# Android程序设计

SurfaceView

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## 概述

- Android应用程序只有两种线程,即UI主线程(UI thread)和工作线程(work thread)。手机屏幕每秒60帧就不会卡顿,大约16ms刷新一次。Activity的整个显示过程包括所有View的测量、布局、绘制和计算。这些都是在UI主线程中完成的。如果这个过程的执行大于16ms,就会影响屏幕刷新和响应,出现卡顿现象。因此,计算量大的任务要放到工作线程(子线程)中去完成。
- SurfaceView是View的子类。它使用了双缓冲机制,在新的线程中利用一个缓冲区绘制好屏幕,然后提交到UI主界面显示它。由于SurfaceView不会影响主线程的更新速度,它常用于游戏开发和视频播放。
- 由于SurfaceView只能在整个屏幕中而不能作为一个View进行绘制。因此, Android 4.0中引入了TextureView。
- **TextureView**是View的子类,它和SurfaceView一样,可以在独立的线程中绘制和渲染,并利用专用的GPU线程提高渲染的性能。与SurfaceView不同的是TextureView可以看成和Button、TextView一样的普通控件,可以使用平移、缩放、旋转等变换,也可以使用View.setAlpha()等操作。TextureView只能使用在硬件加速开启的窗口中。
- GLSurfaceView是SurfaceView的子类,专门负责OpenGL渲染。

### SurfaceView

#### 参考

- SurfaceView是视图(View)的子类,这个视图里内嵌了一个专门用于绘制的Surface。
- SurfaceView用到了 frontCanvas 和 backCanvas两张 Canvas, frontCanvas 用于显示, backCanvas用于后台绘制,也就是双缓冲机制。
- 每次先使用lockCanvas()获取backCanvas,然后绘制位图,再用 unlockCanvasAndPost()把该位图提交给frontCanvas显示出来的。
- SurfaceView在UI主线程中显示,后台绘制在子线程,步骤如下:
  - 1、获取SurfaceHolder对象,其是SurfaceView的内部类。添加回调监听Surface生命周期。mSurfaceHolder = getHolder(); mSurfaceHolder.addCallback(this);
  - 2、surfaceCreated 回调后启动绘制线程只有当native层的Surface创建完毕之后,才可以调用lockCanvas(),否则失败。

```
@Override
public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder) {
    mDrawThread = new DrawThread(); mDrawThread.start();
}
```

3、绘制

```
Canvas canvas = mSurfaceHolder.lockCanvas();
// 使用canvas绘制内容 ...
mSurfaceHolder.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas);
```

参考

- SurfaceHolder的方法:
  - (1) abstract void addCallback(SurfaceHolder.Callback callback); 给SurfaceView当前的持有者一个回调对象(当前对象)。
  - (2) abstract Canvas lockCanvas(); 锁定画布并返回的画布对象Canvas, 然后就可以画图了。
  - (3) abstract Canvas lockCanvas(Rect dirty); 锁定画布的某个区域。不用重画dirty外的其它区域的像素以提高速度。
  - (4) abstract void unlockCanvasAndPost(Canvas canvas); 把canvas的新内容(复制到显存)提交给Surface并释放canvas。
- 应用类需要重写的方法:
  - (1) public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder,int format,int width,int height){} 在surface的大小发生改变时激发
  - (2) public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder){} 在创建时激发,一般在这里调用画图的线程。
  - (3) public void surfaceDestroyed(SurfaceHolder holder) {} 销毁时激发,一般在这里将画图的线程停止、释放。

#### · SurfaceView的编程总结

```
surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder){
  建立子线程
surfaceDestroyed(SurfaceHolder holder) {
  给出退出循环的条件
                                           子线程
surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder){
  在surface的大小发生改变时激发
                                          是否退出循环
                             Canvas canvas = holder.lockCanvas();
                             在canvas上绘图 .....
                             holder.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas);
```

循环

#### 项目名:NewSurfaceView

在线程中每秒加1,再用SurfaceHolder的Canvas 的 drawText()把"这是第XXX秒"绘制到后台位图,再提交给SurfaceView的前台显示出来。

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(new MyView2(this));
        //setContentView(R. layout. activity_main);
}
```



**4 4 4** 

```
public class MvView extends SurfaceView implements SurfaceHolder.Callback {
   private SurfaceHolder holder;
   MyThread myThread;
   public MyView(Context context) {
                                                                                      46/ 6 10:39
       super(context); holder = this.getHolder();
                                                                        NewSurfaceView
       holder.addCallback(this); // 给SurfaceView当前的持有者一个回调对象
       setFocusable(true);
                                                                         这是第797秒
       setFocusableInTouchMode(true):
       this. setKeepScreenOn(true);
       holder.setFormat(PixelFormat. TRANSPARENT):
       myThread = new MyThread(holder): //创建一个绘图线程
   @Override
             //在surface的大小发生改变时激发
   public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder, int format, int width, int height) {
             //在创建surface时激发,一般在这里调用画图的线程。
   public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder) {
       myThread.isRun = true;
       myThread. start();
   @Override //销毁时激发,一般在这里将画图的线程停止、释放。
   public void surfaceDestroyed(SurfaceHolder holder) {
       mvThread.isRun = false:
```

```
class MyThread extends Thread {
    private SurfaceHolder holder;
    public boolean isRun;
    float count:
    public MyThread(SurfaceHolder holder) {
        this.holder =holder; isRun = true;
    @Override
    public void run() {
        long start=0, end=0, intl=0;
        while(isRun) {
            start = System. currentTimeMillis();
           Canvas canvas = null;
           try {
                 canvas = holder. lockCanvas(); //锁定并返回的画布对象Canvas
                 draw(canvas, int1);
           catch (Exception e) {
                e. printStackTrace();
           finally {
                if(canvas!= null) {
                   holder.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas);//结束锁定并提交画布进行显示
            end = System. currentTimeMillis():
            sleep((float)end-start);
           intl = System. currentTimeMillis()-start;
```

```
void sleep(float duration) {
     try {
         float intl = 30 - (duration):
         Thread. sleep(intl>0?(int)intl:0);// 循环间隔为1000毫秒
     } catch (Exception e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
void draw(Canvas canvas, float duration) {
     Paint p = new Paint(); //创建画笔
     count = count + duration/1000.0f;
     if(canvas!=null) {
         canvas. drawColor (Color. BLUE);//设置画布背景颜色
         p. setColor (Color. WHITE);
         Rect r = new Rect (100, 100, 600, 600);
         canvas. drawRect(r, p);
         p. setTextSize(60);
         p. setColor (Color. RED);
         canvas. drawText("这是第" + (int) count + "秒", 120, 180, p);
```

#### 方法2、把自定义SurfaceView作为线程类

```
public class MyView2 extends SurfaceView implements SurfaceHolder. Callback, Runnable {
   final float PERIOD = 30:
                     // 帶入Activity
   Context context:
   private SurfaceHolder holder:
   private boolean isRun=true;
   float count:
   public MyView2(Context context) {
       super(context);
       this. context = context; //可以采用(MainActivity)context得到Activity
       holder = this.getHolder();
                                // 给SurfaceView当前的持有者一个回调对象
       holder. addCallback(this);
       setFocusable(true):
       setFocusableInTouchMode(true);
       this. setKeepScreenOn(true);
       holder. setFormat (PixelFormat. TRANSPARENT);
       Thread myThread = new Thread(this): // 创建一个绘图线程
       mvThread.start():
   @Override // 在surface的大小发生改变时激发
   public void surfaceChanged(SurfaceHolder holder, int format, int width, int height) {
   @Override // 在创建时激发,一般在这里调用画图线程
   public void surfaceCreated(SurfaceHolder holder) {
       isRun = true:
             // 销毁时激发,一般在这里将画图的线程停止、释放
   @Override
   public void surfaceDestroyed(SurfaceHolder holder) {
      isRun = false:
                                WWW.SYSU.EDU.CN YMZHANG
                                                                                  11
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void run() {
   long start = 0; // 开始时间
   long loopTime = 0; // 每次循环的实际执行时间
   while(isRun) {
       start = System. currentTimeMillis();
       Canvas canvas = null;
       try {
          canvas = holder.lockCanvas();//锁定画布并返回画布对象Canvas
          draw(canvas, loopTime);
       catch (Exception e) {
          e. printStackTrace();
       finally {
          if (canvas!= null) {
              holder.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas);//解锁画布并显示出来。
       sleep((float)System. currentTimeMillis()-start); // 睡眠一段时间
       loopTime = System. currentTimeMillis()-start; // 本次循环的实际执行时间
```

```
// 睡眠一段时间,使每次循环的时间为PERIOD
void sleep(float runTime) {
   try {
       float leftTime = PERIOD - runTime; // 剩余时间
       Thread. sleep(leftTime>0 ? (int)leftTime : 0);
   } catch (Exception e) {
       e. printStackTrace();
void draw(Canvas canvas, float execTime) {
   Paint p = new Paint(); //创建画笔
   count = count + execTime/1000.0f; //每秒加1
   if(canvas!=null) {
       canvas. drawColor (Color. BLUE);//设置画布背景颜色
       p. setColor (Color. WHITE);
       Rect r = new Rect(100, 100, 600, 600);
       canvas.drawRect(r, p);
       p. setTextSize(60);
       p. setColor (Color. RED) ;
       canvas. drawText("这是第" + (int) count + "秒", 120, 180, p);
```

### **TextureView**

参考参考

TextureView可以像View一样使用,也是在子线程绘制,但是只能使用在硬件加速开启的窗口中。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<FrameLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
   android:layout width="match parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context="com. example. isszym. textureviewtest. MainActivity"
    tools:showIn="@layout/activity main">
    < Button
        android:id="@+id/button transform"
        android:text="旋转"
        android:layout_width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content" />
    <TextureView
        android:id="@+id/surface"
        android:layout gravity="center"
        android:layout width="300dp"
        android:layout height="300dp" />
</FrameLayout>
```



```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements View. OnClickListener,
        View. OnTouchListener, TextureView. SurfaceTextureListener
    private TextureView mSurface;
    private DrawingThread mThread;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activity main);
        // Toolbar toolbar = (Toolbar) findViewById(R.id.toolbar);
        // setSupportActionBar(toolbar);
        findViewById(R.id. button transform).setOnClickListener(this);
        mSurface = (TextureView) findViewById(R. id. surface);
        mSurface. setOnTouchListener(this);
        mSurface. setSurfaceTextureListener(this);
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        // 旋转整个绘制视图
        mSurface. animate().rotation(mSurface.getRotation() < 180. f ? 180. f : 0. f);
```

```
@Override
public boolean onTouch(View v, MotionEvent event) {
    if (event.getAction() == MotionEvent. ACTION_DOWN) {
        mThread. addItem((int) event. getX(), (int) event. getY());
    return true:
@Override
public void onSurfaceTextureAvailable(SurfaceTexture surface, int width, int height) {
    mThread = new DrawingThread(new Surface(surface),
            BitmapFactory. decodeResource(getResources(), R. mipmap. ic launcher));
    mThread. updateSize (width, height);
    mThread. start():
@Override
public void onSurfaceTextureSizeChanged(SurfaceTexture surface, int width, int height) {
    mThread. updateSize (width, height);
@Override
public boolean onSurfaceTextureDestroyed(SurfaceTexture surface) {
    mThread. quit();
    mThread = null:
    // 返回 true 并允许框架释放 Surface
    return true:
```

#### @Override

```
public void onSurfaceTextureUpdated(SurfaceTexture surface) { }
private class DrawingThread extends HandlerThread implements Handler.Callback{
   private static final int MSG ADD = 100;
    private static final int MSG_MOVE = 101;
    private static final int MSG CLEAR = 102;
   private int mDrawingWidth, mDrawingHeight;
    private boolean mRunning = false;
    private Surface mDrawingSurface;
   private Rect mSurfaceRect;
    private Paint mPaint;
    private Handler mReceiver;
   private Bitmap mIcon;
    private ArrayList<DrawingItem> mLocations;
    private class DrawingItem {
        int x, y; // 当前位置标识
        boolean horizontal, vertical; // 运动方向的标识
       public DrawingItem(int x, int y, boolean horizontal, boolean vertical) {
           this. x = x:
           this. y = y;
           this. horizontal = horizontal:
           this. vertical = vertical:
```

```
public DrawingThread(Surface surface, Bitmap icon) {
    super("DrawingThread");
    mDrawingSurface = surface;
    mSurfaceRect = new Rect();
    mLocations = new ArrayList<>();
    mPaint = new Paint (Paint. ANTI ALIAS FLAG);
    mIcon = icon:
@Override
protected void onLooperPrepared() {
    mReceiver = new Handler(getLooper(), this);
    // 开始渲染
    mRunning = true;
    mReceiver. sendEmptyMessage (MSG MOVE);
@Override
public boolean quit() {
    // 退出前清除所有的消息
    mRunning = false;
    mReceiver.removeCallbacksAndMessages(null);
    return super.quit();
```



#### @Override public boolean handleMessage(Message msg) { switch (msg. what) { case MSG ADD: // 在触摸的位置创建一个新的条目,该条目的开始方向是随机的 DrawingItem newItem = new DrawingItem(msg.arg1, msg.arg2, Math. round(Math. random()) == 0, Math. round(Math. random()) == 0); mLocations. add (newItem); break: case MSG CLEAR: // 删除所有的对象 mLocations. clear(): break: case MSG MOVE: // 如果取消,则不做仟何事情 if (!mRunning) return true; // 渲染一帧 try { // 锁定 SurfaceView,并返回到要绘图的 Canvas

// 首先清空 Canvas

canvas.drawColor(Color. BLACK);

Canvas canvas = mDrawingSurface. lockCanvas (mSurfaceRect);

```
for (DrawingItem item: mLocations) {// 绘制每个条目
                // 更新位置
                item. x += (item. horizontal ? 5 : -5);
                if (item. x >= (mDrawingWidth - mIcon.getWidth())) {
                    item. horizontal = false:
                if (item. x \le 0) {
                    item. horizontal = true;
                item. y += (item. vertical ? 5 : -5);
                if (item. y >= (mDrawingHeight - mIcon.getHeight())) {
                    item. vertical = false:
                if (item. y \le 0) {
                    item. vertical = true;
                canvas. drawBitmap (mIcon, item. x, item. y, mPaint);
            // 解锁 Canvas, 并渲染当前的图像
            mDrawingSurface.unlockCanvasAndPost(canvas);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e. printStackTrace();
        break:
if (mRunning) {// 发送下一帧
    mReceiver. sendEmptyMessage (MSG MOVE);
return true;
```

```
public void updateSize(int width, int height) {
          mDrawingWidth = width;
          mDrawingHeight = height;
          mSurfaceRect. set (0, 0, mDrawingWidth, mDrawingHeight);
      public void addItem(int x, int y) {
          // 通过 Message 参数将位置传给处理程序
          Message msg = Message. obtain(mReceiver, MSG ADD, x, y);
          mReceiver. sendMessage (msg);
      public void clearItems() {
          mReceiver.sendEmptyMessage(MSG CLEAR);
```