# New UI

## RxJava vs. Request

- Request方案的不足
  - 线程调度不如Rx方便
  - 链式调用不如Rx方便
  - 需要RequestManager以及重复定义逻辑Runnable
  - **■** Context的处理存在可能的泄露

### RxRequest

```
public void execute(final RxCallback<T> callback) {
  createObservable()
          .observeOn(observeScheduler())
          .subscribeOn(subscribeScheduler())
          .doFinally(new Action() {
              @Override
              public void run() throws Exception
                 doFinally();
          .subscribe(new Consumer<T>()
              @Override
              public void accept (T t) throws Exception
          }, new Consumer<Throwable>() {
              @Override
              public void accept(Throwable throwable) throws Exception {
          }, new Action()
              @Override
              public void run() throws Exception {
```

# RxRequest的使用

```
QueryArgs args = QueryBuilder.libraryAllBookQuery(null, ...);
RxMetadataRequest request = new RxMetadataRequest(dataManager, args, false);
request.execute(new RxCallback<RxMetadataRequest>() {
    @Override
    public void onNext(RxMetadataRequest rxMetadataRequest) {
    }
});
```

#### MVC

- 数据与UI一定要彻底分离
- Model (不要依赖view和controller)
- View (不要依赖controller, 对于model的依赖,降低到基本数据结构的依赖)
- Controller (使用Model 和 View)
- 对于复杂应用使用action

## Action & RxRequest

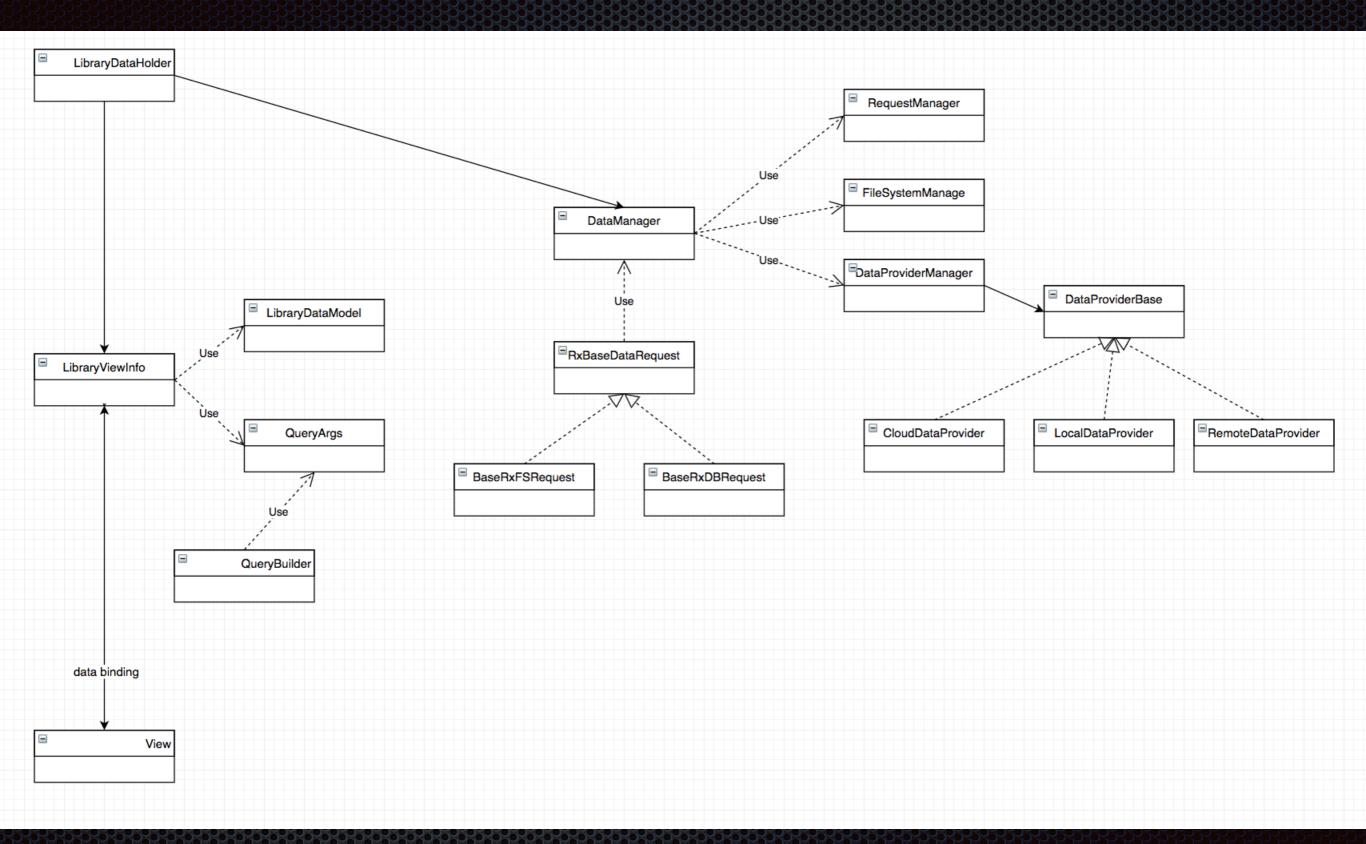
- 数据与UI要彻底分离
- RXRequest主要处理数据,不涉及UI,便于开发测试与 重用
- Action与具体的应用逻辑绑定,涉及界面,分解activity的功能,将activity中的函数,分散到各个Action类,一个类完成一个功能(函数->类)

# Data Binding

- 分层,逻辑清晰,关注数据
- ■减少界面代码
- 提高资源可重用性

#### Menu

#### Menu -> Menultem -> menu.xml



# Library

- LibraryItem —> UI (data binding)
- LibraryViewInfo -> LibraryModel