



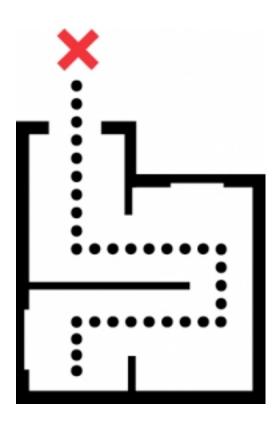
Android Internals Overview

Marko Gargenta Marakana

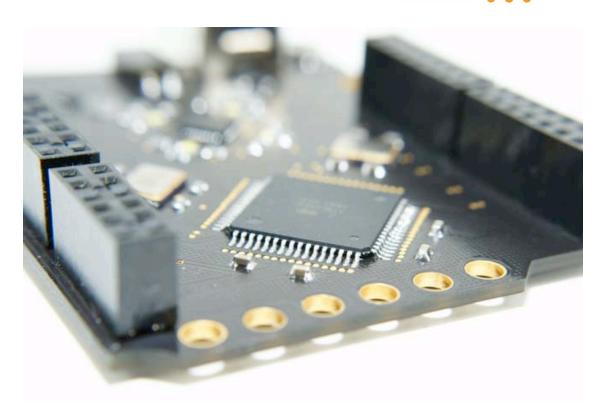


Agenda

- Working with Hardware
- Android Startup and Runtime
- Native Development Kit
- Summary







WORKING WITH HARDWARE

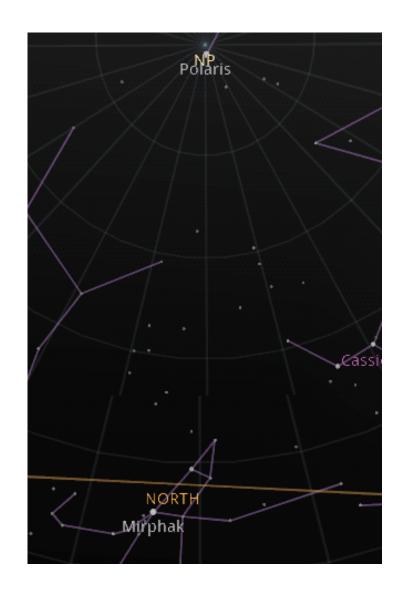


Sensors

Android supports many built-in sensors. You simply register with Sensor Manager to get notifications when sensor data changes.

Sensors are erratic and data comes in uneven intervals.

Emulator doesn't have good support for sensors.

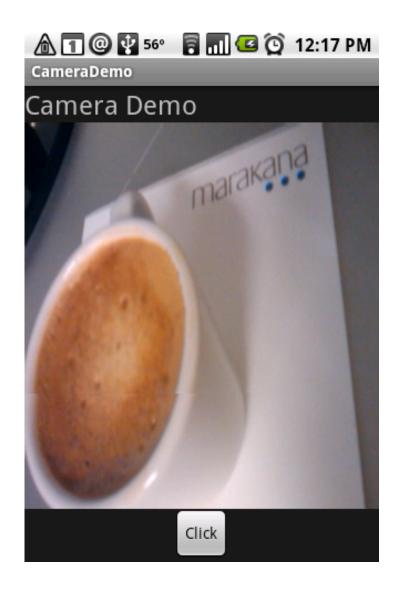




Camera

Android SDK supports access to built-in Camera and its preview.

You can access real-time frames, or get a callback when shutter is open. The photo data is passed back in either raw or jpeg format.





WiFi

WiFi API allows for managing your connection, scanning for active WiFi points and find out details about each.



WiFiDemo

WiFi Status: SSID: Marakana Network, BSSID: 00:14:bf:43:dc:0d, MAC: 00:23:76:0c:07:7d, Supplicant state: COMPLETED, RSSI: -200, Link

speed: 54, Net ID: 6

ID: 0 SSID: "dorado" BSSID: null PRIO: 8
 KeyMgmt: NONE Protocols: WPA RSN

AuthAlgorithms:

PairwiseCiphers: TKIP CCMP

GroupCiphers: WEP40 WEP104 TKIP CCMP

ID: 1 SSID: "cpmcairnet" BSSID: null PRIO: 20

KeyMgmt: NONE Protocols: WPA RSN

AuthAlgorithms:

PairwiseCiphers: TKIP CCMP

GroupCiphers: WEP40 WEP104 TKIP CCMP

- ID: 2 SSID: "MeetingAccess" BSSID: null PRIO: 10

KeyMgmt: NONE Protocols: WPA RSN

AuthAlgorithms:



Telephony

With Telephony API, you can:

Make phone calls
Monitor phone state and activity
Access phone properties and status
Monitor data connectivity
Control the phone

It is a simple yet powerful API



NetworkInfo: type: WIFI[], state: CONNECTED/ CONNECTED, reason: (unspecified), extra: (none), roaming: false, failover: false, isAvailable: true

NetworkInfo: type: MOBILE[UMTS], state: DISCONNECTED/DISCONNECTED, reason: dataDisabled, extra: epc.tmobile.com, roaming: false, failover: false, isAvailable: true

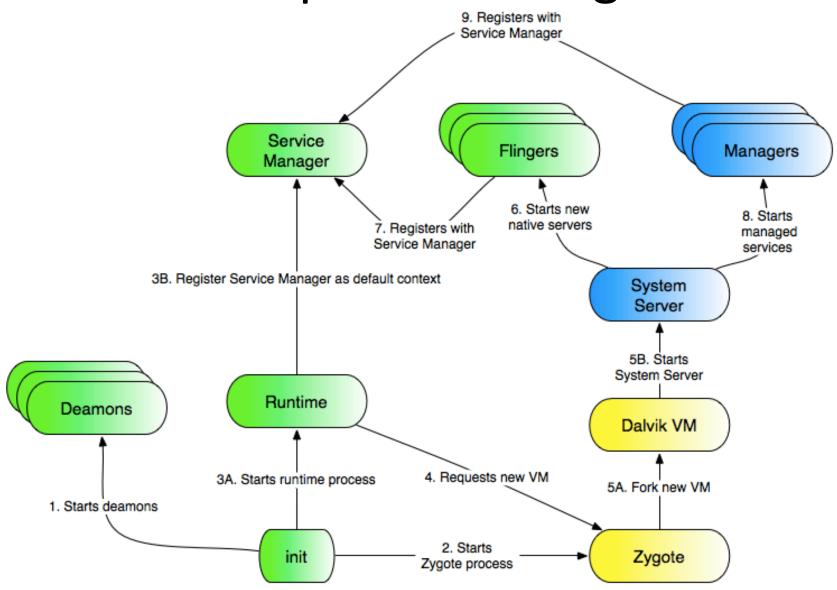




ANDROID STARTUP & RUNTIME

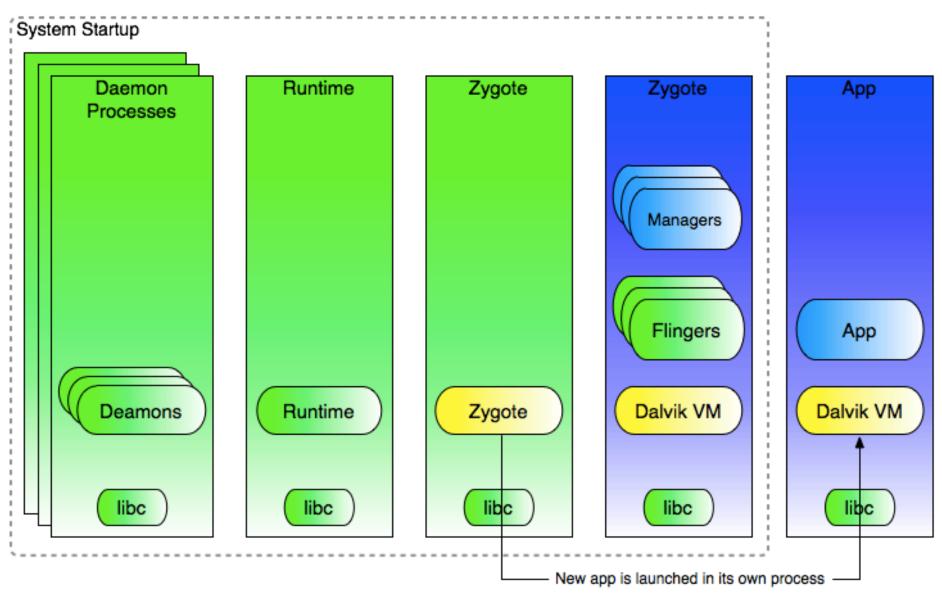


Startup Walkthrough





Runtime Overview



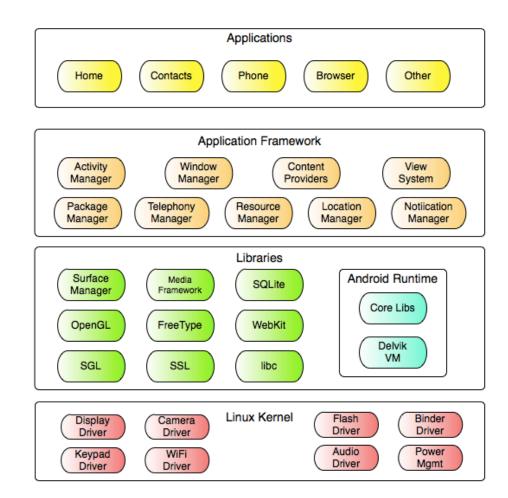


Layer Interactions

There are three main scenarios for your app to talk to native library:

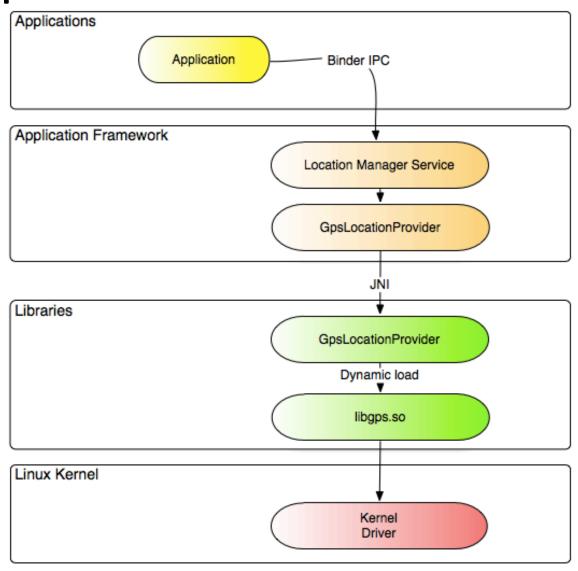
- Directly
- Via native service
- Via native daemon

It will depend on the type of app and type of native library which method works best.



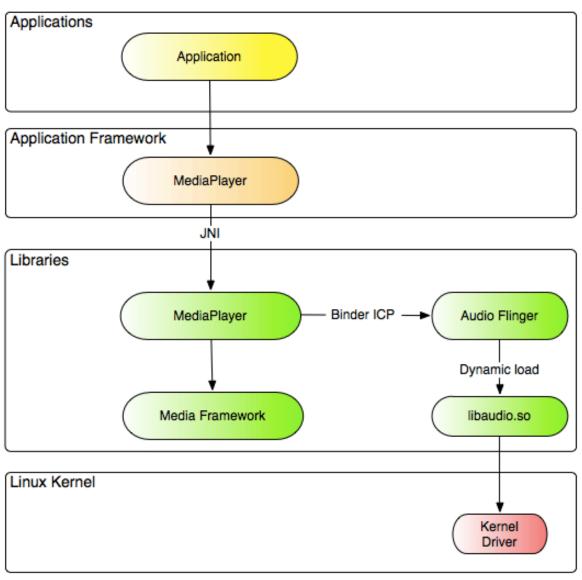


App – Runtime Service - Lib



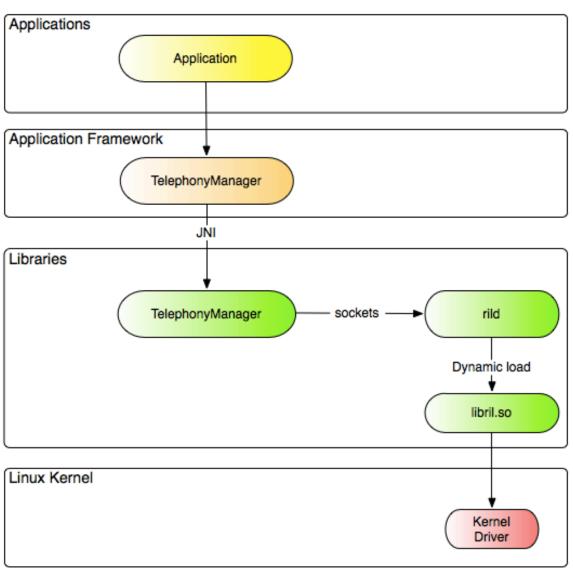


App – Runtime-Native Service-Lib



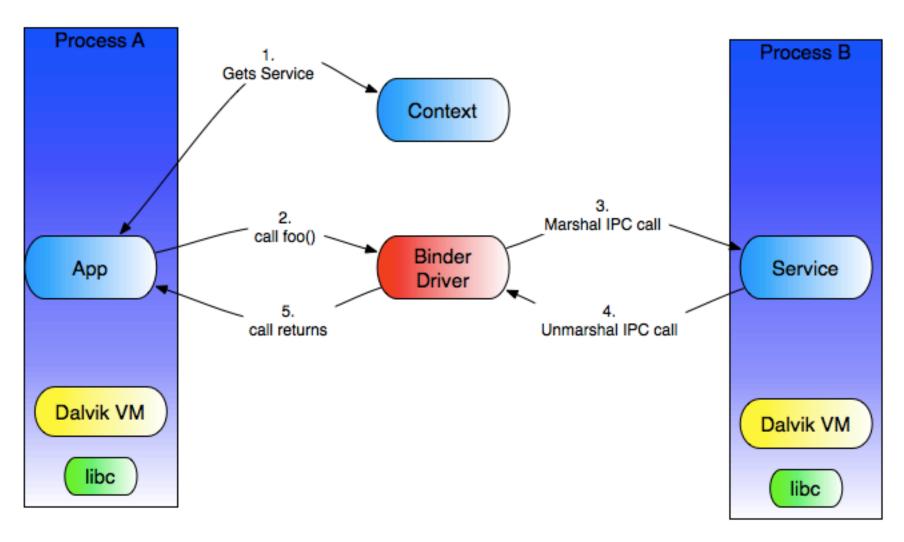


App-Runtime-Native Daemon-Lib





Binder IPC



High-performance IPC: shared memory, per-process thread pool, synchronous



Java Native Interface

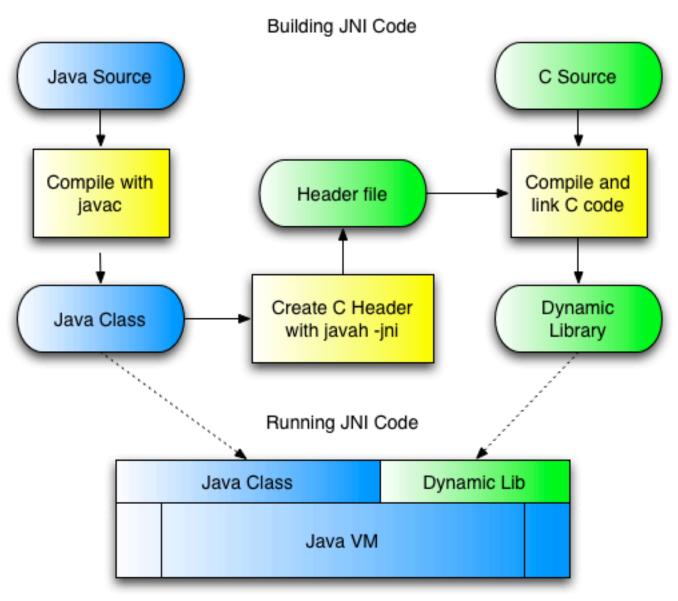
JNI defines naming and coding convention so that Java VM can find and call native code.

JNI is built into JVM to provide access to OS I/O and others.





Building and Running JNI Code







NATIVE DEVELOPMENT KIT



What's in NDK?



Tools to build and compile your native code for the device architecture (such as ARM)



A way to package your library into the APK file so you can distribute your application easily



A set of native system headers that will be supported for the future releases of Android platform (libc, libm, libz, liblog, JNI headers, some C++ headers, and OpenGL)



(some) documentation, sample code and examples

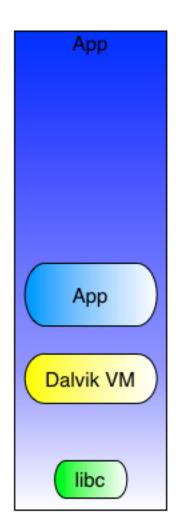


Why NDK?

NDK allows you to develop parts of your Android application in C/C++.

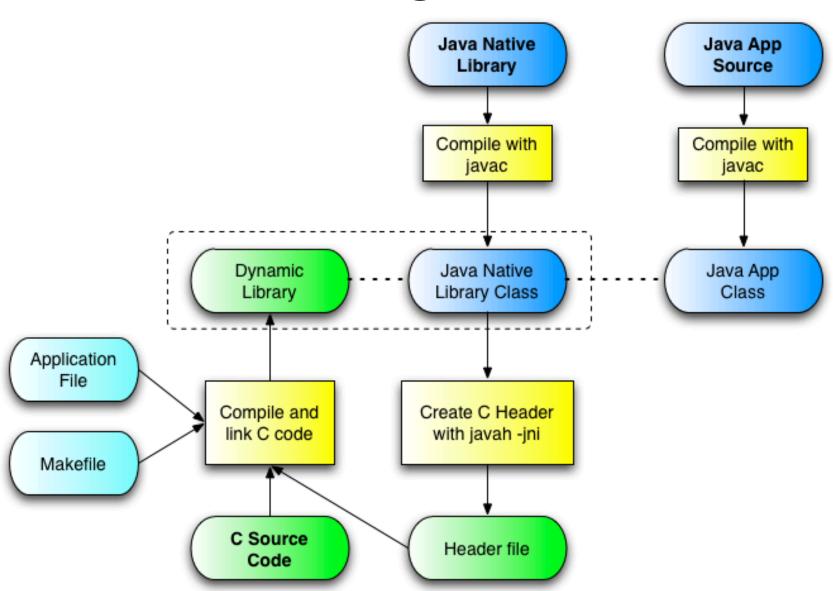
You cannot develop native-only apps in NDK – your app is still subject to security sandboxing.

Main motivation for native code is performance.





Using NDK



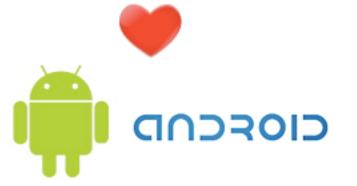




Android SDK provides many APIs to allow you to get to the hardware.

In some cases, you may want to provide parts of your application in C. Main reason would be performance.

Android OS is based on Linux. You can modify the entire platform as well.



Marko Gargenta, Marakana.com marko@marakana.com +1-415-647-7000

Licensed under Creative Commons License (cc-by-nc-nd) – non-commercial. Please Share!

