

《手机平台应用开发》

数据存储(二)

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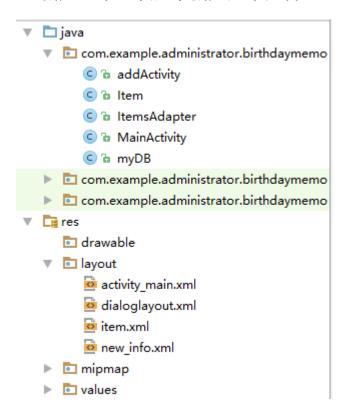
一、实验环境

操作系统: Windows 10

IDE: Android Studio 2.2.2

二、实验过程

1. 新建一个空项目,新建如下文件:



2. 设计 MainActivity 的界面,

```
Button
android: id="@+id/add_item"
android: layout_gravity="center_horizontal"
android: layout_width="wrap_content"
android: layout_height="wrap_content"
android: text="增加祭目"
android: background="#228B22"
android: textColor="#FFFFFF"
android: textSize="20sp"
android: layout_marginTop="20dp"/>
```

```
LinearLayout
    android: layout_marginLeft="30dp"
    android: layout_marginTop="20dp"
    android: layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout_height="wrap_content"
    android: orientation="horizontal">
   TextView
       android: layout_weight="1"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="姓名"
       android:textSize="30sp"
       android:textStyle="bold"/>
    <TextView
       android: layout_weight="2"
       android:textSize="30sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="生日"
       android:textStyle="bold"/>
    <TextView</pre>
       android: layout_weight="1"
       android:textSize="30sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="礼物"
       android:textStyle="bold"/>
(/LinearLayout)
<View
   android: layout_marginTop="5dp"
   android: layout_marginRight="5dp"
   android: layout_marginLeft="5dp"
   android: layout_width="fill_parent"
   android: layout_height="2px"
   android:background="@android:color/darker_gray" />
<ListView</pre>
   android: id="@+id/items"
   android: layout_width="match_parent"
   android: layout_height="match_parent"
   android: layout_marginLeft="30dp">
</ListView>
```

3. 设计 addActivity 的界面,

```
(LinearLayout
    android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    android: layout_marginRight="20dp"
    android: layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout_height="wrap_content"
    android: orientation="horizontal">
    <TextView
       android:textSize="15sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="姓名:"/>
    < EditText
       android: id="@+id/add_name"
       android: layout_width="match_parent"
        android: layout_height="wrap_content"/>
</LinearLayout>
LinearLayout
   android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
   android: layout_marginRight="20dp"
   android: layout_width="match_parent"
android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android: orientation="horizontal">
   <TextView
      android:textSize="15sp"
      android: layout_width="wrap_content"
      android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="生日:"/>
   EditText
      android: id="@+id/add_birth"
       android: layout_width="match_parent"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content" />
(/LinearLayout)
```

```
LinearLayout
    android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    android: layout_marginRight="20dp"
    android: layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout_height="wrap_content"
    android: orientation="horizontal">
    <TextView
       android:textSize="15sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="礼物:"/>
    <BditText</pre>
       android: id="@+id/add_gift"
       android: layout_width="match_parent"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content" />
</LinearLayout>
Button
   android: id="@+id/add_add"
   android: layout_gravity="center_horizontal"
   android: background="#228B22"
   android:textColor="#FFFFFF"
   android:textSize="20sp"
   android: layout_width="wrap_content"
   android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android:text="增加"/>
```

4. 实现 Item 类,用于存放姓名、生日、礼物等信息

```
public class Item {
   private String name;
   private String birth;
   private String gift;
   private int _id;
   public Item() {}
   public Item(int id, String name, String birth, String gift) {
       this._id = id;
       this name = name;
       this.birth = birth;
       this.gift = gift;
   public Item(String name, String birth, String gift) {
       this name = name;
       this birth = birth;
       this gift = gift;
   public String getName() { return name; };
   public String getBirth() { return birth; };
   public String getGift() { return gift; };
   public int getId() { return _id; }
   public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; };
   public void setBirth(String birth) { this birth = birth; };
   public void setGift(String gift) { this.gift = gift; }
   public void setId(int id) { this._id = id; }
```

- 5. 实现与数据库交互的 myDB 类 , 该类继承于 SQLiteOpenHelper 类
- (1) 重写 onCreate 函数,在数据库中创建表,表的主键为_id,且 id 自动增长

(2) 重写 on Upgrade 函数

```
@verride
public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase, int i, int i1) {
}
```

(3) 实现 insert 函数,实现插入不同名字的 item

(4)实现 update 函数, 更新 item 的信息

```
public long update(Item item) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
    ContentValues cv = new ContentValues();
    cv.put("birth", item getBirth());
    cv.put("gift", item getGift());
    return db.update(TABLE_NAME, cv, "_id=" + item getId(), null);
}
```

(5) 实现 delete 函数, 根据 id 删除某个 item

```
public long delete(int id) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
    return db. delete(TABLE_NAME, "_id=" + id, null);
}
```

(6)实现 ConvertToltem 函数,该函数根据 Cursor 返回该 Cursor 中查询到的所有 item

```
private List<Item> ConvertToItem(Cursor cursor) {
   int resultCounts = cursor.getCount();
   if (resultCounts = 0 || !cursor.moveToFirst())
        return null;
   List<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();
   for (int i = 0; i < resultCounts; i++) {
        items.add(new Item());
        items.get(i).setId(cursor.getInt(0));
        items.get(i).setName(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("name")));
        items.get(i).setBirth(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("birth")));
        items.get(i).setGift(cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("gift")));
        cursor.moveToNext();
   }
   return items;
}</pre>
```

(7)实现 queryAll 和 query 函数,分别用于查询所有的 item 和根据某个 id 查询某个 item

- 6. 实现 MainActivity
- (1)加载数据库中的 item

```
db = new myDB(getApplicationContext(), DB_NAME, null, DB_VERSION);
items = db.queryAll();
```

(2) 实现 ItemsAdapter, 用于在 ListView 中显示 item

```
public class ItemsAdapter extends BaseAdapter {
    private List(Item) items;
    private Context context;
    public ItemsAdapter(Context context, List(Item) items) {
        this.context = context;
        this items = items;
    @Override
    public int getCount() {
        if (items = null)
           return 0
        return items. size();
    @Override
public Object getItem(int i) {
        if (items = null)
           return null
        return items. get(i);
    @Override
    public long getItemId(int i) { return i; }
```

```
@Override
 public View getView(int i, View view, ViewGroup viewGroup) {
     View convertView;
     ViewHolder viewHolder;
      if (view = nu11) {
         convertView = LayoutInflater. from(context). inflate (R. layout. item, null);
         viewHolder = new ViewHolder();
         viewHolder.name = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.name);
         viewHolder.birth = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.birth);
         viewHolder.gift = (TextView) convertView.findViewById(R.id.gift);
         convertView.setTag(viewHolder);
     else {
          convertView = view;
         viewHolder = (ViewHolder) convertView.getTag();
     viewHolder. name. setText(items. get(i). getName());
     viewHolder.birth.setText(items.get(i).getBirth());
     viewHolder.gift.setText(items.get(i).getGift());
     return convertView;
private class ViewHolder {
     public TextView name;
     public TextView birth;
```

public TextView gift;

```
(?xm1 version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns: android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</p>
    android: orientation="horizontal" android: layout_width="match_parent"
    android: layout_height="match_parent">
   <TextView
       android: id="@+id/name"
       android: layout_weight="1"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="姓名"
       android:textSize="30sp" />
       android: id="@+id/birth"
       android: layout_weight="2"
       android:textSize="30sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="生日"/>
   <TextView
       android: id="@+id/gift"
       android: layout_weight="1"
       android:textSize="30sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android: text="礼物"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

(3) 如果数据库中存在 item,则显示在 MainActivity 中

```
if (items != null) {
   itemsAdapter = new ItemsAdapter(getApplicationContext(), items);
   item_list.setAdapter(itemsAdapter);
}
```

(4)实现点击"增加条目"按钮, 跳转到 addActivity 中

(5)设计点击 ListView 中的 item 弹出的自定义对话框界面

```
<TextView
   android: layout_marginTop="5dp"
   android: layout_width="wrap_content"
   android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android: text="o(* ̄▽ ̄*) ブ"
   android:textSize="20sp"
   android:textColor="#1E90FF"
   />
<View
   android: layout_marginTop="10dp"
   android: layout_width="fill_parent"
   android: layout_height="5px"
   android:background="#1E90FF" />
LinearLayout
    android: layout_marginTop="15dp"
    android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    android: layout_width="wrap_content"
    android: layout_height="wrap_content"
    android: orientation="horizontal">
    <TextView
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="姓名: "/>
    <TextView
       android: id="@+id/update_name"
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android: text="老王家"/>
(/LinearLayout)
```

```
LinearLayout
   android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
   android: layout_width="wrap_content"
   android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android: orientation="horizontal">
   <TextView
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="生日: "/>
   <BditText</pre>
       android: id="@+id/update_birth"
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="4.1"/>
(/LinearLayout)
```

Item.xml

```
LinearLayout
   android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
   android: layout_width="wrap_content"
   android: layout_height="wrap_content"
   android: orientation="horizontal">
   <TextView
      android:textSize="20sp"
      android: layout_width="wrap_content"
      android: layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="礼物: "/>
   <BditText</pre>
      android: id="@+id/update_gift"
      android:textSize="20sp"
      android: layout_width="wrap_content"
      android: layout_height="wrap_content"
      android: text="辣条"/>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
LinearLayout
   android: layout_marginTop="20dp"
    android: layout_marginLeft="20dp"
    android: layout_marginBottom="20dp"
    android: layout_width="wrap_content"
    android: layout_height="wrap_content"
    android: orientation="horizontal">
    <TextView
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android:textColor="#228B22"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text="电话: "/>
    <TextView
       android: id="@+id/update_number"
       android: textColor="#228B22"
       android:textSize="20sp"
       android: layout_width="wrap_content"
       android: layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:text=": 668393"/>
(/LinearLayout)
```

- (6) 实现点击 ListView 中的 item 弹出的自定义对话框
- ① 加载自定义的对话框界面,并获取到各个控件

```
LayoutInflater factory = LayoutInflater. from(MainActivity. this);

View view1 = factory. inflate (R. layout. dialoglayout, null);

AlertDialog. Builder builder = new AlertDialog. Builder (MainActivity. this);

builder. setView(view1);

name = (TextView) view1. findViewById (R. id. update_name);

birth = (EditText) view1. findViewById (R. id. update_birth);

gift = (EditText) view1. findViewById (R. id. update_gift);

num = (TextView) view1. findViewById (R. id. update_number);

name. setText(items. get(ii). getName());

birth. setText(items. get(ii). getBirth());

gift. setText(items. get(ii). getGift());
```

② 在通讯录中根据点击的 item 的姓名查询电话号码

```
Cursor c = getContentResolver(). query(

ContactsContract.CommonDataKinds.Phone.CONTENT_URI, null,

ContactsContract.CommonDataKinds.Phone.DISPLAY_NAME + "=\""

+ name.getText().toString() + '"', null, null);

String number = new String();

while (c != null && c.moveToNext()) {

number += c.getString(c.getColumnIndex(

ContactsContract.CommonDataKinds.Phone.NUMBER()) + " ";

}

num.setText(number);

c.close();
```

③ 实现点击"确认修改"按钮,更新数据库信息,并通知 UI 和"放弃修改"按钮

(7)实现长按 ListView 中的 item 弹出的删除对话框,确认删除信息并更新数据库

7. 实现 addActivity

实现点击"增加"按钮,向数据库插入item,在插入成功时跳转到 MainActivity界面,失败时提示失败原因

```
add. setOnClickListener((view) → {

if (name.getText().toString().isEmpty()) {

toast.setText("名字为空,请完善");

toast.show();
}

else {

boolean success = db.insert(new Item(name.getText().toString(),

birth.getText().toString(), gift.getText().toString()));

if (success) {

Intent intent = new Intent(addActivity.this, MainActivity.class);

startActivity(intent);
}

else {

toast.setText("名字重复畯,请核查");

toast.show();
}
});
```

三、实验结果

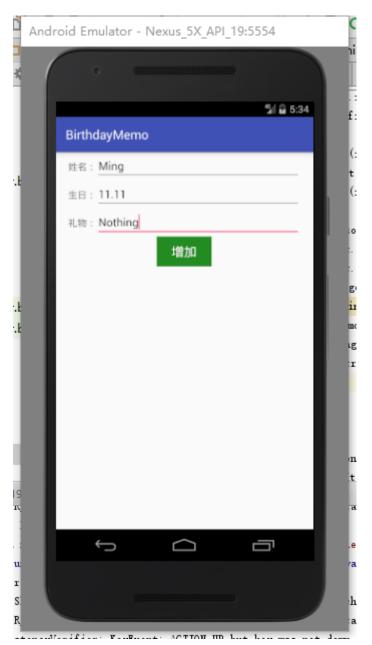
1. 运行程序



2. 点击"增加条目"



3. 输入姓名,生日,礼物



4. 点击"增加"按钮



5. 点击该 item



6. 修改礼物为 Cookie , 并点击"确认修改"



7. 点击"增加条目", 尝试再次添加姓名为"Ming"的 item

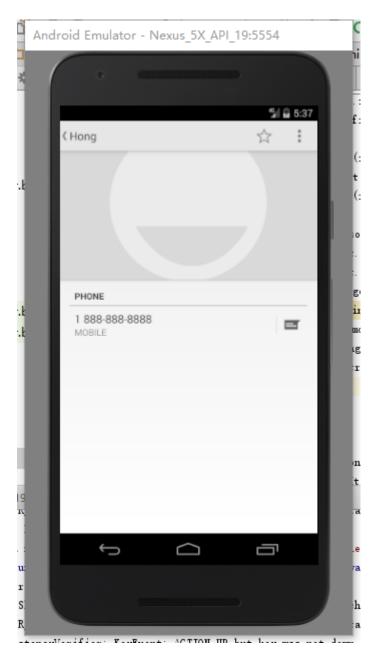


提示名字重复

8. 添加 Hong



9. 在通讯录为 Hong 添加电话号码



10. 回到 app , 点击 Hong



成功查询到 Hong 的电话号码

11. 重新运行 app



成功读取 Item

12. 长按 Ming , 删除





四、实验心得

1. 在查询时如果使用了选择条件,应该在参数两端加上双引号

2. 使用自定义的对话框时,获取对话框的空间应该使用自定义的 view 获取

```
name = (TextView) view1.findViewById(R.id.update_name);
birth = (EditText) view1.findViewById(R.id.update_birth);
gift = (EditText) view1.findViewById(R.id.update_gift);
num = (TextView) view1.findViewById(R.id.update_number);
```

- 3. 各版本的 API 数据库的 insert 函数返回值不同,不能直接使用 insert 的返回值判断插入是否成功
- 4. 获取联系人时应该判断是否获取成功

```
while (c != null && c.moveToNext()) {
```