

Android 资源管理机制









友盟简介

- 1 专业的移动开发服务平台
- 2 统计分析、开发工具与应用联盟
- 3 数据报告
- 4 行业沙龙







Overview

- 什么是资源
- 资源种类、定义
- 系统(Framework)资源
- 应用资源
- 访问资源
- 换肤

什么是资源

- 描述UI
 - 图片
 - 布局
 - 字符串
 - Raw
 - Etc.
- XML
 - 界面(UI设计师)和逻辑(码农)分离
 - 前端工程师(html,css,js) v.s. 后端工程师(jsp, java,...)



资源种类

- Res
 - res/anim
 - res/drawable
 - res/layout
 - res/menu
 - res/raw
 - res/values-? (zh, etc. 语言/分辨率/版本等 qualifier name)
 - strings.xml
 - styles.xml
 - attrs.xml
 - colors.xml
 - arrarys.xml
 - •
 - res/xml
 - ...



定义资源(XML)

- 属性-值 (attr-value)
 - 定义属性
 - styleable (schema)
 - 赋值
 - · Layout, Style
 - value type
 - int, boolean, float, String, reference
 - E.g. <u>TextView</u>



资源定义 - Case study

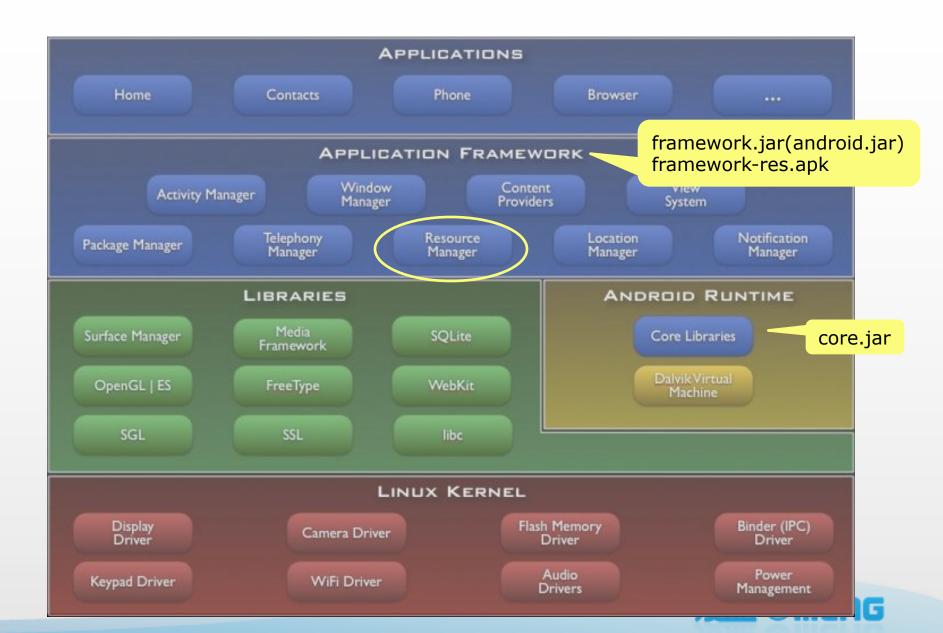
android.widget.TextView

```
platform_frameworks_base/core/res/res/values/attrs.xml
 <declare-styleable name="TextView">
     <!-- Determines the minimum type that getText() will
return.
The default is "normal".
Note that EditText and LogTextBox always return Editable,
even if you specify something less powerful here. -->
     <attr name="bufferType">
                                                       TypedArray
        <!-- Can return any CharSequence, possibly a
Spanned one if the source text was Spanned. -->
        <enum name="normal" value="0" />
        <!-- Can only return Spannable. -->
        <enum name="spannable" value="1" />
        <!-- Can only return Spannable and Editable. -->
        <enum name="editable" value="2" />
     </attr>
     <!-- Text to display. -->
     <attr name="text" format="string"
localization="suggested" />
     <!-- Hint text to display when the text is empty. -->
     <attr name="hint" format="string" />
     <!-- Text color. -->
     <attr name="textColor" />
     <!-- Color of the text selection highlight. -->
     <attr name="textColorHighlight" />
     <!-- Color of the hint text. -->
     <attr name="textColorHint" />
```

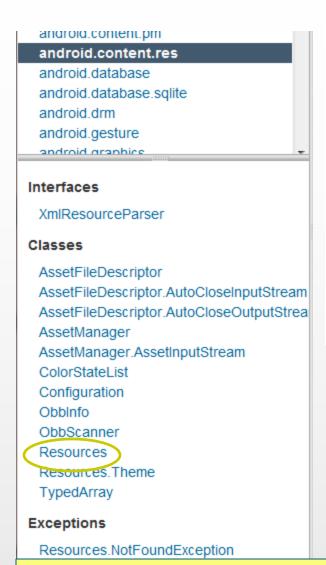
```
platform_frameworks_base/core/java/android/widget/
TextView.java
public TextView(Context context,
             AttributeSet attrs,
             int defStyle) {
                                                 AttributeSet
     super(context, attrs, defStyle);
         a = theme_obtainStyledAttributes(
                    attrs,
      com.android.internal.R.styleable.TextView, defStyle, 0);
            int n = a.getIndexCount();
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
               int attr = a.getIndex(i);
               switch (attr) {
              case com.android.internal.R.styleable.TextView text:
                        text = a.getText(attr);
              break;
       a.recycle();
```

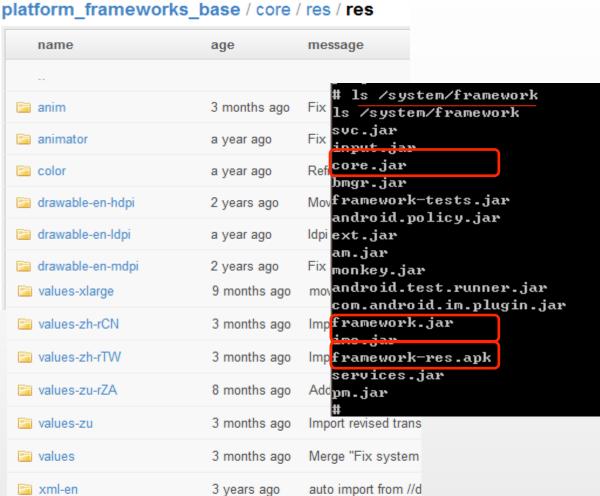


在Android架构中的位置



系统资源 - 追溯到源码中



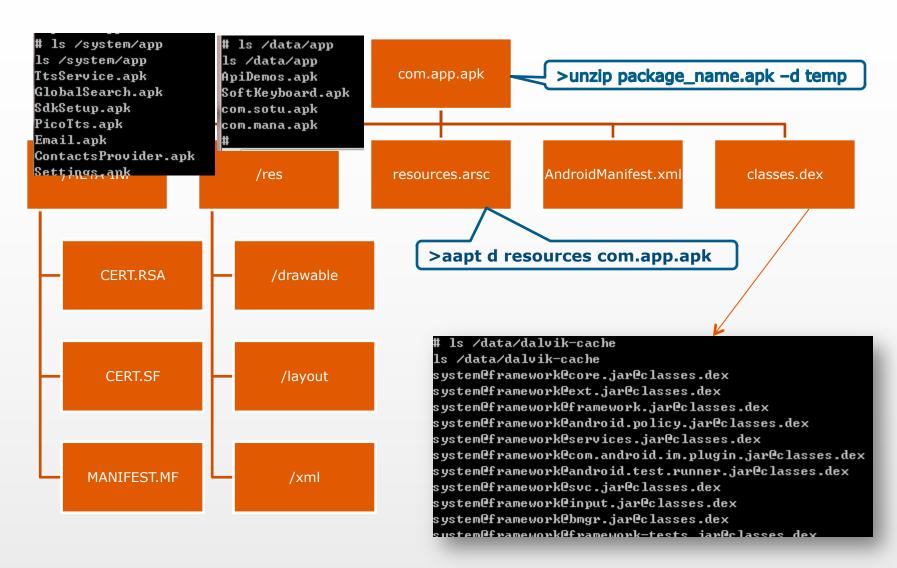


platform_frameworks_base/core/java/android/content/res/

Reference: https://github.com/android/platform_frameworks_base/tree/master/core/res/res



应用资源



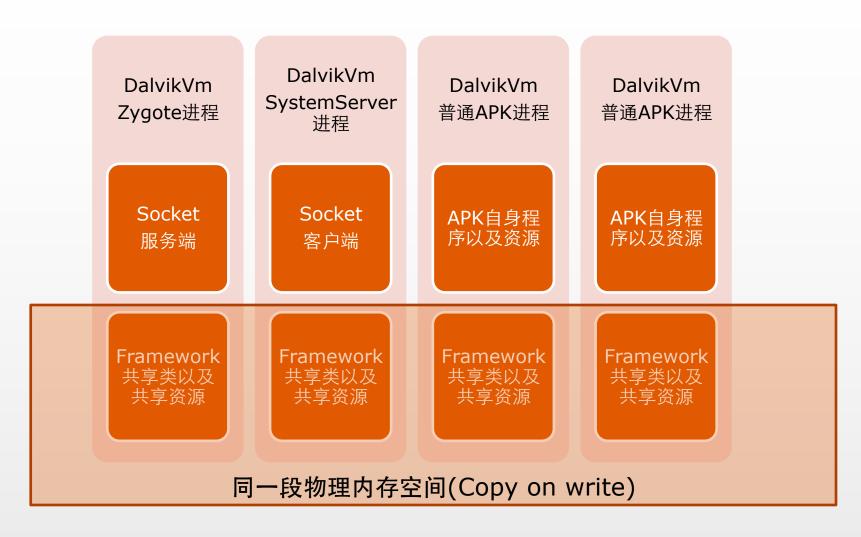


Dalvik 共享资源

- 创建 Zygote (app_process)进程(init.rc)
- Zygote fork出 SystemServer 进程
- Zygote加载类 (preloadClasses())
 - frameworks/base/preload-classes
- Zygote加载资源(preloadResources())
 - frameworks/base/core/res/res/values/arrays.xml
- Zygote fork创建app进程



Dalvik 共享资源



Reference: Android 内核剖析



创建应用进程

Reference: Android 内核剖析

```
211
                    pid = Zygote.forkAndSpecialize(parsedArgs.uid, parsedArgs.gid,
212
                             parsedArgs.gids, parsedArgs.debugFlags, rlimits);
213
                } catch (IllegalArgumentException ex) {
214
244
             try {
                 if (pid == 0) {
245
                    // in child
246
                    IoUtils.closeQuietly(serverPipeFd);
247
248
                    serverPipeFd = null;
249
                     handleChildProc (parsedArgs, descriptors, childPipeFd, newStderr);
250
                    // should never get here, the child is expected to either
251
                    // throw ZygoteInit.MethodAndArgsCaller or exec().
252
                     return true;
253
254
                 } else {
                    // in parent...pid of < 0 means failure
255
                     IoUtils.closeQuietly(childPipeFd);
256
257
                     childPipeFd = null;
258
                     return handleParentProc(pid, descriptors, serverPipeFd, parsedArgs);
259
154
755
                   try {
                        ZygoteInit.invokeStaticMain(cloader, className, mainArgs);
756
757
                    } catch (RuntimeException ex) {
758
                        logAndPrintError (newStderr, "Error starting. ", ex);
759
```

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访问资源

- Context
 - 应用内资源
 - Context.getResources
 - AssetManager
- PackageManager
 - 其他应用的资源

```
static void android_content_AssetManager_init(JNIEnv* env, jobject
clazz)
{
    AssetManager* am = new AssetManager();
    if (am == NULL) {
        jniThrowException(env, "java/lang/OutOfMemoryError", "");
        return;
    }
    am->addDefaultAssets();
    (/system/framework/framework-res.apk)
    LOGV("Created AssetManager %p for Java object %p\n", am,
clazz);
    env->SetIntField(clazz, gAssetManagerOffsets.mObject, (jint)am);
}
```



应用换肤

- 内置
 - if(skin1) png1... else png2...
- 外置
 - 可下载
 - Apk
 - 将皮肤apk和应用放在同一进程中
 - 有同样的签名,配置AndroidManifest.xml文件中android:sharedUserId 属性值相同

Context context = Context.createPackageContext("packagename.customskin", Context.CONTEXT_IGNORE_SECURITY);
Drawable drawable = context.getResources().getDrawable(R.drawable.icon);

- E.g. AdwLauncher
- zip
 - 把皮肤文件解压缩到/data/data/[package name]/skin路径下
 - E.g. 墨迹(mja), 搜狗输入法(sga)



应用换肤 - Case Study





```
# Is /sdcard/moji/temp
103.zip
# ls /sdcard/moji/skin103
colon b.png
colon_w.png
n0.png
n1.png
n2.png
n3.png
n4.png
n5.png
n6.png
n7.png
n8.png
n9.png
preview.jpg
setting.xml
widget_4x1_bkg.png
widget_4x2_bkg.png
logo.jpg
skininfo.txt
```



系统换肤

- 修改AssetManager.cpp 初始化提供framework-res.apk路径(C++)
- 修改Resources.java(Java)



