

JTRES 2014

Predictable Broadcasting of Parallel Intents in Real-Time Android

Igor Kalkov, Alexandru Gurchian, Stefan Kowalewski

- ▶ A lot of research about real-time capabilities of Android
 - ▷ Performance evaluation [MH12; MN10; K13]
 - ▷ Critical components analysis [MM10; PF12]

- ▶ RTDroid [YK13]
 - ▷ RT Linux / RTEMS OS
 - ▷ Fiji real-time VM

- ▶ Real-time Extension for Android [KF12; GK13]
 - ▷ Kernel patched with RT_PREEMPT
 - ▷ Automatic real-time GC
 - ▷ Full backward compatibility



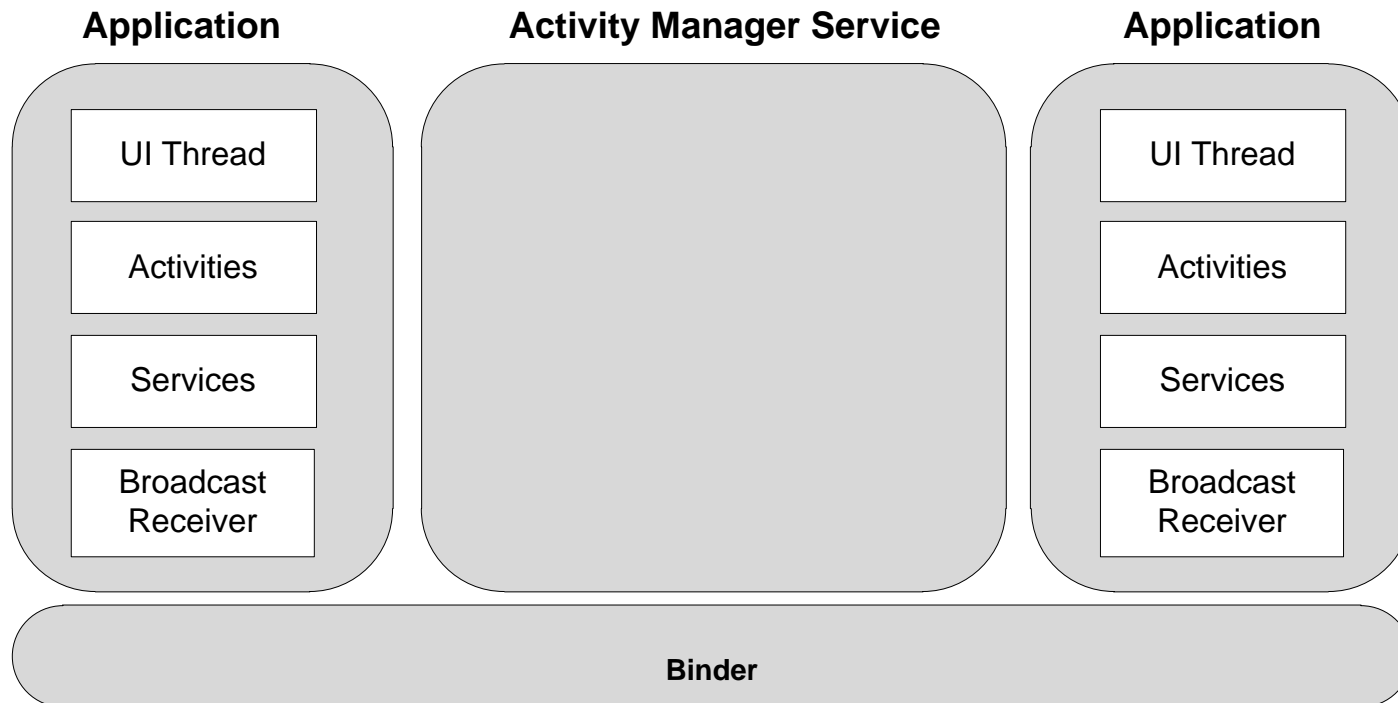
- ▷ Android applications building blocks
 - ▷ Activities, Services, Content Providers, Broadcast Receivers

- ▷ Applications are maintained by own UI Threads
 - ▷ User input, lifetime-management,...

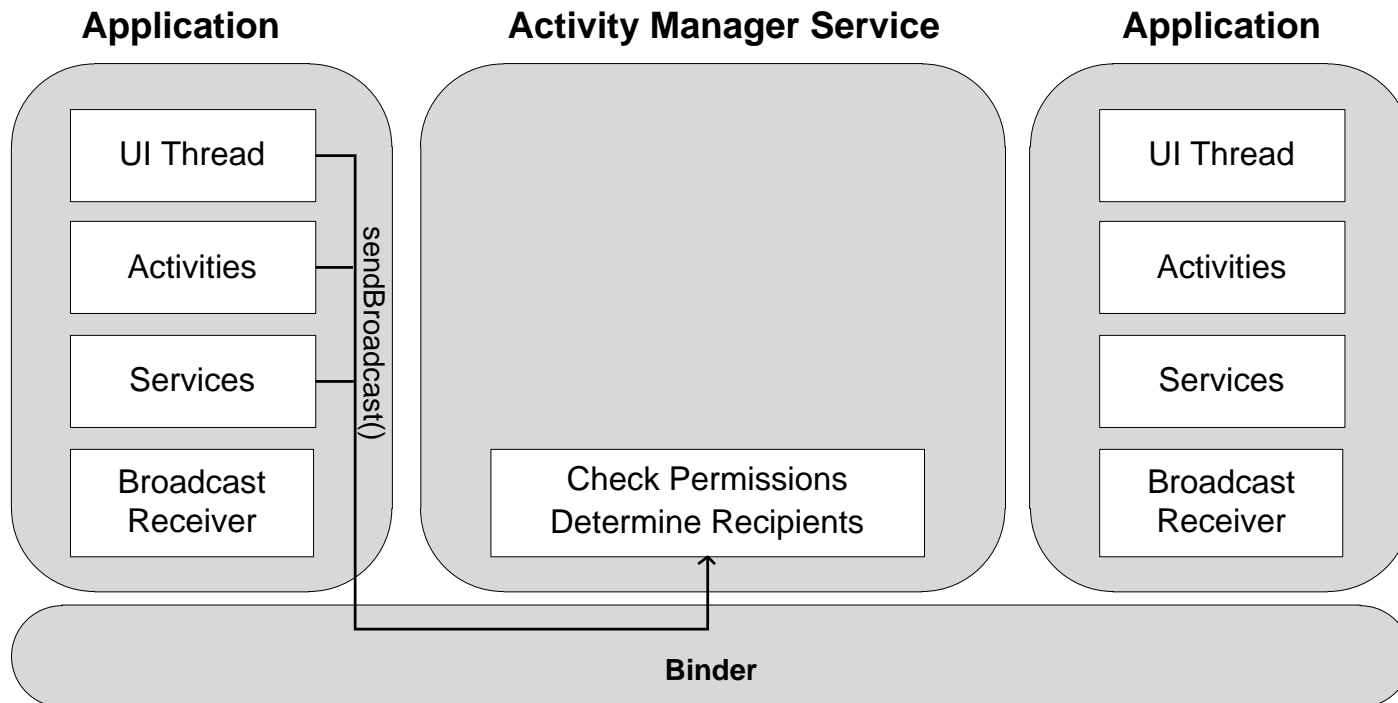
- ▷ Application linking by **Intents**
 - ▷ Inter- & intra-application communication
 - ▷ System event notifications
 - ▷ Broadcasts for generic message passing



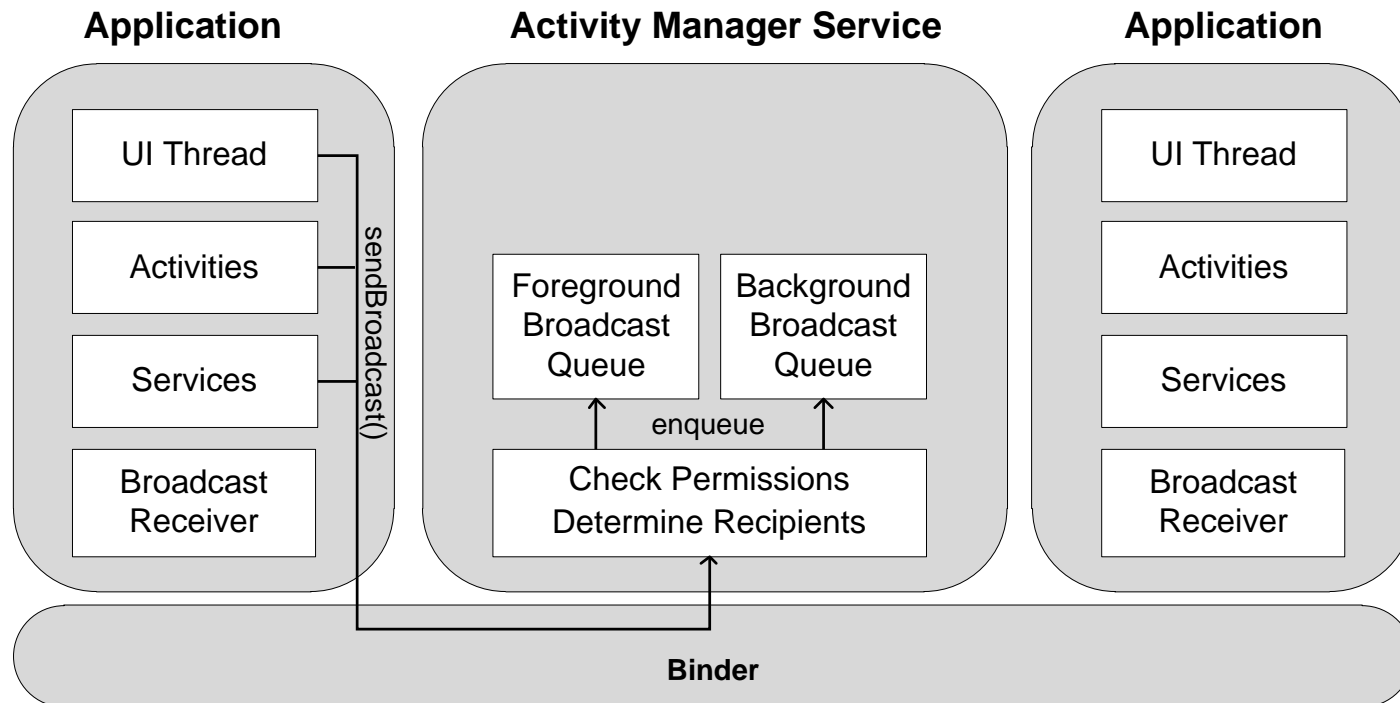
- ▶ Application transmits a message across process borders



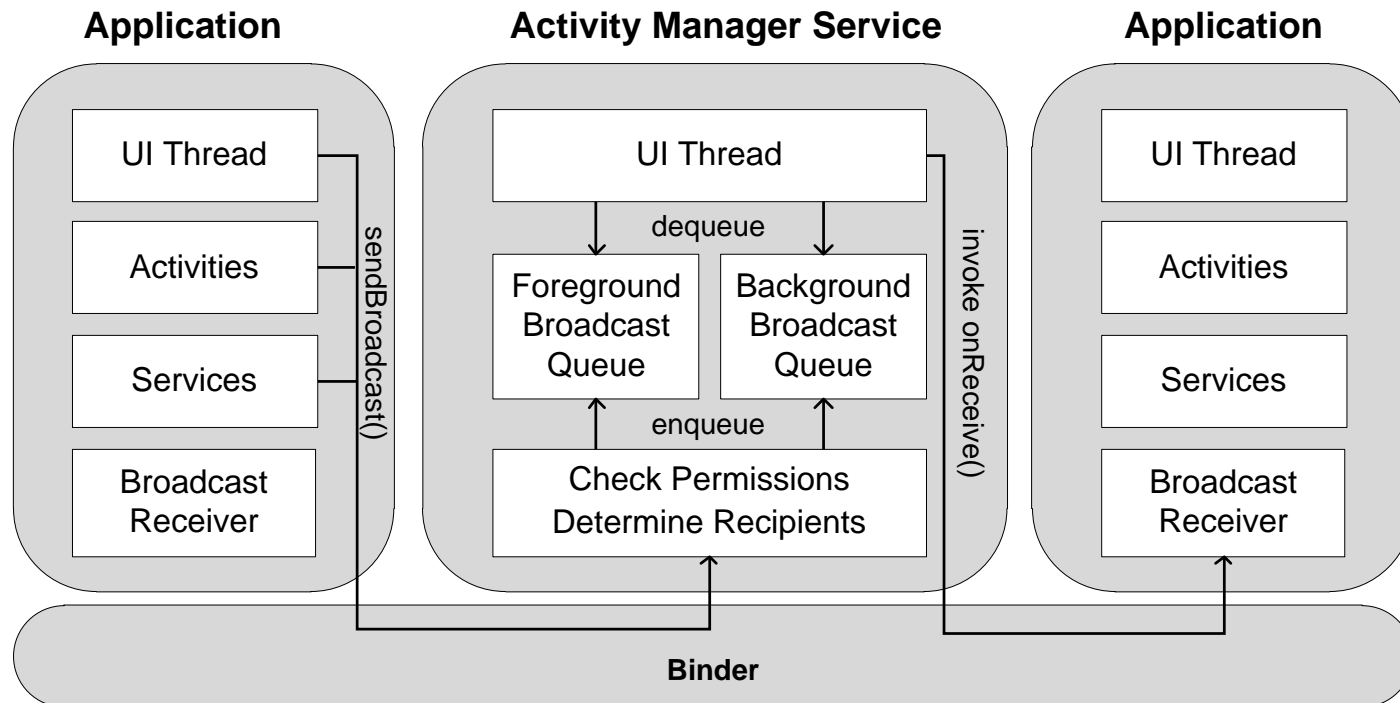
- ▷ Application transmits a message across process borders
 - 1. Intent object is passed via `sendBroadcast()` to AMS



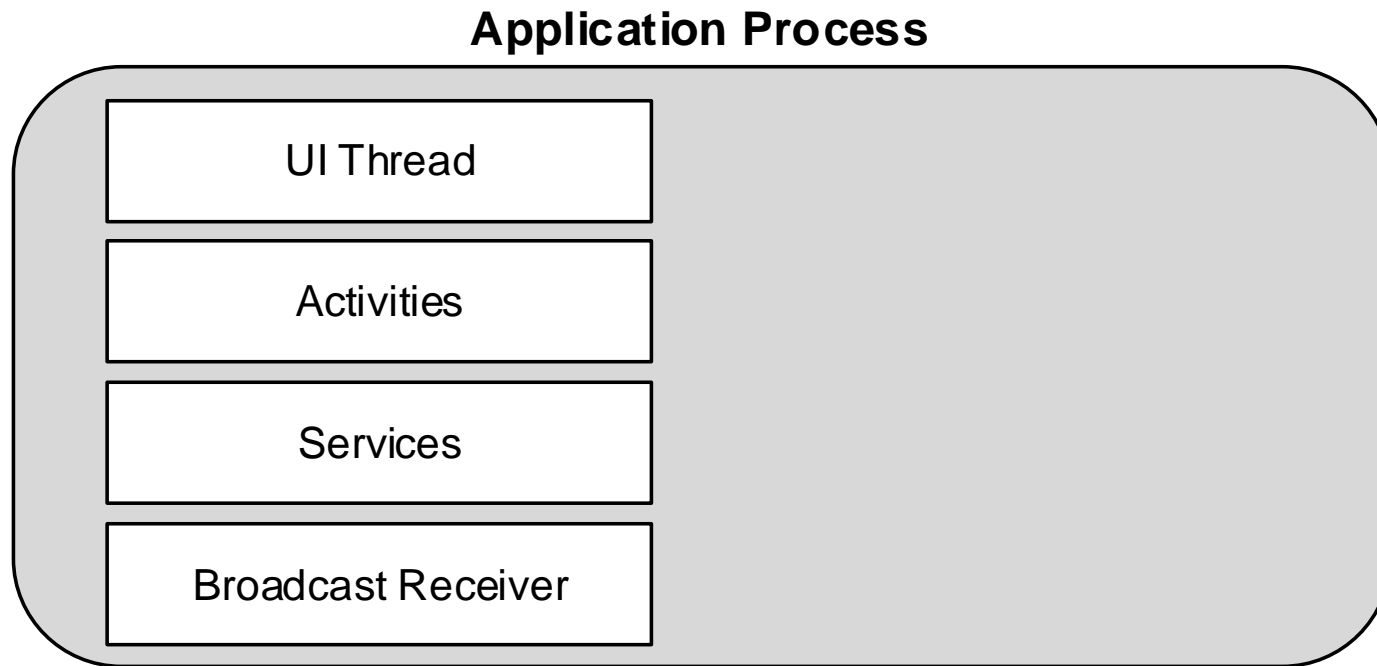
- ▶ Application transmits a message across process borders
 1. Intent object is passed via `sendBroadcast()` to AMS
 2. Objects are queued depending on the target **importance**



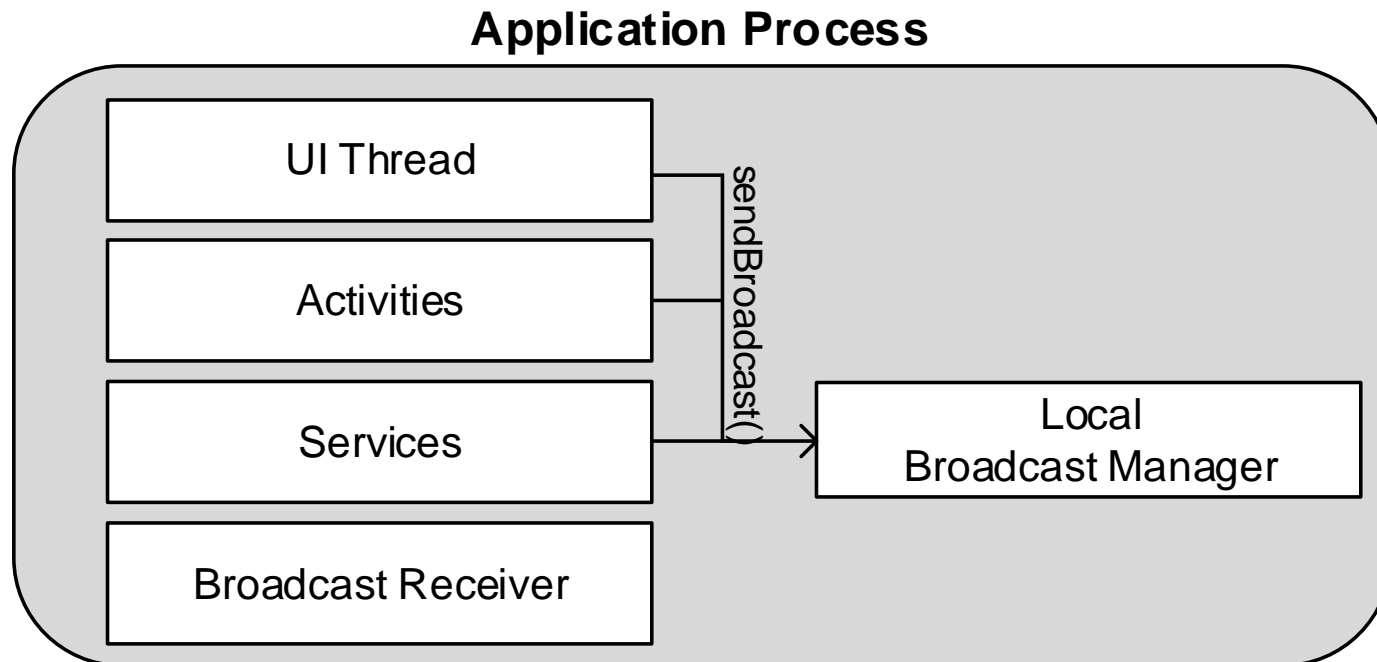
- ▷ Application transmits a message across process borders
1. Intent object is passed via `sendBroadcast()` to AMS
 2. Objects are queued depending on the target **importance**
 3. UI thread of the AMS transmits Intents to recipient application



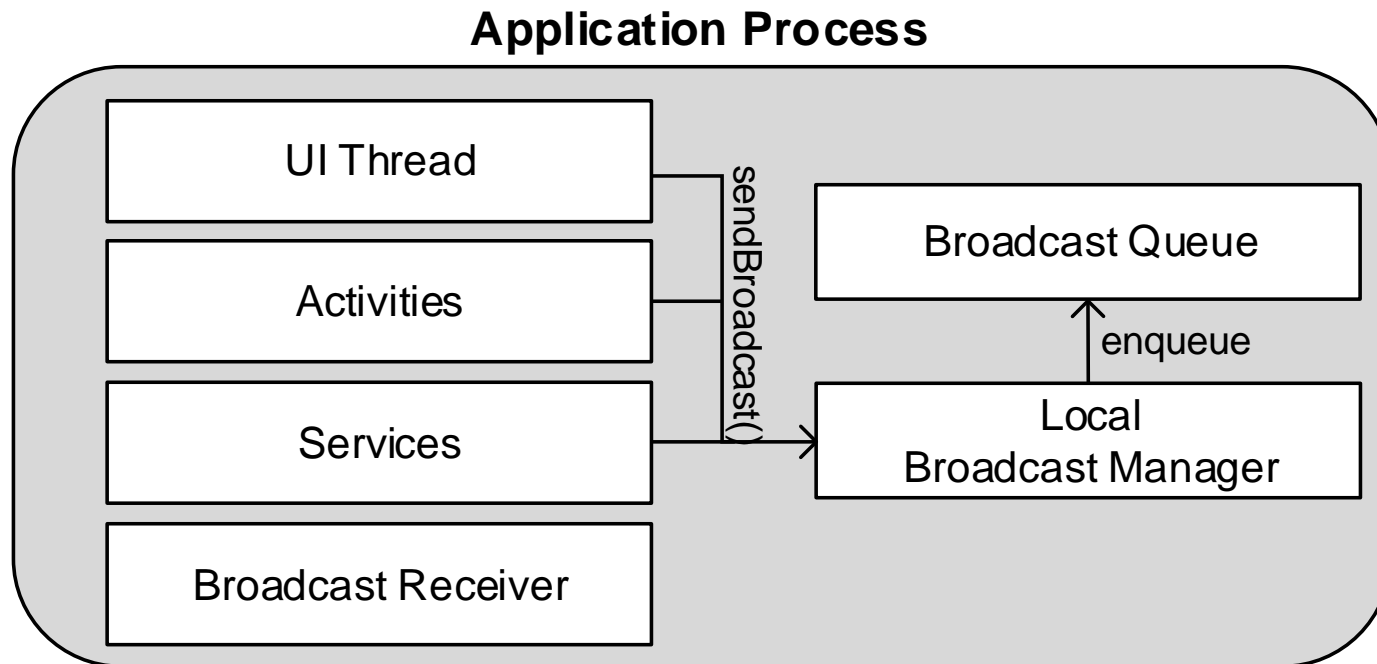
- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager



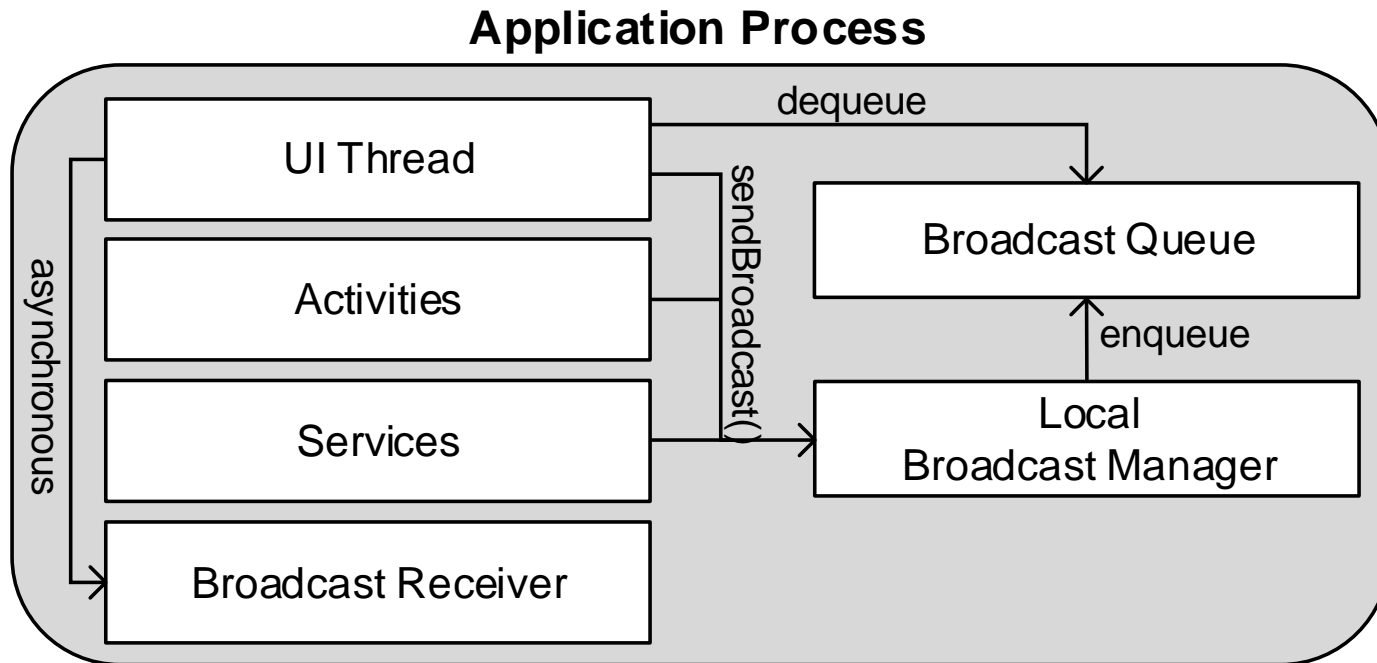
- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager
 1. Intent transmission via `sendBroadcast()`



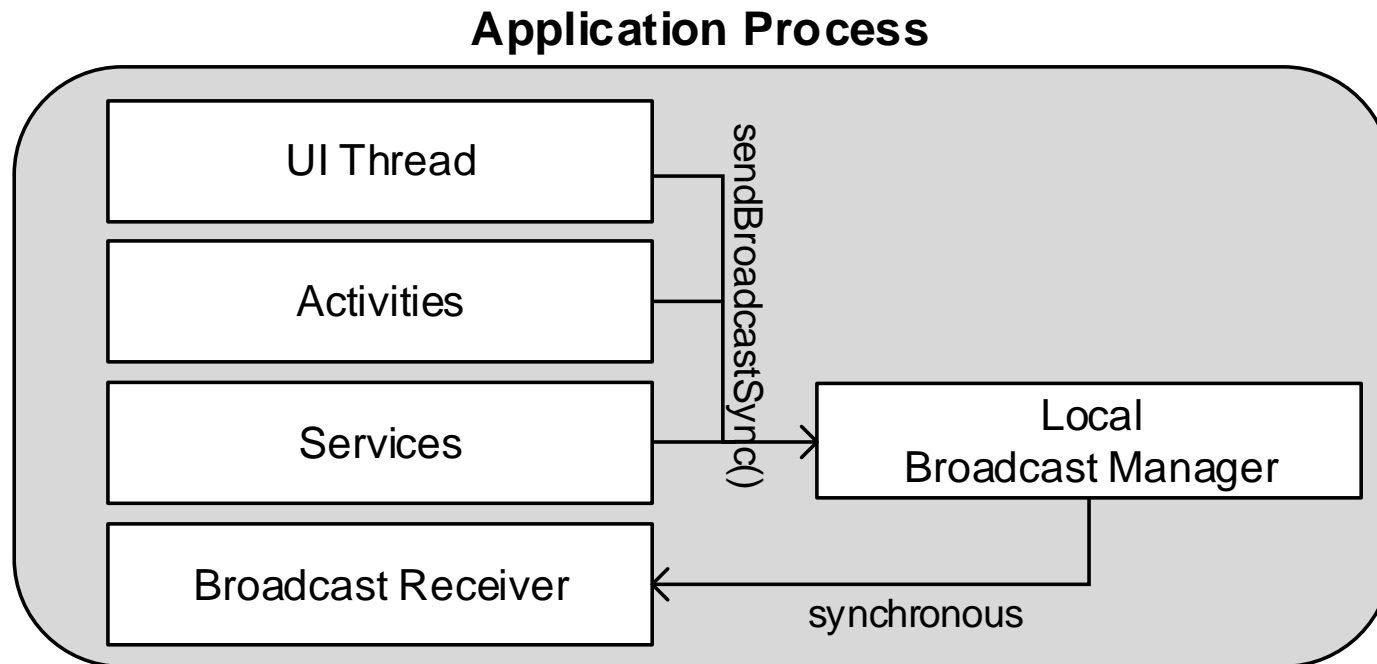
- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager
 1. Intent transmission via `sendBroadcast()`
 2. Objects are stored to a FIFO queue



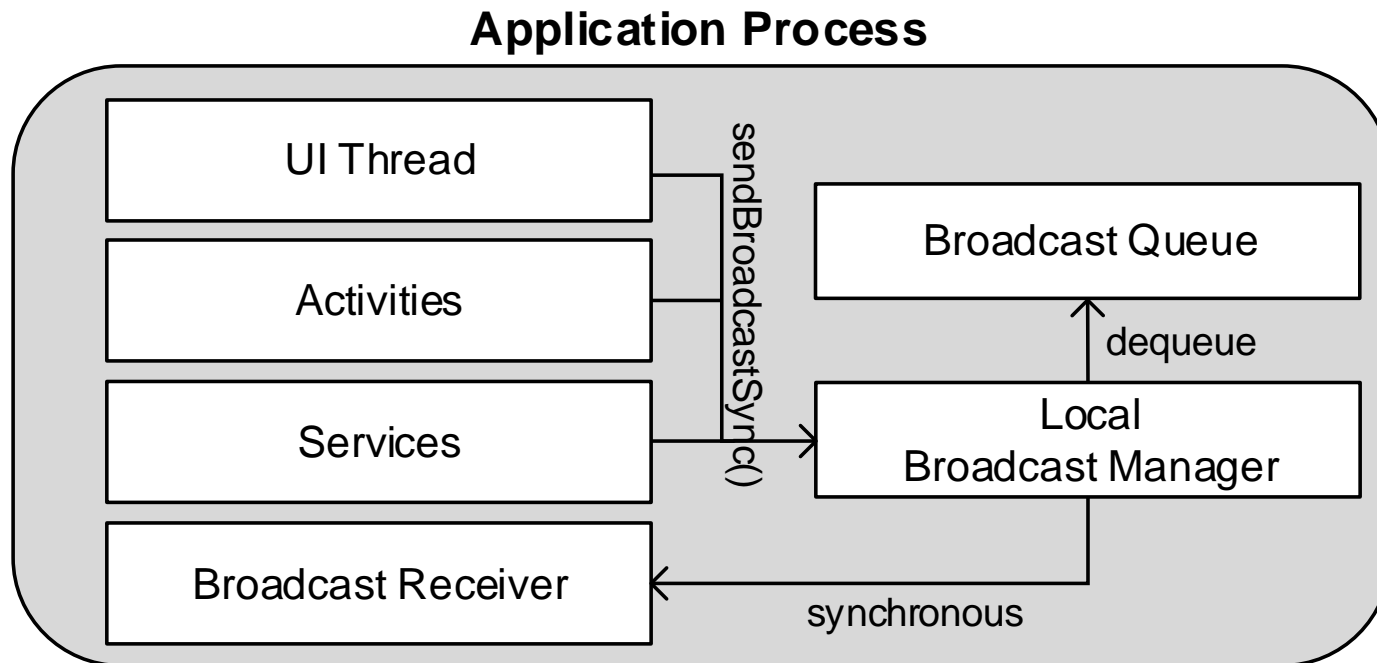
- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager
 1. Intent transmission via `sendBroadcast()`
 2. Objects are stored to a FIFO queue
 3. The delivery is performed by the application's UI thread



- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager
 1. Intent transmission via `sendBroadcastSync()`
 2. Delivery in context of the calling thread



- ▷ Intent passing between components of the same process
- ▷ Using an instance of a Local Broadcast Manager
 1. Intent transmission via `sendBroadcastSync()`
 2. Delivery in context of the calling thread
 3. However: all enqueued Intents are **processed first**

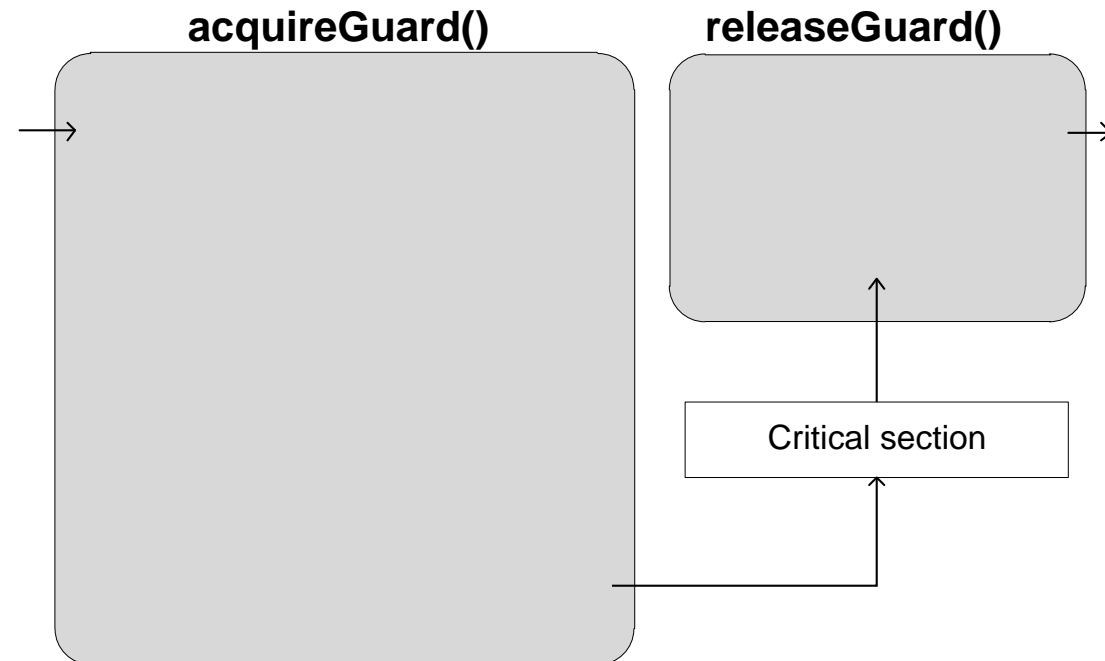


- ▷ Introduce prioritizing mechanism
 - ▷ Inherit Intent priority from sender thread implicitly
 - ▷ Replace FIFO storage by sorted queue

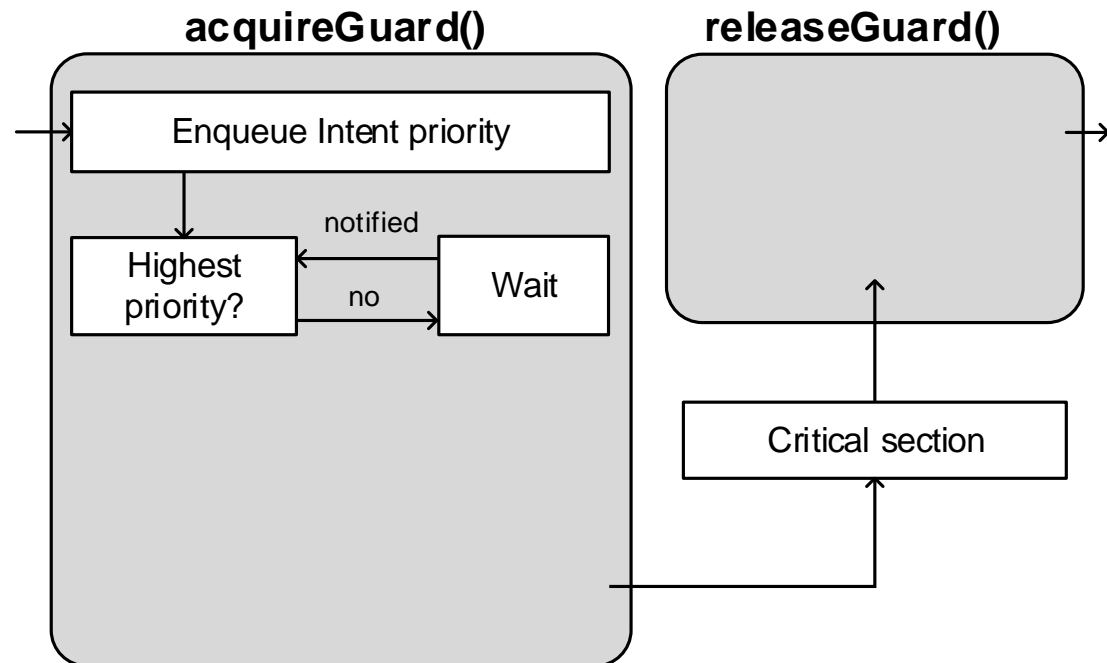
- ▷ Dedicated real-time threads for Intent delivery
 - ▷ Precise polling schedule or notification scheme possible

- ▷ Dissolve critical sections for better preemptibility
 - ▷ Preprocessing based on local copies instead of global flags
 - ▷ Concurrent real-time GC ensures non-disruptive execution

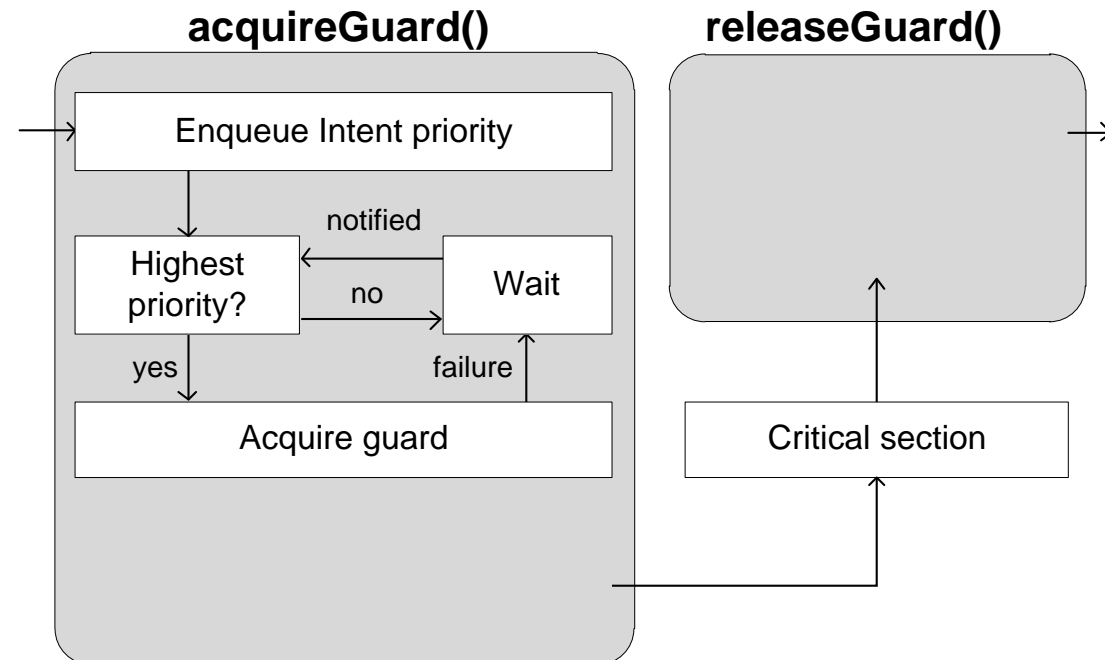
- ▷ Complexity of critical sections in AMS is very high
 - ▷ Shortening alone seem not sufficient
- ▷ Priority-based access management for processing threads



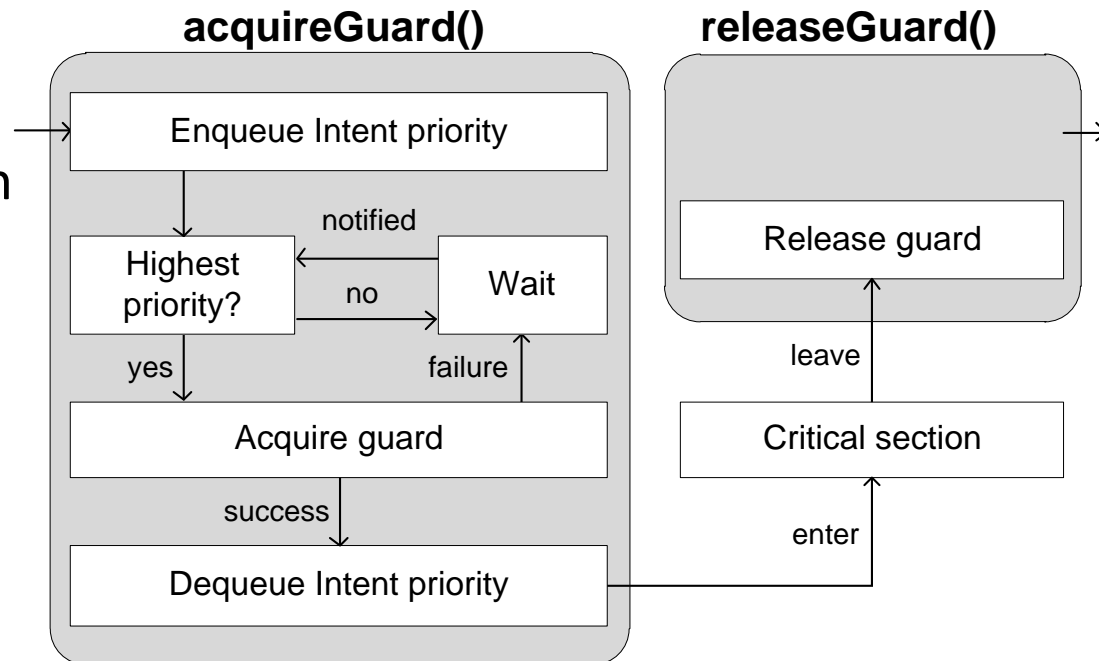
- ▷ Complexity of critical sections in AMS is very high
 - ▷ Shortening alone seem not sufficient
- ▷ Priority-based access management for processing threads
 1. Check / enqueue own priority value



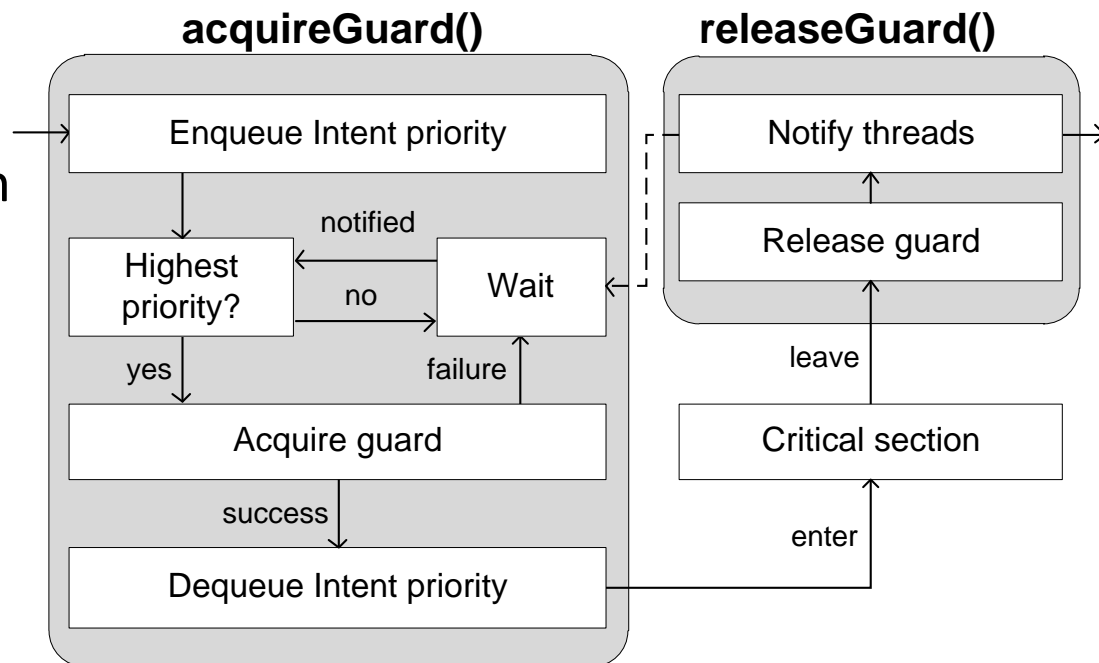
- ▷ Complexity of critical sections in AMS is very high
 - ▷ Shortening alone seem not sufficient
- ▷ Priority-based access management for processing threads
 1. Check / enqueue own priority value
 2. Acquire the **guard**



- ▷ Complexity of critical sections in AMS is very high
 - ▷ Shortening alone seem not sufficient
- ▷ Priority-based access management for processing threads
 1. Check / enqueue own priority value
 2. Acquire the **guard**
 3. Dequeue own priority
 4. Run the critical section
 5. Release the guard



- ▷ Complexity of critical sections in AMS is very high
 - ▷ Shortening alone seem not sufficient
- ▷ Priority-based access management for processing threads
 1. Check / enqueue own priority value
 2. Acquire the **guard**
 3. Dequeue own priority
 4. Run the critical section
 5. Release the guard
 6. Notify waiting threads



- ▷ Implementation according to the idealized approach
- ▷ Global (parallel) broadcasts via AMS
 - ▷ Reduced critical section with ordered access
 - ▷ New BroadcastQueue class with priority-based data structure
 - ▷ Dedicated real-time thread for broadcast processing
- ▷ Local broadcasts via LBM
 - ▷ (Almost) removed critical sections by using additional allocations
 - ▷ Priority queues instead of FIFO queues
 - ▷ Real-time prioritized UI thread for local Intent delivery
 - ▷ Synchronous delivery limited to the current Intent object

- ▶ Google Nexus 10 with RT extension based on Android 4.2.2
 - ▶ Exynos 5259 1.7 GHz dual-core Cortex-A15 CPU & 2 GB RAM

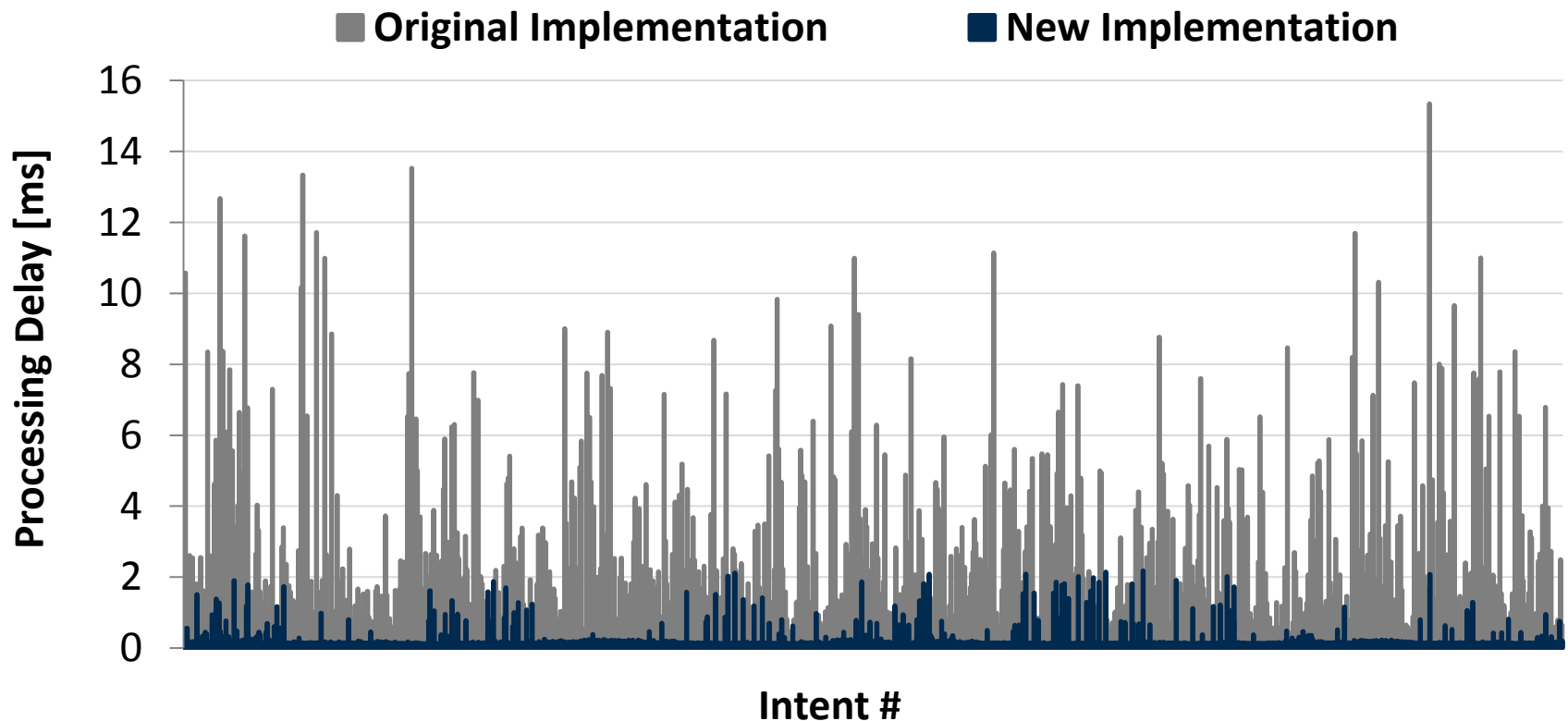
- ▶ Testing framework as an Android application
 - ▶ Reference-counting GC and RT thread priorities
 - ▶ 1 real-time thread & k_{nrt} regular threads
 - ▶ N transmitted Intents per thread in total
 - ▶ 1 broadcast receiver (does only time measurement)
 - ▶ Time measurements for real-time Intents only



▷ Transmission delay in Activity Manager Service

▷ $k_{nrt} = 10$

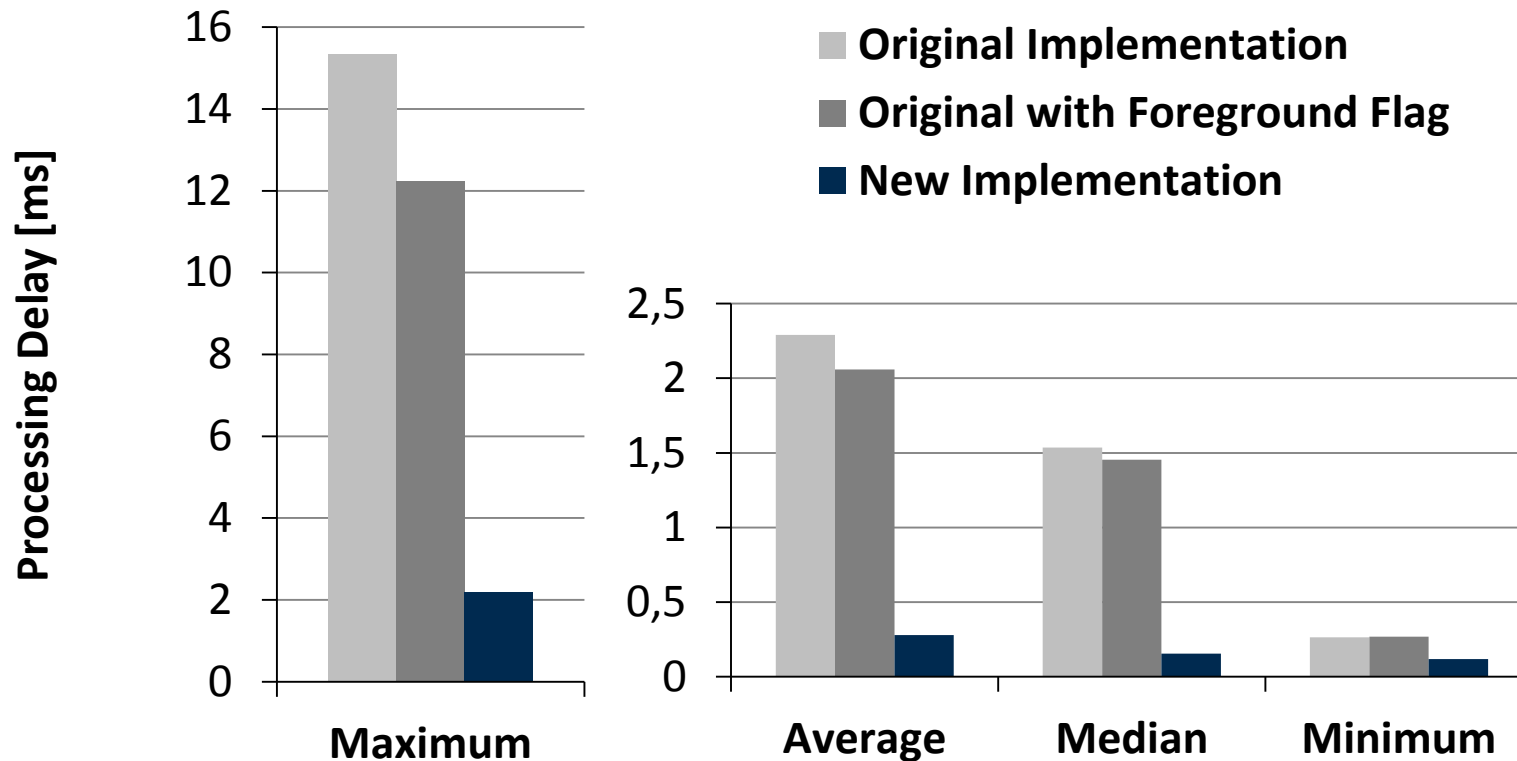
▷ $N = 1,000$



▷ Transmission delay in Activity Manager Service

▷ $k_{nrt} = 10$

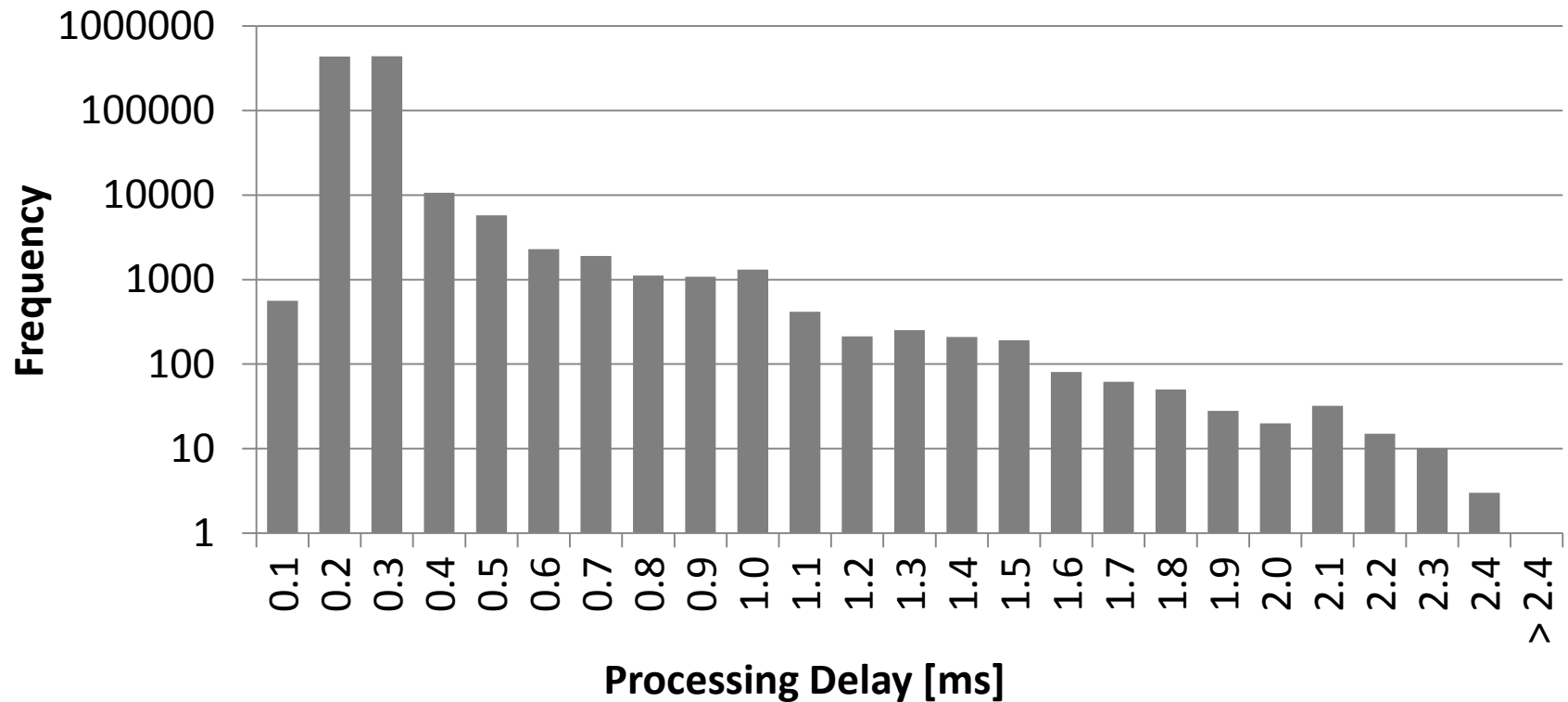
▷ $N = 1,000$



▷ Transmission delay: long-term test

▷ $k_{nrt} = 10$

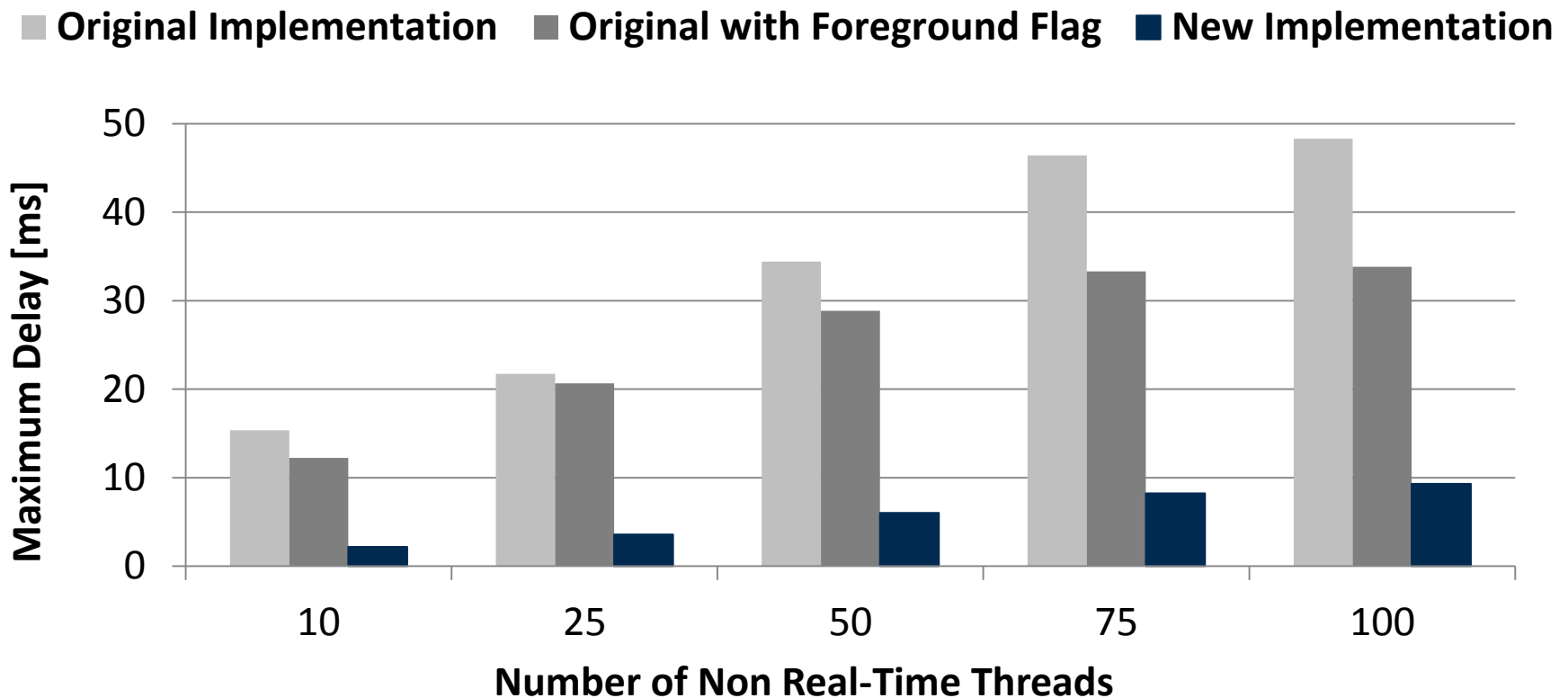
▷ $N = 1,000,000$



▷ Activity Manager Service under load

▷ $k_{nrt} \in \{25, 50, 75, 100\}$

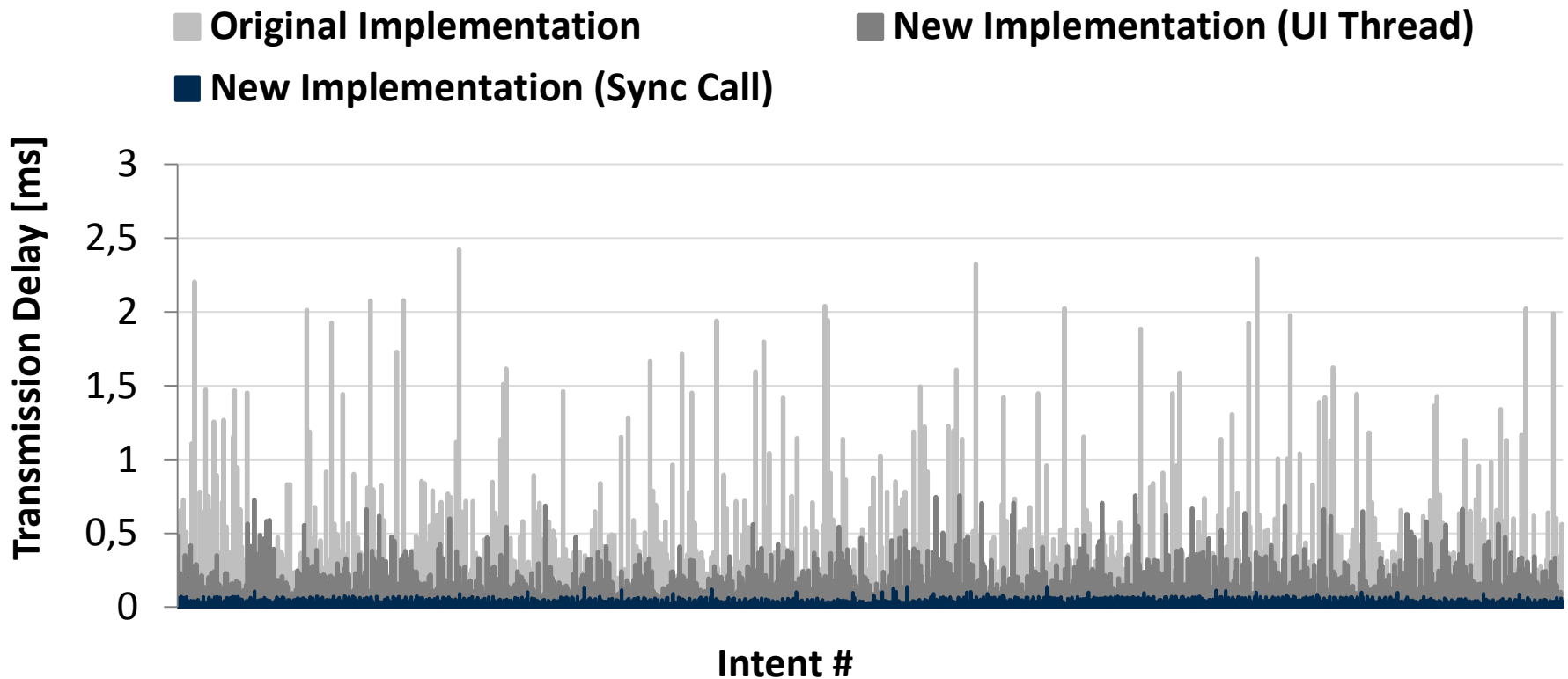
▷ $N = 1,000$



▷ Transmission delay in Local Broadcast Manager

▷ $k_{nrt} = 10$

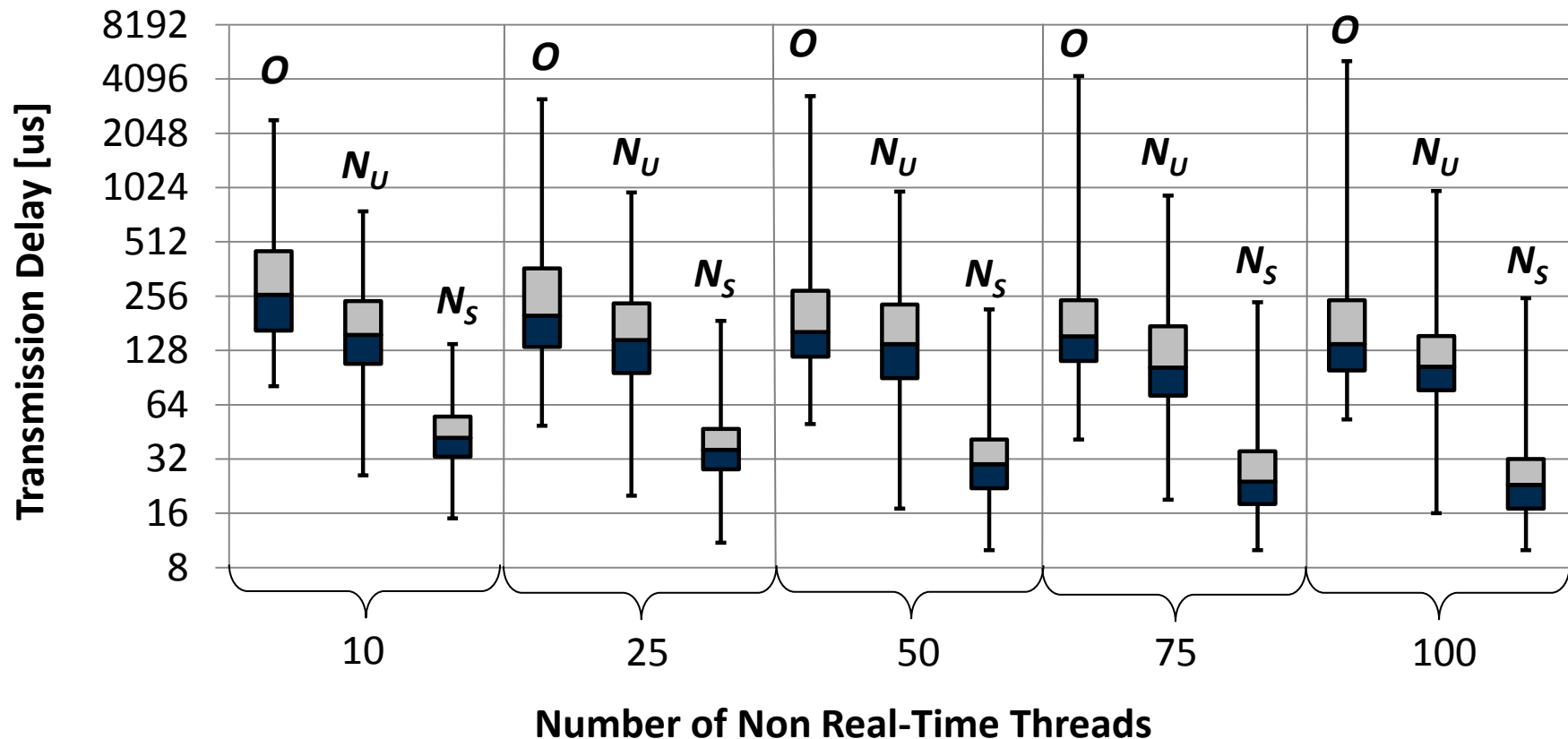
▷ $N = 1,000$



▷ Local Broadcast Manager under load

▷ $k_{nrt} \in \{25, 50, 75, 100\}$

▷ $N = 1,000$



- ▷ Further elimination of critical sections in the AMS
 - ▷ Requires detailed analysis due to Android's high complexity

- ▷ Evaluate other Intent types (sticky, ordered)
 - ▷ May require additional system or third-party components
 - ▷ Relevance for real-time systems not clear

- ▷ Using real-time algorithms based on shared memory
 - ▷ More appropriate for inter-process communication?

- [KF12] I. Kalkov, D. Franke, J. F. Schommer, S. Kowalewski. “A Real-time Extension to the Android Platform”. JTRES '12.
- [GK13] T. Gerlitz, I. Kalkov, J. Schommer, D. Franke, S. Kowalewski. “Non-Blocking Garbage Collection for Real-Time Android”. JTRES '13.
- [YK13] Y. Yan, S. H. Konduri, A. Kulkarni, V. Anand, S. Y. Ko, L. Ziarek. “RTDroid: A Design for Real-Time Android. JTRES '13.
- [MH09] W. Mauerer, G. Hillier, J. Sawallisch, S. Hönick, S. Oberthür. “Real-Time Android: Deterministic Ease of Use”. ELCE '12.
- [MN10] C. Maia, L. Nogueira, L. M. Pinho. “Evaluating Android OS for Embedded Real-Time Systems”. OSPERT '10.
- [K13] K. Kolek. “Application of Android OS as Real-Time Control Platform”. Automatyka / Automatics, volume 17, 2013.
- [CF13] E. Chin, A. P. Felt, K. Greenwood, D. Wagner. “Analyzing Inter-application Communication in Android”. MobiSys '11.
- [MM10] B. S. Mongia, V. K. Madiseti. “Reliable Real-Time Applications on Android OS”. Whitepaper. 2010.
- [PF12] L. Perneel, H. Fayyad-Kazan, M. Timmerman. “Can Android be Used for Real-Time Purposes?”. ICCSII '12.