# Android Services & Local IPC: The Broker Pattern (Part 2)

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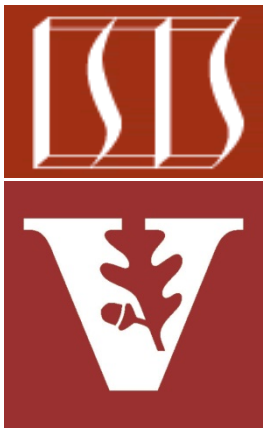

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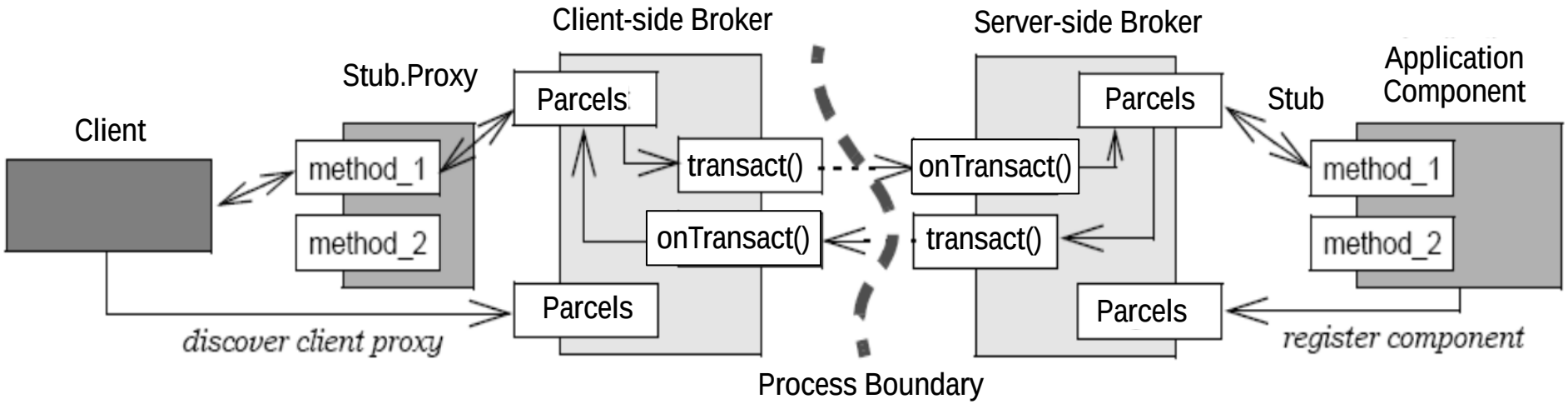
# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Module

- Understand how the *Broker* pattern is applied in Android




# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
  - Requestor's invocation interface allows clients to construct & send requests

```
public class Binder
       implements IBinder {
  ...
  public final boolean
    transact(int code,
             Parcel data,
             Parcel reply,
             int flags) ... {
    if (data != null)
      data.setDataPosition(0);
    boolean r = onTransact(code,
                           data,
                           reply,
                           flags);
    if (reply != null)
      reply.setDataPosition(0);
    return r;
  }
```

frameworks/base/core/java/android/os/Binder.java has the source code

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

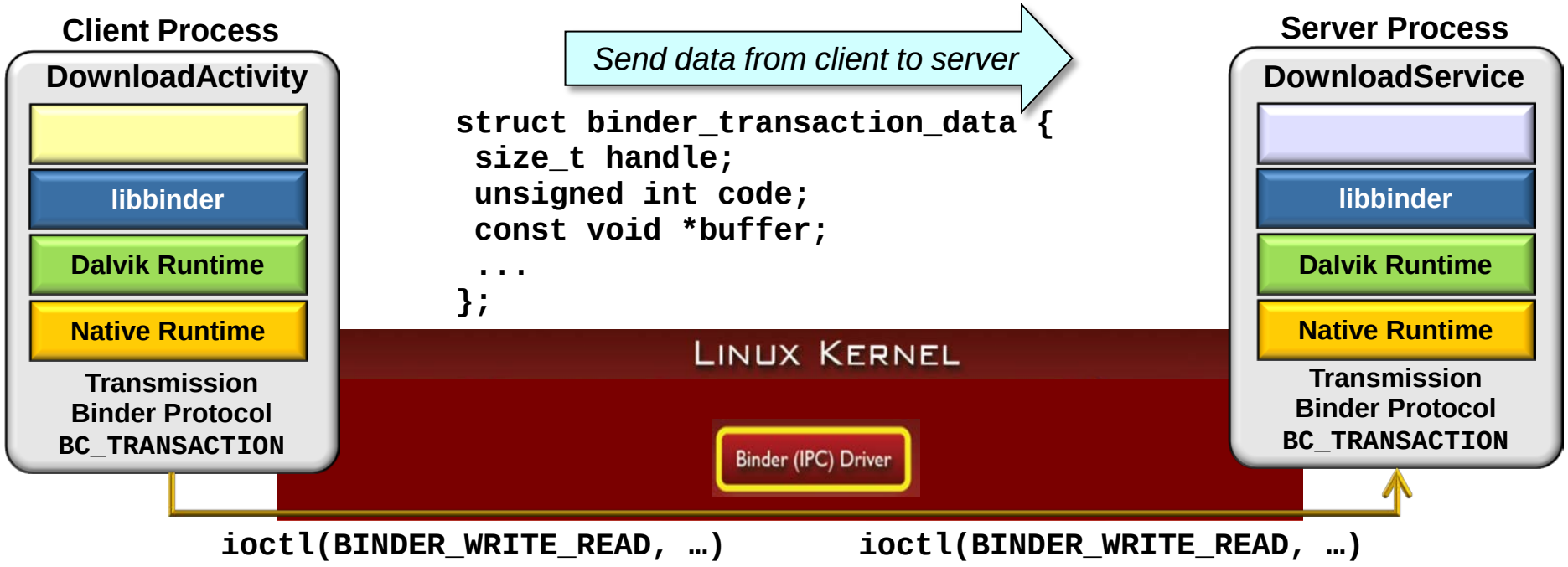
- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
  - See the *Proxy* discussion for details

```
private static class Proxy
        implements IDownload {
  public String downloadImage(
    String uri) ... {
  android.os.Parcel _data =
    android.os.Parcel.obtain();
  android.os.Parcel _reply =
     android.os.Parcel.obtain();
  _data.writeString(uri);
  mRemote.transact
    (Stub.TRANSACTION_downloadImage,
     _data, _reply, 0);
  _reply.readException();
  java.lang.String _result =
    _reply.readString();
  ...
  return _result;
  ...
```

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

## Implementation

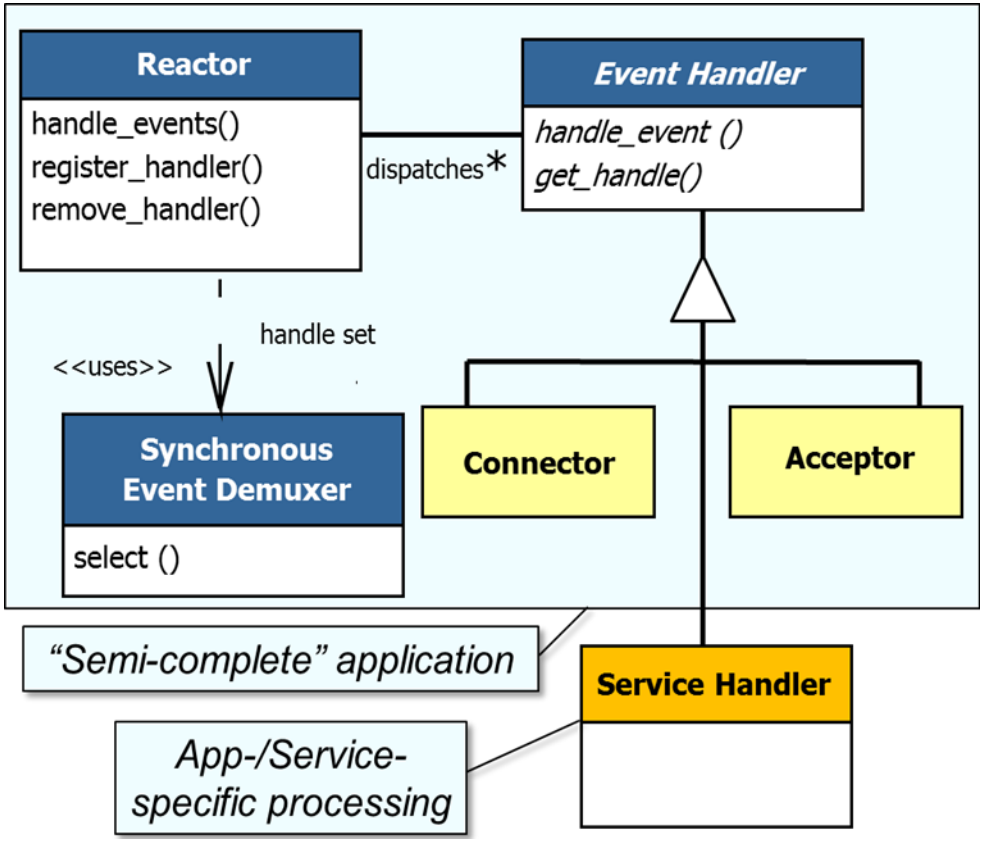
- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
  - e.g., connection-oriented vs. connectionless



# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

## Implementation

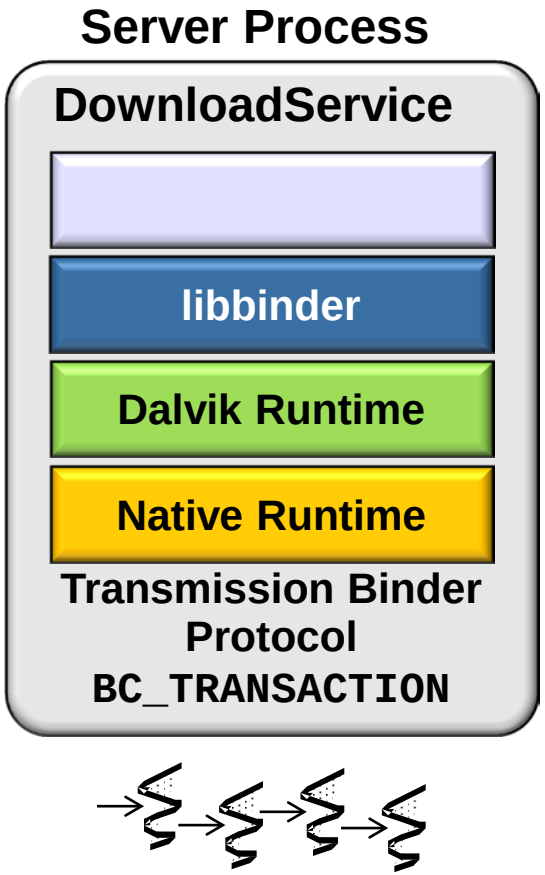
- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
  - e.g. use the *Acceptor/Connector* pattern to establish connections between requestor & dispatcher & *Reactor* for demxuing incoming requests & responses



# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

## Implementation

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
  - Connections between requestors & dispatchers can be reused & shared using the Caching & Pooling pattern, respectively



# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
  - Provided by the dispatcher for the registration & unregistration of servants

```
public class Binder
       implements IBinder {
  ...
  public void attachInterface
                (IInterface owner,
                String descriptor)
    {
      mOwner = owner;
      mDescriptor = descriptor;
    }
  ...
```

frameworks/base/core/java/android/os/Binder.java has the source code

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
- Provide a mechanism to reference servants
  - To perform requests on remote objects, represented by servants, the clients have to obtain references to those remote objects

```
public class Service extends
                ... {
  ...
   public abstract IBinder
      onBind(Intent intent);
   ...
}
```

*Factory method that returns a reference to a Binder object*

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

## Implementation

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
- Provide a mechanism to reference servants
  - To perform requests on remote objects, represented by servants, the clients have to obtain references to those remote objects

```
public class Service extends
                ... {
  ...
   public abstract IBinder
      onBind(Intent intent);
   ...
}

interface ServiceConnection {
  public void
    onServiceConnected
            (ComponentName name,
             IBinder service);
  ...
}
```

*Hook method to pass Binder reference back to client*

frameworks/base/core/java/android/content/ServiceConnection.java

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
- Provide a mechanism to reference servants
- Implement the mechanism to transform request messages into upcalls on servants

```
public static abstract class Stub
       extends android.os.Binder
       implements IDownload {
  public boolean onTransact
          (int code,
           android.os.Parcel data,
           android.os.Parcel reply,
           int flags) ... {
    switch (code) {
    case TRANSACTION_downloadImage:
      ...
      java.lang.String _arg0 =
        data.readString();
      java.lang.String _result =
        this.downloadImage(_arg0);
      ...
```

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
- Provide a mechanism to reference servants
- Implement the mechanism to transform request messages into upcalls on servants
- Decide if/how to support asynchrony

```
interface IDownload {
  oneway void setCallback
    (in IDownloadCallback
        callback);
}

interface IDownloadCallback {
  oneway void sendPath
    (in String path);
}
```

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

**Implementation**

- Define an invocation interface
- Select & implement the marshaler
- Select communication protocol
- Implement network communication
- Implement resource management
- Define an registration interface
- Provide a mechanism to reference servants
- Implement the mechanism to transform request messages into upcalls on servants
- Decide if/how to support asynchrony
- Optimize local invocations

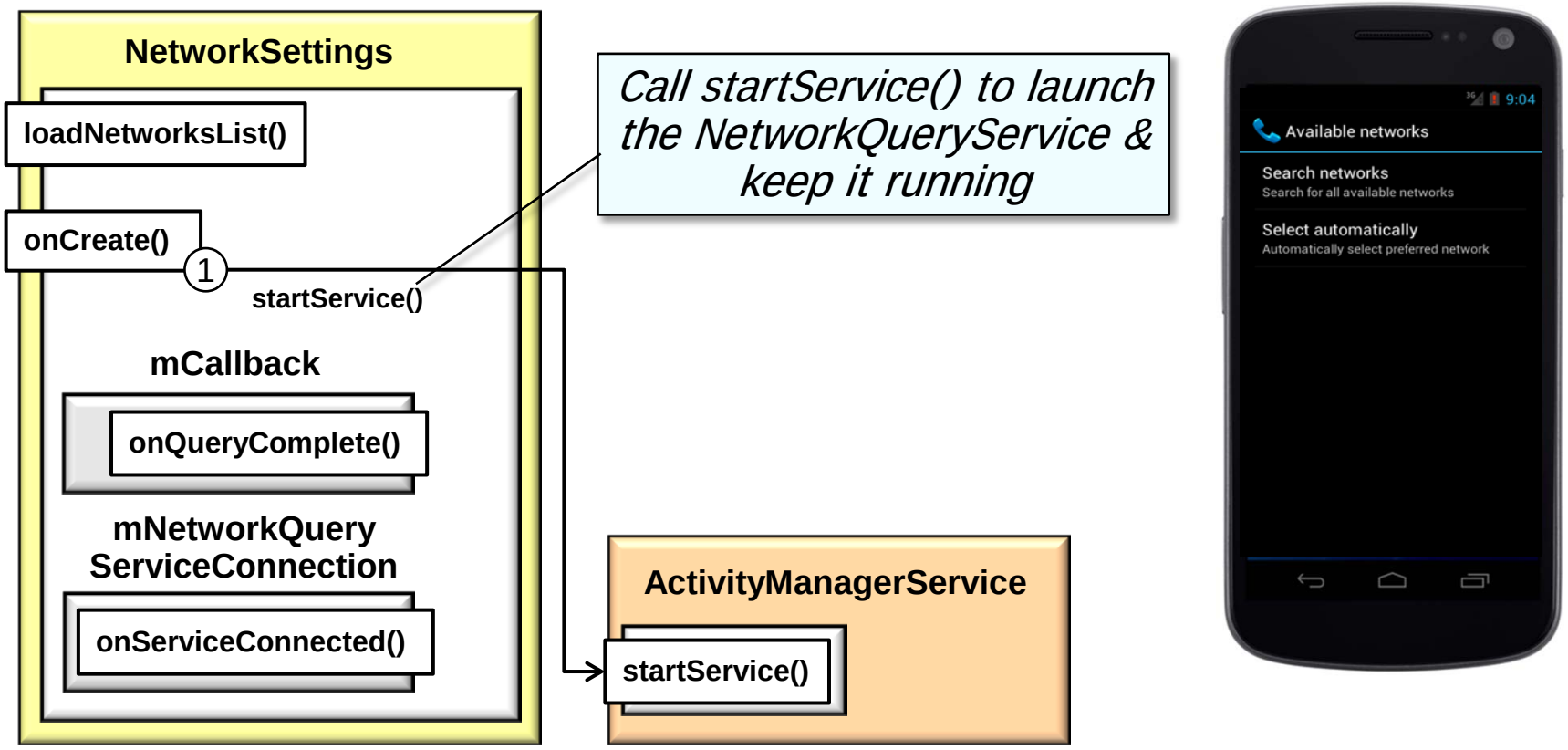
```
public static abstract class Stub
       extends android.os.Binder
       implements IDownload {
  ...
  public static IDownload
    asInterface
     (android.os.IBinder obj) {
    if ((obj==null)) return null;
    android.os.IInterface iin =
     (android.os.IInterface)
    obj.queryLocalInterface
                       (DESCRIPTOR);
    if(((iin != null) &&
      (iin instanceof IDownload)))
      return ((IDownload)iin);
    return new IDownload.Stub.
                  Proxy(obj);
  }
```

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt/PDF/COOTS-99.pdf has more info

# Broker POSA1 Architectural Pattern

## Applying the Broker pattern in Android

- The NetworkSettings Activity uses the *Activator* pattern to launch the NetworkQueryService to assist in querying the network for service availability




frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

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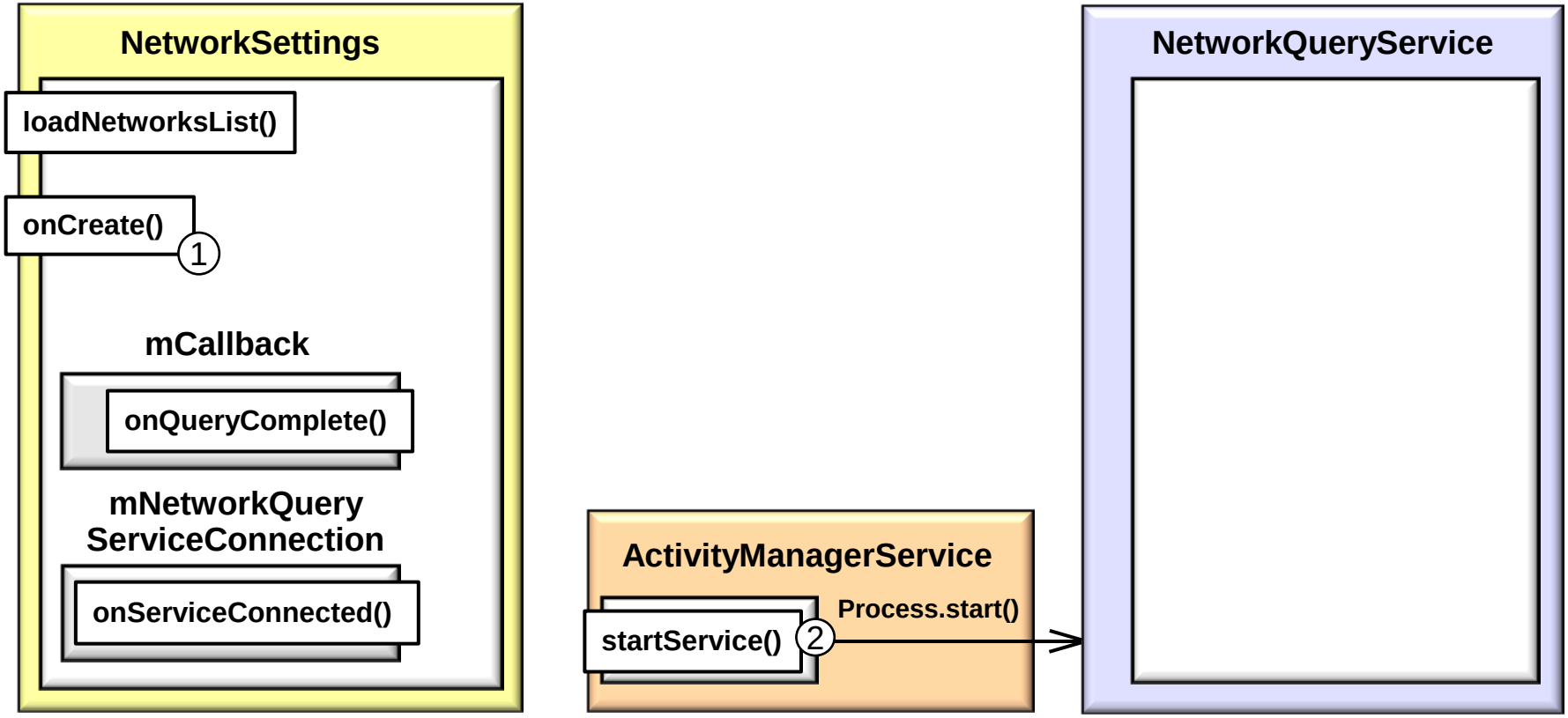


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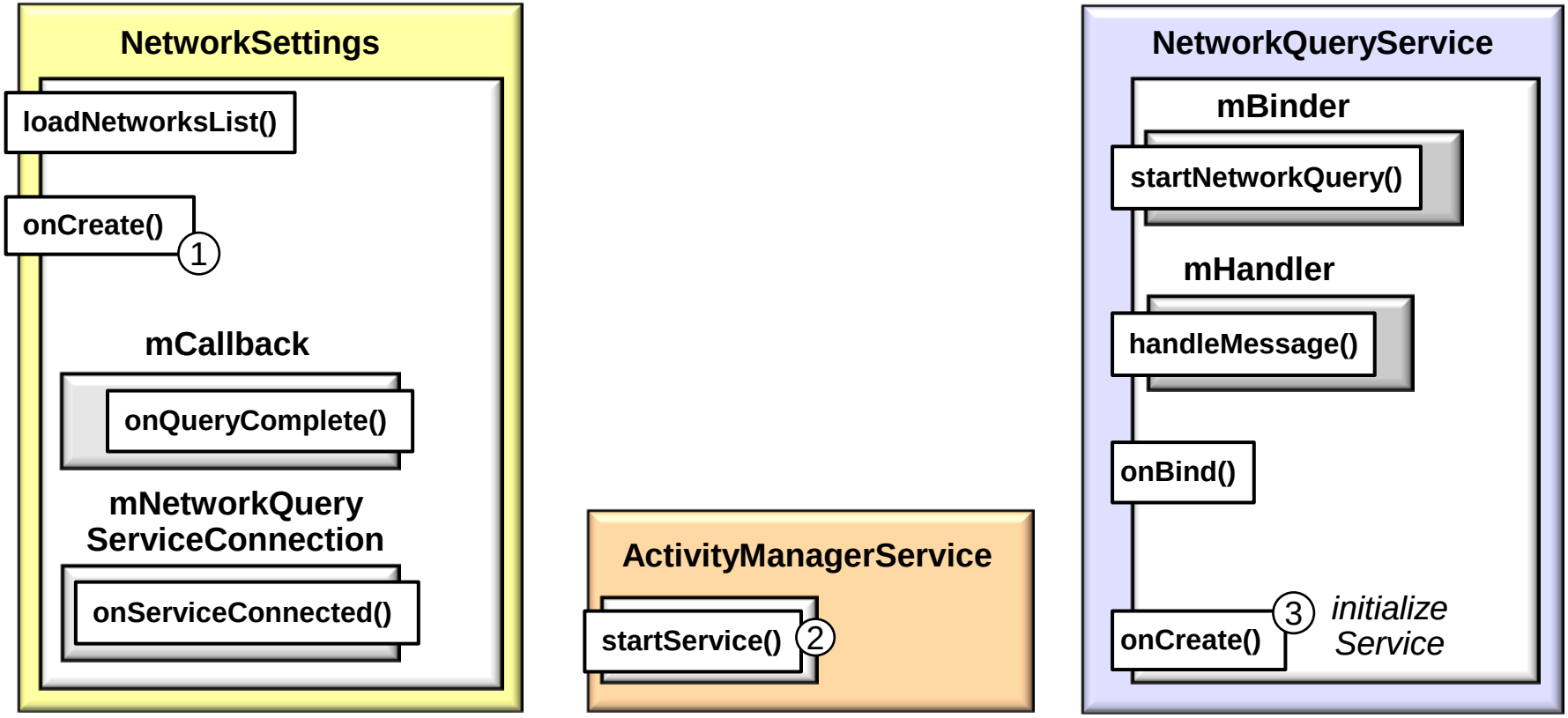


packages/apps/Phone/src/com/android/phone/NetworkQueryService.java has source

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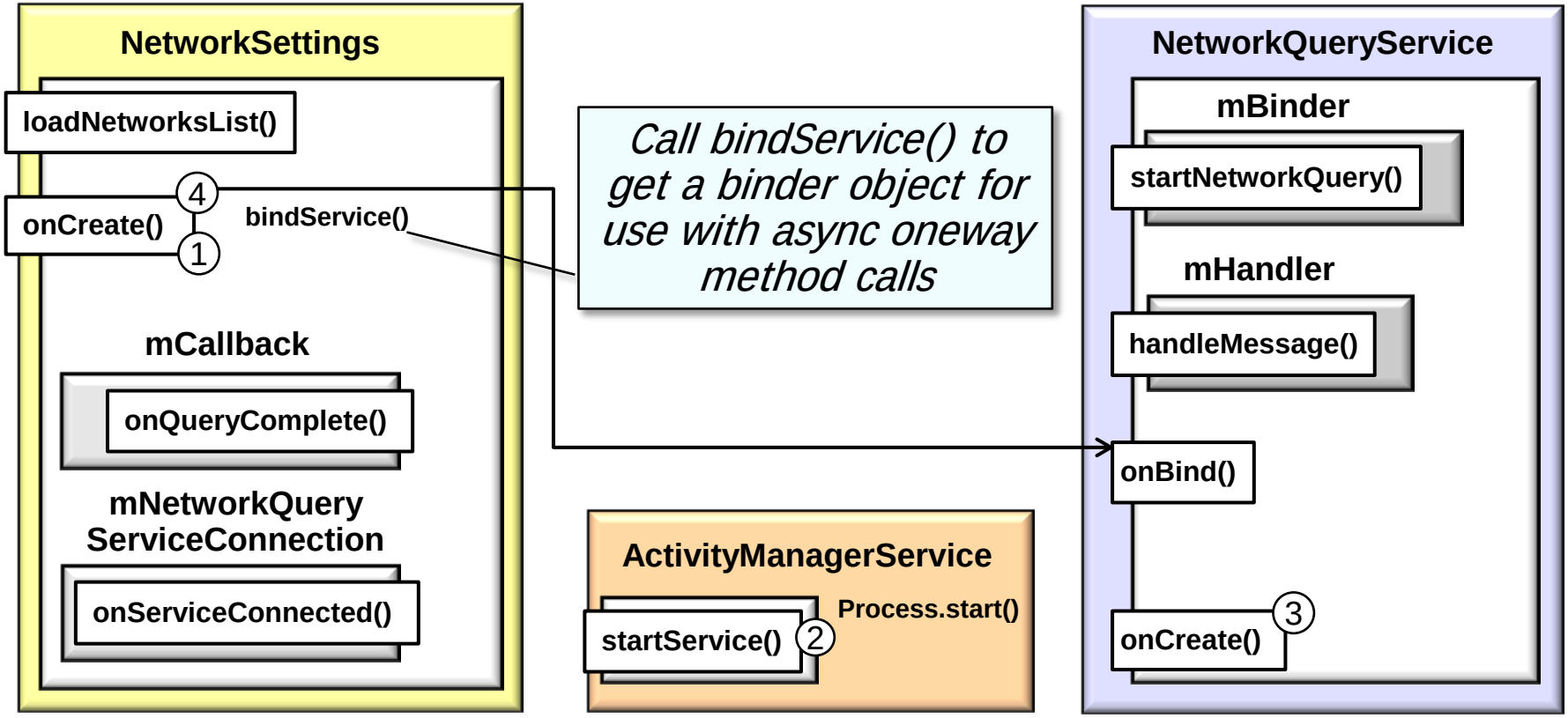


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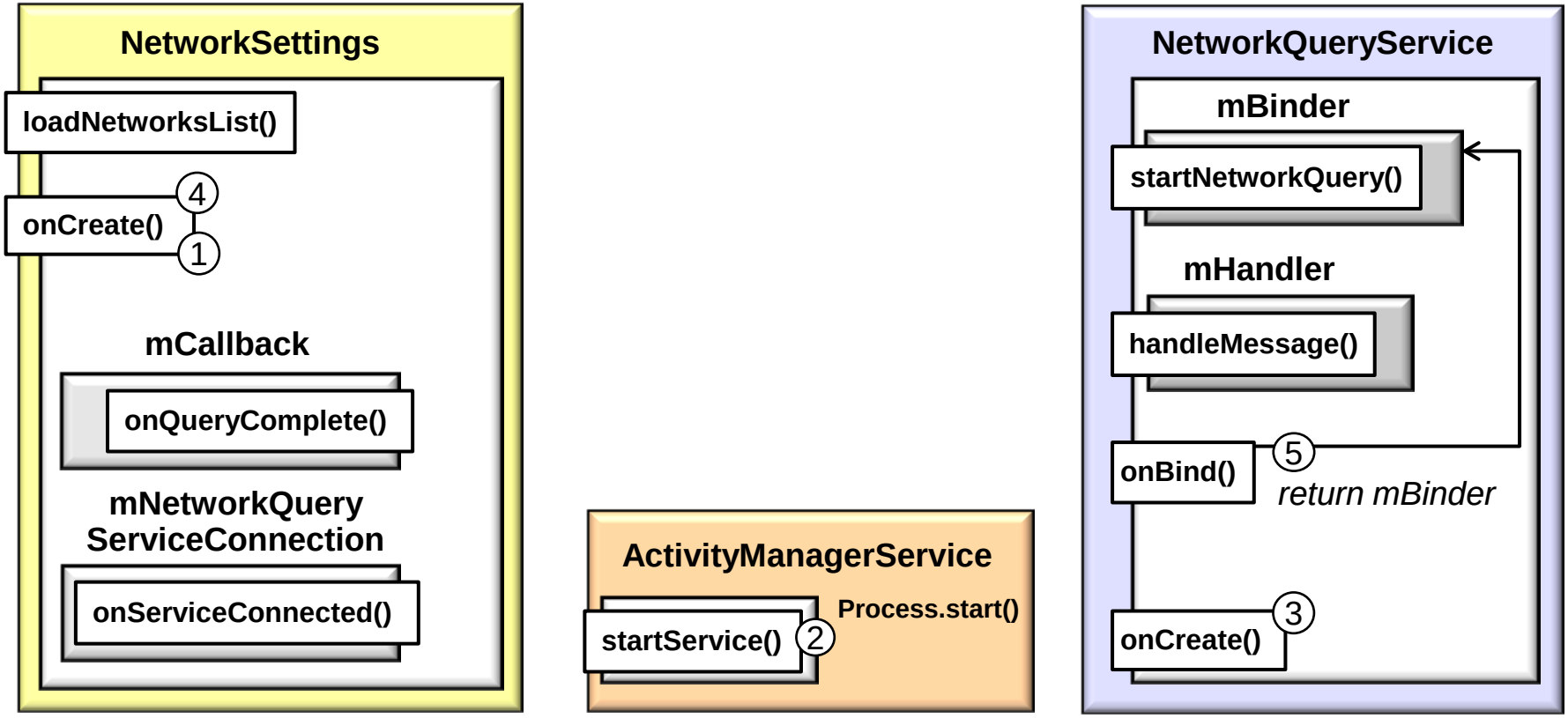


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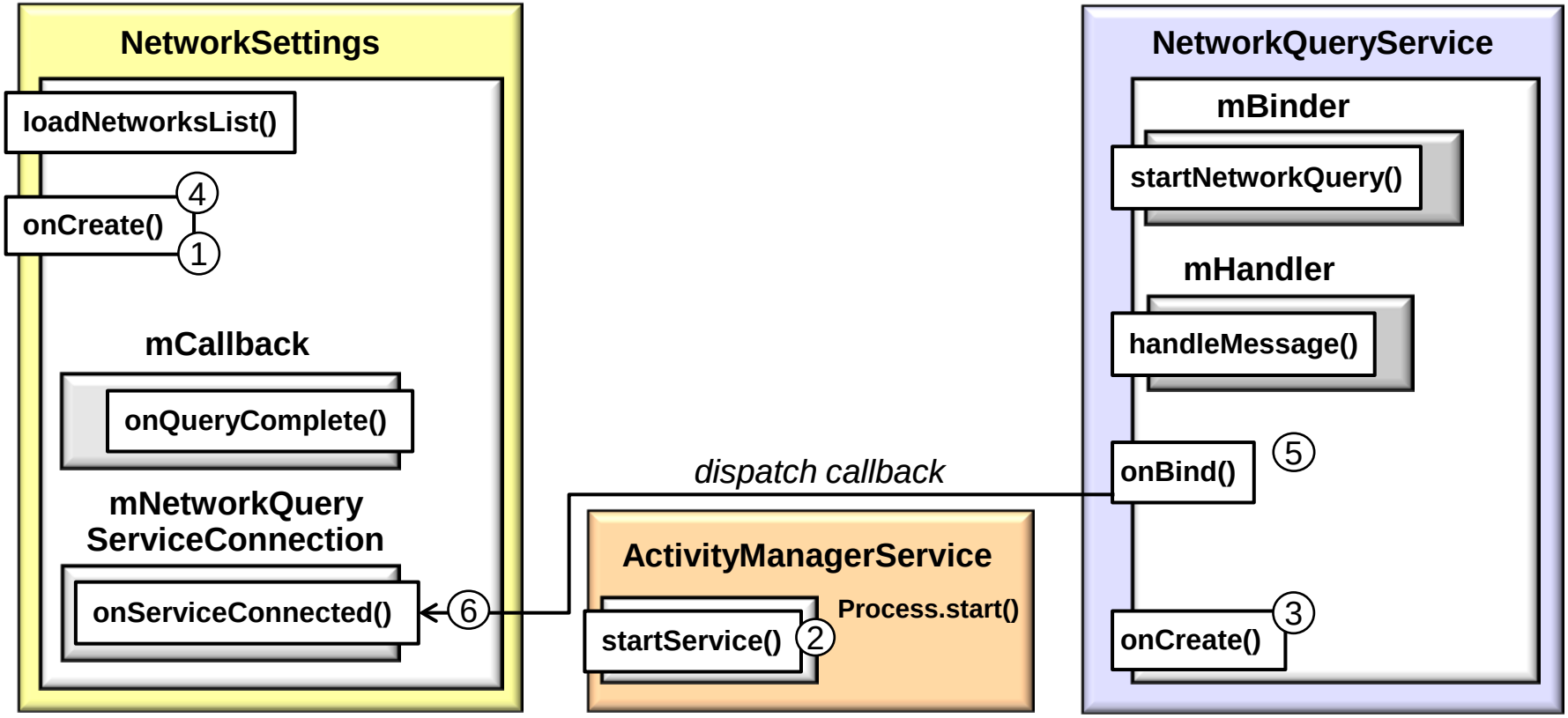


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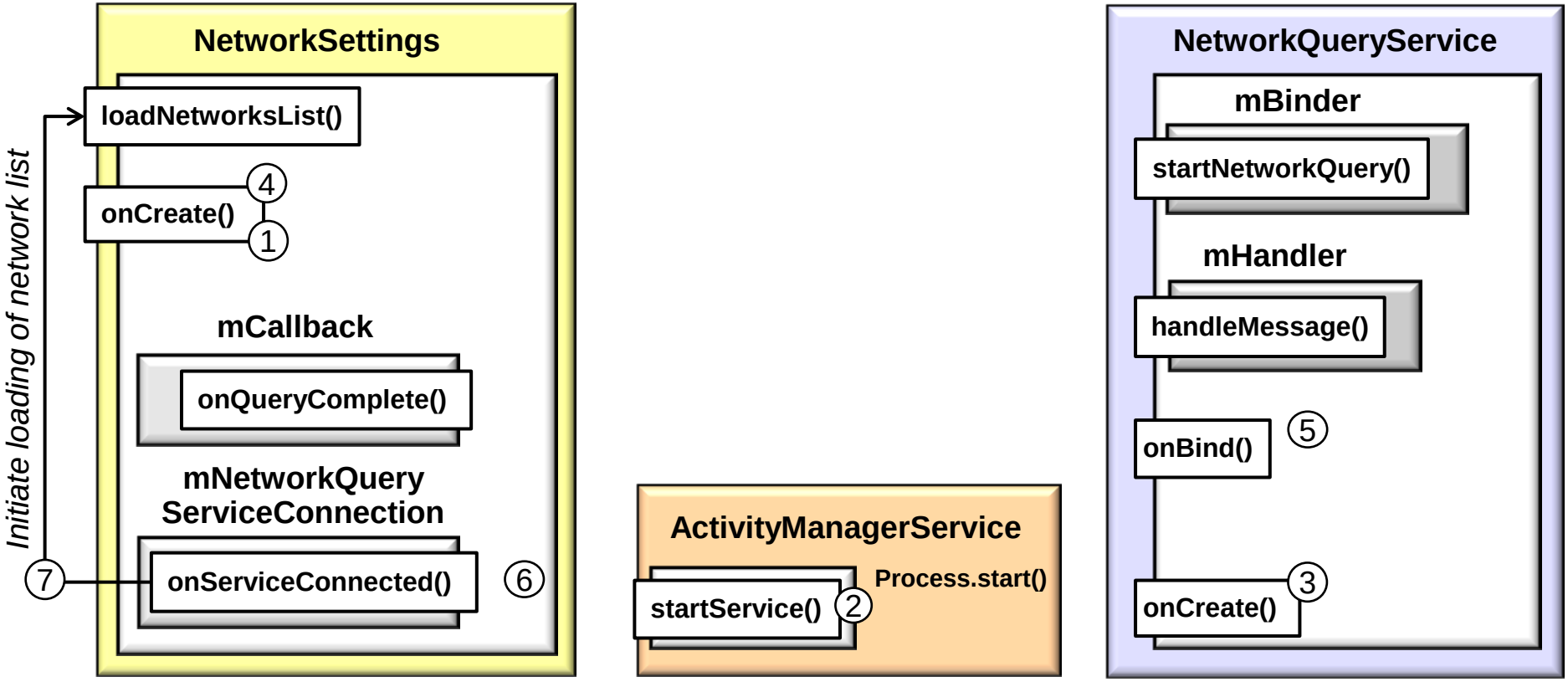


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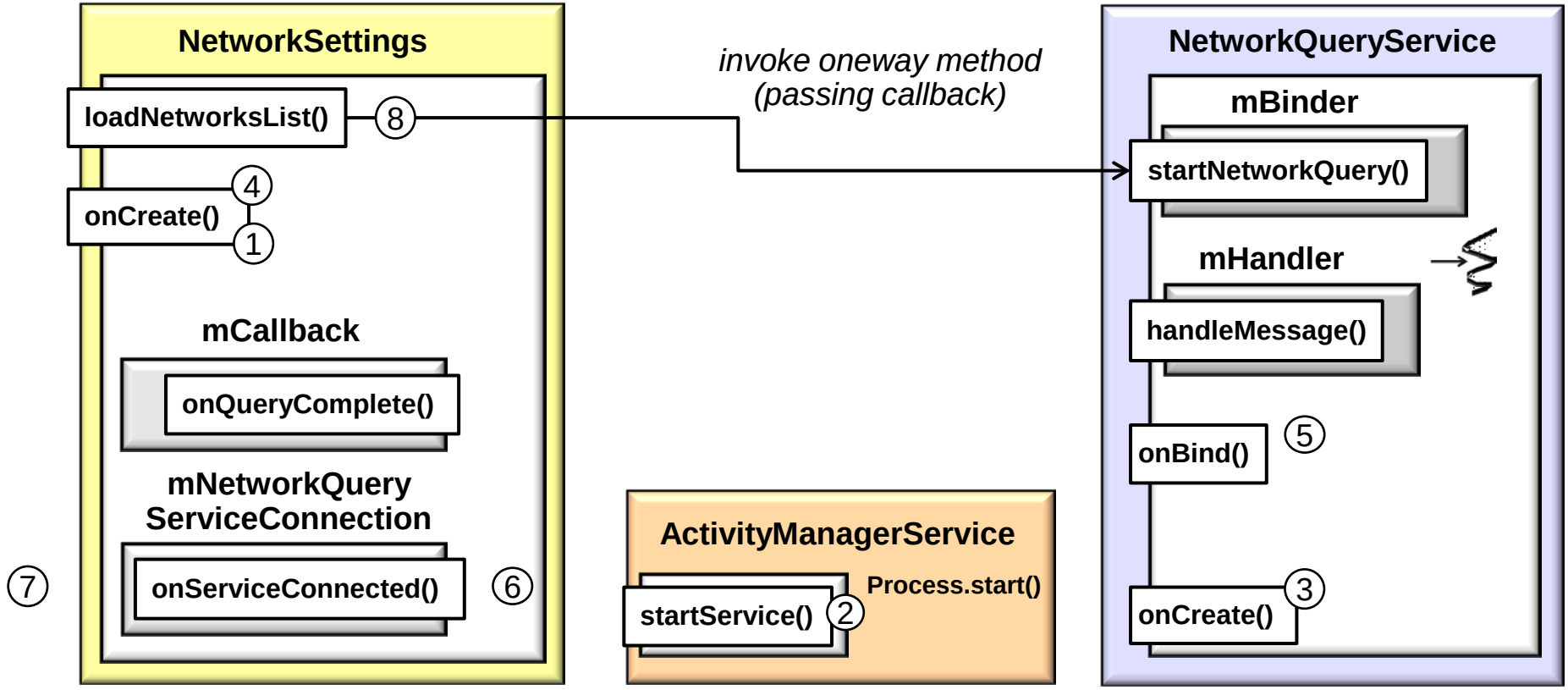


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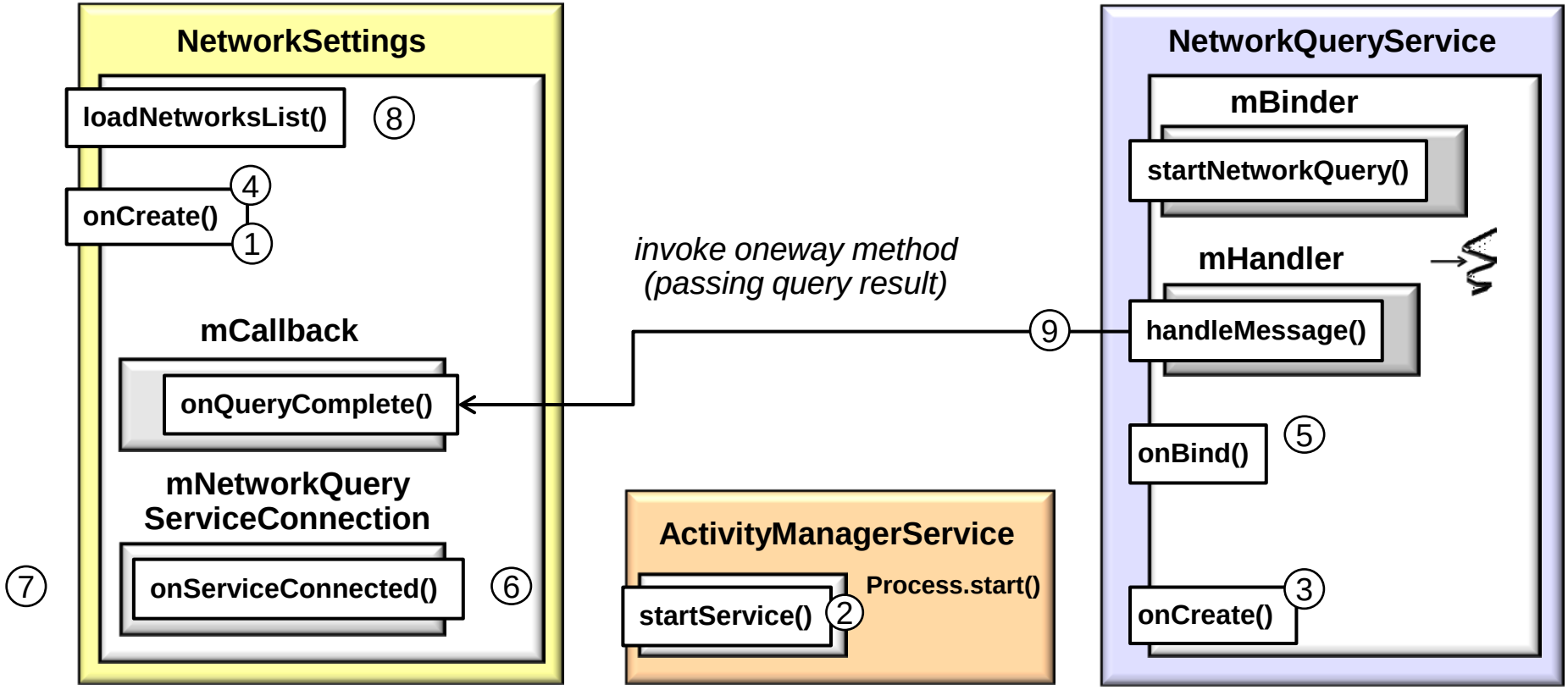


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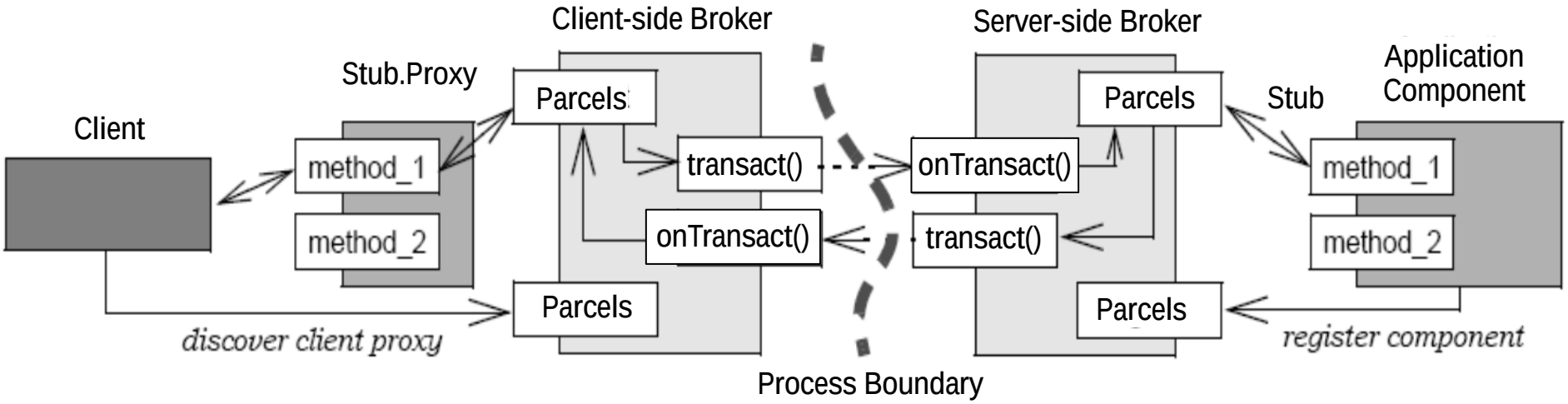
# Summary

- Android Bound Services uses *Broker* to invoke methods across processes



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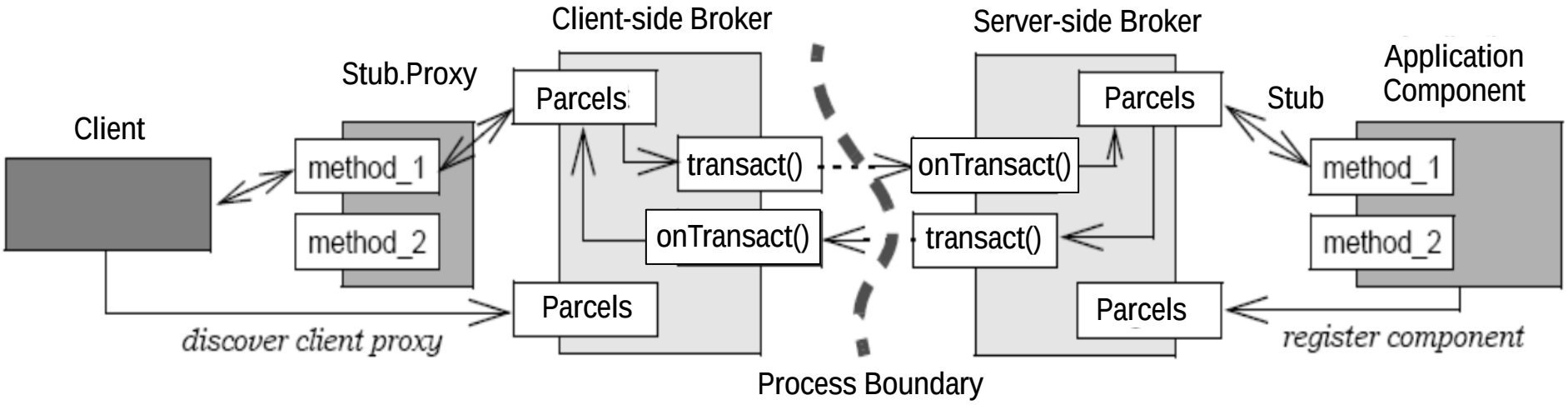
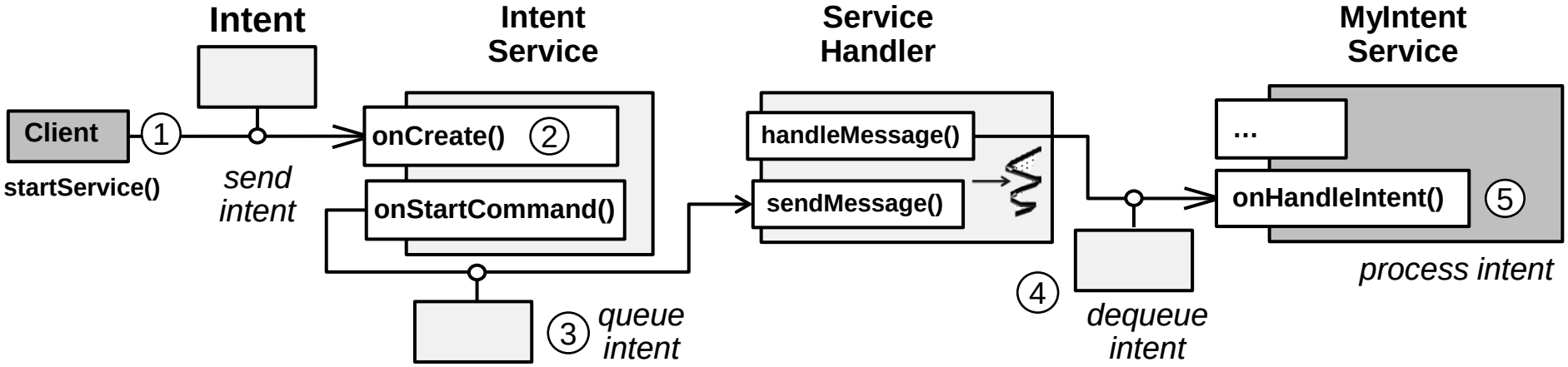


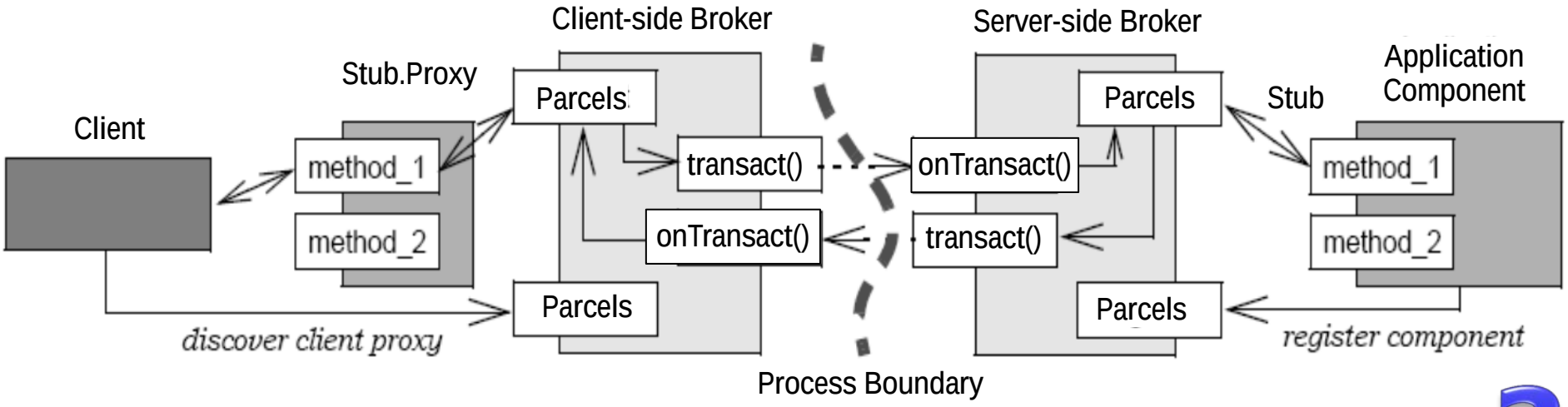

- Android Started Services use *Command Processor* to pass messages




*Command Processor* & *Broker* are "pattern complements"

# Summary

- Android Bound Services uses *Broker* to invoke methods across processes

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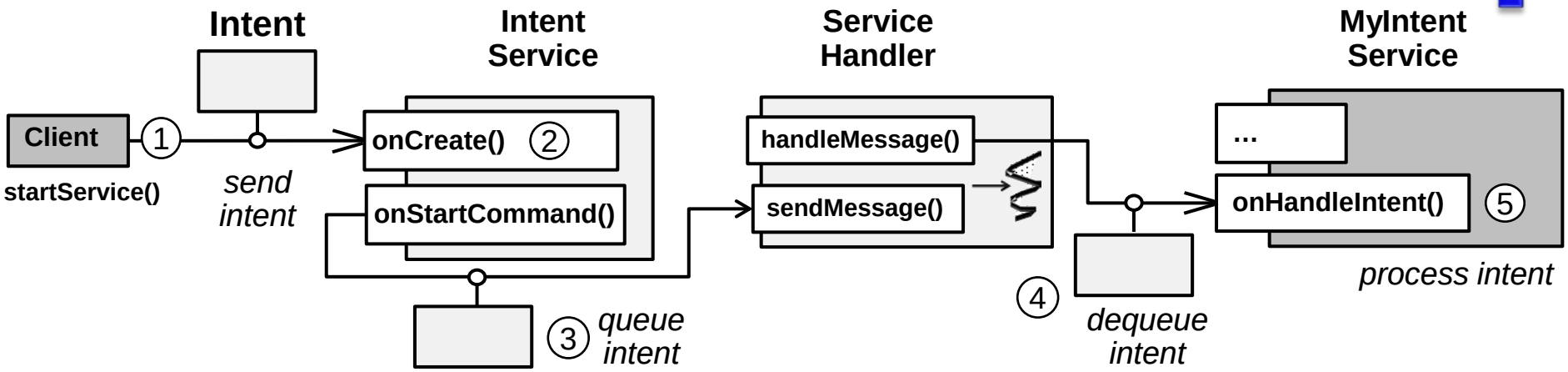


- Software architects must understand the trade-offs between these patterns

# Android Services & Local IPC: The Publisher/Subscriber Pattern (Part 1)

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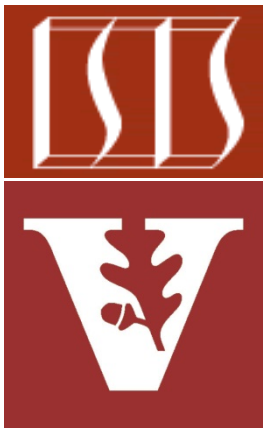

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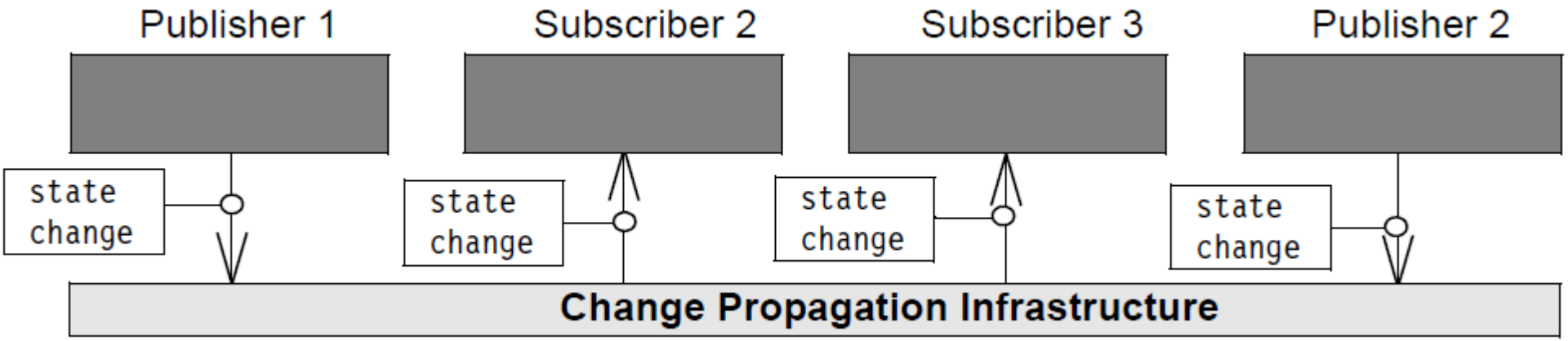
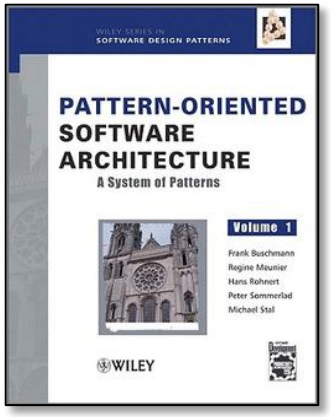
# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Module

- Understand the *Publisher/Subscriber* pattern




en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publish-subscribe_pattern has more info

# Challenge: Managing Dependencies Efficiently

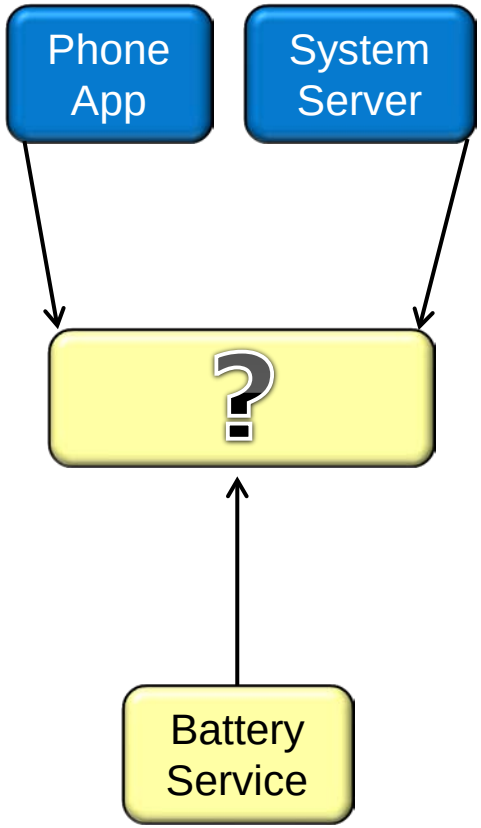
**Context**

- Smartphone platforms keep track of system-related status info that is of interest to apps
  - e.g., Android tracks & report low battery status

# Challenge: Managing Dependencies Efficiently

**Problems**

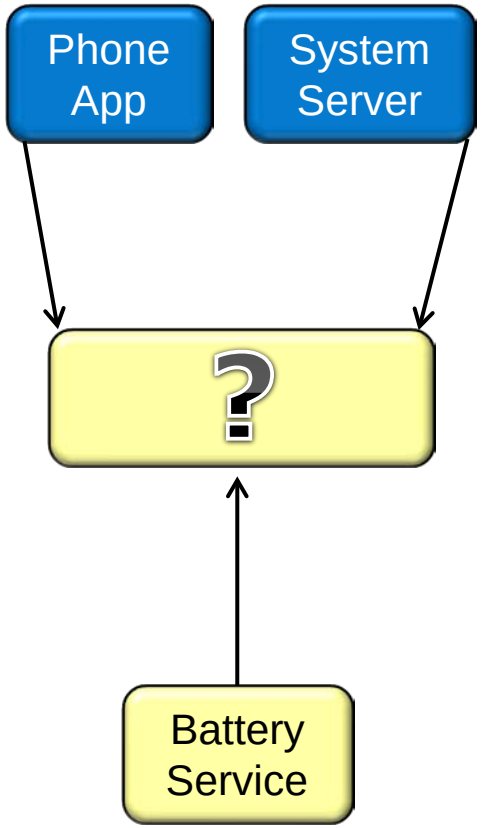
- Multiple apps/services may be interested in system status info
  - Coupling status info w/app presentation violates modularity




# Challenge: Managing Dependencies Efficiently

**Problems**

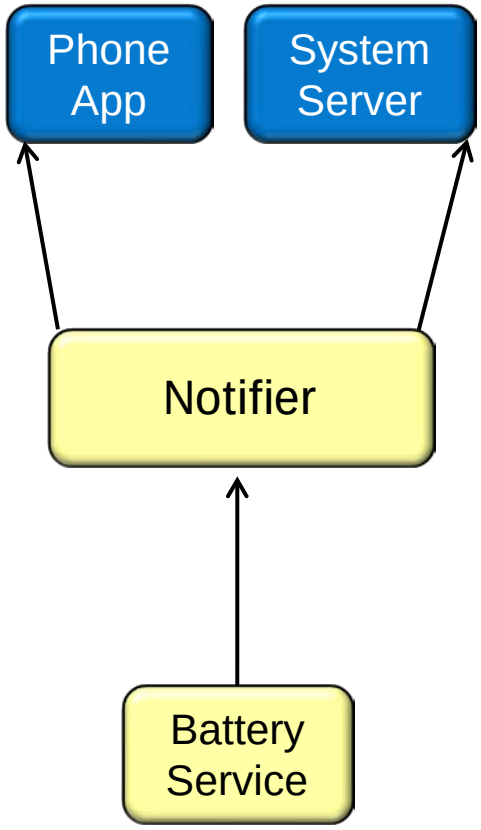
- Multiple apps/services may be interested in system status info
  - Coupling status info w/app presentation violates modularity
  - Apps polling for changes to status information is inefficient




# Challenge: Managing Dependencies Efficiently

**Solution**

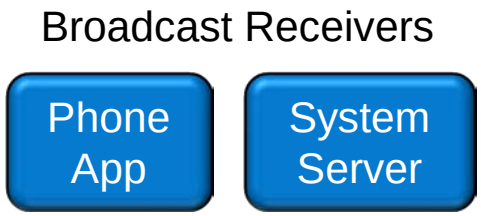
- Automatically publish an Intent to all subscriber Apps that depend on system status info when it changes




# Challenge: Managing Dependencies Efficiently

**Solution**

- Automatically publish an Intent to all subscriber Apps that depend on system status info when it changes
- e.g., how this is done in Android
  - Define a BroadcastReceiver whose onReceive() hook method is called when a change occurs to system status info

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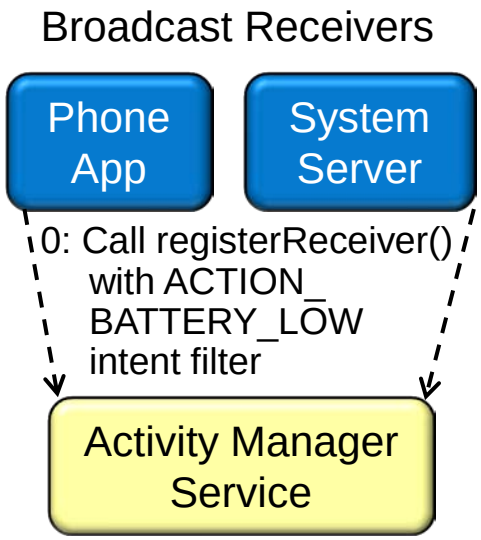
  - Use registerReceiver() in an activity to attach BroadcastReceiver that's called back when intent is broadcast
    - e.g., ACTION_BATTERY_LOW

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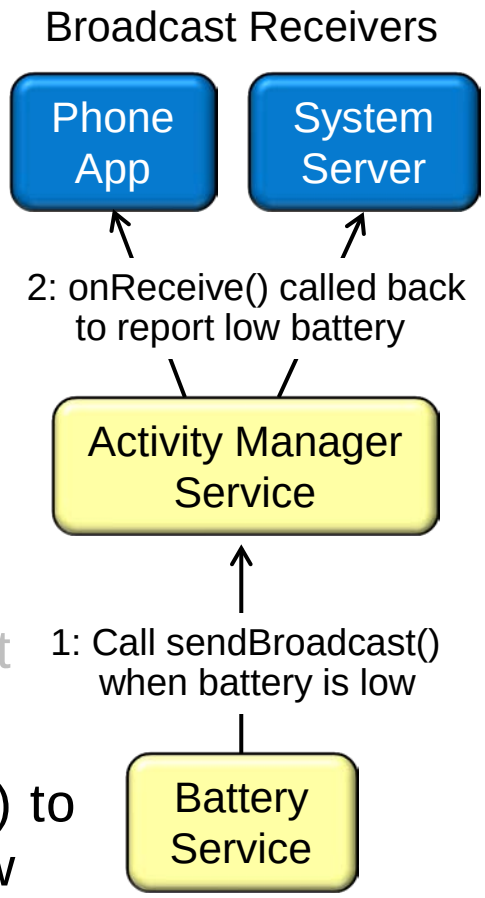
  - Use registerReceiver() in an activity to attach BroadcastReceiver that's called back when intent is broadcast
    - e.g., ACTION_BATTERY_LOW
  - BatteryService calls sendBroadcast() to tell BroadcastReceivers battery's low



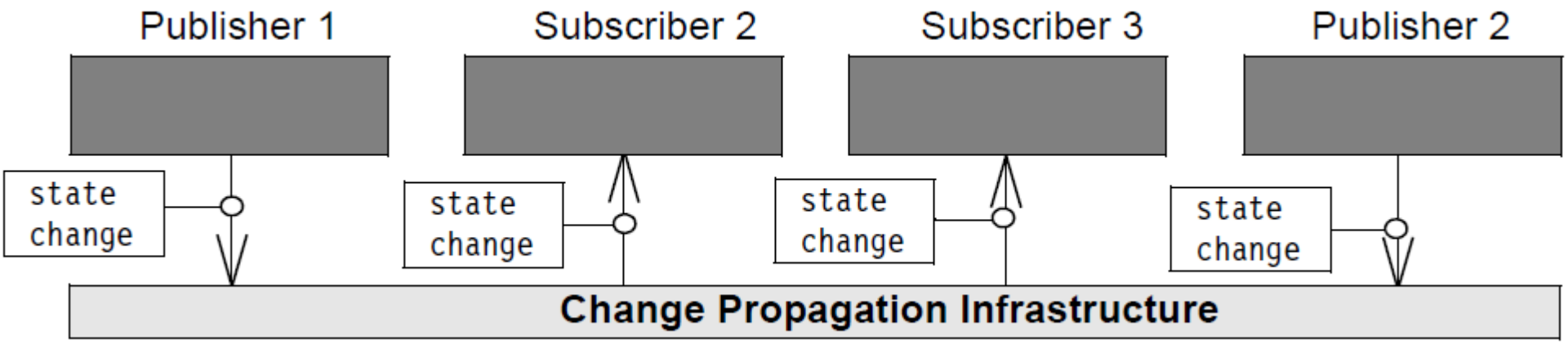


Android also uses the *Proxy*, *Broker, & Activator* patterns in this scenario

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Intent**

Notify event handlers (Subscribers or Observers) when some interesting object (Publisher or Observable) changes state

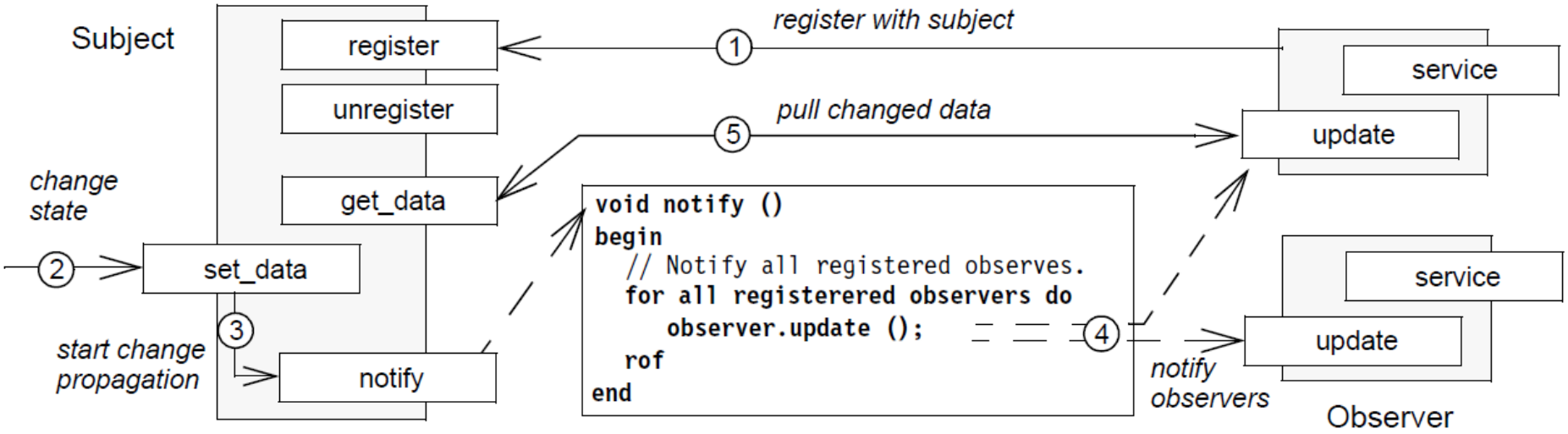


# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

## Intent

GoF contains similar *Observer* pattern

Define a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all dependents are notified & updated

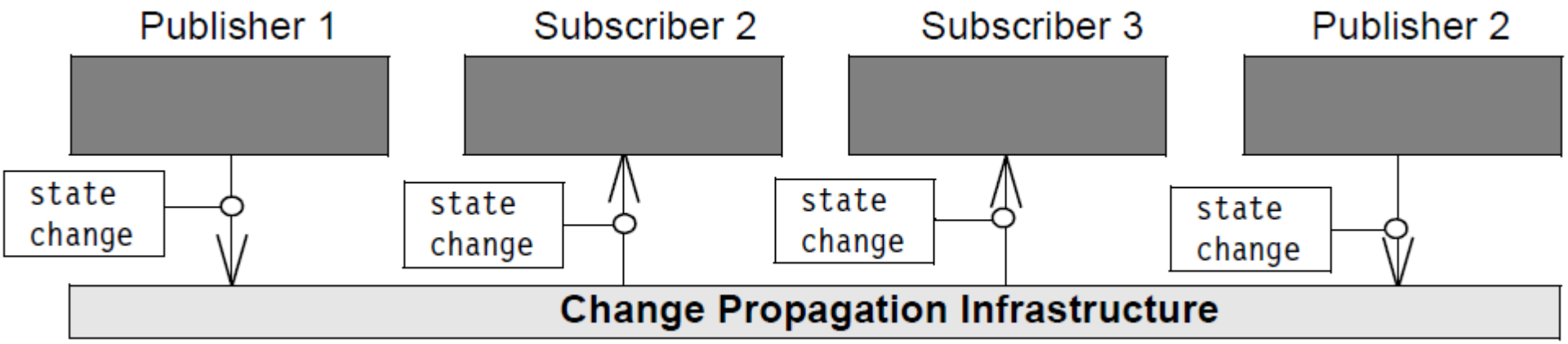



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Observer_pattern for more on *Observer* pattern

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applicability**

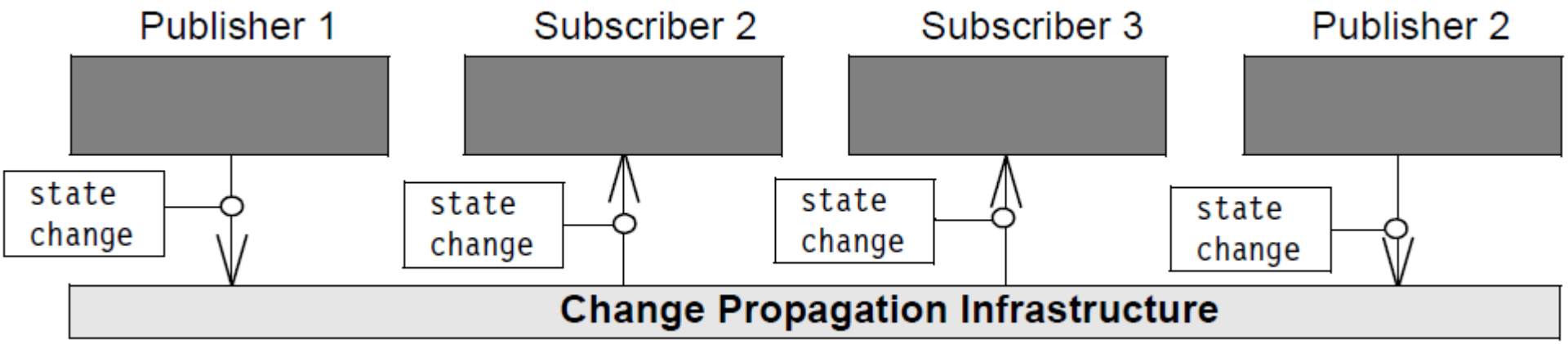
- An abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applicability**

- An abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other
- A change to one object requires changing untold others



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applicability**

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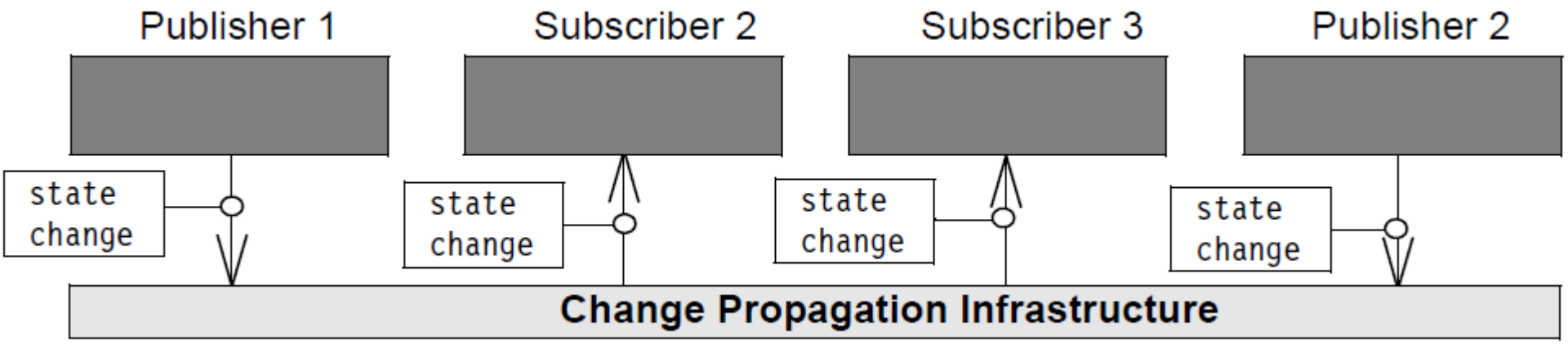
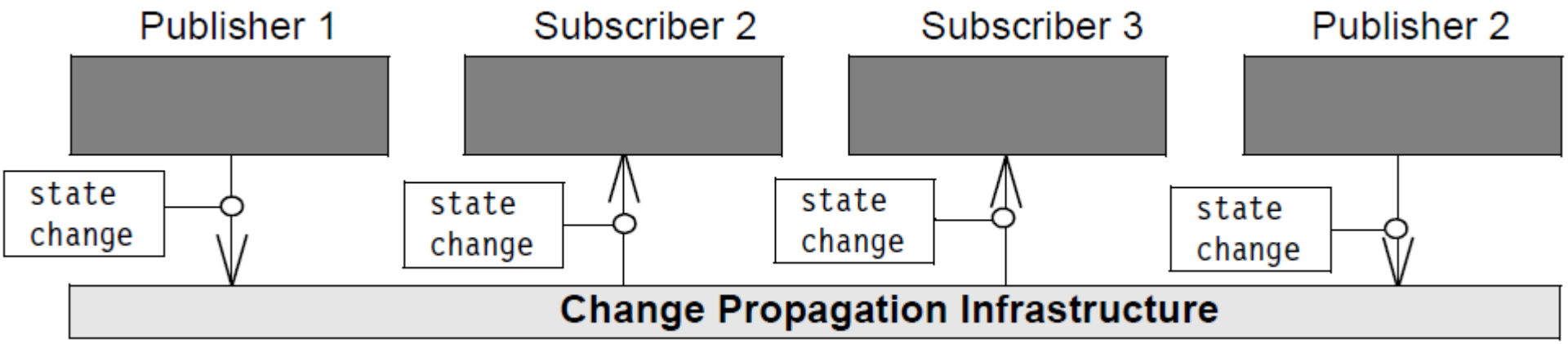
- An object should notify an unknown number of other objects



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

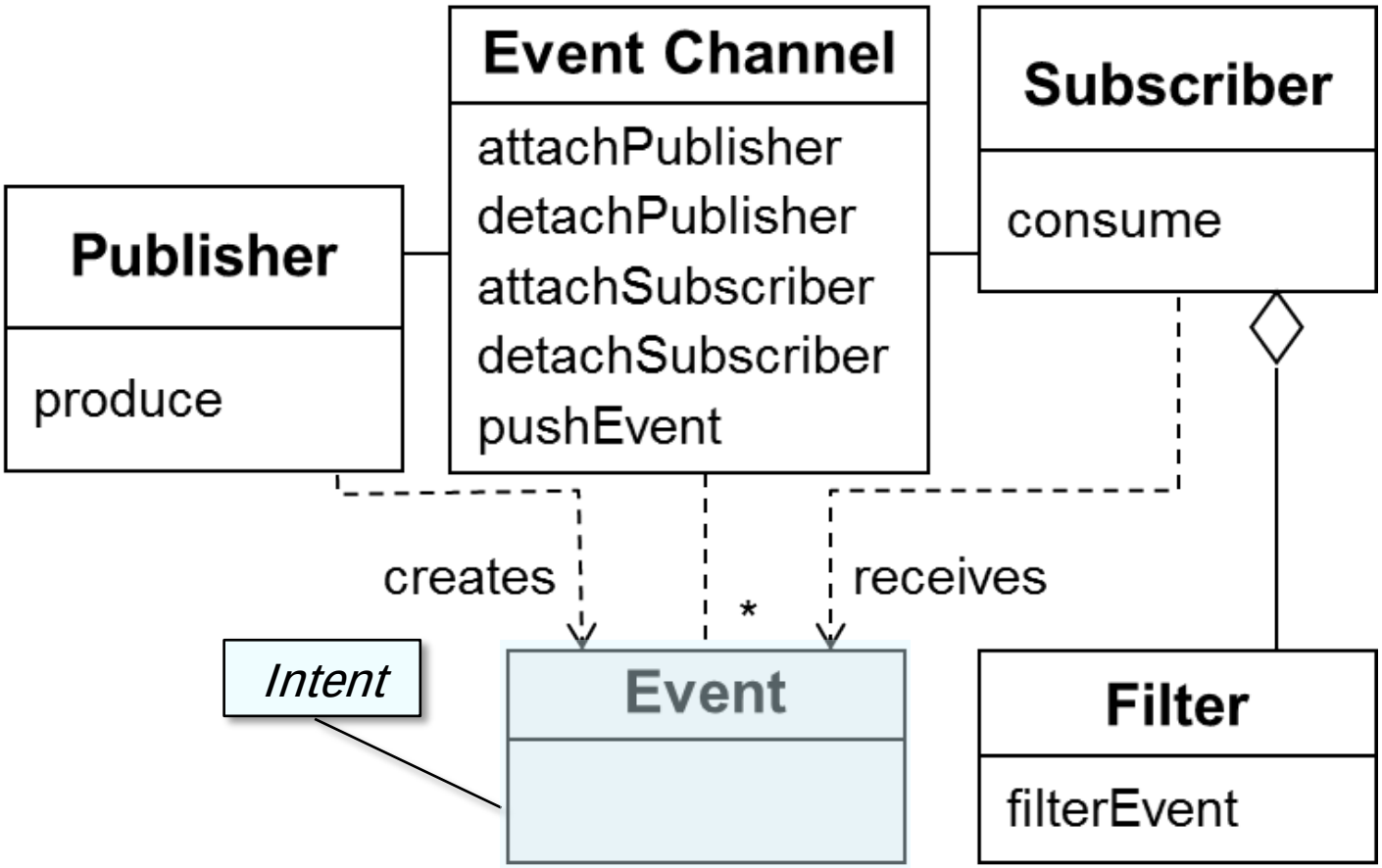
**Applicability**

- An abstraction has two aspects, one dependent on the other
- A change to one object requires changing untold others
- An object should notify an unknown number of other objects
- Not every objects is always interested in receiving notifications when an object changes state



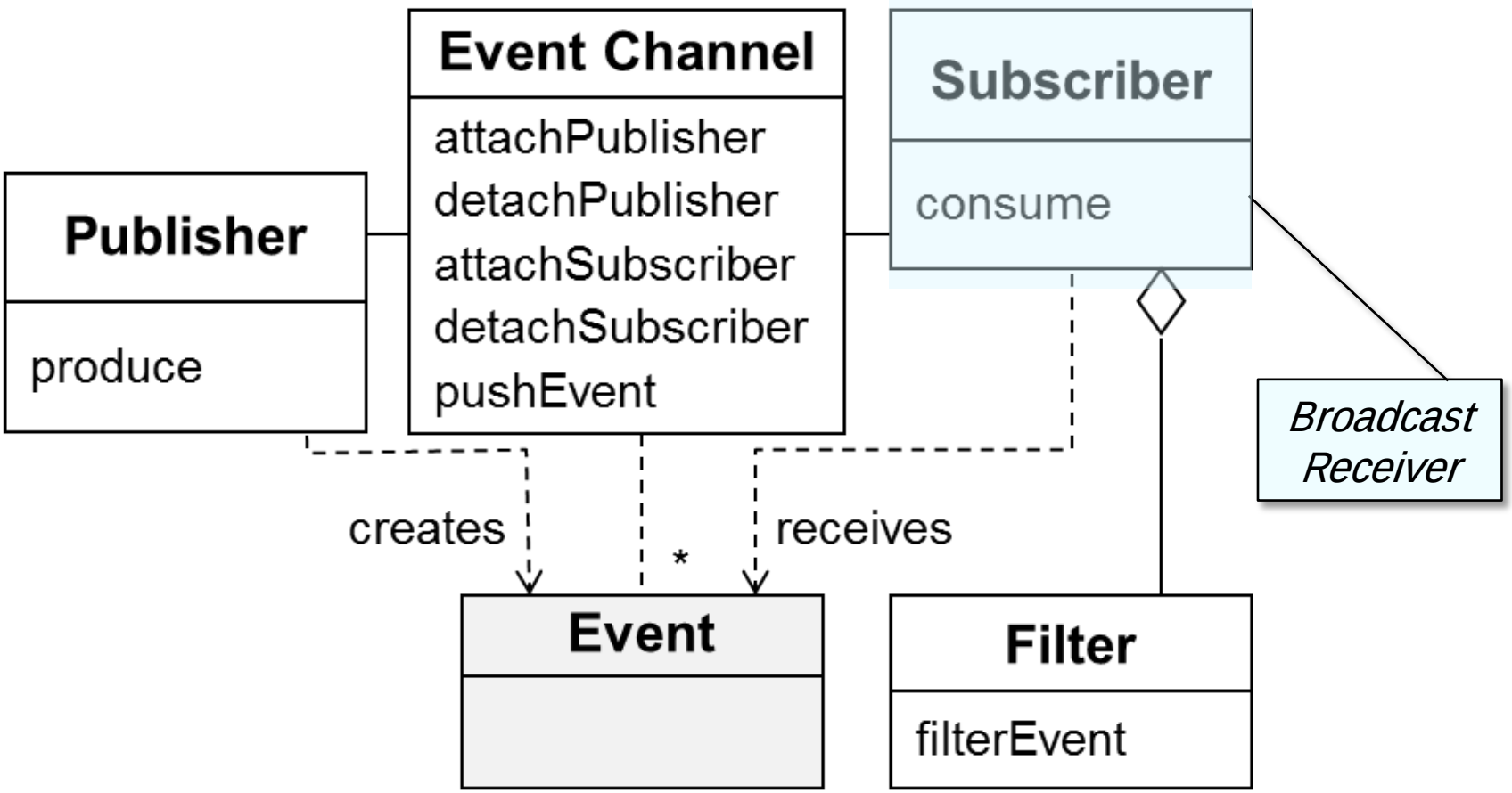
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Structure & Participants**



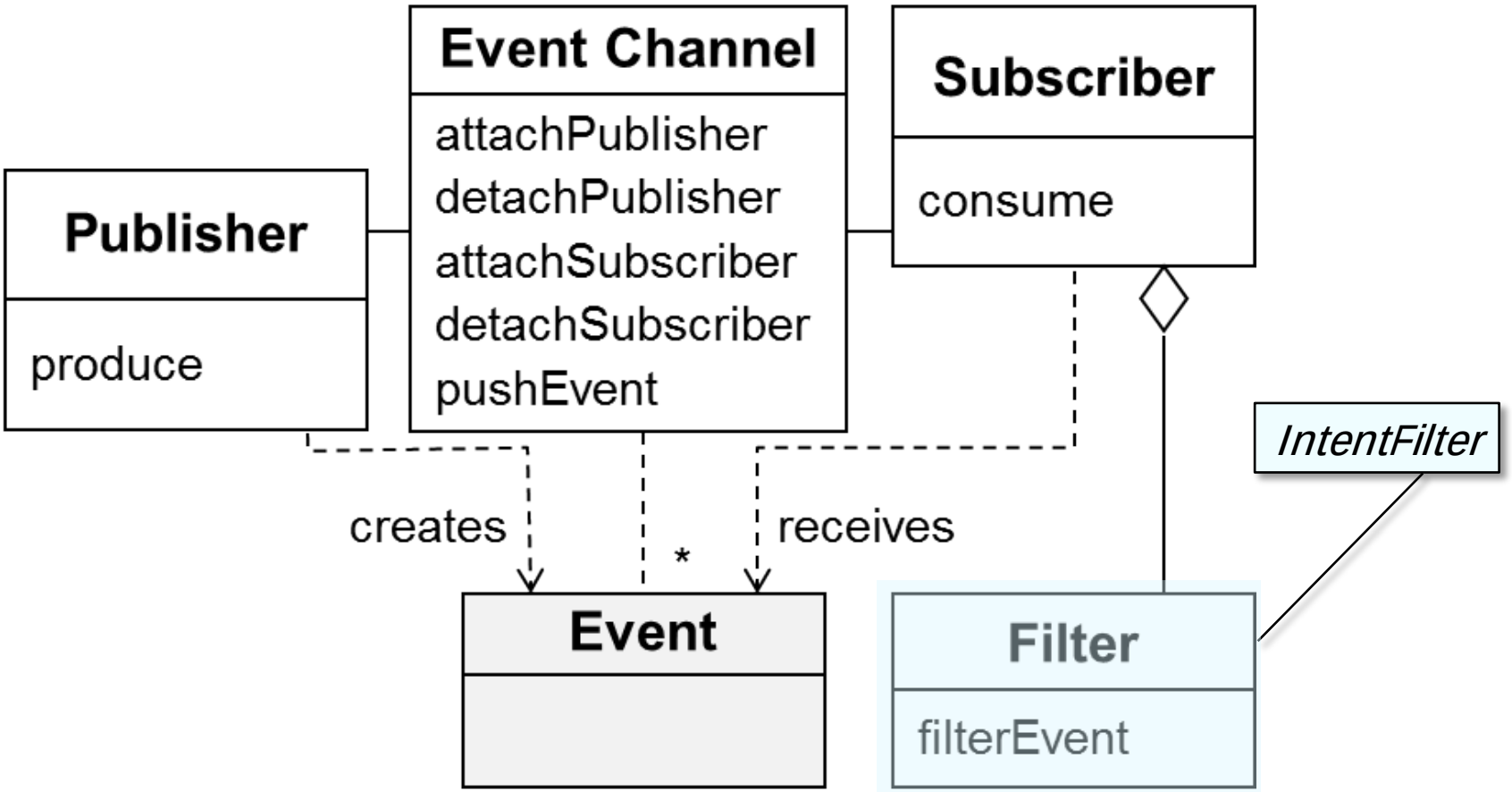
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Structure & Participants**



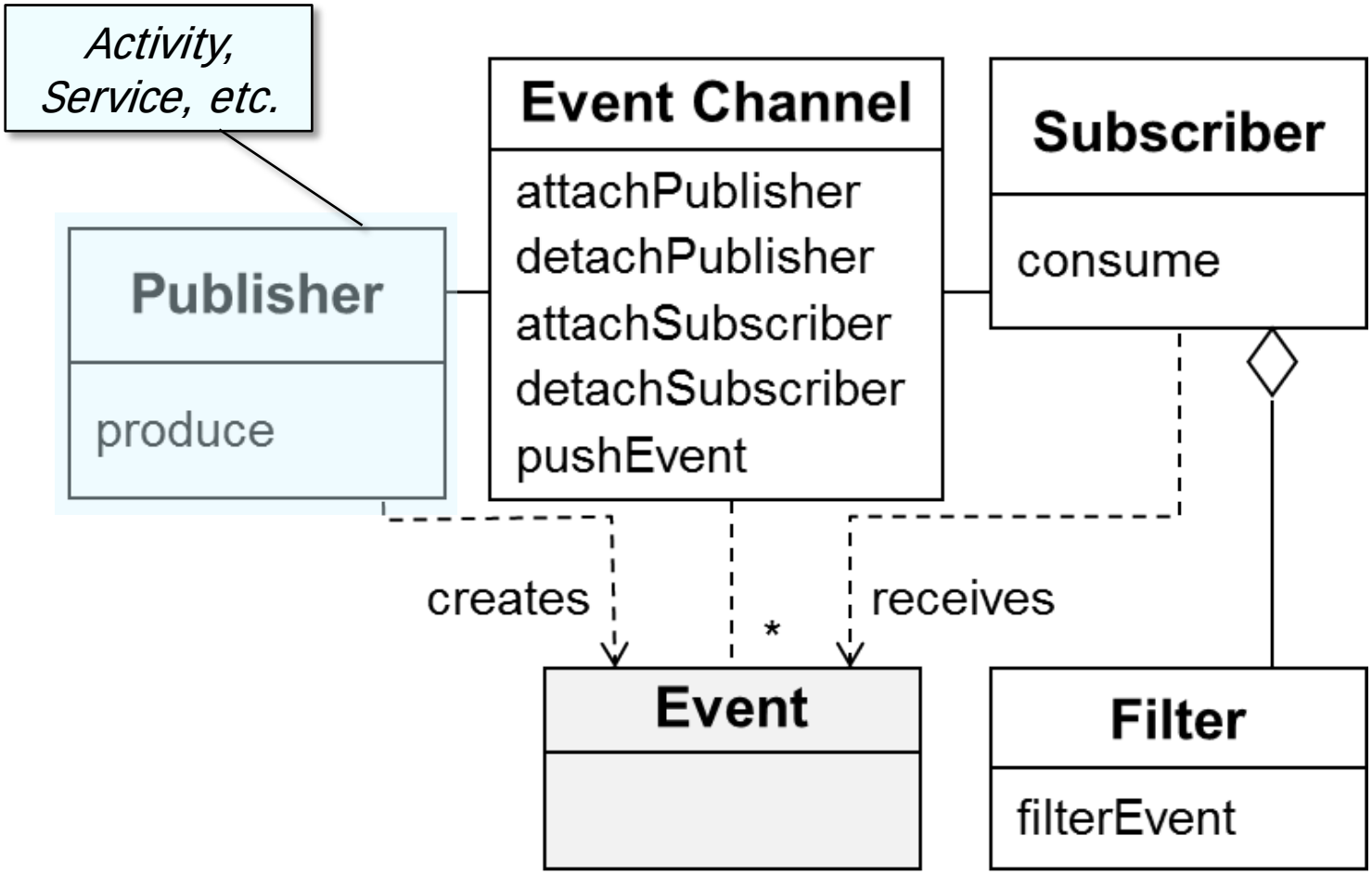
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Structure & Participants**



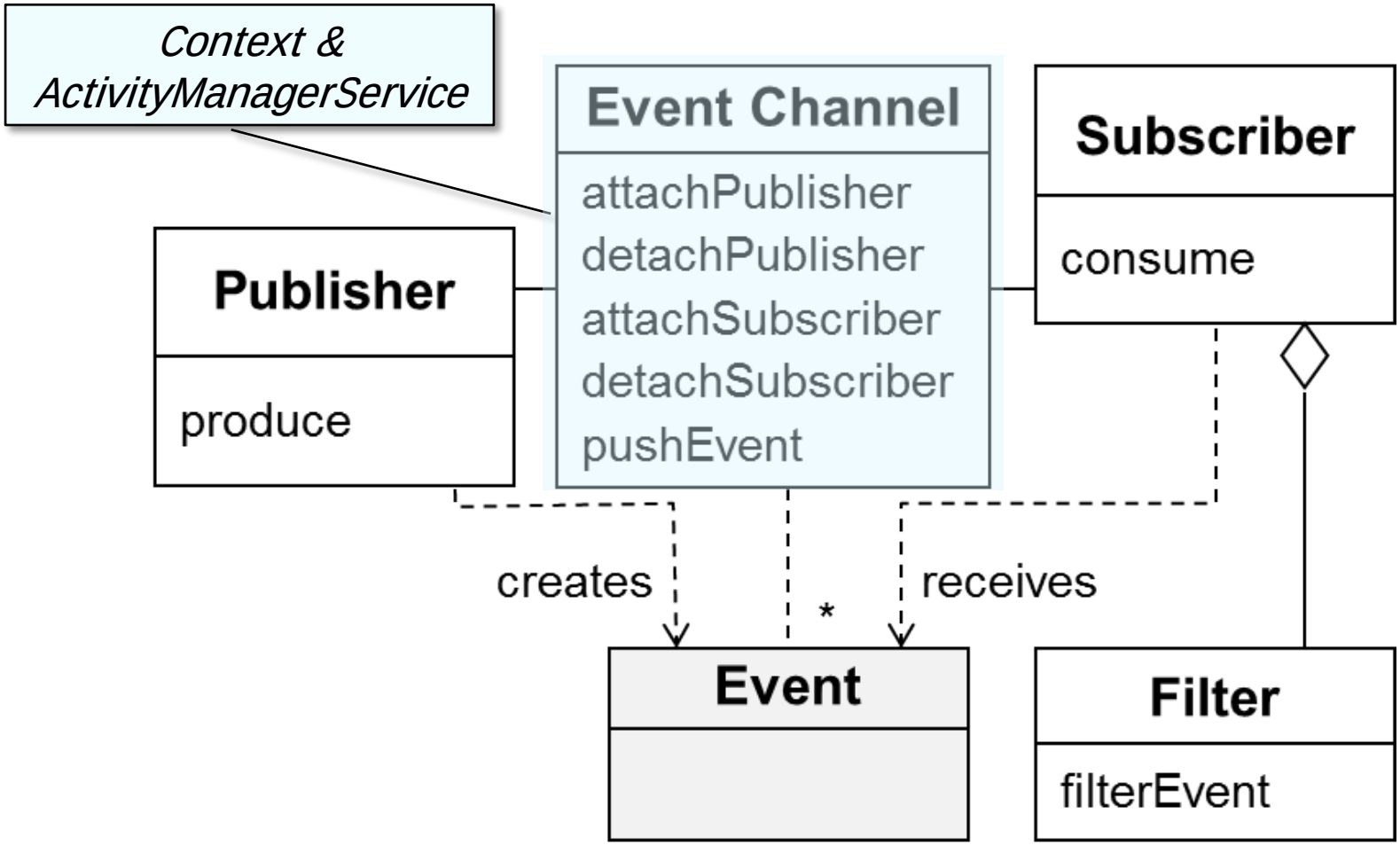
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Structure & Participants**



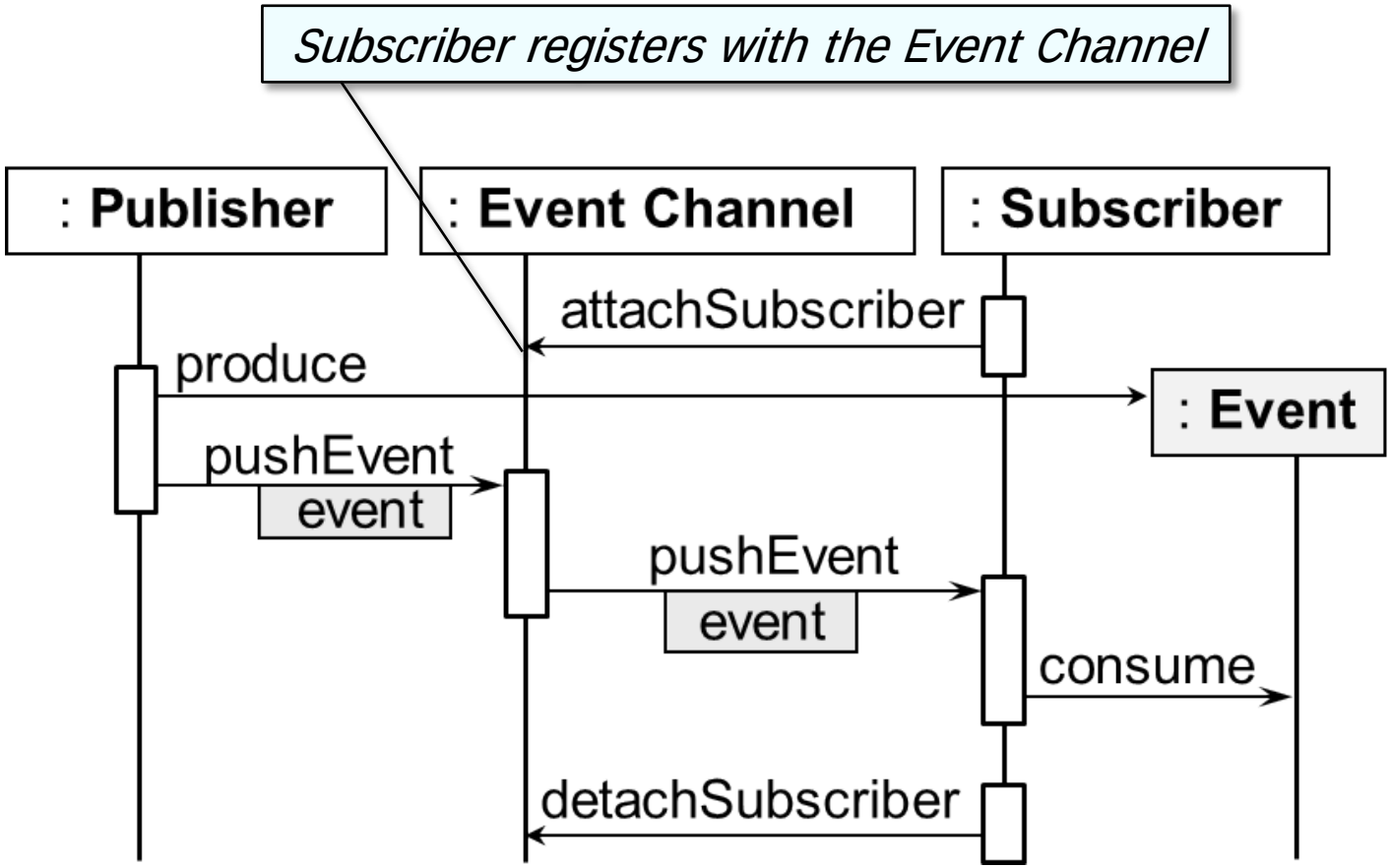
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

## Structure & Participants



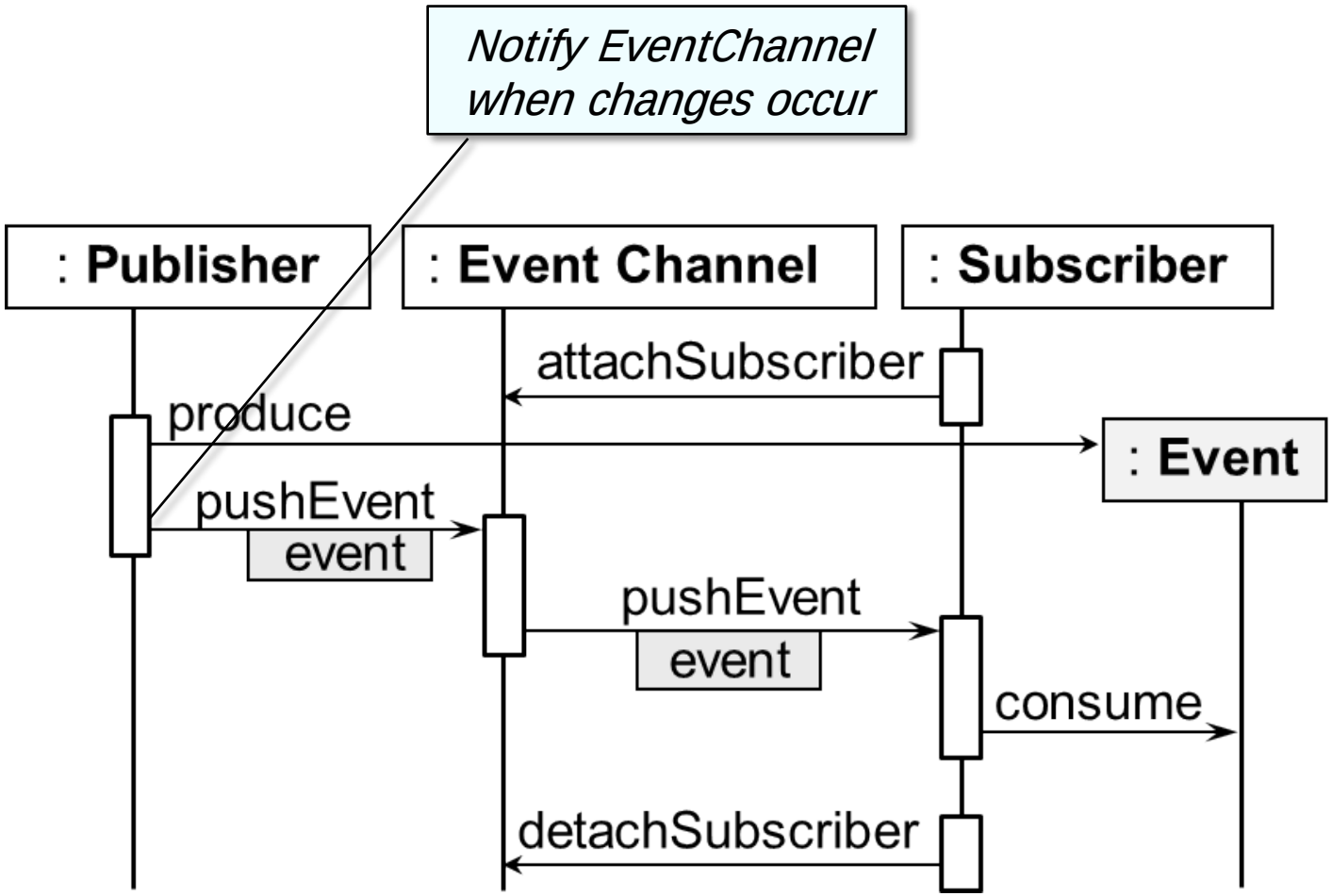
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Dynamics**



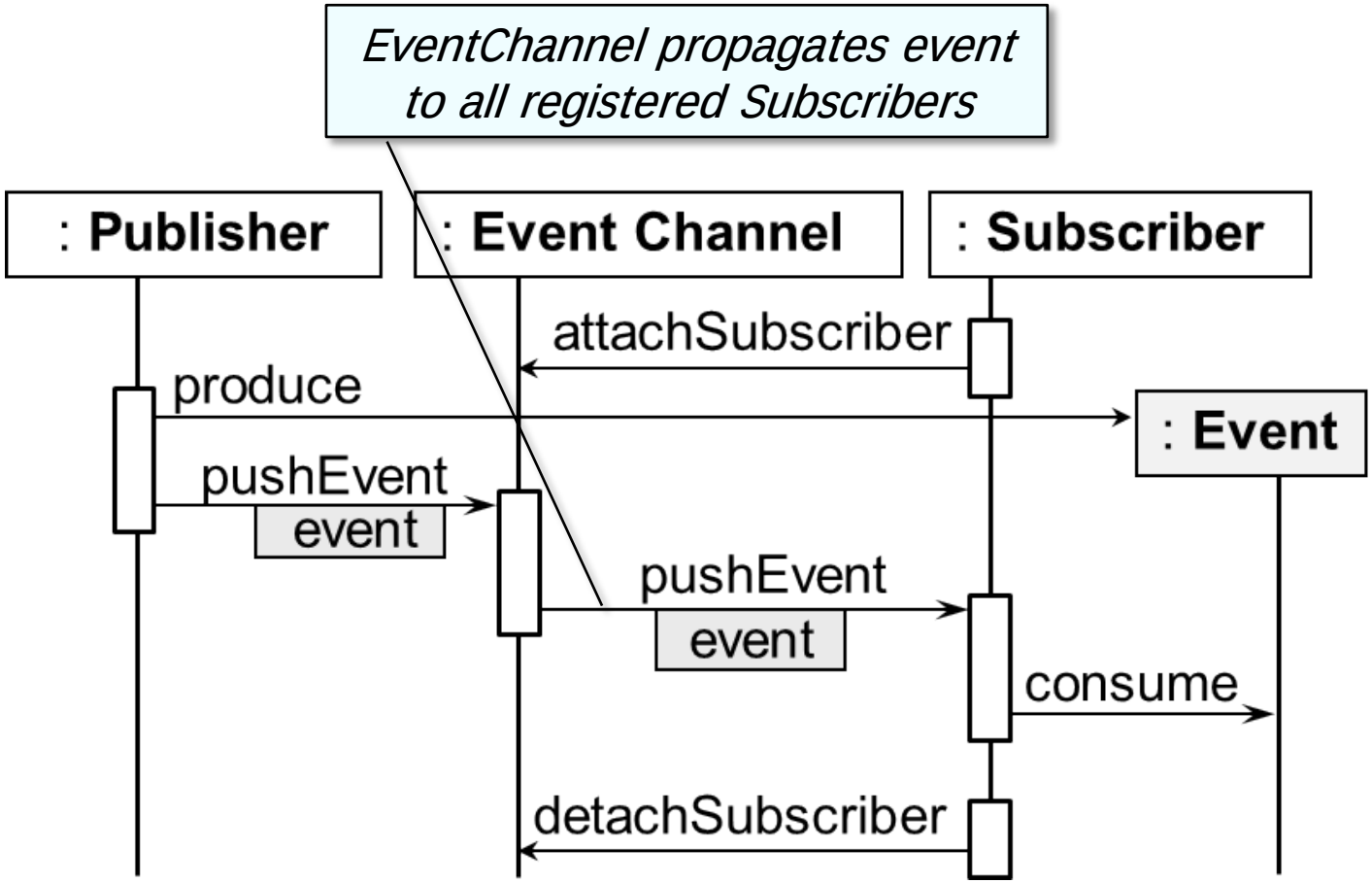
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Dynamics**



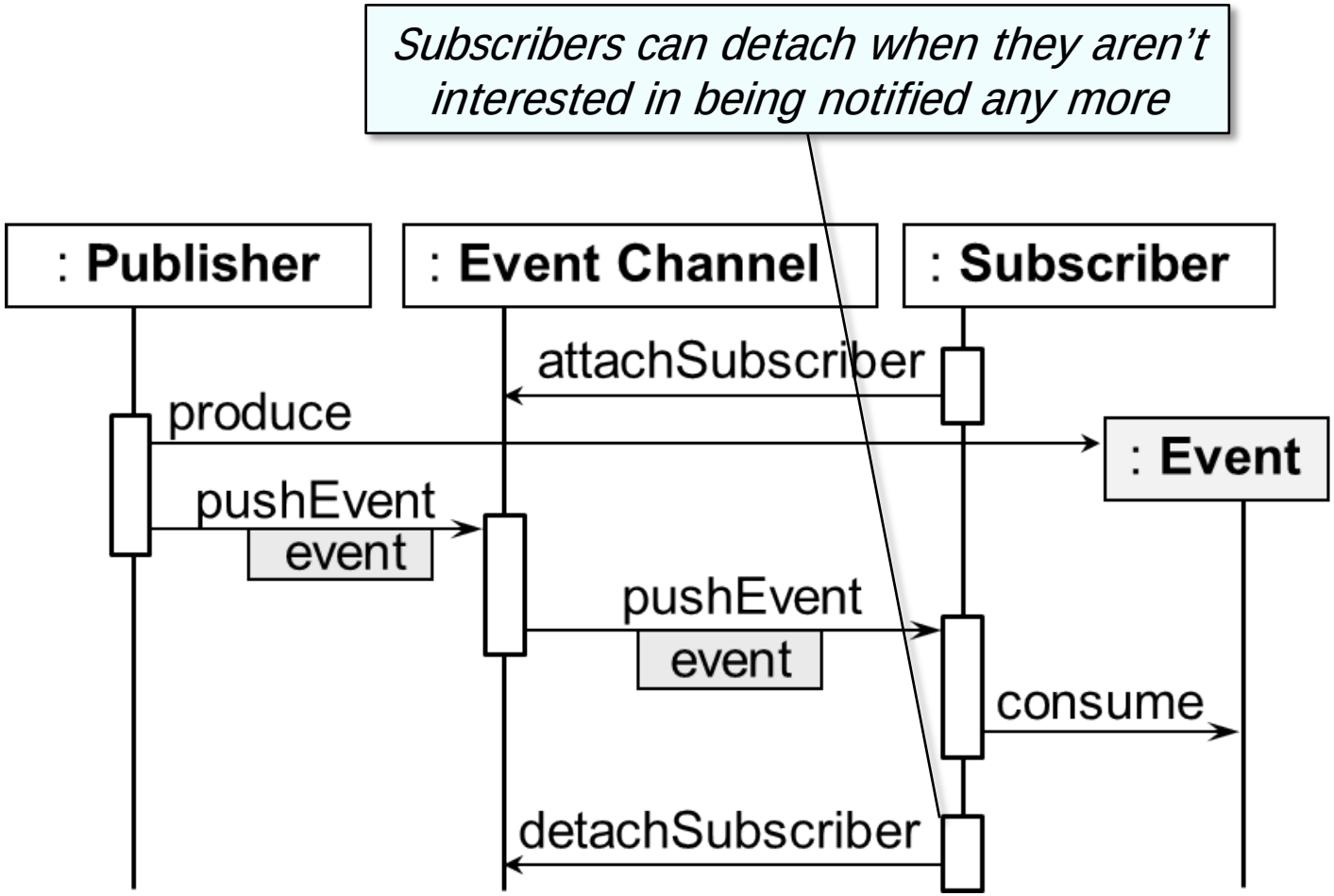
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Dynamics**



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

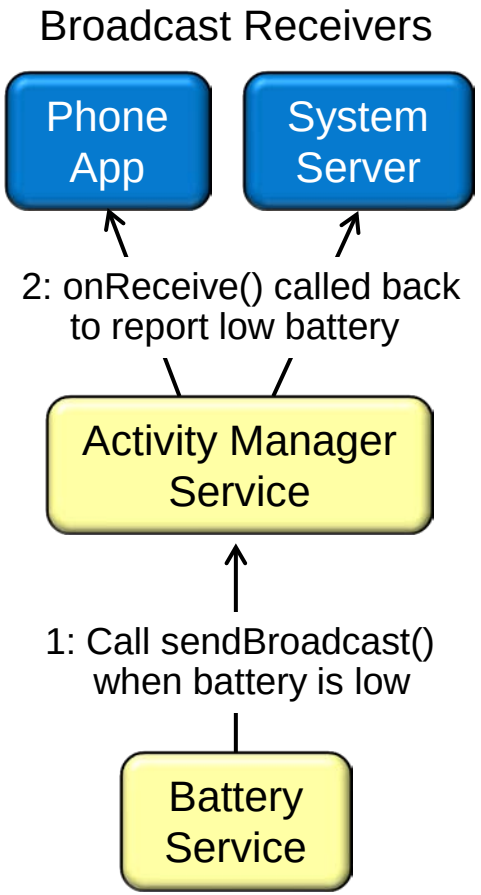
**Dynamics**



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Consequences**

+ Modularity
  - Publishers & subscribers may vary independently



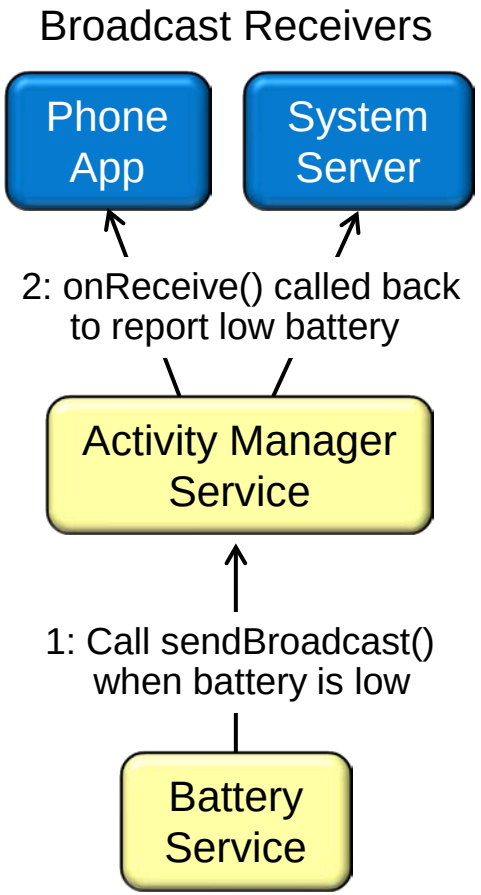

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Consequences**

+ Modularity

+ Extensibility

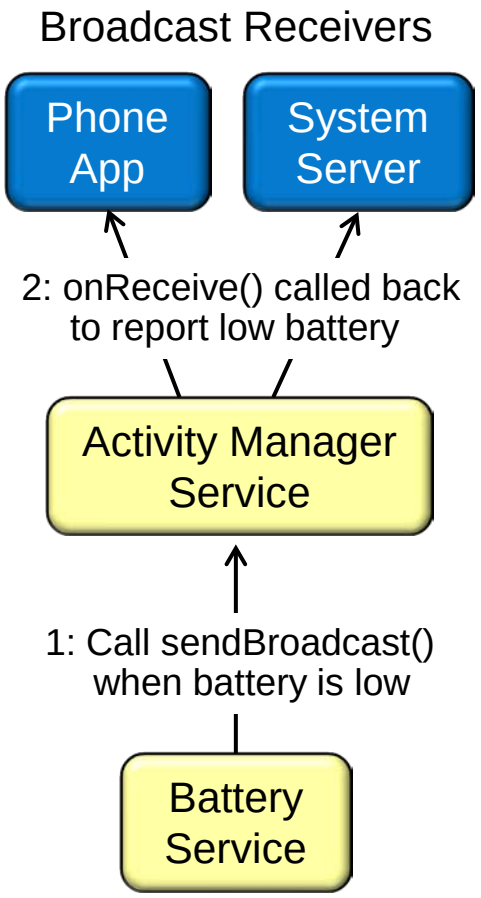
  - Can define/add any number of subscribers




# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Consequences**

+ Modularity
+ Extensibility
+ Customizability
  - Different subscribers offer different views of subject

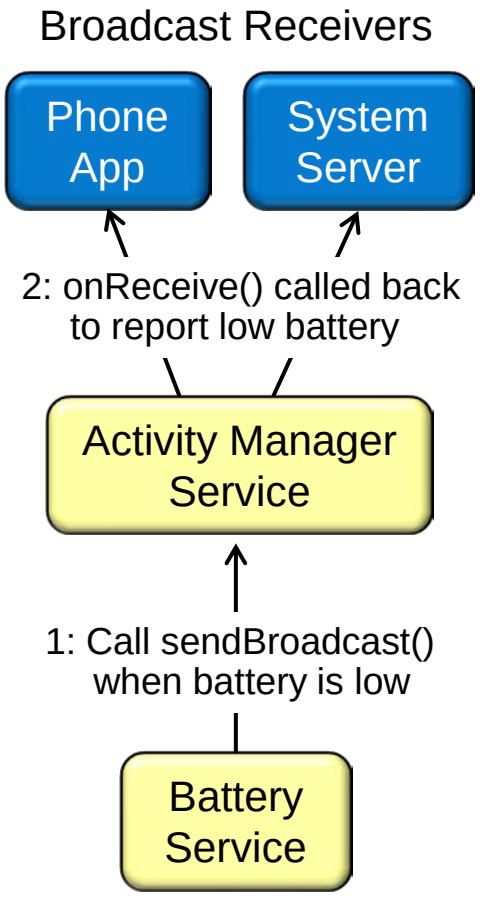



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Consequences**

– Unexpected updates

- Subscribers don't know about each other





en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Email_storm has more info on "update storms"

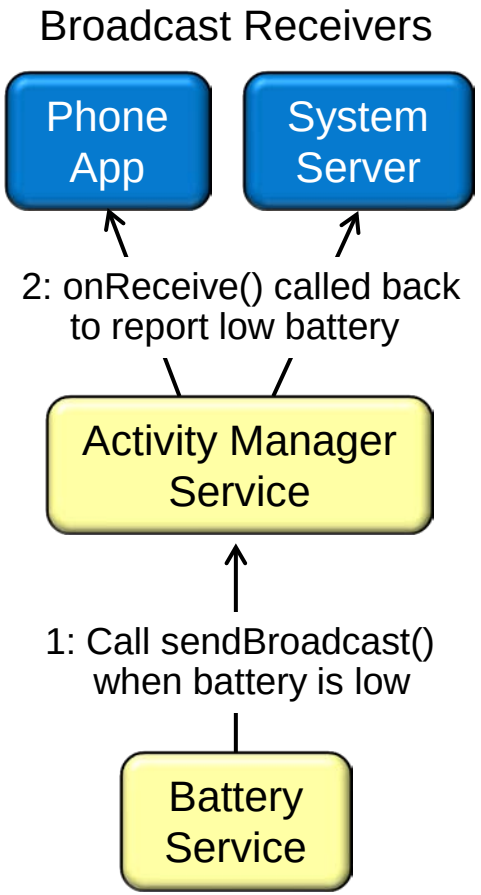
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Consequences**

– Unexpected updates

– Update overhead

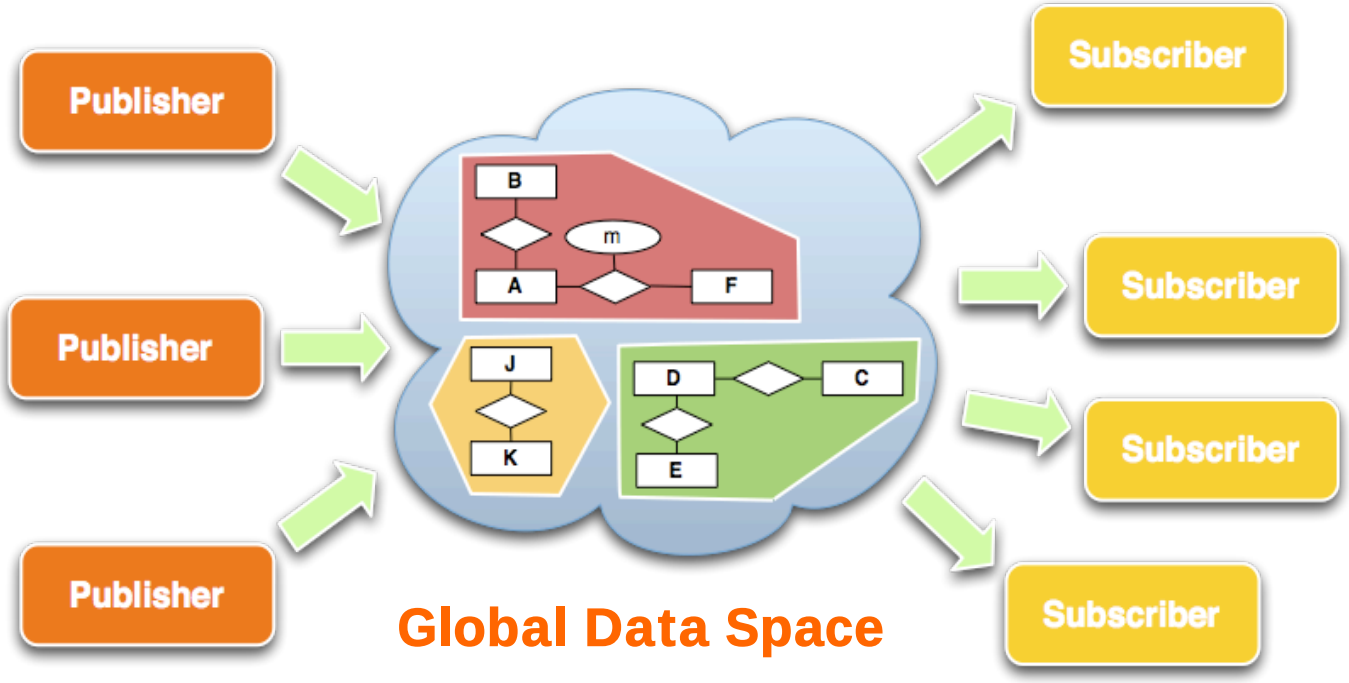
- Too many irrelevant updates




# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Known Uses**

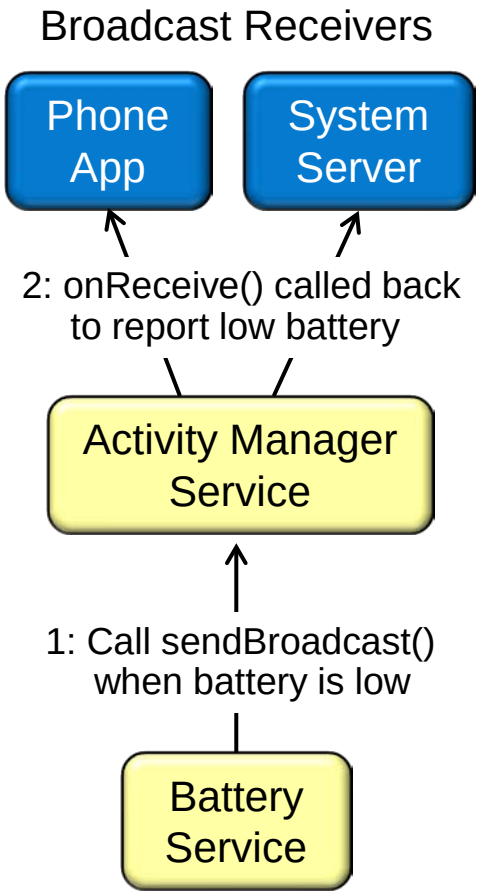
- Pub/sub middleware
  - e.g., Data Distribution Service (DDS), Java Message Service (JMS), CORBA Notification Service, Web Service Notification, etc.



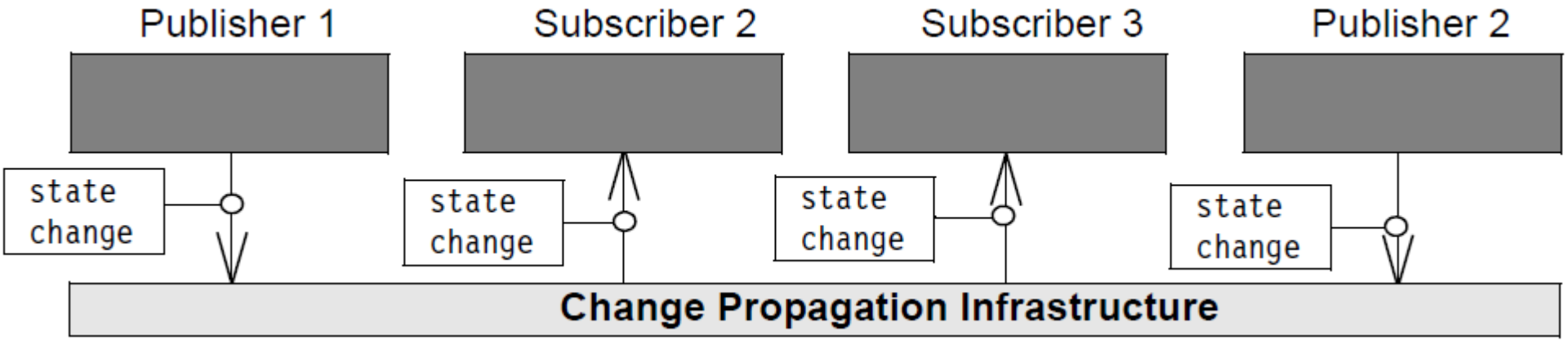
# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

## Known Uses

- Pub/sub middleware
- Smart phone event notification
  - e.g., Android Intents framework & Content Providers

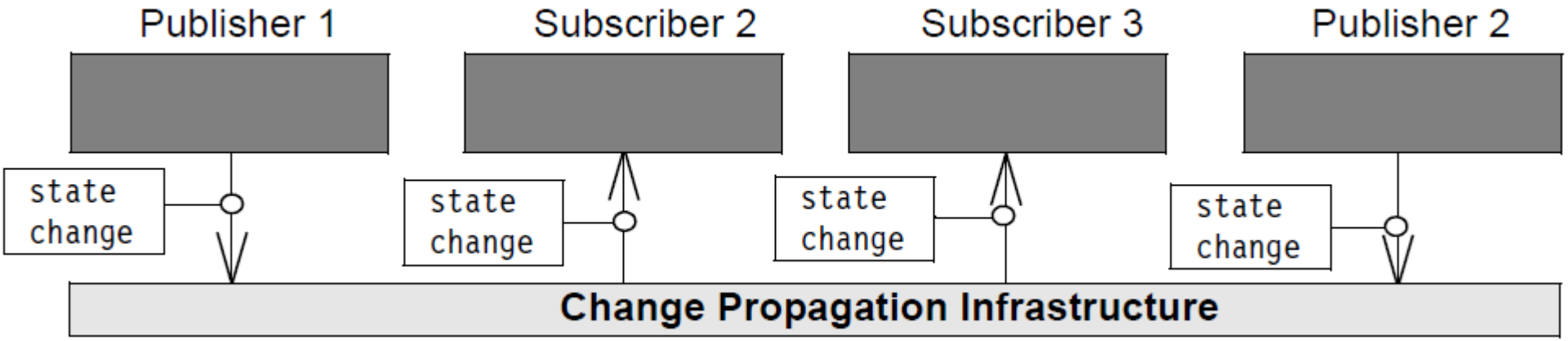



# Summary




- Hard-coding dependencies between publishers & subscribers is avoided by dynamically registering subscribers with the change notification infrastructure
  - Subscribers can join & leave at any time & new types of subscribers that implement the update interface can be integrated without changing the publisher

# Summary




- Hard-coding dependencies between publishers & subscribers is avoided by dynamically registering subscribers with the change notification infrastructure
- The active propagation of changes by the publisher via the event channel avoids polling & ensures that subscribers can update their own state immediately in response to state changes in the publisher

# Android Services & Local IPC: The Publisher/Subscriber Pattern (Part 2)

Douglas C. Schmidt
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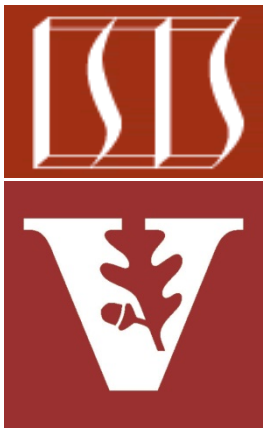
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



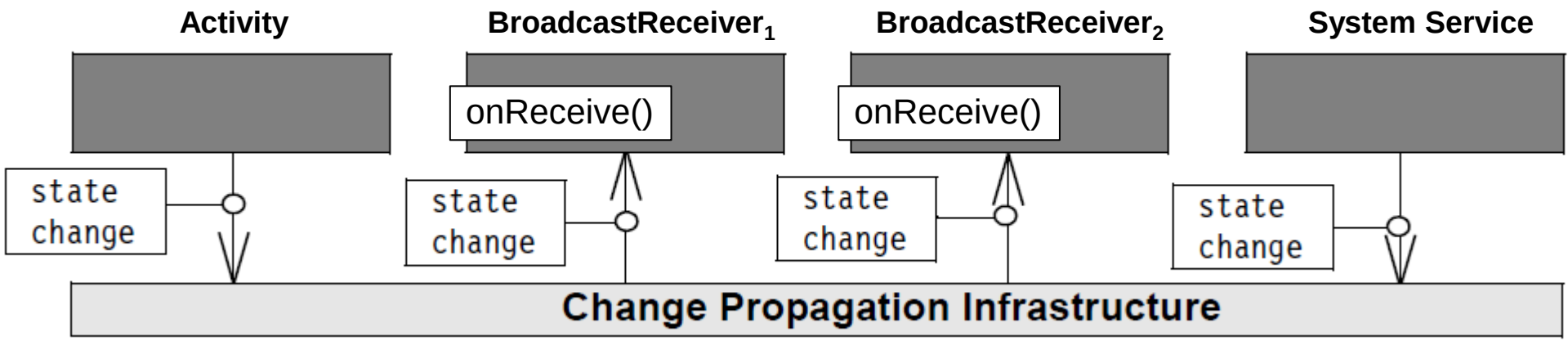
Professor of Computer Science

Institute for Software Integrated Systems

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA

# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Module

- Understand how the *Publisher-Subscriber* pattern is applied in Android

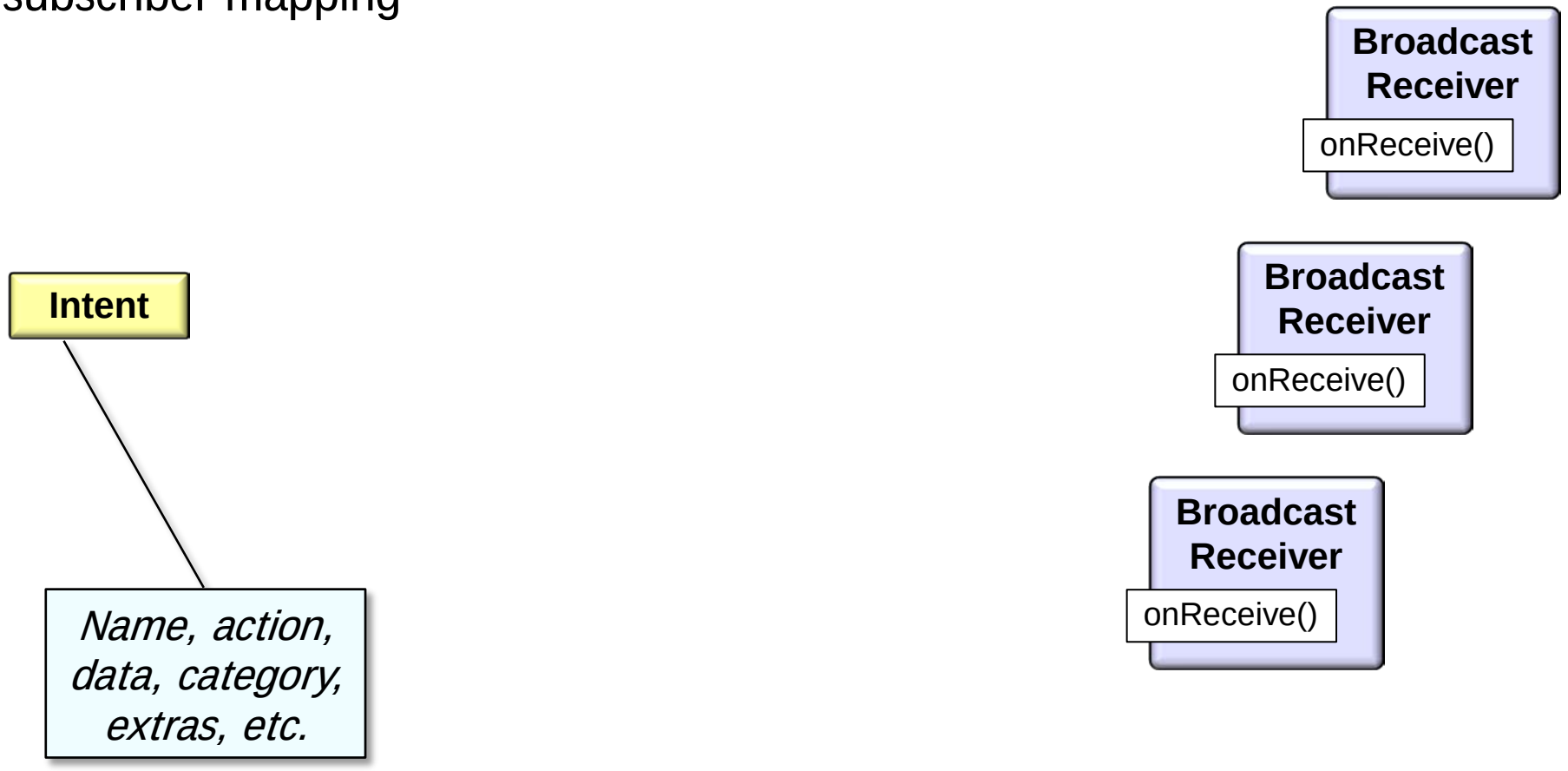



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publish-subscribe_pattern has more info

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

## Implementation

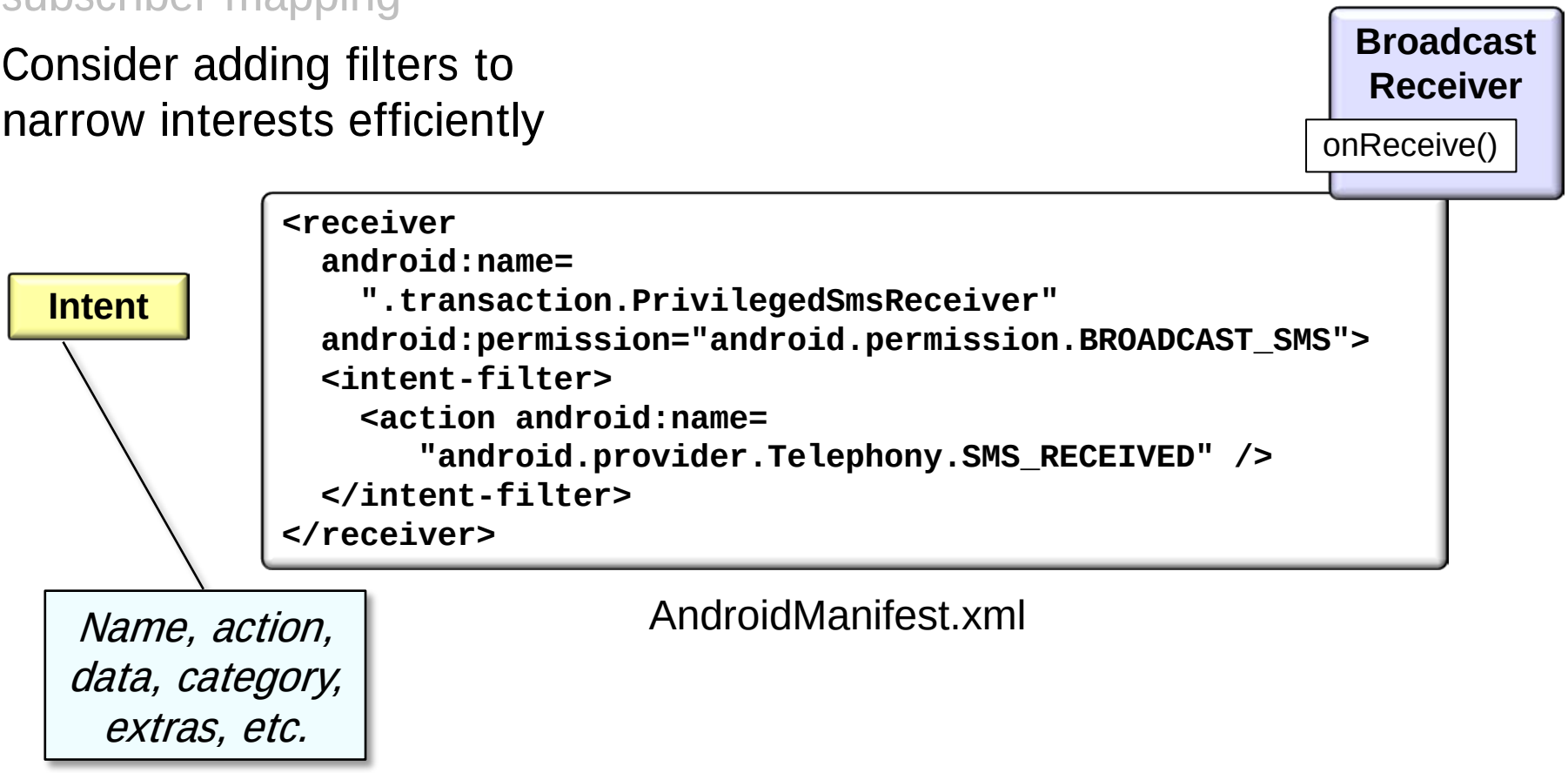
- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

## Implementation

- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping
- Consider adding filters to narrow interests efficiently



# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Implementation**

- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping
- Consider adding filters to narrow interests efficiently
- Define/implement the subscriber registration API
  - Provide method(s) for registering receives & (optionally) filters

```
public abstract class Context {
  ...

  public abstract Intent
    registerReceiver
      (BroadcastReceiver receiver,
       IntentFilter filter);

  public abstract Intent
    registerReceiver
      (BroadcastReceiver receiver,
       IntentFilter filter,
       String broadcastPermission,
       Handler scheduler);
  ...
```

frameworks/base/core/java/android/content/Context.java has source code

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Implementation**

- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping
- Consider adding filters to narrow interests efficiently
- Define/implement the subscriber registration API
  - Provide method(s) for registering receives & (optionally) filters
  - Registered subscribers are typically stored in an internal data structure

```
class ActivityManagerService
    extends ActivityManagerNative ... {
  ...
  final HashMap mRegisteredReceivers
    = new HashMap();

  public Intent registerReceiver
    (IApplicationThread caller,
     String callerPackage,
     IIntentReceiver receiver,
     IntentFilter filter,
     String permission) {
    ...
    ReceiverList rl = (ReceiverList)
        mRegisteredReceivers.
          get(receiver.asBinder());
    ...
    mRegisteredReceivers.
        put(receiver.asBinder(), rl);
    ...
```

frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Implementation**

- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping
- Consider adding filters to narrow interests efficiently
- Define/implement the subscriber registration API
- Define/implement the subscriber notification API
  - Provide method(s) for controlling how notifications are delivered

```
public abstract class Context {
  public abstract void
    sendBroadcast(Intent intent);

  public abstract void
    sendOrderedBroadcast
       (Intent intent,
        String receiverPermission);
  ...
```

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Implementation**

- Determine the publisher-subscriber mapping
- Consider adding filters to narrow interests efficiently
- Define/implement the subscriber registration API
- Define/implement the subscriber notification API
  - Provide method(s) for controlling how notifications are delivered
  - Handle concurrent & sequential deliveries

```
class ActivityManagerService
    extends ActivityManagerNative ... {
  ...
  private final int
    broadcastIntentLocked
      (..., Intent intent, ...) {
    ...
    receivers = AppGlobals.
      getPackageManager().
        queryIntentReceivers(intent,
                             ...);
    ...
    registeredReceivers =
      mReceiverResolver.queryIntent
        (intent, ...);
    ...
  }
```

Static receivers

Dynamic receivers

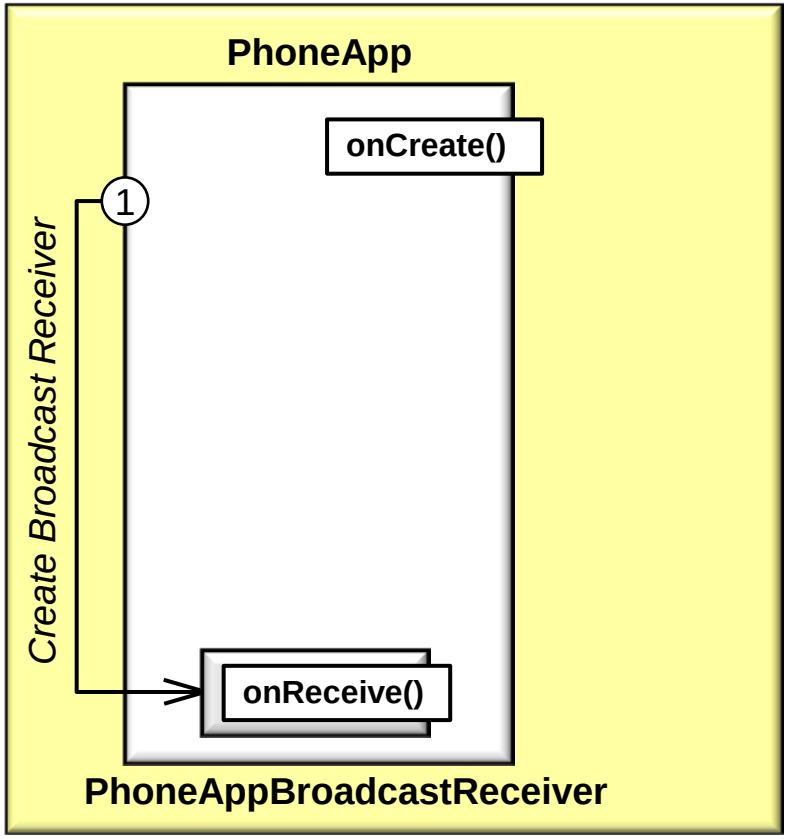
Broadcast intent to receivers

frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applying the Publisher-Subscriber pattern in Android**

- Use the Intents framework to report low battery status on an Android device




packages/apps/Phone/src/com/android/phone/PhoneApp.java has source code

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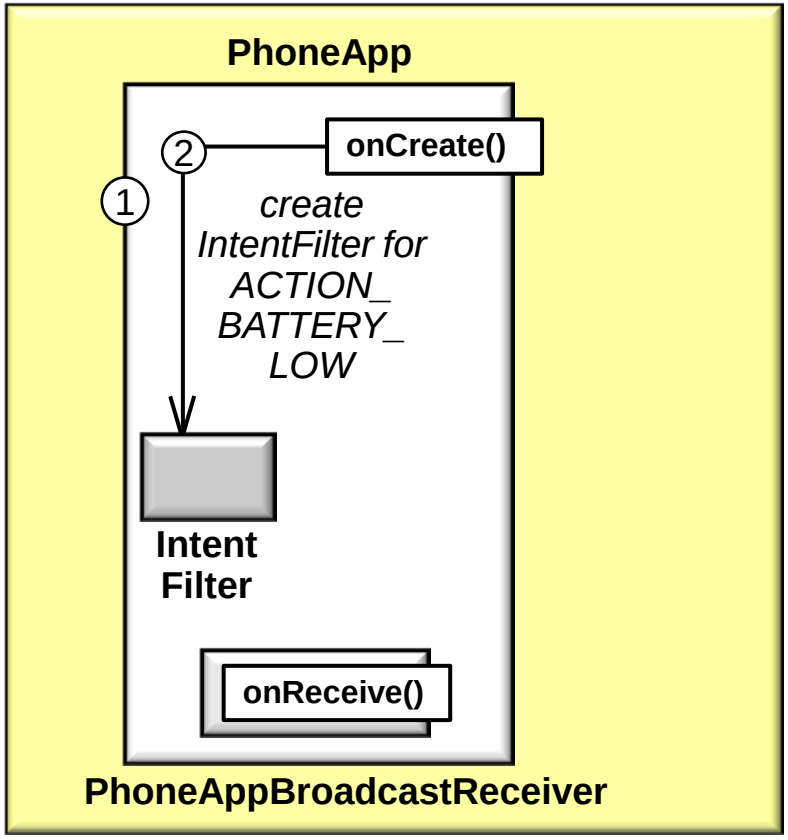


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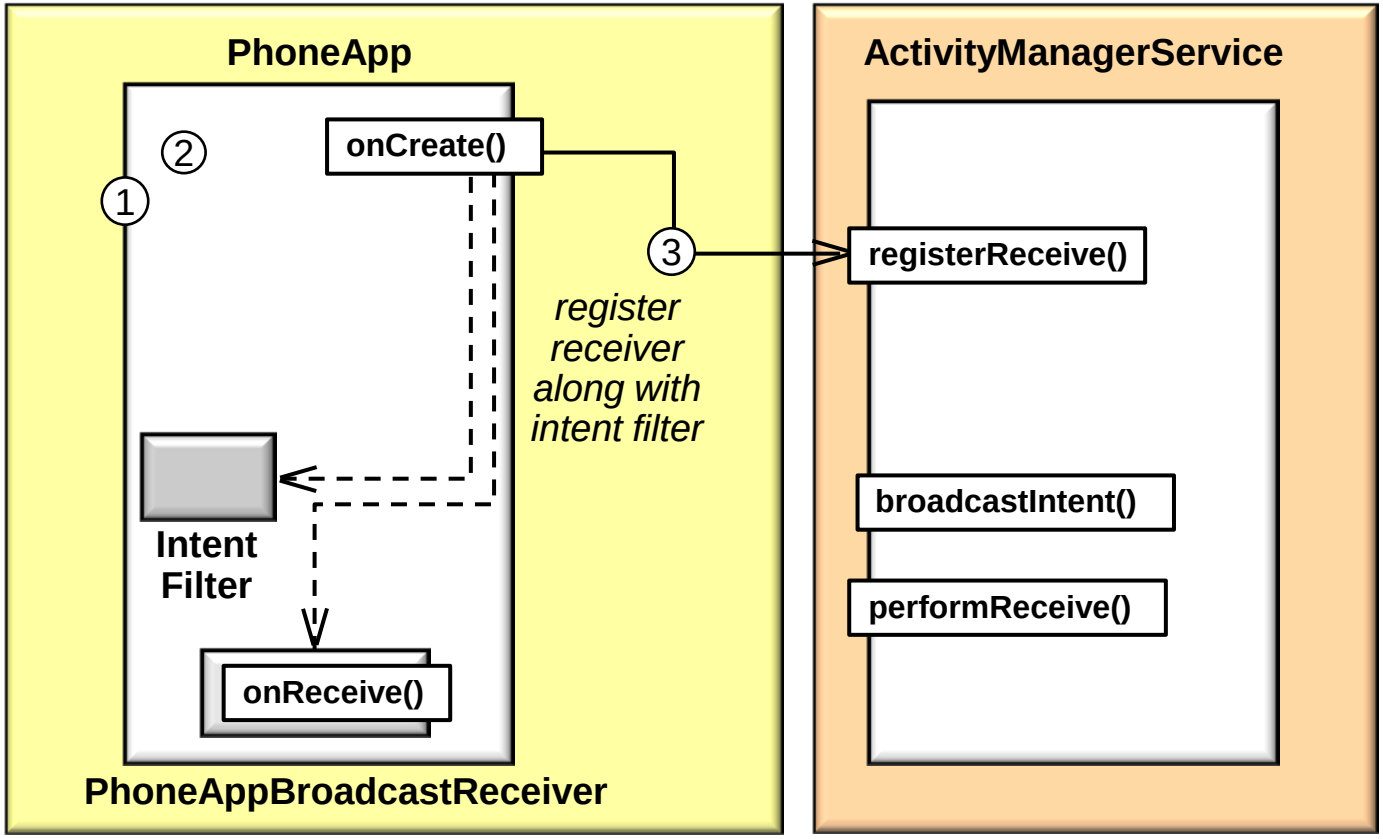


frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applying the Publisher-Subscriber pattern in Android**

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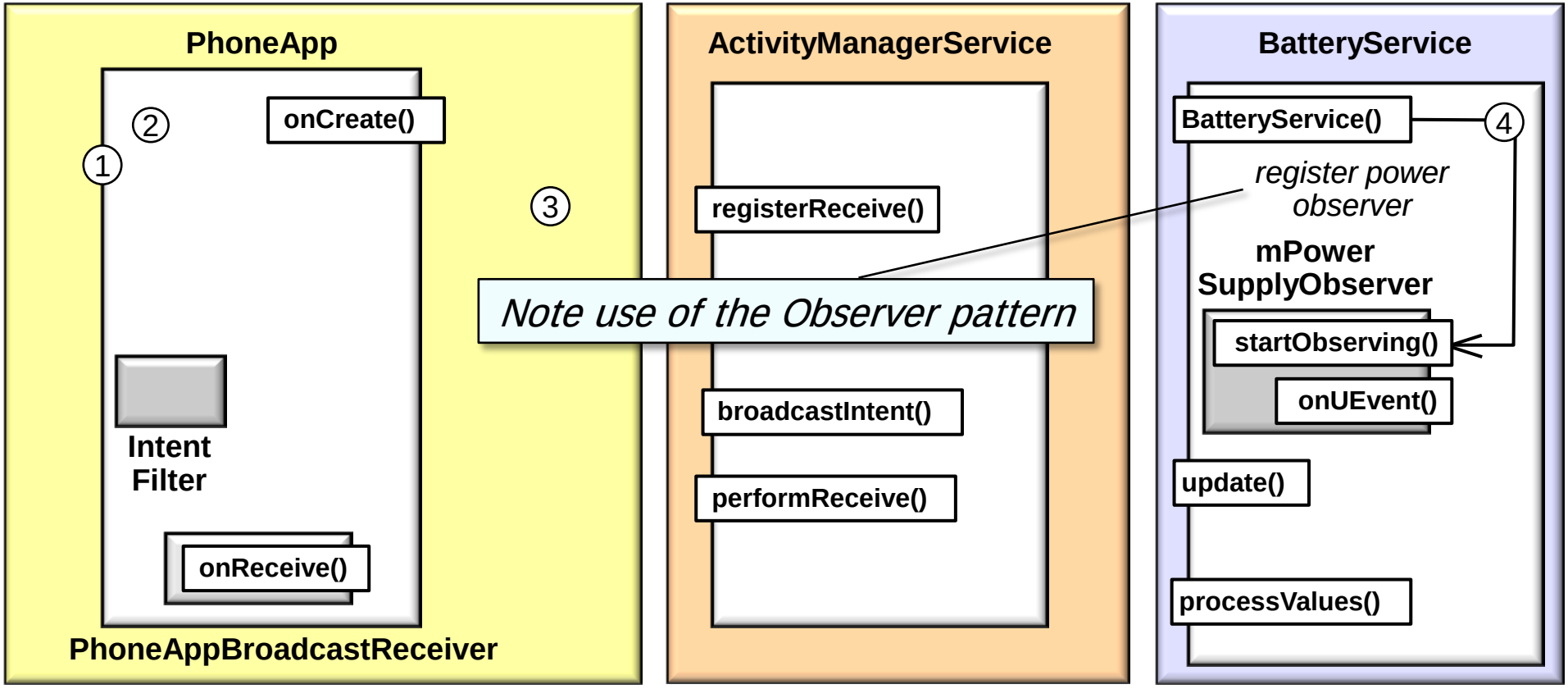


See frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/BatteryService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applying the Publisher-Subscriber pattern in Android**

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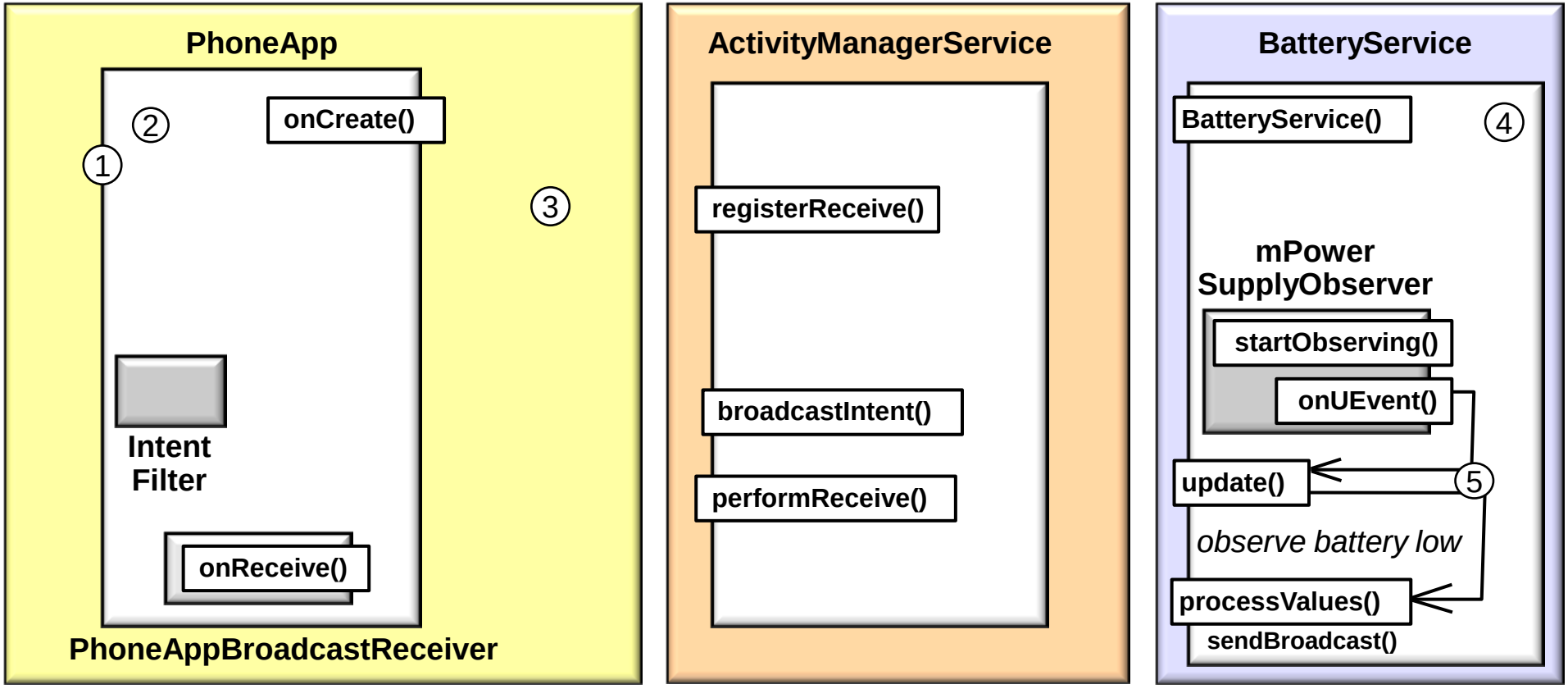


See frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/BatteryService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applying the Publisher-Subscriber pattern in Android**

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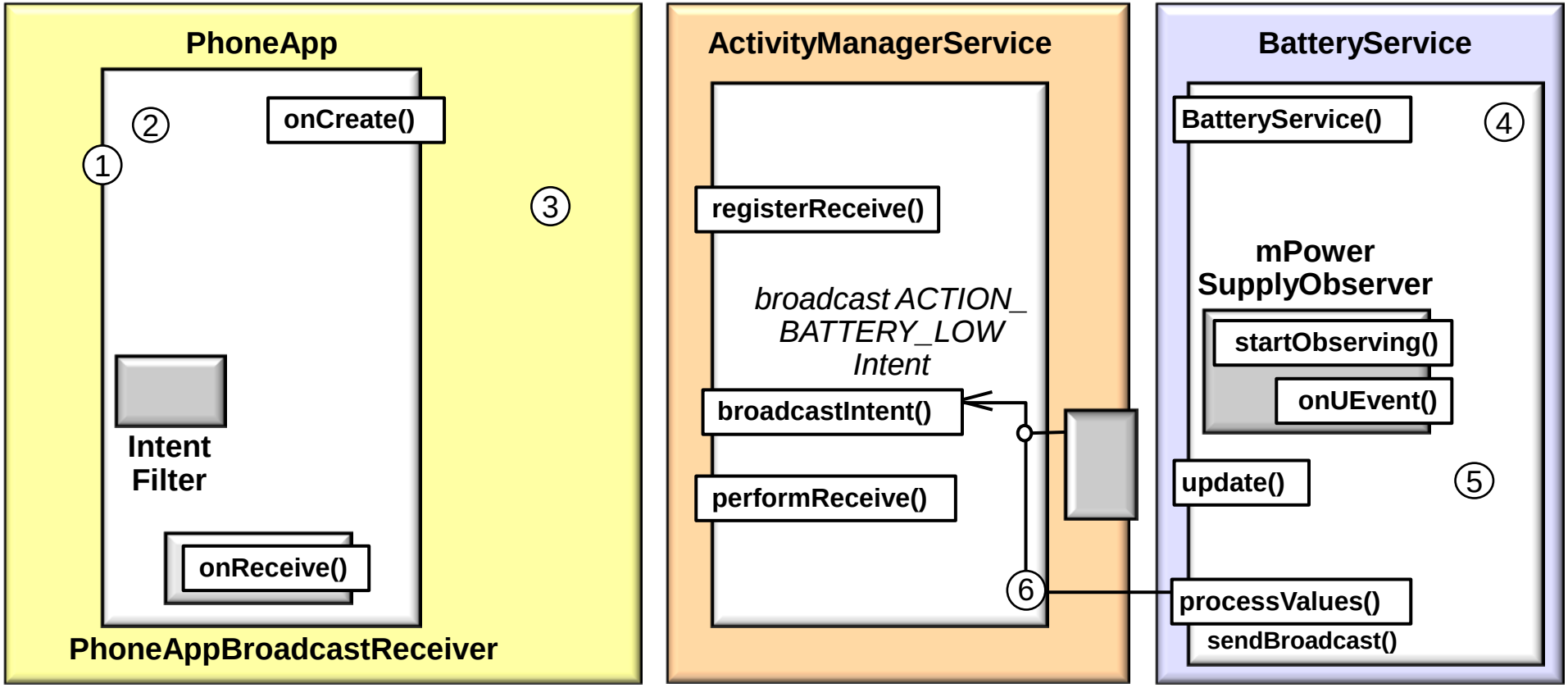


frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

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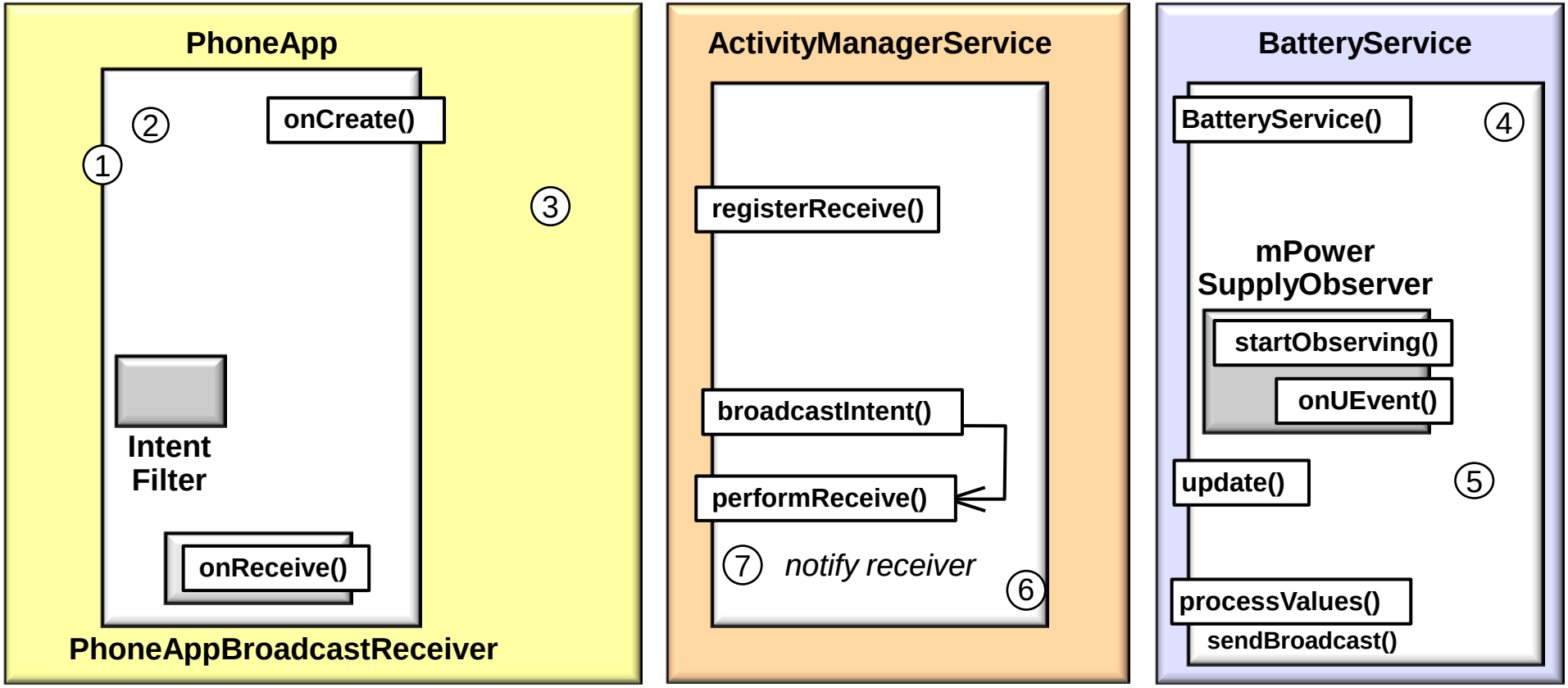
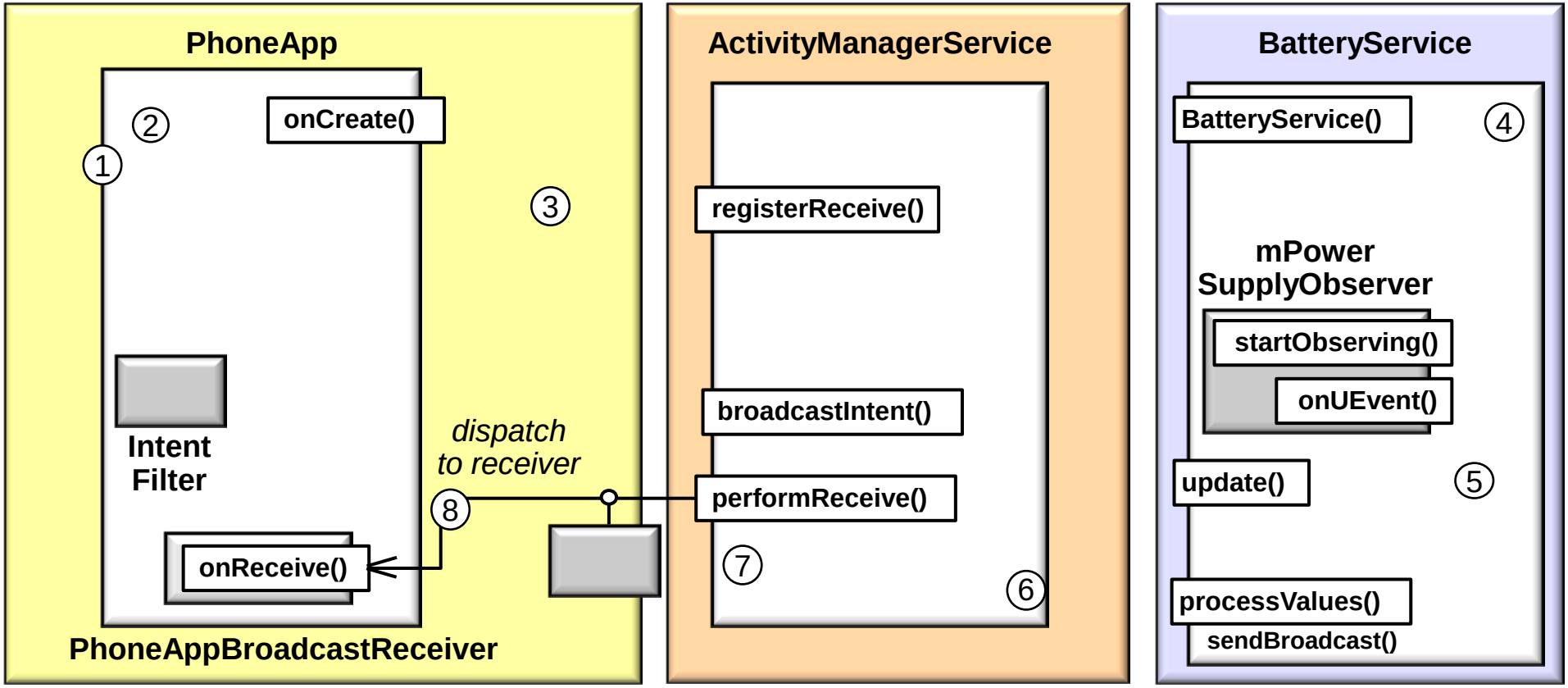



frameworks/base/services/java/com/android/server/am/ActivityManagerService.java

# Publisher-Subscriber POSA1 Architectural

**Applying the Publisher-Subscriber pattern in Android**

- Use the Intents framework to report low battery status on an Android device

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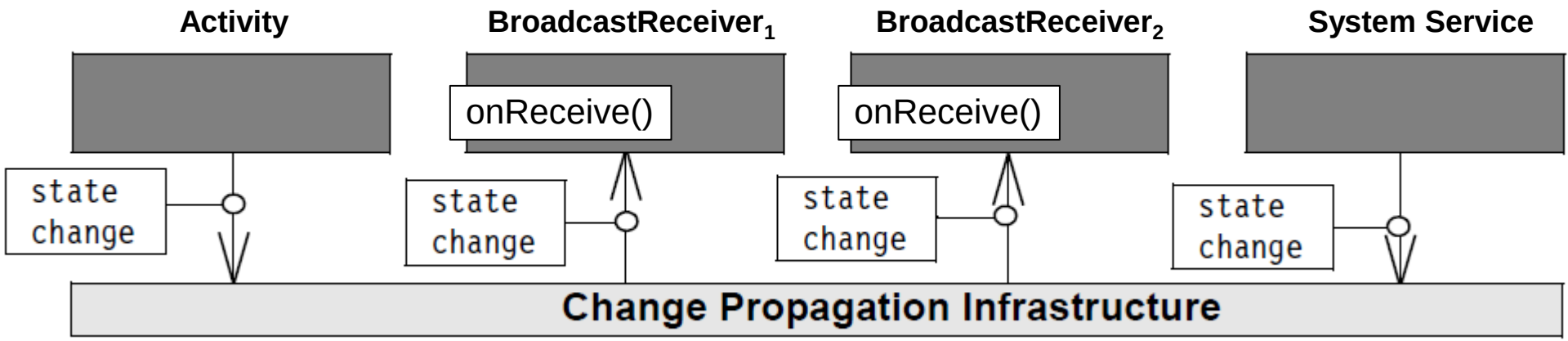
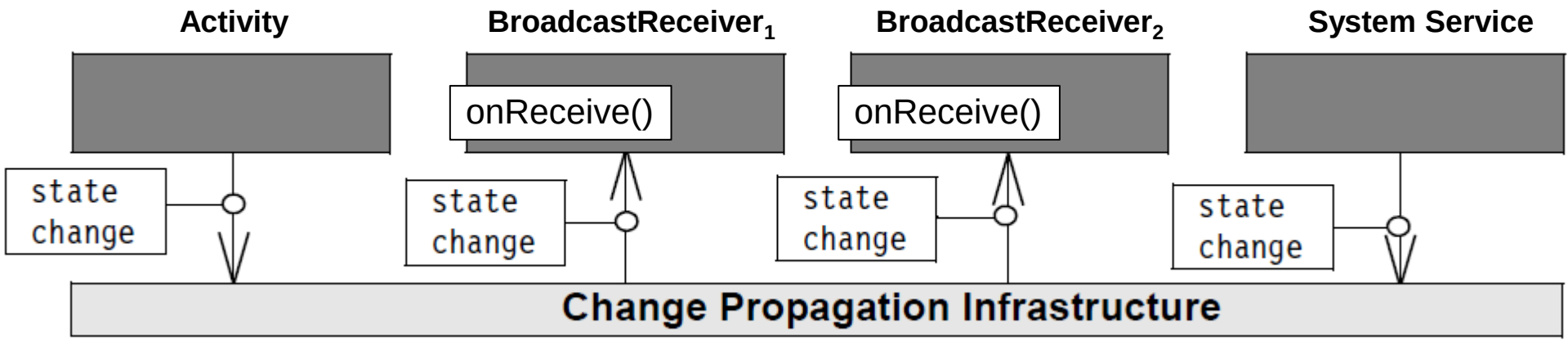
# Summary




- Android implements the *Publisher-Subscriber* pattern via the Intents framework to enable late run-time binding between components in the same or different Apps
  - The Intent object is a passive data structure holding an abstract description of some change that has occurred & is being announced

# Summary




- Android implements the *Publisher-Subscriber* pattern via the Intents framework to enable late run-time binding between components in the same or different Apps
- Intent objects passed to any of the broadcast methods (such as Context. sendBroadcast() or Context.sendOrderedBroadcast()) are delivered to all interested broadcast receivers