

# 中山大学数据科学与计算机学院本科生实验报告

## ( 2017 年秋季学期 )

课程名称：移动应用开发

任课教师：刘宁

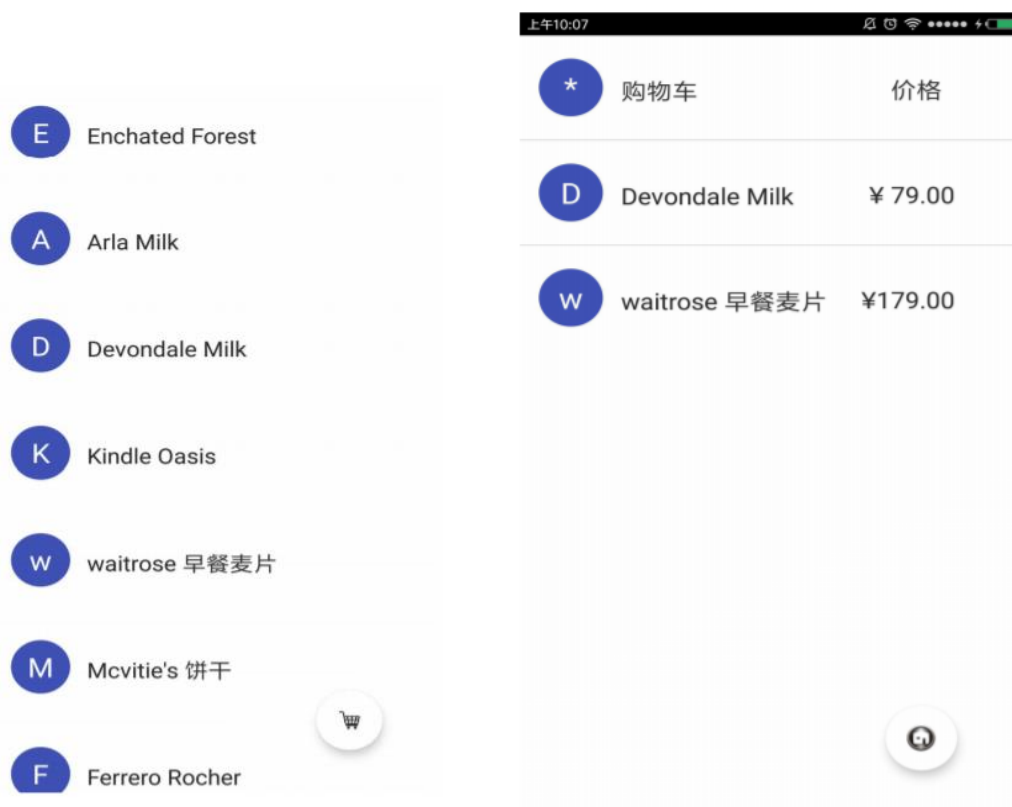
|      |             |           |                   |
|------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
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### 一、 实验题目

Intent、Bundle 的使用以及 RecyclerView、ListView 的应用

### 二、 实现内容

1. 实模拟现一个商品表，有两个界面，第一个界面用于呈现商品，点击悬浮按钮切换到购物车



上面两个列表点击任意一项，切换到详情页面



注意：两个页面顶部都没有标题栏

### 三、 课堂实验结果

#### (1) 实验截图



#### (2) 实验步骤以及关键代码

##### 1. 实现 RecyclerView

写 XML 文件，包括 RecyclerView 控件和每条列表的格式

```
<android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView
    android:id="@+id/shop"
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="0dp"
    android:background="#ffffff"
    app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintHorizontal_bias="1.0"
    app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
    app:layout_constraintVertical_bias="1.0" />

<RelativeLayout
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="100dp"

    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/id_num"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
        android:layout_marginLeft="8dp"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:padding="15dp"
        android:text="Enchated Forest"
        android:textColor="#000000"
        android:textSize="22dp"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toRightOf="@+id/cir"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
```

其中圆圈的风格设计

```
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:shape="rectangle">
    <solid android:color="#3F51B5" />
    <corners android:radius="30dip" />
    <padding
        android:bottom="15dp"
        android:left="10dp"
        android:right="10dp"
        android:top="15dp" />
    <size
        android:width="60dp"
        android:height="60dp"/>
</shape>
```

ShopViewHolder 与列表样式传递数据

```
class ShopViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
    TextView name;
    TextView circle;

    public ShopViewHolder(View view) {
        super(view);
        name = (TextView)view.findViewById(R.id.id_num);
        circle = (TextView)view.findViewById(R.id.cir);
    }
}
```

自定义 ShopAdapter，需要定义长按和短按两种交互方式

```
public class ShopAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<ShopViewHolder> {
    public interface OnItemClickListener {
        void onClick(int position);
        void onLongClick(int position);
    }
}
```

```

@Override
public void onBindViewHolder(final ShopViewHolder holder, int position){
    holder.name.setText(goods.get(position).getName());
    holder.circle.setText(goods.get(position).getName().substring(0,1).toUpperCase());
    if (mOnItemClickListener != null) {
        holder.itemView.setOnClickListeners((OnClickListener) (v) -> {
            mOnItemClickListener.onClick(holder.getAdapterPosition());
        });
        holder.itemView.setOnLongClickListeners((OnLongClickListener) (v) -> {
            mOnItemClickListener.onLongClick(holder.getAdapterPosition());
            return false;
        });
    }
}
}

```

## 2. ListView 实现购物车页面

```

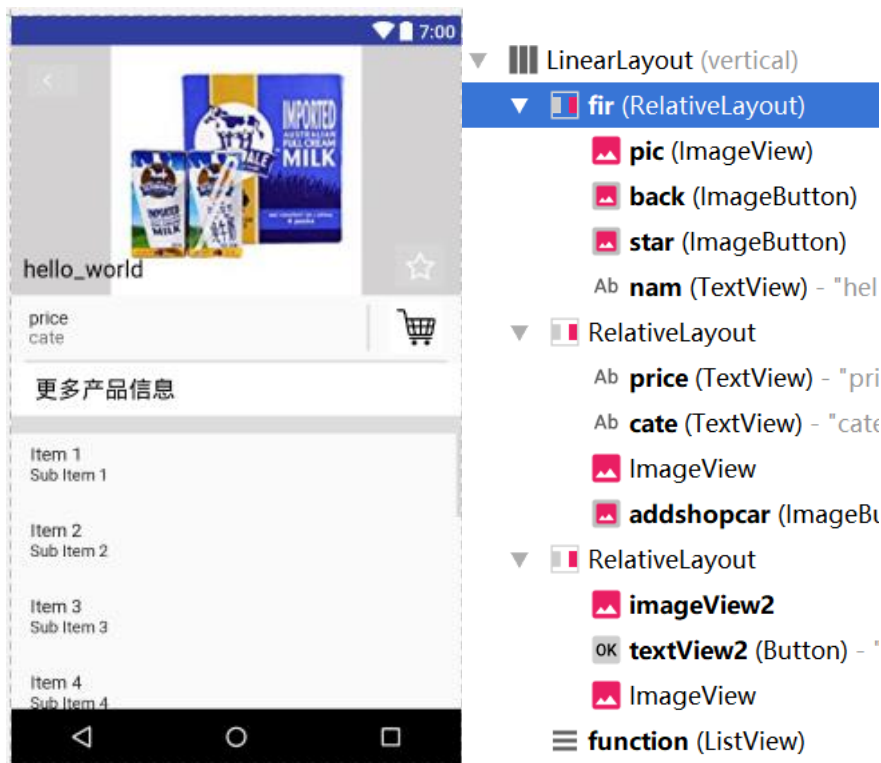
<LinearLayout
    android:id="@+id/secondview"
    android:layout_width="0dp"
    android:layout_height="0dp"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    tools:layout_editor_absoluteY="0dp"
    tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="0dp">

    <ListView
        android:id="@+id/shopcaritem"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        tools:layout_editor_absoluteX="26dp"
        tools:layout_editor_absoluteY="42dp" />

</LinearLayout>

```

## 3. 实现详情页面



#### 4. 在 MainActivity 中初始化列表

// 设置购物车界面不可见

```
final LinearLayout linearLayout = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id. secondview);
linearLayout.setVisibility(View. INVISIBLE);
```

// 设置物品清单

```
final String[] Name = new String[] {"Enchated Forest", "Arla Milk", "De
final String[] Price = new String[] {"¥ 5.00", "¥ 59.00", "¥ 79.00", "¥
final String[] Info = new String[] {"作者 Johanna Basford", "产地 德国",
goods = new ArrayList<Goods>();
cargoods = new ArrayList<Goods>();
for (int i = 0; i < Name.length; i++)
    goods.add(new Goods(Name[i], Info[i], Price[i]));
```

// 将物品清单装填到RecyclerView中

```
mRecyclerView = (RecyclerView) findViewById(R.id. shop);
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
mAdapter = new ShopAdapter(goods, MainActivity.this);
mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mAdapter);
```

// 将购物车清单装填到ListView中

```
cargoods.add(new Goods("*购物车", "", "价格"));
shopAdapter = new ShopcarAdapter(cargoods, MainActivity.this);
mListView = (ListView) findViewById(R.id. shopcaritem);
mListView.setAdapter(shopAdapter);
```

设置 RecyclerView 的监听事件，包含 Intent 传递数据并跳转 Activity 和列表元素更新操作

// 设置商店列表监听事件

```
mAdapter.setOnItemClickListener(new ShopAdapter.OnItemClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(int position) {  
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, ShowDetails.class);  
        intent.putExtra("Name", goods.get(position).getName());  
        intent.putExtra("Price", goods.get(position).getprice());  
        intent.putExtra("Info", goods.get(position).getInfo());  
        startActivityForResult(intent, 0);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onLongClick(int position) {  
        goods.remove(position);  
        mAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();  
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "移除第" + (int)(position + 1) +  
    }  
});
```

设置 ListView 的监听事件，包含 Intent 传递数据并跳转 Activity 和列表元素更新操作

// 设置购物车点击监听

```
mListView.setOnItemClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> adapterView, View view, final int i, long l) {  
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, ShowDetails.class);  
        intent.putExtra("Name", cargoods.get(i).getName());  
        intent.putExtra("Price", cargoods.get(i).getprice());  
        intent.putExtra("Info", cargoods.get(i).getInfo());  
        startActivityForResult(intent, 0);  
    }  
});
```

用 Tag 记录 FloatingActionButton 的购物车图标转换和可见界面的切换

// 设置购物车图标转换

```
final ImageButton imb = (ImageButton)findViewById(car);  
imb.setTag("0");  
imb.setOnClickListener((view) -> {  
    if (imb.getTag() == "0") {  
        imb.setImageResource(R.mipmap.mainpage);  
        imb.setTag("1");  
        linearLayout.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);  
        mRecyclerView.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);  
    } else {  
        imb.setImageResource(R.mipmap.shoplist);  
        imb.setTag("0");  
        linearLayout.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);  
        mRecyclerView.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);  
    }  
});
```

## 5. Detail 页面根据 Intent 传递进入的参数创建

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
    LinearLayout sec = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.secondview);
    sec.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);
    FloatingActionButton flt = (FloatingActionButton)findViewById(R.id.car);
    flt.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);

    Intent intent = getIntent();
    final String ShowName = intent.getStringExtra("Name");
    final String Price = intent.getStringExtra("Price");
    final String info = intent.getStringExtra("Info");

    mRecyclerView = (RecyclerView)findViewById(R.id.shop);
    mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
    mRecyclerView.setAdapter(new DetailAdapter(ShowName, Price, info, ShowDetails.this, ShowDetails.this));
}

holder.name.setText(name);
holder.price.setText(price);
holder.cate.setText(info);
// 设置图片
switch (name) {
    case "Enchanted Forest":
        holder.picture.setImageResource(R.mipmap.enchantedforest);
        break;
    case "Arla Milk":
        holder.picture.setImageResource(R.mipmap.arla);
        break;
}

// 添加商品详情页面底部列表
String[] s = new String[]{"一键下单", "分享商品", "不感兴趣", "查看更多"};
stringList = new ArrayList<String>();
for(int i = 0; i < s.length; i++) {
    stringList.add(s[i]);
}

FunctionsDescrib fun = new FunctionsDescrib(context, stringList);
holder.listView.setAdapter(fun);

final Intent intent = act.getIntent();
act.setResult(2, intent);
```

### 利用 Tag 实现星星点击事件

```
// 设置星星点击事件
holder.star.setOnClickListener((view) -> {
    Object tag = holder.star.getTag();
    if(tag == "0") {
        holder.star.setTag("1");
        holder.star.setImageResource(R.mipmap.full_star);
    } else {
        holder.star.setTag("0");
        holder.star.setImageResource(R.mipmap.empty_star);
    }
});
```



同样使用 Intent 实现添加购物车功能，信息通过 Result 传递到购物车解析并储存与列表中

```
// 设置添加购物车事件
holder.addshop.setOnClickListener((view) -> {
    Toast.makeText(context, "商品已添加到购物车", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();

    intent.putExtra("name", name);
    intent.putExtra("price", price);
    intent.putExtra("Info", info);
    act.setResult(2, intent);
});

// 设置返回事件
holder.backIcon.setOnClickListener((view) -> { act.finish(); });

// 购物车接受添加物品信息
@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent intent) {
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, intent);
    if(requestCode == 0 && resultCode == 2) {
        String nam = intent.getStringExtra("name");
        String pri = intent.getStringExtra("price");
        String info = intent.getStringExtra("info");
        cargoods.add(new Goods(nam, info, pri));
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "cargoods" + cargoods.size(), Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        shopAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
    }
}
```

## 6. 去掉标题栏，修改 styles.XML 文件中 parent 值即可

```
<!-- Base application theme. -->
<style name="AppTheme" parent="Theme.AppCompat.Light.NoActionBar">
    <!-- Customize your theme here. -->
    <item name="colorPrimary">@color/colorPrimary</item>
    <item name="colorPrimaryDark">@color/colorPrimaryDark</item>
    <item name="colorAccent">@color/colorAccent</item>
</style>
```

## 7. 为 RecyclerView 添加动画

（由于 jp.wasabeef:recyclerview-animators:2.2.7 依赖安装翻车，自行导入了 wasabeef 的文件

```
▼ wasabeef
  ◻ AnimateViewHolder
  ◻ AnimationAdapter
  ◻ BaseItemAnimator
  ◻ OvershootInLeftAnimator
  ◻ ScaleInAnimationAdapter
  ◻ ViewHelper
```



### 设置动画效果

```
//mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mAdapter);  
ScaleInAnimationAdapter animationAdapter = new ScaleInAnimationAdapter(mAdapter);  
animationAdapter.setDuration(1000);  
mRecyclerView.setAdapter(animationAdapter);  
mRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new OvershootInLeftAnimator());
```

### (3) 实验遇到困难以及解决思路

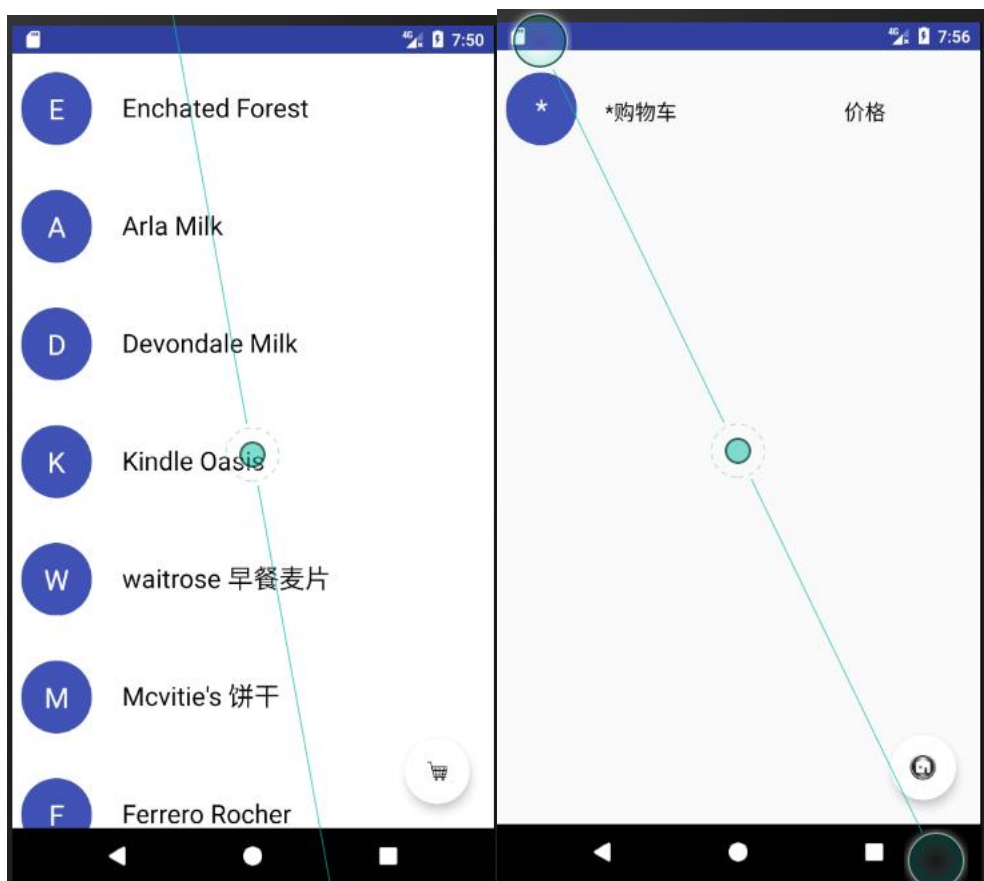
1. Detail 页不能跳转，在 AndroidManifest 中注册 ShowDetails 解决

```
<application  
    android:allowBackup="true"  
    android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"  
    android:label="lab5"  
    android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"  
    android:supportRtl="true"  
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme">  
    <activity android:name=".MainActivity">  
        <intent-filter>  
            <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />  
  
            <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />  
        </intent-filter>  
    </activity>  
    <activity android:name=".ShowDetails"></activity>  
</application>
```

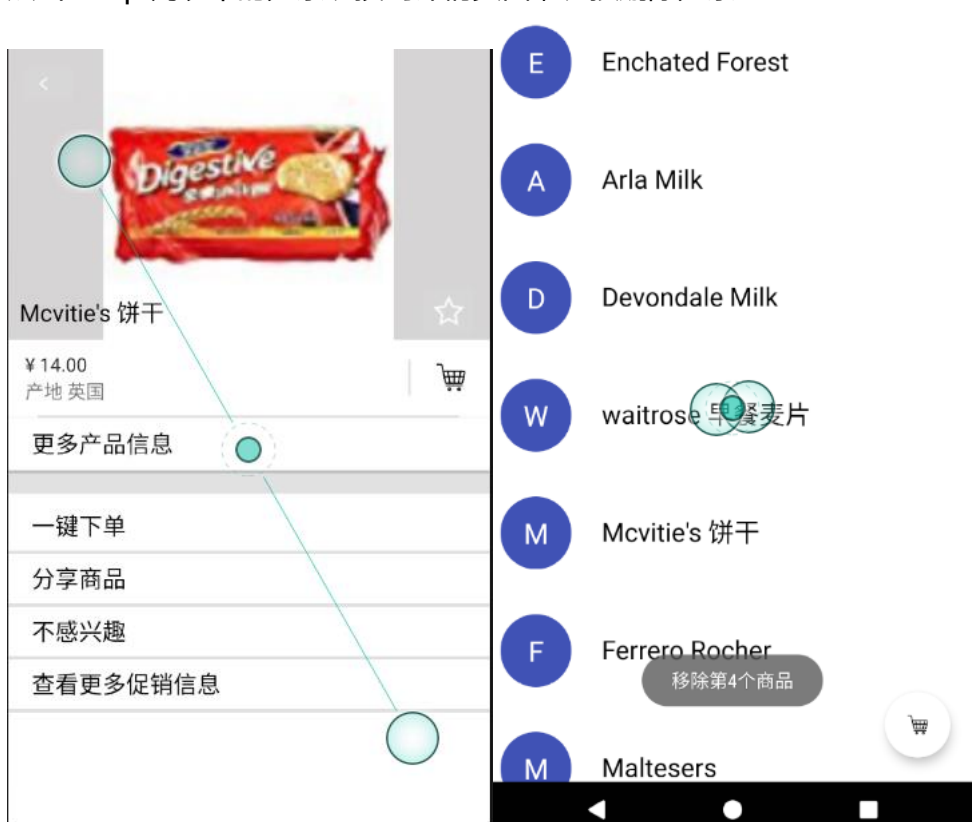
2. 设置 RecyclerView 动画的包安装失败，没有解决 QAQ
3. 购物车接收不到点击加入传递的信息，重新设置 requestCode 和 resultCode 的值解决
4. jp.wasabeef:recyclerview-animators:2.2.7 依赖安装翻车，自行导入了 wasabeef 的文件

## 四、 课后实验结果

1. shop 界面，点击购物车 FloatingActionButton 切换到购物车界面



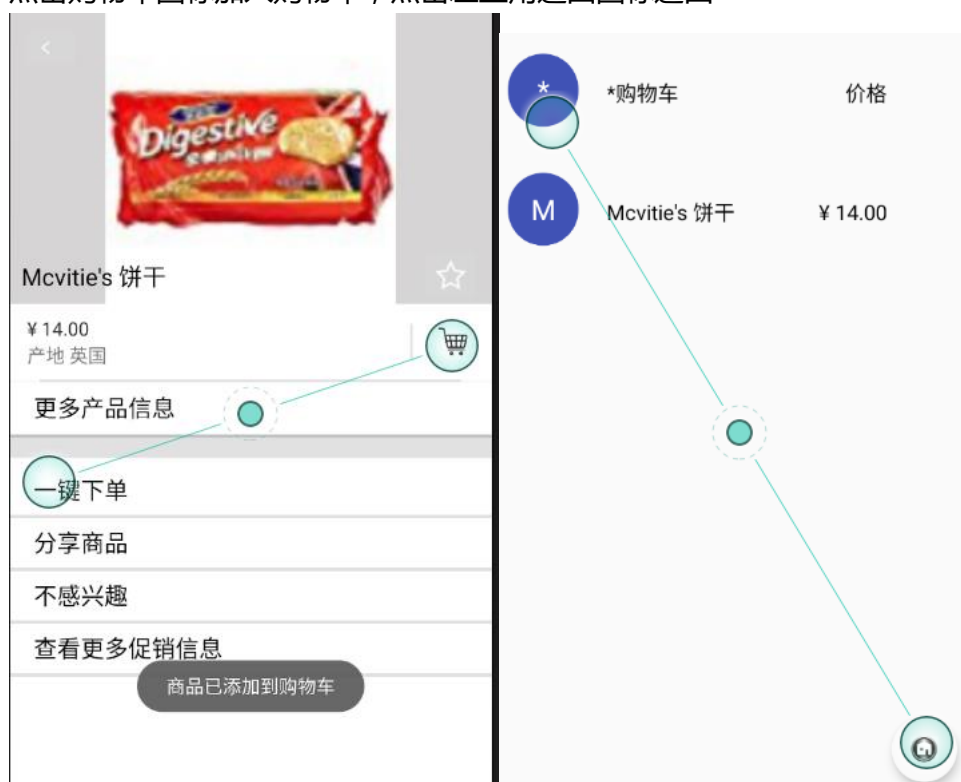
2. 点击 shop 列表中的元素切换到详情页面，长按删除元素



3. 详情页面点击星星标记，再次点击恢复



点击购物车图标加入购物车，点击左上角返回图标返回



4. 购物车中点击图标显示详情，长按询问是否删除，点击确定删除购物车中选择的物品



## 五、 实验思考及感想

1. 安卓开发过程中有很多坑等我们去跳，需要多用搜索引擎多看文档
2. 遇到奇怪的问题不知道怎么解决时，可以重启试试
3. 本次作业难度较大，需要很大的耐心，但是对理解信息在页面间的传递、高级控件的使用等有很大的帮助
4. 最后的结果仍然存在跳出等 bug，需要进一步完善