Android Jetpack系列--6. Paging3使用详解



关注

定义

- Google 推出的一个应用于 Android 平台的分页加载库;
- Paging3和之前版本相差很多,完全可以当成一个新库去学习
- 之前我们使用ListView和RecyclerView实现分页功能并不难,那么为啥需要paging3呢?
- 它提供了一套非常合理的分页架构,我们只需要按照它提供的架构去编写业务逻辑,就可以 轻松实现分页功能;
- 关联知识点:协程、Flow、MVVM、RecyclerView、DiffUtil

优点

- 1. 使用内存缓存数据;
- 2. 内置请求去重, 更有效率的显示数据;
- 3. RecyclerView自动加载更多
- 4. 支持Kotlin的协程和Flow,以及LiveData和RxJava2
- 5. 内置状态处理: 刷新, 错误, 加载等

使用流程如下:

需求:

• 展示GitHub上所有Android相关的开源库,以Star数量排序,每页返回5条数据;

1. 引入依赖

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//paging3

implementation 'androidx.paging:paging-runtime-ktx:3.0.0-beta03'

// 用于测试

testImplementation "androidx.paging:paging-common-ktx:3.0.0-beta03"

// [可选] RxJava 支持

implementation "androidx.paging:paging-rxjava2-ktx:3.0.0-beta03"

```
//retrofit网络请求库
implementation 'com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.9.0'
implementation 'com.squareup.retrofit2:converter-gson:2.9.0'
//下拉刷新
implementation 'androidx.swiperefreshlayout:swiperefreshlayout:1.1.0'
```

2. 创建数据模型类 RepoResponse

```
class RepoResponse {
    @SerializedName("items") val items:List<Repo> = emptyList()
}
data class Repo(
    @SerializedName("id") val id: Int,
    @SerializedName("name") val name: String,
    @SerializedName("description") val description: String,
    @SerializedName("stargazers_count") val starCount: String,
)
```

3. 定义网络请求接口 ApiService

4. 配置数据源

- 自定义一个子类继承PagingSource,然后重写 load() 函数,并在这里提供对应当前页数的数据,这一步才真正用到了Paging3
- PagingSource的两个泛型参数,一个是页数类型,一个是数据item类型

```
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```

```
class RepoPagingSource(private val apiService: ApiService) : PagingSource<Int, Repo>() {
    override fun getRefreshKey(state: PagingState<Int, Repo>): Int? {
        return null
    }
    override suspend fun load(params: LoadParams<Int>): LoadResult<Int, Repo> {
        return try {
            val page = params.key ?: 1
            val pageSize = params.loadSize
            val repoResponse = apiService.searRepos(page, pageSize)
            val repoItems = repoResponse.items
            val prevKey = if (page > 1) page - 1 else null
            val nextKey = if (repoItems.isNotEmpty()) page + 1 else null
            LoadResult.Page(repoItems, prevKey, nextKey)
        } catch (e: Exception) {
            LoadResult.Error(e)
        }
   }
}
```

5. 在ViewModel中实现接口请求

- PagingConfig的一个参数prefetchDistance,用于表示距离底部多少条数据开始预加载,设置0则表示滑到底部才加载,默认值为分页大小;若要让用户对加载无感,适当增加预取阈值即可,比如调整到分页大小的5倍;
- cachedln() 是 Flow 的扩展方法,用于将服务器返回的数据在viewModelScope这个作用域内进行缓存,假如手机横竖屏发生了旋转导致Activity重新创建,Paging 3就可以直接读取缓存中的数据,而不用重新发起网络请求了。

kotlin 复制代码

}

6. 实现RecyclerView的Adapter

• 必须继承 PagingDataAdapter

```
kotlin 复制代码
class RepoAdapter : PagingDataAdapter<Repo, RepoAdapter.ViewHolder>(COMPARATOR) {
   companion object {
       //因为Paging 3在内部会使用DiffUtil来管理数据变化,所以这个COMPARATOR是必须的
       private val COMPARATOR = object : DiffUtil.ItemCallback<Repo>() {
           override fun areItemsTheSame(oldItem: Repo, newItem: Repo): Boolean {
               return oldItem.id == newItem.id
           }
           override fun areContentsTheSame(oldItem: Repo, newItem: Repo): Boolean {
               return oldItem == newItem
           }
       }
   }
   class ViewHolder(itemView: View) : RecyclerView.ViewHolder(itemView){
       val binding: LayoutRepoItemBinding? =DataBindingUtil.bind(itemView)
   }
   override fun onBindViewHolder(holder: ViewHolder, position: Int) {
       holder.binding?.repo=getItem(position)
   }
   override fun onCreateViewHolder(parent: ViewGroup, viewType: Int): ViewHolder {
       val view=LayoutInflater.from(parent.context).inflate(R.layout.layout_repo_item,paren
        return ViewHolder(view)
   }
}
```

7. FooterAdapter的实现

- 用于实现加载更多,必须继承自LoadStateAdapter,
- retry():使用Kotlin的高阶函数来给重试按钮注册点击事件

```
class FooterAdapter(val retry: () -> Unit): LoadStateAdapter<FooterAdapter.ViewHolder>() {
    class ViewHolder(val binding: ViewDataBinding): RecyclerView.ViewHolder(binding.root)

    override fun onBindViewHolder(holder: ViewHolder, loadState: LoadState) {
        val binding=holder.binding as LayoutFooterItemBinding
```

```
when (loadState) {
        is LoadState.Error -> {
            binding.progressBar.visibility = View.GONE
            binding.retryButton.visibility = View.VISIBLE
            binding.retryButton.text = "Load Failed, Tap Retry"
            binding.retryButton.setOnClickListener {
                retry()
            }
        }
        is LoadState.Loading -> {
            binding.progressBar.visibility = View.VISIBLE
            binding.retryButton.visibility = View.VISIBLE
            binding.retryButton.text = "Loading"
        }
        is LoadState.NotLoading -> {
            binding.progressBar.visibility = View.GONE
            binding.retryButton.visibility = View.GONE
        }
    }
}
override fun onCreateViewHolder(parent: ViewGroup, loadState: LoadState): ViewHolder {
    val binding: LayoutFooterItemBinding =
        LayoutFooterItemBinding.inflate(
            LayoutInflater.from(parent.context), parent, false
    return ViewHolder(binding)
}
```

8. 在Activity中使用

}

- mAdapter.submitData()是触发Paging 3分页功能的核心; 它接收一个PagingData参数, 这个参数我们需要调用ViewModel中返回的Flow对象的collect()函数才能获取到, collect()函数有点类似于Rxjava中的subscribe()函数, 总之就是订阅了之后, 消息就会源源不断往这里传。不过由于collect()函数是一个挂起函数, 只有在协程作用域中才能调用它, 因此这里又调用了lifecycleScope.launch()函数来启动一个协程。
- 加载更多:通过mAdapter.withLoadStateFooter实现;
- 下拉刷新:这里下来刷新是配合SwipeRefreshLayout使用,在其OnRefreshListener中调用mAdapter.refresh(),并在mAdapter.addLoadStateListener中处理下拉刷新的UI逻辑;
- 虽然有withLoadStateHeader,但它并不是用于实现刷新,而是加载上一页,需要当前起始页>1时才生效

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```
class Paging3Activity : AppCompatActivity() {
    private val viewModel by lazy {
        ViewModelProvider(this).get(Paging3ViewModel::class.java)
    private val mAdapter:RepoAdapter = RepoAdapter()
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        //在Activity中使用
        val binding: ActivityPaging3Binding =
            DataBindingUtil.setContentView(this, R.layout.activity paging3)
        binding.lifecycleOwner = this
        //下拉刷新
        binding.refreshlayout.setOnRefreshListener {
            mAdapter.refresh()
        }
        binding.recyclerView.layoutManager = LinearLayoutManager(this)
        //添加footer
        binding.recyclerView.adapter = mAdapter.withLoadStateFooter(FooterAdapter {
            mAdapter.retry()
        })
//
          binding.recyclerView.adapter = repoAdapter.withLoadStateHeaderAndFooter(
              header = HeaderAdapter { repoAdapter.retry() },
//
//
              footer = FooterAdapter { repoAdapter.retry() }
//
        lifecycleScope.launch {
            viewModel.getPagingData().collect {
                mAdapter.submitData(it)
            }
        }
        //监听加载状态
        mAdapter.addLoadStateListener {
            //比如处理下拉刷新逻辑
            when (it.refresh) {
                is LoadState.NotLoading -> {
                    binding.recyclerView.visibility = View.VISIBLE
                    binding.refreshlayout.isRefreshing = false
                }
                is LoadState.Loading -> {
                    binding.refreshlayout.isRefreshing = true
                    binding.recyclerView.visibility = View.VISIBLE
                }
                is LoadState.Error -> {
                    val state = it.refresh as LoadState.Error
                    binding.refreshlayout.isRefreshing = false
                    Toast.makeText(this, "Load Error: ${state.error.message}", Toast.LENGTH_
                        show()
                }
            }
```

```
} }
```

9. RemoteMediator

RemoteMediator 和 PagingSource 的区别:

- PagingSource: 实现单一数据源以及如何从该数据源中查找数据,推荐用于加载有限的数据集(本地数据库),例如 Room,数据源的变动会直接映射到 UI 上;
- RemoteMediator: 实现加载网络分页数据并更新到数据库中,但是数据源的变动不能直接映射到 UI 上;
- 可以使用 RemoteMediator 实现从网络加载分页数据更新到数据库中,使用 PagingSource 从数据库中查找数据并显示在 UI 上

RemoteMediator的使用

1. 定义数据源

```
less 复制代码
// 本地数据库存储使用的Room, Room使用相关的之后会在另一篇文章中详细介绍, 这里直接贴代码了
//1. 定义实体类,并添加@Entity注释
@Entity
data class RepoEntity(
   @PrimaryKey val id: Int,
   @ColumnInfo(name = "name") val name: String,
   @ColumnInfo(name = "description") val description: String,
   @ColumnInfo(name = "star count") val starCount: String,
   @ColumnInfo(name = "page") val page: Int ,
)
//2』 定义数据访问对象RepoDao
@Dao
interface RepoDao {
   @Insert(onConflict = OnConflictStrategy.REPLACE)
   suspend fun insert(pokemonList: List<RepoEntity>)
   @Query("SELECT * FROM RepoEntity")
    fun get(): PagingSource<Int, RepoEntity>
   @Query("DELETE FROM RepoEntity")
   suspend fun clear()
   @Delete
    fun delete(repo: RepoEntity)
```

```
@Update
    fun update(repo: RepoEntity)
}
//3. 定义Database
@Database(entities = [RepoEntity::class], version = Constants.DB_VERSION)
abstract class AppDatabase : RoomDatabase() {
    abstract fun repoDao(): RepoDao
    companion object {
        val instance = AppDatabaseHolder.db
    }
   private object AppDatabaseHolder {
        val db: AppDatabase = Room
            .databaseBuilder(
               AppHelper.mContext,
               AppDatabase::class.java,
               Constants.DB_NAME
            )
            .allowMainThreadQueries() //允许在主线程中查询
            .build()
}
//4. 数据库常量管理
interface Constants {
   /**
     * 数据库名称
     */
   String DB NAME = "JetpackDemoDataBase.db";
    /**
     * 数据库版本
     */
    int DB VERSION = 1;
}
2. 实现 RemoteMediator
```

```
// 1. RemoteMediator 目前是实验性的 API , 所有实现 RemoteMediator 的类
//都需要添加 @OptIn(ExperimentalPagingApi::class) 注解,
//使用 OptIn 注解, 要App的build.gradle中配置
android {
    kotlinOptions {
        freeCompilerArgs += ["-Xopt-in=kotlin.RequiresOptIn"]
    }
```

kotlin 复制代码

```
}
//2』 自定义RepoMediator, 继承RemoteMediator
//RemoteMediator 和 PagingSource 相似,都需要覆盖 load() 方法,但是其参数不同
@OptIn(ExperimentalPagingApi::class)
class RepoMediator(
    val api: ApiService,
    val db: AppDatabase
) : RemoteMediator<Int, RepoEntity>() {
    override suspend fun load(
        loadType: LoadType,
        state: PagingState<Int, RepoEntity>
    ): MediatorResult {
        val repoDao = db.repoDao()
        val pageKey = when (loadType) {
           //首次访问 或者调用 PagingDataAdapter.refresh()时
           LoadType.REFRESH -> null
           //在当前加载的数据集的开头加载数据时
           LoadType.PREPEND -> return MediatorResult.Success(endOfPaginationReached = true)
           //下拉加载更多时
           LoadType.APPEND -> {
               val lastItem = state.lastItemOrNull()
               if (lastItem == null) {
                   return MediatorResult.Success(
                       endOfPaginationReached = true
               }
               lastItem.page
           }
        }
        //无网络则加载本地数据
        if (!AppHelper.mContext.isConnectedNetwork()) {
            return MediatorResult.Success(endOfPaginationReached = true)
        }
        //请求网络分页数据
        val page = pageKey ?: 0
        val pageSize = Repository.PAGE SIZE
        val result = api.searRepos(page, pageSize).items
        val endOfPaginationReached = result.isEmpty()
        val items = result.map {
           RepoEntity(
               id = it.id,
               name = it.name,
               description = it.description,
               starCount = it.starCount,
               page=page + 1
            )
```

```
}

//插入数据库

db.withTransaction {

    if (loadType==LoadType.REFRESH){

        repoDao.clear()

    }

    repoDao.insert(items)
}

return MediatorResult.Success(endOfPaginationReached = endOfPaginationReached)
}
```

3. 在 Repository 中构建 Pager

kotlin 复制代码 object Repository { const val PAGE_SIZE = 5 private val gitHubService = ApiService.create() private val db = AppDatabase.instance private val pagingConfig = PagingConfig(// 每页显示的数据的大小 pageSize = PAGE SIZE, // 开启占位符 enablePlaceholders = true. // 预刷新的距离, 距离最后一个 item 多远时加载数据 // 默认为 pageSize prefetchDistance = PAGE SIZE, // 初始化加载数量, 默认为 pageSize * 3 initialLoadSize = PAGE SIZE) @OptIn(ExperimentalPagingApi::class) fun getPagingData2(): Flow<PagingData<Repo>> { return Pager(config = pagingConfig, remoteMediator = RepoMediator(gitHubService, db)) { db.repoDao().get() }.flow.map { pagingData -> pagingData.map { RepoEntity2RepoMapper().map(it) } } } }

class RepoEntity2RepoMapper : Mapper<RepoEntity, Repo> {
 override fun map(input: RepoEntity): Repo = Repo(

id = input.id,
name = input.name,

```
description = input.description,
    starCount = input.starCount
)
```

4. 在 ViewModel 获取数据

```
class Paging3ViewModel: ViewModel() {
    fun getPagingData2(): LiveData<PagingData<Repo>> =
        Repository.getPagingData2().cachedIn(viewModelScope).asLiveData()
}
```

5. 在Activity中注册观察者

• 到此打完收工,跑一下代码,发现无网络情况下就会加载数据库中的数据,有网络就会从网络请求数据更新数据库并刷新UI界面

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