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In a class of snippets, say, MyFragment.java create a public interface interface MyFragmentInterfacer with a void on the button Click (msg): MyFragment International Fragment Interface: Redefine this feature as below to set a fragmentinterfacer @Override a public void on the attache (context context) and where you want to call this feature myButton.setOnClickListener (newView.OnClickListener (@Override) This is my Message:} } }); Затем в вашей основной деятельности, где вы хотите получить это сообщение, реализовать этот интерфейс интерфейса публично класса MainActivity реализует MyFragment.MyFragmentInterfacer @Override

..... in class snippets when you want to disable this listener. Or you can remove onClickListener from the myButton.setOnClickListener button (zero); or disable the click on myButton.setClickable (false); I have an app that I'm upgrading. One step in this process is to switc to the basic layout of the piece (using fragments from the support library). I converted my activities into snippets, and got the layout running nicely (using ViewPager, cool stuff) I was having my on-the-job implementation onClickListener for all my button-pressing needs. I have a new incarnation of The Fragment to do the same, of course it looks like onClick will never get hit. Is there something special about Fragments that prevents them from working this way? The reason for this problem is that Fragment-related activities do not implement the OnFragment International ActionListener interface. So why implement this interface, and how? Let's take a step-by-step look... The message between the snippet and actiy, the fragment and the snippet, if two fragments want to interact, they must be implemented through activity related to them. Direct messages between the two fragments are not available. Definition Interface To implement the transmission of information between Fragment and Associated Activity we can identify the interface in Fragment and then implement this interface in Activity. This snippet captures the interface implemented in action in the onAttach method and then communicates with Activy, triggering the method in the interface. Here's an example of Fragment.java Headlines.java: Public Class HeadlinesFragment Expands The Fragment List with Private OnFragment International ActionListener mListener, Publicfragment () s @Override public void on the saved state (Bundlebundle) s super.onCreate List of the new ArrayList<T>lt;T>; for (int i s 0, i zlt; 30, i) s data.add (smyh) (i); Data); setListAdapter (adapter); @Override public void onAttach (Activity) s super.onAttach (activity); Try s mListener s (OnFragment International ActionListener) activity, ClassCastException e) s throw new ClassCastEx (activity.toString) s to implement OnFragment International ActionListener); ; @Override публичная пустота на ListItemClickListener (ListView l, View v, позиция, длинный идентификатор)

..... Please note that this snippet has a member variable, mListener, and now the Fragme transmit activity information by calling mListener onFragment International Action. Of course, if there are other methods in the interface, you can name other methods. For example: When a user clicks on an item in the list, the following method in the Fragment will be executed. Then callFragment International () at qlt;FrameLayout xmlns:android/ xmlns:tools/ layout_width'match_parent android:layout_height'match_parent tools:context=context.com.gnvar.com ListView android:id=@id/android:layout_width'match_parent android:layout_height'match_parent android:background#22000000/ListView/fragment_headlines Gt; Transmitted through a fragment. Activity should implement the Interface OnFragment International ActionListener, where there is only one method of onFragment International Action method, we implement it, print a toast. (Of course, we can identify and implement several methods onFragment International ActionListener) MainActivity.java: Public Class MainActivity Expands ActionBarActivity sells headlinesFragment OnFragment International ActionListener with private FragmentManager fm snull; @Override protected void onCreate (Super.onCreate); setContentView (R.layout.activity_main); () ЗаголовкиФрагментыфрагментыфрагменты - Новые ИзвестияФразум (); fm s getSupportFragmentManager (); FragmentTransaction ft s fm.beginTransaction (); ft.replace (R.id.container, зароловки); ft.commit (); @Override нуцота на Fragment International (Uri uri) s toast.makeText (это, коммуникация, угловое строительство, Toast.LENGTH_LONG.show()); . . . activity_main.xml: <RelativeLayout xmlns:android= xmlns:tools= android:layout_width=match_parent android:layout_height=match_parent android:paddingleft=@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin android:paddingright=@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin android:paddingtop=@dimen/activity_vertical_margin android:paddingbottom=@dimen/activity_vertical_margin tools:context=. MainActivity>> <FrameLayout ><FrameLayout ><RelativeLayout>. . . андроид:layout_width match_parent андроид:layout_heightmatch_parent and the results are shown below, and when you click on any entry in ListView, a toast pops up. (Because we're calling the method in onFragment International ActionListener in the Трещина's onListItemClick method, so that's certainly the result) simply put, Трещина and Активность pass information, or pass information differently on the same Активность Трещина all need to be implemented through this Активность. This Активность implement the onFragment International ActionListener interface in the Фрагмент of the computer. Because the transmission of information is achieved with the help of the method in this interface. The меню is фрагмент, который is спиннера кнопки. Вы выбираете один, четырех вариантов спиннером, кнопка приведет, следующему действию. Для того, чтобы реализовать спиннер мне нужно реализовать onItemSelected Listener на фрагменте, но использовать кнопку мне нужно реализовать onClickListener. Но я не могу сделать. I don't другое??? Я ожидал бы, что это будет очень простая вещь несколько различных слушателей события на, необходимость должен быть общим, необходимость, вы реализуете это? который я использую - публичный класс FragmentTypeSelect расширяет фрагмент реализует OnItemSelectedListener - @Override наCreateView (LayoutInflater наддувной, Контейнер View Group, Комплект сохраненInstanceState) // Установите представление, чтобы на него можно было ссылаться View view - R.layout.fragment_type_select, контейнер, контейнер ложный); установить OnClickListener для кнопки SetUpClickListener (TheView, R.id.but_select); Я // НОВЫЙ ТИП СПИННЕР // Я (Спиннер) TheView.findViewById (R.id.new_type_spinner); spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener это); Создайте ArrayAdapter помощью струнного адаптера ArrayAdapter по умолчанию; Char Sequence , ArrayAdapter - ArrayAdapter.create FromResource (getActivity), R.array.types_array, android.R.layout.simple_spinner_item); Укажите, для использования когда списке вариантов появляется.setDropDownViewResource (андроид.R.layout.simple_spinner_dropdown_item); Применить адаптер spinner спиннеру setAdapter (адаптер); вернуть взгляд; - публичная пустота наItemSelected (AdapterView slt;? parent, View view, int pos, long id) - TextView HeadingText (TextView) getView ().findViewById (R.id.new_diet_type_text_heading); TextView detailText (TextView) getView ().findViewById (R.id.new_diet_type_text_detail); если (поз No 0) - HeadingText.setText (R.string.heading_type_1); detailText.setText (R.string.detail_type_1); если (поз No 1) - headingText.setText (R.string.heading_type_2); detailText.setText (R.string.detail_type_2) R.string.heading_type_3 R.string.detail_type_3;detailText.setText (R.string.detail_type_4); - @Override public void onNothingSelected (AdapterView)lt;?gt; arg0) / ToDo Auto-generated stub method - public void onClick (View) Toast.makeText (getActivity()), Clicked, Toast.LENGTH_LONG); - Private void set setUpClickListener (View TheView, int childViewID) - ChildView view - theView.findViewById (childViewID); childView.setOnClickListener ((OnClickListener) is); Initially I just had a spinner in and got this working fine. I then tried to put in a feature button with the OnClickListener set in onCreateView and add additional onClick and setUpClickListener techniques. This is exactly how I did it elsewhere, but on other occasions I had no other events to handle and did a class to implement onClickListener. Java does not support multiple interface implementations (as I understand it) and therefore my question. I hope you can help. I'll probably be a bit fat, but I'm still pretty new to the whole OO as well as Android. Android. twitter lite apk download uptodown. download twitter video apk uptodown

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