

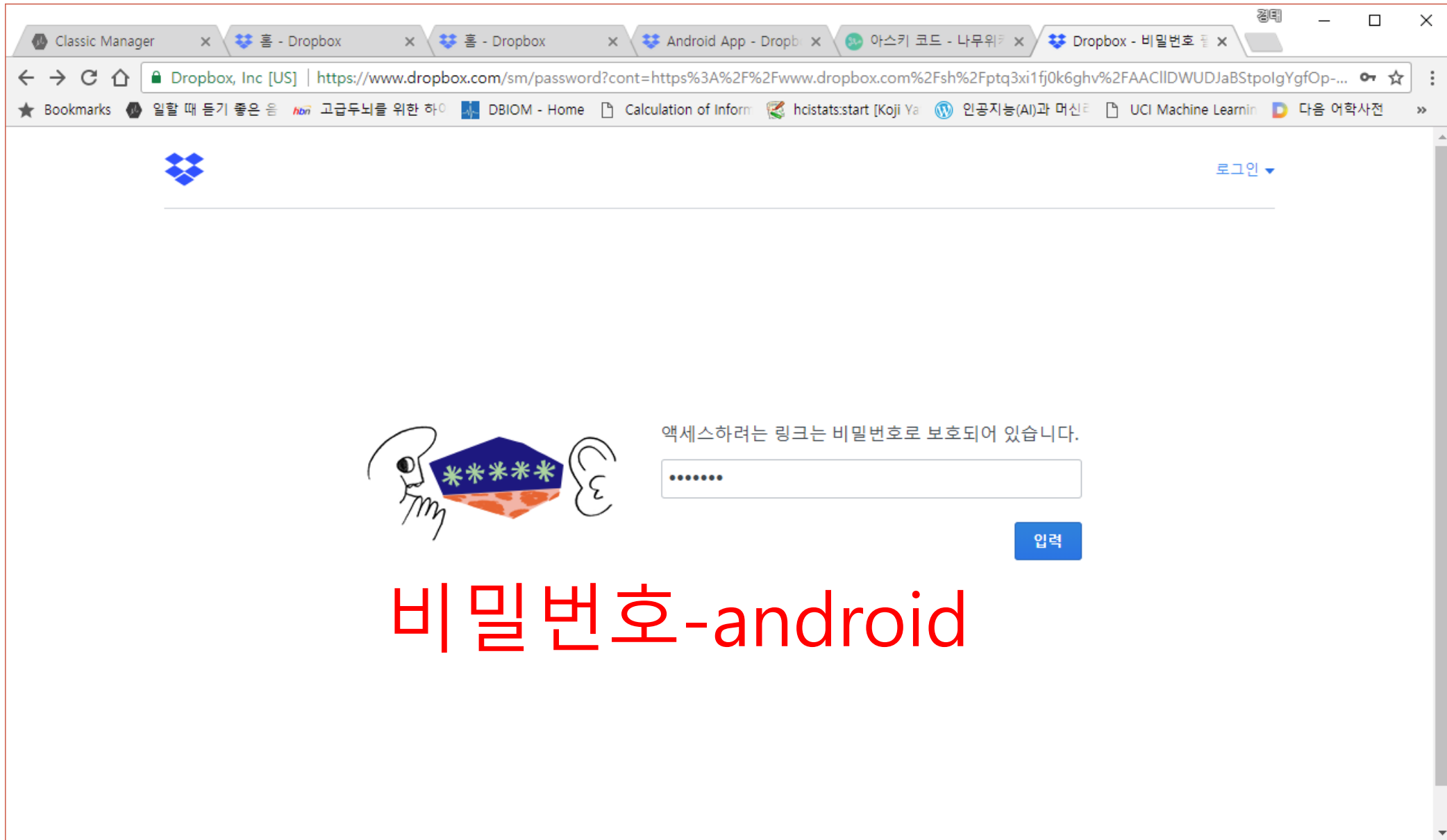
Week11. 위치센서

개발환경 구축 절차

2

주 차	수 업 내 용
1	수업 소개
2	개발 환경 구축과 맛보기 프로젝트
3	텍스트 출력과 레이아웃
4	이미지의 출력
5	이벤트 처리와 액티비티 간 이동
6	오디오 재생
7	비디오 재생
8	중간고사
9	애니메이션
10	사물인터넷과 센서 - 터치 센서, 모션 센서
11	사물인터넷과 센서 - 위치 센서 , 환경 센서
12	NFC 활용
13	공공 DB 오픈 API 활용
14	구글 맵과 위치 추적
15	기말 고사





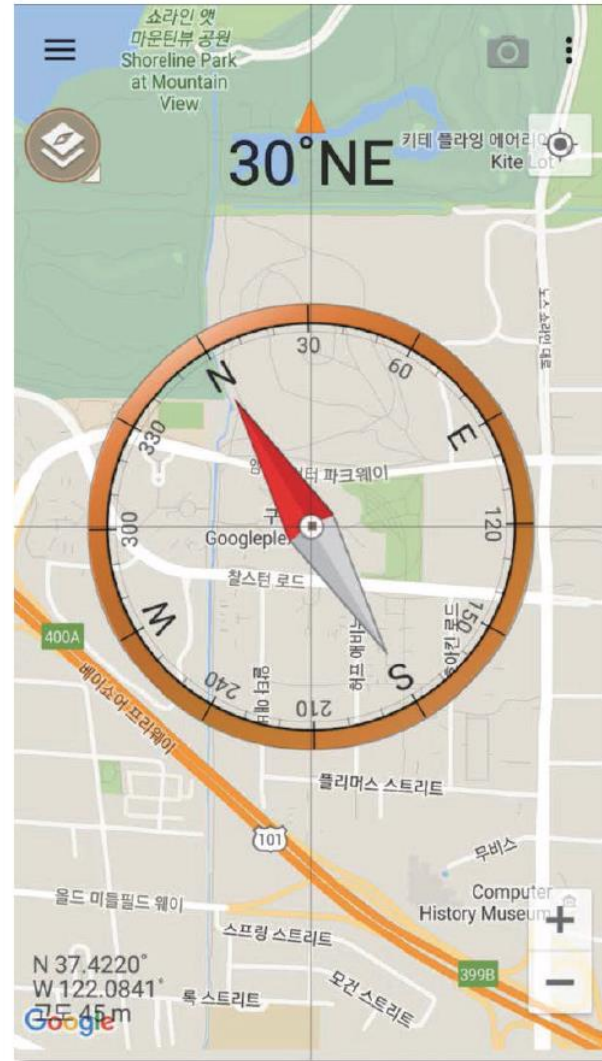
스마트폰에 내장된 센서들...

위치 센서를 이용한 앱의 예

6

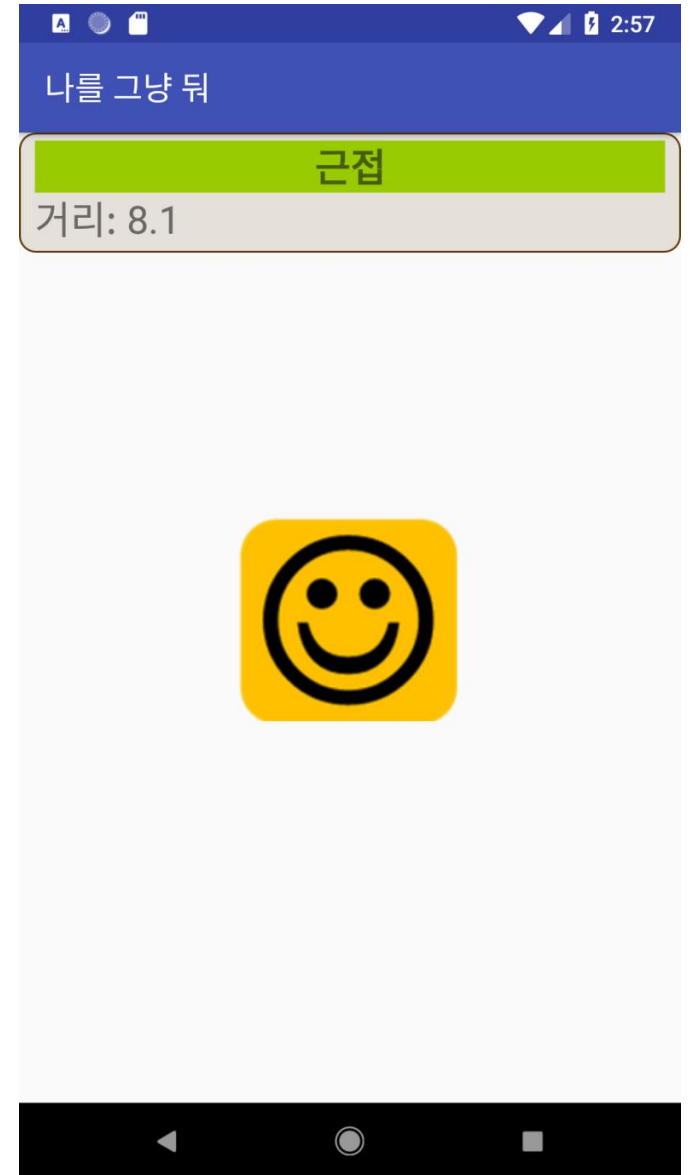


(a) 카메라 화면과 방향



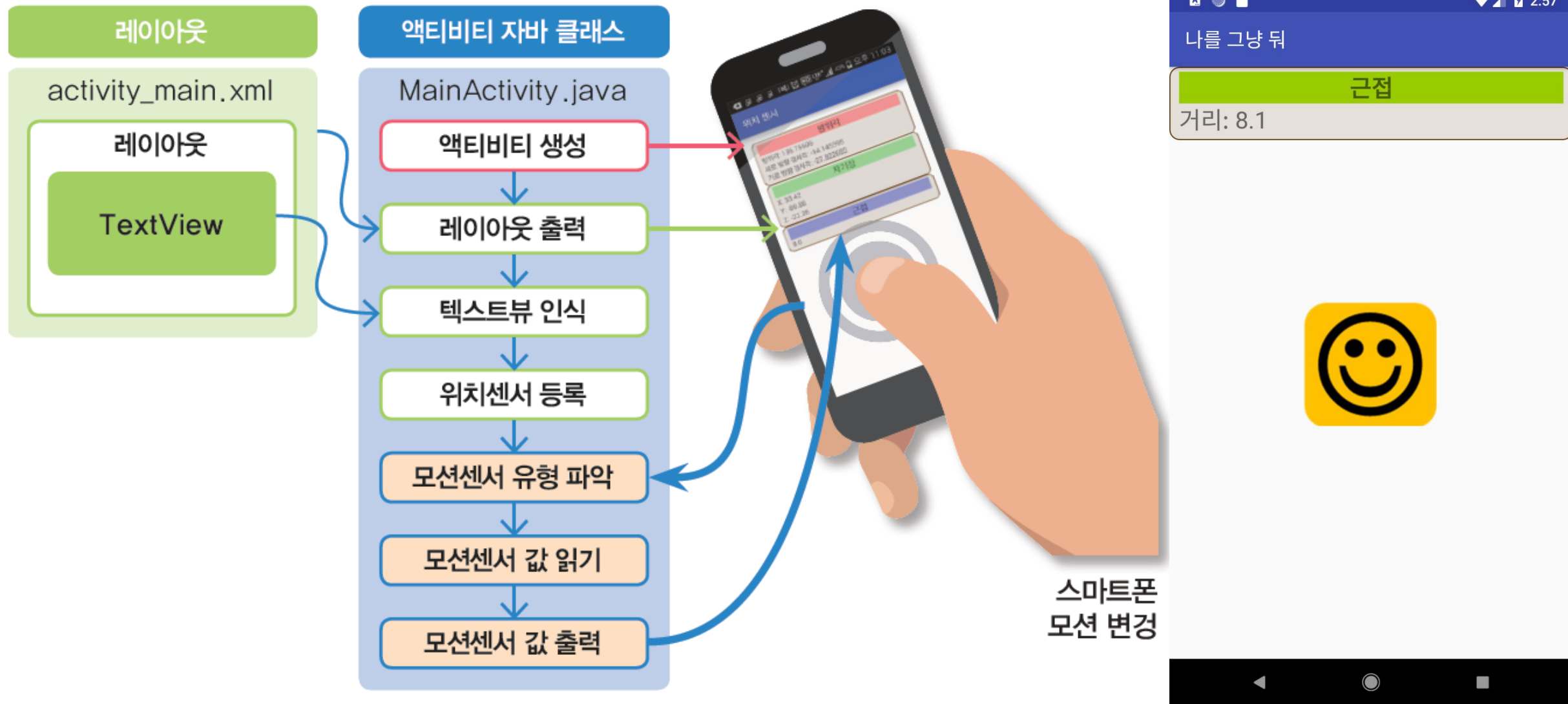
(b) 구글맵 상의 위치와 방향

- Smart Compass 앱



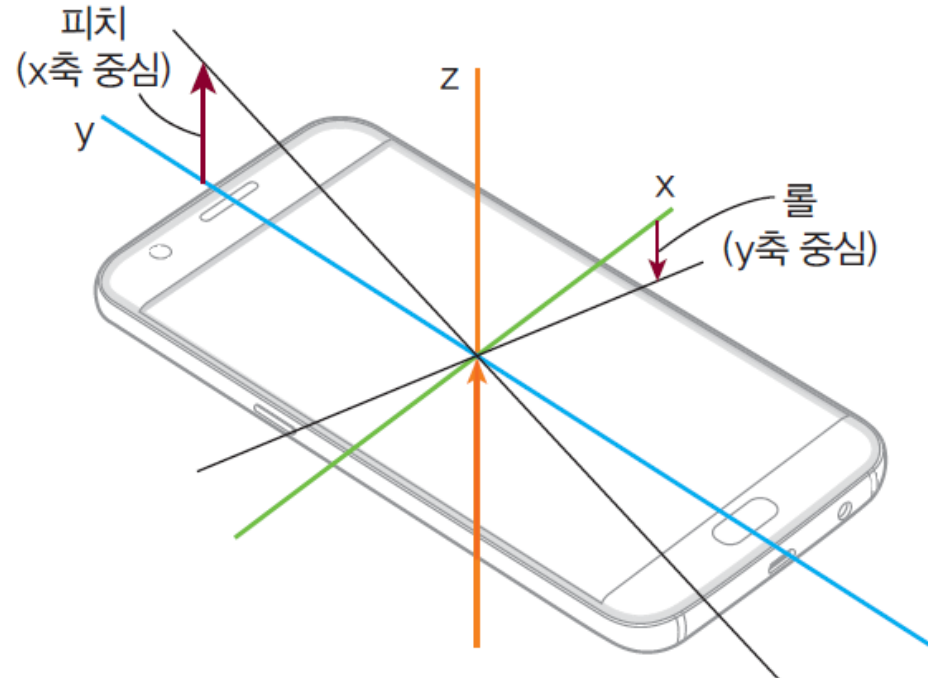
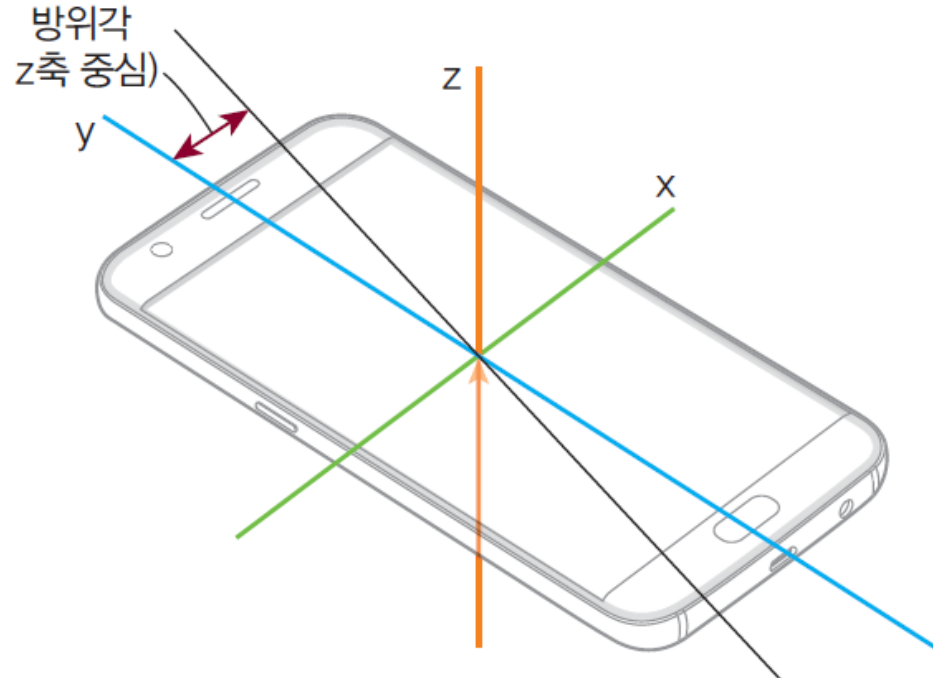
모션 센서 원리

7



모션 센서는 센서 값을 표현하기 위해 세가지 축 사용

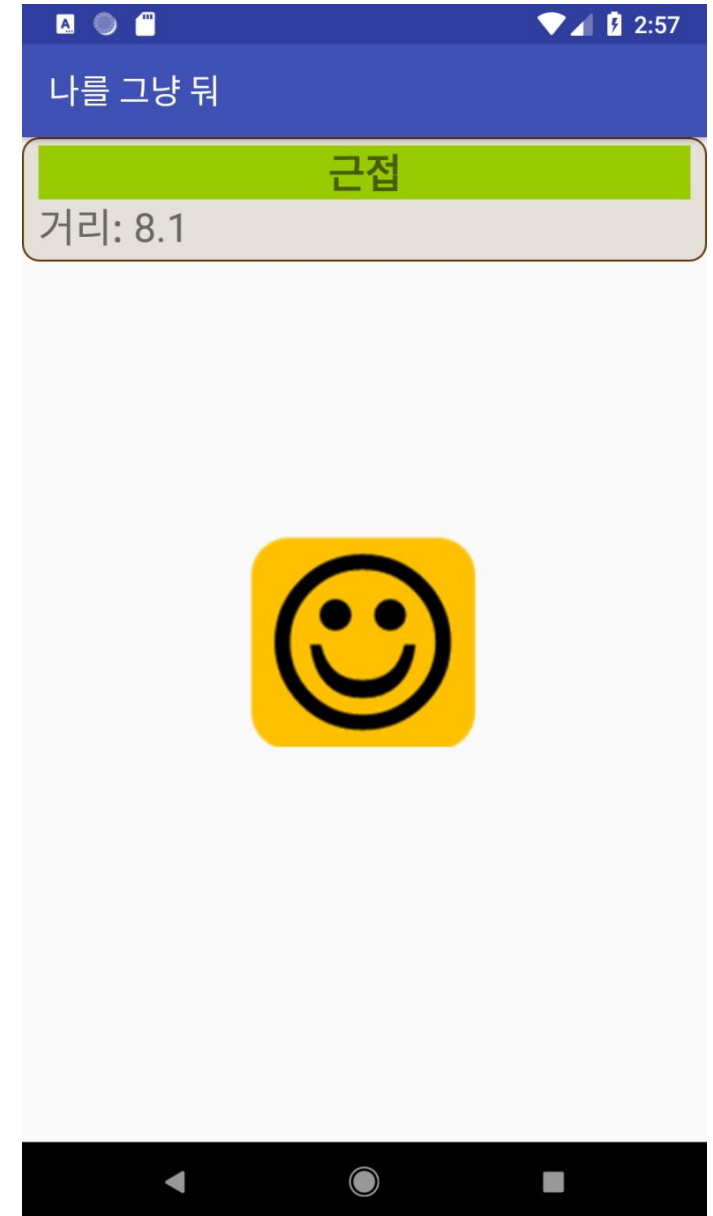
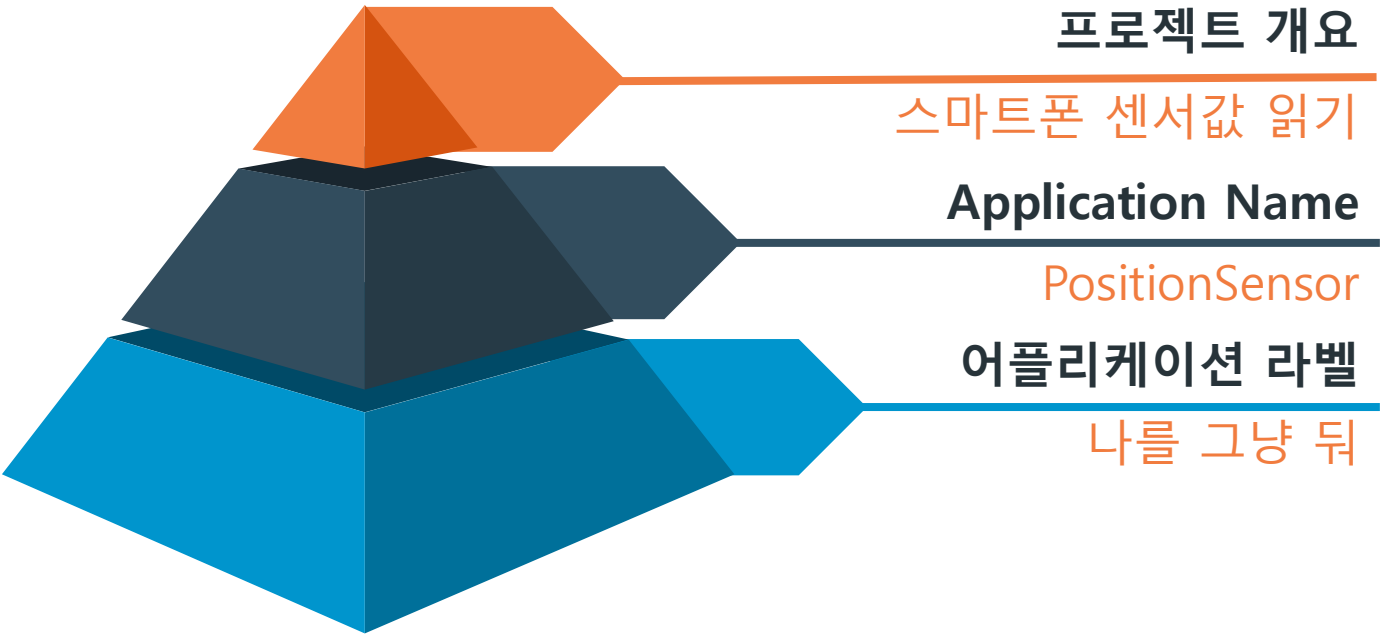
8



속 성	설 명
롤Roll(왼쪽-오른쪽)	평평한 상태는 0도이고, 왼쪽으로 기울면 90도까지 증가한다. 반대로 오른쪽으로 기울이면 -90도까지 감소한다.
피치pitch(위-아래)	평평한 상태는 0도로, 핸드폰의 윗부분을 땅 쪽으로 기울이면 90도까지 증가하고, 더 기울여 뒤집어지면 180도까지 증가한다. 반대로 핸드폰의 아랫부분을 땅 쪽으로 기울이면 -90도까지 감소하며, 더 기울여 뒤집어지면 -180도까지 감소한다.
아지무스Azimuth(방위각)	폰의 위가 북쪽을 가리키면 0도, 동쪽을 가리키면 90도, 남쪽을 가리키면 180도, 서쪽을 가리키면 270도이다.

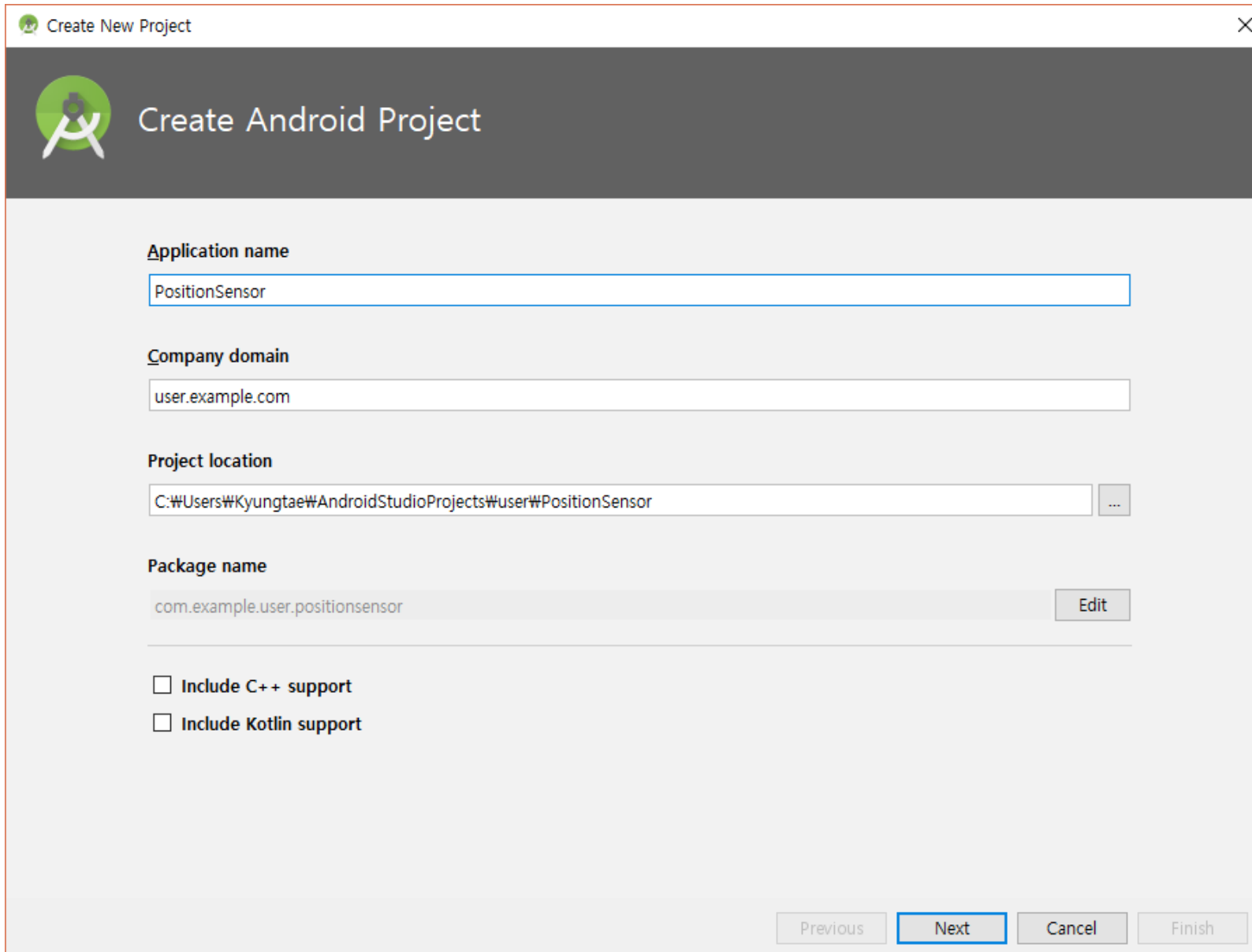
Step 0. 프로젝트 개요

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Create Project – PositionSensor

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Create New Project

Create Android Project

Application name
PositionSensor

Company domain
user.example.com

Project location
C:\Users\Kyungtae\AndroidStudioProjects\User\PositionSensor


Package name
com.example.user.positionsensor Edit

☐ Include C++ support

☐ Include Kotlin support

Previous Next Cancel Finish

Create New Project

 Target Android Devices

Select the form factors and minimum SDK

Some devices require additional SDKs. Low API levels target more devices, but offer fewer API features.

☒ **Phone and Tablet**

API 27: Android 8.1 (Oreo)

By targeting **API 27 and later**, your app will run on < 1% of devices. [Help me choose](#)

☐ Include Android Instant App support

☐ **Wear**

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

☐ **TV**

API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop)

☐ **Android Auto**

☐ **Android Things**

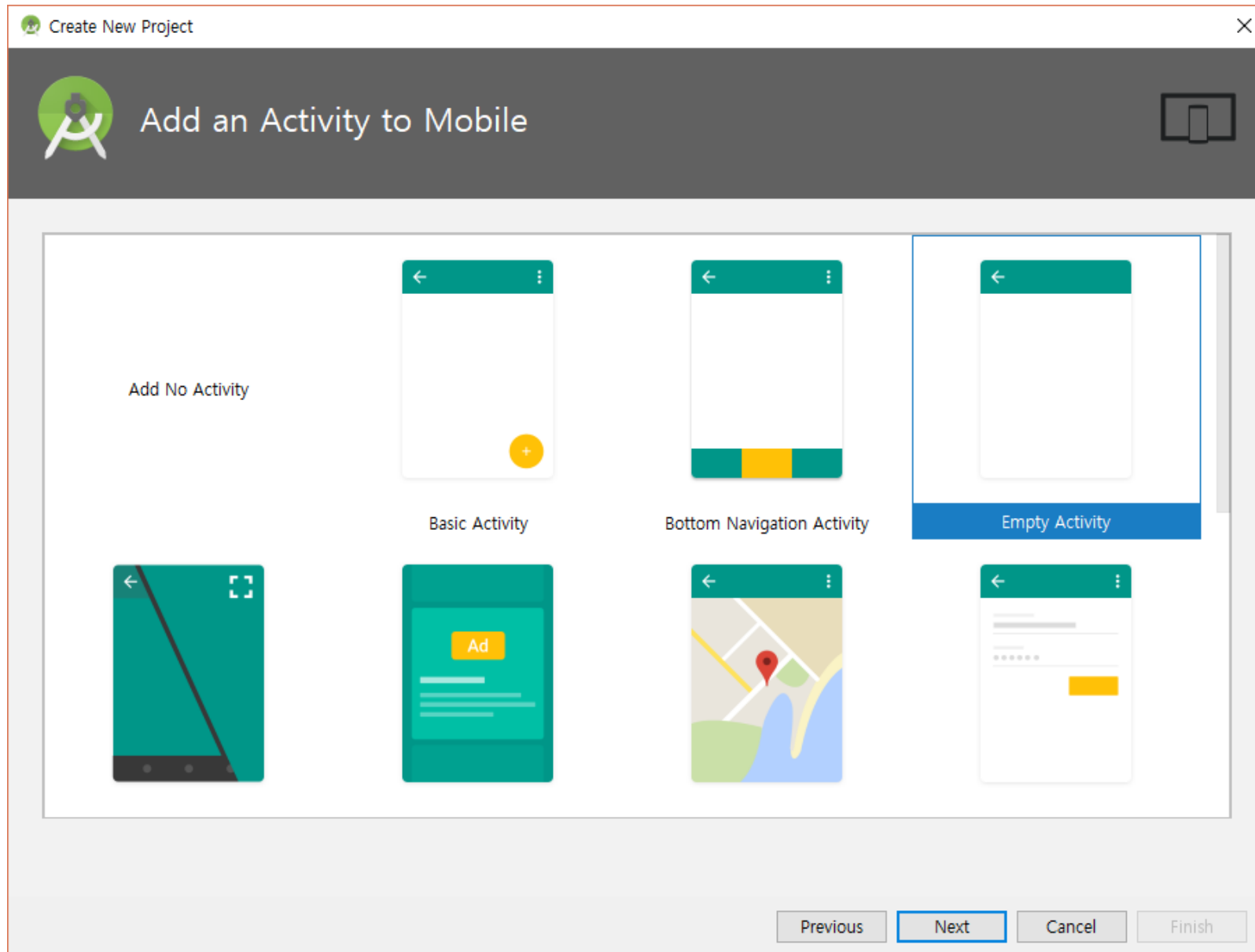
API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat)

Previous



Next

Cancel

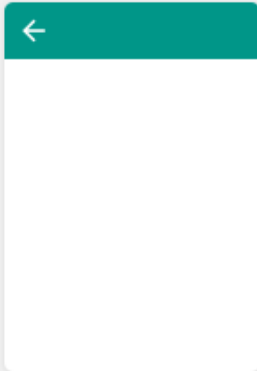
Finish



Create New Project

 Configure Activity 

Creates a new empty activity



Activity Name:

☒ Generate Layout File

Layout Name:

☒ Backwards Compatibility (AppCompat)

The name of the activity class to create

Previous

Next

Cancel

Finish

Step 1. 프로젝트 생성

절차	내 용
①프로젝트 시작	메뉴에서 'File → New Project' 클릭
②프로젝트 구성	Application Name: PositionSensor
	Company Domain: kyungtae.example.com (디폴트 사용)
	Project Location: ~/AndroidStudioProject/ktpark/PositionSensor
③제품형태	Phone and Tablet (사용할 안드로이드 버전 지정: Android 8.1 Oreo)
④액티비티 유형	Empty Activity
⑤파일 옵션	Activity Name: MainActivity (디폴트 사용)
	Layout Name: activity_main (디폴트 사용)

Step 2. 파일 편집

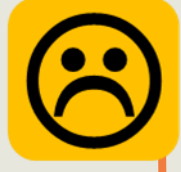
15

모듈	폴더	소스 파일	편집 내용
manifests		AndroidManifest.xml	
java	com.example.kyungtae.video1	MainActivity.java	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 센서 등록• 센서 종류 확인 및 값 변경 확인• 근접이면 이미지 변경 및 진동
res	anim	shaking.xml	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 아이콘 이미지의 진동 애니메이션
	drawable	shape_list	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 출력모양 설계(배경색)
	layout	activity_main.xml	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 이미지의 화면 중앙 배치
	mipmap	ic_launcher.png	
	values	colors.xml	
		dimens.xml	
		strings.xml	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 어플리케이션 라벨 수정• "나를 그냥 뒤"의 문자열 추가
		styles.xml	

이미지 리소스



smile.png



angry.png

(drawable)

목록 아이템의 모양

set
translate

shaking.xml (drawable)

좌우로 진동

앱 라벨

텍스트 자원

string
app_name 나를 버려 뒤

strings.xml (values)

화면 레이아웃

RelativeLayout
ImageView

id @+id/img
src @drawable/smile

...

activity_main.xml (layout)

액티비티 제어

onCreate()

super onCreate()
setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)
img = findViewById(R.id.img)

onSensorChanged()

...
ani = AnimationUtil.loadAnimation
(this, R.anim.shaking)
img.setImageResource(R.drawable.angry);
img.startAnimation(ani);
mVibe. ... vibrate(1000);
...

MainActivity.java (layout)

어플리케이션 구성
액티비티의 자바 클래스

어플리케이션 기본 정보

application
icon @mipmap/ic_launcher
label @string/app_name
theme @style/AppTheme
activity
name MainActivity

AndroidManifest.xml (manifest)

컴파일/빌더

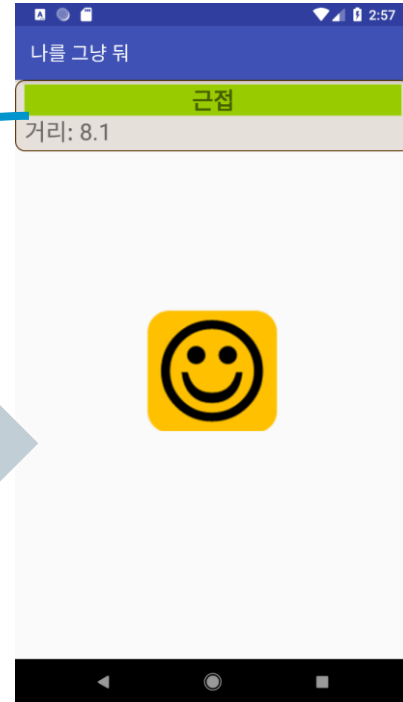
애니메이션 설정

이미지에
애니메이션 설정

컴파일/빌더 정보

build gradle(Project)
build gradle(Module app)
gradle properties
settings gradle
local properties


(Gradle Scripts)



Step 2.1 텍스트 자원의 편집

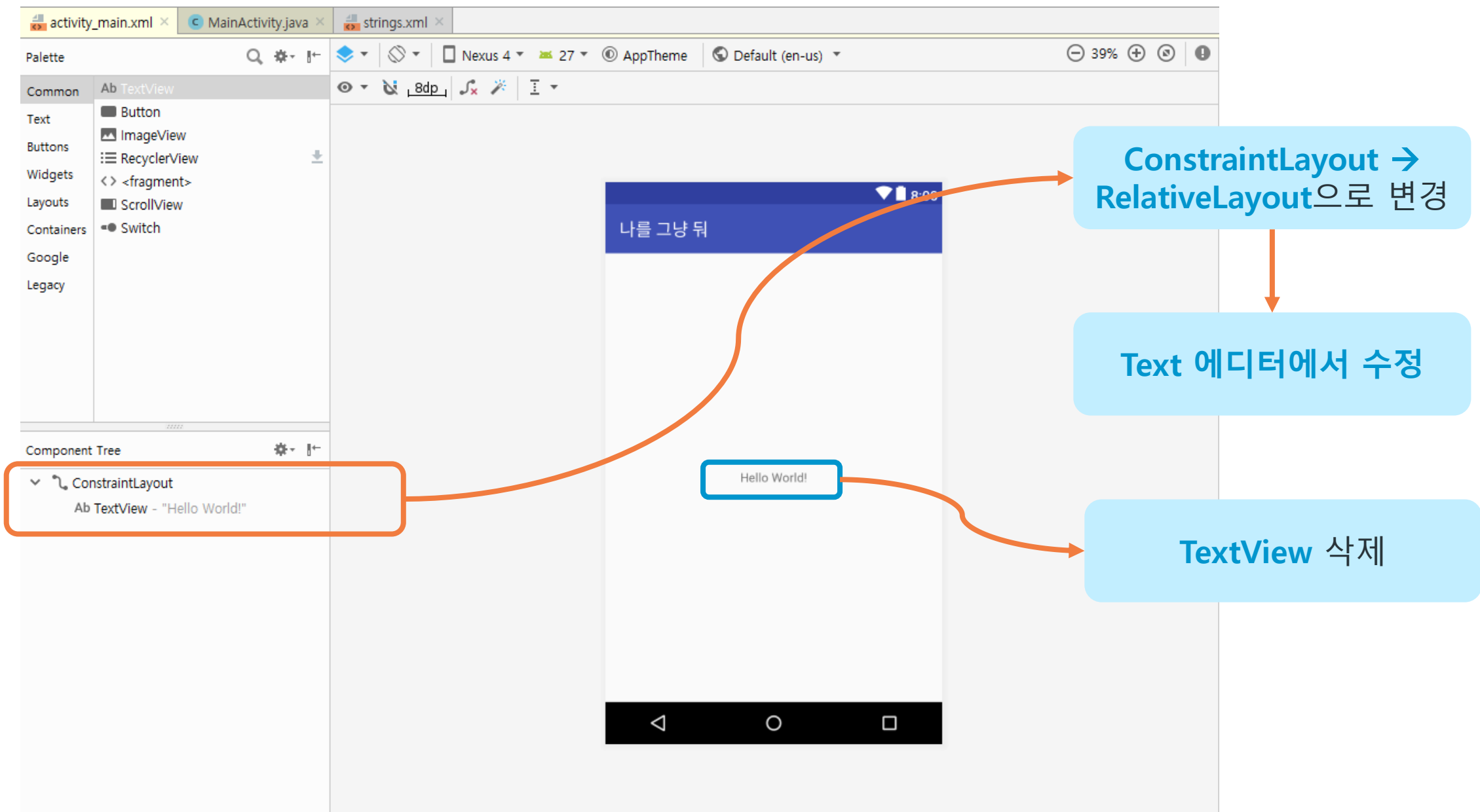
17

- strings.xml



```
1 <resources>
2   <string name="app_name">나를 그냥 뒀</string>
3
4   <string name="sensor_proximity">근접</string>
5 </resources>
6
7
```


2.2 화면 설계



• Layout 변경 및 기본 TextView 삭제

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```
activity_main.xml x MainActivity.java x strings.xml x shape_list.xml x
1 android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout
2 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
3 <android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
4   xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
5   xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
6   android:layout_width="match_parent"
7   android:layout_height="match_parent"
8   tools:context="com.example.kyungtae.audio1.MainActivity">
9   <TextView
10     android:layout_width="wrap_content"
11     android:layout_height="wrap_content"
12     android:text="Hello World!"
13     app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
14     app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
15     app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
16     app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />
17
18 </android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
19
```

삭제

```
activity_main.xml x MainActivity.java x strings.xml x
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3   xmlns:app="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res-auto"
4   xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
5   android:layout_width="match_parent"
6   android:layout_height="match_parent"
7   tools:context=".MainActivity">
8
9 </RelativeLayout>
10
11
```

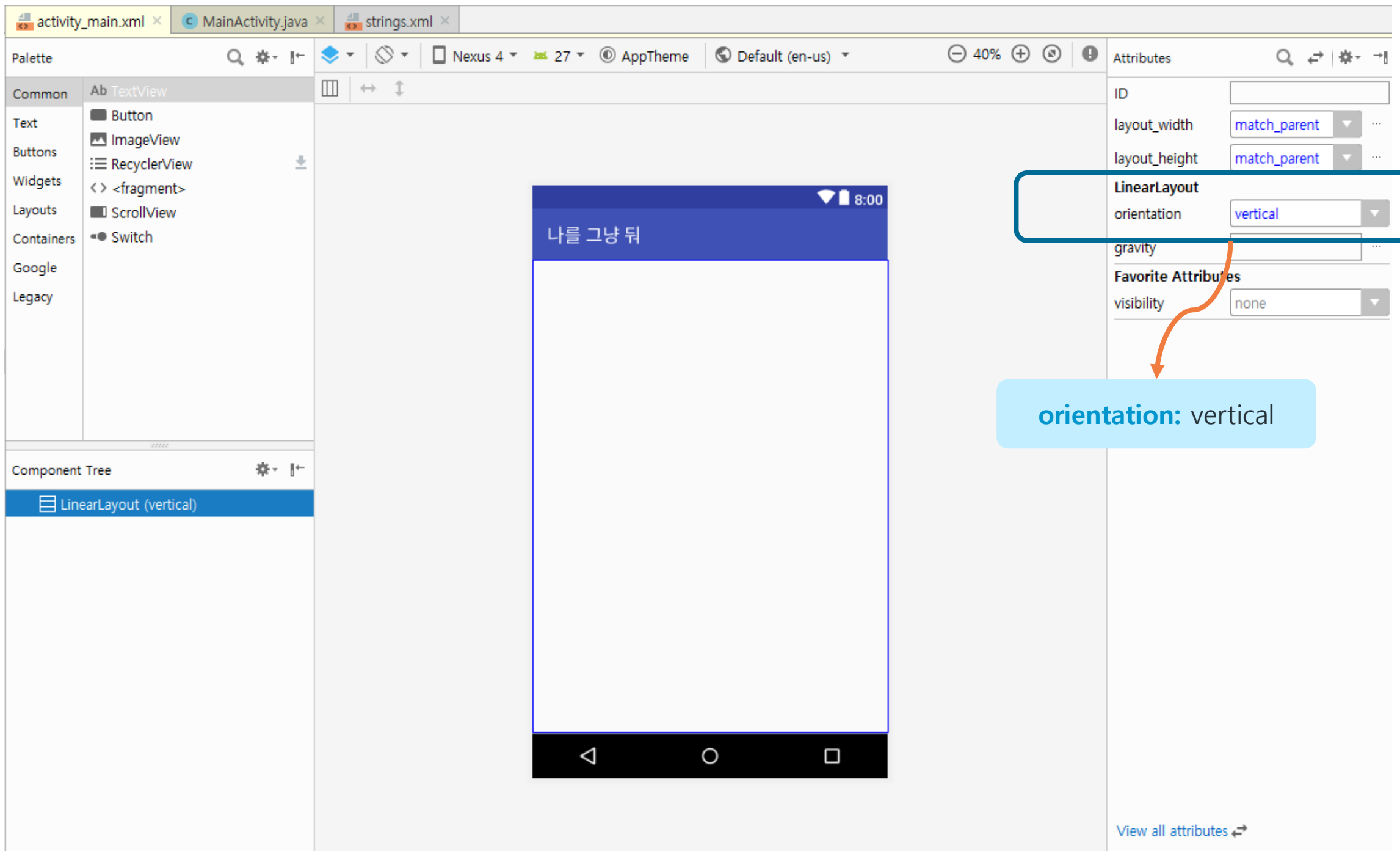
- activity_main.xml

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The screenshot displays the Android Studio development environment. The top toolbar includes icons for layout, widget, and view, along with a dropdown menu showing 'Nexus 4' and a zoom level of '38%'. The main editor area is split into two panes. The left pane, titled 'activity_main.xml', shows the XML code for the layout. The right pane, titled 'Preview', shows a visual representation of the layout on a Nexus 4 device. The XML code defines a RelativeLayout with a width and height of 'match_parent' and a context of '.MainActivity'. The preview shows a blue header bar with the text '나를 그냥 뒤' and a white body area.

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
4     android:layout_width="match_parent"
5     android:layout_height="match_parent"
6     tools:context=".MainActivity">
7
8 </RelativeLayout>
9
10
```

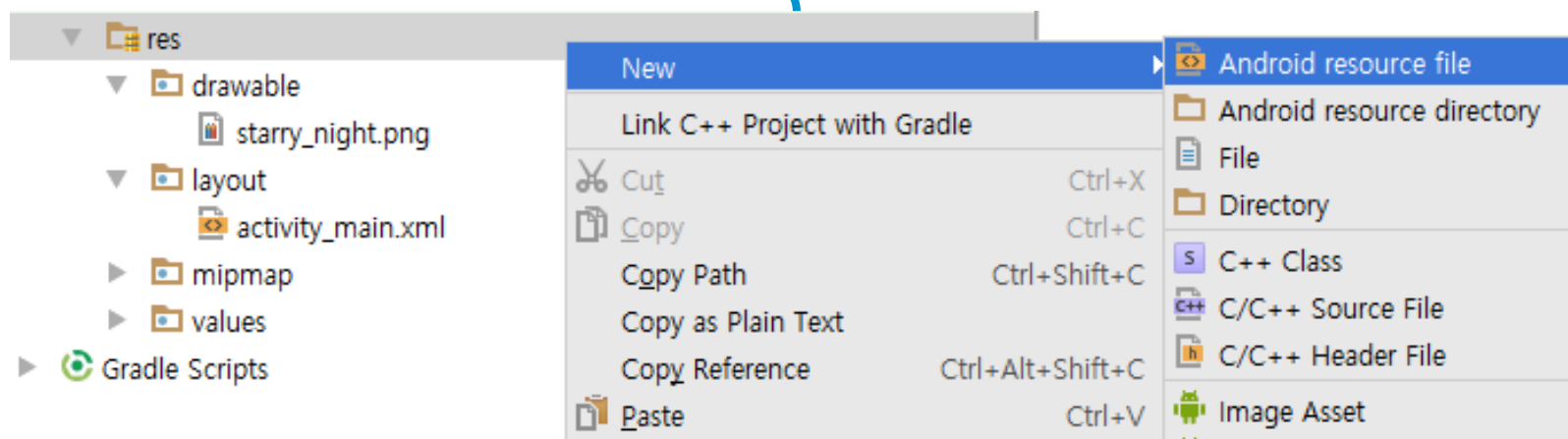
Preview: Nexus 4, 27, 38% zoom. The preview shows a blue header bar with the text '나를 그냥 뒤' and a white body area.



2.3 drawable 리소스 – shape_list.xml추가

- **shape_list.xml** 생성(res/drawable 폴더)
 - drawable resource를 이용한 그림 출력

XML 파일 생성



- Set New Resource File - shape_list.xml

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File name: shape_list

Resource type: Drawable

Root element: shape

Source set: main

Directory name: drawable

The screenshot shows the 'New Resource File' dialog box in Android Studio. The fields are filled as follows:

- File name:** shape_list
- Resource type:** Drawable
- Root element:** shape
- Source set:** main
- Directory name:** drawable

Below these fields are two sections: 'Available qualifiers' and 'Chosen qualifiers'. The 'Available qualifiers' list includes Country Code, Network Code, Locale, Layout Direction, Smallest Screen Width, Screen Width, Screen Height, Size, Ratio, and Orientation. The 'Chosen qualifiers' section is empty, displaying 'Nothing to show'. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. The 'OK' button is highlighted with an orange box.

• shape_list.xml

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The screenshot shows the Android Studio IDE with the `shape_list.xml` file open. The XML code is as follows:

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     android:shape="rectangle">
4
5     <solid android:color="#3061380B"/>
6
7     <stroke android:width="1dp" android:color="#61380B"/>
8
9     <padding
10         android:top="2dp"
11         android:bottom="2dp"
12         android:left="10dp"
13         android:right="10dp">
14     </padding>
15
16     <corners android:radius="5dp"></corners>
17
18 </shape>
```

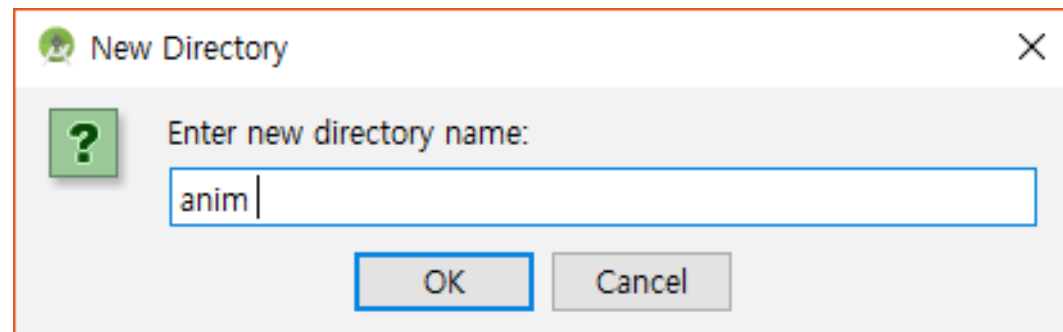
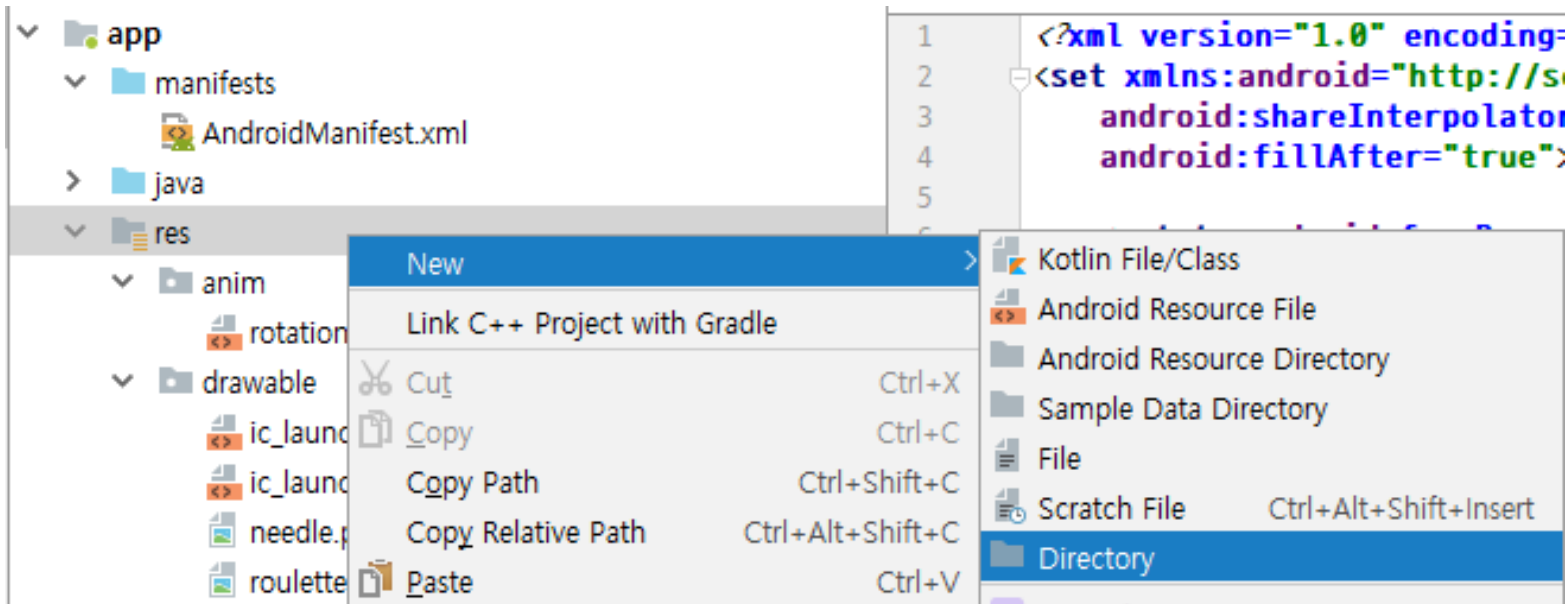
Annotations in Korean explain the attributes:

- 출력모양을 내부의 색 (Output shape internal color) - points to the `<solid>` tag.
- 출력모양을 테두리의 색 (Output shape border color) - points to the `<stroke>` tag.
- 내부 패딩 정보 (Internal padding information) - points to the `<padding>` tag.
- 출력모양 모서리를 둥근 모양으로 지정(반지름은 5dp) (Output shape corners rounded shape (radius is 5dp)) - points to the `<corners>` tag.

The preview window on the right shows a light gray rounded rectangle with a brown border, representing the visual output of the XML code.

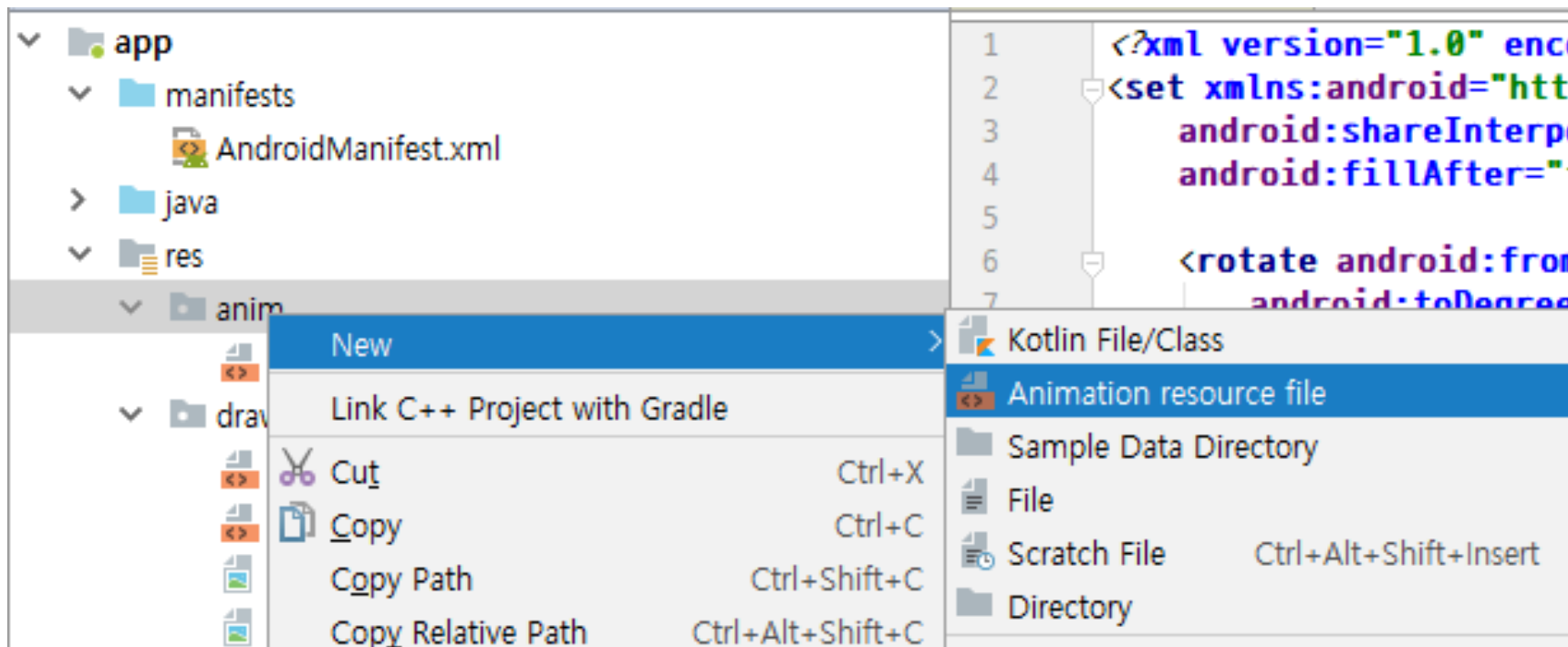
Animation 객체 추가 – res/anim 폴더 만들기

- 애니메이션 설정을 위한 xml 파일 생성

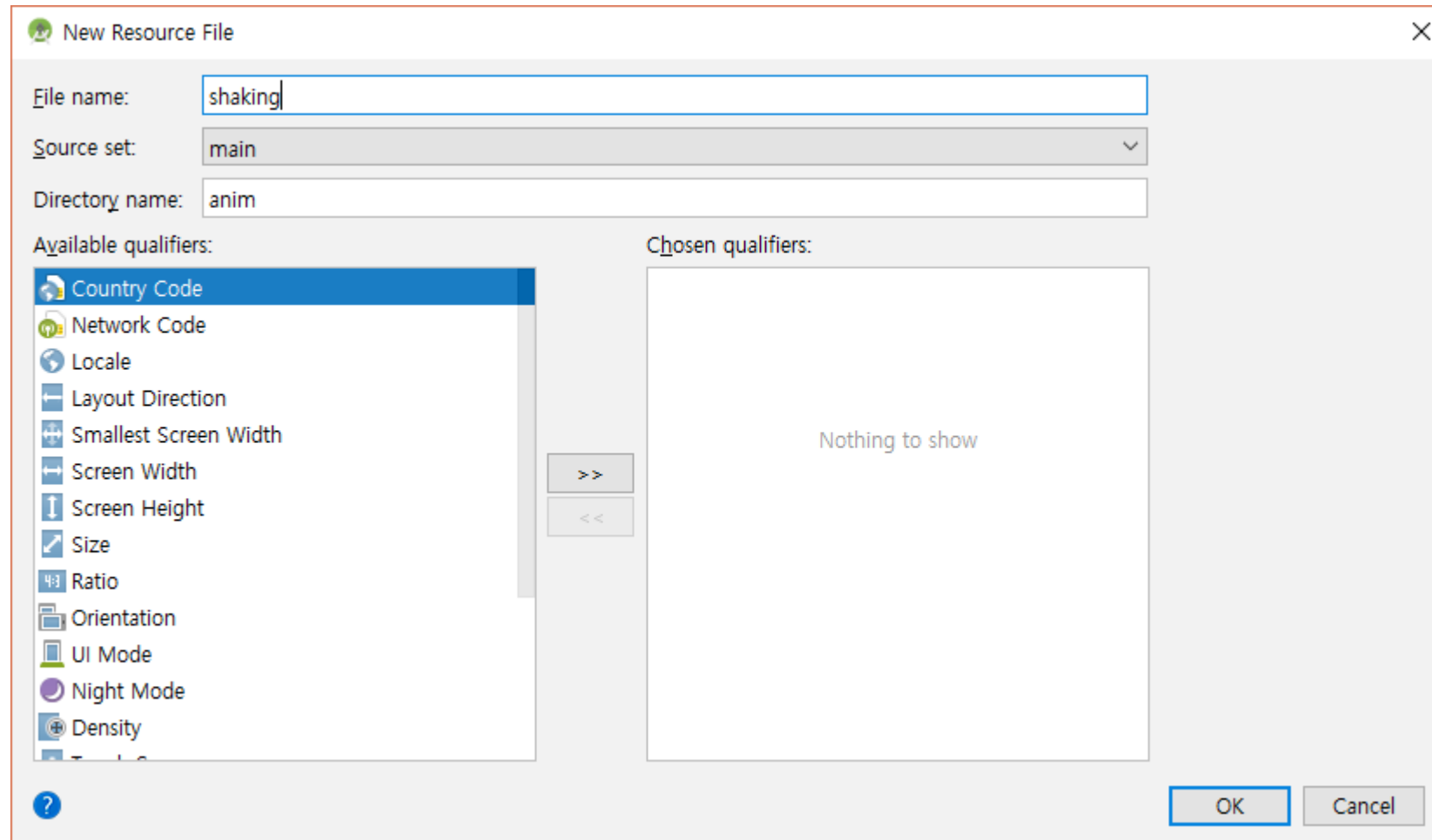


Animation 객체 추가 – rotation.xml 파일 만들기

- 애니메이션 설정을 위한 xml 파일 생성



shaking.xml 파일 만들기

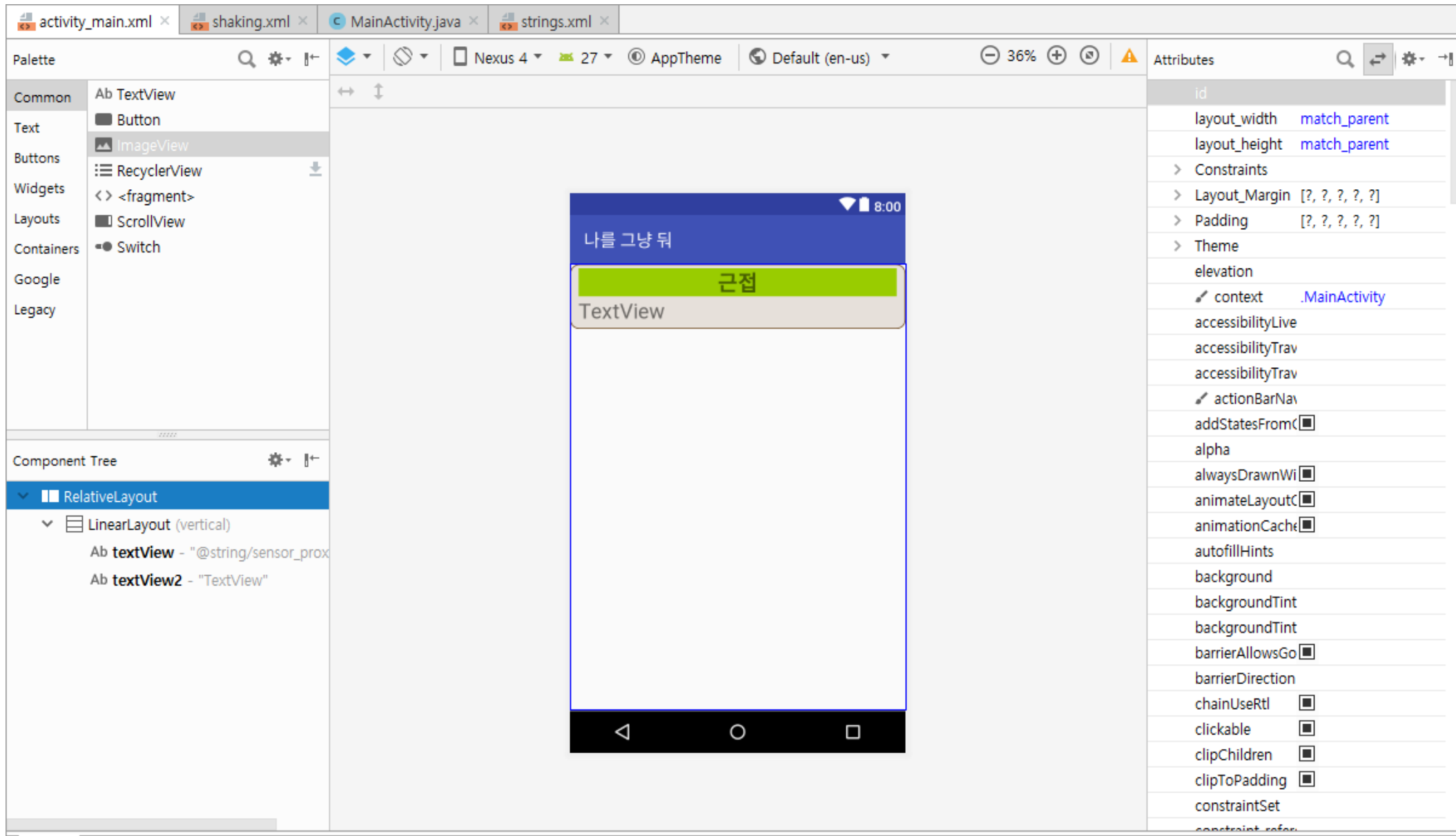


shaking.xml 파일

```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x strings.xml x
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <set xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
3   <!-- 이동위치 변화:
4     x방향으로 이미지너비의 2% 크기만큼을 100msec 초 동안 10회 반복 -->
5   <translate
6     android:fromXDelta="-2%"
7     android:toXDelta="2%"
8     android:duration="100"
9     android:repeatCount="10">
10  </translate>
11
12 </set>
13
14
```

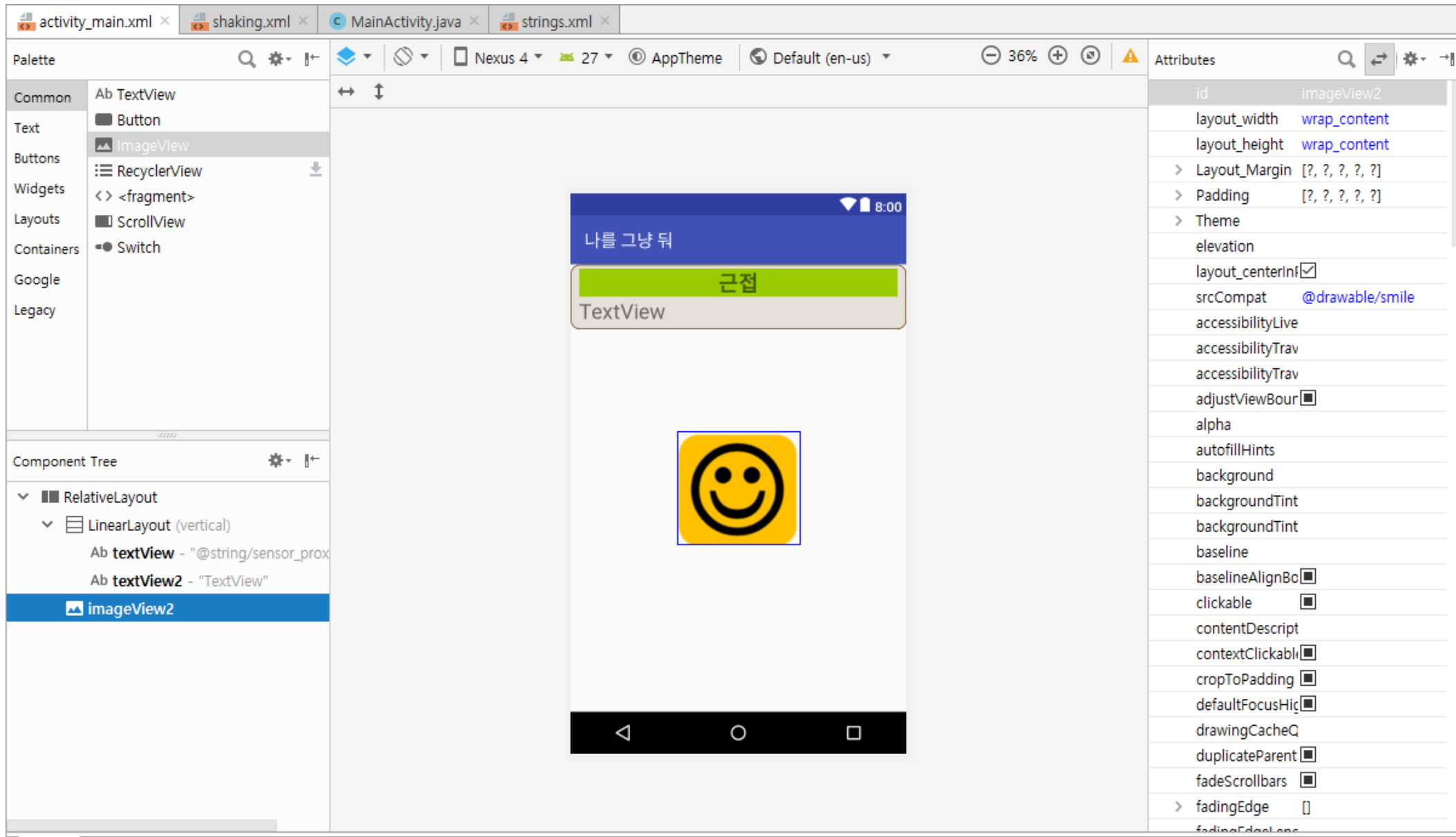
근접 센서 정보 – TextView

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애니메이션용 이미지 – ImageView

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2.5 Activity 제어(MainActivity.java)

- 센서이벤트 처리를 위한 액티비티 인터페이스 추가

```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x
1 package com.example.user.positionsensor;
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5
6 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
7
8     @Override
9     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
10         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
11         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
12     }
13 }
14
```

센서값 변화에 따른 이벤트 처리를
위한 클래스

```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x
1 package com.example.user.positionsensor;
2
3 import android.hardware.SensorEventListener;
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
5 import android.os.Bundle;
6
7 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements SensorEventListener {
8
9     @Override
10     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
11         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
12         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
13     }
14 }
15
```

• 센서값 처리를 위한 매소드 구현(@override)

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```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x
1 package com.example.user.positionsensor;
2
3 import android.hardware.SensorEventListener;
4 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
5 import android.os.Bundle;
6
7 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements SensorEventListener {
8
9     // Implement methods
10    // Make 'MainActivity' abstract
11    // Create Test
12    // Create subclass
13    // Unimplement Interface
14    // Annotate interface 'SensorEventListener' as @Deprecated
15
16    tanceState) {
17
18    in);
```

Select Methods to Implement

android.hardware.SensorEventListener

onAccuracyChanged(sensor:Sensor, accuracy:int):void

onSensorChanged(event:SensorEvent):void

☐ Copy Javadoc

☒ Insert @Override

OK

Cancel

```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x
1 package com.example.user.positionsensor;
2
3 import android.hardware.Sensor;
4 import android.hardware.SensorEvent;
5 import android.hardware.SensorEventListener;
6 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
7 import android.os.Bundle;
8
9 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements SensorEventListener {
10
11     @Override
12     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
13         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
14         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
15     }
16
17     @Override
18     public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
19
20     }
21
22     @Override
23     public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor sensor, int accuracy) {
24
25     }
26 }
27
```

센서 값이 변할 때 호출

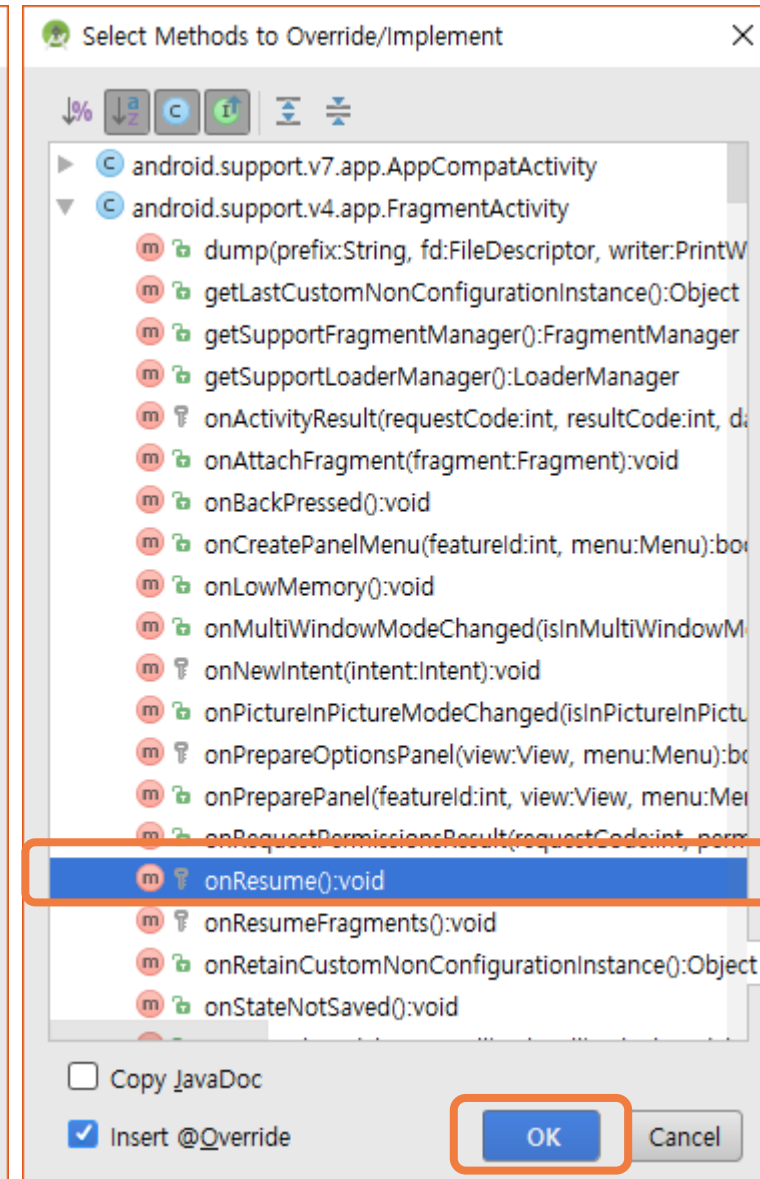
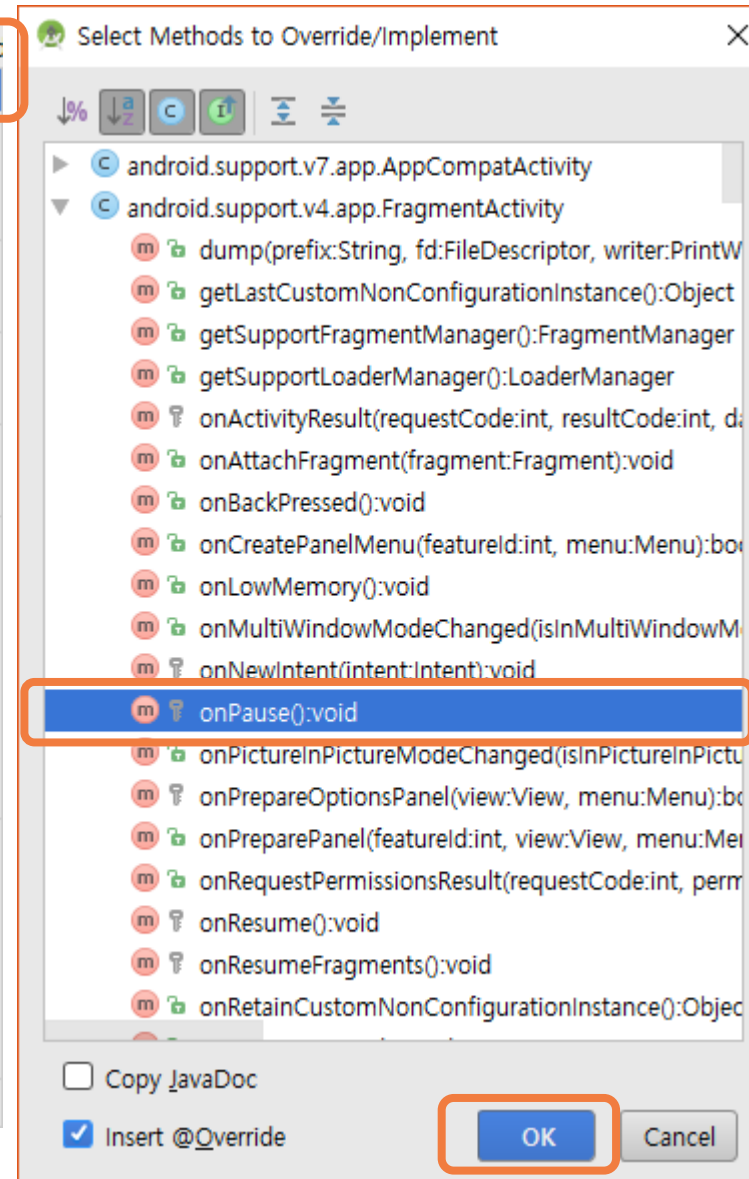
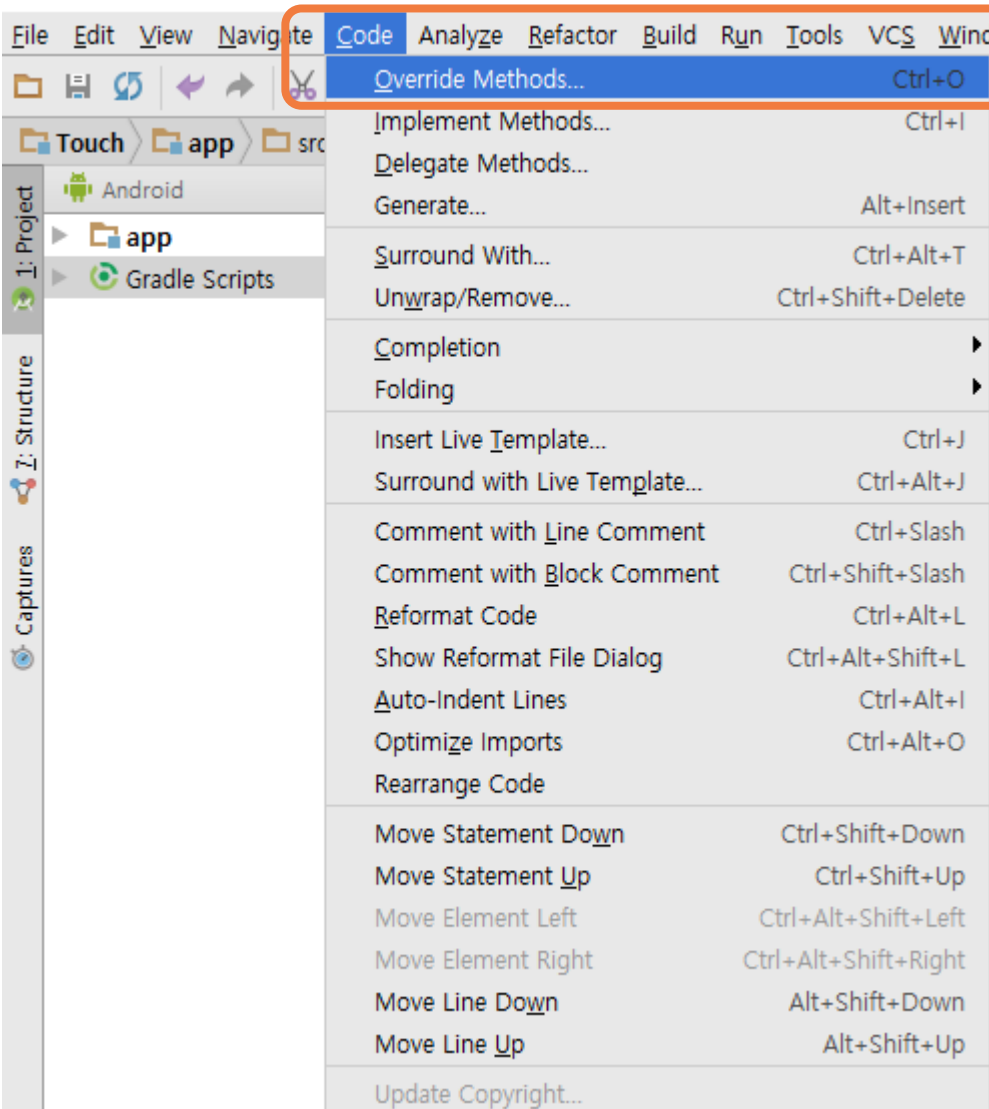
등록된 센서의 정확도가 변할 때 호출

- 센서와 진동을 처리하기 위한 변수 선언 (빨간상자만 입력)





```
17  public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements SensorEventListener{
18
19      ImageView img;
20      TextView textView;
21
22      SensorManager sm;
23      Sensor sensor_proximity;
24
25      Vibrator mVibe;
26
27      @Override
28      protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
29          super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
30          setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
31
32          img = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.imgSmile);
33          textView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textPosition);
34
35          sm = (SensorManager) getSystemService(SENSOR_SERVICE);
36          sensor_proximity = sm.getDefaultSensor(Sensor.TYPE_PROXIMITY);
37
38          mVibe = (Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR_SERVICE);
39      }
40
```

onPause()/onResume() 매소드 재정의(Override)

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• 재정의를 위한 매소드 추가

```
40  
41    
42  
43  
44  
45  
46    
47  
48  
49
```

```
@Override  
protected void onPause() {  
    super.onPause();  
}
```

화면에 표시되는 상태에서 사용자와 상호 작용하지 않을 때

```
@Override  
protected void onResume() {  
    super.onResume();  
}
```

액티비티가 일시정지(pause)상태에서 복 귀할 때 호출

(빨간상자만 입력)

```
45      @Override
46      protected void onPause() {
47          super.onPause();
48          sm.unregisterListener(this);
49      }
50
51      @Override
52      protected void onResume() {
53          super.onResume();
54
55          sm.registerListener(listener: this, sensor_proximity, SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL);
56      }
```

- 근접 센서의 값 읽어서 처리하기 (빨간상자만 입력)

```
41 @Override
42 public void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent event) {
43
44     if (event.sensor.getType() == Sensor.TYPE_PROXIMITY){
45
46         textView.setText("거리: " + event.values[0]);
47
48         if(event.values[0] < 5){ // min=0, max=10
49             Animation ani = AnimationUtils.loadAnimation(context, this, R.anim.shaking);
50
51             img.setImageResource(R.drawable.angry);
52             img.startAnimation(ani);
53
54             // 1000 : Vibrate for 1 sec
55             // VibrationEffect.DEFAULT_AMPLITUDE - would perform vibration at full strength
56             VibrationEffect effect = VibrationEffect.createOneShot( milliseconds: 1000, VibrationEffect.DEFAULT_AMPLITUDE);
57             mVibe.vibrate(effect);
58         }else{
59             img.setImageResource(R.drawable.smile);
60         }
61     }
62 }
63
64
```

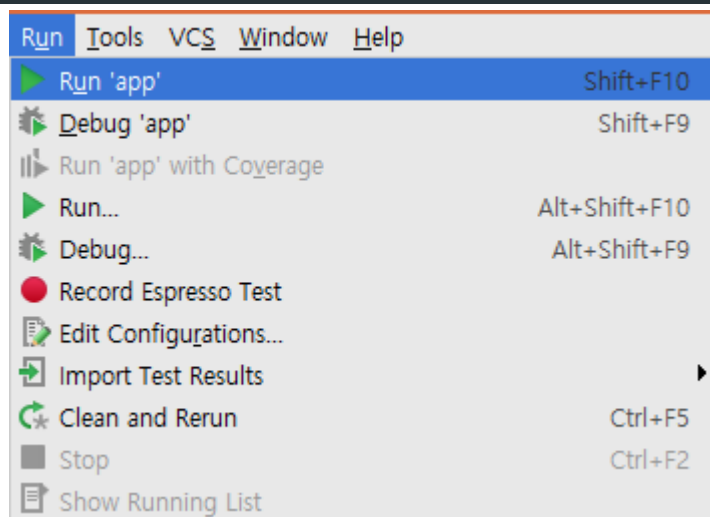
빨간줄 처리하기
(진동 사용에 대한 허가가 필요)

- 진동 사용 허가 주기-AndroidManifest.xml (빨간상자만 입력)

```
activity_main.xml x shaking.xml x MainActivity.java x AndroidManifest.xml x
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
3     package="com.example.user.positionsensor">
4
5     <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE" />
6
7     <application
8         android:allowBackup="true"
9         android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
10        android:label="나를 그냥 뒀"
11        android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"
12        android:supportsRtl="true"
13        android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
14        <activity android:name=".MainActivity">
15            <intent-filter>
16                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
17
18                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
19            </intent-filter>
20        </activity>
21    </application>
22
23 </manifest>
24
```

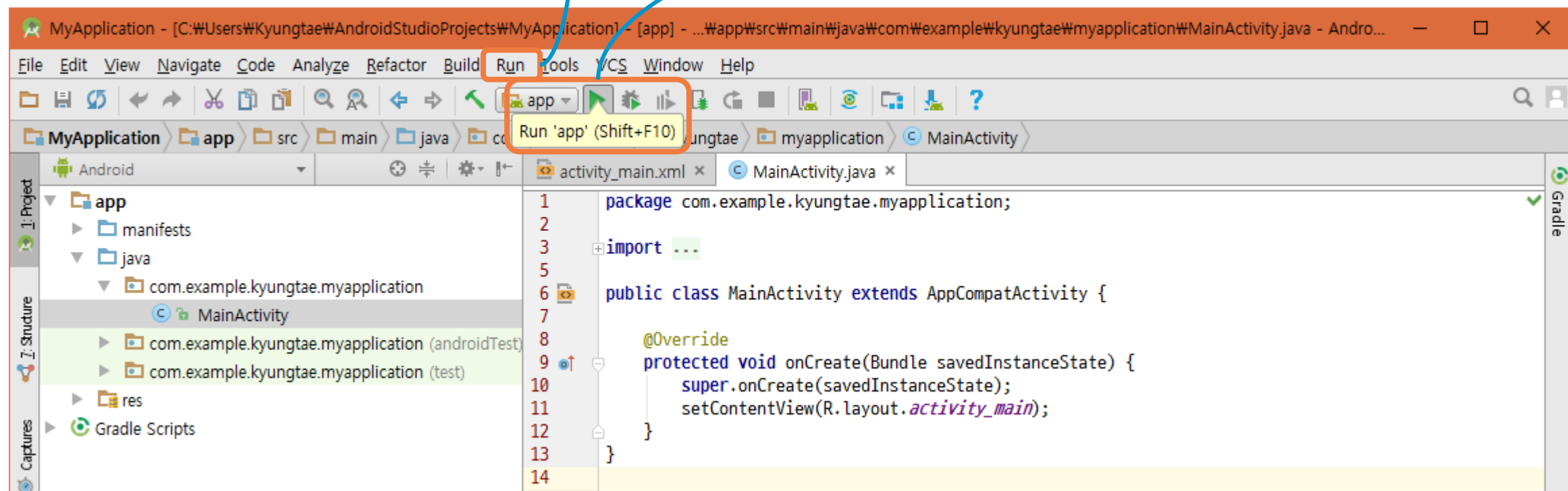
Step 3. 프로젝트 실행

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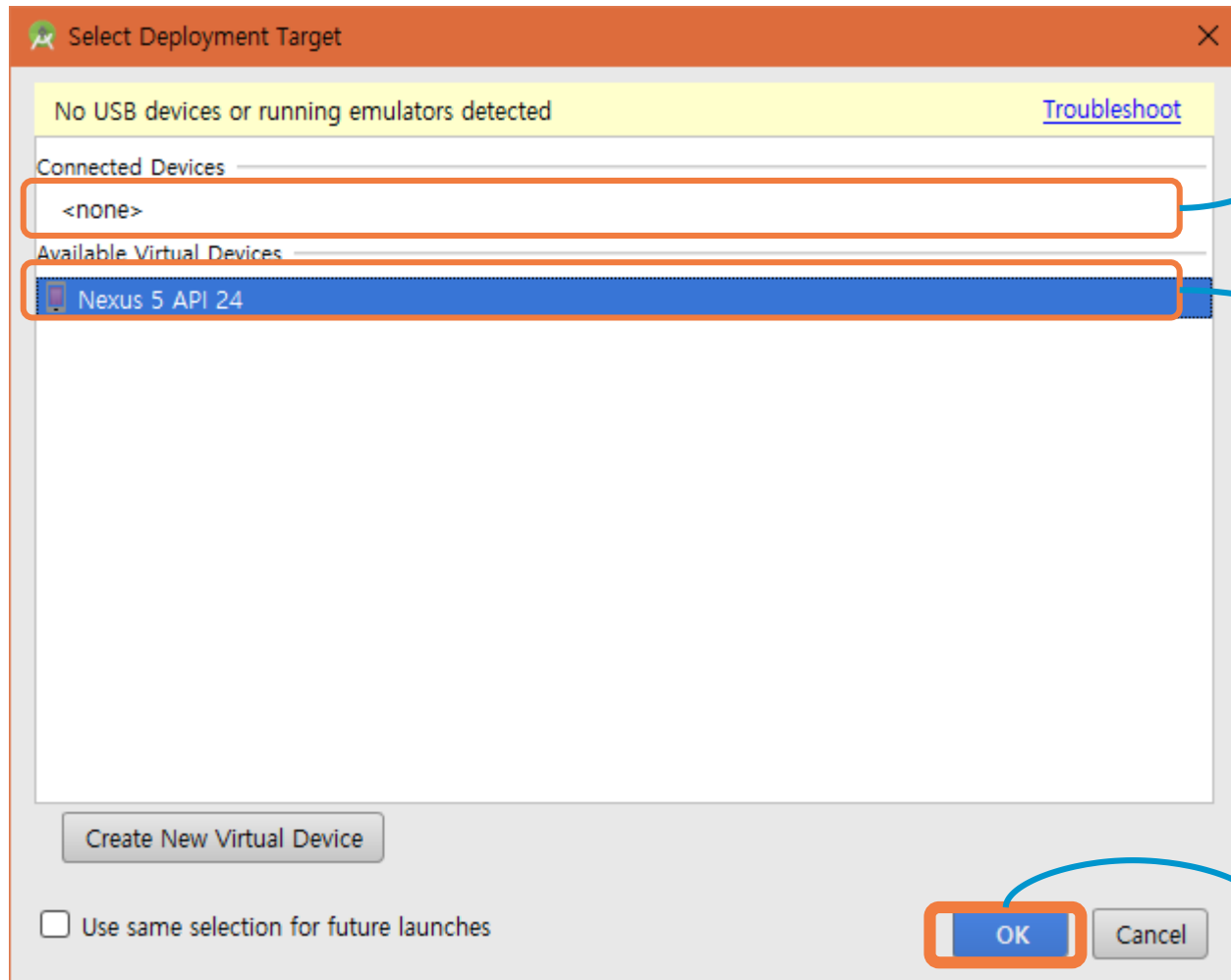
Run → Run 'app' 메뉴 클릭

앱 실행 아이콘 클릭



• AVD 장비 선택하기

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데이터 케이블로 연결된
스마트폰

AVD

스마트폰 또는 AVD를 선택하고
'OK' 버튼을 클릭

• 실행 결과

Android Emulator - Nexus_5_API_24:5554

나를 그냥 뒤

근접

거리: 8.1

Extended controls - Nexus_5X_API_27_Oreo_8.1:5554

Additional sensors

Ambient temperature (°C) 0.0

Magnetic field (North-East-Up μ T) 22.00 5.90 43.10

Proximity (cm) 8.1

Light (lux) 0.0

Pressure (hPa) 0.0

Relative humidity (%) 0.0

Virtual sensors

Bug report

Screen record

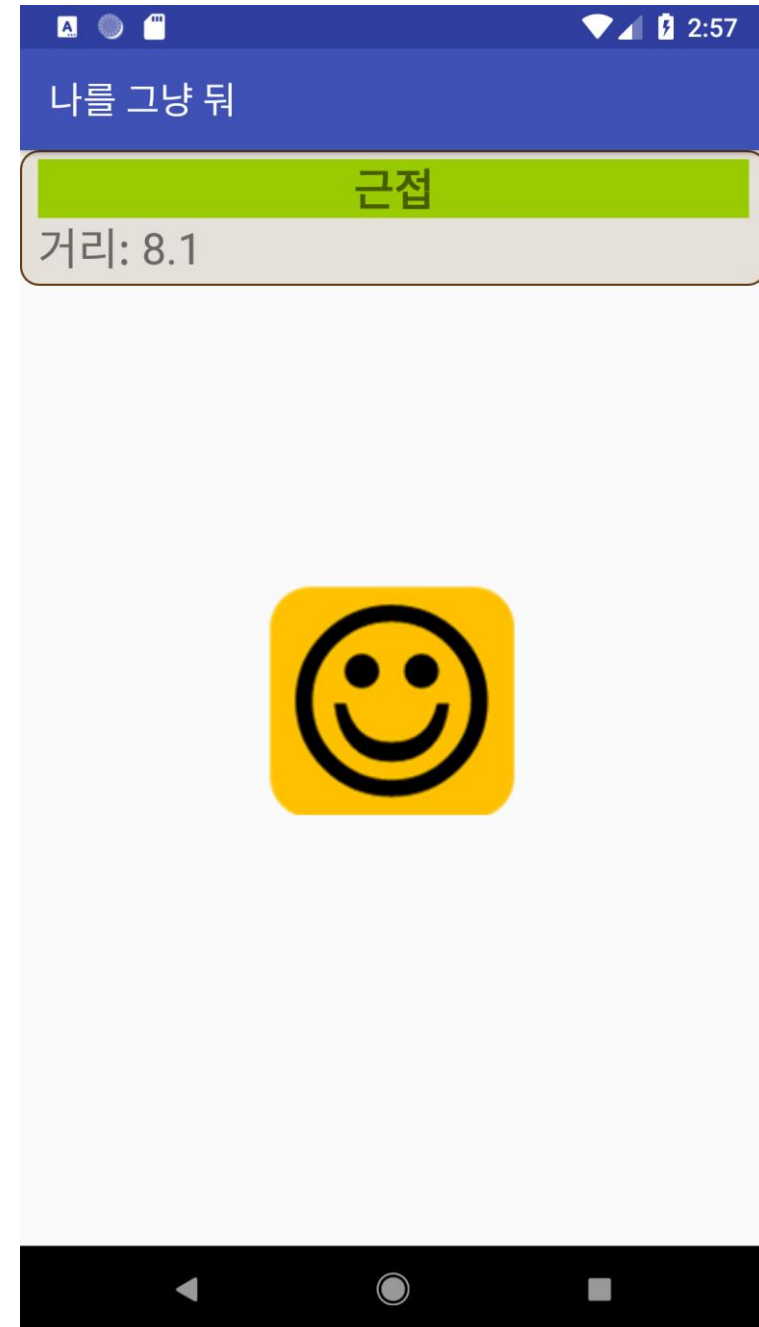
Google Play

Settings

Help

The image shows an Android emulator interface. On the left, a smartphone screen displays a blue header with the text '나를 그냥 뒤' (Turn me around), a green button labeled '근접' (Proximity), and a status bar at the bottom showing '거리: 8.1' (Distance: 8.1). Below the button is a large yellow smiley face icon. To the right of the phone is a vertical toolbar with various icons. An orange box highlights the three-dot menu icon at the bottom of this toolbar. An orange arrow points from this menu to the 'Extended controls' window. The 'Extended controls' window is titled 'Extended controls - Nexus_5X_API_27_Oreo_8.1:5554'. It contains a list of system controls on the left, including Location, Cellular, Battery, Camera, Phone, Directional pad, Microphone, Fingerprint, Virtual sensors, Bug report, Screen record, Google Play, Settings, and Help. The 'Virtual sensors' option is highlighted. To the right of this list is a panel titled 'Additional sensors' (highlighted with an orange box). This panel displays several sensor sliders and values: Ambient temperature (°C) at 0.0, Magnetic field (North-East-Up μ T) with three values (22.00, 5.90, 43.10), Proximity (cm) at 8.1 (highlighted with an orange box), Light (lux) at 0.0, Pressure (hPa) at 0.0, and Relative humidity (%) at 0.0.

O utputs



Q & A question & answer

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