power button and selecting the "Take bug report" option.

Alternate method

For steps to capture a bug report, please refer: https://developer.android.com/studio/debug/bug-report#bugreportdevice

Note: Please upload the files to google drive and share the folder to android-bugreport@google.com, then share the link here.

Navigate to "Developer options", ensure "USB debugging" is enabled, then enable "Bug report shortcut". Capture bug report by holding the

* Bug Report And Sample files. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1d7qA8opxQFMdPG-kWjreaK-vTDPm7Fhc?usp=sharing
* How to run sample app Just press "LINKEDLIST" button. then your will see result on the screen with time.
I shared screenshot too. Pixel2_Android11.jpg Nexus5_Android8.1.jpg
Pixel2 - OS : Android 11 - Build : RP1A.201005.004
Nexus 5X - OS : Android 8.1.0 - Build : OPM7.181205.001
This screenshot is the result of running the test app, and you can see that the Pixel2 took longer than the Nexus 5X.
I previously tested on Android 9, 10 and 11 versions with a Pixel2 and got the slowest results on Android 11.
** sorry for my bad english
Thank you.
am@google.com <am@google.com>#4 Nov 13, 2020 01:31AM</am@google.com>
Thank you for reporting this issue. We've shared this with our product and engineering teams and will continue to provide updates as more information becomes available.
ma@google.com <ma@google.com>#5 Nov 13, 2020 05:54AM</ma@google.com>
A quick question: Does the regression scale with the number of nodes in the search, i.e. it gets slower compared to Android 10 the more nodes you add?
ky@gmail.com <ky@gmail.com><u>#6</u> Nov 13, 2020 12:31PM</ky@gmail.com>
Here is my test data
Device : Pixel 2 Android 10 Build : QQ3A.200805.001
Node Count R Q
100,000 11ms 1ms
200,000 21ms 2ms 300,000 32ms 3ms
400,000 45ms 4ms
500,000 53ms 5ms
600,000 66ms 6ms
700,000 73ms 6ms
800,000 87ms 7ms 900,000 101ms 8ms
1,000,000 109ms 9ms
ma@google.com <ma@google.com>#7 Nov 14, 2020 10:36AM :</ma@google.com>
Thank you, that helps narrow down where the problem may be. Just to be clear, the app isn't reloaded within each test, right?
ky@gmail.com <ky@gmail.com><u>#8</u> Nov 16, 2020 11:21AM</ky@gmail.com>
I changed the app slightly so that I could set the number of iterations. and each test, I deleted it from the recent list and ran the app again.
en@google.com <en@google.com><u>#9</u> Nov 17, 2020 05:36AM</en@google.com>
Reassigned to en@google.com.
the link only includes a bug report. please provide the sample source code so we can try to reproduce this.
ky@gmail.com <ky@gmail.com><u>#10</u> Nov 17, 2020 11:13AM :</ky@gmail.com>
The 172946944_BugReport.zip file in Google Drive contains the test app's project.

okay, i'll have a look later this week. in the meantime, you might find https://developer.android.com/studio/profile/android-profiler useful.

en...@google.com <en...@google.com>#12

Nov 20, 2020 11:09AM :

i can reproduce R being slower than P or Q (on pixel 3 xl, since i don't have a 2) using your apk. i couldn't work out how to rebuild your JNI code (rather than use the prebuilt .so you have) so i created a new project based on the "hello-jni" sample and copied the "active ingredients" from your code into that project:

```
override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
    val binding = ActivityHelloJniBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
    setContentView(binding.root)

setup();
    for (i in 0..10) {
        val t0 = System.currentTimeMillis()
        search();
        val t1 = System.currentTimeMillis()
        Log.i("###", "took: " + (t1 - t0) + "ms")
    }
}

external fun setup()
external fun search()
```

and

```
std::vector<char*> TestVector;

extern "C" JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_com_example_hellojni_HelloJni_setup(JNIEnv* env, jobject thiz) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 457760; ++i) {
        TestVector.push_back(strdup("ABCDEFGHIJABCDEFGHIJABCDEFGHIJAA"));
    }
}

extern "C" JNIEXPORT void JNICALL Java_com_example_hellojni_HelloJni_search(JNIEnv* env, jobject thiz) {
    const char *data = "AAAAAAAAAABBBBBBBBBBCCCCCCCCCCAA";

for (std::vector<char*>::iterator iter = TestVector.begin(); iter != TestVector.end(); iter++) {
        if (strcmp(data, *iter) == 0) {
            return;
        }
    }
}
```

which is the core of your original. (i deliberately switched to the hard-coded string to take the cost of ART's GetStringUTFChars() out of the equation.)

the "good" news is that i can't reproduce this on S. but it does look like there was something wrong in R. profiling shows me strcmp_default in R and __strcmp_aarch64 in S, but they seem to be the same code (and pulling libc.so off my R and S devices seems to confirm that).

ky...@gmail.com <ky...@gmail.com><u>#13</u>

Nov 20, 2020 05:46PM :

I built native library with "app/src/main> ndk-build -C jni" command

Is there any way to improve performance in R?