



App Architektur

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{

Agenda

1. Überblick
2. Datenhaltung
3. State Management
4. Asset Verwaltung
5. Logging & Tracking

}

{ Überblick }



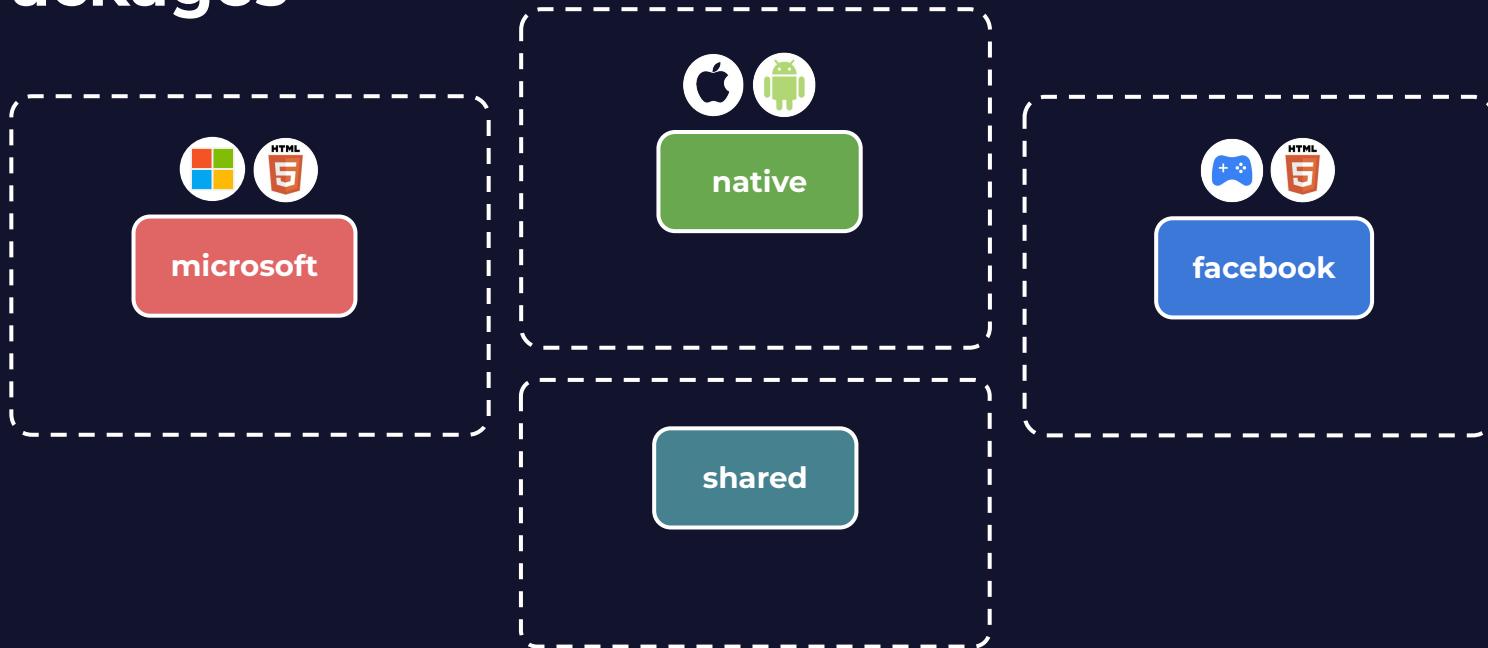
App Architektur

- **Green Field** Projekt durch Rewrite auf Flutter
- Starker Fokus auf klare **App Architektur**
- Support für verschiedene **App Ausprägungen**
- Dart im **gesamten Stack**





Packages



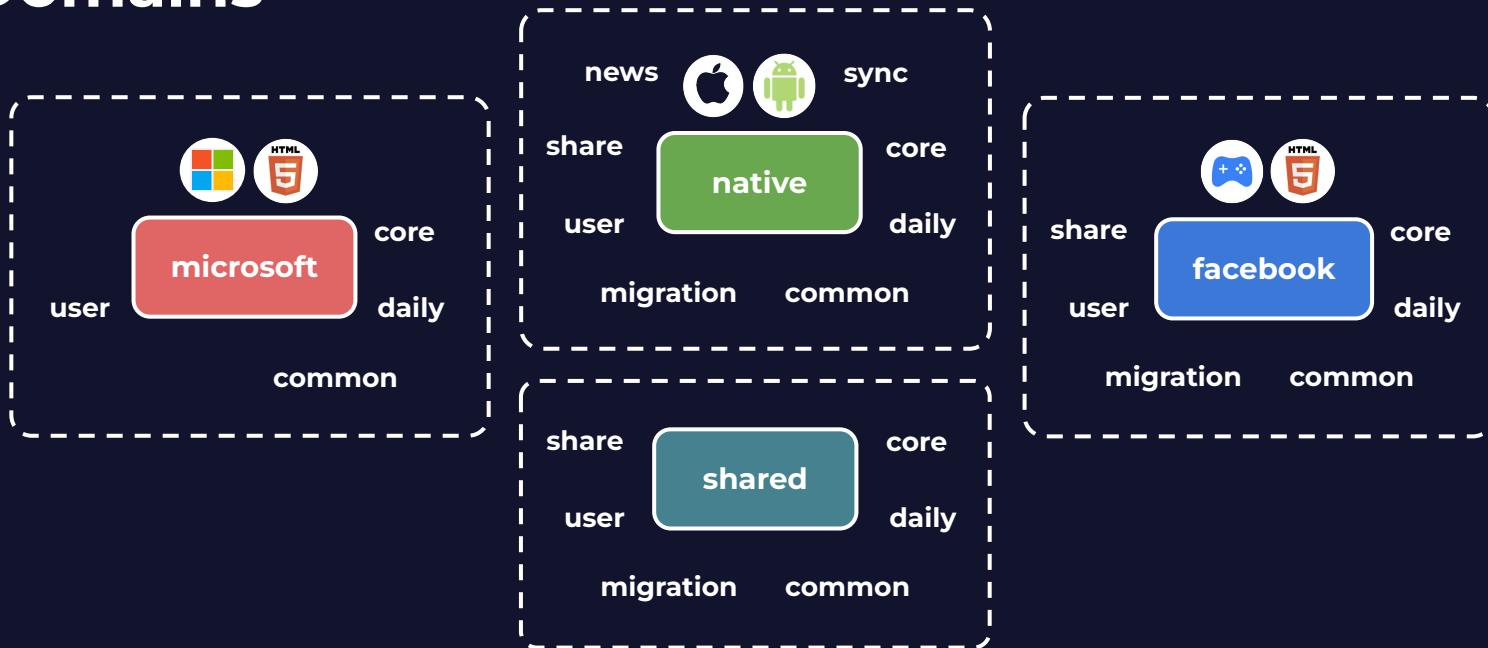


Domains





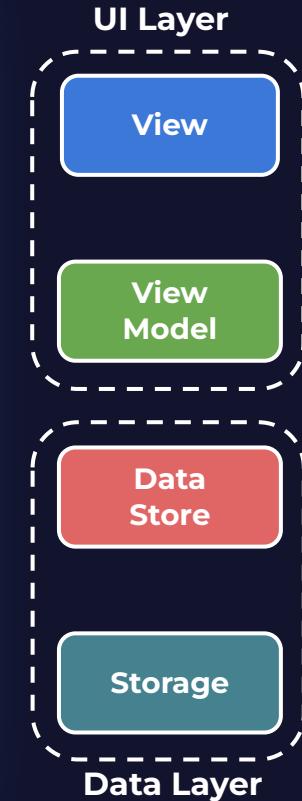
Domains





Abstraction Layers

- Klare Trennung der App Layer
- Unterscheidung zwischen **Data und UI Layer**
- Abbildung in jeder **App Domain**





Storage

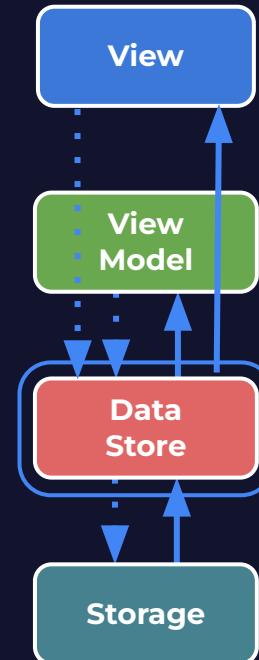
- Laden und Speichern der Daten
- **Vereinheitlichte API** über Storage Lösungen
- Zugriff erfolgt aus **Store und View Model** Ebene
- Daten explizit angefragt oder **reakтив gepusht**





Data Store

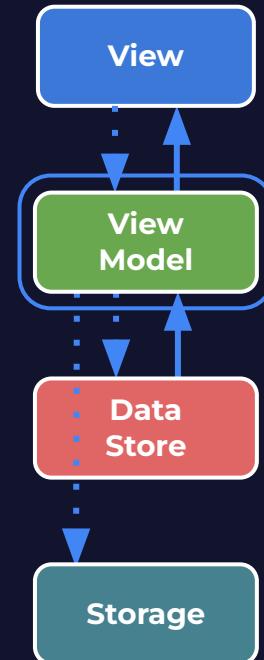
- Vorhalten aller relevanter App Daten
- Daten werden zu App Start initialisiert
- Daten aus Storage geholt oder subscribed
- Zugriff auf Daten von Stores oder View Models





View Model

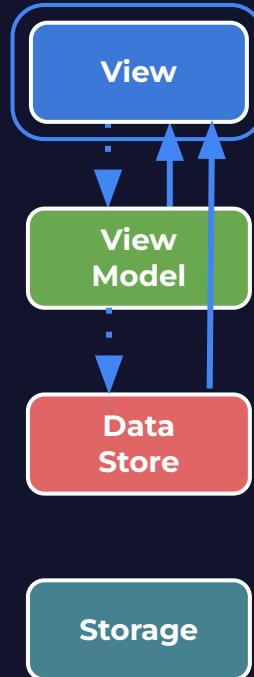
- An **Lebenszyklus** einer View gebunden
- Hält alle von der View benötigen Daten vor
- Greift auf Daten aus **Store und Storage** Ebene zu
- **Derived States** für Darstellung in View





View

- Pages und komplexere Dialoge
- Lösen Aktionen an View Models aus
- Observen States aus View Models oder Stores
- Direkte Überführung von States in die Darstellung





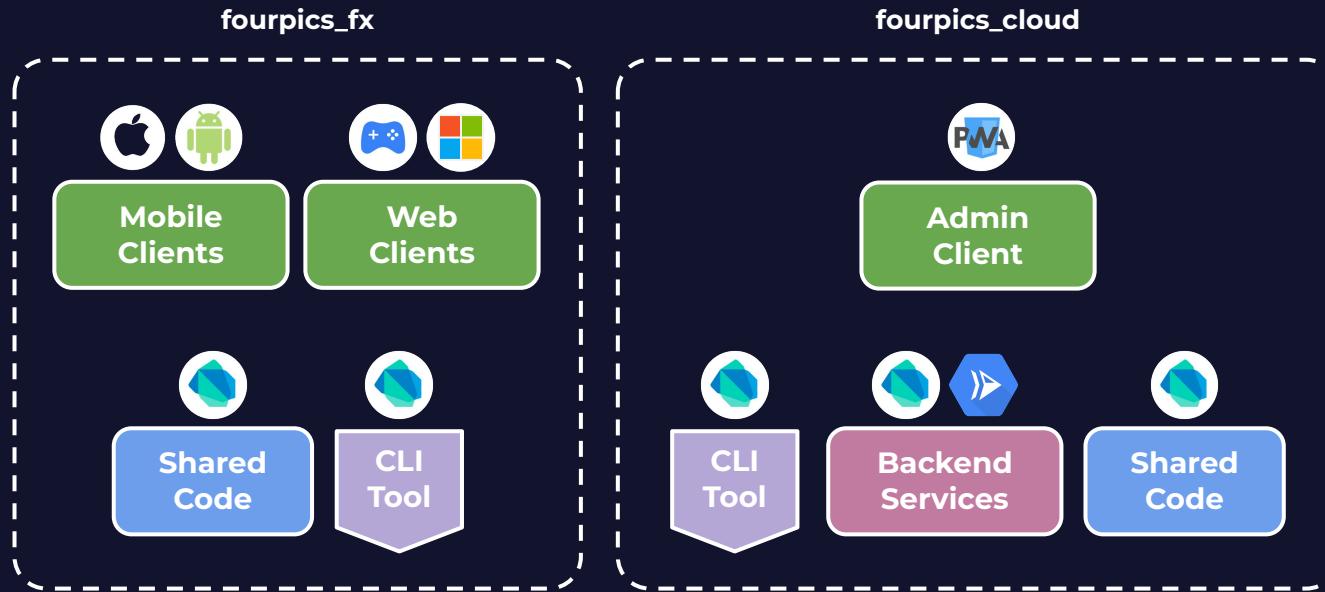
Full Stack Dart

- Weniger **Mental Load** für Entwickler
- **Teilen von Code** zwischen Backend und Frontend
- **Performance** von Dart im Backend sehr gut
- **Package Support** überschaubar





Mono Repositories



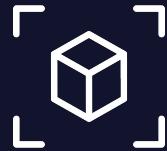
{ Datenhaltung }



Storage API



Flexibilität



Kapselung



Features



StorageProvider

local
synced

Storage

Bucket

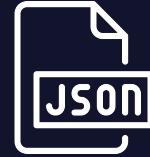
Collection

CoreStorage

PuzzleRepository



Mapper API



```
abstract class Mapper<T, D>
abstract class ValueMapper<V> implements Mapper<V, Object>
abstract class KeyMapper<K> implements Mapper<K, String>

{Value,Key}Mapper.register<T>()
{Value,Key}Mapper.get<T>()
```



Bucket



Bucket

name: core

StoredValue

name: level
type: int

StoredList

name: solvedIds
type: List<int>



```
class CoreStorage {
  static const _maxSolvedIds = 200;
  static const _namespace = 'core';

  factory CoreStorage(StorageProvider storage) {
    ValueMapper.register(const ListMapper(IntMapper()));

    return NativeCoreStorage._(
      storage.local.bucket(_namespace, options: const StorageOptions(lazy: true)),
      storage.synced.bucket(_namespace),
    );
  }

  CoreStorage._(this._localBucket, this._syncedBucket);

  final Bucket _localBucket;
  final Bucket _syncedBucket;

  StoredValue<int> get level => _syncedBucket.value('level', defaultValue: 1);
  StoredList<int> get solvedIds => _localBucket.list('solved_ids', capping: _maxSolvedIds);
}
```



Collection

Collection
name: puzzles
type: Puzzle

Puzzle
id: 1

Puzzle
id: 2





```
class PuzzleRepository {  
    static const _namespace = 'puzzle';  
  
    factory PuzzleRepository(StorageProvider storage) {  
        ValueMapper.register(const PuzzleMapper());  
  
        return PuzzleRepository._(storage.local.collection(_namespace));  
    }  
  
    PuzzleRepository._(this._puzzles);  
  
    final Collection<int, Puzzle> _puzzles;  
  
    Future<CorePuzzle> get(int id) => _puzzles.get(id);  
    Future<List<Puzzle>> getAll() => _puzzles.values.toList();  
    Future<void> save(Puzzle puzzle) => _puzzles.set(puzzle.id, puzzle);  
}
```



SyncedStorage API

StorageConflict
local
remote

StorageSyncHandler
onResolve

Wie möchtest du
fortfahren?
Spielfortschritt wählen

LOKAL
1.1.2024

Level	90
Gold	50
XP	50
Powerups	10
Cars	10
Crash	8

CLOUD
1.1.2023

Level	95
Gold	60
XP	20
Powerups	11
Cars	6
Crash	4

Deinem Konto konnten mehrere
Spielerstände zugeordnet werden. Wähle
aus, mit welchem du fortfahren möchtest.

Auswählen



Change Notifications



- `StoredValue.changes`
- `Collection.changesOf`



Storage Implementierung





```
abstract class StorageAdapter {  
    const StorageAdapter(this.name);  
  
    final String name;  
  
    Future<int> get count;  
    Stream<void> get changes;  
    Stream<String> get keys;  
  
    Future<Object?> get(String key);  
    Future<Map<String, Object?>> getAll(Iterable<String> keys);  
    Stream<Object?> changesOf(String key);  
    Future<void> set(String key, Object? value);  
    Future<void> setAll(Map<String, Object?> values);  
    Future<void> delete(String key);  
    Future<void> deleteAll(Iterable<String> keys);  
    Future<void> clear();  
}
```



FileStorage



SqliteStorage



HiveStorage



CouchBatchStorage



Database

local

Document

id: puzzles:1
type: puzzles
value: {...}



CouchSyncedStorage



Database
synced

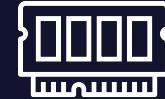
Document
id: game:{userId}
type: game
date: 07.10.2024
core: {
 level: 123
},
dailyProgress: {
 2024_10: {...}
}



CachingStorage



LazyPersistingStorage



FakeStorage



WebStorage



FacebookStorage

{ State Management }



State Management

- Umfasst Data Store und View Model Ebene
- Gewährleistet **einheitlichen Zustand** der App
- Ermöglicht effizientes Update von Daten
- Verbessert die Testbarkeit der App Zustände

State
Management

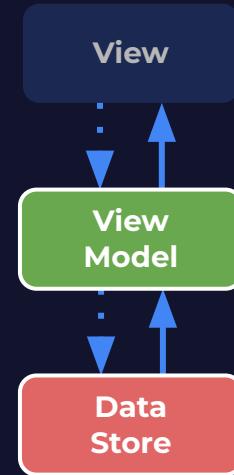
View
Model

Data
Store



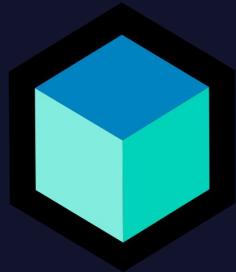
Data Store - View Model Store

- Ausprägung des **MVVM Patterns**
- **Gleiches Reaktivitätsmodell** für beide Ebenen
- Aktionen führen Logik aus und verändern Daten
- Daten können reaktiv gepusht werden





State Management Lösungen



BLoC



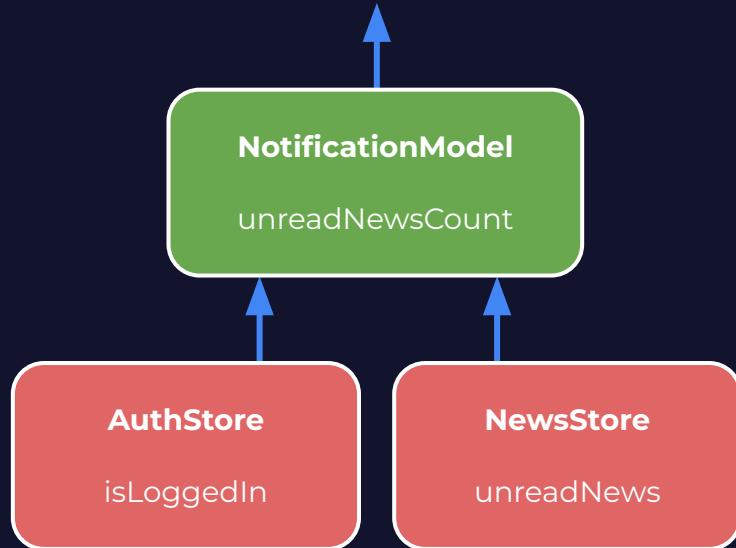
Riverpod



MobX



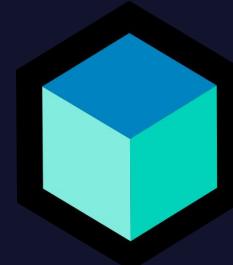
Beispiel Szenario





BLoC

- **Event-To-State** Pattern
- Nutzt **Cubits / Blocs, Events** und **States**
- Zustandänderungen über **Streams**
- Strikte Abbildung von State Management
- Optimal für große Anwendungen





```
class AuthState {  
    final bool isLoggedIn;  
}  
  
class AuthCubit extends Cubit<AuthState> {  
    AuthCubit() : super(AuthState(isLoggedIn: false));  
  
    void logIn() => emit(AuthState(isLoggedIn: true));  
}  
  
class NewsState {  
    final List<News> unreadNews;  
}  
  
class NewsCubit extends Cubit<NewsState> {  
    NewsCubit() : super(NewsState(unreadNews: []));  
  
    void readNews(News news) {  
        emit(NewsState(unreadNews: List.from(state.unreadNews)..remove(news)));  
    }  
}  
  
class News {  
    final String title;  
    final String text;  
}
```



```
class NotificationState {  
    final int unreadNewsCount;  
}  
  
class NotificationCubit extends Cubit<NotificationState> {  
    late final StreamSubscription<NotificationState> _subscription;  
  
    NotificationCubit({  
        required AuthCubit authCubit,  
        required NewsCubit newsCubit,  
    }) : super(NotificationState(unreadNewsCount: 0)) {  
        _subscription = Rx.combineLatest2<AuthState, NewsState, NotificationState>(  
            authCubit.stream,  
            newsCubit.stream,  
            (authState, newsState) {  
                return NotificationState(unreadNewsCount: authState.isLoggedIn ? newsState.unreadNews.length : 0);  
            },  
        ).listen(emit);  
    }  
  
    @override  
    Future<void> close() {  
        _subscription.cancel();  
        return super.close();  
    }  
}
```



```
class BlocApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return BlocProvider<NotificationCubit>(
      create: (context) => NotificationCubit(
        authCubit: context.read<AuthCubit>(),
        newsCubit: context.read<NewsCubit>(),
      ),
      child: NewsButton(),
    );
  }
}

class NewsButton extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return BlocBuilder<NotificationCubit, NotificationState>(
      builder: (context, notificationState) {
        return BadgeIndicator(
          count: notificationState.unreadNewsCount,
          child: IconButton(image: Assets.news.image.newsIcon),
        );
      },
    );
  }
}
```



Riverpod

- **Provider-Based** Pattern
- Verschiedene Ausprägungen von Provider
- Sehr gut für asynchrone Programmierung
- Provider manuell oder automatisch per Annotation
- Ideal für kleine bis große Anwendungen





```
class AuthState {  
    final bool isLoggedIn;  
}  
  
class AuthNotifier extends StateNotifier<AuthState> {  
    AuthNotifier() : super(AuthState(isLoggedIn: false));  
  
    void logIn() => state = AuthState(isLoggedIn: true);  
}  
  
class NewsState {  
    final List<News> unreadNews;  
}  
  
class NewsNotifier extends StateNotifier<NewsState> {  
    NewsNotifier() : super(NewsState(unreadNews: []));  
  
    void readNews(News news) {  
        state = NewsState(unreadNews: List<News>.from(state.unreadNews)..remove(news));  
    }  
}  
  
// Provider instance is often located in the same file as the implementation  
final authProvider = StateNotifierProvider<AuthNotifier, AuthState>((ref) {  
    return AuthNotifier();  
});
```



```
class NotificationState {  
    final int unreadNewsCount;  
}  
  
final notificationProvider = Provider<NotificationState>((ref) {  
    final authState = ref.watch(authProvider);  
    final newsState = ref.watch(newsProvider);  
  
    final unreadCount = authState.isLoggedIn ? newsState.unreadNews.length : 0;  
  
    return NotificationState(unreadNewsCount: unreadCount);  
});
```



```
class RiverpodApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return ProviderScope(
      overrides: [...],
      child: MaterialApp(
        home: NewsButton(),
      ),
    );
  }
}

class NewsButton extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Consumer(
      builder: (context, ref, child) {
        final notificationState = ref.watch(notificationProvider);
        return BadgeIndicator(
          count: notificationState.unreadNewsCount,
          child: IconButton(image: Assets.news.image.newsIcon),
        );
      },
    );
  }
}
```



MobX

- **Observable-Reactive** Pattern
- Bietet **Observables**, **Actions** und **Derivations**
- Einfacher Code durch **Annotations**
- **Klare Modellierung** für große Anwendungen





```
class AuthStore = _AuthStore with _$AuthStore;

abstract class _AuthStore with Store {
  @observable
  bool isLoggedIn = false;
  @action
  void logIn() => isLoggedIn = true;
}

class NewsStore = _NewsStore with _$NewsStore;

abstract class _NewsStore with Store {
  @observable
  ObservableList<News> unreadNews = ObservableList<News>();
  @action
  void readNews(News news) => unreadNews.remove(news);
}

class News {
  final String title;
  final String text;
}
```



```
class NotificationModel = _NotificationModel with _$NotificationModel;

abstract class _NotificationModel with Store {
  final AuthStore authStore;
  final NewsStore newsStore;

  @computed
  int get unreadNewsCount {
    return authStore.isLoggedIn ? newsStore.unreadNews.length : 0;
  }
}

class NewsButton extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    final notificationModel = NoticationModel.of(context);
    return Observer(
      builder: (context) {
        return BadgeIndicator(
          count: notificationModel.unreadNewsCount,
          child: IconButton(image: Assets.news.image.newsIcon),
        );
      },
    );
  }
}
```



```
mixin _$AuthStore on _AuthStore, Store {
    late final _$isLoggedInAtom = Atom(context: context);

    @override
    bool get isLoggedIn {
        _$isLoggedInAtom.reportRead();
        return super.isLoggedIn;
    }

    @override
    set isLoggedIn(bool value) {
        _$isLoggedInAtom.reportWrite(value, super.isLoggedIn, () {
            super.isLoggedIn = value;
        });
    }
}

mixin _$NotificationModel on _NotificationModel, Store {
    Computed<int> _$unreadNewsCountComputed = Computed<int>(() => super.unreadNewsCount);

    @override
    int get unreadNewsCount => _$unreadNewsCountComputed.value;
}
```



Feature	BLoC	Riverpod	MobX
Pattern	Event-To-State	Provider	Observable
Aufwand	Hoch	Moderat	Niedrig
Komplexität	Moderat	Moderat	Niedrig
Performance	Gut	Sehr gut	Sehr gut
Skalierbarkeit	High	High	Moderat



Favorit: MobX

- Kein Boilerplate Code
- Sehr einfaches Reaktivitätsmodell
- Unterstützung von Derived States
- Kapselung von Observables in einem Store
- Sehr gut nachzuvollziehen und zu testen
- Klare Architektur für große Anwendung notwendig



{ Asset Verwaltung }



lotum



Alle Core Puzzles
Daily Puzzles für gebündelte Monate



Bilder der ersten 250 Core Puzzles



Aktueller und kommende Monate



Import Script



flavors
de
asset
core
daily
puzzle
...
en
...

Build Script



asset
core
daily
puzzle



AssetInfo
localPath
remoteUrl

load

AssetLoader





BundledAssetLoader

`mainBundle`

`AssetInfo.localPath`

`AssetInfo.remoteUrl`



AssetInfo

TaskPriority

preload

AssetManager

- #1
- #2
- #3
- ...





PuzzlePreloader

Bilder für nächsten
100 Core Puzzles

DailyPuzzlePreloader

Bilder für Daily Puzzles
um den aktuellen Tag

DailyAssetPreloader

Theming Assets für alle
Monate



cleanup



{ Logging / Tracking }



Logging





```
enum LogLevel { debug, info, warn, error, fatal }

class Logger {
    final List<LogAdapter> adapters = [];
    final List<LogEntryPreprocessor> preprocessors = [];

    void debug(String message) {
        log(LogEntry(level: LogLevel.debug, message: message));
    }

    void error(Object error, StackTrace trace, {List<LogAttachment>? attachments}) {
        log(LogEntry(level: LogLevel.error, error: error, trace: trace, attachments: attachments));
    }

    void log(LogEntry entry) {
        for (final preprocessor in preprocessors) {
            entry = preprocessor(entry, this);
        }
        for (final handler in adapters) {
            handler.log(entry);
        }
    }
}
```



```
abstract class LogAdapter {
    void log(LogEntry entry);
}

abstract class ScopedLogAdapter extends LogAdapter {
    void setInfos(UserInfo user, DeviceInfo device);
}

class SentryLogAdapter implements ScopedLogAdapter, FlutterLogAdapter {
    @override
    void log(LogEntry entry) {
        if (entry.level case LogLevel.error || LogLevel.fatal) {
            Sentry.captureException(
                entry.error,
                stackTrace: entry.trace,
                withScope: (scope) {
                    for (final attachment in entry.attachments) {
                        scope.addAttachment(attachment.toSentryAttachment());
                    }
                },
            );
        } else {
            Sentry.addBreadcrumb(Breadcrumb(type: 'debug', message: entry.toString()));
        }
    }
}
```



```
typedef LogEntryPreprocessor = LogEntry Function(LogEntry entry, Logger logger);  
  
LogEntry parallelWaitErrorPreprocessor(LogEntry entry, Logger logger) {  
    final error = entry.error;  
    if (error is ParallelWaitError) {  
        final errors = error/plainErrors;  
        if (errors.length == 1) {  
            entry = entry.copyWith(error: errors.first/error, trace: errors.first.stackTrace);  
        } else {  
            for (final error in errors) {  
                logger.error(error.error, error.stackTrace);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return entry;  
}  
  
extension on ParallelWaitError<void, Object?> {  
    List<AsyncError> get plainErrors {  
        return switch (errors) {  
            final List<AsyncError?> errors => errors,  
            (final AsyncError? e0, final AsyncError? e1) => [e0, e1],  
            (final AsyncError? e0, final AsyncError? e1, final AsyncError? e2) => [e0, e1, e2],  
        }.whereNotNull().toList();  
    }  
}
```



Tracking





```
enum AnalyticsChannel { firebase, ... }

class Analytics {
    final List<AnalyticsAdapter> adapters = [];

    void setUserProperties(Map<String, Object> properties) {
        for (final adapter in adapters) {
            adapter.setUserProperties(properties);
        }
    }

    void log(String event, {Map<String, Object>? params, Iterable<AnalyticsChannel>? channels}) {
        for (final adapter in adapters.where((adapter) => adapter.matches(channels))) {
            adapter.log(event, params);
        }
    }
}

abstract class AnalyticsAdapter {
    bool matches(Iterable<AnalyticsChannel> channels);
    void setUserProperties(Map<String, Object> properties);
    void log(String event, Map<String, Object>? params);
}
```



Fazit

- Klare Architektur erforderlich
- Flexibilität durch Daten Abstraktion
- Nachvollziehbarkeit im State Management
- Intensive Tests von View Models sinnvoll
- Dart im gesamten Stack ist super



Danke
für eure
Aufmerksamkeit. ❤