Layered Architectures: Android's Layered Architecture

Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

Institute for Software Integrated Systems

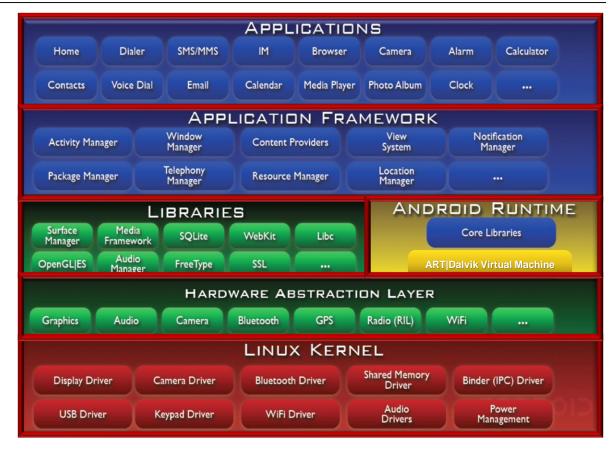
Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



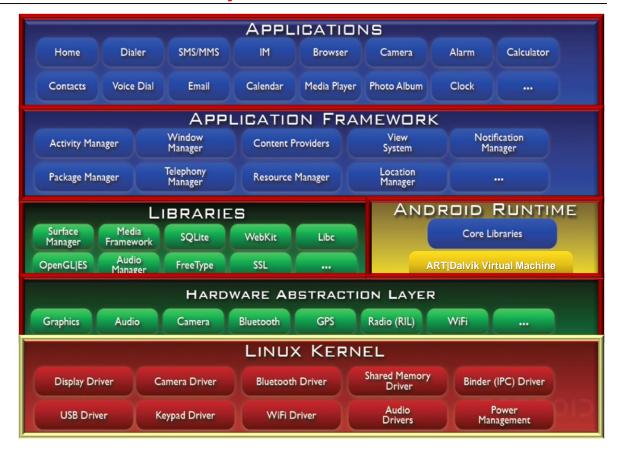


Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Know what layered architectures are
- Understand the Layers architectural pattern
- Recognize the layers in Android's software stack

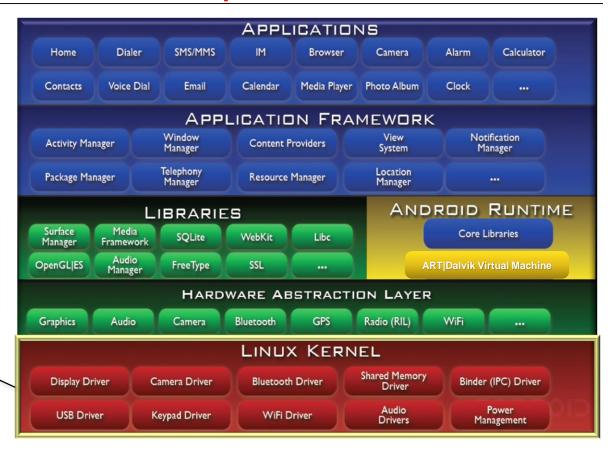


 Android's architecture is structured into multiple layers of abstraction



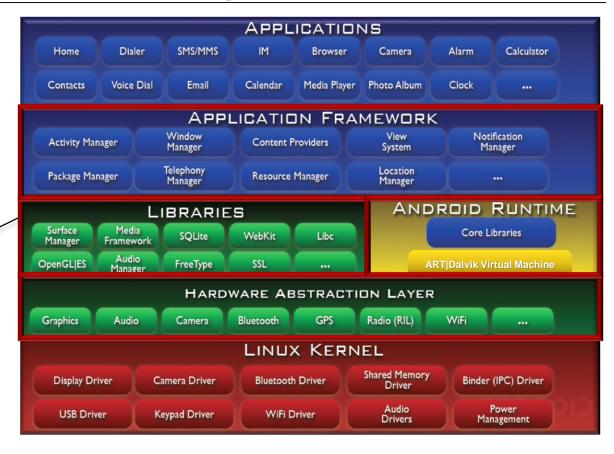
 Android's architecture is structured into multiple layers of abstraction

The Android Linux kernel controls hardware & manages system resources



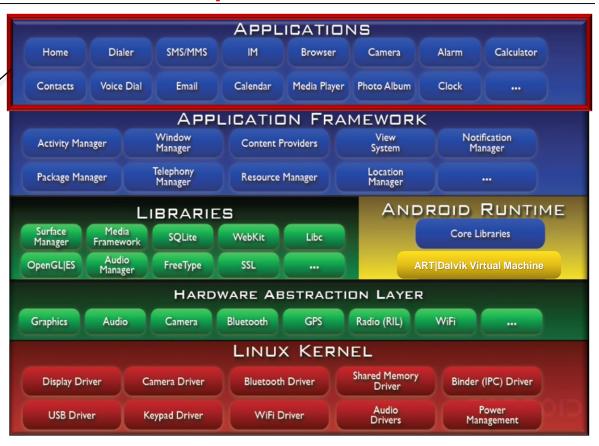
 Android's architecture is structured into multiple layers of abstraction

Several middleware layers provide higher-level reusable services to apps

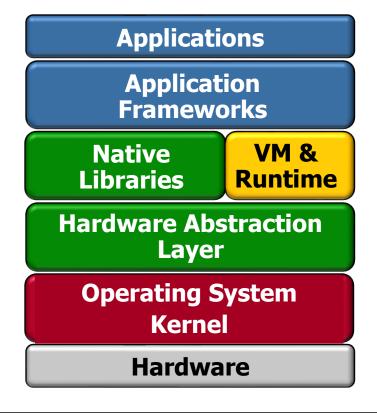


 Android's architecture is structured into multiple layers of abstraction

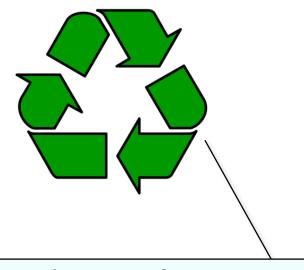
The application layer provides nicely packaged functionality to end-users



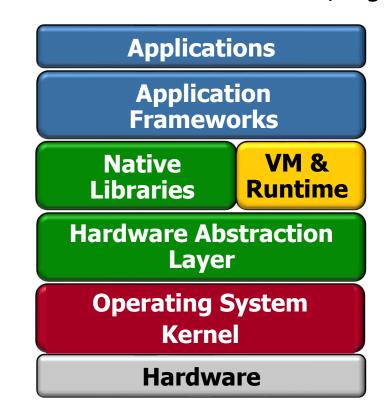
Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons



- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse

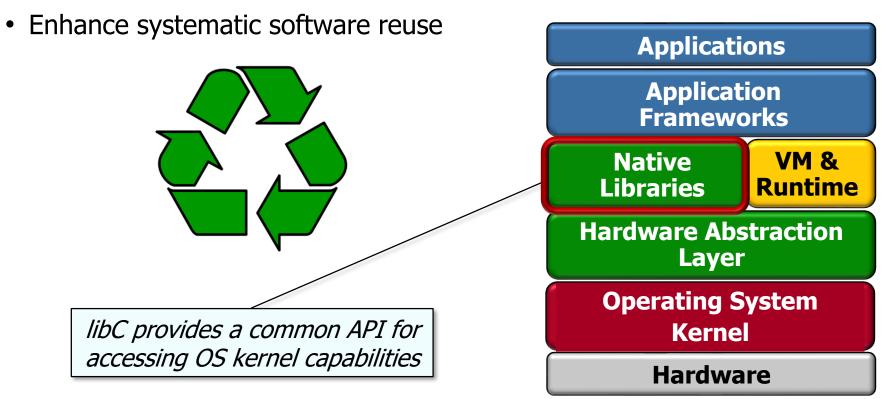


An intentional strategy for increasing productivity & improving software quality



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code reuse#Systematic software reuse

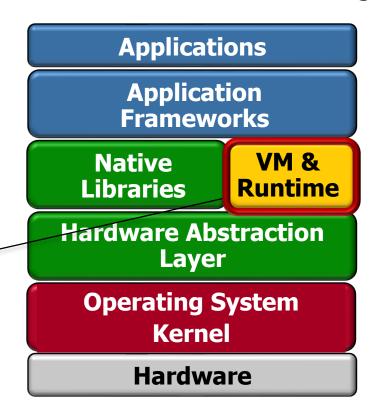
· Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.



- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse

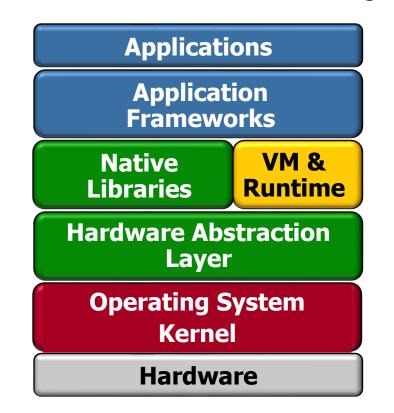


Enable apps to run concurrently over various types of multi-core hardware



- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations

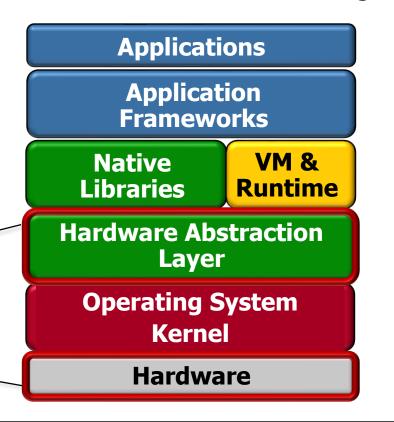




- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations

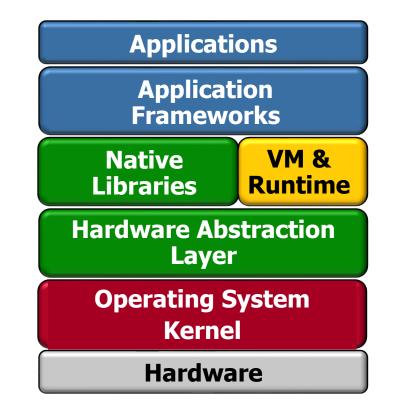


Shield apps from inconsistent hardware APIs



- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations

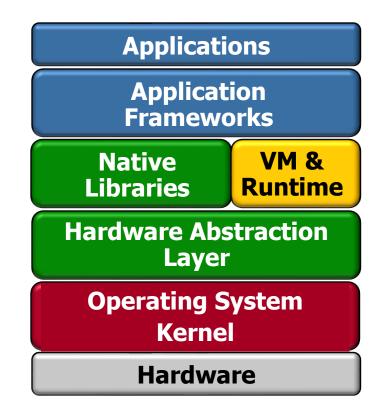




Effects of updates can be confined to the layer whose implementation changes

- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations
 - Reduce the complexity of APIs that app developers must understand

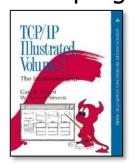




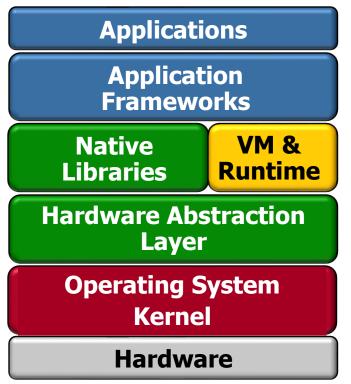
See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facade_pattern

- · Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations
 - Reduce the complexity of APIs that app developers must understand

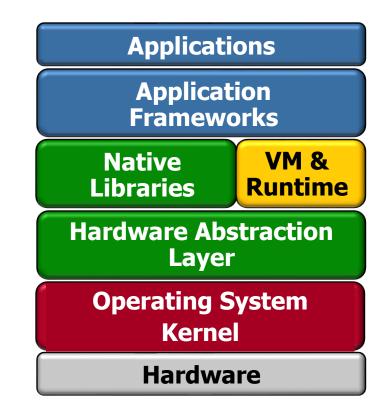
Enable use of popular protocols, APIs,
 & programming languages







- Layering is applied in complex systems like Android for several reasons, e.g.
 - Enhance systematic software reuse
 - Enable "plug & play" replacement of certain layer implementations
 - Reduce the complexity of APIs that app developers must understand
 - Enable use of popular protocols, APIs,
 & programming languages
 - These popular protocols & APIs are available in open-source form



See source.android.com/source/building-kernels.html

End of Layered Architectures: Android's Layered Architecture