

# Memory Management

# Screen Orientation Change

- ❖ When the screen orientation changes the android platform destroys the current activity and create a new one.
- ❖ In doing so the resources are reloaded in order to recreate the user interface controls.
- ❖ When dealing with huge resources (e.g. big bitmap images) we can save memory and avoid the reload by keeping them in static fields.

# Screen Orientation Change

```
...
private static Drawable background;
@Override
protected void onCreate(Bundle state)
{
    super.onCreate(state);
    TextView txt = new TextView(this);
    txt.setText("Leaks are bad");
    if(background==null)
    {
        background = getDrawable(R.drawable.image);
    }
    label.setBackgroundDrawable(background);
    ...
    setContentView(label);
}
...
```

Holding the resource in a static variable will avoid its reloading when the application changes its screen orientation.

# Static Inner Classes

- ❖ We better use static inner classes instead of non static ones. This way less memory might be consumed.

# Weak References

- ❖ Wrap references for less important and relatively big objects using `WeakReference` objects.

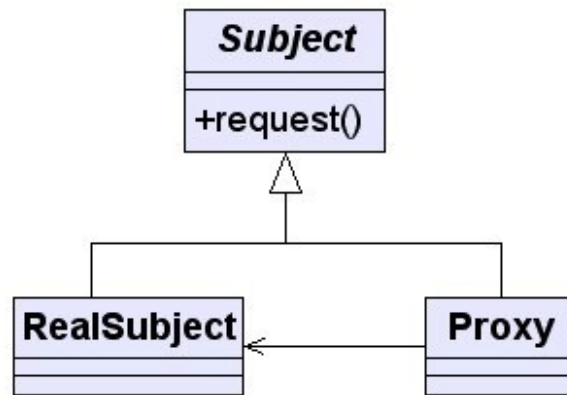
# Garbage Collector

- ❖ The garbage collector is not perfect. Calling `System.gc()` from time to time is a good practice for avoiding memory problems.

# The Proxy Design Pattern

- ❖ Implementing this design pattern (when relevant) our application will consume less memory.

# The Proxy Design Pattern

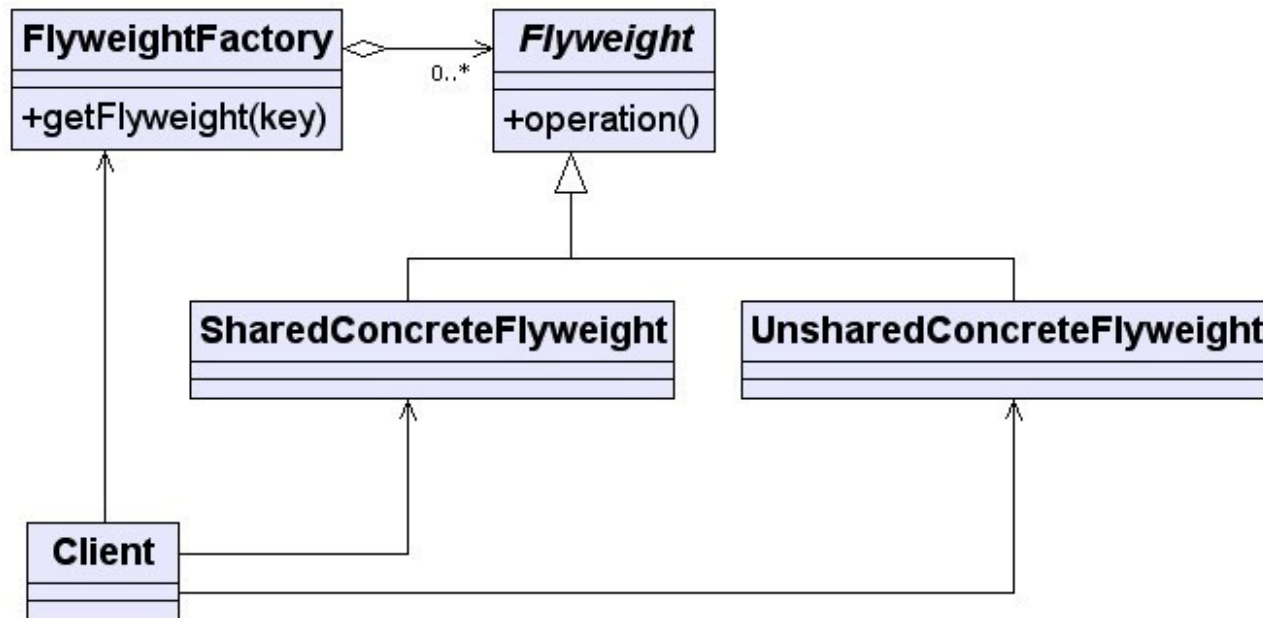




# The Flyweight Design Pattern

- ❖ Implementing this design pattern (when relevant) our application will consume less memory.

# The Flyweight Design Pattern



# Static References

- ❖ Be careful of holding either directly or indirectly the context (activity) reference in a static variable. Such cases will interfere the garbage collector work.

# Extending The Application Class

- ❖ We can define a new class that extends Application and configure it as the application class.

```
<application android:icon="@drawable/icon"  
    android:label="@string/app_name"  
    android:name="com.lifemichael.MyApplication">  
    ...  
</application>
```

# Extending The Application Class

- ❖ Using the application context for maintaining the application resources.
- ❖ Doing so we will avoid recreating the resources in according with the activity life cycle.

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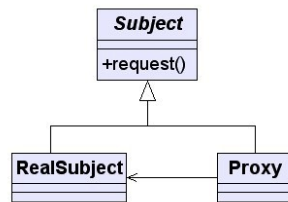
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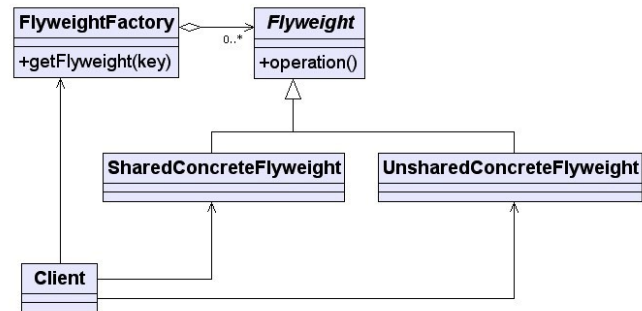
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