智能聊天机器人

一、搭建界面布局

1. 搭建主界面布局

编写activity_main.xml, 父布局使用LinearLayout。

```
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/tvTitle"
    android:gravity="center"
    android:textSize="20sp"
    android:textColor="@color/B_group_1"
    android:background="@color/B_group_3"
    android:text="机器人"
    android: layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="45sp"></TextView>
<RelativeLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
    <ListView
        android:id="@+id/lvContent"
        android:layout_above="@id/llBottom"
        android:divider="@null"
        android:listSelector="@null"
        android:transcriptMode="alwaysScroll"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"></ListView>
    <LinearLayout
        android:id="@+id/llBottom"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:background="@color/B_group_3"
        android:layout_alignParentBottom="true"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        <EditText
            android:id="@+id/etContent"
            android:layout_weight="4"
            android:layout_marginRight="5dp"
            android:layout_width="0dp"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"></EditText>
        <Button
            android:id="@+id/btSend"
            android:text="发送"
            android:layout_weight="1"
            android: layout_width="0dp"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"></Button>
    </LinearLayout>
</RelativeLayout>
```

2. 搭建聊天条目布局

创建list_item_left.xml, 父布局使用RelativeLayout, 作为用户聊天信息布局

```
<ImageView
   android:id="@+id/iv_head"
   android: layout_width="65dp"
   android: layout_height="65dp"
   android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
   android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
   android:layout_marginTop="5dp"
   android:background="@drawable/my_head"
   android:focusable="false" />
<TextView
   android:id="@+id/tv_chat_content"
   style="@style/chat_content_style"
   android:layout_width="wrap_content"
   android:layout_height="wrap_content"
   android:backgroundTint="@color/B_group_4"
   android:layout_marginRight="5dp"
   android:layout_toLeftOf="@id/iv_head"
   android:background="@drawable/chat_right_bg_normal" />
```

创建list_item_right.xml,父布局使用RelativeLayout,作为接收的机器人信息布局

```
<ImageView
   android:id="@+id/iv_head"
   android: layout_width="65dp"
   android: layout_height="65dp"
   android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
   android:layout_alignParentTop="true"
   android:layout_marginTop="5dp"
   android:background="@drawable/robot_head"
   android:focusable="false" />
<TextView
   android:id="@+id/tv_chat_content"
   style="@style/chat_content_style"
   android:layout_width="wrap_content"
   android:layout_height="wrap_content"
   android:backgroundTint="@color/B_group_3"
   android:layout_marginLeft="5dp"
   android: layout_toRightOf="@id/iv_head"
   android:background="@drawable/chat_left_bg_normal" />
```

在styles.xml中编写以下代码,作为聊天文本信息属性

lineSpacingExtra:行间距

```
<style name="chat_content_style">
    <item name="android:minHeight">50dp</item>
    <item name="android:gravity">center_vertical</item>
    <item name="android:layout_marginTop">12dp</item>
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/B_group_1</item>
    <item name="android:textSize">15sp</item>
    <item name="android:lineSpacingExtra">2dp</item>
    <item name="background">@color/B_group_4</item>
    </style>
```

二、实现智能机器人通信

1. 封装聊天实体类

创建ChatBean类,定义消息的状态、消息的内容等属性,并创建get、set和toString方法

```
public static final int SEND=1; //发送消息
public static final int RECEIVE=2; //接收消息
private int state; //消息的状态(发送还是接收)
private String message; //消息的内容
public ChatBean(int state, String message) {
   this.state = state;
   this.message = message;
}
public int getState() {
   return state;
public void setState(int state) {
   this.state = state;
public String getMessage() {
   return message;
public void setMessage(String message) {
   this.message = message;
}
@override
public String toString() {
   return "ChatBean{" +
           "state=" + state +
           ", message='" + message + '\'' +
            '}';
}
```

2. 设置机器人的欢迎信息

在res/strings.xml中编写以下信息,用于运行程序时显示。

3. 编写聊天列表适配器

用于对ListView进行数据适配,从而显示聊天信息。

```
private Context context;
private List<ChatBean> chatBeanList;
public ChatAdapter(Context context, List<ChatBean> chatBeanList) {
   this.context = context;
   this.chatBeanList = chatBeanList;
}
@override
public int getCount() {
   return chatBeanList.size();
}
@override
public Object getItem(int position) {
    return chatBeanList.get(position);
}
@override
public long getItemId(int position) {
    return position;
}
@override
public View getView(int position, View convertView, ViewGroup parent) {
   ViewHolder viewHolder=new ViewHolder();
   ChatBean chatBean = chatBeanList.get(position);
       if (chatBean.getState()==ChatBean.SEND){
//判断是发送的消息还是接收的消息,如果是发送消息就显示右布局,如果是接收消息就显示左布局
            convertView=View.inflate(context,R.layout.list_item_right,null);
       }else {
            convertView=View.inflate(context,R.layout.list_item_left,null);
       viewHolder.tvContent=convertView.findViewById(R.id.tv_chat_content);
       viewHolder.tvContent.setText(chatBean.getMessage());
       return convertView;
class ViewHolder{
   TextView tvContent;
```

4. 编写页面交互代码

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private ListView lvContent;
    private EditText etContent;
    private Button btSend;
    private List<ChatBean> chatBeanList;
    private ChatAdapter chatAdapter;
    private String sendMsg;
    private ChatBean chatBean;
    private String welcome[];
    private static final String WEB_SITE =
"http://www.tuling123.com/openapi/api";
    private static final String KEY = "3e7ac6cff6b64a7d939d09a6d6c29642";
    @override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
       setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
       lvContent = (ListView) findViewById(R.id.lvContent);
       etContent = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.etContent);
       btSend = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btSend);
       welcome=getResources().getStringArray(R.array.welcome); //获取欢迎信息
       chatBeanList=new ArrayList<>();
       chatAdapter=new ChatAdapter(this,chatBeanList);
       lvContent.setAdapter(chatAdapter);
       //通过随机数来决定欢迎信息
       int position=(int)(Math.random()*welcome.length-1);
       showData(welcome[position]);
//发送按钮点击事件
       btSend.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
           @override
           public void onClick(View v) {
               sendMsg=etContent.getText().toString();
               if (TextUtils.isEmpty(sendMsg)){ //如果输入框中无数据,提示输入为空
                   Toast.makeText(this,"输入为空",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                   return;
               //获取发送数据之后,清空输入框,
               etContent.setText("");
               //处理发送数据,替换空格和换行
               sendMsg=sendMsg.replaceAll(" ","").replaceAll("\n","").trim();
               chatBean=new ChatBean(ChatBean.RECEIVE, sendMsg);
               chatBeanList.add(chatBean);
               chatAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
               getDataFromServer();// 调用方法获取服务器数据
           }
       });
    }
//适配器更新,显示发送的消息
    private void showData(String msg) {
       ChatBean chatBean=new ChatBean(ChatBean.SEND,msg);
       chatBeanList.add(chatBean);
```

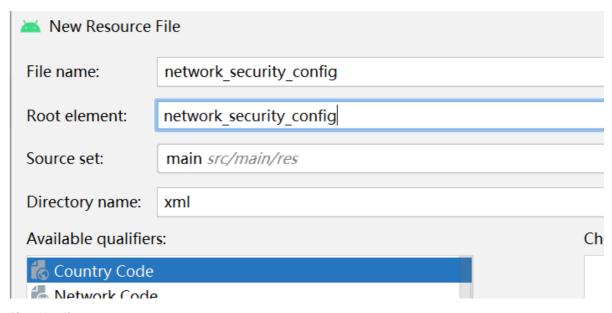
```
Log.i("Aye-showData",chatBean.toString());
       chatAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
   }
   //获取服务器数据
   private void getDataFromServer() {
       OkHttpClient okHttpClient=new OkHttpClient();
       Request request=new Request.Builder().url(WEB_SITE+"?
key="+KEY+"&info="+sendMsg).build();
       Log.i("Aye", WEB_SITE+"?key="+KEY+"&info="+sendMsg);
       //开启异步线程访问网络
       call call=okHttpClient.newCall(request);
       call.enqueue(new Callback() {
           @override
           public void onFailure(Call call, IOException e) {
               Log.i("Aye-OkHttp","未知错误");
           }
           @Override //获取到的信息通过handler传入主线程
           public void onResponse(Call call, Response response) throws
IOException {
               String msg=response.body().string();
               Message resMsg=new Message();
               resMsg.what=1;
               resMsg.obj=msg;
               Log.i("Aye-response", msq);
               handler.sendMessage(resMsg);
           }
       });
   }
   //接收Handler消息
   private Handler handler=new Handler(){
       @override
       public void dispatchMessage(@NonNull Message msg) {
           super.dispatchMessage(msg);
           switch (msg.what){
               case 1:
                   if (msg.obj!=null){
                       String result=(String)msg.obj;
                       Log.i("Aye-handler", result);
                       paresData(result); //解析消息
                   }
                   break;
       }
   };
//解析服务器消息
   private void paresData(String content) {
           try {
                JSONObject jsonObject=new JSONObject(content);
               String resContent=jsonObject.getString("text"); //获取返回文本信息
               int code=jsonObject.getInt("code"); //获取返回码
               Log.i("Aye-parse", resContent+", "+code);
               updateView(code, resContent); //调用更新界面方法
           } catch (JSONException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
//界面更新
   private void updateView(int code, String resContent) {
```

```
switch (code) {
          case 40001:
              showData("亲爱的,未找到对应的用户信息,请稍后重试。");
          case 40004:
              showData("主人, 今天我累了, 我要休息了, 明天再来找我耍吧");
             break;
          case 40005:
             showData("主人, 你说的是外星语吗?");
             break;
          case 40006:
             showData("主人,我今天要去约会哦,暂不接客啦");
             break:
          case 40007:
              showData("主人,明天再和你耍啦,我生病了,呜呜.....");
             break;
          default:
             showData(resContent); //调用该方法显示返回信息
             break;
      }
   }
}
```

三、关于okhttp3网络框架的onfailure错误

由于Android P全面禁止了非https链接,但是国内的很多网站都是非https。这时候就需要需要设置非安全连接。

在res包下右键创建新的directory,再在新建的文件夹里面右键创建xml文件。



编写以下代码

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<network-security-config
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
        <!--默认允许所有网址使用非安全连接-->
        <base-config cleartextTrafficPermitted="true" />
</network-security-config>
```

在AndroidManifest.xml清单文件中添加一条属性即可。

```
<application
.....
android:networkSecurityConfig="@xml/network_security_config">
```