# 复杂应用组件

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### 提纲

■ Handler机制(Android的消息队列机制)

Android中的多线程

■ 自定义View



# Handler机制



## Handler的使用场景

先看这样两个例子:

1.启动今日头条app的时候,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弹窗,下载结束后提示用户下载成功/失败。



### Handler概念

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;
- (2) to enqueue an action to be performed on a different thread than your own.



### Handler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);
```

- - ✓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



启动今日头条app的时候,展示了一个开屏广告,默认播放3秒;在3秒后,需跳转到主界面。

```
Handler handler = new Handler();
Runnable runnable = new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // 跳转首页
        jumpToMainActivity();
    }
};
handler.postDelayed(runnable, delayMillis: 3000);
```



启动今日头条app的时候,展示了一个开屏广告,默认播放3秒;在3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。

```
final Handler handler = new Handler();
final Runnable runnable = new Runnable() {
   @Override
    public void run() {
        // 跳转首页
        jumpToMainActivity();
};
handler.postDelayed(runnable, delayMillis: 3000);
mSkipButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        handler.removeCallbacks(runnable);
        jumpToMainActivity();
});
```



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。



## 进程与线程

进程(Process)是一个具有一定独立功能的程序关于某个数据集合的一次运行活动。它是操作系统动态执行的基本单元,在传统的操作系统中,进程既是基本的分配(资源)单元,也是基本的执行(调度)单元。

一般情况下,android中的一个app是一个进程,如果需要使用多进程,需要手动开启。

线程(Thread)是操作系统能够进行运算调度的最小单位。它被包含在进程之中,是进程中的实际运作单位。



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。

```
View mDownLoadButton = findViewById(R.id.mSkipButton);
    mDownLoadButton.setOnClickListener((v) → {
            new DownLoadThread(mVideoId).start();
    });
private class DownLoadThread extends Thread {
    String mVideoId;
    public DownLoadThread(String videoId) { this.mVideoId = videoId; }
    @Override
    public void run() {
        mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtαin(mHandler, MSG_START_DOWNLOAD));
        try {
            String videoPath = downloadVideo(mVideoId);
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtαin(mHandler, MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS, videoPath));
        } catch (Exception e) {
            mHandler.sendMessage(Message.obtαin(mHandler, MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL));
    private String downloadVideo(String videoId) {}
```



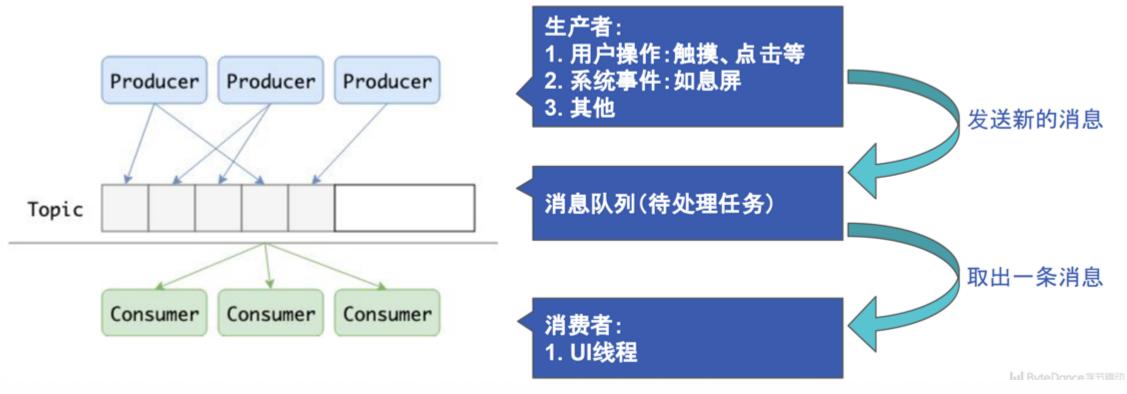
用户在抖音App中,点击下载视频,下载过程中需要弹出Loading窗,下载结束后提示用户下载成功/失败。

```
private static final int MSG_START_DOWNLOAD = 1;
private static final int MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS = 2;
private static final int MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL = 3;
private Handler mHandler = new Handler() {
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(@NonNull Message msg) {
        super.handleMessage(msg);
        switch (msg.what) {
            case MSG_START_DOWNLOAD:
                toast(msg: "开始下载");
                showLoading();
                break;
            case MSG_DOWNLOAD_SUCCESS:
                toast(msg: "下载成功");
                hideLoading();
                break;
            case MSG_DOWNLOAD_FAIL:
                toast(msg: "下载失败");
                hideLoading();
                break;
            default:
                break;
```

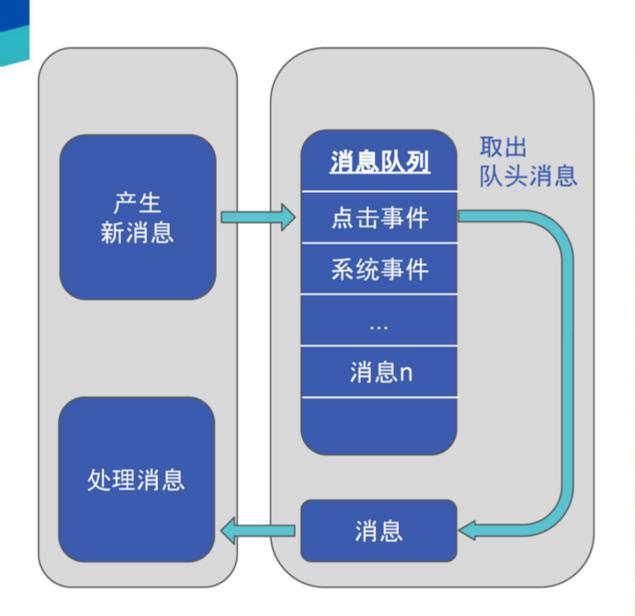


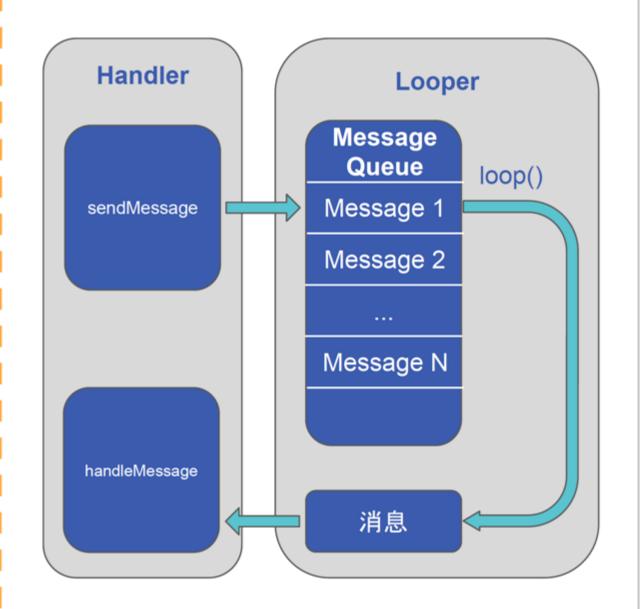
### Handler原理: UI线程与消息队列机制

Android中,UI线程负责处理界面的展示,响应用户的操作:

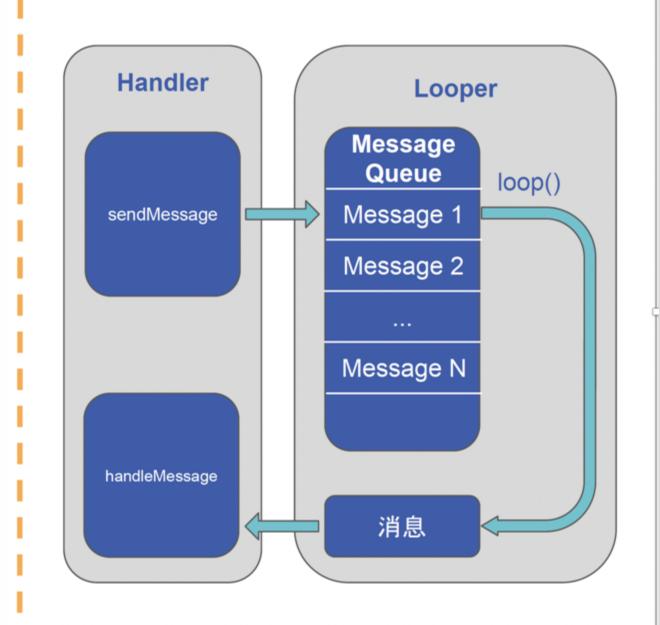








- Message:
- ➤ 消息,由MessageQueue统一队列,然后 交由Handler处理。
- MessageQueue:
- ➤ 消息队列,用来存放Handler发送过来 Message,并且按照先入先出的规则执 行。
- Handler :
- ➤ 处理者,负责发送和处理Message
- ➤ 每个Message必须有一个对应的Handler
- Looper:
- ➤ 消息轮询器,不断的从MessageQueue中 抽取Message并执行。



## 辨析Runnable/Message

- 1. Runnable会被打包成Message, 所以实际上Runnable也是Message
- 2. 没有明确的界限, 取决于使用的方便程度

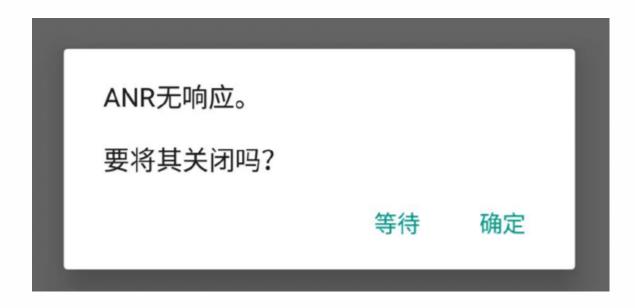
```
Handler handler = new Handler();
Runnable runnable = new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        // 跳转首页
        jumpToMainActivity();
    }
};
handler.postDelayed(runnable, delayMillis: 3000);
```

```
Handler handler = new Handler() {
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(@NonNull Message msg) {
        super.handleMessage(msg);
        if (msg.what == MSG_GO_MAIN_ACTIVITY) {
            // 跳转首页
            jumpToMainActivity();
};
handler.sendMessageDelayed(
        Message.obtαin(handler, MSG_GO_MAIN_ACTIVITY),
        delayMillis: 3000);
```



## 扩展: ANR

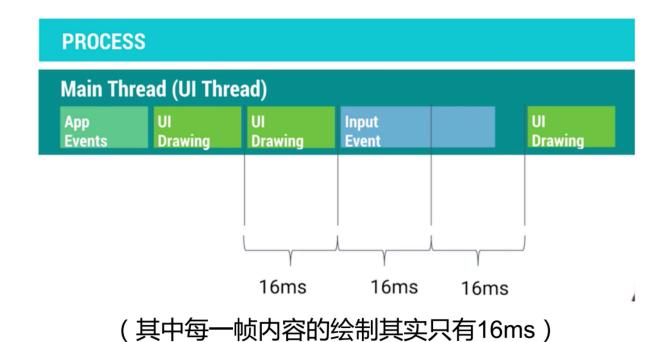
主线程(UI线程)不能执行耗时操作,否则会出现 ANR (Application Not Responding)







(主线程执行了太多任务,可能比你预想的要忙很多)





## Handler总结

- ✓ Handler就是Android中的消息队列机制的一个应用,可理解为是一种生产者消费者的模型,解决了Android中的线程内 &线程间的任务调度问题;
- ✓ Handler的本质就是一个死循环, 待处理的Message加到队列里面, Looper负责轮询执行;
- ✓掌握Handler的基本用法:立即/延时/定时发送消息、取消 消息;



# Android多线程



### Android中的常用线程

- √ Thread
- √ ThreadPool
- √ HandlerThread \*
- ✓ IntentService \*
- √ AsyncTask \*(deprecated)



#### **Thread**

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

一个简单的Thread的例子

```
Thread thread = new Thread() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        super.run();
        while(!isInterrupted()){
           // do something
thread.start();
thread.interrupt();
```

怎样优雅的启动和停止一个Thread



#### **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(Runnbale): 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. 线程的创建和销毁的开销都比较大,降低资源消耗
- 2. 线程是可复用的,提高响应速度
- 3. 对多任务多线程进行管理, 提高线程的可管理性

#### **ThreadPool**

#### 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: ScheduledThreadPool 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



#### **HandlerThread**

HandlerThread的本质:继承Thread类 & 封装Handler类

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?



#### **HandlerThread**

```
public class StockHandlerThread extends HandlerThread implements Handler.Callback
   public static final int MSG_QUERY_STOCK = 100;
   // 与工作线程相关的Handler
   private Handler mHandler;
   public StockHandlerThread(String name) {
       super(name);
   public StockHandlerThread(String name, int priority) {
       super(name);
   @Override
   protected void onLooperPrepared() {
       mHandler = new Handler(getLooper(), callback: this);
       // 首次请求
       mHandler.sendEmptyMessage(MSG_QUERY_STOCK);
   @Override
   public boolean handleMessage(@NonNull Message msg) {
        if (msg.what == MSG_QUERY_STOCK) {
           // 请求股票数据
           // 回调主线程或者写入数据库
           // ...
           // 10s后再次请求
           mHandler.sendEmptyMessageDelayed(MSG_QUERY_STOCK, delayMillis: 10 * 1000);
       return true;
                                                                                 洮元力
```

#### **HandlerThread**

源码:

```
public class HandlerThread extends Thread {
    int mPriority;
    int mTid = -1;
    Looper mLooper;
    private @Nullable Handler mHandler;
    public HandlerThread(String name) {...}
    /** Constructs a HandlerThread. ...*/
    public HandlerThread(String name, int priority) {...}
    /** Call back method that can be explicitly overridden if needed to execute some ...*/
    protected void onLooperPrepared() {}
    @Override
    public void run() {...}
    /** This method returns the Looper associated with this thread. If this thread not been started ...*/
    public Looper getLooper() {...}
    /** @return a shared {@link Handler} associated with this thread ...*/
    @NonNull
    public Handler getThreadHandler() {...}
    /** Quits the handler thread's looper. ...*/
    public boolean quit() {...}
    /** Quits the handler thread's looper safely. ...*/
    public boolean quitSafely() {...}
    /** Returns the identifier of this thread. See Process.myTid(). ...*/
    public int getThreadId() { return mTid; }
```

# Android多线程总结

Thread	多线程的基础
ThreadPool	对线程进行更好的管理
AsyncTask	Android中为了简化多线程的使用, 而设计的默认封装
HandlerThread	开启一个线程,就可以处理多个耗时任 务



# Android自定义view



## View绘制的三个重要步骤

Measure: 测量宽高

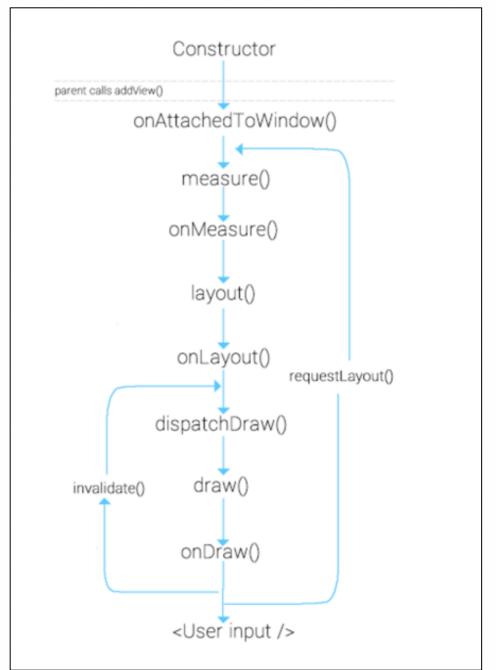
Layout: 确定位置

Draw:绘制形状

#### 举例说明:

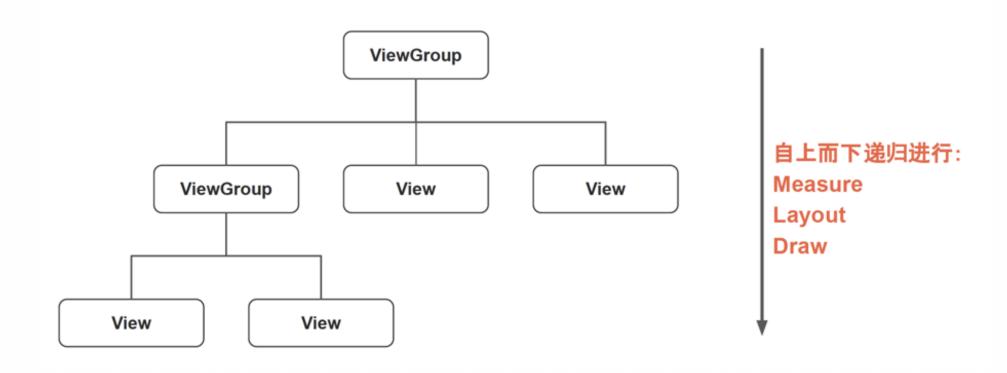
- 1. 首先画一个100 x 100的照片框,需要尺子测量出宽高的长度(measure过程)
- 2. 然后确定照片框在屏幕中的位置(layout过程)
- 3. 最后借助尺子用手画出我们的照片框(draw过程)

## View绘制的三个重要步骤



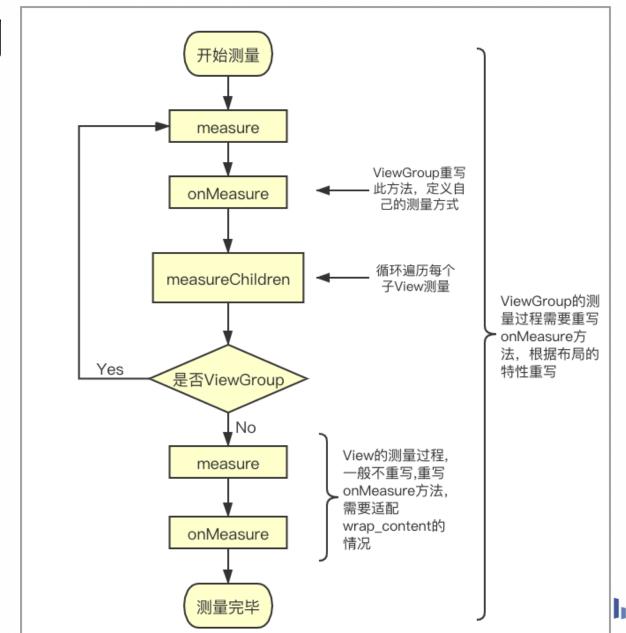


## 扩展: 详解 ViewTree 及 View / ViewGroup 绘制流程



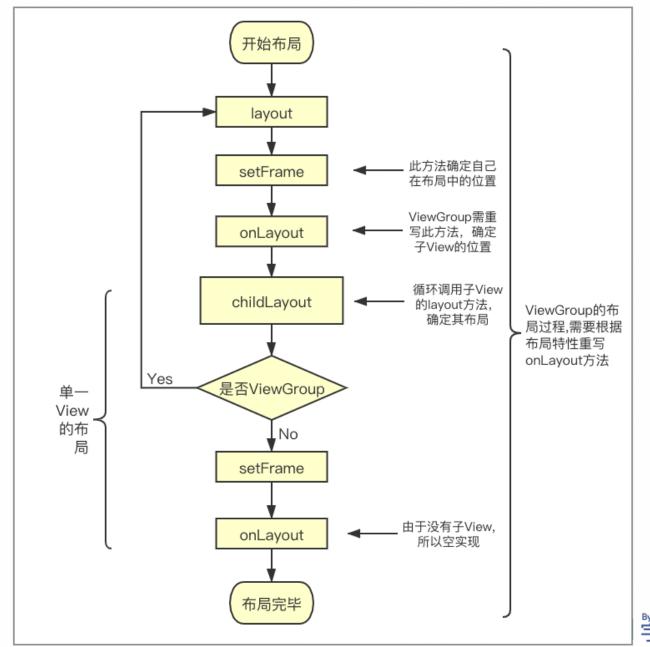


## 扩展: ViewGroup 绘制



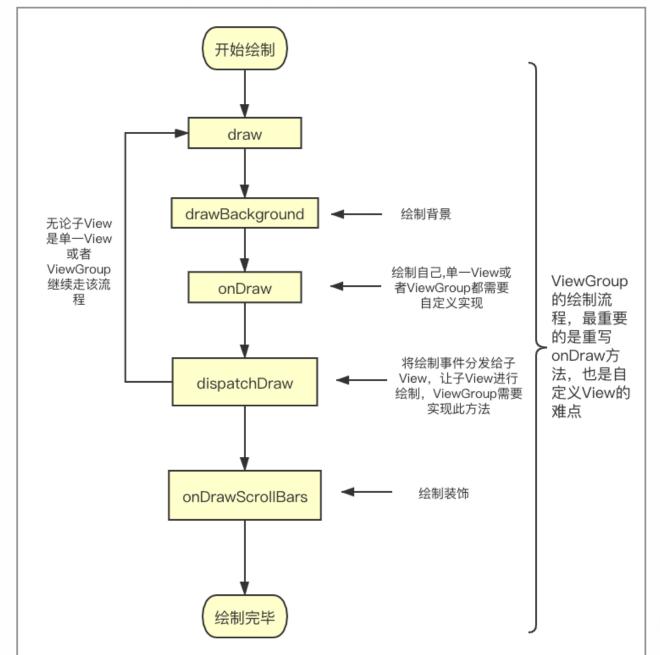


## 扩展: ViewGroup 绘制



ByteDance 字节跳动

## ViewGroup绘制





#### 自定义View-重写onDraw

自定义View最常见操作 - 重写onDraw

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

### 自定义View-重写onDraw

自定义View最常见操作 - 重写onDraw

概念解析:

1. Canvas:画布

2. Paint:画笔



#### View绘制-点



```
public class CustomView extends View {
   private Paint mPaint;
   public CustomView(Context context) {
       super(context);
        init();
   public CustomView(Context context, @Nullable AttributeSet attrs) {
       super(context, attrs);
       init();
   public CustomView(Context context, @Nullable AttributeSet attrs, int defStyleAttr) {
        super(context, attrs, defStyleAttr);
       init();
   private void init() {
       mPaint = new Paint();
       mPaint.setColor(Color.BLACK);
       mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);
       mPaint.setAntiAlias(true);
       mPaint.setStrokeWidth(10f);
   @Override
   protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
       super.onDraw(canvas);
       canvas.drawPoint( x: 200, y: 200, mPaint);
       canvas.drawPoints(new float[]{
                500, 500,
                500, 600,
                500, 700
       }, mPaint);
```

### View绘制-线

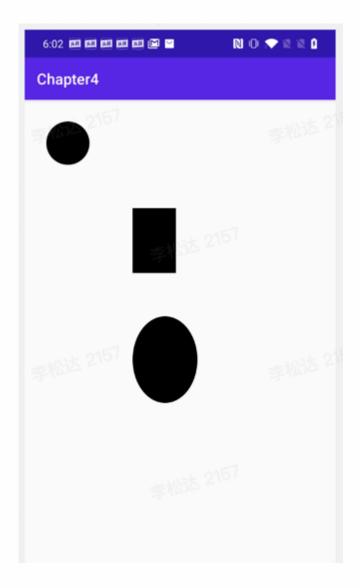


#### @Override

```
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);
    canvas.drawLine( startX: 300, startY: 300, stopX: 500, stopY: 600, mPaint);
    canvas.drawLines(new float[]{
        100, 200, 200, 200,
        100, 300, 200, 300
    }, mPaint);
}
```



#### View绘制-圆



#### 

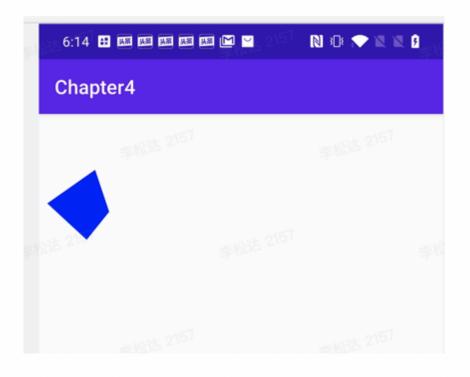


#### View绘制-填充



```
private void init() {
    mPaint = new Paint();
    mPaint.setColor(Color.BLUE);
    mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);
    mPaint.setAntiAlias(true);
    mPaint.setStrokeWidth(50f);
@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);
    mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL);
    canvas.drawCircle( cx: 200, cy: 200, radius: 100, mPaint);
    mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.STROKE);
    canvas.drawCircle( cx: 200, cy: 500, radius: 100, mPaint);
    mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL_AND_STROKE);
    canvas.drawCircle( cx: 200, cy: 800, radius: 100, mPaint);
```

#### View绘制-不规则图形



```
@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);
    Path path = new Path();//绘制多边形的类
    path.moveTo(x: 200, y: 200);//起始点
    path.lineTo( x: 250, y: 350);
    path.lineTo(x: 170, y: 450);
    path.lineTo( x: 30, y: 320);
    path.close();//闭合图形
    canvas.drawPath(path, mPaint);
```

### View绘制-画文本



```
@Override
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);
    mPaint.setTextSize(50f);
    canvas.drawText( text: "这是一段测试文本", x: 100, y: 100, mPaint);
    Path path = new Path();//绘制多边形的类
    path.moveTo( x: 200, y: 200);//起始点
    path.lineTo( x: 250, y: 350);
    path.lineTo( x: 170, y: 450);
    path.lineTo( x: 30, y: 320);
    path.close();//闭合图形

    mPaint.setTextSize(25f);
    canvas.drawTextOnPath( text: "这是第二段测试文本, 测试的内容是使用canvas画出一段文本", path, hOffset: 0, vOffset: 0, mPaint);
}
```



### View绘制-画文本



#### @Override

```
protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
    super.onDraw(canvas);
    mPaint.setTextSize(50f);
    mPaint.setTextAlign(Paint.Align.LEFT);
    canvas.drawText(text:"这是一段测试文本", x: 500, y: 500, mPaint);
    mPaint.setTextAlign(Paint.Align.CENTER);
    canvas.drawText(text:"这是一段测试文本", x: 500, y: 700, mPaint);
    mPaint.setTextAlign(Paint.Align.RIGHT);
    canvas.drawText(text:"这是一段测试文本", x: 500, y: 900, mPaint);
}
```



#### 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:
  - √ onSizeChanged
  - √ invalidate
  - √ requestLayout
- 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:

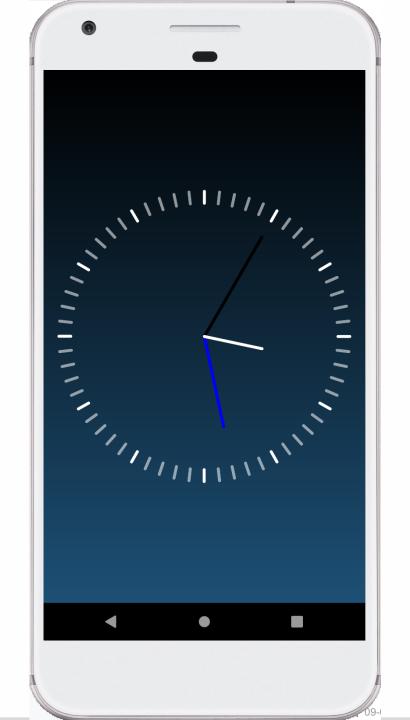
- 1. 绘制时钟界面,包括表盘、时针、分针、秒针
- 2. 时针、分针、秒针需要跳动

#### 减分项:

- 1. 程序会在某些情况下崩溃
- 2. 逻辑过于复杂

https://github.com/bytedance-android-camp-sjtu-2021/chapter-4

在Clock.java类中完成todo部分



# THANKS.

