

MICROOH 麦可网

# Android-从程序员到架构师之路

出品人：Sundy

讲师：高焕堂（台湾）

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A08\_g

# 简介设计模式(g)

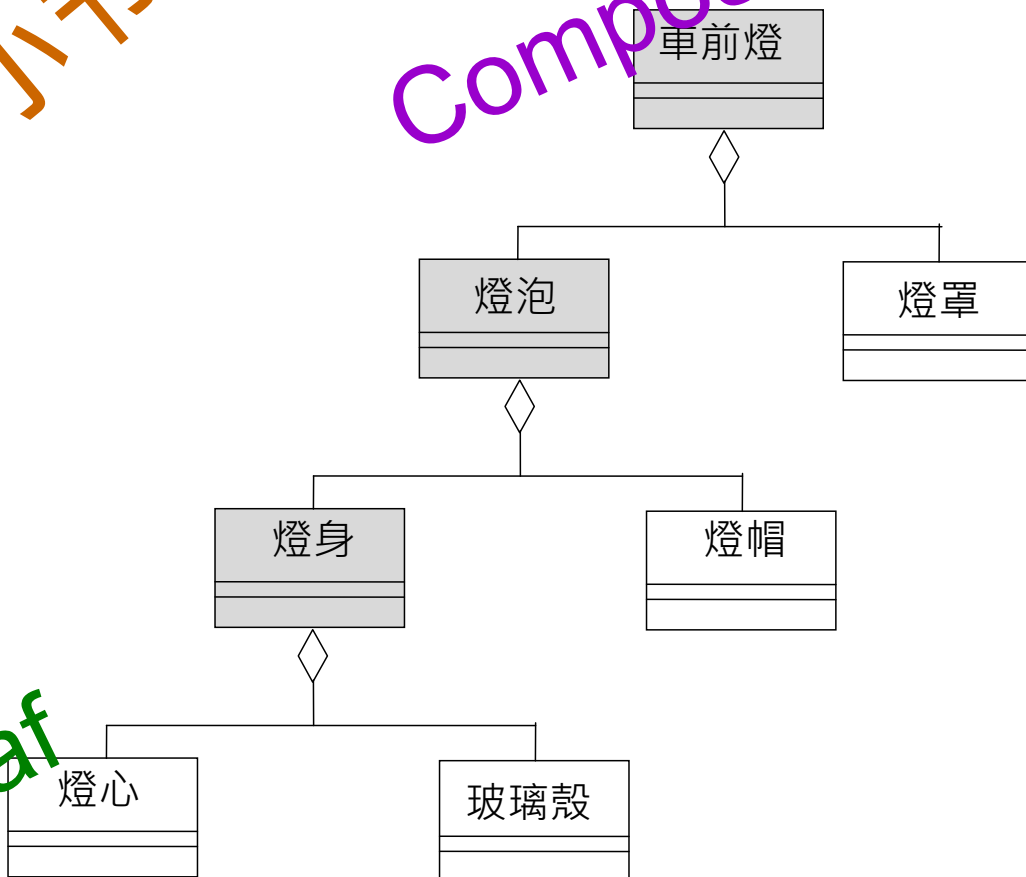
By 高煥堂

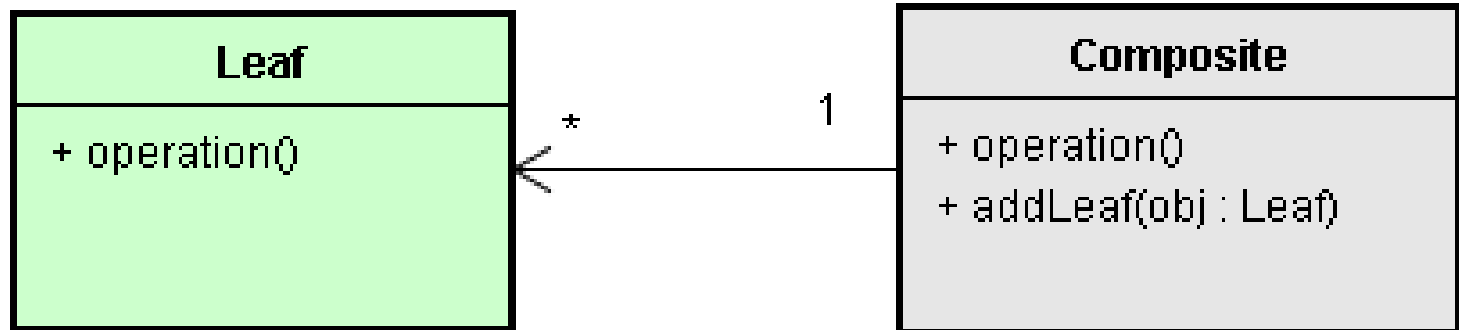
## 12、范例：Android + Composite模式

衔接上一小节

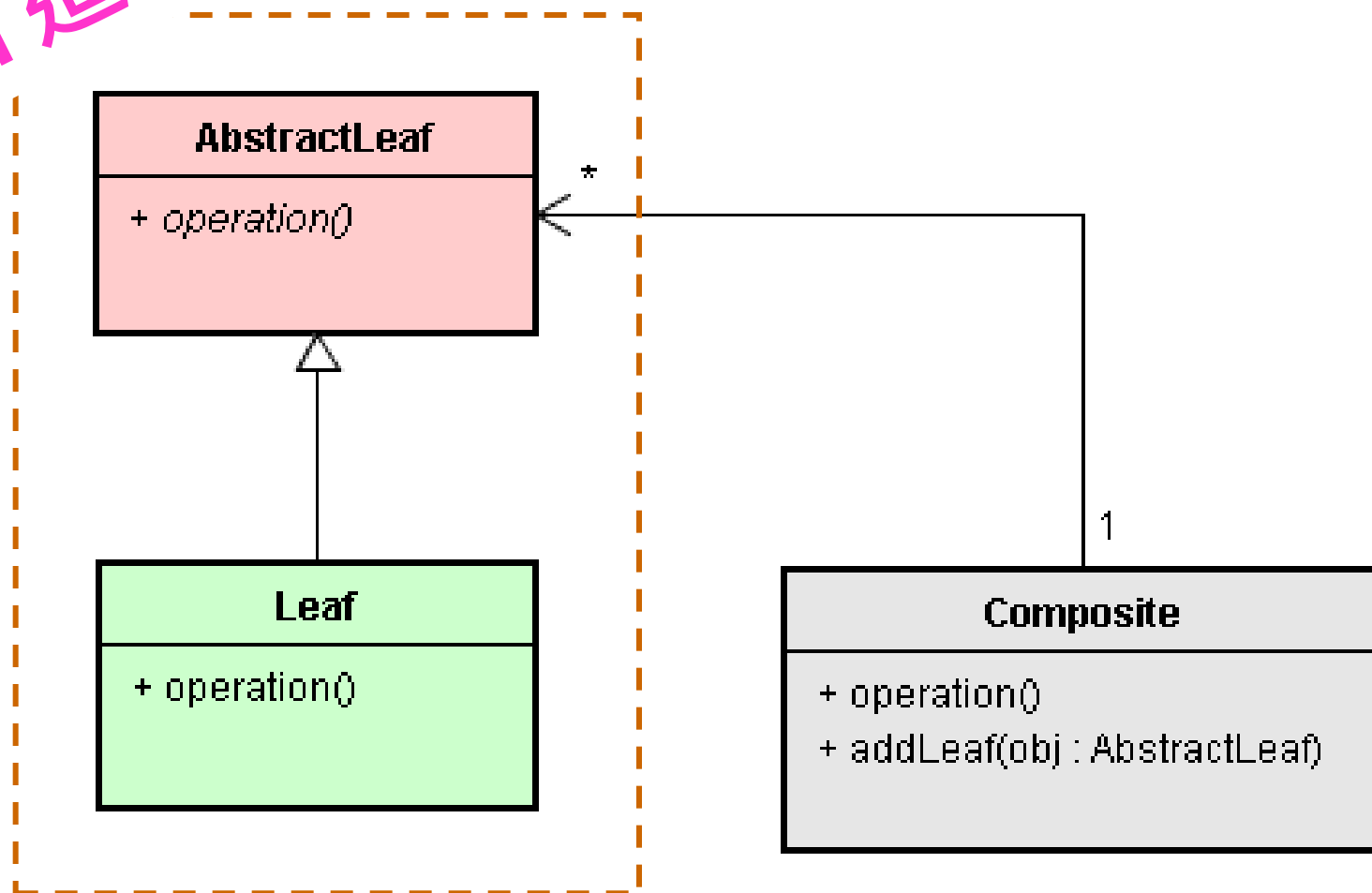
Composite

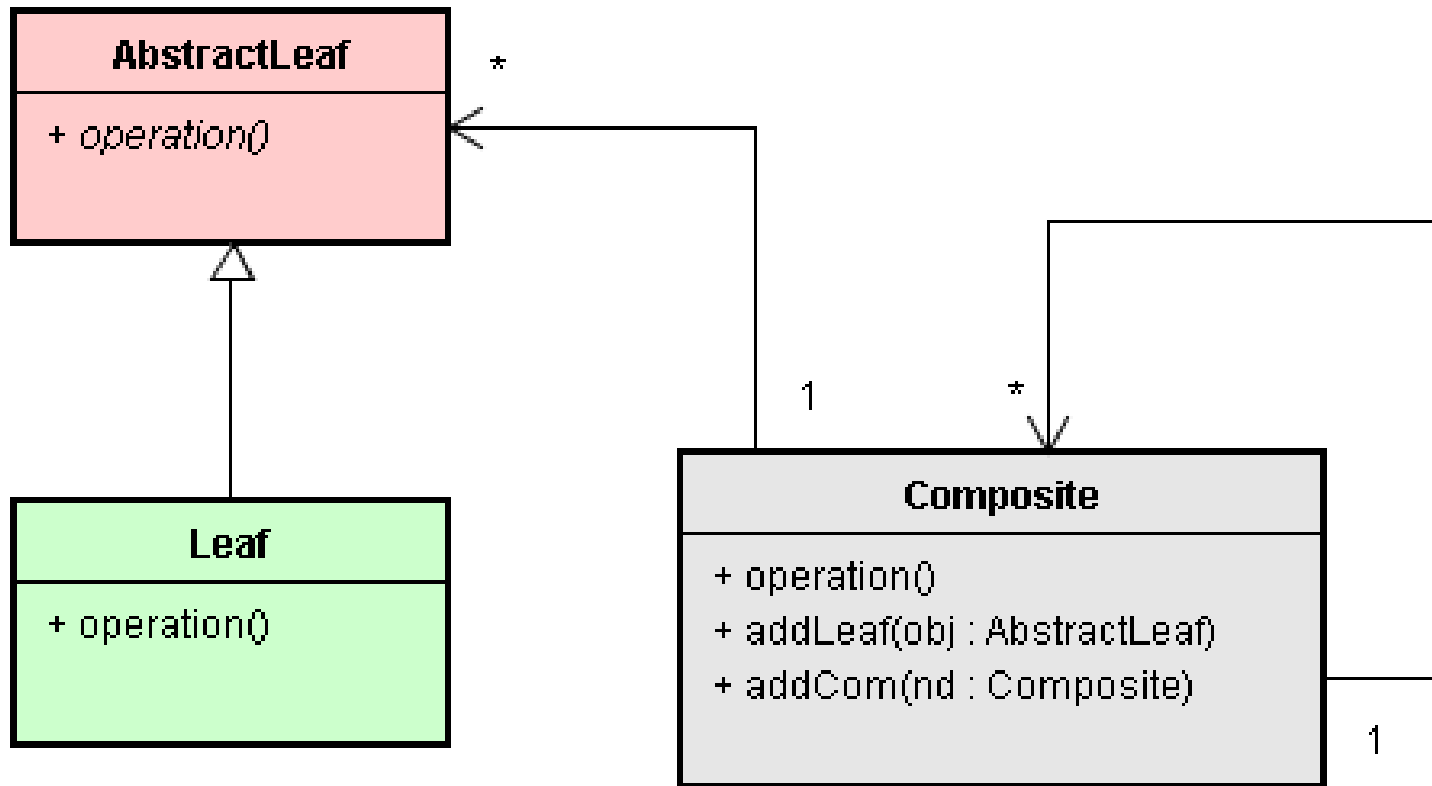
Leaf



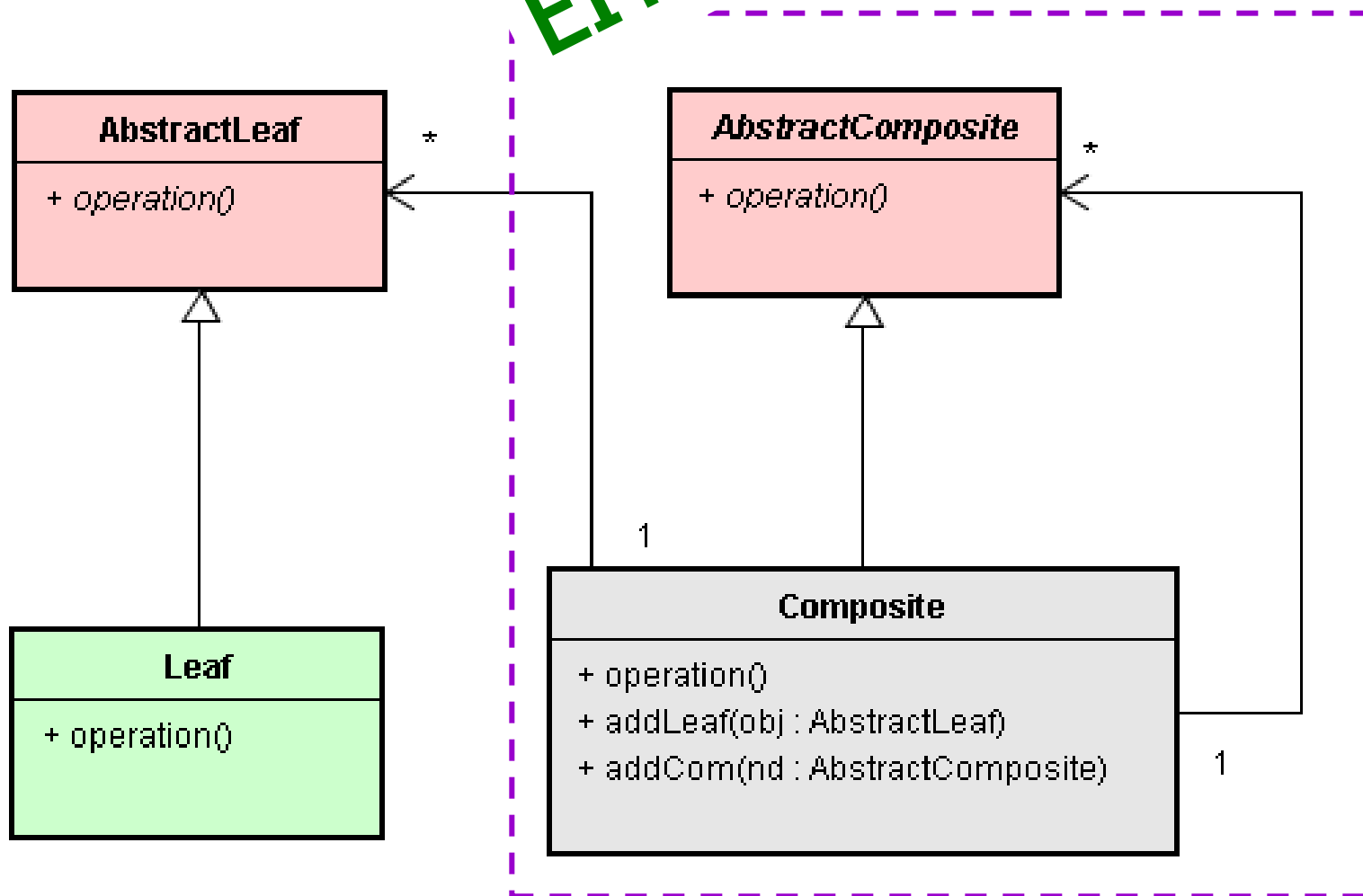


# EIT 造形

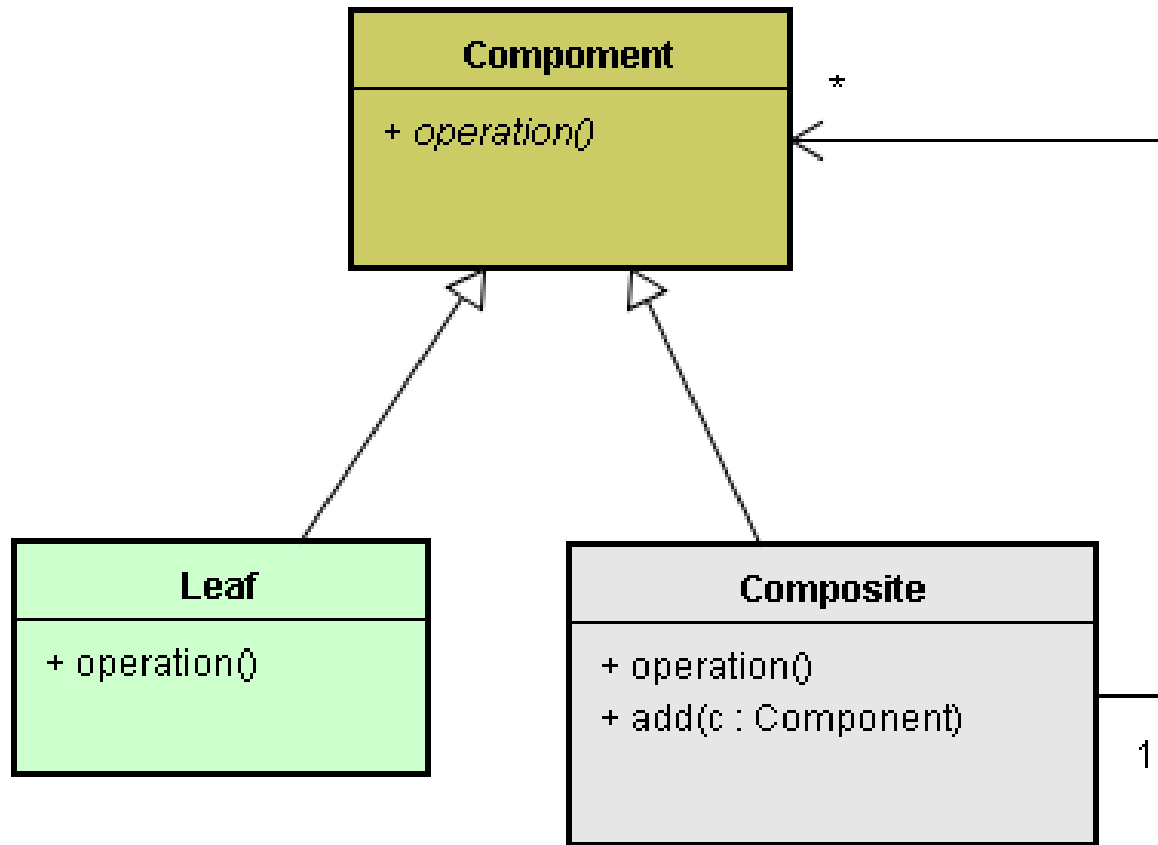




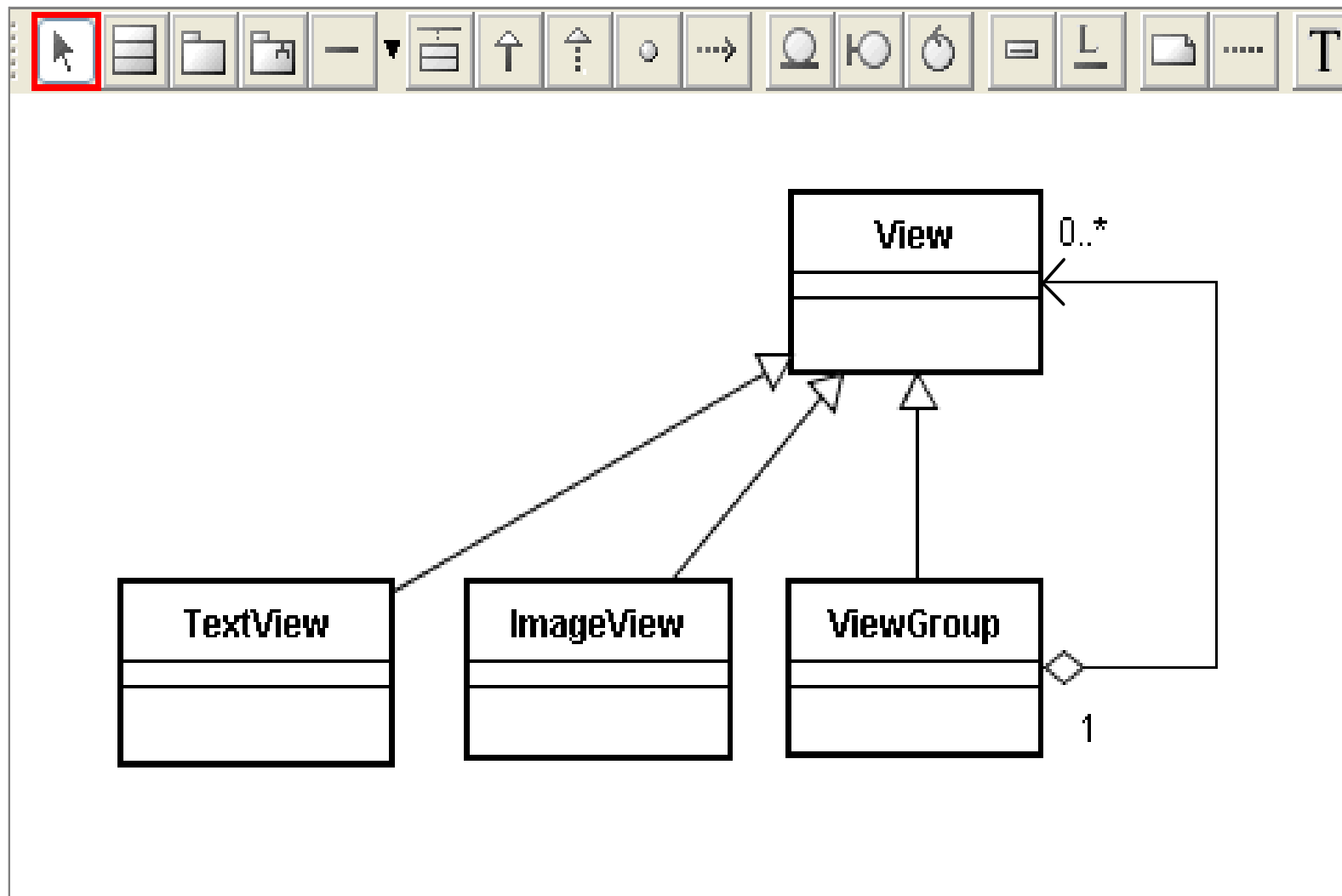
# EIT造形



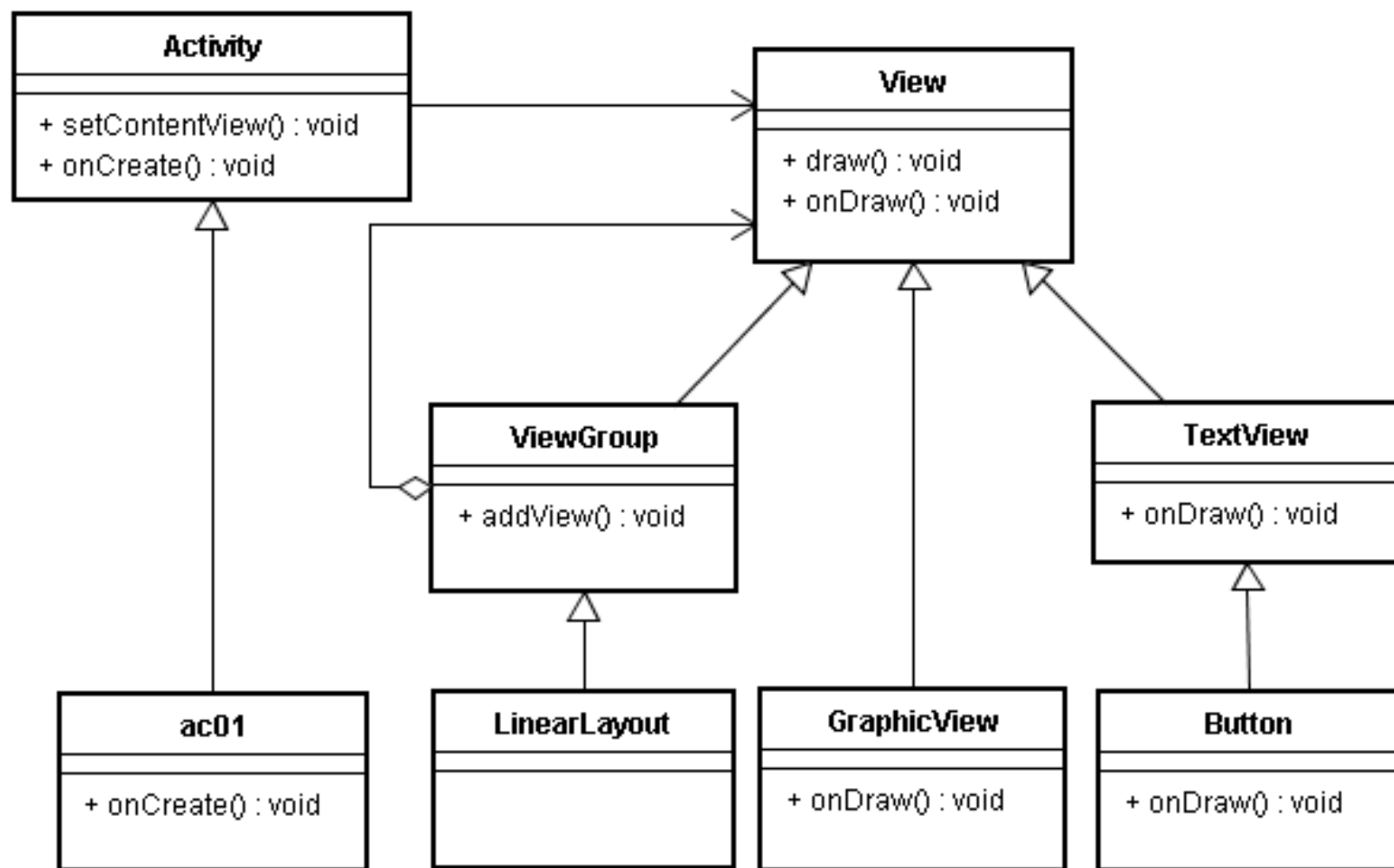
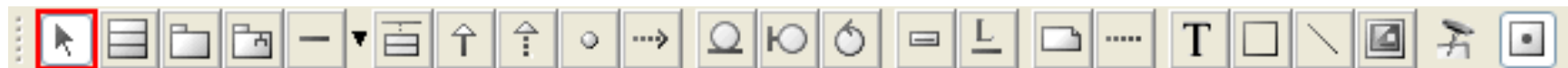




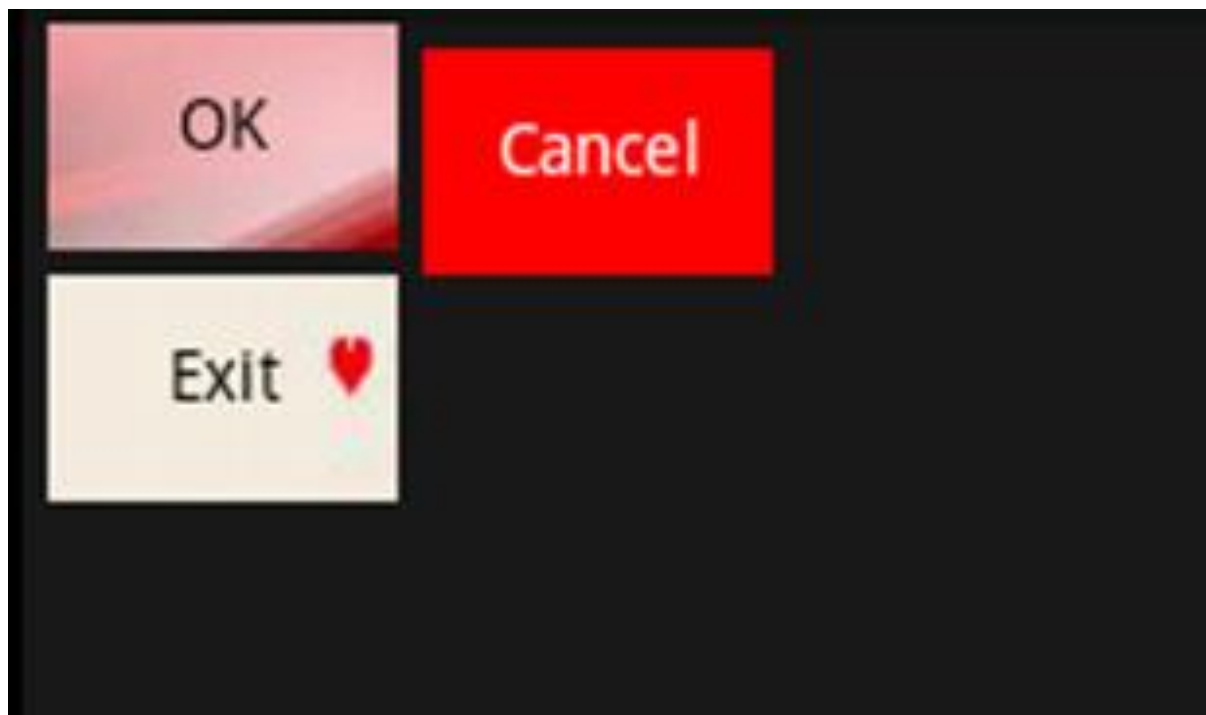
# View体系含有一个Composite模式：



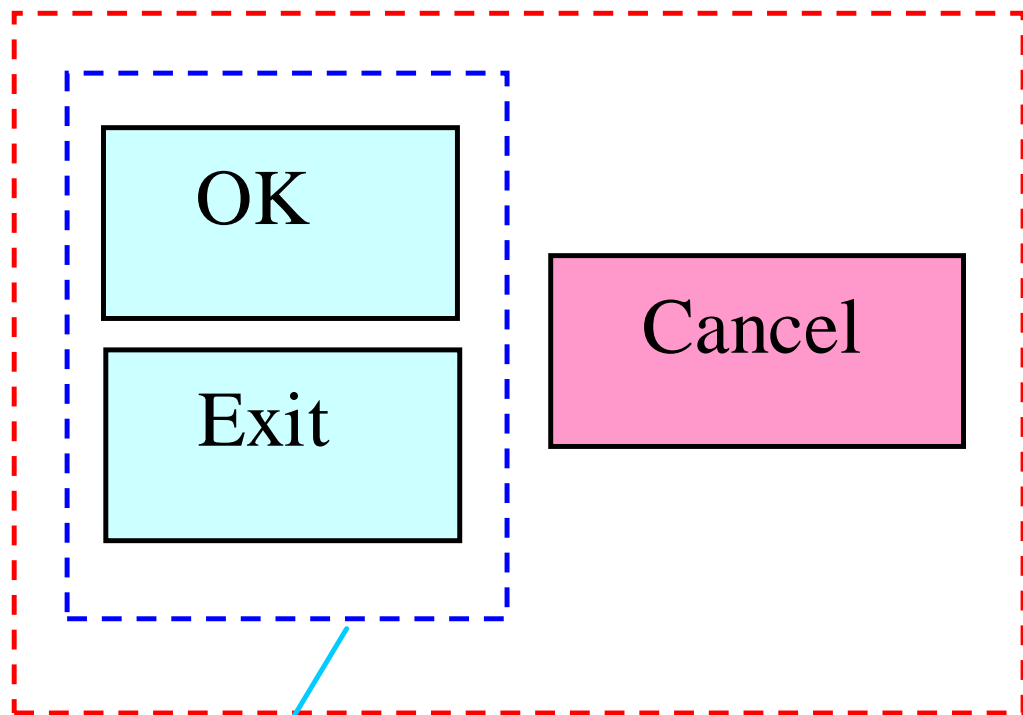
- 在Android平台里，像Button或ImageButton等屏幕控件皆通称为View。
- 多个View能组合在一起，就会各种排列方式，即称为「布局」(Layout)。
- 这Layout类别就是从ViewGroup父类别衍生出来的。



- 最基本的布局方式有二，就是：垂直和水平排列。
- 例如，画面里有三个按钮：

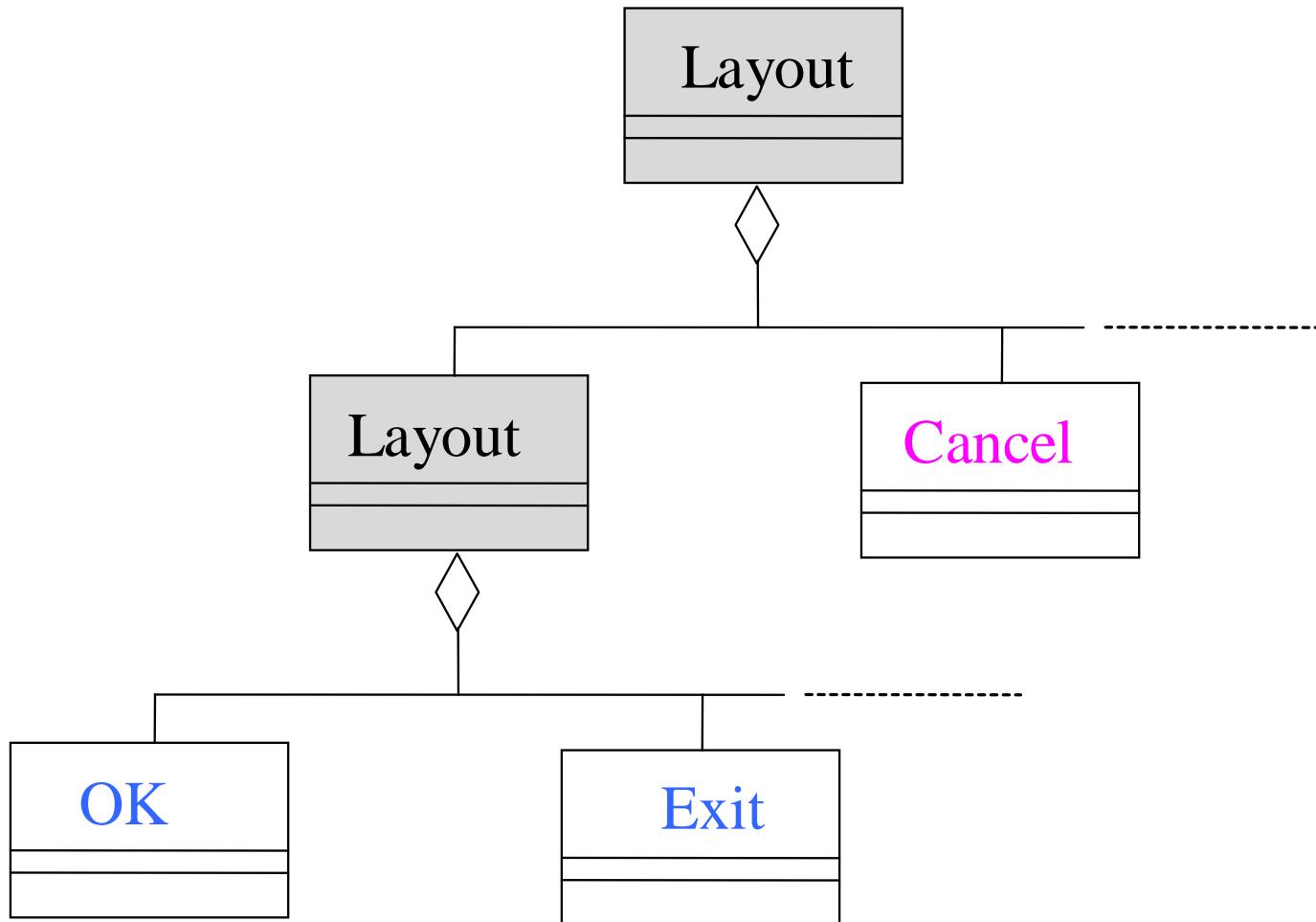


- 其中，把OK和Exit两个按钮看成一组，构成一组垂直型的布局，称为垂直LinearLayout。
- 然后，把这个垂直LinearLayout与Cancel按钮看成一组，构成一组水平型的布局，称为水平LinearLayout。

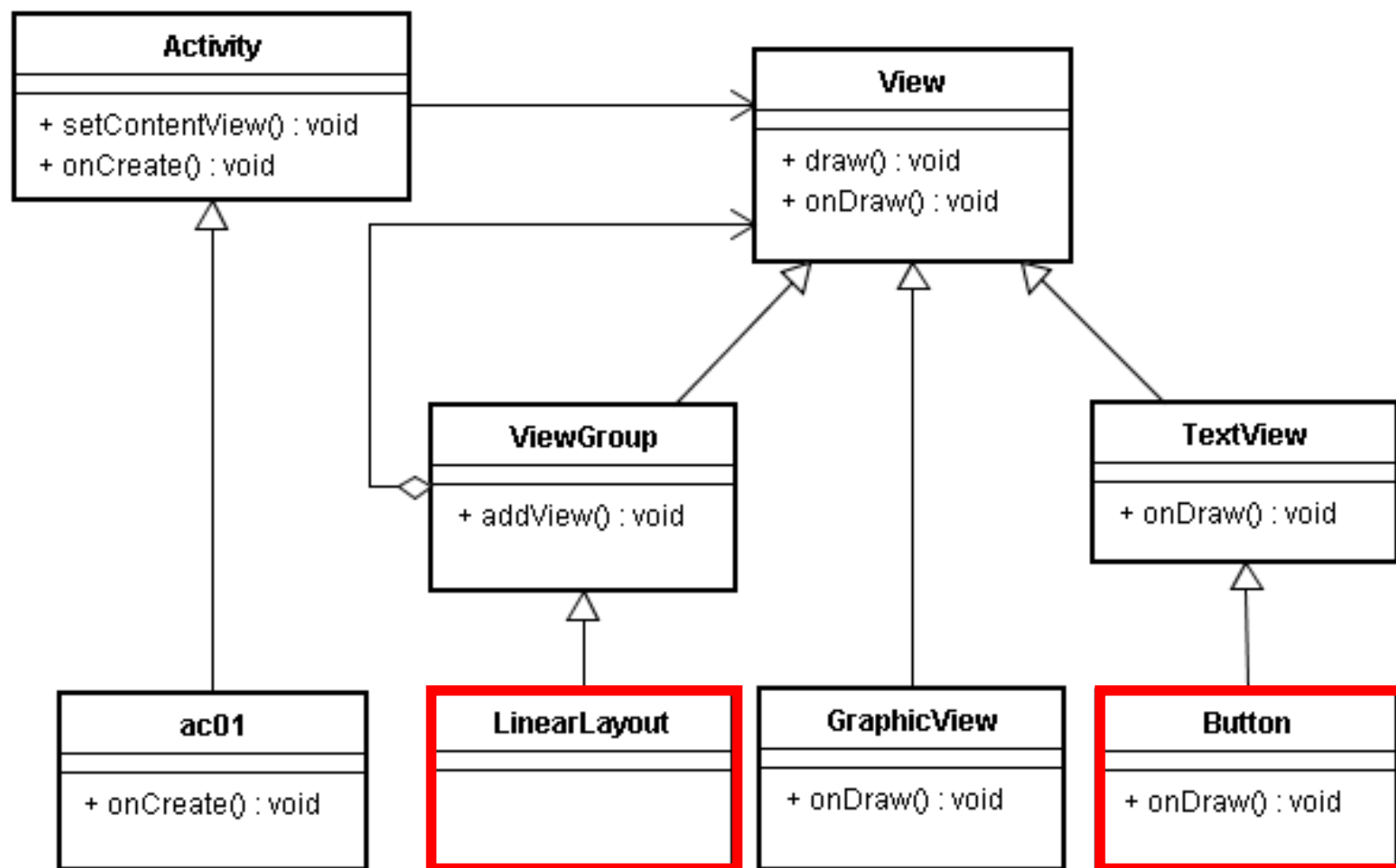
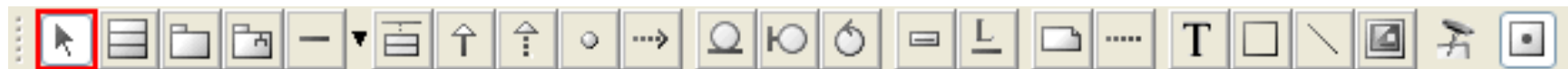


垂直 *layout*

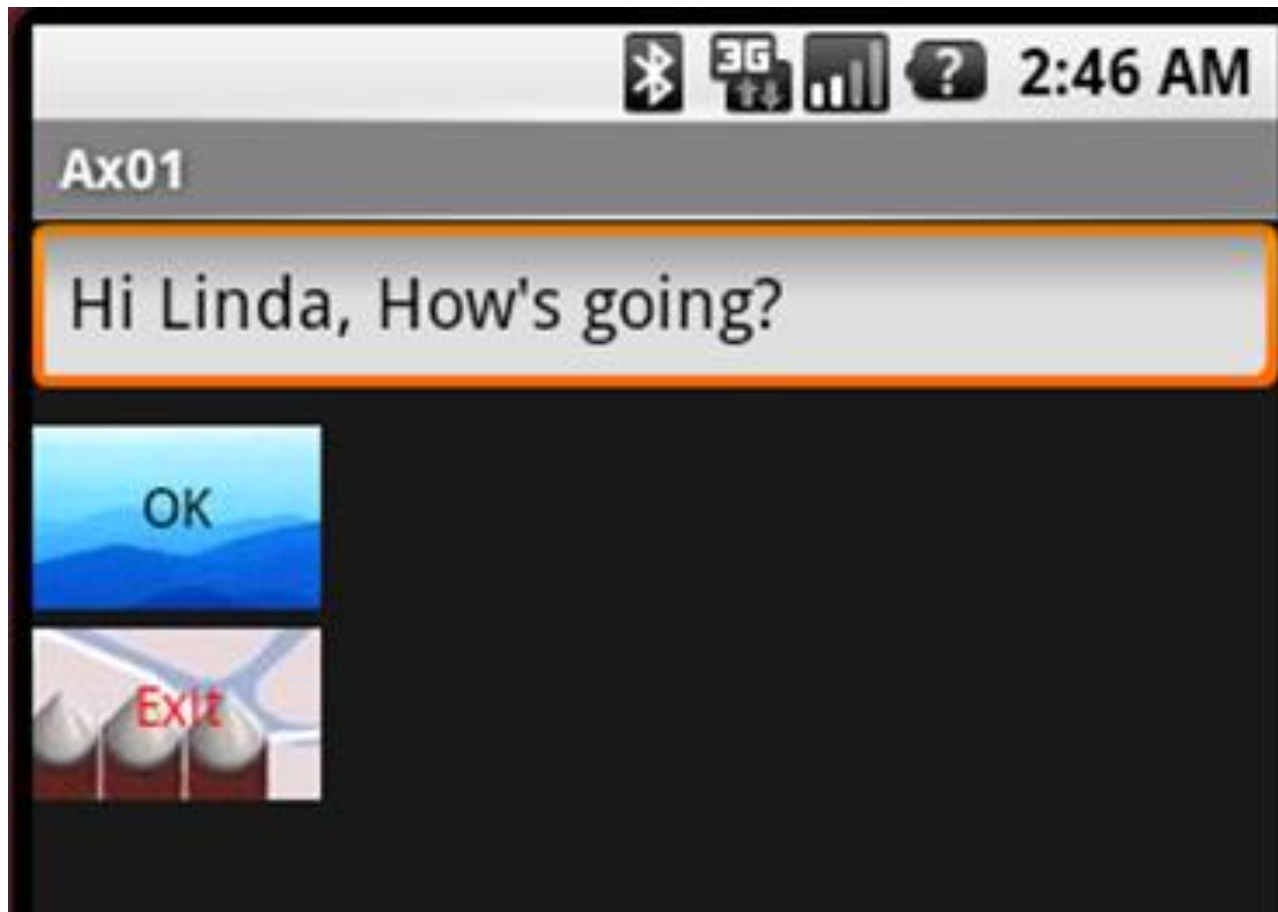
水平 *layout*







# 范例之一



```
// Axc01.java
```

```
// .....
```

```
public class Ax01 extends Activity implements OnClickListener {  
    private final int WC =  
        LinearLayout.LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT;  
    private final int FP = LinearLayout.LayoutParams.FILL_PARENT;  
    private Button btn, btn2;  
    private EditText et;
```

```
    @Override public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        LinearLayout layout = new LinearLayout(this);  
        layout.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);  
        et = new EditText(this);  
        LinearLayout.LayoutParams param =  
            new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(FP, WC);  
        layout.addView(et, param);
```

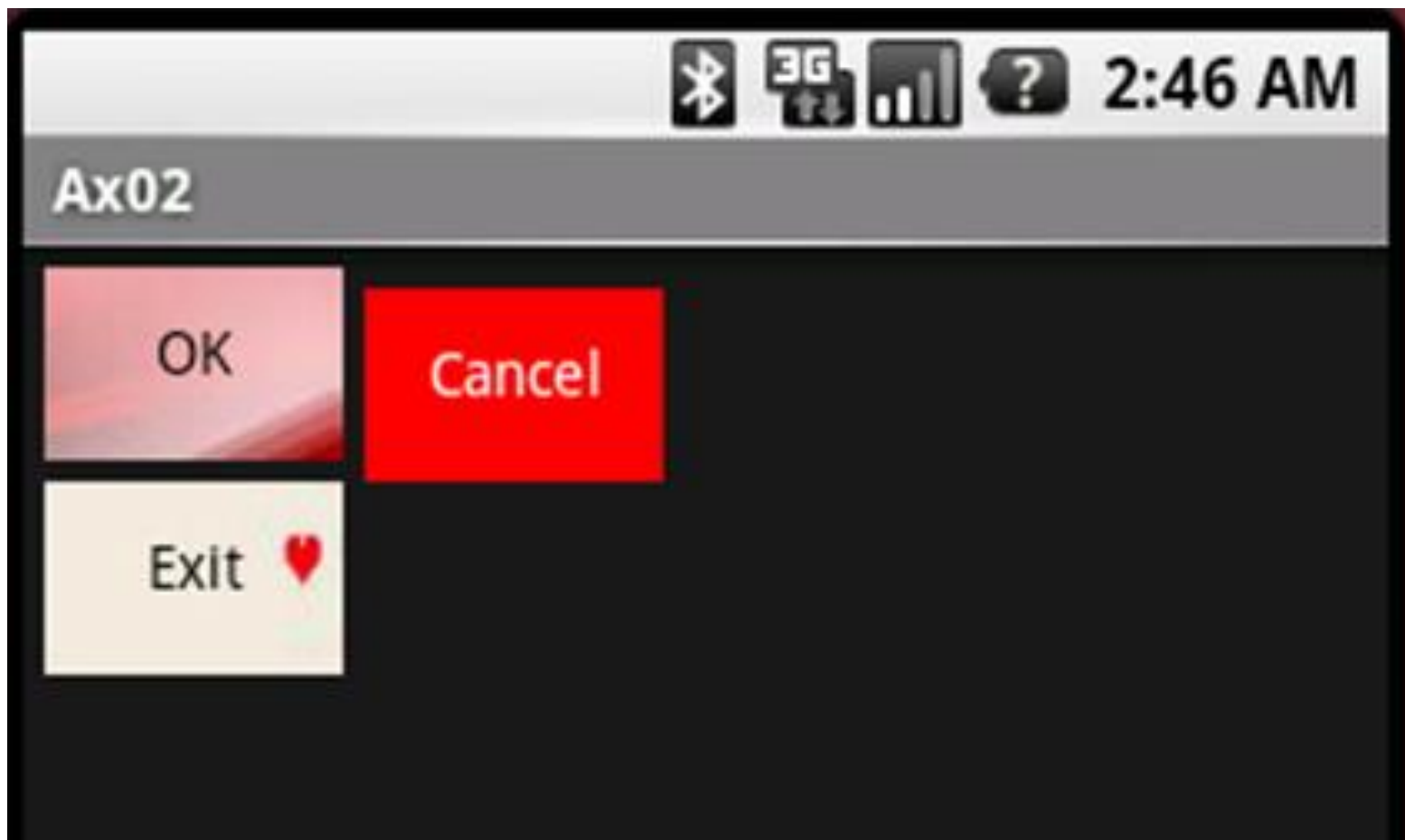
```
btn = new Button(this); btn.setText("OK");  
LinearLayout.LayoutParams param2 =  
    new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(WC, WC);  
param2.topMargin = 5;  
btn.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.ok_blue);  
btn.setOnClickListener(this);  
layout.addView(btn, param2);
```

```
btn2 = new Button(this);  
btn2.setTextColor(Color.RED); btn2.setText("Exit");  
btn2.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.exit_gray);  
btn2.setOnClickListener(this);  
layout.addView(btn2, param2);  
setContentView(layout);
```

```
}
```

```
public void onClick(View v) {  
    if(v == btn)  
        setTitle(et.getText());  
    else if(v == btn2)  
        finish();  
}  
}
```

## 范例之二



```
// Ax02.java
```

```
// .....
```

```
public class Ax02 extends Activity {  
    private final int WC =  
        LinearLayout.LayoutParams.WRAP_CONTENT;  
  
    @Override public void onCreate(Bundle icle) {  
        super.onCreate(icle);  
        LinearLayout layout = new LinearLayout(this);  
        layout.setOrientation(LinearLayout.VERTICAL);  
        LinearLayout.LayoutParams param =  
            new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(70, 45);  
        param.topMargin = 5;  
  
        Button btn = new Button(this);  
        btn.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.ok);  
        btn.setText("OK");  btn.setOnClickListener(listener);  
        layout.addView(btn, param);  
    }  
}
```

```
Button btn2 = new Button(this);  
btn2.setBackgroundResource(R.drawable.heart);  
btn2.setText("Exit"); btn2.setOnClickListener(listener2);  
layout.addView(btn2, param);
```

```
LinearLayout out_layout = new LinearLayout(this);  
out_layout.setOrientation(LinearLayout.HORIZONTAL);  
LinearLayout.LayoutParams out_param =  
    new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(WC, WC);  
out_layout.addView(layout, out_param);
```

```
Button btn3 = new Button(this);  
btn3.setText("Cancel"); btn3.setTextColor(Color.WHITE);  
btn3.setBackgroundColor(Color.RED);  
btn3.setOnClickListener(listener3);  
param.leftMargin = 5;  
out_layout.addView(btn3, param);  
setContentView(out_layout);
```

```
}
```



```
OnClickListener listener = new OnClickListener(){  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        setTitle("this is OK button");  
    }  
};  
OnClickListener listener2 = new OnClickListener() {  
    public void onClick(View v) { finish(); }  
};  
OnClickListener listener3 = new OnClickListener(){  
    public void onClick(View v){ setTitle("this is Cancel button"); }  
};  
}
```

# Thanks...



高煥堂