gradle路径:/Applications/Android\ Studio.app/Contents/gradle/gradle-4.1/ (有效版本号: 3.3、4.1)

SDK路径: /Users/songzeceng/Library/Android/sdk/platform-tools/ (有效版本号: 25.0.3、26.0.2、27.0.3)

Jdk:/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_161.jdk/Contents/Home/bin

Gradle编译工具路径: /Applications/Android Studio.app/Contents/gradle/m2repository/com/android/tools/build/gradle (有效版本号: 3.0.1、2.2.0、2.3.2)

Git phrase for id_rsa:19970703szc

java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: Unable to create call adapter for io.reactivex.Observable for method IRequest.getResultInRxJava: 1、添加rxJava和retrofit的适配依赖 compile 'com.squareup.retrofit2:adapter-rxjava2:2.2.0'

2、更改addCallAdapterFactory中的为RxJava2CallAdapterFactory addCallAdapterFactory(RxJava2CallAdapterFactory.create())

./gradlew:NewsArticle:clean:NewsArticle:assembleDebug

```
Retrofit+RxJava依赖:
  compile 'com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.0.2'
  // Retrofit库
  compile 'com.squareup.retrofit2:converter-gson:2.0.2'
  compile 'com.squareup.retrofit2:adapter-rxjava:2.0.2'
  //Gson解析转换+RxJava适配器
  compile 'io.reactivex.rxjava2:rxandroid:2.0.1'
  compile 'io.reactivex.rxjava2:rxjava:2.0.2'
  //RxJava库
  compile 'com.squareup.retrofit2:adapter-rxjava2:2.2.0'
  //衔接rxJava和retrofit
Error:(39, 13) Failed to resolve: com.android.support:cardview-v7:26.0.3
<a href="openFile:/Users/songzeceng/Desktop/StudyOfRetrofit/app/"
build.gradle">Show in File</a><br><a
href="open.dependency.in.project.structure">Show in Project Structure dialog</
a>
The specified child already has a parent. You must call removeView() on the child's
parent first:父子视图要一层一层添加,不可跨级。
Error: Conflict with dependency 'com.android.support:support-annotations'.
Resolved versions for app (23.3.0) and test app (23.1.1) differ. See http://g.co/
androidstudio/app-test-app-conflict for details:
加上这几行:
configurations.all {
 resolutionStrategy {
  force 'com.android.support:support-annotations:23.1.1'
```

```
CardView要加上自己的命名空间:
xmlns:card_view="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
RecyclerView要加上布局管理器:
recyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
同样可以设置适配器,它的适配器和ListView有所不同,要实现三个方法:
@Override
  public RecyclerView.ViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int
viewType) {
    Log.i(TAG, "parent class:" + parent.getClass().getCanonicalName());
    CardView layout = (CardView)
LayoutInflater.from(context).inflate(R.layout.item_recycler, parent, false);
    return new MyViewHolder(layout);
  }
  @Override
  public void onBindViewHolder(RecyclerView.ViewHolder holder, int position) {
    Picasso.with(context).load(urls.get(position)).into(((MyViewHolder)
holder).getImageView());
  }
  @Override
  public int getItemCount() {
    return urls.size();
  }
```

第一个方法onCreateViewHolder: viewHolder是RecyclerView自带的视图缓存,用以代替listView中的convertView。不过一般我们要自己写一个自己的ViewHolder,继承自RecyclerView的ViewHolder。写法就按着例子照葫芦画瓢就行,不过注意传给MyViewHolder的一定是ViewGroup对象

第二个方法onBindViewHolder():用以操作每一个viewHolder。这里我们直接用毕加索加载每一张图片

第三个方法getItemCount():决定显示的view数目。

```
自定义ViewHolder:
public class MyViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
  private ImageView imageView = null;
  public MyViewHolder(View itemView) {
    super(itemView);
    this.imageView = itemView.findViewById( R.id.iv_img);
  }
  public ImageView getImageView() {
    return imageView;
}
上面是RecyclerView的基本用法、如若要让RecyclerView显示多种布局、比如添
加页首页脚什么的,就要在adpter里再覆写一个方法: getItemViewType():获取
子视图种类。完整代码如下:
  private enum viewType {
    TYPE_TEXT, TYPE_IMAGE;
  private LinkedList<String> urls = null;
  private Context context = null;
  private String TAG = "AdapterForRecyclerVIew";
  public AdapterForRecyclerVIew(LinkedList<String> urls, Context context) {
    this.urls = urls;
    this.context = context;
  }
  @Override
  public int getItemViewType(int position) {
    if (position == 0 \mid | position == urls.size() + 1) {
      return viewType.TYPE_TEXT.ordinal();
    return viewType.TYPE_IMAGE.ordinal();
```

```
@Override
  public RecyclerView.ViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int
viewType) {
    Log.i(TAG, "parent class:" + parent.getClass().getCanonicalName());
    if (viewType ==
AdapterForRecyclerVIew.viewType.TYPE_IMAGE.ordinal()) {
      CardView layout = (CardView)
LayoutInflater.from(context).inflate(R.layout.item_recycler, parent, false);
      return new MyViewHolderForImage(layout);
    } else {
      LinearLayout layout = (LinearLayout)
LayoutInflater.from(context).inflate(R.layout.text_item_recycler, parent, false);
      return new MyViewHolderForText(layout);
    }
  }
  @Override
  public void onBindViewHolder(RecyclerView.ViewHolder holder, int position) {
    Log.i(TAG,"current position:"+position);
    if (position > 0 \&\& position < urls.size() + 1) {
      Picasso.with(context).load(urls.get(position -
1)).into(((MyViewHolderForImage) holder).getImageView());
    } else {
      ((MyViewHolderForText) holder).getTextView().setText("宋泽嶒");
    }
  }
  @Override
  public int getItemCount() {
    return urls.size() + 2;
利用枚举定义子视图类型,而后让getItemCount()方法多返回两个值(页首和
页脚)
在getItemViewType()方法中,根据传进来的position返回不同的类型值
返回出去的viewType会传到onCreateViewHolder中,我们可以根据这个viewType
返回不同的viewHolder
而后在onBindViewHolder中,同样根据position进行不同的处理、注意此时的
position已然和list中的position不一样了, 需要转换。
```

recyclerView里面没有onItemClickListener,需要我们自己在viewHolder中设置 监听器,这样就不会有抢焦点的事儿发生了(当组件有button的时候)

另外,它里面也有和动画有关的API,可以处理局部刷新。recyclerView里面的recycleBin里有更多的缓存list,所以性能也比ListView要好。

构造方法传进来的就是RecyclerView的子View,同时是ImageView的父View。

RecyclerView和CardView要添加的依赖:
compile 'com.android.support:recyclerview-v7:26.0.0'
compile 'com.android.support:cardview-v7:26.0.0'

```
ButterKnife:
     利用注解,减少findViewById()和设置监听的代码
     添加依赖:
          compile 'com.jakewharton:butterknife:8.5.1'
          annotationProcessor 'com.jakewharton:butterknife-compiler:8.5.1'
     绑定View:
          @BindView(R.id.tv_show) TextView tv_show;
          @BindView(R.id.et_input) EditText et_input;
          @BindView(R.id.rv_recycler) RecyclerView recyclerView;
     绑定监听:
          @OnClick(R.id.btn_img)
          public void changeVisibility(){
                textView.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
          }
     最后,别忘了在onCreate()或构造方法中,执行bind():
          在Activity或自定义根布局中:
                ButterKnife.bind(this);
           其他情况(ViewHolder、Fragment..):
                ButterKnife.bind(this,父布局对象);
          fragment里要在onCreateView()中执行:
                View view =
inflater.inflate(R.layout.layout_main_fragment,container,false);
```

ButterKnife.bind(this,view);

毕加索依赖:

compile 'com.squareup.picasso:picasso:2.5.2'

北京手机支付宝密码: 高中所在的所有班级

淘宝: 出生生日+名字简拼

北京手机号

Error:com.android.dx.cf.code.SimException: default or static interface method used without --min-sdk-version >= 24

Error:Execution failed for task ':app:preDebugAndroidTestBuild'. > Conflict with dependency 'com.google.code.findbugs:jsr305' in project ':app'. Resolved versions for app (1.3.9) and test app (2.0.1) differ. See https://d.android.com/r/tools/test-apk-dependency-conflicts.html for details.

Error:Execution failed for task ':app:transformClassesWithDexBuilderForDebug'. > com.android.build.api.transform.TransformException: com.android.builder.dexing.DexArchiveBuilderException: com.android.builder.dexing.DexArchiveBuilderException: Failed to process / Users/songzeceng/Desktop/StudyOfRetrofit/app/build/intermediates/ transforms/desugar/debug/0: minSDk符合要求即可

```
liveData等依赖:
```

```
// ViewModel and LiveData
 implementation "android.arch.lifecycle:extensions:1.1.0"
  // alternatively, just ViewModel
 implementation "android.arch.lifecycle:viewmodel:1.1.0"
  // alternatively, just LiveData
 implementation "android.arch.lifecycle:livedata:1.1.0"
  annotationProcessor "android.arch.lifecycle:compiler:1.1.0"
  // Room (use 1.1.0-alpha1 for latest alpha)
  implementation "android.arch.persistence.room:runtime:1.0.0"
  annotationProcessor "android.arch.persistence.room:compiler:1.0.0"
  // Paging
 implementation "android.arch.paging:runtime:1.0.0-alpha5"
  // Test helpers for LiveData
  testImplementation "android.arch.core:core-testing:1.1.0"
  // Test helpers for Room
  testImplementation "android.arch.persistence.room:testing:1.0.0"
  //RxJava for Room
 implementation "android.arch.persistence.room:rxjava2:1.0.0"
  // ReactiveStreams support for LiveData
 implementation "android.arch.lifecycle:reactivestreams:1.1.0"
使用步骤:
     1、创建ViewModel对象,在里面定义MutableLiveData对象(真正要改变
的对象):
           public class MyModel extends ViewModel {
                 private MutableLiveData < String > name;
                 public MutableLiveData<String> getName(){
                       if(name == null) {
                             synchronized (this) {
                                   if(name == null){
                                         name = new MutableLiveData<>();
```

```
}
                     }
                     return name;
               }
          }
     2、由于ViewModel的构造方法最好传入fragment, 所以要把这些操作放
在Fragment对象中
     3、在Fragment的onCreate()方法中,构造ViewModel对象:
          nameModel = ViewModelProviders.of(this).get(MyModel.class);
     4、设置ViewModel的观察者(Observer):
          nameObserver = new Observer<String>() {
               @Override
               public void onChanged(@Nullable String s) {
                     //liveData对象发生变化时的回调方法
                    if(!TextUtils.isEmpty(s)){
                          tv_name.setText("");
                          tv_name.setText(s);
                     }
               }
          };
     5、绑定ViewModel(实际是MultableLiveData)和观察者
          nameModel.getName().observe(getActivity(),nameObserver);
     6、尝试改变MultableLiveData的值。主线程用setValue(), 子线程用
postValue():
          @OnClick(R.id.btn_change)
          public void changeName(){
               String name = "name-" + Math.abs(r.nextInt() % 5);
               nameModel.getName().setValue(name);
          }
LiveData中的转换map:
     MutableLiveData<String> name2 = (MutableLiveData<String>)
Transformations.map(nameModel.getName(), new Function < String, String > () {
      @Override
      public String apply(String input) {
        return input + "--" + input.length();
      }
```

```
});
    用以把第一个参数里的value进行转换、并把结果值返回。
Room数据库使用:
    1、构造数据库构造类,继承自RoomDatabase:
@Database(entities = {User.class, UserPerforms.class}, version = 1, exportSchema
= false
public abstract class DatabaseCreator extends RoomDatabase{
 private static DatabaseCreator databaseCreator;
 public static DatabaseCreator getInstance(Context context){
   if(databaseCreator == null){
     synchronized (DatabaseCreator.class){
       if(databaseCreator == null){
         databaseCreator =
Room.databaseBuilder(context.getApplicationContext(),DatabaseCreator.class,
             "user_perfom_2018.db").build();
   return databaseCreator;
 public static void onDestroy(){
   databaseCreator = null;
 }
 public abstract CRUDDAO getDao();
其中,利用注解声明数据库中有哪些实体(类),版本号,是否允许导出。而
后利用Room的方法构造数据库对象,最后getDao()方法返回一个我们自己定义
的数据库操作类对象 (接口),这个应该是抽象方法,编译后,room帮我们生
成实现。
    2、声明数据库操作接口。不用我们实现,编译通过后room会帮我们生成
实现。
@Dao
public interface CRUDDAO {
 @Query("select * from users")
```

}

List<User> getAllUsers();

//查询方法返回值必须是cursor或arrayList

```
@Query("select users.id,users.name from users,performs" +
     "where users.id = performs.p_id and performs.score > :score and
performs.assist > :assist")
 // 多表+筛选查询
 List<UserSimple> getUserWithLimits(int score,int assist);
 //如果只是查某几个字段, 最好就这几个字段构造一个新的类。
 @Query("select p_id,score,performs.assist from performs " +
     "order by p_id asc")
 List<UserPerforms> getAllPerforms();
 @Insert(onConflict = OnConflictStrategy.REPLACE) //插入有冲突, 就直接
替换
 void insert(User[] users);
 @Insert(onConflict = OnConflictStrategy.REPLACE)
 void insert(UserPerforms[] performs);
 @Delete
 int delete(User user);
  //删除方法返回值必须是int或void
 @Update
 int update(User user);
 //更新方法返回值也必须是int或void
}
注解@Dao说明这是一个数据库操作接口。删除和更新的参数都应该是操作对
象 (而不是对象的某个属性),插入方法可以传入数组或单个对象,查询的返
回值应该是list。
    3、创建对象实体类:
@Entity(tableName = "users", //表名
   primaryKeys = {"id", "name"},//主键
   indices = {//索引}
       @Index(value = "id", unique = true) //唯一性
    }) //实体
public class User implements Comparable {
 @android.support.annotation.NonNull //主键一定要先声明NonNull
```

@ColumnInfo(name = "id") // 绑定列名

```
private long id;
  @android.support.annotation.NonNull
  @ColumnInfo(name = "name")
  private String name;
  @ColumnInfo(name = "position")
  private String position;
  @Embedded //表示嵌入另一个类对象
  private UserPerforms performs;
 @Ignore //指示room忽略此构造方法,使用带参构造方法构造对象(Query操
作使用)
  public User() {
  }
  public User(long id, String name, String position) {
    this.id = id;
    this.name = name;
    this.position = position;
  }
 ···get/set方法+toString()
  //为了保证有序,覆写compareTo()方法
  @Override
  public int compareTo(@NonNull Object o) {
    if (o instanceof User) {
      User u = (User) o;
      if (this.id > u.id) {
        return 1;
      } else if (this.id < u.id) {
        return -1;
      } else if (this.id == u.id) {
        return 0;
    return 0;
}
```

```
@Entity(tableName = "performs",
    primaryKeys = "p_id",
    foreignKeys = @ForeignKey(entity = User.class
        , parentColumns = "id"
        , childColumns = "p_id")) //定义主键+外键
public class UserPerforms {
  @android.support.annotation.NonNull
  @ColumnInfo(name = "p_id")
  private long p_id;
  @ColumnInfo(name = "score")
  private int score;
  @ColumnInfo(name = "assist")
  private int assist;
  @Ignore
  public UserPerforms() {
  }
  public UserPerforms(long p_id, int score, int assist) {
    this.p_id = p_id;
    this.score = score;
    this.assist = assist;
  }
  ···get/set方法+toString()
     4、利用DAO接口对象进行数据库操作,一定要在子线程进行,否则直接
宕掉。
      executeRunnable(new Runnable() {
      @Override
      public void run() {
        getDao().insert(usersAll.toArray(new User[1]));
        getDao().insert(performsAll.toArray(new UserPerforms[1]));
        usersAll.get(2).setName("Justin");
        getDao().update(usersAll.get(2));
        handler.sendEmptyMessage(READY_TO_UPDATE_USERS_INFO);
```

```
});
     private void executeRunnable(Runnable runnable) {
           getExecutor().execute(runnable);
     private ExecutorService getExecutor() {
           int core_number = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
           int keep_alive_time = 3;
           TimeUnit timeUnit = TimeUnit.SECONDS;
           BlockingQueue<Runnable> taskQueue = new
LinkedBlockingDeque<>();
           return new ThreadPoolExecutor(core_number,core_number*2,
                       keep_alive_time,timeUnit,taskQueue,
                       Executors.defaultThreadFactory());
      }
    private Handler handler = new Handler(){
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
       switch (msg.what){
         case READY_TO_SHOW:
           executeRunnable(new Runnable() {
             @Override
             public void run() {
               usersShow = (ArrayList<User>) getDao().getAllUsers();
               users = (ArrayList<UserSimple>)
getDao().getUserWithLimits(10,10);
handler.sendEmptyMessage(READY_TO_SHOW_WITH_LIMITS);
           });
           break:
         case READY_TO_SHOW_WITH_LIMITS:
           for (int i=0;i < users.size();i++){
             logger(users.get(i).toString());
           logger("-----");
           for (int i=0;i<usersShow.size();i++){
```

```
logger(usersShow.get(i).toString());
          logger("-----");
          for (int i=0;i<usersAll.size();i++){
            logger(usersAll.get(i).toString());
          break;
        case READY_TO_UPDATE_USERS_INFO:
          executeRunnable(new Runnable() {
             @Override
            public void run() {
               performs = (ArrayList<UserPerforms>)
getDao().getAllPerforms();
               for (int i=0;i<usersAll.size();i++) {
                 User user = usersAll.get(i);
                 user.setPerforms(performs.get(i));
               }
               handler.sendEmptyMessage(READY_TO_SHOW);
          });
          break;
    }
 };
     但是,更新时,room的@delete往往不能生成正确的sql语句,此时我们应
该用@query来执行更新操作:
     @Query("update users set name=:name where id = :id")
     void updateName(String name,long id);
```

Room和RxJava的联合:

如此我们可以构造一个响应式数据库表 步骤: 1、令CRUDDAO中的查询语句返回值变为Flow: @Query("select * from users") Flowable<List<User>> getAllUsersFlowable();

2、在Fragment中构造一个观察者, room支持的是 CompositeDisposable:

private CompositeDisposable disposable = new
CompositeDisposable();

这样就可以了,以后user表发生任何的数据变化,disposable都会获得更新后的查询(自己调用getAllUsersFlowable())。

Dagger2注入

1、添加依赖: 在Module:app的gradle的dependencies中添加classpath classpath 'com.neenbedankt.gradle.plugins:android-apt:1.4'

在项目的gradle中,添加依赖: annotationProcessor 'com.google.dagger:dagger-compiler:2.0' compile 'com.google.dagger:dagger:2.0'

2、构造场景:咖啡店做咖啡

定义接口CoffeeMaker,咖啡厨子Cooker(真正做咖啡的),接口实现类SimpleMaker(里面的Cooker属性负责做咖啡),咖啡机CoffeeMachine(里面CoffeeMaker对象负责生产咖啡)

可见,调用CoffeeMachine的时候,为了用到接口实现类,无论如何要new一个SimpleMaker,这样耦合性就比较大。为了降低耦合性而保持依赖关系,就要用到Dagger2。

3、@Inject注入

由上面的分析可以知道,我们最终是要给CoffeeMachine解耦。所以我们要在它的构造方法上使用注解@Inject

```
@Inject
public CoffeeMachine(CoffeeMaker maker) {
    this.maker = maker;
}
```

4、@Module和@Provides提供对象

上面用了@Inject,下面我们就要利用@Provides提供对象。 注意每一个provide方法里的参数所属的类,也必须有一个对应的 provide方法。例如provideCoffeeMaker方法,它有参数cooker,所以我们就要 写一个provideCooker方法,用上@Provides注解,返回Cooker类对象。

```
@Module
public class SimpleModule {
    private String name,kind;
    //带参构造方法

    @Provides
    Cooker provideCooker() {
        return new Cooker(name,kind);
    }

    @Provides
    CoffeeMaker provideCoffeeMaker(Cooker cooker) {
        return new SimpleMaker(cooker);
    }
}
```

这里被@Provides标记的方法名字无所谓(但必须以provide开头,而且不能重复,即使参数不一样),但返回值一定要是Cooker类型,因为我们这儿是提供Cooker的依赖

5、注入器@Component

有了SimpleModule提供Cooker依赖, 我们就需要东西把依赖注入到 我们的UI中, 这就是@Component

```
@Component(modules = SimpleModule.class)
public interface SimpleComponent {
     void inject(MainActivity activity);
}
```

modules可以传入多个module的class,也可以在里面定义多个方法 传入不同的UI

这里需要注意,我们必须传入MainActivity自己,不能把MainActivity的父类定义到方法里作为参数来接收MainActivity,从语法上来说是正确的,但你会发现这样做没办法完成注入,这是Dagger2的一个坑,别给踩着了。

6、使用

在使用前,我们要先编译一下工程,让Dagger生成 DaggerSimpleComponent类。这个类的名字是Dagger+自定义Module类名

然后,在onCreate()方法中,直接用就行了

```
private SimpleComponent simpleComponent;
@Inject
CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
```

@Override

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
```

```
simpleComponent = DaggerSimpleComponent.builder().
simpleModule(new SimpleModule("我","洞庭碧螺春")).build();
simpleComponent.inject(this);
coffeeMachine.makeCoffee();
}
```

目前,我们用了@Inject,@Module,@Provides和@Component四个注解。 思路亦很清晰:

- @Inject用来标记最重要注入的类对象和构造方法
- @Module提供目标类的构造方法所依赖各组件的provide方法,每一个provide方法都用@Provides注解
 - @Component负责module类注入到UI中,它是一个接口。

module里面的provide方法,对于dagger来说,返回值是他们的区别。但 开发时不可避免的要让两个方法的返回值类型一样,而这样就会让dagger注入 时,不知道调用到底哪个方法。

为了避免这个问题, dagger提供了另一个注解@Qualifier。这个注解就是返回值一样时, 方法的id。用法如下:

- 1、定义两个接口A和B,用上注解@Qualifier,作为两个标识符
 - @Qualifier
 - @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME) //注解运行时有效 public @interface A {}
 - @Qualifier
 - @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
 public @interface B {}
- 2、在我们的SimpleModule里,定义几个返回值相同的方法,用自定义的注解标识符区别。
 - @Provides
 - (a)A

```
Cooker provideCooker() {
    return new Cooker(name, kind);
}
```

- @Provides
- (a)B

Cooker provideAnotherCooker() {
 return new Cooker(name + "`s son", kind);
}

- @Provides
- (a)A

CoffeeMaker provideCoffeeMaker(@A Cooker cooker) {
 return new SimpleMaker(cooker);

```
}
         @Provides
         (a)B
         CoffeeMaker provideFDSCoffeeMaker(@A Cooker father, @B
Cooker son) {
           return new FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker(father, son);
         可以看到, 在后面两个方法中, 参数列表也用了注解标识符加以区
分,因为参数也要在Module里面找到对应返回值的provide方法,标识符则告诉
它,到底用哪个。
    3、由于一个类里最多只能有一个构造方法被用上@Inject标签,所以我们
又定义了一个父子咖啡师类、传入两个Cooker
         public class FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker implements CoffeeMaker {
              private Cooker father, son;
              public FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker(@A Cooker father,@B
Cooker son) {
                  this.father = father;
                  this.son = son;
              }
              @Override
              public void makeCoffee() {
                  father.makeCoffee();
                  son.makeCoffee();
              }
         }
    4、同样,我们的SimpleMaker的构造方法,也要指明标识符
         public SimpleMaker(@A Cooker cooker) {
              this.cooker = cooker;
          }
```

5、最后,在咖啡机的构造方法里,用上标识符,指明注入路径,就可以了

```
private SimpleMaker simpleMaker;
              private FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker fatherAndSonCoffeeMaker;
              @Inject
              public CoffeeMachine(@A CoffeeMaker maker, @B
            CoffeeMaker maker2) {
                this.simpleMaker = (SimpleMaker) maker;
                this.fatherAndSonCoffeeMaker =
            (FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker) maker2;
              public void makeCoffee1(){
                simpleMaker.makeCoffee();
              }
              public void makeCoffee2(){
                fatherAndSonCoffeeMaker.makeCoffee();
              }
            }
    6、而后就可以在onCreate()里直接用咖啡机的方法了
         simpleComponent = DaggerSimpleComponent.builder().
simpleModule(new SimpleModule("我","洞庭碧螺春")).build();
         simpleComponent.inject(this);
         coffeeMachine.makeCoffee1();
         Log.i("Cooker","-----");
         coffeeMachine.makeCoffee2();
     最后,再看一个dagger用来保持局部单例的注解——@Scope
     局部单例、就是在activity等的一个生命周期之内、保持单例
     1、定义一个接口,用上注解@Scope
         @Scope
          @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
         public @interface perActivity {}
    2、在我们的module里面,给一个类的提供方法用上我们的接口
         @Provides
         (a)B
```

public class CoffeeMachine {

```
@perActivity
          CoffeeMaker provideFDSCoffeeMaker(@A Cooker father, @B
Cooker son) {
               return new FatherAndSonCoffeeMaker(father, son);
          }
     3、由于我们的component依赖于module, module中用了@perActivity, 所
以我们的component也要用上
          @perActivity
          @Component(modules = SimpleModule.class)
          public interface SimpleComponent {
               void inject(MainActivity activity);
          }
     4、然后我们就可以在onCreate()中用了。由于我们是给父子咖啡师的提
供方法用的局部单例注解,所以在MainActivity的一个生命周期内,父子咖啡
师只会有一个实例
          private SimpleComponent;
          @Inject
          CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine;
          @Inject
          CoffeeMachine coffeeMachine2;
          @Override
          protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
               super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
               setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
               simpleComponent = DaggerSimpleComponent.builder().
simpleModule(new SimpleModule("我","洞庭碧螺春")).build();
               simpleComponent.inject(this);
               Log.i("Cooker", "Two fdsCoffeeMachine are same? --> "+
(coffeeMachine.getFatherAndSonCoffeeMaker() ==
coffeeMachine2.getFatherAndSonCoffeeMaker())); //true
```