17.8.1 NCNN部署

```
1.在电脑端使用ncnn实现分类(alexnet)
```

```
s1,安装g++, cmake, protobuf, opencv
```

s2,对源码进行编译

```
git clone https://github.com/Tencent/ncnn
$ cd <ncnn-root-dir>
$ mkdir -p build
$ cd build
$ cmake ..
$ make -j4
```

s3, 准备caffe模型文件(alexnet)

```
deploy.prototxt
snapshot 10000.caffemodel
```

alexnet deploy.prototxt, caffemodel

s4,使用ncnn转换工具将旧caffe版本的prototxt和caffemodel转新版本

将旧caffe版本的prototxt和caffemodel存放在caffe/build/tools目录下,执行如下命令完成转换

```
./upgrade_net_proto_text [old prototxt] [new prototxt]
./upgrade_net_proto_binary [old caffemodel] [new caffemodel]
```

s5,将deploy.prototxt中输入层替换成input层(如果只读取一张图片将dim设置为1)

```
layer {
   name: "data"
   type: "Input"
   top: "data"
   input param { shape: { dim: 1 dim: 3 dim: 227 dim: 227 } }
s6,使用caffe2ncnn工具将caffe model转成ncnn model
  ./caffe2ncnn deploy.prototxt bvlc alexnet.caffemodel alexnet.param alexnet.bin
在ncnn/build/tools目录下生成param和bin文件。
s7,对模型参数进行加密
  ./ncnn2mem alexnet.param alexnet.bin alexnet.id.h alexnet.mem.h
在ncnn/build/tools目录下生成.param、.bin和.h文件。
alexnet.param 网络的模型参数
alexnet.bin 网络的权重
alexnet.id.h 在预测图片的时候使用到
s8,编写pc端代码(参考https://blog.csdn.net/qq_36982160/article/details/79929869)
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include"gesture.id.h"
#include "net.h"
//使用ncnn, 传入的参数第一个是你需要预测的数据, 第二个参数是各个类别的得分vector, 注意传入的是地址, 这样才能在这个函数中改变其值
static int detect squeezenet( float *data, std::vector<float>& cls scores) {
   //实例化ncnn: Net,注意include "net.h",不要在意这时候因为找不到net.h文件而include<net.h>报错,后文会介绍正确的打开方式
   ncnn::Net squeezenet;
   //加载二进制文件,也是照写,后面会介绍对应文件应该放的正确位置
   int a=squeezenet.load param("demo.param");
   int b=squeezenet.load param bin("demo.bin");
   //实例化Mat,前三个参数是维度,第四个参数是传入的data,维度的设置根据你自己的数据进行设置,顺序是w、h、c
   ncnn::Mat in = ncnn::Mat(550, 8, 2, data);
   //实例化Extractor
   ncnn::Extractor ex = squeezenet.create extractor();
   ex.set light mode(true);
   //注意把"data"换成你depLoy中的数据层名字
   int d= ex.input("data", in);
   ncnn::Mat out;
   //这里是真正的终点,不多说了,只能仰天膜拜nihui大牛,重点是将prob换成你depLoy中最后一层的名字
   int c=ex.extract("prob", out);
   //将out中的值转化为我们的cls scores,这样就可以返回不同类别的得分了
   cls scores.resize(out.w);
   for (int j=0; j<out.w; j++) {</pre>
      cls scores[j] = out[j];
      return 0;
   }
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   //注意,这里的arqv是之后从终端输入的参数,我这里是数据源的路径,因为我是从两个文件中生成一个总的数据,所以用了arqv[1]和arqv[2]
   const char* imagepath1 = argv[1];
```

```
const char* imagepath2=argv[2];
FILE *fopeni=NULL;
FILE *fopeng=NULL;
fopeni=fopen(imagepath1, "r");
fopenq=fopen(imagepath2,"r");
//这是我的数据, i和q相当于图片的两个通道
float i[4400];
float q[4400];
float data[8800];
int count=4400;
for (int j = 0; j < count; ++j) {</pre>
   fscanf(fopeni,"%f",&i[j]);
   fscanf(fopeng,"%f",&q[j]);
//这是将iq(相当于图片的两个通道的数据)转化为一个一维向量,需要特别注意的是数据维度的顺序
for (int j = 0; j < 8800; ++j) {
   if (j<4400) {</pre>
       data[j]=i[j];
   else{
       data[j]=q[j-4400];
}
char a[13]={'A','B','C','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N','O'};
//注意,这里是调用ncnn的代码
std::vector<float> cls scores; //用来存储最终各类别的得分
//这个函数的实现在上面, 快去看
detect_squeezenet(data, cls_scores);
for (int i = 0; i < cls_scores.size(); ++i) {</pre>
    printf("%c : %f\n", a[i],cls_scores[i]);
}
```

```
return 0;

代码是最简单的ncnn使用场景,可以根据自己需求加入代码。
s9,编译代码
(1)编写CMakeLists.txt
在CMakeLists.txt增加如下两行代码

add_executable(demo_demo.cpp)
target_link_libraries(demo_ncnn)
```

CMakeLists.txt如下

```
find package(OpenCV QUIET COMPONENTS core highgui imgproc imgcodecs)
 if(NOT OpenCV FOUND)
     find package(OpenCV REQUIRED COMPONENTS core highgui imgproc)
 endif()
 include directories(${CMAKE CURRENT SOURCE DIR}/../src)
 include directories(${CMAKE CURRENT BINARY DIR}/../src)
 add executable(squeezenet squeezenet.cpp)
 target link libraries(squeezenet ncnn ${OpenCV LIBS})
 add executable(fasterrcnn fasterrcnn.cpp)
 target link libraries(fasterrcnn ncnn ${OpenCV LIBS})
 add executable(demo demo.cpp)
 target link libraries(demo ncnn)
 add subdirectory(ssd)
(2) 在ncnn根目录下CMakeLists.txt中编译examples语句的注释去掉
 # add subdirectory(examples)
 # add subdirectory(benchmark)
 add subdirectory(src)
 if(NOT ANDROID AND NOT IOS)
 add subdirectory(tools)
 endif()
```

(3)ncnn/build目录下进行编译, 生成demo可执行文件

```
make
```

```
s10, 执行
将生成的.param和.bin文件复制到ncnn/build/examples目录下,然后终端cd到ncnn/build/examples,执行:
  ./demo data_path1 data_path2
2. Win x64 (Visual Studio Community 2017)
s1,安装Visual Studio Community 2017
  download Visual Studio Community 2017 from https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/vs/community/
  install it
  Start → Programs → Visual Studio 2017 → Visual Studio Tools → x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2017
s2,编译protobuf
  download protobuf-3.4.0 from https://github.com/google/protobuf/archive/v3.4.0.zip
  > cd cotobuf-root-dir>
  > mkdir build-vs2017
  > cd build-vs2017
  > cmake -G"NMake Makefiles" -DCMAKE BUILD TYPE=Release -DCMAKE INSTALL PREFIX=%cd%/install -Dprotobuf BUILD TESTS=OFF -
  > nmake
```

s3,编译ncnn库

> nmake install

3. Android端使用ncnn

参考:

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_33200967/article/details/82421089

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_36982160/article/details/79931741

- s1,使用Android Studio安装ndk
- 1) 打开Android Studio,依次点击File->Settings->Appearance&Behavior->System Settings->Android SDK->SDK Tool,选中NDK,点击apply自动下载安装(如果安装成功会在SDK目录下生成ndk-bundle文件夹);
- 2) 配置ndk的环境变量
 - 打开profile

sudo vim /etc/profile

• 在profile文件末尾添加ndk路径

```
export NDK_HOME=sdkroot/ndk-bundle
PATH=$NDK HOME:$PATH
```

• 保存退出,使用source命令使环境变量生效

```
source /etc/profile
```

• 验证ndk是否配置成功

ndk-build -v

s2,编译ncnn sdk

通过如下命令编译ncnn sdk,会在ncnn/build-android下生成install文件夹,其中包括: include(调用ncnn所需的头文件)和lib(编译得到的ncnn库 libncnn.a)

```
mkdir build-android
cd build-android
cmake -DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=$ANDROID_NDK/build/cmake/android.toolchain.cmake \
    -DANDROID_ABI="armeabi-v7a" -DANDROID_ARM_NEON=ON \
    -DANDROID_PLATFORM=android-14 ..
make
make install
make package
```

参数设置请参考: https://github.com/Tencent/ncnn/wiki/cmake-打包-android-sdk

ANDROID_ABI 是架构名字,"armeabi-v7a" 支持绝大部分手机硬件 ANDROID_ARM_NEON 是否使用 NEON 指令集,设为 ON 支持绝大部分手机硬件 ANDROID PLATFORM 指定最低系统版本,"android-14" 就是 android-4.0

s3,对源码进行编译

```
git clone https://github.com/Tencent/ncnn
 $ cd <ncnn-root-dir>
 $ mkdir -p build
 $ cd build
  $ cmake ..
 $ make -j4
s4,准备caffe模型文件(alexnet)
 deploy.prototxt
 snapshot 10000.caffemodel
alexnet deploy.prototxt, caffemodel
s5,使用ncnn转换工具将旧caffe版本的prototxt和caffemodel转新版本
将旧caffe版本的prototxt和caffemodel存放在caffe/build/tools目录下,执行如下命令完成转换
  ./upgrade_net_proto_text [old prototxt] [new prototxt]
  ./upgrade net proto binary [old caffemodel] [new caffemodel]
s6,将deploy.prototxt中输入层替换成input层(如果只读取一张图片将dim设置为1)
 layer {
   name: "data"
   type: "Input"
   top: "data"
   input param { shape: { dim: 1 dim: 3 dim: 227 dim: 227 } }
```

s7,使用caffe2ncnn工具将caffe model转成ncnn model

./caffe2ncnn deploy.prototxt bvlc_alexnet.caffemodel alexnet.param alexnet.bin

在ncnn/build/tools目录下生成param和bin文件。

s8,对模型参数进行加密

./ncnn2mem alexnet.param alexnet.bin alexnet.id.h alexnet.mem.h

在ncnn/build/tools目录下生成.param、.bin和.h文件。

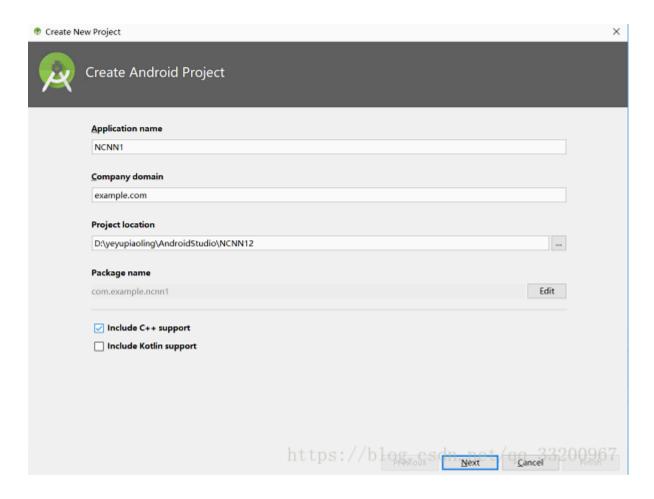
alexnet.param 网络的模型参数

alexnet.bin 网络的权重

alexnet.id.h 在预测图片的时候使用到

s9, 开发安卓项目

(1)在Android Studio上创建一个NCNN1,并选择Include C++ support



- (2)在main目录下创建assets目录,并将alexnet.param、alexnet.bin、label.txt拷贝其中
- (3)将include文件夹和 alexnet.id.h拷贝到cpp目录下
- (4)在main目录下创建jniLibs/armeabi-v7a/目录,并将alexnet.id.h 拷贝其中
- (5)在cpp文件夹下创建C++文件,用于加载模型和预测图片

```
#include <android/bitmap.h>
#include <android/log.h>
#include <ini.h>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
// ncnn
#include "include/net.h"
#include "alexnet.id.h"
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <unistd.h>
static ncnn::UnlockedPoolAllocator g blob pool allocator;
static ncnn::PoolAllocator g workspace pool allocator;
static ncnn::Mat ncnn param;
static ncnn::Mat ncnn bin;
static ncnn::Net ncnn net;
extern "C" {
// public native boolean Init(byte[] param, byte[] bin, byte[] words); JNIEXPORT jboolean JNICALL
Java com example ncnn1 NcnnJni Init(JNIEnv *env, jobject thiz, jbyteArray param, jbyteArray bin) {
    // init param
    {
        int len = env->GetArrayLength(param);
        ncnn_param.create(len, (size_t) 1u);
        env->GetByteArrayRegion(param, 0, len, (jbyte *) ncnn param); int ret = ncnn net.load param((const unsigned cha
        android log print(ANDROID LOG DEBUG, "NcnnJni", "load param %d %d", ret, len);
    }
   // init bin
        int len = env->GetArrayLength(bin);
       ncnn bin.create(len, (size t) 1u);
        env->GetByteArrayRegion(bin, 0, len, (jbyte *) ncnn bin);
        int ret = ncnn net.load model((const unsigned char *) ncnn bin);
        android log print(ANDROID LOG DEBUG, "NcnnJni", "load model %d %d", ret, len);
    }
    ncnn::Option opt;
    opt.lightmode = true;
    opt.num threads = 4;
```

```
opt.blob allocator = &g blob pool allocator;
   opt.workspace allocator = &g workspace pool allocator;
   ncnn::set default option(opt);
    return JNI TRUE;
// public native String Detect(Bitmap bitmap);
JNIEXPORT jfloatArray JNICALL Java com example ncnn1 NcnnJni Detect(JNIEnv* env, jobject thiz, jobject bitmap)
   // ncnn from bitmap
   ncnn::Mat in;
       AndroidBitmapInfo info;
       AndroidBitmap getInfo(env, bitmap, &info);
       int width = info.width; int height = info.height;
       if (info.format != ANDROID_BITMAP_FORMAT_RGBA_8888)
           return NULL;
       void* indata;
       AndroidBitmap lockPixels(env, bitmap, &indata);
       // 把像素转换成data,并指定通道顺序
       in = ncnn::Mat::from pixels((const unsigned char*)indata, ncnn::Mat::PIXEL RGBA2BGR, width, height);
       AndroidBitmap unlockPixels(env, bitmap);
   }
   // ncnn net
   std::vector<float> cls scores;
       // 减去均值和乘上比例
       const float mean vals[3] = {103.94f, 116.78f, 123.68f};
        const float scale[3] = {0.017f, 0.017f, 0.017f};
       in.substract_mean_normalize(mean_vals, scale);
        ncnn::Extractor ex = ncnn net.create extractor();
        // 如果时不加密是使用ex.innut("data". in):
```

```
ex.input(mobilenet_v2_param_id::BLOB_data, in);

ncnn::Mat out;

// 如果时不加密是使用ex.extract("prob", out);
ex.extract(mobilenet_v2_param_id::BLOB_prob, out);

int output_size = out.w;
jfloat *output[output_size];
for (int j = 0; j < out.w; j++) {
    output[j] = &out[j];
}

jfloatArray jOutputData = env->NewFloatArray(output_size);
if (jOutputData == nullptr) return nullptr;

env->SetFloatArrayRegion(jOutputData, 0, output_size, reinterpret_cast<const jfloat *>(*output)); // copy return jOutputData;
}

}
```

(6)在项目包com.example.ncnn1下,修改MainActivity.java中的代码

```
package com.example.ncnn1;
import android.Manifest;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.content.pm.PackageManager;
import android.content.res.AssetManager;
import android.graphics.Bitmap;
import android.graphics.BitmapFactory;
import android.net.Uri;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.support.annotation.NonNull;
import android.support.annotation.Nullable;
import android.support.v4.app.ActivityCompat;
import android.support.v4.content.ContextCompat;
import android.text.method.ScrollingMovementMethod;
import android.util.Log;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.ImageView;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Toast;
import com.bumptech.glide.Glide;
import com.bumptech.glide.load.engine.DiskCacheStrategy;
import com.bumptech.glide.request.RequestOptions;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
public class MainActivity extends Activity {
    private static final String TAG = MainActivity.class.getName();
    private static final int USE PHOTO = 1001;
```

```
private String camera image path;
private ImageView show image;
private TextView result text;
private boolean load result = false; private int[] ddims = {1, 3, 224, 224};
private int model index = 1;
private List<String> resultLabel = new ArrayList<>();
private NcnnJni squeezencnn = new NcnnJni();
@Override
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    setContentView(R.layout.activity main);
   try {
        initSqueezeNcnn();
    } catch (IOException e) {
        Log.e("MainActivity", "initSqueezeNcnn error");
    init_view();
    readCacheLabelFromLocalFile();
private void initSqueezeNcnn() throws IOException {
    byte[] param = null;
   byte[] bin = null;
        InputStream assetsInputStream = getAssets().open("mobilenet v2.param.bin");
        int available = assetsInputStream.available();
        param = new byte[available];
        int byteCode = assetsInputStream.read(param);
        assetsInputStream.close();
        InputStream assetsInputStream = getAssets().open("mobilenet v2.bin");
        int available = assetsInnutStream.available():
```

```
bin = new byte[available];
        int byteCode = assetsInputStream.read(bin);
        assetsInputStream.close();
    load result = squeezencnn.Init(param, bin);
    Log.d("load model", "result:" + load result);
// initialize view
private void init view() {
    request permissions();
    show image = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.show image);
    result text = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.result text);
    result text.setMovementMethod(ScrollingMovementMethod.getInstance());
    Button use photo = (Button) findViewById(R.id.use photo);
    // use photo click
    use photo.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
        @Override
        public void onClick(View view) {
            if (!load result) {
                Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this, "never load model", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
                return;
            PhotoUtil.use photo(MainActivity.this, USE PHOTO);
    });
// Load Label's name
private void readCacheLabelFromLocalFile() {
    try {
        AssetManager assetManager = getApplicationContext().getAssets();
        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(assetManager.open("synset.txt")));
        String readLine = null;
        while ((readLine = reader.readLine()) != null) {
            nocultishal add/noadlinal.
```

```
I COUTCLOUCT. auu(I Caultiic),
        reader.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        Log.e("labelCache", "error " + e);
@Override
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, @Nullable Intent data) {
    String image path;
    RequestOptions options = new RequestOptions().skipMemoryCache(true).diskCacheStrategy(DiskCacheStrategy.NONE);
    if (resultCode == Activity.RESULT_OK) {
        switch (requestCode) {
            case USE PHOTO:
                if (data == null) {
                    Log.w(TAG, "user photo data is null");
                    return;
                }
                Uri image uri = data.getData();
                Glide.with(MainActivity.this).load(image uri).apply(options).into(show image);
                // get image path from uri
                image path = PhotoUtil.get path from URI(MainActivity.this, image uri);
                // predict image
                predict image(image path);
                break;
// predict image
private void predict image(String image path) {
    // picture to float array
    Bitmap bmp = PhotoUtil.getScaleBitmap(image path);
    Bitmap rgba = bmp.copy(Bitmap.Config.ARGB 8888, true);
    // resize to 227x227
    Bitmap input bmp = Bitmap.createScaledBitmap(rgba, ddims[2], ddims[3], false);
```

```
try {
        // Data format conversion takes too long
        // Log.d("inputData", Arrays.toString(inputData));
        long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
        // get predict result
        float[] result = squeezencnn.Detect(input bmp);
        long end = System.currentTimeMillis();
        Log.d(TAG, "origin predict result:" + Arrays.toString(result));
        long time = end - start; Log.d("result length", String.valueOf(result.length));
        // show predict result and time
        int r = get max result(result);
        String show text = "result: " + r + "\nname: " + resultLabel.get(r) + "\nprobability: " + result[r] + "\nti
        result text.setText(show text);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
// get max probability label
private int get max result(float[] result) {
    float probability = result[0];
    int r = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < result.length; i++) {</pre>
        if (probability < result[i]) {</pre>
            probability = result[i];
            r = i;
    return r;
// request permissions
private void request permissions() {
    List<String> permissionList = new ArrayList<>();
    if (ContextCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.CAMERA) != PackageManager.PERMISSION GRANTED) {
        permissionList.add(Manifest.permission.CAMERA);
    }
```

```
if (ContextCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.WRITE EXTERNAL STORAGE) != PackageManager.PERM1
            permissionList.add(Manifest.permission.WRITE EXTERNAL STORAGE);
        }
        if (ContextCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.READ EXTERNAL STORAGE) != PackageManager.PERMIS
            permissionList.add(Manifest.permission.READ EXTERNAL STORAGE);
        }
       // if list is not empty will request permissions
        if (!permissionList.isEmpty()) {
            ActivityCompat.requestPermissions(this, permissionList.toArray(new String[permissionList.size()]), 1);
        }
    }
   @Override
    public void onRequestPermissionsResult(int requestCode, @NonNull String[] permissions, @NonNull int[] grantResults)
        super.onRequestPermissionsResult(requestCode, permissions, grantResults);
        switch (requestCode) {
            case 1:
                if (grantResults.length > 0) {
                    for (int i = 0; i < grantResults.length; i++) {</pre>
                        int grantResult = grantResults[i];
                        if (grantResult == PackageManager.PERMISSION_DENIED) {
                            String s = permissions[i];
                            Toast.makeText(this, s + " permission was denied", Toast.LENGTH SHORT).show();
                    }
                break;
        }
ļ
```

(7)在项目的包com.example.ncnn1下,创建一个NcnnJni.java类,用于提供JNI接口,代码如下:

```
package com.example.ncnn1;
import android.graphics.Bitmap;

public class NcnnJni {
    public native boolean Init(byte[] param, byte[] bin);
    public native float[] Detect(Bitmap bitmap);

    static {
        System.loadLibrary("ncnn_jni");
    }
}
```

(8)在项目的包com.example.ncnn1下,创建一个PhotoUtil.java类,这个是图片的工具类,代码如下:

```
package com.example.ncnn1;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.database.Cursor;
import android.graphics.Bitmap;
import android.graphics.BitmapFactory;
import android.net.Uri;
import android.provider.MediaStore;
import java.nio.FloatBuffer;
public class PhotoUtil {
   // get picture in photo
    public static void use photo(Activity activity, int requestCode) {
        Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION PICK);
        intent.setType("image/*");
        activity.startActivityForResult(intent, requestCode);
    }
   // get photo from Uri
    public static String get path from URI(Context context, Uri uri) {
        String result;
        Cursor cursor = context.getContentResolver().query(uri, null, null, null, null);
        if (cursor == null) {
            result = uri.getPath();
        } else {
            cursor.moveToFirst();
            int idx = cursor.getColumnIndex(MediaStore.Images.ImageColumns.DATA);
            result = cursor.getString(idx);
            cursor.close();
        return result;
   // compress picture
    public static Bitmap getScaleBitmap(String filePath) {
        BitmapFactory.Options opt = new BitmapFactory.Options();
```

```
opt.inJustDecodeBounds = true;
        BitmapFactory.decodeFile(filePath, opt);
        int bmpWidth = opt.outWidth;
        int bmpHeight = opt.outHeight;
        int maxSize = 500;
       // compress picture with inSampleSize
        opt.inSampleSize = 1;
        while (true) {
            if (bmpWidth / opt.inSampleSize < maxSize || bmpHeight / opt.inSampleSize < maxSize) {</pre>
                break;
            opt.inSampleSize *= 2;
        opt.inJustDecodeBounds = false;
        return BitmapFactory.decodeFile(filePath, opt);
   }
}
```

(9)修改启动页面的布局,修改如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
   xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="match parent"
   tools:context=".MainActivity">
    <LinearLayout</pre>
        android:id="@+id/btn 11"
        android:layout alignParentBottom="true"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="wrap content"
        android:orientation="horizontal">
        <Button
            android:id="@+id/use photo"
            android:layout weight="1"
            android:layout width="0dp"
            android:layout height="wrap content"
            android:text="相册" />
    </LinearLayout>
    <TextView
        android:layout above="@id/btn 11"
        android:id="@+id/result text"
        android:textSize="16sp"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:hint="预测结果会在这里显示"
        android:layout height="100dp" />
   <ImageView</pre>
        android:layout alignParentTop="true"
        android:layout above="@id/result text"
        android:id="@+id/show image"
        android:layout width="match parent"
        android:layout height="match parent" />
</RelativeLavout>
```

(10)修改APP目录下的CMakeLists.txt文件,修改如下:

```
# For more information about using CMake with Android Studio, read the
# documentation: https://d.android.com/studio/projects/add-native-code.html
# Sets the minimum version of CMake required to build the native library.
cmake minimum required(VERSION 3.4.1)
# Creates and names a library, sets it as either STATIC
# or SHARED, and provides the relative paths to its source code.
# You can define multiple libraries, and CMake builds them for you.
# Gradle automatically packages shared libraries with your APK.
set(ncnn lib ${CMAKE SOURCE DIR}/src/main/jniLibs/armeabi-v7a/libncnn.a)
add library (ncnn lib STATIC IMPORTED)
set target properties(ncnn lib PROPERTIES IMPORTED LOCATION ${ncnn lib})
add library( # Sets the name of the library.
            ncnn jni
            # Sets the library as a shared library.
            SHARED
            # Provides a relative path to your source file(s).
            src/main/cpp/ncnn jni.cpp )
# Searches for a specified prebuilt library and stores the path as a
# variable. Because CMake includes system libraries in the search path by
# default, you only need to specify the name of the public NDK library
# you want to add. CMake verifies that the library exists before
# completing its build.
find library( # Sets the name of the path variable.
                log-lib
                # Specifies the name of the NDK library that
                # you want CMake to locate.
                log )
# Specifies libraries CMake should link to your target library. You
# can link multiple libraries, such as libraries you define in this
```

(11)修改APP目录下的build.gradle文件,修改如下:

```
apply plugin: 'com.android.application'
android {
    compileSdkVersion 28
    defaultConfig {
        applicationId "com.example.ncnn1"
        minSdkVersion 21
       targetSdkVersion 28
        versionCode 1
        versionName "1.0"
        testInstrumentationRunner "android.support.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
        externalNativeBuild {
            cmake {
                cppFlags "-std=c++11 -fopenmp"
                abiFilters "armeabi-v7a"
    buildTypes {
        release {
            minifyEnabled false
            proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'
        }
    externalNativeBuild {
        cmake {
            path "CMakeLists.txt"
    }
    sourceSets {
        main {
            jniLibs.srcDirs = ["src/main/jniLibs"]
            jni.srcDirs = ['src/cpp']
```

(13)编译完成