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·种提高Android应用进程存活率新方法

SKYSERAPH

基础知识

Android 进程优先级

1 进程优先级等级一般分法

- Activte process
- Visible Process
- Service process
- Background process
- Empty process

2 Service技巧

- onStartCommand返回START STICKY
- onDestroy中startself
- Service后台变前置, setForground(true)
- android:persistent = "true"

3 进程优先级号

ProcessList.java

Catalogue

- 1. 基础知识
 - 1.1. Android 进程优先级
 - 1.2. Android Low Memory Killer
 - 1.3. 查看某个App的进程
 - 1.4. Linux AM命令
 - 1.5. NotificationListenerService
 - 1.6. Android账号和同步机制
 - 1.7. Android多进程
- 2. 现有方法
 - 2.1. 网络连接保活方法
 - 2.2. 双service(通知栏) 提高进程优先级
 - 2.3. Service及时拉起
 - 2.4. 守护进程/进程互拉
 - 2.5. Linux Am命令开启后台进程
 - 2.6. NotificationListenerService通知
 - 2.7. 前台浮窗
- 3. 新方法(AccountSync)
 - 3.1. 思路
 - 3.2. 效果
 - 3.3. 风险
 - 3.4. 实现 (核心代码)
- 4. Refs
- 5. 后记

- 1 // Adjustment used in certain places where we don't know it yet.
- 2 // (Generally this is something that is going to be cached, but we
- // don't know the exact value in the cached range to assign yet.)
- static final int UNKNOWN_ADJ = 16;

```
// This is a process only hosting activities that are not visible,
   // so it can be killed without any disruption.
    static final int CACHED_APP_MAX_ADJ = 15;
 7
    static final int CACHED_APP_MIN_ADJ = 9;
 8
    // The B list of SERVICE_ADJ -- these are the old and decrepit
 9
    // services that aren't as shiny and interesting as the ones in the A
10
    static final int SERVICE_B_ADJ = 8;
11
    // This is the process of the previous application that the user was
12
    // This process is kept above other things, because it is very common
13
    // switch back to the previous app. This is important both for recen
14
15
    // task switch (toggling between the two top recent apps) as well as
    // UI flow such as clicking on a URI in the e-mail app to view in the
16
17
    // and then pressing back to return to e-mail.
    static final int PREVIOUS_APP_ADJ = 7;
18
    // This is a process holding the home application -- we want to try
19
    // avoiding killing it, even if it would normally be in the backgroun
20
    // because the user interacts with it so much.
21
22
    static final int HOME_APP_ADJ = 6;
    // This is a process holding an application service -- killing it wil
23
    // have much of an impact as far as the user is concerned.
24
25
    static final int SERVICE_ADJ = 5;
    // This is a process with a heavy-weight application. It is in the
26
27
    // background, but we want to try to avoid killing it. Value set in
    // system/rootdir/init.rc on startup.
28
    static final int HEAVY_WEIGHT_APP_ADJ = 4;
29
    // This is a process currently hosting a backup operation. Killing i
30
    // is not entirely fatal but is generally a bad idea.
31
32
    static final int BACKUP_APP_ADJ = 3;
33
    // This is a process only hosting components that are perceptible to
    // user, and we really want to avoid killing them, but they are not
34
    // immediately visible. An example is background music playback.
35
    static final int PERCEPTIBLE_APP_ADJ = 2;
36
37
    // This is a process only hosting activities that are visible to the
    // user, so we'd prefer they don't disappear.
38
    static final int VISIBLE_APP_ADJ = 1;
39
40
    // This is the process running the current foreground app. We'd real
    // rather not kill it!
41
    static final int FOREGROUND_APP_ADJ = 0;
42
    // This is a process that the system or a persistent process has boun
43
44
    // and indicated it is important.
    static final int PERSISTENT_SERVICE_ADJ = -11;
45
46
    // This is a system persistent process, such as telephony. Definitel
    // don't want to kill it, but doing so is not completely fatal.
47
48
    static final int PERSISTENT_PROC_ADJ = -12;
49
    // The system process runs at the default adjustment.
50
    static final int SYSTEM_ADJ = -16;
    // Special code for native processes that are not being managed by th
51
```

```
52
    // don't have an oom adj assigned by the system).
    static final int NATIVE_ADJ = -17;
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
```

Android Low Memory Killer

Android系统内存不足时,系统会杀掉一部分进程以释放空间,谁生谁死的这个生死大权就是由LMK所 决定的,这就是Android系统中的Low Memory Killer,其基于Linux的OOM机制,其阈值定义如下面所 示的lowmemorykiller文件中,当然也可以通过系统的init.rc实现自定义。

lowmemorykiller.c

```
static uint32_t lowmem_debug_level = 1;
1
2
    static int lowmem_adj[6] = {
3
        0,
4
        1,
5
        6,
6
        12,
   };
    static int lowmem_adj_size = 4;
9
   static int lowmem_minfree[6] = {
        3 * 512,
                   /* 6MB */
10
11
        2 * 1024, /* 8MB */
12
        4 * 1024, /* 16MB */
13
        16 * 1024, /* 64MB */
14
15
    static int lowmem_minfree_size = 4;
```

① 在Low Memory Killer中通过进程的oom_adj与占用内存的大小决定要杀死的进程,oom_adj值越小 越不容易被杀死。其中,lowmem_minfree是杀进程的时机,谁被杀,则取决于lowmem_adj,具体值 得含义参考上面 Android 进程优先级 所述.

② 在init.rc中定义了init进程(系统进程)的oom_adj为-16,其不可能会被杀死(init的PID是1),而前台 进程是0(这里的前台进程是指用户正在使用的Activity所在的进程),用户按Home键回到桌面时的优 先级是6,普通的Service的进程是8.

init.rc

```
# Set init and its forked children's oom_adj.
```

```
write /proc/1/oom_adj -16
```

关于Low Memory Killer的具体实现原理可参考Ref-2.

查看某个App的进程

步骤(手机与PC连接)

- 1. adb shell
- 2. ps | grep 进程名
- 3. cat /proc/pid/oom_adj //其中pid是上述grep得到的进程号

```
Windows PowerShell
版权所有 <C> 2009 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
PS C:\Users\Administrator> adb shell
shell@virgo:/ $
shell@virgo:/ $ cat /proc/10291/oom_adj
 ell@virgo:/$
```

Linux AM命令

am命令:在Android系统中通过adb shell 启动某个Activity、Service、拨打电话、启动浏览器等操作 Android的命令.其源码在Am.java中,在shell环境下执行am命令实际是启动一个线程执行Am.java中的 主函数 (main方法), am命令后跟的参数都会当做运行时参数传递到主函数中, 主要实现在Am.java 的run方法中。

拨打电话

命令: am start -a android.intent.action.CALL -d tel:电话号码 示例: am start -a android.intent.action.CALL -d tel:10086

打开一个网页

命令: am start -a android.intent.action.VIEW -d 网址

示例: am start -a android.intent.action.VIEW -d http://www.skyseraph.com

启动一个服务

命令:am startservice <服务名称>

示例: am startservice -n com.android.music/ com.android.music.MediaPlaybackService

NotificationListenerService

"A service that receives calls from the system when new notifications are posted or removed, or their ranking changed." From Google

用来监听到通知的发送以及移除和排名位置变化,如果我们注册了这个服务,当系统任何一条通知到来或 者被移除掉,我们都能通过这个service来监听到,甚至可以做一些管理工作。

Android账号和同步机制

属于Android中较偏冷的知识,具体参考 Ref 3 /4 /5

Android多进程

- 实现: android:process
- 好处:一个独立的进程可以充分利用自己的RAM预算,使其主进程拥有更多的空间处理资源。此 外,操作系统对待运行在不同组件中的进程是不一样的。这意味着, 当系统运行在低可用内存的 条件时,并不是所有的进程都会被杀死
- 大坑:每一个进程将有自己的Dalvik VM实例,意味着你不能通过这些实例共享数据,至少不是传统 意义上的。例如,静态字段在每个进程都有自己的值,而不是你倾向于相信的只有一个值。
- 更多详细请参考Ref 9

现有方法

网络连接保活方法

- A. GCM
- B. 公共的第三方push通道(信鸽等)
- C. 自身跟服务器通过轮询,或者长连接

具体实现请参考 微信架构师杨干荣的"微信Android客户端后台保活经验分享" (Ref-1).

双service(通知栏) 提高进程优先级

思路: (API level > 18)

- 应用启动时启动一个假的Service (FakeService) , startForeground() , 传一个空的Notification
- 启动真正的Service (AlwaysLiveService) , startForeground() , 注意必须相同Notification ID
- FakeService stopForeground()

效果:通过adb查看,运行在后台的服务其进程号变成了1(优先级仅次于前台进程)

风险: Android系统前台service的一个漏洞,可能在6.0以上系统中修复

实现:核心代码如下

• AlwaysLiveService 常驻内存服务

```
1
   @Override
2
      public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
3
          startForeground(R.id.notify, new Notification());
          startService(new Intent(this, FakeService.class));
4
          return super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
      }
```

• FakeService 临时服务

```
1
 2
    public class FakeService extends Service {
        @Nullable
 3
 4
        @Override
        public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
             return null;
 6
 7
        @Override
 8
        public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId)
 9
10
             startForeground(R.id.notify, new Notification());
11
             stopSelf();
             return super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
12
13
        }
        @Override
        public void onDestroy() {
15
             stopForeground(true);
16
             super.onDestroy();
17
18
        }
19
    }
20
```

Service及时拉起

AlarmReceiver, ConnectReceiver, BootReceiver等

- Service设置(见上面基础部分)
- 通过监听系统广播,如开机,锁屏,亮屏等重新启动服务
- 通过alarm定时器,启动服务

守护进程/进程互拉

在分析360手机助手app时,发现其拥有N多个进程,一个进程kill后会被其它未kill的进程拉起,这也是 一种思路吧,虽然有点流氓~

守护进程一般有这样两种方式:

- 多个java进程守护互拉
- 底层C守护进程拉起App上层/java进程

Linux Am命令开启后台进程

一种底层实现让进程不被杀死的方法,在Android4.4以上可能有兼容性问题,具体参考Ref-7

NotificationListenerService通知

一种需要用户允许特定权限的系统拉起方式,4.3以上系统

前台浮窗

有朋友提出一种应用退出后启动一个不可交互的浮窗,个人觉得这种方法是无效的,读者有兴趣可以一 试,参考Pixel-Activity-Keep-Alive

新方法(AccountSync)

思路

利用Android系统提供的账号和同步机制实现

效果

• 通过adb查看,运行在后台的服务其进程号变成了1(优先级仅次于前台进程),能提高进程优先 级,对比如下图

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> adb shell
shell@virgo:/$
                                    ....r:core
shell@virgo:/$
             ps | grep cn.mi
                 347
       9751
shell@virgo:/$
shell@virgo:/ $ cat /proc/9751/oom_adj
shell@virgo:/ $
shell@virgo:/ $ cat /proc/9751/oom_adj
shell@virgo:/ $ _
```

正常情况

```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> adb shell
shell@virgo:/ $ ps | grep cn.m
        10291 347
                    885156 80496 sys_epoll_ 00000000 S cn.mi-
u0_a501
shell@virgo:/$
shell@virgo:/$
shell@virgo:/ $ cat /proc/10291/oom_adj
shell@virgo:/ $ cat /proc/10291<u>/oom</u> adj_<del>|||back||</del>
shell@virgo:/ $ 🛓
```

采用AccountSyncAdapter方法后

• 进程被系统kill后,可以由syn拉起

风险

- SyncAdapter时间进度不高,往往会因为手机处于休眠状态,而时间往后调整,同步间隔最低为1 分钟
- 用户可以单独停止或者删除,有些手机账号默认是不同步的,需要手动开启

实现(核心代码)



1建立数据同步系统 (ContentProvider)

通过一个ContentProvider用来作数据同步,由于并没有实际数据同步,所以此处就直接建立一个空的 ContentProvider即可

```
public class XXAccountProvider extends ContentProvider {
1
       public static final String AUTHORITY = "包名.provider";
2
       public static final String CONTENT_URI_BASE = "content://" + AUTH
3
4
       public static final String TABLE_NAME = "data";
5
       public static final Uri CONTENT_URI = Uri.parse(CONTENT_URI_BASE
       @Override
6
       public boolean onCreate() {
7
           return true;
```

```
9
        }
10
        @Nullable
11
        @Override
        public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection, String selectio
12
                              String[] selectionArgs, String sortOrder) {
13
14
             return null;
15
        }
        @Nullable
16
17
        @Override
18
        public String getType(Uri uri) {
19
             return new String();
20
21
        @Nullable
        @Override
22
23
        public Uri insert(Uri uri, ContentValues values) {
24
             return null;
25
        }
        @Override
26
        public int delete(Uri uri, String selection, String[] selectionAr
27
28
             return 0;
29
        }
30
        @Override
        public int update(Uri uri, ContentValues values, String selection
31
32
             return 0;
33
        }
34
    }
35
36
37
38
39
40
```

然后再Manifest中声明

```
ovider
1
2
           android:name="**.XXAccountProvider"
3
           android:authorities="@string/account_auth_provider"
           android:exported="false"
4
           android:syncable="true"/>
```



2 建立Sync系统 (SyncAdapter)

通过实现SyncAdapter这个系统服务后,利用系统的定时器对程序数据ContentProvider进行更新,具体 步骤为:

• 创建Sync服务

```
1
2
    public class XXSyncService extends Service {
 3
        private static final Object sSyncAdapterLock = new Object();
        private static XXSyncAdapter sSyncAdapter = null;
4
        @Override
 5
        public void onCreate() {
 6
 7
             synchronized (sSyncAdapterLock) {
                 if (sSyncAdapter == null) {
8
                     sSyncAdapter = new XXSyncAdapter(getApplicationContex
9
10
                 }
             }
11
12
        }
13
        @Override
        public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
14
             return sSyncAdapter.getSyncAdapterBinder();
15
16
        }
        static class XXSyncAdapter extends AbstractThreadedSyncAdapter {
17
             public XXSyncAdapter(Context context, boolean autoInitialize)
18
                 super(context, autoInitialize);
19
20
             }
            @Override
21
22
             public void onPerformSync(Account account, Bundle extras, Str
23
                 getContext().getContentResolver().notifyChange(XXAccountP
24
            }
25
        }
26
    }
27
```

• 声明Sync服务

```
1
   <service
            android:name="**.XXSyncService"
2
            android:exported="true"
```

```
android:process=":core">
 4
             <intent-filter>
 5
 6
                     <action
 7
                              android:name="android.content.SyncAdapter"/>
             </intent-filter>
 8
             <meta-data
 9
10
                     android:name="android.content.SyncAdapter"
                     android:resource="@xml/sync_adapter"/>
11
12
    </service>
```

其中sync_adapter为:

```
<sync-adapter xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/androi</pre>
2
                  android:accountType="@string/account_auth_type"
3
                  android:allowParallelSyncs="false"
4
                  android:contentAuthority="@string/account_auth_provide"
                  android:isAlwaysSyncable="true"
5
                  android:supportsUploading="false"
6
                  android:userVisible="true"/>
```

参数说明:

android:contentAuthority 指定要同步的ContentProvider在其AndroidManifest.xml文件中有个 android:authorities属性。 android:accountType 表示进行同步的账号的类型。 android:userVisible 设置是否在"设置"中显示 android:supportsUploading 设置是否必须notifyChange通知才能同步 android:allowParallelSyncs 是否支持多账号同时同步 android:isAlwaysSyncable 设置所有账号的isSyncable为1 android:syncAdapterSettingsAction 指定一个可以设置同步的activity的Action。

• 账户调用Sync服务 首先配置好Account (第三步),然后再通过ContentProvider实现 手动更新

```
public void triggerRefresh() {
1
2
           Bundle b = new Bundle();
3
           b.putBoolean(ContentResolver.SYNC_EXTRAS_MANUAL, true);
           b.putBoolean(ContentResolver.SYNC_EXTRAS_EXPEDITED, true);
4
5
           ContentResolver.requestSync(
                            account,
```

```
7
                              CONTENT_AUTHORITY,
8
                              b);
```

添加账号

- Account account = AccountService.GetAccount();
- AccountManager accountManager = (AccountManager) context.getSystemServ
- accountManager.addAccountExplicitly(...)

同步周期设置

- ContentResolver.setIsSyncable(account, CONTENT_AUTHORITY, 1);
- 2 ContentResolver.setSyncAutomatically(account, CONTENT_AUTHORITY, true)
- ContentResolver.addPeriodicSync(account, CONTENT_AUTHORITY, new Bundle



3 建立账号系统 (Account Authenticator)

通过建立Account账号,并关联SyncAdapter服务实现同步

• 创建Account服务

```
1
    public class XXAuthService extends Service {
 2
        private XXAuthenticator mAuthenticator;
3
        @Override
        public void onCreate() {
4
5
            mAuthenticator = new XXAuthenticator(this);
 6
7
        private XXAuthenticator getAuthenticator() {
            if (mAuthenticator == null)
8
                mAuthenticator = new XXAuthenticator(this);
9
            return mAuthenticator;
10
        }
11
12
        @Override
13
        public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
```

```
14
             return getAuthenticator().getIBinder();
15
        }
        class XXAuthenticator extends AbstractAccountAuthenticator {
16
17
            private final Context context;
            private AccountManager accountManager;
18
            public XXAuthenticator(Context context) {
19
20
                 super(context);
21
                this.context = context;
22
                 accountManager = AccountManager.get(context);
23
            }
24
            @Override
25
            public Bundle addAccount(AccountAuthenticatorResponse respons
                     throws NetworkErrorException {
26
                             // 添加账号 示例代码
27
                 final Bundle bundle = new Bundle();
28
29
                final Intent intent = new Intent(context, AuthActivity.cl
                 intent.putExtra(AccountManager.KEY_ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATOR_
30
31
                bundle.putParcelable(AccountManager.KEY_INTENT, intent);
                return bundle;
32
            }
33
34
            @Override
            public Bundle getAuthToken(AccountAuthenticatorResponse respo
35
                     throws NetworkErrorException {
36
                             // 认证 示例代码
37
                String authToken = accountManager.peekAuthToken(account,
38
39
                 //if not, might be expired, register again
                 if (TextUtils.isEmpty(authToken)) {
40
41
                     final String password = accountManager.getPassword(ac
42
                     if (password != null) {
43
                         //get new token
44
                                             authToken = account.name + pa
                     }
45
46
                }
                 //without password, need to sign again
47
                 final Bundle bundle = new Bundle();
48
                 if (!TextUtils.isEmpty(authToken)) {
49
                     bundle.putString(AccountManager.KEY_ACCOUNT_NAME, acc
50
51
                     bundle.putString(AccountManager.KEY_ACCOUNT_TYPE, acc
                     bundle.putString(AccountManager.KEY_AUTHTOKEN, authTo
52
                     return bundle;
53
                }
54
                 //no account data at all, need to do a sign
55
56
                 final Intent intent = new Intent(context, AuthActivity.cl
57
                intent.putExtra(AccountManager.KEY_ACCOUNT_AUTHENTICATOR_
                 intent.putExtra(AuthActivity.ARG_ACCOUNT_NAME, account.na
58
59
                 bundle.putParcelable(AccountManager.KEY_INTENT, intent);
60
                 return bundle;
```

```
61
             }
62
             @Override
63
             public String getAuthTokenLabel(String authTokenType) {
                   throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
64
    //
                 return null;
65
66
             }
67
             @Override
             public Bundle editProperties(AccountAuthenticatorResponse res
68
69
                 return null;
70
             }
71
             @Override
             public Bundle confirmCredentials(AccountAuthenticatorResponse
72
73
                     throws NetworkErrorException {
74
                 return null;
75
             }
76
             @Override
             public Bundle updateCredentials(AccountAuthenticatorResponse
77
                     throws NetworkErrorException {
78
79
                 return null;
80
             }
81
             @Override
             public Bundle hasFeatures(AccountAuthenticatorResponse respon
82
                     throws NetworkErrorException {
83
84
                 return null;
85
             }
86
        }
87
    }
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
```

• 声明Account服务

```
<service
1
           android:name="**.XXAuthService"
```

```
android:exported="true"
3
 4
             android:process=":core">
 5
             <intent-filter>
 6
                     <action
                             android:name="android.accounts.AccountAuthent
 7
             </intent-filter>
8
9
             <meta-data
                     android:name="android.accounts.AccountAuthenticator"
10
                     android:resource="@xml/authenticator"/>
11
12
    </service>
```

其中authenticator为:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2
   <account-authenticator xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/r
3
       android:accountType="@string/account_auth_type"
       android:icon="@drawable/icon"
4
       android:smallIcon="@drawable/icon"
5
       android:label="@string/app_name"
7
   />
```

• 使用Account服务 同SyncAdapter,通过AccountManager使用

- 申请Token主要是通过 AccountManager.getAuthToken)系列方法
- 添加账号则通过 AccountManager.addAccount)
- 查看是否存在账号通过 AccountManager.getAccountsByType)

Refs

- 1. 微信Android客户端后台保活经验分享
- 2. Android Low Memory Killer原理
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2016.5.24

- 1. 本文发布时间写错了, 5.19手贱成了6.19, 就酱紫吧, 懒得改了, 五月份看过的童鞋就当狠狠滴穿越 了一把吧, O(N_N)O哈哈哈~~
- 2. 本文在V2EX、稀土掘金、博客园、CSDN等等诸多网站上有转载或发布,收到了很多评论和讨论,其 中有一部分以"天下兴亡匹夫有责"的心态批判笔者等同类开发者把Android生态给搞坏了,提到iOS的诸 多好处等等,阐述几点个人观点:
- ① 据笔者研究,目前双Service拉起的方式在国内排前几的应用(微信/支付宝等等)中都有用到,进程互 拉方式在360手机助手、应用宝等应用中有用到,这些才是真正黑科技,笔者提到的方法仅仅是取巧性 的用到了Android系统提供的方法,谈不上XXX~~

- ② iOS的封闭造就其天然的优势,不存在这些问题; 而Android的开源,有诸多问题但不可否认的是其促进 了技术的发展,科技的发展甚至人类的进步。物极必反,很多事情都是双刃剑~
- ③ 后来经一些网友提醒,发现所谓提异议的这群家伙都是产品汪,半吊子技术,所以XXOO~~
- ④ 法海无涯,技术无边,风涯无罪,南无阿弥陀佛~~

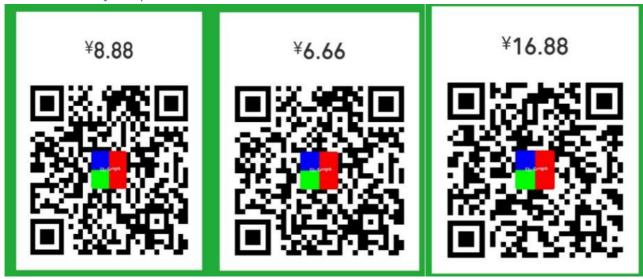
本文首发于skyseraph.com: "一种提高Android应用进程存活率新方法" 同步发表/转载 cnBlogs / CSDN / 伯乐在线 ...

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