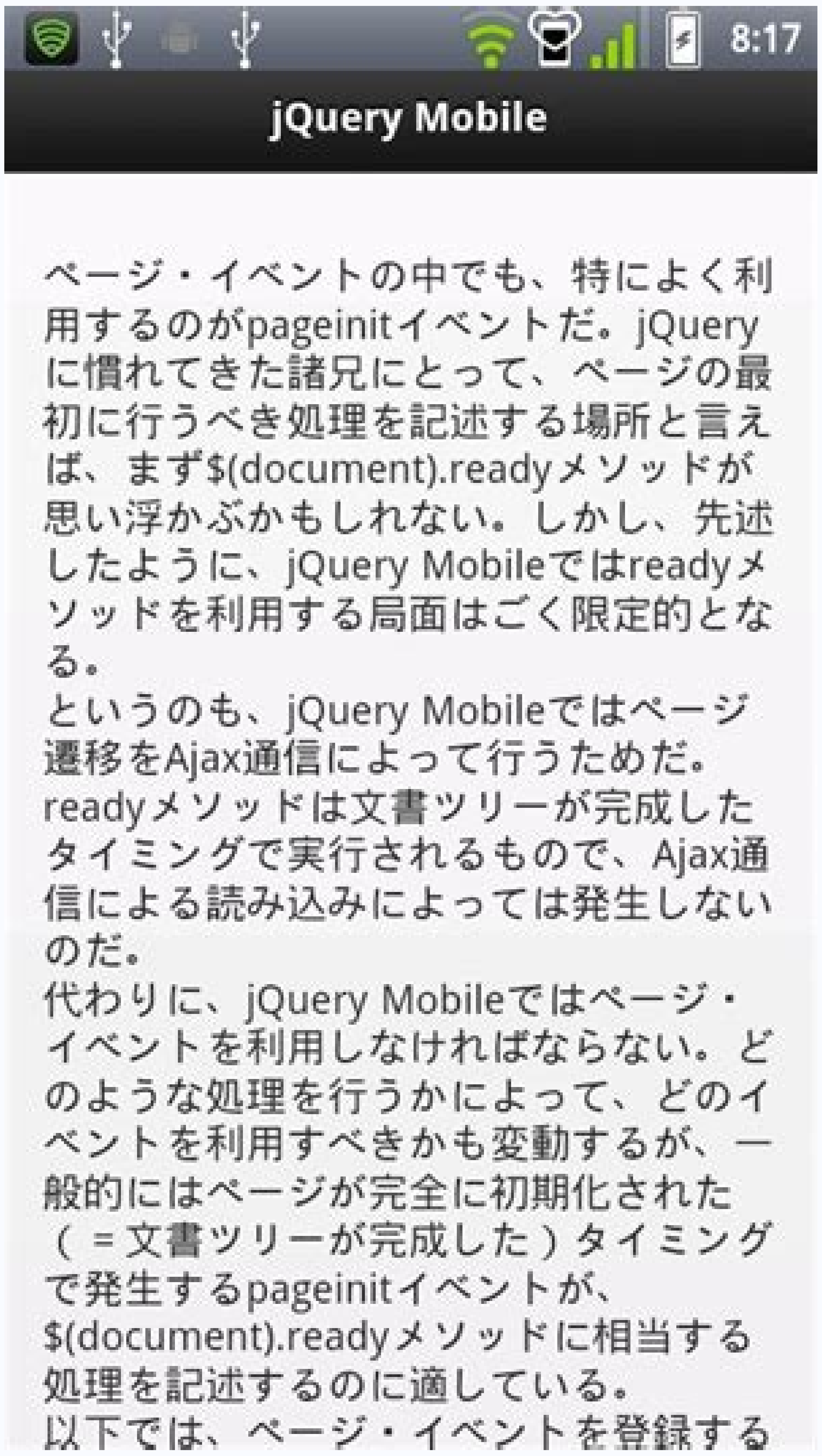
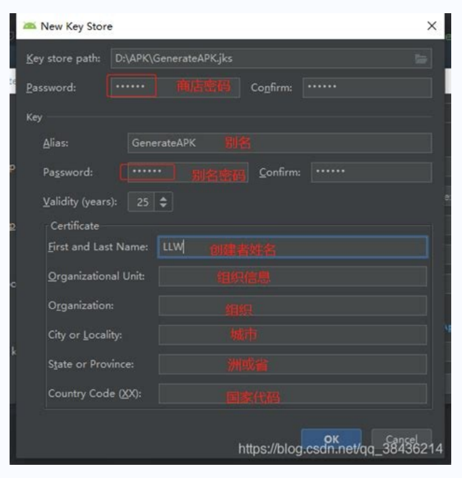
Create jks android studio

Continue

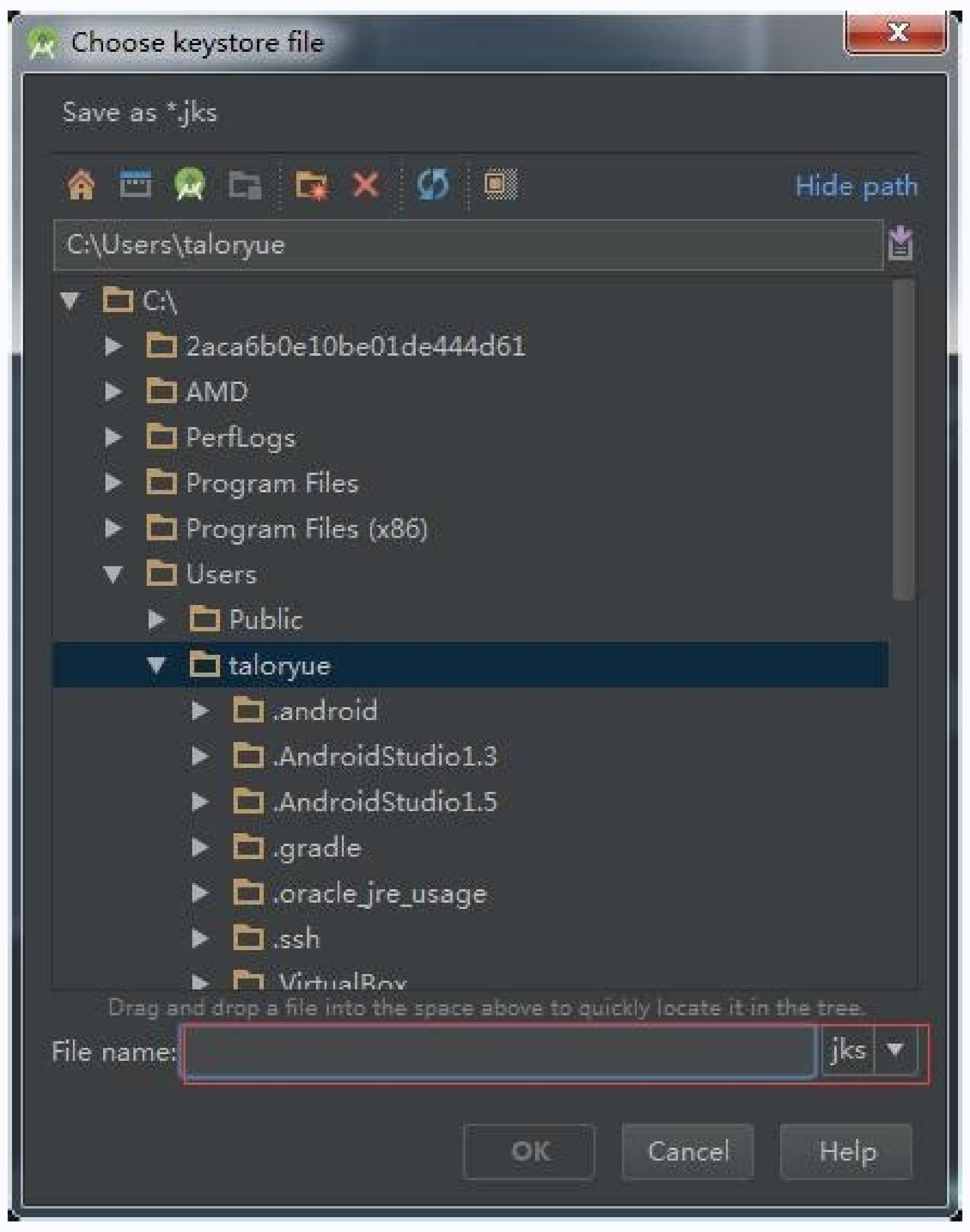


ページ・イベントの中でも、特によく利用するのがpageinitイベントだ。jQueryに慣れてきた諸兄にとって、ページの最初に行うべき処理を記述する場所と言えば、まず$(document).readyメソッドが思い浮かぶかもしれない。しかし、先述したように、jQuery Mobileではreadyメソッドを利用する局面はごく限定的となる。
というのも、jQuery Mobileではページ遷移をAjax通信によって行うためだ。readyメソッドは文書ツリーが完成したタイミングで実行されるもので、Ajax通信による読み込みによっては発生しないのだ。
代わりに、jQuery Mobileではページ・イベントを利用しなければならない。どのような処理を行うかによって、どのイベントを利用すべきかも変動するが、一般的にはページが完全に初期化された（＝文書ツリーが完成した）タイミングで発生するpageinitイベントが、$(document).readyメソッドに相当する処理を記述するのに適している。
以下では、ページ・イベントを登録する

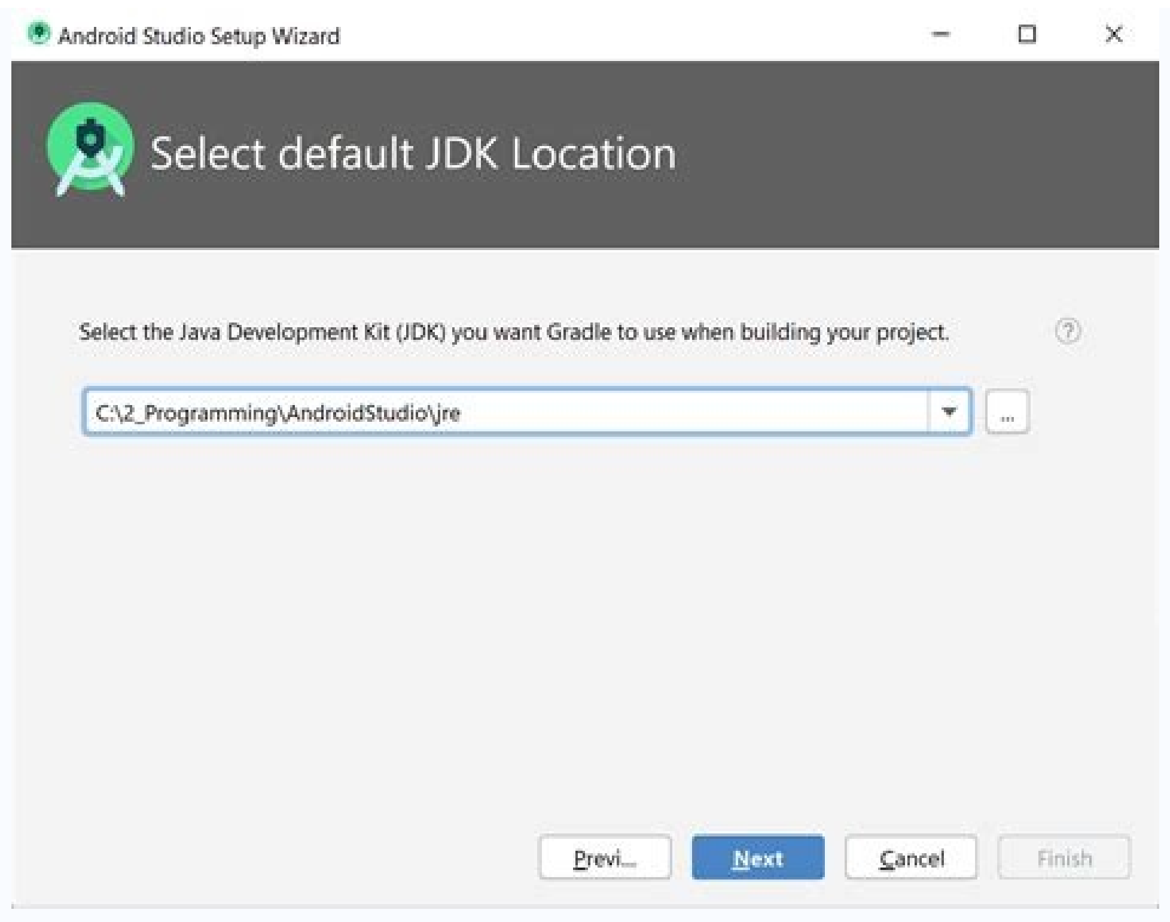


Key store path: D:\APK\GenerateAPK.jks
Password: •••••• 商店密码 Confirm: ••••••
Key
Alias: GenerateAPK 别名
Password: •••••• 别名密码 Confirm: ••••••
Validity (years): 25
Certificate
First and Last Name: LLW 创建者姓名
Organizational Unit: 组织信息
Organization: 组织
City or Locality: 城市
State or Province: 洲或省
Country Code (XX): 国家代码

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_38436214



Save as *.jks
C:\Users\taloryue
C:\
2aca6b0e10be01de444d61
AMD
PerfLogs
Program Files
Program Files (x86)
Users
Public
taloryue
.android
.AndroidStudio1.3
.AndroidStudio1.5
.gradle
.oracle_jre_usage
.ssh
VirtualBox
Drag and drop a file into the space above to quickly locate it in the tree.
File name: jks



Select default JDK Location

Select the Java Development Kit (JDK) you want Gradle to use when building your project.

C:\2_Programming\AndroidStudio\jre

The first step to generate a publishable app bundle is generating a Keystore file. You can choose to create your own Keystore file. Alternatively, you can use the Bravo Keystore to generate the bundle. If you choose this option, you can skip directly to the Get the AAB step.Keep in mind: future updates of the same app must use the same Keystore. If you want to develop the same app independently from Bravo in the future, you would need to create your own Keystore to be able to update the app. If that's your case, choose one of the options described below to create your own Keystore file.The easiest option is generating the Keystore inside the Bravo dashboard, in the Publish section. To do that, inside the Android publish section, choose Publication and select Create Keystore in the first step.Here, you'll need to define a Key Alias, and create a Keystore Password. You should store this information somewhere safe.You'll be able to download your new Keystore on the History tab. Your Keystore will be also sent to you by email. After doing that, you can follow the next steps to get the AAB (Android App Bundle) as indicated here.For the next times you request an AAB bundle, you'll need to choose the Upload Keystore option, and fill in the parameters (Key Alias and Password) you chose when generating it.Option 2 - Using Android Studio2. We will need to create an empty Android Studio project to access the keystore generator tool (if you happen to have any Android Studio project already created, open it and skip to step 6).Open Android Studio, and you will see the screen below. Click on "Start a new Android Studio project".3. Select "No Activity" and click "Next" button5. Android Studio will create an empty project and you will see the screen below. Then, Android Studio will perform some tasks that will take some time (up to 5 minutes). Wait until nothing is displayed at the bottom part of the screen, where the message "Gradle: Build..." is shown in the screenshot below. Do not worry, you will not touch any of that ugly code :D #nocode6. Once Android Studio finishes its tasks, go to the top menu option "Build" and click "Generate Signed Bundle / APK":7. In the next screen, select "Android App Bundle" and click "Next" button:8. Click "Create new..." button:9. You will need to enter all the information in this screen. First, click the right icon inside "Key store path" to select the name and path of your keystore file. For example, "yourname.keystore" and select Desktop in "Where". Click "Save" button10. Enter a Password for your keystore, an Alias, and a Password for your Alias. Make sure you keep these three values: Key store Password, Key Alias, and Key Store Alias. These three values, in addition to the generated Keystore file, will need to be uploaded in Bravo Studio.In the "Certificate" section, complete at least one of the fields. For example, "First and Last Name". Click "OK" button and a new keystore field will be generated with the filename you chose in the previous step ("yourname.keystore") in the location you selected ("Desktop")11. All set! You can click Cancel and close Android Studio now. Again, have the keystore file and these three values ready for uploading them to Bravo Studio: Key store Password, Key Alias, and Key Store AliasOption 2: Using Terminal on MacOS (Advanced)1.You will need a Java Runtime Environment (Oracle or OpenJDK) and Android SDK for this tutorial. Open Terminal and run these two commands to check if you have both installed:If not installed, you will get this message or similar: "No Java runtime present, requesting install". If a popup window shows up, you can close itIf installed you will see your installed version numberIf not installed, you will get "adb: command not found"If installed, you will see your version number2.If you don't have Java and Android SDK installed, it is recommended to download and install Android Studio, since it includes both Java OpenJDK and Android SDK: ��Make sure you move it to the Applications folder. You don't need to open it after install it, since all the process will be done using Terminal. If any Android Studio window opens, you can close it.3.We will need JAVA_HOME and ANDROID_HOME environment variables configured. If you come from Step 1, you might already have these variables set. Confirm it with echo command. If they don't exist or if you come from Step 2, you need to set environment variables. Consider if any of the paths contains a space, it must be quoted with backslashes. E.g. /Applications/Android Studio/Contents should be entered as /Applications/Android \Studio/Contentsexport JAVA_HOME=/Applications/Android\ \Studio.app/Contents/jre/jdk/Contents/HomeTo check that JAVA_HOME has been set correctly, run in terminaland you should see the path /Applications/Android Studio.app/Contents/jre/jdk/Contents/HomeRun in terminal (replacing the value of):export ANDROID_HOME=/Users*/*/Library/Android/sdkTo check that ANDROID_HOME has been set correctly, run in Terminaland you should see the path you just introduced /Users//Library/Android/sdk4.From Terminal, generate your keystore, which will be used to sign your app (you can choose different names for my-release-key.keystore and my-key-alias, but then make sure you use them for all the next steps):keytool -genkey -v -keystore my-release-key.keystore -alias my-key-alias -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 10000It will prompt you to enter several information:Re-enter Keystore passwordName of your organizational unitName of your organizationName of your city or localityName of your state or provinceConfirm the info you entered is correct by entering "yes"Then you will need to enter a password for the my-key-alias (you can use the same as Keystore password)Re-enter password for the my-key-alias5.Check that a new file was created. Run in Terminal:ls and you should see a file named my-release-key.keystore.6.All set! Keep the created file my-release-key.keystore in a safe place, and remember the passwords you introduced in the Step 4. You can now go to Bravo Studio and get your publishable package. A Java KeyStore (JKS) is a repository of security certificates. It is required when building mobile apps for Android and for web security encryption. To create a keystore, you need a third-party tool such as keytool, a command line utility included with the Java JDK. Other tools are also available, such as a freeware KeyTool GUI. The Android Studio also enables you to create keystores. (It is not required for developing Android apps, but it can be useful for the emulators it provides.) Using keytool, enter the following command, then respond to the prompts: keytool -keystore .jks -genkey -alias For example:Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601] Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\>keytool -keystore unifacedoc.jks -genkey -alias UnifaceDoc Enter keystore password: Re-enter new password: What is your first and last name? [Unknown]: rocketsoftware.com What is the name of your organizational unit? [Unknown]: Rocket Uniface Lab What is the name of your organization? [Unknown]: Rocket Software What is the name of your City or Locality? [Unknown]: Amsterdam What is the name of your State or Province? [Unknown]: N-H What is the two-letter country code for this unit? [Unknown]: NL Is CN=Unknown, OU=Rocket Uniface Lab, O=Rocket Software, L=Amsterdam, ST=N-H, C=NL correct ? [no]: y Enter key password for (RETURN if same as keystore password): Re-enter new password: C:\>For more information, consult the Oracle Java documentation at and Creating a KeyStore in JKS Format. If you have Android Studio: Both of these tools create a Java keystore file (in this case, called unifacedoc.jks) which can be used to sign the mobile apps you create for Android. Related Topics I'd like to suggest automatic way with gradle only ** Define also at least one additional param for keystore in last command e.g. country '-dname', 'c=RU' ** apply plugin: 'com.android.application' // define here sign properties def sPassword = 'storePassword_here' def kAlias = 'keyAlias_here' def kPassword = 'keyPassword_here' android { ... signingConfigs { release { storeFile file("keystore/release.jks") storePassword sPassword keyAlias kAlias keyPassword kPassword } } buildTypes { debug { signingConfig signingConfigs.release } release { shrinkResources true minifyEnabled true useProguard true signingConfig signingConfigs.release proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android-optimize.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro' } } ... } ... task generateKeystore() { exec { workingDir projectDir commandLine 'mkdir', '-p', 'keystore' } exec { workingDir projectDir commandLine 'rm', '-f', 'keystore/release.jks' } exec { workingDir projectDir commandLine 'keytool', '-genkey', '-noprompt', '-keystore', 'keystore/release.jks', '-alias', kAlias, '-storepass', sPassword, '-keypass', kPassword, '-dname', 'c=RU', '-keyalg', 'RSA', '-keysize', '2048', '-validity', '10000' } } project.afterEvaluate { preBuild.dependsOn generateKeystore } This will generate keystore on project sync and build > Task :app:generateKeystore UP-TO-DATE > Task :app:preBuild UP-TO-DATE With Play App Signing, Google manages and protects your app's signing key for you and uses it to sign optimized, distribution APKs that are generated from your app bundles. Play App Signing stores your app signing key on Google's secure infrastructure and offers upgrade options to increase security. To use Play App Signing in, you need to be an account owner or a user with the Release to production, exclude devices, and use Play App Signing permission, and you need to accept the Play App Signing Terms of Service. How it works When you use Play App Signing, your keys are stored on the same secure infrastructure that Google uses to store its own keys. Keys are protected by Google's Key Management Service. If you want to learn more about Google's infrastructure, read the Google Cloud Security Whitepaper. Android apps are signed with a private key. To ensure that app updates are trustworthy, every private key has an associated public certificate that devices and services use to verify that the app update is from the same source. Devices only accept updates when its signature matches the installed app's signature. By letting Google manage your app signing key, it makes this process more secure. Note: For apps created before August 2021, you can still upload an APK and manage your own keys instead of using Play App Signing and publishing with an Android App Bundle. However, if you lose your keystore or it becomes compromised, you won't be able to update your app without publishing a new app with a new package name. For these apps, Play recommends using Play App Signing and switching to app bundles. Descriptions of keys, artifacts, and tools Term Description App signing key The key Google Play uses to sign the APKs that are delivered to a user's device. When you use Play App Signing, you can either upload an existing app signing key or have Google generate one for you. Keep your app signing key secret, but you can share your app's public certificate with others. Upload key The key you use to sign your app bundle before you upload it on Google Play. Keep your upload key secret, but you can share your app's public certificate with others. For security reasons, it's a good idea to have app signing and upload keys that are different from each other. There are two ways to generate an upload key: Use your app signing key: If you have Google generate an app signing key, the key you use for your first release is also your upload key. Use a separate upload key: If you provide your own app signing key, you are given the option to generate a new upload key for increased security. If you don't generate one, use your app signing key as your upload key to sign releases. Certificate (.der or .pem) A certificate contains a public key and extra identifying information about who owns the key. The public key certificate lets anyone verify who signed the app bundle or APK, and you can share it with anyone because it doesn't include your private key. To register your key(s) with API providers, you can download the public certificate for your app signing key and your upload key from the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity) in Play Console. The public key certificate can be shared with anyone. It doesn't include your private key. Certificate fingerprint A short and unique representation of a certificate that is often requested by API providers with the package name to register an application to use their service. The MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-256 fingerprints of the upload and app signing certificates can be found on the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity) in Play Console. Other fingerprints can also be computed by downloading the original certificate (.der) on the same page. Java keystore (.jks or .keystore) A repository of security certificates and private keys. Play Encrypt Private Key (PEPK) tool A tool to export private keys from a Java keystore and encrypt them for transfer to Google Play. When you provide the app signing key for Google to use, select the option to export and upload your key (and its public certificate if required) and follow the instructions to download and use the tool. If you prefer, you can download, review, and use the PEPK tool's open source code. App signing process Here's how the process works: Sign your app bundle and upload it to Play Console. Google generates optimized APKs from your app bundle and signs them with the app signing key. Google uses apksigner to add two stamps to your app's manifest (com.android.stamp.source and com.android.stamp.type) and then sign the APKs with your app signing key. Stamps added by apksigner make it possible to trace APKs to who signed them. Google delivers signed APKs to users. Set up and manage Play App Signing If your app isn't yet using Play App Signing, follow the instructions below. Step 1: Create an upload key Following these instructions, create an upload key. Sign your app bundle with the upload key. Step 2: Prepare your release Follow the instructions to prepare and roll out your release. After you select a release track, the "App integrity" section displays the status of Play App Signing for your app. To proceed with a Google-generated app signing key, upload your app bundle. Alternatively, you can select Change app signing key to access the following options: Use a Google-generated app signing key: More than 90% of new apps use Google-generated app signing keys. Using a Google-generated key protects against loss or compromise (the key is not downloadable). If you choose this option, you can download distribution APKs from the App bundle explorer signed with the Google-generated key for other distribution channels, or use a different key for them. Use a different app signing key: Choosing the app signing key allows you to use the same key as another app in your developer account or keep a local copy of your app signing key for increased flexibility. For example, you might already have a key decided because your app is pre-installed on some devices. Having a copy of your key outside Google's servers increases risk if the local copy is ever compromised. You have the following options for how to use a different key: Use the same app signing key as another app in this developer account Export and upload a key from Java keystore Export and upload a key (not using Java keystore) Opt out of Play App Signing (you should only choose this option if you plan to upgrade your app signing key to enroll into Play App Signing). Complete the remaining instructions to prepare and roll out your release. Note: You need to accept the Terms of Service and opt in to app signing to continue. Step 3: Register your app signing key with API providers If your app uses any APIs, you usually need to register your app signing key with them for authentication purposes using the fingerprint of the certificate. Here's where to find the certificate: Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). Scroll to the "App signing key certificate" section and copy the fingerprints (MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-256) of your app signing certificate. If the API provider requires a different type of fingerprint, you can also download the original certificate in .der format and convert it using the transformation tools that the API provider requires. App signing key requirements When you use a Google-generated key, Google automatically generates a cryptographically strong RSA key that's 4096 bits. If you choose to upload your own app signing key, then it must be an RSA key that's 2048 bits or more. Instructions for apps created before August 2021 Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). If you haven't already, review the Play App Signing Terms of Service and select Accept. Locate your original app signing key. Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). Select the export and upload option that best suits your release process and upload an existing app signing key. Create an upload key and upload the certificate to Google Play. You can also continue to use the app signing key as your upload key. Copy the fingerprints (MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-256) of your app signing certificate. For testing purposes, you may need to register the certificate of your upload key with API providers using the certificate fingerprint and the app signing key. When you release updates for your app, you need to sign them with your upload key. If you didn't generate a new upload key: Continue using your original app signing key to sign app bundles before you upload them to Google Play. If you lose your original app signing key, you can generate a new upload key and register it with Google to continue updating your app. If you generated a new upload key: Use your new upload key to sign app bundles before you upload them to Google Play. Google uses the upload key to verify your identity. If you lose your upload key, you can contact support to reset it. Upgrade your app signing key to enroll into Play App Signing You might want to do it if you are not able to share your existing key. Before you choose to upgrade your app signing key to enroll, note that: This option will require a dual release. You will need to upload an app bundle and an APK signed with your legacy key in every release. Google Play will use your app bundles to generate APKs signed with the new key for devices on Android R* (API level 30) or later. Your legacy APKs will be used for older Android releases (up to API level 29). *If your app makes use of sharedUserId, it is recommended to apply key upgrade for installs and updates on devices running Android T (API level 33) or later. To configure this, please set an accurate minimum SDK version in the bundle configuration. Step 1: Upload your new key and generate and upload proof-of-rotation For the new key to be trusted on Android devices, you must upload a new signing key from a repository, and generate and upload proof-of-rotation: Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). Select the App signing tab. Click Show advanced options, and select Use a new app signing key (this requires ongoing dual releases). Choose to use the same app signing key as another app in your developer account, or to upload a new app signing key from Android Studio, Java KeyStore, or another repository. Following the on-screen instructions, download and run the PEPK tool. When your ZIP is ready, click Upload generated ZIP and upload it to Play Console. Next to "5. Allow the new key to be trusted on Android devices by uploading proof-of-rotation," click Show instructions. Download APKSigner and generate proof-of-rotation by running this command: $ apksigner rotate --out /path/to/new/file --old-signer --ks old-signer-jks --set-rollback ture --new-signer --ks new-signer-jks --set-rollback true Click Upload generated proof-of-rotation file, and upload the proof-of-rotation generated in step 8. Click Save. Create an upload key and update keystores For increased security, signing your app with a new upload key, instead of your app signing key, is recommended. You can create an upload key when you opt in to Play App Signing, or you can create an upload key later by visiting the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). Here's how to create an upload key: Follow the instructions on the Android Developers site. Store your key in a safe place. Export the certificate for the upload key to PEM format. Replace the following underlined arguments: $ keytool -export -rfc -keystore upload-keystore.jks -alias upload -file upload_certificate.pem When prompted during the release process, upload the certificate to register it with Google. When you use an upload key: Your upload key is only registered with Google to authenticate the identity of the app creator. Your signature is removed from any uploaded APKs before they're sent to users. Upload key requirements Must be an RSA key that's 2048 bits or more. Update keystores After you create an upload key, here are some locations that you may want to check and update: Local machines Locked on-site server (varying ACLs) Cloud machine (varying ACLs) Dedicated secrets management services (Git) repositories Upgrade your app signing key This section contains instructions relating to upgrading your app signing key. If you lost your upload key, you do not need to request a key upgrade; refer instead to the Lost or compromised upload key? section at the bottom of this page. In some circumstances, you can request an app signing key upgrade. Here are a couple of reasons to request an app signing key upgrade: You need a cryptographically stronger key. Your app signing key has been compromised. Before requesting a key upgrade in Play Console, read the Important considerations before requesting a key upgrade section below. You can then expand the other sections below to learn more about requesting a key upgrade. Note: Requesting an app signing key upgrade for new installs in Play Console is unrelated to key rotation introduced in APK signature scheme v3 for Android P and above. Important considerations before requesting a key upgrade Before requesting a key upgrade, it's important to understand the changes that you may need to make after the upgrade is complete. If you use the same app signing key for multiple apps to share data/code between them, you need to update your apps to recognize both your new and legacy app signing key certificates. If your app uses APIs, make sure to register the certificates for your new and legacy app signing key with API providers before publishing an update to ensure the APIs continue working. Certificates are available on the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity) in Play Console.   If any of your users install updates via peer-to-peer sharing, they'll only be able to install updates that are signed with the same key as the version of your app which they already have installed. If they're unable to update their app because they have a version of your app that's signed with a different key, they have the option of uninstalling and reinstalling the app to get the update. Request a key upgrade for all installs on Android T (API level 33) and above (recommended) Each app can only have its app signing key upgraded for all installs on Android T (API level 33) once annually. If you successfully request this key upgrade, your new key is used to sign all installs and app updates on Android T (API level 33) and above. Your legacy app signing key is still used to sign installs and updates for users on earlier Android OS versions. Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). In the "Upgrade your app signing key" card, select Request key upgrade. Select an option to upgrade your app signing key to all installs on Android T and above. Have Google generate a new app signing key (recommended) or upload one. After upgrading your app signing key, if you were using the same key for your app signing and upload key, you can continue using your legacy app signing key as your upload key or generate a new upload key. Select a reason for requesting app signing key upgrade. If necessary, register your new app signing key with API providers. Request a key upgrade for new installs (not suitable for all apps) Each app can only have its app signing key upgraded once in its lifetime. In the unlikely event that you have multiple apps using the same signing key specifically to run in the same process, you won't be able to use key upgrade for those apps. If you successfully request this key upgrade, your new key is used to sign new installs and app updates. Your legacy app signing key is still used to sign updates for users who installed your app before the key upgrade. Open Play Console and go to the Play App Signing page (Release > Setup > App integrity). In the "Upgrade your app signing key" card, select Request key upgrade. Select an option to upgrade your app signing key for all new installs. Have Google generate a new app signing key (recommended) or upload one. After upgrading your app signing key, if you were using the same key for your app signing and upload key, you can continue using your legacy app signing key as your upload key or generate a new upload key. Select a reason for requesting app signing key upgrade. If necessary, register your new app signing key with API providers. Best practices If you also distribute your app outside of Google Play or plan to later and want to use the same signing key, you have two options: Either let Google generate the key (recommended) and then download a signed, universal APK from the from App bundle explorer to distribute outside of Google Play. Or you can generate the app signing key you want to use for all app stores, and then transfer a copy of it to Google when you configure Play App Signing. To protect your account, turn on 2-Step Verification for accounts with access to Play Console. After publishing an app bundle to a release track, you can visit the App bundle explorer to access installable APKs that Google generates from your app bundle. You can: Copy and share an internal app sharing link that allows you to test, in a single tap, what Google Play would install from your app bundle on different devices. Download a signed, universal APK. This single APK is signed with the app signing key that Google holds and is installable on any device that your app supports. Download a ZIP archive with all of the APKs for a specific device. These APKs are signed with the app signing key that Google holds., Yand you can install the APKs in the ZIP archive on a device using the adb install-multiple *.apk command. For increased security, generate a new upload key that's different from your app signing key. If you're using any Google API, you may want to register the upload key and app signing key certificates in the Google Cloud Console for your app. If you're using Android App Links, make sure to update keys in the corresponding Digital Asset Links JSON file on your website. Lost or compromised upload key? If you've lost your private upload key or it's been compromised, you can create a new one, and then ask your account owner to contact support to reset the key. When contacting support, make sure your account owner attaches the upload_certificate.pem file. After our support team registers the new upload key, you receive an email, and then you can update your keystores and register your key with API providers. Important: Resetting your upload key doesn't affect the app signing key that Google Play uses to re-sign APKs before delivering them to users. APK Signature Scheme v4 Android 11 and above devices support the new APK signature scheme v4. Play App Signing will start rolling out v4 signing to select apps in order to make it possible for them to access upcoming performance features available on newer devices. No developer action is required and no user impact is expected.

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