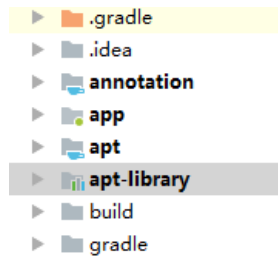


APT

APT动态生成代码，绑定View

通过注解，绑定内容，通过APT生成代码，最后由APP调用；

项目结构：



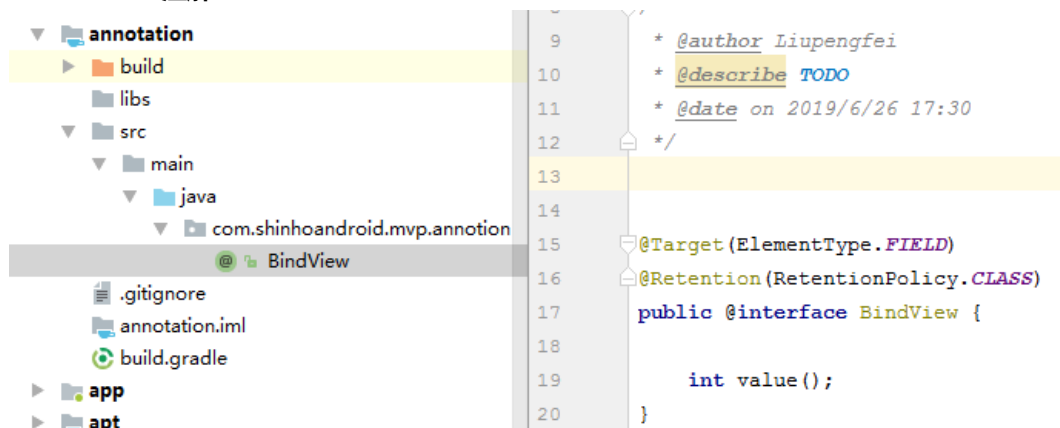
app为项目，调用APT方；

annotation 注解；

apt 动态生成代码的类；

apt-library 工具包，提供给app调用生成代码的方法；

annotation 注解

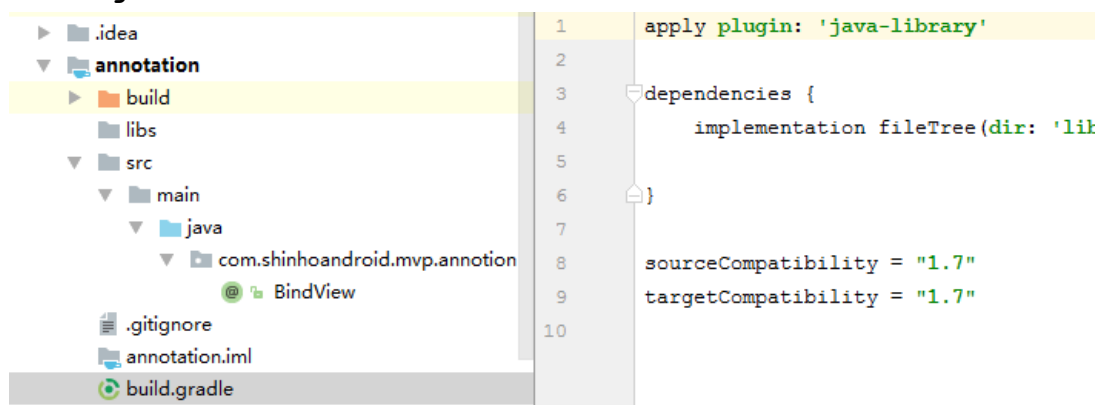


`@Target(ElementType.FIELD)` 表示注解作用的地方，类，方法，成员变量，这里FIELD表示成员变量；

`@Retention(RetentionPolicy.CLASS)` 表示注解保留的生命周期，这里是指保留到生成CLASS文件时；

`int value();` 默认的一个参数，用于获取注解时参数，比如：`@BindView(R.id.tv)`中获取R.id.tv

build.gradle内容如下：



apt 动态生成代码



`@AutoService(Processor.class)` //自动生成Java文件

`@SupportedSourceVersion(SourceVersion.RELEASE_8)` //java版本支持

`@SupportedAnnotationTypes({"com.shinhoandroid.mvp.annotion.BindView"})` //标注注解处理器支持的注解类型，就是我们刚才定义的接口BindView，可以写多个接口

process 生成代码部分

```
@Override
public boolean process(Set<? extends TypeElement> set, RoundEnvironment roundEnvironment) {
    mFiler = processingEnv.getFiler(); //文件相关的辅助类
    mElements = processingEnv.getElementUtils(); //元素相关的辅助类
    mMessenger = processingEnv.getMessager(); //日志相关的辅助类

    mMessenger.printMessage(Diagnostic.Kind.NOTE, charSequence: "processing...");
    mProxyMap.clear();

    Set<? extends Element> elements = roundEnvironment.getElementsAnnotatedWith(BindView.class);
    for (Element element : elements) {
        VariableElement variableElement = (VariableElement) element;
        TypeElement classElement = (TypeElement) variableElement.getEnclosingElement();
        String fullClassName = classElement.getQualifiedName().toString();

        ClassCreatorProxy proxy = mProxyMap.get(fullClassName);
        if (proxy == null) {
            proxy = new ClassCreatorProxy(mElements, classElement);
            mProxyMap.put(fullClassName, proxy);
        }

        BindView bindAnnotation = variableElement.getAnnotation(BindView.class);

        BindView bindAnnotation = variableElement.getAnnotation(BindView.class);
        int id = bindAnnotation.value();
        proxy.putElement(id, variableElement);
    }

    //通过javapoet生成
    for (String key : mProxyMap.keySet()) {
        ClassCreatorProxy proxyInfo = mProxyMap.get(key);
        JavaFile javaFile = JavaFile.builder(proxyInfo.getPackageName(), proxyInfo.generateJavaCode2()).build();
        try {
            javaFile.writeTo(processingEnv.getFiler());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    mMessenger.printMessage(Diagnostic.Kind.NOTE, charSequence: "process finish ...");
    return true;
}
```

ClassCreatorProxy 代码生成辅助类

```

    }

    public TypeSpec generateJavaCode2() {
        TypeSpec bindingClass = TypeSpec.classBuilder(mBindingClassName)
            .addModifiers(Modifier.PUBLIC)
            .addMethod(generateMethods2())
            .build();
        return bindingClass;
    }
}

```

build.gradle内容如下:

```

apply plugin: 'java'

dependencies {
    implementation fileTree(dir: 'libs', include: ['*.jar'])
    implementation 'com.google.auto.service:auto-service:1.0-rc2'
    implementation 'com.squareup:javapoet:1.7.0'
    implementation project(':annotation')
}

tasks.withType(JavaCompile) {
    options.encoding = "UTF-8"
}

sourceCompatibility = "1.7"
targetCompatibility = "1.7"

```

com.squareup:javapoet:1.7.0 代码生成类

com.google.auto.service:auto-service:1.0-rc2 APT注解, 自动执行类

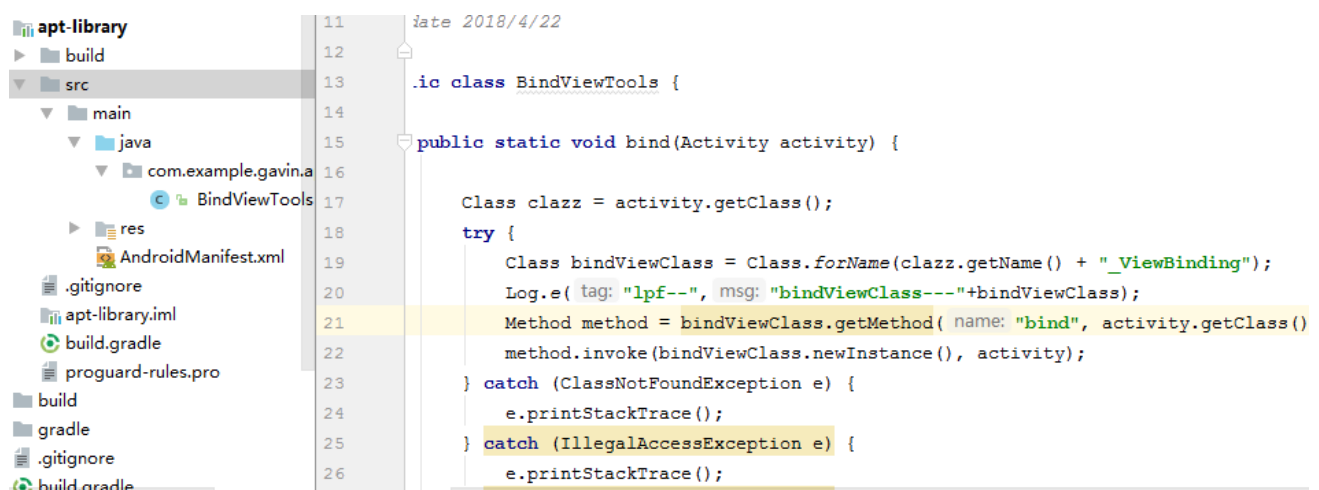
```

tasks.withType(JavaCompile) {
    options.encoding = "UTF-8"
}

```

使用UTF-8格式, 一般不需要

apt-library 工具包, 提供给app调用生成代码的方法



The screenshot shows the project structure of **apt-library** on the left, including folders like **build**, **src**, **main**, **java**, **com.example.gavina**, **BindViewTools**, **res**, **AndroidManifest.xml**, **.gitignore**, **apt-library.iml**, **build.gradle**, and **proguard-rules.pro**. The main editor displays the following Java code:

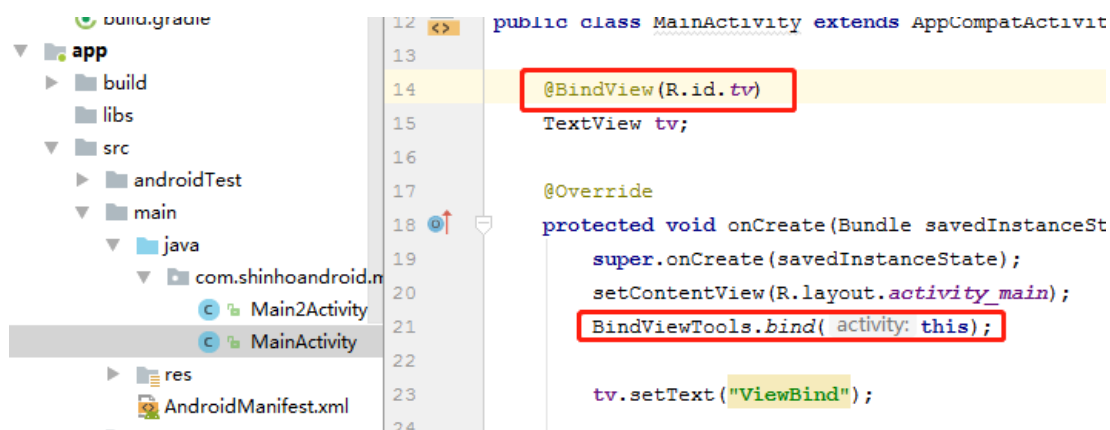
```

11  date 2018/4/22
12
13  .ic class BindViewTools {
14
15      public static void bind(Activity activity) {
16
17          Class clazz = activity.getClass();
18          try {
19              Class bindViewClass = Class.forName(clazz.getName() + "_ViewBinding");
20              Log.e( tag: "lpf--", msg: "BindViewClass---"+bindViewClass);
21              Method method = bindViewClass.getMethod( name: "bind", activity.getClass()
22              method.invoke(bindViewClass.newInstance(), activity);
23          } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
24              e.printStackTrace();
25          } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
26              e.printStackTrace();

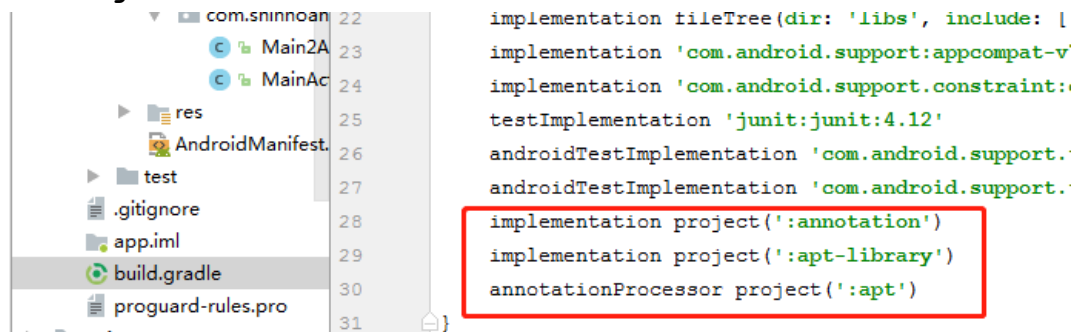
```

使用反射调用ViewBinding类中的方法

app为项目, 调用APT方:



build.gradle内容如下:



引入APT

最后生成的代码目录:

