《Android 应用开发》

实验指导书

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实验一 Android 开发环境

一、实验目的

- 1. 掌握 Android 开发环境的安装配置方法。
- 2. 掌握 Android SDK 安装和配置。
- 3. 掌握 Android 模拟器的使用。
- 二、实验内容

搭建 Android 应用程序的开发环境。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

- 四、实验步骤
 - 1. 安装 JDK 和 Eclipse

安装 JDK, 假设安装目录: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_14\

ild Java(III) SE Development Kit 6 Update 14 - 自定义安装 🛛 🔀	🛃 Java(III) SE Development Kit 6 Update 14 - 完成 🛛 🗙
● 定义安装 达择要安装的程序功能。	Java(TM) SE Development Kit 6 Update 14 已成功安装
请从下面的列衷中选择要安装的可选功能。安装完成后,您可以使用"控制面板"中的"添加/ 删除程序"实用程序来更改您选择的功能 功能说明 Java(TM) SE Development Kit 6 Update 14,包括专用 JRE 6 Update 14_0名	デ品注册是免费的,您将获得如下增值服务: *获得新放本、修补程序和更新的通知服务 *获得有关300开发者产品。服务和空间的估惠 *获得有关300开发者产品。服务和空间的估惠 *获得有关300开发者产品。服务和空间的估惠 *获得有关300开发者产品。服务和空间的估惠 *获得有关300开发后,同时显示.30K 产品注册表单。如果您不注册,则不保存以上信息。
安装到: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_14\ 更改(A)	
 <上一步(g) 下一步(y) > 取消	◆ CULL JOVALX 产品注册信息(2) 完成(2)

安装后,配置环境变量。

安装 Eclipse

选择下载: Eclipse IDE for Java Developers (92MB),解压到相应的目录中。

启动 Eclipse

双击目录中的 eclipse.exe, 假设选择工作目录: E:\Android\workplace, 建议选择复选框,将工作目录设成默认工作目录。

2. 安装 Android SDK

Android 开发站点: <u>http://code.google.com/android</u>, 点击"下载 SDK"

选择 Windows 版本的 Android SDK,文件名: android-sdk-windows-1.5_r3.zip, Android SDK 只需解压,无需安装。解压目录: E:\Android\android-sdk-windows-1.5_r3 (假定)。

3、安装 ADT 插件

安装 ADT 有两种方法。手动下载 ADT 插件,下载网址: http://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/或 Android SDK 帮助文档中的下载页面,下载页面位置: <Android SDK>/docs/sdk/adt_download.html,选择下载: ADT_0.9.1.zip。

安装插件: 启动 Eclipse.选择 Help → Install New Software,打开 Eclipse 插件的安装界面。 点击"Add"。

🗧 Install		
Available S Select a si	oftware te or enter the location of a site.	
<u>W</u> ork with:	type or select a site <u>Add</u> Find more software by working with the <u>'Available Software Sites'</u> preferences.	
type filter	text	
Name	Version	
🗌 🚺 Th	ere is no site selected.	
-Details		
Show only	the latest versions of available software 🗌 Hide items that are already installed	
Group iter	ns by category What is <u>already installed</u> ?	
Contact a	ll update sites during install to find required software	
?	< <u>Back</u> <u>Mext</u> > <u>Finish</u> Cancel	

点击 Archive

选择 ADT 保存位置

🖨 Add Site 🛛 🔀		
<u>N</u> ame: <u>L</u> ocation:	jar:file:/E:/Android/AndroidTools/ADT-0.9.1.zip!/	Local
?	<u> </u>	Cancel

选择 ADT 插件安装选项:复选 Android DDMS 和 Android Development Tools

Name	Version
🖃 🔽 💷 Developer Tools	
🛃 🚯 Android DDMS	0.9.1.v200905011822-1621
🔽 🚯 Android Development Tools	0.9.1.v200905011822-1621

认可 ADT 插件的许可证

提示重启 Eclipse,即完成。

自动下载 ADT 插件

自动下载 ADT 插件的方法和手动方法安装相似,不同之处在于:直接输入插件压缩包

的下载地址 <u>http://dl-ssl.google.com/android/eclipse/</u>。

设置 Android SDK 的保存路径

选择: Windows→Preferences 打开 Eclipse 的配置界面, 输入 Android SDK 的保存路径,

点击"Apply"。

- 五、实验报告要求
 - 1. 严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器。
 - 2. 按照步骤对实验过程进行截图和分析。
- 六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

如何测试你的 Android 应用程序开发环境已经搭建成功?

实验二 Android 应用程序

一、实验目的

- 1. 掌握使用 Eclipse 开发 Android 应用程序的步骤。
- 2. 掌握 Genymotion 模拟器的创建和使用方法。
- 3. 了解 Android 应用程序结构。

二、实验内容

- 1. 建立一个 HelloAndroid 第一个 Android 程序。
- 2. 在 Genymotion 上运行 HelloAndroid 程序。
- 三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK, ADT

四、实验步骤

- 1、建立 HelloAndroid 的步骤
- 1) 创建 Android 工程

打开 Android 工程向导: File→New→Android Application Project 或 File→Project | Android→Android Application Project 或 File→New→Other...| Android→Android Application Project。

填写应用名称(Application Name): HelloAndroid。自动生成工程名称(Project Name): HelloWorld 与包名(Package Name): com.example.helloworld。修改 Project Name, 保证唯一性。

选择最小需求 SDK 版本(Minimum Required SDK),目标 SDK 版本(Target SDK),编译 SDK 版本(Compiled With)。

选择主题(Theme),点击Next。

勾选 Create custom launcher icon, Create Activity, Create Project in WorkPlace, 点击 Next 设置启动图标(Configure Launcher Icon), 点击 Next。

勾选 Create Activity,选择 Blank Activity,点击 Next。

填写 Activity Name: HelloAndroid, Layout Name: activity_hello_android, Navigation Type: None, 点击 Finish。

2)代码实现如下:

HelloAndroid.java 文件代码:

package com.example.androidhello;

import android.os.Bundle;

import android.app.Activity;

import android.view.Menu;

```
public class HelloAndroid extends Activity {
```

@Override

protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

setContentView(R.layout.activity_hello_android);

}

@Override

public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {

// Inflate the menu; this adds items to the action bar if it is present.

getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.*hello_android*, menu);

return true;

```
}
```

```
R.java 文件如下:
```

}

package com.example.androidhello;

public final class R {

public static final class attr {

}

public static final class dimen {

public static final int activity_horizontal_margin=0x7f040000;

public static final int activity_vertical_margin=0x7f040001;

}

public static final class drawable {

public static final int ic_launcher=0x7f020000;

}

```
public static final class id {
    public static final int action_settings=0x7f080000;
}
public static final class layout {
    public static final int activity_hello_android=0x7f030000;
}
public static final class menu {
    public static final int hello_android=0x7f070000;
}
public static final class string {
    public static final int action_settings=0x7f050001;
    public static final int app_name=0x7f050000;
    public static final int hello_world=0x7f050002;
}
public static final class style {
    public static final int AppBaseTheme=0x7f060000;
    public static final int AppTheme=0x7f060001;
}
activity_hello_android.xml 文件的代码:
    <RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
         xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
         android:layout_width="match_parent"
         android:layout_height="match_parent"
         android:paddingBottom="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
         android:paddingLeft="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
         android:paddingRight="@dimen/activity_horizontal_margin"
         android:paddingTop="@dimen/activity_vertical_margin"
```

```
tools:context=".HelloAndroid">
```

}

```
<TextView
```

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="@string/hello_world" />
```

</RelativeLayout>

```
Strings.xml 文件的代码:
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

<resources>

```
<string name="app_name">AndroidHello</string>
<string name="action_settings">Settings</string>
```

<string name="hello_world">Hello world!</string>

</resources>

```
AndroidManifest.xml 文件的代码:
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
```

```
package="com.example.androidhello"
```

```
android:versionCode="1"
```

```
android:versionName="1.0">
```

<uses-sdk

```
android:minSdkVersion="8"
```

```
android:targetSdkVersion="18" />
```

<application

```
android:allowBackup="true"
```

```
android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
```

android:label="@string/app_name"

```
android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
```

<activity

android:name="com.example.androidhello.HelloAndroid"

android:label="@string/app_name">

```
<intent-filter>
```

<action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

<category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />

</intent-filter>

</activity>

</application>

</manifest>

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

- 2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告。
- 六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

- 七、思考题
 - 1. 如何编写一个 Android 的应用程序, R. java 和 Android Mainifest. xml 文件有什么用途?
 - 2. 如何引用资源

实验三 Android 生命周期

一、实验目的

- 1. 巩固使用 Eclipse 开发 Android 应用程序方法和步骤。
- 2. 加深了解和体验 Activity 的生命周期中各状态的变化关系。
- 3. 掌握 Android 应用程序的调试方法和工具。
- 二、实验内容

 建立在 Android 生命周期各阶段添加日志点的 Android 工程,工程名称: ActivityLifeCycle,包名称: edu.hrbeu.ActivityLifeCycle, Activity 名称: ActivityLifeCycle。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

```
1. 建立工程请参考实验二。
```

具体代码如下:

ActivityLifeCycle. java 文件的代码:

- 1. package edu. hrbeu. ActivityLifeCycle;
- 2.
- 3. import android. app. Activity;
- 4. import android.os.Bundle;
- 5. import android.util.Log;
- 6.
- 7. public class ActivityLifeCycle extends Activity {
- 8. private static String TAG = "LIFTCYCLE";
- 9. @Override //完全生命周期开始时被调用,初始化 Activity

10. public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {

- 11. super. onCreate (savedInstanceState);
- 12. setContentView(R. layout. main);

13. Log. i (TAG, "(1) onCreate()");

14.

}

- 15.
- 16. @Override //可视生命周期开始时被调用,对用户界面进行必要的更改

17. public void onStart() { 18. super.onStart(); Log. i (TAG, "(2) onStart()"); 19. 20. } 21. 22. // 在 onStart() 后 被 调 用 , 用 于 恢 复 @Override onSaveInstanceState()保存的用户界面信息 23. public void onRestoreInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) { 24. super.onRestoreInstanceState(savedInstanceState); 25. Log. i (TAG, "(3) onRestoreInstanceState()"); 26. } 27. @Override //在活动生命周期开始时被调用,恢复被 onPause()停止 28. 的用于界面更新的资源 29. public void onResume() { 30. super.onResume(); Log. i (TAG, "(4) onResume()"); 31. 32. } 33. @Override // 在 on Resume () 后被调用,保存界面信息 34. 35. public void onSaveInstanceState(Bundle savedInstanceState) { 36. super. onSaveInstanceState(savedInstanceState); Log.i(TAG, "(5) onSaveInstanceState()"); 37. 38. } 39. 40. @Override //在重新进入可视生命周期前被调用,载入界面所需要 的更改信息 41. public void onRestart() { 42. super.onRestart(); Log. i (TAG, "(6) onRestart()"); 43. 44. } 45. @Override //在活动生命周期结束时被调用,用来保存持久的数据 46.

或释放占用的资源

47.	<pre>public void onPause() {</pre>
48.	<pre>super.onPause();</pre>
49.	Log.i(TAG, "(7) onPause()");、
50.	}

51.

52. @Override //在可视生命周期结束时被调用,一般用来保存持久的数据或 释放占用的资源

53.	<pre>public void onStop() {</pre>
54.	<pre>super.onStop();</pre>
55.	Log. i (TAG, "(8) onStop()");
56.	}
57.	
58.	@Override //在完全生命周期结束时被调用,释放资源,包括线程、

数据连接等

59.		<pre>public void onDestroy() {</pre>
60.		<pre>super.onDestroy();</pre>
61.		Log.i(TAG, "(9) onDestroy()");
62.		}
63.	}	

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

- 1. LogCat 工具如何使用?
- 2. DevTools 工具如何使用?

实验四 Android 用户界面

一、实验目的

1. 加深对用户界面的控件的理解和使用。

2. 掌握各种界面布局的用法。

3. 掌握选项菜单、子菜单和快捷菜单的使用方法。

二、实验内容

建立一个"ButtonDemo"的程序,包含Button和ImageButton两个按钮,上方是
 "Button按钮",下方是一个ImageButton 控件?

 建立一个"CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"程序,包含五个控件,从上至下分别是 TextView01、CheckBox01、 CheckBox02、RadioButton01、RadioButton02,当选择 RadioButton01, RadioButton02则无法选择?

建立一个"TabDemo"程序,包含三个 XML 文件,分别为 tab1.xml、tab2.xml 和 tab3.xml,这3个文件分别使用线性布局、相对布局和绝对布局示例中的 main.xml 的代码,并将布局的 ID 分别定义为 layout01、layout02 和 layout03?

4. 建立一个"MyContextMenu"程序,来完成 Android 菜单的功能。 三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

```
1. "ButtonDemo"源代码如下:
```

ButtonDemo.java文件源如下:

package edu.hrbeu.ButtonDemo;

```
import android.app.Activity;
```

```
import android.os.Bundle;
```

```
import android.view.View;
```

```
import android.widget.Button;
```

 $import\ and roid.widget.\ ImageButton;$

```
import android.widget.TextView;
```

public class ButtonDemo extends Activity {

/** Called when the activity is first created. */
@Override

public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.main);

Button button = (Button)findViewById(R. id. Button01);

```
ImageButton imageButton =
  (ImageButton) findViewById (R. id. ImageButton01);
          button.setText("Button按钮");
          imageButton.setImageResource(R.drawable.download);
          final TextView textView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.TextView01);
          // (1) 按钮注册到各自的监听器
          button.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            public void onClick(View view) {
            textView.setText("Button按钮");
            }
          });
          imageButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
              public void onClick(View view) {
              textView.setText("ImageButton按钮");
              }
            });
          // (2) 按钮注册到同一个监听器
  //
            Button.OnClickListener buttonListener = new
  Button.OnClickListener() {
  //
            @Override
  //
            public void onClick(View v) {
  //
                 switch(v.getId()) {
  //
                     case R. id. Button01:
  //
                         textView.setText("Button按钮");
  //
                         return;
  //
                     case R. id. ImageButton01:
  //
                         textView.setText("ImageButton按钮");
  //
                         return;
  //
                 }
            };
  //
  //
  //
        button.setOnClickListener(buttonListener);
  11
        imageButton.setOnClickListener(buttonListener);
          }
      }
Main. xml源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
```

```
android:orientation="vertical"
```

```
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/TextView01"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <Button android:id="@+id/Button01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="Button01" >
    </Button>
    <ImageButton android:id="@+id/ImageButton01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content">
    </ImageButton>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
String. xml源代码如下:
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<resources>
<string name="hello">Hello World, ButtonDemo!</string>
<string name="app_name">ButtonDemo</string>
</resources>
```

AndroidManifest.xml 文件源代码如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu. hrbeu. ButtonDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".ButtonDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
2.
   "CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"源代码如下:
```

```
CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo. java文件的源代码如下:
```

```
package edu. hrbu. CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.CheckBox;
import android.widget.RadioButton;
import android.widget.TextView;
public class CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);
        final TextView textView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.TextView01);
        //(1) CheckBox
        final CheckBox checkBox1= (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.CheckBox01);
        final CheckBox checkBox2= (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.CheckBox02);
        CheckBox.OnClickListener checkboxListener = new
CheckBox. OnClickListener() {
             @Override
             public void onClick(View v) {
                 switch(v.getId()) {
                 case R. id. CheckBox01:
                     textView.setText("CheckBox01,
isChecked: "+String.valueOf(checkBox1.isChecked()));
                     return:
                 case R. id. CheckBox02:
                     textView.setText("CheckBox02,
isChecked: "+String.valueOf(checkBox2.isChecked()));
                     return;
            }
            } } :
        checkBox1.setOnClickListener(checkboxListener);
        checkBox2.setOnClickListener(checkboxListener);
        //(2)RadioButton
        final RadioButton radioButton1 =
(RadioButton) findViewById(R.id. RadioButton01);
        final RadioButton radioButton2 =
(RadioButton) findViewById(R.id. RadioButton02);
```

```
RadioButton.OnClickListener radioButtonListener = new
RadioButton. OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                 switch(v.getId()) {
                 case R. id. RadioButton01:
                     textView.setText("RadioButton1 is selected");
                     return;
                 case R.id. RadioButton02:
                     textView.setText("RadioButton2 is selected");;
                     return;
            }
            };
        radioButton1.setOnClickListener(radioButtonListener);
        radioButton2.setOnClickListener(radioButtonListener);
    }
}
Main.xml 文件的源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/TextView01"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/CheckBox01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="CheckBox01" >
    </CheckBox>
    <CheckBox android:id="@+id/CheckBox02"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="CheckBox02" >
     </CheckBox>
    <RadioGroup android:id="@+id/RadioGroup01"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content">
        <RadioButton android:id="@+id/RadioButton01"
            android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

```
android:text="RadioButton01" >
    </RadioButton>
    <RadioButton android:id="@+id/RadioButton02"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="RadioButton02" >
        </RadioButton>
        </RadioGroup>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
Androidmanifest.xml 文件的源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbu.CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".CheckboxRadiobuttonDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
3. "TabDemo"源代码如下:
TabDemo. java 文件源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. TabDemo;
import android.app.TabActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TabHost;
```

```
import android.view.LayoutInflater;
```

```
public class TabDemo extends TabActivity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        TabHost tabHost = getTabHost();
        LayoutInflater.from(this).inflate(R.layout.tabl,
        tabHost.getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).inflate(R.layout.tab2,
        tabHost.getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).inflate(R.layout.tab3,
        tabHost.getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.from(this).getTabContentView(),true);
        LayoutInflater.fro
```

```
tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec(TABT).
setIndicator("线性布局").setContent(R.id.layout01));
tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec("TAB2").
setIndicator("绝对布局").setContent(R.id.layout02));
tabHost.addTab(tabHost.newTabSpec("TAB3").
setIndicator("相对布局").setContent(R.id.layout03));
```

```
}
```

}

```
Tabl. xml 文件的源代码如下:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<LinearLayout android:id = "@+id/layout01"

xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"

android:layout_width="fill_parent"

android:layout_height="wrap_content"

android:orientation="vertical">

<TextView android:id="@+id/label"

android:layout_width="wrap_content"

android:layout_width="wrap_content"

android:layout_height="wrap_content"

android:text="用户名: " >

</TextView>

<EditText android:id="@+id/entry"

android:layout_height="wrap_content"
```

android:layout_width="fill_parent">

</EditText>

```
<Button android:id="@+id/ok"
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="确认: 〒">
</Button>
<Button android:id="@+id/cancel"
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="取消: " >
</Button>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
Tab2 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<AbsoluteLayout android:id="@+id/layout02"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
 <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
      android:layout x="40dip"
     android:layout y="40dip"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:text="用户名: " />
 <EditText android:id="@+id/entry"
      android:layout x="40dip"
      android:layout y="60dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout width="150dip" />
 <Button android:id="@+id/ok"
      android:layout width="70dip"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:layout x="40dip"
      android:layout y="120dip"
      android:text="确认" />
 <Button android:id="@+id/cancel"
      android:layout_width="70dip"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:layout_x="120dip"
      android:layout y="120dip"
      android:text="取消" />
 </AbsoluteLayout>
```

```
Tab3. xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<RelativeLayout android:id="@+id/layout03"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:text="用户名: ">
    </TextView>
    <EditText android:id="@+id/entry"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout_below="@id/label">
    </EditText>
    <Button android:id="@+id/cancel"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
        android:layout marginLeft="10dip"
        android:layout_below="@id/entry"
        android:text="取消: " >
    </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/ok"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout toLeftOf="@id/cancel"
        android:layout_alignTop="@id/cancel"
        android:text="确认: 回〓">
    </Button>
</RelativeLayout>
```

Androidmanifest.xml 文件的源代码如下: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu. hrbeu. TabDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=". TabDemo"
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

4. "MyContextMenu"源代码如下

```
MyContextMenu. java 文件的源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.MyContextMenu;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.ContextMenu;
import android.view.Menu;
import android.view.MenuItem;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.ContextMenu.ContextMenuInfo;
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class MyContextMenu extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_1 = Menu.FIRST;
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_2 = Menu.FIRST+1;
    final static int CONTEXT_MENU_3 = Menu.FIRST+2;
    TextView LabelView = null;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        LabelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
        registerForContextMenu(LabelView);
    }
```

```
@Override
public void onCreateContextMenu(ContextMenu menu,
        View v, ContextMenuInfo menuInfo) {
    menu.setHeaderTitle("快捷菜单标题");
    menu.add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_1, 0, "菜单子项1");
    menu.add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_2, 1, "菜单子项2");
    menu.add(0, CONTEXT_MENU_3, 2, "菜单子项3");
}
@Override
public boolean onContextItemSelected(MenuItem item){
```

```
switch(item.getItemId()) {
  case CONTEXT_MENU_1:
    LabelView.setText("菜单子项1");
    return true;
  case CONTEXT_MENU_2:
    LabelView.setText("菜单子项2");
    return true;
  case CONTEXT_MENU_3:
    LabelView.setText("菜单子项3");
    return true;
}
return false;
}
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

}

```
Androidmanifest. xml 文件的源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.MyContextMenu"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".MyContextMenu"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
```

```
</manifest>
```

```
五、实验报告要求
```

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

1. 建立一个程序 "SpinnerDemo" 包含 3 个子项 Spinner 控件?

 建立一个"ListViewDemo"程序,包含四个控件,从上至下分别为 TextView01、 ListView01、ListView02和 ListView03?

3. Android 界面框架是如何实现按键事件和触摸事件的?

实验五 组件通信与广播

一、实验目的

1. 使学生学会使用 Intent 启动 Activity 的方法。

2. 使学生掌握获取 Activity 返回值的方法。

3. 使学生掌握发送和接收广播消息的方法。

二、实验内容

1、使用"IntentDemo"程序来完成如何使用 Intent 启动新的 Activity?

2、使用"ActivityCommunication"说明了如何以 Sub-Activity 方式启动子 Activity, 以及使用 Intent 进行组件间通信?

3、使用"IntentResolutionDemo"说明了如何在 AndroidManifest.xml 文件中注册 Intent 过滤器,以及如何设置<intent-filter>节点属性来捕获指定的 Intent?

4、使用"BroadcastReceiverDemo"说明了如何在应用程序中注册 BroadcastReceiver, 并接收指定类型的广播消息?

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

```
    "IntentDemo"程序源代码:
    IntentDemo. java 文件的源代码:
    package edu. hrbeu. IntentDemo;
```

import android.app.Activity; import android.content.Intent; import android.os.Bundle; import android.view.View; import android.view.View.OnClickListener; import android.widget.Button;

```
public class IntentDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
```

```
Button button = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn);
          button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
          public void onClick(View view) {
              Intent intent = new Intent(IntentDemo. this, ActivityToStart. class);
                 startActivity(intent);
          }
         });
      }
  }
  ActivityToStart. java 文件的源代码:
  package edu. hrbeu. IntentDemo;
  import android.app.Activity;
  import android.os.Bundle;
  public class ActivityToStart extends Activity {
      /** Called when the activity is first created. */
      @Override
      public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
          super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
          setContentView(R. layout. activitytostart);
      }
  }
  Main.xml 文件的源代码:
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
 <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
<Button android:id="@+id/btn"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text="启动 Activity" />
  </LinearLayout>
  activitytostart.xml 文件的源代码如下:
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
  <LinearLayout
```

```
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
android:orientation="vertical"
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
android:layout_height="fill_parent">
<TextView
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
</LinearLayout>
```

```
2. "ActivityCommunication" 源代码:
ActivityCommunication.java文件源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.ActivityCommunication;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.net.Uri;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class ActivityCommunication extends Activity {
```

```
private static final int SUBACTIVITY1 = 1;
private static final int SUBACTIVITY2 = 2;
```

```
TextView textView;
```

/** Called when the activity is first created. */
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

```
setContentView(R.layout.main);
```

```
textView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.textShow);
        final Button btn1 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn1);
        final Button btn2 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn2);
        btn1.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
             Intent intent = new Intent(ActivityCommunication.this,
SubActivity1.class);
                startActivityForResult(intent, SUBACTIVITY1);
        }
        });
        btn2.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            Intent intent = new Intent(ActivityCommunication.this,
SubActivity2. class);
                startActivityForResult(intent, SUBACTIVITY2);
        }
       });
    }
    @Override
    protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data)
{
        super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
        switch(requestCode) {
        case SUBACTIVITY1:
            if (resultCode == RESULT_OK) {
                 Uri uriData = data.getData();
                 textView.setText(uriData.toString());
            }
            break;
        case SUBACTIVITY2:
            break;
        }
    }
}
SubActivity1. java 文件源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. ActivityCommunication;
```

import android.app.Activity; import android.content.Intent;

```
import android.net.Uri;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
public class SubActivity1 extends Activity {
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. subactivity1);
        final EditText editText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.edit);
        Button btnOK = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn ok);
        Button btnCancel = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_cancel);
        btnOK.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            String uriString = editText.getText().toString();
            Uri data = Uri.parse(uriString);
            Intent result = new Intent(null, data);
            setResult(RESULT_OK, result);
            finish();
        }
        });
        btnCancel.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            setResult(RESULT_CANCELED, null);
            finish();
        }
       });
    }
}
```

SubActivity2.java package edu.hrbeu.ActivityCommunication;

import android.app.Activity; import android.os.Bundle;

```
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener:
import android.widget.Button;
public class SubActivity2 extends Activity {
     /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. subactivity2);
       Button btnReturn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_return);
        btnReturn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            setResult(RESULT CANCELED, null);
            finish();
        }
       });
    }
}
Main.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
 <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout height="fill_parent">
<TextView android:id="@+id/textShow"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text="" />
<Button android:id="@+id/btn1"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text="启动 Activity1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/btn2"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout height="wrap_content"
     android:text="启动 Activity2" />
  </LinearLayout>
```

```
SubActivity1.xml源代码:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:id="@+id/textShow"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="SubActivity 1"
    \rangle
<EditText
    android:id="@+id/edit"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text=""
    />
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn_ok"
    android:layout_width="100dip"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="接受"
    \rangle
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn cancel"
    android:layout width="100dip"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="撤销"
    />
    \rangle
</LinearLayout>
    SubActivity2. xml源代码:
    <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
        android:orientation="vertical"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout_height="fill_parent"
        >
    <TextView
        android:id="@+id/textShow"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="SubActivity 2"
```

```
/>
<Button
android:id="@+id/btn_return"
android:layout_width="100dip"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="关闭"
/>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
Androidmanifest.xml 文件代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.ActivityCommunication;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
```

```
public class SubActivity2 extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    }
}
```

```
setContentView(R. layout. subactivity2);
Button btnReturn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn_return);
btnReturn.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    public void onClick(View view) {
        setResult(RESULT_CANCELED, null);
    }
}
```

```
finish();
}
```

```
});
}
```

```
3. "IntentResolutionDemo" 源代码:
```

IntentResolutionDemo. java 源代码如下: package edu.hrbeu.IntentResolutionDemo;

import android.app.Activity; import android.content.Intent; import android.net.Uri;

```
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
public class IntentResolutionDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);
        Button button = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn);
        button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
         public void onClick(View view) {
             Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW,
Uri.parse("schemodemo://edu.hrbeu/path"));
             startActivity(intent);
        }
        });
    }
}
ActivityToStart. java 源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. IntentResolutionDemo;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
public class ActivityToStart extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. activitytostart);
    }
}
main.xml源代码:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    >
<TextView
```

```
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    \rangle
<Button
    android:id="@+id/btn"
    android:layout width="wrap content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="启动Activity"
    \rangle
  </LinearLayout>
activitytostart. xml源代码:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    >
<TextView
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="Hello, Activity"
    \rangle
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest. xml源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.IntentResolutionDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".IntentResolutionDemo"</pre>
                   android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                 <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                 <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
             </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <activity android:name=".ActivityToStart"</pre>
                   android:label="@string/app_name">
             <intent-filter>
```

```
<action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />
<action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />
<active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="active="act
```

4. "BroadcastReceiverDemo"源代码:

```
BroadcastReceiverDemo.java 代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
```

```
public class BroadcastReceiverDemo extends Activity {
    private EditText entryText ;
    private Button button;
```

```
@Override
```

}

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);
    entryText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.entry);
    button = (Button)findViewById(R.id.btn);
```

```
button.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
   public void onClick(View view) {
        Intent intent = new Intent("edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo");
        intent.putExtra("message", entryText.getText().toString());
        sendBroadcast(intent);
   }
});
```

MyBroadcastReceiver. java 代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. BroadcastReceiverDemo;

```
import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.widget.Toast;
public class MyBroadcastReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        String msg = intent.getStringExtra("message");
        Toast.makeText(context, msg, Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
    }
}
Main. xml 源代码:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".BroadcastReceiverDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
             <action android:name="edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo" />
        </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

```
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".BroadcastReceiverDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="edu.hrbeu.BroadcastReceiverDemo" />
        </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

- 1. 使用"WebViewIntentDemo"说明如何隐式启动 Activity?
- 2. 简述 Intent 过滤器的原理与匹配机制?
- 3. 简述如何获取 Activity 返回值?

实验六 后台服务

```
一、实验目的
```

- 1. 使同学掌握服务的隐式启动和显式启动方法。
- 2. 使同学学会使用线程的启动、挂起和停止方法。
- 3. 使同学学会跨线程的界面更新。
- 二、实验内容
 - 1. 使用 "SimpleRandomServiceDemo"程序显式启动服务在应用程序中建立 Service?
 - 2. 使用"ThreadRandomServiceDemo"程序使用线程持续产生随机数?
 - 3. 使用"SimpleMathServiceDemo"程序使用绑定方式使用 Service?
 - 4. 使用"RemoteMathServiceDemo"程序,说明如何创建跨进程?

三、实验仪器、设备

- 硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘
- 软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK
- 四、实验步骤
 - 1. SimpleRandomServiceDemo 程序

SimpleRandomServiceDemo.java 源代码如下: package edu.hrbeu.SimpleRandomServiceDemo;

import android.app.Activity; import android.content.Intent; import android.os.Bundle; import android.view.View; import android.widget.Button;

```
public class SimpleRandomServiceDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
    }
}
```

Button startButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.start); Button stopButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.stop);

final Intent serviceIntent = new Intent(this, RandomService.class);

```
startButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            startService(serviceIntent);
        }
        });
        stopButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            stopService(serviceIntent);
        }
       });
    }
}
RandomService. java 源码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. SimpleRandomServiceDemo;
import android.app.Service;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os. IBinder;
import android.widget.Toast;
public class RandomService extends Service{
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        Toast.makeText(this, "(1) 调用onCreate()",
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    }
    @Override
    public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
          super.onStart(intent, startId);
          Toast.makeText(this, "(2) 调用onStart()",
              Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
          double randomDouble = Math.random();
          String msg = "随机数: "+ String.valueOf(randomDouble);
          Toast.makeText(this,msg, Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    }
    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
         super.onDestroy();
```

```
Toast.makeText(this, "(3) 调用onDestroy()",
                  Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
        }
        @Override
        public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
            return null;
        }
    }
  Main. xm1代码:
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
      android:orientation="vertical"
      android:layout width="fill parent"
      android:layout_height="fill_parent"
      \geq
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
      android:layout width="fill parent"
      android:layout height="wrap content"
      android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/start"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="启动Service" >
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/stop"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="停止Service" >
    </Button>
  </LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 代码如下:
    <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
          package="edu.hrbeu.SimpleRandomServiceDemo"
          android:versionCode="1"
          android:versionName="1.0">
        <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
    android:label="@string/app name">
            <activity android:name=".SimpleRandomServiceDemo"</pre>
                      android:label="@string/app name">
```

2. ThreadRandomServiceDemo 程序

```
ThreadRandomServiceDemo.java 源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.ThreadRandomServiceDemo;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.os.Handler;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class ThreadRandomServiceDemo extends Activity {
```

```
private static Handler handler = new Handler();
private static TextView labelView = null;
private static double randomDouble ;
```

```
public static void UpdateGUI(double refreshDouble) {
    randomDouble = refreshDouble;
    handler.post(RefreshLable);
```

```
}
```

```
private static Runnable RefreshLable = new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        labelView.setText(String.valueOf(randomDouble));
    }
}
```

```
};
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
```

```
setContentView(R. layout. main);
        labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
        Button startButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.start);
        Button stopButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.stop);
        final Intent serviceIntent = new Intent(this, RandomService.class);
        startButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            startService(serviceIntent);
        }
        });
        stopButton.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
        public void onClick(View view) {
            stopService(serviceIntent);
        }
       });
   }
RandomService源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. ThreadRandomServiceDemo;
import android.app.Service;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.IBinder;
import android.widget.Toast;
public class RandomService extends Service{
    private Thread workThread;
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        Toast.makeText(this, "(1) 调用onCreate()",
            Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
        workThread = new Thread(null, backgroudWork, "WorkThread");
    }
```

```
@Override
```

```
public void onStart(Intent intent, int startId) {
          super.onStart(intent, startId);
          Toast.makeText(this, "(2) 调用onStart()",
              Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
          if (!workThread.isAlive()) {
          workThread.start();
          }
    }
    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
         super.onDestroy();
         Toast.makeText(this, "(3) 调用onDestroy()",
             Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
         workThread.interrupt();
    }
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
        return null;
    }
    private Runnable backgroudWork = new Runnable() {
        @Override
        public void run() {
            try {
                 while(!Thread.interrupted()) {
                     double randomDouble = Math.random();
                     ThreadRandomServiceDemo.UpdateGUI(randomDouble);
                     Thread. sleep(1000);
                 }
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                 e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    };
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/start"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="启动Service" >
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/stop"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="停止Service" >
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.ThreadRandomServiceDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=". ThreadRandomServiceDemo"</pre>
```

```
android:label="@string/app_name">
```

```
<intent-filter>
```

```
<category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
```

```
</intent-filter>
```

</activity>

```
<service android:name=".RandomService"/>
```

</application>

```
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
```

```
</manifest>
```

3. SimpleMathServiceDemo 程序

```
SimpleMathServiceDemo.java 源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.SimpleMathServiceDemo;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.ComponentName;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.content.ServiceConnection;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.os. IBinder;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.TextView;
public class SimpleMathServiceDemo extends Activity {
    private MathService mathService;
    private boolean isBound = false;
    TextView labelView;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);
        labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
        Button bindButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.bind);
        Button unbindButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.unbind);
        Button computButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.compute);
        bindButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                 if(!isBound){
                     final Intent serviceIntent = new
Intent(SimpleMathServiceDemo.this, MathService.class);
    bindService(serviceIntent, mConnection, Context. BIND AUTO CREATE);
                     isBound = true:
                }
            }
       });
        unbindButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
```

```
if(isBound){
                     isBound = false:
                     unbindService(mConnection);
                     mathService = null;
                 }
            }
        });
        computButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                     if (mathService == null) {
                         labelView.setText("未绑定服务");
                         return;
                     }
                     long a = Math.round(Math.random()*100);
                     long b = Math.round(Math.random()*100);
                     long result = mathService.Add(a, b);
                     String msg = String.valueOf(a)+" + "+String.valueOf(b)+
                                      " = "+String.valueOf(result);
                     labelView.setText(msg);
            }
        });
    }
    private ServiceConnection mConnection = new ServiceConnection() {
        @Override
        public void onServiceConnected(ComponentName name, IBinder service) {
            mathService = ((MathService.LocalBinder)service).getService();
        }
        @Override
        public void onServiceDisconnected(ComponentName name) {
            mathService = null;
        }
    };
MathService. java 源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. SimpleMathServiceDemo;
```

import android.app.Service; import android.content.Intent;

```
import android.os.Binder;
import android.os. IBinder;
import android.widget.Toast;
public class MathService extends Service{
    private final IBinder mBinder = new LocalBinder();
    public class LocalBinder extends Binder{
        MathService getService() {
            return MathService.this;
        }
    }
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
         Toast.makeText(this, "本地绑定: MathService",
                   Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
        return mBinder;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean onUnbind(Intent intent) {
          Toast.makeText(this, "取消本地绑定: MathService",
                 Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
        return false;
    }
    public long Add(long a, long b) {
        return a+b;
    }
}
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    >
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
```

```
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/bind"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="服务绑定" >
    </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/unbind"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="取消绑定" >
    </Button>
    <Button android:id="@+id/compute"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:text="加法运算" >
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
    <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
          package="edu.hrbeu.SimpleMathServiceDemo"
          android:versionCode="1"
          android:versionName="1.0">
        <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
    android:label="@string/app_name">
            <activity android:name=".SimpleMathServiceDemo"</pre>
                      android:label="@string/app name">
                 <intent-filter>
                     <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                     <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"
    \rangle
                </intent-filter>
```

```
4. RemoteMathServiceDemo 程序
    MathService.java
package edu. hrbeu. RemoteMathServiceDemo;
import android.app.Service;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os. IBinder;
import android.widget.Toast;
public class MathService extends Service{
    private final IMathService.Stub mBinder = new IMathService.Stub() {
        public long Add(long a, long b) {
            return a + b;
       }
    };
    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
         Toast.makeText(this, "远程绑定: MathService",
                  Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
        return mBinder;
    }
    @Override
    public boolean onUnbind (Intent intent) {
          Toast.makeText(this, "取消远程绑定: MathService",
                 Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
        return false;
    }
}
IMathService.aidl
package edu.hrbeu.RemoteMathServiceDemo;
interface IMathService {
    long Add(long a, long b);
}
Main. xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
```

```
android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="fill parent"
    \geq
<TextView
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"
    \rangle
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.RemoteMathServiceDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app name">
        <service android:name=".MathService"</pre>
                android:process=":remote">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="edu.hrbeu.RemoteMathServiceDemo.MathService"
\rangle
```

```
</intent-filter>
</service>
</application>
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

- 1. 简述 Service 的原理和用途?
- 2. 如何通过 Service 实现 MP3 播放器音乐播放器?

3. 使用 "ParcelMathServiceDemo"程序, 说明如何在跨进程服务中使用自定义数据类

型?

实验七 数据存储与访问

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生掌握 SharedPreferences 的使用方法。
- 2. 使学生掌握 SQLite 数据库的建立和操作方法。
- 3. 使学生掌握 ContentProvider 的创建与使用方法。

二、实验内容

- 1. 通过 SimplePreferenceDemo 说明 SharedPreferences 的文件保存位置和保存格式。
- 2. 通过 InternalFileDemo 程序实现在内部存储器上进行文件写入和读取。
- 3. 通过 ResourceFileDemo 程序实现如何在程序运行时访问资源文件。
- 4. 通过 SQLiteDemo 来实现对数据库操作的一个示例。

三、实验仪器、设备

- 硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘
- 软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK
- 四、实验步骤

1. SimplePreferenceDemo 程序

```
SimplePreferenceDemo. java 源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.SimplePreferenceDemo;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.SharedPreferences;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.EditText;
```

public class SimplePreferenceDemo extends Activity {

```
private EditText nameText;
private EditText ageText;
private EditText heightText;
```

```
public static final String PREFERENCE_NAME = "SaveSetting";
public static int MODE = Context.MODE_WORLD_READABLE +
Context.MODE WORLD WRITEABLE;
```

```
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
```

```
super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R. layout. main);
        nameText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.name);
        ageText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.age);
        heightText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.height);
    }
    @Override
    public void onStart() {
    super.onStart();
    loadSharedPreferences();
    }
    @Override
    public void onStop() {
    super.onStop();
    saveSharedPreferences();
    }
    private void loadSharedPreferences() {
        SharedPreferences sharedPreferences =
getSharedPreferences(PREFERENCE NAME, MODE);
        String name = sharedPreferences.getString("Name", "Tom");
        int age = sharedPreferences.getInt("Age", 20);
        float height = sharedPreferences.getFloat("Height", 1.81f);
        nameText.setText(name);
        ageText.setText(String.valueOf(age));
        heightText.setText(String.valueOf(height));
    }
    private void saveSharedPreferences() {
        SharedPreferences sharedPreferences =
getSharedPreferences(PREFERENCE NAME, MODE);
        SharedPreferences.Editor editor = sharedPreferences.edit();
        editor.putString("Name", nameText.getText().toString());
        editor.putInt("Age", Integer.parseInt(ageText.getText().toString()));
        editor.putFloat("Height",
Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString()));
        editor.commit();
    }
```

```
Main. xml 代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:id="@+id/RelativeLayout01"
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content" >
        <EditText android:id="@+id/name"
            android:text=""
            android:layout width="280dip"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
            android:layout_marginLeft="10dip" >
        </EditText>
        <TextView android:id="@+id/name label"
            android:text="姓名: "
            android:layout width="wrap content"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content"
            android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
            android:layout toRightOf="@id/name"
            android:layout alignBaseline="@+id/name">
        </TextView>
        <EditText android:id="@+id/age"
            android:text=""
            android:layout width="280dip"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
            android:layout marginLeft="10dip"
            android:layout_below="@id/name"
            android:numeric="integer">
        </EditText>
        <TextView android:id="@+id/age label"
            android:text="年龄: "
            android:layout_width="wrap_content"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
            android:layout toRightOf="@id/age"
            android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/age" >
        </TextView>
```

```
<EditText android:id="@+id/height"
    android:layout width="280dip"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:layout alignParentRight="true"
    android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
    android:layout below="@id/age"
    android:numeric="decimal">
</EditText>
<TextView android:id="@+id/height label"
    android:text="身高: "
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:layout alignParentLeft="true"
    android:layout_toRightOf="@id/height"
    android:layout alignBaseline="@+id/height">
</TextView>
```

</RelativeLayout>

```
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.SimplePreferenceDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".SimplePreferenceDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

2. InternalFileDemo 程序

InternalFileDemo. java 源代码如下:

package edu.hrbeu.InternalFileDemo;

import java.io.FileInputStream; import java.io.FileNotFoundException; import java.io.FileOutputStream; import java.io.IOException;

import android.app.Activity; import android.content.Context; import android.os.Bundle; import android.view.View; import android.view.View.OnClickListener; import android.widget.Button; import android.widget.CheckBox; import android.widget.EditText; import android.widget.TextView;

public class InternalFileDemo extends Activity {

```
private final String FILE_NAME = "fileDemo.txt";
private TextView labelView;
private TextView displayView;
private CheckBox appendBox ;
private EditText entryText;
  @Override
  public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);
    labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
    displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
    appendBox = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.append);
```

entryText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.entry); Button writeButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.write); Button readButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.read);

```
writeButton.setOnClickListener(writeButtonListener);
readButton.setOnClickListener(readButtonListener);
entryText.selectAll();
entryText.findFocus();
```

```
OnClickListener writeButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
  @Override
  public void onClick(View v) {
     FileOutputStream fos = null;
      try {
           if (appendBox.isChecked()) {
               fos = openFileOutput(FILE NAME, Context. MODE APPEND);
           }
           else {
               fos = openFileOutput(FILE_NAME, Context. MODE_PRIVATE);
           }
           String text = entryText.getText().toString();
           fos.write(text.getBytes());
           labelView.setText("文件写入成功,写入长度:"+text.length());
           entryText.setText("");
     } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
      }
     catch (IOException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
     }
      finally {
          if (fos != null) {
              try {
                  fos.flush();
                  fos.close();
```

```
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
};
```

```
OnClickListener readButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
 @Override
 public void onClick(View v) {
     displayView.setText("");
    FileInputStream fis = null;
    try {
         fis = openFileInput(FILE_NAME);
         if (fis.available() == 0) {
            return;
         }
         byte[] readBytes = new byte[fis.available()];
         while(fis.read(readBytes) != -1) {
         }
         String text = new String(readBytes);
         displayView.setText(text);
         labelView.setText("文件读取成功,文件长度:"+text.length());
    } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
    }
    catch (IOException e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
    }
 }
 };
```

```
}
```

```
Main. xml 代码如下:
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
  <LinearLayout
     xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     android:orientation="vertical"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent">
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:text="@string/hello" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/entry"
     android:text="输入文件内容"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 <LinearLayout
     android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<Button android:id="@+id/write"
     android:text="写入文件"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
<Button android:id="@+id/read"
     android:text="读取文件"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout height="wrap_content" />
  </LinearLayout>
<CheckBox android:id="@+id/append"
     android:text="追加模式"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout height="wrap_content" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/display"
     android:text="文件内容显示区域"
     android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="fill_parent"
     android:background="#FFFFFF"
     android:textColor="#000000" />
  </LinearLayout>
```

AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.InternalFileDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".InternalFileDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

```
3. ResourceFileDemo 程序
```

```
ResourceFileDemo 源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.ResourceFileDemo;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import org.xmlpull.vl.XmlPullParser;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.res.Resources;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.util.Log;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
```

```
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class ResourceFileDemo extends Activity {
```

```
private Resources resources;
private TextView displayView;
```

@Override

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);
```

Button readRawButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.read_raw);

```
Button readXmlButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.read_xml);
    Button clearButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. clear);
    readRawButton.setOnClickListener(readRawButtonListener);
    readXmlButton.setOnClickListener(readXmlButtonListener);
    clearButton.setOnClickListener(clearButtonListener);
    this.displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
    this.resources = this.getResources();
}
OnClickListener readRawButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
            InputStream inputStream = null;
            try {
             inputStream = resources.openRawResource(R.raw.raw_file);
                byte[] reader = new byte[inputStream.available()];
                while (inputStream. read(reader) != -1) {
                displayView.setText(new String(reader, "utf-8"));
            } catch (IOException e) {
                Log. e("ResourceFileDemo", e.getMessage(), e);
            } finally {
                if (inputStream != null) {
                    try {
                     inputStream.close();
                    }
                    catch (IOException e) { }
                }
           }
    }
};
OnClickListener readXmlButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        XmlPullParser parser = resources.getXml(R.xml.people);
        String msg = "";
        try {
             while (parser.next() != XmlPullParser.END DOCUMENT) {
                 String people = parser.getName();
```

```
String name = null;
                    String age = null;
                    String height = null;
                     if ((people != null) && people.equals("person")) {
                     int count = parser.getAttributeCount();
                     for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
                         String attrName = parser.getAttributeName(i);
                         String attrValue = parser.getAttributeValue(i);
                             if ((attrName != null) && attrName.equals("name")) {
                              name = attrValue;
                             } else if ((attrName != null) &&
attrName.equals("age")) {
                              age = attrValue;
                             } else if ((attrName != null) &&
attrName.equals("height")) {
                              height = attrValue;
                             }
                          }
                     if ((name != null) && (age != null) && (height != null)) {
                         msg += "姓名: "+name+", 年龄: "+age+", 身高: "+height+"\n";
                        }
                      }
                }
            } catch (Exception e) {
                Log.e("ResourceFileDemo", e.getMessage(), e);
            }
            displayView.setText(msg);
        }
    };
    OnClickListener clearButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            displayView.setText("");
        ļ
    };
}
Main. xml 代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
```

```
android:layout_height="fill_parent"
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
    </TextView>
    <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"</pre>
        android:layout width="wrap content"
        android:layout height="wrap content">
        <Button android:id="@+id/read raw"
            android:text="读取原始文件"
            android:layout width="120dip"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/read_xml"
            android:text="读取XML文件"
            android:layout_width="120dip"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        </Button>
        <Button android:id="@+id/clear"
            android:text="清除显示"
            android:layout_width="80dip"
            android:layout_height="wrap_content">
        </Button>
    </LinearLayout>
    <TextView android:id="@+id/display"
```

```
android:layout_width="fill_parent"
android:layout_height="wrap_content"
android:text="">
</TextView>
</LinearLayout>
```

```
AndroidManifest. xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
package="edu.hrbeu.ResourceFileDemo"
android:versionCode="1"
android:versionName="1.0">
<application android:icon="@drawable/icon"
android:label="@string/app_name">
<activity android:name=".ResourceFileDemo"
```

```
android:label="@string/app_name">

<intent-filter>

<action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

<category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />

</intent-filter>

</activity>

</activity>

</application>

<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />

</manifest>
```

```
4. SQLiteDemo 程序
```

SQLiteDemo.java 源代码: package edu.hrbeu.SQLiteDemo;

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.view.View.OnClickListener;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class SQLiteDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    private DBAdapter dbAdepter ;
```

private EditText nameText; private EditText ageText; private EditText heightText; private EditText idEntry;

private TextView labelView; private TextView displayView;

@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 setContentView(R.layout.main);
 nameText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.name);

```
ageText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.age);
```

```
heightText = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.height);
   idEntry = (EditText)findViewById(R.id.id entry);
   labelView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
   displayView = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
   Button addButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.add);
   Button queryAllButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.query all);
   Button clearButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.clear);
   Button deleteAllButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id. delete all);
   Button queryButton = (Button) findViewById(R. id. query);
   Button deleteButton = (Button)findViewById(R.id.delete);
   Button updateButton = (Button) findViewById(R.id.update);
   addButton.setOnClickListener(addButtonListener);
   queryAllButton.setOnClickListener(queryAllButtonListener);
   clearButton.setOnClickListener(clearButtonListener);
   deleteAllButton.setOnClickListener(deleteAllButtonListener);
   queryButton.setOnClickListener(queryButtonListener);
   deleteButton.setOnClickListener(deleteButtonListener);
   updateButton.setOnClickListener(updateButtonListener);
   dbAdepter = new DBAdapter(this);
   dbAdepter.open();
OnClickListener addButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        People people = new People();
        people.Name = nameText.getText().toString();
        people.Age = Integer.parseInt(ageText.getText().toString());
        people.Height = Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString());
        long colunm = dbAdepter.insert(people);
        if (column == -1)
            labelView.setText("添加过程错误!");
        } else {
            labelView.setText("成功添加数据, ID: "+String.valueOf(colunm));
```

```
}
    }
};
OnClickListener queryAllButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        People[] peoples = dbAdepter.queryAllData();
        if (peoples == null) {
            labelView.setText("数据库中没有数据");
            return;
        }
        labelView.setText("数据库:");
        String msg = "";
        for (int i = 0; i<peoples.length; i++) {
            msg += peoples[i].toString()+"\n";
        }
        displayView.setText(msg);
    }
};
OnClickListener clearButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        displayView.setText("");
    }
};
OnClickListener deleteAllButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        dbAdepter.deleteAllData();
        String msg = "数据全部删除";
        labelView.setText(msg);
    }
};
OnClickListener queryButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        int id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
        People[] peoples = dbAdepter.queryOneData(id);
```

```
if (peoples == null) {
                labelView.setText("数据库中没有ID为"+String.valueOf(id)+"的数
据");
                return;
            }
            labelView.setText("数据库:");
            displayView.setText(peoples[0].toString());
        }
   };
   OnClickListener deleteButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            long id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
            long result = dbAdepter.deleteOneData(id);
            String msg = "删除ID为"+idEntry.getText().toString()+"的数据" +
(result>0?"成功":"失败");
            labelView.setText(msg);
        }
   };
   OnClickListener updateButtonListener = new OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View v) {
            People people = new People();
            people.Name = nameText.getText().toString();
            people.Age = Integer.parseInt(ageText.getText().toString());
            people.Height = Float.parseFloat(heightText.getText().toString());
            long id = Integer.parseInt(idEntry.getText().toString());
            long count = dbAdepter.updateOneData(id, people);
            if (count == -1) {
                labelView.setText("更新错误!");
            } else {
                labelView.setText("更新成功,更新数据"+String.valueOf(count)+"
条");
            }
        }
   };
}
```

People. java

```
package edu. hrbeu. SQLiteDemo;
public class People {
    public int ID = -1;
    public String Name;
    public int Age;
    public float Height;
    @Override
    public String toString() {
        String result = "";
        result += "ID: " + this. ID + ", ";
        result += "姓名: " + this.Name + ", ";
        result += "年龄: " + this.Age + ", ";
        result += "身高: " + this.Height + ", ";
        return result;
    }
}
DBAdapter. java源代码如下:
package edu. hrbeu. SQLiteDemo;
import android.content.ContentValues;
import android.content.Context;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteException;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase.CursorFactory;
public class DBAdapter {
    private static final String DB_NAME = "people.db";
    private static final String DB_TABLE = "peopleinfo";
    private static final int DB VERSION = 1;
    public static final String KEY ID = " id";
    public static final String KEY_NAME = "name";
    public static final String KEY_AGE = "age";
    public static final String KEY_HEIGHT = "height";
    private SQLiteDatabase db;
    private final Context context;
    private DBOpenHelper dbOpenHelper;
```

```
public DBAdapter(Context _context) {
        context = _context;
      }
      /** Close the database */
      public void close() {
          if (db != null) {
              db.close();
              db = null;
          }
        }
      /** Open the database */
      public void open() throws SQLiteException {
          dbOpenHelper = new DBOpenHelper(context, DB NAME, null, DB VERSION);
          try {
              db = dbOpenHelper.getWritableDatabase();
          }
          catch (SQLiteException ex) {
              db = dbOpenHelper.getReadableDatabase();
          }
        }
      public long insert(People people) {
        ContentValues newValues = new ContentValues();
        newValues.put(KEY_NAME, people.Name);
        newValues.put(KEY AGE, people.Age);
        newValues.put(KEY_HEIGHT, people.Height);
        return db.insert(DB_TABLE, null, newValues);
      }
      public People[] queryAllData() {
          Cursor results = db.query(DB_TABLE, new String[] { KEY_ID, KEY_NAME,
KEY_AGE, KEY_HEIGHT},
                   null, null, null, null, null);
          return ConvertToPeople(results);
      }
      public People[] queryOneData(long id) {
```

```
Cursor results = db.query(DB_TABLE, new String[] { KEY_ID, KEY_NAME,
KEY AGE, KEY HEIGHT},
                  KEY ID + "=" + id, null, null, null, null);
          return ConvertToPeople(results);
      }
      private People[] ConvertToPeople(Cursor cursor) {
          int resultCounts = cursor.getCount();
          if (resultCounts == 0 || !cursor.moveToFirst()) {
              return null;
          }
          People[] peoples = new People[resultCounts];
          for (int i = 0; i<resultCounts; i++) {
              peoples[i] = new People();
              peoples[i]. ID = cursor.getInt(0);
              peoples[i].Name =
cursor.getString(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY_NAME));
              peoples[i].Age = cursor.getInt(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY AGE));
              peoples[i].Height =
cursor.getFloat(cursor.getColumnIndex(KEY HEIGHT));
              cursor.moveToNext();
          }
          return peoples;
      }
      public long deleteAllData() {
          return db.delete(DB_TABLE, null, null);
      }
      public long deleteOneData(long id) {
          return db.delete(DB_TABLE, KEY_ID + "=" + id, null);
      }
      public long updateOneData(long id , People people) {
          ContentValues updateValues = new ContentValues();
          updateValues.put(KEY NAME, people.Name);
          updateValues.put(KEY_AGE, people.Age);
          updateValues.put(KEY_HEIGHT, people.Height);
          return db.update(DB TABLE, updateValues, KEY ID + "=" + id, null);
      }
        /** 静态Helper类,用于建立、更新和打开数据库*/
```

```
private static class DBOpenHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
               public DBOpenHelper(Context context, String name, CursorFactory factory,
      int version) {
                  super(context, name, factory, version);
                }
                private static final String DB_CREATE = "create table " +
                  DB TABLE + " (" + KEY ID + " integer primary key autoincrement, " +
                  KEY NAME+ " text not null, " + KEY AGE+ " integer," + KEY HEIGHT + "
      float);";
                @Override
                public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
                  _db. execSQL (DB_CREATE);
                }
                @Override
                public void onUpgrade (SQLiteDatabase _db, int _oldVersion, int
      newVersion) {
                  db.execSQL ("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS " + DB TABLE);
                  onCreate(_db);
                }
              }
          }
      Main. xml 代码如下:
  <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
 <LinearLayout
      xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      android:orientation="vertical"
      android:layout_width="fill_parent"
      android:layout height="fill_parent">
 <RelativeLayout android:id="@+id/RelativeLayout01"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<EditText android:id="@+id/name"
      android:text=""
      android:layout_width="280dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
      android:layout marginLeft="10dip" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/name_label"
      android:text="姓名: "
```
```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout_toRightOf="@id/name"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/name" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/age"
     android:text=""
     android:layout_width="280dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
     android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
     android:layout below="@id/name"
     android:numeric="integer" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/age_label"
     android:text="年龄: "
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout_toRightOf="@id/age"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/age" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/height"
     android:layout_width="280dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentRight="true"
     android:layout_marginLeft="10dip"
     android:layout_below="@id/age"
     android:numeric="decimal" />
<TextView android:id="@+id/height_label"
     android:text="身高:"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:layout_alignParentLeft="true"
     android:layout_toRightOf="@id/height"
     android:layout_alignBaseline="@+id/height" />
  </RelativeLayout>
 <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout01"
     android:layout width="fill parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<Button android:id="@+id/add"
     android:text="添加数据"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout weight="1" />
```

```
<Button android:id="@+id/query_all"
     android:text="全部显示"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout_weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/clear"
     android:text="清除显示"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/delete_all"
     android:text="全部删除"
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="5dip"
     android:layout weight="1" />
  </LinearLayout>
  <LinearLayout android:id="@+id/LinearLayout03"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content">
<TextView android:text="ID: "
     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip" />
<EditText android:id="@+id/id_entry"
     android:layout width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip"
     android:layout_weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/delete"
     android:text="ID 删除"
     android:layout_width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip" android:layout_weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/query"
     android:text="ID 查询"
     android:layout width="50dip"
     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
     android:padding="3dip"
     android:layout_weight="1" />
<Button android:id="@+id/update"
     android:text="ID 更新"
```

```
android:layout_width="50dip"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:padding="3dip"
      android:layout_weight="1" />
  </LinearLayout>
<TextView android:id="@+id/label"
      android:text="查询结果:"
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
 <ScrollView android:layout_width="fill_parent"
       android:layout_height="fill_parent">
 <LinearLayout android:layout_width="fill_parent"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content" android:orientation="vertical">
<TextView android:id="@+id/display"
      android:text=""
      android:layout_width="wrap_content"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
  </LinearLayout>
  </ScrollView>
  </LinearLayout>
      AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
      <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
      <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
            package="edu. hrbeu. SQLiteDemo"
            android:versionCode="1"
            android:versionName="1.0">
          <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
      android:label="@string/app name">
              <activity android:name=".SQLiteDemo"</pre>
                       android:label="@string/app name">
                  <intent-filter>
                      <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                      <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
                 </intent-filter>
              </activity>
          </application>
          <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
      </manifest>
```

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题,

最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

七、思考题

1、简述各种文件存储的区别与适用情况。

2、简述 SQLite 数据库的特点和体系结构。

3、简述 ContentProvider 的用途和原理。

4. 如何通过一个无界面的 ContentProviderDemo 程序,实现提供一个 ContentProvider
 组件,供其他应用程序进行数据交换,底层使用 SQLite 数据库,支持数据的添加、删除、
 更新和查询等基本操作。

5. 如何使用 SDcardFileDemo 程序来实现将数据保存在 SD 卡。

实验八 位置服务于地图应用

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生更好的理解位置服务的概念。
- 2. 使学生掌握地图密钥的申请和获取位置信息的方法。
- 3. 使学生掌握 MapView 和 MapController 的用法。

二、实验内容

1. 使用 "CurrentLocationDemo"程序来完成显示当前位置新的功能,并能够监视设备的位置变化的功能。

2. 使用 "MapOverlayDemo" 来实现如何在 Google 地图上添加覆盖层,并在预订的物理 坐标上显示提示信息。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

1. CurrentLocationDemo 程序

CurrentLocationDemo. java 源代码 package edu. hrbeu. CurrentLocationDemo;

import android.app.Activity;

import android.content.Context;

import android.location.Location;

import android.location.LocationListener;

import android.location.LocationManager;

import android.os.Bundle;

import android.widget.TextView;

public class CurrentLocationDemo extends Activity {
 /** Called when the activity is first created. */
 @Override
 public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
 }
}

setContentView(R.layout.main);

String serviceString = Context.LOCATION_SERVICE; LocationManager locationManager = (LocationManager)getSystemService(serviceString);

```
String provider = LocationManager.GPS PROVIDER;
        Location location = locationManager.getLastKnownLocation(provider);
        getLocationInfo(location);
        locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, 2000, 0,
locationListener);
    }
    private void getLocationInfo(Location location) {
    String latLongInfo;
    TextView locationText = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.label);
    if (location != null) {
        double lat = location.getLatitude();
        double lng = location.getLongitude();
        latLongInfo = "Lat: " + lat + "\nLong: " + lng;
    }
    else{
        latLongInfo = "No location found";
    }
    locationText.setText("Your Current Position is:\n" + latLongInfo);
    }
    private final LocationListener locationListener = new LocationListener() {
        @Override
        public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
            getLocationInfo(location);
        }
        @Override
        public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
            getLocationInfo(null);
        }
        @Override
        public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
            getLocationInfo(null);
        }
        @Override
```

```
public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras)
{
       }
   }:
}
Main.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:id="@+id/label"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
</LinearLayout>
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.CurrentLocationDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app name">
        <activity android:name=".CurrentLocationDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
```

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>

```
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" /> </manifest>
```

```
    MapOverlayDemo 程序
    MapOverlayDemo. java 源代码如下:
```

package edu. hrbeu. MapOverlayDemo;

```
import java.util.List;
```

import com.google.android.maps.GeoPoint; import com.google.android.maps.MapActivity; import com.google.android.maps.MapController; import com.google.android.maps.MapView; import com.google.android.maps.Overlay;

```
import android.os.Bundle;
```

```
public class MapOverlayDemo extends MapActivity {
```

private MapView mapView; private MapController mapController;

private TextOverlay textOverlay;

```
@Override
```

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.main);
```

```
mapView = (MapView)findViewById(R.id.mapview);
mapController = mapView.getController();
```

```
Double lng = 126.676530486 * 1E6;
Double lat = 45.7698895661 * 1E6;
GeoPoint point = new GeoPoint(lat.intValue(), lng.intValue());
```

```
mapController.setCenter(point);
mapController.setZoom(11);
mapController.animateTo(point);
```

```
textOverlay = new TextOverlay();
List<Overlay> overlays = mapView.getOverlays();
overlays.add(textOverlay);
```

```
}
    @Override
    protected boolean isRouteDisplayed() {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        return false;
    }
}
TextOverlay 源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.MapOverlayDemo;
import android.graphics.Canvas;
import android.graphics.Paint;
import android.graphics.Point;
import android.graphics.RectF;
import com.google.android.maps.GeoPoint;
import com.google.android.maps.MapView;
import com.google.android.maps.Overlay;
import com. google. android. maps. Projection;
public class TextOverlay extends Overlay {
    private final int mRadius = 5;
    @Override
    public void draw(Canvas canvas, MapView mapView, boolean shadow) {
        Projection projection = mapView.getProjection();
        if (shadow == false) {
            Double lng = 126.676530486 * 1E6;
            Double lat = 45.7698895661 * 1E6;
            GeoPoint geoPoint = new GeoPoint(lat.intValue(), lng.intValue());
            Point point = new Point();
            projection.toPixels(geoPoint, point);
            RectF oval = new RectF(point.x - mRadius, point.y - mRadius,
                                     point.x + mRadius, point.y + mRadius);
            Paint paint = new Paint();
            paint.setARGB(250, 250, 0, 0);
```

paint.setAntiAlias(true);

```
paint.setFakeBoldText(true);
            canvas.drawOval(oval, paint);
            canvas.drawText("标记点", point.x+2*mRadius, point.y, paint);
        }
        super.draw(canvas, mapView, shadow);
    }
    @Override
    public boolean onTap(GeoPoint p, MapView mapView) {
        return false;
    }
}
Main.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent">
    <TextView android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout height="wrap content"
    android:text="@string/hello"/>
    <com.google.android.maps.MapView
        android:id="@+id/mapview"
        android:layout width="fill parent"
        android:layout_height="fill_parent"
        android:enabled="true"
        android:clickable="true"
        android:apiKey="OmVK8Ge06WUz4S2F94z52CIGSS1v1TwnrE4DsiA"/> //自己申请
</LinearLayout>
```

```
AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
package="edu.hrbeu.MapOverlayDemo"
android:versionCode="1"
```

```
android:versionName="1.0">
```

<application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>

```
android:label="@string/app_name">
```

<activity android:name=".MapOverlayDemo"</pre>

android:label="@string/app_name">

<intent-filter>

<action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />

<category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />

</intent-filter>

</activity>

<uses-library android:name="com.google.android.maps"></uses-library>
</application>

```
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
```

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"></uses-permission>
</manifest>

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

- 七、思考题
 - 1、简述 Android 应用程序如何使用 Google 地图?
 - 2、简述 Google 地图覆盖层的使用方法?

实验九 Android NDK 开发

一、实验目的

- 1. 使学生更好的理解 Android NDK 概念和用途。
- 2. 使学生掌握 Android NDK 的开发技术。

二、实验内容

使用 AndroidNdkDemo 程序进行加法运算,程序会随机产生两个整数,然后调用 C 语言开发的共享库对这两个整数进行加法运算,最后将运算结果显示在用户界面上。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse , JDK , Android SDK

四、实验步骤

```
    AndroidNdkDemo程序
        AndroidNdkDemo.java文件的源代码如下:
package edu.hrbeu.AndroidNdkDemo;
```

```
import android.app.Activity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
```

```
import android.widget.TextView;
```

```
public class AndroidNdkDemo extends Activity {
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        final TextView displayLable = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.display);
        Button btn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.add_btn);
        btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                double randomDouble = Math.random();
                long x = Math.round(randomDouble*100);
        }
    }
}
```

randomDouble = Math.random();

```
long y = Math.round(randomDouble*100);
                 System.loadLibrary("add-module");
                 long z = add(x, y);
                 String msg = x+'' + '' + y+'' = ''+_Z;
                 displayLable.setText(msg);
            }
       }):
    }
    public native long add(long x, long y);
//
      public long add(long x, long y) {
//
        return x+y;
//
      }
}
```

Main.xml 源代码如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
   >
    <TextView
    android:layout width="fill parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="@string/hello">
   </TextView>
    <TextView android:id="@+id/display"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="">
    </TextView>
    <Button android:id="@+id/add_btn"
        android:text="加法运算"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout height="wrap content">
    </Button>
</LinearLayout>
```

AndroidManifest.xml 源代码如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
      package="edu.hrbeu.AndroidNdkDemo"
      android:versionCode="1"
      android:versionName="1.0">
    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>
android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".AndroidNdkDemo"</pre>
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>
```

```
add-module.c 源代码如下:
```

#include <jni.h>

{

}

jlong Java_edu_hrbeu_AndroidNdkDemo_AndroidNdkDemo_add(JNIEnv* env,

```
jobject this,
                                      jlong
                                                х,
                                                у)
                                      jlong
    return x+y;
Android. mk源代码如下:
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
              := add-module
```

LOCAL_PATH := \$(call my-dir)

LOCAL MODULE

LOCAL_SRC_FILES := add-module.c

include \$ (BUILD SHARED LIBRARY)

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题,最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

- 七、思考题
 - 1. 简要说明 Android NDK 的用途。

实验十 综合示例设计与开发

一、实验目的

1. 使学生理解 Android 应用程序的设计和开发过程。

2. 使学生对整个课程的知识点能过综合运用。

二、实验内容

完成一个综合应用程序,有一个显示天气情况的用户界面,可以通过图片和文字显示当前和未来几天的天气状况,包括温度、湿度、风向和雨雪情况等。

三、实验仪器、设备

硬件: PC 微型计算机、1G 以上内存, 40G 以上硬盘

软件: Windows XP, Eclipse, JDK, Android SDK

四、实验步骤

包含三个主要的用户界面,显示天气预报的用户界面、显示已发送 SMS 短信的用户界面、 浏览和设置配置信息的用户界面。

详细分析应用程序中三个主要用户界面包含的显示内容。

在"显示天气预报的用户界面"中,根据 Google 可以提供的数据,在界面上可以显示 当前的天气状况,包括城市名称、温度、湿度、风向、雨雪情况和获取数据时间等信息;还 可以显示未来四天的天气状况,但仅包括温度和雨雪情况,

在"显示已发送 SMS 短信的用户界面"中,应显示每个回复短信的时间、目标手机号码、 城市名称、当天的天气状况和未来一天的天气状况;

在"浏览和设置配置信息的用户界面"中,应显示获取天气预报的目标城市名称、获取 数据的频率和短信的关键字,并允许用户设置是否提供短信服务以及是否记录回复的短信信 息

本程序主要存储两种数据:

配置信息:因为配置信息的数据量很小,从 Android 支持的存储方式上分析,可以保存在 SharePreference、文件或 SQLite 数据库中

SMS 短信服务信息: SMS 短信服务信息是一个随着时间推移而不断增加的数据,属于文本信息,而且有固定的格式,因此适合使用 SQLite 数据库进行存储

综合分析这两种需要存储的数据,选择 SQLite 数据库作为存储数据的方法。

WeatherDemo 示例的命名空间

命名空间	说明
edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo	存放与用户界面相关的源代码文件
edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo.DB	存放与 SQLite 数据库相关的源代码文件
edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo.Service	存放与后台服务相关的源代码文件
edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo.SMS	存放与 SMS 短信相关的源代码文件
edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo.Weather	存放与天气数据有关的源代码文件

WeatherDemo 示例将不同用途的源代码文件放置在不同的命名空间中

包名称	文件名	说明
.WeatherDemo	HistoryActivity.java	"历史数据"页的 Activity
	SetupActivity.java	"系统设置"页的 Activity
	WeatherActivity.java	"天气预报"页的 Activity
	WeatherDemo.java	程序启动缺省的 Activity
.WeatherDemo.DB	Config.java	保存配置信息的类
	DBAdapter.java	数据库适配器
.WeatherDemo.Service	SmsReceiver.java	短信监听器
	WeatherAdapter.java	数据获取模块
	WeatherService.java	后台服务
.WeatherDemo.SMS	SimpleSms.java	简化的 SMS 短信类
	SmsAdapter.java	短信发送模块
.WeatherDemo.Weather Forecast.java		未来天气信息的类
	Weather.java	当前天气信息的类

资源文件名称与用途

资源目录	文件	说明
drawable	icon.png	图标文件
	sunny. png	调试用的天气图片
	tab_history.png	TabHost 中"历史数据"页的图片
	tab_setup.png	TabHost 中"系统设置"页的图片

	tab_weather.png	TabHost 中"天气预报"页的图片
layout	data_row.xml	"历史数据"页 ListActivity 的每行数
		据的布局
	tab_history.xml	TabHost 中"历史数据"页的布局
	tab_setup.xml	TabHost 中"系统设置"页的布局
	tab_weather.xml	TabHost 中"天气预报"页的布局
values	color.xml	保存颜色的 XML 文件
	string.xml	保存字符串的 XML 文件
xml	api.xml	从 Google 下载的天气数据文件。在程序
		运行时没有实际作用,但在开发过程中可以让
		读者了解数据格式

具体代码部分请同学们自己完成。

```
AndroidManifest.xml 代码如下:
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
```

```
package="edu.hrbeu.WeatherDemo"
```

```
android:versionCode="1"
```

```
android:versionName="1.0">
```

<application android:icon="@drawable/icon"</pre>

```
and \texttt{roid:label="@string/app_name"} \\
```

```
<activity android:name=".WeatherDemo"</pre>
```

android:label="@string/app_name">

<intent-filter>

<code><action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" /></code>

```
<category and
roid:name="and
roid.intent.category.LAUNCHER" /\!\!>
```

</intent-filter>

</activity>

```
<activity android:name=".WeatherActivity"/>
<activity android:name=".HistoryActivity"/>
<activity android:name=".SetupActivity"/>
```

```
</receiver>
```

<service android:name=".Service.WeatherService"/>

</application>

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_SMS"/>
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SEND_SMS"/>

<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="3" />
</manifest>

五、实验报告要求

1、上机输入和调试自己所编的程序。一人一组,独立上机调试,上机时出现的问题, 最好独立解决。

2、严格按照实验报告格式完成实验报告并上交服务器

六、实验注意事项

注意将各实验步骤进行截图保存。

- 七、思考题
 - 1、如何使用 Android 开发一个贪吃蛇游戏?
 - 2、如何使用 Android 实现一个通信录应用程序?