



## Android Customization: From the Kernel to the Apps

Hi, I am Cédric, I work for Genymobile as a System Engineer  
Genymobile is a company specialized in Android. We are based in France (Paris and Lyon) and SF.  
We develop and customize android ROM for our customers.  
We also have our own products like Genymotion (android emulator, you may have heard of it)

Today I'd like to talk about how to customize a Android system



## INTRODUCTION

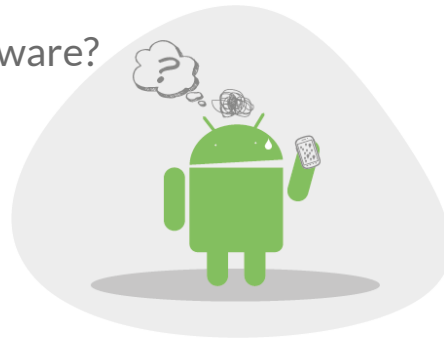
Let's see what problem we want to solve

## Introduction



Android is a “full stack” OS

How to use my own hardware?

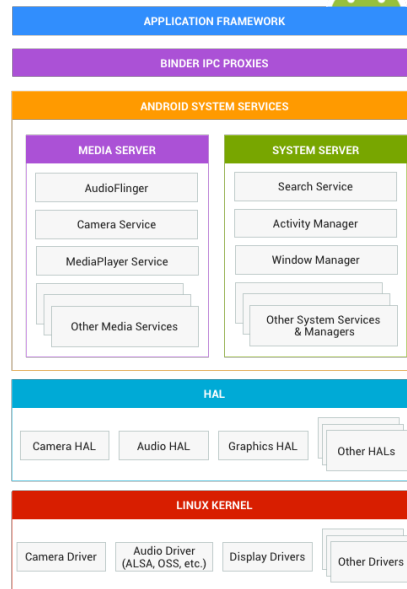


Android is a full operating system. It come with a SDK to build apps. Every hardware modules can be accessed with a coherent Java API (eg: camera, gps, sensors)  
Everything is protected by a Permission mecanism

Very convenient for application developer.

As a linux developer, I'd like to port my own hardware to Android.  
Eg: board with a serial port, gpio, ...

# Introduction



Let's see how to customize android.

We start from the kernel and go all the way up to the app!

In this presentation we will follow what is done in AOSP.

This mean changing google code.

This is the easiest way, however this can bring problems when we want to port to another android version.

Some other approach need less change in AOSP. To understand how the layers are put together we will keep this method

## Summary



## 01 KERNEL

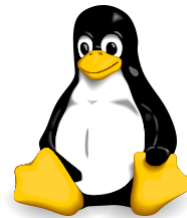
Kernel



Not part of AOSP

Driver: Built-in or Module

GPLv2



## Kernel

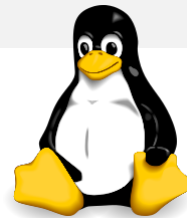


*device/<vendor>/<product>/init.<product>.rc*

```
on boot
    insmod /system/lib/modules/abs.ko
    chown system system /dev/abs
    chmod 0600 /dev/abs
```

*device/<vendor>/<product>/device.mk*

```
PRODUCT_COPY_FILES := \
    device/<vendor>/<product>/abs.ko:system/lib/modules/abs.ko
```



Every file that is used to build and customize your device goes to “device”

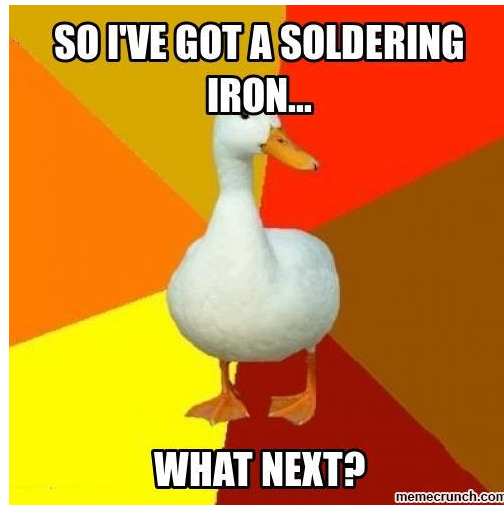
This module will create a “character device”

We do not want to give access to the device to every application, we restrict it to the system user.

We also do not want our app to run as system.

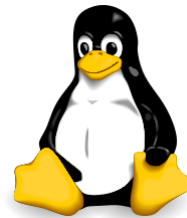


Kernel



No demo with real hardware

```
# ls -l /dev/abs  
crw----- system  system  249,  0  abs  
# echo "Hello ABS" > /dev/abs  
# cat /dev/abs  
hELLO abs
```

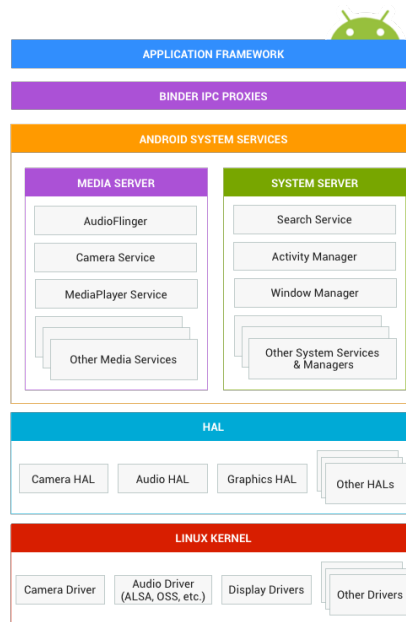


Our “device” is a simple module that convert upper case to lower case

We want to protect access to the device, only “system” is allowed to r/w. Of course our application will not have system permission.

We need the glue to let system\_server use it

# Kernel



## 02 HAL: Hardware Abstraction Layer

# Hal

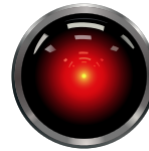
Hardware Abstraction Layer



C library

Expose hardware feature

Part of AOSP, often closed source



# Hal

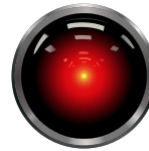
Hardware Abstraction Layer



*libabs.h*

```
ssize_t abs_getdata(void *buf, size_t count);  
  
ssize_t abs_putdata(const void *buf, size_t count);  
  
void abs_clear(void);
```

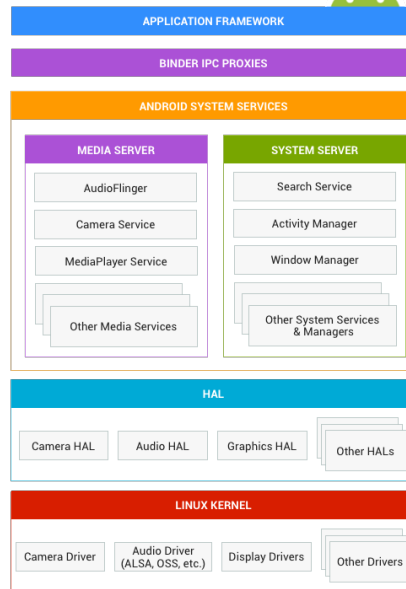
=> *libabs.so*



With this hardware, I want to get some data (abs\_getdata), put new data (abs\_putdata) and clear the buffer (abs\_clear).  
This is here that you will put your device specific code.  
This code is not android specific

# Hal

Hardware Abstraction Layer



System server run java code.

We need a bridge between java (system\_server) and C (hal) => JNI

## 03 JNI: Java Native Interface



Simple glue between C and Java

Do not do smart thing here



*framework/base/abs/jni/android.abs.Abs.c*

```
static void jni_abs_putData(JNIEnv *env, jclass cls, jstring string)
{
    int ret;
    const char *buff = (*env)->GetStringUTFChars(env, string, NULL);
    int length = (*env)->GetStringLength(env, string);
    ret = abs_putdata(buff, length);
    if (ret < 0) {
        ThrowAbsException(env, "fail to put data");
    }
    (*env)->ReleaseStringUTFChars(env, string, buff);
}
```



Expose your hal function through jni  
Manage error code with exceptions  
Only glue code

# Jni

Java Native Interface



*framework/base/abs/java/android/abs/Abs.java*

```
package android.abs;

public class Abs {
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("abs_jni");
    }

    public native static void clear();
    public native static String getData() throws AbsException;
    public native static void putData(String in) throws AbsException;
}
```



## Trick: Add a Main.java

```
package android.abs;
/* @hide */
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Abs.putData("Hello ABS");
            String out = Abs.getData();
            System.out.println(out);
            Abs.clear();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
        }
    }
}
```

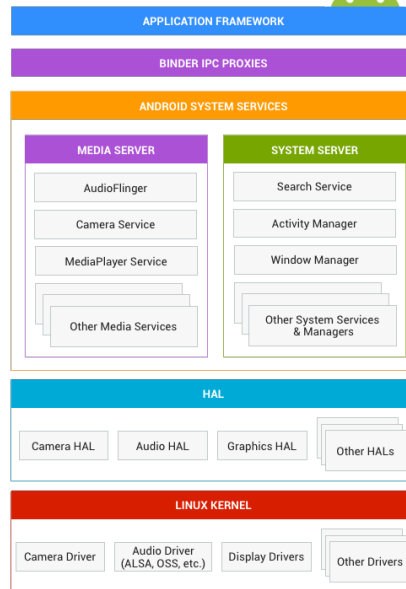


## Trick: Add a Main.java

```
$ dalvikvm -cp /system/framework/framework.jar android.abs.Main
```



Allow you check that everything works from java to the device



## 04 System Server

## Must Implement AIDL interface

*framework/base/abs/java/android/abs/IAbsManager.aidl*

```
package android.abs;
/** {@hide} */
interface IAbsManager
{
    void clear();
    String getData();
    void putData(String data);
}
```



System server is called by the application (framework) through the binder protocol  
System server run as the “system” user



## System Server



*framework/base/services/abs/java/android/server/abs/AbsService.java*

```
/** @hide */
public class AbsService extends IAbsManager.Stub {
    private static final String TAG = "AbsService";
    private Context mContext;

    public AbsService(Context context) {
        mContext = context;
    }

    public String getData() {
        enforceAccessPermission();
        try {
            return Abs.getData();
        } catch (AbsException e) {
            Slog.e(TAG, "cannot getdata");
        }
        return null;
    }

    private void enforceAccessPermission() {
        mContext.enforceCallingOrSelfPermission(android.Manifest.permission.ABS_ACCESS,
            "AbsService");
    }
}
```



The binder RPC allow us to check the permission of the caller  
live into service.jar

# System Server



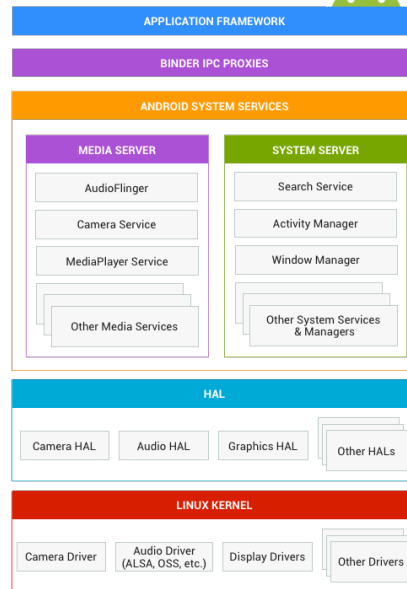
*Hack SystemServer.java*

```
private void startOtherServices() {  
    ...  
    try {  
        Slog.i(TAG, "Abs Service");  
        absService = new AbsService(context);  
        ServiceManager.addService(Context.ABS_SERVICE, absService);  
    } catch (Throwable e) {  
        reportWtf("starting abs Service", e);  
    }  
}
```



start our service

# System Server



Note that we decide that our device will be manageable by `system_server`. However we could have created a special daemon to deal with the device and let `system_server` talk to the daemon. The daemon could run as root  
This is another choice of architecture but do not change much

## 05 Framework

# Framework



*frameworks/base/abs/java/android/abs/AbsManager.java*

```
package android.abs;

public class AbsManager {
    IAbsManager mService;
    /** @hide */
    public AbsManager(IAbsManager service) {
        mService = service;
    }

    public String getData() {
        try {
            return mService.getData();
        } catch (RemoteException e) {
            ...
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```



## *Hack ContextImpl.java*

```
static {  
    ...  
    registerService(ABS_SERVICE, new ServiceFetcher() {  
        public Object createService(ContextImpl ctx) {  
            IBinder b = ServiceManager.getService(ABS_SERVICE);  
            IAbsManager service = IAbsManager.Stub.asInterface(b);  
            return new AbsManager(service);  
        }  
    });  
}
```



Framework



make update-api && make sdk

Configure IDE



## 06 App



## App



```
MainActivity.java x AndroidManifest.xml x abs x app x
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="genymobile.android.sample.abs" >

    <application
        android:allowBackup="true"
        android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme"
        <activity
            android:name=".MainActivity"
            android:label="@string/app_name" >
                <intent-filter>
                    <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                    <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
                </intent-filter>
            </activity>
        </application>
        <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
    </manifest>
```

# App



The screenshot shows an IDE with the following tabs: MainActivity.java, activity\_main.xml, and ApplicationTest.java. The left sidebar shows a project structure with 'app' and 'Gradle Scri'. The main editor displays the MainActivity.java file with the following code:

```
import android.abs.AbsManager;
import android.app.Activity;
import android.content.Context;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.view.Menu;
import android.view.MenuItem;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;

public class MainActivity extends Activity {

    private AbsManager abs;

    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

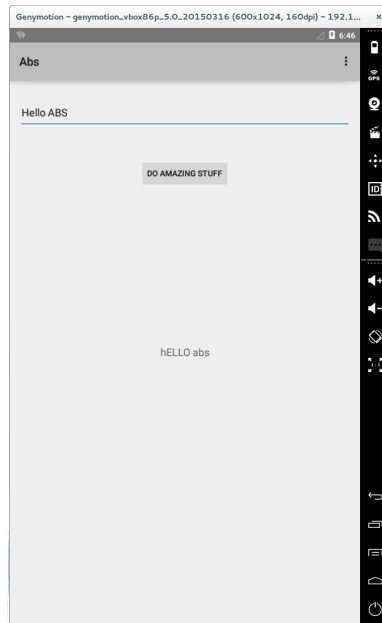
        Button btn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button);
        btn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick() {
                abs.putData("Hello");
            }
        });
    }
}
```

A tooltip is visible over the `abs` variable, listing the following methods and their return types:

Method	Return Type
<code>clear()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>getData()</code>	<code>String</code>
<code>putData(String data)</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>equals(Object o)</code>	<code>boolean</code>
<code>hashCode()</code>	<code>int</code>
<code>toString()</code>	<code>String</code>
<code>getClass()</code>	<code>Class&lt;?&gt;</code>
<code>notify()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>notifyAll()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>wait()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>wait(long millis)</code>	<code>void</code>

At the bottom of the tooltip, a note states: "Ctrl+Bas and Ctrl+Haut will move caret down and up in the editor".

# App

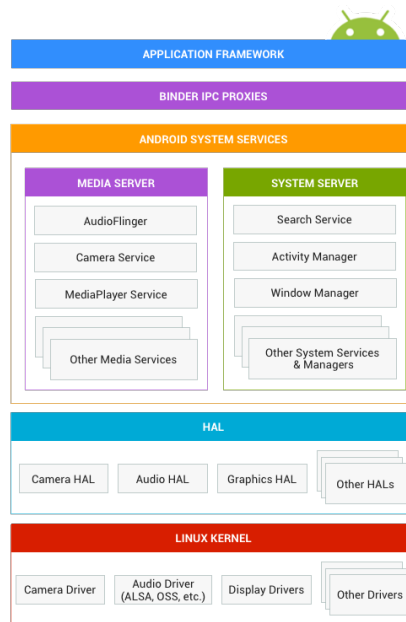


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## 06 Conclusion

# Conclusion



## Conclusion



Easy to add new driver and expose an “Android API”

Most of the kernel and HAL is reusable

Lot of Glue Code

## Conclusion



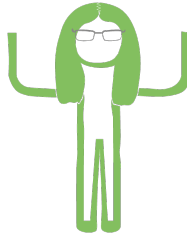
[https://thenewcircle.com/s/post/1044/remixing\\_android](https://thenewcircle.com/s/post/1044/remixing_android)

[http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/Android-Adding\\_SystemService](http://processors.wiki.ti.com/index.php/Android-Adding_SystemService)

<https://source.android.com/devices/>



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Thank you !

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<https://github.com/CedricCabessa/abs2015>



<http://goo.gl/nDVszZ>