天气预报APP实战

https://tianqiapi.com/index



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建议使用工作邮箱注册,请填写正确的邮箱地址 (本站不考虑手机号注册,可能会涉及公司账号交接问题)		



https://v0.yiketiangi.com/api? unescape=1 &version=v62&appid=xxx&appsecret=xxx&city=北京

https://v0.yiketianqi.com/api? unescape=1 &version=v62&appid=xxx&appsecret=xxx&cityid=101010100

v1.1 版本 获取天气预报信息

1. 获取天气预报信息

Step1:在AndroidManifest.xml中,打开查看网络状态权限。

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE" />
```

1. 获取天气预报信息

Step2:使用HttpUrlConnection,获取Url网页上的数据

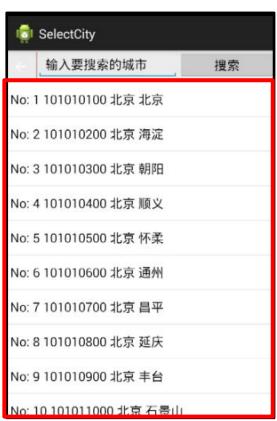
```
void queryWeatherData(String cityId) {
     final String address =
     "http://v0.yiketianqi.com/api?unescape=1&version=v62&appid=xxx&appsecret=yyyy&cityid="
           + cityId;
     Log.d("Weather", address);
     TextView city weather = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.city weather);
     HttpURLConnection con = null;
     try {
           URL url = new URL(address);
           con = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
           con.setRequestMethod("GET");
           con.setConnectTimeout(8000);
           con.setReadTimeout(8000);
           InputStream in = con.getInputStream();
           BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in));
           StringBuilder response = new StringBuilder();
           String str;
           while ((str = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                      response.append(str);
           Log.d("Weather", str);
           city weather.setText(str);
     } catch (Exception e) {
           Log.d("Weather", e.getMessage());
           city weather.setText(e.getMessage());
```

v1.2 版本

增加功能: 通过界面选择城市

2. 通过界面选择城市

Step1: 新建SelectCity页面,初始化listView控件



ListView控件

private ArrayAdapter<String> adapter; private ArrayList<String> mArrayList; 在onCreate中绑定适配器 mArrayList= new ArrayList<String>(); mArrayList.add("No:1 101010100 北京 北京"); mArrayList.add("No:2 101010200 北京海淀"); mArrayList.add("No:3 101010300 北京 朝阳"); mArrayList.add("No:4 101010400 北京 顺义"); mArrayList.add("No:5 101010500 北京 怀柔"); mArrayList.add("No:6 101010600 北京 通州"); mArrayList.add("No:7 101010700 北京 昌平"); mArrayList.add("No:8 101010800 北京 延庆"); mArrayList.add("No:9 101010900 北京 丰台"); mArrayList.add("No:10 101011100 北京 石景山"); adapter = new ArrayAdapter<String> (SelectCity.this,android.R.layout.simple list item 1,mArrayList); mList.setAdapter(adapter);

v1.3 版本

增加功能: 多线程运行

3. 在线程里获取天气预报信息

Step1:使用HttpUrlConnection,获取Url网页上的数据

```
private void queryWeatherCode(String cityName) {
      Integer cityId = mapCityInfo.get(cityName);
      final String address = "http://v0.yiketianqi.com/api?unescape=1&version=v62&appid=xxx&appsecret=yyyy&cityid="+ cityId;
      Log.d("Weather", address);
      try {
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {
            Log.d("Weather", "run...");
            TextView city weather = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.city weather);
            HttpURLConnection con = null;
                                                                           匿名内部类实现Runnable接口
            try {
                   URL url = new URL(address);
                   con = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
                   con.setRequestMethod("GET");con.setConnectTimeout(8000);con.setReadTimeout(8000);
                   InputStream in = con.getInputStream();
                   BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(in));
                   StringBuilder response = new StringBuilder();
                   String str;
                   while ((str = reader.readLine()) != null) {response.append(str);}
                   Log.d("Weather", str);
                   city weather.setText(str);
            } catch (Exception e) {
                   Log.d("Weather", e.getMessage());
            }).start();
      catch (Exception e) {String responseStr = e.getMessage();Log.d("Weather", responseStr);}
```

v1.4 版本

增加功能: 线程安全的修改界面

· 后台和UI分开

✓主线程 (Main Thread)

——主要负责处理与UI相关的事件,如:用户的按键事件,用户接触屏幕的事件以及屏幕绘图事件,并把相关的事件分发到对应的组件进行处理。所以主线程通常又被叫做UI线程。

✓子线程

——负责除UI之外较费时的操作,如从网络上下载数据,或者 访问数据库

运行在主线程里的任何方法都尽可能少做事情。

可能会产生阻塞的工作不要放在主线程中。

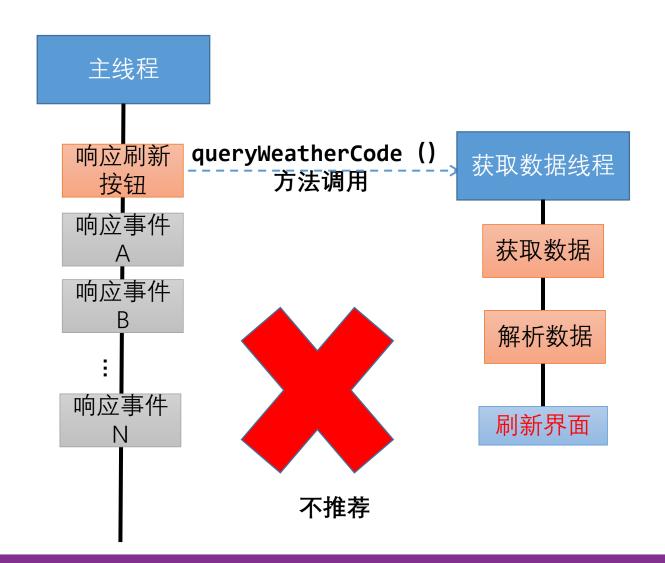
只有UI线程才能直接操作UI控件。



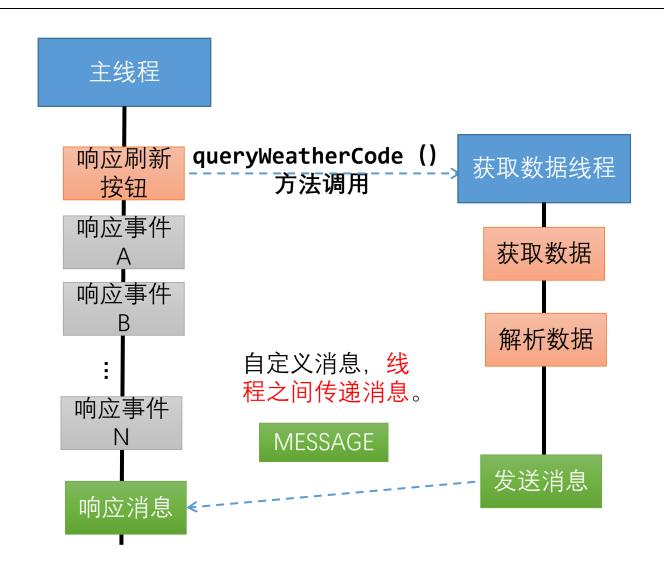
• 主线程

```
@Override
public void onClick(View view) {
    if (view.getId() == R.id.title_update_btn){
         if (NetUtil.getNetworkState(this) != NetUtil.NETWORN_NONE) {
                Log.d("myWeather", "网络OK"):
                queryWeatherCode(cityCode);
         }else
                Log.d("myWeather", "网络挂了");
                Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "网络挂了!", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
```











Step1:改造queryWeatherCode函数,发送消息

```
todayWeather=parseXML(responseStr);
if(todayWeather!=null)
{
    Log.d("myWeather",todayWeather.toString());
    Message msg=new Message();
    msg.what=UPDATE_TODAY_WEATHER;
    msg.obj=todayWeather;
    mHandler.sendMessage(msg);

    /*city_name_Tv.setText(todayWeather.getCity()+"天气");
    cityTv.setText(todayWeather.getUpdatetime()+ "发布");

    timeTv.setText(todayWeather.getUpdatetime()+ "发布");
```



Step2: 主线程(MainActivity类)添加消息处理函数。

```
private Handler mHandler = new Handler() {
      public void handleMessage(android.os.Message msg) {
          switch (msg.what) {
             case UPDATE TODAY WEATHER:
                 updateTodayWeather((TodayWeather) msg.obj);
                 break;
             default:
                 break;
  };
Step3: 主线程在updateTodayWeather刷新界面。
   void updateTodayWeather(TodayWeather){
       city_name_Tv.setText(todayWeather.getCity()+"天气");
       cityTv.setText(todayWeather.getCity());
       timeTv.setText(todayWeather.getUpdatetime()+ "发布");
       humidityTv.setText("湿度: "+todayWeather.getShidu());
```

v1.5 版本

增加功能: 调用json包,解析数据

5. 解析天气预报信息

```
public void updateWeather(TodayWeather obj) {
TextView city weather = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.city weather);
try {
    // 定义Map集合,存储解析json字符串中各个字段的值
    Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
    // a. 构建JSONObject对象
    JSONObject jsonObject = new JSONObject(obj.toString());
    Iterator<String> keys = jsonObject.keys();
    String value = "";
    while (keys.hasNext()) {
         String key = keys.next();
         value += key + "=" + jsonObject.getString(key) + "\n";
    city weather.setText(value);
    } catch (Exception e) {
         city weather.setText(e.getMessage());
```

v1.6 版本 根据天气预报结果,更新画面

6. 根据天气预报结果,更新画面



