

### Q博士的专栏

客户端三年,服务端1年,学习的路上





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```
for (int iu = 0; iu < NU; iu++) {
final Uid u = uidStats.valueAt(iu);
final BatterySipper app = new BatterySipper(BatterySipper.DrainType.APP, u, 0);</pre>
```

然后 for 循环计算每个 Uid 代表的 App 的耗电量,因为 BatterySipper 可计算的类型有三种:应用, 系统服务, 硬件类型,所以这个地方传入的是 DrainType.APP ,

```
1 public enum DrainType {
        IDLE,
 2
 3
        CELL,
 4
        PHONE,
 5
        WIFI,
        BLUETOOTH,
 6
 7
        FLASHLIGHT,
        SCREEN,
 8
        APP,
 9
10
        USER,
        UNACCOUNTED,
11
        OVERCOUNTED,
12
13
        CAMERA
14
     }
```

还有其他可选类型如下:

列举了目前可计算耗电量的模块。

```
mCpuPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mWakelockPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mMobileRadioPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mWifiPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mBluetoothPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mSensorPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mCameraPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
mFlashlightPowerCalculator.calculateApp(app, u, mRawRealtime, mRawUptime, mStatsType);
```

其中 mStatsType 的值为 BatteryStats.STATS\_SINCE\_CHARGED ,代表了我们的计算规则是从上次充满电后数据,还有一种规则是 STATS\_SINCE\_UNPLUGGED 是拔掉USB线后的数据。而 mRawRealtime 是当前时间, mRawUptime 是运行时间。6.0的对各个模块的消耗都交给了单独的类去计算,这些类都继承于

PowerCalculator 抽象类:

```
描牙耗电:BluetoothPowerCalculator.java
摄像头耗电:CameraPowerCalculator.java
Cpu耗电:CpuPowerCalculator.java
手电筒耗电:FlashlightPowerCalculator.java
无线电耗电:MobileRadioPowerCalculator.java
传感器耗电:SensorPowerCalculator.java
Wakelock耗电:WakelockPowerCalculator.java
Wifi耗电:WifiPowerCalculator.java
```

这一部分我一会单独拿出来挨个解释,现在我们还是回到 BatteryStatsHelper 继续往下走

1 final double totalPower = app.sumPower();

BatterySipper#sumPower 方法是统计总耗电量,方法详情如下,其中 usagePowerMah 这个值有点特殊,其他的上面都讲过.

```
1
2
      * Sum all the powers and store the value into `value`.
      * @return the sum of all the power in this BatterySipper.
3
4
5
     public double sumPower() {
6
       return totalPowerMah = usagePowerMah + wifiPowerMah + gpsPowerMah + cpuPowerMah +
            sensorPowerMah + mobileRadioPowerMah + wakeLockPowerMah + cameraPowerMah +
7
8
            flashlightPowerMah;
9
    }
```

然后根据是否是DEBUG版本打印信息,这个没啥可说的,然后会把刚才计算的电量值添加到列表中:

```
1 // Add the app to the list if it is consuming power.
            if (totalPower != 0 || u.getUid() == 0) {
 3
 4
               // Add the app to the app list, WiFi, Bluetooth, etc, or into "Other Users" list.
 5
 6
               final int uid = app.getUid();
 7
               final int userId = UserHandle.getUserId(uid);
 8
               if (uid == Process.WIFI_UID) {
 9
                                                                                                                                                       关闭
                 mWifiSippers.add(app);
              } else if (uid == Process.BLUETOOTH_UID) {
10
                 mBluetoothSippers.add(app);
11
12
              } else if (!forAllUsers && asUsers.get(userId) == null
                    \&\& \ User Handle.get App Id (uid) >= Process.FIRST\_APP LICATION\_UID) \ \{\\
13
14
                 // We are told to just report this user's apps as one large entry.
                 List<BatterySipper> list = mUserSippers.get(userId);
15
                 if (list == null) {
16
17
                   list = new ArrayList<>();
18
                   mUserSippers.put(userId, list);
19
20
                 list.add(app);
21
              } else {
```

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```
mUsageList.add(app);
   22
   23
   24
   25
                if (uid == 0) {
   26
                 osSipper = app;
   27
   28
首先判断 totalPower 的值和当前 uid号 是否符合规则,规则为总耗电量不为0或者用户id为0.当 uid 表明为WIFI或者蓝牙时,添加到下面对应的列表中,一
般情况下正常的应用我们直接保存到下面的 mUsageList 中就行就行,但是也有一些例外:
          * List of apps using power.
    2
    3
          private final List<BatterySipper> mUsageList = new ArrayList<>();
    4
    5
    6
          * List of apps using wifi power.
    7
    8
          private final List<BatterySipper> mWifiSippers = new ArrayList<>();
    9
   10
   11
   12
          * List of apps using bluetooth power.
   13
          private final List<BatterySipper> mBluetoothSippers = new ArrayList<>();
   14
如果我们的系统是单用户系统,且当前的 userId 号不在我们的统计范围内,且其进程 id 号是大于 Process.FIRST_APPLICATION_UID (10000,系统分配给普通
应用的其实id号),我们就要将其存放到 mUserSippers 数组中,定义如下:
     1 private final SparseArray<List<BatterySipper>> mUserSippers = new SparseArray<>();
最后判断 uid 为0的话,代表是 Android 操作系统的耗电量,赋值给 osSipper (494行定义)就可以了,这样一个 app 的计算就完成了,遍历部分就不说了,保存
这个 osSipper 是为了最后一步计算:
        if (osSipper != null) {
              // The device has probably been awake for longer than the screen on
    2
              // time and application wake lock time would account for. Assign
    3
              // this remainder to the OS, if possible.
    4
              mWakelockPowerCalculator.calculateRemaining(osSipper, mStats, mRawRealtime,
    5
    6
                                    mRawUptime, mStatsType);
    7
              osSipper.sumPower();
     8
主流程我们已经介绍完了,下面来看各个子模块耗电量的计算
Cpu耗电量
CpuPowerCalculator.java
Cpu的计算要用到PowerProfile类,该类主要是解析power_profile.xml:
       <device name="Android">
    2
         <!-- Most values are the incremental current used by a feature,
    3
           in mA (measured at nominal voltage).
    4
           The default values are deliberately incorrect dummy values.
    5
           OEM's must measure and provide actual values before
    6
    7
           shipping a device.
           Example real-world values are given in comments, but they
    8
           are totally dependent on the platform and can vary
    9
   10
           significantly, so should be measured on the shipping platform
           with a power meter. -->
   11
         <item name="none">0</item>
   12
         <item name="screen.on">0.1</item> <!-- ~200mA -->
   13
         <item name="screen.full">0.1</item> <!-- ~300mA -->
   14
         <item name="bluetooth active">0.1/item> <!-- Bluetooth data transfer ~10mA -->
   15
         <item name="bluetooth.on">0.1</item> <!-- Bluetooth on & connectable, but not connected, ~0.1mA -->
   16
         <item name="wifi.on">0.1</item> <!-- ~3mA -->
   17
   18
        <item name="wifi.active">0.1</item> <!-- WIFI data transfer, ~200mA -->
   19
         <item name="wifi.scan">0.1</item> <!-- WIFI network scanning, ~100mA -->
   20
         <item name="dsp.audio">0.1</item> <!-- ~10mA -->
         <item name="dsp.video">0.1</item> <!-- ~50mA -->
   21
         <item name="camera.flashlight">0.1</item> <!-- Avg. power for camera flash, ~160mA -->
   22
                                                                                                                                  关闭
         <item name="camera.avg">0.1</item> <!-- Avg. power use of camera in standard usecases, ~550mA -->
   23
         <item name="radio.active">0.1</item> <!-- ~200mA -->
   24
   25
         <item name="radio.scanning">0.1</item> <!-- cellular radio scanning for signal, ~10mA -->
```

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<!-- Current consumed by the radio at different signal strengths, when paging -->

<item name="gps.on">0.1</item> <!-- ~50mA -->

<value>0.2</value> <!-- ~2mA -->

<value>0.1</value> <!-- ~1mA -->

<array name="cpu.speeds">

<!-- Different CPU speeds as reported in

<array name="radio.on"> <!-- Strength 0 to BINS-1 -->

/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu0/cpufreg/stats/time\_in\_state -->

26 27

28

29

30 31

32

33 34 </array>

```
35
          <value>400000</value> <!-- 400 MHz CPU speed -->
   36
        </array>
   37
        <!-- Current when CPU is idle -->
   38
        <item name="cpu.idle">0.1</item>
        <!-- Current at each CPU speed, as per 'cpu.speeds' -->
   39
   40
        <array name="cpu.active">
   41
          <value>0.1</value> <!-- ~100mA -->
   42
        </array>
   43
        <!-- This is the battery capacity in mAh (measured at nominal voltage) -->
   44
        <item name="battery.capacity">1000</item>
   45
   46
        <array name="wifi.batchedscan"> <!-- mA -->
   47
          <value>.0002</value> <!-- 1-8/hr -->
   48
          <value>.002</value> <!-- 9-64/hr -->
   49
          <value>.02</value> <!-- 65-512/hr -->
   50
          <value>.2</value> <!-- 513-4,096/hr -->
   51
          <value>2</value> <!-- 4097-/hr -->
   52
        </array>
   53
       </device>
这个里面存储了Cpu(cpu.speeds)的主频等级,以及每个主频每秒消耗的毫安(cpu.active),好,现在回到 CpuPowerCalculator 中,先来看构造方法
      public CpuPowerCalculator(PowerProfile profile) {
           final int speedSteps = profile.getNumSpeedSteps();
           mPowerCpuNormal = new double[speedSteps];
    3
           mSpeedStepTimes = new long[speedSteps];
    4
    5
           for (int p = 0; p < speedSteps; <math>p++) {
    6
             mPowerCpuNormal[p] = profile.getAveragePower(PowerProfile.POWER_CPU_ACTIVE, p);
    7
    8
        }
第一步获得 Cpu 有几个主频等级,因为不同等级消耗的电量不一样,所以要区别对待,根据主频的个数,然后初始化 mPowerCpuNormal 和
mSpeedStepTimes ,前者用来保存不同等级的耗电速度,后者用来保存在不同等级上耗时,然后给 mPowerCpuNormal 的每个元素附上值。构造方法就完成
了其所有的工作,现在来计算方法 calculateApp,
       final int speedSteps = mSpeedStepTimes.length;
    2
    3
           long totalTimeAtSpeeds = 0;
           for (int step = 0; step < speedSteps; step++) {</pre>
    4
    5
             mSpeedStepTimes[step] = u.getTimeAtCpuSpeed(step, statsType);
    6
             totalTimeAtSpeeds += mSpeedStepTimes[step];
    7
           totalTimeAtSpeeds = Math.max(totalTimeAtSpeeds, 1);
    8
首先得到 Cpu 主频等级个数,然后 BatteryStats.Uid 得到不同主频上执行时间,计算 Cpu 总耗时保存在 totalTimeAtSpeeds 中,
    1 app.cpuTimeMs = (u.getUserCpuTimeUs(statsType) + u.getSystemCpuTimeUs(statsType)) / 1000;
Cpu 的执行时间分很多部分,但是我们关注 User 和 Kernal 部分,也就是上面的 UserCpuTime 和 SystemCpuTime 。
    1 double cpuPowerMaMs = 0;
           for (int step = 0; step < speedSteps; step++) {</pre>
    2
    3
             final double ratio = (double) mSpeedStepTimes[step] / totalTimeAtSpeeds;
             final double cpuSpeedStepPower = ratio * app.cpuTimeMs * mPowerCpuNormal[step];
    4
             if (DEBUG && ratio != 0) {
    5
              Log.d(TAG, "UID " + u.getUid() + ": CPU step #"
    6
    7
                   + step + " ratio=" + BatteryStatsHelper.makemAh(ratio) + " power="
                   + BatteryStatsHelper.makemAh(cpuSpeedStepPower / (60 * 60 * 1000)));
    8
    9
   10
             cpuPowerMaMs += cpuSpeedStepPower;
   11
上面的代码就是将不同主频的消耗累加到一起,但是其中值得注意的是,他并不是用各个主频的消耗时间*主频单位时间内消耗的电量,而是用一个radio
变量来计算得到各个主频段执行时间占总时间的百分比,然后用 cpuTimeMs 来换算成各个主频的Cpu实际消耗时间,这比5.0的API多了这么一步,我估计
是发现了计算的不严谨性,这也是 Android 迟迟不放出统计电量方式的原因,其实google自己对这块也没有把握,所以才会造成不同 API 计算方式的差
异。好,计算完我们的总消耗后,是不是就算完事了?如果你只需要得到一个App的耗电总量,上面的讲解已经足够了,但是6.0的API计算了每个App的不
同进程的耗电量,这个我们就只当看看就行,暂时没什么实际意义。
    1 // Keep track of the package with highest drain.
    2
           double highestDrain = 0;
    3
                                                                                                                             关闭
    4
           app.cpuFgTimeMs = 0;
    5
           final ArrayMap<String, ? extends BatteryStats.Uid.Proc> processStats = u.getProcessStats();
           final int processStatsCount = processStats.size();
    6
           for (int i = 0; i < processStatsCount; i++) {
    7
    8
             final BatteryStats.Uid.Proc ps = processStats.valueAt(i);
    9
             final String processName = processStats.keyAt(i);
   10
             app.cpuFgTimeMs += ps.getForegroundTime(statsType);
   11
             final long costValue = ps.getUserTime(statsType) + ps.getSystemTime(statsType)
   12
                 + ps.getForegroundTime(statsType);
   13
   14
   15
             // Each App can have multiple packages and with multiple running processes.
   16
             // Keep track of the package who's process has the highest drain.
```

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```
17
           if (app.packageWithHighestDrain == null | |
               app.packageWithHighestDrain.startsWith("*")) {
18
19
             highestDrain = costValue;
20
             app.packageWithHighestDrain = processName;
           } else if (highestDrain < costValue && !processName.startsWith("*")) {
21
22
             highestDrain = costValue;
             app.packageWithHighestDrain = processName;
23
24
25
        }
26
27
         // Ensure that the CPU times make sense
28
         if (app.cpuFgTimeMs > app.cpuTimeMs) {
           if (DEBUG && app.cpuFgTimeMs > app.cpuTimeMs + 10000) {
29
30
             Log.d(TAG, "WARNING! Cputime is more than 10 seconds behind Foreground time");
31
32
33
           // Statistics may not have been gathered yet.
34
           app.cpuTimeMs = app.cpuFgTimeMs;
35
        }
```

上面统计同一 App 下不同的进程的耗电量,得到消耗最大的进程名,保存到 BatterySipper 对象中,然后得出 App 的 Cpu 的 foreground 消耗时间,将 foreground 时间与之前计算得到的 cpuTimeMs 进行比较,如果 foreground 时间比 cpuTimeMs 还要大,那么就将 cpuTimeMs 的时间改变为值,但是这个值的变化对之前耗电总量的计算没有丝毫影响。

```
1 // Convert the CPU power to mAh2 app.cpuPowerMah = cpuPowerMaMs / (60 * 60 * 1000);
```

最后的最后,将耗电量用mAh单位来表示,所以在毫秒的基础上除以 60\*60\*1000。

总结: Cpu 耗电量的计算是要区分不同主频的,频率不同,单位时间内消耗的电量是有区分的,这一点要明白。还有一点就是不同主频上的执行时间不是通过 BatteryStats.Uid#getTimeAtCpuSpeed 方法得到的,二十是通过百分比和 BatteryStats.Uid#getUserCpuTimeUs 和 getSystemCpuTimeUs 计算得到 cpuTimeMs 乘积得到的。最后一点就是, cpuTimeMs 时间是会在计算完毕后进行比较,比较的对象是 CPU 的 foreground 时间。

#### WakeLock耗电量的计算

WakelockPowerCalculator.java

从构造方法开始,

首先得到 power\_profile.xml 中 cpu.awake 表示的值,保存在 mPowerWakelock 变量中。构造方法只做了这么点事,下面进入 calculateApp 方法。

```
public void calculateApp(BatterySipper app, BatteryStats.Uid u, long rawRealtimeUs,
 2
 3
                     long rawUptimeUs, int statsType) {
 4
         long wakeLockTimeUs = 0;
         final ArrayMap<String, ? extends BatteryStats.Uid.Wakelock> wakelockStats =
 5
 6
              u.getWakelockStats();
 7
         final int wakelockStatsCount = wakelockStats.size();
 8
         for (int i = 0; i < wakelockStatsCount; i++) {</pre>
           final BatteryStats.Uid.Wakelock wakelock = wakelockStats.valueAt(i);
 9
10
11
           // Only care about partial wake locks since full wake locks
12
           // are canceled when the user turns the screen off.
           BatteryStats.Timer timer = wakelock.getWakeTime(BatteryStats.WAKE_TYPE_PARTIAL);
13
14
              wakeLockTimeUs += timer.getTotalTimeLocked(rawRealtimeUs, statsType);
15
16
17
         app.wakeLockTimeMs = wakeLockTimeUs / 1000; // convert to millis
18
         mTotalAppWakelockTimeMs += app.wakeLockTimeMs;
19
20
         // Add cost of holding a wake lock.
21
         app.wakeLockPowerMah = (app.wakeLockTimeMs * mPowerWakelock) / (1000*60*60);
22
23
         if (DEBUG && app.wakeLockPowerMah != 0) {
           Log.d(TAG, "UID " + u.getUid() + ": wake " + app.wakeLockTimeMs
24
25
                + " power=" + BatteryStatsHelper.makemAh(app.wakeLockPowerMah));
26
        }
27
     }
```

首先获得 Wakelock 的数量,然后逐个遍历得到每个 Wakelock 对象,得到该对象后,得到 BatteryStats.WAKE\_TYPE\_PARTIAL 的唤醒时间,然后累加,其实 wakelock 有4种,为什么只取 partial 的时间,具体代码 google 也没解释的很清楚,只是用一句注释打发了我们。得到总时间后,就可以与构造方法中的单位时间 waklock 消耗电量相乘得到 Wakelock 消耗的总电量。

#### Wifi耗电量的计算

首先来看构造方法,来了解一下WIFI的耗电量计算用到了 power\_profile.xml 中的哪些属性:

1 public WifiPowerCalculator(PowerProfile profile) {

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关闭

```
mIdleCurrentMa = profile.getAveragePower(PowerProfile.POWER WIFI CONTROLLER IDLE);
                  2
                                            mTxCurrentMa = profile.getAveragePower(PowerProfile.POWER_WIFI_CONTROLLER_TX);
                  3
                  4
                                            mRxCurrentMa = profile.getAveragePower(PowerProfile.POWER_WIFI_CONTROLLER_RX);
                  5
我们去 PowerProfile.java 找到上面三个常量代表的属性:
                               public static final String POWER_WIFI_CONTROLLER_IDLE = "wifi.controller.idle";
                                     public static final String POWER_WIFI_CONTROLLER_RX = "wifi.controller.rx";
                  2
                                    public static final String POWER_WIFI_CONTROLLER_TX = "wifi.controller.tx";
                  3
知道对应的xml的属性后我们直接看 calculateApp 方法:
                              @Override
                                     public void calculateApp(BatterySipper app, BatteryStats.Uid u, long rawRealtimeUs,
                  2
                  3
                                                                                  long rawUptimeUs, int statsType) {
                                             final long idleTime = u.getWifiControllerActivity(BatteryStats.CONTROLLER_IDLE_TIME,
                  4
                  5
                                                          statsType);
                  6
                                             final long txTime = u.getWifiControllerActivity(BatteryStats.CONTROLLER_TX_TIME, statsType);
                                             final long rxTime = u.getWifiControllerActivity(BatteryStats.CONTROLLER_RX_TIME, statsType);
                  7
                                             app.wifiRunningTimeMs = idleTime + rxTime + txTime;
                  8
                  9
                                             app.wifiPowerMah =
              10
                                                            ((idleTime * mIdleCurrentMa) + (txTime * mTxCurrentMa) + (rxTime * mRxCurrentMa))
             11
                                                          / (1000*60*60);
             12
                                             mTotalAppPowerDrain += app.wifiPowerMah;
             13
                                             app.wifiRx Packets = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets) = u.getNetwork Activity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRx Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DA
             14
             15
                                                          statsType);
                                             app.wifiTx Packets = u.getNetworkActivity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTx Packets) = u.getNetworkActivity Packets (Battery Stats. NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTx Pack
             16
             17
                                                          statsType);
                                             app.wifiRxBytes = u.getNetworkActivityBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRxBytes) = u.getNetworkActivityBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_RX\_DATA, app.wifiRxBytes (BatterySt
              18
              19
             20
                                             app.wifiTxBytes = u.getNetworkActivityBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTxBytes) = u.getNetworkActivityBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTxBytes (BatteryStats.NETWORK\_WIFI\_TX\_DATA, app.wifiTxBytes (BatterySt
             21
                                                            statsType);
             22
                                            if (DEBUG && app.wifiPowerMah != 0) {
             23
                                                   Log.d(TAG, "UID " + u.getUid() + ": idle=" + idleTime + "ms rx=" + rxTime + "ms tx=" +
             24
                                                                  txTime + "ms power=" + BatteryStatsHelper.makemAh(app.wifiPowerMah));
             25
             26
                                          }
             27
                                   }
 这里的计算方式也是差不多,先根据Uid得到时间,然后乘以构造方法里对应的wifi类型单位时间内消耗电量值,没什么难点,就不一一分析,需要注意的
 是,这里面还计算了 wifi 传输的数据包的数量和字节数。
 蓝牙耗电量的计算
 蓝牙关注的 power_profile.xml 中的属性如下:
                              public static final String POWER_BLUETOOTH_CONTROLLER_IDLE = "bluetooth.controller.idle";
                  2
                                   public static final String POWER_BLUETOOTH_CONTROLLER_RX = "bluetooth.controller.rx";
                                    public static final String POWER_BLUETOOTH_CONTROLLER_TX = "bluetooth.controller.tx";
 但是还没有单独为App计算耗电量的,所以这个地方是空的。
                  1 @Override
                                     public void calculateApp(BatterySipper app, BatteryStats.Uid u, long rawRealtimeUs,
                  2
                 3
                                                                                 long rawUptimeUs, int statsType) {
                                           // No per-app distribution yet.
                  4
                  5
                                  }
摄像头耗电量的计算
CameraPowerCalculator.java
摄像头的耗电量关注的是 power_profile.xml 中 camera.avg 属性代表的值,保存到 mCameraPowerOnAvg,
                  public static final String POWER_CAMERA = "camera.avg";
计算方式如下:
                              @Override
                                     public void calculateApp(BatterySipper app, BatteryStats.Uid u, long rawRealtimeUs,
                  2
                  3
                                                                                   long rawUptimeUs, int statsType) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            关闭
                  4
                                             // Calculate camera power usage. Right now, this is a (very) rough estimate based on the
                  5
                  6
                                             // average power usage for a typical camera application.
                  7
                                             final BatteryStats.Timer timer = u.getCameraTurnedOnTimer();
                  8
                                             if (timer != null) {
                  9
                                                    final long totalTime = timer.getTotalTimeLocked(rawRealtimeUs, statsType) / 1000;
                                                    app.cameraTimeMs = totalTime;
             10
                                                    app.cameraPowerMah = (totalTime * mCameraPowerOnAvg) / (1000*60*60);
             11
             12
              13
                                                    app.cameraTimeMs = 0;
              14
                                                    app.cameraPowerMah = 0;
              15
```

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```
16 }
先计算摄像头打开的时间 totalTime ,然后根据这个值乘以 mCameraPowerOnAvg 得到摄像头的耗电量。
手电筒耗电量的计算
FlashlightPowerCalculator.java
     1 public static final String POWER_FLASHLIGHT = "camera.flashlight";
跟摄像头类似,也是先得到时间,然后乘积,不想说了,没意思。
无线电耗电量的计算
MobileRadioPowerCalculator.java
关注的是 power_profile.xml 中如下三个属性:
    1 /**
          * Power consumption when screen is on, not including the backlight power.
     2
    3
          public static final String POWER_SCREEN_ON = "screen.on";
     4
     5
     6
    7
          * Power consumption when cell radio is on but not on a call.
    8
    9
          public static final String POWER_RADIO_ON = "radio.on";
   10
   11
          * Power consumption when cell radio is hunting for a signal.
   12
   13
          public static final String POWER_RADIO_SCANNING = "radio.scanning";
   14
当无限量连接上时,根据信号强度不同,耗电量的计算是有区别的,所以在构造方法,当无线电的状态为on时,是要特殊处理的,其他两个状态(active和
scan)就正常取值就可以了。
    1 /**
          * Power consumption when screen is on, not including the backlight power.
     2
    3
          public static final String POWER_SCREEN_ON = "screen.on";
    4
    5
     6
    7
          * Power consumption when cell radio is on but not on a call.
    8
          public static final String POWER_RADIO_ON = "radio.on";
    9
   10
   11
   12
          * Power consumption when cell radio is hunting for a signal.
   13
          public static final String POWER_RADIO_SCANNING = "radio.scanning";
   14
计算的方式分两种,以无线电处于 active 状态的次数为区分,当 active 大于0,我们用处于 active 状态的时间来乘以它的单位耗时。另一种情况就要根据网
络转化的数据包来计算耗电量了。
传感器耗电量的计算
SensorPowerCalculator.java
只关注一个属性:
     public static final String POWER_GPS_ON = "gps.on";
计算方式如下:
        @Override
          public\ void\ calculate App (Battery Sipper\ app,\ Battery Stats. Uid\ u,\ long\ raw Real time Us,
     2
                      long rawUptimeUs, int statsType) {
     3
            // Process Sensor usage
     4
     5
            final SparseArray<? extends BatteryStats.Uid.Sensor> sensorStats = u.getSensorStats();
     6
            final int NSE = sensorStats.size();
            for (int ise = 0; ise < NSE; ise++) {
     7
                                                                                                                                 关闭
              final BatteryStats.Uid.Sensor sensor = sensorStats.valueAt(ise);
     8
     9
              final int sensorHandle = sensorStats.keyAt(ise);
    10
              final BatteryStats.Timer timer = sensor.getSensorTime();
              final long sensorTime = timer.getTotalTimeLocked(rawRealtimeUs, statsType) / 1000;
   11
              switch (sensorHandle) {
    12
                case BatteryStats.Uid.Sensor.GPS:
   13
                  app.gpsTimeMs = sensorTime;
    14
    15
                  app.gpsPowerMah = (app.gpsTimeMs * mGpsPowerOn) / (1000*60*60);
    16
    17
                default:
    18
                  final int sensorsCount = mSensors.size();
                  for (int i = 0; i < sensorsCount; i++) {
    19
```

```
20
                 final Sensor s = mSensors.get(i);
21
                 if (s.getHandle() == sensorHandle) {
22
                   app.sensorPowerMah += (sensorTime * s.getPower()) / (1000*60*60);
23
24
                }
25
26
               break;
27
          }
28
        }
29
```

当传感器的类型为GPS时,我们计算每个传感器的时间然后乘以耗电量,和所有的耗电量计算都是一样,不同的是,当传感器不是GPS时,这个时候计算就 根据 SensorManager 得到所有传感器类型,这个里面保存有不同传感器的单位耗电量,这样就能计算不同传感器的耗电量。

## 总结

至此我已经把App耗电量的计算讲完了(还有硬件),前后花费3天时间,好痛苦(此处一万只草泥马),不过好在自己也算对这个耗电量的理解有了一定的认识。google官方对耗电量的统计给出的解释都是不能代表真实数据,只能作为参考值,因为受power\_profile.xml的干扰太大,如果手机厂商没有严格设置这个文件,那可想而知出来的值可能是不合理的。

## 提示

腾讯的GT团队前几天推出了耗电量的计算APK,原理是一样的,大家可以试用下GT

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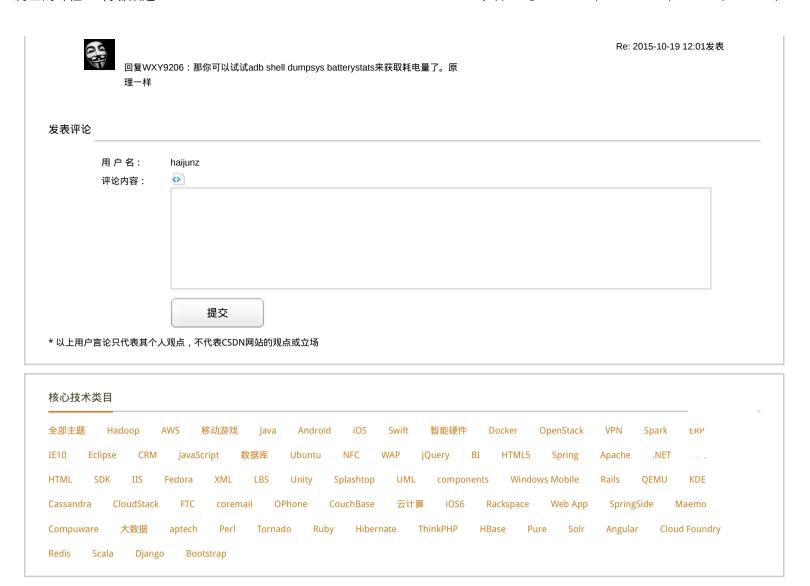
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