Android UI Part 3

Menu / Spinner / ListView

Menu

- Physical or Logical
- Menu(3.0+ icon won't display)
 - 選項功能表(OptionsMenu)
 - 上下文功能表(ContextMenu)
 - 子功能表(SubMenu)
- Ch 6-2

OptionsMenu

- Override onCreateOptionsMenu(...)
- Menu **add**()方法的四個參數,依次是:
 - 組別,如果不分組的話就寫 Menu.NONE
 - Id,用來確定不同的功能表
 - 順序,那個功能表現在在前面由這個參數的大小決定
 - 文字,功能表的顯示文字
- setIcon()方法為功能表設置圖示
- override onOptionsItemSelected(...) 處理被選擇時的邏輯

OptionsMenu - Code

@Override

return true;

public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {

```
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 1, 5, "刪除").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_delete);
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 2, 2, "儲存").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_edit);
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 3, 6, "説明").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_help);
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 4, 1, "新增").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_add);
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 5, 4, "明細").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_info_details);
menu.add(Menu.NONE, Menu.FIRST + 6, 3, "傳送").setlcon(android.R.drawable.ic_menu_send);
```

OptionsMenu - XML

```
@Override
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
      // Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.
      getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.menu_options, menu);
       return true;
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<menu xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" >
      <item android:id="@+id/item01" android:icon="@android:drawable/ic_menu_add" android:title="新增"></item>
      <item android:id="@+id/item02" android:icon="@android:drawable/ic_menu_send" android:title="傳送"></item>
</menu>
```

功能表選項被選擇事件

```
// 功能表選項被選擇事件
@Override
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
       Log.i("MENU",item.getItemId()+"");
       String title = item.getTitle().toString();
       Toast.makeText(this, title+"選項被點擊了",Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
```

ContextMenu

- 註冊 registerForContextMenu(:View)
- Override onCreateContextMenu(...)
- Menu **add**()方法的四個參數,依次是:
 - 組別,如果不分組的話就寫 Menu.NONE
 - Id,用來確定不同的功能表
 - 順序,那個功能表現在在前面由這個參數的大小決定
 - 文字,功能表的顯示文字
- Override onContextItemSelected(..) 處理被選擇時的邏輯

ContextMenu - 1

```
private void initView() {
          wholeWiew = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id.wholeview);
          // 註冊前後文選單在整個螢幕上(LinearLayout)
           registerForContextMenu(wholeWiew);
@Override
public void onCreateContextMenu(ContextMenu menu, View v, ContextMenuInfo menuInfo) {
          super.onCreateContextMenu(menu, v, menuInfo);
          menu.add(0, 0, 1, "Option 1");
          menu.add(0, 1, 2, "Option 2");
          menu.add(0, 2, 3, "Option 3");
```

ContextMenu - 2

```
@Override
public boolean onContextItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
      Toast.makeText(this, item.getTitle().toString(),
Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
      return true;
```

SubMenu

- Override onCreateOptionsMenu(...)
- Menu add()方法的四個參數,依次是:
 - 組別,如果不分組的話就寫 Menu.NONE
 - Id,用來確定不同的功能表
 - 順序,那個功能表現在在前面由這個參數的大小決定
 - 文字,功能表的顯示文字
- menu.addSubMenu():SubMenu
- override onOptionsItemSelected(...) 處理被選擇時的邏輯

SubMenu - Code

```
@Override
public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
      boolean result = super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu);
      SubMenu Menu_1 = menu.addSubMenu(0, 0, 0, "Menu_1");
     Menu_1.add(0, 1, 3, "Sub Menu 1 1");
     Menu_1.add(0, 2, 2, "Sub Menu 1 2");
     Menu_1.add(0, 3, 1, "Sub Menu 1 3");
      SubMenu Menu_2 = menu.addSubMenu(1, 4, 0, "Menu_2");
     Menu 2.add(1, 5, 2, "Sub Menu 2 1");
     Menu_2.add(1, 6, 1, "Sub Menu 2 2");
     return result;
```

功能表選項被選擇事件

```
// 功能表選項被選擇事件
@Override
public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
       Log.i("MENU",item.getItemId()+"");
       String title = item.getTitle().toString();
       Toast.makeText(this, title+"選項被點擊了",Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
```

Spinner

- 透過Adapter設定呈現資料與方式
- 資料來源可以設定在res/values/strings.xml
- Ch 7-1-8

String Array

```
<resources>
  <string-array name="colors">
    <item>黑色 | Black</item>
    <item>藍色 | Blue</item>
    <item>棕色 | Brown</item>
    <item>綠色 | Green</item>
    <item>灰色 | Grey</item>
    <item>粉色 | Pink</item>
    <item>紫色 | Purple</item>
    <item>紅色 | Red</item>
      . . . . . .
  </string-array>
</resources>
```

Spinner 初始化

```
private void initView() {
         spinner = (Spinner) findViewById(R.id.spinner1);
         // 準備一個陣列配接器
         ArrayAdapter adapter = ArrayAdapter.createFromResource(this,
                  R.array.colors, android.R.layout.simple_spinner_item);
         // 設置下拉樣式
adapter.setDropDownViewResource(android.R.layout.simple_spinner_dropdown_item);
         // 為下拉清單設置配接器
         spinner.setAdapter(adapter);
```

Spinner 選項被選到的

```
spinner.setOnItemSelectedListener(new OnItemSelectedListener() {
    @Override
    public void on Item Selected (Adapter View <?> parent, View view, int position, long id) {
         Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this,"選擇的色彩: "+
parent.getItemAtPosition(position).toString(),Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    @Override
    public void onNothingSelected(AdapterView<?> parent) {
});
```

ListView

- 透過Adapter設定呈現資料與方式(可以客製化)
- 資料來源可以設定在res/values/strings.xml
- setOnItemSelectedListener
- setOnItemLongClickListener
- Ch 7-1-1 \sim 7-1-3

ListView - 1

```
String[] data = {....};

Iv.setAdapter(new ArrayAdapter(this,

android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,
data));
```

ListView - 2

```
Iv.setOnItemClickListener(new ListView.OnItemClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onltemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                    int position, long id) {
                Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
                         "您點擊的是:" + ((TextView) view).getText(),
                         Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
});
```

ListView - 3

```
Iv.setOnItemLongClickListener(new ListView.OnItemLongClickListener() {
             @Override
             public boolean onltemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view,
                       int position, long id) {
                  Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
                            "您長按的是:" + ((TextView) view).getText(),
                            Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                  return false;
});
```

ArrayList<String> list = newArrayList<String>(10);

MyAdapter adapter = new **MyAdapter**(this,list);

lv.setAdapter(adapter);

```
public class MyAdapter extends MyBaseAdapter<String> {
     public MyAdapter(Context context, ArrayList<String> dataList) {
           super(context, dataList);
     public View getView(final int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
           View view = inflater.inflate(R.layout.adapter_mycell, null);
           TextView courseNameText = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
           courseNameText.setText(dataList.get(position));
           return view;
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:id="@+id/rowLayout"</p>
  android:layout_width="match_parent" android:layout_height="match_parent">
  < Image View
    android:id="@+id/imageView1" android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:src="@drawable/ic_launcher" />
  <TextView android:id="@+id/textView1" android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:text="Large Text"
android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceLarge" android:textSize="36sp" />
```

</LinearLayout>

```
public abstract class MyBaseAdapter<T> extends BaseAdapter{
    protected Context context;
    protected ArrayList<T> dataList;
    public void setDataList(ArrayList<T> dataList) {
         this.dataList = dataList;
         //notifyDataSetChanged();
    protected LayoutInflater inflater;
    protected abstract void rowSelected(T song, int index);
     ....(continue)
```

```
public MyBaseAdapter(Context context, ArrayList<T> dataList) {
       this.context = context;
       this.inflater = (LayoutInflater) context.getSystemService(Context.LAYOUT_INFLATER_SERVICE);
       this.dataList = dataList;
@Override
public int getCount() {
      return dataList.size();
@Override
public T getItem(int position) {
      return dataList.get(position);
```

```
@Override
public long getItemId(int position) {
    return position;
public ArrayList<T> getDataList() {
    return dataList;
```