《Android 移动应用开发》

实验指导书

2015年3月

目录

实验一	Android 开发环境	3
实验二	Android 应用程序	6
	Android 生命周期	
	Android 用户界面	
	组件通信与广播	
实验六	后台服务	.36
实验七	数据存储与访问	.48
	位置服务于地图应用	
实验九	Android NDK 开发	.77

实验一 Android 开发环境

一、实验目的

- 1. 掌握 Android 开发环境的安装配置方法。
- 2. 掌握 Android SDK 安装和配置。
- 3. 掌握 Android 模拟器的使用。

二、实验内容

搭建 Android 应用程序的开发环境。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1. 安装 JDK 和 Eclipse

安装 JDK, 假设安装目录: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_14\





安装后,配置环境变量。

安装 Eclipse

选择下载: Eclipse IDE for Java Developers (92MB),解压到相应的目录中。

启动 Eclipse

双击目录中的 eclipse. exe, 假设选择工作目录: E:\Android\workplace, 建议选择复选框,将工作目录设成默认工作目录。

2. 安装 Android SDK

Android 开发站点: http://code.google.com/android,点击"下载 SDK"

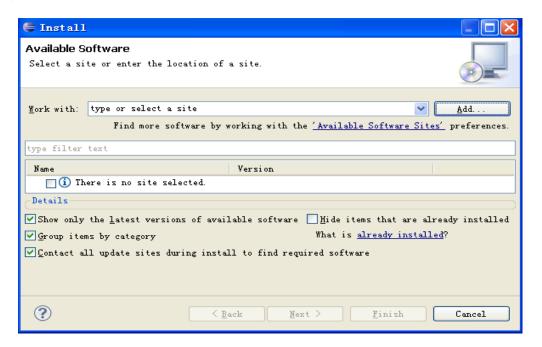
选择 Windows 版本的 Android SDK,文件名: android-sdk-windows-1.5_r3. zip, Android SDK 只需解压,无需安装。解压目录: E:\Android\android-sdk-windows-1.5_r3 (假定)。

3、安装 ADT 插件

安装 ADT 有两种方法。手动下载 ADT 插件,下载网址:

http://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/或 Android SDK 帮助文档中的下载页面,下载页面位置: <Android SDK>/docs/sdk/adt_download.html,选择下载: ADT_0.9.1.zip。

安装插件: 启动 Eclipse.选择 Help → Install New Software,打开 Eclipse 插件的安装界面。 点击"Add"。

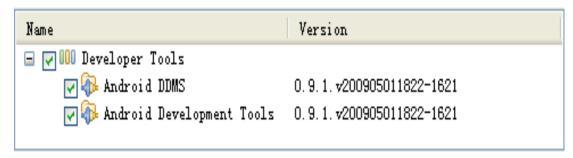


点击 Archive

选择 ADT 保存位置

♠ Add Site		
<u>N</u> ame:	Local	
<u>L</u> ocation:	jar:file:/E:/Android/AndroidTools/ADT-0.9.1.zip!/	
?	OK Cancel	

选择 ADT 插件安装选项: 复选 Android DDMS 和 Android Development Tools



认可 ADT 插件的许可证

提示重启 Eclipse, 即完成。

自动下载 ADT 插件

自动下载 ADT 插件的方法和手动方法安装相似,不同之处在于:直接输入插件压缩包的下载地址 http://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/。

设置 Android SDK 的保存路径

选择: Windows→Preferences 打开 Eclipse 的配置界面, 输入 Android SDK 的保存路径, 点击"Apply"。

五、实验报告要求

- 1. 严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器。
- 2. 按照步骤对实验过程进行截图和分析。

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

如何测试你的 Android 应用程序开发环境已经搭建成功?

实验二 Android 应用程序

一、实验目的

- 1. 掌握使用 Eclipse 开发 Android 应用程序的步骤。
- 2. 掌握 AVD 的创建和使用方法。
- 3. 了解 Android 应用程序结构。

二、实验内容

建立一个 HelloAndroid 第一个 Android 程序。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK

四、实验步骤

- 1、建立 HelloAndroid 的步骤
- 1) 创建 Android 工程

打开 Android 工程向导: File→New→Project... | Android→Android Project 或 File
→New→Other ... | Android→Android Project。

填写工程名称:工程名称必须唯一,不能与已有的工程重名,在 Project name 中填入 HelloAndroid。

选择创建方式

选择编译目标

填写相关信息

应用程序名称,即 Android 程序在手机中显示的名称,显示在手机的顶部,等信息。 进入 Eclipse。

- 2) Android 虚拟设备(AVD)
- 1.5 版本的 Android SDK 中没有附带任何配置好的 AVD,需建立一个 AVD。
- 3) 启动选项

Run→Run Configuration 或 Run→Debug Configuration 配置模拟器的启动选项,可以选择不同的 AVD、配置网络速度、网络延迟等属性。

4) 启动 Android 程序

5)代码实现如下:

HelloAndroid.java 文件代码:

```
1.
                    package edu.scse.HelloAndroid;
             2.
                    import android.app.Activity;
             3.
                    import android.os.Bundle;
             4.
                     public class HelloAndroid extends Activity {
             5.
                         /** Called when the activity is first created. */
                         @Override
             6.
             7.
                         public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
             8.
                              super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
             9.
                              setContentView(R.layout.main);
             10.
                         }
             11.
                   }
R.java 文件如下:
                  package edu.scse.HelloAndroid;
              2.
                  public final class R {
                       public static final class attr {
              3.
              4.
                       public static final class drawable {
              5.
                             public static final int icon=0x020000;
              6.
              7.
                        }
              8.
                       public static final class layout {
              9.
                             public static final int main=0x030000;
              10.
                        }
              11.
                       public static final class string {
              12.
                            public static final int app_name=0x040001;
              13.
                            public static final int hello=0x040000;
              14.
                       }
```

main.xml 文件的代码:

- 1. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
- 2. <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
- 3. android:orientation="vertical"
- 4. android:layout_width="fill_parent"
- 5. android:layout_height="fill_parent"
- 6.
- 7. <TextView
- 8. android:layout_width="fill_parent"
- 9. android:layout_height="wrap_content"
- 10. android:text="@string/hello"
- 11. />
- 12. </LinearLayout>

Strings.xml 文件的代码:

- 1. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
- 2. <resources>
- 3. <string name="hello">Hello World, HelloAndroid!</string>
- 4. <string name="app_name">HelloAndroid</string>
- 5. </resources>

AndroidManifest.xml 文件的代码:

- 1. <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
- 2. <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
- 3. package="edu.scse.HelloAndroid"
- 4. android:versionCode="1"
- 5. android:versionName="1.0">
- 6. <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"
- 7. android:label="@string/app_name">
- 8. <activity android:name=".HelloAndroid"
- 9. android:label="@string/app_name">

- 10. <intent-filter>
- 11. <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
- 12. <category

android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />

- 13. </intent-filter>
- 14. </activity>
- 15. </application>
- 16. <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
- 17. </manifest>

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器。

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

1. 如何编写一个Android的应用程序,R.java和AndroidMainifest.xml文件有什么用途?

实验三 Android 生命周期

一、实验目的

- 1. 巩固使用 Eclipse 开发 Android 应用程序方法和步骤。
- 2. 加深了解和体验 Activity 的生命周期中各状态的变化关系。
- 3. 掌握 Android 应用程序的调试方法和工具。

二、实验内容

1. 建立在 Android 生命周期各阶段添加日志点的 Android 工程,工程名称: ActivityLifeCycle,包名称: edu. scse. ActivityLifeCycle, Activity 名称: ActivityLifeCycle。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1. 建立工程请参考实验二。

具体代码如下:

15.

ActivityLifeCycle. java 文件的代码:

```
package edu. scse. ActivityLifeCycle;
1.
2.
3.
     import android. app. Activity;
4.
     import android.os. Bundle:
     import android.util.Log;
5.
6.
    public class ActivityLifeCycle extends Activity {
7.
         private static String TAG = "LIFTCYCLE";
8.
         @Override //完全生命周期开始时被调用, 初始化 Activity
9.
         public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
10.
             super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
11.
12.
             setContentView(R. layout.main);
             Log. i (TAG, "(1) onCreate()");
13.
        }
14.
```

16. @Override //可视生命周期开始时被调用,对用户界面进行必要的更改

```
18.
                super.onStart();
   19.
               Log. i (TAG, "(2) onStart()");
   20.
       }
   21.
   22.
           @Override
                       // 在 onStart() 后 被 调 用 , 用 于 恢 复
onSaveInstanceState()保存的用户界面信息
   23.
            public void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState)
{
   24.
                super. onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState);
   25.
               Log. i (TAG, "(3) onRestoreInstanceState()");
   26.
            }
   27.
   28.
           @Override //在活动生命周期开始时被调用,恢复被 onPause()停止
的用于界面更新的资源
   29.
            public void onResume() {
   30.
                super.onResume();
   31.
               Log. i (TAG, "(4) onResume()");
   32.
            }
   33.
            @Override // 在 onResume()后被调用,保存界面信息
   34.
   35.
             public void onSaveInstanceState (Bundle savedInstanceState) {
   36.
                super. onSaveInstanceState(savedInstanceState);
   37.
               Log. i (TAG, "(5) onSaveInstanceState()");
            }
   38.
   39.
            @Override //在重新进入可视生命周期前被调用,载入界面所需要
   40.
的更改信息
   41.
            public void onRestart() {
   42.
                super. onRestart();
               Log. i (TAG, "(6) onRestart()");
   43.
   44.
            }
   45.
            @Override //在活动生命周期结束时被调用,用来保存持久的数据
   46.
```

17.

public void onStart() {

或释放占用的资源

51.

- 52. @Override //在可视生命周期结束时被调用,一般用来保存持久的数据或释放占用的资源

 - 58. @Override //在完全生命周期结束时被调用,释放资源,包括线程、

数据连接等

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1. LogCat 工具如何使用?
- 2. DevTools 工具如何使用?

实验四 Android 用户界面

一、实验目的

- 1. 加深对用户界面的控件的理解和使用。
- 2. 掌握各种界面布局的用法。
- 3. 掌握选项菜单、子菜单和快捷菜单的使用方法。

二、实验内容

- 1. 建立一个"ButtonDemo"的程序,包含 Button 和 ImageButton 两个按钮,上方是"Button 按钮",下方是一个 ImageButton 控件?
- 2. 建立一个 "CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"程序,包含五个控件,从上至下分别是TextView01、CheckBox01、 CheckBox02、RadioButton01、RadioButton02, 当选择RadioButton01, RadioButton02则无法选择?
- 3. 建立一个 "TabDemo"程序,包含三个 XML 文件,分别为 tab1. xml、tab2. xml 和 tab3. xml,这 3 个文件分别使用线性布局、相对布局和绝对布局示例中的 main. xml 的代码,并将布局的 ID 分别定义为 layout01、layout02 和 layout03?
 - 4. 建立一个"MyContextMenu"程序,来完成 Android 菜单的功能。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘 软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1. "ButtonDemo"源代码如下:

```
ButtonDemo. java 文件源如下:
package edu.scse.ButtonDemo;
public class ButtonDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        Button button = (Button)findViewById(R.id.ButtonO1);
        ImageButton imageButton =
    (ImageButton)findViewById(R.id.ImageButtonO1);
        button.setText("Button按钮");
        imageButton.setImageResource(R.drawable.download);

        final TextView textView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.TextViewO1);
```

```
button.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            public void onClick(View view) {
            textView.setText("Button按钮");
          });
          imageButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
              public void onClick(View view) {
              textView.setText("ImageButton按钮");
            });
           (2) 按钮注册到同一个监听器
          Button. OnClickListener buttonListener = new Button. OnClickListener() {
             @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                 switch(v.getId()) {
                     case R.id.Button01:
                         textView.setText("Button按钮");
                         return;
                     case R.id. ImageButton01:
                         textView.setText("ImageButton按钮");
                         return;
            }};
        button.setOnClickListener(buttonListener);
         imageButton.setOnClickListener(buttonListener);
          }
Main. xml源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/TextView01"</pre>
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/Button01"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
```

//(1) 按钮注册到各自的监听器

```
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
         android:text="Button01" >
    </Button>
    <ImageButton android:id="@+id/ImageButton01"</pre>
         android:layout_width="wrap_content"
         android:layout_height="wrap_content">
    </ImageButton>
</LinearLayout>
String. xml源代码如下:
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, ButtonDemo!</string>
    <string name="app_name">ButtonDemo</string>
</resources>
AndroidManifest.xml 文件源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.ButtonDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".ButtonDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
2. "CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"源代码如下:
CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo. java文件的源代码如下:
package edu. hrbu. CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo;
public class CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        final TextView textView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.TextView01);
```

```
//(1)CheckBox
        final CheckBox checkBox1= (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id. CheckBox01);
        final CheckBox checkBox2= (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id. CheckBox02);
        CheckBox.OnClickListener checkboxListener = new
CheckBox. OnClickListener() {
             @Override
             public void onClick(View v) {
                 switch(v.getId()) {
                 case R.id.CheckBox01:
                     textView.setText("CheckBox01,
isChecked:"+String.valueOf(checkBox1.isChecked()));
                     return:
                 case R. id. CheckBox02:
                     textView.setText("CheckBox02,
isChecked:"+String.valueOf(checkBox2.isChecked()));
                     return:
             }
             }};
         checkBox1.setOnClickListener(checkboxListener);
         checkBox2.setOnClickListener(checkboxListener);
        //(2)RadioButton
        final RadioButton radioButton1 =
(RadioButton) findViewById(R.id. RadioButtonO1);
        final RadioButton radioButton2 =
(RadioButton) findViewById (R. id. RadioButton02);
        RadioButton.OnClickListener radioButtonListener = new
RadioButton. OnClickListener() {
             @Override
             public void onClick(View v) {
                 switch(v.getId()) {
                 case R.id. RadioButton01:
                      textView.setText("RadioButton1 is selected");
                     return;
                 case R.id. RadioButton02:
                     textView.setText("RadioButton2 is selected");;
                     return:
             }
             }};
        radioButton1.setOnClickListener(radioButtonListener);
        radioButton2.setOnClickListener(radioButtonListener);
}
```

```
Main. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/TextView01"</pre>
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/CheckBox01"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="CheckBox01" >
    </CheckBox>
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/CheckBox02"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="CheckBox02" >
     </CheckBox>
    <RadioGroup android:id="@+id/RadioGroup01"</pre>
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        <RadioButton android:id="@+id/RadioButton01"</pre>
             android:layout_width="wrap_content"
             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
             android:text="RadioButton01" >
        </RadioButton>
        <RadioButton android:id="@+id/RadioButton02"</pre>
             android:layout_width="wrap_content"
             android:layout height="wrap content"
             android:text="RadioButton02" >
        </RadioButton>
    </RadioGroup>
</LinearLayout>
String. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo!</string>
    <string name="app_name">CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo</string>
</resources>
```

Androidmanifest.xml 文件的源代码如下:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.hrbu.CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            ⟨intent-filter⟩
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
3. "TabDemo"源代码如下:
TabDemo. java 文件源代码如下:
package edu. scse. TabDemo;
public class TabDemo extends TabActivity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        TabHost tabHost = getTabHost();
        LayoutInflater. from (this). inflate (R. layout. tabl,
tabHost.getTabContentView(), true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).inflate(R. layout.tab2,
tabHost.getTabContentView(), true);
        LayoutInflater. from (this). inflate (R. layout. tab3,
tabHost.getTabContentView(), true);
        tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec("TAB1").
            setIndicator("线性布局").setContent(R.id.layout01));
        tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec("TAB2").
             setIndicator("绝对布局").setContent(R.id.layout02));
        tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec("TAB3").
            setIndicator("相对布局").setContent(R.id.layout03));
```

```
}
Tab1. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<LinearLayout android:id = "@+id/layout01"</pre>
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:orientation="vertical">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="用户名:">
    </TextView>
    <EditText android:id="@+id/entry"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent">
    </EditText>
    <Button android:id="@+id/ok"</pre>
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="确认:
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/cancel"</pre>
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="取消:">
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
Tab2源代码如下:
<AbsoluteLayout android:id="@+id/layout02"</pre>
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
 <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
      android:layout_x="40dip"
     android:layout_y="40dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:text="用户名:"/>
 <EditText android:id="@+id/entry"</pre>
```

```
android:layout_x="40dip"
      android:layout y="60dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout width="150dip" />
 <Button android:id="@+id/ok"</pre>
      android:layout_width="70dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout_x="40dip"
      android:layout y="120dip"
      android:text="确认"/>
 <Button android:id="@+id/cancel"</pre>
      android:layout_width="70dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout x="120dip"
      android:layout_y="120dip"
      android:text="取消"/>
 </AbsoluteLayout>
Tab3. xml 源代码如下:
<RelativeLayout android:id="@+id/layout03"</pre>
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:text="用户名:">
    </TextView>
    <EditText android:id="@+id/entry"</pre>
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_below="@id/label">
    </EditText>
    <Button android:id="@+id/cancel"</pre>
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
        android:layout_below="@id/entry"
        android:text="取消:">
    </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/ok"</pre>
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout toLeftOf="@id/cancel"
        android:layout_alignTop="@id/cancel"
        android:text="确认:
    </Button>
</RelativeLayout>
String. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, TabDemo!</string>
    <string name="app_name">TabDemo</string>
</resources>
Androidmanifest. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.TabDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".TabDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
4. "MyContextMenu"源代码如下
MyContextMenu. java 文件的源代码如下:
package edu. scse. MyContextMenu;
public class MyContextMenu extends Activity {
   /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_1 = Menu.FIRST;
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_2 = Menu.FIRST+1;
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_3 = Menu.FIRST+2;
    TextView LabelView = null;
```

```
@Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        LabelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
        registerForContextMenu(LabelView);
    }
    @Override
    public void onCreateContextMenu(ContextMenu menu,
        View v, ContextMenuInfo menuInfo) {
    menu. setHeaderTitle("快捷菜单标题");
    menu.add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_1, 0, "菜单子项1");
    menu. add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_2, 1, "菜单子项2");
    menu. add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_3, 2, "菜单子项3");
    @Override
    public boolean onContextItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
    switch(item.getItemId()){
    case CONTEXT_MENU_1:
        LabelView. setText("菜单子项1");
        return true;
    case CONTEXT_MENU_2:
        LabelView. setText("菜单子项2");
        return true;
    case CONTEXT MENU 3:
        LabelView. setText("菜单子项3");
        return true;
   return false;
    }
Main. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
   android:layout_width="fill_parent"
   android:layout_height="fill_parent"
<TextView
          android:id="@+id/label"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    android:text="@string/hello"
```

```
/>
</LinearLayout>
String. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, MyContextMenu!</string>
    <string name="app_name">MyContextMenu</string>
</resources>
Androidmanifest. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.MyContextMenu"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".MyContextMenu"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1. 建立一个程序 "SpinnerDemo"包含 3 个子项 Spinner 控件?
- 2. 建立一个 "ListViewDemo"程序,包含四个控件,从上至下分别为 TextViewO1、ListViewO1、ListViewO2 和 ListViewO3?
 - 3. Android 界面框架是如何实现按键事件和触摸事件的?

实验五 组件通信与广播

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生学会使用 Intent 启动 Activity 的方法。
- 2. 使学生掌握获取 Activity 返回值的方法。
- 3. 使学生掌握发送和接收广播消息的方法。

二、实验内容

- 1、使用"IntentDemo"程序来完成如何使用 Intent 启动新的 Activity?
- 2、使用"ActivityCommunication"说明了如何以 Sub-Activity 方式启动子 Activity,以及使用 Intent 进行组件间通信?
- 3、使用"IntentResolutionDemo"说明了如何在 AndroidManifest.xml 文件中注册 Intent 过滤器,以及如何设置<intent-filter>节点属性来捕获指定的 Intent?
- 4、使用"BroadcastReceiverDemo"说明了如何在应用程序中注册 BroadcastReceiver,并接收指定类型的广播消息?

三、实验仪器、设备

```
硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存,40G 以上硬盘软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK 四、实验步骤
```

1. "IntentDemo"程序源代码:

```
IntentDemo. java 文件的源代码: package edu. scse. IntentDemo;
```

```
});
     }
   }
   ActivityToStart. java 文件的源代码:
   package edu. scse. IntentDemo;
   public class ActivityToStart extends Activity {
       /** Called when the activity is first created. */
       @Override
       public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
           super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
           setContentView(R. layout.activitytostart);
       }
   }
   Main. xml 文件的源代码:
   <LinearLayout
      xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      android:orientation="vertical"
      android:layout_width="fill_parent"
      android:layout_height="fill_parent">
 <Button android:id="@+id/btn"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="启动 Activity" />
   </LinearLayout>
   activitytostart.xml 文件的源代码如下:
   <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
  <TextView
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout height="wrap_content"
     android:text="ActivityToStart" />
</LinearLayout>
```

```
String. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<resources>
    <string name="hello">Hello World, IntentDemo!</string>
    <string name="app_name">IntentDemo</string>
</resources>
2. "ActivityCommunication"源代码:
ActivityCommunication. java文件源代码如下:
package edu. scse. ActivityCommunication;
public class ActivityCommunication extends Activity {
    private static final int SUBACTIVITY1 = 1;
    private static final int SUBACTIVITY2 = 2;
    TextView textView;
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        textView = (TextView) findViewById(R. id. textShow);
        final Button btn1 = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn1);
        final Button btn2 = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn2);
        btn1.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            Intent intent = new Intent(ActivityCommunication.this,
SubActivity1. class);
                startActivityForResult(intent, SUBACTIVITY1);
        }
        });
        btn2.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            Intent intent = new Intent(ActivityCommunication.this,
SubActivity2. class);
                startActivityForResult(intent, SUBACTIVITY2);
        }
        });
```

```
}
    @Override
    protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
        super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
        switch(requestCode) {
        case SUBACTIVITY1:
             if (resultCode == RESULT_OK) {
                 Uri uriData = data.getData();
                 textView.setText(uriData.toString());
            break;
        case SUBACTIVITY2:
            break;
}
SubActivity1. java 文件源代码如下:
package edu. scse. ActivityCommunication;
public class SubActivity1 extends Activity {
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. subactivity1);
        final EditText editText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.edit);
        Button btnOK = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn_ok);
        Button btnCancel = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_cancel);
        btnOK.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            String uriString = editText.getText().toString();
            Uri data = Uri.parse(uriString);
             Intent result = new Intent(null, data);
             setResult(RESULT_OK, result);
            finish();
        }
```

```
});
        btnCancel.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            setResult(RESULT_CANCELED, null);
            finish();
       });
    }
}
SubActivity2. java
package edu. scse. ActivityCommunication;
public class SubActivity2 extends Activity {
     /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. subactivity2);
        Button btnReturn = (Button) findViewById(R. id. btn_return);
        btnReturn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            setResult(RESULT_CANCELED, null);
            finish():
       });
Main.xml
 <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
<TextView android:id="@+id/textShow"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text=""/>
<Button android:id="@+id/btn1"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
```

```
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
         android:text="启动 Activity1" />
   <Button android:id="@+id/btn2"
         android:layout width="wrap_content"
         android:layout height="wrap_content"
         android:text="启动 Activity2" />
      </LinearLayout>
    SubActivity1. xml源代码:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   android:orientation="vertical"
   android:layout_width="fill_parent"
   android:layout_height="fill_parent"
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textShow"
   android:layout_width="fill_parent"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
   android:text="SubActivity 1"
   />
<EditText
    android:id="@+id/edit"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text=""
    />
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn ok"
    android:layout_width="100dip"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="接受"
    />
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn_cancel"
    android:layout_width="100dip"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="撤销"
    />
    />
</LinearLayout>
    SubActivity2. xml源代码:
    <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
        android:orientation="vertical"
```

```
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textShow"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="SubActivity 2"
    />
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn return"
    android:layout_width="100dip"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="美闭"
    />
</LinearLayout>
Androidmanifest. xml 文件代码如下:
package edu. scse. ActivityCommunication;
public class SubActivity2 extends Activity {
     /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. subactivity2);
        Button btnReturn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_return);
        btnReturn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            setResult(RESULT_CANCELED, null);
            finish();
        }
       });
    }
3. "IntentResolutionDemo"源代码:
IntentResolutionDemo. java 源代码如下:
```

package edu. scse. IntentResolutionDemo;

```
public class IntentResolutionDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);
        Button button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn);
        button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
             Intent intent = new Intent (Intent. ACTION VIEW,
Uri.parse("schemodemo://edu.scse/path"));
             startActivity(intent);
        }
        });
    }
}
ActivityToStart. java 源代码如下:
package edu. scse. IntentResolutionDemo;
public class ActivityToStart extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activitytostart);
    }
}
main. xml源代码:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    />
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="启动Activity"
```

```
/>
  </LinearLayout>
activitytostart.xml源代码:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Hello, Activity"
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.IntentResolutionDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".IntentResolutionDemo"</pre>
                   android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <activity android:name=".ActivityToStart"</pre>
                   android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />
                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
                 <data android:scheme="schemodemo" android:host="edu.scse" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

4. "BroadcastReceiverDemo"源代码:

```
BroadcastReceiverDemo. java 代码如下:
package edu. scse. BroadcastReceiverDemo;
public class BroadcastReceiverDemo extends Activity {
    private EditText entryText ;
    private Button button;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        entryText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.entry);
        button = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn);
        button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
             Intent intent = new Intent("edu. scse. BroadcastReceiverDemo");
             intent.putExtra("message", entryText.getText().toString());
             sendBroadcast(intent);
       });
    }
}
MyBroadcastReceiver. java 代码如下:
package edu. scse. BroadcastReceiverDemo;
public class MyBroadcastReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        String msg = intent.getStringExtra("message");
        Toast.makeText(context, msg, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    }
}
Main. xml 源代码:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.BroadcastReceiverDemo"
```

```
android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".BroadcastReceiverDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
             <action android:name="edu.scse.BroadcastReceiverDemo" />
        </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.BroadcastReceiverDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".BroadcastReceiverDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
             <action android:name="edu.scse.BroadcastReceiverDemo" />
        </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1. 使用"WebViewIntentDemo"说明如何隐式启动Activity?
- 2. 简述 Intent 过滤器的原理与匹配机制?
- 3. 简述如何获取 Activity 返回值?

实验六 后台服务

一、实验目的

- 1. 使同学掌握服务的隐式启动和显式启动方法。
- 2. 使同学学会使用线程的启动、挂起和停止方法。
- 3. 使同学学会跨线程的界面更新。

二、实验内容

- 1. 使用 "SimpleRandomServiceDemo"程序显式启动服务在应用程序中建立 Service?
- 2. 使用 "ThreadRandomServiceDemo"程序使用线程持续产生随机数?
- 3. 使用 "SimpleMathServiceDemo"程序使用绑定方式使用 Service?
- 4. 使用 "RemoteMathServiceDemo"程序,说明如何创建跨进程?

三、实验仪器、设备

```
硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘
软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK
```

四、实验步骤

1. SimpleRandomServiceDemo 程序

```
SimpleRandomServiceDemo. java 源代码如下: package edu. scse. SimpleRandomServiceDemo;
```

```
public class SimpleRandomServiceDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);

    Button startButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.start);
    Button stopButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.stop);

    final Intent serviceIntent = new Intent(this, RandomService.class);

    startButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            startService(serviceIntent);
        }
    });
```

```
stopButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            stopService(serviceIntent);
        }
       });
}
RandomService. java 源码如下:
package edu. scse. SimpleRandomServiceDemo;
public class RandomService extends Service{
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        Toast.makeText(this, "(1) 调用onCreate()",
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    @Override
    public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
          super.onStart(intent, startId);
          Toast.makeText(this, "(2) 调用onStart()",
              Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
          double randomDouble = Math.random();
          String msg = "随机数: "+ String.valueOf(randomDouble);
          Toast.makeText(this,msg, Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
    }
    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
         super. onDestroy();
         Toast.makeText(this, "(3) 调用onDestroy()",
             Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        return null;
```

```
}
  Main. xml代码:
  <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      android:orientation="vertical"
      android:layout_width="fill_parent"
      android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
      android:layout_width="fill_parent"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/start"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="启动Service" >
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/stop"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="停止Service" >
    </Button>
  </LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml 代码如下:
    <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
          package="edu.scse.SimpleRandomServiceDemo"
          android:versionCode="1"
          android:versionName="1.0">
        <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
    android:label="@string/app_name">
            <activity android:name=".SimpleRandomServiceDemo"</pre>
                       android:label="@string/app_name">
                 <intent-filter>
                     <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                     <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
                 </intent-filter>
            </activity>
            <service android:name=".RandomService"/>
        </application>
        <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
    </manifest>
```

2. ThreadRandomServiceDemo 程序

```
ThreadRandomServiceDemo. java 源代码如下:
package edu. scse. ThreadRandomServiceDemo;
public class ThreadRandomServiceDemo extends Activity {
    private static Handler handler = new Handler();
    private static TextView labelView = null;
    private static double randomDouble ;
    public static void UpdateGUI(double refreshDouble) {
        randomDouble = refreshDouble;
        handler.post(RefreshLable);
    }
    private static Runnable RefreshLable = new Runnable() {
        @Override
        public void run() {
             labelView.setText(String.valueOf(randomDouble));
    };
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        labelView = (TextView) findViewById(R. id. label);
        Button startButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.start);
        Button stopButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.stop);
        final Intent serviceIntent = new Intent(this, RandomService.class);
        startButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
             startService(serviceIntent);
        }
        });
        stopButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
             stopService(serviceIntent);
        });
```

```
}
RandomService源代码如下:
package edu. scse. ThreadRandomServiceDemo;
public class RandomService extends Service{
    private Thread workThread;
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        Toast.makeText(this, "(1) 调用onCreate()",
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
        workThread = new Thread(null, backgroudWork, "WorkThread");
    }
    @Override
    public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
          super.onStart(intent, startId);
          Toast.makeText(this, "(2) 调用onStart()",
              Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
          if (!workThread.isAlive()) {
          workThread.start();
          }
    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
         super. onDestroy();
         Toast.makeText(this, "(3) 调用onDestroy()",
             Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
         workThread.interrupt();
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        return null;
    private Runnable backgroudWork = new Runnable() {
```

```
@Override
        public void run() {
             try {
                 while(!Thread.interrupted()){
                      double randomDouble = Math.random();
                     ThreadRandomServiceDemo. UpdateGUI (randomDouble);
                     Thread. sleep (1000);
                 }
             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                 e. printStackTrace();
        }
    };
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/start"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="启动Service" >
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/stop"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="停止Service" >
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.ThreadRandomServiceDemo"
```

```
android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".ThreadRandomServiceDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <service android:name=".RandomService"/>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
 3. SimpleMathServiceDemo 程序
SimpleMathServiceDemo. java 源代码如下:
package edu. scse. SimpleMathServiceDemo;
public class SimpleMathServiceDemo extends Activity {
    private MathService mathService;
    private boolean isBound = false;
    TextView labelView;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        labelView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.label);
        Button bindButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.bind);
        Button unbindButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.unbind);
        Button computButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. compute);
        bindButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener(){
             @Override
             public void onClick(View v) {
                 if(!isBound){
                      final Intent serviceIntent = new
Intent (SimpleMathServiceDemo. this, MathService. class);
    bindService(serviceIntent, mConnection, Context. BIND_AUTO_CREATE);
                      isBound = true;
```

```
}
    });
    unbindButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
             if(isBound){
                 isBound = false;
                 unbindService(mConnection);
                 mathService = null;
             }
        }
    });
    computButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
                 if (mathService == null) {
                     labelView. setText("未绑定服务");
                     return;
                 }
                 long a = Math.round(Math.random()*100);
                 long b = Math.round(Math.random()*100);
                 long result = mathService.Add(a, b);
                 String msg = String.valueOf(a)+" + "+String.valueOf(b)+
                                  " = "+String.valueOf(result);
                 labelView.setText(msg);
   });
private ServiceConnection mConnection = new ServiceConnection() {
    @Override
    public void onServiceConnected(ComponentName name, IBinder service) {
        mathService = ((MathService.LocalBinder)service).getService();
    @Override
    public void onServiceDisconnected(ComponentName name) {
        mathService = null;
};
```

}

```
MathService. java 源代码如下:
package edu.scse.SimpleMathServiceDemo;
public class MathService extends Service{
    private final IBinder mBinder = new LocalBinder();
    public class LocalBinder extends Binder{
        MathService getService() {
            return MathService.this;
    }
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
         Toast.makeText(this, "本地绑定: MathService",
                   Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        return mBinder;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean onUnbind(Intent intent) {
          Toast.makeText(this, "取消本地绑定: MathService",
                  Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        return false;
    }
    public long Add(long a, long b) {
        return a+b;
    }
}
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
```

}

```
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/bind"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="服务绑定">
    </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/unbind"</pre>
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="取消绑定">
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/compute"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="加法运算" >
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml 源代码如下:
    <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
          package="edu.scse.SimpleMathServiceDemo"
          android:versionCode="1"
          android:versionName="1.0">
        <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
    android:label="@string/app_name">
            <activity android:name=".SimpleMathServiceDemo"</pre>
                       android:label="@string/app_name">
                 <intent-filter>
                     <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                     <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"</pre>
    />
                 </intent-filter>
            </activity>
            <service android:name=".MathService"/>
        </application>
        <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
    </manifest>
```

```
4. RemoteMathServiceDemo 程序
    MathService. java
package edu. scse. RemoteMathServiceDemo;
public class MathService extends Service{
    private final IMathService.Stub mBinder = new IMathService.Stub() {
        public long Add(long a, long b) {
            return a + b;
    };
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
         Toast.makeText(this, "远程绑定: MathService",
                  Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        return mBinder;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean onUnbind (Intent intent) {
          Toast.makeText(this, "取消远程绑定: MathService",
                 Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        return false;
    }
}
IMathService.aidl
package edu. scse. RemoteMathServiceDemo;
interface IMathService {
    long Add(long a, long b);
}
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
android:text="@string/hello"
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.RemoteMathServiceDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <service android:name=".MathService"</pre>
                android:process=":remote">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="edu. scse. RemoteMathServiceDemo. MathService" />
            </intent-filter>
        </service>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1. 简述 Service 的原理和用途?
- 2. 如何通过 Service 实现 MP3 播放器音乐播放器?
- 3. 使用 "ParcelMathServiceDemo"程序,说明如何在跨进程服务中使用自定义数据类型?

实验七 数据存储与访问

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生掌握 SharedPreferences 的使用方法。
- 2. 使学生掌握 SQLite 数据库的建立和操作方法。
- 3. 使学生掌握 ContentProvider 的创建与使用方法。

二、实验内容

- 1. 通过 SimplePreferenceDemo 说明 SharedPreferences 的文件保存位置和保存格式。
- 2. 通过 InternalFileDemo 程序实现在内部存储器上进行文件写入和读取。
- 3. 通过 ResourceFileDemo 程序实现如何在程序运行时访问资源文件。
- 4. 通过 SQLiteDemo 来实现对数据库操作的一个示例。

三、实验仪器、设备

```
硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK
```

四、实验步骤

1. SimplePreferenceDemo 程序

```
SimplePreferenceDemo. java 源代码如下: package edu. scse. SimplePreferenceDemo;
```

```
public class SimplePreferenceDemo extends Activity {
   private EditText nameText;
   private EditText ageText;
   private EditText heightText;

   public static final String PREFERENCE_NAME = "SaveSetting";
   public static int MODE = Context.MODE_WORLD_READABLE +

Context.MODE_WORLD_WRITEABLE;

@Override
   public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);

        nameText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.name);
        ageText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.age);
```

```
heightText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.height);
    @Override
    public void onStart() {
    super.onStart();
    loadSharedPreferences();
    @Override
    public void onStop() {
    super.onStop();
    saveSharedPreferences();
    private void loadSharedPreferences() {
        SharedPreferences sharedPreferences =
getSharedPreferences(PREFERENCE NAME, MODE);
        String name = sharedPreferences.getString("Name", "Tom");
        int age = sharedPreferences.getInt("Age", 20);
        float height = sharedPreferences.getFloat("Height", 1.81f);
        nameText. setText(name);
        ageText. setText(String. valueOf(age));
        heightText. setText(String. valueOf(height));
    }
    private void saveSharedPreferences() {
        SharedPreferences sharedPreferences =
getSharedPreferences(PREFERENCE_NAME, MODE);
        SharedPreferences.Editor editor = sharedPreferences.edit();
        editor.putString("Name", nameText.getText().toString());
        editor.putInt("Age", Integer.parseInt(ageText.getText().toString()));
        editor.putFloat("Height",
Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString()));
        editor.commit();
}
Main. xml 代码如下:
```

```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:id="@+id/RelativeLayout01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" >
        <EditText android:id="@+id/name"</pre>
             android:text=""
             android:layout_width="280dip"
             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
             android:layout marginLeft="10dip" >
        </EditText>
        <TextView android:id="@+id/name_label"</pre>
             android:text="姓名:"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
             android:layout height="wrap content"
             android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
            android:layout toRightOf="@id/name"
            android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/name">
        </TextView>
        <EditText android:id="@+id/age"</pre>
             android:text=""
             android:layout_width="280dip"
             android:layout height="wrap content"
             android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
             android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
            android:layout below="@id/name"
             android:numeric="integer">
        </EditText>
        <TextView android:id="@+id/age_label"</pre>
            android:text="年龄:"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
             android:layout_height="wrap_content"
             android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
            android:layout_toRightOf="@id/age"
             android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/age" >
        </TextView>
        <EditText android:id="@+id/height"</pre>
             android:layout_width="280dip"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
             android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
             android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
```

```
android:layout_below="@id/age"
            android:numeric="decimal">
        </EditText>
        <TextView android:id="@+id/height_label"</pre>
            android:text="身高:"
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
            android:layout_toRightOf="@id/height"
            android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/height">
        </TextView>
    </RelativeLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.SimplePreferenceDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".SimplePreferenceDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
2. InternalFileDemo 程序
  InternalFileDemo. java 源代码如下:
  package edu. scse. InternalFileDemo;
  public class InternalFileDemo extends Activity {
    private final String FILE NAME = "fileDemo.txt";
```

```
private TextView labelView;
private TextView displayView;
private CheckBox appendBox ;
private EditText entryText;
  @Override
  public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
      super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
      setContentView(R. layout. main);
      labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
      displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
      appendBox = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.append);
        entryText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.entry);
      Button writeButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.write);
      Button readButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. read);
      writeButton.setOnClickListener(writeButtonListener);
      readButton.setOnClickListener(readButtonListener);
      entryText.selectAll();
      entryText.findFocus();
 }
  OnClickListener writeButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        FileOutputStream fos = null;
        try {
             if (appendBox.isChecked()) {
                 fos = openFileOutput(FILE NAME, Context. MODE APPEND);
             }
             else {
                 fos = openFileOutput(FILE_NAME, Context. MODE_PRIVATE);
```

```
String text = entryText.getText().toString();
          fos.write(text.getBytes());
          labelView.setText("文件写入成功,写入长度:"+text.length());
          entryText.setText("");
     } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
         e. printStackTrace();
     catch (IOException e) {
         e. printStackTrace();
     finally {
         if (fos != null) {
             try {
                 fos. flush();
                 fos. close();
             } catch (IOException e) {
                 e.printStackTrace();
             }
    }
}
};
OnClickListener readButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
 @Override
 public void onClick(View v) {
     displayView.setText("");
     FileInputStream fis = null;
     try {
         fis = openFileInput(FILE_NAME);
         if (fis. available() == 0) {
             return;
         byte[] readBytes = new byte[fis.available()];
```

```
while (fis. read (readBytes) !=-1) {
                 String text = new String(readBytes);
                 displayView. setText(text);
                 labelView.setText("文件读取成功,文件长度: "+text.length());
             } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
                 e. printStackTrace();
             catch (IOException e) {
                 e. printStackTrace();
             }
         }
         };
  Main. xml 代码如下:
 <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text="@string/hello"/>
<EditText android:id="@+id/entry"
     android:text="输入文件内容"
     android:layout width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 <LinearLayout
     android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<Button android:id="@+id/write"
     android:text="写入文件"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
<Button android:id="@+id/read"
     android:text="读取文件"
```

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
  </LinearLayout>
<CheckBox android:id="@+id/append"
      android:text="追加模式"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/display"
      android:text="文件内容显示区域"
      android:layout_width="fill_parent"
      android:layout_height="fill_parent"
      android:background="#FFFFFF"
      android:textColor="#000000" />
  </LinearLayout>
  AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
  <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
        package="edu.scse.InternalFileDemo"
        android:versionCode="1"
        android:versionName="1.0">
      <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
  android:label="@string/app_name">
          <activity android:name=".InternalFileDemo"</pre>
                   android:label="@string/app_name">
              <intent-filter>
                  <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                  <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
              </intent-filter>
          </activity>
      </application>
      <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
  </manifest>
  3. ResourceFileDemo 程序
  ResourceFileDemo 源代码如下:
  package edu. scse. ResourceFileDemo;
  public class ResourceFileDemo extends Activity {
      private Resources resources;
      private TextView displayView;
      @Override
      public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
```

```
super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R. layout.main);
    Button readRawButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.read_raw);
    Button readXmlButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.read_xml);
    Button clearButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.clear);
    readRawButton.setOnClickListener(readRawButtonListener);
    readXmlButton.setOnClickListener(readXmlButtonListener);
    clearButton.setOnClickListener(clearButtonListener);
    this.displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
    this.resources = this.getResources();
}
OnClickListener readRawButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
            InputStream inputStream = null;
            try {
             inputStream = resources.openRawResource(R. raw. raw_file);
                byte[] reader = new byte[inputStream.available()];
                while (inputStream.read(reader) != −1) {
                displayView.setText(new String(reader, "utf-8"));
            } catch (IOException e) {
                Log. e("ResourceFileDemo", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                if (inputStream != null) {
                    try {
                     inputStream.close();
                    catch (IOException e) { }
           }
};
OnClickListener readXmlButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        XmlPullParser parser = resources.getXml(R.xml.people);
```

```
String msg = "";
            try {
                 while (parser.next() != XmlPullParser.END_DOCUMENT) {
                     String people = parser.getName();
                    String name = null;
                    String age = null;
                    String height = null;
                    if ((people != null) && people.equals("person")) {
                     int count = parser.getAttributeCount();
                     for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
                         String attrName = parser.getAttributeName(i);
                         String attrValue = parser.getAttributeValue(i);
                            if ((attrName != null) && attrName.equals("name")) {
                             name = attrValue;
                            } else if ((attrName != null) &&
attrName.equals("age")) {
                             age = attrValue;
                            } else if ((attrName != null) &&
attrName.equals("height")) {
                             height = attrValue;
                     if ((name != null) && (age != null) && (height != null)) {
                         msg += "姓名:"+name+",年龄:"+age+",身高:"+height+"\n";
                     }
            } catch (Exception e) {
                Log.e("ResourceFileDemo", e.getMessage(), e);
            displayView.setText(msg);
        }
    };
    OnClickListener clearButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            displayView.setText("");
    };
}
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
        android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        <Button android:id="@+id/read_raw"</pre>
             android:text="读取原始文件"
             android:layout_width="120dip"
             android:layout height="wrap content">
        </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/read_xml"</pre>
             android:text="读取XML文件"
             android:layout_width="120dip"
             android:layout height="wrap content">
        </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/clear"</pre>
             android:text="清除显示"
             android:layout_width="80dip"
             android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        </Button>
    </LinearLayout>
    <TextView android:id="@+id/display"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="">
    </TextView>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.ResourceFileDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
```

```
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".ResourceFileDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
4. SQLiteDemo 程序
SQLiteDemo. java 源代码:
package edu. scse. SQLiteDemo;
public class SQLiteDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    private DBAdapter dbAdepter ;
    private EditText nameText;
    private EditText ageText;
    private EditText heightText;
    private EditText idEntry;
    private TextView labelView;
    private TextView displayView;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        nameText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.name);
        ageText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.age);
        heightText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.height);
        idEntry = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.id_entry);
        labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
        displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
```

```
Button queryAllButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.query_all);
    Button clearButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.clear);
    Button deleteAllButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. delete all);
    Button queryButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.query);
    Button deleteButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.delete);
    Button updateButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. update);
    addButton.setOnClickListener(addButtonListener);
    queryAllButton.setOnClickListener(queryAllButtonListener);
    clearButton.setOnClickListener(clearButtonListener);
    deleteAllButton.setOnClickListener(deleteAllButtonListener);
    queryButton.setOnClickListener(queryButtonListener);
    deleteButton.setOnClickListener(deleteButtonListener);
    updateButton.setOnClickListener(updateButtonListener);
    dbAdepter = new DBAdapter(this);
    dbAdepter.open();
}
OnClickListener addButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        People people = new People();
        people. Name = nameText. getText(). toString();
        people.Age = Integer.parseInt(ageText.getText().toString());
        people.Height = Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString());
        long columm = dbAdepter.insert(people);
        if (column == -1)
             labelView. setText("添加过程错误!");
        } else {
             labelView.setText("成功添加数据, ID: "+String.valueOf(columm));
    }
};
```

Button addButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.add);

```
OnClickListener queryAllButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            People[] peoples = dbAdepter.queryAllData();
            if (peoples == null) {
                labelView.setText("数据库中没有数据");
                return;
            }
            labelView.setText("数据库:");
            String msg = "";
            for (int i = 0; i\(\text{peoples.length}; i++\) {
                msg += peoples[i].toString()+"\n";
            displayView.setText(msg);
   };
    OnClickListener clearButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            displayView.setText("");
   };
   OnClickListener deleteAllButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            dbAdepter.deleteAllData();
            String msg = "数据全部删除";
            labelView.setText(msg);
        }
   };
   OnClickListener queryButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            int id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
            People[] peoples = dbAdepter.queryOneData(id);
            if (peoples == null) {
                labelView.setText("数据库中没有ID为"+String.valueOf(id)+"的数
据");
                return;
```

```
}
            labelView.setText("数据库:"):
            displayView.setText(peoples[0].toString());
        }
    };
    OnClickListener deleteButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            long id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
            long result = dbAdepter.deleteOneData(id);
            String msg = "删除ID为"+idEntry.getText().toString()+"的数据" +
(result>0?"成功":"失败");
            labelView.setText(msg);
   };
    OnClickListener updateButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            People people = new People();
            people.Name = nameText.getText().toString();
            people. Age = Integer. parseInt(ageText. getText(). toString());
            people.Height = Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString());
            long id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
            long count = dbAdepter.updateOneData(id, people);
            if (count == -1) {
                labelView.setText("更新错误!");
            } else {
                labelView.setText("更新成功,更新数据"+String.valueOf(count)+"
条");
   };
}
People. java
package edu. scse. SQLiteDemo;
public class People {
    public int ID = -1;
    public String Name;
```

```
public int Age;
    public float Height;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        String result = "";
        result += "ID: " + this. ID + ", ";
        result += "姓名: " + this. Name + ", ";
        result += "年龄: " + this.Age + ", ";
        result += "身高: " + this. Height + ", ";
        return result;
    }
}
DBAdapter. java源代码如下:
package edu. scse. SQLiteDemo;
public class DBAdapter {
    private static final String DB_NAME = "people.db";
    private static final String DB_TABLE = "peopleinfo";
    private static final int DB VERSION = 1;
    public static final String KEY_ID = "_id";
    public static final String KEY_NAME = "name";
    public static final String KEY_AGE = "age";
    public static final String KEY_HEIGHT = "height";
    private SQLiteDatabase db;
    private final Context context;
    private DBOpenHelper dbOpenHelper;
    public DBAdapter(Context _context) {
        context = _context;
      }
      /** Close the database */
      public void close() {
          if (db != null) {
              db. close();
              db = null;
        }
```

```
public void open() throws SQLiteException {
          dbOpenHelper = new DBOpenHelper(context, DB_NAME, null, DB_VERSION);
          try {
              db = dbOpenHelper.getWritableDatabase();
          catch (SQLiteException ex) {
              db = dbOpenHelper.getReadableDatabase();
          }
      public long insert(People people) {
        ContentValues newValues = new ContentValues();
        newValues.put(KEY_NAME, people.Name);
        newValues.put(KEY AGE, people.Age);
        newValues.put(KEY_HEIGHT, people.Height);
        return db. insert (DB_TABLE, null, newValues);
      public People[] queryAllData() {
          Cursor results = db.query(DB_TABLE, new String[] { KEY_ID, KEY_NAME,
KEY AGE, KEY HEIGHT },
                   null, null, null, null, null);
          return ConvertToPeople(results);
      }
      public People[] queryOneData(long id) {
          Cursor results = db.query(DB_TABLE, new String[] { KEY_ID, KEY_NAME,
KEY AGE, KEY HEIGHT },
                   KEY_{ID} + "=" + id, null, null, null, null);
          return ConvertToPeople(results);
      }
      private People[] ConvertToPeople(Cursor cursor) {
          int resultCounts = cursor.getCount();
          if (resultCounts == 0 | | !cursor.moveToFirst()) {
              return null;
          People[] peoples = new People[resultCounts];
```

/** Open the database */

```
for (int i = 0; i<resultCounts; i++) {
              peoples[i] = new People();
              peoples[i]. ID = cursor.getInt(0);
              peoples[i].Name =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY_NAME));
              peoples[i].Age = cursor.getInt(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY_AGE));
              peoples[i].Height =
cursor.getFloat(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY_HEIGHT));
              cursor.moveToNext();
          return peoples;
      public long deleteAllData() {
          return db. delete (DB_TABLE, null, null);
      }
      public long deleteOneData(long id) {
          return db.delete(DB_TABLE, KEY_ID + "=" + id, null);
      public long updateOneData(long id , People people) {
          ContentValues updateValues = new ContentValues();
          updateValues.put(KEY_NAME, people.Name);
          updateValues.put(KEY_AGE, people.Age);
          updateValues.put(KEY_HEIGHT, people.Height);
          return db.update(DB_TABLE, updateValues, KEY_ID + "=" + id, null);
      }
        /** 静态Helper类,用于建立、更新和打开数据库*/
      private static class DBOpenHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
         public DBOpenHelper (Context context, String name, CursorFactory factory,
int version) {
            super(context, name, factory, version);
          private static final String DB_CREATE = "create table " +
            DB_TABLE + " (" + KEY_ID + " integer primary key autoincrement, " +
            KEY_NAME+ " text not null, " + KEY_AGE+ " integer," + KEY_HEIGHT + "
float);";
```

```
@Override
               public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
                 _db. execSQL (DB_CREATE);
               @Override
               public void onUpgrade (SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int
      _newVersion) {
                 _db. execSQL("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + DB_TABLE);
                 onCreate(_db);
               }
             }
         }
      Main. xml 代码如下:
 <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
 <RelativeLayout android:id="@+id/RelativeLayout01"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<EditText android:id="@+id/name"
     android:text=""
     android:layout_width="280dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
     android:layout_marginLeft="10dip" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/name_label"
     android:text="姓名:"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout toRightOf="@id/name"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/name" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/age"
     android:text=""
     android:layout_width="280dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
     android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
     android:layout_below="@id/name"
     android:numeric="integer" />
```

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/age_label"
     android:text="年龄:"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout_toRightOf="@id/age"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/age" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/height"
     android:layout width="280dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout alignParentRight="true"
     android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
     android:layout_below="@id/age"
     android:numeric="decimal" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/height_label"
     android:text="身高:"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout_toRightOf="@id/height"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/height" />
  </RelativeLayout>
 <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"</pre>
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout height="wrap_content">
<Button android:id="@+id/add"
     android:text="添加数据"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout_weight="1"/>
<Button android:id="@+id/query_all"
     android:text="全部显示"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout weight="1"/>
<Button android:id="@+id/clear"
     android:text="清除显示"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout_weight="1"/>
<Button android:id="@+id/delete_all"
```

```
android:text="全部删除"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout weight="1"/>
  </LinearLayout>
  <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout03"</pre>
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout height="wrap_content">
<TextView android:text="ID: "
     android:layout width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/id_entry"
     android:layout_width="50dip"
     android:layout height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip"
     android:layout weight="1"/>
<Button android:id="@+id/delete"
     android:text="ID 删除"
     android:layout width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip" android:layout_weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/query"
     android:text="ID 查询"
     android:layout_width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip"
     android:layout_weight="1"/>
<Button android:id="@+id/update"
     android:text="ID 更新"
     android:layout width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip"
     android:layout_weight="1"/>
  </LinearLayout>
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"
     android:text="查询结果:"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 <ScrollView android:layout_width="fill_parent"</pre>
      android:layout_height="fill_parent">
 <LinearLayout android:layout_width="fill_parent"</pre>
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:orientation="vertical">
```

```
<TextView android:id="@+id/display"
      android:text=""
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout height="wrap_content" />
  </LinearLayout>
  </ScrollView>
  </LinearLayout>
      AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
      <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
            package="edu.scse.SQLiteDemo"
            android:versionCode="1"
            android:versionName="1.0">
          <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
      android:label="@string/app_name">
              <activity android:name=".SQLiteDemo"</pre>
                        android:label="@string/app_name">
                  ⟨intent-filter⟩
                      <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                       <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
                  </intent-filter>
              </activity>
          </application>
          <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
      </manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1、简述各种文件存储的区别与适用情况。
- 2、简述 SQLite 数据库的特点和体系结构。
- 3、简述 ContentProvider 的用途和原理。
- 4. 如何通过一个无界面的 ContentProviderDemo 程序,实现提供一个 ContentProvider 组件,供其他应用程序进行数据交换,底层使用 SQLite 数据库,支持数据的添加、删除、

更新和查询等基本操作。

5. 如何使用 SDcardFileDemo 程序来实现将数据保存在 SD 卡。

实验八 位置服务于地图应用

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生更好的理解位置服务的概念。
- 2. 使学生掌握地图密钥的申请和获取位置信息的方法。
- 3. 使学生掌握 MapView 和 MapController 的用法。

二、实验内容

- 1. 使用 "CurrentLocationDemo"程序来完成显示当前位置新的功能,并能够监视设备的位置变化的功能。
- 2. 使用"MapOverlayDemo"来实现如何在 Google 地图上添加覆盖层,并在预订的物理坐标上显示提示信息。
- 三、实验仪器、设备

```
硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘
```

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1. CurrentLocationDemo 程序

```
CurrentLocationDemo. java 源代码 package edu. scse. CurrentLocationDemo;
```

```
public class CurrentLocationDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);

        String serviceString = Context.LOCATION_SERVICE;
        LocationManager locationManager =
(LocationManager) getSystemService(serviceString);

        String provider = LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER;
        Location location = locationManager.getLastKnownLocation(provider);
        getLocationInfo(location);

        locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, 2000, 0,
```

```
locationListener);
    private void getLocationInfo(Location location) {
    String latLongInfo;
    TextView locationText = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
    if (location != null) {
        double lat = location.getLatitude();
        double lng = location.getLongitude();
        latLongInfo = "Lat: " + lat + "\nLong: " + lng;
    }
    else{
        latLongInfo = "No location found";
    locationText.setText("Your Current Position is:\n" + latLongInfo);
    private final LocationListener locationListener = new LocationListener() {
        @Override
        public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
            getLocationInfo(location);
        }
        @Override
        public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
            getLocationInfo(null);
        }
        @Override
        public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
            getLocationInfo(null);
        }
        @Override
        public void on Status Changed (String provider, int status, Bundle extras)
   };
```

```
Main.xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"</pre>
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.CurrentLocationDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".CurrentLocationDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            ⟨intent-filter⟩
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
2. MapOverlayDemo 程序
MapOverlayDemo. java 源代码如下:
package edu.scse.MapOverlayDemo;
public class MapOverlayDemo extends MapActivity {
```

}

```
private MapView mapView;
    private MapController mapController;
    private TextOverlay textOverlay;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        mapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.mapview);
        mapController = mapView.getController();
        Double lng = 126.676530486 * 1E6;
        Double lat = 45.7698895661 * 1E6;
        GeoPoint point = new GeoPoint(lat.intValue(), lng.intValue());
        mapController.setCenter(point);
        mapController.setZoom(11);
        mapController.animateTo(point);
        textOverlay = new TextOverlay();
        List<Overlay> overlays = mapView.getOverlays();
        overlays.add(text0verlay);
    }
    @Override
    protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return false;
    }
TextOverlay 源代码如下:
package edu. scse. MapOverlayDemo;
public class TextOverlay extends Overlay {
    private final int mRadius = 5;
    @Override
    public void draw(Canvas canvas, MapView mapView, boolean shadow) {
        Projection projection = mapView.getProjection();
```

```
Double lng = 126.676530486 * 1E6;
            Double lat = 45.7698895661 * 1E6;
            GeoPoint geoPoint = new GeoPoint(lat.intValue(), lng.intValue());
             Point point = new Point();
             projection. toPixels(geoPoint, point);
             RectF oval = new RectF(point.x - mRadius, point.y - mRadius,
                                      point.x + mRadius, point.y + mRadius);
             Paint paint = new Paint();
             paint.setARGB(250, 250, 0, 0);
             paint.setAntiAlias(true);
             paint.setFakeBoldText(true);
             canvas.drawOval(oval, paint);
             canvas.drawText("标记点", point.x+2*mRadius, point.y, paint);
        }
        super. draw(canvas, mapView, shadow);
    @Override
    public boolean onTap(GeoPoint p, MapView mapView) {
        return false;
    }
}
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"</pre>
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <com. google. android. maps. MapView</pre>
```

if (shadow == false) {

```
android:id="@+id/mapview"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout_height="fill_parent"
        android:enabled="true"
        android:clickable="true"
        android:apiKey="OmVK8GeO6WUz4S2F94z52CIGSS1v1TwnrE4DsiA"/> //自己申请
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.Map0verlayDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".MapOverlayDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    <uses-library android:name="com.google.android.maps"></uses-library>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"></uses-permission>
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存, Appname 应包含学号, 并在截图中显示出来。

七、思考题

- 1、简述 Android 应用程序如何使用 Google 地图?
- 2、简述 Google 地图覆盖层的使用方法?

实验九 Android NDK 开发

- 一、实验目的
 - 1. 使学生更好的理解 Android NDK 概念和用途。
 - 2. 使学生掌握 Android NDK 的开发技术。
- 二、实验内容

使用 AndroidNdkDemo 程序进行加法运算,程序会随机产生两个整数,然后调用 C 语言开发的共享库对这两个整数进行加法运算,最后将运算结果显示在用户界面上。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1、AndroidNdkDemo程序

```
AndroidNdkDemo. java文件的源代码如下:
package edu. scse. AndroidNdkDemo;
public class AndroidNdkDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout.main);
        final TextView displayLable = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
        Button btn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.add_btn);
        btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener(){
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                 double randomDouble = Math.random();
                 long x = Math.round(randomDouble*100);
                randomDouble = Math.random();
                 long y = Math.round(randomDouble*100);
                System. loadLibrary("add-module");
                 long z = add(x, y);
                String msg = x+" + " + y+" = "+z;
```

displayLable.setText(msg);

```
}
       });
    public native long add(long x, long y);
//
      public long add(long x, long y) {
        return x+y;
//
}
Main.xml 源代码如下:
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    <TextView
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <TextView android:id="@+id/display"</pre>
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/add_btn"</pre>
        android:text="加法运算"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content">
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      package="edu.scse.AndroidNdkDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
```

```
android:versionName="1.0">
        <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
    android:label="@string/app_name">
            <activity android:name=".AndroidNdkDemo"</pre>
                      android:label="@string/app_name">
                ⟨intent-filter⟩
                    <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                    \mbox{\c category and roid:name=""and roid.intent.category.LAUNCHER"}\ />
                </intent-filter>
            </activity>
        </application>
        <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
    </manifest>
    add-module.c 源代码如下:
   #include <jni.h>
    jlong Java_edu_scse_AndroidNdkDemo_AndroidNdkDemo_add( JNIEnv* env,
                                           jobject this,
                                           jlong
                                                    y )
                                           jlong
       return x+y;
 Android. mk源代码如下:
 LOCAL PATH := $(call my-dir)
 include $(CLEAR_VARS)
 LOCAL_MODULE := add-module
 LOCAL_SRC_FILES := add-module.c
 include $(BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY)
五、实验报告要求
```

- 1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。
 - 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存,Appname 应包含学号,并在截图中显示出来。 七、思考题

1. 简要说明 Android NDK 的用途。