

- A FRAGMENT REPRESENTS A BEHAVIOR OR A PORTION OF USER INTERFACE IN AN ACTIVITY
- YOU CAN COMBINE MULTIPLE FRAGMENTS IN A SINGLE ACTIVITY TO BUILD A MULTI-PANE UI
 AND REUSE A FRAGMENT IN MULTIPLE ACTIVITIES.
- YOU CAN THINK OF A FRAGMENT AS A MODULAR SECTION OF AN ACTIVITY, WHICH HAS ITS
 OWN LIFECYCLE, RECEIVES ITS OWN INPUT EVENTS, AND WHICH YOU CAN ADD OR REMOVE
 WHILE THE ACTIVITY IS RUNNING
- A FRAGMENT MUST ALWAYS BE EMBEDDED IN AN ACTIVITY AND THE FRAGMENT'S LIFECYCLE IS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE HOST ACTIVITY'S LIFECYCLE.
- FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE ACTIVITY IS PAUSED, SO ARE ALL FRAGMENTS IN IT, AND WHEN THE ACTIVITY IS DESTROYED, SO ARE ALL FRAGMENTS.
- WHEN YOU ADD A FRAGMENT AS A PART OF YOUR ACTIVITY LAYOUT, IT LIVES IN A VIEWGROUP INSIDE THE ACTIVITY'S VIEW HIERARCHY AND THE FRAGMENT DEFINES ITS OWN VIEW LAYOUT.

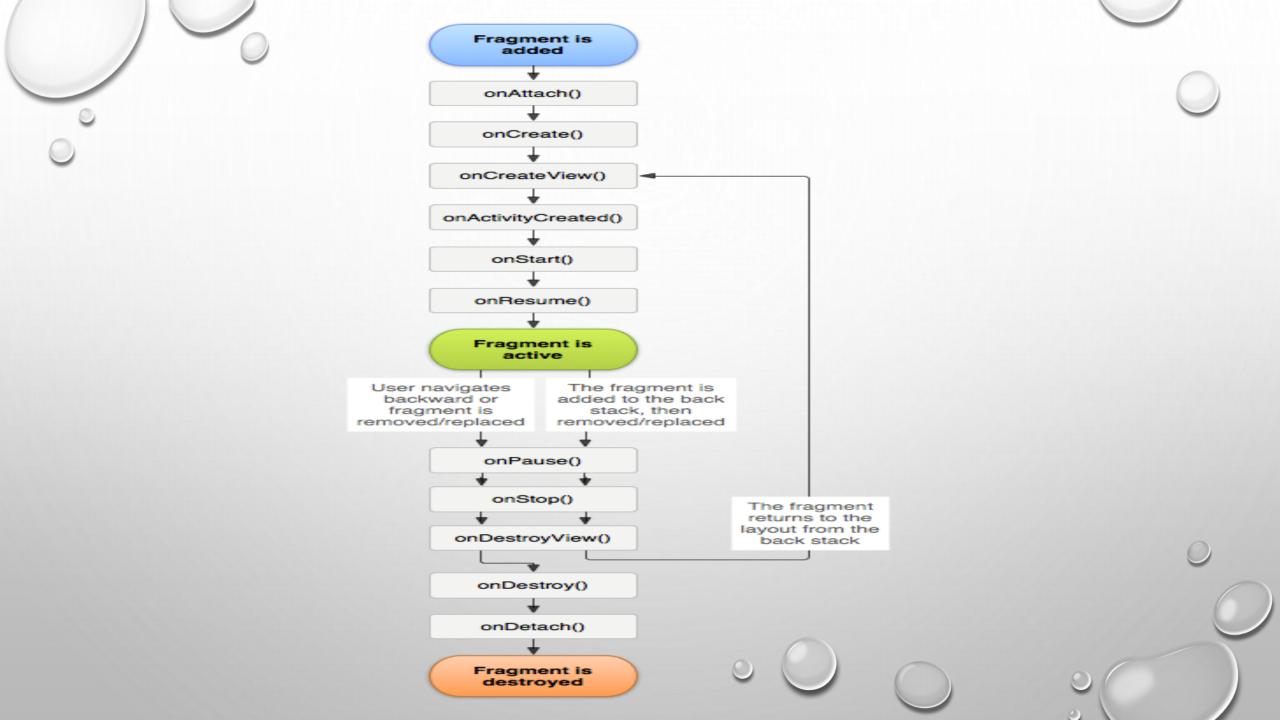
- YOU CAN INSERT A FRAGMENT INTO YOUR ACTIVITY LAYOUT BY DECLARING THE FRAGMENT IN THE ACTIVITY'S LAYOUT FILE, AS A <FRAGMENT> ELEMENT, OR FROM YOUR APPLICATION CODE BY ADDING IT TO AN EXISTING VIEWGROUP.
 - HOWEVER, A FRAGMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE A PART OF THE ACTIVITY LAYOUT; YOU MAY ALSO USE A FRAGMENT WITHOUT ITS OWN UI AS AN INVISIBLE WORKER FOR THE ACTIVITY.

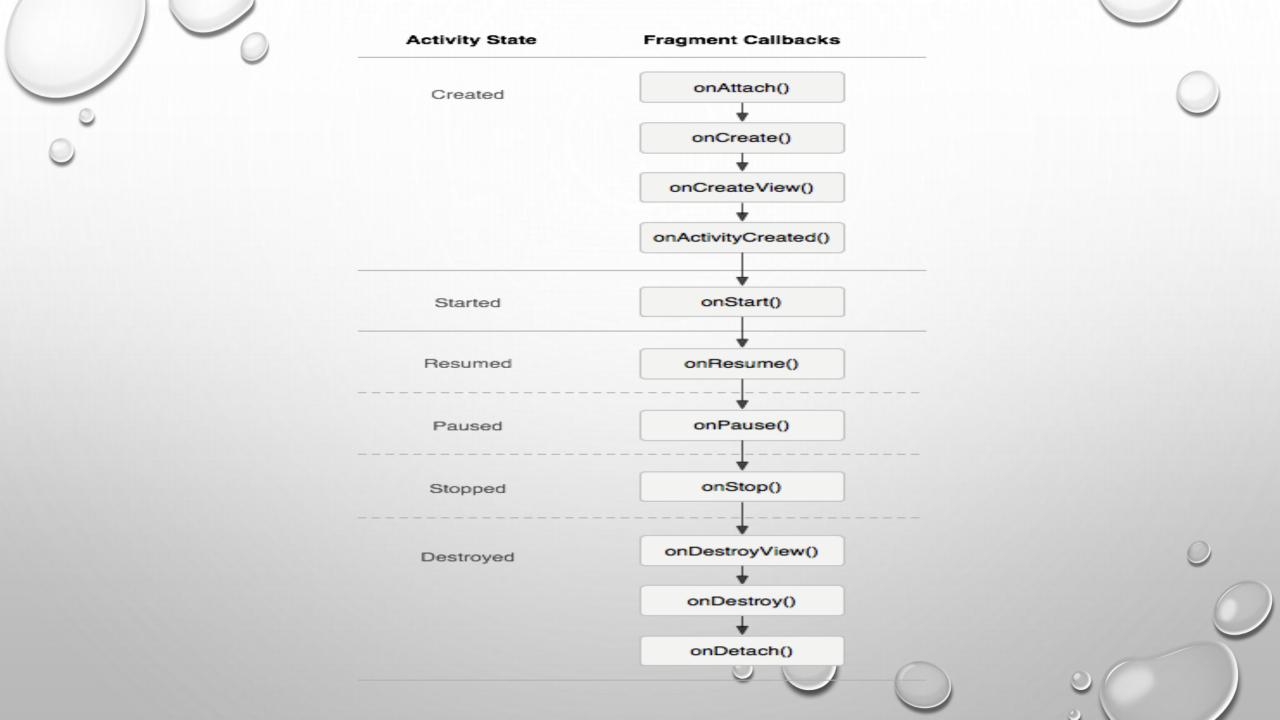
CREATING A FRAGMENT

- TO CREATE A FRAGMENT, YOU MUST CREATE A SUBCLASS OF FRAGMENT (OR AN EXISTING SUBCLASS OF IT).
- THE FRAGMENT CLASS HAS CODE THAT LOOKS A LOT LIKE AN ACTIVITY.
- IT CONTAINS CALLBACK METHODS SIMILAR TO AN ACTIVITY, SUCH AS ONCREATE(), ONSTART(), ONPAUSE(), AND ONSTOP().
- USUALLY, YOU SHOULD IMPLEMENT AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING LIFECYCLE METHODS:
 - ONCREATE()
 - THE SYSTEM CALLS THIS WHEN CREATING THE FRAGMENT.
 - WITHIN YOUR IMPLEMENTATION, YOU SHOULD INITIALIZE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF THE FRAGMENT THAT YOU WANT TO RETAIN WHEN THE FRAGMENT IS PAUSED OR STOPPED, THEN RESUMED.
 - ONCREATEVIEW()
 - THE SYSTEM CALLS THIS WHEN IT'S TIME FOR THE FRAGMENT TO DRAW ITS USER INTERFACE FOR THE FIRST TIME. TO DRAW A UI FOR YOUR FRAGMENT, YOU MUST RETURN A VIEW FROM THIS METHOD THAT IS THE ROOT OF YOUR FRAGMENT'S LAYOUT. YOU CAN RETURN NULL IF THE FRAGMENT DOES NOT PROVIDE A UI.



- THE SYSTEM CALLS THIS METHOD AS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT THE USER IS LEAVING THE FRAGMENT (THOUGH IT DOES NOT ALWAYS MEAN THE FRAGMENT IS BEING DESTROYED).
- THIS IS USUALLY WHERE YOU SHOULD COMMIT ANY CHANGES THAT SHOULD BE PERSISTED BEYOND THE CURRENT USER SESSION (BECAUSE THE USER MIGHT NOT COME BACK).
- ONATTACH()
 - CALLED WHEN THE FRAGMENT HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACTIVITY (THE ACTIVITY IS PASSED IN HERE).
- ONCREATEVIEW()
 - CALLED TO CREATE THE VIEW HIERARCHY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRAGMENT.
- ONACTIVITYCREATED()
 - CALLED WHEN THE ACTIVITY'S ONCREATE() METHOD HAS RETURNED.
- ONDESTROYVIEW()
 - CALLED WHEN THE VIEW HIERARCHY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRAGMENT IS BEING REMOVED.
- ONDETACH()
 - CALLED WHEN THE FRAGMENT IS BEING DISASSOCIATED FROM THE ACTIVITY.





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- THERE ARE ALSO A FEW SUBCLASSES THAT CAN BE EXTENDED INSTEAD OF THE BASE FRAGMENT CLASS:
 - DIALOGFRAGMENT
 - DISPLAYS A FLOATING DIALOG.
 - USING THIS CLASS TO CREATE A DIALOG IS A GOOD ALTERNATIVE TO USING THE DIALOG HELPER
 METHODS IN THE ACTIVITY CLASS, BECAUSE YOU CAN INCORPORATE A FRAGMENT DIALOG INTO THE BACK
 STACK OF FRAGMENTS MANAGED BY THE ACTIVITY, ALLOWING THE USER TO RETURN TO A DISMISSED
 FRAGMENT.
 - LISTFRAGMENT
 - DISPLAYS A LIST OF ITEMS THAT ARE MANAGED BY AN ADAPTER (SUCH AS A SIMPLECURSORADAPTER),
 SIMILAR TO LISTACTIVITY.
 - IT PROVIDES SEVERAL METHODS FOR MANAGING A LIST VIEW, SUCH AS THE ONLISTITEMCLICK() CALLBACK
 TO HANDLE CLICK EVENTS



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- PREFERENCEFRAGMENT
 - DISPLAYS A HIERARCHY OF PREFERENCE OBJECTS AS A LIST, SIMILAR TO PREFERENCEACTIVITY. THIS IS USEFUL WHEN CREATING A "SETTINGS" ACTIVITY FOR YOUR APPLICATION