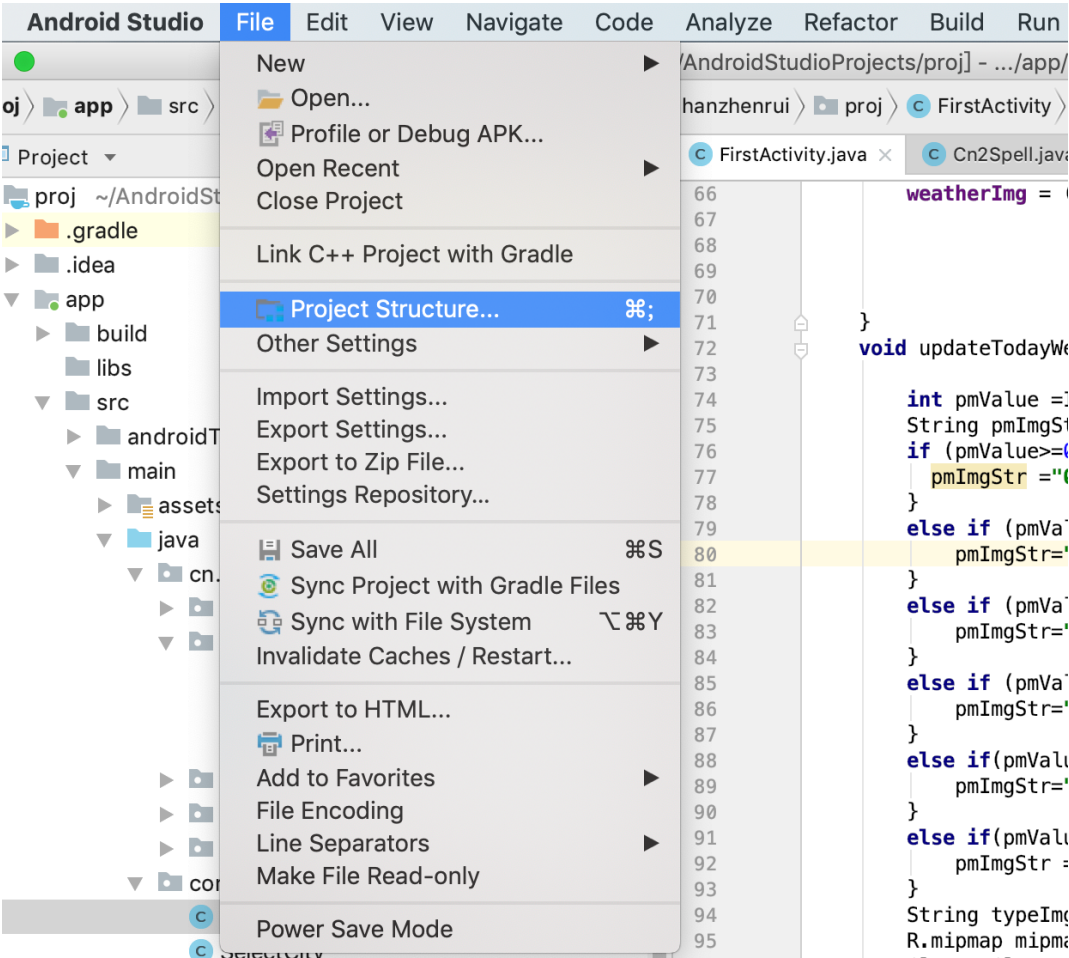


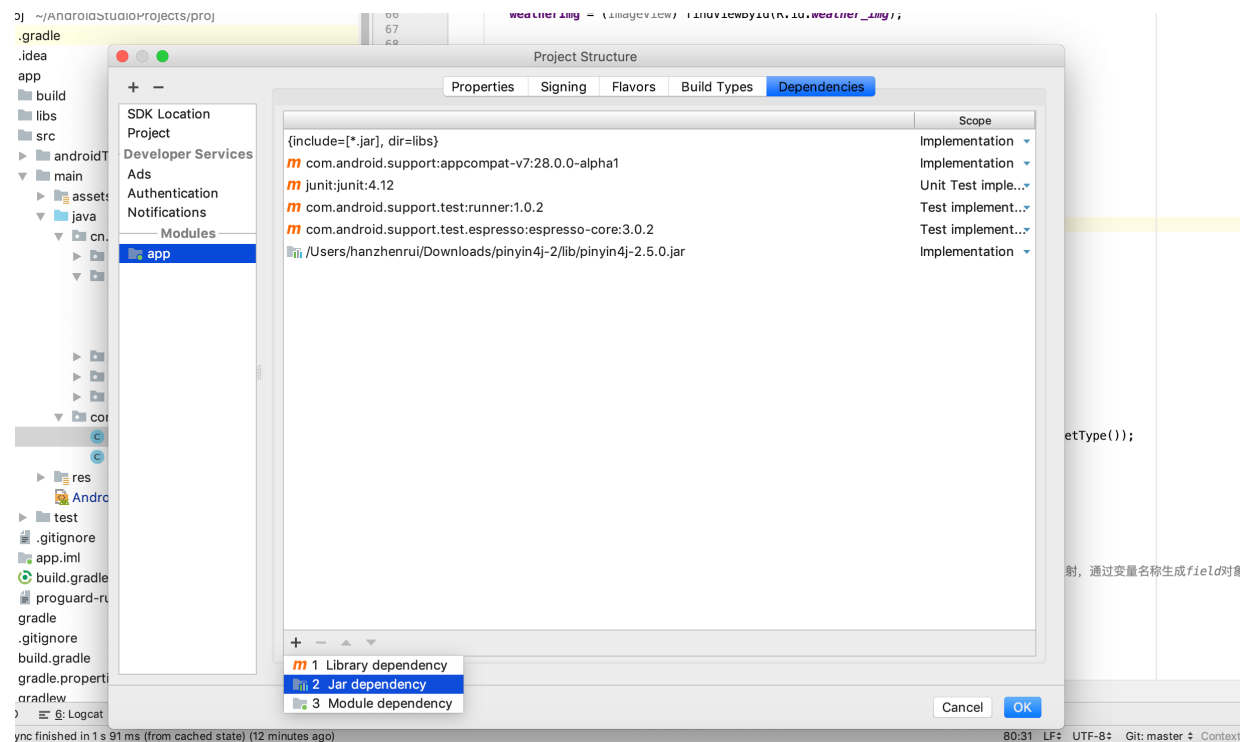
由于之前学长提出的通过反射的方法实现天气图片更换的一些实现细节稍微有些问题，现改进如下：

步骤一：

将名为 pinyin4j-2.5.0.jar 的 jar 包导入工程中

具体步骤为如图





步骤二:

在 bean 中新建一个类 Cn2Spell，其中加入如下代码

```
/**
 * 汉字转换位汉语拼音，英文字符不变
 *
 * @param chines 汉字
 * @return 拼音
 */
public static String converterToSpell(String chines) {

    String pinyinName = "";
    char[] nameChar = chines.toCharArray();
    HanyuPinyinOutputFormat defaultFormat = new HanyuPinyinOutputFormat();
    defaultFormat.setCaseType(HanyuPinyinCaseType.LOWERCASE);
    defaultFormat.setToneType(HanyuPinyinToneType.WITHOUT_TONE);
    for (int i = 0; i < nameChar.length; i++)
    {
        if (nameChar[i] > 128 )
        {
            try
            {
                pinyinName += PinyinHelper.toHanyuPinyinStringArray(nameChar[i], defaultFormat)[0];
            }
            catch ( BadHanyuPinyinOutputFormatCombination e )
            {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            }
        } else
        {
            pinyinName += nameChar[i];
        }
    }
    return pinyinName;
}
}
```

步骤三:

在 updateTodayWeather 方法中添加代码如下

```

int pmValue =Integer.parseInt(todayWeather.getPm25().trim());
String pmImgStr ="0_50";
if (pmValue>=0&&pmValue<=50){
    pmImgStr ="0_50";
}
else if (pmValue>=51&&pmValue<=100){
    pmImgStr ="51_100";
}
else if (pmValue>=101&&pmValue<=150){
    pmImgStr ="101_150";
}
else if (pmValue>=151&&pmValue<=200){
    pmImgStr ="151_200";
}
else if (pmValue>=201&&pmValue<301){
    pmImgStr ="201_300";
}
else if (pmValue>=301){
    pmImgStr = "greater_300";
}
String typeImg = "biz_plugin_weather_" +Cn2Spell.converterToSpell(todayWeather.getType());
R.mipmap.mipmap = new R.mipmap();
Class aClass =.mipmap.getClass();
int typeId =-1;
int pmImgId = -1;
try{
    Field field = aClass.getField(typeImg);//反射，通过变量名称生成field对象
    Object value = field.get(aClass); //获得变量的值
    typeId = (int)value;
    Field pmField =aClass.getField( name: "biz_plugin_weather_" + pmImgStr);//反射，通过变量名称生成field对象
    Object pmImg0 = pmField.get(aClass);//获得变量的值
    pmImgId = (int)pmImg0;
}catch (Exception e){
    if (-1==typeId)
        typeId =R.mipmap.biz_plugin_weather_qing;
    if (-1==pmImgId)
        pmImgId = R.mipmap.biz_plugin_weather_0_50;
}finally {
    Drawable drawable = ContextCompat.getDrawable( context: this,typeId);
    weatherImg.setImageDrawable(drawable);
    drawable =ContextCompat.getDrawable( context: this,pmImgId);
    pmImg.setImageDrawable(drawable);
    Toast.makeText( context: FirstActivity.this, text: "更新成功",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
}

```

注 1：

由于部分城市没有 pm25 信息，会出现闪退现象，改进如下：

1)改进 getPm25()方法

```

private String type;

public String getCity() { return city; }
public String getUpdatetime() { return updatetime; }
public String getWendu() { return wendu; }
public String getShidu() { return shidu; }
public String getPm25(){
    if (pm25!=null)
        return pm25;
    else {
        return "0";
    }
}

public String getQuality() { return quality; }
public String getFengxiang() { return fengxiang; }
public String getFengli() { return fengli; }
public String getDate() { return date; }
public String getHigh() { return high; }
public String getLow() { return low; }
public String getType() { return type; }

```

2)增加一个 if else 判断

```
city_name_Tv.setText(todayWeather.getCity()+"天气");
cityTv.setText(todayWeather.getCity());
timeTv.setText(todayWeather.getUpdatetime()+"发布");
humidityTv.setText("湿度: "+todayWeather.getShidu());
if (todayWeather.getPm25()=="0")
    pmDataTv.setText(" ");
else {
    pmDataTv.setText(todayWeather.getPm25());
}
pmQualityTv.setText(todayWeather.getQuality());
weekTv.setText(todayWeather.getDate());
temperatureTv.setText(todayWeather.getLow()+"~"+todayWeather.getHigh());
climateTv.setText(todayWeather.getType());
windTv.setText("风力: "+todayWeather.getFengli());
Toast.makeText(context: FirstActivity.this, text: "更新成功! ", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
```

若某城市有 pm25 信息, 则在解析的时候会通过 setPm25 方法设定 pm25 的值, 相反而不会。

注 2. 请将老师提供的变更的图片放入 mipmap-xhdpi 文件夹中

效果如下：

