分布式开发样例: 带你玩转多设备

和佩佩

华为CBG资深研发工程师 5年开发经验 HarmonyOS Codelabs 负责人

目录

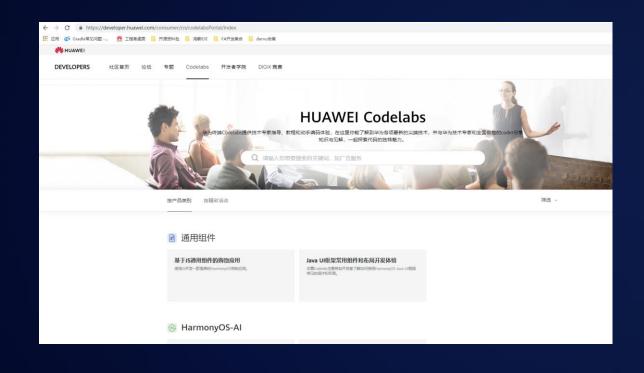
- 1. 概念: Demo、Sample、Cookbook、Codelab
- 2. 典型场景1:设备感知发现、数据迁移 (样例:分布式邮件编辑)
- 3. 典型场景2:设备感知发现、HarmonyOS IDL实现进程间通信(样例:视频跨设备播放控制)
- 4. 样例代码的开源共建

Codelabs是完整应用拆解教程

教程	Cookbook 功能:列表/动画/图片	Codelab 场景、应用
代码	Demo	Sample

关于Codelabs

Codelabs概览



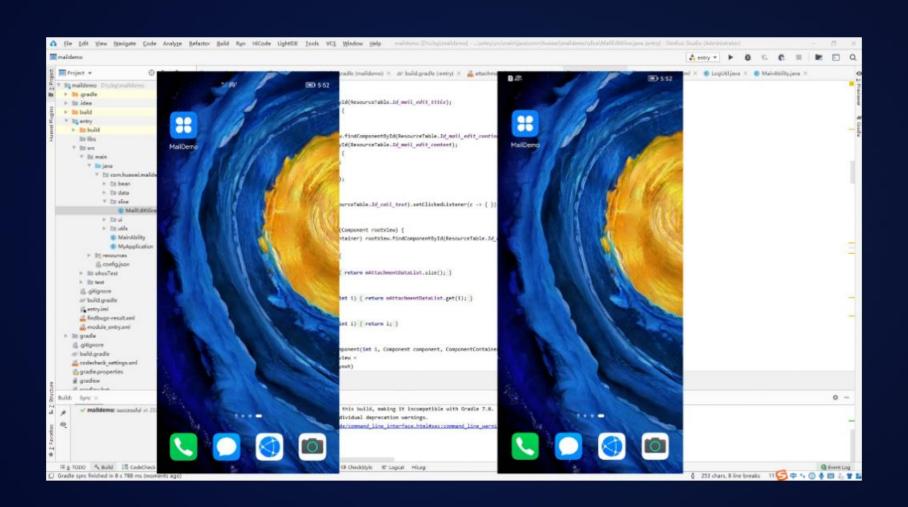
拆解HAP应用程序、逐步解惑



目录

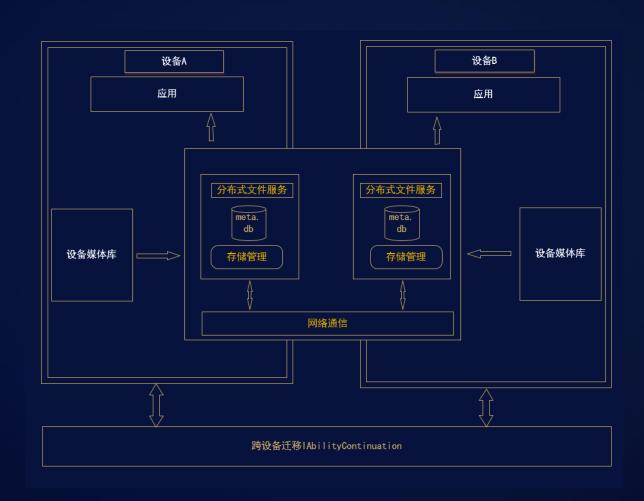
- 1. 概念: Demo、Sample、Cookbook、Codelab
- 2. 典型场景1:设备感知、发现、数据迁移 (样例:分布式邮件编辑)
- 3. 典型场景2: 用接口描述语言IDL实现进程间通信 (样例: 视频跨设备播放控制)
- 4. 样例代码的开源共建

分布式邮件编辑效果

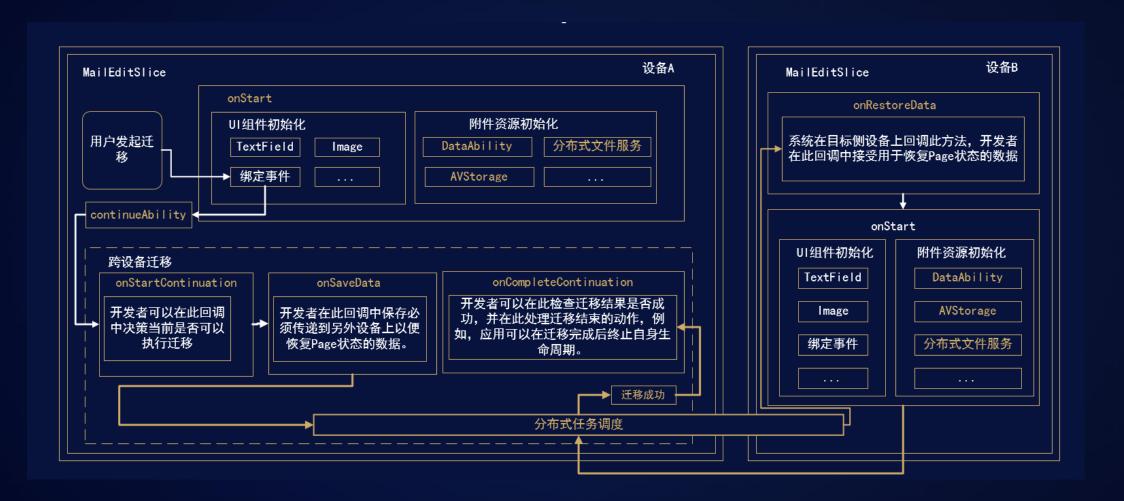


玩转分布式之分布式邮件编辑

逻辑图



分布式邮件编辑流程图



Step1:权限声明

```
"regPermissions": [
   "name": "ohos.permission.GET_DISTRIBUTED_DEVICE_INFO"
   "name": "ohos.permission.DISTRIBUTED_DEVICE_STATE_CHANGE"
                                             分布式能力使
   "name": "ohos.permission.GET_BUNDLE_INFO"
                                             用必备权限
                                             存储读写权限
   "name": "ohos.permission.WRITE_USER_STORAGE"
```

权限申请

```
private void requestPermission() {
   String[] permissions = {
                                                   程序主入口
                                                   MainAbility中申请权
   List<String> applyPermissions = new ArrayList<>();
   for (String element : permissions) {
       LogUtil.info(TAG, "check permission: " + element);
       if (verifySelfPermission(element) != 0) {
            if (canRequestPermission(element)) {
               applyPermissions.add(element);
               LogUtil.info(TAG, "user deny permission");
            LogUtil.info(TAG, "user granted permission: " + element);
    requestPermissionsFromUser(applyPermissions.toArray(new String[0]), 0);
```

Step2:分布式文件获取

```
String[] projections =
           AVStorage.Images.Media.ID, AVStorage.Images.Media.DISPLAY_NAME, AVStorage.Images.Media.DATA
                                     佥索Image类型资源文件
   ResultSet results = helper.query(AVStorage.Images.Media.EXTERNAL_DATA_ABILITY_URI, projections, null)
   while (results != null && results.goToNextRow()) -
       int mediaId = results.getInt(results.getColumnIndexForName(AVStorage.Images.Media.ID));
       String fullFileName = results.getString(results.getColumnIndexForName(AVStorage.Images.Media.DATA));
       String fileName = fullFileName.substring(fullFileName.lastIndexOf(File.separator) + 1);
       Uri contentUri =
               Uri.appendEncodedPathToUri(AVStorage.Images.Media.EXTERNAL_DATA_ABILITY_URI, "" + mediaId);
       if (getDistributedDir() == null) {
           WidgetHelper.showTips(this, "注意: 分布式文件异常!", TIPS_DURATION_TIME);
       String distributedFilePath = getContext().getDistributedDir().getPath() + File.separator + fileName;
       File fr = new File(distributedFilePath);
       byte[] buffer = new byte[CACHE_SIZE];
       while ((count = in.read(buffer)) != IO_END_LEN) +
```

附件文件展示

```
mAttachmentContainer = (ListContainer) rootView.findComponentById(ResourceTable.Id_attachment_list);
mAttachmentProvider =
    new ListComponentAdapter<String>(
            getContext(), mAttachmentDataList, ResourceTable.Layout_attachment_item_horizontal) {
        @Override
        public void onBindViewHolder(CommentViewHolder commonViewHolder, String item, int position)
            commonViewHolder
                    .getTextView(ResourceTable.Id_item_title1)
                    .setText(item.substring(item.lastIndexOf(File.separator) + 1));
            FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
                fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(item);
                ImageSource source = ImageSource.create(fileInputStream, null)
                                                                                  图片显示
                commonViewHolder
                        .getImageView(ResourceTable.Id_image)
                        .setPixelMap(source.createPixelmap(0, null));
            } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
                LogUtil.error(TAG, "setAttachmentProvider Error");
mAttachmentContainer.setItemProvider(mAttachmentProvider);
```

MailEditSlice.java文件

Step3:获取分布式设备并迁移

```
doConnectImg.setClickedListener(
   clickedView -> {
       // 通过FLAG_GET_ONLINE_DEVICE标记获得在线设备列表
       List<DeviceInfo> deviceInfoList = DeviceManager.getDeviceList(DeviceInfo.FLAG_GET_ONLINE_DEVICE)
       if (deviceInfoList.size() < 1) {</pre>
           WidgetHelper.showTips(this, "无在网设备");
                                                                 获取分布式组网内设备
           DeviceSelectDialog dialog = new DeviceSelectDialog(this);
           // 点击后迁移到指定设备
           dialog.setListener(
               deviceInfo -> {
                   LogUtil.debug(TAG, deviceInfo.getDeviceName());
                   LogUtil.info(TAG, "continue button click");
                       // 开始任务迁移
                       continueAbility()
                       LogUtil.info(TAG, "continue button click end");
                   } catch (IllegalStateException | UnsupportedOperationException e) {
                       WidgetHelper.showTips(this, ResourceTable.String_tips_mail_continue_failed);
                   dialog.hide();
           dialog.show();
```

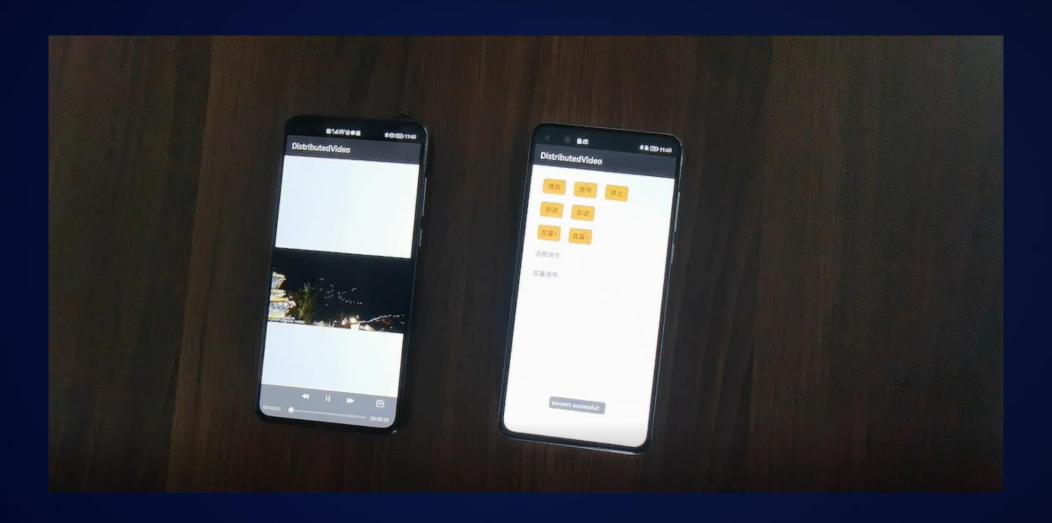
IAbilityContinuation接口实现

```
@Override
public boolean onStartContinuation() {
    LogUtil.info(TAG, "is start continue");
@Override
public boolean onSaveData(IntentParams params) {
    MailDataBean mailData = getMailData();
   LogUtil.info(TAG, "begin onSaveData");
    mailData.saveDataToParams(params);
   LogUtil.info(TAG, "end onSaveData");
                                              保存
@Override
public boolean onRestoreData(IntentParams params) {
    LogUtil.info(TAG, "begin onRestoreData");
    cachedMailData = new MailDataBean(params);
    LogUtil.info(TAG, "end onRestoreData, mail data");
                            目标设备数据恢复
@Override
public void onCompleteContinuation(int i) {
    LogUtil.info(TAG, "onCompleteContinuation");
    terminateAbility();
```

目录

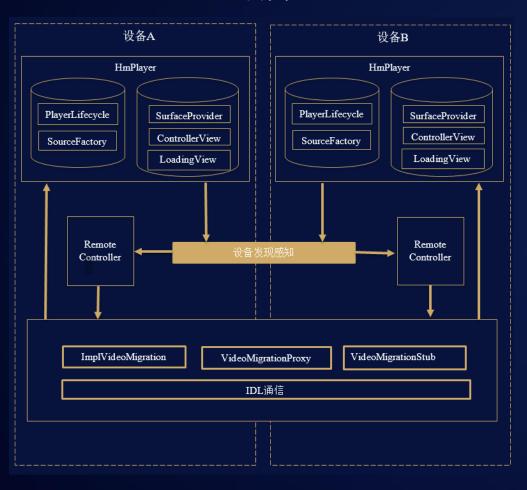
- 1. 概念: Demo、Sample、Cookbook、Codelab
- 2. 典型场景1:设备感知、发现、数据迁移 (样例:分布式邮件编辑)
- 3. 典型场景2: 用接口描述语言IDL实现进程间通信 (样例: 视频跨设备播放控制)
- 4. 样例代码的开源共建

分布式视频播放控制效果



玩转分布式之分布式视频播放控制

逻辑图



流程图



分布式视频播放开发步骤详解

Step1:IDL接口编写

```
interface com.huawei.codelab.ImplVideoMigration {
    void flyIn([in] int startTimemiles);
    void playControl([in] int controlCode,[in]int extras);
    int flyOut();
   🗸 📭 entry
        build
           generated
          source
            > annotation
            > buildConfig
            ∨ 🗽 idl

∨ Image com.huawei.codelab

                   ImplVideoMigration
                   c mplVideoMigrationProxy
                   (a) mplVideoMigrationStub

✓ Imanager

                        ImplVideoMigration
                        VideoMigrationProxy
                        (a) VideoMigrationStub
```

继承IDL文件

```
private class MyRemote extends VideoMigrationStub {
                                               扩展抽象类
                                               VideoMigrationStub实
                                               现idl接口
   MyRemote(String descriptor) { super(descriptor); }
   @Override
   public void flyIn(int startTimemiles) throws RemoteException {
       Intent intent = new Intent();
       Operation operation =
               new Intent.OperationBuilder()
                       .withBundleName(getBundleName())
                       .withAbilityName(MainAbility.class.getName())
                       .withAction("action.video.play")
                       .build();
       intent.setOperation(operation);
       intent.setParam(Constants.INTENT_STARTTIME_PARAM, startTimemiles);
       startAbility(intent);
```

Step2:服务端向客户端公开接口

```
public class VideoMigrateService extends Ability {
   private static final String DESCRIPTOR = "com.huawei.codelab.ImplVideoMigration";
   private static final String TAG = VideoMigrateService.class.getName();
   @Override
   protected void onStart(Intent intent) {
       super.onStart(intent);
       AudioManager mAudio = new AudioManager(getBundleName());
           maxVolume = mAudio.getMaxVolume(AudioManager.AudioVolumeType.STREAM MUSIC);
        } catch (AudioRemoteException e) {
           LogUtil.error(TAG, msg: "AudioRemoteException occurs ");
                                          通过onConnect返回
                                          ImplVideoMigration实例来使
                                          客户端和服务端通信
   @Override
   protected IRemoteObject onConnect(Intent intent) {
       return new MyRemote(DESCRIPTOR);
```

Step3:客户端连接服务实现视频跨设备协同

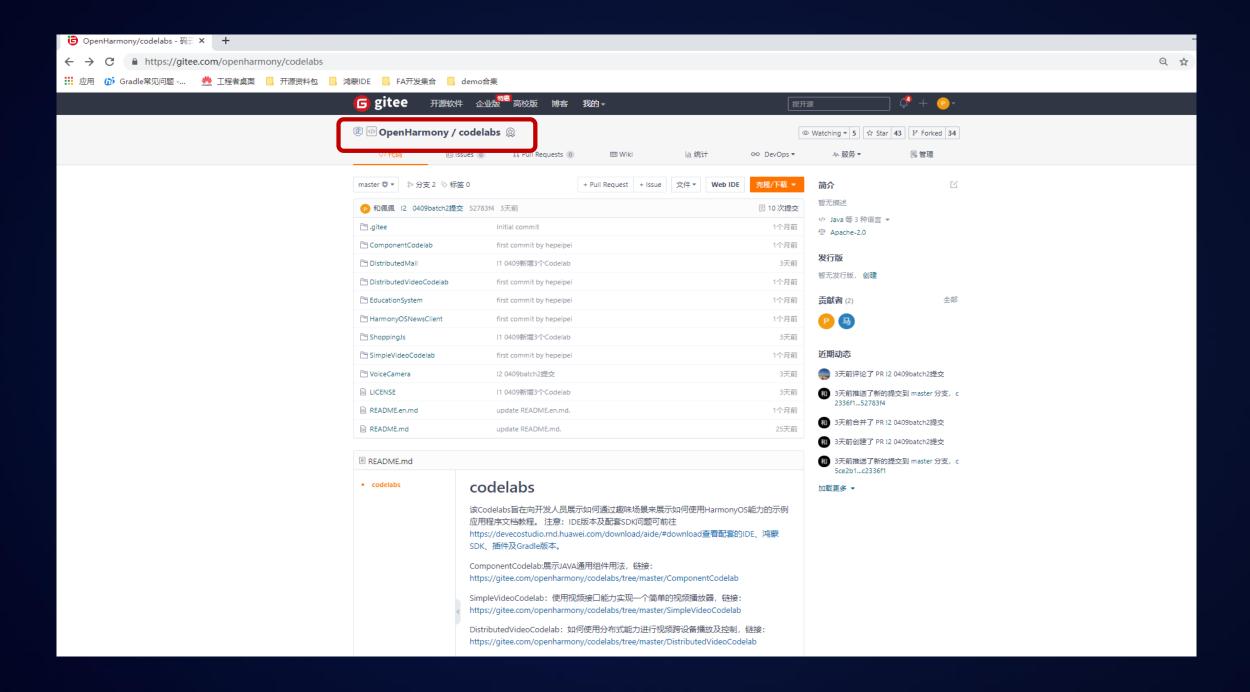
```
QOverride
public int flyOut() throws RemoteException {
   AbilitySliceRouteUtil.getInstance().terminateAbilitySlice();
   return SimplePlayerAbilitySlice.getImplPlayer().getAudioCurrentPosition();
}
```

```
@Override

public void onAbilityDisconnectDone(ElementName elementName, int i) {
    disconnectAbility(this);──►断开服务
}
```

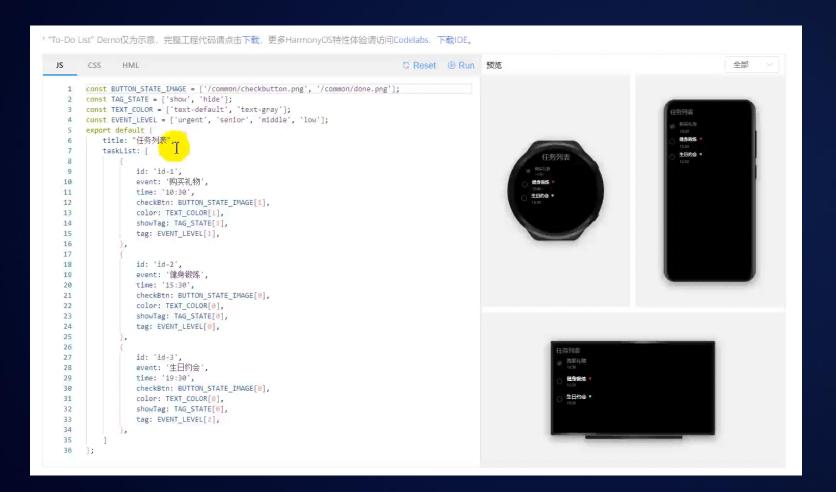
目录

- 1. 概念: Demo、Sample、Cookbook、Codelab
- 2. 典型场景1:设备感知、发现、数据迁移 (样例:分布式邮件编辑)
- 3. 典型场景2: 用接口描述语言IDL实现进程间通信 (样例: 视频跨设备播放控制)
- 4. 样例代码的开源共建



贡献与分享案例

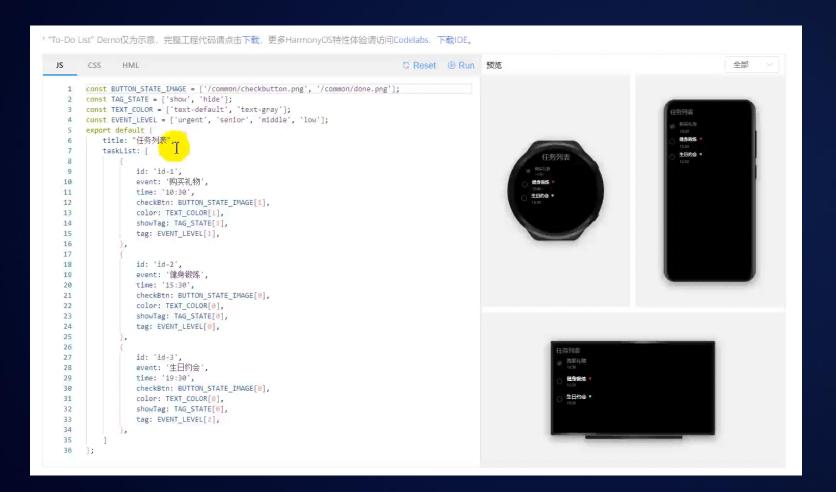
- 1. 大二学生:深圳大学的张诏添 黑白翻棋、俄罗斯方块等游戏改装
- 2. 中科院研究所-条形扫码
- 3. 软通动力三方件开发Demo





HarmonyOS应用开发在线体验

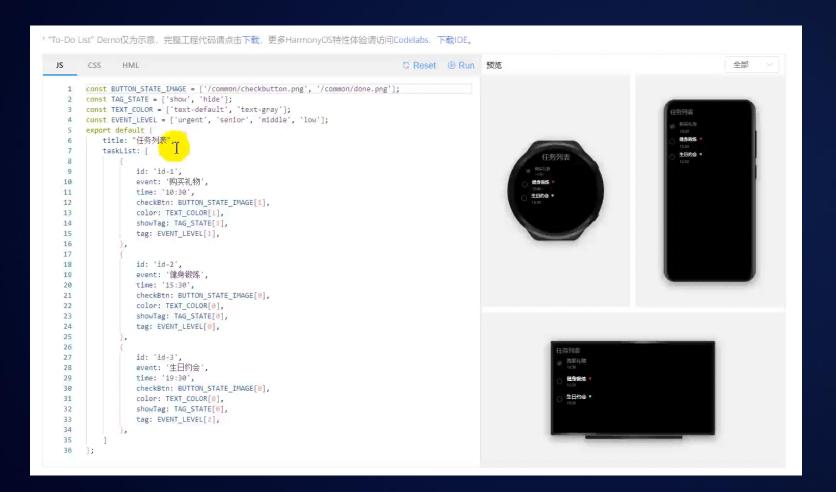






HarmonyOS应用开发在线体验

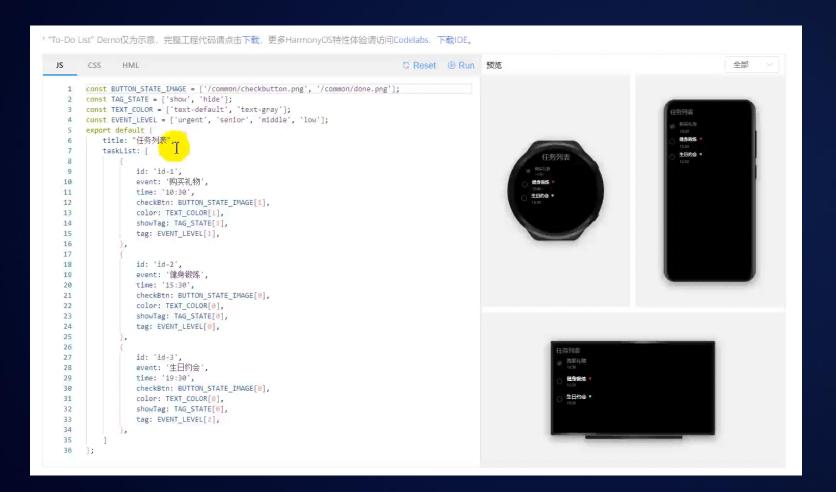






HarmonyOS应用开发在线体验







HarmonyOS应用开发在线体验

