自定义RadioGroup

在Android系统中,自带的RadioGroup只能指定横向和纵向两种布局,所以有的时候我们需要自定义RadioGroup。

首先分析一下,就是在系统自带的RadioGroup中,如果我们嵌套了,LinearLayout的话,就会失效,因为系统的RadioGroup没有考虑到这种情况,所以我们需要自定义一个Group,初步的打算是继承自LinearLayout。

具体代码如下:

```
package linsir.fuyizhulao.com.love map;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.res.TypedArray;
import android.util.AttributeSet;
import android.view.MotionEvent;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.ViewGroup;
import android.view.accessibility.AccessibilityEvent;
import android.view.accessibility.AccessibilityNodeInfo;
import android.widget.CompoundButton;
import android.widget.LinearLayout;
import android.widget.RadioButton;
/**
 ^* This class is used to create a multiple-exclusion scope for a set of radio
 ^{\star} buttons. Checking one radio button that belongs to a radio group unchecks
 * any previously checked radio button within the same group.
 * Intially, all of the radio buttons are unchecked. While it is not possible
 * to uncheck a particular radio button, the radio group can be cleared to
 remove the checked state.
 * The selection is identified by the unique id of the radio button as defined
 * in the XML layout file.
 * <strong>XML Attributes</strong>
 * See {@link android.R.styleable#RadioGroup RadioGroup Attributes},
 * {@link android.R.styleable#LinearLayout LinearLayout Attributes},
 * {@link android.R.styleable#ViewGroup ViewGroup Attributes},
 * {@link android.R.styleable#View View Attributes}
 * Also see
 * {@link android.widget.LinearLayout.LayoutParams LinearLayout.LayoutParams}
 * for layout attributes.
 * @see RadioButton
public class RadioGroup extends LinearLayout {
    // holds the checked id; the selection is empty by default
   private int mCheckedId = -1;
    // tracks children radio buttons checked state
   private CompoundButton.OnCheckedChangeListener mChildOnCheckedChangeListener;
    // when true, mOnCheckedChangeListener discards events
   private boolean mProtectFromCheckedChange = false;
       private OnCheckedChangeListener mOnCheckedChangeListener;
       private PassThroughHierarchyChangeListener mPassThroughListener;
        * {@inheritDoc}
    public RadioGroup(Context context) {
           super (context);
            setOrientation(VERTICAL);
           init();
     * {@inheritDoc}
    public RadioGroup(Context context, AttributeSet attrs) {
       super(context, attrs);
       mCheckedId = View.NO ID;
       final int index = VERTICAL;
```

```
setOrientation(index);
    init();
private void init() {
    mChildOnCheckedChangeListener = new CheckedStateTracker();
    mPassThroughListener = new PassThroughHierarchyChangeListener();
    super.setOnHierarchyChangeListener(mPassThroughListener);
 * {@inheritDoc}
@Override
public void setOnHierarchyChangeListener(OnHierarchyChangeListener listener) {
   // the user listener is delegated to our pass-through listener
   mPassThroughListener.mOnHierarchyChangeListener = listener;
 * {@inheritDoc}
@Override
protected void onFinishInflate() {
   super.onFinishInflate();
    // checks the appropriate radio button as requested in the XML file
    if (mCheckedId != -1) {
        mProtectFromCheckedChange = true;
        setCheckedStateForView(mCheckedId, true);
       mProtectFromCheckedChange = false;
        setCheckedId (mCheckedId);
    }
@Override
public void addView(final View child, int index, ViewGroup.LayoutParams params) {
    if (child instanceof RadioButton) {
        ((RadioButton) child).setOnTouchListener(new OnTouchListener() {
            @Override
            public boolean onTouch(View v, MotionEvent event) {
                ((RadioButton) child).setChecked(true);
                checkRadioButton((RadioButton) child);
                if (mOnCheckedChangeListener != null) {
                    mOnCheckedChangeListener.onCheckedChanged(RadioGroup.this, child.getId());
                return true;
        });
    } else if(child instanceof LinearLayout) {
        int childCount = ((LinearLayout) child).getChildCount();
        for(int i = 0; i < childCount; i++) {</pre>
            View view = ((LinearLayout) child).getChildAt(i);
            if (view instanceof RadioButton) {
                final RadioButton button = (RadioButton) view;
                ((RadioButton) button).setOnTouchListener(new OnTouchListener() {
                    @Override
                    public boolean onTouch(View v, MotionEvent event) {
                         ((RadioButton) button).setChecked(true);
                        checkRadioButton((RadioButton) button);
                        if (mOnCheckedChangeListener != null) {
                            mOnCheckedChangeListener.onCheckedChanged(RadioGroup.this, button.get
                        return true;
                });
            }
    super.addView(child, index, params);
private void checkRadioButton(RadioButton radioButton) {
```

```
int radioCount = getChildCount();
    for(int i = 0; i < radioCount; i++) {</pre>
        child = getChildAt(i);
        if (child instanceof RadioButton) {
            if(child == radioButton) {
                // do nothing
            } else {
                ((RadioButton) child).setChecked(false);
        } else if (child instanceof LinearLayout) {
            int childCount = ((LinearLayout) child).getChildCount();
            for(int j = 0; j < childCount; j++) {</pre>
                View view = ((LinearLayout) child).getChildAt(j);
                if (view instanceof RadioButton) {
                    final RadioButton button = (RadioButton) view;
                    if (button == radioButton) {
                         // do nothing
                     } else {
                         ((RadioButton) button).setChecked(false);
                }
           }
       }
    }
}
* Sets the selection to the radio button whose identifier is passed in
* parameter. Using -1 as the selection identifier clears the selection;
* such an operation is equivalent to invoking {@link #clearCheck()}.
^{\star} @param id the unique id of the radio button to select in this group
 * @see #getCheckedRadioButtonId()
 * @see #clearCheck()
public void check(int id) {
    // don't even bother
    if (id != -1 && (id == mCheckedId)) {
        return;
    if (mCheckedId != -1) {
        setCheckedStateForView(mCheckedId, false);
    if (id != −1) {
        setCheckedStateForView(id, true);
    setCheckedId(id);
private void setCheckedId(int id) {
    mCheckedId = id;
private void setCheckedStateForView(int viewId, boolean checked) {
    View checkedView = findViewById(viewId);
    if (checkedView != null && checkedView instanceof RadioButton) {
        ((RadioButton) checkedView).setChecked(checked);
    }
}
 ^{\star} Returns the identifier of the selected radio button \underline{\textbf{in}} this group.
* Upon empty selection, the returned value is -1.
 * @return the unique id of the selected radio button in this group
 * @see #check(int)
 * @see #clearCheck()
 * \ @attr \ ref \ and roid.R.styleable {\it\#RadioGroup\_checkedButton}
public int getCheckedRadioButtonId() {
    return mCheckedId;
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```

View child;

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^{\star} Clears the selection. When the selection {\color{red} 15} cleared, no radio button
 * in this group is selected and {@link #getCheckedRadioButtonId()} returns
* null.
* @see #check(int)
 * @see #getCheckedRadioButtonId()
public void clearCheck() {
   check(-1);
^{\star} Register a callback to be invoked when the checked radio button
* changes in this group.
^{\star} @param listener the callback to call on checked state change
public void setOnCheckedChangeListener(OnCheckedChangeListener listener) {
   mOnCheckedChangeListener = listener;
* {@inheritDoc}
@Override
public LayoutParams generateLayoutParams(AttributeSet attrs) {
  return new RadioGroup.LayoutParams(getContext(), attrs);
 * {@inheritDoc}
@Override
protected boolean checkLayoutParams(ViewGroup.LayoutParams p) {
    return p instanceof RadioGroup.LayoutParams;
@Override
protected LinearLayout.LayoutParams generateDefaultLayoutParams() {
    return new LayoutParams (LayoutParams .WRAP CONTENT, LayoutParams .WRAP CONTENT);
@Override
public void onInitializeAccessibilityEvent(AccessibilityEvent event) {
    super.onInitializeAccessibilityEvent(event);
    event.setClassName(RadioGroup.class.getName());
public void onInitializeAccessibilityNodeInfo(AccessibilityNodeInfo info) {
    super.onInitializeAccessibilityNodeInfo(info);
    info.setClassName(RadioGroup.class.getName());
^{\star} This set of layout parameters defaults the width \underline{\text{and}} the height of
* the children to {@link #WRAP CONTENT} when they are not specified in the
 ^{\star} XML file. Otherwise, this class ussed the value read from the XML file.
 * {@link android.R.styleable#LinearLayout Layout LinearLayout Attributes}
 * for a list of all child view attributes that this class supports.
public static class LayoutParams extends LinearLayout.LayoutParams {
    * {@inheritDoc}
    public LayoutParams(Context c, AttributeSet attrs) {
       super(c, attrs);
    * {@inheritDoc}
    public LayoutParams(int w, int h) {
       super(w, h);
    * {@inheritDoc}
```

```
public LayoutParams(int w, int h, float initWeight) {
        super(w, h, initWeight);
    * {@inheritDoc}
    public LayoutParams(ViewGroup.LayoutParams p) {
       super(p);
    * {@inheritDoc}
    public LayoutParams(MarginLayoutParams source) {
       super (source);
    * Fixes the child's width to
     * {@link android.view.ViewGroup.LayoutParams#WRAP CONTENT} and the child's
     * height to {@link android.view.ViewGroup.LayoutParams#WRAP CONTENT}
     * when not specified in the XML file.
     * @param a the styled attributes set
     ^{\star} @param widthAttr the width attribute to fetch
     * @param heightAttr the height attribute to fetch
    @Override
    protected void setBaseAttributes (TypedArray a,
                                      int widthAttr, int heightAttr) {
        if (a.hasValue(widthAttr)) {
            width = a.getLayoutDimension(widthAttr, "layout width");
        } else {
            width = WRAP CONTENT;
        if (a.hasValue(heightAttr)) {
            height = a.getLayoutDimension(heightAttr, "layout height");
           height = WRAP CONTENT;
    }
}
 * Interface definition for a callback to be invoked when the checked
* radio button changed in this group.
public interface OnCheckedChangeListener {
     ^{\star} Called when the checked radio button has changed. When the
     * selection is cleared, checkedId is -1.
     ^{\star} @param group the group in which the checked radio button has changed
     \mbox{\ensuremath{\,^{\star}}} @param checkedId the unique identifier of the newly checked radio button
    public void onCheckedChanged(RadioGroup group, int checkedId);
private class CheckedStateTracker implements CompoundButton.OnCheckedChangeListener {
    public void onCheckedChanged(CompoundButton buttonView, boolean isChecked) {
        // prevents from infinite recursion
        if (mProtectFromCheckedChange) {
            return;
        mProtectFromCheckedChange = true;
        if (mCheckedId != -1) {
            setCheckedStateForView(mCheckedId, false);
        mProtectFromCheckedChange = false;
        int id = buttonView.getId();
        setCheckedId(id);
    }
}
 * A pass-through listener acts upon the events and dispatches them
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^ to another listener. This allows the table layout to set its own internal
    * hierarchy change listener without preventing the user to setup his.
   private class PassThroughHierarchyChangeListener implements
           ViewGroup.OnHierarchyChangeListener {
       private ViewGroup.OnHierarchyChangeListener mOnHierarchyChangeListener;
        /**
        * {@inheritDoc}
       public void onChildViewAdded(View parent, View child) {
            if (parent == RadioGroup.this && child instanceof RadioButton) {
                int id = child.getId();
                // generates an id if it's missing
               if (id == View.NO ID) {
                    id = child.hashCode();
                   child.setId(id);
                ((RadioButton) child).setOnCheckedChangeListener(
                        mChildOnCheckedChangeListener);
            if (mOnHierarchyChangeListener != null) {
               mOnHierarchyChangeListener.onChildViewAdded(parent, child);
         * {@inheritDoc}
       public void onChildViewRemoved(View parent, View child) {
            if (parent == RadioGroup.this && child instanceof RadioButton) {
                ((RadioButton) child).setOnCheckedChangeListener(null);
            if (mOnHierarchyChangeListener != null) {
               mOnHierarchyChangeListener.onChildViewRemoved(parent, child);
       }
   }
}
```

这样我们的RadioGroup下面就可以使用布局了,不过目前仅对LinearLayout做了兼容,一般来说这样,就已经可以满足我们的需求了,当然如果我们喜欢的话,也可以对其他的布局进行兼容。