# Android第二次实验

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1.主界面上水平放两个EditText组件，

用于两个浮点数的输入，

再竖直放一个TextView组件，用于计算结果的输出。

分别按以下要求编写一个计算器程序：

(1) 使用选项菜单选择加减乘除运算，然后显示计算结果；

(2) 使用上下文菜单选择加减乘除运算，然后显示计算结果；

(3) 界面中再放置四个Button组件，分别完成加减乘除运算，

然后显示计算结果。

**部分代码：**

//上下文菜单

private static final int PLUS = Menu.FIRST;

private static final int MINUS = Menu.FIRST + 1;

private static final int MULTI = Menu.FIRST + 2;

private static final int DIVIDE = Menu.FIRST + 3;

@Override

public void onCreateContextMenu(ContextMenu menu, View v,

ontextMenu.ContextMenuInfo menuInfo) {

// 添加菜单项

menu.add(0, PLUS, 0, "加");

menu.add(0, MINUS, 0, "减");

menu.add(0, MULTI, 0, "乘");

menu.add(0, DIVIDE, 0, "除");

}

@Override

public boolean onContextItemSelected(MenuItem item) {

float num1 = -1;

float num2 = -1;

try {

num1 = Float.parseFloat(etNum1.getText() + "");

num2 = Float.parseFloat(etNum2.getText() + "");

} catch (Exception e) {

tvAnswer.setText("输入有误");

return true;

}

switch (item.getItemId()) {

case PLUS:

tvAnswer.setText((num1 + num2) + "");

break;

case MINUS:

tvAnswer.setText((num1 - num2) + "");

break;

case MULTI:

tvAnswer.setText((num1 \* num2) + "");

break;

case DIVIDE:

if (num2 == 0) {

tvAnswer.setText("除数为0");

break;

}

tvAnswer.setText((num1 / num2) + "");

break;

}

return true;

}

activity\_main.xml:

<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"

xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools" android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="match\_parent" android:orientation="vertical">

<LinearLayout

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:orientation="horizontal">

<TextView

android:layout\_width="0dp"

android:layout\_height="50dp"

android:text="数字1："

android:layout\_weight="1"/>

<EditText

android:id="@+id/et\_num1"

android:layout\_width="0dp"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:layout\_weight="3"/>

</LinearLayout>

<LinearLayout

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:orientation="horizontal">

<TextView

android:layout\_width="0dp"

android:layout\_height="50dp"

android:text="数字2："

android:layout\_weight="1"/>

<EditText

android:id="@+id/et\_num2"

android:layout\_width="0dp"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:layout\_weight="3"/>

</LinearLayout>

<TextView

android:id="@+id/tv\_op"

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:text="操作符"

/>

<TextView

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:text="结果为："/>

<TextView

android:id="@+id/tv\_answer"

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content" />

</LinearLayout>

2.有一个文本文件保存了一行多个整数，请编写程序将它们读出并排序，

结果保存在另一个文本文件中。

**代码如下：**

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.BufferedWriter;

import java.io.File;

import java.io.FileNotFoundException;

import java.io.FileReader;

import java.io.FileWriter;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.List;

public class file {

public static void main(String[] args) { //从A中读内容排好序后写入B中

String str=""; //储存从文件中读出来的内容

String str1=""; //储存向文件里写入的内容

try {

str = BufferedReaderDemo("A.txt"); //读出该文件的所有文本

} catch (IOException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

String[] ss = str.split("[\\s]{1,}"); //分割字符串

List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();

for (int i = 0; i < ss.length; i++) {

int integer = -1;

try {

integer = Integer.parseInt(ss[i]);

list.add(integer);

} catch (NumberFormatException e) {

continue;

}

// System.out.println(integer);

}

Collections.sort(list);

for(Integer i : list){

System.out.print(i + " ");

str1 = str1 + i + " ";

}

try {

File f = new File("B.txt");

BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(f));

if (!f.exists() || f.isDirectory())

f.createNewFile();

bw.write(str1);

bw.flush();

bw.close();

} catch (IOException e) {

// TODO Auto-generated catch block

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

public static String BufferedReaderDemo(String path) throws IOException {

File file = new File(path);

if (!file.exists() || file.isDirectory())

throw new FileNotFoundException();

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file));

String temp = null;

StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

temp = br.readLine();

while (temp != null) {

sb.append(temp + " ");

temp = br.readLine();

}

return sb.toString();

}

}

3.使用ImageView编写程序，屏幕左右同时显示两张照片。

**代码如下：**

public static final int LEFT\_REQUEST = 1;

public static final int RIGHT\_REQUEST = 2;

//从外部导入图片

public void onClick(View view) {

Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION\_PICK, null);

intent.setDataAndType(MediaStore.Images.Media.EXTERNAL\_CONTENT\_URI,

"image/\*");

switch (view.getId()) {

case R.id.iv\_left:

startActivityForResult(intent, LEFT\_REQUEST);

break;

case R.id.iv\_right:

startActivityForResult(intent, RIGHT\_REQUEST);

break;

}

}

@Override

protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {

if (resultCode == RESULT\_OK && data != null) {

if (requestCode == LEFT\_REQUEST) {

//ivLeft.setImageBitmap(myBitmap);

ivLeft.setImageURI(data.getData());

ivLeft.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);

Log.i(TAG, "left -->" + data.getData().toString());

} else if (requestCode == RIGHT\_REQUEST) {

//ivRight.setImageBitmap(myBitmap);

ivRight.setImageURI(data.getData());

ivRight.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);

}

}

super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);

}

<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"

xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools" android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="match\_parent" android:orientation="vertical">

<LinearLayout

android:layout\_width="match\_parent"

android:layout\_height="wrap\_content"

android:orientation="horizontal">

<ImageView

android:id="@+id/iv\_left"

android:layout\_width="200dp"

android:layout\_height="200dp"

android:src="@drawable/photo\_bg"/>

<ImageView

android:id="@+id/iv\_right"

android:layout\_width="200dp"

android:layout\_height="200dp"

android:src="@drawable/photo\_bg"/>

</LinearLayout>

</LinearLayout>