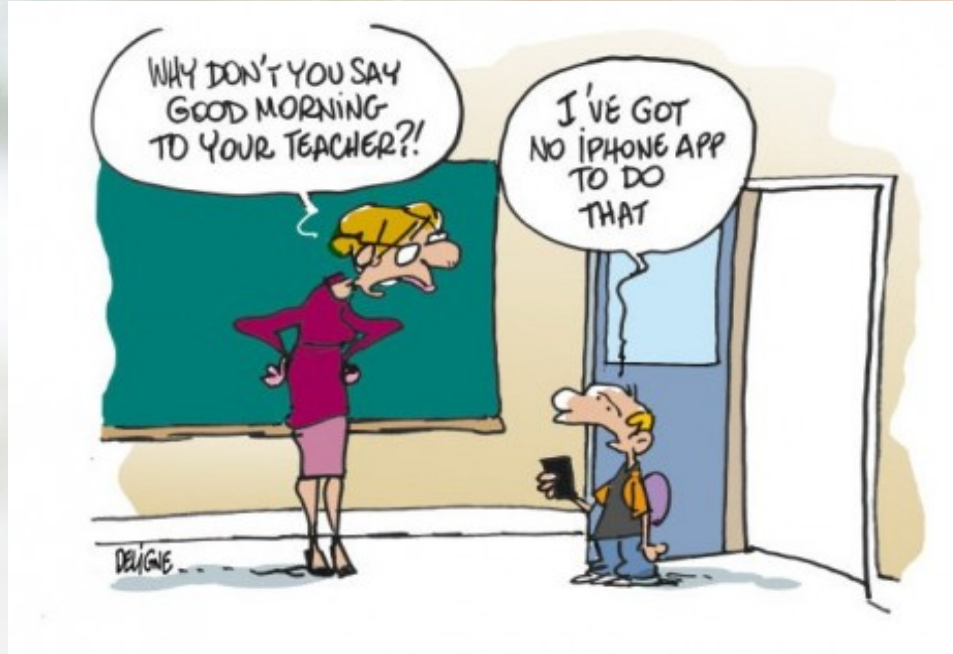




Software development for Smartphones/tablets





Motivation

- In a few years time tablets and smartphones will be running PC applications / on PC hardware



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- Smartphones / tablets will replace PCs in normal households
 - Already happening
 - PCs in future: only at work, probably for hardcore gaming



Market

- Android
- iOS (iPhone, iPad)
- Other
 - Firefox, Ubuntu
 - Blackberry OS
 - Windows

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 - **Blackberry OS**
 - **Windows**

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- CPUs: Arm
- GPUs
 - Imagination Technologies PowerVR (market leader)
 - Arm Mali
 - Qualcomm Adreno (former: ATI)
 - NVIDIA Tegra

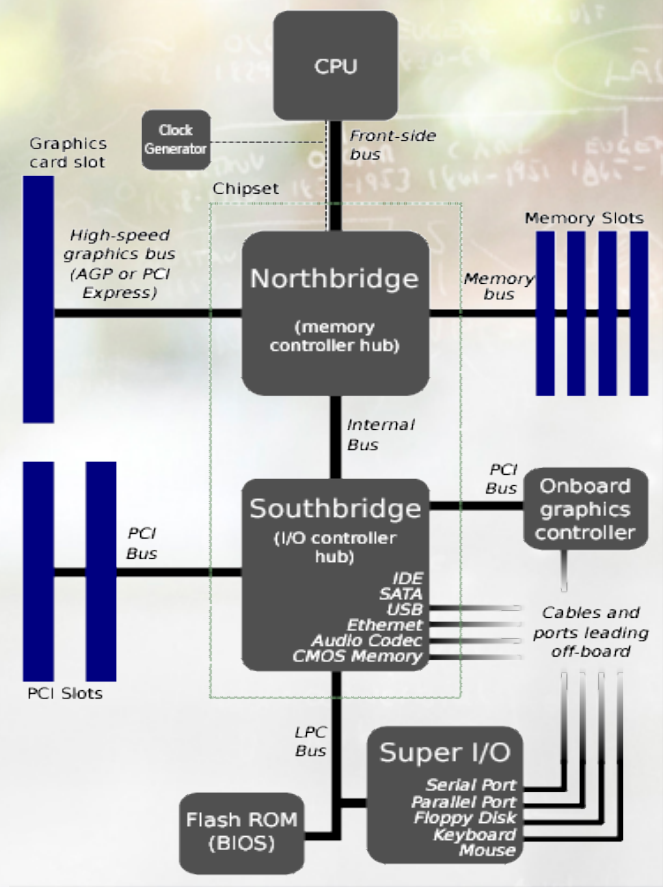
- Chip-producer
 - Texas Instruments
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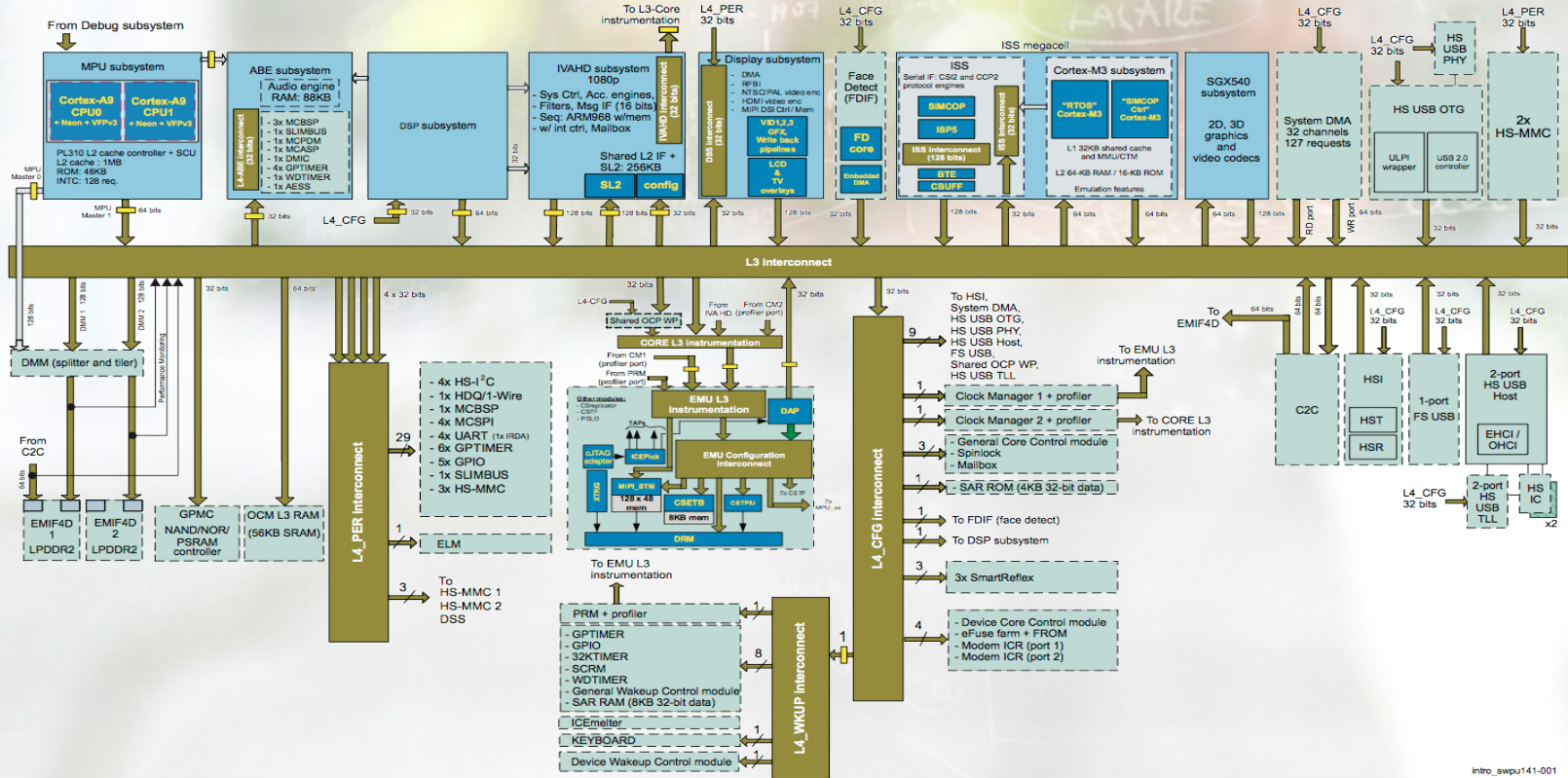
- Current Maximum: 1.8 Ghz, 2 Mbytes of memory

PC architecture



Embedded System architecture

Figure 1-2. OMAP4430 Block Diagram



intro_swpu141-001

PC vs Embedded System

- PCs
 - Several, star-organized busses
- Mobile Gaming
 - One central bus

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 - One central bus
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 - Multicore, contains tightly coupled accelerators (System-on-a-Chip)
- Optimized for Performance
- Optimized for Efficiency

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- ❑ Use the multicores & accelerators
- ❑ Low-level programming if possible

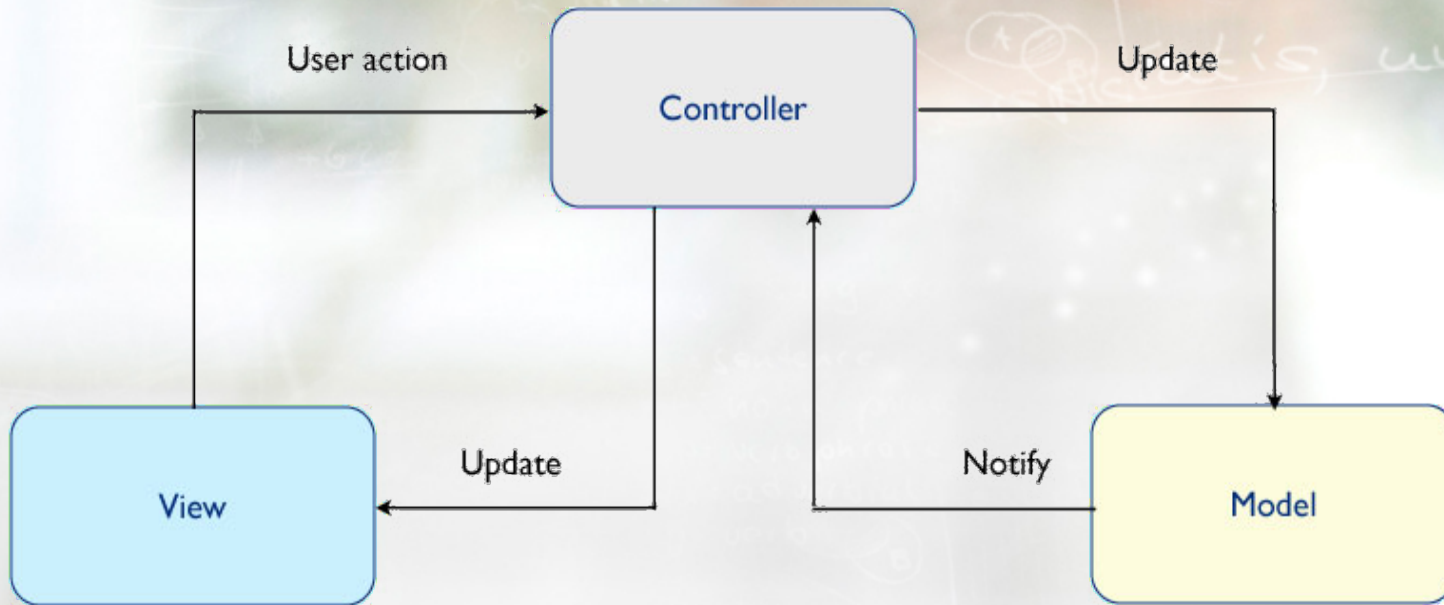
- iOS: Objective-C
- Android: JAVA

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- Both object-oriented

- iOS: Objective-C
- Android: JAVA
- Both object-oriented
- Apps run in sandboxes (due to security reasons)



- Model: manages and modifies data
- View: renders to screen
- Controller: handles inputs and outputs





- Delegates
 - Do a task on behalf of another



- Advantages

- Low-level programming possible
- Easy-to-use toolchain, e.g. editor for screen layout, ready-to-use objects for user interaction

■ Advantages

- Low-level programming possible
- Easy-to-use toolchain, e.g. editor for screen layout, ready-to-use objects for user interaction

■ Disadvantages

- Limited freedom



- Services
- Content providers
- Broadcast receivers
- **Activities**



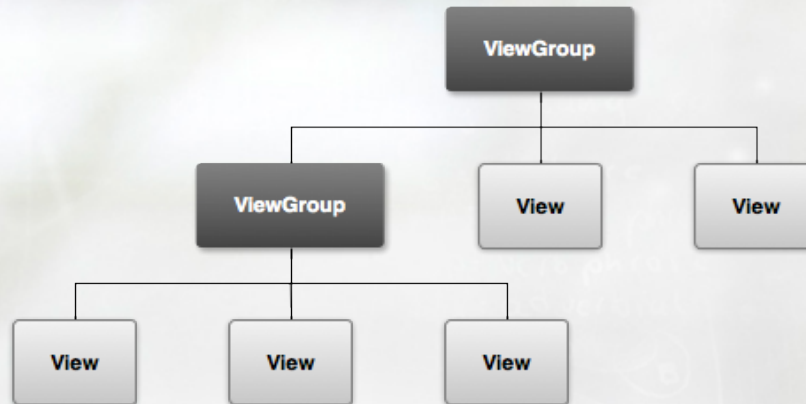
- Services
 - Run in background
 - Mostly computational



- Content providers
 - Access to shared resources, e.g. file-system, network
- Broadcast receivers
 - e.g. rotation, energy-saving mode

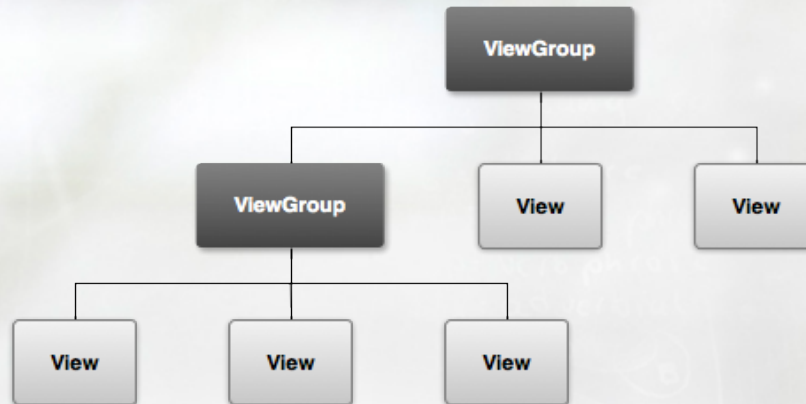
■ Activities

- ❑ Control user in- and output
- ❑ Several per screen possible
- ❑ Contain at least on view

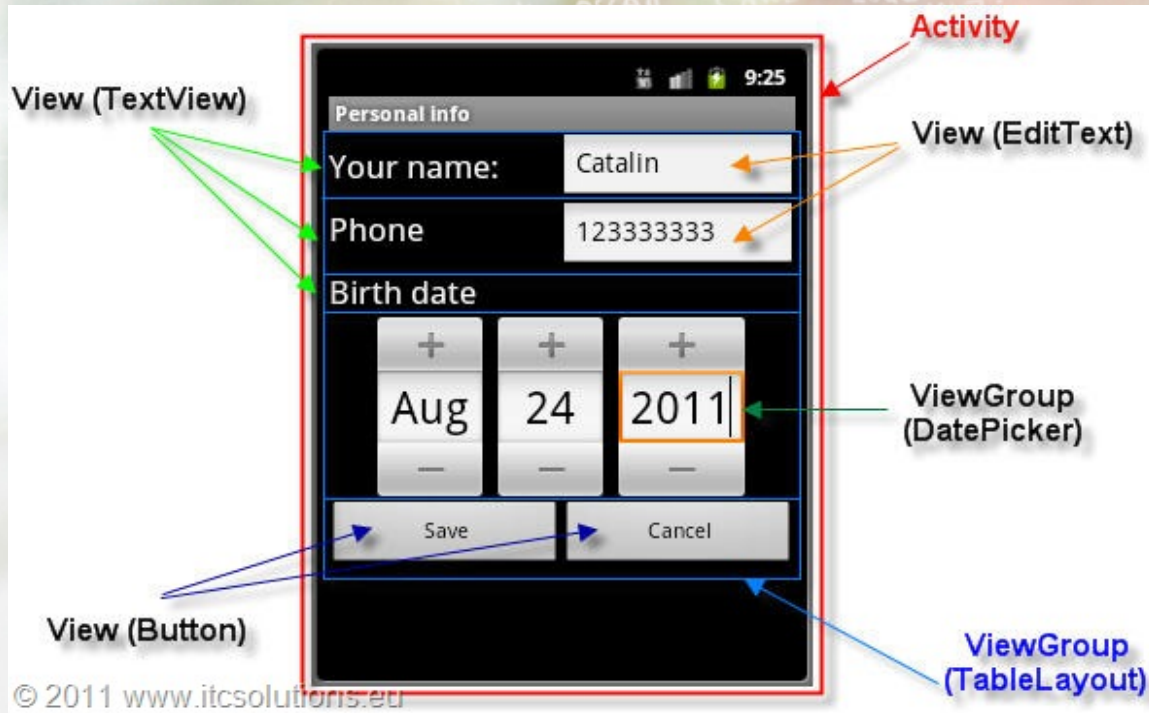


■ Activities

- ❑ Control user in- and output
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- ❑ Contain at least on view



- View / Viewgroups





- **JNI (Java Native Interface)**
 - ❑ Low-level programming (C, C++) in Java
 - ❑ Often faster, but might not be
 - ❑ May have to be recompiled for different architectures
 - ❑ Complicated data- and thread-sharing

- Advantages
 - More freedom
 - Works on different architectures (mostly)



■ Advantages

- More freedom
- Works on different architectures (mostly)

■ Disadvantages

- More complicated to use
- Less easy-to-use tools
- Java really good language for embedded systems? (Double as standard? No unsigned or fixed-point data-types?)

Object-oriented vs. data-driven

- Object-oriented
 - Data grouped by abstract objects

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 - Data grouped by access patterns

Object-oriented vs. data-driven

- Object-oriented
 - Data grouped by abstract objects
- Data-driven
 - Data grouped by access patterns
- Data-driven approach can be implemented by using objects

- Android

- Up to developer
- Threads, barriers, atomic commands etc.
- Flexible, but can get complicated

■ Android

- Up to developer
- Threads, barriers, atomic commands etc.
- Flexible, but can get complicated

■ iOS

- Only asynchronous
- Waiting queues, managed by the OS
- Less freedom, but easy to use



Summary

- Android
 - More flexible, but more complicated
 - Odd language choice
 - Biggest, fastest growing market



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- Other?



Summary

- Be aware of limitations
 - Optimize as much as possible
 - Avoid bus- and memory-usage
 - Be efficient! Try to make the most of it!



Summary

