

Android Anatomy and Physiology

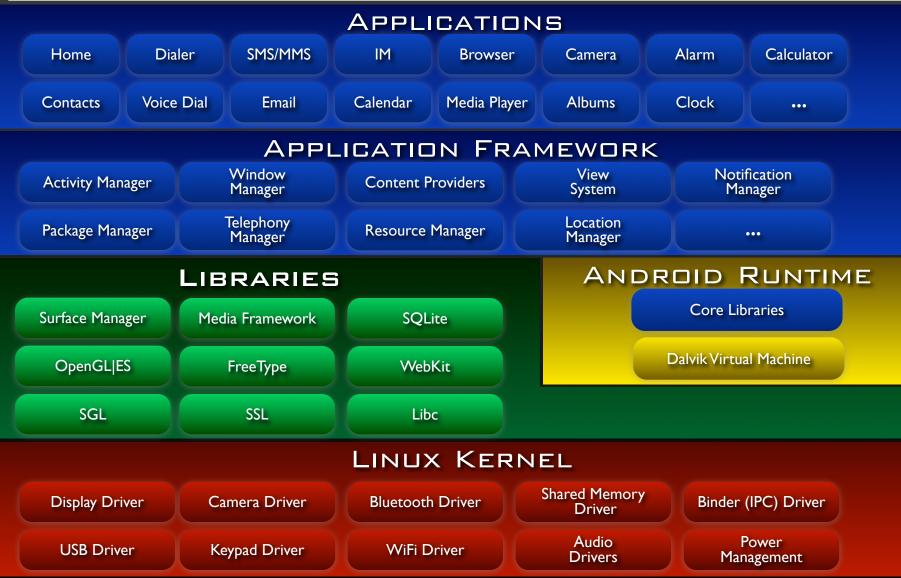
Agenda

- Android Anatomy
 - Linux Kernel
 - Native Libraries
 - Android Runtime
 - Application Framework
- Android Physiology
 - Start-up Walkthrough
 - Layer Interaction



Android Anatomy





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Linux Kernel



- Android is built on the Linux kernel, but <u>Android is not</u> <u>Linux</u>
- No native windowing system
- No glibc support
- Does not include the full set of standard Linux utilities



Linux Kernel



- Standard Linux 2.6.24 Kernel
- Patch of "kernel enhancements" to support Android



Why Linux Kernel?



- Great memory and process management
- Permissions-based security model
- Proven driver model
- Support for shared libraries
- It's already open source!



Kernel Enhancements

- Alarm
- Ashmem
- Binder
- Power Management

- Low Memory Killer
- Kernel Debugger
- Logger



CIORCUD

Binder: Problem



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- Applications and Services may run in separate processes but must communicate and share data
- IPC can introduce significant processing overhead and security holes



Binder: Solution

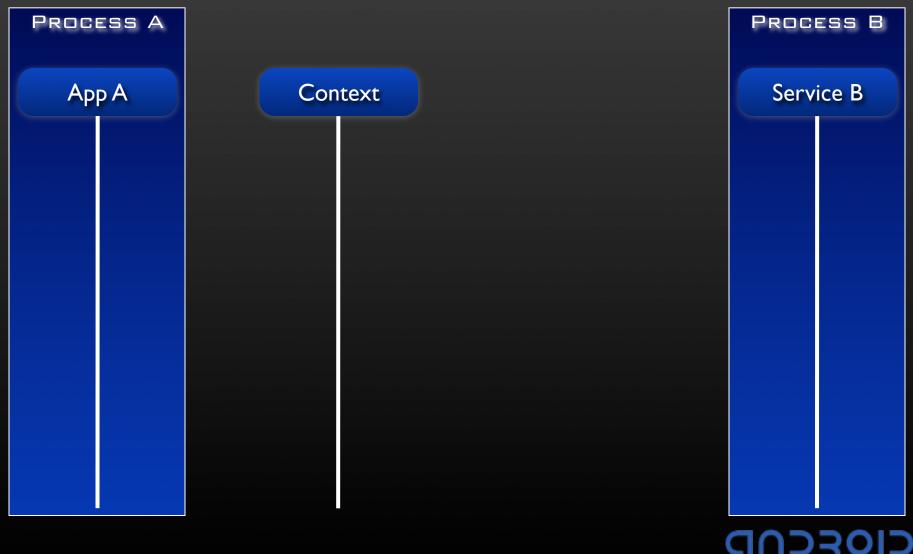
- Driver to facilitate inter-process communication (IPC)
- High performance through shared memory
- Per-process thread pool for processing requests
- Reference counting, and mapping of object references across processes
- Synchronous calls between processes

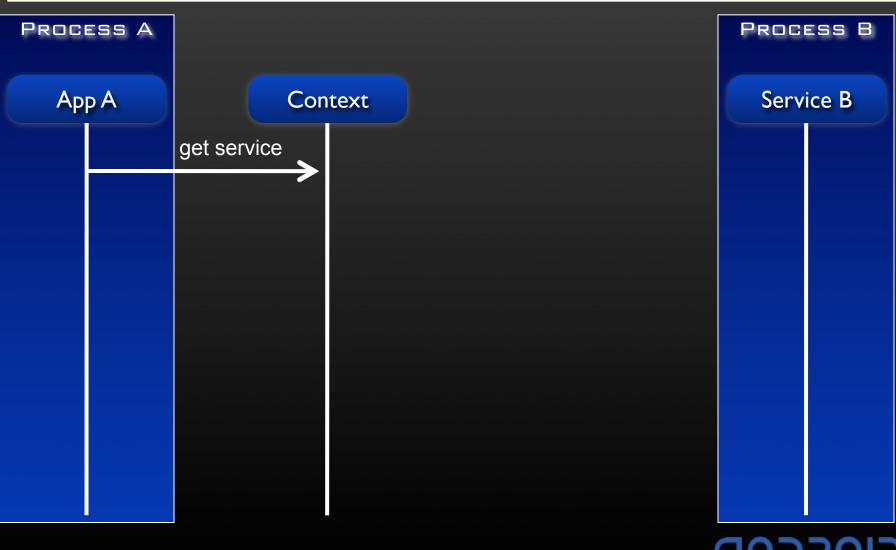


Process A	Proce	ss B
Арр А	Servi	ce B

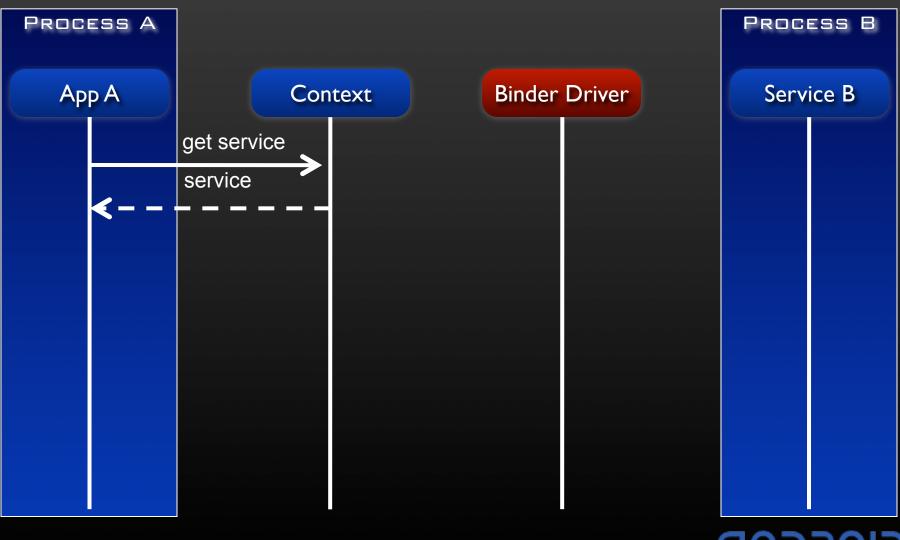






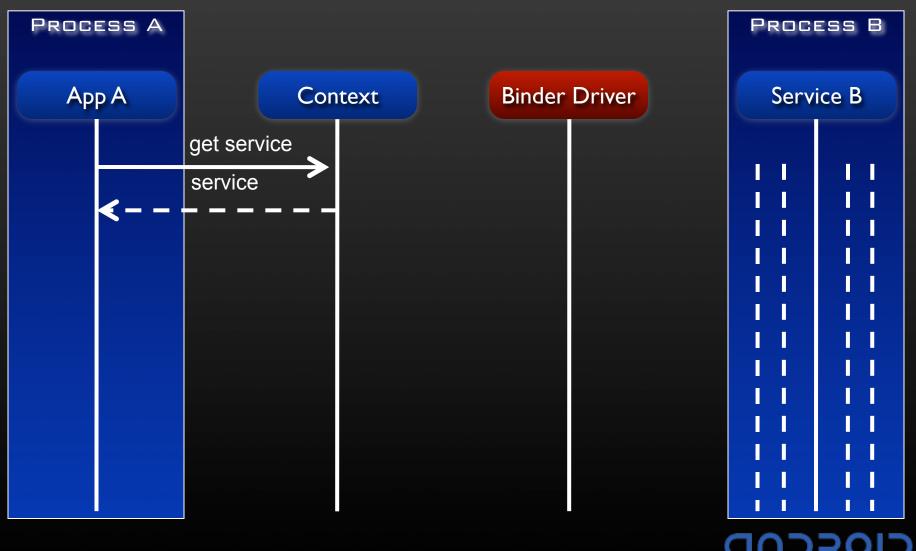




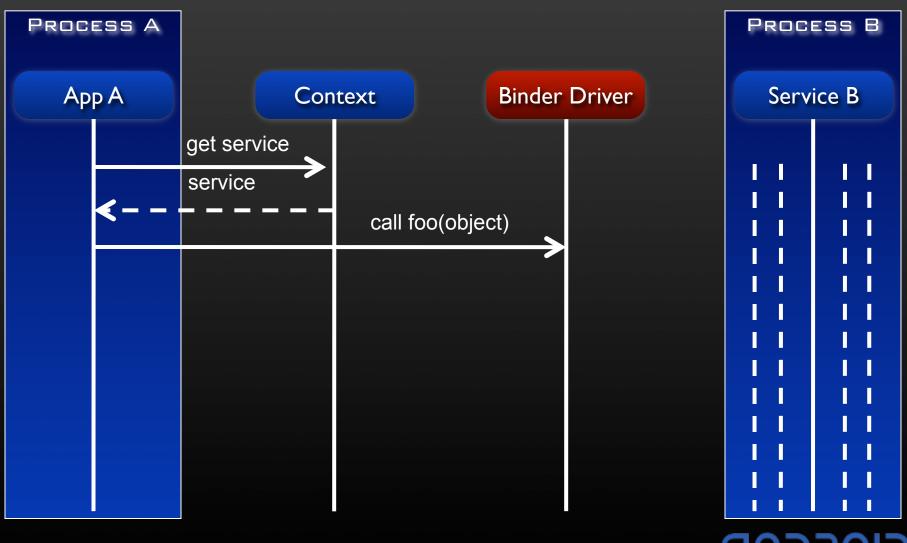




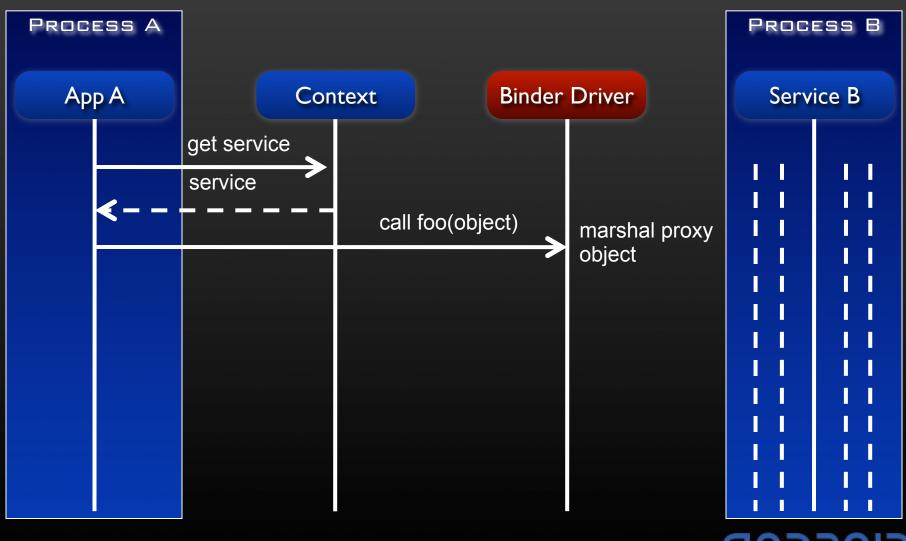




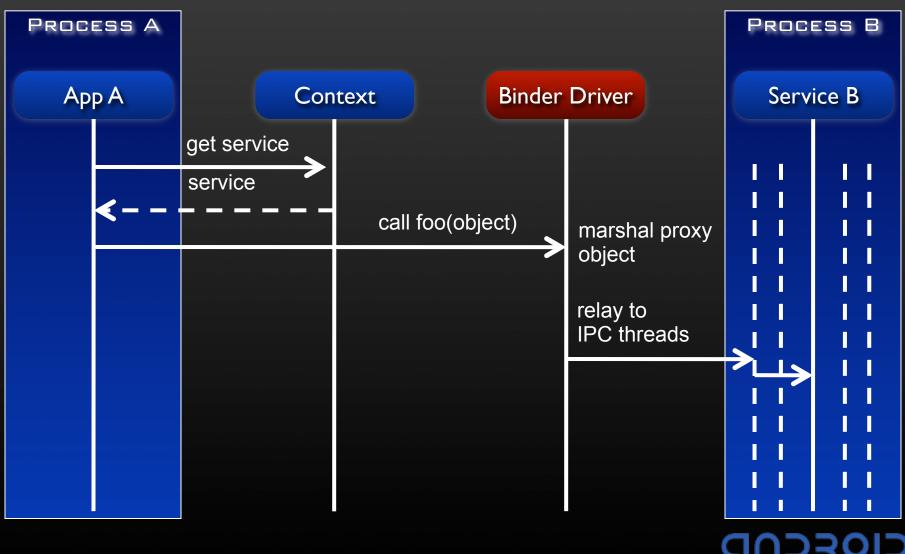




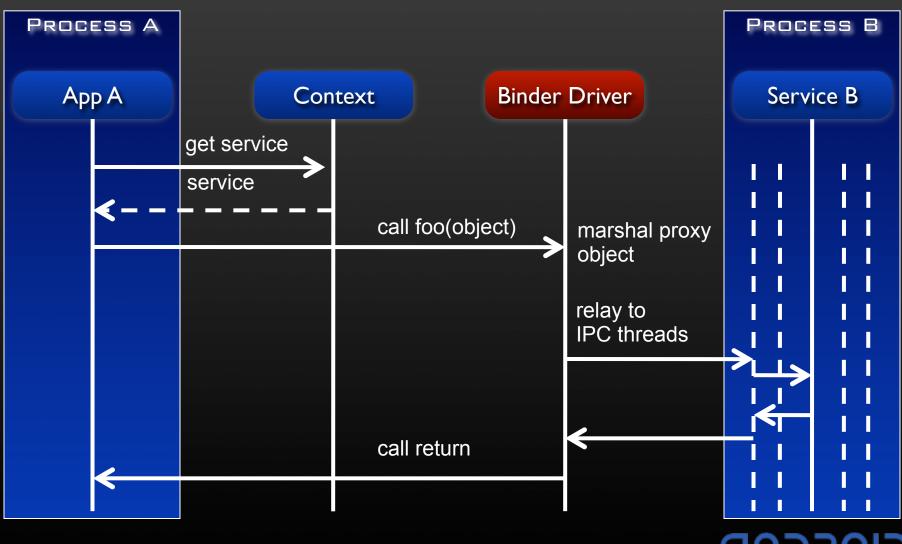












Binder



Android Interface Definition Language (AIDL)

http://code.google.com/android/reference/aidl.html



PM Problem



CIOECUD

- Mobile devices run on battery power
- Batteries have limited capacity



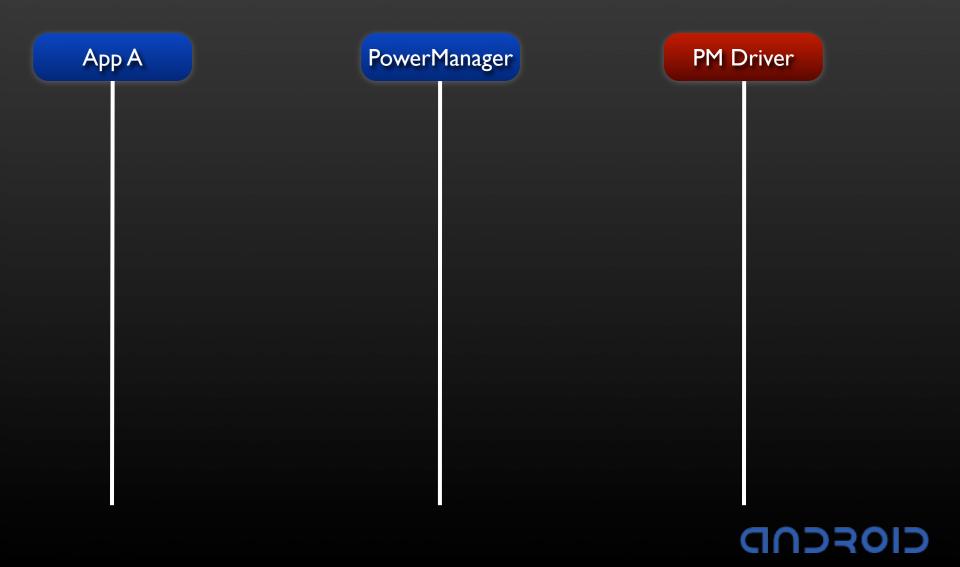
PM Solution



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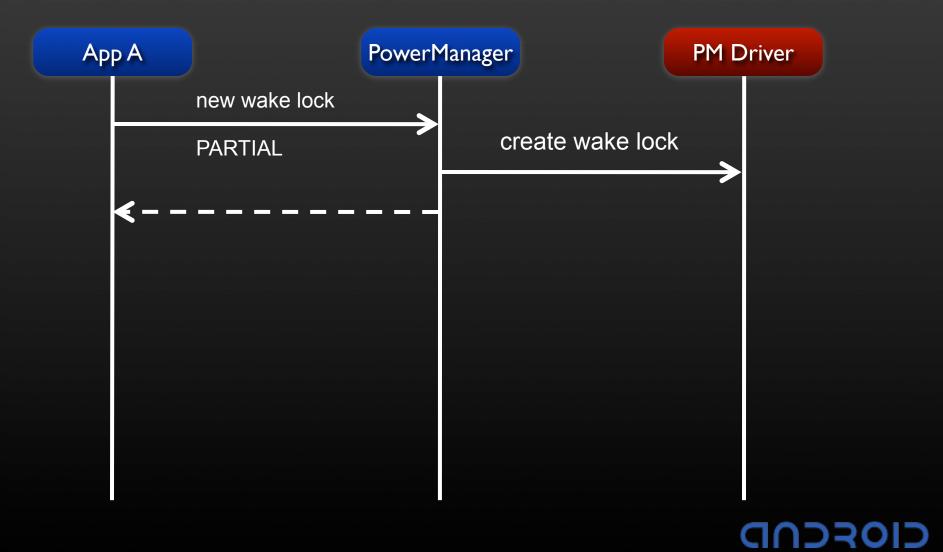
- Built on top of standard Linux Power Management (PM)
- More aggressive power management policy
- Components make requests to keep the power on through *"wake locks"*
- Supports different types of wake locks

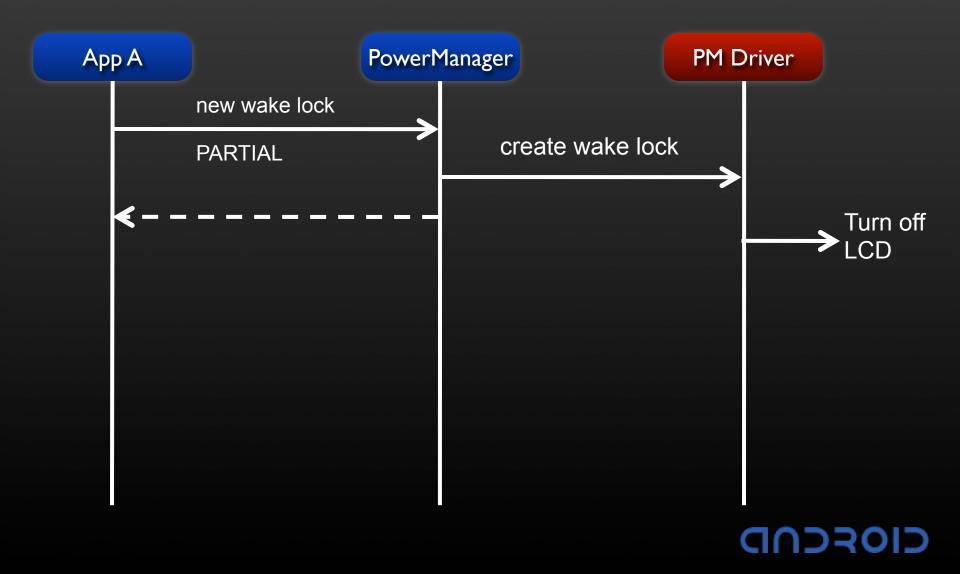


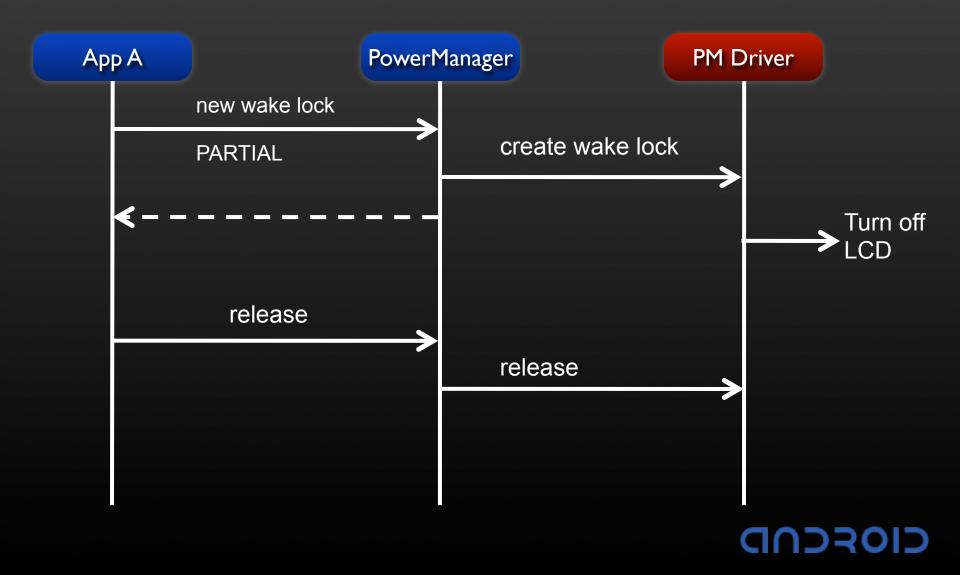


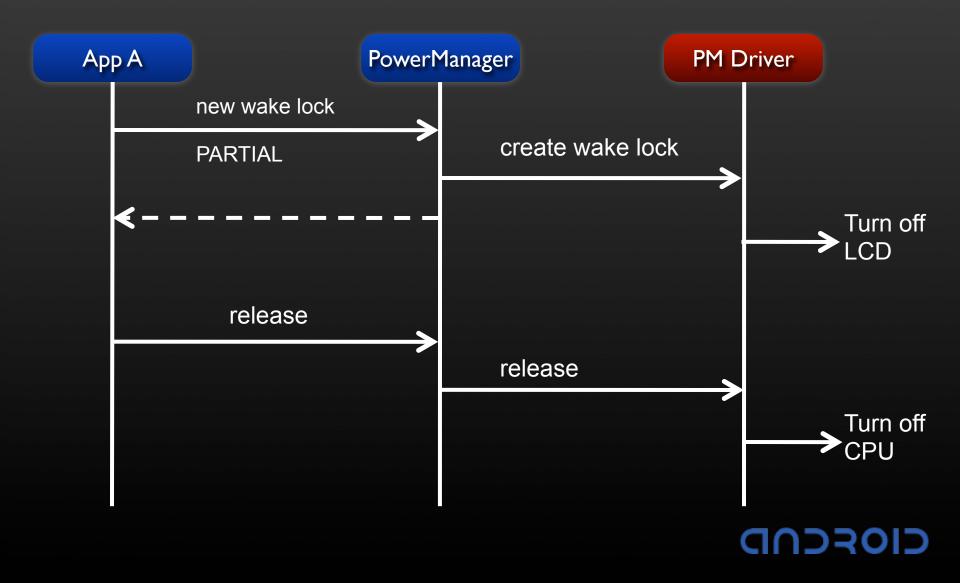
Ар	рА	PowerManager	PM Driver
	new wake lock		
	PARTIAL	\rightarrow	













android.os.PowerManager

• Use wake locks carefully!

• userActivity(long when, ...);



Kernel



The Android kernel source is available today at:

http://git.android.com

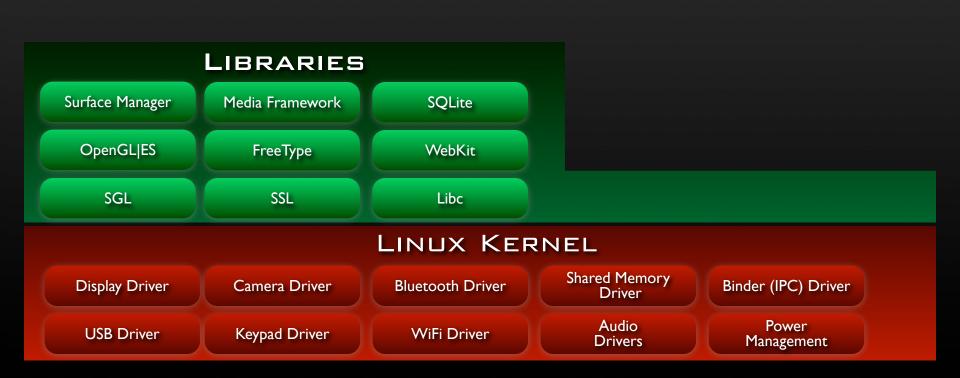


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Android Anatomy



Native Libraries

- Bionic Libc
- Function Libraries
- Native Servers
- Hardware Abstraction Libraries



CIOECUD

Native Libraries

- Bionic Libc
- Function Libraries
- Native Servers
- Hardware Abstraction Libraries



CIOECUD

What is Bionic?



- What is bionic?
 - Custom libc implementation, optimized for embedded use.



Why Bionic?



Why build a custom libc library?

- License: we want to keep GPL out of user-space
- Size: will load in each process, so it needs to be small
- Fast: limited CPU power means we need to be fast



Bionic libc



- BSD License
- Small size and fast code paths
- Very fast and small custom pthread implementation



Bionic libc



- Built-in support for important Android-specific services
 - system properties

getprop("my.system.property", buff, default);

• log capabilities

LOGI("Logging a message with priority 'Info'");



Bionic libc



- Doesn't support certain POSIX features
- Not compatible with Gnu Libc (glibc)
- All native code must be compiled against bionic



Native Libraries

- Bionic Libc
- Function Libraries
- Native Servers
- Hardware Abstraction Libraries



CIOECUD

WebKit



- Based on open source WebKit browser: <u>http://webkit.org</u>
- Renders pages in full (desktop) view
- Full CSS, Javascript, DOM, AJAX support
- Support for single-column and adaptive view rendering



Media Framework



- Based on PacketVideo OpenCORE platform
- Supports standard video, audio, still-frame formats
- Support for hardware / software codec plug-ins



SQLite



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- Light-weight transactional data store
- Back end for most platform data storage



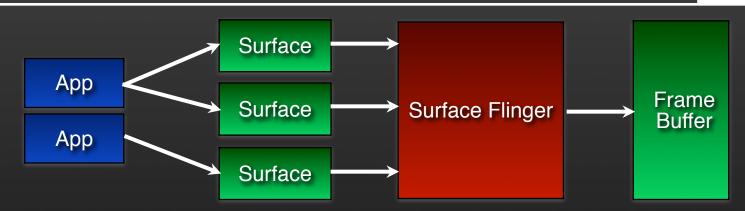
Native Libraries

- Bionic Libc
- Function Libraries
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CIOECUD

Surface Flinger



- Provides system-wide surface "composer", handling all surface rendering to frame buffer device
- Can combine 2D and 3D surfaces and surfaces from multiple applications



Surface Flinger

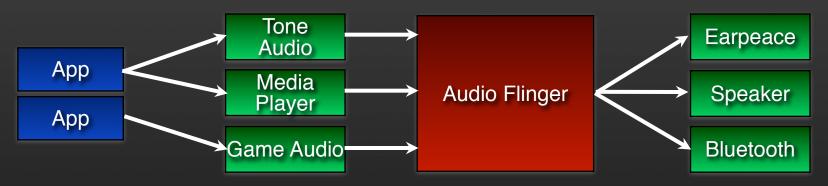


- Surfaces passed as buffers via Binder IPC calls
- Can use OpenGL ES and 2D hardware accelerator for its compositions
- Double-buffering using page-flip



Audio Flinger





- Manages all audio output devices
- Processes multiple audio streams into PCM audio out paths
- Handles audio routing to various outputs



Native Libraries

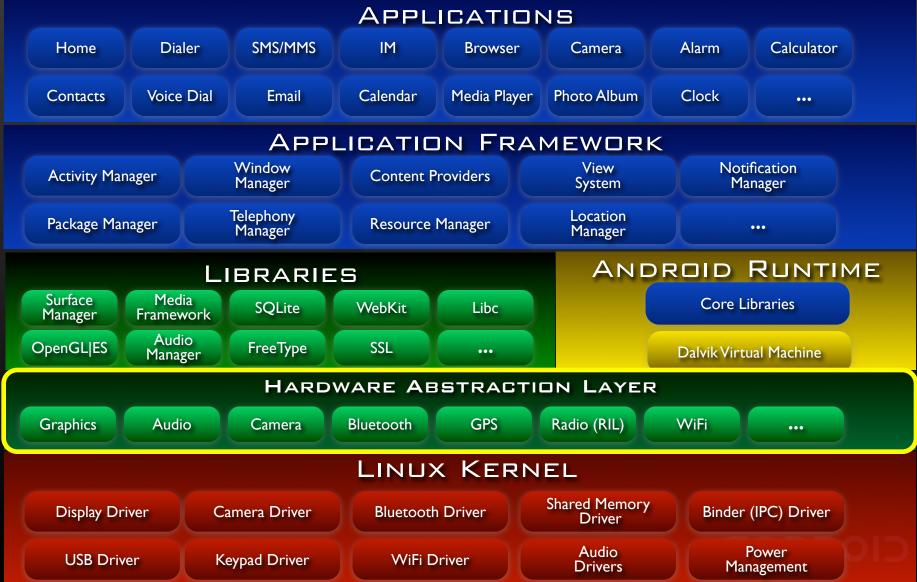
- Bionic Libc
- Function Libraries
- Native Servers
- Hardware Abstraction Libraries



CIOECUD

Hardware Abstraction Layer





Hardware Abstraction Libraries



- User space C/C++ library layer
- Defines the interface that Android requires hardware "drivers" to implement
- Separates the Android platform logic from the hardware interface



Hardware Abstraction Libraries



Why do we need a user-space HAL?

- Not all components have standardized kernel driver interfaces
- Kernel drivers are GPL which exposes any proprietary IP
- Android has specific requirements for hardware drivers



HAL Header Example



// must be provided by each Acme hardware implementation
typedef struct {
 int (*foo)(void);
 char (*bar)(void);
 ...

} AcmeFunctions;

const AcmeFunctions *Acme_Init(const struct Env *env, int argc, char **argv);



Hardware Abstraction Libraries

• Libraries are loaded dynamically at runtime as needed dlHandle = dlopen("/system/lib/libacme.so", RTLD_NOW);

```
acmeInit = (const AcmeFunctions *(*)(const struct Env *,
    int, char **))dlsym(dlHandle, "Acme_Init");
```

```
acmeFuncs = acmeInit(&env, argc, argv);
```

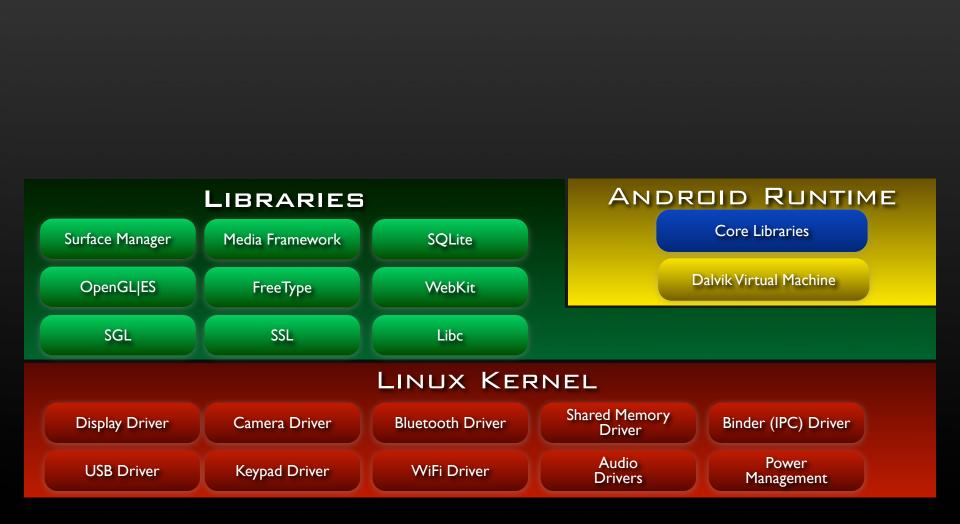


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Android Anatomy



Dalvik Virtual Machine

- Android's custom clean-room implementation virtual machine
 - Provides application portability and runtime consistency
 - Runs optimized file format (.dex) and Dalvik bytecode
 - Java .class / .jar files converted to .dex at build time



Dalvik Virtual Machine

- Designed for embedded environment
 - Supports multiple virtual machine processes per device
 - Highly CPU-optimized bytecode interpreter
 - Uses runtime memory very efficiently





Core Libraries



- Core APIs for Java language provide a powerful, yet simple and familiar development platform
 - Data structures
 - Utilities
 - File access
 - Network Access
 - Graphics
 - ..

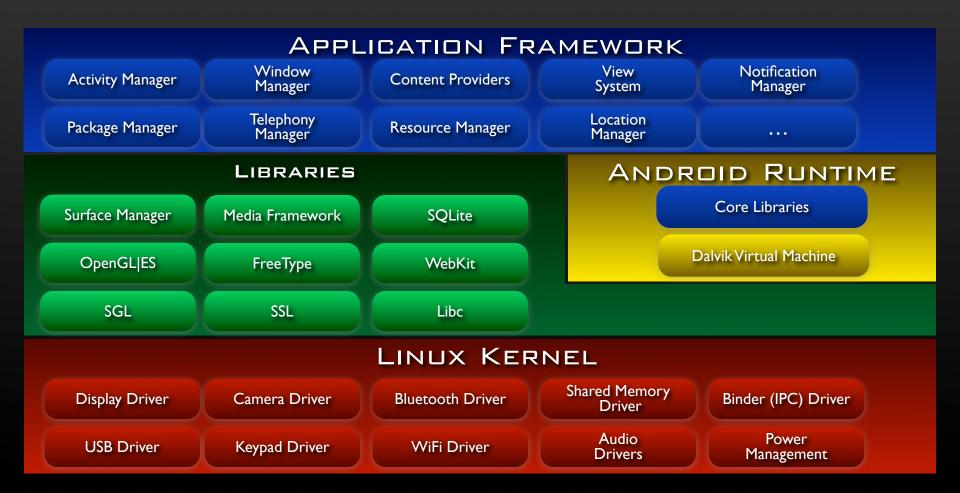


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Android Anatomy



- Services that are essential to the Android platform
- Behind the scenes applications typically don't access them directly



CIORCUD

Activity Manager



CIOECUD

- Activity Manager
- Package Manager



CIORCUD

- Activity Manager
- Package Manager
- Window Manager



android

- Activity Manager
- Package Manager
- Window Manager
- Resource Manager



andsoi

- Activity Manager
- Package Manager
- Window Manager
- Resource Manager
- Content Providers



- Activity Manager
- Package Manager
- Window Manager
- Resource Manager
- Content Providers
- View System



DROI



• Provide access to lower-level hardware APIs





- Provide access to lower-level hardware APIs
- Typically accessed through local *Manager* object

LocationManager lm = (LocationManager)
Context.getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);



• Telephony Service



CIORCUD

- Telephony Service
- Location Service



- Telephony Service
- Location Service
- Bluetooth Service



Hardware Services

- Telephony Service
- Location Service
- Bluetooth Service
- WiFi Service



CIORCUD

Hardware Services

- Telephony Service
- Location Service
- Bluetooth Service
- WiFi Service
- USB Service





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Hardware Services

- Telephony Service
- Location Service
- Bluetooth Service
- WiFi Service
- USB Service
- Sensor Service





Application Framework

More Information

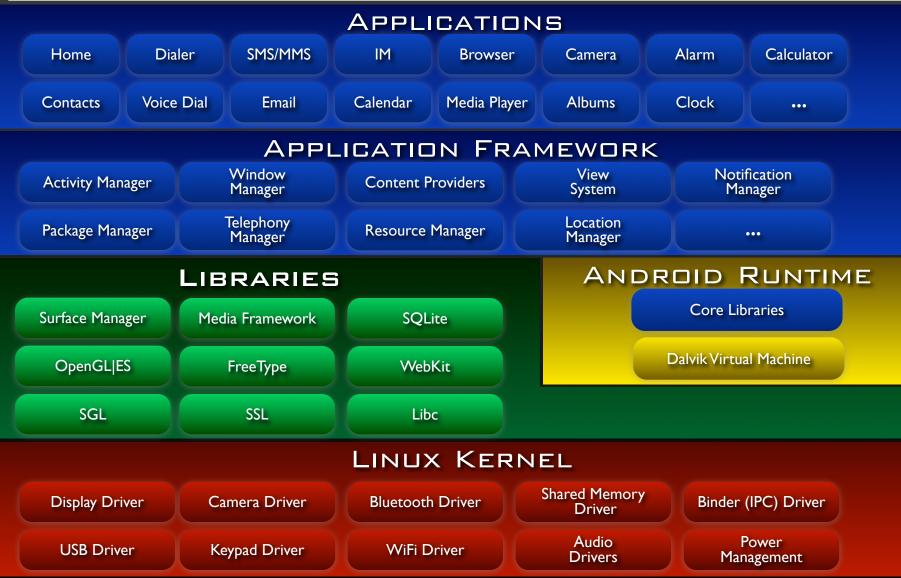
- At Google I/O
 - "Inside the Android Application Framework"
- Online
 - http://code.google.com/android



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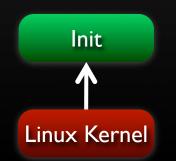
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It all starts with init...

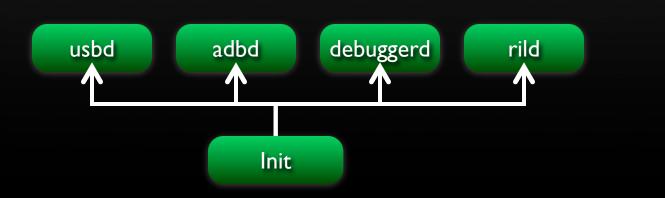
Similar to most Linux-based systems at startup, the bootloader loads the Linux kernel and starts the init process.





Init starts Linux daemons, including:

- USB Daemon (usbd) to manage USB connections
- Android Debug Bridge (adbd) to manage ADB connections
- Debugger Daemon (debuggerd) to manage debug processes requests (dump memory, etc.)
- Radio Interface Layer Daemon (rild) to manage communication with the radio



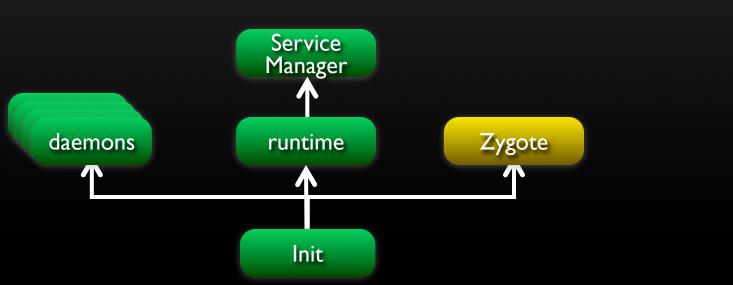
Init process starts the zygote process:

- A nascent process which initializes a Dalvik VM instance
- Loads classes and listens on socket for requests to spawn VMs
- Forks on request to create VM instances for managed processes
- Copy-on-write to maximize re-use and minimize footprint

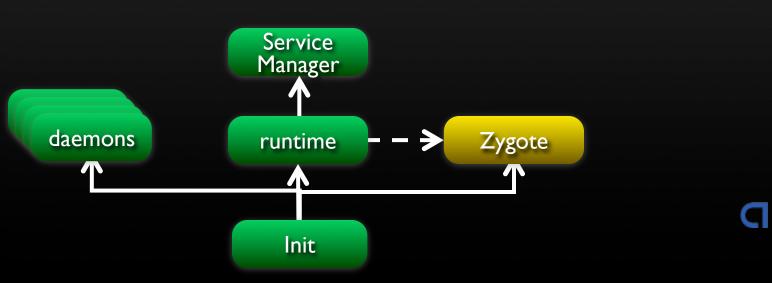


Init starts runtime process:

- Initializes Service Manager the context manager for Binder that handles service registration and lookup
- Registers Service Manager as default context manager for Binder services

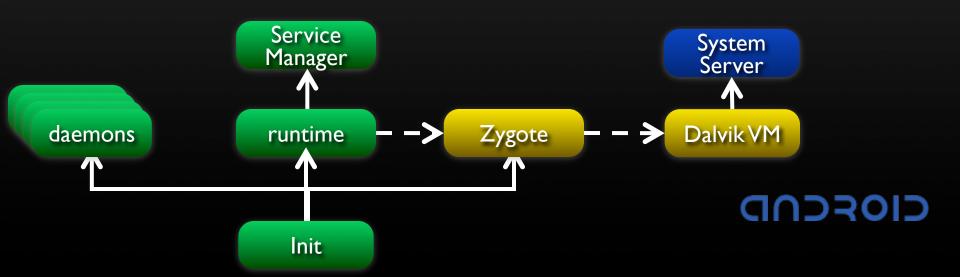


Runtime process sends request for Zygote to start System Service



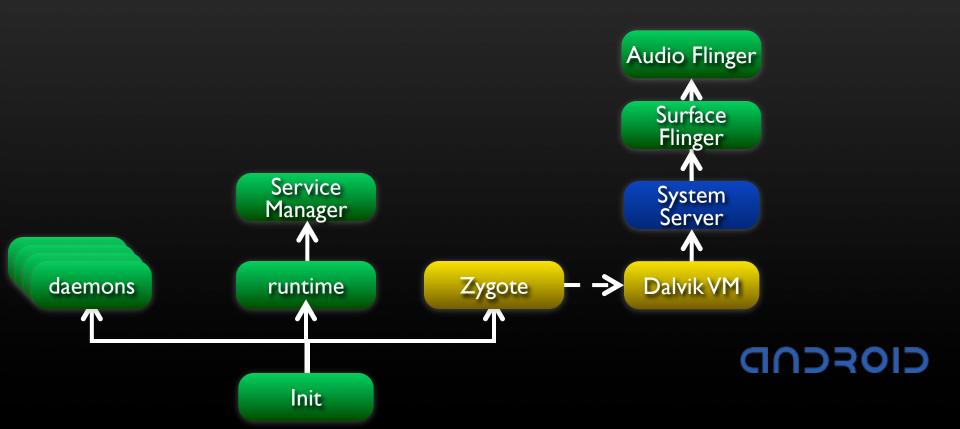
Runtime process sends request for Zygote to start System Server

• Zygote forks a new VM instance for the System Service process and starts the service

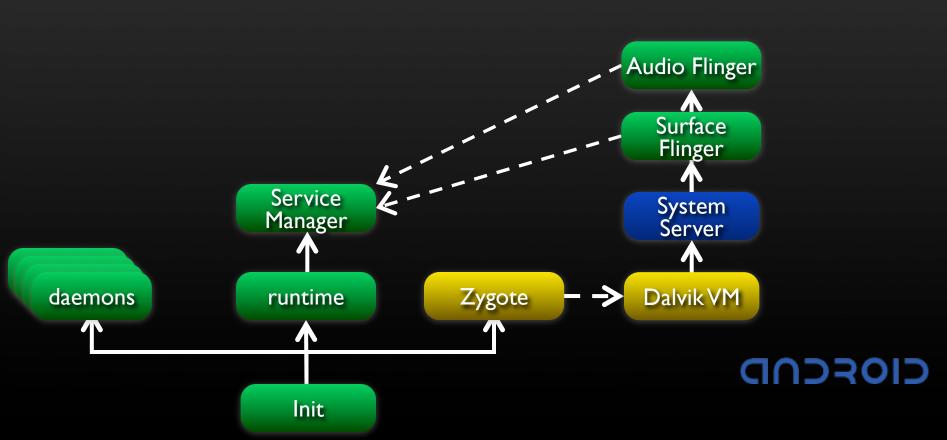


System Service starts the native system servers, including:

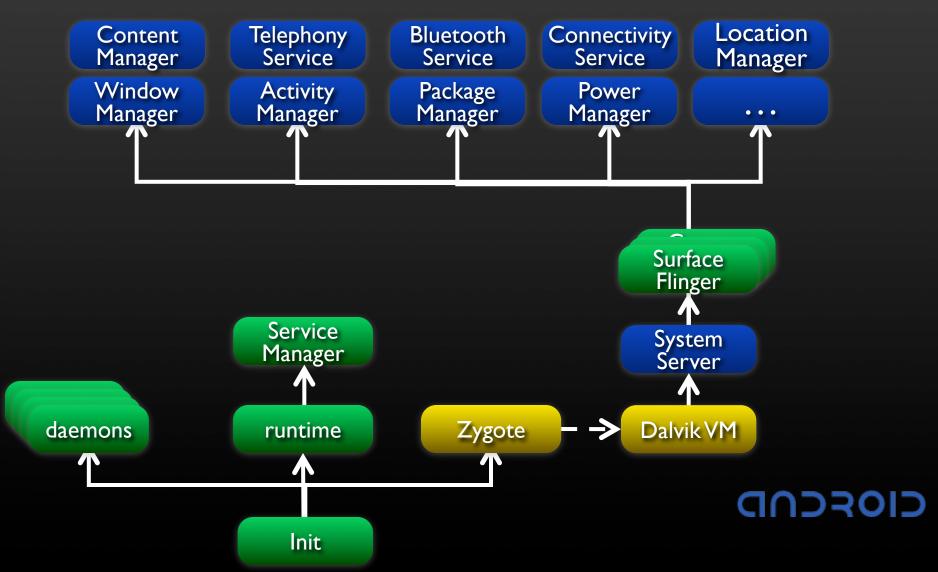
- Surface Flinger
- Audio Flinger



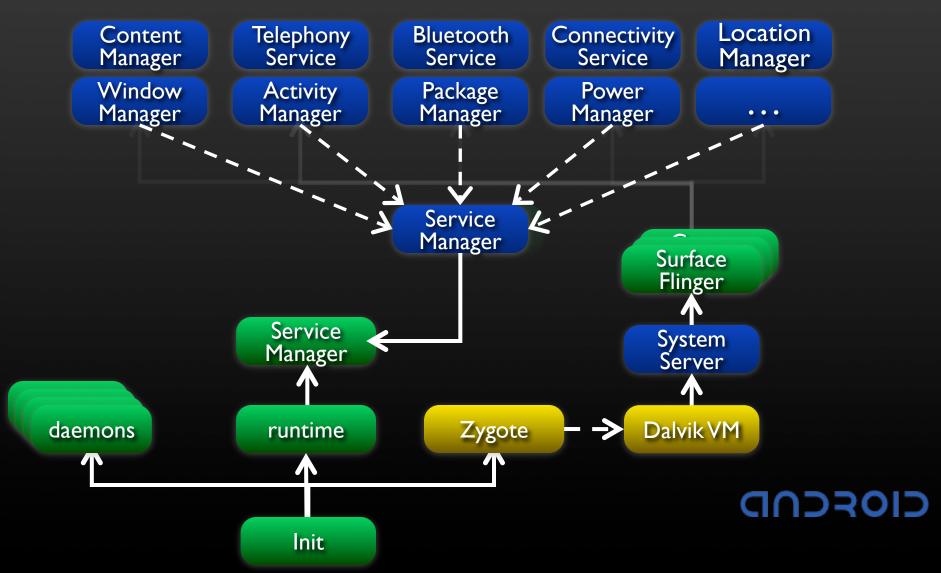
Native system servers register with Service Manager as IPC service targets:

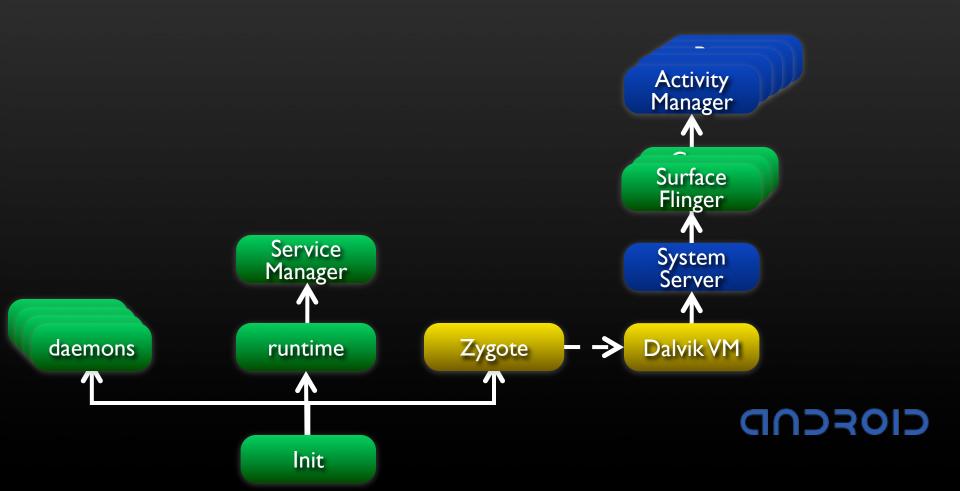


System Service starts the Android managed services:



Android managed Services register with Service Manager:





After system server loads all services, the system is ready...

INIT	DAEMON	RUNTIME	ZYGOTE	System
	PROCESSES			SERVER
				Activity
				Manager
				Package
				Manager
				Window
				Manager
				Dalvik VM
				Sunface
				Surface
				Flinger
Init	daemons	runtime	Zygote	Audio
			-/8000	Flinger

After system server loads all services, the system is ready...

Ινιτ	DAEMON Processes	RUNTIME	ZYGOTE	System Server	Номе
					Home
				Activity Manager	Dalvik VM
				Package Manager	Î
				Window Manager	
				Dalvik VM	
				Surface Flinger	
Init	daemons	runtime	Zygote	Audio Flinger	

After system server loads all services, the system is ready...

INIT	DAEMON	RUNTIME	ZYGOTE	System	Номе
				Server	
	PROCESSES				
				Activity	Home
				Manager	
				Package	
				Manager	Dalvik VM
				Window	
				Manager	
				Dalvik VM	
				Surface	
				Flinger	
				Audio	
Init	daemons	runtime	Zygote	Flinger	
libc	libc	libc	libc	libc	libc
libe	IIDC	iibc	libe	ilde	noc

Each subsequent application is launched in it's own process



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Layer Interaction

There are 3 main flavors of Android layer cake:

- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow lib
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow Native Service \rightarrow lib
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow Native Daemon \rightarrow lib



Layer Interaction



- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow lib
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow Native Service \rightarrow lib
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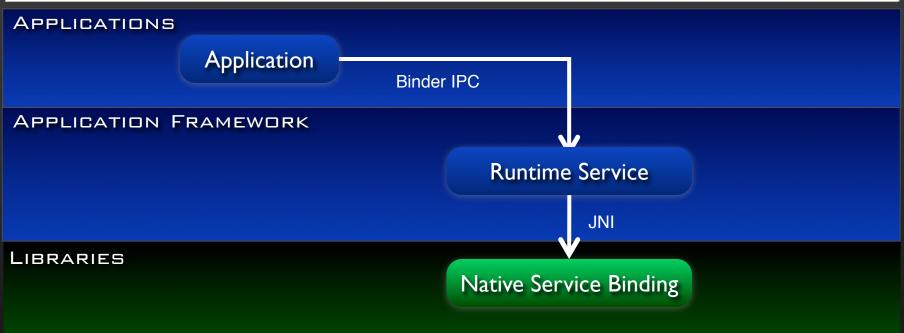




LIBRARIES

LINUX KERNEL

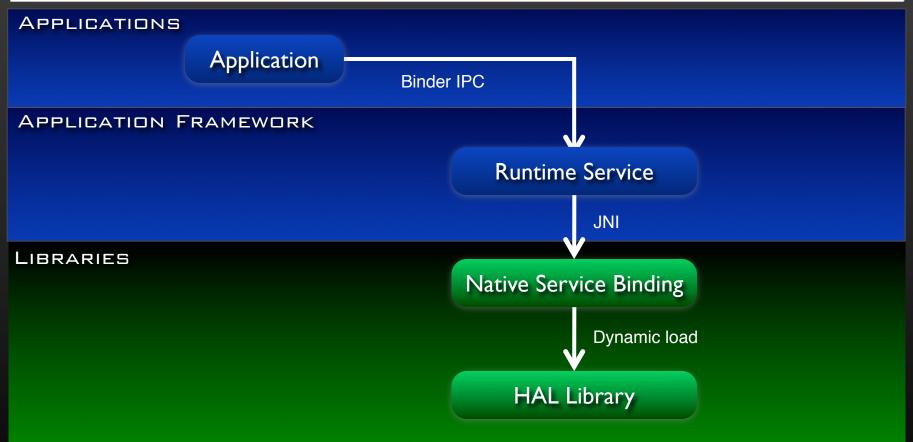
Kernel Driver



LINUX KERNEL

Kernel Driver

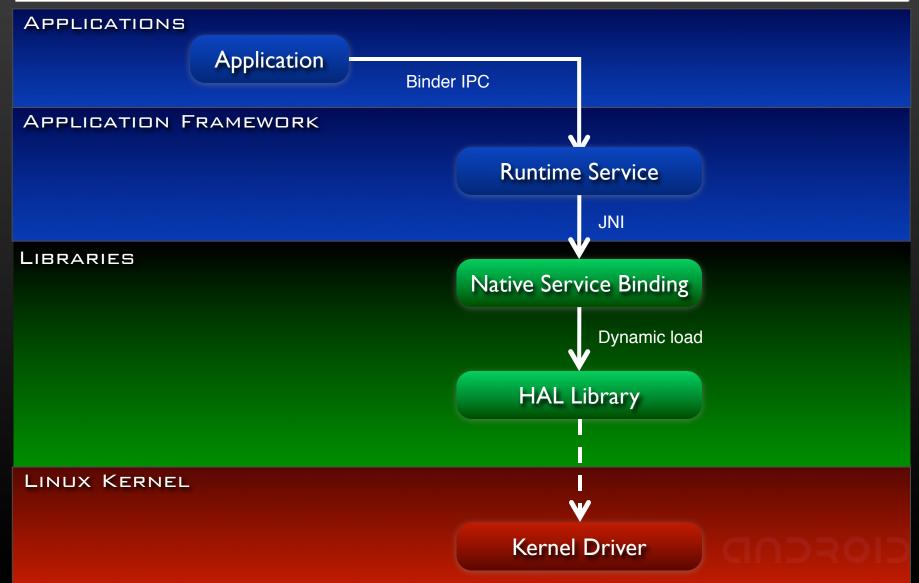
CIOSCUD



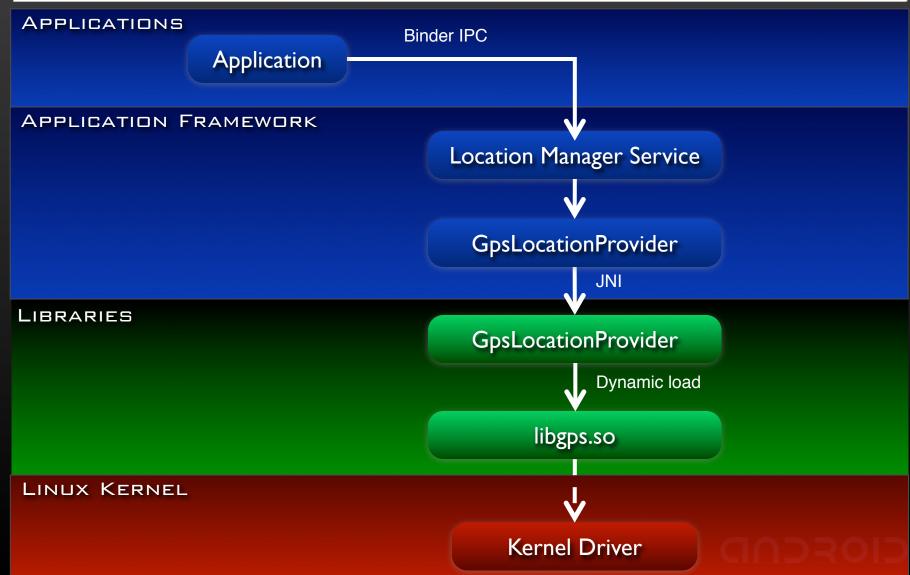
LINUX KERNEL

Kernel Driver

CIOSCUD



Example: Location Manager

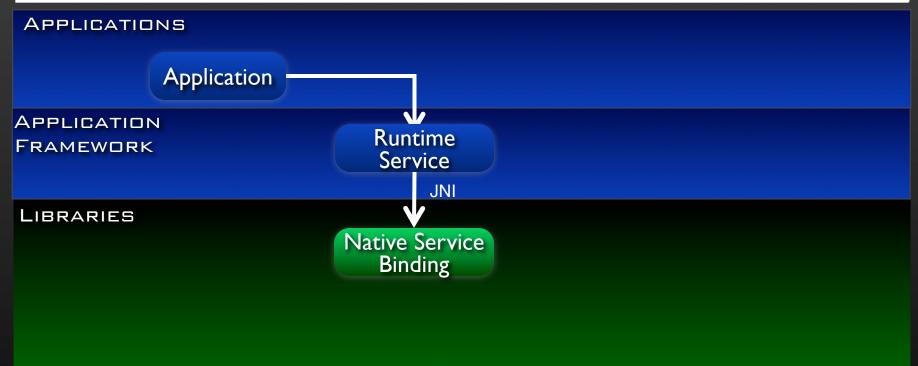


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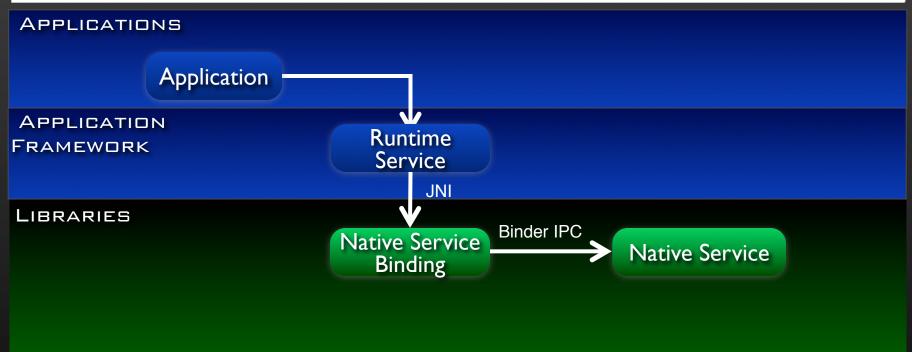
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow lib
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow Native Service \rightarrow lib
- App \rightarrow Runtime Service \rightarrow Native Daemon \rightarrow lib





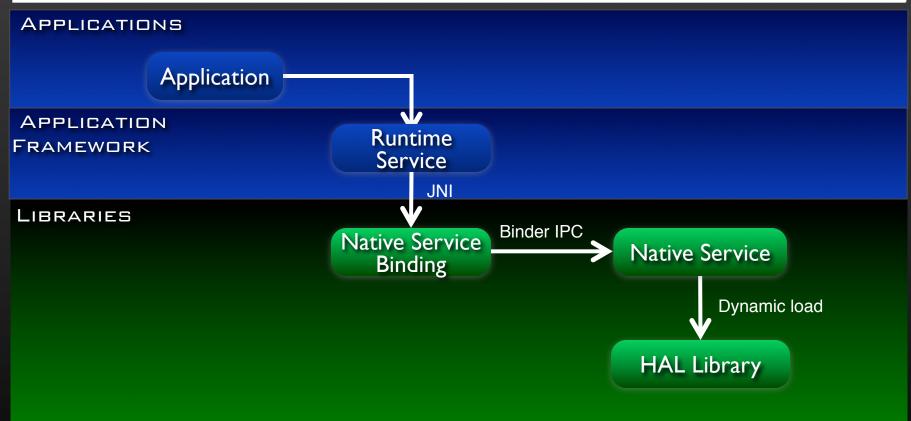
LINUX KERNEL

CIOSCUD



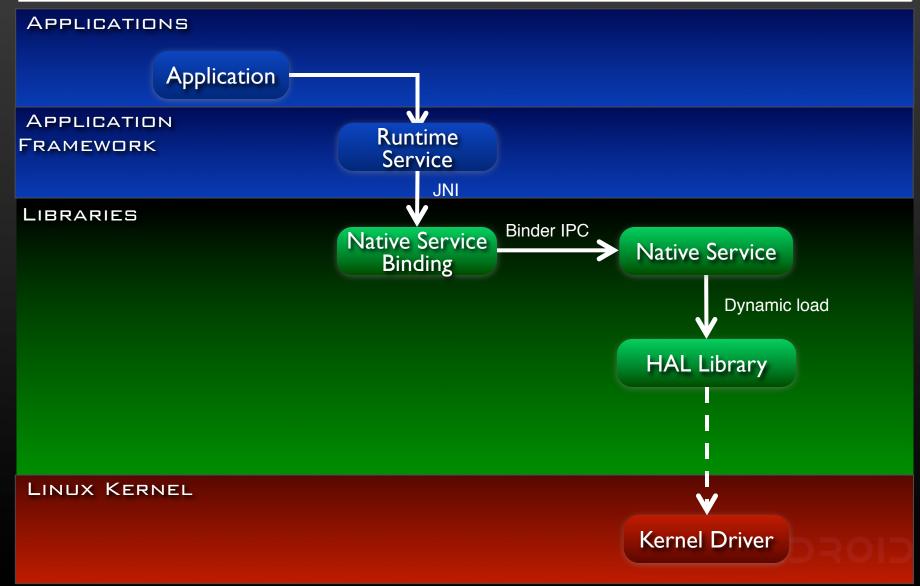
LINUX KERNEL

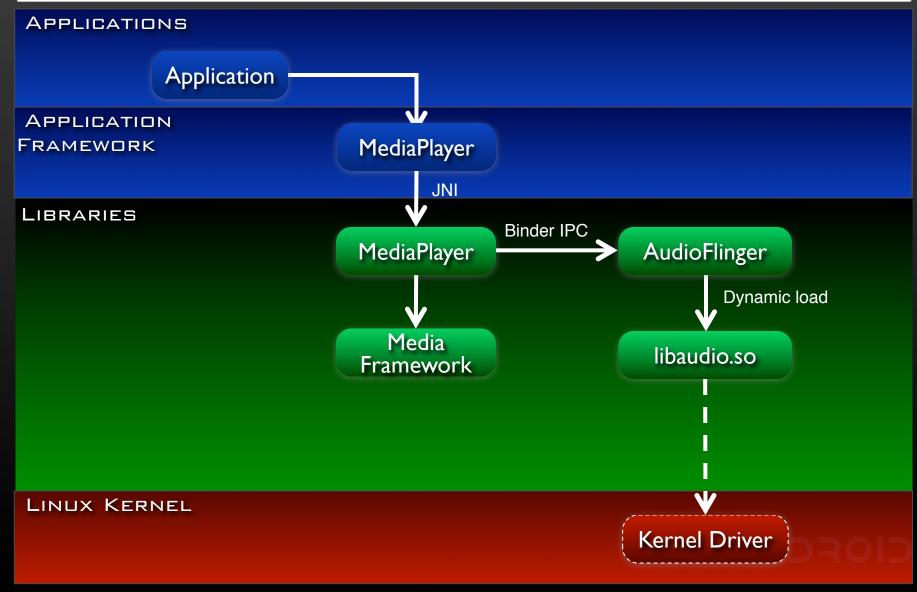
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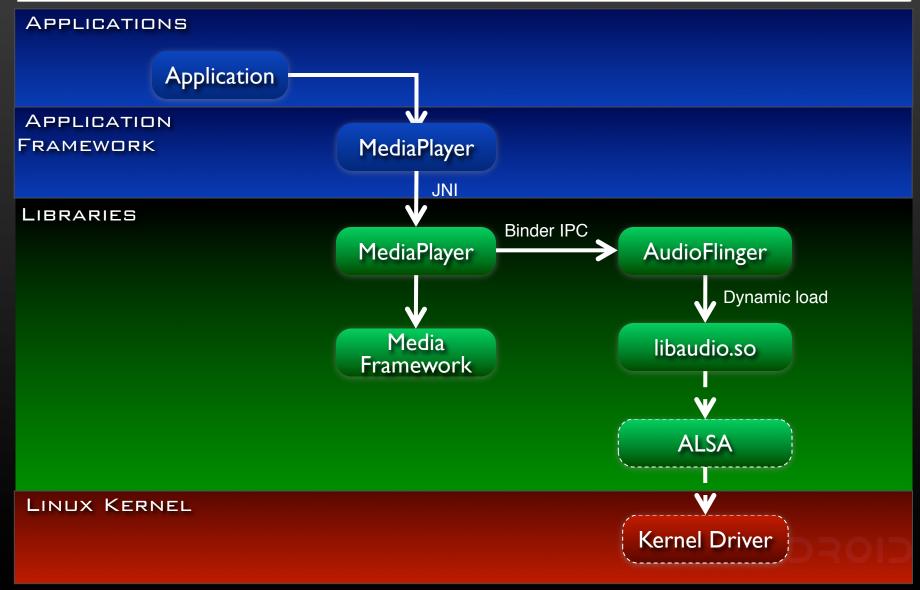


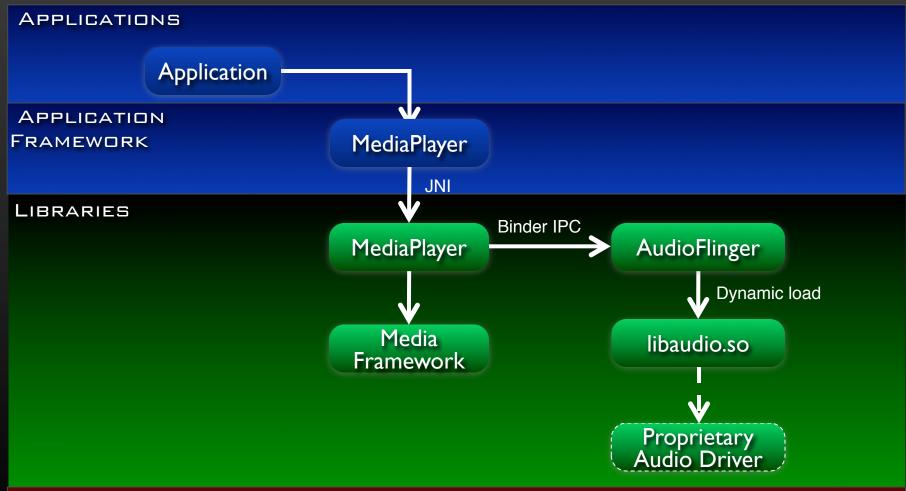
LINUX KERNEL











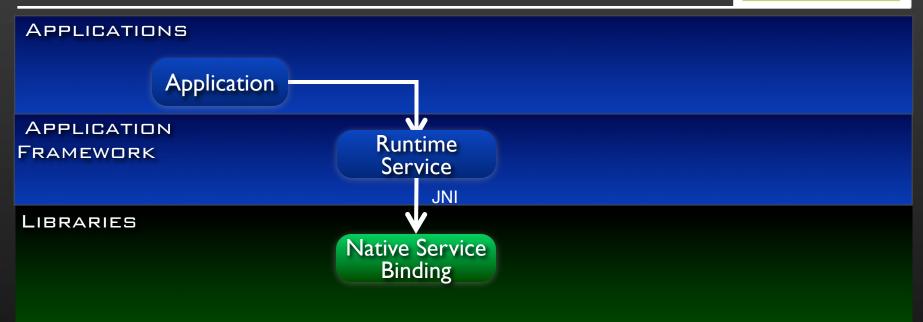
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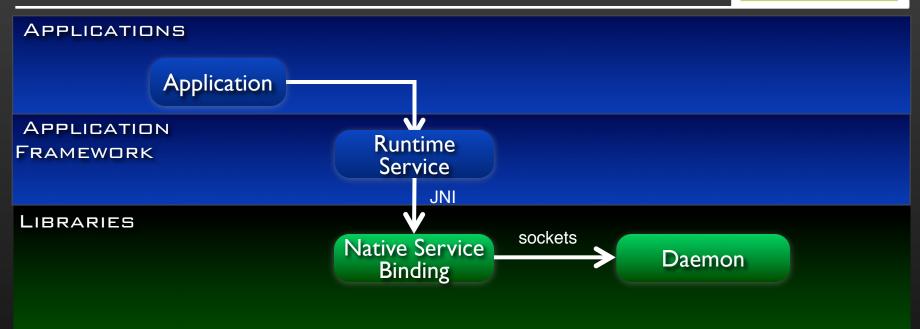
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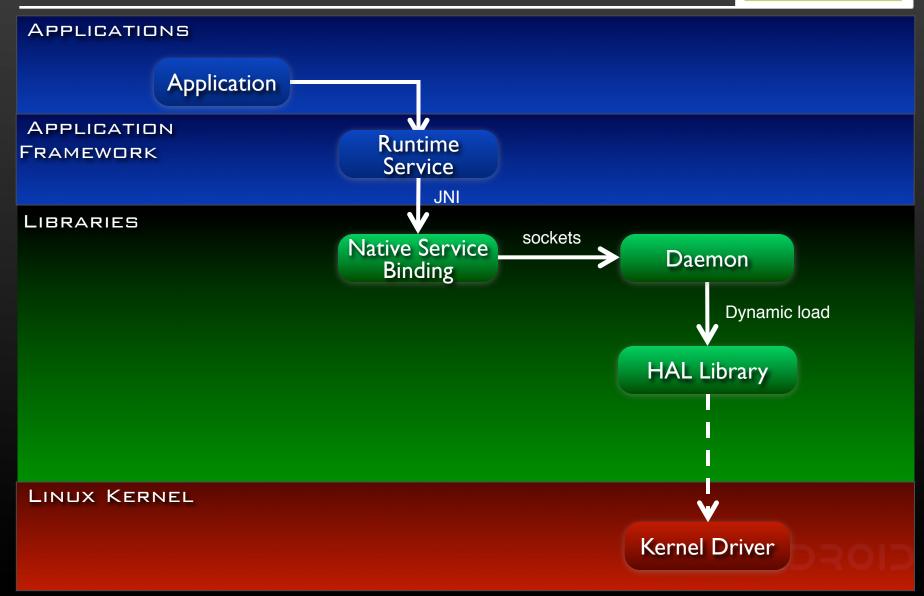
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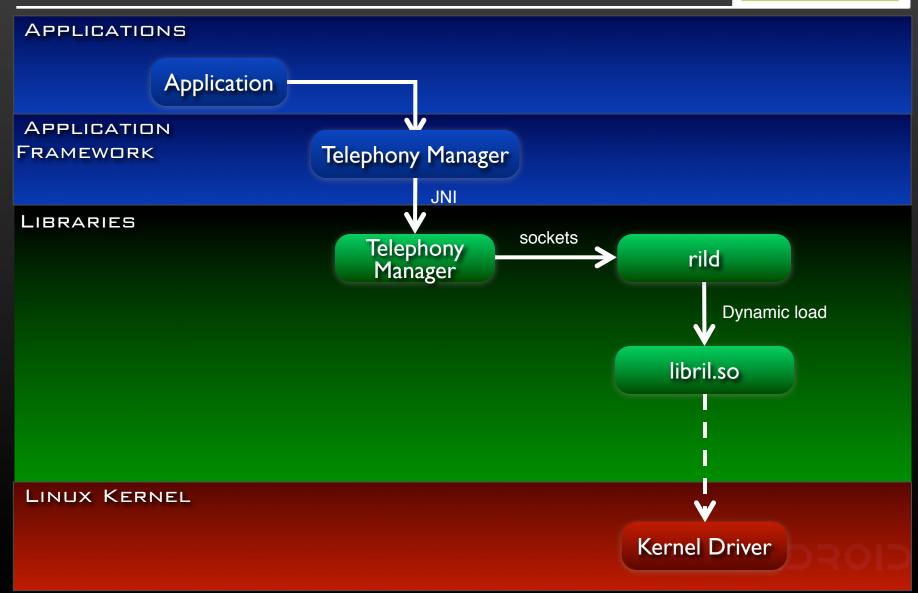




LINUX KERNEL







Layer Interaction

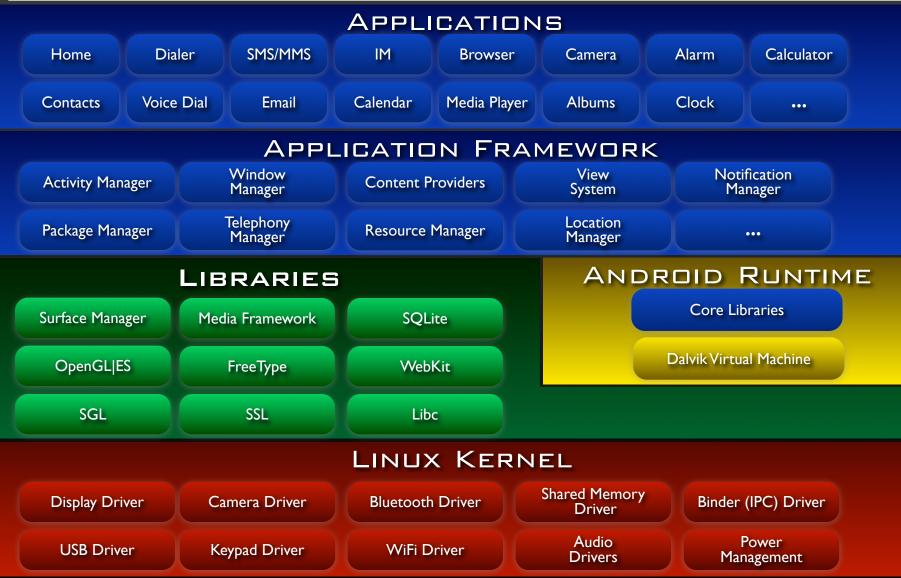
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Questions





