## 中山大学数据科学与计算机学院本科生实验报告

(2017年秋季学期)

课程名称: 手机应用平台开发

任课教师: 刘宁

年级	15	专业 (方向)	计应
学号	15331059	姓名	邓松华
电话	13542996213	Email	dengsonhua@163.co <u>m</u>
开始日期	2017.10.19	完成日期	2017.10.19

## 一、 实验题目

Intent、Bunble 的使用以及 Recycleview、ListView 的应用

## 二、 实现内容

模拟商品表

## 三、 实验结果

(1) 实验截图

- Devondale Milk
- K Kindle Oasis
- w waitrose 早餐麦片
- Mcvitie's 饼干 <sup>移除第1个商品</sup>
- Ferrero Rocher

, ###



¥ 59.00 产地 德国



# 更多产品信息

一键下单

分享商品

不感兴趣

查看更多促销信息

17:12 🔽 🙏	ψ 0.04 ½ 🌠 🖸 🤶	<sup>46</sup> iii
*	购物车	价格
A	Arla Milk	¥ 59.00
K	Kindle Oasis	¥ 2399.00
M	Mcvitie's 饼干	¥ 14.90
E	Enchated Forest	¥ 5.00

•



¥ 2399.00

版本 8GB



# 更多产品信息

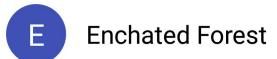
一键下单

分享商品

商品已加到购物车

不感兴趣

查看更多促销信息



- D Devondale Milk
- K Kindle Oasis
- waitrose 早餐麦片
- M Mcvitie's 饼干

(2) 实验步骤以及关键代码 A.实现商品列表 RecycleView

## 关键步骤:

1. 点击和长点击的实现。通过在 adapter 类中引入借口,并在 activity 的类中实现接口

ı

public ItemsAdapter(List<Items> r) {
 rItems=r;

```
private OnItemClickListener clickListener;
public void setClickListener(OnItemClickListener clickListener) {
    this. clickListener = clickListener;
public static interface OnItemClickListener {
    void onClick(View view, Items flag, int position);
private OnItemLongClickListener longClickListener;
public void setLongClickListener(OnItemLongClickListener clickLongListener) {
    this.longClickListener = clickLongListener;
public static interface OnItemLongClickListener {
    void onLongClick(View view, Items flag, int position);
       2. 实现接口,点击后,打开详情页面,长点击后删除。
   adapter.setClickListener(new ItemsAdapter.OnItemClickListener() {
   public void onClick(View view, Items flag, int position) {
        Intent intent=new Intent(MainActivity.this, detail.class);
        intent.putExtra("name", flag.getName());
        intent.putExtra("rPosition", position);
        intent.putExtra("lPosition", -1);
        intent.putExtra("message", flag.getMessage());
        intent.putExtra("price", flag.getPrice());
        intent.putExtra("imageId", flag.getImageId());
        intent.putExtra("style", flag.getStyle());
        startActivityForResult(intent, 1);
    }
}):
    adapter.setLongClickListener(new ItemsAdapter.OnItemLongClickListener() {
        public void onLongClick(View view, Items flag, int position) {
        int pos=position+1;
        Toast. make Text (get Application Context (), "移除第"+pos+"个商品", Toast. LENGTH SHORT). show();
        rItems. remove (position);
});
        3. 加入动画
adapter= new ItemsAdapter(rItems);
ScaleInAnimationAdapter animationAdapter=new ScaleInAnimationAdapter(adapter);
animationAdapter.setDuration(1000);
recyclerView. setAdapter(animationAdapter);
SlideInUpAnimator animator = new SlideInUpAnimator(new OvershootInterpolator(1f));
recyclerView.setItemAnimator(animator);
recyclerView.getItemAnimator().setRemoveDuration(1000);
```

#### B. 实现悬浮按钮

#### 关键:切换图片,并切换 visible,通过 floa 来判断

```
floatingActionButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View view) {
          if(floa==1) {
           FloatingActionButton floatingActionButton=(FloatingActionButton)
findViewById(R.id. floatButton);
           floatingActionButton.setImageResource(R. drawable. shoplist);
           RecyclerView recyclerView=(RecyclerView) findViewById(R. id. itemsRecyclyer);
           recyclerView.setVisibility(View. VISIBLE);
           LinearLayout linearLayout=(LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id. layoutList);
           linearLayout.setVisibility(View. GONE);
           floa=0;
        else {
            FloatingActionButton floatingActionButton=(FloatingActionButton)
findViewById(R.id. floatButton);
            floatingActionButton.setImageResource(R. drawable. mainpage);
            RecyclerView recyclerView=(RecyclerView) findViewById(R. id. itemsRecyclyer);
            recyclerView. setVisibility (View. GONE);
            LinearLayout linearLayout=(LinearLayout) findViewById(R. id. layoutList);
            linearLayout.setVisibility(View. VISIBLE);
            floa=1;
}):
```

## C. 实现购物车

#### 关键步骤:

**1.** 购物车的 item 的确定。通过从详情页面的放回数据确定(一个商品列表打开,一个购物车打开)。

```
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    if(data!=null) {
        int position=data.getExtras().getInt("rPosition");
        if(position !=-1) {
            Items items=rItems.get(position);
            IItems.add(items);
        }
        else {
            position=data.getExtras().getInt("lPosition");
            Items items=lItems.get(position);
            Iltems.add(items);
        }
        adapter1.notifyDataSetChanged();
```

}

#### 2. 点击和长点击, 直接重载自带函数

```
listView.setOnItemClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemClickListener() {
                 public void onItemClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, int position, long id) {
    @Override
        Items flag=lItems. get (position);
        Intent intent=new Intent (MainActivity. this, detail. class);
        intent.putExtra("name", flag.getName());
        intent.putExtra("1Position", position);
        intent.putExtra("rPosition", -1);
        intent.putExtra("message", flag.getMessage());
        intent.putExtra("price", flag. getPrice());
        intent.putExtra("imageId", flag.getImageId());
        intent.putExtra("style", flag.getStyle());
        startActivityForResult(intent, 1);
});
listView.setOnItemLongClickListener(new AdapterView.OnItemLongClickListener() {
    public boolean onItemLongClick(AdapterView<?> parent, View view, int position, long id) {
        AlertDialog. Builder dialog=new AlertDialog. Builder (MainActivity. this);
        dialog. setTitle("移除商品");
        final int pos=position;
       dialog. setMessage ("从购物车移除"+1Items. get (position). getName ()+"?");
        dialog.setNegativeButton("取消", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
               public void onClick( DialogInterface dialogInterface, int which) {
        });
        dialog.setPositiveButton("确定", new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
             public void onClick( DialogInterface dialogInterface, int which) {
                1Items. remove (pos);
                adapter1. notifyDataSetChanged();
        });
        dialog.show();
        return true;
});
```

#### D. 详情页面的设置

## 关键步骤

#### 1. 分析主页面的数据

```
Bundle extra=getIntent().getExtras();
String name=extra.getString("name");
String price=extra.getString("price");
String style=extra.getString("style");
String message=extra.getString("message");
int imageId=extra.getInt("imageId");
```

```
final int rp=extra.getInt("rPosition");
final int lp=extra.getInt("lPosition");
```

#### 2. 修改商品的信息

```
TextView nameDetail=(TextView) findViewById(R.id. nameDetail);
nameDetail.setText(name);
ImageView imageDetail = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id. imageDetail);
imageDetail.setImageResource(imageId);
TextView styleDetail=(TextView) findViewById(R.id. styleDetail);
styleDetail.setText(style);
TextView messageDetail=(TextView) findViewById(R.id. messageDetail);
messageDetail.setText(message);
TextView priceDetail=(TextView) findViewById(R.id. priceDetail);
priceDetail.setText(price);
```

**3**. 修改星星的图片。这里是通过把当前的图片与空星图片比较。若相等则换满星,否则换空星

```
ImageView starDetail=(ImageView) findViewById(R.id. imageStar);
starDetail.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override

public void onClick(View view) {
    ImageView starDetail=(ImageView) findViewById(R.id. imageStar);
    final Bitmap bmap = ((BitmapDrawable) starDetail.getDrawable()).getBitmap();
    Drawable myDrawable = getDrawable(R.drawable.empty_star);
    final Bitmap myStar = ((BitmapDrawable) myDrawable).getBitmap();
    if (bmap.sameAs(myStar)) {
        starDetail.setImageResource(R.drawable.full_star);
    }
    else {
        starDetail.setImageResource(R.drawable.empty_star);
    }
});
```

#### 4. 点击购物车,点击后返回给主活动数据

## 四、实验思考及感想

这次实验不算很难。但代码量算是很多啊。做起来也挺繁琐。ListView 和RecycleView 的 adapter 设置,查到资料感觉就没什么难度。我觉得最难的应该是购物车商品和消息的传递的构思。如果把购物车放到另一个活动上,那更加酸爽了。其他一些细节也挺烦的,做起来耗时间。最主要网上有一些博客是错误或是很复杂,在查阅的时候浪费了很多时间。哎,还需努力学习。