

Making an Android app

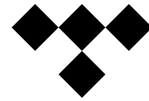
The right way

Who am I?

Thomas Lindsjörn

Senior Android developer

Making apps for 10 years



TIDAL

Life as an app developer

- Teams / Scrum
- Job interviews
- Hobby projects



Lecture overview

Part 1: Overview - Mobile apps - Android Development - Good architecture, why and how?

Part 2: Live coding - refactor FilmAppen to use good architectural principles



Cross platform

vs.

Native



Cross platform / Hybrid

- Code sharing - “write once, run everywhere”
- Complicated testing - “write once, debug everywhere”
- Features not available on all platforms
- Different design guides and principles for each platform
- Smaller ecosystem: Fewer resources, more bugs
- Performance hits
- Popular tools:
 - Xamarin - C#
 - React Native - JS
 - JS + HTML: Progressive Web Apps, Cordova



Native

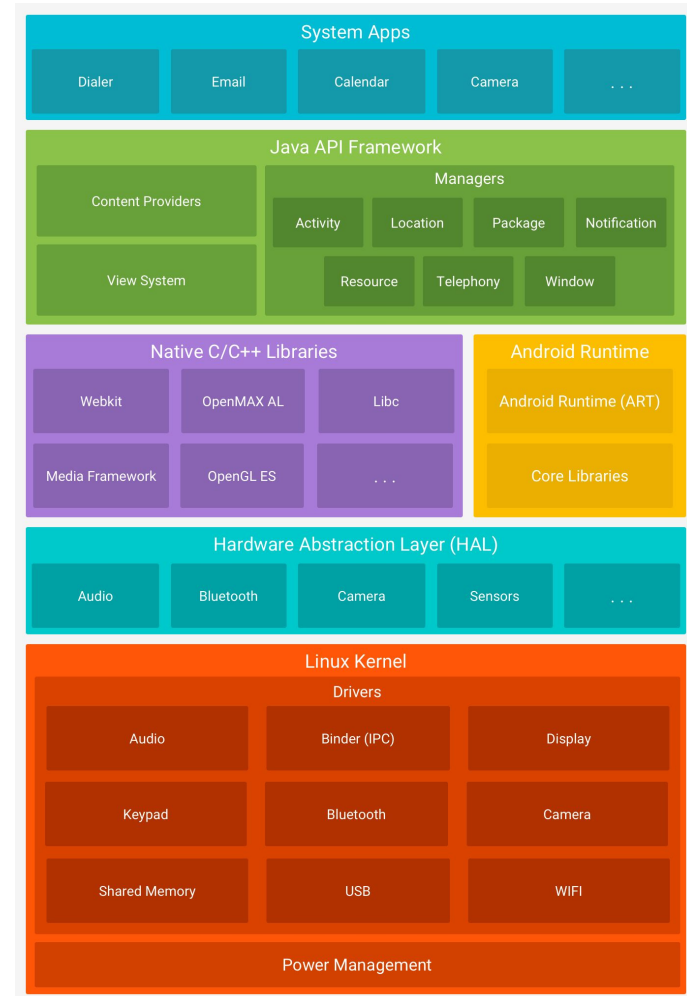
- Great tools
- Plenty of libraries
- Performance
- Design guides / principles
- More languages:
 - Java or Kotlin for Android
 - Obj-C or Swift for iOS
 - JS / other language for web
 - C# for Windows
 - Yet another language for backend?
- Costly / resource-heavy business wise in early / startup stages



Android framework

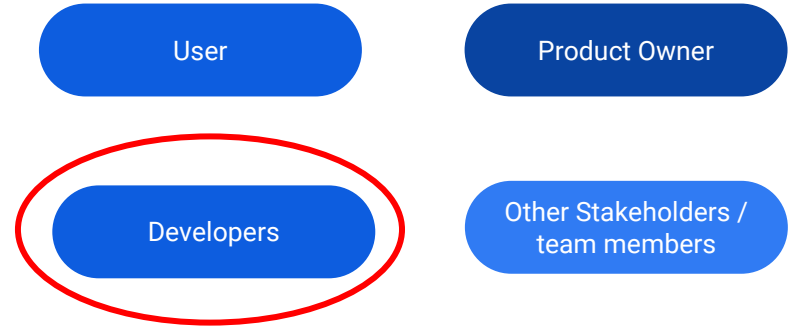
Language:
Java or Kotlin

C / C++



What is a good code base?

- Robust
- Performant
- Good UX and design
- Expected behaviour
- Easy to understand and expand the code

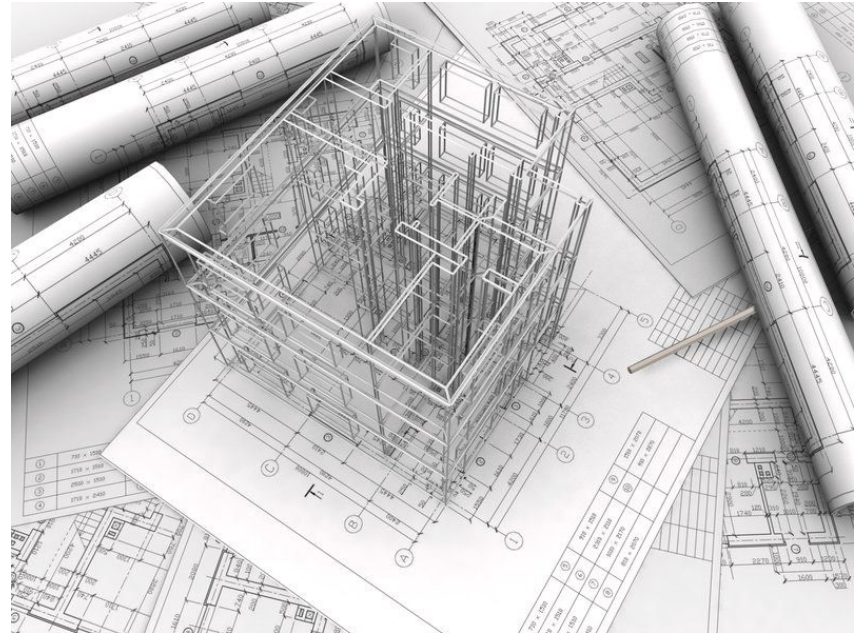


Principles of good architecture

- Maintainability
- Testability
- Performance

Separation of Concerns

Single responsibility principle

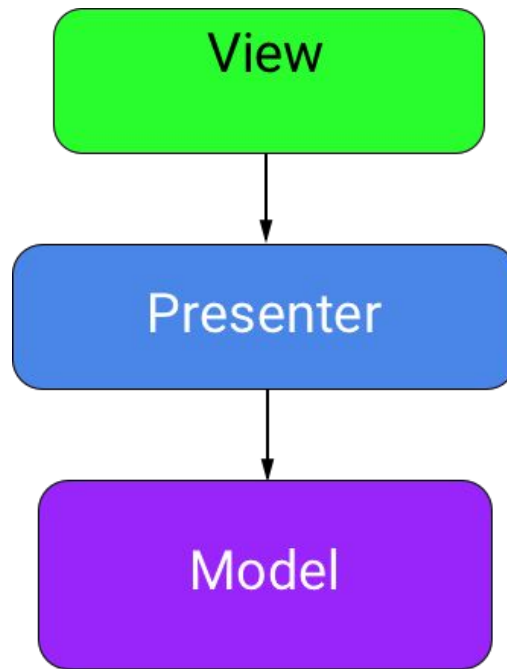


A bad example



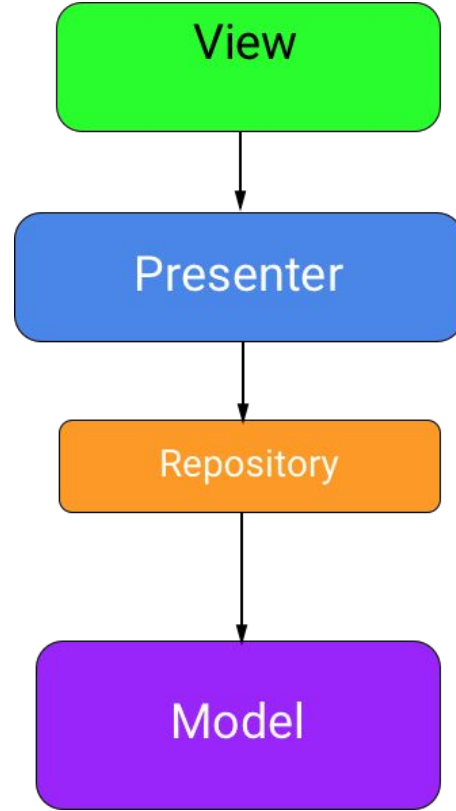
The MVP Pattern

- Separates concerns
- Provides testability

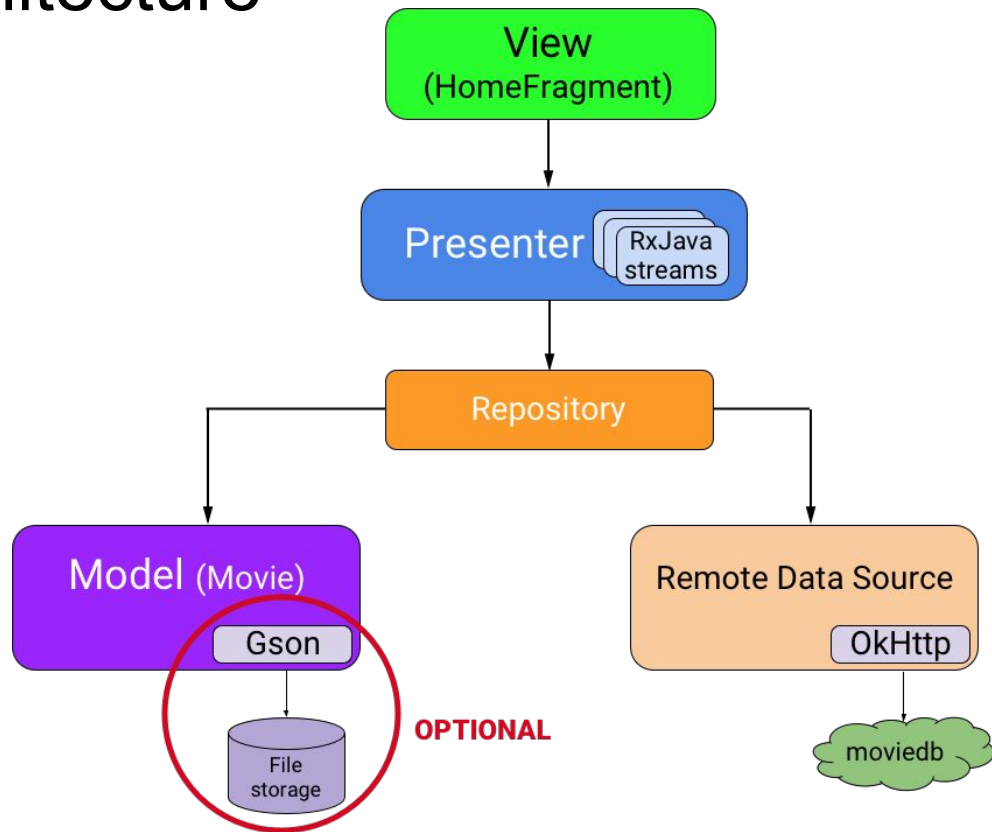


Modified MVP for Android

- View lifecycle out of our control
- Repository: Decide where to fetch Models from - backend or cache?



Final architecture



Live coding - Refactor FilmAppen

The screenshot displays an IDE window for the 'FilmAppen' project. The left sidebar shows the project structure, with the 'HomePresenter' class selected in the 'src/main/java/no.uio.ifi.in2001.filmappen/home' package. The main editor area shows the code for the 'HomePresenter' class, which implements the 'HomeContract.Presenter' interface. The code includes a constructor, an 'attach' method, an 'accept' method, and a 'detach' method. The 'attach' method uses 'fetchMoviesDisposable' to get movies and subscribe to a 'Consumer' that shows movies in the view. The 'accept' method checks if the movie list is empty and shows an error or the movies. The 'detach' method checks if the disposable is disposed and disposes it. The bottom status bar shows 'All 2 tests passed - 435ms' and the 'Run' button is highlighted.

```
class HomePresenter implements HomeContract.Presenter {
    private final HomeContract.Repository repository;
    private Disposable fetchMoviesDisposable;

    HomePresenter(HomeContract.Repository repository) {
        this.repository = repository;
    }

    @Override
    public void attach(final HomeContract.View view) {
        fetchMoviesDisposable = repository.getMovies()
            .observeOn(AndroidSchedulers.mainThread())
            .subscribe(new Consumer<List<Movie>>() {
                @Override
                public void accept(List<Movie> movies) throws Exception {
                    if (movies.isEmpty()) {
                        view.showError();
                    } else {
                        view.showMovies(movies);
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    @Override
    public void detach() {
        if (!fetchMoviesDisposable.isDisposed()) {
            fetchMoviesDisposable.dispose();
        }
    }
}
```