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Android studio java jdk path

To change the Android Studio JDK, follow these steps: Go to File > Project Structure. Select the Location section of the SDK from the list on the left. Clear the Use JDK (recommended) option to type the absolute path of the JDK installed in the text box. Digi also recommends that you download the default memory setting for Gradle (org.gradle.jvmargs property): Create a file called gradle.properties at the root of your project. Android Studio users: # Gradle settings configured through the IDE "will replace" # any settings specified in this file. # For more details on how to configure your build environment visit # # Specify the JVM arguments used for the daemon process. # The setting is particularly useful for adjusting memory settings. org.gradle.jvmargs=-Xmx768m # When configured, Gradle will run in parallel incubator mode. # This option should only be used with decoupled projects decoupled_projects: At one point, trainers described the Android SDK path settings on Mac, which was then the Editor that came with the Android SDK, Android Developer Tools (or ADT), but now it's clear that Google would focus on the new Editor called Android Studio, which is different from ADT, which puts the SDK's location in a different place. Today we will see how we can reset the path from Mac OS X to Android SDK. You can follow with the coach below. 1. Install Android Studio. Open test Android Studio to see if it works normally, is the first step 2. Create and edit .bash_profile, and in the next step, we will create .bash_profile file called .bash_profile to set the path of our Android SDK to our OS X, we will open the Terminal program and then use the following command to create bash_profile.bash_profile. We need to find our Android SDK storage folder, open the Locator and go to the Go menu > Go to Folder... After opening it, type PATH in the folder library in the user folder of our machine, such as my teerasej username, and press the Go /Users/teerasej/Library button. If you insert it correctly, the Finder will take us to a folder called Library, where there is a folder called Android. We will have to put the PATH of this folder 3 bash_profile how to find the path in OS X 10.9. In the second window, use the Go > Go to Folder... again, let us drag the folder from the first window and place it in the Go to Folder window one by bash_profile, which will give you the PATH of the folder you want. O processo de atribuição de caminho em bash_profile exportar PATH=[PATH]:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/tools:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/platform-tools.source:/platform-tools.source.source/_path.source.co.th ":"export PATH=\${PATH}:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/tools: Seguido por PATH of tools/bin directory export PATH=\${PATH}:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/tools:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/sdk/tools/bin: separados por ":"Novamente, termine com o PATH do diretório de ferramentas de plataforma exportar PATH=\${PATH}:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/tools:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/tools/bin:/Users/teerasej/Library/Android/sdk/platform-tools 3.Salvar e carregar bash_profile, que criamos e determinamos bash_profile concluídos, depois salvar o arquivo e, em seguida, usar o seguinte comando para carregar path.bash_profile. Source .bash_profile 4. Check the installation, try typing the following command in the Terminal program and press enter android. Sometimes we may be able to enter the wrong information so that OS X cannot retrieve any commands. If you're interested in training with Coach Pol, click the link below and see the next video. Hi, suitable for people who make web, javascript es6 beginners easy to understand, practical, consultations or training sessions call 083-071-3373 pro rainy season! Learn live rounds and get online courses worth over 5800 Baht for free! Android Studio provides wizards and templates that check your system requirements, such as the Java Development Kit (JDK) and available RAM, and configure This document describes the additional settings that you may want to use to customize your use of Android Studio. from Android Studio, idea.properties: Customize android studio properties, such as the path of the plugins folder or the maximum size of the supported file. For specific documentation on the configuration and use of the emulator and device, see the following topics: Managing virtual devices Using Hardware Devices Drivers OEM USB Find your configuration files Both configuration files are stored in the Android Studio configuration folder. The name of the folder depends on your studio version. For example, Android Studio 3.3 is named after the AndroidStudio3.3 folder. The location of this folder depends on your operating system: Windows: %USERPROFILE%_CONFIGURATION_FOLDER macOS: ~/Library/Preferences/CONFIGURATION_FOLDER Linux: ~/_CONFIGURATION_FOLDER You can also use the following environment variables to point to specific replacement files elsewhere: STUDIO_VM_OPTIONS: Set the name and location of the .vmoptions STUDIO_PROPERTIES file: Set the name and location of the .properties STUDIO_JDK file: Set the JDK with which to run Studio Customize your VM options The studio.vmoptions file allows you to customize options for the Android Studio JVM. To improve Studio performance, the most common option to adjust is the maximum heap size, but you can also use the studio.vmoptions file to override other default settings, such as initial heap size, cache size, and Java garbage collection switches. To create a new studio.vmoptions file or to open the existing one, use the following steps: Click Help > edit custom VM options. If you've never edited VM options for Android Studio before, the IDE prompts you to create a new studio.vmoptions file. Click Yes to create the file. The studio.vmoptions file opens in the Android Studio editor window. Edit the file to add your own custom VM options. For a complete list of customizable JVM options, see the Oracle HotSpot Java VM Options page. The studio.vmoptions file that you create is added to the default studio.vmoptions file, located in the bin/directory within your Android Studio installation folder. Note that you should never directly edit the studio.vmoptions file found within the Android Studio program folder. Although you can access the file to view the default Studio VM options, editing only your own studio.vmoptions file ensures that you do not override important default settings for Android Studio. Therefore, in your studio.vmoptions file, replace only the attributes you like and allow Android Studio to continue using default values for any attributes that you have not changed. Maximum heap size By default, Android Studio has a maximum stack size of 1280MB. If you are working on a large project, or your system A lot of RAM, you can improve performance by increasing the maximum stack size for Android Studio processes such as core IDE, Gradle daemon, and Kotlin daemon. Android Studio automatically checks for possible stack size optimizations and notifies you if it detects that performance can be improved. Figure 1. A notification about memory settings. If you use a 64-bit system that has at least 5 GB of RAM, you can also adjust the stack sizes for your project manually. To do this, follow these steps: Click Archive > Menu Bar Settings (or Android Studio > Preferences on macOS). Click Appearance and behavior settings > system settings > memory. Adjust the mount sizes to match the desired quantities. Click Apply. If you changed the heap size for the IDE, you must restart Android Studio before the new memory settings are applied. Note: Allocating too much memory can degrade performance. Export and import IDE settings You can export a Settings.jar file that contains all or a subset of the preferred ide settings for a project. You can then import the JAR file into your other projects and/or make the JAR file available to your colleagues to import into your projects. For more information, see Export and Import Settings in IntelliJ IDEA. Customize your IDE properties The idea.properties file lets you customize the IDE properties for Android Studio, such as the path to the user-installed plugins and the maximum file size supported by the IDE. The idea.properties file is merged with the default properties of the IDE so that you can specify only the replacement properties. To create a new idea.properties file or to open your existing file, use the following steps: Click Help > edit custom properties. If you've never edited the IDE properties before, Android Studio prompts you to create a new idea.properties file. Click Yes to create the file. The idea.properties file opens in the Android Studio editor window. Edit the file to add your own custom IDE properties. The following idea.properties file includes commonly customized IDE properties. For a complete list of properties, read about the idea.properties file for IntelliJ IDEA. #----- # Uncompromising this option if you want to customize the idea.properties file to the folder of plugins installed by the user. Make sure you are using forward cuts. #----- idea.plugins.path=\${idea.config.path}/plugins #----- # Maximum file size (kilobytes) The IDE must provide code assistance. # The larger file is the slowest that your editor works and the general higher system memory requirements are # if code assistance is enabled. Remove this property or set to a very large number if you need code assistance for any available files regardless its size. #----- idea.max.intellisense.filesize=2500 #----- # This option controls the console's cyclic buffer: maintains it console output size not exceeding the specified buffer size (Kb). Older rows are deleted. To disable the use of the #idea.cycle.buffer.size=disabled idea.cycle.buffer.size=disabled cycle buffer idea.cycle.buffer.size=1024 #----- # Configure whether a special launcher should be used when running processes from within the IDE. # Using Launcher allows soft exit and thread dump features #----- idea.no.launcher=false #----- # To avoid very long classpath #----- idea.dynamic.classpath=false #----- # There are two possible values of idea.popup.we property: heavy and medium. # If you have OM set to Focus follows mouse with Auto Raise then you have to # set this property to average. It avoids problems with pop-up menus in some #settings. #----- idea.popup.weight=heavy #----- # Use anti-aliasing pattern on the system, i.e. undo the value Settings[Editor] Appearance[Use the anti-aliased font option. It can be useful when using Windows# Remote Desktop Connection, for example. #----- idea.use.default.antialiasing.in.editor=false #----- # Disabling this property can lead to visual glitches such as flashing and not repainting # on certi display adapter cards. #----- sun.java2d.nodraw=true #----- # Removing this property can lead to degradation of editor performance in Windows. #----- sun.java2d.d3d=false #----- # Solution for slow si JDK6 #----- swing.bufferPerWindow=false #----- # Removing this property can lead to degradation of editor performance under Window X. #----- # Hide mac useNativeClipboard=True #----- # Maximum SIZE (kilobytes) IDEA will be loaded to show the file content. # in show Diff or when calculating Digest Diff #----- # Set up the IDE fo memory machines If you are running Android Studio on a with less than the recommended specifications (see System Requirements), you can customize the IDE to improve performance on your machine, as follows: Reduce the maximum stack size available for Android Studio: Reduce the maximum heap size for Android Studio to 512Mb. For more information about changing the maximum mount size, see the maximum mount size. Gradle update and the Android plugin for Gradle: Update the latest versions of Gradle and the Android plugin for Gradle to ensure you're taking advantage of the latest performance improvements. For more information about updating Gradle and the Android plugin for Gradle, see the android plugin for Gradle Release Notes. Enable power-saving mode: Enabling power save mode disables a number of memory and battery-intensive background operations, including highlighting errors and real-time inspections, completing autoupcode, and automatic incremental background compilation. To activate power-saving mode, click File > Power Saving Mode. Turn off unnecessary lint checks: To change which lint checks Android Studio runs in your code, click Archive > Settings (on macOS, Android Studio > Preferences) to open the Settings dialog box. In the left pane, expand the Editor section and click Inspections. Click the check boxes to select or clear lint checks as appropriate for your project. Click Apply or OK to save your changes. Debug on a physical device: Debugging on an emulator uses more memory than debugging on a physical device, so you can improve the overall performance of Android Studio by debugging on a physical device. Include only the services you need from Google Play as dependencies: Including Google Play Services as dependencies on your project increases the amount of memory you need. Include only the dependencies needed to improve memory usage and performance. For more information, see Add Google Play services to your project. Reduce the maximum heap size available for Gradle: the default size of gradle's maximum maximum mount is 1,536 MB. Reduce the value by replacing the org.gradle.jvmargs property in the gradle.properties file, as shown below: # Be sure to gradually decrease this value and observe # changes in performance. Allocating too little memory can # also decrease performance. org.gradle.jvmargs = -Xmx1536m Do not enable parallel compilation: Android Studio can compile independent modules in parallel, but if you have a low memory system, you should not enable this feature. To check this setting, click File > Settings (on macOS, Android Studio > Preferences) to open the dialog box in the left pane, expand Build, Execution, Deployment, and click Compiler. Make sure that the independent modules of the Parallel Parallel Compile are not controlled. If you've made a change, click Apply or OK to make your change take effect. Set the JDK version A copy of the latest OpenJDK comes bundled with Android Studio 2.2 and higher, and this is the JDK version that we recommend you use for your Android projects. To use JDK packaged, do the following: Open your project in Android Studio and select File > Project Structure in the menu bar. On the Location SDK page and in JDK location, check the built-in JDK use checkbox. Click OK. By default, the Java language version used to build your project is based on compiled from your SdkVersion project (because different versions of Android support different versions of Java). If necessary, you can override this standard Java version by adding the following Block CompileOptions {} to your build.gradle file: android { compileOptions { sourceCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION_11_6 targetCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION_11_6 } } For more information about where the compiledSdkVersion is set, read about the module-level build file. Setting proxy settings Proxies serve as intermediate connection points between HTTP clients and web servers that add security and privacy to internet connections. To support running Android Studio behind a firewall, set the proxy settings for the Android Studio IDE. Use the Android Studio IDE HTTP Proxy settings page to configure the HTTP proxy settings for Android Studio. When running the Android to Gradle plugin from the command line or on machines where Android Studio is not installed, such as continuous integration servers, set the proxy settings in the Gradle build file. Note: After the initial installation of the Android Studio package, Android Studio can run with internet or offline access. However, Android Studio requires an internet connection for Setup Wizard synchronization, access to the third-party library, access to remote repositories, Gradle startup and synchronization, and Android Studio version updates. Setting up Android Studio proxy Android Studio supports HTTP proxy settings so you can run Android Studio behind a firewall or secure network. To set http proxy settings in Android Studio: In the menu bar, click File > Settings (on macOS, click Android Studio > Preferences). In the left pane, click System Settings > appearance and behavior > http proxy. The HTTP Proxy page is displayed. Select Automatically detect proxy settings to use an automatic proxy configuration URL for proxy settings or manual proxy configuration to enter each of the settings yourself. For a detailed explanation of these settings, see HTTP Proxy. Click Apply or OK to make your changes take effect. Android plugin for Gradle HTTP proxy settings When running the Android plugin from the command line or on machines where Android Studio is not installed, set the Android plugin to Gradle proxy settings in the Gradle build file. To application-specific HTTP proxy proxy, set the proxy settings in the build.gradle file as needed for each application module. apply plugin: 'com.android.application' android { ... defaultConfig { ... systemProp.http.proxyHost=proxy company.com systemProp.http.proxyPort=443 systemProp.http.proxyUser=userid systemProp.http.proxyPassword=password systemProp.http.auth.ntlm.domain=domain } To HTTP proxy settings, set the proxy settings in the gradle/gradle.properties file. # Gradle settings throughout the project. ... systemProp.http.proxyHost=proxy company.com systemProp.http.proxyPort=443 systemProp.http.proxyUser=usernameProp.http.proxyPassword=password systemProp.http.auth.ntlm.domain=domain systemPropProp.https.proxyHost=proxy company.com systemPropProp.https.proxyPort=443 systemPropProp.https.proxyUser=username systemPropProp.https.proxyPassword=password systemPropProp.https.auth.ntlm.domain=domain-domain... For information about using Gradle properties for proxy settings, see the Gradle User Guide. Note: When using Android Studio, the settings on the Http Proxy settings page of the Android Studio IDE override the HTTP proxy settings in the gradle.properties file. Optimizing android studio performance in Windows Android Studio performance on Windows can be impacted by a variety of factors. This section describes how you can optimize Android Studio settings to get the best possible performance in Windows. Minimize the impact of antivirus software on build speed Some antivirus software can interfere with the android studio build process, causing builds to run dramatically more slowly. When you run a build in Android Studio, Gradle compiles the features and source code of your app and then packs the resources compiled together into an APK. During this process, many files are created on your computer. If antivirus software has a real-time scan enabled, the antivirus can force the build process to stop each time a file is created while the antivirus scans that file. To avoid this problem, you can delete certain directories from real-time scanning in your antivirus software. Caution: To ensure that your computer is safe from malicious software, you should not completely disable real-time scanning or your antivirus software. The following list shows the default location of each Android Studio directory that you should exclude from real-time scanning: Cache gradle %USERPROFILE%\gradle Android Studio projects %USERPROFILE%\AndroidStudioProjects Android SDK %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Android\SDK Android Studio files %USERPROFILE%\AndroidStudio\version\& System Customize directory locations for group policy-controlled environments If a group policy limits which directories you can exclude from real-time scanning on your computer, you can move your Android Studio directories to one of the locations that Centralized Group Policy already deletes. The following list shows how to customize the location of each Android Studio directory, where C:\WorkFolder is the directory that your Group Policy already deletes: Gradle Cache Set the environment variable GRADLE_USER_HOME to for C:\WorkFolder\gradle. Android Studio projects move or create project directories in an appropriate C:\WorkFolder\subdirectory. For example, C:\WorkFolder\AndroidStudioProjects. Android SDK Follow these steps: In Android Studio, open the Settings dialog box (Preferences on macOS), then <Version> <Version> for Appearance & Behavior > System Settings > Android SDK. Change the value of the Android SDK Location to C:\WorkFolder\AndroidSDK. To avoid downloading the SDK again, be sure to copy the existing SDK directory, located at %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Android\SDK by default, to the new location. Android Studio System Files Follow these steps: In Android Studio, click Help > edit custom properties. Android Studio prompts you to create an idea.properties file if you don't already have one. Add the following line to the idea.properties file: idea.system.path=c:\workfolder\studio\caches\trunk-system idea.system.path=c:\workfolder\studio\caches\trunk-system

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