sdl

Android Guides

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Installation

In order to build your app on a SmartDeviceLink (SDL) Core, the SDL software development kit (SDK) must be installed in your app. The following steps will guide you through adding the SDL SDK to your workspace and configuring the environment.

> **NOTE**
>
> The SDL SDK is currently supported on Android 4.1 (Jelly Bean) and above.

Install SDL SDK

Each SDL Android library release is published to JCenter. By adding a few lines in their app's gradle script, developers can compile with the latest SDL Android release.

To gain access to the JCenter repository, make sure your app's `build.gradle` file includes the following:

```
```

```
repositories {
    jcenter()
}
```

Gradle Build

To compile with the a release of SDL Android, include the following line in your app's `build.gradle` file,

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'com.smartdevicelink:sdl_android:{version}'
}
```

and replace `{version}` with the desired release version in format of `x.x.x`. The list of releases can be found here.

Examples

To compile release 5.0.0, use the following line:

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'com.smartdevicelink:sdl_android:5.0.0'
}
```

To compile the latest minor release of major version 5, use:

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'com.smartdevicelink:sdl_android:5.+'
}
```

To Find more information on installation, read our README.

SDK Configuration

1. Get an App Id

An app id is required for production level apps. The app id gives your app special permissions to access vehicle data. If your app does not need to access vehicle data, a dummy app id (i.e. creating a fake id like "1234") is sufficient during the development stage. However, you must get an app id before releasing the app to the public.

To obtain an app id, sign up at smartdevicelink.com.

2. Add Required System Permissions

Some permissions are required to be granted to the SDL app in order for it to work properly. In the AndroidManifest file, we need to ensure we have the following system permissions:

- Internet - Used by the mobile library to communicate with a SDL Server
- Bluetooth - Primary transport for SDL communication between the device and the vehicle's head-unit
- Access Network State - Required to check if WiFi is enabled on the device

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE"
/>

</manifest>
```

NOTE

If the app is targeting Android P (API Level 28) or higher, the Android Manifest file should also have the following permission to allow the app to start a foreground service:

```
<uses-permission
android:name="android.permission.FOREGROUND_SERVICE" />
```

NOTE

If the app is targeting Android R (API Level 30) or higher, the Android Manifest file should also have the following permission:

```
<uses-permission
android:name="android.permission.QUERY_ALL_PACKAGES" />
```

Integration Basics

In this guide, we exclusively use Android Studio. We are going to set-up a bare-bones application so you get started using SDL.

> **NOTE**
>
> The SDL Mobile library supports Android 2.2.x (API Level 8) or higher.

SmartDeviceLink Service

A SmartDeviceLink Service should be created to manage the lifecycle of the SDL session. The `SdlService` should build and start an instance of the `SdlManager` which will automatically connect with a head unit when available. This `SdlManager` will handle sending and receiving messages to and from SDL after it is connected.

> **NOTE**
>
> Please be aware that using an Activity to host the SDL implementation will not work. Android 10 has restrictions on starting activities from the background and that is how the SDL library will start the supplied component. SDL apps should only use a foreground service to host the SDL implementation.

Create a new service and name it appropriately, for this guide we are going to call it `SdlService`.

```
public class SdlService extends Service {
    //...
}
```

If you created the service using the Android Studio template then the service should have been added to your `AndroidManifest.xml`. If not, then service needs to be defined in the manifest:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

        <service
        android:name=".SdlService"
        android:enabled="true"/>

    </application>

</manifest>
```

> **NOTE**
>
> Android API 29 adds a new attribute foregroundServiceType to specify the type of foreground service.
> Starting with Android API 29 please include `android:foregroundServiceType='connectedDevice'` to the service tag for SdlService in your AndroidManifest.xml

Entering the Foreground

Because of Android Oreo's requirements, it is mandatory that services enter the foreground for long running tasks. The first bit of integration is ensuring that happens in the `onCreate` method of the `SdlService` or similar. Within the service that implements the SDL lifecycle you will need to add a call to start the service in the foreground. This will include creating a notification to sit in the status bar tray. This information and icons

should be relevant for what the service is doing/going to do. If you already start your service in the foreground, you can ignore this section.

```
@Override
public void onCreate() {
    super.onCreate();
    //...
    if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
        NotificationChannel channel = new NotificationChannel("channelId",
"channelName", NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_DEFAULT);
        NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
        if (notificationManager != null) {
            notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(channel);
            Notification serviceNotification = new Notification.Builder(this,
channel.getId())
                    .setContentTitle(...)
                    .setSmallIcon(...)
                    .setContentText(...)
                    .setChannelId(channel.getId())
                    .build();
            startForeground(FOREGROUND_SERVICE_ID, serviceNotification);
        }
    }
}
```

NOTE

The sample code checks if the OS is of Android Oreo or newer to start a foreground service. It is up to the app developer if they wish to start the notification in previous versions.

Exiting the Foreground

It's important that you don't leave your notification in the notification tray as it is very confusing to users. So in the `onDestroy` method in your service, simply call the `stopForeground` method.

```
@Override
public void onDestroy(){
    //...
    if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT>=Build.VERSION_CODES.O){
        NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
        if(notificationManager!=null){ //If this is the only notification on your channel
            notificationManager.deleteNotificationChannel(* Notification Channel*);
        }
        stopForeground(true);
    }
}
```

Implementing SDL Manager

In order to correctly connect to an SDL enabled head unit developers need to implement methods for the proper creation and disposing of an `SdlManager` in our `SdlService`.

> **NOTE**
>
> An instance of SdlManager cannot be reused after it is closed and properly disposed of. Instead, a new instance must be created. Only one instance of SdlManager should be in use at any given time.

```
public class SdlService extends Service {

    //The manager handles communication between the application and SDL
    private SdlManager sdlManager = null;

    //...

    @Override
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {

        if (sdlManager == null) {
            MultiplexTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this,
APP_ID, MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);

            // The app type to be used
            Vector<AppHMIType> appType = new Vector<>();
            appType.add(AppHMIType.MEDIA);

            // The manager listener helps you know when certain events that pertain to
the SDL Manager happen
            SdlManagerListener listener = new SdlManagerListener() {

                @Override
                public void onStart() {
                    // After this callback is triggered the SdlManager can be used to interact
with the connected SDL session (updating the display, sending RPCs, etc)
                }

                @Override
                public void onDestroy() {
                    SdlService.this.stopSelf();
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(String info, Exception e) {
                }

                @Override
                public LifecycleConfigurationUpdate
managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language language, Language hmiLanguage) {
                    return null;
                }
            };

            // Create App Icon, this is set in the SdlManager builder
            SdlArtwork appIcon = new SdlArtwork(ICON_FILENAME,
FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG, R.mipmap.ic_launcher, true);

            // The manager builder sets options for your session
            SdlManager.Builder builder = new SdlManager.Builder(this, APP_ID,
APP_NAME, listener);
            builder.setAppTypes(appType);
```

```
            builder.setTransportType(transport);
            builder.setAppIcon(appIcon);
            sdlManager = builder.build();
            sdlManager.start();
        }

        return START_STICKY;
    }
}
```

The `onDestroy()` method from the `SdlManagerListener` is called whenever the manager detects some disconnect in the connection, whether initiated by the app, by SDL, or by the device's connection.

> **NOTE**
>
> The `sdlManager` must be shutdown properly in the `SdlService.onDestroy()` callback using the method `sdlManager.dispose()`.

OPTIONAL SDLMANAGER BUILDER PARAMETERS

APP ICON

This is a custom icon for your application. Please refer to Adaptive Interface Capabilities for icon sizes.

```
builder.setAppIcon(appIcon);
```

APP TYPE

The app type is used by car manufacturers to decide how to categorize your app. Each car manufacturer has a different categorization system. For example, if you set your app type as media, your app will also show up in the audio tab as well as the apps tab of Ford's

SYNC® 3 head unit. The app type options are: default, communication, media (i.e. music/podcasts/radio), messaging, navigation, projection, information, and social.

```
Vector<AppHMIType> appHMITypes = new Vector<>();
appHMITypes.add(AppHMIType.MEDIA);

builder.setAppTypes(appHMITypes);
```

> **NOTE**
>
> Navigation and projection applications both use video and audio byte streaming. However, navigation apps require special permissions from OEMs, and projection apps are only for internal use by OEMs.

SHORT APP NAME

This is a shortened version of your app name that is substituted when the full app name will not be visible due to character count constraints. You will want to make this as short as possible.

```
builder.setShortAppName(shortAppName);
```

TEMPLATE COLORING

You can customize the color scheme of your initial template on head units that support this feature using the `builder`. For more information, see the Customizing the Template guide section.

DETERMINING SDL SUPPORT

You have the ability to determine a minimum SDL protocol and a minimum SDL RPC version that your app supports. We recommend not setting these values until your app is

ready for production. The OEMs you support will help you configure the correct `minimumProtocolVersion` and `minimumRPCVersion` during the application review process.

If a head unit is blocked by protocol version, your app icon will never appear on the head unit's screen. If you configure your app to block by RPC version, it will appear and then quickly disappear. So while blocking with `minimumProtocolVersion` is preferable, `minimumRPCVersion` allows you more granular control over which RPCs will be present.

```
builder.setMinimumProtocolVersion(new Version("3.0.0"));
builder.setMinimumRPCVersion(new Version("4.0.0"));
```

LOCK SCREEN CONFIGURATION

A lock screen is used to prevent the user from interacting with the app on the smartphone while they are driving. When the vehicle starts moving, the lock screen is activated. Similarly, when the vehicle stops moving, the lock screen is removed. You must implement a lock screen in your app for safety reasons. Any application without a lock screen will not get approval for release to the public.

The SDL SDK can take care of the lock screen implementation for you, automatically using your app logo and the connected vehicle logo. If you do not want to use the default lock screen, you can implement your own custom lock screen.

```
LockScreenConfig lockScreenConfig = new LockScreenConfig();
builder.setLockScreenConfig(lockScreenConfig);
```

You should also declare the `SDLLockScreenActivity` in your manifest. For more information, please refer to the Adding the Lock Screen section.

SDLSECURITY

Some OEMs may want to encrypt messages passed between your SDL app and the head unit. If this is the case, when you submit your app to the OEM for review, they will ask you to add a security library to your SDL app. See the Encryption section.

FILE MANAGER CONFIGURATION

The file manager configuration allows you to configure retry behavior for uploading files and images. The default configuration attempts one re-upload, but will fail after that.

```
FileManagerConfig fileManagerConfig = new FileManagerConfig();
fileManagerConfig.setArtworkRetryCount(2);
fileManagerConfig.setFileRetryCount(2);

builder.setFileManagerConfig(fileManagerConfig);
```

LANGUAGE

The desired language to be used on display/HMI of connected module can be set.

```
builder.setLanguage(Language.EN_US);
```

LISTENING FOR RPC NOTIFICATIONS AND EVENTS

You can listen for specific events using `SdlManager`'s builder `setRPCNotificationListeners`. The following example shows how to listen for HMI Status notifications. Additional listeners can be added for specific RPCs by using their corresponding `FunctionID` in place of the `ON_HMI_STATUS` in the following example and casting the `RPCNotification` object to the correct type.

```
Map<FunctionID, OnRPCNotificationListener> onRPCNotificationListenerMap = new
HashMap<>();
onRPCNotificationListenerMap.put(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnHMIStatus onHMIStatus = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
        if (onHMIStatus.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL &&
onHMIStatus.getFirstRun()){
            // first time in HMI Full
        }
    }
});
builder.setRPCNotificationListeners(onRPCNotificationListenerMap);
```

HASH RESUMPTION

Set a `hashID` for your application that can be used over connection cycles (i.e. loss of connection, ignition cycles, etc.).

```
builder.setResumeHash(hashID);
```

SmartDeviceLink Router Service

The `SdlRouterService` will listen for a connection with an SDL enabled module. When a connection happens, it will alert all SDL enabled apps that a connection has been established and they should start their SDL services.

We must implement a local copy of the `SdlRouterService` into our project. The class doesn't need any modification, it's just important that we include it. We will extend the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` in our class named `SdlRouterService`:

> **NOTE**
>
> Do not include an import for `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService`. Otherwise, we will get an error for `'SdlRouterService' is already defined in this compilation unit`.

```
public class SdlRouterService extends
com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService {
    //Nothing to do here
}
```

MUST

The local extension of the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` must be named `SdlRouterService`.

MUST

Make sure this local class `SdlRouterService.java` is in the same package of `SdlReceiver.java` (described below)

If you created the service using the Android Studio template then the service should have been added to your `AndroidManifest.xml` otherwise the service needs to be added in the manifest. Because we want our service to be seen by other SDL enabled apps, we need to set `android:exported="true"`. The system may issue a lint warning because of this, so we can suppress that using `tools:ignore="ExportedService"`.

NOTE

Android API 29 adds a new attribute foregroundServiceType to specify the type of foreground service.
Starting with Android API 29 please include `android:foregroundServiceType='connectedDevice'` to the service tag for SdlRouterService in your AndroidManifest.xml

MUST

The `SdlRouterService` must be placed in a separate process with the name `com.smartdevicelink.router`. If it is not in that process during its start up it will stop itself.

Intent Filter

```
<intent-filter>
   <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.router.service"/>
</intent-filter>
```

The new versions of the SDL Android library rely on the `com.smartdevicelink.router.service` action to query SDL enabled apps that host router services. This allows the library to determine which router service to start.

MUST

This `intent-filter` MUST be included.

Metadata

ROUTER SERVICE VERSION

```
<meta-data android:name="sdl_router_version"
android:value="@integer/sdl_router_service_version_value" />
```

Adding the `sdl_router_version` metadata allows the library to know the version of the router service that the app is using. This makes it simpler for the library to choose the newest router service when multiple router services are available.

CUSTOM ROUTER SERVICE

```
<meta-data android:name="sdl_custom_router" android:value="false" />
```

> **NOTE**
>
> This is only for specific OEM applications, therefore normal developers do not need to worry about this.

Some OEMs choose to implement custom router services. Setting the `sdl_custom_router` metadata value to `true` means that the app is using something custom over the default router service that is included in the SDL Android library. Do not include this `meta-data` entry unless you know what you are doing.

The final router service entry in the `AndroidManifest.xml` file should look like the following:

```
<service
    android:name=".SdlRouterService"
    android:enabled="true"
    android:exported="true"
    android:foregroundServiceType="connectedDevice"
    android:process="com.smartdevicelink.router">

    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.router.service" />
    </intent-filter>

    <meta-data
        android:name="sdl_router_version"
        android:value="@integer/sdl_router_service_version_value" />
</service>
```

SmartDeviceLink Broadcast Receiver

The Android implementation of the `SdlManager` relies heavily on the OS's bluetooth and USB intents. When the phone is connected to SDL and the router service has sent a connection intent, the app needs to create an `SdlManager`, which will bind to the already connected router service. As mentioned previously, the `SdlManager` cannot be re-used. When a disconnect between the app and SDL occurs, the current `SdlManager` must be disposed of and a new one created.

The SDL Android library has a custom broadcast receiver named `SdlBroadcastReceiver` that should be used as the base for your `BroadcastReceiver`. It is a child class of Android's `BroadcastReceiver` so all normal flow and attributes will be available. Two abstract methods will be automatically populate the class, we will fill them out soon.

Create a new `SdlBroadcastReceiver` and name it appropriately, for this guide we are going to call it `SdlReceiver`:

```
public class SdlReceiver extends SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
        //...

    }

    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
        //...
    }
}
```

MUST

SdlBroadcastReceiver must call super if `onReceive` is overridden

```
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        super.onReceive(context, intent);
        //your code here
    }
```

If you created the `BroadcastReceiver` using the Android Studio template then the service should have been added to your `AndroidManifest.xml` otherwise the receiver needs to be defined in the manifest. Regardless, the manifest needs to be edited so that the `SdlBroadcastReceiver` needs to respond to the following intents:

- android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_CONNECTED
- sdl.router.startservice

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

        <receiver
            android:name=".SdlReceiver"
            android:exported="true"
            android:enabled="true">

            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_CONNECTED"
/>
                <action android:name="sdl.router.startservice" />
            </intent-filter>

        </receiver>

    </application>

</manifest>
```

NOTE

The intent `sdl.router.startservice` is a custom intent that will come from the `SdlRouterService` to tell us that we have just connected to an SDL enabled piece of hardware.

MUST

SdlBroadcastReceiver has to be exported, or it will not work correctly

Next, we want to make sure we supply our instance of the `SdlBroadcastService` with our local copy of the `SdlRouterService`. We do this by simply returning the class object in the

method `defineLocalSdlRouterClass`:

```
public class SdlReceiver extends SdlBroadcastReceiver {
  @Override
   public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {

   }

   @Override
   public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
      //Return a local copy of the SdlRouterService located in your project
      return com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService.class;
   }
}
```

We want to start the `SdlManager` when an SDL connection is made via the `SdlRouterService`. We do this by taking action in the `onSdlEnabled` method:

MUST

Apps must start their service in the foreground as of Android Oreo (API 26).

```
public class SdlReceiver extends SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
        //Use the provided intent but set the class to the SdlService
        intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
        if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT < Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
            context.startService(intent);
        }else{
            context.startForegroundService(intent);
        }
    }

    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
        //Return a local copy of the SdlRouterService located in your project
        return com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService.class;
    }
}
```

NOTE

The `onSdlEnabled` method will be the main start point for our SDL connection session. We define exactly what we want to happen when we find out we are connected to SDL enabled hardware.

Main Activity

Now that the basic connection infrastructure is in place, we should add methods to start the `SdlService` when our application starts. In `onCreate()` in your main activity, you need to call a method that will check to see if there is currently an SDL connection made. If there is one, the `onSdlEnabled` method will be called and we will follow the flow we already set up:

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        //If we are connected to a module we want to start our SdlService
        SdlReceiver.queryForConnectedService(this);
    }
}
```

Connecting to an Infotainment System

In order to view your SDL app, you must connect your device to a head unit that supports SDL Core. If you do not have access to a head unit, we recommend using the Manticore web-based emulator for testing how your SDL app reacts to real-world vehicle events, on-screen interactions and voice recognition.

You will have to configure different connection types based on whether you are connecting to a head unit or an emulator. When connecting to a head unit, you must configure a `Multiplex` connection. Likewise, when connecting to an emulator, a `TCP` connection must be configured.

Connecting to an Emulator

To connect to an emulator such as Manticore or a local Ubuntu SDL Core-based emulator you must implement a TCP connection when configuring your SDL app.

Getting the IP Address and Port

GENERIC SDL CORE

To connect to a virtual machine running the Ubuntu SDL Core-based emulator, you will use the IP address of the Ubuntu OS and `12345` for the port. You may have to enable port forwarding on your virtual machine if you want to connect using a real device instead of a simulated device.

MANTICORE

Once you launch an instance of Manticore, you will be given an IP address and port number that you can use to configure your TCP connection.

Setting the IP Address and Port

```
// Set the SdlManager.Builder transport
builder.setTransportType(new TCPTransportConfig(<IP ADDRESS>, <PORT>, false));
```

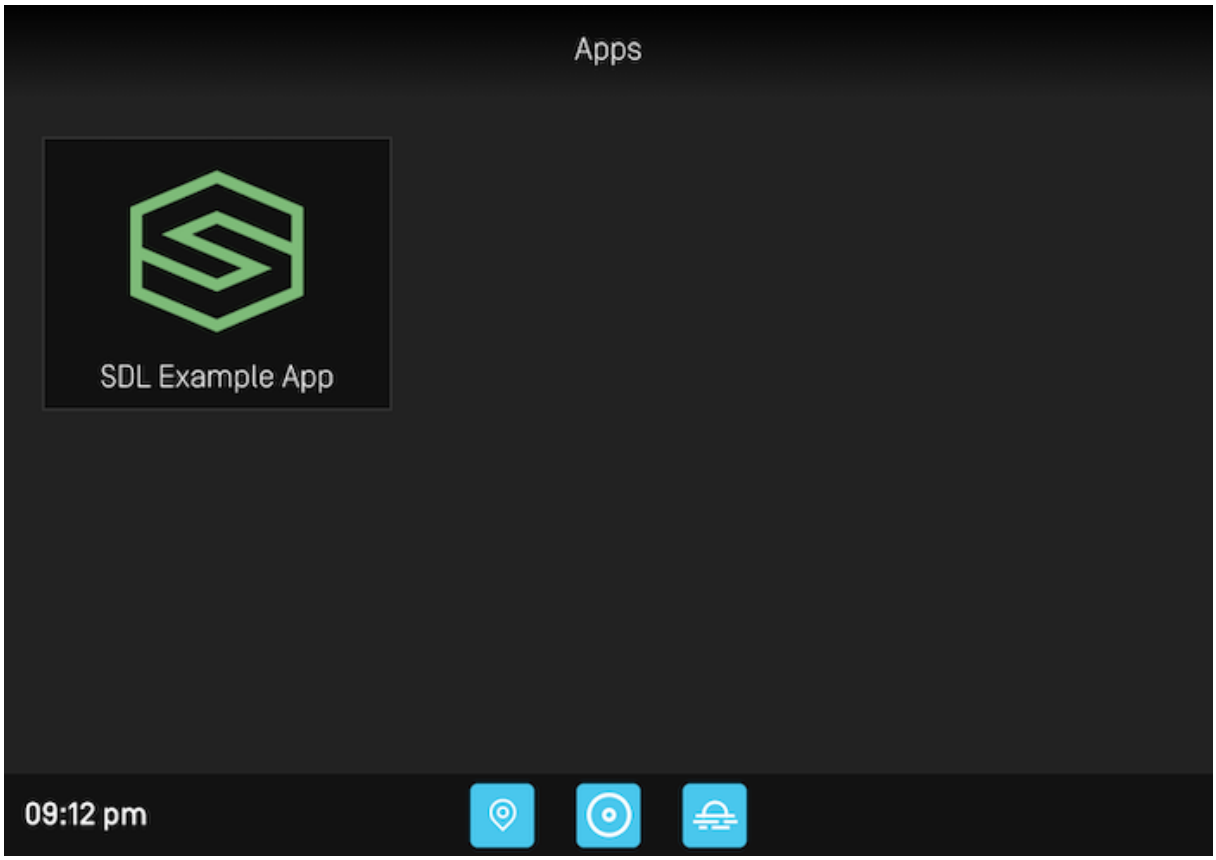
Connecting to a Head Unit

To connect your device directly to a production vehicle head unit or Test Development Kit (TDK), make sure to implement a `Multiplex` connection. Then connect the device using a USB cord or, if the head unit supports it, Bluetooth.

```
// Set the SdlManager.Builder transport
builder.setTransportType(new MultiplexTransportConfig(context, <APP ID>));
```

Running the SDL App

Build and run the project in Android Studio, targeting the device or simulator that you want to test your app with. Your app should compile and launch on your device of choosing. If your connection configuration is setup correctly, you should see your SDL app icon appear on the HMI screen:



To open your app, click on your app's icon in the HMI.

This is the main screen of your SDL app. If you get to this point, your SDL app is working.

Troubleshooting

If you are having issues with connecting to an emulator or head unit, please see our troubleshooting tips in the Example Apps section of the guide.

Adding the Lock Screen

The lock screen is a vital part of your SDL app because it prevents the user from using the phone while the vehicle is in motion. SDL takes care of the lock screen for you. If you prefer your own look, but still want the recommended logic that SDL provides for free, you can also set your own custom lockscreen.

Configure the Lock Screen Activity

You must declare the `SDLLockScreenActivity` in your manifest. To do so, simply add the following to your app's `AndroidManifest.xml` if you have not already done so:

```
<activity
android:name="com.smartdevicelink.managers.lockscreen.SDLLockScreenActivity"
            android:launchMode="singleTop"/>
```

MUST

This manifest entry must be added for the lock screen feature to work.

Using the Provided Lock Screen

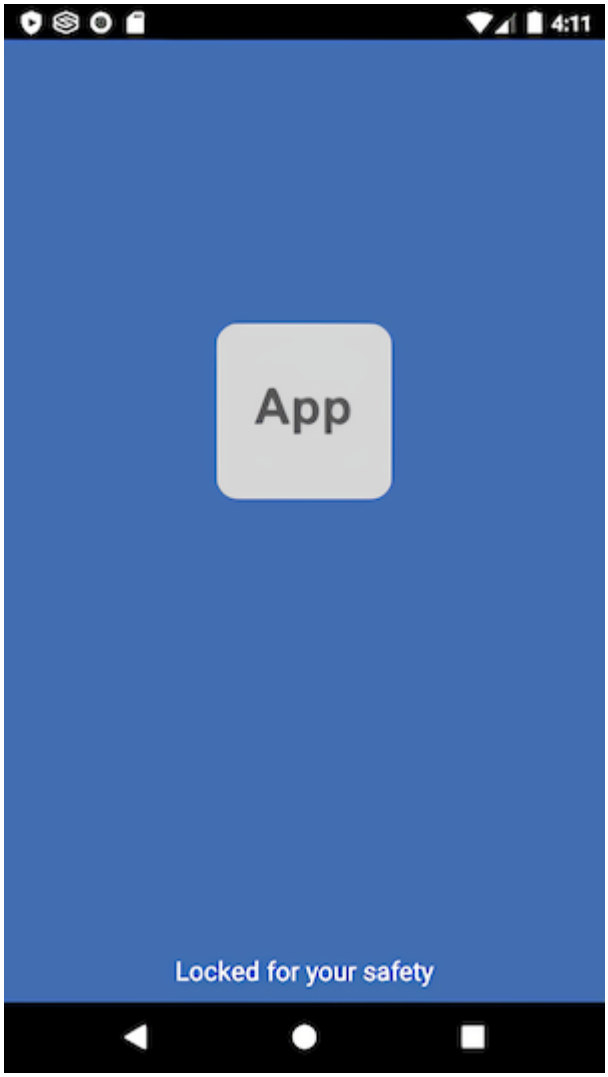
If you have implemented the `SdlManager` and defined the `SDLLockScreenActivity` in your manifest, you have a working default lockscreen configuration.

Customizing the Default Lock Screen

It is possible to customize the background color and app icon in the default provided lockscreen. If you choose not to set your own app icon the library will use the SDL logo.

When customizing your lock screen please define a `LockScreenConfig` and set it using the builder for your `SdlManager`.

```
LockScreenConfig lockScreenConfig = new LockScreenConfig();
builder.setLockScreenConfig(lockScreenConfig);
```



Custom Background Color

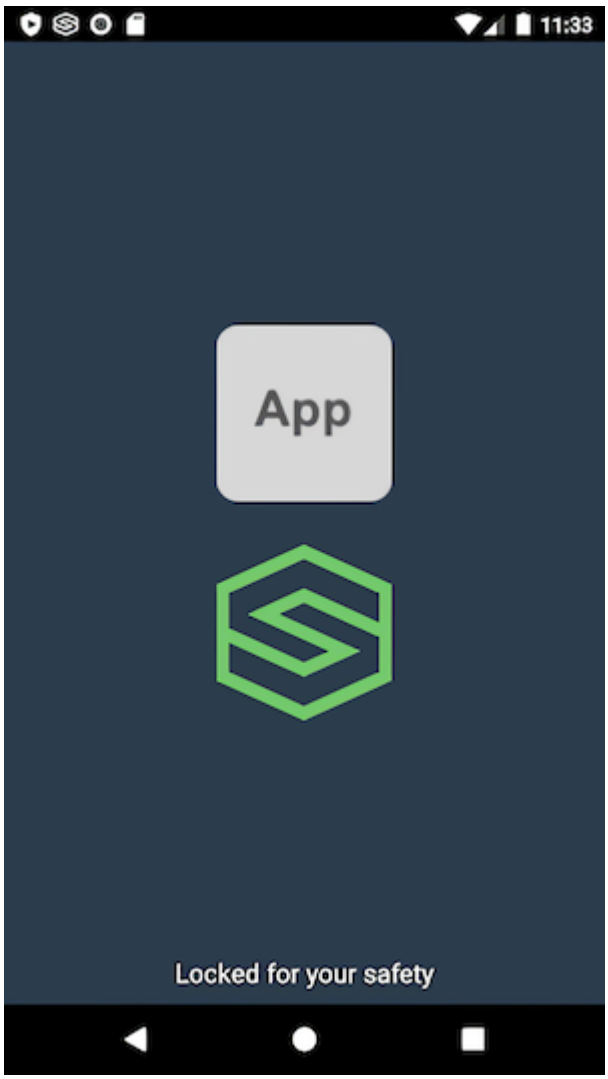
```
lockScreenConfig.setBackgroundColor(resourceColor); // For example, R.color.black
```

Custom App Icon

```
lockScreenConfig.setAppIcon(appIconInt); // For example, R.drawable.lockscreen icon
```

Showing the OEM Logo

The default lock screen handles retrieving and setting the OEM logo from head units that support this feature.



This feature can be disabled on the default lock screen by setting `showDeviceLogo` to false.

```
lockScreenConfig.showDeviceLogo(false);
```

Creating a Custom Lock Screen

If you would like to use your own lock screen instead of the one provided by the library, but still use the logic we provide, you can use a new initializer within `LockScreenConfig`.

```
lockScreenConfig.setCustomView(customViewInt);
```

Customizing the Lock Screen State

In SDL Android v4.10, a new parameter `displayMode` has been added to the `LockScreenConfig` to control the state of the lock screen and the older boolean parameters have been deprecated.

DISPLAYMODE	DESCRIPTION
never	The lock screen should never be shown. This should almost always mean that you will build your own lock screen
requiredOnly	The lock screen should only be shown when it is required by the head unit
optionalOrRequired	The lock screen should be shown when required by the head unit or when the head unit says that its optional, but *not* in other cases, such as before the user has interacted with your app on the head unit
always	The lock screen should always be shown after connection

Disabling the Lock Screen

Please note that a lock screen will be required by most OEMs. You can disable the lock screen manager, but you will then be required to implement your own logic for showing and hiding the lock screen. This is not recommended as the `LockScreenConfig` adheres to most OEM lock screen requirements. However, if you must create a lock screen manager from scratch, the library's lock screen manager can be disabled via the `LockScreenConfig` as follows:

```
LockScreenConfig lockScreenConfig = new LockScreenConfig();
lockScreenConfig.setDisplayMode(LockScreenConfig.DISPLAY_MODE_NEVER);
```

Making the Lock Screen Always On

The lock screen manager is configured to dismiss the lock screen when it is safe to do so. To always have the lock screen visible when the device is connected to the head unit, simply update the lock screen configuration.

```
LockScreenConfig lockScreenConfig = new LockScreenConfig();
lockScreenConfig.setDisplayMode(LockScreenConfig.DISPLAY_MODE_ALWAYS);
```

Enabling User Lockscreen Dismissal (Passenger Mode)

Starting in RPC v6.0+ users may now have the ability to dismiss the lock screen by swiping the lock screen down. Not all OEMs support this new feature. A dismissible lock screen is enabled by default if the head unit enables the feature, but you can disable it manually as well.

To disable this feature, set `LockScreenConfig`s `enableDismissGesture` to false.

```
LockScreenConfig lockScreenConfig = new LockScreenConfig();
lockScreenConfig.enableDismissGesture(false);
```

Using Android Open Accessory Protocol

Incorporating AOA into an SDL enabled app allows it to create and register an SDL session over USB. This guide will assume the app has already integrated the SDL library as laid out in the previous guides. AOA connections are sent through the `SDLRouterService` to bypass an Android limitation of only one app being able to be used through the AOA intent.

Prerequisites:

- Installation guide
- SDK Configuration guide
- Integration Basics guide

We will add or make changes to:

- Android Manifest **(of your app)**
- SdlService *(optional)*

Prerequisites

The Installation, SDK Configuration, and Integration Basics guides must be completed before enabling the use of the AOA USB transport. The remainder of the guide will assume all steps will be followed.

Android Manifest

To use the AOA protocol, you must specify so in your app's Manifest with:

```
<uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.usb.accessory"/>
```

MUST

This feature will not work without including this line!

The SDL Android library houses a `USBAccessoryAttachmentActivity` that you need to add between your Manifest's `<application>...</application>` tags:

```
<activity
android:name="com.smartdevicelink.transport.USBAccessoryAttachmentActivity"
    android:launchMode="singleTop">
    <intent-filter>
        <action
android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED" />
    </intent-filter>

    <meta-data
        android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED"
        android:resource="@xml/accessory_filter" />
</activity>
```

NOTE

The accessory_filter.xml file is included with the SDL Android Library

Media Apps

Media applications do not register over AOA since by default there are no audio streaming methods available.
To get media applications to register, when creating the connection you need to set flag requiresAudioSupport to false:

```
MultiplexTransportConfig multiplexTransportConfig = new
MultiplexTransportConfig(getBaseContext(), APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);
multiplexTransportConfig.setRequiresAudioSupport(false);
```

SmartDeviceLink Service

As long as the app doesn't require high bandwidth, it shouldn't matter which transport is being connected. A multiplex transport should be used like the one that follows:

```
@Override
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {

        if (sdlManager == null) {
            MultiplexTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this,
APP_ID, MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);

            SdlManagerListener listener = new SdlManagerListener() {
                //...
            };

            // ...

            builder.setTransportType(transport);
            sdlManager = builder.build();
            sdlManager.start();
        }
        ...
    }
```

Using only USB / AOA

The new `MultiplexingConfig` allows for apps to be able to connect via Bluetooth and USB as primary transports. If you want your app to only use USB / AOA, then you should specifically only set that as the only allowed primary transport.

When defining your transport, also pass in a custom list that only contains the USB:

```
List<TransportType> multiplexPrimaryTransports = Arrays.asList(TransportType.USB);

MultiplexTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, appId,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_MED);

transport.setPrimaryTransports(multiplexPrimaryTransports);
```

Multiple Transports

Since the `SdlRouterService` now handles both bluetooth and AOA/USB connections, an app will be connected to the transport that connects first if the app includes it in their transport config. If a module supports secondary transports, the second transport to be connected of bluetooth or USB will be available as well as potentially TCP. This means even though the app might register over bluetooth, if USB or TCP are available those transports will be available for high bandwidth services. For more information please see the Multiple Transport Guide.

Multiple Transports (Protocol v5.1+)

The multiple transports feature allows apps to carry their SDL session over multiple transports. The first transport that the app connects with is referred to as the primary transport and a transport connected at a later point is the secondary transport. For example, apps can register over Bluetooth or USB as a primary transport, then connect over WiFi when necessary (ex. to allow video/audio streaming) as a secondary transport. This feature is supported on connections with protocol version 5.1+, which is supported on SDL Android 4.7+ and SDL Core 5.0+.

Primary Transports

On head units that support multiple transports, the primary transport will be used for RPC communication while the secondary transport will be used for high bandwidth services such as streaming video data for navigation applications. If no high-bandwidth secondary transport is present, the primary transport will be used for all needed services that the transport supports.

Supporting specific primary transports

Whether your app supports both Bluetooth and/or USB connections is determined by what you set as acceptable primary transports. By default, both USB and Bluetooth are supported and should be kept unless there is a specific reason otherwise. If you list multiple primary transports and one disconnects, if another included transport is available the app will automatically attempt to connect and register to it.

```
List<TransportType> multiplexPrimaryTransports = Arrays.asList(TransportType.USB,
TransportType.BLUETOOTH);
MultiplexTransportConfig mtc = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);
mtc.setPrimaryTransports(multiplexPrimaryTransports);
```

If you only want to use Bluetooth or USB, simply pass in a list with the one you want.

> **NOTE**
>
> For the best compatibility we suggest supporting both primary transports.

Requiring High Bandwidth

Certain app types will require a high bandwidth transport to be available, which could be either primary or secondary transports. If this is the case, an app will only be registered if a high bandwidth transport is either connected or available to connect.

If this is the case for your app you can set the `setRequiresHighBandwidth` flag to `true`:

```
MultiplexTransportConfig mtc = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);

mtc.setRequiresHighBandwidth(true);
```

High bandwidth app with low bandwidth support

While some app's main integration requires high bandwidth, it is possible to support a low bandwidth integration for better visibility. As an example, a navigation app might require high bandwidth transport to stream their map view but could provide a low bandwidth integration that displays turn-by-turn directions. Another simple low bandwidth integration could simply be displaying a message that instructs the user to connect USB or WiFi to enable the app. In this case the app should set the requires high bandwidth flag to false, as it is by default.

```
MultiplexTransportConfig mtc = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);

mtc.setRequiresHighBandwidth(false);
```

Secondary Transports

Secondary transports must be enabled by the module to which the app is connecting. In addition to Bluetooth and USB (which are primary transports), TCP over WiFi is a supported secondary transport.

Setting secondary transports that your app supports is similar to setting the primary transports:

```
List<TransportType> multiplexPrimaryTransports = Arrays.asList(TransportType.USB,
TransportType.BLUETOOTH);
List<TransportType> multiplexSecondaryTransports =
Arrays.asList(TransportType.TCP, TransportType.USB, TransportType.BLUETOOTH);
MultiplexTransportConfig mtc = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);
mtc.setPrimaryTransports(multiplexPrimaryTransports);
mtc.setSecondaryTransports(multiplexSecondaryTransports);
```

By default, all three transports are set as supported secondary transports.

Adapting to the Head Unit Language

Since a head unit can support multiple languages, you may want to add support for more than one language to your SDL app. The SDL library allows you to check which language is currently used by the head unit. If desired, the app's name and the app's text-to-speech (TTS) name can be customized to reflect the head unit's current language. If your app name is not part of the current lexicon, you should tell the VR system how a native speaker will pronounce your app name by setting the TTS name using phonemes from either the Microsoft SAPI phoneme set or from the LHPLUS phoneme set.

Setting the Default Language

The initial configuration of the `SdlManager` requires a default language when setting the `Builder`. If not set, the SDL library uses American English (*EN_US*) as the default language. The connection will fail if the head unit does not support the `language` set in the `Builder`. The `RegisterAppInterface` response RPC will return `INVALID_DATA` as the reason for rejecting the request.

What if My App Does Not Support the Head Unit Language?

If your app does not support the current head unit language, you should decide on a default language to use in your app. All text should be created using this default language. Unfortunately, your VR commands will probably not work as the VR system will not recognize your users' pronunciation.

Checking the Current Head Unit Language

After starting the `SDLManager` you can check the `sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse()` property for the head unit's `language` and `hmiDisplayLanguage`. The `language` property gives you the current VR system language; `hmiDisplayLanguage` the current display text language.

```
Language headUnitLanguage =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getLanguage();
Language headUnitHMILanguage =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getHmiDisplayLanguage();
```

Updating the SDL App Name

To customize the app name for the head unit's current language, implement the following steps:

1. Set the default `language` in the `Builder`.
2. Implement the `sdlManagerListener`'s `managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language language, Language hmiLanguage)` method. If the module's current HMI language or voice recognition (VR) language is different from the app's default language, the listener will be called with the module's current HMI and/or VR language. Return a `LifecycleConfigurationUpdate` with the new `appName` and/or `ttsName`.

```
@Override
public LifecycleConfigurationUpdate managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language
language, Language hmiLanguage) {
    boolean isNeedUpdate = false;
    String appName = APP_NAME;
    String ttsName = APP_NAME;
    switch (language) {
        case ES_MX:
            isNeedUpdate = true;
            ttsName = APP_NAME_ES;
            break;
        case FR_CA:
            isNeedUpdate = true;
            ttsName = APP_NAME_FR;
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
    switch (hmiLanguage) {
        case ES_MX:
            isNeedUpdate = true;
            appName = APP_NAME_ES;
            break;
        case FR_CA:
            isNeedUpdate = true;
            appName = APP_NAME_FR;
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
    if (isNeedUpdate) {
        Vector<TTSChunk> chunks = new Vector<>(Collections.singletonList(new
TTSChunk(ttsName, SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
        return new LifecycleConfigurationUpdate(appName, null, chunks, null);
    } else {
        return null;
    }
}
```

Understanding Permissions

While creating your SDL app, remember that just because your app is connected to a head unit it does not mean that the app has permission to send the RPCs you want. If your app does not have the required permissions, requests will be rejected. There are three important things to remember in regards to permissions:

1. You may not be able to send a RPC when the SDL app is closed, in the background, or obscured by an alert. Each RPC has a set of `hmiLevel`s during which it can be sent.
2. For some RPCs, like those that access vehicle data or make a phone call, you may need special permissions from the OEM to use. This permission is granted when you submit your app to the OEM for approval. Each OEM decides which RPCs it will restrict access to, so it is up you to check if you are allowed to use the RPC with the head unit.
3. Some head units may not support all RPCs.

HMI Levels

When your app is connected to the head unit you will receive notifications when the SDL app's HMI status changes. Your app can be in one of four different `hmiLevel`s:

HMI LEVEL	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
NONE	The user has not yet opened your app, or the app has been killed.
BACKGROUND	The user has opened your app, but is currently in another part of the head unit.
LIMITED	This level only applies to media and navigation apps (i.e. apps with an `appType` of `MEDIA` or `NAVIGATION`). The user has opened your app, but is currently in another part of the head unit. The app can receive button presses from the play, seek, tune, and preset buttons.
FULL	Your app is currently in focus on the screen.

Be careful with sending user interface related RPCs in the `NONE` and `BACKGROUND` levels; some head units may reject RPCs sent in those states. We recommended that you wait until your app's `hmiLevel` enters `FULL` to set up your app's UI.

To get more detailed information about the state of your SDL app check the current system context. The system context will let you know if a menu is open, a VR session is in progress, an alert is showing, or if the main screen is unobstructed. You can find more information about the system context below.

Monitoring the HMI Level

Monitoring HMI Status is possible through an `OnHMIStatus` notification that you can subscribe to via the `SdlManager.Builder` 's `setRPCNotificationListeners` .

```
Map<FunctionID, OnRPCNotificationListener> onRPCNotificationListenerMap = new
HashMap<>();
onRPCNotificationListenerMap.put(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnHMIStatus onHMIStatus = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
        if (onHMIStatus.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL &&
onHMIStatus.getFirstRun()){
            // first time in HMI Full
        }
    }
});
builder.setRPCNotificationListeners(onRPCNotificationListenerMap);
```

Permission Manager

The PermissionManager allows developers to easily query whether specific RPCs are allowed or not in the current state of the app. It also allows a listener to be added for RPCs or their parameters so that if there are changes in their permissions, the app will be notified.

Checking Current Permissions of a Single RPC

```
boolean allowed =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().isRPCAllowed(FunctionID.SHOW);

// You can also check if a permission parameter is allowed
boolean parameterAllowed =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().isPermissionParameterAllowed(FunctionID.GET
 GetVehicleData.KEY_RPM);
```

Checking Current Permissions of a Group of RPCs

You can also retrieve the status of a group of RPCs. First, you can retrieve the permission status of the group of RPCs as a whole: whether or not those RPCs are all allowed, all

disallowed, or some are allowed and some are disallowed. This will allow you to know, for example, if a feature you need is allowed based on the status of all the RPCs needed for the feature.

```
List<PermissionElement> permissionElements = new ArrayList<>();
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.SHOW, null));
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA,
Arrays.asList(GetVehicleData.KEY_RPM, GetVehicleData.KEY_SPEED)));

int groupStatus =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().getGroupStatusOfPermissions(permissionElem


switch (groupStatus) {
    case PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_STATUS_ALLOWED:
        // Every permission in the group is currently allowed
        break;
    case PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_STATUS_DISALLOWED:
        // Every permission in the group is currently disallowed
        break;
    case PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_STATUS_MIXED:
        // Some permissions in the group are allowed and some disallowed
        break;
    case PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_STATUS_UNKNOWN:
        // The current status of the group is unknown
        break;
}
```

The previous snippet will give a quick generic status for all permissions together. However, if you want to get a more detailed result about the status of every permission or parameter in the group, you can use the `getStatusOfPermissions` method.

```
List<PermissionElement> permissionElements = new ArrayList<>();
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.SHOW, null));
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA,
Arrays.asList(GetVehicleData.KEY_RPM, GetVehicleData.KEY_AIRBAG_STATUS)));

Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus> status =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().getStatusOfPermissions(permissionElements);

if (status.get(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA).getIsRPCAllowed()){
    // GetVehicleData RPC is allowed
}

if
(status.get(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA).getAllowedParameters().get(GetVehicle
{
    // rpm parameter in GetVehicleData RPC is allowed
}
```

Observing Permissions

If desired, you can set a listener for a group of permissions. The listener will be called when the permissions for the group changes. If you want to be notified when the permission status of any of RPCs in the group change, set the `groupType` to `PERMISSIO N_GROUP_TYPE_ANY`. If you only want to be notified when all of the RPCs in the group are allowed, or go from allowed to some/all not allowed, set the `groupType` to `PERMISS ION_GROUP_TYPE_ALL_ALLOWED`.

```
List<PermissionElement> permissionElements = new ArrayList<>();
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.SHOW, null));
permissionElements.add(new PermissionElement(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA,
Arrays.asList(GetVehicleData.KEY_RPM, GetVehicleData.KEY_AIRBAG_STATUS)));

UUID listenerId =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().addListener(permissionElements,
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ANY, new
OnPermissionChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPermissionsChange(@NonNull Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus>
updatedPermissionStatuses, @NonNull int updatedGroupStatus) {
        if
(updatedPermissionStatuses.get(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA).getIsRPCAllowed(
 {
            // GetVehicleData RPC is allowed
        }

        if
(updatedPermissionStatuses.get(FunctionID.GET_VEHICLE_DATA).getAllowedParam
{
            // rpm parameter in GetVehicleData RPC is allowed
        }
    }
});
```

Stopping Observation of Permissions

When you set up the listener, you will get a unique id back. Use this id to unsubscribe to the permissions at a later date.

```
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().removeListener(listenerId);
```

Additional HMI State Information

If you want more detail about the current state of your SDL app you can monitor the audio playback state as well as get notifications when something blocks the main screen of

your app.

Audio Streaming State

The Audio Streaming State informs your app whether or not the driver will be able to hear your app's audio. It will be either `AUDIBLE`, `NOT_AUDIBLE`, or `ATTENUATED`.

You will get these notifications when an alert pops up, when you start recording the in-car audio, when voice recognition is active, when another app takes audio control, when a navigation app is giving directions, etc.

AUDIO STREAMING STATE	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
AUDIBLE	Any audio you are playing will be audible to the user
ATTENUATED	Some kind of audio mixing is occurring between what you are playing, if anything, and some system level audio or navigation application audio.
NOT_AUDIBLE	Your streaming audio is not audible. This could occur during a `VRSESSION` System Context.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnHMIStatus status = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
        AudioStreamingState streamingState = status.getAudioStreamingState();
    }
});
```

System Context

The System Context informs your app if there is potentially a blocking HMI component while your app is still visible. An example of this would be if your application is open and you display an alert. Your app will receive a system context of `ALERT` while it is presented on the screen, followed by `MAIN` when it is dismissed.

SYSTEM CONTEXT STATE	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
MAIN	No user interaction is in progress that could be blocking your app's visibility.
VRSESSION	Voice recognition is currently in progress.
MENU	A menu interaction is currently in-progress.
HMI_OBSCURED	The app's display HMI is being blocked by either a system or other app's overlay (another app's alert, for instance).
ALERT	An alert that you have sent is currently visible.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnHMIStatus status = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
        SystemContext systemContext = status.getSystemContext();
    }
});
```

Checking Supported Features

New features are always being added to SDL, however, you or your users may be connecting to modules that do not support the newest features. If your SDL app attempts to use an unsupported feature your request will be ignored by the module.

When you are implementing a feature you should always assume that some modules your users connect to will not support the feature or that the user may have disabled permissions for this feature on their head unit. The best way to deal with unsupported features is to check if the feature is available before attempting to use it and to handle error responses.

Checking the System Capability Manager

The easiest way to check if a feature is supported is to query the library's System Capability Manager. For more details on how get this information, please see the Adaptive Interface Capabilities guide.

Handling RPC Error Responses

When you are trying to use a feature, you can watch for an error response to the RPC request you sent to the module. If the response contains an error, you may be able to check the `result` enum to determine if the feature is disabled. If the response that comes back is of the type `GenericResponse`, the module doesn't understand your request.

```
request.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (!response.getSuccess()) {
            // The request was not successful, check the response.getResultCode() and
response.getInfo() for more information.
        } else {
            // The request was successful
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(request);
```

Checking if a Feature is Supported by Version

When you connect successfully to a head unit, SDL will automatically negotiate the maximum SDL RPC version supported by both the module and your SDL SDK. If the feature you want to support was added in a version less than or equal to the version returned by the head unit, then your head unit may support the feature. Remember that the module may still disable the feature, or the user may still have disabled permissions for the feature in some cases. It's best to check if the feature is supported through the System Capability Manager first, but you may also check the negotiated version to know if the head unit was built before the feature was designed.

Throughout these guides you may see headers that contain text like "RPC 6.0+". That means that if the negotiated version is 6.0 or greater, then SDL supports the feature but the above caveats may still apply.

```
SdlMsgVersion rpcSpecVersion =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getSdlMsgVersion();
```

Setting Security Level for Multiplexing

When connecting to Core via Multiplex transport, your SDL app will use a Router Service housed within your app or another SDL enabled app.

To help ensure the validity of the Router Service, you can select the security level explicitly when you create your Multiplex transport in your app's SdlService:

```
int securityLevel = FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_MED;

BaseTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(context, appId,
securityLevel);
```

If you create the transport without specifying the security level, it will be set to `FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_MED` by default.

Security Levels

SECURITY FLAG	MEANING
`FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF`	Multiplexing security turned off. All router services are trusted.
`FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_LOW`	Multiplexing security will be minimal. Only trusted router services will be used. Trusted router list will be obtained from server. List will be refreshed every 20 days or during next connection session if an SDL enabled app has been installed or uninstalled.
`FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_MED`	Multiplexing security will be on at a normal level. Only trusted router services will be used. Trusted router list will be obtained from server. List will be refreshed every 7 days or during next connection session if an SDL enabled app has been installed or uninstalled.
`FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_HIGH`	Multiplexing security will be very strict. Only trusted router services installed from trusted app stores will be used. Trusted router list will be obtained from server. List will be refreshed every 7 days or during next connection session if an SDL enabled app has been installed or uninstalled.

Applying to the Trusted Router Service Database

For an Android application to be added to the Trusted Router Service database, the application will need to be registered on the SDL Developer Portal and certified by the SDLC. For more information on registration, please see this guide.

Any Android application that is certified by the SDLC will be added to the Trusted Router Service database; there are no additional steps required as it is part of the certification process.

Please consult the Trusted Router Service FAQs if you have any additional questions.

Proguard Guidelines

SmartDeviceLink and its dependent libraries are open source and not intended to be obfuscated. When using Proguard in an app that integrates SmartDeviceLink, it is necessary to follow these guidelines.

Required Proguard Rules

Apps that are code shrinking a release build with Proguard typically have a section resembling this snippet in their `build.gradle`:

```
android {
    buildTypes {
        release {
            minifyEnabled true
            proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android.txt'),
                    'proguard-rules.pro'
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Developers using Proguard in this manner should be sure to include the following lines in their `proguard-rules.pro` file:

```
-keep class com.smartdevicelink.** { *; }
-keep class com.livio.** { *; }
# Video streaming apps must add the following line
-keep class ** extends com.smartdevicelink.streaming.video.SdlRemoteDisplay { *; }
```

> **NOTE**
>
> Failure to include these Proguard rules may result in a failed build or cause issues during runtime.

Example Apps

This guide takes you through the steps needed to get the sample project, *Hello Sdl*, connected a module.

To get the example app, download or clone the sdl_java_suite. The *Hello Sdl Android* app is a package within the SDL Android library. Open the `sdl_java_suite/android` project using "Open an existing Android Studio project" in Android Studio. We will use Android Studio throughout this guide as it is the official IDE for Android development.

Build Flavors

Hello Sdl Android has been built with different build flavors that allow you to quickly connect the app to an emulator or hardware. You can choose your flavor in the **Build**

Variant menu. To open the menu, select **Build > Select Build Variant**. A small window will appear on the bottom left of your IDE that allows you to choose a flavor.

There are many flavors to choose from but for now we will only be concerned with the debug build variants:

- `multi` - Multiplexing - Bluetooth, USB, TCP (as secondary transport)
- `multi_high_bandwidth` - Multiplexing for apps that require a high bandwidth transport
- `tcp` - Transmission Control Protocol - Only used for debugging purposes

You will mainly be dealing with `multi` build variants if connecting to TDK, or `tcp` if connecting to Manticore or another emulator.

Connecting to an Infotainment System

Emulator

You can use a simulated or a real device to connect the example app to an emulator. To connect the example app to Manticore or another emulator, make sure you are using `tcp Debug` build flavor. You must update the IP address and port number in the *Hello Sdl Android* project so it knows where your emulator is running. Please check the Connecting to an Infotainment System guide for more detailed instructions on how to get the emulator's IP address and port number.

1. In the main Java folder of *Hello Sdl Android*, open up `SdlService.java`.
2. At the top of this file, locate the variable declaration for `DEV_MACHINE_IP_ADDRESS` and change it to your emulator's IP address. Set the `TCP_PORT` to your emulator's port number.

```
private static final String DEV_MACHINE_IP_ADDRESS = "192.168.1.78"; // Update
private static final int TCP_PORT = 12345; // Update
```

3. Make sure the emulator is running, then build and run the app on a real device or a simulated device. The SDL app should show up on the HMI.

Head Unit

You need a real device to connect the example app to production or debug hardware. To connect the example app via Bluetooth or USB, all you need to do to is select the `multi_sec_offDebug` build flavor and then run the app on an Android device. You can find more information about the USB transport in the Using AOA Protocol guide.

If using the Bluetooth transport, make sure to first pair your Android phone to the hardware before attempting to connect your SDL app.

Troubleshooting

If your app compiles and but does not show up on the HMI, there are a few things you should check:

TCP Debug Transport

1. Make sure that you have changed the IP in `SdlService.java` to match the machine running SDL Core. Being on the same network is also important.
2. If you are sure that the IP is correct and it is still not showing up, make sure the Build Flavor that is running is `tcpDebug`.
3. If the two above don't work, make sure there is no firewall blocking the incoming port `12345` on the machine or VM running SDL Core. Also, make sure your firewall allows that outgoing port.
4. There are different network configurations needed for different virtualization software (VirtualBox, VMware, etc). Make sure yours is set up correctly. Or use Manticore.

Bluetooth

1. Make sure the build flavor `multi_sec_offDebug` is selected.
2. Ensure your phone is properly paired with the TDK

3. Make sure Bluetooth is turned on - on both the TDK and your phone
4. Make sure apps are enabled on the TDK (in settings)

Adaptive Interface Capabilities

Since each car manufacturer has different user interface style guidelines, the number of lines of text, soft and hard buttons, and images supported will vary between different types of head units. The system will send information to your app about its capabilities for various user interface elements. You should use this information to create the user interface of your SDL app.

You can access these properties on the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager()` instance.

System Capability Manager Properties

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION
SystemCapabilityType.DISPLAYS	Specifies display related information. The primary display will be the first element within the array. Windows within that display are different places that the app could be displayed (such as the main app window and various widget windows).	RPC v6.0+
SystemCapabilityType.HMI_ZONE	Specifies HMI Zones in the vehicle. There may be a HMI available for back seat passengers as well as front seat passengers.	RPC v1.0+
SystemCapabilityType.SPEECH	Contains information about TTS capabilities on the SDL platform. Platforms may support text, SAPI phonemes, LH PLUS phonemes, pre-recorded speech, and silence.	RPC v1.0+
	Currently only available in the SDL_iOS and SDL JavaScript libraries	RPC v3.0+
SystemCapabilityType.VOICE_RECOGNITION	The voice-recognition capabilities of the connected SDL platform. The platform may be able to recognize spoken text in the current language.	RPC v1.0+
SystemCapabilityType.AUDIO_PASSTHROUGH	Describes the sampling rate, bits per sample, and audio types available.	RPC v2.0+

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION
SystemCapabilityType.PCM_STREAMING	Describes different audio type configurations for the audio PCM stream service, e.g. {8kHz,8-bit,PCM}.	RPC v4.1+
SystemCapabilityType.HMI	Returns whether or not the app can support built-in navigation and phone calls.	RPC v3.0+
SystemCapabilityType.APP_SERVICES	Describes the capabilities of app services including what service types are supported and the current state of services.	RPC v5.1+
SystemCapabilityType.NAVIGATION	Describes the built-in vehicle navigation system's APIs.	RPC v4.5+
SystemCapabilityType.PHONE_CALL	Describes the built-in phone calling capabilities of the IVI system.	RPC v4.5+
SystemCapabilityType.VIDEO_STREAMING	Describes the abilities of the head unit to video stream projection applications.	RPC v4.5+
SystemCapabilityType.REMOTE_CONTROL	Describes the abilities of an app to control built-in aspects of the IVI system.	RPC v4.5+
SystemCapabilityType.SEAT_LOCATION	Describes the positioning of each seat in a vehicle	RPC v6.0+

Deprecated Properties

The following properties are deprecated on SDL Android 4.10 because as of RPC v6.0 they are deprecated. However, these properties will still be filled with information. When connected on RPC <6.0, the information will be exactly the same as what is returned in the `RegisterAppInterfaceResponse` and `SetDisplayLayoutResponse`. However, if connected on RPC >6.0, the information will be converted from the newer-style display information, which means that some information will not be available.

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION
SystemCapabilityType.DISPLAY	Information about the HMI display. This includes information about available templates, whether or not graphics are supported, and a list of all text fields and the max number of characters allowed in each text field.
SystemCapabilityType.BUTTON	A list of available buttons and whether the buttons support long, short and up-down presses.
SystemCapabilityType.SOFTBUTTON	A list of available soft buttons and whether the button support images. Also, information about whether the button supports long, short and up-down presses.
SystemCapabilityType.PRESET_BANK	If returned, the platform supports custom on-screen presets.

Image Specifics

Images may be formatted as PNG, JPEG, or BMP. You can find which image types and resolutions are supported using the system capability manager.

Since the head unit connection is often relatively slow (especially over Bluetooth), you should pay attention to the size of your images to ensure that they are not larger than they

need to be. If an image is uploaded that is larger than the supported size, the image will be scaled down by Core.

```
ImageField field =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getIma

ImageResolution resolution = field.getImageResolution();
```

EXAMPLE IMAGE SIZES

Below is a table with example image sizes. Check the `SystemCapabilityManager` for the exact image sizes desired by the system you are connecting to. The connected system should be able to scale down larger sizes, but if the image you are sending is much larger than desired, then performance will be impacted.

IMAGENAME	USED IN RPC	DETAILS	SIZE	TYPE
softButtonImage	Show	Image shown on softbuttons on the base screen	70x70px	png, jpg, bmp
choiceImage	CreateInteractionChoiceSet	Image shown in the manual part of an performInteraction either big (ICON_ONLY) or small (LIST_ONLY)	70x70px	png, jpg, bmp
choiceSecondaryImage	CreateInteractionChoiceSet	Image shown on the right side of an entry in (LIST_ONLY) performInteraction	35x35px	png, jpg, bmp
vrHelpItem	SetGlobalProperties	Image shown during voice interaction	35x35px	png, jpg, bmp
menuIcon	SetGlobalProperties	Image shown on the “More…” button	35x35px	png, jpg, bmp
cmdIcon	AddCommand	Image shown for commands in the "More…" menu	35x35px	png, jpg, bmp

IMAGENAME	USED IN RPC	DETAILS	SIZE	TYPE
appIcon	SetAppIcon	Image shown as Icon in the "Mobile Apps" menu	70x70px	png, jpg, bmp
graphic	Show	Image shown on the base screen as cover art	185x185px	png, jpg, bmp

Querying and Subscribing System Capabilities

Capabilities that can be updated can be queried and subscribed to using the `SystemCapabilityManager`.

Determining Support for System Capabilities

You should check if the head unit supports your desired capability before subscribing to or updating the capability.

```
boolean navigationSupported =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().isCapabilitySupported(SystemCapabilityTy
```

Manual Querying for System Capabilities

Most head units provide features that your app can use: making and receiving phone calls, an embedded navigation system, video and audio streaming, as well as supporting app services. To pull information about this capability, use the `SystemCapabilityManager` to

query the head unit for the desired capability. If a capability is unavailable, the query will return `null`.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.APP_
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        AppServicesCapabilities servicesCapabilities = (AppServicesCapabilities)
capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
}, false);
```

Subscribing to System Capabilities (RPC v5.1+)

In addition to getting the current system capabilities, it is also possible to subscribe for updates when the head unit capabilities change. Since this information must be queried from Core you must implement the `OnSystemCapabilityListener`.

NOTE

If `supportsSubscriptions == false`, you can still subscribe to capabilities, however, you must manually poll for new capability updates using `getCapability(type, listener, forceUpdate)` with `forceUpdate` set to `true`. All subscriptions will be automatically updated when that method returns a new value.

The `DISPLAYS` type can be subscribed on all SDL versions.

CHECKING IF THE HEAD UNIT SUPPORTS SUBSCRIPTIONS

```
boolean supportsSubscriptions =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().supportsSubscriptions();
```

SUBSCRIBE TO A CAPABILITY

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().addOnSystemCapabilityListener(SystemC
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        AppServicesCapabilities servicesCapabilities = (AppServicesCapabilities)
capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

Main Screen Templates

Each head unit manufacturer supports a set of user interface templates. These templates determine the position and size of the text, images, and buttons on the screen. Once the app has connected successfully with an SDL enabled head unit, a list of supported templates is available on `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getTemplatesAvailable()`.

Change the Template

To change a template at any time, use `ScreenManager.changeLayout()`. This guide requires SDL Java Suite version 5.0. If using an older version, use the `SetDisplayLayout` RPC.

> **NOTE**
>
> When changing the layout, you may get an error or failure if the update is "superseded." This isn't technically a failure, because changing the layout has not yet been attempted. The layout or batched operation was cancelled before it could be completed because another operation was requested. The layout change will then be inserted into the future operation and completed then.

```
TemplateConfiguration templateConfiguration = new
TemplateConfiguration().setTemplate(PredefinedLayout.GRAPHIC_WITH_TEXT.toStrir

sdlManager.getScreenManager().changeLayout(templateConfiguration, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Layout set successfully");
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Layout not set successfully");
        }
    }
});
```

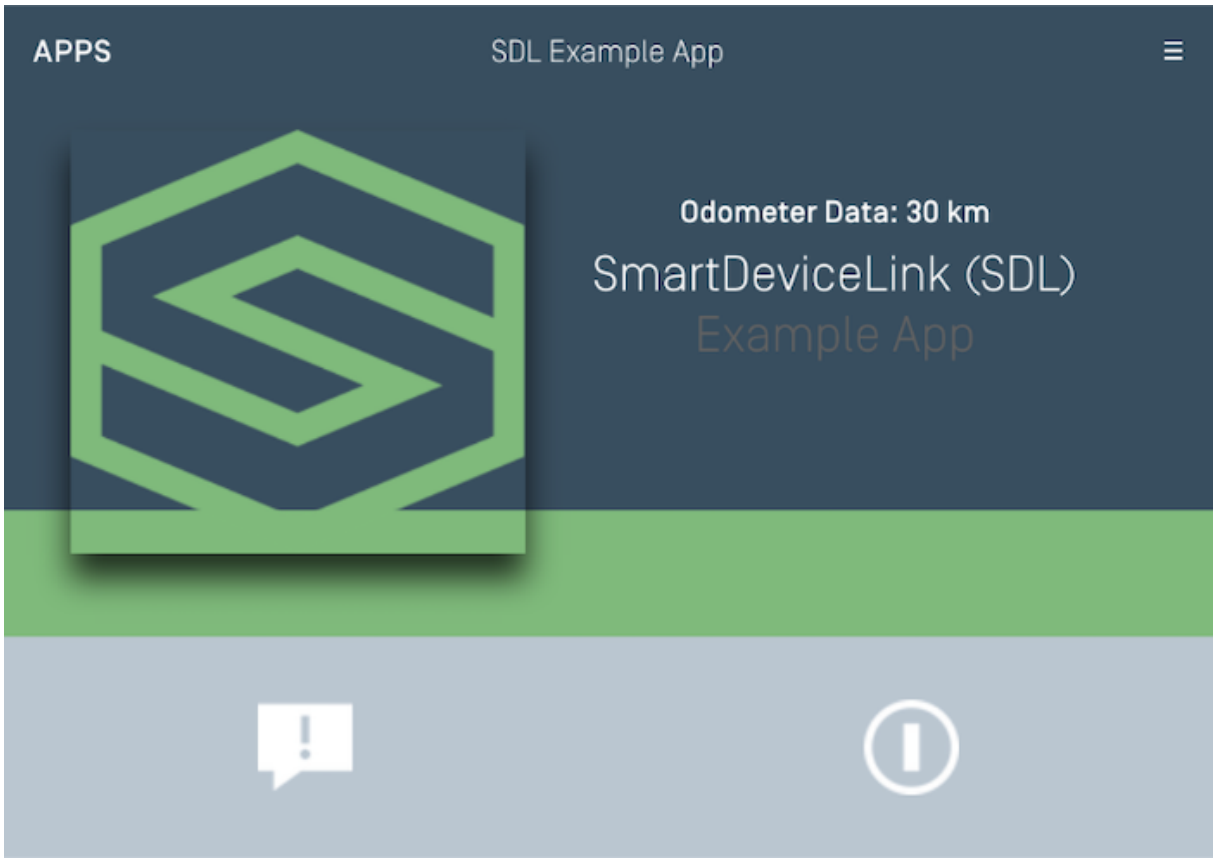
Template changes can also be batched with text and graphics updates:

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField1("Line of Text");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().changeLayout(templateConfiguration, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        // This listener will be ignored, and will use the CompletionListener sent in
commit.
    }
});
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setPrimaryGraphic(sdlArtwork);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "The data and template have been set successfully");
        }
    }
});
```

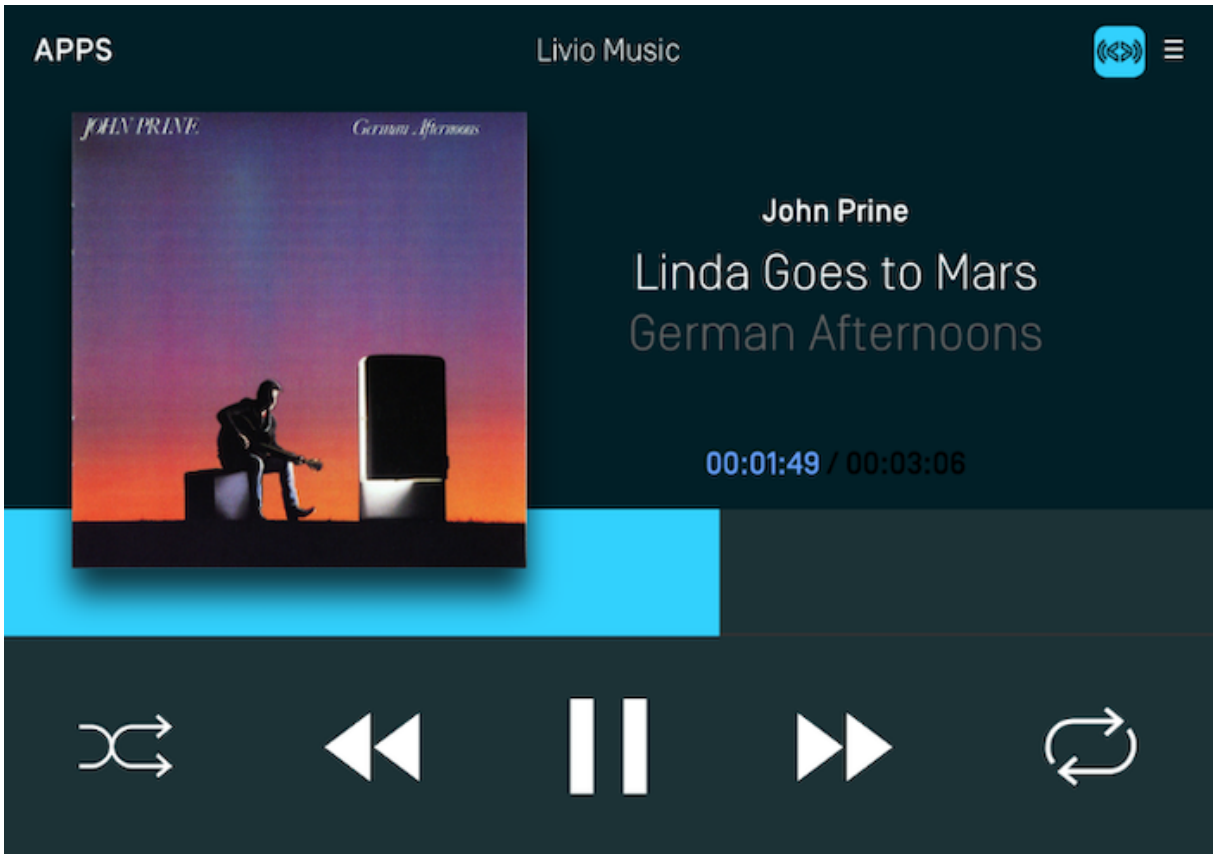
Available Templates

There are fifteen standard templates to choose from, however some head units may only support a subset of these templates. The following examples show how templates will appear on the Generic HMI and Ford's SYNC® 3 HMI.

MEDIA



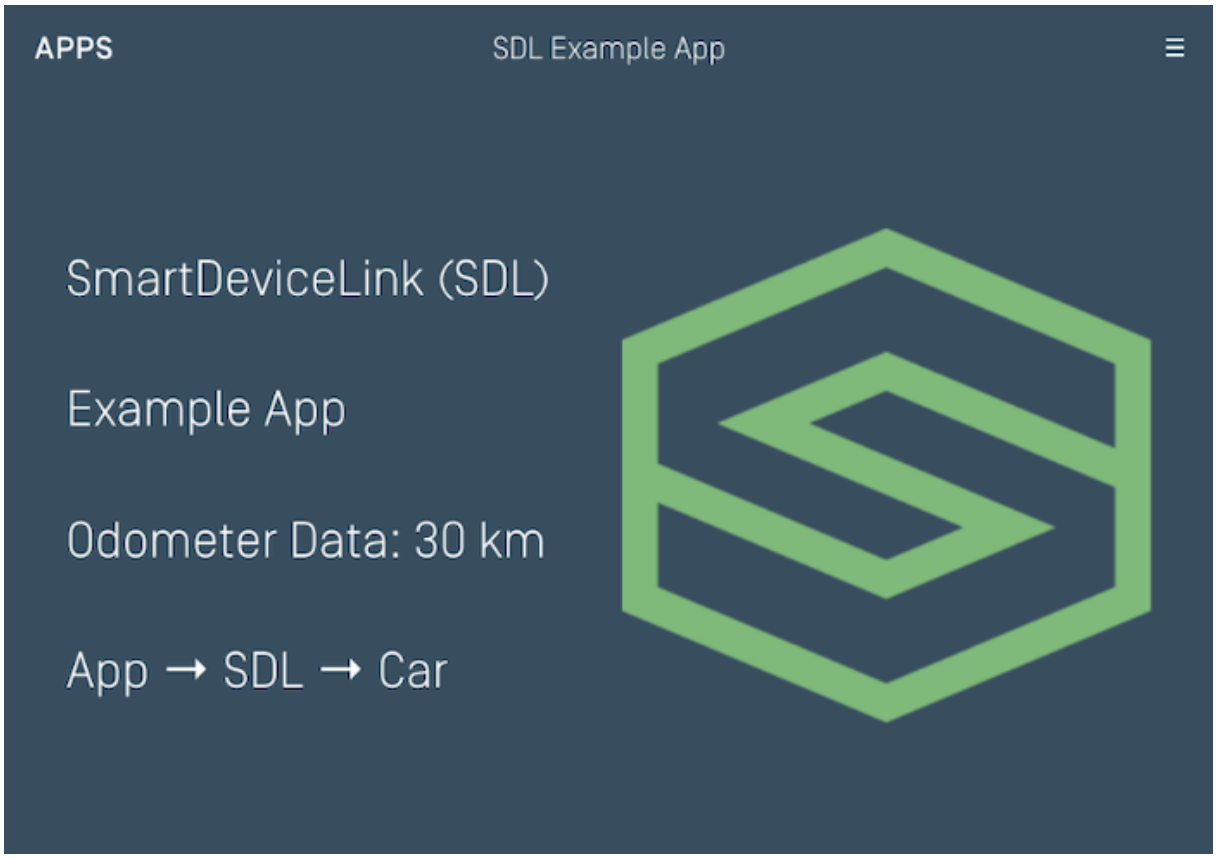
MEDIA (WITH A PROGRESS BAR)


APPS
Livio Music
JOHN PRINE
German Afternoons
John Prine
Linda Goes to Mars
German Afternoons
00:01:49 / 00:03:06

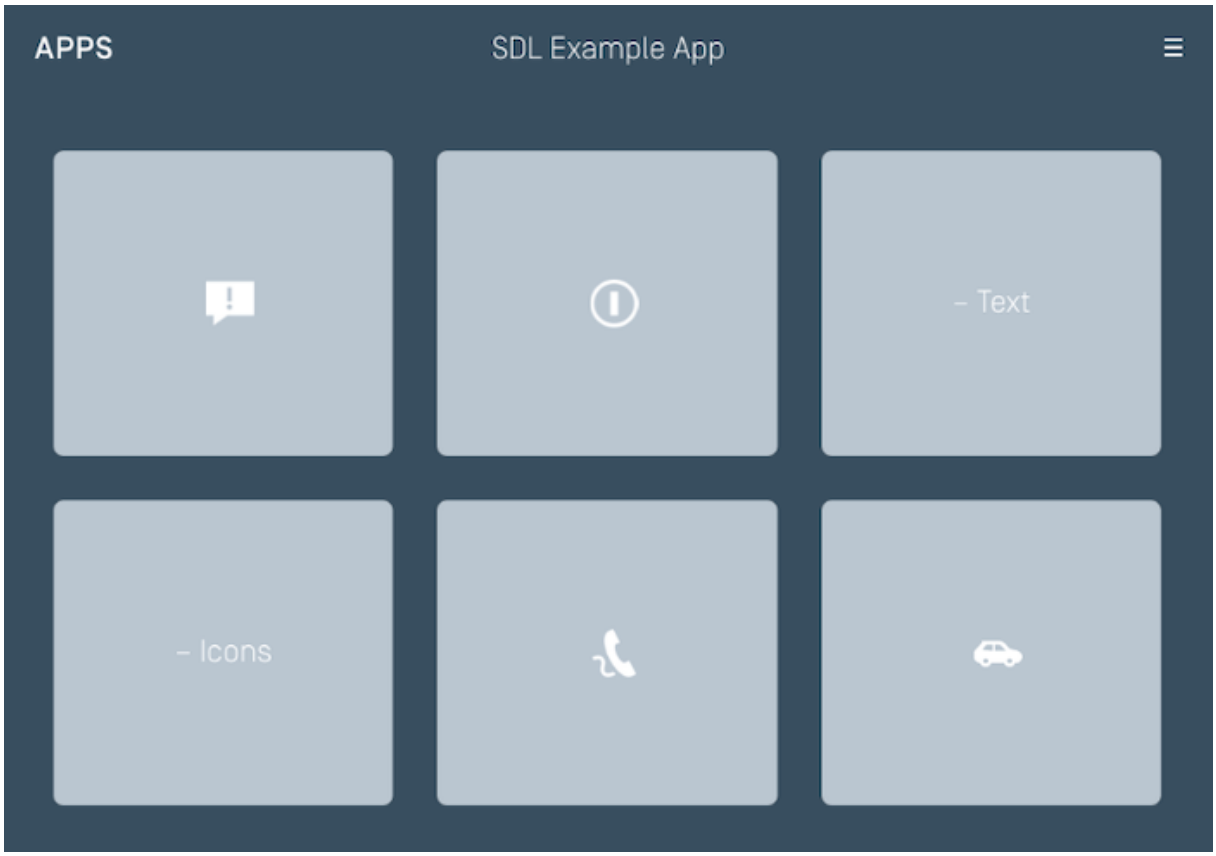
NON-MEDIA

GRAPHIC WITH TEXT

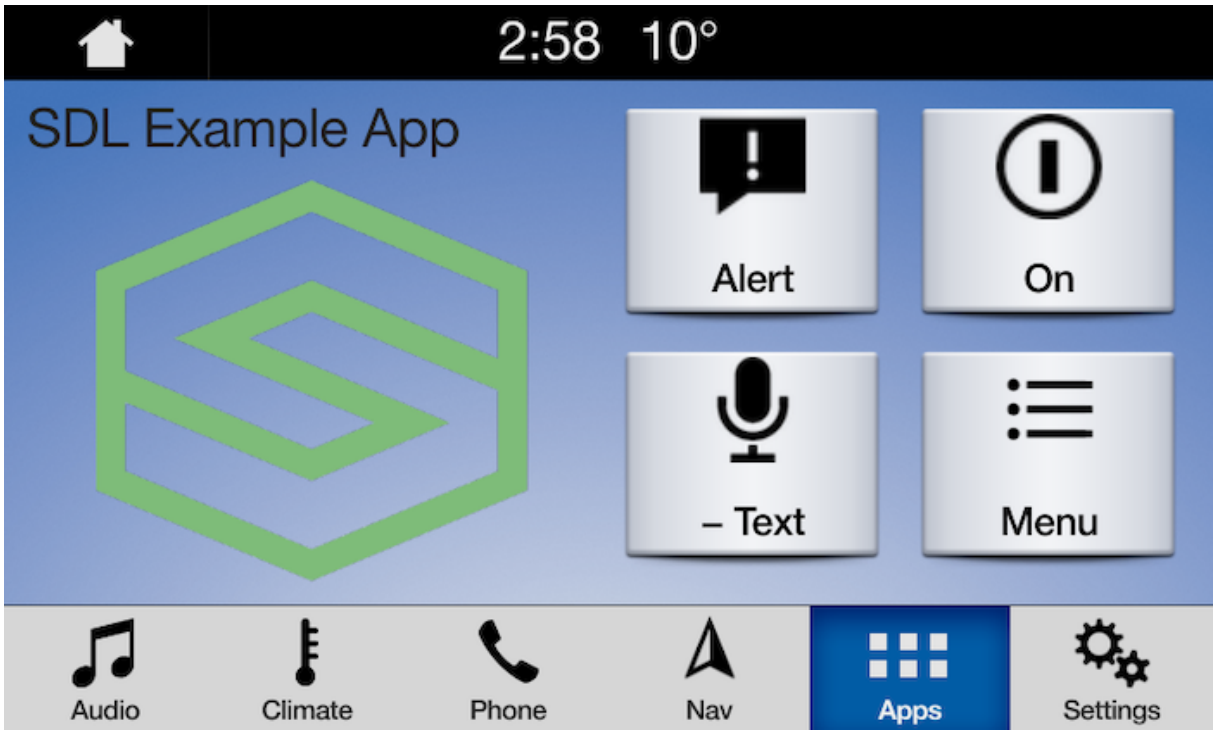
TEXT WITH GRAPHIC


APPS
SDL Example App
SmartDeviceLink (SDL)
Example App
Odometer Data: 30 km
App → SDL → Car

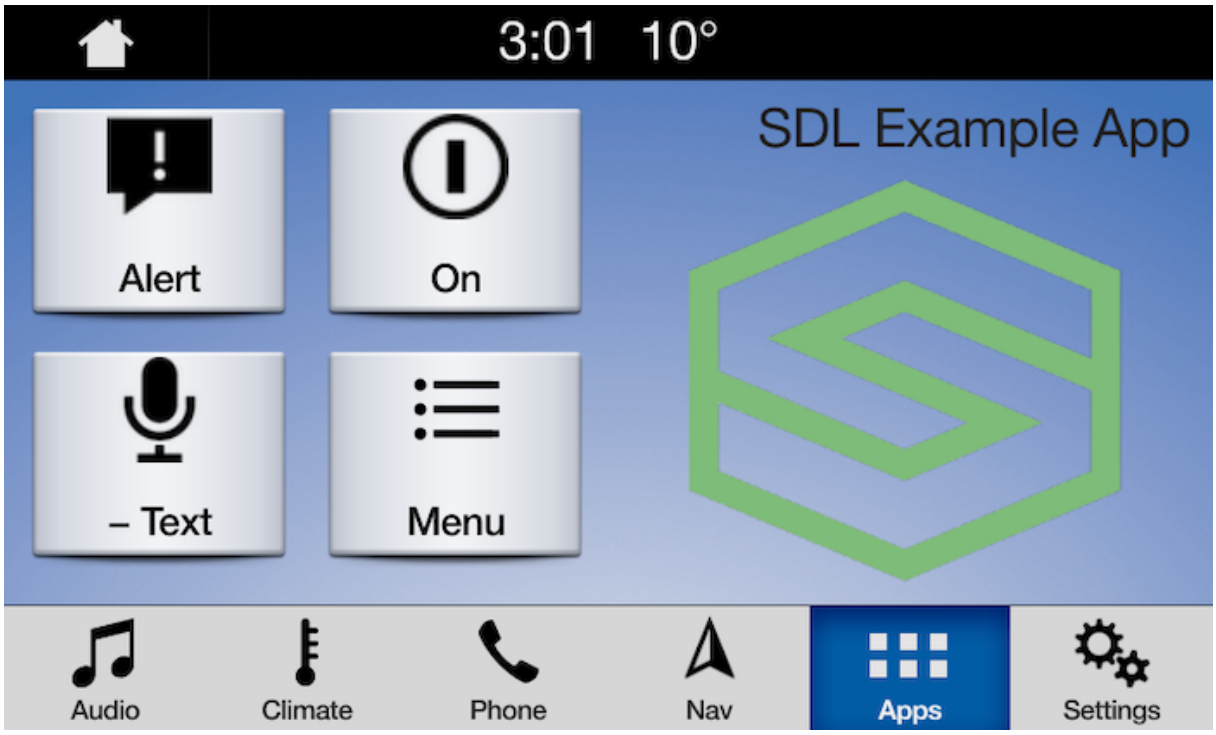
TILES ONLY



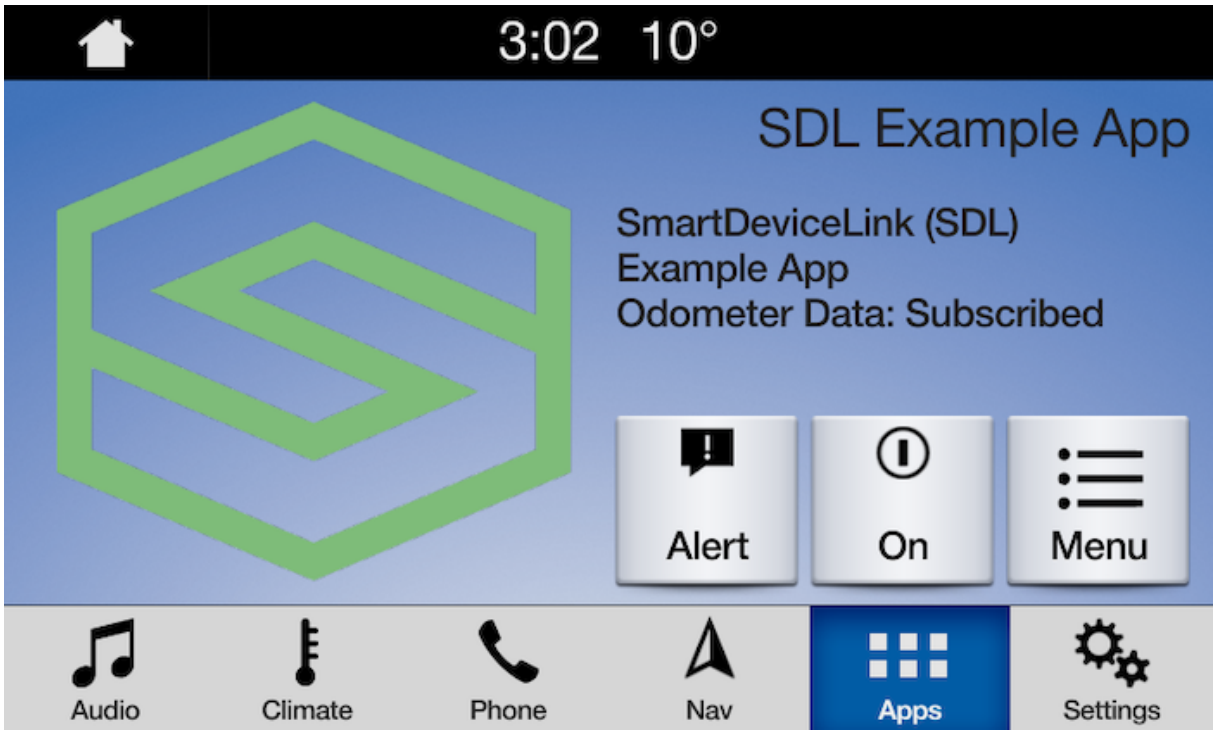
GRAPHIC WITH TILES



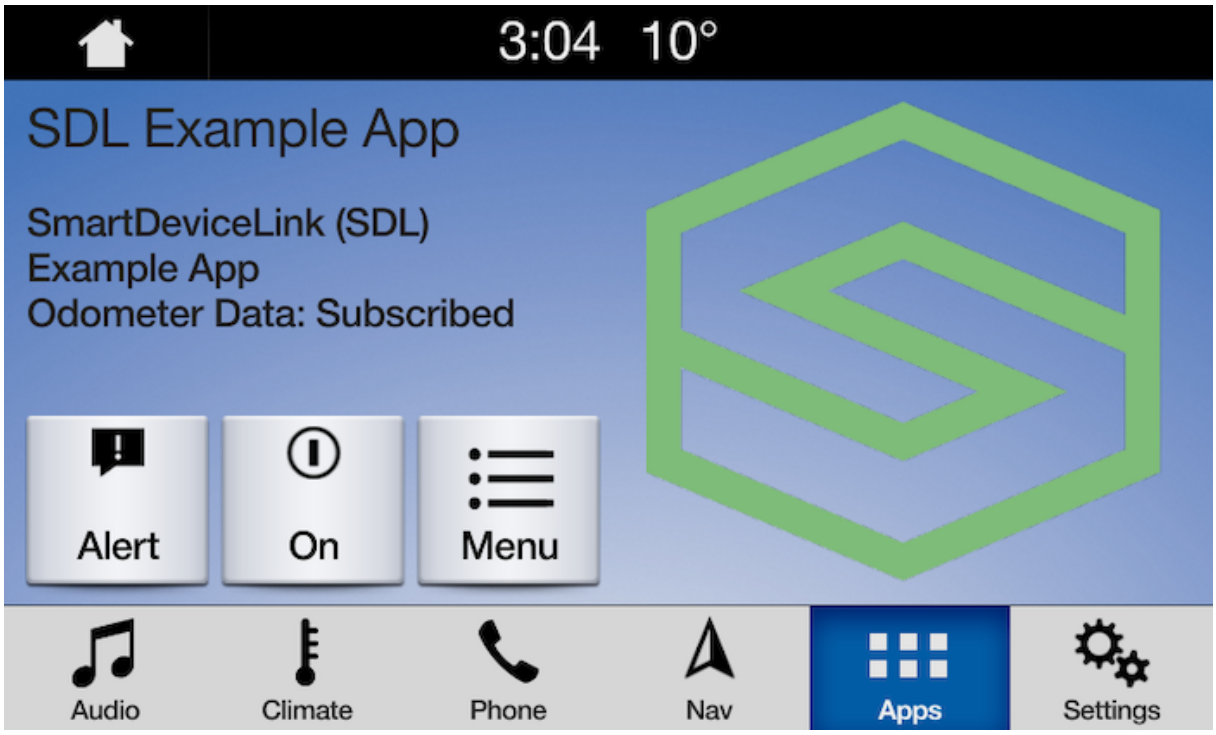
TILES WITH GRAPHIC



GRAPHIC WITH TEXT AND SOFT BUTTONS

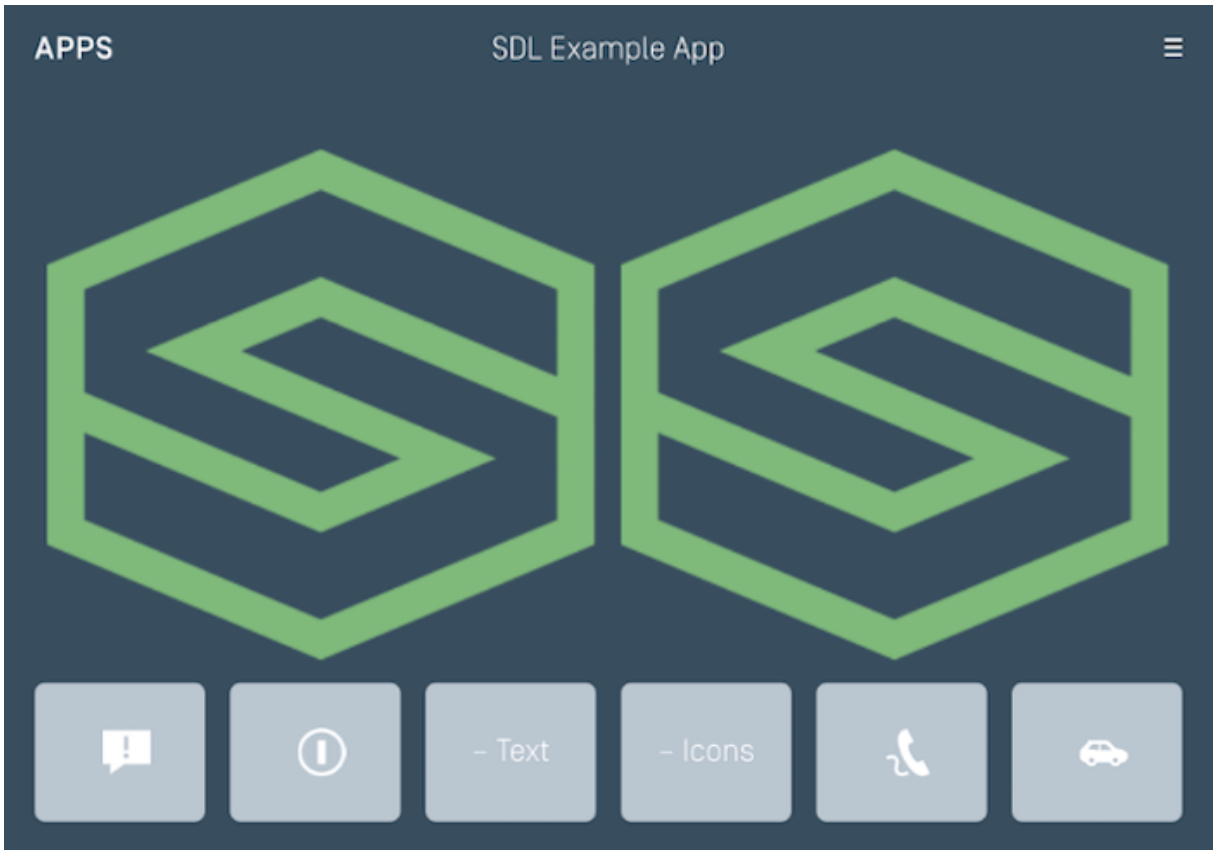


TEXT AND SOFT BUTTONS WITH GRAPHIC

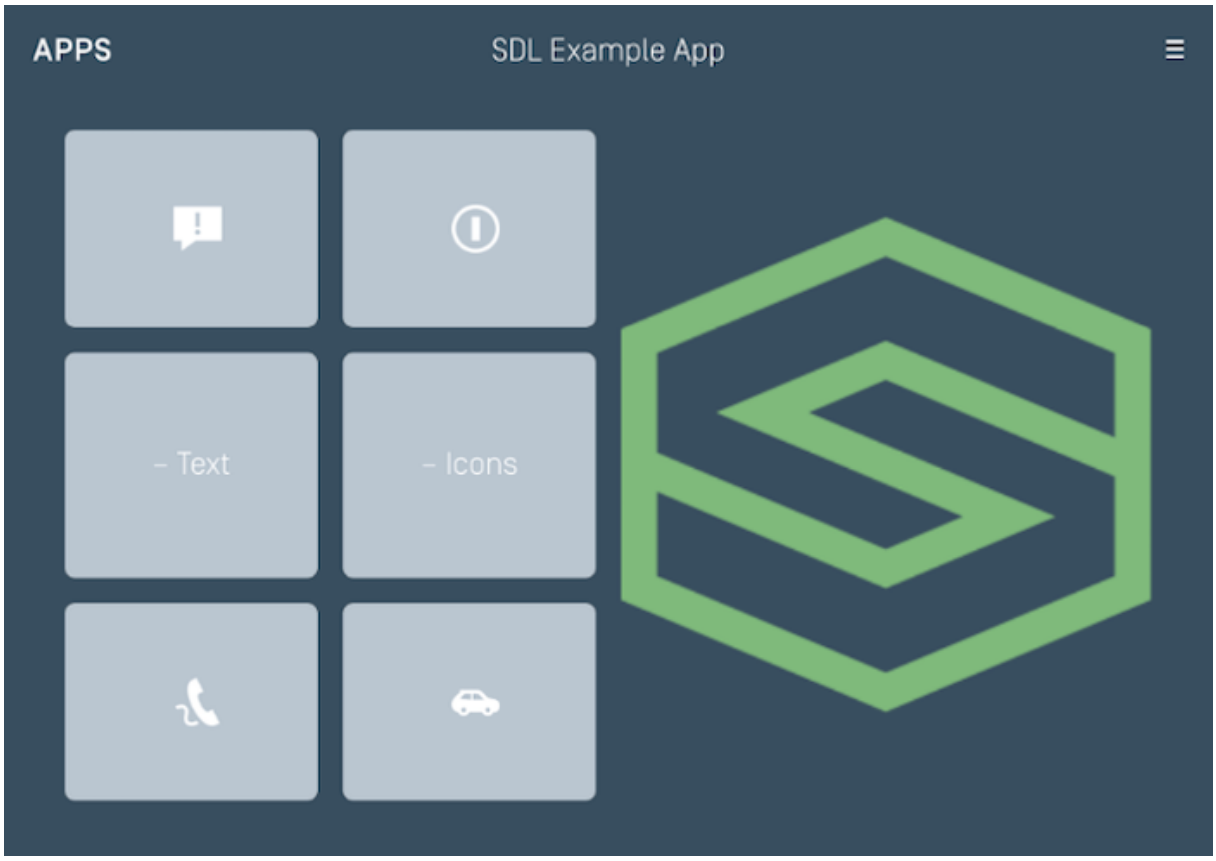


GRAPHIC WITH TEXT BUTTONS

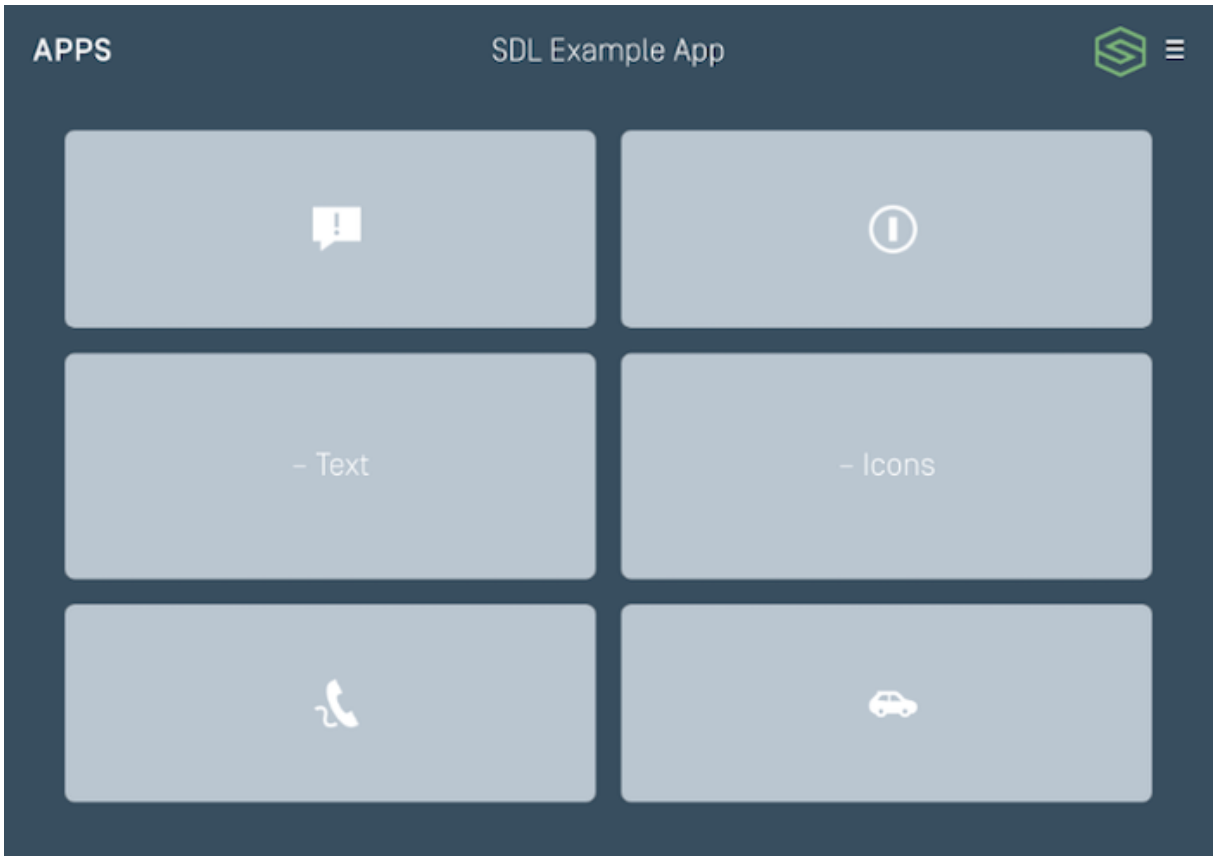
DOUBLE GRAPHIC WITH SOFT BUTTONS



TEXT BUTTONS WITH GRAPHIC



TEXT BUTTONS ONLY



LARGE GRAPHIC WITH SOFT BUTTONS

LARGE GRAPHIC ONLY

Template Text

You can easily display text, images, and buttons using the `ScreenManager`. To update the UI, simply give the manager your new data and (optionally) sandwich the update between the manager's `beginTransaction()` and `commit()` methods.

Text Fields

SCREENMANAGER PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION
textField1	The text displayed in a single-line display, or in the upper display line of a multi-line display
textField2	The text displayed on the second display line of a multi-line display
textField3	The text displayed on the third display line of a multi-line display
textField4	The text displayed on the bottom display line of a multi-line display
mediaTrackTextField	The text displayed in the in the track field; this field is only valid for media applications
textAlignment	The text justification for the text fields; the text alignment can be left, center, or right
textField1Type	The type of data provided in textField1
textField2Type	The type of data provided in textField2
textField3Type	The type of data provided in textField3
textField4Type	The type of data provided in textField4
title	The title of the displayed template

Showing Text

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField1("Line 1 of Text");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField2("Line 2 of Text");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});
```

Removing Text

To remove text from the screen simply set the screen manager property to `null`.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField1(null);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField2(null);
```

Template Images

You can easily display text, images, and buttons using the `ScreenManager`. To update the UI, simply give the manager your new data and (optionally) sandwich the update between the manager's `beginTransaction()` and `commit()` methods.

Image Fields

SCREENMANAGER PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION
primaryGraphic	The primary image in a template that supports images
secondaryGraphic	The second image in a template that supports multiple images

Showing Images

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setPrimaryGraphic(sdlArtwork);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});
```

Removing Images

To remove an image from the screen you just need to set the screen manager property to `null`.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setPrimaryGraphic(null);
```

Templating Images (RPC v5.0+)

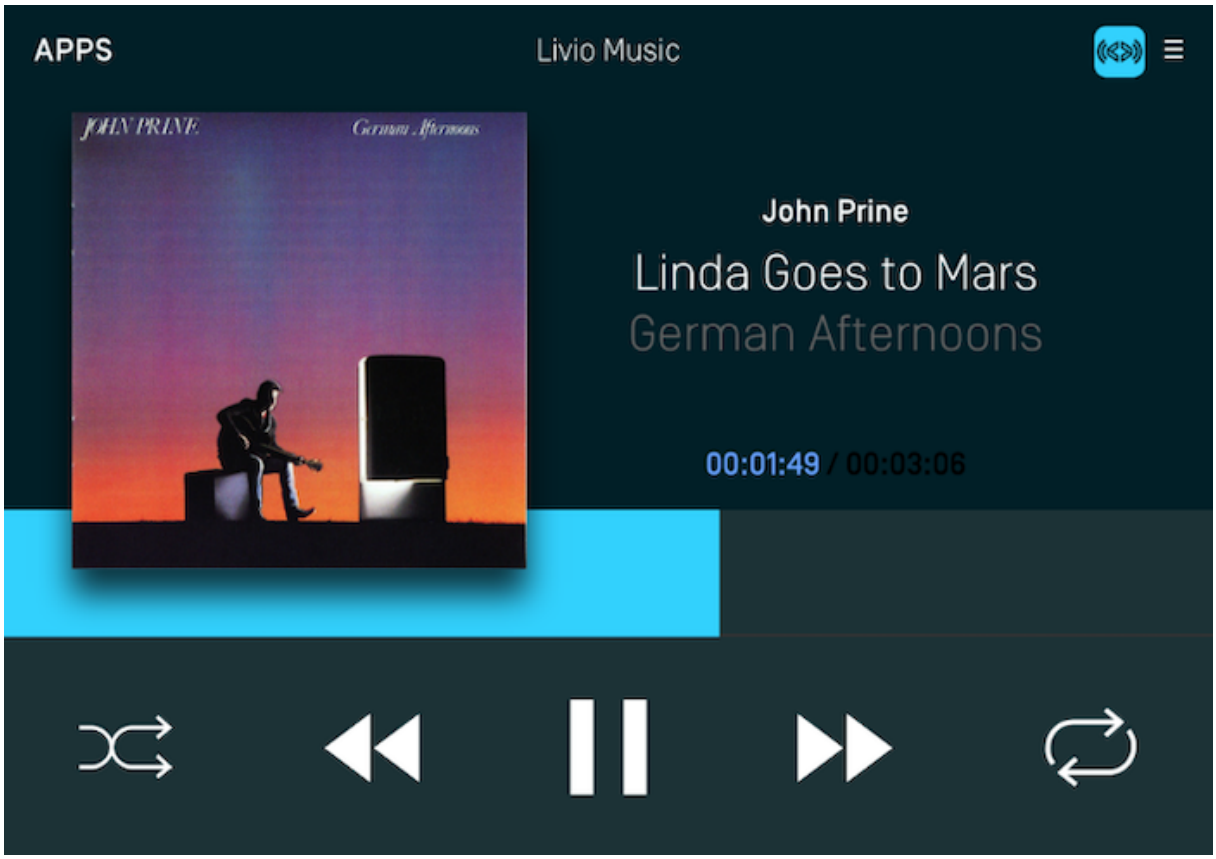
Templated images are tinted by Core so the image is visible regardless of whether your user has set the head unit to day or night mode. For example, if a head unit is in night mode with a dark theme (see Customizing the Template section for more details on how to customize theme colors), then your templated images will be displayed as white. In the day theme, the image will automatically change to black.

Soft buttons, menu icons, and primary / secondary graphics can all be templated. Images that you wish to template must be PNGs with a transparent background and only one color for the icon. Therefore, templating is only useful for things like icons and not for images that must be rendered in a specific color.

Templated Images Example

In the screenshots below, the shuffle and repeat icons have been templated. In night mode, the icons are tinted white and in day mode the icons are tinted black.

NIGHT MODE



DAY MODE

```
SdlArtwork image = new SdlArtwork("<#ArtworkName#>", FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG,
image, true);
image.setTemplateImage(true);
```

Static Icons

Static icons are pre-existing images on the remote system that you may reference and use in your own application. Each OEM will design their own custom static icons but you can get an overview of the available icons from the icons designed for the open source Generic HMI. Static icons are fully supported by the screen manager via an `SdlArtwork` initializer. Static icons can be used in primary and secondary graphic fields, soft button image fields, and menu icon fields.

```
SdlArtwork staticIconArt = new SdlArtwork(StaticIconName.ALBUM);
```

Template Custom Buttons

You can easily create and update custom buttons (called Soft Buttons in SDL) using the `ScreenManager`. To update the UI, simply give the manager your new data and (optionally) sandwich the update between the manager's `beginTransaction()` and `commit()` methods.

Soft Button Fields

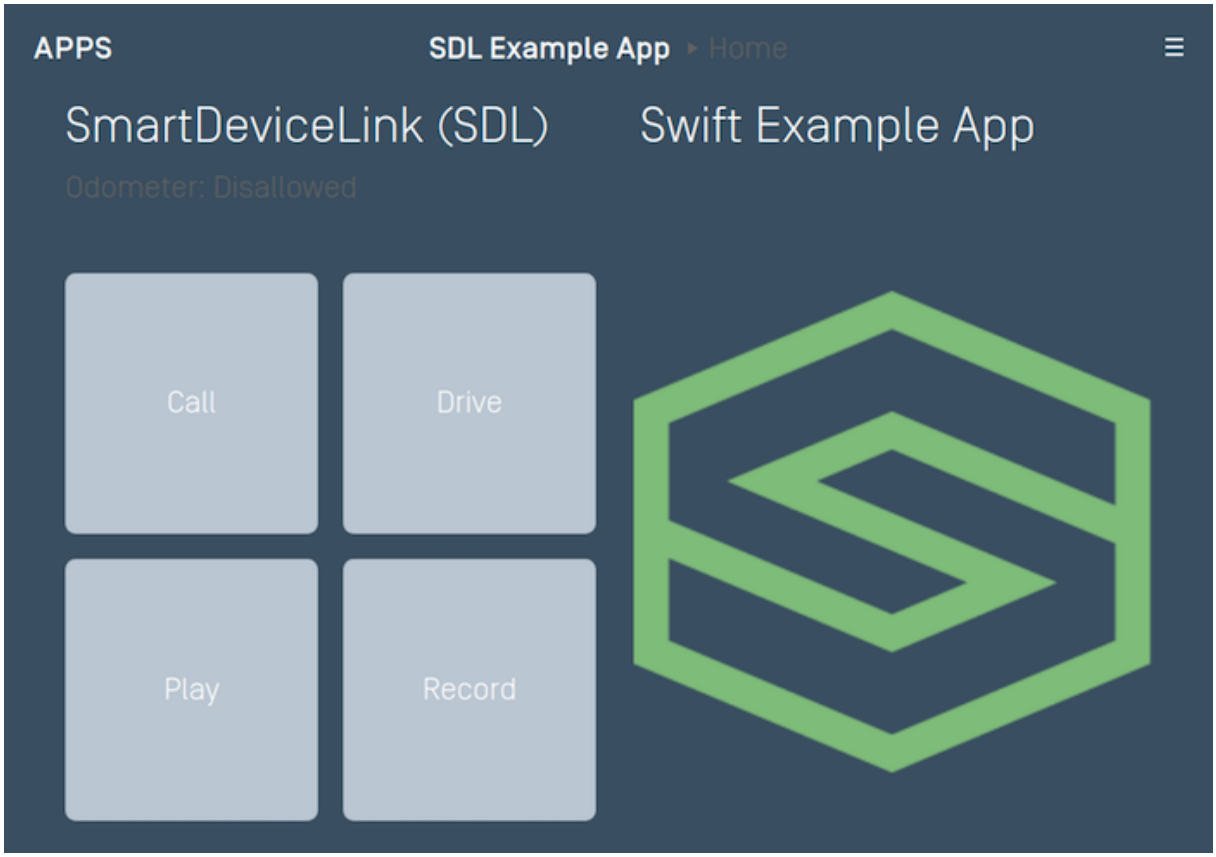
SCREENMANAGER PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION
softButtonObjects	An array of buttons. Each template supports a different number of soft buttons

Creating Soft Buttons

To create a soft button using the `ScreenManager`, you only need to create a custom name for the button and provide the text for the button's label and/or an image for the button's icon. If your button cycles between different states (e.g. a button used to set the repeat state of a song playlist can have three states: repeat-off, repeat-one, and repeat-all), you can create all the states on initialization.

There are three different ways to create a soft button: with only text, with only an image, or with both text and an image. If creating a button with an image, we recommend that you template the image so its color works well with both the day and night modes of the head unit. For more information on templating images please see the Template Images guide.

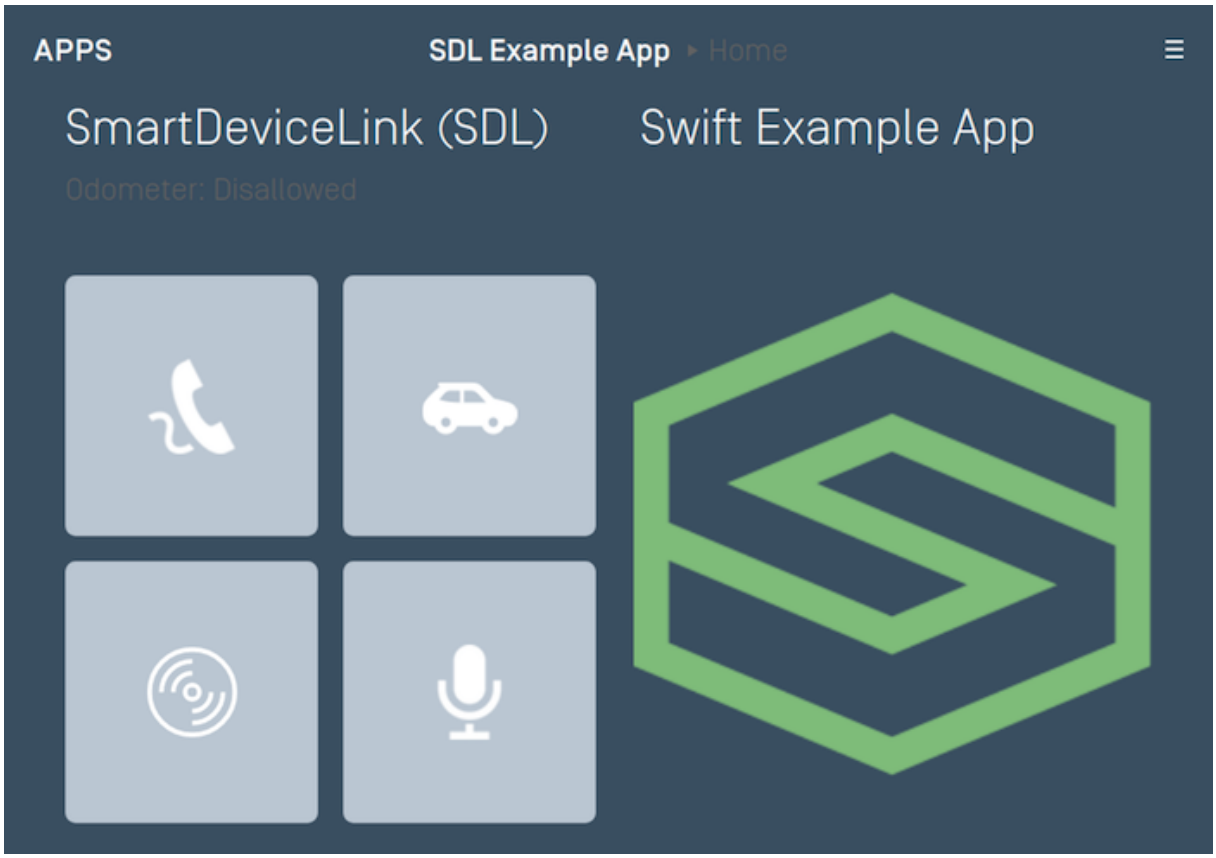
TEXT ONLY SOFT BUTTONS



```
SoftButtonState textState = new SoftButtonState("<#State Name#>", "<#Button Label
Text#>", null);
SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("softButtonObject",
Collections.singletonList(textState), textState.getName(), new
SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {

    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.singletonList(soft

sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});
```

IMAGE ONLY SOFT BUTTONS

You can use the `SystemCapabilityManager` to check if the HMI supports soft buttons with images. If you send image-only buttons to a HMI that does not support images, then the library will not send the buttons as they will be rejected by the head unit. If all your soft buttons have text in addition to images, the library will send the text-only buttons if the head unit does not support images.

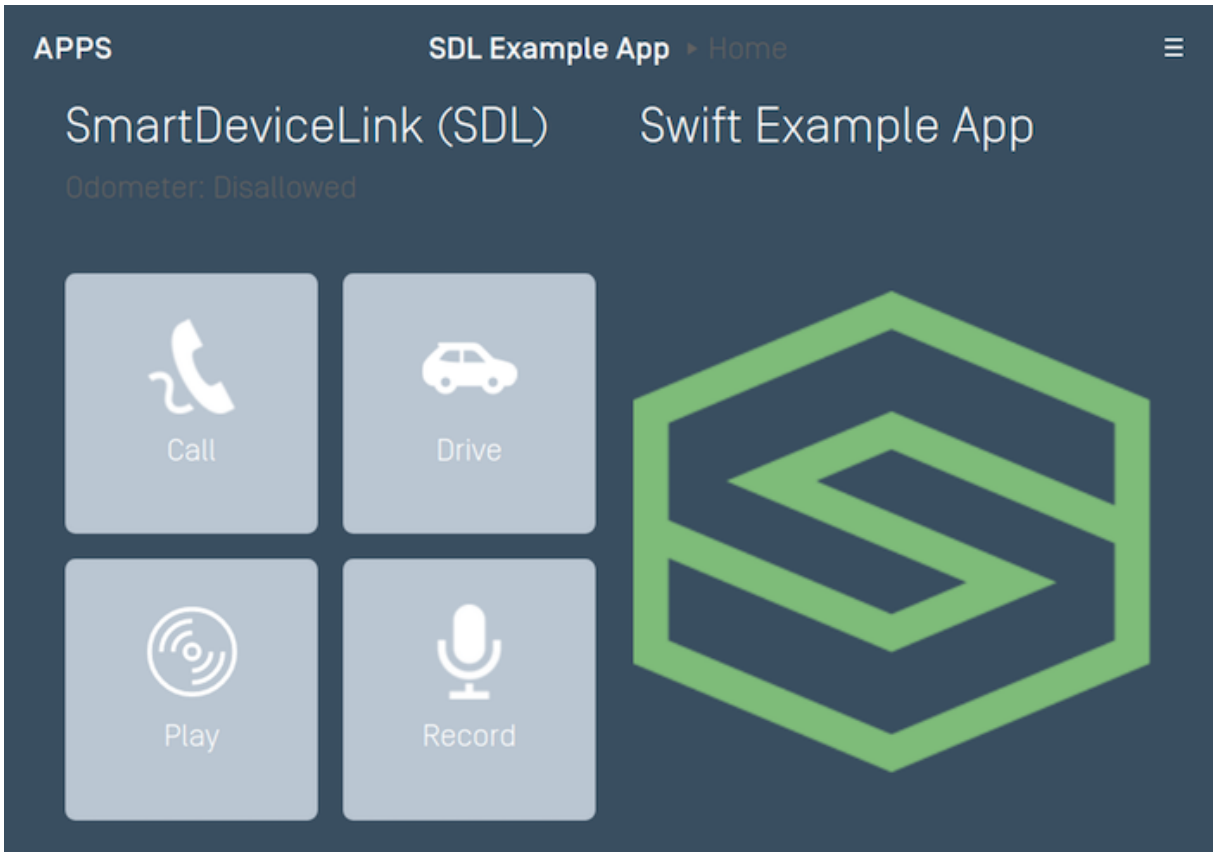



```
List<SoftButtonCapabilities> softButtonCapabilitiesList =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getSof

boolean imageSupported = (!softButtonCapabilitiesList.isEmpty()) ?
softButtonCapabilitiesList.get(0).getImageSupported() : false;
```

Once you know that the HMI supports images in soft buttons you can create and send the image-only soft buttons.

```
SoftButtonState imageState = new SoftButtonState("<#State Name#>", null,
sdlArtwork);
SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("softButtonObject",
Collections.singletonList(imageState), imageState.getName(), new
SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.singletonList(soft

sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});
```

IMAGE AND TEXT SOFT BUTTONS


APPS
SDL Example App
Home
SmartDeviceLink (SDL)
Swift Example App
Odometer: Disallowed
Call
Drive
Play
Record

```
SoftButtonState textAndImageState = new SoftButtonState("<#State Name#>", "
<#Button Label Text#>", sdlArtwork);
SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("softButtonObject",
Collections.singletonList(textAndImageState), textAndImageState.getName(), new
SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.singletonList(soft

sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});
```

HIGHLIGHTING A SOFT BUTTON

When a button is highlighted its background color will change to indicate that it has been selected.

HIGHLIGHT ON

HIGHLIGHT OFF

```
SoftButtonState softButtonState1 = new SoftButtonState("Soft Button State Name",
"On", sdlArtwork);
softButtonState1.setHighlighted(true);
SoftButtonState softButtonState2 = new SoftButtonState("Soft Button State Name 2",
"Off", sdlArtwork);
softButtonState2.setHighlighted(false);
SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("softButtonObject",
Arrays.asList(softButtonState1, softButtonState2), softButtonState1.getName(), new
SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
        softButtonObject.transitionToNextState();
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {
    }
});
```

Updating Soft Button States

When the soft button state needs to be updated, simply tell the `SoftButtonObject` to transition to the next state. If your button states do not cycle in a predictable order, you can also tell the soft button which state to transition to by passing the `stateName` of the new soft button state.

```
SoftButtonState state1 = new SoftButtonState("<#State1 Name#>", "<#Button1 Label
Text#>", sdlArtwork);
SoftButtonState state2 = new SoftButtonState("<#State2 Name#>", "<#Button2 Label
Text#>", sdlArtwork);

SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("softButtonObject",
Arrays.asList(state1, state2), state1.getName(), new
SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.singletonList(soft

sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);
    }
});

// Transition to a new state
SoftButtonObject retrievedSoftButtonObject =
sdlManager.getScreenManager().getSoftButtonObjectByName("softButtonObject");
retrievedSoftButtonObject.transitionToNextState();
```

Deleting Soft Buttons

To delete soft buttons, simply pass the screen manager a new array of soft buttons. To delete all soft buttons, simply pass the screen manager an empty array.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.EMPTY_LIST);
```

Template Subscription Buttons

This guide shows you how to subscribe and react to "subscription" buttons. Subscription buttons are used to detect when the user has interacted with buttons located in the car's center console or steering wheel. A subscription button may also show up as part of your template, however, the text and/or image used in the button is determined by the template and is (usually) not customizable.

In the screenshot below, the pause, seek left and seek right icons are subscription buttons. Once subscribed to, for example, the seek left button, you will be notified when the user selects the seek left button on the HMI or when they select the seek left button on the car's center console and/or steering wheel.

Types of Subscription Buttons

There are three general types of subscriptions buttons: audio related buttons only used for media apps, navigation related buttons only used for navigation apps, and general buttons, like preset buttons and the OK button, that can be used with all apps. Please note that if your app type is not `MEDIA` or `NAVIGATION`, your attempt to subscribe to media-only or navigation-only buttons will be rejected.

BUTTON	APP TYPE	RPC VERSION
Ok	All	v1.0+
Preset 0-9	All	v1.0+
Search	All	v1.0+
Play / Pause	Media only	v5.0+
Seek left	Media only	v1.0+
Seek right	Media only	v1.0+
Tune up	Media only	v1.0+
Tune down	Media only	v1.0+
Center Location	Navigation only	v6.0+
Zoom In	Navigation only	v6.0+
Zoom Out	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Up	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Up-Right	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Right	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Down-Right	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Down	Navigation only	v6.0+

BUTTON	APP TYPE	RPC VERSION
Pan Down-Left	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Left	Navigation only	v6.0+
Pan Up-Left	Navigation only	v6.0+
Toggle Tilt	Navigation only	v6.0+
Rotate Clockwise	Navigation only	v6.0+
Rotate Counter-Clockwise	Navigation only	v6.0+
Toggle Heading	Navigation only	v6.0+

Subscribing to Subscription Buttons

You can easily subscribe to subscription buttons using the `ScreenManager`. Simply tell the manager which button to subscribe and you will be notified when the user selects the button.

Subscribe with a Listener

Once you have subscribed to the button, the listener will be called when the button has been selected. If there is an error subscribing to the button the error message will be returned in the `error` parameter.

```
OnButtonListener playPauseButtonListener = new OnButtonListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonPress buttonPress) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonEvent buttonEvent) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {

    }
};

sdlManager.getScreenManager().addButtonListener(ButtonName.PLAY_PAUSE,
playPauseButtonListener);
```

Unsubscribing from Subscription Buttons

To unsubscribe to a subscription button, simply tell the `ScreenManager` which button name and listener object to unsubscribe.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().removeButtonListener(ButtonName.PLAY_PAUSE,
playPauseButtonListener);
```

Media Buttons

The play/pause, seek left, seek right, tune up, and tune down subscribe buttons can only be used if the app type is `MEDIA`. Depending on the OEM, the subscribed button could show up as an on-screen button in the `MEDIA` template, work as a physical button on the car

console or steering wheel, or both. For example, Ford's SYNC® 3 HMI will add the play/pause, seek right, and seek left soft buttons to the media template when you subscribe to those buttons. However, those buttons will also trigger when the user uses the seek left / seek right buttons on the steering wheel.

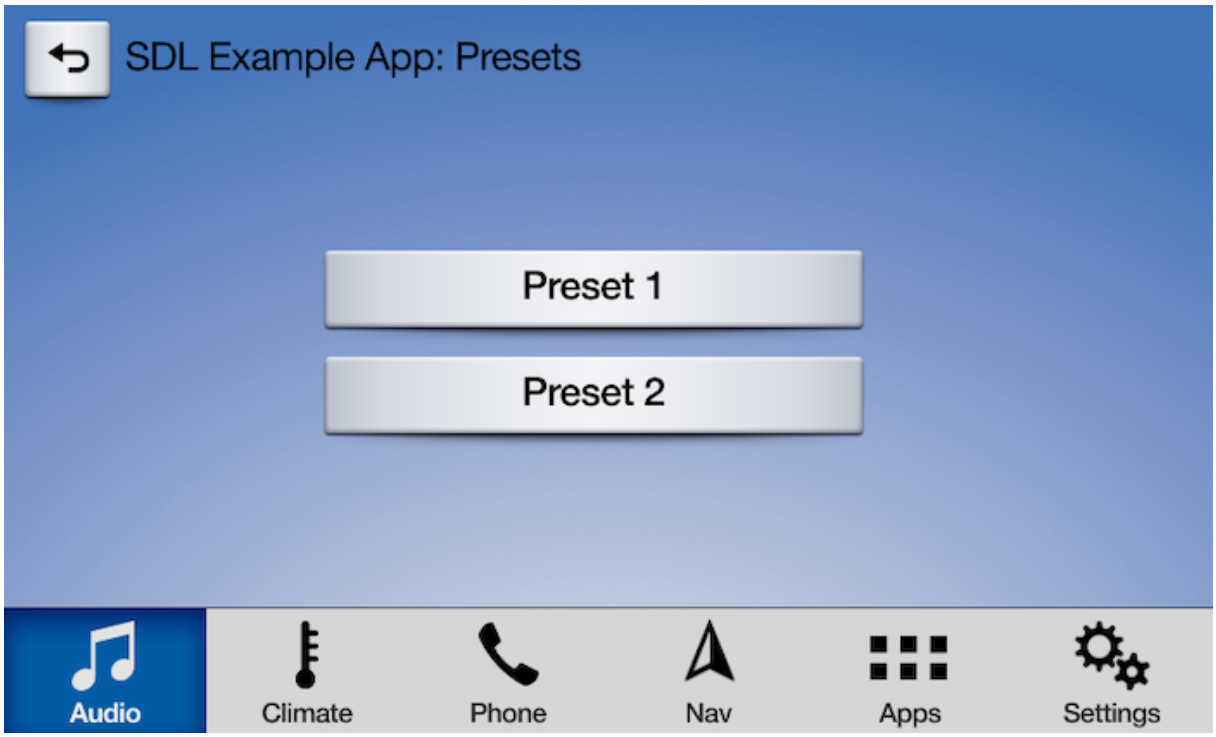
If desired, you can toggle the play/pause button image between a play, stop, or pause icon by updating the audio streaming state as described in the Media Clock guide.

> **NOTE**
>
> Before library v.4.7 and RPC v5.0, `Ok` and `PlayPause` were combined into `Ok`. Subscribing to `Ok` will, in v4.7+, also subscribe you to `PlayPause`. This means that for the time being, *you should not simultaneously subscribe to `Ok` and `PlayPause`*. In a future major version, this will change. For now, only subscribe to either `Ok` or `PlayPause` and the library will execute the right action based on the connected head unit.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().addButtonListener(ButtonName.PLAY_PAUSE, new
OnButtonListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress (ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonPress buttonPress) {
        switch (buttonPress.getButtonPressMode()) {
            case SHORT:
                // The user short pressed the button
            case LONG:
                // The user long pressed the button
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent (ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonEvent buttonEvent) { }

    @Override
    public void onError (String info) {
        // There was an error subscribing to the button
    }
});
```

Preset Buttons

All app types can subscribe to preset buttons. Depending on the OEM, the preset buttons may be added to the template when subscription occurs. Preset buttons can also be physical buttons on the console that will notify the subscriber when selected. An OEM may support only template buttons or only hard buttons or they may support both template and hard buttons. The screenshot below shows how the Ford SYNC® 3 HMI displays the preset buttons on the HMI.



Checking if Preset Buttons are Supported

You can check if a HMI supports subscribing to preset buttons, and if so, how many preset buttons are supported, by checking the system capability manager.

```
Integer numOfCustomPresetsAvailable =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getNu
```

Subscribing to Preset Buttons

```
OnButtonListener onButtonListener = new OnButtonListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress(ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonPress buttonPress) {
        switch (buttonName) {
            case PRESET_1:
                // The user short or long pressed the preset 1 button
                break;
            case PRESET_2:
                // The user short or long pressed the preset 2 button
                break;
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent (ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonEvent buttonEvent) { }

    @Override
    public void onError (String info) {
        // There was an error subscribing to the button
    }
};

sdlManager.getScreenManager().addButtonListener(ButtonName.PRESET_1,
onButtonListener);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().addButtonListener(ButtonName.PRESET_2,
onButtonListener);
```

Navigation Buttons

Head units supporting RPC v6.0+ may support subscription buttons that allow your user to drag and scale the map using hard buttons located on car's center console or steering wheel. Subscriptions to navigation buttons will only succeed if your app's type is `NAVIGATION`. If subscribing to these buttons succeeds, you can remove any buttons of your own from your map screen. If subscribing to these buttons fails, you can display buttons of your own on your map screen.

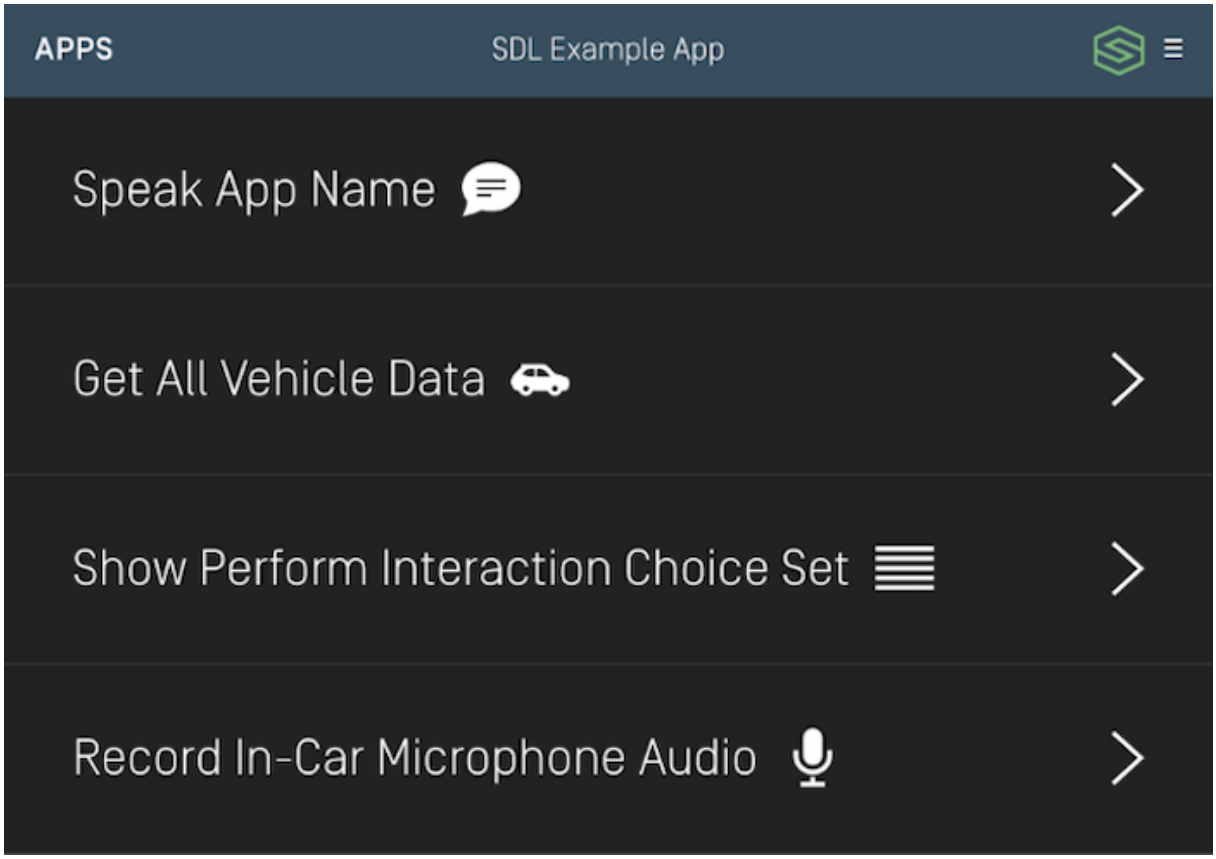
Subscribing to Navigation Buttons

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().addButtonListener(ButtonName.NAV_PAN_UP, new
OnButtonListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPress (ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonPress buttonPress) {
        switch (buttonPress.getButtonPressMode()) {
            case SHORT:
                // The user short pressed the button
            case LONG:
                // The user long pressed the button
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent (ButtonName buttonName, OnButtonEvent buttonEvent) { }

    @Override
    public void onError (String info) {
        // There was an error subscribing to the button
    }
});
```

Main Menu

You have two different options when creating menus. One is to simply add items to the default menu available in every template. The other is to create a custom menu that pops up when needed. You can find more information about these popups in the Popup Menus section.

MENU TEMPLATE



NOTE

Every template has a main menu button. The position of this button varies between templates and cannot be removed from the template. Some OEMs may format certain templates to not display the main menu button if you have no menu items (such as the navigation map view).

Setting the Menu Layout (RPC v6.0+)

On some newer head units, you may have the option to display menu items as a grid of tiles instead of the default list layout. To determine if the head unit supports the tiles layout, check the `SystemCapabilityManager`'s `getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getMenuLayoutsAvailable()` property after successfully connecting to the head unit. To set the menu layout using the screen manager, you will need to set the `ScreenManager.menuConfiguration` property.

```
MenuConfiguration menuConfiguration = new MenuConfiguration(mainMenuLayout, submenuLayout);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setMenuConfiguration(menuConfiguration);
```

Adding Menu Items

The best way to create and update your menu is to the use the Screen Manager API. The screen manager contains two menu related properties: `menu`, and `voiceCommands`. Setting an array of `MenuCell`s into the `menu` property will automatically set and update your menu and submenus, while setting an array of `VoiceCommand`s into the `voiceCommands` property allows you to use "hidden" menu items that only contain voice recognition data. The user can then use the IVI system's voice engine to activate this command even though it will not be displayed within the main menu.

To find out more information on how to create `voiceCommands` see the related documentation.

```
// Create the menu cell
MenuCell cell = new MenuCell("Cell text", null, Collections.singletonList("cell text"), new MenuSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onTriggered(TriggerSource trigger) {
        // Menu item was selected, check the `triggerSource` to know if the user used touch or voice to activate it
        // Handle the Cell's Selection
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().setMenu(Collections.singletonList(cell));
```

Adding Submenus

Adding a submenu is as simple as adding subcells to a `SdlMenuCell`. The submenu is automatically displayed when selected by the user. Currently menus only support one layer of subcells. In RPC v6.0+ it is possible to set individual submenus to use different layouts such as tiles or lists.

```
// Create the inner menu cell
MenuCell innerCell = new MenuCell("inner menu cell", null,
Collections.singletonList("inner menu cell"), new MenuSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onTriggered(TriggerSource trigger) {
        // Menu item was selected, check the `triggerSource` to know if the user used
touch or voice to activate it
        // Handle the cell's selection
    }
});

// Create and set the submenu cell
MenuCell cell = new MenuCell("cell", MenuLayout.LIST, null,
Collections.singletonList(innerCell));

sdlManager.getScreenManager().setMenu(Collections.singletonList(cell));
```

Menu Item Artwork

Artworks will be automatically handled when using the screen manager API. First, a "non-artwork" menu will be displayed, then, when the artworks have finished uploading, the "artwork-ified" menu will be displayed. If you are doing this manually with RPCs, you will have to upload artworks using the file manager yourself and send the correct menu when they are ready.

Deleting and Changing Menu Items

The screen manager will intelligently handle deletions for you. If you want to show new menu items, simply set a new array of menu cells. If you want to have a blank menu, set an empty array. On supported systems, the library will calculate the optimal adds / deletes

to create the new menu. If the system doesn't support this sort of dynamic updating, the entire list will be removed and re-added.

If you are doing this manually, you must use the `DeleteCommand` and `DeleteSubMenu` RPCs, passing the `cmdID`s you wish to delete.

Using RPCs

The `AddCommand` RPC can be used to add items to the root menu or to a submenu. Each `AddCommand` RPC must be sent with a unique id, a voice-recognition command, and a set of menu parameters. The menu parameters include the menu name, the position of the item in the menu, and the id of the menu item's parent. If the menu item is being added to the root menu, then the parent id is 0. If it is being added to a submenu, then the parent id is the submenu's id.

To create a submenu using RPCs, you must use a `AddSubMenu` RPC with a unique id. When a response is received from the SDL Core, check if the submenu was added successfully. If it was, send an `AddCommand` RPC for each item in the submenu.

Popup Menus

SDL supports modal menus. The user can respond to the list of menu options via touch, voice (if voice recognition is supported by the head unit), or by keyboard input to search or filter the menu.

There are several UX considerations to take into account when designing your menus. The main menu should not be updated often and should act as navigation for your app. Popup menus should be used to present a selection of options to your user.

Presenting a Popup Menu

Presenting a popup menu is similar to presenting a modal view to request input from your user. It is possible to chain together menus to drill down, however, it is recommended to do so judiciously. Requesting too much input from a driver while they are driving is distracting and may result in your app being rejected by OEMs.

LAYOUT MODE	FORMATTING DESCRIPTION
Present as Icon	A grid of buttons with images
Present Searchable as Icon	A grid of buttons with images along with a search field in the HMI
Present as List	A vertical list of text
Present Searchable as List	A vertical list of text with a search field in the HMI

Creating Cells

An `ChoiceCell` is similar to a `RecyclerView` without the ability to configure your own UI. We provide several properties on the `ChoiceCell` to set your data, but the layout itself is determined by the manufacturer of the head unit.

> **NOTE**
>
> On many systems, including VR commands will be *exponentially* slower than not including them. However, including them is necessary for a user to be able to respond to your prompt with their voice.

```
ChoiceCell cell = new ChoiceCell("cell1 text", Collections.singletonList("cell1"), null);
ChoiceCell fullCell = new ChoiceCell("cell2 text", "cell2 secondaryText", "cell2
tertiaryText", Collections.singletonList("cell2"), image1Artwork, image2Artwork);
```

Preloading Cells

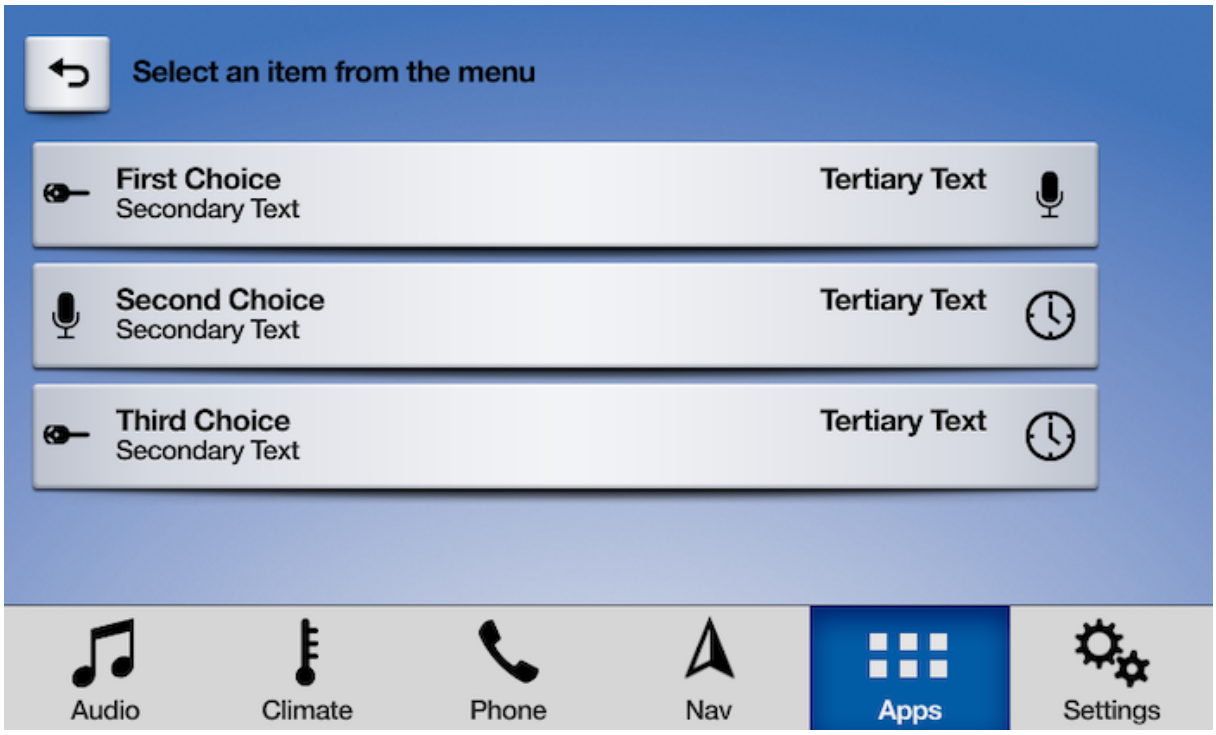
If you know the content you will show in the popup menu long before the menu is shown to the user, you can "preload" those cells in order to speed up the popup menu presentation at a later time. Once you preload a cell, you can reuse it in multiple popup menus without having to send the cell content to Core again.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().preloadChoices(Arrays.asList(cell, fullCell), new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean b) {
        // code
    }
});
```

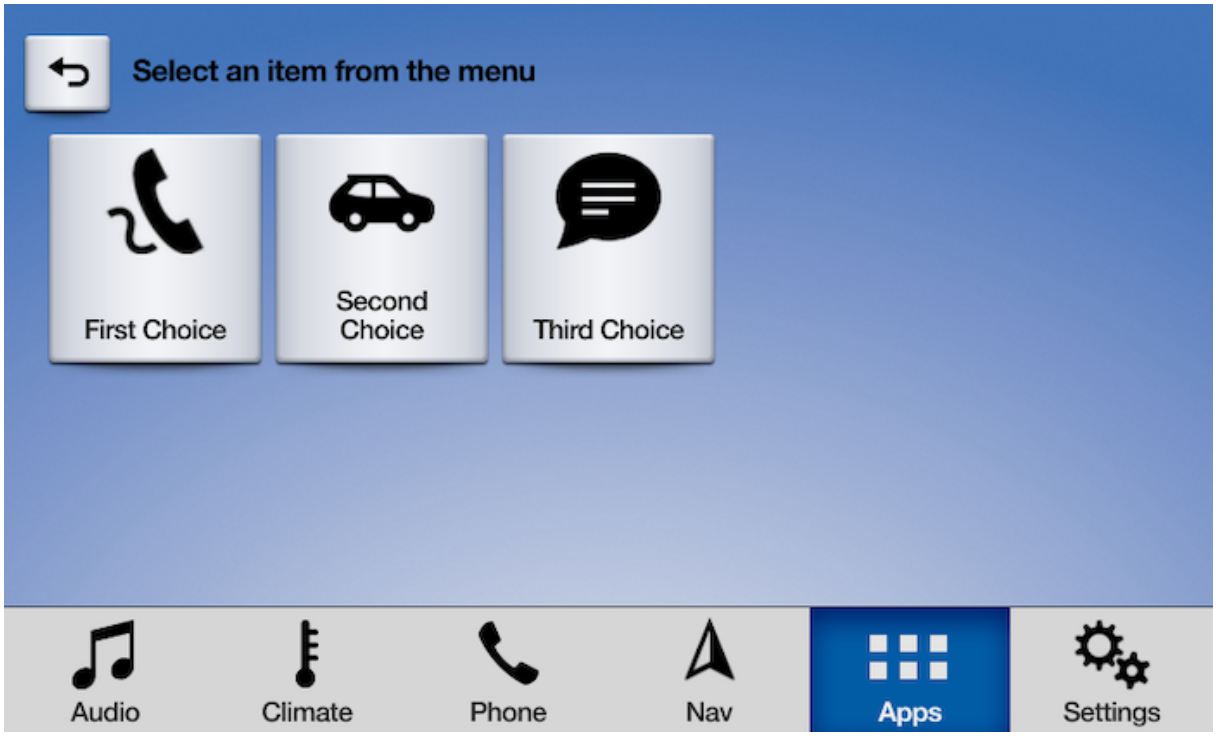
Presenting a Menu

To show a popup menu to the user, you must present the menu. If some or all of the cells in the menu have not yet been preloaded, calling the `present` API will preload the cells and then present the menu once all the cells have been uploaded. Calling `present` without preloading the cells can take longer than if the cells were preloaded earlier in the app's lifecycle especially if your cell has voice commands. Subsequent menu presentations using the same cells will be faster because the library will reuse those cells (unless you have deleted them).

MENU - LIST


Select an item from the menu
First Choice
Secondary Text
Tertiary Text
Second Choice
Secondary Text
Tertiary Text
Third Choice
Secondary Text
Tertiary Text
Audio
Climate
Phone
Nav
Apps
Settings

MENU - ICON


Select an item from the menu
First Choice
Second Choice
Third Choice
Audio
Climate
Phone
Nav
Apps
Settings

> **NOTE**
>
> When you preload a cell, you **do not** need to maintain a reference to it. If you reuse a cell with the same properties that has already been preloaded (or previously presented), the cell will automatically be reused.

CREATING A CHOICE SET

In order to present a menu, you must bundle together a bunch of `ChoiceCell`s into an `ChoiceSet`.

> **NOTE**
>
> If the `ChoiceSet` contains an invalid set of `ChoiceCell`s, presenting the `ChoiceSet` will fail. This can happen, for example, if you have duplicate title text or if some, but not all choices have voice commands.

Some notes on various parameters (full documentation is available as API documentation on this website):

- Title: This is the title of the menu when presented
- Listeners: You must implement this listener interface to receive callbacks based on the user's interaction with the menu
- Layout: You may present your menu as a set of tiles (like a `GridView`) or a list (like a `RecyclerView`). If you are using tiles, it's recommended to use artworks on each item.

```
ChoiceSet choiceSet = new ChoiceSet("ChoiceSet Title", Arrays.asList(cell, fullCell),
new ChoiceSetSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onChoiceSelected(ChoiceCell choiceCell, TriggerSource triggerSource,
int rowIndex) {
        // You will be passed the `cell` that was selected, the manner in which it was
selected (voice or text), and the index of the cell that was passed.
        // handle selection
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String error) {
        // handle error
    }
});
```

PRESENTING THE MENU WITH A MODE

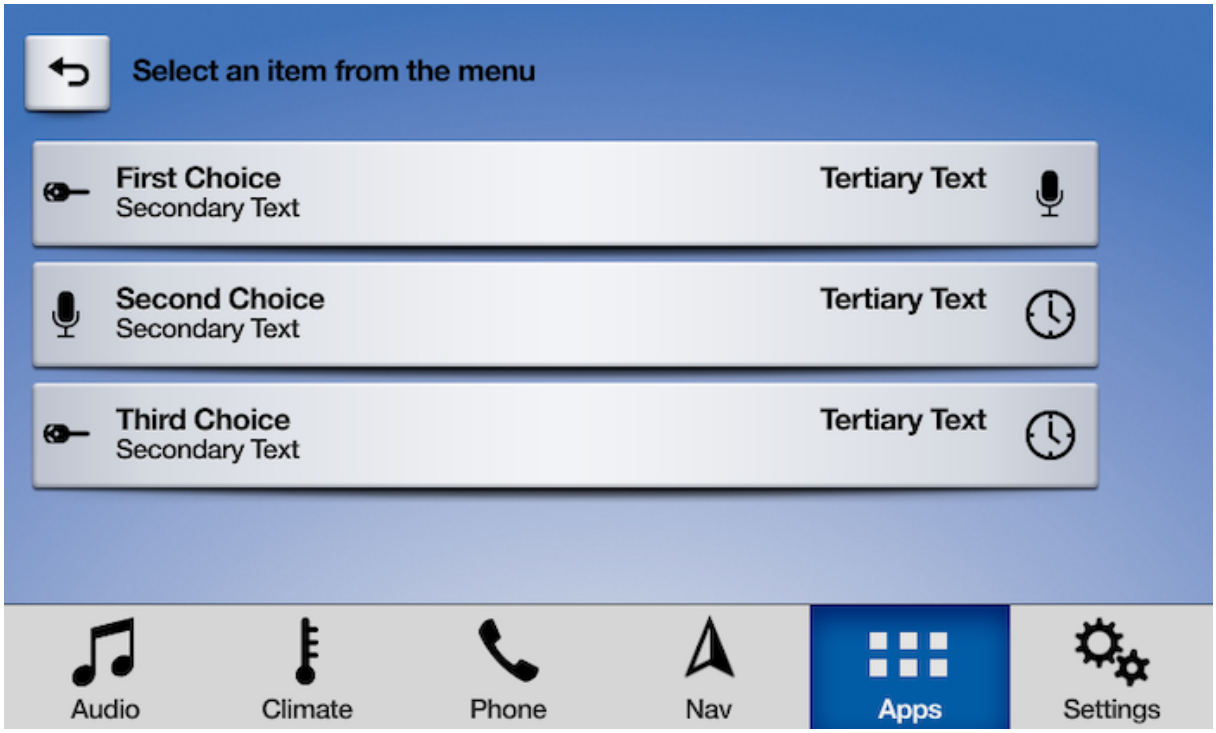
Finally, you will present the menu. When you do so, you must choose a `mode` to present it in. If you have no `vrCommands` on the choice cell you should choose `manualOnly`. If `vrCommands` are available, you may choose `voiceRecognitionOnly` or `both`.

You may want to choose this based on the trigger source leading to the menu being presented. For example, if the menu was presented via the user touching the screen, you may want to use a `mode` of `manualOnly` or `both`, but if the menu was presented via the user speaking a voice command, you may want to use a `mode` of `voiceRecognitionOnly` or `both`.

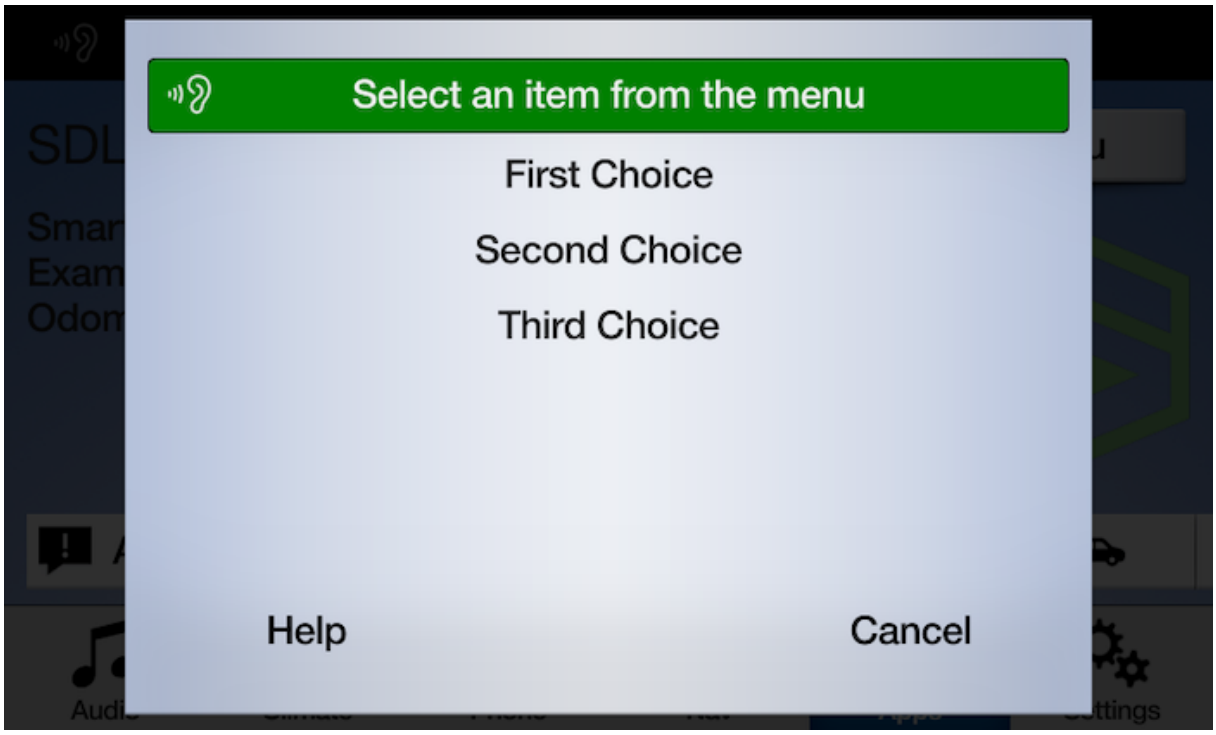
It may seem that the answer is to always use `both`. However, remember that you must provide `vrCommand`s on all cells to use `both`, which is exponentially slower than not providing `vrCommand`s (this is especially relevant for large menus, but less important for smaller ones). Also, some head units may not provide a good user experience for `both`.

INTERACTION MODE	DESCRIPTION
Manual only	Interactions occur only through the display
VR only	Interactions occur only through text-to-speech and voice recognition
Both	Interactions can occur both manually or through VR

MENU - MANUAL ONLY MODE



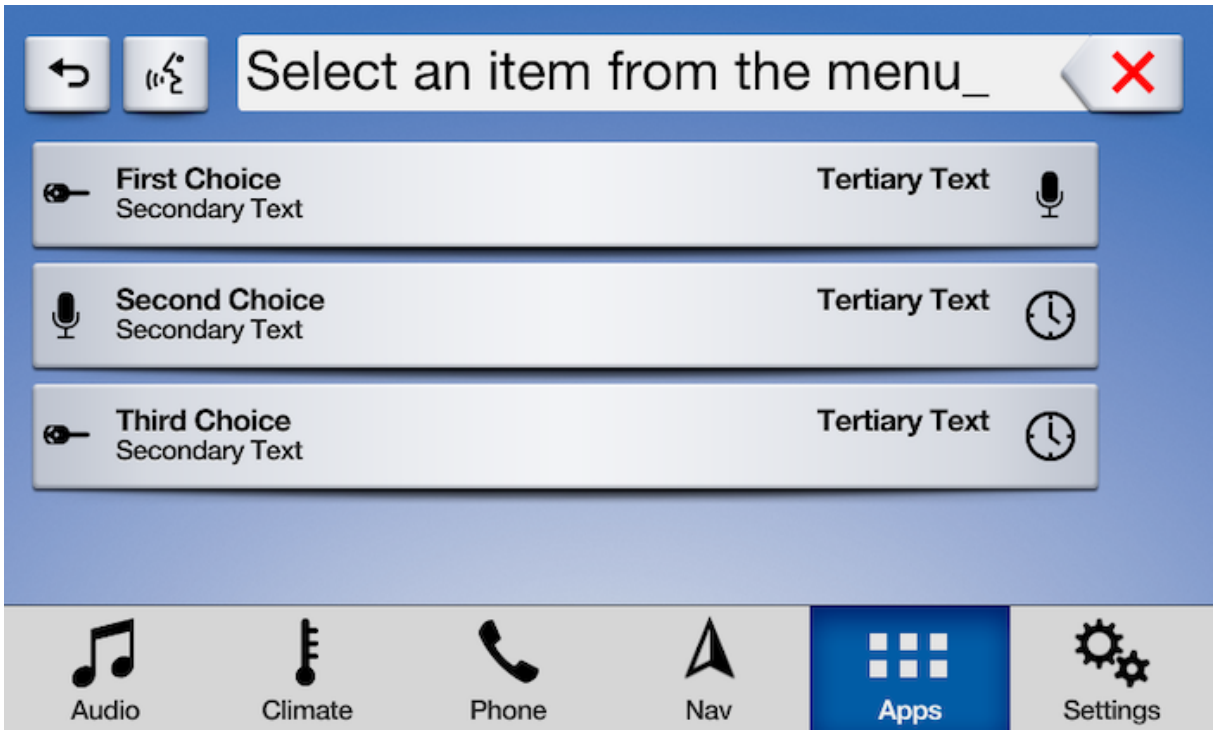
MENU - VOICE ONLY MODE



Presenting a Searchable Menu

In addition to presenting a standard menu, you can also present a "searchable" menu, that is, a menu with a keyboard input box at the top. For more information on implementing the keyboard callbacks, see the Popup Keyboards guide.

MENU WITH SEARCH



Deleting Cells

You can discover cells that have been preloaded on `sdlManager.getScreenManager().getPreloadedChoices()`. You may then pass an array of cells to delete from the remote system. Many times this is not necessary, but if you have deleted artwork used by cells, for example, you should delete the cells as well.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().deleteChoices(<List of choices to delete>);
```

Dismissing the Popup Menu (RPC v6.0+)

You can dismiss a displayed choice set before the timeout has elapsed by sending a `CancelInteraction` request. If you presented the choice set using the screen manager, you can dismiss the choice set by calling `cancel` on the `ChoiceCell` object that you presented.

> **NOTE**
>
> If connected to older head units that do not support this feature, the cancel request will be ignored, and the choice set will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses it by making a selection.

```
choiceSet.cancel();
```

Using RPCs

If you don't want to use the `ScreenManager`, you can do this manually using the `Choice`, `CreateInteractionChoiceSet`. You will need to create `Choice`s, bundle them into `CreateInteractionChoiceSet`s. As this is no longer a recommended course of action, we will leave it to you to figure out how to manually do it.

Popup Keyboards

Presenting a keyboard or a popup menu with a search field requires you to implement the `KeyboardListener`. Note that the `initialText` in the keyboard case often acts as "placeholder text" and not as true initial text.

Presenting a Keyboard

You should present a keyboard to users when your app contains a "search" field. For example, in a music player app, you may want to give the user a way to search for a song

or album. A keyboard could also be useful in an app that displays nearby points of interest, or in other situations.

> **NOTE**
>
> Keyboards are unavailable for use in many countries when the driver is distracted. This is often when the vehicle is moving above a certain speed, such as 5 miles per hour. This will be automatically managed by the system. Your keyboard may be disabled or an error returned if the driver is distracted.

KEYBOARD SEARCH

```
int cancelId = sdlManager.getScreenManager().presentKeyboard("Initial text", null,
keyboardListener);
```

Implementing the Keyboard Listeners

Using the `KeyboardListener` involves implementing five methods:

```
KeyboardListener keyboardListener = new KeyboardListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUserDidSubmitInput(String inputText, KeyboardEvent event) {
        switch (event) {
            case ENTRY_VOICE:
                // The user decided to start voice input, you should start an AudioPassThru
session if supported
                break;
            case ENTRY_SUBMITTED:
                // The user submitted some text with the keyboard
                break;
            default:
                break;
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onKeyboardDidAbortWithReason(KeyboardEvent event) {
        switch (event) {
            case ENTRY_CANCELLED:
                // The user cancelled the keyboard interaction
                break;
            case ENTRY_ABORTED:
                // The system aborted the keyboard interaction
                break;
            default:
                break;
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void updateAutocompleteWithInput(String currentInputText,
KeyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener
keyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener) {
        // Check the input text and return a list of autocomplete results

keyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener.onUpdatedAutoCompleteList(updatedAut

    }

    @Override
    public void updateCharacterSetWithInput(String currentInputText,
KeyboardCharacterSetCompletionListener
keyboardCharacterSetCompletionListener) {
        // Check the input text and return a set of characters to allow the user to enter
    }

    @Override
    public void onKeyboardDidSendEvent(KeyboardEvent event, String
currentInputText) {
        // This is sent upon every event, such as keypresses, cancellations, and aborting
```

```
    }
};
```

Dismissing the Keyboard (RPC v6.0+)

You can dismiss a displayed keyboard before the timeout has elapsed by sending a `CancelInteraction` request. If you presented the keyboard using the screen manager, you can dismiss the choice set by calling `dismissKeyboard` with the `cancelID` that was returned (if one was returned) when presenting.

> **NOTE**
>
> If connected to older head units that do not support this feature, the cancel request will be ignored, and the keyboard will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses it by making a selection.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().dismissKeyboard(cancelId);
```

Using RPCs

If you don't want to use the `ScreenManager`, you can do this manually using the `PerformInteraction` RPC request. As this is no longer a recommended course of action, we will leave it to you to figure out how to manually do it.

Alerts and Subtle Alerts

SDL supports two types of alerts: a large popup alert that typically takes over the whole screen and a smaller subtle alert that only covers a small part of screen.

Checking if the Module Supports Alerts

Your SDL app may be restricted to only being allowed to send an alert when your app is open (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`) or when it is the currently active app (i.e. the hmiLevel is `FULL`). Please be aware that subtle alert is a new feature (RPC v7.0+) and may not be supported on all modules.

```
boolean isAlertAllowed =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().isRPCAllowed(FunctionID.ALERT);
boolean isSubtleAlertAllowed =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().isRPCAllowed(FunctionID.SUBTLE_ALERT);
```

Alerts (RPC v1.0+)

An alert is a large pop-up window showing a short message with optional buttons. When an alert is activated, it will abort any SDL operation that is in-progress, except the already-in-progress alert. If an alert is issued while another alert is still in progress the newest alert will simply be ignored.

Depending on the platform, an alert can have up to three lines of text, a progress indicator (e.g. a spinning wheel or hourglass), and up to four soft buttons.

ALERT WITH NO SOFT BUTTONS

> **NOTE**
>
> If no soft buttons are added to an alert some modules may add a default "cancel" or "close" button.

ALERT WITH SOFT BUTTONS

Creating the Alert

The following steps show you how to add text, images, buttons, and sound to your alert. Please note that at least one line of text or the "text-to-speech" chunks must be set in order for your alert to work.

TEXT

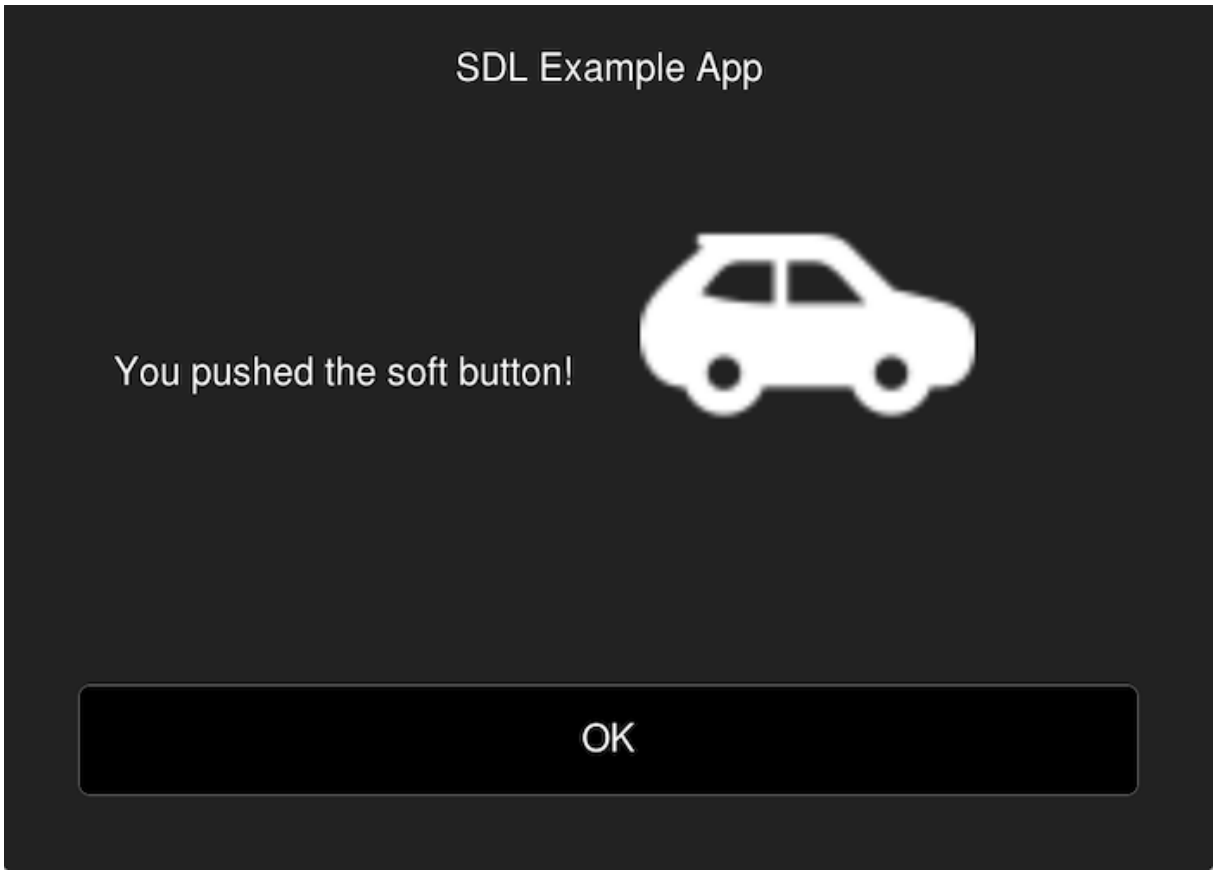
```
Alert alert = new Alert()
    .setAlertText1("Line 1")
    .setAlertText2("Line 2")
    .setAlertText3("Line 3")
    .setCancelID(cancelId);
```

BUTTONS

```
// Soft buttons
final int softButtonId = 123; // Set it to any unique ID
SoftButton okButton = new SoftButton(SoftButtonType.SBT_TEXT, softButtonId)
    .setText("OK");

// Set the softbuttons(s) to the alert
alert.setSoftButtons(Collections.singletonList(okButton));

// This listener is only needed once and will work for all of soft buttons you send
with your alert
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_BUTTON_PRESS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
      @Override
      public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
          OnButtonPress onButtonPress = (OnButtonPress) notification;
          if (onButtonPress.getCustomButtonID() == softButtonId){
              DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Ok button pressed");
          }
      }
});
```

ICON

An alert can include a custom or static (built-in) image that will be displayed within the alert. Before you add the image to the alert, make sure the image is uploaded to the head unit using the `FileManager`. Once the image is uploaded, you can show the alert with the icon.




```
alert.setAlertIcon(new Image("artworkName", ImageType.DYNAMIC));
```

TIMEOUTS

An optional timeout can be added that will dismiss the alert when the duration is over. Typical timeouts are between 3 and 10 seconds. If omitted, a default of 5 seconds is used.

```
alert.setDuration(5000);
```

PROGRESS INDICATOR

Not all modules support a progress indicator. If supported, the alert will show an animation that indicates that the user must wait (e.g. a spinning wheel or hourglass, etc). If omitted, no progress indicator will be shown.

```
alert.setProgressIndicator(true);
```

TEXT-TO-SPEECH

An alert can also speak a prompt or play a sound file when the alert appears on the screen. This is done by setting the `ttsChunks` parameter.

```
alert.setTtsChunks(Collections.singletonList(new TTSChunk("Text to Speak",
SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
```

The `ttsChunks` parameter can also take a file to play/speak. For more information on how to upload the file please refer to the Playing Audio Indications guide.

```
TTSChunk ttsChunk = new TTSChunk(sdlFile.getName(), SpeechCapabilities.FILE);
alert.setTtsChunks(Collections.singletonList(ttsChunk));
```

PLAY TONE

To play a notification sound when the alert appears, set `playTone` to `true`.

```
```

```
alert.setPlayTone(true);
```

Showing the Alert

```
// Handle RPC response
alert.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
      if (response.getSuccess()){
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Alert was shown successfully");
      }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(alert);
```

Dismissing the Alert (RPC v6.0+)

You can dismiss a displayed alert before the timeout has elapsed. This feature is useful if you want to show users a loading screen while performing a task, such as searching for a list for nearby coffee shops. As soon as you have the search results, you can cancel the alert and show the results.

NOTE

If connected to older head units that do not support this feature, the cancel request will be ignored, and the alert will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses the alert by selecting a button.

NOTE

Canceling the alert will only dismiss the displayed alert. If you have set the `t tsChunk` property, the speech will play in its entirety even when the displayed alert has been dismissed. If you know you will cancel an alert, consider setting a short `ttsChunk` like "searching" instead of "searching for coffee shops, please wait."

There are two ways to dismiss an alert. The first way is to dismiss a specific alert using a unique `cancelID` assigned to the alert. The second way is to dismiss whichever alert is currently on-screen.

DISMISSING A SPECIFIC ALERT

```
// `cancelID` is the ID that you assigned when creating and sending the alert
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.ALERT.getId(), cancelID);
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Alert was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

DISMISSING THE CURRENT ALERT

```
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.ALERT.getId());
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Alert was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

Subtle Alerts (RPC v7.0+)

A subtle alert is a notification style alert window showing a short message with optional buttons. When a subtle alert is activated, it will not abort other SDL operations that are in-progress like the larger pop-up alert does. If a subtle alert is issued while another subtle alert is still in progress the newest subtle alert will simply be ignored.

Touching anywhere on the screen when a subtle alert is showing will dismiss the alert. If the SDL app presenting the alert is not currently the active app, touching inside the subtle alert will open the app.

Depending on the platform, a subtle alert can have up to two lines of text and up to two soft buttons.

SUBTLE ALERT WITH NO SOFT BUTTONS

SUBTLE ALERT WITH SOFT BUTTONS

Creating the Subtle Alert

The following steps show you how to add text, images, buttons, and sound to your subtle alert. Please note that at least one line of text or the "text-to-speech" chunks must be set in order for your subtle alert to work.

TEXT

```
SubtleAlert subtleAlert = new SubtleAlert()
    .setAlertText1("Line 1")
    .setAlertText2("Line 2")
    .setCancelID(cancelId);
```

BUTTONS

```
// Soft buttons
final int softButtonId = 123; // Set it to any unique ID
SoftButton okButton = new SoftButton(SoftButtonType.SBT_TEXT, softButtonId);
okButton.setText("OK");

// Set the softbuttons(s) to the subtle alert
subtleAlert.setSoftButtons(Collections.singletonList(okButton));

// This listener is only needed once, and will work for all of soft buttons you send
with your subtle alert
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_BUTTON_PRESS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnButtonPress onButtonPress = (OnButtonPress) notification;
        if (onButtonPress.getCustomButtonID() == softButtonId){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Ok button pressed");
        }
    }
});
```

ICON

A subtle alert can include a custom or static (built-in) image that will be displayed within the subtle alert. Before you add the image to the subtle alert, make sure the image is uploaded to the head unit using the `FileManager`. Once the image is uploaded, you can show the alert with the icon.

```
subtleAlert.setAlertIcon(new Image("artworkName", ImageType.DYNAMIC));
```

TIMEOUTS

An optional timeout can be added that will dismiss the subtle alert when the duration is over. Typical timeouts are between 3 and 10 seconds. If omitted, a default of 5 seconds is used.

```
subtleAlert.setDuration(5000);
```

TEXT-TO-SPEECH

A subtle alert can also speak a prompt or play a sound file when the subtle alert appears on the screen. This is done by setting the `ttsChunks` parameter.

```
subtleAlert.setTtsChunks(Collections.singletonList(new TTSChunk("Text to Speak",
SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
```

The `ttsChunks` parameter can also take a file to play/speak. For more information on how to upload the file please refer to the Playing Audio Indications guide.

```
TTSChunk ttsChunk = new TTSChunk(sdlFile.getName(), SpeechCapabilities.FILE);
subtleAlert.setTtsChunks(Collections.singletonList(ttsChunk));
```

Showing the Subtle Alert

```
// Handle RPC response
subtleAlert.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
      if (response.getSuccess()){
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Subtle Alert was shown successfully");
      }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(subtleAlert);
```

Checking if the User Dismissed the Subtle Alert

If desired, you can be notified when the user tapped on the subtle alert by registering for the `OnSubtleAlertPressed` notification.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_SUBTLE_ALERT_PRESSED
 new OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        // The subtle alert was pressed
    }
});
```

Dismissing the Subtle Alert

You can dismiss a displayed subtle alert before the timeout has elapsed.

> **NOTE**
>
> Canceling the subtle alert will only dismiss the displayed alert. If you have set the `ttsChunk` property, the speech will play in its entirety even when the displayed subtle alert has been dismissed. If you know you will cancel a subtle alert, consider setting a short `ttsChunk`.

There are two ways to dismiss a subtle alert. The first way is to dismiss a specific subtle alert using a unique `cancelID` assigned to the subtle alert. The second way is to dismiss whichever subtle alert is currently on-screen.

DISMISSING A SPECIFIC SUBTLE ALERT

```
// `cancelID` is the ID that you assigned when creating and sending the alert
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SUBTLE_ALERT.getId(), cancelID);
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Subtle alert was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

DISMISSING THE CURRENT SUBTLE ALERT

```
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SUBTLE_ALERT.getId());
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Subtle Alert was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

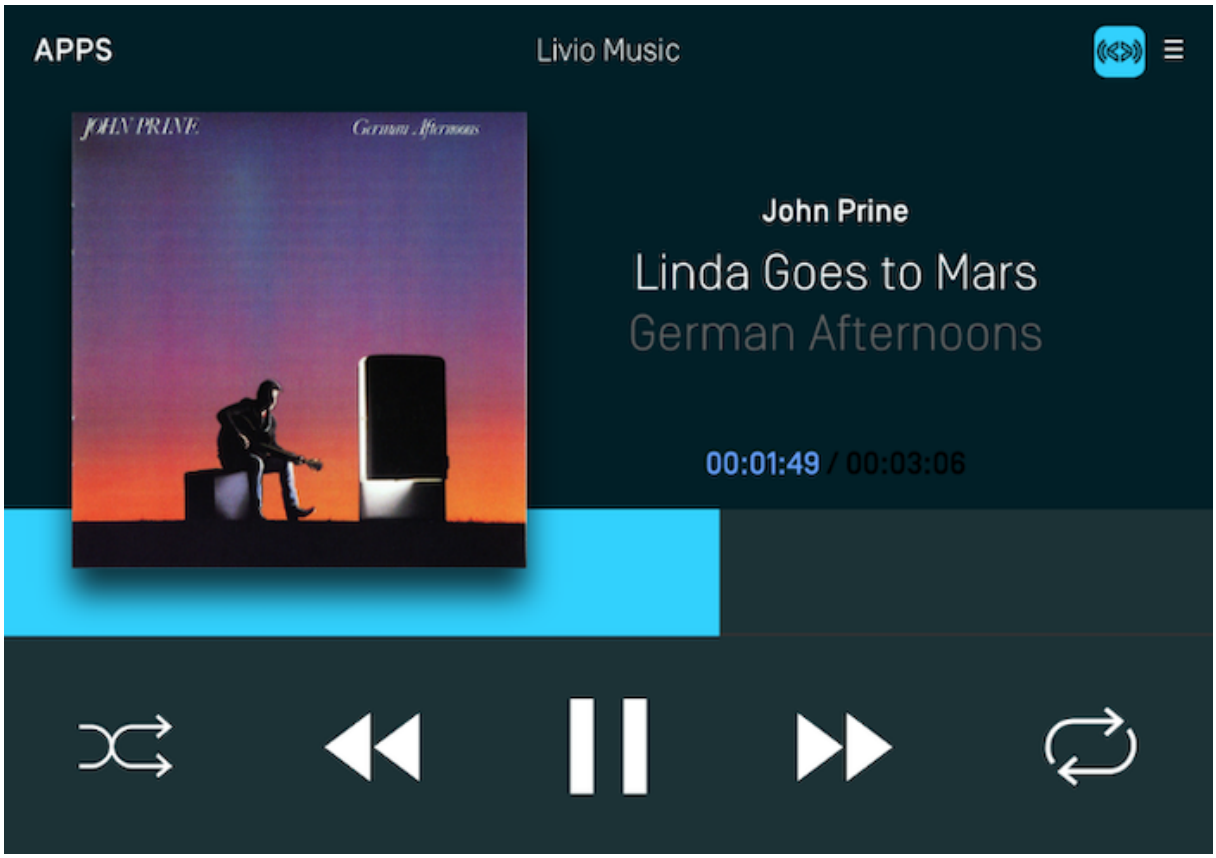
Media Clock

The media clock is used by media apps to present the current timing information of a playing media item such as a song, podcast, or audiobook.

The media clock consists of three parts: the progress bar, a current position label and a remaining time label. In addition you may want to update the play/pause button icon to reflect the current state of the audio.

NOTE

Ensure your app has an `appType` of media and you are using the media template before implementing this feature.



Counting Up

In order to count up using the timer, you will need to set a start time that is less than the end time. The "bottom end" of the media clock will always start at `0:00` and the "top end" will be the end time you specified. The start time can be set to any position between 0 and the end time. For example, if you are starting a song at `0:30` and it ends at `4:13` the media clock timer progress bar will start at the `0:30` position and start incrementing up automatically every second until it reaches `4:13`. The current position label will start counting upwards from `0:30` and the remaining time label will start counting down from `3:43`. When the end is reached, the current time label will read `4:13`, the remaining time label will read `0:00` and the progress bar will stop moving.

The play / pause indicator parameter is used to update the play / pause button to your desired button type. This is explained below in the section "Updating the Audio Indicator"

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().countUpFromStartTimeInterval(30, 253,
AudioStreamingIndicator.PAUSE);
sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

Counting Down

Counting down is the opposite of counting up (I know, right?). In order to count down using the timer, you will need to set a start time that is greater than the end time. The timer bar moves from right to left and the timer will automatically count down. For example, if you're counting down from `10:00` to `0:00`, the progress bar will be at the leftmost position and start decrementing every second until it reaches `0:00`.

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().countDownFromStartTimeInterval(600, 0,
AudioStreamingIndicator.PAUSE);
sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

Pausing & Resuming

When pausing the timer, it will stop the timer as soon as the request is received and processed. When a resume request is sent, the timer begins again at the paused time as soon as the request is processed. You can update the start and end times using a pause command to change the timer while remaining paused.

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().pauseWithPlayPauseIndicator(AudioStreamingIndicator.PLAY)

sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

```
```

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().resumeWithPlayPauseIndicator(AudioStreamingIndicator.PAU

sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().updatePauseWithNewStartTimeInterval(60, 240,
AudioStreamingIndicator.PLAY);
sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

Clearing the Timer

Clearing the timer removes it from the screen.

```
SetMediaClockTimer mediaClock = new
SetMediaClockTimer().clearWithPlayPauseIndicator(AudioStreamingIndicator.PLAY);
sdlManager.sendRPC(mediaClock);
```

Updating the Audio Indicator (RPC v5.0+)

The audio indicator is, essentially, the play / pause button. You can tell the system which icon to display on the play / pause button to correspond with how your app works. For example, if audio is currently playing you can update the play/pause button to show the pause icon. On older head units, the audio indicator shows an icon with both the play and pause indicators and the icon can not be updated.

For example, a radio app will probably want two button states: play and stop. A music app, in contrast, will probably want a play and pause button. If you don't send any audio

indicator information, a play / pause button will be displayed.

Slider

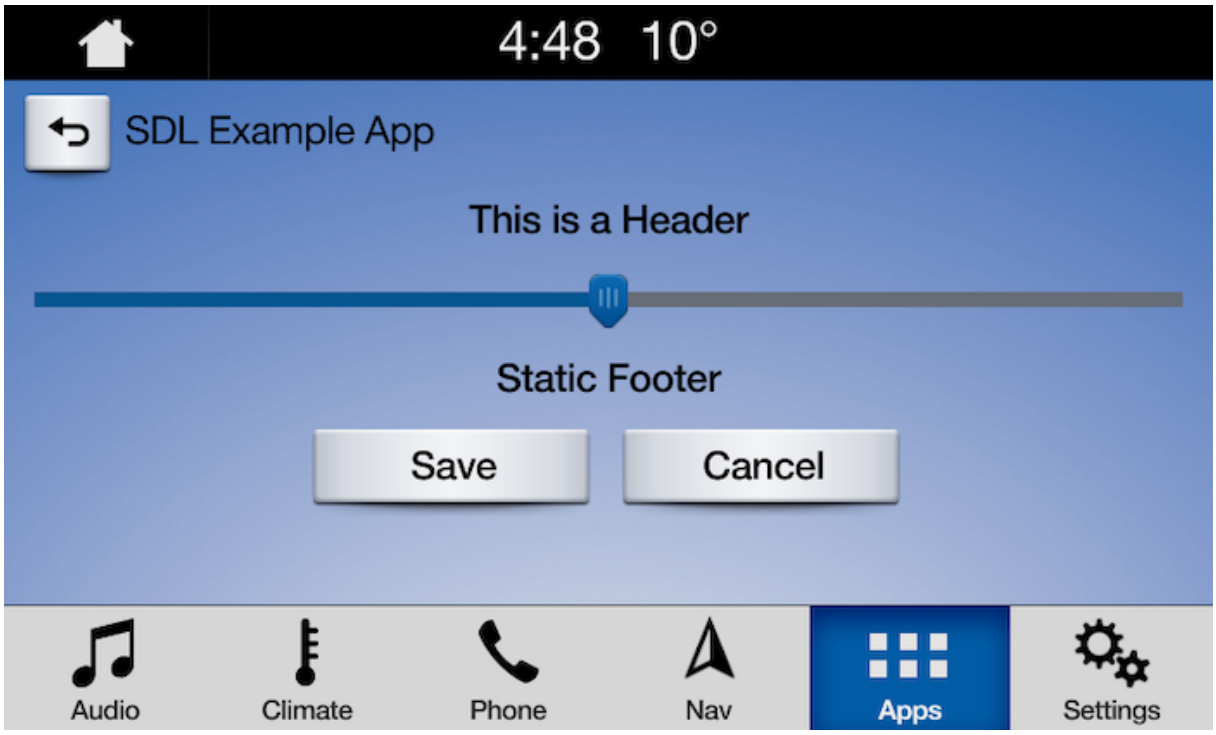
A `Slider` creates a full screen or pop-up overlay (depending on platform) that a user can control. There are two main `Slider` layouts, one with a static footer and one with a dynamic footer.

> **NOTE**
>
> The slider will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses the slider by selecting a position or canceling.

Slider

A slider popup with a static footer displays a single, optional, footer message below the slider UI. A dynamic footer can show a different message for each slider position.

Slider UI



DYNAMIC SLIDER IN POSITION 1

DYNAMIC SLIDER IN POSITION 2

Creating the Slider

```
Slider slider = new Slider();
```

Ticks

The number of selectable items on a horizontal axis.

```
// Must be a number between 2 and 26
slider.setNumTicks(5);
```

Position

The initial position of slider control (cannot exceed numTicks).

```
// Must be a number between 1 and 26
slider.setPosition(1);
```

Header

The header to display.

```
// Max length 500 chars
slider.setSliderHeader("This is a Header");
```

Static Footer

The footer will have the same message across all positions of the slider.

```
// Max length 500 chars
slider.setSliderFooter(Collections.singletonList("Static Footer"));
```

Dynamic Footer

This type of footer will have a different message displayed for each position of the slider. The footer is an optional paramater. The footer message displayed will be based off of the slider's current position. The footer array should be the same length as `numTicks` because each footer must correspond to a tick value. Or, you can pass `null` to have no footer at all.

```
// Array length 1 - 26, Max length 500 chars
slider.setSliderFooter(Arrays.asList("Footer 1","Footer 2","Footer 3"));
```

Cancel ID

An ID for this specific slider to allow cancellation through the `CancelInteraction` RPC.

```
slider.setCancelID(45);
```

Show the Slider

```
slider.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            SliderResponse sliderResponse = (SliderResponse) response;
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Slider Position Set: " +
sliderResponse.getSliderPosition());
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(slider);
```

Dismissing a Slider (RPC v6.0+)

You can dismiss a displayed slider before the timeout has elapsed by dismissing either a specific slider or the current slider.

NOTE

If connected to older head units that do not support this feature, the cancel request will be ignored, and the slider will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses by selecting a position or canceling.

Dismissing a Specific Slider

```
// `cancelID` is the ID that you assigned when creating the slider
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SLIDER.getId(), cancelID);
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Slider was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

Dismissing the Current Slider

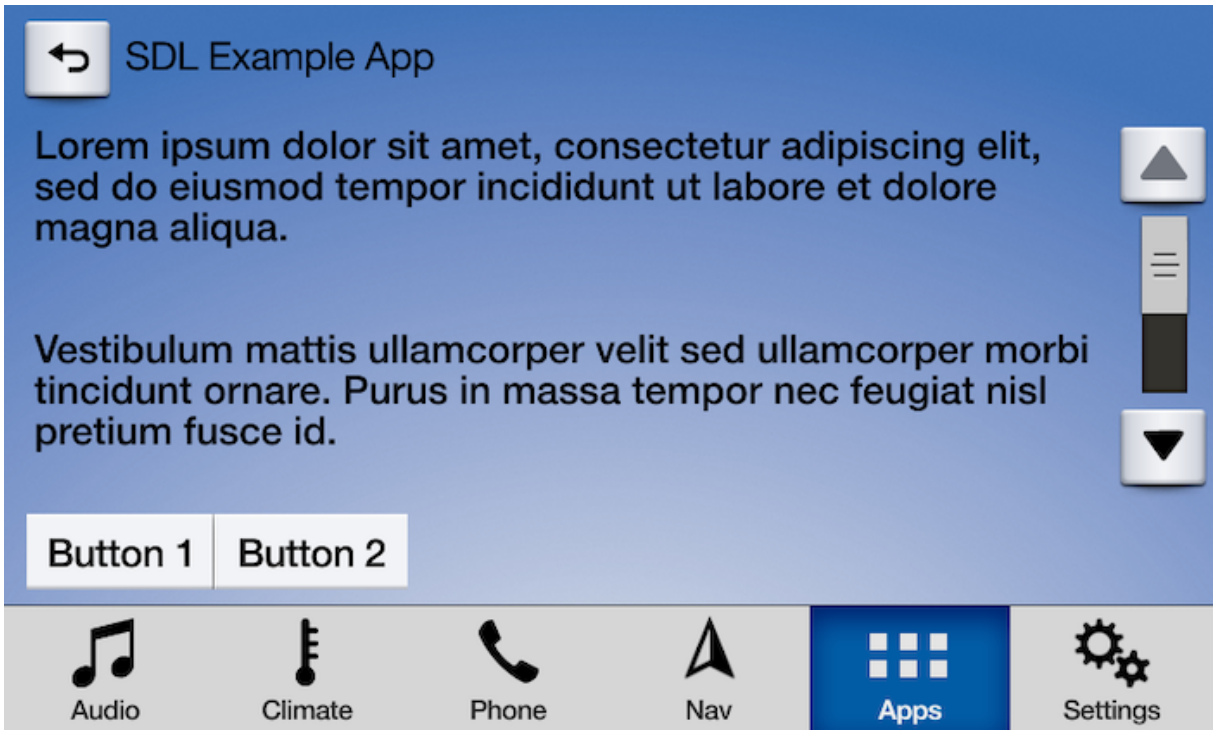
```
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SLIDER.getId());
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Slider was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

Scrollable Message

A `ScrollableMessage` creates an overlay containing a large block of formatted text that can be scrolled. It contains a body of text, a message timeout, and up to eight soft buttons. To display a scrollable message in your SDL app, you simply send a `ScrollableMessage` RPC request.

> **NOTE**
>
> The message will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses the message by selecting a soft button or cancelling (if the head unit provides cancel UI).

Scrollable Message UI



Creating the Scrollable Message

```
// Create Message To Display
String scrollableMessageText = "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.Vestibulum mattis ullamcorper velit sed ullamcorper morbi tincidunt ornare. Purus in massa tempor nec feugiat nisl pretium fusce id. Pharetra convallis posuere morbi leo urna molestie at elementum eu. Dictum sit amet justo donec enim diam.";

// Create SoftButtons
SoftButton softButton1 = new SoftButton(SoftButtonType.SBT_TEXT, 0);
softButton1.setText("Button 1");

SoftButton softButton2 = new SoftButton(SoftButtonType.SBT_TEXT, 1);
softButton2.setText("Button 2");

// Create SoftButton Array
List<SoftButton> softButtonList = Arrays.asList(softButton1, softButton2);

// Create ScrollableMessage Object
ScrollableMessage scrollableMessage = new ScrollableMessage()
    .setScrollableMessageBody(scrollableMessageText)
    .setTimeout(50000)
    .setSoftButtons(softButtonList);

// Set cancelId
scrollableMessage.setCancelID(cancelId);

// Send the scrollable message
sdlManager.sendRPC(scrollableMessage);
```

To listen for `OnButtonPress` events for `SoftButton`s, we need to add a listener that listens for their Id's:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_BUTTON_PRESS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnButtonPress onButtonPress = (OnButtonPress) notification;
        switch (onButtonPress.getCustomButtonID()){
            case 0:
                DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Button 1 Pressed");
                break;
            case 1:
                DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Button 2 Pressed");
                break;
        }
    }
});
```

Dismissing a Scrollable Message (RPC v6.0+)

You can dismiss a displayed scrollable message before the timeout has elapsed. You can dismiss a specific scrollable message, or you can dismiss the scrollable message that is currently displayed.

> **NOTE**
>
> If connected to older head units that do not support this feature, the cancel request will be ignored, and the scrollable message will persist on the screen until the timeout has elapsed or the user dismisses the message by selecting a button.

Dismissing a Specific Scrollable Message

```
// `cancelID` is the ID that you assigned when creating and sending the alert
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SCROLLABLE_MESSAGE.getId(), cancelID);
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Scrollable message was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

Dismissing the Current Scrollable Message

```
CancelInteraction cancelInteraction = new
CancelInteraction(FunctionID.SCROLLABLE_MESSAGE.getId());
cancelInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Scrollable message was dismissed successfully");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(cancelInteraction);
```

Customizing the Template

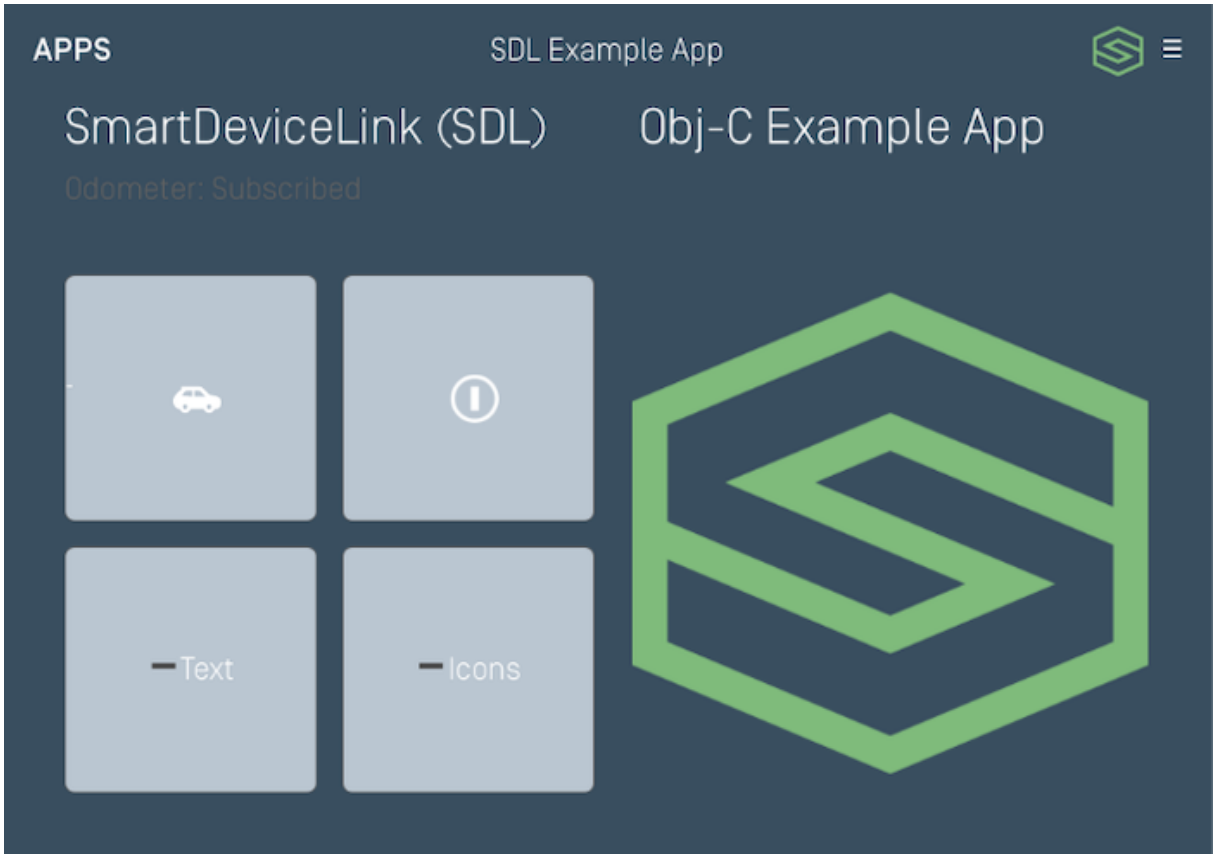
You have the ability to customize the look and feel of the template. How much customization is available depends on the RPC version of the head unit you are connected with as well as the design of the HMI.

Customizing Template Colors (RPC v5.0+)

You can customize the color scheme of your app using template coloring APIs.

Customizing the Default Layout

You can change the template colors of the initial template layout in the `lifecycleConfiguration`.



```
// Set color schemes
RGBColor green = new RGBColor(126, 188, 121);
RGBColor white = new RGBColor(249, 251, 254);
RGBColor grey = new RGBColor(186, 198, 210);
RGBColor darkGrey = new RGBColor(57, 78, 96);

TemplateColorScheme dayColorScheme = new TemplateColorScheme()
    .setBackgroundColor(white)
    .setPrimaryColor(green)
    .setSecondaryColor(grey);
builder.setDayColorScheme(dayColorScheme);

TemplateColorScheme nightColorScheme = new TemplateColorScheme()
    .setBackgroundColor(white)
    .setPrimaryColor(green)
    .setSecondaryColor(darkGrey);
builder.setDayColorScheme(nightColorScheme);
```

NOTE

You may only change the template coloring once per template; that is, you cannot call `changeLayout`, `SetDisplayLayout` or `Show` for the template you are already on and expect the color scheme to update.

Customizing Future Layouts

You can change the template color scheme when you change layouts. This guide requires SDL Java Suite version 5.0. If using an older version, use `SetDisplayLayout` (any RPC version) or `Show` (RPC v6.0+) request.

```
// Set color schemes
RGBColor green = new RGBColor(126, 188, 121);
RGBColor white = new RGBColor(249, 251, 254);
RGBColor grey = new RGBColor(186, 198, 210);
RGBColor darkGrey = new RGBColor(57, 78, 96);

TemplateColorScheme dayColorScheme = new TemplateColorScheme()
    .setBackgroundColor(white)
    .setPrimaryColor(green)
    .setSecondaryColor(grey);

TemplateColorScheme nightColorScheme = new TemplateColorScheme()
    .setBackgroundColor(white)
    .setPrimaryColor(green)
    .setSecondaryColor(darkGrey);

TemplateConfiguration templateConfiguration = new TemplateConfiguration()
    .setTemplate(PredefinedLayout.GRAPHIC_WITH_TEXT.toString())
    .setDayColorScheme(dayColorScheme)
    .setNightColorScheme(nightColorScheme);

sdlManager.getScreenManager().changeLayout(templateConfiguration, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            // Color set with template change
        } else {
            // Color and template not changed
        }
    }
});
```

Customizing the Menu Title and Icon

You can also customize the title and icon of the main menu button that appears on your template layouts. The menu icon must first be uploaded with a specific name through the file manager; see the Uploading Images section for more information on how to upload your image.

```
// The image must be uploaded before referencing the image name here
SetGlobalProperties setGlobalProperties = new SetGlobalProperties()
    .setMenuTitle("customTitle")
    .setMenuIcon(image);

setGlobalProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()){
            // Success
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setGlobalProperties);
```

Customizing the Keyboard (RPC v3.0+)

If you present keyboards in your app – such as in searchable interactions or another custom keyboard – you may wish to customize the keyboard for your users. The best way to do this is through the `ScreenManager`. For more information presenting keyboards, see the Popup Keyboards section.

Setting Keyboard Properties

You can modify the language of the keyboard to change the characters that are displayed.

```
KeyboardProperties keyboardProperties = new KeyboardProperties()
    .setLanguage(Language.HE_IL) // Set to Israeli Hebrew
    .setKeyboardLayout(KeyboardLayout.AZERTY); // Set to AZERTY

sdlManager.getScreenManager().setKeyboardConfiguration(keyboardProperties);
```

Other Properties

While there are other keyboard properties available on `KeyboardProperties`, these will be overridden by the screen manager. The `keypressMode` must be a specific configuration for the screen manager's callbacks to work properly. The `limitedCharacterList`, `autoCompleteText`, and `autoCompleteList` will be set on a per-keyboard basis when calling `sdlManager.getScreenManager.presentKeyboard(...)`, should custom keyboard properties be set.

Customizing Help Prompts

On some head units it is possible to display a customized help menu or speak a custom command if the user asks for help while using your app. The help menu is commonly used to let users know what voice commands are available, however, it can also be customized to help your user navigate the app or let them know what features are available.

Configuring the Help Menu

You can customize the help menu with your own title and/or menu options. If you don't customize these options, then the head unit's default menu will be used.

If you wish to use an image, you should check the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getImageFields();` for an `imageField.name` of `vrHelpItem` to see if that image is supported. If `vrHelpItem` is in the `imageFields` array, then it can be used. You will then need to upload the image using the file manager before using it in the request. See the Uploading Images section for more information.

```
SetGlobalProperties setGlobalProperties = new SetGlobalProperties();
setGlobalProperties.setVrHelpTitle("What Can I Say?");

VrHelpItem item1 = new VrHelpItem("Show Artists", 1);
item1.setImage(image); // a previously uploaded image or null

VrHelpItem item2 = new VrHelpItem("Show Albums", 2);
item2.setImage(image); // a previously uploaded image or null

setGlobalProperties.setVrHelp(Arrays.asList(item1, item2));
setGlobalProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // The help menu is updated
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setGlobalProperties);
```

Configuring the Help Prompt

On head units that support voice recognition, a user can request assistance by saying "Help." In addition to displaying the help menu discussed above a custom spoken text-to-speech response can be spoken to the user.

```
SetGlobalProperties setGlobalProperties = new SetGlobalProperties();
setGlobalProperties.setHelpPrompt(Collections.singletonList(new TTSChunk("Your custom help prompt", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
setGlobalProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            // The help prompt is updated
        } else {
            // Handle Error
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setGlobalProperties);
```

Configuring the Timeout Prompt

If you display any sort of popup menu or modal interaction that has a timeout – such as an alert, interaction, or slider – you can create a custom text-to-speech response that will be spoken to the user in the event that a timeout occurs.

```
SetGlobalProperties setGlobalProperties = new SetGlobalProperties();
setGlobalProperties.setTimeoutPrompt(Collections.singletonList(new
TTSChunk("Your custom help prompt", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
setGlobalProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            // The timeout prompt is updated
        } else {
            // Handle Error
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setGlobalProperties);
```

Clearing Help Menu and Prompt Customizations

You can also reset your customizations to the help menu or spoken prompts. To do so, you will send a `ResetGlobalProperties` RPC with the fields that you wish to clear.

```
// Reset the help menu
ResetGlobalProperties resetGlobalProperties = new
ResetGlobalProperties(Arrays.asList(GlobalProperty.VRHELPITEMS,
GlobalProperty.VRHELPTITLE));

// Reset the menu icon and title
ResetGlobalProperties resetGlobalProperties = new
ResetGlobalProperties(Arrays.asList(GlobalProperty.MENUICON,
GlobalProperty.MENUNAME));

// Reset spoken prompts
ResetGlobalProperties resetGlobalProperties = new
ResetGlobalProperties(Arrays.asList(GlobalProperty.HELPPROMPT,
GlobalProperty.TIMEOUTPROMPT));

// To send any one of these, use the typical format:
resetGlobalProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            // The global properties are reset
        } else {
            // Handle Error
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(resetGlobalProperties);
```

Playing Spoken Feedback

Since your user will be driving while interacting with your SDL app, speech phrases can provide important feedback to your user. At any time during your app's lifecycle you can send a speech phrase using the `Speak` request and the head unit's text-to-speech (TTS) engine will produce synthesized speech from your provided text.

When using the `Speak` RPC, you will receive a response from the head unit once the operation has completed. From the response you will be able to tell if the speech was completed, interrupted, rejected or aborted. It is important to keep in mind that a speech request can interrupt another on-going speech request. If you want to chain speech

requests you must wait for the current speech request to finish before sending the next speech request.

Creating the Speak Request

The speech request you send can simply be a text phrase, which will be played back in accordance with the user's current language settings, or it can consist of phoneme specifications to direct SDL's TTS engine to speak a language-independent, speech-sculpted phrase. It is also possible to play a pre-recorded sound file (such as an MP3) using the speech request. For more information on how to play a sound file please refer to Playing Audio Indications.

Getting the Supported Speech Capabilities

Once you have successfully connected to the module, you can access supported speech capabilities properties on the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager()` instance.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.SPEE
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        List<SpeechCapabilities> speechCapabilities = (List<SpeechCapabilities>)
capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle error
    }
}, false);
```

Below is a list of commonly supported speech capabilities.

SPEECH CAPABILITY	DESCRIPTION
Text	Text phrases
SAPI Phonemes	Microsoft speech synthesis API
File	A pre-recorded sound file

Creating Different Types of Speak Requests

Once you know what speech capabilities are supported by the the module, you can create the speak requests.

TEXT PHRASE

```
TTSChunk ttsChunk = new TTSChunk("hello", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT);
List<TTSChunk> ttsChunkList = Collections.singletonList(ttsChunk);
Speak speak = new Speak(ttsChunkList);
```

SAPI PHONEMES PHRASE

```
TTSChunk ttsChunk = new TTSChunk("h eh - l ow 1",
SpeechCapabilities.SAPI_PHONEMES);
List<TTSChunk> ttsChunkList = Collections.singletonList(ttsChunk);
Speak speak = new Speak(ttsChunkList);
```

Sending the Speak Request

```
speak.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        SpeakResponse speakResponse = (SpeakResponse) response;
        if (!speakResponse.getSuccess()){
            switch (speakResponse.getResultCode()){
                case DISALLOWED:
                    DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "The app does not have permission to use the
speech request");
                    break;
                case REJECTED:
                    DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "The request was rejected because a higher
priority request is in progress");
                    break;
                case ABORTED:
                    DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "The request was aborted by another higher
priority request");
                    break;
                default:
                    DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Some other error occurred");
            }
            return;
        }
        DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Speech was successfully spoken");
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(speak);
```

Playing Audio Indications (RPC v5.0+)

You can pass an uploaded audio file's name to `TTSChunk`, allowing any API that takes a text-to-speech parameter to pass and play your audio file. A sports app, for example, could play a distinctive audio chime to notify the user of a score update alongside an `Alert` request.

Uploading the Audio File

The first step is to make sure the audio file is available on the remote system. To upload the file use the `FileManager`.

```
SdlFile audioFile = new SdlFile("Audio file name", FileType.AUDIO_MP3, fileUri, true);
sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(audioFile, new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {

    }
});
```

For more information about uploading files, see the Uploading Files guide.

Using the Audio File

Now that the file is uploaded to the remote system, it can be used in various RPCs, such as `Speak`, `Alert`, and `AlertManeuver`. To use the audio file in an alert, you simply need to construct a `TTSChunk` referring to the file's name.

```
Alert alert = new Alert()
    .setAlertText1("Alert Text 1")
    .setAlertText2("Alert Text 2")
    .setDuration(5000)
    .setTtsChunks(Arrays.asList(new TTSChunk("Audio file name",
SpeechCapabilities.FILE)));
sdlManager.sendRPC(alert);
```

Setting Up Voice Commands

Voice commands are global commands available anywhere on the head unit to users of your app. Once the user has opened your SDL app (i.e. your SDL app has left the HMI state of `NONE`) they have access to the voice commands you have setup. Your app will be notified when a voice command has been triggered even if the SDL app has been backgrounded.

> **NOTE**
>
> The head unit manufacturer will determine how these voice commands are triggered, and some head units will not support voice commands.

You have the ability to create voice command shortcuts to your Main Menu cells which we highly recommended that you implement. Global voice commands should be created for functions that you wish to make available as voice commands that are **not** available as menu cells. We recommend creating global voice commands for common actions such as the actions performed by your Soft Buttons.

Creating Voice Commands

To create voice commands, you simply create and set `VoiceCommand` objects to the `voiceCommands` array on the screen manager.

```
VoiceCommand voiceCommand = new
VoiceCommand(Collections.singletonList("Command One"), new
VoiceCommandSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onVoiceCommandSelected() {
        // Handle the VoiceCommand's Selection
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().setVoiceCommands(Collections.singletonList(voice
```

Using RPCs

If you wish to do this without the aid of the screen manager, you can create `AddCommand` objects without the `menuParams` parameter to create global voice commands.

Getting Microphone Audio

Capturing in-car audio allows developers to interact with users by requesting raw audio data provided to them from the car's microphones. In order to gather the raw audio from the vehicle, you must leverage the `PerformAudioPassThru` RPC.

SDL does not support automatic speech cancellation detection, so if this feature is desired, it is up to the developer to implement. The user may press an "OK" or "Cancel" button, the dialog may timeout, or you may close the dialog with `EndAudioPassThru`.

> **NOTE**
>
> SDL does not support an open microphone. However, SDL is working on wake-word support in the future. You may implement a voice command and start an audio pass thru session when that voice command occurs.

Starting Audio Capture

Before you start an audio capture session you need to find out what audio pass thru capabilities the module supports. You can then use that information to start an audio pass thru session.

Getting the Supported Capabilities

You must use a sampling rate, bit rate, and audio type supported by the module. Once you have successfully connected to the module, you can access these properties on the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager` instance.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.AUDI
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        List<AudioPassThruCapabilities> audioPassThruCapabilities =
(List<AudioPassThruCapabilities>) capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
}, false);
```

The module may return one or multiple supported audio pass thru capabilities. Each capability will have the following properties:

AUDIO PASS THRU CAPABILITY	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION
Sampling Rate	samplingRate	The sampling rate
Bits Per Sample	bitsPerSample	The sample depth in bits
Audio Type	audioType	The audio type

Sending the Audio Capture Request

To initiate audio capture, first construct a `PerformAudioPassThru` request.

```
TTSChunk initialPrompt = new TTSChunk("Ask me What's the weather? or What's 1 plus 2?", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT);

PerformAudioPassThru audioPassThru = new PerformAudioPassThru()
    .setAudioPassThruDisplayText1("Ask me \"What's the weather?\"")
    .setAudioPassThruDisplayText2("or \"What's 1 + 2?\"")
    .setInitialPrompt(Arrays.asList(initialPrompt))
    .setSamplingRate(SamplingRate._22KHZ)
    .setMaxDuration(7000)
    .setBitsPerSample(BitsPerSample._16_BIT)
    .setAudioType(AudioType.PCM)
    .setMuteAudio(false);
audioPassThru.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse (int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        switch (response.getResultCode()) {
            case SUCCESS:
                // The audio pass thru ended successfully. Process the audio data
            case ABORTED:
                // The audio pass thru was aborted by the user. You should cancel any usage of the audio data.
            default:
                // Some other error occurred. Handle the error.
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(audioPassThru);
```

Gathering Audio Data

SDL provides audio data as fast as it can gather it and sends it to the developer in chunks. In order to retrieve this audio data, the developer must observe the `OnAudioPassThru` notification.

> **NOTE**
>
> This audio data is only the current chunk of audio data, so the app is in charge of saving previously retrieved audio data.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_AUDIO_PASS_THRU, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnAudioPassThru onAudioPassThru = (OnAudioPassThru) notification;
        byte[] dataRcvd = onAudioPassThru.getAPTData();
        // Do something with current audio data
    }
});
```

FORMAT OF AUDIO DATA

The format of audio data is described as follows:

- It does not include a header (such as a RIFF header) at the beginning.
- The audio sample is in linear PCM format.
- The audio data includes only one channel (i.e. monaural).
- For bit rates of 8 bits, the audio samples are unsigned. For bit rates of 16 bits, the audio samples are signed and are in little-endian.

Ending Audio Capture

`PerformAudioPassThru` is a request that works in a different way than other RPCs. For most RPCs, a request is followed by an immediate response, with whether that RPC was successful or not. This RPC, however, will only send out the response when the audio pass thru has ended.

Audio capture can be ended four ways:

1. The audio pass thru has timed out.
    - If the audio pass thru surpasses the timeout duration, this request will be ended with a `resultCode` of `SUCCESS`. You should handle the audio pass thru as though it was successful.

2. The audio pass thru was closed due to user pressing "Cancel" (or other head-unit provided cancellation button).
    - If the audio pass thru was displayed, and the user pressed the "Cancel" button, you will receive a `resultCode` of `ABORTED`. You should ignore the audio pass thru.
3. The audio pass thru was closed due to user pressing "Done" (or other head-unit provided completion button).
    - If the audio pass thru was displayed and the user pressed the "Done" button, you will receive a `resultCode` of `SUCCESS`. You should handle the audio pass thru as though it was successful.
4. The audio pass thru was ended due to a request from the app for it to end.
    - If the audio pass thru was displayed, but you have established on your own that you no longer need to capture audio data, you can send an `EndAudioPassThru` RPC. You will receive a `resultCode` of `SUCCESS`. Depending on the reason that you sent the `EndAudioPassThru` RPC, you can choose whether or not to handle the audio pass thru as though it were successful. See Manually Stopping Audio Capture below for more details.

Manually Stopping Audio Capture

To force stop audio capture, simply send an `EndAudioPassThru` request. Your `PerformAudioPassThru` request will receive response with a `resultCode` of `SUCCESS` when the audio pass thru has ended.

```
EndAudioPassThru endAudioPassThru = new EndAudioPassThru();
endAudioPassThru.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse (int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (!response.getSuccess()) {
            // There was an error sending the end audio pass thru
            return;
        }

        // The end audio pass thru was sent successfully
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(endAudioPassThru);
```

Handling the Response

To process the response received from an ended audio capture, make sure that you are listening to the `PerformAudioPassThru` response. If the response has a successful result, all of the audio data for the audio pass thru has been received and is ready for processing.

Batch Sending RPCs

There are two ways to send multiple requests to the head unit: concurrently and sequentially. Which method you should use depends on the type of RPCs being sent. Concurrently sent requests might finish in a random order and should only be used when none of the requests in the group depend on the response of another, such as when subscribing to several hard buttons. Sequentially sent requests only send the next request in the group when a response has been received for the previously sent RPC. Requests should be sent sequentially when you need to know the result of a previous request before sending the next, like when sending the several different requests needed to create a menu.

Both methods have optional listener that is specific to them, the `OnMultipleRequestListener`. This listener will provide more information than the normal `OnRPCResponseListener`.

Sending Concurrent Requests

When you send multiple RPCs concurrently, it will not wait for the response of the previous RPC before sending the next one. Therefore, there is no guarantee that responses will be returned in order, and you will not be able to use information sent in a previous RPC for a later RPC.

```
SubscribeButton subscribeButtonLeft = new
SubscribeButton(ButtonName.SEEKLEFT);
SubscribeButton subscribeButtonRight = new
SubscribeButton(ButtonName.SEEKRIGHT);
sdlManager.sendRPCs(Arrays.asList(subscribeButtonLeft, subscribeButtonLeft), new
OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUpdate(int remainingRequests) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onFinished() {

    }

    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {

    }
});
```

Sending Sequential Requests

Requests sent sequentially are sent in a set order. The next request is only sent when a response has been received for the previously sent request.

The code example below shows how to create a perform interaction choice set. When creating a perform interaction choice set, the `PerformInteraction` RPC can only be sent after the `CreateInteractionChoiceSet` RPC has been registered by Core, which is why the requests must be sent sequentially.

```
int choiceId = 111, choiceSetId = 222;
Choice choice = new Choice(choiceId, "Choice title");
CreateInteractionChoiceSet createInteractionChoiceSet = new
CreateInteractionChoiceSet(choiceSetId, Collections.singletonList(choice));
PerformInteraction performInteraction = new PerformInteraction("Initial Text",
InteractionMode.MANUAL_ONLY, Collections.singletonList(choiceSetId));
sdlManager.sendSequentialRPCs(Arrays.asList(createInteractionChoiceSet,
performInteraction), new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUpdate(int i) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onFinished() {

    }

    @Override
    public void onResponse(int i, RPCResponse rpcResponse) {

    }
});
```

Retrieving Vehicle Data

You can use the `GetVehicleData` and `SubscribeVehicleData` RPC requests to get vehicle data. Each vehicle manufacturer decides which data it will expose and to whom they will expose it. Please check the response from Core to find out which data you will have permission to access. Additionally, be aware that the user may have the ability to disable vehicle data access through the settings menu of their head unit. It may be possible to access vehicle data when the `hmiLevel` is `NONE` (i.e. the user has not

opened your SDL app) but you will have to request this permission from the vehicle manufacturer.

> **NOTE**
>
> You will only have access to vehicle data that is allowed to your `appName` and `appId` combination. Permissions will be granted by each OEM separately. See Understanding Permissions for more details.

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Acceleration Pedal Position	accPedalPosition	Accelerator pedal position (percentage depressed)		
Airbag Status	airbagStatus	Status of each of the airbags in the vehicle: yes, no, no event, not supported, fault		
Belt Status	beltStatus	The status of each of the seat belts: no, yes, not supported, fault, or no event		
Body Information	bodyInformation	Door ajar status for each door. The Ignition status. The ignition stable status. The park brake active status.		
Cloud App Vehicle Id	cloudAppVehicleID	The id for the vehicle when connecting to cloud applications	RPC v5.1+	

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Cluster Mode Status	clusterModeStatus	Whether or not the power mode is active. The power mode qualification status: power mode undefined, power mode evaluation in progress, not defined, power mode ok. The car mode status: normal, factory, transport, or crash. The power mode status: key out, key recently out, key approved, post accessory, accessory, post ignition, ignition on, running, crank		

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Device Status	deviceStatus	Contains information about the smartphone device. Is voice recognition on or off, has a bluetooth connection been established, is a call active, is the phone in roaming mode, is a text message available, the battery level, the status of the mono and stereo output channels, the signal level, the primary audio source, whether or not an emergency call is currently taking place		
Driver Braking	driverBraking	The status of the brake pedal: yes, no, no event, fault, not supported		

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
E-Call Information	eCallInfo	Information about the status of an emergency call		
Electronic Parking Brake Status	electronicParkingBrakeStatus	The status of the electronic parking brake. Available states: closed, transition, open, drive active, fault	RPC v5.0+	
Emergency event	emergencyEvent	The type of emergency: frontal, side, rear, rollover, no event, not supported, fault. Fuel cutoff status: normal operation, fuel is cut off, fault. The roll over status: yes, no, no event, not supported, fault. The maximum change in velocity. Whether or not multiple emergency events have occurred		

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Engine Oil Life	engineOilLife	The estimated percentage (0% - 100%) of remaining oil life of the engine	RPC v5.0+	
Engine Torque	engineTorque	Torque value for engine (in Nm) on non-diesel variants		
External Temperature	externalTemperature	The external temperature in degrees celsius		
Fuel Level	fuelLevel	The fuel level in the tank (percentage)		RPC v7.0
Fuel Level State	fuelLevel_State	The fuel level state: Unknown, Normal, Low, Fault, Alert, or Not Supported		RPC v7.0
Fuel Range	fuelRange	The estimate range in KM the vehicle can travel based on fuel level and consumption. As of RPC 7.0, this also contains Fuel Level and Fuel Level State information.	RPC v5.0+	

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Gear Status	gearStatus	Includes information about the transmission, the user's selected gear, and the actual gear of the vehicle.	RPC v7.0+	
GPS	gps	Longitude and latitude, current time in UTC, degree of precision, altitude, heading, speed, satellite data vs dead reckoning, and supported dimensions of the GPS		
Hands Off Steering	handsOffSteering	Status of hands on steering wheels capability	RPC v7.0+	

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Head Lamp Status	headLampStatus	Status of the head lamps: whether or not the low and high beams are on or off. The ambient light sensor status: night, twilight 1, twilight 2, twilight 3, twilight 4, day, unknown, invalid		
Instant Fuel Consumption	instantFuelConsumption	The instantaneous fuel consumption in microlitres		
My Key	myKey	Information about whether or not the emergency 911 override has been activated		
Odometer	odometer	Odometer reading in km		

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
PRNDL	prndl	The selected gear the car is in: park, reverse, neutral, drive, sport, low gear, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth gear, unknown, or fault		RPC v7.0
RPM	rpm	The number of revolutions per minute of the engine		
Speed	speed	Speed in KPH		
Stability Control Status	stabilityControlsStatus	Status of the vehicle's stability control and trailer sway control	RPC v7.0+	
Steering Wheel Angle	steeringWheelAngle	Current angle of the steering wheel (in degrees)		

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Tire Pressure	tirePressure	Tire status of each wheel in the vehicle: normal, low, fault, alert, or not supported. Warning light status for the tire pressure: off, on, flash, or not used		
Turn Signal	turnSignal	The status of the turn signal. Available states: off, left, right, both	RPC v5.0+	
VIN	vin	The Vehicle Identification Number		
Window Status	windowStatus	An array of window locations and approximate position	RPC v7.0+	

VEHICLE DATA	PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION	RPC VERSION	DEPRECATED
Wiper Status	wiperStatus	The status of the wipers: off, automatic off, off moving, manual interaction off, manual interaction on, manual low, manual high, manual flick, wash, automatic low, automatic high, courtesy wipe, automatic adjust, stalled, no data exists		

One-Time Vehicle Data Retrieval

To get vehicle data a single time, use the `GetVehicleData` RPC.

```
GetVehicleData vdRequest = new GetVehicleData()
    .setPrndl(true);
vdRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            PRNDL prndl = ((GetVehicleDataResponse) response).getPrndl();
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "PRNDL status: " + prndl.toString());
        }else{
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "GetVehicleData was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(vdRequest);
```

Subscribing to Vehicle Data

Subscribing to vehicle data allows you to get notifications whenever new data is available. You should not rely upon getting this data in a consistent manner. New vehicle data is available roughly every second but notification timing can vary between modules.

First, you should add a notification listener for the `OnVehicleData` notification:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_VEHICLE_DATA, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnVehicleData onVehicleDataNotification = (OnVehicleData) notification;
        if (onVehicleDataNotification.getPrndl() != null) {
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "PRNDL status was updated to: " +
onVehicleDataNotification.getPrndl());
        }
    }
});
```

Second, send the `SubscribeVehicleData` request:

```
SubscribeVehicleData subscribeRequest = new SubscribeVehicleData()
    .setPrndl(true);
subscribeRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Successfully subscribed to vehicle data.");
        }else{
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request to subscribe to vehicle data was
rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(subscribeRequest);
```

Third, the `onNotified` method will be called when there is an update to the subscribed vehicle data.

Unsubscribing from Vehicle Data

We suggest that you only subscribe to vehicle data as needed. To stop listening to specific vehicle data use the `UnsubscribeVehicleData` RPC.

```
UnsubscribeVehicleData unsubscribeRequest = new UnsubscribeVehicleData()
    .setPrndl(true); // unsubscribe to PRNDL data
unsubscribeRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Successfully unsubscribed to vehicle data.");
        }else{
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request to unsubscribe to vehicle data was
rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(unsubscribeRequest);
```

OEM-Specific Vehicle Data

OEM applications can access additional vehicle data published by their systems that is not available via the SDL vehicle data APIs. This data is accessed using the same SDL vehicle data RPCs, but instead of requesting a certain type of SDL-specified data, you must request data using a custom vehicle data name. The type of object returned is up to the OEM and must be parsed manually.

> **NOTE**
>
> This feature is only for OEM-created applications and is not permitted for 3rd-party use.

Requesting One-Time OEM-Specific Vehicle Data

Below is an example of requesting a custom piece of vehicle data with the name `OEM-X-Vehicle-Data`. To adapt this for subscriptions instead, you must look at the section **Subscribing to Vehicle Data** above and adapt the example for subscribing to custom vehicle data based on what you see in the examples below.

```
GetVehicleData vdRequest = new GetVehicleData()
    .setOEMCustomVehicleData("OEM-X-Vehicle-Data", true);
vdRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            Object CustomData = ((GetVehicleDataResponse)
response).getOEMCustomVehicleData("OEM-X-Vehicle-Data");
        }else{
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "GetVehicleData was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(vdRequest);
```

Remote Control Vehicle Features

The remote control framework allows apps to control modules such as climate, radio, seat, lights, etc., within a vehicle. Newer head units can support multi-zone modules that

allow customizations based on seat location.

> **NOTE**
>
> If you are using this feature in your app, you will most likely need to request permission from the vehicle manufacturer. Not all head units support the remote control framework and only the newest head units will support multi-zone modules.

Why Use Remote Control?

Consider the following scenarios:

- A radio application wants to use the in-vehicle radio tuner. It needs the functionality to select the radio band (AM/FM/XM/HD/DAB), tune the radio frequency or change the radio station, as well as obtain general radio information for decision making.
- A climate control application needs to turn on the AC, control the air circulation mode, change the fan speed and set the desired cabin temperature.
- A user profile application wants to remember users' favorite settings and apply it later automatically when the users get into the same/another vehicle.

Supported Modules

Currently, the remote control feature supports these modules:

REMOTE CONTROL MODULES	RPC VERSION
Climate	v4.5+
Radio	v4.5+
Seat	v5.0+
Audio	v5.0+
Light	v5.0+
HMI Settings	v5.0+

The following table lists which items are in each control module.

CLIMATE

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Climate Enable	climateEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification	Enabled to turn on the climate system, Disabled to turn off the climate system. All other climate items need climate enabled to work.	Since v6.0
Current Cabin Temperature	currentTemperature	N/A	Get/Notification	Read only, value range depends on OEM	Since v4.5
Desired Cabin Temperature	desiredTemperature	N/A	Get/Set/Notification	Value range depends on OEM	Since v4.5
AC Setting	acEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
AC MAX Setting	acMaxEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Air Recirculation Setting	circulateAirEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Auto AC Mode Setting	autoModeEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Defrost Zone Setting	defrostZone	front, rear, all, none	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Dual Mode Setting	dualModeEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Fan Speed Setting	fanSpeed	0%-100%	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Ventilation Mode Setting	ventilationMode	upper, lower, both, none	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Heated Steering Wheel Enabled	heatedSteeringWheelEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v5.0
Heated Windshield Enabled	heatedWindshieldEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v5.0
Heated Rear Window Enabled	heatedRearWindowEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v5.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Heated Mirrors Enabled	heatedMirrorsEnable	on, off	Get/Set/Notification		Since v5.0

RADIO

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Radio Enabled	radioEnable	true, false	Get/Set/Notification	Read only, all other radio control items need radio enabled to work	Since v4.5
Radio Band	band	AM, FM, XM	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5
Radio Frequency	frequencyInteger / frequencyFraction	0-1710, 0-9	Get/Set/Notification	Value range depends on band	Since v4.5
Radio RDS Data	rdsData	RdsData struct	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v4.5
Available HD Channels	availableHdChannels	Array size 0-8, values 0-7	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v6.0, replaces availableHDs
Available HD Channels (DEPRECATED)	availableHDs	1-7 (Deprecated in v6.0) (1-3 before v5.0)	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v4.5, updated in v5.0, deprecated in v6.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Current HD Channel	hdChannel	0-7 (1-3 before v.5.0) (1-7 between v.5.0-6.0)	Get/Set/Notification		Since v4.5, updated in v5.0, updated in v6.0
Radio Signal Strength	signalStrength	0-100%	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v4.5
Signal Change Threshold	signalStrengthThreshold	0-100%	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v4.5
Radio State	state	Acquiring, acquired, multicast, not_found	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v4.5
SIS Data	sisData	SisData struct	Get/Notification	Read only	Since v5.0

SEAT

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Seat Heating Enabled	heatingEnabled	true, false	Get/Set/Notification	Indicates whether heating is enabled for a seat	Since v5.0
Seat Cooling Enabled	coolingEnabled	true, false	Get/Set/Notification	Indicates whether cooling is enabled for a seat	Since v5.0
Seat Heating level	heatingLevel	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Level of the seat heating	Since v5.0
Seat Cooling level	coolingLevel	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Level of the seat cooling	Since v5.0
Seat Horizontal Position	horizontalPosition	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust a seat forward/backward, 0 means the nearest position to the steering wheel, 100% means the furthest position from the steering wheel	Since v5.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Seat Vertical Position	verticalPosition	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust seat height (up or down) in case there is only one actuator for seat height, 0 means the lowest position, 100% means the highest position	Since v5.0
Seat-Front Vertical Position	frontVerticalPosition	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust seat front height (in case there are two actuators for seat height), 0 means the lowest position, 100% means the highest position	Since v5.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Seat-Back Vertical Position	backVertical Position	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust seat back height (in case there are two actuators for seat height), 0 means the lowest position, 100% means the highest position	Since v5.0
Seat Back Tilt Angle	backTiltAngle	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Backrest recline, 0 means the angle that back top is nearest to the steering wheel, 100% means the angle that back top is furthest from the steering wheel	Since v5.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Head Support Horizontal Position	headSupportHorizontalPosition	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust head support forward/backward, 0 means the nearest position to the front, 100% means the furthest position from the front	Since v5.0
Head Support Vertical Position	headSupportVerticalPosition	0-100%	Get/Set/Notification	Adjust head support height (up or down), 0 means the lowest position, 100% means the highest position	Since v5.0
Seat Massaging Enabled	massageEnabled	true, false	Get/Set/Notification	Indicates whether massage is enabled for a seat	Since v5.0
Massage Mode	massageMode	MassageModeData struct	Get/Set/Notification	List of massage mode of each zone	Since v5.0

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Massage Cushion Firmness	massageCushionFirmness	MassageCushionFirmness struct	Get/Set/Notification	List of firmness of each massage cushion	Since v5.0
Seat memory	memory	SeatMemoryAction struct	Get/Set/Notification	Seat memory	Since v5.0

AUDIO

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Audio Volume	volume	0%-100%	Get/Set/Notification	The audio source volume level	Since SDL v5.0
Audio Source	source	PrimaryAudioSource enum	Get/Set/Notification	Defines one of the available audio sources	Since SDL v5.0
Keep Context	keepContext	true, false	Set only	Controls whether the HMI will keep the current application context or switch to the default media UI/APP associated with the audio source	Since SDL v5.0
Equalizer Settings	equalizerSettings	EqualizerSettings struct	Get/Set/Notification	Defines the list of supported channels (band) and their current/desired settings on HMI	Since SDL v5.0

LIGHT

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Light State	lightState	Array of LightState struct	Get/Set/Notification		Since SDL v5.0

HMI SETTINGS

CONTROL ITEM	RPC ITEM NAME	VALUE RANGE	TYPE	COMMENTS	RPC VERSION CHANGES
Display Mode	displayMode	Day, Night, Auto	Get/Set/Notification	Current display mode of the HMI display	Since SDL v5.0
Distance Unit	distanceUnit	Miles, Kilometers	Get/Set/Notification	Distance Unit used in the HMI (for maps/tracking distances)	Since SDL v5.0
Temperature Unit	temperatureUnit	Fahrenheit, Celsius	Get/Set/Notification	Temperature Unit used in the HMI (for temperature measuring systems)	Since SDL v5.0

Remote Control Button Presses

The remote control framework also allows mobile applications to send simulated button press events for the following common buttons in the vehicle.

RC MODULE	CONTROL BUTTON
Climate	AC
	AC MAX
	RECIRCULATE
	FAN UP
	FAN DOWN
	TEMPERATURE UP
	TEMPERATURE DOWN
	DEFROST
	DEFROST REAR
	DEFROST MAX
	UPPER VENT
	LOWER VENT
Radio	VOLUME UP
	VOLUME DOWN
	EJECT
	SOURCE

RC MODULE	CONTROL BUTTON
	SHUFFLE
	REPEAT

Integration

For remote control to work, the head unit must support SDL RPC v4.4+. In addition, your app's `appHMIType` must include `REMOTE_CONTROL`.

Multiple Modules (RPC v6.0+)

Each module type can have multiple modules in RPC v6.0+. In previous versions, only one module was available for each module type. A specific module is controlled using the unique id assigned to the module. When sending remote control RPCs to a RPC v6.0+ head unit, the `moduleInfo.moduleId` must be stored and provided to control the desired module. If no `moduleId` is set, the HMI will use the default module of that module type. When connected to <6.0 systems, the `moduleInfo` struct will be `null`, and only the default module will be available for control.

Getting Remote Control Module Information

Prior to using any remote control RPCs, you must check that the head unit has the remote control capability. As you will encounter head units that do *not* support remote control, or head units that do not give your application permission to read and write remote control data, this check is important.

When connected to head units supporting RPC v6.0+, you should save this information for future use. The `moduleId` contained within the `moduleInfo` struct on each capability is necessary to control that module.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().addOnSystemCapabilityListener(SystemC
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        RemoteControlCapabilities remoteControlCapabilities =
(RemoteControlCapabilities) capability;
        // Save the remote control capabilities
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

GETTING MODULE DATA LOCATION AND SERVICE AREAS (RPC V6.0+)

With the saved remote control capabilities struct you can build a UI to display modules to the user by getting the location of the module and the area that it services. This will map to the grid you receive in **Setting the User's Seat** below.

NOTE

This data is only available when connected to SDL RPC v6.0+ systems. On previous systems, only one module per module type was available, so the module's location didn't matter. You will not be able to build a custom UI for those cases and should use a generic UI instead.

```
// Get the first climate module's information
ClimateControlCapabilities firstClimateModule =
remoteControlCapabilities.getClimateControlCapabilities().get(0);

String climateModuleId = firstClimateModule.getModuleInfo().getModuleId();
Grid climateModuleLocation =
firstClimateModule.getModuleInfo().getModuleLocation();
```

Setting The User's Seat (RPC v6.0+)

Before you attempt to take control of any module, you should have your user select their seat location as this affects which modules they have permission to control. You may wish to show the user a map or list of all available seats in your app in order to ask them where they are located. The following example is only meant to show you how to access the available data and not how to build your UI/UX.

An array of seats can be found in the `seatLocationCapability`'s `seat` array. Each `SeatLocation` object within the `seats` array will have a `grid` parameter. The `grid` will tell you the seat placement of that particular seat. This information is useful for creating a seat location map from which users can select their seat.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().addOnSystemCapabilityListener(SystemC
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        SeatLocationCapability seatLocationCapability = (SeatLocationCapability)
capability;
        if (seatLocationCapability.getSeats() != null &&
seatLocationCapability.getSeats().size() > 0){
            List<SeatLocation> seats = seatLocationCapability.getSeats();
                // Save seat location capabilities
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

The `grid` system starts with the front left corner of the bottom level of the vehicle being `(col=0, row=0, level=0)`. For example, assuming a vehicle manufactured for sale in the United States with three seats in the backseat, `(0, 0, 0)` would be the drivers' seat. The front passenger location would be at `(2, 0, 0)` and the rear middle seat would be at `(1, 1, 0)`. The `colspan` and `rowspan` properties tell you how many rows and columns that module or seat takes up. The `level` property tells you how many decks the vehicle has (i.e. a double-decker bus would have 2 levels).

	COL=0	COL=1	COL=2
row=0	driver's seat: {col=0, row=0, level=0, colspan=1, rowspan=1, levelspan=1}		front passenger's seat : {col=2, row=0, level=0, colspan=1, rowspan=1, levelspan=1}
row=1	rear-left seat : {col=0, row=1, level=0, colspan=1, rowspan=1, levelspan=1}	rear-middle seat : {col=1, row=1, level=0, colspan=1, rowspan=1, levelspan=1}	rear-right seat : {col=2, row=1, level=0, colspan=1, rowspan=1, levelspan=1}

UPDATING THE USER'S SEAT LOCATION

When the user selects their seat, you must send an `SetGlobalProperties` RPC with the appropriate `userLocation` property in order to update that user's location within the vehicle (The default seat location is `Driver`).

```
SetGlobalProperties seatLocation = new SetGlobalProperties()
    .setUserLocation(selectedSeat);
seatLocation.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Seat location updated
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(seatLocation);
```

Getting Module Data

Seat location does not affect the ability to get data from a module. Once you know you have permission to use the remote control feature and you have `moduleId`s (when

connected to RPC v6.0+ systems), you can retrieve the data for any module. The following code is an example of how to subscribe to the data of a radio module.

When connected to head units that only support RPC versions older than v6.0, there can only be one module for each module type (e.g. there can only be one climate module, light module, radio module, etc.), so you will not need to pass a `moduleId`.

SUBSCRIBING TO MODULE DATA

You can either subscribe to module data or receive it one time. If you choose to subscribe to module data you will receive continuous updates on the vehicle data you have subscribed to.

> **NOTE**
>
> Subscribing to the `OnInteriorVehicleData` notification must be done before sending the `GetInteriorVehicleData` request.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_INTERIOR_VEHICLE_DATA
 new OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnInteriorVehicleData onInteriorVehicleData = (OnInteriorVehicleData)
notification;
        if (onInteriorVehicleData != null){
            // NOTE: If you subscribe to multiple modules, all the data will be sent here.
You will have to
            // split it out based on
`onInteriorVehicleData.getModuleData().getModuleType()` yourself.
            // Code
        }
    }
});
```

After you subscribe to the `InteriorVehicleDataNotification` you must also subscribe to the module you wish to receive updates for. Subscribing to a module will send a notification when that particular module is changed.

RPC < v6.0

```
GetInteriorVehicleData getInteriorVehicleData = new
GetInteriorVehicleData(ModuleType.RADIO);
getInteriorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // This can now be used to retrieve data
        <#Code#>
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getInteriorVehicleData);
```

RPC v6.0+

```
GetInteriorVehicleData getInteriorVehicleData = new
GetInteriorVehicleData(ModuleType.RADIO)
    .setModuleId(moduleID);
getInteriorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // This can now be used to retrieve data
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getInteriorVehicleData);
```

After you subscribe to the `InteriorVehicleDataNotification` you must also subscribe to the module you wish to receive updates for. Subscribing to a module will send a notification when that particular module is changed.

GETTING ONE-TIME DATA

To get data from a module without subscribing send a `GetInteriorVehicleData` request with the `subscribe` flag set to `false`.

RPC < v6.0

```
GetInteriorVehicleData interiorVehicleData = new
GetInteriorVehicleData(ModuleType.RADIO);
interiorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // This can now be used to retrieve data
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(interiorVehicleData);
```

RPC 6.0+

```
GetInteriorVehicleData interiorVehicleData = new
GetInteriorVehicleData(ModuleType.RADIO)
    .setModuleId("<#ModuleID#>");
interiorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // This can now be used to retrieve data
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(interiorVehicleData);
```

Setting Module Data

Not only do you have the ability to get data from these modules, but, if you have the right permissions, you can also set module data.

GETTING CONSENT TO CONTROL A MODULE (RPC V6.0+)

Some OEMs may wish to ask the driver for consent before a user can control a module. The `GetInteriorVehicleDataConsent` RPC will alert the driver in some OEM head units if the module is not free (another user has control) and `allowMultipleAccess` (multiple users can access/set the data at the same time) is `true`. The `allowMultipleAccess` property is part of the `moduleInfo` in the module object.

Check the `allowed` property in the `GetInteriorVehicleDataConsentResponse` to see what modules can be controlled. Note that the order of the `allowed` array is 1-1 with the `moduleIds` array you passed into the `GetInteriorVehicleDataConsent` RPC.

> **NOTE**
>
> You should always try to get consent before setting any module data. If consent is not granted you should not attempt to set any module's data.

```
GetInteriorVehicleDataConsent getInteriorVehicleDataConsent = new
GetInteriorVehicleDataConsent(moduleType, moduleIDs);
getInteriorVehicleDataConsent.setOnRPCResponseListener(new
OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        GetInteriorVehicleDataConsentResponse
getInteriorVehicleDataConsentResponse =
(GetInteriorVehicleDataConsentResponse) response;
        List<Boolean> allowed =
getInteriorVehicleDataConsentResponse.getAllowances();
        // Allowed is an array of true or false values
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getInteriorVehicleDataConsent);
```

CONTROLLING A MODULE

Below is an example of setting climate control data. It is likely that you will not need to set all the data as in the code example below. When connected to RPC v6.0+ systems, you must set the `moduleId` in `SetInteriorVehicleData.setModuleData`. When connected to < v6.0 systems, there is only one module per module type, so you must only pass the type of the module you wish to control.

When you received module information above in **Getting Remote Control Module Information** on RPC v6.0+ systems, you received information on the `location` and `serviceArea` of the module. The permission area of a module depends on that `serviceArea`. The `location` of a module is like the `seats` array: it maps to the `grid` to tell you the physical location of a particular module. The `serviceArea` maps to the grid to show how far that module's scope reaches.

For example, a radio module usually serves all passengers in the vehicle, so its service area will likely cover the entirety of the vehicle grid, while a climate module may only cover a passenger area and not the driver or the back row. If a `serviceArea` is not included, it is assumed that the `serviceArea` is the same as the module's `location`. If neither is included, it is assumed that the `serviceArea` covers the whole area of the vehicle. If a user is not sitting within the `serviceArea`'s `grid`, they will not receive permission to control that module (attempting to set data will fail).
RPC < v6.0

```
Temperature temp = new Temperature(TemperatureUnit.FAHRENHEIT, 74.1f);

ClimateControlData climateControlData = new ClimateControlData()
    .setAcEnable(true)
    .setAcMaxEnable(true)
    .setAutoModeEnable(false)
    .setCirculateAirEnable(true)
    .setCurrentTemperature(temp)
    .setDefrostZone(DefrostZone.FRONT)
    .setDualModeEnable(true)
    .setFanSpeed(2)
    .setVentilationMode(VentilationMode.BOTH)
    .setDesiredTemperature(temp);

ModuleData moduleData = new ModuleData(ModuleType.CLIMATE)
    .setClimateControlData(climateControlData);

SetInteriorVehicleData setInteriorVehicleData = new
SetInteriorVehicleData(moduleData);
setInteriorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setInteriorVehicleData);
```

RPC 6.0+

```
Temperature temp = new Temperature(TemperatureUnit.FAHRENHEIT, 74.1f);

ClimateControlData climateControlData = new ClimateControlData()
    .setAcEnable(true)
    .setAcMaxEnable(true)
    .setAutoModeEnable(false)
    .setCirculateAirEnable(true)
    .setCurrentTemperature(temp)
    .setDefrostZone(DefrostZone.FRONT)
    .setDualModeEnable(true)
    .setFanSpeed(2)
    .setVentilationMode(VentilationMode.BOTH)
    .setDesiredTemperature(temp);

ModuleData moduleData = new ModuleData(ModuleType.CLIMATE)
    .setModuleId("<#ModuleID#>")
    .setClimateControlData(climateControlData);

SetInteriorVehicleData setInteriorVehicleData = new
SetInteriorVehicleData(moduleData);
setInteriorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setInteriorVehicleData);
```

BUTTON PRESSES

Another unique feature of remote control is the ability to send simulated button presses to the associated modules, imitating a button press on the hardware itself. Simply specify the module, the button, and the type of press you would like to simulate.

RPC < 6.0

```
ButtonPress buttonPress = new ButtonPress(ModuleType.RADIO,
ButtonName.EJECT, ButtonPressMode.SHORT);
buttonPress.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(buttonPress);
```

RPC 6.0+

```
ButtonPress buttonPress = new ButtonPress(ModuleType.RADIO,
ButtonName.EJECT, ButtonPressMode.SHORT)
    .setModuleId("<#ModuleID#>");
buttonPress.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Code
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(buttonPress);
```

RELEASING THE MODULE (RPC V6.0+)

When the user no longer needs control over a module, you should release the module so other users can control it. If you do not release the module, other users who would otherwise be able to control the module may be rejected from doing so.

```
ReleaseInteriorVehicleDataModule releaseInteriorVehicleDataModule = new
ReleaseInteriorVehicleDataModule(<#ModuleType#>)
    .setModuleId(moduleID);
releaseInteriorVehicleDataModule.setOnRPCResponseListener(new
OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Module Was Released
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(releaseInteriorVehicleDataModule);
```

Creating an App Service (RPC v5.1+)

App services is a powerful feature enabling both a new kind of vehicle-to-app communication and app-to-app communication via SDL.

App services are used to publish navigation, weather and media data (such as temperature, navigation waypoints, or the current playlist name). This data can then be used by both the vehicle head unit and, if the publisher of the app service desires, other SDL apps.

Vehicle head units may use these services in various ways. One app service for each type will be the "active" service to the module. For media, for example, this will be the media app that the user is currently using or listening to. For navigation, it would be a navigation app that the user is using to navigate. For weather, it may be the last used weather app, or a user-selected default. The system may then use that service's data to perform various actions (such as navigating to an address with the active service or to display the temperature as provided from the active weather service).

An SDL app can also subscribe to a published app service. Once subscribed, the app will be sent the new data when the app service publisher updates its data. To find out more about how to subscribe to an app service check out the Using App Services guide.

Subscribed apps can also send certain RPCs and generic URI-based actions (see the section Supporting Service RPCs and Actions below) to your service.

Currently, there is no high-level API support for publishing an app service, so you will have to use raw RPCs for all app service related APIs.

Using an app service is covered in another guide.

App Service Types

Apps are able to declare that they provide an app service by publishing an app service manifest. Three types of app services are currently available and more will be made available over time. The currently available types are: Media, Navigation, and Weather. An app may publish multiple services (one for each of the different service types) if desired.

Publishing an App Service

Publishing a service is a multi-step process. First, you need to create your app service manifest. Second, you will publish your app service to the module. Third, you will publish the service data using `OnAppServiceData`. Fourth, you must listen for data requests and respond accordingly. Fifth, if your app service supports handling of RPCs related to your service you must listen for these RPC requests and handle them accordingly. Sixth, optionally, you can support URI-based app actions. Finally, if necessary, you can you update or delete your app service manifest.

1. Creating an App Service Manifest

The first step to publishing an app service is to create an `AppServiceManifest` object. There is a set of generic parameters you will need to fill out as well as service type specific parameters based on the app service type you are creating.

```
AppServiceManifest manifest = new
AppServiceManifest(AppServiceType.MEDIA.toString())
    .setServiceName("My Media App") // Must be unique across app services.
    .setServiceIcon(new Image("Service Icon Name", ImageType.DYNAMIC)) //
Previously uploaded service icon. This could be the same as your app icon.
    .setAllowAppConsumers(true) // Whether or not other apps can view your data in
addition to the head unit. If set to `false` only the head unit will have access to this
data.
    .setRpcSpecVersion(new SdlMsgVersion(5,0)) // An *optional* parameter that
limits the RPC spec versions you can understand to the provided version *or below*.
    .setHandledRpcs(List<FunctionID>) // If you add function ids to this *optional*
parameter, you can support newer RPCs on older head units (that don't support those
RPCs natively) when those RPCs are sent from other connected applications.
    .setMediaServiceManifest(mediaManifest); // Covered Below
```

CREATING A MEDIA SERVICE MANIFEST

Currently, there's no information you have to provide in your media service manifest! You'll just have to create an empty media service manifest and set it into your general app service manifest.

```
MediaServiceManifest mediaManifest = new MediaServiceManifest();
manifest.setMediaServiceManifest(mediaManifest);
```

CREATING A NAVIGATION SERVICE MANIFEST

You will need to create a navigation manifest if you want to publish a navigation service. You will declare whether or not your navigation app will accept waypoints. That is, if your app will support receiving *multiple* points of navigation (e.g. go to this McDonalds, then this Walmart, then home).

```
NavigationServiceManifest navigationManifest = new NavigationServiceManifest();
navigationManifest.setAcceptsWayPoints(true);
manifest.setNavigationServiceManifest(navigationManifest);
```

CREATING A WEATHER SERVICE MANIFEST

You will need to create a weather service manifest if you want to publish a weather service. You will declare the types of data your service provides in its `WeatherServiceData`.

```
WeatherServiceManifest weatherManifest = new WeatherServiceManifest()
    .setCurrentForecastSupported(true)
    .setMaxMultidayForecastAmount(10)
    .setMaxHourlyForecastAmount(24)
    .setMaxMinutelyForecastAmount(60)
    .setWeatherForLocationSupported(true);
manifest.setWeatherServiceManifest(weatherManifest);
```

2. Publish Your Service

Once you have created your service manifest, publishing your app service is simple.

```
PublishAppService publishServiceRequest = new PublishAppService()
    .setAppServiceManifest(manifest);
publishServiceRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            // Use the response
        } else {
            // Error Handling
        }

    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(publishServiceRequest);
```

Once you have your publish app service response, you will need to store the information provided in its `appServiceRecord` property. You will need the information later when you want to update your service's data.

WATCHING FOR APP RECORD UPDATES

As noted in the introduction to this guide, one service for each type may become the "active" service. If your service is the active service, your `AppServiceRecord` parameter `serviceActive` will be updated to note that you are now the active service.

After the initial app record is passed to you in the `PublishAppServiceResponse`, you will need to be notified of changes in order to observe whether or not you have become the active service. To do so, you will have to observe the new `SystemCapabilityType.APP_SERVICES` using `GetSystemCapability` and `OnSystemCapabilityUpdated`.

For more information, see the Using App Services guide and go to the **Getting and Subscribing to Services** section.

3. Update Your Service's Data

After your service is published, it's time to update your service data. First, you must send an `onAppServiceData` RPC notification with your updated service data. RPC notifications

are different than RPC requests in that they will not receive a response from the connected head unit .

> **NOTE**
>
> You should only update your service's data when you are the active service; service consumers will only be able to see your data when you are the active service.

First, you will have to create an `MediaServiceData` , `NavigationServiceData` or `WeatherServiceData` object with your service's data. Then, add that service-specific data object to an `AppServiceData` object. Finally, create an `OnAppServiceData` notification, append your `AppServiceData` object, and send it.

MEDIA SERVICE DATA

```
MediaServiceData mediaData = new MediaServiceData()
    .setMediaTitle("Some media title")
    .setMediaArtist("Some media artist")
    .setMediaAlbum("Some album")
    .setMediaImage(new Image("Some image", ImageType.DYNAMIC))
    .setPlaylistName("Some playlist")
    .setIsExplicit(true)
    .setTrackPlaybackProgress(45)
    .setTrackPlaybackDuration(90)
    .setQueuePlaybackProgress(45)
    .setQueuePlaybackDuration(150)
    .setQueueCurrentTrackNumber(2)
    .setQueueTotalTrackCount(3);

AppServiceData appData = new AppServiceData()
    .setServiceID(myServiceId)
    .setServiceType(AppServiceType.MEDIA.toString())
    .setMediaServiceData(mediaData);

OnAppServiceData onAppData = new OnAppServiceData();
onAppData.setServiceData(appData);

sdlManager.sendRPC(onAppData);
```

NAVIGATION SERVICE DATA

```
final SdlArtwork navInstructionArt = new SdlArtwork("turn", FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG,
image, true);

sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(navInstructionArt, new CompletionListener()
{
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success){
            Coordinate coordinate = new Coordinate(42f,43f);

            LocationDetails locationDetails = new LocationDetails();
            locationDetails.setCoordinate(coordinate);

            // Make sure the image is uploaded to the system before publishing your data
            NavigationInstruction navigationInstruction = new
NavigationInstruction(locationDetails, NavigationAction.TURN);
            navigationInstruction.setImage(navInstructionArt.getImageRPC());

            DateTime dateTime = new DateTime()
                .setHour(2)
                .setMinute(3)
                .setSecond(4);

            NavigationServiceData navigationData = new
NavigationServiceData(dateTime);

navigationData.setInstructions(Collections.singletonList(navigationInstruction));

            AppServiceData appData = new AppServiceData()
                .setServiceID(myServiceId)
                .setServiceType(AppServiceType.NAVIGATION.toString())
                .setNavigationServiceData(navigationData);

            OnAppServiceData onAppData = new OnAppServiceData();
            onAppData.setServiceData(appData);

            sdlManager.sendRPC(onAppData);
        }
    }
});
```

WEATHER SERVICE DATA

```
final SdlArtwork weatherImage = new SdlArtwork("sun", FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG,
image, true);

sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(weatherImage, new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            // Make sure the image is uploaded to the system before publishing your data
            WeatherData weatherData = new WeatherData();
            weatherData.setWeatherIcon(weatherImage.getImageRPC());

            Coordinate coordinate = new Coordinate(42f, 43f);

            LocationDetails locationDetails = new LocationDetails();
            locationDetails.setCoordinate(coordinate);

            WeatherServiceData weatherServiceData = new
WeatherServiceData(locationDetails);

            AppServiceData appData = new AppServiceData()
                .setServiceID(myServiceId)
                .setServiceType(AppServiceType.WEATHER.toString())
                .setWeatherServiceData(weatherServiceData);

            OnAppServiceData onAppData = new OnAppServiceData();
            onAppData.setServiceData(appData);

            sdlManager.sendRPC(onAppData);
        }
    }
});
```

4. Handling App Service Subscribers

If you choose to make your app service available to other apps, you will have to handle requests to get your app service data when a consumer requests it directly.

Handling app service subscribers is a two step process. First, you must setup listeners for the subscriber. Then, when you get a request, you will either have to send a response to the subscriber with the app service data or if you have no data to send, send a response with a relevant failure result code.

LISTENING FOR REQUESTS

First, you will need to setup a listener for `GetAppServiceDataRequest`. Then, when you get the request, you will need to respond with your app service data. Therefore, you will need to store your current service data after the most recent update using `OnAppServiceData` (see the section Update Your Service's Data).

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCRequestListener(FunctionID.GET_APP_SERVICE_DATA, new
OnRPCRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onRequest(RPCRequest request) {
        GetAppServiceData getAppServiceData = (GetAppServiceData) request;

        // Send a response
        GetAppServiceDataResponse response = new GetAppServiceDataResponse();
        response.setSuccess(true);
        response.setCorrelationID(getAppServiceData.getCorrelationID());
        response.setResultCode(Result.SUCCESS);
        response.setInfo("<#Use to provide more information about an error#>");
        response.setServiceData(appServiceData);
        sdlManager.sendRPC(response);
    }
});
```

Supporting Service RPCs and Actions

5. Service RPCs

Certain RPCs are related to certain services. The chart below shows the current relationships:

MEDIA	NAVIGATION	WEATHER
ButtonPress (OK)	SendLocation	
ButtonPress (SEEKLEFT)	GetWayPoints	
ButtonPress (SEEKRIGHT)	SubscribeWayPoints	
ButtonPress (TUNEUP)	OnWayPointChange	
ButtonPress (TUNEDOWN)		
ButtonPress (SHUFFLE)		
ButtonPress (REPEAT)		

When you are the active service for your service's type (e.g. media), and you have declared that you support these RPCs in your manifest (see the section Creating an App Service Manifest), then these RPCs will be automatically routed to your app. You will have to set up listeners to be aware that they have arrived, and you will then need to respond to those requests.

```
AppServiceManifest manifest = new
AppServiceManifest(AppServiceType.MEDIA.toString());
...
manifest.setHandledRpcs(Collections.singletonList(FunctionID.BUTTON_PRESS.getI
```

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCRequestListener(FunctionID.BUTTON_PRESS, new
OnRPCRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onRequest(RPCRequest request) {
        ButtonPress buttonPress = (ButtonPress) request;

        ButtonPressResponse response = new ButtonPressResponse();
        response.setSuccess(true);
        response.setResultCode(Result.SUCCESS);
        response.setCorrelationID(buttonPress.getCorrelationID());
        response.setInfo("<#Use to provide more information about an error#>");
        sdlManager.sendRPC(response);
    }
});
```

6. Service Actions

App actions are the ability for app consumers to use the SDL services system to send URIs to app providers in order to activate actions on the provider. Service actions are *schema-less*, i.e. there is no way to define the appropriate URIs through SDL. If you already provide actions through your app and want to expose them to SDL, or if you wish to start providing them, you will have to document your available actions elsewhere (such as your website).

In order to support actions through SDL services, you will need to observe and respond to the `PerformAppServiceInteraction` RPC request.

```
// Perform App Services Interaction Request Listener
sdlManager.addOnRPCRequestListener(FunctionID.PERFORM_APP_SERVICES_INTER
 new OnRPCRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onRequest(RPCRequest request) {
        PerformAppServiceInteraction performAppServiceInteraction =
(PerformAppServiceInteraction) request;

        // If you have multiple services, this will let you know which of your services is
being addressed
        serviceID = performAppServiceInteraction.getServiceID();

        // The URI sent by the consumer. This must be something you understand
        String serviceURI = performAppServiceInteraction.getServiceUri();

        // A result you want to send to the consumer app.
        PerformAppServiceInteractionResponse response = new
PerformAppServiceInteractionResponse()
            .setServiceSpecificResult("Some Result");
        response.setCorrelationID(performAppServiceInteraction.getCorrelationID());
        response.setInfo("<#Use to provide more information about an error#>");
        response.setSuccess(true);
        response.setResultCode(Result.SUCCESS);
        sdlManager.sendRPC(response);
    }
});
```

Updating Your Published App Service

Once you have published your app service, you may decide to update its data. For example, if you have a free and paid tier with different amounts of data, you may need to upgrade or downgrade a user between these tiers and provide new data in your app service manifest. If desired, you can also delete your app service by unpublishing the service.

7. Updating a Published App Service Manifest (RPC v6.0+)

```
AppServiceManifest manifest = new
AppServiceManifest(AppServiceType.WEATHER.toString());
manifest.setWeatherServiceManifest(weatherServiceManifest);

PublishAppService publishServiceRequest = new PublishAppService(manifest);
sdlManager.sendRPC(publishServiceRequest);
```

8. Unpublishing a Published App Service Manifest (RPC v6.0+)

```
UnpublishAppService unpublishAppService = new UnpublishAppService("<#The
serviceID of the service to unpublish>");
sdlManager.sendRPC(unpublishAppService);
```

Using App Services (RPC v5.1+)

App services is a powerful feature enabling both a new kind of vehicle-to-app communication and app-to-app communication via SDL.

App services are used to publish navigation, weather and media data (such as temperature, navigation waypoints, or the current playlist name). This data can then be used by both the vehicle head unit and, if the publisher of the app service desires, other SDL apps. Creating an app service is covered in another guide.

Vehicle head units may use these services in various ways. One app service for each type will be the "active" service to the module. For media, for example, this will be the media app that the user is currently using or listening to. For navigation, it would be a navigation app that the user is using to navigate. For weather, it may be the last used weather app, or a user-selected default. The system may then use that service's data to perform various actions (such as navigating to an address with the active service or to display the temperature as provided from the active weather service).

An SDL app can also subscribe to a published app service. Once subscribed, the app will be sent the new data when the app service publisher updates its data. This guide will cover subscribing to a service. Subscribed apps can also send certain RPCs and generic URI-based actions (see the section Sending an Action to a Service Provider, below) to your service.

Currently, there is no high-level API support for using an app service, so you will have to use raw RPCs for all app service related APIs.

Getting and Subscribing to Services

Once your app has connected to the head unit, you will first want to be notified of all available services and updates to the metadata of all services on the head unit. Second, you will narrow down your app to subscribe to an individual app service and subscribe to its data. Third, you may want to interact with that service through RPCs, or fourth, through service actions.

1. Getting and Subscribing to Available Services

To get information on all services published on the system, as well as on changes to published services, you will use the `SystemCapabilityManager` to get the information. Because this information is initially available asynchronously, we have to attach an `OnSystemCapabilityListener` to the `getCapability` request.

JAVA

```
// Grab the capability once
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.APP_
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        AppServicesCapabilities servicesCapabilities = (AppServicesCapabilities)
capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
}, false);
...

// Subscribe to app service capability updates
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().addOnSystemCapabilityListener(SystemC
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        AppServicesCapabilities servicesCapabilities = (AppServicesCapabilities)
capability;
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

CHECKING THE APP SERVICE CAPABILITY

Once you've retrieved the initial list of app service capabilities (in the `GetSystemCapability` response), or an updated list of app service capabilities (from the `OnSystemCapabilityUpdated` notification), you may want to inspect the data to find what you are looking for. Below is example code with comments explaining what each part of the app service capability is used for.

JAVA

```
// This array contains all currently available app services on the system
List<AppServiceCapability> appServices = servicesCapabilities.getAppServices();

if (appServices!= null && appServices.size() > 0) {
    for (AppServiceCapability anAppServiceCapability : appServices) {
        // This will tell you why a service is in the list of updates
        ServiceUpdateReason updateReason =
anAppServiceCapability.getUpdateReason();

        // The app service record will give you access to a service's generated id, which
can be used to address the service directly (see below), it's manifest, used to see
what data it supports, whether or not the service is published (it always will be here),
and whether or not the service is the active service for its service type (only one
service can be active for each type)
        AppServiceRecord serviceRecord =
anAppServiceCapability.getUpdatedAppServiceRecord();
    }
}
```

2. Getting and Subscribing to a Service Type's Data

Once you have information about all of the services available, you may want to view or subscribe to a service type's data. To do so, you will use the `GetAppServiceData` RPC.

Note that you will currently only be able to get data for the *active* service of the service type. You can attempt to make another service the active service by using the `PerformApServiceInteraction` RPC, discussed below in Sending an Action to a Service Provider.

JAVA

```
// Get service data once
GetAppServiceData getAppServiceData = new
GetAppServiceData(AppServiceType.MEDIA.toString())
    .setSubscribe(true); // Subscribe to future updates if you want them
getAppServiceData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response != null){
            GetAppServiceDataResponse serviceResponse =
(GetAppServiceDataResponse) response;
            MediaServiceData mediaServiceData =
serviceResponse.getServiceData().getMediaServiceData();
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getAppServiceData);

...

// Unsubscribe from updates
GetAppServiceData unsubscribeServiceData = new
GetAppServiceData(AppServiceType.MEDIA.toString())
    .setSubscribe(false);
sdlManager.sendRPC(unsubscribeServiceData);
```

Interacting with a Service Provider

Once you have a service's data, you may want to interact with a service provider by sending RPCs or actions.

3. Sending RPCs to a Service Provider

Only certain RPCs are available to be passed to the service provider based on their service type. See the Creating an App Service guide **Supporting Service RPCs and Actions** section for a chart detailing which RPCs work with which service types. The RPC can only be sent to the active service of a specific service type, not to any inactive service.

Sending an RPC works exactly the same as if you were sending the RPC to the head unit system. The head unit will simply route your RPC to the appropriate app automatically.

NOTE

Your app may need special permissions to use the RPCs that route to app service providers.

JAVA

```
ButtonPress buttonPress = new ButtonPress()
    .setButtonPressMode(ButtonPressMode.SHORT)
    .setButtonName(ButtonName.OK)
    .setModuleType(ModuleType.AUDIO);
buttonPress.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Use the response
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(buttonPress);
```

4. Sending an Action to a Service Provider

Actions are generic URI-based strings sent to any app service (active or not). You can also use actions to request to the system that they make the service the active service for that service type. Service actions are *schema-less*, i.e. there is no way to define the appropriate URIs through SDL. The service provider must document their list of available actions elsewhere (such as their website).

JAVA

```
PerformAppServiceInteraction performAppServiceInteraction = new
PerformAppServiceInteraction("sdlexample://x-callback-url/showText?x-
source=MyApp&text=My%20Custom%20String", previousServiceId, appId);
performAppServiceInteraction.setOnRPCResponseListener(new
OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        // Use the response
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(performAppServiceInteraction);
```

5. Getting a File from a Service Provider

In some cases, a service may upload an image that can then be retrieved from the module. First, you will need to get the image name from the `AppServiceData` (see point 2 above). Then you will use the image name to retrieve the image data.

```
WeatherServiceData weatherServiceData = appServiceData.getWeatherServiceData();
if (weatherServiceData == null || weatherServiceData.getCurrentForecast() == null ||
weatherServiceData.getCurrentForecast().getWeatherIcon() == null) {
    // The image doesn't exist, exit early
    return;
}
String currentForecastImageName =
weatherServiceData.getCurrentForecast().getWeatherIcon().getValue();

GetFile getFile = new GetFile(currentForecastImageName)
    .setAppServiceId(serviceId);
getFile.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        GetFileResponse getFileResponse = (GetFileResponse) response;
        byte[] fileData = getFileResponse.getBulkData();
        SdlArtwork sdlArtwork = new SdlArtwork(fileName, FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG,
fileData, false);
        // Use the sdlArtwork
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getFile);
```

Calling a Phone Number (RPC v3.0+)

The `DialNumber` RPC allows you make a phone call via the user's phone. In order to dial a phone number you must be sure that the device is connected via Bluetooth (even if your device is also connected using a USB cord) for this request to work. If the phone is not connected via Bluetooth, you will receive a result of `REJECTED` from the module.

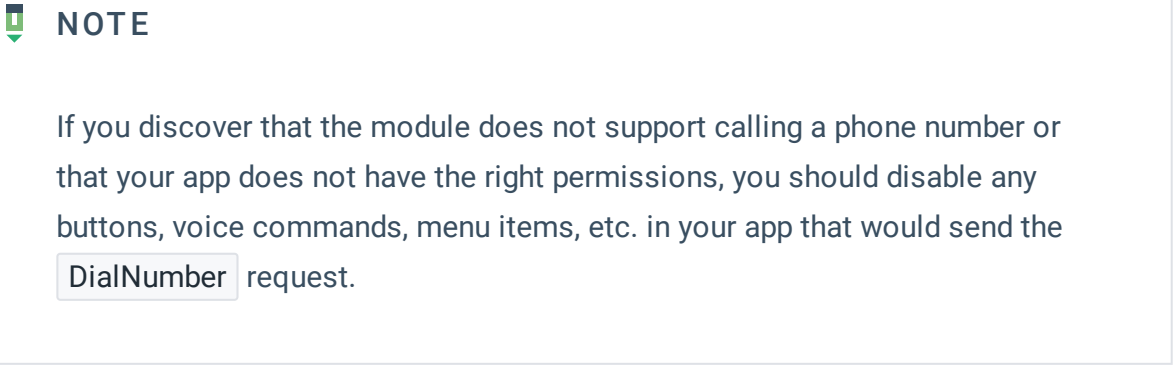
Checking Your App's Permissions

`DialNumber` is an RPC that is usually restricted by OEMs. As a result, a module may reject your request if your app does not have the correct permissions. Your SDL app may also be restricted to only being allowed to making a phone call when your app is open (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`) or when it is the currently active app (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is `FULL`).

```
UUID listenerId =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().addListener(Arrays.asList(new
PermissionElement(FunctionID.DIAL_NUMBER, null)),
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ANY, new
OnPermissionChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPermissionsChange(@NonNull Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus>
allowedPermissions, int permissionGroupStatus) {
        if (permissionGroupStatus !=
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ALL_ALLOWED) {
            // Your app does not have permission to send the `DialNumber` request for
its current HMI level
            return;
        }

        // Your app has permission to send the `DialNumber` request for its current HMI
level
    }
});
```

Checking if the Module Supports Calling a Phone Number

Since making a phone call is a newer feature, there is a possibility that some legacy modules will reject your request because the module does not support the `DialNumber` request. Once you have successfully connected to the module, you can check the module's capabilities via the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager` as shown in the example below. Please note that you only need to check once if the module supports calling a phone number, however you must wait to perform this check until you know that the SDL app has been opened (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`).



```
private void isDialNumberSupported(final OnCapabilitySupportedListener
capabilitySupportedListener) {
    // Check if the module has phone capabilities
    if
(!sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().isCapabilitySupported(SystemCapability
 {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(false);
        return;
    }

    // Legacy modules (pre-RPC Spec v4.5) do not support system capabilities, so for
versions less than 4.5 we will assume `DialNumber` is supported if
`isCapabilitySupported()` returns true
    SdlMsgVersion sdlMsgVersion =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getSdlMsgVersion();
    if (sdlMsgVersion == null) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }
    Version rpcSpecVersion = new Version(sdlMsgVersion);
    if (rpcSpecVersion.isNewerThan(new Version(4, 5, 0)) < 0) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }

    // Retrieve the phone capability

sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.PHON
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
        @Override
        public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
            PhoneCapability phoneCapability = (PhoneCapability) capability;
            capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(phoneCapability != null ?
phoneCapability.getDialNumberEnabled() : false);
        }

        @Override
        public void onError(String info) {
            capabilitySupportedListener.onError(info);
        }
    }, false);
}

public interface OnCapabilitySupportedListener {
    void onCapabilitySupported(Boolean supported);
    void onError(String info);
}
```

Sending a DialNumber Request

Once you know that the module supports dialing a phone number and that your SDL app has permission to send the `DialNumber` request, you can create and send the request.

> **NOTE**
>
> `DialNumber` strips all characters except for `0` - `9`, `*`, `#`, `,`, `;`, and `+`.

```
DialNumber dialNumber = new DialNumber()
    .setNumber("1238675309");
dialNumber.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        Result result = response.getResultCode();
        if(result.equals(Result.SUCCESS)){
            // `DialNumber` successfully sent
        }else if(result.equals(Result.REJECTED)){
            // `DialNumber` was rejected. Either the call was sent and cancelled or there
is no device connected
        }else if(result.equals(Result.DISALLOWED)){
            // Your app is not allowed to use `DialNumber`
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(dialNumber);
```

Dial Number Responses

The `DialNumber` request has three possible responses that you should expect:

1. `SUCCESS` - The request was successfully sent, and a phone call was initiated by the user.
2. `REJECTED` - This can mean either:

    - The user rejected the request to make the phone call.
    - The phone is not connected to the module via Bluetooth.
3. `DISALLOWED` - Your app does not have permission to use the `DialNumber` request.

Setting the Navigation Destination (RPC v3.0+)

The `SendLocation` RPC gives you the ability to send a GPS location to the active navigation app on the module.

When using the `SendLocation` RPC, you will not have access to any information about how the user interacted with this location, only if the request was successfully sent. The request will be handled by the module from that point on using the active navigation system.

Checking Your App's Permissions

The `SendLocation` RPC is restricted by most OEMs. As a result, a module may reject your request if your app does not have the correct permissions. Your SDL app may also be restricted to only being allowed to send a location when your app is open (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`) or when it is the currently active app (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is `FULL`).

```
UUID listenerId =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().addListener(Arrays.asList(new
PermissionElement(FunctionID.SEND_LOCATION, null)),
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ANY, new
OnPermissionChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPermissionsChange(@NonNull Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus>
allowedPermissions, @NonNull int permissionGroupStatus) {
        if (permissionGroupStatus !=
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ALL_ALLOWED) {
            // Your app does not have permission to send the `SendLocation` request for
its current HMI level
            return;
        }

        // Your app has permission to send the `SendLocation` request for its current
HMI level
    }
});
```

Checking if the Module Supports Sending a Location

Since some modules will not support sending a location, you should check if the module supports this feature before trying to use it. Once you have successfully connected to the module, you can check the module's capabilities via the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager()` as shown in the example below. Please note that you only need to check once if the module supports sending a location, however you must wait to perform this check until you know that the SDL app has been opened (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`).

NOTE

If you discover that the module does not support sending a location or that your app does not have the right permissions, you should disable any buttons, voice commands, menu items, etc. in your app that would send the `SendLocation` request.

```
private void isSendLocationSupported(final OnCapabilitySupportedListener
capabilitySupportedListener) {
    // Check if the module has navigation capabilities
    if
(!sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().isCapabilitySupported(SystemCapability
 {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(false);
        return;
    }

    // Legacy modules (pre-RPC Spec v4.5) do not support system capabilities, so for
versions less than 4.5 we will assume `SendLocation` is supported if
`isCapabilitySupported()` returns true
    SdlMsgVersion sdlMsgVersion =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getSdlMsgVersion();
    if (sdlMsgVersion == null) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }
    Version rpcSpecVersion = new Version(sdlMsgVersion);
    if (rpcSpecVersion.isNewerThan(new Version(4, 5, 0)) < 0) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }

    // Retrieve the navigation capability

sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.NAVI
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
        @Override
        public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
            NavigationCapability navigationCapability = (NavigationCapability) capability;
            capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(navigationCapability !=
null ? navigationCapability.getSendLocationEnabled() : false);
        }

        @Override
        public void onError(String info) {
            capabilitySupportedListener.onError(info);
        }
    }, false);
}

public interface OnCapabilitySupportedListener {
    void onCapabilitySupported(Boolean supported);
    void onError(String info);
}
```

Using Send Location

To use the `SendLocation` request, you must at minimum include the longitude and latitude of the location.

```
SendLocation sendLocation = new SendLocation()
    .setLatitudeDegrees(42.877737)
    .setLongitudeDegrees(-97.380967)
    .setLocationName("The Center")
    .setLocationDescription("Center of the United States");

OasisAddress address = new OasisAddress()
    .setSubThoroughfare("900")
    .setThoroughfare("Whiting Dr")
    .setLocality("Yankton")
    .setAdministrativeArea("SD")
    .setPostalCode("57078")
    .setCountryCode("US-SD")
    .setCountryName("United States");

sendLocation.setAddress(address);
sendLocation.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        Result result = response.getResultCode();
        if(result.equals(Result.SUCCESS)){
            // `SendLocation` successfully sent
        }else if(result.equals(Result.INVALID_DATA)){
            // `SendLocation` was rejected. The request contained invalid data
        }else if(result.equals(Result.DISALLOWED)){
            // Your app is not allowed to use `SendLocation`
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(sendLocation);
```

Checking the Result of Send Location

The `SendLocation` request has three possible responses that you should expect:

1. `SUCCESS` - Successfully sent.
2. `INVALID_DATA` - The request contains invalid data and was rejected.
3. `DISALLOWED` - Your app does not have permission to use the `SendLocation` request.

Getting the Navigation Destination (RPC v4.1+)

The `GetWayPoints` and `SubscribeWayPoints` RPCs are designed to allow you to get the navigation destination(s) from the active navigation app when the user has activated in-car navigation.

Checking Your App's Permissions

Both the `GetWayPoints` and `SubscribeWayPoints` RPCs are restricted by most OEMs. As a result, a module may reject your request if your app does not have the correct permissions. Your SDL app may also be restricted to only being allowed to get waypoints when your app is open (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`) or when it is the currently active app (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is `FULL`).

```
UUID listenerId =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().addListener(Arrays.asList(new
PermissionElement(FunctionID.GET_WAY_POINTS, null), new
PermissionElement(FunctionID.SUBSCRIBE_WAY_POINTS, null)),
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ANY, new
OnPermissionChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPermissionsChange(@NonNull Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus>
allowedPermissions, @NonNull int permissionGroupStatus) {
        PermissionStatus getWayPointPermissionStatus =
allowedPermissions.get(FunctionID.GET_WAY_POINTS);
        if (getWayPointPermissionStatus != null &&
getWayPointPermissionStatus.getIsRPCAllowed()) {
            // Your app has permission to send the `GetWayPoints` request for its current
HMI level
        } else {
            // Your app does not have permission to send the `GetWayPoints` request for
its current HMI level
        }

        PermissionStatus subscribeWayPointsPermissionStatus =
allowedPermissions.get(FunctionID.SUBSCRIBE_WAY_POINTS);
        if (subscribeWayPointsPermissionStatus != null &&
subscribeWayPointsPermissionStatus.getIsRPCAllowed()) {
            // Your app has permission to send the `SubscribeWayPoints` request for its
current HMI level
        } else {
            // Your app does not have permission to send the `SubscribeWayPoints`
request for its current HMI level
        }
    }
});
```

Checking if the Module Supports Waypoints

Since some modules will not support getting waypoints, you should check if the module supports this feature before trying to use it. Once you have successfully connected to the module, you can check the module's capabilities via the `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager()` as shown in the example below. Please note that you only need to check once if the module supports getting waypoints, however you must wait to perform this check until you know that the SDL app has been opened (i.e. the `hmiLevel` is non-`NONE`).

NOTE

If you discover that the module does not support getting navigation waypoints or that your app does not have the right permissions, you should disable any buttons, voice commands, menu items, etc. in your app that would send the `GetWayPoints` or `SubscribeWayPoints` requests.

```
private void isGetWaypointsSupported(final OnCapabilitySupportedListener
capabilitySupportedListener) {
    // Check if the module has navigation capabilities
    if
(!sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().isCapabilitySupported(SystemCapability
 {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(false);
        return;
    }

    // Legacy modules (pre-RPC Spec v4.5) do not support system capabilities, so for
versions less than 4.5 we will assume `GetWayPoints` and `SubscribeWayPoints` are
supported if `isCapabilitySupported()` returns true
    SdlMsgVersion sdlMsgVersion =
sdlManager.getRegisterAppInterfaceResponse().getSdlMsgVersion();
    if (sdlMsgVersion == null) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }
    Version rpcSpecVersion = new Version(sdlMsgVersion);
    if (rpcSpecVersion.isNewerThan(new Version(4, 5, 0)) < 0) {
        capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(true);
        return;
    }

    // Retrieve the navigation capability

sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getCapability(SystemCapabilityType.NAVI
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
        @Override
        public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
            NavigationCapability navigationCapability = (NavigationCapability) capability;
            capabilitySupportedListener.onCapabilitySupported(navigationCapability !=
null ? navigationCapability.getWayPointsEnabled() : false);
        }

        @Override
        public void onError(String info) {
            capabilitySupportedListener.onError(info);
        }
    }, false);
}

public interface OnCapabilitySupportedListener {
    void onCapabilitySupported(Boolean supported);
    void onError(String info);
}
```

Subscribing to Waypoints

To subscribe to the navigation waypoints, you will have to set up your callback for whenever the waypoints are updated, then send the `SubscribeWayPoints` RPC.

```
// You can subscribe any time before SDL would send the notification (such as when you call `sdlManager.start` or at initialization of your manager)
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_WAY_POINT_CHANGE, new OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnWayPointChange onWayPointChangeNotification = (OnWayPointChange) notification;
        // Use the waypoint data
    }
});

// After SDL has started your connection, at whatever point you want to subscribe, send the subscribe RPC
SubscribeWayPoints subscribeWayPoints = new SubscribeWayPoints();
subscribeWayPoints.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse rpcResponse) {
        if (rpcResponse.getSuccess()){
            // You are now subscribed
        } else {
            // Handle the errors
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(subscribeWayPoints);
```

Unsubscribing from Waypoints

To unsubscribe from waypoint data, you must send the `UnsubscribeWayPoints` RPC.

```
UnsubscribeWayPoints unsubscribeWayPoints = new UnsubscribeWayPoints();
unsubscribeWayPoints.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse rpcResponse) {
        if (rpcResponse.getSuccess()){
            // You are now unsubscribed
        } else {
            // Handle the errors
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(unsubscribeWayPoints);
```

One-Time Waypoints Request

If you only need waypoint data once without an ongoing subscription, you can use `GetWayPoints` instead of `SubscribeWayPoints`.

```
GetWayPoints getWayPoints = new GetWayPoints();
getWayPoints.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse rpcResponse) {
        if (rpcResponse.getSuccess()){
            GetWayPointsResponse getWayPointsResponse = (GetWayPointsResponse) rpcResponse;
            // Use the waypoint data
        } else {
            // Handle the errors
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.sendRPC(getWayPoints);
```

Uploading Files

In almost all cases, you will not need to handle uploading images because the screen manager API will do that for you. There are some situations, such as VR help-lists and turn-by-turn directions, that are not currently covered by the screen manager so you will have manually upload the image yourself in those cases. For more information about uploading images, see the Uploading Images guide.

Uploading an MP3 Using the File Manager

The `FileManager` uploads files and keeps track of all the uploaded files names during a session. To send data with the file manager you need to create either a `SdlFile` or `SdlArtwork` object. Both `SdlFile`s and `SdlArtwork`s can be created with a `Uri`, `byte[]`, or `resourceId`.

```
SdlFile audioFile = new SdlFile("File Name", FileType.AUDIO_MP3, mp3Data, true);
sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(audioFile, new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            // File upload successful
        }
    }
});
```

Batching File Uploads

If you want to upload a group of files, you can use the `FileManager` batch upload methods. Once all of the uploads have completed you will be notified if any of the uploads failed.

```
sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFiles(sdlFileList, new
MultipleFileCompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(Map<String, String> errors) {

    }
});
```

File Persistence

`SdlFile` and its subclass `SdlArtwork` support uploading persistent files, i.e. files that are not deleted when the car turns off. Persistence should be used for files that will be used every time the user opens the app. If the file is only displayed for short time the file should not be persistent because it will take up unnecessary space on the head unit. You can check the persistence via:

```
Boolean isPersistent = file.isPersistent();
```

NOTE

Be aware that persistence will not work if space on the head unit is limited. The `FileManager` will always handle uploading images if they are non-existent.

Overwriting Stored Files

If a file being uploaded has the same name as an already uploaded file, the new file will be ignored. To override this setting, set the `SdlFile`'s `overwrite` property to `true`.

```
file.setOverwrite(true);
```

Checking the Amount of File Storage Left

To find the amount of file storage left for your app on the head unit, use the `FileManager`'s `bytesAvailable` property.

```
int bytesAvailable = sdlManager.getFileManager().getBytesAvailable();
```

Checking if a File Has Already Been Uploaded

You can check out if an image has already been uploaded to the head unit via the `FileManager`'s `remoteFileNames` property.

```
Boolean fileIsOnHeadUnit =
sdlManager.getFileManager().getRemoteFileNames().contains("Name Uploaded As");
```

Deleting Stored Files

Use the file manager's delete request to delete a file associated with a file name.

```
sdlManager.getFileManager().deleteRemoteFileWithName("Name Uploaded As", new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {

    }
});
```

Batch Deleting Files

```
sdlManager.getFileManager().deleteRemoteFilesWithNames(remoteFiles, new
MultipleFileCompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(Map<String, String> errors) {

    }
});
```

Uploading Images

> **NOTE**
>
> If you use the `ScreenManager`, image uploading for template graphics, soft buttons, and menu items is handled for you behind the scenes. However, you will still need to manually upload your images if you need images in an alert, VR help lists, turn-by-turn directions, or other features not currently covered by the `ScreenManager`.

You should be aware of these four things when using images in your SDL app:

1. You may be connected to a head unit that does not have the ability to display images.
2. You must upload images from your mobile device to the head unit before using them in a template.
3. Persistent images are stored on a head unit between sessions. Ephemeral images are destroyed when a session ends (i.e. when the user turns off their vehicle).
4. Images can not be uploaded when the app's `hmiLevel` is `NONE`. For more information about permissions, please review Understanding Permissions.

Checking if Graphics are Supported

Before uploading images to a head unit you should first check if the head unit supports graphics. If not, you should avoid uploading unnecessary image data. To check if graphics are supported, check the `getCapability()` method of a valid `SystemCapabilityManager` obtained from `sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager()` to find out the display capabilities of the head unit.

```
List<ImageField> imageFields =
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().getDefaultMainWindowCapability().getIma

boolean imagesSuported = (imageFields.size() > 0);
```

Uploading an Image Using the File Manager

The `FileManager` uploads files and keeps track of all the uploaded files names during a session. To send data with the `FileManager`, you need to create either a `SdlFile` or `SdlArtwork` object. Both `SdlFile`s and `SdlArtwork`s can be created with a `Uri`, `byte[]`, or `resourceId`.

```
SdlArtwork artwork = new SdlArtwork("image_name", FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG, image, false);
sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(artwork, new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success){
            // Image Upload Successful
        }
    }
});
```

Batch File Uploads, Persistence, etc.

Similar to other files, artworks can be persistent, batched, overwrite, etc. See Uploading Files for more information.

Creating an OEM Cloud App Store (RPC v5.1+)

SDL allows OEMs to offer an app store that lets users browse and install remote cloud apps. If the cloud app requires users to login with their credentials, the app store can use an authentication token to automatically login users after their first session.

> **NOTE**
>
> An OEM app store can be a mobile app or a cloud app.

User Authentication

App stores can handle user authentication for the installed cloud apps. For example, users can log in after installing a cloud app using the app store. After that, the app store will save an authentication token for the cloud app in the local policy table. Then, the cloud app can retrieve the authentication token from the local policy table and use it to authenticate a user with the application. If desired, an optional parameter, `CloudAppVehicleID`, can be used to identify the head unit.

Setting and Getting Cloud App Properties

An OEM's app store can manage the properties of a specific cloud app by setting and getting its `CloudAppProperties`. This table summarizes the properties that are included in `CloudAppProperties`:

PARAMETER NAME	DESCRIPTION
appID	appID for the cloud app
nicknames	List of possible names for the cloud app. The cloud app will not be allowed to connect if its name is not contained in this list
enabled	If true, cloud app will be displayed on HMI
authToken	Used to authenticate the user, if the app requires user authentication
cloudTransportType	Specifies the connection type Core should use. Currently Core supports WS and WSS , but an OEM can implement their own transport adapter to handle different values
hybridAppPreference	Specifies the user preference to use the cloud app version, mobile app version, or whichever connects first when both are available
endpoint	Remote endpoint for websocket connections

NOTE

Only trusted app stores are allowed to set or get `CloudAppProperties` for other cloud apps.

Setting Cloud App Properties

App stores can set properties for a cloud app by sending a `SetCloudAppProperties` request to Core to store them in the local policy table. For example, in this piece of code, the app store can set the `authToken` to associate a user with a cloud app after the user logs in to the app by using the app store:

```
CloudAppProperties cloudAppProperties = new CloudAppProperties("<appId>");
cloudAppProperties.setAuthToken("<auth token>");
SetCloudAppProperties setCloudAppProperties = new
SetCloudAppProperties(cloudAppProperties);
setCloudAppProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request was successful.");
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(setCloudAppProperties);
```

Getting Cloud App Properties

To retrieve cloud properties for a specific cloud app from local policy table, app stores can send `GetCloudAppProperties` and specify the `appId` for that cloud app as in this example:

```
GetCloudAppProperties getCloudAppProperties = new GetCloudAppProperties("
<appId>");
getCloudAppProperties.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (response.getSuccess()) {
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request was successful.");
            GetCloudAppPropertiesResponse getCloudAppPropertiesResponse =
(GetCloudAppPropertiesResponse) response;
            CloudAppProperties cloudAppProperties =
getCloudAppPropertiesResponse.getCloudAppProperties();
            // Use cloudAppProperties
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo("SdlService", "Request was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(getCloudAppProperties);
```

GETTING THE CLOUD APP ICON

Cloud app developers don't need to add any code to download the app icon. The cloud app icon will be automatically downloaded from the url provided by the policy table and sent to Core to be later displayed on the HMI.

Getting the Authentication Token

When users install cloud apps from an OEM's app store, they may be asked to login to that cloud app using the app store. After logging in, app store can save the `authToken` in the local policy table to be used later by the cloud app for user authentication.
A cloud app can retrieve its `authToken` from local policy table after starting the RPC service. The `authToken` can be used later by the app to authenticate the user:

```
String authToken = sdlManager.getAuthToken();
```

Getting CloudAppVehicleID (Optional)

The `CloudAppVehicleID` is an optional parameter used by cloud apps to identify a head unit. The content of `CloudAppVehicleID` is up to the OEM's implementation. Possible values could be the VIN or a hashed VIN.
The `CloudAppVehicleID` value can be retrieved as part of the `GetVehicleData` RPC. To find out more about how to retrieve `CloudAppVehicleID`, check out the Retrieving Vehicle Data section.

Encryption

Some OEMs may want to encrypt messages passed between your SDL app and the head unit. If this is the case, when you submit your app to the OEM for review, they will ask you to add a security library to your SDL app. It is also possible to encrypt messages even if the OEM does not require encryption. In this case, you will have to work with the OEM to get a security library. This section will show you how to add the security library to your SDL app and configure optional encryption.

When Encryption is Needed

OEM Required Encrypted RPCs

OEMs may want to encrypt all or some of the RPCs being transmitted between your SDL app and SDL Core. The library will handle encrypting and decrypting RPCs that are required to be encrypted.

OEM Required Encrypted Video and Audio

OEMs may want to encrypt video and audio streaming. Information on how to set up encrypted video and audio streaming can be found in Video Streaming for Navigation Apps

> Introduction. The library will handle encrypting the video and audio data sent to the head unit.

Optional Encryption

You may want to encrypt some or all of the RPCs you send to the head unit even if the OEM does not require that they be protected. In that case you will have to manually configure the payload protection status of every RPC that you send. Please note that if you require that an RPC be encrypted but there is no security manager configured for the connected head unit, then the RPC will not be sent by the library.

> **NOTE**
>
> For optional encryption to work, you must work with each OEM to obtain their proprietary security library.

Creating the Encryption Configuration

Each OEM that supports SDL will have their own proprietary security library. You must add all required security libraries in the encryption configuration when you are configuring the SDL app.

```
List<Class<? extends SdlSecurityBase>> secList = new ArrayList<>();
secList.add(OEMSdlSecurity.class);
builder.setSdlSecurity(secList, serviceEncryptionListener);
```

Getting the Encryption Status

Since it can take a few moments to set up the encryption manager, you must wait until you know that setup has completed before sending encrypted RPCs. If your RPC is sent before setup has completed, your RPC will not be sent. You can implement the `ServiceEncryptionListener`, which is set in `Builder.setSdlSecurity`, to get updates to the encryption manager state.

```
ServiceEncryptionListener serviceEncryptionListener = new
ServiceEncryptionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onEncryptionServiceUpdated(@NonNull SessionType serviceType,
boolean isServiceEncrypted, @Nullable String error) {
        if (isServiceEncrypted) {
            // Encryption manager can encrypt
        }
    }
};
```

Setting Optional Encryption

If you want to encrypt a specific RPC, you must configure the payload protected status of the RPC before you send it to the head unit. In order to send RPCs with optional encryption you must call `startRPCEncryption` on the `sdlManager` to make sure the encryption manager gets started correctly. The best place to put `startRPCEncryption` is in the successful callback of the `SdlManagerListener`'s `onStart` method.

```
sdlManager.startRPCEncryption();
```

Then, once you know the encryption manager has started successfully via encryption manager state updates to your `ServiceEncryptionListener` object, you can start to send encrypted RPCs by setting `setPayloadProtected` to `true`.

```
GetVehicleData getVehicleData = new GetVehicleData()
    .setGps(true);
getVehicleData.setPayloadProtected(true);

sdlManager.sendRPC(getVehicleData);
```

Introduction

Mobile navigation allows map partners to easily display their maps as well as present visual and audio turn-by-turn prompts on the head unit.

Navigation apps have different behavior on the head unit than normal applications. The main differences are:

- Navigation apps don't use base screen templates. Their main view is the video stream sent from the device.
- Navigation apps can send audio via a binary stream. This will attenuate the current audio source and should be used for navigation commands.
- Navigation apps can receive touch events from the video stream.

> **NOTE**
>
> In order to use SDL's Mobile Navigation feature, the app must have a minimum requirement of Android 4.4 (SDK 19). This is due to using Android's provided video encoder.

Configuring a Navigation App

The basic connection setup is similar for all apps. Please follow the Integration Basics guide for more information.

In order to create a navigation app an `appHMIType` of `NAVIGATION` must be set in the `SdlManager`'s `Builder`.

The second difference is the ability to call the `setSdlSecurity(List<Class<? extends SdlSecurityBase>> secList)` method from the `SdlManager.Builder` if connecting to an implementation of Core that requires secure video and audio streaming. This method requires an array of security libraries, which will extend the `SdlSecurityBase` class. These security libraries are provided by the OEMs themselves, and will only work for that OEM. There is no general catch-all security library.

```
SdlManager.Builder builder = new SdlManager.Builder(this, APP_ID, APP_NAME,
listener);

Vector<AppHMIType> hmiTypes = new Vector<AppHMIType>();
hmiTypes.add(AppHMIType.NAVIGATION);
builder.setAppTypes(hmiTypes);

// Add security managers if Core requires secure video & audio streaming
List<Class<? extends SdlSecurityBase>> secList = new ArrayList<>();
secList.add(OEMSdlSecurity.class);
builder.setSdlSecurity(secList, serviceEncryptionListener);

MultiplexTransportConfig mtc = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);
mtc.setRequiresHighBandwidth(true);
builder.setTransportType(mtc);

sdlManager = builder.build();
sdlManager.start();
```

MUST

When compiling your app for production, make sure to include all possible OEM security managers that you wish to support.

Keyboard Input

To present a keyboard (such as for searching for navigation destinations), you should use the `ScreenManager`'s keyboard presentation feature. For more information, see the Popup Keyboards guide.

Navigation Subscription Buttons

Head units supporting RPC v6.0+ may support navigation-specific subscription buttons for the navigation template. These subscription buttons allow your user to manipulate the map using hard buttons located on car's center console or steering wheel. It is important to support these subscription buttons in order to provide your user with the expected in-car navigation user experience. This is especially true on head units that don't support touch input as there will be no other way for your user to manipulate the map. See Template Subscription Buttons for a list of these navigation buttons.

When to Cancel Your Route

Between your navigation app, other navigation apps, and embedded navigation, only one route should be in progress at a time. To know when the embedded navigation or another navigation app has started a route, create a navigation service and when your service becomes inactive, your app should cancel any active route.

```
sdlManager.getSystemCapabilityManager().addOnSystemCapabilityListener(SystemC
 new OnSystemCapabilityListener() {
    @Override
    public void onCapabilityRetrieved(Object capability) {
        AppServicesCapabilities appServicesCapabilities = (AppServicesCapabilities)
capability;
        if (appServicesCapabilities.getAppServices() != null &&
appServicesCapabilities.getAppServices().size() > 0) {
            for (AppServiceCapability appServiceCapability :
appServicesCapabilities.getAppServices()) {
                if
(appServiceCapability.getUpdatedAppServiceRecord().getServiceManifest().getServic
 {
                    boolean serviceActive =
appServiceCapability.getUpdatedAppServiceRecord().getServiceActive();
                    if (!serviceActive) {
                        //Cancel your active route
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

Video Streaming (RPV v4.5+)

In order to stream video from an SDL app, we only need to manage a few things. For the most part, the library will handle the majority of logic needed to perform video streaming.

SDL Remote Display

The `SdlRemoteDisplay` base class provides the easiest way to start streaming using SDL. The `SdlRemoteDisplay` is extended from Android's `Presentation` class with modifications to work with other aspects of the SDL Android library.

> **NOTE**
>
> It is recommended that you extend this as a local class within the service that has the `SdlManager` instance.

Extending this class gives developers a familiar, native experience to handling layouts and events on screen.

```
public static class MyDisplay extends SdlRemoteDisplay{
    public MyDisplay(Context context, Display display) {
        super(context, display);
    }

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        setContentView(R.layout.stream);

        Button button = findViewById(R.id.button);

        button.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View view) {
                DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Button Clicked");
            }
        });
    }
}
```

> **NOTE**
>
> If you are obfuscating the code in your app, make sure to exclude your class that extends `SdlRemoteDisplay`. For more information on how to do that, you can check Proguard Guidelines.

Managing the Stream

The `VideoStreamingManager` can be used to start streaming video after the `SdlManager` has successfully been started. This is performed by calling the method `startRemoteDisplayStream(Context context, final Class<? extends SdlRemoteDisplay> remoteDisplay, final VideoStreamingParameters parameters, final boolean encrypted)`.

```
public static class MyDisplay extends SdlRemoteDisplay {

    public MyDisplay(Context context, Display display) {
        super(context, display);
    }

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.stream);

        String videoUri = "android.resource://" + context.getPackageName() + "/" +
R.raw.sdl;
        VideoView videoView = findViewById(R.id.videoView);
        videoView.setVideoURI(Uri.parse(videoUri));
        videoView.start();
    }
}
```

```
if (sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager() != null) {
    sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().start(new CompletionListener() {
        @Override
        public void onComplete(boolean success) {
            if (success) {

sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().startRemoteDisplayStream(getApplicationCor
 MyDisplay.class, null, false);
            } else {
                DebugTool.logError(TAG, "Failed to start video streaming manager");
            }
        }
    });
}
```

Ending the Stream

When the `HMIStatus` is back to `HMI_NONE` it is time to stop the stream. This is accomplished through a method `stopStreaming()`.

```
Map<FunctionID, OnRPCNotificationListener> onRPCNotificationListenerMap = new
HashMap<>();
onRPCNotificationListenerMap.put(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnHMIStatus status = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
        if (status != null && status.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_NONE) {

            //Stop the stream
            if (sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager() != null &&
sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().isStreaming()) {
                sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().stopStreaming();
            }

        }
    }
});
builder.setRPCNotificationListeners(onRPCNotificationListenerMap);
```

Handling HMI Scaling (RPC v6.0+)

If the HMI scales the video stream, you will have to handle scaling the projected view, touches and haptic rectangles yourself (this is all handled for you behind the scenes in the `VideoStreamManager` API). To find out if the HMI scales the video stream, you must for query and check the `VideoStreamingCapability` for the `scale` property. Please check the Adaptive Interface Capabilities section for more information on how to query for this property using the system capability manager.

Audio Streaming

A navigation app can stream raw audio to the head unit. This audio data is played immediately. If audio is already playing, the current audio source will be attenuated and your audio will play. Raw audio must be played with the following parameters:

- **Format**: PCM
- **Sample Rate**: 16k
- **Number of Channels**: 1
- **Bits Per Second (BPS)**: 16 bits per sample / 2 bytes per sample

To stream audio from a SDL app, use the `AudioStreamingManager` class. A reference to this class is available from the `SdlManager` s `audioStreamManager` property.

Audio Stream Manager

The `AudioStreamManager` will help you to do on-the-fly transcoding and streaming of your files in mp3 or other formats, or prepare raw PCM data to be queued and played.

Starting the Audio Manager

To stream audio, we call `sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().start()` which will start the manager. When that callback returns with a success, call `sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().startAudioStream()`. Once this callback returns successfully you can send and play audio.

```
if (sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager() == null) {
    // Handle the failure
    return;
}

sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().start(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (!success) {
            // Failed to start audio streaming manager
            return;
        }
        sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().startAudioStream(false, new
CompletionListener() {
            @Override
            public void onComplete(boolean success) {
                if (!success) {
                    // Failed to start audio stream
                    return;
                }
                // Push Audio Source
            }
        });
    }
});
```

PLAYING FROM FILE

```
//Push from Uri Audio Source
sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().pushAudioSource(audioSourceUri, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Audio Uri played successfully!");
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Audio Uri failed to play!");
        }
    }
});

//Push from Raw Audio Source
sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().pushResource(R.raw.exampleMp3, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Audio file played successfully!");
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Audio file failed to play!");
        }
    }
});
```

PLAYING FROM DATA

```
//Push from ByteBuffer Audio Source
sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().pushBuffer(byteBuffer, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Buffer played successfully!");
        } else {
            DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "Buffer failed to play!");
        }
    }
});
```

STOPPING THE AUDIO STREAM

When the stream is complete, or you receive `HMI_NONE`, you should stop the stream by calling:

```
sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().stopAudioStream(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        // do something once the stream is stopped
    }
});
```

Supporting Haptic Input (RPC v4.5+)

SDL now supports "haptic" input: input from something other than a touch screen. This could include trackpads, click-wheels, etc. These kinds of inputs work by knowing which views on the screen are touchable and focusing / highlighting on those areas when the user moves the trackpad or click wheel. When the user selects within a view, the center of that area will be "touched".

> **NOTE**
>
> Currently, there are no RPCs for knowing which view is highlighted, so your UI will have to remain static (i.e. you should not create a scrolling menu in your SDL app).

Automatic Focusable Rects

SDL has support for automatically detecting focusable views within your UI and sending that data to the head unit. You will still need to tell SDL when your UI changes so that it can re-scan and detect the views to be sent.

The easiest way to use this is by taking advantage of SDL's Presentation class. This will automatically check if the capability is available and instantiate the manager for you. All you have to do is set your layout:

```
public static class MyPresentation extends SdlRemoteDisplay {

    public MyPresentation(Context context, Display display) {
        super(context, display);
    }

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.haptic_layout);
        LinearLayout videoView = (LinearLayout) findViewById(R.id.cat_view);
        videoView.setOnTouchListener(new View.OnTouchListener() {
            @Override
            public boolean onTouch(View view, MotionEvent motionEvent) {
                // ...Update something on the ui

                MyPresentation.this.invalidate();

                return false;
            }
        });
    }
}
```

This will go through your view that was passed in and then find and send the rects to the head unit for use. When your UI changes, call `invalidate()` from your class that extends `SdlRemoteDisplay`.

Manual Focusable Rects

It is also possible that you may want to create your own rects instead of using the automated methods in the Presentation class. It is important that if sending this data yourself that you also use the `SystemCapabilityManager` to check if you are on a head unit that supports this feature. If the capability is available, it is easy to build the area you want to become selectable:

```
public void sendHapticData() {
    Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle()
        .setX((float) 1.0)
        .setY((float) 1.0)
        .setWidth((float) 1.0)
        .setHeight((float) 1.0);

    HapticRect hapticRect = new HapticRect()
        .setId(123)
        .setRect(rectangle);

    ArrayList<HapticRect> hapticArray = new ArrayList<HapticRect>();
    hapticArray.add(0, hapticRect);

    SendHapticData sendHapticData = new SendHapticData();
    sendHapticData.setHapticRectData(hapticArray);

    sdlManager.sendRPC(sendHapticData);
}
```

Each `SendHapticData` RPC should contain the entirety of all clickable areas to be accessed via haptic controls.

Displaying Turn Directions

While your app is navigating the user, you will also want to send turn by turn directions. This is useful for if your app is in the background or if the user is in the middle of a phone call, and gives the system additional information about the next maneuver the user must make.

When your navigation app is guiding the user to a specific destination, you can provide the user with visual and audio turn-by-turn prompts. These prompts will be presented even

when your SDL app is backgrounded or a phone call is ongoing.
While your app is navigating the user, you will also want to send turn by turn directions. This is useful if your app is in the background or if the user is in the middle of a phone call, and gives the system additional information about the next maneuver the user must make.

To create a turn-by-turn direction that provides both a visual and audio cues, a combination of the `ShowConstantTBT` and `AlertManeuver` RPCs must should be sent to the head unit.

> **NOTE**
>
> If the connected device has received a phone call in the vehicle, the `AlertManeuver` is the only way for your app to inform the user of the next turn.

Visual Turn Directions

The visual data is sent using the `ShowConstantTBT` RPC. The main properties that should be set are `navigationText1`, `navigationText2`, and `turnIcon`. A best practice for navigation apps is to use the `navigationText1` as the direction to give (i.e. turn right) and `navigationText2` to provide the distance to that direction (i.e. 3 mi.).

Audio Turn Directions

The audio data is sent using the `AlertManeuver` RPC. When sent, the head unit will speak the text you provide (e.g. In 3 miles turn right).

Sending Both Audio and Visual Turn Directions

```
ShowConstantTbt turnByTurn = new ShowConstantTbt()
    .setNavigationText1("Turn Right")
    .setNavigationText2("3 mi")
    .setTurnIcon(turnIcon);
turnByTurn.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (!response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logError(TAG, "onResponse: Error sending TBT");
            return;
        }

            AlertManeuver alertManeuver = new AlertManeuver()
                .setTtsChunks(Collections.singletonList(new TTSChunk("In 3 miles turn
right", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
            alertManeuver.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
                @Override
                public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
                    if (!response.getSuccess()){
                        DebugTool.logError(TAG, "onResponse: Error sending AlertManeuver");
                    }
                }
            });
            sdlManager.sendRPC(alertManeuver);
        }
    });
sdlManager.sendRPC(turnByTurn);
```

Remember when sending a `Image`, that the image must first be uploaded to the head unit with the `FileManager`.

Clearing the Turn Directions

To clear a navigation direction from the screen, send a `ShowConstantTbt` with the `maneuverComplete` property set to true. This will also clear the accompanying `AlertManeuver`.

```
ShowConstantTbt turnByTurn = new ShowConstantTbt()
    .setManeuverComplete(true);
turnByTurn.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (!response.getSuccess()){
            DebugTool.logError(TAG, "onResponse: Error sending TBT");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(turnByTurn);
```

Video Streaming Menu

When building a video-streaming navigation application, you can choose to create a custom menu using your own UI or use the built-in SDL menu system. The SDL menu allows you to display a menu structure so users can select menu options or submenus. For more information about the SDL menu system, see menus. It's recommended to use the built-in SDL menu system to have better performance, automatic driver distraction support - such as list limitations and text sizing, and more.

To open the SDL built-in menu from your video streaming UI, see 'Opening the Built-In Menu' below.

Opening the Built-In Menu

The Show Menu RPC allows you to open the menu programmatically. That way, you can open the menu from your own UI.

Show Top Level Menu

To show the top level menu use `sdlManager.screenManager.openMenu`.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().openMenu();
```

Show Sub-Menu

You can also open the menu directly to a sub-menu. This is further down the tree than the top-level menu. To open a sub-menu, pass a cell that contains sub-cells. If the cell has no sub-cells the method call will fail.

> **NOTE**
>
> The sub-cell you use in `openSubMenu` must be included in `sdlManager.screenManager.menu` array. If it is not included in the array, the method call will fail.

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().openSubMenu(cellWithSubCells);
```

Close Application

If you choose to not use the built-in SDL menu system and instead want to use your own menu UI, you need to have a way for users to close your application. This should be done through a menu option in your UI that sends the `CloseApplication` RPC.

> **NOTE**
>
> This RPC is unnecessary if you are using `OpenMenu` because OEMs will take care of providing a close button into your menu themselves.

```
CloseApplication closeApplication = new CloseApplication();
sdlManager.sendRPC(closeApplication);
```

Configuring SDL Logging

SDL Java Suite has a built-in logging framework that is designed to make debugging easier. It provides many of the features common to other 3rd party logging frameworks for java and can be used by your own app as well. We recommend that your app's integration with SDL provide logging using this framework rather than any other 3rd party framework your app may be using or `System.out.print`. This will consolidate all SDL related logs into a common format and to a common destination.

Enabling the DebugTool

To make sure that log messages are displayed, you should enable the SDL Debug Tool:

```
DebugTool.enableDebugTool();
```

If you don't want the messages to be logged, you can disable the Debug Tool anytime:

```
DebugTool.disableDebugTool();
```

> **NOTE**
>
> If you use SDL Debug Tool to log messages without enabling the DebugTool nothing wrong will happen. It will simply not display the log messages. This gives the develop control on whether the logs should be displayed or not.

Logging messages

The SDL debug tool can be used to log messages with different log levels. The log level defines how serious the log message is. This table summarizes when to use each log level:

LOG LEVEL	WHEN TO USE
Info	Use this to post useful information to the log
Warning	Use this when you suspect something shady is going on
Error	Use this when bad stuff happens

To log an info message:

```
DebugTool.logInfo(TAG, "info message goes here");
```

To log a warning message:

```
DebugTool.logWarning(TAG, "warning message goes here");
```

To log an error message:

```
DebugTool.logError(TAG, "error message goes here");
```

If you want to log error message with exception, you can add the exception as a second parameter to the `logError` method:

```
DebugTool.logError(TAG, "error message goes here", new SdlException("Sdl connection failed", SdlExceptionCause.SDL_CONNECTION_FAILED));
```

Filtering logs

The log level defines which logs will be logged to the target outputs. For example, if you set the log level filter in `Logcat` to `Warning`, all error, and warning logs will be logged, but info level logs will not be logged.

LOGLEVEL	VISIBLE LOGS
Error	error
Warning	error and warning
Info	error, warning, and info

Updating to 4.4 (Upgrading To Multiplexing)

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Android library 4.4. Upgrading apps to utilize the multiplexing transport flow will require us to do a few steps. This guide will assume the SDL library is already integrated into the app.

We will make changes to:

- SdlService
- SdlRouterService **(new)**
- SdlBroadcastReceiver
- MainActivity

SmartDeviceLink Service

The SmartDeviceLink proxy object instantiation needs to change to the new constructor. We also need to check for a boolean extra supplied through the intent that started the service.

The old instantiation should look similar to this:

```
proxy = new SdlProxyALM(this, APP_NAME, true, APP_ID);
```

The new constructor should look like this

```
public class SdlService extends Service implements IProxyListenerALM {

   //...

    @Override
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
        boolean forceConnect = intent !=null &&
intent.getBooleanExtra(TransportConstants.FORCE_TRANSPORT_CONNECTED,
false);
        if (proxy == null) {
            try {
                //Create a new proxy using Bluetooth transport
                //The listener, app name,
                //whether or not it is a media app and the applicationId are supplied.
                proxy = new SdlProxyALM(this.getBaseContext(),this, APP_NAME, true,
APP_ID);
            } catch (SdlException e) {
                //There was an error creating the proxy
                if (proxy == null) {
                //Stop the SdlService
                    stopSelf();
                }
            }
        }else if(forceConnect){
            proxy.forceOnConnected();
        }

        //use START_STICKY because we want the SDLService to be explicitly started
and stopped as needed.
        return START_STICKY;
    }
```

Notice we now gather the extra boolean from the intent and add to our if-else statement. If the proxy is not null, we need to check if the supplied boolean extra is true and if so, take action.

```
if (proxy == null) {
   //...
}else if(forceConnect){
    proxy.forceOnConnected();
}
```

SmartDeviceLink Router Service (New)

The SdlRouterService will listen for a bluetooth connection with an SDL enabled module. When a connection happens, it will alert all SDL enabled apps that a connection has been established and they should start their SDL services.

We must implement a local copy of the SdlRouterService into our project. The class doesn't need any modification, it's just important that we include it. We will extend the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` in our class named `SdlRouterService`:

> **NOTE**
>
> Do not include an import for `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService`. Otherwise, we will get an error for `'SdlRouterService' is already defined in this compilation unit`.

```
public class SdlRouterService extends
com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService {
//Nothing to do here
}
```

MUST

The local extension of the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` must be named `SdlRouterService`.

MUST

Make sure this local class (SdlRouterService.java) is in the same package of SdlReceiver.java (described below)

If you created the service using the Android Studio template then the service should have been added to your `AndroidManifest.xml` otherwise the service needs to be added in the manifest. Because we want our service to be seen by other SDL enabled apps, we need to set `android:exported="true"`. The system may issue a lint warning because of this, so we can suppress that using `tools:ignore="ExportedService"`. Once added, it should be defined like below:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

    ...

        <service
            android:name="com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService"
            android:exported="true"
            android:process="com.smartdevicelink.router"
            tools:ignore="ExportedService">
        </service>

    </application>

    ...

</manifest>
```

MUST

The `SdlRouterService` must be placed in a separate process with the name `com.smartdevicelink.router`. If it is not in that process during it's start up it will stop itself.

SmartDeviceLink Broadcast Receiver

The SmartDeviceLink Android Library now includes a base BroadcastReceiver that needs to be used. It's called `SdlBroadcastReceiver`. Our old BroadcastReceiver will just need to extend this class instead of the Android BroadcastReceiver. Two abstract methods will be automatically populate the class, we will fill them out soon.

```
public class SdlReceiver extends SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {...}

    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {...}

}
```

Next, we want to make sure we supply our instance of the SdlBroadcastService with our local copy of the SdlRouterService. We do this by simply returning the class object in the method defineLocalSdlRouterClass:

```
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
        //Return a local copy of the SdlRouterService located in your project
        return com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService.class;
    }
```

We want to start the SDL Proxy when an SDL connection is made via the `SdlRouterService`. This is likely code included on the `onReceive` method call previously. We do this by taking action in the onSdlEnabled method:

NOTE

The actual package definition for the SdlRouterService might be different. Just make sure to return your local copy and not the class object from the library itself.

```
public class SdlReceiver extends SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
        //Use the provided intent but set the class to the SdlService
        intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
        context.startService(intent);

    }


    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
        //Return a local copy of the SdlRouterService located in your project.
        return com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService.class;
    }
}
```

NOTE

The `onSdlEnabled` method will be the main start point for our SDL connection session. We define exactly what we want to happen when we find out we are connected to SDL enabled hardware.

MUST

SdlBroadcastReceiver must call super if `onReceive` is overridden

```
@Override
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
    super.onReceive(context, intent);
    //your code here
}
```

Now we need to add two extra intent actions to or our intent filter for the SdlBroadcastReceiver:

- android.bluetooth.adapter.action.STATE_CHANGED
- **sdl.router.startservice**

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

        ...

        <receiver
            android:name=".SdlReceiver"
            android:exported="true"
            android:enabled="true">

            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_CONNECTED"
/>
                <action
android:name="android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_DISCONNECTED"/>
                <action
android:name="android.bluetooth.adapter.action.STATE_CHANGED"/>
                <action android:name="android.media.AUDIO_BECOMING_NOISY" />
                <action android:name="sdl.router.startservice" />
            </intent-filter>

        </receiver>

    </application>

...

</manifest>
```

MUST

SdlBroadcastReceiver has to be exported, or it will not work correctly

Main Activity

Our previous MainActivity class probably looked similar to this:

```
```

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        // Start the SDLService
        Intent sdlServiceIntent = new Intent(this, SdlService.class);
        startService(sdlServiceIntent);
    }
}
```

However now instead of starting the service every time we launch the application we can do a query that will let us know if we are connected to SDL enabled hardware or not. If we are, the `onSdlEnabled` method in our SdlBroadcastReceiver will be called and the proper flow should start. We do this by removing the intent creation and startService call and instead replace them with a single call to `SdlReceiver.queryForConnectedService(Context)` .

```
public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        //If we are connected to a module we want to start our SdlService
        SdlReceiver.queryForConnectedService(this);
    }
}
```

Updating from 4.4 to 4.5

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Android library 4.5. It is assumed that the developer is already updated to 4.4 of the library. There are a few very important

changes that we need to make to the integration to keep things working well. The first is a few new additions to the AndroidManifest.xml and the `SdlRouterService` entry. Next, we have to prepare for Android Oreo's push towards foreground services.

We will make changes to:

- AndroidManifest.xml
- SdlService
- SdlBroadcastReceiver

AndroidManifest.xml Updates

Assuming the manifest was up to date with version 4.4 requirements we need to add an intent-filter and a meta-data item. The entire entry should look as follows:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

    ...

        <service
            android:name="com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService"
            android:exported="true"
            android:process="com.smartdevicelink.router"
            tools:ignore="ExportedService">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.router.service"/>
            </intent-filter>
            <meta-data android:name="sdl_router_version"
android:value="@integer/sdl_router_service_version_value" />
        </service>

    </application>

    ...

</manifest>
```

Intent Filter

```
<intent-filter>
   <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.router.service"/>
</intent-filter>
```

The new versions of the SDL Android library rely on the `com.smartdevicelink.router.service` action to query SDL enabled apps that host router services. This allows the library to determine which router service to start.

MUST

This `intent-filter` MUST be included.

Metadata

ROUTER SERVICE VERSION

```
<meta-data android:name="sdl_router_version"
android:value="@integer/sdl_router_service_version_value" />
```

Adding the `sdl_router_version` metadata allows the library to know the version of the router service that the app is using. This makes it simpler for the library to choose the newest router service when multiple router services are available.

CUSTOM ROUTER SERVICE

```
<meta-data android:name="sdl_custom_router" android:value="false" />
```

> **NOTE**
>
> This is only for specific OEM applications, therefore normal developers do not need to worry about this.

Some OEMs choose to implement custom router services. Setting the `sdl_custom_router` metadata value to `true` means that the app is using something custom over the default router service that is included in the SDL Android library. Do not include this `meta-data` entry unless you know what you are doing.

Android Oreo's Push To Foreground Services

Previous versions of Android allowed our SDL app partners to start their SDL services in the background and attach themselves to the foregrounded SDL router service. Android Oreo (API 26) has changed that. Due to new OS limitations, apps must start their SDL service in the foreground.

What do I need to do?

There are a few changes to make, one in the `SdlBroadcastReceiver` and the other in the `SdlService` (or which service the proxy is implemented).

SDLBROADCASTRECEIVER

PREVIOUS VERSION

```
@Override
public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
    Log.d(TAG, "SDL Enabled");
    intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
    context.startService(intent);
}
```

SAMPLE UPDATE

```
@Override
public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
    Log.d(TAG, "SDL Enabled");
    intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
    if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT < Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
        context.startService(intent);
    }else{
        context.startForegroundService(intent);
    }

}
```

This means the app will start the SDL service in the background if we are on a device that uses Android N or earlier. If the app is running on Android Oreo or newer, the service will make a promise to the OS that the service will move into the foreground. If the service doesn't explicitly move into the foreground an exception will be thrown.

SDLSERVICE (OR SIMILAR)

Within the `SdlService` class or similar you will need to add a call to start the service in the foreground. This will include creating a notification to sit in the status bar tray. This information and icons should be relevant for what the service is doing/going to do. If you already start your service in the foreground, you can ignore this section.

```
public void onCreate() {
    super.onCreate();
    ...

    NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
     notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(...);
     Notification serviceNotification = new Notification.Builder(this, *Notification
Channel*)
         .setContentTitle(...)
         .setSmallIcon(....)
         .setLargeIcon(...)
         .setContentText(...)
         .setChannelId(channel.getId())
         .build();
     startForeground(id, serviceNotification);
}
```

EXITING THE FOREGROUND

It's important that you don't leave you notification in the notification tray as it is very confusing to users. So in the `onDestroy` method in your service, simply call the `stopForeground` method.

```
@Override
public void onDestroy(){
    //...
    if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT>=Build.VERSION_CODES.O){
        NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
        if(notificationManager!=null){ //If this is the only notification on your channel
            notificationManager.deleteNotificationChannel(* Notification Channel*);
        }
        stopForeground(true);
    }
}
```

Notification Suggestions

We realize that pushing a notification to the notification tray is not ideal for any apps, but with Android's push for more transparency to users it's important that we don't try to workaround that. Android is getting stricter with their guidelines and could potentially prevent apps from being released if they are found to be not adhering to these rules.

THE CORRECT WAY

The right way to handle the new foreground service requirement is to simply push a full fledged notification to the notification tray.

How to do it

```
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        ...
        if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
            NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
            NotificationChannel channel = new NotificationChannel("MyApp", "SdlService",
NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_DEFAULT);
            notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(channel);
            Notification serviceNotification = new Notification.Builder(this,
channel.getId())
                    .setContentTitle("MyApp is connected through SDL")
                    .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.ic_launcher_foreground)
                    .build();
            startForeground(id, serviceNotification);
        }
    }
```

THE NOT SO CORRECT WAY

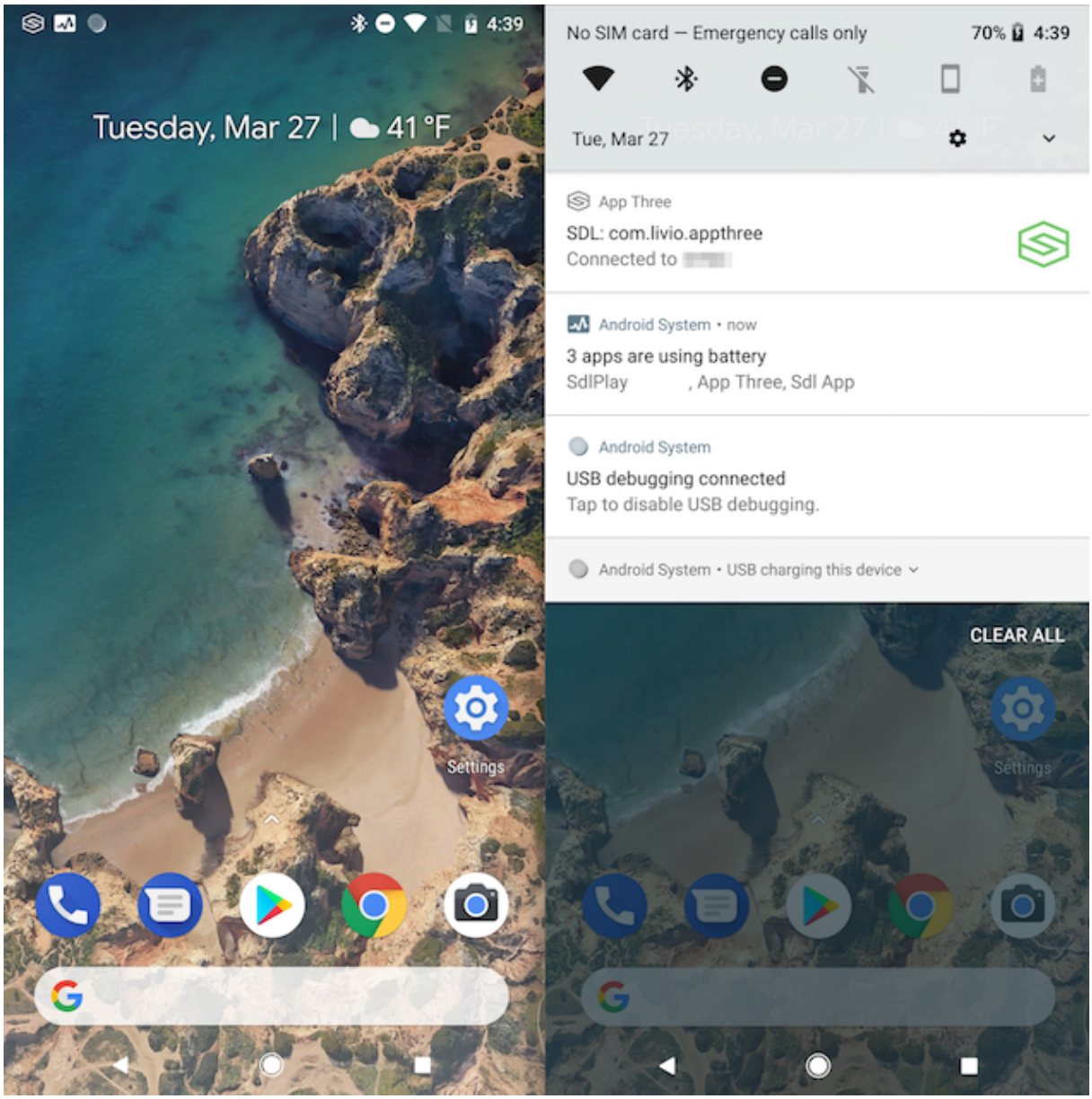
Currently Android Oreo allows a notification to be used that has not declared a notification channel. This results in the notification icon not actually appearing on its own. Instead it is grouped together into the notification channel that reads "# apps are using battery" from the Android System. This is likely to prevent breaking changes from apps that have not

updated their integration to Android Oreo, however, we fully anticipate this to be changed in the future so it is not recommended.

How to do it

```
@Override
public void onCreate() {
    super.onCreate();
    ...
    if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
        Notification serviceNotification = new Notification.Builder(this, "NoChannel")
                .setContentTitle("MyApp is connected through SDL")
                .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.ic_launcher_foreground)
                .build();
        startForeground(id, serviceNotification);
    }
}
```

How it looks



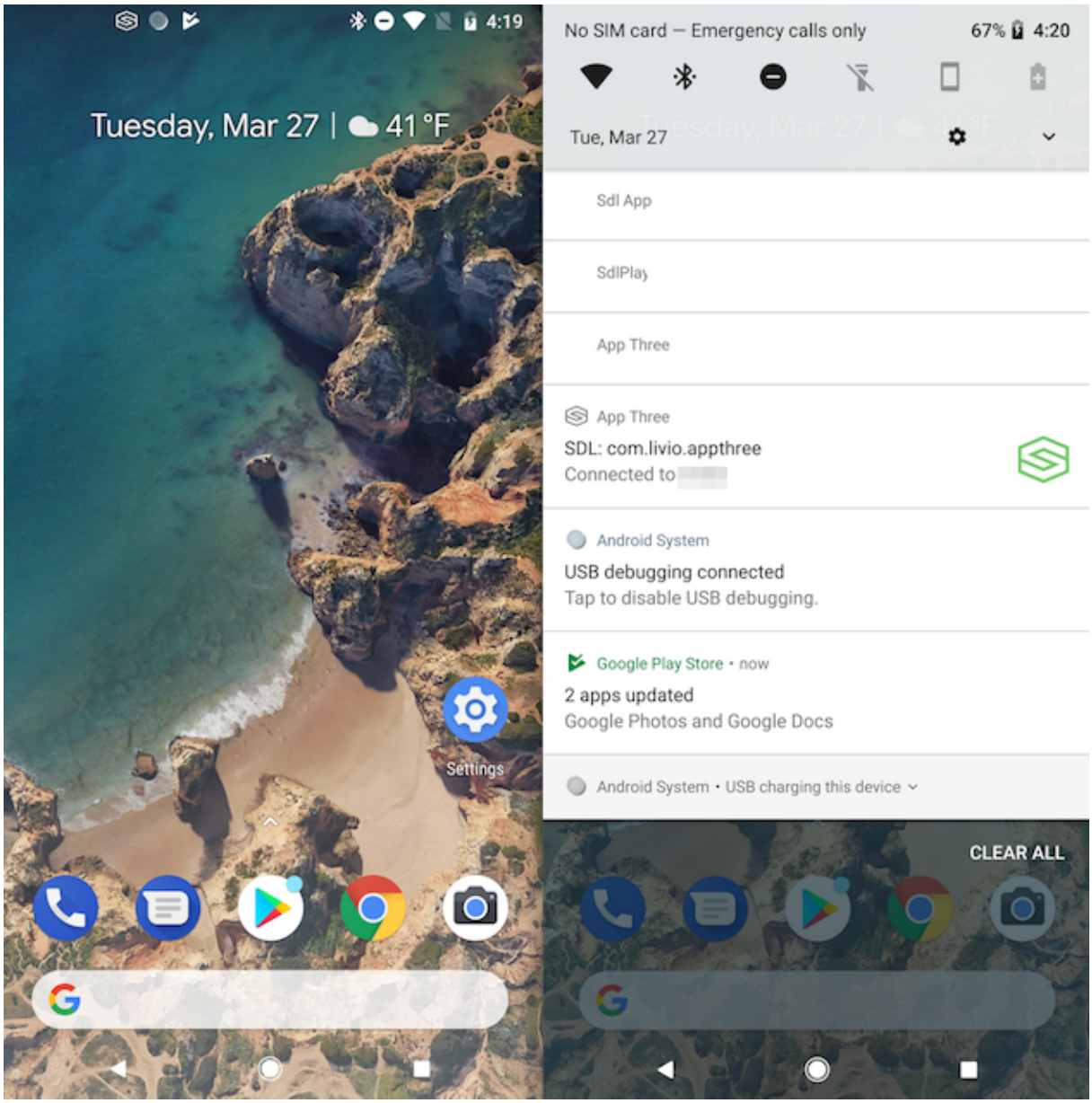
THE ABSOLUTELY NOT CORRECT WAY

It is possible to create a somewhat invisible notification. This will appear to just be blank space in the notification tray. With adding minimal content to the notification when the user pulls down the tray it will have a very small footprint on the screen. However, this is completely disingenuous to the user and should not be considered a solution. Android will most likely see this as bad behavior and could prevent you from releasing your app or even remove your app from the play store with a ban included. Don't do this.

How to do it

```
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
        ...
        if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= Build.VERSION_CODES.O) {
            NotificationManager notificationManager = (NotificationManager)
getSystemService(Context.NOTIFICATION_SERVICE);
            NotificationChannel channel = new NotificationChannel("MyApp", "SdlService",
NotificationManager.IMPORTANCE_DEFAULT);
            notificationManager.createNotificationChannel(channel);
            Notification serviceNotification = new Notification.Builder(this,
channel.getId())
                    .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.sdl_tray_invis)
                    .build();
            startForeground(id, serviceNotification);
        }
    }
```

How it looks



Updating from 4.5 to 4.6

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Android library 4.6. It is assumed that the developer is already updated to 4.5 of the library. There are a few important changes that we need to make to the integration to keep things working well. The first is removing some of the BroadcastReceiver's intent filters in `AndroidManifest.xml` that are now unneccessary. Secondly, the gradle integration of our library should now use `implem`

`entation` instead of `compile`. Lastly, the `RPCRequestFactory` class has been deprecated and constructors with mandatory parameters have been added for each RPC class.

We will make changes to:

- AndroidManifest.xml
- build.gradle
- any usage of RPCRequestFactory

AndroidManifest.xml Updates

Assuming the manifest was up to date with version 4.5, we can now remove some of the intent-filters (`ACL_DISCONNECTED` , `STATE_CHANGED` , `AUDIO_BECOMING_NOISY`) for your app's BroadcastReceiver. The BroadcastReceiver section of the manifest should look as follows:

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.company.mySdlApplication">

    <application>

        ...

        <receiver
            android:name=".SdlReceiver"
            android:exported="true"
            android:enabled="true">

            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_CONNECTED"
/>
                <action android:name="sdl.router.startservice" />
            </intent-filter>

        </receiver>

    </application>

...

</manifest>
```

Gradle Update

The previous way of including the libary via `compile` should now use `implementation`. The dependencies section of your app's `build.gradle` file should now appear as:

```
dependencies {
    implementation 'com.smartdevicelink:sdl_android:4.+'
}
```

Deprecation of RPCRequestFactory

The RPCRequestFactory has been deprecated in 4.6. To build RPC requests, developers should use the constructors in the desired RPC request class. For example, instead of using `RPCRequestFactory.buildAddCommand(...)` to build an `AddCommand` request, try the following:

```
AddCommand addCommand = new AddCommand(100);
addCommand.setMenuParams(new MenuParams("Skip"));
proxy.sendRPCRequest(addCommand);
```

Updating from 4.6 to 4.7

Overview

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Android library version 4.7. It is assumed that the developer is already updated to 4.6 of the library. This version includes the addition of the SdlManagers and a re-working of the transports which greatly enhances the use of the `SdlRouterService`, along with adding the functionality for secondary transports on supporting versions of SDL Core.

In this guide we will be focusing on the transitioning from the proxy, which implemented `SdlProxyALM` into using the `SdlManager` system, which includes specialized sub-managers that you can interact with through the `SdlManager`. We will follow the naming convention of the guides, highlighting the previous way of implementing SDL and showing the new ways of implementing it.

> **NOTE**
>
> Moving from the `SdlProxyALM` implementation to the `SdlManager` API will require you to manually subscribe to the notifications and responses that you wish to receive instead of all of the notifications and responses being passed through the `IProxyListenerALM` interface.

Integration Basics

The `SdlService` class will contain a great deal of changes as it acts as the main bridge to SDL functionality. There are going to be two main differences with how this class was set up in 4.6 versus 4.7.

Removal of IProxyListenerALM

Previously, your `SdlService` had to implement the `IProxyListenerALM` interface. This often added many unnecessary lines of code to the class due to the need to override all of its functions. The need to do this has been removed in 4.7 with the inclusion of the `SdlManager` APIs. Developers now only have to add the listeners they need.

4.6:

```
public class SdlService extends Service implements IProxyListenerALM {

    // The proxy handles communication between the application and SDL
    private SdlProxyALM proxy = null;

    //...

    @Override
    public void someListener(){}
    //...
}
```

4.7: THE REQUIREMENT TO IMPLEMENT `IPROXYLISTENERALM` IS REMOVED:

```
public class SdlService extends Service {

    // The SdlManager exposes the APIs needed to communicate between the
application and SDL
    private SdlManager sdlManager = null;

    //...
}
```

After removing `IProxyListenerALM` from the `SdlService`, all of its previously overridden functions will need to be removed. If your app used any of these callback methods, it will help to document which ones they were, as you will need to add in the listeners that you need using the `SdlManager`'s `addOnRPCNotificationListener`.

> **NOTE**
>
> When you start using the managers, you have to make sure that your app subscribes to notifications before sending the corresponding RPC requests and subscriptions or else some notifications may be missed.

Creation of SdlManager

As we no longer want to directly instantiate `SdlProxyALM`, we need to instantiate the `SdlManager` instead. This is best done using the `SdlManager.Builder` class using your application's details and configurations. In order to receive life cycle events from the `SdlManager`, an `SdlManagerListener` must be provided. The new code should resemble the following:

```
public class SdlService extends Service {

    //The manager handles communication between the application and SDL
    private SdlManager sdlManager = null;

    //...

    @Override
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {

        if (sdlManager == null) {
            MultiplexTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this,
APP_ID, MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_OFF);

            // The app type to be used
            Vector<AppHMIType> appType = new Vector<>();
            appType.add(AppHMIType.MEDIA);

            // The manager listener helps you know when certain events that pertain to
the SDL Manager happen
            SdlManagerListener listener = new SdlManagerListener() {

                @Override
                public void onStart() {
                    // RPC listeners and other functionality can be called once this callback
is triggered.
                }

                @Override
                public void onDestroy() {
                    SdlService.this.stopSelf();
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(String info, Exception e) {
                }
            };

            // Create App Icon, this is set in the SdlManager builder
            SdlArtwork appIcon = new SdlArtwork(ICON_FILENAME,
FileType.GRAPHIC_PNG, R.mipmap.ic_launcher, true);

            // The manager builder sets options for your session
            SdlManager.Builder builder = new SdlManager.Builder(this, APP_ID,
APP_NAME, listener);
            builder.setAppTypes(appType);
            builder.setTransportType(transport);
            builder.setAppIcon(appIcon);
            sdlManager = builder.build();
            sdlManager.start();
        }
```

```
    //...

}
```

Once you receive the `onStart` callback from `SdlManager`, you can add in your listeners and start adding UI elements. There will be more about adding the UI elements later. The last example in this section will be about adding specific listeners. Because we removed the `IProxyListenerALM` implementation, you will have to set listeners for the needs of your app.

Listening for RPC notifications and events

We can listen for specific events using `SdlManager`'s `addOnRPCNotificationListener`. These listeners can be added either in the `onStart()` callback of the `SdlManagerListener` or after it has been triggered. The following example shows how to listen for HMI Status notifications. Additional listeners can be added for specific RPCs by using their corresponding `FunctionID` in place of the `ON_HMI_STATUS` in the following example and casting the `RPCNotification` object to the correct type.

EXAMPLE OF A LISTENER FOR HMI STATUS:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_HMI_STATUS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
        @Override
        public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
            OnHMIStatus status = (OnHMIStatus) notification;
            if (status.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL && ((OnHMIStatus)
notification).getFirstRun()) {
                // first time in HMI Full
            }
        }
    });
```

Sending RPCs

There are new method names and locations that mimic previous functionality for sending RPCs. These methods are located in the `SdlManager` and have the new names of `send`

`RPC`, `sendRPCs`, and `sendSequentialRPCs`.

4.6:

```
// single RPC
proxy.sendRPCRequest(request);

// muliple RPCs, non-sequential
proxy.sendRequests(rpcs, new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    //...
});

// multiple RPCs, sequential
proxy.sendSequentialRequests(rpcs, new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    //...
});
```

In 4.7, we use the `SdlManager` to send the requests.

4.7:

```
// single RPC
sdlManager.sendRPC(request);

// muliple RPCs, non-sequential
sdlManager.sendRPCs(rpcs, new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    //...
});

// multiple RPCs, sequential
sdlManager.sendSequentialRPCs(rpcs, new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    //...
});
```

Using AOA Protocol

If your app uses USB to connect to SDL, this update provides a very useful enhancement. AOA connections now work with the `SdlRouterService`. This means that multiple USB apps can be connected to the head unit at once.

SDLBROADCASTRECEIVER

Since the AOA transport will now use the multiplexing feature, it is important that your app correctly adds funcitonality for the `SdlRouterService`. This starts in the `SdlBroadcastReciever`.

4.6:

```
public class SdlReceiver extends com.smartdevicelink.SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
        //Use the provided intent but set the class to your SdlService
        intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
        context.startService(intent);
    }

    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
         return null;
    }

}
```

4.7:

```
public class SdlReceiver extends com.smartdevicelink.SdlBroadcastReceiver {

    @Override
    public void onSdlEnabled(Context context, Intent intent) {
        //Use the provided intent but set the class to your SdlService
        intent.setClass(context, SdlService.class);
        context.startService(intent);
    }

    @Override
    public Class<? extends SdlRouterService> defineLocalSdlRouterClass() {
        // define your local router service. For example:
        return com.sdl.hellosdlandroid.SdlRouterService.class;
    }

}
```

SDLROUTERSERVICE

The `SdlRouterService` will listen for a connection with an SDL enabled module. When a connection happens, it will alert all SDL enabled apps that a connection has been established and they should start their SDL services.

4.6:

(No implementation required).

4.7:

We must implement a local copy of the `SdlRouterService` into our project. The class doesn't need any modification, it's just important that we include it. We will extend the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` in our class named `SdlRouterService`:

> **NOTE**
>
> Do not include an import for `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService`. Otherwise, we will get an error for `'SdlRouterService' is already defined in this compilation unit`.

```
public class SdlRouterService extends
com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService {
//Nothing to do here
}
```

> **MUST**

The local extension of the `com.smartdevicelink.transport.SdlRouterService` must be named `SdlRouterService`.

MUST

Make sure this local class (SdlRouterService.java) is in the same package of SdlReceiver.java

SDLSERVICE

4.6:

```
transport = new USBTransportConfig(getBaseContext(), (UsbAccessory)
intent.getParcelableExtra(UsbManager.EXTRA_ACCESSORY), false, false);
```

4.7:

```
MultiplexTransportConfig transport = new MultiplexTransportConfig(this, APP_ID,
MultiplexTransportConfig.FLAG_MULTI_SECURITY_MED);
```

ADDITIONAL CONFIGURATIONS:

If your app requires high bandwidth transport, you can now specify that:

```
transport.setRequiresHighBandwidth(true);
```

NOTE

If your app only works when a high bandwidth transport is available, you should set `setRequiresHighBandwidth` to `true`. You cannot be certain that all core implementations support multiple transports. You could also set `TransportType.USB` as your only supported primary transport

Since the `SdlRouterService` now works with multiple transports, you can set your own configuration, for example:

```
static final List<TransportType> multiplexPrimaryTransports =
Arrays.asList(TransportType.USB, TransportType.BLUETOOTH);
static final List<TransportType> multiplexSecondaryTransports =
Arrays.asList(TransportType.TCP, TransportType.USB, TransportType.BLUETOOTH);

//...

transport.setPrimaryTransports(multiplexPrimaryTransports);
transport.setSecondaryTransports(multiplexSecondaryTransports);
```

NOTE

Multiple transports only work on supported versions of SDL Core.

ANDROIDMANIFEST

4.6

```
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE"
/>

    <uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.usb.accessory"/>

    <service
        android:name=".SdlService"
        android:enabled="true"/>


    <receiver
        android:name=".SdlReceiver"
        android:enabled="true"
        android:exported="true"
        tools:ignore="ExportedReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
         <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED"/>
<!--For AOA -->
          <action android:name="sdl.router.startservice" />
        </intent-filter>
    </receiver>

    <activity
android:name="com.smartdevicelink.transport.USBAccessoryAttachmentActivity"
        android:launchMode="singleTop">
        <intent-filter>
            <action
android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED" />
        </intent-filter>

        <meta-data
            android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED"
            android:resource="@xml/accessory_filter" />
    </activity>
```

4.7

```
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE"
/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.FOREGROUND_SERVICE" />

    <uses-feature android:name="android.hardware.usb.accessory"/>


        <service
        android:name=".SdlService"
        android:enabled="true"/>

    <service
        android:name="com.company.mySdlApplication.SdlRouterService"
        android:exported="true"
        android:process="com.smartdevicelink.router"
       tools:ignore="ExportedService">
       <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.router.service"/>
       </intent-filter>
       <meta-data android:name="sdl_router_version"
android:value="@integer/sdl_router_service_version_value" />
    </service>
    <receiver
        android:name=".SdlReceiver"
       android:enabled="true"
       android:exported="true"
       tools:ignore="ExportedReceiver">
       <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.smartdevicelink.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED"/>
<!--For AOA -->
         <action android:name="android.bluetooth.device.action.ACL_CONNECTED" />
         <action android:name="sdl.router.startservice" />
       </intent-filter>
    </receiver>

    <activity
android:name="com.smartdevicelink.transport.USBAccessoryAttachmentActivity"
        android:launchMode="singleTop">
       <intent-filter>
           <action
android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED" />
       </intent-filter>

       <meta-data
           android:name="android.hardware.usb.action.USB_ACCESSORY_ATTACHED"
         android:resource="@xml/accessory_filter" />
    </activity>
```

Lock Screen

There has been a major overhaul for lock screens in 4.7. Complicated lock screen setups are no longer required due to the addition of the `LockScreenManager`. Instead of going over the previous lock screen tutorial and then writing another one I will give brief instructions on how to either continue using your lock screen implementation, or upgrading to the new managed system. This review is brief, it is recommended that you look at the full lock screen guide

USING YOUR CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION

If you would like to keep your current lock screen implementation, but would like to use the `SdlManager` for its other functionalities, you must disable the `LockScreenManager`. (This is not recommended as the new `LockScreenManager` takes care of a lot of boiler plate code and reduces possible errors)

DISABLING THE LOCK SCREEN MANAGER:

To disable, create a `LockScreenConfig` object and set it in the `SdlManager.Builder` in your `SdlService.java` class.

```
lockScreenConfig.setEnabled(false);
//...
builder.setLockScreenConfig(lockScreenConfig);
```

USING THE NEW LOCKSCREENMANAGER

If you want SDL to handle the lock screen logic for you, it is simple. You will remove the classes that currently handle your lock screen, and set the variables you want for your new lock screen as defined in the lock screen guide. This simple addition is handled during the instantiation of the the `SdlManager` within `SdlService.java`.

LOCK SCREEN ACTIVITY

You must declare the `SDLLockScreenActivity` in your manifest. To do so, simply add the following to your app's `AndroidManifest.xml` if you have not already done so:

```
<activity
android:name="com.smartdevicelink.managers.lockscreen.SDLLockScreenActivity"
            android:launchMode="singleTop"/>
```

MUST

This manifest entry must be added for the lock screen feature to work.

CONFIGURATIONS

The default configurations should work for most app developers and is simple to get up and and running. However, it is easy to perform deeper configurations to the lock screen for your app. Below are the options that are available to customize your lock screen which builds on top of the logic already implemented in the `LockScreenManager`.

There is a setter in the `SdlManager.Builder` that allows you to set a `LockScreenConfig` by calling `builder.setLockScreenConfig(lockScreenConfig)`. The following options are available to be configured with the `LockScreenConfig`.

In order to to use these features, create a `LockScreenConfig` object and set it using `SdlManager.Builder` before you build `SdlManager`.

Custom Background Color

In your `LockScreenConfig` object, you can set the background color to a color resource that you have defined in your `Colors.xml` file:

```
lockScreenConfig.setBackgroundColor(resourceColor); // For example, R.color.black
```

Custom App Icon

In your `LockScreenConfig` object, you can set the resource location of the drawable icon you would like displayed:

```
lockScreenConfig.setAppIcon(appIconInt); // For example,
R.drawable.lockscreen_icon
```

Showing The Device Logo

This sets whether or not to show the connected device's logo on the default lock screen. The logo will come from the connected hardware if set by the manufacturer. When using a Custom View, the custom layout will have to handle the logic to display the device logo or not. The default setting is false, but some OEM partners may require it.

In your `LockScreenConfig` object, you can set the boolean of whether or not you want the device logo shown, if available:

```
lockScreenConfig.showDeviceLogo(true);
```

Setting A Custom Lock Screen View

If you'd rather provide your own layout, it is easy to set. In your `LockScreenConfig` object, you can set the reference to the custom layout to be used for the lock screen. If this is set, the other customizations described above will be ignored:

```
lockScreenConfig.setCustomView(customViewInt);
```

Displaying Information

Setting text:

Previously, to set text fields, the developer had to create a `Show` RPC, set the text fields, and then send the PRC. It was also the developer's responsibility to make sure that they set only the lines of text that are supported by the template. In 4.7, the `ScreenManager` can be used and handles such logic internally. If a specific text field is not supported, it will be automatically hyphenated with other texts to make sure that everything is displayed correctly.

4.6:

```
Show show = new Show();
show.setMainField1("Hello, this is MainField1.");
show.setMainField2("Hello, this is MainField2.");
show.setMainField3("Hello, this is MainField3.");
show.setMainField4("Hello, this is MainField4.");
show.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (((ShowResponse) response).getSuccess()) {
            Log.i("SdlService", "Successfully showed.");
        } else {
            Log.i("SdlService", "Show request was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
proxy.sendRPCRequest(show);
```

4.7:

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().beginTransaction();
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField1("Hello, this is MainField1.");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField2("Hello, this is MainField2.");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField3("Hello, this is MainField3.");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setTextField4("Hello, this is MainField4.");
sdlManager.getScreenManager().commit(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        Log.i(TAG, "ScreenManager update complete: " + success);

    }
});
```

Setting images:

Previously, to set an image, the developer had to upload the image using the `PutFile` RPC. When it is uploaded, a `Show` RPC was then created and sent to display the image. In 4.7, the `ScreenManager` handles uploading the image and sending the RPCs internally.

4.6:

```
Image image = new Image();
image.setImageType(ImageType.DYNAMIC);
image.setValue("appImage.jpeg"); // a previously uploaded filename using PutFile
RPC

Show show = new Show();
show.setGraphic(image);
show.setCorrelationID(CorrelationIdGenerator.generateId());
show.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if (((ShowResponse) response).getSuccess()) {
            Log.i("SdlService", "Successfully showed.");
        } else {
            Log.i("SdlService", "Show request was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
proxy.sendRPCRequest(show);
```

4.7:

```
SdlArtwork sdlArtwork = new SdlArtwork("appImage.jpeg", FileType.GRAPHIC_JPEG,
R.drawable.appImage, true);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setPrimaryGraphic(sdlArtwork);
```

Using soft buttons:

Previously, to add a soft button with an image the developer had to upload the image by sending a `PutFile` RPC, and after the image is uploaded, creating a `SoftButton` object,

then creating a `Show` RPC. They would then need to set the button in the RPC, and then send the request. In 4.7, the `ScreenManager` takes care of sending the RPCs. The developer just has to create `softButtonObject`, add a state to it, then use the `ScreenManager` to set soft button objects.

4.6:

```
Image cancelImage = new Image();
cancelImage.setImageType(ImageType.DYNAMIC);
cancelImage.setValue("cancel.jpeg"); // a previously uploaded filename using PutFile RPC

List<SoftButton> softButtons = new ArrayList<>();

SoftButton cancelButton = new SoftButton();
cancelButton.setType(SoftButtonType.SBT_IMAGE);
cancelButton.setImage(cancelImage);
cancelButton.setSoftButtonID(1);

softButtons.add(cancelButton);

Show show = new Show();
show.setSoftButtons(softButtons);
proxy.sendRPCRequest(show);
```

4.7:

```
SoftButtonState softButtonState = new SoftButtonState("state1", "cancel", new SdlArtwork("cancel.jpeg", FileType.GRAPHIC_JPEG, R.drawable.cancel, true));
SoftButtonObject softButtonObject = new SoftButtonObject("object", Collections.singletonList(softButtonState), softButtonState.getName(), null);
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setSoftButtonObjects(Collections.singletonList(soft
```

Receiving button events on previous versions of SDL had to be done using `onOnButtonEvent` and `onOnButtonPress` callbacks from the `IProxyListenerALM` interface. The id had to be checked to know the exact button that received the event. In 4.7, it is much cleaner: a listener can be added to the `SoftButtonObject`, so the developer can easily tell when and which soft button received the event.

4.6:

```
@Override
public void onOnButtonEvent(OnButtonEvent notification) {
   Log.i(TAG, "onOnButtonEvent: ");

   if (notification.getButtonName() == CUSTOM_BUTTON){
       int ID = notification.getCustomButtonName();
       Log.i(TAG, "Button event received for button " + ID);
   }
}

@Override
public void onOnButtonPress(OnButtonPress notification) {
   Log.i(TAG, "onOnButtonPress: ");

   if (notification.getButtonName() == CUSTOM_BUTTON){
       int ID = notification.getCustomButtonName();
       Log.i(TAG, "Button press received for button " + ID);
   }
}
```

4.7:

```
softButtonObject.setOnEventListener(new SoftButtonObject.OnEventListener() {
   @Override
   public void onPress(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonPress
onButtonPress) {
       Log.i(TAG, "OnButtonPress: ");
   }

   @Override
   public void onEvent(SoftButtonObject softButtonObject, OnButtonEvent
onButtonEvent) {
       Log.i(TAG, "OnButtonEvent: ");
   }
});
```

Receiving Subscribe Buttons Events

Previously, your `SdlService` had to implement `IProxyListenerALM` interface which means your `SdlService` class had to override all of the `IProxyListenerALM` callback

methods including `OnButtonEvent` and `OnButtonPress`.

4.6

```
@Override
public void onOnHMIStatus(OnHMIStatus notification) {
    if(notification.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL && notification.getFirstRun())
{
        SubscribeButton subscribeButtonRequest = new SubscribeButton();
        subscribeButtonRequest.setButtonName(ButtonName.SEEKRIGHT);
        proxy.sendRPCRequest(subscribeButtonRequest);
    }
}

@@Override
public void onOnButtonEvent(OnButtonEvent notification) {
    switch(notification.getButtonName()){
            case OK:
                break;
            case SEEKLEFT:
                break;
            case SEEKRIGHT:
                break;
            case TUNEUP:
                break;
            case TUNEDOWN:
                break;
        }
}

@Override
public void onOnButtonPress(OnButtonPress notification) {
        switch(notification.getButtonName()){
            case OK:
                break;
            case SEEKLEFT:
                break;
            case SEEKRIGHT:
                break;
            case TUNEUP:
                break;
            case TUNEDOWN:
                break;
        }
}
```

In 4.7 and the new manager APIs, in order to receive the `OnButtonEvent` and `OnButtonPress` notifications, your app must add a `OnRPCNotificationListener` using the `SdlManager`'s method `addOnRPCNotificationListener`. This will subscribe the app to any notifications of the provided type, in this case `ON_BUTTON_EVENT` and `ON_BUTTON_PRESS`. The listener should be added before sending the corresponding RPC request/subscription or else some notifications may be missed.

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_BUTTON_EVENT, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnButtonPress onButtonPressNotification = (OnButtonPress) notification;
        switch (onButtonPressNotification.getButtonName()) {
            case OK:
                break;
            case SEEKLEFT:
                break;
            case SEEKRIGHT:
                break;
            case TUNEUP:
                break;
            case TUNEDOWN:
                break;
        }
    }
});

sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_BUTTON_PRESS, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnButtonPress onButtonPressNotification = (OnButtonPress) notification;
        switch (onButtonPressNotification.getButtonName()) {
            case OK:
                break;
            case SEEKLEFT:
                break;
            case SEEKRIGHT:
                break;
            case TUNEUP:
                break;
            case TUNEDOWN:
                break;
        }
    }
});

SubscribeButton subscribeButtonRequest = new SubscribeButton();
subscribeButtonRequest.setButtonName(ButtonName.SEEKRIGHT);
sdlManager.sendRPC(subscribeButtonRequest);
```

Changing The Template:

Previously, developers had to pass a string that represents the name of the template to `SetDisplayLayout`. In 4.7, a new `PredefinedLayout` enum is introduced to hold all possible values for the templates.

4.6:

```
SetDisplayLayout setDisplayLayoutRequest = new SetDisplayLayout();
setDisplayLayoutRequest.setDisplayLayout("GRAPHIC_WITH_TEXT");
try{
    proxy.sendRPCRequest(setDisplayLayoutRequest);
}catch (SdlException e){
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

4.7:

```
SetDisplayLayout setDisplayLayoutRequest = new SetDisplayLayout();
setDisplayLayoutRequest.setDisplayLayout(PredefinedLayout.GRAPHIC_WITH_TEXT.


sdlManager.sendRPC(setDisplayLayoutRequest);
```

Uploading Files and Graphics

SDL Android 4.7 introduces the `FileManager`, which is accessible through the `SdlManager`. Previous methods of uploading files and performing their functions still work, but now there are a set of convenience methods that do a lot of the boilerplate work for you.

Check out the Uploading Files and Graphics guide for code examples and detailed explanations.

SDL File and SDL Artwork

New to version 4.7 of the SDL Android library are `SdlFile` and `SdlArtwork` objects. These have been created in parallel with the `FileManager` to help streamline SDL workflow. `SdlArtwork` is an extension of `SdlFile` that pertains only to graphic specific file types, and its use case is similar. For the rest of this document, `SdlFile` will be described, but everything also applies to `SdlArtwork`.

CREATION

One of the hardest parts about getting a file into SDL was the boilerplate code needed to convert the file into a byte array that was used by the head unit. Now, you can instantiate a `SdlFile` with:

A RESOURCE ID

```
new SdlFile(@NonNull String fileName, @NonNull FileType fileType, int id, boolean persistentFile)
```

A URI

```
new SdlFile(@NonNull String fileName, @NonNull FileType fileType, Uri uri, boolean persistentFile)
```

And last but not least

A BYTE ARRAY

```
new SdlFile(@NonNull String fileName, @NonNull FileType fileType, byte[] data, boolean persistentFile)
```

without the need to implement the methods needed to do the conversion of data yourself.

Uploading a File

Uploading a file with the `FileManager` is a simple process. With an instantiated `SdlManager`,
you can simply call:

```
sdlManager.getFileManager().uploadFile(sdlFile, new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {

    }
});
```

Getting Vehicle Data and Subscribing to Notifications

Previously, your `SdlService` had to implement `IProxyListenerALM` interface which means your `SdlService` class had to override all of the `IProxyListenerALM` callback methods including `onOnVehicleData`.

4.6:

```
@Override
public void onOnHMIStatus(OnHMIStatus notification) {
    if(notification.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL && notification.getFirstRun())
{
        SubscribeVehicleData subscribeRequest = new SubscribeVehicleData();
        subscribeRequest.setPrndl(true);
        subscribeRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
            @Override
            public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
                if(response.getSuccess()){
                    Log.i("SdlService", "Successfully subscribed to vehicle data.");
                }else{
                    Log.i("SdlService", "Request to subscribe to vehicle data was rejected.");
                }
            }
        });
        try {
            proxy.sendRPCRequest(subscribeRequest);
        } catch (SdlException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

@Override
public void onOnVehicleData(OnVehicleData notification) {
    PRNDL prndl = notification.getPrndl();
    Log.i("SdlService", "PRNDL status was updated to: " prndl.toString());
}
```

In 4.7 and the new manager APIs, in order to receive the `OnVehicleData` notifications, your app must add a `OnRPCNotificationListener` using the `SdlManager`'s method `addOnRPCNotificationListener`. This will subscribe the app to any notifications of the provided type, in this case `ON_VEHICLE_DATA`. The listener should be added before sending the corresponding RPC request/subscription or else some notifications may be missed.

4.7:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_VEHICLE_DATA, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnVehicleData onVehicleDataNotification = (OnVehicleData) notification;
        if (onVehicleDataNotification.getPrndl() != null) {
            Log.i("SdlService", "PRNDL status was updated to: " +
onVehicleDataNotification.getPrndl());
        }
    }
});


SubscribeVehicleData subscribeRequest = new SubscribeVehicleData();
subscribeRequest.setPrndl(true);
subscribeRequest.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            Log.i("SdlService", "Successfully subscribed to vehicle data.");
        }else{
            Log.i("SdlService", "Request to subscribe to vehicle data was rejected.");
        }
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(subscribeRequest);
```

Getting In-Car Audio

Subscribing to AudioPassThru Notifications

Previously, your `SdlService` had to implement `IProxyListenerALM` interface which means your `SdlService` class had to override all of the `IProxyListenerALM` callback methods including `onOnAudioPassThru`.

4.6:

```
@Override
public void onOnHMIStatus(OnHMIStatus notification) {
    if(notification.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL && notification.getFirstRun())
{
        PerformAudioPassThru performAPT = new PerformAudioPassThru();
        performAPT.setAudioPassThruDisplayText1("Ask me \"What's the weather?\"");
        performAPT.setAudioPassThruDisplayText2("or \"What's 1 + 2?\"");
        performAPT.setInitialPrompt(TTSChunkFactory.createSimpleTTSChunks("Ask
me What's the weather? or What's 1 plus 2?"));
        performAPT.setSamplingRate(SamplingRate._22KHZ);
        performAPT.setMaxDuration(7000);
        performAPT.setBitsPerSample(BitsPerSample._16_BIT);
        performAPT.setAudioType(AudioType.PCM);
        performAPT.setMuteAudio(false);
        proxy.sendRPCRequest(performAPT);
    }
}

@Override
public void onOnAudioPassThru(OnAudioPassThru notification) {
    byte[] dataRcvd = notification.getAPTData();
    processAPTData(dataRcvd); // Do something with audio data
}
```

In 4.7 and the new manager APIs, in order to receive the `OnAudioPassThru` notifications, your app must add a `OnRPCNotificationListener` using the `SdlManager`'s method `addOnRPCNotificationListener`. This will subscribe the app to any notifications of the provided type, in this case `ON_AUDIO_PASS_THRU`. The listener should be added before sending the corresponding RPC request/subscription or else some notifications may be missed.

4.7:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_AUDIO_PASS_THRU, new
OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnAudioPassThru onAudioPassThru = (OnAudioPassThru) notification;
        byte[] dataRcvd = onAudioPassThru.getAPTData();
        processAPTData(dataRcvd); // Do something with audio data
    }
});

PerformAudioPassThru performAPT = new PerformAudioPassThru();
performAPT.setAudioPassThruDisplayText1("Ask me \"What's the weather?\"");
performAPT.setAudioPassThruDisplayText2("or \"What's 1 + 2?\"");
performAPT.setInitialPrompt(TTSChunkFactory.createSimpleTTSChunks("Ask me
What's the weather? or What's 1 plus 2?"));
performAPT.setSamplingRate(SamplingRate._22KHZ);
performAPT.setMaxDuration(7000);
performAPT.setBitsPerSample(BitsPerSample._16_BIT);
performAPT.setAudioType(AudioType.PCM);
performAPT.setMuteAudio(false);
sdlManager.sendRPC(performAPT);
```

Mobile Navigation

Video Streaming:

Previously, developers had to make sure that the app was in HMI_FULL before starting the video stream, In 4.7, after the `SdlManager` has called its `onStart` method, the developer can start video streaming in `VideoStreamingManager.start()` 's `CompletionListener`. The `VideoStreamingManager` will take care of starting the video when the app becomes ready.

4.6:

```
    if(notification.getHmiLevel().equals(HMILevel.HMI_FULL)){
        if (notification.getFirstRun()) {
            proxy.startRemoteDisplayStream(getApplicationContext(), MyDisplay.class,
null, false);
        }
    }

}
```

4.7:

```
sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().start(new CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        if (success) {

sdlManager.getVideoStreamManager().startRemoteDisplayStream(getApplicationCor
 MyDisplay.class, null, false);
        }
    }
});
```

Audio Streaming

With the addition of the `AudioStreamingManager`, which is accessed through `SdlManag er`, you can now use `mp3` files in addition to `raw`. The `AudioStreamingManager` also handles `AudioStreamingCapabilities` for you, so your stream will use the correct capabilities for the connected head unit. We suggest that for any audio streaming that this is now used. Below is the difference in streaming from 4.6 to 4.7

4.6

```
 private void startAudioStream(){

        final InputStream is = getResources().openRawResource(R.raw.audio_file);

        AudioStreamingParams audioParams = new AudioStreamingParams(44100, 1);
        listener = proxy.startAudioStream(false, AudioStreamingCodec.LPCM,
audioParams);
        if (listener != null){
            try {
                listener.sendAudio(readToByteBuffer(is), -1);

            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
    }

    private void stopAudioStream(){
        proxy.endAudioStream();
    }

    static ByteBuffer readToByteBuffer(InputStream inStream) throws IOException {
        byte[] buffer = new byte[8000];
        ByteArrayOutputStream outStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream(8000);
        int read;
        while (true) {
            read = inStream.read(buffer);
            if (read == -1)
                break;
            outStream.write(buffer, 0, read);
        }
        ByteBuffer byteData = ByteBuffer.wrap(outStream.toByteArray());
        return byteData;
    }
```

4.7

```
if (sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager() != null) {
    Log.i(TAG, "Trying to start audio streaming");
    sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().start(new CompletionListener() {
        @Override
        public void onComplete(boolean success) {
            if (success) {
                sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().startAudioStream(false, new
CompletionListener() {
                    @Override
                    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
                        if (success) {
                            Resources resources = getApplicationContext().getResources();
                            int resourceId = R.raw.audio_file;
                            Uri uri = new Uri.Builder()
                            .scheme(ContentResolver.SCHEME_ANDROID_RESOURCE)
                            .authority(resources.getResourcePackageName(resourceId))
                            .appendPath(resources.getResourceTypeName(resourceId))
                            .appendPath(resources.getResourceEntryName(resourceId))
                            .build();
                            sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().pushAudioSource(uri, new
CompletionListener() {
                                @Override
                                public void onComplete(boolean success) {
                                    if (success) {
                                        Log.i(TAG, "Audio file played successfully!");
                                    } else {
                                        Log.i(TAG, "Audio file failed to play!");
                                    }
                                }
                            });
                        } else {
                            Log.d(TAG, "Audio stream failed to start!");
                        }
                    }
                });
            } else {
                Log.i(TAG, "Failed to start audio streaming manager");
            }
        }
    });
}
```

Checking Permissions:

Previously, it was not easy to check if specific permission had changed. Developers had to keep checking `onOnHMIStatus` and `onOnPermissionsChange` callbacks and manually check the responses to see if the permission is allowed. In 4.7, the `PermissionManager` implements all of this logic internally. It keeps a cached copy of the callback responses whenever an update is received. So developer can call `isRPCAllowed()` any time to know if a permission is allowed. It also makes it very simple to add a listener.

4.6:

```
@Override
public void onOnHMIStatus(OnHMIStatus notification) {
    hmiLevel = notification.getHmiLevel();
    if (checkShowPermission(FunctionID.SHOW.toString(), hmiLevel,
permissionItems)){
        // Show RPC is allowed
    }
}

@Override
public void onOnPermissionsChange(OnPermissionsChange notification) {
    permissionItems = notification.getPermissionItem();
    if (checkShowPermission(FunctionID.SHOW.toString(), hmiLevel,
permissionItems)){
        // Show RPC is allowed
    }
}

private boolean checkShowPermission(String rpcName, HMILevel hmiLevel,
List<PermissionItem> permissionItems){
    PermissionItem permissionItem = null;
    for (PermissionItem item : permissionItems) {
        if (rpcName.equals(item.getRpcName())){
            permissionItem = item;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (hmiLevel == null || permissionItem == null ||
permissionItem.getHMIPermissions() == null ||
permissionItem.getHMIPermissions().getAllowed() == null){
            return false;
    } else if (permissionItem.getHMIPermissions().getUserDisallowed() != null){
        return permissionItem.getHMIPermissions().getAllowed().contains(hmiLevel)
&& !permissionItem.getHMIPermissions().getUserDisallowed().contains(hmiLevel);
    } else {
        return permissionItem.getHMIPermissions().getAllowed().contains(hmiLevel);
    }
}
```

4.7:

To check if a permission is allowed:

```
boolean allowed =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().isRPCAllowed(FunctionID.SHOW);
```

To setup a permission listener:

```
List<PermissionElement> permissionElements = Collections.singletonList(new
PermissionElement(FunctionID.SHOW, null));
UUID listenerId =
sdlManager.getPermissionManager().addListener(permissionElements,
PermissionManager.PERMISSION_GROUP_TYPE_ANY, new
OnPermissionChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onPermissionsChange(@NonNull Map<FunctionID, PermissionStatus>
allowedPermissions, @NonNull int permissionGroupStatus) {
        if (allowedPermissions.get(FunctionID.SHOW).getIsRPCAllowed()) {
            // Show RPC is allowed
        }
    }
});
```

For more information about `PermissionManager`, you can check this page.

Handling a Language Change

Previously, to let your app reconnect after the user changes the head unit language, your app had to send an intent in the `onProxyClosed` callback. That intent should be received by `SdlReceiver` to start the `SdlService`. The `SdlReceiver` part did not change so we will only cover the changes in sending the intent which was done in previous versions as the following:

```
@Override
public void onProxyClosed(String info, Exception e, SdlDisconnectedReason reason)
{
    stopSelf();
    if(reason.equals(SdlDisconnectedReason.LANGUAGE_CHANGE)){
        Intent intent = new
Intent(TransportConstants.START_ROUTER_SERVICE_ACTION);
        intent.putExtra(SdlReceiver.RECONNECT_LANG_CHANGE, true);
        sendBroadcast(intent);
    }
}
```

In 4.7, the app has to send the intent in a `ON_LANGUAGE_CHANGE` notification listener as the following:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_LANGUAGE_CHANGE,
new OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        SdlService.this.stopSelf();
        Intent intent = new
Intent(TransportConstants.START_ROUTER_SERVICE_ACTION);
        intent.putExtra(SdlReceiver.RECONNECT_LANG_CHANGE, true);
        AndroidTools.sendExplicitBroadcast(context, intent, null);
    }
});
```

Fore more information about handling language changes please visit this page

Remote Control

Subscribing to OnInteriorVehicleData Notifications

Previously, your `SdlService` had to implement `IProxyListenerALM` interface which means your `SdlService` class had to override all of the `IProxyListenerALM` callback methods including `onOnInteriorVehicleData`.

4.6:

```
@Override
public void onOnHMIStatus(OnHMIStatus notification) {
    if(notification.getHmiLevel() == HMILevel.HMI_FULL && notification.getFirstRun())
{
        GetInteriorVehicleData interiorVehicleData = new GetInteriorVehicleData();
        interiorVehicleData.setModuleType(ModuleType.RADIO);
        interiorVehicleData.setSubscribe(true);
        interiorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener()
{
                @Override
                public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
                    GetInteriorVehicleData getResponse = (GetInteriorVehicleData)
response;
                    //This can now be used to retrieve data
                }
        });
        proxy.sendRPCRequest(interiorVehicleData);
    }
}

@Override
public void onOnInteriorVehicleData(OnInteriorVehicleData response) {
    //Perform action based on notification
}
```

In 4.7 and the new manager APIs, in order to receive the `OnInteriorVehicleData` notifications, your app must add a `OnRPCNotificationListener` using the `SdlManager`'s method `addOnRPCNotificationListener`. This will subscribe the app to any notifications of the provided type, in this case `ON_INTERIOR_VEHICLE_DATA`. The listener should be added before sending the corresponding RPC request/subscription or else some notifications may be missed.

4.7:

```
sdlManager.addOnRPCNotificationListener(FunctionID.ON_INTERIOR_VEHICLE_DATA
 new OnRPCNotificationListener() {
    @Override
    public void onNotified(RPCNotification notification) {
        OnInteriorVehicleData onInteriorVehicleData = (OnInteriorVehicleData)
notification;
        //Perform action based on notification
    }
});

GetInteriorVehicleData interiorVehicleData = new GetInteriorVehicleData();
interiorVehicleData.setModuleType(ModuleType.RADIO);
interiorVehicleData.setSubscribe(true);
interiorVehicleData.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        GetInteriorVehicleData getResponse = (GetInteriorVehicleData) response;
        //This can now be used to retrieve data
    }
});
sdlManager.sendRPC(interiorVehicleData);
```

Upgrading to 4.9

Overview

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Java library version 4.9. It is assumed that the developer is already updated to at least version 4.7 or 4.8 of the library.

The full release notes are published here.

The main differences between the previous release and this are mainly additive, including 3 new managers which we will describe briefly. Additionally, we have fixed an issue where symlinks were not working on Windows machines by creating a gradle task that builds them for you. Additionally, we have added the ability to pass a buffer to the AudioStreamManager to play raw data.

Voice Command Manager

The voice command manager is accessed via the `ScreenManager`. It allows for an easy way to create global voice commands for your application. These are not supposed to be a replacement for menu voice commands, but rather an easy way to trigger main events in your application, similar to something you might use a `SoftButton` for. These commands, once sent, will be available on the system as voice commands for the duration of the session.

An example is as follows:

```
List<String> list1 = Collections.singletonList("Command One");
List<String> list2 = Collections.singletonList("Command two");

VoiceCommand voiceCommand1 = new VoiceCommand(list1, new
VoiceCommandSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onVoiceCommandSelected() {
        Log.i(TAG, "Voice Command 1 triggered");
    }
});

VoiceCommand voiceCommand2 = new VoiceCommand(list2, new
VoiceCommandSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onVoiceCommandSelected() {
        Log.i(TAG, "Voice Command 2 triggered");
    }
});

sdlManager.getScreenManager().setVoiceCommands(Arrays.asList(voiceCommand1
```

Menu Manager

Menus have now become simpler with the `MenuManager`, which is accessed via the `ScreenManager`. The cells, called `MenuCell`'s contain 2 constructors. One is for a cell itself,

and the other is a cell that contains a sub-menu. Note that currently SmartDeviceLink (SDL) only supports sub-menus to the depth of 1.

`MenuCell`s contain a `MenuSelectionListener` which informs you that the cell has been triggered, so that you might perform an action based on the cell selected. Note that you can add images and voice commands to menu cells.

NOTE

When submitting a list of Menu cells, or adding a list of sub cells to a menu cell, the order in which the cells will appear from top to bottom will be the order in which they are in the list.

Example use:

```
// SUB MENU CELLS FOR MAIN MENU CELL 2

// Sub cells are just normal cells
MenuCell subCell1 = new MenuCell("SubCell 1",null, null, new
MenuSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onTriggered(TriggerSource trigger) {
        Log.i(TAG, "Sub cell 1 triggered. Source: "+ trigger.toString());
    }
});

MenuCell subCell2 = new MenuCell("SubCell 2",null, null, new
MenuSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onTriggered(TriggerSource trigger) {
        Log.i(TAG, "Sub cell 2 triggered. Source: "+ trigger.toString());
    }
});

// THE MAIN MENU CELLS

// normal cell
MenuCell mainCell1 = new MenuCell("Test Cell 1 (speak)", null, null, new
MenuSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onTriggered(TriggerSource trigger) {
        Log.i(TAG, "Test cell 1 triggered. Source: "+ trigger.toString());
    }
});

// sub menu parent cell
MenuCell mainCell2 = new MenuCell("Test Cell 3 (sub menu)", null,
Arrays.asList(subCell1,subCell2));

// Send the entire menu off to be created
sdlManager.getScreenManager().setMenu(Arrays.asList(mainCell1, mainCell2));
```

Choice Set Manager

Previously it required a lot of code to use `PerformInteraction`s with SDL. To alleviate some of this pain, we have introduced the Choice Set Manager which is accessible via the `ScreenManager`. Because the Choice Set Manager covers so many items, we will do a brief overview here. You may continue to the Popup Menus section for more detailed information.

There are 2 main use cases for using this manager, one is to display a choice set, and the other is to display a keyboard.

Choice Set

Displaying a choice set is achieved by creating some `ChoiceCell`s. If you know what your choices will be, we recommend using the `preloadChoices` method. This will ensure your `ChoiceSet` is ready to be displayed when you want to display it, and your user is not kept waiting. You can preload cells as follows:

```
// create some choice cells
ChoiceCell cell1 = new ChoiceCell("Item 1");
ChoiceCell cell2 = new ChoiceCell("Item 2");
ChoiceCell cell3 = new ChoiceCell("Item 3");

// create the array of choice cells
choiceCellList = Arrays.asList(cell1,cell2,cell3);

// pre-load the cells on the head unit
sdlManager.getScreenManager().preloadChoices(choiceCellList, null);
```

> **NOTE**
>
> You will want to reference this array of cells when presenting your choice set later (even if you add more cells). This is why we are setting this list to a variable for now.

Once you are ready to present the Choice Set, you can do so by:

```
ChoiceSet choiceSet = new ChoiceSet("Choose an Item from the list",
choiceCellList, new ChoiceSetSelectionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onChoiceSelected(ChoiceCell choiceCell, TriggerSource triggerSource,
int rowIndex) {
        // do something with the selection
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String error) {
        Log.e(TAG, "There was an error showing the perform interaction: "+ error);
    }
});
sdlManager.getScreenManager().presentChoiceSet(choiceSet,
InteractionMode.MANUAL_ONLY);
```

Displaying A Keyboard

There is now also an easy way to display a keyboard, and listen for key events. You simply need a `KeyboardListener` object.

```
KeyboardListener keyboardListener = new KeyboardListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUserDidSubmitInput(String inputText, KeyboardEvent event) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onKeyboardDidAbortWithReason(KeyboardEvent event) {

    }

    @Override
    public void updateAutocompleteWithInput(String currentInputText,
KeyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener
keyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener) {

    }

    @Override
    public void updateCharacterSetWithInput(String currentInputText,
KeyboardCharacterSetCompletionListener
keyboardCharacterSetCompletionListener) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onKeyboardDidSendEvent(KeyboardEvent event, String
currentInputText) {

    }
};
```

You can note that two of the methods contain a `KeyboardAutocompleteCompletionListener` and a `KeyboardCharacterSetCompletionListener`. These listeners allow you to show auto completion text and to modify the available keys, respectively, on supported head units.

To actually display the keyboard, call:

```
sdlManager.getScreenManager().presentKeyboard("initialText", null,
keyboardListener);
```

The `null` parameter in this example is a `KeyboardProperties` object that you can optionally pass in to modify the keyboard for this request.

Audio Stream Buffer

We now have the option to send `ByteBuffer`s to the `AudioStreamManager` to be played.

```
sdlManager.getAudioStreamManager().pushBuffer(byteBuffer, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {
        // do something once the buffer is played
    }
});
```

Symlinks in Windows

With the creation of the Java Suite, we had the need to share base files between the Android and the JavaSE and JavaEE projects. To allow the Android project to read these base files, we created symlinks to allow the files to be seen from within the project. However, symlinks work differently on Mac / Linux machines than they do on Windows.

To fix this, we created a gradle task to create the Windows symlinks. Simply call:

```
gradle buildWindowSymLinks
```

from Android Studio's terminal.

> **NOTE**
>
> You will need administrator privileges and Python installed to execute this task.

Upgrading to 5.0

Overview

This guide is to help developers get setup with the SDL Java library version 5.0. It is assumed that the developer is already updated to at least version 4.11 or 4.12 of the library.

The full release notes are published here.

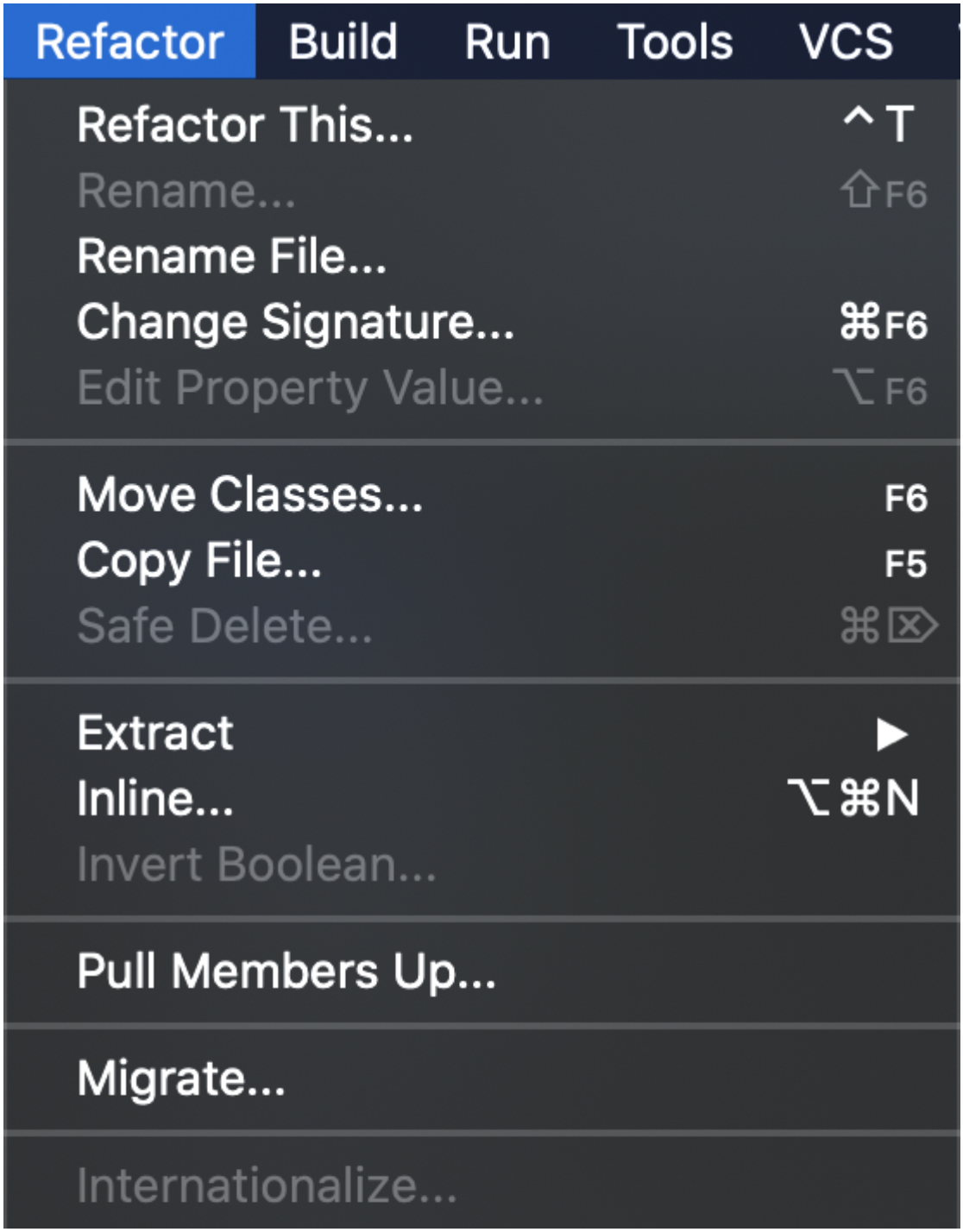
New minimum SDK

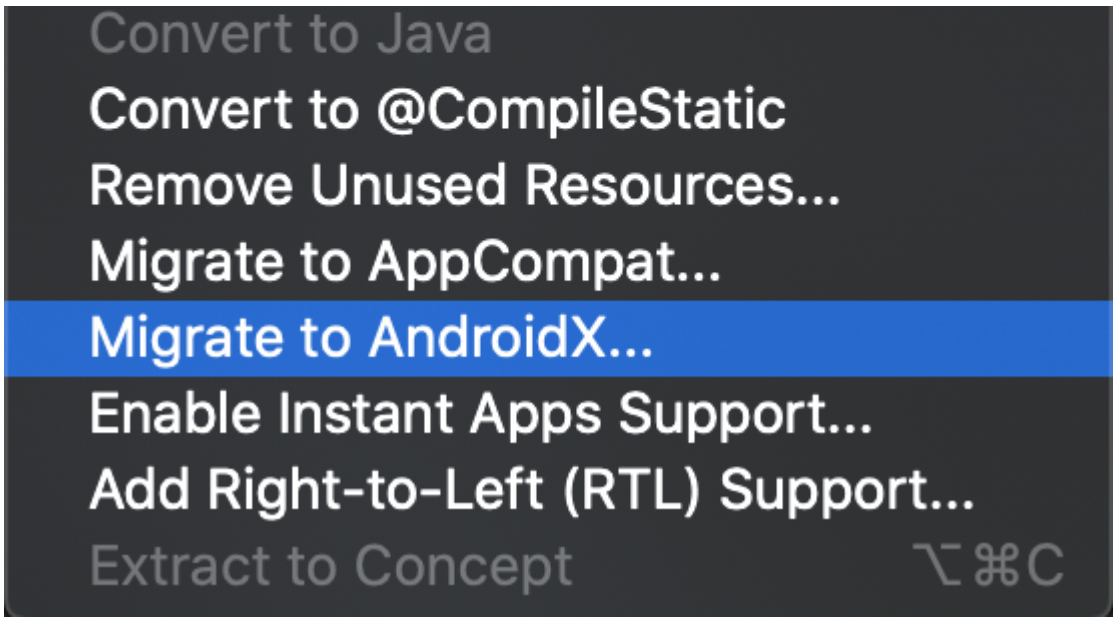
SDL now has a new minimum required SDK version of 16. You can change the minimum SDK version in the apps build.gradle file by changing minSdkVersion to 16. An example:

```
defaultConfig {
    applicationId "com.sdl.mobileweather"
    minSdkVersion 16
    targetSdkVersion 26
    versionCode 27
    versionName "1.7.15"
    testInstrumentationRunner "android.support.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
}
```

AndroidX

SDL now uses AndroidX. To migrate your app to use AndroidX, In Android Studio or IntelliJ, click on Refactor, then Migrate to AndroidX.





NOTE

To migrate to AndroidX you must set the `compileSdkVersion` to 28 in the apps build.gradle file

Import changes

Some classes have moved packages, and imports may need to be changed.

Example:

OnSystemCapabilityListener has moved packages from:
`import com.smartdevicelink.proxy.interfaces.OnSystemCapabilityListener;`
to
`import com.smartdevicelink.managers.lifecycle.OnSystemCapabilityListener;`

SdlManagerListener changes

In 4.12 a new managerShouldUpdateLifecycle method was added and the old managerShouldUpdateLifecycle method was deprecated. In 5.0 the deprecated method was removed. More detail can be found here.

Before:

```
SdlManagerListener listener = new SdlManagerListener() {
    @Override
    public void onStart() {
    }

    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info, Exception e) {
    }

    @Override
    public LifecycleConfigurationUpdate managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language
language, Language hmiLanguage) {
        return null;
    }

    @Override
    public LifecycleConfigurationUpdate managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language
language) {
        return null;
    }
};
```

Now:

```
SdlManagerListener listener = new SdlManagerListener() {
    @Override
    public void onStart() {
    }

    @Override
    public void onDestroy() {
    }

    @Override
    public void onError(String info, Exception e) {
    }

    @Override
    public LifecycleConfigurationUpdate managerShouldUpdateLifecycle(Language
language, Language hmiLanguage) {
        return null;
    }
};
```

Sending RPC's listener updates

When sending RPC's with a listener, onError has been removed from `OnMultipleRequestListener.java` and `OnRPCResponseListener.java`. Instead of onError getting called, onResponse will be called whether its a success or not.

OnRPCResponseListener Before:

```
subscribeButtonLeft.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onError(int correlationId, Result resultCode, String info) {
        // Handle Error
    }
});
```

OnRPCResponseListener Now:

```
subscribeButtonLeft.setOnRPCResponseListener(new OnRPCResponseListener() {
    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            // Add if statement to check success
        }
    }
});
```

OnMultipleRequestListener Before:

```
sdlManager.sendRPCs(Arrays.asList(subscribeButtonLeft, subscribeButtonRight),
new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUpdate(int remainingRequests) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onFinished() {

    }

    @Override
    public void onError(int correlationId, Result resultCode, String info) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {

    }
});
```

OnMultipleRequestListener Now:

```
sdlManager.sendRPCs(Arrays.asList(subscribeButtonLeft, subscribeButtonRight),
new OnMultipleRequestListener() {
    @Override
    public void onUpdate(int remainingRequests) {

    }

    @Override
    public void onFinished() {

    }

    @Override
    public void onResponse(int correlationId, RPCResponse response) {
        if(response.getSuccess()){
            // Add if statement to check success
        }

    }
});
```

Use Multiplex instead of legacy BT & USB

`BTTransportConfig.java` and `USBTransportConfig` have been removed from the library. You should use `MultiplexBluetoothTransport.java` and `MultiplexUsbTransport.java` instead.

ScreenManager Template Management

You can now use the ScreenManager to change screen templates and day/night color schemes. See Main Screen Templates for more detail.

Example:

```
TemplateConfiguration configuration = new
TemplateConfiguration().setTemplate(Template).setDayColorScheme(DayColorSchen

sdlManager.getScreenManager().changeLayout(configuration, new
CompletionListener() {
    @Override
    public void onComplete(boolean success) {

    }
});
```

Chainable RPC setters

Rpc setters are now chainable. Before you had to either use a constructor that took all parameters or set everyone individually. Now you can chain them together.

Before:

```
Alert alert = new Alert();
alert.setAlertText1("text1");
alert.setDuration(5000);
alert.setPlayTone(true);
```

Now:

```
Alert alert = new Alert().setAlertText1("text1").setDuration(5000).setPlayTone(true);
```

New DebugTool methods

There is a new way of logging information in debug mode. Before for example, we would use Log.e to log errors, now we use the DebugTool.logError.

`Log.i` to `DebugTool.logInfo`
`Log.w` to `DebugTool.logWarning`
`Log.e` to `DebugTool.logError`

Before:

```
Log.e(TAG, "There is an error");
```

Now:

```
DebugTool.logError(TAG, "There is an error");
```

> **NOTE**
>
> In JavaSE you must use the DebugTool, the old log methods will not work.

TTSChunkFactory removal

`TTSChunkFactory.java` was removed. To create a voice command you should now use `TTSChunk` An example of creating and sending a voice command:

Before:

```
Speak msg = new Speak(TTSChunkFactory.createSimpleTTSChunks("Voice
Message to speak"));
sdlManager.sendRPC(msg);
```

Now:

```
Speak msg = new Speak(Collections.singletonList(new TTSChunk("Voice Message
to speak", SpeechCapabilities.TEXT)));
sdlManager.sendRPC(msg);
```

CharacterSets

Existing `CharacterSet` sets were not standards-compliant and are deprecated. New character sets have been added and will be used in future head units to describe text fields.

Does the SDL Java Suite library work with Kotlin?

The library has not been fully tested when being referenced from a Kotlin environment. Everything should work as expected, but if you find errors please report them to the github.

Are there any currently known issues with Kotlin?

Even though Kotlin is compatible with Java, Kotlin has more strict rules for access modifiers than Java. For that reason, you may see this warning when using `SdlManager`'s `Builder` class:

```
Type BaseSdlManager.Builder! is inaccessible in this context due to: public open class Builder defined in com.smartdevicelink.managers.BaseSdlManager
```

While the warning is present, the functionality should continue to work in Kotlin. However, as a workaround, developers can create a Java class `SdlManagerFactory` that can be accessed from Kotlin code with a static method to create an `SdlManager` instance and handle all the builder code there. This will prevent the warning from the Kotlin side.

```
public class SdlManagerFactory {

    public static SdlManager createSdlManager(Context context, String appID, String appName, SdlManagerListener listener, Vector<AppHMIType> appTypes, SdlArtwork appIcon) {
        SdlManager.Builder builder = new SdlManager.Builder(context, appID, appName, listener);
        builder.setAppTypes(appTypes);
        builder.setTransportType(new MultiplexTransportConfig(context, appID));
        builder.setAppIcon(appIcon);
        return builder.build();
    }
}
```

Then from the Kotlin side:

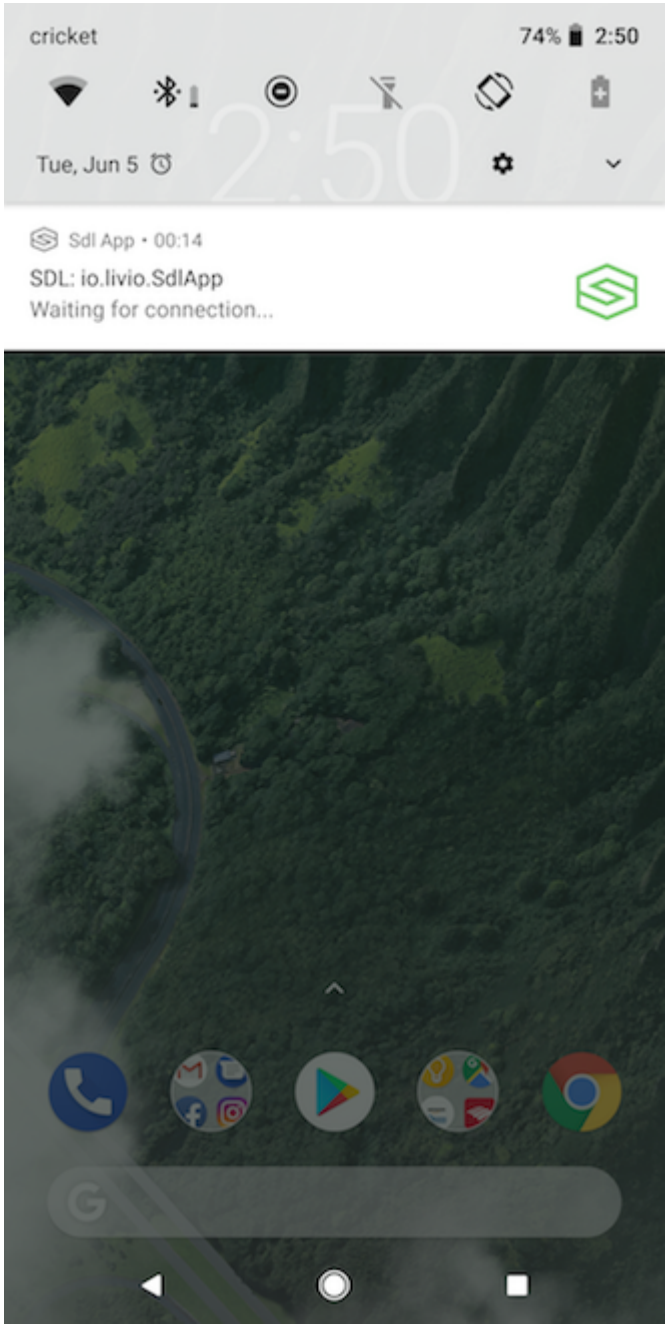
```
sdlManager = SdlManagerFactory.createSdlManager(this, APP_ID, APP_NAME, listener, appTypes, appIcon);
```

What is SDL?

SmartDeviceLink (SDL) connects in-vehicle infotainment systems to smartphone apps. SDL allows automakers to provide highly integrated connected experiences and allows users to operate smartphone apps through the in-vehicle infotainment screen and, if equipped, voice recognition system.

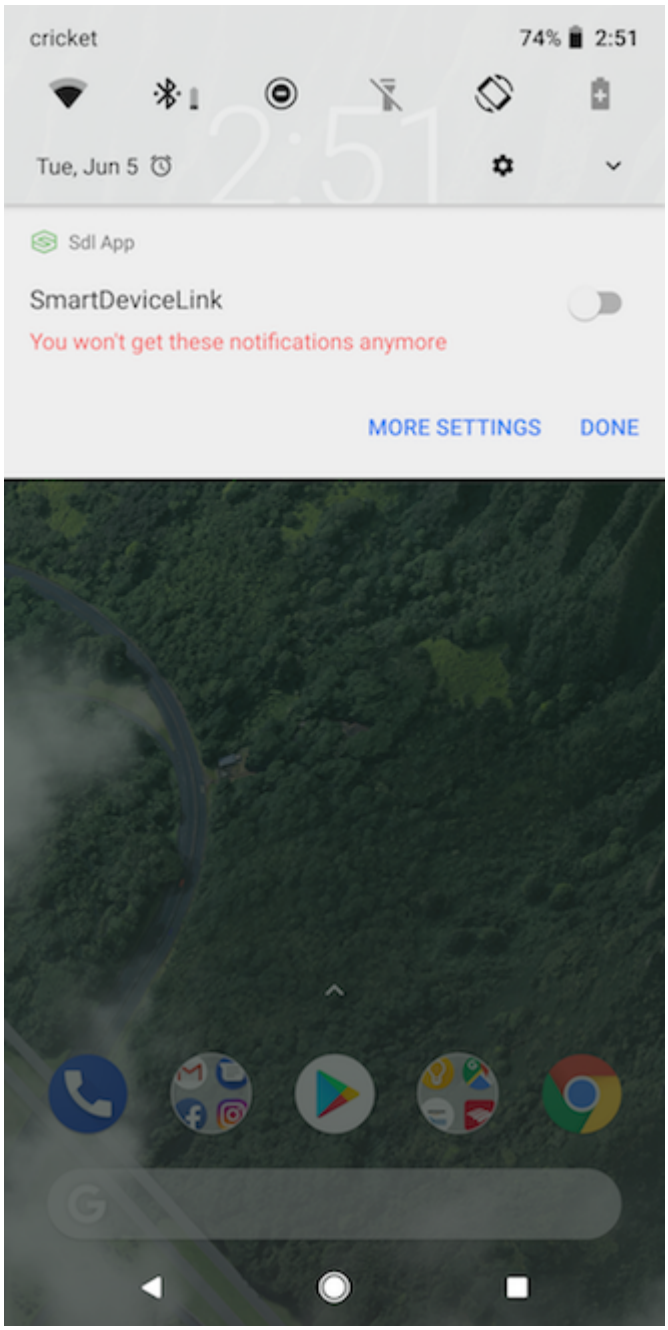
Why do you see SDL notifications?

If you see a notification similar to the one in the screenshot below, that means you are using an app that has an SDL integration that allows it to push content to cars that support SDL. However, if your car doesn’t support SDL, you can simply hide the notification.



How do you hide the notifications?

If you would like to hide the notification, you can simply long click on the notification and disable it as shown in the following screenshot.



What is the Android Router Service?

The Android OS has limitations around the availability of certain transports (Bluetooth RFCOMM channels, single app AOA/USB permissions). Therefore, SmartDeviceLink (SDL) introduced a service that operates as a router, using a single transport pipe and extending it to many different bound apps. The router service is part of the required integration to become SDL enabled and can be hosted by any of the SDL enabled apps on a phone. Some OEMs might choose to have their own companion app that always hosts a router service for their specific hardware.

What is a Trusted Router Service?

Since information is being shared through the Android router service it is important that the app hosting the router service can be trusted. This is done through a certification process and a back-end server that maintains a database of apps that can act as a Trusted Router Service. The SmartDeviceLink Consortium (SDLC) will verify the integration of SDL apps to ensure there is no malicious activity. If the app is certified, it will be added to the Trusted Router Service database and be able to act as a Trusted Router Service.

How do I add my app to the SDL Trusted Router Service database?

For an Android application to be added to the Trusted Router Service database, the application will need to be registered on the SDL Developer Portal and certified by the SDLC. For more information on registration, please see this guide. Any Android application that is certified by the SDLC will be added to the Trusted Router Service database; there are no additional steps required as it is part of the certification process.

How do I know if an app is hosting a Trusted Router Service?

Each app will retrieve and cache a list of Trusted Router Services from the back-end server. Based on that app's security levels, they will perform checks against the currently running router service, and if trusted it will bind to the Trusted Router Service. If not, the app will attempt to use its own local transport.

Multiple Processes

The SmartDeviceLink Android library uses multiple processes and there are some items that should be understood about why that is necessary and precautions to take while handling that situation.

Why does the router service run in its own process?

The router service is designed to live outside the normal lifecycle of the app integrating the SDL framework. The different process allows a level of security to cut off access to the hosting application's data because Android allocates a different memory space for the router service process to run. It also allows the router service to not interfere with the hosting application's runtime; this means if the router service unexpectedly stops or crashes, it will not take down the hosting app. This relationship also works in the opposite direction, which is important to maintain a good user experience when apps are connected through a router service.

Content providers and multiple processes

Android content providers have a unique lifecycle that does not work in the expected flow. Content providers are actually started before the `Application` class and following `Activities`, `Services`, etc. Some libraries use this to know when their code/module can

initialize and always be ready for the entire lifecycle of the application. This is found with many Google libraries (Firebase, Jetpack, etc).

The issue is that, by default, content providers are only attached to and initialized for the main process. This means, when the main process starts the content provider will be started, but if a different process other than the main process is started the content provider will not be started. So if the app has its first start from a component that is designed to run in a different process, the content provider won't be ready by the time those components start up; this includes the `Application` instance for that process.

Why is this a problem?

The issue occurs when there is code in a developer's custom `Application` class that assumes the content provider or module using the content provider lifecycle has already been initialized, but an instance of that child `Application` class is created for a process outside of the main process.

For example:

```
public class MyApplication extends Application {


    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();

         ModuleUsingContentProviderForInit.doSomething();

    }
}
```

If an instance of this extended `Application` class is created outside the main process before the main process has started, this application will crash with a runtime exception. This can happen when components that use a different process are started directly instead of the app itself being launched by the user directly. The SDL library does this to provide a seamless connection for apps to head units without the requirement of user interaction.

Workaround

Depending on the module that uses a content provider for initialization, it could be possible to start/initialize it from the `onCreate` method of the extended `Application` class. It should be noted that the module would then need to be set up for a multiple process environment, which is not always the case.

If the module can't be initialized in this way, then the `Application` child class will need to keep a flag that prevents code from executing that would cause errors.

For SDL the solution can be as follows:

```
public class MyApplication extends Application {

    private static final String ROUTER_SERVICE_PROCESS =
"com.smartdevicelink.router";

    boolean isSdlProcessFlag = false;

    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();

        isSdlProcessFlag = isSdlProcess();
        if (isSdlProcessFlag) {
          //This application instance is running in the SDL process
            return;
        }

        ModuleUsingContentProviderForInit.doSomething();

    }

    /**
    *
    * @return if this process is the SDL router service process
    */
    private boolean isSdlProcess(){
        int myPid = android.os.Process.myPid();
        ActivityManager am =
(ActivityManager)this.getSystemService(ACTIVITY_SERVICE);
        if (am == null || am.getRunningAppProcesses() == null) {
            return false;
        }

        for (ActivityManager.RunningAppProcessInfo processInfo :
am.getRunningAppProcesses()) {
            if (processInfo != null && processInfo.pid == myPid) {
                return ROUTER_SERVICE_PROCESS.equals(processInfo.processName);
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```

> **NOTE**
>
> If other callback methods in your `Application` class are used, they must also check this flag to prevent unintended behavior.

The use of this flag can help prevent errors when extending the `Application` class that assume it always has the main process started first. This solution could be modified to change the flag to monitor if this is the main process or not very easily.

Custom Application classes instance for each process

While the documentation on this is a little scarce, the Android OS creates a new instance of the supplied `Application` class for each process that is started in your app. This means your custom `Application` class needs to be ready to run on different processes. The previous example is a good sample that can prevent code from executing in your custom class that is only intended to run on the main process.