

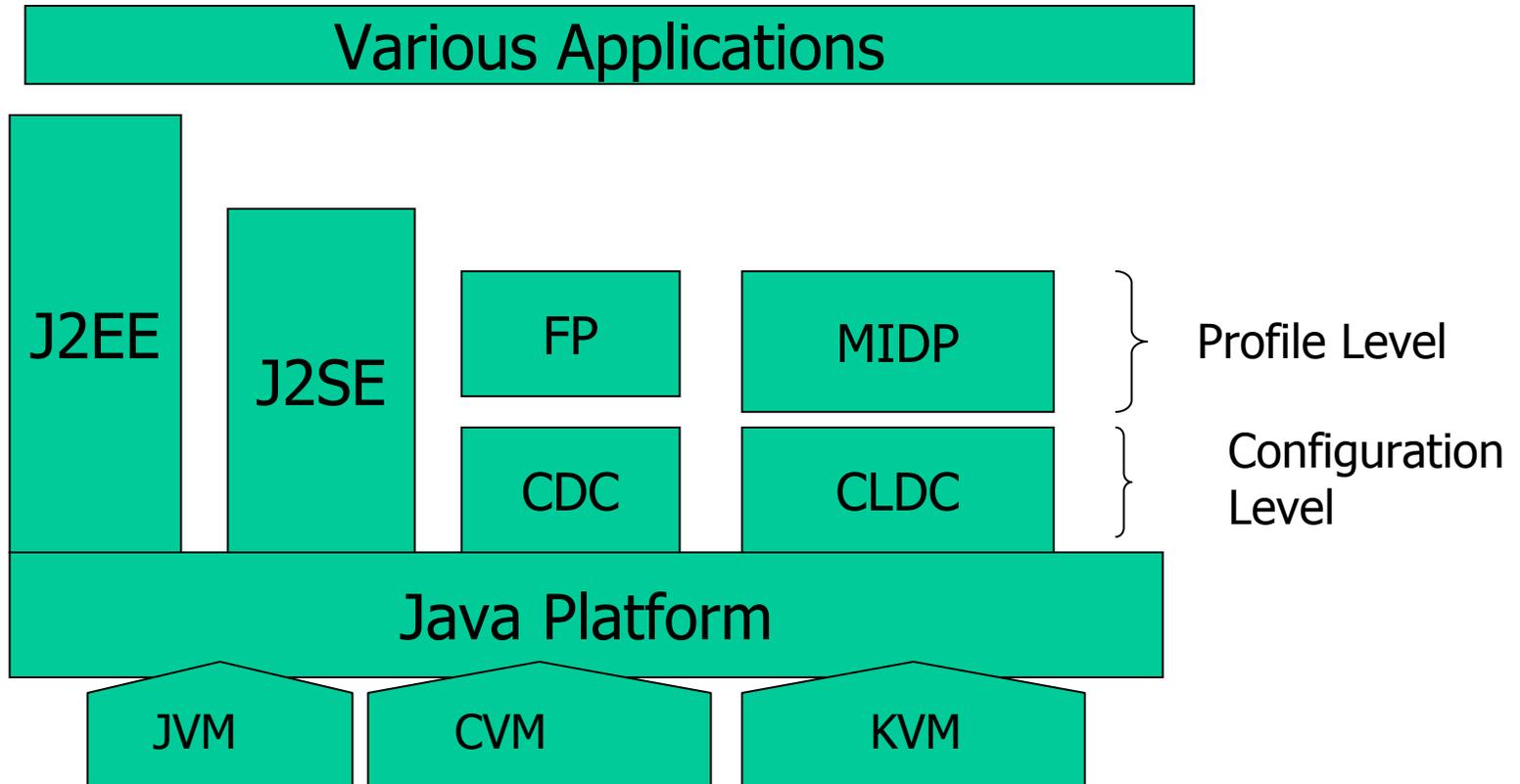


# **Mobile Information Device Programming (2)**

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# JME Platform (Schematic)





# JME Platform

What does JME platform offer?

- Extends java programming language to consumer and embedded devices - new virtual machine (CVM)
- Categorises devices based on memory capacity, power and display
- Guarantees smooth integration of device applications into existing J2SE and J2EE platform application



# Building Blocks of JME

The main elements that comprise the JME modular design are:

- *Configurations*
- *Profiles*

“A *configuration* and a *profile* creates JME runtime environment”



# JME Configurations

A configuration specifies three basic elements:

- A set of Java programming language features
- A set of Java virtual machine features
- A set of Java libraries and APIs.



# JME Two Configurations

The configurations that are currently defined are:

1. Connected Limited Device Configuration (CLDC) for personal, intermittently connected mobile device
2. Connected Device Configuration (CDC) for constantly connected network devices



# 1. CDC Configuration

- Targets devices with at least 2 MB memory(RAM & ROM) and 32-bit Processor
- Provides a more reliable network connectivity
- Specifies the use of the full Java 2 platform VM, which is called Compact Virtual Machine([CVM](#))



# 1. CVM features

- Advanced memory system
- Specified garbage management and collection system
- Full separation of VM from memory system
- CVM offers: portability, fast synchronisation, native thread support, ... (see V. Piroumian, 2002)



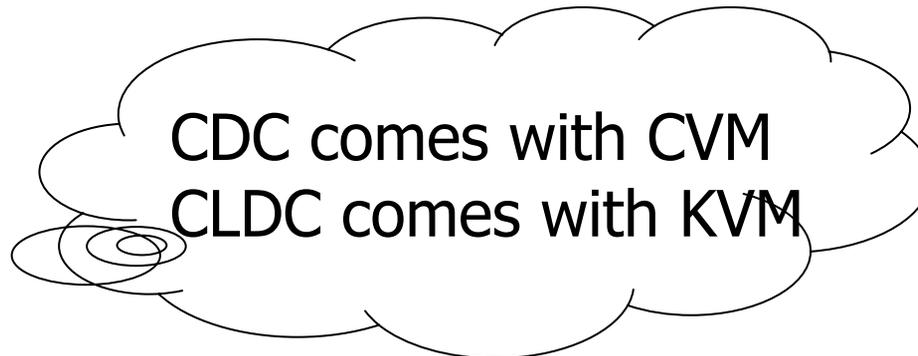
## 2. CLDC Configuration

- Supports PDAs, mobile devices, pagers etc.
- Defines a standard java Platform for consumer devices
- Focuses on generality and portability
- Target devices have 160-512 KB memory available
- 16-bit or 32-bit processor
- Power consumption constraints (mainly battery powered)
- Intermittent network connectivity



## 2. Kilobyte Virtual Machine (KVM)

- CLDC defines a VM that is highly portable and designed for resource constrained devices
- The VM that comes with CLDC reference implementation is called KVM. It is not a full featured JVM





# JME Platform Profiles

- Foundation Profile (FP)
- Personal Profile (PP)
- Personal Basis Profile (PBP)
- Mobile Information Device Profile (MIDP)



# Foundation Profile (FP)

- Sits on top of *CDC*
- Provides network capable implementations where UI is not required
- FP commonly exist on embedded devices such manufacturing machines and vehicles



# Personal Profile (PP)

- Sits on top of *Foundation Profile*
- Extends a JME platform implementation by providing a user interface based on J2SE Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) API
- Its is commonly found on high-end PDAs and game consoles (Source: Sun Micro Systems Educational Services)



# Personal Basis Profile (PBP)

- Works on top of *FP*
- Provides graphics capabilities
- Found on TV set-top boxes, vehicle systems, etc.

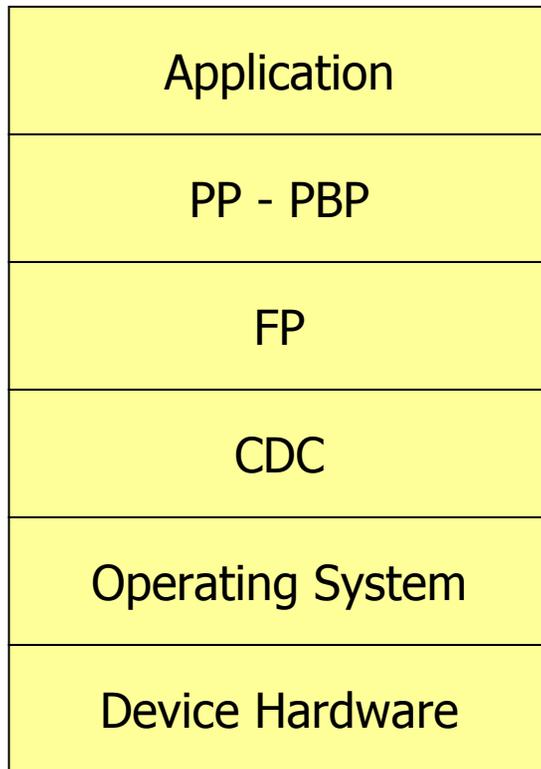


# MIDP

- Most popular and well-known
- Sits on top of **CLDC** configuration
- Defines a set of user interface (UI), networking, local data storage and APIs for current mobile devices
- A MIDP application is called a **MIDlet**
  - A MIDlet is a java application that uses MIDP and CLDC to be run on a mobile device
  - A MIDlet suite is one or more MIDlets packaged together using a Java Archive (*JAR*) file
- MIDP commonly exists on mobile phones, PDAs and pagers



# JME Platform Layers





# Runtime Environment and Application Management

The **Application Manager** is a software on the mobile device that is:

1. Device Dependent (manufacturer specification)
2. Responsible for installing, running and removing MIDlets



# Application Manager

When an application Manager runs a MIDlet it provides:

1. Access to CLDC and Java Virtual Machine
2. Access to MIDP class libraries i.e. UI, storage, network support, and user device interaction
3. Access to Java Archive(*JAR*) files
4. Access to Java Descriptor(*JAD*) file



# Java Archive(JAR) Files

*Jar* files contain:

- Java classes
- Resources (images and application data files)
- Manifest file (manifest.mf): The system attributes are defined in Manifest files.

**Note: There are six attributes in a manifest file that needs to be properly defined. The application manager will not load the *JAR* without them.**



# Required Manifest Attributes

<b>Attribute (Required)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
MIDlet-Name	Name of the MIDlet suite	MIDlet-Name: MyFirst
MIDlet-Version	MIDlet Version	MIDlet-Version: 2.0
MIDlet-Vendor	Application Developer	MIDlet-Vendor: MIDP LAB
MIDlet-<n>	Reference to a specific MIDlet inside a MIDlet suite. It contains the MIDlet name, icon and class name the application manager will call to load the MIDlet (comma separated)	MIDlet-1: MyFirst, src/images/MyFirst.png, MyFirst
MicroEdition-Profile	The JME profile required to execute the MIDlet	MicroEdition-Profile: MIDP-2.0
MicroEdition Configuration	The JME configuration to execute the MIDlet	MicroEdition-Configuration: CLDC-1.0



# Optional Manifest Attributes

<b>Attribute (Optional)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Example</b>
MIDlet-Description	A description of the MIDlet suite	MIDlet-Description: My very first MIDlet
MIDlet-Icon	The name of the PNG file contained by the jar	MIDlet-Icon: MyFirst.png
MIDlet-Info-URL	A URL that contains more info about this MIDlet	MIDlet-Info-URL: <a href="http://www.myfirst.ed/index.html">http://www.myfirst.ed/index.html</a>
MIDlet-Data-Size	The minimum number of bytes of persistent data that the MIDlet requires	MIDlet-Data-Size: 1500



# Java Application Descriptor (*JAD*) file

*JAD* files may be available as part of the MIDlet suite to provide information about the MIDlets within a *JAR* file.

The rationale behind using *JAD* file:

1. Provides information to the application manager about the contents of *JAR*
2. Provides means for parameters to be passed to a MIDlet without having to make changes to the *JAR*



# Short Exercise

- Create a manifest.mf file
- Create a *JAD* file
- View attributes declared in manifest and *JAD* file writing a MIDlet.

*You need to call the following method:*

*Javax.microedition.midlet.MIDlet.**getAppProperty**(String Attribute Name)*



# Result

```
J2ME Wireless Toolkit - ShowProperty
File Edit Project Help
New Project ... Open Project ... Settings ... Build Run Clear Console
Device: DefaultColorPhone
Project "ShowProperty" loaded
Project settings saved
Building "ShowProperty"
Build complete
Running with storage root DefaultColorPhone
Vendor: Brunel Lab
Version: 1.0
MIDlet Name: ShowProperty
MIDlet_Data_Size: 1200
```





# Mobile Services Architecture (MSA)

[Source: Sun Microsystems Inc. (2007),  
[www.sun.com/software](http://www.sun.com/software)

- The MSA platform builds on JME specifications (MIDP, CLDC and Java technology for Wireless Industry)
- Incorporates new technologies such as Bluetooth, vector graphics and Web services
- Its aim is to create a manageable and standardised environment for developers to utilise the latest technologies in mobile and wireless devices



## **MSA cont.**

- The MSA specifications defined in Java Specification Request (JSR) 248 is proposed to handle a larger functionality base for the large number of devices
- It defines the next mobile platform for applications and services



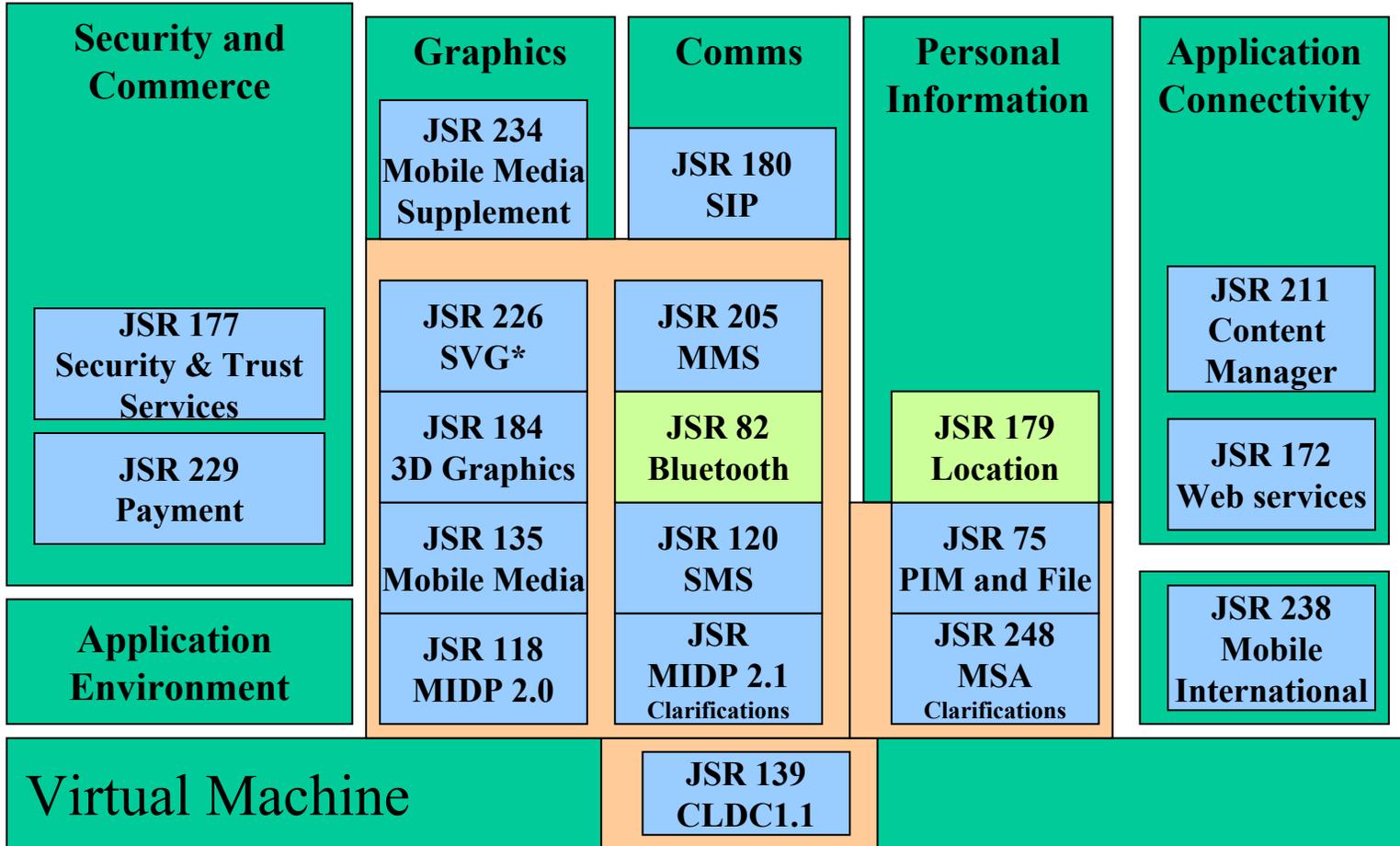
# MSA deliverables

1. A roadmap of handset-related JSRs and their availability in various markets. Different markets historically have different standards.
2. A specification for describing client components and the mobile phone application environment plus a series of JME platform technologies (to enhance end-to-end compatibility)
3. Technology Compatibility Kit (TCK) that verifies compatibility based on specifications defined in MSA for integrated implementation of the technology



# MSA – JME platform

[Source: [www.sun.com/software](http://www.sun.com/software)]



\* SVG: Scalable 2D Vector Graphics API for JME