ANDROID FRAGMENTS

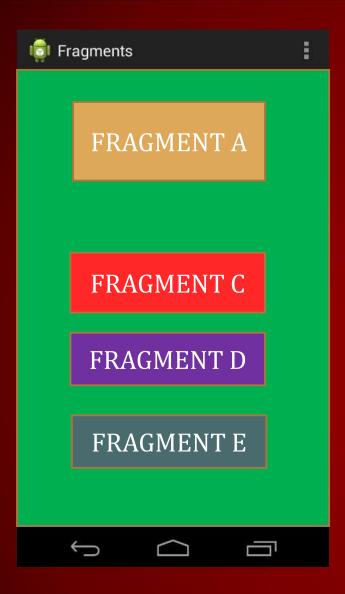
ANDROID FRAGMENTS

Fragments are found inside activityOne Activity can contain multiple Fragments





Fragment A – Add Fragment B - Add



Fragment A – Add

Remove B - Remove

Fragment C – Add

Fragment D - Add

Fragment E – Add

- Acts as a small chunk of UI
- All Fragments are integral part of the main_activity.java (i.e its child elements)

FRAGMENTS

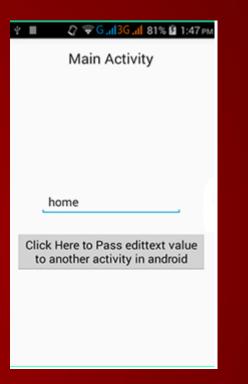
Small Chunk of UI ☐ Has its own life cycle Can process its own events Can be added/removed while parent activity is running ■ Introduced in API 11 – Honeycomb with the introduction of tablets Backward compatible upto API 7 Act as a mini Activity

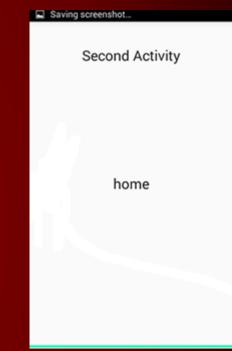
Activity



Need two activities to display two kinds of layouts

Activity + Fragment



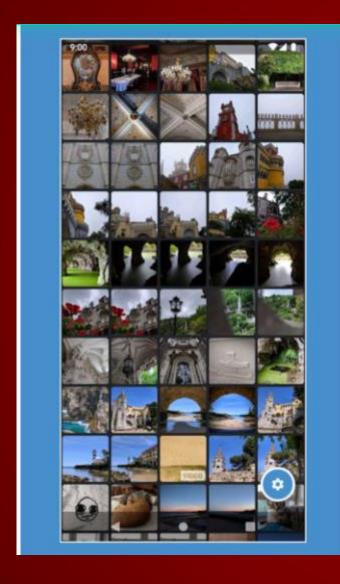


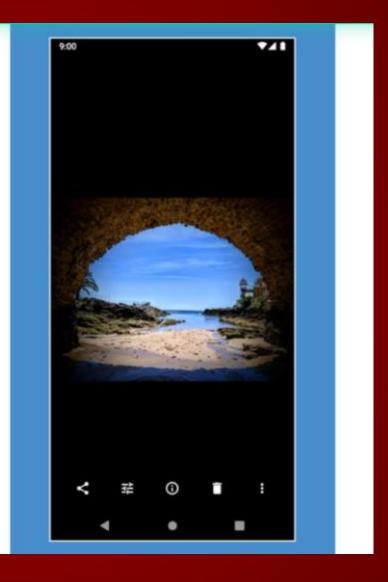
Main Activity

Need only one Main activity to display two kinds of layouts



Image Gallery App





Second Activity

Image 1 Image 2 Image 3 Image 4

Fragment A-List

Fragment B- Detailed View

Main Activity

IMAGE GALLERY APP - TABLET

Major Advantage of Fragments introduced with tablets

Enabling developers to effectively use space in the tablets

Why Fragments?

- Combine several fragments in single activity
- Reuse same fragment across several activities
- Make better use of larger screen space in Tablets
- Support different layouts on portrait and landscape modes

Adding Fragments to Activity

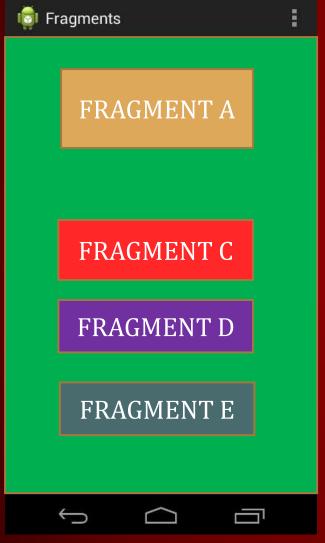
- ☐ Two Approaches
 - XML (less preferred)
 - ☐ Java / Programmatically (More Preferred)

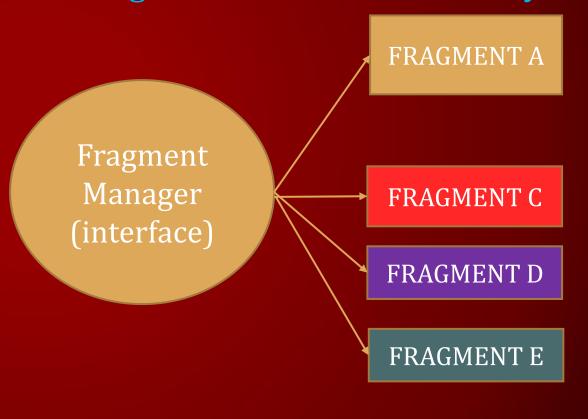
1. Steps to create Fragment by XML

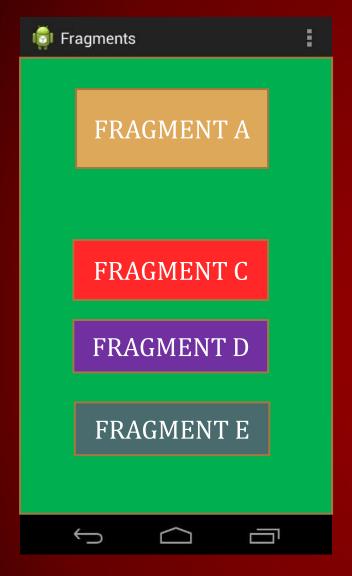
- ☐ Create a subclass of Fragment
 - HelloFragment.java
- ☐ Create a layout for fragment
 - fragment hello.xml
- ☐ Link layout with Fagment subclass
 - override onCreateView()
- Place the Fragment inside an Activity
 - <fragment> inside activity_main.xml

Fragment Manager

- Interface to interact with fragment objects inside the Activity
- Handles all Fragments inside one activity







Fragment Transaction

- Fragment Transaction takes place
 - Fragment A Add
 - Remove B Remove
 - Fragment C Add
 - Fragment D Add
 - Fragment E Add
- Addition and removal of fragments are known as fragment Transactions
- ➤ Takes place in Main Activity with help of Fragment Transaction class.
- Fragment Transaction- API for performing a set of Fragment operations such as add, remove, replace.

 11/25/2023
 13

2. Steps to create Fragments by Java/Programmatically

- Create a subclass of Fragment
 - HelloFragment.java
- Create a layout for fragment
 - ☐ fragment hello.xml
- ☐ Link layout with Fagment subclass
 - override onCreateView()
- ☐ Place the Fragment inside an Activity
 - ☐ Initialize Fragment Manager
 - Initialize Fragment Transaction
 - Start add/remove/replace operation
 - ☐ Commit the transaction

FRAGMENTS LIFECYCLE

FRAGMENTS LIFECYCLE





☐ Transaction Types
☐ Add
☐ Remove
☐ Replace
☐ Attach
☐ Detach
☐ Show
☐ Hide

- \square ADD
 - Create a new Fragment
 - Get the id of the container layout
 - Use add() to add the fragment
 - The Fragment is added to the container layout
- Remove
 - Get the reference to the fragment to be removed
 - Use remove() to remove the fragment
 - The fragment is destroyed
 - Detached from the host activity

- ☐ Replace
 - Get the id of the container layout
 - Get a reference to the new Fragment
 - Use replace() to replace the content fragment of the container layout
 - The new Fragment fills the container
 - The old fragment if any is destroyed

- Detach
 - Get the reference to the fragment
 - Use detach() to detach the fragment from Activity UI
 - The fragment's view is destroyed
 - The Fragment and its UI is detached from the host Activity

(object is present and it is not visible to the user)

- ☐ Attach
 - Get the reference to the Detached fragment
 - Use attach() to reattach the fragment
 - The fragment's view is recreated
 - The Fragment is re-attached to the activity and is visible

- Hide
 - Get the reference to the fragment to hide
 - Use hide() to hide the fragment from Activity UI
 - The fragment's view becomes invisible
 - The Fragment continue to be in Resumed state
- ☐ Show
 - Get the reference to the Hidden fragment
 - Use show() to make it visible
 - The view of the fragment is now visible
 - Remains in Resumed state as it was earlier
- Hide and show does not affect the states of the transactions