

```
// 高精度进制转换
setOnClickListener()
setImageDrawable()
if((username.equals("andro")&&password.equals("20"))){
    imgbtn1.setImageDrawable(getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.state1));
    user.setVisibility(View.GONE); // 按钮消失
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "默认 Toast 样式", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
```

```
dylayout = (LinearLayout)findViewById(R.id.x); // 动态按钮相关
temp2 = new TextView(context);
temp2.setText("动态添加的按钮!");
temp2.setTextColor(Color.rgb(255, 255, 255));
dylayout.addView(temp2); // 添加
dylayout.removeAllViews(); // 回收
```

```
// activity 跳转相关
Intent intent = new Intent(MainActivity.this, AAA.class);
startActivity(intent); // (1) 无参数跳转
startActivityForResult(Intent intent, requestCode) // (2) 请求结果跳转
final Bundle bundle = new Bundle(); bundle 用 key-value 存储数据
bundle.putString("txt", name[position]);
intent.putExtras(bundle);
setResult(int resultCode, Intent data) AAA 中
然后 AAA.this.finish(); 或直接 finish();
接收返回的数据/结果的处理函数
onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
if resultCode==result_ok
```

```
String name = idata.getExtras().getString("txt");
(A 向 B 传递数据跳转)
bundle.putString("txt", name[position]);
intent.putExtras(bundle);
startActivity(intent);
然后在 B 的 onCreate 中获取
***新建 Activity 之后需要将该 Activity 注册 Manifest.xml 文件中
```

```
<activity
    android:name="com.example.hello.Fruit"
    android:label="@string/app_name">
</activity>
```

-----ListView 相关-----

(1) Item.xml 正常线性布局即可，每一项的布局

```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:orientation="horizontal">
    <!-- 这里加上 textview imageView -->
```

android:gravity="center" 居中

(2) listView, 直接新建一个 listView 即可，可以放在别的布局里面

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ListView xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/fruits"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent">
</ListView>
```

(3) 存放数据 先用 setData 放好数据

```
private List<Map<String, Object>> mData = new
ArrayList<Map<String, Object>>();
SimpleAdapter adapter = new SimpleAdapter(this,
mData, 数据源
R.layout.item, item 布局文件, 下面是 list 中数据的 key, item 中的 id
new String[] { "txt", "img" }, new int[] { R.id.txt, R.id.img });
List.setAdapter(adapter);
```

```
OnItemClickListener listener = new OnItemClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onItemClick(AdapterView? arg0, View view, int position,
        long id) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        final Bundle bundle = new Bundle();
        bundle.putString("txt", name[position]);
        // bundle.putString("", "Jack");
        Intent intent = new Intent(Fruit.this, MainActivity.class);
        intent.putExtras(bundle);
        setResult(android.app.Activity.RESULT_OK, intent);
        finish();
    }
};
```

```
List.setOnItemClickListener(listener); //但是如果这行内容中包含
Button, ImgButton 等控件时就不会被调用
**可修改 android:focusable="false" android:longClickable="true"实现
setData() { // 利用 map 把数据存进去
    Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
    for (int i = 0; i < name.length; i++) {
        map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
        map.put("txt", name[i]);
        map.put("img", imgId[i]);
    }
}
```

```
mData.add(map);
}
```

(4) 更新数据 simpleAdapter.notifyDataSetChanged();

---app widget 相关---

(1) 创建 AppWidget 布局文件 widget_layout.xml, 布局中有一个

ImageView 和一个 TextView

(2) 在/res/xml/下创建类型 AppWidget Provider 的 Android XML 文件

(3) 设置 provider 的长 宽及布局 layout 为上面的 widget.xml

(4) 创建 AppWidgetProvider 的子类, 重写 onUpdate 方法, 添加 widget 上 ImageView 的点击事件响应。

```
public void onUpdate(Context context, AppWidgetManager appWidgetManager, int[] appWidgetIds) {
    Intent clickIntent = new Intent(context, Fruit.class);
    PendingIntent pi = PendingIntent.getActivity(context, 0, clickIntent, 0);
    RemoteViews remoteView = new RemoteViews(context.getPackageName(), R.layout.widget_layout);
    remoteView.setOnClickPendingIntent(R.id.widget_image, pi);
    appWidgetManager.updateAppWidget(appWidgetIds, remoteView);
    super.onUpdate(context, appWidgetManager, appWidgetIds);
}
```

(5) 在 Manifest 文件中注册 Widget:

```
<receiver
    android:name="com.example.ex1.Widget"
    android:label="@string/app_name">
    <meta-data
        android:name="android.appwidget.provider"
        android:resource="@xml/provider"/>
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.appwidget.action.APPWIDGET_UPDATE"/>
        <action android:name="BROADCAST"/>
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

---对话框---

```
findViewById(R.id.button1).setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        new AlertDialog.Builder(DialogDemo.this)
            .setIcon(R.drawable.gong1)
            .setTitle("提示文字Dialog")
            .setPositiveButton("确定",
                new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
                    @Override
                    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog,
                        int which) {
                        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
                    }
                }).setNegativeButton("取消", null).create()
            .show();
    }
});
```

如果有 3 个选项, 则中间的为 setNeutralButton

```
lv.setOnItemClickListener(new OnItemClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onItemClick(AdapterView? arg0, View arg1, int arg2,
        long arg3) {
        Builder b = new AlertDialog.Builder(MainActivity.this);
        b.setTitle("详情");
        LinearLayout l = (LinearLayout) getLayoutInflater().inflate(
            R.layout.details, null);
        final TextView name = (TextView) l.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
        name.setText("hi:" + cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("name")));
        b.setView(l);
        b.create().show();
    }
});
```

点击出现详情界面。

--多线程--

```
class DownloadThread implements Runnable
new Thread(new DownloadThread(code.getText().toString())).start();
final ProgressDialog dialog = new ProgressDialog(MainActivity.this);
dialog.setProgressStyle(ProgressDialog.STYLE_SPINNER);
dialog.setTitle("正在生成验证码");
dialog.setMessage("请稍后");
dialog.setIndeterminate(false);
dialog.setCancelable(true);
dialog.show();
handler = new Handler() {
    public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
        im.setImageBitmap((Bitmap) msg.getData().getParcelable("im"));
        //im.setImageBitmap((Bitmap) msg.obj);
        dialog.dismiss();
    }
}
```

发数据:

```
Bundle bundle = new Bundle(); bundle.putParcelable("im", bm);
Message msg = MainActivity.handler.obtainMessage();
msg.setData(bundle);
MainActivity.handler.sendMessage(msg);
```

-- SharedPreferences--

(1) 创建的存储文件保存在/data/data/<package name>/shares_prefs

```
/** 存储的文件名 */
public static final String DATABASE = "Database";
/** 存储的文件路径: /data/data/<package name>/shares_prefs + 文件名.xml */
public static final String PATH = "/data/data/com.example.test/shared_prefs/Database.xml";
```

(2) 通过 Context.getSharedPreferences 方法获取当前 SharedPreferences 对象

```
//获取当前应用的sharepreferences
sp = getSharedPreferences(DATABASE,Activity.MODE_PRIVATE);
```

(3) 读取数据 count = sp.getInt("autoCount", 0); //后面是默认值
通过 editor 来编辑 ed = sp.edit();
ed.putInt("autoCount", nameStr.size());

插入数据: 调用 Editor.putxxxx 方法, 两个参数分别为键和值。
获取数据: 调用 sp.getxxxx 方法, 两个参数分别为键和默认值。
删除数据: 调用 Editor.remove 方法, 参数为指定的键。
编辑完之后 ed.commit () Clear () 删除所有数据
***获取所有数据

```
Map<String, ?> allEntries = prefA.getAll();
for (Map.Entry<String, ?> entry : allEntries.entrySet()) {
    Log.d("map values", entry.getKey() + ": " +
        entry.getValue().toString());
}
```

--AutoCompleteTextView--

(1) 首先在布局文件中创建 AutoCompleteTextView, 然后在 Activity 中找到该控件。

```
name = (AutoCompleteTextView) findViewById(R.id.editname);
```

(2) 设置适配器, 将提示数据添加到适配器中

```
//设置适配器, 将提示数据添加到适配器中
```

```
ArrayAdapter<String> autoadapter=new ArrayAdapter<String>(this,
    android.R.layout.simple_dropdown_item_1line,autoStr);

private ArrayList<String> nameStr = new ArrayList<String>();
ArrayAdapter<String>nameAdapter = new ArrayAdapter<String>(this,
    android.R.layout.simple_list_item_1,nameStr);
(3) name.setAdapter(nameAdapter);
name.setThreshold(1);
```

(4) 每次打开程序都需要通过 SharedPreferences 获取本地已保存的文件名, 并将这些文件名赋值到提示信息数组中。另外每次保存文件后, 记得更新提示信息数组, 重新设置适配器和设置控件适配器, 这样才能即时更新提示信息。

--buffer reader

```
StringBuffer buff = new StringBuffer();
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(
    new FileInputStream(PATH)));

调用 readLine 方法, 读取一行。
while ((str = reader.readLine()) != null) {
    buff.append(str); //该方法的作用是把内容添加到当前StringBuffer对象的末尾, 类似于字符串的连接。
}

返回读取的数据内容。
return buff.toString(); //转换String
```

--数据库--

(1) 创建 MyDB, 继承 SQLiteOpenHelper 的子类

```
public class MyDB extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    public MyDB(Context context, String name,
        CursorFactory factory, int version) {
        super(context, name, factory, version);
        // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
    }

    @Override
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        String sql = "Create table finalexam_id integer primary key autoincrement," +
            "name text;";
        db.execSQL(sql);
    }

    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase arg0, int arg1, int arg2) {}
    public void insertItem(ContentValues values){
        SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
        db.insert("finalexam", null, values);
        db.close();
    }

    public Cursor query(){
        SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
        return db.query("finalexam",null,null,null,null,null,null);
    }
}
```

Values 参数:

完全退出程序 A.getInstance.exit() 或 finish()
在 SDCard 中创建与删除文件权限 MOUNT_UNMOUNT_FILESYSTE
写数据 WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
Cursor cursor2 = (Cursor) ((ListView)
parent).getItemAtPosition(position); int getID1 =
cursor2.getInt(cursor2.getColumnIndex("_id"));
mydatabase.delete_table(getID1); }

```
findViewById(R.id.button1).setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener(){
    @Override
    public void onClick(View arg0) {
        ContentValues v = new ContentValues();
        v.put("name",
            ((EditText)findViewById(R.id.editText1)).getText().toString());
        MyDB a = new MyDB(getApplicationContext(),"fe.db",null,1);
        a.insertItem(v);
        setResult(RESULT_OK);
        finish();
    }
});
```

ii. update 方法需要使用 ContentValues 和 Where 语句:

```
SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
```

```
ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
values.put("<列1>", "<值1>");
values.put("<列2>", "<值2>");
// ....
```

```
String whereClause = "<主键列名> = ?"; // where 语句
String[] whereArgs = { "<? 的值>" };
```

// 相当于执行" update <TABLE_NAME> set <列1>=<值1>, ... where <主键列名> = ?"
iii. delete 方法需要使用 Where 语句:

```
SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();
```

```
String whereClause = "<主键列名> = ?"; // where 语句
String[] whereArgs = { "<? 的值>" };
```

// 相当于执行" delete from <TABLE_NAME> where <主键列名> = ?"
int row = db.delete(TABLE_NAME, whereClause, whereArgs);

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    public Cursor cursor;
    ListView lv;
    CursorAdapter a;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
        findViewById(R.id.button1).setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener(){
            @Override
            public void onClick(View arg0) {
                Intent i = new Intent(MainActivity.this,AddActivity.class);
                startActivityForResult(i,1);
            }
        });
        lv = (ListView)findViewById(R.id.ListView1);
        cursor = (new MyDB(this,"fe.db",null,1)).query();
        a = new SimpleCursorAdapter(this,R.layout.item,
            cursor, new String[]{"name"}, new int[]{R.id.textView1});
        lv.setAdapter(a);
        lv.setOnItemClickListener(new OnItemClickListener(){
            public void onItemClick(AdapterView?> arg0, View arg1, int arg2,
                long arg3) {
                Builder b = new AlertDialog.Builder(MainActivity.this);
                b.setTitle("详情");
                LinearLayout l = (LinearLayout)getLayoutInflater().inflate(
                    R.layout.details, null);
                final TextView name = (TextView) l.findViewById(R.id.textView1);
                name.setText("hi:"+cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex("name")));
                b.setView(l);
                b.create().show();
            }
        });
    }
}
```

```
@Override
protected void onResume() {
    lv = (ListView)findViewById(R.id.listView1);
    cursor = (new MyDB(this,"fe.db",null,1)).query();
    CursorAdapter a = new SimpleCursorAdapter(this,R.layout.item,
        cursor, new String[]{"name"}, new int[]{R.id.textView1});
    lv.setAdapter(a);
    super.onResume();
}

@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int arg0, int arg1, Intent arg2) {
    cursor = (new MyDB(this,"fe.db",null,1)).query();
    ((CursorAdapter)lv.getAdapter()).notifyDataSetChanged();
    super.onActivityResult(arg0, arg1, arg2);
}

new TimeThread().start();
handler = new Handler(){
    @Override
    public void handleMessage(Message msg){
        long systime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        CharSequence systimestr = DateFormat.format("hh:mm:ss", systime);
        tt.setText(systimestr);
    }
};
```

```
class TimeThread extends Thread{
    @Override
    public void run(){
        do{try{
            Thread.sleep(1000);
            Message msg = new Message();
            handler.sendMessage(msg);
        }catch(InterruptedException e){e.printStackTrace();}
        }while(true);
}
```