MICROOH 麦可网

Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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http://www.microoh.com

A04

简介EIT造形

By 高煥堂

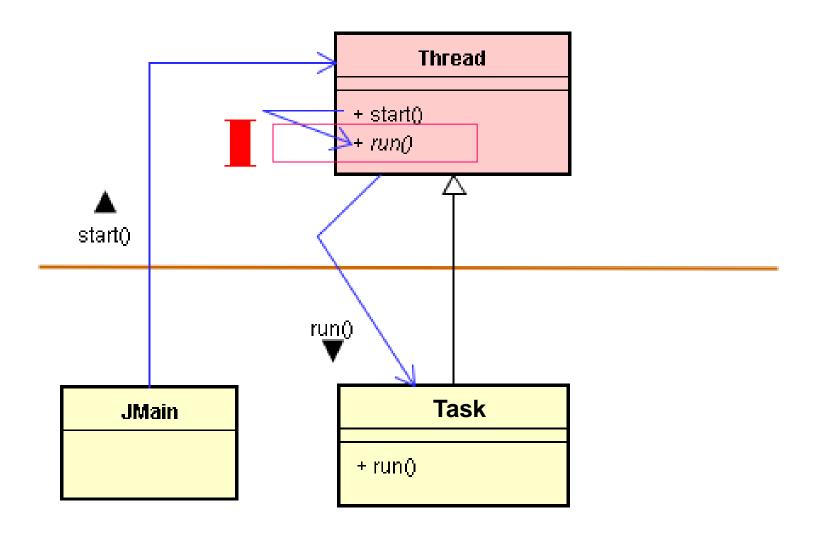
内容

- 1. 复习 < 基类/子类 > 的 扩充(extends)结构
- 2. 从 < 基类/子类 > 结构到EIT造形
- 3. EIT造形的基本形与变形

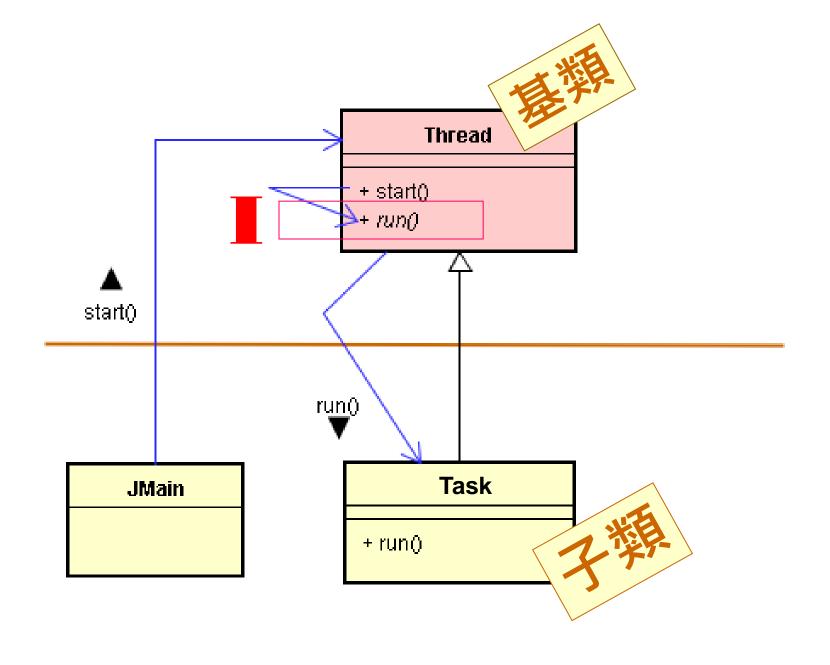
1、复习<基类/子类>的 扩充(extends)结构

典型的<基类/子类>代码结构

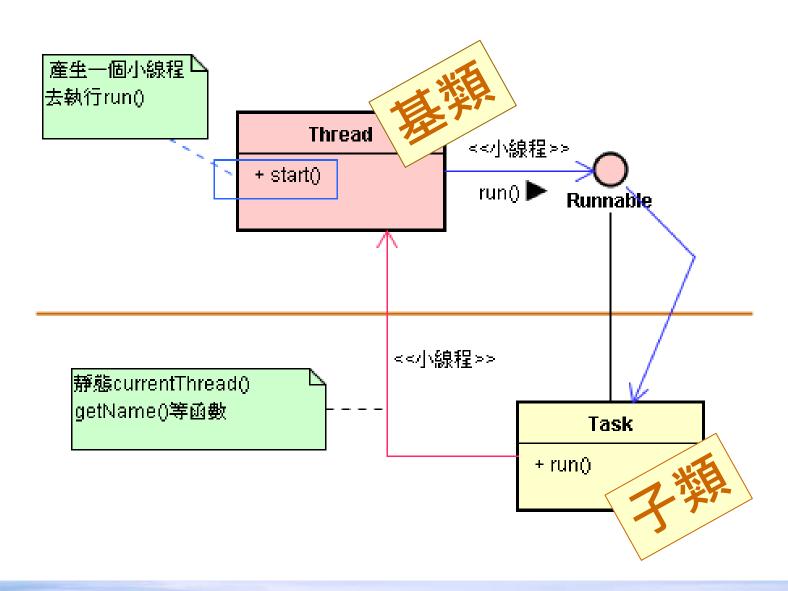
```
class Task extends Thread {
 public void run() {
           int sum = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i \le 100; i++)
                sum += i;
           System.out.println("Result: " + sum);
```



```
public class JMain {
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Thread t = new Task();
    t.start();
    System.out.println("Waiting...");
```



<基类/子类>代码结构的变形



于此图里, Thread基类会先诞生一个小线程, 然后该小线程透过Runnable接口, 呼叫(或执行)了Task类别的run()函数。

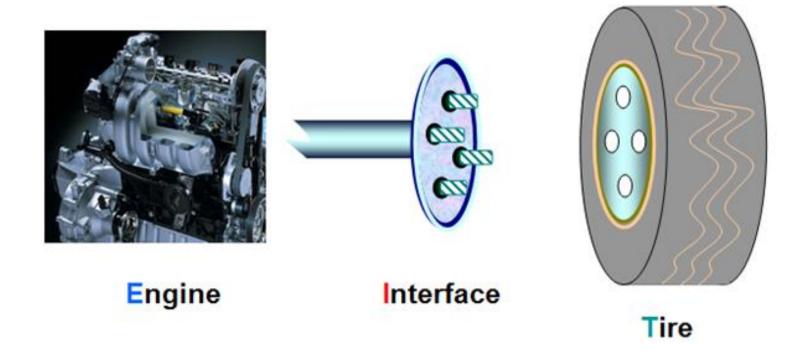
```
class Task implements Runnable {
 public void run() {
     int sum = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i \le 100; i++)
          sum += i;
     System.out.println("Result: " + sum);
```

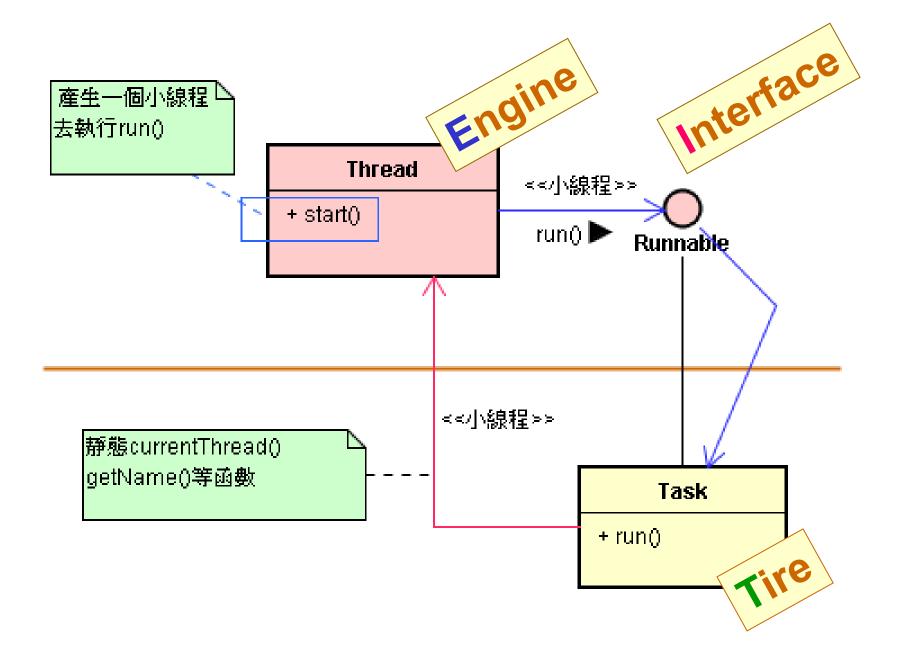
```
public class JMain {
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Thread t = new Thread(new Task());
    t.start();
    System.out.println("Waiting...");
```

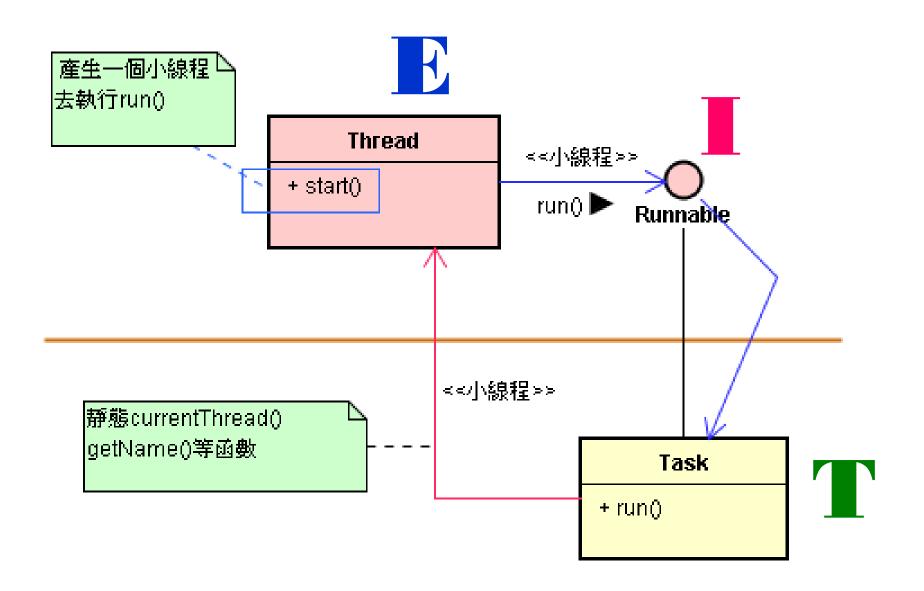
2、从<基类/子类>结构 到EIT造形

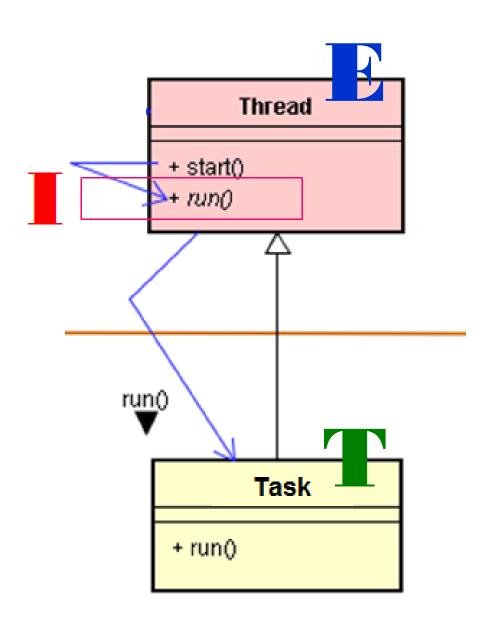
◎以汽车来做比喻



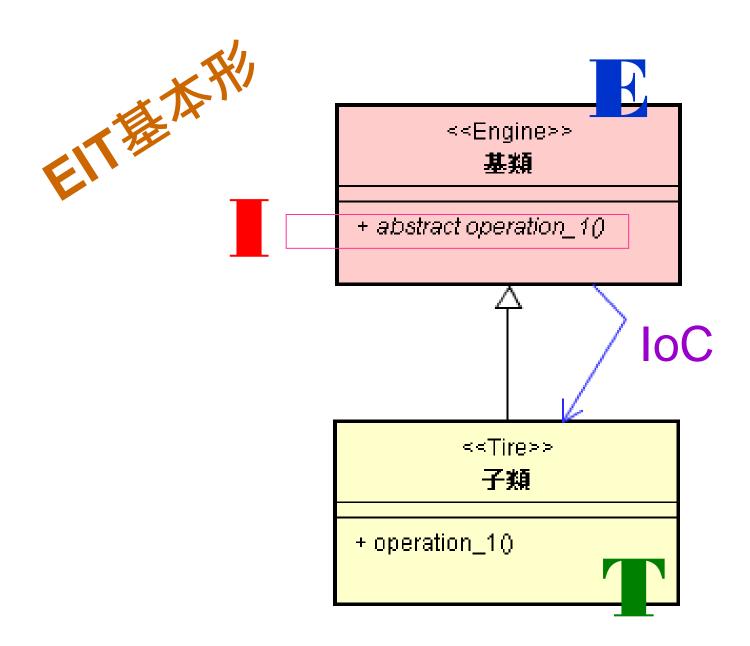




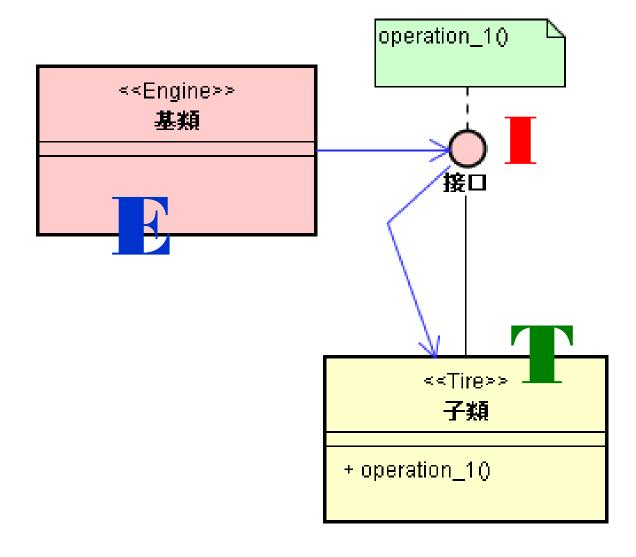




3、EIT造形的基本形 与变形



EITZER







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