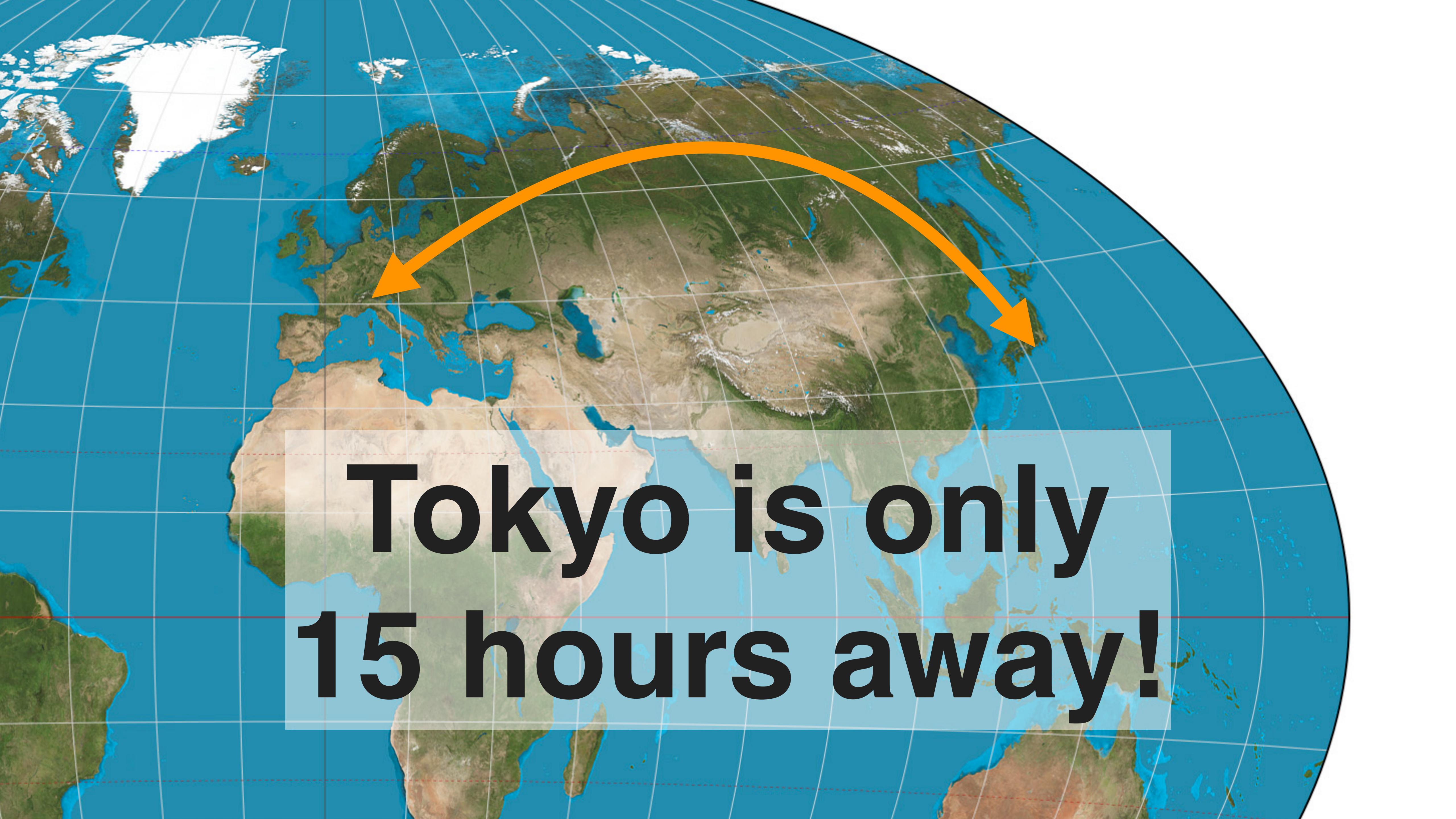


Improving UX through performance

Droidcon Italy 2015



@rejasupotaro
Kentaro Takiguchi



**Tokyo is only
15 hours away!**



**Ruby is developed
by Matz in Japan**



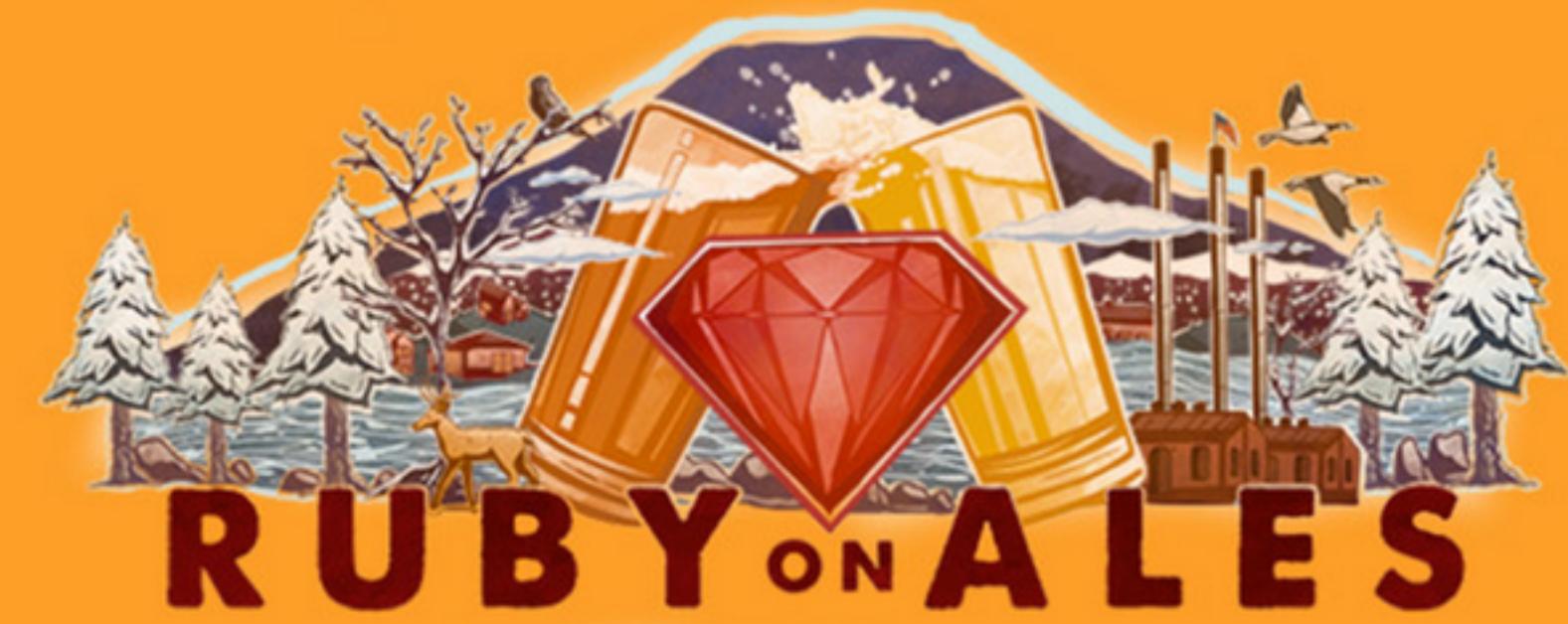
**Cookpad is a
recipe sharing service
written in RoR**

A collage of various Japanese dishes, including bowls of rice, sashimi, tempura, and various soups, arranged in a visually appealing manner.

2 million recipes
50 million UU / month
20 million downloads

The Recipe for the World's Largest Rails Monolith

Akira Matsuda





**Cookpad is expanding
our businesses to new markets**

A wide-angle photograph of a bustling city street in Jakarta, Indonesia. The foreground shows a road filled with people walking, cycling, and a yellow double-decker bus. In the background, a dense cluster of modern skyscrapers rises against a clear blue sky. Notable buildings include the Mandiri Tower, the UOB Plaza, and the BNI Tower. The overall atmosphere is one of a dynamic, emerging urban center.

Emerging market is
leading smartphone growth

A photograph of a table set for a meal, featuring a variety of Indonesian dishes. There are several plates of rice, some with meat or vegetables. A large glass of water is on the right. The table is covered with a white cloth and has a floral patterned cloth underneath. In the background, there's a red chair and a blue container.

I was in Indonesia for a month
to experience actual life in Indonesia



Not everyone is on a fast phone
Not everyone is on a fast network

The greatest challenges

- Low bandwidth
- Low spec devices

Rank	Country/Territory	Avg. connection speed (Mbit/s) ^[5]
-	<i>World average</i>	3.9
1	 South Korea	25.3
2	 Hong Kong	16.3
3	 Japan	15.0
4	 Switzerland	14.5
5	 Sweden	14.1

• • •

40	 China	3.8
41	 Indonesia	3.7
42	 Ecuador	3.6
43	 Peru	3.6
44	 South Africa	3.6
45	 Colombia	3.4

Connection speed
in Indonesia is
5X slower
than in Japan

Performance is a Feature

**It is becoming increasingly important
for mobile engineers
to guarantee stable service
under any environment**

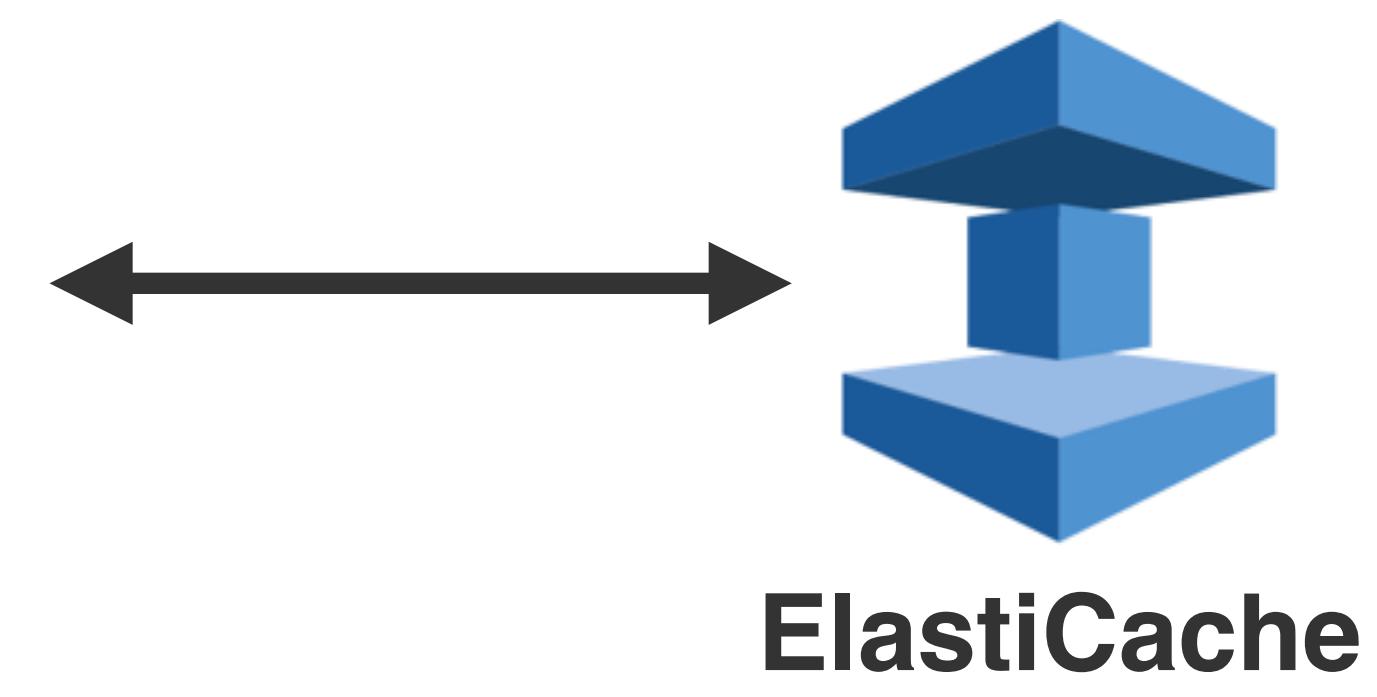
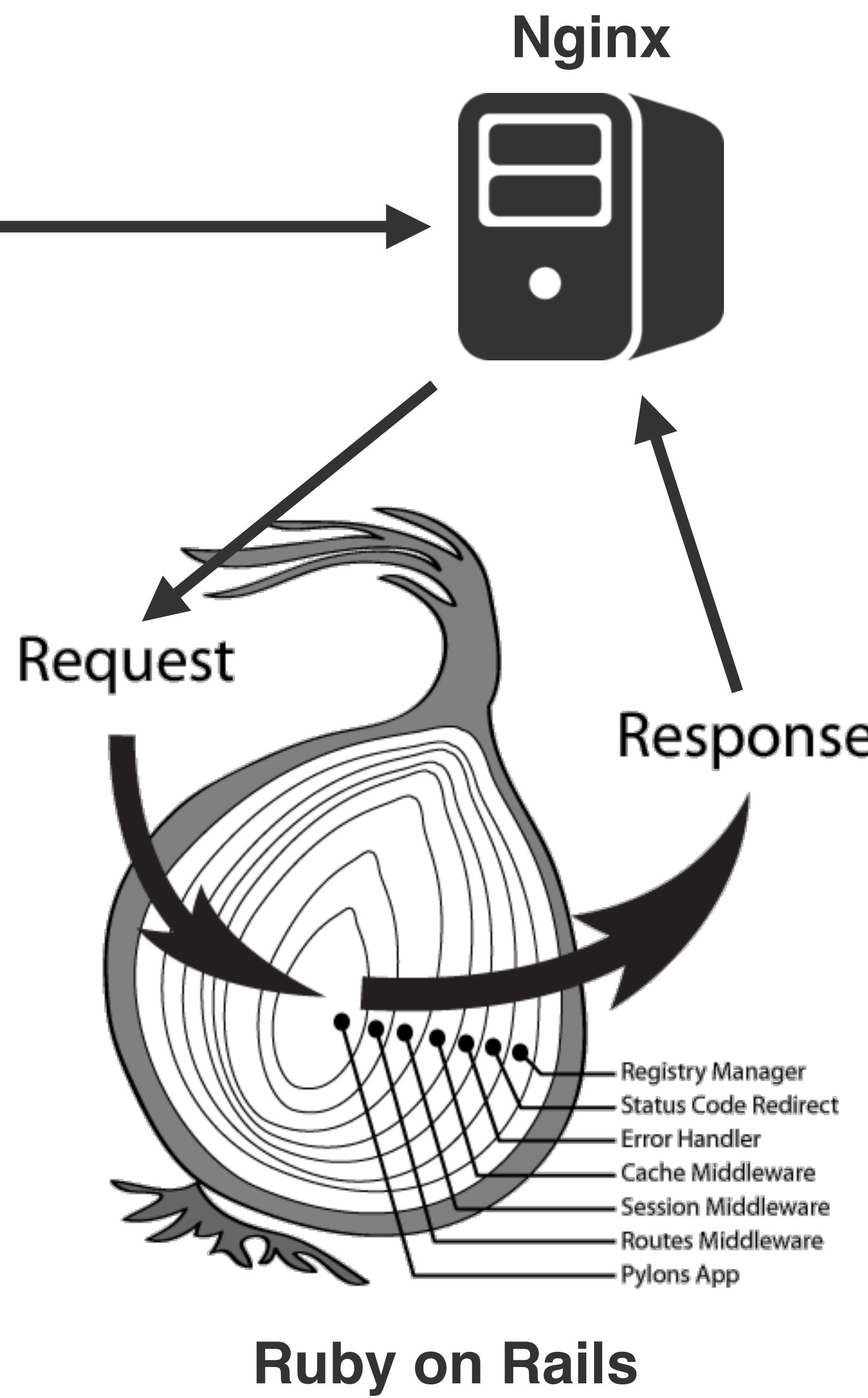
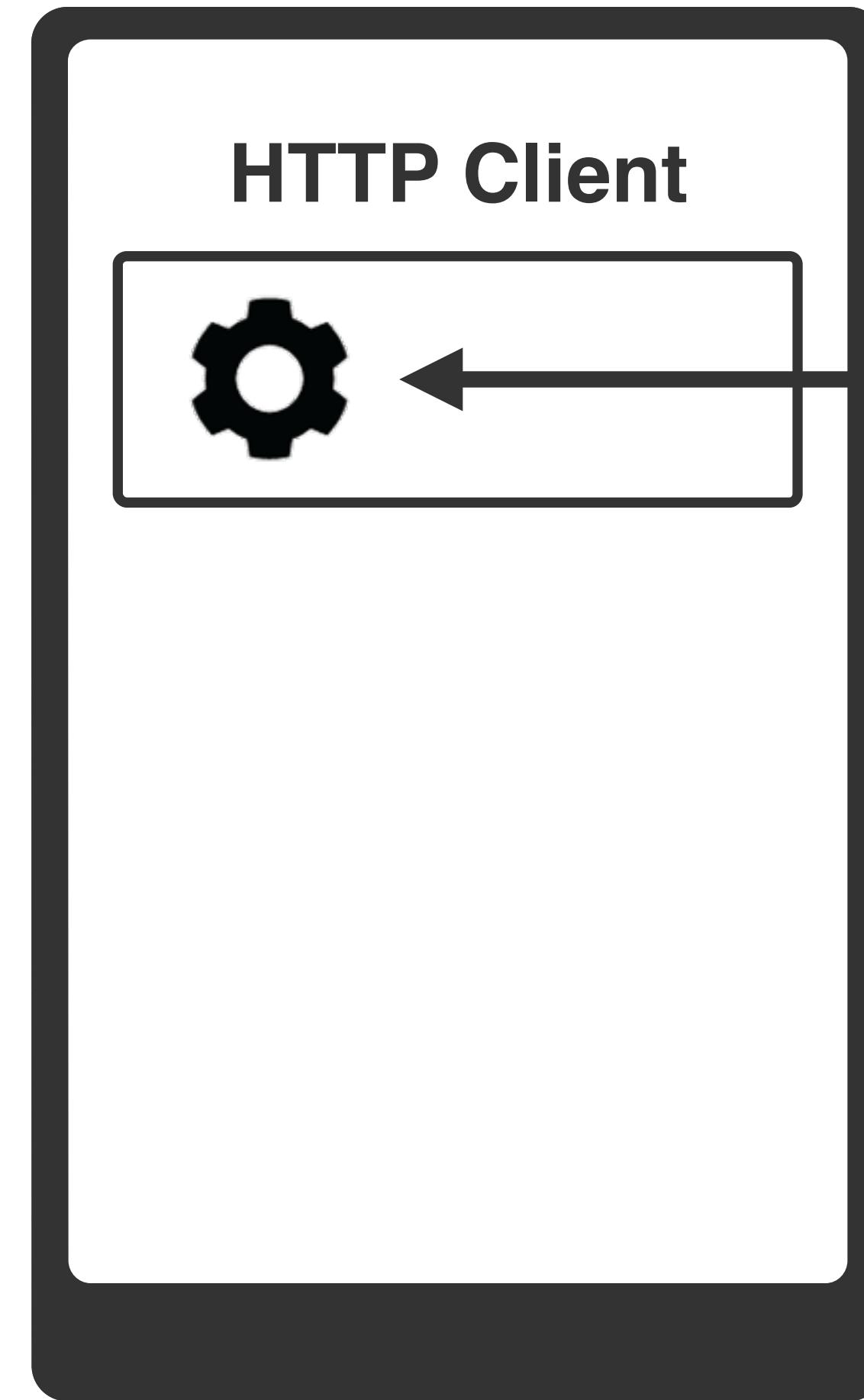


**I'm rebuilding the Android app
for new markets**

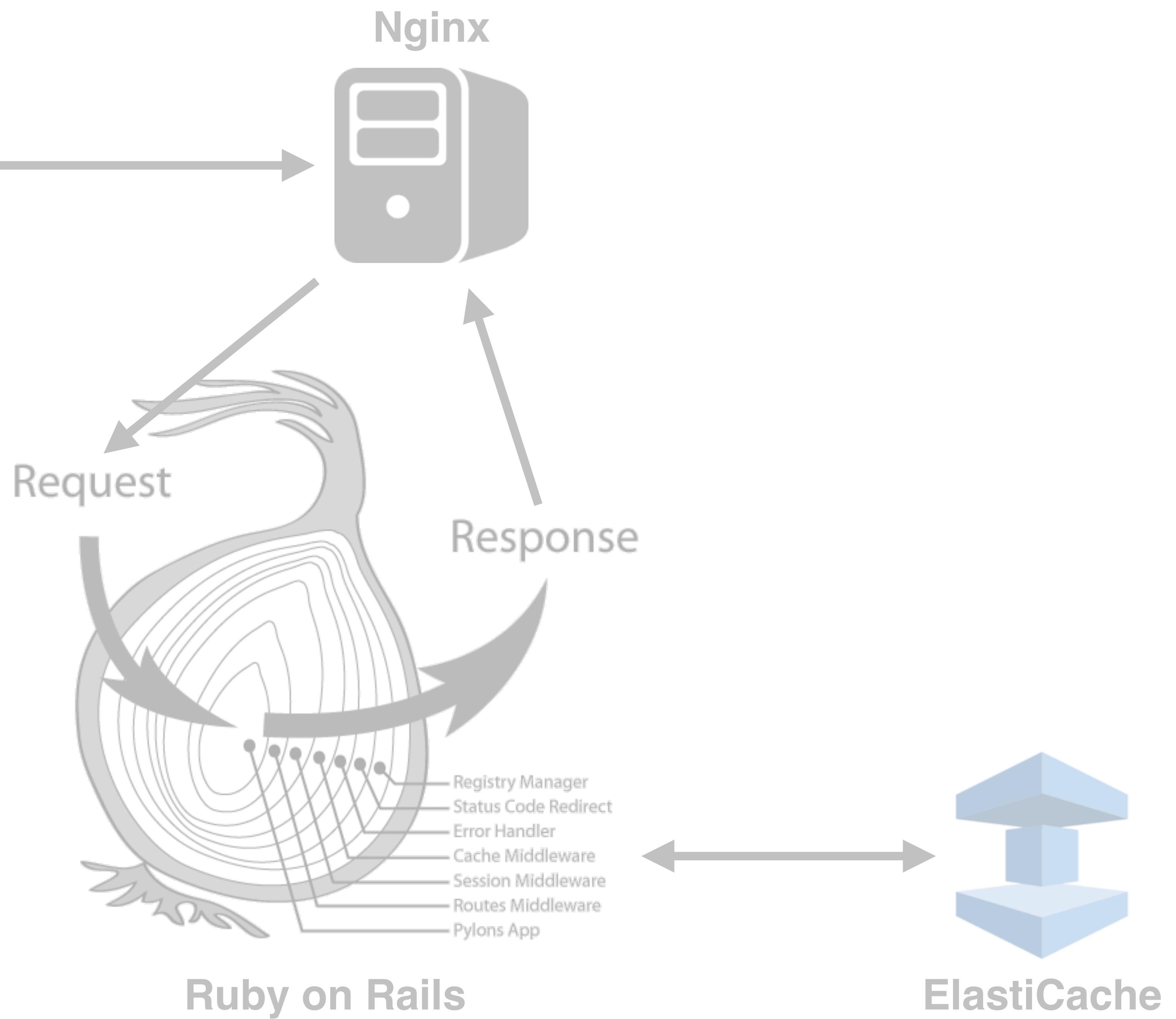
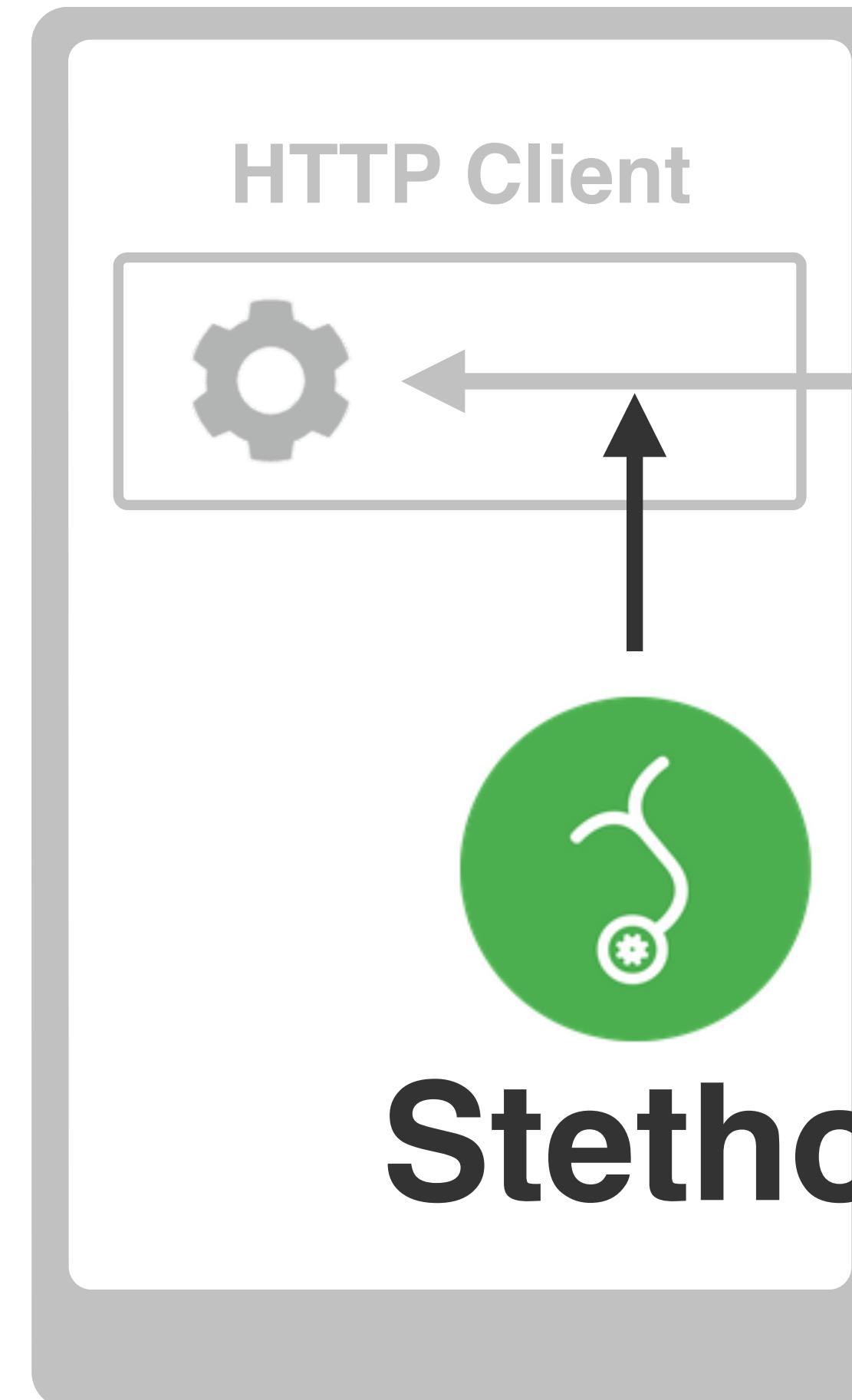
Agenda

- Efficient HTTP communication
- Image optimization
- API design

Efficient HTTP communication



ElastiCache



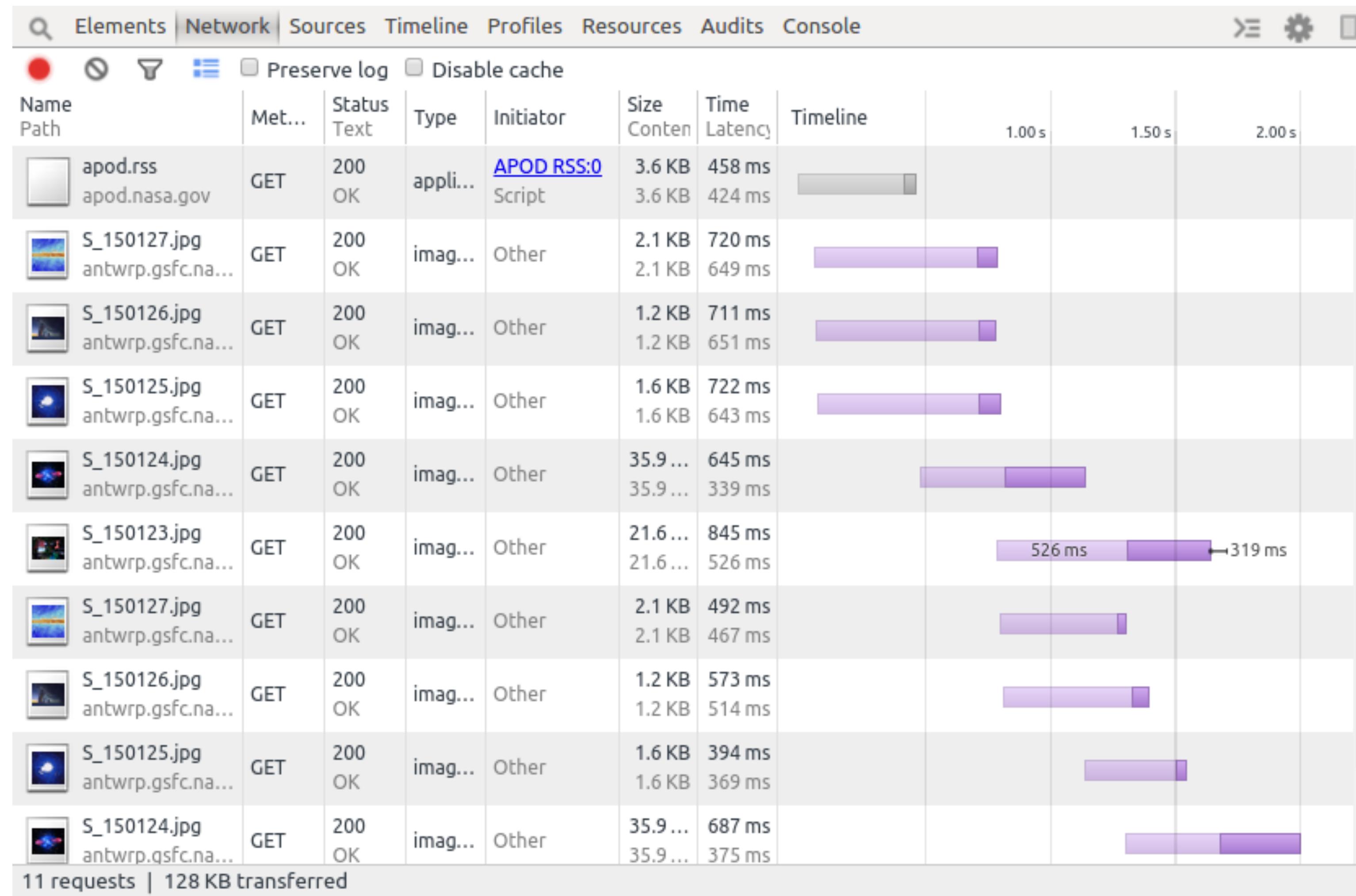


Stetho

A debug bridge for Android applications

<https://github.com/facebook/stetho>

We can see network



We can see view hierarchy

Developer Tools -

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

EditText

Object.shadow\$_klass_: Class
Object.shadow\$_monitor_: -1330531768
TextView.mAllowTransformationLengthChange: false
TextView.mAutoLinkMask: 0
TextView.mBoring: Metrics
TextView.mBufferType: BufferType
TextView.mChangeWatcher: ChangeWatcher
TextView.mCharWrapper: null
TextView.mCurHintTextColor: -2368562
TextView.mCurTextColor: -7623424
TextView.mCurrentSpellCheckerLocaleCache: null
TextView.mCursorDrawableRes: 17303296
TextView.mDeferScroll: -1
TextView.mDesiredHeightAtMeasure: 196
TextView.mDispatchTemporaryDetach: false
TextView.mDrawables: null
TextView.mEditableFactory: Factory
TextView.mEditor: Editor
TextView.mEllipsize: null
TextView.mFilters: array
TextView.mFreezesText: false
TextView.mGravity: 8388627
TextView.mHighlightColor: 1711314568
TextView.mHighlightPaint: Paint
TextView.mHighlightPath: null
TextView.mHighlightPathBogus: true
TextView.mHint: "Añade un título"
TextView.mHintBoring: Metrics
TextView.mHintLayout: BoringLayout
TextView.mHintTextColor: ColorStateList
TextView.mHorizontallyScrolling: false
TextView.mIncludePad: true
TextView.mLastLayoutDirection: 0
TextView.mLastScroll: 0
TextView.mLayout: DynamicLayout
TextView.mLinkTextColor: ColorStateList

<com.cookpad.android.global.cookpadapplication>
<com.cookpad.android.global.activities.recipedetailactivity>
<com.android.internal.policy.impl.phonewindow>
<com.android.internal.policy.impl.phonewindow\$decorview>
<com.jeremyfeinstein.slidingmenu.lib.slidingmenu>
<com.jeremyfeinstein.slidingmenu.lib.customviewbehind>
<com.jeremyfeinstein.slidingmenu.lib.customviewbehind>
<com.jeremyfeinstein.slidingmenu.lib.customviewabove>
<linearlayout>
<viewstub id="#102036e"></viewstub>
<framelayout>
<android.support.v7.internal.widget.fitwindowslinearlayout id="@+id/action_bar_root">
<android.support.v7.internal.widget.viewstubcompat id="@+id/recipe_mode_bar_stub"></android.support.v7.internal.widget.viewstubcompat>
<android.support.v7.internal.widget.nativeactionmodeaw arelayout id="@+id/content">
<framelayout>
<android.support.v7.widget.recyclerview id="@+id/recipe_detail_list">
<linearlayout>
<framelayout...></framelayout>
<linearlayout>
<edittext id="@+id/recipe_title_edit_text" text="Tapas y aperitivos españoles"></edittext>
<com.cookpad.android.global.views.bookmarkbutton id="@+id/bookmark_button">
</com.cookpad.android.global.views.bookmarkbutton>
</linearlayout>
<linearlayout id="@+id/user_info_container">
</linearlayout>
</linearlayout>

Console Search Emulation Rendering

undefined ▾ Preserve log

Welcome to Stetho
Attached to com.cookpad.android.global



7:43

Tapas y aperitivos españoles

Guardada

Cuqui

Ingredientes Comensales 8

1 kg mejillones grandes cocidos

1 tomate rojo duro bien picadito

We can access SQLite database

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Resources panel. On the left, under the 'Web SQL' section, the database 'apod.db' is selected. Inside 'apod.db', there are three tables: 'android_metadata', 'rss_items', and 'sqlite_sequence'. The 'rss_items' table is currently selected and its data is displayed in a table on the right.

rss_items Table Data:

_id	title	description_image_url	description_text
43	Our Galaxy's Magnetic Field	http://antwrp.gsfc...	What does the magne...
44	The Milky Way over ...	http://antwrp.gsfc...	You may have heard ...
45	A Twisted Solar Eru...	http://antwrp.gsfc...	A Twisted Solar Eru...
46	Light from Cygnus A	http://antwrp.gsfc...	Celebrating astrono...
47	Interior View	http://antwrp.gsfc...	Interior View
48	Launch to Lovejoy	http://antwrp.gsfc...	Launch to Lovejoy
49	The Complex Ion Tail...	http://antwrp.gsfc...	What causes the str...

SQL Queries:

- > `SELECT * FROM rss_items;`
- > `SELECT _id, title FROM rss_items WHERE description_text CONTAINS '%comet%';`
- ✖ `near "CONTAINS": syntax error (code 1): , while compiling: SELECT _id, title FROM rss_items WHERE description_text CONTAINS '%comet%';`
- > `SELECT _id, title FROM rss_items WHERE description_text LIKE '%comet%';`
- > `PRAGMA user_version;`

user_version
1

▼ Request Headers

⚠ Provisional headers are shown

Accept: application/json

Accept-Encoding: gzip

Authorization: Bearer 471e22f76e72bf15eb9b14176980c70ca3c5d3f9f3387ed584cd4adfa5702585

Connection: Keep-Alive

Host:

User-Agent: com.cookpad.android.global/1000700; Android/18; Google Nexus 4 - 4.3 - API 18 - 768

X-Cookpad-Guid: a388f5af-2bf0-4e48-82c2-af9bb28fc8ac

X-Cookpad-Provider-Id: 2

▼ Response Headers

Age: 172

Cache-Control: max-age=10800, public

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

Date: Sat, 21 Mar 2015 06:32:15 GMT

OkHttp-Received-Millis: 1426919535780

OkHttp-Selected-Protocol: http/1.1

OkHttp-Sent-Millis: 1426919535548

Compressing Data

An easy and convenient way to reduce the bandwidth

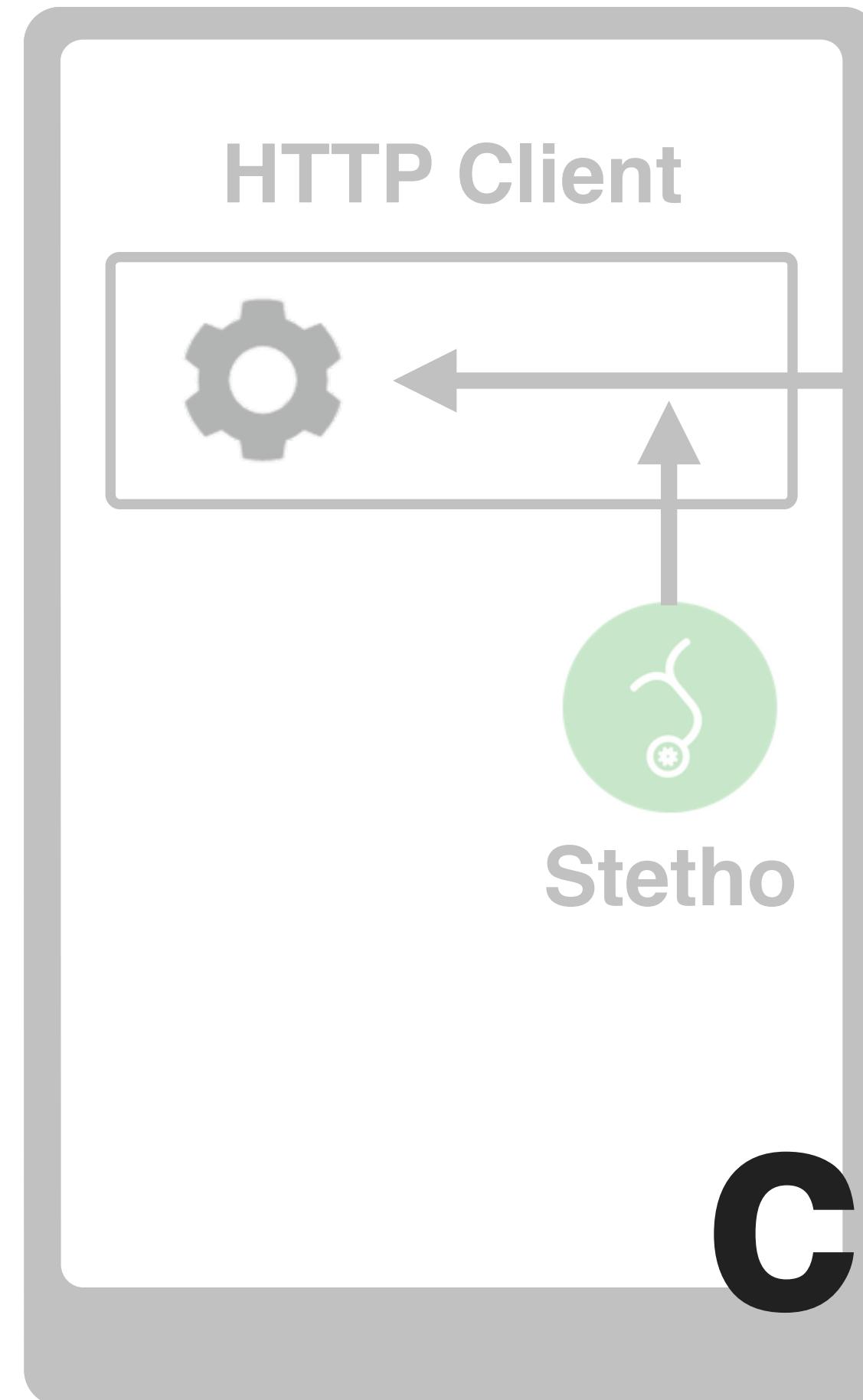
Compression is a simple, effective way

GZIP reduce the size of response

90%

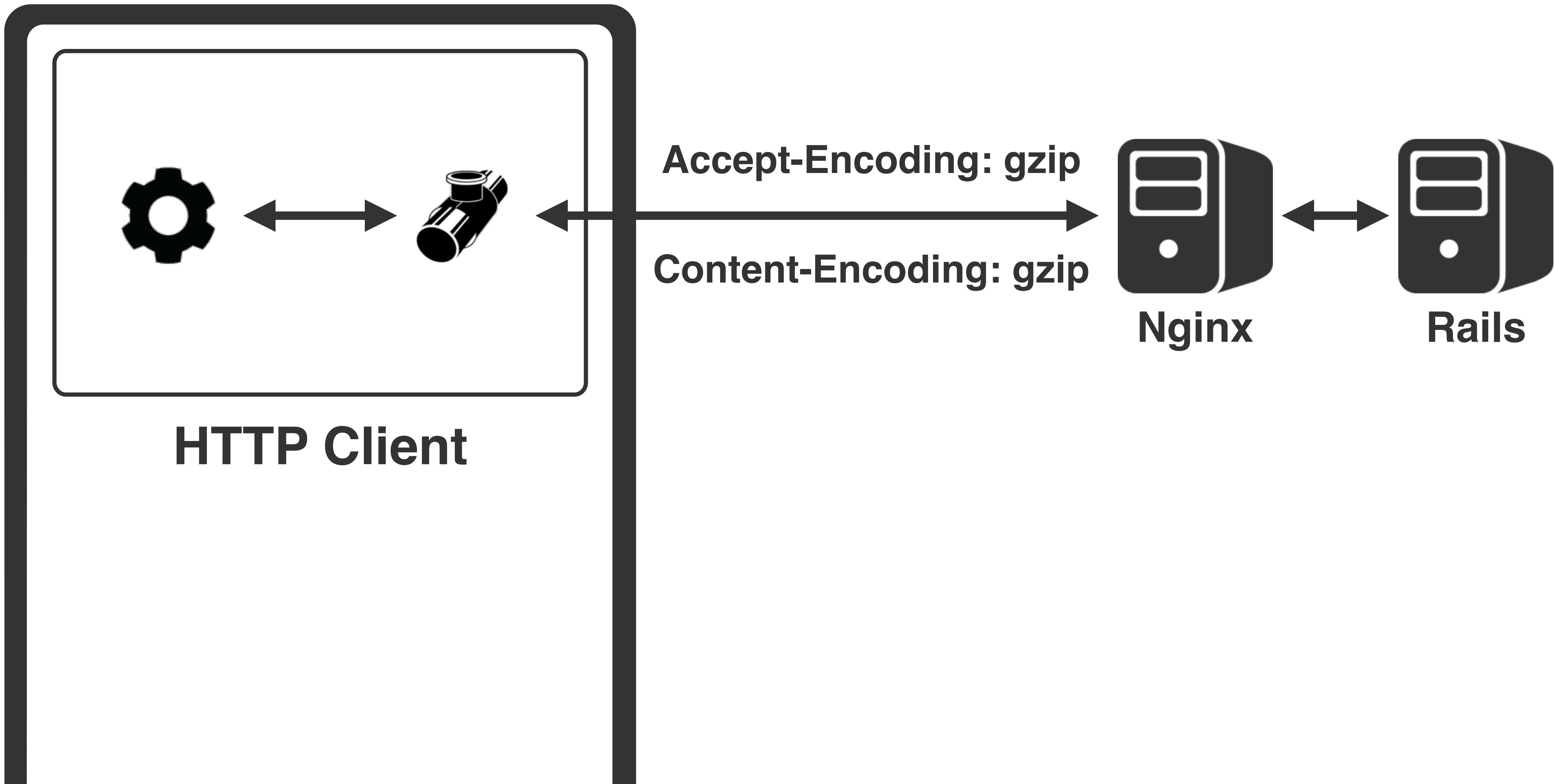


How do we compress data?



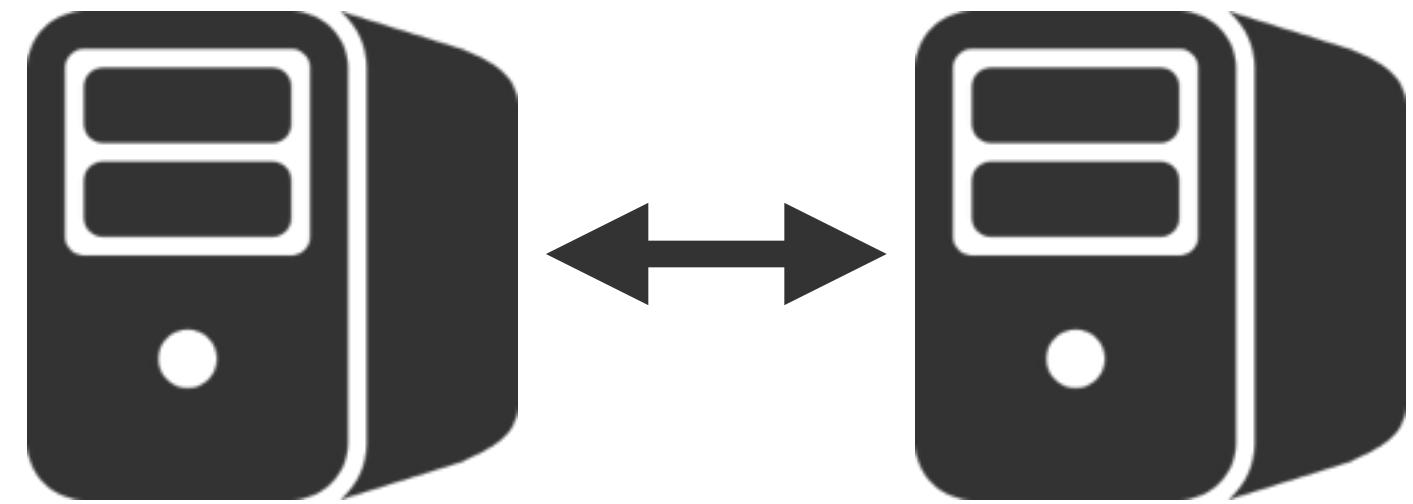
Ruby on Rails

Memcached



nginx.conf

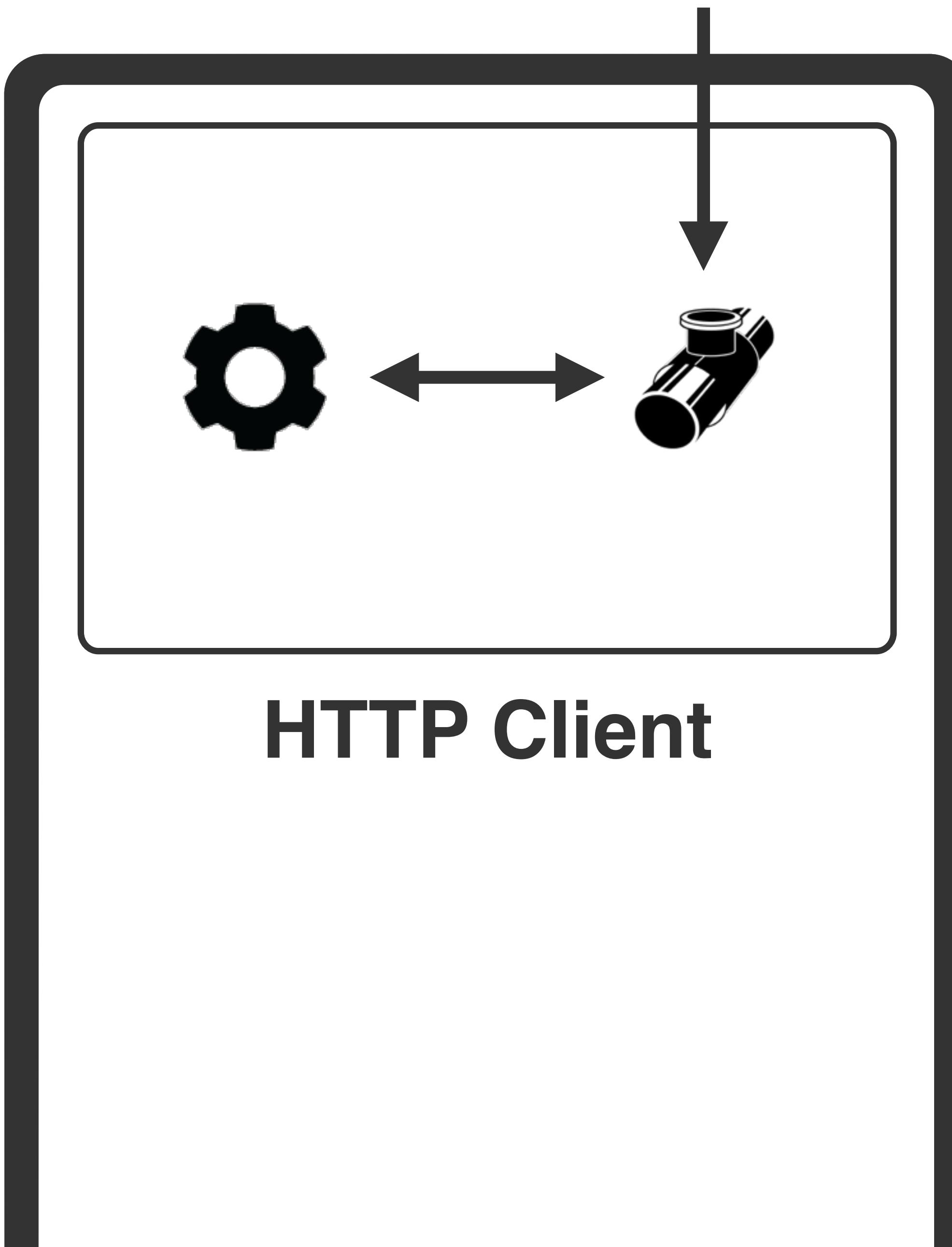
```
http {  
    ...  
    gzip on;  
    gzip_disable "msie6";  
  
    gzip_vary on;  
    gzip_proxied any;  
    gzip_comp_level 6;  
    gzip_buffers 16 8k;  
    gzip_http_version 1.1;  
    gzip_types text/plain text/css application/json  
}
```



Nginx

Rails

GZIP decoder



```
// Set "Accept-Encoding: gzip" when you send a request  
connection.setRequestProperty(  
    "Accept-Encoding", "gzip");  
  
// Decompress input stream when you receive a response  
inputStream = new GZIPIInputStream(  
    connection.getInputStream());
```

HTTP clients for Android

- **AndroidHttpClient**
- **HttpURLConnection**
- **OkHttp**

Don't support GZIP by default

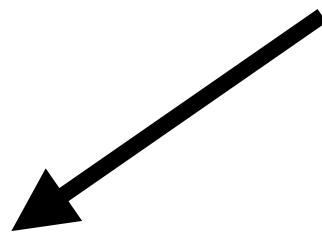
support GZIP by default

HTTP clients for Android

@Deprecated

- ~~AndroidHttpClient~~
- HttpURLConnection
- OkHttp

No longer maintained



**We had used Volley
as API client before**

Volley has 2 HTTP clients internally

Volley

2.3+: HttpURLConnection
<2.2: AndroidHttpClient

```
public static RequestQueue newRequestQueue(...) {  
    ...  
    if (stack == null) {  
        if (Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= 9) {  
            // use HttpURLConnection  
            stack = new HurlStack();  
        } else {  
            // use AndroidHttpClient  
            stack = new HttpClientStack(AndroidHttpCli  
    }  
}
```

HttpURLConnection uses OkHttp internally

HttpURLConnection

4.4+: OkHttp
<4.4: HttpURLConnection



1:37 AM - 28 Jun 2014

Different behavior of HTTP clients

Inside of Volley

4.4+: OkHttp

<4.4: HttpURLConnection

<2.3: AndroidHttpClient



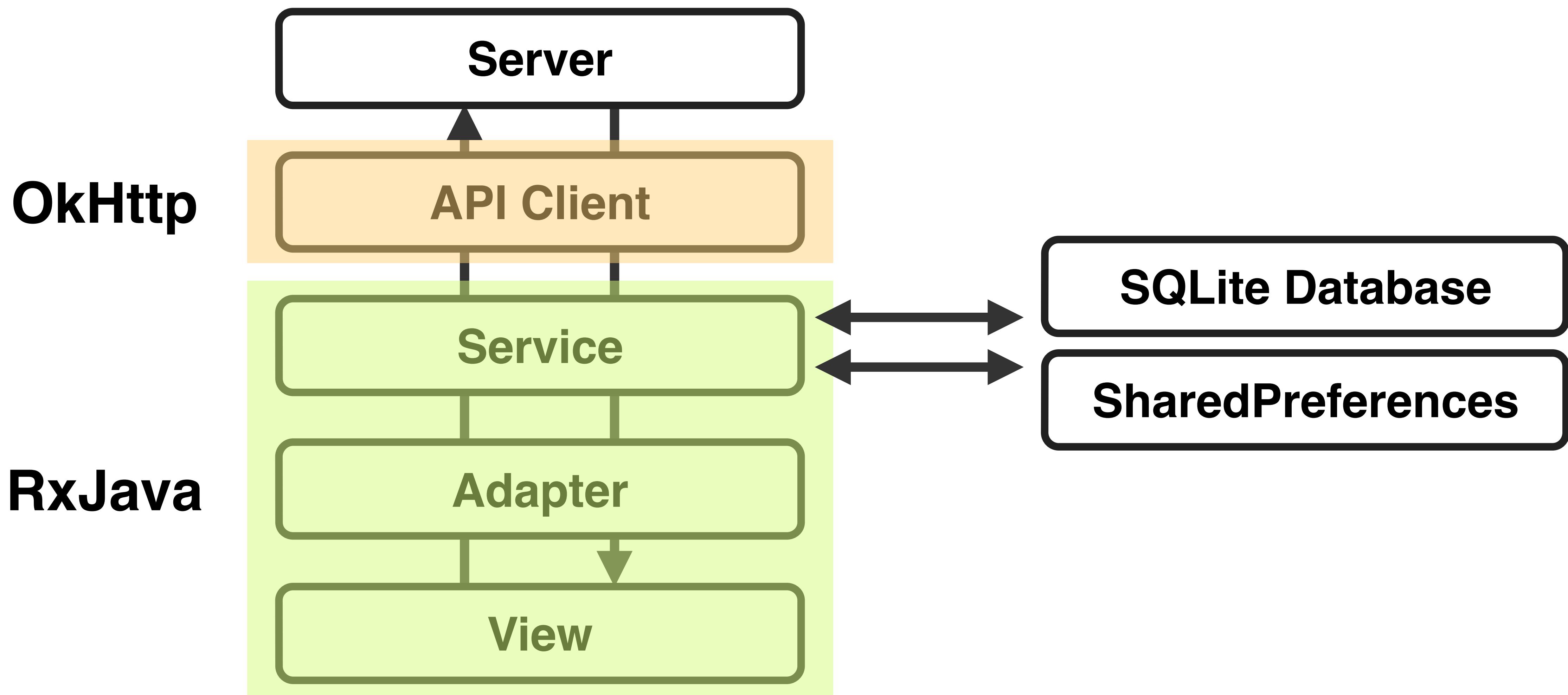
Simple is better



I recommend to use OkHttp

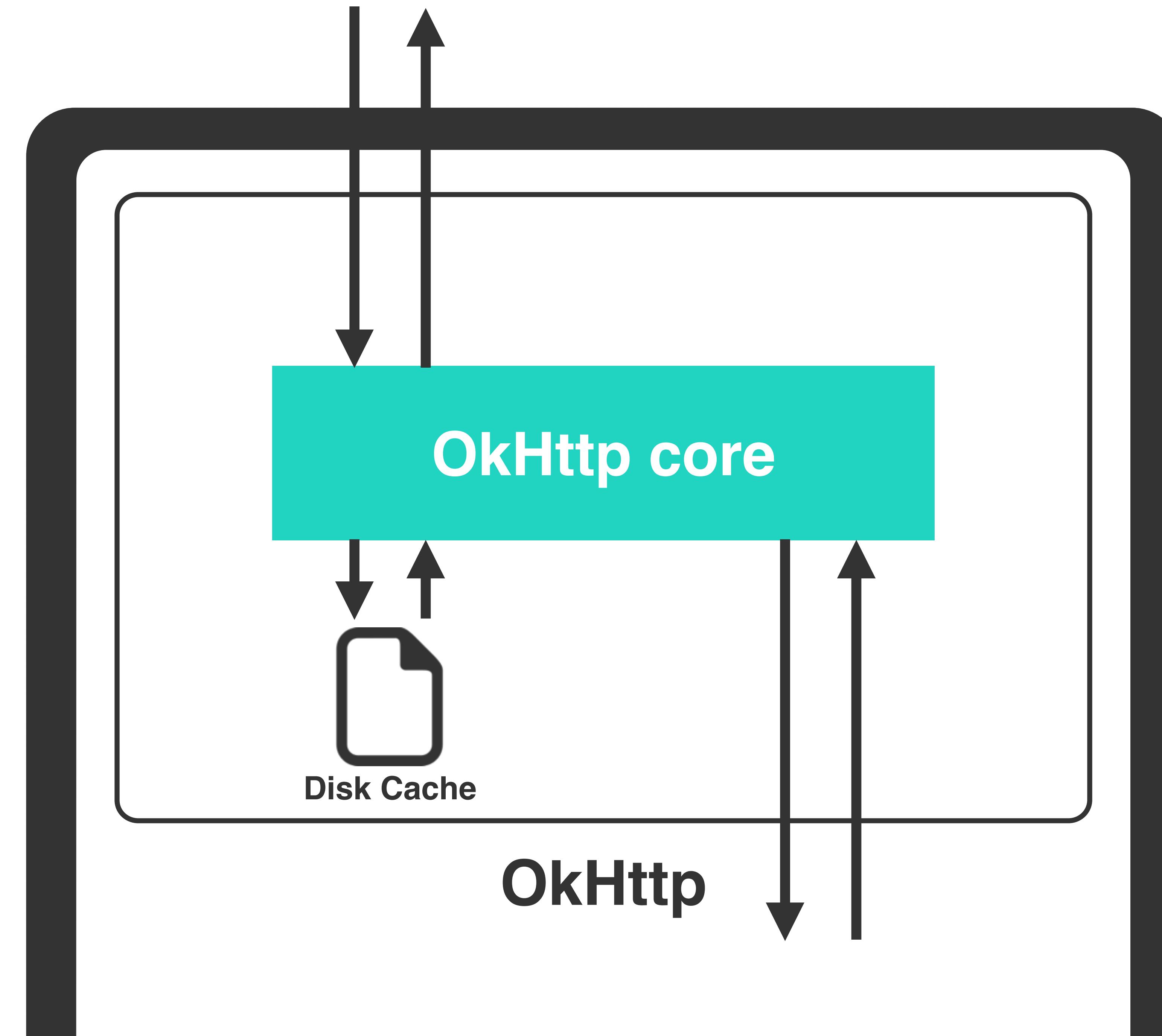
- * GZIP
- * Connection Pool
- * WebSocket
- * HTTP/2.0

OkHttp + RxJava = Reactive Data Store



Caching Data

Effective cache controls will dramatically reduce server load



Caching in HTTP

```
cache-request-directive =  
    "no-cache"  
  | "no-store"  
  | "max-age" "=" delta-seconds  
  | "max-stale" [ "=" delta-seconds ]  
  | "min-fresh" "=" delta-seconds  
  | "no-transform"  
  | "only-if-cached"  
  | cache-extension
```

```
cache-response-directive =  
    "public"  
  | "private" [ "=" <"> 1#field-name <"> ]  
  | "no-cache" [ "=" <"> 1#field-name <"> ]  
  | "no-store"  
  | "no-transform"  
  | "must-revalidate"  
  | "proxy-revalidate"  
  | "max-age" "=" delta-seconds  
  | "s-maxage" "=" delta-seconds  
  | cache-extension
```

Enable cache

```
OkHttpClient client = new OkHttpClient();
Cache cache = new Cache(cacheDir, MAX_CACHE_SIZE);
client.setCache(cache);
```

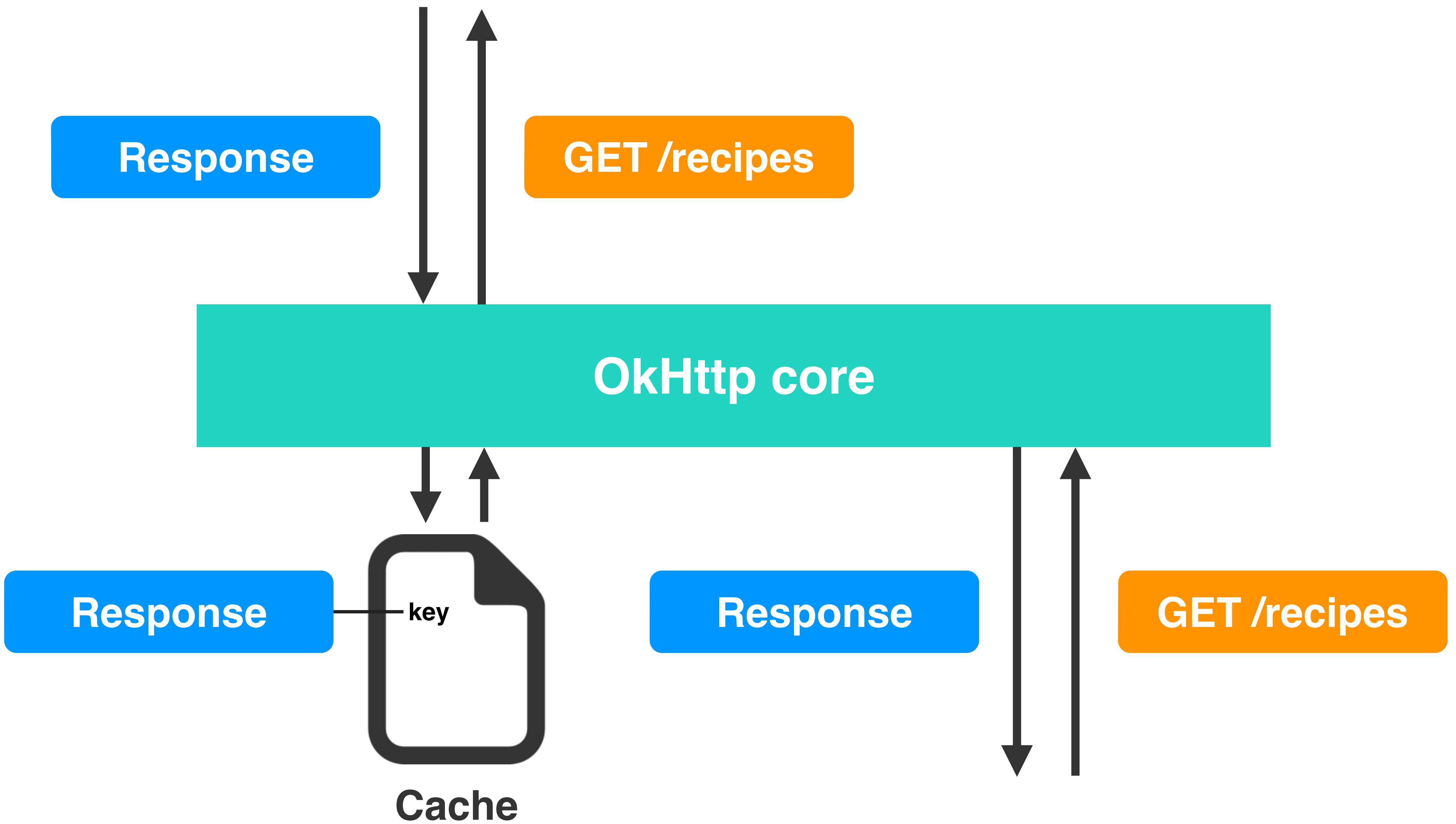
```
# default  
# => Cache-Control: max-age=0, private, must-revalidate
```

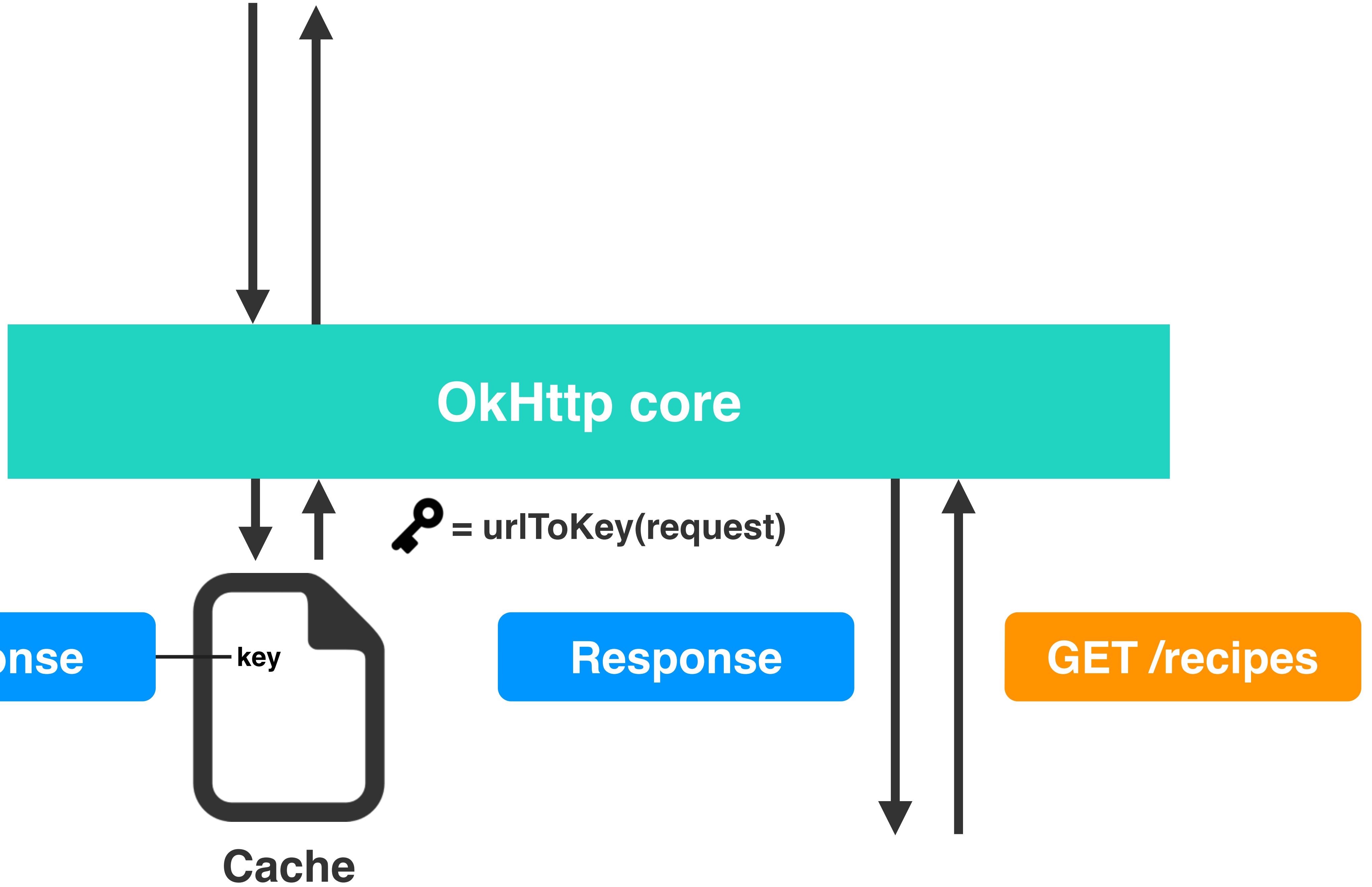
```
expires_in(1.hour, public: true)  
# => Cache-Control: max-age=3600, public
```

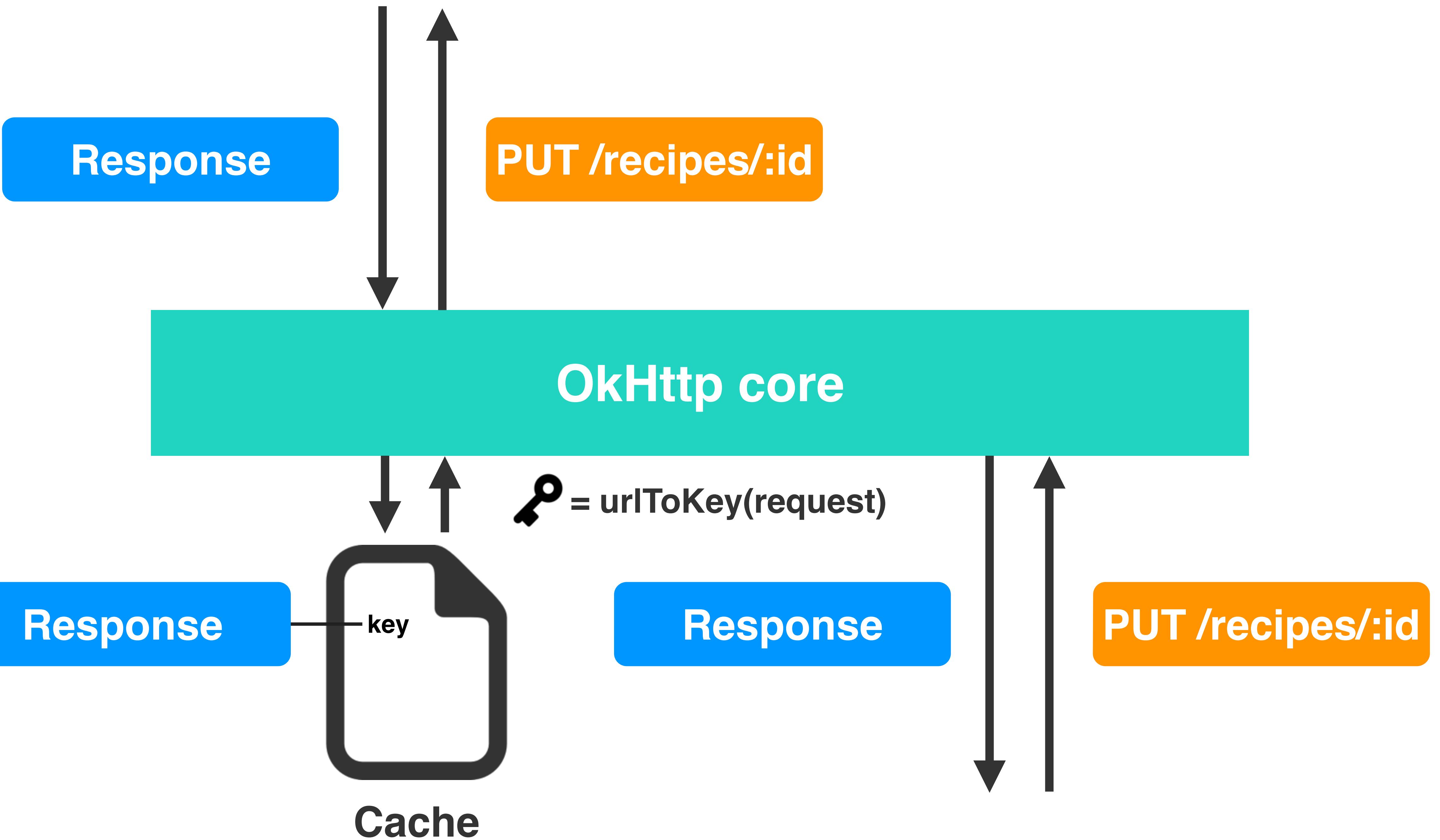
```
expires_now  
# => Cache-Control: no-cache
```



Rails



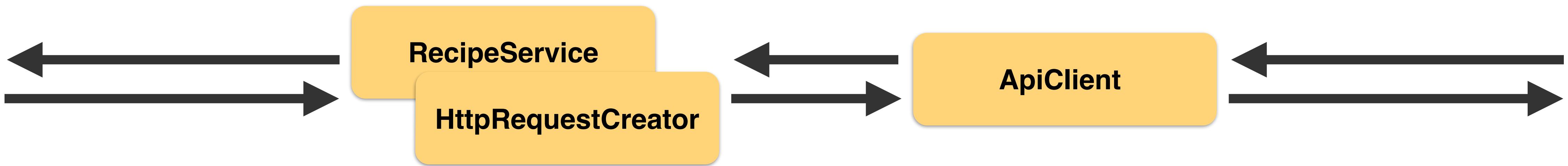




Cache-Control: no-cache

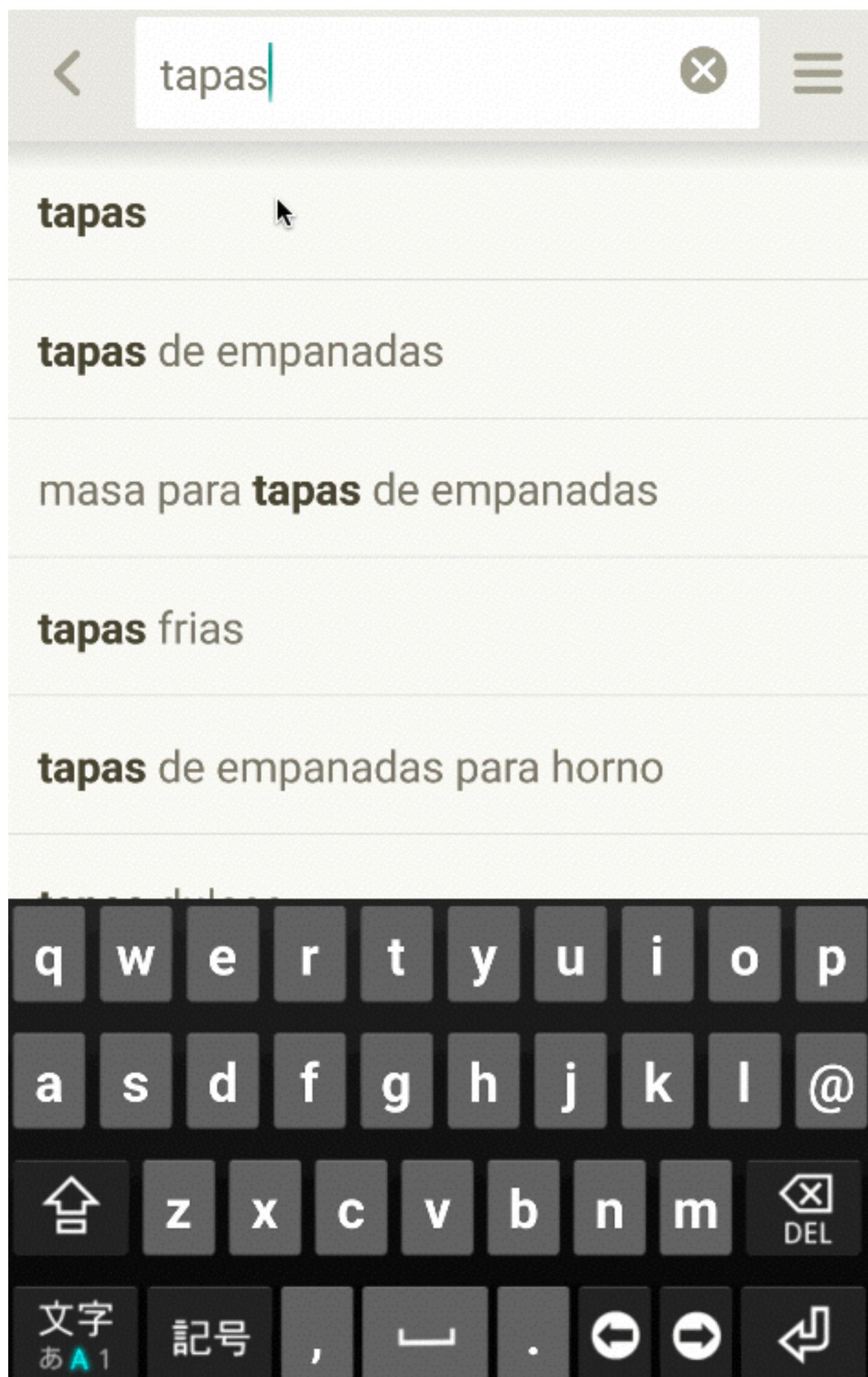


**In some situations,
such as after a user clicks a 'refresh' button,
it may be necessary to skip the cache,
and fetch data directly from the server**



```
// RecipeService.java
public Observable<Response<Recipe>> get(...) {
    ...
    return request(GET, "/recipes/:id")
        .noCache()
        .noStore()
        .to(RECIPE);
}
```

```
// ApiClient.java
if (isConnected) {
    headers.put(CACHE_CONTROL, "only-if-cached");
} else if (noCache && noStore) {
    headers.put(CACHE_CONTROL, "no-cache, no-store");
} else if (noCache) {
    headers.put(CACHE_CONTROL, "no-cache");
} else if (noStore) {
    headers.put(CACHE_CONTROL, "no-store");
}
```



**Users can see
contents quickly
even if device
is not connected**

**To enjoy the benefits of caching,
you need to write
carefully crafted cache control policies**

Object Type	Duration
Categories	1 day
Search recipes	3 hours
Users	Do not cache

Image Optimization

A close-up photograph of a dish of penne pasta with various vegetables. The dish includes green peas, broccoli florets, red cherry tomatoes, and orange bell pepper pieces. The pasta is coated in a light-colored sauce and garnished with fresh herbs.

Image size is much larger than JSON response

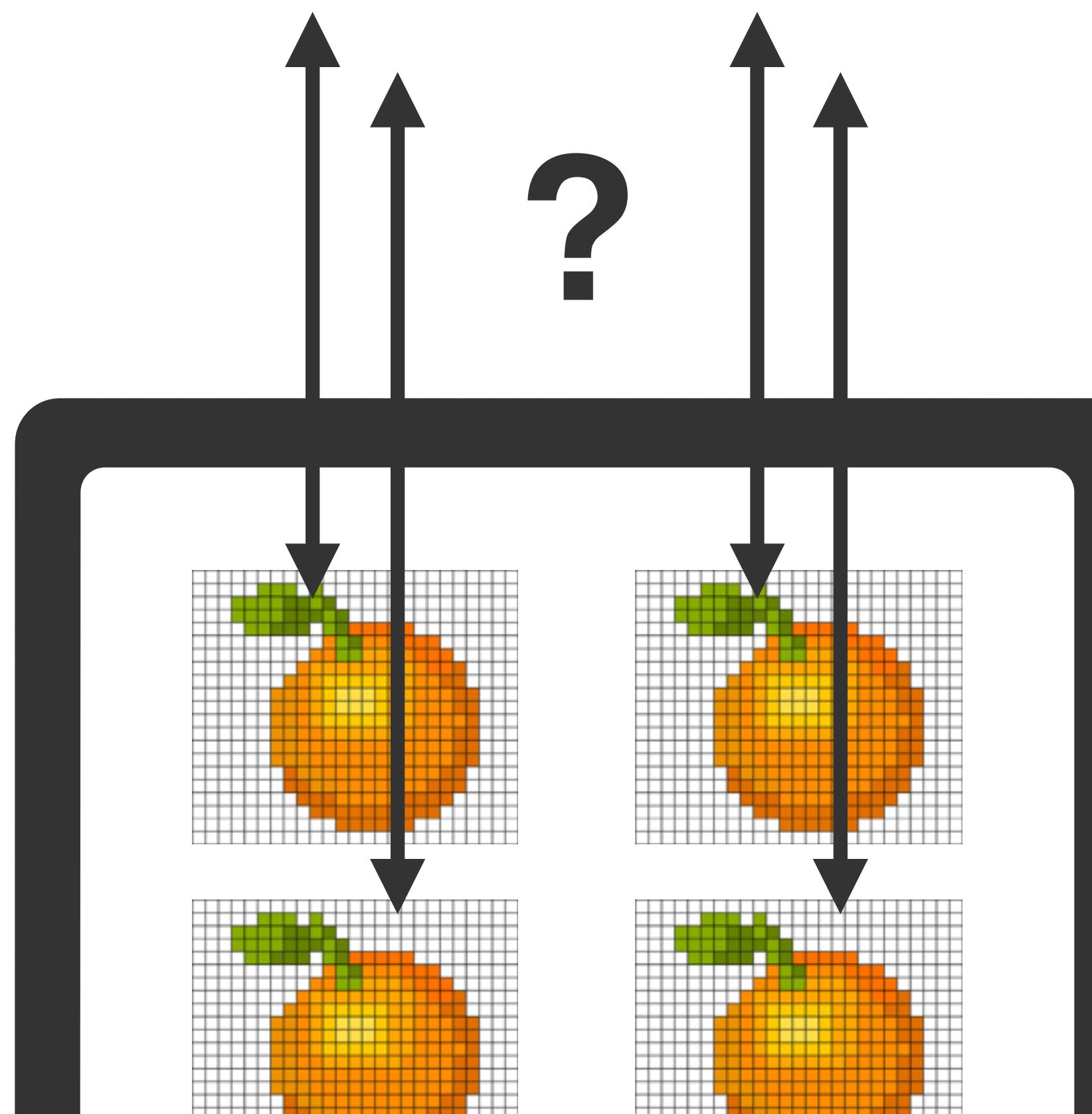
```
{"result":{"id":1,"title":"Penne with Spring Vegetables","description":"..."}}
```

- ← Each pixel takes up 4 bytes

**We need to know
what image loading is**

Simple Image Loading

- **Specify URL to HTTP client**
- **Get Input Stream**
- **Decode Input Stream to Bitmap**
- **Set Bitmap to ImageView**



**Do you fetch images
from the server every time
you want to display
images?**

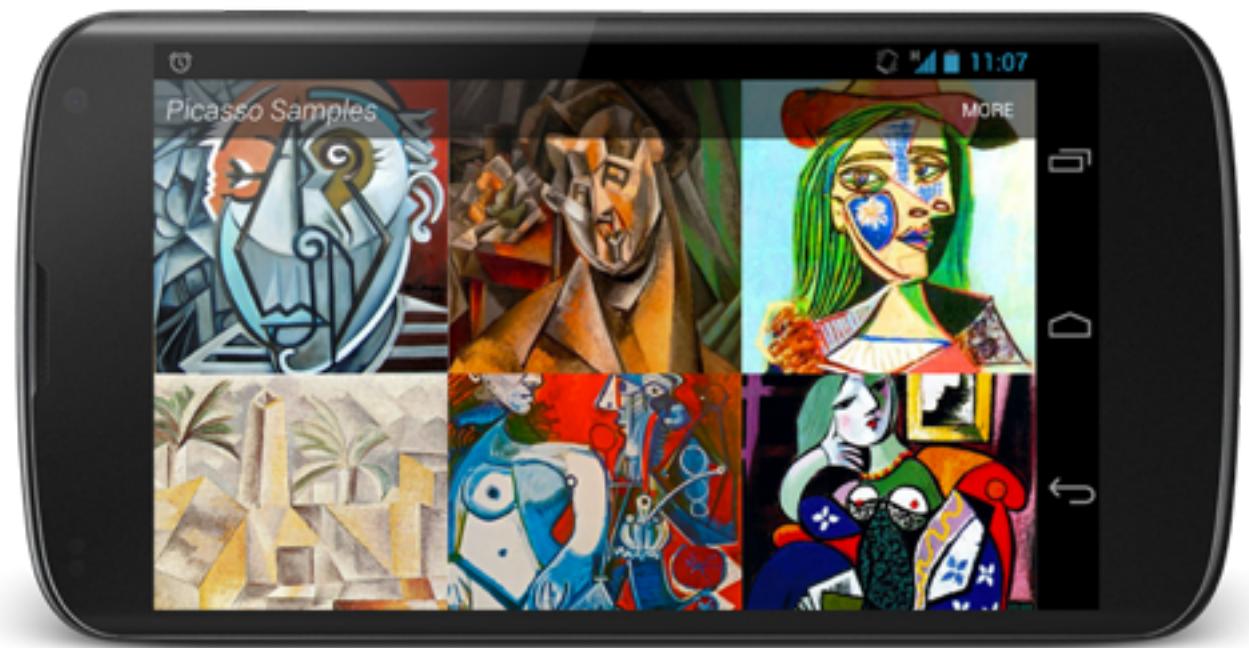
The answer may be

“NO”

In addition, we want to

- reuse worker threads
- set the priority of requests
- cache decoded images

There are some great libraries



Picasso



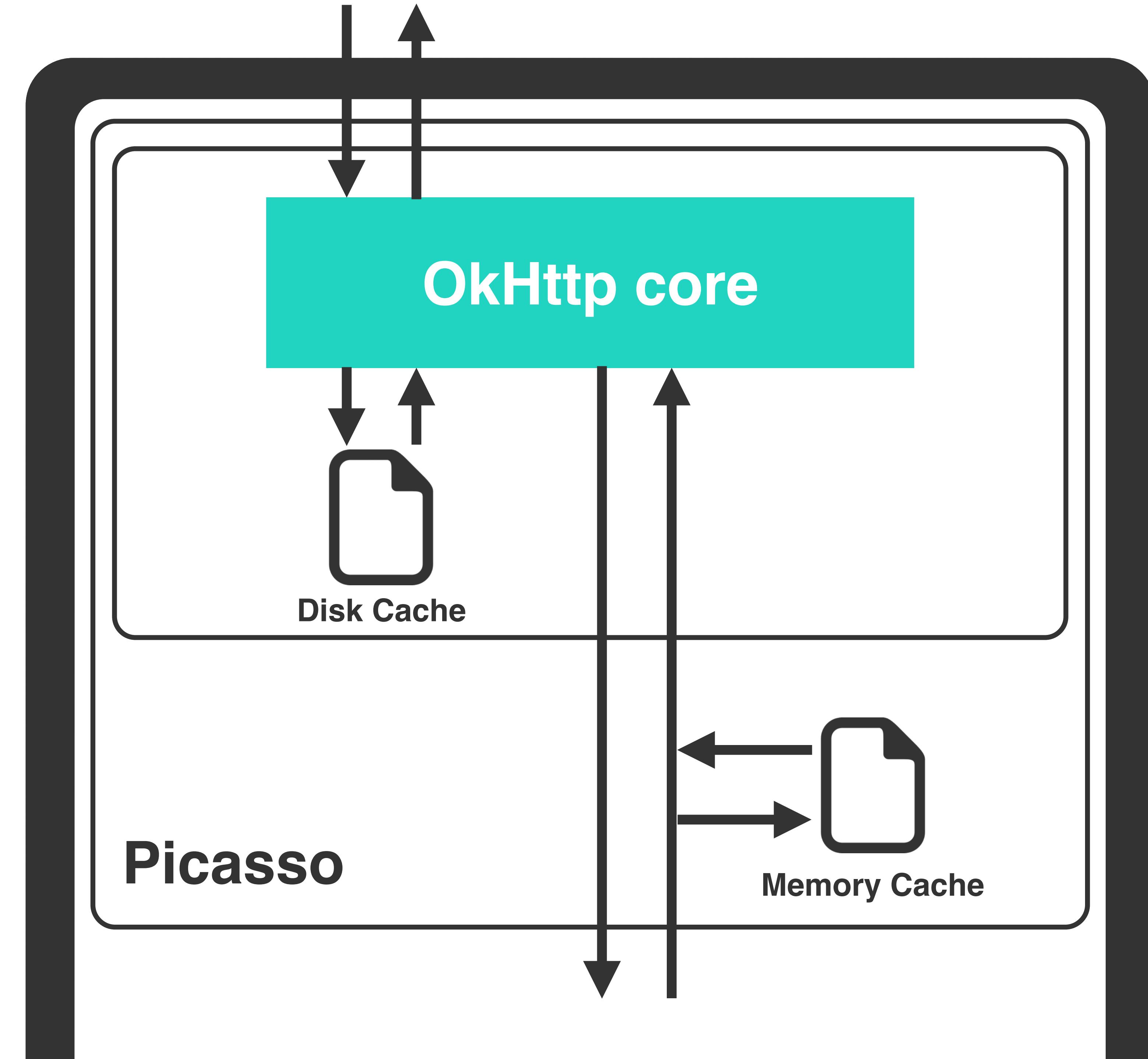
glide



Fresco

Caching Data

The best way to display images quickly



Expiration time

**Expiration times of cache is
also following cache controls**

Enable cache

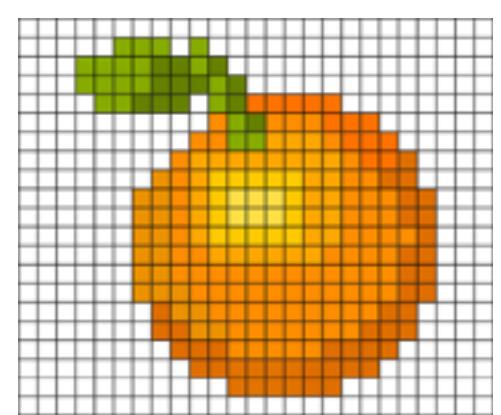
**Picasso setup cache automatically
You don't need to do anything**

Thread Pool

Creating new threads for each task incur the overhead

Main Thread

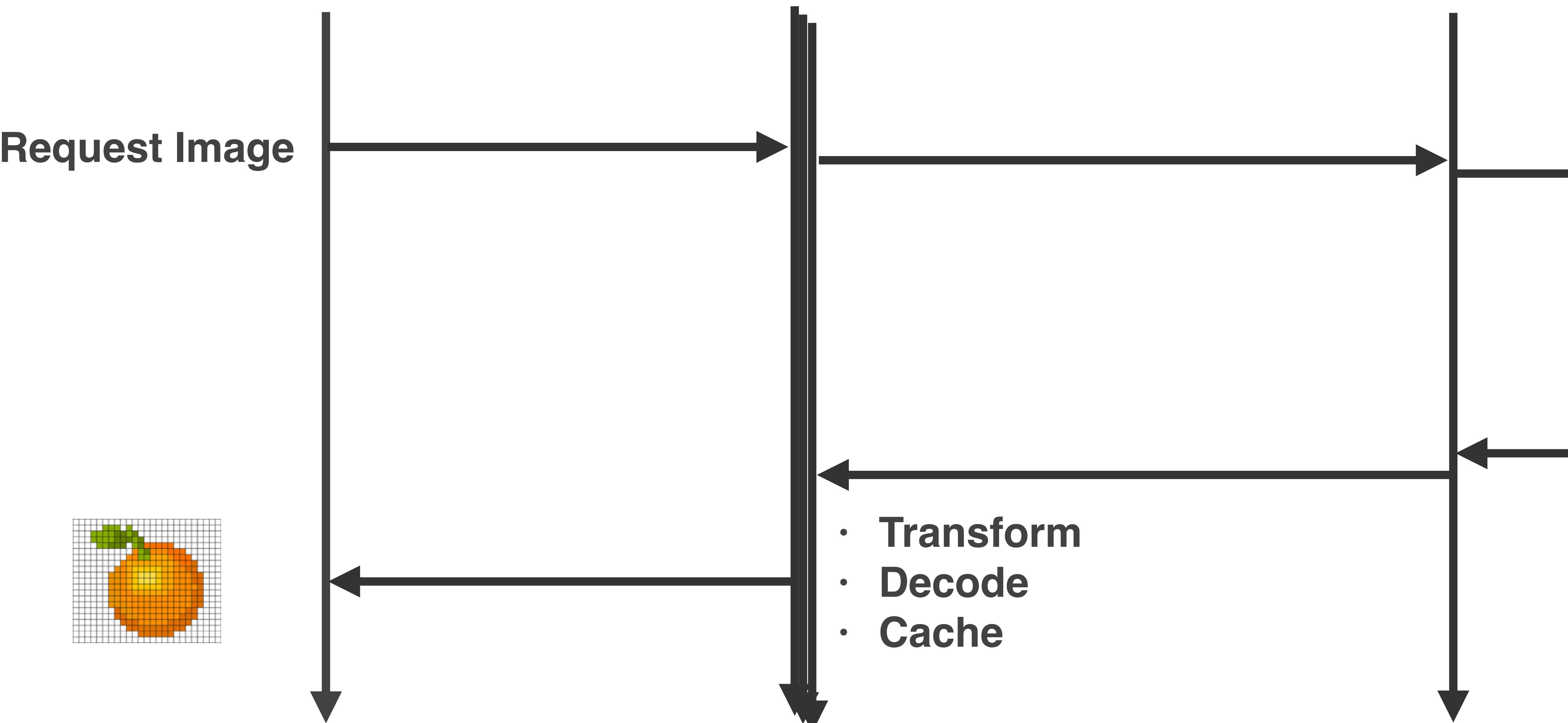
Request Image

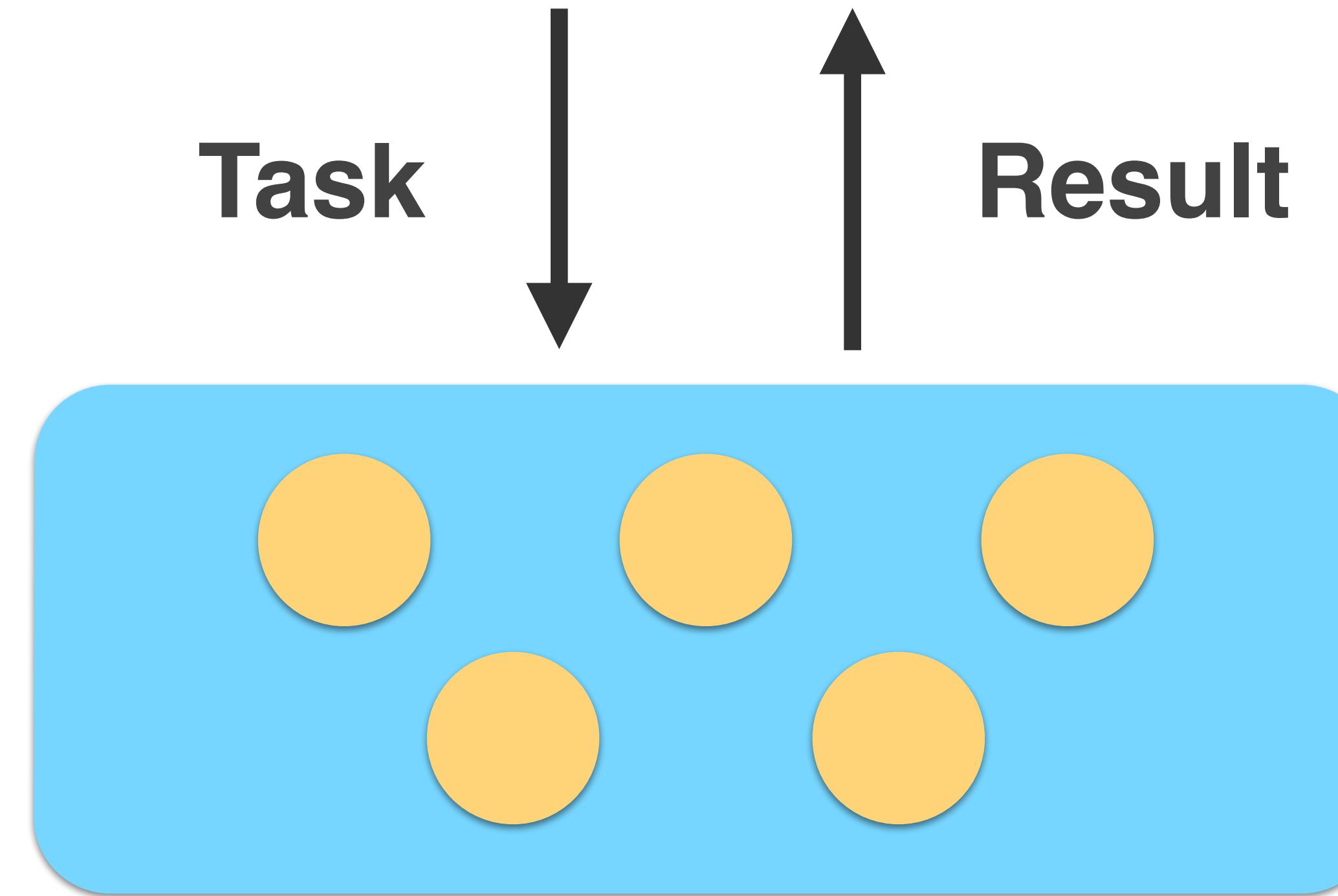


Worker Thread

- Transform
- Decode
- Cache

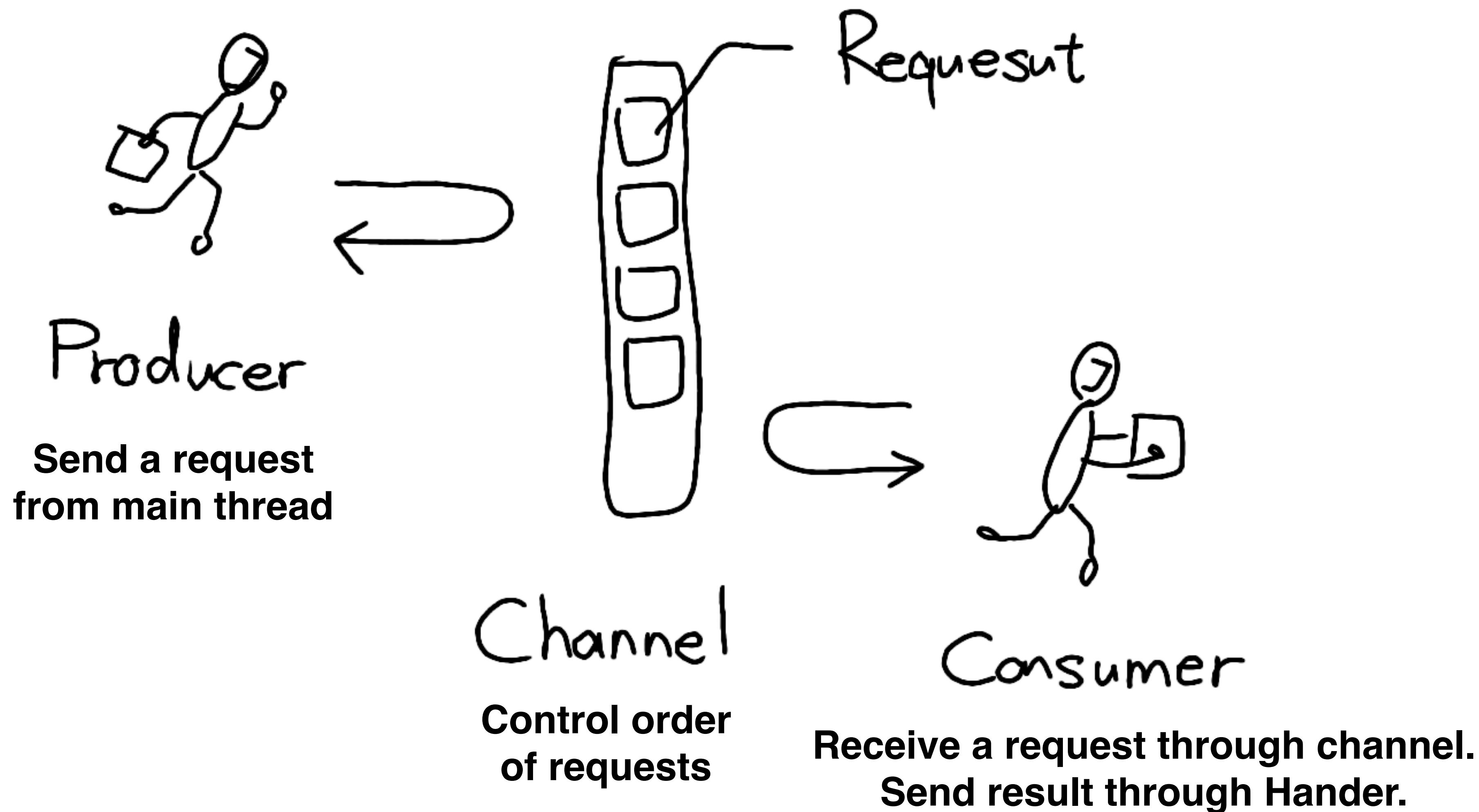
CloudFront





```
new ThreadPoolExecutor(  
    corePoolSize, // The number of threads to keep in the pool  
    maximumPoolSize, // The maximum number of threads to allow in the pool  
    keepAliveTime, // the maximum time that excess idle threads will wait for new tasks  
    timeUnit, // for the keepAliveTime argument  
    workQueue, // the queue to use for holding tasks before they are executed  
    threadFactory // The factory to use when the executor creates a new thread  
);
```

Producer-consumer pattern



There is a trade-off between capacity and resource

**If there are many workers,
tasks are processed concurrently.**

**If there are too many workers,
consume memory wastefully.**

Picasso

```
switch (info.getType()) {  
    case ConnectivityManager.TYPE_WIFI:  
    case ConnectivityManager.TYPE_WIMAX:  
    case ConnectivityManager.TYPE_ETHERNET:  
        setThreadCount(4);  
        break;  
    case ConnectivityManager.TYPE_MOBILE:  
        switch (info.getSubtype()) {  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_LTE: // 4G  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_HSPAP:  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_EHRPD:  
                setThreadCount(3);  
                break;  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_UMTS: // 3G  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_CDMA:  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_EVDO_0:  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_EVDO_A:  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_EVDO_B:  
                setThreadCount(2);  
                break;  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_GPRS: // 2G  
            case TelephonyManager.NETWORK_TYPE_EDGE:  
                setThreadCount(1);  
                break;
```

Glide

Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors()

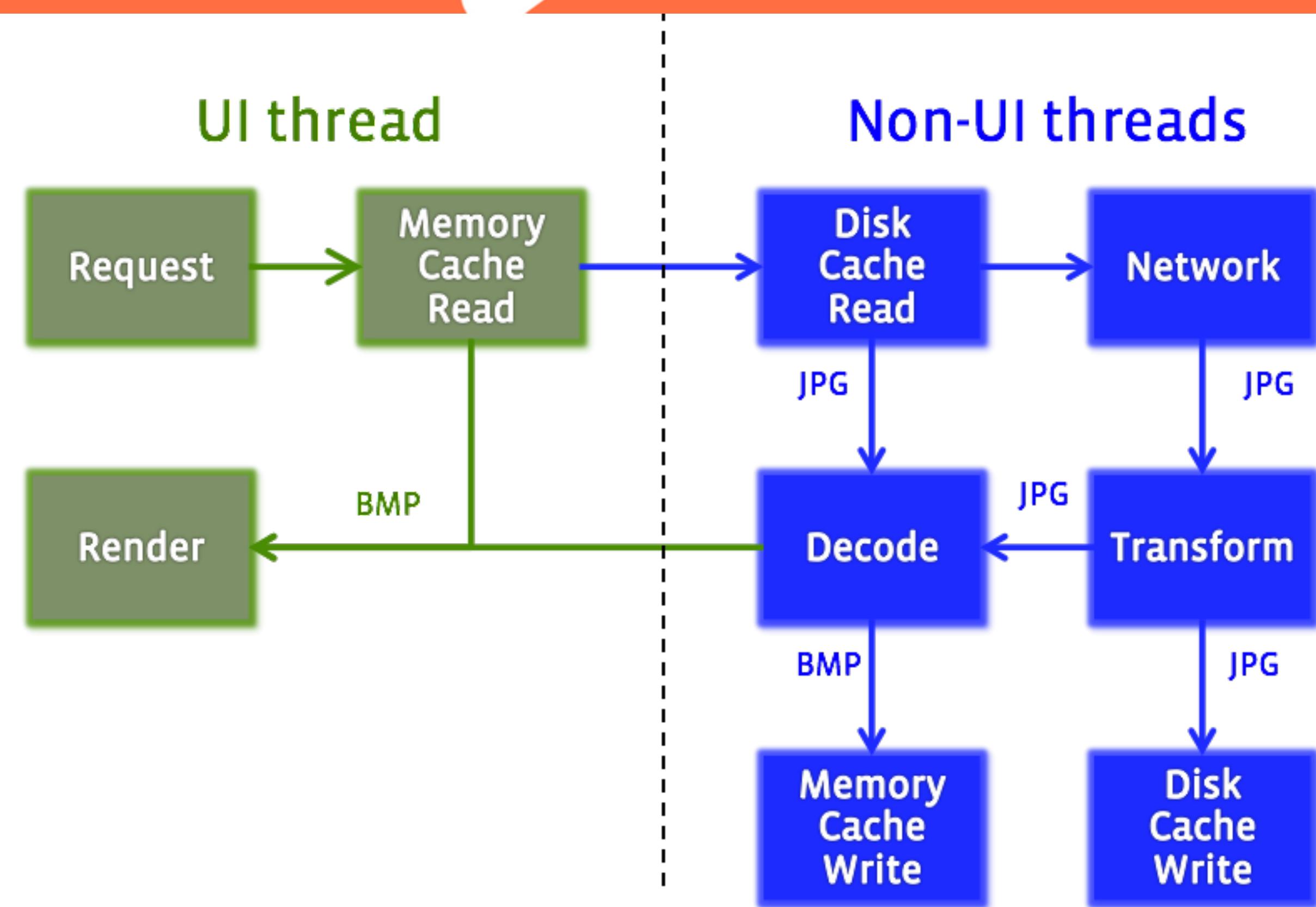
Which setting is better?

	Picasso	Glide
Nexus 6 in Tokyo	3 (LTE)	4 (Quad-core 2.7 GHz Krait 450)
Galaxy ace 3 in Jakarta	2 (3G)	2 (Dual-core 1 GHz Cortex-A9)
MiTO Impact (Android One) in Jakarta	2 (3G)	4 (Cortex A7 1.3 GHz Quad-Core)

**It is depending on network environment,
device spec, image size, transformation, ...**

Fresco

A new image loading library
developed by Facebook



Fresco has multiple Executors

Process	Kind of Executor
forLocalStorageRead	IoBoundExecutor
forLocalStorageWrite	IoBoundExecutor
forDecode	CpuBoundExecutor
forBackground	CpuBoundExecutor

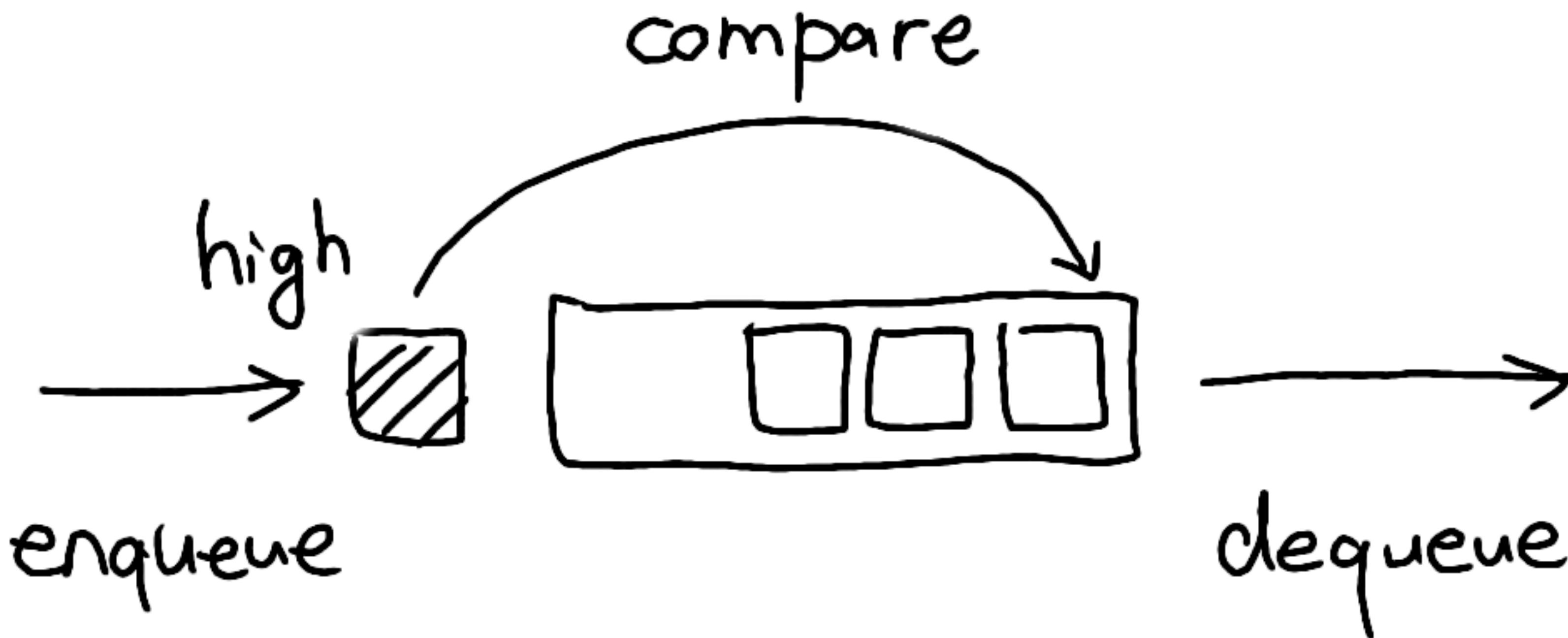
NUM_IO_BOUND_THREADS = 2;

NUM_CPU_BOUND_THREADS = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();

Queue Management

Control order of requests

PriorityBlockingQueue



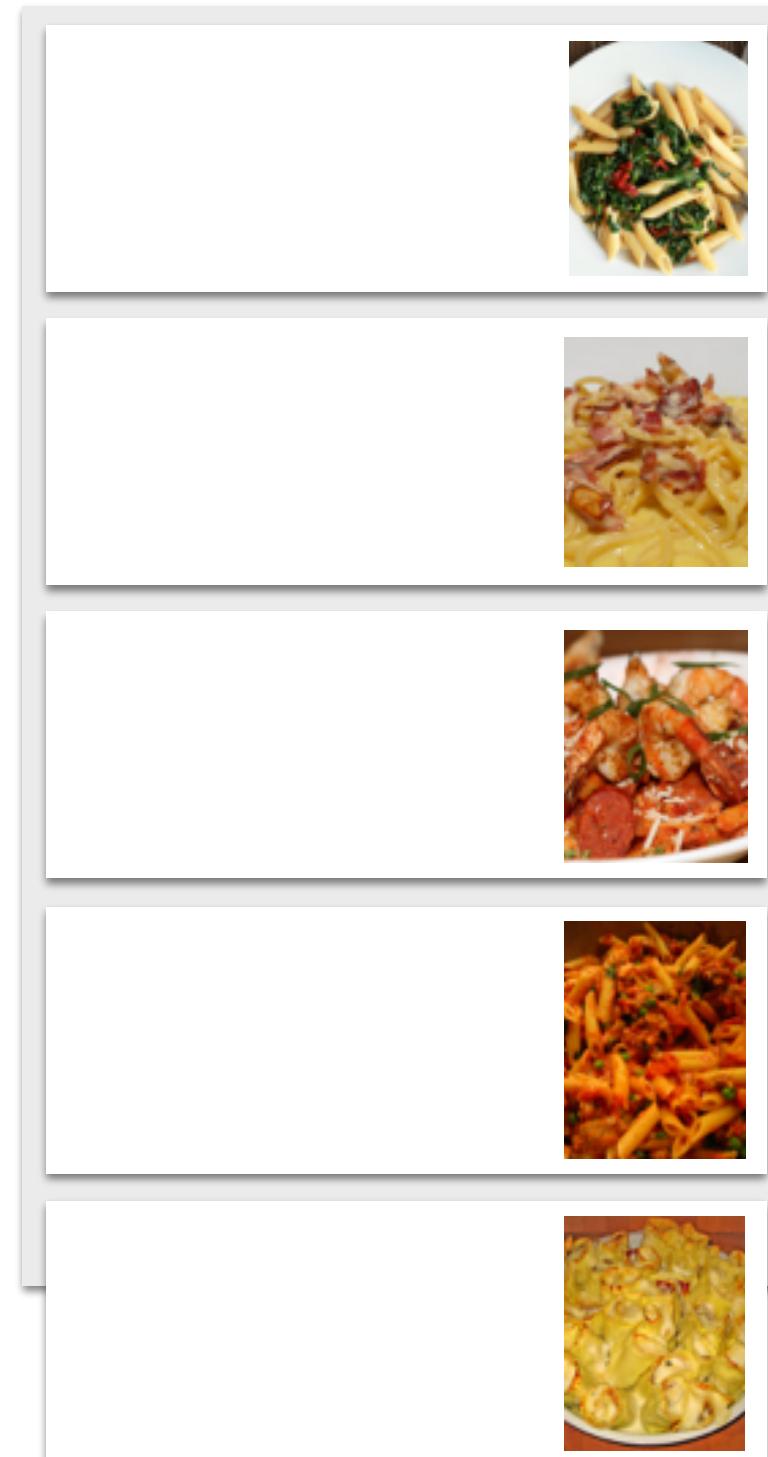
**The elements order themselves
according to whatever priority you decided
in your Comparable implementation**

We can set priority to request

```
Picasso.with(this)  
    .load(url)  
    .priority(HIGH)  
    .into(imageView);
```

```
Glide.with(this)  
    .load(url)  
    .priority(HIGH)  
    .into(imageView);
```

How priority works?



When a user open recipe detail screen,
requests are added to the end of the queue



Directions

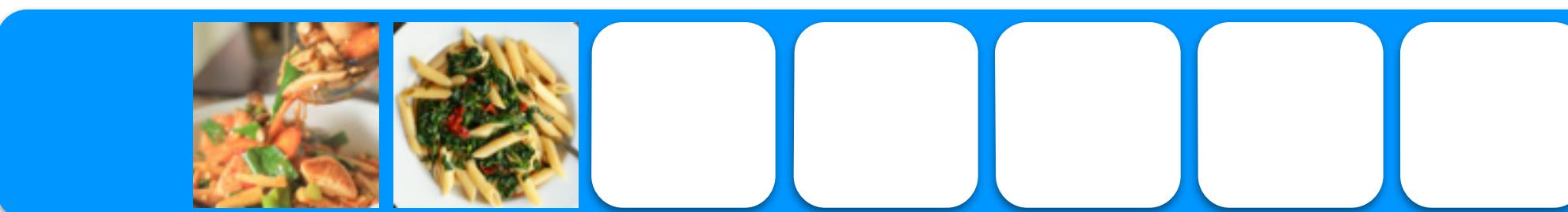
1

Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes

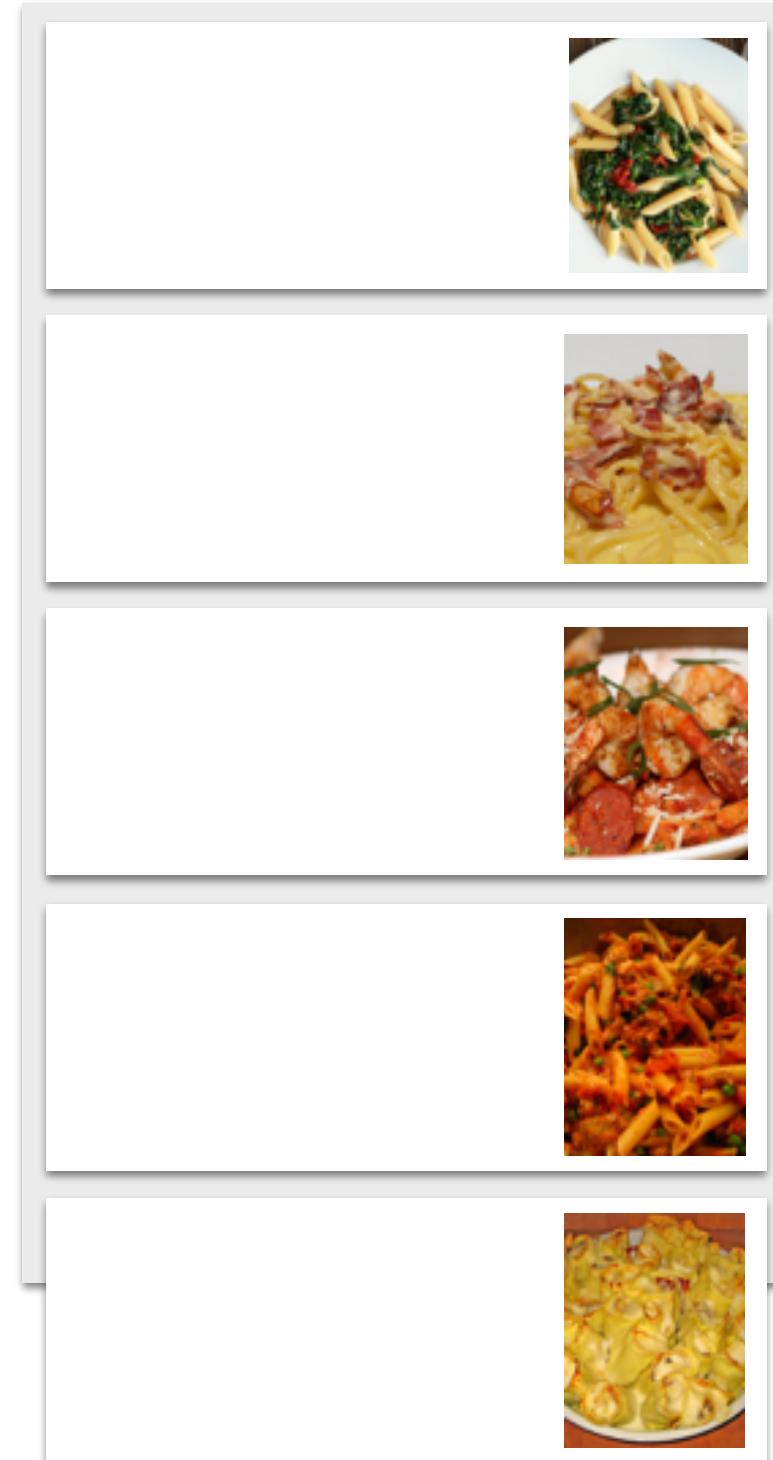


2

Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes



How priority works?



When the user open recipe detail screen,
set HIGH priority to the main image

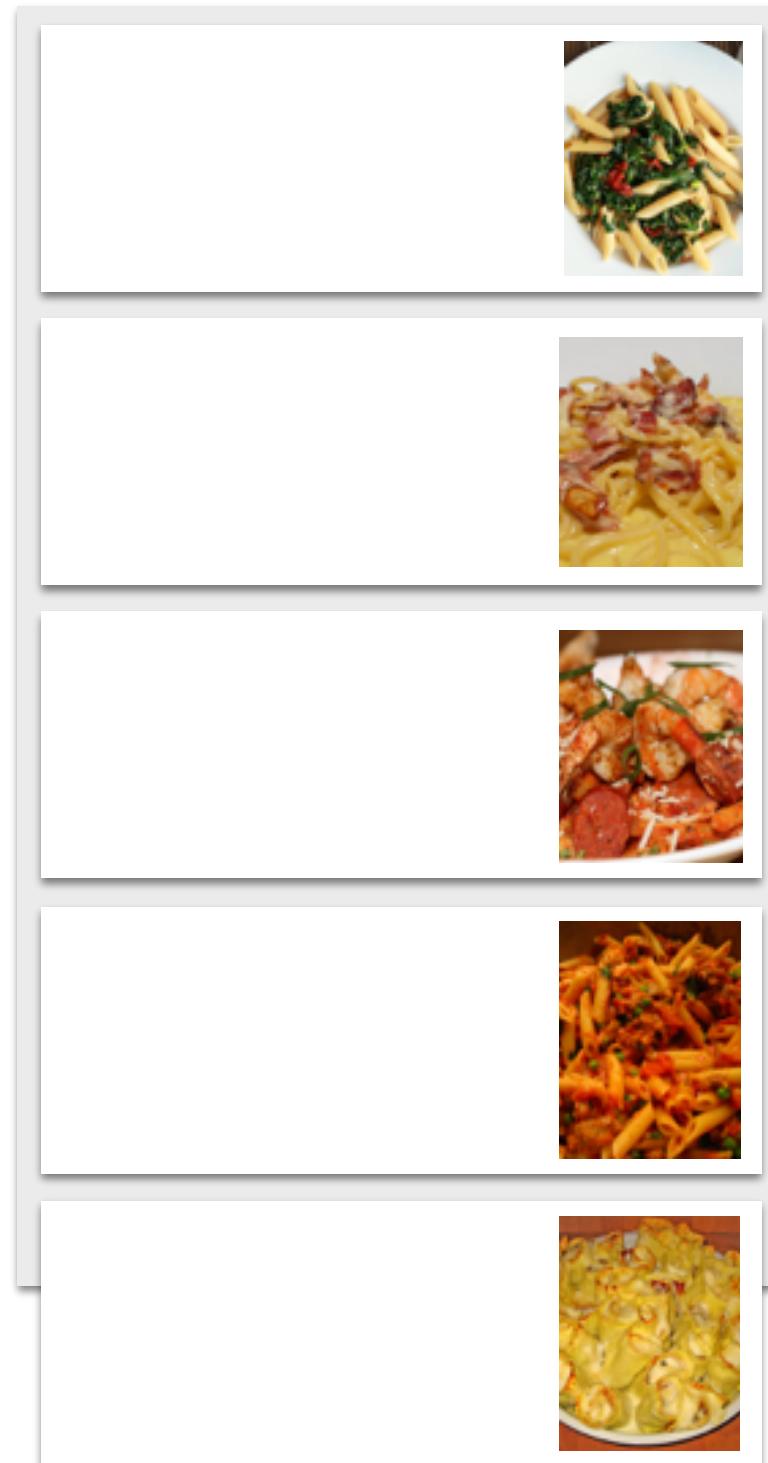


The detailed recipe screen shows the main image of the pasta dish with a green overlay. A speech bubble labeled "HIGH" indicates the priority level. The screen also includes a "Directions" section with two steps:

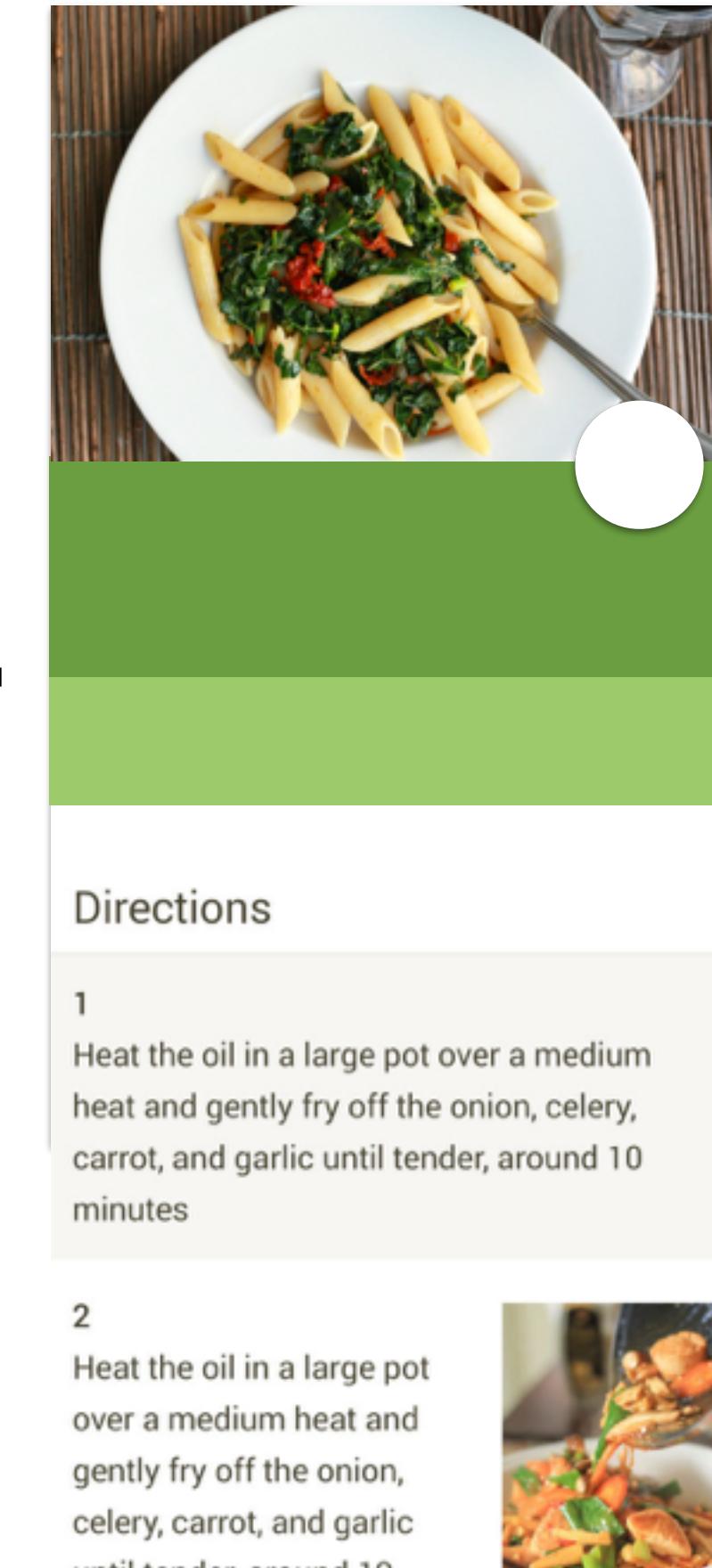
- 1 Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes
- 2 Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes

A small thumbnail image of the main dish is located at the bottom of the screen, with a speech bubble labeled "HIGH" indicating its priority level.

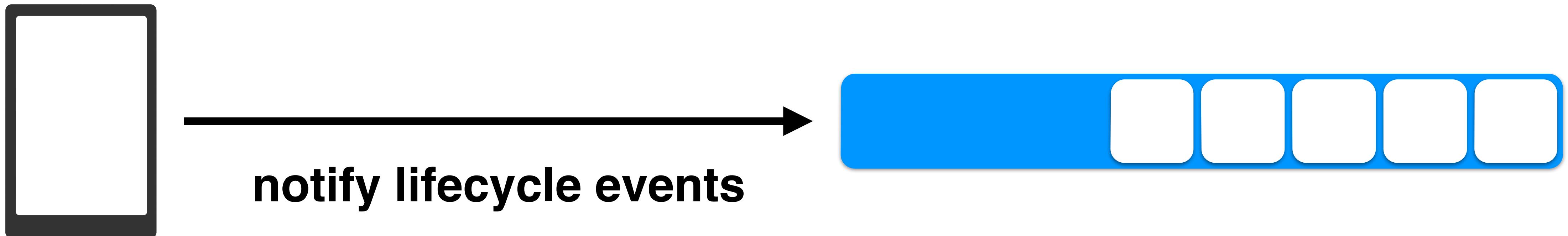
How priority works?



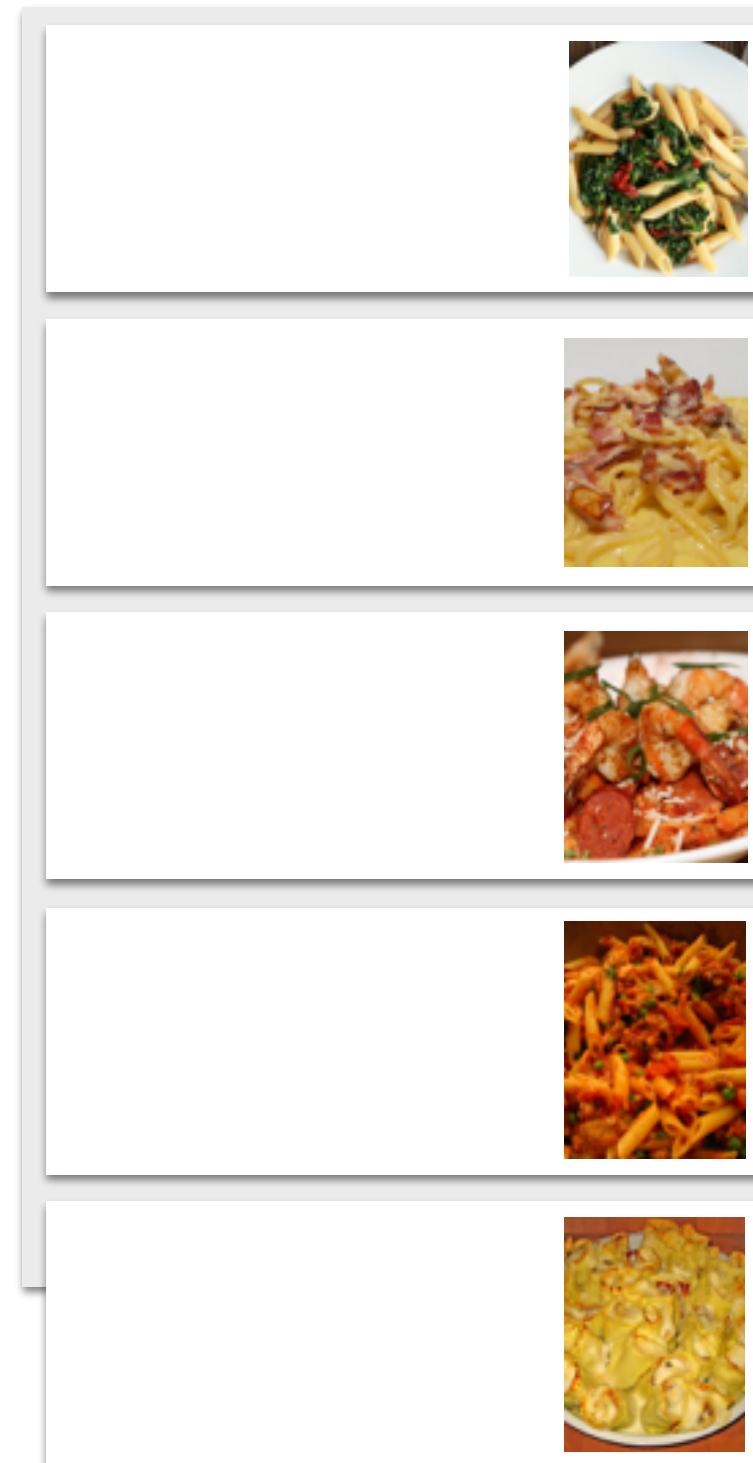
when the user back to recipe list screen,
call “cancelTag” to dispose useless requests



Glide has lifecycle integration



Glide manage the queue automatically



Requests in search result screen
are paused automatically



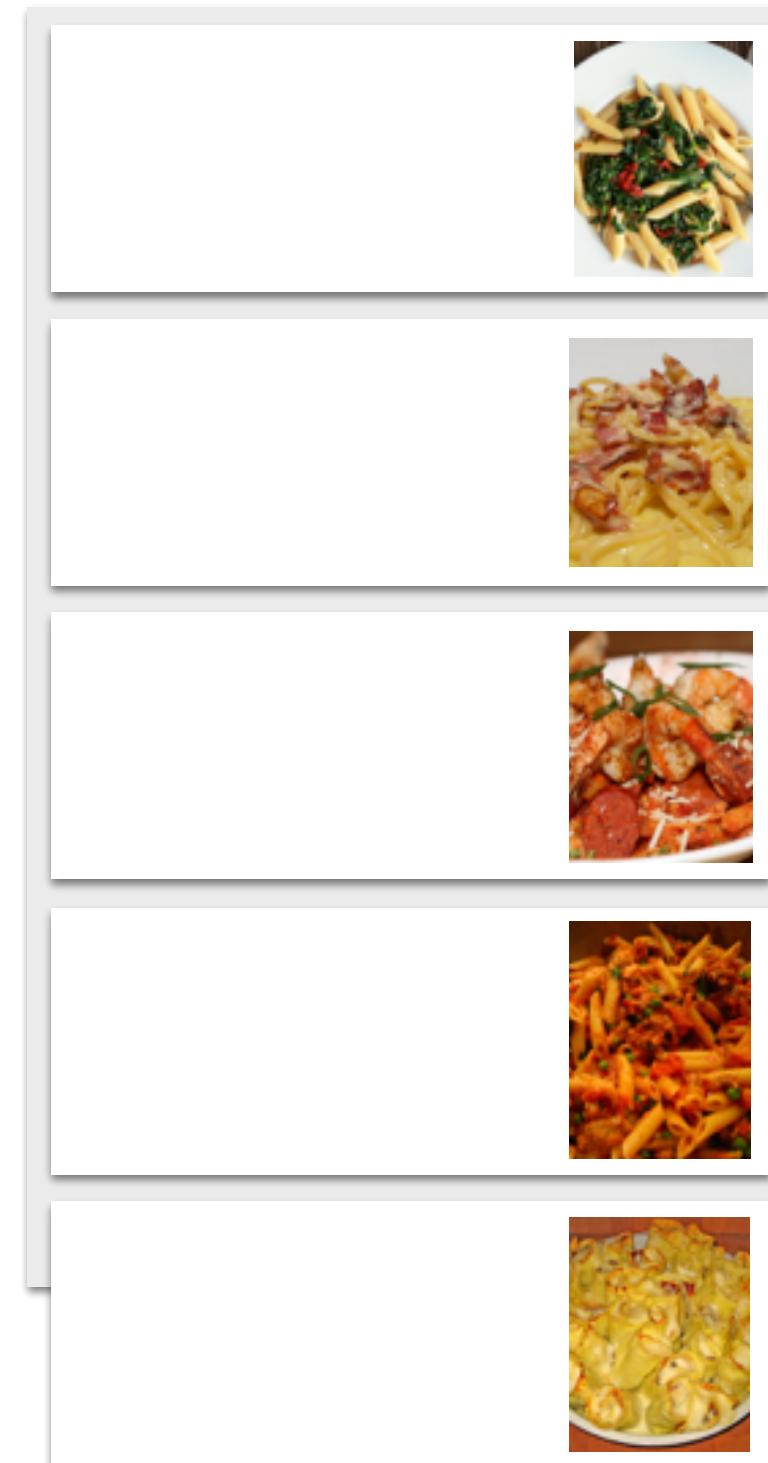
The image shows a detailed view of a recipe card for a pasta dish. At the top is a photo of the finished dish. Below it is a green header bar. The main content area has a light gray background. On the left, the word "Directions" is written. To its right is a numbered list of steps. Step 1 describes heating oil in a pot over medium heat and frying onions, celery, carrots, and garlic until tender. Step 2 repeats this process. To the right of the steps are two smaller images: one showing the ingredients being fried and another showing the final dish.

Directions

1 Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes

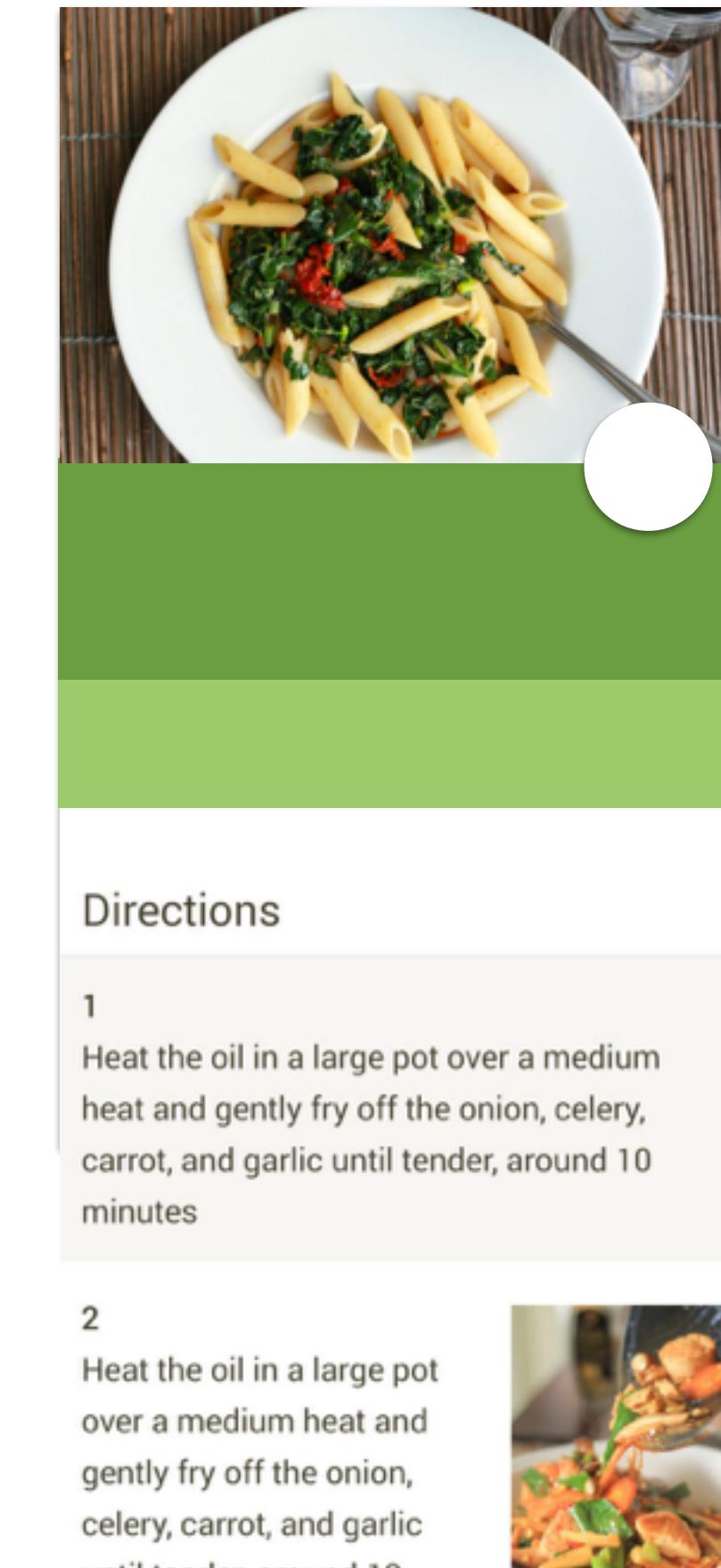
2 Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and gently fry off the onion, celery, carrot, and garlic until tender, around 10 minutes

Glide manage the queue automatically



Requests in recipe detail screen
are cancelled automatically

Requests in search recipe list
is restarted automatically



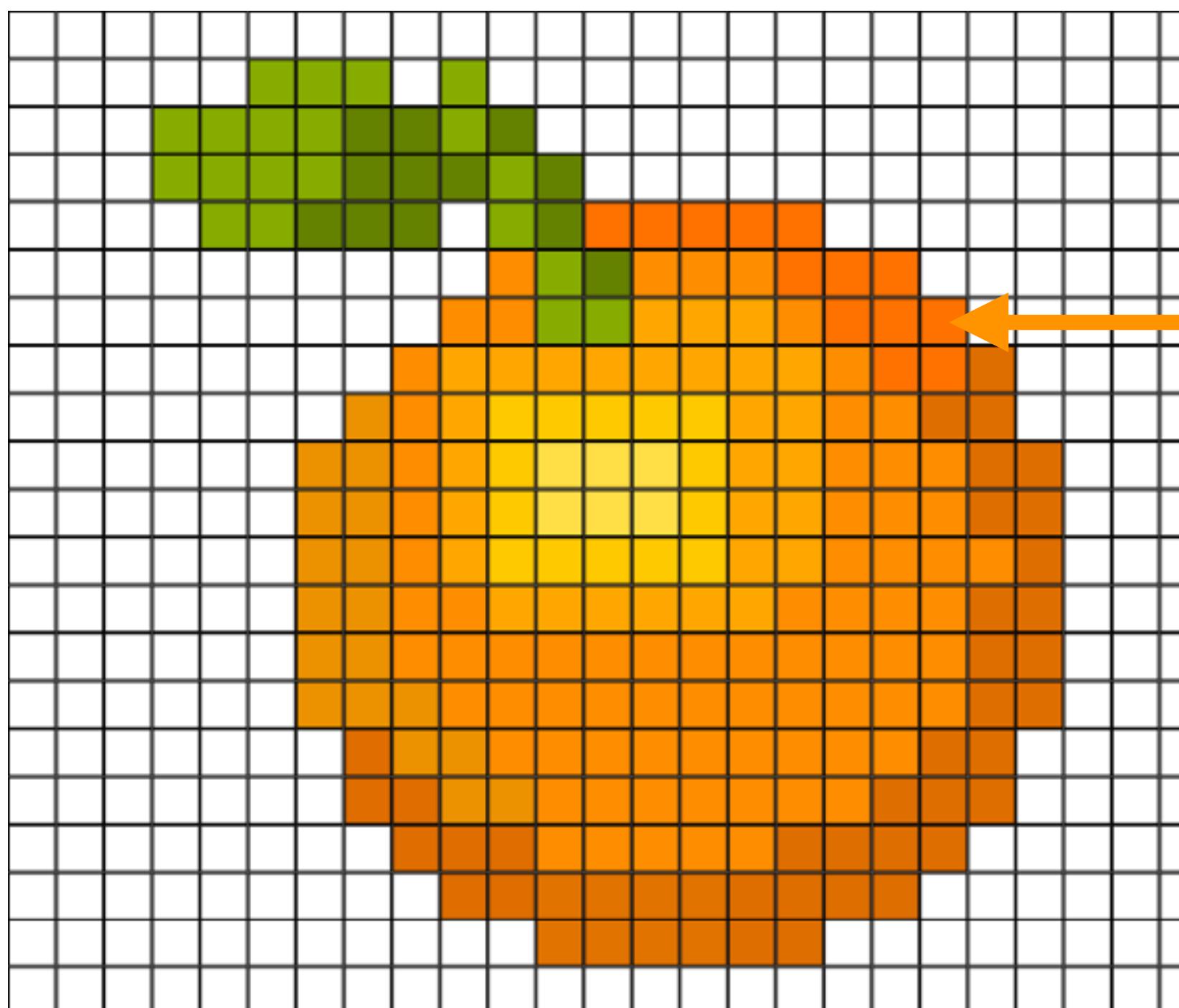
Notice:

**Glide adds view-less fragment to each Activity
to observe lifecycle events.**

Bitmap Pool

Reuse memory when new Bitmap is requested

Memory management for Bitmap



FFF7222

Each pixel takes up 4 bytes

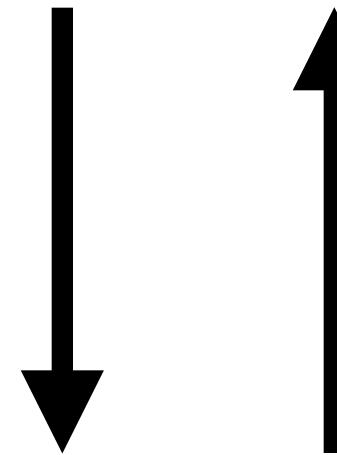
$$25 \text{ px} * 21 \text{ px} * 4 \text{ byte} = 2,400 \text{ byte}$$

Glide has Bitmap Pool

reuse resources to avoid unnecessary allocations

Request a Bitmap

width, height, config



Bitmap



4.4+: SizeStrategy
<4.4: AttributeStrategy

Managing Bitmap Memory

Manage Memory on Android 3.0 and Higher

Android 3.0 (API level 11) introduces the [BitmapFactory.Options.inBitmap](#) field. If this option is set, decode methods that take the [Options](#) object will attempt to reuse an existing bitmap when loading content. This means that the bitmap's memory is reused, resulting in improved performance, and removing both memory allocation and de-allocation. However, there are certain restrictions with how [inBitmap](#) can be used. In particular, before Android 4.4 (API level 19), only equal sized bitmaps are supported. For details, please see the [inBitmap](#) documentation.



**4.4+: SizeStrategy
<4.4: AttributeStrategy**

Image Format

We are using WebP that is an image format developed by Google



WebP lossless images are 26% smaller in size compared to PNGs
WebP lossy images are 25-34% smaller in size compared to JPEGs

Comparison of image size

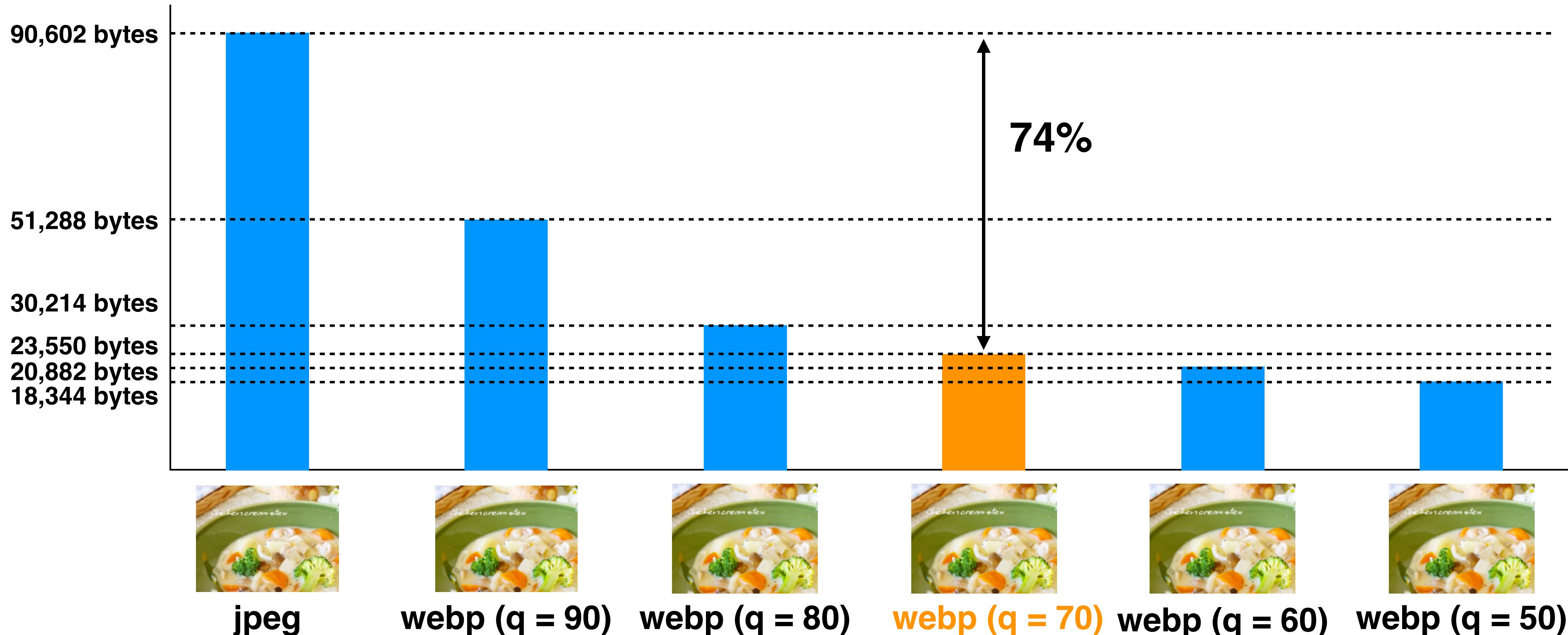
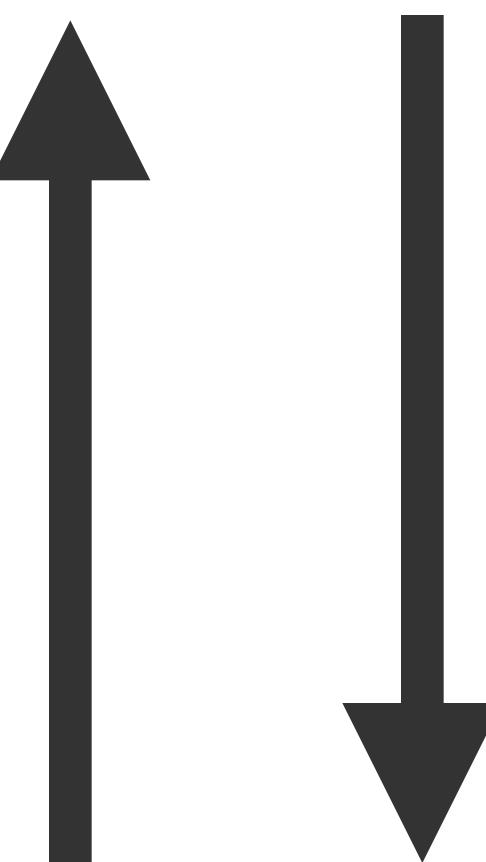


Image Size

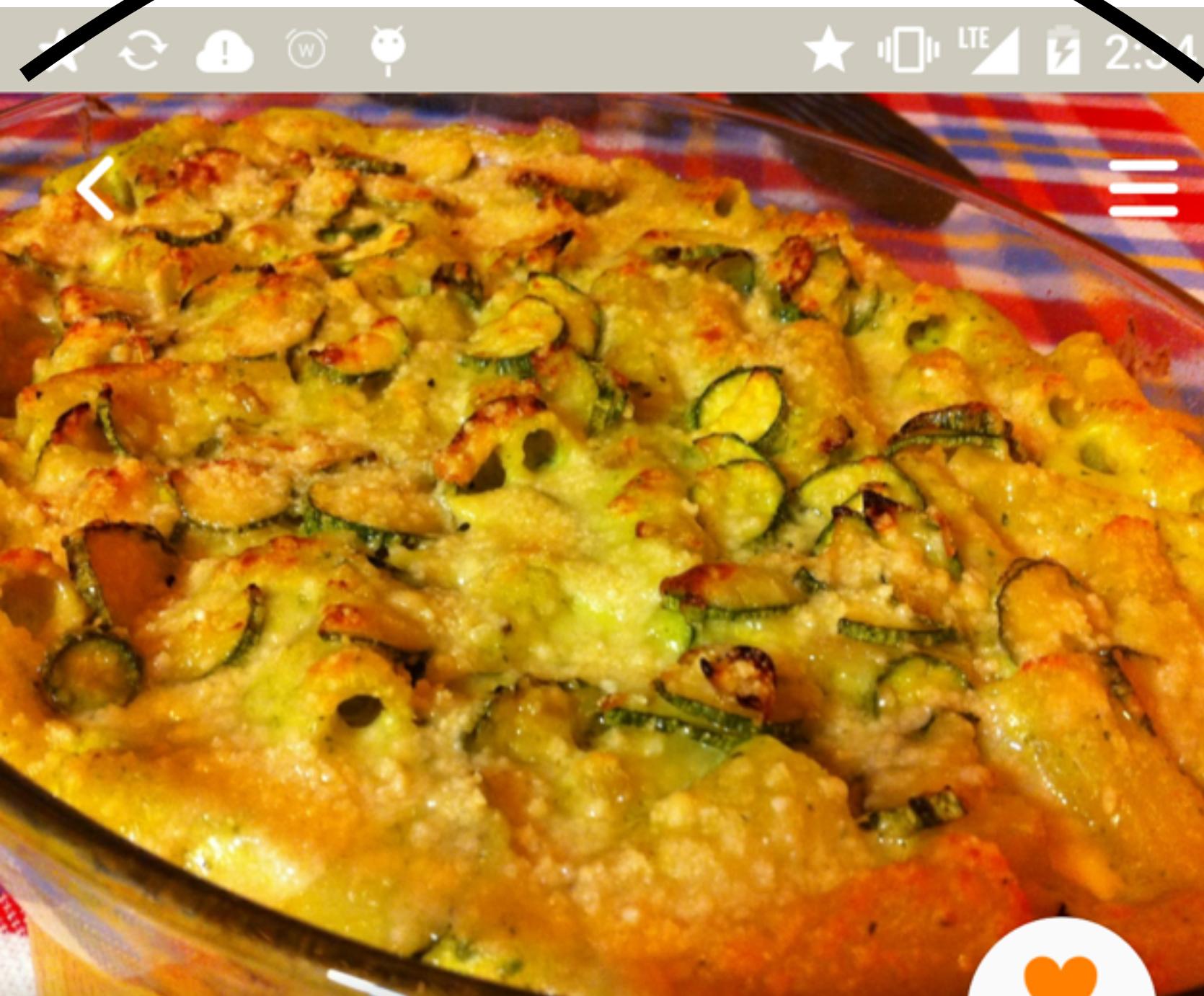
Request an appropriate image size



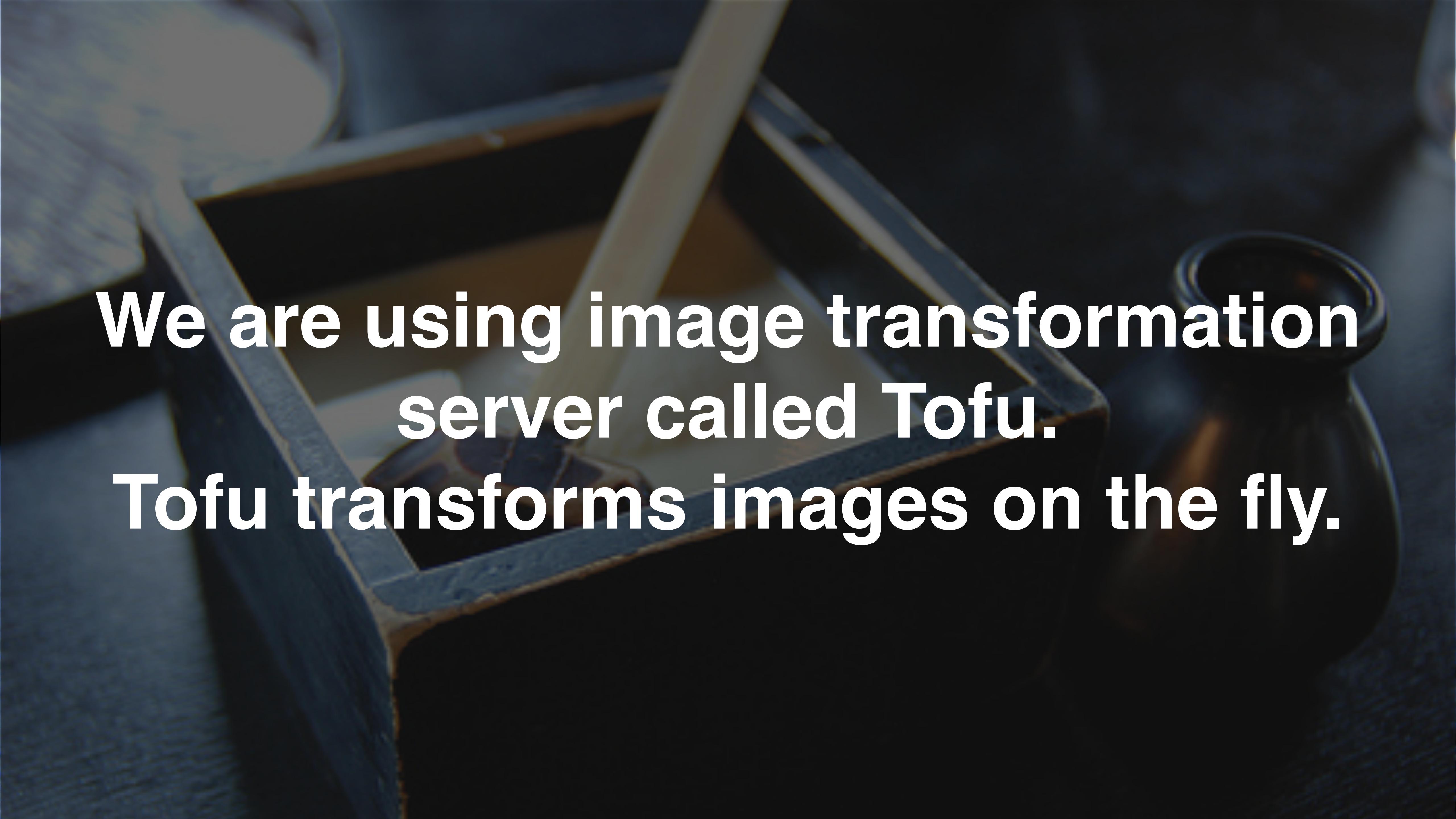


http://.../1080x756/photo.webp

target.getWidth() => 1080



target.getHeight() => 756

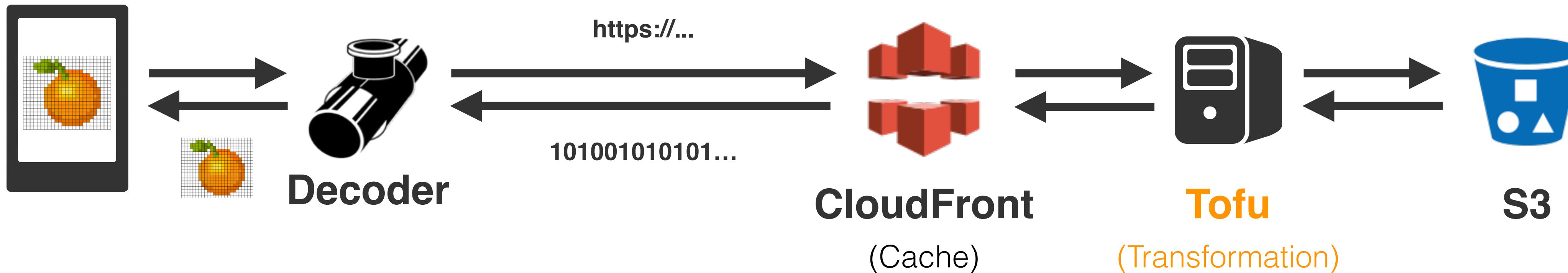


We are using image transformation
server called Tofu.

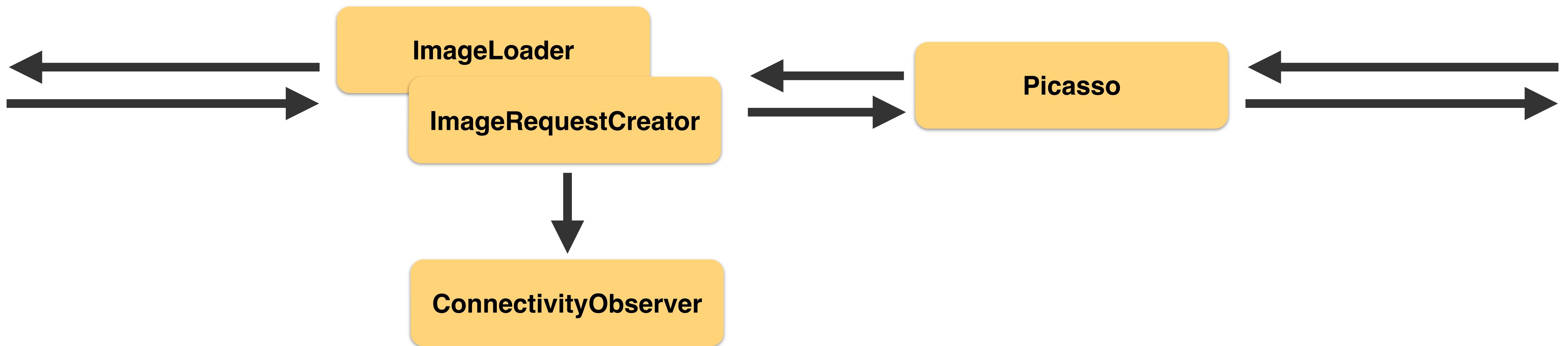
Tofu transforms images on the fly.

Tofu has these functions

- **Fixed Width:** `(\d+)`
- **Fixed Height:** `x(\d+)`
- **Fixed Width and Height:** `(\d+)x(\d+)`
- **Smaller than:** `(\d+)?(x\d+)?s`
- **Cropping:** `(\d+)x(\d+)c`
- **Manual Cropping:** `(\d+)x(\d+)c(\d+)_(\d+)_(\d+)_(\d+)_(\d+)_(\d+)`
- **Quality Factor:** `[geometry]q(\d+)`
- **...**



Request different image size depends on network quality



LOW images are 40% smaller than full images

EXCELLENT: (1080 * 756) * 1.0



LOW: (756 * 530) * 0.7



API Design

**If API responses become faster,
users become happier.** ?

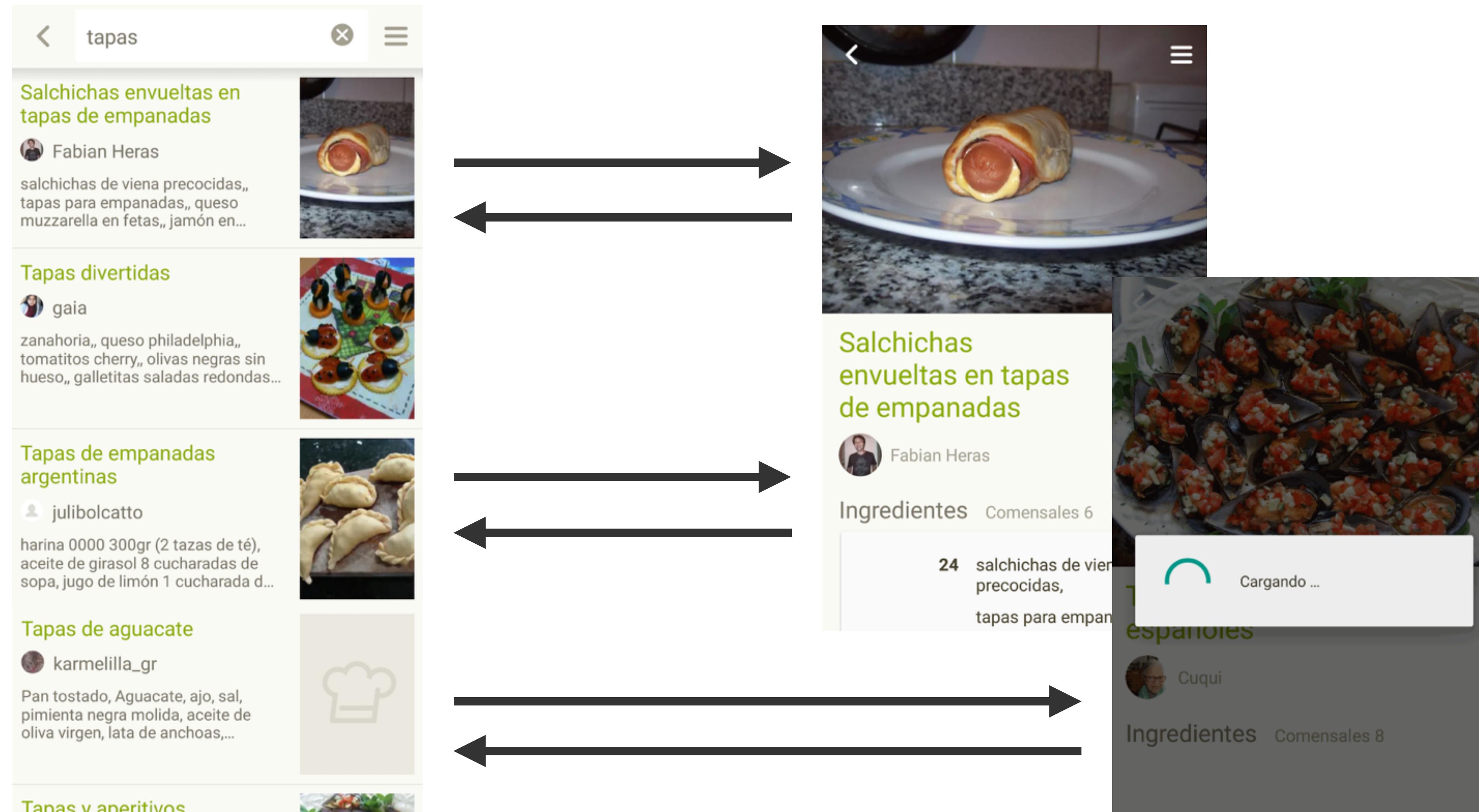
Of course, the answer is

“Yes”

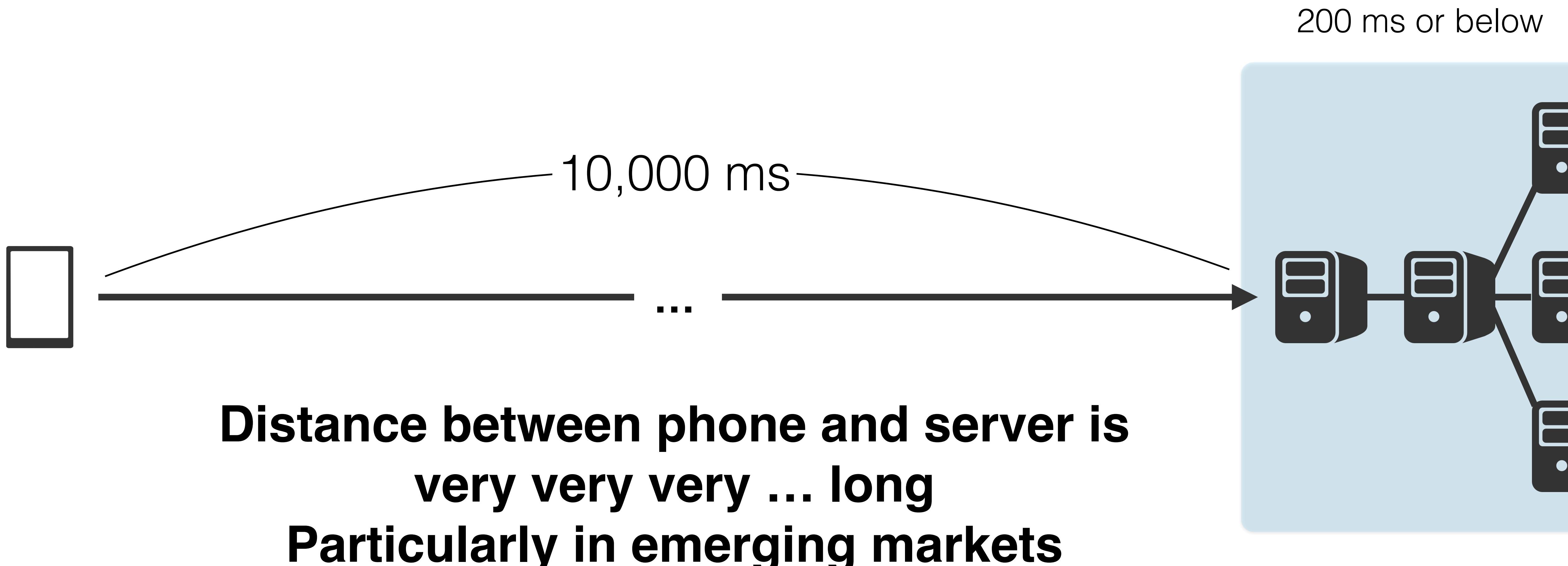
**Let's use partial response
to reduce data size**

**But be careful,
Android has state and
screen transition**

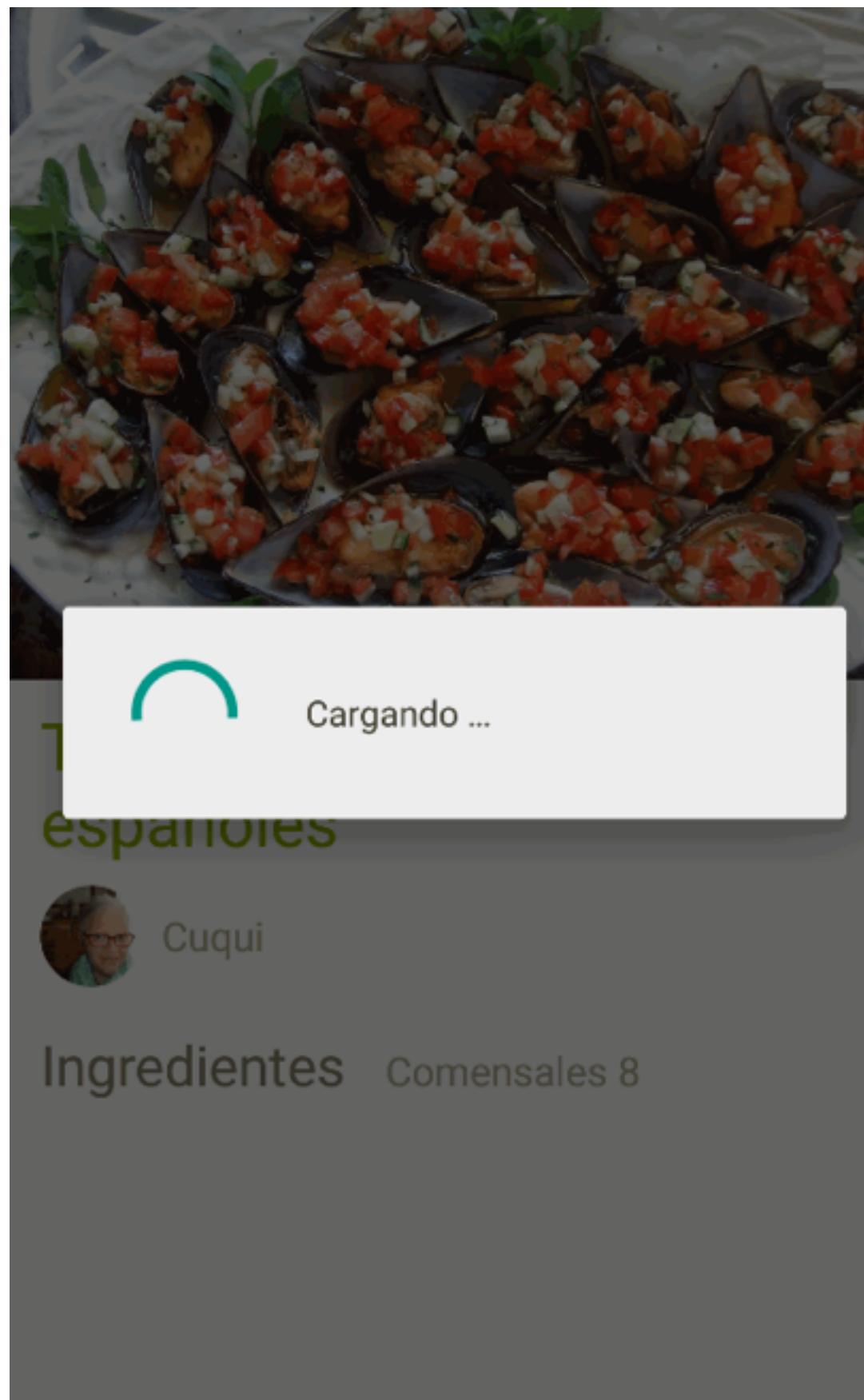
Users go back and forth to decide a recipe



Thing we have to do is
Optimizing UX > response time



Reduce unnecessary fields Get necessary relations



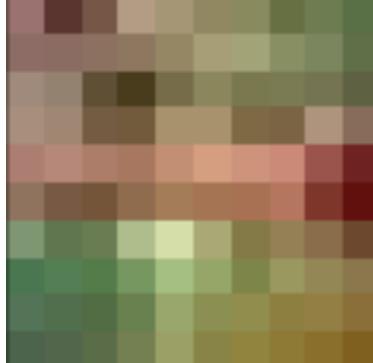
Bad



GOOD

**One more thing
to improve experience**

Response include thumbnail_data_uri Base64 encoded image

10px
 10px
0.4KB

```
{  
  "id":1,  
  "title":"Penne with Spring Vegetables",  
  "thumbnail_data_uri": "data:image/jpeg;base64,/9j/4AAQSkZJRg...",  
  "description": "..."  
}
```

Data size is small but there is a big improvement



Documentation

**Keeping the documentation updated
in real time is hard**



We are working on
separated timezone



Hi, can I ask you a question about API?

...

Today



Sorry for late reply

We are using

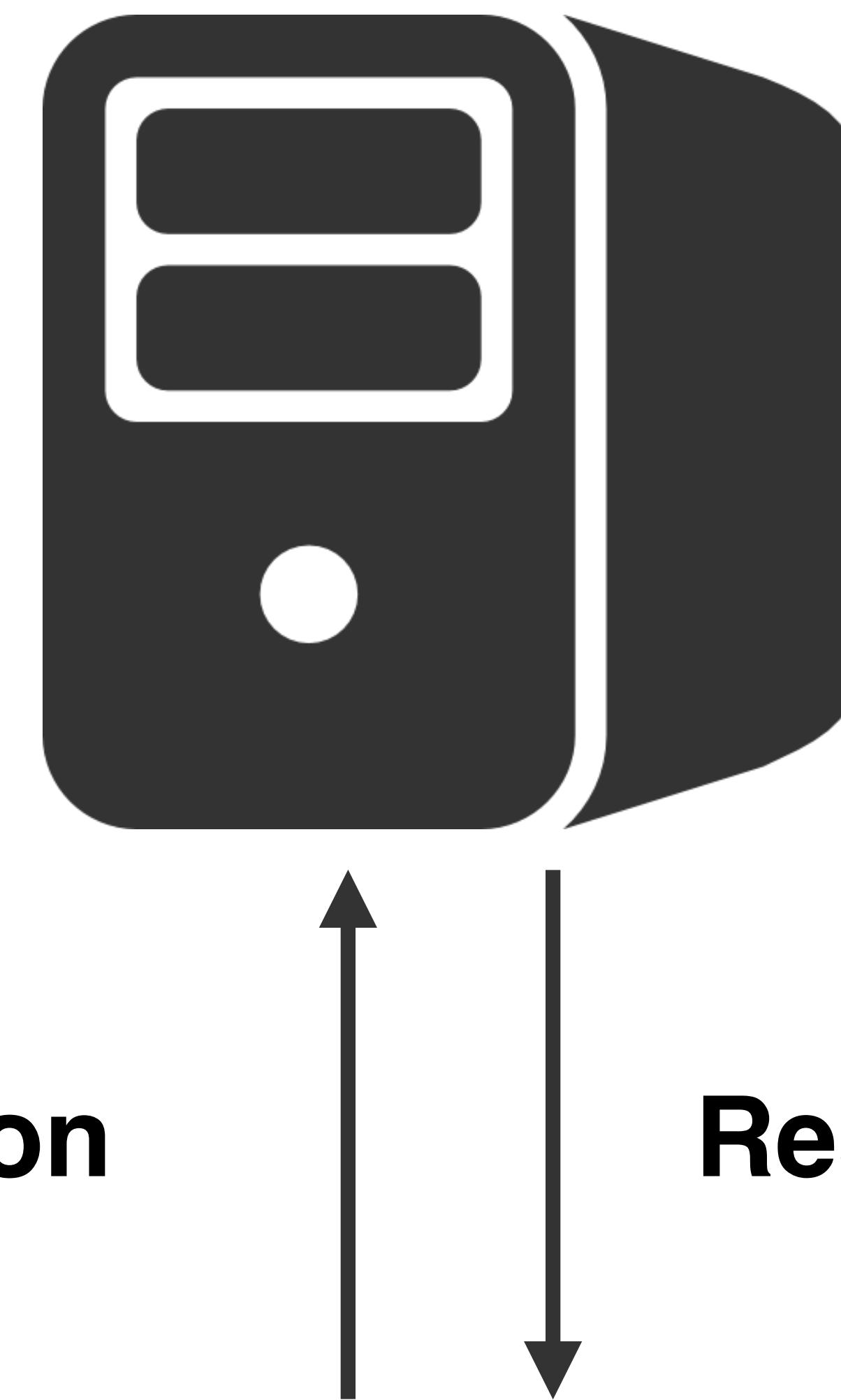
JSON Schema

as the format for describing our APIs

JSON Schema provides

- Request Validation**
- Response Validation**
- Document generation**

Check request/response automatically



Generate API documentation from schema file

3982 lines (3907 sloc) | 124.785 kb

Raw

```
1 ---  
2 "$schema": http://json-schema.org/draft-04/hyper-schema  
3 title: Cookpad Global API  
4 properties:  
5   account:  
6     "$ref": "#/definitions/account"  
7   authorization:  
8     "$ref": "#/definitions/authorization"  
9   activity:  
10    "$ref": "#/definitions/activity"  
11   activity_log:  
12     "$ref": "#/definitions/activity_log"  
13   bookmark:  
14     "$ref": "#/definitions/bookmark"  
15   bookmark_tag:  
16     "$ref": "#/definitions/bookmark_tag"  
17   category:  
18     "$ref": "#/definitions/category"  
19   channel:  
20     "$ref": "#/definitions/channel"  
21   curation:  
22     "$ref": "#/definitions/curation"  
23   external_account:  
24     "$ref": "#/definitions/external_account"  
25   ingredient:  
26     "$ref": "#/definitions/ingredient"  
27   notification:  
28     "$ref": "#/definitions/notification"  
29   oauth_application:  
30     "$ref": "#/definitions/oauth_application"  
31   photo_report:
```

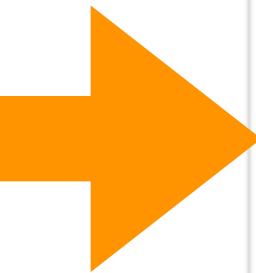
11309 lines (10502 sloc) | 398.685 kb

Raw

Cookpad Global API

Cookpad Global API

- Account
 - POST /accounts
 - DELETE /accounts/:user_id
 - DELETE /accounts/:user_id/external
- Activity
 - GET /activities
 - GET /users/:id/activities
- ActivityLog
 - POST /activity_logs
- AdminChannelCurations
 - GET /admin/channels/:id/curations
 - POST /admin/channels/:id/curations
 - DELETE /admin/channels/:id/curations/:id
- AdminChannels
 - GET /admin/channels
 - GET /admin/channels/:id





**We don't need to update documentation manually.
And we can see latest documentation any time.**

Conclusion

Generate documentation
Auto validation

GZIP Cache Controls

Base64 encoded thumbnail
Partial response
Appropriate data model



App server

Stetho

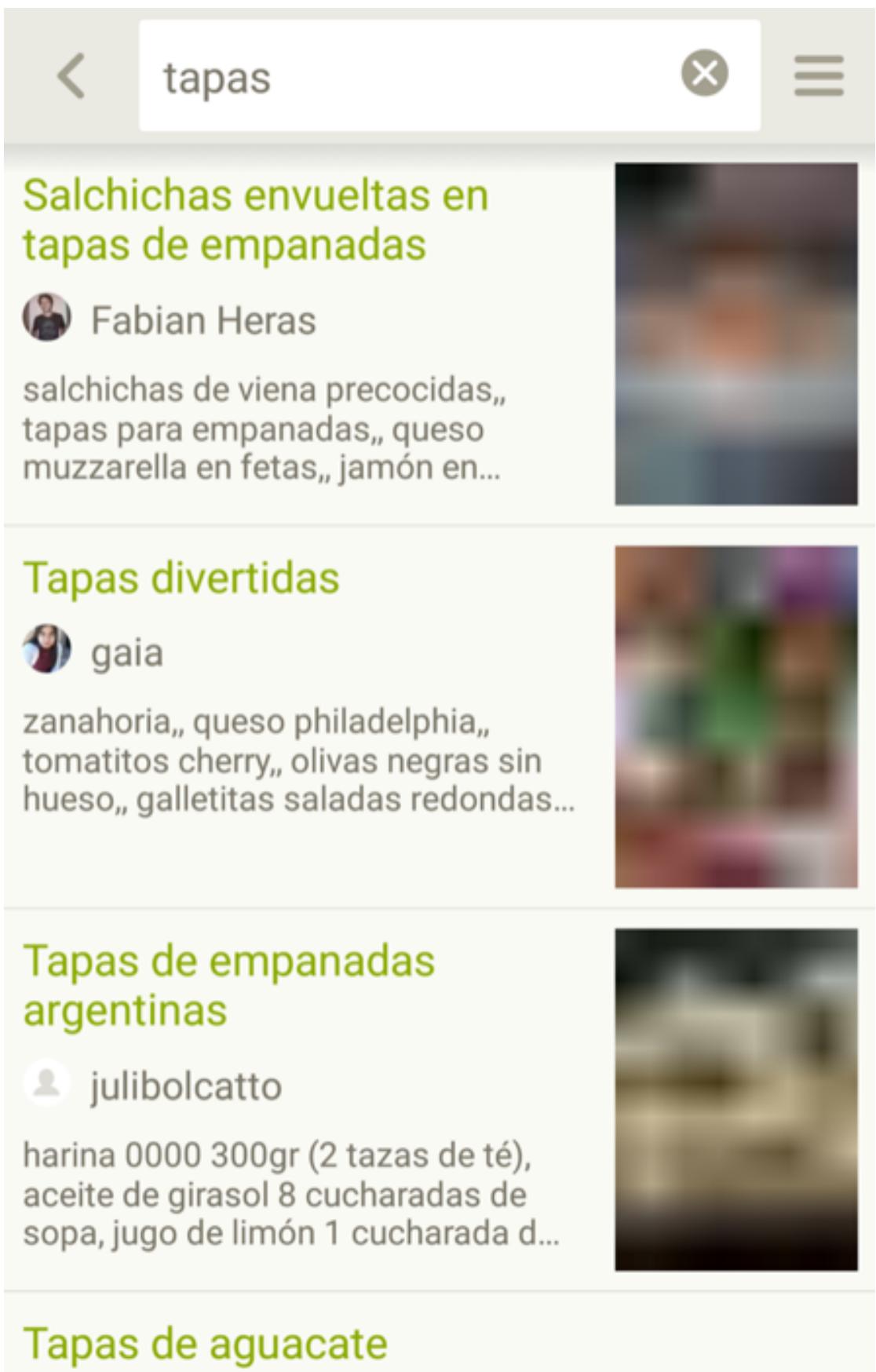
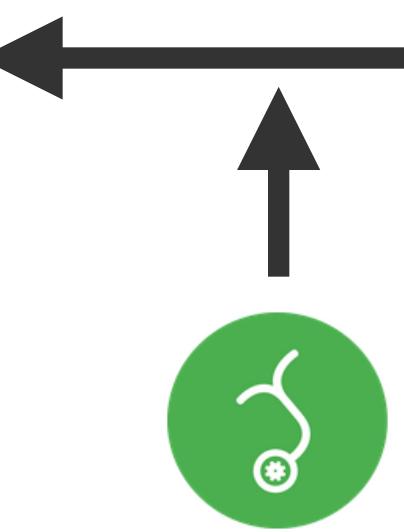
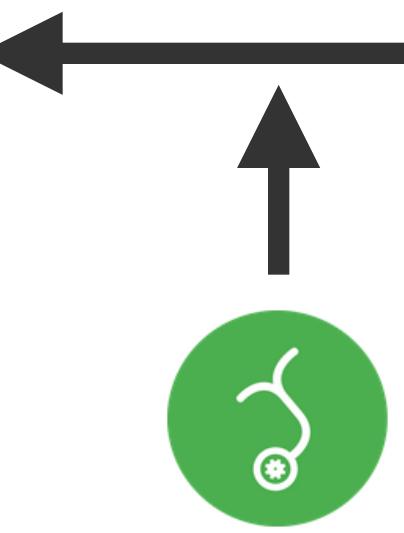


Image server

Stetho



WebP
Prioritized request
Appropriate image size

Thank you!



@rejasupotaro
Kentaro Takiguchi