中山大学数据科学与计算机学院软件工程(移动信息工程)本科生实验报告

移动应用开发实验报告

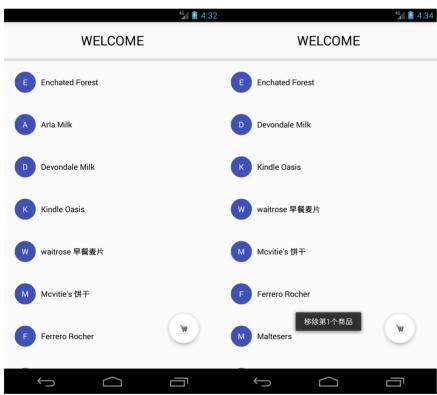
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1. 实验题目

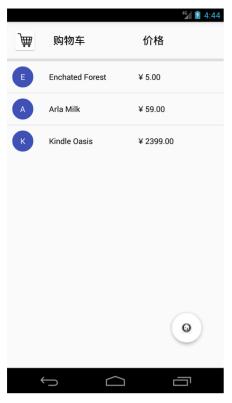
Intent、Bundle的使用以及RecyclerView、ListView的应用

2. 实现内容

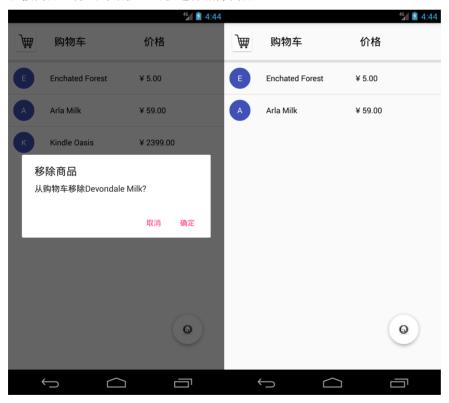
模拟实现一个商品表,有两个节目,第一个界面用于呈现商品,长按商品,可以删除:



点击下方的悬浮按钮可以切换到购物车,改变按钮图标;



长按商品,弹出对话框,可以选择删除商品:



上面两个列表点击任意一项后,可以看到商品的详细信息:



点击左上角的返回按钮,可以回到原来的界面;点击右边的星星,可以实现空心星星和实心星星的切换;点击购物车按钮,会把商品加到购物车中:



3. 实验过程

1. 将所有需要用到的依赖都添加

```
compile 'com. android. support:cardview-v7:25. 3. 1'
compile 'com. android. support:recyclerview-v7:25. 3. 1'
compile 'com. android. support:design:25. 3. 1'
compile 'jp. wasabeef:recyclerview-animators:2. 2. 7'
compile 'com. android. support:support-core-utils:25. 3. 1'
}
allprojects {
    repositories {
        jcenter()
        maven {
            url "https://maven.google.com"
        }
        }
}
```

2. 写三个布局文件, 实现商品列表和购物车列表界面

activity_main.xml:

分别有两个LinearLayout,第一个用来给商品列表布局,里面有RecyclerView;第二个是购物车列表的布局,里面有ListView。之后是一个FloatingActionButton,页面右下方的悬浮按钮。

```
android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout height="wrap content"
       android:layout_gravity="center"
       android:text="WELCOME"
       android:textSize="25dp"
       android: textColor="@color/black"
       android: layout marginTop="18dp"
       android:layout_marginBottom="18dp"/>
   < ImageView
       android: layout_width="fill_parent"
       android:layout_height="5dp"
       android:background="@color/line"/>
   <android. support. v7. widget. RecyclerView</pre>
       xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:id="@+id/recycler_view"/>
(/LinearLayout)
   <ImageView</pre>
       android:layout_width="fill_parent"
       android:layout_height="5dp"
       android hackground="@color/line"/
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:id="@+id/list_view"></ListView>
</LinearLayout>
<android. support. design. widget FloatingActionButton</p>
   android:id="@+id/float_car
   android:layout_width="wrap_content"
   android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android: src="@mipmap/shoplist"
   app:backgroundTint="@color/white"
   app:rippleColor="@color/white"
   app:fabSize="normal"
   app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
   app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
   android: layout_marginRight="30dp"
   android:layout_marginBottom="30dp" />
</android. support. constraint. ConstraintLayout>
```

shopcar.xml: 购物车列表中每一项商品的布局模板,也就是在填充ListView的时候,用的是这个布局。 具体代码见代码文件。

shoplist.xml:商品列表中每一项商品的布局模板,即在填充RecyclerView时用的布局,具体代码见代码文件。

3. 构造一个商品类,包括每一个商品的名字、价格、信息、图片。

```
public class Good {
    private String name;
    private String price;
    private String info;
    private int pic;

public Good(String name, String price, String info, int pic) {
        this. name = name;
        this. info = info;
        this. price = price;
        this. pic = pic;
    }

String getName() { return this. name; }
String getPrice() { return this. price; }
    String getInfo() { return this. info; }
    int getPic() { return this. pic;}
}
```

4. 为购物车列表的ListView写一个适配器: myListViewAdapter:

除了重写一些需要的函数外,关键在于自定义类ViewHolder和重写getView函数。ViewHolder可以看成是一个容器,将购物车列表中一个商品item中所有的控件都放进来。当getView函数中,需要判断如果view为空,则在布局上加载listView的模板,将其中的控件对应到viewHolder中的每个控件;如果view不为空,则直接拿到它里面的viewHolder。之后购物车商品的数据赋给viewHolder里对应的控件,完成了对购物车列表数据的加载。

```
public class ViewHolder {
   public TextView cir:
   public TextView name;
   public TextView price;
public View getView(int position, View view, ViewGroup parent) {
   View convertView;//新声明一个View变量和ViewHolder变量
   ViewHolder viewHolder;
   //返回inflate的方法加载布局, context这个参数需要使用这个adapter的activity传入
      convertView = LayoutInflater. from(context). inflate(R. layout. shopcar, null);
      viewHolder = new ViewHolder():
      viewHolder.cir = (TextView)convertView.findViewById(R.id.cir_1ist);
      viewHolder.name = (TextView) convertView.findViewBvId(R.id.name 1ist);
      viewHolder.price = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.price_1ist);
      convertView.setTag(viewHolder);//将处理好的viewHolder放入item中
   else {//否则, 让convertView等于view, 然后从中取出viewHolder即可
      convertView = view:
      viewHolder = (ViewHolder) convertView.getTag();
   // MviewHolder中取出对应的对象, 然后赋值给他们
   viewHolder.cir.setText(good.get(position).getName().substring(0.1).toUpperCase()):
   viewHolder.name.setText(good.get(position).getName());
   viewHolder.price .setText(good.get(position).getPrice());
   return convertView:
```

5. 为商品列表的recyclerView写一个适配器: myRecyclerView:

除了重写一些常规的函数,recyclerView里没有点击事件的监控器,因此需要在adapter里设置一个监听器,当itemView被点击的时候,调用该监听器并且将itemView的position作为参数传递出去。首先要添加接口:

```
| //添加接口和点击函数
| public interface OnItemClickListener {
| void onClick(int position);
| void onLongClick(int position);
| }
| public void setOnItemClickListener(OnItemClickListener onItemClickListener) {
| this.mOnItemClickListener = onItemClickListener;
```

自定义viewHolder:

```
class ViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
    TextView tx1;
    TextView tx2;
    public ViewHolder(View view) {
        super(view);
        tx1 = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.cir_rec);
        tx2 = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.itemName_rec);
    }
}
```

重写两个函数,在里面要写上点击事情的监听器要做的事,以及对item的数据填充:

```
//返回一个自定义的ViewHolder
@Override
public ViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
    View view = LayoutInflater. from(parent.getContext()).inflate(R. layout. shoplist, parent, false);
   ViewHolder holder = new ViewHolder(view);
    return holder:
//埴布onCreateViewHolder方法返回的holder中的控件
public void onBindViewHolder(final ViewHolder holder, int position) {
    holder. tx1. setText good. get(position). getName(). substring(0, 1). toUpperCase());
    holder. tx2. setText good. get(position). getName());
    if(mOnItemClickListener != null){
       holder.itemView.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
           @Override
           public void onClick(View v) {
               mOnItemClickListener.onClick(holder.getAdapterPosition());
        });
        holder.itemView setOnLongClickListener(new View.OnLongClickListener() {
           public boolean onLongClick(View v) {
               mOnItemClickListener.onLongClick(holder.getAdapterPosition());
```

6. 实现MainActivity.java

从Activity_main.xml中分别获取商品列表的layout和购物车列表的layout,分别为他们设置adapter,同时为recyclerView设置带有动画效果的adapter。

```
myListView = (ListView)findViewById(R. id. list_view);
myRecyclerView = (RecyclerView) findViewById(R. id. recycler_view);
listViewAdapter = new myListViewAdapter (MainActivity. this, carGoods);
recyclerAdapter = new myRecyclerAdapter (MainActivity. this, itemGoods);
myListView.setAdapter(listViewAdapter);
myRecyclerView.setAdapter(recyclerAdapter);
//myRecyclerView.setAdapter(recyclerAdapter);
//有力面的适配器
ScaleInAnimationAdapter animationAdapter = new ScaleInAnimationAdapter(recyclerAdapter);
animationAdapter.setDuration(700);
myRecyclerView.setAdapter(animationAdapter);
myRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new OvershootInLeftAnimator());
```

将所有的商品信息封装成一个个的Good类,商品列表的商品和购物车的商品分别放到两个List<Good>中。

```
final String[] name = new String[]{"Enchated Forest", "Arla Milk", "Devondale Milk", "Kindl final String[] price = new String[]{"¥ 5.00", "¥ 59.00", "¥ 79.00", "¥ 2399.00", "¥ 179.00" final String[] info = new String[]{"作者 Johanna Basford", "产地 德国", "产地 澳大利亚", "版 final int[] pic = new int[] {R. mipmap. enchatedforest, R. mipmap. arla, R. mipmap. devondale, R. mipmag for(int i=0; i<name.length; i++)
    itemGoods.add(new Good(name[i], price[i], info[i], pic[i]));
recyclerAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
```

设置购物车列表的点击事件:点击时进入商品详情页面,发送requestCode=0;长按时弹出对话框,如果选择确定,可以删除该商品:

```
myListView.setOnItemClickListener((parent, view, position, id) -> {
       Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity. this, DetailsActivity. class);
       intent.putExtra("name", carGoods.get(position).getName());
       intent.putExtra("price", carGoods.get(position).getPrice());
       intent.putExtra("info", carGoods.get(position).getInfo());
       intent.putExtra("pic", carGoods.get(position).getPic());
      startActivityForResult(intent,0);//requestcode=0
});
mvListView.setOnItemLongClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemLongClickListener() {
   public boolean onItemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, final int position, long id) {
       AlertDialog Builder dialog = new AlertDialog Builder (MainActivity this):
       dialog.setTitle("移除商品").setMessage("从购物车移除"+name[position]+"?")
               .setNegativeButton("取消", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
                   public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int which) {
                       Toast. makeText(getApplicationContext(), "您选择了取消", Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
               1)
               .setPositiveButton("确定", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
                   public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int which) {
                       carGoods. remove (position):
                       listViewAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
               }). show():
        return false;
```

设置商品列表的点击事情,点击商品会进入商品详情页面,发送requestCode=0;长按商品会移除商品,使用带有动画效果的移除:

```
recyclerAdapter.setOnItemClickListener(new myRecyclerAdapter.OnItemClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(int position) {
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity. this, DetailsActivity. class);
        intent.putExtra("name", itemGoods.get(position).getName());
        intent.putExtra("price", itemGoods.get(position).getPrice());
        intent.putExtra("info", itemGoods.get(position).getInfo());
        intent.putExtra("pic", itemGoods.get(position).getPic());
        intent.putExtra("pos", position);
        startActivityForResult(intent, 0);
    }

@Override
public void onLongClick(int position) {
        Toast. makeText(getApplicationContext(), "移除第"+position+"个商品", Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
        itemGoods. remove(position);
        recyclerAdapter.notifyItemRemoved(position): // 有对画的删除
```

设置悬浮图标的点击事件,用setVisibility实现购物车列表和商品列表界面的转换:

重写onActivityResult函数,如果接收到的requestCode和resultCode都是0,则将商品信息添加到代表购物车商品的List<Good>里。在进入商品详情页面的时候,已经发送了requestCode=0,因此需要在加入购物车的按钮被点击的时候,也发送resultCode=0(DetailsActivity.java中实现):

```
//更新购物车的数据
```

```
@Override
```

- 7. 写一个商品详情页面的布局文件detail.xml,按照顺序一个个写上控件,最后写上一个listView。再写一个moreinfo.xml文件,为listView部分的item写一个模板布局。
- 8. 写一个商品详情的activity: DetailsActivity.java

首先,这个activity关联的布局是detail.xml

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate (savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.detail);
```

然后写一个ArrayAdapter,把布局中的listView填充好数据:

```
String [] selection = {"一键下单","分享商品","不感兴趣","查看更多商品促销信息"};
ArrayAdapter<String> arrayAdapter = new ArrayAdapter<>(DetailsActivity. this, R. layout. support_simple_spinner_dropdown_item, selection);
listView = (ListView)findViewById(R.id. more);
listView. setAdapter(arrayAdapter);
```

然后获取从上一个activity中传过来的intent的内容,将对应的内容设置到对应的控件中:

```
intent = getIntent();
Bundle bundle = intent.getExtras();
final String showName = intent.getStringExtra("name");
final String showPrice = intent.getStringExtra("price");
final String showInfo = intent.getStringExtra("info");
final int showPic = bundle.getInt("pic"):
name = (TextView)findViewById(R.id. detailName);
price = (TextView)findViewBvId(R.id. detailPrice);
info = (TextView)findViewById(R.id. detailInfo);
star = (ImageButton)findViewBvId(R.id. detailStar):
back = (ImageButton)findViewById(R.id. detailBack);
car = (ImageButton)findViewById(R.id. detailCar);
pic = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id. detailPic);
//商品信息更新
name.setText(showName):
price. setText(showPrice):
info. setText(showInfo);
pic. setImageResource(showPic):
```

然后设置三个监听器,分别对返回按钮、星星、购物车按钮的点击事件进行监听。如果返回按钮被点击,则结束当前的activity,返回到上一个activity;如果星星按钮被监听,则判断当前星星的状态是空心的还是实心的,改成另外的状态,通过setTag来实现:

```
//返回按钮的监听
```

如果购物车按钮被点击,则将当前商品的信息都放到intent中,由setResult函数将该intent和 resultCode=0传到MainActivity中:

```
car. setOnClickListener(new View. OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        Toast. makeText(DetailsActivity. this, "商品已添加到购物车", Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
        cnt++;
        Intent newIntent = new Intent();
        newIntent. putExtra("cnt", cnt);
        newIntent. putExtra("name", showName);
        newIntent. putExtra("price", showPrice);
        newIntent. putExtra("info", showInfo);
        newIntent. putExtra("pic", showPrice);
        setResult(0, newIntent);//resultcode=0
```

至此,整个APP已经完成。

4. 创新点

- 1. 优化了商品列表的界面
- 2. 移除商品列表的商品时,加入了动画

5. 实验思考及感想

这次实验是前几次中难度最大的一次,除了内容多外,更多的是刚接触的知识点,光靠TA的实验文档和老师课上的PPT,无法真正的理解和使用,还要经常靠搜索引擎看看别人的博客、代码,以及请教同学,才能真正的学会如何运用知识。