Android build system

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Day 6

(Android.bp)

QUIZ (1/12)



How does **Android.mk** get access to Android build template?





QUIZ (2/12)



Does **Android.mk** include Android core .mk templates?

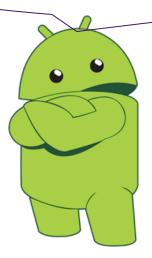




QUIZ (3/12)



What is Android core mk file associated with **BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY**?





QUIZ (4/12)



What is Android core mk file associated with **CLEAR_VARS**?

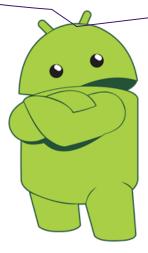




QUIZ (5/12)



What is Android core mk file associated with **BUILD_EXECUTABLE**?





QUIZ (6/12)



Which Android variable describes ABI build system?





QUIZ (7/12)



How can we check for check for a x86_64 device running on Android API level 32?





QUIZ (8/12)



Why do we need to use CLEAR_VARS variable before each module?



QUIZ (9/12)

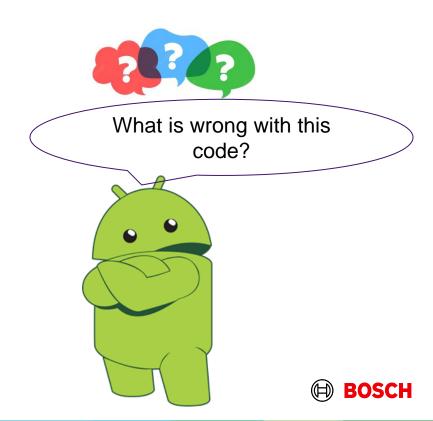
```
LOCAL_PATH := $(call my-dir)

# ... declare one module

include $(LOCAL_PATH)/foo/`Android.mk`

LOCAL_PATH := $(call my-dir)

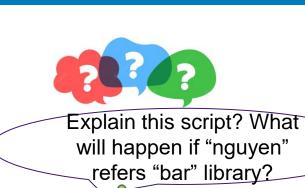
# ... declare another module
```



QUIZ (10/12)

```
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
LOCAL_MODULE := foo
LOCAL_SRC_FILES := foo/foo.c
LOCAL_EXPORT_CFLAGS := -DF00=1
include $(BUILD_STATIC_LIBRARY)
```

```
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
LOCAL_MODULE := bar
LOCAL_SRC_FILES := bar.c
LOCAL_CFLAGS := -DBAR=2
LOCAL_STATIC_LIBRARIES := foo
include $(BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY)
```







QUIZ (11/12)

```
ifneq ($(filter vsoc_arm64 vsoc_x86 vsoc_x86_64, $(TARGET_BOARD_PLATFORM)),)
LOCAL_PATH:= $(call my-dir)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(LOCAL_PATH)/fetcher.mk

include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(LOCAL_PATH)/../host_package.mk
endif

LOCAL_PATH:= $(call my-dir)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
```



QUIZ (12/12)

LOCAL_MODULE_TAGS := optional



Introduction

- Before the Android 7.0 release, Android used Android.mk to describe and execute its build rules.
- Android.mk is widely supported and used, but at Android's scale became slow, error prone, unscalable, and difficult to test.
- The Soong build system provides the flexibility required for Android builds.
- It replaces Android.mk files with Android.bp files, which are JSON-like simple declarative descriptions of modules to build.

Introduction

```
LOCAL_PATH := $(call my-dir)
include $(CLEAR_VARS)
LOCAL_MODULE := libxmlrpc++
LOCAL MODULE HOST OS := linux
LOCAL_RTTI_FLAG := -frtti
LOCAL_CPPFLAGS := -Wall -Werror -fexceptions
LOCAL_EXPORT_C_INCLUDES := $(LOCAL_PATH)/src
LOCAL_SRC_FILES := $(call \
     all-cpp-files-under, src)
include $(BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY)
```

```
cc_library_shared {
     name: "libxmlrpc++",
     rtti: true,
     cppflags: [
           "-Wall",
           "-Werror".
           "-fexceptions",
     export_include_dirs: ["src"],
     srcs: ["src/**/*.cpp"],
     target: {
           darwin: {
                enabled: false,
           },
```



File format

- By design, Android.bp files are very simple.
- There are no conditionals or control flow statements any complexity is handled in build logic written in Go.
- It is a JSON-like declarative descriptions, which bases name/value pairs.

Modules

- A module in an Android.bp file starts with a module type, followed by a set of properties in name:value, format
- Every module must have a name property, and the value must be unique across all Android.bp files.
- For a list of valid module types and their properties see

\$OUT_DIR/soong/docs/soong_build.html.

```
cc_binary {
    name: "gzip",
    srcs: ["src/test/minigzip.c"],
    shared_libs: ["libz"],
    stl: "none",
}
```



- In Android.bp, we will build what we need based on the module type. The following types are commonly used:
 - cc_library_shared: compiled into a dynamic library, similar to BUILD_SHARED_LIBRARY in Android.mk.
 - cc_binary: compiled into an executable file, similar to BUILD_EXECUTABLE in Android.mk.
 - name: The name of the compiled module, similar to LOCAL_MODULE in Android.mk.
 - srcs: Source files, similar to LOCAL SRC FILES in Android.mk.



- In Android.bp, we will build what we need based on the module type. The following types are commonly used:
 - local_include_dirs: Specifies the path to find header files, similar to LOCAL_C_INCLUDES in Android.mk.
 - shared_libs: The dynamic library that the compilation depends on, similar to LOCAL_SHARED_LIBRARIES in Android.mk.
 - static_libs: The static library that the compilation depends on, similar to LOCAL_STATIC_LIBRARIES
 in Android.mk.
 - cflags: Compile Flag, similar to LOCAL_CFLAGS in Android.mk.



```
cc library shared {
    name: "hdmi cec.yukawa",
    proprietary: true,
    srcs: ["hdmi cec.c"],
    cflags: ["-Werror"],
    relative install path: "hw",
    shared libs: [
        "liblog",
        "libcutils",
        "libhardware",
```

```
cc binary {
    name: "hdmicec test",
    defaults: ["hidl defaults"],
    vendor: true,
    srcs: ["hdmi cec test hal.c"] + ["hdmi cec.c"],
    cflags: [
        "-Wno-error",
        "-Wno-unused-parameter",
    header libs: ["libhardware headers"],
    shared libs: [
        "liblog",
        "libcutils",
```



- android_app
 - build the Android application installation package.
 - It is a commonly used module type in Android system application development and has the same function as BUILD_PACKAGE in Android.mk.

```
android_app {
    name: "TvProvision",
    srcs: ["**/*.java"],
    product_specific: true,
    sdk_version: "system_current",
    certificate: "platform",
    privileged: true,
    overrides: ["SdkSetup"],
    required: ["privapp_whitelist_com.android.tv.provision"],
    optimize: {
        proguard_flags_files: ["proguard.flags"],
    },
}
```



java_library:

- build and link the source code into the device's .jar file. However, it still has issue:
 - By default, java_library has only one variable, which generates a .jar package containing .class files compiled according to the device boot classpath.
 - The resulting jar is not suitable for direct installation on the device and will usually be used as a static_libs
 dependency of another module.
- In order to overcome this issue, we should:
 - Specify installable:true will generate a .jar file containing the classes.dex file, suitable for installation on the device.
 - Specify host_supported: true will generate two variables, one compiled according to the bootclasspath of the
 device, and the other compiled according to the bootclasspath of the host.

• java_library:

```
java_library {
    name: "goldfish-fork-sap-api-java-static",
    srcs: ["proto/sap-api.proto"],
    proto: {
        type: "micro",
    },
}
```



- android_library:
 - build the source code along with the android resource files and link it into the device's ".jar" file.

```
android_library {
    name:"boschcarplaysdk",
    srcs: ["src/**/*.java","transport/**/*.java"],
    manifest: "src/main/AndroidManifest.xml",
    static_libs: ["androidx.appcompat_appcompat","junit","androidx.test.ext.junit","mplay_CinemoSDK"],

    sdk_version: "system_current",
    target_sdk_version: "system_current",
    min_sdk_version: "31",
}
```



- android_app_import:
 - import a prebuilt apk with additional processing specified in the module.
 - DPI-specific apk source files can be specified using dpi_variants.

```
android_app_import {
    name: "example_import",
    apk: "prebuilts/example.apk",
    dpi_variants: {
        mdpi: {
            apk: "prebuilts/example_mdpi.apk",
        },
        xhdpi: {
            apk: "prebuilts/example_xhdpi.apk",
        },
        yrebuilts/example_xhdpi.apk",
        },
    },
    presigned: true,
}
```



- android_app_certificate:
 - android_app_certificate modules can be referenced by the certificate's property of android_app modules to select the signing key.

```
android_app_certificate {
    name: "com.android.bluetooth.updatable.certificate",
    certificate: "com.android.bluetooth.updatable",
}
```

```
apex {
    name: "com.android.bluetooth.updatable",
    enabled: false,

manifest: "apex_manifest.json",

native_shared_libs: [
    "libbluetooth_jni",
    "libbluetooth"
],
    apps: ["Bluetooth"],

compile_multilib: "both",

key: "com.android.bluetooth.updatable.key",
    certificate: ":com.android.bluetooth.updatable.certificate",
}
```



- android_test:
 - compile test sources and Android resources into an **Android application package `.apk`** file and create an **`AndroidTest.xml`** file to allow running the test with **`atest`** or a **`TEST_MAPPING`** file.

```
android test {
    name: "LocationAccessingApp",
    defaults: ["cts defaults"],
    srcs: [
        ":location accessing app srcs",
    aidl: {
        local include dirs: ["aidl/"],
    sdk version: "test current",
    test suites: [
        "cts",
        "general-tests",
        "mts".
```



- android_test_helper_app:
 - compile sources and Android resources into an Android application package `.apk` file that will be used by
 tests but does not produce an `AndroidTest.xml` file so the module will not be run directly as a test.

```
android test helper app {
    name: "AudioRecorderTestApp AudioRecord",
    static_libs: ["AudioRecorderTestApp Base"],
    defaults: ["cts support defaults"],
    srcs: ["src/**/*.java"],
    // tag this module as a cts test artifact
    test suites: [
        "cts",
        "gts",
        "vts10".
        "general-tests",
    sdk version: "current",
```



- cc_prebuilt_binary:
 - install a precompiled executable in srcs property in the device's directory, for both the host and device
 - It is very useful when there's already a cc_binary with the same name.
 - This gives developers the flexibility to choose which version to include in their final product.

```
cc prebuilt binary {
    name: "linkerconfig",
    prefer: false,
    visibility: ["//visibility:public"],
    apex available: [
        "//apex available:platform",
        "com.android.runtime",
    device supported: false,
    host supported: true,
    stl: "c++ static",
    compile multilib: "64",
    target: {
        host: -
            enabled: false,
        linux bionic x86 64: {
            enabled: true.
            srcs: ["linux bionic/x86 64/bin/linkerconfig"],
        linux glibc x86 64: {
            enabled: true.
            srcs: ["linux glibc/x86 64/bin/linkerconfig"],
        ŀ,
```



- cc_prebuilt_library:
 - install a precompiled shared library that are listed in the srcs property in the device's directory

```
cc prebuilt library {
    name: "art-module-host-exports libartbase@current",
    sdk member name: "libartbase",
    visibility: [
        "//art: subpackages "
        "//packages/modules/NetworkStack/tests: subpackages
        "//prebuilts/module sdk/art/current/host-exports",
        "//prebuilts: subpackages ",
    apex available: [
        "com.android.art",
        "com.android.art.debug",
    licenses: ["art-module-host-exports art license@current"],
    device supported: false,
    host supported: true,
    installable: false,
    compile multilib: "64",
    shared libs: [
        "libbase",
        "libziparchive",
        "libz",
        "liblog",
        "art-module-host-exports libartpalette@current",
    export include dirs: [
        "include/art/libartbase",
        "include/system/libbase/include",
        "include/external/fmtlib/include",
    target: {
        host: {
            enabled: false,
        linux glibc x86 64: {
            enabled: true,
            static: {
                srcs: ["x86 64/lib/libartbase.a"],
            shared: {
                srcs: ["x86 64/lib/libartbase.so"],
```

- cc_prebuilt_library_shared:
 - install a precompiled shared library that are listed in the srcs property in the device's directory

```
cc_prebuilt_library_shared {
   name: "AdbWinApi",
   defaults: ["AdbWinApi_defaults"],

   export_include_dirs: ["usb/api"],
   srcs: ["prebuilt/usb/AdbWinApi.dll"],
   windows_import_lib: "prebuilt/usb/AdbWinApi.lib",
}
```



- cc_prebuilt_library_static:
 - install a precompiled static library that are listed in the srcs property in the device's directory

```
cc prebuilt library static
    name: "art-module-sdk libdexfile support@current".
    sdk member name: "libdexfile support",
    visibility: ["//visibility:public"],
    apex available: [
        "//apex available:platform",
        "com.android.art",
        "com.android.art.debug",
        "com.android.media",
        "com.android.media.swcodec",
        "com.android.runtime",
    licenses: ["art-module-sdk art license@current"],
    host supported: true,
    installable: false,
    compile multilib: "both",
    shared libs: [
        "liblog",
        "libbase".
    export include dirs: [
        "common os/include/art/libdexfile/external/include",
        "common os/include/system/libbase/include",
    target: {
        host: {
            enabled: false.
        android arm64: {
            srcs: ["android/arm64/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
        android x86 64: {
            srcs: ["android/x86 64/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
        android arm: {
            srcs: ["android/arm/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
        android x86: {
            srcs: ["android/x86/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
        linux glibc x86 64: {
            srcs: ["linux glibc/x86 64/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
        linux glibc x86: {
            enabled: true.
            srcs: ["linux glibc/x86/lib/libdexfile support.a"],
```



- cc_library_headers:
 - contain a set of c/c++ headers which are imported by other soong cc modules using the header_libs property.
 - For best practices, use export_include_dirs property or LOCAL_EXPORT_C_INCLUDE_DIRS for Android.mk.

```
cc_library_headers {
    name: "libinstalld_headers",
    export_include_dirs: ["."],
}
```



- cc_prebuilt_library_headers:
 - a prebuilt version of cc_library_headers

```
cc prebuilt library headers {
   name: "bionic libc platform headers",
    prefer: false,
    visibility: [
        "//art: subpackages "
        "//bionic: subpackages '
        "//device/generic/goldfish-opengl: subpackages ",
        "//external/gwp asan: subpackages
        "//external/perfetto: subpackages
        "//external/scudo: subpackages "
        "//frameworks: subpackages
        "//system/core/debuggerd: subpackages
        "//system/core/libcutils: subpackages
        "//system/memory/libmemunreachable: subpackages
        "//system/unwinding/libunwindstack: subpackages
        "//tools/security/sanitizer-status: subpackages
    apex available: [
        "//apex available:anyapex",
        "//apex available:platform",
        "com.android.media",
        "com.android.runtime",
   host supported: true,
    recovery available: true,
    vendor available: true,
    product available: true,
   sdk version: "current",
    stl: "none",
    system shared libs: [],
    export include dirs: ["common os/include/bionic/libc/platform"],
    target: {
       host: {
            enabled: false.
        android: {
            compile multilib: "both",
        linux bionic: {
            compile multilib: "64",
        linux bionic x86 64: {
            enabled: true.
```



- prebuilt_etc:
 - prebuilt artifact that is installed in <partition>/etc/<sub_dir> directory.

```
prebuilt_etc {
    name: "privapp_whitelist_com.android.tv.provision",
    product_specific: true,
    sub_dir: "permissions",
    src: "com.android.tv.provision.xml",
    filename_from_src: true,
}
```



File lists

- Properties can be:
 - Normal Unix wildcard *, for example "*.java".
 - Even contain ** wildcard as a path element, which will match zero
 or more path elements. For example, java/**/*.java will match:
 - java/Main.java
 - · and java/com/android/Main.java.

```
cc_library_shared {
     name: "libxmlrpc++",
     rtti: true,
     cppflags: [
           "-Wall".
           "-Werror",
           "-fexceptions",
     export_include_dirs: ["src"].
     srcs: ["src/**/*.cpp"],
     target: {
           darwin: {
                enabled: false,
           },
```



Variables

An Android.bp file may contain top-level variable assignments:

```
gzip_srcs = ["src/test/minigzip.c"],

cc_binary {
    name: "gzip",
    srcs: gzip_srcs,
    shared_libs: ["libz"],
    stl: "none",
}
```

- Variables are scoped to the remainder of the file they are declared in, as well as any child Android.bp files.
- Variables are **immutable** with one exception they can be appended to with a += assignment, but **only before** they have been referenced.



Comments

```
/*
  * Copyright (C) 2018 The Android Open Source Project
  *
  * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
  * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
  * You may obtain a copy of the License at
  *
  * http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
  *
  * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
  * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
  * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
  * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
  * limitations under the License.
  */
package {
    default_applicable_licenses: ["Android-Apache-2.0"],
}
```



Types

- Variables and properties are strongly typed
- Variables dynamically based on the first assignment, and properties statically by the module type.
- The supported types are:

```
proprietary: true,
Bool (true or false)
                      recovery available: true,
                     sdk version: 28
```

- Integers (int)
- name: "android.hardware.health@2.1-impl-cuttlefish", Strings ("string")
- Lists of strings (["string1", "string2"])
- Maps ({key1: "value1", key2: ["value2"]})

```
version:
   py2:
        enabled: true,
        embedded launcher: true,
   py3:
        enabled: false,
    },
```

```
static libs: [
    "android.hardware.health@1.0-convert"
    "libbatterymonitor",
    "libhealthloop",
    "libhealth2impl",
```



Operators

- Strings, lists of strings, and maps can be appended using the + operator.
- Integers can be summed up using the + operator.

```
cc_binary {
    name: "hdmicec_test",
    defaults: ["hidl_defaults"],
    vendor: true,
    srcs: ["hdmi_cec_test_hal.c"] + ["hdmi_cec.c"],
    cflags: [
         "-Wno-error",
         "-Wno-unused-parameter",
    ],
    header_libs: ["libhardware_headers"],
    shared_libs: [
         "liblog",
         "libcutils",
    ],
}
```



Conditionals

- Soong doesn't support conditionals in Android.bp files.
- Instead, complexity in build rules that would require conditionals are handled in Go, where high-level language features can be used, and implicit dependencies introduced by conditionals can be tracked.
- Most conditionals are converted to a map property, where one of the values in the map
 is selected and appended to the top-level properties.

Conditionals

• For example, to support architecture-specific files:

```
cc prebuilt library headers {
    name: "bionic libc platform headers",
    prefer: false,
    visibility: [
        "//art: subpackages "
        "//bionic: subpackages '
        "//device/generic/goldfish-opengl: subpackages ",
        "//external/gwp asan: subpackages
        "//external/perfetto: subpackages
        "//external/scudo: subpackages ",
        "//frameworks: subpackages
        "//system/core/debuggerd: subpackages
        "//system/core/libcutils: subpackages
        "//system/memory/libmemunreachable: subpackages
        "//system/unwinding/libunwindstack: subpackages
        "//tools/security/sanitizer-status: subpackages
    apex available: [
        "//apex available:anyapex",
        "//apex available:platform",
        "com.android.media",
        "com.android.runtime",
    host supported: true,
    recovery available: true,
    vendor available: true,
    product available: true,
    sdk version: "current",
    stl: "none",
    system shared libs: [],
    export include dirs: ["common_os/include/bionic/libc/platform"],
    target: {
        host: {
            enabled: false.
        android: {
            compile multilib: "both",
        linux bionic: {
            compile multilib: "64",
        linux bionic x86 64: {
            enabled: true.
```



Defaults modules

 A defaults module can be used to repeat the same properties in multiple modules. For example:

```
cc defaults {
    name: "gzip_defaults",
    shared_libs: ["libz"],
    stl: "none",
cc_binary {
    name: "gzip",
    defaults: ["gzip_defaults"],
    srcs: ["src/test/minigzip.c"],
```



Packages

- The build is organized into packages where each package is a collection of related files and a specification of the dependencies among them in the form of modules.
- A package is defined as a directory containing a file named Android.bp, residing beneath
 the top-level directory in the build and its name is its path relative to the top-level
 directory.
- A package includes all files in its directory, plus all subdirectories beneath it, except those which themselves contain an Android.bp file.

Packages

• The modules in a package's **Android.bp** and included files are part of the module.

```
.../android/my/app/Android.bp
.../android/my/app/app.cc
.../android/my/app/data/input.txt
.../android/my/app/tests/Android.bp
.../android/my/app/tests/test.cc
```

Referencing Modules

• A module **libfoo** can be referenced by its name

```
cc_binary {
    name: "app",
    shared_libs: ["libfoo"],
}
```

Namespace modules

- Until Android fully converts from Make to Soong, the Make product configuration must specify a PRODUCT_SOONG_NAMESPACES value.
- Its value should be a space-separated list of namespaces that Soong exports to Make to be built by the m command.
- Soong provides the ability for modules in different directories to specify the same name, as long as each module is declared within a separate namespace.

Namespace modules

• A namespace can be declared like this:

```
soong_namespace {
  imports: ["path/to/otherNamespace1", "path/to/otherNamespace2"],
}
```



Exercises



Exercises

- 1) Write an **Android.bp** file to build C/C++ source code to:
 - a) An executable file
 - b) A static library
 - c) A share libraries
 - d) An executable file for API level 32 or above



Thank for your listening!

