

Projects Documents Tenders [1] ADB placed its regular assistance to Afghanistan on hold effective 15 August 2021, but since 2022 has supported the Afghan people through a special arrangement with the United Nations to address basic human needs, including critical food support, and health and education services.[2] ADB has temporarily put on hold sovereign project disbursements and new contracts in Myanmar effective 1 February 2021. ADB is closely monitoring the situation in Myanmar and remains committed to supporting its people. Developing members: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cook Islands, People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Fiji, Hong Kong, China, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, the Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Sri Lanka, Taipei, China, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam By making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographical area, or by using the term "country" in the website, ADB does not intend to make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territory or area. Boundaries, colors, denominations or any other information shown on maps do not imply, on the part of ADB, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries, colors, denominations, or information. Some members enter a new phase in their relationship with ADB as defined under the Classification and Graduation Policy. At ADB, our professionals from various areas of expertise embark on a quest for opportunities for inclusive economic growth, and regional integration. Join us to find fulfillment in sharing your knowledge and skills, and be a part of our vision in achieving a prosperous, inclusive resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific. With employees from more than 60 countries, ADB is a place of real diversity are respected and valued. We embrace diversity and inclusion, regardless of gender, age, nationality, ethnic origin and race, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, physical ability, and thinking style. Every staff member is unique and counts. You can help us make the region a better place. Women are encouraged to apply. What We Look For What We Offer FAQs: ADB Careers Staff Association Are you interested in an exciting and rewarding career in financing and managing investments in private sector projects in developing Asia? We offer competitive remuneration and a comprehensive benefits for contingent events, and retirement benefits. Additional benefits may be provided to international staff if they meet the eligibility criteria for the particular benefit. Compensation for all ADB staff is "market-driven", with reference to the appropriate global or local market from which a specific position is recruited. Salaries are determined according to the level of responsibility of the jobs and are reviewed annually to ensure that ADB's compensation remains competitive. More on ADB's salary structure Medical and health benefits Life and disability plans Leave and holidays Benefits for International Staff Relocation assistance Installation and rental allowance Education assistance and education travel Home country travel and allowance More on ADB's staff benefits Making a difference in the world doesn't have to be a choice between a successful profession or a fulfilling personal life. Women working at ADB, who share many of the same personal circumstances as others around the world, are given the benefits and opportunities they need to have both meaningful careers and rewarding personal lives. "I'm Every Woman" tells the stories of professional women working at ADB's headquarters in Manila and the Pacific. Exposure to countries and cultures enriched her capacity Helping create sound policies to deliver the right solutions Young family moved far from home in Islamabad, Pakistan Keeping family ties close from Japan to Manila More profiles of ADB staff Other Programs Offers postgraduate scholarships for studies in economics, management, science and technology, and other development-related fields. A project-oriented learning opportunity for graduate students to gain experience through research assignments based on ADB's current operational needs. An entry-level recruitment program to attract highly qualified and motivated individuals to ADB, providing the foundation for a challenging and rewarding professional career in an international development environment. ongoing or recently completed economic research in ADB headquarters in Manila. Headquarters (HQ)6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines Tel +63 2 6324444 Fax +63 2 6362444 www.adb.org AsianDevBank @ADB_HQ Armenia Resident Mission (ARRM)10 V. Sargsyan Street, 3rd Floor, Offices 79-81, Piazza Grande, Yerevan 0010, Republic of Armenia Azerbaijan Resident Mission (AZRM)45 A. Khagani Street, Landmark II Building, 3rd Floor, Baku, AZ1010, Azerbaijan Bangladesh, GPO Box No. 2100 Bhutan Resident Mission (BRRM)Lower Norzin Lam, Thimphu, Bhutan Request information www.adb.org/bhutan Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM)No. 29 Suramarit Blvd. (268/19) Sangkat Chaktomuk, Khan Daun Penh, Cambodia European Representative Office (ERO)Barckhausstr. 1, 60325 Frankfurt, Germany Georgia Resident Mission (GRM)1, G. Tabidze Street, Freedom Square, 0114 Tbilisi, Georgia India Resident Mission (INRM)4 San Martin Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 India Indonesia Resident Mission (IRM)The Plaza Office Tower, 11th floor, Jl. MH Thamrin 28-30, Central Jakarta, Indonesia 10350 Japanese Representative Office (JRO)Kasumigaseki Building 8F3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-kuTokyo 100-6008, Japan Kazakhstan Resident Mission (KARM)Astana Office, 12 Samal Microdistrict, Astana Tower Business Center, 20th Floor Astana 010000, Kazakhstan Kyrgyz Republic Resident Mission (KYRM)Orion Business Center, 21 Erkindik Prospect, 6th Floor, 720040 Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic Lao PDR Resident Mission (LRM)Corner of Lanexang Av. and Samsenthai Rd., P.O. Box 9724 Vientiane, Lao PDR Mongolia Resident Mission (MNRM)International Commerce Center (ICC) Tower, 17th Floor, Jamyan Gunii Street-9, Ulaanbaatar 14210, Mongolia Myanmar Resident Mission (MYRM)Yangon OfficeUnion Business Centre (UBC), Room : 04-05, 4th Floor, Natmauk RoadBo Cho Quarter, Bahan Township, Yangon, Myanmar Nepal Resident Mission (NRM)Metro Park Building, Lazimpat, Ward No. 2, P.O. Box 5017, Kathmandu, Nepal North American Representative Office (NARO)900 19th Street NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20006 Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office (PLCO)Level 20, 45 Clarence StreetSydney, NSW Australia 2000 Tel +61 2 82709444 Fax +61 2 82709445 Request information www.adb.org/plco Pacific Subregional Office (SPSO)5th Floor, Ra Marama Building, 91 Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji Pakistan Resident Mission (PRM)Level 8, North Wing, Serena Business Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, G-5, Islamabad, Pakistan Resident Mission (PRM)Level 2 - Burns Philp Haus, Corner of Musgrave Street & Champion Parade PO Box 1992, Port Moresby, National Capital District, Papua New Guinea Philippines Country Office (PhCO)6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines People's Republic of China Resident Mission (PRCM)17th Floor, China World Tower (Guomao III), 1 Jian Guo Men Wai Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100004, People's Republic of China Sri Lanka Resident Mission (SLRM)23, Independence Avenue, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Resident Mission (TRM)23rd Floor, The Offices at Central World, 999/9 Rama 1 Road, Wangmai, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand Timor-Leste Resident Mission (TLRM)ADB Building, Rua Alferes Duarte Arbiro, Farol, Dili, Timor-Leste Turkmenistan Resident Mission (URM)1 Qoratosh Street, Tashkent 100027, Uzbekistan Viet Nam Resident Mission (VRM)3rd Floor, Cornerstone Building, 16 Phan Chu Trinh Street, Hoan Kiem District, Ha Noi, Viet Nam The Pakistan Resident Mission was opened in 1989 and provides the primary operational link for activities between ADB and the government, the private sector, civil society stakeholders and development partners. The resident mission engages in policy dialogue, country partnership strategy development and programming, and portfolio management, while also acting as a knowledge base on development issues in Pakistan. The Pakistan government agency handling ADB affairs is the Economic Affairs Division (Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization). Các hoạt động của ADB tại Việt Nam đòi hỏi tuân thủ những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi các dự án do ADB hỗ trợ có thể đề đạt những quan ngại của mình nếu dự án đang hoặc có khả năng gây tổn hại. Thông tin trên trang này sẽ hướng dẫn độc giả về cách thức khiếu nại lên ADB, cũng như các yêu cầu đối với việc giải quyết khiếu nại. Ai có thể khiếu nại? Thành viên hoặc các thành viên của một cộng đồng bị ảnh hưởng trực tiếp bởi một dự án của ADB Một đại diện địa phương (tổ chức xã hội dân sự) của những người bị ảnh hưởng. Nếu khiếu nại được để đạt thông qua đại diện, cần có những nội dung sau: tên, chức danh, địa chỉ, và thông tin liên hệ của tổ chức đại diện. Tổ chức đại diện. Tổ chức đại diện. Tổ chức này phải được gửi lên nhân danh họ; và văn bản ủy quyền đại diện có chữ ký [của những người ủy quyền] Gửi đơn khiếu nại ở đâu? 1. Project-level Những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án được khuyến khích nêu ra vấn để trước tiên với bộ phận giải quyết khiếu nại ở cấp độ dự án. Xin hãy liên hệ với Chủ dự án, hoặc cán bộ phụ trách dự án của ADB để tìm hiểu thêm thông tin tại . 2. Resident Mission ADB là nơi cuối cùng để xử lý những khiếu nại này. Chỉ tiếp nhận các khiếu nại có chữ ký theo đường bru điện, fax hoặc thư điện tử về địa chỉ sau đây: Cơ quan Đại diện Thường trú tại Việt Nam (VRM) - Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á (ADB) Tầng 3, Tòa nhà Cornerstone Building, 16 Phan Chu Trinh, Quận Hoàn Kiếm, Hà Nội, Việt Nam Tel +844 39331374 Fax +844 39331373 E-mail Khiếu nại trực tiếp chỉ được tiếp nhận khi có hẹn trước. Xin hãy gọi điện cho: Dang Huu Cu (Mr) Tel +844 39331374 ext. 145 Quy trình xử lý khiếu nại tại ADB Tiếp nhận khiếu nại của dự án, chủ dự án và/hoặc nhóm thực thi dự án Theo dõi giải quyết khiếu nại để đảm bảo việc tuân thủ cơ chế khắc phục khiếu nại của dự án ADB,即 Android Debug Bridge,它是 Android 开发/测试入员不可替代的强大工具,也是 Android 设备玩家的好玩具。 持续更新中,欢迎提 PR 和 Issue 补充指正,觉得有用的可以将 此 GitHub 仓库 Star 收藏备用。**注:**有部分命令的支持情况可能与 Android 系统版本及定制 ROM 的实现有关。 Other languages: []] English adb 命令的基本语法如下: adb [-d]-e]-s] 如果只有一 个设备/模拟器连接时,可以省略掉 [-d]-e]-s]这一部分,直接使用 adb 。 如果有多个设备/模拟器连接,则需要为命令指定目标设备。 参数 含义 -d 指定当前唯一通过 USB 连接的 Android 设备为命令目标 -e 指定当前唯一运行的模拟器为命令目标 -s 指定相应 serialNumber 号的设备/模拟器为命令目标 在多个设备/模拟器连接的情况下较常用的是 -s 参数, serialNumber 可以通过 adb devices 命 令获取。如: \$ adb devices List of devices attached cf264b8f device emulator-5554 device 10.129.164.6:5555 device 输出里的 cf264b8f、emulator-5554 和 10.129.164.6:5555 即为 serialNumber。 比如这时想指定 cf264b8f 这个设备来运行 adb 命令获取屏幕分辨率: adb -s cf264b8f shell wm size 又如想给 10.129.164.6:5555 这个设备安装应用(这种形式的 serialNumber 格式为:,一般为无线连接的设备或 Genymotion 等第三方 Android 模拟器): adb -s 10.129.164.6:5555 install test.apk 遇到多设备/模拟器的情况均使用这几个参数为命令指定目标设备,下文中为简化描述,不再重复。 启动 adb server 命令: (一般无需手动执行此命令,在运行 adb 命令时若发现 adb server 没有启动会自动调起。)停止 adb server 命令: 命令: 示例输 出: Android Debug Bridge version 1.0.36 Revision 8f855a3d9b35-android adb 的运行原理是 PC 端的 adb server 与手机端的守护进程 adbd 建立连接,然后 PC 端的 adb server 转发命令, adbd 接收命令后解析运行。所以如果 adbd 以普通权限执行,有些需要 root 权限才能执行的命令无法直接用 adb xxx 执行。这时可以 adb shell 然后 su 后执行命令,也可以让 adbd 以 root 权限执行,这个就能随意执行高权限命令了。 命令: 正常输出: 现在再运行 adb shell,看看命令行提示符是不是变成 # 了? 有些手机 root 后也无法通过 adb cannot run as root in production builds,此时可以先安装 adbd Insecure,然后 adb root 试试。 相应地,如果要恢复 adbd 为非 root 权限的 话,可以使用 adb unroot 命令。 命令: adb -P start-server 默认端口为 5037。 命令: 输出示例: List of devices attached cf264b8f device emulator-5554 device 输出格式为 [serialNumber] [state], serialNumber] [state], serialNumber 即我们常说的 SN, state 有如下几种: offline —— 表示设备未连接成功或无响应。 device —— 设备已连接。注意这个状态并不能标识 Android 系统已经完全启动和可操作,在设备启动过程中设备实例就可连接到 adb,但启动完毕后系统才处于可操作状态。 no device —— 没有设备/模拟器连接。以上输出显示当前已经连接了三台设备/模拟器, cf264b8f、emulator-5554 和 10.129.164.6:5555 分别是它们的 SN。从 emulator-5554 这个名字可以看出它是一个 Android 模拟器,而 10.129.164.6:5555 这种形为:的 serialNumber 一般是无线连接的设备或 Genymotion 等第三方 Android 模拟器。常见异常输出: 没有设备/模拟器连接成功。 设备/模拟器连接成功。 设备/模拟器主连接到 adb 需要保证几点: 硬件状态正常。 包括 Android 设备处于正常开机状态, USB 连接线和各种接口完好。 Android 设备的开发者选项和 USB 调试模式已开 ,如果没有就说明驱动状态已经好了。否则可以下载一个手机助手类程序来安装驱动先。 通过 USB 线连接好电脑和设备后确认状态。 如果能看到 说明连接成功。 除了可以通过无线连接——虽然连接过程中也有需要使用 USB 的步骤,但是连接成功之后你的设备就可以在一定范围内摆脱 USB 连接线的限制啦! 操作步骤: 将 Android 设备与要 运行 adb 的电脑连接到同一个局域网,比如连到同一个 WiFi。 将设备与电脑通过 USB 线连接。 应确保连接成功(可运行 adb devices 看是否能列出该设备)。 让设备在 5555 端口监听 TCP/IP 连接: 断开 USB 连接。 找到设备的 IP 地址。 一般能在「设置」-「关于手机」-「状态信息」-「IP地址」找到,也可以使用下文里 查看设备信息 - IP 地址 一节里的方法用 adb 命令来查看。 adb connect 这里的 就是上一步中找到的设备 IP 地址。 确认连接状态。 如果能看到 :5555 device 说明连接成功。 如果连接不了,请确认 Android 设备与电脑是连接到了同一个 WiFi , 然后再次执行 adb connect 那一步; 如果还是不行的话 , 通过 adb kill-server 重新启动 adb 然后从头再来一次试试。 断开无线连接 命令: adb disconnect 注:需要 root 权限。 (需要借助 USB 线)」是官方文档里介绍的方法,需要借助于 USB 数据线来实现无线连接。 既然我们想要实现无线连接,那能不能所有步骤下来都是无线的呢?答案是能的。 在 Android 设备上安装一个终端模拟器。 已经安装过的设备可以跳过此步。我使用的终端模拟器下载地址是:Terminal Emulator for Android 设备与要运行 adb 的电脑连接到同一个局域网,比如 连到同一个 WiFi。 打开 Android 设备上的终端模拟器,在里面依次运行命令: su setprop service.adb.tcp.port 5555 找到 Android 设备的 IP 地址。 一般能在「设置」-「关于手机」-「状态信息」-「IP地址」找到,也可以使用下文里 查看设备信息 - IP 地址 一节里的方法用 adb 命令来查看。 在电脑上通过 adb 和 IP 地址连接 Android 设备。 adb connect 这里的 就是上一步中找到的设备 II connected to :5555 这样的输出则表示连接成功。 节注一: 有的设备,比如小米 5S + MIUI 8.0 + Android 6.0.1 MXB48T,可能在第 5 步之前需要重启 adbd 服务,在设备的终端模拟器上运行: 如果 restart 无效,尝试以下命令: 查看应用列表的基本命令格式是 adb shell pm list packages [-f] [-d] [-e] [-s] [-3] [-i] [-u] [--user USER ID] [FILTER] 即在 adb shell pm list packages 的基础上可以加一些参数进行过滤查看不同的列表,支持的过滤参数如下:参数显示列表无所有应用 -f 显示应用分 installer -u 包含已卸载应用包名包含字符串命令: adb shell pm list packages 输出示例: package:com.android.smoketest package:com.android.providers.calendar package:com.androi // other packages here ... 命令: adb shell pm list packages -s 命令: adb shell pm list packages -3 比如要查看包名包含字符串 mazhuang 的应用列表, 命令: adb shell pm list packages mazhuang 当然也可以使用 grep 来过滤: adb shell pm list packages | grep mazhuang 命令格式: adb install [-lrtsdg] 参数: adb install 后面可以跟一些可选参数来控制安装 APK 的行 为,可用参数及含义如下:参数含义-1将应用安装到保护目录 /mnt/asec -r 允许覆盖安装 -t 允许安装 AndroidManifest.xml 里 application 指定 android:testOnly="true" 的应用 -s 将应用安装到 sdcard -d 允许降级覆盖安装 -g 授予所有运行时权限 运行命令后如果见到类似如下输出(状态为 Success)代表安装成功: [100%] /data/local/tmp/1.apk pkg: /data/local/tmp/1.apk Success 上面是当前最新版 v1.0.36 的 adb 的输出,会显示 push apk 文件到手机的进度百分比。 使用旧版本 adb 的输出则是这样的: 12040 KB/s (22205609 bytes in 1.801s) pkg: /data/local/tmp/SogouInput android v8.3 sweb.apk Failure 则表示安装失败 , 比如: [100%] /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装失败 , 比如 : [100%] /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装 (100%) /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装 (100%) /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装 (100%) /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装 (100%) /data/local/tmp/map-20160831.apk Failure 别表示安装 [INSTALL FAILED ALREADY EXISTS] 常见安装失败输出代码、含义及可能的解决办法如下: 输出 含义 解决办法 INSTALL FAILED ALREADY EXISTS 应用已经存在,或卸载了但没卸载干净 adb install 时使用 -r 参数,或者先 adb uninstall 再安装 INSTALL FAILED_INVALID_APK 无效的 APK 文件 INSTALL FAILED_INVALID_URI 无效的 APK 文件名 确保 APK 文件名 确保 APK 文件名里无中 文 INSTALL FAILED INSUFFICIENT STORAGE 空间不足 清理空间 INSTALL FAILED DUPLICATE PACKAGE 已经存在同名程序 INSTALL FAILED NO SHARED USER INCOMPATIBLE 请求 的共享用户存在但签名不一致 INSTALL FAILED MISSING SHARED LIBRARY 安装包使用了设备上不可用的共享库 INSTALL FAILED REPLACE COULDNT DELETE 替换时无法删除 INSTALL FAILED DEXOPT dex 优化验证失败或空间不足 INSTALL FAILED OLDER SDK 设备系统版本低于应用要求 INSTALL FAILED CONFLICTING PROVIDER 设备里已经存在与应用 同名的 content provider INSTALL_FAILED_NEWER_SDK 设备系统版本高于应用要求 INSTALL FAILED_TEST_ONLY 应用是 test-only 的, 但安装时没有指定 -t 参数 INSTALL FAILED_TEST_ONLY 应用使用了设备不可用的功能 INSTALL FAILED CONTAINER ERROR 1. sdcard 访问失败; 2. 应用签名与 ROM 签名一致, 被当作内置应用 1. 确认 sdcard 可用, 或者安装到内置存储; 2. 打包时不与 ROM 使用相同签名 INSTALL LOCATION 1. 不能安装到指定位置; 2. 应用签名与 ROM 签名一致, 被当作内置应用 1. 切换安装位置, 添加或删除 -s 参数; 2. 打包时不与 ROM 使用相同签名 名 INSTALL FAILED MEDIA UNAVAILABLE 安装位置不可用 一般为 sdcard ,确认 sdcard 可用或安装到内置存储 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION TIMEOUT 验证安装包超时 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION FAILURE 验证安装包发败 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION FAILURE 验证安装包发败 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION TIMEOUT 验证安装包超时 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION FAILURE 验证安装包发败 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION TIMEOUT 验证安装包超时 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION FAILURE 验证安装包超时 INSTALL FAILED VERIFICATION FILED VERIFICATION FILE 本次分配的 UID 不一致 清除以前安装过的残留文件 INSTALL FAILED VERSION DOWNGRADE 已经装了该应用更高版本 使用 -d 参数 INSTALL FAILED PERMISSION MODEL DOWNGRADE 已安装 target SDK 支持运行时权限的同名应用,要安装的版本不支持运行时权限 INSTALL PARSE FAILED NOT APK 指定路径不是文件,或不是以 .apk 结尾 INSTALL PARSE FAILED BAD MANIFEST 无法解析的 AndroidManifest.xml 文件 INSTALL PARSE FAILED UNEXPECTED EXCEPTION 解析器遇到异常 INSTALL PARSE FAILED NO CERTIFICATES 安装包没有签名 INSTALL PARSE FAILED INCONSISTENT CERTIFICATES 已安装该应用, 且签名与 APK 文件不一致 先卸载设备上的该应用, 再安装 INSTALL PARSE FAILED CERTIFICATE ENCODING 解析 APK 文件时遇到 CertificateEncodingException INSTALL PARSE FAILED BAD SHARED USER ID manifest 文件里指定了无效的共享用户 ID INSTALL PARSE FAILED MANIFEST MALFORMED 解析 manifest 文件时遇到结构性错误 INSTALL_PARSE_FAILED_MANIFEST_EMPTY 在 manifest 文件里找不到找可操作标签 (instrumentation 或 application) INSTALL_FAILED_USER_RESTRICTED 用户被限制安装应用 INSTALL_FAILED_DUPLICATE_PERMISSION 应用尝试定义一个已经存在的权限名称 INSTALL FAILED NO MATCHING ABIS 应用包含设备的应用程序二进制接口不支持的 native code INSTALL CANCELED BY USER 应用安装需要在设备上确认,但未操作设备或点了取消 在设备上同意安装 INSTALL FAILED ACWF INCOMPATIBLE 应用程序与设备不兼容 does not contain AndroidManifest.xml 无效的 APK 文件 is not a valid zip file 无效的 APK 文件 Offline 设备未连接成功 先将设备与 adb 连接成功 unauthorized 设备未授权允许调试 error: device not found 没有连接成功的设备 先将设备与 adb 连接成功 Unknown option: -s Android 2.2 以下不支持安装到 sdcard 不使用 -s 参数 No space left on devicerm 空间不足 清理空间 Permission denied ... sdcard ... sdcard 不可 用 参考:PackageManager.java adb install 内部原理简介 adb install 实际是分三步完成: push apk 文件到 /data/local/tmp。 调用 pm install 安装。 删除 /data/local/tmp 下的对应 apk 文件。 所以,必要的时候也可以根据这个步骤,手动分步执行安装过程。 命令: adb uninstall [-k] 表示应用的包名, -k 参数可选,表示卸载应用但保留数据和缓存目录。 命令示例: adb uninstall com.gihoo360.mobilesafe 表示卸载 360 手机卫士。 命令: adb shell pm clear 表示应用名包,这条命令的效果相当于在设置里的应用信息界面点击了「清除缓存」和「清除数据」。 命令示例: adb shell pm clear com.gihoo360.mobilesafe 表示清除 360 手机卫士的数据和缓存。 命令: adb shell pm clear 表示应用名包,这条命令的效果相当于在设置里的应用信息界面点击了「清除缓存」和「清除数据」。 命令示例: adb shell pm clear 表示应用名包,这条命令的效果相当于在设置里的应用信息界面点击了「清除缓存」和「清除数据」。 命令: adb shell pm clear 表示应用名包,这条命令的效果相当于在设置里的应用信息界面点击了「清除缓存」和「清除数据」。 ActivityRecord {8079d7e u0 com.cyanogenmod.trebuchet/com.android.launcher 3.Launcher t42} 其中的 com.cyanogenmod.trebuchet/com.android.launcher 3.Launcher t42} 其中的 com.cyanogenmod.trebuchet/com.android.launcher t42} 其中的 com.cyanogenmod.trebuchet/com.android.launcher 3.Launcher t42} 运行 adb shell dumpsys activity services org.mazhuang , 那么包名 org.mazhuang.demo1、org.mazhuang.demo2 和 org.mazhuang.demo2 灵活,和写 Android 程序时代码里的 Intent 相对应。用于决定 intent 对象的选项如下: 参数 含义 -a 指定 action , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW -c 指定 category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW -c 指定 category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW -c 指定 category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW -c 指定 category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.category , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW -c 指定 category , 比如 android.intent.action.VIEW null 值 (只有 key 名) `-e --es ` --ez boolean 值 --ei integer 值 --ei long 值 --ei float 值 --eu URI --ecn component name --eia [, sc.png 这个方法需要用到 gnu sed 命令 , 在 Linux 下直接就有 , 在 Windows 下 Git 安装目录的 bin 文件夹下也有。如果确实找不到该命令 , 可以下载 sed for Windows 并将 sed.exe 所在文件夹添加到 PATH 环境变量里。而在 Mac 下使用系统自带的 sed 命令会报错: sed: RE error: illegal byte sequence 需要安装 gnu-sed, 然后使用 gsed 命令: 录制屏幕以 mp4 格式保存到 /sdcard : adb shell screenrecord /sdcard/filename.mp4 = 180 秒。 如果需要导出到电脑: adb pull /sdcard/filename.mp4 = 180 秒。 如果需要导出到电 下面是常见参数及含义:参数 含义 --size WIDTHxHEIGHT 视频的尺寸,比如 1280x720,默认是屏幕分辨率。 --bit-rate RATE 视频的比特率,默认是 4Mbps。 --time-limit TIME 录制时长,单位秒。 --verbose 输出更多信息。 注:需要 root 权限。/system 分区默认挂载为只读,但有些操作比如给 Android 系统添加命令、删除自带应用等需要对 /system 进行写操作,所以需要重新挂载它 为可读写。 步骤: 进入 shell 并切换到 root 用户权限。 命令: 查看当前分区挂载情况。 命令: 输出示例: rootfs ro,relatime,mode=600 0 0 proc /proc proc rw,relatime,mode=755 0 0 devpts /dev/pts devpts rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=600 0 0 proc /proc proc rw,relatime 0 0 sysfs /sys sysfs rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=600 0 0 proc /proc proc rw,relatime 0 0 selinuxfs /sys/fs/selinux selinuxfs rw,relatime 0 0 debugfs /sys/kernel/debug debugfs rw,relatime,mode=770,gid=1000 0 0 none /sys/fs/cgroup /memory 0 0 tmpfs rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=770,gid=1000 0 0 none /sys/fs/cgroup /memory 0 0 tmpfs /mnt/asec tmpfs rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=755,gid=1000 0 0 none /dev/cpuctl cgroup rw,relatime,mode=750,gid=1000 0 0 none /sys/fs/cgroup tmpfs rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=755,gid=1000 0 0 none /sys/fs/cgroup tmpfs rw,seclabel,relatime,mode=750,gid=1000 0 0 none /sys/fs/ /sys/fs/cgroup/freezer cgroup rw,relatime,freezer 0 0 /dev/block/platform/msm sdcc.1/by-name/userdata /data ext4 rw,seclabel,nosuid,nodev,relatime,noauto da alloc,data=ordered 0 0 /dev/block/platform/msm sdcc.1/by-name/cache /cache ext4 rw,seclabel,nosuid,nodev,relatime,data=ordered 0 0 /dev/block/platform/msm sdcc.1/by-name/persist /persist ext4 rw,seclabel,nosuid,nodev,relatime,data=ordered 0 0 /dev/block/platform/msm sdcc.1/by-name/modem /firmware vfat $id=1023, group\ id=1000, fmask=0237, codepage=cp437, iocharset=iso8859-1, shortname=lower, errors=remount-ro\ 0\ 0\ /dev/fuse\ /mnt/shell/emulated/0\ fuse\ /mn$ rw,nosuid,nodev,relatime,user_id=1023,group_id=1023,default_permissions,allow_other 0 0 找到其中我们关注的带 /system hm-行: /dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name/system /system is a condered 0 0 重新挂载。命令: mount -o remount,rw -t yaffs2 /dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name/system /system is a condered 0 0 重新挂载。命令: mount -o remount,rw -t yaffs2 /dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name/system /system is a condered 0 0 重新挂载。 /dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name/system 就是我们从上一步的输出里得到的文件路径。 如果输出没有提示错误的话,操作就成功了,可以对 /system 下的文件为所欲为了。 注:需要 root 权限。 命令: adb shell su cat /data/misc/wifi/*.conf 输出示例: network={ ssid="TP-LINK 9DFC" scan_ssid=1 psk="123456789" key_mgmt=WPA-PSK group=CCMP TKIP auth alg=OPEN sim num=1 priority=13893 } network={ ssid="TP-LINK F11E" psk="987654321" key mgmt=WPA-PSK sim num=1 priority=17293 } ssid 即为我们在 WLAN 设置里看到的名称, psk 为密码, key mgmt 为安全加密方式。 注:需要 root 权限。 命令: adb shell su date -s 20160823.131500 表示将系统日期和时间更改为 2016 年 08 月 23 日 13 点 15 分 00 秒。 命令: 命令: 此时命令行提示符是 \$ 则表示没有 root 权限,是 # 则表示已 root。 Monkey 可以生成伪随机用户事件来模拟单击、触摸、手势等操作,可以对正在开发中的程序进行随机压力测试。 简单用法: adb shell monkey -p -v 500 表示向 指定的应用程序发送 500 个伪随机事件。 Monkey 的详细用法参考 官方文档。 注:需要 root 权限。 有时需要控制设备的 WiFi 状态,可以对正在开发中的程序进行随机压力测试。 简单用法: adb shell monkey -p -v 500 表示向 指定的应用程序发送 500 个伪随机事件。 Monkey 的详细用法参考 官方文档。 注:需要 root 权限。 有时需要控制设备的 WiFi 状态,可以 用以下指令完成。 开启 WiFi: adb root adb shell svc wifi enable 关闭 WiFi: adb root adb shell svc wifi disable 若执行成功, 输出为空;若未取得 root 权限执行此命令,将执行失败,输出 Killed。 命令: 命令: 如果我们下载了 Android 设备对应的系统更新包到电脑上,那么也可以通过 adb 来完成更新。 以 Recovery 模式下更新为例: 重启到 Recovery 模式。 命令: 在设备 的 Recovery 界面上操作进入 Apply update-Apply from ADB。 注:不同的 Recovery 菜单可能与此有差异,有的是一级菜单就有 Apply update from ADB。 通过 adb 上传和更新系统。 命令: adb sideload Android 系统是基于 Linux 内核的,所以 Linux 里的很多命令在 Android 里也有相同或类似的实现,在 adb shell 里可以调用。本文档前面的部分内容已经用到了 adb shell 命令。 命 令: 输出示例: USER PID PPID VSIZE RSS WCHAN PC NAME root 1 0 8904 788 ffffffff 00000000 S /init root 2 0 0 0 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S /init root 2 0 0 0 ffffffff 00000000 S kthreadd ... u0_a71 7779 5926 1538748 48896 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 ffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 fffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 fffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 fffffffff 00000000 S com.sohu.inputmethod.sogou:classic u0_a58 7963 5926 1561916 59568 fffffffff 000000000 S com.soh 740 00000000 b6f28340 R ps 各列含义:列名 含义 USER 所属用户 PID 进程 ID PPID 父进程 ID NAME 进程名 命令: 输出示例: User 0%, System 6%, IOW 0%, IRQ 0% User 3 + Nice 0 + Sys 21 + Idle 280 + IOW 0 + IRQ 0 + SIRQ 3 = 307 PID PR CPU% S #THR VSS RSS PCY UID Name 8763 0 3% R 1 10640K 1064K fg shell top 131 0 3% S 1 0K 0K fg root dhd dpc 6144 0 0% S 115 1682004K 115916K fg system system server 132 0 0% S 1 0K 0K fg root dhd rxf 1731 0 0% S 6 20288K 788K fg root /system/bin/mpdecision 217 0 0% S 6 18008K 356K fg u a 58 4896K bg u a 5 org.mazhuang.boottimemeasure ... 各列含义: 列名 含义 PID 进程 ID PR 优先级 CPU% 当前瞬间占用 CPU 百分比 S 进程状态(R=运行, S=睡眠, T=跟踪/停止, Z=僵尸进程) #THR 线程数 VSS Virtual Set Size 虚拟耗用内存(包含共享库占用的内存) RSS Resident Set Size 实际使用物理内存(包含共享库占用的内存) PCY 调度策略优先级 SP BACKGROUND/SPFOREGROUND UID 进程所有者的用户 ID NAME 进程名 top 命令还支持一些命令行参数,详细用法如下: Usage: top [-m max procs] [-n iterations] [-d delay] [-s sort column] [-t] [-h] -m num 最多显示多少个进程 -n num 刷新多少次后退出 -d num 刷新时间间隔(单位秒,默认值 5) -s col 按某列排序(可用 col 值: cpu, vss, rss, thr) 信息 -h 显示帮助文档 如下是其它常用命令的简单描述 , 前文已经专门讲过的命令不再额外说明 : 命令 功能 cat 显示文件内容 cd 切换目录 chmod 改变文件的存取模式/访问权限 df 查看磁盘空间使用情况 grep 过滤输出 kill 杀死指定 PID 的进程 ls 列举目录内容 mount 挂载目录的查看和管理 mv 移动或重命名文件 ps 查看正在运行的进程 rm 删除文件 top 查看进程的资源占用情况 出错提示 errors protocol fault (couldn't read status): No error 可能原因 adb server 进程想使用的 5037 端口被占用。 解决方案 找到占用 5037 端口的进程, 然后终止它。以 Windows 下为例: netstat -ano | findstr LISTENING 1548 ... 这里 1548 即为进程 ID, 用命令结束该进程: 然后再启动 adb 就没问题了。 fb-adb - A better shell for Android devices (for Mac). 感谢朋友们无私的分享与补充 (排名不分先后) 。 zxning , linhua55 , codeskyblue , seasonyuu , fan123199 , zhEdward , 0x8BADFOOD , keith666666。 文科中的技术宅 Takehiko Nakao joined ADB on 28 April 2013 and served as ADB President for almost 7 years until 16 January 2020. Under his leadership, ADB expanded its operations through an increase in new lending and grant from \$14 billion in 2013 to \$22 billion in 2013 to \$22 billion in 2018 while incorporating more advanced technologies into projects, Ordinary Capital Resources and concessional lending operation of the Asian Development Fund (ADF) were merged, which enabled the expansion of operations thanks to much larger combined equity and leverage for concessional lending, and Strategy 2030 was launched. Other key achievements include important knowledge works including ADB's 50 years history book, visits to many member countries, cooperation with development partners, institutional reforms to make ADB "stronger, better and faster", proactive human resource management, and improving financial sustainability of the staff pension system by introducing defined contribution plan for new hires. Haruhiko Kuroda joined ADB on 1 February 2005 and served as ADB President for more than 8 years until 18 March 2013. Under his leadership, ADB tripled its operations from \$7.4 billion in 2005 to \$21.57 billion in 2012 including cofinancing, formulated its long-term plans as set out in Strategy 2020, and carried out many internal reforms. To meet the region's growing demand for development finance, Mr. Kuroda led ADB's first general capital increase in 14 years, which tripled its capital base to \$165 billion, and two replenishments of the Asian Development Fund, raising over \$23 billion to help meet the needs of ADB's poorest member countries. Mr. Kuroda's tenure covered a period of significant growth in the region, but also one of tremendous challenges. During the 2008 global financial crisis, which affected many of ADB's developing member countries, ADB provided much-needed assistance through the establishment of a \$3 billion Countercyclical Support Facility to meet urgent needs. ADB also expanded its Trade Finance Program, which supported \$2 billion in trade, bolstered small and medium-sized enterprises, and protected jobs and industries in the most challenging markets. administered ASEAN Infrastructure Fund, which will help meet the needs for infrastructure connectivity in Southeast Asia, and ADB's resumption of operations in Myanmar after more than 20 years. Tadao Chino, ADB's seventh President, took office during a challenging period. Several developing member countries (DMCs) were still suffering after the 1997-1998 financial crisis and needed help recovering. Under Mr. Chino's leadership, several important ADB policies and strategic framework, which set ADB's also adopted its long-term strategic framework, which set ADB's and strategic framework, which set ADB's and needed help recovering. strategic direction and laid the basis of its assistance to DMCs in their effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Tadao Chino passed away on 17 July 2008 in Japan at the age of 74. Mitsuo Sato, ADB's sixth President, oversaw a wide-ranging slate of reforms to strengthen the ability of ADB to respond to the needs of its developing member countries. Under Mr. Sato, ADB underwent a re-organization to shift to a closer country-focus approach. ADB also instituted a process to ensure project quality and committed itself to pursuing social development objectives. Mitsuo Sato passed away on 20 October 2002 in Japan at the age of 69. Kimimasa Tarumizu, ADB's fifth President, ADB also instituted a process to ensure project quality and committed itself to pursuing social development objectives. oversaw the inauguration of ADB's new headquarters in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila. The transfer took place after ADB had been located on Roxas Boulevard for 19 years. The move allowed ADB to centralize its operations, which had spread to several locations in Metro Manila over the years. rose to almost \$5 billion. By 1991, cumulative total lending reached \$37.6 billion for 1,039 projects. On the borrowing front, ADB entered new markets of Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei, China. Kimimasa Tarumizu passed away on 21 February 2009 in Japan at the age of 78. Masao Fujioka was a man in a hurry when he took over in 1981 as fourth ADB's President. Upon his arrival at the airport, he sent his bags home and was driven straight to the office. Mr. Fujioka was instrumental in promoting greater coordination of ADB operations, increased cofinancing, and equity investments to private enterprise. In 1986, the People's Republic of China joined ADB, and a first loan was approved for India—a \$100 million lending to private sector enterprises. Under Mr. Fujioka, additional replenishments were made to ADF, and the Japan Special Fund was created. In 1983, Mr. Fujioka also presided over a third general capital increase (GCI III), which raised ADB's capital by 105 percent. Masao Fujioka passed away on 27 December 2021 in Japan at the age of 97. Taroichi Yoshida, appointed in 1976 as third ADB President, was concerned from the outset with economy and husbandry During his administration, additional strategies were developed to reduce poverty in the Asia-Pacific region, and operations were restructured to take a more country-focused view. Multiproject loans, a cost-effective means of funding projects too small for ADB's involvement, were introduced. A first multiproject loan to Tonga was made. In 1978, donors agreed to a second replenishment to ADF (ADF III) in the amount of \$2.15 billion to cover the period from 1979-1982. In 1980, ADB initiated sector lending. This new approach entails a single loan that is used to finance a cluster of subprojects with a specific sector or subsector. The first sector loans were provided to Indonesia for water supply and Thailand for highway construction. Taroichi Yoshida passed away on 14 March 2014 in Japan at the age of 94. In 1972, Shiro Inoue was appointed as ADB's second President. Under Inoue, lending commitments rose steadily from \$316 million in 1976. In response to the economic dislocation of the first oil crisis on the first oil crisis on 14 March 2014 in Japan at the age of 94. In 1972, Shiro Inoue was appointed as ADB's second President. the region's developing countries, ADB supported the development of indigenous energy resources and dam projects for electricity generation. Membership also continued to grow. Bangladesh and Myanmar joined ADB in 1973, followed by a number of newly independent Pacific island countries. In 1974, the Asian Development Fund was established to streamline ADB's means for financing concessional loans. Shiro Inoue passed away on 11 July 2010 in Japan at the age of 95. Takeshi Watanabe, the first President of ADB, combined idealism with practicality and toughness with compassion. Mr. Watanabe once likened ADB to "a family doctor" who tries to learn about the health of his many patients so he can help in their hour of need. Policies and targets were formulated, and regional surveys were understanding of the social and economic conditions of ADB's developing member countries. ADB approved its first loan—a \$5 million to the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand for onlending to industrial enterprises—on 23 January 1968, just a little more than a year after it had started business. Takeshi Watanabe passed away in Japan on 23 August 2010 at the age of 104. Managerial International Title / Reference Number Position Level Department 3 Asian Development Bank Headquarters 10 Jun 2025 25 Jun 2025 Technical Local (Multiple Vacancies) Title / Reference Number Position Level Department 3 Asian Development Bank Headquarters 06 Jun 2025 21 Jun 2025 Senior Project Assistant / 250481 TL2 Sectors Department 3 Asian Development Bank Headquarters 19 Jun 2025 03 Jul 2025 Notes: Applications for current vacancies are received through the ADB Career and Employment System (ACES). To learn more about ACES, read the FAQs. Close relatives of ADB staff, except spouses of international staff, are not eligible for recruitment and appointment to staff positions. Applications for vacancies at the ADB Institute are processed outside of ACES. These applications should be submitted following the instructions included in the vacancy notices. Applications should be submitted in English no later than 11:59 p.m., Manila time, on the specified closing date. 1 Close relatives refer to spouse, children, mother, father, brother and sister, niece, nephew, aunt and uncle. ADB is a leading multilateral development bank supporting sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth across Asia and the Pacific. Working with its members and partners, ADB provides quality development solutions to solve the region's complex challenges. Masato Kanda is the President by ADB's Board of Directors. He was elected President by ADB's Board of Directors. He was elected President by ADB's Board of Directors. Monitor reviews developments in local currency bond markets including sustainable bonds in the region during the first quarter of 2025 and provides an assessment of the region's financial condition, risks, and policy options. This edition notes that local currency bond markets in emerging East Asia totaled USD27.2 trillion at the end of March. Amid elevated global uncertainty, growth eased to 2.7% quarter-on-quarter in the first quarter of 2025 from 3.1% in the fourth quarter of 2024. Learn more View the series Data and statistical analysis in the Asia and Pacific region contributes to knowledge generation in ADB, helping strengthen its institutional priorities and operational effectiveness in its developing member countries. ASEAN+3's sustainable bond market reached a size of USD922.7 billion at the end of March on slowing growth in the first quarter of 2025 from 2.9% in the fourth quarter of

2024 due to a slowdown in issuance alongside a high volume of maturities. ASEAN+3's sustainable bond market remained the world's second-largest regional market, accounting for 18.3% of the global sustainable bond stock at the end of Q1 2025. Connect with Us Stay updated with ADB news, data, publications, projects, events and opportunities.