# The Android Linux Kernel (Part 1): Primary & Secondary Storage Mechanisms

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# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

 Recognize the two types of storage supported by Android Linux: *primary & secondary storage*



OMPI TE E

Overview of Android Linux Primary & Secondary Storage Mechanisms



• Android's software instructions & data reside in two different types of storage



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage</a>



- Android's software instructions & data reside in two different types of storage
  - **Primary storage** Fast random access memory (RAM)



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage#Primary\_storage">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage#Primary\_storage</a>



- Android's software instructions & data reside in two different types of storage
  - Primary storage Fast random access memory (RAM)
    - The contents of volatile RAM are wiped out whenever a device is rebooted or loses power



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile\_memory">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volatile\_memory</a>



- Android's software instructions & data reside in two different types of storage
  - **Primary storage** Fast random access memory (RAM)
  - Secondary storage Slower flash memory



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage#Secondary\_storage">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_data\_storage#Secondary\_storage</a>



- Android's software instructions & data reside in two different types of storage
  - Primary storage Fast random access memory (RAM)
  - Secondary storage Slower flash memory
    - Flash is persistent storage that can be erased & reprogrammed electronically



See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash\_memory</u>



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\_hierarchy">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\_hierarchy</a>



See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\_bandwidth</u>



- In general, being "higher" in this hierarchy has several implications, e.g.
  - Memory bandwidth is faster
    - i.e., rate at which data can be read from or stored into





large size

- In general, being "higher" in this hierarchy has several implications, e.g.
  - Memory bandwidth is faster
  - CPU access latency is lower
    - i.e., time interval between when CPU initiates a call for fetch or store data & when the call completes





- In general, being "higher" in this hierarchy has several implications, e.g.
  - Memory bandwidth is faster
  - CPU access latency is lower
  - Cost is greater
    - i.e., "faster" == "costlier"



See www.differencebetween.com/difference-between-primary-and-vs-secondary-memory



• Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM





See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\_processing\_unit#Operation</u>



- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM



See <a href="https://www.linfo.org/kernel\_space.html">www.linfo.org/kernel\_space.html</a>



- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM
    - Kernel space is a protected region of RAM for running privileged operations



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPU\_modes">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CPU\_modes</a>



- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM
    - Kernel space is a protected region of RAM for running privileged operations
    - Kernel space can be accessed by user processes only via *system calls*



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System\_call



- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM
  - All Android apps execute in user space RAM



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User\_space">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User\_space</a>



- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM
  - All Android apps execute in user space RAM
    - User space is a more restrictive protection domain than kernel space



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- Processor cores operate on instructions & their associated data that reside in RAM
  - Android Linux executes in kernel space RAM
  - All Android apps execute in user space RAM
    - User space is a more restrictive protection domain than kernel space
    - Apps running in user space normally can't access RAM of other apps, unless explicitly allowed



See "anonymous shared memory" discussion in part 3 of this lesson



• The cost & performance of primary & secondary storage has improved substantially in recent years

See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random-access\_memory#Recent\_developments">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random-access\_memory#Recent\_developments</a>



 Primary storage (RAM) on Android mobile devices is constrained



#### See <a href="mailto:developer.android.com/training/articles/memory.html">developer.android.com/training/articles/memory.html</a>



- Primary storage (RAM) on Android mobile devices is constrained, e.g.
  - Form factor



In 2017 2-4 GB is common for mobile devices versus 8-64 GB on a desktop or laptop



- Primary storage (RAM) on Android mobile devices is constrained, e.g.
  - Form factor
  - Price points



Lower cost mobile devices typically have much less RAM than higher cost devices



features address memory constraints



See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\_memory</u>



- (Android) Linux's virtual memory manager features address memory constraints, e.g.
  - Helps conserve RAM by not moving app instructions & data from secondary to primary storage until they are accessed





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See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory-mapped\_file">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory-mapped\_file</a>



- (Android) Linux's virtual memory manager features address memory constraints, e.g.
  - Helps conserve RAM by not moving app instructions & data from secondary to primary storage until they are accessed
  - Accelerates I/O operations via memory mapping of files & hardware devices
  - Protects an app's private data in RAM from other apps

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memory\_management\_unit





• Secondary storage in Android Linux is used to save data persistently

Mechanisms	Persistent Capability
Shared Preferences	Store private primitive data in key-value pairs
External Storage	Store public data on the shared external storage
Internal Storage	Store private data on the device memory
SQLite Databases	Store structured data in a private database

See <a href="https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/data/data-storage.html">developer.android.com/guide/topics/data/data-storage.html</a>



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Android has been progressively enhancing security of external storage over time..



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• Android Linux supports secondary storage via its Virtual File System (VFS) framework



User Space



See <a href="https://www.all-things-android.com/content/understanding-android-file-hierarchy">www.all-things-android.com/content/understanding-android-file-hierarchy</a>



- Android Linux supports secondary storage via its Virtual File System (VFS) framework
  - Each file system is implemented via a kernel module that registers the operations that it supports with VFS



User Space



See <a href="mailto:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loadable\_kernel\_module">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loadable\_kernel\_module</a>



- Android Linux supports secondary storage via its Virtual File System (VFS) framework
  - Each file system is implemented via a kernel module that registers the operations that it supports with VFS
  - Android Linux file systems support "flash memory" files that can be erased/reprogrammed electronically



User Space

Kernel

Space



See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash\_memory</u>

End of the Android Linux Kernel: (Part 1) Primary & **Secondary Storage** Mechanisms