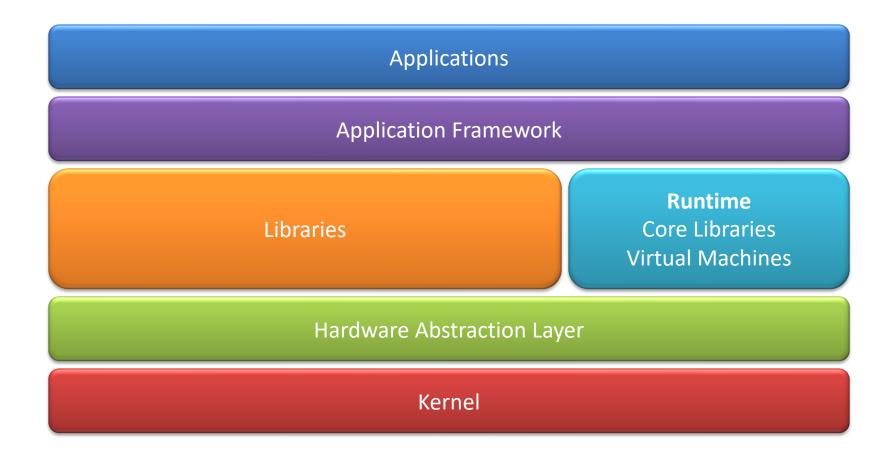
Mobile Computing

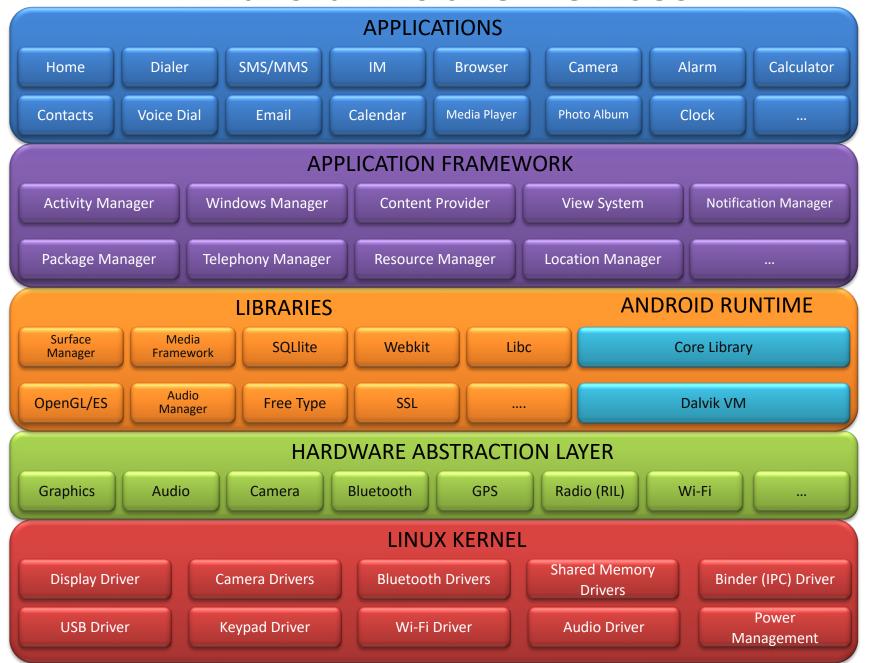
Anatomy



Architecture of a Mobile Device



Android Mobile Devices



Linux Kernel in Android

- Uses Linux 2.6 kernel
 - No native windowing system
 - No glibc library support
- Provides basic system functionalities
 - Process management
 - Memory management
 - Device management
 - Camera
 - Keypad
 - Display etc.
- The kernel handles
 - Networking
 - Vast array of device drivers

Hardware Abstraction Layer

- Hardware abstraction layer has the characteristics:
 - The user space C/C++ base layer.
 - Defines an interface between hardware drivers and android library.
 - Separation of Android platform and hardware interface logic.
- Why do you need a user space in Android HAL?
 - Not all components with standard kernel driver interface
 - Kernel driver is the GPL, which will be exposed to all intellectual property rights
 - Android has specific requirements for the hardware driver.

Libraries

- The local library includes:
 - Bionic Libc
 - Custom libc implementation, optimized for embedded.
 - Function Libraries
 - Native Servers
 - Hardware Abstraction Libraries
- Bionic libc:
 - The BSD license
 - The code path is small and fast
 - Very fast and small custom pthread implementation
 - Built in support for a specific Android service important system properties
 - Does not support some POSIX features.
 - GNU Libc (glibc) is not compatible.
 - The Native code must rely on the bionic to compile.

Libraries

Function Libraries

- WebKit
 - Based on the open source WebKit browser:
 - In full view rendering
 - Fully support CSS, Javascript, DOM, AJAX
 - Support single and adaptive rendering
- Media Framework
 - OpenCORE platform on PacketVideo
 - Support the standard video, audio, still-frame format
 - Support hardware / software encoder plug-in
- SQLite
 - A lightweight transaction data storage
 - The back-end data store of most platform

Libraries

Native Servers

- Surface Flinger
 - Provides system wide appearance "combiner", all the appearance of rendering into the frame in buffer equipment.
 - Can be combined with 2D and 3D appearance and multiple application appearance.
 - Can use the OpenGL ES and the 2D hardware accelerator
 - Double buffer system using page-flip.

Audio Flinger

- The output of the audio equipment management
- Processing of multiple audio flows to the PCM audio output path.
- Audio routing to each output.

Core Library & VMs

- The core library(Core Libraries)
 - Java Core APIs provides a powerful, but simple and familiar development platform.
 Data structure
 - Tool and Utilities
 - File Access
 - Network Access
 - Graphics
- Dalvik VM
 - A special Java virtual machine (VM) designed to run with limited system resource
 - Memory efficient
 - Register machine vs. Stack machine (modern JVM)
 - fewer instructions, faster execution
 - Running multiple VMs more efficiently
 - DEX: Dalvik Executables
 - Java class files are converted into ".dex" files that Dalvik executes
 - Java byte-code is converted into Dalvik byte-code during this process

Application Framework

Application Services

- Activity Manager
 - Manages the lifecycle of applications.
- Package Manager
 - Maintains information on the available applications on the device.
- Window Manager
 - Performs window management.
- Resource Manager
 - Manages the storing of strings and layout files and bitmaps.
- Content Provider
 - Allows one application to make its data available to another
- View System
 - Contains the building blocks of the user interface buttons, text boxes etc.
- Notification Manager
 - Alerts the user about events: Status bar updates, flashing lights, vibrations etc.

Hardware Services

- Telephony Service
 - API's needed to build the phone application and SMS.
- Location Service
 - Uses GPS and Android Network provider which uses cell tower and wi-fi signals.
- Bluetooth Service
 - Access Bluetooth
- WIFI Service
 - Access Wi-Fi
- USB Service
 - Access USB for various tasks
- Sensor Service
 - Access sensors