

# Recyclerview 学习系类之 ItemDecoration(一)

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<ul>  
<li>更多分享请看: <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cherylgood.cn%2F" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">http://www.cherylgood.cn</a> </li>  
</ul>  
<h4 id="Google官方解释">Google 官方解释</h4>  
<ul>  
<li>  
<p>An ItemDecoration allows the application to add a special drawing and layout offset to specific item views from the adapter's data set. This can be useful for drawing dividers between items, highlights, visual grouping boundaries and more.</p>  
</li>  
<li>  
<p>All ItemDecorations are drawn in the order they were added, before the item views (in onDraw()) and after the items (in onDrawOver(Canvas, RecyclerView, RecyclerView.State)).</p>  
</li>  
</ul>  
<h5 id="个人理解-">个人理解: </h5>  
<p>大致意思是: </p>  
<ul>  
<li>  
<p>ItemDecoration 允许应用程序从适配器的数据集中为制定的 view 添加制定的图形和布局偏移。该特性一般被用于在两个 item 之间绘制分割线, 高亮度以及视觉分组等等。</p>  
</li>  
<li>  
<p>所有的 ItemDecorations 都按照它们被添加的顺序在 item 被绘制之前 (在 onDraw 方法中) 在 Items 被绘制之后 (在 onDrawOver(Canvas,RecyclerView,RecyclerView.State)) 进行绘制。</p>  
</li>  
<li>  
<p>可以看到, ItemDecoration 是相当强大和灵活的。</p>  
</li>  
</ul>  
<h4 id="method学习-">method 学习: </h4>  
<blockquote>  
<p><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23getItemOffsets%28android.graphics.Rect%2C%2520int%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%29" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">getItemOffsets</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FRect.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Rect</a> outRect, int itemPosition, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent)<br>This method was deprecated in API level 22.0.0. Use <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23getItemOffsets%28android.graphics.Rect%2C%2520android.view.View%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">getItemOffsets(Rect, View, RecyclerView, State)</a> </p>  
</blockquote>  
<ul>  
<li>该方法在 API 22.0.0 之后已被废弃, 我们可以看代替的方法</li>  
</ul>  
<blockquote>  
<p><a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23" >

```
getItemOffsets%28android.graphics.Rect%2C%2520android.view.View%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">getItemOffsets</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FRect.htm" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Rect</a> outRect, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fview%2FView.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">View</a> view, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.State.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView.State</a> state)<br>
```

Retrieve any offsets for the given item.</p>

```
</blockquote>
```

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<ul>
```

```
<li>我们可以通过该方法中的 outRect 来设置 item 的 padding 值。比如你要在 item 底部添加一条割线，此时为了不影响 item 原来的布局参数，我们一般会返回一个地步 padding 为某个 pd 的 outRect，在 recyclerview 绘制 item 的时候会讲该布局数据加入，我们原来的 item 就会多出一个底部 padding，是不是解耦的很完美呢？</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

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<blockquote>
```

```
<p> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23onDraw%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%29" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDraw</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FCanvas.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Canvas</a> c, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent)<br>
```

```
_ This method was deprecated in API level 22.0.0. Override <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23onDraw%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDraw(Canvas, RecyclerView, RecyclerView.State)</a> _</p>
```

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</blockquote>
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<ul>
```

```
<li>该方法也已经过期了，看下面的</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<blockquote>
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```
<p> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23onDraw%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDraw</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FCanvas.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Canvas</a> c, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.State.html" target="_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView.State</a> state)<br>
```

Draw any appropriate decorations into the Canvas supplied to the RecyclerView.</p>

</blockquote>

<ul>

<li>该方法会在绘制 item 之前调用，也就是说他的层级是在 item 之下的，通过该方法，我们可以绘制 item 之前绘制我们需要的内容。 </li>

</ul>

<blockquote>

<p> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23%20nDrawOver%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDrawOver</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FCanvas.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Canvas</a> c, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.State.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView.State</a> state)<br>

Draw any appropriate decorations into the Canvas supplied to the RecyclerView.</p>

</blockquote>

<ul>

<li>该方法已过期，看下面的</li>

</ul>

<blockquote>

<p> <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23%20nDrawOver%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%29" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDrawOver</a>(<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fgraphics%2FCanvas.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">Canvas</a> c, <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.html" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">RecyclerView</a> parent)<br>

\_This method was deprecated in API level 22.0.0. Override <a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fdeveloper.android.com%2Freference%2Fandroid%2Fsupport%2Fv7%2Fwidget%2FRecyclerView.ItemDecoration.html%23onDrawOver%28android.graphics.Canvas%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView%2C%2520android.support.v7.widget.RecyclerView.State%29" target="\_blank" rel="nofollow ugc">onDrawOver(Canvas, RecyclerView, RecyclerView.State)</a> \_</p>

</blockquote>

<ul>

<li>该方法于 onDrawOver 类似，在绘制 item 之后会调用该方法。 </li>

</ul>

<p>此时，也许你会疑问，他真的是这样执行的么？为了一探究竟，我们来看下源码吧。 </p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> @Override
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> public void draw(
```

```
anvas c) {
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     super.draw(c);
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     final int count =
```

```
mItemDecorations.size();
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     for (int i = 0; i &
```

```
t; count; i++) {
```

```
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         mItemDecora
```

```

ions.get(i).onDrawOver(c, this, mState);
}...}
}
}

```

- 从 recyclerview 的源码中我们可以看到，在 draw 方法中后会遍历 recyclerview 里面的 itemDecoration 然后调用 itemdecoration 的 onDrawOver 方法；而 recyclerview 调用了 super.draw(c) 后会先，父类会先调用 recyclerview 的 onDraw 方法；

```

@OVERRIDE
public void onDraw(Canvas c) {
    super.onDraw(c);
    final int count = mItemDecorations.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        mItemDecorations.get(i).onDraw(c, this, mState);
    }
}

```
- 在 recyclerview 的 onDraw 里又会调用 itemDecoration 的 onDraw 方法,当 recyclerview 的 onDraw 方法执行完之后，recyclerview 的 draw 方法中 super.draw(c); 后面的代码才会继续执行，recyclerview 是在绘制了自己之后才会去绘制 item。
- 结论：itemDecoration 的 onDraw 方法在 item 绘制之前调用，itemDecoration 的 onDrawOver 方法在绘制 item 之后调用。

接下来我们看下 getItemOffsets 这个方法。他真的把我们的 outRect 加到 item 的布局参数面了么？预知真相，看源码。

```

Rect getItemDecorInsetsForChild(View child) {
    final LayoutParams lp = (LayoutParams) child.getLayoutParams();
    if (!lp.mInsetsDirty) {
        return lp.mDecorInsets;
    }
    if (mState.isPreLayout() && (lp.isItemChanged() || lp.isViewInvalid())) {
        // changed/invalid items should not be updated until they are rebound.
        return lp.mDecorInsets;
    }
    final Rect insets

```

```

= lp.mDecorInsets;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> insets.set(0, 0, 0,
0);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> final int decorC
unt = mItemDecorations.size();
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> for (int i = 0; i &
t; decorCount; i++) {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> mTempRect.
et(0, 0, 0, 0);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> mItemDecora
ions.get(i).getItemOffsets(mTempRect, child, this, mState);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> insets.left +=
mTempRect.left;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> insets.top +=
mTempRect.top;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> insets.right
= mTempRect.right;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> insets.bottom
+= mTempRect.bottom;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> lp.mInsetsDirty
= false;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> return insets;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

<ul>  
<li>

<p>首先我们可以看到，getItemOffsets 这个方法在 recyclerview 的 getItemDecorInsetsForChild 中被调用，该方法会把所有的 itemDecorion 中的 rect 累加后返回；我们再看下 getItemDecorInse sForChild 在哪被调用的。</p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight
cl"> public void measureChild(View child, int widthUsed, int heightUsed) {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> final LayoutPa
ams lp = (LayoutParams) child.getLayoutParams();
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> final Rect inset
= mRecyclerView.getItemDecorInsetsForChild(child);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

</li>  
<li>

<p>在 measureChild 方法中被调用，也就是 recyclerview 在测量 childView 的时候</p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight
cl"> public void measureChildWithMargins(View child, int widthUsed, int heightUsed) {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> final LayoutPa
ams lp = (LayoutParams) child.getLayoutParams();
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> final Rect inset
= mRecyclerView.getItemDecorInsetsForChild(child);
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

</li>  
<li>

<p>使用 margins 测量 childView 时会用到</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>结论，在 getItemOffsets 方法中 outRect 会影响到 recyclerview 中 childView 的布局。</p>

</li>

</ul>

<p>使用 ItemDecoration 实现分割线的都调用过 addItemDecoration 方法。发现，只要调用一次 addItemDecoration 将自定义的分割线 ItemDecoration 添加进去就可以实现分割线效果了，如果我添加多次会如何呢？</p>

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void addItemDecoration(ItemDecoration decor, int index) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (mLayout != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mLayout.assertNotInLayoutOrScroll("Cannot add item decoration during a scroll or"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            + " layout");
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (mItemDecorations.isEmpty()) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        setWillNotDraw(false);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (index <= 0) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mItemDecorations.add(decor);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    } else {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        mItemDecorations.add(index, decor);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    markItemDecorInsetsDirty();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    requestLayout();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></code></pre>
```

</ul>

<li>

<p>从 RecyclerView.addItemDecoration 方法源码可以看到，内部使用了一个 ArrayList 类型的 mItemDecorations 存储我们添加的所有 ItemDecoration。markItemDecorInsetsDirty 方法有什么用？我们看下源码</p>

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">void markItemDecorInsetsDirty() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final int childCount = mChildHelper.getUnfilteredChildCount();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for (int i = 0; i < childCount; i++) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        final View child = mChildHelper.getUnfilteredChildAt(i);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        ((LayoutParams) child.getLayoutParams()).mInsetsDirty = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    mRecycler.markItemDecorInsetsDirty();
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
```

</li>

<li>

<p>里面有一个 mInsetsDirty 被重置为 true，最终调用 mRecycler.markItemDecorInsetsDirty(); 们继续看 mRecycler.markItemDecorInsetsDirty();方法源码: </p>

<p>void markItemDecorInsetsDirty() {</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
cl">    final int cachedCount = mCachedViews.size();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        for (int i = 0; i
&lt; cachedCount; i++) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            final ViewHo
der holder = mCachedViews.get(i);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                LayoutPara
s layoutParams = (LayoutParams) holder.itemView.getLayoutParams();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                if (layoutPar
ms != null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                    layoutPar
ms.mInsetsDirty = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
```

</li>

<li>

<p>里面也是将 layoutParams 的 mInsetsDirty 重置为 true，这个 mInsetsDirty 有什么用呢？我继续看源码: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
cl">Rect getItemDecorInsetsForChild(View child) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final LayoutPara
s lp = (LayoutParams) child.getLayoutParams();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (!lp.mInsetsDir
y) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return lp.mDe
corInsets;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (mState.isPreL
ayout() &amp;&amp; (lp.isItemChanged() || lp.isViewInvalid())) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        // changed/in
valid items should not be updated until they are rebound.
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return lp.mDe
corInsets;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final Rect insets
lp.mDecorInsets;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    insets.set(0, 0, 0,
);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    final int decorCo
unt = mItemDecorations.size();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for (int i = 0; i &lt;
decorCount; i++) {
```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mTempRect.se
(0, 0, 0, 0);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mItemDecorat
ons.get(i).getItemOffsets(mTempRect, child, this, mState);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> insets.left +=
mTempRect.left;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> insets.top +=
mTempRect.top;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> insets.right +=
mTempRect.right;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> insets.bottom
+= mTempRect.bottom;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> lp.mInsetsDirty =
false;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return insets;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>

```

</li>

<li>

<p>看到这段代码感觉应该是它了，可以看到，</p>

<ul>

<li>判断 childView 的 layoutParams 的 mInsetsDirty 是不是 false 是 false 直接返回 mDecorInset 。</li>

<li>判断 itemDecoration 是否已改变或者已不可用，mState.isPreLayout 是 recyclerview 用来处动画的。</li>

<li>如果前面的都不是，就会从新调用 itemDecoration 的 getItemOffsets 方法，重新计算 layout 离值之后返回。</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>

<p>出于性能的考虑，如果之前为 ChildView 生成过 DecorInsets，那么会缓存在 ChildView 的 LayoutParam 中(mDecorInsets), 同时为了保证 mDecorInsets 的时效性，还同步维护了一个 mInsetsDirty 标记在 LayoutParam 中</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>在获取 ChildView 的 DecorInsets 时，如果其 mInsetsDirty 为 false，那么代表缓存没有过期直接返回缓存的 mDecorInsets。</p>

</li>

<li>

<p>如果 mInsetsDirty 为 true，表示缓存已过期，需要根据 ItemDecoration 集合重新生成</p>

<ul>

<li>添加或者删除 ItemDecoration 的时候，会将所有 ChildView 包括 Recycler 中的 mInsetsDirty 设置为 true 来使 DecorInsets 缓存失效</li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

<blockquote>

<p>总结：其实 getItemDecorInsetsForChild 方法我们之前在本章前面有分析到。他就是在测量 childView 的时候会调用，所以如果我们的 itemDecorion 中途需要更新，我们需要调用 markItemDecorInsetsDirty 方法，然后调用 requestLayout 请求重新绘制，这样在重新绘制 childView 的时候，就重新计算 ItemDecorion 中返回的 layout 偏离值。达到我们想要的效果。</p>

</blockquote>

<ul>

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</ul>