

Android IPC Mechanism

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March 19, 2012 / 南台科大

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Latest update: Mar 21, 2012

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Agenda

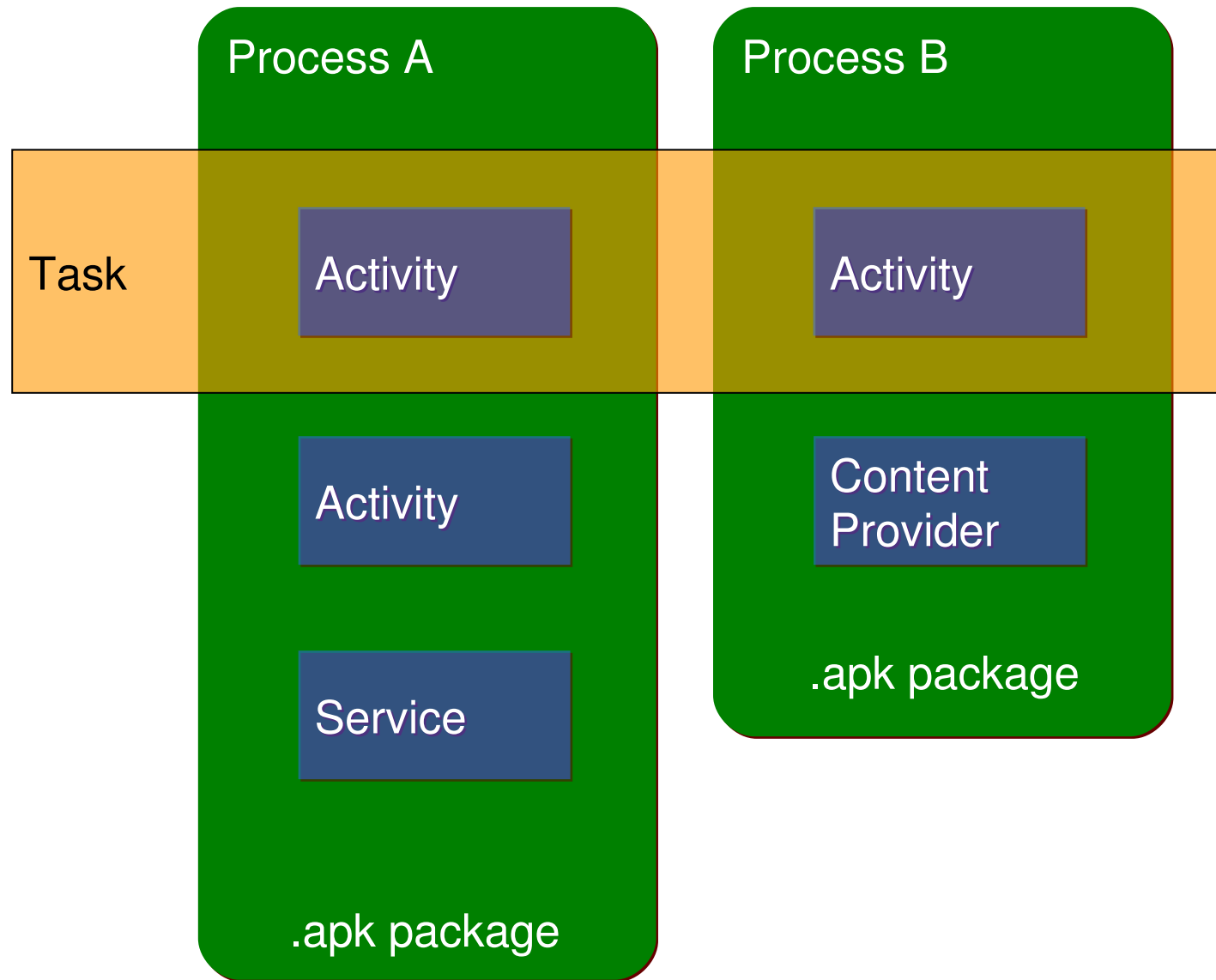
- (0) IPC: The heart of Android
- (1) Design Patterns
- (2) Binder IPC Internals
- (3) Use case: Graphics



Binder IPC: The heart of Android

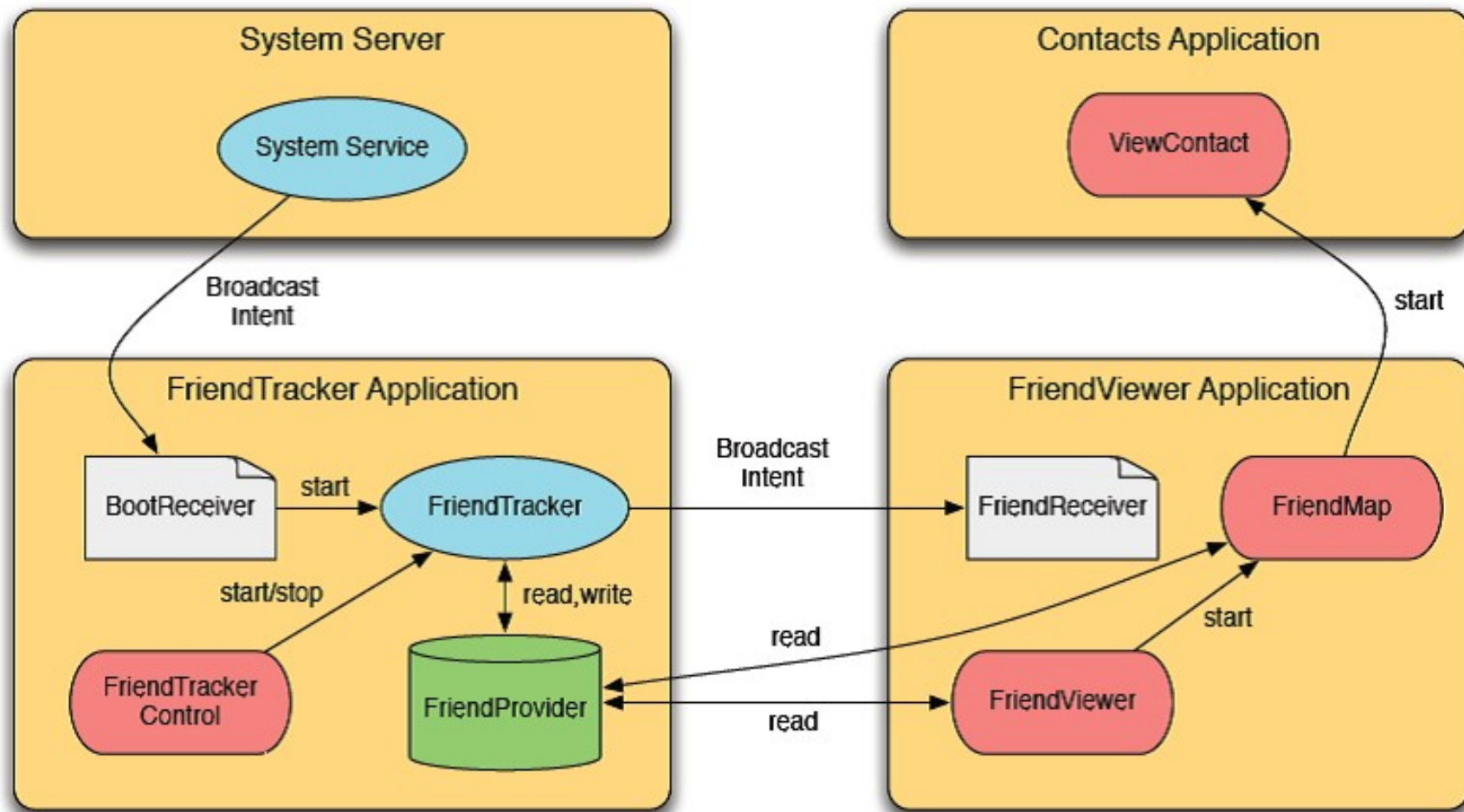


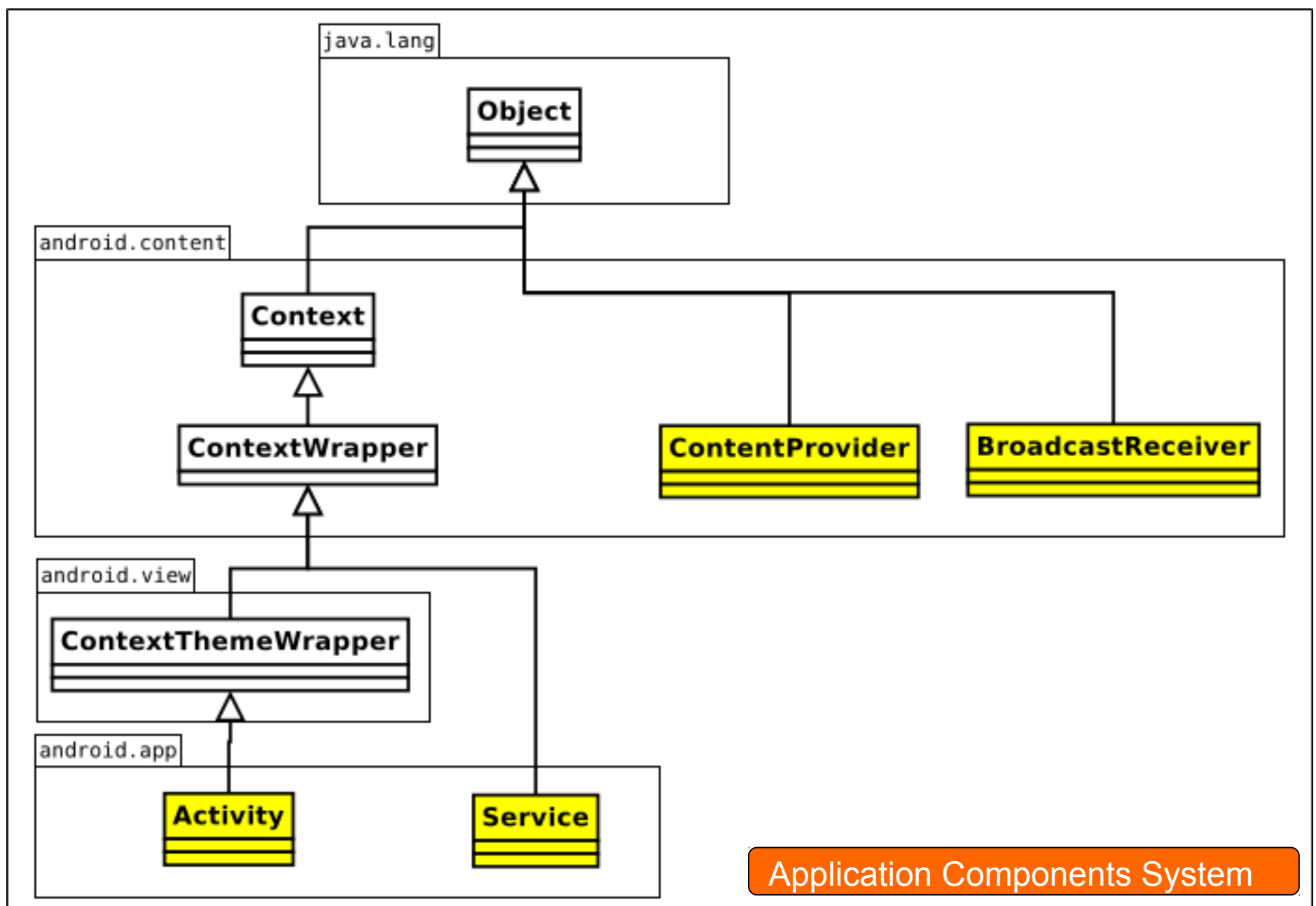
Android Tasks



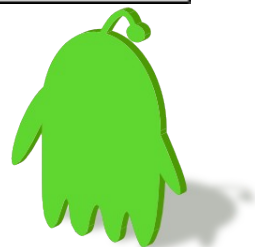
- Different component types
 - Activity
 - Service
 - Content Provider
 - Broadcast Receiver

Component View

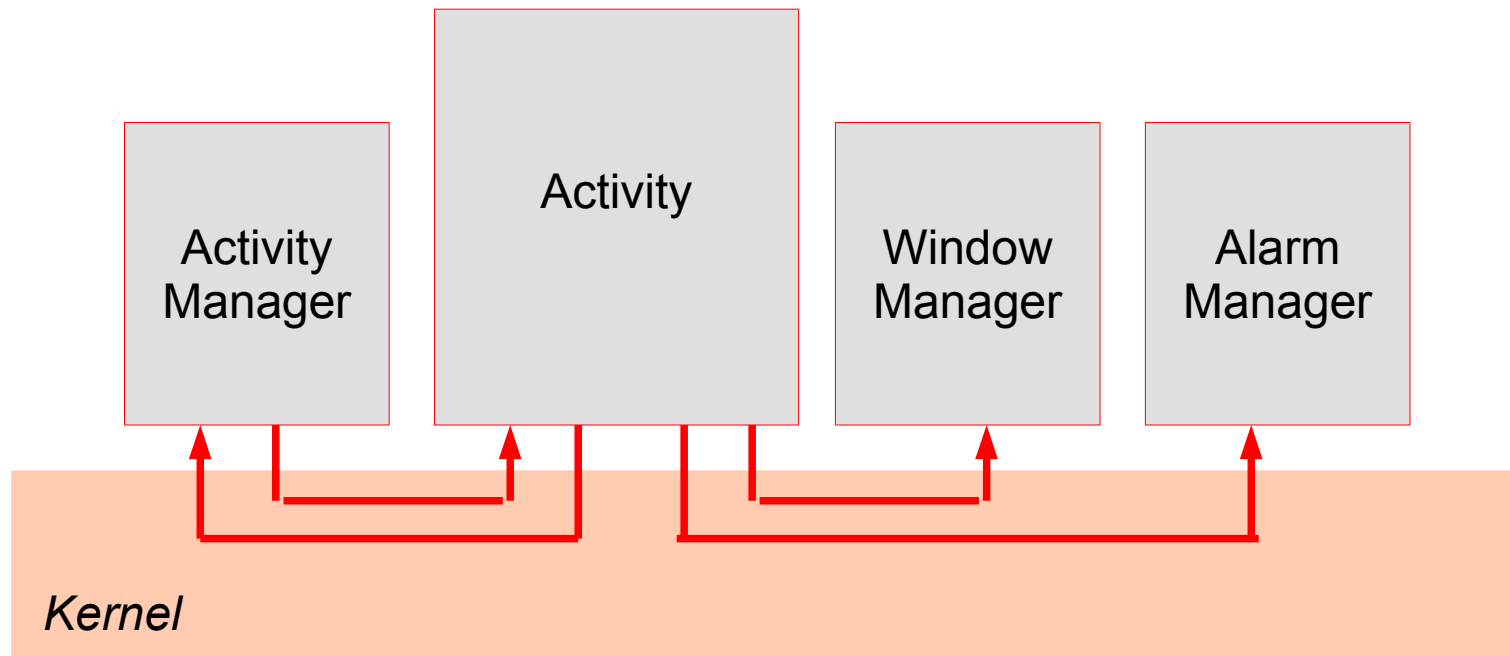




Application Components System



IPC = Inter-Process Communication



Why IPC?

- Each process has its own address space
- Provides data isolation
- Prevents harmful direct interaction between two different processes
 - Sometimes, communication between processes is required for modularization



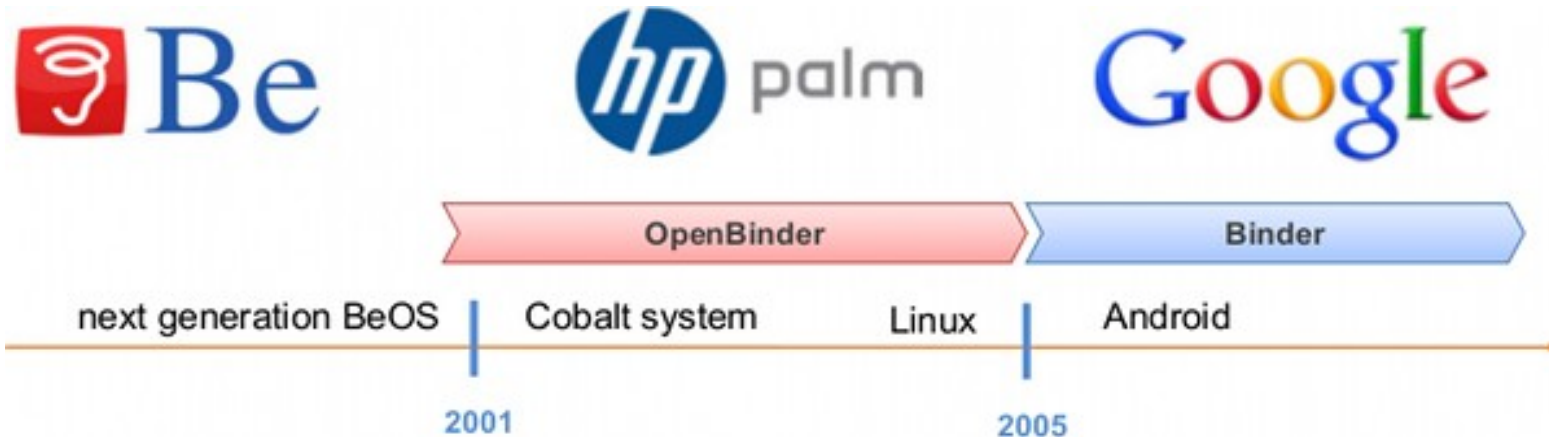
IPC Mechanisms

- In GNU/Linux
 - Signal
 - Pipe
 - Socket
 - Semaphore
 - Message queue
 - Shared memory
- In Android
 - Binder: lightweight RPC (Remote Procedure Communication) mechanism



Binder History

- Developed under the name OpenBinder by Palm Inc. under the leadership of Dianne Hackborn
- Android Binder is the customized re-implementation of OpenBinder, which provides bindings to functions and data from one execution environment to another



Background Problems

- Applications and Services may run in separate processes but must communicate and share data
- IPC can introduce significant processing overhead and security holes



Binder: Android's Solution

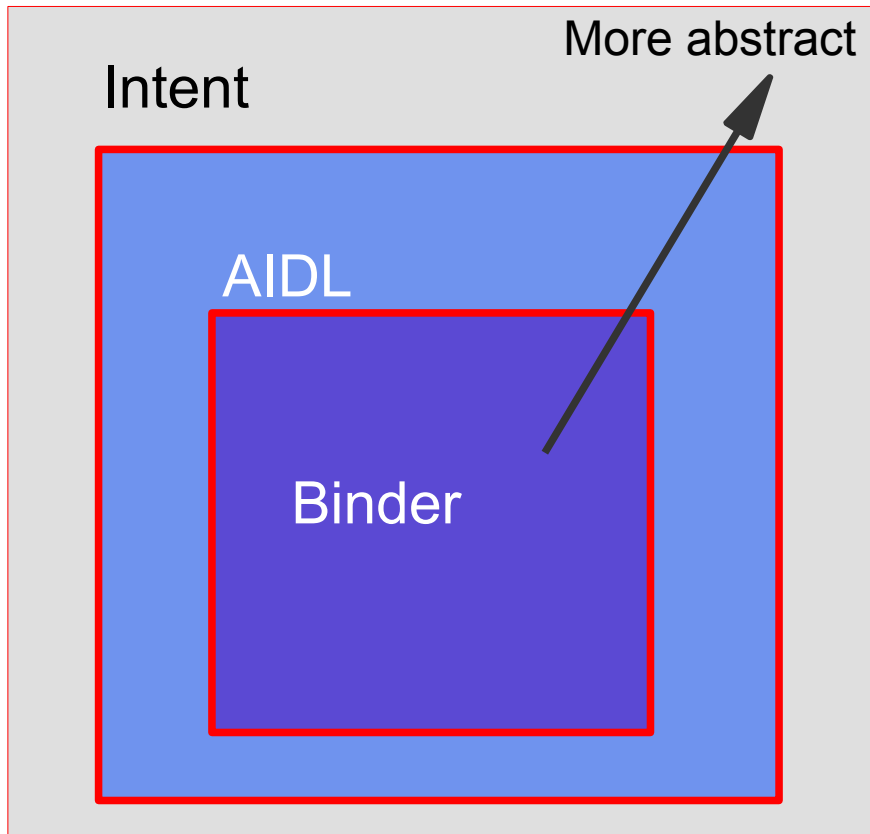
- Driver to facilitate inter-process communication
- High performance through shared memory
- Per-process thread pool for processing requests
- Reference counting, and mapping of object references across processes
- Synchronous calls between processes

“In the Android platform, the binder is used for nearly everything that happens across processes in the core platform. ” – Dianne Hackborn

<https://lkm1.org/lkm1/2009/6/25/3>



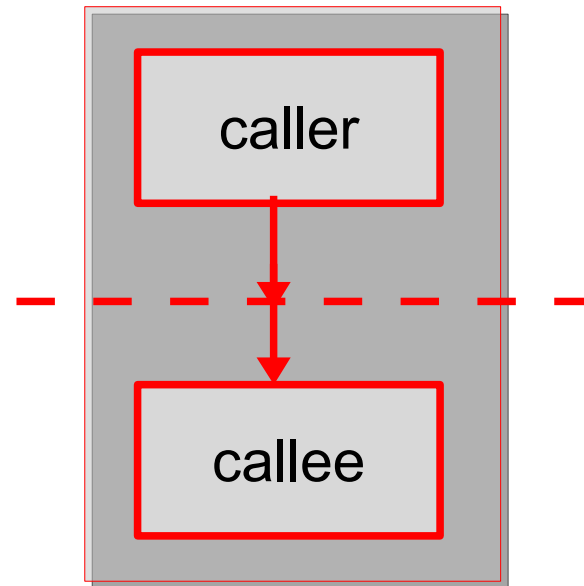
IPC Abstraction



- Intent
 - The highest level abstraction
- Inter process method invocation
 - **AIDL**: Android Interface Definition Language
- binder: kernel driver
- ashmem: shared memory



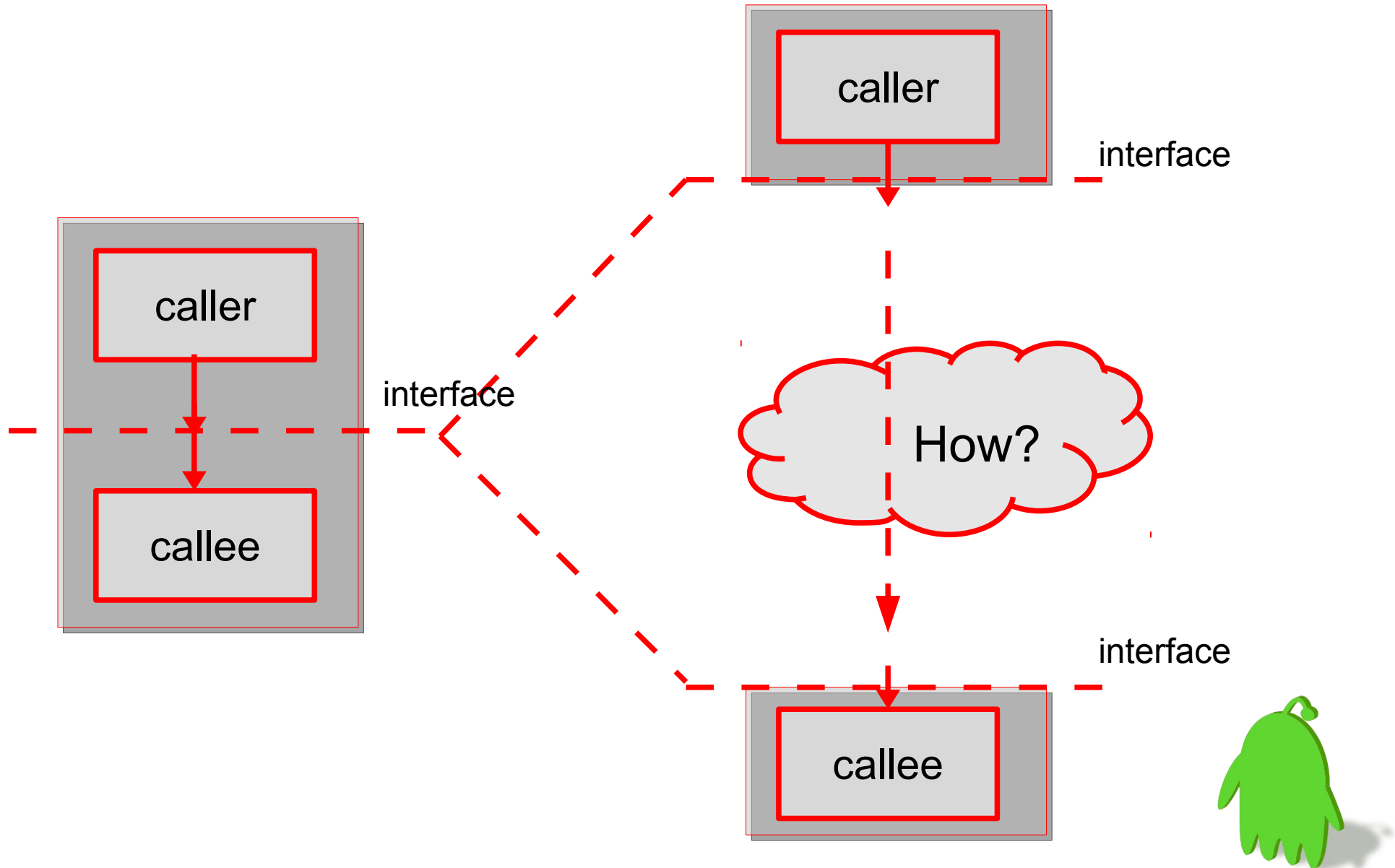
Method invocation



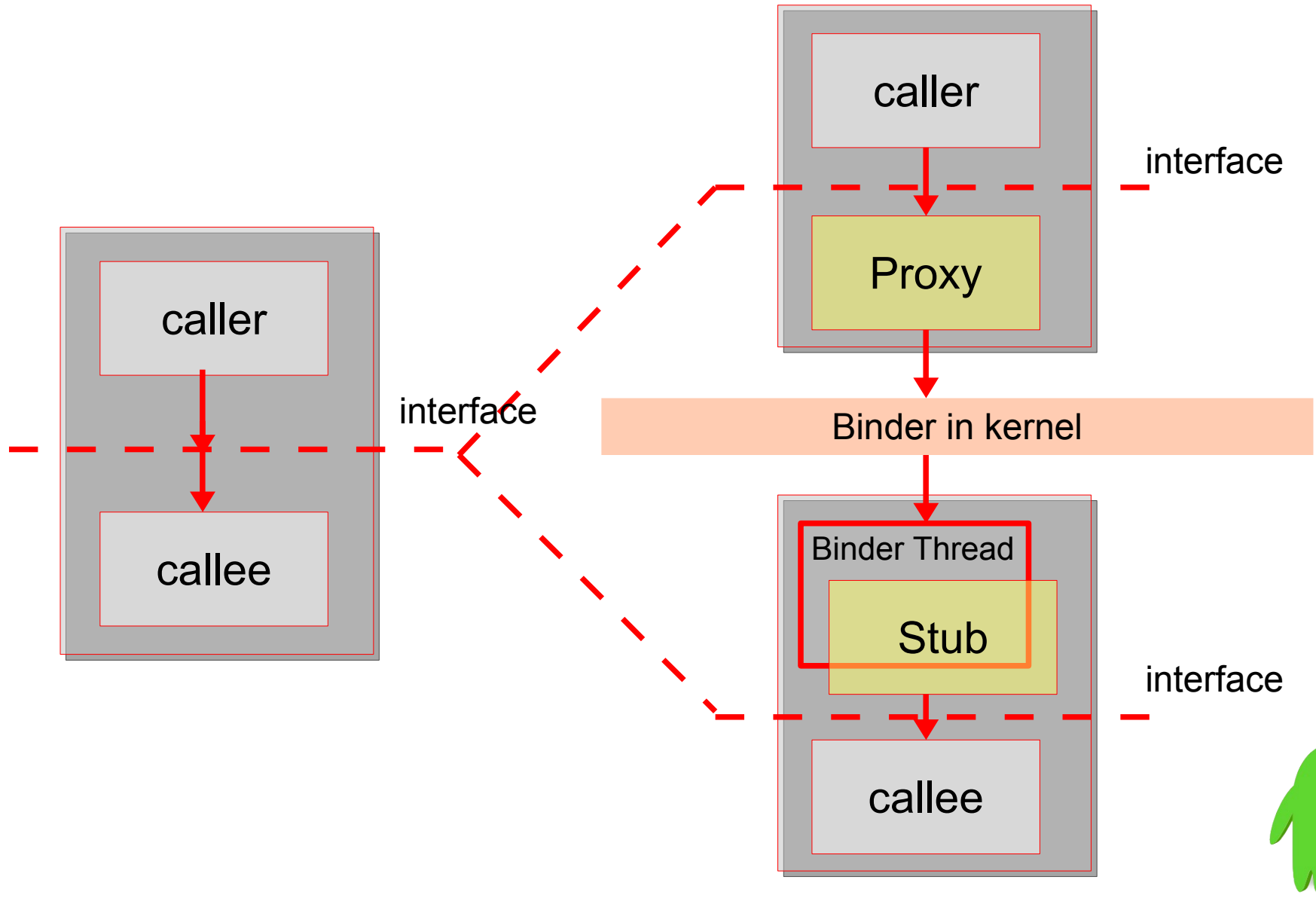
In the same process



Inter-process method invocation



Inter-process method invocation

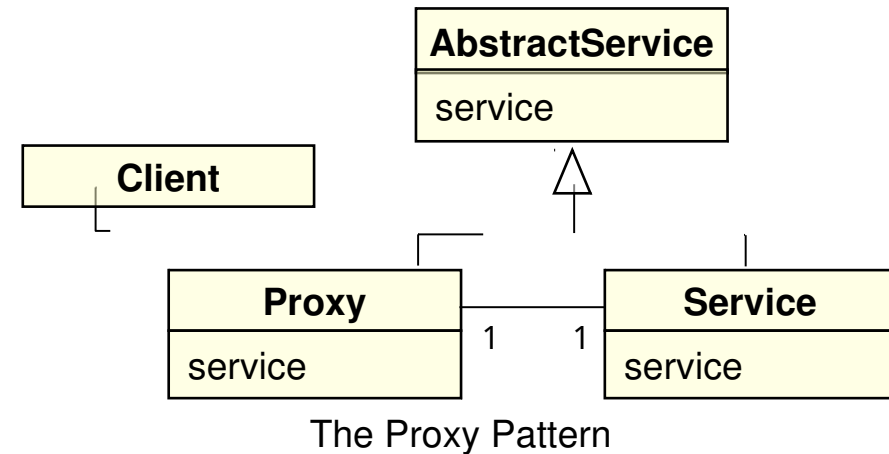


Design Patterns



Pattern

- Abstracts and names a recurring design structure
- Comprises class and/or object
 - Dependencies
 - Structures
 - Interactions
 - Conventions
- Specifies the design structure explicitly
- is distilled from actual design experience
- Android itself follows object oriented design



Design Patterns used in Binder

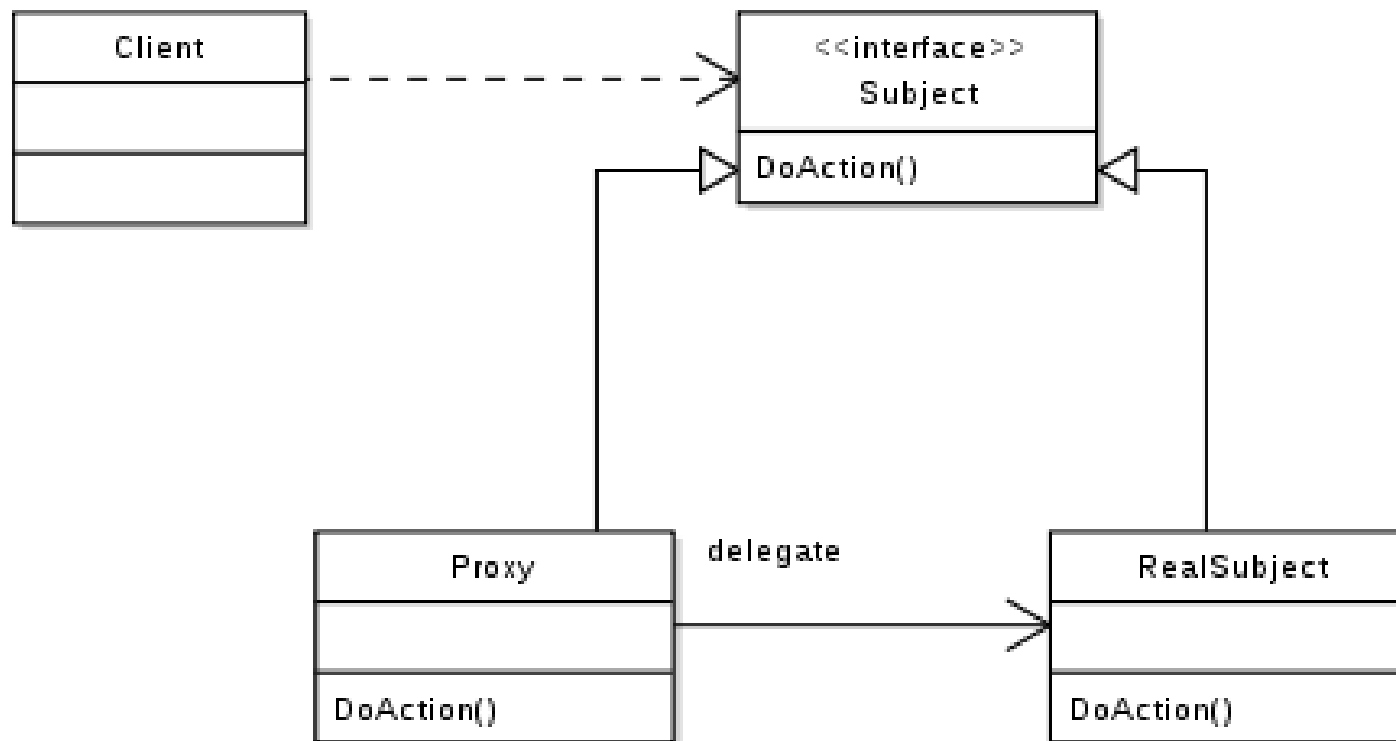
(incomplete)

- Proxy Pattern
- Mediator Pattern
- Bridge Pattern



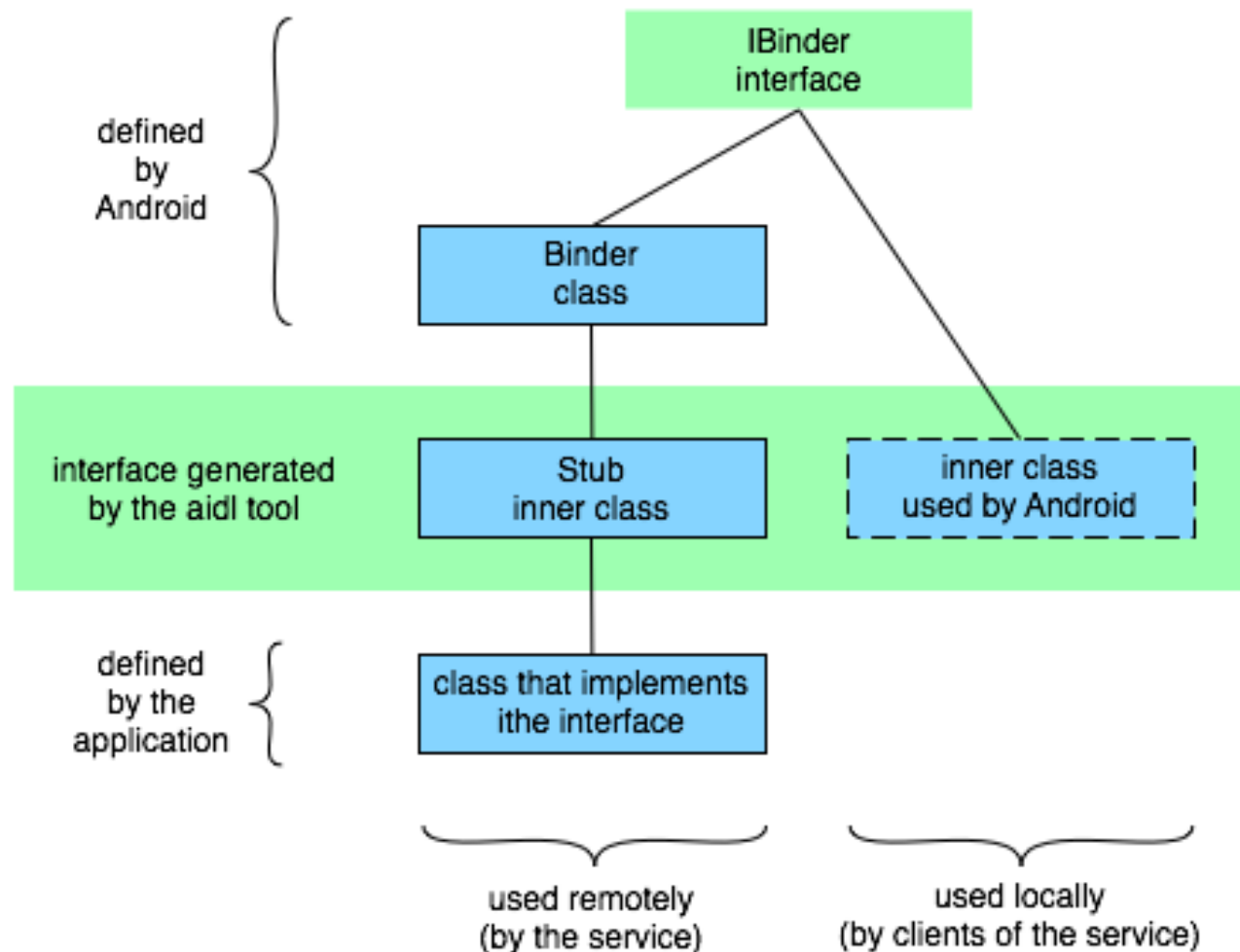
Proxy Pattern

- The proxy could interface to anything: a network connection, a large object in memory, a file, or some other resource that is expensive or impossible to duplicate.



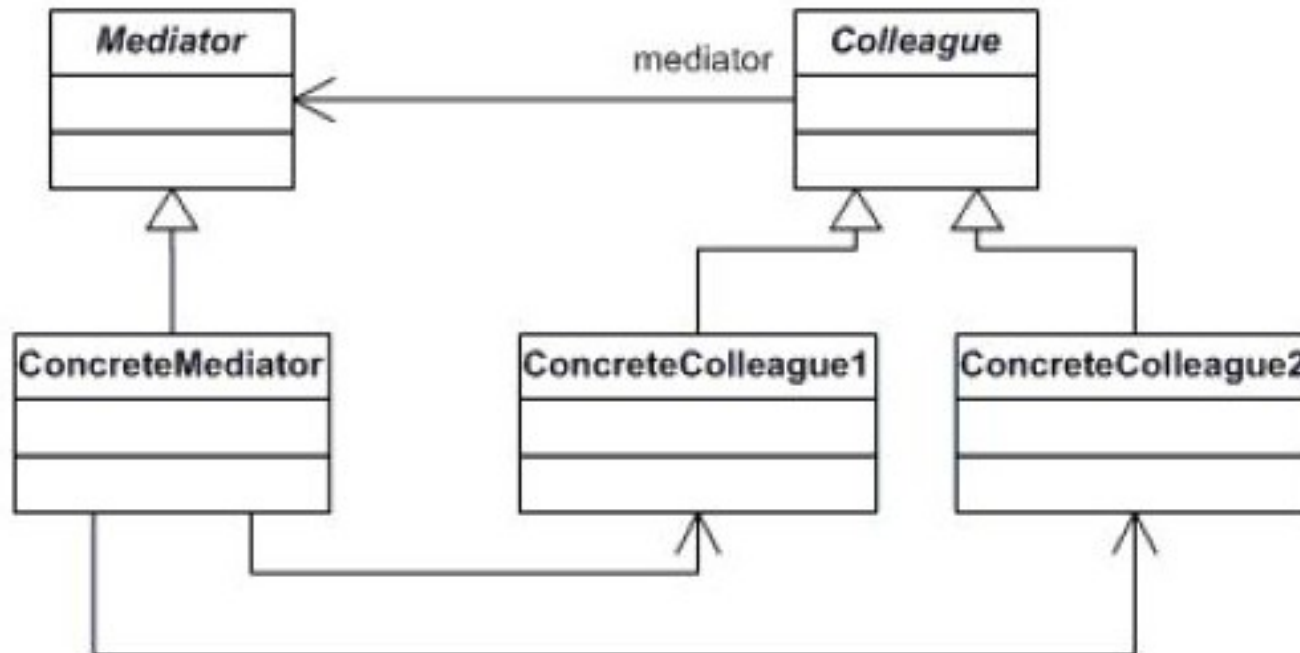
Proxy Pattern in Android

- Binder decomposes the method call and all its corresponding data to a level that Linux can understand, transmitting it from the local process and address space to the remote process and address space, and reassembling and reenacting the call there.



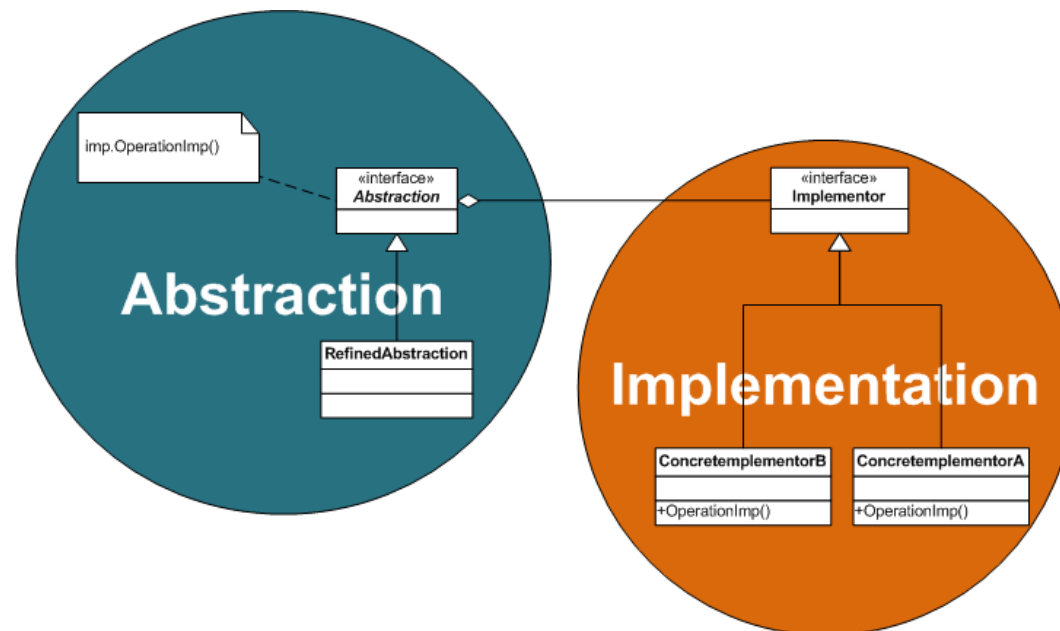
Mediator Pattern

- With the **mediator pattern**, communication between objects is encapsulated with a **mediator** object.



Bridge Pattern

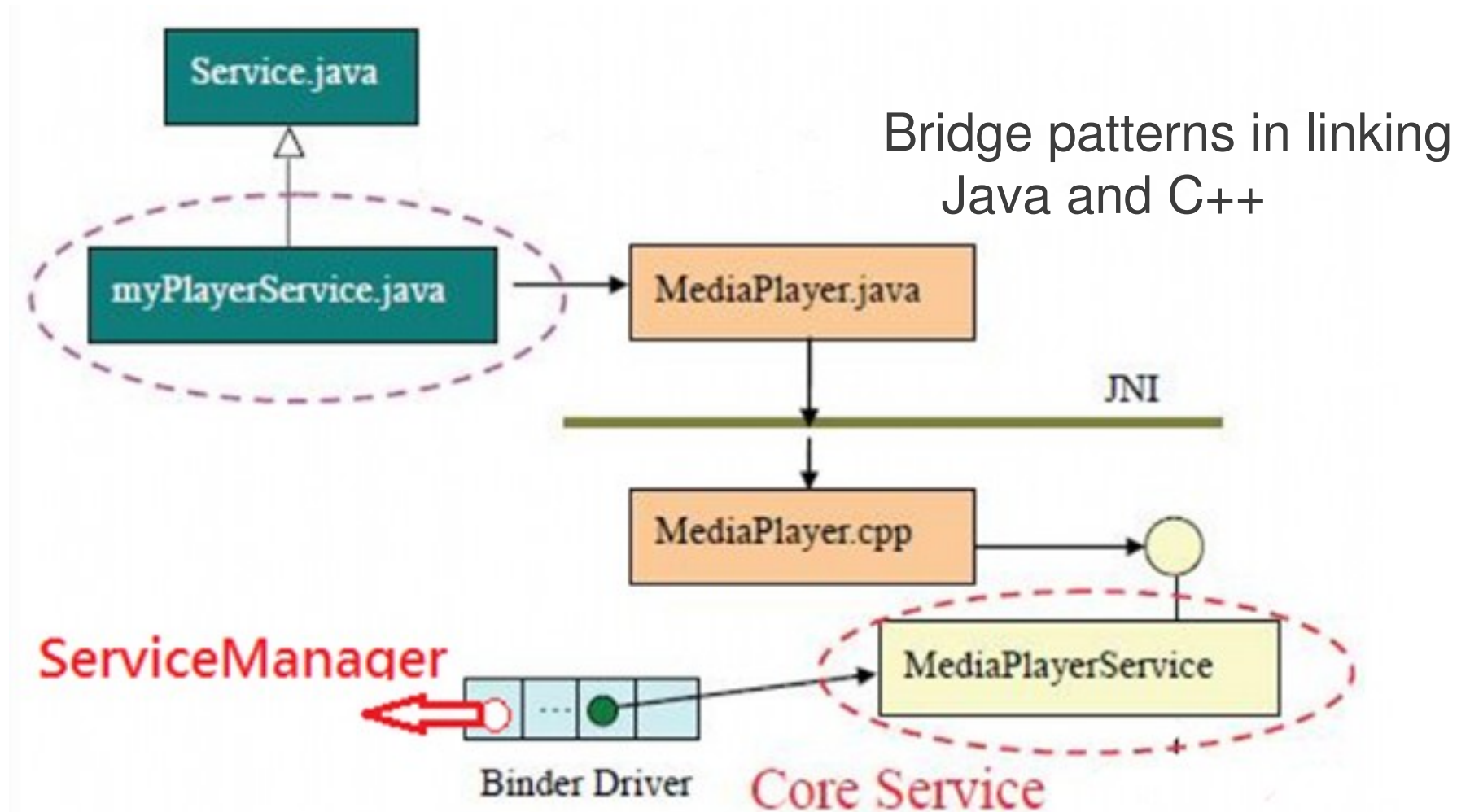
- decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently



Bridge Pattern - Generic Structure



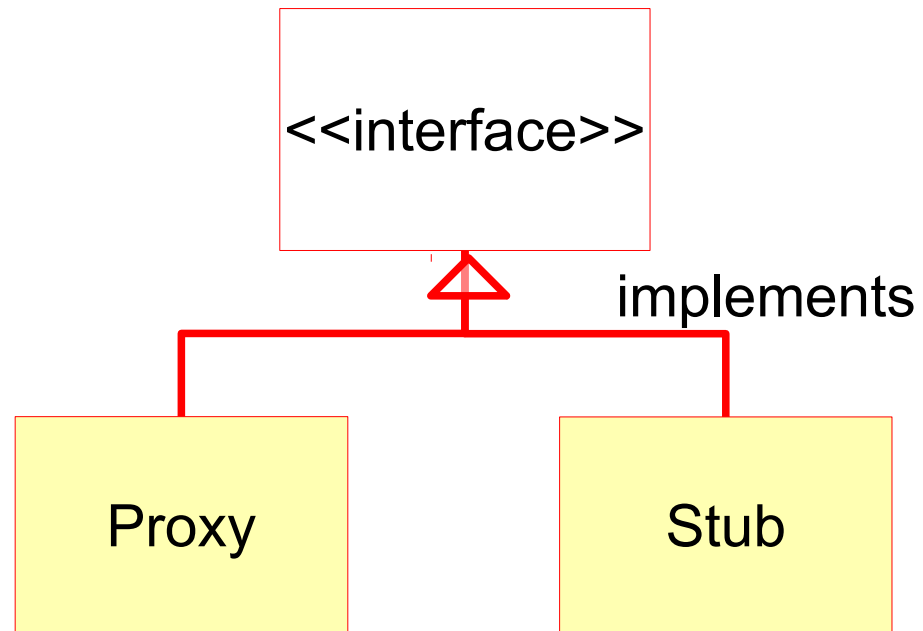
Bridge and Mediator Pattern in Android



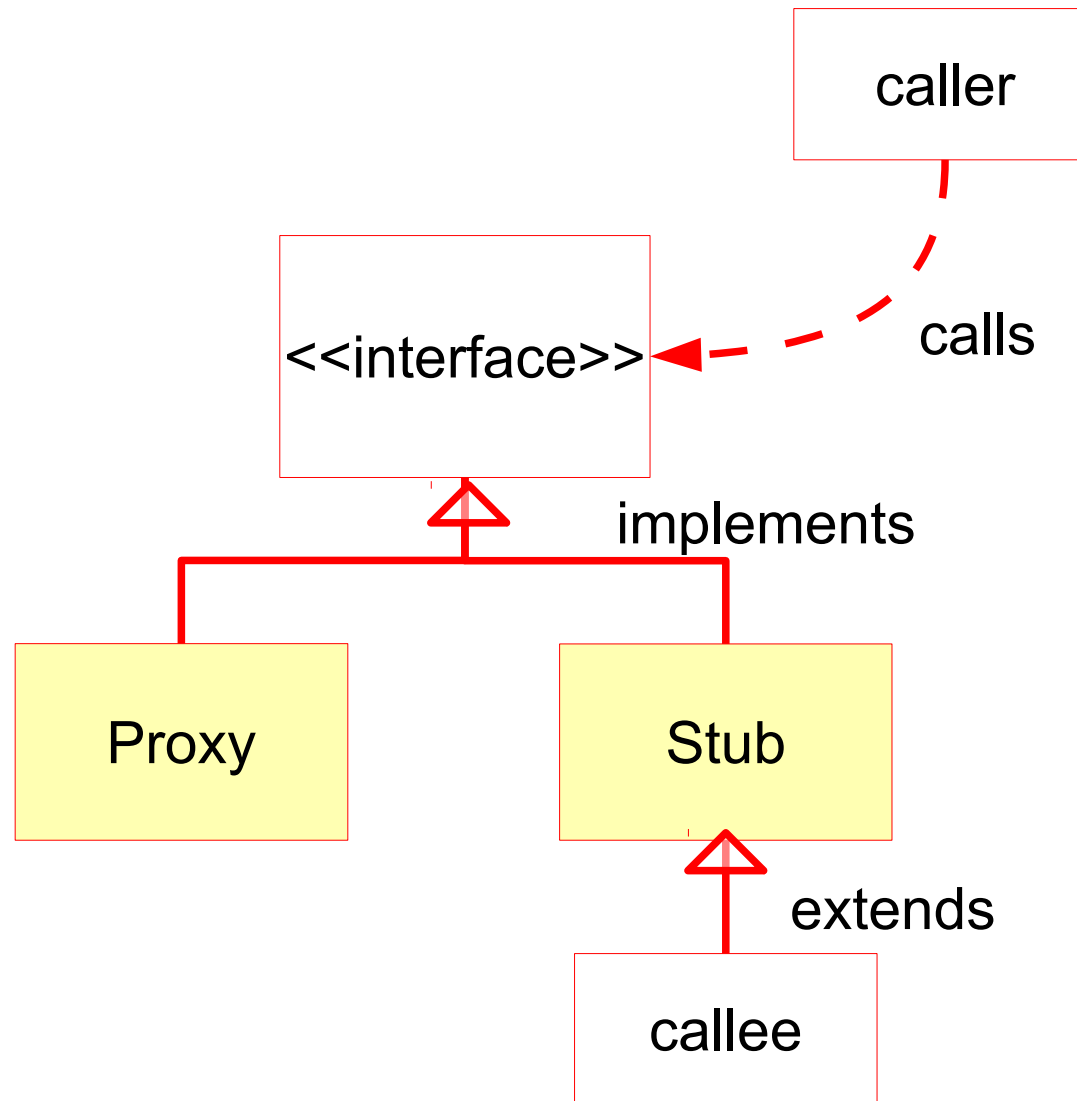
Mediator pattern

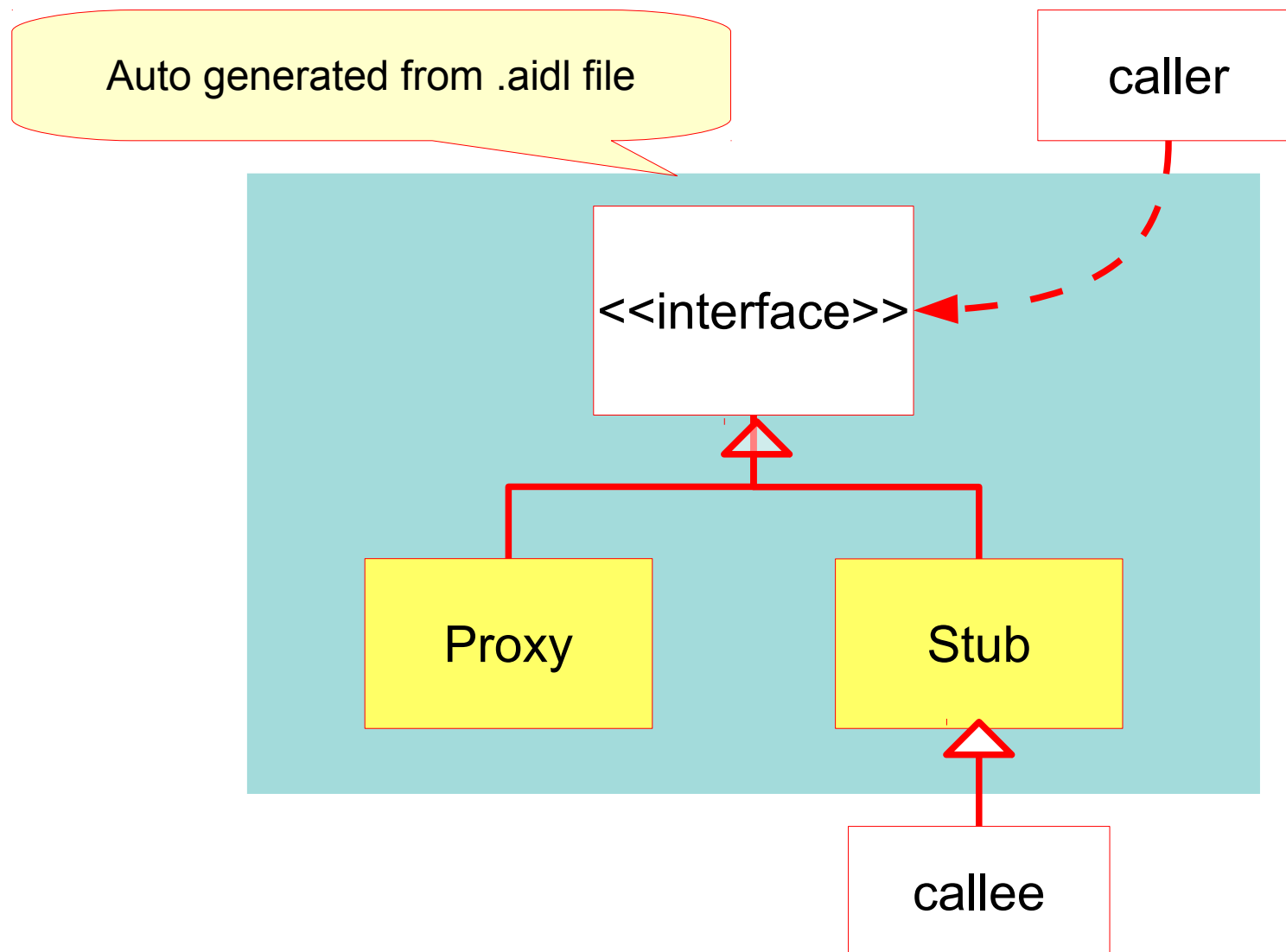


UML Representation



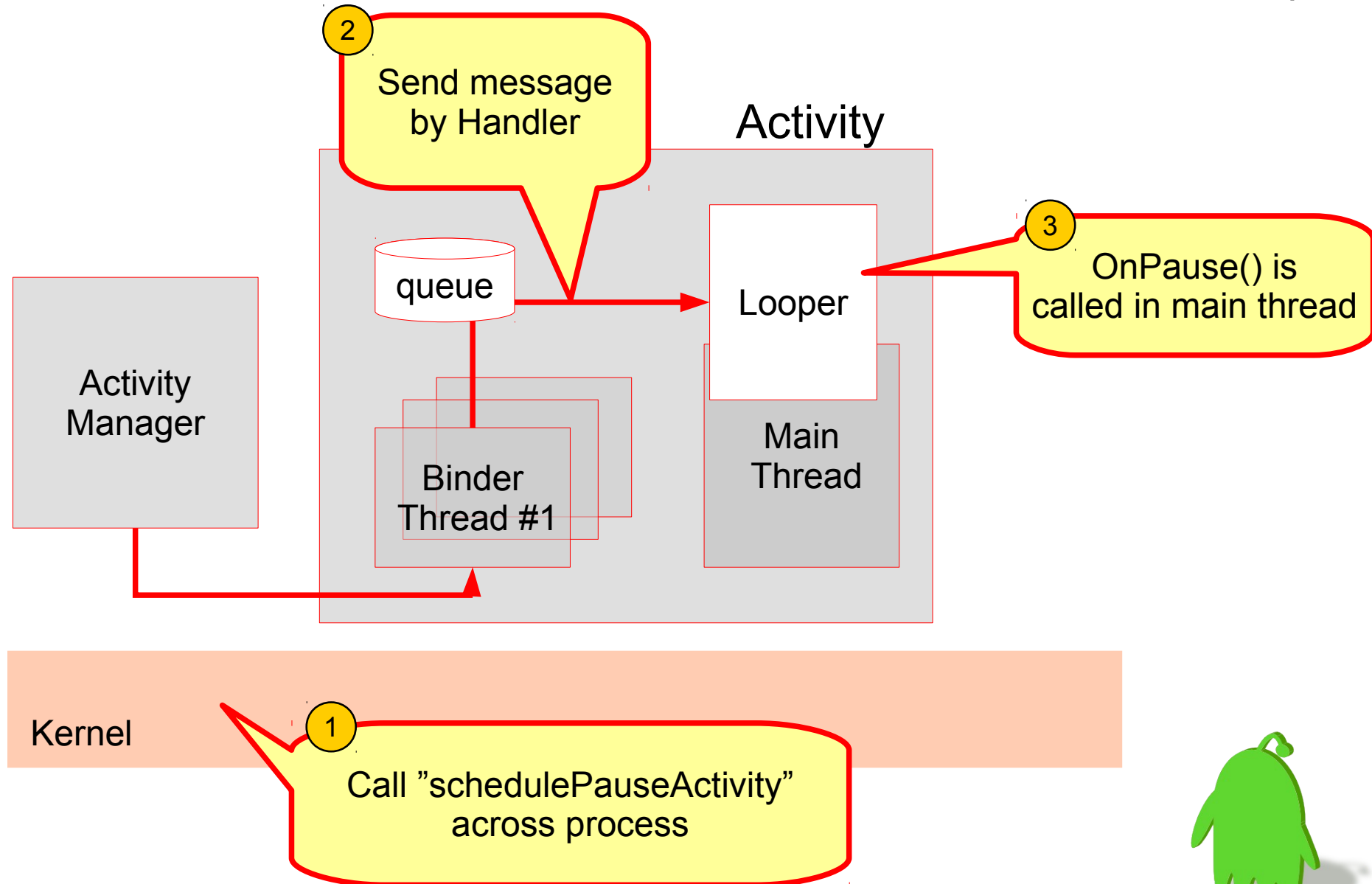
UML Representation





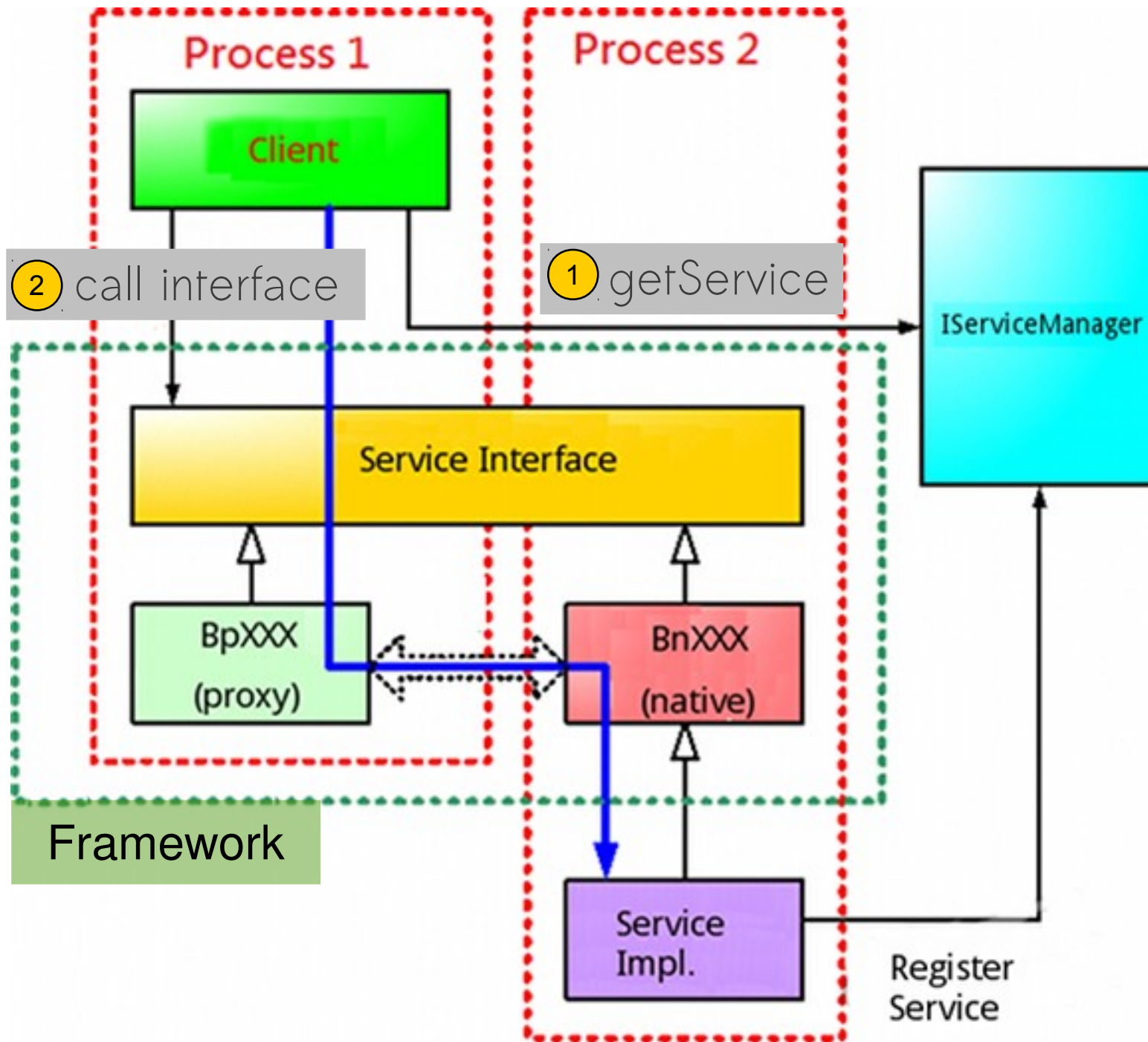
Use Case:

Who calls onPause() in Activity?



IPC Interaction in Android

(Application View)

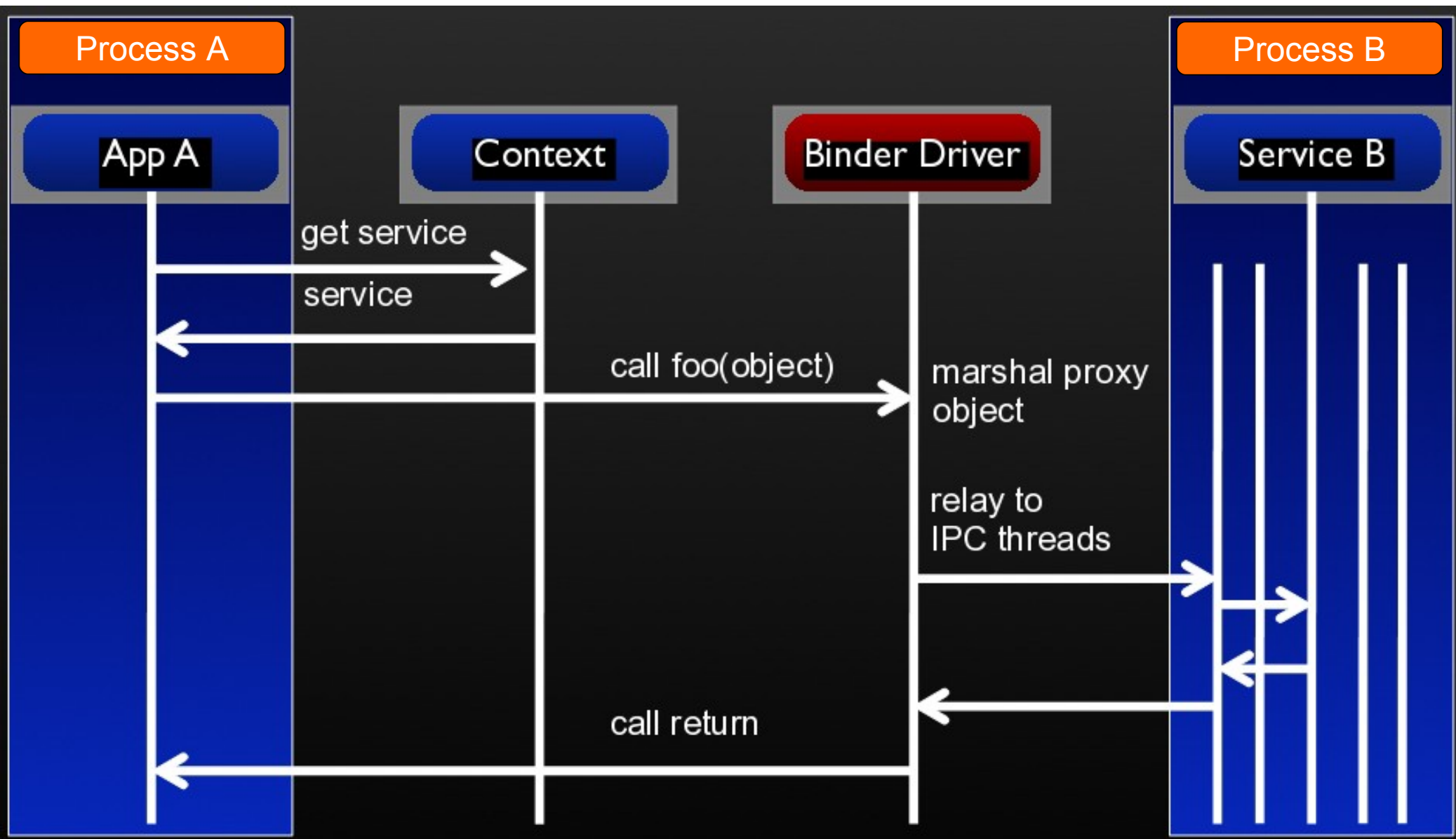


3 parts:

- BnXXX: native
- BpXXX: proxy
- Client Invoke BpXXX



Binder in Action



Binder Internals



Binder Terminology

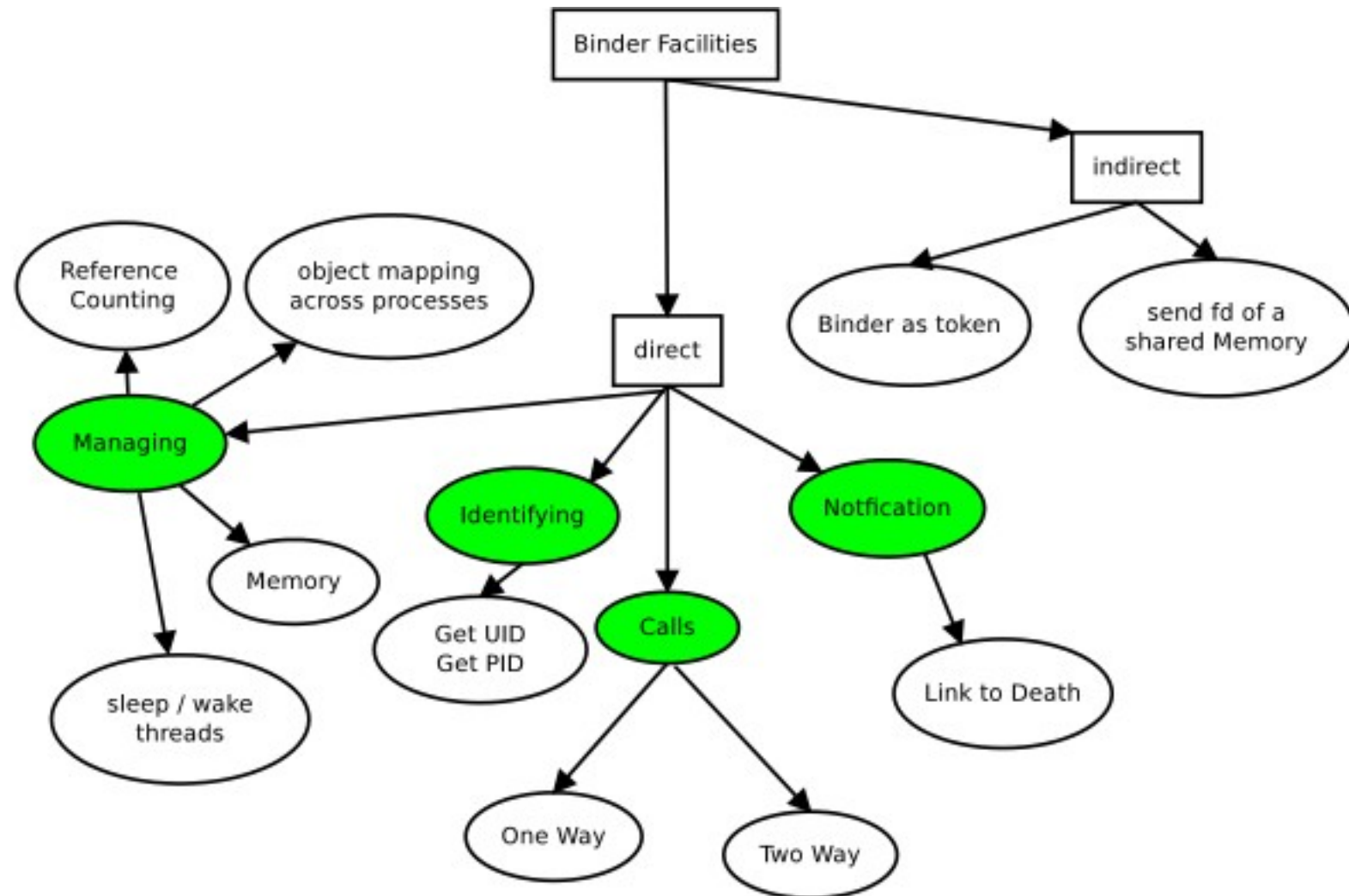
- Binder
- Binder Object
 - an instance of a class that implements the Binder interface.
 - One Binder object can implement multiple Binders
- Binder Protocol
- IBinder Interface
 - is a well-defined set of methods, properties and events that a Binder can implement.
- Binder Token
 - A numeric value that uniquely identifies a Binder



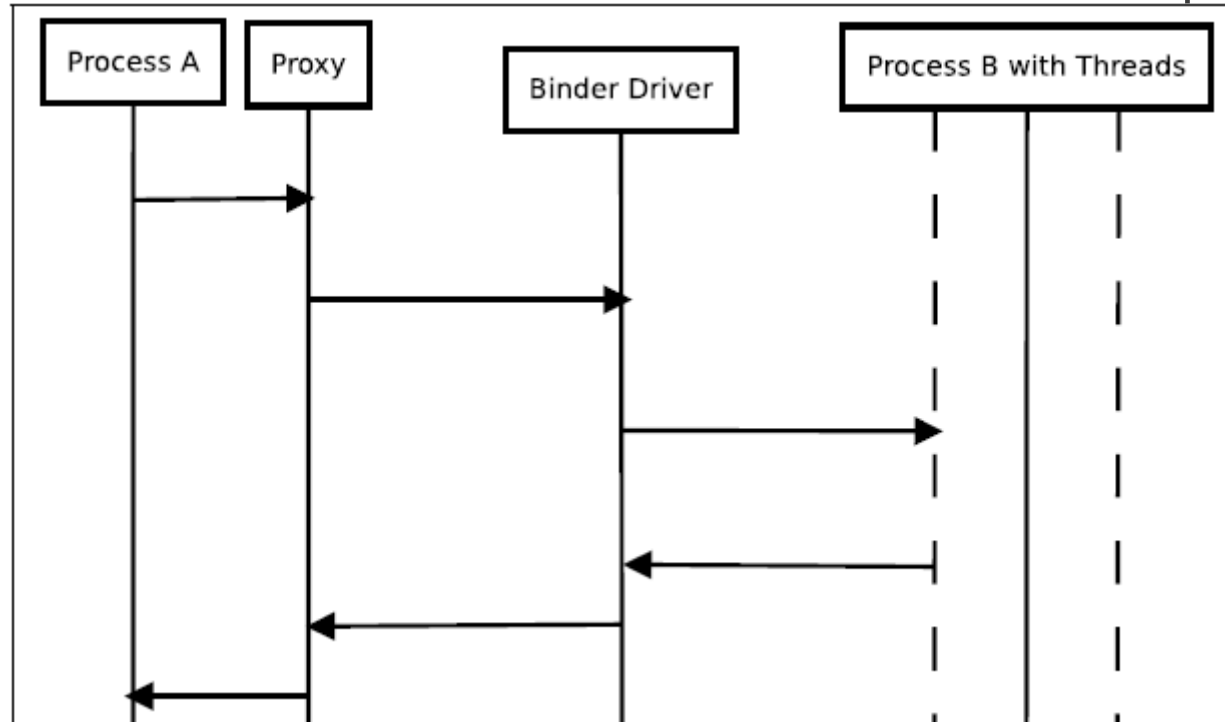
- Simple inter process messaging system
- Managing
- Identifying
- Calls
- Notification
- Binder as a security access token



- Binder framework provides more than a simple interprocess messaging system.
- Methods on remote objects can be called as if they were local object methods.



Communication protocol



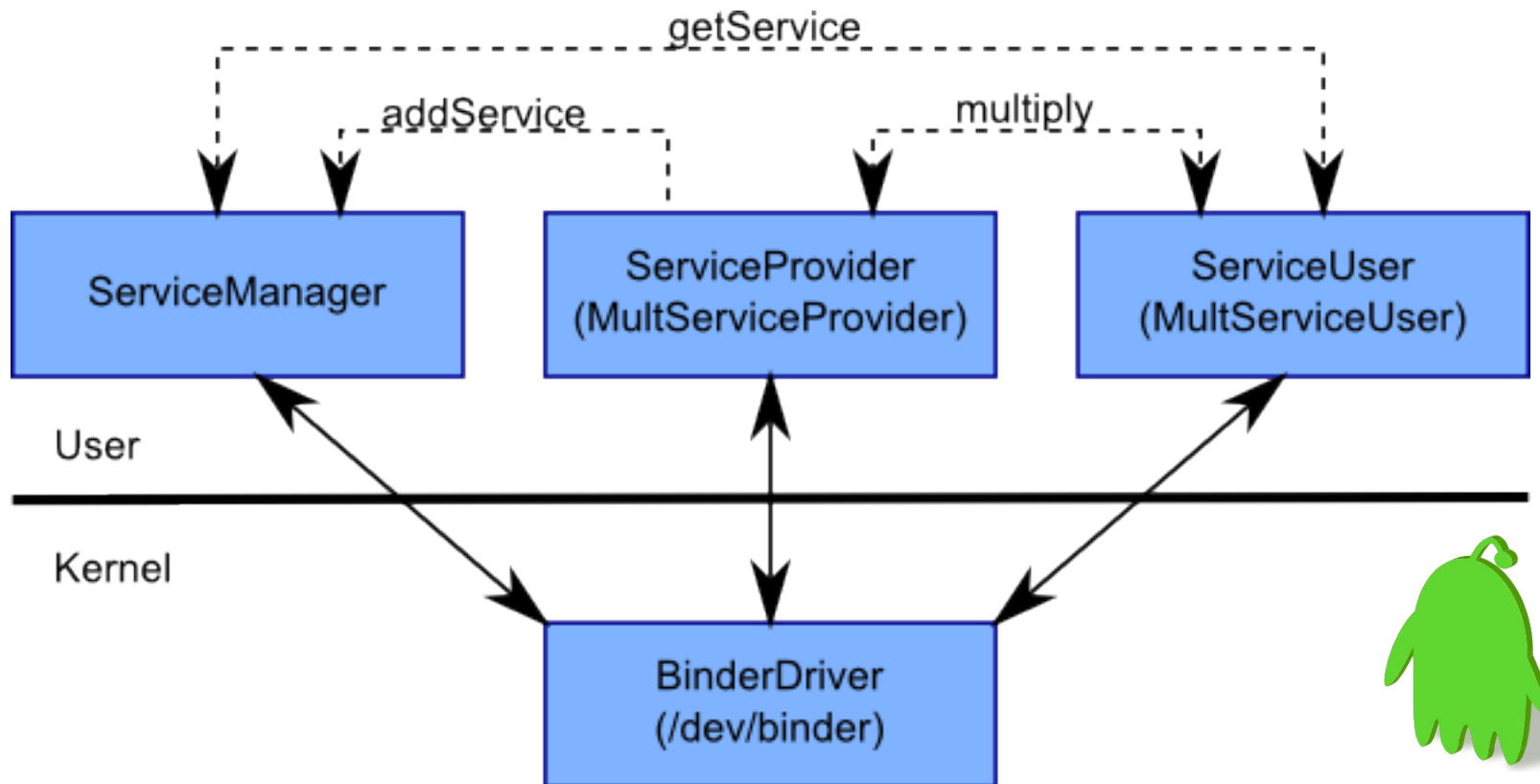
If one process sends data to another process, it is called transaction. The data is called transaction data.

Target	Binder Driver Command	Cookie	Sender ID	Data:	
				Target Command 0	Arguments 0
				Target Command 1	Arguments 1
			
				Target Command n-1	Arguments n-1



Service Manager (SM)

- Special Binder node with known Binder address
- Client does not know the address of remote Binder
 - only Binder interface knows its own address
- Binder submits a name and its Binder token to SM
 - Client retrieves Binder address with service name from SM



Get Service list from SM

```
$ adb shell service list
```

Found 71 services:

```
0  stub_isms: [com.android.internal.telephony.ISms]
1  stub_phone: [com.android.internal.telephony.ITelephony]
2  stub_iphonesubinfo:
    [com.android.internal.telephony.IPhoneSubInfo]
..
5  stub_telephony.registry:
    [com.android.internal.telephony.ITelephonyRegistry]
...
7  stub_activity: [android.app.IActivityManager]
...
9  phone: [com.android.internal.telephony.ITelephony]
...
56 activity: [android.app.IActivityManager]
...
64 SurfaceFlinger: [android.ui.ISurfaceComposer]
...
```



Call remote method in ActivityManager

```
$ adb shell service list
```

```
...
```

```
56 activity: [android.app.IActivityManager]
```

```
...
```

```
$ adb service call activity 1598968902
```

```
Result: Parcel(
```

0x00000000:	0000001c	006e0061	00720064	0069006f	'...a.n.d.r.o.i.'
0x00000010:	002e0064	00700061	002e0070	00410049	'd...a.p.p...I.A.'
0x00000020:	00740063	00760069	00740069	004d0079	'c.t.i.v.i.t.y.M.'
0x00000030:	006e0061	00670061	00720065	00000000	'a.n.a.g.e.r.....')

```
public abstract interface IBinder {  
    ...  
    field public static final int INTERFACE_TRANSACTION  
        = 1598968902; // 0x5f4e5446  
    ...  
}
```

Source: frameworks/base/api/current.txt

Interact with Android Service

```
$ adb service call phone 1 s16 "123"
```

```
Result: Parcel(000000000 '....')
```



```
interface ITelephony {  
    /* Dial a number. This doesn't place the call. It displays  
     * the Dialer screen. */  
    void dial(String number);
```

Source: frameworks/base/
telephony/java/com/android/internal/telephony/ITelephony.aidl

```
service call SERVICE CODE [i32 INT | s16 STR] ...
```

Options:

i32: Write the integer INT into the send parcel.

s16: Write the UTF-16 string STR into the send parcel.



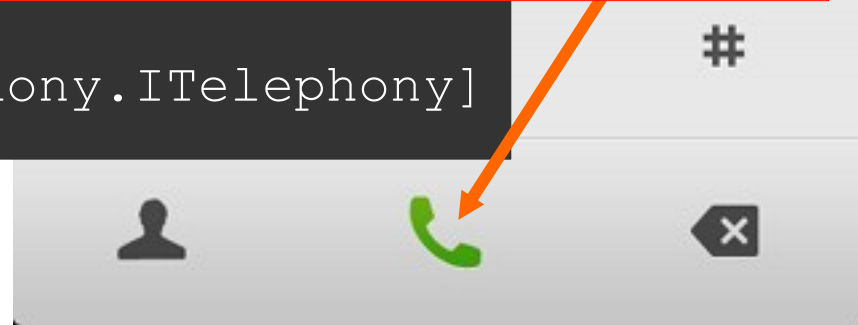
```
$ adb shell service list
```

```
Found 71 services:
```

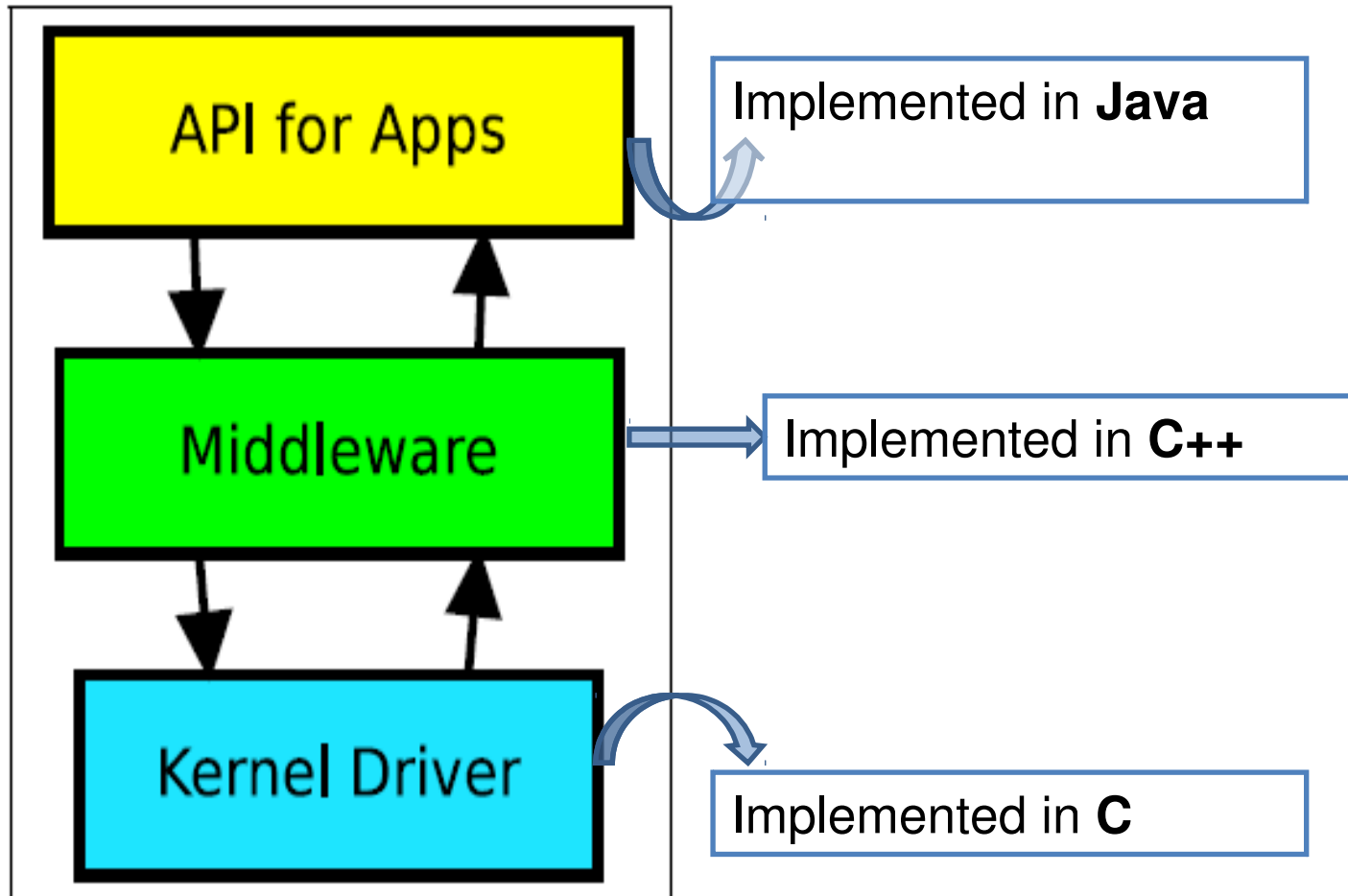
```
...
```

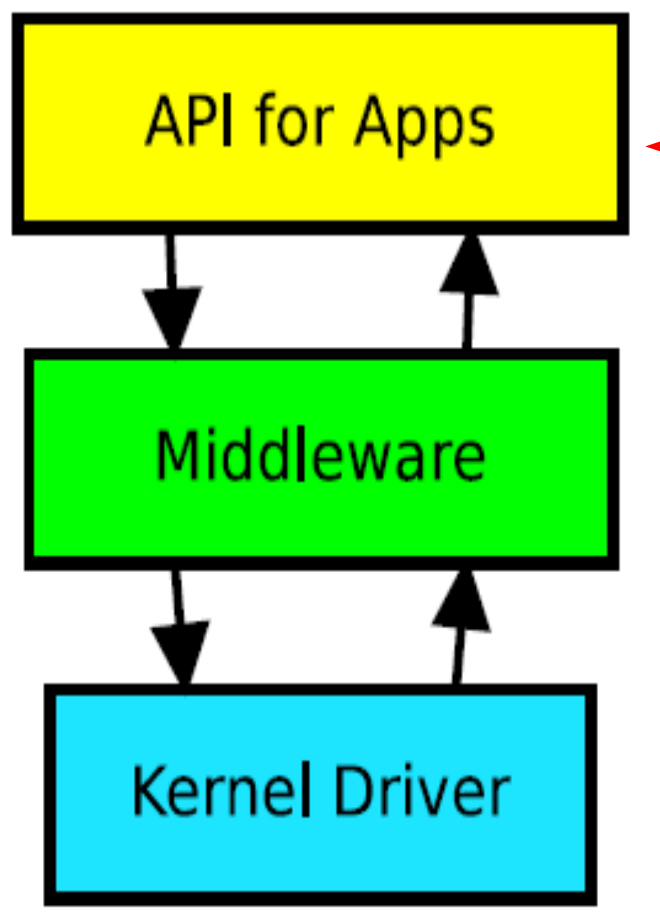
```
9 phone: [com.android.internal.telephony.ITelephony]
```

Phone Application appears in foreground.
parameter "1" → dial()
s16 "123" → String("123")



Implementation Layers of Binder





API Layer

- **AIDL** (Android Interface Definition Language)
 - Ease the implementation of Android remote services
 - Defines an interface with method of remote services
 - AIDL parser generates Java class
 - Proxy class for Client
 - Stub class for Service
- **Java API Wrapper**
 - Introduce facilities to the binder
 - Wraps the middleware layer



- Data Types
 - Java Primitives
 - Containers
 - String, List, Map, CharSequence
 - List<>
 - Multidimensional Array
 - Parcelable
 - Interface Reference
- Direction - in, out, inout
- oneway
 - android.os.IBinder.FLAG_ONEWAY

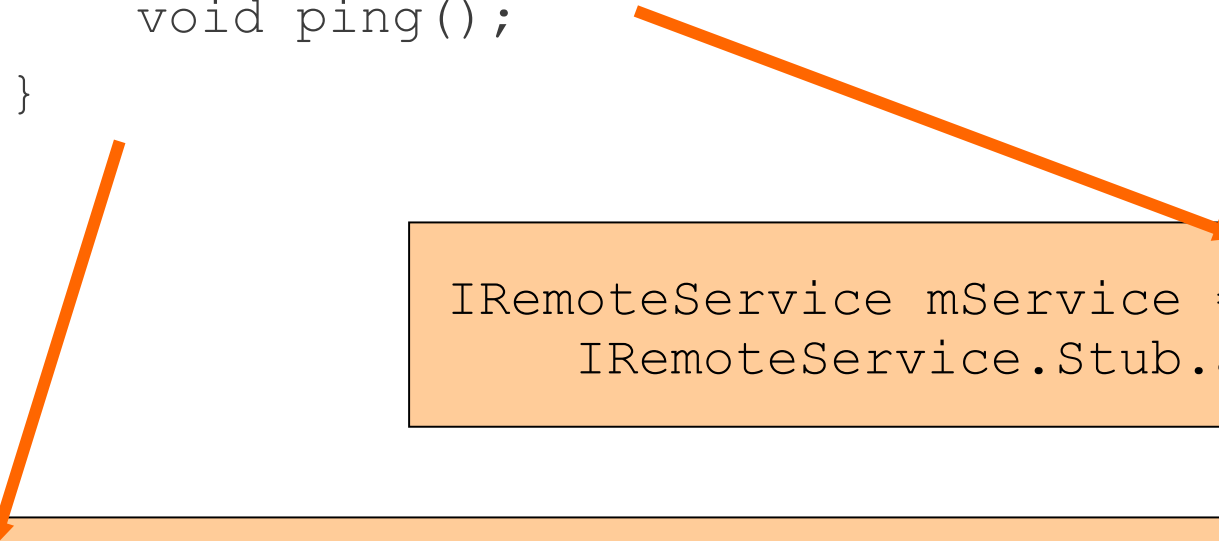


AIDL Compiler

- Full-fledged Java(-only) Support
- Stub and Proxy Generator

```
// Interface  
interface IRemoteService {  
    void ping();  
}
```

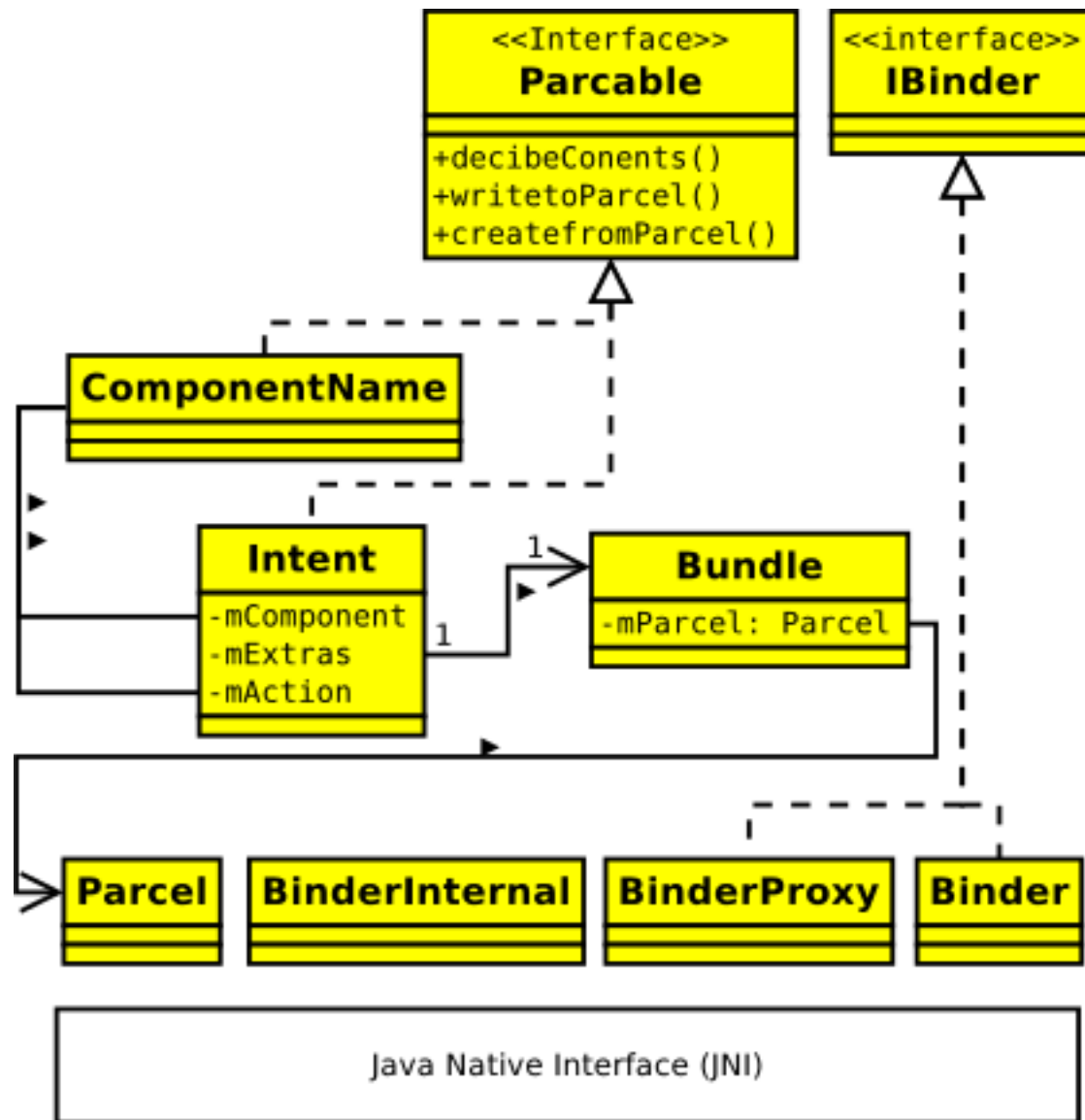
```
IRemoteService mService =  
    IRemoteService.Stub.asInterface(service);
```



Client

```
public class RemoteService extends Service {  
    public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) { return mBinder; }  
    private final IRemoteService.Stub mBinder =  
        new IRemoteService.Stub() {  
            public void ping() { // Nothing }  
        };  
}
```

Server



Android_util_binder.cpp



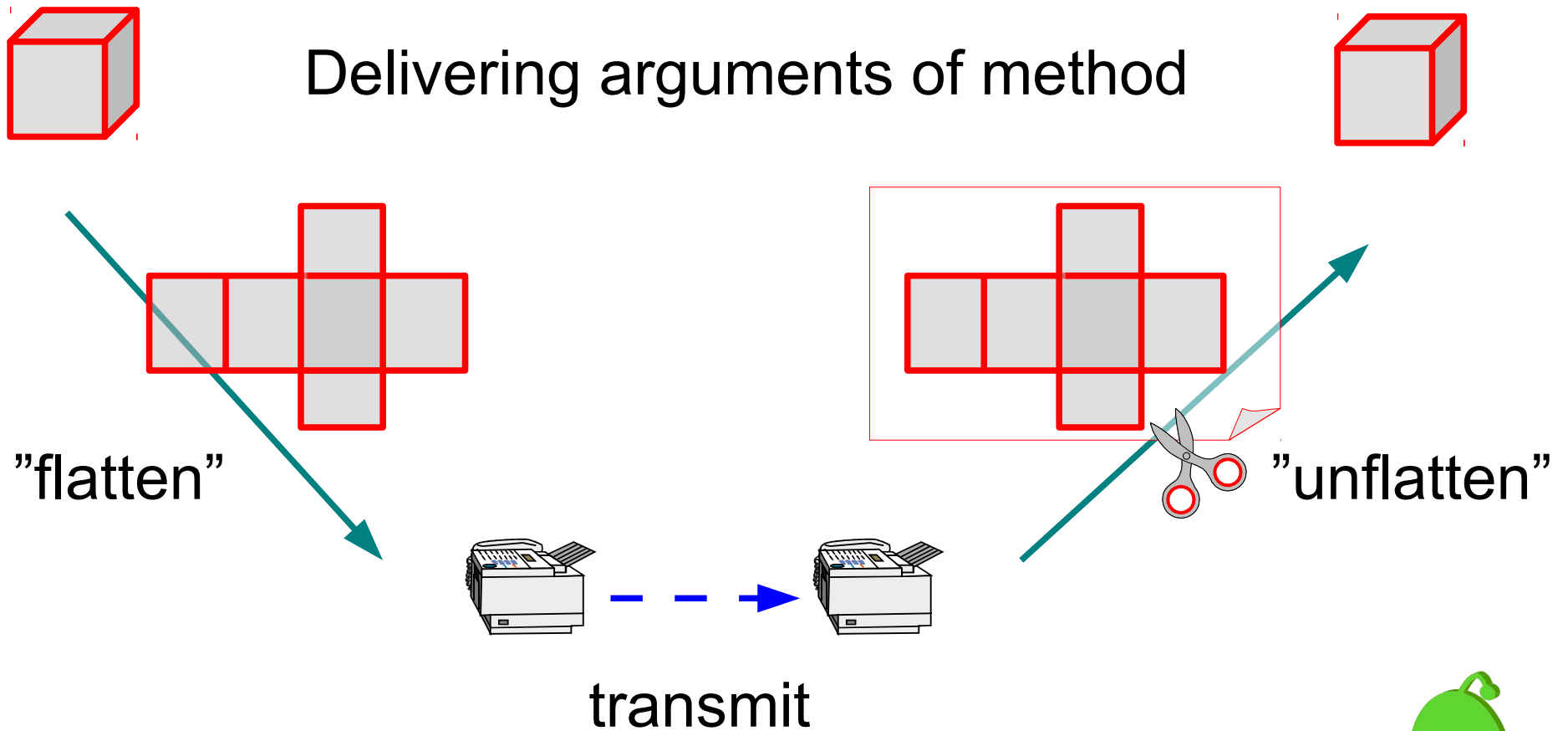
Parcels and Marshalling

- Simple inter process messaging system
- In an object oriented view, the transaction data is called parcel.
- The procedure of building a parcel is called **marshalling** an object.
- The procedure of rebuilding a object from a parcel is called **unmarshalling** an object.



- Marshalling – The transferring of data across process boundaries
 - Represented in native binary encoding
- Mostly handled by AIDL-generated code
- Extensible – Parcelable

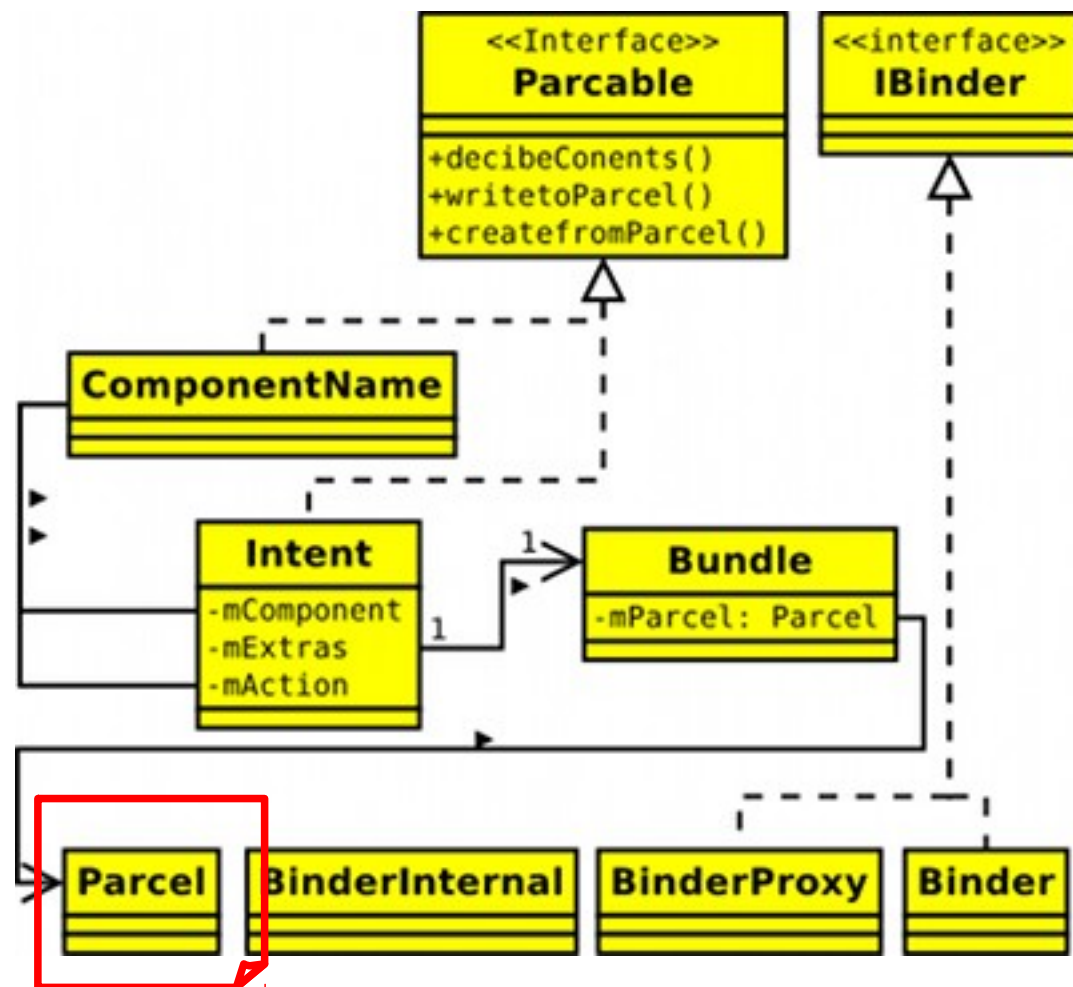




Parcel Definition

- Container for a message (data and object references) that can be sent through an IBinder.

- A Parcel can contain both flattened data that will be unflattened on the other side of the IPC (using the various methods here for writing specific types, or the general Parcelable interface), and references to live IBinder objects that will result in the other side receiving a proxy IBinder connected with the original IBinder in the Parcel.



Representation of Parcel

- Parcel is not for general-purpose serialization
 - This class (and the corresponding Parcelable API for placing arbitrary objects into a Parcel) is designed as a high-performance IPC transport.
 - Not appropriate to place any Parcel data into persistent storage
- Functions for writing/reading primitive data types:
 - `writeByte(byte) / readByte()`
 - `writeDouble(double) / readDouble()`
 - `writeFloat(float) / readFloat()`
 - `writeInt(int) / readInt()`
 - `writeLong(long) / readLong()`
 - `writeString(String) / readString()`



Parcelable

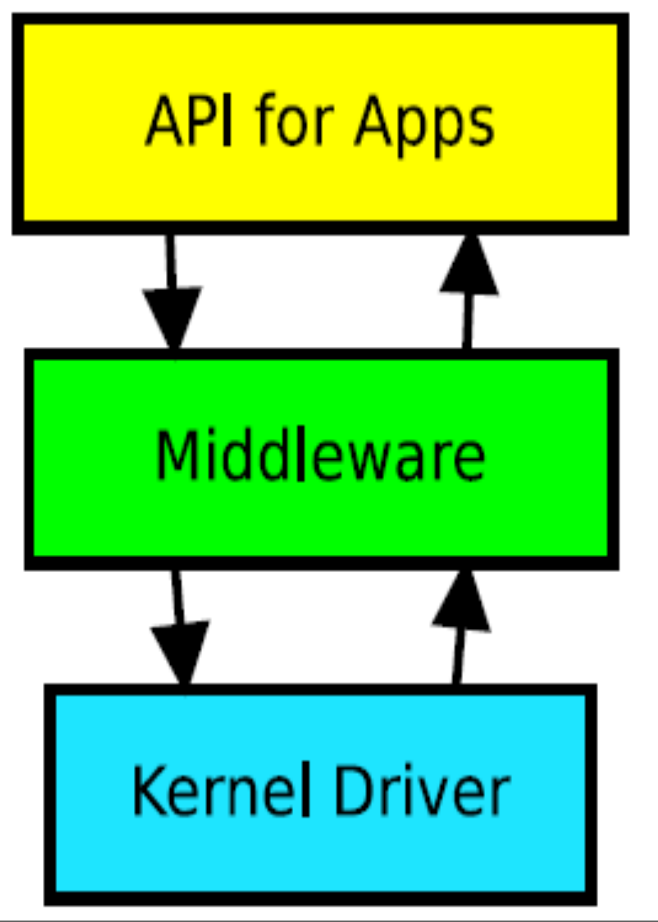
- The Parcelable protocol provides an extremely efficient (but low-level) protocol for objects to write and read themselves from Parcels.
- Use the direct methods to write/read
 - `writeParcelable(Parcelable, int)`
`readParcelable(ClassLoader)`
 - `writeParcelableArray(T[], int)`
`readParcelableArray(ClassLoader)`
- These methods write both the class type and its data to the Parcel, allowing that class to be reconstructed from the appropriate class loader when later reading.



- A special type-safe container, called Bundle, is available for key/value maps of heterogeneous values.
- This has many optimizations for improved performance when reading and writing data, and its type-safe API avoids difficult to debug type errors when finally marshalling the data contents into a Parcel.



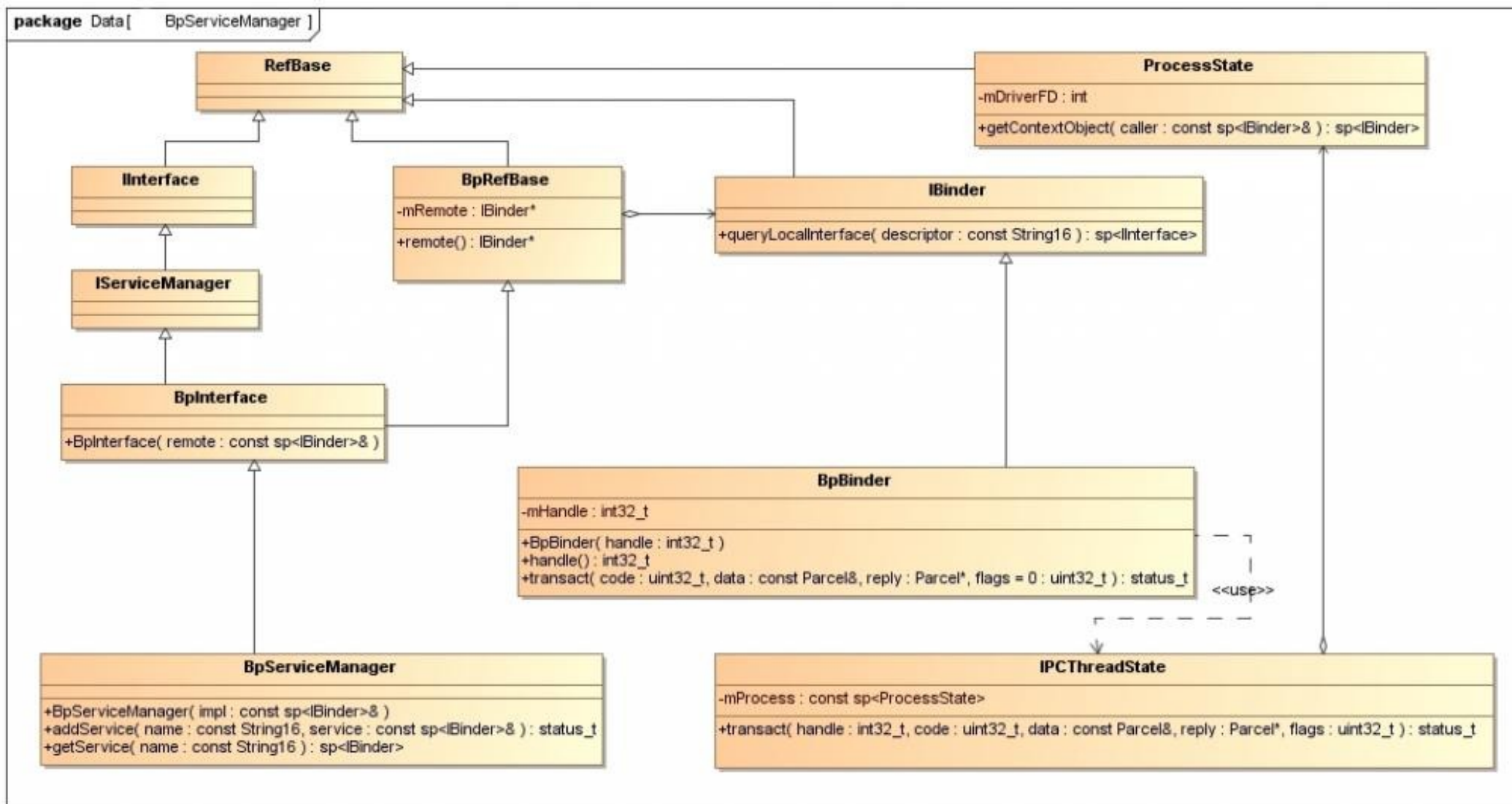
Middleware Layer



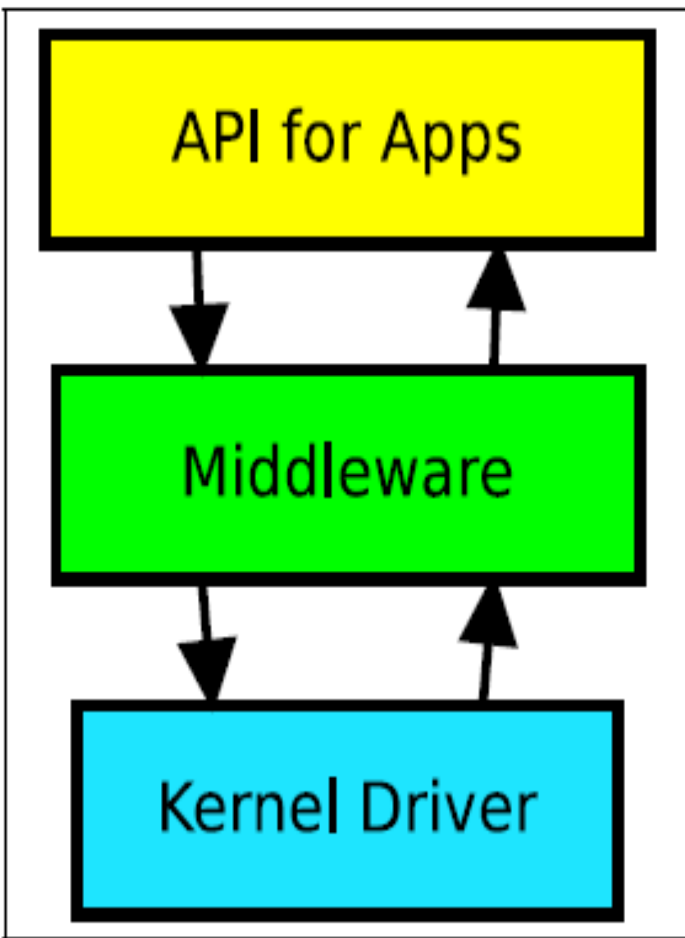
- Implements the user space facilities of the Binder framework in C++
- Implements structures and methods to spawn and manage new threads
- Marshalling and unmarshalling of specific data
- Provides interaction with the Binder kernel driver



- frameworks/base/include/binder/IServiceManager.h
`sp<IServiceManager> defaultServiceManager()`
- frameworks/base/include/binder/Interface.h
`template BpInterface`



Kernel Driver Layer



- Binder Driver supports the file operations open, mmap, release, poll and the system call ioctl
- ioctl arguments
 - Binder driver command code
 - Data buffer

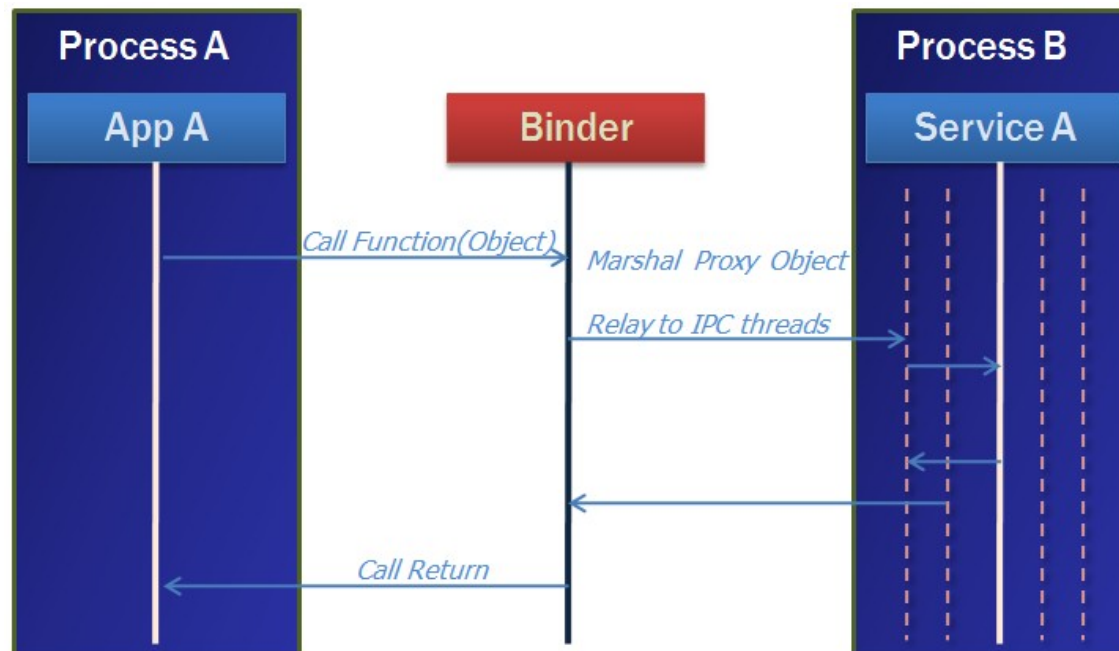
Command codes

- BINDER_WRITE_READ
- BINDER_SET_MAX_THREADS
- BINDER_SET_CONTEXT_MGR
- BINDER_THREAD_EXIT
- BINDER_VERSION

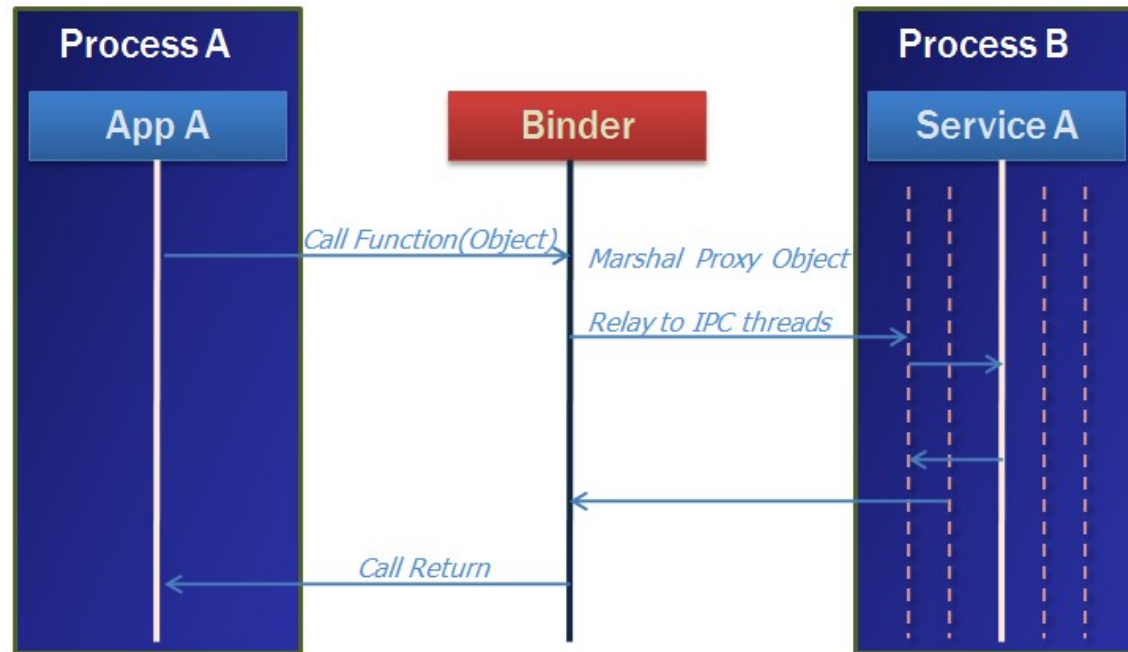


Binder Driver

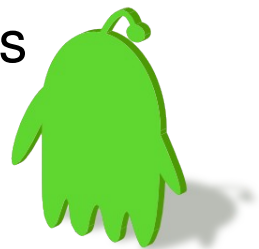
- Multi-thread aware
 - Have internal status per thread
 - Compare to UNIX socket: sockets have internal status per file descriptor (FD)



Binder Driver



- A pool of threads is associated to each service application to process incoming IPC
- Binder performs mapping of object between two processes.
- Binder uses an object reference as an address in a process's memory space.
- Synchronous call, reference counting



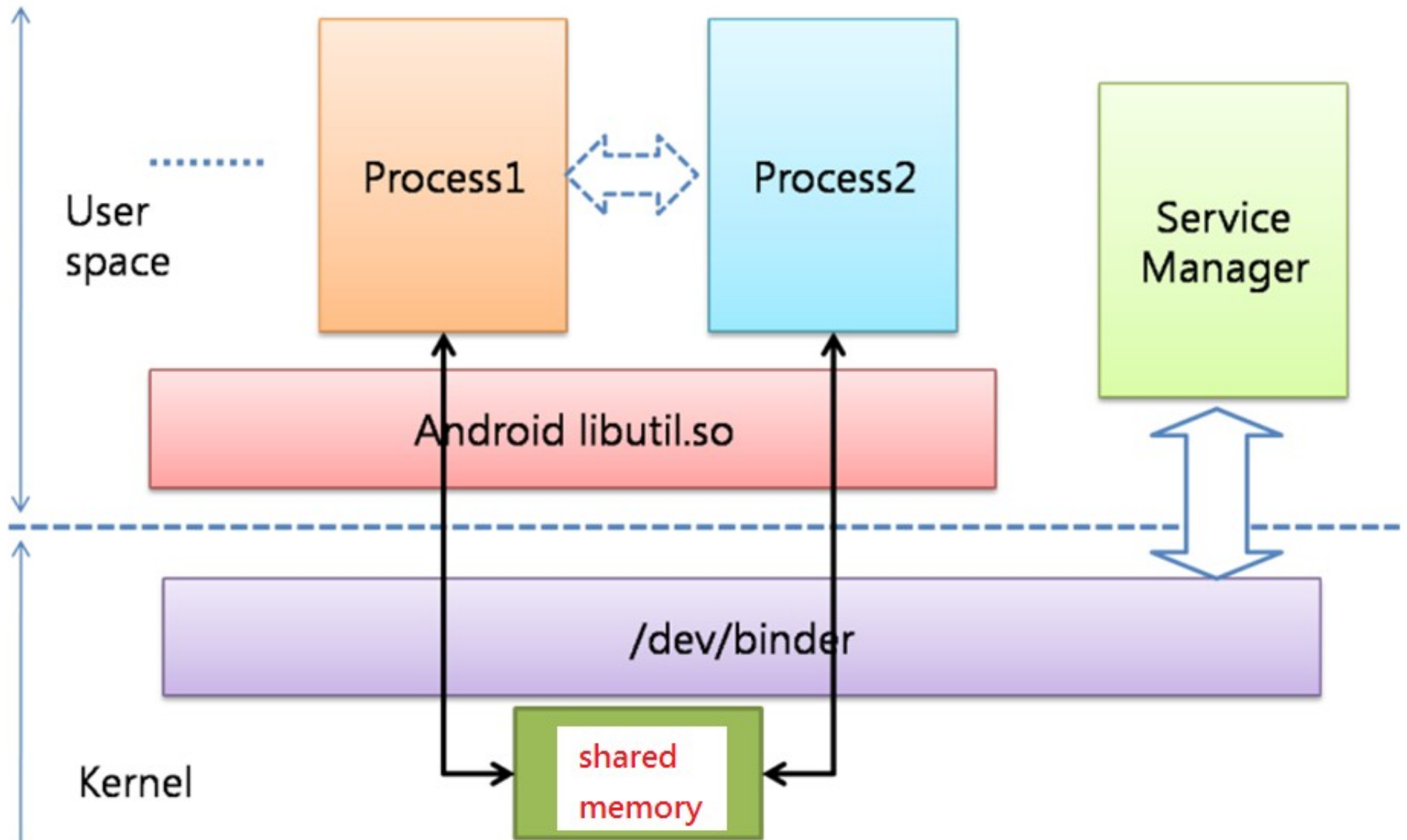
Binder is different from UNIX socket

	socket	binder
internal status	associated to FD	associated to PID (FD can be shared among threads in the same process)
read & write operation	stream I/O	done at once by ioctl
network transparency	Yes	No expected local only

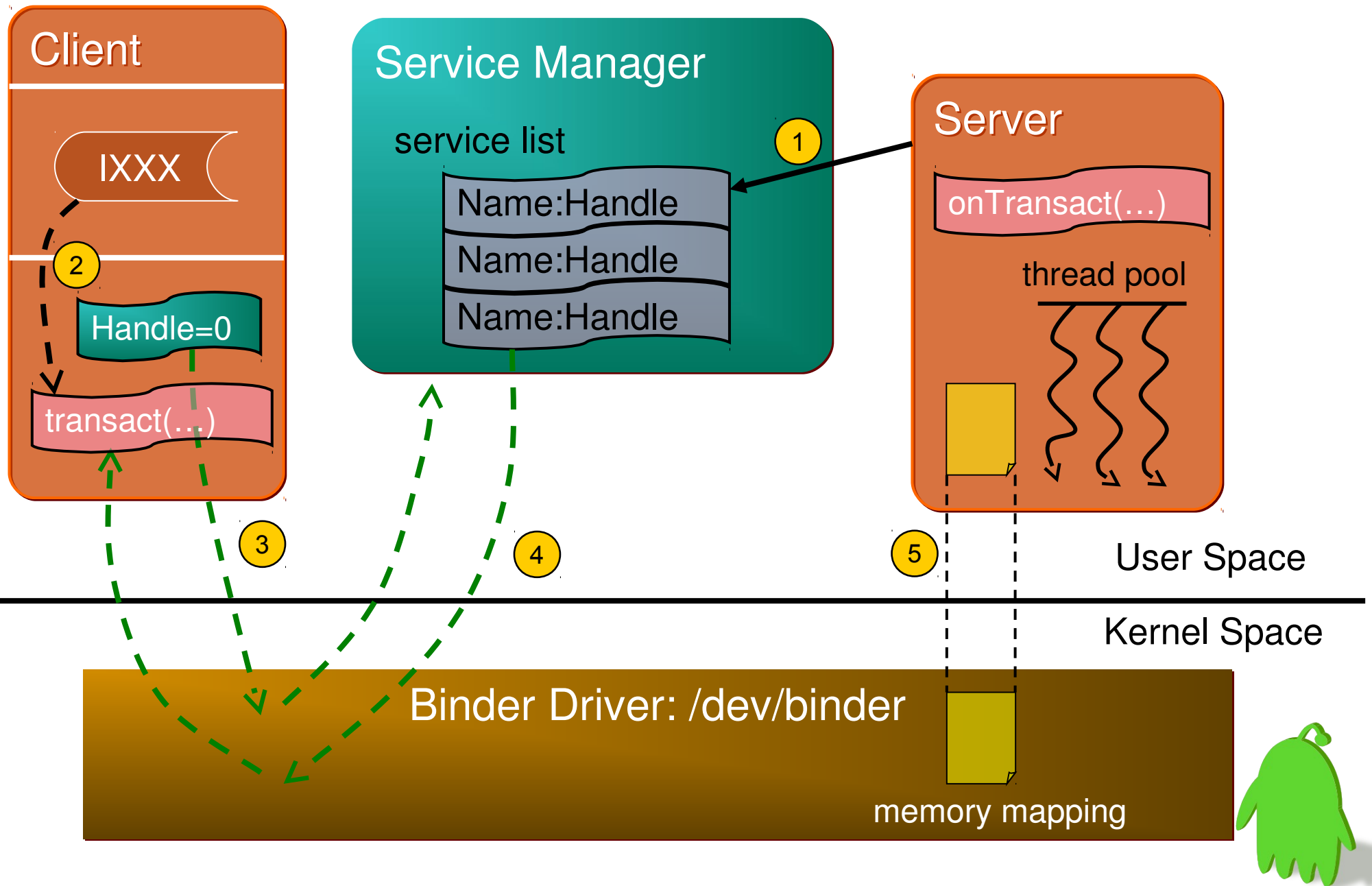


```
$ adb cat /sys/devices/virtual/misc/binder/uevent  
MAJOR=10  
MINOR=47  
DEVNAME=binder
```

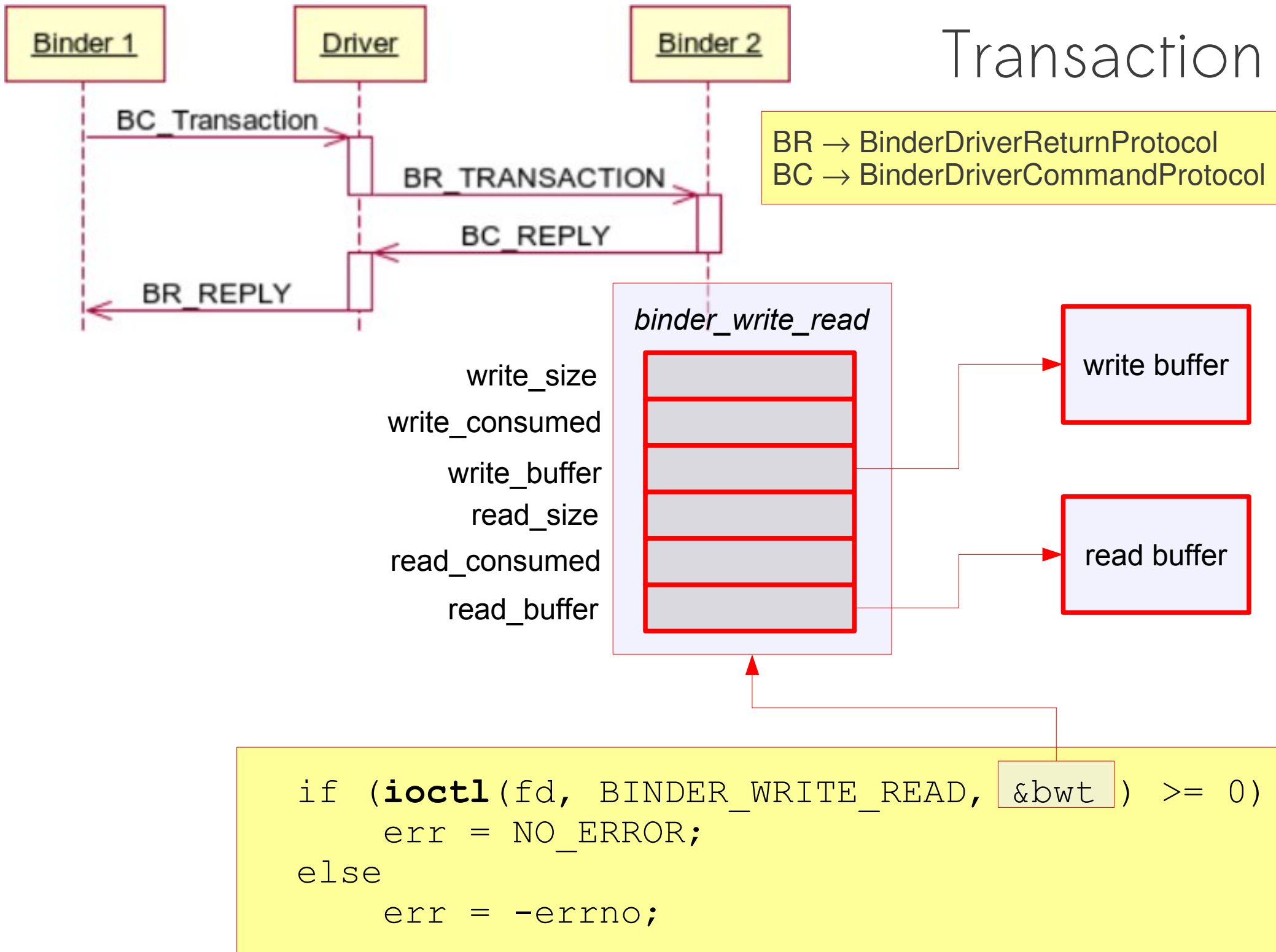
Binder



from SM to Binder Driver

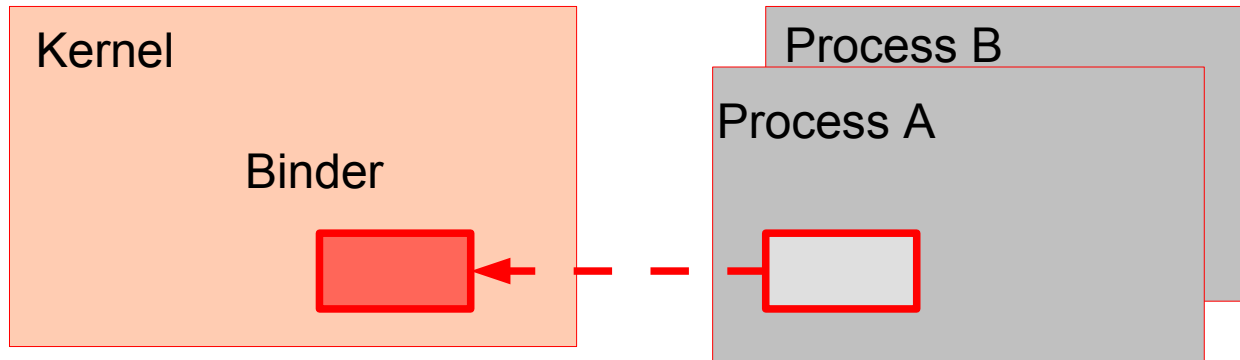


Transaction

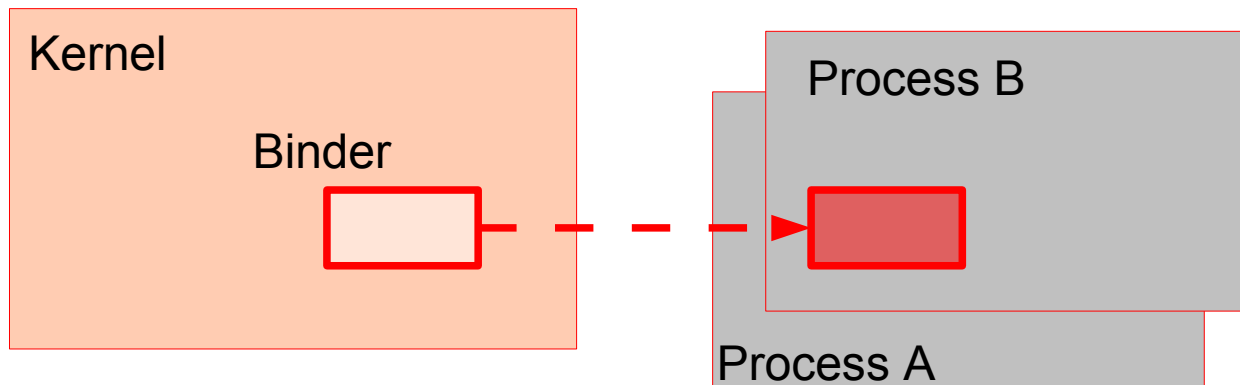


Transaction of Binder

Process A and B have different memory space.
They can not see each other.



Copy memory by **copy_from_user**
Then, wake up process B



Copy memory by **copy_to_user**

Internally, Android uses Binder for graphics data transaction across processes.
It is fairly efficient.



Limitation of Binder IPC

- Binders are used to to communicate over process boundaries since different processes don't share a common VM context
 - no more direct access to each others Objects (memory).
- Binders are not ideal for transferring large data streams (like audio/video) since every object has to be converted to (and back from) a Parcel.



Binder Performance

- Good
 - Compact method index
 - Native binary marshalling
 - Support of ashmem shortcut
 - No GUID
- Bad
 - Dalvik Parcel overhead
 - ioctl() path is not optimal
 - Interface name overhead
 - Global lock



Binder Security

- Binder's Security Features
 - Securely Determined Client Identity
 - `Binder.getCallingUid()`, `Binder.getCallingPid()`
 - Similar to Unix Domain Socket
 - `getsockopt(..., SO_PEERCREDS, ...)`
 - Interface Reference Security
 - Client cannot guess Interface Reference
- Service Manager
 - Directory Service for System Services
- Server should check client permission

`Context.checkPermission(permission, pid, uid)`



Binder sample program

- Build binder benchmark program

```
cd system/extras/tests/binder/benchmarks
```

```
mm
```

```
adb push \  
    ../../../../out/target/product/crespo/data/nativebenchmark/binderAddInts \  
    /data/local/
```

- Execute

```
adb shell
```

```
su
```

```
/data/local/binderAddInts -d 5 -n 5 &
```

```
ps
```

```
...
```

```
root      17133 16754 4568      860      ffffffff 400e6284 S  
/data/local/binderAddInts  
root      17135 17133 2520      616      00000000 400e5cb0 R  
/data/local/binderAddInts
```



Binder sample program

- Execute

```
/data/local/binderAddInts -d 5 -n 5 &
```

```
ps
```

```
...
```

```
root      17133 16754 4568      860      ffffffff 400e6284 S  
/data/local/binderAddInts
```

```
root      17135 17133 2520      616      00000000 400e5cb0 R  
/data/local/binderAddInts
```

```
cat /sys/kernel/debug/binder/transaction_log
```

```
transaction_log:3439847: call from 17133:17133 to 72:0 node  
1 handle 0 size 124:4
```

```
transaction_log:3439850: reply from 72:72 to 17133:17133 node  
0 handle 0 size 4:0
```

```
transaction_log:3439855: call from 17135:17135 to 17133:0  
node 3439848 handle 1 size 8:0
```

```
...
```



Binder sysfs entries

- `adb shell ls /sys/kernel/debug/binder`

`failed_transaction_log`

`proc`

`state`

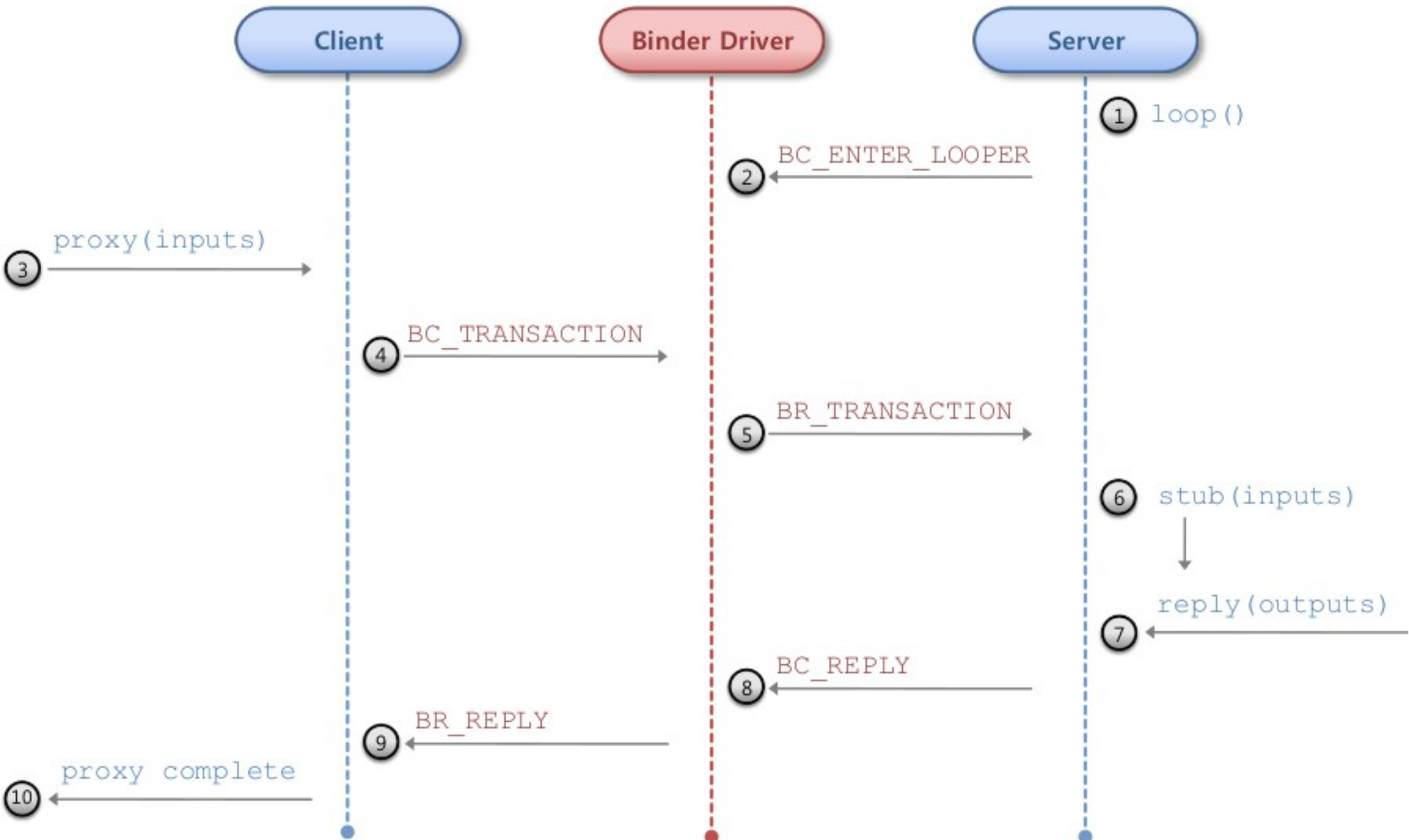
`stats`

`transaction_log`

`transactions`



Remote Procedure Call



BINDER_WRITE_READ

```
struct binder_write_read {
    long        write_size;           /* bytes to write */
    long        write_consumed;       /* bytes consumed by driver */
    unsigned long write_buffer;
    long        read_size;           /* bytes to read */
    long        read_consumed;       /* bytes consumed by driver */
    unsigned long read_buffer;
};

#include <sys/ioctl.h>
#include <linux/binder.h>

int binder_write(int fd, void *data, long len) {
    struct binder_write_read bwr;

    bwr.write_size = len;
    bwr.write_consumed = 0;
    bwr.write_buffer = (unsigned) data;
    bwr.read_size = 0;
    bwr.read_consumed = 0;
    bwr.read_buffer = 0;
    return ioctl(fd, BINDER_WRITE_READ, &bwr);
}
```

Diagram illustrating the data flow for the `BINDER_WRITE_READ` ioctl:

- The `write_buffer` field in the `binder_write_read` struct is linked to the `BC_*` (write) command sequence.
- The `read_buffer` field in the struct is linked to the `BR_*` (read) command sequence.

The command sequences are shown as:

- `BC_*` parameter `BC_*` parameter
- `BR_*` parameter `BR_*` parameter



Binder Transaction

- Target Method
 - handle : Remote Interface
 - ptr & cookie : Local Interface
 - code : Method ID
- Parcel - Input/Output Parameters
 - data.ptr.buffer
 - data_size
- Object Reference Management
 - data.ptr.offsets
 - offsets_size
- Security
 - sender_pid
 - sender_euid
- No Transaction GUID
 - Transparent Recursion

```
#define BC_TRANSACTION
#define BC_REPLY
#define BR_TRANSACTION
#define BR_REPLY

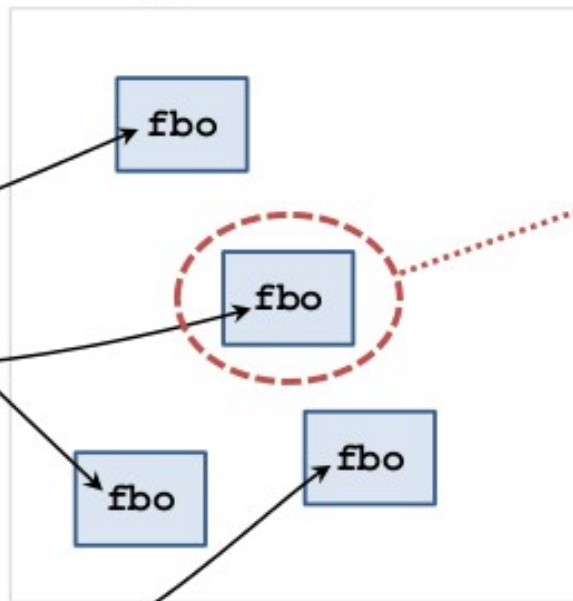
struct binder_transaction_data {
    union {
        size_t      handle;
        void         *ptr;
    } target;
    void         *cookie;
    unsigned int code;
    unsigned int flags;
    pid_t        sender_pid;
    uid_t        sender_euid;
    size_t       data_size;
    size_t       offsets_size;
    union {
        struct {
            const void *buffer;
            const void *offsets;
        } ptr;
        uint8_t      buf[8];
    } data;
};
```

Object Reference Management

data.ptr.offsets



data.ptr.buffer

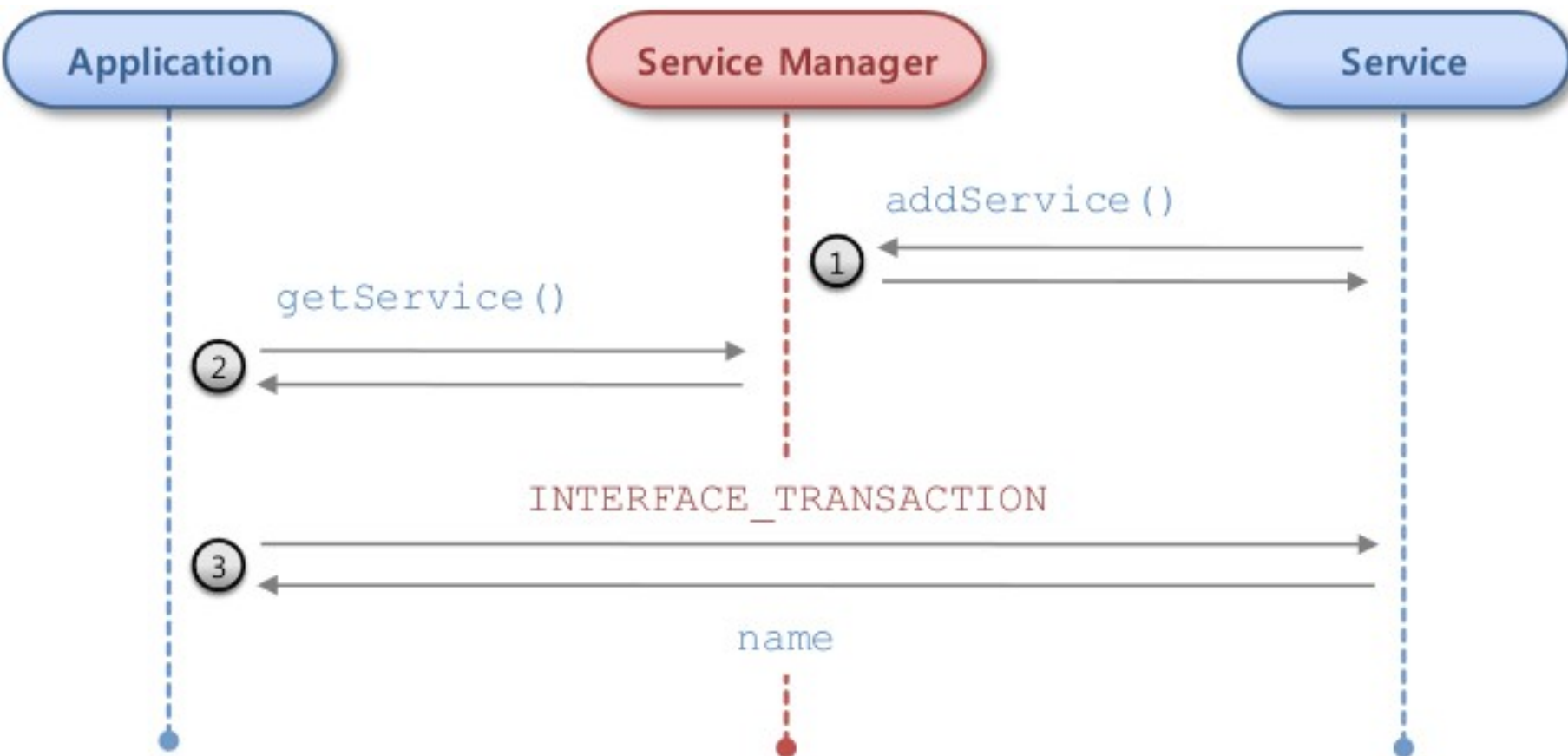


```
struct flat_binder_object {  
    unsigned long    type;  
    unsigned long    flags;  
    union {  
        void          *binder;  
        signed long    handle;  
    };  
    void              *cookie;  
};
```



Service Registration and Discovery

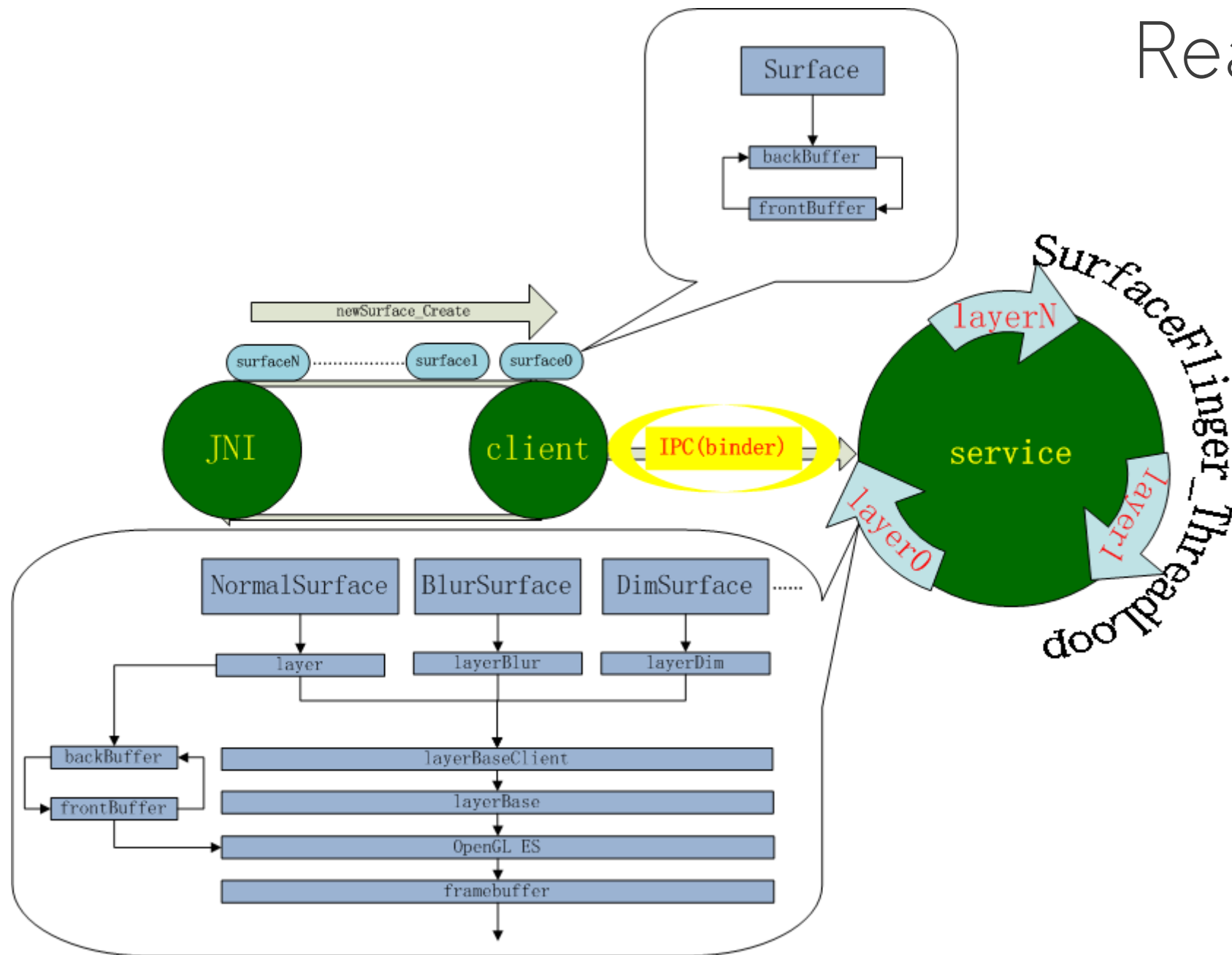
- System service is executed by `IServiceManager::addService()` calls.
 - Parameter: handle to Binder Driver
- Look up the name of specific service in Binder Driver Map
 - `IServiceManager::getService()` returns the handle of the found registered services
- `android.os.IBinder.INTERFACE_TRANSACTION`: the actual name



Binder use case: Android Graphics



Real Case



Binder IPC is used for communicating between Graphics client and server.
Taken from <http://www.cnblogs.com/xl19862005/archive/2011/11/17/2215363.html>

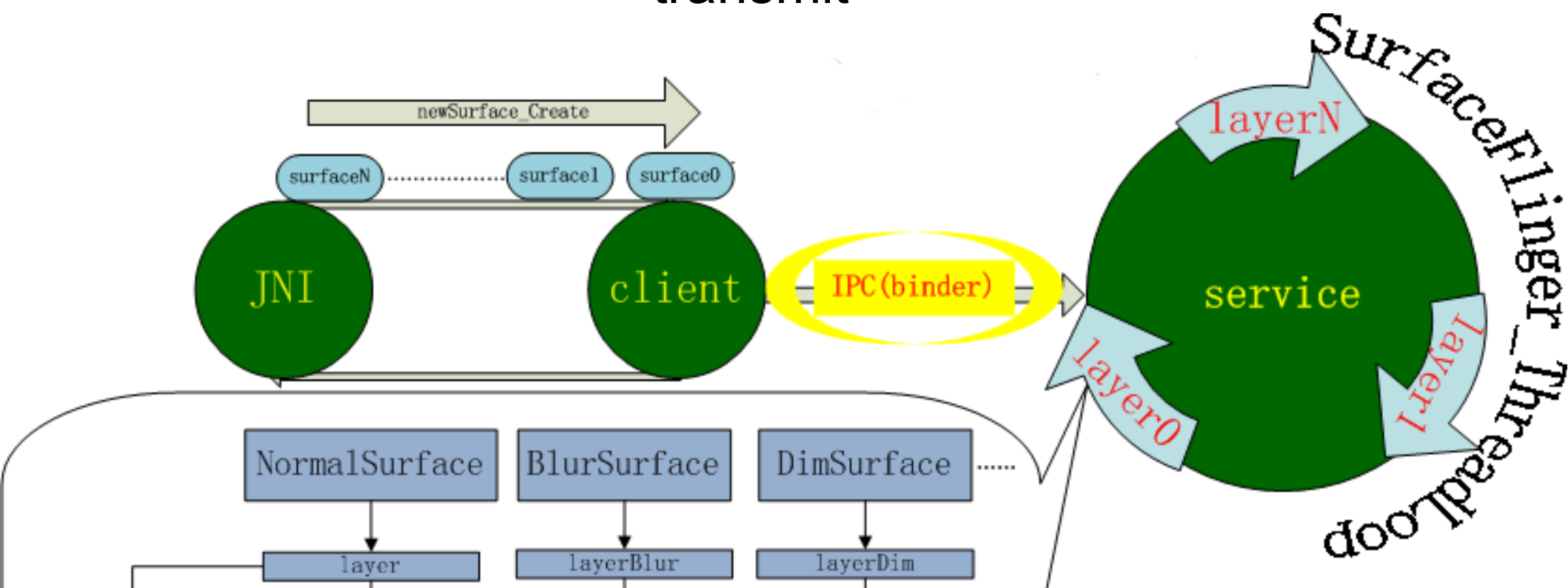
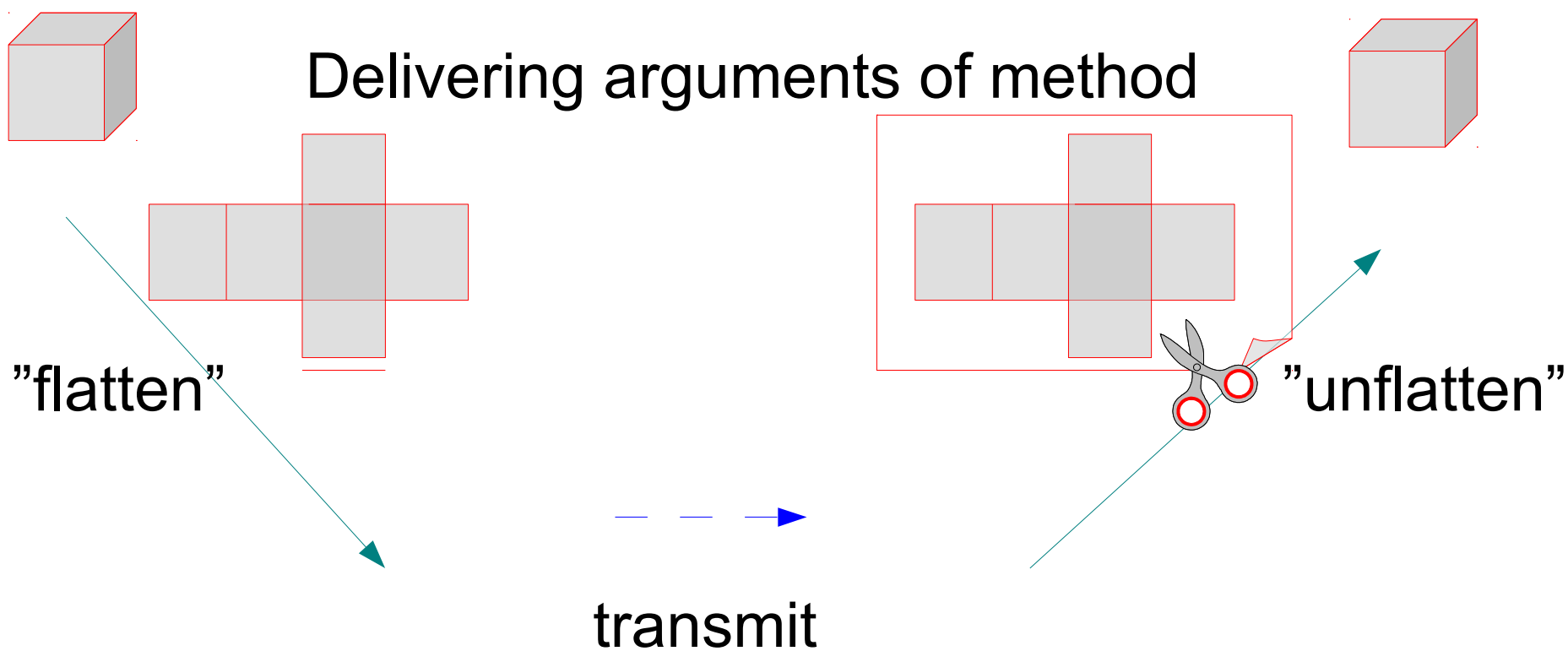


Source: frameworks/base/core/java/android/view/Surface.java

- **/* Handle on to a raw buffer that is being managed by the screen compositor */**
public class **Surface** implements **Parcelable** {
 public Surface() {
 mCanvas = new CompatibleCanvas();
 }
 private class CompatibleCanvas
 extends Canvas { /* ... */ }
}

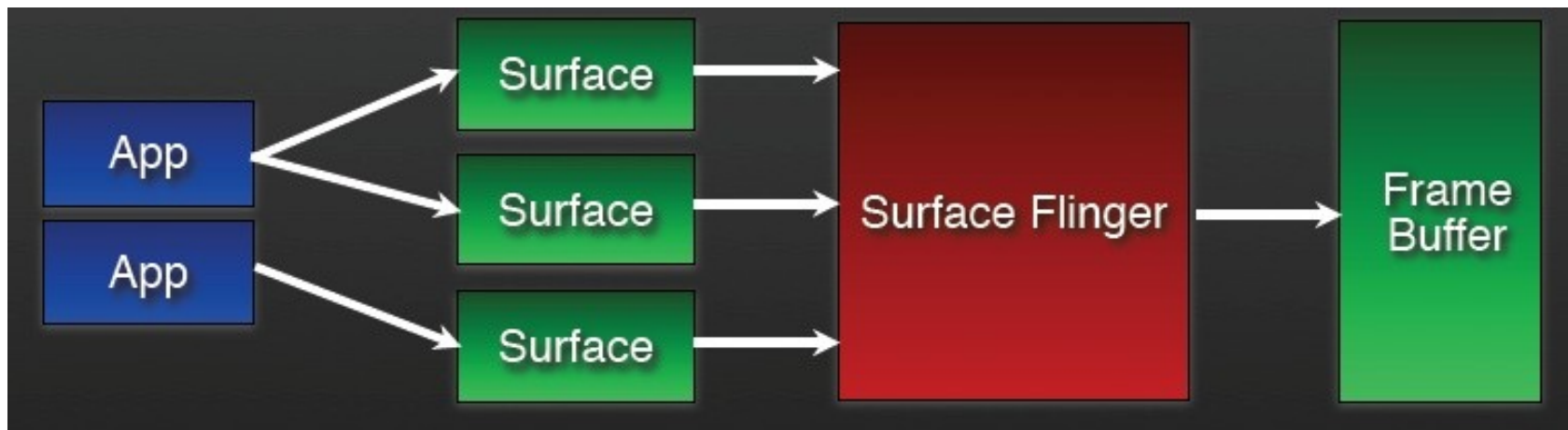
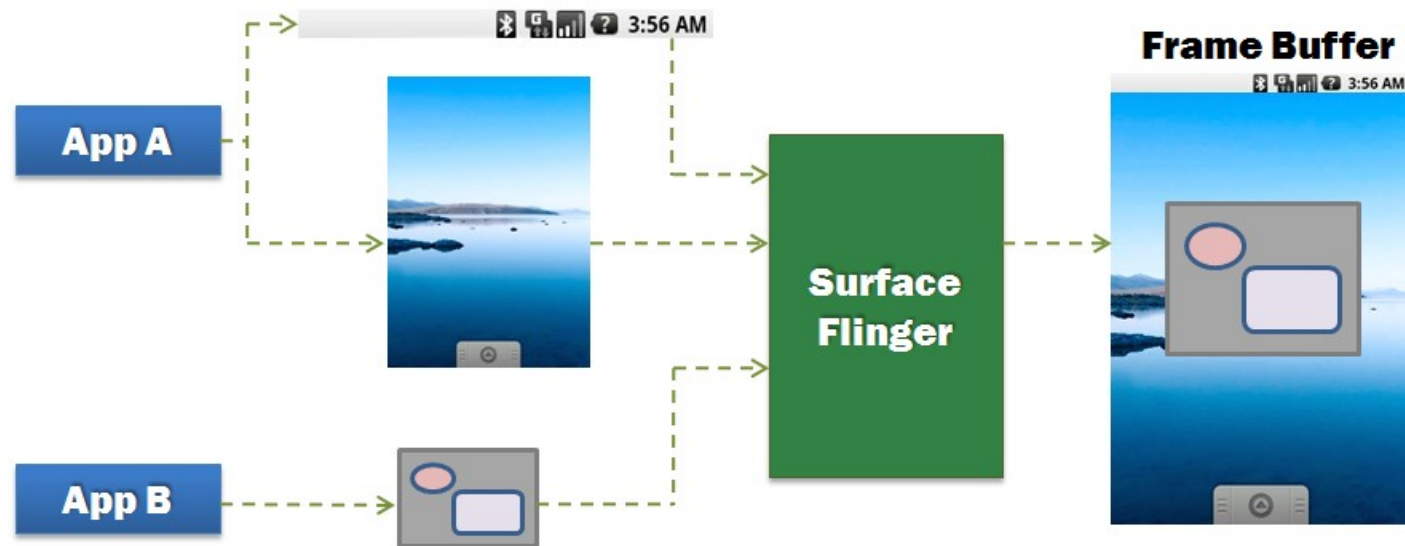
Surface instances can be written to and restored from a Parcel.





Android SurfaceFlinger

- Properties
 - Can combine 2D/3D surfaces and surfaces from multiple applications
 - Surfaces passed as buffers via Binder IPC calls
 - Can use OpenGL ES and 2D hardware accelerator for its compositions
 - Double-buffering using page-flip



System Server Process

Surface Flinger Service

CopyBit HAL

EGL / OpenGL API

Linux Kernel

Driver

Driver

MALI Driver

Binder IPC
Driver

Everything is
around Binder

Application Process

Still Capture
Application

Dalvik
VM

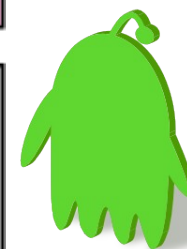
Display JNI

OpenGL / EGL
JNI

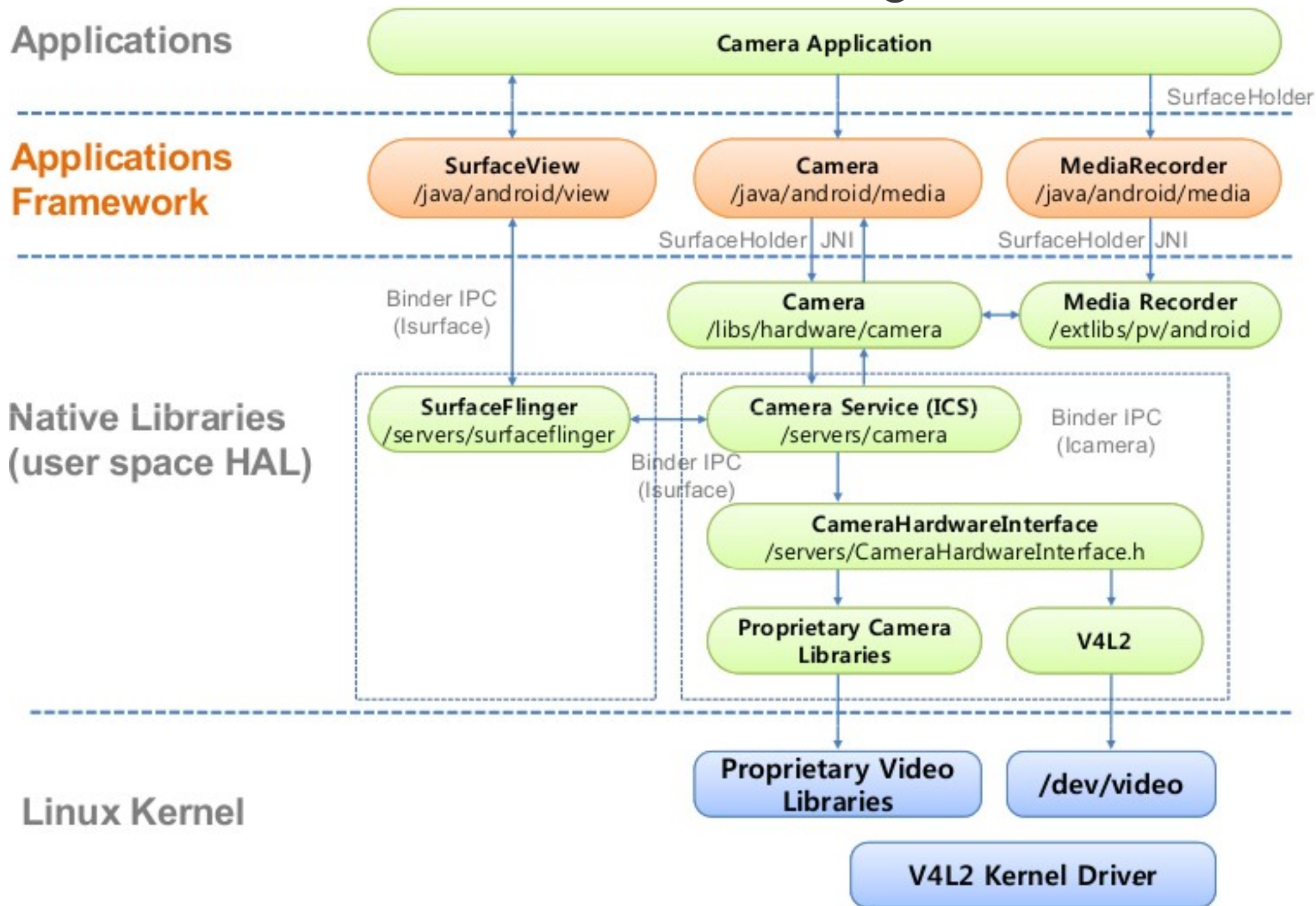
EGL / OpenGL
API

B
I
N
D
E
R

I
P
C



Camera + SurfaceFlinger + Binder



Reference

- Inter-process communication of Android, Tetsuyuki Kobayashi
- 淺談 Android 系統進程間通信（IPC）機制 Binder 中的 Server 和 Client 獲得 Service Manager 接口之路
<http://blog.goggb.com/?post=1580>
- Android Binder – Android Interprocess Communication, Thorsten Schreiber
- Design Patterns in the Android Framework, Prof. Sheng-De Wang





<http://0xlab.org>