

复杂应用组件

Handler机制、多线程与自定义View

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●●提纲

01 | 进程与线程

02 | Handler机制（Android的消息队列机制）

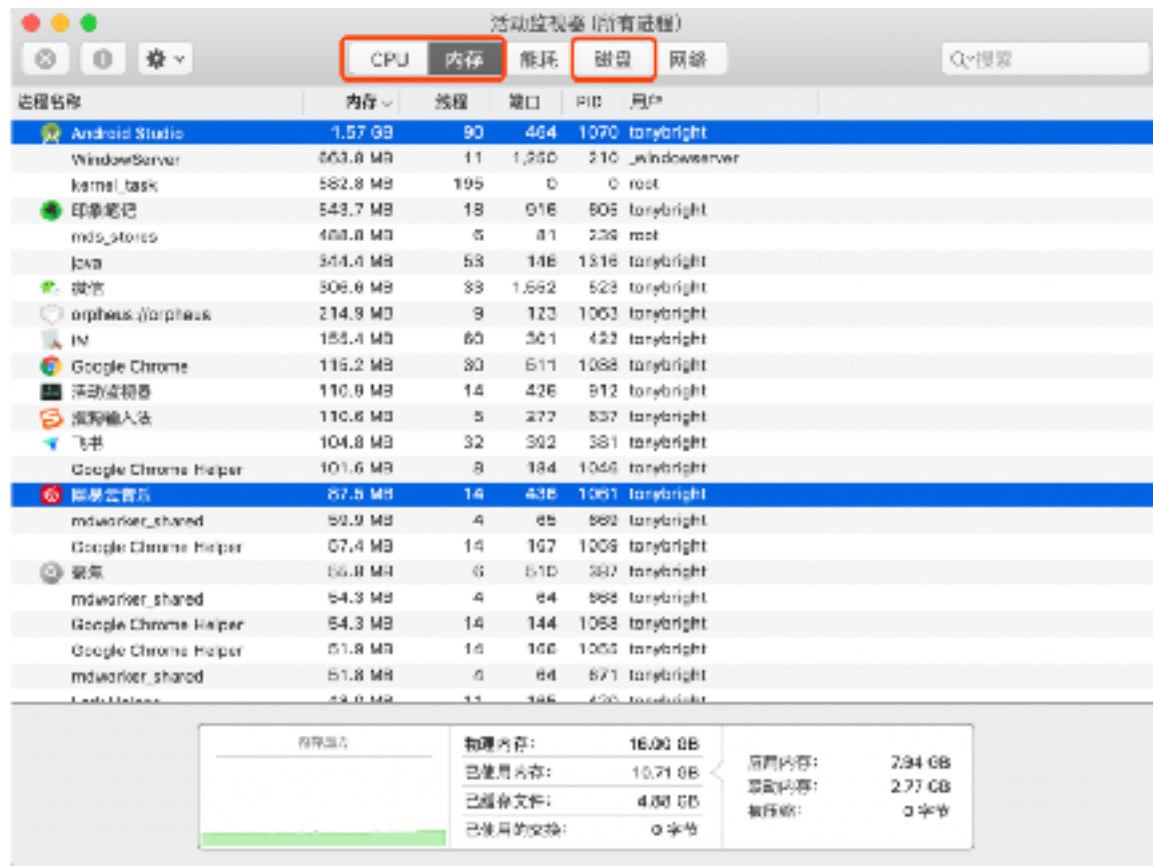
03 | Android中的多线程

04 | 自定义View

进程与线程



进程



进程

```
tonybright@tonybright ~ $ adb shell "ps|grep com.ss.android.ugc.aweme"
u0_a613      22342    621 2228160 246680 0      0 S com.ss.android.ugc.aweme
u0_a613      22590    621 1842112 70468 0      0 S com.ss.android.ugc.aweme:bm
u0_a613      22660    621 1816440 64644 0      0 S com.ss.android.ugc.aweme:push
u0_a613      22772    621 1834996 71856 0      0 S com.ss.android.ugc.aweme:pushservice
```

线程

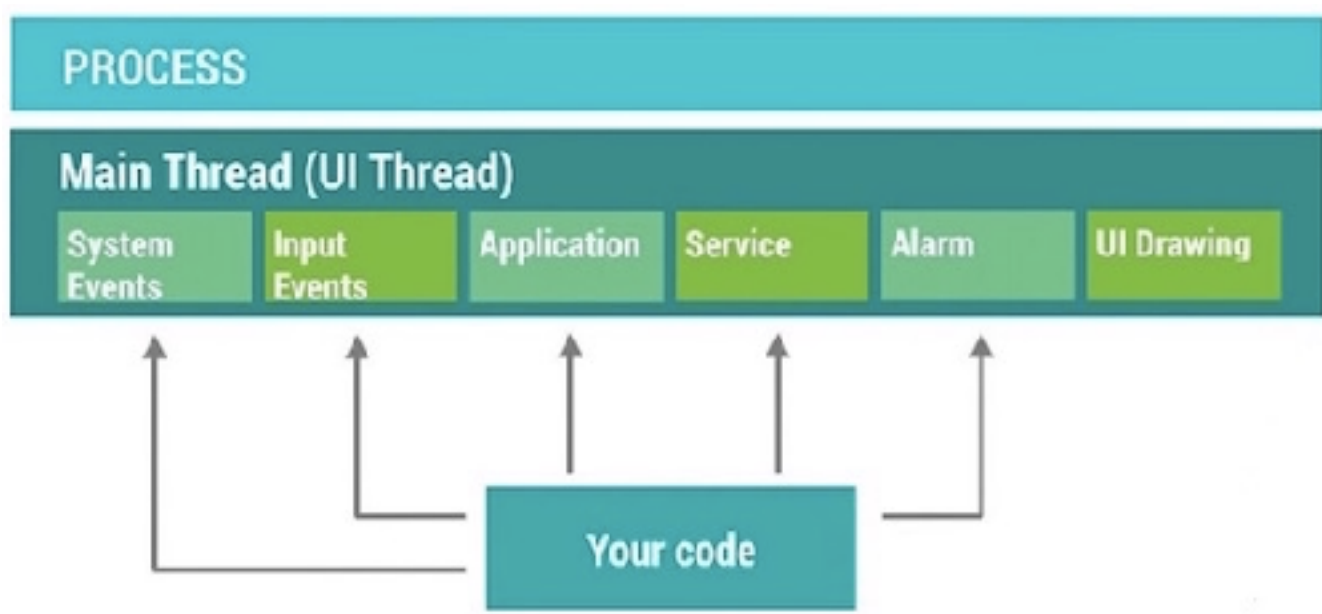
```
tonybright@tonybright ~ $ adb shell ps -T | grep "22342"
u0_a613      22342 22342   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S droid.ugc.aweme
u0_a613      22342 22349   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Jit thread pool
u0_a613      22342 22350   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Signal Catcher
u0_a613      22342 22351   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S ReferenceQueueD
u0_a613      22342 22352   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S FinalizerDaemon
u0_a613      22342 22354   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S HeapTaskDaemon
u0_a613      22342 22355   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Binder:22342_1
u0_a613      22342 22356   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Binder:22342_2
u0_a613      22342 22361   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Profile Saver
u0_a613      22342 22369   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S aware-thread-po
u0_a613      22342 22370   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S aware-thread-po
u0_a613      22342 22371   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S aware-thread-po
u0_a613      22342 22372   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S aware-thread-po
u0_a613      22342 22374   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S LegoHandler
u0_a613      22342 22409   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Binder:22342_3
u0_a613      22342 22429   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S TaskMonitor-10
u0_a613      22342 22439   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S queued-work-loo
u0_a613      22342 22446   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S ActionReaper
u0_a613      22342 22449   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S LegoHandler
u0_a613      22342 22460   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S RxSchedulerPurg
u0_a613      22342 22462   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S RxCachedWorkerP
u0_a613      22342 22468   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S CronetInit
u0_a613      22342 22469   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S ChromiumNet10
u0_a613      22342 22477   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S DeviceRegisterT
u0_a613      22342 22482   621 2171240 218388 0      0 S Queue
```



进程、线程总结

- 进程是资源分配的基本单位
- 线程是CPU调度、执行的基本单位
- 线程共享进程的资源(主要是内存资源)

Android主进程&UI线程



Handler机制 (Android的消息队列机制)





Handler 是做什么的?

先看这样两个例子：

1. 今日头条App启动时，展示了一个开屏广告，默认播放x秒；在x秒后，需跳转到主界面。
2. 用户在抖音App中，点击下载视频，下载过程中需要弹出Loading窗，下载结束后提示用户下载成功/失败。

你需要使用*Handler*!



Handler机制

Handler机制为Android系统解决了以下两个问题:

1. 调度 (Schedule) Android系统在某个时间点执行特定的任务
 - a. [Message\(android.os.Message\)](#)
 - b. [Runnable\(java.lang.Runnable\)](#)
2. 将需要执行的任务加入到用户创建的线程的任务队列中

From Android Developer Website:

There are two main uses for a Handler: (1) to schedule messages and runnables to be executed at some point in the future; and (2) to enqueue an action to be performed on a different thread than your own.



Handler的使用举例

今日头条App启动时，展示了一个开屏广告，默认播放x秒；在x秒后，需跳转到主界面

```
mHandler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        goMainActivity();  
    }  
}, delayMillis: 1000);
```



Handler的使用举例

今日头条App启动时，展示了一个开屏广告，默认播放x秒；在x秒后，需跳转到主界面；**如果用户点击了跳过，则应该直接进入主界面。**

```
mHandler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        goMainActivity();
    }
}, delayMillis: 1000);

mSkipView.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        mHandler.removeCallbacksAndMessages( token: null);
        goMainActivity();
    }
});
```

Handler的使用举例

用户在抖音App中，点击下载视频，下载过程中需要弹出Loading窗，下载结束后提示用户下载成功/失败。

补充知识点:

*Android*中，*UI*控件并非是线程安全的，只能在主线程内调用，所以所有对于*UI*控件的调用，必须在主线程。

因此，通常我们也把主线程也叫做

UI线程

```
public final int MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL = 1;
public final int MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS = 2;
public final int MSG_DOWNLOAD_START = 3;

private Handler mHandler = new Handler() {
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
        switch (msg.what) {
            case MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL:
                hideLoading();
                toast(msg, "下载失败");
                break;
            case MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS:
                hideLoading();
                toast(msg, "下载成功\n文件已保存在: " + msg.obj);
                break;
            case MSG_DOWNLOAD_START:
                toast(msg, "开始下载");
                showLoading();
                break;
        }
    }
};

private void initView() {
    mDownloadButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            new DownloadVideoThread(mVideoId).start();
        }
    });
}

public class DownloadVideoThread extends Thread {
    private String mVideoId;

    public DownloadVideoThread(String videoId) {
        mVideoId = videoId;
    }

    @Override
    public void run() {
        //发送消息给 mHandler
        mHandler.sendEmptyMessage(MSG_DOWNLOAD_START);
        try {
            String localPath = downloadVideo(mVideoId);
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtain(mHandler, MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS, localPath));
        } catch (Throwable t) {
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtain(mHandler, MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL));
        }
    }

    private String downloadVideo(String videoId) {
        //...
    }
}
```



Handler的使用

- 调度Message
 - 新建一个Handler，实现handleMessage()方法
 - 在适当的时候给上面的Handler发送消息
- 调度Runnable
 - 新建一个Handler，然后直接调度Runnable即可
- 取消调度
 - 通过Handler取消已经发送过的Message/Runnable



Handler的常用方法

// 立即发送消息

```
public final boolean sendMessage(Message msg)
public final boolean post(Runnable r);
```

// 延时发送消息

```
public final boolean sendMessageDelayed(Message msg, long delayMillis)
public final boolean postDelayed(Runnable r, long delayMillis);
```

// 定时发送消息

```
public boolean sendMessageAtTime(Message msg, long uptimeMillis);
public final boolean postAtTime(Runnable r, long uptimeMillis);
public final boolean postAtTime(Runnable r, Object token, long uptimeMillis);
```

// 取消消息

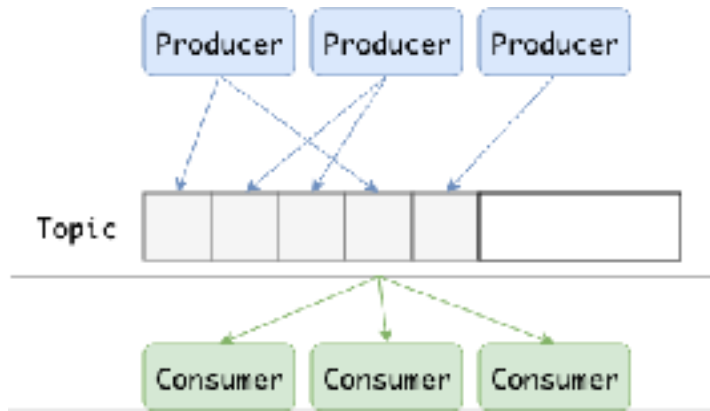
```
public final void removeCallbacks(Runnable r);
public final void removeMessages(int what);
public final void removeCallbacksAndMessages(Object token);
```


Handler原理：消息队列机制

- 在计算机科学中，消息队列（英语：Message Queue）是一种进程间通信或同一进程的不同线程间通信方式。

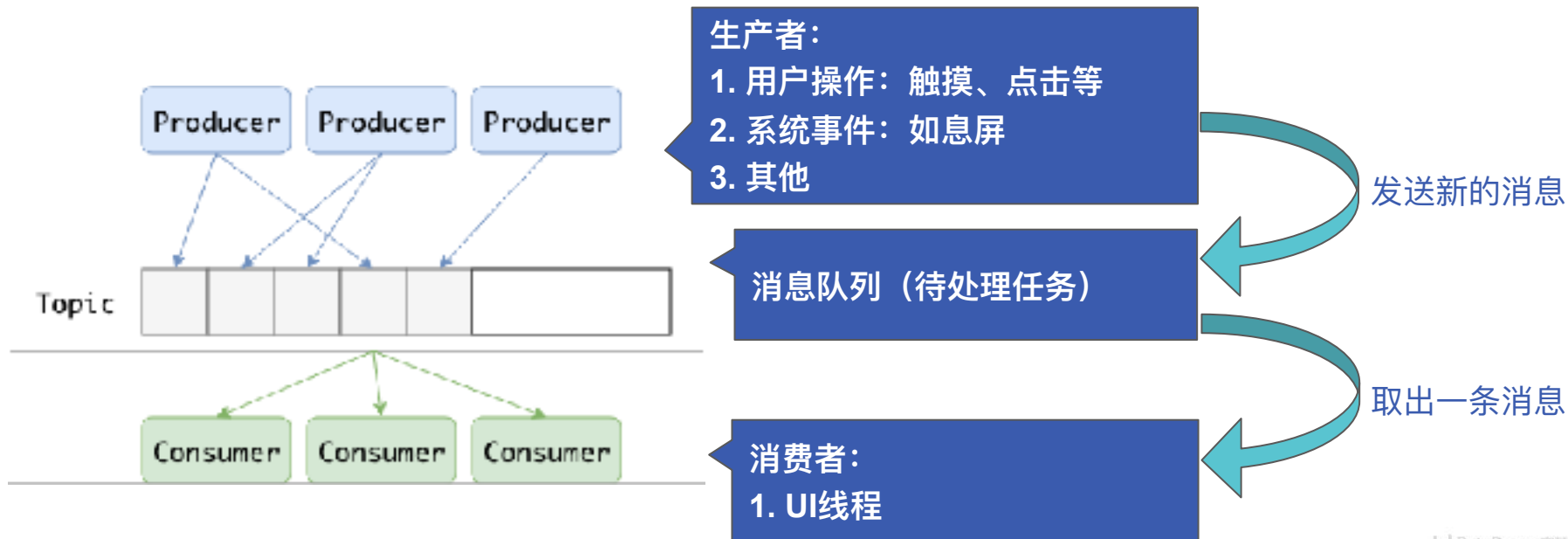
消息队列实际应用：

- Kafka分布式消息处理系统
- JS线程池模型
- Windows/Android UI线程消息处理



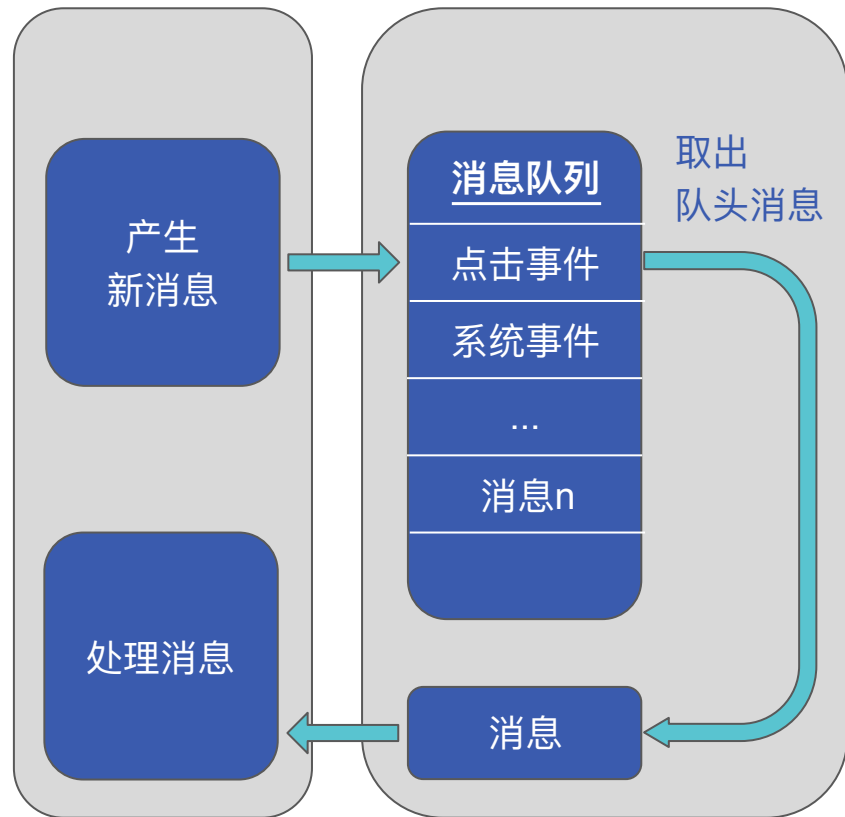
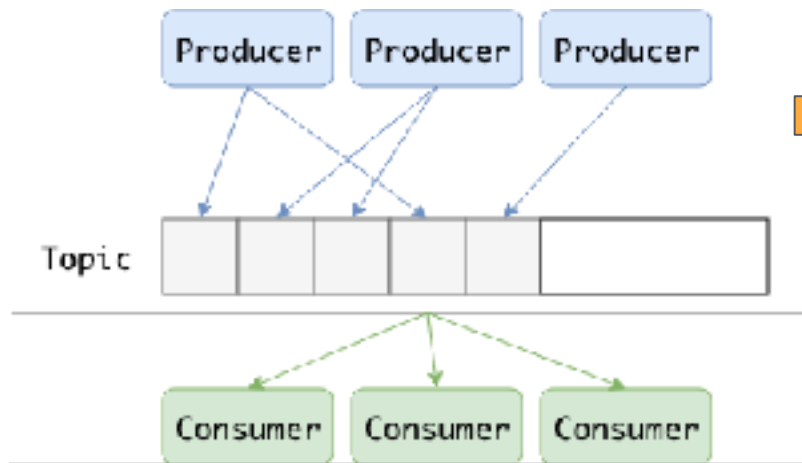
Handler原理：UI线程与消息队列机制

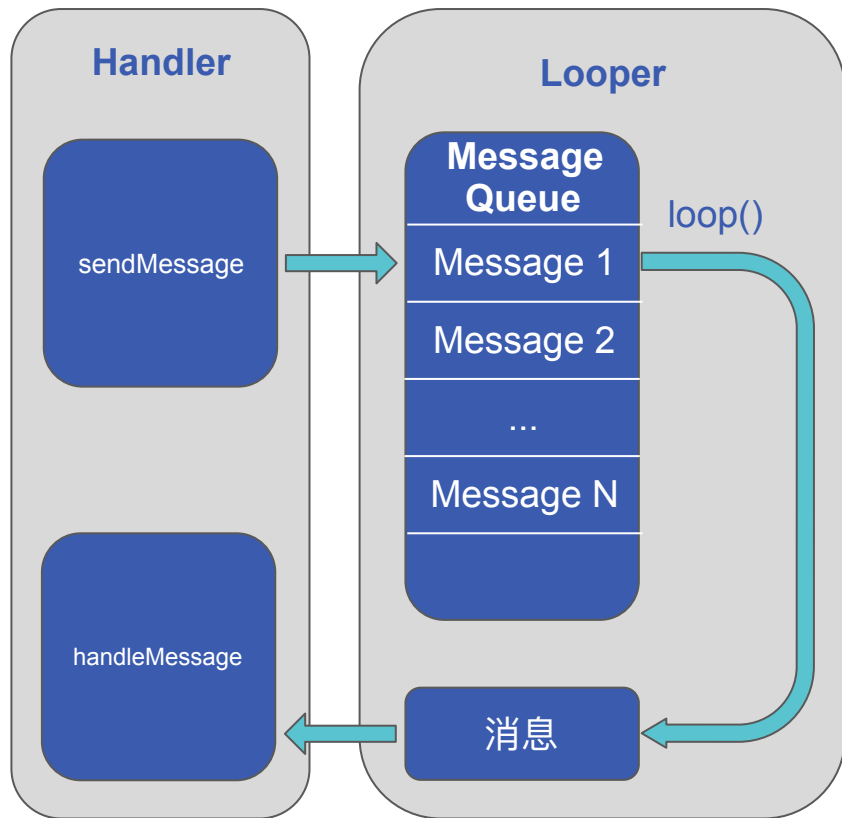
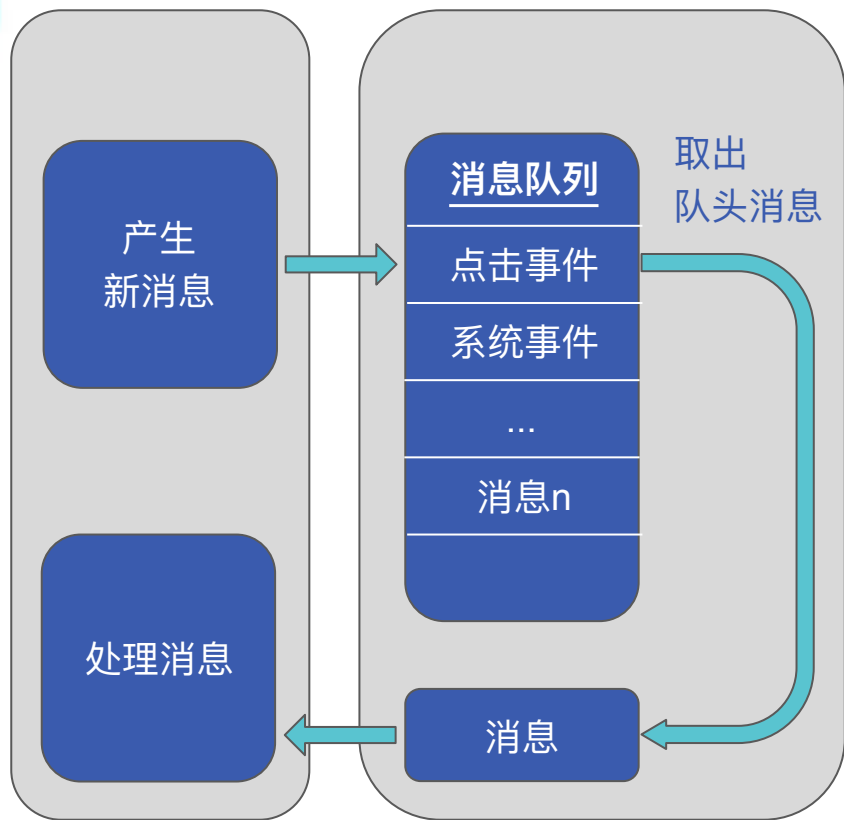
- Windows/Android中，
UI线程负责处理界面的展示，响应用户的操作：



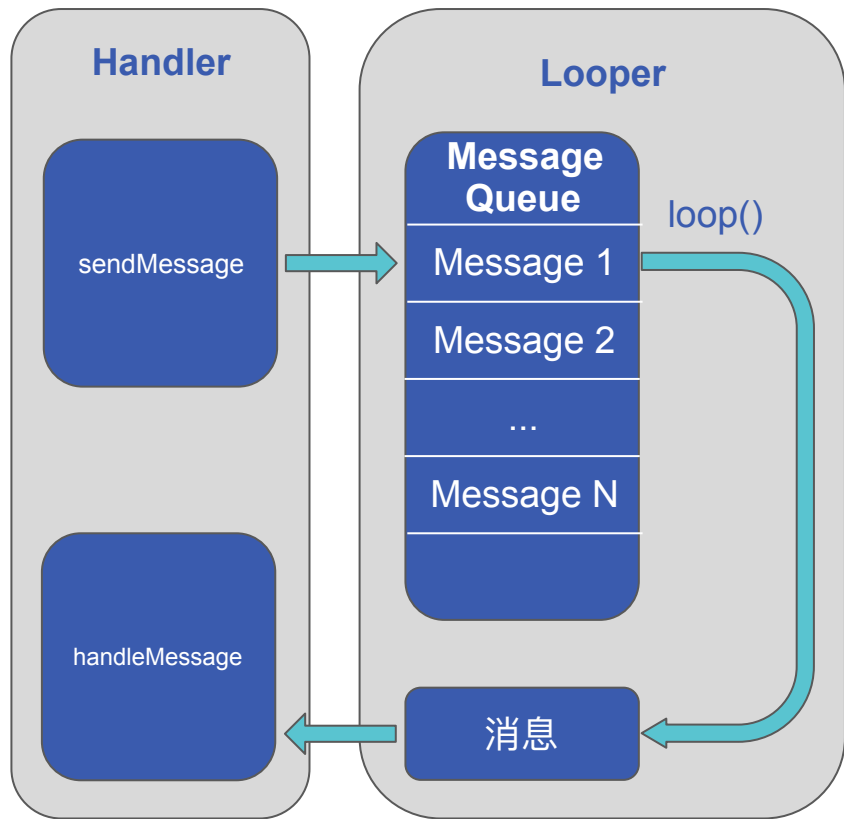
Handler原理：UI线程与消息队列机制

- Windows/Android中，UI线程负责处理界面的展示，响应用户的操作：





- **Message:**
 - 消息，由MessageQueue统一队列，然后交由Handler处理。
- **MessageQueue:**
 - 消息队列，用来存放Handler发送过来的Message，并且按照先入先出的规则执行。
- **Handler:**
 - 处理者，负责发送和处理Message
 - 每个Message必须有一个对应的Handler
- **Looper:**
 - 消息轮询器，不断的从MessageQueue中抽取Message并执行。



辨析Runnable/Message

1. Runnable会被打包成Message

```
private static Message getPostMessage(Runnable r) {  
    Message m = Message.obtain();  
    m.callback = r;  
    return m;  
}
```

```
mHandler.postDelayed(new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        goMainActivity();  
    }  
}, delayMillis: 1000);
```

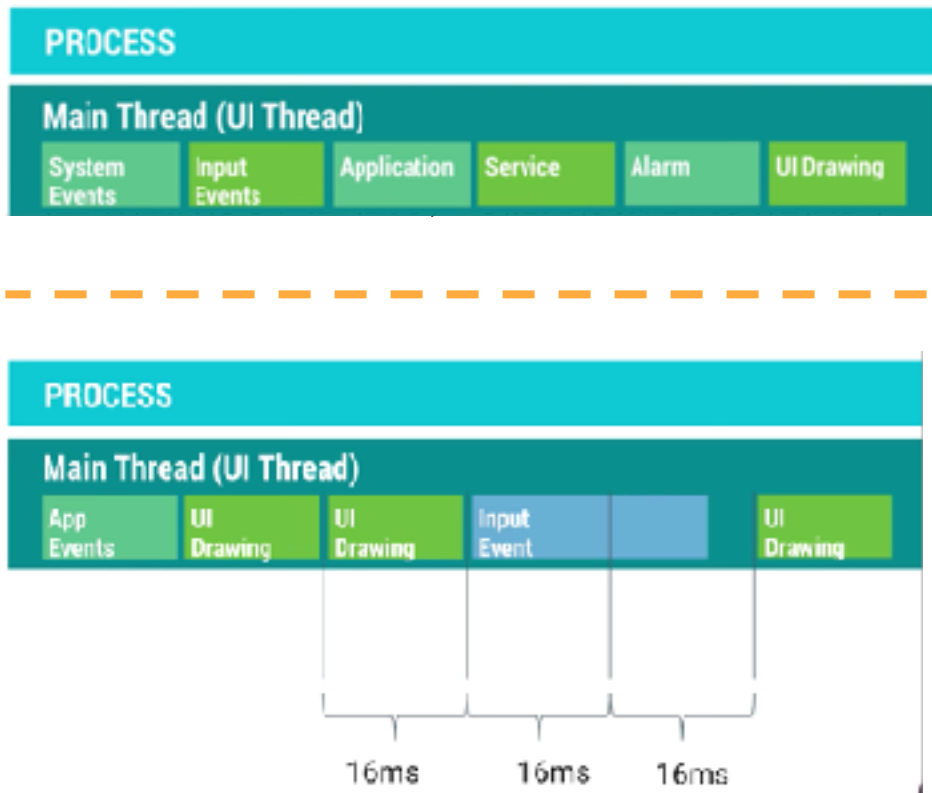
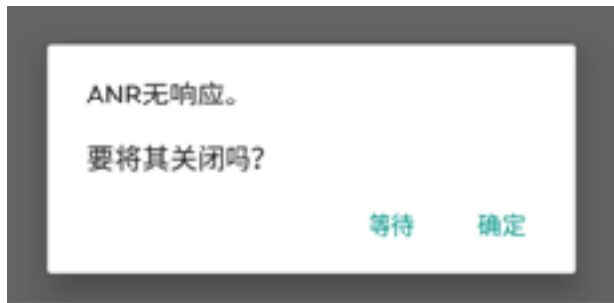
=

```
protected final Handler mHandler = new Handler() {  
    @Override  
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {  
        super.handleMessage(msg);  
        switch (msg.what) {  
            case MSG_GO_MAIN_ACTIVITY:  
                goMainActivity();  
                break;  
        }  
    }  
};
```

```
mHandler.sendMessageDelayed(  
    Message.obtain(mHandler, MSG_GO_MAIN_ACTIVITY),  
    delayMillis: 1000);
```

扩展：ANR

- 主线程（UI线程）不能执行耗时操作，否则会出现 ANR (Application Not Responding)



(其中每一帧内容的绘制其实只有16ms)



Handler总结

- Handler机制是生产者消费者模型&消息队列机制在Android上的实现，解决Android中的任务调度和线程通信问题
- Handler负责向消息队列里添加消息，Looper维持一个循环，从消息队列取消息，派发给Handler处理，队列为空时阻塞等待
- Handler的基本用法：立即/延时/定时发送消息、取消消息

Android中的多线程





Android里常用的操作多线程方式

01 | Thread (线程)

02 | ThreadPool (线程池)

03 | AsyncTask

04 | IntentService



Thread

- Thread (java.lang.Thread)

```
public class MyThread extends Thread {  
  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        super.run();  
        // do something  
    }  
}
```

一个简单的Thread的例子

```
public class InterruptAThread extends Thread {  
  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        super.run();  
        // 判断状态，如果被打断则跳出并将线程置空  
        while (!isInterrupted()){  
            // do something  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
private void howToStopAThread() {  
    InterruptAThread thread = new InterruptAThread();  
    // Start Thread  
    thread.start();  
    // Stop thread  
    thread.interrupt();  
}
```

怎样优雅的启动和停止一个Thread



扩展：HandlerThread (Android特有)

- 试想一款股票交易App：
 - 由于因为股票的行情数据都是实时变化的。
 - 所以我们软件需要每隔一定时间向服务器请求行情数据。
- 这个轮询的请求的调度是否可以放到非主线程，由Handler + Looper去处理和调度？

这时可以使用*HandlerThread*

```

public class StockHandlerThread extends HandlerThread implements Handler.Callback {

    public static final int MSG_QUERY_STOCK = 100;

    private Handler mWorkerHandler; //与工作线程相关联的Handler

    public StockHandlerThread(String name) {
        super(name);
    }

    public StockHandlerThread(String name, int priority) {
        super(name, priority);
    }

    @Override
    protected void onLooperPrepared() {
        mWorkerHandler = new Handler(getLooper(), (callback) this);
        // 触发首次请求
        mWorkerHandler.sendMessage(MSG_QUERY_STOCK);
    }

    @Override
    public boolean handleMessage(Message msg) {
        switch (msg.what) {
            case MSG_QUERY_STOCK:
                // 请求股票数据
                // ...
                // 回调到主线程或写入DB
                // ...
                // 10s后再次请求
                mWorkerHandler.sendMessageDelayed(MSG_QUERY_STOCK, (delayMillis: 10 * 1000);
                break;
        }
        return true;
    }
}

```

扩展：HandlerThread

(Handler的实现如右图所示)

```
// Handy class for starting a new thread that has a looper. The looper can then be
// used to create handler classes. Note that start() must still be called.
//
public class HandlerThread extends Thread {
    int mPriority;
    int mId = -1;
    Looper mLooper;
    private @Nullable Handler mHandler;

    public HandlerThread(String name) {...}

    //...
    public HandlerThread(String name, int priority) {...}

    //...
    // Call back method that can be explicitly overridden if needed to execute some
    // work before looper loops.
    //
    protected void onLooperPrepared() {
    }

    @Override
    public void run() {
        mId = Process.myPid();
        Looper.prepare();
        synchronized (this) {
            mLooper = Looper.myLooper();
            notifyAll();
        }
        Process.setThreadPriority(mPriority);
        onLooperPrepared();
        Looper.loop();
        mId = -1;
    }

    //...
    public Looper getLooper() {...}

    //...
    @Nullable
    public Handler getThreadHandler() {...}

    //...
    public boolean quit() {...}

    //...
    public boolean quitSafely() {...}

    //...
    public int getThreadId() { return mId; }
```



ThreadPool

- 接口 `Java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService` 表述了异步执行的机制，并且可以让任务在一组线程内执行。
- 重要函数：
 - `execute(Runnable)`
 - `submit(Runnable)`: 有返回值（Future），可以cancel，更方便进行错误处理
 - `shutdown()`



ThreadPool

为什么要使用线程池？

1. 频繁地执行线程创建、销毁，性能开销较大，线程池的线程复用可以有效降低性能开销
2. 基于线程池更便于做线程任务监控和性能优化



ThreadPool的使用

介绍几种常用的线程池：

- 单个任务处理时间比较短且任务数量很大（多个线程的线程池）：
 - 网络库：FixedThreadPool 定长线程池
 - DB操作：CachedThreadPool 可缓存线程池
- 执行定时任务（定时线程池）：
 - 定时上报性能日志数据：ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor 定时任务线程池
- 特定单项任务（单线程线程池）：
 - 日志写入：SingleThreadPool 只有一个线程的线程池



AsyncTask

回到之前的例子：

用户在抖音App中，点击下载视频，下载过程中需要弹出Loading窗，下载结束后提示用户下载成功/失败。

```

private void initView() {
    mDownloadButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            new DownloadAsyncTask().execute(mVideoId);
        }
    });
}

private class DownloadAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<String, Integer, String> {

    final static String DOWNLOAD_FAILED = "DOWNLOAD_FAILED";

    @Override
    protected void onPreExecute() {
        super.onPreExecute();
        toast( msg: "开始下载");
        showLoading();
    }

    @Override
    protected String doInBackground(String... args) {
        String videoId = args[0];
        try {
            return downloadVideo(videoId);
        } catch (Throwable t) {
            return DOWNLOAD_FAILED;
        }
    }

    private String downloadVideo(String videoId) {...}

    @Override
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {
        super.onPostExecute(result);
        if (DOWNLOAD_FAILED.equals(DOWNLOAD_FAILED)) {
            hideLoading();
            toast( msg: "下载失败");
        } else {
            hideLoading();
            toast( msg: "下载成功\\n文件已保存在: " + result);
        }
    }
}

```

```

public final int MSG_DOWN_FAIL = 1;
public final int MSG_DOWN_SUCCESS = 2;
public final int MSG_DOWN_START = 3;

private Handler mHandler = new Handler() {
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
        switch (msg.what) {
            case MSG_DOWN_FAIL:
                hideLoading();
                toast( msg: "下载失败");
                break;
            case MSG_DOWN_SUCCESS:
                hideLoading();
                toast( msg: "下载成功\\n文件已保存在: " + msg.obj);
                break;
            case MSG_DOWN_START:
                toast( msg: "开始下载");
                showLoading();
                break;
        }
    }
};

private void initView() {
    mDownloadButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            new DownloadVideoThread(mVideoId).start();
        }
    });
}

public class DownloadVideoThread extends Thread {

    private String mVideoId;

    public DownloadVideoThread(String videoId) {...}

    @Override
    public void run() {
        //发送消息给 mHandler
        mHandler.sendMessage(MSG_DOWN_START);
        try {
            String localPath = downloadVideo(mVideoId);
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtain(mHandler, MSG_DOWN_SUCCESS, localPath));
        } catch (Throwable t) {
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtain(mHandler, MSG_DOWN_FAIL));
        }
    }

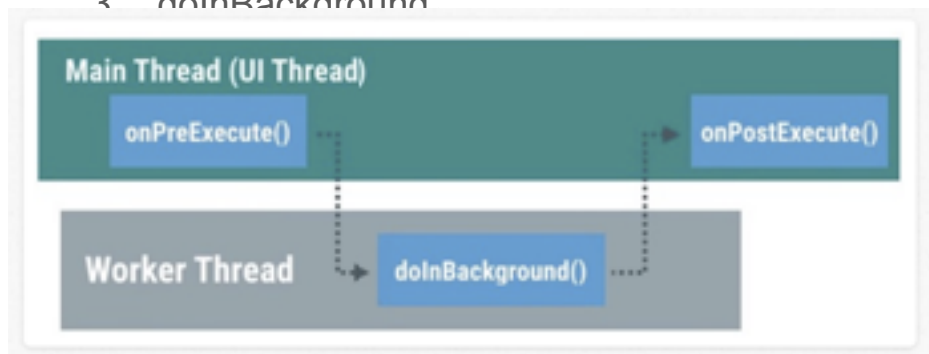
    private String downloadVideo(String videoId) {...}
}

```

AsyncTask

AsyncTask的定义及重要函数:

1. AsyncTask<Params, Progress, Result>
2. onPreExecute:
3. doInBackground:



```
private class DownloadAsyncTask extends AsyncTask<String, Integer, String> {  
  
    final static String DOWNLOAD_FAILED = "DOWNLOAD_FAILED";  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onPreExecute() {  
        super.onPreExecute();  
        toast(msg: "开始下载");  
        showLoading();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    protected String doInBackground(String... args) {  
        String videoId = args[0];  
        try {  
            return downloadVideo(videoId);  
        } catch (Throwable t) {  
            return DOWNLOAD_FAILED;  
        }  
    }  
  
    private String downloadVideo(String videoId) {  
        int progress = 0;  
        while(progress < 100) {  
            publishProgress(...values ++progress);  
        }  
        return "local_url";  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onProgressUpdate(Integer... values) {  
        super.onProgressUpdate(values);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    protected void onPostExecute(String result) {  
        super.onPostExecute(result);  
        if (DOWNLOAD_FAILED.equals(DOWNLOAD_FAILED)) {  
            hideLoading();  
            toast(msg: "下载失败");  
        } else {  
            hideLoading();  
            toast(msg: "下载成功\n文件已保存在: " + result);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



IntentService

回顾一下Service：

- 不需要展示用户界面
- 执行时间比较长
- 后台运行

常见Service：

- 音乐播放
- Push推送



正在运行		
头条	今日头条	12 MB 1个进程和 2 个服务 1:55:17
头条	今日头条	12 MB 1个进程和 1 个服务 1:55:20
头条	今日头条	126 MB 2个进程和 2 个服务 1:55:15
微信	微信	27 MB 1个进程和 1 个服务 31:05:11
微信	微信	179 MB 1个进程和 1 个服务 28:01:14
QQ	QQ	80 MB 2个进程和 2 个服务 07:40
微博	微博	76 MB 1个进程和 1 个服务 24:46:12
微博	微博	11 MB 1个进程和 2 个服务 24:46:10
微博	微博	173 MB 2个进程和 1 个服务 3:24:25
网易云音乐	网易云音乐	62 MB 2个进程和 1 个服务 13:00



IntentService

那什么是IntentService?

*Service*是执行在主线程的。

而很多情况下，我们做的事情非常耗时，需要在单独的线程执行，那么就应该用*IntentService*。

比如：用*Service*下载文件

IntentService示例

```
class DownloadIntentService extends IntentService {  
  
    /**  
     * A constructor is required, and must call the super IntentService(String)  
     * constructor with a name for the worker thread.  
     */  
    public DownloadIntentService() {  
        super("DownloadIntentService");  
    }  
  
    /**  
     * The IntentService calls this method from the default worker thread with  
     * the intent that started the service. When this method returns, IntentService  
     * stops the service, as appropriate.  
     */  
    @Override  
    protected void onHandleIntent(Intent intent) {  
        try {  
            String url = intent.getStringExtra("URL");  
            // Download file from url  
        } catch (Throwable t) {  
            t.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

IntentService源码

```
IntentService.java
public abstract class IntentService extends Service {
    private volatile Looper mServiceLooper;
    private volatile ServiceHandler mServiceHandler;
    private String mName;
    private boolean mRedelivery;

    private final class ServiceHandler extends Handler {
        public ServiceHandler(Looper looper) { super(looper); }

        @Override
        public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
            onHandleIntent((Intent)msg.obj);
            stopSelf(msg.arg1);
        }
    }

    /**
     * Creates an IntentService.  Invoked by your subclass's constructor.
     *
     * @param name Used to name the worker thread, important only for debugging.
     */
    public IntentService(String name) {}

    /**
     * @see {@link}
     */
    public void setIntentRedelivery(boolean enabled) { mRedelivery = enabled; }

    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        // TODO: It would be nice to have an option to hold a partial wakelock
        // during processing, and to have a static startService(Context, Intent)
        // method that would launch the service & hand off a wakelock.

        super.onCreate();
        HandlerThread thread = new HandlerThread("IntentService!" + mName + "!");
        thread.start();

        mServiceLooper = thread.getLooper();
        mServiceHandler = new ServiceHandler(mServiceLooper);
    }
}
```


扩展：RxJava - 简单介绍



ReactiveX

Reactive Extensions for Async Programming

<https://github.com/ReactiveX>

ReactiveX / RxJava

Watch

2,380

★ Unstar

39,617

Fork

6,886

Code

Issues 10

Pull requests 1

Projects 0

Wiki

Security

Insights

RxJava – Reactive Extensions for the JVM – a library for composing asynchronous and event-based programs using observable sequences for the Java VM.

java

rxjava

flow

reactive-streams

5,543 commits

4 branches

215 releases

235 contributors

Apache-2.0

Branch: 3.x

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find File

Clone or download

Thread:

```
new Thread() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
        super.run();  
        for (File folder : folders) {  
            File[] files = folder.listFiles();  
            for (File file : files) {  
                if (file.getName().endsWith(".png")) {  
                    final Bitmap bitmap = getBitmapFromFile(file);  
                    getActivity().runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {  
                        @Override  
                        public void run() {  
                            imageCollectorView.addImage(bitmap);  
                        }  
                    });  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}.start();
```

RxJava:

```
Observable.from(folders)  
    .flatMap((Func1) (folder) -> { Observable.from(file.listFiles()) })  
    .filter((Func1) (file) -> { file.getName().endsWith(".png") })  
    .map((Func1) (file) -> { getBitmapFromFile(file) })  
    .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io())  
    .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())  
    .subscribe((Action1) (bitmap) -> { imageCollectorView.addImage(bitmap) });
```

扩展: Kotlin - Coroutines(协程)

Essentially, coroutines are light-weight threads.

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*

fun main() {
    GlobalScope.launch { // launch a new coroutine in background and continue
        delay(1000L) // non-blocking delay for 1 second (default time unit is ms)
        println("World!") // print after delay
    }
    println("Hello,") // main thread continues while coroutine is delayed
    Thread.sleep(2000L) // block main thread for 2 seconds to keep JVM alive
}
```

Android多线程总结

01 | Thread (线程)

多线程的基础

02 | ThreadPool (线程池)

对线程进行更好的管理

03 | AsyncTask

Android中为了简化多线程的使用，
而设计的默认封装

04 | IntentService

Android中无界面异步操作的默认实现

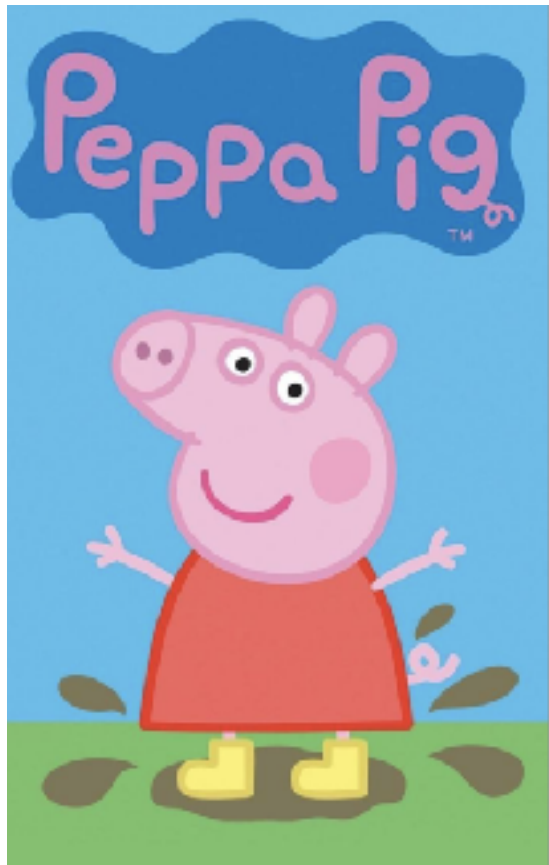
05 | RxJava、Coroutine

当下流行的开发框架下的线程调度方式

自定义View



怎么画一个佩奇？



Measure: 测量宽高

Layout: 计算布局

Draw: 绘制形状

布局文件示例

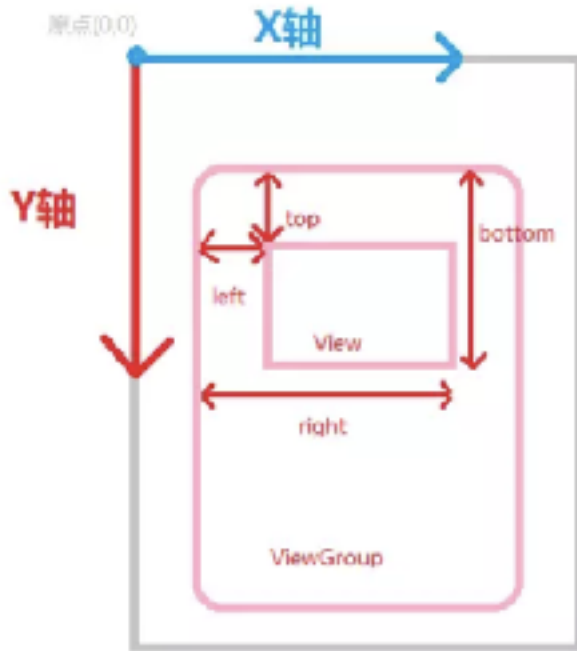
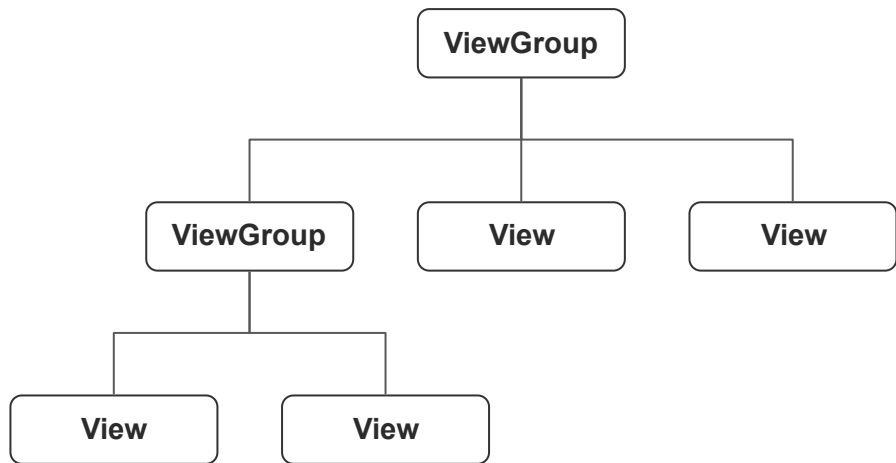
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<FrameLayout
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/iv_pig"
        android:layout_width="200dp"
        android:layout_height="200dp"
        android:layout_gravity="center"
        android:src="@drawable/ic_pig"
    />

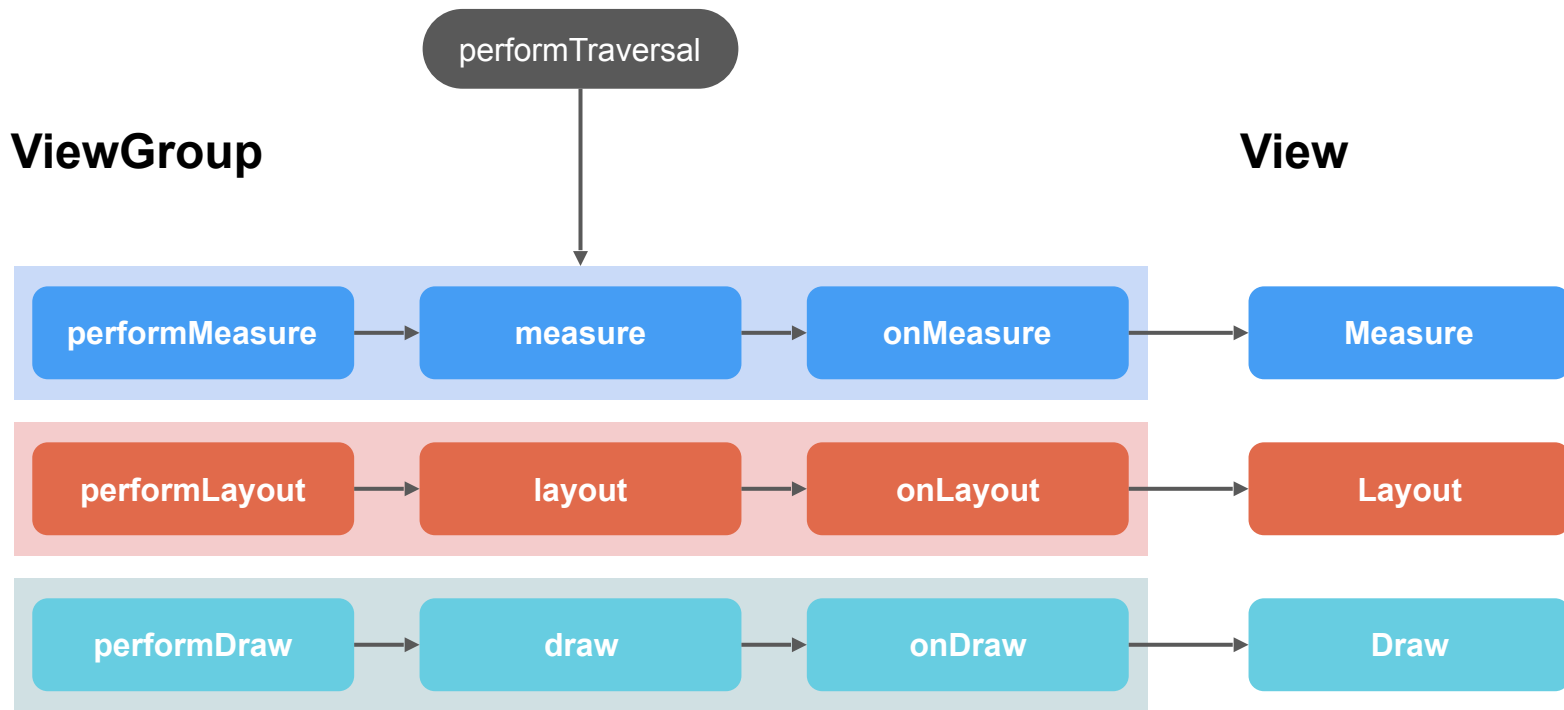
</FrameLayout>
```

- **wrap_content** 指示您的视图将其大小调整为内容所需的尺寸。
- **match_parent** 指示您的视图尽可能采用其父视图组所允许的最大尺寸。

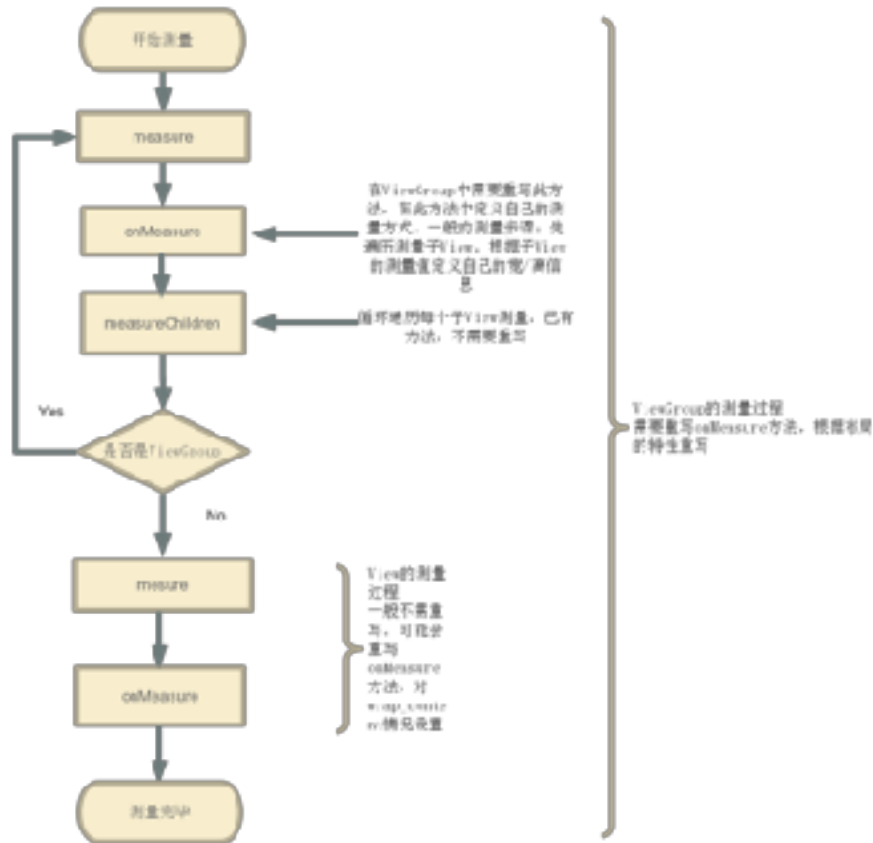
扩展：详解 ViewTree 及 View / ViewGroup 绘制流程



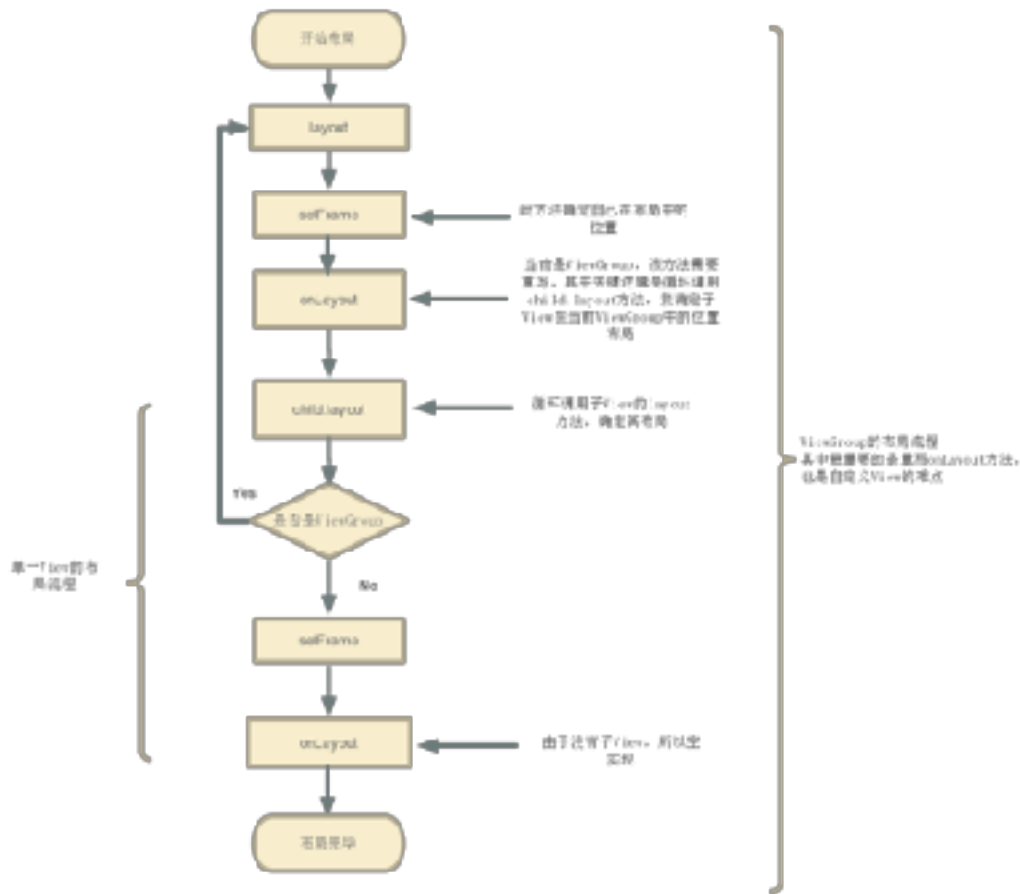
扩展：ViewGroup的绘制流程



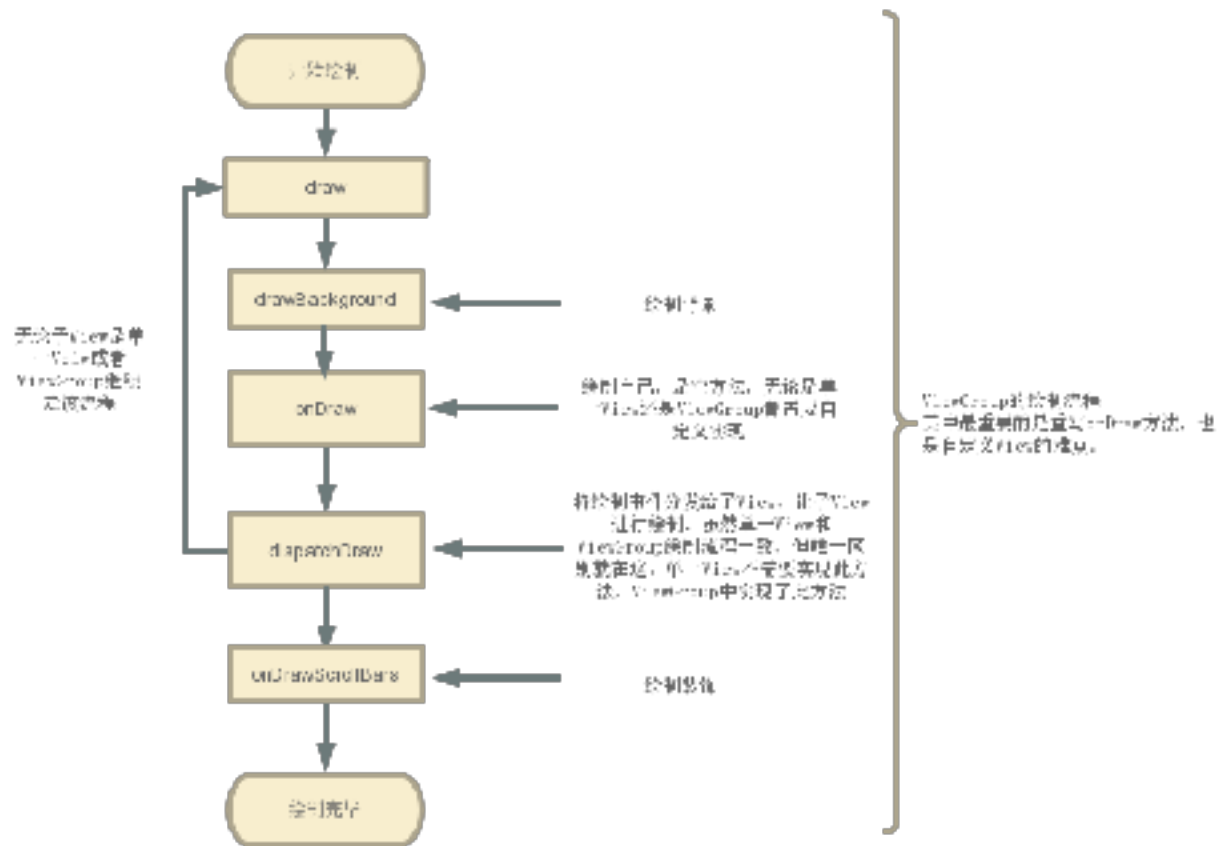
扩展：详解ViewTree及View/ViewGroup绘制流程



扩展：详解ViewTree及View/ViewGroup绘制流程



扩展：详解ViewTree及View/ViewGroup绘制流程





自定义View-重写onDraw

自定义View最常见操作 - 重写onDraw

```
public class CustomView extends View {  
  
    public CustomView(Context context) {  
        super(context);  
    }  
  
    public CustomView(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {  
        super(context, attrs);  
    }  
  
    public CustomView(Context context, AttributeSet attrs, int defStyleAttr) {  
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);  
    }  
  
    @Override protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {  
        super.onDraw(canvas);  
        // 绘制代码  
    }  
}
```

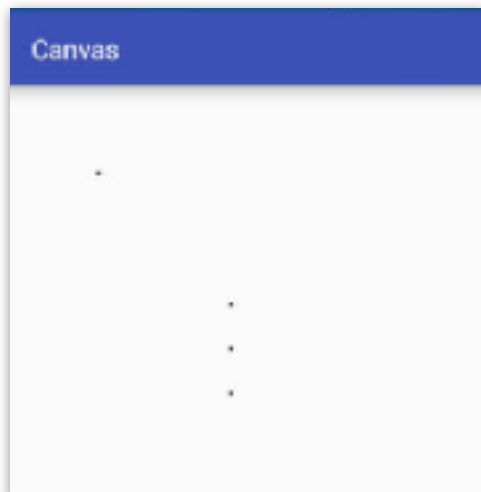
自定义View-重写onDraw

概念解析：

1. Canvas：画布
2. Paint：画笔



基本绘制-点 (Point)



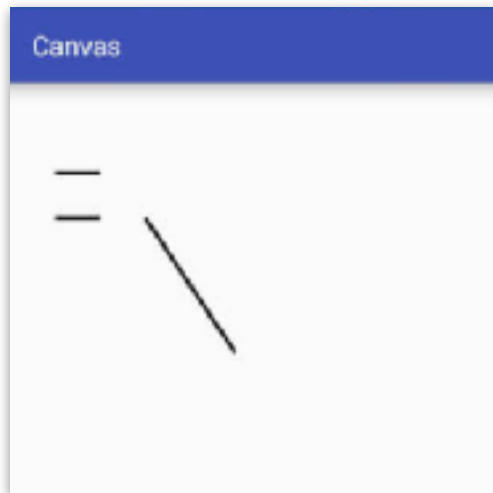
```
private Paint pointPaint;

private void initPaint() {
    pointPaint = new Paint();
    pointPaint.setColor(Color.BLACK);           //设置画笔颜色
    pointPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);       //设置画笔模式为填充
    pointPaint.setStrokeWidth(10f);             //设置画笔宽度为10px
}

@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);

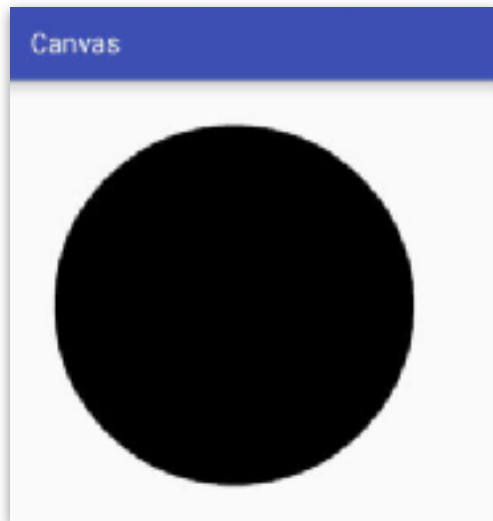
    canvas.drawPoint(x: 200, y: 200, pointPaint); //在坐标[200,200]位置绘制一个点
    canvas.drawPoints(new float[] {
        500, 500,
        500, 600,
        500, 700
    }, pointPaint);
}
```


基本绘制-线 (Line)



```
private void initPaint() {  
    linePaint = new Paint();  
    linePaint.setColor(Color.BLACK); //设置画笔颜色  
    linePaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL); //设置画笔模式为填充  
    linePaint.setStrokeWidth(10f); //设置画笔宽度为10px  
}  
  
@Override  
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {  
    super.onDraw(canvas);  
  
    // 在坐标(300,300)-(500,600)之间绘制一条直线  
    canvas.drawLine( startX: 300, startY: 300, stopX: 500, stopY: 600, linePaint);  
    // 绘制一组线 每四数字(两个点的坐标)确定一条线  
    canvas.drawLines(new float[]{  
        100, 200, 200, 200,  
        100, 300, 200, 300  
    }, linePaint);  
}
```

基本绘制-圆形 (Circle)



```
private Paint circlePaint;

private void initPaint() {
    circlePaint = new Paint();
    circlePaint.setColor(Color.BLACK);           //设置画笔颜色
    circlePaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);      //设置画笔模式为填充
}

@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);

    // 绘制一个圆心坐标在(500,500), 半径为400 的圆
    canvas.drawCircle(cx: 500, cy: 500, radius: 400, circlePaint);
}
```

基本绘制-矩形/圆角矩形/椭圆 (Rect / RoundRect / Oval)

```
private Paint paint;

private void initPaint() {
    paint = new Paint();
    paint.setColor(Color.BLACK); //设置画笔颜色
    paint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL); //设置画笔模式为填充
}

@TargetApi(Build.VERSION_CODES.LOLLIPOP)
@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);

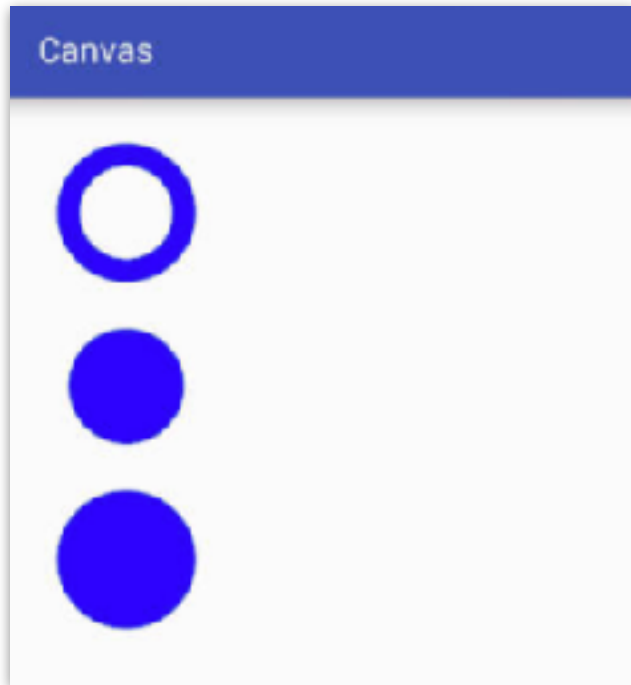
    // 绘制矩形
    canvas.drawRect( left: 100, top: 100, right: 800, bottom: 400, paint);

    // 绘制圆角矩形
    canvas.drawRoundRect( left: 100, top: 100, right: 800, bottom: 400, rx: 30, ry: 30, paint);

    // 绘制椭圆
    canvas.drawOval( left: 100, top: 100, right: 800, bottom: 400, paint);
}
```

基本绘制-填充

(代码举例)



```
private Paint paint;

private void initPaint() {
    paint = new Paint();
    paint.setColor(Color.BLUE);
    paint.setStrokeWidth(40);
}

@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);

    // 描边
    paint.setStyle(Paint.Style.STROKE);
    canvas.drawCircle(cx: 200, cy: 200, radius: 100, paint);

    // 填充
    paint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);
    canvas.drawCircle(cx: 200, cy: 500, radius: 100, paint);

    // 描边加填充
    paint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL_AND_STROKE);
    canvas.drawCircle(cx: 200, cy: 800, radius: 100, paint);
}
```



基本绘制-文字

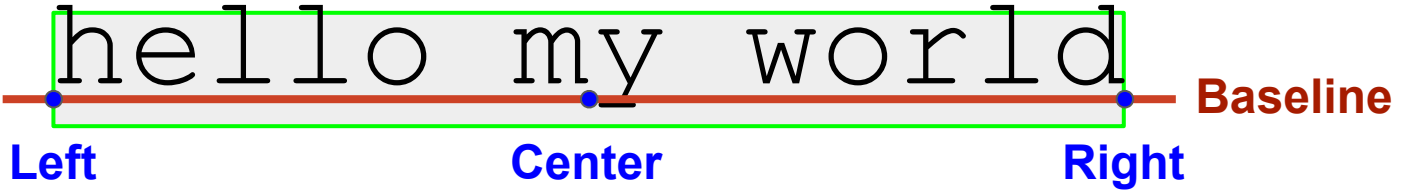
- Top
- Ascent
- Baseline
- Descent
- Bottom

My text line 1.

The diagram illustrates the vertical alignment of the text "My text line 1." using five horizontal lines: a purple line at the top (Top), a green line below it (Ascent), a red line at the baseline (Baseline), a blue line below the baseline (Descent), and an orange line at the bottom (Bottom). The text is positioned between the Ascent and Baseline lines.

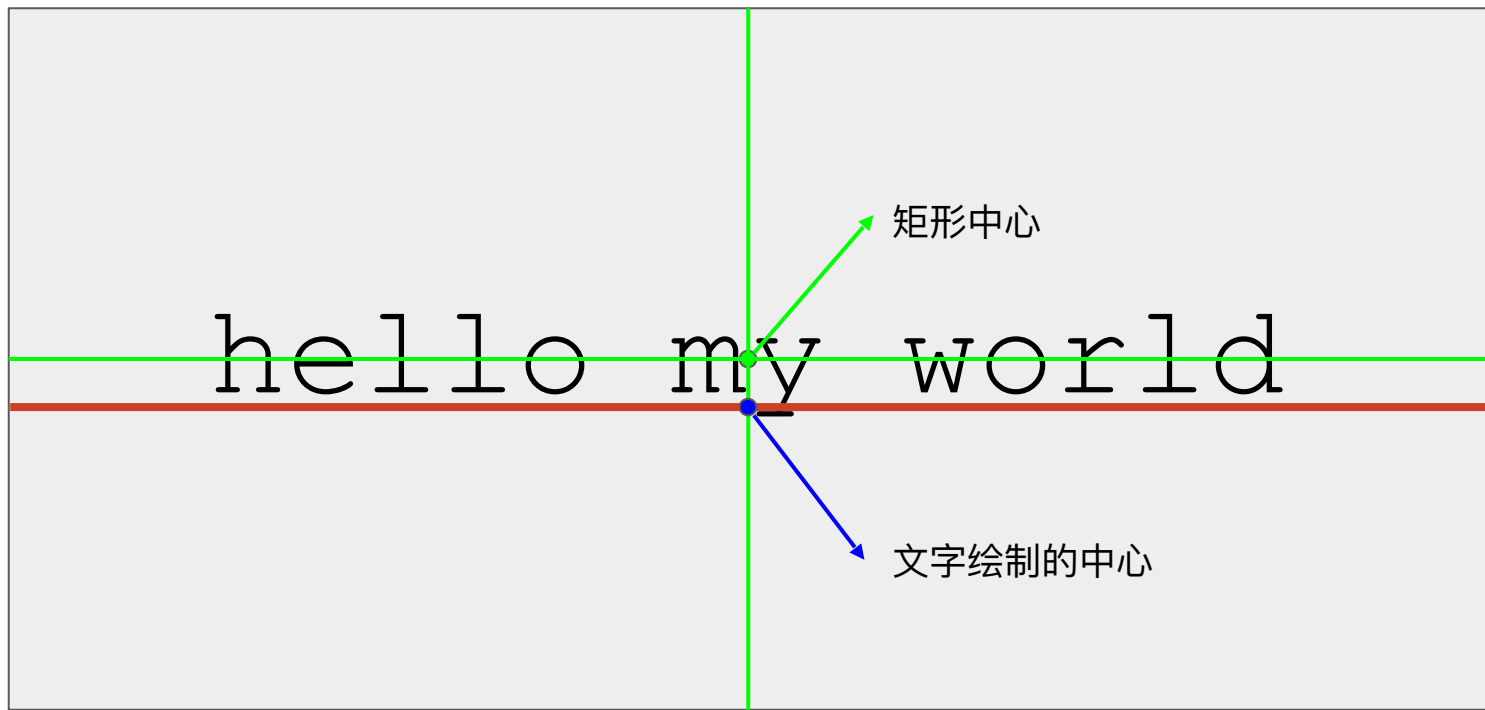


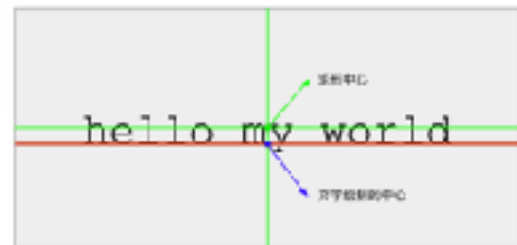
基本绘制-文字





基本绘制-文字





```
private void drawTextCenter(Canvas canvas, float centerX, float centerY, int color) {  
  
    Paint textPaint = new Paint();  
    textPaint.setColor(Color.WHITE);  
    textPaint.setTextSize(50);  
    textPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);  
    //该方法即为设置基线上那个点究竟是left,center,还是right 这里我设置为center  
    textPaint.setTextAlign(Paint.Align.CENTER);  
  
    Paint.FontMetrics fontMetrics = textPaint.getFontMetrics();  
    float top = fontMetrics.top;//为基线到字体上边框的距离,即上图中的top  
    float bottom = fontMetrics.bottom;//为基线到字体下边框的距离,即上图中的bottom  
  
    int baseLineY = (int) (rect.centerY() - top / 2 - bottom / 2);//基线中间点的y轴计算公式  
  
    canvas.drawText("hello my world", rect.centerX(), baseLineY, textPaint);  
}
```




自定义View总结

- View的绘制流程：
 - 重要绘制流程：
 - Measure：测量
 - Layout：布局
 - Draw：绘制
 - 以及几个重要函数：
 - invalidate(如果布局没变化，只触发draw)
 - requestLayout(触发layout、measure)
- 理解 ViewTree 及 ViewGroup 的Measure / Layout / Draw的流程
- View自定义绘制：
 - 绘制图形：点、线、圆形、椭圆、矩形、圆角矩形
 - 绘制文字：文字的测量

课堂作业





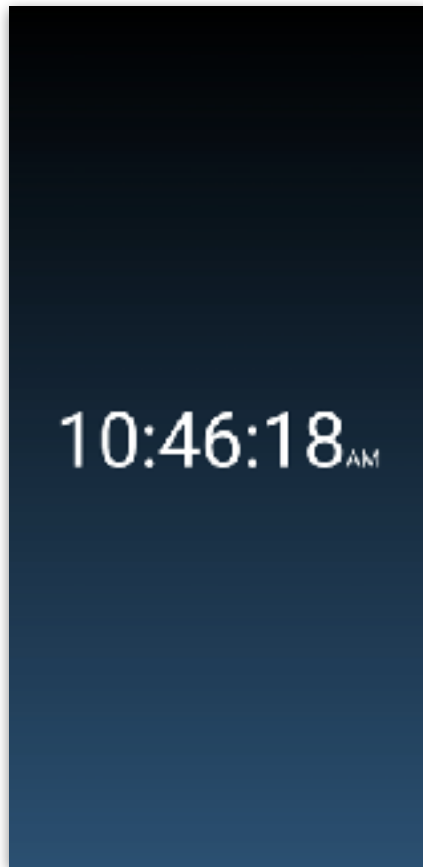
时钟App

作业：

1. 绘制时钟界面，包括表盘、时针、分针、秒针
2. 时针、分针、秒针需要跳动

减分项：

1. 程序会在某些情况下崩溃
2. 逻辑过于复杂
3. 有内存泄露（什么是内存泄露？）



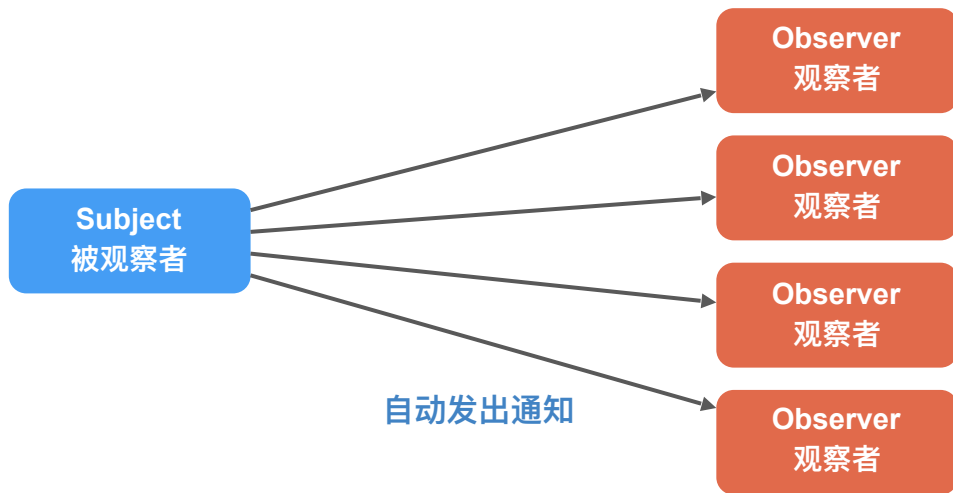


附：内存泄露 - Memory Leak

- Java的内存回收机制
- 一般内存泄漏(traditional memory leak)的原因是：由忘记释放分配的内存导致的。
 - 举例：Cursor的泄露
- 逻辑内存泄漏(logical memory leak)的原因是：当应用不再需要这个对象，当仍未释放该对象的所有引用。
 - 举例：Activity的泄露
 - 最常见原因：内部类引用外部变量

附：观察者模式

- 生动的例子：
 - 西游记里面悟空请求菩萨降服红孩儿，菩萨洒了一地水招来一个老乌龟：
 - 这个乌龟就是观察者，菩萨通过洒水通知他。





附：观察者模式

优点：

- 解耦，被观察者只知道观察者列表「抽象接口」，被观察者不知道具体的观察者
- 被观察者发送通知，所有注册的观察者都会收到信息「可以实现广播机制」

Android中的例子：

- `View.setOnClickListener(...);`



THANKS

 ByteDance 字节跳动