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company. My SB was and read with a couple of old units and the price was very reasonable. Verizon's Samsung Galaxy S III features a 4.8 inch HD Super AMOLED screen and the dual-core 1.5GHz Qualcomm Snapdragon MS8960 S4 processor with integrated LTE. This grants you lightning fast 4G access, while performance will get a further boost from the 2GB of RAM on the Galaxy S III. The Samsung Galaxy S III Verizon is most commonly compared with these phones: Display Size: 4.8 inches Resolution: 1280 x 720 pixels, 306 PPI Technology: Super AMOLED Screen-to-body: 65.23 % Colors: 16 777 216 Touchscreen: Capacitive, Multi-touch Features: Ambient light sensor, Proximity sensor, Scratch-resistant glass (Corning Gorilla Glass) System chip: Qualcomm Snapdragon S4 Plus MSM8960 Processor: Dual-core, 1500 MHz, Krait GPU: Adreno 225 RAM: 2GB DDR2 Internal storage: 32GB Storage expansion: microSDXC up to 64 GB Device type: Smartphone OS: Android (4.1.2, 4.1, 4.0.4), Samsung TouchWiz UI Screenshots Battery Capacity: 2100 mAh Type: Li - Ion, User replaceable Camera Rear: Single camera Camera samples Main camera: 8 MP (Autofocus, CMOS image sensor, BSI sensor) Specifications: Aperture size: F2.6; Sensor size: 1/3" Video recording: 1920x1080 (Full HD) (30 fps) Features: EIS, Video calling Front: 1.9 MP Dimensions: 5.39 x 2.80 x 0.34 inches (137 x 71 x 8.6 mm ) Weight: 4.70 oz (133.0 g) Materials: Back: Plastic Features: Notification light Keys: Left: Volume control; Right: Lock/Unlock key Colors: Black, Brown, Blue, White Cellular LTE (FDD): Bands 13(700 c) Data Speed: LTE SIM type: Micro SIM Multimedia Headphones: 3.5mm jack Speakers: Earpiece, Loudspeaker Features: Album art cover, Background playback Screen mirroring: DLNA, MHL Additional microphone(s): Yes Connectivity & Features Bluetooth: 4.0 Wi-Fi: 802.11 a, b, g, n, dual-band; Hotspot, Wi-Fi Direct USB: microUSB, USB 2.0 Features: OTG, Charging, Video out HDMI; Yes Location: GPS, Glonass Sensors: Accelerometer, Gyroscope, Compass, Barometer Other: NFC, Tethering, Computer sync, OTA sync Hearing aid compatible: M4 Phone features Notifications: Music ringtones (MP3) Other features: Voice dialing, Voice commands, Voice recording, TTY/TDD Regulatory Approval FCC approval: Date approved: Jun 01, 2012 FCC ID value: A31LSCH1535 Measured SAR: Head: 0.35 W/kg Body: 0.93 W/kg Simultaneous Transmission: 1.29 W/kg Wireless Router: 0.93 W/kg Availability Officially announced: Jun 04, 2012 Show more Samsung news Codes2unlock provides the quick and easy mobile unlocking for almost all phone manufacturers and mobile operators across world, most of the unlock codes are delivered instantly after placing an order. Our instructions are very simple and easy to follow and doesn't require any technical knowledge at all. Disclaimer: Codes2unlock.com has no affiliation with any cell phone manufacturer or cellular service carrier and does not represent itself as such. All trademarks, logos and images are copyright to their respective owners. Unlock by phone Helpful instructions WARNING: This guide is for advanced users and does not come with support. It is provided as a means to install CyanogenMod. A working adb connection as well as adb being in your PATH is required for this guide and users should not proceed without this. Additionally, you must be a 4.2.2 or older build or this will not work. In fact, if you try to use this method on a newer revision, you will almost certainly brick your device. Seriously don't try it. Downgrading won't work either. If you've updated, a qfuse is already tripped and any attempt to downgrade will also result in a brick. Samsung devices come with a unique boot mode called Download Mode which is very similar to Fastboot Mode on some devices with unlocked bootloaders. Heimdall is a cross-platform, open source tool for interfacing with Download Mode on Samsung devices. The preferred method of installing a custom recovery is through this boot mode. Rooting the stock firmware is neither recommended nor necessary. In order to use CyanogenMod on the Verizon variant of the Galaxy S3 you need to load an older bootloader. Download the following files: Download the Heimdall Suite: Heimdall Suite Download NOTE: The windows version of Heimdall Suite requires the Microsoft Visual C++ 2012 Redistributable Package to be installed on the computer, which can be downloaded here. Building From Source: The source code for the Heimdall Suite is available on GitHub. For more details about how to compile the Heimdall Suite, please refer to the README provided on GitHub. Boot to download mode on the Galaxy S3 (Verizon) by holding Volume Down, Home, & Power. Connect device via USB. Optional: Once in download mode, verify Heimdall can detect the device and read its PIT file. heimdall detect --no-reboot heimdall print-pit --no-reboot Flash the aboot.mbn file from VRAL6.bootloader.md5 with Heimdall: heimdall flash --ABOOT aboot.mbn --no-reboot Flash the older kernel loader VRALF2.boot.tar.md5 with Heimdall: heimdall flash --BOOT boot.tar --no-reboot You should now be able to download and flash recovery: TRWP Recovery: download md5sum:b4e99684f7e4b71af5972892601d7e9e heimdall flash --RECOVERY your\_recovery\_image.img --no-reboot Unplug USB cable. Boot to recovery mode on the Galaxy S3 (Verizon) by holding Volume Up, Home, & Power. Flash the VRAL6.bootloader.zip in recovery Install zip from sdcard Choose zip from external sdcard Select VRAL6.bootloader.zip Confirm installation Reboot The device is now ready to flash CyanogenMod. Installing CyanogenMod from recovery Make sure your computer has working adb. Download the CyanogenMod build package for your device that you'd like to install to your computer. Optional: Download 3rd party applications packages, like Google Apps which are necessary to download apps from Google Play. Place the CyanogenMod.zip package, as well as any optional .zip packages, on the root of /sdcard: Using adb: adb push filename.zip /sdcard/ Note: You can copy the .zip packages to your device using any method you are familiar with. The adb method is used here because it is universal across all devices and works in both Android and recovery mode. If you are in recovery mode, you may need to ensure /sdcard (sometimes called Internal Storage) is mounted by checking its status in the Mounts menu. If you have booted regularly, USB debugging must be enabled. If you are not already in recovery, boot to recovery mode now. In Team Win Recovery Project, select menu choices by tapping on the appropriately labelled button. Optional (Recommended): Select the Backup button to create a backup. Select Wipe and then Factory Reset. Select Install. Navigate to /sdcard and select the CyanogenMod.zip package. Follow the on-screen notices to install the package. Optional: Install any additional packages you wish using the same method (if you are installing multiple packages, install CyanogenMod first and then install any subsequent packages on top of it). Once installation has finished, return to the main menu and select Reboot, then System. The device will now boot into CyanogenMod. Introduction These instructions will hopefully assist you to start with a stock Galaxy S III (Verizon), unlock the bootloader (if necessary), and then download the required tools as well as the very latest source code for CyanogenMod (based on Google's Android operating system). Using these, you can build both CyanogenMod and CyanogenMod Recovery image from source code, and then install them both to your device. It is difficult to say how much experience is necessary to follow these instructions. While this guide is certainly not for the very very very uninitiated, these steps shouldn't require a PhD in software development either. Some readers will have no difficulty and breeze through the steps easily. Others may struggle over the most basic operation. Because people's experiences, backgrounds, and intuitions differ, it may be a good idea to read through just to ascertain whether you feel comfortable or are getting over your head. Remember, you assume all risk of trying this, but you will reap the rewards! It's pretty satisfying to boot into a fresh operating system you baked at home :) And once you're an Android-building ninja, there will be no more need to wait for "nightly" builds from anyone. You will have at your fingertips the skills to build a full operating system from code to a running device, whenever you want. Where you go from there- maybe you'll add a feature, fix a bug, add a translation, or use what you've learned to build a new app or port to a new device- or maybe you'll never build again- it's all really up to you. What you'll need A Galaxy S III (Verizon) A relatively recent computer (Linux, OS X, or Windows) with a reasonable amount of RAM and about 100 GB of free storage (more if you enable ccache or build for multiple devices). The less RAM you have, the longer the build will take (aim for 8 GB or more). Using SSDs results in considerably faster build times than traditional hard drives. A USB cable compatible with the Galaxy S III (Verizon) (typically micro USB, but older devices may use mini USB or have a proprietary cable) A decent internet connection & reliable electricity :) Some familiarity with basic Android operation and terminology. It would help if you've installed custom roms on other devices and are familiar with recovery. It may also be useful to know some basic command line concepts such as cd for "change directory", the concept of directory hierarchies, that in Linux they are separated by /, etc. If you are not accustomed to using Linux- this is an excellent chance to learn. It's free- just download and run a virtual machine (VM) such as Virtualbox, then install a Linux distribution such as Ubuntu (ASP vets Ubuntu as well). Any recent 64-bit version should work great, but the latest is recommended. Using a VM allows Linux to run as a guest inside your host computer- a computer in a computer, if you will. If you hate Linux for whatever reason, you can always just uninstall and delete the whole thing. (There are plenty of places to find instructions for setting up Virtualbox with Ubuntu, so I'll leave it to you to do that.) So let's begin! Build CyanogenMod and CyanogenMod Recovery Prepare the Build Environment Install the SDK If you have not previously installed adb and fastboot, install the Android SDK. "SDK" stands for Software Developer Kit, and it includes useful tools that you can use to flash software, look at the system logs in real time, grab screenshots, and more- all from your computer. Install the Build Packages Several "build packages" are needed to build CyanogenMod. You can install these using the package manager of your choice. For both 32-bit & 64-bit systems, you'll need: bc bison build-essential curl flex git gnupg gperf libesd0-dev libbz4-tool libncurses5-dev libsdl1.2-dev libwxgtk2.8-dev libxml2 libxml2-utils lzop maven openjdk-7-jdk pngcrush schedtool squashfs-tools xsltproc zip zlib1g-dev In addition to the above, for 64-bit systems, get these: g++-multilib gcc-multilib lib32ncurses5-dev lib32readline-gplv2-dev lib32z1-dev For Ubuntu 15.10 (wily) and newer, substitute: lib32readline-gplv2-dev -> lib32readline6-dev For Ubuntu 16.04 (xenial) and newer, substitute (additionally see java notes below): libwxgtk2.8-dev -> libwxgtk3.0-dev openjdk-7-jdk -> openjdk-8-jdk Java versions: Different versions of CyanogenMod require different versions of the JDK (Java Development Kit): CyanogenMod 7 - 9: Sun/Oracle Java SE 1.6 CyanogenMod 10.1: Sun/Oracle Java SE 1.6 or 1.7 CyanogenMod 10.2 - 11.0: Sun/Oracle Java SE 1.6 or 1.7 (OpenJDK 1.7 works fine, but the build system will display a warning) CyanogenMod 12.0 - 13.0: OpenJDK 1.7 (see note about OpenJDK 1.8 below) CyanogenMod 14.1: OpenJDK 1.8 Ubuntu 16.04 (Xenial Xerus) or newer and OpenJDK: Since OpenJDK 1.7 was removed from the official Ubuntu repositories, you have a couple options: Obtain OpenJDK 1.7 from the openjdk-r PPA Enable experimental OpenJDK 1.8 support in CyanogenMod 13.0 (not available in earlier version). To enable OpenJDK 1.8 support, add this line to your \$HOME/.bashrc file: export EXPERIMENTAL\_USE\_JAVAB=true. Also see which lists needed packages. Create the directories You will need to set up some directories in your build environment. To create them: \$ mkdir -p ~/bin \$ mkdir -p ~/android/system Install the repo command Enter the following to download the "repo" binary and make it executable (runnable): \$ curl -O ~/bin/repo \$ chmod +x ~/bin/repo Put the ~/bin directory in your path of execution In recent versions of Ubuntu, ~/bin should already be in your PATH. You can check this by opening ~/.profile with a text editor and verifying the following code exists (add it if it is missing): # set PATH so it includes user's private bin if it exists if [ -d "\$HOME/bin" ] ; then PATH="\$HOME/bin:\$PATH" fi Initialize the CyanogenMod source repository Enter the following to initialize the repository: Note: Make sure the cm branch entered here is the one you wish to build and is supported on your device. \$ cd ~/android/system \$ repo init -u -b cm-13.0 Download the source code To start the download of all the source code to your computer: \$ repo sync The CM manifests include a sensible default configuration for repo, which we strongly suggest you use (i.e. don't add any options to sync). For reference, our default values are j-4 and -c. The j-4 part means that there will be four simultaneous threads/connections. If you experience problems syncing, you can lower this to j-3 or j-2. -c will ask repo to pull in only the current branch, instead of the entire CM history. Prepare to wait a long time while the source code downloads. Get prebuilt apps (CM11 and below) Next, \$ cd ~/android/system/vendor/cm then enter: \$ ./get-prebuilts You won't see any confirmation- just another prompt. But this should cause some prebuilt apps to be loaded and installed into the source code. Once completed, this does not need to be done again. Prepare the device-specific code After the source downloads, ensure you are in the root of the source code (cd ~/android/system), then type: \$ source build/envsetup.sh \$ breakfast d2vzw This will download the device specific configuration and kernel source for your device. An alternative to using the breakfast command is to build your own local manifest. To do this, you will need to locate your device on CyanogenMod's GitHub and list all of the repositories defined in cm.dependencies in your local manifest. Now ensure that your Galaxy S III (Verizon) is connected to your computer via the USB cable and that you are in the ~/android/system/device/samsung/d2vzw directory (you can cd ~/android/system/device/samsung/d2vzw if necessary). Then run the extract-files.sh script: \$ ./extract-files.sh You should see the proprietary files (aka "blobs") get pulled from the device and moved to the ~/android/system/vendor/samsung directory. If you see errors about adb being unable to pull the files, adb may not be in the path of execution. If this is the case, see the adb page for suggestions for dealing with "command not found" errors. Turn on caching to speed up build You can speed up subsequent builds by adding export USE\_CCACHE=1 to your ~/.bashrc file (what's a .bashrc file?). Then, specify the amount of disk space to dedicate to ccache by typing this from the top of your Android tree: prebuilts/misc/linux-x86/ccache/ccache -M 50G where 50G corresponds to 50GB of cache. This only needs to be run once and the setting will be remembered. Anywhere in the range of 25GB to 100GB will result in very noticeably increased build speeds (for instance, a typical 1hr build time can be reduced to 20min). If you're only building for one device, 25GB-50GB is fine. If you plan to build for several devices that do not share the same kernel source, aim for 75GB-100GB. This space will be permanently occupied on your drive, so take this into consideration. See more information about ccache on Google's android build environment initialization page. Start the build Time to start building! So now type: \$ croot & brunch d2vzw The build should begin. If the build breaks... If you experience this not-enough-memory-related error... ERROR: signapk.jar failed: return code 1make: \*\*\* [out/target/product/d2vzw/cm\_d2vzw-ota-eng\_root.zip] Error 1 ...you may want to make the following change to ~/android/system/build/tools/releasetools/common.py: Search for instances of Xmx2048m (it should appear either under OPTIONS.java args or near usage of signapk.jar), and replace it with -Xmx1024m or -Xmx512m. Then start the build again (with brunch). If you see a message about things suddenly being "killed" for no reason, your (virtual) machine may have run out of memory or storage space. Assign it more resources and try again. Install the build Assuming the build completed without error (it will be obvious when it finishes), type: \$ cd \$OUT in the same terminal window that you did the build. Here you'll find all the files that were created. The stuff that will go in system is in a folder called system. The stuff that will become your randisk is in a folder called root. And your kernel is called... kernel. But that's all just background info. The two files we are interested in are (1) recovery.img, which contains CyanogenMod Recovery, and (2) cm-13.0-20161224-UNOFFICIAL-d2vzw.zip, which is the CyanogenMod installation package. Install CyanogenMod Back to the \$OUT directory on your computer- you should see a file that looks something like: cm-13.0-20161224-UNOFFICIAL-d2vzw.zip Now you can flash the cm...zip file above as usual via recovery mode. Before doing so, now is a good time to make a backup of whatever installation is currently running on the device in case something goes wrong with the flash attempt. While CyanogenMod Recovery doesn't have a backup feature, there are other custom recoveries available that do. You can also use something like Titanium Backup (root required) as an alternative. Success! So...what's next? You've done it! Welcome to the elite club of self-builders. You've built your operating system from scratch, from the ground up. You are the master/mistress of your domain... and hopefully you've learned a bit on the way and had some fun too. Now that you've succeeded in building CyanogenMod for your device, here are some suggestions on what to do next. Also, be sure to take a glance at the Dev Center on this wiki for all kinds of more detailed information about developer topics ranging from collecting logs, understanding what's in the source code directories, submitting your own contributions, porting CyanogenMod to new devices, and a lot more. Congrats again! Content of this page is based on informations from wiki.cyanogenmod.org, under CC BY-SA 3.0 licence.

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