Mobile Application Programing: Android View Persistence

Activities

- Apps are composed of activities
- Activities are self-contained tasks made up of one screen-full of information
- Activities start one another and are destroyed commonly
- Apps can use activities belonging to another app



Creating a Custom Control

Create subclass of View class

• Override:

- onDraw(Canvas c)
- onMeasure(int wMeasure, int hMeasure)
- Add listener interface and listener property for the interesting events the control generates and call on... methods when events occur



View Persistence

- Problem: Rotations rebuild activity
 onCreate recreates view hierarchy
 - Data model restores state that has been committed, updating UI
 - (more on this in MVC lecture)
 - What about uncommitted UI state? eg. text in text box that has not yet been validated



View Persistence

- Problem: Rotations rebuild activity
- Solution: Implement view-level persistence of transient state
 - Set ID property of custom view
 - Won't save state without one!
 - Override onSaveInstanceState
 - Override on RestoreInstanceState





onSaveInstanceState

- Create a Parcelable to store state into
 - Use a custom subclass of BaseSaveState or an instance of Bundle
 - Call super.onSaveInstanceState to retrieve super class state and store in Parcelable
 - Store any non-reconstructable state in Parcelable





onRestoreInstanceState

- Cast Parcelable instance to whatever class was used in onSaveInstanceState
 - Use instanceof to ensure class is correct
- Retrieve super class state and call super.onRestoreInstanceState to restore it
- Retrieve any non-reconstructable state and restore it to the class instance





onSaveInstanceState vs. onPause

- onSaveInstanceState is meant to save transient activity state
- Instance state is deleted when activity is finalized
- Save application state in onPause for all nontransient state
- See MVC for details

