MICROOH 麦可网

## Android-从程序员到架构师之路

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http://www.microoh.com

#### **I04**

## 跨(芯片)小平台策略(c)

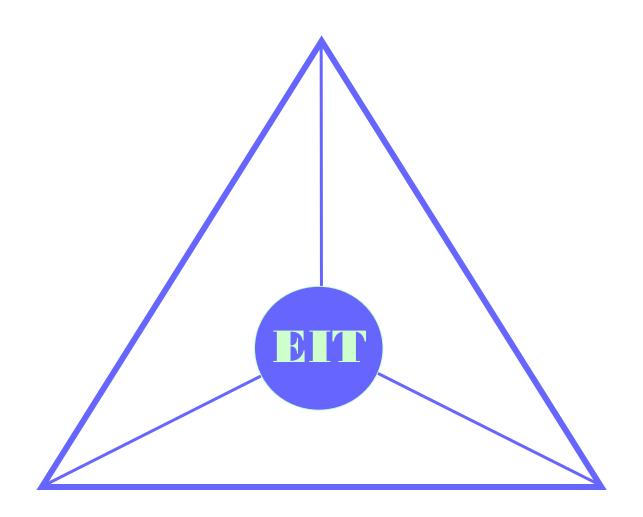
By 高煥堂

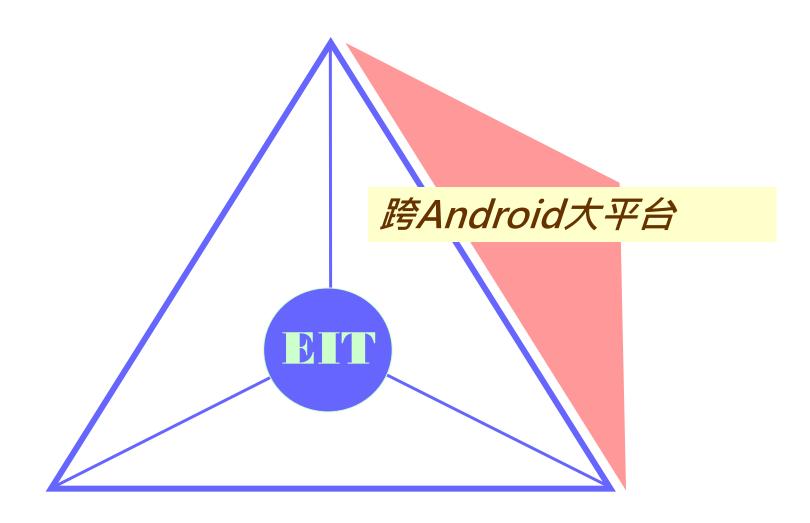
### 內容

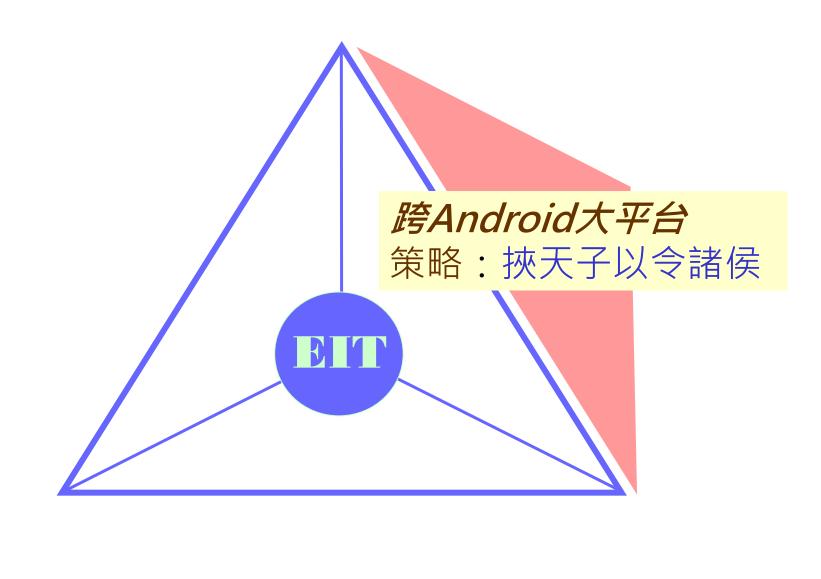
- 1. 策略-1:把它" EIT(设计)" 了
- 2. 跨(芯片)小平台的 3种情境
- 3. 结语

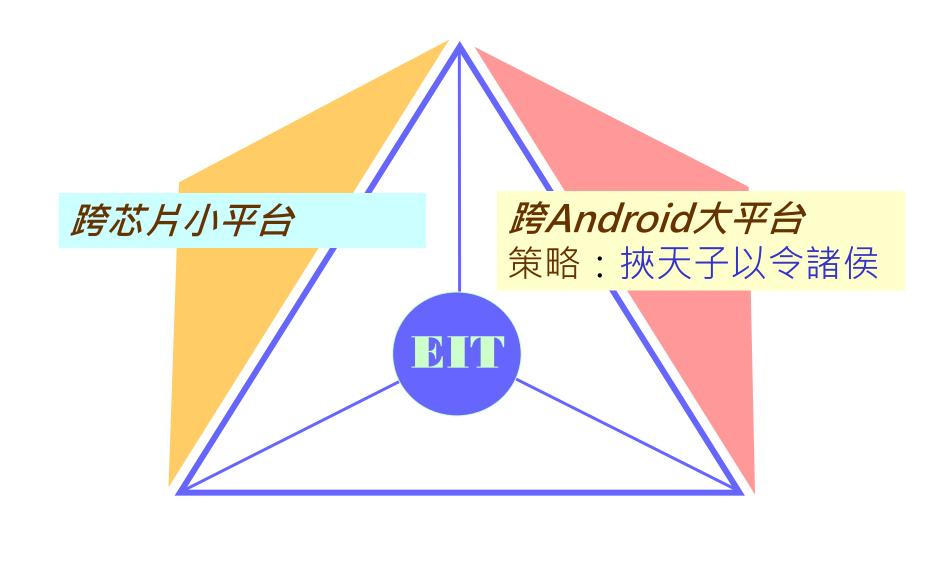
1、策略-1: 把它"EIT(设计)"了









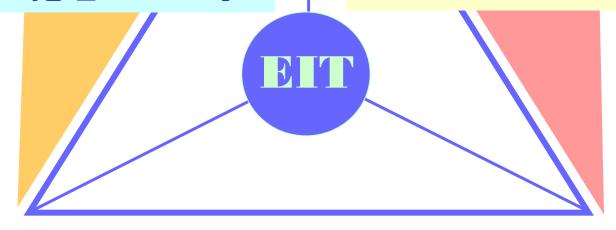


#### 跨芯片小平台

策略:把它<EIT>了

#### 跨Android大平台

策略:挾天子以令諸侯



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策略:把它<EIT>了

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策略:挾天子以令諸侯

EIT

跨自己的平台

#### 跨芯片小平台

策略:把它<EIT>了

#### 跨Android大平台

策略:挾天子以令諸侯

EIT

#### 跨自己的平台

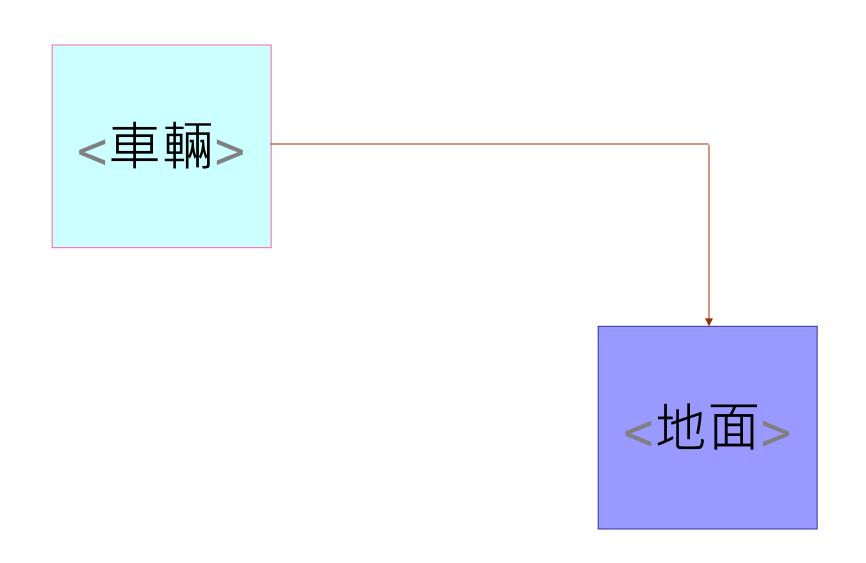
策略:建立中間件

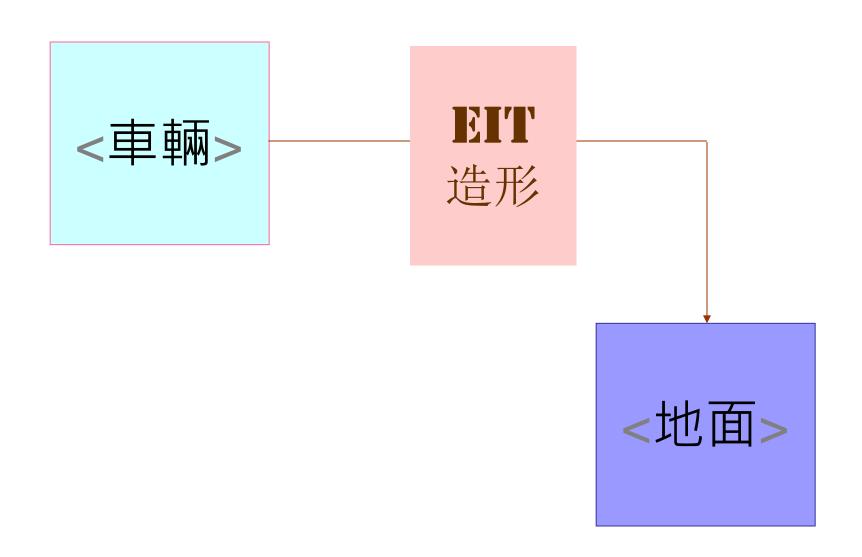
# 把它" EIT(设计)" 了

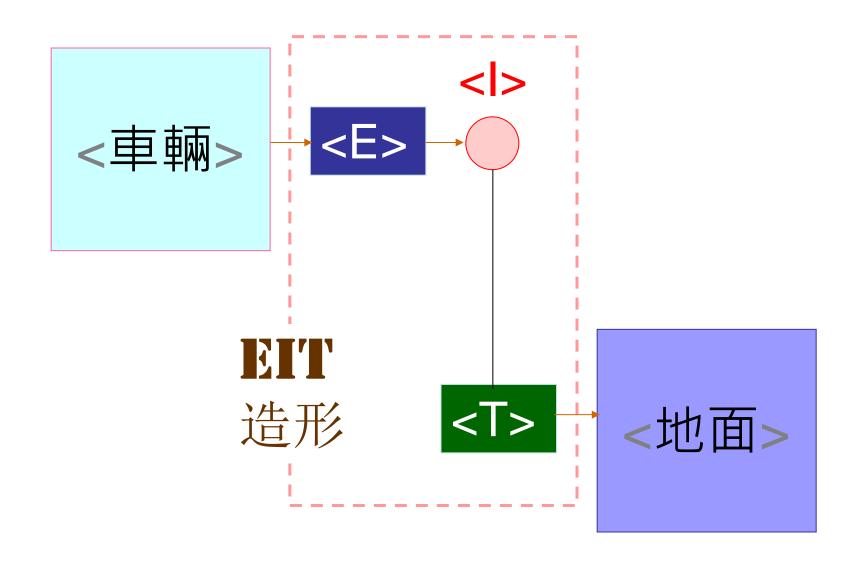
- 策略-1: 把它" EIT(设计)" 了

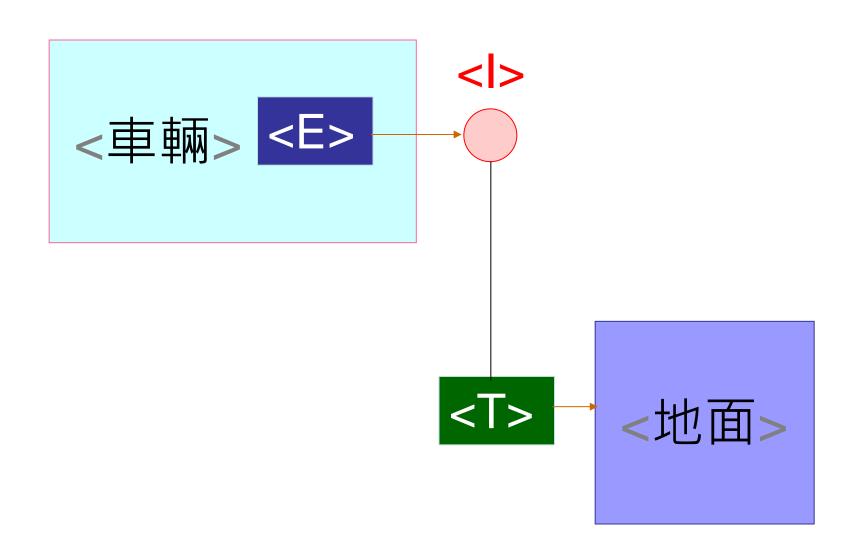
- 策略-2:挟天子以令诸侯

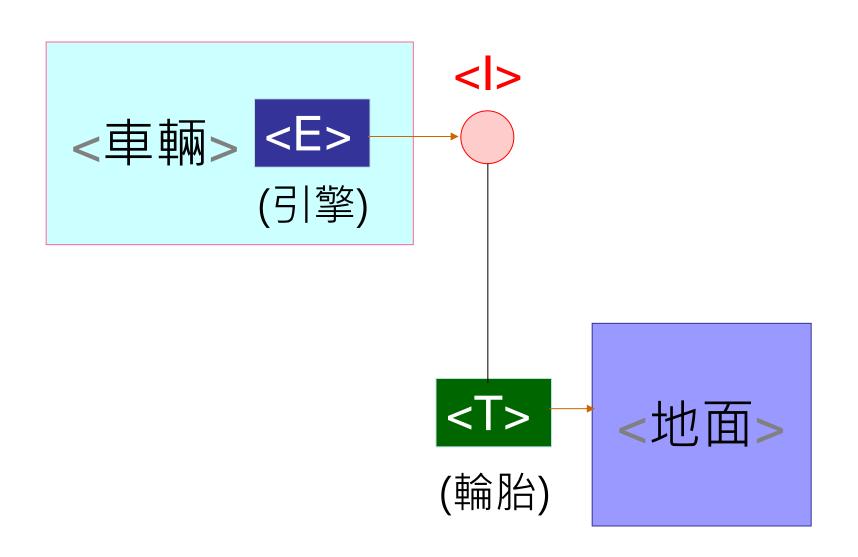
- 策略-3:建立中间件(middleware)

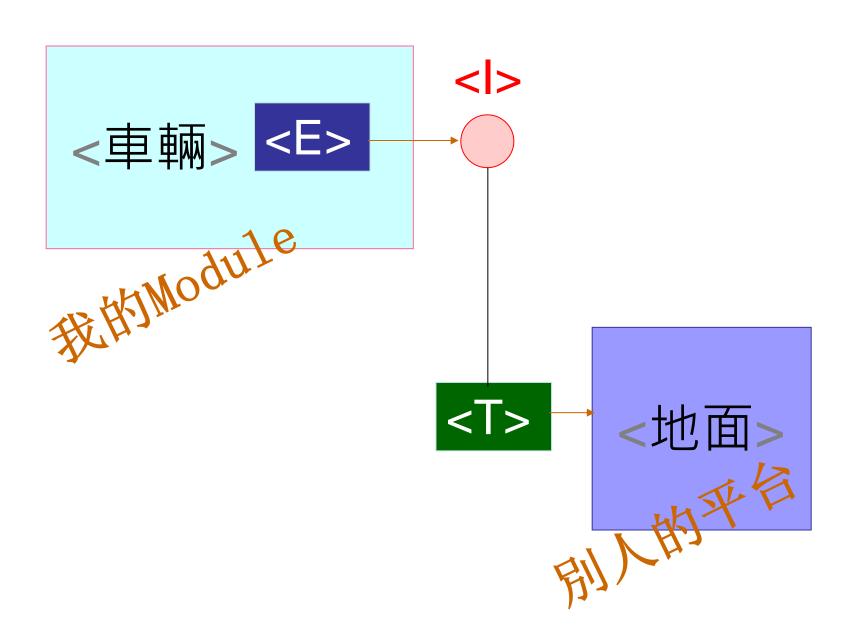


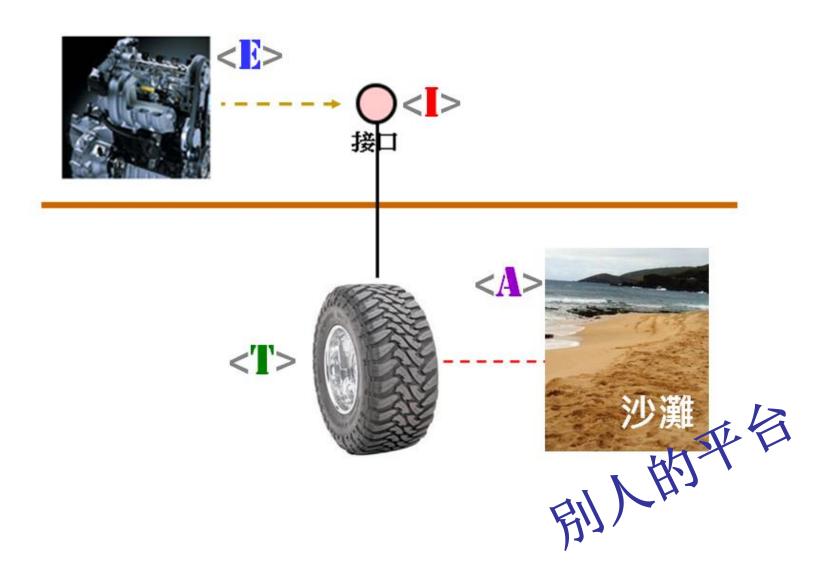


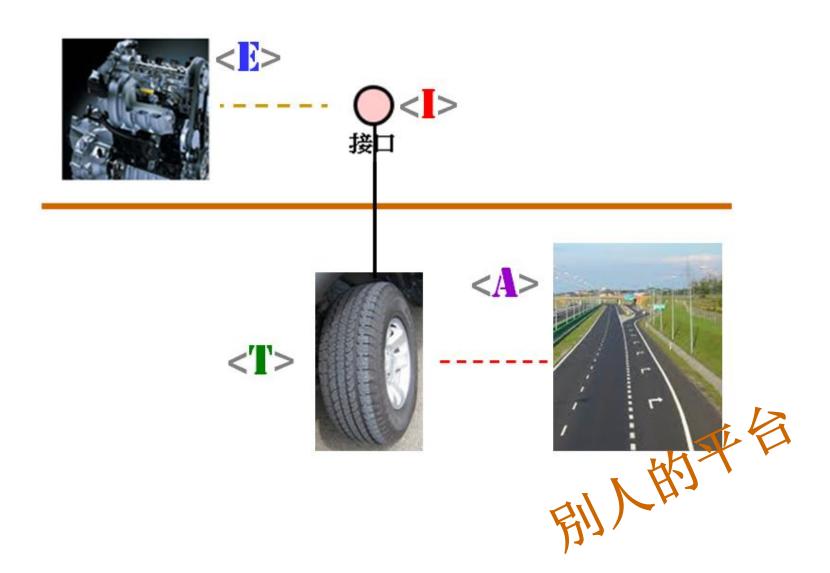


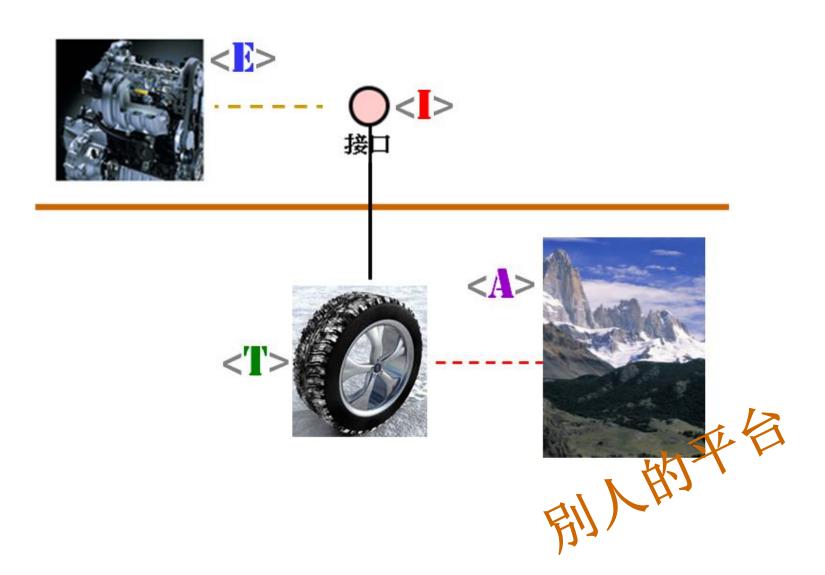










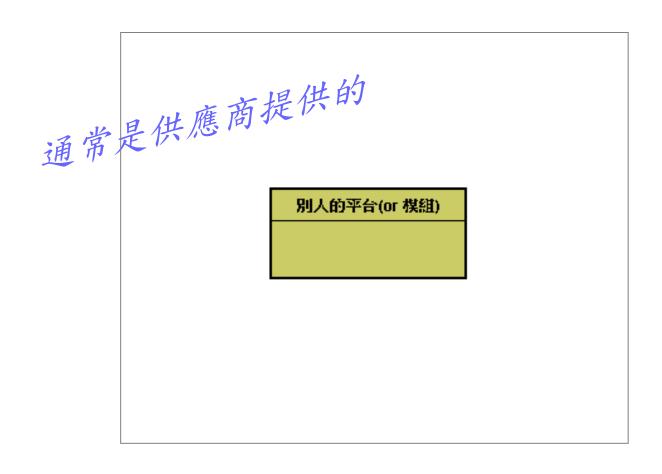


# 2、跨(芯片)小平台 的 3种情境

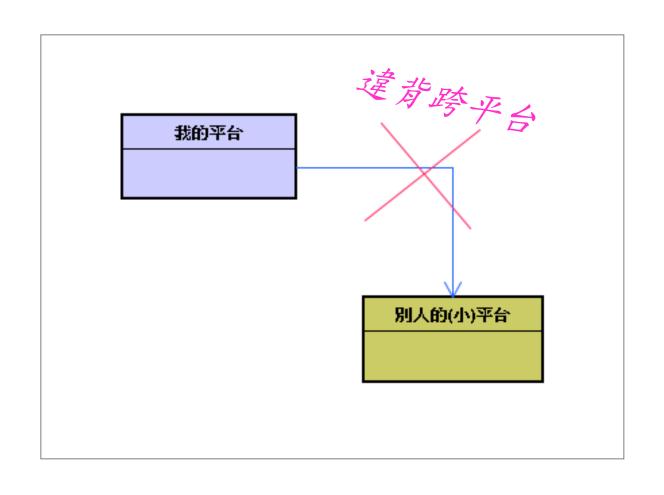
### 情境-A

### 先有别人的(小)平台, 然后才建立我的平台

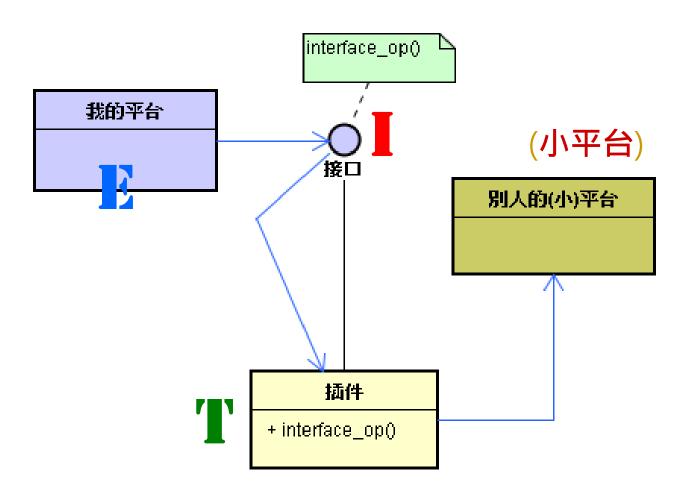
小平台是指别人的平台,该平台的变化决定于别人。例如,由供货商提供一个平台,如下图:

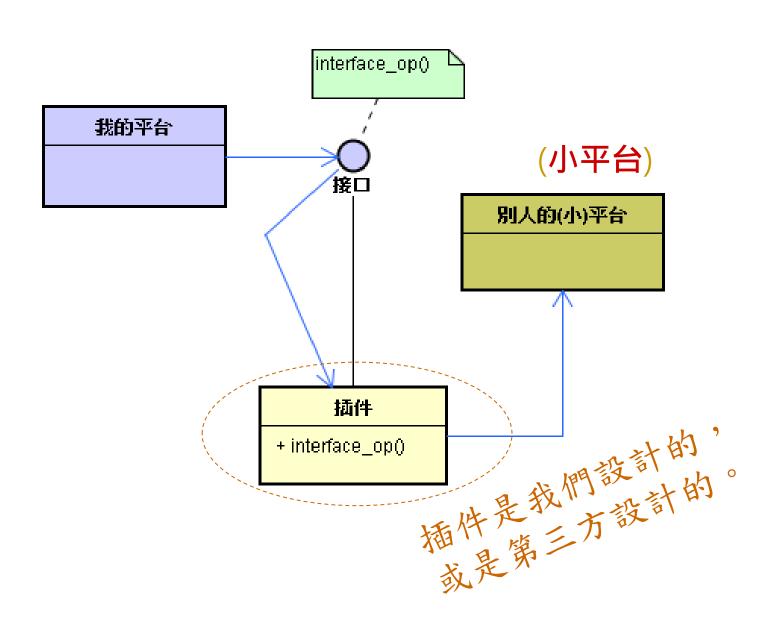


◎ 我们(自己)的平台或模块,直接使用了 别人平台的API,如下图:



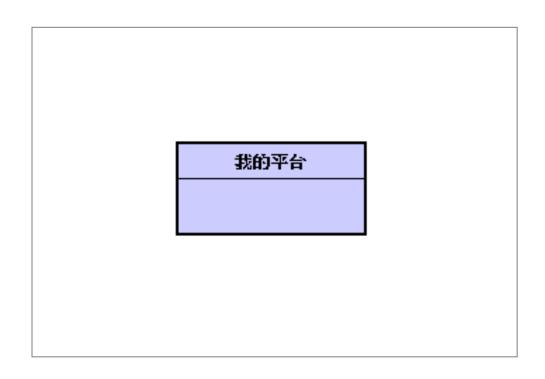
• 您设计<E&I>,而且设计<T>来包容别人平台的变化,这就称为:把它"EIT(设计)"了。



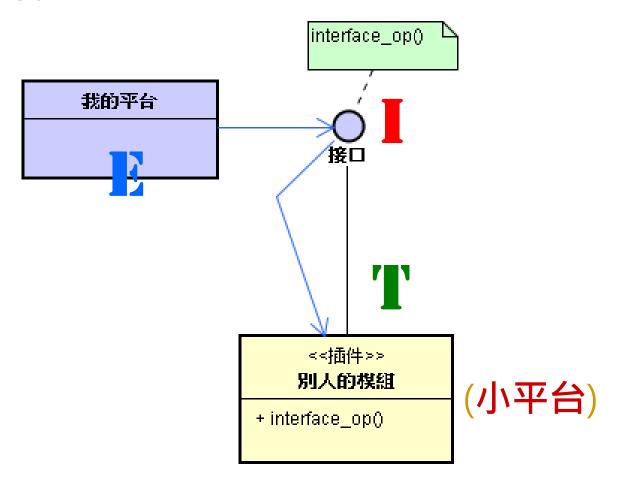


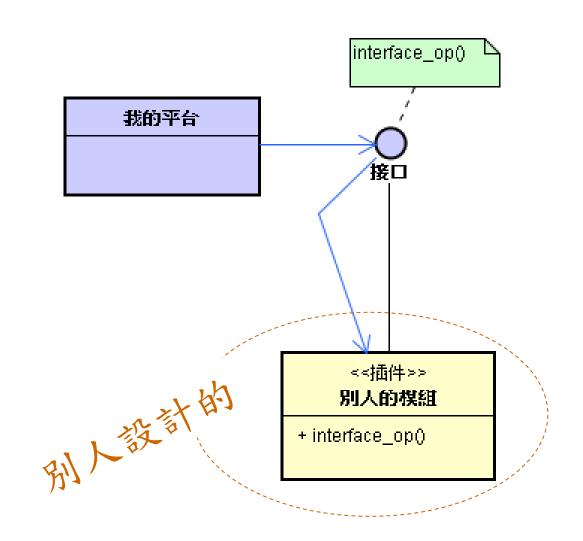
### 情境-B

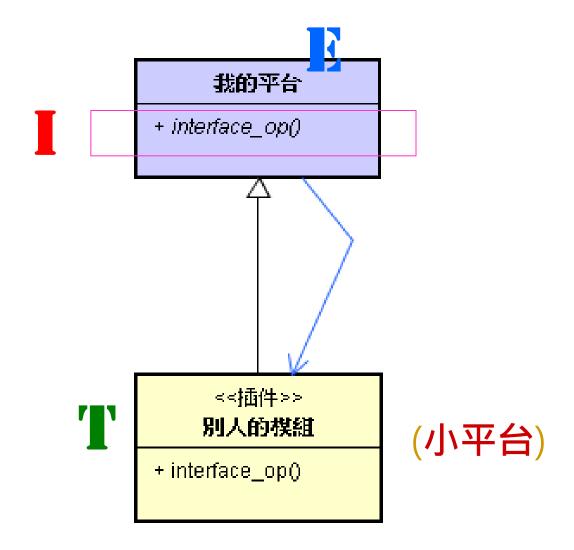
先建立我的平台, 然后才让别人来扩充(Extend) ◎我的平台(E&I)已经先存在了。



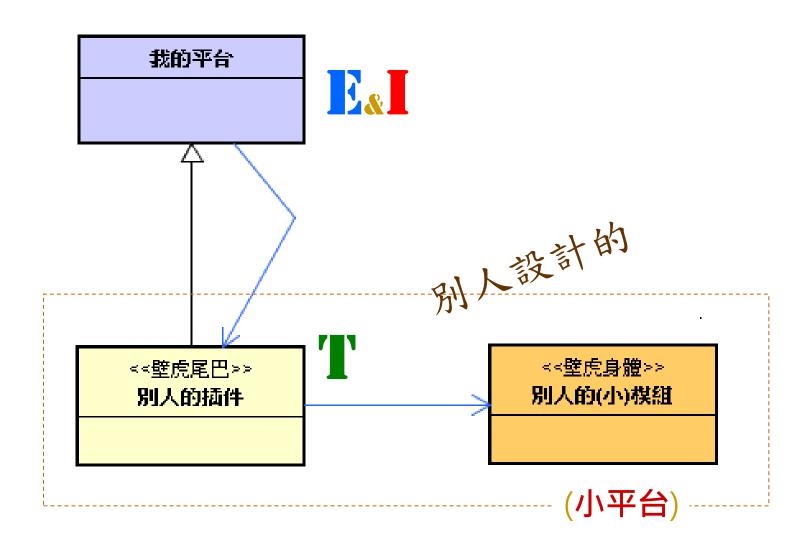
◎让别人设计插件<T>来扩充(extend)您的<E&I>。





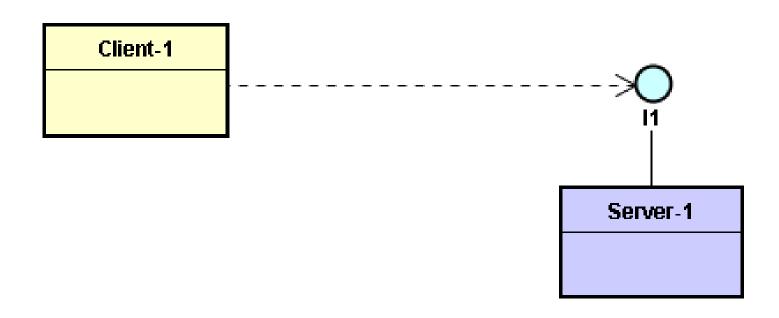


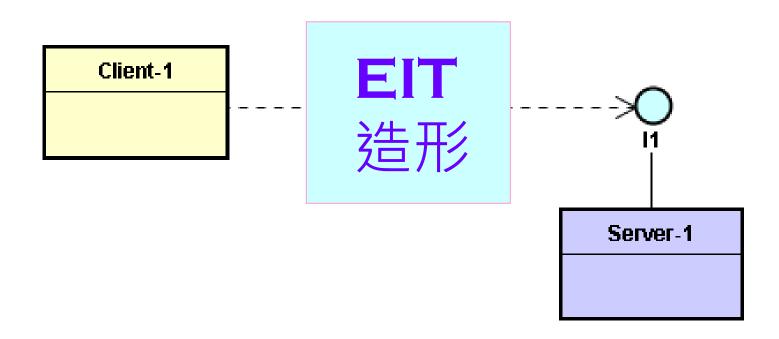
- 别人为了保护他自己,也会将插件分成两部分:<壁虎尾巴>与<壁虎身体>
- 万一您的<E&I>有变化时,这只壁虎(插件) 便能弃尾求生,让<壁虎身体>跨您的<E&I>

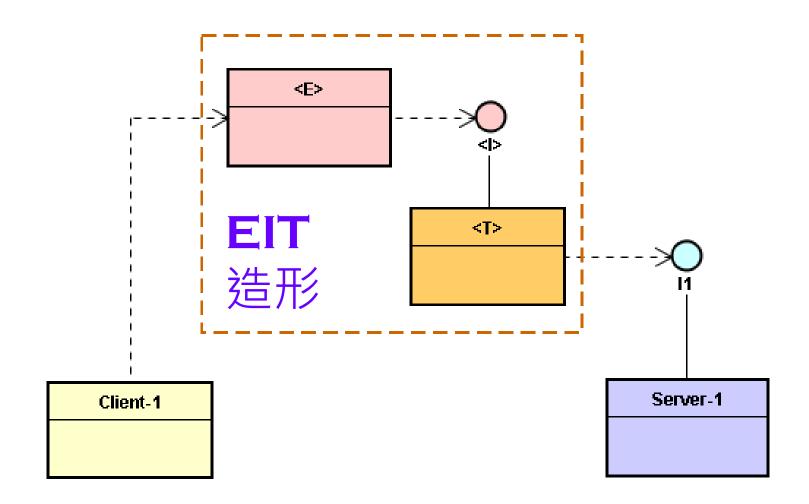


## 情境-C

## 切入别人的Client-Server之间, 建立我的平台

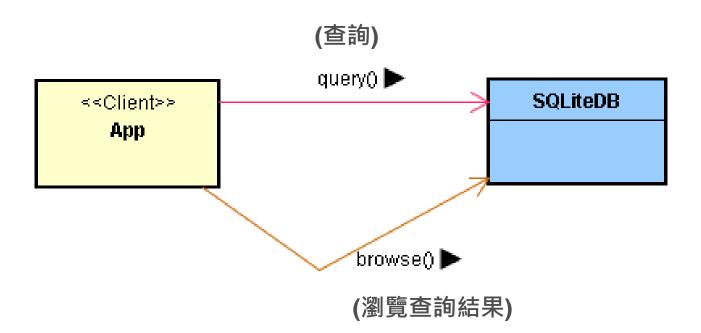


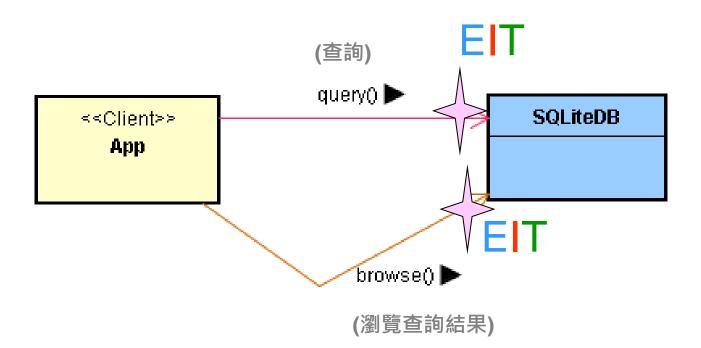


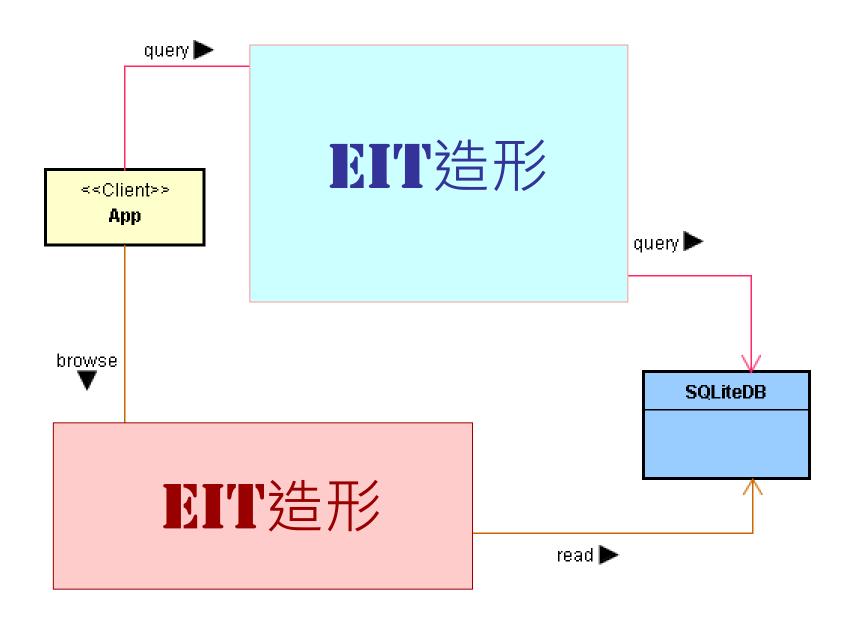


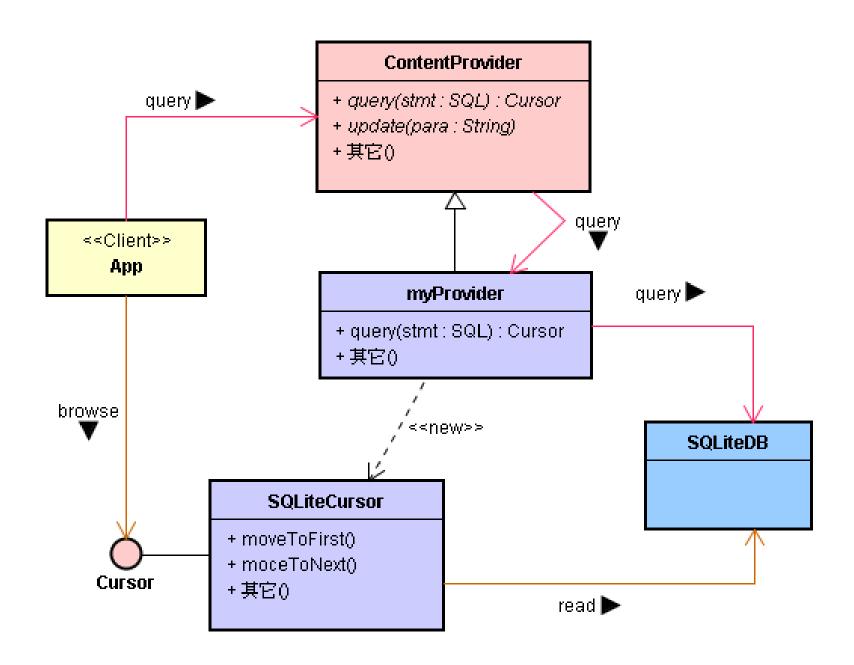
## 举例

例如,Android框架里,在其App与DB引擎(SQLite DB)之间,添加了EIT造形,让App可以跨越DB引擎(小)平台。

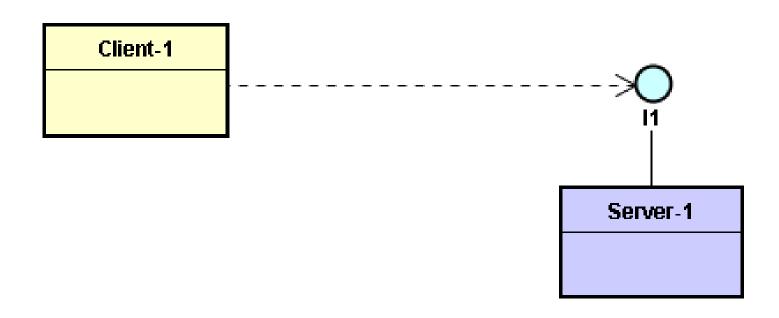


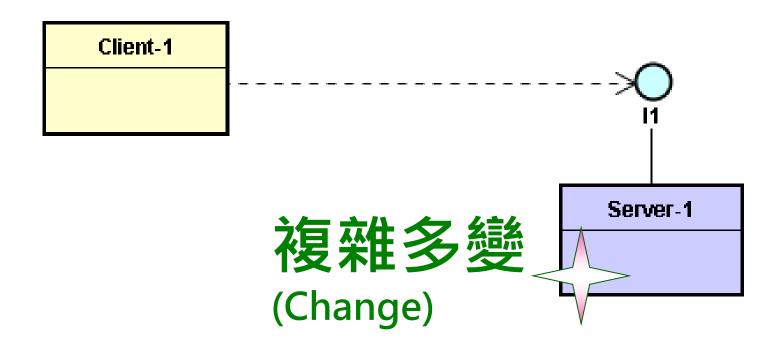


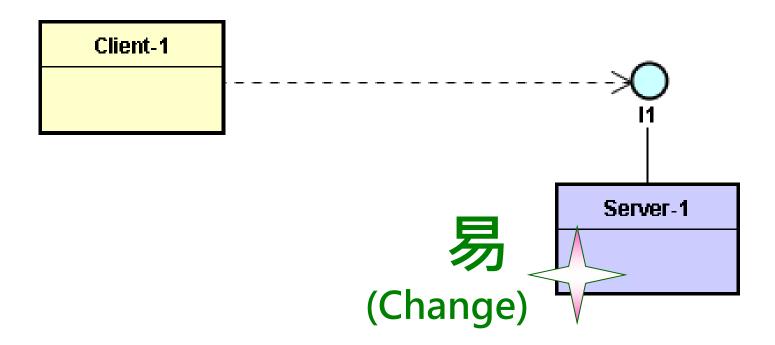


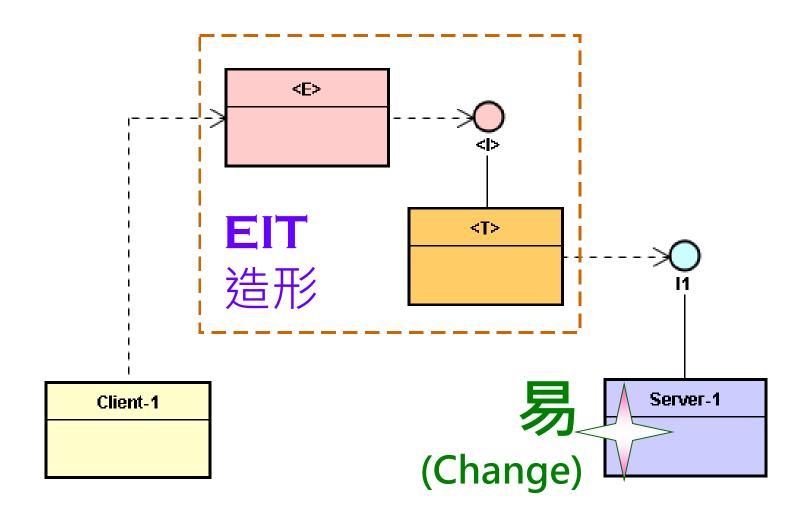


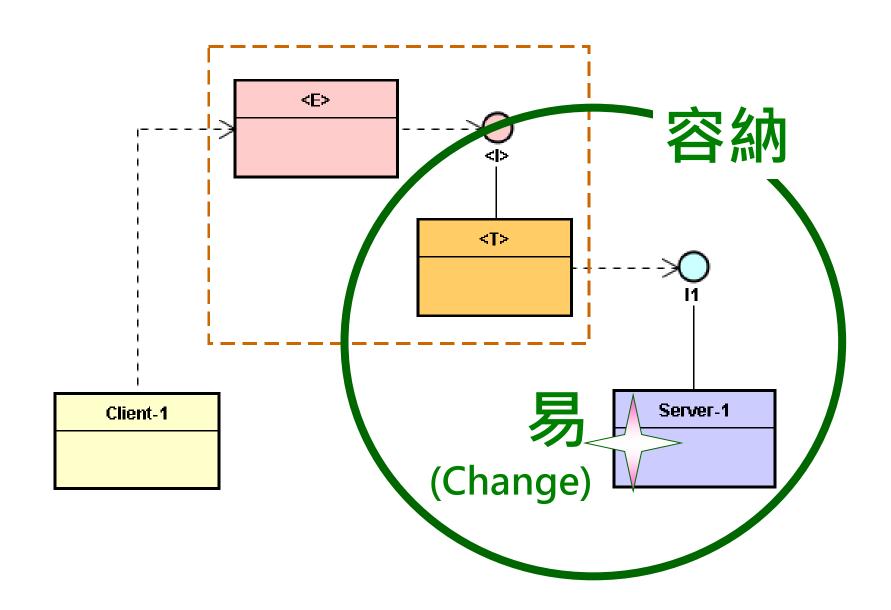
3、结语











容纳(平台的复杂多变)

- = 容纳"善变"
- = 容纳"易"
- = 容易(Easy)

## Thanks...

