

Week11.  
**위치센서**

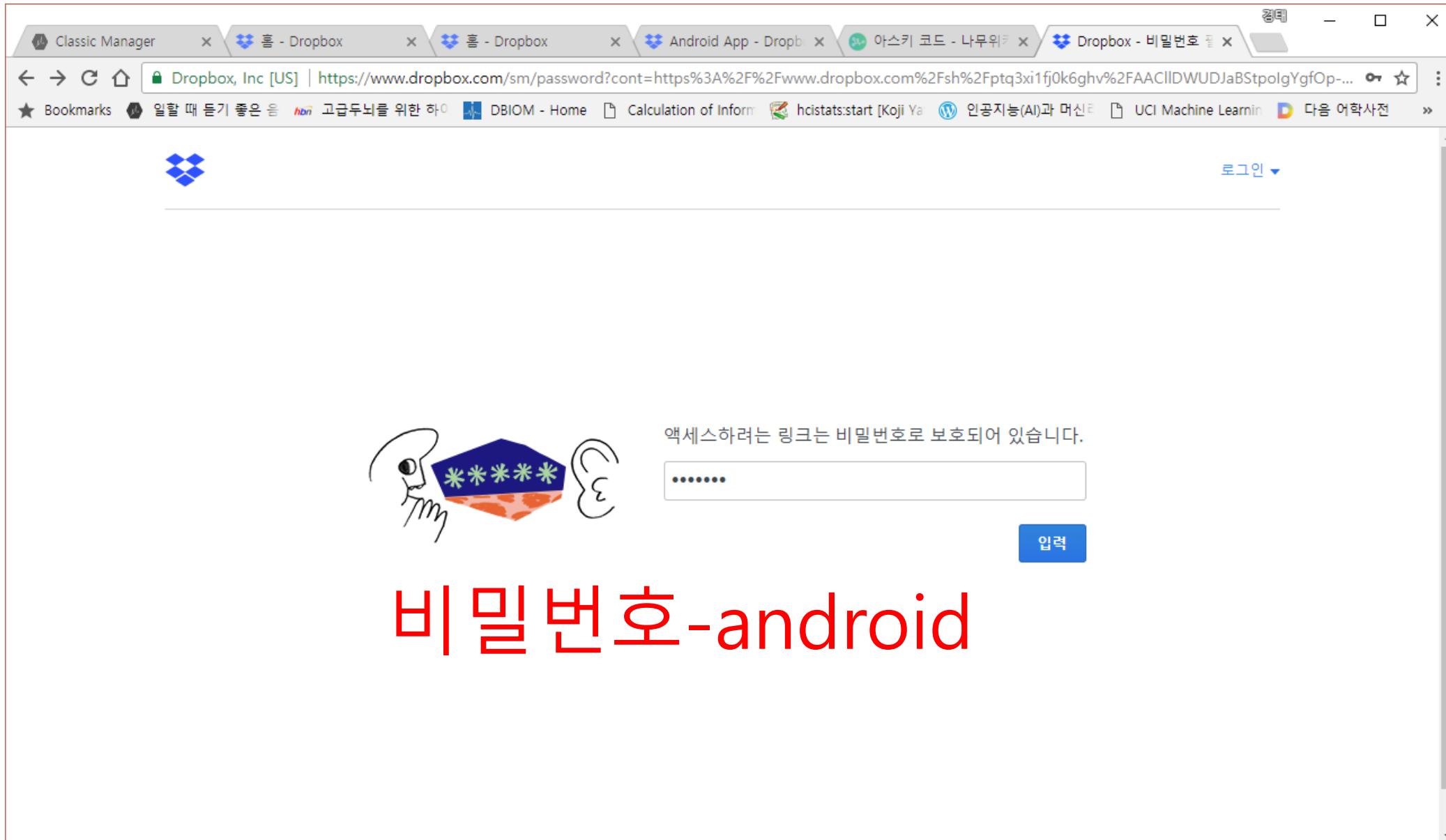


# 개발환경 구축 절차

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주 차	수업 내용
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 – <b>위치 센서</b> , 환경 센서
12	NFC 활용
13	공공 DB 오픈 API 활용
14	구글 맵과 위치 추적
15	기말 고사

# 강의 자료-<https://goo.gl/4qhyv7>



Dropbox, Inc [US] | https://www.dropbox.com/sm/password?cont=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dropbox.com%2Fsh%2Fptq3xi1fj0k6ghv%2FAAClIDWUDJaBStpolgYgfOp-... □ ☆ :

로그인 ▾

액세스하려는 링크는 비밀번호로 보호되어 있습니다.

.....

입력

## 비밀번호-android

# 스마트폰에 내장된 센서들...

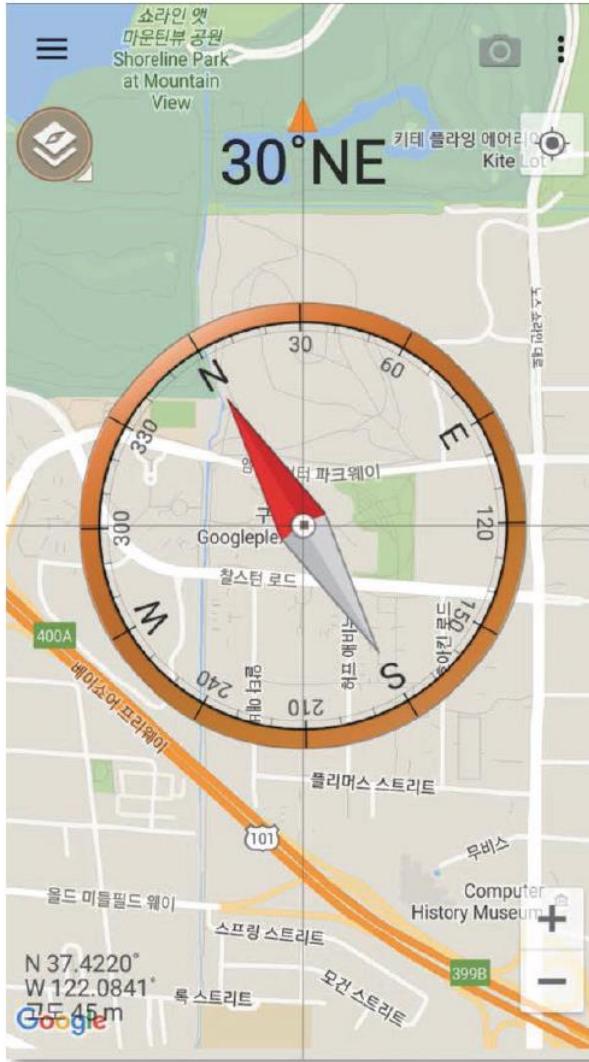
# 위치 센서를 이용한 앱의 예

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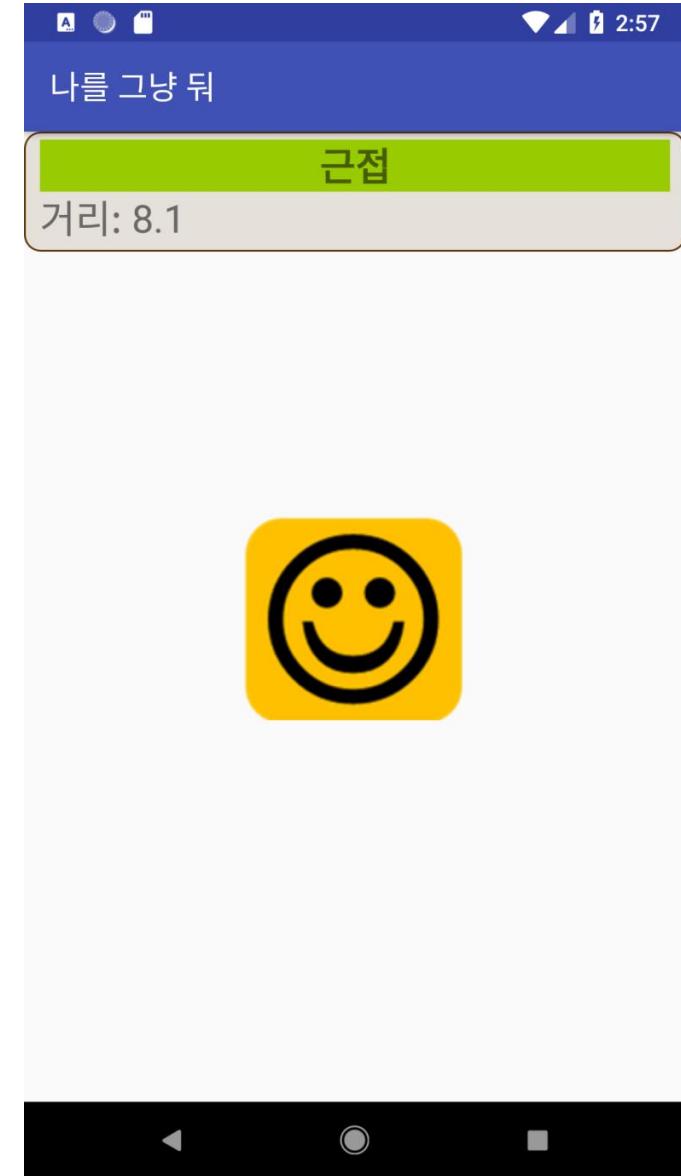


(a) 카메라 화면과 방향

• Smart Compass 앱

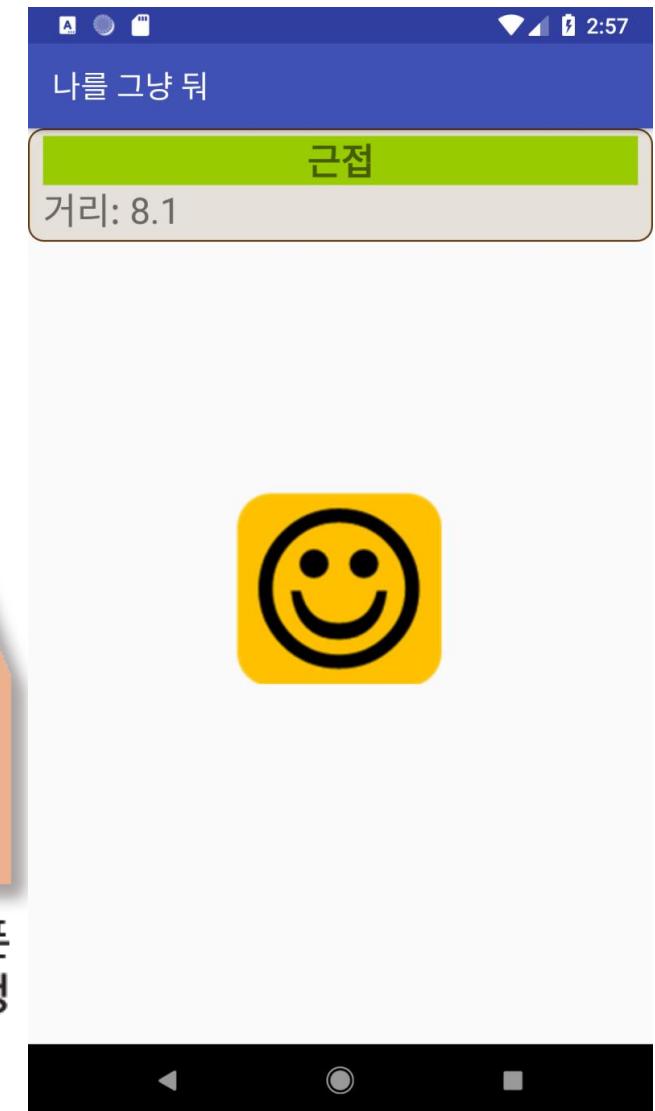
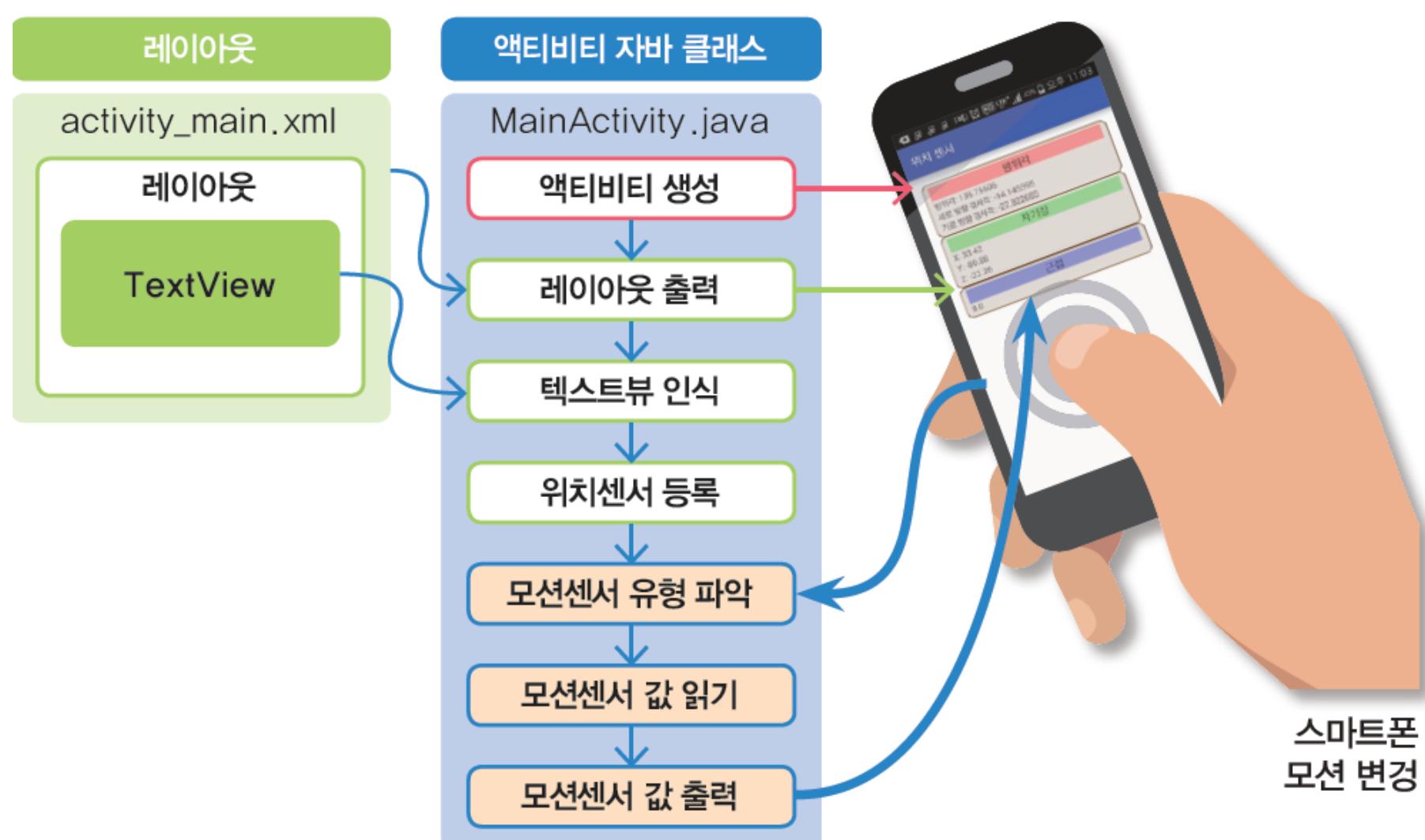


(b) 구글맵 상의 위치와 방향



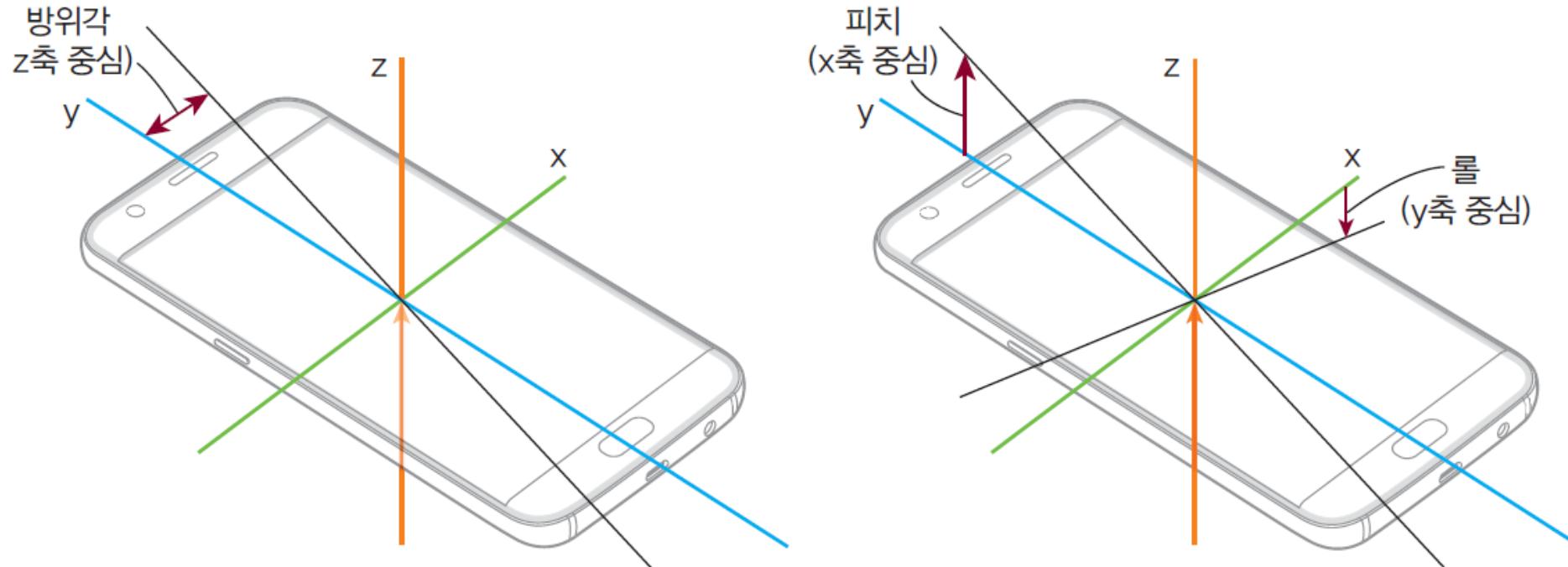
# 모션 센서 원리

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# 모션 센서는 센서 값을 표현하기 위해 세가지 축 사용

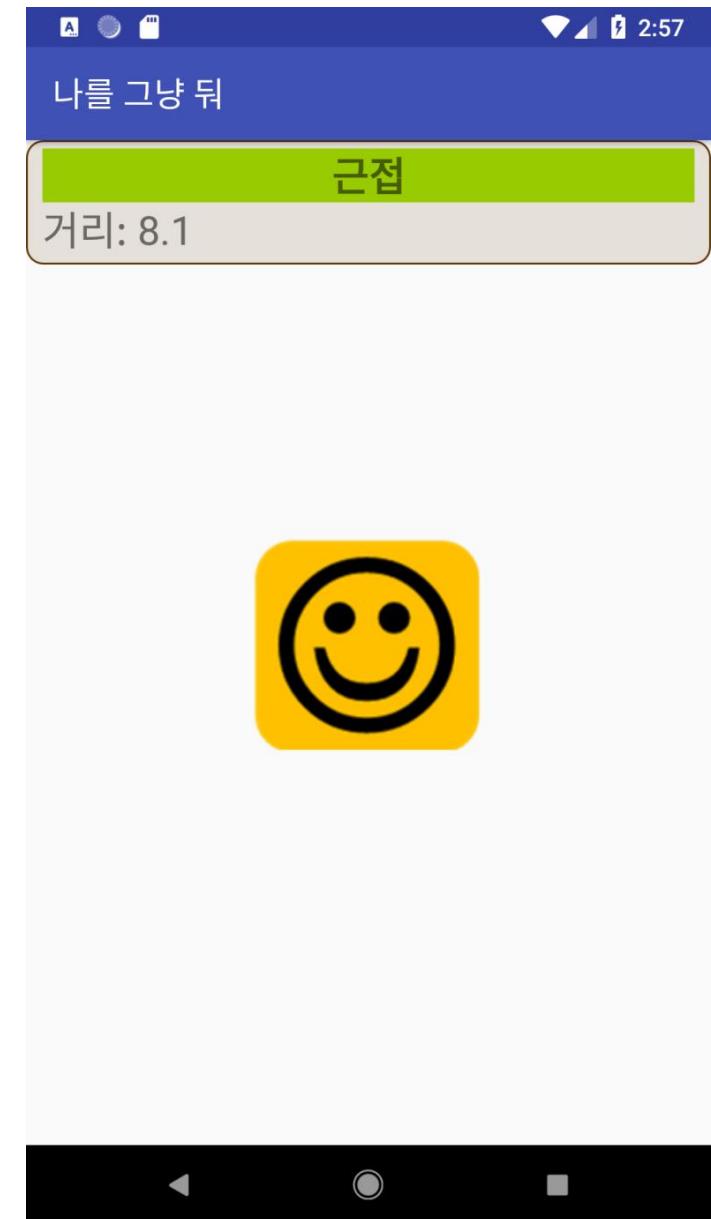
8



속성	설명
롤 Roll(왼쪽-오른쪽)	평평한 상태는 0도이고, 왼쪽으로 기울면 90도까지 증가한다. 반대로 오른쪽으로 기울이면 -90도까지 감소한다.
피치 pitch(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.
아지무스 Azimuth(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 X

## 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 X

## 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

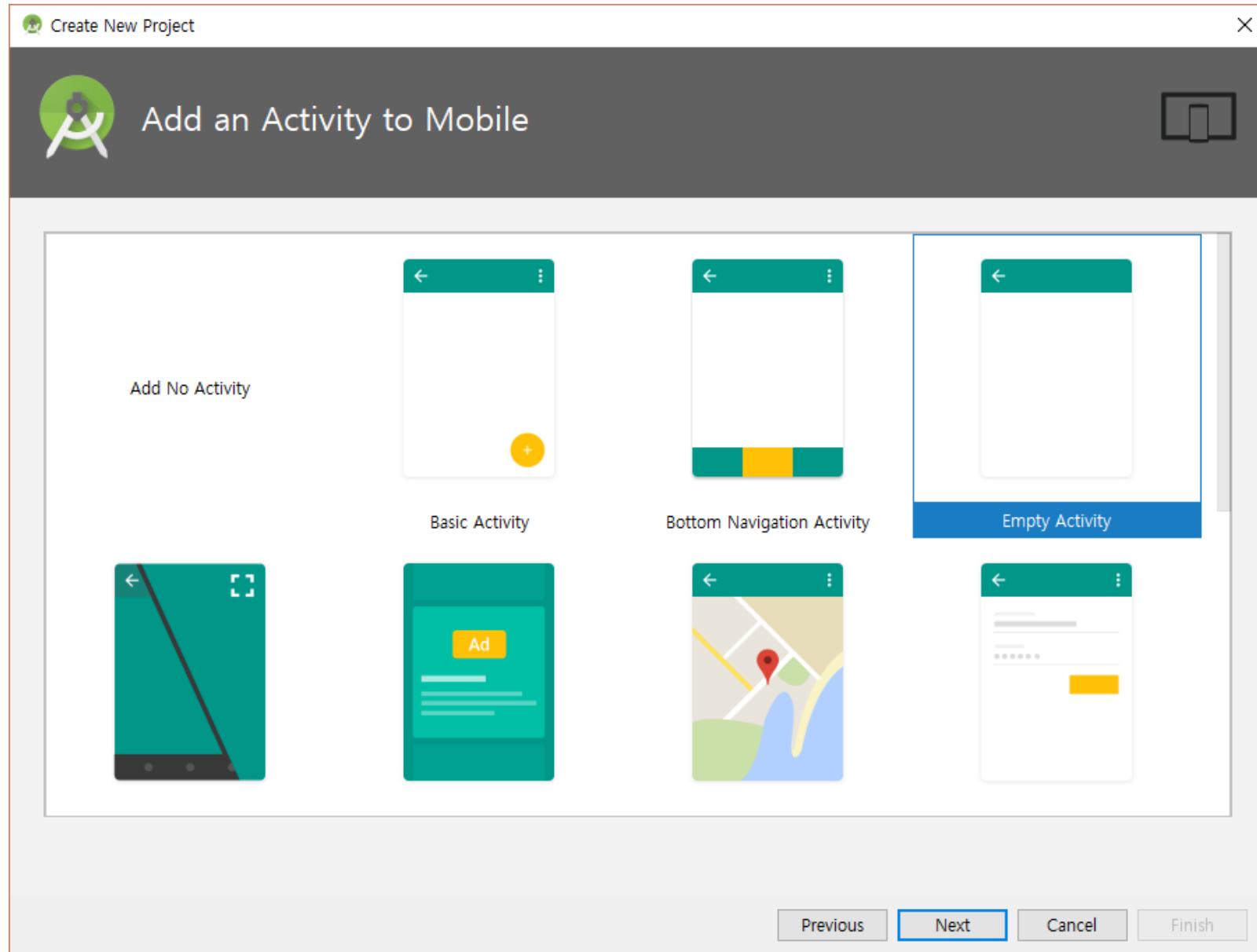
API 21: Android 5.0 (Lollipop) ▼

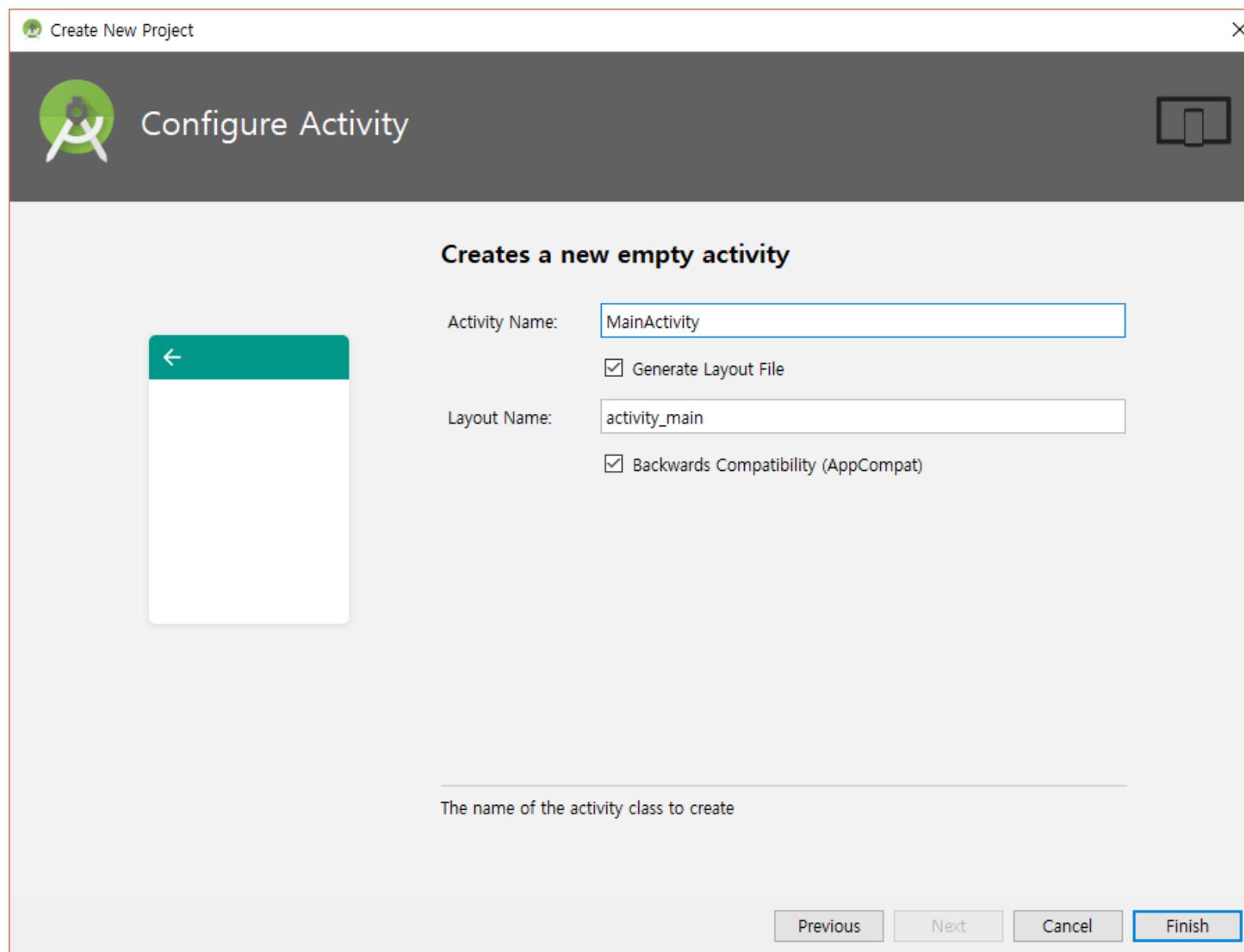
Android Auto

Android Things

API 24: Android 7.0 (Nougat) ▼

[Previous](#) Next [Cancel](#) [Finish](#)





# Step 1. 프로젝트 생성

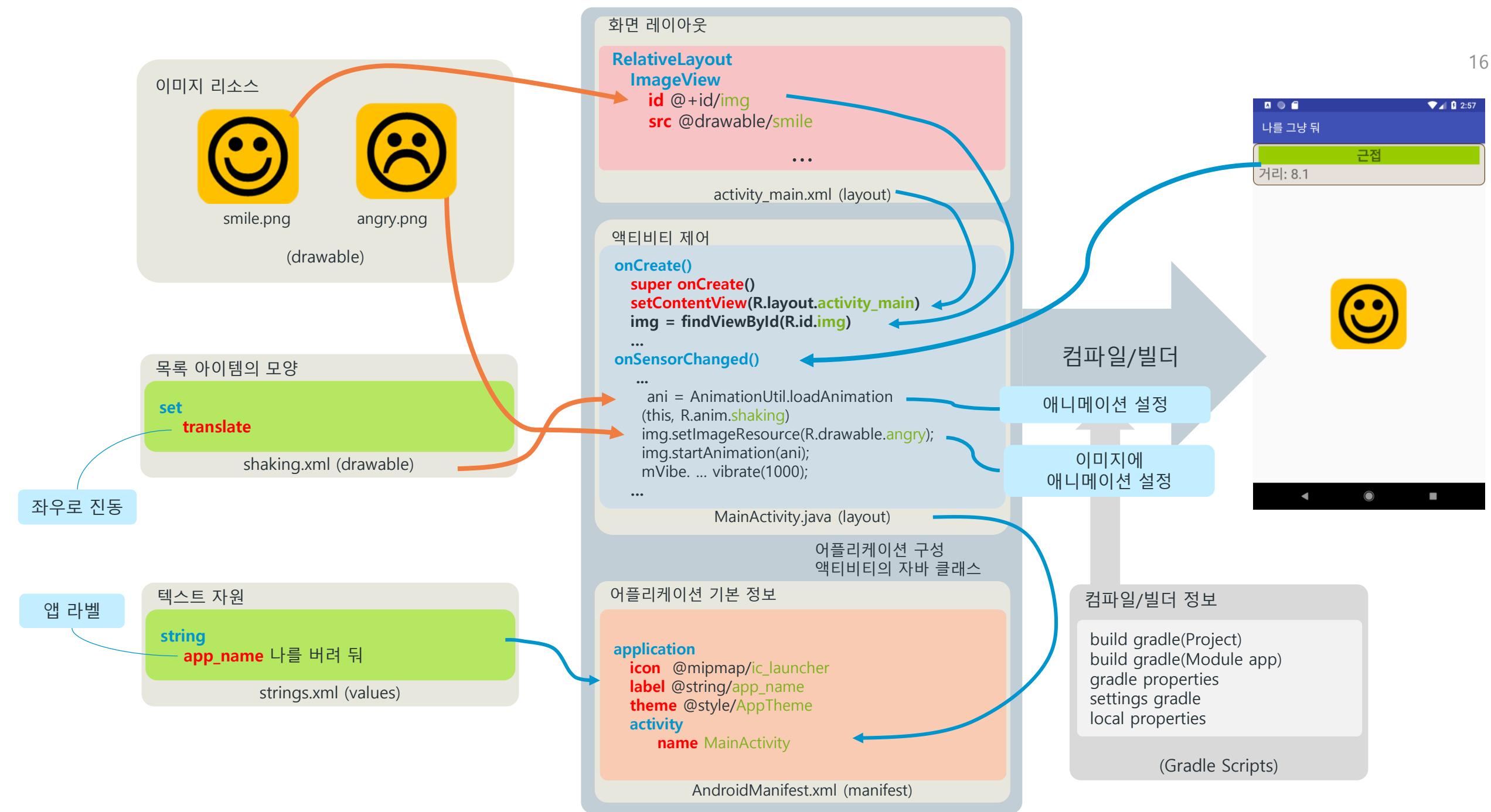
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절차	내용
① 프로젝트 시작	메뉴에서 'File → New Project' 클릭
② 프로젝트 구성	Application Name: <b>PositionSensor</b>
	Company Domain: <b>kyungtae.example.com</b> (디폴트 사용)
	Project Location: <b>~/AndroidStudioProject/ktpark/PositionSensor</b>
③ 제품형태	Phone and Tablet(사용할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

# Step 2. 파일 편집

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



# Step 2.1 텍스트 자원의 편집

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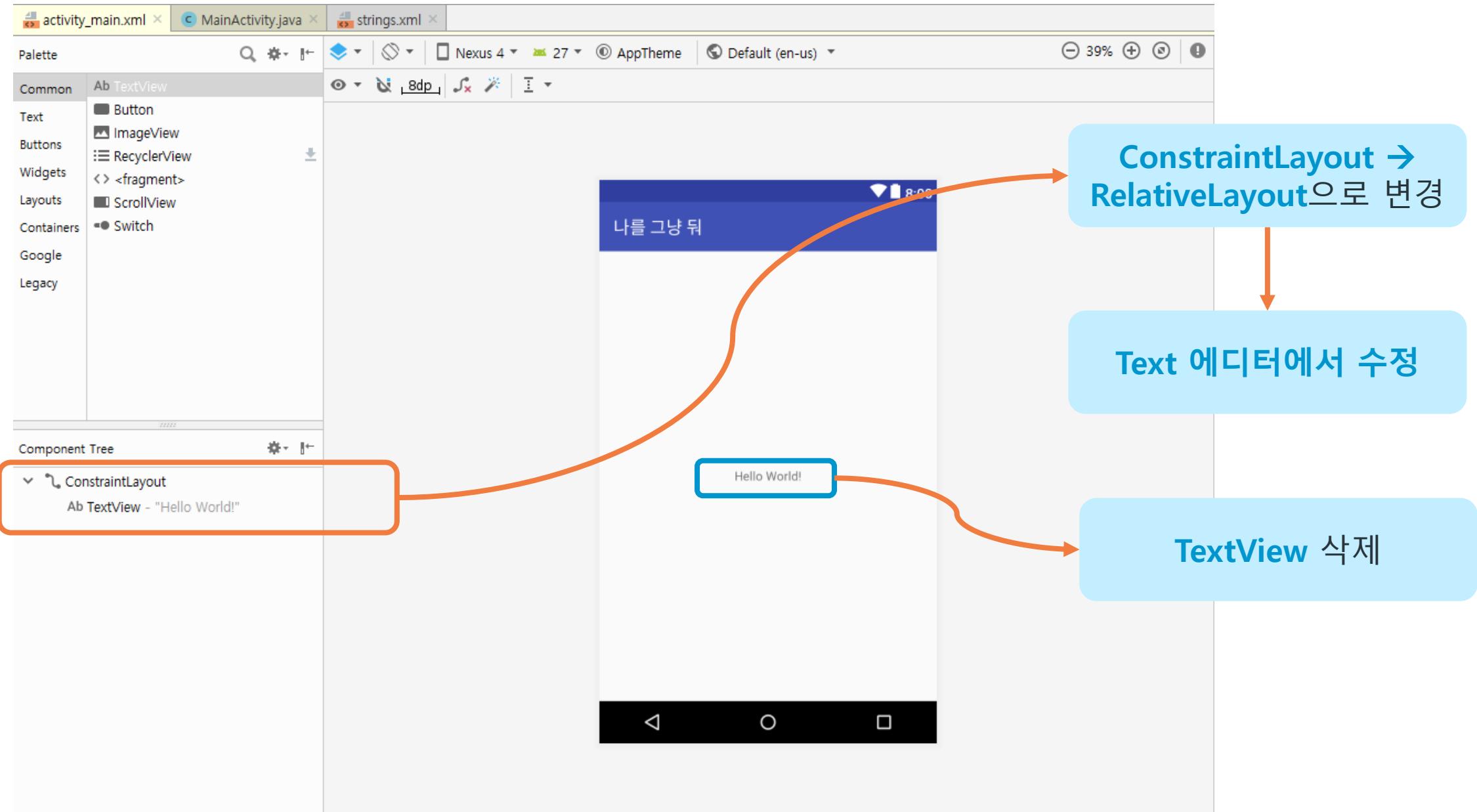
- strings.xml

The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with the tabs bar at the top containing activity\_main.xml, shape\_list.xml, MainActivity.java, and strings.xml. The strings.xml tab is active. The editor displays the following XML code:

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

The code uses color coding for XML elements: blue for tags like <resources>, <string>, and </resources>, and green for attribute values like "app\_name" and "sensor\_proximity". Line numbers 1 through 7 are visible on the left. A small orange lightbulb icon is located between line 5 and 6. The entire line 7 is highlighted with a green background.

## 2.2 화면 설계



## • Layout 변경 및 기본 TextView 삭제

The screenshot shows two instances of the `activity_main.xml` file in the Android Studio editor. The top instance is the original XML code, and the bottom instance shows the result after changes.

**Original XML (Top):**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    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">

    <TextView
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:text="Hello World!"
        app:layout_constraintBottom_toBottomOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintLeft_toLeftOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintRight_toRightOf="parent"
        app:layout_constraintTop_toTopOf="parent" />

</android.support.constraint.ConstraintLayout>
```

**Modified XML (Bottom):**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    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">

    </RelativeLayout>
```

Annotations in the original XML:

- A red box highlights the root `ConstraintLayout` tag.
- A blue box highlights the `TextView` element.
- A blue arrow points from the text "삭제" (Delete) to the `TextView` element.
- A red box highlights the closing tag of the `ConstraintLayout`.

Annotations in the modified XML:

- A red box highlights the root `RelativeLayout` tag.
- A red box highlights the closing tag of the `RelativeLayout`.

- activity\_main.xml

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the XML editor on the left and a preview window on the right.

**XML Editor (activity\_main.xml):**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<RelativeLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">
</RelativeLayout>
```

**Preview Window:**

The preview shows a Nexus 4 device with a resolution of 27. The status bar at the top displays signal strength, battery level (38%), and time (8:00). The main screen has a blue header bar with the text "나를 그냥 둬".

activity\_main.xml MainActivity.java strings.xml

Nexus 4 27 AppTheme Default (en-us) 40%

Palette Attributes

Common ID

Text layout\_width match\_parent

Buttons layout\_height match\_parent

Widgets

Layouts

Containers

Google

Legacy

Ab TextView

Button

ImageView

RecyclerView

<fragment>

ScrollView

Switch

Component Tree

LinearLayout (vertical)

나를 그냥 둬 8:00

LinearLayout

orientation: vertical

gravity

Favorite Attributes

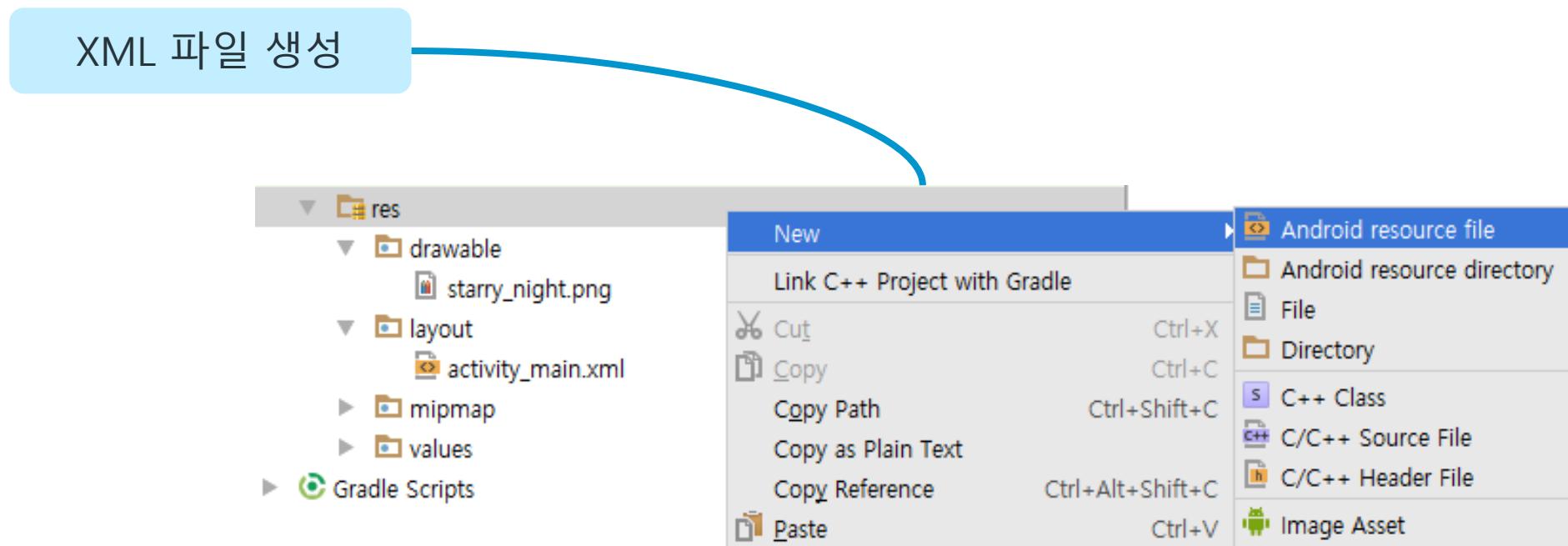
visibility: none

View all attributes ↗

The screenshot shows the Android Studio Layout Editor. At the top, there are tabs for 'activity\_main.xml', 'MainActivity.java', and 'strings.xml'. Below the tabs are toolbars for search, zoom, and orientation. The device is set to 'Nexus 4' with API level '27' and theme 'AppTheme'. The layout editor shows a single 'LinearLayout' with a vertical orientation, containing the text '나를 그냥 둬' and the time '8:00'. The 'Attributes' panel on the right shows the 'orientation' attribute is set to 'vertical'. A red arrow points from the text 'orientation: vertical' in a blue callout box to the corresponding attribute in the 'Attributes' panel. The 'Component Tree' panel at the bottom shows the 'LinearLayout (vertical)' node.

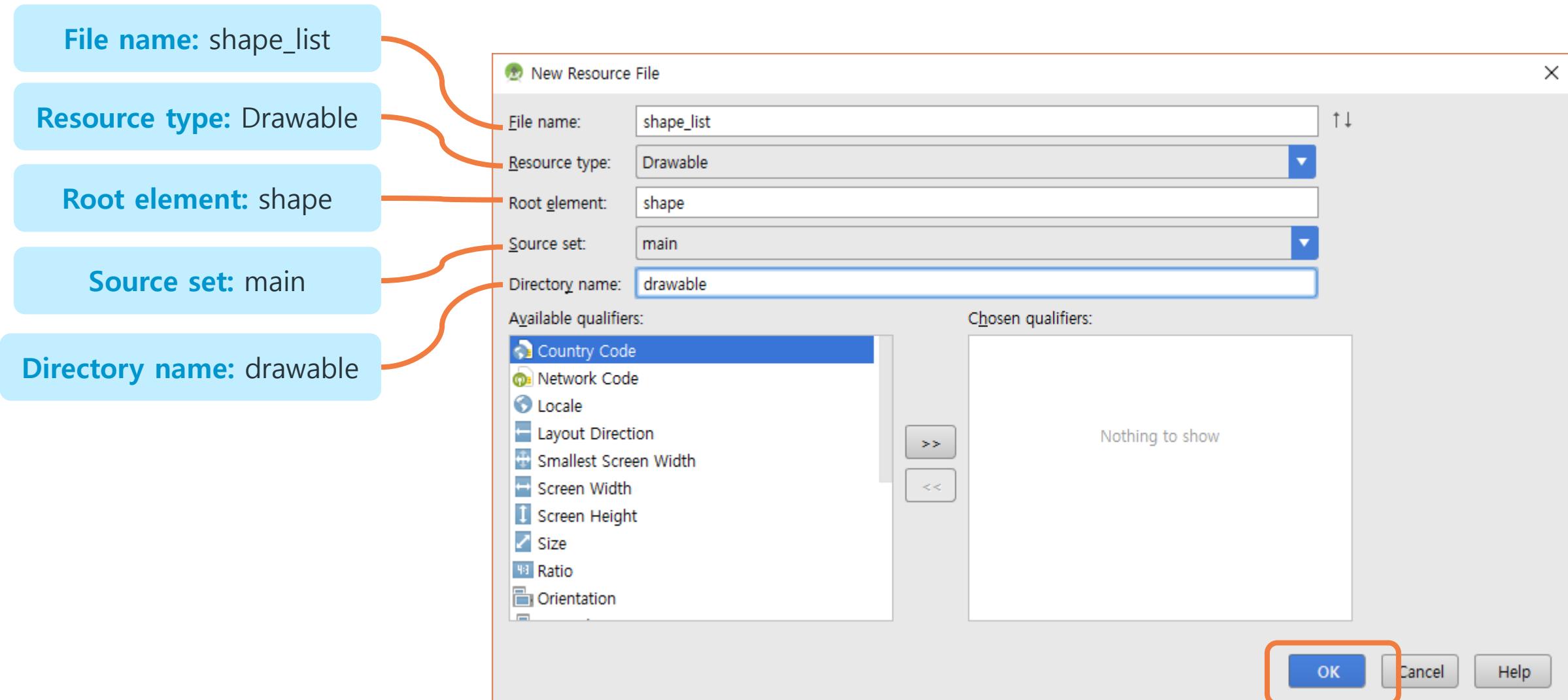
## 2.3 drawable 리소스 - shape\_list.xml 추가

- **shape\_list.xml** 생성(res/drawable 폴더)
  - drawable resource를 이용한 그림 출력



- Set New Resource File - shape\_list.xml

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## • shape\_list.xml

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with three tabs: activity\_main.xml, MainActivity.java, and shape\_list.xml. The shape\_list.xml tab is active, displaying the XML code for a shape resource. The code defines a rectangle shape with a solid fill (#3061380B), a stroke of width 1dp and color #61380B, and padding of 2dp on top/bottom and 10dp on left/right. It also specifies rounded corners with a radius of 5dp. To the right of the code is a preview window showing a brown rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin brown border.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<shape xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:shape="rectangle">
    <solid android:color="#3061380B"/>
    <stroke android:width="1dp" android:color="#61380B"/>
    <padding
        android:top="2dp"
        android:bottom="2dp"
        android:left="10dp"
        android:right="10dp">
    </padding>
    <corners android:radius="5dp"></corners>
</shape>
```

출력모양을 내부의 색

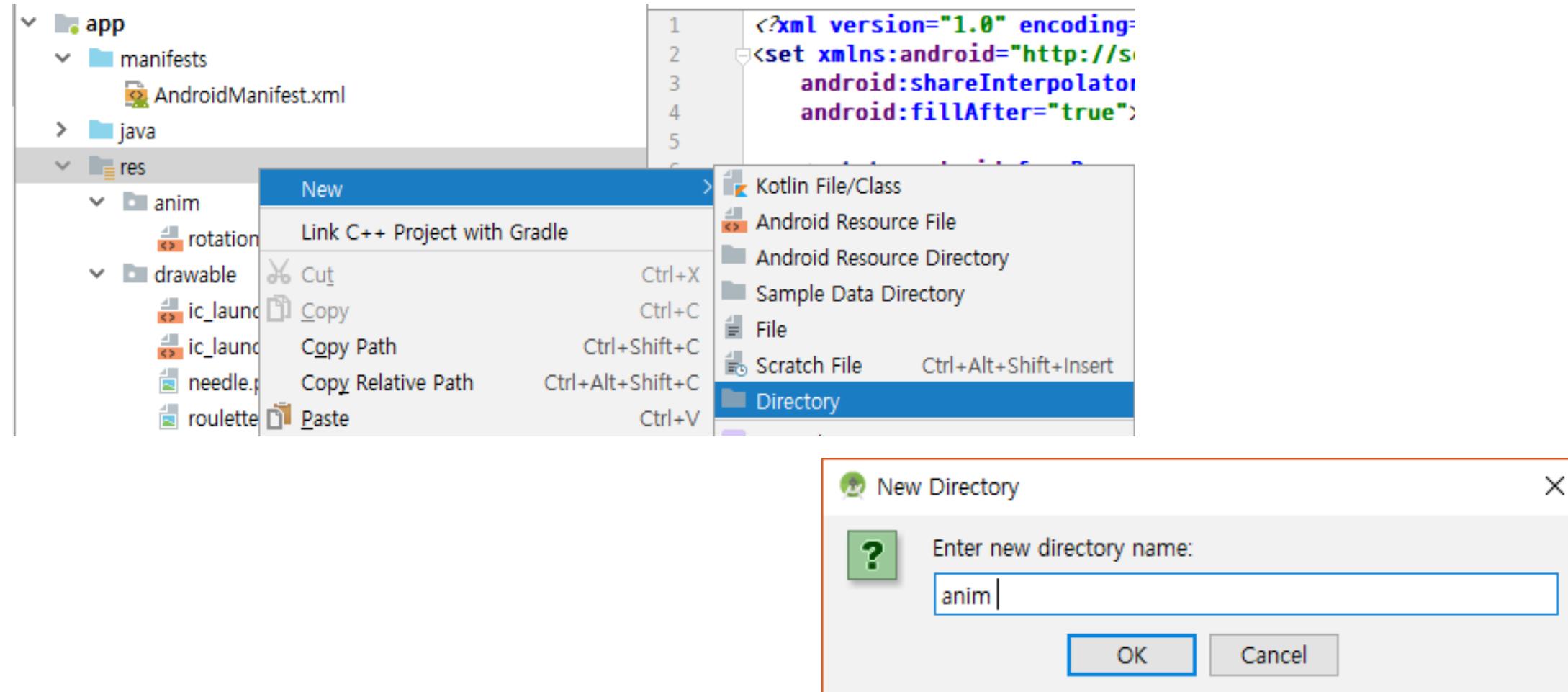
출력모양을 테두리의 색

내부 패딩 정보

출력모양 모서리를 둥근 모양  
으로 지정(반지름은 5dp)

# Animation 객체 추가 – res/anim 폴더 만들기

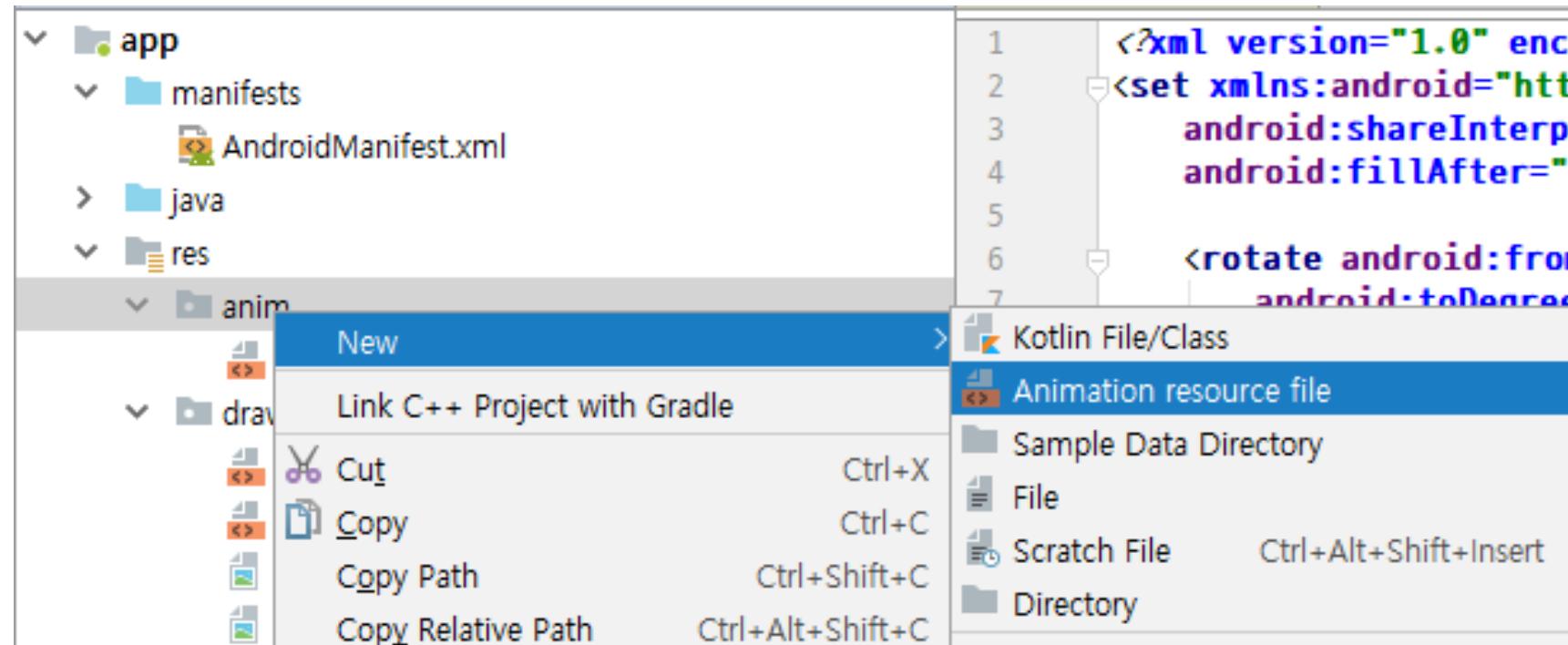
- 애니메이션 설정을 위한 xml 파일 생성



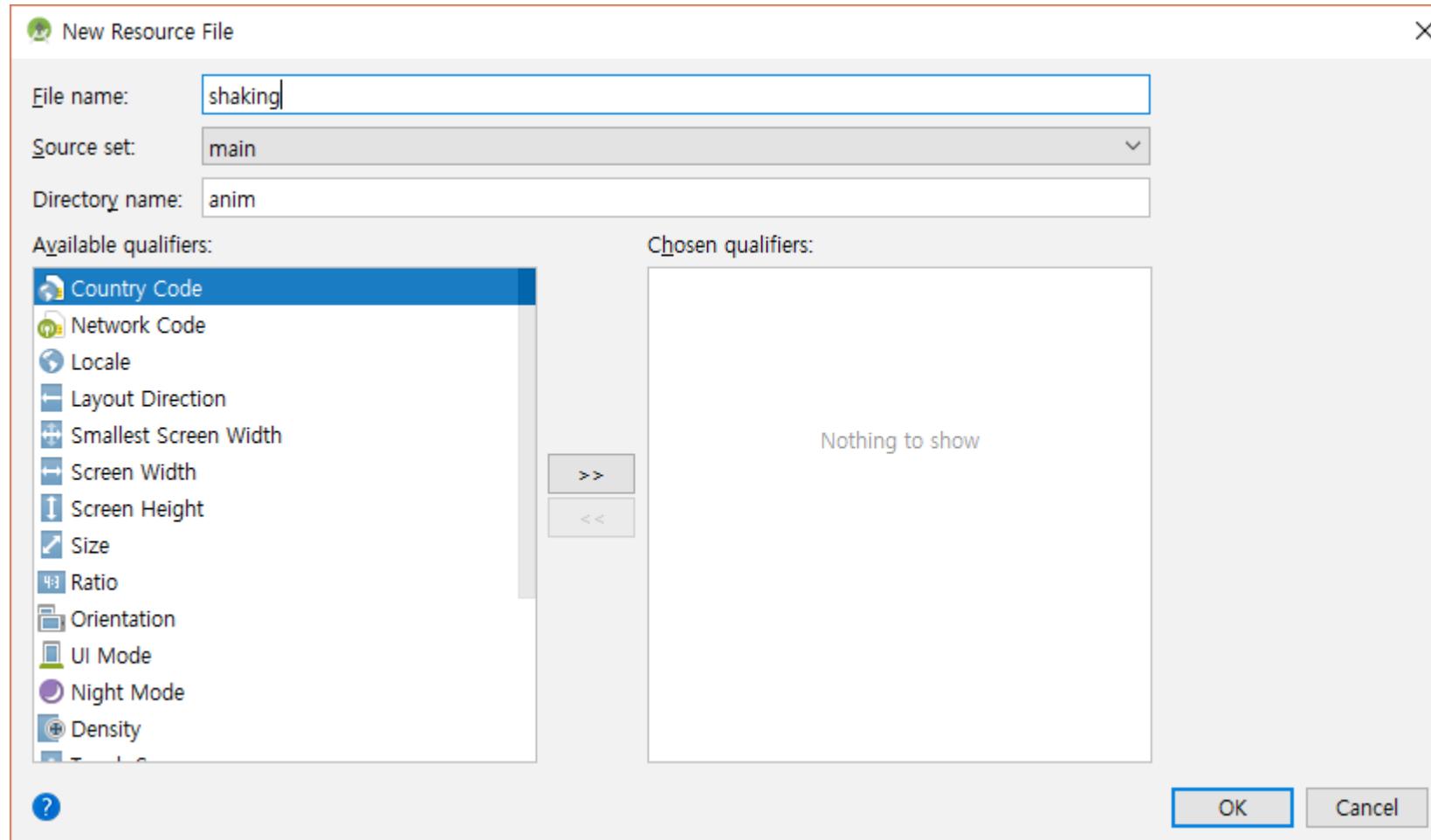
# Animation 객체 추가 – rotation.xml 파일 만들기

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- 애니메이션 설정을 위한 xml 파일 생성



# shaking.xml 파일 만들기

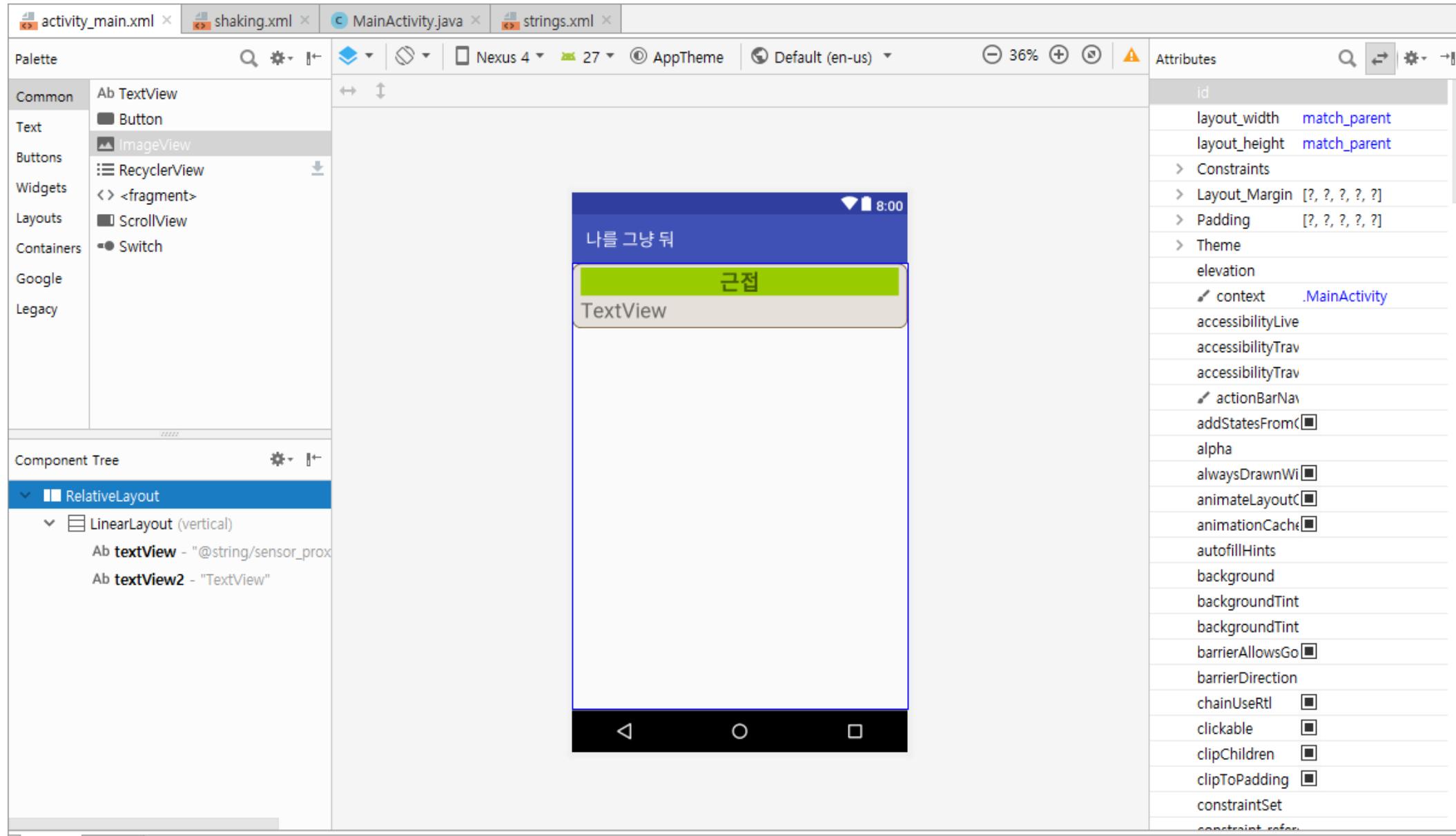


# shaking.xml 파일

```
activity_main.xml × shaking.xml × MainActivity.java × strings.xml ×
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 --&gt;
5     &lt;translate
6         android:fromXDelta="-2%"
7         android:toXDelta="2%"
8         android:duration="100"
9         android:repeatCount="10"&gt;
10    &lt;/translate&gt;
11
12 &lt;/set&gt;
13
14</pre>
```

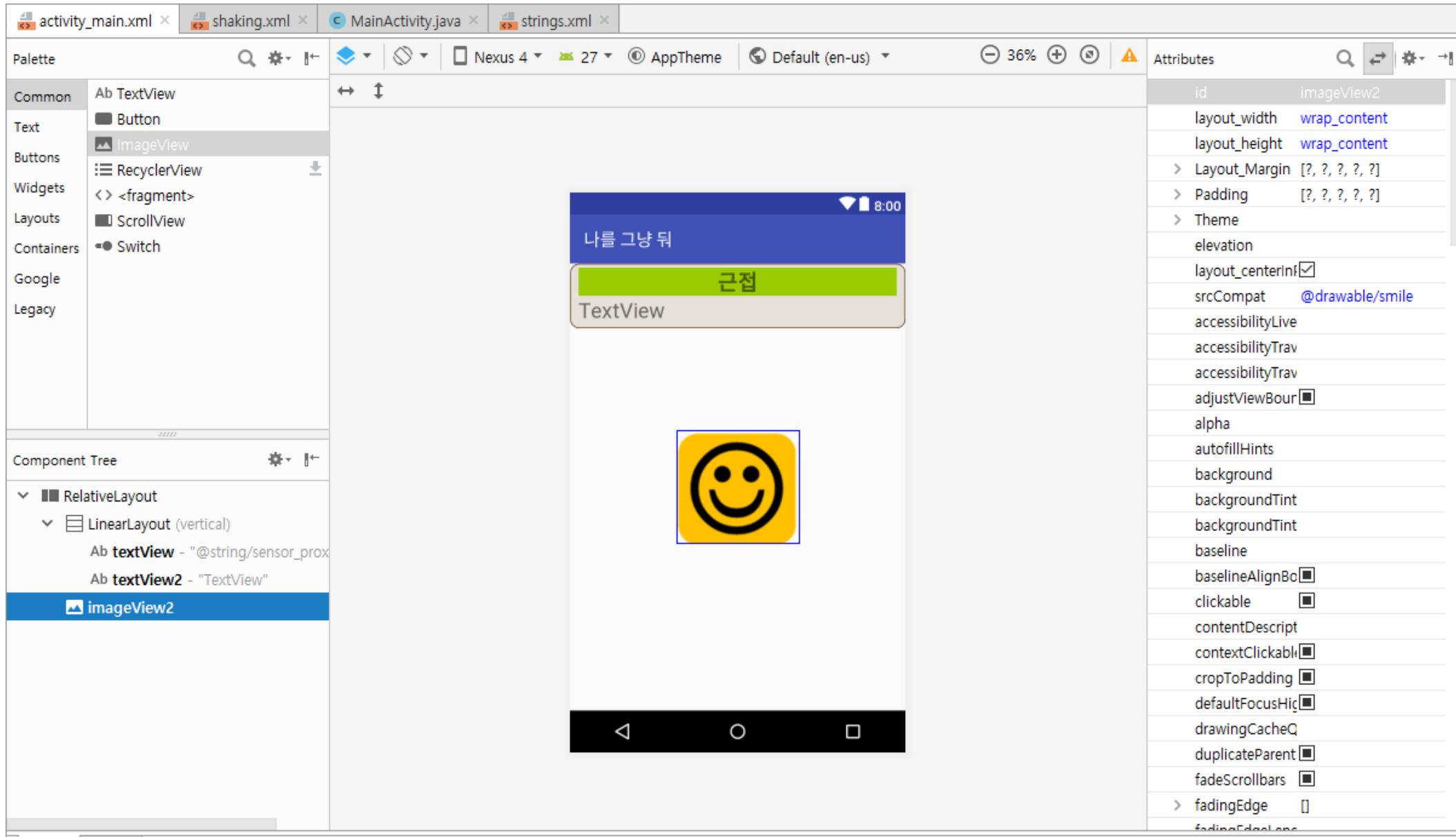
# 근접 센서 정보 – TextView

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# 애니메이션용 이미지 – ImageView

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# 2.5 Activity 제어(MainActivity.java)

- 센서이벤트 처리를 위한 액티비티 인터페이스 추가

```

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 }

```

센서값 변화에 따른 이벤트 처리를  
위한 클래스

```

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 }

```

## • 센서값 처리를 위한 매소드 구현(@override)

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Structure:** activity\_main.xml, shaking.xml, MainActivity.java
- MainActivity.java Code:**

```

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     ...
10    ...
11    ...
12    ...
13    ...
14    ...
15    ...
16    ...
  
```
- Code Completion Pop-up (Line 7):**
  - Implement methods (highlighted)
  - Make 'MainActivity' abstract
  - Create Test
  - Create subclass
  - Unimplement Interface
  - Annotate interface 'SensorEventListener' as @Deprecated
- Select Methods to Implement Dialog:**
  - Method list: android.hardware.SensorEventListener
    - onAccuracyChanged(sensor:Sensor, accuracy:int):void
    - onSensorChanged(event:SensorEvent):void
  - Checkboxes at the bottom: Copy JavaDoc (unchecked), Insert @Override (checked)
  - Buttons: OK, Cancel

activity\_main.xml

shaking.xml

MainActivity.java

```
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     @Override  
22     public void onAccuracyChanged(Sensor sensor, int accuracy) {  
23     }  
24  
25 }  
26  
27 }
```

센서 값이 변할 때 호출

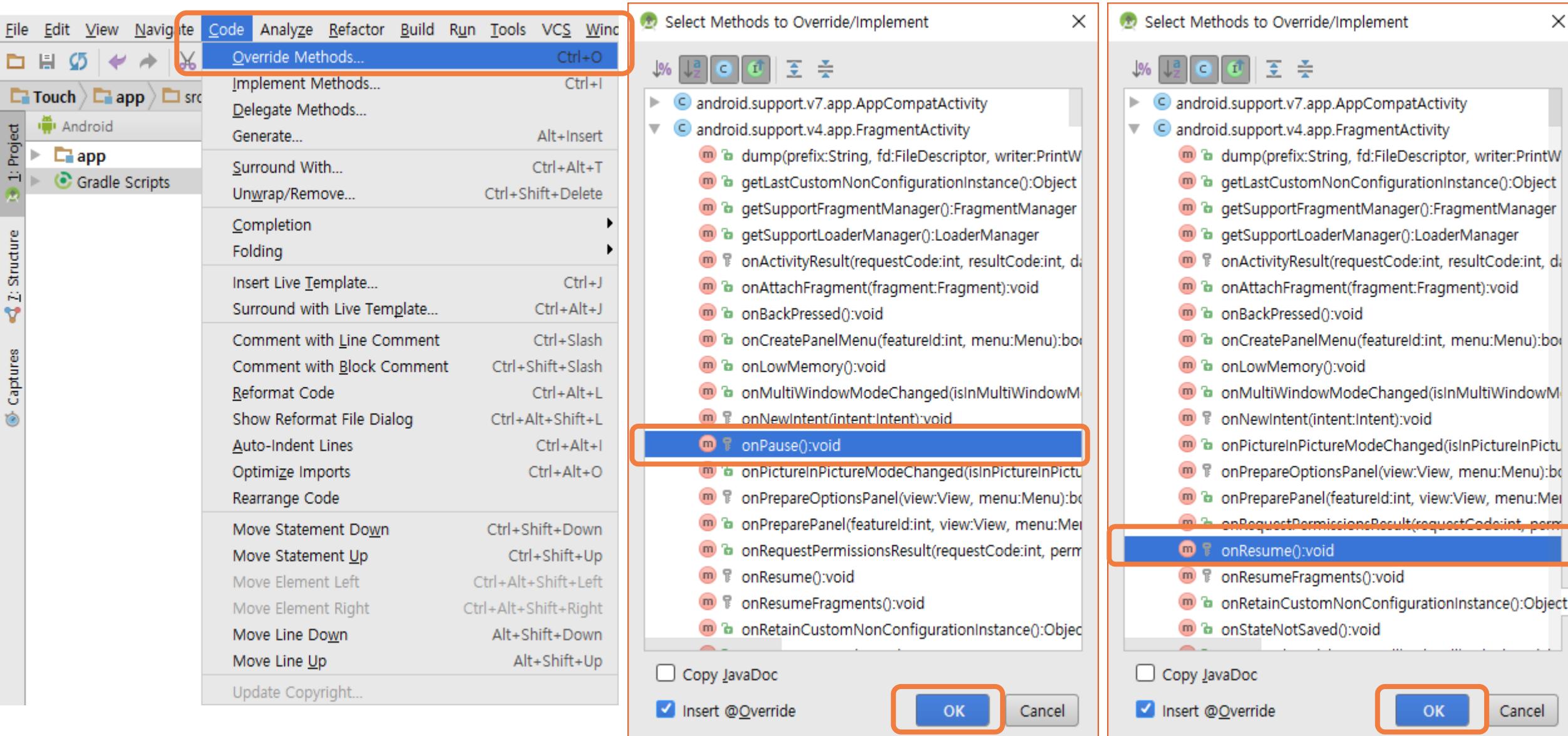
등록된 센서의 정확도가 변할 때 호출

- 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() 메소드 재정의(Override)

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- 재정의를 위한 매소드 추가

```
40  
41 ↗ @Override  
42     protected void onPause() {  
43         super.onPause();  
44     }  
45  
46 ↗ @Override  
47     protected void onResume() {  
48         super.onResume();  
49     }
```

화면에 표시되는 상태에서 사용자와 상호 작용하지 않을 때

액티비티가 일시정지(pause)상태에서 복귀할 때 호출

# (빨간상자만 입력)

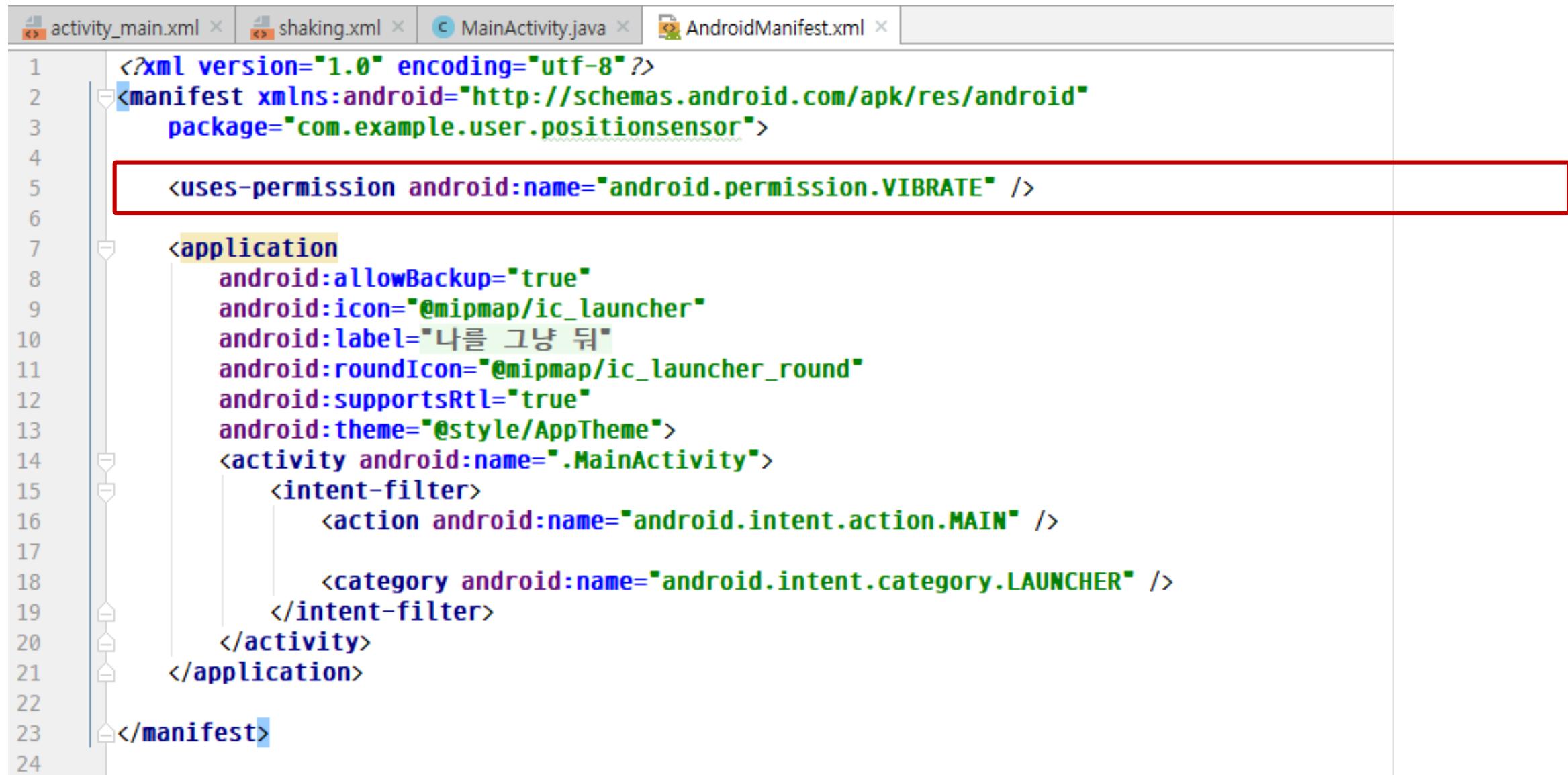
```
45      @Override  
46  ⬤    protected void onPause() {  
47      super.onPause();  
48      sm.unregisterListener(this);  
49  }  
50  
51      @Override  
52  ⬤    protected void onResume() {  
53      super.onResume();  
54  
55      sm.registerListener( listener: this, sensor_proximity, SensorManager.SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL);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

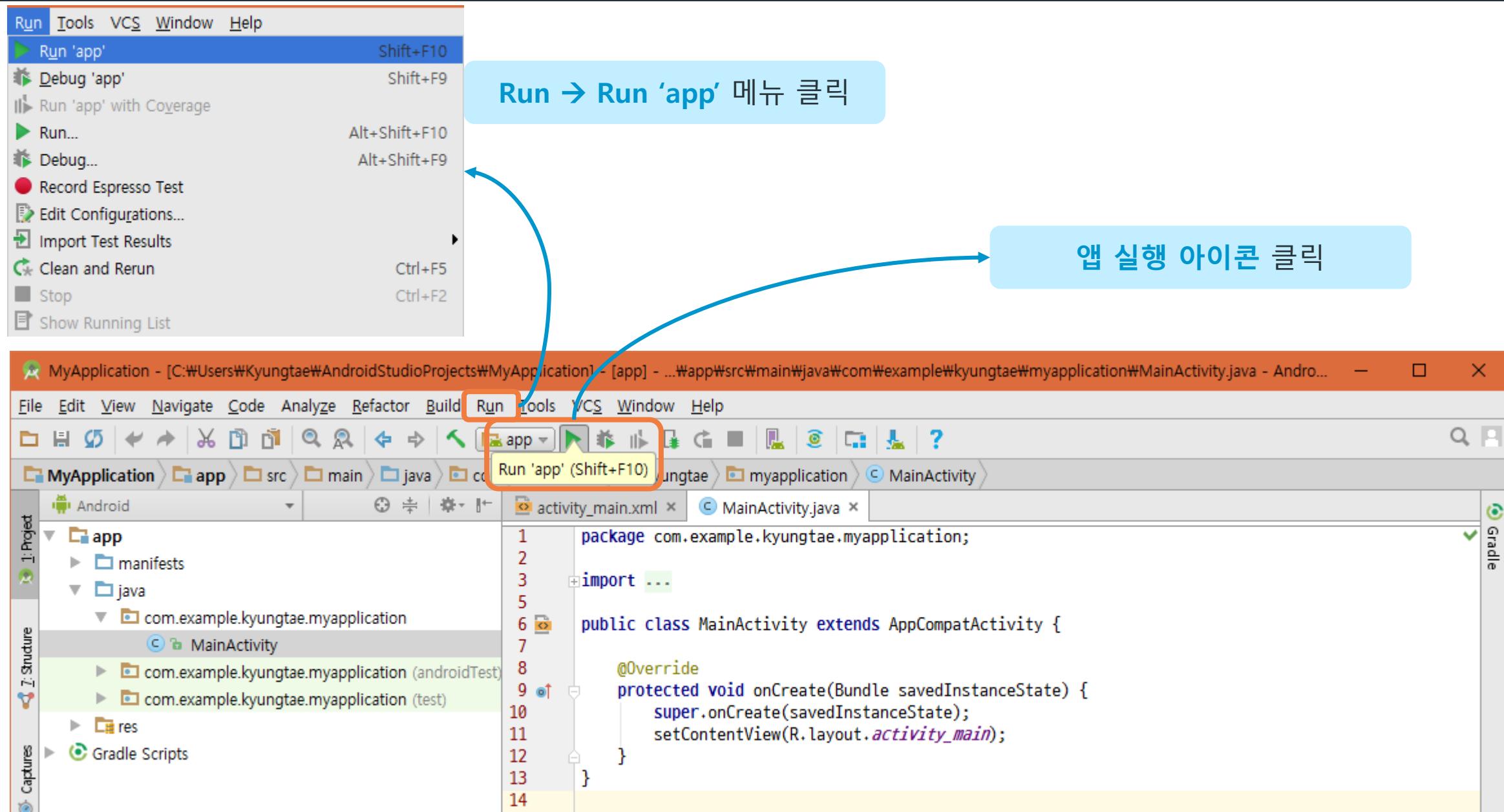
## • 진동 사용 허가 주기-AndoridManifest.xml (빨간상자만 입력)



```
activity_main.xml × shaking.xml × MainActivity.java × AndroidManifest.xml ×
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 둬"
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
```

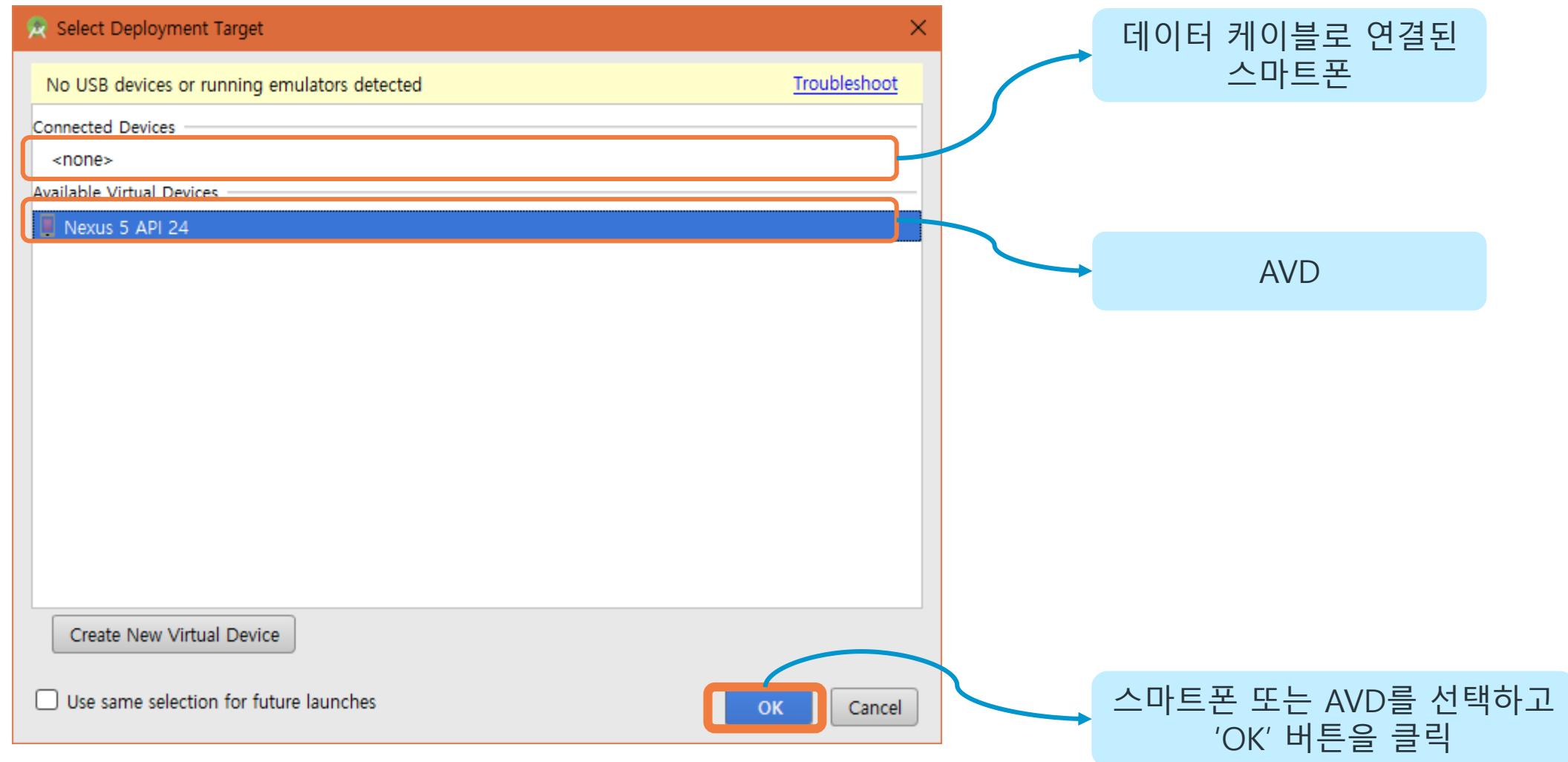
# Step 3. 프로젝트 실행

52



## • AVD 장비 선택하기

53



## • 실행 결과

54

Android Emulator - Nexus\_5X\_API\_24:5554

나를 그냥 뒤  
근접  
거리: 8.1

나를 그냥 뒤

근접

거리: 8.1

Light (lux)

Ambient temperature (°C)

Magnetic field (North-East-Up μT)

Pressure (hPa)

Relative humidity (%)

Proximity (cm)

Accelerometer

Additional sensors

Location

Cellular

Battery

Camera

Phone

Directional pad

Microphone

Fingerprint

Virtual sensors

Bug report

Screen record

Google Play

Settings

Help

...

Extended controls - Nexus\_5X\_API\_27\_Oreo\_8.1:5554

Light (lux) 0.0

Ambient temperature (°C) 0.0

Magnetic field (North-East-Up μT) 22.00

Pressure (hPa) 0.0

Relative humidity (%) 0.0

Proximity (cm) 8.1

Accelerometer

Additional sensors

Location

Cellular

Battery

Camera

Phone

Directional pad

Microphone

Fingerprint

Virtual sensors

Bug report

Screen record

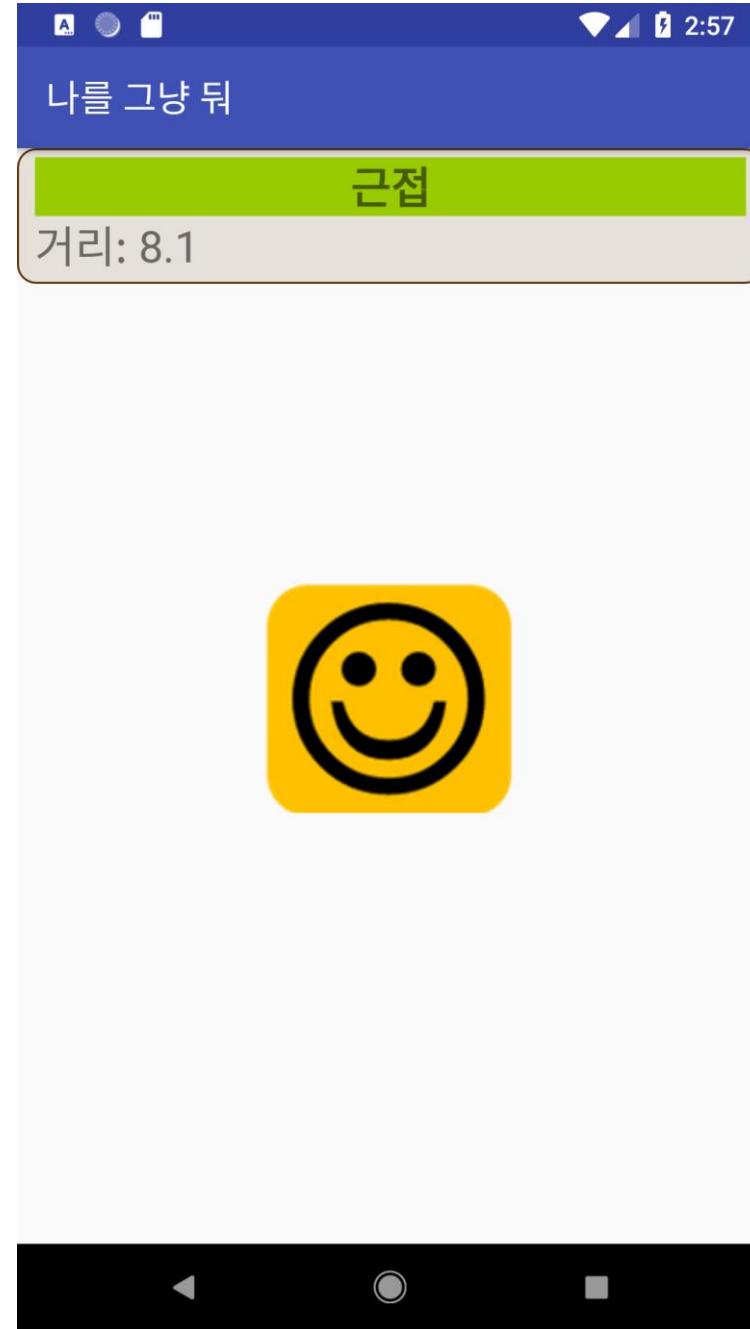
Google Play

Settings

Help

...

# O outputs





question

&



answer

