

# Running Code in the Android Stack

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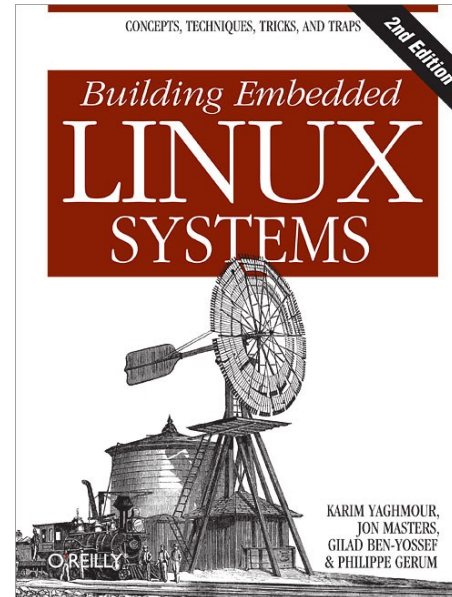
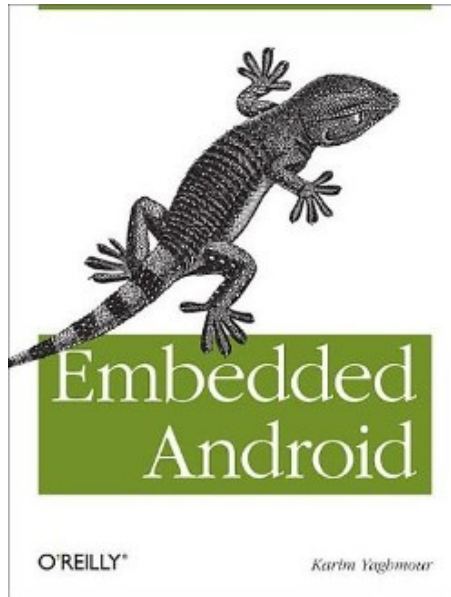
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# About

- Author of:



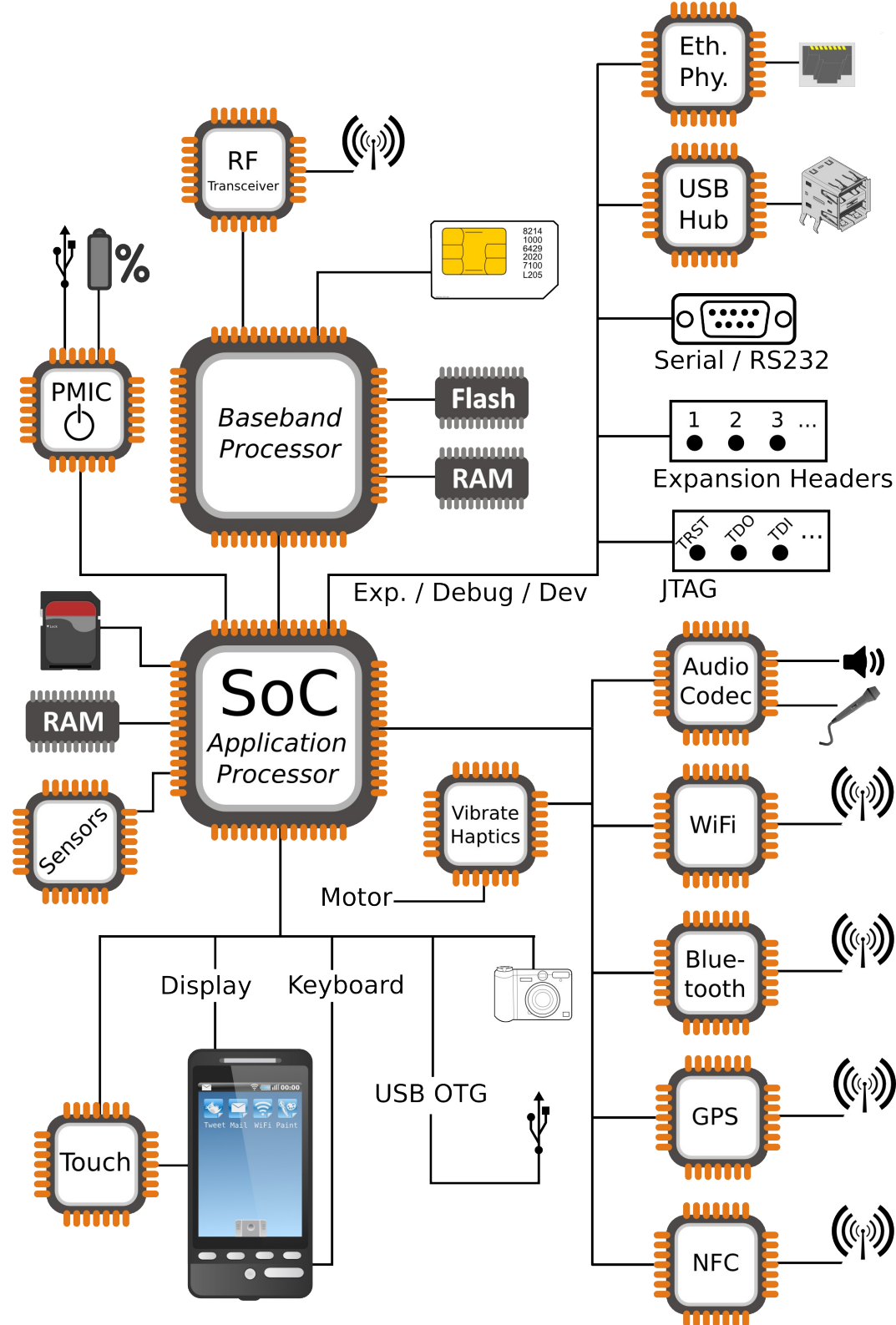
- Introduced Linux Trace Toolkit in 1999
- Originated Adeos and relayfs (kernel/relay.c)
- Training, Custom Dev, Consulting, ...

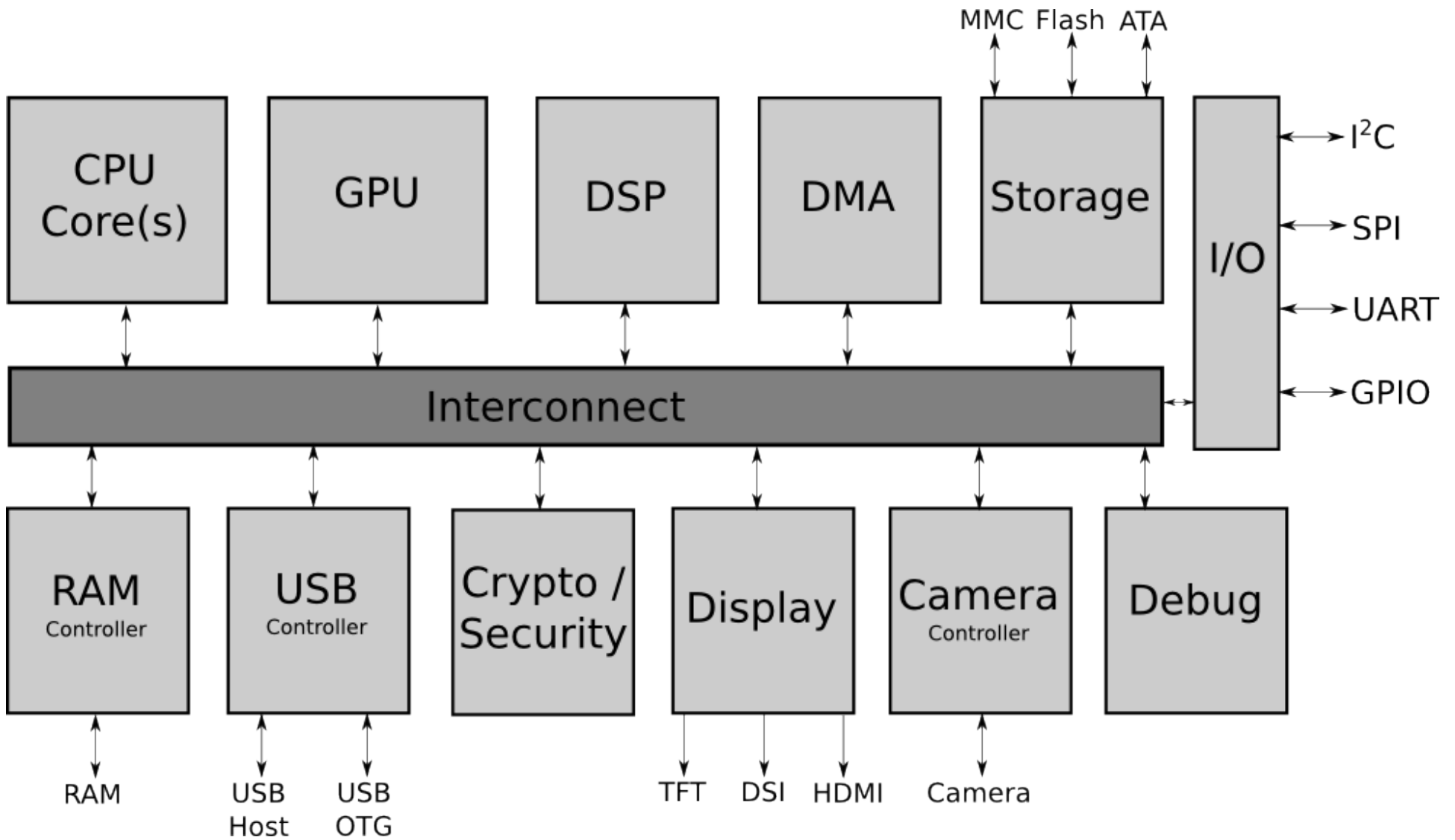
# Agenda

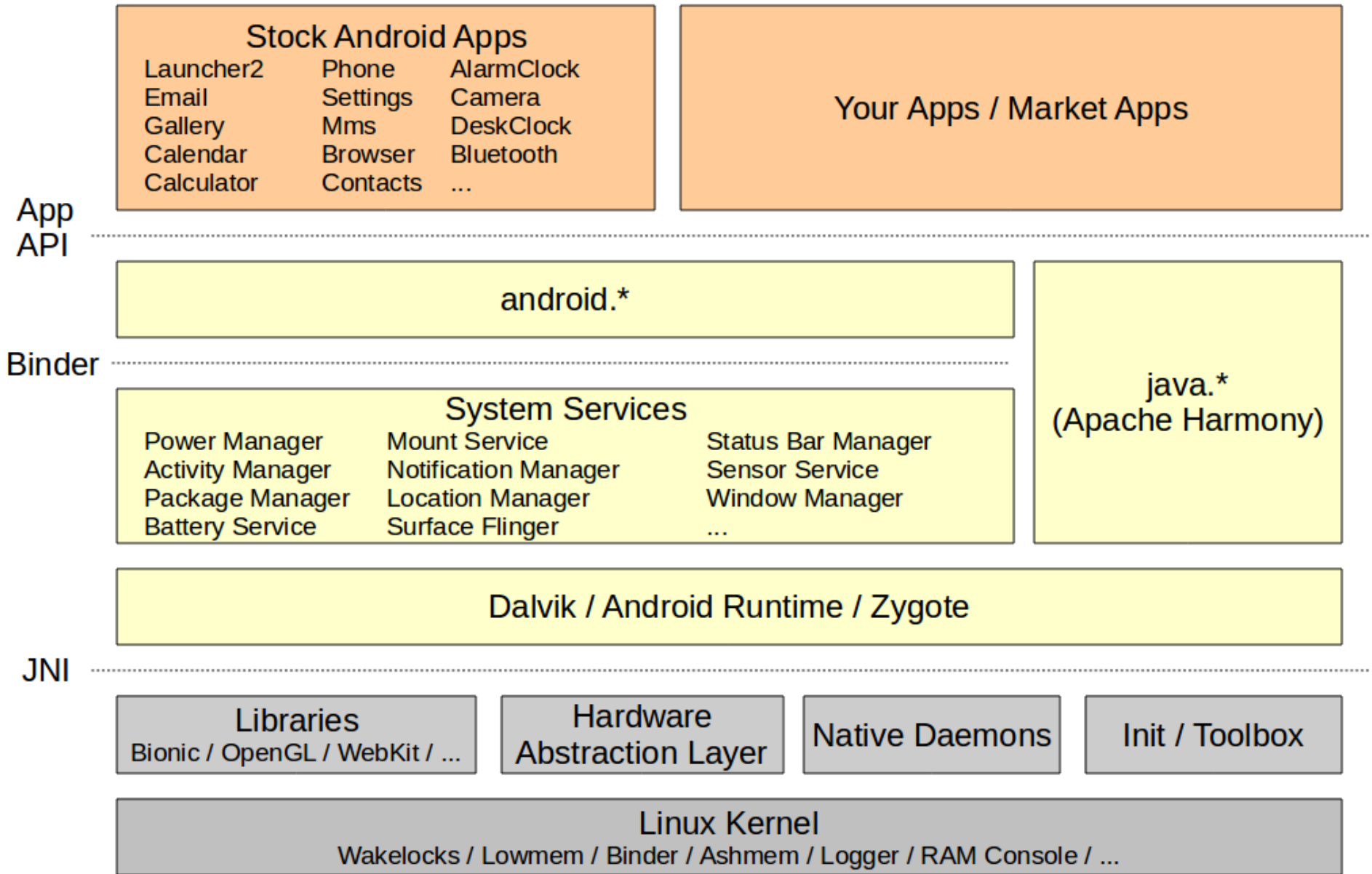
1. Architecture Basics
2. Programming Languages
3. Standard App Mechanisms
4. Special App Mechanisms
5. Starting Apps
6. Native Utilities and Daemons
7. Java Utilities (and Daemons)
8. System Services
9. Shell Scripts
10. init.rc Commands and Services
11. C Libraries
12. Java Libraries
13. SDK add-ons
14. Legacy Linux

# 1. Architecture Basics

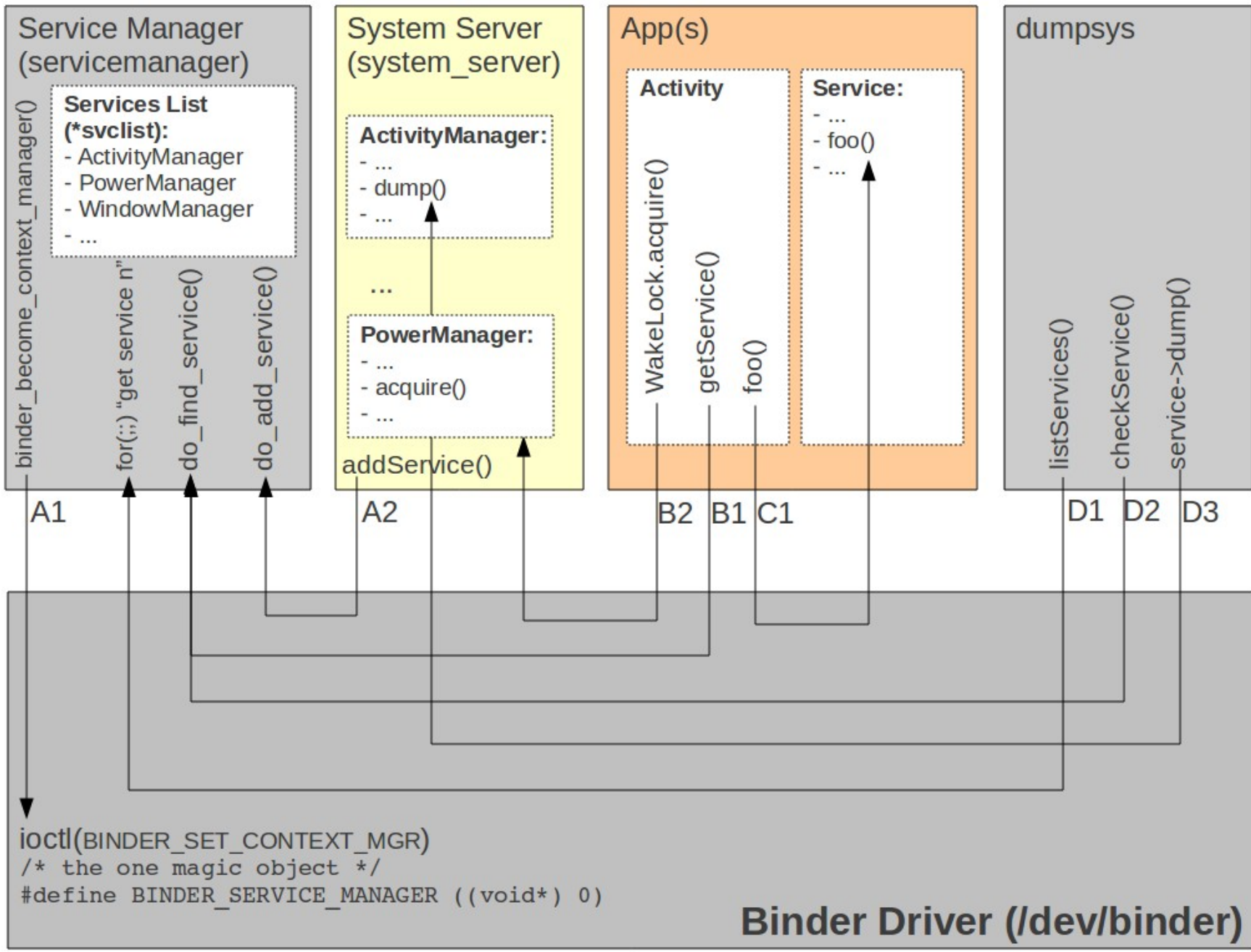
- Hardware used to run Android
- AOSP
- Binder
- System Services
- HAL











## System Services

### System Server

#### Java-built Services

Power Manager	Mount Service
Activity Manager	Notification Manager
Package Manager	Location Manager
Battery Service	Search Service
Window Manager	Wallpaper Service
Status Bar	Headset Observer
Clipboard Service	...

#### C-built Services

Sensor Service

#### Surface Flinger

#### Media Service

Audio Flinger  
Media Player Service  
Camera Service  
Audio Policy Service

##### Includes:

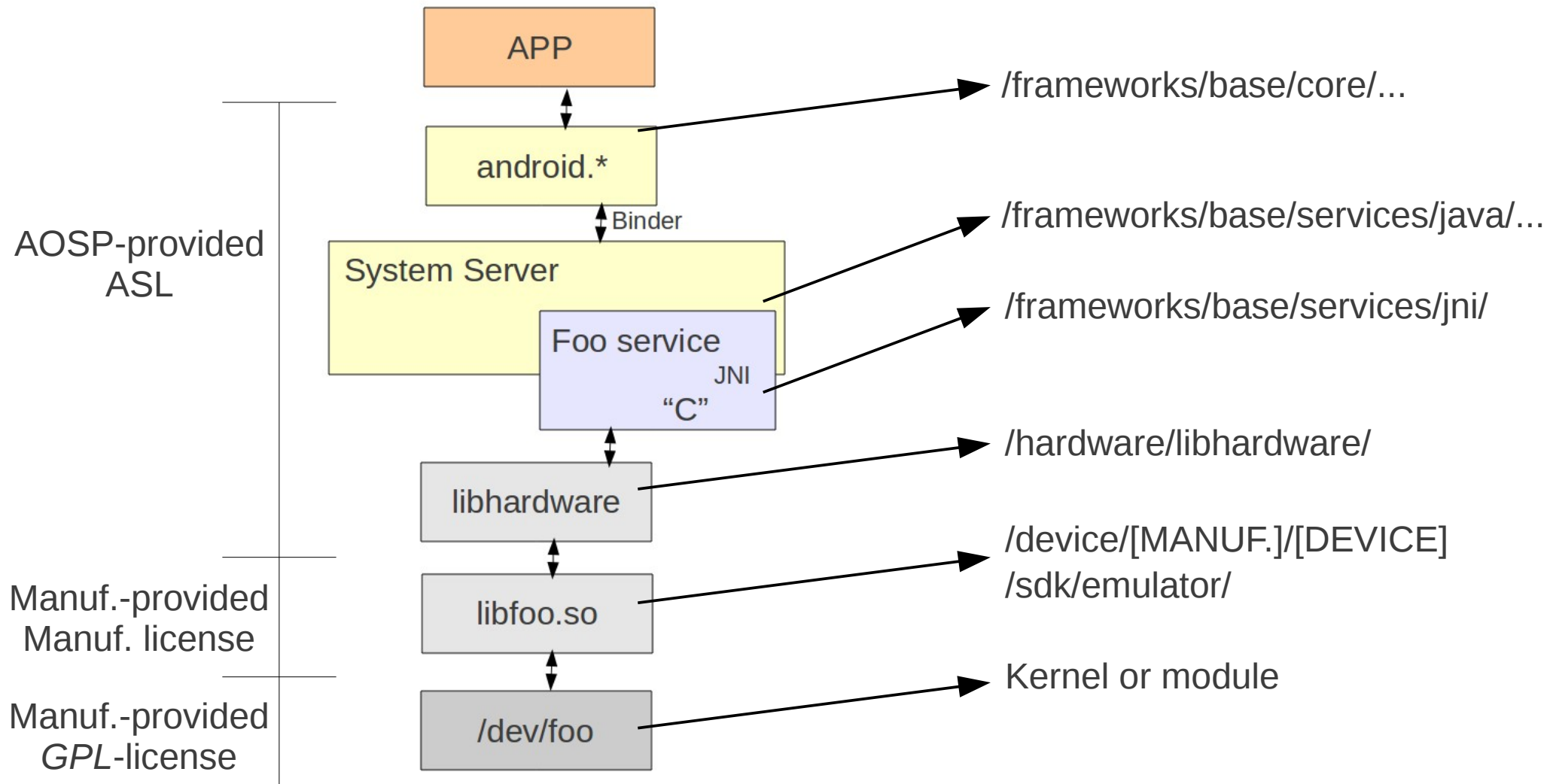
- StageFright
- Audio effects
- DRM framework

#### Phone App

#### JNI

Native Methods for  
Java-built Services

Hardware Abstraction Layer



# 2. Programming Languages

- Java:
  - Apps
  - Platform
- C:
  - Apps
  - Platform
- JavaScript / CSS / HTML
  - WebKit object
- C#:
  - Mono for Android
- Misc.
  - Any language for which there's a Linux compiler / interpreter

# 3. Standard App Mechanisms

- Components:
  - Activity
  - Service
  - Content Provider
  - Broadcast Receiver
- “Application” Component
- Widgets

# 3.1. Components

- 1 App = N Components
- Apps can use components of other applications
- App processes are automagically started whenever any part is needed
- Ergo: N entry points, !1, and !main()
- Components:
  - Activities
  - Services
  - Broadcast Receivers
  - Content Providers

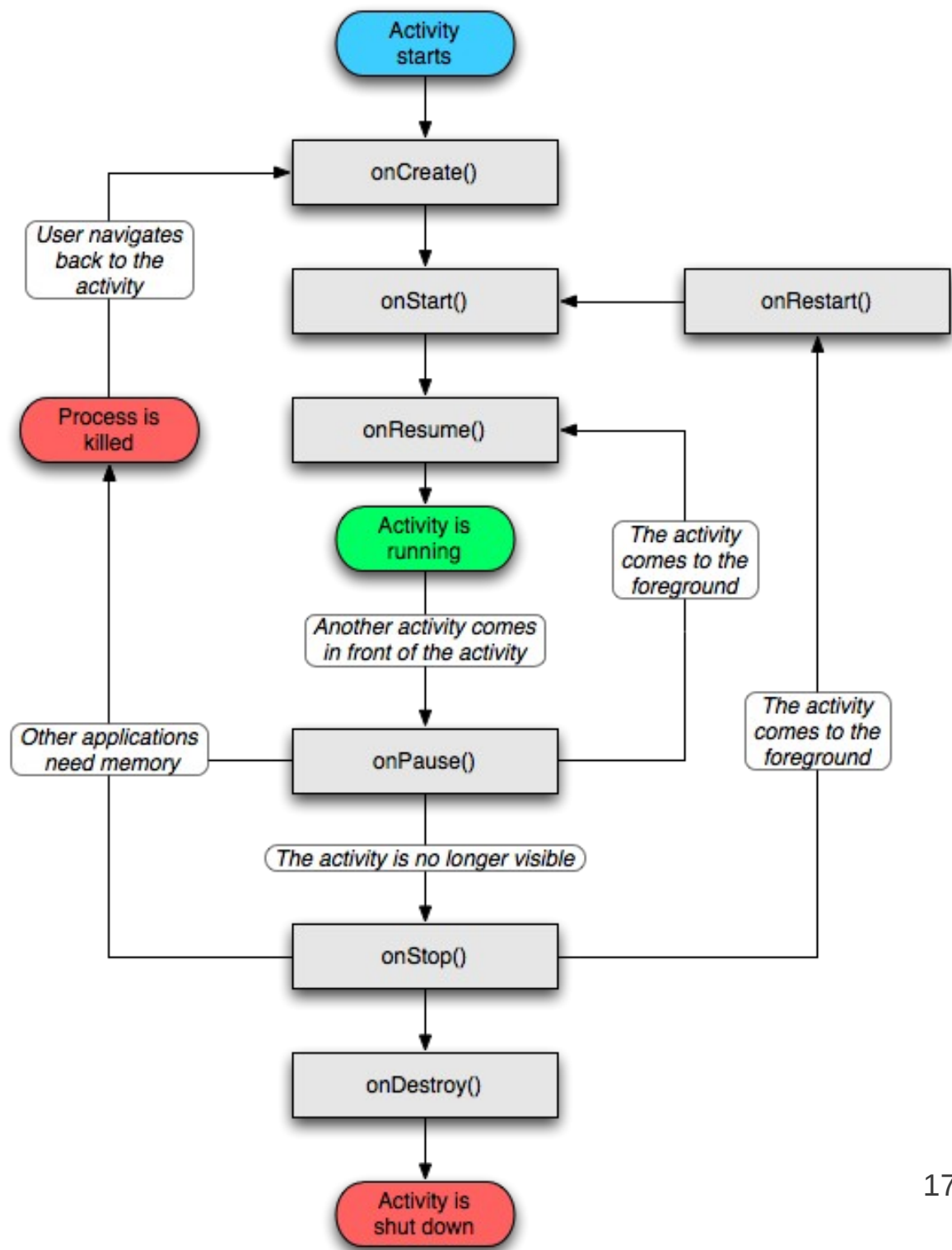
## 3.2. Intents

- Intent = asynchronous message w/ or w/o designated target
- Like a polymorphic Unix signal, but w/o required target
- Intents “payload” held in Intent Object
- Intent Filters specified in Manifest file

## 3.3. Component lifecycle

- System automagically starts/stops/kills processes:
  - Entire system behaviour predicated on low memory
- System triggers Lifecycle callbacks when relevant
- Ergo: Must manage Component Lifecycle
- Some Components are more complex to manage than others





# 3.4. Manifest file

- Informs system about app's components
- XML format
- Always called AndroidManifest.xml
- Components
  - Activity = <activity> ... static
  - Service = <service> ... static
  - Broadcast Receiver:
    - Static = <receiver>
    - Dynamic = Context.registerReceiver()
  - Content Provider = <provider> ... static
- Intent filters

# 3.5. Processes and threads

- Processes
  - Default: all callbacks to any app Component are issued to the main process thread
  - <activity>—<service>—<recipient>—<provider> have process attribute to override default
  - Do NOT perform blocking/long operations in main process thread:
    - Spawn threads instead
  - Process termination/restart is at system's discretion
  - Therefore:
    - Must manage Component Lifecycle
- Threads:
  - Create using the regular Java Thread Object
  - Android API provides thread helper classes:
    - Looper: for running a message loop with a thread
    - Handler: for processing messages
    - HandlerThread: for setting up a thread with a message loop

## 3.6. Remote procedure calls

- Android RPCs = Binder mechanism
- No Sys V IPC due to in-kernel resource leakage
- Binder is a low-level functionality, not used as-is
- Instead: must define interface using Interface Definition Language (IDL)
- IDL fed to aidl Tool to generate Java interface definitions

# 3.7. “Application” Component

- See packages/apps/Phone:
  - Especially src/com/android/phone/PhoneApp.java

```
/**
 * Top-level Application class for the Phone app.
 */
public class PhoneApp extends Application {
    PhoneGlobals mPhoneGlobals;

    public PhoneApp() {
    }

    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        if (UserHandle.myUserId() == 0) {
            // We are running as the primary user, so should bring up the
            // global phone state.
            mPhoneGlobals = new PhoneGlobals(this);
            mPhoneGlobals.onCreate();
        }
    }
}

...

```

# 3.8. Widgets

- See:

<https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/appwidgets>



# 4. Special App Mechanisms

- Foreground services
- Persistent apps
- Sync adapters
- Backup agents
- Input methods engines
- Alarm services
- Live wallpapers
- Account managers
- Device administrators
- “Core” app

# 4.1. Foreground services

- Sticky notification icon
- Ex:
  - Skype
  - Avast
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/guide/components/services.html#Foreground>
  - <https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Service.html#startForeground%28int,%20android.app.Notification%29>
  - [https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Notification.html#FLAG\\_FOREGROUND\\_SERVICE](https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/Notification.html#FLAG_FOREGROUND_SERVICE)



## 4.2. Persistent apps

- Flag in <application> decl. in manifest:  
    android:persistent="true"
- For “system” apps only
- Will cause app to be kept alive by ActivityManager
- IOW:
  - It'll be automagically restarted if it dies
  - Lifecycle won't result in it dying

## 4.3. Sync adapters

- For sync'ing with a cloud service
- Typically for REST-based apps
- Ex.: a Twitter-like feed
- See:
  - <http://www.google.com/events/io/2010/sessions/developing-RESTful-android-apps.html>

# 4.4. Backup Agents

- Triggered by Backup Manager
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/data/backup.html>

# 4.5. Input methods Engines

- Virtual on-screen keyboards
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/text/creating-input-method.html>

## 4.6. Alarm services

- Cause Intent to trigger in the future:
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/reference/android/app/AlarmManager.html>

# 4.7. Live wallpapers

- Animated wallpapers
- See:
  - <http://www.vogella.com/articles/AndroidLiveWallpaper/article.html>

# 4.8. Account managers

- For managing accounts in Settings
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/reference/android/accounts/AccountManager.html>

# 4.9. Device administrators

- Enterprisification feature:
- See:
  - <https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/admin/device-admin.html>



## 4.10. “core” app

- Use this tag in <manifest> tag:  
    `coreApp="true"`
- Used by:
  - StatusBar
  - SettingsProvider
  - See frameworks/base/packages/
- See “onlyCore” variable in SystemServer.java
- Causes only core apps to start if set to “true”
- Default hard-coded as “false”
- PackageManagerService.java has detail of how it's used

# 5. Starting Apps

- Intents
- Content Resolvers

# 6. Native Utilities and Daemons

- Compile as part of AOSP:  
    `BUILD_EXECUTABLE`
- Build outside AOSP and merge:
  - Link statically (like `adbd`), or
  - Link dynamically (against Bionic or `glibc` or ...)
- Run like any regular Linux command-line tool
- Start from:
  - `adb shell`
  - `init.rc`
  - shell script
  - Android app (N.B. This will continue running independently)
- Plenty of existing examples: `netd`, `vold`, `installd`, etc.

# 6.1. Start from Android app

```
Process myUtil;  
BufferedReader myCliOutput;  
  
myUtil =  
    Runtime.getRuntime().exec("my_cli_util -P params");  
  
myCliOutput =  
    new BufferedReader(  
        new InputStreamReader(  
            myUtil.getInputStream()));
```

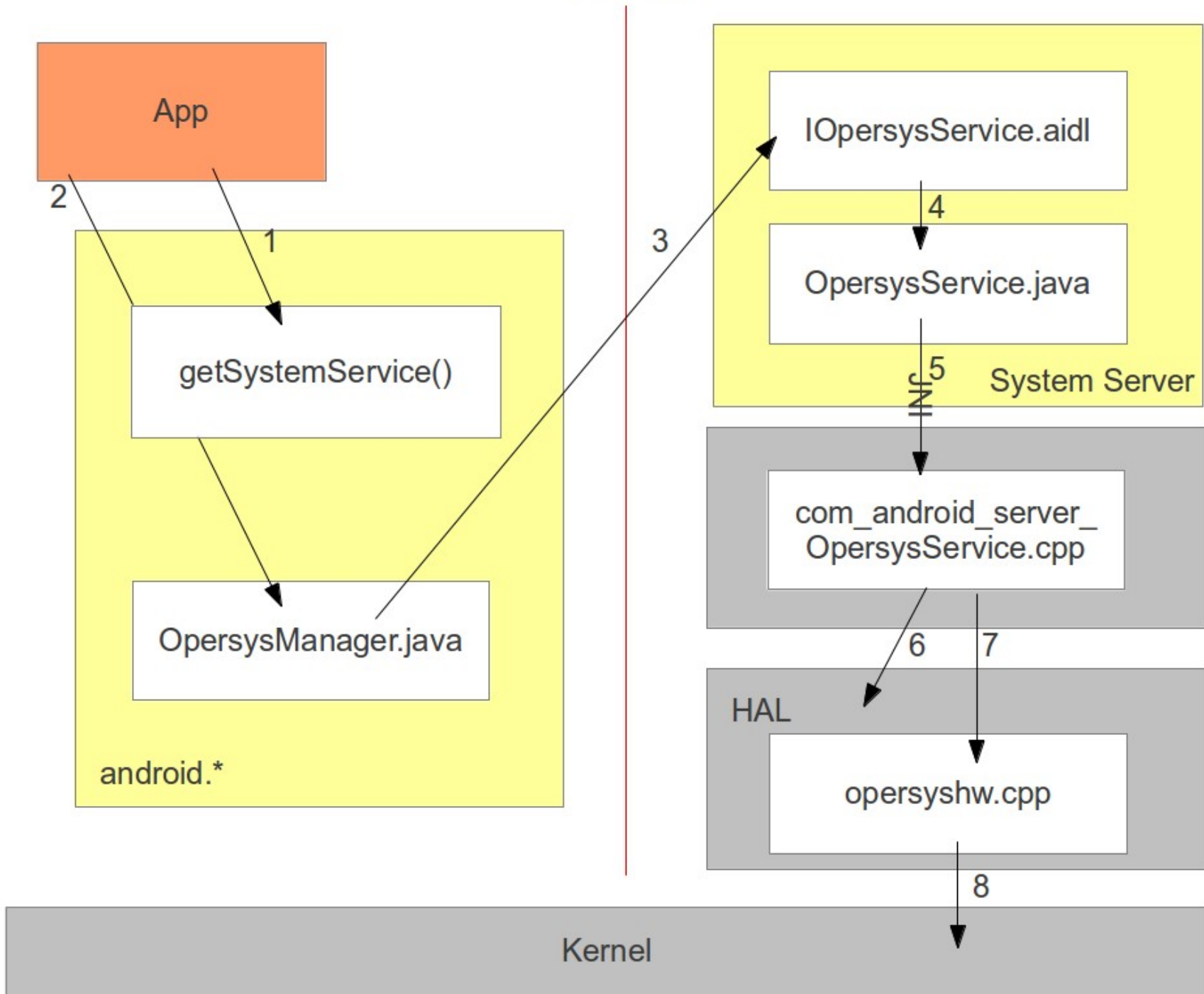
# 7. Java Utilities (and Daemons)

- Coded as a “library”
- Launched using `app_process` utility
- Use script to wrap call to `app_process`
- See `frameworks/base/cmds` for examples:
  - `am`
  - `pm`
  - `svc`
  - ...
- No known case of “daemon”, but should be feasible
  - Closest is System Server, but it's started from Zygote, not directly from `app_process`

# 8. System Services

- Start in:
  - Existing Java system services
  - App (like Phone or NFC)
  - C daemon (like Media Service or SurfaceFlinger)
- Register with Service Manager
- Provide API speak with system service:
  - In existing framework
  - As SDK add-on

# BINDER



# 8.1. OpersysService.java

```
package com.android.server;

import android.content.Context;
import android.os.Handler;
import android.os.IOpersysService;
import android.os.Looper;
import android.os.Message;
import android.os.Process;
import android.util.Log;

public class OpersysService extends IOpersysService.Stub {
    private static final String TAG = "OpersysService";
    private OpersysWorkerThread mWorker;
    private OpersysWorkerHandler mHandler;
    private Context mContext;

    public OpersysService(Context context) {
        super();
        mContext = context;
        mWorker = new OpersysWorkerThread("OpersysServiceWorker");
        mWorker.start();
        Log.i(TAG, "Spawned worker thread");
    }

    public void setValue(int val) {
        Log.i(TAG, "setValue " + val);
        Message msg = Message.obtain();
        msg.what = OpersysWorkerHandler.MESSAGE_SET;
        msg.arg1 = val;
        mHandler.sendMessage(msg);
    }
}
```



```

private class OpersysWorkerThread extends Thread{
public OpersysWorkerThread(String name) {
    super(name);
}

public void run() {
    Looper.prepare();
    mHandler = new OpersysWorkerHandler();
    Looper.loop();
}
}

private class OpersysWorkerHandler extends Handler {
private static final int MESSAGE_SET = 0;

@Override
public void handleMessage(Message msg) {
    try {
        if (msg.what == MESSAGE_SET) {
            Log.i(TAG, "set message received: " + msg.arg1);
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        // Log, don't crash!
        Log.e(TAG, "Exception in OpersysWorkerHandler.handleMessage:", e);
    }
}
}
}

```

## 8.2. IOpersysService.aidl

```
package android.os;
/**
 * {@hide}
 */
interface IOpersysService {
void setValue(int val);
}
```

## 8.3. frameworks/base/Android.mk

...

```
core/java/android/os/IPowerManager.aidl \  
core/java/android/os/IOperSystemService.aidl \  
core/java/android/os/IRemoteCallback.aidl \  
...
```

...

# 8.4. SystemServer.java

Should eventually be Context.OPERSYS\_SERVICE

...

```
try {  
    Slog.i(TAG, "Opersys Service");  
    ServiceManager.addService("opersys", new OpersysService(context));  
} catch (Throwable e) {  
    Slog.e(TAG, "Failure starting OpersysService Service", e);  
}
```

...

# 8.5. - app/ContextImpl.java

```
...
import android.os.IOpersysService;
import android.os.OpersysManager;
...

    registerService(OPERSYS_SERVICE, new ServiceFetcher() {
        public Object createService(ContextImpl ctx) {
            IBinder b =
                ServiceManager.getService(OPERSYS_SERVICE);
            IOpersysService service =
                IOpersysService.Stub.asInterface(b);
            return new OpersysManager(service);
        }
    });
...

```

## 8.6. content/Context.java

```
...  
/**  
 * Use with {@link #getSystemService} to retrieve a  
 * {@link android.nfc.NfcManager} for using NFC.  
 *  
 * @see #getSystemService  
 */  
public static final String NFC_SERVICE = "nfc";  
  
/** The Opersys service */  
public static final String OPERSYS_SERVICE = "opersys";  
...
```

# 8.7. os/OpersysManager.java

```
package android.os;

import android.os.IOpersysService;

public class OpersysManager
{
    public void setValue(int value)
    {
        try {
            mService.setValue(value);
        } catch (RemoteException e) {
        }
    }

    public String read(int maxLength) {...}

    public int write(String stringVal) {...}

    public OpersysManager(IOpersysService service)
    {
        mService = service;
    }

    IOpersysService mService;
}
```

# 9. Shell Scripts

- Android has built-in shell
- Since 4.0, MirBSD Korn Shell
- See: <https://www.mirbsd.org>
- Start shell script like any other native utility
- For example, `init.goldfish.rc` does:

```
service goldfish-setup /system/etc/init.goldfish.sh
  user root
  group root
  oneshot
```



# 10. init.rc Commands and Services

- Edit relevant init.\*.rc to:
  - Add commands to existing actions
  - Create new actions based on global property triggers
  - Add new services
- See:
  - system/core/root/init.rc
  - device/[vendor]/[product]/init.\*.rc

# 11. C Libraries

- Build libs as part of AOSP or using NDK:  
`BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY`
- Use library in native utility or daemon:  
`LOCAL_SHARED_LIBRARIES := libfoo ...`
- Provide headers files as needed
- Can load library explicitly in Java, espc. for JNI
- See “HelloJNI” example in NDK for NDK ex.

```

public class HelloJni extends Activity
{
    /** Called when the activity is first created. */
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState)
    {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

        /* Create a TextView and set its content.
         * the text is retrieved by calling a native
         * function.
         */
        TextView tv = new TextView(this);
        tv.setText( stringFromJNI() + " " + pid() );
        setContentView(tv);
    }

    /** A native method that is implemented by the
     * 'hello-jni' native library, which is packaged
     * with this application.
     */
    public native String  stringFromJNI();
...
    /** this is used to load the 'hello-jni' library on application
     * startup. The library has already been unpacked into
     * /data/data/com.example.HelloJni/lib/libhello-jni.so at
     * installation time by the package manager.
     */
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("hello-jni");
    }
}

```

# 12. Java Libraries

- Build as part of AOSP:  
    BUILD\_JAVA\_LIBRARY
- Or create using Eclipse
- Will generate a .jar
- See:
  - <http://www.vogella.com/articles/AndroidLibraryProjects/article.html>
  - <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3642928/adding-a-library-jar-to-an-eclipse-android-project>

# 13. SDK add-ons

- See device/sample/, espc.:
  - README
  - products/sample\_addon.mk
  - sdk\_addon/
  - frameworks/PlatformLibrary/
- Creates a ZIP file
- Extract in [sdk-dir]/add-ons/

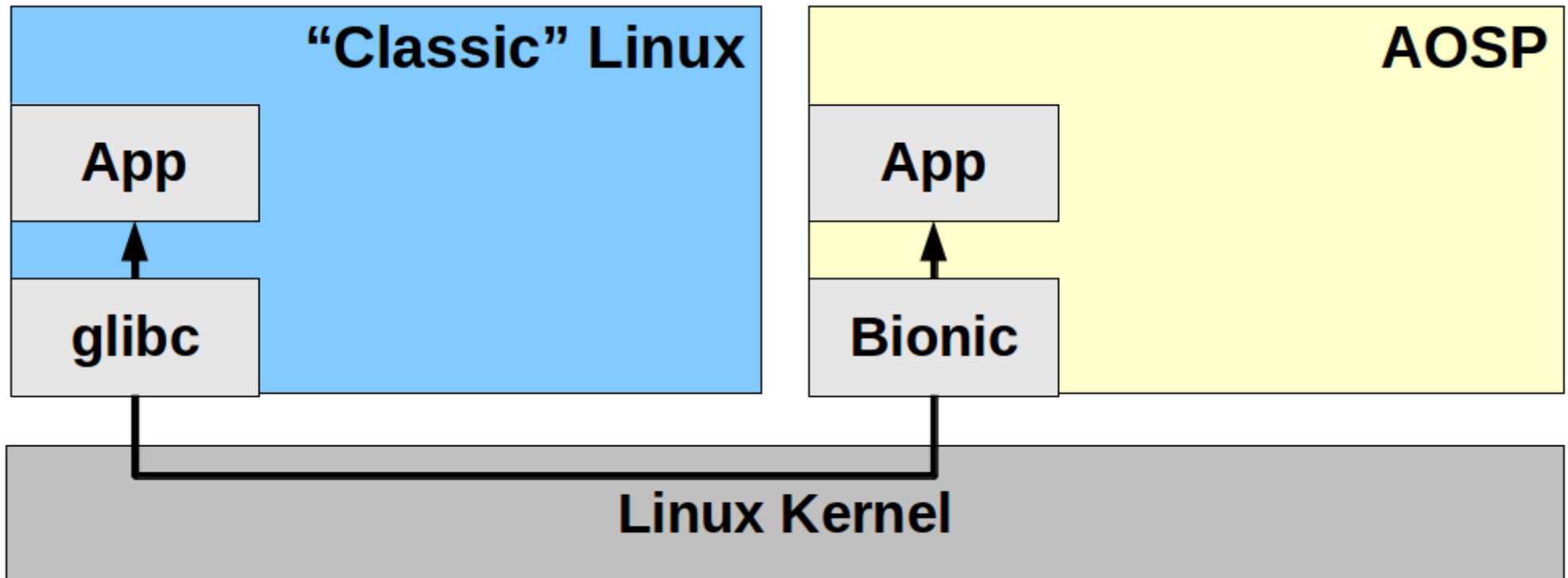
# 14. Legacy Linux

- Why?
- Architecture
- Build integration

# 14.1. Why?

- What if I ... ?:
  - have been using my custom rootfs forever
  - really need glibc
  - have a huge stack based on “legacy Linux”
  - don't want to deal with AOSP's build system
  - want BusyBox
  - want to unify with a std Linux desktop
  - need things the AOSP doesn't provide
  - have a ton of Linux drivers and want those to be used by Android
  - ...
- Know this: filesystem integration is trivial:
  - Change build system to copy your custom rootfs
  - Change init scripts to start you own daemons
  - Use sockets to communicate
- Know this too: std Linux desktop integration is NOT

# 14.2. Architecture





# Host

## AOSP (bionic)

build/  
system/  
frameworks/  
packages/  
external/

## PRJROOT (glibc)

sysapps/  
rootfs/  
build-tools/  
.../

Kernel

# Target

- ramdisk.img => /
  - /bin
  - /lib
- system.img => /system
- userdata.img => /data

Kernel

# 14.3. Build integration

- Edit `system/core/include/private/android_filesystem_config.h` and add `“/lib”`
- Modify build system to copy your tree to final rootfs
- Change `init.rc` to:
  - Start your “services”
  - Make BusyBox the default console
- Change `adb` to start BusyBox shell instead of default shell

Thank you ...

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