



链滴

Kotlin 进阶 | 动画代码太丑，用 DSL 动画库拯救

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<p>Android 构建动画的代码语法啰嗦，可读性差。若能构建一套可读性更强的接口就能提高动画的发效率。本文尝试用 Kotlin 的 [DSL](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fjuej n.im%2Fpost%2F5d1350eb5188251a362233aa)重写了整套构建动画的 API，使得构建动画的代码量锐减，语义一目了然。另外，Android 提供了转动画的接口，但只有在 API level 26 以上才能使用，本文尝试突破这个限制。</p>

<h2 id="原生动画代码">原生动画代码</h2>

<p>假设需求如下：“缩放 textView 的同时平移 button，然后拉长 imageView，动画结束后 toast 提示”。用系统原生接口构建如下：</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">PropertyValuesHolder scaleX = PropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat("scaleX", 1.0f, 1.3f);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">PropertyValuesHolder scaleY = PropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat("scaleY", 1.0f, 1.3f);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ObjectAnimator tAnimator = ObjectAnimator.ofPropertyValuesHolder(textView, scaleX, scaleY);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">tvAnimator.setDuration(300);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">tvAnimator.setInterpolator(new LinearInterpolator());</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">PropertyValuesHolder translationX = PropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat("translationX", 0f, 100f);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ObjectAnimator btnAnimator = ObjectAnimator.ofPropertyValuesHolder(button, translationX);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">btnAnimator.setDuration(300);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">btnAnimator.setInterpolator(new LinearInterpolator());</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">ValueAnimator rightAnimator = ValueAnimator.ofInt(ivRight, screenWidth);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">rightAnimator.addListener(new ValueAnimator.AnimatorUpdateListener() {</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    @Override</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    public void onAnimationUpdate(ValueAnimator animation) {</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        int right = ((int) animation.getAnimatedValue());</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        imageView.setRight(right);</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">rightAnimator.setDuration(400);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">rightAnimator.setInterpolator(new LinearInterpolator());</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">AnimatorSet animatorSet = new AnimatorSet();</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">animatorSet.play(vAnimator).with(btnAnimator);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">animatorSet.play(vAnimator).before(rightAnimator);</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">animatorSet.addListener(new Animator.AnimatorListener() {</span></span>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> @Override
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public void on
animationStart(Animator animation) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> @Override
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public void on
animationEnd(Animator animation) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Toast.makeText
xt(activity,"animation end" ,Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> @Override
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public void on
animationCancel(Animator animation) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> @Override
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public void on
animationRepeat(Animator animation) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">});
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> animatorSet.start()

```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>啰嗦！而且乍一看不知道在做啥，只能一行一行的细看，待看完整段代码后，才能在脑海中构建整个需求的样子。</p>

<p>但逐行看也很费劲，不信就试着从第一行开始读：</p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">创建一个横向缩放属性
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">创建一个纵向缩放
性
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">创建一个动画，这
动画施加在 textView 上，并且包含缩放和透明度属性
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">动画时长300毫秒
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">动画使用线性插值

```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>原生 API 将“缩放 textView ”这短短的一句话拆分成一个个零散的逻辑单元，并以一种不符合自然语言的顺序排列，所以不得不读完所有单元，才能拼凑出整个语义。</p>

<p>如果有一种更符合自然语言的 API，就能更省力地构建动画，更快速地理解代。</p>

<h2 id="用-Kotlin-预定义扩展函数简化代码">用 Kotlin 预定义扩展函数简化代码</h2>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">AnimatorSet().apply {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ObjectAnimator
ofPropertyValuesHolder(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> textView,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> PropertyVa
uesHolder.ofFloat("scaleX", 1.0f, 1.3f),
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> PropertyVa
uesHolder.ofFloat("scaleY", 1.0f, 1.3f)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ).apply {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> duration = 3
0L
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> interpolator
LinearInterpolator()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> play(it).with(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ObjectA

```

```

imator.ofPropertyValuesHolder(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> but
on,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Pr
pertyValuesHolder.ofFloat("translationX", 0f, 100f)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ).apply {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> durat
on = 300L
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> inter
polator = LinearInterpolator()
</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"> play(it).befor
(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ValueAn
imator.ofInt(ivRight,screenWidth).apply {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> addU
dateListener { animation -&gt; imageView.right= animation.animatedValue as Int }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> durat
on = 400L
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> inter
polator = LinearInterpolator()
</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"> addListener(obj
ct : Animator.AnimatorListener {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> override fun
nAnimationRepeat(animation: Animator?) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> override fun
nAnimationEnd(animation: Animator?) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Toast.mak
Text(activity,"animation end",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> override fun
nAnimationCancel(animation: Animator?) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> override fun
nAnimationStart(animation: Animator?) {}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> })
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> start()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>使用 <code>apply()</code> 和 <code>let()</code> 避免了重复对象名, 缩减了代码量。
重要的是 Kotlin 的代码有一种结构, 这种结构让代码更符合自然语言。试着读一下: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 构建动画集, 它包含{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 动画1
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 将动画1和动画
一起播放
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 将动画3在动画
之后播放
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 。 。 。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span></code></pre>

```


它是一个**顶层函数**，定义在类体外，即它不隶属于任何类。这样定义的目的是可以在任何地方调用 `animSet()` 来构造动画集。

它的参数类型是一个带接收者的 lambda `AnimSet() -& Unit`，接收者是 `AnimSet` 类，它表示动画集（类似 `AnimatorSet`）。这样定义的好处是，可以在传入 `animSet()` 的 lambda 中访问 `AnimSet` 中的私有成员，若把构建单个动画的方法 `objectAnim()` 和 `anim()` 定义在 `AnimSet()` 中，就可以像写 HTML 一样使用结构化的语法构建动画。所以参数 `creation` 描述的是在动画集中构建动画的过程。

`animSet()` 在函数体中，创建了一个动画集 `AnimSet` 实例并将构建子动画的方法应用在此实例上。

关于带接收者的 lambda 和 `apply()`、`also()`、`let()` 更详细的讲解可以点击[这里](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.lzlyy.top%2Farticles%2F2020%2F06%2F11%2F1591841223656.html)。

构建动画的方法定义如下：

```
class AnimSet {
    //构建ValueAnim'
    fun anim(animCreation: ValueAnim.() -& Unit): Anim = ValueAnim().apply(animCreation).also { anims.add(it) }

    //构建ObjectAnim'
    fun objectAnim(animCreation: ObjectAnim.() -& Unit): Anim = ObjectAnim().apply(animCreation).also { it.setPropertyValueHolder() }.also { anims.add(it) }
}
```

这两个函数和构建动画集的函数非常相似，都使用了带接收者的 lambda 作参数，它定义了如何构建动画。`ValueAnim` 和 `ObjectAnim` 对应于原生的 `ValueAnimator` 和 `ObjectAnimator`。它们有一共同的基类 `Anim` 对应于原生的 `Animator`：

```
abstract class Anim {
    //原生动画实例'
    abstract var animator: ValueAnimator

    //动画时长'
    var duration
        get() = 300L
        set(value) {
            animator.
            duration = value
        }

    //插值器'
    var interpolator
        get() = Linear
        set(value) {
            animator.i
            terpolator = value
        }
}
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //动画与动画
间的连机器'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var builder:Anim
atorSet.Builder? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //反转动画'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> abstract fun rev
erseValues()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="抽象属性">抽象属性</h2>
<p>动画基类 Anim 是抽象类，因为 animator 属性和 reverseValues() 方法是抽象的。</p>
<p>animator 属性对于 ValueAnim 来说是 ValueAnimator 实例，对于 ObjectAnim 来说是 ObjectAnimator 实例：</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class ObjectAnim : Anim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    override var an
mator: ValueAnimator = ObjectAnimator()
</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">class ValueAnim :
nim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    override var an
mator: ValueAnimator = ValueAnimator()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>关于抽象属性更详细的介绍可以点击<a href="https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%
F%2Fwww.lzlyy.top%2Farticles%2F2020%2F06%2F24%2F1592988757513.html" target="_blan
" rel="nofollow ugc">这里</a></p>
<p>反转动画的算法对于 ValueAnim 和 ObjectAnim 有所不同
将反转算法作为抽象函数放在基类的好处时，在动画集 AnimSet 中可以无需关心
法细节而是直接调用 reverseValues() 实现反转动画：</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class AnimSet {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //动画集中包
的所有子动画'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> private val anim
by lazy { mutableListOf<Anim>() }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> fun reverse() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     if (animatorS
t.isRunning) return
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //遍历所有
画并让其反转'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     anims.takeIf {
!isReverse }?.forEach { anim -> anim.reverseValues() }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     animatorSet.s
art()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     isReverse = t
ue
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>反转动画的算法会在下面分析，先来看下一个用到的 Kotlin 特性。</p>

```

属性访问器

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var duration</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    get() = 300L</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    set(value) {</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        animator.dur</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        tion = value</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }</span></span></code></pre>
```

在类属性的下面实现 `set()` 和 `get()` 方法，这样的语法叫**属性访问器**。当定义了访问器的属性被赋值时，`set()` 函数会执行属性被读取时，`get()` 函数会执行，所以**访问器**定义了属性值的读写算法。

访问器在这里的好处是提供了默认值并隐藏了赋值细节，如果在构建动画时没有提供 duration 则默认为 300ms，为 `Anim` 实例设置 duration 时，其实就是调用了原生的 `ValueAnimator.setDuration()` 方法，属性访问器隐藏了这一细节，使得可以使用如下这简洁的语法构建动画：

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">anim{</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    values = intArr</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    yOf(ivRight,screenWidth)</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    action = { value</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    -&gt; imageView.right = value as Int }</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    duration = 400</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    /'为动画设置时长'</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    interpolator = L</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    nearInterpolator()</span></span></code></pre>
```

函数类型

构建单个动画进行了 4 个属性赋值操作。其中 `action` 属性表示“如何将动画的序列应用到 View 上”：

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class ValueAnim : Anim() {</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    override var an</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    mator: ValueAnimator = ValueAnimator()</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    var action: ((Any</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    -&gt; Unit)? = null</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    set(value) {</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        field = val</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        e</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        animator.</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        ddUpdateListener { valueAnimator -&gt;</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            valueAn</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            mator.animatedValue.let { value?.invoke(it) }</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>
```

Kotlin 中可以将函数保存在一个变量中，这种变量的类型叫做 `函数类型`，`action` 的类型就是 `函数类型`，用 `((Any) -> Unit)?` 描述，意思是这个函数接收一个 `Any` 类型的参数但什么也不返回。

这个属性也用到了访问器，当 `action` 被赋值时就会为原生动画设置 `AnimatorUpdateListener`，并将属性值变化的序列作为参数传递给存放在 `action`

de> 中的 lambda，这样在构建动画时，就可以用一个简单的 lambda 定义做什么样的动画，比如下就是在做向右平移动画：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">anim{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  values = arrayOf(0f,100f)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  action = { value
-&gt; imageView.translationX = value as Float }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  duration = 400
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  interpolator = L
nearInterpolator()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
```

其中的 `values` 属性表示动画值序列：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class ValueAnim : Anim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  var values: Any?
= null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  set(value) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    field = val
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  value?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    //'构建V
alueAnimator对象'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    when (it)
{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      is Floa
Array -&gt; animator.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      is Int
rray -&gt; animator.setIntValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">      else
&gt; throw IllegalArgumentException("unsupported value type")
</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>
```

`values` 属性也使用了访问器，将根据类型调用 `ValueAnimator.setXX Value()` 细节隐藏。

中缀表示法

Kotlin 中，当函数调用只有一个参数时，可以省略包括参数的 `()`，以让代码更简洁，更符合自然语言，这种表示法叫中缀表示法。上述代码中用于连接多个动画的 `before()` 函数就使用了中缀表示法：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">infix fun Anim.before(anim: Anim): Anim {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  animatorSet.pla
(animator).before(anim.animator).let { this.builder = it }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  return anim
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
```

中缀表示的方法必须以关键词 `infix` 开头，且函数只能有一个参数。同时这也是一个 `Anim` 类的扩展函数。这个函数的调用者、参数、返回值都是一个 `Anim` 实例。所以可以像 `a1 with a2 with a3` 这样将多个 `Anim` 连接起来。（连接动画的原理会在下面分析。）

实现方案

将从“如何构建 Object 动画”、“如何反转动画”、“如何连接动画”这三个方面来分析整套 SL 的实现方法，关于 DSL 更详细的解释可以点击[这里](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.lzlyy.top%2Farticles%2F2020%2F06%2F24%2F1592988248748.html)。

构建 ObjectAnim

整套 DSL 并不是实现一个全新的动画框架。而是将原生动画提供的接口通过 DSL 封装成结构化的 API 以减少代码量并增加可读性。

`ObjectAnim` 中定义了属性用于存放动画值序列：

```
class ObjectAnim : Anim() {  
    //构建空ObjectAnimator对象  
    override var animator: ValueAnimator = ObjectAnimator()  
    //各个属性值序列  
    var translationX: FloatArray? = null  
    var translationY: FloatArray? = null  
    var scaleX: FloatArray? = null  
    var scaleY: FloatArray? = null  
    var alpha: FloatArray? = null  
    //用数组存放空的属性值序列  
    private val valuesHolder = mutableListOf<PropertyValuesHolder>()  
}
```

当调用如下代码时，属性被赋值：

```
objectAnim {  
    target = textView  
    scaleX = floatArrayOf(1.0f, 1.3f)  
    scaleY = scaleX  
    duration = 300L  
    interpolator = LinearInterpolator()  
}
```

因为并不知道，每个动画会为哪些属性赋值，所以不能调用 `ObjectAnimator.ofPropertyValuesHolder(textView, scaleX, scaleY)` 来构建 `ObjectAnimator` 对象而只能用一个数组存放所有被赋值的属性，并且通过遍历数组调用 `ObjectAnimator.setValue()` 异步构建 `ObjectAnimator` 对象：

```
class AnimSet {  
    fun objectAnimation: ObjectAnim.() -> Unit: Anim = ObjectAnim().apply(action).also { it.setPropertyValuesHolder() }.also { anims.add(it) }
```

```

</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">class ObjectAnim :
Anim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    fun setProperty
alueHolder() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        //遍历所有
性序列，如果非空则构建PropertyValuesHolder并将其加入到集合中'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        translationX?.
et { PropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat(TRANSLATION_X, *it) }?.let { valuesHolder.add(it) }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        translationY?.
et { PropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat(TRANSLATION_Y, *it) }?.let { valuesHolder.add(it) }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        scaleX?.let { P
ropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat(SCALE_X, *it) }?.let { valuesHolder.add(it) }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        scaleY?.let { P
ropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat(SCALE_Y, *it) }?.let { valuesHolder.add(it) }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        alpha?.let { P
ropertyValuesHolder.ofFloat(ALPHA, *it) }?.let { valuesHolder.add(it) }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        animator.set
alues(*valuesHolder.toTypedArray())
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>

```

反转动画

反转动画的思路是：“将动画值序列倒序并重新播放动画”。动画基类 `AnimSet` 中定义了反转算法的抽象方法：

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">abstract class Anim {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    abstract fun rev
erseValues()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>

```

`ValueAnimator` 重写如下：

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class ValueAnim : Anim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    override var an
imator: ValueAnimator = ValueAnimator()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    //属性值序列
它是ValueAnim必须的属性'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    var values: Any?
= null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    set(value) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        field = val
e
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        value?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            //根据
型将属性值序列设置给ValueAnimator'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            when (it)
{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                is Floa
Array -&gt; animator.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                is Int
rray -&gt; animator.setIntValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                else

```



```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p><code>ObjectAnim</code> 的反转算法略有不同: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">class ObjectAnim : Anim() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // '属性序列'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var translationX:
FloatArray? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var translationY:
FloatArray? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var scaleX: Floa
Array? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var scaleY: Floa
Array? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> var alpha: Float
rray? = null
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // '属性序列集合'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> private val valu
sHolder = mutableListOf<PropertyValuesHolder>()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // '遍历属性序
集合并翻转对应属性序列'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> override fun re
erseValues() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">     valuesHolder.
forEach { valuesHolder -&gt;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">         when (val
esHolder.propertyName) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             TRANSL
TION_X -&gt; translationX?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 it.reve
se()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 value
Holder.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             TRANSL
TION_Y -&gt; translationY?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 it.reve
se()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 value
Holder.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             SCALE_X
-&gt; scaleX?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 it.reve
se()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 value
Holder.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             SCALE_Y
-&gt; scaleY?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 it.reve
se()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                 value
Holder.setFloatValues(*it)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">             }
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ALPHA
&gt; alpha?.let {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> it.reve
se()
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> value
Holder.setFloatValues(*it)
</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>
<h3 id="连接动画">连接动画</h3>
<p>DSL 中的连接方案抛弃了 <code>AnimatorSet.playTogether()</code> 和 <code>playSequ
ntially()</code>, 而是采用更加灵活的 <code>AnimtorSet.Builder</code> 方式。</p>
<p>被加入到 <code>AnimatorSet</code> 的 <code>Animator</code> 会被保存在 <code>
</code> 这个结构中: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">public final class AnimatorSet extends Animator {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> private static cl
ss Node implements Cloneable {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Animator m
nimation;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //孩子列表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&lt;
ode&gt; mChildNodes = null;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //兄弟列表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&lt;
ode&gt; mSiblings;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //父亲列表
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&lt;
ode&gt; mParents;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><code>Animator</code> 之间的播放顺序关系通过三个列表维护。兄弟列表中的动画会和自
同时播放, 孩子列表会晚于自己播放, 父亲列表会早于自己播放。</p>
<p>为了向这三个列表填值, 系统定义了 <code>Builder</code> 类: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">public final class AnimatorSet extends Animator {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public class Bui
lder {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> private Node
mCurrentNode;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //为当前动
构建新结点'
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Builder(Anim
tor anim) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mDepend
ncyDirty = true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mCurrent
ode = getNodeForAnimation(anim);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //向当前动

```

的兄弟列表中添加动画'

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public Builder  
with(Animator anim) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node node  
= getNodeForAnimation(anim);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mCurrent  
ode.addSibling(node);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return this;  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //向当前动  
的孩子列表中添加动画'
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public Builder  
before(Animator anim) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Node node  
= getNodeForAnimation(anim);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> mCurrent  
ode.addChild(node);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return this;  
</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"> //只能通过这  
方法构建Builder'
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public Builder p  
ay(Animator anim) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (anim != nu  
l) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return new  
Builder(anim);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return null;  
</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>
```

<p>同时播放 a1,a2,a3 动画，只需要这样调用 java API: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> AnimatorSet set = new AnimatorSet();  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> set.play(a1).with(a  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p>此时结点间只有一个层级，即 a1 在外层，a2 和 a3 存放在 a1 的兄弟列表中。将上述 java 代
转换成 Kotlin 的中缀表示法如下: </p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> class AnimSet {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> private val ani  
atorSet = AnimatorSet()  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> infix fun Anim.w  
th(anim: Anim): Anim {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> //当前动画  
有Builder，则调用play()构建Builder，否则直接调用with()  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> if (builder ==  
null) builder = animatorSet.play(anim).with(anim.ani  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> else builder?  
with(anim.ani  
</span></span></code>
```


抽象属性的应用场景

[Kotlin 进阶动画代码太丑，用 DSL 动画库拯救](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.lzlyy.top%2Farticles%2F2020%2F07%2F07%2F1594089707433.html)