The X Course: Android

Session 5

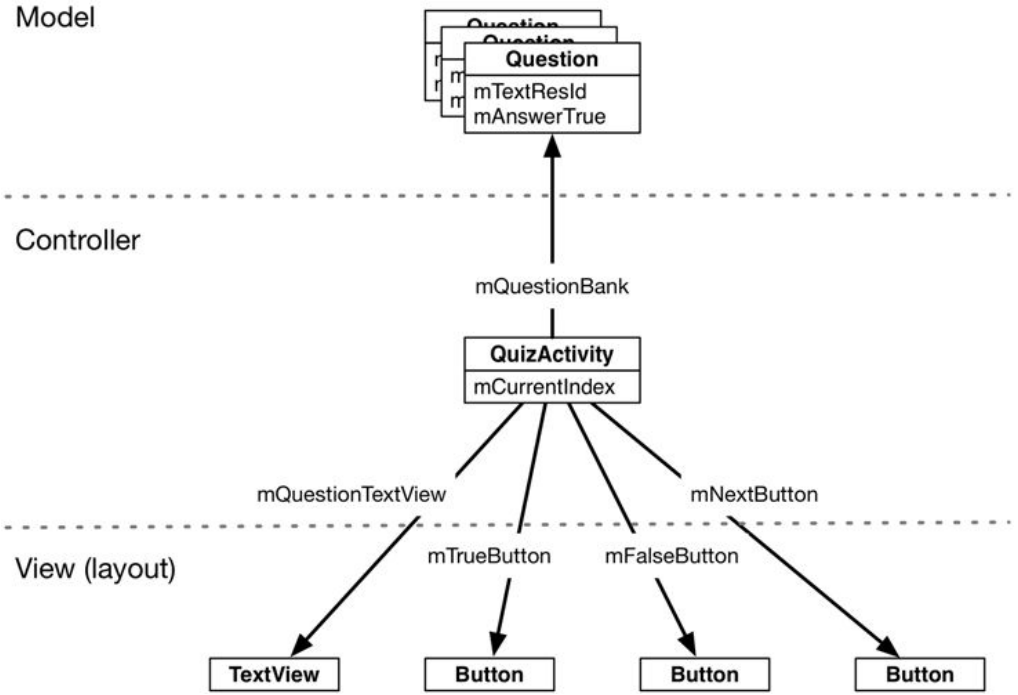
Agenda

- Android and Model-View-Controller Architecture.
- Applying MVC to GeoQuiz's QuizActivity to have a **Multi-Question GeoQuiz.**

Android and Model-View-Controller

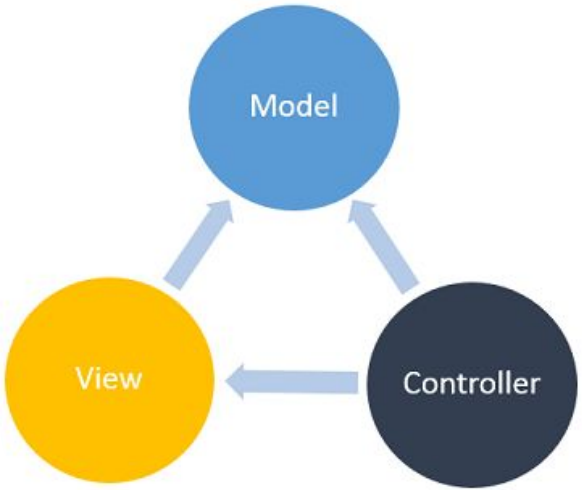
- **Goal**: Upgrade GeoQuiz to present more than one question.
- **Steps:**
  - Add a Question class (Model).
  - Create an array of Question objects for QuizActvity (Controller) to manage.
  - It will then interact with the TextView and the Buttons to display questions and provide feedback.

Android and Model-View-Controller



Android and Model-View-Controller

- Android applications may be designed around an architecture called Model-View-Controller.
- In MVC, all objects in your application must be a model object, a view object, or a controller object.
- This layers provide abstraction, where each layer is responsible for a part of the logic.



The Model Layer

- A **model** object holds the application's data and "business logic."
- **Model** classes are typically designed to model the things your app is concerned with.
- **Model** objects have no knowledge of the user interface; their sole purpose is holding and managing data.
- In Android applications, **model** classes are generally custom classes you create.

The Model layer: Question Class

- All of the model objects in your application compose its model layer.
- GeoQuiz's model layer consists of the **Question class.**
- The **Question class** holds two pieces of data: the question text and the question answer (true or false).
- These variables need getter and setter methods.

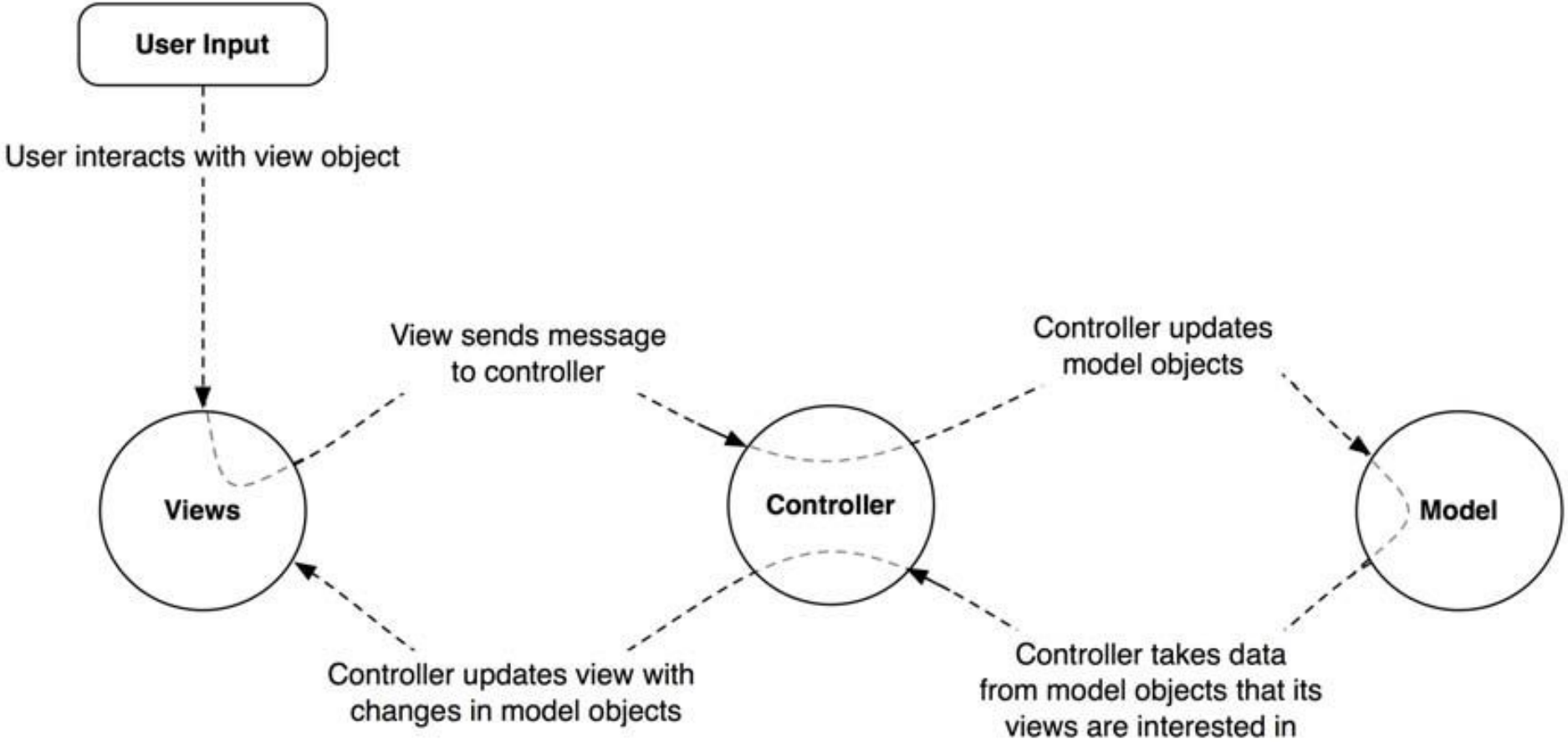
The View Layer

- **View** objects know how to draw themselves on the screen and how to respond to user input, like touches.
- *Rule of thumb:* if you can see it on screen, then it is a **view.**
- An application's **view** objects make up its view layer.
- GeoQuiz's **view layer** consists of the widgets that are inflated from activity_quiz.xml and activity_cheat.xml

The Controller Layer

- **Controller** objects tie the view and model objects together. They contain “application logic.”
- **Controllers** respond to various events triggered by view objects
- **Controllers** manage the flow of data to and from model objects and the view layer.
- GeoQuiz’s controller layer, at present, consists of **QuizActivity** .

MVC Flow Example



But Why MVC ? Separation

- **Separating code** into classes helps you design and understand the application as a whole
- You can think in terms of classes instead of individual variables and methods.
- **Separating classes** into model, view, and controller layers helps you design and understand an application; you can think in terms of layers instead of individual classes.

But Why MVC ? Reduce Complication

- An application can accumulate features until it is too complicated to understand.
- Although GeoQuiz is not a complicated app, you can still see the benefits of keeping layers separate.

But Why MVC ? Reusability

- Classes have restricted responsibilities.
- For instance, your model class, Question , knows nothing about the widgets used to display a true-false question.
- This makes it easy to use Question throughout your app for different purposes. For example, if you wanted to display a list of all the questions at once, you could use the same object that you use here to display just one question at a time.

Let's add MVC Architecture to GeoQuiz

- Create Question Class. (Model)
- Add Next Button in Layout activity_quiz.xml (View)
- Update the QuizActivity to have an array of Questions and handle them appropriately.

MVC Architecture: Further Readings

- https://medium.com/upday-devs/android-architecture-patterns-part-1-model-view-controller-3baecef5f2b6
- https://openclassrooms.com/en/courses/4661936-develop-your-first-android-application/4679186-learn-the-model-view-controller-pattern
- https://androvaid.com/android-mvc-example/