Android程序设计

列表和布局

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isszym sysu.edu.cn

官方文档(中文) 官方文档(英文)

runoob cnblogs adroid.widget

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列表和适配器

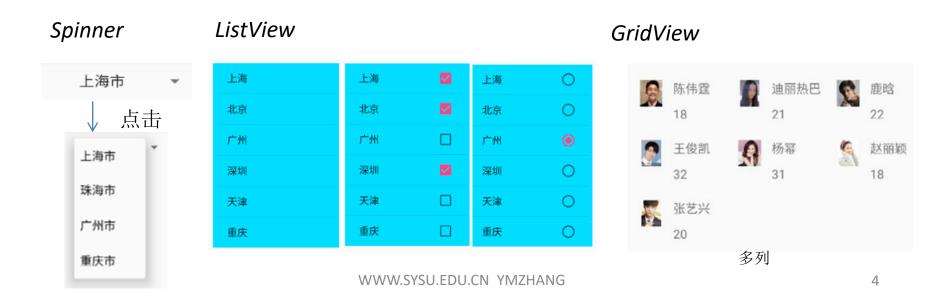
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列表类视图和适配器 (ListView and Adapter)

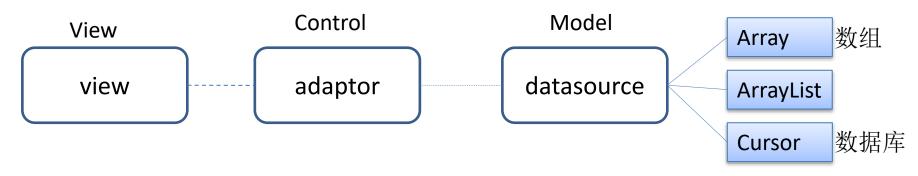
□ 概述

<u>列表类视图</u>可以把相同类型的数据和图像用列表或网格的方式展示出来,主要包括下拉列表Spinner,列表视图ListView和网格列表GridView。它们需要通过适配器Adapter连接到数据集以及结合每行的布局才能显示数据。

适配器主要有 ArrayAdapter,SimpleAdapter,CursorAdapter和自定义适配器。ArrayAdapter用于每行单数据项(单列)的情况(XML数组、Java数组和ArrayList),SimpleAdapter用于多数据项(多列)的情况(ArrayList<HashMap>), CursorAdapter用于显示数据库的数据。它们都可以采用自定义方式。



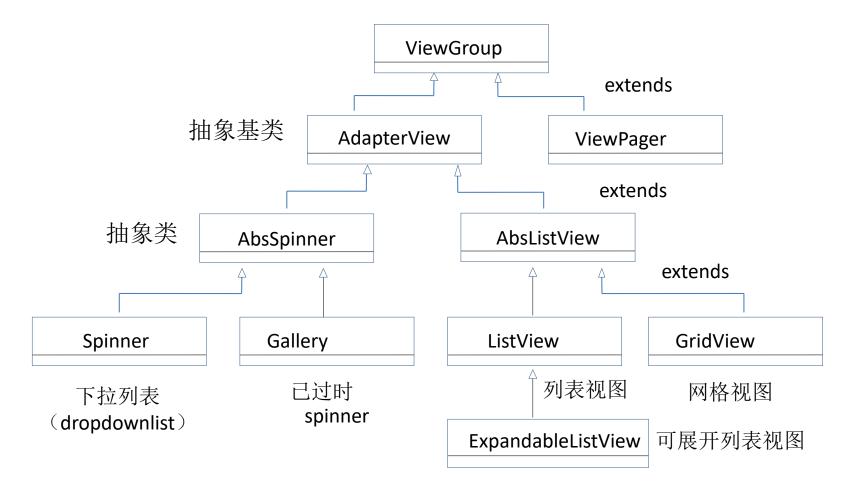
□ 设计模式: 适配器模式



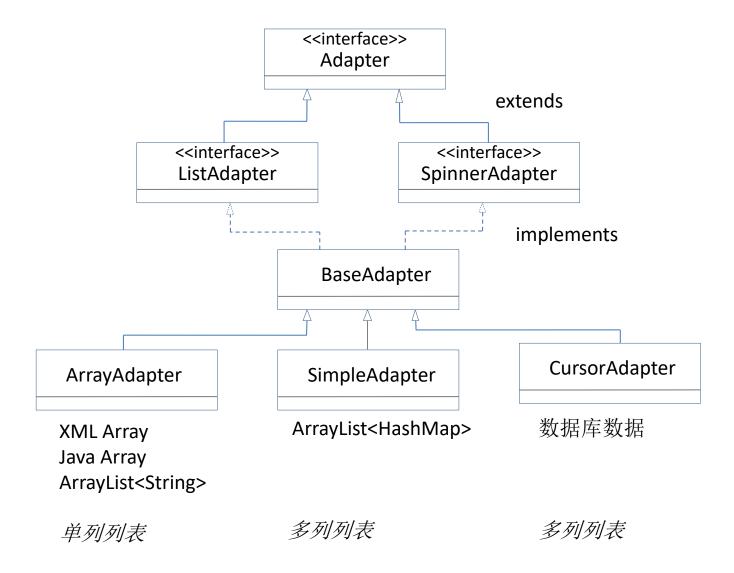
- (1) Adapter给出数据来源和显示布局,对于多数据项方式,还要给出数据项和显示项的映射
- (2) 把View用它的方法setAdapter()绑定到Adapter上进行显示

```
String[] cities ={"上海","广州","北京"};
                                                                          spinner
ArrayAdapter < String > adapter = new ArrayAdapter < String > (
     MainActivity. this, android. R. layout. simple list item 1, cities);
Spinner spinner = (Spinner) findViewById(R. id. spinner);
                                                                          上海
spinner. setAdapter (adapter);
                                                                           上海
 android.R. layout. simple list item 1. xml
 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
                                                                           广州
 <TextView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:id="@android:id/text1"
                                                                           北京
    android:gravity="center vertical"
                                                     系统内置布局
```

□ 列表类视图



□ 列表类适配器



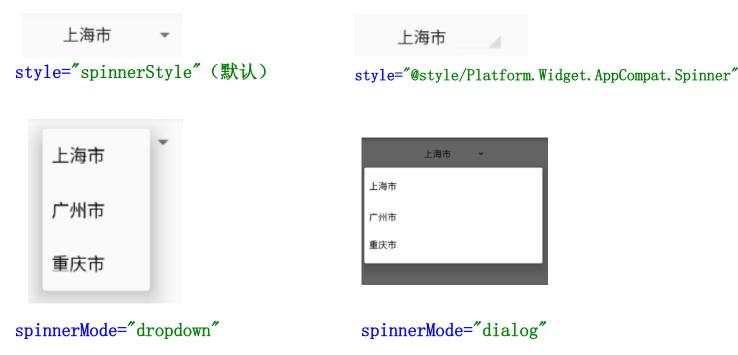
Spinner、ListView、GridView都可以用于这三种适配器,也可以用于自定义适配器。自定义适配器继承这些适配器,并可以进行改变。BaseAdapter可以对表项进行最大限度的定制。

下拉框 (Spinner)

参考

□ 概述

• 下拉框Spinner采用下拉框(dropdown)的方式在多个项目中选择一个项目,它可以使用ArrayAdapter(数组、ArrayList<String>)、SimpleAdapter(ArrayList<HashMap>)和SimpleCursorAdapter(ArrayList<HashMap>),它的显示方式取决于属性style和spinnerMode。



□ 直接使用XML数组

```
MainActivity.java
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { 工程名: SpinnerStatic
 @Override
 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R. layout.activity main);
        Spinner spinner=(Spinner)findViewById(R.id.spinner1);
    spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener(new AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener(){
       @Override
                                                                    事件见后面的ListView
       public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                    int position, long id) {
           Toast toast=Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this,"选择第"+(position+1)+"项",
                                              Toast. LENGTH SHORT):
           toast. setGravity (Gravity. TOP Gravity. CENTER HORIZONTAL, 0, 360);
           toast.show();
       @Override
       public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent) { }
    });
```

Toast显示定位

setGravity(int gravity, int xOffset, int yOffset)

setMargin(float horiMargin, float vertMargin)

选择第3项

深圳市

• 下面是spinner直接使用资源数组的例子。

```
res/values/arrays.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<re>ources>
  <string-array name="city">
                                                             上海市
                                                      点击
         <item>上海市</item>
         <item>厦门市</item>
                                                             厦门市
                                          上海市
         <item>深圳市</item>
                                                             深圳市
         <item>北京市</item>
         <item>珠海市</item>
                                                             北京市
         <item>广州市</item>
         <item>重庆市</item>
                                                             珠海市
    </string-array>
</resources>
                                                             广州市
                                                             重庆市
```

□ 自定义ArrayAdapter

- 定义MyArrayAdapter为ArrayAdapter的子类
 - (1) 通过构造器带入Activity实例(上下文)和字符串数组。 **public** MyArrayAdapter(Context context, String[] stringArray) { ... }
 - (2) 通过调用回调函数getDropDownView()返回每个下拉项的视图。

 public View getDropDownView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)

 其中, position为第一个下拉项(从0开始),convertView用于返回的下拉项,parent为当前Spinner。带入convertView主要目的是减少布局填充(inflate)的次数。有关填充器见本课件最后面的一节
 - (3) 通过调用回调函数getView()返回选中项目的视图。参数的含义与上面类似。 public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent)
- 通过MyArrayAdapter定义ArrayAdapter, 其中cities可以为数组和ArrayList。

```
MainActivity.java
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { 工程名: SpinnerCustom
    private String [] cities;
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                                                                       深圳
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
        Spinner spinner=(Spinner) findViewById(R.id. spinner);
                                                                        广州
        cities=getResources().getStringArray(R. array. city);
        ArrayAdapter < String > arrayAdapter =
                                                                        上海
             new MyArrayAdapter (MainActivity. this, cities);
                                                                        北京
        spinner. setAdapter (arrayAdapter);
        spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener(new ItemSelListener());
                                                                        深圳
    private class ItemSelListener
                                                                        天津
               implements AdapterView. OnItemSelectedListener {
                                                                        重庆
        @Override
        public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                    int position, long id) {
            Toast. makeText(MainActivity. this, "选中了:"+ cities[position],
                             Toast. LENGTH_SHORT). show();
        @Override
        public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent) {}
                       •设置下拉方式(默认): arrayAdapter.setDropDownViewResource(
                                              android. R. layout. simple_spinner_dropdown_item);
```

• 自定义下拉框

```
项目: SpinnerCustom
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private String [] cities;
                                                                      深圳
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
                                                                      广州
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
                                                                      上海
        Spinner spinner=(Spinner) findViewById(R.id. spinner);
                                                                      北京
        cities=getResources().getStringArray(R.array.city);
        ArrayAdapter < String > arrayAdapter =
                                                                      深圳
             new MyArrayAdapter (MainActivity. this, cities);
                                                                      天津
        spinner. setAdapter (arrayAdapter);
                                                                      重庆
        spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener(new ItemSelListener());
    private class ItemSelListener implements AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener{
        @Override
        public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                    int position, long id) {
            Toast. makeText(MainActivity. this, "选中了:"+ cities[position],
                             Toast. LENGTH SHORT). show();
        @Override
        public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent) {}
                       •设置下拉方式(默认): arrayAdapter.setDropDownViewResource(
                                               android.R. layout. simple spinner dropdown item);
```

```
. MyArrayAdapter. java
public class MyArrayAdapter extends ArrayAdapter <String> {
   private Context;
   private String [] stringArray;
   public MyArrayAdapter(Context context, String[] stringArray) {
       super(context, android. R. layout. simple_spinner_item, stringArray);
       this. context = context:
       this. stringArray = stringArray;
   @Override // Spinner下拉时每一行显示的内容由convertView返回
   public View getDropDownView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
       if (convertView == null) { //减少布局填充 (inflate)的次数
           LayoutInflater inflater = LayoutInflater. from(context);
           convertView = inflater.inflate(
                     android. R. layout. simple_spinner_dropdown item, parent, false);
       TextView tv = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(android.R.id. text1);
       tv. setText(stringArray[position]);
       tv. setTextSize(18f); // 浮点数,默认sp
       tv. setTextColor (Color. BLUE);
       return convertView:
                                                 inflater为当前Activity的填充器, 用于把
                                                 XML布局转换为视图。具体的用法见后
                                                  面章节。
```

```
@Override //Spinner选中一行后的视图由convertView返回
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
   if (convertView == null) { //减少填充的次数
       LayoutInflater inflater = LayoutInflater. from(context);
        convertView = inflater. inflate (android. R. layout. simple spinner item,
                      parent, false);
    TextView tv = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(android.R.id. text1);
    tv. setText(stringArray[position]);
    tv. setTextSize(18f);
    tv. setTextColor (Color. RED);
    return convertView:
```

activity_main.xml

android. R. layout. simple_spinner_dropdown_item. xml

列表视图 (ListView)

ListView可以用于列表展示、单项选择和多项选择,主要适配器包括ArrayList、SimpleAdapter和SimpleCursorAdapter,数据来源可以是数组、ArrayList<String>和ArrayList(<HashMap>)。

每行单项的列表使用ArrayList和ArrayAdapter,每行多项的列表需要使用SimpleAdapter和SimpleCursorAdapter以及ArrayList(<HashMap>)。它们都可以使用自定义适配器。



普通列表显示



单选列表显示



多选列表显示



■ ArrayList(XML数组和资源ListView)

本案例主要利用资源数组和资源ListView实现普通列表。

- **ListView**的事件主要有ItemClick(普通点击)和ItemLongClick(长按点击)。
 onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, **int** position, **long** id)
 onItemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, **int** position, **long** id)
 - ✓ view是被点击item(行)的句柄,用view.findViewById()方法可以获取所点击item中的控件。
 - ✔ position是被点击item在适配器里第几行(从0开始)。
 - ✓ id为所点击item位于第几行。大部分时候其值与position一样。
 - ✓ parent指向listview适配器的一个指针。

```
ListView listView = (ListView) parent;
ListAdapter listAdapter = listView.getAdapter();
TextView tv = (TextView) listAdapter.getItem(position);
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
                                                              项目: ListViewStatic
    private ListView 1v:
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState):
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
        lv = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. listView);
        1v. setOnItemClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {
            public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                    int position, long id) {
                Toast. makeText (MainActivity. this,
                        "第" + (position + 1) + "项被单击按下", Toast. LENGTH SHORT)
                        . show():
        });
        1v. setOnItemLongClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemLongClickListener() {
            public boolean onItemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                           int position, long id) {
                Toast. make Text (Main Activity. this,
                                                                          广州
                        "第" + (position + 1) + "项被长时间按下",
                         Toast. LENGTH LONG). show();
                                                                          上海
                return true:
                                                                 点击
                                                                          北京
        });
                                                                          深圳
```

```
<pre
```

□ ArrayAdapter(Array或ArrayList, 普通、单选、多选)

把数组和List用于普通列表显示、单选列表显示和多选列表显示。

```
String[] cities = {"上海","北京","广州","深圳"};
adapter = new ArrayAdapter < String > (this,
    android. R. layout. simple list item multiple choice, cities);
lv = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. listView);
1v. setAdapter (adapter);
lv. setChoiceMode (ListView. CHOICE MODE MULTIPLE);
```

显示方式 **new** ArrayAdapter (String)()

普通列表显示: android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1 单选列表显示: android. R. layout. simple_list_item_single_choice 多选列表显示: android. R. layout. simple list item multiple choice 自定义列表显示: custom simple list item 1 (用于改变显示)

选择方式 setChoiceMode()

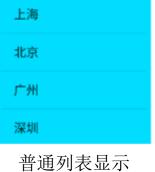
不可选择: CHOICE MODE NONE (默认)

单项选择: CHOICE_MODE_SINGLE

多选选择: CHOICE MODE MULTIPLE

多选显示(不能改变): CHOICE_MODE_MULTIPLE_MODAL

其它生成list的方法: List<String> cities = Arrays.asList("上海","北京","广州","深圳"); String[] cities = getResources().getStringArray(R. array. city);



上海	0
北京	0
广州	
深圳	0

单选列表显示



各种显示方式都可

以设置选择方式,

而且都有效!

多选列表显示

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
                                                                     项目: ListViewArray
   private ListView 1v;
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
         super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
                                                                           上海
         setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
         ArrayList list = new ArrayList〈String〉(); // 生成动态list
                                                                           北京
          list.add("广州"); list.add("上海"); list.add("北京");
          list.add("深圳"); list.add("天津"); list.add("重庆");
                                                                           广州
          ArrayAdapter < String > adapter = new ArrayAdapter < String > (this,
                  android. R. layout. simple list item multiple choice, list)
                                                                           深圳
          lv = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. listView);
          lv. setAdapter (adapter);
          1v. setChoiceMode (ListView. CHOICE MODE MULTIPLE);
                                                                                BUTTON
          1v. setPadding(20, 0, 20, 0);
          Button btn = (Button) findViewById(R.id. button);
                                                                                  ↓点击
          btn.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener()
                                                                          第0, 1, 3项被选择. 共6项
              public void onClick(View view) {
                  SparseBooleanArray arr = 1v.getCheckedItemPositions();
                  String selected = "";
                  for (int i = 0: i < arr. size(): i++) {
                    if(arr. valueAt(i)) //int pos = arr. keyAt(i);
                      selected = selected + (selected.isEmpty() ? "" : ", ") + arr.keyAt(i);
                  Toast. makeText(MainActivity. this, "第" + selected + "项被选择. 共"
                                   + 1v.getCount() + "项", Toast. LENGTH LONG).show();
          });
```

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```
activity_main.xml
```

```
<pr
```

android.R.layout.simple_list_item_multiple_choice.xml

android.R.layout.simple_list_item_single_choice.xml

```
android:checkMark="?android:attr/listChoiceIndicatorSingle"
```

android.R.layout.simple list item 1

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<TextView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@android:id/text1"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceListItemSmall"
    android:gravity="center_vertical"
    android:paddingStart="?android:attr/listPreferredItemPaddingStart"
    android:paddingEnd="?android:attr/listPreferredItemPaddingEnd"
    android:minHeight="?android:attr/listPreferredItemHeightSmall" />
```

custom_simple_list_item_1.xml

```
<pre
```

■ SimpleAdapter (ArrayList<HashMap>)

</RelativeLayout>

SimpleAdapter 结合ArrayList<HashMap>可以在列表每行显示多个项目。

```
int[] images = { R. drawable. cwt, R. drawable. dlrb, ...};
                                                                          HashMap(列)
String[] names = { "陈伟霆", "迪丽热巴", ...};
int[] ages = { 18, 21, ...};
                                                                 ArrayList(行)
list = new ArrayList (Map (String, Object));
for (int i = 0; i < names. length; <math>i++) {
    Map (String, Object) map = new HashMap (String, Object) ();
     map.put("icon", images[i]);
     map.put("name", names[i]);
     map. put ("age", ages[i]);
                                                                           21
     list.add(map);
SimpleAdapter adapter = new SimpleAdapter(this, list,
                                                                     drawable
       R. layout. list item,
                                                                       cwt.png
       new String[] { "icon", "name", "age" },
                                                                       dlrb.PNG
       new int[] { R. id. icon, R. id. name, R. id. age });
                                                                       Ih.png
                                                                       wik.PNG
listView. setAdapter (adapter);
                                                                       ym.PNG
                                                                       zly.PNG
 layout/list item.xml .....
                                                                       zyx.PNG

▼ layout

<RelativeLayout ...>
                                                                       activity_main.xml
   <ImageView android:id="@+id/icon" .../>
                                                                       ist item.xml
   <TextView android:id="@+id/name" .../>
   <TextView android:id="@+id/age" .../>
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { 项目名: ListViewSimple
    private ListView listView;
    ArrayList \( Map \( String, Object \> \) list;
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
        listView = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. listView);
        int[] images = { R. drawable. cwt, R. drawable. dlrb, R. drawable. lh,
              R. drawable. wjk, R. drawable. ym, R. drawable. zly, R. drawable. zyx};
        String[] names = { "陈伟霆", "迪丽热巴", "鹿晗",
                           "王俊凯", "杨幂", "赵丽颖", "张艺兴" };
        int[] ages = { 18, 21, 22, 32, 31, 18, 20, 25 };
        list = new ArrayList (Map (String, Object));
        for (int i = 0; i < names. length; <math>i++) {
            Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
            map.put("icon", images[i]); map.put("name", names[i]);
            map. put ("age", ages[i]);
            list.add(map);
       /** 参数: context(上下文对象) datasource(数据源) itemlayout(每个Item的布局页面)
             from String[] 数据源中key的数组,to int[] 布局页面中id的数组 **/
        SimpleAdapter adapter = new SimpleAdapter(this, list,
                R. layout. list_item, new String[] { "icon", "name", "age" },
                new int[] { R. id. icon, R. id. name, R. id. age });
        listView. setAdapter (adapter);
```

activity main.xml

```
CListView
   android:id="@+id/listView"
   android:layout_width="200dp"
   android:layout_height="wrap_content"
   android:background="@android:color/holo_blue_bright" />
```

list_item.xml

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:padding="10dp" >
    <ImageView
        android:layout_width="30dp"
        android:layout_width="30dp"
        android:layout_height="30dp"
        android:src="@drawable/cwt"
        android:layout_marginRight="10dp"/>
```

```
<TextView
        android:id="@+id/name"
        android:text="姓名"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout toRightOf="@id/icon" />
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/age"
        android:text="年龄"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_below="@id/name"
        android:layout_marginTop="10dp"
        android:layout alignLeft="@id/name" />
</RelativeLayout>
```



• 可以增加事件:

```
listView.setOnItemClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, int position, long id) {
        Toast. makeText(MainActivity. this, "Short Click: "+
          list.get(position).get("name").toString(), Toast. LENGTH SHORT).show();
});
listView.setOnItemLongClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemLongClickListener() {
    @Override
    public boolean onItemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                                          int position, long id) {
        Toast. make Text (Main Activity. this, "Long Click: "+
             list.get(position).get("name").toString(), Toast. LENGTH SHORT).show();
        return true; //true: 只执行长按事件(ShortClick事件失效)
});
              22
                                   王俊凯
              王俊凯
                                                         * id与position取值相同
                                   32
                                   31
              31
                                   赵丽颖
              赵丽颖
                                        Long Click: 鹿晗
                   Short Click: 鹿晗
                                   张艺兴
```

■ SimpleCursorAdapter

• Cursor是指向从数据库中取出的记录集的指针。SimpleCursorAdapter的使用与SimpleAdapter相似,只是把ArrayList(<HashMap>)替换成了Cursor。

• 由于数据库中保存的是图片名称,本例通过自定义SimpleCursorAdapter显示图片。

SimpleCursorAdapter的回调函数newView()用于生成每行的视图。

SimpleCursorAdapter的回调函数bindView()用于显示每行视图。因此,先在 newView()中填充(inflate)布局 list_item作为列表每一行的视图,然后再利用 bindView()修改每一行的显示内容。其中的要显示的图片需要通过资源名 称来获得资源Id。

```
MainActivity.java
                                                              工程名: ListViewCursor
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    ListView listView:
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
        DBOpenHandler dbOpenHandler = new DBOpenHandler(this, "dbStu.db3", null, 1);
        SQLiteDatabase db = dbOpenHandler.getWritableDatabase();//insert/upatde/delete
        //db.execSQL("DROP TABLE stu");
        String CREATE TABLE = "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS stu( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY
                     autoincrement, photo varchar(24), num INTEGER, name varchar(24))";
        db. execSQL (CREATE TABLE);
        Cursor cursor = db. rawQuery ("select id, photo, num, name from stu", null);
        if (cursor != null) {
            MySimpleCursorAdapter adapter=new MySimpleCursorAdapter (MainActivity. this,
                       R. layout. list item, cursor, new String[] {"photo", "num", "name"},
                       new int[] {R. id. photo, R. id. num, R. id. name}, 0);
            listView = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. listView);
            listView. setAdapter (adapter);
        db. close():
```

```
Button btn=(Button)findViewById(R.id. button);
btn.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener(){
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        AddRows();
}):
listView.setOnItemSelectedListener(new AdapterView.OnItemSelectedListener() {
   @Override
   public void onItemSelected(AdapterView<?> parent, View v, int pos, long id) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        Cursor cursor = (Cursor) listView.getSelectedItem();
        String name = cursor.getString(1);
        String num = cursor.getString(2);
        System. out. println(num+" "+name);
   @Override
   public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> arg0) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
}):
```

```
void AddRows() {
DBOpenHandler dbOpenHandler = new DBOpenHandler(this, "dbStu.db3", null, 1);
 SQLiteDatabase db = dbOpenHandler.getWritableDatabase();//ins/upatde/del
 //db.execSQL("DROP TABLE stu");
 String CREATE TABLE = "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS stu( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY
             autoincrement, photo varchar (24), num INTEGER, name varchar (24))";
 db. execSQL (CREATE TABLE);
 String INSERT DATA = "";
 INSERT DATA="INSERT INTO stu(photo, num, name) values('cwt', 150010121, '陈伟霆')";
 db. execSQL (INSERT DATA);
 INSERT DATA="INSERT INTO stu(photo, num, name) values ('dlrb', 150010122, '迪丽热巴')";
 db. execSQL (INSERT DATA);
 INSERT_DATA="INSERT INTO stu(photo, num, name) values('zyx',150010123, '张艺兴')";
 db. execSQL (INSERT DATA):
 INSERT DATA="INSERT INTO stu(photo, num, name) values('1h', 150010124, '鹿晗')";
 db. execSQL (INSERT DATA);
//db.execSQL("DELETE FROM stu;");
 db. close();
```

MySimpleCursorAdapter.java

```
class MySimpleCursorAdapter extends SimpleCursorAdapter {
    private LayoutInflater mInflater;
    private Context mContext;
    Cursor cur; int layout;
    public MySimpleCursorAdapter(Context context, int layout, Cursor c,
                                           String[] from, int[] to, int flags) {
        super (context, layout, c, from, to, flags);
        this.layout = layout; mContext = context;
        mInflater = LayoutInflater. from(context); cur = c;
    @Override
    public void bindView(View view, Context context, Cursor cursor) {
        ImageView notePhoto = (ImageView) view.findViewById(R.id. photo);
        TextView noteNum = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id. num);
        TextView noteName = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id. name);
        Log. d("xxxx", "cur="+cursor.getCount()+", c_count="+cursor.getColumnCount());
        notePhoto.setImageResource(getResourceByReflect(cur.getString(1)));
        noteNum.setText("" + cur.getLong(2));
        noteName.setText("" + cur.getString(3));
    @Override
    public View newView(Context arg0, Cursor arg1, ViewGroup arg2) {
        return mInflater. inflate (layout, arg2, false);
```

```
int getResource(String imageName) {
    //Context ctx = getBaseContext();
    int resId = mContext.getResources().getIdentifier(imageName, "drawable",
                                 mContext. getPackageName());
    return resId;
public int getResourceByReflect(String imageName) {
    Class drawable = R. drawable. class:
   Field field = null:
    int r id;
    try {
        field = drawable.getField(imageName);
        r id = field.getInt(field.getName());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        r id = R. drawable. cwt;
        Log. e("ERROR", "PICTURE NOT FOUND!");
    return r id;
```

DBOpenHandler.java

```
class DBOpenHandler extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
   private final String TAG = "MySQLiteOpenHelper";
   public DBOpenHandler (Context context, String dbName,
                      SQLiteDatabase. CursorFactory factory, int dbVersion) {
       //上下文,数据库名称,游标工厂,数据库版本号(>=1) 优点:可以处理版本变化
       super(context, dbName, factory, dbVersion);
       Log. d(TAG, "MySQLiteOpenHelper");
   //可以在这里创建表
   @Override
   public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
       Log. d(TAG, "onCreate"):
   //如果版本号发生变化,可以在这里做一些事,例如,为某个表增加一列
   @Override
   public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
       Log. d(TAG, "onUpgrade");
```

```
activity main.xml
<L1stV1ew
                                                                             46 2:42
    android:id="@+id/listView"
                                                          ListViewCursor
    android:layout_width="300dp"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
    android:fadeScrollbars="true"
                                                                 张艺兴 150010123
    android:requiresFadingEdge="vertical"
    android:fadingEdgeLength="200dp"/>
                                                                    150010124
 list_item.xml
                                                                 陈伟霆 150010121
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.co</pre>
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
                                                                 迪丽热巴 150010122
    android:layout height="match parent"
    android:padding="10dp" >
    <ImageView</pre>
        android:layout width="60dp"
                                                                     0
                                                                            android:layout height="60dp"
        android:id="@+id/photo"
        android:text="photo"
        android:src="@drawable/cwt"
        android:layout_marginLeft="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"/>
```

```
<TextView
          android:layout width="wrap content"
          android:layout height="wrap content"
          android:id="@+id/name"
          android:text="姓名"
          android:layout marginLeft="@dimen/activity horizontal margin" />
     <TextView
          android:layout width="wrap content"
                                                                     manifests
          android:layout height="wrap content"
                                                                     iava java
          android:id="@+id/num"

    com.example.isszym.listviewcursor

          android:text="学号"
                                                                        C MainActivity.java
                                                                            © • DBOpenHandler
          android:layout marginLeft
                                                                            MainActivity
              ="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin" />
                                                                          © • MySimpleCursorAdapter

    com.example.isszym.listviewcursor (androidTest)

</LinearLayout>

    com.example.isszym.listviewcursor (test)

                                                                      drawable
                                                                          cwt.png
                                                                          dlrb.PNG
                                                                          lh.png
                                                                         wjk.PNG
                                                                         ym.PNG
                                                                         zly.PNG
                                                                         zyx.PNG
                                                                     ▼ layout
                                                                          activity main.xml
                                                                          ist item.xml
                                                                       mipmap
                                                                       values
                                                                   Gradle Scripts
```

□ ListView的其他常用属性

- > android:stackFromBottom="true"
- > android:transcriptMode="alwaysScroll"
- > android:cacheColorHint="#F00"
- android:cacheColorHint="#00000000"
- > android:divider="@drawable/driver"
- > android:divider="@null"
- > android:requriesFadingEdge="true"
- > android:fadingEdgeLength="16dp"
- > android:scrollbars="none"
- > android:fadeScrollbars="true"
- > android:entries="@array/city"
- setVerticalScrollBarEnabled(true)

显示列表的末尾内容

最新的条目自动滚动到可视范围内

设置背景颜色,如果用图片做背景

如果要用background设置背景图

每一项之间用一个图片做为间隔

去掉item之间的分割线

上边和下边有黑色的阴影

上下边阴影的长度。

隐藏listView的滚动条

实现滚动条的自动隐藏和显示。

设置列表内容

用于设置垂直滚动条

网格框(GridView)

参考

• GridView可以采用多行多列方式排布单元(item), GridView与ListView一样,都需要通过Adapter来提供显示的数据,ListView可以使用android:entries来得到数据,但GridView不可以,必须通过适配器来为其添加数据。其常用属性:

android:numColumns="3"

android:columnWidth="120dp"

android:stretchMode="none"

用于设置列数 用于设置列的宽度 用于设置拉伸模式

android:horizontalSpacing android:verticalSpacing android:gravity

用于设置各元素之间的水平间距 用于设置各元素之间的垂直间距 用于设置对齐方式

• GridView的事件和ListView一样,都是设置 setOnItemClickListener(OnItemClickListener listener);

stretchMode

none(不拉伸)
spacingWidth(仅拉伸元素之间的间距)
columnWidth(仅拉伸表格元素本身)
spacingWidthUniform(元素之间的间距一起拉伸)



动态生成控件

• 前面的控件都是来自配置文件,如果控件数量不确定,可以临时编程生成。

第一步、生成新控件

TextView myTextView = new TextView(MainActivity.this);

第二步、设置好新控件的尺寸和边距后把新控件放入布局中

MainActivity. java

```
项目名: DynamicView
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
         setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
         LinearLayout 11 =(LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.activity_main);
        for(int i=0;i<16;i++) {
             TextView myTextView = new TextView(MainActivity.this);
             myTextView.setText("第"+i+"行, Hello World!");
             myTextView.setTextSize(30);
             myTextView.setBackgroundColor(Color.argb(255,200,200,255));
             LinearLayout.LayoutParams textViewLP
                         = new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(
                              LinearLayout.LayoutParams.WRAP CONT
                                                                       あつ门, □eliu vvuliu:
                              LinearLayout.LayoutParams.WRAP_CONT
                                                                       第4行, Hello World!
             textViewLP.setMargins(0,20,0,0);
                                                                       第5行, Hello World!
             11.addView(myTextView, textViewLP);
                                                                       第6行, Hello World!
                                                                       第7行, Hello World!
                                                                       第8行, Hello World!
                                                                       第9行, Hello World!
                                                                       第10行, Hello World!
                                                                       第11行, Hello World!
                                                                       第12行, Hello World!
                                                                       第13行. Hello World!
```

```
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ScrollView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    tools:context="com.example.isszym.dynamicview.MainActivity"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="match parent"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:paddingBottom="16dp"
                                                         DynamicView
    android:paddingLeft="16dp"
                                                         売37], □UIIU VVUIIU!
    android:paddingRight="16dp"
                                                         第4行, Hello World!
    android:paddingTop="16dp">
                                                         第5行, Hello World!
    <LinearLayout</pre>
                                                         第6行, Hello World!
        android:id="@+id/activity main"
                                                         第7行, Hello World!
        android:layout width="match parent"
                                                         第8行, Hello World!
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:orientation="vertical" />
                                                         第9行, Hello World!
</ScrollView>
                                                         第10行, Hello World!
                                                         第11行, Hello World!
                                                         第12行, Hello World!
                                                         第13行 Hello World!
```

ScrollView只能包含一个子女元素。

0

布局(Layout)目录

```
线性布局(LinearLayout)
                                          setVisibility
  orientation
                                              TextView.INVISIBILITY
相对布局(RelativeLayout)
                                              TextView.GONE
   layout centerHrizontal
                                        表布局(TableLayout)
   layout centerInparent
                                           shrinkColumns
   layout alignParentTop
                                           stretchColumns
   layout alignParentStart
                                           collapseColumns
   layout alignBaseline
                                        网格布局(GridLayout)
   layout alignWithParentIfMissing
                                           rowCount
                                           columnCount
   layout below
                                           layout columnSpan
   layout toLeftOf
                                           layout rowSpan
   layout toStartOf
                                        布局扩展(LayoutInflater)
                                            LayoutInflater.inflate(R.layout.activity main, null)
   layout alignTop
                                        动态创建布局(DynamicLayout)
   layout alignStart
                                          LinearLayout II = new LinearLayout(this);
帧布局(FrameLayout)
                                          Il.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);
   layout gravity
                                          addContentView(II, LayoutParams)
     top|left|center vertical|center
   gravity
```

布局(Layout)

- 线性布局(LinearLayout) 布局一种放置控件的容器。线性布局把所包含的控件垂直或水平排列。
- 相对布局(RelativeLayout) 控件相对于其它控件摆放。
- 帧布局(FrameLayout) 所有控件叠放在一起,越后面越在上层。
- 表格布局(TableLayout) 多行布局,每行可以放入若干控件作为列,并可以统一设置每列属性。
- 网格布局(GridLayout) 多行多列布局,一个控件可以占据一行一列,也可以跨越多列或多行。
- *一个布局中可以包含其它布局。
- * 控件是View,Layout是GroupView,GroupView也是View。

Constraint Layout 2
FlexboxLayout

• 线性布局

参考

项目名: LinearLayout

```
activity_main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android=</pre>
     "http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="match parent"
    android:gravity= "left|center vertical">
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/bn1"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:textSize="20sp"
        android:text="按钮1"/>
    <Button
        android:id="@+id/bn4"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:textSize="20sp"
        android:text="按钮4"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

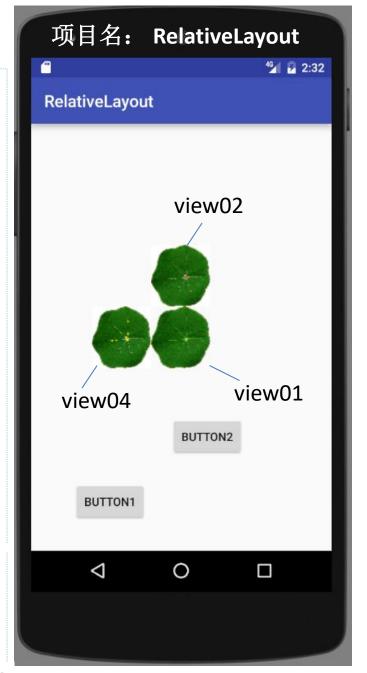


- 水平布局:android:orientation="horizontal"
- android:gravity用于说明控件或文字在其内部的位置; android:layout_gravity说明控件在父元素中的位置。

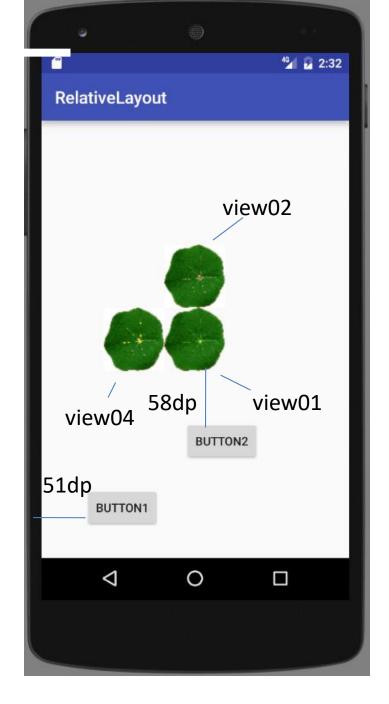


• 相对布局(RelativeLayout)

```
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android=
    "http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/ main"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout height="match parent">
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/view01"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:background="@drawable/leaf"
        android:layout centerInParent="true"/>
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/view02"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:background="@drawable/leaf2"
        android:layout above="@id/view01"
        android:layout alignLeft="@id/view01"/>
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/view04"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:background="@drawable/leaf3"
        android:layout toLeftOf="@id/view01"
        android:layout alignTop="@id/view01"/>
```



```
<Button
        android:text="Button1"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
        android:layout alignParentLeft="true"
        android:layout_marginLeft="51dp"
        android:layout marginTop="429dp"
        android:id="@+id/button" />
    <Button
        android:text="Button2"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:id="@+id/button2"
        android:layout below="@+id/view01"
        android:layout toRightOf="@+id/view04"
        android:layout marginLeft="23dp"
        android:layout marginTop="58dp" />
</RelativeLayout>
```



```
android:layout_centerHorizontal
android:layout centerVertical
android:layout centerInparent
android:layout alignParentTop
android:layout alignParentRight
android:layout_alignParentBottom
android:layout alignParentLeft
android:layout_alignParentStart
android:layout alignParentEnd
android:layout alignBaseline
android:layout alignWithParentIfMissing
android:layout below
android:layout above
android:layout toLeftOf
android:layout_toRightOf
android:layout_toStartOf
android:layout toEndOf
```

在父容器中水平居中 在父容器中垂直居中 在父容器中水平垂直都居中 贴紧父容器的上边缘 贴紧父容器的右边缘 贴紧父容器的下边缘 贴紧父容器的左边缘 贴紧父容器的左边缘 紧贴父容器的开始位置(默认为左边缘) 紧贴父容器的结束位置(默认为右边缘) 本元素的文本与父容器基线对齐 以父容器做参照物(如果没有参照元素)

在某控件的下方 在某控件的上方 在某控件的左边 在某控件的右边 在某控件开始之前 (默认同toLeftOf) 在某控件结束之后 (默认同toRightOf) android:layout_alignTop android:layout_alignLeft android:layout_alignBottom android:layout_alignRight android:layout_alignStart android:layout_alignEnd

android:layout_gravity

android:gravity

本元素的上边缘和某元素的的上边缘对齐 本元素的左边缘和某元素的的左边缘对齐 本元素的下边缘和某元素的的下边缘对齐 本元素的右边缘和某元素的的右边缘对齐 本元素与父元素开始处对齐(默认为左边缘) 本元素与父元素结束处对齐(默认为右边缘)

控件在父元素中的摆放方式(见FrameLayout) 控件内容的摆放方式

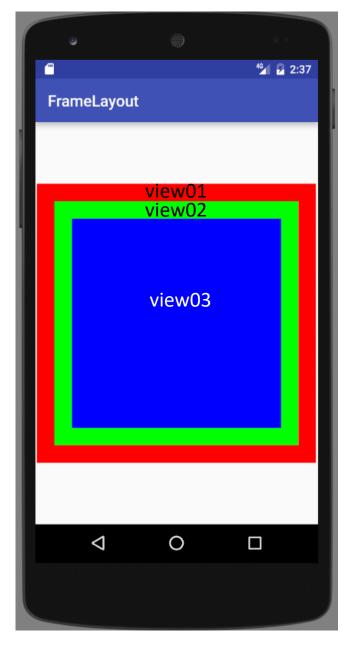
^{*}对于文字从左到右显式模式, Start与Left相同, End与Right相同, 对于从右到左模式, 正好相反, Start与Right相同, End与Left相同。

• 帧布局(FrameLayout)



activity_main.xml 项目名: FrameLayout

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<FrameLayout xmlns:android=</pre>
    "http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent">
   <TextView
        android:id="@+id/view01"
        android:layout width="160pt"
        android:layout height="160pt"
        android:layout_gravity="center"
                                       先定义的
        android:background="#f00"/>
                                       TextViewが于
   <TextView
                                       底层后定义的
        android:id="@+id/view02"
                                       TextView位于
        android:layout width="140pt"
                                       上层
        android:layout height="140pt"
        android:layout gravity="center"
        android:background="#0f0"/>
   <TextView
        android:id="@+id/view03"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout_gravity="center"
        android:width="120pt"
        android:height="120pt"
        android:background="#00f"/>
</FrameLayout>
```



• layout_gravity在LinearLayout中按方向取值才有效,在FrameLayout中才可以使用全部的值。

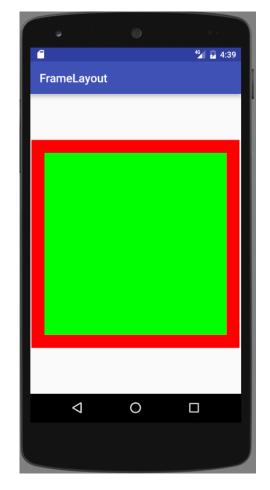
```
activity main.xml
<FrameLayout xmlns:android</pre>
    =http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android
    android:layout_width="match_parent" 省略了padding
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <TextView android:layout width="200dp"
        android:layout_height="200dp"
        android:background="#8F8"
        android:layout_gravity="left|top"
        android:gravity="right|top"
        android:textSize="24sp"
        android:text="Hello World!" />
    <TextView android:layout width="200dp"
        android:layout_height="200dp"
        android:background="#F8F"
        android:layout gravity="center"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:textSize="24sp"
        android:text="Hello World!" />
    <TextView android:layout width="200dp"
        android:layout height="200dp"
        android:background="#88F"
        android:layout gravity="bottom|right"
        android:gravity="bottom|left"
        android:textSize="24sp"
        android:text="Hello World!" />
</FrameLayout>
```



android:layout_gravity和android:gravity的取值:

值	说明
top bottom left right	将对象放在其容器的顶部/底部/左侧/右侧,不改变其 大小。
center_vertical center_horizontal center	垂直、水平、双方向居中,不改变其大小。
fill_vertical fill_horizontal fill	必要的时候增加对象的垂直(水平或双向)方向大小, 以完全充满其容器。
clip_vertical clip_horizontal	clip_vertical: 附加选项,用于按照容器的边来剪切对象的顶部和/或底部的内容。 剪切基于其纵向对齐设置: 顶部对齐时,剪切底部; 底部对齐时剪切顶部;除此之外剪切顶部和底部.垂直方向裁剪。 clip_horizontal类似。

- 如果要让view03完全消失(不占空间),要如下设置: TextView tv3=(TextView)findViewByld(R.id.view03); tv3.setVisibility(TextView.GONE);
- 如果只是让view03看不见(占空间),要如下设置: tv3.setVisibility(TextView.*VISIBILITY*);
- 在界面XML中配置visibility无效 android:visibility="invisible" android:visibility="gone"



• 表布局(TableLayout)

<u>参考</u>

项目名: TableLayout

```
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- 定义第一个表格布局,指定第2列允许收缩,第3、4列允许
拉伸 第5列隐藏-->
<TableLayout xmlns:android
   ="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:id="@+id/TableLayout01"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
   android:shrinkColumns="1"
   android:stretchColumns="2,3"
   android:collapseColumns="4">
   < Button
       android:id="@+id/ok1"
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:textSize="16sp"
       android:text="独自一行的按钮" />
   <TableRow>
       <Button
           android:id="@+id/ok2"
           android:layout width="wrap content"
           android:layout height="wrap content"
           android:textSize="16sp"
           android:text="普通按钮" />
```



```
<Button
        android:id="@+id/ok3"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:textSize="16sp"
        android:text="收缩的按钮" />
   <Button
        android:id="@+id/ok4"
       android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:textSize="16sp"
        android:text="拉伸的按钮" />
   <Button
       android:id="@+id/ok5"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:textSize="16sp"
        android:text="拉伸的按钮" />
   <Button
        android:id="@+id/ok6"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:textSize="16sp"
       android:text="隐藏的按钮" />
</TableRow>
```



```
<TableRow>
       <!-- 为该表格行添加三个按钮 -->
       <Button
           android:id="@+id/ok7"
           android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:textSize="16sp"
           android:text="普通按钮" />
       <Button
           android:id="@+id/ok8"
            android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:textSize="16sp"
            android:text="收缩的按钮" />
       <Button
           android:id="@+id/ok9"
            android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:textSize="16sp"
           android:text="拉伸的按钮" />
   </TableRow>
</TableLayout>
```

网格布局(GridLayout)

项目名: GridLayout

activity_main.xm1

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<GridLayout xmlns:android</pre>
  ="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:rowCount="6"
   android:columnCount="4"
    android:id="@+id/root">
    <TextView android:layout width="match parent"</pre>
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_columnSpan="4"
        android:textSize="50sp"
        android:layout_marginLeft="2pt"
        android:layout marginRight="2pt"
        android:padding="3pt"
        android:layout_gravity="right"
        android:background="#eee"
        android:textColor="#000"
        android:text="0"/>
    < Button
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout_columnSpan="4"
        android:textSize="20sp"
        android:text="清除"/>
</GridLayout>
```



```
MainActivity.java
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   GridLayout gridLayout;
   String[] chars = new String[] { // 定义16个按钮的文本
                   "7" , "8" , "9" , "÷", "4" , "5" , "6" , "×",
                  "1" , "2" , "3" , "-", "." , "0" , "=" , "+" };
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
       setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
       gridLayout = (GridLayout) findViewById(R.id.root);
       for(int i = 0 ; i < chars.length ; i++) {</pre>
           Button bn = new Button(this);
           bn.setText(chars[i]);
           bn.setTextSize(40); // 设置该按钮的字号大小
           bn.setPadding(5 , 35 , 5 , 35); // 设置按钮四周的空白区域
           GridLayout.Spec rowSpec=GridLayout.spec(i/4+2); //指定所在的行
           GridLayout.Spec columnSpec = GridLayout.spec(i%4);//指定所在的列
           GridLayout.LayoutParams params = new GridLayout.LayoutParams(
                  rowSpec , columnSpec);
           params.setGravity(Gravity.FILL); // 指定该组件占满父容器
           gridLayout.addView(bn , params);
```

动态创建布局

• 先产生一个布局实例,再修改宽度和高度等参数,最后用addContentView()加入到Activity实例中。

- Activity常用页面有一个叫做DecorView的顶级View, DecorView 包含一个垂直方向的LinearLayout, LinearLayout由标题栏和 内容栏两部分组成。
- 内容栏是一个FrameLayout,在Activity中调用方法setContentView()就是将一个布局inflate转换成View添加到这个FrameLayout中。
- 在已有的布局中加入布局或控件采用addView()。



项目名: DynamicLayout

```
--- MainActivity.java ------
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
                                                                    DynamicLayout
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
                                                                    动态创建布局!
       LinearLayout 11 = new LinearLayout (MainActivity. this);
        11. setOrientation(LinearLayout. VERTICAL);
       LinearLayout.LayoutParams lp; // 向父视图传递布局参数
        lp = new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(
               LinearLayout. LayoutParams. MATCH PARENT,
               LinearLayout. LayoutParams. MATCH PARENT);
       this. addContentView(11, 1p); // 加入Activity, 可省略this
        TextView myTextView = new TextView(MainActivity. this);
       myTextView. setText("动态创建布局!");
       myTextView.setTextSize(30);
       LinearLayout.LayoutParams textViewLP;//向父视图传布局参数
        textViewLP = new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(
               LinearLayout. LayoutParams. MATCH PARENT, //寒
               LinearLayout. LayoutParams. WRAP CONTENT); //高
       11. setPadding (20, 20, 10, 10);
       11. addView(myTextView, textViewLP);
                                             *不需要界面文件
```

LayoutParams

布局填充器 (LayoutInflater)

把一个新布局用于加入到已存在的布局中需要使用布局填充器 LayoutInflater。获得布局填充器有三种方法,前两种方式都会被转换成第 三种方式,它们都是获取某个Activity实例的布局填充器服务:

LayoutInflater通过方法inflate()可以把布局转换为View:

public View inflate(int resource, ViewGroup parent, boolean attachToRoot)

其中,resource为布局资源的ID,parent为null时,填充布局的layout_width和layout_height无效,而 parent是一个View时它们有效。attachToRoot为true时inflate产生的view直接加入到parent中,否则需要用addView()加入。

public View inflate(int resource, ViewGroup parent)

这个格式调用了上一种格式,第三个参数为parent!=null,也就是说,parent 不为null时inflate得到的view将自动加入parent,否则需要用addView加入布局或者用setContentView加入到FrameLayout中。

```
项目名: LayoutInflater
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    LayoutInflater inflater:
    LinearLayout layout;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        inflater = LayoutInflater. from(this);
        LinearLayout mainlayout = (LinearLayout) inflater. inflate (R. layout. activity main, null);
        setContentView(mainlayout);
        layout = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R. id. browse);
        Button btn=(Button)findViewById(R.id. button);
        btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                LinearLayout 11 = (LinearLayout) inflater. inflate (R. layout. line item, null);
                TextView num = (TextView) 11. findViewById(R. id. num);
                num. setText(((EditText)findViewById(R.id. num)).getText());
                TextView name = (TextView) 11. findViewById(R. id. name);
                name. setText(((EditText)findViewById(R.id. name)).getText());
                TextView age = (TextView) 11. findViewById(R. id. age);
                age. setText(((EditText)findViewById(R.id. age)).getText());
                LinearLayout. LayoutParams 1p = new LinearLayout. LayoutParams (
                                  LinearLayout. LayoutParams. MATCH PARENT,
                                  LinearLayout. LayoutParams. WRAP CONTENT);
                11. setPadding (20, 20, 10, 10);
                 layout. addView(11, 1p);
        });
```

```
activity main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout android:id="@+id/activity main"</pre>
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout height="match parent"
   android:orientation="vertical"
   <LinearLayout
       android:id="@+id/editline"
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:orientation="horizontal">
       <EditText
           android:id="@+id/num"
           android:hint="学号"
           android:textSize="20sp"
           android:layout width="120dp"
           android:layout_height="wrap_content"
           android:layout_marginRight="10dp" />
       <EditText
           android:id="@+id/name"
           android:hint="姓名"
          .../>
       <EditText
           android:id="@+id/age"
           android:hint="年龄"
           .../>
   </LinearLayout>
```

```
< Button
       android:id="@+id/button"
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:layout_marginTop="21dp"
        android:gravity="center_horizontal"
       android:text="增加"
       android:textSize="18sp" />
    <ScrollView
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout height="match parent">
        <LinearLayout
            android:id="@+id/browse"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:orientation="vertical"></LinearLayout>
    </ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>
```

line item. xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout android:id="@+id/line item"</pre>
    android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:orientation="horizontal"
    ...>
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/num"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout marginRight="16dp"
        android:text="001"
        android:textSize="24sp" />
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/name"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout marginRight="16dp"
        android:text="Hello"
        android:textSize="24sp" />
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/age"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="20"
        android:textSize="24sp" />
</LinearLayout>
```

附录1、课件所学的控件

【列表和适配器】 73	
适配器(Adapter)	ArrayAdapter
MVC模式	setAdapter
下拉框(Spinner)	•
SpinnerStatic	simple_list_item_multiple_choice
arrays.xml	simple_list_item_single_choice
entries	simple_list_item_1
spinnerMode	custom_simple_list_item_1
setOnItemSelectedListener()	setChoiceMode
SpinnerCustom	CHOICE_MODE_MULTIPLE
LayoutInflater	CHOICE_MODE_SINGLE
<pre>getResources().getStringArray()</pre>	setOnClickListener
列表框(ListView)	SimpleAdapter
概述	setAdapter(Context,ArrayList <hashmap>,item_list</hashmap>
stackFromBottom	String[]from,int[] to)
transcriptMode	CursorAdapter
cacheColorHint	requriesFadingEdge
divider	fadingEdgeLength
requriesFadingEdge	getResource(String imageName)
fadingEdgeLength	getResourceByReflect(String imageName)
scrollbars	SQLiteOpenHelper
fadeScrollbars	setOnItemSelectedListener()
setVerticalScrollBarEnabled()	网格框(GridView)
Static(Arrays.xml) longClickable	numColumns
	columnWidth
setOnItemClickListener()	stretchMode
setOnItemLongClickListener()	horizontalSpacing
· ·	verticalSpacing
	setOnItemClickListener()
	动态生成控件
	Layout.addView(view,LayoutParams)
	ScrollView

【布局】 114

线性布局(LinearLayout)

orientation

相对布局(Relative Layout)

layout_centerHrizontal layout_centerInparent layout_alignParentTop layout_alignParentStart layout_alignBaseline

layout_alignWithParentIfMissing

layout_below layout_toLeftOf layout_toStartOf

layout_alignTop layout_alignStart

帧布局(FrameLayout)

layout_gravity
top|left|center_vertical|center
gravity
setVisibility
TextView.VISIBILITY
TextView.GONE

表布局(TableLayout)

shrinkColumns stretchColumns collapseColumns

网格布局(GridLayout)

rowCount columnCount layout_columnSpan layout_rowSpan

动态创建布局

LinearLayout II = new LinearLayout(this); II.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL); addContentView(II, LayoutParams)

布局扩展(LayoutInflater)

LayoutInflater.inflate(R.layout.activity main, null)

附录1、课件所学的控件

view(视图) -- box(框)