使用 ViewHolder 模式

知识解析

在上一个自定义的 Adapter 中,在 getView()方法中每次都需要去从从 layout 中去使用 findViewByld()去寻找对应的组件,这也是一项比较耗时的工作,尤其是当 layout 层次比较 多比较复杂的时候。而采用 ViewHolder 模式,可以大大降低搜索的时间。它的基本原理是,将 layout 中的子组件保存到 ViewHoder 的属性中,然后将 ViewHoder 设置成对应 View 的 tag(通过 view 上的 setTag(Object)方法),后续只需要通过 getTag()取出 View 对应的 Tag,即可得到保存了它的子组件的 ViewHolder 对象,这样即避免了使用 findViewByld()去搜索的时间。

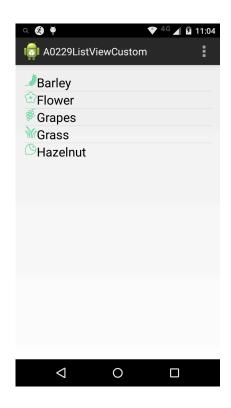
下面是一个使用 ViewHolder 的例子。

```
class MyAdapter extends ArrayAdapter<ImageText>{
    List<ImageText> list;
    public MyAdapter(Context context, int resource,
List<ImageText> objects) {
        super(context, resource, objects);
        // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
        this.list = objects;
    }
    @Override
    public int getCount() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return list.size();
    }
    @Override
    public long getItemId(int position) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return position;
```

```
}
      @Override
      public View getView(int position, View convertView,
ViewGroup parent) {
         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
         View view = null;
         ViewHolder vh = null;
         if(convertView == null) {
             //自己创建一个 Item View
             LayoutInflater inflater = (LayoutInflater)
MainActivity.this.getSystemService(LAYOUT_INFLATER_SE
RVICE);
            view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.item,
parent, false);
             ImageView iv = (ImageView)
view.findViewById(R.id.imageView1);
             TextView tv = (TextView)
view.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
            vh = new ViewHolder();
            vh.vh iv = iv;
            vh.vh tv = tv;
             view.setTag(vh);
         }else{
            view = convertView;
             vh = (ViewHolder)view.getTag();
         ImageText it = list.get(position);
         vh.vh iv.setImageResource(it.getImageId());
         vh.vh tv.setText(it.getText());
         return view;
      class ViewHolder{
```

```
TextView vh_tv;
    ImageView vh_iv;
}
```

功能演示



实战操作

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        int[] imgs =
    {R.drawable.barley, R.drawable.flower, R.drawable.grapes, R.drawable.gr
```

```
ass, R.drawable.hazelnut);
       String[] names =
{"Barley", "Flower", "Grapes", "Grass", "Hazelnut"};
       ArrayList<ImageText> list = new ArrayList<ImageText>();
       for(int i=0;i<imgs.length;i++) {</pre>
           ImageText it = new ImageText(imgs[i], names[i]);
           list.add(it);
       }
MyAdapter adapter = new MyAdapter(this, 0, list);
       ListView lv = (ListView) this.findViewById(R.id.listView1);
       lv.setAdapter(adapter);
   class ImageText{
       private int imageId;
       private String text;
       public ImageText(int imageId, String text) {
           this.setImageId(imageId);
           this.setText(text);
       public int getImageId() {
           return imageId;}
       public void setImageId(int imageId) {
           this.imageId = imageId;}
       public String getText() {
           return text;}
       public void setText(String text) {
           this.text = text;}
class MyAdapter extends ArrayAdapter<ImageText>{
```

```
List<ImageText> list;
       public MyAdapter(Context context, int resource, List<ImageText>
objects) {
           super(context, resource, objects);
       this.list = objects;}
@Override
       public int getCount() {
          return list.size();
       @Override
       public long getItemId(int position) {
          return position;
       @Override
       public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup
parent) {
          View view = null;
          ViewHolder vh = null;
           if(convertView == null) {
              //自己创建一个Item View
              LayoutInflater inflater = (LayoutInflater)
MainActivity.this.getSystemService(LAYOUT INFLATER SERVICE);
              view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.item, parent, false);
              ImageView iv = (ImageView)
view.findViewById(R.id.imageView1);
              TextView tv = (TextView)
view.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
              vh = new ViewHolder();
              vh.vh iv = iv;
              vh.vh tv = tv;
```

```
view.setTag(vh);
}else{
    view = convertView;
    vh = (ViewHolder)view.getTag();
}
ImageText it = list.get(position);
    vh.vh_iv.setImageResource(it.getImageId());
    vh.vh_tv.setText(it.getText());
    return view;
}
class ViewHolder{
    TextView vh_tv;
    ImageView vh_iv;
}
}
```

职业素质

ViewHolder通常出现在适配器里,为的是listview滚动的时候快速设置值,而不必每次都重新创建很多对象,从而提升性能。

在 android 开发中 Listview 是一个很重要的组件,它以列表的形式根据数据的长自适应展示具体内容,用户可以自由的定义 listview 每一列的布局,但当 listview 有大量的数据需要加载的时候,会占据大量内存,影响性能,这时候就需要按需填充并重新使用 view 来减少对象的创建。