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Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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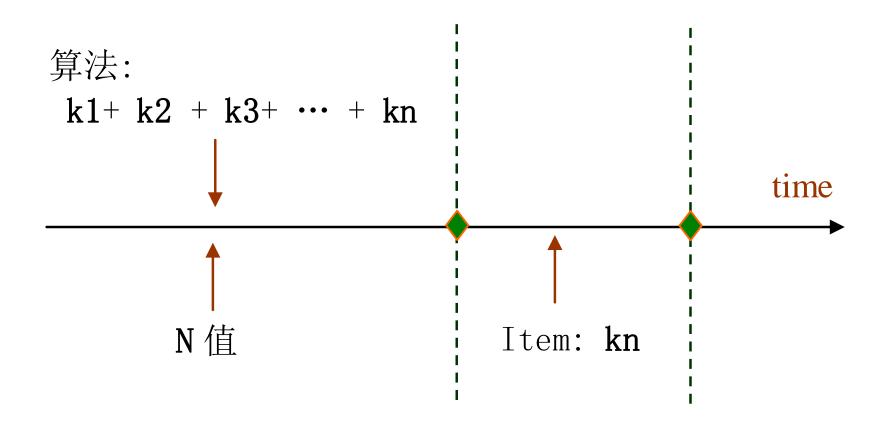
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A07_c

从架构到代码的演练(c)

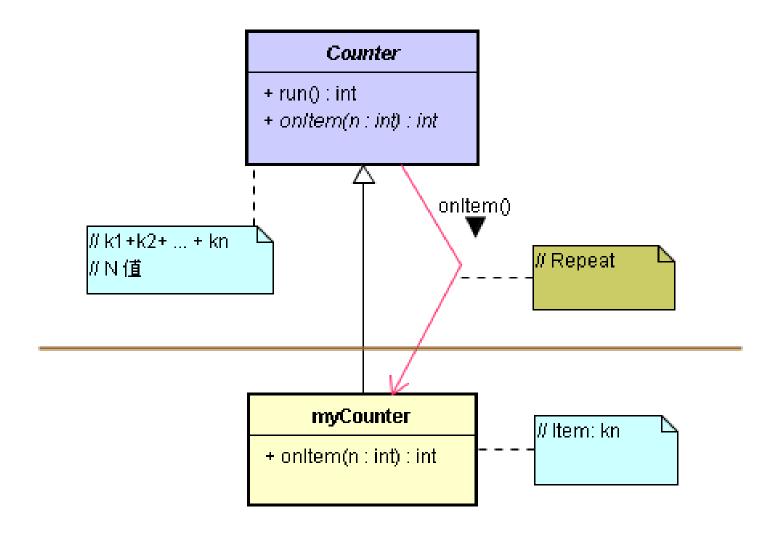
By 高煥堂

亲自演练: 题目(三)



- 现在可以试试先想想接口<I>设计:<E>必 须有个抽象函数,来反向调用到<T>。
- <E>可以重复调用该函数,总共调用N次, 每次回传一个Kn值,在由<E>把它们累加 起来。

- 当然,你也能设计一个新的接口函数,
 <E>只呼叫它一次,呼叫时把N值传递下去给子类别。由子类别回传N项数据,例如从数据库里读取N笔数据并回传给<E>。
- 反正,接口函数的制定权就掌控于你(架構師)的手中, <T>开发者会配合你的。

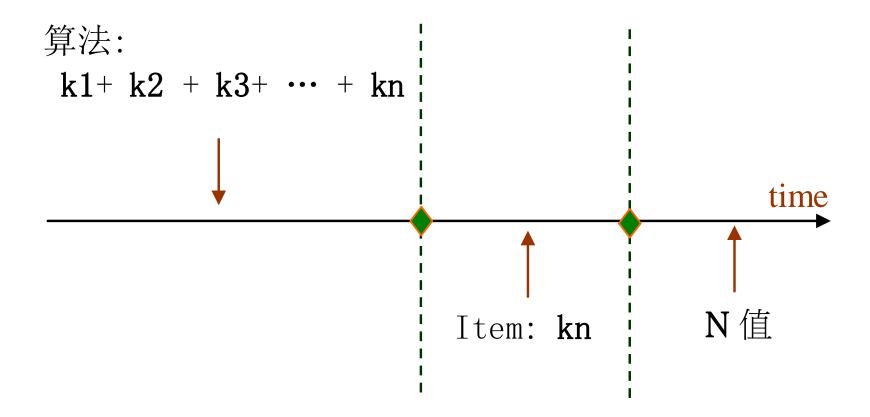


```
public abstract class Counter {
      public int run(){
                  int N = getCount();
                  int sum = 0;
                    for(int i=1; i<=N; i++) {
                      sum += onltem(i);
                    return sum;
      public int getCount() { return 6; }
      protected abstract int onltem(int k);
```

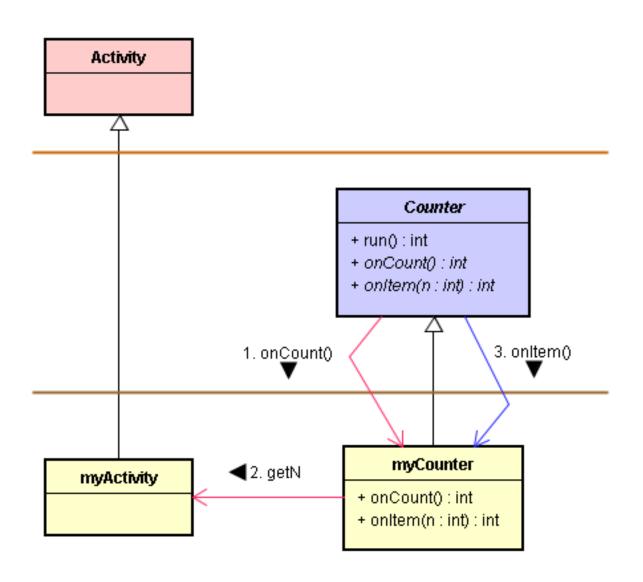
```
public class myCounter extends Counter{
    @Override protected int onltem(int k) {
        return bonus[k-1];
    }
    private int bonus[]
    = {100, 300, 100, 300, 100, 300 };
}
```

```
// myActivity.java
// 与上一题目相同
```

亲自演练:题目(四)



依据此图,你必须使用Activity来提供UI上的一个EditText窗口,让User在执行阶段才输入N值。由<E>主动去向Activity的EditText取得N值,然后重复调用<I>的函数,总共呼叫N次,每次回传一个Kn值,再由<E>把它们累加起来。于是,设计出类别架构图,如下:

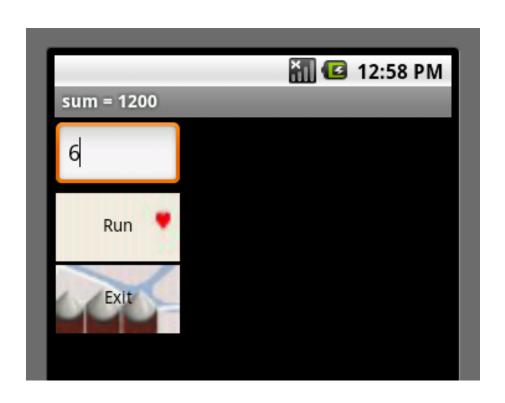


```
public abstract class Counter {
      public int run(){
                     int N = getCount();
                     int sum = 0;
                       for(int i=1; i<=N; i++) {
                         sum += onItem(i);
                       return sum;
             public int getCount() {
                     return onCount();
             protected abstract int onCount();
             protected abstract int onltem(int k);
```

```
public class myCounter extends Counter{
      private int bonus[] =
          {100, 300, 100, 300, 100, 300 };
      @Override
      protected int onltem(int k) {
             return bonus[k-1];
      @Override
      protected int onCount() {
               int n = myActivity.mN;
               if(n > 6) n = 6;
                   return n;
```

```
public class myActivity extends Activity implements OnClickListener {
          private Button btn, btn2;
          private EditText et;
          public static int mN;
          @Override
  public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    LinearLayout layout = new LinearLayout(this);
    layout.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);
    LinearLayout.LayoutParams param =
          new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(100, 55);
    param.leftMargin = 1; param.topMargin = 3;
    et = new EditText(this); et.setId(100);
    et.setOnClickListener(this);
    layout.addView(et, param);
    btn = new Button(this);
                             btn.setId(101);
                                              btn.setText("Run");
    btn.setOnClickListener(this);
    btn.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.heart);
    layout.addView(btn, param);
    btn2 = new Button(this); btn2.setId(102); btn2.setText("Exit");
    btn2.setOnClickListener(this);
    btn2.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.gray);
    layout.addView(btn2, param);
    setContentView(layout);
```

```
public void onClick(View v) {
        switch(v.getId()) {
        case 101:
             String ss = et.getText().toString();
                   mN = Integer.parseInt(ss);
           Counter counter = new myCounter();
           int sum = counter.run();
           setTitle("sum = " + String.valueOf(sum));
               break;
             case 102:
                   finish();
                                break;
      }}}
```

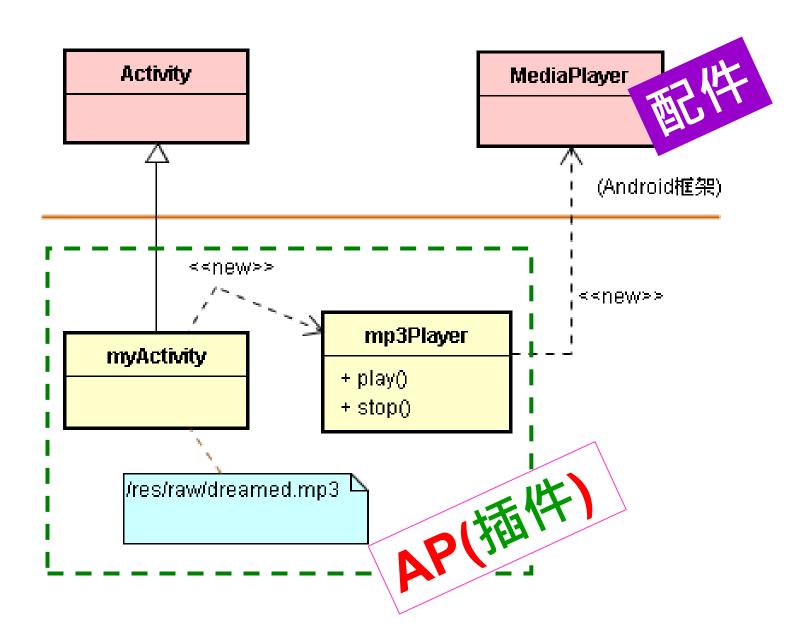


8、结语

應用程序(AP)也是 應用程序(AP)也是 種插件

• 框架(或架构)设计的关键任务就是接口 (Interface)设计,这项接口是框架<E> 与插件<T>之间的接口,这就是所谓的:框架API。

架构师的工作就是聚焦于这件最为关键的事情上,这样子让AP开发工作就显得很轻松了,只要专注于厘清买主知识的内涵,把它分析出来写入<T>里就行了。最后,将相关的<T>组合起来,就成为应用程序(简称AP或App)了。



Thanks...



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