## 移动平台应用软件开发

# 解析XML文件数据

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#### C

</dav>

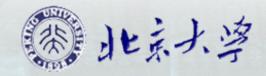
#### This XML file does not appear to have any style inform

```
▼<resp>
   <city>北京</city>
   <updatetime>12:25</updatetime>
   <wendu>11</wendu>
   <fengli>4-5级</fengli>
   <shidu>18%</shidu>
   <fengxiang>南风</fengxiang>
   <sunrise 1>06:21</sunrise 1>
   <sunset 1>18:25</sunset 1>
   <sunrise 2/>
   <sunset \overline{2}/>
 ▼<environment>
    <agi>57</agi>
    <pm25>38</pm25>
    <suggest>极少数敏感人群应减少户外活动</suggest>
    <quality>良</quality>
    <MajorPollutants>颗粒物(PM10)</MajorPollutants>
    <03>60</03>
    <co>1</co>
    < pm10 > 61 < / pm10 >
    <so2>15</so2>
    <no2>45</no2>
    <time>11:00:00</time>
   </environment>
 ▼<yesterday>
    <date 1>17日星期二</date 1>
    <high 1>高温 15℃</high 1>
    <la><low 1>低温 3℃</low 1>
   ▼<day 1>
      <type 1>晴</type 1>
      <fx 1>无持续风向</fx 1>
      <fl 1>微风</fl 1>
    </day 1>
   ▼<night 1>
      <type 1>多云</type 1>
      <fx 1>无持续风向</fx 1>
      <fl 1>微风</fl 1>
    </night 1>
   </yesterday>
 ▼<forecast>
   ▼<weather>
      <date>18日星期三</date>
      <high>高温 15℃</high>
      <low>低温 5℃</low>
     ▼<dav>
        <type>多云</type>
        <fengxiang>无持续风向</fengxiang>
        <fengli>微风级</fengli>
```

·在Android平台上可以 使用Simple API for XML(SAX) . **Document Object** Model (DOM) 和Android附带的Pull 解析器解析XML文件。

析XML文件数据方法

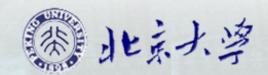
· 本讲介绍Pull方式解 析XML文件数据。

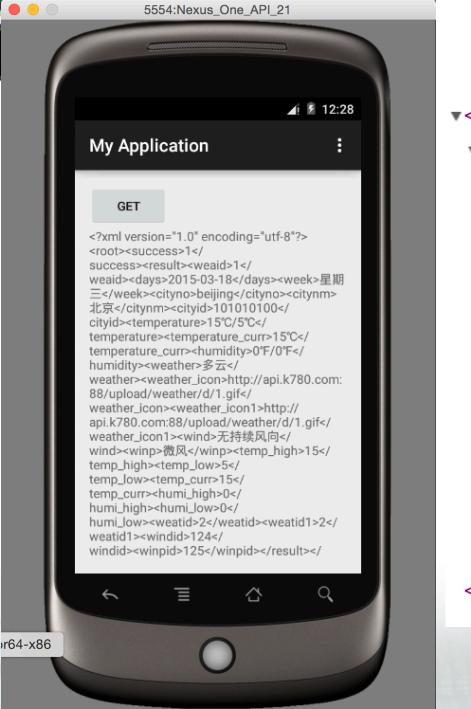


### Pull解析器的使用

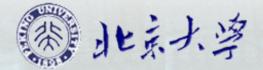
- 读取到xml的声明返回 START\_DOCUMENT;
- 读取到xml的结束返回 END\_DOCUMENT;
- 读取到xml的开始标签返回 START TAG;
- 读取到xml的结束标签返回 END\_TAG;

使用parser.next()可以进入下一个元素 使用parser.nextText()可以获取下一个元素的值





```
▼<root>
   <success>1</success>
 ▼<result>
    <weaid>1</weaid>
    <days>2015-03-18</days>
    <week>星期三</week>
    <cityno>beijing</cityno>
    <citynm>北京</citynm>
    <cityid>101010100</cityid>
    <temperature>15°C/5°C</temperature>
    <temperature curr>15%</temperature curr>
    <humidity>0°F/0°F</humidity>
    <weather>多云</weather>
    <weather icon>http://api.k780.com:88/upload/
    <weather_icon1>http://api.k780.com:88/upload
    <wind>无持续风向</wind>
    <winp>微风</winp>
    <temp high>15</temp high>
    <temp low>5</temp low>
    <temp curr>15</temp curr>
    <humi high>0</humi high>
    <humi low>0</humi low>
    <weatid>2</weatid>
    <weatid1>2</weatid1>
    <windid>124</windid>
    <winpid>125</winpid>
   </result>
 </root>
```

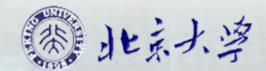


```
private void parseXML(String xmldata){
           try{
              XmlPullParserFactory fac = XmlPullParserFactory.newInstance();
              XmlPullParser xmlPullParser = fac.newPullParser():
               xmlPullParser.setInput(new StringReader(xmldata));
               int eventType = xmlPullParser.getEventType();
               Log d("myapp2", "parseXML");
               while (eventType != XmlPullParser.END_DOCUMENT) {
                   switch (eventType) {
                      // 判断当前事件是否为文档开始事件
                      case XmlPullParser.START DOCUMENT:
                          break:
                      // 判断当前事件是否为标签元素开始事件
                      case XmlPullParser.START TAG:
                          if(xmlPullParser.getName().equals("week")){
                              eventType = xmlPullParser.next();
                              Log.d("myapp2",xmlPullParser.getText());
                          break:
                      // 判断当前事件是否为标签元素结束事件
                      case XmlPullParser.END TAG:
                          break;
                  // 进入下一个元素并触发相应事件
                  eventType = xmlPullParser.next();
           }catch (Exception e){
               e.printStackTrace();
         Log level:
                     Debug
                                    Q~
                                                                        myap
logcat
```

03-18 13:20:01.659 3502-3520/com.example.zhangqx.myapplication D/myapp2: parseXML 03-18 13:20:01.659 3502-3520/com.example.zhangqx.myapplication D/myapp2: 星期三

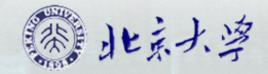
### gzip压缩数据

```
if(httpResponse.getStatusLine().getStatusCode() == 200){
    HttpEntity entity = httpResponse.getEntity();
    InputStream responseStream = entity.getContent();
    responseStream = new GZIPInputStream(responseStream);
    BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(responseStream));
   StringBuilder response = new StringBuilder();
    String str;
   while((str=reader.readLine()) != null){
        response.append(str);
   Message msg =new Message();
   msq.what = RESPONSE;
   msq.obj=response.toString();;
    handler.sendMessage(msg);
```





天气预报项目中,可以通过获取网络 上的最新数据,手动更新今日天气 信息。



Q&A

# 本讲结束!

