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How to prepare worksheet in mobile

This article will guide you through installing ADB, Fastboot and using basic commands. To set up and use ADB and Fastboot First, you need to set up your phone to use your devices. Turn on Developer settings in Settings > From your phone to seven times the Build number. Then, under Settings > Developer Settings, select the USB Debugging check box. Download ADB and Fastboot from the site for Android developers. When you extract the download, the content is placed in a folder called a platform device. There are other items in the folder, but you can ignore them. The application does not need to be installed. If you're using Windows, you'll need to download the correct driver for your device (search here). Alternatively, you can try the 15-second ADB Installer installation xda-developers.com. Driver is not required for mac or Linux. Use the command line or the Open Terminal command line or the Terminal application. To use ADB and fastboot, you must navigate to the platform device library. To do this, use the cd command, type cd [path]. The simpler way is to right-click Open Command Prompt Here in the Folder that contains the Shift key. Using ADB Connect your phone to your computer via USB. On your computer, open Command Promt and go to the folder that contains the tool, as mentioned above. Type adb tools by pressing Enter if you see a list of devices with serial numbers, which means you've successfully connected. Fastboot Fastboot works similarly to ADB, but you need to start your phone into Fastboot mode. To enter normal Fastboot mode, you need to press the volume button (depending on your device) and power key at the same time, or, more simply, the ADB to enter the ADB restart boot command. Commands try to drag adb [path to file] [path to folder] This copy is a file stored on your phone and saved to a specific folder on your computer. adb push [path to file] [path to folder] Unlike the command above. Send a file from your computer to your phone. adb Installation [file path] APK app on your phone. adb uninstall [package name] Uninstall the application. You must enter the full name of the package instead of the name of the application. For example, com.devname.appname adb shell wm density [dpi] Change the display resolution. Here are the instructions. adb sideload [path to update.zip] Update firmware in the form of .zip. Run custom recovery on your phone. fastboot oem unlock Or fastboot flashing unlock: Use commands that depend on the version of Android your device is running. On Android 6, you need to activate OEM lock in Developer Settings. Unlocking the bootloader in this way erases all data on the device. fastboot flash recovery [filename.img] Install custom recovery as TWRP. For ease of use, we recommend that you change the file name to be easy to remember, easy to write, for example, twrp.img and transfer to the same folder-tools. fastboot -w Delete all phone data in preparation for installing a custom ROM. fastboot update [path to rom.zip] Flashes custom ROM. Useful way if you haven't rooted the machine yet. Obviously, the above commands are only basic. It may not work on all devices. Only use them if you understand what you will do and how to unresolved. Follow Vietnamese technology on Facebook to update information about technology and products quickly. The > Forum > Android > Android Debug Bridge, also known as ADB, is a powerful and flexible tool that allows users to do many things like finding logs, installing and removing apps, transferring files, rooting and flashing custom ROMs, device backups, etc. In fact, the most advanced instructions and instructions on how to do something with Android tend to use adb commands to get the job done. Moreover, adb is also useful if your Android device does not work as usual or if things are very messy and uns used. Although it looks a little scary and

complicated, here's a list of ADB commands to get started and some useful stuff in the process. 15 useful ADB commands for Android Unlike previous versions, users do not need to install the full Android SDK to install the ADB. Simply download the ADB zip file on its own, expand it to the root of drive C, and Something's happened. To access adb, open the command prompt by finding it on the Start menu and finding the adb folder by using the command below. If adb is installed in another folder, change the command accordingly. cd c:\adb Tip: Then open a command prompt from the same folder, press and hold Shift, right-click the folder, and then click Open Command Prompt Here. Now connect your Android device via USB and test the following commands. Obviously, the first command is to know how to start and shut down the ADB server. This allows users to interact with connected Android devices. To start the adb server, use the following command. adb start-server When the task is complete, the user can use the following command to shut down the ADB server. adb kill-server This is one of the most common commands. When you connect the device to your computer via USB, use this command to verify that the adb can find the connected device. adb devices If the device is properly connected to the system, the above command starts the service daemon, curses the system and lists all connected Android drives. The best part of the command is to list the status and serial number of the device. 3. Knowledge of the status of the device As the name dict states, this command can be used knowing the status of the device. When this command takes effect, you'll see whether the device's status is offline, the bootloader, or the device. For a normal Android device, users see their Android status as a device, just like in the photo below. adb get-status 4. Display device serial number: This command shows the user the serial number of the connected device. On a phone or tablet, users can view their device serial number by redirecting it to Settings > from phone > status. adb get-serialno If you want to copy files from your computer to your phone using ADB, you can use this command. Be sure to replace [source] and [destination] with the actual file path. adb push [source] [target] When you replace the command above with the path to the actual file, it will look like this. adb push E:\Video Songs\Aankhon Mein Teri - Shanti Om.mp4 /sdcard/Downloads/video.mp4 6. Copy files from your phone to your computer As when you copy files from your computer to your Android device, users can also copy files from phone to computer. To do this, just use the command below. Replace the [source] and [destination] files with the actual file path. adb pull [source] [target] When you replace the command above with the path to the actual file, the command will look like this. adb drag /sdcard/Downloads/video.mp4 D:\Downloads 7. Install/remove applications Moving files back and again between your computer and your phone, users can actually install apk files with a single command. To install an application, the user must specify the full path to the apk file. So let's replace the path/to/file.apk the actual apk file path. adb install path/to/file.apk If multiple devices are connected to your computer and you want to install the apk file on only one device, use the following command. Replace [serial number] with the actual device sequence number. Users can use the fourth command above to get the device serial number. adb -s [serial number] installation path/to/file.apk To remove an application, just force the following command. Replace the application with the actual permission <package-name>package name. adb uninstall <package-name>8. Back up an Android device Users can use the following command to back up all device and app data. When forced, activate the backup feature, ask the user to accept the action on the Android device, and then create backup.adb in the current folder. adb backup -all 9. Restore your Android device To restore your backup, use the following command. Don't forget to replace path/to/backup.adb with the actual file path. restore adb path/to/backup.adb 10. Restart your Android device in recovery mode so that users can repair or restore Android devices with built-in devices. Users can usually enter recovery mode using a combination of 2 volume and power buttons. In addition, users can connect the device to the system and use the following command to go into recovery mode. adb Restart Recovery</package-name> </package-name>Restart your Android device in Bootloader mode The command below allows the user to bootloader mode. In general, bootloader mode is very similar to fastboot mode. adb reboot-bootloader 12. Restarting Android devices in Fastboot mode in Fastboot mode is often used to flash custom ROMs, bootloaders and even kernels. Use the command below to launch in fastboot mode. adb fastboot 13. Start Remote Shell This command remotely starts the shell and allows the user to control and configure the device using shell commands. adb shell 14. Taking screenshots It's not hard to take screenshots on Android. All you have to do is press the power button and volume down button at the same time. In addition, users can use this command to take quick screenshots. Replace /path/to/screenshot.png with the actual path. If necessary, users can customize the file name by changing the screenshot to any desired name. adb shell screencap -p /path/to/screenshot.png this is what the command looks like when you change the purpose path. adb shell screencap -p /sdcard/screenshot.png 15. Rotate the Android screen in addition to a screenshot, users can also record the screen on their Android device using the command below. Replace /path/to/record.mp4 with an actual path again. Of course, users can customize the file name by changing the record by any desired name. adb shell screenrecord /path/to/record.mp4 If you want to share your thoughts and experiences about using ADB commands on your Android device, leave a comment in the comments below! I wish you every success! Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:49 p.m. 1:49 p.m.

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