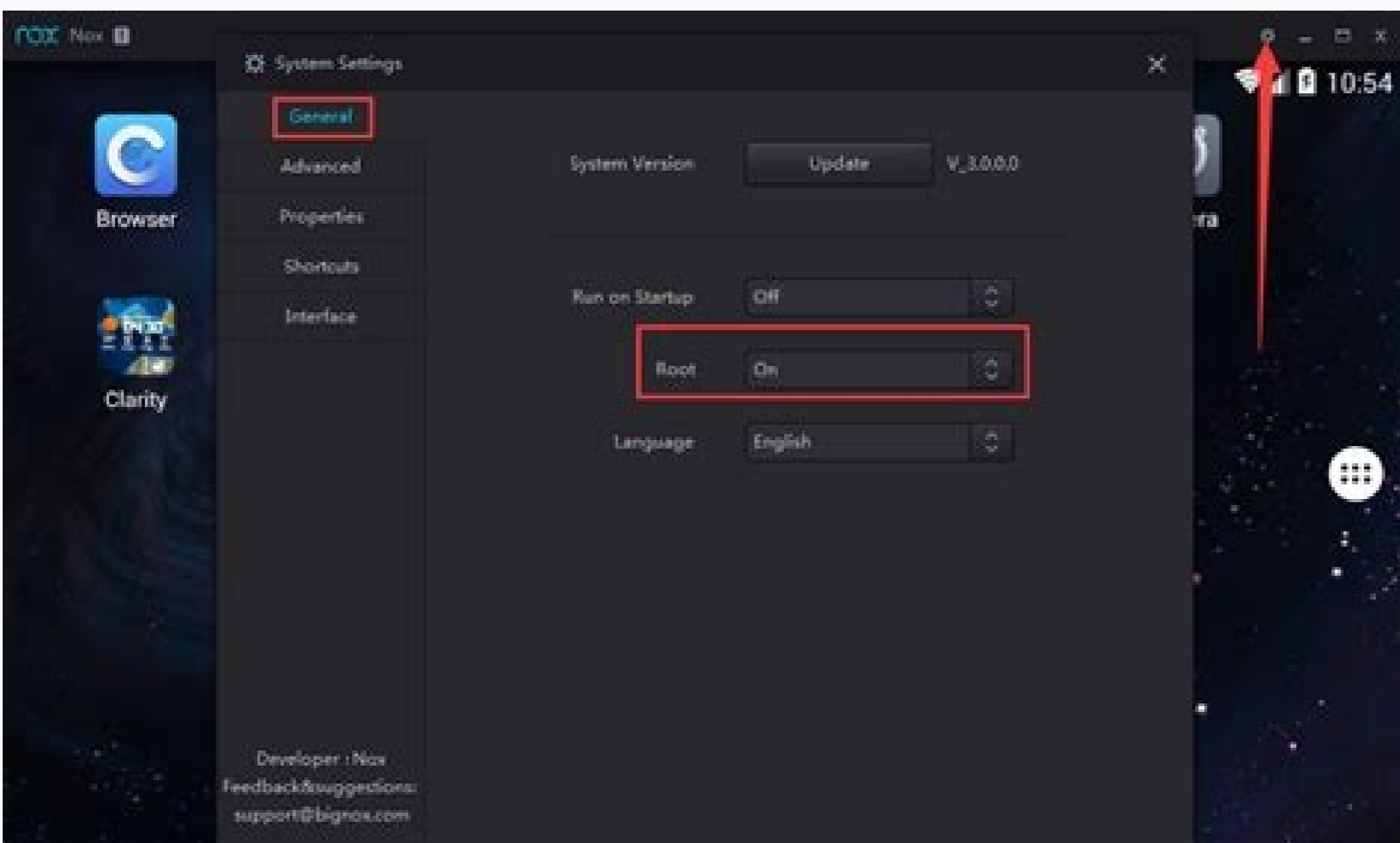
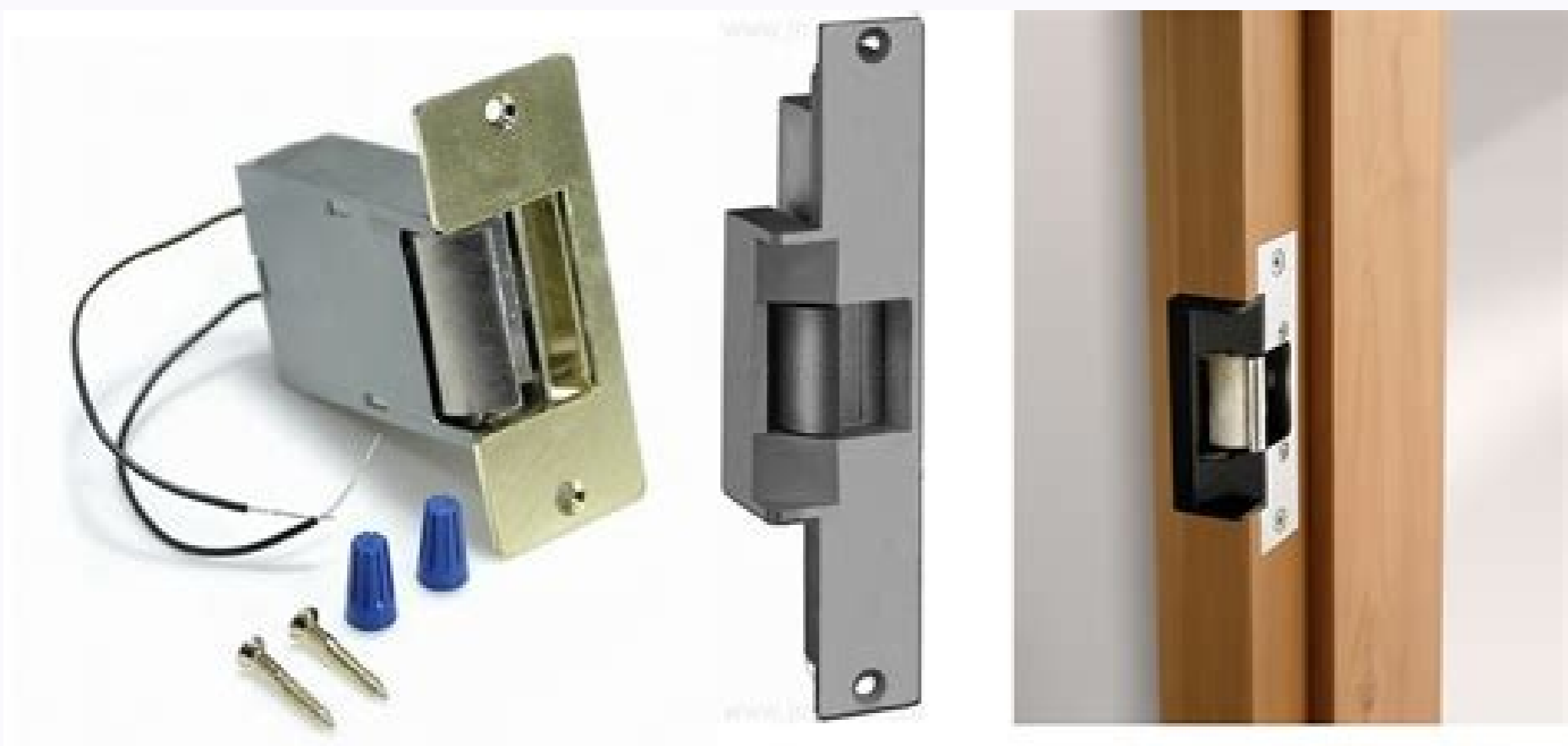
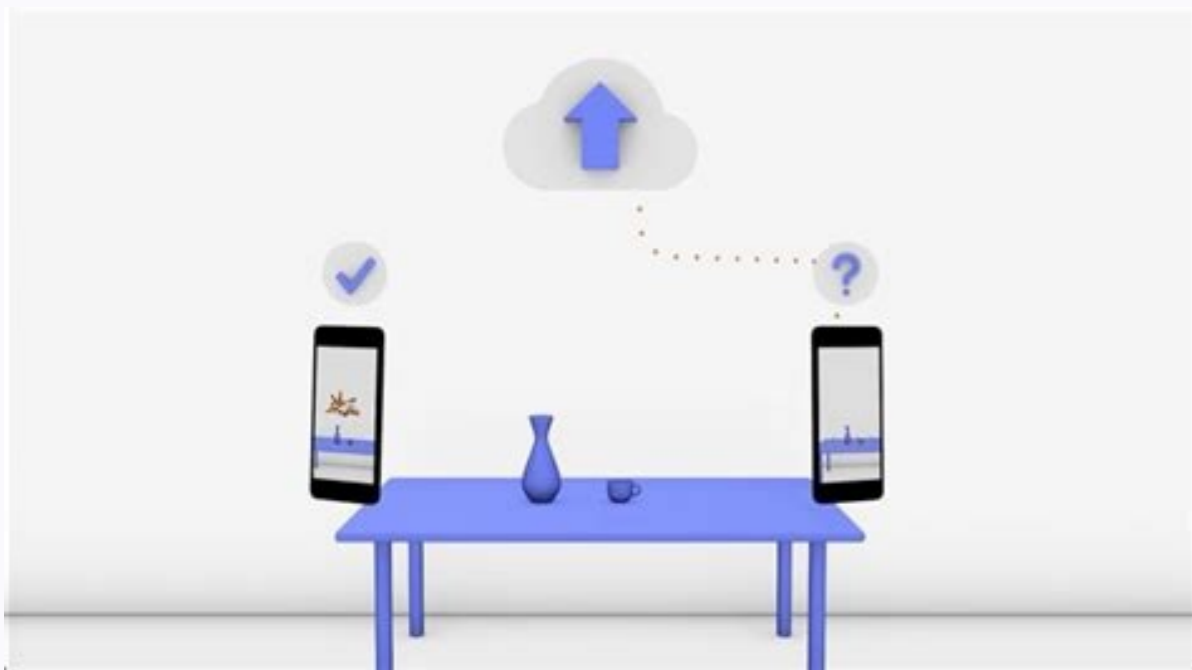


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How to set up bluetooth on android phone. How to connect bluetooth to android phone. How do i turn on bluetooth on my android phone. How to add bluetooth to android phone.

Before you begin, make sure you have the following: Access to a wireless Internet connection. NOTE: Be sure you have wireless network name and password. A Google email account. If you do not have a Google account, click here to view how to create one. Now, we are ready to start. Step 1: Power on your Android TV Plug your Android TV into a power outlet Press the power button on the TCL TV remote You will see the Welcome screen. From here, choose your preferred language. Step 2: Activate your TCL Android TV There are three (3) ways to setup and activate your Android TV. Press the tab of your preferred option to select and view the step-by-step instructions. When your TV says, "Quickly set up your TV with your Android phone?" use your remote to choose Continue or Yes. If you don't have an Android phone, select one of the other setup options below. On your Android phone, open the pre-installed Google app. Type or say "set up my device." Follow the instructions on your phone until you see a code. Make sure the same code shows up on your TV. On your phone, tap the name of your TV when it shows up. To finish setup, follow the instructions on your TV. Note: Your TV will automatically sign into your Google Account and connect to the same Wi-Fi as your phone. When your TV says, "Quickly set up your TV with your Android phone?" use your remote to choose Skip. Connect to Wi-Fi. You might need to wait for the system to update. Choose Sign in and then Use your phone or computer. Sign in to your Google Account. Follow the on-screen instructions to finish setup. Notifications Save this page to your Developer Profile to get notifications on important updates. Stay organized with collections Save and categorize content based on your preferences. Android provides built-in platform support for Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) in the central role and provides APIs that apps can use to discover devices, query for services, and transmit information. Common use cases include the following: Transferring small amounts of data between nearby devices. Interacting with proximity sensors to give users a customized experience based on their current location. In contrast to classic Bluetooth, BLE is designed for significantly lower power consumption. This allows apps to communicate with BLE devices that have stricter power requirements, such as proximity sensors, heart rate monitors, and fitness devices. Caution: When a user pairs their device with another device using BLE, the data that's communicated between the two devices is accessible to all apps on the user's device. For this reason, if your app captures sensitive data, you should implement app-layer security to protect the privacy of that data. The basics For BLE-enabled devices to transmit data between each other, they must first form a channel of communication. Use of the Bluetooth LE APIs requires you to declare several permissions in your manifest file. Once your app has permission to use Bluetooth, your app needs to access the BluetoothAdapter and determine if Bluetooth is available on the device. If Bluetooth is available, the device will scan for nearby BLE devices. Once a device is found, the capabilities of the BLE device are discovered by connecting to the GATT server on the BLE device. Once a connection is made, data can be transferred with the connected device based on the available services and characteristics. Key terms and concepts The following is a summary of key BLE terms and concepts: Generic Attribute Profile (GATT) The GATT profile is a general specification for sending and receiving short pieces of data known as "attributes" over a BLE link. All current BLE application profiles are based on GATT. Review the Android BluetoothLeGatt sample on GitHub to learn more. Profiles The Bluetooth SIG defines many profiles for BLE devices. A profile is a specification for how a device works in a particular application. Note that a device can implement more than one profile. For example, a device could contain a heart rate monitor and a battery level detector. Attribute Protocol (ATT) GATT is built on top of the Attribute Protocol (ATT). This is also referred to as GATT/ATT. ATT is optimized to run on BLE devices. To this end, it uses as few bytes as possible. Each attribute is uniquely identified by a Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), which is a standardized 128-bit format for a string ID used to uniquely identify information. The attributes transported by ATT are formatted as characteristics and services. Characteristic A characteristic contains a single value and 0-n descriptors that describe the characteristic's value. A characteristic can be thought of as a type, analogous to a class. Descriptor Descriptors are defined attributes that describe a characteristic value. For example, a descriptor might specify a human-readable description, an acceptable range for a characteristic's value, or a unit of measure that is specific to a characteristic's value. Service A service is a collection of characteristics. For example, you could have a service called "Heart Rate Monitor" that includes characteristics such as "heart rate measurement." You can find a list of existing GATT-based profiles and services on bluetooth.org. Roles and responsibilities The following roles and responsibilities apply when a device interacts with a BLE device: Central versus peripheral. This applies to the BLE connection itself. The device in the central role scans, looking for advertisement, and the device in the peripheral role makes the advertisement. GATT server versus GATT client. This determines how two devices talk to each other once they've established the connection. To understand the distinction, imagine that you have an Android phone and an activity tracker that is a BLE device. The phone supports the central role; the activity tracker supports the peripheral role. To establish a BLE connection you need one of each—two things that only support peripheral couldn't talk to each other, nor could two things that only support central. Once the phone and the activity tracker have established a connection, they start transferring GATT metadata to one another. Depending on the kind of data they transfer, one or the other might act as the server. For example, if the activity tracker wants to report sensor data to the phone, it might make sense for the activity tracker to act as the server. If the activity tracker wants to receive updates from the phone, then it might make sense for the phone to act as the server. In the example used in this topic, the app (running on an Android device) is the GATT client. The app gets data from the GATT server, which is a BLE heart rate monitor that supports the Heart Rate Profile. You could alternatively design your app to play the GATT server role. See BluetoothGattServer for more information. Tethering is the act of sharing your phone's mobile data connection with another device—such as your laptop or tablet—connecting it to the Internet through your phone's data connection. There are several ways to tether on Android. Tethering is useful when you're somewhere where and don't have Wi-Fi access, do have cellular data access, and want to do something on your computer instead of your phone. But you may pay extra for the convenience. Will It Cost Money? Depending on your carrier, this may or may not cost you money. In the US, most major carriers charge extra for tethering. Consult your carrier's website for more information about what they charge for tethering. An additional \$20 fee to tether isn't unusual in the USA. RELATED: How to Use Android's Built-In Tethering When Your Carrier Blocks It It's possible to get around these restrictions by installing and using a third-party tethering app, or if you're rooted, unblocking Android's built-in tethering feature. However, your carrier may notice you're tethering anyway — they can tell because web traffic from your laptop looks different from web traffic from your mobile phone—and they may helpfully add a tethering plan to your account, charging you the standard tethering fee. If you're lucky, they may not notice, just don't be surprised if they make you pay the tethering fee. Of course, standard data limits and charges apply. For example, if your carrier provides 2GB of data per month and you use 3GB between tethering and your normal smartphone usage, you'll be subject to your plan's normal penalties—extra charges or speed throttling—even if the carrier doesn't notice you're tethering. Lastly, tethering drains battery—fast. When not actively using tethering, you should disable it to save power on your Android phone and keep its battery going longer. Types of Tethering We'll cover how to use each tethering method. Here's how they compare: Wi-Fi Tethering: Wi-Fi tethering turns your phone into a little Wi-Fi hotspot. It creates a Wi-Fi network that you connect to with your computer. It has decent speeds and you can connect more than one device—but the battery will drain faster than if you used one of the below options. Bluetooth Tethering: Bluetooth tethering is significantly slower than Wi-Fi, but uses less battery. You can only tether one device at a time via Bluetooth as well. It probably isn't worth using unless you're really trying to stretch your battery. USB Tethering: USB tethering has the fastest speeds, but you have to connect your phone to your laptop with a USB cable. Your phone's battery won't drain because it will draw power from your computer's USB port. In addition to the standard Android tethering options, there are other ways you might want to tether: Third-Party Tethering Apps: If tethering is disabled on a phone you acquired from a carrier, you can install third-party apps and use them to tether. Your carrier may charge you anyway if they notice. Reverse Tethering: In rare situations, you may want to share your computer's Internet connection with your Android phone instead. This is useful if you only have wired Ethernet connections in the area and don't have access to Wi-Fi. Let's talk about how to do all of these things, one by one. Wi-Fi Tethering Android has a built-in Wi-Fi tethering feature, although it may be disabled by some carriers if you don't pay for a tethering plan. (Again, though, if you're rooted, you can unblock Android's built-in tethering feature with these instructions.) To access this feature, open your phone's Settings screen, tap the More option under Wireless & Networks, and tap Tethering & portable hotspot. Tap the Set up Wi-Fi hotspot option and you'll be able to configure your phone's Wi-Fi hotspot, changing its SSID (name) and password. Leave the security set to WPA2 PSK unless you need to use an older device that doesn't support this encryption standard. WPA2 PSK is the most secure option, and you don't want other people connecting to your hotspot and running up your data bill. After configuring your hotspot settings, check the Portable Wi-Fi hotspot option. You can now connect to your phone's Wi-Fi hotspot from your laptop, tablet, or any other device. Bluetooth Tethering You can also opt to tether via a Bluetooth connection. If your laptop has built-in Bluetooth (which most do) you can enable Bluetooth on your phone and enable Bluetooth tethering. First, you'll need to pair your PC with your phone. In Windows 10, you'll first open the Bluetooth menu and make sure the device is discoverable. On your phone, jump into Bluetooth settings and look for new devices to pair. Wait for your PC to show up. Once it shows up, tap on it to initiate the pairing process. As both devices start to communicate, you'll get a prompt on each asking to confirm that unique code is the same. If it is (and it should be), click Pair on both the phone and the computer. They should be connected over Bluetooth after that. Now that the two are paired, you're almost ready to use the Bluetooth tether feature. First, jump back into the Tethering & Portable Hotspot screen on your phone, then enable Bluetooth tethering. Back on the computer, right click on the Bluetooth icon in the system tray, then choose "Join a personal area network." When this menu opens, your phone should be present. Click on it, then the "Connect using" dropdown. Choose "Access Point." Once the connection has been established, you'll get a quick confirmation popup. Done and done—you can now use the Bluetooth connection to access the web. USB Tethering Connect your phone to your laptop via a USB cable, and you'll see the USB tethering option become available. Toggle it on. Your computer should automatically detect this a new type of internet connection and make it available. Bam. Third-Party Tethering Apps There are quite a few third-party tethering apps you can download from Google Play. Many are paid apps or require root access, however. PdaNet+ offers Bluetooth and USB tethering on all Android phones, while its Wi-Fi tethering will only work on some phones. The free version will automatically turn itself off and force you to turn it back on occasionally—you can have it stop bothering you by paying up for the full version. Unlike many other such apps, PdaNet doesn't require root access. The bundled Wi-Fi tethering feature is new in PdaNet+, and is the same as the popular FoxFi app. You may also want to look for other tethering apps in Google Play, if you may want a free app that uses root and doesn't require you to re-enable it regularly, or if PdaNet+ can't provide Wi-Fi access on your phone. In that case, we recommend using the Magisk/XPosed module that bypasses your carrier's restrictions. Reverse Tethering RELATED: How to Connect Your Android to Your PC's Internet Connection Over USB Lastly, if you're rooted, you can reverse tether—connect your phone to your computer and share your computer's Internet connection with your phone. This is a fairly rare situation, but you may someday find yourself in an office where there's no Wi-Fi. If you can connect your Android phone to a computer with a wired Internet connection using a USB cable, you can share its wired Internet connection. Check out this guide for more detailed instructions on how to reverse tether.

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