转载请注明链接: http://blog.csdn.net/feather wch/article/details/79630459

总结列表和RecylerView的要点。

- 1. ListView的简略介绍,市面上资料很多
- 2. RecyclerView给出最基本的步骤,和最简单的实现方法。

列表和RecyclerView

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- 列表和RecyclerView
 - ListView
 - RecyclerView
 - 分割线定制: ItemDecoration
 - 拖拽和滑动删除
 - 。参考资料

ListView

比较简单,四步骤:

- 1. ListView所在的布局和Item的布局
- 2. 自定义适配器(继承BaseAdapter)
- 3. 给ListView设置适配器对象

自定义适配器主要四部分工作:

- 1. getCount()-返回数据集的总数,如List的size等
- 2. getItem(position)-返回数据集中position位置的数据
- 3. getItemId(int position)-return position即可
- 4. getView()-通过Item的布局去自定义每行的效果

convertView+ViewHolder是重写getView()的最好办法,能减少 findViewById 的次数,也减少了 重绘View

RecyclerView

- 1、RecyclerView的特点
 - 1. 名称 回收循环视图 ---只管回收与复用View
 - 2. 强制使用 ViewHolder ,并将其封装,该控件会自动回收和复用

2、RecyclerView的优点

- 1. Item 复用性高
- 2. 灵活、可定制化高、可扩展性高-提供插拔式体验;高度解耦;
- 3. 可控制显示的方式 -通过布局管理器 LayoutManager
- 4. 可控制 Item间的间隔(可绘制)-通过 ItemDecoration
- 5. 可控制 Item的增删动画 -通过 ItemAnimator

3、RecyclerView的缺点

实现 控制点击 、 长按事件 比较麻烦(要自己写)

4、RecyclerView的实现步骤

- 1. 定义包含 RecyclerView 的布局
- 2. 实现 RecyclerView 的 Item布局
- 3. 继承并实现 RecyclerView.Adapter (ViewHolder的实现,点击事件的实现,定义列表等数据结构用于存储数据)
- 4. 给 RecyclerView 设置 Adapter,并且设置监听器

5、RecyclerView的最简单实现

1-Activity的布局和 Item 的布局

```
//reclerview_item.xml
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:orientation="vertical">

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/item_text"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="50dp"
        android:gravity="center"
        android:text="TextView"
        android:textColor="@color/colorAccent"
        android:textSize="20dp" />

</LinearLayout>
```

2-自定义Adapter

```
public class RecyclerViewAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter{
   //1. 布局
   private LayoutInflater mInflater;
   //2. 数据
   private ArrayList<String> mDatas;
   public RecyclerViewAdapter(Context context, ArrayList<String> stringArrayList){
       mInflater = LayoutInflater.from(context);
       mDatas = stringArrayList;
   //3. 自定义ViewHolder
   class ViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder{
       private TextView name;
       public ViewHolder(View itemView) {
           super(itemView);
           name = itemView.findViewById(R.id.item_text);
           itemView.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
               @Override
               public void onClick(View v) {
                   if(mItemClickListener != null){
                       mItemClickListener.onItemClick(v, getPosition());
                   }
               }
           });
       }
       public TextView getName(){
           return name;
       }
   }
   //4. 通过Item的布局创建ViewHolder
   @Override
   public RecyclerView.ViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
       return new ViewHolder(mInflater.inflate(R.layout.reclerview item, parent, false)));
   //5. 完成类似于getView里面显示数据的功能
   @Override
   public void onBindViewHolder(RecyclerView.ViewHolder holder, int position) {
       ViewHolder viewHolder = (ViewHolder) holder;
       viewHolder.name.setText(mDatas.get(position));
   //6. 获取数据size
   @Override
   public int getItemCount() {
       return mDatas.size();
   }
   //7. 点击事件的监听
   private ItemClickListener mItemClickListener;
   public interface ItemClickListener{
       public void onItemClick(View view, int position);
   }
```

```
mItemClickListener = listener;
}
 3-Activity.java
public class ReclerViewActivity extends Activity {
    RecyclerView mRecyclerView;
    RecyclerViewAdapter mRecyclerViewAdapter;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_recler_view);
        mRecyclerView = findViewById(R.id.activity_recler_view);
        ArrayList<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
        arrayList.add("Wang");
        arrayList.add("Gu");
        arrayList.add("Li");
        arrayList.add("Wen");
        //1. 布局
        LinearLayoutManager linearLayoutManager = new LinearLayoutManager(this);
        mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(linearLayoutManager);
        //2. 适配器
        mRecyclerViewAdapter = new RecyclerViewAdapter(this, arrayList);
        mRecyclerViewAdapter.setOnItemClickListener(new RecyclerViewAdapter.ItemClickListener()
           @Override
            public void onItemClick(View view, int position) {
                Toast.makeText(ReclerViewActivity.this, "onItemClick position=" + position, Toa
            }
        });
        mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mRecyclerViewAdapter);
}
```

public void setOnItemClickListener(ItemClickListener listener){

6、RecyclerView的基本使用

```
mRecyclerView = findView(R.id.id_recyclerview);
//1. 设置布局管理器
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(layout);
//2. 设置adapter
mRecyclerView.setAdapter(adapter)
//3. 设置Item增加、移除动画
mRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new DefaultItemAnimator());
//4. 添加分割线
mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration(new DividerItemDecoration(getActivity(), DividerItemDecoration.
```

分割线定制: ItemDecoration

- 7、ItemDecoration的使用和主要方法的要点(可以参考官方提供的 DividerItemDecoration 的内部实现)
 - 1. ItemDecoration 是抽象类
 - 2. 使用方法; mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration()
 - 3. 四个方法: onDraw()\onDrawOver()\getItemOffsets\getItemOffsets
 - 4. addItemDecoration() 后,绘制顺序onDraw()->onDrawOver()-复写其中一个即可。
 - 5. getItemOffsets 可以通过 outRect.set() 为每个Item设置一定的偏移量, 主要用于 绘制Decorator。

```
mRecyclerView = findViewById(R.id.activity_imageview_recyclerview);
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mRVAdapter = new RVAdapter(this, cityNames));
//1. 这里设置分割线
mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration(new DividerItemDecoration(this, DividerItemDecoration.VERTICAL)
```

8、LayoutManager的布局管理器

拖拽和滑动删除

- 9、RecyclerView的拖拽和滑动删除如何实现?
 - 1. 都是通过 ItemTouchHelper 实现
 - 2. 拖拽与滑动需要在 getMovementFlags 中进行开关
 - 3. 拖拽的实现在 onMove() 中完成
 - 4. 滑动删除是在 onSwiped() 中实现

```
//1. 帮助快速处理拖拽和滑动删除的类
ItemTouchHelper itemTouchHelper = new ItemTouchHelper(new ItemTouchHelper.Callback() {
   * 2、通过返回值设置是否处理拖拽或者滑动事件
    *=======*/
   @Override
   public int getMovementFlags(RecyclerView recyclerView, RecyclerView.ViewHolder view
       if(recyclerView.getLayoutManager() instanceof GridLayoutManager){
          //1. Grid布局中上下左右都可以拖拽
          int dragFlags = ItemTouchHelper.UP | ItemTouchHelper.DOWN
                 ItemTouchHelper.LEFT | ItemTouchHelper.RIGHT;
          int swipeFlags = 0;
          return makeMovementFlags(dragFlags, swipeFlags);
       }else{
          //2. 列表只有UP/DOWN两种方式
          int dragFlags = ItemTouchHelper.UP | ItemTouchHelper.DOWN;
          //3. 滑动删除只有两个方向
          int swipeFlags = ItemTouchHelper.START | ItemTouchHelper.END;
          return makeMovementFlags(dragFlags, swipeFlags);
       }
   * 3、在拖拽过程中会不断回调
    *=======*/
   @Override
   public boolean onMove(RecyclerView recyclerView, RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder
       //1. 获取到当前Item和目标Item的下标
       int fromPosition = viewHolder.getAdapterPosition();
       int toPosition = target.getAdapterPosition();
       if(fromPosition < toPosition){</pre>
          for(int i = fromPosition; i < toPosition; i++){</pre>
              Collections.swap(mAdapter.getDatas(), i, i + 1);
          }
       }else{
          for(int i = fromPosition; i > toPosition; i--){
              Collections.swap(mAdapter.getDatas(), i, i - 1);
          }
       mAdapter.notifyItemMoved(fromPosition, toPosition);
       return true;
   }
   //长按Item开始拖拽的时候调用
   @Override
   public void onSelectedChanged(RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder, int actionState)
       //设置为灰色
       if(actionState != ItemTouchHelper.ACTION STATE IDLE){
          viewHolder.itemView.setBackgroundColor(Color.LTGRAY);
       super.onSelectedChanged(viewHolder, actionState);
   //拖拽结束松开手指的时候调用
   @Override
   public void clearView(RecyclerView recyclerView, RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder
```

- 10、RecyclerView如何自定义ItemView的拖拽效果(如第一个Item禁止拖拽)?
 - 1.需要在 ItemTouchHelper 中的 isLongPressDragEnabled() 禁止有所Item的拖拽

```
/**
 * 默认禁止所有Item的拖拽,并给RecyclerView设置长按监听事件,并进行处理
 */
@Override
public boolean isLongPressDragEnabled() {
    return false;
}
```

2.给RecyclerView设置 ItemTouchListener(本质通过手势探测器GestureDetectorCompat完成) -在长按事件中用 ItemTouchHelper 的 startDrag 方法进行拖拽

3-Item点击事件监听器的具体实现:

```
public abstract class OnRecyclerItemClickListener implements RecyclerView.OnItemTouchListener{
    private RecyclerView mRecyclerView;
    private GestureDetectorCompat mGestureDetectorCompat; //手势探测器
    public OnRecyclerItemClickListener(RecyclerView recyclerView){
       mRecyclerView = recyclerView;
       //手势探测器
       mGestureDetectorCompat = new GestureDetectorCompat(mRecyclerView.getContext(), new Gest
            //1. 普通点击操作
           @Override
            public boolean onSingleTapUp(MotionEvent e) {
               View curItemView = mRecyclerView.findChildViewUnder(e.getX(), e.getY());
                if(curItemView != null){
                    RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder = mRecyclerView.getChildViewHolder(curIt
                    onItemClick(viewHolder);
                }
                return true;
           //2. 长按操作
           @Override
           public void onLongPress(MotionEvent e) {
               View curItemView = mRecyclerView.findChildViewUnder(e.getX(), e.getY());
                if(curItemView != null){
                    RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder = mRecyclerView.getChildViewHolder(curIt
                    onLongClick(viewHolder);
                }
            }
       });
    }
   @Override
    public boolean onInterceptTouchEvent(RecyclerView rv, MotionEvent e) {
        return mGestureDetectorCompat.onTouchEvent(e);
    @Override
    public void onTouchEvent(RecyclerView rv, MotionEvent e) {
       mGestureDetectorCompat.onTouchEvent(e);
    }
   @Override
    public void onRequestDisallowInterceptTouchEvent(boolean disallowIntercept) {
    }
    public abstract void onItemClick(RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder);
    public abstract void onLongClick(RecyclerView.ViewHolder viewHolder);
}
```

参考资料

- 2. clipToPadding解决列表滚动无法触及到Padding的问题
- 3. 用RecyclerView做一个小清新的Gallery效果
- 4. RecyclerView 梳理:点击&长按事件、分割线、拖曳排序、滑动删除
- 5. 【wanandroid】RecyclerView资料列表
- 6. RecyclerView进阶(一)RecyclerView实现双列表联动