# Android RecyclerView 使用完全解析 体验艺术般的控件

标签: Recycler viewpager 瀑布流

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# ■ 分类:

[Android 5.x] (7) ▼

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## 概述

RecyclerView出现已经有一段时间了,相信大家肯定不陌生了,大家可以通过导入support-v7对其进行使用。

据官方的介绍,该控件用于在有限的窗口中展示大量数据集,其实这样功能的控件我们并不陌生,例如:ListView、GridView。

那么有了ListView、GridView为什么还需要RecyclerView这样的控件呢?整体上看RecyclerView架构,提供了一种插拔式的体验,高度的解耦,异常的灵活,通过设置它提供的不同LayoutManager, ItemDecoration, ItemAnimator实现令人瞠目的效果。

- 你想要控制其显示的方式,请通过布局管理器LayoutManager
- 你想要控制Item间的间隔(可绘制),请通过ItemDecoration
- 你想要控制Item增删的动画,请通过ItemAnimator
- 你想要控制点击、长按事件,请自己写(擦,这点尼玛。)

## 基本使用

鉴于我们对于ListView的使用特别的熟悉,对比下RecyclerView的使用代码:

```
mRecyclerView = findView(R.id.id recyclerview);
      1
                         //设置布局管理器
      2
                         mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(layout);
      3
                         //设置adapter
     4
                        mRecyclerView.setAdapter(adapter)
                         //设置Item增加、移除动画
     6
                         mRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new DefaultItemAnimator());
                           //添加分割线
     8
                          {\tt mRecyclerView.\,addItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,DividerItemDecoration(new\,\,Divid
     9
10
                                                                                                                                      getActivity(), DividerItemDecoration.HORIZONTAL LIST));
```

ok,相比较于ListView的代码,ListView可能只需要去设置一个adapter就能正常使用了。而RecyclerView基本需要上面一系列的步骤,那么为什么会添加这么多的步骤呢?

那么就必须解释下RecyclerView的这个名字了,从它类名上看,RecyclerView代表的意义是,我只管Recycler View,也就是说RecyclerView只管回收与复用View,其他的你可以自己去设置。可以看出其高度的解耦,给予你充分的定制自由(所以你才可以轻松的通过这个控件实现ListView,GirdView,瀑布流等效果)。

Just like ListView

Activity

```
package com. zhy. sample. demo_recyclerview;
 2
 3
    import java.util.ArrayList;
    import java.util.List;
 4
 5
 6
    import android.os.Bundle;
    import android.support.v7.app.ActionBarActivity;
 7
    import android.support.v7.widget.LinearLayoutManager;
 8
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView;
9
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.ViewHolder;
10
    import android.view.LayoutInflater;
11
12
    import android.view.View;
    import android.view.ViewGroup:
13
    import android.widget.TextView;
14
15
16
    public class HomeActivity extends ActionBarActivity
17
18
        private RecyclerView mRecyclerView;
19
        private List<String> mDatas;
20
21
        private HomeAdapter mAdapter;
22
        @Override
23
        protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState)
24
25
26
            super. onCreate(savedInstanceState);
            setContentView(R.layout.activity_single_recyclerview);
27
28
29
            initData();
            mRecyclerView = (RecyclerView) findViewById(R.id.id_recyclerview);
30
            mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
31
            mRecyclerView.setAdapter(mAdapter = new HomeAdapter());
32
33
        }
34
35
        protected void initData()
36
37
            mDatas = new ArrayList<String>();
38
            for (int i = 'A'; i < 'z'; i++)
39
40
                 mDatas.add("" + (char) i);
41
42
        }
43
44
        class HomeAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<br/>
HomeAdapter.MyViewHolder>
45
        {
46
47
48
            @Override
            public MyViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(ViewGroup parent, int viewType)
49
50
                 MyViewHolder holder = new MyViewHolder(LayoutInflater.from(
51
                         HomeActivity.this).inflate(R.layout.item_home, parent,
52
53
                         false));
                return holder;
54
            }
55
56
57
            @Override
58
            public void onBindViewHolder (MyViewHolder holder, int position)
59
                 holder.tv.setText(mDatas.get(position));
60
```

```
61
62
             @Override
63
64
             public int getItemCount()
65
66
                 return mDatas.size();
67
68
            class MyViewHolder extends ViewHolder
69
70
71
72
                 TextView tv;
73
                 public MyViewHolder(View view)
74
75
76
                     super(view);
77
                     tv = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.id_num);
78
79
80
81
82
```

• Activity的布局文件

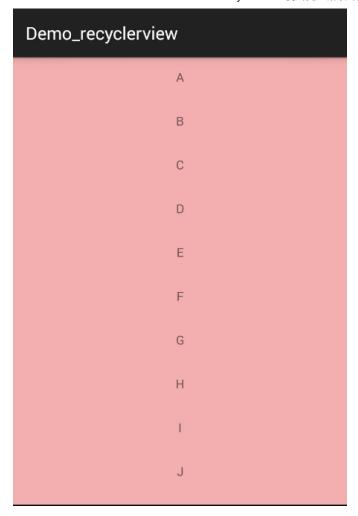
```
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
 1
2
        xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
3
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent" >
4
5
6
        <android. support. v7. widget. RecyclerView</pre>
            android:id="@+id/id recyclerview"
7
             android:divider="#ffff0000"
8
9
                android:dividerHeight="10dp"
10
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="match_parent" />
11
12
    <\!/ Relative Layout >
13
```

• Item的布局文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
 1
 2
    <FrameLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
 3
        android:background="#44ff0000"
 4
 5
        android:layout_height="wrap_content" >
 6
 7
        <TextView
            android:id="@+id/id_num"
 8
9
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
10
            android:layout_height="50dp"
11
            android:gravity="center"
            android:text="1" />
12
    </FrameLayout>
13
```

这么看起来用法与ListView的代码基本一致哈~~

看下效果图:



看起来好丑,Item间应该有个分割线,当你去找时,你会发现RecyclerView并没有支持divider这样的属性。那么怎么办,你可以给Item的布局去设置margin,当然了这种方式不够优雅,我们文章开始说了,我们可以自由的去定制它,当然我们的分割线也是可以定制的。

### **ItemDecoration**

## 我们可以通过该方法添加分割线:

mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration()

该方法的参数为RecyclerView.ItemDecoration,该类为抽象类,官方目前并没有提供默认的实现类(我觉得最好能提供几个)。 该类的源码:

```
public\ static\ abstract\ class\ Item Decoration\ \{
1
2
   public void onDraw(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent, State state) {
3
4
                onDraw(c, parent);
5
6
7
    public void onDrawOver(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent, State state) {
8
9
                onDrawOver(c, parent);
10
11
   public void getItemOffsets(Rect outRect, View view, RecyclerView parent, State state) {
12
                getItemOffsets(outRect, ((LayoutParams) view.getLayoutParams()).getViewLayoutPosition(),
13
                        parent);
14
15
16
    @Deprecated
17
```

```
public void getItemOffsets(Rect outRect, int itemPosition, RecyclerView parent) {
          outRect.set(0, 0, 0, 0);
}
```

当我们调用 mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration()方法添加decoration的时候,RecyclerView在绘制的时候,去会绘制decorator,即调用该类的onDraw和onDrawOver方法,

- onDraw方法先于drawChildren
- onDrawOver在drawChildren之后,一般我们选择复写其中一个即可。
- getItemOffsets 可以通过outRect.set()为每个Item设置一定的偏移量,主要用于绘制Decorator。

接下来我们看一个 RecyclerView. ItemDecoration 的实现类,该类很好的实现了RecyclerView添加分割线(当使用LayoutManager为 LinearLayoutManager时)。

该类参考自: DividerItemDecoration

```
1
 2
    package com. zhy. sample. demo recyclerview;
 3
 4
 5
     * Copyright (C) 2014 The Android Open Source Project
 6
     * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
 7
 8
     * limitations under the License.
 9
10
    import android.content.Context;
11
    import android.content.res.TypedArray;
12
    import android. graphics. Canvas;
13
    import android.graphics.Rect;
14
    import android.graphics.drawable.Drawable;
15
    import android.support.v7.widget.LinearLayoutManager;
16
17
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView;
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State;
18
    import android.util.Log;
19
    import android.view.View;
20
21
22
23
    /**
     * This class is from the v7 samples of the Android SDK. It's not by me!
24
25
26
     * See the license above for details.
27
    public class DividerItemDecoration extends RecyclerView.ItemDecoration {
28
29
        private static final int[] ATTRS = new int[]{
30
                android. R. attr. listDivider
31
        };
32
33
        public static final int HORIZONTAL_LIST = LinearLayoutManager.HORIZONTAL;
34
35
        public static final int VERTICAL LIST = LinearLayoutManager.VERTICAL;
36
37
38
        private Drawable mDivider;
39
40
        private int mOrientation;
41
        public DividerItemDecoration(Context context, int orientation) {
42
```

```
43
             final TypedArray a = context.obtainStyledAttributes(ATTRS);
 44
             mDivider = a.getDrawable(0);
             a.recycle();
 45
 46
             setOrientation(orientation);
 47
 48
         public void setOrientation(int orientation) {
 49
 50
             if (orientation != HORIZONTAL LIST && orientation != VERTICAL LIST) {
                 throw new IllegalArgumentException("invalid orientation");
 51
 52
 53
             mOrientation = orientation;
 54
 55
56
         @Override
 57
         public void onDraw(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent) {
             Log. v("recyclerview - itemdecoration", "onDraw()");
 58
 59
 60
             if (mOrientation == VERTICAL_LIST) {
 61
                 drawVertical(c, parent);
 62
             } else {
                 drawHorizontal(c, parent);
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
         public void drawVertical(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent) {
 70
             final int left = parent.getPaddingLeft();
 71
             final int right = parent.getWidth() - parent.getPaddingRight();
 72
 73
             final int childCount = parent.getChildCount();
 74
             for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++) {
 75
                 final View child = parent.getChildAt(i);
 76
                 android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView v = new android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView(parent.getConte
 77
                 final RecyclerView.LayoutParams params = (RecyclerView.LayoutParams) child
 78
                          .getLayoutParams();
 79
                 final int top = child.getBottom() + params.bottomMargin;
 80
                 final int bottom = top + mDivider.getIntrinsicHeight();
                 mDivider.setBounds(left, top, right, bottom);
 81
                 mDivider. draw(c);
 82
 83
             }
         }
 84
 85
 86
         public void drawHorizontal(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent) {
             final int top = parent.getPaddingTop();
 87
 88
             final int bottom = parent.getHeight() - parent.getPaddingBottom();
 89
 90
             final int childCount = parent.getChildCount();
91
             for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++) {
92
                 final View child = parent.getChildAt(i);
                 final RecyclerView.LayoutParams params = (RecyclerView.LayoutParams) child
 93
94
                          .getLayoutParams();
 95
                 final int left = child.getRight() + params.rightMargin;
96
                 final int right = left + mDivider.getIntrinsicHeight();
97
                 mDivider.setBounds(left, top, right, bottom);
98
                 mDivider. draw(c);
99
100
101
102
         @Override
103
         public void getItemOffsets(Rect outRect, int itemPosition, RecyclerView parent) {
104
             if (mOrientation == VERTICAL_LIST) {
```

```
2015/12/22
```

该实现类可以看到通过读取系统主题中的 android. R. attr. listDivider 作为Item间的分割线,并且支持横向和纵向。如果你不清楚它是怎么做到的读取系统的属性用于自身,请参考我的另一篇博文: Android 深入理解Android中的自定义属性

获取到listDivider以后,该属性的值是个Drawable,在 getItemOffsets 中,outRect去设置了绘制的范围。onDraw中实现了真正的绘制。

## 我们在原来的代码中添加一句:

```
mRecyclerView.addItemDecoration(new DividerItemDecoration(this,
DividerItemDecoration.VERTICAL_LIST));
```

## ok, 现在再运行, 就可以看到分割线的效果了。

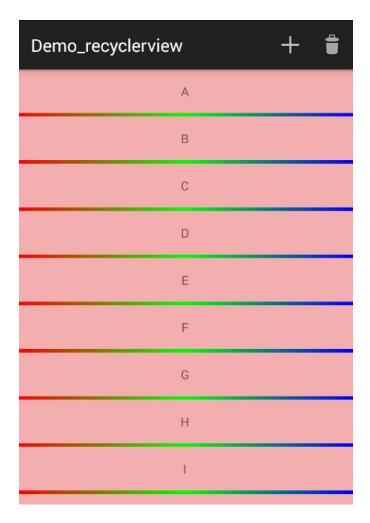


该分割线是系统默认的,你可以在theme.xml中找到该属性的使用情况。那么,使用系统的listDivider有什么好处呢?就是方便我们去随意的改变,该属性我们可以直接声明在:

然后自己写个drawable即可,下面我们换一种分隔符:

```
<?xm1 version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
1
2
    <shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
        android:shape="rectangle" >
3
4
5
        <gradient</pre>
            android:centerColor="#ff00ff00"
6
            android:endColor="#ff0000ff"
7
            android:startColor="#ffff0000"
8
            android:type="linear"/>
9
        <size android:height="4dp"/>
10
11
12
    </shape>
```

## 现在的样子是:



当然了,你可以根据自己的需求,去随意的绘制,反正是画出来的,随便玩~~

ok,看到这,你可能觉得,这玩意真尼玛麻烦,完全不能比拟的心爱的ListView。那么继续看。

LayoutManager

好了,上面实现了类似ListView样子的Demo,通过使用其默认的LinearLayoutManager。

RecyclerView.LayoutManager吧,这是一个抽象类,好在系统提供了3个实现类:

- 1. LinearLayoutManager 现行管理器,支持横向、纵向。
- 2. GridLayoutManager 网格布局管理器

3. StaggeredGridLayoutManager瀑布就式布局管理器

上面我们已经初步体验了下LinearLayoutManager,接下来看GridLayoutManager。

• GridLayoutManager

我们尝试去实现类似GridView, 秒秒钟的事情:

```
//mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new LinearLayoutManager(this));
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new GridLayoutManager(this, 4));
```

只需要修改LayoutManager即可,还是很nice的。

当然了,改为GridLayoutManager以后,对于分割线,前面的DividerItemDecoration就不适用了,主要是因为它在绘制的时候,比如水平线,针对每个child的取值为:

```
final int left = parent.getPaddingLeft();
final int right = parent.getWidth() - parent.getPaddingRight();
```

因为每个Item一行,这样是没问题的。而GridLayoutManager时,一行有多个childItem,这样就多次绘制了,并且GridLayoutManager时,Item如果为最后一列(则右边无间隔线)或者为最后一行(底部无分割线)。

针对上述,我们编写了 DividerGridItemDecoration。

```
package com. zhy. sample. demo_recyclerview;
2
    import android.content.Context;
 3
    import android.content.res.TypedArray;
4
   import android.graphics.Canvas;
5
   import android.graphics.Rect;
6
    import android.graphics.drawable.Drawable;
7
8
    import android.support.v7.widget.GridLayoutManager;
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView;
9
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.LayoutManager;
10
    import android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State;
11
    import android.support.v7.widget.StaggeredGridLayoutManager;
12
    import android.view.View;
13
14
15
    /**
16
17
     * @author zhy
18
19
20
    public class DividerGridItemDecoration extends RecyclerView. ItemDecoration
21
22
        private static final int[] ATTRS = new int[] { android.R.attr.listDivider };
23
        private Drawable mDivider;
24
25
        public DividerGridItemDecoration(Context context)
26
27
            final TypedArray a = context.obtainStyledAttributes(ATTRS);
28
29
            mDivider = a.getDrawable(0);
30
            a.recycle();
31
32
```

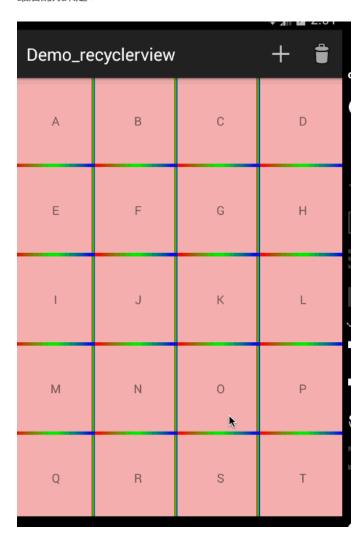
```
33
        @Override
34
        public void onDraw(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent, State state)
35
36
37
            drawHorizontal(c, parent);
38
            drawVertical(c, parent);
39
40
41
42
        private int getSpanCount(RecyclerView parent)
43
            // 列数
44
45
            int spanCount = -1;
46
            LayoutManager layoutManager = parent.getLayoutManager();
            if (layoutManager instanceof GridLayoutManager)
47
48
49
50
                spanCount = ((GridLayoutManager) layoutManager).getSpanCount();
51
            } else if (layoutManager instanceof StaggeredGridLayoutManager)
52
                 spanCount = ((StaggeredGridLayoutManager) layoutManager)
53
54
                         .getSpanCount();
55
56
            return spanCount;
58
59
        public void drawHorizontal(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent)
60
61
            int childCount = parent.getChildCount();
            for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++)
62
63
                final View child = parent.getChildAt(i);
64
                final RecyclerView. LayoutParams params = (RecyclerView. LayoutParams) child
65
66
                         .getLayoutParams();
67
                final int left = child.getLeft() - params.leftMargin;
                final int right = child.getRight() + params.rightMargin
68
69
                         + mDivider.getIntrinsicWidth();
70
                final int top = child.getBottom() + params.bottomMargin;
                final int bottom = top + mDivider.getIntrinsicHeight();
71
72
                mDivider.setBounds(left, top, right, bottom);
73
                mDivider. draw(c);
74
75
76
77
        public void drawVertical(Canvas c, RecyclerView parent)
78
79
            final int childCount = parent.getChildCount();
            for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++)
80
81
82
                final View child = parent.getChildAt(i);
83
                final RecyclerView.LayoutParams params = (RecyclerView.LayoutParams) child
84
85
                         .getLayoutParams();
86
                final int top = child.getTop() - params.topMargin;
87
                final int bottom = child.getBottom() + params.bottomMargin;
88
                final int left = child.getRight() + params.rightMargin;
89
                final int right = left + mDivider.getIntrinsicWidth();
90
91
                mDivider.setBounds(left, top, right, bottom);
                mDivider. draw(c);
92
93
94
```

```
95
 96
         private boolean isLastColum(RecyclerView parent, int pos, int spanCount,
 97
                 int childCount)
 98
99
            LayoutManager layoutManager = parent.getLayoutManager();
100
            if (layoutManager instanceof GridLayoutManager)
101
102
                if ((pos + 1) % spanCount == 0) // 如果是最后一列,则不需要绘制右边
103
104
                    return true;
105
            } else if (layoutManager instanceof StaggeredGridLayoutManager)
106
107
                int orientation = ((StaggeredGridLayoutManager) layoutManager)
108
109
                        . getOrientation();
                if (orientation == StaggeredGridLayoutManager.VERTICAL)
110
111
112
                    if ((pos + 1) % spanCount == 0)// 如果是最后一列,则不需要绘制右边
113
114
                        return true;
115
116
                } else
117
                    childCount = childCount - childCount % spanCount;
118
                    if (pos >= childCount)// 如果是最后一列,则不需要绘制右边
119
120
                        return true;
121
122
123
            return false:
124
125
126
         private boolean isLastRaw(RecyclerView parent, int pos, int spanCount,
127
                 int childCount)
128
129
            LayoutManager layoutManager = parent.getLayoutManager();
130
             if (layoutManager instanceof GridLayoutManager)
131
132
                childCount = childCount - childCount % spanCount;
                if (pos >= childCount)// 如果是最后一行,则不需要绘制底部
133
134
                    return true;
135
            } else if (layoutManager instanceof StaggeredGridLayoutManager)
136
                int orientation = ((StaggeredGridLayoutManager) layoutManager)
137
138
                        .getOrientation();
                // StaggeredGridLayoutManager 且纵向滚动
139
140
                if (orientation == StaggeredGridLayoutManager.VERTICAL)
141
                    childCount = childCount - childCount % spanCount;
142
                    // 如果是最后一行,则不需要绘制底部
143
144
                    if (pos >= childCount)
145
                        return true;
                } else
146
147
                // StaggeredGridLayoutManager 且横向滚动
148
149
                    // 如果是最后一行,则不需要绘制底部
150
                    if ((pos + 1) \% spanCount == 0)
151
152
                        return true:
153
154
155
156
            return false;
```

```
157
158
         @Override
159
160
         public void getItemOffsets(Rect outRect, int itemPosition,
161
                RecyclerView parent)
162
             int spanCount = getSpanCount(parent);
163
164
             int childCount = parent.getAdapter().getItemCount();
            if (isLastRaw(parent, itemPosition, spanCount, childCount))// 如果是最后一行,则不需要绘制底部
165
166
                outRect.set(0, 0, mDivider.getIntrinsicWidth(), 0);
167
            } else if (isLastColum(parent, itemPosition, spanCount, childCount))// 如果是最后一列,则不需要绘制右边
168
169
170
                outRect.set(0, 0, 0, mDivider.getIntrinsicHeight());
171
            } else
172
173
                outRect.set(0, 0, mDivider.getIntrinsicWidth(),
174
                        mDivider.getIntrinsicHeight());
175
176
177
```

主要在 getItemOffsets 方法中,去判断如果是最后一行,则不需要绘制底部;如果是最后一列,则不需要绘制右边,整个判断也考虑到了 StaggeredGridLayoutManager 的横向和纵向,所以稍稍有些复杂。最重要还是去理解,如何绘制什么的不重要。一般如果仅仅是希望有空隙,还是去设置item的margin方便。

## 最后的效果是:



ok,看到这,你可能还觉得RecyclerView不够强大?

但是如果我们有这么个需求,纵屏的时候显示为ListView,横屏的时候显示两列的GridView,我们RecyclerView可以轻松搞定,而如果使用ListView去实现还是需要点功夫的~~~

当然了,这只是皮毛,下面让你心服口服。

• StaggeredGridLayoutManager

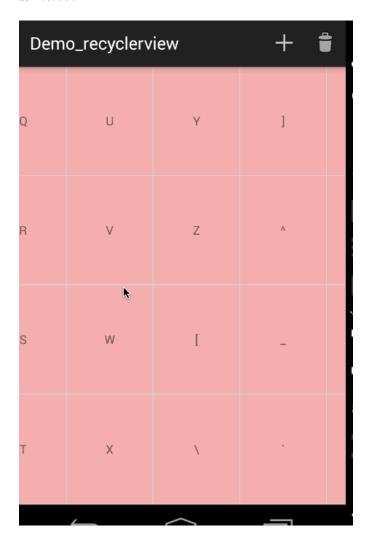
瀑布流式的布局,其实他可以实现 GridLayoutManager 一样的功能,仅仅按照下列代码:

```
1 // mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new GridLayoutManager(this, 4));
2 mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new StaggeredGridLayoutManager(4, StaggeredGridLayoutManager.VERTICAL
```

这两种写法显示的效果是一致的,但是注意StaggeredGridLayoutManager构造的第二个参数传一个orientation,如果传入的是 StaggeredGridLayoutManager. VERTICAL 代表有多少列;那么传入的如果是 StaggeredGridLayoutManager. HORIZONTAL 就代表有多少行,比如本例如果改为:

```
mRecyclerView.setLayoutManager(new StaggeredGridLayoutManager(4,
StaggeredGridLayoutManager.HORIZONTAL));
```

#### 那么效果为:

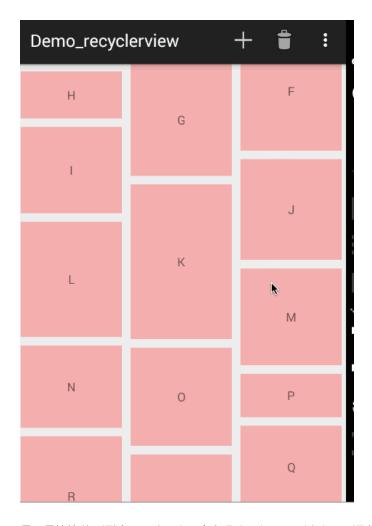


可以看到,固定为4行,变成了左右滑动。有一点需要注意,如果是横向的时候,item的宽度需要注意去设置,毕竟横向的宽度没有约束了,应为控件可以横向滚动了。

如果你需要一样横向滚动的GridView,那么恭喜你。

ok,接下来准备看大招,如果让你去实现个瀑布流,最起码不是那么随意就可以实现的吧?但是,如果使用RecyclerView,分分钟的事。

那么如何实现?其实你什么都不用做,只要使用 StaggeredGridLayoutManager 我们就已经实现了,只是上面的item布局我们使用了固定的高度,下面我们仅仅在适配器的 onBindViewHolder 方法中为我们的item设置个随机的高度(代码就不贴了,最后会给出源码下载地址),看看效果图:



是不是棒棒哒,通过RecyclerView去实现ListView、GridView、瀑布流的效果基本上没有什么区别,而且可以仅仅通过设置不同的LayoutManager即可实现。

还有更nice的地方,就在于item增加、删除的动画也是可配置的。接下来看一下ItemAnimator。

**ItemAnimator** 

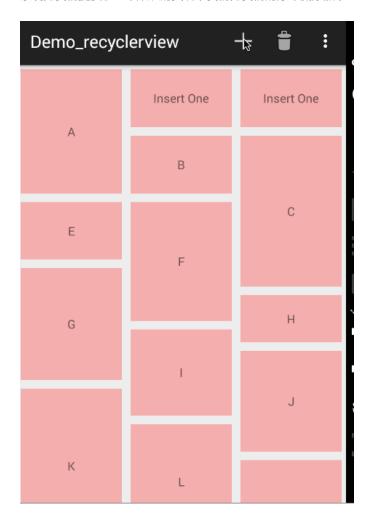
ItemAnimator也是一个抽象类,好在系统为我们提供了一种默认的实现类,期待系统多添加些默认的实现。

借助默认的实现,当Item添加和移除的时候,添加动画效果很简单:

1 // 设置item动画

2 mRecyclerView.setItemAnimator(new DefaultItemAnimator());

系统为我们提供了一个默认的实现,我们为我们的瀑布流添加以上一行代码,效果为:



如果是GridLayoutManager呢?动画效果为:



注意,这里更新数据集不是用 adapter.notifyDataSetChanged() 而是

notifyItemInserted(position) ≒ notifyItemRemoved(position)

否则没有动画效果。

## 上述为adapter中添加了两个方法:

```
public void addData(int position) {
          mDatas.add(position, "Insert One");
          notifyItemInserted(position);
}

public void removeData(int position) {
          mDatas.remove(position);
          notifyItemRemoved(position);
          notifyItemRemoved(position);
}
```

# Activity中点击MenuItem触发:

```
@Override
1
2
        public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu)
3
            getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.main, menu);
4
            return super.onCreateOptionsMenu(menu);
5
6
7
        @Override
8
9
        public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item)
10
```

```
11
             switch (item.getItemId())
12
13
             case R.id.id_action_add:
14
                 mAdapter.addData(1);
                 break;
15
16
             case R.id.id action delete:
17
                 mAdapter.removeData(1);
18
19
20
             return true;
21
```

#### 好了,到这我对这个控件已经不是一般的喜欢了~~~

当然了只提供了一种动画,那么我们肯定可以去自定义各种nice的动画效果。

高兴的是,github上已经有很多类似的项目了,这里我们直接引用下:RecyclerViewItemAnimators,大家自己下载查看。

提供了 SlideInOutLeftItemAnimator, SlideInOutRightItemAnimator,

SlideInOutTopItemAnimator, SlideInOutBottomItemAnimator等动画效果。

## Click and LongClick

不过一个挺郁闷的地方就是,系统没有提供ClickListener和LongClickListener。

不过我们也可以自己去添加,只是会多了些代码而已。

实现的方式比较多,你可以通过mRecyclerView.addOnItemTouchListener去监听然后去判断手势,

当然你也可以通过adapter中自己去提供回调,这里我们选择后者,前者的方式,大家有兴趣自己去实现。

## 那么代码也比较简单:

```
class HomeAdapter extends RecyclerView.Adapter<homeAdapter.MyViewHolder>
2
3
4
        public interface OnItemClickLitener
5
6
            void onItemClick(View view, int position);
7
            void onItemLongClick(View view , int position);
8
9
10
        private OnItemClickLitener mOnItemClickLitener;
11
12
        public void setOnItemClickLitener(OnItemClickLitener mOnItemClickLitener)
13
14
            this.mOnItemClickLitener = mOnItemClickLitener;
15
16
17
18
        public void onBindViewHolder(final MyViewHolder holder, final int position)
19
20
            holder.tv.setText(mDatas.get(position));
21
22
            // 如果设置了回调,则设置点击事件
23
            if (mOnItemClickLitener != null)
24
25
26
                holder.itemView.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener()
27
```

```
28
                      @Override
29
                      public void onClick(View v)
30
                          int pos = holder.getLayoutPosition();
31
                          mOnItemClickLitener.onItemClick(holder.itemView, pos);
32
33
                 });
34
35
                 \verb|holder.itemView.setOnLongClickListener| (\verb|new OnLongClickListener|)|
36
37
38
                      @Override
                      public boolean onLongClick(View v)
39
40
                          int pos = holder.getLayoutPosition();
41
                          mOnItemClickLitener.onItemLongClick(holder.itemView, pos);
42
43
                          return false;
44
                 });
45
             }
46
47
48
    //...
49
    }
```

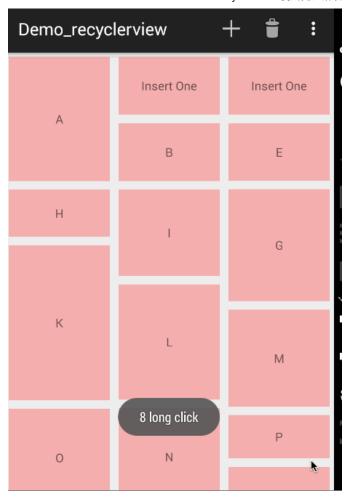
adapter中自己定义了个接口,然后在onBindViewHolder中去为holder.itemView去设置相应的监听最后回调我们设置的监听。

最后别忘了给item添加一个drawable:

## Activity中去设置监听:

```
1
 2
             mAdapter.setOnItemClickLitener(new OnItemClickLitener()
 3
 4
                  @Override
 5
                 public void onItemClick(View view, int position)
 6
 7
                      Toast.makeText(HomeActivity.this, position + " click",
 8
                               Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
 9
10
11
                 @Override
12
                 public void onItemLongClick(View view, int position)
13
14
                      Toast.makeText(HomeActivity.this, position + ^{\prime\prime} long click^{\prime\prime},
15
                               Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
16
                               mAdapter.removeData(position);
17
18
             });
19
```

测试效果:



## ok, 到此我们基本介绍了RecylerView常见用法,包含了:

- 系统提供了几种LayoutManager的使用;
- 如何通过自定义ItemDecoration去设置分割线,或者一些你想作为分隔的drawable,注意这里 巧妙的使用了系统的listDivider属性,你可以尝试添加使用divider和dividerHeight属性。
- 如何使用ItemAnimator为RecylerView去添加Item移除、添加的动画效果。
- 介绍了如何添加ItemClickListener与ItemLongClickListener。

## 可以看到RecyclerView可以实现:

- ListView的功能
- GridView的功能
- 横向ListView的功能,参考Android 自定义RecyclerView 实现真正的Gallery效果
- 横向ScrollView的功能
- 瀑布流效果
- 便于添加Item增加和移除动画

整个体验下来,感觉这种插拔式的设计太棒了,如果系统再能提供一些常用的分隔符,多添加些动画效果就更好了。

通过简单改变下LayoutManager,就可以产生不同的效果,那么我们可以根据手机屏幕的宽度去动态设置LayoutManager,屏幕宽度一般的,显示为ListView;宽度稍大的显示两列的GridView或者瀑布流(或者横纵屏幕切换时变化,有点意思~);显示的列数和宽度成正

比。甚至某些特殊屏幕,让其横向滑动~~再选择一个nice的动画效果,相信这种插件式的编码体验一定会让你迅速爱上RecyclerView。

参考资料

Android 自定义RecyclerView 实现真正的Gallery效果

A First Glance at Android's RecyclerView

https://github.com/gabrielemariotti/RecyclerViewItemAnimators

DividerItemDecoration