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CMSC436: Programming Handheld Systems

The Android Platform

The Android Platform

A software stack for mobile devices:

OS kernel and interfaces, system libraries, frameworks & key apps

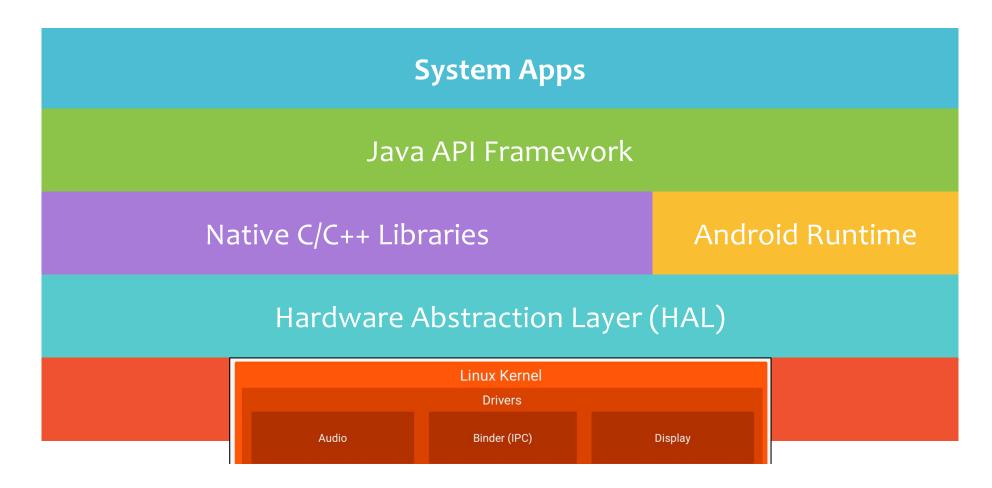
Android SDK for creating apps

Libraries & development tools

Lots of documentation. Start browsing today!

See: http://developer.android.com/training

System Apps	
Java API Framework	
Native C/C++ Libraries	Android Runtime
Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)	
Linux Kernel	

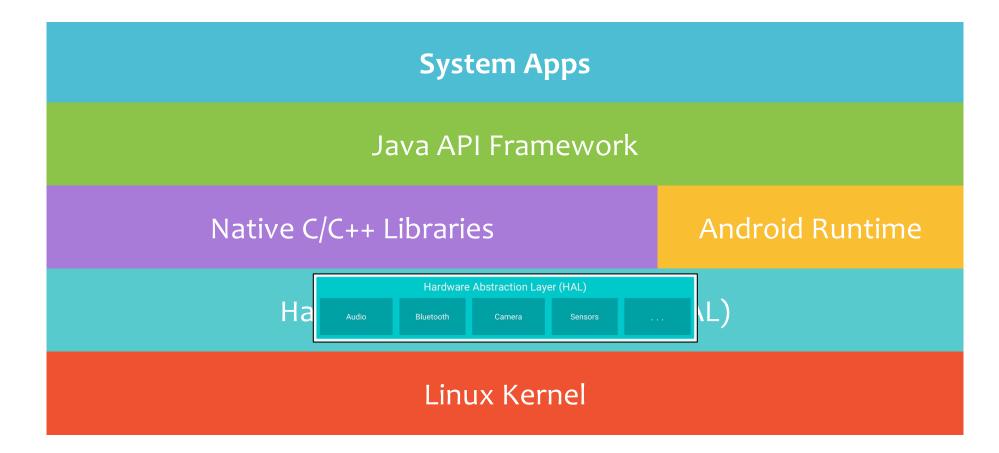


Linux Kernel – Standard Services

Security Memory & process management File & network I/O Device drivers

Linux Kernel - Android-Specific

- Power management
- Low memory killer
- Interprocess communication (IPC)

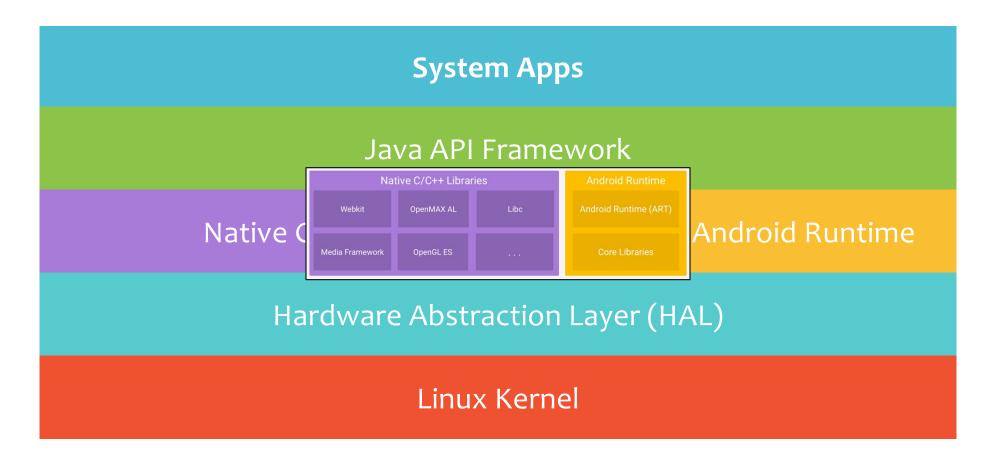


Hardware Abstraction Layer (HAL)

Provides standard interfaces between API framework and device hardware

Defines and interface for various hardware classes, such as Camera, Audio, Graphics, etc.

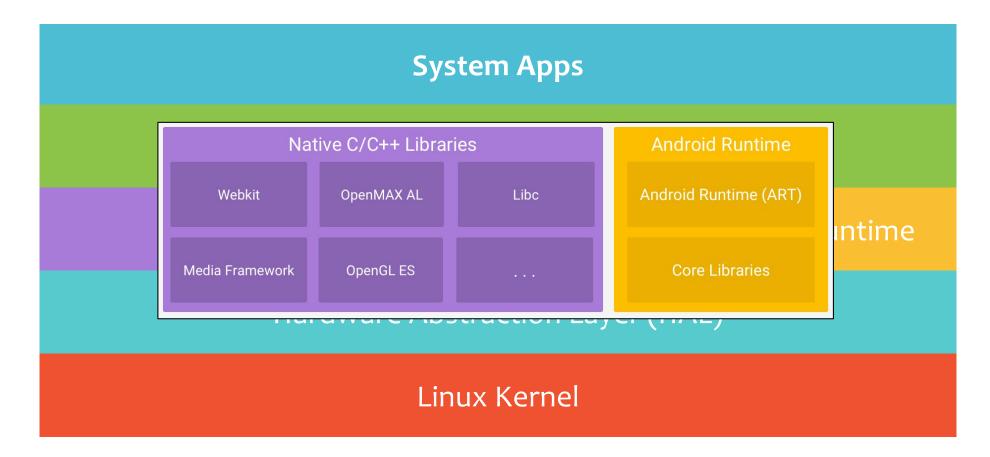
Android loads library modules for hardware components on demand



Libraries

Bionic libc Surface Manager Media Framework FreeType

Webkit OpenGL SQLite SSL



Android Runtime

Two main components

Core Java libraries with some Java 8+ feature support Android Runtime (ART)

Core Java Libraries

Basic java classes -- java.*, javax.* App lifecycle, basic services -- android.*, androidx Internet/Web services -- org. * Unit testing -- junit.*

Java 8+ support

Android does not support all Java 8+ language features

Some supported features (in API level 24 or higher)

Lambda expressions

Method references

java.util.function and java.util.stream

See:

https://developer.android.com/studio/write/java8-support

Android Runtime (ART)

Since Android 5.0, apps are executed in a managed runtime environment (ART)

On older platforms, apps run in the Dalvik Virtual Machine

ART Design Goals

Designed for resource-constrained environments Slower CPU

- Less RAM
- Limited battery life

Major ART Features

Ahead-of-time (AOT) and just-in-time (JIT) compilation

Optimized garbage collection (GC)

API level 28+ conversion of an app package's Dalvik Executable format (DEX) files to more compact machine code

Better debugging support, including a dedicated sampling profiler, detailed diagnostic exceptions and crash reporting, and the ability to set watchpoints to monitor specific fields

Typical Workflow

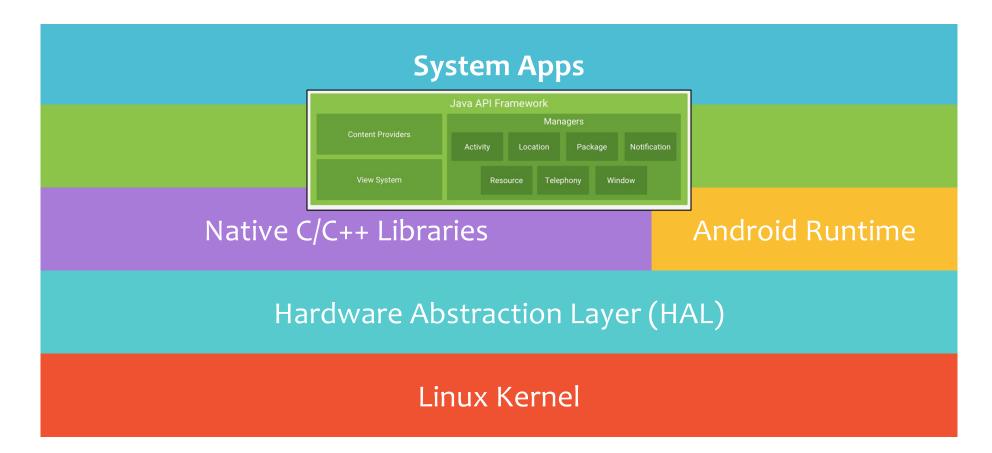
- App written in Java, Kotlin or C++
- Compiled to Java bytecode files
- Tool chain converts java bytecode files to a single dex-formatted bytecode file
- Virtual machine executes bytecode file

ART

Compiles dex bytecode to native binary for improved runtime performance

Applies system-dependent optimizations at installation time, runtime, and in background

Results in faster execution at cost of larger executable



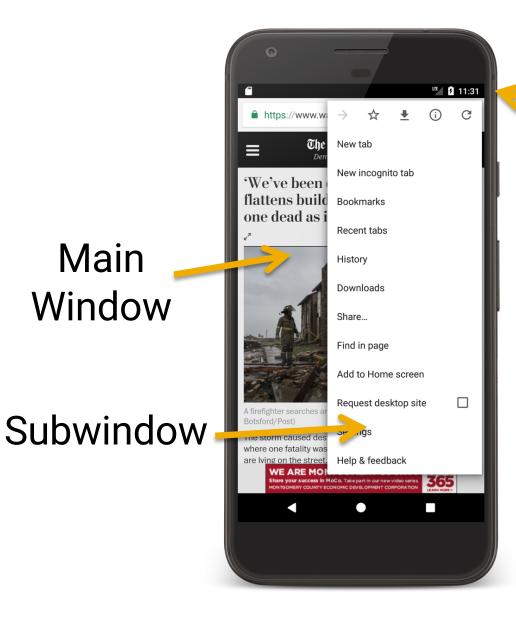
Package Manager

Keeps track of app packages on device



Window Manager

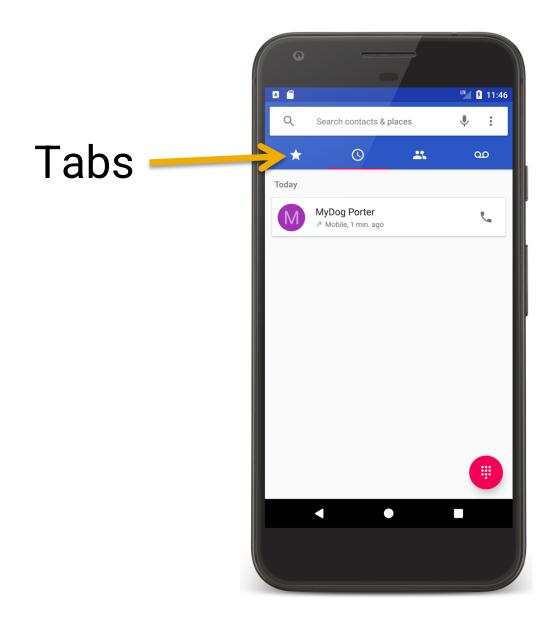
Manages the windows comprising an app

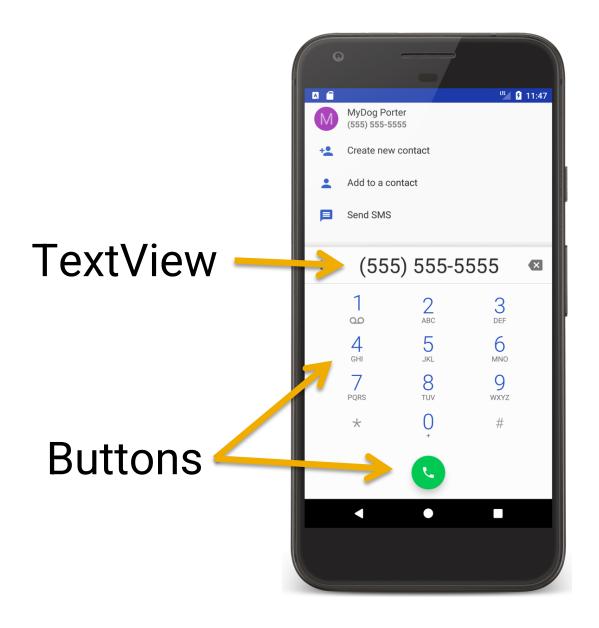


Notification Bar

View System

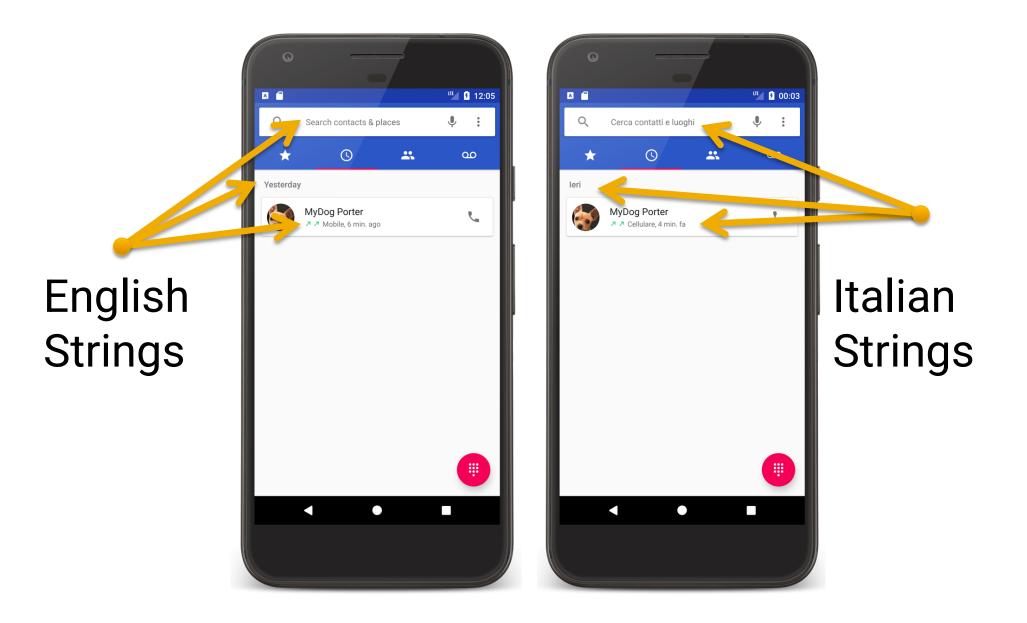
Provides common user interface elements e.g., icons, text entry boxes, buttons and more





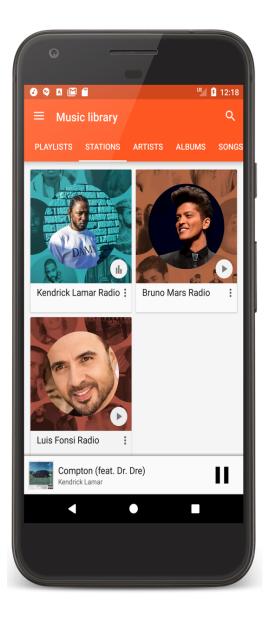
Resource Manager

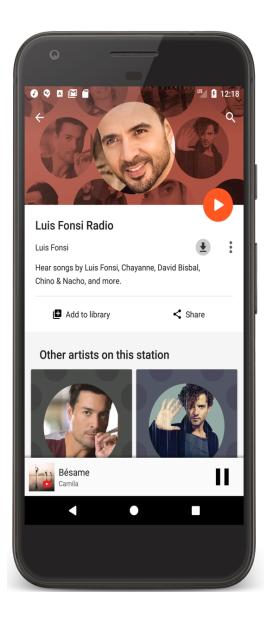
Manages non-compiled resources e.g., strings, graphics, & layout files



Activity Manager

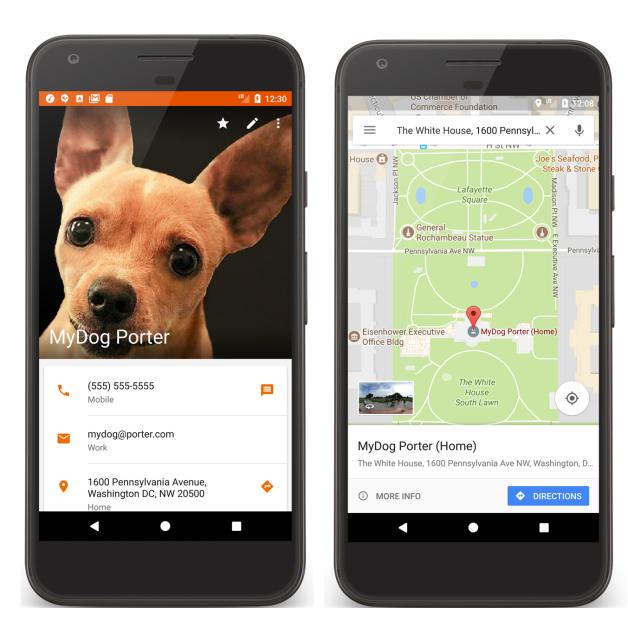
Manages app lifecycle and navigation stack





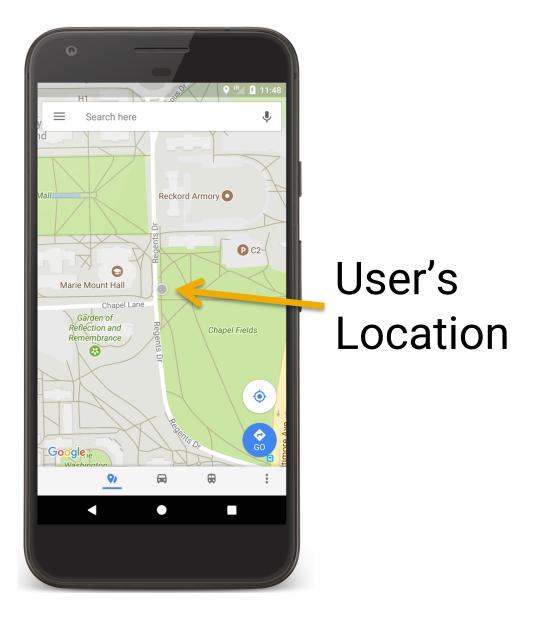
ContentProvider

Inter-application data sharing



Location Manager

Provides location & movement information

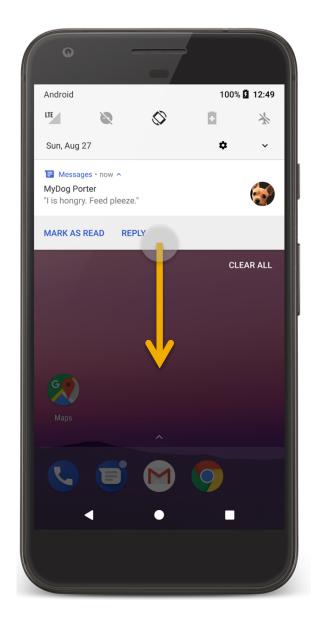


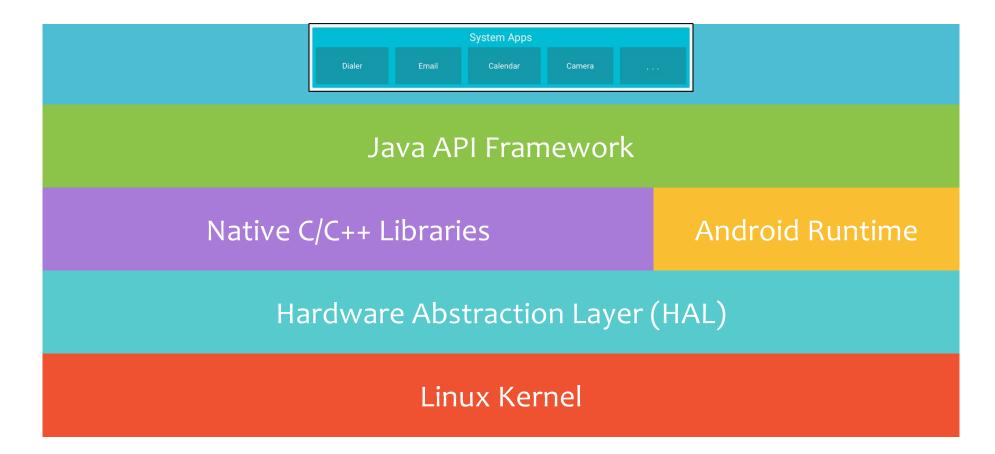
Notification Manager

Place notification icons in the status bar area when important events occur









Applications

Standard apps include:

Home – main screen

Contacts – contacts database

Phone – dial phone numbers

Browser – view web pages

Email reader – compose & read email messages

Applications

Nothing special about these apps You can substitute your own or 3rd party app for any of them

Next

Android Development Environment