Android程序设计

可绘制类

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主目录

Drawable类概述
BitmapDrawable
ScaleDrawable
TransitionDrawable
RotateDrawable
InsetDrawable
LayerDrawable
NinePatchDrawable
ClipDrawable
StateListDrawable
ColorDrawable

ShapeDrawable

XML编程

圆角矩形和扫描式渐变

圆形和线性渐变

环形和放射型渐变

虚线

Java编程

PathShape

RectShape

ArcShape

Ova | Shape

RoundRectShape

Drawable类概述

参考1参考2参考3参考4

- 通过Drawable类,可以用XML文件绘制图像或处理一个已知位图。
- BitmapDrawable可以增加位图属性,并在填充背景时定义重复填充方法, ScaleDrawable则对位图进行缩放,TransitionDrawable可以用于从一个位图过渡到 另一个位图,一幅淡出另一幅淡入。
- RotateDrawable可以旋转位图,InsetDrawable可以在位图边留空,LayerDrawable 可以把多幅位图叠放分层叠放在一起。
- 使用预设图像边沿的九宫格文件NinePatchDrawable (.9.png)还可以平滑拉伸图像的边沿。
- ClipDrawable可以剪取位图一部分,ColorDrawable可以定义颜色, ShapeDrawable 可以定义四种形状。
- 设置不同级别(level)可以定义 拉伸(ScaleDrawable)、旋转(RotateDrawable)、 剪切(ClipDrawable)的程度。
- AnimationDrawable可以使用多幅图像定义逐帧动画。除了利用图像文件形成可绘制对象,使用形状可绘制对象ShapeDrawable 还可以直接按照一个几何形状生成新的可绘制对象。 AnimationDrawable在动画部分给出。

BitmapDrawable

参考

如果希望对一幅图像在采用XML文件中进行修饰,包括抗锯齿、做抖动处理、做过滤操作,以及在图像小于应用背景时进行各种平铺操作,例如:重复(repeat)、镜像(mirror)、边沿拉伸(clamp),就可以使用BitmapDrawable。

<ImageView</pre>

</bitmap>

android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="80dp" android:background="@drawable/bitmap"

android:scaleType="centerInside" />

项目名: DrawableOnCanvas



ImageView

drawable/bitmap.xml

ScaleDrawable

参考

如果希望对图像进行缩放,就可以使用ScaleDrawable。scaleHeight和scaleWidth均为缩小的百分比,取值20%表示为原来大小的80%。只有在Java程序中设置Level值后该Drawable才有作用,Level值越大图像越大。

<ImageView</pre>

```
android:id="@+id/scaleView"
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout height="wrap content"
```

android:src="@drawable/scale" />





girl.png

scale.xml

drawable/scale.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<scale xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:drawable="@drawable/girl"
    android:scaleGravity="top|right"
    android:scaleHeight="30%"
    android:scaleWidth="30%" />
```

```
ImageView imgScale=(ImageView) findViewById(R.id. scaleView);
final Drawable scaleDrawable = imgScale.getDrawable();
scaleDrawable.setLevel(1); //值越大图形越大(0~10000)
```

TransitionDrawable

参考

TransitionDrawable可以用于从一幅图像过渡到另一幅图像。

```
<ImageView
    android:id="@+id/transView"
    android:layout_width="80dp"
    android:layout_height="80dp"
    android:src="@drawable/transition"
/>
```



meizi1逐渐变淡

meizi2逐渐显现



mipmap/ic_bg_meizi1.jpg mipmap/ic_bg_meizi2.jpg

drawable/transition.xml

```
ImageView transView = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id. transView);
TransitionDrawable td = (TransitionDrawable) transView.getDrawable();
td.startTransition(5000);
```

RotateDrawable

参考

如果希望对一幅图进行旋转操作,就可以使用RotateDrawable。

<ImageView</pre>

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_centerInParent="true"
android:src="@drawable/rotate" />
```





girl.png

rotate. xml

drawable/rotate.xml

通过改变Level值可以使旋转角度从45度变为90度,改变方法类似ScaleDrawable。

InsetDrawable

参考

采用InsetDrawable可以把图像嵌入到一个View的背景中,也就是在图像周围加入一些空白。

<ImageView</pre>

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_centerInParent="true"
android:src="@drawable/inset" />
```



inset.xml

drawable/inset.xml

```
</multiversion="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<inset xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:drawable="@drawable/girl"
    android:insetBottom="20dp"
    android:insetLeft="20dp"
    android:insetRight="20dp"
    android:insetTop="20dp">
</inset>
```

LayerDrawable

LayerDrawable可以把多张图片叠在一起当作一张图片使用。

```
<ImageView
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:src="@drawable/layer" />
```



drawable/layer.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<layer-list xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
   <item>
      <bitmap android:src="@mipmap/ic launcher"</pre>
         android:gravity="center" />
   </item>
   <item android:top="60dp" android:left="30dp">
      <bitmap android:src="@drawable/bk2"</pre>
         android:gravity="center" />
   </item>
   <item android:top="80dp" android:left="50dp">
      <bitmap android:src="@mipmap/ic launcher"</pre>
         android:gravity="center" />
   </item>
\langle / 	ext{laver-list} 
angle
```

```
多变的layer-list
```

```
<!-- 定义一个拖动条,并改变轨道外观 -->
<!-- LayerDrawable -->

<SeekBar
    android:layout_width="200dp"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:max="100"
    android:progressDrawable="@drawable/layer_bar" />
```







ok.gif grow.gif

drawable/layer_bar.xml

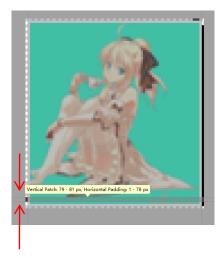
```
<pre
```

^{*} background和progress也可以使用Shape和加了Clip的Shape,具体见安卓程序设计(一)的"SeekBar"和"ProgressBar"。

NinePatchDrawable

参考

NinePatchDrawable使用了一幅NinePatch图像(.9.png),这种图像要定义拉伸时填充的内容。可以执行SDK/tools/draw9patch.bat或在Android Studio中点击相应的图进行定义。





vertical patch

horizontal patch

< Button

android:layout_width="wrap_content" android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:background="@drawable/girl1" android:text="9Pitch" />



ClipDrawable

<ImageView</pre>

 $\langle clip \rangle$

android:gravity="center">



周期性修改level

```
ImageView imageview = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.image);
final ClipDrawable clipDrawable = (ClipDrawable) imageview.getDrawable();
final Handler handler = new Handler() {
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
        if (msg. what == 0x123) {
            clipDrawable.setLevel(clipDrawable.getLevel() + 500);
final Timer timer = new Timer():
timer.schedule(new TimerTask() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        Message msg = new Message();
        msg. what = 0x123;
        handler.sendMessage(msg);
        if (clipDrawable.getLevel() >= 10000) {
            timer.cancel();
\}, 0, 300);
```

StateListDrawable

drawable/state.xml

```
<pre
```

```
<!-- 使用StateListDrawable资源 -->
<EditText
    android:layout_width="100dp"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:textColor="@drawable/state" />
<EditText
    android:layout_width="100dp"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:textColor="@drawable/state" />
```

12345678 123456

ColorDrawable

参考

主要用于定义颜色。因为可以直接使用颜色资源等其他定义方法,这个方式很少使用。在Java程序定义:

ColorDrawable drawable = new ColorDrawable (0xffff2200);

txtShow.setBackground(drawable);

在XML文件中定义:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<color
    xmlns:android="..."
    android:color="#FF0000"
/>
```

源码例子见DrawablesOnCanvas



ShapeDrawable

参考

- ShapeDrawable可以用XML文件给出正方形、椭圆、线条和环形的描述, 并得到相应的图形。这些图形的应用场所和位图一样。
- 对于ShapeDrawable的形状,还可以在XML文件中定义圆角、渐变、内边距、尺寸、内部填充色,以及边界色、边界虚线、边界粗细。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   android:shape=["rectangle"|"oval"|"line"|"ring"]
   android:innerRadius="16dp"···> //环形的四个属性
   < corners
                        //圆角
              ••• />
   <gradient ··· />
                        //渐变方式:线性渐变(默认)/放射渐变/扫描式渐变
                        //内边距
  <padding ··· />
   <size
            ••• /> //尺寸
   <solid ••• /> //内部填充色
              ··· /> //边界色、虚线、粗细
   <stroke
</shape>
```

· Shape的具体格式:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   android:shape=["rectangle"|"oval"|"line"|"ring"] //矩形(默认)/椭圆形/直线形/环形
   android:innerRadius="dimension"
                                  // 内环半径
                                  // 内环半径相对于环的宽度的比例
   android:innerRadiusRatio="float"
   android:thickness="dimension"
                                  // 环的厚度
                                 // 环的厚度相对于环的宽度的比例
   android:thicknessRatio="float"
   android:useLevel="boolean">
                                  //如果当做是LevelListDrawable使用时值为true, 否则为false.
   <corners</pre>
      android:radius="dimension"
                                        //全部的圆角半径
                                        //左下角的圆角半径
      android:bottomLeftRadius="dimension"
      android:bottomRightRadius="dimension" //右下角的圆角半径
      android:topLeftRadius="dimension"
                                    //左上角的圆角半径
      android:topRightRadius="dimension"
                                        //右上角的圆角半径
   <gradient</pre>
            //定义圆角
      android:type=["linear"|"radial"|"sweep"] //线性渐变(默认)/放射渐变/扫描式渐变
      android:angle="integer"
                                  // 渐变角度,必须为45的倍数,0为从左到右,90为从上到下
      android:startColor="color"
                                  // 渐变开始点的颜色
      android:centerColor="color"
                                   //渐变中间点的颜色,在开始与结束点之间
      android:endColor="color"
                                   // 渐变结束点的颜色
                                   // 渐变中心X的相当位置,范围为0~1
      android:centerX="float"
                                   //渐变中心Y的相当位置,范围为0~1
      android:centerY="float"
      android:gradientRadius="float"
                                  // 渐变的半径,只有当渐变类型为radial时才能使用
      android:useLevel="boolean" />
                                   // 使用LevelListDrawable时就要设置为true,
                                                设为false时才有渐变效果
```

```
//内部边距
   <padding</pre>
       android:bottom="dimension"
       android:left="dimension"
       android:right="dimension"
       android:top="dimension" />
   <size
                                   //尺寸
       android:width="dimension"
       android:height="dimension" />
   <solid
       android:color="color"
                                   //内部填充颜色
    />
             //边框
   <stroke
       android:width="dimension"
                                   //边框宽度
                                   //边框颜色
       android:color="color"
       android:dashGap="dimension" //边框的虚线间隔, 0表示实线
       android:dashWidth="dimension" //边框的虚线线段长度
</shape>
```

* innerRadiusRatio是指内环半径相对于环的宽度的比例,比如,环的宽度为50,比例为2.5,那么内环半径为20。

• 圆角矩形和扫描式渐变

drawable/rectangle.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:shape="rectangle"
    android:useLevel="false">
    <corners</pre>
        android:bottomLeftRadius="10dp"
        android:bottomRightRadius="10dp"
        android:topLeftRadius="10dp"
        android:topRightRadius="10dp" />
    <gradient</pre>
        android:centerColor="@android:color/holo blue dark"
        android:endColor="@android:color/holo blue bright"
        android:startColor="@android:color/holo green dark"
        android:type="sweep"
        android:useLevel="false" />
    <size
        android:width="60dp"
        android:height="60dp" />
</shape>
```



EditView 的背景

• 圆形和线性渐变

drawable/circle.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape
   xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:shape="oval"
   android:useLevel="false" >
                                                                     TextView
    <gradient</pre>
                                                                     的背景
        android:type="linear"
        android:angle="45"
        android:startColor="@android:color/holo_green_dark"
        android:centerColor="@android:color/holo_blue_dark"
        android:endColor="@android:color/holo red dark"
        android:useLevel="false" />
   <size android:width="60dp" android:height="60dp" />
    <stroke android:width="1dp"</pre>
        android:color="@android:color/white" />
</shape>
```

• 环形和放射型渐变

drawable/ring.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
< shape
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:shape="ring"
    android:useLevel="false"
    android:innerRadius="40dp"
    android:thickness="5dp">
    <gradient android:type="radial"</pre>
        android:gradientRadius="300"
        android:centerY="0.1"
        android:centerX="0.2"
        android:startColor="#FF00"
        android:centerColor="@android:color/holo_green_dark"
        android:endColor="@android:color/white" />
    <size android:width="90dp"</pre>
        android:height="90dp" />
</shape>
```

ImageView 的背景

虚线

drawable/line.xml

<ImageView</pre>

```
android:layerType="software"
android:layout_width="100dp"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:background="@drawable/line" />
```

* 虚线需要去除硬件加速才能显示出来

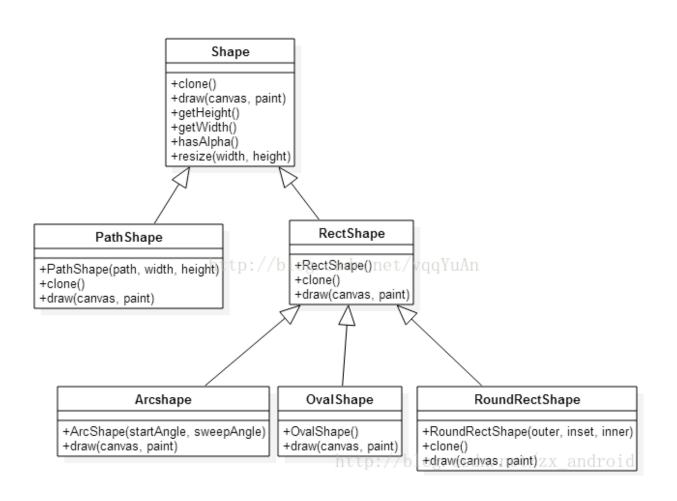
activity_main.xml

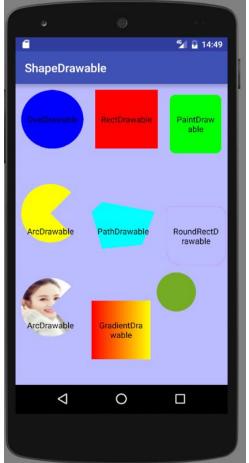
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="match parent"
    android:padding="20dp"
    android:background="@android:color/holo blue bright"
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <TextView
        android:layout width="100dp"
        android:layout height="100dp"
        android: layout margin="10dp"
        android:background="@drawable/circle"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:text="Hello World"
        android:textSize="16sp" />
    <EditText
        android:layout width="100dp"
        android:layout height="100dp"
        android:layout margin="10dp"
        android:background="@drawable/rectangle"
        android:padding="10dp" />
    <ImageView</pre>
        android:layout width="100dp"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout margin="10dp"
        android:background="@drawable/ring" />
    <ImageView</pre>
        android:layout width="100dp"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:background="@drawable/line"
        android:layerType="software" />
</LinearLayout>
```



• Shape类的Java编程

Shape类可以直接采用Java产生drawable形状。



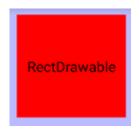


例子

• Shape类在Java中作为背景的编程

```
//椭圆形形状
OvalShape ovalShape = new OvalShape();
ShapeDrawable drawable1 = new ShapeDrawable(ovalShape);
drawable1.getPaint().setColor(Color. BLUE);
drawable1. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. FILL);
findViewById(R. id. textView1). setBackground(drawable1);
//矩形形状
RectShape rectShape = new RectShape();
ShapeDrawable drawable2 = new ShapeDrawable(rectShape);
drawable2.getPaint().setColor(Color. RED);
drawable2. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. FILL);
findViewById(R. id. textView2). setBackground(drawable2);
//一个继承自ShapeDrawable更为通用、可以直接使用的形状
PaintDrawable drawable3 = new PaintDrawable (Color. GREEN);
drawable3. setCornerRadius(30);
findViewById(R. id. textView3). setBackground(drawable3);
//扇形、扇面形状(顺时针,开始角度45, 扫描的弧度跨度270)
ArcShape arcShape = new ArcShape (45, 270);
ShapeDrawable drawable4 = new ShapeDrawable(arcShape);
drawable4.getPaint().setColor(Color. YELLOW);
drawable4. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. FILL);
findViewById(R.id. textView4).setBackground(drawable4);
```





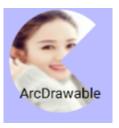




```
//路径
```

```
Path path = new Path();
path. move To(50, 0):
path. lineTo (0, 50);
path. lineTo (50, 240);
path. lineTo (240, 220);
path. 1ineTo(300, 50);
path. lineTo (50, 0);
PathShape pathShape = new PathShape (path, 300, 300);
ShapeDrawable drawable5 = new ShapeDrawable(pathShape):
drawable5.getPaint().setColor(Color. CYAN);
drawable5. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. FILL);
findViewById (R. id. textView5). setBackground (drawable5);
//圆角矩形形状(无内矩形)圆角半径(左上、右上、右下、左下)
                                                                         RoundRectD
float[] outerRadii = {20, 20, 40, 40, 60, 60, 80, 80}; //外矩形
                                                                           rawable
RectF inset = new RectF(100, 100, 200, 200);
float[] innerRadii = \{20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20\};
RoundRectShape roundRectShape = new RoundRectShape (outerRadii, null, innerRadii);
ShapeDrawable drawable6 = new ShapeDrawable (roundRectShape);
drawable6.getPaint().setColor(Color. MAGENTA);
drawable6. getPaint(). setAntiAlias(true);
drawable6. getPaint(). setStrokeWidth(1);
drawable6. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. STROKE);//描边
findViewById (R. id. textView6). setBackground (drawable6);
```

```
// Shader
ArcShape arcShape2 = new ArcShape (45, 270);
ShapeDrawable drawable7 = new ShapeDrawable (arcShape2);
drawable7. getPaint(). setColor(Color. YELLOW);
drawable7. getPaint(). setStyle(Paint. Style. FILL);
Bitmap bitmap = ((BitmapDrawable)
getResources().getDrawable(R. drawable. zly)).getBitmap();
BitmapShader bitmapShader = new BitmapShader (bitmap,
               Shader. TileMode. REPEAT, Shader. TileMode. REPEAT);
Matrix matrix = new Matrix();
matrix. setTranslate (-480, -20);
matrix.preScale(400.00f / bitmap.getWidth(),
             400.00f / bitmap.getHeight()); //view:w=600, h=600
bitmapShader.setLocalMatrix(matrix);
drawable7. getPaint(). setShader(bitmapShader);
findViewById(R. id. textView7). setBackground(drawable7);
// 渐变
GradientDrawable gradientDrawable =
      new GradientDrawable (GradientDrawable. Orientation. LEFT_RIGHT,
      new int[] {Color. RED, Color. YELLOW});
findViewById(R.id. textView8).setBackground(gradientDrawable);
```





• 在自定义View中直接创建ShapeDrawable对象

```
public class MyView extends View {
    private ShapeDrawable mDrawable;
    public MyView(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
        super(context, attrs);
    @Override
    protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
        int x = 2:
        int v = 2:
        int width = 200:
        int height = 200;
        mDrawable = new ShapeDrawable(new OvalShape());
        mDrawable.getPaint().setColor(0xff74AC23);
        mDrawable.setBounds(x, y, x + width, y + height);
        mDrawable. draw(canvas);
```

