程序设计训练——大作业报告

项目名称: 衔书(Xianshu 或 Tsira News)

技术栈: Java

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概述

本项目命名为「衔书」(Xianshu 或 Tsira News),命名灵感来自中国古代青鸟衔文的神话传说,代表应用能够像青鸟一样,将世界各地的讯息带到用户的手中。

基本功能

- 新闻爬取与分类展示
- 新闻浏览(文本、图片、视频、元数据)
- AI 摘要及其本地存储
- 基于关键词、类别和时间的搜索
- 分类编辑
- 历史记录、收藏及其本地存储
- 上拉获取、下拉刷新

Bonus Feature

- 基于缓存机制和单例 OkHttp 的高效爬取
- 完善的本地化多账号系统(登录、注册、记住密码、修改密码、个人中心、一键退出登录,历史记录、收藏、分类编辑等均分账号存储,实现对用户的隔离处理)
- 美观现代的用户界面
- 视频/图片位于同一视图, 节省空间且美观
- 富有设计感的应用 logo
- 丝滑的启动页特效
- 基于 Markwon 库的 Markdown 格式关于界面

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代码结构

我们只就 app/build/src/main 做介绍。

- assets: 其他资源文件夹
 - about.md: 关于页面的源文件
 - NewsDetailsActivity.txt: 这是我原本的 NewsDetailsActivity, 使用的是 WebView 和基于本地文件访问权限的缓存方法。但是由于不符合项目要求含泪返工,这个文件权当留个纪念了。
- java/com.java.liyao: 项目的主要文件夹
 - adapter : 适配器
 - NewsListAdapter:新闻列表适配器
 - ImagePagerAdapter: 图片/视频适配器
 - db: SQLite 数据库助手
 - AiSummaryDbHelper: AI 摘要

- CatPrefDbHelper:列表偏好(分用户)
- HistoryDbHelper: 历史记录(分用户)
- LikeDbHelper: 收藏列表(分用户)
- UserDbHelper: 用户信息
- entity:数据库实体
 - AiSummaryInfo
 - CatPrefInfo
 - HistoryInfo
 - UserInfo
- AboutActivity: 关于
- AccountActivity: 账户信息
- AiSummary: AI 摘要工具类
- AiSummaryRetInfo: AI 摘要信息,将 JSON 返回值转换为摘要
- CatTabFragment: 分类标签页布局
- EditCategoriesActivity:编辑分类偏好
- HistoryActivity: 历史记录
- LikeActivity: 收藏列表
- LoginActivity: 登录
- MainActivity: 主活动
- NewsDetailsActivity: 详情页面
- NewsInfo: 新闻信息
- OkHttpSingleton: HTTP 请求器的单例类
- RegisterActivity: 注册

■ SearchActivity: 搜索页面

■ SearchResultActivity: 搜索结果

■ WelcomeActivity: 启动页

res: 资源文件夹

AndroidManifest.xml

具体实现

新闻爬取

新闻爬取作为实现的关键部分,经过了我多次的优化调整,最终形成了如下图所示的运行方法:

单例类

之所以使用 OkHttp 的单例包装类,是为了规避反复创建 HTTP 请求器带来的开销。单例类的代码如下:

```
package com.java.liyao;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import okhttp3.OkHttpClient;

public class OkHttpSingleton {
    private static OkHttpClient okHttpClient;

    private OkHttpSingleton() {
        // 私有构造函数, 防止外部实例化
    }
}
```

```
public static OkHttpClient getInstance() {
        if (okHttpClient = null) {
            synchronized (OkHttpSingleton.class) {
                if (okHttpClient = null) {
                    okHttpClient = new
OkHttpClient.Builder()
                             .connectTimeout(10,
TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                             .readTimeout(10,
TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                             .writeTimeout(10,
TimeUnit.SECONDS)
                             .build();
                }
            }
        }
        return okHttpClient;
    }
}
```

爬取过程

爬取过程使用 fetcher 方法完成。这里展示的并不完全是爬取,还涉及到后续缓存和上拉的部分。

```
private void fetcher() throws UnsupportedEncodingException
{
   String cachedData = getCache();
   if (cachedData ≠ null && currentPage = 1) {
      processData(cachedData);
      return;
   }
}
```

```
OkHttpClient okHttpClient =
OkHttpSingleton.getInstance(); // Use the singleton
instance
    // 《新闻》(指四年前)
    String baseUrl =
"https://api2.newsminer.net/svc/news/queryNewsList?
size=15&startDate=2020-07-01&endDate=2024-08-
30&words=&categories=";
    String encodedCatT = Objects.equals(catT, "全部") ? "" :
URLEncoder.encode(catT, StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
    String url = baseUrl + encodedCatT + "&page=" +
currentPage;
    Request request = new Request.Builder()
            .url(url)
            .qet()
            .build();
    Call call = okHttpClient.newCall(request);
    call.engueue(new Callback() {
        00verride
        public void onFailure(@NonNull Call call, @NonNull
IOException e) {
            Log.d("NetworkError", "onFailure: " +
e.toString());
            mHandler.post(() \rightarrow \{
                isLoading = false;
            });
        }
        00verride
        public void onResponse(@NonNull Call call, @NonNull
Response response) throws IOException {
```

```
if (response.isSuccessful() && response.body()
≠ null) {
                String data = response.body().string();
                NewsInfo newsInfo = new
Gson().fromJson(data, NewsInfo.class);
                if (newsInfo.getData().isEmpty()) {
                    mHandler.post(() \rightarrow
Toast.makeText(getActivity(), "我们可能需要到更加古老的年代爬取新
闻.....", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show());
                } else {
                    mHandler.post(() → processData(data));
                }
            } else {
                Log.d("NetworkError", "Response not
successful or body is null");
                mHandler.post(() \rightarrow isLoading = false);
            }
        }
    });
}
```

JSON 数据解析

爬取下的新闻本质是 JSON 字符串,并不能直接用于编程。

我们采用广受好评的 Gson 库来处理数据。GsonFormatPlus 插件可以根据 JSON 的格式直接生成对应的类。

```
package com.java.liyao;
import static
org.apache.commons.codec.digest.DigestUtils.sha256Hex;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;
@lombok.NoArgsConstructor
@lombok.Data
public class NewsInfo {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("pageSize")
    private String pageSize;
    @com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("total")
    private Integer total;
    @com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("data")
    private List<DataDTO> data;
 @com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("currentPag
e")
    private String currentPage;
    public List<DataDTO> getData() {
        return data;
    }
    public void generateUniqueID() {
        for (DataDTO data : data) {
            data.generateSingleUniqueID();
        }
        // Log.d("UniqueIDSuccessfully", "generateUniqueID:
生成唯一标识符成功!");
```

```
}
    @lombok.NoArgsConstructor
    @lombok.Data
    public static class DataDTO implements Serializable {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("image")
        private String image;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("publishTim")
e")
        private String publishTime;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("keywords")
        private List<KeywordsDTO> keywords;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("language")
        private String language;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("video")
        private String video;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("title")
        private String title;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("when")
        private List<WhenDTO> when;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("content")
        private String content;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("openRels")
        private String openRels;
```

```
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("url")
        private String url;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("persons")
        private List<PersonsDTO> persons;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("newsID")
        private String newsID;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("crawlTime"
)
        private String crawlTime;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("organizati
ons")
        private List<OrganizationsDTO> organizations;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("publisher"
)
        private String publisher;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("locations"
        private List<LocationsDTO> locations;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("where")
        private List<?> where;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("scholars")
        private List<?> scholars;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("category")
```

```
private String category;
 @com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("who")
        private List<WhoDTO> who;
        public String getVideo() {
            return video;
        }
        public String getUniqueID() {
            return uniqueID;
        }
        private String uniqueID;
        public String getAiSummary() {
            return aiSummary;
        7
        public void setAiSummary(String aiSummary) {
            this.aiSummary = aiSummary;
        }
        private String aiSummary = "";
        private void generateSingleUniqueID() {
            String source = this.title + this.publishTime +
this.publisher;
            this.uniqueID = sha256Hex(source);
        }
        // Getter
        public String getPublisher() {
```

```
return publisher;
       }
       public String getTitle() {
           return title;
       }
       public String getContent() {
           return content;
       }
       public String getPublishTime() {
           return publishTime;
       }
       public String getUrl() {
           return url;
       }
       public List<String> getImage() {
           if (image = null || image.isEmpty()) {
               return Collections.emptyList();
           }
           // 去除字符串两端的大括号和方括号
           String trimmedImage = image.replaceAll("^[\\[\\
{]|[\\]\\}]$", "");
           // 使用正则表达式匹配URL, 考虑到URL可能包含逗号, 我们使
用非贪婪匹配
           List<String> imageList = new ArrayList⇔();
           Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("
(https?://[^,\"'\\s]+)");
```

```
Matcher matcher =
pattern.matcher(trimmedImage);
            while (matcher.find()) {
                imageList.add(matcher.group(1).trim());
            }
            return imageList;
        }
        public List<KeywordsDTO> getKeywords() {
            return keywords;
        }
        public List<WhenDTO> getWhen() {
            return when;
        }
        public List<PersonsDTO> getPersons() {
            return persons;
        }
        public List<OrganizationsDTO> getOrganizations() {
            return organizations;
        }
        public List<LocationsDTO> getLocations() {
            return locations;
        }
        public List<WhoDTO> getWho() {
            return who;
```

```
}
        public String getThumbnail() {
            List<String> images = getImage();
            if (!images.isEmpty()) {
                return images.get(0);
            }
            return null;
        }
        @lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class KeywordsDTO implements
Serializable {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("score")
            private Double score;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("word")
            private String word;
        }
        @lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class WhenDTO implements Serializable
{
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("score")
            private Double score;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("word")
            private String word;
        }
```

```
@lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class PersonsDTO implements
Serializable {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("count")
            private Double count;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("linkedURL"
)
            private String linkedURL;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("mention")
            private String mention;
        }
        @lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class OrganizationsDTO implements
Serializable {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("count")
            private Double count;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("linkedURL"
)
            private String linkedURL;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("mention")
            private String mention;
        }
```

```
@lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class LocationsDTO implements
Serializable {
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("count")
            private Double count;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("linkedURL"
)
            private String linkedURL;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("mention")
            private String mention;
        }
        @lombok.NoArgsConstructor
        @lombok.Data
        public static class WhoDTO implements Serializable
{
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("score")
            private Double score;
@com.fasterxml.jackson.annotation.JsonProperty("word")
            private String word;
        }
    }
}
```

当然,新闻本身的类 dataDTO 及其子类需要进行序列化处理,以便在活动之间进行传递。

新闻列表适配器

新闻列表适配器是一个关键的类,涉及到各种对新闻对象的处理,包括设置列表、添加数据、加载图片、历史记录标灰、点击进入详情页等多种功能。

```
package com.java.liyao.adapter;
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.content.Context;
// import android.util.Log;
import android.util.Log;
import android.view.LayoutInflater;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.ViewGroup;
import android.view.animation.Animation;
import android.widget.ImageView;
import android.widget.TextView;
import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;
import com.bumptech.glide.Glide;
import com.java.liyao.NewsInfo;
import com.java.liyao.R;
import com.bumptech.glide.annotation.GlideModule;
import com.bumptech.glide.module.AppGlideModule;
import com.java.liyao.db.HistoryDbHelper;
import com.java.liyao.db.LikeDbHelper;
import com.java.liyao.entity.UserInfo;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class NewsListAdapter extends
RecyclerView.Adapter<NewsListAdapter.MyHold> {
    private List<NewsInfo.DataDTO> mDataDTOList = new
ArrayList ♦ ();
    private Context mContext;
    UserInfo userInfo = UserInfo.getUserinfo();
    String eml = userInfo = null ? null :
userInfo.getUser_email();
    public NewsListAdapter(Context context) {
        this.mContext = context;
    }
    public void setListData(List<NewsInfo.DataDTO> list) {
        this.mDataDTOList = list;
        notifyDataSetChanged();
    }
    public boolean isViewed(String unique_id) {
        return
HistoryDbHelper.getInstance(mContext).searchHistory(unique_
id, eml);
    }
    public boolean isLiked(String unique_id) {
        return
LikeDbHelper.getInstance(mContext).searchLike(unique_id,
eml);
    }
```

```
@NonNull
    @Override
    public MyHold onCreateViewHolder(@NonNull ViewGroup
parent, int viewType) {
        View view =
LayoutInflater.from(parent.getContext()).inflate(R.layout.n
ew_item, parent, false);
        return new MyHold(view);
    }
    @SuppressLint("CheckResult") // 断无此疏
    @Override
    public void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull MyHold holder,
int position) {
        NewsInfo.DataDTO dataDTO =
mDataDTOList.get(position);
        holder.author_name.setText(dataDTO.getPublisher());
        holder.title.setText(dataDTO.getTitle());
        holder.date.setText(dataDTO.getPublishTime());
        if (isViewed(dataDTO.getUniqueID())) {
            // Log.d("Viewed", "onBindViewHolder: 已浏览");
            // 为标题设置特殊颜色
holder.title.setTextColor(mContext.getResources().getColor
(R.color.grey));
            // Log.d("AlreadyViewed", "onBindViewHolder: "
+ dataDTO.getTitle() + "已浏览");
        }
        else {
```

```
holder.title.setTextColor(mContext.getResources().getColor(
R.color.black));
       }
        // 使用Glide加载图片,确保了图片URL的正确性
       if (dataDTO.getImage() ≠ null &&
!dataDTO.getImage().isEmpty()) {
            Glide.with(mContext)
                    .load(dataDTO.getThumbnail())
                    .override(300, 300) // 限制图片的尺寸
                    .error(R.drawable.default_holder)
                    .into(holder.thumbnail_pic_s);
       } else {
holder.thumbnail_pic_s.setImageResource(R.drawable.default
_holder);
        }
        holder.itemView.setOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                if (onItemClickListener # null) {
 onItemClickListener.onItemClick(dataDTO, position);
                }
            }
       });
       Animation animation =
android.view.animation.AnimationUtils.loadAnimation(mContex
t, R.anim.item_animation_float_up);
```

```
holder.itemView.startAnimation(animation);
    }
    @Override
    public int getItemCount() {
        return mDataDTOList.size();
    }
    static class MyHold extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder {
        ImageView thumbnail_pic_s;
        TextView title;
        TextView author_name;
        TextView date:
        public MyHold(@NonNull View itemView) {
            super(itemView);
            thumbnail_pic_s =
itemView.findViewById(R.id.thumbnail_pic_s);
            title = itemView.findViewById(R.id.title);
            author_name =
itemView.findViewById(R.id.author_name);
            date = itemView.findViewById(R.id.date); // 确保
这里的ID与布局文件中的ID匹配
        }
    }
    private OnItemClickListener onItemClickListener;
    public void setOnItemClickListener(OnItemClickListener
onItemClickListener) {
        this.onItemClickListener = onItemClickListener;
    }
```

```
public interface OnItemClickListener {
        void onItemClick(NewsInfo.DataDTO dataDTO, int
position);
    }
    public void addListData(List<NewsInfo.DataDTO> newData)
{
        int startPosition = this.mDataDTOList.size();
        this.mDataDTOList.addAll(newData);
        notifyItemRangeInserted(startPosition,
newData.size());
    }
    public void clearData() {
        this.mDataDTOList.clear();
        notifyDataSetChanged();
    }
}
```

消息句柄

为了统一处理消息, 我们采用一个句柄进行请求。

```
mHandler = new Handler(Looper.getMainLooper()) {
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(@NonNull Message msg) {
        super.handleMessage(msg);
        if (msg.what = 200) {
            String data = (String) msg.obj;
        }
}
```

```
NewsInfo newsInfo = new Gson().fromJson(data,
NewsInfo.class);
            newsInfo.generateUniqueID();
            if (newsListAdapter ≠ null) {
                if (currentPage = 1) {
newsListAdapter.setListData(newsInfo.getData());
                } else {
newsListAdapter.addListData(newsInfo.getData());
                }
                newsListAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();
            } else {
                Toast.makeText(getActivity(), "获取数据失
败! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
            }
        }
        isLoading = false;
    }
};
```

历史记录标灰

历史记录的具体实现是 SQLite 数据库,我们留到后面讲。对于这个需求,我们在适配器中添加一个检查代码即可:

```
if (isViewed(dataDTO.getUniqueID())) {
    // Log.d("Viewed", "onBindViewHolder: 已浏览");
    // 为标题设置特殊颜色

holder.title.setTextColor(mContext.getResources().getColor(R.color.grey));
    // Log.d("AlreadyViewed", "onBindViewHolder: " + dataDTO.getTitle() + "已浏览");
}
else {
    holder.title.setTextColor(mContext.getResources().getColor(R.color.black));
}
```

配置完成后, 我们点击某一条新闻然后回到主页, 只需刷新即可看到效果。

上/下拉

由于我在 XML 中使用了 SwipeRefreshLayout , 因此下拉刷新变得非常简单。

```
swipeRefreshLayout.setOnRefreshListener(new
SwipeRefreshLayout.OnRefreshListener() {
    @Override
    public void onRefresh() {
        currentPage = 1;
        newsListAdapter.clearData();
        clearCache(); // 清除缓存
        try {
            fetcher();
        }
}
```

```
} catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
        Log.e("EncodingError", "Unsupported Encoding
Exception", e);
    }
    swipeRefreshLayout.setRefreshing(false);
}
});
```

上拉需要一点简单的技巧。我们先定义 isLoading 和 currentPage 两个变量来跟踪加载状态和当前页码,然后在 RecyclerView 增加一个滚动 监听器:

```
// 添加滚动监听器以实现加载更多
newsList.addOnScrollListener(new
RecyclerView.OnScrollListener() {
    @Override
    public void onScrolled(@NonNull RecyclerView
recyclerView, int dx, int dy) {
        super.onScrolled(recyclerView, dx, dy);
        int visibleItemCount =
layoutManager.getChildCount();
        int totalItemCount = layoutManager.getItemCount();
        int firstVisibleItemPosition =
layoutManager.findFirstVisibleItemPosition();
        if (!isLoading && (visibleItemCount +
firstVisibleItemPosition) ≥ totalItemCount - 5
                && firstVisibleItemPosition \geq 0 && dy > 0)
{
            loadMoreItems();
        }
    }
```

这个监听器会计算是否触发加载事件。为了加快加载速度,我们在离底部还有 5 个时就开始加载下一篇。

缓存机制

为了避免大量的重复请求,我使用 SharedPreferences 实现了一个简单的缓存机制。该机制会以五分钟为期限缓存请求到的数据,如果 fetcher 时缓存没有失效,则直接调取缓存。当然,可以使用下拉强制刷新。

这个缓存机制还不算完善、但是已经可以起到一部分作用了。

历史记录与收藏列表

历史记录与收藏列表的实现基本一致,其实体都是 HistoryInfo 类。为了方便地存储各种信息,我们将新闻信息直接打回原形,变成一个 news_j son 串:

```
package com.java.liyao.entity;

public class HistoryInfo {
    private int history_id;
    private String user_email;
    private String unique_id;
    private String news_json;

public HistoryInfo(int history_id, String user_email,
String unique_id, String news_json) {
        this.history_id = history_id;
        this.user_email = user_email;
        this.unique_id = unique_id;
    }
}
```

```
this.news_json = news_json;
}
public int getHistory_id() {
    return history_id;
}
public void setHistory_id(int history_id) {
    this.history_id = history_id;
}
public String getUser_email() {
    return user_email;
}
public void setUser_email(String user_email) {
    this.user_email = user_email;
}
public String getUnique_id() {
    return unique_id;
}
public void setUnique_id(String unique_id) {
    this.unique_id = unique_id;
}
public String getNews_json() {
    return news_json;
}
public void setNews_json(String news_json) {
    this.news_json = news_json;
```

```
}
}
```

而对于新闻数据的存储,我们采用 SQLite。SQLite 内嵌于 Android 系统,支持 SQL,同时只需要一个文件,非常适合本地化的数据保存。

下面是 HistoryDbHelper:

```
package com.java.liyao.db;
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.content.ContentValues;
import android.content.Context;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
import android.util.Log;
import androidx.annotation.Nullable;
import com.java.liyao.entity.HistoryInfo;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class HistoryDbHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    private static HistoryDbHelper historyDbHelper;
    private static final String DB_NAME = "history.db";
    private static final int DB_VERSION = 1;
```

```
public HistoryDbHelper(@Nullable Context context,
@Nullable String name, @Nullable
SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory, int version) {
       super(context, name, factory, version);
    }
    public synchronized static HistoryDbHelper
getInstance(Context context) {
       if (null = historyDbHelper) {
           historyDbHelper = new HistoryDbHelper(context,
DB_NAME, null, DB_VERSION);
       }
       return historyDbHelper;
   }
    00verride
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
        // 创建表
        db.execSQL("create table history_table(history_id
integer primary key autoincrement, " +
                "user_email text," + // 按照我的规定,我
们使用用户邮箱作为用户的唯一标识
               "unique_id text," +
               "news_json text" +
               ")"):
    }
    @Override
    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase,
int i, int i1) {
       // 先不写
    }
```

```
public int addHistory(String user_email, String
unique_id, String news_json) {
        if (!searchHistory(unique_id, user_email)) {
            SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
            ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
            values.put("user_email", user_email);
            values.put("unique_id", unique_id);
            values.put("news_json", news_json);
            String nullColumnHack = "values(null,?,?,?)";
            int insert = (int) db.insert("history_table",
nullColumnHack, values);
            db.close():
            // Loq.d("SuccessfullyAddToHistory", "onCreate:
已添加到历史记录"):
            return insert;
        }
        return 0;
    }
    // 这个返回的是 HistoryInfo
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public List<HistoryInfo> getHistory(String ue) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = qetReadableDatabase();
        List<HistoryInfo> list = new ArrayList♦();
        String sql;
        Cursor cursor;
        if (ve = null) {
            sql = "select
history_id,user_email,unique_id,news_json from
history_table";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, null);
```

```
} else {
            sql = "select
history_id,user_email,unique_id,news_json from
history_table where user_email=?";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{ue});
        }
        while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
            int history_id =
cursor.getInt(cursor.getColumnIndex("history_id"));
            String user_email =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("user_email"));
            String unique_id =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("unique_id"));
            String news_json =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("news_json"));
            list.add(new HistoryInfo(history_id,
user_email, unique_id, news_json));
        }
        cursor.close();
        db.close();
        return list;
    }
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public boolean searchHistory(String uk, String ue) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
        String sql;
        Cursor cursor;
        if (ue = null) {
            sql = "select history_id, user_email,
unique_id, news_json from history_table where unique_id=?";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{uk});
        } else {
```

```
sql = "select history_id, user_email,
unique_id, news_json from history_table where unique_id=?
and user_email=?";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{uk,
ue});
        }
        boolean result = cursor.getCount() > 0;
        cursor.close();
        db.close();
        Log.d("SearchHistory", "searchHistory: unique_id="
+ uk + ", user_email=" + ue + ", result=" + result);
        return result;
    }
    // 调试性功能
    public int deleteAllHistory() {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
        int rowsDeleted = db.delete("history_table", null,
null);
        db.close();
        return rowsDeleted;
    }
}
```

历史记录本身是侧边栏中的一个元素,因此我们需要在 MainActivity 中 绑定点击事件:

```
nav_view.setNavigationItemSelectedListener(new
NavigationView.OnNavigationItemSelectedListener() {
    @Override
    public boolean onNavigationItemSelected(@NonNull
MenuItem item) {

    if (item.getItemId() = R.id.nav_history) {
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this,
HistoryActivity.class);
        startActivity(intent);
    // ...
```

然后我们仿造首页列表写一个历史记录的布局和活动即可。为了保证离线可访问性,可以修改代码,使得所有历史记录都从数据库加载:

```
// 这个和新闻列表也差不多

package com.java.liyao;

import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;

import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;

import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.java.liyao.adapter.NewsListAdapter;
import com.java.liyao.db.HistoryDbHelper;
import com.java.liyao.entity.HistoryInfo;
import com.java.liyao.entity.UserInfo;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class HistoryActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private RecyclerView newsList;
    private NewsListAdapter newsListAdapter;
    private List<NewsInfo.DataDTO> newsData;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        // EdgeToEdge.enable(this);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_history);
        newsList = findViewById(R.id.newsList);
        newsListAdapter = new NewsListAdapter(this);
        newsList.setAdapter(newsListAdapter);
        newsData = new ArrayList<>();
        // 获取历史记录
        UserInfo userInfo = UserInfo.getUserinfo();
        String eml = userInfo = null ? null :
userInfo.getUser_email();
        List<HistoryInfo> history =
HistoryDbHelper.getInstance(HistoryActivity.this).getHistor
y(eml);
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        for (int i = 0; i < history.size(); i++) {</pre>
```

```
newsData.add(gson.fromJson(history.get(i).getNews_json(),
NewsInfo.DataDTO.class));
        }
        newsListAdapter.setListData(newsData);
        newsListAdapter.setOnItemClickListener((new
NewsListAdapter.OnItemClickListener() {
            00verride
            public void onItemClick(NewsInfo.DataDTO
dataDTO, int position) {
                Intent intent = new
Intent(HistoryActivity.this, NewsDetailsActivity.class);
                intent.putExtra("dataDTO", dataDTO);
                startActivity(intent);
            }
        }));
findViewById(R.id.history_toolbar).setOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View view) {
                //
HistoryDbHelper.getInstance(HistoryActivity.this).deleteAll
History(); // 先都清除一下, 方便后续测试
                finish();
            }
       });
    }
}
```

收藏功能的实现与之基本一致, 只是需要在详情页的底端添加一个按钮并绑 定点击事件。

新闻详情

详情页依然是一个比较大的工程,大致可以分为顶部工具栏、媒体加载、元数据加载、AI 摘要、正文、收藏按钮几部分。

顶部工具栏

这个功能在项目中随处可见,具体来说就是一个标题加上返回按钮。我们只在这里说一次实现方法。

工具栏的实现并不难:

```
<Toolbar
    android:id="@+id/details_toolbar"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:background="@android:color/transparent"
    android:navigationIcon="@drawable/comeback"
    android:title="@string/details_title_placeholder">
    </Toolbar>
```

然后在活动中设置事件等即可:

```
details_toolbar.setNavigationOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View view) {
        finish();
    }
});
```

媒体加载

媒体资源包括图片和视频。图片一般是一个字符串化的数组,而视频是字符串。我们首先需要在 NewsInfo 中设置合适的处理方法,这里只展示图片处理:

```
public List<String> getImage() {
    if (image == null || image.isEmpty()) {
        return Collections.emptyList();
    }

    // 去除字符串两端的大括号和方括号
    String trimmedImage = image.replaceAll("^[[\\{]]|
[]\\}]$", "");

    // 使用正则表达式匹配URL, 考虑到URL可能包含逗号, 我们使用非贪婪匹配

    List<String> imageList = new ArrayList ◇();
    Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("
(https?://[^,\"'\\s]+)");
    Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(trimmedImage);

    while (matcher.find()) {
```

```
imageList.add(matcher.group(1).trim());
}
return imageList;
}
```

然后我们写出相应的布局。我将布局写在顶端,使用 ViewPager2 实现滚动效果:

```
<RelativeLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content">
    <androidx.viewpager2.widget.ViewPager2</pre>
        android:id="0+id/details_image"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="200dp" />
    <TextView
        android:id="0+id/image_indicator"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_alignBottom="@id/details_image"
        android:layout_alignEnd="@id/details_image"
        android:layout_margin="8dp"
        android:background="#80000000"
        android:padding="4dp"
        android:textColor="#FFFFFF"
        android:textSize="14sp" />
</RelativeLayout>
```

然后我们需要适配器。这里是一个相对困难的点, 最终的通用适配器如下:

```
package com.java.liyao.adapter;
import android.content.Context;
import android.net.Uri;
import android.util.Log;
import android.view.LayoutInflater;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.ViewGroup;
import android.widget.ImageView;
import android.widget.VideoView;
import androidx.annotation.NonNull;
import androidx.recyclerview.widget.RecyclerView;
import com.bumptech.glide.Glide;
import com.bumptech.glide.request.RequestOptions;
import com.java.liyao.R;
import java.util.List;
public class ImagePagerAdapter extends
RecyclerView.Adapter<ImagePagerAdapter.ViewHolder> {
    private Context context;
    private List<String> mediaUrls;
    private String videoUrl;
    public ImagePagerAdapter(Context context, List<String>
mediaUrls, String videoUrl) {
        this.context = context;
        this.mediaUrls = mediaUrls;
        this.videoUrl = videoUrl;
    }
```

```
@NonNull
    @Override
    public ViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(@NonNull ViewGroup
parent, int viewType) {
        View view =
LayoutInflater.from(context).inflate(R.layout.image_pager_i
tem, parent, false);
        return new ViewHolder(view);
    }
    @Override
    public void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull ViewHolder
holder, int position) {
        if (position = 0 \&\& videoUrl \neq null) {
            holder.imageView.setVisibility(View.GONE);
            holder.videoView.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
 holder.videoView.setVideoURI(Uri.parse(videoUrl));
            holder.videoView.start();
        } else {
            holder.videoView.setVisibility(View.GONE);
            holder.imageView.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
            String imageUrl = mediaUrls.get(position -
(videoUrl \neq null ? 1 : 0));
            Glide.with(context)
                    .load(imageUrl)
                    .apply(new
RequestOptions().placeholder(R.drawable.default_holder).err
or(R.drawable.error))
                    .into(holder.imageView);
            Log.d("ImageLoader", "Loading image: " +
imageUrl + " Total images: " + mediaUrls.size());
```

```
}
    }
    @Override
    public int getItemCount() {
        return mediaUrls.size() + (videoUrl ≠ null ? 1 :
0);
    }
    static class ViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder
{
        ImageView imageView;
        VideoView videoView:
        ViewHolder(View itemView) {
            super(itemView);
            imageView =
itemView.findViewById(R.id.image_view);
            videoView =
itemView.findViewById(R.id.video_view);
        }
    }
}
```

然后我们在详情页开始加载图片。这里的条件判断有些冗余, 但是我决定保 留它们。

```
// 初始化ViewPager2
String videoUrl = null;
List<String> imageUrls = dataDTO.getImage();
if (dataDTO.getVideo() ≠ null &&
!dataDTO.getVideo().isEmpty()) {
```

```
videoUrl = dataDTO.getVideo();
}
// videoUrl = "http://vjs.zencdn.net/v/oceans.mp4";
// 此时的 videoURL 要么是 null, 要么是一个非空字符串
Log.d("ImageLoader", "onCreate: " + dataDTO.getTitle() +
imageUrls.toString());
if ((imageUrls \neq null && !imageUrls.isEmpty()) ||
(videoUrl ≠ null)) {
    imagePagerAdapter = new ImagePagerAdapter(this,
imageUrls, videoUrl);
    details_image.setAdapter(imagePagerAdapter);
 details_image.setOrientation(ViewPager2.ORIENTATION_HORIZO
NTAL);
    // 设置指示器
    updateIndicator(1, imagePagerAdapter.getItemCount());
    // 注册页面变化回调
    details_image.registerOnPageChangeCallback(new
ViewPager2.OnPageChangeCallback() {
       00verride
        public void onPageSelected(int position) {
            super.onPageSelected(position);
            updateIndicator(position + 1,
imagePagerAdapter.getItemCount());
       }
   });
    image_indicator.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
} else {
```

```
// 如果没有图片、视频, 隐藏ViewPager2和指示器
  details_image.setVisibility(View.GONE);
  image_indicator.setVisibility(View.GONE);
}
```

附件中有一个测试视频,证明这个机制能够正常工作。测试用的视频 URL 就是注释中的那个。

元数据加载

元数据加载并不算难,只需要调用现成的 Getter 就可以了。下面是布局文件,采用了现代风格的卡片布局。

```
<androidx.cardview.widget.CardView</pre>
    android:id="@+id/info_card"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_margin="10dp"
    app:cardCornerRadius="8dp"
    app:cardElevation="4dp">
    <LinearLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:orientation="vertical"
        android:padding="16dp">
        <LinearLayout</pre>
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:orientation="horizontal"
            android:layout_marginTop="8dp">
```

```
<ImageView</pre>
                android:layout_width="24dp"
                android:layout_height="24dp"
android:src="@drawable/baseline_calendar_today_24" />
            <TextView
                android:id="@+id/card_date"
                android:layout_width="wrap_content"
                android:layout_height="wrap_content"
                android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
                android:text="时间: 1145-1-41 91:98:00"
                android:textSize="16sp"
android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray" />
        </LinearLayout>
        <LinearLayout
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:orientation="horizontal"
            android:layout_marginTop="4dp">
            <ImageView</pre>
                android:layout_width="24dp"
                android:layout_height="24dp"
                android:src="@drawable/baseline_source_24"
/>
            <TextView
                android:id="@+id/card_source"
```

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="wrap_content"
               android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
               android:text="来源:华清大学新闻办公室"
               android:textSize="16sp"
android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray" />
       </LinearLayout>
       <LinearLayout
           android:layout_width="wrap_content"
           android:layout_height="wrap_content"
           android:orientation="horizontal"
           android:layout_marginTop="4dp">
           <ImageView</pre>
               android:layout_width="24dp"
               android:layout_height="24dp"
               android:src="@drawable/robot" />
           <TextView
               android:id="@+id/ai_summary"
               android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="wrap_content"
               android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
               android:text="摘要:点击生成AI摘要"
               android:textSize="16sp"
android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray" />
       </LinearLayout>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
</androidx.cardview.widget.CardView>
```

内容加载、收藏

略。

搜索功能

由于用户的搜索需求非常多样,并且我们并没有存储全部爬取到的新闻的打算,因此搜索功能的实现与新闻爬取类似。

布局

我们使用 ConstraintLayout 带来更大的灵活性。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:id="0+id/search"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="@android:color/transparent"
    tools:context=".SearchActivity">

    <androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="?attr/actionBarSize"
        android:background="@android:color/transparent"</pre>
```

```
android:elevation="4dp"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent"
        app:navigationIcon="@drawable/comeback"
        app:title="@string/search_title"
        app:titleTextColor="@color/black" />
    <com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputLayout</pre>
        android:id="@+id/search_keyword_layout"
 style="@style/Widget.MaterialComponents.TextInputLayout.Ou
tlinedBox"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_margin="16dp"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
 app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@id/search_toolbar">
 <com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputEditText</pre>
            android:id="@+id/search_keyword"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:hint="@string/hint_keyword"
            android:inputType="text" >
 </com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputLayout>
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/date_label"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
android:layout_marginStart="16dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="16dp"
        android:text="@string/date_label"
        android:textColor="@color/black"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
 app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@id/search_keyword_la
yout" />
    <com.google.android.material.button.MaterialButton</pre>
        android:id="0+id/start_date_button"
        android:layout_width="Odp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginStart="16dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="8dp"
        android:layout_marginEnd="8dp"
        android:text="@string/start_date"
        android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray"
 app:layout_constraintEnd_toStartOf="@id/end_date_button"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
 app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@id/date_label" />
    <com.google.android.material.button.MaterialButton</pre>
        android:id="@+id/end_date_button"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginStart="8dp"
        android:layout_marginTop="8dp"
        android:layout_marginEnd="16dp"
        android:text="@string/end_date"
        android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray"
```

```
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
 app:layout_constraintStart_toEndOf="@id/start_date_button"
 app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@id/date_label" />
    <com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputLayout</pre>
        android:id="@+id/search_category_layout"
 style="@style/Widget.MaterialComponents.TextInputLayout.Ou
tlinedBox.ExposedDropdownMenu"
        android:layout_width="Odp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_margin="16dp"
        android:textColor="@android:color/darker_gray"
        app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent"
 app:layout_constraintTop_toBottomOf="@id/start_date_button"
II >
        <AutoCompleteTextView
            android:id="@+id/search_cat"
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:hint="@string/category_hint"
            android:inputType="none" />
 </com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputLayout>
    <com.google.android.material.button.MaterialButton</pre>
        android:id="0+id/search_button"
```

```
android:layout_width="0dp"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_margin="16dp"
android:hint="@string/search_button"
android:text="@string/search_button"
android:textColor="@color/black"
app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="parent"
app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent" />
</androidx.constraintlayout.widget.ConstraintLayout>
```

触发活动

我们的搜索由首页顶端的搜索栏触发(搜索按钮实际上并没有实际用处)。

```
search.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this,
    SearchActivity.class);
        startActivity(intent);
    }
});

// 搞个怪
search_icon.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "前面的区域, 以后再来
探索吧! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    }
```

搜索活动

搜索活动实际上就是简单的处理信息输入和传递的过程。一个比较关键的点是制造一个日历组件,便于用户选择日期范围。

```
package com.java.liyao;
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.app.DatePickerDialog;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;
import android.widget.AutoCompleteTextView;
import android.widget.Toast;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import com.google.android.material.button.MaterialButton;
import
com.google.android.material.textfield.TextInputEditText;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Calendar;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
public class SearchActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar
search_toolbar;
```

```
private TextInputEditText search_keyword;
    private MaterialButton start_date_button;
    private MaterialButton end_date_button;
    private AutoCompleteTextView search_cat;
    private MaterialButton search_button;
    private static final List<String> allCats =
Arrays.asList(new String[]{"全部", "娱乐", "军事", "教育", "文
化", "健康", "财经", "体育", "汽车", "科技", "社会"});
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_search);
        // 初始化控件
        search_toolbar = findViewById(R.id.search_toolbar);
        setSupportActionBar(search_toolbar);
        search_keyword = findViewById(R.id.search_keyword);
        start_date_button =
findViewById(R.id.start_date_button);
        end_date_button =
findViewById(R.id.end_date_button);
        search_cat = findViewById(R.id.search_cat);
        search_button = findViewById(R.id.search_button);
        // 设置 Toolbar
        search_toolbar.setNavigationOnClickListener(v →
finish());
        // 初始化日期按钮文本
        updateDateButtonText();
```

```
// 关键词
        search_keyword.setOnFocusChangeListener((v,
hasFocus) \rightarrow \{
            if (hasFocus) {
                search_keyword.setHint("");
            } else {
                search_keyword.setHint("请输入关键词");
            }
        });
        // 设置日期按钮
        start_date_button.setOnClickListener(v →
showDatePickerDialog(true));
        end_date_button.setOnClickListener(v →
showDatePickerDialog(false));
        // 设置搜索类别
        ArrayAdapter<String> adapter = new ArrayAdapter<>
(this, android.R.layout.simple_dropdown_item_1line,
allCats);
        search_cat.setAdapter(adapter);
        search_button.setOnClickListener(v → {
            String keyword =
search_keyword.getText().toString().trim();
            String startDate =
start_date_button.getText().toString().replace(getString(R.
string.start_date) + ": ", "").trim();
            String endDate =
end_date_button.getText().toString().replace(getString(R.st
ring.end_date) + ": ", "").trim();
            String category =
search_cat.getText().toString().trim();
```

```
// 执行搜索逻辑
           Toast.makeText(this, "搜索关键词: " + keyword +
", 开始日期: " + startDate + ", 结束日期: " + endDate + ", 类
别: " + category, Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
           // TODO
            Intent intent = new Intent(SearchActivity.this,
SearchResultActivity.class);
           intent.putExtra("KEYWORD", keyword);
            intent.putExtra("START_DATE", startDate);
           intent.putExtra("END_DATE", endDate);
           intent.putExtra("CATEGORY", category);
            startActivity(intent);
           // 先注释下,测试一下能不能传入正确格式再开活动
       });
    }
    @SuppressLint("SetTextI18n")
    private void updateDateButtonText() {
 start_date_button.setText(getString(R.string.start_date) +
": 请选择日期");
 end_date_button.setText(getString(R.string.end_date) + ":
请选择日期");
    }
    private void showDatePickerDialog(final boolean
isStart) {
        Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();
        DatePickerDialog datePickerDialog = new
DatePickerDialog(this,
                (view, year, month, dayOfMonth) \rightarrow {
```

```
Calendar selectedDate =
Calendar.getInstance();
                    selectedDate.set(year, month,
dayOfMonth);
                    SimpleDateFormat sdf = new
SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd", Locale.getDefault());
                    String date =
sdf.format(selectedDate.getTime());
                    if (isStart) {
start_date_button.setText(getString(R.string.start_date) +
": " + date);
                    } else {
 end_date_button.setText(getString(R.string.end_date) + ":
" + date);
                    }
                },
                calendar.get(Calendar.YEAR),
                calendar.get(Calendar.MONTH),
                calendar.get(Calendar.DAY_OF_MONTH));
        // 设置按钮文本
 datePickerDialog.setButton(DatePickerDialog.BUTTON_POSITIV
E, "确定", datePickerDialog);
 datePickerDialog.setButton(DatePickerDialog.BUTTON_NEGATIV
E, "取消", datePickerDialog);
        datePickerDialog.show();
```

```
}
}
```

结果活动

搜索结果的展示实际上与首页分类列表相似,为了节省篇幅,这里不做展示。

AI 摘要

在 AI 摘要的实现中我遇到了很大的困难,具体来说就是一直报出空指针异常,但是顺着调用栈往上爬却看到的是令人莫名其妙的库代码。最终,在无数次的尝试后,我发现了两个关键问题。

其一,我们不能在 UI 中直接进行网络请求,需要开一个新的线程。

其二,使用 SDK 方法很难获取到正确的结果,因此我选择了文档中的 HTTP 方法。具体来说,就是构造一个 HTTP 请求头。同时还需要使用适当的替换方法去掉控制字符,不然会发生 error。

这是我最终的方法:

```
\mbox{"messages}": [\mbox{n"} +
                п
                          \{ n'' +
                              \"role\": \"user\",\n" +
                              \"content\": \"" + finalPrompt
+ "\"\n" +
                         }\n" +
                     1\n'' +
                "}":
        json_content = json_content.replace("\n",
"").replace("\t", "").replace("\r", "");
        RequestBody body = RequestBody.create(mediaType,
json_content);
        Log.d("AiSummary", "aiSummaryInvoke: " +
json_content);
        Request request = new Request.Builder()
.url("https://open.bigmodel.cn/api/paas/v4/chat/completions
")
                .post(body)
                 .addHeader("Authorization", "Bearer " +
API_KEY)
                .addHeader("Content-Type",
"application/json")
                .build();
        try {
            Response response =
client.newCall(request).execute();
            String s = response.body().string();
```

其中的 finalPrompt 为 Please summarize the main content of the following news in concise and accurate simplified Chin ese. Ignore any irrelevant words and provide the summary d irectly without any additional information.\n 加上新闻内容。

最终我成功返回了 JSON 结果。使用 Gson 对其进行解析,并获取 AI 摘要文本即可:

```
// NewsDetailsActivity
ai_summary.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View view) {
        String uk = dataDTO.getUniqueID();
        boolean isSummarized =
    AiSummaryDbHelper.getInstance(NewsDetailsActivity.this).sea
    rchSummary(uk);
    if (!isSummarized) {
        ai_summary.setText("摘要: AI摘要生成中...");
        new Thread(() → {
```

而对于 AI 摘要的本地存储,我依然使用 SQLite。新建 AI 摘要实体类:

```
package com.java.liyao.entity;
public class AiSummaryInfo {
    private int summaryId;
    private String uniqueId;
    private String aiSummary;
    public AiSummaryInfo(int summaryId, String uniqueId,
String aiSummary) {
        this.summaryId = summaryId;
        this.uniqueId = uniqueId;
        this.aiSummary = aiSummary;
    }
    public int getSummaryId() {
        return summaryId;
    }
```

```
public void setSummaryId(int summaryId) {
        this.summaryId = summaryId;
    }
    public String getUniqueId() {
        return uniqueId;
    }
    public void setUniqueId(String uniqueId) {
        this.uniqueId = uniqueId;
    }
    public String getAiSummary() {
        return aiSummary;
    7
    public void setAiSummary(String aiSummary) {
        this.aiSummary = aiSummary;
    7
}
```

然后按照新闻唯一标识符-AI 摘要文本构造数据库助手即可。

```
// 每日数据库(1/114514)

package com.java.liyao.db;

import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.content.ContentValues;
import android.content.Context;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
```

```
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
import androidx.annotation.Nullable;
import com.java.liyao.entity.AiSummaryInfo;
public class AiSummaryDbHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    private static AiSummaryDbHelper sHelper;
    private static final String DB_NAME = "summary.db";
    private static final int VERSION = 1;
    public AiSummaryDbHelper(@Nullable Context context,
@Nullable String name, @Nullable
SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory, int version) {
        super(context, name, factory, version);
    7
    public synchronized static AiSummaryDbHelper
qetInstance(Context context) {
        if (null = sHelper) {
            sHelper = new AiSummaryDbHelper(context,
DB_NAME, null, VERSION);
        return sHelper;
    }
    @Override
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
        //创建user_table表
        db.execSQL("create table summary_table(summary_id
integer primary key autoincrement, " +
                "unique_id TEXT," +
                "ai_summary TEXT" +
```

```
")");
    }
    @Override
    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase,
int i, int i1) {
       // 先不写
    }
    public int addSummary(String unique_id, String
ai_summary) {
        if (!searchSummary(unique_id)) {
            SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
            ContentValues values = new ContentValues():
            values.put("unique_id", unique_id);
            values.put("ai_summary", ai_summary);
            int insert = (int) db.insert("summary_table",
null, values);
            db.close();
            return insert;
        }
        return 0;
    }
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public boolean searchSummary(String uk) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
        String sql;
        Cursor cursor;
        sql = "select summary_id, unique_id, ai_summary
from summary_table where unique_id=?";
```

```
cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{uk});
        boolean result = cursor.getCount() > 0;
        cursor.close();
        db.close();
        return result;
    }
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public AiSummaryInfo getSummary(String uniqueId) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = this.getReadableDatabase();
        AiSummaryInfo summaryInfo = null;
        String sql = "SELECT summary_id, unique_id,
ai_summary FROM summary_table WHERE unique_id=?";
        Cursor cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]
{uniqueId});
        if (cursor.moveToFirst()) {
            int summaryId =
cursor.getInt(cursor.getColumnIndex("summary_id"));
            String unique_id =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("unique_id"));
            String aiSummary =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("ai_summary"));
            summaryInfo = new AiSummaryInfo(0, uniqueId,
"");
            summaryInfo.setSummaryId(summaryId);
            summaryInfo.setUniqueId(unique_id);
            summaryInfo.setAiSummary(aiSummary);
        }
        cursor.close();
        db.close();
        return summaryInfo;
    }
```

用户系统

用户系统可谓是我项目中最大的 bonus。我使用 SQLite,实现了登录、注册等全套的功能。

UserInfo 实体

简而言之,首先我们需要一个 UserInfo 实体,代表用户的信息,包含用户 ID(自动生成)、邮箱(全局唯一)、用户名和密码等。由于每次只能有一个用户登录,因此依然使用我们的单例模式。

```
package com.java.liyao.entity;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public class UserInfo {
    private int user_id;
    private String nickname;
    private String user_email;
    private String password;
    public static UserInfo sUserInfo; // 没登录的时候就是 null
    public UserInfo(int user_id, String nickname, String
user_email, String password) {
        this.user_id = user_id;
        this.nickname = nickname:
        this.user_email = user_email;
```

```
this.password = password;
}
public static UserInfo getUserinfo() {
    return sUserInfo;
}
public static void setUserinfo(UserInfo userinfo) {
    sUserInfo = userinfo;
}
public int getUser_id() {
    return user_id;
}
public void setUser_id(int user_id) {
    this.user_id = user_id;
7
public String getNickname() {
    return nickname;
}
public void setNickname(String nickname) {
    this.nickname = nickname;
}
public String getUser_email() {
    return user_email;
}
public void setUser_email(String user_email) {
    this.user_email = user_email;
```

```
public String getPassword() {
    return password;
}

public void setPassword(String password) {
    this.password = password;
}

public void logOut() {
    sUserInfo = null;
    return;
}
```

UserDbHelper

下一步需要设计用户数据库助手。这个工作几乎毫无难度,只是在测试时,由于前后数据库的表格式不兼容发生了错误,最终通过删除原有数据表并更新解决了问题。

登录和注册活动

登录和注册本质是就是对数据库的查询/写入。篇幅所限,我们只展示注册页面的布局和活动。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"</pre>
```

```
android:id="@+id/register"
android:layout_width="match_parent"
android:layout_height="match_parent"
android:orientation="vertical"
tools:context=".RegisterActivity">
<androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar</pre>
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    app:navigationIcon="@drawable/comeback"
    android:id="@+id/backToLogin"
    android:layout_marginTop="10dp"
</androidx.appcompat.widget.Toolbar>
<ImageView
    android:id="@+id/logoImageView"
    android:layout_width="200dp"
    android:layout_height="200dp"
    android:layout_gravity="center_horizontal"
    android:layout_marginTop="40dp"
    android:background="@drawable/circle_shape"
    android:clipToOutline="true"
    android:contentDescription="@string/app_name"
    android:scaleType="centerCrop"
    android:src="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
    tools:targetApi="31" />
<TextView
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_margin="20dp"
```

```
android:gravity="center"
    android:text="@string/register_title"
    android:textColor="#333"
    android:textSize="20sp"
    android:textStyle="bold" />
<androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout_margin="20dp"
    android:orientation="vertical">
    <androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="50dp"
        android:background="@drawable/login_et_bg">
        <ImageView
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
            android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
            android:src="@drawable/nickname">
        /ImageView>
        <EditText
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout_height="match_parent"
            android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
            android:autofillHints=""
```

android:background="@android:color/transparent"

```
android:gravity="center_vertical"
android:hint="@string/please_input_nickname"
               android:inputType="text"
               android:textColorHint="@color/grey"
               android:textSize="15sp"
               android:id="@+id/registerEtrNickname">
           ✓EditText>
       </androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
       <androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
           android:layout_width="match_parent"
           android:layout_height="50dp"
           android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
           android:background="@drawable/login_et_bg">
           <ImageView
               android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="wrap_content"
               android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
               android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
android:contentDescription="@string/app_name"
               android:src="@drawable/email">
           /ImageView>
           <EditText
               android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="match_parent"
               android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
```

```
android:background="@android:color/transparent"
               android:gravity="center_vertical"
               android:hint="@string/please_input_email"
               android:inputType="textEmailAddress"
               android:textColorHint="@color/grey"
               android:textSize="15sp"
               android:id="@+id/registerEtrEmail">
           ✓EditText>
       </androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
       <androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
           android:layout_width="match_parent"
           android:layout_height="50dp"
           android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
           android:background="@drawable/login_et_bg">
           <ImageView
               android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="wrap_content"
               android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
               android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
android:contentDescription="@string/app_name"
               android:src="@drawable/password">
           /ImageView>
           <EditText
               android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout_height="match_parent"
```

android:autofillHints=""

```
android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
               android:autofillHints=""
android:background="@android:color/transparent"
               android:gravity="center_vertical"
android:hint="@string/please_input_password"
               android:inputType="textPassword"
               android:textColorHint="@color/grey"
               android:textSize="15sp"
               android:id="0+id/registerEtrPassword"
           </EditText>
       </androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
       <Button
           android:layout_width="match_parent"
           android:layout_height="wrap_content"
           android:layout_margin="30dp"
           android:background="@drawable/login_btn_bg"
           android:text="@string/lets_register"
           android:textColor="#000000"
           android:textSize="20sp"
           android:id="@+id/registerBtn">
       </Button>
   </androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
```

</androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>

```
package com.java.liyao;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.text.TextUtils;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.Toast;
import androidx.activity.EdgeToEdge;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import androidx.core.graphics.Insets;
import androidx.core.view.ViewCompat;
import androidx.core.view.WindowInsetsCompat;
import com.java.livao.db.CatPrefDbHelper;
import com.java.liyao.db.UserDbHelper;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public class RegisterActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private EditText registerEtrNickname;
    private EditText registerEtrEmail;
    private EditText registerEtrPassword;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        EdgeToEdge.enable(this);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_register);
```

```
registerEtrNickname =
findViewById(R.id.registerEtrNickname);
        registerEtrEmail =
findViewById(R.id.registerEtrEmail);
        registerEtrPassword =
findViewById(R.id.registerEtrPassword);
findViewById(R.id.backToLogin).setOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
            00verride
            public void onClick(View view) {
                // 血的教训:不要去跳转,不然会出现多个Activity
                finish();
            }
        });
findViewById(R.id.registerBtn).setOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
            00verride
            public void onClick(View view) {
                String nickname =
registerEtrNickname.getText().toString();
                String email =
registerEtrEmail.getText().toString();
                String password =
registerEtrPassword.getText().toString();
                if (TextUtils.isEmpty(nickname) ||
TextUtils.isEmpty(email) || TextUtils.isEmpty(password)) {
                    Toast.makeText(RegisterActivity.this,
"信息缺失! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
```

```
} else {
                   long ret =
UserDbHelper.getInstance(RegisterActivity.this).register(ni
ckname, email, password);
                   if (ret > 0) {
                       List<String> allCats =
Arrays.asList(new String[]{"全部", "娱乐", "军事", "教育", "文
化", "健康", "财经", "体育", "汽车", "科技", "社会"});
CatPrefDbHelper.getInstance(RegisterActivity.this).addCatP
ref(email, allCats.toString());
Toast.makeText(RegisterActivity.this, "注册成功!",
Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                       finish();
                   }
               }
           }
       });
    }
}
```

账号信息

账号信息的展示主要分为两部分,侧边栏顶部的信息和个人中心。侧边栏顶部的默认样式与应用的黑白色调不是很搭配,因此进行一些样式微调。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"</pre>
```

```
android:layout_height="@dimen/nav_header_height"
    android:background="@android:color/transparent"
    android:gravity="bottom"
    android:orientation="vertical"
   android:paddingLeft="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
   android:paddingTop="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
android:paddingRight="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
   android:paddingBottom="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
    android:theme="@style/ThemeOverlay.AppCompat.Dark">
    <ImageView
        android:id="@+id/avatar"
        android:layout_width="80dp"
        android:layout_height="80dp"
android:contentDescription="@string/nav_header_desc"
android:paddingTop="@dimen/nav_header_vertical_spacing"
        app:srcCompat="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round" />
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/tv_nickname"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginStart="10dp"
android:paddingTop="@dimen/nav_header_vertical_spacing"
        android:text="@string/nav_header_title"
android:textAppearance="@style/TextAppearance.AppCompat.Bo
dy1"
        android:textColor="@color/black"/>
```

然后在主活动中添加相应代码。为了实现登录后的实时更新,我们需要在 onResume 中添加相关语句。

```
tv_nickname.setText(userInfo.getNickname());
tv_user_email.setText(userInfo.getUser_email());
tv_user_email.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
// 未登录时同理
```

个人中心

个人中心依然是侧边栏的一部分,需要绑定点击事件。绑定后写一个样式文件即可。

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:id="@+id/account"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"</pre>
```

```
android:orientation="vertical"
tools:context=".AccountActivity">
<Toolbar
    android:id="@+id/account_toolbar"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:background="@android:color/transparent"
   android:navigationIcon="@drawable/comeback"
    android:title="@string/account_title">
</Toolbar>
< Image View
    android:id="@+id/logoImageView"
    android:layout_width="200dp"
    android:layout_height="200dp"
    android:layout_gravity="center_horizontal"
    android:layout_marginTop="100dp"
    android:background="@drawable/circle_shape"
    android:clipToOutline="true"
    android:scaleType="centerCrop"
    android:src="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
    tools:targetApi="31" />
<androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:id="0+id/account_email"
    android:layout_marginStart="40dp"
    android:layout_marginTop="40dp"
    android:layout_marginEnd="20dp"
    android:layout_marginBottom="20dp">
```

```
<ImageView</pre>
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
        android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
        android:src="@drawable/email">
    /ImageView>
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_marginStart="15dp"
        android:text="占位"
        android:id="0+id/account_email_text"
        android:textSize="15sp">
    </re>
<androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat</pre>
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
```

```
</androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
```

```
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_marginStart="40dp"
android:id="@+id/account_password"
android:layout_marginTop="20dp"
android:layout_marginEnd="40dp">
```

< Image View

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
android:layout_gravity="center_vertical"
            android:layout_marginStart="12dp"
            android:src="@drawable/password">
        /ImageView>
        <TextView
            android:layout_width="match_parent"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_marginStart="15dp"
android:text="@string/account_password_placeholder"
            android:id="@+id/account_password_text"
            android:textSize="15sp">
        </re>
   </androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
    <Button
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_margin="60dp"
       android:text="@string/change_password_title"
       android:id="@+id/account_change_password"
        android:textColor="@color/black">
    </Button>
</androidx.appcompat.widget.LinearLayoutCompat>
```

个人中心的重点就是修改密码,具体请看下一小节。

修改密码

修改密码的本质是对数据库的修改。当然,根据一般逻辑,我们需要输入原密码,才能修改新密码。

修改密码的选项被我放在个人中心中,只需要为「修改密码」按钮绑定点击事件即可。为了不创造出太多个活动页面,我选择了 AlertDialog 作为展示方式,这样可以创建一个美观的弹窗。

```
account_change_password.setOnClickListener(v → {
            // 跳转到修改密码的活动
            AlertDialog.Builder builder = new
AlertDialog.Builder(this);
            LayoutInflater inflater =
this.getLayoutInflater();
            View dialogView =
inflater.inflate(R.layout.dialog_change_password, null);
            builder.setView(dialogView);
            EditText changePasswordEtrOld =
dialogView.findViewById(R.id.changePasswordLlOld).findViewB
yId(R.id.changePasswordEtrOld);
            EditText changePasswordEtrNew =
dialogView.findViewById(R.id.changePasswordLlNew).findViewB
yId(R.id.changePasswordEtrNew);
            EditText changePasswordEtrNewAgain =
dialogView.findViewById(R.id.changePasswordLlNewAgain).find
ViewById(R.id.changePasswordEtrNewAgain);
            Button changePasswordBtnChange =
dialogView.findViewById(R.id.changePasswordBtnChange);
            AlertDialog dialog = builder.create();
```

```
changePasswordBtnChange.setOnClickListener(v1 -
> {
               // 修改密码
               String oldPassword =
changePasswordEtrOld.getText().toString();
               String newPassword =
changePasswordEtrNew.getText().toString();
               String newPasswordAgain =
changePasswordEtrNewAgain.getText().toString();
               String eml = userInfo.getUser_email();
               if (Objects.equals(userInfo.getPassword(),
oldPassword)) {
                   if (Objects.equals(newPassword,
newPasswordAgain)) {
                       userInfo.setPassword(newPassword);
                       // 修改数据库
UserDbHelper.getInstance(this).changePassword(eml,
newPassword);
                       Toast.makeText(this, "密码修改成功!请
重新登录", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                       dialog.dismiss();
                       // 跳转到登录活动
                       Intent intent = new Intent(this,
LoginActivity.class);
                       startActivity(intent);
                   } else {
                       // 修改失败
                       Toast.makeText(this, "两次输入的密码不
一致! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
               } else {
                    // 修改失败
```

```
Toast.makeText(this, "原密码错误!",
Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
dialog.dismiss();
});
dialog.show();
});
```

记住密码

如果用户每次登录都要重新输入邮箱和密码,那无疑是很不人性化的。这里 我们选择使用 SharedPreferences 作为轻量级的持久化数据存储方案。

在登录的布局文件中新增一个复选框:

```
<CheckBox
    android:id="@+id/rememberMe"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/remember_me_text">
    </CheckBox>
```

然后为其绑定一个点击事件:

```
rememberMe.setOnCheckedChangeListener(new
CompoundButton.OnCheckedChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton
compoundButton, boolean b) {
        isLogin = b;
    }
});
```

然后创建 SharedPreferences:

```
protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        // ...
        sharedPreferences =
getSharedPreferences("userInfo", MODE_PRIVATE);
        // ...
        boolean is_login =
sharedPreferences.getBoolean("isLogin", false);
        if (is_login) {
loginEtrEmail.setText(sharedPreferences.getString("email",
""));
loginEtrPassword.setText(sharedPreferences.getString("pass
word", ""));
           rememberMe.setChecked(true);
        }
```

```
findViewById(R.id.loginBtn).setOnClickListener(new
View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View view) {
                String email =
loginEtrEmail.getText().toString();
                String password =
loginEtrPassword.getText().toString();
                if (TextUtils.isEmpty(email) ||
TextUtils.isEmpty(password)) {
                    Toast.makeText(LoginActivity.this, "信息
缺失! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                } else {
                    UserInfo userInfo =
UserDbHelper.getInstance(LoginActivity.this).login(email);
                if (null \neq userInfo &&
userInfo.getPassword().equals(password) {
                    UserInfo.setUserinfo(userInfo);
                    SharedPreferences.Editor editor =
sharedPreferences.edit();
                    editor.putString("email", email);
                    editor.putString("password", password);
                    editor.putBoolean("isLogin", isLogin);
                    editor.apply();
                }
    }
```

// ...

});

这样就可以实现记住用户名和密码的功能了。

一键登出

一键登出的按钮位于侧边栏,因此绑定点击事件,并调用准备好的方法即可。

```
else if (item.getItemId() = R.id.nav_logout) {
    userInfo.logOut();
    Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "已退出登录! ",
    Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    onResume();
}
```

分类修改

由于我早就打算做账号系统了,因此在分类偏好方面也要分账号存储。为了不破坏原有的结构,我们构造一个用户邮箱-分类偏好数据库。这个数据库与其他数据库相比有一个关键的问题:数据库只能存储字符串,但是分类偏好本身是列表。所以我们需要将其转换为字符串。

```
package com.java.liyao.entity;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class CatPrefInfo {
    private String userEmail;
    private List<String> catPref;
    private int catPrefId;
```

```
public int getCatPrefId() {
        return catPrefId;
    7
    public void setCatPrefId(int catPrefId) {
        this.catPrefId = catPrefId;
    }
    public CatPrefInfo(int catPrefId, String userEmail,
List<String> catPref) {
        this.userEmail = userEmail;
        this.catPref = catPref;
        this.catPrefId = catPrefId;
    }
    public CatPrefInfo(String userEmail, List<String>
catPref) {
        this.userEmail = userEmail;
        this.catPref = catPref;
    }
    public String getUserEmail() {
        return userEmail;
    }
    public void setUserEmail(String userEmail) {
        this.userEmail = userEmail;
    }
    public List<String> getCatPref() {
        return catPref;
    }
```

```
public void setCatPref(List<String> catPref) {
       this.catPref = catPref;
    7
    public static List<String> stringToList(String)
listString) {
       List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
       if (listString ≠ null && !listString.isEmpty()) {
           listString = listString.substring(1,
listString.length() - 1); // 移除首尾的中括号
           StringTokenizer tokenizer = new
StringTokenizer(listString, ", "); // 使用逗号和空格作为分隔符
           while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
               list.add(tokenizer.nextToken());
           }
        }
       return list;
    }
}
```

```
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
import android.content.ContentValues;
import android.content.Context;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
import androidx.annotation.Nullable;
```

```
import com.java.liyao.entity.CatPrefInfo;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class CatPrefDbHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    private static CatPrefDbHelper sHelper;
    private static final String DB_NAME = "catpref.db";
    private static final int VERSION = 1;
    public CatPrefDbHelper(@Nullable Context context,
@Nullable String name, @Nullable
SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory factory, int version) {
        super(context, name, factory, version);
    }
    public synchronized static CatPrefDbHelper
qetInstance(Context context) {
        if (null = sHelper) {
            sHelper = new CatPrefDbHelper(context, DB_NAME,
null, VERSION);
        }
        return sHelper;
    }
    @Override
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
        //创建user_table表
        db.execSQL("create table catpref_table(catpref_id
integer primary key autoincrement, " +
                "user_email text," + // 按照我的规定,我
们使用用户邮箱作为用户的唯一标识
                "cat_pref text" +
```

```
")");
    }
    @Override
    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase sqLiteDatabase,
int i, int i1) {
       // 先不写
    }
    public int addCatPref(String user_email, String
cat_pref) {
        if (!searchCatPref(user_email)) {
            SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
            ContentValues values = new ContentValues():
            values.put("user_email", user_email);
            values.put("cat_pref", cat_pref);
            int insert = (int) db.insert("catpref_table",
null, values);
            db.close();
            return insert;
        }
        return 0;
    }
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public List<CatPrefInfo> getCatPref(String ue) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
        List<CatPrefInfo> list = new ArrayList♦();
        String sql;
        Cursor cursor;
        if (ve = null) {
```

```
sql = "select catpref_id,user_email,cat_pref
from catpref_table";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, null);
        } else {
            sql = "select catpref_id,user_email,cat_pref
from catpref_table where user_email=?";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{ue});
        }
        while (cursor.moveToNext()) {
            int catpref_id =
cursor.getInt(cursor.getColumnIndex("catpref_id")); //
Corrected column name
            String user_email =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("user_email"));
            String cat_pref =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("cat_pref"));
            List<String> cat_prefList =
CatPrefInfo.stringToList(cat_pref);
            list.add(new CatPrefInfo(catpref_id,
user_email, cat_prefList));
        }
        cursor.close();
        db.close();
        return list;
    }
    @SuppressLint("Range")
    public boolean searchCatPref(String ue) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
        String sql;
        Cursor cursor;
        if (ue = null) {
```

```
// If user_email is null, modify the query to
not include user_email in the WHERE clause
            sql = "select catpref_id, user_email, cat_pref
from catpref_table";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, null);
        } else {
            // If user_email is not null, include it in the
WHERE clause
           sql = "select catpref_id, user_email, cat_pref
from catpref_table where user_email=?";
            cursor = db.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{ue});
        }
       boolean result = cursor.getCount() > 0;
       cursor.close();
        db.close():
       return result:
    }
    // 还需要一个修改列表的函数,这里我们假定邮箱都是已经存在的
    public int updateCatPref(String user_email,
List<String> cat_pref) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
        ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
        String cat_pref_string = cat_pref.toString();
       values.put("cat_pref", cat_pref_string);
        boolean isUnlogged = user_email = null;
       String whereClause = isUnlogged ? null :
"user_email=?";
        String[] whereArgs = isUnlogged ? null : new
String[]{user_email};
        int update = db.update("catpref_table", values,
whereClause, whereArgs);
        db.close():
```

```
return update;
   }
    // 再写一个获取分类偏好的方法
    public List<String> getCatPrefList(String user_email) {
       List<CatPrefInfo> catPref = getCatPref(user_email);
       if (catPref.isEmpty()) {
           return null;
       }
       return catPref.get(0).getCatPref();
   }
    // 这方法是临时的,就是给我调试用的,后面会删掉
   public int resetAllUserPreferences(List<String>
defaultCatPrefs) {
       SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
       ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
       String defaultCatPrefString =
defaultCatPrefs.toString();
       values.put("cat_pref", defaultCatPrefString);
       // 更新所有用户的偏好列表为默认列表
       int updateCount = db.update("catpref_table",
values, null, null);
       db.close();
       return updateCount;
   }
}
```

如上文所言,在每次注册新用户时,我们都为其创建一个默认分类列表(全部)。

对于列表的修改,我们依然将其放在侧边栏中并绑定点击事件。对于分类的展示,我们选择 GridLayout 和修改后的 Widget. MaterialComponents. Button. OutlinedButton。

```
\leftarrow !— themes.xml \longrightarrow
<style name="CategoryButton"
parent="Widget.MaterialComponents.Button.OutlinedButton">
    <item name="android:layout_width">0dp</item>
    <item name="android:layout_height">wrap_content
    <item name="android:layout_columnWeight">1
    <item name="android:layout_margin">10dp</item>
    <item name="android:textColor">@color/black</item>
    <item
name="strokeColor">@android:color/darker_gray</item>
    <item name="strokeWidth">1.5dp</item>
</style>
<Button
    android:id="0+id/btn_category1"
    style="@style/CategoryButton"
    android:text="全部" />
```

而修改的效果, 我们通过字体颜色的变化指定。

在列表修改的具体活动中,我们首先需要获取当前用户的偏好列表。未登录用户也有自己的列表,邮箱为 "null" (注意不是 null)。

```
UserInfo userInfo = UserInfo.getUserinfo();
    String eml = userInfo ≠ null ?
userInfo.getUser_email() : "null";
```

```
List<String> tmpCatList =
CatPrefDbHelper.getInstance(this).getCatPrefList(eml);

// Log.d("UserCatPreference", "onCreate: " +
tmpCatList.toString());

for (Button btn : category_btns) {
    String catName = btn.getText().toString();
    if (tmpCatList.contains(catName)) {

btn.setTextColor(getResources().getColor(R.color.black));
    } else {

btn.setTextColor(getResources().getColor(R.color.grey));
    }
}
```

同时,我们需要为每一个按钮都绑定一个点击事件。在选中状态下,点击会删除;反之会被加入。为了保证列表顺序的一致性,我们定义两个工具方法:

```
return Integer.compare(index1, index2);
            }
        });
    }
}
public static void removeAndSort(List<String> tmpCatList,
String newCategory) {
    if (tmpCatList.contains(newCategory)) {
        tmpCatList.remove(newCategory);
        // 根据correctOrderList的顺序对tmpCatList进行排序
        Collections.sort(tmpCatList, new Comparator<String>
() {
            00verride
            public int compare(String o1, String o2) {
                int index1 = allCats.index0f(o1);
                int index2 = allCats.index0f(o2);
                return Integer.compare(index1, index2);
            }
        });
    }
}
```

下面是具体的实现:

```
for (Button btn : category_btns) {
   btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View view) {
            String catName = btn.getText().toString();
            boolean isBlack = btn.getCurrentTextColor() =
        getResources().getColor(R.color.black);
```

```
// boolean isLoggedIn = userInfo ≠ null;
            if (isBlack) {
btn.setTextColor(getResources().getColor(R.color.grey));
                removeAndSort(tmpCatList, catName);
CatPrefDbHelper.getInstance(EditCategoriesActivity.this).u
pdateCatPref(eml, tmpCatList);
            } else {
btn.setTextColor(getResources().getColor(R.color.black));
                addAndSort(tmpCatList, catName);
 CatPrefDbHelper.getInstance(EditCategoriesActivity.this).u
pdateCatPref(eml, tmpCatList);
            }
        }
   });
}
```

为了保证用户回到首屏后分类立即刷新,我们需要在 MainActivity 的 on Resume 方法中加入读取机制:

```
cats =
CatPrefDbHelper.getInstance(this).getCatPrefList(userInfo.g
etUser_email());
```

关于页面

关于页面依然是侧边栏中的一个实体,只需要如上面一样绑定点击事件即可。我的 about. md 是使用 Markdown 书写的,因此我需要一个 Markdown 解析库。这里我选择 Markwon 。

```
package com.java.liyao;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Toolbar;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import io.noties.markwon.Markwon;
// 导入删除线的扩展
import
io.noties.markwon.ext.strikethrough.StrikethroughPlugin;
public class AboutActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private TextView about_text;
    private Toolbar about_toolbar;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        // EdgeToEdge.enable(this);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_about);
        about_text = findViewById(R.id.about_text);
```

```
about_toolbar = findViewById(R.id.about_toolbar);
        about_toolbar.setNavigationOnClickListener(v →
finish());
        Markwon markwon = Markwon.builder(this)
                .usePlugin(new StrikethroughPlugin()) // 使
用扩展
                .build();
        // 从assets目录下
        String markdown = readMarkdownFromAssets();
        markwon.setMarkdown(about_text, markdown);
    }
    private String readMarkdownFromAssets() {
        StringBuilder content = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            InputStream is = getAssets().open("about.md");
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(is));
            String line;
            while ((line = reader.readLine()) # null) {
                content.append(line).append("\n");
            }
            reader.close();
            is.close();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return content.toString();
    }
}
```

然后就可以得到一个比较美观的关于页面。

后期优化

后期的优化主要包括这几方面:

- 调整详情页样式,将元数据和 AI 摘要制成美观的卡片(我是卡片化布局的爱好者)。
- 规范了一些命名(当然还有很多不规范的地方)。

结语

这次大作业确实是前所未有的体验,毕竟这是我第一次开发具有 GUI 的应用程序。

平心而论,我对 Java 的掌握并不出色,线程异步网络请求这些东西只是知其然而不知其所以然,面对 Android Studio 庞杂的文件结构也只能不停地翻 CheatSheet。做作业的过程无疑也是艰辛的:作业的前几天,我几乎都在抓狂中度过,计划纸扔了一张又一张(我保留着用纸写计划的习惯)。面对无数接踵而至的难题,身为 I 人的我只能自我寻找解决方法。从看着什么都没有的用户界面直龇牙,到开始细致地考虑美工和设计;从什么都需要翻CheatSheet、查教程、问 AI,到能为别人解惑答疑;从「做出来就行」到「做个还行的就行」到「必须得做个好的」,感觉自己已经可以算一个Java Android 开发者了(当然,实际上还差得远)。

如果要说对这门课程有什么知识之外的感悟,应该就是重温了我在写前端时的两条:不完全懂不代表不能写,开发者都不是全都弄懂了才上手的(甚至是只弄懂了很少一部分就可以上手了);以及 MVP(最小可用产品)原则。

We should forget about small efficiencies, say about 97% of the time: premature optimization is the root of all evil. Yet we should not pass up our opportunities in that critical 3%.

完成比完美更重要。先把能用的搓出来,再去慢慢改良。要是要修改到完美才登台亮相,那演出早已经结束了。

感谢许老师精彩细致的课程讲解,感谢助教学长学姐的悉心指导,感谢每一位 Java 程序设计训练的同学。我们下一个起点再会。

^{1.} Tsira(青若)是一个固定词头。 👱