

# Android 课程同步笔记

Beta 0.01 版

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# Android 手机卫士-10 手机杀毒

# 1. 手机杀毒(★★★★)

#### 1.1 手机杀毒简介



在功能列表中点击<sup>手机杀毒</sup>,进入手机杀毒界面,如下图所示。自动对系统进程扫描。



扫描安全: Dev Tools 扫描安全: 时钟

扫描安全:应用包访问权限帮助程序

扫描安全: Development Settings

扫描安全: Custom Locale

扫描安全:联系人 扫描安全:证书安装程序

扫描安全:相机

#### 1.2 手机杀毒原理

对于本地查杀,首先我们得有个病毒库,病毒库是事先存在好的,在安装软件的时候安装在相应目录下,如果服务器端病毒库更新了,则我们对应的升级病毒库即可。病毒库存储的是所有病毒软件签名的 md5 码,我们的杀毒软件可以获取手机系统中所有软件签名的 md5 码,将从手机软件中获取的每个 md5 码去数据库中查找,如果发现有,则

代表该软件是病毒软件。

对于联网查杀,我们只需将从手机获取的软件签名 md5 码上传到服务器端,然后由服务器查找病毒库即可。

# 1.3 手机杀毒布局



布局整体采用 LinearLayout, 其中的帧布局是两张重叠的图片, 一个是底图(背景图片),





另一个是扇形图,

,在进行扫描的时候不停的让扇形图进行 RotateAnimation 即可

看到雷达在扫描的效果。

将扫描后的结果添加到 ScrollView 中即可。进度条的最大值是手机中所有软件个数,然后每扫描一个软件,进度就增加 1 步,这样当全部扫描完后进度条正好走到头。

布局文件名 anti\_virus\_activity.xml, 布局清单如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   android:layout_width="match_parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent"
   android:orientation="vertical" >
   <TextView
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout height="55dp"
       android:background="#8866ff00"
       android:gravity="center"
       android:text="手机杀毒"
       android:textColor="#000000"
       android:textSize="20sp" />
   <LinearLayout</pre>
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout height="80dp"
       android:orientation="horizontal" >
       <FrameLayout</pre>
           android:layout width="80dp"
           android:layout height="80dp" >
           <ImageView</pre>
               android:layout_width="80dp"
               android:layout height="80dp"
               android:src="@drawable/ic_scanner_malware" />
           <ImageView</pre>
               android:id="@+id/iv scanning"
               android:layout width="80dp"
               android:layout_height="80dp"
               android:src="@drawable/act scanning 03" />
       </FrameLayout>
       <LinearLayout</pre>
           android:layout width="match parent"
           android:layout height="wrap content"
           android:gravity="center vertical"
           android:orientation="vertical" >
           <TextView
               android:id="@+id/tv status"
```

```
android:layout_width="wrap_content"
               android:layout height="wrap content"
               android:text="正在快速扫描" />
           <ProgressBar</pre>
               android:id="@+id/progressBar1"
               style="?android:attr/progressBarStyleHorizontal"
               android:layout_width="match_parent"
               android:layout height="wrap content"
               android:progressDrawable="@drawable/progress horizontal" />
       </LinearLayout>
   </LinearLayout>
   <ScrollView
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout height="match parent" >
       <LinearLayout</pre>
           android:id="@+id/ll container"
           android:layout width="match parent"
           android:layout height="wrap content"
           android:orientation="vertical" >
       </LinearLayout>
   </ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>
```

## 1.4 手机杀毒业务逻辑的实现

#### 1.4.1 手机杀毒知识点清单

- 🔷 1) 手机杀毒简单原理
- ◆ 2) RotateAnimation 动画的使用
- 3)软件卸载(发现病毒软件的时候卸载软件)
- ◆ 3)获取软件签名
- ◆ 4) md5 加密

- ◆ 5) ScrollView 的使用
- ◆ 6) SQLiteDatabase 的使用

#### 1.4.2 手机杀毒代码清单

```
public class AntiVirusActivity extends Activity {
  // 扫描状态
   protected static final int SCANNING = 1;
   protected static final int SCANNING_FINISH = 2;
   private ImageView iv scanning;
   private TextView tv status;
   private ProgressBar progressBar1;
   private LinearLayout 11 container;
   // 将扫描结果封装在 ScanInfo 中
   private List<ScanInfo> virusList;
   private Handler handler = new Handler() {
      public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
         TextView view = new TextView(AntiVirusActivity.this);
         // 如果是扫描状态发送来的消息,则将扫描的当前结果添加到 Scroll View 中的
LinearLayout 中
         if (msg.what == SCANNING) {
            ScanInfo scanInfo = (ScanInfo) msg.obj;
            tv_status.setText(scanInfo.getName());
            if (scanInfo.isVirus()) {// 如果是病毒
               view.setTextColor(Color.BLACK);
               view.setText("发现病毒: " + scanInfo.getName() + ":" +
scanInfo.getDesc());
               virusList.add(scanInfo);
            } else {
               view.setTextColor(Color.BLACK);
               view.setText("扫描安全: " + scanInfo.getName());
            11 container.addView(view, 0);
            // 如果扫描完发送来的消息,判断是否有病毒,如果有病毒通过 AlertDialog 提示用
户是否删除
         } else if (msg.what == SCANNING_FINISH) {
            iv_scanning.clearAnimation();
            tv status.setText("扫描完成");
            if (virusList.size() > 0) {
               AlertDialog.Builder builder = new Builder(AntiVirusActivity.this);
```

```
builder.setTitle("发现病毒");
               builder.setMessage("发现了(" + virusList.size() + ")个病毒! ");
               builder.setNegativeButton("", new OnClickListener() {
                   @Override
                   public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int which) {
                      // <intent-filter>
                      // <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW"</pre>
                      // />
                      // <action
                      // android:name="android.intent.action.DELETE" />
                      // <category
                      // android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
                      // <data android:scheme="package" />
                      // </intent-filter>
                      for (ScanInfo info : virusList) {
                         // 删除病毒软件,是通过系统自带的 Activity 实现的
                         Intent intent = new Intent();
                         intent.setAction("android.intent.action.DELETE");
                         intent.addCategory("android.intent.category.DEFAULT");
                         intent.setData(Uri.parse("package:" +
info.getPackname()));
                         startActivity(intent);
                      }
                   }
                });
               builder.setPositiveButton("不怕病毒", new OnClickListener() {
                   @Override
                   public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int which) {
                      dialog.dismiss();
                });
               builder.show();
            } else {
               Toast.makeText(AntiVirusActivity.this, "您的手机十分安全。",
0).show();
            }
         }
      };
   };
```

```
@Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
      super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
      setContentView(R.layout.anti_virus_activity);
      virusList = new ArrayList<ScanInfo>();
      iv_scanning = (ImageView) findViewById(R.id.iv_scanning);
      tv status = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tv status);
      progressBar1 = (ProgressBar) findViewById(R.id.progressBar1);
       * 定义一个动画
       * 第一个参数 fromDegrees Rotation offset to apply at the start of the
       * animation. 开始角度
       * 第二个参数 toDegrees Rotation offset to apply at the end of the
       * animation.目标角度
       * 第三个参数 pivotXType Specifies how pivotXValue should be
       * interpreted. One of Animation.ABSOLUTE, Animation.RELATIVE TO SELF,
       * or Animation.RELATIVE TO PARENT.相对于 X 坐标类型
       * 第四个参数 pivotXValue The X coordinate of the
       * point about which the object is being rotated, specified as an
       * absolute number where 0 is the left edge. This value can either be an
       * absolute number if pivotXType is ABSOLUTE, or a percentage (where 1.0
       * is 100%) otherwise.相对于X坐标值
       * 第五个参数 pivotYType Specifies how pivotYValue should be
       * interpreted. One of Animation.ABSOLUTE, Animation.RELATIVE_TO_SELF,
       * or Animation.RELATIVE TO PARENT.相对于Y坐标类型
       * 第六个参数 pivotYValue The Y coordinate of the
       * point about which the object is being rotated, specified as an
       * absolute number where 0 is the top edge. This value can either be an
       * absolute number if pivotYType is ABSOLUTE, or a percentage (where 1.0
       * is 100%) otherwise.相对于Y坐标值
      RotateAnimation ra = new RotateAnimation(0, 360, Animation. RELATIVE TO SELF,
0.5f, Animation.RELATIVE TO SELF, 0.5f);
      //2 秒执行完
      ra.setDuration(2000);
      //一直循环播放
      ra.setRepeatCount(Animation.INFINITE);
      iv_scanning.startAnimation(ra);
      progressBar1.setMax(100);
      11_container = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id.ll_container);
      // 扫描病毒显示是耗时操作,因此在子线程中操作
      new Thread(new Runnable() {
```

```
@Override
        public void run() {
           // 获取 PackageManager 对象
           PackageManager pm = getPackageManager();
           // 通过 pm 获取所有的安装包,包括已经安装的和没有安装的,同时获取安装包的签名
信息
           List<PackageInfo> packages =
pm.getInstalledPackages(PackageManager.GET_UNINSTALLED_PACKAGES +
PackageManager.GET_SIGNATURES);
           // 给 ProgressBar 设置最大值为获取到的安装包的个数
           progressBar1.setMax(packages.size());
           int progress = 0;
           // 遍历安装包
           for (PackageInfo info : packages) {
              // 获取应用程序名称
              String label = info.applicationInfo.loadLabel(pm).toString();
              // 获取应用签名信息
              Signature signature = info.signatures[0];
              // 通过 md5 工具将签名信息进行加密
              String md5String = MD5Utils.encode(signature.toCharsString());
              // 通过查询数据库判断是否是病毒,如果是返回病毒信息
              String virus = AntiVirusQueryDao.isVirus(md5String);
              // 将扫描结果封装在 ScanInfo 中
              ScanInfo scanInfo = new ScanInfo();
              scanInfo.setName(label);
              if (TextUtils.isEmpty(virus)) {// 没有
                 scanInfo.setVirus(false);
              } else {
                 scanInfo.setVirus(true);
                 scanInfo.setDesc(virus);
                 scanInfo.setPackname(info.packageName);
              }
              // 从消息队列中获取消息对象,如果没有则创建
              Message msg = Message.obtain();
              msg.what = SCANNING;
              msg.obj = scanInfo;
              handler.sendMessage(msg);
              progress++;
              progressBar1.setProgress(progress);
              // 因为扫描软件过程太快了,为了方便 演示效果而让系统每扫描一个软件暂停
200 毫秒
              SystemClock.sleep(200);
```

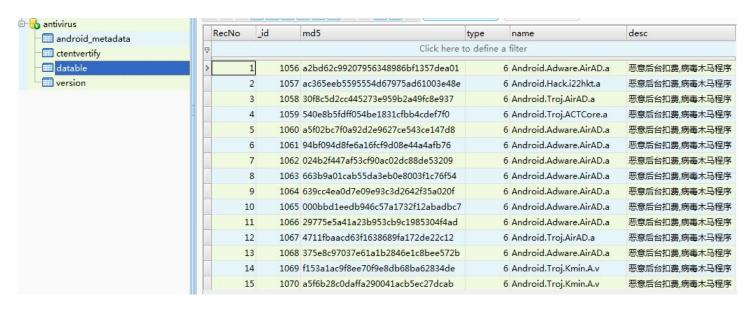
#### **1.4.3** MD5Utils 工具类的实现

```
public class MD5Utils {
  //将字符串进行 md5 加密
  public static String encode(String password) {
     MessageDigest digest;
     try {
        //通过加密工具,并创建一个 md5 算法加密对象
        digest = MessageDigest.getInstance("md5");
        //将密码的字节码加密成字节数组
        byte[] result = digest.digest(password.getBytes());
        StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
        for (byte b : result) {
           //对每一个字节跟 255 进行和操作,转换为 int 类型
           int number = b & 0xff;
           //将 int 类型转换为 16 进制字符串类型
           String numberStr = Integer.toHexString(number);
           //如果 16 进制的长度只有一位(0~9)只有一位,在前面补 0
           if (numberStr.length() == 1) {
              buffer.append("0");
           //添加 16 进制字符串
           buffer.append(numberStr);
        return buffer.toString();
      } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        return "";
  }}
```

#### 1.4.4 AntiVirusQueryDao 类的实现

```
private static String path = "/data/data/com.itheima.mobileSafe/files/antivirus.db";
   public static String isVirus(String signatures) {
        SQLiteDatabase database = SQLiteDatabase.openDatabase(path, null,
        SQLiteDatabase.OPEN_READONLY);
        String sql = "select desc from datable where md5=?";
        Cursor cursor = database.rawQuery(sql, new String[]{signatures});
        String desc = null;
        while(cursor.moveToNext()){
            desc = cursor.getString(0);
            break;
        }
        cursor.close();
        return desc;
    }
}
```

Antivirus.db 是一个病毒库, 打开其中的 datable 表, 观察其中的数据如下图所示。



在开发的时候我们需要将该数据库在 assets 目录中,然后在 SplashActivity 的 onCreate 方法中添加 copyDB("antivirus.db");将该数据库文件拷贝到

/data/data/com.itheima.mobileSafe/files/antivirus.db 目录下。

# 2. 缓存清理(★★★★)

## 2.1 缓存清理简介



在功能列表界面点击缓存清理,进入缓存清理主界面,如下图所示。



点击清除缓存按钮,可以将对应程序的缓存清除掉。

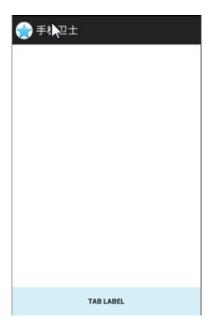
#### 2.2 缓存清理布局

该布局整体是一个 TabHost 布局,TabHost 是一款比较老的布局方式,其用法比较固定。在 TabHost 中整体式 LinearLayout。

clean\_activity.xml 是清理缓存的主布局文件,该文件演示了 TabHost 节点的使用方式。布局清单如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<TabHost xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
   android:id="@android:id/tabhost"
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout_height="match_parent" >
   <RelativeLayout
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout_height="match_parent" >
       <TabWidget
           android:layout_alignParentBottom="true"
           android:id="@android:id/tabs"
           android:layout_width="match_parent"
           android:layout height="wrap content" >
       </TabWidget>
   </RelativeLayout>
   <FrameLayout</pre>
       android:id="@android:id/tabcontent"
       android:layout width="match parent"
       android:layout_height="match_parent"
       android:layout marginBottom="60dp" >
   </FrameLayout>
</TabHost>
```

#### 上面布局预览图如下所示:



上面布局只是整体布局的一个大的框架,具体布局文件名为 clean\_cache\_activity.xml,其布局清单如下:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"</pre>
   android:layout width="match parent"
   android:layout height="match parent"
   android:orientation="vertical" >
   <RelativeLayout
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:background="#8866ff00" >
       <TextView
           android:layout width="wrap content"
           android:layout height="55dp"
           android:gravity="center"
           android:text="缓存清理"
           android:textColor="#000000"
           android:textSize="20sp" />
       <Button
           android:id="@+id/bt_clear"
           android:layout width="wrap content"
           android:layout_height="wrap_content"
           android:layout alignParentRight="true"
           android:onClick="clear"
           android:text="立即清理" />
   </RelativeLayout>
   <TextView
       android:id="@+id/tv status"
       android:layout width="wrap content"
       android:layout height="wrap content"
       android:text="扫描状态"/>
   <ProgressBar</pre>
       android:id="@+id/progressBar1"
       style="?android:attr/progressBarStyleHorizontal"
       android:layout_width="match_parent"
       android:layout_height="wrap_content"
       android:progressDrawable="@drawable/progress_horizontal" />
   <ScrollView
       android:layout_width="match parent"
       android:layout_height="match_parent" >
       <LinearLayout</pre>
           android:id="@+id/lv_container"
           android:layout_width="match_parent"
           android:layout height="match parent"
```

```
android:orientation="vertical" >
</LinearLayout>
</ScrollView>
</LinearLayout>
```

#### 2.3 缓存清理业务逻辑的实现

#### 2.3.1 缓存清理知识点清单

- ◆ 1) TabHost 的使用
- 🄷 2) 获取软件缓存
- 3)使用系统清理软件缓存
- 🤷 4 ) aidl 的使用

#### 2.3.2 TabHost 实现代码

清理缓存对应的 Activity 为 CleanActivity.java, 其代码清单如下所示:

```
//定义一个 Activity 继承 TabActivity 类
public class CleanActivity extends TabActivity {
  @SuppressWarnings("deprecation")
  @Override
  protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
     super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
     setContentView(R.layout.clean activity);
     //获取 TabHost 对象
     TabHost tabHost = getTabHost();
     //用 tabHost 创建一个 TabSpec, 其实就是一个类似选项卡的东西 这里的名字仅仅是作为一个
TabSpec 的唯一标识,不会显示在界面
     TabSpec tabSpec = tabHost.newTabSpec("缓存清理");
     //用 tabHost 创建 sdcard 清理选项卡
     TabSpec tabSpec2 = tabHost.newTabSpec("sdcard 清理");
     //给 tabSpec 设置显示名称
     tabSpec.setIndicator("缓存清理");
     //给 tabSpect 设置一个 Intent 对象,Intent 指向一个 Activity,我们可以理解为 TabHost
```

```
里面嵌套 Activity 对象
tabSpec.setContent(new Intent(this, CleanCacheActivity.class));
//这里仅仅作为演示 TabHost 的用法,因此 sdcard 清理用的 Activity 和缓存清理是一致的
tabSpec2.setContent(new Intent(this, CleanCacheActivity.class));
tabSpec2.setIndicator("sdcard 清理");
//将 tabSpec 添加到 tabHost 中
tabHost.addTab(tabSpec);
tabHost.addTab(tabSpec2);
}
}
```

#### 2.3.3 清理缓存代码清单

清理缓存用到了类为 CleanCacheActivity,其代码清单如下所示:

```
public class CleanCacheActivity extends Activity {
   protected static final int SCANNING = 0;
   protected static final int SCANNING FINISH = 1;
   private static final int FIND CACHE = 2;
   private TextView tv status;
   private ProgressBar progressBar1;
   private Button bt_clear;
   private PackageManager pm;
   private List<PackageInfoMy> infos;
   private LinearLayout lv container;
   private Handler handler = new Handler() {
      public void handleMessage(android.os.Message msg) {
         switch (msg.what) {
         case SCANNING:
            // 扫描状态
            PackageInfoMy packageInfoMy = (PackageInfoMy) msg.obj;
            tv status.setText(packageInfoMy.getLabel());
            break:
         case SCANNING_FINISH:
            // 扫描结束
            tv_status.setText("扫描完毕");
            break:
         case FIND CACHE:
            // 发现缓存
            PackageInfoMy packageInfoMy2 = (PackageInfoMy) msg.obj;
            findCache(packageInfoMy2);
```

```
break:
         default:
            break:
      }
      //发现缓存
      private void findCache(final PackageInfoMy packageInfoMy) {
         //填充一个布局
         View view = View.inflate(CleanCacheActivity.this,
R.layout.clean cache list item, null);
         //初始化布局中的控件
         ImageView iv = (ImageView) view.findViewById(R.id.iv);
         TextView tv_cacheSize = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.tv_cacheSize);
         TextView tv_codeSize = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.tv_codeSize);
         TextView tv_dataSize = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.tv_dataSize);
         TextView tv name = (TextView) view.findViewById(R.id.tv name);
         Button bt clear = (Button) view.findViewById(R.id.bt clear);
         //给清除缓存按钮添加点击事件
         bt_clear.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
               //这里的清除缓存是通过隐式意图打开系统软件设置界面进行清除
               Intent intent = new Intent();
   intent.setAction("android.settings.APPLICATION_DETAILS_SETTINGS");
               intent.setData(Uri.parse("package:" +
packageInfoMy.getPackName()));
               startActivity(intent);
            }
         });
         //给控件设置属性值
         iv.setImageDrawable(packageInfoMy.getIcon());
         tv_cacheSize.setText(packageInfoMy.getCacheSize());
         tv_codeSize.setText(packageInfoMy.getCodeSize());
         tv_dataSize.setText(packageInfoMy.getDataSize());
         //将视图添加到 ListView 中
         lv container.addView(view, 0);
         tv_name.setText(packageInfoMy.getLabel());
      };
   };
```

```
@Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
      super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
      setContentView(R.layout.clean_cache_activity);
      //初始化控件
      tv status = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tv status);
      progressBar1 = (ProgressBar) findViewById(R.id.progressBar1);
      bt clear = (Button) findViewById(R.id.bt clear);
      /*
       * 给立即清理添加点击事件
       * 这里是清除所有应用的缓存,使用 aidl+反射的方式调用 PackageManager 的
freeStorageAndNotify 方法
       */
      bt_clear.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
         @Override
         public void onClick(View v) {
            try {
               //通过反射获取 freeStorageAndNotify Method
               Method freeStorageAndNotify =
pm.getClass().getMethod("freeStorageAndNotify", new Class[] { long.class,
IPackageDataObserver.class });
               //遍历应用信息
               for (PackageInfoMy my : infos) {
                  //获取包名
                  final String packName = my.getPackName();
                  //调用 freeStorageAndNotify 方法
                  freeStorageAndNotify.invoke(pm, Integer.MAX VALUE, new
IPackageDataObserver.Stub() {
                     //回调函数, 当缓存清理成功会被调用
                     @Override
                     public void onRemoveCompleted(String packageName, boolean
succeeded) throws RemoteException {
                        System.out.println(packName + "的缓存已经清除完" +
succeeded);
                  });
            } catch (Exception e) {
               Toast.makeText(CleanCacheActivity.this, e.toString(), 1).show();
               System.out.println(e);
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
            }
      });
      pm = getPackageManager();
      infos = new ArrayList<PackageInfoMy>();
      lv_container = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id.lv_container);
      //开始扫描应用缓存
      scan();
   }
   private void scan() {
      new Thread(new Runnable() {
         @Override
         public void run() {
            //获取所有的安装包(安装过的和未安装过的,参数中是获取未安装包,是因为在获取
为安装的软件时也会安装已经安装的)
            List<PackageInfo> packages =
pm.getInstalledPackages(PackageManager.GET_UNINSTALLED_PACKAGES);
            progressBar1.setMax(packages.size());
            int progress = 0;
            //遍历包信息
            for (PackageInfo info : packages) {
               SystemClock.sleep(50);
               progress++;
               progressBar1.setProgress(progress);
               //获取包信息并将这些信息封装到自定义的 Package InfoMy bean 中
               final PackageInfoMy packageInfo = new PackageInfoMy();
               String label = info.applicationInfo.loadLabel(pm).toString();
               packageInfo.setLabel(label);
               Drawable icon = info.applicationInfo.loadIcon(pm);
               packageInfo.setIcon(icon);
               packageInfo.setPackName(info.packageName);
               try {
                  //通过反射获取 PackageManager 的 getPackageSizeInfo 方法
                  Method getPackageSizeInfoMethod =
pm.getClass().getMethod("getPackageSizeInfo", new Class[] { String.class,
IPackageStatsObserver.class });
                  getPackageSizeInfoMethod.invoke(pm, packageInfo.getPackName(),
new IPackageStatsObserver.Stub() {
                     // 当获取完应用信息后回调该方法
```

```
public void onGetStatsCompleted(PackageStats pStats, boolean
succeeded) throws RemoteException {
                         long cacheSize = pStats.cacheSize;
                         System.out.println("cacheSize=" + cacheSize);
                         long codeSize = pStats.codeSize;
                         long dataSize = pStats.dataSize;
                         //格式化字节
                         packageInfo.setCacheSize("缓存大小: " +
Formatter.formatFileSize(CleanCacheActivity.this, cacheSize));
                         packageInfo.setCodeSize("应用大小: " +
Formatter.formatFileSize(CleanCacheActivity.this, codeSize));
                         packageInfo.setDataSize("数据大小: " +
Formatter.formatFileSize(CleanCacheActivity.this, dataSize));
                         //如果缓存存在则发送消息
                         if (cacheSize > 0) {
                            infos.add(packageInfo);
                            Message msg = Message.obtain();
                            msg.what = FIND CACHE;
                            msg.obj = packageInfo;
                            handler.sendMessage(msg);
                            System.out.println("发现缓存: " + packageInfo);
                         }
                      }
                   });
                } catch (Exception e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
                   System.out.println(e);
                }
               //扫描完成后发送消息
               Message message = Message.obtain();
               message.obj = packageInfo;
               message.what = SCANNING;
               handler.sendMessage(message);
            }
            Message message = Message.obtain();
            message.what = SCANNING FINISH;
            handler.sendMessage(message);
      }).start();
   }}
```

TIPS: 在上面的代码中我们有两个地方使用了 aidl。

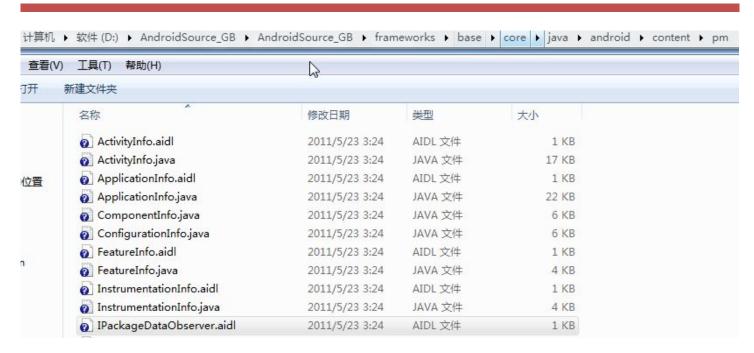
#### 1) freeStorageAndNotify

```
/**
    * Free storage by deleting LRU sorted list of cache files across
    * all applications. If the currently available free storage
    * on the device is greater than or equal to the requested
    * free storage, no cache files are cleared. If the currently
    * available storage on the device is less than the requested
    * free storage, some or all of the cache files across
    * all applications are deleted (based on last accessed time)
    * to increase the free storage space on the device to
    * the requested value. There is no guarantee that clearing all
    * the cache files from all applications will clear up
    * enough storage to achieve the desired value.
    * @param freeStorageSize The number of bytes of storage to be
    * freed by the system. Say if freeStorageSize is XX,
    * and the current free storage is YY,
    * if XX is less than YY, just return. if not free XX-YY number
    * of bytes if possible.
      @param observer call back used to notify when
      the operation is completed
    * @hide
    */
   public
              abstract
                           void
                                     freeStorageAndNotify(long
                                                                   freeStorageSize,
IPackageDataObserver observer);
```

有了源码以后我们还需要 aidl 文件,在本地源码中搜索 IPackageDataObserver.aidl,搜索如下图所示:



然后右击文件,打开文件位置:



将 IPackageDataObserver.aidl 拷贝到我们工程中,工程目录(android.content.pm 包名必须这样写,也就是必须保

#### 证 aidl 的包名跟提供者严格一致)如下所示:

- MobileSafe

  MobileSafe

  Image: src

  Image: mobileSafe

  Image: src

  Image: mobileSafe

  Image: mobileSafe

  IpackageDataObserver.aidl

  IpackageStatsObserver.aidl

  IpackageStats.aidl
- 2) freeStorageAndNotify

/\*\*
 \* Retrieve the size information for a package.
 \* Since this may take a little while, the result will

- \* be posted back to the given observer. The calling context
- \* should have the {@link android.Manifest.permission#GET\_PACKAGE\_SIZE} permission.

;

- \* <code>@param</code> packageName The name of the package whose size information is to be retrieved
  - \* @param userHandle The user whose size information should be retrieved.
  - \* @param observer An observer callback to get notified when the operation
  - \* is complete.
  - \* {@link

```
android.content.pm.IPackageStatsObserver#onGetStatsCompleted(PackageStats,
boolean)}
    * The observer's callback is invoked with a PackageStats object(containing the
    * code, data and cache sizes of the package) and a boolean value representing
    * the status of the operation. observer may be null to indicate that
    * no callback is desired.
    * @hide
   public abstract void getPackageSizeInfo(String packageName, int userHandle,
           IPackageStatsObserver observer);
    * Like {@link #getPackageSizeInfo(String, int, IPackageStatsObserver)}, but
    * returns the size for the calling user.
    * @hide
   public void getPackageSizeInfo(String packageName, IPackageStatsObserver
observer) {
       getPackageSizeInfo(packageName, UserHandle.myUserId(), observer);
   }
```

同样的步骤我们将 IPackageStatsObserver.aidl 也拷贝到工程中。

至此,本文档完!

2015年2月19日 星期四 11:15:28

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