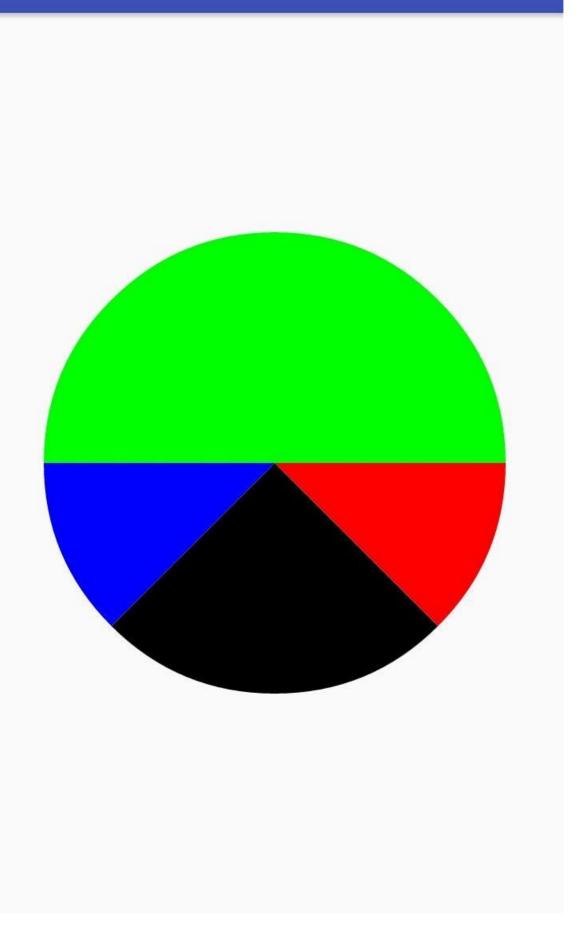
自定义view基础入门——实现饼状图

自定义view应该是Android开发的基本功吧,最近无聊打算再重头过一遍自定义view,今天写的是一个比较简单的demo了,是一个自定义的饼状图,我是根据<u>自定义view教程</u>学习的。

PieView



其实这个自定义view还是挺简单的,只需要让用户传入一个list,然后根据list里面的数据,找出不同数据占的权重,然后在绘制扇形的过程中,上不同的色就可以了,当然这只是一个入门级的自定义view。

核心代码:

```
public class PieData {

private String name; //颜色
private float value; //数值
private float percentage; //百分比

private int color = 0; //颜色
private float angle = 0; //角度

public PieData(@NonNull String name, @NonNull float value) {
    this.name = name;
    this.value = value;
    }
}
```

```
* Created by linSir
 * date at 2017/5/22.
   describe: 自定义的饼状图
public class PieView extends View {
   private int[] mColors = {Color.RED, Color.BLACK, Color.BLUE, Color.GREEN, Color.YELLOW};
   private float mStartAngle = 0; //初始化绘制的角度
   private ArrayList<PieData> mData; //数据
   private int mWidth, mHeight; //宽, 高
   private Paint mPaint = new Paint();
   public PieView(Context context) {
       super(context);
   public PieView(Context context, @Nullable AttributeSet attrs) {
       super(context, attrs);
       mPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.FILL); //设置画笔的模式为填充
       mPaint.setAntiAlias(true); //设置抗锯齿
    @Override protected void onSizeChanged(int w, int h, int oldw, int oldh) {
       super.onSizeChanged(w, h, oldw, oldh);
       mWidth = w;
       mHeight = h;
    @Override protected void onDraw(Canvas canvas) {
        super.onDraw(canvas);
       if (null == mData)
           return;
       float currentStartAngle = mStartAngle;
       canvas.translate(mWidth / 2, mHeight / 2);
       float r = (float) (Math.min(mWidth, mHeight) / 2 * 0.8);
       RectF rect = new RectF(-r, -r, r, r);
       for (int i = 0; i < mData.size(); i++) {</pre>
           PieData pie = mData.get(i);
           mPaint.setColor(pie.getColor());
           canvas.drawArc(rect, currentStartAngle, pie.getAngle(), true, mPaint);
           currentStartAngle += pie.getAngle();
    }
    /**
    * 设置起始角度
   public void setStartAngle(int mStartAngle) {
       this.mStartAngle = mStartAngle;
```

```
invalidate(); //柳新
   public void setData(ArrayList<PieData> mData) {
       this.mData = mData;
       initData(mData);
       invalidate();
   private void initData(ArrayList<PieData> mData) {
       if (null == mData || mData.size() == 0)
           return;
       float sumValue = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < mData.size(); i++) {</pre>
           PieData pie = mData.get(i);
           sumValue += pie.getValue();
           int j = i % mColors.length;
           pie.setColor(mColors[j]);
        float sumAngle = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < mData.size(); i++) {</pre>
           PieData pie = mData.get(i);
            float percentage = pie.getValue() / sumValue; //占的百分比
           float angle = percentage * 360;
           pie.setPercentage(percentage);
            pie.setAngle(angle);
           sumAngle += angle;
}
```

```
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   private PieView mPieView;
   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
       setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
       mPieView = (PieView) findViewById(R.id.mPieView);
       ArrayList<PieData> list = new ArrayList<PieData>();
       PieData data = new PieData("test",1);
       PieData data2 = new PieData("test",2);
       PieData data3 = new PieData("test",1);
       PieData data4 = new PieData("test",4);
       list.add(data);
       list.add(data2);
       list.add(data3);
       list.add(data4);
       mPieView.setData(list);
```

写到这里,我们的自定义view就写完了,效果如上图所示,当然这只能算是自定义view家族中最为简单的自定义view了,在之后的学习生活中吧,我打算总结一下自定义view的基本知识点,还有一些常见的问题,并且多做一些例子,大家一起讨论~

本文代码的源码链接