



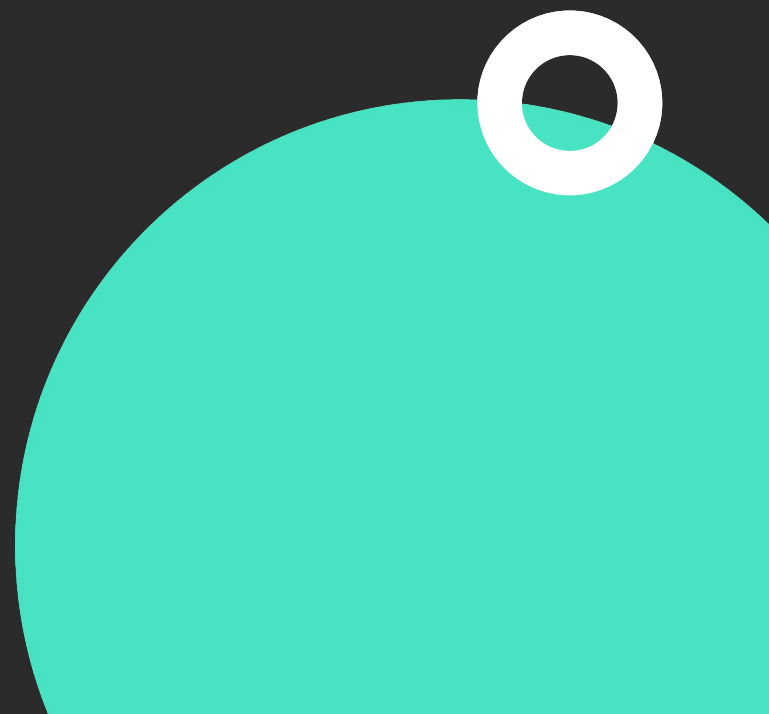
# Accelerating App Startup with the Jetpack Startup Library



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# Overview

- What is App Startup?
- Android Vitals
- Jetpack App Startup Library
- Parallelization Performance Pattern
- Codelab Walkthrough
- Course Summary





# What is App Startup?

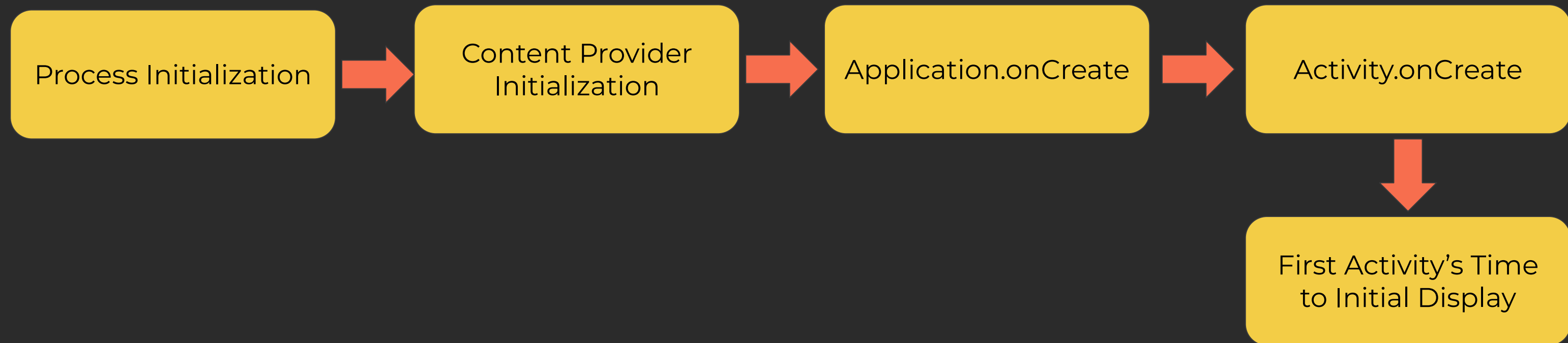


# Application.onCreate

```
class MyApplication: Application() {  
    fun onCreate(name: String) {  
        super.onCreate()  
        // Startup code  
    }  
}
```



# App Startup Process



# Android Vitals

- . User-perceived Crash Rate
- . User-perceived ANR
- . Slow Rendering
- . **App Startup Duration**
- . Excessive Wakeups
- . and more



# App Startup Thresholds

- Cold startup < 5s
- Warm startup < 2s
- Hot startup < 1.5s





# Jetpack App Startup Library

Up Next





# Jetpack App Startup Features

- . Provides a simple API to manage initializing components
- . Provides a form of control with initializing content providers
- . Intelligently manage the order of how components initialize based on dependencies
- . Automatically or manually manage initialization code



# Initializer

```
interface Initializer {  
    fun create(context: Context): T  
    fun dependencies(): (Mutable)List<Class<Initializer<Any!>!>!>  
}
```



# Initializer Example

```
class RoomDatabaseInitializer: Initializer {  
    override fun create(context: Context): AppDatabase {  
        val db = Room.databaseBuilder(  
            context,  
            AppDatabase::class.java,  
            "database-name"  
        ).build()  
        return db  
    }  
  
    override fun dependencies(): (Mutable)List<Class<Initializer<Any!>!>!> {  
        emptyList()  
    }  
}
```



# Content Provider in AndroidManifest.xml

```
<application>
  <provider
    android:name="androidx.startup.InitializationProvider"
    android:authorities="${applicationId}.androidx-startup"
    android:exported="false"
    tools:node="merge">
    <!-- This entry makes RoomDatabaseInitializer discoverable. -->
    <meta-data android:name="com.example.RoomDatabaseInitializer"
      android:value="androidx.startup" />
  </provider>
</application>
```





# Parallelization Performance Pattern

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# App Startup Work Example

Dagger

Authentication  
Repository

Firebase Remote Config

Room Database

Google Ads

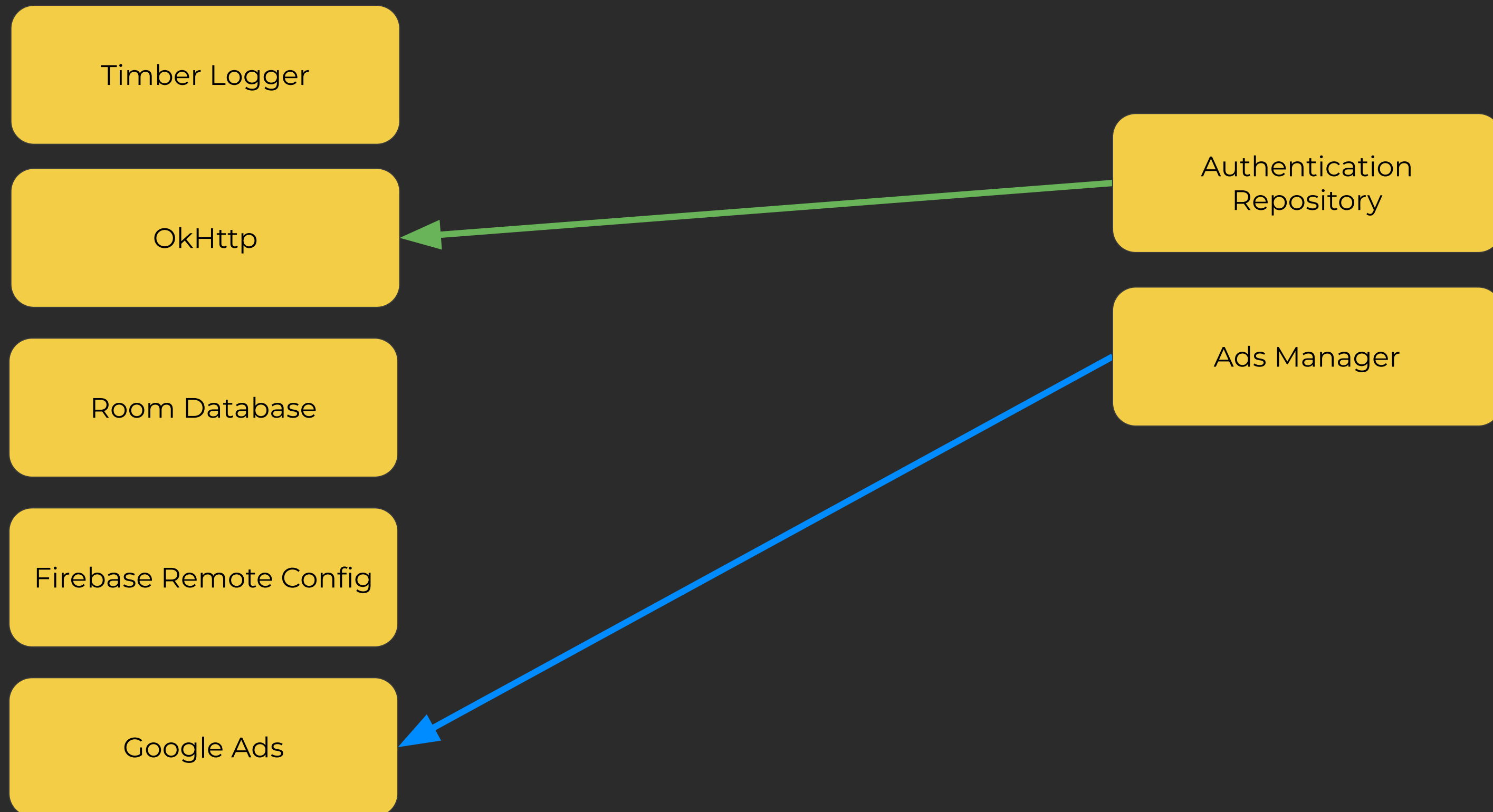
Ads Manager

OkHttp

Timber Logger



# Dependency Flow



# Categorize by Dependency Count

## No Dependencies

Google Ads

OkHttp

Firebase  
Remote  
Config

Room  
Database

Timber Logger

## Has 1+ Dependencies

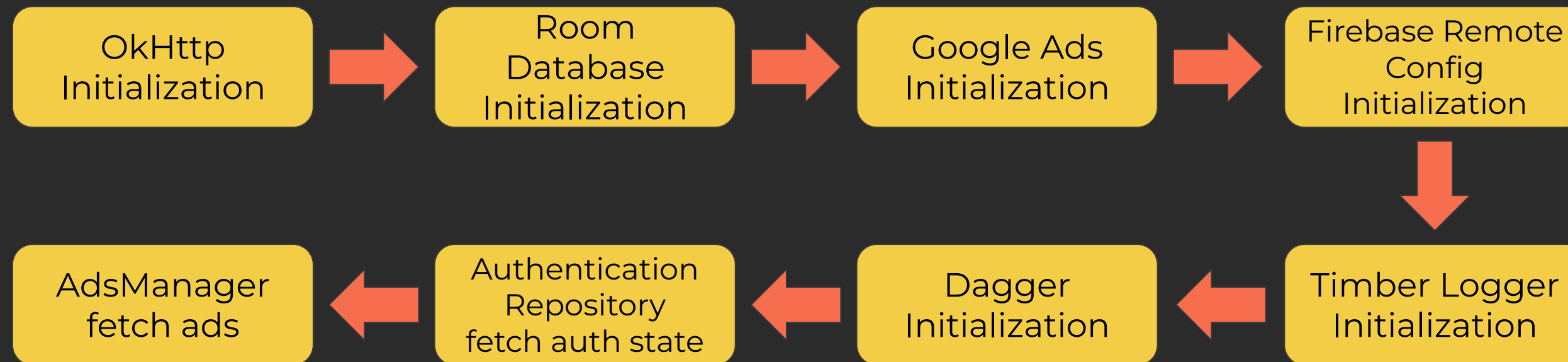
Authentication  
Repository

Ads Manager

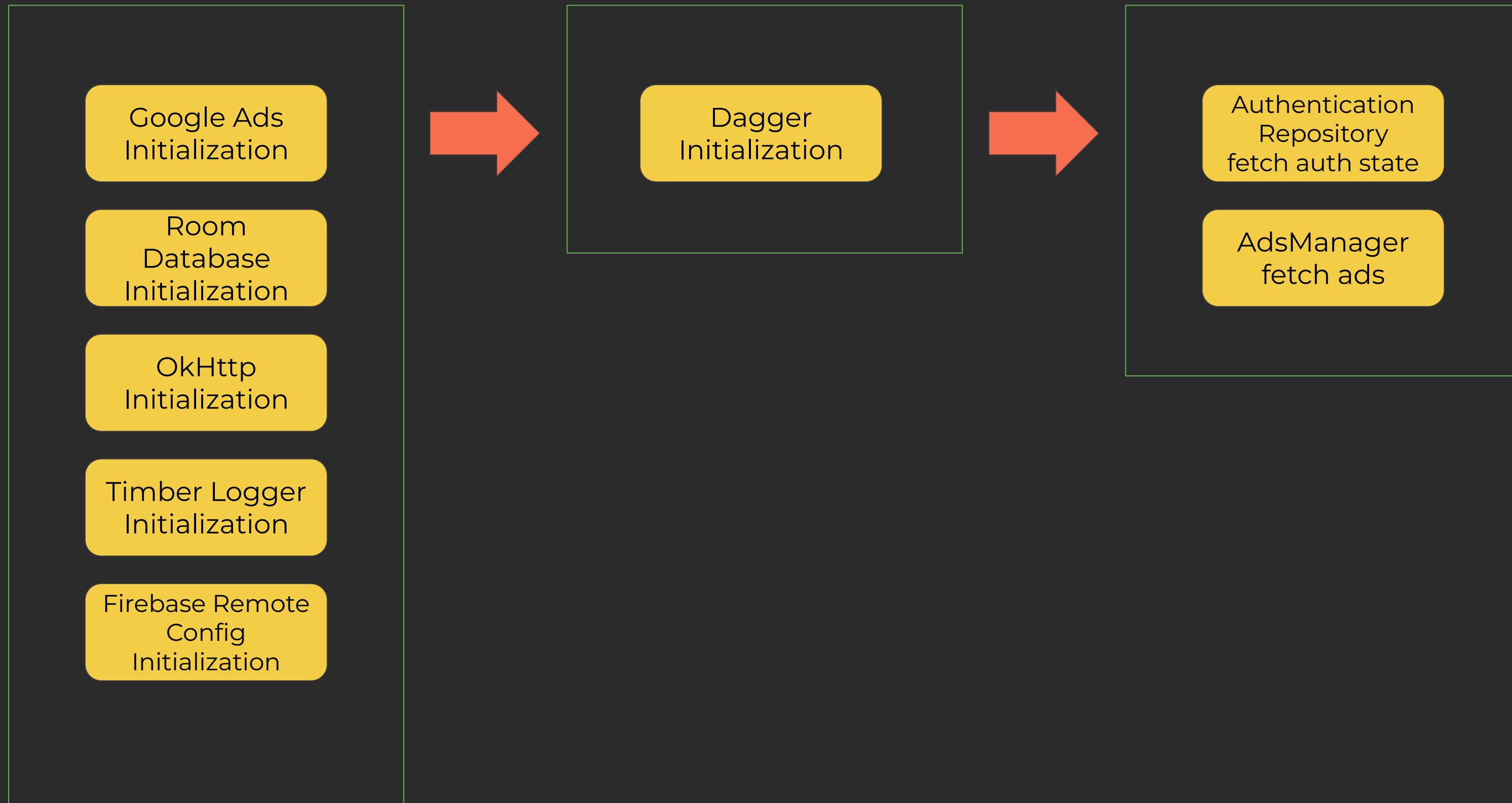




# Sequential Startup Timeline



# Parallelized Startup Timeline





# Codelab Walkthrough

Up Next



# Parallelizing Initializers

```
fun List<Initializer>.parallelInit(context: Context) {  
    runBlocking {  
        map { initializer ->  
            async(Dispatchers.Default) {  
                initializer.create(context)  
            }  
        }.awaitAll()  
    }  
}
```



# Parallelizing Initializers

- **Extension method Initializer**

```
fun List<Initializer>.parallelInit(context: Context) {  
    runBlocking {  
        map { initializer ->  
            async(Dispatchers.Default) {  
                initializer.create(context)  
            }  
        }.awaitAll()  
    }  
}
```



# Parallelizing Initializers

- Extension method `Initializer`
- **Runs on the current thread**

```
fun List<Initializer>.parallelInit(context: Context) {  
    runBlocking {  
        map { initializer ->  
            async(Dispatchers.Default) {  
                initializer.create(context)  
            }  
        }.awaitAll()  
    }  
}
```



# Parallelizing Initializers

- Extension method `Initializer`
- Runs on the current thread
- **For every initializer, call `create` in the default thread pool**

```
fun List<Initializer>.parallelInit(context: Context) {  
    runBlocking {  
        map { initializer ->  
            async(Dispatchers.Default) {  
                initializer.create(context)  
            }  
        }.awaitAll()  
    }  
}
```



# Parallelizing Initializers

- Extension method `Initializer`
- Runs on the current thread
- For every initializer, call `create` in the default thread pool
- **Block until all work is done**

```
fun List<Initializer>.parallelInit(context: Context) {  
    runBlocking {  
        map { initializer ->  
            async(Dispatchers.Default) {  
                initializer.create(context)  
            }  
        }.awaitAll()  
    }  
}
```





# Parallel Init in Application.onCreate

```
class MyApplication: Application() {  
    val roomDbInitializer = RoomInitializer()  
  
    val zeroDependencyInitializers = listOf<Initializer>(roomDbInitializer, ...)  
  
    fun onCreate(name: String) {  
        super.onCreate()  
        zeroDependencyInitializers.parallelInit(this)  
    }  
}
```



# Parallel Init in Application.onCreate

```
class MyApplication: Application() {  
    val roomDbInitializer = RoomInitializer()  
  
    val zeroDependencyInitializers = listOf<Initializer>(roomDbInitializer, ...)  
  
    fun onCreate(name: String) {  
        super.onCreate()  
        zeroDependencyInitializers.parallelInit(this)  
    }  
}
```





# Course Summary

Up Next



# Summary

- App startup contains many parts such as
  - Process Initialization
  - ContentProvider initialization
  - Application.onCreate
  - Activity.onCreate
  - First Frame Rendered
- Android Vitals provides app quality metrics
- App Startup Thresholds
  - Cold startup < 5s
  - Warm startup < 2s
  - Hot startup < 1.5s



## Summary (cont.)

- Jetpack App Startup Library enables smart startup flows
  - Initializer interface
  - InitializationProvider
  - AppInitializer.initializeComponent
- Parallelize the initialization of components with zero dependencies

