Overview of Android (Part 2): Middleware Infrastructure

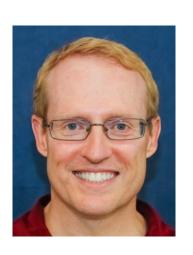
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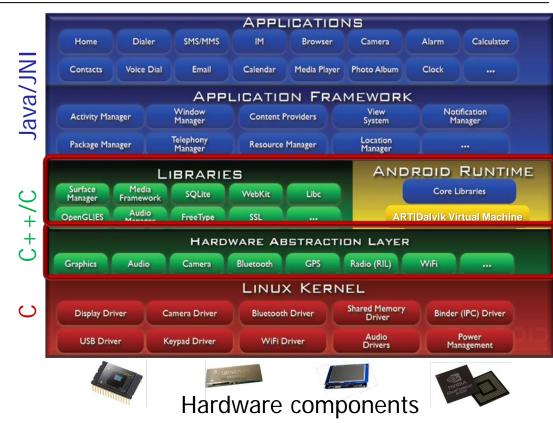
Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA





Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

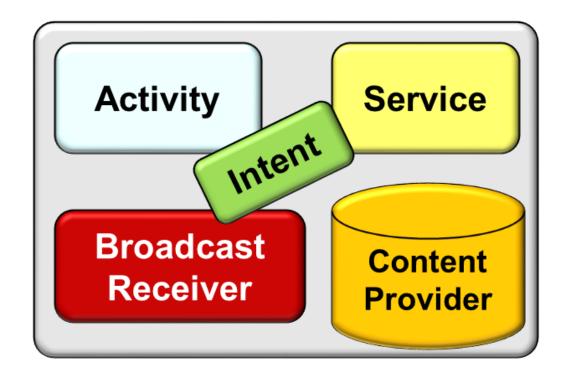
- 1. Understand key elements in Android's middleware infrastructure
 - e.g., hardware abstraction layer, Android runtime, & native libraries



Middleware infrastructure resides atop the OS & below the apps et al

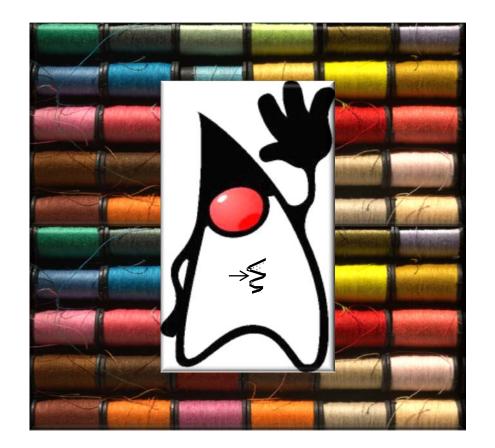
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- 1. Understand key elements in Android's middleware infrastructure
- 2. Name all the key app components in Android



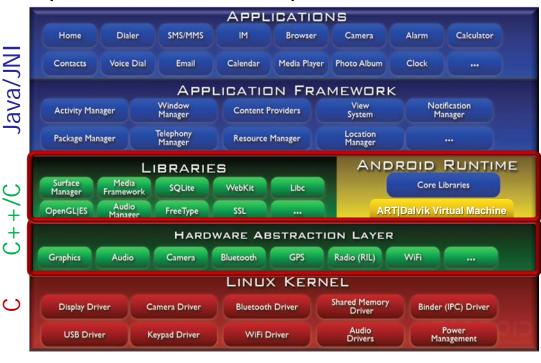
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- 1. Understand key elements in Android's middleware infrastructure
- 2. Name all the key app components in Android
- 3. Know what Java threads are in the context of Android



• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

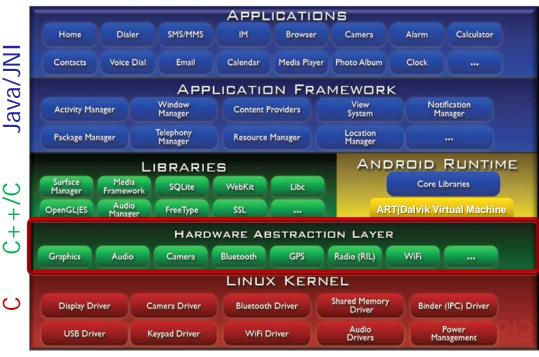
extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms



• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

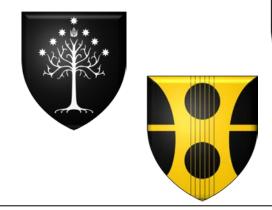
Hardware abstraction layer



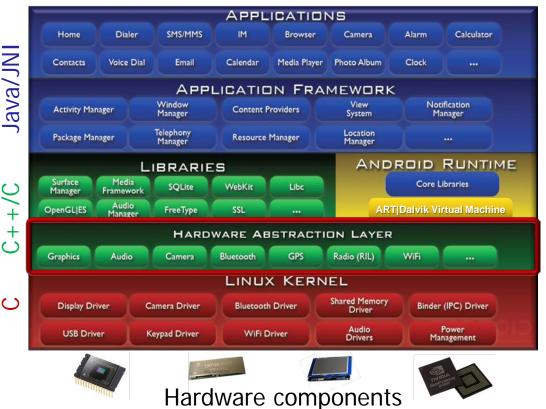
• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
 - Shields Android stack from low-level hardware details



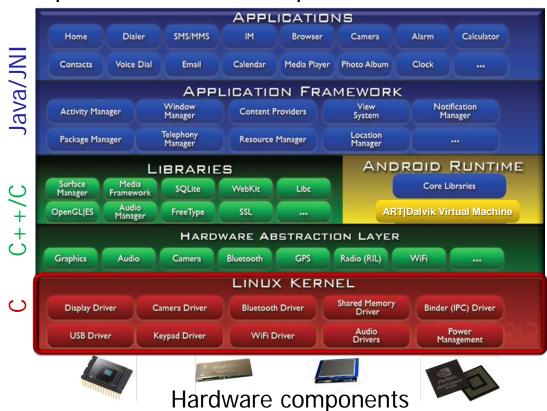




• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

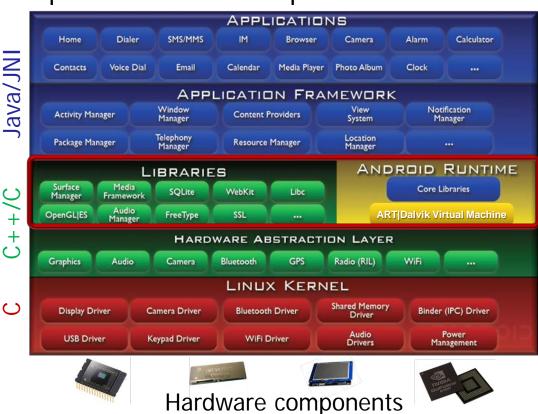
- Hardware abstraction layer
 - Shields Android stack from low-level hardware details
 - Shields OEMs from GNU Public License "virality"



• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer

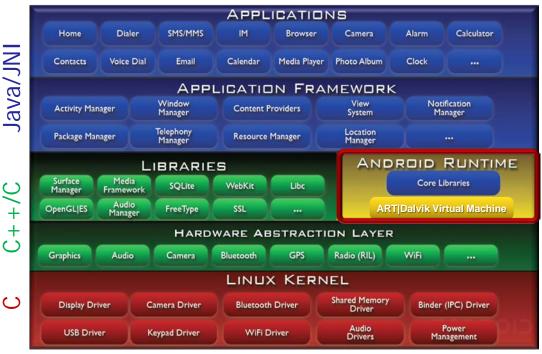


This layer is composed of several middleware elements

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime



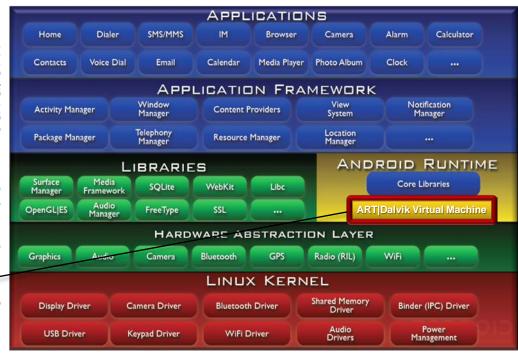
This element is composed of two parts

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime

A managed execution environment that efficiently runs Javabased apps & some Android system services



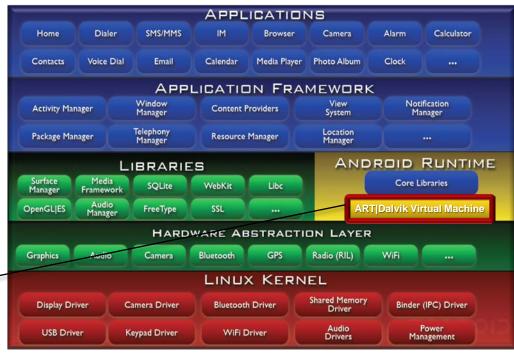
See source.android.com/devices/tech/dalvik

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
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This managed execution environment is optimized for mobile device constraints



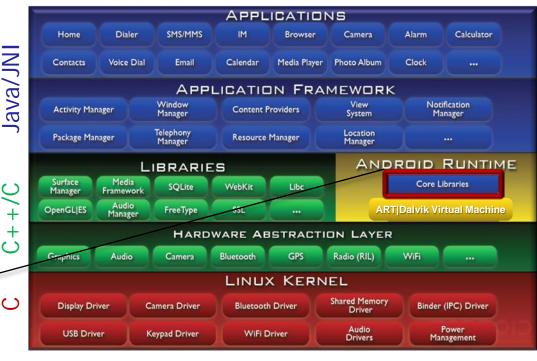
See sites.google.com/site/io/dalvik-vm-internals

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime

A copy of core Java class libraries & core Android class libraries

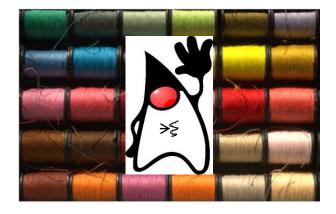


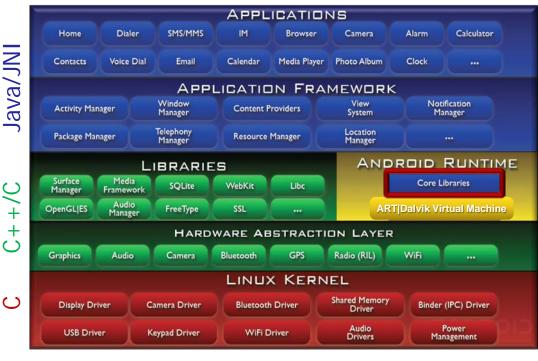
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_Java_and_Android_API

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime



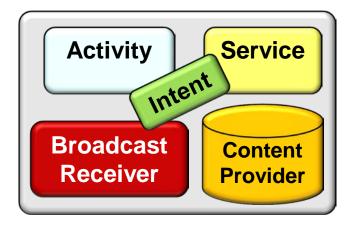


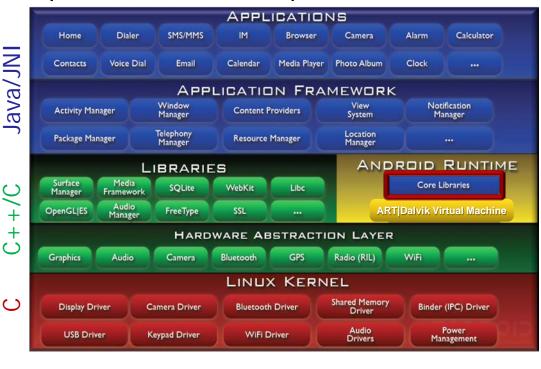
We'll discuss Java threading shortly

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime





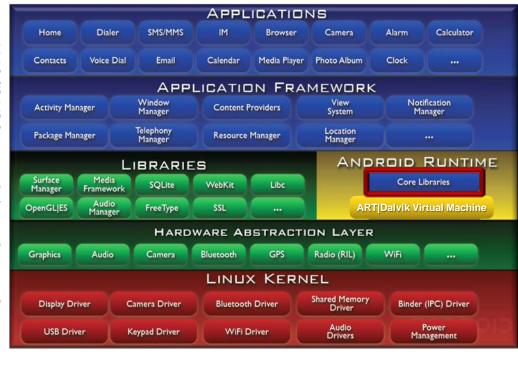
Android's core libraries provide key components that we'll also cover shortly

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime





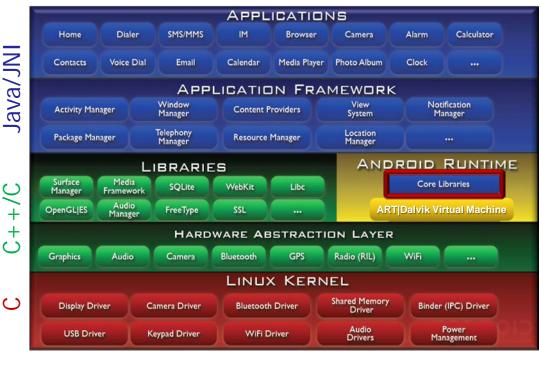
Android's core libraries provide many other UI & persistence components

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime





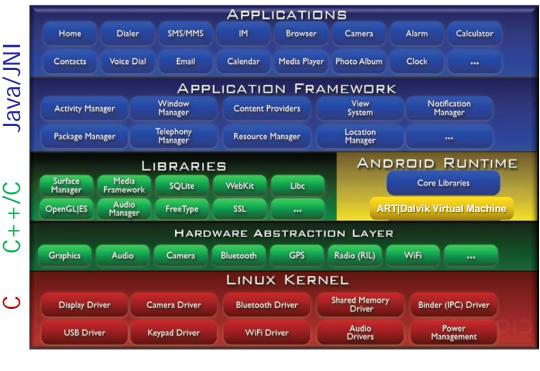
We cover Android's core libraries in the Android App Development Specialization

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

extend hardware-centric OS kernel & protocol mechanisms

- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime





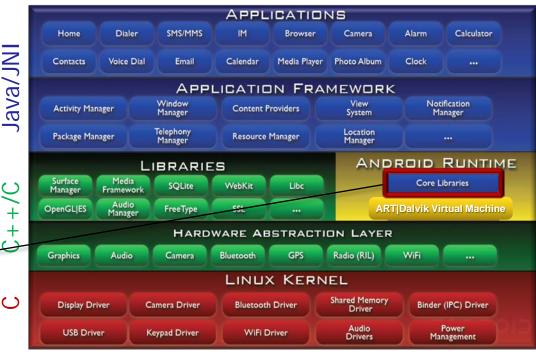
Android—like Java—balances run-time performance & developer productivity

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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- Hardware abstraction layer
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Android's core libraries are often implemented as wrapper facades



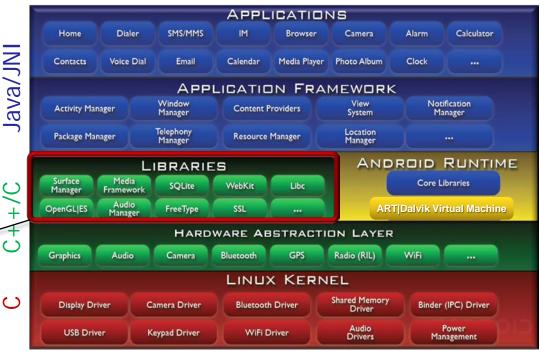
See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/PDF/wrapper-facade.pdf

• Android's *middleware infrastructure* provides reusable capabilities that

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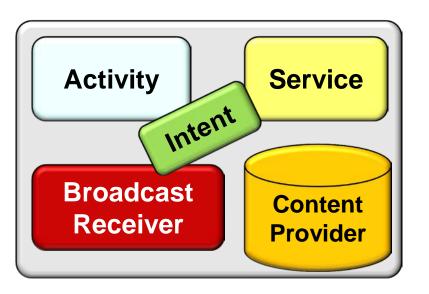
- Hardware abstraction layer
- Runtime & libraries layer
 - Android runtime
 - Native C/C++ libraries

These Java wrapper façade are implemented via native C/C++ code



See developer.android.com/tools/sdk/ndk

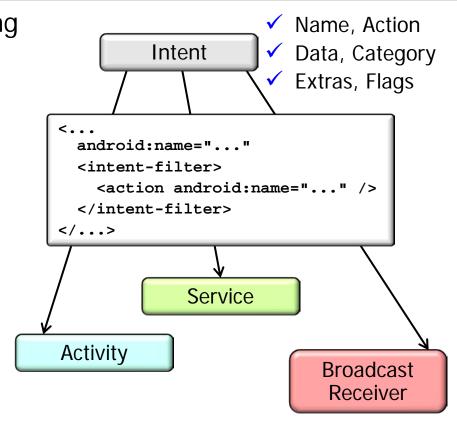
 App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle



 App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle, e.g.

Intents

 Messages that describe an action to perform or an event that has occurred



See developer.android.com/reference/android/content/Intent.html

- App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle, e.g.
 - Intents
 - Activities
 - Provide a screen within which users can interact in order to do something

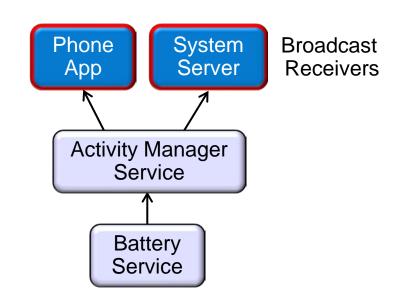




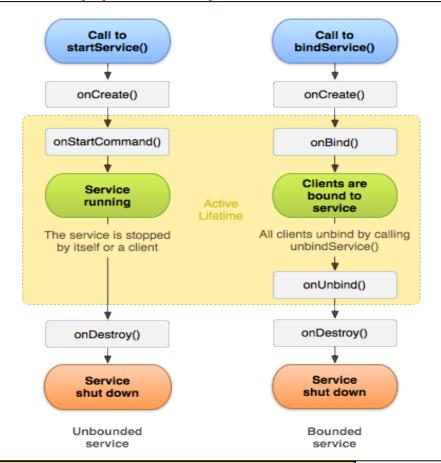


- App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle, e.g.
 - Intents
 - Activities
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Event handlers that respond to broadcast announcements



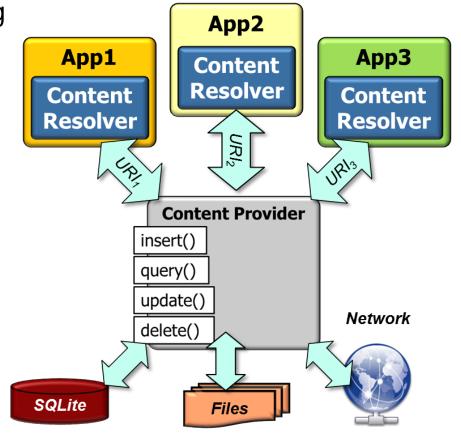


- App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle, e.g.
 - Intents
 - Activities
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Services
 - Run in background to perform long-running operations or access remote resources



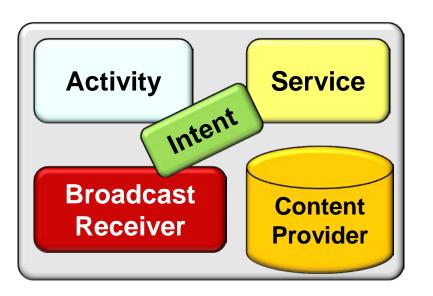
See developer.android.com/guide/components/services.html

- App components are essential building blocks of mobile apps that provide various hooks via which Android can effect an app's lifecycle, e.g.
 - Intents
 - Activities
 - Broadcast Receivers
 - Services
 - Content Providers
 - Manage access to structured data & provide data security mechanisms



See developer.android.com/guide/topics/providers/content-providers.html

 We cover intents, activities, & broadcast receivers in MOOC 2 & services & content providers in MOOC 3



Many example apps in this course use Java threads

PingPongReceivers*

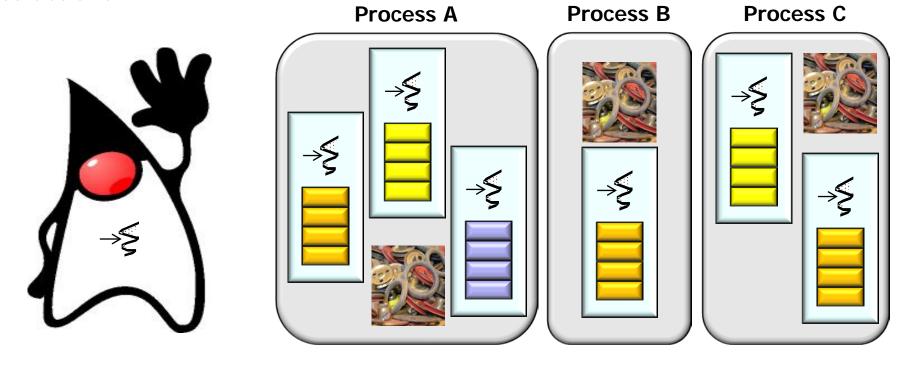
MapFromContacts*





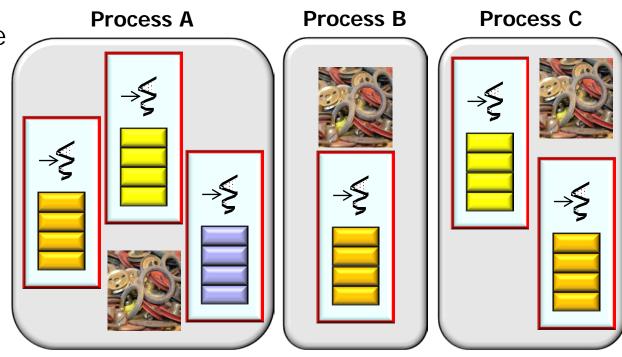


 Java threads are the smallest unit of execution for sequences of programmed instructions



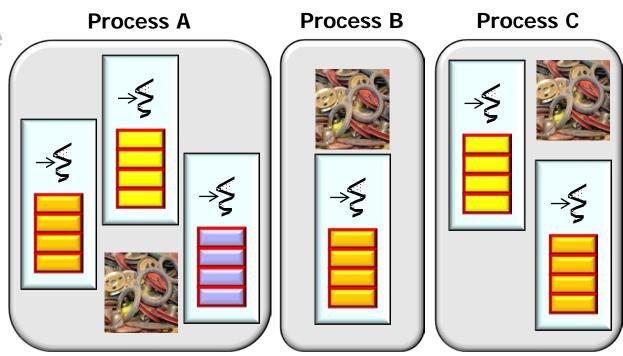
See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Thread.html

- Java threads are the smallest unit of execution for sequences of programmed instructions
 - Each process can have multiple threads that run concurrently



See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/runthread.html

- Java threads are the smallest unit of execution for sequences of programmed instructions
 - Each process can have multiple threads that run concurrently
 - Each thread contains a call stack to keep track of method state



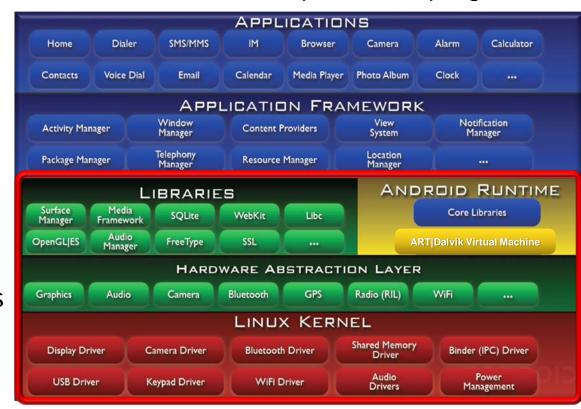
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Call_stack

Java threads are the smallest unit of execution for sequences of programmed

instructions

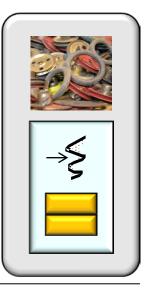
 Each process can have multiple threads that run concurrently

- Each thread contains a call stack to keep track of method state
- Android implements Java threads using mechanisms in various layers



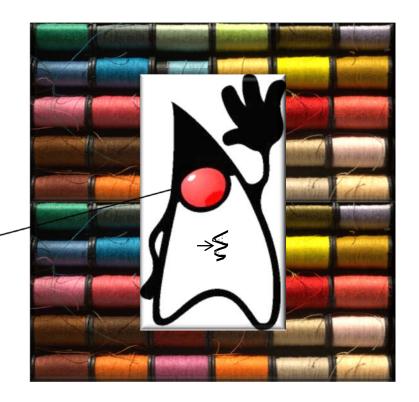
- Java threads are the smallest unit of execution for sequences of programmed instructions
 1. MyThread.start()
 - Each process can have multiple threads that run concurrently
 - Each thread contains a call stack to keep track of method state
 - Android implements Java threads using mechanisms in various layers
 - Starting a Java thread takes a non-trivial amount of time & system resources

- 2. Thread.start()
- 3. VMThread.create()
- 4. Dalvik_java_lang_VMThread_create()
- 5. dvmCreateInterpThread()6. pthread create()
- 7. interpThreadStart()
- 8. dvmCallMethod()
- 9. MyThread.run()



• Java threads must be given code to run

```
public void run() {
   // code to run goes here
}
```



- Java threads must be given code to run, e.g.
 - Implement the Runnable interface

```
public class MyRunnable
    implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
       Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); ...
    }
}
final Runnable myRunnable =
    new MyRunnable();
new Thread(myRunnable).start();
```

Thread

Thread(Runnable)
O start()
...

Runnable

MyRunnable

run()

Create/start Thread using named class object as Runnable

 Java threads must be given code to run, e.g. Runnable Implement the Runnable interface run() This hook method is called public class MyRunnable back at runtime implements Runnable MyRunnable public void run() { run() Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); ... final Runnable myRunnable = Thread new MyRunnable(); Thread(Runnable) new Thread(myRunnable).start(); Ostart()

Runnable

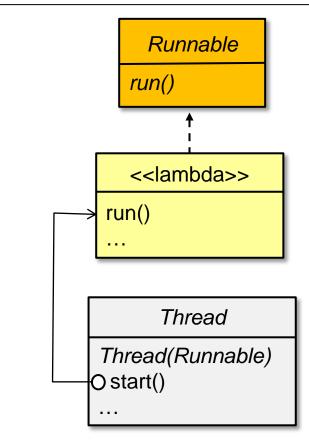
- Java threads must be given code to run, e.g.
 - Implement the Runnable interface

```
run()
   public interface Runnable {
      public void run();
                                                           <<anonymous>>
                                                          run()
   new Thread(new Runnable() {
     public void run(){
       Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); ...
                                                               Thread
                                                          Thread(Runnable)
   }).start();
                                                          O start()
Create/start a Thread using anonymous inner class as Runnable
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/anonymousclasses.html

 Java threads must be given code to run, e.g. Runnable Implement the Runnable interface run() This hook method is called public interface Runnable { back at runtime public void run(); <<anonymous>> run() new Thread(new Runnable() { public void run() { Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); Thread Thread(Runnable) }).start(); Ostart()

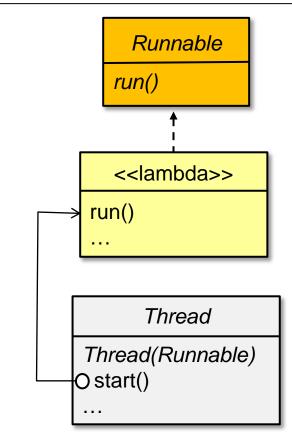
- Java threads must be given code to run, e.g.
 - Implement the Runnable interface
 - Use Java 8 lambda expressions public interface Runnable { public void run(); new Thread(() -> { Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); ... }).start(); Create/start a Thread using a lambda expression as Runnable



- Java threads must be given code to run, e.g.
 - Implement the Runnable interface
 - Use Java 8 lambda expressions
 public interface Runnable {
 public void run();
 }

 new Thread(() -> {
 Log.d(TAG, "hello world"); ...
 }).start();

A lambda expression is an unnamed block of code that can be passed around & executed later



- Java threads must be given code to run, e.g.
 - Implement the Runnable interface

```
• Use Java 8 lambda expressions
public interface Runnable {
   public void run();
}

new Thread(() -> {
   Log.d(TAG, "hello world");
}).start();
```

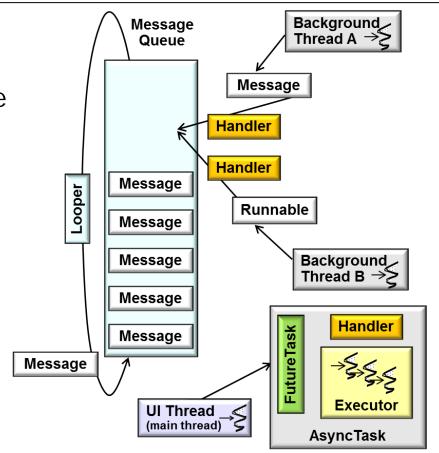
```
Runnable
   run()
   <<lambda>>
 run()
      Thread
Thread(Runnable)
O start()
```

Java 8 lambda expressions are supported in Android API level 24 & beyond

 Android contains dozens of classes. <<Java Class>> • ExecutorCompletionService<V> related to Java threads -executor 0 -aes 0..1 <<Java Interface>> <<Java Class>> <<Java Interface>> CompletionService<V> <<Java Class>> • Executors Executor G AbstractExecutorService <<Java Interface>> <<Java Class>> <<Java Class>> <<Java Class>> ExecutorService ⊕ RunnableAdapter<T> DefaultThreadFactory ThreadPoolExecutor -workers <<Java Class>> n_*<mark><<Java Class>></mark> QueueingFuture <<Java Class>> Worker ⊕ ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor <<Java Interface>> Callable<V> ~firstTask 0. ~task -callable \0..1 <<Java Interface>> -task \ 0..1 <<Java Interface>> <<Java Interface>> ScheduledExecutorService Runnable RunnableFuture<V> <<Java Interface>> ● Future < V > <<Java Class>> <<Java Class>> <<Java Class>> ⊕ Future Task<V> DelayedWorkQueue G ScheduledFutureTask<V>

See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/LiveLessons/CPiJava

- Android contains dozens of classes related to Java threads
 - Fortunately, Android encapsulates the bulk of these Java threads classes within its concurrency frameworks



 More information on Java threads is available online

Android Concurrency: Overview of Java Threads



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End of Overview of Android (Part 2): Middleware Infrastructure