

Wireless adb connection

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keyboard_arrow_left Back to the overview In some cases it might be required to get adb access to your device without plugging in a cable: Charging port is in bad shape The data cable is broken The cable is in another room and you are a couch-potato ... warning!Important: Make sure no device is connected to your computer via cable, otherwise any command used after connection won't get through to the correct device For your device running LineageOS 18.1+ On your device Go to the developer settings Press Enable Wireless debugging Select Pair device with pairing code You will see a dialog showing you IP address, port and a code. On your computer Open a command line window Type adb pair : and replace and with the data seen on the device You will be asked for the pairing code. Type it in and hit Enter You will now see an output similar to Successfully paired to : To connect to the device, type adb connect : and replace and with the data seen on the Wireless debugging page after closing the pairing dialog Additionally you will get a notification on your device. For your device running LineageOS 17.1 or lower On your device Pull down the status bar menu (full expansion) Press the small pencil-icon to edit your QS tile Find the "Adb over Network" tile and drag it to the area on top Connect to the same wifi network as your computer Activate the tile by pressing it once You will now see the device's IP address below the tile which you'll need for the next step On your computer Open a command line window Type adb connect .5555 and replace with the one you see on the QS tile You will get an output similar to connected to .5555 To disconnect, you simply type adb disconnect. Please note that after a command that might interrupt the connection, like adb root you need to disconnect and reconnect using the commands above before you can successfully communicate with the device again. A simple quality of life project, making it easier to remote connect your daily developer phone so it isn't necessary to have the device connected via USB. Usage To use in Android Studio (or other IntelliJ IDE) get the plugin here: . ADB WiFi Connect enables you to ADB connect to your Android devices over WiFi to run and debug your Android apps without needing a USB cable (except for initial connect). The window shows you a live updated list of Android devices connected to the computer - including their Android version name and SDK levels. For each USB connected Android device you can connect to it over WiFi and then save the connection for future use so next time you won't even need the cable at all! After establishing connection over WiFi you can unplug the USB cable and continue developing and debugging wirelessly. License MIT License Copyright (c) 2016 Appditive ApS Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions: The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software. THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE. Android Debug Bridge (ADB) is a command-line tool that allows you to communicate with a device. It is used to bridge communication between an emulator instance (Android device) and the background running daemon process (server). It helps you perform different actions like installing or debugging a device and run various commands on a device by providing access to a Unix shell. Using any real device for mobile automation Testing has always been a challenge for testers. But, Android offers a handful of solutions to connect a real device over USB (Universal Serial Bus), i.e., Android Debug Bridge (ADB). In this tutorial, you will learn- USB debugging and ADB Configuration- APPIUM offers an advantage to execute test on real devices. But prior to run the test, we need to setup following pre-requisite. USB debugging should be enabled ADB configuration Desired capability setup as per the hardware changes. Here we will see both, connecting to emulator as well as with real device for testing. See steps below for connecting to an emulator. How to Connect to an Emulator Pre-Requisite- SDK (Software Development Kit) should be installed on the machine. ADB in Android is packaged with Google's Android SDK (Software Development Kit). Steps to enable ADB from SDK Manager. Step 1) Open Android SDK folder Step 2) Double click on SDK Manager Step 3) From the list of all packages select Tools and mark the checkbox for Android SDK Tools and Android SDK Platform-tools. How to Connect Android Device with ADB (Android Debug Bridge) Step 1) Enable USB Debugging on your device Enable USB debugging option from 'Developer Option' in Android phone. Now, connect your Android device to the computer using USB cable. Step 2) Go to the Android SDK folder Open the local folder where Android SDK files has been saved 'Android SDK >> Platform-tools' eg: C:\android-sdk\platform-tools Step 3) Open the Command window Inside folder hold Shift + Right click menu >> Select 'Open command window here' option. It will open the folder using command prompt. Note- you can also open the folder path directly from the Run command in command prompt. This command window will directly open the folder in command prompt window. Step 4) Connect an external Android device Now, prior to check the device, user have to connect an external Android device (mobile phone). To connect use the device USB cable connector to the system. Then in above command prompt type command- 'adb devices' & press Enter It will display all list of all the connected devices. But, prior to this we should check that ADB server: Check whether it is running as background process or not. Just open the command prompt from above mentioned procedure and write 'adb' and press enter. It should display all the adb's process running. When server starts, it always bind the local TCP port 5037. All ADB clients listen to 5037 TCP port to communicate with server request. Now, the running ADB server can scan all connected emulator or device instances by scanning the port. Always remember that ADB daemon runs on odd numbered port between the ranges of 5555 to 5558. ADB daemon process runs with console connection that acquires even number port for connection. For example: If single device connected then server automatically scan the device and get connected but if multiple device or emulator running the user need to give ADB connect to device USB command line instruction to connect. The emulator instance connected on odd numbered port 5557 has the same console running over even numbered 5556 port ie. Each running devices has 1 odd and 1 even connected port. emulator 1: console 5556 emulator 1: adb 5557 emulator 2: console 5554 emulator 2: adb 5555 Command to detect all connected device - emulator-5554 device emulator-5556 device emulator-5558 device Command detecting a single device from multiple connected devices- It will detect the adb connection for device -5554 and install the application. So, this way user can set up a successful connection to access ADB USB connect instances using ADB commands. Syntax used to access ADB instances from commands line: Adb [-d - An adb command when a single USB device is connected Adb [-e - An adb command when only single emulator is running Adb devices-- This will print all the list of emulator / devices attached. Adb version-- List the adb version number. Adb help-- Print the list of supported commands. How to Configuring ADB for Wi-Fi Support: Just like configuring ADB connect USB, user can also configure ADB over wi-fi. Pre-requisite Both Android device and the host computer should be connected to same wireless network and Device Bluetooth option should disabled. Steps to connect- Connect device using USB cable to the host computer. Confirm USB debugging is enabled in device. Set target device to connect TCP/IP on port 5555 & adb tcpip 5555 Now, disconnect the USB cable from the device. In Android device find the IP address from Settings >> wi-fi Setting >> Advanced >> IP Address. Use the same Android Debug Bridge IP address to connect the device via ADB connect device USB connection eg: Network IP address is- 148.100.1.17 & adb devices List of devices attached 148.100.1.17:5555 device Hence, the final configuration done and 'adb' successfully configured over wireless network. NOTE- If any connection error occurred just reset or kill the adb host connection. For that use following command and again ADB connect to phone from first step. The standard ADB configuration involves a USB connection to a physical device. If you prefer, you can switch over to TCP/IP mode, and connect ADB via WiFi instead. Not rooted device Get on the same network: Make sure your device and your computer are on the same network. Connect the device to the host computer with a USB cable. Connect adb to device over network: While your device is connected to adb via USB, do the following command to listen for a TCP/IP connection on a port (default 5555): Type adb tcpip (switch to TCP/IP mode). Disconnect the USB cable from the target device. Type adb connect : (port is optional; default 5555). For example: adb tcpip 5555 adb connect 192.168.0.101:5555 If you don't know your device's IP you can: check the IP in the WiFi settings of your device. use ADB to discover IP (via USB): Connect the device to the computer via USB In a command line, type adb shell ifconfig and copy your device's IP address To revert back to debugging via USB use the following command: adb usb You can also connect ADB via WiFi by installing a plugin to Android Studio. In order to do so, go to Settings > Plugins and Browse repositories, search for ADB WiFi, install it, and reopen Android Studio. You will see a new icon in your toolbar as shown in the following image. Connect the device to the host computer via USB and click on this AndroidWiFiADB icon. It will display a message whether your device is connected or not. Once it gets connected you can unplug your USB. Rooted device Note: Some devices which are rooted can use the ADB WiFi App from the Play Store to enable this in a simple way. Also, for certain devices (especially those with CyanogenMod ROMs) this option is present in the Developer Options among the Settings. Enabling it will give you the IP address and port number required to connect to adb by simply executing adb connect . When you have a rooted device but don't have access to a USB cable The process is explained in detail in the following answer: The most important commands are shown below. Open a terminal in the device and type the following: su setprop service.adb.tcp.port stop addb start addb For example: setprop service.adb.tcp.port 5555 And on your computer: adb connect : For example: adb connect 192.168.1.2:5555 To turn it off: setprop service.adb.tcp.port -1 stop addb start addb Avoid timeout By default adb will timeout after 5000 ms. This can happen in some cases such as slow WiFi or large APK. A simple change in the Gradle configuration can do the trick: android { adbOptions { timeOutInMs 10 * 1000 } } PDF - Download Android for free

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