Handling Screen Rotations and Other App Restarts

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Topics in This Section

• Motivation
• Saving data
• The Bundle class
• Retrieving data
• Activity lifecycle
Big Idea

• **Android can shut down and restart your app**
  – When you rotate the screen
  – When you change languages
  – When app is in background and Android is short on memory
  – When you hit the Back button

• **Problem**
  – You risk losing user changes

• **Solution**
  – Save data in a Bundle in onSaveInstanceState
  – Read data out of Bundle in onRestoreInstanceState
    (or in onCreate)
    * Does not handle Back button scenario. App restarts from scratch with no saved data in that case.

Reminder: Preventing Screen Rotations

• **Issue**
  – Screen rotations usually require a new layout
  – They also cause the app to be shutdown and restarted
    * Handling this is the topic of this lecture

• **Problem**
  – What if you do not have landscape layout?
  – Or have not yet handled shutdown and restart?

• **Solution**
  – Put an entry in AndroidManifest.xml saying that app runs only in portrait mode (or only in landscape mode).
    <activity android:name=".YourActivity"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:screenOrientation="portrait">
Steps

Summary: Saving Data

- **Override onSaveInstanceState**
  - And pass the Bundle to the superclass method
    ```java
    protected void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle outState) {
      super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);
      outState.putBlah(someData);
    }
    ```

- **Called**
  - When user rotates screen
  - When user changes language
  - When app is hidden and Android needs the memory

- **Not called**
  - When user hits Back button

- **Note**
  - Superclass method automatically stores state of GUI widgets (EditText data, CheckBox state, etc.)
Summary: Restoring Data

• **Override onRestoreInstanceState**
  – Pass Bundle to superclass method
  – Look for data by name, check for null, use the data

```java
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);
    SomeType data = savedInstanceState.getBlah(key);
    if (data != null) { doSomethingWith(data); }
}
```

• **Called**
  – Any time app is restarted after onSaveInstanceState

• **Note**
  – The same Bundle is passed to onCreate.
  – Superclass method automatically restores widget state

The Bundle Class: Details

• **Putting data in a Bundle**
  – putBoolean, putBooleanArray, putDouble, putDoubleArray, putString, putStringArray, etc.
    • These all take keys and values as arguments. The keys must be Strings. The values must be of the standard types (int, double, etc.) or array of them.
  – putSerializable, putParcelable
    • Lets you store custom objects. Note that ArrayList and most other builtin Java types are already Serializable

• **Retrieving data from a Bundle**
  – getBoolean, getBooleanArray, getDouble, getDoubleArray, getString, getStringArray, etc.
    • No typecast required on retrieval. Numbers are 0 if no match.
  – getSerializable, getParcelable
    • Typecast required on retrieval. Values are null if no match.
Loan Payment Comparisons

- **Idea**
  - User can enter various interest rates to compare the resultant monthly and total payments for a $100K, 30 year, fixed-rate loan
  - Different layouts for portrait and landscape modes
  - Uses the PaymentInfo class that was shown in the first Intents lecture

- **Approach**
  - Keep an ArrayList of PaymentInfo
    - Also put results in a TableView
  - In onSaveInstanceState, store the ArrayList
  - In onRestoreInstanceState, retrieve the ArrayList
    - Also put results in a TableView
Layout File: Portrait Mode (res/layout/main.xml)

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://..."
    android:orientation="vertical" ...>
    <TextView (introductory text) .../>
    <LinearLayout (horizontal) ...>
        <TextView (prompt) .../>
        <EditText (interest rate input) .../>
    </LinearLayout>
    <Button (when pressed, adds row to table) ... />
    <TableLayout ...>
        (Has heading and divider, but no body rows.)
    </TableLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```

Layout File: Landscape Mode (res/layout-land/main.xml)

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://..." (horizontal) ...>
    <LinearLayout (vertical) ...>
        <TextView (introductory text) .../>
        <LinearLayout (horizontal) ...>
            <TextView (prompt) .../>
            <EditText (interest rate input) .../>
        </LinearLayout>
    </LinearLayout>
    <Button (when pressed, adds row to table) ... />
    <TableLayout ...>
        (Has heading and divider, but no body rows.)
    </TableLayout>
</LinearLayout>
```
Values Files

- **res/values/strings.xml**
  - Defines intro text, prompt, table headings, and button label.
  - Used in both portrait and landscape mode.
- **res/values/dimens.xml**
  - Gives font sizes.
  - Used in portrait mode.
- **res/values-land/dimens.xml**
  - Gives font sizes.
  - Used in landscape mode.

Core Java Code

```java
public class RotationsActivity extends Activity {
    private final static double LOAN_AMOUNT = 100000;
    private final static long LOAN_PERIOD = 360; // In months
    private TableLayout mPaymentsTable;
    private EditText mInterestRateField;
    private float mTableSize;
    private ArrayList<PaymentInfo> mRowData =
        new ArrayList<PaymentInfo>();

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        mPaymentsTable = (TableLayout)findViewById(R.id.payment_table);
        mInterestRateField =
            (EditText)findViewById(R.id.interest_rate_field);
        Resources resources = getResources();
        mTableSize = resources.getDimension(R.dimen.table_body_size);
    }

    Looks up the ID of the table so that it can later programatically add rows to it. Note that
    the PaymentInfo data is declared as ArrayList instead of List. This is because we will later
    store it in a Bundle, and ArrayList is Serializable whereas List is not.
```
public void addComparisonRow(View clickedButton) {
    double interestRate = 5.0;
    try {
        interestRate = Double.parseDouble(mInterestRateField.getText().toString());
    } catch(Exception e) {}
    PaymentInfo info =
        new PaymentInfo(LOAN_AMOUNT, interestRate, LOAN_PERIOD);
    mRowData.add(info);
    addRow(info);
    mInterestRateField.setText(" ");
}

private void addRow(PaymentInfo info) {
    TableRow row = new TableRow(this);
    row.addView(makeColumn(info.getFormattedAnnualInterestRateInPercent()));
    row.addView(makeColumn(info.getFormattedMonthlyPayment()));
    row.addView(makeColumn(info.getFormattedTotalPayments()));
    mPaymentsTable.addView(row);
}

private TextView makeColumn(String text) {
    TextView col = new TextView(this);
    col.setGravity(Gravity.RIGHT);
    col.setTextSize(mTableSize);
    col.setText(text);
    return(col);
}

Reads the textfield value, converts to a number (5.0 default if field is empty or value is illegal), computes payment info, stores payment info in an ArrayList, then calls code to add data to bottom of table.

Creates a TableRow and inserts it into bottom of TableView.
Results (Without Saving State)

User enters some interest rates to get this result

![Image showing interest rate calculations]

After entering the data as on the left, user rotates the screen. Data is lost!

Java Code: Saving State

```java
@Override
protected void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle outState) {
    super.onSaveInstanceState(outState);
    outState.putSerializable("rowData", mRowData);
}
```

ArrayList is already Serializable. But, I had to make PaymentInfo (the data inside) Serializable as well.
@Override
protected void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    ArrayList<PaymentInfo> rowData = (ArrayList<PaymentInfo>)
        savedInstanceState.getSerializable("rowData");
    if (rowData != null) {
        mRowData = rowData;
        for (PaymentInfo info: rowData) {
            addRow(info);
        }
    }
}

Since generics are implemented by erasure (all work done at compile time, no work done at run time), casting to
ArrayList<Blah> will give a warning that Java cannot verify that the list contains only Blahs. So, suppress that warning.

public class PaymentInfo implements Serializable {
    private final double mLoanAmount,
        mAnnualInterestRateInPercent,
        mMonthlyPayment, mTotalPayments;
    private final long mLoanPeriodInMonths;
    private final String mCurrencySymbol;

    // Calculates and stores monthly payment and total payments
    // Has methods to print out values with nice formatting
}

Custom data stored in a Bundle must be Serializable or Parcelable.
User enters some interest rates to get this result.

After entering the data as on the left, user rotates the screen. Data is preserved!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Monthly Payment</th>
<th>Total Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.50%</td>
<td>$395.12</td>
<td>$142,243.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>$536.82</td>
<td>$193,255.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.50%</td>
<td>$699.21</td>
<td>$251,717.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>$877.57</td>
<td>$315,925.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

• **Idea**
  – You can respond to situations other than app being killed and app being restarted

• **Situations**
  – Another Activity partially obscures Activity
    • Use onPause
  – Activity is no longer visible at all
    • Use onStop
  – A stopped Activity is restarted
    • Use onStart (every time including first) or onRestart (every time except first)
  – An Activity is killed for good (no saved state Bundle)
    • Use onDestroy

Lifecycle Summary

If state was saved before, onRestoreInstanceState is called here

Diagram taken from top of http://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Activity.html
Wrap-Up

More Reading

- JavaDoc: Activity
    - Introductory parts give lots of details

- Chapters
  - Handling Activity Lifecycle Events and
  - Handling Rotation
    - From The Busy Coder’s Guide to Android Development by Mark Murphy.
      - http://commonsware.com/Android/
Summary

- **Save data in `onSaveInstanceState`**
  - Can put individual pieces of data in the Bundle, or can add a composite data structure.
  - Custom classes must implement `Serializable` or `Parcelable`.

- **Load data in `onRestoreInstanceState` or in `onCreate`**
  - Look in Bundle for property of given name
  - For Object types, check for null
  - For number types, check for 0