Android 企业培训教程 嘉为科技

Android数据的存储

内部存储空间:

- 1. RAM内存:运行内存,相当于电脑的内存
- 2. ROM内存:存储内存,相当于电脑的硬盘

外部存储空间:

1. SD卡: 相当于电脑的移动硬盘

案例实践:通过对ROM的读写完成登录保存功能(截图如下):



相应的UI代码如下:

```
<EditText
 1.
          android:id="@+id/txt_password"
 2.
          android:layout_width="match_parent"
 3.
          android:layout height="wrap content"
          android:hint="请输入密码" />
5.
6.
7. <RelativeLayout</pre>
8.
          android:layout_width="match_parent"
          android:layout height="wrap content">
          <CheckBox android:id="@+id/chk_save"</pre>
             android:layout width="wrap content"
              android:layout height="wrap content"
              android:layout_centerVertical="true"
             android:hint="保存密码" />
14.
         <Button
            android:onClick="btn_login"
             android:layout width="wrap content"
17.
18.
              android:layout height="wrap content"
              android:layout alignParentRight="true"
              android:text="确认" />
21. </RelativeLayout>
```

把用户名与密码, 保存到ROM的代码如下:

```
    // 1: 获取用户名密码
    EditText txt_username = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txt_username);
    EditText txt_password = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txt_password);
    CheckBox chk_save = (CheckBox) findViewById(R.id.chk_save);
    String name = txt_username.getText().toString();
    String pass = txt_password.getText().toString();
```

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```
7.
      if (chk_save.isChecked()) {
      // 2: 保存密码
9.
      File file = new File(getFilesDir(), "user.txt");
      OutputStream outStream = null;
     try {
      outStream = new FileOutputStream(file);
      outStream.write((name + "," + pass).getBytes());
     } catch (Exception e) {
14.
15.
      throw new RuntimeException();
      } finally {
      try {
       outStream.close();
18.
      } catch (Exception e) {
       throw new RuntimeException();
21.
      }
      }
23. }
```

从文件中读取相应的数据代码如下:

```
1.
     File file = new File(getFilesDir(), "user.txt");
2. if (file.exists()) {
      FileInputStream inputStream = null;
4.
     try {
5.
      inputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            // 返回下一次对此输入流调用的方法可以不受阻塞地从此输入流读取(或跳过)的估计
     剩余字节数
7.
      byte[] b = new byte[input.available()];
       int len=inputStream.read(b);
9.
      String data = new String(b,0,len);
      EditText txt_username = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txt_username);
      txt_username.setText(data);
     } catch (Exception e) {
      throw new RuntimeException();
13.
14.
     } finally {
      try {
       inputStream.close();
      } catch (Exception e) {
17.
       throw new RuntimeException();
18.
      }
     }
```