

# Embedded System Software

**NDK**

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering  
Sogang University, Seoul, KOREA

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# Android NDK 설치

## ▶ NDK

- The NDK is a toolset that allows you to implement parts of your app using native-code languages such as C and C++. For certain types of apps, this can be helpful so you can reuse existing code libraries written in these languages, but most apps do not need the Android NDK.
- wget [https://dl.google.com/android/repository/android-ndk-r10e-linux-x86\\_64.zip](https://dl.google.com/android/repository/android-ndk-r10e-linux-x86_64.zip)
- [android-ndk-r10e-linux-x86\\_64.zip](#)

# Android NDK 설치

## On Linux

- unzip android-ndk-r10e-linux-x86\_64.zip
- mv android-ndk-r10e /work/mydroid
- vi /root/.bashrc 설정

```
101 #Cross Compiler
102 export CROSS_COMPILE=arm-none-linux-gnueabi-
103 export PATH=/opt/toolchains/arm-2014.05/bin:$PATH
104 export ARCH=arm
105
106 #JAVA JDK
107 export PATH=$PATH:/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/bin
108 export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/jre/bin/java
109 export ANDROID_JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle
110 #sdk add
111 export PATH=/work/mydroid/adt-bundle-linux-x86_64-20140702/sdk/platform-tools:$PATH
112 #ndk path add
113 export PATH=/work/mydroid/android-ndk-r10e:$PATH
114
```

- source /root/.bashrc



# Primitive Types

- Java primitive types and their machine-dependent native equivalents

| Java type | Java native type | Byte size | Java reference type | Java native type |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| byte      | jbyte            | 1         | class               | jclass           |
| short     | jshort           | 2         | object              | jobject          |
| int       | jint             | 4         | String              | jstring          |
| long      | jlong            | 8         |                     |                  |
| float     | jfloat           | 4         |                     |                  |
| double    | jdouble          | 8         |                     |                  |
| char      | jchar            | 2         |                     |                  |
| boolean   | jboolean         | 1         |                     |                  |
| void      | void             |           |                     |                  |

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# Field Descriptors

- ▶ Field descriptors of reference types begin with the "L" character, followed by the class descriptor, and terminated by the ";" character.
- ▶ Field descriptors of array types are formed following the same rule as class descriptors of array classes



# Field Descriptors

ex)

- (\*env)->GetFieldID(env, cls, "s", "Ljava/lang/String;");
- (\*env)->GetStaticFieldID(env, cls, "s", "I");

| Type Signatures | Java Language Type |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Z               | boolean            |
| B               | byte               |
| C               | char               |
| S               | short              |
| I               | int                |
| J               | long               |
| F               | float              |
| D               | double             |

| Type Signatures      | Java Language Type |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| "Ljava/lang/String;" | String             |
| int[]                |                    |
| Object[]             |                    |



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# Method Descriptors

- Method descriptors are formed by placing the field descriptors of all argument types in a pair of parentheses, and following that by the field descriptor of the return type.
- There are no spaces or other separator characters between the argument types.
- "V" is used to denote the void method return type.
- Constructors use "V" as their return type, and use "<init>" as their name.



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# Method Descriptors

→ ex)

- (\*env)->GetMethodID(env, cls, "callback", "Ljava/lang/String;");
- (\*env)->GetStaticMethodID(env, cls, " callback ", "()V");

| Method Descriptor       | Java Language Type |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| "()Ljava/lang/String;"  | String f();        |
| long f(int i, Class c); |                    |
| String(byte[] bytes);   |                    |

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# JNI Interface Pointer

- ▶ javah가 생성하는 함수 원형
  - JNIEnv\* 와 jobject라는 디폴트 매개변수를 포함
  - JNI를 지원하는 함수는 이 두 개의 공통 매개변수를 반드시 포함해야 한다.
- ▶ JNIEnv\*
  - JNI 인터페이스 포인터로서, 이 포인터를 통해 여러 인터페이스 함수를 호출할 수 있다. 그리고 인터페이스 함수는 JNI 함수를 호출한다.
  - jobject : JNI에서 제공되는 java native type이며 C 코드에서 JAVA 객체에 접근 시 사용된다.

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# JNI

- ▶ native 키워드
  - 자바 클래스에서는 C/C++로 작성된 JNI 네이티브 함수와 연결할 메서드를 native 키워드를 이용해서 선언
- ▶ System.loadLibrary()
  - 네이티브 메서드가 실제로 구현돼 있는 C라이브러리를 로딩
  - 일반적으로 자바에서 static block에서 로드함
  - System.loadLibrary("jni")를 호출했을 경우, 실제 로드되는 C 라이브러리
    - 윈도우 : jni.dll
    - 리눅스 : libjni.so



# JNI

## ▶ 함수의 시그너처

- **JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java\_HelloJNI\_printHello(...)**

반환타입

접두사

클래스이름

네이티브 메서드 이름

## ▶ JNIEXPORT, JNICALL

- 플랫폼 종속적인 매크로

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# JNI 예제

## ▶ HelloJni.java

```
class HelloJni {  
    native void printHello();  
    native void printString(String str);  
  
    static {  
        System.loadLibrary("hellojni");  
    };  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        HelloJni jni = new HelloJni();  
        jni.printHello();  
        jni.printString("hello from java");  
    }  
}
```

## ▶ java 컴파일

- source /root/.bashrc
- javac HelloJni.java

# 혹시 compile 안되면

- ▶ **/root/.bashrc** 다시 확인!

```
#fi

#cross compiler
export CROSS_COMPILE=arm-none-linux-gnueabi-
export PATH=/opt/toolchains/arm-2014.05/bin:$PATH:/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/bin

export ARCH=arm

#JAVA JDK
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/jre/bin/java
export ANDROID_JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle
```



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# JNI 예제

- ▶ JNI 헤더파일 생성
  - javah HelloJni
- ▶ 생성된 JNI 헤더파일 HelloJni.h

```
...  
JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_HelloJni_printHello  
(JNIEnv *, jobject);
```

```
...  
JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_HelloJni_printString  
(JNIEnv *, jobject, jstring);
```

```
...
```

---

# JNI 예제

## ▶ hellojni.c

```
#include "HelloJni.h"

JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_HelloJni_printHello(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj) {
    printf("hello\n");
}

JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_HelloJni_printString(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj, jstring
string) {
    const char *str = (*env)->GetStringUTFChars(env, string, 0);
    printf("%s\n", str);
}
```



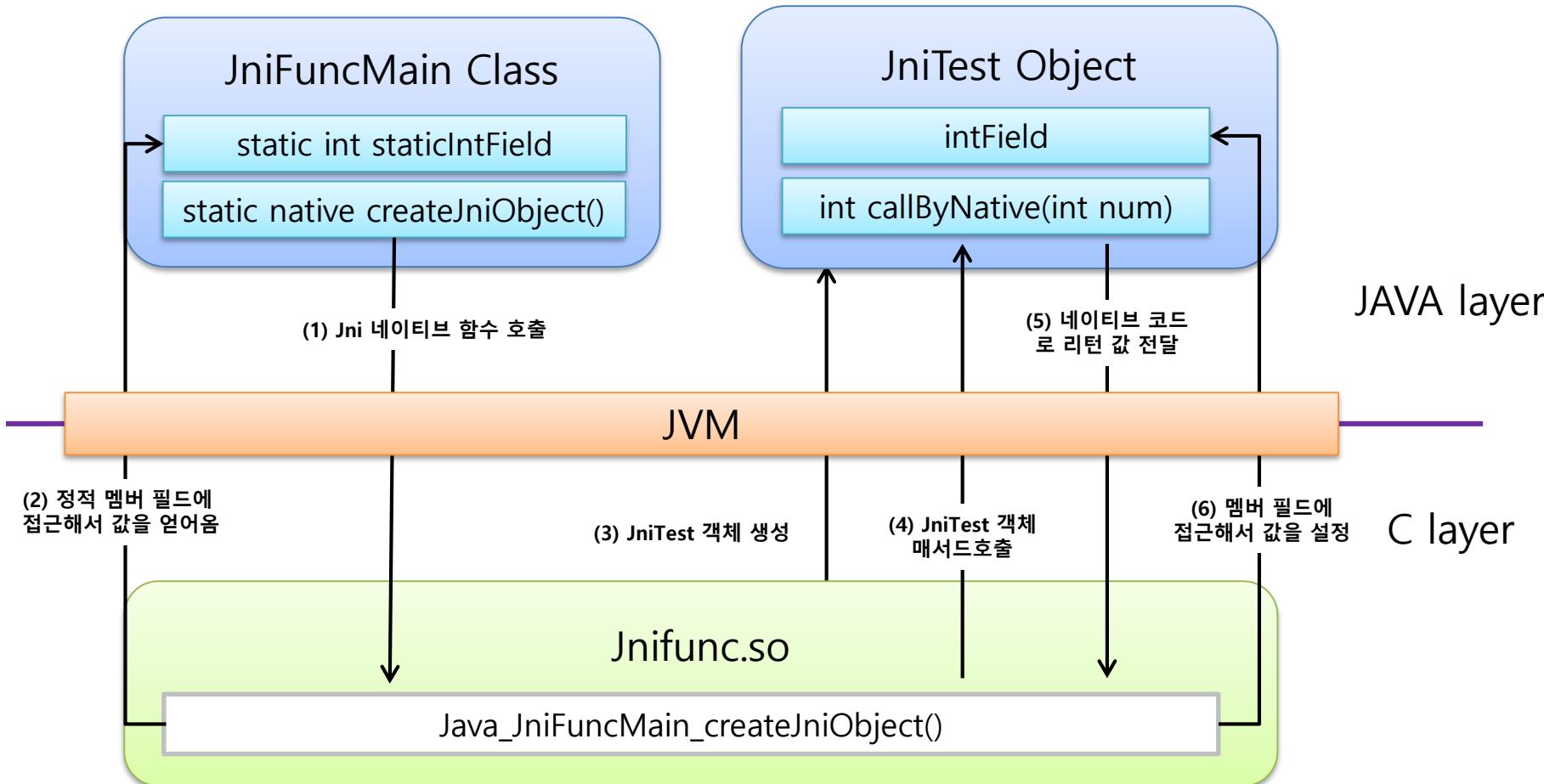
---

# JNI 예제

- ▶ .so 라이브러리 생성 (sh 파일 제공)
  - gcc -fPIC -I /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/include -I /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/include/linux -shared -m64 -o libhellojni.so hellojni.c
- ▶ lib패스 추가
  - vi /etc/profile
  - 끝에
  - export LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH=/usr/lib:/usr/local/lib      추가
  - source /etc/profile
- ▶ .so library 이동
  - cp libhellojni.so /usr/lib/libhellojni.so
  - java HelloJni
- ▶ 실행
  - java HelloJni



# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제



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# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제

## ▶ JniFuncMain.java

```
public class JniFuncMain
{
    private static int staticIntField = 300;
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("jnifunc");
    }
    public static native JniTest createJniObject();

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        JniTest t = createJniObject();
        t.callTest();
        t.callTest2();
    }
}
```



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# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제

## ▶ JniTest.java

```
public class JniTest
{
    native public void callNative2(int num);
    private int intField;

    public JniTest(int num) {
        intField = num;
        System.out.println("java JniTest "+num);
    }
    public int callByNative(int num) {
        System.out.println("java callByNative "+num);
        return num;
    }
}
```



---

# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제

## ▶ JniTest.java(Cont.)

```
public void callTest() {  
    System.out.println("java callTest "+intField);  
}  
  
public void callTest2() {  
    System.out.println("java callTest2 ");  
    callNative2(10);  
}  
public void callByNative2(int num) {  
    System.out.println("java callByNative2 "+num);  
}  
}
```



# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제

## ▶ jnifunc.c

두번째 매개변수가 jobject가 아닌 jclass이유는  
static 메서드이기 때문(public static native JniTest  
createJniObject())  
즉, 객체가 아닌 클래스를 통해 호출되기 때문

```
JNIEXPORT jobject JNICALL Java_JniFuncMain_createJniObject(JNIEnv* env, jclass clazz)
{
    jfieldID fid = (*env)->GetStaticFieldID( env, clazz, "staticIntField", "I" );
    jint staticIntField = (*env)->GetStaticIntField(env, clazz, fid);

    printf("native staticIntfiled %d\n", staticIntField );

    jclass targetClass = (*env)->FindClass( env, "JniTest");
    jmethodID mid = (*env)->GetMethodID(env, targetClass, "<init>", "(I)V");
}
```

c코드일 경우는 (\*env)->GetStaticFieldID(...)  
c++코드일 경우는 env->GetStaticFieldID(...)  
형식으로 호출한다

```
java JniTest 100
java callByNative 200
callTest 200
```



---

# JNI 함수를 활용하는 예제(cont.)

## ▶ jnifunc.c

```
 jobject newObject = (*env)->NewObject( env, targetClass, mid, 100 );

mid = (*env)->GetMethodID(env, targetClass, "callByNative", "(I)I" );
int result = (*env)->CallIntMethod( env, newObject, mid, 200 );
printf("native result %d\n", result);

fid = (*env)->GetFieldID( env, targetClass, "intField", "I" );
(*env)->SetIntField( env, newObject, fid, result );

return newObject;
}
```

```
java JniTest 100
java callByNative 200
callTest 200
```



---

# 실행

- ▶ 컴파일
  - **javac JniFuncMain.java**
- ▶ 헤더파일 생성
  - **javah JniFuncMain**
  - **javah JniTest**
- ▶ 헤더파일 참고하여 **jnifunc.c** 작성
- ▶ 이후
  - `gcc -fPIC -I /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/include -I /usr/lib/jvm/java-6-oracle/include/linux -shared -m64 -o libjnifunc.so jnifunc.c` (sh 파일 제공)
  - `cp libjnifunc.so /usr/lib/libjnifunc.so`
  - `java JniFuncMain`



---

# JNI Methods

## **GetObjectClass**

```
jclass GetObjectClass(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj);
```

Returns the class of an object.

env: the JNI interface pointer.

obj: a Java object (must not be NULL)..

## **NewObject**

```
jobject NewObject(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, jmethodID methodID, ...);
```

Constructs a new Java object

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

methodID: the method ID of the constructor.

---

# JNI Methods

## **GetStaticFieldID**

```
jfieldID GetStaticFieldID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, const char *name, const char *sig)
```

Returns the field ID for a static field of a class

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

name: the static field name in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

sig: the field signature in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

## **GetFieldID**

```
jfieldID GetFieldID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, const char *name, const char *sig)
```

Returns the field ID for an instance (nonstatic) field of a class

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

name: the field name in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

sig: the field signature in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

---

# JNI Methods

## **SetStatic<type>Field**

```
void SetStatic<type>Field(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz,  
jfieldID fieldID, NativeType value);
```

This family of accessor routines sets the value of a static field of an object

SetStaticIntField(), SetStaticLongField() ...

## **GetStatic<type>Field**

```
NativeType GetStatic<type>Field(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz,  
jfieldID fieldID);
```

This family of accessor routines returns the value of a static field of an object

GetStaticIntField(), GetStaticLongField() ...



---

# JNI Methods

## **Set<type>Field**

```
void SetStatic<type>Field(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj,  
jfieldID fieldID, NativeType value);
```

This family of accessor routines sets the value of an instance (nonstatic) field of an object.

.SetIntField(), SetLongField() ...

## **Get<type>Field**

```
NativeType Get<type>Field(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj,  
jfieldID fieldID);
```

This family of accessor routines returns the value of an instance (nonstatic) field of an object

.GetIntField(), GetLongField() ...

---

# JNI Methods

## **GetStaticMethodID**

```
jmethodID GetStaticMethodID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, const char *name, const char  
*sig);
```

Returns the method ID for a static method of a class. The method is specified by its name and signature.

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

name: the static method name in a 0-terminated modified UTF-8 string.

sig: the method signature in a 0-terminated modified UTF-8 string.

---

# JNI Methods

## **GetMethodID**

```
jmethodID GetMethodID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz, const char *name, const char *sig))
```

Returns the method ID for an instance (nonstatic) method of a class or interface

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

name: the static field name in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

sig: the field signature in a 0-terminated UTF-8 string.

---

# JNI Methods

## **CallStatic<type>Method**

```
NativeType CallStatic<type>Method(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz,  
jmethodID methodID, ...);
```

This family of operations invokes a static method on a Java object

env: the JNI interface pointer.  
clazz: a Java class object.  
methodID: a static method ID

CallStaticVoidMethod(), CallStaticObjectMethod(), CallStaticIntMethod()...

---

# JNI Methods

## **Call<type>Method**

```
NativeType Call<type>Method(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj,  
jmethodID methodID, ...);
```

Methods from these three families of operations are used to call a Java instance method from a native method

env: the JNI interface pointer.

clazz: a Java class object.

methodID: a static method ID

CallVoidMethod(), CallObjectMethod(), CallIntMethod()...



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# JNI Methods

## NewStringUTF

```
jstring NewStringUTF(JNIEnv *env, const char *bytes);
```

Constructs a new `java.lang.String` object from an array of characters in modified UTF-8 encoding.

env: the JNI interface pointer.

bytes: the pointer to a modified UTF-8 string.

## FindClass

```
jclass FindClass(JNIEnv *env, const char *name)
```

This function loads a locally-defined class

env: the JNI interface pointer.

name: a fully-qualified class name

---

# JNI Methods

## **GetStringUTFLength**

```
jsize GetStringUTFLength(JNIEnv *env, jstring string);
```

Returns the length in bytes of the modified UTF-8 representation of a string.

env: the JNI interface pointer.

string: a Java string object

## **GetStringUTFChars**

```
const char * GetStringUTFChars(JNIEnv *env, jstring string,  
jboolean *isCopy);
```

Returns a pointer to an array of bytes representing the string in modified UTF-8 encoding. This array is valid until it is released by ReleaseStringUTFChars()

env: the JNI interface pointer.

string: a Java string object.

isCopy: a pointer to a boolean.

---

# JNI Methods

## **ReleaseStringUTFChars**

```
void ReleaseStringUTFChars(JNIEnv *env, jstring string,  
const char *utf);
```

Informs the VM that the native code no longer needs access to utf

env: the JNI interface pointer.

string: a Java string object.

utf: a pointer to a modified UTF-8 string.



# Android.mk

- ▶ 안드로이드 빌드 시스템이 빌드를 하는데 필요한 정보를 알려줌
- ▶ NDK 경우는 기본적으로 ./jni/에 Android.mk파일들이 있다고 생각함
  - LOCAL\_PATH
    - Android.mk 파일 전반에 사용되는 파일의 기본경로
    - Android.mk 파일 처음에 지정해줘야하며 특별한 경우가 아닌 경우 LOCAL\_PATH:=\$(call my-dir)로 작성함.
    - \$(call my-dir)은 매크로 함수로써 현재 폴더 위치를 나타냄
  - include \$(CLEAR\_VARS)
    - Android.mk에서 사용되는 LOCAL\_XXX 변수(LOCAL\_MODULE, LOCAL\_SRC\_FILES)의 값을 초기화. 단 LOCAL\_PATH 제외
    - 안드로이드 빌드 시스템이 LOCAL\_XXX변수들을 전역적으로 사용하기 때문에 이변수들의 기존 설정값들을 초기화하기 위해 사용



---

# Android.mk

- LOCAL\_MODULE
  - 생성할 라이브러리 이름
- LOCAL\_SRC\_FILES
  - 라이브러리 생성에 필요한 소스코드 목록
- include \$(BUILD\_SHARED\_LIBRARY)
  - LOCAL\_MODULE, LOCAL\_SRC\_FILES 등의 변수값을 이용해서 lib\$(LOCAL\_MODULE).so라는 공유 라이브러리 생성



---

# Android Application에서 lib위치

- ▶ Android Application을 빌드를 하게되면 어플리케이션 패키지 파일인 apk가 생성됨
- ▶ Eclipse에서 Android Application 만들 경우
  - .so파일은 libs/armeabi/ 폴더에 있어야함
    - 그렇지 않으면 apk안에 .so 라이브러리가 포함되지 않아서 에러가 발생한다.



---

# NDK 사용시 로그 출력

## ◆ **Android.mk** 설정

- **LOCAL\_LDLIBS := -llog**
- 또는 **LOCAL\_LDFLAGS += \$(TARGET\_OUT\_INTERMEDIATE\_LIBRARIES)/liblog.so**

```
#include "android/log.h"

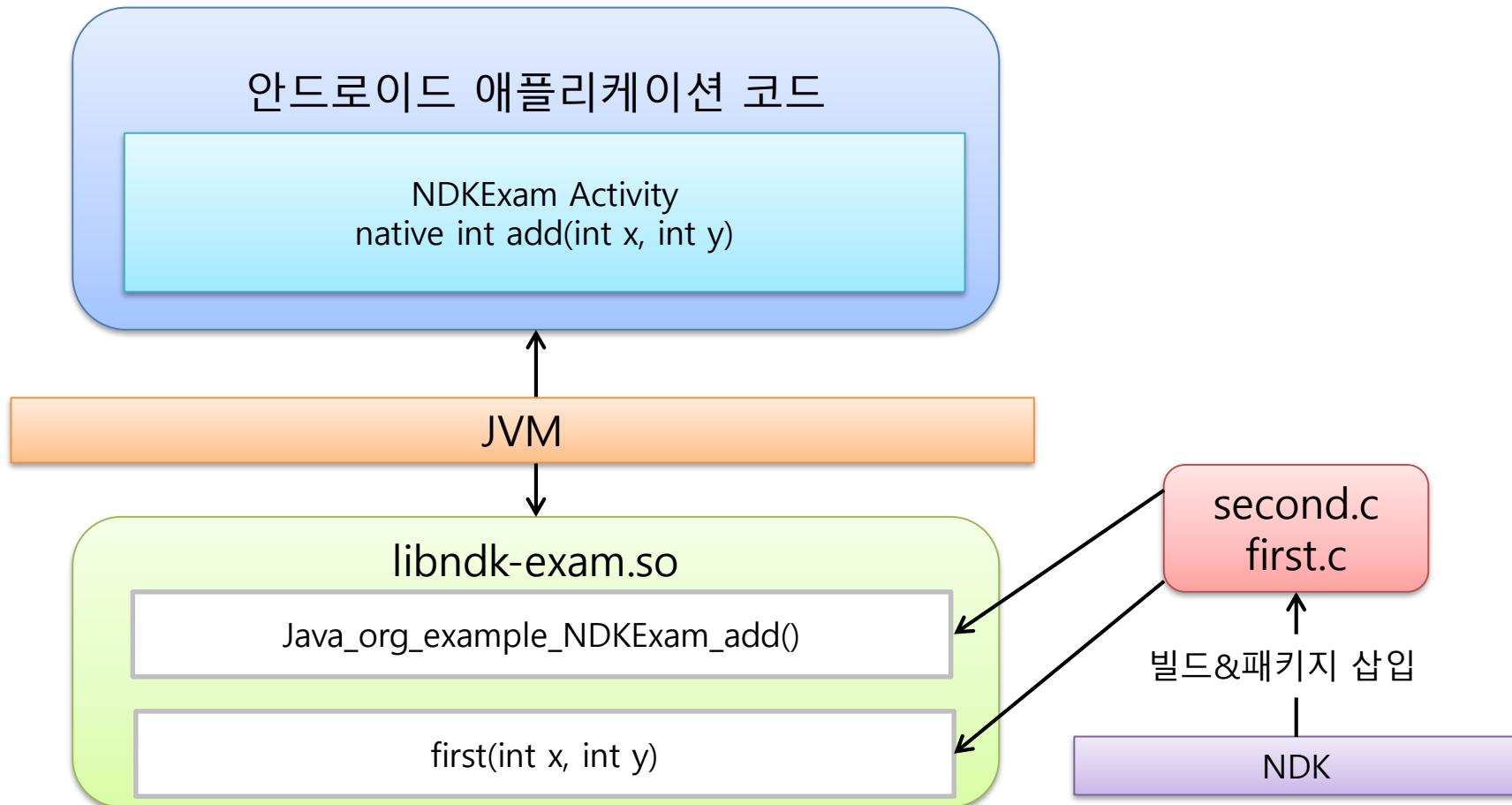
#define LOG_TAG "MyLogTag"

#define LOGV(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_VERBOSE, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGD(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_DEBUG, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGI(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_INFO, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGW(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_WARN, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
#define LOGE(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_ERROR, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
```

## ◆ 예 : **LOGV("log test %d", 1234);**



# NDK 예제



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# NDK 예제

- ▶ New / Android Application Project
  - Application Name : NDKExam
  - Project Name : NDKExam
  - Package Name : org.example.ndk
  - Build SDK : Android 4.2.2



---

# NDK 예제

## ▶ NDKExam.java

```
package org.example.ndk;

public class NDKExam extends Activity {
    public native int add(int x, int y);
    public native void testString(String str);
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        System.loadLibrary("ndk-exam");

        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        int x = 1000;           int y = 42;
        int z = add(x, y);

        tv.setText("The sum of " + x + " and " + y + " is " + z);
        setContentView(tv);
        testString("test");
    }
}
```



---

# NDK 예제

- ▶ JNI 네이티브 함수 원형 생성하기
  - (eclipse에서 컴파일을 한 후에)
  - **eclipse**가 아니라 터미널에서 해당 프로젝트 폴더로 이동
  - **ex) cd ~/Downloads/9week/NDKExam**
  - javah –classpath bin/classes org.example.ndk.NDKExam
  - 헤더파일 생성됨



---

# NDK 빌드

## ▶ jni/second.c

```
#include <jni.h>
#include "android/log.h"

#define LOG_TAG "MyTag"
#define LOGV(..) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_VERBOSE, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)

extern int first(int x,int y);

jint JNICALL Java_org_example_ndk_NDKExam_add(JNIEnv *env, jobject this, jint x, jint y) {
    LOGV("log test %d", 1234);
    return first(x, y);
}

void JNICALL Java_org_example_ndk_NDKExam_testString(JNIEnv *env, jobject this, jstring string) {
    const char *str=(*env)->GetStringUTFChars( env, string, 0);
    jint len = (*env)->GetStringUTFLength( env, string );
    LOGV("native testString len %d", len);
    LOGV("native testString %s", str);

    (*env)->ReleaseStringUTFChars( env, string, str );
}
```



---

# NDK 빌드

## ▶ jni/first.c

```
extern int first(int x,int y);

int first(int x, int y)
{
    return x + y;
}
```



---

# NDK 빌드

## ▶ jni/Android.mk

```
LOCAL_PATH:=$(call my-dir)
```

```
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
```

```
LOCAL_MODULE:=libndk-exam
```

```
LOCAL_MODULE_TAGS := optional eng
```

```
LOCAL_PRELINK_MODULE := false
```

```
LOCAL_SRC_FILES:=first.c second.c
```

```
#LOCAL_LDLIBS := -llog
```

```
LOCAL_LDFLAGS += $(TARGET_OUT_INTERMEDIATE_LIBRARIES)/liblog.so
```

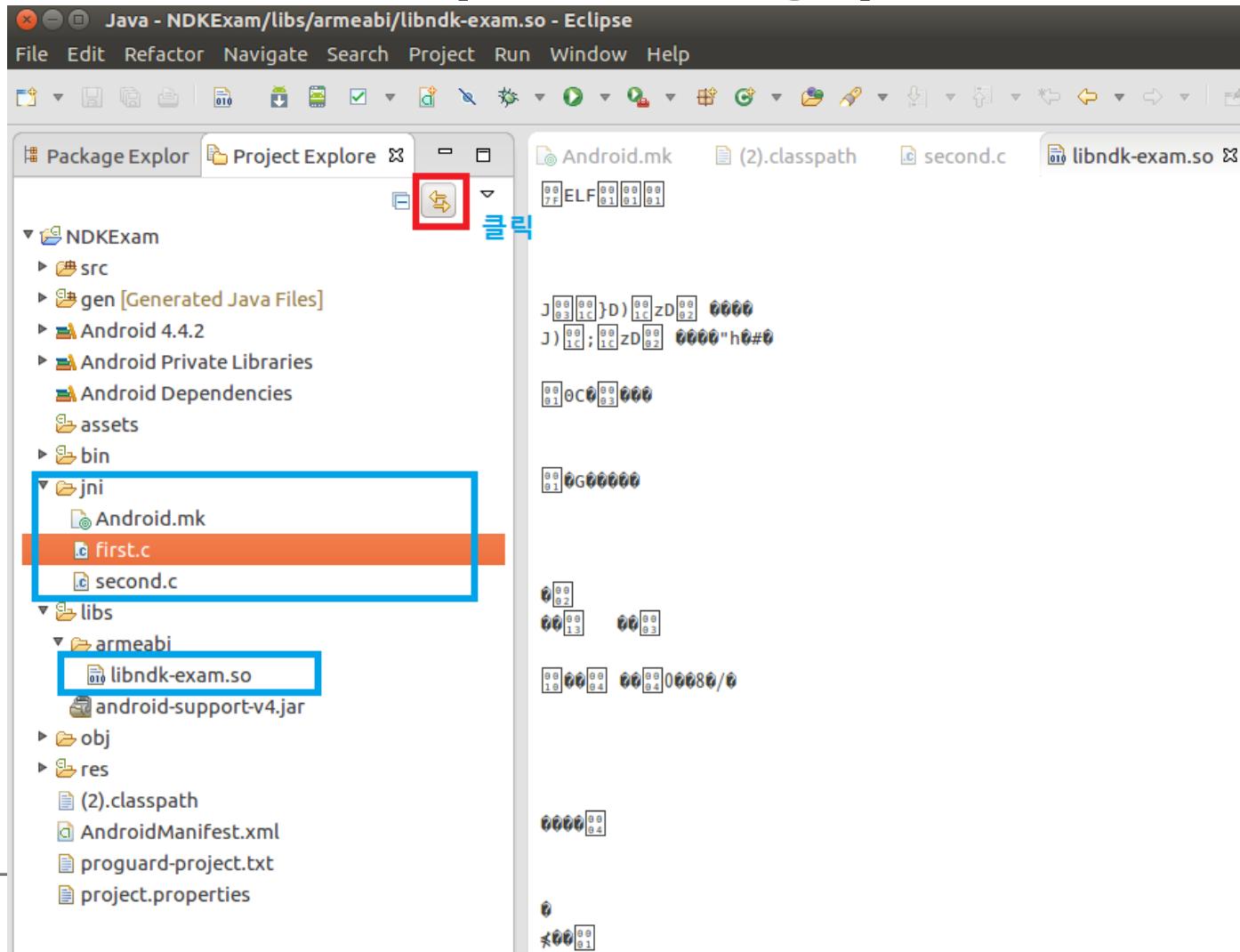
```
include $(BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY)
```

---

# NDK 빌드

- ▶ **eclipse**가 아니라 터미널에서 해당 프로젝트 폴더/jni로 이동
  - ex) cd ~/Downloads/9week/NDKExam/jni
  - **ndk-build**
  - 그럼 자동으로 **NDKExam/libs/armeabi/lib{이름}.so** 가 생성됨!
  
- 코드를 바꿨을 경우도 코드 저장 후, 해당 작업을 통해 다시 **library 빌드 해야함!**

# eclipse에서 libs/armeabi 밑에 해당 파일 이 안보일 경우



---

# JNI 함수 직접 등록하기

- ▶ 자바 가상머신은 위에서 로드된 라이브러리의 함수 심볼을 검색해서 자바에서 선언된 네이티브 메서드의 시그너처와 일치하는 JNI 함수를 찾은 다음 네이티브 메서드와 실제 구현인 JNI네이티브 함수를 매핑한다. 이 심볼을 일일이 검색해서 매핑하는 작업은 성능 저하의 원인이 된다.
- ▶ RegisterNatives()
  - JNI 네이티브 함수를 직접 자바 클래스의 네이티브 메서드에 매핑

---

# JNI 함수 직접 등록하기

## ▶ JNI\_OnLoad()

- 라이브러리를 로딩할 때 자동으로 호출됨
- `JNIEXPORT jint JNICALL JNI_OnLoad(JavaVM *jvm, void *reserved);`

```
JNIEXPORT jint JNICALL JNI_OnLoad(JavaVM *vm, void *reserved) {  
    JNIEnv *env = NULL; JNICALL nm[2]; jclass cls; jint result = -1;  
    if( (*vm)->GetEnv(vm, (void**)&env, JNI_VERSION_1_4) != JNI_OK) {  
        printf("Error"); return JNI_ERR;  
    }  
  
    cls = (*env)->FindClass(env, "HelloJni");  
  
    nm[0].name = (char*)"printHello";  
    nm[0].signature = (char*)"()V";  
    nm[0].fnPtr = (void *)printHelloNative;  
  
    nm[1].name = (char*)"printString";  
    nm[1].signature = (char*)"(Ljava/lang/String;)V";  
    nm[1].fnPtr = (void *)printStringNative;  
  
    (*env)->RegisterNatives(env, cls, nm, 2);  
  
    return JNI_VERSION_1_4;  
}
```

# 과제 Tip (JNI 사용 예제)

```
1 #include <jni.h>
2 #include "android/log.h"
3 #include <unistd.h>
4 #include <fcntl.h>
5
6 #define LOG_TAG "MyTag"
7 #define LOGV(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_VERBOSE, LOG_TAG, __VA_ARGS__)
8
9 jint JNICALL Java_com_example_project3_MainActivity_driveropen(JNIEnv *env, jobject this){
10     int fd=open("/dev/project_driver",0_RDWR);
11     return fd;
12 }
13 jint JNICALL Java_com_example_project3_MainActivity_driverclose(JNIEnv *env, jobject this, jint fd){
14     return close(fd);
15 }
```



# 과제 Tip (JNI 사용 예제)

```
17 jint JNICALL Java_com_example_project3_MainActivity_driverwrite(JNIEnv *env, jobject this, jint fd, jint mode, jstring value){  
18     char buf[200];  
19     const char *str=(*env)->GetStringUTFChars(env,value,0);  
20     int len;  
21     int i,result;  
22     for(i=0;;i++){  
23         if(str[i]=='\0') {len=i; break;}  
24     }  
25     if(mode==20){  
26         buf[0]=2;  
27         buf[1]=0;  
28         result=write(fd,buf,2);  
29     }  
30     else if(mode==21){  
31         buf[0]=2; buf[1]=1;  
32         for(i=2;i<len+2;i++){  
33             buf[i]=str[i-2];  
34         }  
35         result=write(fd,buf,len+2);  
36     }  
37     else{  
38         buf[0]=mode;  
39         for(i=1;i<len+1;i++){  
40             buf[i]=str[i-1];  
41         }  
42         result=write(fd,buf,len+1);  
43     }  
44     return result;  
45 }
```

---

# 과제 Tip

- ▶ **Android -> Kernel Module**로 정보 전달
  - 정보 전달이 필요할 때 **Android Application**에서 **Jni**를 통해 **write()**와 같은 함수를 호출해 정보 전달 가능
- ▶ **Kernel Module**에서 **Android**로의 정보 전달은 어떻게?
  - **방법1**
    - 1. Android thread를 하나 생성하여, write와 같은 함수를 호출해서 kernel module 내로 들어가게 한 뒤, thread를 sleep 시킨다!
    - 2. 이후, 정보 전달이 필요할 때, kernel 모듈이 해당 thread를 깨우고, 깨어난 thread가 kernel module이 생성한 데이터를 가져가는 방식
  - **방법2**
    - thread 하나가 짧은 시간을 주기로 module에서 데이터를 계속 읽어오는 방식



---

# 과제 tip

- ▶ **button 색 변경**
  - **Button b=new Button(this);**
  - **b.setBackgroundColor(Color.BLACK);**
- ▶ **현재 Activity(화면) 종료**
  - **finish()**

