MICROOH 麦可网

Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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A08_c

简介设计模式(c)

By 高煥堂

5、GoF的 Template Method模式

Template Method模式

在前面各节里,我们介绍过,控制反转(IoC:Inversion of Control)是<基类/子类>结构里的重要机制。Template Method模式是实现IoC的一种基本模式。



AbstractClass

- + TemplateMethod(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation1(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation2(): void

TemplateMethod(){

.....

PrimitiveOperation1();

....

PrimitiveOperation2();

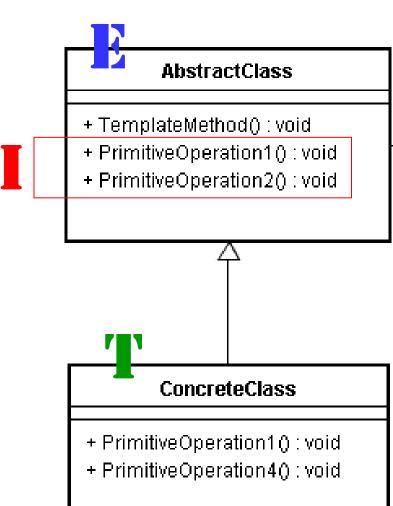
.....}

ConcreteClass

- + PrimitiveOperation1(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation4(): void

GOF的TM模式









国门道

AbstractClass

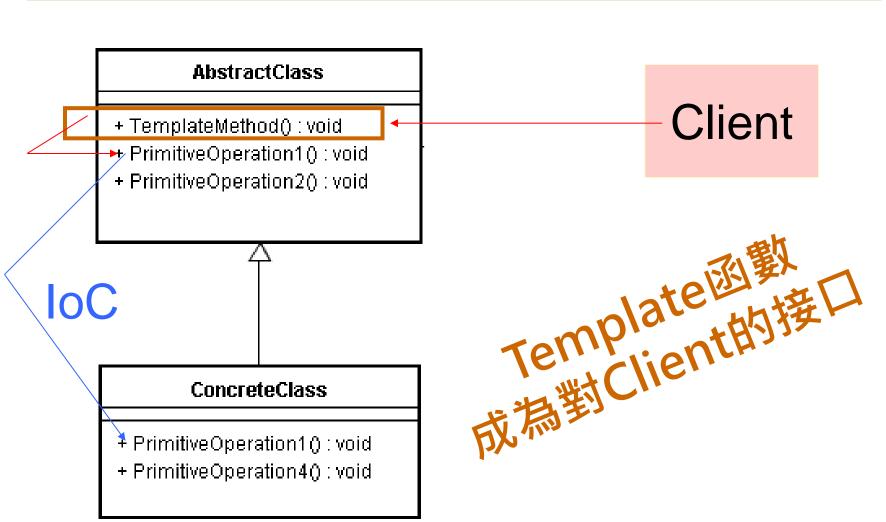
- + TemplateMethod(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation1(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation2(): void

ConcreteClass

- + PrimitiveOperation1(): void
- + PrimitiveOperation4(): void

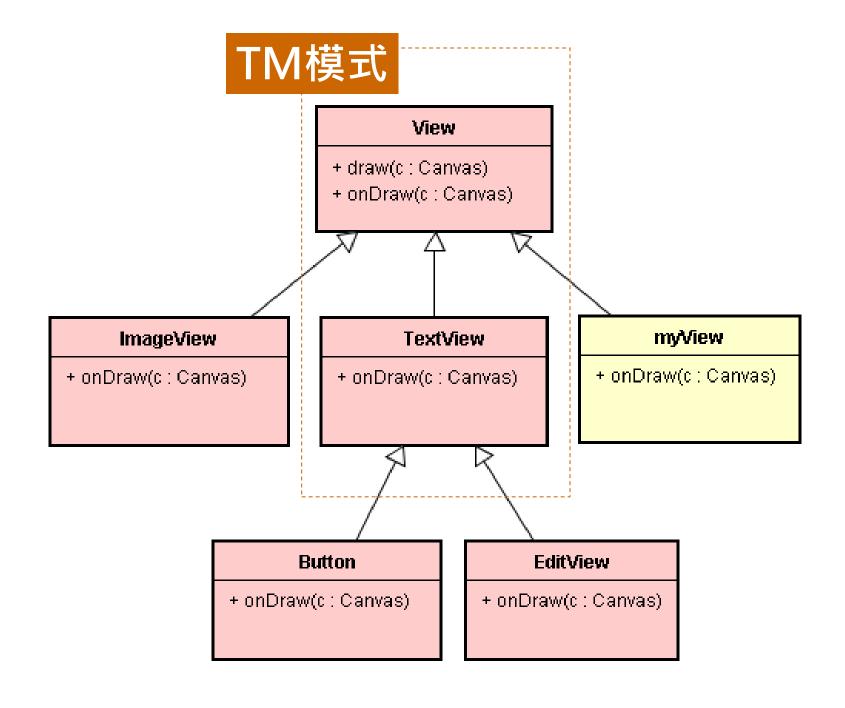
Template 逐步



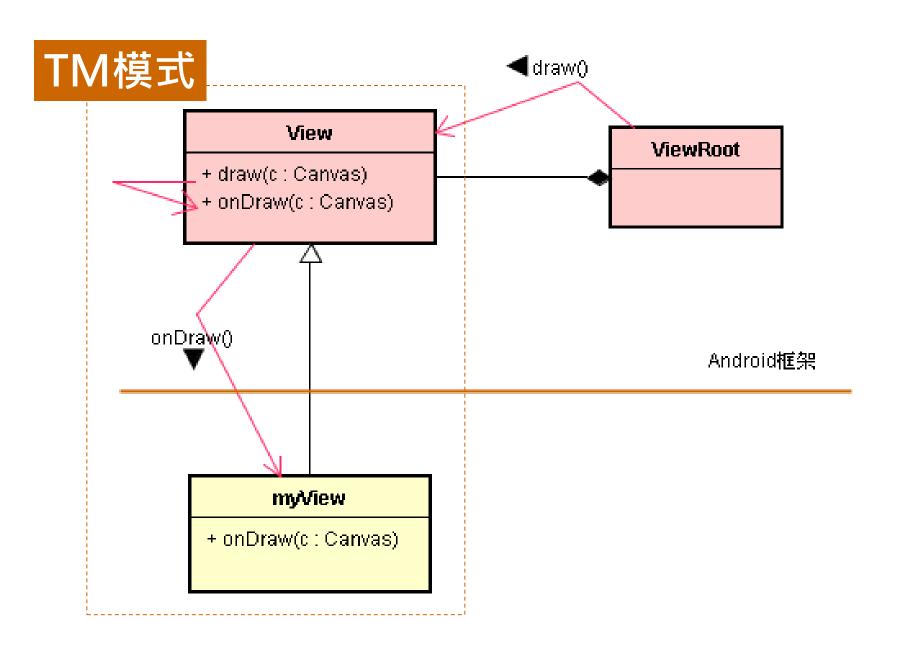


6、范例: Android + TM模式

Android的绘图是使用画布(Canvas)来把图显示于View的窗口里,并且从View类别而衍生子类别,提供更多功能来将图形或图片绘制于画布上。

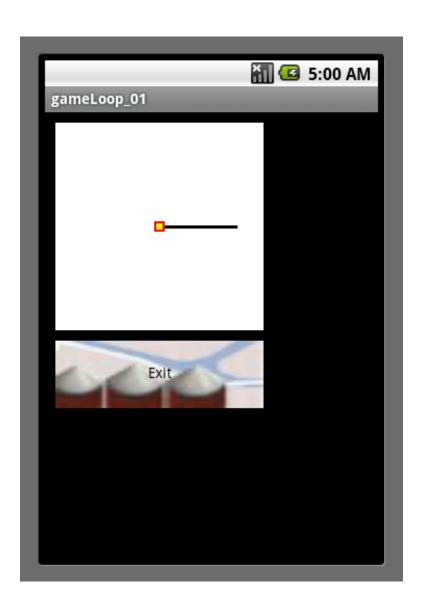


 在View类别里有个onDraw()函数, View类别体系里的每一个类别都必须覆写 (Override) 这个onDraw()函数,来执行实际绘图的动作。



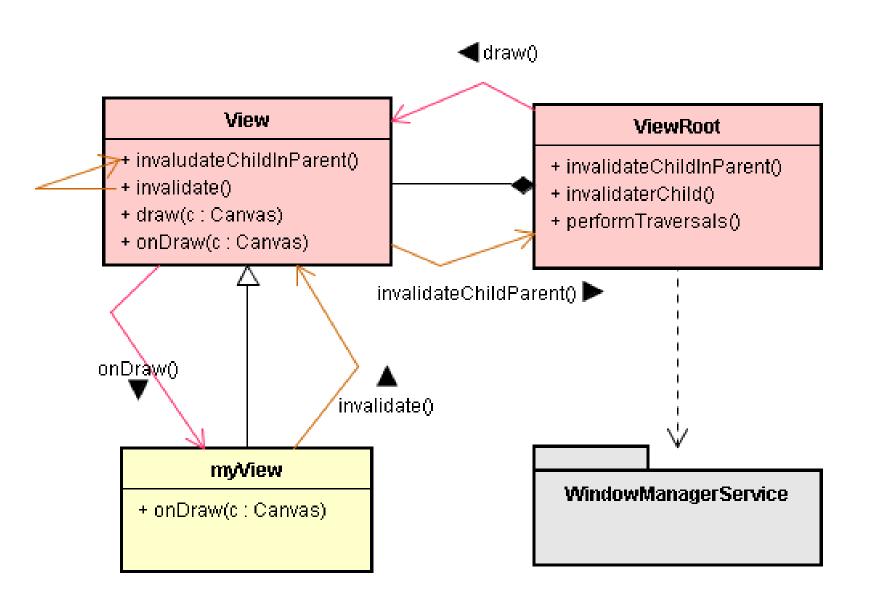
```
// myView.java
//......
public class myView extends View {
     private Paint paint= new Paint();
     private int line_x = 100, line_y = 100;
     private float count = 0;
    myView(Context ctx) { super(ctx); }
    @Override protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
        super.onDraw(canvas);
      if( count > 12)
          count = 0;
      int x = (int) (75.0 * Math.cos(2*Math.PI * count/12.0));
      int y = (int) (75.0 * Math.sin(2*Math.PI * count/12.0));
      count++;
```

```
canvas.drawColor(Color.WHITE);
paint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
paint.setStrokeWidth(3);
canvas.drawLine(line_x, line_y, line_x+x, line_y+y, paint);
paint.setStrokeWidth(2);
paint.setColor(Color.RED);
canvas.drawRect(line_x-5, line_y - 5,
                  line_x+5, line_y+5, paint);
paint.setColor(Color.YELLOW);
canvas.drawRect(line_x-3, line_y - 3, line_x+3,
                  line_y + 3, paint);
```



基于TM模式的扩充: 以游戏的绘图循环(Game Loop)为例

游戏的基本动作就是不断的进行:绘图和刷新(Refresh)画面。其中,onDraw()函数实践画图,将图形绘制于View的画布(Canvas)上,并显示出来;而invalidate()函数则启动画面的刷新,重新呼叫一次onDraw()函数。

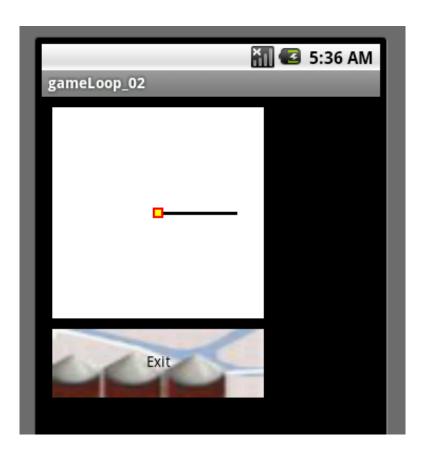


```
// myView.java
// . . . . . . .
public class myView extends View {
  private Paint paint= new Paint();
  private int line_x = 100, line_y = 100;
  myView(Context ctx) { super(ctx); }
  @Override protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
     super.onDraw(canvas);
     //----
     if (count > 12) count = 0;
     int x = (int) (75.0 * Math.cos(2*Math.PI * count/12.0));
     int y = (int) (75.0 * Math.sin(2*Math.PI * count/12.0));
     count++;
     //-----
```

```
canvas.drawColor(Color.WHITE);
paint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
paint.setStrokeWidth(3);
canvas.drawLine(line_x, line_y, line_x+x, line_y+y, paint);
paint.setStrokeWidth(2);
paint.setColor(Color.RED);
canvas.drawRect(line_x-5, line_y - 5, line_x+5, line_y + 5, paint);
paint.setColor(Color. YELLOW);
canvas.drawRect(line_x-3, line_y - 3, line_x+3, line_y + 3, paint);
try {
    Thread.sleep(1000);
}catch (InterruptedException ie) {}
invalidate();
```

```
// myActivity.java
// . . . . . .
public class myActivity extends Activity
                        implements OnClickListener {
   private myView mv = null;
   private Button ibtn;
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle icicle) {
     super.onCreate(icicle);
     public void show_layout_01(){
       LinearLayout layout = new LinearLayout(this);
       layout.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);
       mv = new myView(this);
       LinearLayout.LayoutParams param =
                new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(200, 200);
       param.topMargin = 10; param.leftMargin = 10;
       layout.addView(mv, param);
```

```
ibtn = new Button(this);
 ibtn.setOnClickListener(this);
 ibtn.setText("Exit");
 ibtn.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.gray);
 LinearLayout.LayoutParams param1 =
            new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(200, 65);
 param1.topMargin = 10; param1.leftMargin = 10;
 layout.addView(ibtn, param1);
 setContentView(layout);
public void onClick(View v) {
       finish();
```





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