

# 现代操作系统应用开发实验报告

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实验名称：homework8

## 一．参考资料

上课的课件

<https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-cn/windows/uwp/controls-and-patterns/media-playback>

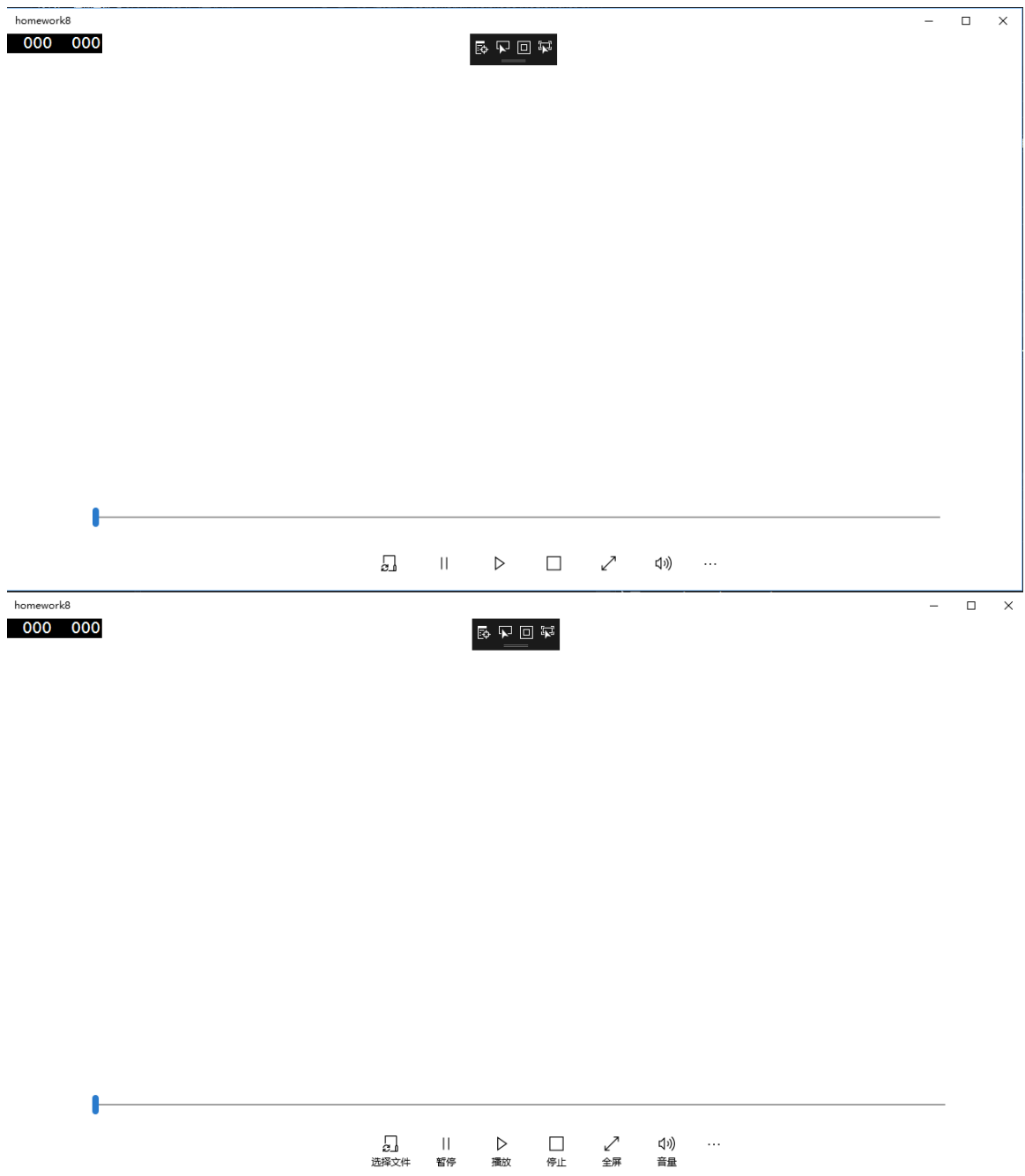
<http://www.cnblogs.com/ynbt/archive/2013/01/01/2841400.html>

<http://www.cnblogs.com/tianma3798/p/5928217.html>

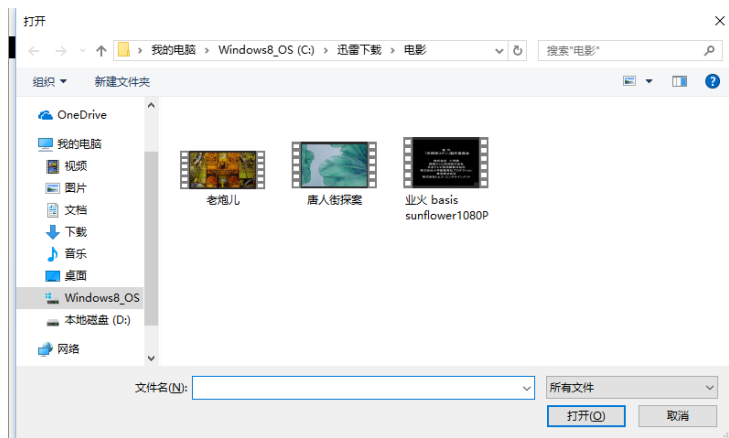
## 二．实验步骤

1. 添加 mediaelement 控件
2. 添加媒体控制按钮
3. 添加进度条

## 三．实验结果截图



选择本地资源播放



拖动进度条



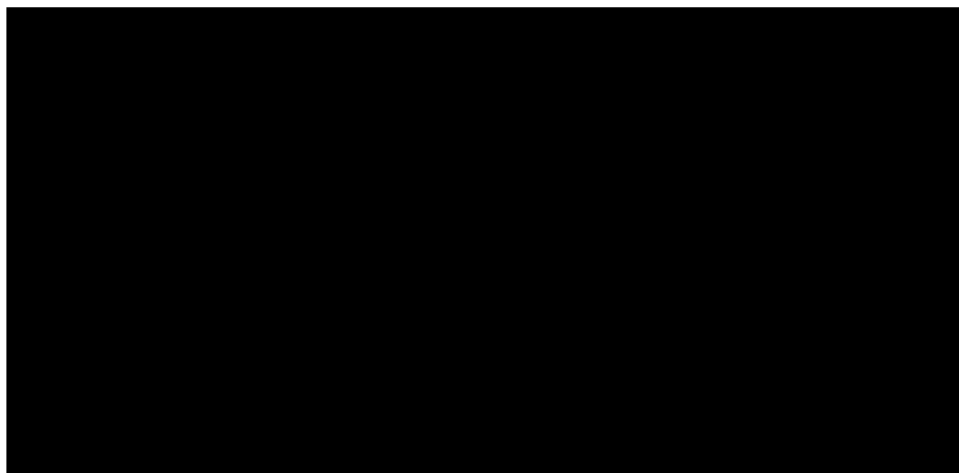
继续播放

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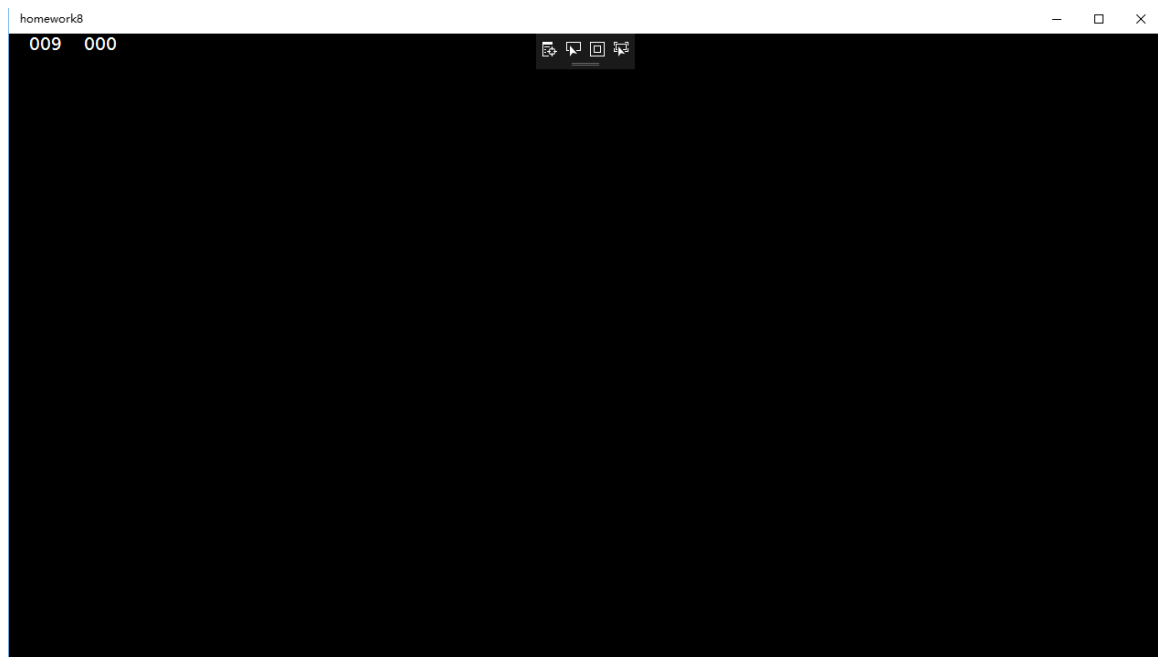


停止

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全屏



#### 四 . 实验过程遇到的问题

1. 进度条一开始无法同步 , 采用 `medilplayerelement` 难以获得当前的 `position` , 于是改用 `mediaelement`
2. 全屏进入后无法退出。。。一开始是可以的 , 因为考虑 UI 简洁把 `commandbar` 的 `page` 属性去掉后 , 就无法退出全屏。。考虑用 `ESC` 实现退出全屏。

#### 五 . 思考与总结

```
<Slider x Name="slider" Grid.Row="1" ValueChanged="slider_ValueChanged" HorizontalAlignment="Left" VerticalAlignment="Top" Width="1051" Margin="108,56,0,0" Grid.Column="1"/>
<MediaElement x Name="mediaPlayer" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Height="513" Margin="108,56,0,0" VerticalAlignment="Top" Width="1051" MediaOpened="mediaPlayer_MediaOpened" Grid.Row="0" Grid.Column="1"/>
<CommandBar Background="White" Grid.Row="2" Margin="398,0,423,0" Width="500" Grid.Column="1">
  <AppBarButton x Name="chosed" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Icon="SyncFolder" Label="选择文件" VerticalAlignment="Top" Click="chosed_Click" />
  <AppBarButton x Name="pause" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Icon="Pause" Label="暂停" VerticalAlignment="Top" Click="pause_Click" Render />
  <AppBarButton x Name="play" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Icon="Play" Label="播放" VerticalAlignment="Top" Click="play_Click" />
  <AppBarButton x Name="stop" HorizontalAlignment="Left" Icon="Stop" Label="停止" VerticalAlignment="Top" Click="stop_Click" />
  <AppBarButton Icon="FullScreen" Label="全屏" Click="FullWindow_Click" VerticalAlignment="Top" HorizontalAlignment="Left"/>
  <AppBarButton Icon="Volume" Label="音量" x Name="volumes" Click="volume_Click" HorizontalAlignment="Left" VerticalAlignment="Top"/>
</CommandBar>
```

这一次的设计主要是一个播放器控件的逻辑设计和 UI 设计, 完成 UI 后完成相应的逻辑即可实现功能。

```

1 个引用
private async void chose_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    await SetLocalMedia();
}

1 个引用
async private System.Threading.Tasks.Task SetLocalMedia()
{
    var openPicker = new Windows.Storage.Pickers.FileOpenPicker();

    openPicker.FileTypeFilter.Add(".wmv");
    openPicker.FileTypeFilter.Add(".mp4");
    openPicker.FileTypeFilter.Add(".wma");
    openPicker.FileTypeFilter.Add(".mp3");

    var file = await openPicker.PickSingleFileAsync();

    // mediaPlayer is a MediaPlayerElement defined in XAML
    if (file != null)
    {
        var stream = await file.OpenAsync(Windows.Storage.FileAccessMode.Read);
        mediaPlayer.SetSource(stream, file.ContentType);
        mediaPlayer.Play();
    }
}

```

这里通过 fileopenpicker 实现了播放本地视频，关键是后面把视频转成文件流

```

1 个引用
private void slider_ValueChanged(object sender, RangeBaseValueChangedEventArgs e)
{
    mediaPlayer.Position = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(slider.Value);
}

1 个引用
private void mediaPlayer_MediaOpened(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    slider.Maximum = mediaPlayer.NaturalDuration.TimeSpan.TotalSeconds;
    //媒体文件打开成功
    timer = new DispatcherTimer();
    timer.Interval = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1);
    timer.Tick += Timer_Tick;
    timer.Start();
}

1 个引用
private void Timer_Tick(object sender, object e)
{
    slider.Value = mediaPlayer.Position.TotalSeconds;
}

```

在此处，通过引入一个定时器来随时更改进度条的值，从而实现了进度条随播放进度同步更新！