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## Rockchip\_ANDROID10.0\_SDK 发布说明

### Rockchip\_ANDROID10.0\_SDK\_Release\_Instruction

(第二系统产品部)

(Technical Department, R & D Dept. II)

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## 1 概述 Overview

本 SDK 是基于谷歌 Android10.0 系统，适配瑞芯微系列芯片的软件包，适用基于 RK3326/RK3399/RK3126C/RK3368H/RK3288 等平台开发的产品。

This SDK is compatible with Rockchip serial chipsets software package based on Google Android10.0 system. It is suitable for the product development based on RK3336/RK3399/RK3126C/RK3368H/RK3288 platforms.

## 2 目前 SDK 支持芯片列表 Current SDK Support List

平台 Platform	支持情况 Support
RK3326	已发布 Released
RK3399	已发布 Released
RK3126C	已发布 Released
RK3368H	开发调试中 Working in progress
RK3288	开发调试中 Working in progress

## 3 主要支持功能 Main Functions

参数 Parameter	模块名 Module Names
数据通信 Data communication	Wi-Fi、USB 以太网卡、USB、SDCARD Wi-Fi、USB Ethernet card、USB、SDCARD
应用程序 Application	Launcher3、APK 安装器、浏览器、计算器、日历、相机、闹钟、下载、电子邮件、资源管理器、GMS 应用、音乐、录音、设置、视频播放器 Launcher3, APK installer, browser, calculator, calendar, camera, clock, download, e-mail, resource manager, GMS application, music, audio recorder, setting, video player

## 4 SDK 获取说明 SDK Acquisition

### 4.1 获取 SDK Acquire SDK

SDK 通过瑞芯微代码服务器对外发布。其编译开发环境，参考[附录 A 编译开发环境搭建](#)。

SDK is released through Rockchip code server. Please refer to [Appendix A](#) to setup the compiling and development environment.

客户向瑞芯微技术窗口申请 SDK，需同步提供 SSH 公钥进行服务器认证授权，获得授权后即可同步代码。关于瑞芯微代码服务器 SSH 公钥授权，请参考[附录 B SSH 公钥操作说明](#)。

Customers apply SDK from Rockchip FAE contact, and will be able to sync code after obtaining the server certificate authorization with SSH public key. For more details about Rockchip code server SSH public key authorization, please refer to [Appendix B SSH public key operation instruction](#).

Rockchip\_ANDROID10.0\_SDK 下载地址如下：

Rockchip\_ANDROID10.0\_SDK download address is as below:

```
repo init --repo-url=ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn:2222/repo-release/tools/repo.git -u
ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn:2222/Android_Qt/manifests.git -m Android10.xml
```

如果需要包含 GMS 包的 SDK(需要另外开通权限)，使用如下地址：

If need SDK with GMS which requires additional authority, use the address as below:

```
repo init --repo-url=ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn:2222/repo-release/tools/repo.git -u
ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn:2222/Android_Qt/manifests.git -m Android10_Express.xml
```

注，repo 是 google 用 Python 脚本写的调用 git 的一个脚本，主要是用来下载、管理 Android 项目的软件仓库，其下载地址如下：

Note: repo is a script invoking git developed by Google using Python script, and mainly used to download, manage Android project software lib. The download address is as below:

```
git clone ssh://git@www.rockchip.com.cn:2222/repo-release/tools/repo
```

为方便客户快速获取 SDK 源码，瑞芯微技术窗口通常会提供对应版本的 SDK 初始压缩包。以 Rockchip\_Android10.0\_SDK\_Release.tar.gz.\* 为例，拷贝到该初始化包后，通过如下命令可检出源码：

Generally, Rockchip FAE contact will provide the initial compressed package of the corresponding version SDK in order to help customers acquire SDK source code quickly. Take Rockchip\_Android10.0\_SDK\_Release.tar.gz.\* as an example, you can sync the source code through below command after getting the initial package:

```
mkdir Rockchip_Android10.0_SDK
cat Rockchip_Android10.0_SDK_Release.tar.gz* | tar -zx
-C Rockchip_Android10.0_SDK
cd Rockchip_Android10.0_SDK
.repo/repo/repo sync -l
.repo/repo/repo sync -c
```

## 4.2 更改 remote 更快下载代码 Modify remote to download the code faster

AOSP 部分的代码是公开的，下载 RK 的 release 代码时速度较慢，您可以将 AOSP 的 remote 修改为您下载速度快的镜像源，如国外的客户可以修改为 google 的镜像源。这样可以提高下载速度。具体操作方法如下：

AOSP part code is public, the speed of downloading RK release code is relatively slow, then you can change the remote of AOSP to your mirror source with faster download speed, for example, foreign customers can change it to Google mirror source. In this way, you can improve the download speed. The detailed method is described as below:

执行 repo init（或者解压 base 包）后，修改 .repo/manifests/remote.xml，把其中的 aosp 这个 remote 的 fetch 从

After executing repo init (or unpacking base package), modify .repo/manifests/remote.xml. Change the remote fetch of aosp from

```
<remote name="aosp" fetch="." review="https://10.10.10.29" />
```

改为

to

中国客户：（国内以清华大学镜像源为例，可以根据需要修改为其他国内镜像源）

Chinese customers: (here we take Tsinghua university mirror source as example. You can change to other domestic mirror source)

```
<remote name="aosp" fetch="https://aosp.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn" review="https://10.10.10.29" />;
```

国际客户：（google 镜像源）

International customers: (Google mirror source)

```
<remote name="aosp" fetch="https://android.googlesource.com" review="https://10.10.10.29" />
```

## 4.3 补充说明 Additional remarks

Android10.0 SDK 已不再支持 UMS 功能，平台设备皆使用合并分区；

Android10.0 SDK does not support UMS function any more, all the devices use combined partition.

Android10.0 SDK 已支持文件加密功能；

Android10.0 SDK already supports file base encryption function.

Android10.0 SDK 已支持 Verified boot 2.0 (avb)的功能。

Android10.0 SDK already supports Verified boot 2.0 (avb) function.

Android10.0 SDK 已支持动态分区, system/vendor/odm 等分区已经合并名为 super 的分区中。

Android10.0 SDK already supports Dynamic Partitions, system/vendor/odm partitions are already merged into the partition named super.

## 5 SDK 编译说明 SDK compilation instruction

### 5.1 JDK 安装 JDK installation

Android10.0 系统编译依赖于 JAVA 8。编译之前需安装 OpenJDK。

Android10.0 system compiling is dependent on JAVA 8. Need to install OpenJDK before compiling.

安装命令如下。

Install command is as below:

```
sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
```

配置 JAVA 环境变量, 例如, 安装路径为 /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64, 可在终端执行如下命令配置环境变量。

Configure JAVA environment variable, for example, if the install path is /usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64, it is able to execute the following command to configure the environment variable at the terminal.

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-8-openjdk-amd64
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
```

### 5.2 编译模式 Compiling mode

参考文档:

Reference document:

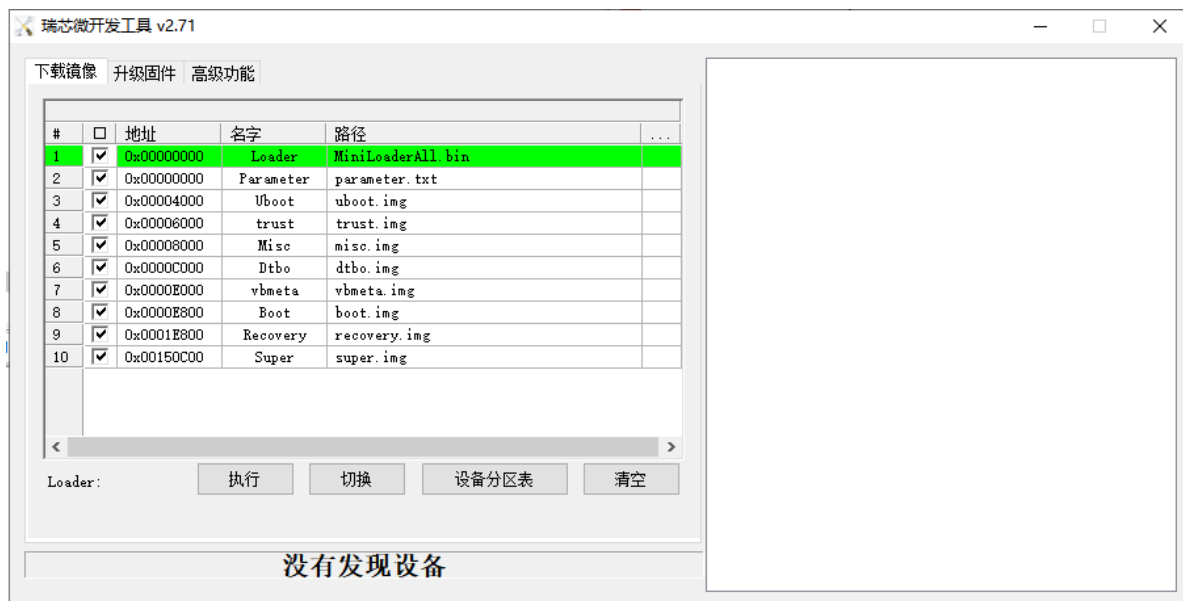
RKDocs/android/Rockchip\_Android\_10\_development\_guide\_V1.2\_CN.pdf

### 5.3 刷机说明 Flashing instruction

SDK 提供烧写工具, 如下图所示, 版本为 2.71。编译生成相应的固件后, 进入 loader 模式, 即可进行刷机。对于已烧过其它固件的机器, 请选择低格设备, 擦除 idb, 然后进行刷机。

SDK provides the flashing tool with version 2.71 shown as below picture. After compiling to generate the corresponding images, enter loader mode, and then you can flash the images. For those devices with existing images, please select to format the device, erase idb, and then flash the images.





注：烧写工具必须使用 2.71 及以上版本的工具，量产工具使用 1.68 及以上版本；linux 下的烧写工具使用 1.34 及以上版本。

Note: The flashing tool version must be 2.71 or higher, and the MP tool version must be 1.68 or higher. Linux flashing tool version must be 1.34 or higher.

## 附录 A 编译开发环境搭建 **Compiling and development environment setup**

### **1. Initializing a Build Environment**

This section describes how to set up your local work environment to build the Android source files. You must use Linux or Mac OS; building under Windows is not currently supported.

For an overview of the entire code-review and code-update process, see Life of a Patch.

Note: All commands in this site are preceded by a dollar sign (\$) to differentiate them from output or entries within files. You may use the Click to copy feature at the top right of each command box to copy all lines without the dollar signs or triple-click each line to copy it individually without the dollar sign.

### **2. Choosing a Branch**

Some requirements for the build environment are determined by the version of the source code you plan to compile. For a full list of available branches, see Build Numbers. You can also choose to download and build the latest source code (called master), in which case you will simply omit the branch specification when you initialize the repository.

After you have selected a branch, follow the appropriate instructions below to set up your build environment.

### **3. Setting up a Linux build environment**

These instructions apply to all branches, including master.

The Android build is routinely tested in house on recent versions of Ubuntu LTS (14.04) and Debian testing. Most other distributions should have the required build tools available.

For Gingerbread (2.3.x) and newer versions, including the master branch, a 64-bit environment is required. Older versions can be compiled on 32-bit systems.

Note: See Requirements for the complete list of hardware and software requirements, then follow the detailed instructions for Ubuntu and Mac OS below.

### **4. Installing the JDK**

The master branch of Android in the Android Open Source Project (AOSP) comes with prebuilt versions of OpenJDK below prebuilts/jdk/ so no additional installation is required.

Older versions of Android require a separate installation of the JDK. On Ubuntu, use OpenJDK. See JDK Requirements for precise versions and the sections below for instructions.

#### **For Ubuntu >= 15.04**

Run the following:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
```

#### **For Ubuntu LTS 14.04**

There are no available supported OpenJDK 8 packages for Ubuntu 14.04. The Ubuntu 15.04 OpenJDK 8

packages have been used successfully with Ubuntu 14.04. Newer package versions (e.g. those for 15.10, 16.04) were found not to work on 14.04 using the instructions below.

1. Download the .deb packages for 64-bit architecture from [old-releases.ubuntu.com](http://old-releases.ubuntu.com):

[openjdk-8-jre-headless\\_8u45-b14-1\\_amd64.deb](#) with SHA256  
0f5aba8db39088283b51e00054813063173a4d8809f70033976f83e214ab56c0

[openjdk-8-jre\\_8u45-b14-1\\_amd64.deb](#) with SHA256  
9ef76c4562d39432b69baf6c18f199707c5c56a5b4566847df908b7d74e15849

[openjdk-8-jdk\\_8u45-b14-1\\_amd64.deb](#) with SHA256  
6e47215cf6205aa829e6a0a64985075bd29d1f428a4006a80c9db371c2fc3c4c

2. Optionally, confirm the checksums of the downloaded files against the SHA256 string listed with each package above. For example, with the sha256sum tool:

```
sha256sum {downloaded.deb file}
```

3. Install the packages:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

Run dpkg for each of the .deb files you downloaded. It may produce errors due to missing dependencies:

```
sudo dpkg -i {downloaded.deb file}
```

To fix missing dependencies:

```
sudo apt-get -f install
```

### Update the default Java version - optional

Optionally, for the Ubuntu versions above update the default Java version by running:

```
sudo update-alternatives --config javasudo update-alternatives --config javac
```

Note: If, during a build, you encounter version errors for Java, see [Wrong Java version for likely causes and solutions](#).

### Installing required packages (Ubuntu 14.04)

You will need a 64-bit version of Ubuntu. Ubuntu 14.04 is recommended.

```
sudo apt-get install git-core gnupg flex bison gperf build-essential zip curl zlib1g-dev
gcc-multilib g++-multilib libc6-dev-i386 lib32ncurses5-dev x11proto-core-dev libx11-dev
lib32z-dev ccache libgl1-mesa-dev libxml2-utils xsltproc unzip
```

Note: To use SELinux tools for policy analysis, also install the python-networkx package. Note: If you are using LDAP and want to run ART host tests, also install the libnss-sss:i386 package.

## 5. Configuring USB Access

Under GNU/Linux systems (and specifically under Ubuntu systems), regular users can't directly access USB devices by default. The system needs to be configured to allow such access.

The recommended approach is to create a file `/etc/udev/rules.d/51-android.rules` (as the root user) and to copy the following lines in it. `<username>` must be replaced by the actual username of the user who is authorized to access the phones over USB.

```
# adb protocol on passion (Rockchip products)
SUBSYSTEM=="usb", ATTR{idVendor}=="2207", ATTR{idProduct}=="0010",
MODE="0600", OWNER="<username>"
```

Those new rules take effect the next time a device is plugged in. It might therefore be necessary to unplug the device and plug it back into the computer.

This is known to work on both Ubuntu Hardy Heron (8.04.x LTS) and Lucid Lynx (10.04.x LTS). Other versions of Ubuntu or other variants of GNU/Linux might require different configurations.

References : <http://source.android.com/source/initializing.html>

## 附录 B SSH 公钥操作说明 SSH public key operation instruction

### 附录 B-1 SSH 公钥生成 SSH public key generation

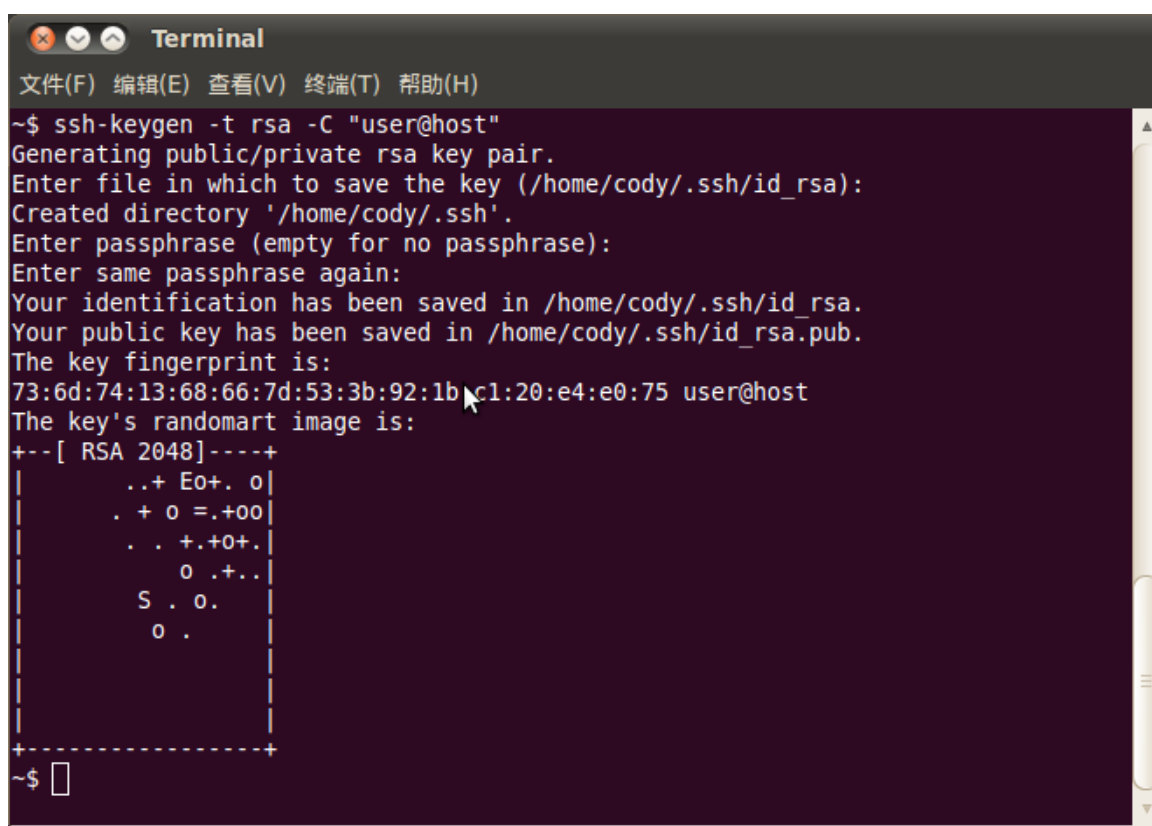
使用如下命令生成：

Use below command to generate:

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "user@host"
```

请将 `user@host` 替换成您的邮箱地址。

Please replace `user@host` with your email address.



```

Terminal
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "user@host"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/cody/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/cody/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
73:6d:74:13:68:66:7d:53:3b:92:1b:c1:20:e4:e0:75 user@host
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+
|      .+ Eo+. o|
|      . + 0 =.+00|
|      . . +.+0+.|
|      o .+..|
|      S . o.|
|      o .|
+-----+
~$ 
```

命令运行完成会在你的目录下生成 key 文件。

It will generate the key file in your directory after the command is executed successfully.

```

~$ ls -l .ssh/
总用量 8
-rw----- 1 cody cody 1675 2012-10-15 11:38 id_rsa
-rw-r--r-- 1 cody cody 391 2012-10-15 11:38 id_rsa.pub

```

请妥善保管生成的私钥文件 `id_rsa` 和密码，并将 `id_rsa.pub` 发邮件给 SDK 发布服务器的管理员。

Please keep carefully the generated private key file `id_rsa` and password, and send `id_rsa.pub` to SDK release server admin through email.

## 附录 B-2 使用 key-chain 管理密钥 Use key-chain to manage the private key

推荐您使用比较简易的工具 keychain 管理密钥。

Recommend you use the simple tool keychain to manage the private key.

具体使用方法如下：

The detailed usage is as below:

1. 安装 keychain 软件包：

Install keychain software package:

```
$sudo aptitude install keychain
```

2. 配置使用密钥：

Configure to use the private key:

```
$vim ~/.bashrc
```

增加下面这行：

Add the following command:

```
eval `keychain --eval ~/.ssh/id_rsa`
```

其中，id\_rsa 是私钥文件名称。

Among which, id\_rsa is the file name of the private key.

以上配置以后，重新登录控制台，会提示输入密码，只需输入生成密钥时使用的密码即可，若无密码可不输入。

Log in the console again after configuring as above, and it will prompt to input the password. Only need to input the password used for generating the private key if there is one.

另外，请尽量不要使用 sudo 或 root 用户，除非您知道如何处理，否则将导致权限以及密钥管理混乱。

Besides, please avoid using sudo or root user unless you know clearly how to deal with, otherwise it will case the authority and private key management problems.

## 附录 B-3 多台机器使用相同 ssh 公钥 Multiple devices use the same ssh public key

在不同机器使用，可以将你的 ssh 私钥文件 id\_rsa 拷贝到要使用的机器的“~/.ssh/id\_rsa”即可。

In order to use on different devices, you can copy ssh private key file id\_rsa to the target device

“~/.ssh/id\_rsa”.

在使用错误的私钥会出现如下提示，请注意替换成正确的私钥。

Below hint will show up if using the wrong private key. Please replace with the correct private key.

```
~/tmp$ git clone git@172.16.10.211:rk292x/mid/4.1.1_r1
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/cody/tmp/4.1.1_r1/.git/
The authenticity of host '172.16.10.211 (172.16.10.211)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is fe:36:dd:30:bb:83:73:e1:0b:df:90:e2:73:e4:61:46.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.10.211' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
git@172.16.10.211's password: █
```

添加正确的私钥后，就可以使用 git 克隆代码，如下图。

After adding the correct private key, you can use git to clone code, shown as below picture:

```
~$ cd tmp/
~/tmp$ git clone git@172.16.10.211:rk292x/mid/4.1.1_r1
Initialized empty Git repository in /home/cody/tmp/4.1.1_r1/.git/
The authenticity of host '172.16.10.211 (172.16.10.211)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is fe:36:dd:30:bb:83:73:e1:0b:df:90:e2:73:e4:61:46.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '172.16.10.211' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
remote: Counting objects: 237923, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (168382/168382), done.
Receiving objects: 9% (21570/237923), 61.52 MiB | 11.14 MiB/s
```

添加 ssh 私钥可能出现如下提示错误。

Below error may occur when adding ssh private key:

```
Agent admitted failure to sign using the key
```

在 console 输入如下命令即可解决。

Input below command at console can fix it.

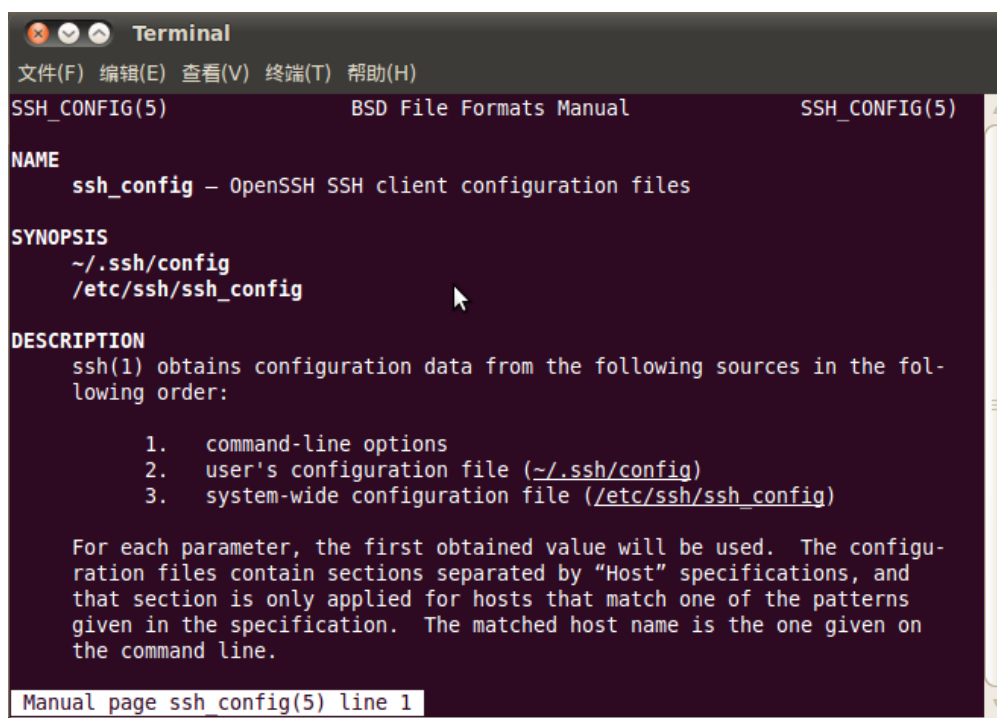
```
ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

## 附录 B-4 一台机器切换不同 ssh 公钥 Switch different ssh public keys on one device

可以参考 ssh\_config 文档配置 ssh。

You can refer to ssh\_config document to configure ssh.

```
~$ man ssh_config
```



通过如下命令，配置当前用户的 ssh 配置。

Use the following commands to configure ssh for current user.

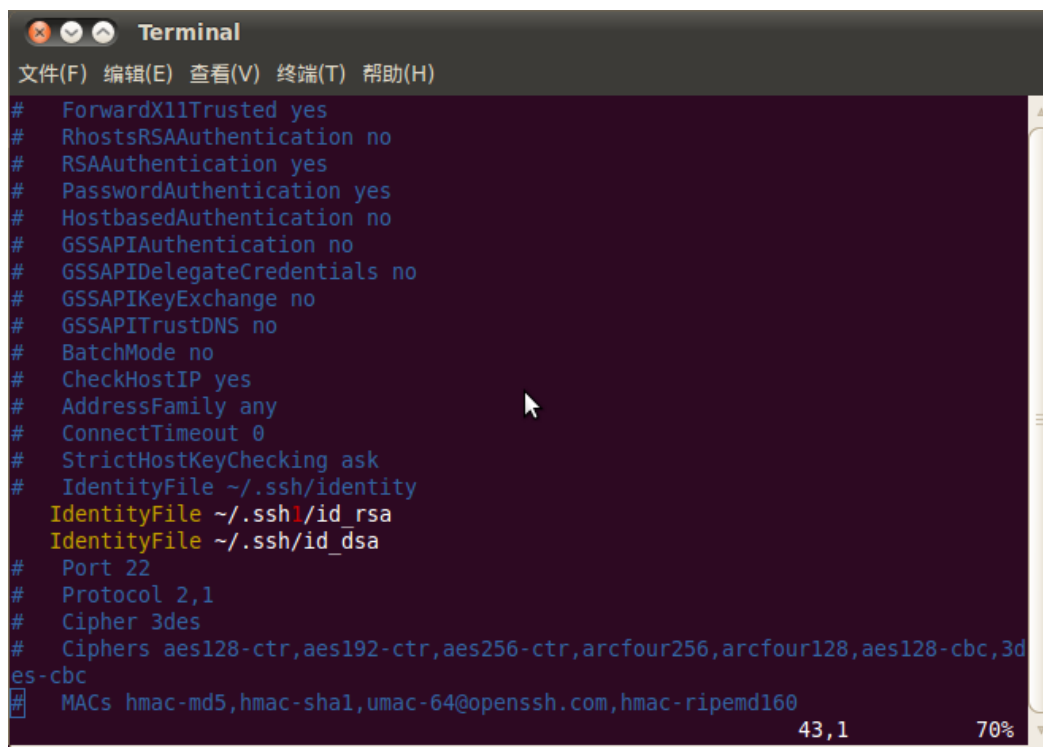
```
~$ cp /etc/ssh/ssh_config ~/.ssh/config
```

```
~$ vi ~/.ssh/config
```

如图，将 ssh 使用另一个目录的文件“~/.ssh1/id\_rsa”作为认证私钥。通过这种方法，可以切换不同的密钥。

As below picture, identify another directory ssh file “~/.ssh1/id\_rsa” as certificate private key. In this way, you can switch different private keys.





```

Terminal
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 终端(T) 帮助(H)
# ForwardX11Trusted yes
# RhostsRSAAuthentication no
# RSAAuthentication yes
# PasswordAuthentication yes
# HostbasedAuthentication no
# GSSAPIAuthentication no
# GSSAPIDelegateCredentials no
# GSSAPIKeyExchange no
# GSSAPITrustDNS no
# BatchMode no
# CheckHostIP yes
# AddressFamily any
# ConnectTimeout 0
# StrictHostKeyChecking ask
# IdentityFile ~/.ssh/identity
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_rsa
IdentityFile ~/.ssh/id_dsa
# Port 22
# Protocol 2,1
# Cipher 3des
# Ciphers aes128-ctr,aes192-ctr,aes256-ctr,arcfour256,arcfour128,aes128-cbc,3des-cbc
# MACs hmac-md5,hmac-sha1,umac-64@openssh.com,hmac-ripemd160
43,1 70%

```

## 附录 B-5 密钥权限管理 Private key authority management

服务器可以实时监控某个 key 的下载次数、IP 等信息，如果发现异常将禁用相应的 key 的下载权限。

The server can real-time monitor for the specific key the download times, IP and other information.

If any abnormal case is found, it will prohibit the download authority of the corresponding key.

请妥善保管私钥文件。并不要二次授权与第三方使用。

Please keep carefully the private key file. DO NOT re-authorize it to the third party.

## 附录 B-6 Git 权限申请说明 Git authority application instruction

参考上述章节，生成公钥文件，发邮件至 [fae@rock-chips.com](mailto:fae@rock-chips.com)，申请开通 SDK 代码下载权限。

Refer to above chapters, generate the public key file, and send email to [fae@rock-chips.com](mailto:fae@rock-chips.com) applying for SDK code download authority.