

Fragment

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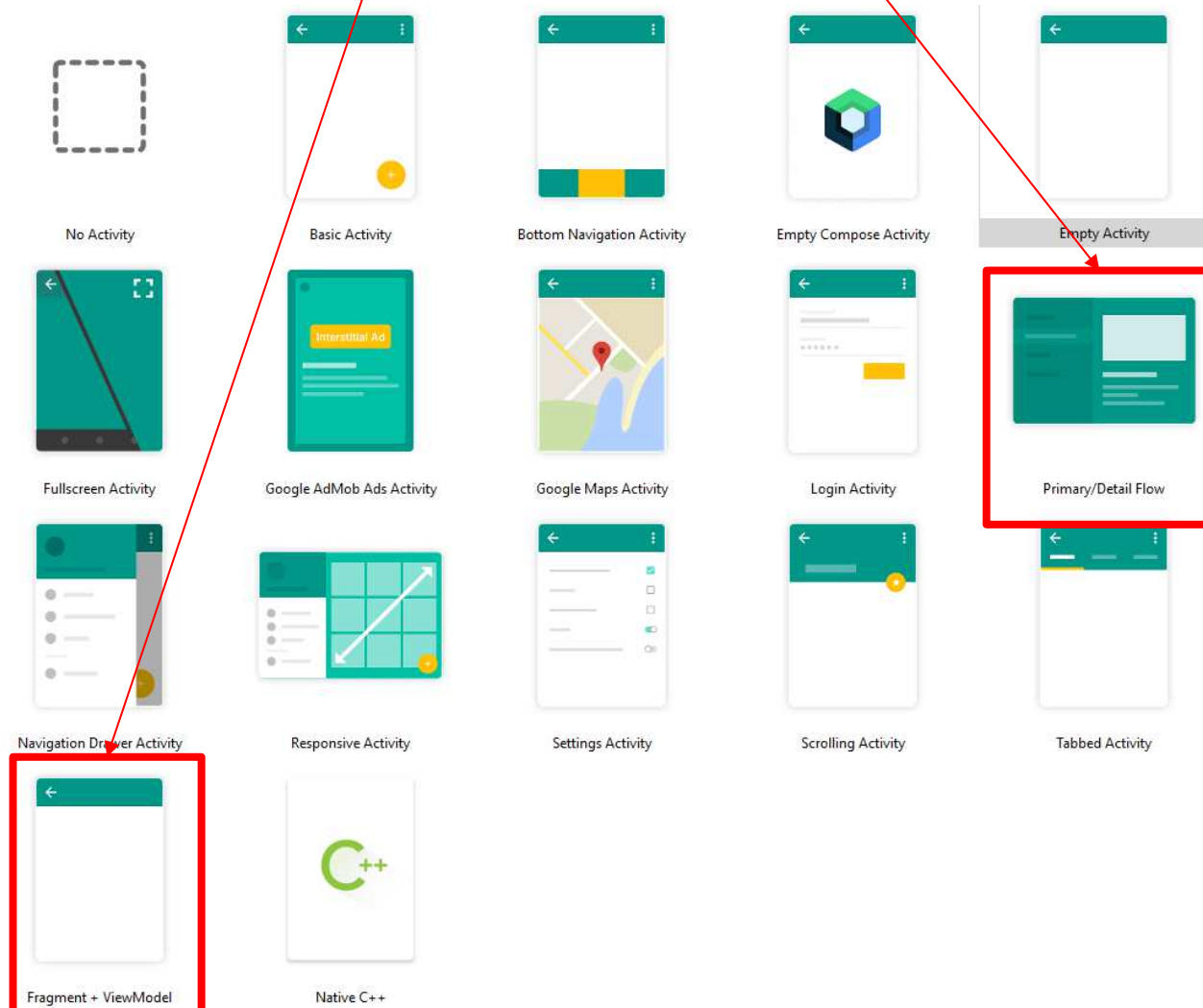
MS-Teams: [2sf3ph4](#), [List](#), [github](#)

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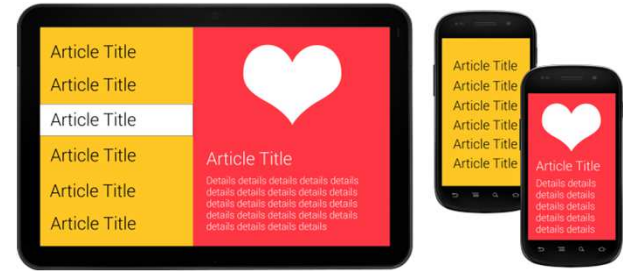


Kap. 37 An Introduction to Android Fragments
Kap. 38 Using Fragments in Android Studio

O čo to bude dnes a na budúce



O čo to dnes bude

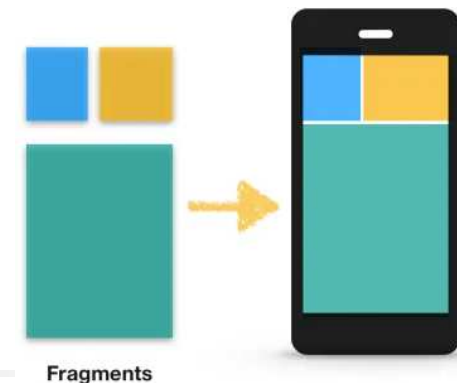


- **Fragment** ako základný stavebný kameň zložitejšej aplikácie
 - fragment je samostatne existujúca časť (modul) aplikácie majúca layout aj správanie
 - svoj layout má definovaný v .xml
 - princípy fungovania – fragment má tiež životný cyklus, a je komplikovanejší ako aktivita
 - každý fragment je podtrieda Fragment() a vkladá sa do aktivity, tzv. FragmentActivity (nie AppCompatActivity)
 - jednoduché používanie existujúcich Dialog Fragmentov
- **Master-Detail** aplikácia
 - Master je napr. zoznam všetkých objektov, Detail je detail jedného z nich

Na budúce:

- Návrhové vzory a Android
 - Model View Controller (MVC)
 - **Model View ViewModel** (MVVM)
 - **JetPack v AndroidX** (androidx.* packages)

Fragmenty



- **fragment** predstavuje ucelenú časť GUI, podobne ako aktivita
- fragment má, podobne ako aktivita, životný cyklus, ale zložitejší
- hlavným cieľom fragmentu je jeho znovu-použiteľnosť (reusability)
- každý fragment má svoju aktivitu, ktorá si ho pri inicializácii pripojí (**attach**)
 - aktivita si vkladá do seba jeden, alebo viac fragmentov, ktoré môžu komunikovať
- koexistencia fragmentu a aktivity je zložitejšia ako život aktivity
- vzťah fragment-aktivita je typu many-many
 - fragment môže byť použitý v rôznych aktivitách (o tom je reusability fragmentu)
 - a jedna aktivita často obsahuje viacero fragmentov, ktoré sa nejakým spôsobom prepínajú
 - pri prepínaní fragmentov často treba riešiť prenos dát medzi nimi
- aktivita môže obsahovať/kombinovať viacero fragmentov, dvomi spôsobmi
 - **staticky** (sú navrhnuté v layout .xml-súboroch)
 - **dynamicky** (vzniknú dynamicky v kóde pomocou konštruktora podtriedy Fragmentu)

Fragmenty

(história a následky)



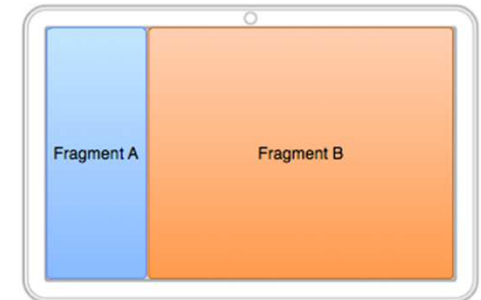
- fragmenty sú podporované od Android 3.1 (API 11)
- ak naše minSDK < 11, použijeme Support Library
<https://developer.android.com/topic/libraries/support-library/index.html>
- knižnice podporujúce Fragment sú:
 - ~~android.app.Fragment~~ (This class was deprecated in API level 28)
 - ~~android.support.v4.app~~ (od API 26-July,2017, min.API level 14)
 - a najnovšie Android Jetpack, balíky **androidx.*** od Android 9.0 (API level 28)

Pozor na miešanie importov z rôznych knižníc:

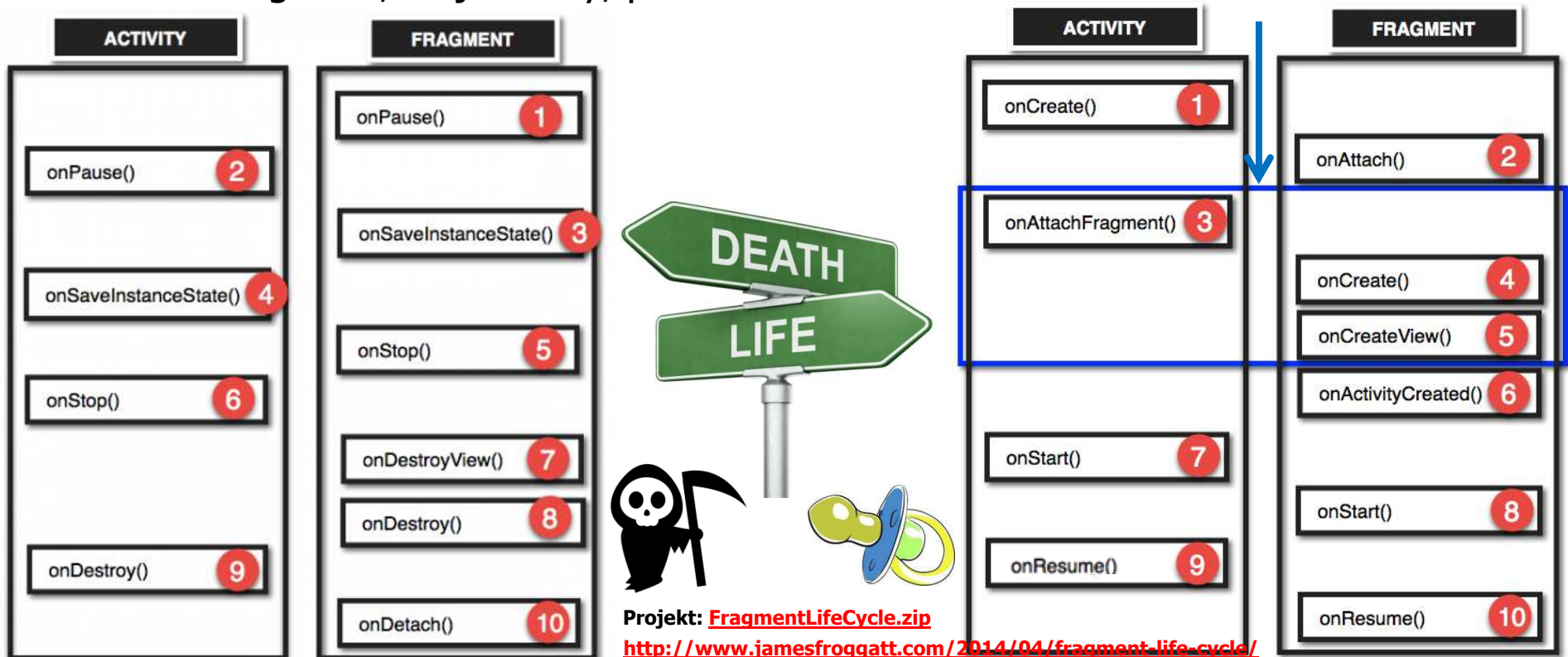
- **android.app.Fragment**
- **!= android.support.v4.app.Fragment**
- **!= androidx.fragment.app.Fragment**
- Stavy fragmentu (životný cyklus extrémne stručne):
 - definujeme podtriedu triedy Fragment, kým nezavoláme konštruktor, tak **neexistuje nič** !
 - po `FragmentSubClass()`, existuje síce inštancia fragmentu ako objekt, **nevidíme nič** !
 - aktivita nalinkuje (*attachne*) fragment, **nevidíme nič**, ale aspoň fragment vie, že má aktivitu
 - fragment sa zobrazí na obrazovke, a **vidíme ho a existuje**

Život fragmentu

(je zložitejší ako u aktivita)

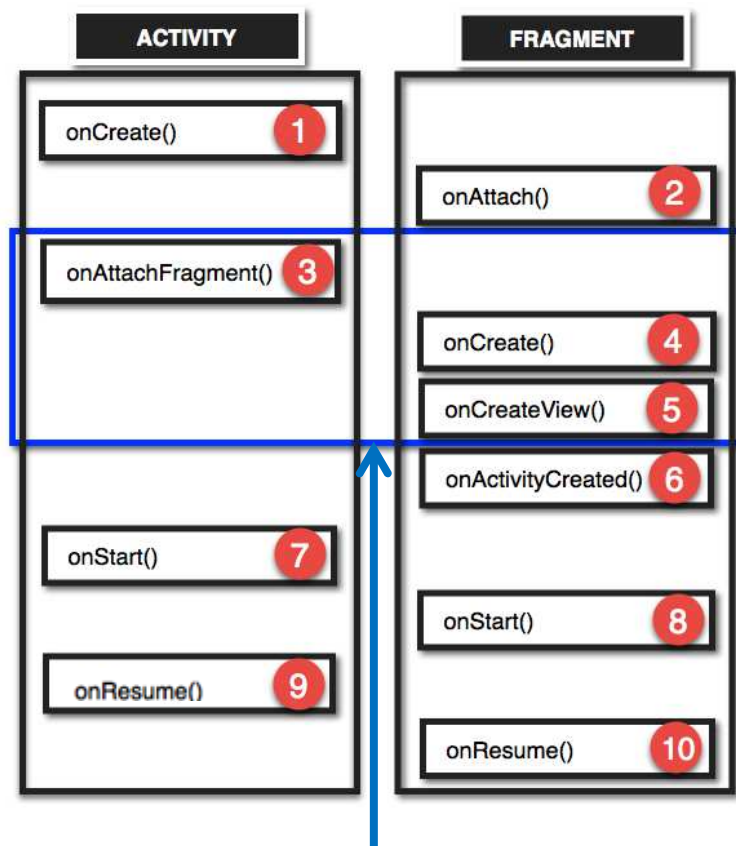


- fragment predstavuje ucelenú časť GUI, podobne ako aktivita
- fragment má svoju aktivitu, ktorá ho pripojí (predpokladajme vzťah 1:1)
- ...aktivita môže obsahovať/kombinovať (aj dynamicky) viacero fragmentov
- fragment, ak je dobrý, používa ho viacero aktivít (reusability)



Vznik fragmentu

(venujeme sa vzniku, nie zániku)

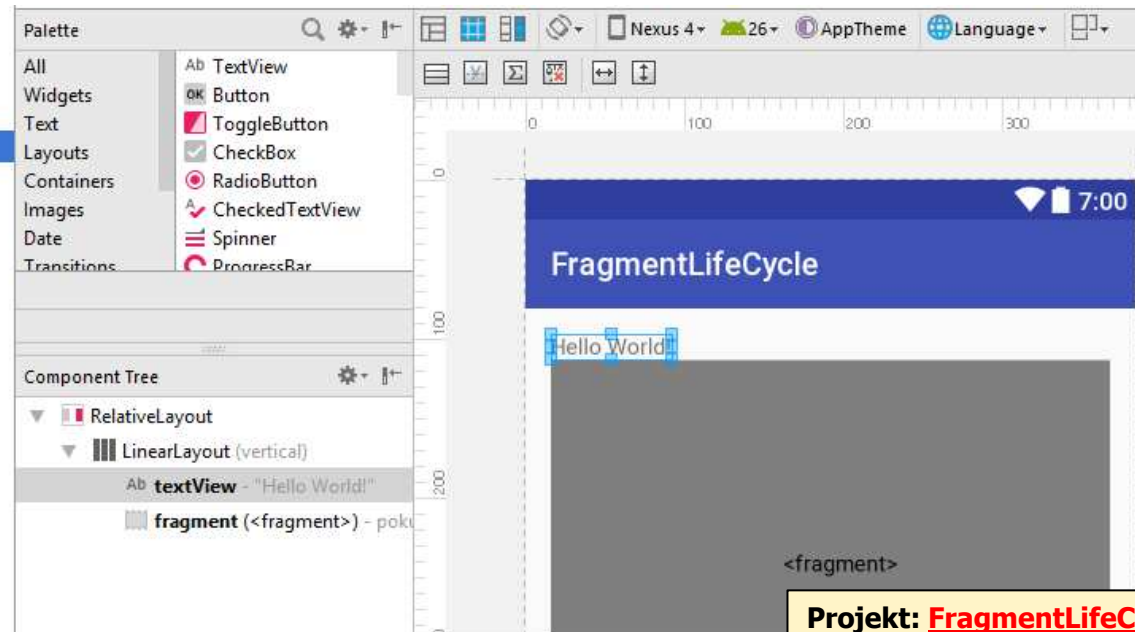
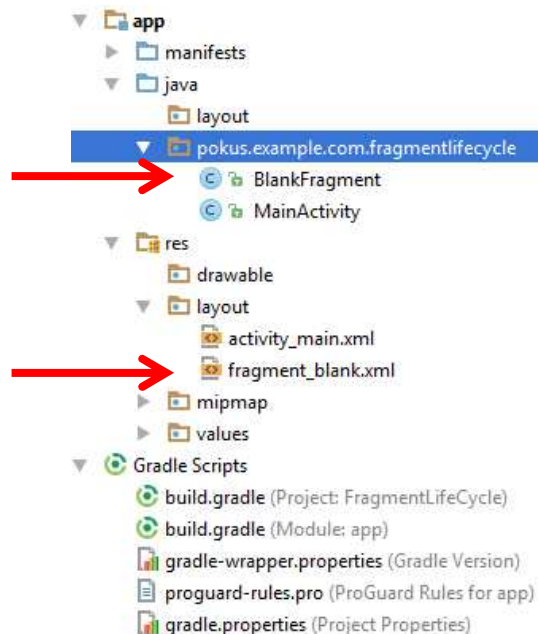
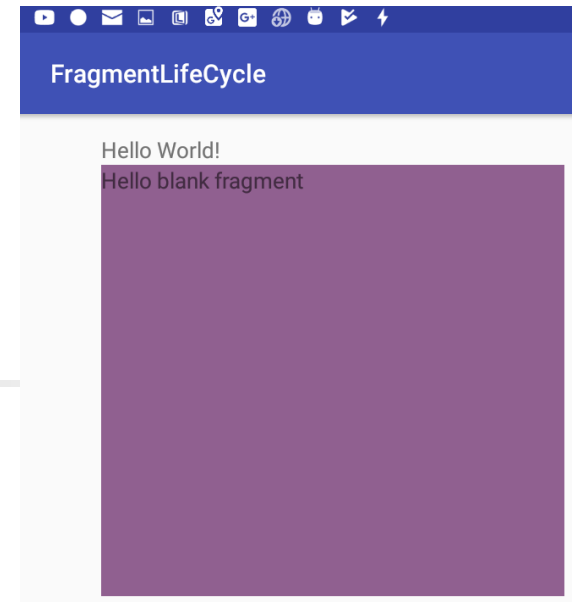


1. **onCreate v aktivite**: Najčastejšie obsahuje `setContentView`, ktorá definuje layout aktivity
2. **onAttach vo fragmente**: dostaneme pointer na aktivitu, do ktorej je vkladáný, uložíme si ho...
3. **onAttachFragment v aktivite**: dozvie sa, že fragment bol attach-nutý do aktivity
4. **onCreate vo fragmente**: aktivity `onCreate` nemusí byť ukončená, preto nie je dovolené adresovať UI komponenty z aktivity
5. **onCreateView vo fragmente**: fragmentu určíme layout, inflater (nafukovač) inflatuje
6. **onActivityCreated vo fragmente**: už konečne vidíme UI komponenty aj z aktivity
7. **onStart v aktivite**
8. **onStart vo fragmente**
9. **onResume v aktivite**
10. **onResume vo fragmente**

Život fragmentu

(jeden fragment v aktivite)

```
<RelativeLayout
    <LinearLayout>
        <TextView ...android:text="Hello World!"/>
        <fragment android:id="@+id/fragment"
            android:name="com.example.fragmentlifecycle.BlankFragment"/>
    </LinearLayout>
</RelativeLayout>
```



Projekt: [FragmentLifecycle.zip](#)

Život fragmentu

(onSaveInstanceState)

- napr. zmena orientácie displaya
- ak **fragment**/**aktivita** zaniká, môžeme si zapamäť jej stav cez Bundle v onSaveInstanceState

```
override fun onSaveInstanceState(  
    savedInstanceState? : Bundle) {  
    super.onSaveInstanceState(savedInstanceState);  
    savedInstanceState?.putString("key", "value")  
    savedInstanceState?.putInt("score", ...)  
    savedInstanceState?.putLong("time", ...)  
}
```



- a následne reštaurovať:

```
override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle) {  
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
    savedInstanceState.getString("key")  
    savedInstanceState.getInt("score")  
    savedInstanceState.getLong("time")  
    ... }  
}
```

on Attach
on Create
on CreateView
on Activity Created
on Start
on Resume
on Pause
on Save Instance State
on Stop
on Destroy View
on Destroy
on Detach
on Attach
on Create
on CreateView
on Activity Created
on Start
on Resume

bez onSaveInstanceState

on Pause
on Stop
on Destroy View
on Destroy
on Detach



Back


Zmena orientácie

```
on Create ACTIVITY
on Attach Fragment
on Create Fragment
on CreateView Fragment
on Activity Created Fragment
on Start ACTIVITY
on Start Fragment
on Resume ACTIVITY
on Resume Fragment
on Pause Fragment
on Pause ACTIVITY
on Save Instance State Fragment
on Save Instance State ACTIVITY
on Stop Fragment
on Stop ACTIVITY
on Destroy View Fragment
on Destroy Fragment
on Detach Fragment
on Destroy ACTIVITY
on Create ACTIVITY
on Attach Fragment
on Create Fragment
on CreateView Fragment
on Activity Created Fragment
on Start ACTIVITY
on Start Fragment
on Restore Instance State ACTIVITY
on Resume ACTIVITY
on Resume Fragment
```

Život fragmentu (detail)

restart home screen

```
on Pause Fragment
on Pause ACTIVITY
on Save Instance State Fragment
on Save Instance State ACTIVITY
on Stop Fragment
on Stop ACTIVITY
on Restart ACTIVITY
on Start ACTIVITY
on Start Fragment
on Resume ACTIVITY
on Resume Fragment
```

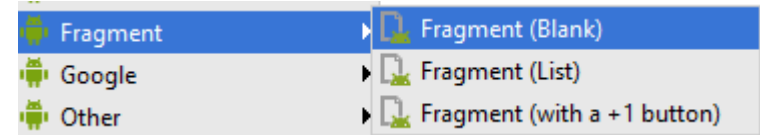
keď aktivitu/fragment dáme na pozadie  , tak sa:

- nevolá **onDestroy**,
- pri opätovnom spustní sa nevolá **onCreate**, ale **onRestart**

Statický fragment

(existuje jeho layout)

- vytvoríme podtriedu Fragment
- AS nám pomôže File/New/Fragment
- vytvoríme dva fragmenty First/Second fragment, a rôzne ofarbíme ich

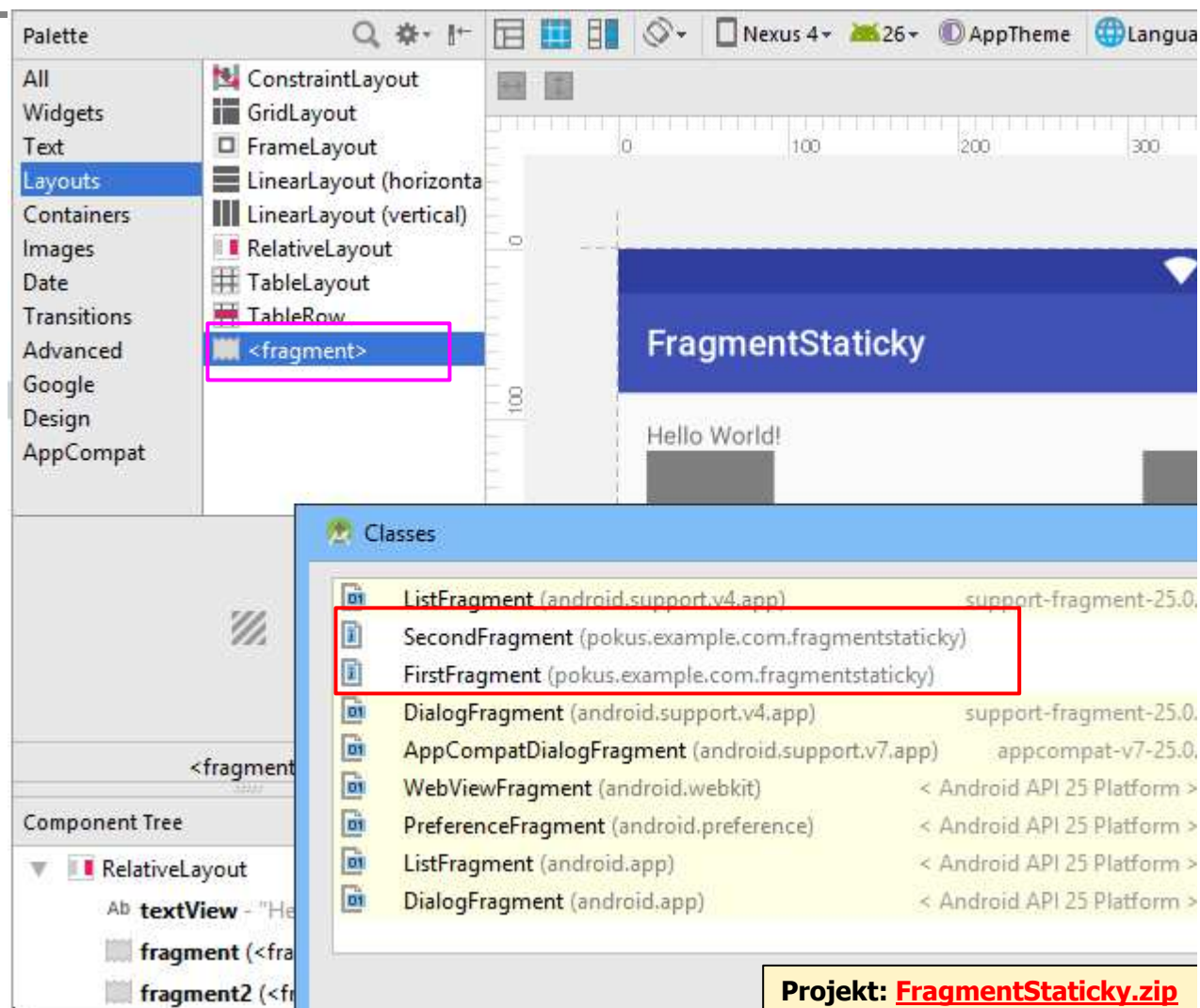


fragment_first.xml

```
<FrameLayout xmlns:android=http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android
  xmlns:tools=http://schemas.android.com/tools
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  tools:context="pokus.example.com.fragmentstaticky.FirstFragment">
  <!-- TODO: Update blank fragment layout -->
  <TextView
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="@color/colorAccenty"
    android:text="Hello from fist fragment" />
</FrameLayout>
```

Statický fragment

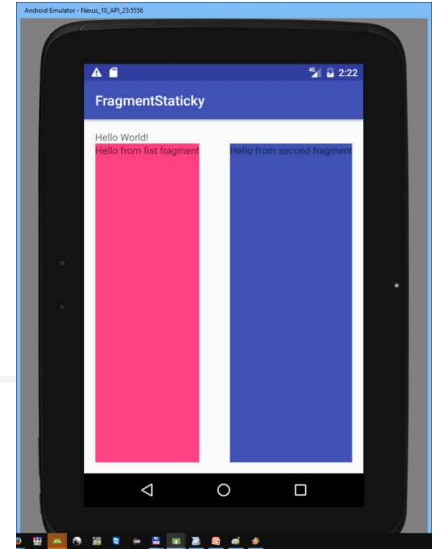
Keď potom editujeme layout aktivity, tak môžeme doň vložiť `<fragment>` a v detailnejšej ponuke nájdeme nami vytvorené fragmenty



Statický fragment

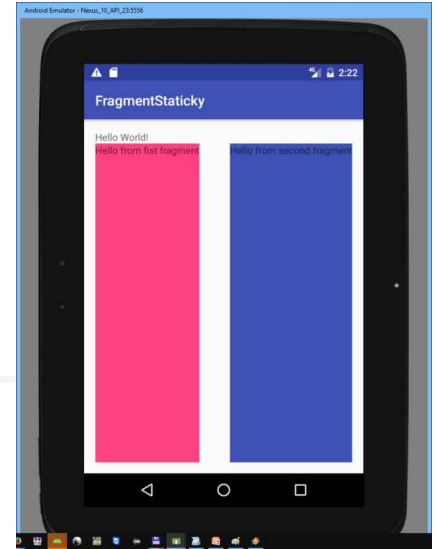
(jednoduchá verzia – na pochopenie)

```
class FirstFragment : Fragment() {  
    lateinit var mainActivity: MainActivity  
  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
    }  
    // onCreateView: fragmentu určíme layout, inflater inflatuje  
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater,  
                               container: ViewGroup?,  
                               savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View? {  
        return inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_first,  
                                container, false)  
    }  
    override fun onAttach(context: Context) {  
        super.onAttach(context) // vhodné si uložiť materskú aktivitu  
        mainActivity = context as MainActivity // príde v prem.context  
    }  
}
```



Statický fragment

(reálne dostanete – ak si ho necháte vygenerovať)



```
private const val ARG_PARAM1 = "param1"
private const val ARG_PARAM2 = "param2" // raz mená vašich parametrov

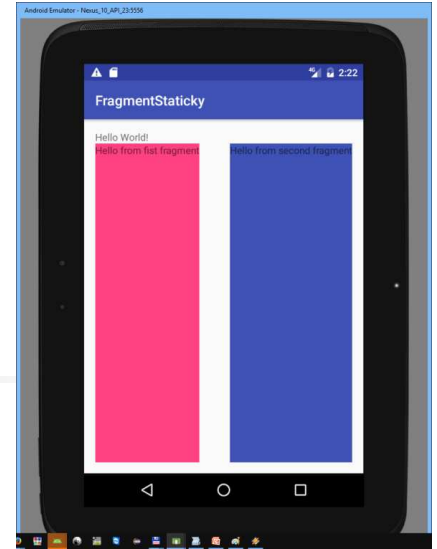
class BlankFragment1 : Fragment() {
    private var param1: String? = null // premenné, kam sa načítajú
    private var param2: String? = null // zjednotušene, nech sú String

    → override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        //arguments : Bundle?
        param1 = arguments?.getString(ARG_PARAM1) // tu sa načítajú
        param2 = arguments?.getString(ARG_PARAM2)
    }
```

Statický fragment

(reálne dostanete)

Companion object definuje statickú metódu newInstance dostane argumenty, ktoré nastaví do parametrov



```
companion object {
```

```
    /**
     * Use this factory method to create a new instance of
     * this fragment using the provided parameters.
     *
     * @param param1 Parameter 1.
     * @param param2 Parameter 2.
     * @return A new instance of fragment Frag1.
     */
```

```
    @JvmStatic
```

```
    fun newInstance(param1: String, param2: String) =
        BlankFragment1().apply {
            arguments = Bundle().apply {
                putString(ARG_PARAM1, param1)
                putString(ARG_PARAM2, param2)
            }
        }
```

inštanciu by ste vyrobili:

```
val bf = BlankFragment1.newInstance("value1", "value2")
```

Projekt: [FragmentStaticky.zip](#)

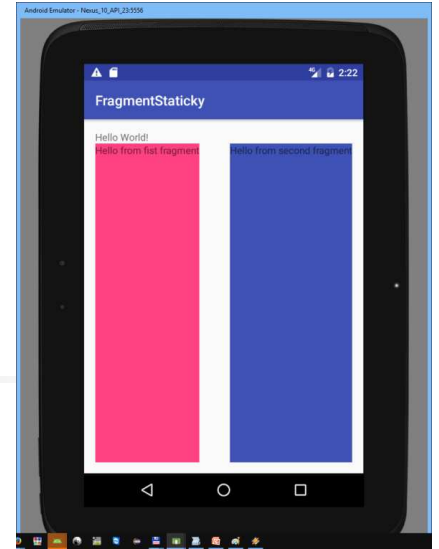
Statický fragment

(reálne dostanete)

```
definujete akýkoľvek listener na komunikáciu s aktivitou
interface OnFragmentInteractionListener {
    fun onFragmentInteraction(uri: Uri)
}
// definujete premennú, kam si uložíte pointer na rodičovskú aktivitu,
// ktorá musí implementovať váš listener
private var listener: OnFragmentInteractionListener? = null

fun onPressed(uri: Uri) {
    listener?.onFragmentInteraction(uri)
}

override fun onAttach(context: Context) {
    super.onAttach(context) // aktivita, ktorá ho attachuje, musí
    if (context is OnFragmentInteractionListener) { // spĺňať
        listener = context // interface, a uložíte si pointer na ňu
    } else { // inak fail
        throw RuntimeException(context.toString() +
            " must implement OnFragmentInteractionListener")
    }
}
```



activity_main.xml

fragment_slajder.xml

fragment_text.xml

Slajder Fragement

fragment_slajder.xml

```
<RelativeLayout >
```

```
<EditText
```

```
    android:id="@+id/editText"
```

```
    ...
```

```
</>
```

```
<SeekBar
```

```
    android:id="@+id/seekBar"
```

```
    ...
```

```
</>
```

```
<Button
```

```
    android:id="@+id/button"
```

```
    ...
```

```
</>
```

```
</RelativeLayout>
```

fragment_text.xml

```
<RelativeLayout >
```

```
<TextView
```

```
    android:id="@+id/textView"
```

```
    ...
```

```
</>
```

```
</RelativeLayout>
```

activity_main.xml

```
<RelativeLayout >
```

```
<fragment
```

```
    android:id="@+id/fragmentSlajder"
```

```
</>
```

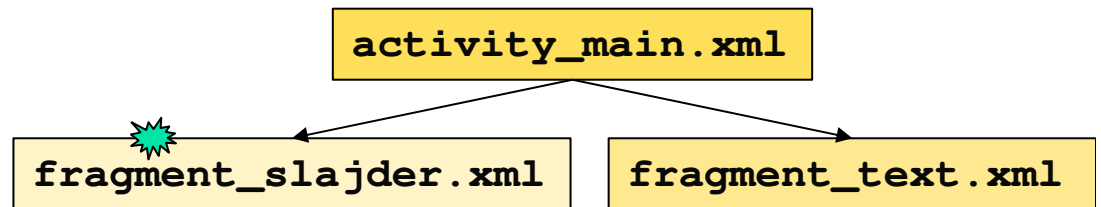
```
<fragment
```

```
    android:id="@+id/fragmentTextView"
```

```
</>
```

```
</RelativeLayout>
```

Statická
kompozícia



Slajder Fragement

```

class SlajderFragment : Fragment() {
    var slajder = 50

    interface Listener {
        fun onClick(position: Int, text : String)
    }
    lateinit var activityCallback : Listener
    override fun onAttach(context: Context) {
        super.onAttach(context)
        try { activityCallback = context as Listener }
        catch (e : ClassCastException) {
            throw ClassCastException(context.toString() + " does not implement Listener")
        }
    }
    override fun onCreateView(view: View, savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreateView(view, savedInstanceState)
        seekBar.setProgress(slajder)
        seekBar.setOnSeekBarChangeListener (
            object : SeekBar.OnSeekBarChangeListener {
                override fun onProgressChanged(sb: SeekBar, progress: Int, fromUser: Boolean) {
                    slajder = progress
                }
            })
        button.setOnClickListener{ v ->
            activityCallback.onClick(slajder, editText.text.toString())
        }
    }
}
  
```

požadavky na attachera

attachera musí implementovať

attachera musí implementovať onClick

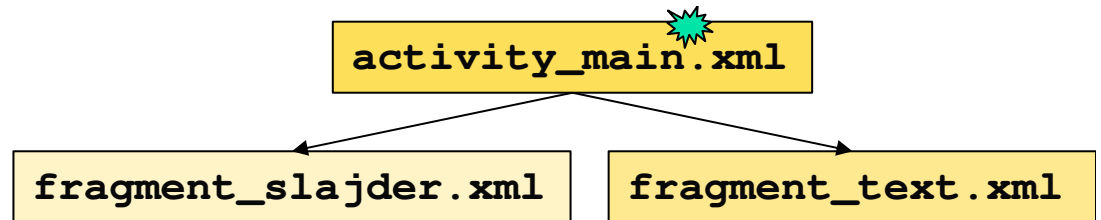
activity_main.xml

fragment_slajder.xml

fragment_text.xml

TextView Fragement

```
class TextViewFragment : Fragment() {  
  
    override fun onCreateView(  
        inflater: LayoutInflater,  
        container: ViewGroup?,  
        savedInstanceState: Bundle?  
    ): View? {  
        return inflater.inflate(R.layout.fragment_text,  
                                container, false)  
    }  
  
    fun changeText(fontsize : Int, text : String) {  
        textView.textSize = fontsize.toFloat()  
        textView.text = text  
    }  
}
```



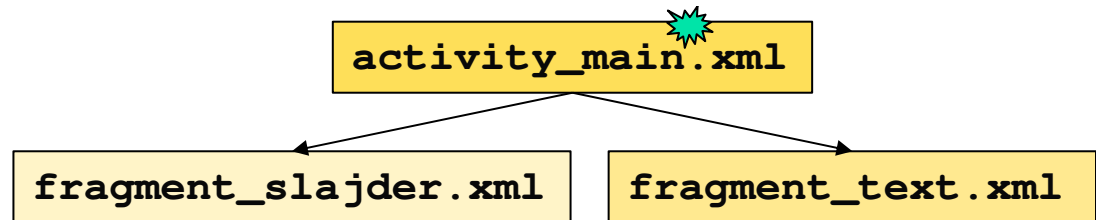
Slajder Fragement

MainActivity staticky obsahuje SlajderFramgent, aj TextViewFragement

```
class MainActivity : FragmentActivity(), SlajderFragement.Listener {  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)  
    }  
  
    override fun onClick(fontSize: Int, text: String) {  
        val textViewFragement =  
            supportFragmentManager.findFragmentById(  
                R.id.fragmentTextView) as TextViewFragement  
        textViewFragement.changeText(fontSize, text)  
    }  
}
```

attacher spíňa požiadavky,
implementuje interface

Flow



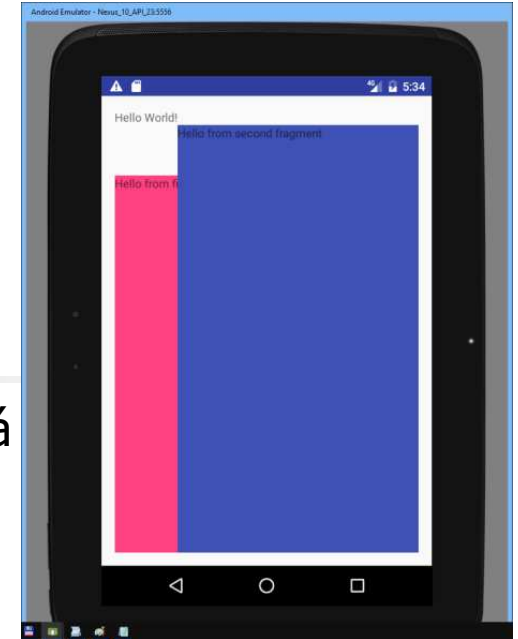
```
class MainActivity : FragmentActivity(), SlajderFragment.Listener {  
  
    override fun onClick(fontSize: Int, text: String) {  
        val textViewFragment =  
            supportFragmentManager.findFragmentById(  
                R.id.fragmentTextView) as TextViewFragment  
        textViewFragment.changeText(fontSize, text)  
    }  
}
```

```
class SlajderFragment : Fragment() {  
    interface Listener {  
        fun onClick(position: Int, text : String)  
    }  
    lateinit var activityCallback : Listener  
    button.setOnClickListener { v ->  
        activityCallback.onClick(slajder, editText.text.toString())  
    }  
}
```

```
class TextViewFragment : Fragment()  
  
fun changeText(fontsize : Int,  
    textView.setTextSize = fontsize.toFloat()  
    textView.text = text  
}
```

Dynamický fragment

- dynamická práca s fragmentmi je častejšia ako statická
- adresovanie fragmentu používame:
 - *supportFragmentManager* (nie *fragmentManager*)
 - `findFragmentById()`
 - `findFragmentByTag()`



```
val sfr = supportFragmentManager // nie fragmentManager android.app.*
        .findFragmentById(R.id.frameLayout2) as SecondFragment
alebo
        .findFragmentByTag("tag2") as SecondFragment
sfr.setText(s)
```

```
<RelativeLayout // layout activity je zjednodušený, pozri kód
    <TextView android:text="Hello World!" android:id="@+id/textView" />
    <FrameLayout android:id="@+id/frameLayout1" </FrameLayout>
    <FrameLayout android:id="@+id/frameLayout2" </FrameLayout> } placeholder
</RelativeLayout>
```



Dynamický fragment

- dynamická práca s fragmentmi je častejšia ako statická
 - vytvorenie inštancie podtriedy Fragment
 - poslanie argumentov fragmentu
- získanie referencie na fragment layout
 - .beginTransaction()
 - .add()
 - .commit()
- vo fragmente získame context aktivity
 - ten obsahuje poslané argumenty



Dynamický fragment

aktivita môže mať viac fragmentov, ktoré spravuje *supportFragmentManager*

- pridávanie/rušenie/modifikácia fragmentu je vždy cez FragmentTransaction:

```
val ft = supportFragmentManager.beginTransaction()
val firstFragment = FirstFragment()

    val bundle = Bundle()
    bundle.putInt("init", 10) // posielanie argumentu/ov do fragmentu
    firstFragment.arguments = bundle

ft.add(R.id.frameLayout1, firstFragment, "tag1")
ft.add(R.id.frameLayout2, SecondFragment(), "tag2")
ft.commit()
```

vo fragmente získame context activity a hodnotu poslaných argumentov

```
override fun onAttach(context: Context) {
    super.onAttach(context)
    state = arguments?.getInt("init", 0)?:0 // získanie argumentu
    mainActivity = context as Updater
}
```




Dynamický fragment

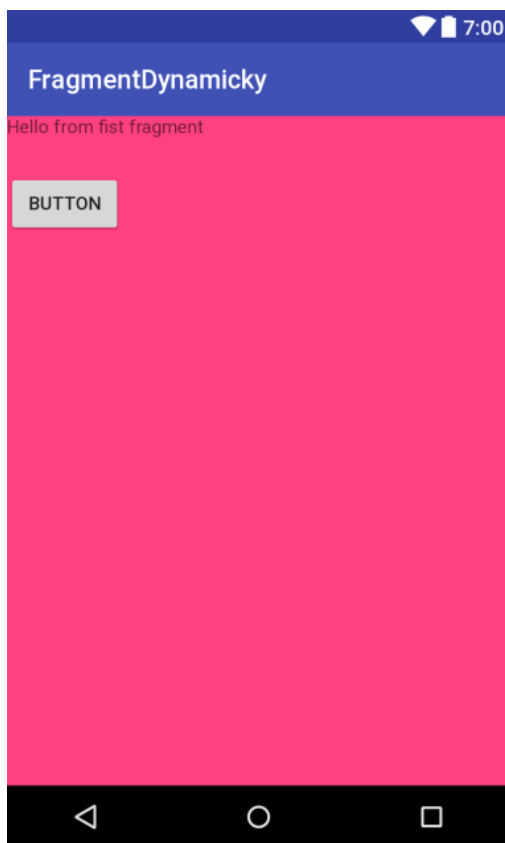
```
val firstFragment = FirstFragment()
    val bundle = Bundle()
    bundle.putInt("init", 10) // posielanie argumentu/ov do fragmentu
    firstFragment.arguments = bundle
```

supportFragmentManager

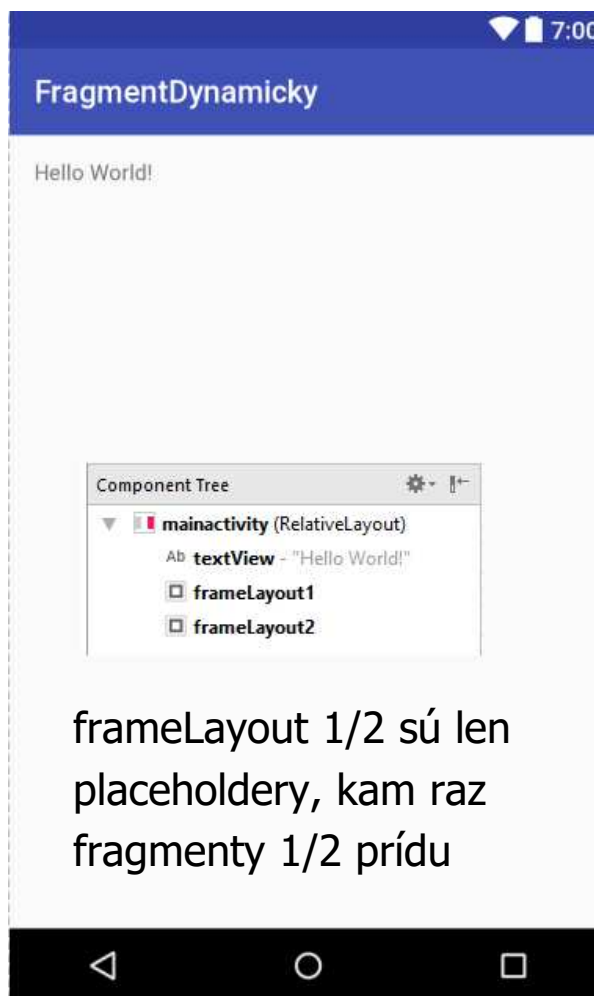
```
    .beginTransaction()
        {
            .add(R.id.frameLayout1, firstFragment, "tag1") //pridanie
            .remove(firstFragment) // odstráenie
            .replace(R.id.frameLayout1, firstFragment) // nahradenie
        }
    .commit()
```

Dynamický fragment

fragment_first.xml



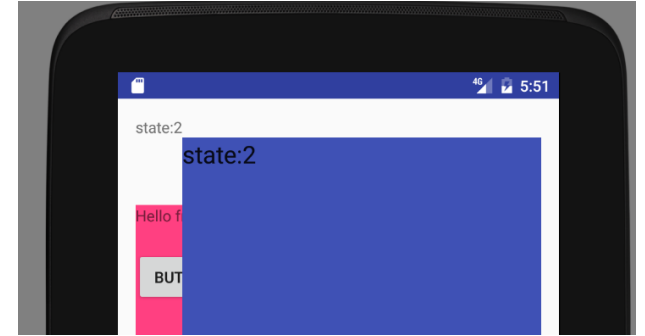
activity_main.xml



fragment_second.xml



Komunikácia medzi fragmentami



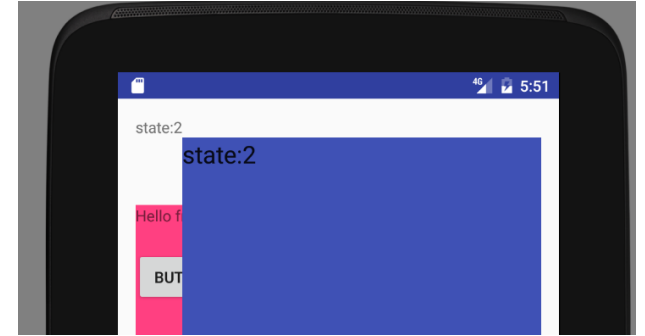
Nikdy nie fragment<->fragment, ale nepriamo cez ich spoločnú aktivitu !

MainActivity implementuje náš Update interface

```
interface Updater {  
    fun update(s:String) // medzi aktivitami chceme posielat' string  
}  
  
class MainActivity : FragmentActivity(), Updater {  
    override fun update(s:String) {  
        textView.text = s // TextView v bielej aktivite  
        val sfr =  
            supportFragmentManager // nájdi druhý/modrý fragment  
                .findFragmentById(R.id.frameLayout2) as SecondFragment  
    alebo  
            supportFragmentManager  
                .findFragmentByTag("tag2") as SecondFragment  
        sfr.setText(s)  
    }  
}
```

Projekt: [FragmentDynamicky.zip](#)

Komunikácia medzi fragmentmi



Nikdy nie fragment<->fragment, ale nepriamo cez ich spoločnú aktivitu

FirstFragment volá náš update do main activity

```
class FirstFragment : Fragment() {  
    lateinit var mainActivity: Updater <-----  
    private var state = 0  
  
    override fun onAttach(context: Context) {  
        super.onAttach(context)  
        state = arguments?.getInt("init", 0)?:0  
        mainActivity = context as Updater  
    }  
  
    override fun onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onActivityCreated(savedInstanceState)  
        button.setOnClickListener {  
            <----- mainActivity.update("state:" + state++) }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Komunikácia medzi fragmentmi



Nikdy nie fragment<->fragment, ale nepriamo cez ich spoločnú aktivitu

SecondFragment

```
class SecondFragment : Fragment() {
```

```
    fun setFText(s: String) {  
        largeTextView.text = s  
    }
```



Komunikácia medzi fragmentmi

(sumarizácia)

```
class FirstFragment {  
    var ma : Updater  
    var state ...  
    // API < 23  
    onAttach(Activity a) {  
        ma = a as Updater  
    }  
    // API >= 23  
    onAttach(Context ctx) {  
        ma = ctx as Updater  
    }  
    onActivityCreated(...){  
        Button = ...  
        ..onClick() {  
            ...ma.update(state)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
class  
    MainActivity : Updater {  
  
    fun update(state){  
        f=supportFragmentManager().  
        findFragmentById/Tag()  
        f.setText(state)  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Updater {  
    fun update(state)  
}
```

```
class  
    SecondFragment {  
  
    setFText(state){  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Ak by chceli komunikovať obojsmerne, tak **SecondF** tiež si musí odložiť referenciu na aktivitu a komunikovať cez ňu, referencia z fragmentu na jeho aktivitu je **getActivity()**

Komunikácia medzi fragmentmi

(nech zostane skryté, čo môže zostať skryté)

```
class FirstFragment {  
    interface Updater {  
        fun update(state)  
    }  
}
```

```
var ma : Updater
```

```
var state ...
```

```
onAttach(Activity a) {
```

```
onAttach(Context a) {
```

```
    ma = a as Updater
```

```
}
```

```
onActivityCreated(...){
```

```
    Button =...
```

```
    ..onClick() {
```

```
        ...ma.update(state)
```

```
    }
```

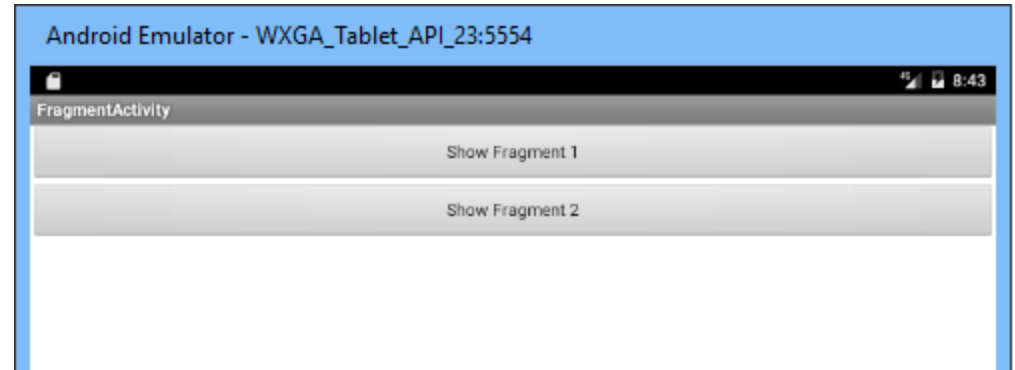
```
}
```

```
class MainActivity :  
    FirstFragment.Updater {  
  
    void update(state){  
        f=supportFragmentManager().  
            findFragmentById/Tag()  
        f.setFText(state)  
    }  
}
```

```
class  
    SecondFragment {  
  
    setFText(state){  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Interface Updater súvisí len s FirstFragment a MainActivity, takže v niektorej z nich by mal byť ukrytý

Aktivita fragmentu



```
<LinearLayout
    android:orientation="vertical" >

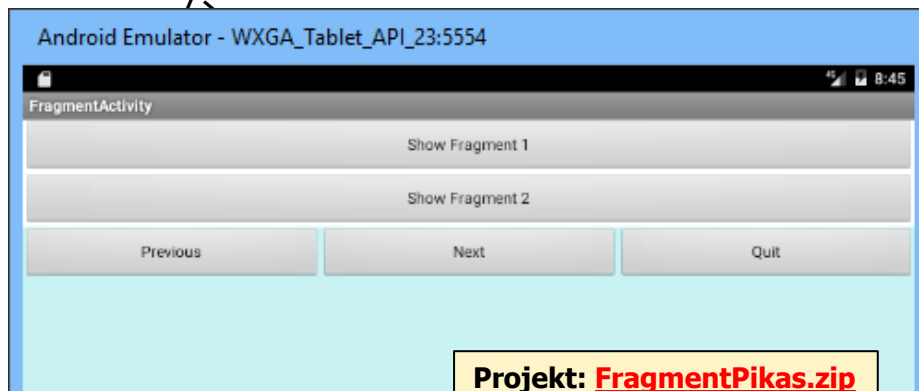
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/fragment1"
        android:text="Show Fragment 1" />

    <Button
        android:id="@+id/fragment2"
        android:text="Show Fragment 2" />

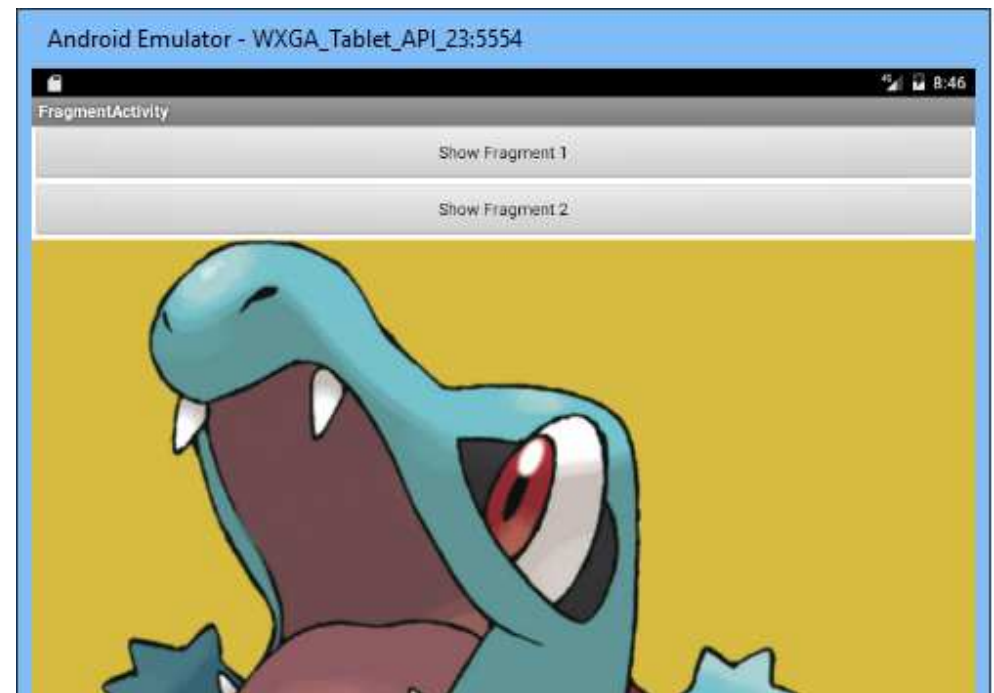
    <FrameLayout // sem dynamicky vložíme jeden z fragmentov
        android:id="@+id/fragment_place"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" />
</LinearLayout>
```


Fragmenty

```
<LinearLayout ...FragmentButtons
    android:orientation="horizontal"
    <Button
        android:text="Previous"
        android:id="@+id/prevBtn"/>
    <Button
        android:text="Next"
        android:id="@+id/nextBtn"
    />
    <Button
        android:text="Quit"
        android:id="@+id/quitBtn"
    />
```

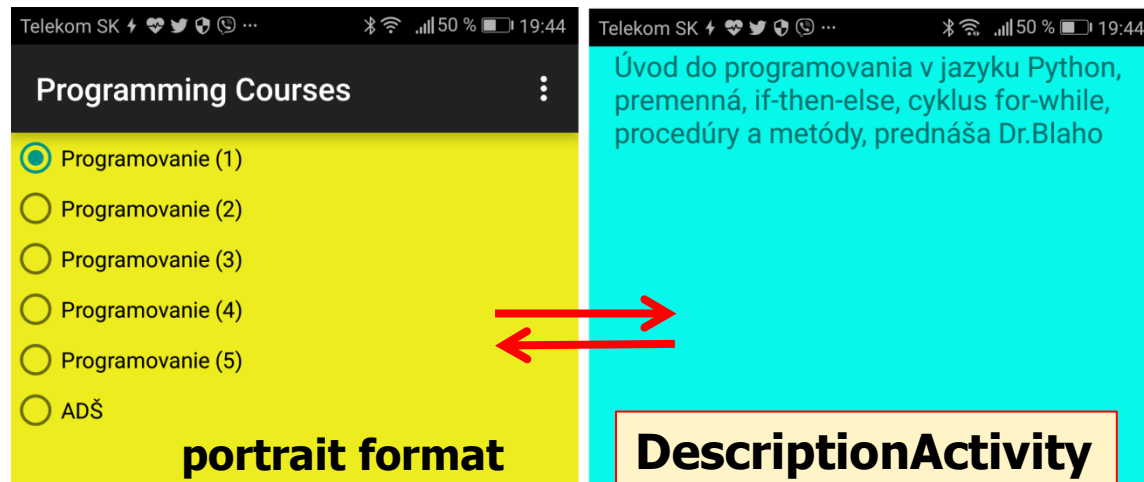
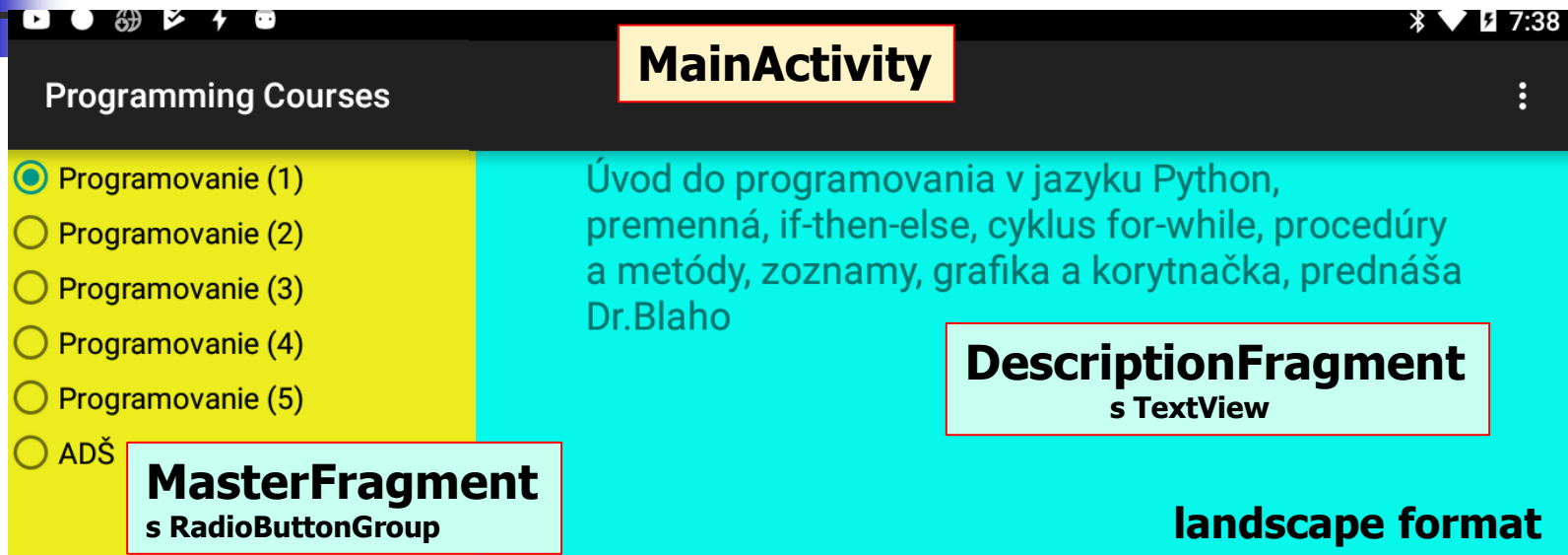


```
<LinearLayout ...FragmentImage
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/imageView"
    />
</LinearLayout>
```



Master Detail

(MainActivity)

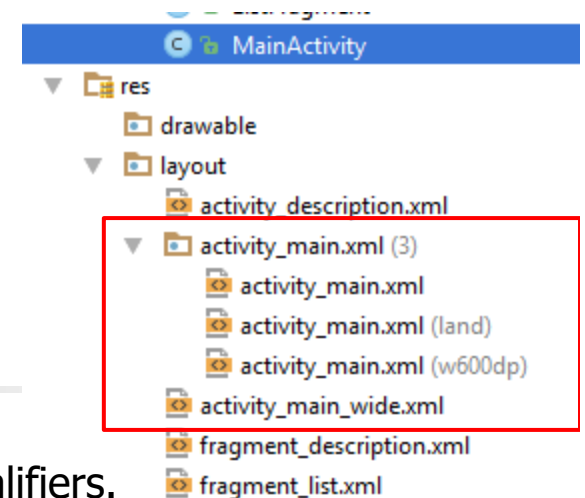


[FragementCourses.zip](#)

Master Detail

(MainActivity)

- aktivita/fragment môžu mať rôzne zobrazenia/layouts, napr. podľa orientácie, resp. rozlíšenia displaya, tzv. qualifiers.
- Kľúčom je Android Resource Directory, ak na zdrojáku aktivity klikneme pravým, pomôže vám vygenerovať špecializované layouts aktivity podľa zobraz. parametrov



activity_main_wide.xml

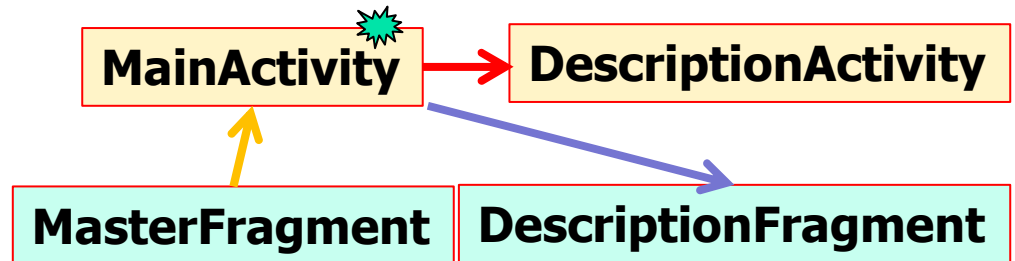
```
<LinearLayout ...  
    android:orientation="horizontal"  
    <fragment ...  
        tools:layout="@layout/fragment_list"/>  
    <fragment ...  
        tools:layout="@layout/fragment_description"/>  
</LinearLayout>
```

activity_main.xml

```
<LinearLayout ...  
    android:orientation="vertical"  
    <fragment  
        android:layout_width="match_parent"  
        android:id="@+id/fragmentTitles"/>  
</LinearLayout>
```

Master Detail

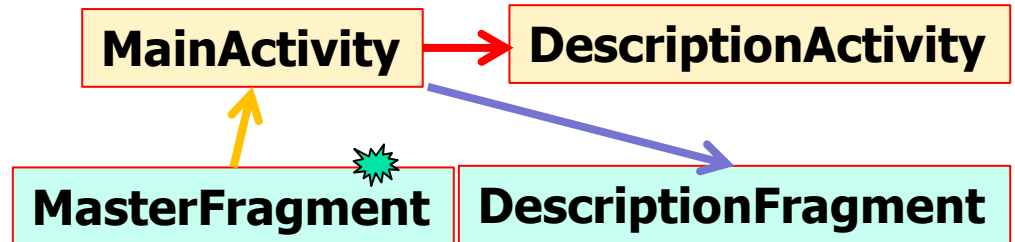
(MainActivity)



```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity(), ListFragment.Updater {  
  
    override fun update(selectedIndex: Int) {  
        val descriptionFragment = supportFragmentManager.  
            findFragmentById(R.id.fragmentDescription)  
                as? DescriptionFragment  
        if (descriptionFragment == null ||  
            !descriptionFragment.isVisible) {  
            if (!mCreating) {  
                val intent = Intent(this,  
                    DescriptionActivity::class.java)  
                intent.putExtra("selectedIndex", selectedIndex)  
                startActivity(intent)  
            }  
        } else {  
            descriptionFragment.setDetail(selectedIndex)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Master Detail

(MasterFragment)



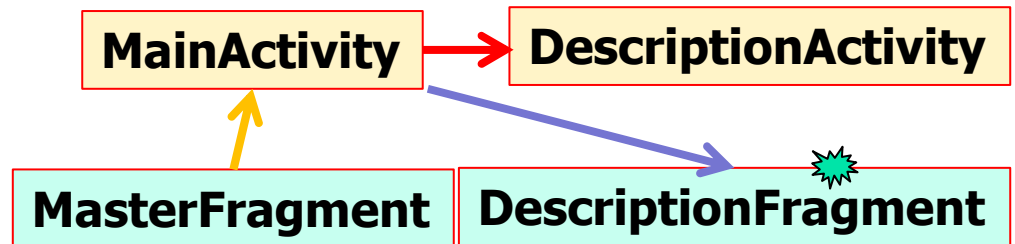
```
class ListFragment:Fragment(), RadioGroup.OnCheckedChangeListener {

    internal interface Updater {
        fun update(selectedIndex: Int)
    }

    override fun onCheckedChanged(group: RadioGroup, checkedId: Int) {
        var selectedIndex = -1
        when (checkedId) {
            R.id.prog1ID -> selectedIndex = 0
            R.id.prog2ID -> selectedIndex = 1
            R.id.prog3ID -> selectedIndex = 2
            R.id.prog4ID -> selectedIndex = 3
            R.id.prog5ID -> selectedIndex = 4
            R.id.adsID   -> selectedIndex = 5
        }
        val listener = activity as Updater
        → listener.update(selectedIndex)
    }
}
```

Master Detail

(DescriptionFragment)

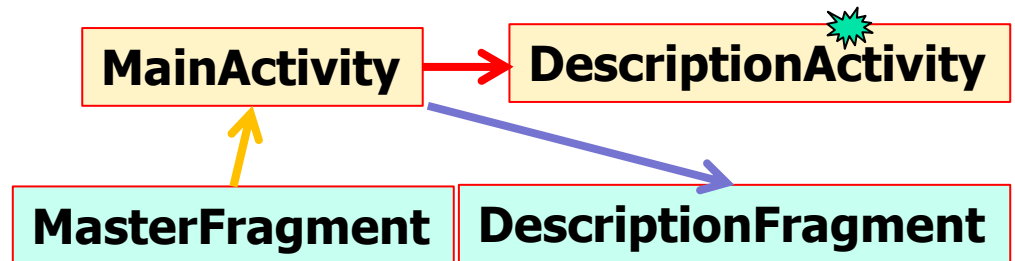


```
class DescriptionFragment : Fragment() {  
  
    lateinit var tv: TextView  
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater,  
                              container: ViewGroup?,  
                              savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View? {  
        val view = inflater.inflate(  
            R.layout.fragment_description,  
            container, false)  
        tv = view.findViewById(R.id.descriptionID) as TextView  
        return view  
    }  
    → fun setDetail(index: Int) {  
        val descriptions =  
            resources.getStringArray(  
                R.array.course_full_descriptions)  
        val course = descriptions[index]  
        tv.text = course  
    }  
}
```

```
<string-array name="course_full_descriptions">  
    <item>@string/prog1Detail</item>  
    <item>@string/prog2Detail</item>  
    <item>@string/prog3Detail</item>  
    <item>@string/prog4Detail</item>  
    <item>@string/prog5Detail</item>  
    <item>@string/adsDetail</item>  
</string-array>
```

Master Detail

(DescriptionActivity)



```
class DescriptionActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
```

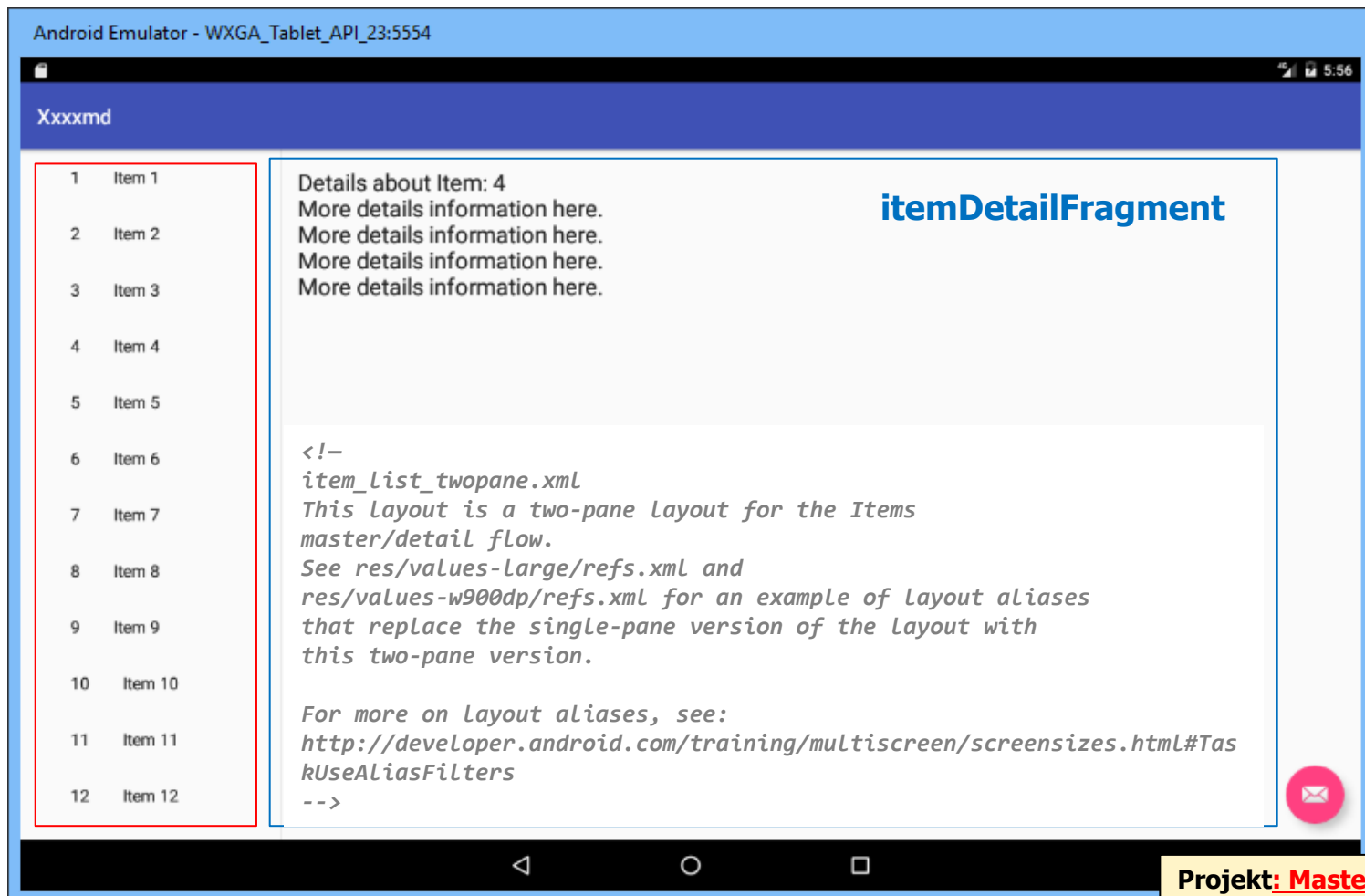
```
→ override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_description)
    val intent = intent
    val selectedIndex = intent.getIntExtra("selectedIndex", -1)
    if (selectedIndex != -1) {
        val descriptionFragment = supportFragmentManager
            .findFragmentById(R.id.fragment_description)
            as DescriptionFragment
        descriptionFragment.setDetail(selectedIndex)
    }
}
```

MasterDetail

(veľké rozlíšenie)

nechajte AS vygenerovať M/D projekt, a pokúste sa pochopiť kód

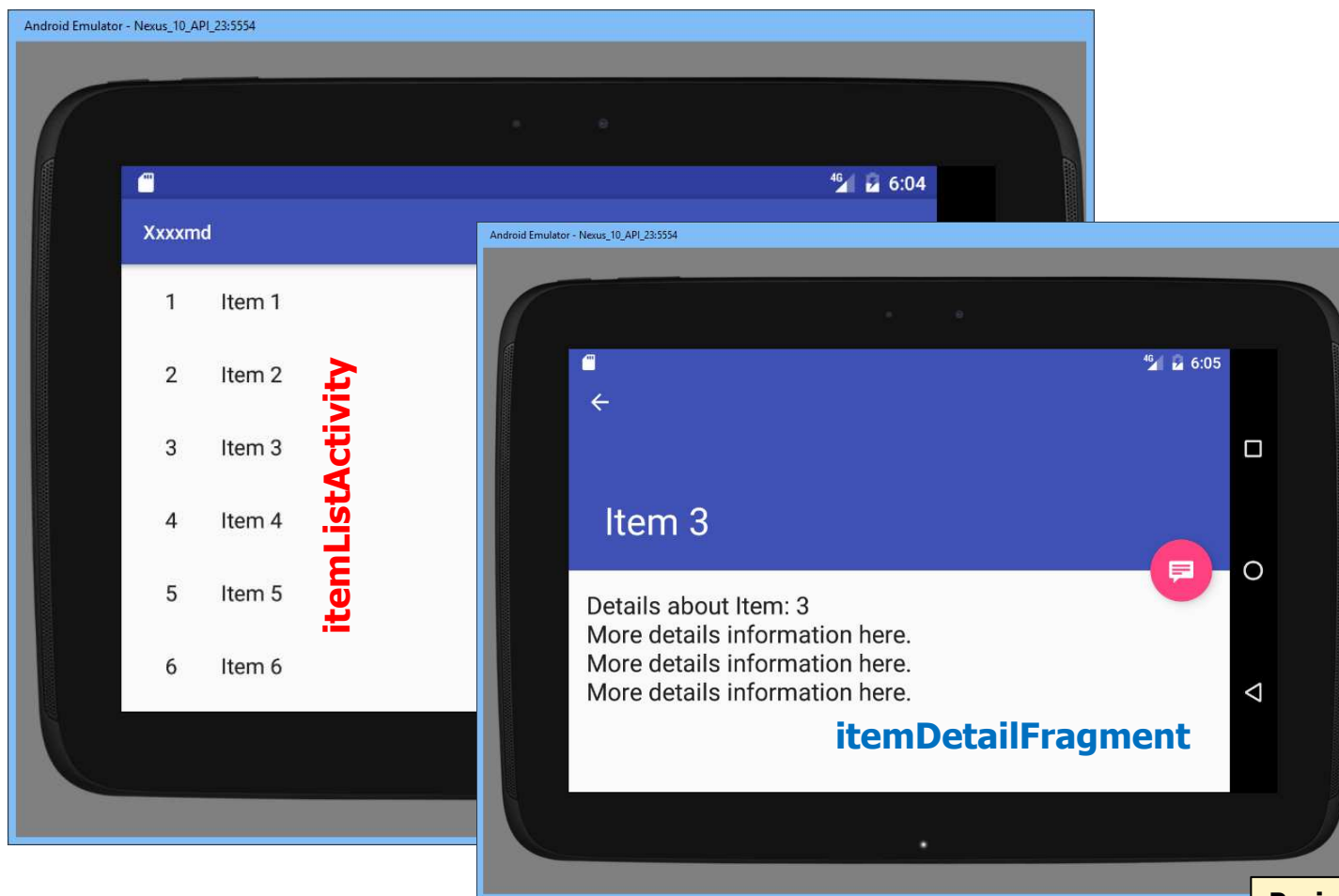
itemListActivity



MasterDetail

(malé rozlíšenie)

pre iné rozlíšenie dostanete iný look



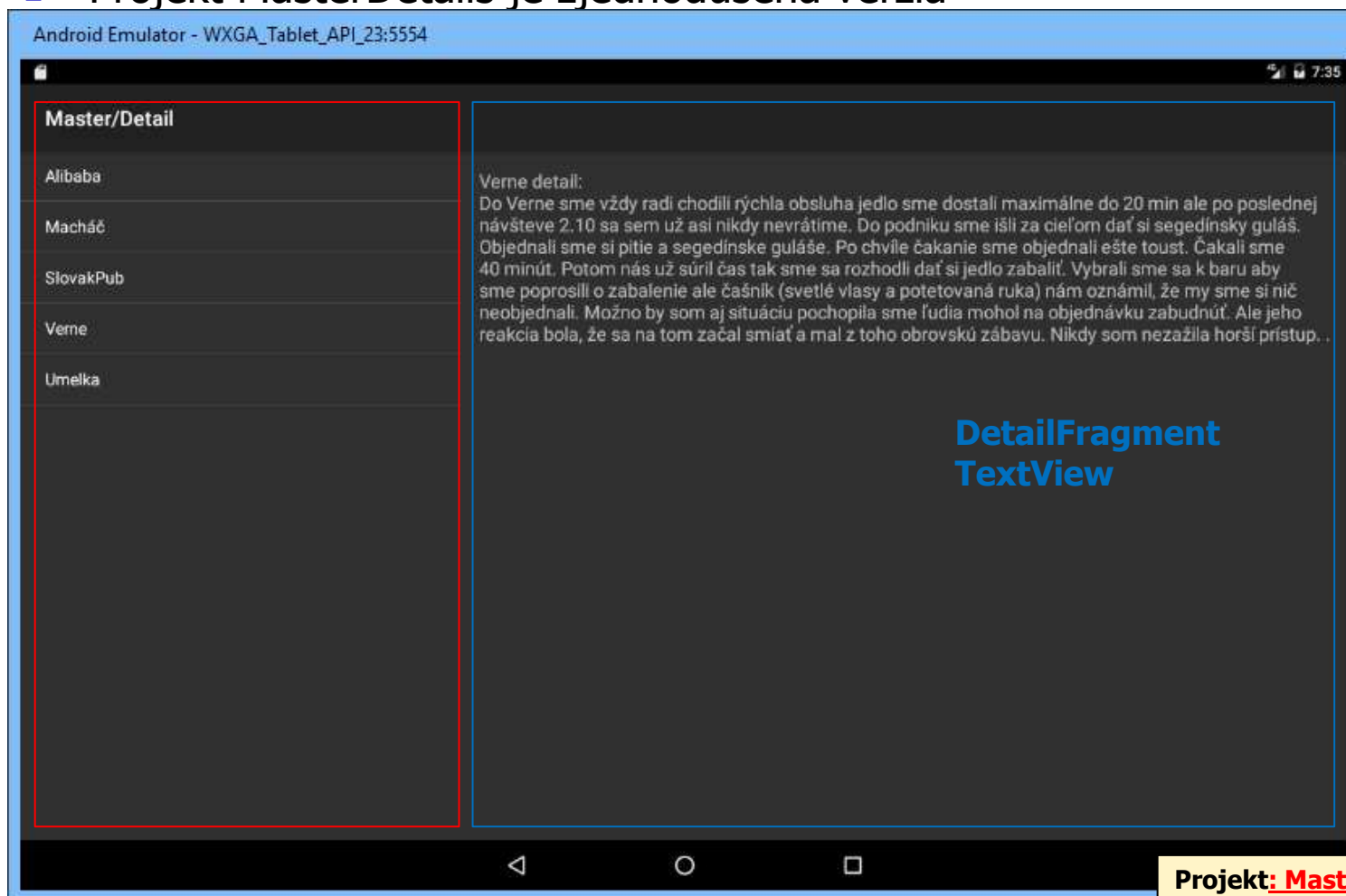
Projekt: [MasterDetail.zip](#)

MasterDetails

(veľké rozlíšenie)

- Projekt MasterDetails je zjednodušená verzia

MasterFragment
ListView



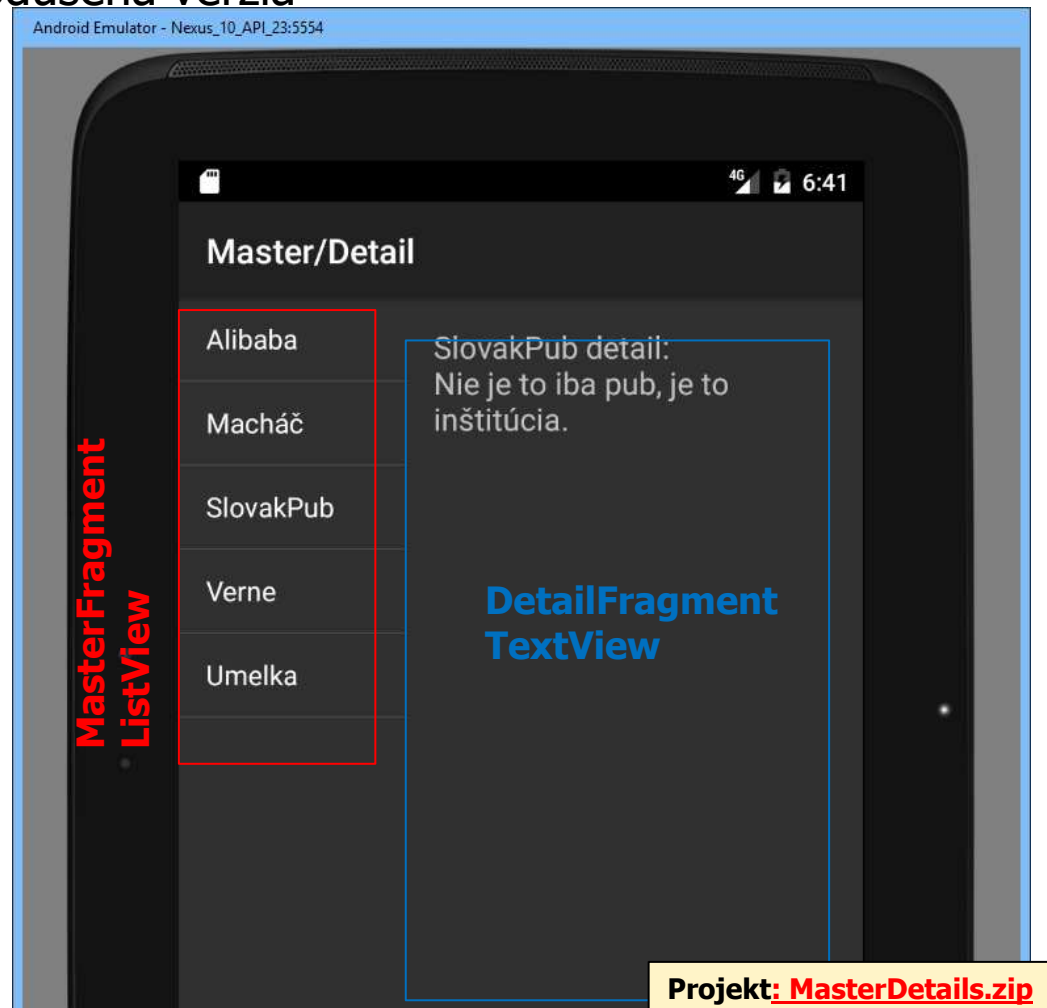
MasterDetails

(malé rozlíšenie)

Projekt MasterDetails je zjednodušená verzia

Problémy:

- pri zmene orientácie aktivity/fragmentu príde k strate dát/nastavení aktivity/fragmentu
- pri menšom rozlíšení by sme privítali iný layout fragmentov v móde landscape/portrait





Perzistencia dát fragmentu

- potrebujeme uložiť index v ListView, na ktorom sme stáli do Bundle savedInstanceState
- pri onCreateView fragmentu opätovne obnovíme index zo savedInstanceState

```
class DetailFragment : Fragment() {  
    private var index = -1  
  
    // toto sa zavolá pred restartom activity/fragmentu  
    override fun onSaveInstanceState(outState: Bundle) {  
        super.onSaveInstanceState(outState)  
        outState.putInt("INDEX", index)  
    }  
  
    // bundle outstate sa odpamätá až do event.volania/reštartu a/f  
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater,  
        container: ViewGroup?, savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View? {  
        index = savedInstanceState?.getInt("INDEX")?:-1  
        return  
            inflater.inflate(R.layout.detail_view, container, false)  
    }  
    // bundle je dictionary resp. HashMap<String, Object>
```



Argumenty fragmentu

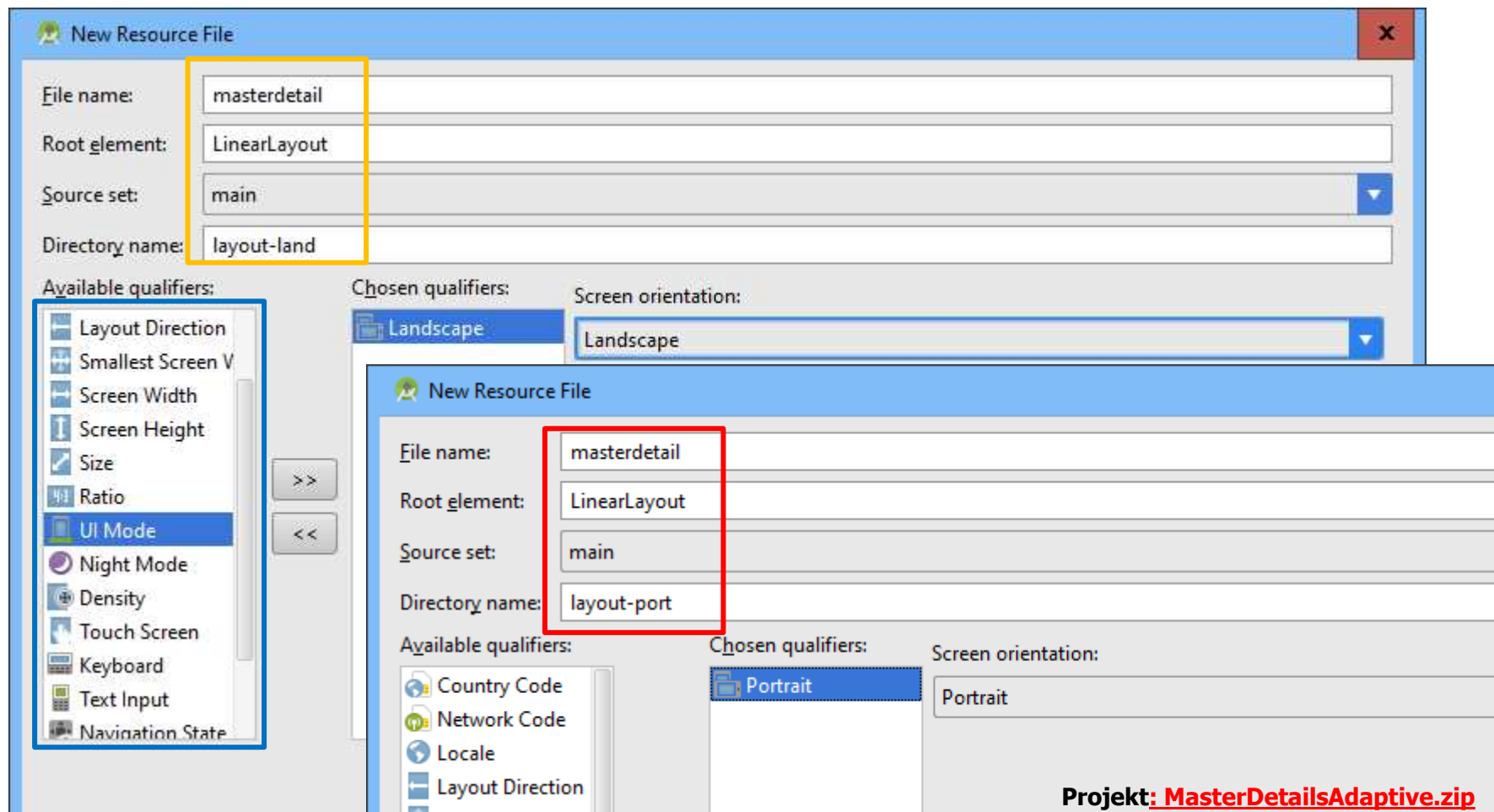
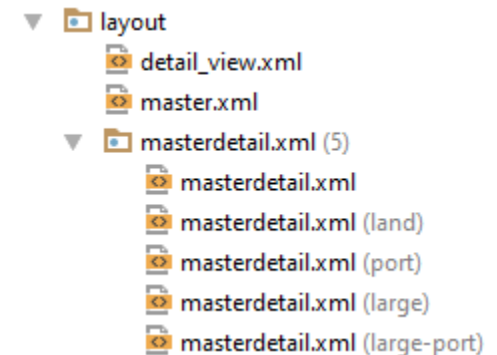
(fragment môže dostať argumenty od aktivity – tiež Bundle)

```
public class DetailFragment extends Fragment {  
    // fragment môže dostať bungle argumentov aj od aktivity  
    override fun onStart() {  
        super.onStart()  
        val args = arguments  
        if (args != null) {  
            updateDetailView(args.getInt("INDEX"))  
        } else if (index != -1) {  
            updateDetailView(index)  
        }  
    }  
  
    // Pri vytvorení fragmentu, ak aktivita chce odovzdať bungle  
    // argumentov vznikajúcemu fragmentu  
    val newFragment = DetailFragment()  
    val args = Bundle()  
    args.putInt("INDEX", index)  
    newFragment.arguments = args  
}
```

Bundle je
HashMap<String, Object>

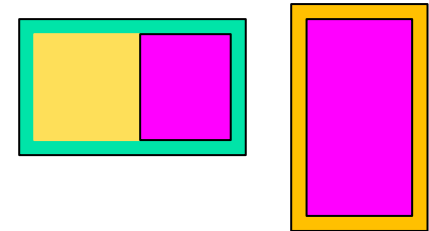
Adaptívny layout

Ak pre rôzne rozlíšenia a orientácie display (...qualifiers) chceme iné layouty



Projekt: [MasterDetailsAdaptive.zip](#)

Flexibilný layout

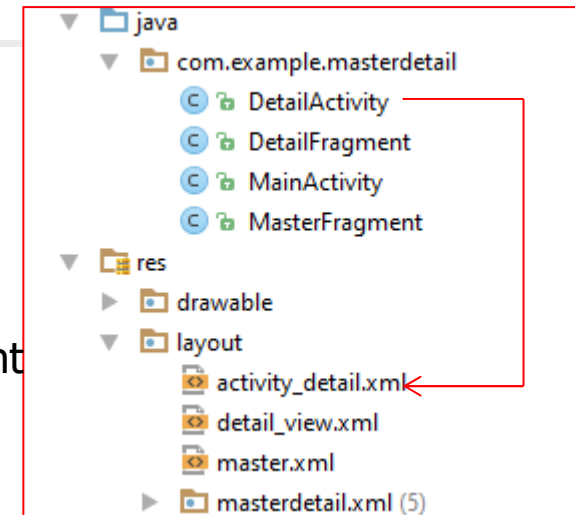


Landscape

- MainActivity
 - First/MasterFragment
 - Second/DetailFragment

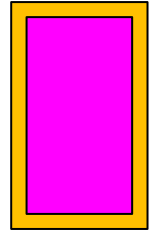
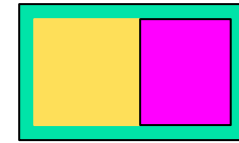
Portrait

- MainActivity
 - First/MasterFragment
- DetailActivity
 - Second/DetailFragment



```
public void update(int index) {  
    int orientation=getResources().getConfiguration().orientation;  
    if (orientation== Configuration.ORIENTATION_LANDSCAPE) {  
        ... to, čo sme robili predtým  
    } else { // Configuration.ORIENTATION_PORTRAIT  
        Intent in = new Intent(this, DetailActivity.class);  
        in.putExtra("YNDEX",index);  
        startActivity(in);  
    }  
}
```

Flexibilný layout



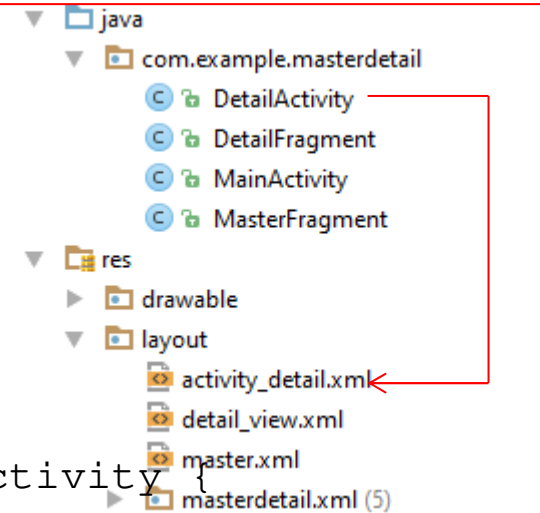
Landscape

- MainActivity
 - First/MasterFragment
 - Second/DetailFragment

Portrait

- MainActivity
 - First/MasterFragment
- DetailActivity
 - Second/DetailFragment

```
public class DetailActivity extends FragmentActivity {  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_detail);  
        Intent in = getIntent();  
        int yndex = in.getIntExtra("YNDEX", 0);  
        FragmentManager fm = getSupportFragmentManager();  
        DetailFragment detailfr =  
            (DetailFragment) fm.findFragmentById(R.id.detail_fragment);  
        if (detailfr != null) {  
            detailfr.updateDetailView(yndex);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



R.layout.yes_no_layout

Do you really want to quit ?

YES

NO

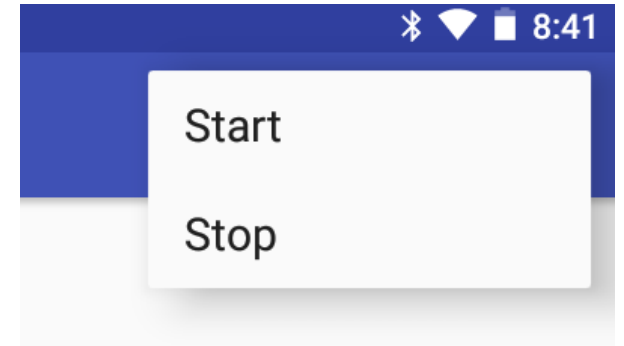
Dialog Fragment

(podtrieda Fragment)

```
class YesNoDialog : DialogFragment() {
    lateinit var updater : Updater
    override fun onAttach(activity: Activity) {
        super.onAttach(activity)
        updater = activity as Updater
    }
    override fun onCreateView(inflater: LayoutInflater,
                              container: ViewGroup?,
                              savedInstanceState: Bundle?): View? {
        isCancelable = false // neda sa zrusit dialog
        val view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.yes_no_layout,
                                    container, false)
        (view.findViewById(R.id.yesBtn) as Button)
            .setOnClickListener {
                updater.sendMessage("yes pressed")
                dismiss() // zmizne dialog
            }
        return view
    }
}
```

Dialog Fragment

(volanie v MainActivity)

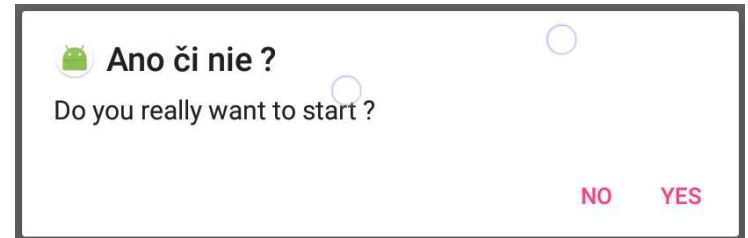


```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity(), YesNoDialog.Updater {  
  
    override fun onOptionsItemSelected(item: MenuItem): Boolean {  
        when (item.itemId) {  
            ...  
            R.id.StopID -> {  
                YesNoDialog().show(supportFragmentManager, "Yes or No ?")  
                return true  
            }  
        }  
        return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item)  
    }  
  
    override fun sendMessage(msg: String) {  
        if (msg == "yes pressed")  
            this@MainActivity.finish()  
    }  
}
```

Ak bolo Yes na really want?

Alert Dialog

(musí to ist' aj jednoduchšie – varenie z polotovarov)



```
R.id.StartID -> {  
    val builder = AlertDialog.Builder(this@MainActivity)  
    builder.setTitle("Ano či nie ?")  
        .setMessage("Do you really want to start ?")  
        .setIcon(R.mipmap.ic_launcher_round)  
        .setCancelable(false)  
        .setPositiveButton(R.string.yesText)  
            { dialogInterface, i -> Toast.makeText(this@MainActivity,  
                "Start it", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show() }  
        .setNegativeButton(R.string.noText)  
            { dialogInterface, i -> Toast.makeText(this@MainActivity,  
                "DO NOT Start it", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show() }  
        .setNeutralButton(R.string.whoKnowsText)  
            { dialogInterface, i -> Toast.makeText(this@MainActivity,  
                "DO NOTHING", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show() }  
    val alertDialog = builder.create()  
    alertDialog.show()  
    return true  
}
```