## App Development for Smart Mobile Systems

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1. When testing the app you will not notice that even without moving the device, the accelerometer data changes (because is not absolutely constant), so when you use data from the accelerometer, you should set a limit so that the slightest motion is not taken into account.

```
Sensor mySensor = sensorEvent.sensor;

String dir_x;
String dir_y;
String dir_z;

if(mySensor.getType() == Sensor.TYPE_ACCELEROMETER){
    if(sensorEvent.values[0] > prev_x +0.300 || sensorEvent.values[0] < prev_x -
0.300){
        xValue.setText(String.valueOf(sensorEvent.values[0]));
        prev_x = sensorEvent.values[0];
    }

    if(sensorEvent.values[1] > prev_y +0.300 || sensorEvent.values[1] < prev_y -
0.300){
        yValue.setText(String.valueOf(sensorEvent.values[1]));
        prev_y = sensorEvent.values[1];
    }

    if(sensorEvent.values[2] > prev_z +0.300 || sensorEvent.values[2] < prev_z -
0.300){
        zValue.setText(String.valueOf(sensorEvent.values[2]));
        prev_z = sensorEvent.values[2];
    }
}</pre>
```

A new parameter has been added to save the value that has been previously shown in the view, if the difference between the old parameter and the new mesure differs more than 0.300, the text view will be updated

2. In the application, instead of the x, y, z values, shows only the position of the smartphone over ground (orientation). For example, left side down, and up screen, etc.

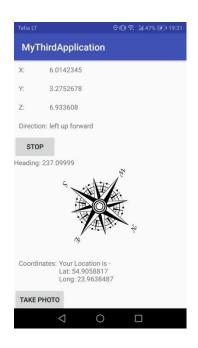
```
if (sensorEvent.values[0] > 0) {
    dir_x = "left";
} else if (sensorEvent.values[0] == 0.0) {
    dir_x = "center";
} else {
    dir_x = "right";
}

if (sensorEvent.values[1] > 0) {
    dir_y = "up";
} else if (sensorEvent.values[1] == 0.0) {
    dir_y = "center";
} else {
```

```
dir_y = "down";
}

if (sensorEvent.values[2] > 0) {
    dir_z = "forward";
} else if (sensorEvent.values[2] == 0.0) {
    dir_z = "center";
} else {
    dir_z = "back";
}

orientation_Y = sensorEvent.values[1];
direction.setText(dir_x + " " + dir_y + " " + dir_z);
```





3. Create a compass and display the live compass on screen.

```
senCompass = sensorManager.getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE_ORIENTATION);
Created a new Sensor of orientation type for the compass
```

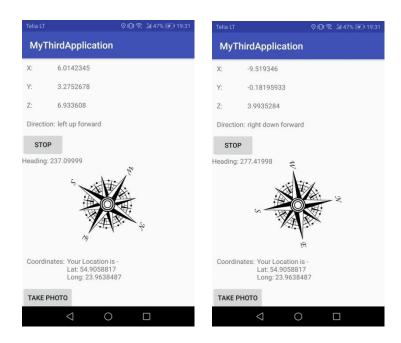
```
image.startAnimation(ra);
currentDegree = -degree;
```

If the sensorEvent received is orientation type, then the compass animation will start

```
sensorManager.unregisterListener(MainActivity.this, senCompass);
```

```
sensorManager.registerListener(MainActivity.this, senCompass, SensorManager.SENSOR
DELAY GAME);
```

registration and un registration in the onPause and onResume method and when the button will start or stop the listener;



4. Get the geo-position from the network (mobile operator & wireless network). On the phone screen this should be displayed next to the GPS coordinates for comparison.

```
public class GPSTracker extends Service {
    private Context mContext;

    // Flag for GPS status
    boolean isGPSEnabled = false;

    // Flag for network status
    boolean isNetworkEnabled = false;

    // Flag for GPS status
    boolean canGetLocation = false;

Location location; // Location
    double latitude; // Latitude
    double longitude; // Longitude

    // The minimum distance to change Updates in meters
    private static final long MIN_DISTANCE_CHANGE_FOR_UPDATES = 1000; // 10
meters

// The minimum time between updates in milliseconds
```

```
public GPSTracker() {
Manifest.permission.ACCESS FINE LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION GRANTED
Manifest.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION) !=
PackageManager. PERMISSION GRANTED) {
```

```
Manifest.permission. ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED && ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(activity,
Manifest.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION) !=
PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
String[]{Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION}, 50);
mLocationListener);
     public void stopUsingGPS() {
```

```
Intent intent = new
Intent(Settings.ACTION_LOCATION_SOURCE_SETTINGS);
DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
```

```
dialog.cancel();
}
});

// Showing Alert Message
alertDialog.show();
}
```

Created a GPSTracker service because in the phone it wasn't working the normal listener.

5. If the phone is oriented to the north, the application should run the Activity with the camera. It should automatically take a picture of the north (when compass shows north) and display it on screen

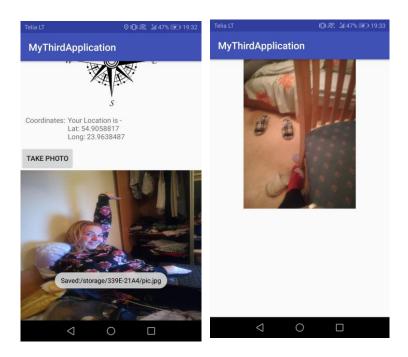
```
if (sensorEvent.values[0] < 0.2 ){
    isNorth = true;
    reset();
    takePicture();
}</pre>
```

If the sensorEvent is type orientation and it is north oriented that the phone will take a picture.

```
} finally {
    if(null != output) {
        output.close();
        if(isNorth) {
            isNorth = false;
            changeActivity();
        }
    }
}
```

```
private void changeActivity() {
    Intent intent = new Intent(this, CameraActivity.class);
    startActivity(intent);
}
```

After the picture will be saved in the phone and the boolean parameter is true a the picture will be shown in the next activity.



6. When the smartphone is at 0 degrees, the brightness of the screen should be 0% (minimum value). If you change the position of the smartphone to 90 degrees (in a standing position), the brightness of the screen should increase to its maximum value.

To change the brighness the permission to change the phone setting was added to the manifest

7. If the smartphone is oriented to the south at the 90-degree orientation position, the application should send an SOS signal using a camera flash (three short flashes, three short flashes).

```
<permission android:name="android.permission.FLASHLIGHT"/>
```

```
if(compass_or > 179.5 && compass_or < 180.2 ){
   if( orientation_Y > 9.4 && orientation_Y < 9.8) {
      closeCamera();
      sosLight();
      openCamera();
   }
}</pre>
```

The most important thing is to close and open the camera, otherwise there are going to be problem regarding mutual exclusion.

```
private void turnFlashlightOn() {
    if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.M) {
        try {
            manager = (CameraManager)

mContext.getSystemService(Context.CAMERA_SERVICE);
        String cameraId = null; // Usually front camera is at 0 position.
        if (manager != null) {
            cameraId = manager.getCameraIdList()[0];
            manager.setTorchMode(cameraId, true);
        }
    } catch (CameraAccessException e) {
        Log.e(TAG, e.toString());
    }
} else {
    mCamera = Camera.open();
    parameters = mCamera.getParameters();
    parameters.setFlashMode(Camera.Parameters.FLASH_MODE_TORCH);
    mCamera.setParameters(parameters);
    mCamera.startPreview();
}
```