B4X 手册

B4A B4i B4J B4R

B4X 语言

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1		台	
2	变量与	对象	
	2. 1	变量类型	. 9
	2.2	变量名称	12
	2.3	声明变量	12
	2. 3. 1	简单变量	12
	2.3.2	数组变量	
	2. 3. 3	常量变量 Const 关键字	14
	2.3.4	视图/节点(对象)数组	15
	2. 3. 5	类型变量 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J	18
	2.4	转换	19
	2.5	作为方法	20
	2.6	范围	21
	2.6.1	过程变量	21
	2.6.2	活动变量 只限 B4A	22
	2.6.3	局部变量	22
	2.7	提示	22
3	程序流	程 / 流程生命周期	23
	3. 1	B4XPages 程序流程	
	3. 2	程序流程 B4A	
	3. 2. 1	程序启动	
		过程全局变量	
		活动变量	
	3. 2. 4	启动服务	
	3. 2. 5	程序流程	
	3. 2. 6	Sub Process Globals / Sub Globals	
	3. 2. 7	Sub Activity_Create (FirstTime As Boolean)	
	3. 2. 8	变量声明总结	
		Sub Activity_Resume Sub Activity_Pause (UserClosed As Boolean)	
	3. 2. 10		
	3. 3	程序流程 B4i	
	3. 4	程序流程 B4J	
	3. 5	程序流程 B4R	
	3. 6	程序流程比较 B4A / B4I / B4J	
	3. 6. 1	程序启动 B4A / B4J / B4J	
		旋转装置 B4A / B4i	
4			
4		言 = ユー-	
	4. 1	表达式	
		数学表达式	
		关系表达式	
		布尔表达式	
	4. 2	标准关键字	
		(Number As Double) As Double	
		s (Value As Double) As Double	
	🕯 ACo	sD (Value As Double) As Double	42
	🕯 Arr	ay	42
	🏻 Asc	(Char As Char) As Int	42
	🍄 ASi	n (Value As Double) As Double	42
	_	nD (Value As Double) As Double	
		n (Value As Double) As Double	
		n2 (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double	

♥ ATan2D (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double	
₱ ATanD (Value As Double) As Double	2
BytesToString (Data() As Byte, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int, CharSet As	
String) As String	
CallSub (Component As Object, Sub As String) As Object	
CallSub2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) As Object 43	3
© CallSub3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As	
Object) As Object	
© CallSubDelayed (Component As Object, Sub As String)	
CallSubDelayed2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) 43	3
♥ CallSubDelayed3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object,	
Argument2 As Object)	3
© Catch	
[♥] cE As Double	1
© Ceil (Number As Double) As Double	1
♥ Chr (UnicodeValue As Int) As Char	1
© Continue	1
© Cos (Radians As Double) As Double	1
© CosD (Degrees As Double) As Double	1
© CreateMap 44	1
CRLF As String	
© Dim	
© Exit 45	
♥ Floor (Number As Double) As Double	5
© For	5
© GetType (object As Object) As String	3
♥ If	
♥ IIf	3
♥ Is	3
© IsNumber (Text As String) As Boolean	
© LoadBitmap (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Bitmap	3
© LoadBitmapResize (Dir As String, FileName As String, Width As Int, Height As	
Int, KeepAspectRatio As Boolean) As Bitmap	7
♥ LoadBitmapSample (Dir As String, FileName As String, MaxWidth As Int, MaxHeight	
As Int) As Bitmap	
♥ Log (Message As String)	7
© Logarithm (Number As Double, Base As Double) As Double	7
© LogColor (Message As String, Color As Int)	
☞ Max (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double	
™ Min (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double	
© Not (Value As Boolean) As Boolean	
Null As Object	
NumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int)	
As String	
© NumberFormat2 (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As	
Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean) As String 48	3

Pow	rer (Base As Double, Exponent As Double) As Double	. 48
QUO	TE As String	. 48
Reg	ex As Regex	. 48
_	urn	
	(Min As Int, Max As Int) As Int	
	Seed (Seed As Long)	
	nd (Number As Double) As Long	
	nd2 (Number As Double, DecimalPlaces As Int) As Double	
_	ect	
_	der As Object	
	(Radians As Double) As Double	
	D (Degrees As Double) As Double	
🗣 S1e	ep (Value As Double) As Double	. 49
🕯 Sqr	t (Value As Double) As Double	. 49
Sub		. 50
🕏 Sub	Exists (Object As Object, Sub As String) As Boolean	. 50
	As String	
	(Radians As Double) As Double	
	D (Degrees As Double) As Double	
	e As Boolean	
_		
	·	
	ee	
	il	
	le	
4. 3	条件语句	
	If - Then - Else	
	1.1 布尔求值顺序	
	IIf 内联如果	
	Select - Case	
4. 4	循环结构	
	For - Next	
	For - Each	
	Do - Loop	
4.5	内联转换 As	
4.6	子程序	
	声明	
	调用子程序	
4. 6. 3	从另一个模块调用子程序	
4. 6. 4	命名	
4. 6. 5	参数	
4. 6. 6	返回值	
4. 7	可恢复子程序	
4. 7. 1	1	
4.7.2	Wait For	
	代码流	
4. 7. 4	等待可恢复子程序任务完成	
4. 7. 5	可恢复子程序返回值	
	B4A 仅限 KeyPress 和 Wait For MsgBox2Async	
	DoEvents 已弃用 !	
4, 7, 8	Dialogs	. 74

	4.7.9 带有 Wait For 的 SQL	
	4.7.9.1 查询	
	4. 7. 9. 2 B4J	
	4.7.10 注意事项和提示	
4.	¥ 11	
	4. 8. 1 B4A	
	4. 8. 2 B4i	
	4. 8. 3 B4J	
	4.8.4 B4R	
	4.8.5 用户界面摘要	
4.	71	
	4.9.1 标准库	
	4.9.2 附加库文件夹	
	4.9.2.1 路径配置 B4A	
	4.9.2.2 路径配置 B4i	
	4.9.2.3 路径配置 B4J	
	4.9.2.4 路径配置 B4R	
	4.9.3 B4X 库 * b4x1ib	
	4.9.4 加载和更新库	
	4.9.5 错误消息"您是否缺少库引用?"	
	4.9.6.1 在线库索引	
1	10 字符串操作	
4.	4. 10. 1 B4A, B4j, B4J 字符串	
	4.10.2 字符串连接	
	4. 10. 3 B4A, B4i, B4J 字符串生成器	
	4. 10. 3. 1 StringBuilder 方法	
	4. 10. 4 智能字符串文字	
	4. 10. 4. 1 字符串插值	
	4. 10. 4. 2 数字格式化程序	
	4. 10. 4. 3 其他格式化程序	
	4. 10. 5 B4A, B4i 字符序列 CS 生成器	
	4. 10. 5. 1 文本	
	4.10.5.2 使用 FontAwesome 或 MaterialIcons	
	4. 10. 5. 3 图片	
	4. 10. 5. 4 可点击文本	
	4. 10. 5. 5 突出显示文本	
	4. 10. 5. 6 居中对齐文本	
	4.10.5.7 CSBuilder 方法	
	4. 10. 5. 7. 1B4A / B4i	
	4. 10. 5. 7. 2 仅限 B4A	
	4. 10. 5. 7. 3B4i only	109
	4.10.6 B4J TextFlow 类	
	4. 10. 7 B4R	
4.	11 数字格式	114
	4.11.1 B4A, B4i, B4J	114
	4.11.2 B4X 数字格式化程序	
	4.11.3 B4R	
4.	12 计时器	115
4.	13 文件 B4A,B4i,B4J	117
	4.13.1 File object	117
	4 12 1 1 File leastions	117

		4. 13.	1. 1. 1B4X	117
		4. 13.	1.1.2B4A only	118
		4. 13.	1.1.3B4i only	120
		4. 13.	1.1.4B4J only	120
		4.13	.1.2 File exists ? B4A, B4i, B4J	121
		4. 13	8.1.3 Common methods B4A, B4i, B4J	121
		4. 13. 2	Filenames	123
		4. 13. 3	Subfolders	123
		4. 13. 4	B4A, B4J TextWriter	124
		4. 13. 5	B4A, B4J TextReader	125
		4. 13. 6	Text encoding	126
	4.	14	列表 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J	128
		4. 14. 1		
	4.	15	地图 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J	
	4.	16	Class modules	
		4. 16. 1		
		4. 16	5.1.1 Adding a Class module	
			5.1.2 Polymorphism	
			5.1.3 Self-reference	
			5.1.4 Activity object B4A only	
		4, 16, 2		
		4. 16	5.2.1 Structure	
5			bject methods, properties, events	
_	5.		B4X Help Viewer	
	5.		Hovering over an object	
	5.		Define an event routine.	
6			smells" code to be avoided	
	6.		初始化一个对象,然后将不同的对象赋给同一个变量	
	6.		Deprecated methods - DoEvents, Msgbox	
	6.		Deprecated methods - Map. GetKeyAt / GetValueAt	
	6.		File. DirDefaultExternal - This is always a mistake	
	6.		Not using parameterized queries	
	6.		Using Cursor instead of ResultSet - Cursor	
	6.		Building the complete layout programmatically	
	6.		Repeating the code	
	6.		Long strings without using smart strings	
		10	Using global variables when not needed	
		11	Not using Wait For when possible	
		12	Using code modules instead of classes	
		13	Understanding booleans	
		14	Converting "random" bytes to strings	
		15	Generating or parsing XML / JSON by hand.	
7	0.		es that Erel recommends to avoid	
8			es that Erer recommends to avoru	
O		-	Separate data from code	
	8. 8.		Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY principle).	
	8.		Map collection	
	8.		New technologies and features.	
	8.		Logs	
	8.		B4A Avoid calling DoEvents.	
	8.		Strings are made of characters not bytes	153 153
	\sim	13	D4A TISE SERVICES ESDECTATIV THE MINITER SERVICE	1.33.5

8.9	UI Layouts	153
8.10	B4J as a backend solution	153
8.11	Search	154
8.12	Notepad++	154
8. 12	2.1 Encoding	154

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要搜索给定的单词或句子,请使用"编辑"菜单中的"搜索"功能。

针对以下版本进行了更新:

B4A 版本 12.80

B4i 版本 8.50

B4J 版本 10.00

B4R 版本 4.00

B4X 手册:

B4X Getting Started

B4X 语言

B4X IDE Integrated Development Environment

B4X Visual Designer

B4X Help tools

B4XPages Cross-platform projects

B4X CustomViews

B4X Graphics

B4X XUI B4X User Interface

B4X SQLite Database

B4X JavaObject NativeObject

B4R 示例项目

您可以在此链接 <u>[B4X] 文档手册</u>中在线查阅这些手册。 请注意,外部链接在在线显示中不起作用。

B4X 平台

B4X 是一套适用于不同平台的编程语言。

B4X 套件支持比任何其他工具更多的平台 ANDROID | IOS | WINDOWS | MAC | LINUX | ARDUINO | RASPBERRY PI | ESP8266 | 和更多...

Android



B4A 是一款 100% 免费的安卓应用程序开发工具,它包括快速开发任何类型的安卓应用程序 所需的所有功能。



B4i

B₄A

i0S

B4i 是原生 iOS 应用程序的开发工具。

B4i 遵循与 B4A 相同的概念,允许您重用大部分代码并为安卓和 iOS 构建应用程序。



B4.T

Java / Windows / Mac / Linux / Raspberry PI

B4J 是一款 100% 免费的桌面、服务器和物联网解决方案开发工具。

使用 B4J, 您可以轻松创建桌面应用程序(UI)、控制台程序(非 UI)和服务器解决方案。

编译后的应用程序可以在 Windows、Mac、Linux 和 ARM 板(如树莓派)。



B4R

Arduino / ESP8266

B4R 是 **100%** 免费的原生 Arduino 和 ESP8266 程序开发工具。 B4R 遵循其他 B4X 工具的 相同概念,提供简单而强大的开发工具。

B4R、B4A、B4J 和 B4i 共同构成物联网(IoT)的最佳开发解决方案。

B4XPages

B4XPage 是 B4A、B4i 和 B4J 的内部库,允许轻松开发跨平台程序。

B4XPages 在 B4XPages 跨平台项目手册中有详细的解释。

即使您只想在一个平台上进行开发,使用 B4XPage 库也很有趣,它使程序流程更简单, 尤其是对于 B4A。

2 变量与对象

变量是赋予某些已知或未知数量或信息的符号名称,目的是允许名称独立于它所代表的信息使用。 计算机源代码中的变量名通常与数据存储位置相关联,因此也与它的内容相关联,这些变量名可能 会在程序执行过程中发生变化(来源 Wikipedia)。

有两种类型的变量:原始类型和非原始类型。

原语包括数字类型: Byte、Short、Int、Long、Float 和 Double。

原语还包括:布尔值和字符。

2.1 变量类型

B4A、B4i、B4J

类型列表及其范围:

B4X	类型	最小值	最大值
Boolean	布尔值	False	True
Dest o	整数 8 bits	- 2 ⁷	$2^{7} - 1$
Byte		-128	127
Short	整数 16 bits	-2^{15}	2 15 -1
Short		- 32768	32767
Tar	整数 32 bits	-2^{31}	2 31 -1
Int		-2147483648	2147483647
Ī	长整数 64 bits	-2^{-63}	2 63 -1
Long		-9223372036854775808	9223372036854775807
D1 and	浮点数 32 bits	$-\ 2^{\ -149}$	$(2 - 2^{-23}) * 2^{127}$
Float		1.4E-45	3. 4028235E38
	双精度数 64 bits	-2^{-1074}	$(2 - 2^{-52}) * 2^{1023}$
Doub1e		2. 2250738585072014E-	1. 7976931348623157E308
		308	
Char	字符		
String	字符数组		

B4R

类型列表及其范围:

数字类型:

Byte	0 - 255	
Int (2 bytes)	-32, 768 - 32, 768	类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Short 类型。
UInt (2 bytes)	0 - 65, 535	B4R 专用。
Long (4 bytes)	-2, 147, 483, 648 -	类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Int 类型。
	2, 147, 483, 647	
ULong (4 bytes)	0 - 4, 294, 967, 295	B4R 专用。
Double (4 bytes)	4字节浮点	类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Float 类型。
Float 与 Double 相同。Short 与 Int 相同。		

以上在所有板上都是正确的,包括 Arduino Duo。

其他类型:

Boolean True或False。实际上,它被保存为一个值为 1 或 0 的字节。

String 字符串由以空字节结尾的字节数组组成(值为 0 的字节).

Object 对象可以保存其他类型的值。

原始类型总是按值传递给其他子程序或分配给其他变量。例如:

```
      Sub S1
      Private A As Int

      A = 12
      变量 A = 12

      S2(A)
      它按值传递给例程 S2

      Log(A) '打印 12
      变量 A 仍然等于 12,即使 B 在例程 S2 中改变了。

      End Sub
      变量 B = 12

      B = 45
      其值更改为 B = 45

      End Sub
      其值更改为 B = 45
```

所有其他类型,包括原始类型数组和字符串,都归类为非原始类型。 当您将非原始类型传递给子程序或将其分配给不同的变量时,将传递引用的副本。 这意味着数据本身不会重复。

它与通过引用传递略有不同,因为您无法更改原始变量的引用。

所有类型都可以视为对象。

Lists 和 Maps 之类的 Collections 与 Objects 一起使用,因此可以存储任何值。下面是一个常见错误的示例,其中开发人员试图将多个数组添加到列表中:

您可能预计它打印 2。但是,它会打印 10。 我们创建了一个数组并将该数组的 5 个引用添加到列表中。 单个数组中的值是上次迭代中设置的值。 为了解决这个问题,我们需要在每次迭代时创建一个新数组。 这是通过每次迭代调用 Private 来完成的:

```
Private arr(3) As Int '在这种情况下,这个称呼是多余的。
Private List1 As List
List1.Initialize
For i = 1 To 5
    Private arr(3) As Int
    arr(0) = i * 2
    arr(1) = i * 2
    arr(2) = i * 2
    List1.Add(arr) '将整个数组添加为单个物品

Next
arr = List1.Get(0) '从列表中获取第一个物品

Log(arr(0)) '将打印 2
```

2.2 变量名称

除了保留字外,您可以为变量指定任何名称。

变量名必须以字母开头,并且必须由以下字符 A-Z、a-z、0-9 和下划线 "_"组成,不能有空格,不能有括号等。

变量名不区分大小写,这意味着 Index 和 index 指的是同一个变量。

但是给它们起有意义的名字是一种很好的做法。

例子:

Interest = Capital * Rate / 100 是有意义 n1 = n2 * n3 / 100 没有意义

对于视图(B4A, B4i), 节点(B4J), 在名称中添加一个定义其类型的三个字符的前缀很有用。

例子:

lblCapitallbl > LabelCapital >目的edtInterestedt > EditTextInterest >目的btnNextbtn > ButtonNext >目的

2.3 声明变量

2.3.1 简单变量

变量声明为 Private 或者 Public 关键词后跟变量名和 As 关键词然后是变量类型。详情请看<u>范围</u>章节.

存在着 Dim 关键词,这是为了兼容性而维护的。

例子:

将三个变量声明为 Double, Private Capital As Double 双精度数。 Private Interest As Double Private Rate As Double 声明三个变量为Int,整数。 Private i As Int Private j As Int Private k As Int Private lblCapital As Label 将三个变量声明为标签视图。 Private lblInterest As Label Private lblRate As Label 将两个变量声明为按钮视图。 Private btnNext As Button Private btnPrev As Button

也可以用简短的方式声明相同的变量。

```
Private Capital, Interest, Rate As Double
Private i, j, k As Int
Private lblCapital, lblInterest, lblRate As Label
Private btnNext, btnPrev As Button
```

变量名用逗号分隔,后跟类型声明。

以下变量声明有效:

```
Private i = 0, j = 2, k = 5 As Int
```

Private txt = "test" As String, value = 1.05 As Double, flag = False As Boolean

如果我们想在代码中使用它们,就必须声明视图名称。

例如,如果我们要在代码中更改 Label 视图中的文本,例如

lblCapital.Text = "1200",

我们需要通过它的名字 lblCapital 来引用这个 Label view, 这是通过 Private 声明完成的。如果我们从未在代码中的任何地方引用此 Label 视图,则不需要声明。对该视图使用事件例程也不需要声明。

要将值分配给变量,请写入其名称后跟等号再后跟值,例如:

Capital = 1200

LastName = "SMITH"

请注意,对于 Capital,我们只写了 1200,因为 Capital 是一个数字。但是对于 LastName,我们写了"SMITH",因为 LastName 是一个字符串。字符串必须始终写在双引号之间。

2.3.2 数组变量

数组是可以通过索引选择的数据或对象的集合。数组可以有多个维度。

声明包含 Private 或 Public 关键字,后跟变量名 LastName、方括号(50)之间的项目数、关键字 As 和变量类型 String。

有关详细信息,请参阅范围章节。 存在 Dim 关键字,这是为了兼容性而维护的。

注意: B4R 只支持一维数组!

```
例子:
```

```
Public LastName(50) As String —维字符串数组,物品总数 50。
Public Matrix(3, 3) As Double — 二维数组 Doubles,物品总数 9。
Public Data(3, 5, 10) As Int — 三维整数数组,物品总数 150。
```

数组中每个维度的第一个索引是 0。

LastName(0), Matrix(0,0), Data(0,0,0)

最后一个索引等于每个维度中的项目数减 1。 LastName(49), Matrix(2,2), Data(2,4,9)

```
Public LastName(10) As String
Public FirstName(10) As String
Public Address(10) As String
Public City(10) As String
```

或者

Public LastName(10), FirstName(10), Address(10), City(10) As String

此示例显示如何访问三维数组中的所有项目。

```
Public Data(3, 5, 10) As Int

For i = 0 To 2
    For j = 0 To 4
        For k = 0 To 9
              Data(i, j, k) = ...
        Next
    Next
Next
```

声明数组的一种更通用的方法是使用变量。

```
Public NbPers = 10 As Int
Public LastName(NbPers) As String
Public FirstName(NbPers) As String
Public Address(NbPers) As String
Public City(NbPers) As String
```

我们将变量声明为 Public NbPers = 10 As Int 并将其值设置为 10。 然后我们用这个变量来声明数组,而不是像以前那样用数字 10 来声明。 最大的优点是如果在某个时候我们需要更改项目的数量,我们只更改『一个』值。

对于 Data 数组,我们可以使用以下代码。

```
Public NbX = 2 As Int
Public NbY = 5 As Int
Public NbZ = 10 As Int
Public Data(NbX, NbY, NbZ) As Int
```

和访问例程。

```
For i = 0 To NbX - 1
   For j = 0 To NbY - 1
      For k = 0 To NbZ - 1
            Data(i, j, k) = ...
      Next
   Next
Next
```

使用 Array 关键字填充数组:

```
Public Name() As String
Name = Array As String("Miller", "Smith", "Johnson", "Jordan")
```

2.3.3 常量变量 Const 关键字

Const 变量是不能在代码中的任何地方更改的常量变量。 为此,我们在 Private 或 Public 之后使用 Const 关键字,如下所示,

```
Private Const Size As Int = 10
Public Const ItemNumber As Int = 100
```

2.3.4 视图/节点(对象)数组

视图/节点或对象也可以在一个『数组』中。 以下代码显示了一个示例: 在 B4A 和 B4i 中用户界面对象称为*视图(views)*而在 B4J 中称为*节点(nodes)*。

在下面的示例中, 『按钮』(Button) 通过代码添加到父视图 / 节点。

B4A

```
Sub Globals
  Private Buttons(6) As Button
End Sub
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  Private i As Int
  For i = 0 To 5
     Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")
     Activity.AddView(Buttons(i), 10dip, 10dip + i * 60dip, 150dip, 50dip)
     Buttons(i).Tag = i + 1
     Buttons(i).Text = "Test " & (i + 1)
  Next
End Sub
Sub Buttons_Click
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
  Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
End Sub
B4i
Sub Process_Globals
  Private Buttons(6) As Button
End Sub
Private Sub Application Start (Nav As NavigationController)
  Private i As Int
  For i = 0 To 5
     Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")
     Page1.RootPanel.AddView(Buttons(i), 10dip, 10dip + i * 60dip, 150dip, 50dip)
     Buttons(i). Tag = i + 1
     Buttons(i). Text = "Test" & (i + 1)
  Next
End Sub
Sub Buttons_Click
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
  Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
End Sub
```

B4.I

```
Sub Process_Globals
  Private Buttons(6) As Button
End Sub
Sub AppStart (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)
  Private i As Int
  For i = 0 To 5
     Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")
     MainForm.RootPane.AddNode(Buttons(i), 10, 10 + i * 60, 150, 50)
     Buttons(i). Tag = i + 1
     Buttons(i).Text = "Test " & (i + 1)
  Next
End Sub
Sub Buttons_MouseClicked (EventData As MouseEvent)
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
  Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
```

『按钮』也可以添加到布局文件中,在这种情况下,它们既不能被初始化,也不能被添加到父视图 / 节点,并且文本和标签属性也应该在设计器中设置。 在这种情况下,代码将如下所示:

B4A

```
Sub Globals
   Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button
   Private Buttons() As Button
End Sub

Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)

Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)
End Sub

Sub Buttons_Click
   Private btn As Button
   btn = Sender
   Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
End Sub
```

B4i

```
Sub Process_Globals
  Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button
  Private Buttons(6) As Button
End Sub
Private Sub Application_Start (Nav As NavigationController)
  Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)
End Sub
Sub Buttons_Click
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
  Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
End Sub
B4J
Sub Process_Globals
  Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button
  Private Buttons(6) As Button
End Sub
Sub AppStart (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)
  Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)
End Sub
Sub Buttons_MouseClicked (EventData As MouseEvent)
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
  Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")
End Sub
```

2.3.5 类型变量 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J

类型不能是私有的。 一旦声明它在任何地方都可用(类似于 Class 模块)。

声明它们的最佳位置是在 Main 模块的 Process_Globals 例程中。

让我们用一个人的数据重用这个例子。

我们可以使用 Type 关键字定义一个个人类型变量,而不是单独声明每个参数:

Public NbUsers = 10 As Int

Type Person(LastName As String, FirstName As String. Address As String, City As String)
Public User(NbUsers) As Person
Public CurrentUser As Person

新的个人类型是 Person,然后我们声明此个人类型的单个变量或数组。

要访问特定项目,请使用以下代码。

CurrentUser.FirstName
CurrentUser.LastName

User(1).LastName
User(1).FirstName

变量名称,后跟一个点和所需的参数。 如果变量是一个数组,则名称后跟括号之间的所需索引。

可以将一个类型化变量分配给另一个相同类型的变量,如下所示。

CurrentUser = User(1)

2.4 转换

End Sub

```
B4X 根据需要自动转换类型。 它还自动将数字转换为字符串,反之亦然。
在许多情况下,您需要将 Object 显式转换为特定类型。
这可以通过将 Object 分配给所需类型的变量来完成。
例如, Sender 关键字引用一个对象, 它是引发事件的对象。
以下代码更改按下按钮的颜色。
请注意,有多个按钮共享相同的事件子程序。
Sub Globals
  Private Btn1, Btn2, Btn3 As Button
End Sub
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  Btn1.Initialize("Btn")
  Btn2.Initialize("Btn")
  Btn3.Initialize("Btn")
  Activity.AddView(Btn1, 10dip, 10dip, 200dip, 50dip)
  Activity.AddView(Btn2, 10dip, 70dip, 200dip, 50dip)
  Activity.AddView(Btn3, 10dip, 130dip, 200dip, 50dip)
End Sub
Sub Btn Click
  Private btn As Button
  btn = Sender
                '将对象转换成按钮
  btn.Color = Colors.RGB(Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255))
End Sub
以上的代码也可以写得更优雅:
Sub Globals
End Sub
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  Private i As Int
  For i = 0 To 9 ' 创建 10 个按钮
    Private Btn As Button
    Btn.Initialize("Btn")
    Activity.AddView(Btn, 10dip, 10dip + 60dip * i, 200dip, 50dip)
  Next
End Sub
Sub Btn Click
  Private btn As Button
                '将对象投射到按钮
  btn = Sender
  btn.Color = Colors.RGB(Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255))
```

2.5 作为方法

您可以使用 "As" 方法轻松地将一个对象转换为另一个对象。

当您想要将特定于平台的对象转换为跨平台对象时,这可能很有用,反之亦然。

例如, B4XView 确实存在 Rotation 属性, 但对于"标准"标签就不存在。

Label1.As(B4XView).Rotation = 90

以上的行是短途,以下的三行做同样的事情,但很长:

Private xLabel1 As B4XView
xLabel1 = Label1
xLabel1.Rotation = 90

您还可以返回以设置特定于平台的属性:

xLabel1.As(Label).Padding(Array As Int(10dip, 0, 10dip, 0))

2.6 范围

2.6.1 过程变量

只要过程存在,这些变量就会存在。

您应该在 Sub Process Globals 中声明这些变量。

这个 sub 在进程启动时被调用一次(这对所有模块都是如此,而不仅仅是主模块)。

这些变量是唯一的"公开"变量。 这意味着它们也可以从其他模块访问。

但是,在 B4A 中,并非所有类型的对象都可以声明为流程变量。

例如,视图 / 节点不能声明为流程变量。

原因是我们不想持有对应该与活动一起销毁的对象的引用。

换句话说,一旦 Activity 被销毁,该 Activity 中包含的所有视图也将被销毁。

如果我们持有对视图的引用,垃圾收集器将无法释放资源,并且我们将发生内存泄漏。 编译器强制执行此要求。

要访问其他模块中的进程全局变量,而不是声明它们的模块,它们的名称必须具有它们被声明为前缀的模块名称。

例子:

在名为 MyModule 的模块中定义的变量

Sub Process Globals

Public MyVar As String

End Sub

访问 MyModule 模块中的变量:

MyVar = "Text"

访问任何其他模块中的变量:

MyModule.MyVar = "Text"

变量可以声明为:

Dim MyVar As String

在这种情况下,变量是公开的,与 Public 相同。

像这样声明变量是一种很好的做法:

Public MyVar As String

这个变量是公开的。

可以像这样在 Sub Process Globals 中声明私有变量:

Private MyVar As String

该变量对于声明它的 activity 或模块是私有的。

对于 activity, 最好在 Sub Globals 中声明它们。

对于在 Sub Class Globals 中的 Class 模块中声明的变量,与上述相同的规则是有效的。

Public MyVarPublic As String

· 公共 · 私有

Private MyVarPublic As String
Dim MyVar As String

'像公共一样公开 public like Public

不推荐在 Sub Class_Globals 中使用 Dim!

2.6.2 活动变量 只限 B4A

这些变量包含在活动中。 您应该在 Sub Globals 中声明这些变量。 这些变量是"私有的",只能从当前活动模块访问。 所有对象类型都可以声明为活动变量。 每次创建活动时,都会调用 Sub Globals(在 Activity_Create 之前)。 只要活动存在,这些变量就存在。

2.6.3 局部变量

在子程序中声明的变量是该子程序的局部变量。

它们是"私有的",只能从声明它们的子例程中访问。

所有对象类型都可以声明为局部变量。

在子程序的每次调用中,局部变量都被初始化为其默认值或您在代码中定义的任何其他值,并在退出子程序时被"销毁"。

2.7 提示

可以将视图 / 节点分配给变量,以便您可以轻松更改视图的通用属性。

例如,以下代码禁用作为面板 / 窗格的直接子级的所有视图:

```
For i = 0 To MyPanel.NumberOfViews - 1
    Private v As View
    v = MyPanel.GetView(i)
    v.Enabled = False
Next
```

如果我们只想禁用按钮:

```
For i = 0 To MyPanel.NumberOfViews - 1
Private v As View
v = MyPanel.GetView(i)
If v Is Button Then '检查它是否是一个按钮
v.Enabled = False
End If
Next
```

注意: MyPanel 是 B4A 和 B4i 中的一个面板 (Panel), 但它是 B4J 中的一个窗格 (Pane)。

3 程序流程 / 流程生命周期

每个平台都有自己的程序流程。

为了制作跨平台项目,现在使用 B4XPages 更容易。 B4XPages 跨平台项目手册中详细解释了 B4XPages。

3.1 B4XPages 程序流程

对于具有 B4XPages 库的跨平台项目,所有三个平台的程序流程都是相同的。 所有平台特定的代码 都隐藏在 B4XPages 库中,对程序员是透明的。

B4XPages 跨平台项目手册中的 B4XPagesThreePages 项目显示了在页面之间导航时的程序流程。

例子:

项目启动,执行如下例程:

MainPage Create 主页创建
MainPage Foreground 主页前景
MainPage Appear 主页出现
MainPage Resize 主页调整大小

打开一个页面,示例中为 Page2:

Page2 Create
Page2 Odæ
Page2 Foreground
Page2 前景
Page2 Appear
Page2 出现

关闭页面,示例中为 Page2:

• Page2 Disappear Page2 消失

3.2 程序流程 B4A

让我们从简单的开始:

每个 B4A 程序都在自己的进程中运行。

一个进程有一个主线程,它也被称为 UI 线程,只要进程存在,它就会存在。 一个进程也可以有更多的线程,这对后台任务很有用。

一个进程在用户启动您的应用程序时启动,假设它尚未在后台运行。

过程结束的决定性较小。 它会在用户或系统关闭所有活动后的某个时间发生。例如,如果您有一个活动并且用户按下后退键,则活动将关闭。 稍后当手机内存不足(最终会发生)时,该过程将退出。

如果用户再次启动您的程序并且该进程没有被杀死,那么相同的进程将被重用。

B4A 应用由一项或多项活动组成。

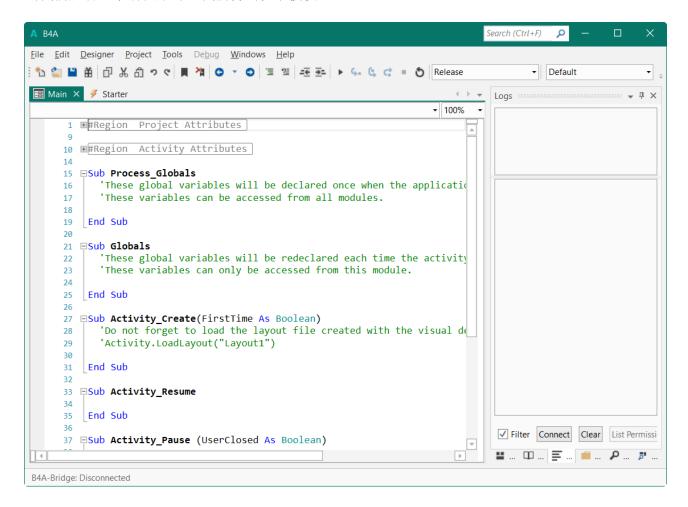
活动有点类似于 Windows 窗体。

一个主要区别是,当一个活动不在前台时,它可以被杀死以保留内存。 通常你会希望在活动丢失之前保存它的状态。 在与进程关联的持久存储或内存中。 稍后将在需要时重新创建此活动。

当设备发生重大配置更改时,会发生另一个微妙的问题。 最常见的是方向改变(用户旋转设备)。 当发生这样的变化时,当前的活动将被销毁,然后重新创建。 现在可以根据新配置创建活动(例 如,我们现在知道新的屏幕尺寸)。

3.2.1 程序启动

当我们启动一个新程序时,我们得到以下模板:



在左上角,我们看到两个模块选项卡 Main Activity



Starter Service

Starter Service 用于声明所有 ProcessGlobal 变量,并且可以从项目中的任何模块访问这些变量。

Main Activity 是起始 Activity, 它不能被移除。

变量可以是全局的或局部的。 局部变量是在 Process_Globals 或 Globals 之外的 sub 中声明的变量。

局部变量是包含子或模块的局部变量。 一旦 sub 结束,这些变量就不再存在。可以从包含模块中的所有子访问全局变量。

有两种类型的全局变量。

流程变量(可从所有模块访问)和活动变量(可从单个模块访问)。

3.2.2 过程全局变量

只要过程存在,这些变量就会存在。

您应该在 Starter Service 的 Sub Process_Globals 中将这些变量声明为 Public 似

Sub Process_Globals

- '这些全局变量将在应用程序启动时声明一次。
- '可以从所有模块访问这些变量。

Public MyVariable = "Test" As String

该子程序在进程启动时被调用一次。

这些变量是唯一的"公共"变量。这意味着它们也可以从其他模块访问。

每个 Activity 模块中还有一个 Process_Globals 例程。

如果您需要仅在 Activity 中有效的变量,它们仅在程序启动时初始化一次,您应该将它们放在 Activity 的 Process Globals 例程中(这适用于所有活动,而不仅仅是第一个活动)。

但是,并非所有类型的对象都可以声明为过程变量。

例如, 所有视图都不能声明为过程变量。

原因是我们不想持有对应该与活动一起销毁的对象的引用。

换句话说,当 Activity 被销毁时,该 Activity 中包含的所有视图也会被销毁。如果我们不这样做,并且在 Activity 被销毁后保留对视图的引用,那么垃圾收集器将无法释放资源,并且会发生内存泄漏。

编译器强制执行此要求。

3.2.3 活动变量

这些变量归活动所有。

您应该在 Sub Globals 中声明这些变量。

这些变量是"私有的",只能从当前活动模块访问。

所有对象类型都可以声明为活动变量。

每次创建活动时,都会调用 Sub Globals (在 Activity_Create 之前)。

只要活动存在,这些变量就存在。

3.2.4 启动服务

任何非小型 Android 应用程序的开发人员都需要应对的挑战之一是多个可能的入口点。

在几乎所有情况下的开发过程中,应用程序都将从 Main 活动开始。 许多程序以类似于以下的代码开头:

```
Sub Activity_Create (FirstTime As Boolean)
If FirstTime Then
    SQL.Initialize(...)
    SomeBitmap = LoadBitmap(...)
    '加载应用程序范围资源的附加代码
    End If
End Sub
```

在开发过程中,一切似乎都运行良好。然而,该应用程序"奇怪地"不时在最终用户设备上崩溃。 这些崩溃的原因是操作系统可以从不同的活动或服务启动进程。例如,如果您使用 StartServiceAt 并且操作系统在后台终止该进程。

现在 SQL 对象和其他资源将不会被初始化。

从 B4A v5.20 开始,有一个名为 Starter 服务的新功能,它提供了一个单一且一致的入口点。如果存在 Starter 服务,则该进程将始终从该服务启动。

将创建并启动 Starter 服务, 然后才会启动应该启动的活动或服务。

这意味着 Starter 服务是初始化所有应用程序范围资源的最佳位置。

其他模块可以安全地访问这些资源。

Starter 服务应该是所有公共流程全局变量的默认位置。 SQL 对象、从文件中读取的数据和多个活动使用的位图都应该在 Starter 服务的 Service_Create 子程序中进行初始化。

注意

- Starter 服务由其名称标识。 您可以将名为 Starter 的新服务添加到现有项目中,它将成为程序入口点。
 - 这是通过选择项目 > 添加新模块 > 服务模块来完成的。
- 这是一项可选功能。 您可以删除 Starter 服务。
- 如果您不希望服务继续运行,您可以在 Service_Start 中调用 StopService (Me)。 但是,这 意味着该服务将无法处理事件(例如,您将无法使用异步 SQL 方法)。
- 启动服务应该从编译的库中排除。 默认情况下,它的 #ExcludeFromLibrary 属性在服务属性区域中设置为 True。

3.2.5 程序流程

程序流程如下:

- Main Process_Globals 主要模块的 Process_Globals 例程 在这里,我们为 Main 模块声明所有私有变量和对象。
- Starter Service Process_Globals 如果服务存在,它就会运行。 在这里,我们声明所有公共进程全局变量和对象,如 SQL、位图等。
- **其他 Activity Main Process_Globals** 其他模块的 Process_Globals 例程 在这里,我们为给定模块声明所有私有变量和对象。
- Starter Service Service_Create 如果服务存在,它就会运行。 在这里,我们初始化所有公共进程全局变量和对象,如 SQL、位图等。
- Starter Service Service_Start 如果服务存在,它就会运行。 我们可以将这个例程留空。
- Globals 在这里,我们为给定的 Activity 声明所有私有变量。
- <u>Sub Activity_Create</u> 这里我们加载布局并初始化代码添加的活动对象
- <u>Activity Resume</u> 每次活动更改其状态时都会运行此例程。
- <u>Activity Pause</u> 此例程在 Activity 暂停时运行,例如方向更改、启动另一个 Activity 等。

3.2.6 Sub Process Globals / Sub Globals

在任何 Activity 中,都应该使用 Process_Globals 和 Globals 来声明变量。 您还可以设置"简单"变量(数字、字符串和布尔值)的值。

你不应该在那里放任何其他代码。 您应该将代码放在 Activity Create 中。

3.2.7 Sub Activity_Create (FirstTime As Boolean)

创建活动时调用此子程序。

活动已创建

- 当用户首次启动应用程序时
- 设备配置已更改(用户旋转设备)并且活动被破坏
- 当活动在后台并且操作系统决定销毁它以释放内存时。

这个子程序的主要目的是加载或创建布局(以及其他用途)。

FirstTime 参数告诉我们这是否是第一次创建此活动。第一次涉及到当前的进程。

您可以使用 FirstTime 运行与流程变量相关的各种初始化。

例如,如果您有一个包含需要读取的值列表的文件,则可以在 FirstTime 为 True 时读取它,并通过在 Sub Process_Globals 中声明该列表将列表存储为流程变量

现在我们知道,只要进程存在,这个列表就可用,即使重新创建活动,也不需要重新加载它。

总而言之,你可以测试 FirstTime 是否为 True, 然后初始化 Activity 的 Sub Process_Globals 中声明的流程变量。

3.2.8 变量声明总结

我们应该声明哪个变量在哪里以及在哪里初始化我们的变量:

您想从多个模块访问的变量和无用户界面对象。
 像 SQL、地图、列表、位图等。
 这些必须在 Starter Process_Globals 中声明为 Public,例如:

SQL1.Initialize(...)

MyBitmap.Initialize(...)

End Sub

• 一个活动中的所有子程序都可以访问的变量,应该只初始化一次。 这些必须在 Activity Process Globals 中声明为 Private,例如:

```
Sub Process_Globals
Private MyList As List
Private MyMap As Map
End Sub
```

并在 Activity_Create 中初始化,如:

• Class 或 Code module 中的变量 这些大多被声明为 Private, 如果您希望它们可以从 Class 或 Code 模块外部访问, 您 可以将它们声明为 Public。

B4X Booklet CustomViews Booklet 中详细解释了类模块。

• 用户界面对象 这些必须在 Activity 模块中声明,它们在 Globals 中使用,例如:

```
Sub Globals
    Private btnGoToAct2, btnChangeValues As Button
    Private lblCapital, lblInterest, lblRate As Label
End Sub
```

像 Int、Double String 和 Boolean 这样的简单变量可以直接在声明行中初始化,即使在 Process_Globals 例程中也是如此。 例子:

```
Public Origin = 0 as Int
```

不应在 Process_Globals 例程中编写任何代码!

3.2.9 Sub Activity_Resume Sub Activity_Pause (UserClosed As Boolean)

Activity_Resume 在 Activity_Create 完成后或恢复暂停的活动后立即调用(活动移到后台,现在它返回到前台)。

请注意,当您打开不同的活动(通过调用 StartActivity)时,当前活动首先暂停,然后如果需要,将创建另一个活动并(始终)恢复。

每次活动从前台移动到后台时,都会调用 Activity Pause。

当 Activity 处于前台并且发生配置更改(这导致 Activity 暂停然后销毁)时,也会调用 Activity_Pause。

Activity Pause 是保存重要信息的最后一个位置。

通常有两种机制可以让您保存活动状态。

仅与当前应用程序实例相关的信息可以存储在一个或多个流程变量中。

其他信息应存储在持久存储(文件或数据库)中。

例如,如果用户更改了某些设置,此时您应该将更改保存到持久存储中。否则更改可能会丢失。

每次活动从前台移动到后台时都会调用 Activity Pause。这可能是因为:

- 1. 开始了不同的活动。
- 2. 按下主页按钮。
- 3. 引发了配置更改事件(例如方向更改)。
- 4. 后退按钮被按下。

在场景 1 和 2 中,活动将被暂停并暂时保存在内存中,因为它预计稍后会被重用。

在场景 3 中,活动将被暂停、销毁,然后再次创建(并恢复)。

在场景 4 中,活动将被暂停并销毁。**按下返回按钮类似于关闭活动。**在这种情况下,您**不**需要保存任何特定于实例的信息(例如 pacman 在 PacMan 游戏中的位置)。

UserClosed 参数在这种情况下为真,在所有其他情况下为假。请注意,当您调用 Activity. Finish 时也是如此。该方法暂停并销毁当前活动,类似于后退按钮。

您可以使用 UserClosed 参数来决定要保存哪些数据以及是否将任何相关的流程变量重置为其初始 状态(如果位置是流程变量,则将 pacman 位置移动到中心)。

3.2.10 Activity.Finish / ExitApplication

关于如何以及何时使用 Activity. Finish 和 ExitApplication 的一些解释。

可以在这里找到一篇关于 Android 功能的有趣文章: Android 方式的多任务处理。

大多数应用程序不应该使用 ExitApplication 而是更喜欢 Activity. Finish 让操作系统决定何时终止进程。

仅当您确实需要完全终止该进程时才应使用它。

我们什么时候应该使用 Activity. Finish 什么时候不应该? 让我们考虑以下没有任何 Activity. Finish 的示例:

- Main 活动
 - o StartActivity (SecondActivity)
- SecondActivity 活动
 - StartActivity (ThirdActivity)
- ThirdActivity 活动
 - o 单击返回按钮
 - o 操作系统返回上一个活动, SecondActivity
- SecondActivity 活动
 - o 单击返回按钮
 - o 操作系统返回之前的活动, Main
- Main 活动
 - o 单击返回按钮
 - o 操作系统退出程序

现在让我们考虑以下在每个 StartActivity 之前使用 Activity. Finish 的示例:

- Main 活动
 - o Activity. Finish
 - o StartActivity(SecondActivity)
- SecondActivity 活动
 - Activity. Finish
 - o StartActivity (ThirdActivity)
- ThirdActivity 活动
 - o 单击返回按钮
 - 操作系统退出程序

仅当我们不想使用 Back 按钮返回此活动时,我们才应该在开始另一个活动之前使用 Activity. Finish。

3.3 程序流程 B4i

B4i 中的程序流程比 B4A 程序流程简单得多。

当我们运行一个新项目时,我们会得到以下模板:

```
Sub Process_Globals
  'These global variables will be declared once when the application starts.
  'Public variables can be accessed from all modules.
  Public App As Application
  Public NavControl As NavigationController
  Private Page1 As Page
End Sub
Private Sub Application_Start (Nav As NavigationController)
  'SetDebugAutoFlushLogs(True) 'Uncomment if program crashes before all logs are
printed.
  NavControl = Nav
  Page1.Initialize("Page1")
  Page1.Title = "Page 1"
  Page1.RootPanel.Color = Colors.White
  NavControl.ShowPage(Page1)
End Sub
Private Sub Page1_Resize(Width As Int, Height As Int)
End Sub
Private Sub Application Background
```

当您启动程序时, 例程将按上述顺序执行。

End Sub

请注意,Pagel 的尺寸在 Application_Start 中是未知的,它们仅在 Pagel_Resize 例程的 Width 和 Height 参数中已知。

如果您想调整视图,您必须在此处进行。

3.4 程序流程 B4J

B4J 中的程序流程比 B4A 程序流程简单得多,类似于 B4i。

当我们运行一个新项目时,我们会得到以下模板:

```
Sub Process_Globals
Private fx As JFX
Private MainForm As Form
End Sub

Sub AppStart (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)
MainForm = Form1
'MainForm.RootPane.LoadLayout("Layout1") '加载布局文件.
MainForm.Show
End Sub

'返回 true 以允许默认异常处理程序处理未捕获的异常.
Sub Application_Error (Error As Exception, StackTrace As String) As Boolean Return True
End Sub
```

当您启动程序时, 例程将按上述顺序执行。

如果要在用户调整表单大小时调整节点,则必须为此表单添加 Resize 例程,例如:

```
Private Sub MainForm_Resize (Width As Double, Height As Double)
'你的代码
End Sub
```

如果您在设计器中使用锚点,则在大多数情况下不需要调整大小事件。

3.5 程序流程 B4R

B4R 中的程序流程是直截了当的。

当我们运行一个新项目时,我们会发现这个代码模板:

```
Sub Process_Globals
'这些全局变量将在应用程序启动时声明一次。
'可以从所有模块访问公共变量。
Public Serial1 As Serial
End Sub

Private Sub AppStart
   Serial1.Initialize(115200)
   Log("AppStart")
End Sub

运行程序时,会执行 Process_Globals,然后执行 AppStart。
Serial1.Initialize(115200) 初始化比特率。
Log("AppStart") 在日志中写入"AppStart"。
```

3.6 程序流程比较 B4A / B4i / B4J

3.6.1 程序启动 B4A / B4i / B4J

B4A B4i

Main Process_Globals Main Process_Globals Main Process_Globals

Starter Process_Globals

其他 modules Process_Globals 其他 modules Process_Globals 其他 modules Process_Globals

Starter Service_Create Main Application_Start Main AppStart

Starter Service_Start Main Pagel_Resize Main MainForm_Resize

Main Globals

Main Activity_Create
FirstTime = True

Main Activity_Resume

3.6.2 旋转装置 B4A / B4i

B4A B4i

Main Activity_Pause

Main Globals Main Pagel_Resize

Main Activity_Create
FirstTime = False

Main Activity_Resume

4 B4X 语言

4.1 表达式

编程语言中的表达式是根据特定编程语言的特定优先级和关联规则解释的显式值、常量、变量、运算符和函数的组合,它计算然后产生(返回)另一个值。 这个过程,就像数学表达式一样,被称为求值。 该值可以是各种类型,例如数字、字符串和逻辑(来源 Wikipedia)。

例如,2+3 是算术和编程表达式,其计算结果为 5。变量是表达式,因为它是指向内存中值的指针,因此 y+6 是表达式。 关系表达式的一个示例是 4=4,其计算结果为 True (来源 Wikipedia)。

4.1.1 数学表达式

运算符	例子	优先级	运算
+	x + y	3	添加
_	x - y	3	减法
*	x * y	2	乘法
/	x / y	2	分配
Mod	x Mod y	2	模数
Power	Power(x,y) x ^y	1	次方

优先级:在表达式中,级别 1 的操作在级别 2 的操作之前进行评估,而级别 2 的操作在级别 3 的操作之前进行评估。

例子:

 $(-2)^2 = 4$

4.1.2 关系表达式

在关系表达式的计算机科学中,运算符测试两个实体之间的某种关系。 这些包括数值相等(例如,5=5)和不等式

(例如, 4 >= 3)。

在 B4X 中,这些运算符返回 True 或 False,这取决于两个操作数之间的条件关系是否成立。

运算符	例子	用于测试	
=	х = у	两个值的等价	
<>	х <> у	两个值的否定等价	
>	х > у	如果左边表达式的值大于右边的值	
<	х < у	如果左侧表达式的值小于右侧表达式的值	
>=	x >= y	如果左表达式的值大于或等于右表达式的值	
<=	х <= у	如果左侧表达式的值小于或等于右侧表达式的值	

4.1.3 布尔表达式

在计算机科学中,Boolean expression 布尔表达式是在计算时产生 Boolean 布尔值的表达式,即 True 或 False 之一。 布尔表达式可以由布尔常量 True 或 False、布尔类型变量、布尔值运算符和布尔值函数(来源 Wikipedia)的组合组成。

布尔运算符用于条件语句,例如 IF-Then 和 Select-Case。

运算符	评论		
0r 或	布尔 或	Z = X Or Y	Z = True 如果 X 或 Y 等于 True 或 布两者都是 True
And 与	布尔 与	Z = X And Y	Z = True 如果 X 和 Y 都等于 True
Not() 非	布尔 非	X = True	$Y = Not(X) \rightarrow Y = False$

		0r 或	And 与
X	Y	Z	Z
False	False	False	False
True	True False		False
False	True	True	False
True True		True	True

4.2 标准关键字

并非所有关键字都在 B4R 中可用。

- Abs (Number As Double) As Double
- ACos (Value As Double) As Double
- ACosD (Value As Double) As Double
- Asc (Char As Char) As Int
- ASin (Value As Double) As Double
- ASinD (Value As Double) As Double
- ATan (Value As Double) As Double
- ATan2 (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double
- ATan2D (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double
- ATanD (Value As Double) As Double
- BytesToString (Data() As Byte, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int, CharSet As String) As String
- CallSub (Component As Object, Sub As String) As Object
- CallSub2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) As Object
- CallSub3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object) As Object
- CallSubDelayed (Component As Object, Sub As String)
- CallSubDelayed 2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object)
- <u>CallSubDelayed 3</u> (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object)
- © Catch
- **cE** As Double
- Ceil (Number As Double) As Double
- CharsToString (Chars() As Char, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int) As String
- Chr (UnicodeValue As Int) As Char
- **Continue**
- © Cos (Radians As Double) As Double
- © CosD (Degrees As Double) As Double
- cPI As Double
- © CreateMap
- CRLF As String
- Dim
- False As Boolean
- Floor (Number As Double) As Double
- For
- GetType (object As Object) As String
- Ø If
- Ø Is
- IsNumber (Text As String) As Boolean
- LoadBitmap (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Bitmap
- LoadBitmapResize (Dir As String, FileName As String, Width As Int, Height As Int,

KeepAspectRatio As Boolean) As Bitmap

- LoadBitmapSample (Dir As String, FileName As String, MaxWidth As Int, MaxHeight As Int) As Bitmap
- Log (Message As String)
- Logarithm (Number As Double, Base As Double) As Double
- LogColor (Message As String, Color As Int)
- Max (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double
- Me As Object
- Min (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double
- Not (Value As Boolean) As Boolean Null As Object
- NumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int) As String
- NumberFormat2 (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean) As String
- Power (Base As Double, Exponent As Double) As Double
- QUOTE As String
- Regex As Regex
- Return
- Rnd (Min As Int, Max As Int) As Int
- RndSeed (Seed As Long)
- Round (Number As Double) As Long
- Round2 (Number As Double, DecimalPlaces As Int) As Double
- Select
- Sender As Object
- Sin (Radians As Double) As Double
- SinD (Degrees As Double) As Double
- Sleep (Milliseconds As Int)
- SmartStringFormatter (Format As String, Value As Object) As String
- Sqrt (Value As Double) As Double
- Sub Sub
- SubExists (Object As Object, Sub As String) As Boolean
- TAB As String
- Tan (Radians As Double) As Double
- TanD (Degrees As Double) As Double
- True As Boolean
- ♥ Try

- While

Abs (Number As Double) As Double

返回绝对值。

ACos (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反余弦函数。 返回用弧度测量的角度。

ACosD (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反余弦函数。 返回用度数测量的角度。

Array

创建指定类型的一维数组。 语法是: Array [As type] (值列表)。 如果省略类型,则将创建一个对象数组。 例子: Dim Days() As String Days = Array As String("Sunday", "Monday", ...)

Asc (Char As Char) As Int

返回给定字符或字符串中第一个字符的 unicode 代码点。

ASin (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反正弦函数。 返回用弧度测量的角度。

ASinD (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反正弦函数。 返回用度数测量的角度。

ATan (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反正切函数。 返回用弧度测量的角度。

ATan2 (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double

计算三角反正切函数。 返回用弧度测量的角度。

ATan2D (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double

计算三角反正切函数。 返回用度数测量的角度。

ATanD (Value As Double) As Double

计算三角反正切函数。 返回用度数测量的角度。

BytesToString (Data() As Byte, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int, CharSet As String) As String

将给定的字节数组解码为字符串。

数据 - 字节数组。

StartOffset - 要读取的第一个字节。

长度 - 要读取的字节数。

CharSet - 字符集的名称。

例子:

Dim s As String

s = BytesToString(Buffer, 0, Buffer.Length, "UTF-8")

CallSub (Component As Object, Sub As String) As Object

调用给定的子程序。 CallSub 可用于调用属于不同模块的子程序。

但是,只有在其他模块没有暂停时才会调用子程序。 在这种情况下,将返回一个空字符串。

您可以使用 IsPaused 来测试模块是否已暂停。

这意味着一个活动不能调用不同活动的子程序。 因为其他活动肯定会暂停。

CallSub 允许活动调用子程序或服务调用活动子程序。

请注意,不能调用代码模块的子程序。

CallSub 也可以用于调用当前模块中的子程序。 在这种情况下,将 Me 作为组件传递。例子:

CallSub(Main, "RefreshData")

CallSub2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) As Object

类似于 CallSub。 使用单个参数调用 sub。

© CallSub3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object) As Object

CallSubDelayed (Component As Object, Sub As String)

CallSubDelayed 是 StartActivity、StartService 和 CallSub 的组合。

与仅适用于当前正在运行的组件的 CallSub 不同,CallSubDelayed 将在需要时首先启动目标组件。

CallSubDelayed 也可以用于调用当前模块中的子程序。 不是直接调用这些子程序,而是将一条消息发送到消息队列。

处理消息时将调用子程序。 这在您想要在当前子程序"之后"执行某些操作(通常与 UI 事件相关)的情况下很有用。

请注意,如果您在整个应用程序处于后台(没有可见活动)时调用 Activity,则一旦目标活动恢复,子程序将被执行。

CallSubDelayed2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object)

类似于 CallSubDelayed。 使用单个参数调用子程序。

© CallSubDelayed3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object)

类似于 CallSubDelayed。 使用两个参数调用子程序。

4.2 标准关键字 44 B4X 语言

© Catch

在 Try 块中抛出的任何异常都将在 Catch 块中被捕获。 调用 LastException 以获取捕获的异常。

语法:

Try

Catch

. . . .

End Try

cE As Double

e(自然对数底)常数。

© Ceil (Number As Double) As Double

返回大于或等于指定数字且等于整数的最小双精度数。

CharsToString (Chars() As Char, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int) As String

通过从数组中复制字符来创建一个新字符串。 复制从 StartOffset 开始,复制的字符数等于 Length。

Chr (UnicodeValue As Int) As Char

返回由给定 unicode 值表示的字符。

© Continue

停止执行当前迭代并继续下一个迭代。

Cos (Radians As Double) As Double

计算三角余弦函数。 以弧度测量的角度。

© CosD (Degrees As Double) As Double

计算三角余弦函数。 以度为单位测量的角度。

cPI As Double

PI 常数。

© CreateMap

```
使用给定的键/值对创建一个 地图 Map。
语法是: CreateMap (key1: value1, key2: value2, ...)
例子:
Dim m As Map = CreateMap("January": 1, "February": 2)
```

CRLF As String

换行符。 Chr(10) 的值。

[©] Dim

声明一个变量。

语法:

声明一个变量:

Dim 变量名 [As 类型] [= 表达式]

默认类型是字符串。

声明多个变量。 所有变量都将是指定的类型。

Dim [Const] 变量 1 [= 表达式], 变量 2 [= 表达式], ..., [As 类型]

请注意,速记语法仅适用于 Dim 关键字。

例子: Dim a = 1, b = 2, c = 3 As Int

声明一个数组:

Dim 变量(排名1,排名2,...) [As 类型]

例子: Dim Days(7) As String

对于零长度数组,可以省略实际排名。

退出最内层循环。

请注意,在 Select 块内退出将退出 Select 块。

False As Boolean

Floor (Number As Double) As Double

返回小于或等于指定数字且等于整数的最大双精度数。

语法:

For 变量 = 值 1 To 值 2 [步长间隔]

Next

如果迭代器变量之前未声明,它将是 Int 类型。

或者:

For Each 值 As 类型 In 汇集

Next

例子:

For i = 1 To 10

Log(i) '将打印 1 到 10(含)。

Next

For Each n As Int In Numbers '数组

Sum = Sum + n

Next

请注意,循环限制只会在第一次迭代之前计算一次。

GetType (object As Object) As String

返回表示对象的 java 类型的字符串。

Ø If

```
单线:
If 条件 Then 真实-声明 [Else 虚假-声明]
多行:
If 条件 Then
声明
Else If 条件 Then
声明
...
Else
声明
```

Ilf

End If

内联如果 Inline If - 如果 条件 为 真实,则返回 真值,否则返回 假值。 仅评估相关表达式。

IIf (Condition As Boolean, TrueValue As Object, FalseValue As Object)

Ø Is

测试对象是否属于给定类型。

请注意,当数字转换为对象时,它可能会将其类型更改为不同类型的数字(例如,Byte 可能会转换为 Int)。

例子:

```
For Each v As View in Page1.RootPanel.GetAllViewsRecursive
   If v Is Button Then
        Dim b As Button = v
        b.Color = Colors.Blue
   End If
Next
```

IsNumber (Text As String) As Boolean

测试指定的字符串是否可以安全地解析为数字。

Dir As String, FileName As String As Bitmap

加载位图。

请注意, Android 文件系统区分大小写。

如果图像尺寸很大,您应该考虑使用 LoadBitmapSample。

实际文件大小无关紧要,因为图像通常是压缩存储的。

例子:

Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg"))

LoadBitmapResize (Dir As String, FileName As String, Width As Int, Height As Int, KeepAspectRatio As Boolean) As Bitmap

加载位图并设置其大小。

位图比例将与设备比例相同。

与需要将容器 Gravity 设置为 FILL 的 LoadBitmapSample 不同,当 Gravity 设置为 CENTER 时,LoadBitmapResize 提供更好的结果。

例子:

Dim bd As BitmapDrawable = Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapResize(File.DirAssets,
"SomeFile.jpg", 100%x, 100%y, True))

bd.Gravity = Gravity.CENTER

或者:

Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapResize(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg", 100%x, 100%y, True)).Gravity = Gravity.CENTER

LoadBitmapSample (Dir As String, FileName As String, MaxWidth As Int, MaxHeight As Int) As Bitmap

加载位图。

如果 MaxWidth 或 MaxHeight 小于位图尺寸,解码器将对位图进行二次采样。

这可以在加载大图像时节省大量内存。

例子:

Panel1.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapSample(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg", Panel1.Width,
Panel1.Height))

Log (Message As String)

记录一条消息。 可以在 Logs 选项卡中查看日志。

- Dogarithm (Number As Double, Base As Double) As Double
- © LogColor (Message As String, Color As Int)

记录一条消息。 该消息将以指定的颜色显示在 IDE 中。

Max (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double

返回两个数字之间较大的数字。

Me As Object

对于类:返回对当前实例的引用。

对于活动和服务:返回对可与 CallSub、CallSubDelayed 和 SubExists 关键字一起使用的对象的引用。

不能在代码模块中使用。

Min (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double

返回两个数字之间较小的数字。

Not (Value As Boolean) As Boolean

反转给定布尔值的值。

Null As Object

NumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int) As String

将指定的数字转换为字符串。

该字符串将至少包含最小整数 Minimum Integers 和最多最大分数数字 Maximum Fractions。例子:

```
Log(NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2)) '"12,345.68"
Log(NumberFormat(1, 3,0)) '"001"
```

NumberFormat2 (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean) As String

将指定的数字转换为字符串。

该字符串将至少包含最小整数 Minimum Integers、最多最大分数数字 Maximum Fractions 和至少最小分数数字 Minimum Fractions。

GroupingUsed - 确定是否对每三个整数进行分组。

例子:

Log(NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, false)) '"12345.670"

Power (Base As Double, Exponent As Double) As Double

返回基值 Base 的指数幂 Exponent。

QUOTE As String

引号字符"。 Chr (34) 的值。

Regex As Regex

Regular expressions related methods.

Return

从当前子返回并可选择返回给定值。

语法: Return 「值]

Rnd (Min As Int, Max As Int) As Int

返回 Min(包括)和 Max(不包括)之间的随机整数。

RndSeed (Seed As Long)

设置随机种子值。

此方法可用于调试,因为它允许您每次都获得相同的结果。

Round (Number As Double) As Long

返回与给定数字最接近的长数字。

Round2 (Number As Double, DecimalPlaces As Int) As Double

舍入给定的数字并保留指定的小数位数。

© Select

```
将单个值与多个值进行比较。
例子:
Dim value As Int
value = 7
Select value
Case 1
Log("One")
Case 2, 4, 6, 8
Log("Even")
Case 3, 5, 7, 9
Log("Odd larger than one")
Case Else
Log("Larger than 9")
End Select
```

Sender As Object

```
返回引发事件的对象。
仅在事件子内部有效。
例子:
Sub Button_Click
Dim b As Button
b = Sender
b.Text = "I've been clicked"
End Sub
```

[♀] Sin (Radians As Double) As Double

计算三角正弦函数。 以弧度测量的角度。

SinD (Degrees As Double) As Double

计算三角正弦函数。 以度为单位测量的角度。

Sleep (Value As Double) As Double

暂停当前子程序执行并在指定时间后恢复它。

SmartStringFormatter (Format As String, Value As Object) As String

智能字符串文字使用的内部关键字。

Sqrt (Value As Double) As Double

返回正平方根。

Sub Sub

用参数和返回类型声明一个子程序 sub。

语法: 子程序名称[(参数列表)][作为返回类型]

参数包括名称和类型。

不应包括数组维度的长度。

例子:

Sub MySub (FirstName As String, LastName As String, Age As Int, OtherValues() As Double) As Boolean

End Sub

在此示例中, Other Values 是一维数组。 返回类型声明与其他声明不同, 因为数组括号跟随类型而不是 名称(在这种情况下不存在)。

SubExists (Object As Object, Sub As String) As Boolean

测试对象是否包含指定的方法。 如果对象未初始化或不是用户类的实例,则返回 false。

TAB As String

制表符。

Tan (Radians As Double) As Double

计算三角正切函数。 以弧度测量的角度。

TanD (Degrees As Double) As Double

计算三角正切函数。 以度为单位测量的角度。

True As Boolean

♥ Trv

在 Try 块中抛出的任何异常都将在 Catch 块中被捕获。 调用 LastException 以获取捕获的异常。

语法:

Try

Catch

End Try


```
声明一个结构。
只能在 Sub Globals 或 Sub Process_Globals 中使用。
句法:
键入类型名称(field1、field2、...)
字段包括名称和类型。
例子:
Type MyType (Name As String, Items(10) As Int)
Dim a, b As MyType
a.Initialize
a.Items(2) = 123
♥ Until
循环直到条件为真。
句法:
Do Until 条件
```

While

Loop

条件为真时循环。 语法: Do While 条件 ... Loop

4.3条件语句

B4X 中提供了不同的条件语句。

4.3.1 If - Then - Else

If-Then-Else 结构允许操作条件测试并根据测试结果执行不同的代码段。一般情况:

```
If test1 Then
'代码1
Else If test2 Then
'代码2
Else
'代码3
End If
```

If-Then-Else 结构的工作原理如下:

- 1. 到达带有 **If** 关键字的行时,执行 test1。
- 2. 如果测试结果为 True,则执行 代码 1,直到带有 Else If 关键字的那一行。并跳转到 End If 关键字之后的行并继续。
- 3. 如果结果为 False,则执行 test2。
- 4. 如果测试结果为 True,则执行 代码 2,直到包含 Else 关键字的那一行。并跳转到 End If 关键字之后的行并继续。
- 5. 如果结果为 False,则执行 代码 3 并在 End If 关键字后面的行继续。

测试可以是任何类型的条件测试,有两种可能性 True 或 False。一些例子:

```
If b = 0 Then
    a = 0
    最简单的 If-Then 结构。

End If

If b = 0 Then a = 0
    相同,但在一行中。

If b = 0 Then
    a = 0
    最简单的 If-Then-Else 结构。

Else
    a = 1
End If

If b = 0 Then a = 0 Else a = 1

If b = 0 Then a = 0 Else a = 1
```

就个人而言, 我更喜欢多行的结构, 更好的可读性。

几十年前 HP Basic 的一个旧习惯,这个 Basic 每行只接受一条指令。

注意: 以下两个区别:

B4X VB
Else If ElseIf

在 B4X 中, Else 和 If 之间有一个空白字符。

一些用户尝试使用这种表示法:

```
If b = 0 Then a = 0 : c = 1
```

B4X 和 VB 之间有很大的不同会导致错误:

上述语句等价于:

以上一行中的冒号字符 ':'在 B4X 中被视为 CarriageReturn CR 字符。

此结构会引发错误。

Sub Plus1: x = x + 1: End Sub 您不能在同一行有一个 Sub 声明和 End Sub。

4.3.1.1 布尔求值顺序

在这个例子中:

If InitVar2(Var1) and Var1 > Var2 then

如果 InitVar2(Var1) 返回 false 是停止评估还是没有规则?

它从左到右运行,并在确定结果后立即停止(短路评估)。

这个非常重要。

它允许编写代码,例如:

If i < List.Size And List.Get(i) = "abc" Then</pre>

4.3.2 IIf 内联如果

IIf - 内联如果 Inline If, 也称为三元如果 ternary if, 因为它是具有三个参数的运算符。

Label1.Text = IIf(EditText1.Text <> "", EditText1.Text, "Please enter value")

IIf 基本上相当于这个子:

Sub PseudoIIf (Condition As Boolean, TrueValue As Object, FalseValue As Object) As Object

If Condition = True Then Return TrueValue Else Return FalseValue End Sub

与这个 sub 不同, IIf 关键字将只计算相关表达式。 这意味着此代码将正常工作:

Return IIf(List1.Size > 0, List1.Get(0), "List is empty")

(还有一个与返回类型有关的细微差别。如果使用新的 As 方法显式设置它,编译器将避免将值转换为 Object 并返回到目标类型。这仅在非常紧凑和长循环中有意义)。

4.3.3 Select - Case

Select - Case 结构允许将 TestExpression 与其他表达式进行比较,并根据 TestExpression 和表达式之间的匹配执行不同的代码段。

一般情况:

```
Select TestExpression
    Case ExpressionList1
    ' code1
    Case ExpressionList2
    ' code2
    Case Else
    ' code3
End Select
```

TestExpression 是要测试的表达式。

ExpressionList1 是要与 TestExpression 进行比较的表达式列表

ExpressionList2 是要与 TestExpression 进行比较的另一个表达式列表

Select - Case 结构的工作原理如下:

- 1. 评估 TestExpression。
- 2. 如果 ExpressionList1 中的一个元素与 TestExpression 匹配,则执行 code1 并在 End Select 关键字之后的行继续。
- 3. 如果 ExpressionList2 中的一个元素与 TestExpression 匹配,则执行 code2 并继续 End Select 关键字之后的行。
- 4. 对于没有匹配的表达式,TestExpression 执行 code3 并在 End Select 关键字之后的行继续。

TestExpression 可以是任何表达式或值。 ExpressionList1 是任何表达式或值的列表。

例子:

```
Select Value
                                    Value 变量是一个数值。
      Case 1, 2, 3, 4
                                    TestExpression 是 a + b 的总和
  Select a + b
      Case 12, 24
                                    TestExpression 是给定索引处的字符。
  Select Txt.CharAt(Index)
      Case "A", "B", "C"
Sub Activity_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
   Select Action
       Case Activity.ACTION DOWN
       Case Activity.ACTION_MOVE
       Case Activity.ACTION_UP
   End Select
End Sub
```

注意。 以下两者之间的差异:

B4X

Select Value

Case 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10

VB

Select Case Value Case 1 To 4, 8 To 9

在 VB 中,关键字 Case 被添加在 Select 关键字之后。 VB 接受 Case 1 To 4 ,这在 B4X 中没有实现。

4.4 循环结构

B4X 中提供了不同的循环结构。

4.4.1 For - Next

在 For-Next 循环中,代码块将被执行一定次数。例子:

i 增量变量 n1 初始值 '代码块 n2 终值 n3 步

Next

For - Next 循环的工作原理如下:

1. 一开始,增量变量 i 等于初始值 n1。

i = n1

- 2. 执行 For 和 Next 关键字之间的具体代码。
- 3. 到达 Next 时,增量变量 i 增加步长值 n3。 i = i + n3。
- 4. 程序跳转回 For, 比较增量变量 i 是否小于或等于最终值 n2。 测试 $i \le n2$
- 5. 如果是,程序继续执行第 2 步,即 For 关键字之后的行。
- 6. 如果否,程序在 Next 关键字后面的行继续。

如果步长值等于"+1",则不需要步长关键字。

步长变量可以是负数。

```
For i = n3 To 0 Step -1
Next
```

可以使用 Exit 关键字退出 For - Next 循环。

注意: 以下两者之间的差异

 $\begin{array}{ccc} B4X & VB \\ \\ \text{Next} & \text{Next i} \\ \text{Exit} & \text{Exit For} \end{array}$

在 VB 中:

- 在 Next 关键字之后添加增量变量。
- 在 Exit 关键字之后指定循环类型。

4.4.2 For - Each

它是 For - Next 循环的变体。

例子:

For Each n As Type In Arrayn变量任何类型或对象Type变量 n 的类型· 具体代码Array值或对象数组

Next

Next

For - Each 循环的工作原理如下:

- 1. 一开始, **n** 获取 Array 中第一个元素的值。 n = Array(0)
- 2. 执行 For 和 Next 关键字之间的具体代码。
- 3. 当到达 Next 时,程序检查 n 是否是数组中的最后一个元素。
- 4. 如果**否**,变量 n 获取数组中的下一个值并继续执行步骤 2,即 For 关键字之后的行。 n = Array(next)
- 5. 如果**是**,程序在 **Next** 关键字后面的行继续。

```
For - Each 例子:
  Private Numbers() As Int
  Private Sum As Int
  Numbers = Array As Int(1, 3, 5, 2, 9)
  Sum = 0
  For Each n As Int In Numbers
    Sum = Sum + n
  Next
相同的示例,但带有 For - Next 循环:
  Private Numbers() As Int
  Private Sum As Int
  Private i As Int
  Numbers = Array As Int(1, 3, 5, 2, 9)
  Sum = 0
  For i = 0 To Numbers.Length - 1
    Sum = Sum + Numbers(i)
```

4.4.3 Do - Loop

存在几种配置:

```
Do While test test 是任何表达式
'代码 在 test 为 True 时执行代码
Loop

Do Until test test 是任何表达式
'代码 执行代码直到 test 为 True
Loop
```

Do While-Loop 循环的工作原理如下:

- 1. 一开始,对 **test** 进行评估。
- 2. 如果为 True,则执行代码
- 3. 如果 False 在 Loop 关键字之后的行继续。

Do Until-Loop 循环的工作原理如下:

- 1. 一开始,对 **test** 进行评估。
- 2. 如果为 False,则执行代码
- 3. 如果 True 在 Loop 关键字之后的行继续。

可以使用 Exit 关键字退出 Do-Loop 结构。

```
Do While test

'代码

If a = 0 Then Exit 如果 a = 0 则退出循环

'代码

Loop
```

```
例子:
Do Until Loop:
  Private i, n As Int
  Do Until i = 10
    '代码
    i = i + 1
  Loop
Do While Loop:
  Private i, n As Int
  i = 0
  Do While i < 10
     '代码
    i = i + 1
  Loop
读取一个文本文件并填写一个列表:
  Private lstText As List
  Private line As String
  Private tr As TextReader
  tr.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "test.txt"))
  lstText.Initialize
  line = tr.ReadLine
  Do While line <> Null
    lstText.Add(line)
    line = tr.ReadLine
  Loop
  tr.Close
注意: 以下两者之间的差异
      B4X
                             VB
      Exit
                             Exit Loop
在 VB 中,循环类型在 Exit 关键字之后指定。
```

VB 还接受以下循环,这些循环在 B4X 中不受支持。

' 代码

Loop Until test

Do

'代码

Loop While test

4.5 内联转换 As

```
As - 内联转换。 允许从一种类型到另一种类型的内联转换。 一些例子:
  Dim Buttons As List = Array(Button1, Button2, Button3, Button4, Button5)
  Dim s As String = Buttons.Get(2).As(B4XView).Text
  Buttons.Get(2).As(B4XView).Text = "abc"
  Dim j As String = $"{
  data: {
  key1: value1,
  complex_key2: {key: value2}
  items: [0, 1, 2]
  }"$
  Dim parser As JSONParser
  parser.Initialize(j)
  Dim m As Map = parser.NextObject
  Dim value1 As String = m.Get("data").As(Map).Get("key1")
  Dim value2 As String = m.Get("data").As(Map).Get("complex_key2").As(Map).Get("key")
而且,对于 B4J:
Button1.As(JavaObject).RunMethod("setMouseTransparent", Array(True))
它也可以与数字一起使用,这在使用 JavaObject 调用外部 API 时特别有用,因为类型需要准确
(对于 B4J):
  Log(Me.As(JavaObject).RunMethod("sum", Array((10).As(Float), (20).As(Double))))
  '相当于:
  Dim jme As JavaObject = Me
  Dim f As Float = 10
  Dim d As Double = 20
  Log(jme.RunMethod("sum", Array(f, d)))
  #if Java
  public double sum(float n1, double n2) {
  return n1 + n2;
  #End If
```

4.6 子程序 62 B4X 语言

4.6 子程序

子程序是一段代码。 它可以是任意长度,并且具有独特的名称和定义的范围(以前面讨论的变量范围的方式)。 在 B4X 代码中,子程序称为 "Sub",相当于其他编程语言中的过程、函数、方法和子程序。 Sub 中的代码行从头到尾执行,如程序流程章节所述。 不建议使用包含大量代码的 Subs,它们的可读性会降低。

4.6.1 声明

子程序通过以下方式声明:

```
Sub CalcInterest (Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double
  Return Capital * Rate / 100
End Sub
```

它以关键字 Sub 开头,然后是子程序的名称,然后是参数列表,然后是返回类型,并以关键字 End Sub 结束。

子程序总是在模块的顶层声明,你不能将两个子程序嵌套在另一个里面。

4.6.2 调用子程序

当你想执行子程序中的代码行时,你只需写下子程序的名称。

例如:

Interest = CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

Interest 子程序返回的值。 CalcInterest 子程序名称。

 1235
 传输到子程序的 Capital 值。

 5.25
 传输到子程序的 Rate 值。

4.6.3 从另一个模块调用子程序

在代码模块中声明的子程序例程可以从任何其他模块访问,但例程的名称必须以声明它的模块的名称为前缀。

示例: 如果 CalcInterest 例程在模块 MyModule 中声明,则调用例程必须是: Interest = MyModule.CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

而不是:

Interest = CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

4.6.4 命名

基本上,您可以为子程序命名任何对变量合法的名称。 建议使用有意义的名称命名子程序,例如示例中的 CalcInterest,这样您可以通过阅读代码来了解它的作用。 您可以添加无限数量的子程序到程序中,但不允许在同一个模块中有两个同名的子程序。

4.6.5 参数

参数 Parameters 可以传输到子程序。 该列表遵循子程序名称。 参数列表放在括号中。 参数类型应直接在列表中声明。

Sub CalcInterest (Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double
 Return Capital * Rate / 100
End Sub

在 B4X 中,参数是按值传输 by value 的,而不是按引用传输 by reference 的。

4.6.6 返回值

```
子程序可以返回一个值,这可以是任何对象。
返回值是使用 Return 关键字完成的。
返回值的类型添加在参数列表之后。
Sub CalcInterest(Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double
  Return Capital * Rate / 100
End Sub
您可以返回任何对象。
Sub InitList As List
  Private MyList As List
  MyList.Initialize
  For i = 0 To 10
     MyList.Add("Test" & i)
  Next
  Return MyList
End Sub
如果要返回一个数组,则需要在对象类型的末尾添加一个括号。
Sub StringArray As String ()
  Public strArr(2) As String
  strArr(0) = "Hello"
  strArr(1) = "world!"
  Return strArr
End Sub
如果要返回多维数组,则需要为每个补充维度添加逗号。
一个逗号表示二维数组。
Sub StringMatrix As String (,)
  Public strMatrix(2,2) As String
  strMatrix(1,1) = "Hello world!"
  Return strMatrix
End Sub
```

4.7 可恢复子程序

可恢复子程序(Resumable Subs)是 B4A v7.00 / B4i v4.00 / B4J v5.50 中添加的一项新功能。它大大简化了异步任务的处理。

(此功能是无堆栈协程的变体。)

您可以在论坛中找到更多示例。

可恢复子程序的特殊功能是它们可以暂停,而无需暂停执行线程,稍后再恢复。 程序不会等待可恢复子程序继续。其他事件将照常引发。

任何具有一个或多个 Sleep 或 Wait For 调用的子程序都是可恢复子程序。 IDE 在子程序声明旁边显示此指示符:

```
Private Sub CountDown(Start As Int)

For i = Start To 0 Step -1

Label1.Text = i

Sleep(1000)

Next
End Sub
```

4.7.1 Sleep

暂停当前子执行并在指定时间后恢复。

```
Sleep (Milliseconds As Int) Milliseconds, time delay in milliseconds.
例子:
Sleep(1000)
使用 Sleep 很简单:
Log(1)
Sleep(1000)
Log(2)
```

潜艇将暂停 1000 毫秒, 然后恢复。

您可以调用 Sleep(0) 来实现最短的暂停。这可用于刷新 UI。它是 DoEvents 的一个很好的替代方案(B4J 和 B4i 中不存在 DoEvents, 在 B4A 中应避免使用)。

4.7.2 Wait For

B4X 编程语言是事件驱动的。异步任务在后台运行,并在任务完成时引发事件。 使用新的 Wait For 关键字,您可以在当前子程序中处理事件。

例如,此代码将等待 GoogleMap Ready 事件(B4]示例):

```
Sub AppStart (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)
  MainForm = Form1
  MainForm.RootPane.LoadLayout("1") 'Load the layout file.
  gmap.Initialize("gmap")
  Pane1.AddNode(gmap.AsPane, 0, 0, Pane1.Width, Pane1.Height)
  MainForm.Show
  Wait For gmap_Ready '<----
  gmap.AddMarker(10, 10, "Marker")
End Sub
使用 FTP 的稍微复杂一点的示例:
列出远程文件夹中的所有文件, 然后下载所有文件:
Sub DownloadFolder (ServerFolder As String)
 FTP.List(ServerFolder)
 Wait For FTP_ListCompleted (ServerPath As String, Success As Boolean, Folders() As
   FTPEntry, Files() As FTPEntry) '<----</pre>
 If Success Then
   For Each f As FTPEntry In Files
     FTP.DownloadFile(ServerPath & f.Name, False, File.DirApp, f.Name)
     Wait For FTP_DownloadCompleted (ServerPath2 As String, Success As Boolean) '<----
     Log($"File ${ServerPath2} downloaded. Success = ${Success}"$)
    Next
 End If
 Log("Finish")
End Sub
```

当调用 Wait For 关键字时,子程序会暂停,内部事件调度程序会在事件发生时将其恢复。如果事件从未发生,则子程序将永远不会恢复。程序仍将完全响应。如果稍后使用同一事件调用 Wait For,则新的子程序实例将取代前一个。

假设我们要创建一个下载图像并将其设置为 ImageView 的子程序:

好的: Wait For (job) JobDone(job As HttpJob)

```
'坏例子。不要使用。
Sub DownloadImage(Link As String, iv As ImageView)
  Dim job As HttpJob
  job.Initialize("", Me) 'note that the name parameter is no longer needed.
  job.Download(Link)
  Wait For JobDone(job As HttpJob)
  If job.Success Then
    iv.SetImage (job.GetBitmap) 'replace with iv.Bitmap = job.GetBitmap in B4A / B4i
  End If
  job.Release
End Sub
如果我们调用它一次,它就会正常工作(更准确地说,如果我们在前一次调用完成之前不再调用
它)。
如果我们像这样调用它:
  DownloadImage("https://www.b4x.com/images3/android.png", ImageView1)
  DownloadImage("https://www.b4x.com/images3/apple.png", ImageView2)
然后只会显示第二幅图像,因为第二次调用 Wait For JobDone 将覆盖前一个图像。
这将我们带到了 Wait For 的第二种变体。
为了解决这个问题, Wait For 可以根据事件发送者区分事件。
这是通过一个可选参数完成的:
Wait For (<sender>) <event signature>
例子:
'很好的例子。使用。
Sub DownloadImage(Link As String, iv As ImageView) ♥
  Dim job As HttpJob
  job.Initialize("", Me) 'note that the name parameter is no longer needed.
  job.Download(Link)
  Wait For (job) JobDone(job As HttpJob)
  If job.Success Then
    iv.SetImage (job.GetBitmap) 'replace with iv.Bitmap = job.GetBitmap in B4A / B4i
  End If
  job.Release
End Sub
通过上述代码,每个可恢复的子实例将等待不同的事件,并且不会受到其他调用的影响。
不同之处在于 Wait For 行:
坏的: Wait For JobDone(job As HttpJob)
```

4.7.3 代码流

```
Sub S1
Log("S1: A")
S2
Log("S1: B")
End Sub

Sub S2
Log("S2: A")
Sleep(0)
Log("S2: B")
End Sub

输出为:
S1: A
S2: A
S1: B
S2: B
```

每当调用 Sleep 或 Wait For 时,当前子程序都会暂停。这相当于调用 Return。

4.7.4 等待可恢复子程序任务完成

当一个子程序调用第二个可恢复子程序时,第一个子程序中的代码将在第一个 Sleep 或 Wait For 调用(在第二个子程序中)之后继续执行。

如果您想等待第二个子程序完成,那么您可以从第二个子程序引发一个事件并在第一个子程序中等待它:

```
Sub FirstSub 🔊
  Log("FirstSub started")
  SecondSub
  Wait For SecondSub_Complete
  Log("FirstSub completed")
End Sub
Sub SecondSub 🔊
  Log("SecondSub started")
  Sleep(1000)
  Log("SecondSub completed")
  CallSubDelayed(Me, "SecondSub_Complete")
End Sub
日志:
FirstSub started
SecondSub started
SecondSub completed
```

注意:

FirstSub completed

- 使用 CallSubDelayed 比使用 CallSub 更安全。如果第二个子程序从未暂停(例如,如果仅根据某些条件调用 Sleep),CallSub 将失败。
- 这里有一个假设,即 FirstSub 在完成之前不会再次被调用。

4.7.5 可恢复子程序返回值

可恢复子程序可以返回一个 ResumableSub 值。

```
例子:
Sub Button1_Click
    Sum(1, 2)
    Log("after sum")
End Sub

Sub Sum(a As Int, b As Int)
    Sleep(100) '这将导致代码流返回到父级
    Log(a + b)
End Sub

输出:
after sum
3
```

这就是为什么不能简单地返回一个值的原因。

解决方案。

可恢复的子程序可以返回一个名为 ResumableSub 的新类型。其他子程序可以使用此值等待子程序完成并获取所需的返回值。

```
Sub Button1_Click
  Wait For(Sum(1, 2)) Complete (Result As Int)
Log("result: " & Result)
   Log("after sum")
End Sub
Sub Sum(a As Int, b As Int) As ResumableSub
   Sleep(100)
   Log(a + b)
   Return a + b
End Sub
输出:
result: 3
after sum
上述 Button1 Click 代码等效于:
Sub Button1_Click
   Dim rs As ResumableSub = Sum(1, 2)
   Wait For(rs) Complete (Result As Int)
   Log("result: " & Result)
   Log("after sum")
End Sub
```

所需步骤如下:

- 1. 将 As ResumableSub 添加到可恢复子签名中。
- 2. 使用您想要返回的值调用 Return。
- 3. 在调用子程序中,使用 Wait For (<sub here>) Complete (Result As <matching type>) 调用可恢复子程序

注意事项和提示:

- 如果您不需要返回值但仍想等待可恢复子程序完成,则从可恢复子程序返回 Null,并将调用 子程序中的类型设置为 Object。
- 多个子程序可以安全地调用可恢复子程序。完成事件将到达正确的父级。
- 您可以在其他模块中等待可恢复子程序(在 B4A 中,它仅与类相关)。
- 可以更改结果参数名称。

4.7.6 B4A 仅限 KeyPress 和 Wait For MsgBox2Async

在 B4A 中,通常会检查"返回"键,以防止用户无意中退出程序。

您可以使用此代码:

```
Sub Activity_KeyPress (KeyCode As Int) As Boolean '返回 True 以使用事件
  Select KeyCode
     Case KeyCodes.KEYCODE_BACK
       OpenMsgBox
       Return True
     Case Else
       Return False
  End Select
End Sub
Sub OpenMsgBox
  Private Answ As Int
  Msgbox2Async("Do you want to exit?", "E x i t", "Yes", "", "No", Null, False)
  Wait For Msgbox_Result (Answ As Int)
  If Answ = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then
     Activity.Finish
  End If
End Sub
```

4.7.7 DoEvents 已弃用!

从 B4A v7.0 开始, DoEvents 调用将出现以下警告:

DoEvents 已弃用。它可能导致稳定性问题。改用 Sleep(0)(如果确实需要)。

DoEvents 的目的是允许在主线程繁忙时更新 UI。DoEvents 与模式对话框实现共享相同的实现,是一种低级实现。它访问进程消息队列并运行一些等待消息。

随着 Android 的发展,消息队列的处理变得更加复杂和脆弱。 弃用 DoEvents 的原因是:

- 1. 它是不稳定问题的主要来源。它可能导致难以调试的崩溃或 ANR(应用程序无响应)对话框。请注意,这也适用于模式对话框(例如 Msgbox 和 InputList)。
- 2. 有更好的方法可以让主线程保持空闲。例如,使用异步 SQL 方法而不是同步方法。
- 3. 它没有执行许多开发人员期望它执行的操作。由于它仅处理与 UI 相关的消息,因此大多数事件 无法通过 DoEvents 调用引发。
- 4. 现在可以调用 Sleep 暂停当前子进程,并在处理完等待消息后恢复它。<u>Sleep 实现</u>与 DoEvents 完全不同。它不保留线程。而是在保留子进程状态的同时释放线程。 与仅处理与 UI 相关的消息的 DoEvents 不同,使用 Sleep 将处理所有消息并引发其他事件。 (请注意,使用 Wait For 等待事件比在循环中调用 Sleep 更好。)

话虽如此, DoEvents 仍然存在, 现有应用程序将完全像以前一样工作。

4.7.8 Dialogs

模态对话框 = 保持主线程直到对话框关闭的对话框。

如上所述,模态对话框与 DoEvents 共享相同的实现。因此建议改用新的异步对话框。 使用 Wait For 实际上是一个简单的更改:

而不是:

End If

```
Dim res As Int = Msgbox2("Delete?", "Title", "Yes", "Cancel", "No", Null)
If res = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then
'...
End If

您应该使用:

Msgbox2Async("Delete?", "Title", "Yes", "Cancel", "No", Null, False)
Wait For Msgbox_Result (Result As Int)
If Result = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then
```

Wait For 不会占用主线程。相反,它会保存当前子状态并释放它。当用户单击其中一个对话框按钮时,代码将恢复。

其他类似的新方法有: MsgboxAsync、InputListAsync 和 InputMapAsync。

除了 MsgboxAsync 之外,新方法还添加了一个新的 可取消 参数。如果该参数为真,则可以通过单击返回键或在对话框外部关闭对话框。这是旧方法的默认行为。

由于其他代码可以在异步对话框可见时运行,因此可能会同时出现多个对话框。 如果这种情况与您的应用相关,那么您应该在 Wait For 调用中设置发送方过滤器参数:

这允许显示多条消息并且结果事件将被正确处理。

4.7.9 带有 Wait For 的 SQL

新的可恢复子功能使得处理大型数据集变得更简单,同时对程序响应能力的影响最小。

插入数据的新标准方式是:

```
For i = 1 To 1000
    SQL1.AddNonQueryToBatch("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (?)", Array(Rnd(0, 100000)))
Next
Dim SenderFilter As Object = SQL1.ExecNonQueryBatch("SQL")
Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL_NonQueryComplete (Success As Boolean)
Log("NonQuery: " & Success)
```

步骤如下:

- 为每个应发出的命令调用 AddNonQueryToBatch。
- 使用 ExecNonQueryBatch 执行命令。这是一种异步方法。命令将在后台执行,完成后将引发 NonQueryComplete 事件。
- 此调用返回一个可用作发送方筛选器参数的对象。这很重要,因为可能有多个后台批处理执行正在运行。使用筛选器参数,在所有情况下,正确的 Wait For 调用都会捕获事件。
- 请注意, SQL1. ExecNonQueryBatch 在内部开始和结束事务。

4.7.9.1 查询

在大多数情况下,查询速度会很快,因此应与 SQL1. ExecQuery2 同步发出。但是,如果查询速度很慢,则应切换到 SQL1. ExecQueryAsync:

```
Dim SenderFilter As Object = SQL1.ExecQueryAsync("SQL", "SELECT * FROM table1", Null)
Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL_QueryComplete (Success As Boolean, rs As ResultSet)
If Success Then
    Do While rs.NextRow
        Log(rs.GetInt2(0))
    Loop
    rs.Close
Else
    Log(LastException)
End If
```

与前一种情况一样, ExecQueryAsync 方法返回一个用作发送方过滤器参数的对象。

提示:

- 1. B4A 中的 ResultSet 类型扩展了 Cursor 类型。如果愿意,您可以将其更改为 Cursor。使用 ResultSet 的优点是它与 B4J 和 B4i 兼容。
- 2. 如果查询返回的行数很大,则 Do While 循环在调试模式下会很慢。您可以将其放在不同的子项目中并清理项目(Ctrl + P),以使其更快:

```
Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL_QueryComplete (Success As Boolean, rs As ResultSet)
If Success Then
    WorkWithResultSet(rs)
Else
    Log(LastException)
End If
End Sub

Private Sub WorkWithResultSet(rs As ResultSet)
    Do While rs.NextRow
    Log(rs.GetInt2(0))
Loop
    rs.Close
End Sub
```

这与可恢复子系统中当前已禁用的调试器优化有关。 在发布模式下,两种解决方案的性能将相同。

4.7.9.2 B4J

- 需要 jSQL v1.50+ (https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/updates-to-internal-libaries.48274/#post-503552).
- 建议将日志模式设置为 WAL: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...ent-access-to-sqlite-databases. 39904/#content

4.7.10 注意事项和提示

- 在大多数情况下,可恢复子程序在发布模式下的性能开销应该微不足道。在调试模式下,开 销可能会更大。(如果这成为一个问题,则将代码中运行缓慢的部分移至从可恢复子程序调 用的其他子程序。)
- 等待事件处理程序先于常规事件处理程序。
- 可恢复子程序不会创建额外的线程。代码由主线程或服务器解决方案中的处理程序线程执 行。

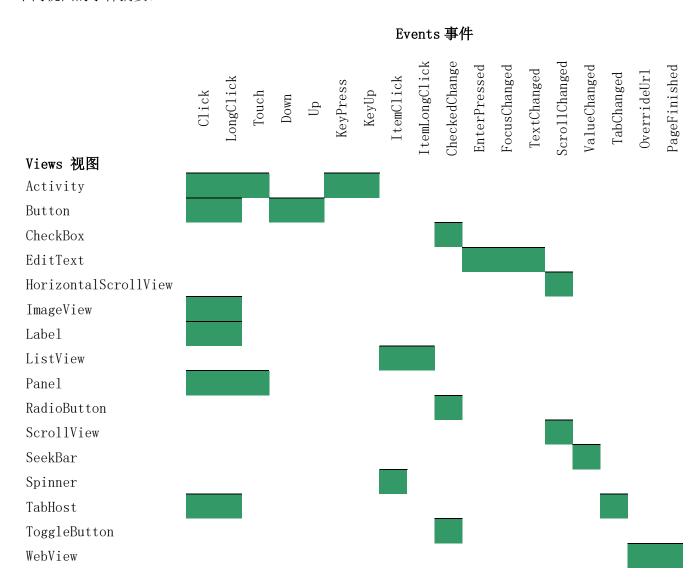
4.8 事件

在面向对象编程中,我们有可以对不同用户操作(称为事件)做出反应的对象。 对象可以引发的事件的数量和类型取决于对象的类型。

4.8.1 B4A

在安卓中,用户界面对象被称为"视图"。

不同视图的事件摘要:



最常见的事件是:

```
• Click
            当用户点击视图时引发事件。
  例子:
  Sub Button1_Click
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub
 LongClick 当用户点击视图并按住一段时间时引发事件。
  例子:
  Sub Button1_LongClick
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub
 Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
  当用户触摸屏幕时引发事件。
  处理三种不同的操作:
                           用户触摸屏幕。
  - Activity. ACTION DOWN,
  - Activity. ACTION MOVE,
                           用户移动手指而不离开屏幕。
  - Activity. ACTION UP,
                           用户离开屏幕。
  给出了手指位置的 X 和 Y 坐标。
  例子:
  Sub Activity Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
```

```
Sub Activity_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
Select Action
Case Activity.ACTION_DOWN
' 您的 DOWN 操作代码
Case Activity.ACTION_MOVE
' 您的 MOVE 行动代码
Case Activity.ACTION_UP
' 您的 UP 行动代码
End Select
End Sub
```

• CheckChanged (Checked As Boolean)

当用户点击 CheckBox 或 RadioButton 时引发的事件 如果视图被选中,则 Checked 等于 True, 如果未选中,则 Checked 等于 False。

例子:

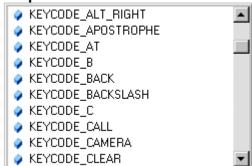
```
Sub CheckBox1_CheckedChange(Checked As Boolean)
If Checked = True Then
'您的代码(如果已检查)
Else
'您的代码(如果未检查)
End If
End Sub
```

• KeyPress (KeyCode As Int) As Boolean

当用户按下物理或虚拟按键时引发事件。

KeyCode 是所按下按键的代码,您可以使用 KeyCodes 关键字获取它们。

KeyCodes.



事件可以返回:

- True, 事件已被"消耗", 操作系统认为事件已执行, 不会采取进一步行动。
- False,事件未被消耗,并传输到系统进行进一步操作。

例子:

End Sub

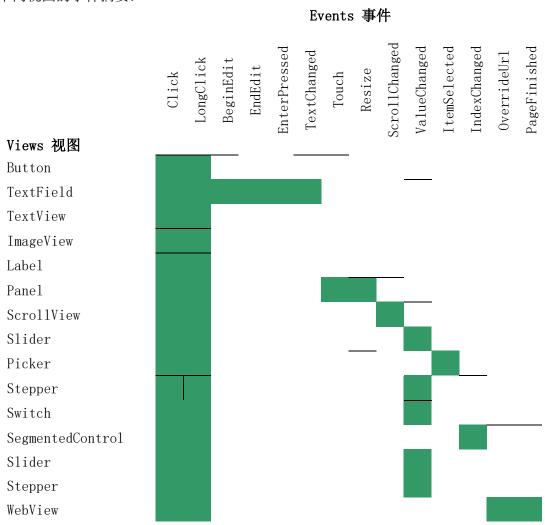
```
Sub Activity_KeyPress(KeyCode As Int) As Boolean
Private Answ As Int
Private Txt As String

If KeyCode = KeyCodes.KEYCODE_BACK Then ' 检查 KeyCode 是否为 Back Key
Txt = "Do you really want to quit the program?"
Answ = Msgbox2(Txt,"A T T E N T I O N","Yes","","No",Null)' 消息框
If Answ = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then ' 如果返回值为 Yes,则
Return False ' 返回 = False 事件 不会被消耗
Else ' 我们离开程序
Return True ' 返回 = True 事件 将被消耗以避免
End If ' 退出程序
End If
```

4.8.2 B4i

在 iOS 中,用户界面对象被称为"视图"。

不同视图的事件摘要:



最常见的事件是:

 Click 当用户点击视图时引发事件。 例子:
 Private Sub Button1_Click

 您的代码

 End Sub

• LongClick 当用户点击视图并按住一段时间时引发事件。

例子: Private Sub Button1_LongClick ' 您的代码 End Sub

• Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float) 当用户触摸屏幕上的面板时引发事件。

处理三种不同的操作:

- Panel. ACTION DOWN, 用户触摸屏幕。

- Panel. ACTION_MOVE, 用户移动手指而不离开屏幕。

- Panel. ACTION_UP, 用户离开屏幕。

手指位置的 X 和 Y 坐标以点为单位给出,而不是以像素为单位。

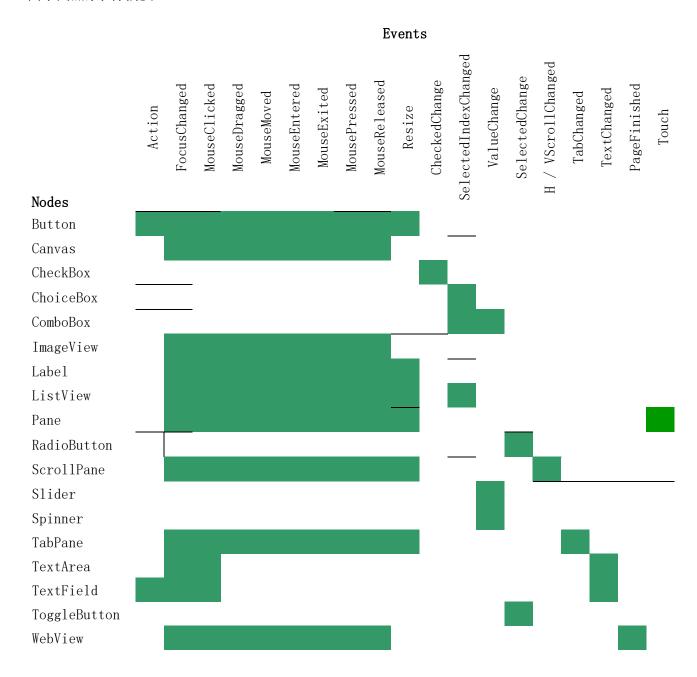
例子:

```
Private Sub Panel_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
Select Action
Case Panel.ACTION_DOWN
' 您的 DOWN 操作代码
Case Panel.ACTION_MOVE
' 您的 MOVE 行动代码
Case Panel.ACTION_UP
' 您的 UP 行动代码
End Select
End Sub
```

4.8.3 B4J

用户界面对象在 Java 中被称为"节点"(Nodes)。

不同节点的事件摘要:



最常见的事件是:

```
当用户点击节点(按钮或文本字段)时引发事件。

    Action

  例子:
  Private Sub Button1_Action
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub
• FocusChanged (HasFocus As Boolean) 当节点获得或失去焦点时引发事件。
  例子:
  Private Sub TextField1_FocusChanged (HasFocus As Boolean)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub

    MouseClicked (EventData As MouseEvent)

  当用户点击节点时引发事件。
  例子:
  Private Sub Panel MouseClicked (EventData As MouseEvent)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub

    MouseDragged (EventData As MouseEvent)

   当用户拖动节点(按下按钮移动)时引发事件。
  类似于 B4A Touch 事件中的 ACTION MOVE。
  例子:
  Private Sub Pane1_MouseDragged (EventData As MouseEvent)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub

    MouseEntered (EventData As MouseEvent)

  当用户进入节点时引发的事件。
  例子:
  Private Sub Pane1_MouseEntered (EventData As MouseEvent)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub

    MouseExited (EventData As MouseEvent)

  当用户退出节点时引发的事件。
  例子:
  Private Sub Pane1 MouseExited (EventData As MouseEvent)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub

    MouseMoved (EventData As MouseEvent)

   当用户移动到节点上(没有按下按钮)时引发事件。
  Private Sub Pane1_MouseMoved (EventData As MouseEvent)
    ' 您的代码
  End Sub
```

```
    MousePressed (EventData As MouseEvent)
```

当用户按下节点时引发事件。

类似于 B4A Touch 事件中的 ACTION DOWN。

例子

Private Sub Pane1_MousePressed (EventData As MouseEvent)

' 您的代码

End Sub

MouseReleased (EventData As MouseEvent)

当用户释放节点时引发事件。

类似于 B4A Touch 事件中的 ACTION UP。

例子:

Private Sub Pane1_MouseReleased (EventData As MouseEvent)

' 您的代码

End Sub

• MouseEvent

MouseEvent 对象中包含的数据:

ClickCount 返回与此事件相关的点击次数。

• Consume 消耗当前事件并阻止其被节点父级处理。

▶ MiddleButtonDown 如果中间按钮当前处于按下状态,则返回 true。

• MiddleButtonPressed 如果中间按钮负责引发当前点击事件,则返回 true。

• PrimaryButtonDown 如果主按钮当前处于按下状态,则返回 true。

• PrimaryButtonPressed 如果主按钮负责引发当前点击事件,则返回 true。

• SecondaryButtonDown 如果辅助按钮当前处于按下状态,则返回 true。

• SecondaryButtonPressed 如果辅助按钮负责引发当前点击事件,则返回 true。

X 返回与节点边界相关的 X 坐标。

У 返回与节点边界相关的 Y 坐标。

例子:

```
Private Sub pnlMain_MouseMoved (EventData As MouseEvent)
    Private x, y As Int
```

```
Filvace X, y As Inc
```

```
If EventData.MiddleButtonPressed = True Then
```

x = EventData.X

y = EventData.Y

' 其他代码

End If End Sub

• Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float) 当用户"触摸"屏幕时引发事件。 此事件类似于 B4A 和 B4i 中的触摸事件。

处理三种不同的操作:

- Panel. TOUCH_ACTION_DOWN,用户触摸屏幕。
- Panel. TOUCH ACTION MOVE, 用户移动手指而不离开屏幕。
- Panel. TOUCH_ACTION_UP, 用户离开屏幕。

给出了鼠标光标位置的 X 和 Y 坐标。

```
例子:
```

End Sub

```
Sub Pane1_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
 Select Action
 Case Pane1.TOUCH_ACTION_DOWN
   ' 您的 DOWN 行动代码
 Case Pane1.TOUCH ACTION MOVE
   ' 您的 MOVE 行动代码
 Case Pane1.TOUCH ACTION UP
   ' 您的 UP 行动代码
 End Select
End Sub
或
Sub Pane1_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
 Select Action
 Case 0 'DOWN
   ' 您的 DOWN 行动代码
 Case 2 'MOVE
   ' 您的 MOVE 行动代码
 Case 1 'UP
   ' 您的 UP 行动代码
 End Select
```

4.8.4 B4R

在 B4R 中, 只有 Pin 和 Timer 对象会引发事件:

• Pin

StateChanged (State As Boolean) 当引脚改变其状态时引发事件。

```
例子:
Sub Pin1_StateChanged(State As Boolean)
' 您的代码
End Sub
```

Timer

Tick 每隔给定间隔引发事件

```
例子:
Private Timer1 As Timer

Timer1.Initialize("Timer1_Tick",1000)

Sub Timer1_Tick
' 您的代码
End Sub
```

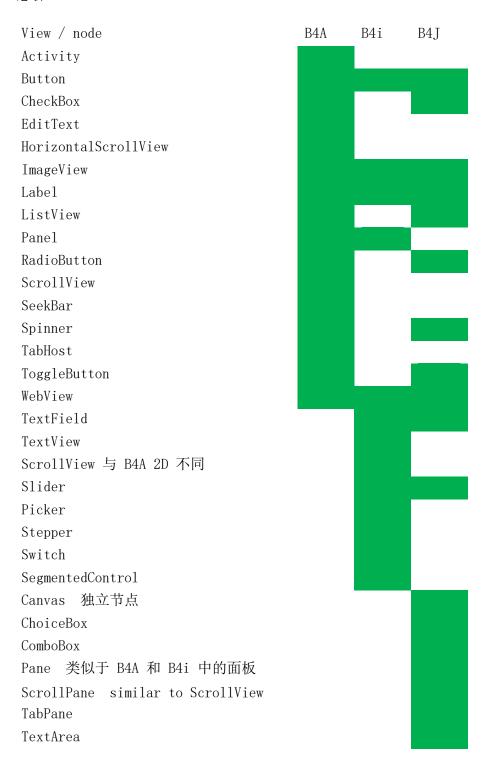
请注意,B4R 中的初始化方法与其他 B4X 产品不同。 您必须声明完整的子名称,如 "Timer1_Tick",而不是像其他产品中那样声明 "Timer1"。

4.8.5 用户界面摘要

"标准"用户界面对象。

这显示了三个操作系统之间的差异。

一些不作为标准对象存在的视图/节点可以作为 CustomViews 存在于其他操作系统中。您应该查看论坛。



对于跨平台项目,您可以查看 B4X 跨平台项目手册和更具体的第 4 章。兼容性 B4A B4i B4J XUI 。

4.9 库

库为 B4X 添加了更多对象和功能。 其中一些库随 B4X 产品一起提供,是标准开发系统的一部分。 其他库通常由用户开发,可以下载(仅限注册用户)以向 B4X 开发环境添加补充功能。

当您需要一个库时,您必须:

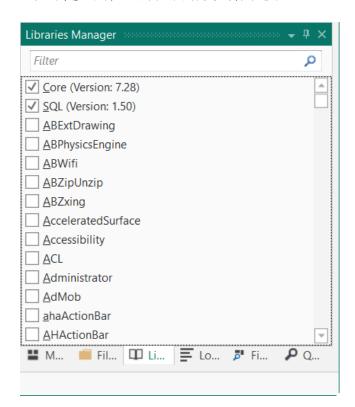
- 如果您已经有该库,请在 Libs 选项卡中检查它。
- 对于其他库,请检查它是否是最新版本。

您可以在文档页面 <u>B4A</u>、<u>B4I</u>、<u>B4J</u>、<u>B4R</u> 中查看版本或在论坛中的 Libraries Google 表格中查看。

要查找库文件,请在您的互联网浏览器中使用类似

http://www.b4x.com/search?query=betterdialogs+library的查询。

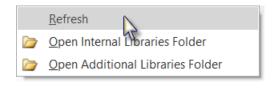
- 如果是,则检查列表中的库以将其选中。



- 如果不是,请下载库,解压并将

〈库名称〉.jar 和〈库名称〉.xml 文件复制到给定产品的附加库文件夹。 如果是 B4XLibrary,请将〈库名称〉.b4xlib 文件复制到附加库\B4X 文件夹。

- 右键单击 Lib 区域, 然后单击 Refresh 并选中列表中的库以将其选中。



4.9.1 标准库

标准 B4X 库保存在 B4X 程序文件夹中的 Libraries 文件夹中。

通常位于:

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4A\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4i\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4J\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4R\Libraries

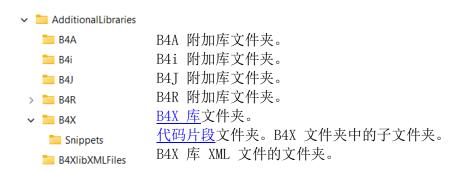
4.9.2 附加库文件夹

附加库由两个文件组成: xxx. jar 和 xxx. xml 文件。

B4X 库只有一个文件 xxx. b4xlib。

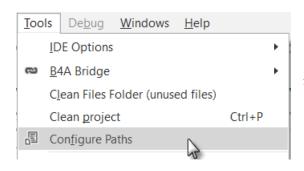
对于附加库,需要设置一个特殊文件夹以将它们保存在其他地方。

此文件夹必须具有以下结构:



每个产品一个子文件夹: B4A、B4i、B4J、B4R 以及用于 B4X 库的另一个 B4X。

当您安装 B4X 产品的新版本时,所有标准库都会自动更新,但附加库不会包含在内。特殊文件夹的优点是您无需关心它们,因为安装新版本的 B4X 时此文件夹不会受到影响。 附加库不会随新版本的 B4X 系统更新。



当 IDE 启动时,它首先在 B4X 的 Libraries 文件夹中查找可用的库,然后在附加库文件夹中查找。

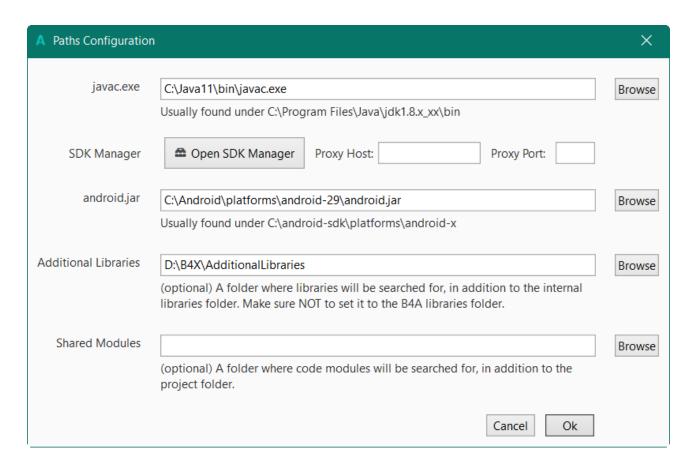
要设置特殊的附加库文件夹,请单击 IDE 菜单上的"工具/配置路径"。

在我的系统中,我添加了一个 B4X1ibXMLFiles 文件夹用于存放 XML 帮助文件。标准库和附加库都有一个 XML 文件。B4X 库没有。

但是,如果您使用 $\underline{B4X}$ 帮助查看器,您会对这些帮助文件感兴趣(如果它们可用)。 $\underline{B4X}$ 帮助查看器在 $\underline{B4X}$ 帮助工具手册中有说明。

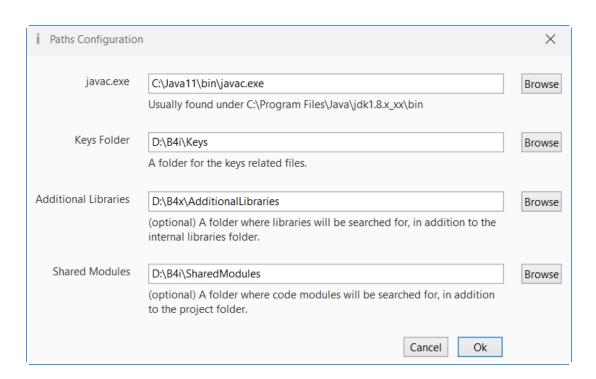
您可以使用此工具为 b4xlib 库创建 xml 文件: b4xlib - XML 生成。

4.9.2.1 路径配置 B4A

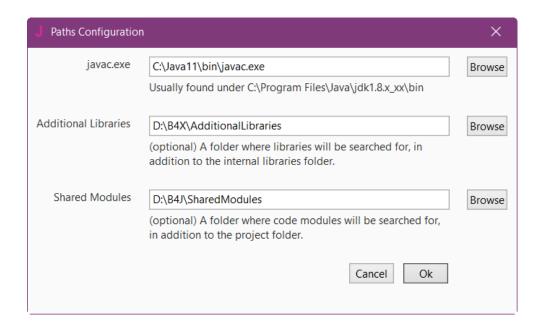


输入文件夹名称并点击Ok

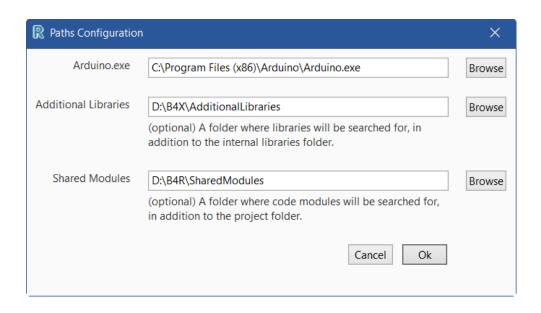
4.9.2.2 路径配置 B4i



4.9.2.3 路径配置 B4J



4.9.2.4 路径配置 B4R



4.9.3 B4X 库 *.b4xlib

B4X 库是 B4A 8.80、B4i 5.50 和 B4J 7.00 中引入的跨平台库。

这些库包含跨平台类, 无需编译为库。

B4XLibraries 在 B4X 自定义视图手册中进行了说明。

B4X 库是一个简单的 zip 文件, 具有以下结构:

- 代码模块。支持所有类型,包括活动和服务。
- 文件,包括布局文件。
- 可选清单文件,具有以下字段:
 - 。 版本
 - o 作者
 - o DependsOn (所需库的列表),支持的平台。字段可以在平台之间共享,也可以是特定于平台的。
- 代码片段文件夹,其中包含特定于库的代码片段。

文件和代码模块也可以是特定于平台的。

创建 B4X 库非常简单。您只需创建一个包含这些资源的 zip 文件。Zip 文件扩展名应为 b4xlib。就这样。

请注意,可以从 B4X 库中提取源代码。

B4X 库与"库"选项卡中的所有其他库一样出现。 示例: AnotherDatePicker. b4xlib zip 文件结构:

Files

AnotherDatePicker.bas

manifest.txt

Files 包含所有需要的文件,即示例中的三个布局文件。

DatePicker.bil
DatePicker.bil
DatePicker.bil

AnotherDatePicker. bas 是跨平台自定义视图文件。

Manifest. txt 包含:

Version=2.00 版本号。

B4J.DependsOn=jXUI, jDateUtils用于 B4J 的库。B4A.DependsOn=XUI, DateUtils用于 B4A 的库。B4i.DependsOn=iXUI, iDateUtils用于 B4i 的库。

将 xxx.b4xlib 文件复制到 AdditionalLibaries\B4X 文件夹。 如果有 xxx.xml 文件,则不能将其保存在那里,而应保存在另一个文件夹中。

B4XLibraries 在 B4X 自定义视图手册中有说明。

4.9.4 加载和更新库

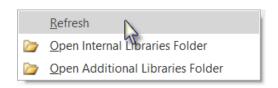
在 B4X 网站上可以找到官方和附加库的列表以及相关帮助文档的链接:

B4A Documentation page: <u>List of Libraries.</u>
B4i Documentation page: <u>List of Libraries.</u>
B4J Documentation page: <u>List of Libraries.</u>
B4R Documentation page: <u>List of Libraries.</u>
Or in the B4X Libraries Google sheet.

要查找库文件,请在您的互联网浏览器中使用类似 http://www.b4x.com/search?query=betterdialogs+library 的查询。

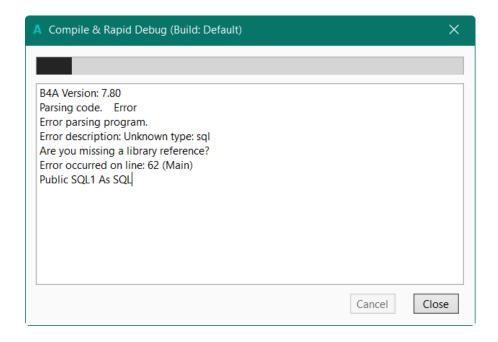
要加载或更新库,请按照以下步骤操作:

- 将库 zip 文件下载到某处。
- 把它解压。
- 将 xxx. jar 和 xxx. xml 文件复制到
 - o B4X 库文件夹(用于标准 B4X 库)
 - o <u>附加库文件夹</u> 附加库文件夹(用于附加库)。
- 右键单击 <u>库管理器选项卡</u>, 然后单击 <u>Refresh</u> 并选择库。



4.9.5 错误消息"您是否缺少库引用?"

如果您收到类似这样的消息,则意味着您忘记检查 Lib Tab 列表中的指定库!



4.9.6 在哪里可以找到库?

要查找库,您可以:

- 在论坛中搜索其名称。
- 或查看在线库索引。

4.9.6.1 在线库索引

您可以通过以下链接查看在线库索引:

 $\frac{\text{https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qFvc3Q70RriJS3m_ywBoJvZ47gSTVAuN_X04SI0_XBw/editfgid=0}$

截屏:

1	Library Name	Short Description	Files Names (without extension)				Last Update	
2			B4A	B4i	B4J	B4R	Version	Date
3	MFRC522	RFID reader / writer				rMFRC522	1.02	15-Mar-2019
4	4 Button B4xDialog	Additional button for B4xDialog	B4xDialog4Button	B4xDialog4Button	B4xDialog4Button		1.1	21-Dec-2020
5	433MHz R/T	Support for 433MHz receiver and transmitter				rRCSwitch	1.01	5-Aug-2018
6	ABMaterial	WebApps Framework with Materialize CSS			ABMaterial		4.51	18-Nov-2018
7	ABMServer	WebApps Mini Template for ABMaterial			ABMServer		1.07	28-Feb-2021
8	ActivityRecognition	Monitor the user state	ActivityRecognition (class)				3	27-May-2020
9	AdColonyAds	AdColony Ads	AdColonyAds				4.65	13-Jan-2022
10	AdManager	AdManager Ads	AdManager				1.52	22-Feb-2021
11	Administrator	Android administrator features	Administrator				1.1	11-Sep-2017
12	AmazonAds	Amazon Ads	AmazonAds				1	24-Sep-2020

Last Update		Author	IDE Comment	Forum Link		
Version	Date			Must start with https://www.b4x.com		
1.02	15-Mar-2019	Erel		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/mfrc522-rfid-reader-writer.67		
1.1	21-Dec-2020	Stevel05		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-b4xdialog4button.1241(
1.01	5-Aug-2018	JanDerKan		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/rrcswitch-library.95830/		
4.51	18-Nov-2018	Alwaysbusy		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/abmaterial-framework-for-we		
1.07	28-Feb-2021	Alwaysbusy		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/abmaterial-abmserver-mini-t		
3	27-May-2020	Erel		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/physical-activity-recognition		
4.65	13-Jan-2022	Pendrush		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/adcolony-library.120665/		
1.52	22-Feb-2021	Pendrush		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/admanager-library.122111/		
1.1	11-Sep-2017	Erel		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/device-administrator-library.		
1	24-Sep-2020	Pendrush		https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/amazonads-library.122691/		

您将找到:

- 库名称。
- 简短描述。
- 文件名(不带扩展名)和相关平台。
- 上次更新: 最新版本和更新日期。
- 作者
- IDE 评论此评论将显示在库管理器中的 IDE 中。
- 论坛链接: 此链接将引导您进入找到库的论坛主题。

4.10 字符串操作

4.10.1 B4A, B4i, B4J 字符串

B4A、B4i 和 B4J 允许像其他 Basic 语言一样进行字符串操作,但有一些区别。

这些操作可以直接在字符串上完成。 示例:

txt = "123,234,45,23" txt = txt.Replace(",", ";") 结果: 123;234;45;23

不同的功能包括:

• CharAt (Index) 返回给定索引处的字符。

CompareTo (Other)
 按字典顺序将该字符串与其他字符串进行比较。
 Contains (SearchFor)
 测试字符串是否包含给定的 SearchFor 字符串。

• EndsWith(Suffix) 如果字符串以给定的后缀子字符串结尾,则返回 True。

• EqualsIgnoreCase(Other) 如果两个字符串相等(忽略大小写),则返回 True。

• GetBytes (Charset) 将 Charset 字符串编码为新的字节数组。

• IndexOf (SearchFor) 返回字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。索引从 0 开始。如果未找到任何结果,则返回 -1。

• IndexOf2(SearchFor, Index) 返回字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。从给定的索引开始搜索。

索引从 0 开始。如果未找到任何结果,则返回 -1。

• LastIndexOf (SearchFor) 返回字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。搜索从字符串的末尾开始,然后前进到开头。

索引从 0 开始。如果未找到任何结果,则返回 -1。

• LastIndexOf2(SearchFor) 返回字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。搜索从给定的索引开始并前进到开头。

索引从 0 开始。如果未找到任何结果,则返回 -1。

- Length 返回字符串的长度、字符数。
- Replace (Target, Replacement) 返回用 Replacement 替换所有出现的 Target 后产生的新字符串。
- StartsWith(Prefix) 如果此字符串以给定的前缀开头,则返回 True。 Substring(BeginIndex) 返回一个新字符串,它是原始字符串的子字符串。 新的字符串将包含 BeginIndex 处的字符并延伸到字符串的末尾。
- Substring2(BeginIndex, EndIndex) 返回一个新字符串,它是原始字符串的子字符串。新字符串将包含 BeginIndex 处的字符并延伸到 EndIndex 处的字符,但不包括最后一个字符。

请注意, EndIndex 是结束索引, 而不是其他语言中的长度。

• ToLowerCase 返回将该字符串小写化后的新字符串。

• ToUpperCase 返回将该字符串大写后的新字符串。

• Trim 返回原始字符串的副本,不包含任何前导或尾随空格。

Note: The string functions are case sensitive.

If you want to use case insensitive functions you should use either ToLowerCase or ToUpperCase.

注意:字符串函数区分大小写。

如果您想使用不区分大小写的函数,则应使用 ToLowerCase 或 ToUpperCase。

例子: NewString = OriginalString.ToLowerCase.StartsWith("pre")

4.10.2 字符串连接

连接字符串的连接字符是: &

例子:

• 字符串

```
Private MyString As String
MyString = "aaa" & "bbb" & "ccc" 结果: aaabbbccc
```

• 字符串和数字

```
MyString = "$: " & 1.25 结果: $: 1.25
```

• 字符串和变量,它可以是另一个字符串或数字。

```
Private Val As Double
Val = 1.25
```

```
MyString = "$: " & Val 结果: $: 1.25
```

不要与 VB 语法混淆:

```
MyString = "aaa" + "bbb" + "ccc"
```

这不管用!

4.10.3 B4A, B4i, B4J 字符串生成器

StringBuilder 是一个可变字符串,与不可变的常规字符串不同。 当您需要连接多个字符串时,StringBuilder 特别有用。

下面的代码演示了 StringBuilder 的性能提升:

```
Dim start As Long
start = DateTime.Now
'常规字符串
Dim s As String
For i = 1 To 5000
  s = s \& i
Next
Log(DateTime.Now - start)
'字符串生成器
start = DateTime.Now
Dim sb As StringBuilder
sb.Initialize
For i = 1 To 5000
  sb.Append(i)
Next
Log(DateTime.Now - start)
```

在真实设备上测试,第一个"for 循环"大约需要 20 秒,第二个需要不到十分之一秒。原因是代码: s = s & i 每次迭代都会创建一个新字符串(字符串是不可变的)。 方法 StringBuilder. ToString 将对象转换为字符串。

4.10.3.1 StringBuilder 方法

```
Append (Text As String) As StringBuilder
在末尾附加指定文本。
返回相同的对象,因此您可以链接方法。
示例:
sb.Append("First line").Append(CRLF).Append("Second line")
Initialize
初始化对象。
例子:
Dim sb As StringBuilder
sb.Initialize
sb.Append("The value is: ").Append(其他变量).Append(CRLF)
Insert (Offset As Int, Text As String) As StringBuilder
在指定偏移量处插入指定文本。
```

IsInitialized As Boolean 是否已初始化为布尔值

Length As Int [只读] 返回字符数。

Remove (StartOffset As Int, EndOffset As Int) As StringBuilder 删除指定的字符。
StartOffset - 要删除的第一个字符。
EndOffset - 结束索引。此字符不会被删除。

ToString As String 将对象转换为字符串。

4.10.4 智能字符串文字

"智能字符串"文字是标准字符串文字的更强大版本。 它具有三个优点:

- 1. 支持多行字符串。
- 2. 无需转义引号。
- 3. 支持字符串插值。

智能字符串文字以 \$" 开头, 以 "\$" 结尾。

例子:

```
Dim s As String = $"Hello world"$
Dim query As String = $"
SELECT value_id FROM table3
WHERE rowid >= random()%(SELECT max(rowid)FROM table3)
AND second_value ISNOTNULL
LIMIT 1"$
Log($"无需转义"引号"! "$)
```

4.10.4.1 字符串插值

智能字符串可以保存零个或多个带有代码的占位符。占位符可以轻松格式化。占位符以 \$[可选格式化程序]{ 开头,以 } 结尾:

```
Log(\$"5 * 3 = \${5 * 3}"\$) '5 * 3 = 15
```

您可以在占位符内放置任何您喜欢的代码。

```
Dim x = 1, y = 2, z = 4 As Int Log(\$"x = \$\{x\}, y = \$\{y\}, z = \$\{Sin(z)\}"\$) 'x = 1, y = 2, z = -0.7568024953079282
```

这是一个编译时功能。例如,您无法从文件加载字符串。

4.10.4.2 数字格式化程序

数字格式化程序允许您设置整数的最小数量和小数的最大数量。它类似于 NumberFormat 关键字。

数字格式化程序结构: MinIntegers. MaxFractions。MaxFractions 组件是可选的。示例:

```
Dim h = 2, m = 15, s = 7 As Int
Log($"剩余时间 $2{h}:$2{m}:$2{s}"$) '剩余时间 02:15:07
Log($"10 / 7 = $0.3{10 / 7}"$) '10 / 7 = 1.429
Log($"$1.2{"该值不是数字!"}"$) 'NaN
```

4.10.4.3 其他格式化程序

```
请注意,格式化程序不区分大小写。
Date - 相当于 DateTime.Date:

Log($"当前日期为 $date{DateTime.Now}"$) '当前日期为 02/02/2015

Time - 相当于 DateTime.Time:

Log($"当前时间为 $time{DateTime.Now}"$) '当前时间为 11:17:45

DateTime - 相当于 DateTime.Date & "" & DateTime.Time:

Log($"当前时间为 $DateTime{DateTime.Now}"$) '当前时间为 02/02/2015 11:18:36

XML - 转义五个 XML 实体 (", ', <, >, &):

Dim UserString As String = $"它会破坏您的解析器 ><'"&?"$
Log($"用户输入是: $xml{UserString}"$)
'用户输入是: 它会破坏您的解析器 &gt;&lt;&#39;&quot;&amp;?

这对于 html 内容也很有用。
```

4.10.5 B4A, B4i 字符序列 CS 生成器

CharSequence 是 Android SDK 中的原生接口。

String 是 CharSequence 的一种实现。

CharSequence 还有其他实现,它们提供了更多功能,允许我们格式化字符串、添加图像,甚至使文本的某些部分可点击。

从 B4A v6.80 开始,许多方法都接受 CharSequence 而不是 String。现有代码将正常工作,因为您可以传递常规字符串。但是,您现在还可以传递更有趣的 CharSequence。

库开发人员请注意,如果您的库调用与 CharSequence 一起使用的 API,那么您应该将方法签名更改为使用 CharSequence 而不是 String。这将允许开发人员格式化文本。

本教程介绍 CSBuilder 对象。

CSBuilder 与 StringBuilder 类似。它不是构建字符串,而是构建包含样式信息的CharSequence。

这些示例是用 B4A 制作的, 但 B4i 的原理相同

使用它非常简单。

4.10.5.1 文本

Private cs As CSBuilder
cs = cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello World!").PopAll
Label1.Text = cs

Hello World!

默认背景颜色可能因 Android 版本的不同而不同。

CSBuilder 的几乎所有方法都会返回对象本身。这使我们能够链接方法调用。

文本始终使用 Append 方法附加。

可以设置各种属性。设置属性标记样式跨度的开始。

调用 Pop 会结束最后添加的跨度(尚未结束)。

调用 PopAll 会结束所有打开的跨度。始终在末尾调用 PopAll 以确保所有跨度都已关闭,这很方便。

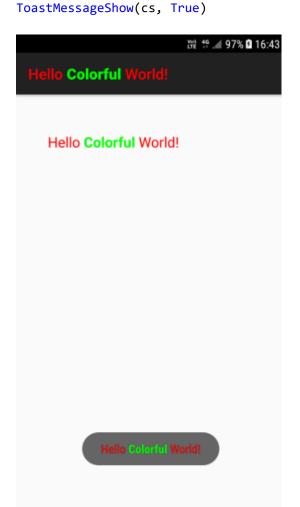
'明确弹出属性的示例:

Label1.Text = cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello
").Pop.Append("World!").PopAll

Hello World!

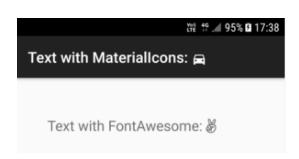
这些方法是链接在一起的还是分成几行并不重要:

Private cs As CSBuilder
cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello ")
cs.Bold.Color(Colors.Green).Append("Colorful ").Pop.Pop
'两次弹出:第一次移除绿色,第二次移除粗体样式
cs.Append("World!").PopAll
Label1.Text = cs
'也可以设置为活动标题
Activity.Title = cs
'和 Toast 消息以及其他地方...



4.10.5.2 使用 FontAwesome 或 MaterialIcons

```
Private cs As CSBuilder
Label1.Text = cs.Initialize.Append("Text with FontAwesome:
").Typeface(Typeface.FONTAWESOME).Append(Chr(0xF209)).PopAll
'多次使用同一个构建器。请注意,每次都会初始化它。
'请注意,我们垂直对齐了材质图标字符。
cs.Initialize.Append("Text with MaterialIcons:
").Typeface(Typeface.MATERIALICONS).VerticalAlign(5dip).Append(Chr(0xE531)).PopAll Activity.Title = cs
```



注意: Materialicons 字符的十六进制值以 0xE 开头, FontAwesome 字符的十六进制值以 0xF 开头

4.10.5.3 图片

```
Private cs As CSBuilder
cs.Initialize.Size(18).Typeface(Typeface.MONOSPACE)
cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "edelweiss.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append("
Edelweiss").Append(CRLF)
cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "gentiane.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append("
Gentiane").Append(CRLF)
cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "lys_martagon.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append("
Lys martagon").Append(CRLF)
cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "rose.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append("
Rose").Append(CRLF)
cs.PopAll
Label1.Text = cs
```



4.10.5.4 可点击文本

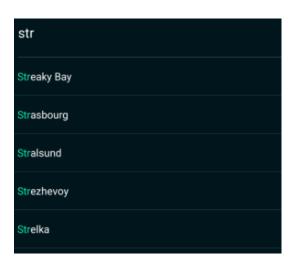
Clickable 方法创建可点击的文本。要引发该事件,您必须调用 cs. EnableClickEvents。 Append 方法接受 CharSequence。在下面的代码中,CreateClickableWord 子程序返回一个 CharSequence,然后将其附加到另一个 CharSquence。

Some <u>words</u> are <u>clickable</u>.

4.10.5.5 突出显示文本

来自 SearchView 类的示例。

```
Private Sub AddItemsToList(li As List, full As String)
   If li.IsInitialized = False Then Return
   Dim cs As CSBuilder
   For i = 0 To li.Size - 1
        Dim item As String = li.Get(i)
        Dim x As Int = item.ToLowerCase.IndexOf(full)
        If x = -1 Then
            Continue
        End If
        cs.Initialize.Append(item.SubString2(0,
x)).Color(highlightColor).Append(item.SubString2(x, x + full.Length)).Pop
        cs.Append(item.SubString(x + full.Length))
        lv.AddSingleLine(cs)
        Next
End Sub
```



4.10.5.6 居中对齐文本

Msgbox(cs.Initialize.Alignment("ALIGN_CENTER").Append(\$"Lorem ipsum dolor sit am
et, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Nam tristique metus eget sem sollicitudin, vel pulvinar nisl interdum. In sed ul lamcorper lacus.

Duis ultricies urna eget faucibus ullamcorper. Donec maximus egestas tortor, vit ae suscipit est varius in

Donec at arcu ut odio hendrerit molestie. Curabitur molestie felis enim, ac soda les sapien posuere sit amet."\$).PopAll,

cs.Initialize.Typeface(Typeface.FONTAWESOME).Color(0xFF01FF20).Size(40).Append(Chr(0xF17B) & " " & Chr(0xF17B) & " " & Chr(0xF17B)).PopAll)



4.10.5.7 CSBuilder 方法

4.10.5.7.1 B4A / B4i

Alignement (Alignment As Alignment Enum)
 开始对齐跨度。
 对齐 - 以下字符串之一:
 ALIGN_NORMAL、ALIGN_OPPOSITE 或 ALIGN_CENTER

• Append (Text As CharSequence) 附加提供的字符串或字符序列。

• BackgroundColor (Color As Int) 开始背景颜色跨度。

• **Color** (Color As Int) 开始前景色跨度。

• Initialize

初始化构建器。您可以多次调用此方法来创建新的 CharSequence。请注意,与大多数其他方法一样,它返回当前对象。

• IsInitialized

测试此对象是否已初始化。返回布尔值。

• Pop

关闭最近的跨度。所有跨度都必须关闭。您可以调用 PopAll 来关闭所有打开的跨度。

• PopAll

关闭所有打开的跨度。 最后总是调用 PopAll 来确保所有跨度都已关闭,这样很方便。

• Strikethrough

开始删除线范围。

• ToString

返回带有字符的字符串。

• Underline

开始下划线跨越。

• VerticalAlign (Shift As Int) 开始垂直对齐跨度(正数 = 向下)。

4.10.5.7.2 仅限 B4A

 Bold 开始一个粗体跨度。

• Clickable (EventName As String, Tag As Object) 开始一个可点击的跨度。 对于要引发的事件, 您需要调用 EnableClickEvents 方法。 例子: Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean) Activity.LoadLayout("1") Dim cs As CSBuilder cs.Initialize.Size(30).Append("Some ").Append(CreateClickableWord("words")) cs.Append(" are ").Append(CreateClickableWord("clickable")).Append(".").PopAll Label1.Text = cs cs.EnableClickEvents(Label1) **End Sub** Sub CreateClickableWord(Text As String) As CSBuilder Dim cs As CSBuilder Return cs.Initialize.Underline.Color(0xFF00D0FF).Clickable("word", Text).Appen d(Text).PopAll End Sub

Sub Word_Click (Tag As Object)
Log(\$"您点击了单词: \${Tag}"\$)
End Sub

- EnableClickEvents (Label As TextView) 使用可点击跨度时应调用此方法。
- Image (Bitmap As Bitmap, Width As Int, Height As Int, Baseline As Boolean) 添加图像跨度。 此方法将添加一个空格字符作为图像的占位符。 与其他方法不同,您不需要调用 Pop 来关闭此跨度,因为它会自动关闭。 Bitmap 位图 图像。
 Width 宽度 / Height 高度 图像尺寸,使用 'dip' 单位。 Baseline 如果为 true,则图像将根据基线对齐。 否则,它将根据文本中的最低下标对齐。
- RelativeSize (Proportion As Float) 开始一个相对大小的跨度。 实际文本大小将乘以设置的比例 Proportion。
- ScaleX (Proportion As Float) 开始一个比例 X 跨度。 它水平缩放文本。
- Size (Size As Int) 开始一个文本大小范围。 请注意,您不应使用带有文本大小尺寸的'dip'单位。
- **TypeFace** (Typeface As Typeface) 启动自定义字体跨度。 类似于 B4i 的字体。

4.10.5.7.3 B4i only

• Font (Font As B4IFontWrapper)

开始字体跨度。

请注意,调用 AutoScaleAll 时字体会重置。

您应该在父 Resize 事件中更改字体,或从布局设计器脚本中删除对 AutoScaleAll 的调用。

类似于 B4A 的 TypeFace。

- **KerningScale** (Scale As Float) 设置字距(水平间距)比例。
- Link (URL As NSString) 创建链接。链接将在不可编辑的 TextView 中可点击。

4.10.6 B4J TextFlow 类

TextFlow 类 使用 JavaObject 创建 TextFlow 节点。使用 TextFlow,您可以显示具有不同颜色、字体和其他属性的富文本。

用法:

- 将 TextFlow 类模块添加到您的项目(工具 添加现有模块)。
- 创建 TextFlow 对象。
- 调用 AddText 添加文本部分并设置其属性。
- 最终您应该调用 CreateTextFlow 来创建将添加到布局的节点。

请注意,设置的属性返回允许链接调用的类实例。

示例代码:

```
Dim tf As TextFlow
tf.Initialize
tf.AddText("1 2 3").SetColor(fx.Colors.Red).SetUnderline(True)
tf.AddText(" 4 5 6 ").SetColor(fx.Colors.Green).SetFont(fx.CreateFont("", 17, True, Tru
e))
tf.AddText("7 8 9").SetColor(fx.Colors.Blue).SetStrikethrough(True).SetFont(fx.DefaultFont(20))
Dim pane As Pane = tf.CreateTextFlow
MainForm.RootPane.AddNode(pane, 10, 10, 200, 100)
```

4.10.7 B4R

B4R 不支持其他 Basic 语言中的字符串操作。

此类操作可以通过 rRandomAccesFile 库中的 ByteConverter 对象完成。

B4R 字符串与其他 B4X 工具中的字符串不同。造成这些差异的原因是:

- 内存非常有限。
- 缺少 Unicode 编码器。

B4R 中的 String 对象与 C 语言 char* 字符串相同。它是一个字节数组,末尾有一个额外的零字节。

最后一个零字节的要求使得无法在不将内存复制到新地址的情况下创建子字符串。

因此,字节数组比字符串更可取。

各种与字符串相关的方法都适用于字节数组。

将字符串转换为字节数组非常简单,不涉及任何内存复制。编译器会在需要时自动执行此操作: Private b() As Byte = "abc" '相当于 Private b() As Byte = "abc".GetBytes

仅支持两个功能:

这些功能包括:

• GetBytes (Charset) 将字符串内容作为字节数组返回。

请注意,数组和字符串共享相同的内存

• Length 返回字符串的长度、字符数。

字符串方法

标准字符串方法在 ByteConverter 类型 (rRandomAccessFile 库)中可用。

它们与其他 B4X 工具中的字符串方法类似:

```
Private Sub AppStart
  Serial1.Initialize(115200)
   Log("AppStart")
  Dim bc As ByteConverter
   Log("索引: ", bc.IndexOf("0123456", "3")) '索引: 3
  Dim b() As Byte = " abc,def,ghijkl "
   Log("子字符串: ", bc.SubString(b, 3)) '子字符串: c,def,ghijkl
  Log("修剪: ", bc.Trim(b)) '修剪: abc,def,ghijkl
  For Each s() As Byte In bc.Split(b, ",")
    Log("分裂: ", s)
    '分裂: abc
    '分裂: def
     '分裂: ghijkl
  Dim c As String = JoinStrings(Array As String("毫秒数: ", Millis, CRLF, "微机数
量: ", Micros))
  Log("c = ", c)
  Dim b() As Byte = bc.SubString2(c, 0, 5)
  b(0) = Asc("X")
  Log("b = ", b)
   Log("c = ", c) '第一个字符将是 X
End Sub
```

请注意,字符串和字节数组都可以使用,因为编译器会自动将字符串转换为字节数组。

除 JoinStrings 外,上述方法均不会复制原始字符串/字节。

这意味着修改返回的数组(如最后三行所示)也会修改原始数组。

这也会发生在共享相同内存块的字符串文字上:

```
Private Sub AppStart
    Serial1.Initialize(115200)
    Log("AppStart")
    Dim bc As ByteConverter
    Dim b() As Byte = bc.Trim("abcdef ")
    b(0) = Asc("M") '此行将改变文字字符串的值
    Dim s as String = "abcdef"
    Log(s) 'Mbcdef
End Sub
```

rRandomAccessFile 库中的 ByteConverter 对象中的字符串操作:

- EndsWith(Source As Byte(), Suffix As Byte()) 如果字符串以给定的后缀子字符串结尾,则返回 True。
- IndexOf(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte()) 返回字符串中第一次出现的 SearchFor 的索引。
- IndexOf2(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte(), Index As UInt) 返回字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。从给定的索引开始搜索。
- LastIndexOf (Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte())
 返回源字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。
 从字符串末尾开始搜索。
- LastIndexOf2(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte(), Index As UInt) 返回源字符串中 SearchFor 第一次出现的索引。 从给定的索引开始搜索并前进到开头。
- StartsWith(Source As Byte(), Prefix As Byte()) 如果此字符串以给定的前缀开头,则返回 True。
- Substring(Source As Byte(), BeginIndex As UInt) 返回一个新字符串,它是原始字符串的子字符串。 新字符串将包含 BeginIndex 处的字符并延伸到字符串的末尾。
- Substring2(Source As Byte(), BeginIndex As UInt, EndIndex As UInt) 返回一个新字符串,它是原始字符串的子字符串。新字符串将包含 BeginIndex 处的字符并延伸到 EndIndex 处的字符,但不包括最后一个字符。
- Trim(Source As Byte()) 返回原始字符串的副本,不包含任何前导或尾随空格。

4.11 数字格式

4.11.1 B4A, B4i, B4J

数字格式化,将数字显示为不同格式的字符串,有两个关键字:

• NumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int) NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2) = 12,345.68

NumberFormat(1, 3,0) = 001 NumberFormat(Value, 3,0) 可以使用变量。

NumberFormat(Value + 10, 3,0) 可以使用算术运算。

NumberFormat((lblscore.Text + 10), 0, 0) 如果一个变量是字符串,则添加括号。

• NumberFormat2(Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean)

NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, True) = 12,345.670NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, False) = 12345.670

4.11.2 B4X 数字格式化程序

<u>B4XFormatter</u> 是 NumberFormat / NumberFormat2 关键字的替代方案。它在 B4X 中作为 b4xlib 实现,并且是跨平台的。

库中有两种类型:

B4XFormatter - 主类。

B4XFormatData - 具有各种可配置字段的类型。

格式化程序包含格式数据对象列表。新的格式化程序以单一格式数据作为默认格式开始。

4.11.3 B4R

数字格式化,将数字显示为具有不同格式的字符串:

• NumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int)

NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2) = 12,345.68 NumberFormat(1, 3,0) = 001

NumberFormat(Value, 3,0) 可以使用变量。

NumberFormat(Value + 10, 3,0) 可以使用算术运算。

NumberFormat((lblscore.Text + 10), 0, 0) 如果一个变量是字符串,则添加括号。

4.12 计时器

Timer 对象以指定的间隔生成 Tick 事件。使用计时器是长循环的一个很好的替代方案,因为它允许 UI 线程处理其他事件和消息。

请注意,当 UI 线程忙于运行其他代码时,计时器事件不会触发。

当活动暂停时,或者当阻塞对话框(如 Msgbox)可见时,计时器事件不会触发。

在 B4A 中,在活动暂停时禁用计时器,然后在活动恢复时启用它也很重要。这将节省 CPU 和电池。

计时器具有:

- 三个参数。
 - o Initialize 使用两个参数初始化计时器,即 EventName 和间隔。 Timerl.Initialize(EventName As String, Interval As Long) 例如: Timerl.Initialize("Timerl", 1000)
 - o Interval 设置计时器间隔(以毫秒为单位)。 Timerl.Interval = Interval 例如: Timer1.Interval = 1000, 1 秒
 - o Enabled 启用或禁用计时器。默认情况下为 False。 例如: Timer1.Enabled = True
- 一个事件
 - o Tick 每个时间间隔都会调用 Tick 例程。 例如: Sub Timer1_Tick

必须在 Process_Global 例程中声明计时器。

Sub Process_Globals
 Public Timer1 As Timer

但是必须在使用定时器滴答事件例程的模块中的下列例程之一中对其进行初始化。

```
B4A: Activity_Create 常规
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  If FirstTime = True Then
    Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)
  End If
B4i: Application Start 常规
Private Sub Application_Start (Nav As NavigationController)
  Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)
B4J: AppStart 常规
Sub AppStart (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)
  Timer1.Initialize("Timer1_Tick", 1000)
B4R: AppStart 常规
Private Sub AppStart
  Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)
以及 Timer Tick 事件例程。
操作系统每秒(1000毫秒)都会调用此例程。
Private Sub Timer1_Tick
  '做点什么
End Sub
```

4.13 文件 B4A, B4i, B4J

Many applications require access to a persistent storage. The two most common storage types are files and databases.

Android and iOS have their own file system. B4A nor B4i programs have access to files in the Windows system.

To add files to your project you must add those in the IDE in the Files Tab. These files will be added to the project Files folder.

4.13.1 File object

The predefined object File has a number of functions for working with files.

4.13.1.1 File locations

There are several important locations where you can read or write files.

File. DirAssets

The assets folder includes the files that were added with the file manager in the IDE. It's the Files folder in the project folder.

These files are read-only!

You can not create new files in this folder (which is actually located inside the apk file).

If you have a database file in the Dir. Assets folder you need to copy it to another folder before you can use it.

4.13.1.1.1 B4X

To save data generated by the application and used only by the application you might use the xui, (jxui or ixui) library get the default folder.

xui. DefaultFolder

This folder is the same as:

- B4A Same as File.DirInternal.
- B4i Same as File. DirDocuments.
- B4I Same as File. DirData.

You must first call SetDataFolder once before you can use this folder.

xui. SetDataFolder(AppName As String)

4.13.1.1.2 B4A only

File. DirInternal / File. DirInternalCache

These two folders are stored in the main memory of the device and are private to your application. Other applications cannot access these files.

The cache folder may get deleted by the OS if it needs more space.

File.DirRootExternal Use this folder only if you really need it.

The storage card root folder. In most cases this is an internal storage card and not an external SD card.

File. DirDefaultExternal

The default folder for your application in the SD card. The folder is: <storage card>/Android/data/<package>/files/ It will be created if required.

Note that calling any of the two above properties will add the EXTERNAL_STORAGE permission to your application.

Tip: You can check if there is a storage card and whether it is available with File. ExternalReadable and File. ExternalWritable.

External storage.

You should use the RuntimePermissions library to get the best folder with: MyFolder = RuntimePermissions.GetSafeDirDefaultExternal(SubFolder As String)

Returns the path to the app's default folder on the secondary storage device. The path to File. DirInternal will be returned if there is no secondary storage available.

It is a better alternative to File. DirDefaultExternal.

On Android 4.4+ no permission is required to access this folder.

SubFolder - A sub folder that will be created for your app. Pass an empty string if not needed.

Acces a file in external stroge devices has become cumbersome in Android. Erel has written a Class <u>ExternalStorage - Access SD cards and USB sticks</u> to 'simplify' the access.

Extract from Erels thread:

Before we start:

- 1. External storage means a real sd card or a connected mass storage USB device.
- 2. It has nothing to do with File.DirRootExternal / DirDefaultExternal which actually point to an internal storage.
- 3. It has nothing to do with runtime permissions.
- 4. You can use RuntimePermissions.GetAllSafeDirsExternal to directly access a specific folder on the SD card.
- 5. The minimum version for this class is Android 5. It might work with Android 4.4 (change minSdkVersion if you like to try it).

Starting from Android 4.4 it is no longer possible to directly access external storages.

The only way to access these storages is through the Storage Access Framework (SAF), which is a quite complex and under-documented framework.

The ExternalStorage class makes it simpler to work with SAF.

Usage:

- 1. Call ExternalStorage. SelectDir. This will open a dialog that will allow the user to select the root folder. Once selected the uri of the root folder is stored and can be later used without requiring the user to select the folder again. Even after the device is booted.
- 2. Wait For the ExternalFolderAvailable event. Now you can access the files under Storage. Root, including inside subfolders.
- 3. Files are represented as a custom type named ExternalFile.
- 4. The following operations are supported: ListFiles, Delete, CreateNewFile, FindFile, OpenInputStream and OpenOutputStream.

See the attached example.

Depends on: ContentResolver and JavaObject libraries.

Add:

#AdditionalJar: com.android.support:support-core-utils

4.13.1.1.3 B4i only

File. DirDocuments

The documents folder should only be used to store user generated content. It is possible to make this folder sharable through iTunes.

This folder is backed up by iTunes automatically.

File. DirLibrary

The place for any non-user generated persistent files. This folder is backed up by iTunes automatically.

You can create a subfolder named Caches. Files under that folder will not be backed up.

File. DirTemp

A temporary folder. Files in this folder are not backed up by iTunes and may be deleted from time to time.

B4i Methods to access external resources or share to external apps.

This thread in the forum shows some methods to share files: List of methods to access external resources or share to external apps.

4.13.1.1.4 B4J only

File. DirApp

Returns the application folder.

File. DirData

Returns the path to a folder that is suitable for writing files.

On Windows, folders under Program Files are read-only. Therefore File. DirApp will be read-only as well.

This method returns the same path as File. DirApp on non-Windows computers.

On Windows it returns the path to the user data folder. For example:

C:\Users\[user name]\AppData\Roaming\[AppName]

File. DirTemp

Returns the temporary folder.

4.13.1.2 File exists? B4A, B4i, B4J

To check if a file already exists use: **File.Exists** (Dir As String, FileName As String) Returns True if the file exists and False if not.

Note: File. Exists does not work with File. DirAssets !!!

4.13.1.3 Common methods B4A, B4i, B4J

The File object includes several methods for writing to files and reading from files. To be able to write to a file or to read from a file, it must be opened.

File. OpenOutput (Dir As String, FileName As String, Append As Boolean)

- Opens the given file for output, the Append parameter tells whether the text will be added at the end of the existing file or not. If the file doesn't exist it will be created.

File. OpenInput (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Opens the file for reading.

File. WriteString (Dir As String, FileName As String, Text As String)

- Writes the given text to a new file.

File. ReadString (Dir As String, FileName As String) As String

- Reads a file and returns its content as a string.

File. WriteList (Dir As String, FileName As String, List As List)

- Writes all values stored in a list to a file. All values are converted to string type if required. Each value will be stored in a separare line.

Note that if a value contains the new line character it will saved over more than one line and when you read it, it will be read as multiple items.

File. ReadList (Dir As String, FileName As String) As List

- Reads a file and stores each line as an item in a list.

File. WriteMap (Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)

- Takes a map object which holds pairs of key and value elements and stores it in a text file. The file format is known as Java Properties file: https://example.com/properties-wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The file format is not too important unless the file is supposed to be edited manually. This format makes it easy to edit it manually.

One common usage of File. WriteMap is to save a map of "settings" to a file.

File. ReadMap (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Map

- Reads a properties file and returns its key/value pairs as a Map object. Note that the order of entries returned might be different than the original order.

File. WriteBytes (Dir As String, FileName As String, Data As Byte())

- Writes the given text to a new file.

File. ReadBytes (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Reads the data from the given file.

Returns: Byte()

File.Copy (DirSource As String, FileSource As String, DirTarget As String, FileTarget As String)

- Copies the source file from the source directory to the target file in the target directory.

Note that it is not possible to copy files to the Assets folder.

File.Copy2 (In As InputStream, Out As OutputStream)

- Copies all the available data from the input stream into the output stream. The input stream is automatically closed at the end.

File. Delete (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Deletes the given file from the given directory.

File. ListFiles (Dir As String) As List

- Lists the files and subdirectories in the diven directory.

Example:

Private List1 As List

List1 = File.ListFiles(File.DirInternal)

List1 can be declared in Sub Globals

File. Size (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Returns the size in bytes of the specified file.

This method does not support files in the assets folder.

File. MakeDir (Parent As String, Dir)

- Creates the given folder (creates all folders as needed).

Example:

File.MakeDir(File.DirInternal, "music/90")

4.13.2 Filenames

```
B4X file names allow following characters:
a to z, A to Z, O to 9 dot . underscore _ and even following characters + - % & Spaces and following characters * ? are not allowed.

Example: MyFile.txt

Note that B4X file names are case sensitive!

MyFile.txt is different from myfile.txt
```

4.13.3 Subfolders

```
You can define subfolders in B4X with.
```

```
File.MakeDir(File.DirInternal, "Pictures")
```

To access the subfolder you should add the subfoldername to the foldername with $^{\prime\prime}/^{\prime\prime}$ inbetween.

```
ImageView1.Bitmap = LoadBitmap(File.DirInternal & "/Pictures", "test1.png")
```

```
Or add the subfoldername before the filename with "/" inbetween.

ImageView1.Bitmap = LoadBitmap(File.DirInternal, "Pictures/test1.png")
```

Both possibilities work.

4.13.4 B4A, B4J TextWriter

```
There are two other useful functions for text files: TextWriter and TextReader:
```

```
TextWriter.Initialize (OutputStream As OutputStream)
```

- Initializes a TextWriter object as an output stream.

Example:

```
Private Writer As TextWriter
Writer.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt" , False))
```

Writer could be declared in Sub Globals.

TextWriter. Initialize2 (OutputStream As OutputStream, Encoding As String)

- Initializes a TextWriter object as as output stream.
- Encoding indicates the CodePage (also called CharacterSet) for text encoding (see next chapter).

Example:

```
Private Writer As TextWriter
Writer.Initialize2(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt" ,False), " ISO-8859-1")
```

Writer could be declared in Sub Globals.

See: Text encoding

TextWriter. Write (Text As String)

- Writes the given Text to the stream.

TextWriter. WriteLine (Text As String)

- Writes the given Text to the stream followed by a new line character LF Chr (10).

TextWriter. WriteList (List As List)

- Writes each item in the list as a single line.

Note that a value containing CRLF will be saved as two lines (which will return two items when reading with ReadList).

All values will be converted to strings.

TextWriter. Close

- Closes the stream.

Example:

```
Private Writer As TextWriter
Writer.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "Text.txt", False))
Writer.WriteLine("This is the first line")
Writer.WriteLine("This is the second line")
Writer.Close
```

There are two other useful functions for text files: TextWriter and TextReader:

4.13.5 B4A, B4J TextReader

```
TextReader. Initialize (InputStream As InputStream)
- Initializes a TextReader as an input stream.
Example:
Private Reader TextReader
Reader.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt"))
Reader could be declared in Sub Globals.
TextReader. Initialize2 (InputStream As InputStream, Encoding As String)
- Initializes a TextReader as an input stream.
- Encoding indicates the CodePage (also called CharacterSet), the text encoding.
Example:
Private Reader TextReader
Reader.Initialize2(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt", "ISO-8859-1")
Reader could be declared in Sub Globals.
See: Text encoding
TextReader. ReadAll As String
- Reads all of the remaining text and closes the stream.
Example:
txt = Reader.ReadAll
TextReader. ReadLine As String
- Reads the next line from the stream.
The new line characters are not returned.
Returns Null if there are no more characters to read.
Example:
Private Reader As TextReader
Reader.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Text.txt"))
Private line As String
line = Reader.ReadLine
Do While line <> Null
  Log(line)
  line = Reader.ReadLine
Loop
Reader.Close
TextReader. ReadList As List
- Reads the remaining text and returns a List object filled with the lines.
Closes the stream when done.
Example:
List1 = Reader.ReadList
```

4.13.6 Text encoding

Text encoding or character encoding consists of a code that pairs each character from a given repertoire with something else. Other terms like character set (charset), and sometimes character map or code page are used almost interchangeably (source Wikipedia).

The default character set in Android is Unicode UTF-8.

In Windows the most common character sets are ASCII and ANSI.

- ASCII includes definitions for 128 characters, 33 are non-printing control characters (now mostly obsolete) that affect how text and space is processed.
- ANSI, Windows-1252 or CP-1252 is a character encoding of the Latin alphabet, used by default in the legacy components of Microsoft Windows in English and some other Western languages with 256 definitions (one byte). The first 128 characters are the same as in the ASCII encoding.

Many files generated by Windows programs are encoded with the ANSI character-set in western countries. For example: Excel csv files, Notepad files by default. But with Notepad, files can be saved with *UTF-8* encoding.

B4X can use following character sets:

- UTF-8 default character-set
- UTF -16
- UTF 16 BE
- UTF LE
- US-ASCII ASCII character set
- ISO-8859-1 almost equivalent to the ANSI character-set
- Windows-1251 cyrillic characters
- Windows-1252 latin alphabet

To read Windows files encoded with ANSI you should use the *Windows-1252* character-set. If you need to write files for use with Windows you should also use the *Windows-1252* character-set.

Another difference between Windows and B4X is the end of line character:

- B4X, only the LF (Line Feed) character Chr(10) is added at the end of a line.
- Windows, two characters CR (Carriage Return Chr(13)) and LF Chr(10) are added at the end of a line. If you need to write files for Windows you must add CR yourself.

The symbol for the end of line is:

• B4X CRLF Chr (10)

• Basic4PPC CRLF Chr(13) & Chr(10)

To read or write files with a different encoding you must use the TextReader or TextWriter objects with the Initialize2 methods. Even for reading csv files.

4.13 文件 127 B4X 语言

Tip for reading Excel csv files:

You can either:

- On the desktop, load the csv file in a text editor like NotePad or Notepad++
- Save the file with *UTF-8* encoding With *Notepad++* use Encode in UTF-8 without BOM, see below.

0r

- Read the whole file with TextReader. Initialize 2 and "Windows-1252" encoding.
- Save it back with TextWriter. Initialize with the standard Android encoding.
- Read the file with LoadCSV or LoadCSV2 from the StringUtils library.

```
Private txt As String
Private tr As TextReader
tr.Initialize2(File.OpenInput(File.DirAssets, "TestCSV1_W.csv"), "Windows-1252")
txt = tr.ReadAll
tr.Close

Private tw As TextWriter
tw.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "TestCSV1_W.csv", False))
tw.Write(txt)
tw.Close

lstTest = StrUtil.LoadCSV2(File.DirInternal, "TestCSV1_W.csv", ";", lstHead)
```

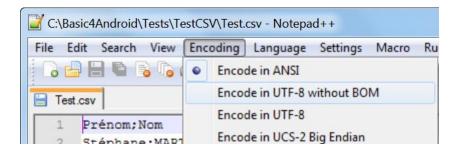
When you save a file with NotePad three additional bytes are added.

These bytes are called BOM characters (Byte Order Mark).

In UTF-8 they are represented by this byte sequence: 0xEF,0xBB,0xBF.

A text editor or web browser interpreting the text as *Windows-1252* will display the characters "">¿.

To avoid this you can use *Notepad++* instead of *NotePad* and use Encode in *UTF-8* without BOM.



Another possibility to change a text from Windows-1252 to UTF-8 is to use the code below.

```
Private var, result As String
var = "Gestió"
Private arrByte() As Byte
arrByte = var.GetBytes("Windows-1252")
result = BytesToString(arrByte, 0, arrByte.Length, "UTF8")
```

4.14 列表 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J

列表类似于动态数组。

列表 List 必须先初始化,然后才能使用。

• Initialize 初始化一个空列表。
Private List1 As List
List1.Initialize
List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))

• Initialize2 (一些数组)

用给定的值初始化一个列表。 此方法应用于将数组转换为列表。 请注意,如果您将列表传递给此方法,则两个对象将共享同一个列表,如果您传递数组,则列表将具有固定大小。 这意味着您以后不能添加或删除元素。

示例 1:

Private List1 As List
List1.Initialize2(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
示例 2:
Private List1 As List
Private SomeArray(10) As String
' Fill the array
List1.Initialize2(SomeArray)

您可以从列表中添加和删除元素,它会相应地更改其大小。 无论是:

- Add (item As Object)
 在列表末尾添加一个值。
 List1.Add(Value)
- AddAll (Array As String("value1", "value2"))
 将数组的所有元素添加到列表的末尾。
 List1.AddAll(List2)
 List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
- AddAllAt (Index As Int, List As List)
 从给定位置开始将数组的所有元素插入列表中。
 List1.AddAll(12, List2)
 List1.AddAllAt(12, Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
- InsertAt (Index As Int, Item As Object) 在指定索引中插入指定元素。 结果,所有索引大于或等于指定索引的项目都会被移动。 List1.InsertAt(12, Value)
- RemoveAt (Index As Int)
 从列表中删除给定位置的指定元素。
 List1.RemoveAt(12)

列表可以包含任何类型的对象。 然而,如果一个列表被声明为一个进程全局对象,它就不能保存活动对象(如视图)。

B4X 自动将常规数组转换为列表。 因此, 当需要一个 List 参数时, 您可以改为传递一个数组。

获取列表的大小:

• List1.Size

```
使用 Get 方法从列表中获取元素(列表索引基于 0):
要获取第一项,请使用 Get(0)。
要获取最后一项,请使用 Get(List1.Size - 1)。
```

• Get(Index As Int)
number = List1.Get(i)

您可以使用 For 循环遍历所有值:
For i = 0 To List1.Size - 1
Private number As Int
number = List1.Get(i)
...
Next

列表可以通过以下文件保存和加载:

- File.WriteList(Dir As String, FileName As String, List As List)
 File.WriteList(File.DirRootExternal, "Test.txt", List1)
- File.ReadList (Dir As String, FileName As String)
 List1 = File.ReadList(File.DirRootExternal, "Test.txt")

可以通过以下方式更改单个项目:

• List1. Set(Index As Int, Item As Object) List1.Set(12, Value)

可以使用以下方式对列表进行排序(元素必须全部为数字或字符串):

• Sort (Ascending As Boolean)

```
List1.Sort(True) sort ascending
List1.Sort(False) sort descending
```

• SortCaseInsensitive(Ascending As Boolean)

清除列表:

• List1.Clear

4.14.1 Non-dynamic Lists

```
The code below will not work, it will through an error:
  List1 = Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3")
  List1.Add("Val4")
Nor will this code work:
  List1.Initialize2(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))
  List1.Add("Val4")
Because the initializations above generate non-dynamic Lists, which cannot be changed.
Be aware that if you want to duplicate a list, the code below will not work either:
  Private List1 As List
  List1.Initialize
  List1.AddAll(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))
  Private List2 As List
  List2 = List1
  Log(List1.Size)
  Log(List2.Size)
  List1.Add("Val4")
  Log(List1.Size)
  Log(List2.Size)
                3
The Log shows:
                \rightarrow 4
                3 4
You see that when you modify something in List1 it is also modified in List2.
This is by design, Lists are passed by reference.
To have an independent copy of a List you need to replace:
  List2 = List1
by
  List2.Initialize
  List2.AddAll(List1)
like the code below:
  Private List1 As List
  List1.Initialize
  List1.AddAll(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))
  Private List2 As List
  List2.Initialize
  List2.AddAll(List1)
  Log(List1.Size)
  Log(List2.Size)
  List1.Add("Val4")
  Log(List1.Size)
  Log(List2.Size)
                \rightarrow 3
The Log shows:
                      You see that the size of List2 has not changed.
                \rightarrow 4
                → 3
```

4.15 地图 只限 B4A、B4i 和 B4J

地图 Map 是一个包含键和值对的集合。

钥匙是独一无二的。 这意味着如果您添加一个键/值对(条目)并且该集合已经包含具有相同键的条目,则先前的条目将从映射中删除。

键应该是字符串或数字。 该值可以是任何类型的对象。

与列表类似,地图可以保存任何对象,但是如果它是流程全局变量,则它不能保存活动对象(如视图)。

地图对于存储应用程序设置非常有用。

本例中使用了地图:

• DBUtils 模块 用于数据库条目,键是列名,值是列值。

Map 必须先初始化,然后才能使用。

• Initialize 初始化一个空地图。 Private Map1 As Map Map1.Initialize

添加一个新条目:

Put(Key As Object, Value As Object)
 Map1.Put("Language", "English")

获取条目:

• Get(Key As Object)
Language = Map1.Get("Language")

获取给定索引处的键或值(仅 B4A 和 B4J):

返回给定索引处元素的值。

GetKeyAt 和 GetValueAt 应该用于遍历所有元素。 这些方法针对按升序迭代项目进行了优化。

GetKeyAt(Index As Int)
 Key = Map1.GetKeyAt(12)

获取给定索引处的值(仅 B4A 和 B4J):

• GetValueAt(Index As Int) Value = Map1.GetValueAt(12)

检查 Map 是否包含条目,测试是否存在具有给定键的条目:

删除一个条目:

• Remove(Key As Object)
Map1.Remove("Language")

清除,清除地图中的所有元素:

• Clear Map1.Clear

地图可以保存和加载:

- File.WriteMap(Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)
 File.WriteMap(File.DirInternal, "settings.txt", mapSettings)
- ReadMap(Dir As String, FileName As String)
 读取文件并将每一行解析为键值对(字符串)。
 请注意,地图中项目的顺序可能与文件中的顺序不同。
 mapSettings = File.ReadMap(File.DirInternal, "settings.txt")
- File. ReadMap2 (Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)
 类似于 ReadMap。 ReadMap2 将项目添加到给定的 Map。
 通过使用带有填充地图的 ReadMap2,您可以根据需要强制项目排序。
 mapSettings = File.ReadMap2(File.DirInternal, "settings1.txt", mapSettings)

4.16 Class modules

In B4X, you can use three types of Class Modules:

• Standard Class modules standard classes

• B4XPages B4XPages

CustomView Class Modules specialized for custom views

In this chapter we will see only Standard Class modules.

B4XPages are explained in the B4XPages Cross-platform projects booklet.

CustomView Class Modules are explained in the B4X CustomViews booklet.

4.16.1 Getting started

Classes definition from Wikipedia:

In object-oriented programming, a class is a construct that is used to create instances of itself – referred to as class instances, class objects, instance objects or simply objects. A class defines constituent members which enable its instances to have state and behaviour. Data field members (member variables or instance variables) enable a class instance to maintain state. Other kinds of members, especially methods, enable the behaviour of a class instances. Classes define the type of their instances.

A class usually represents a noun, such as a person, place or thing, or something nominalized. For example, a "Banana" class would represent the properties and functionality of bananas in general. A single, particular banana would be an instance of the "Banana" class, an object of the type "Banana".

4.16 Class modules 134 B4X 语言

Let us start with an example, the source code: SourceCode | Person in the / Person folder.

In the Person module

Log(p.GetCurrentAge)

End Sub

```
'Class Person module
Sub Class Globals
  Private FirstName, LastName As String
  Private BirthDate As Long
End Sub
Sub Initialize (aFirstName As String, aLastName As String, aBirthDate As Long)
  FirstName = aFirstName
  LastName = aLastName
  BirthDate = aBirthDate
End Sub
Public Sub GetName As String
  Return FirstName & " " & LastName
End Sub
Public Sub GetCurrentAge As Int
  Return GetAgeAt(DateTime.Now)
End Sub
Public Sub GetAgeAt(Date As Long) As Int
  Private diff As Long
  diff = Date - BirthDate
  Return Floor(diff / DateTime.TicksPerDay / 365)
End Sub
Main module.
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  Private p As Person
```

I will start by explaining the differences between classes, code modules and types.

p.Initialize("John", "Doe", DateTime.DateParse("05/12/1970"))

Similar to types, classes are templates. From this template, you can instantiate any number of objects.

The type fields are similar to the classes global variables. However, unlike types which only define the data structure, classes also define the behaviour. The behaviour is defined in the classes' subs.

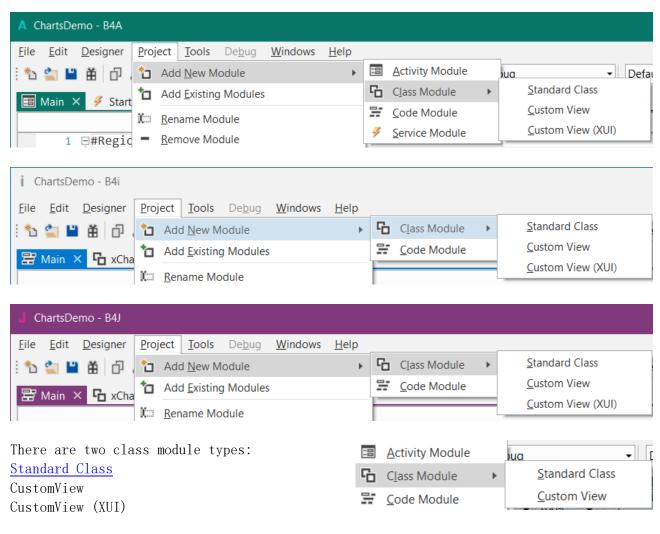
Unlike classes which are a template for objects, code modules are collections of subs. Another important difference between code modules and classes is that code modules always run in the context of the calling sub. The code module doesn't hold a reference to any context. For that reason, it is impossible to handle events or use CallSub with code modules.

Classes store a reference to the context of the module that called the Initialize sub. This means that classes objects share the same life cycle as the module that initialized them.

4.16.1.1 Adding a Class module

Adding a new or existing class module is done by choosing Project > Add New Module > Class module or Add Existing module.

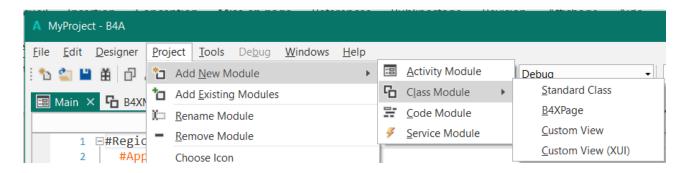
Like other modules, classes are saved as files with bas extension.



The CustomView (XUI) is shown only when the XUI library is selected!

- ✓ Core (Version: 8.30)
- ✓ XUI (Version: 1.72)

If you use the B4XPages template you can select B4XPage to create a B4XPage class.



4.16.1.2 Polymorphism

Polymorphism allows you to treat different types of objects that adhere to the same interface in the same way.

B4X polymorphism is similar to the Duck typing concept.

As an example we will create two classes named: Square and Circle. Each class has a sub named Draw that draws the object to a canvas: Source code *Draw* in the Draw folder.

The code below is the B4A code.

```
'Class Square module
Sub Class Globals
  Private mx, my, mWidth As Int
End Sub
'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.
Sub Initialize (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, length As Int)
  mx = x
  my = y
  mLength = length
  Shapes.Add(Me)
End Sub
Sub Draw(c As Canvas)
  Private r As Rect
  r.Initialize(mx, my, mx + mLength, my + mLength)
  c.DrawRect(r, Colors.Red, False, 1dip)
End Sub
'Class Circle module
Sub Class_Globals
  Private mx, my, mRadius As Int
End Sub
'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.
Sub Initialize (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, radius As Int)
  mx = x
  my = y
  mRadius = radius
  Shapes.Add(Me)
End Sub
Sub Draw(cvs As Canvas)
  cvs.DrawCircle(mx, my, mRadius, Colors.Blue, False, 1dip)
End Sub
```

4.16 Class modules 137 B4X 语言

In the main module, we create a list Shapes with Squares and Circles. We then go over the list and draw all the objects:

```
Sub Process_Globals
  Public Shapes As List
End Sub
Sub Globals
  Private cvs As Canvas
End Sub
Sub Activity_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)
  cvs.Initialize(Activity)
  Private Square1, Square 2 As Square
  Private Circle1 As Circle
  Shapes.Initialize
  Square1.Initialize(Shapes, 110dip, 110dip, 50dip)
  Square2.Initialize(Shapes, 10dip, 10dip, 100dip)
  Circle1.Initialize(Shapes, 50%x, 50%y, 100dip)
  DrawAllShapes
End Sub
Sub DrawAllShapes
  For i = 0 To Shapes.Size - 1
     CallSub2(Shapes.Get(i), "Draw", cvs)
  Activity. Invalidate
End Sub
```

As you can see, we do not know the specific type of each object in the list. We just assume that it has a Draw method that expects a single Canvas argument. Later we can easily add more types of shapes.

You can use the SubExists keyword to check whether an object includes a specific sub.

You can also use the Is keyword to check if an object is of a specific type.

4.16.1.3 Self-reference

The Me keyword returns a reference to the current object. Me keyword can only be used inside a class module.

Consider the above example. We have passed the Shapes list to the Initialize sub and then add each object to the list from the Initialize sub:

```
Sub Initialize (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, radius As Int)
   mx = x
   my = y
   mRadius = radius
   Shapes.Add(Me)
End Sub
```

4.16.1.4 Activity object B4A only

This point is related to the Android Activities special life cycle. Make sure to first read the activities and processes life-cycle tutorial.

Android UI elements hold a reference to the parent activity. As the OS is allowed to kill background activities in order to free memory, UI elements cannot be declared as process global variables (these variables live as long as the process lives). Such elements are named Activity objects. The same is true for custom classes. If one or more of the class global variables is of a UI type (or any activity object type) then the class will be treated as an "activity object". The meaning is that instances of this class cannot be declared as process global variables.

4.16.2 Standard Class module

4.16.2.1 Structure

Default template of a standard class:

B4A and B4i

Sub Class_Globals

End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed. Public Sub **Initialize**

End Sub

B4J

Sub Class_Globals
 Private fx As JFX
End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed. Public Sub **Initialize**

End Sub

Only two routines are predefined:

Sub Class_Globals - This sub is similar to the Main Globals sub. These variables will be the class global variables (sometimes referred to instance variables or instance members).

In B4J, the fx library library is declared by default. You can remove it if not needed.

Sub Initialize - A class object must be initialized before you can call any other sub. Initializing an object is done by calling the Initialize sub. When you call Initialize you set the object's context (the parent object or service).

Note that you can modify this sub signature and add arguments as needed.

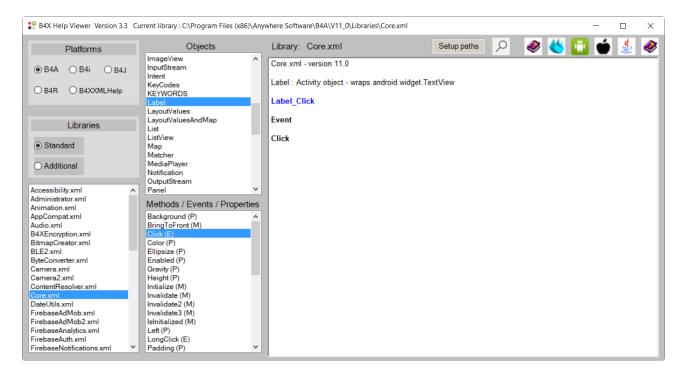
```
Example: Person class module
The source codes are in the Person folder.
The code is the same for all three B4X platforms (B4A. B4i, B4J).
'Class Person module
Sub Class_Globals
  Private mFirstName, mLastName As String
  Private mBirthDate As Long
End Sub
Sub Initialize (FirstName As String, LastName As String, BirthDate As Long)
  mFirstName = FirstName
  mLastName = LastName
  mBirthDate = BirthDate
End Sub
Public Sub GetName As String
   Return mFirstName & " " & mLastName
End Sub
Public Sub GetCurrentAge As Int
   Return GetAgeAt(DateTime.Now)
End Sub
Public Sub GetAgeAt(Date As Long) As Int
  Dim diff As Long
  diff = Date - mBirthDate
  Return Floor(diff / DateTime.TicksPerDay / 365)
End Sub
In the above code, we created a class named Person and later instantiate an object of
this type in the main module:
  Private p As Person
  p.Initialize("John", "Doe", DateTime.DateParse("05/12/1970"))
  Log(p.GetCurrentAge)
Calling initialize is not required if the object itself was already initialized:
  Private p2 As Person
  p2 = p 'both variables now point to the same Person object.
  Log(p2.GetCurrentAge)
```

5 Find object methods, properties, events

5.1 B4X Help Viewer

The B4X Help Viewer is explained in details in the B4X Help tools booklet.

You can select a platform, a library, an object and display the subject.



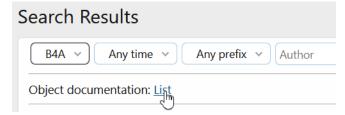
It can be downloaded from the forum with this link: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-help-viewer.46969/.

5.2 Hovering over an object

In the code, hover over an object and the in-line help will be displayed, a List in the example.

```
14
        Private Items As List
        Private B4XImageVi
15
        Private Labell As
16
                                  Search Online
17
    End Sub
                                  Lists are similar to dynamic arrays. You can add and remove items from a list and it will change its size accordingly.
   Public Sub Initializ A list can hold any type of object. However if a list is declared as a process global object it cannot hold activity objects (like views).
19
20
                                  Basic4android automatically converts regular arrays to lists. So when a List parameter is expected you can pass an array instead.
21
                                  For example: (copy)
22
                                  Dim List1 As List
23
      'This event will be
                                 List1.Initialize
24 ⊟Private Sub B4XPage_
                                 List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
                                  Use the Get method to get an item from the list.
        Root = Root1
25
                                 Lists can be saved and loaded from files using File.WriteList and File.ReadList.
        Root.LoadLayout("M
26
                                  You can use a For loop to iterate over all the values: (copy)
27
        B4XImageView1.Corn
                                  For i = 0 To List1.Size - 1
28
                                  Dim number As Int
        Private cdwFrame A
29
                                  number = List1.Get(i)
30
        cdwFrame.Initializ
        EditText1.Backgrou Next
        FillComboRox
 14
           Private Items As List
           Private B4XImageVi List
 15
 16
```





You get this page in the forum, hover over List.

And the result.

List

Lists are similar to dynamic arrays. You can add and remove items from a list and it will change its size ac A list can hold any type of object. However if a list is declared as a process global object it cannot hold a Basic4android automatically converts regular arrays to lists. So when a List parameter is expected you can For example:

```
Dim List1 As List
List1.Initialize
List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
Use the Get method to get an item from the list.
Lists can be saved and loaded from files using File.WriteList and File.ReadList.
You can use a For loop to iterate over all the values:
For i = 0 To List1.Size - 1
Dim number As Int
number = List1.Get(i)
...
Next
```

Events:

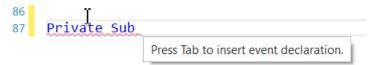
None

Members:

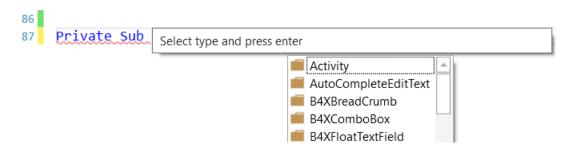
- Add (item As Object)
- AddAll (List As List)
- AddAllAt (Index As Int, List As List)
- © Clear

5.3 Define an event routine.

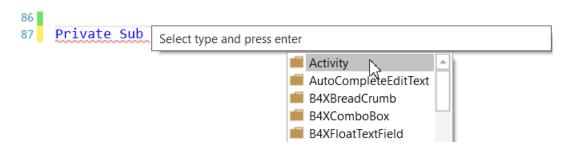
In the code type Private Sub or Sub and a space:



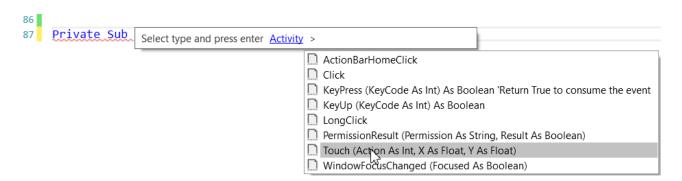
Then press Tab, you get the list of all obects possible in the project including those of the selected libraries.



Select an object, Activiy in the example:



Select the event:



Enter the object name and press Return.

```
87 Private Sub EventName Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)
88
89 End Sub
```

And the result:

6 "Code smells" code to be avoided

"Code smells" are common patterns that can indicate that there is a problem in the code. A problem doesn't mean that the code doesn't work, it might be that it will be difficult to maintain it or that there are more elegant ways to implement the same thing.

Remember that not everything is clear cut and there are exceptions for any rule.

6.1 初始化一个对象,然后将不同的对象赋给同一个变量

```
'bad
Dim List1 As List
List1.Initialize '<-- a new list was created here
List1 = SomeOtherList '<--- previous list was replaced
'good
Dim List1 As List = SomeOtherList</pre>
```

6.2 Deprecated methods - DoEvents, Msgbox

These methods are deprecated, so you should not these anymore. More information here:

https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...cated-and-async-dialogs-msgbox.79578/#content

6.3 Deprecated methods - Map.GetKeyAt / GetValueAt

Deprecated methods - Map.GetKeyAt / GetValueAt - these methods were added before the For Each loop was available. They are not cross platform and are not the correct way to work with maps.

```
'bad
For i = 0 To Map1.Size - 1
    Dim key As String = Map1.GetKeyAt(i)
    Dim value As String = Map1.GetValueAt(i)
Next
'good
For Each key As String In Map1.Keys
    Dim value As String = Map1.Get(key)
Next
```

6.4 File.DirDefaultExternal - This is always a mistake.

File.DirDefaultExternal - This is always a mistake. In most cases the correct folder should be XUI.DefaultFolder (=File.DirInternal). If you do need to use the external storage then use RuntimePermissions.GetSafeDirDefaultExternal.

File.DirRootExternal - It will soon become inaccessible directly. If really needed then use ContentChooser or ExternalStorage.

6.5 Not using parameterized queries

For database queries, use parametrized queries.

```
'very bad
SQL.ExecNonQuery("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES ('" & EditText1.Text & "'") 'ugly, will
break if there is an apostrophe in the text and vulnerable to SQL injections.

'very good
SQL.ExecNonQuery2("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (?)", Array(EditText1.Text))
```

6.6 Using Cursor instead of ResultSet - Cursor

For database queries, use ResultSet instead of Cursor. Cursor is a B4A only object. ResultSet is a bit simpler to use and is cross platform.

```
'good
Dim rs As ResultSet = SQL.ExecQuery2(...)
Do While rs.NextRow
...
Loop
rs.Close
```

6.7 Building the complete layout programmatically

Building the complete layout programmatically. This is especially a mistake in B4J and B4i because of the resize event and also if you want to build a cross platform solution. Layouts can be ported very easily.

6.8 Repeating the code

There are many patterns to this one and all of them are bad.

```
'bad
If b = False Then
  Button1.Text = "disabled"
  Button2.Text = "disabled"
  Button3.Text = "disabled"
  Button1.Enabled = False
  Button2.Enabled = False
  Button3.Enabled = False
Else
  Button1.Text = "enabled"
  Button2.Text = "enabled"
  Button3.Text = "enabled"
  Button1.Enabled = True
  Button2.Enabled = True
  Button3.Enabled = True
End If
'good
For Each btn As Button In Array(Button1, Button2, Button3)
  btn.Enabled = b
  If b Then btn.Text = "enabled" Else btn.Text = "disable"
Next
```

6.9 Long strings without using smart strings

```
More information: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/50135/#content
'bad
Dim s As String = "This is the " & QUOTE & "first" & QUOTE & "line" & CRLF & _
    "and this is the second one. The time is " & DateTime.Time(DateTime.Now) & "."
'good
Dim s As String = $"This is the "first" line
and this is the second one. The time is $Time{DateTime.Now}."$
```

6.10 Using global variables when not needed

```
'bad
Job.Initialize(Me, "") 'global variable
...
'good
Dim job As HttpJob
job.Initialize(Me, "")
```

6.11 Not using Wait For when possible

Not using Wait For when possible. JobDone is a good example: [B4X] OkHttpUtils2 with Wait For

6.12 Using code modules instead of classes

Code modules are very limited in B4A. In most cases you should use classes instead of code modules. A code module is a single instance of a class.

6.13 Understanding booleans

```
'not elegant
Dim result As Boolean = DoingSomethingThatReturnTrueOrFalse
If result = True Then
   Return True
Else
   Return False
End If
' elegant
Return DoingSomethingThatReturnTrueOrFalse
```

6.14 Converting "random" bytes to strings

The only valid raw bytes that should be converted to a string, with BytesToString, are bytes that represent text. In all other cases it is a mistake to convert to string. Even if it seems to work it will later fail in other cases.

If you think that it is more complicated to work with raw bytes then you are not familiar with the useful B4XBytesBuilder object:

https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-b4xcollections-more-collections.101071/#content

6.15 Generating or parsing XML / JSON by hand.

Generating or parsing XML / JSON by hand. These formats are far from being trivial and with all kinds of edge cases that no one remembers.

```
'bad
Dim s As String = "{""version"":""" & Version & """,""colors"":[""red"",""green"",""blue""]}"
'good
Dim jg As JSONGenerator
jg.Initialize(CreateMap("colors": Array("red", "green", "blue"), "version": Version))
Log(jg.ToPrettyString(4))
```

7 Features that Erel recommends to avoid

Many things have changed in B4X and also in the underlying platforms. I will try to list here all kinds of (old) features that have better alternatives.

B4X is backward compatible so these features still work. The recommendations are more

B4X is backward compatible so these features still work. The recommendations are more relevant for new projects or when implementing new features.

1. (B4A) ListView ➤ xCustomListView.

ListView is difficult to work with and cannot be customized. It is also not cross platform.

- 2. (B4i) TableView ➤ xCustomListView: same as above.
- 3. CustomListView module ➤ xCustomListView library. Using the module will break other libraries.
- 4. Sub JobDone ➤ Wait For (j) JobDone.
 [B4X] OkHttpUtils2 with Wait For
- 5. Sub Smtp_MessageSent (and others) ➤ Wait For ...

 https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-net-library-ftp-smtp-pop-with-waitfor.84821/#content
- 6. DoEvents / Msgbox ➤ DoEvents deprecated and async dialogs (msgbox)
- 7. All kinds of custom dialogs ➤ B4XDialogs.

B4XDialogs are cross platform and are fully customizable. [B4X] Share your B4XDialog + templates theming code

- 8. File. DirDefaultExternal > RuntimePermissions. GetSafeDirDefaultExternal. https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/67689/#content
- 9. File. DirRootExternal ➤ ContentChooser / SaveAs.
 https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/132731/#content
- 10. File. DirInternal / DirCache / DirLibrary / DirTemp / DirData ➤ XUI. DefaultFolder
- 11. Round2 ➤ NumberFormat, B4XFormatter

Most usages of Round2 are to format numbers. Modifying the number is not the correct way.

12. TextReader / TextWriter with network streams ➤ AsyncStreams

Trying to implement network communication on the main thread will always result in bad results.

13. TextReader / TextWriter ➤ File. ReadString / ReadList

Two exceptions - non-UTF8 files or huge files (more relevant to B4J).

14. Activities ➤ B4XPages

This is a big change and it is the most important one. It is hard to explain how much simpler things are with B4XPages. The more complex the project the more important it is to use B4XPages. This is also true when building non-cross platform projects. [B4X] [B4XPages] What exactly does it solve?

15. Platform specific API ➤ Cross platform API.

This is of course relevant when there is a cross platform API. Some developers have a misconception that the cross platform features have drawbacks compared to the platform specific API.

- Node / Pane / Button / ... ➤ B4XView
- Canvas > B4XCanvas
- All kinds of platform specific custom views ➤ cross platform custom views (such as XUI Views).
- EditText / TextField / TextArea / TextView ➤ B4XFloatTextField
- fx (and others) ➤ XUI
- 16. CallSubDelayed to signal a completion of a resumable sub ➤ As ResumableSub.

 [B4X] Resumable subs that return values (ResumableSub)
- 17. CallSubDelayed / CallSubPlus to do something a bit later \triangleright Sleep(x).

18. Multiple layout variants ➤ anchors + designer script.

When Android was first released there were very few screen sizes. This is no longer the case. You should build flexible layouts that fill any screen size. It is easier to do with anchors + designer script. It is difficult to maintain multiple variants.

19. Building the layout programmatically > using the designer when possible.

If you are only developing with B4A then building the layout programmatically is a mistake but not a huge one.

B4J and B4i handle screen resizes differently and it is much more difficult to handle the changes programmatically (there is video tutorial about it).

Most custom views can only be added with the designer (there are workarounds that allow adding them programmatically).

It is very simple to copy and paste designer layouts between different platforms and projects.

20. Multiline strings with concatenation ➤ smart strings.

[B4X] Smart String Literal

21. (SQL) Cursor ➤ ResultSet.

ResultSet is cross platform and is also a bit simpler to use.

22. ExecQuery (non-parameterized queries) ➤ ExecQuery2.

Making non-parameterized queries is really unacceptable. See point #5 for more information: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...ommon-mistakes-and-other-tips.116651/#content

It is also true for ExecNonQuery

23. ExecQuerySingleResult when it is possible that there are no results > ExecQuery2.

This is a historic design mistake. Nulls and Strings don't go together. If there is a possibility that ExecQuerySingleResult will return no results (=Null) then don't use it and use ExecQuery2 instead.

24. Downloading / making http requests with any other library or source other than 0kHttpUtils2 (=iHttpUtils2) ➤ 0kHttpUtils2.

OkHttpUtils2 is very powerful and can be extended in many ways, without modifying the source. It is also very simple to use.

25. Shared modules folder ➤ referenced modules.

The shared modules feature was useful in the early days of B4X. With the introduction of referenced modules, there is no good reason to use it. Referenced modules cover the same use cases and more.

26. VideoView ➤ ExoPlayer

ExoPlayer is much more powerful and more customizable.

8 Tips

These are Erels' tips for B4X developers ([B4X] Tips for B4X developers).

8.1 Separate data from code

Putting the data directly into the code makes your program unreadable and less maintainable.

There are many simple ways to deal with data. For example you can add a text file to the Files tab and read it to a List with:

Dim data As List = File.ReadList(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.txt")

8.2 Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY principle).

If you find yourself copying and pasting the same code snippet multiple times and then making a small change then it is a good idea to stop and try to find a more elegant solution.

Repeated code is difficult to maintain and update. The Sender keyword can help in many cases (old and still relevant tutorial: Tick-Tack-Toe: working with arrays of views).

8.3 Map collection

All developers should know how to use a Map collection. This is by far the most useful collection. Tutorial: $\frac{\text{https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/map-collection-the-most-useful-collection.}}{\text{most-useful-collection.}}$

8.4 New technologies and features.

Don't be afraid to learn new things. As developers we always need to learn new things. Everything is evolving whether we want it or not. I will give MQTT as a good example. I wasn't familiar with this technology. When I started learning about it I was a amazed to see how easy and powerful this solution is.

B4X specific features that all developers should be aware of:

- Smart strings literal: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/50135/#content
- For Each iterator: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/loops.57877/
- Classes: https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/18626/#content

8.5 Logs

You should monitor the logs while your app is running. Especially if there is any error. If you are unable to see the logs for some reason then take the time to solve it. Specifically with B4A-Bridge the logs will only appear in Debug mode. If you encounter an issue that only happens in release mode then you need to switch to usb debug mode.

8.6 B4A Avoid calling DoEvents.

DoEvents interferes with the internal message queue. It can cause unexpected issues. There are very few cases where it is required. This was not the case when B4A v1.0 was released. Since then the libraries have evolved and now offer better solutions. For example if the database operations are too slow (and you are correctly using transactions) then you should switch to the asynchronous methods. Or you should use Sleep or Wait For.

8.7 Strings are made of characters not bytes.

Don't try to store raw bytes as strings. It doesn't work. Use arrays of bytes instead. The proper way to convert bytes to strings is with base 64 encoding or ByteConverter. HexFromBytes.

8.8 B4A Use services, especially the Starter service

Services are simpler than Activities. They are not paused and are almost always accessible.

Three general rules about global variables:

- 1. All non-UI related variables should be declared in Process_Globals.
- 2. Public (process_global) variables should be declared and set / initialized in Service Create of the Starter service.
- 3. Activity process globals should only be initialized if FirstTime is true.

This is only relevant to B4A. It is simpler in B4J and B4i as there is no special life cycle and the modules are never paused.

8.9 UI Layouts

B4X provides several tools to help you implement flexible layouts that adapt to all screen sizes. The main tools are: anchors and designer script. Avoid adding multiple variants (two are fine). Variants were introduced in v1.00, before the other features. Variants are difficult to maintain and can be replaced with scripts. Anchors are very simple and powerful.

Don't overuse percentage units (unless you are building a game).

8.10 B4J as a backend solution.

B4A, B4i, B4J share the same language, same concepts and mostly the same APIs. It is also simple to exchange data between the different platforms with B4XSerializator. It is easy to implement powerful server solutions with B4J. Especially when the clients are implemented with B4A, B4i or B4J.

8.11 Search.

Use the forum search feature. You can filter results by adding the platform(b4a for example) to the query or by clicking on one of the filters in the results page. Most of the questions asked in the forum can be solved with a few searches.

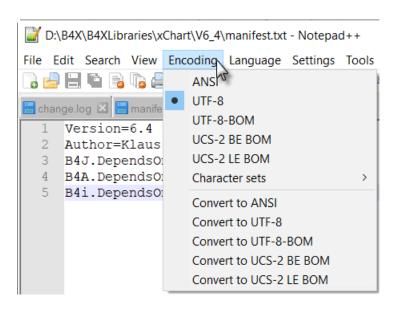


8.12 Notepad++.

At one point or another we need to work with text files. I highly recommend all developers to use a good text editor that shows the encoding, the end of line characters and other important features. https://notepad-plus-plus.org/

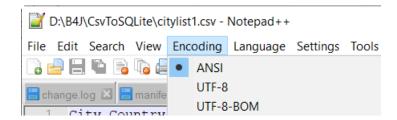
8.12.1 Encoding

To show the current encoding of a text file, you can load it and then chlick in the menu on Encoding. The current encoding is checked. You can select another encoding and save the file.

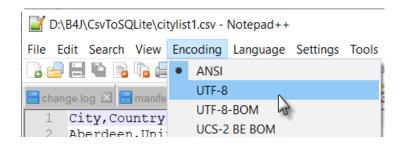


This can be useful when you have csv files generated with Excel, which are encoded with ANSI encoding, but, B4X uses UTF-8 encoding.

Original file:



Change the encoding and save the file with another file name.



When you reload this file and check the encoding, you will see this:

