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Delphi XE5深入技術研討會

系列1:深入瞭解XE5和移動開發

Agenda

- 瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行
- 通往Android/iOS環境的重要觀念,類別/介面和方法
- 動態呼叫?靜態呼叫?
- 使用幾個實例來說明吧
 - Delphi XE5未封裝的API?
 - BlueTooth?
 - Bar Code?
 - 其他第3方函式庫?
- 結論



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瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行

 由於時間的限制,以下先以Android平台為說明範例.
 但由於其中許多的概念在iOS平台也類似,因此瞭 解了Android平台之後在iOS平台也可使用類似的概 念和方法。









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瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行

procedure

Java_com_example_jni_MainAppClass_MyNativeMethod(Env:PJNIEnv; This:JObject); cdecl;

var

JavaClass: JClass;

JavaMethodID: JMethodID;

begin

{ resolve the call and method we want to call } JavaClass := Env^.GetObjectClass(Env, This); JavaMethodID := Env^.GetMethodID(Env, JavaClass, 'showMessage', '()V');

而无口口

{ call the Java method }
Env^.CallVoidMethod(Env, This, JavaMethodID);
end;

exports Java_com_example_hellojni_HelloJni_MyNativeMethod;







Delphi XE5 App

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瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行



Delphi XE5 App

Delphi原生環境

- 修可
 - 靜態呼叫
 - 用Delphi語言定義Java API, 再使用Delphi呼叫
 - 動態呼叫
 - 直接載入Java Class呼叫





瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行



Delphi XE5 App

Delphi原生環境



您需要瞭解一些重要觀念, 類別/介面和方法





-

- 一般來說在Delphi的原生世界中我們通常會需要 Android(iOS)進行下面的工作
 - 使用Android(iOS)的服務
 - 呼叫Android(iOS)的API
 - 使用和呼叫Android(iOS)的第3方函式庫或是自己撰寫的 Java(Objective-C)程式碼

• 讓我們討論如何完成上述的工作





全域物件,類別	定義程式單元	說明
SharedActivity	FMX.Helpers.Android	Delphi的JNI Activity,存取 Android環境的橋樑
TJavaGenericImport	Androidapi.JNIBridge	可封裝Java物件成Delphi物件, 稍後有更多的說明
MainActivity	FMX.Platform.Android	FireMonkey Activity
SharedActivityContext	FMX.Helpers.Android	和SharedActivity一樣,但提 供不同的介面服務







- 範例1
 - Android Vibrate
 - <u>http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/</u> <u>Context.html</u>



• 範例1

ml

– <u>http://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/Vibrator.ht</u>

定義	方法	說明
abstract void	cancel()	Turn the vibrator off
abstract boolean	hasVibrator()	Check whether the hardware has a vibrator.
abstract void	vibrate(long[] pattern, int repeat)	Vibrate with a given pattern.
abstract void	vibrate(long milliseconds)	Vibrate constantly for the specified period of time.

Delphi原生環境



TJVibrator = class(TJavaGenericImpo rt<JVibratorClass, JVibrator>) end;

Delphi類別

JVibratorClass =interface(J0bjectClass)

[JavaSignature('android/os/Vibrator')]
JVibrator = interface(JObject)
['{82BDC8BC-22A3-4EAD-99AF-5DA70739B086}']
{Methods}
procedure cancel; cdecl;
function hasVibrator: Boolean; cdecl;
procedure vibrate(milliseconds: Int64);
cdecl; overload;
procedure vibrate(pattern:
TJavaArray<Int64>; repeat_: Integer);
cdecl; overload;
end;

Java虛擬環境

Android類別定義被拆解 為2個部份



全域物件,類別	定義程式單元	說明
TJavaGenericImport	Androidapi.JNIBridge	合成Java成Delphi的類別
ILocalObject	Androidapi.JNIBridge	遠端和本地Java物件實作的 介面
JObjectClass	Androidapi.JNI.JavaTypes	代表Java類別的類別
JObject	Androidapi.JNI.JavaTypes	代表Java物件的類別





- TJavaGenericImport<C: IJavaClass; T: IJavaInstance> = class(TJavaImport)
- strict private
- class var FInstanceVTable: TJavaVtable;
- class var FClassVTable: TJavaVTable;
- class var FJavaClass: C;
- class var FClsID: Pointer;
- class function GetJavaClass: C; static;
- class function GetInstanceVTable(ClsID: Pointer; ObjID: Pointer): TJavaVTable;
- class function Alloc(var ObjID: Pointer): T; overload;
- public
- class function Wrap(P: Pointer): T;
- ///
- /// Provides the Java class object for this type. You can use the
- /// resulting interface to call Java class methods, rather than
- /// instance methods.
- class property JavaClass: C read GetJavaClass;



///

/// Both import objects and local objects implement this interface. We use it /// as a common means of getting to key data when dealing with marshaling parameters.

ILocalObject = interface(IJava)

[IID_ILocalObject_Name]

/// Returns the Java instance ID of this object.

function GetObjectID: Pointer;

end;



public abstract Object getSystemService (String name)

function getSystemService(name: JString): JObject; cdecl;

class function Wrap(P: Pointer): T;

Wrap((VibratorObj as ILocalObject).GetObjectID);



- 範例1
 - Android Vibrate



- 以Android Environment為範例
 - <u>http://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/Envir</u> onment.html



- 使用

- JObjectClass
- JObject
- TJavaGenericImport
- -3個類別,加上
 - GUID
 - JavaSignature屬性



- 範例2
 - <u>http://developer.android.com/reference/android/os/Envir</u> onment.html
 - Android Environment



- 範例3
 - <u>http://developer.android.com/reference/android/bluetoot</u>
 h/BluetoothDevice.html
 - Android Bluetooth







動態呼叫?靜態呼叫?

- 靜態呼叫
 - 上面討論的呼叫方法可視為用Delphi靜態呼叫Java(Object-C)的方法,
 - 即直接用Delphi語法呼叫Java(Object-C)
- 動態呼叫
 - 動態載入Java使用Method signature呼叫



如何呼叫您的Java程式碼

- 觀察您的XE5 Android App
 - Classes.dex
 - Dexdump classes.dex > xe5debugdexdump.txt
- 封裝您的Java程式碼到APK中
- 觀察APK中的classes.dex
- 再使用動態呼叫
- <u>http://www.pclviewer.com/android/androidJNI.html</u>



如何呼叫您的Java程式碼



如何呼叫您的Java程式碼

• 動態呼叫程式碼

全域物件,類別	定義程式單元
SharedActivityContext	FMX.Helpers.Android
TJDexClassLoader	Androidapi.JNI.Dalvik
TJNIResolver	Androidapi.JNIBridge
JNINativeInterface_	Androidapi.Jni



如何呼叫您的Java程式碼

• 動態呼叫程式碼

全域物件,類別	說明
Androidapi.JNI.JavaTypes	Java型態定義
Androidapi.Jni	JNI型態,介面定義



如何呼叫您的Java程式碼



- 範例4
 - pDelphiCallJava



瞭解您的Android App!

- AndroidManifest.template.xml
- AndroidManifest.xml



瞭解您的Android App!

<activity android:name="com.embarcadero.firemonkey.FMXNativeActivity" android:label="pEnvironmentDemo" android:configChanges="orientation|keyboardHidden"> <!-- Tell NativeActivity the name of our .so --> <meta-data android:name="android.app.lib_name" android:value="pEnvironmentDemo" /> <intent-filter> <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" /> <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" /> </intent-filter> </activity> <receiver android:name="com.embarcadero.firemonkey.notifications.FMXNotificationAlarm" />





- https://code.google.com/p/zxing/
- <u>http://blog.naver.com/simonsayz</u>
- https://code.google.com/p/zxing/wiki/ScanningViaIn tent
- http://edn.embarcadero.com/article/43269
- http://blog.blong.com/
- <u>http://www.pclviewer.com/android/androidJNI.html</u>



- 現在(XE5)在iOS中做BarCode很簡單(因為都是Native), 但在Android中比較麻煩
- 因為...



```
Intent intent = new Intent("com.google.zxing.client.android.SCAN");
       intent.putExtra("SCAN MODE", "OR CODE MODE");
       startActivityForResult(intent, 0);
public void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent intent) {
 if (requestCode == 0) {
   if (resultCode == RESULT OK) {
     String contents = intent.getStringExtra("SCAN RESULT");
     String format = intent.getStringExtra("SCAN RESULT FORMAT");
     // Handle successful scan
     Toast toast = Toast.makeText(this, "Content:" + contents + " Format:" + format , Toast.LENGTH LONG);
     toast.setGravity(Gravity.TOP, 25, 400);
     toast.show();
   } else if (resultCode == RESULT CANCELED) {
     // Handle cancel
     Toast toast = Toast.makeText(this, "Scan was Cancelled!", Toast.LENGTH LONG);
     toast.setGravity(Gravity.TOP, 25, 400);
     toast.show();
```

{



- JActivity = interface(JContextThemeWrapper)
 - ...
 - procedure startActivities(intents: TJavaObjectArray<JIntent>); cdecl; overload;
 - procedure startActivities(intents: TJavaObjectArray<JIntent>; options: JBundle); cdecl; overload;
 - procedure startActivity(intent: JIntent); cdecl; overload;
 - procedure startActivity(intent: JIntent; options: JBundle); cdecl; overload;
 - procedure startActivityForResult(intent: JIntent; requestCode: Integer); cdecl; overload;
 - procedure startActivityForResult(intent: JIntent; requestCode: Integer; options: JBundle); cdecl; overload;



- procedure TForm1.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);
- var
- anIntent : JIntent;
- begin
- anIntent := TJIntent.Create;
- anIntent.putExtra('SCAN_MODE', 'QR_CODE_MODE');
- SharedActivity.startActivityForResult(anIntent, 0);
- end;



瞭解Delphi XE5如何在Android/iOS環境中運行





- 範例5
 - BarCode Test



- 最後再印證一下iOS
- https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentat ion/Cocoa/Reference/Foundation/Classes/NSNumbe r_Class/Reference/Reference.html#//apple_ref/occ/c lm/NSNumber/numberWithBool:



- NSNumberClass = interface(NSValueClass)
- ['{82392D79-32AF-4380-9389-667299F94C07}']
- {class} function numberWithBool(value: Boolean): Pointer; cdecl;
- ...
- End;
- NSNumber = interface(NSValue)
- ['{547076CE-9409-4389-B449-47DA1D9718EF}']
- function boolValue: Boolean; cdecl;
- ...
- End;
- TNSNumber = class(TOCGenericImport<NSNumberClass, NSNumber>) end;



- function SharedApplication: UIApplication;
- begin
- Result :=
 - TUIApplication.Wrap(TUIApplication.OCClass.shared Application);
- end;



• 範例6

- piOSNumberDemo

procedure TForm2.Button1Click(Sender: TObject);

var

nsNumb: nsNumber;

nsNFor: NSNumberFormatter;

nsStr: NSString;

begin

nsnumb := TNSNumber.Wrap(TNSNumber.OCClass.numberWithInteger(12345)); // Lenght

= 5;

nsNFor := TNSNumberFormatter.Create;

nsStr := nsNFor.stringFromNumber(nsnumb);

ShowMessage(NSStrToStr(nsStr)); end;



Delphi For Android/iOS平台會持續發展

- 封裝更多的Android/iOS API
- Delphi/C++更容易的呼叫Java/Objective-C
- 更多針對移動平台和穿戴式設備的功能





