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

Retrofit + RxJava + OkHttp实现网络请求

2. 实现内容

- o 学习使用retrofit实现网络请求
- o 学习RxJava中observable的使用
- o 复习同步异步概念

3. 实验过程

1. 写三个xml文件: activity_main.xml, cardview.xml, details.xml。其中只有cardview是新接触的,但是也并不抽象,不难使用。还有设置TextView只有一行,并且省略号在结尾处。

```
android:maxLines="1"
android:ellipsize="end"
```

2. 注册网络访问权限; 定义两个model类: Github, Repos, 一个适配器CardAdapter, 在前面的实验中都已经写过,不再赘述。

 $\verb|\langle uses-permission|| and \verb|roid:name=||''and \verb|roid.permission||. INTERNET|''/>$

3. 定义两个访问接口 API interface,提供URL,返回RxJava中的observable类型,需注意的是repos的接口返回是的一个列表。Retrofit通过给访问接口方法添加相应的注解来表示该方法对应于HTTP的哪种请求。

4. 构造retrofit对象实现网络访问。Retrofit是对OkHttp的封装,提供了使用注解更简单的构建各种请求, 配置各种参数的方式。但本质发起网络请求的还是OkHttp。

```
public class ServiceFactory {
    //负责发起网络请求,维护网络连接
   private static OkHttpClient createOkHttp() {
      OkHttpClient okHttpClient = new OkHttpClient.Builder()
              .connectTimeout(10, TimeUnit. SECONDS) //连接超时
              .readTimeout(30, TimeUnit. SECONDS) //读超时
              .writeTimeout(10, TimeUnit. SECONDS) //写超时
              .build();
      return okHttpClient;
   //将网络传输的数据转换为可用的model对象,提供简单的数据处理方式
   public static Retrofit createRetrofit(String baseurl) {
       return new Retrofit.Builder()
              . baseUrl(baseurl)
              .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory, create())
              .addCallAdapterFactory(RxTavaCallAdapterFactory, create())
              .client(createOkHttp())
              .build();
```

5. MainActivity.java

为recyclerview配置adapter

```
recyclerView = (RecyclerView) findViewById(R.id. recycler);
cards = new ArrayList(Github)();
cardAdapter = new CardAdapter(MainActivity. this, cards);
recyclerView. setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
//recyclerView. setAdapter(cardAdapter);
//有动画的适配器
ScaleInAnimationAdapter animationAdapter = new ScaleInAnimationAdapter(cardAdapter);
animationAdapter. setDuration(700);
recyclerView. setAdapter(animationAdapter);
recyclerView. setLtemAnimator(new OvershootInLeftAnimator());
```

cardItem的点击事件

```
cardAdapter.setOnItemClickListener(new CardAdapter.OnItemClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(int position) {
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, ReposActivity.class);
        intent.putExtra("login", cards.get(position).getLogin());
        startActivity(intent);
    }
    @Override
    public void onLongClick(int position) {
        cards.remove(position);
        cardAdapter.notifyItemRemoved(position);
        cardAdapter.notifyItemRemoved(position);
        if(position != cards.size()) {
            cardAdapter.notifyItemRangeChanged(position, cards.size()-position);
        }
    }
});
```

fetch按钮的点击事件: 调用相应的接口函数获取数据

```
fetch.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
   public void onClick(View v) {
       progressBar. setVisibility (View. VISIBLE):
       Retrofit retrofit = ServiceFactory. createRetrofit(BASE URL):
       GithubService service = retrofit.create(GithubService.class);
       String search = input.getText().toString()
       service.getUser(search) //获取observable对象
               .subscribeOn(Schedulers.newThread()) //请求在新的线程中执行
               .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
               .subscribe(new Subscriber(Github)(){
                   public void onCompleted() {//请求结束时调用的回调函数
System. out. print("完成传输");
                       progressBar.setVisibility(View. INVISIBLE):
                   public void onError(Throwable e) {//请求出现错误时的回调函数
                       Toast. makeText(MainActivity. this, e. hashCode()+"请确认你的搜索用户存在", Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
                       Log. e("Github-Demo", e.getMessage());
                       progressBar.setVisibility(View. INVISIBLE);
                   public void onNext(Github github) {//每一次收到数据时的回调系数
                       if(github != null)
                          cards. add(github);
                       cardAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
```

6. ReposActivity.java

为listView设置adapter,使用的是与recyclerview一样的layout: cardview.xml

```
String[] attr = {"name", "description", "language"};
int[] ids = {R.id. login, R.id. id, R.id. blog};
final SimpleAdapter simpleAdapter = new SimpleAdapter(ReposActivity. this, reposes, R. layout. cardview, attr, ids);
listView.setAdapter(simpleAdapter):
调用接口函数,获取repository数据
 Retrofit retrofit = ServiceFactory. createRetrofit(BASE_URL)
 ReposService service = retrofit.create(ReposService.class);
 service.getRepos(login)
         .subscribeOn(Schedulers.newThread())
         . \ observeOn \, (AndroidSchedulers. \, \textit{mainThread}()) \\
         .subscribe(new Subscriber<List<Repos>>() {
            @Override
            public void onCompleted() {
                progressBar.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);
                System. out. print("完成传输");
            @Override
            public void onError(Throwable e) {
                progressBar. setVisibility(View. INVISIBLE);
                Toast. makeText(ReposActivity. this, e. hashCode()+"请确认你的搜索用户存在", Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
                Log. e("Github-Demo", e. getMessage());
            @Override
            public void onNext(List<Repos> repositories) {
                for (Repos repos : repositories) {
                    Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<String, String>();
                    map.put("name", repos.getName());
```

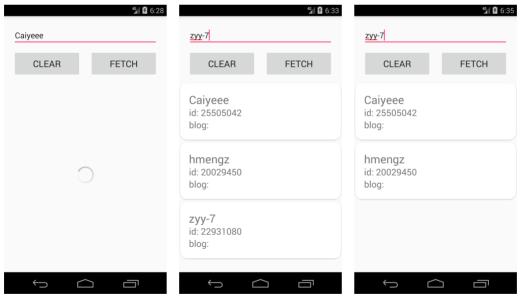
map.put("description", repos.getDescription());
map.put("language", repos.getLanguage());

4. 实验结果截图

从左到右:搜索等待、搜索、长按删除后

reposes.add(map);

simpleAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();



从左到右: 进入repos页面等待、repos页面、clear后



5. 实验思考及感想

本次试验虽然TA说很简单,代码都给出来了,但是因为这个内容感觉比较抽象比较难懂,所以还是纠结了许久。经过这次实验,懂得了如何设置TextView只有一行并且用...来代替,学会了使用cardview,知道了怎样让app利用OkHttp、Retrofit连接到网络并且使用get来获取数据。