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# Overview of Android Native C/C++ Libraries

# Android Native C/C++ Libraries

C++/C



- Although Android apps are written using Java APIs, the *implementations* of these APIs are often written using native C & C++ available via the JNI

## JNI Tips

JNI is the Java Native Interface. It defines a way for managed code (written in the Java programming language) to interact with native code (written in C/C++). It's vendor-neutral, has support for loading code from dynamic shared libraries, and while cumbersome at times is reasonably efficient.

If you're not already familiar with it, read through the [Java Native Interface Specification](#) to get a sense for how JNI works and what features are available. Some aspects of the interface aren't immediately obvious on first reading, so you may find the next few sections handy.

See [developer.android.com/training/articles/perf-jni.html](http://developer.android.com/training/articles/perf-jni.html)

# Android Native C/C++ Libraries



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- JNI defines a way for managed code written in Java to interact with native code written in C/C++

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- Although Android apps are written using Java APIs, the *implementations* of these APIs are often written using native C & C++ available via the JNI
- The NDK allows the implementation of apps using native-code languages, such as C & C++

## Android NDK

The NDK is a toolset that allows you to implement parts of your app using native-code languages such as C and C++. For certain types of apps, this can be helpful so you can reuse existing code libraries written in these languages, but most apps do not need the Android NDK.

Before downloading the NDK, you should understand that **the NDK will not benefit most apps**. As a developer, you need to balance its benefits against its drawbacks. Notably, using native code on Android generally does not result in a noticeable performance improvement, but it always increases your app complexity. In general, you should only use the NDK if it is essential to your app—never because you simply prefer to program in C/C++.

Typical good candidates for the NDK are CPU-intensive workloads such as game engines, signal processing, physics simulation, and so on. When examining whether or not you should develop in native code, think about your requirements and see if the Android framework APIs provide the functionality that you need.

See [developer.android.com/tools/sdk/ndk](http://developer.android.com/tools/sdk/ndk)

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- The NDK allows the implementation of apps using native-code languages, such as C & C++
- May optimize performance by minimizing latency, maximizing throughput, & conserving resources

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# Android Native C/C++ Libraries



- **System C library**
  - bionic libc
- **Surface Manager**
  - display management
- **Media Framework**
  - audio/video streaming
- **FreeType**
  - library for rendering fonts
- **Webkit**
  - web browser engine
- **OpenGL ES, SGL**
  - graphics engines
- **SQLite**
  - relational database engine
- **SSL**
  - secure sockets layer

Many native libraries are available on Android

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Enables developers to write native system services for Android

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Multi-media frameworks  
for audio-video streaming



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Open-source framework that's used on many mobile platforms for browser interfaces/interactions

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2D & 3D vector graphics  
using Open GL

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Relational database engine used to store/retrieve information persistently

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Ensures the confidentiality & integrity for various types of e-commerce interactions

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Native C/C++ libraries use a range of (non-Java) concurrency mechanisms