The Android Linux Kernel (Part 2): Core Kernel IPC & Processing Mechanisms

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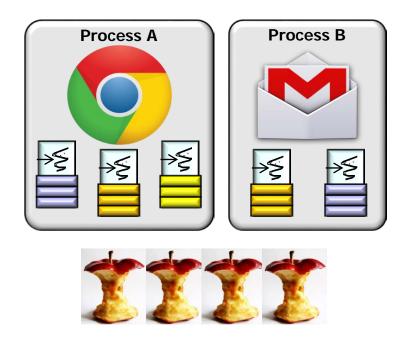
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- 1. Recognize the two types of storage supported by Android Linux
- 2. Understand Android Linux's local & remote communication mechanisms



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- 1. Recognize the two types of storage supported by Android Linux
- 2. Understand Android Linux's local & remote communication mechanisms
- Know how Android Linux's processes
 threads mediate access to one or more processor cores



Android Linux Kernel: Local & Remote Inter-Process Communication (IPC)



 Android's local/remote inter-process communication (IPC) mechanisms mediate interactions between apps & system services

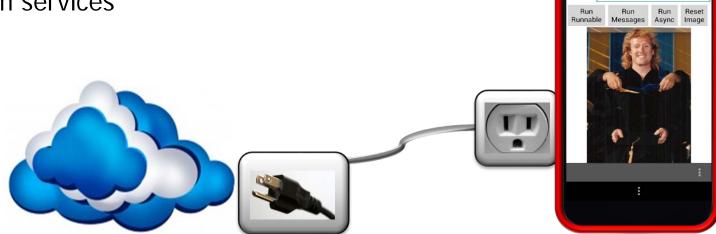


ThreadedDownload

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inter-process_communication



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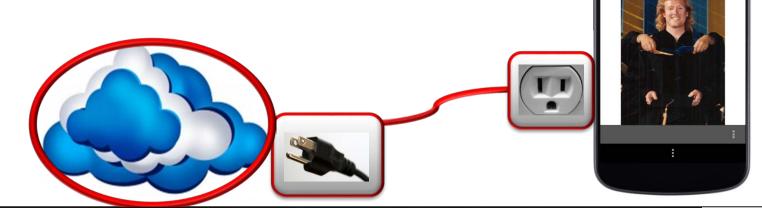


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IPC is an essential part of mobile cloud computing (for clients)



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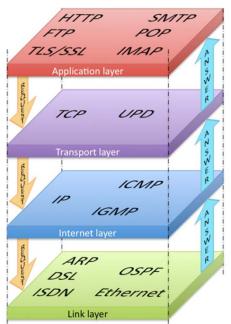


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IPC is an essential part of mobile cloud computing (& servers)

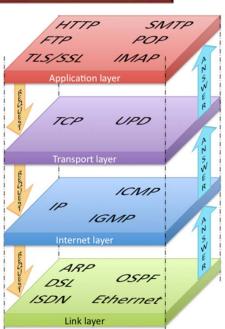


- Android's local/remote inter-process communication (IPC) mechanisms mediate interactions between apps & system services
 - It uses TCP/IP to access the Internet



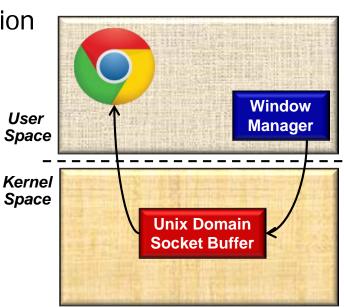


- Android's local/remote inter-process communication (IPC) mechanisms mediate interactions between apps & system services
 - It uses TCP/IP to access the Internet
 - Optimized for LANs & WANs



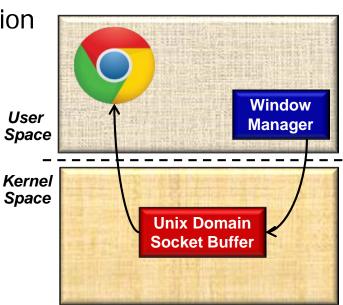


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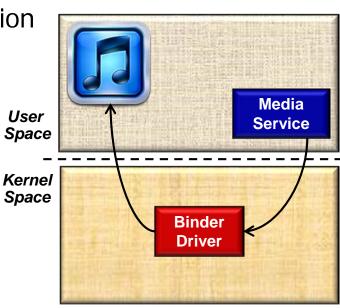
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 - Optimized for intra-host IPC



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix_domain_socket



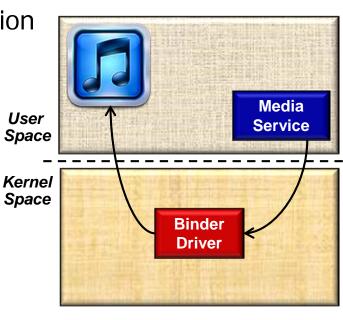
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 - Its Binder driver supports non-standard message-oriented IPC on a device



See elinux.org/Android_Binder



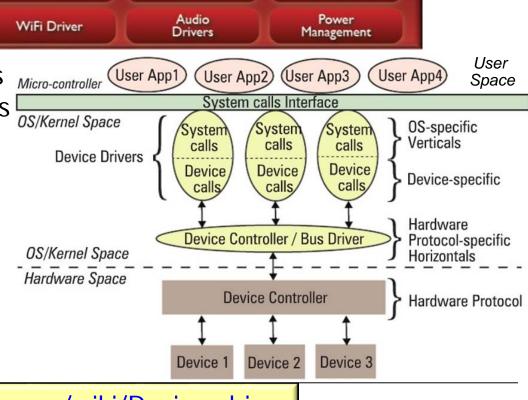
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 - Highly optimized for intra-host IPC



See part 3 of this lesson on "Android Linux Kernel Extensions"



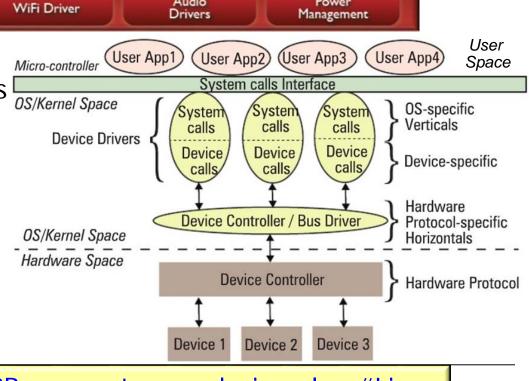
 The device driver framework runs in the kernel & coordinates access to hardware devices



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Device_driver



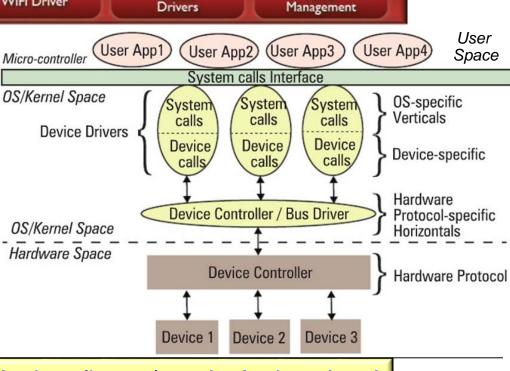
- The device driver framework runs in the kernel & coordinates access to hardware devices, e.g.,
 - Block-oriented devices
 - i.e., transfer data in "chunks"



See en-wikipedia.org/wiki/USB_mass_storage_device_class#Linux



- The device driver framework runs in the kernel & coordinates access to hardware devices, e.g.
 - Block-oriented devices
 - Character-oriented devices
 - i.e., transfer data "byte-bybyte"

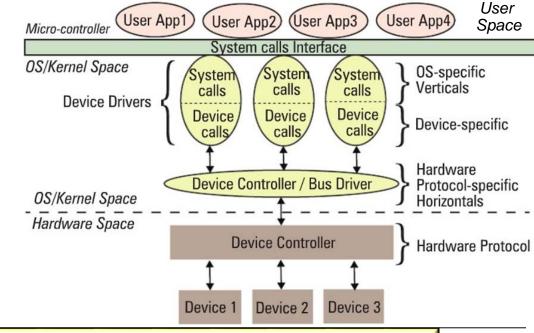


See source.android.com/devices/input/touch-devices.html



 The device driver framework shields other parts of the kernel & higher layers of Android from low-level hardware details





Hardware can thus be accessed portably, robustly, & securely



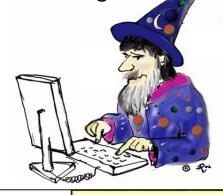
 Programming & debugging device drivers is challenging!

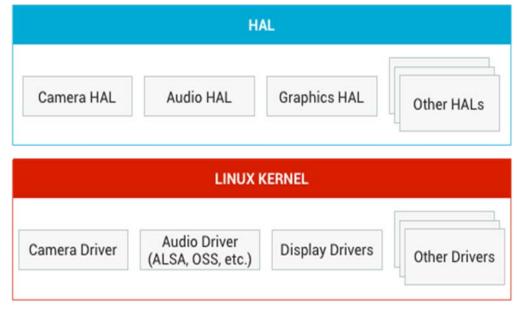




- Programming & debugging device drivers is challenging!
 - Requires low-level system architecture knowledge



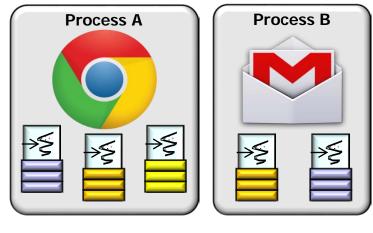




See source.android.com/devices



 The Android Linux kernel supports processes & threads

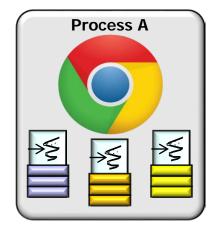




See coltf.blogspot.com/p/android-os-processes-and-zygote.html



- The Android Linux kernel supports processes & threads
 - Used to encapsulate app instructions
 & data efficiently, reliably, & securely
 on one or more processor cores

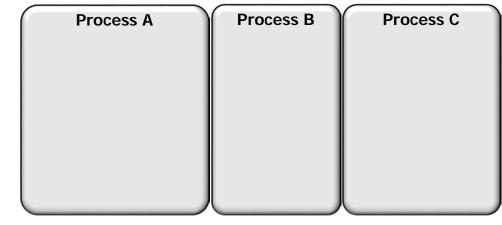






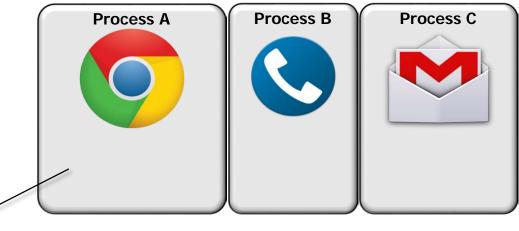


 A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection





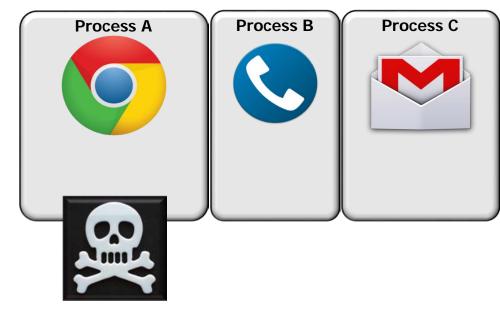
 A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection



Each Android app typically runs in its own Linux process



- A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection
 - Minimize impact of app failures



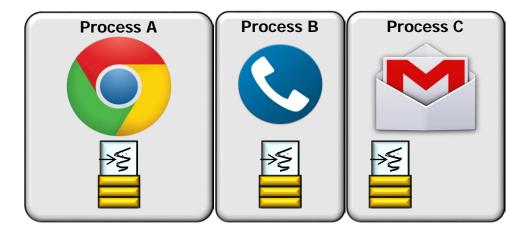


- A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection
 - Minimize impact of app failures
 - Ensure app data is private



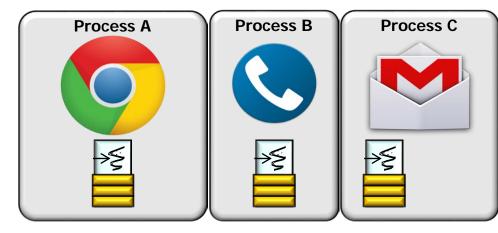


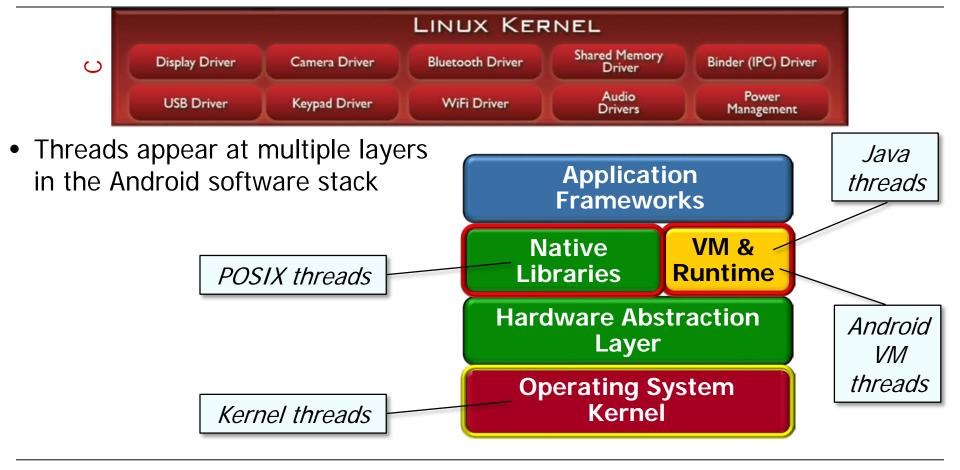
- A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection
 - Minimize impact of app failures
 - Ensure app data is private
 - Contain one thread by default





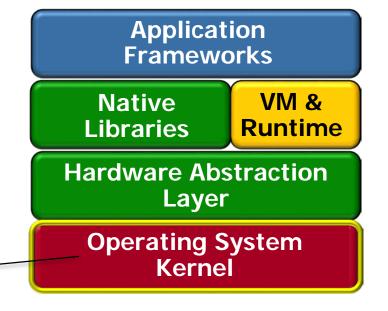
- A process provides a unit of resource allocation & protection
 - Minimize impact of app failures
 - Ensure app data is private
 - Contain one thread by default
 - Dispatches events to widgets & components in Android UI toolkit







- Threads appear at multiple layers in the Android software stack
 - We focus largely on kernel threads in this lesson

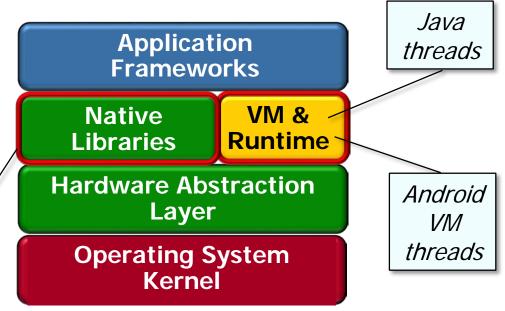


Kernel threads



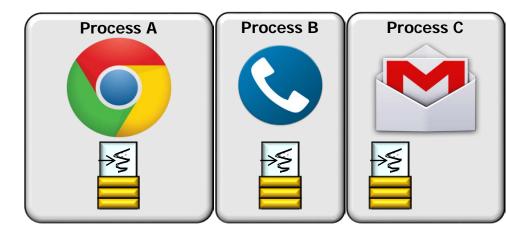
- Threads appear at multiple layers in the Android software stack
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 - Upcoming lessons will cover threads in other layers

POSIX threads



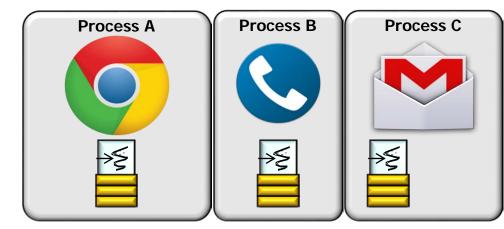


 Threads provide units of execution for instruction streams that run on processor cores



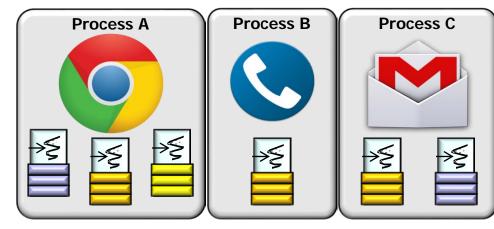


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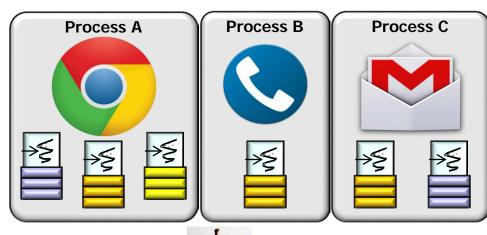


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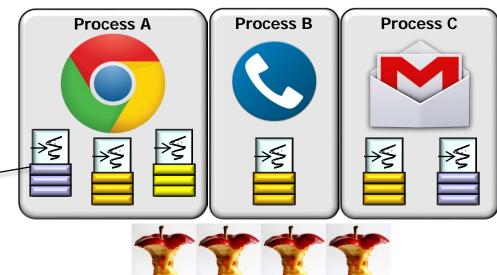
- Threads provide units of execution for instruction streams that run on processor cores
 - A Linux process has one thread by default
 - Apps can create more threads via various API calls
 - Threads can run concurrently on one core
 - They can run in parallel on multiple cores





 Threads provide units of execution for instruction streams that run on processor cores

Each thread has a stack, a program counter, & other registers (unique resources)



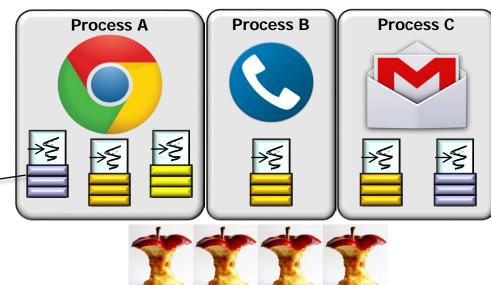
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(computing)

#Processes.2C_kernel_threads.2C_user_threads.2C_and_fibers



 Threads provide units of execution for instruction streams that run on processor cores

> Open files & memory are shared across threads (shared resources)

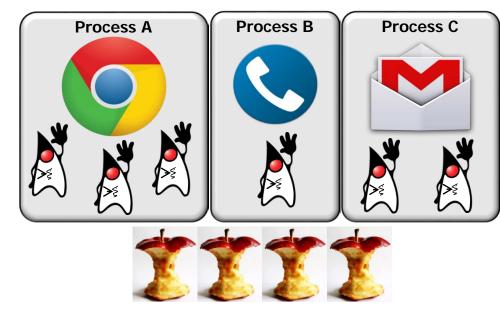


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#Processes.2C_kernel_threads.2C_user_threads.2C_and_fibers



 Android Linux kernel threads form the basis for the Java Threads in Android's middleware infrastructure





 Processes & threads consume nontrivial amount of system resources



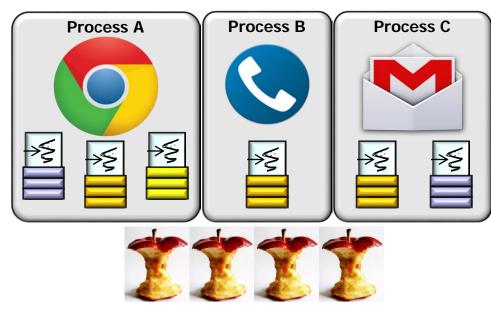




Programming multi-threaded

apps is hard



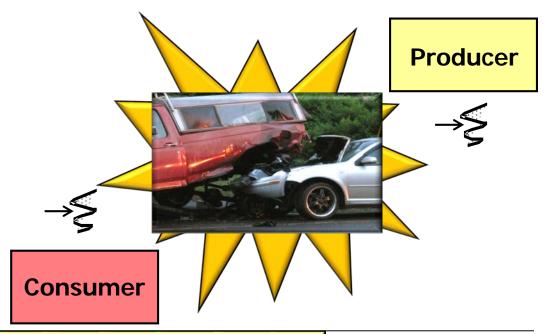




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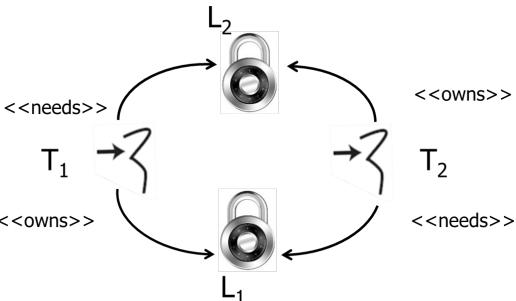


See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_condition



Programming multi-threaded apps is hard





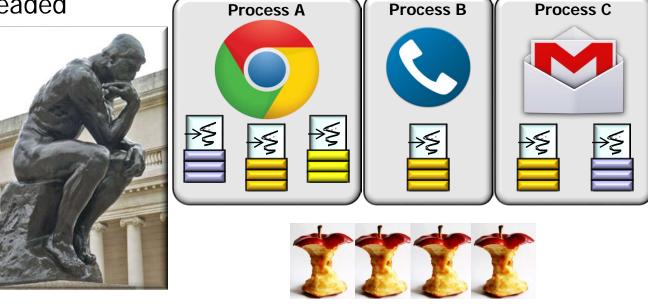
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadlock



Programming multi-threaded

apps is hard

 Think deeply about how to program threads/processes





- Programming multi-threaded apps is hard
 - Think deeply about how to program threads/processes
 - Consult the Android documentation

Processes and Threads

When an application component starts and the application does not have any other components running, the Android system starts a new Linux process for the application with a single thread of execution. By default, all components of the same application run in the same process and thread (called the "main" thread). If an application component starts and there already exists a process for that application (because another component from the application exists), then the component is started within that process and uses the same thread of execution. However, you can arrange for different components in your application to run in separate processes, and you can create additional threads for any process.

In this document

- > Processes
 - > Process lifecycle
- > Threads
 - > Worker threads
 - > Thread-safe methods
- > Interprocess Communication

This document discusses how processes and threads work in an Android application.

See developer.android.com/guide/components/processes-and-threads.html



- Programming multi-threaded
 - apps is hard
 - Think deeply about how to program threads/processes
 - Consult the Android documentation
 - & other online resources



Digital Learning Offerings

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Pearson LiveLessons Courses

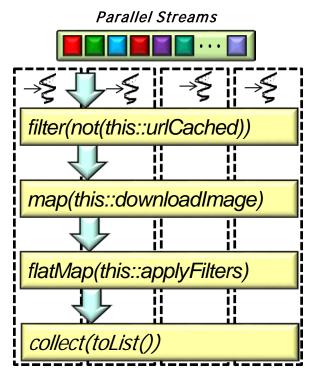
- · Concurrent Programming in Java
- Design Patterns in Java

Coursera MOOCs on Pattern-Oriented Software Architecture (POSA)

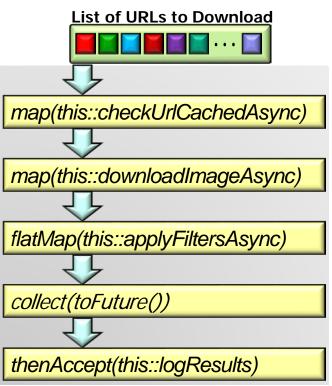
- Android App Development Coursera Specialization
- <u>Spring 2014 Offering of Pattern-Oriented Software Architecture: Programming Mobile Services for Android Handheld Systems</u>
- Spring 2013 Offering of Pattern-Oriented Software Architectures for Concurrent and Networked Software

See www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/DigitalLearning

 Java 8 concurrency & parallelism frameworks alleviate many complexities of writing multi-threaded apps







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End of the Android Linux Kernel: (Part 2) Core Kernel IPC & Processing Mechanisms