

Perform 2018

Mobile Performance Management for Native Mobile Applications

Hands-on Training Instructions

Lesson 3 – Instrumentation enhancement using the Dynatrace API for Android





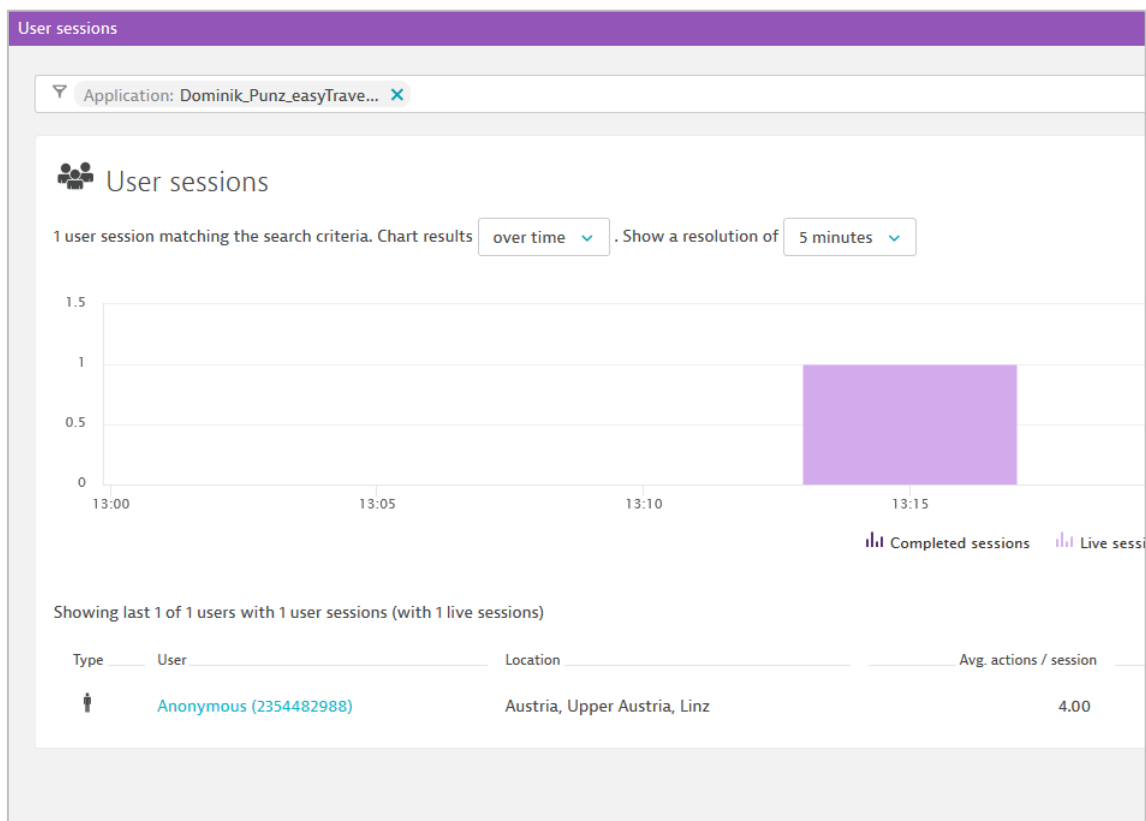
Preparation - Download the mobile applications projects

1. Launch your command line interface
 - a. Windows : Windows button -> type "cmd" at the prompt
 - b. MacOS : Search for "Terminal" in the Spotlight Search
2. Create a directory structure for your projects. **It is important that the directory path does not contain any space.**
For example, create directly from the C drive or from your MacOS drive
 - a. Windows : md c:\projects
 - b. MacOS : mkdir projects
3. Switch to your projects directory :
 - a. Windows : cd c:\projects
 - b. MacOS : cd projects
4. Clone the mobile-hotday-2018 repository from Github
 - a. git clone <https://github.com/Dynatrace/mobile-hotday-2018.git>

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User Tagging

1. Currently, user session are anonymous.



2. It would be useful to see the real user name in the session search. User tagging requires us to use the Dynatrace API for Android which means adding some code to the application. Therefore the Dynatrace agent needs to be available as a library during development. In Android Studio, find **TODO (3)** in the module's **build.gradle** script, uncomment the line **compile dyntrace.agent()** and sync gradle.



```
dependencies{}
}

apply plugin: 'com.dynatrace.tools.android'
dynatrace {
    defaultConfig {
        applicationId '7a66e904-9a08-4516-8d81-2d433b880a29'
        environmentId 'bf32559dsi'
        cluster 'https://bf-sprint.dynatracelabs.com'
    }
}

dependencies {
    compile 'com.android.support:appcompat-v7:23.4.0+'
    compile 'com.android.support:design:23.4.0+'
    compile 'com.android.support:cardview-v7:23.4.0+'
    compile 'com.android.support:gridlayout-v7:23.4.0+'
    compile 'com.jakewharton:butterknife:8.0.1'
    annotationProcessor 'com.jakewharton:butterknife-compiler:8.0.1'
    compile 'com.android.support:recyclerview-v7:23.4.0+'
    compile 'com.android.support:support-v4:23.4.0+'
    // TODO (3) compile the Dynatrace agent to use API calls in your code
    // see https://www.dynatrace.com/support/help/user-experience/mobile-apps/how-are-manual-api
    compile Dynatrace.agent()
}
```

- Find **TODO (4)** in the **proguard.cfg** file and notice that there is a rule set up that preserves all classes inside the **com.dynatrace.android** package, which means that the Dynatrace agent (API library) will be excluded from minification. This is important as the auto-instrumentation which will run later at build time would otherwise not be able to find the agent.



```
app x  |  proguard.cfg x  |
1      -renamesourcefileattribute SourceFile
2      -keepattributes SourceFile,LineNumberTable
3      -repackageclasses ''
4
5      -keepclassmembers enum * {
6          public static **[] values();
7          public static ** valueOf(java.lang.String);
8      }
9
10     -keep class * implements android.os.Parcelable {
11         public static final android.os.Parcelable$Creator *;
12     }
13
14     -keep class **$$ViewInjector { *; }
15     -keep class **$$ViewBinder { *; }
16
17     # TODO (4) ensure to keep all Dynatrace agent files unobfuscated
18     -keepattributes EnclosingMethod
19     -keep class com.dynatrace.android.** { *; }
20
```

4. Now, let's do some coding... **TODO (5)** in the **UserFragment** class shows you the place in the code where a user successfully logs in. The API method to tag a user is named **identifyUser()**. We will add this method call there.

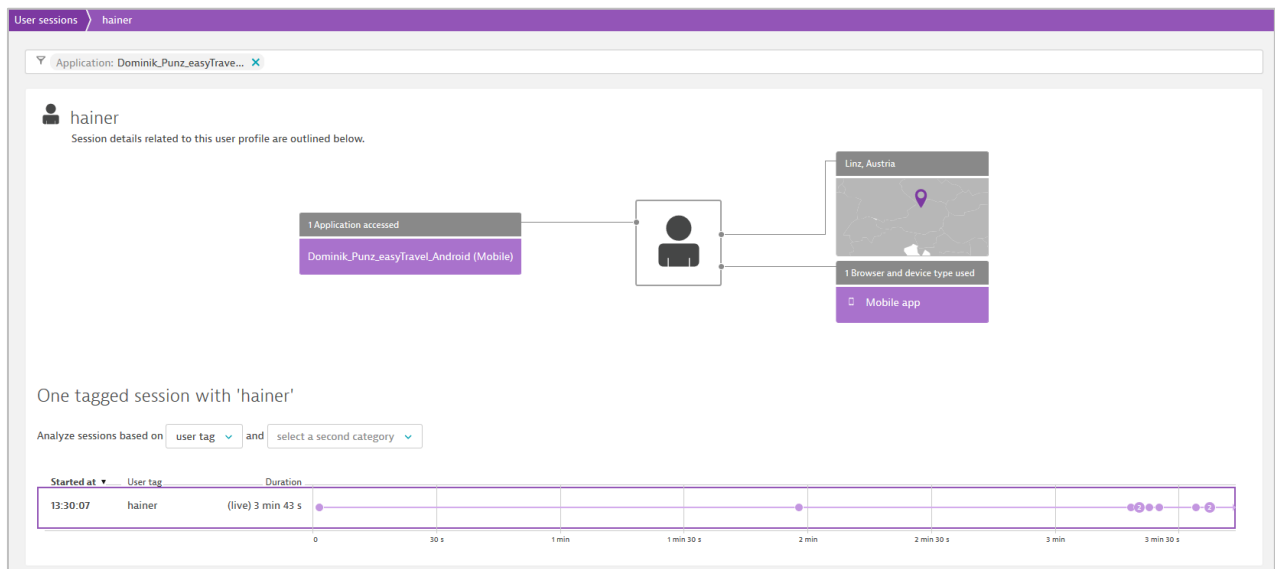
```
app x  |  proguard.cfg x  |  UserFragment.java x
UserFragment  AsyncLogin  onPostExecute()
109
110
111     @Override
112     protected void onPostExecute(Integer aVoid) {
113         super.onPostExecute(aVoid);
114
115         mResultLogin.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
116
117         if (aVoid == 1) {
118             // Login Success
119             mResultLogin.setText("The login was successful!");
120             // TODO (5) identify user
121             Dynatrace.identifyUser(mUser);
122         } else if (aVoid == 200) {
```

5. Run the application again. Make sure to disable the **Crash on Login** option in Settings, go to **User Account** and then log in. You can try any of these username / password
- hainer / hainer
 - maria / maria
 - monica / monica
 - barbara / barbara



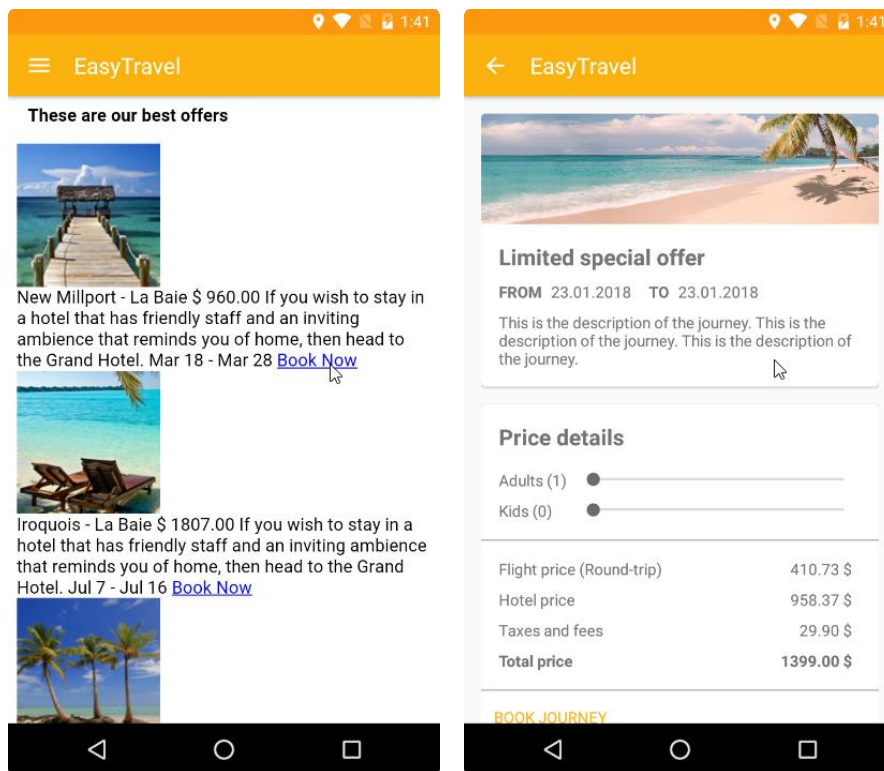
- randy /randy

6. Go back to the Dynatrace console and wait for 2 minutes until the new data shows up. Go to the session search and you'll find your user tag in the list.



Custom User Actions

7. The special offers page in the application displays everything in a web view. Clicks on the “Book now” links are intercepted and an activity gets started. Dynatrace does not detect this as a user action out-of-the-box.



8. Let's create a custom user action for this so this gets recorded by Dynatrace. Find **TODO (6)** and create a new user action by calling the **enterAction** method, providing the action name as an argument. The method returns a **DTXAction** object. The action is stored in the **mApp** object for persistence (see next step). We can also report the URL of the web request triggered by that click by using the **reportValue** method of the action object.

```
98  mWebView.setWebViewClient(new WebViewClient() {
101      // TODO (6) create custom user action and store it to be accessible from the DetailJourneyFragment
102      DTXAction action = Dynatrace.enterAction(actionName: "Loading details for special offer");
103      action.reportValue("$url", url);
104      mApp.setCurrentAction(action);
105  });
```

9. The place where we want to close the action is in a different fragment, so we must find a way to pass the newly created action. We will create an instance variable to store the action in the Application class and associated get/set methods to access the variable (**TODO (7)**).

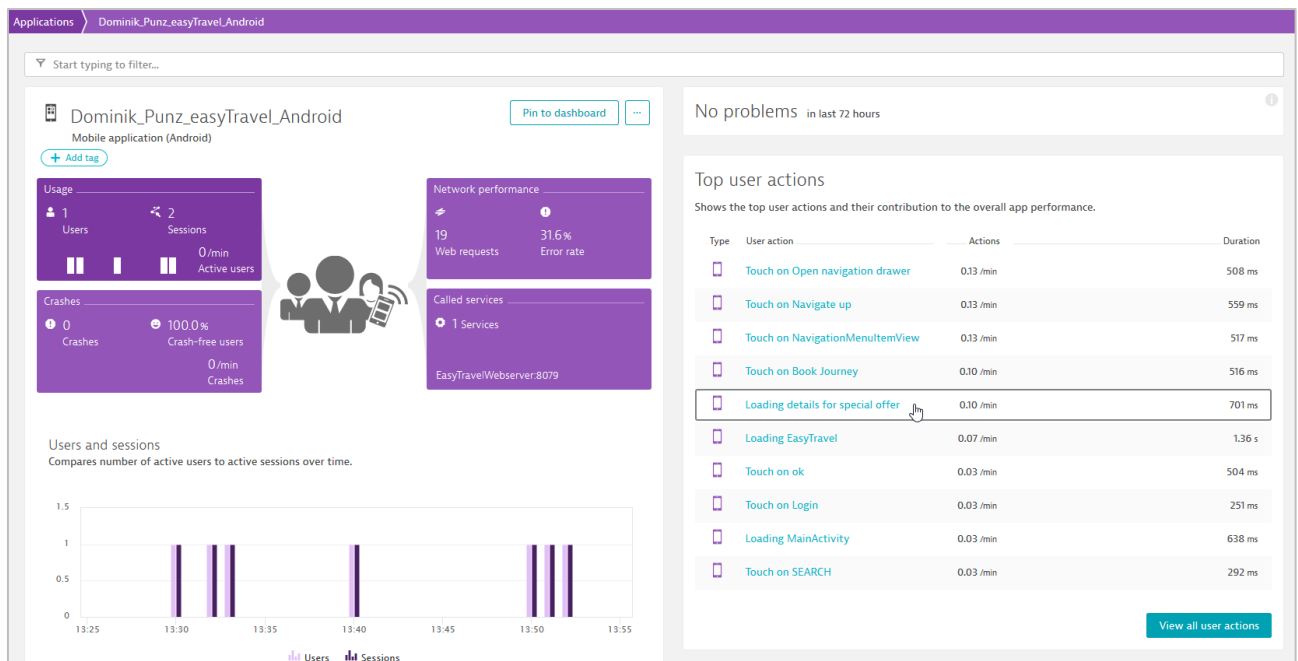
```
166  // TODO (7) provide a getter/setter for the currently open custom user action
167  DTXAction mCurrentAction;
168  public void setCurrentAction(DTXAction action) {
169      this.mCurrentAction = action;
170  }
171  public DTXAction getCurrentAction() {
172      return mCurrentAction;
173  }
```

10. Find **TODO (8)** at the end of the **onCreateView** method definition in . The code check if there is an action open and if it is the case, closes it by calling the **leaveAction()** method.

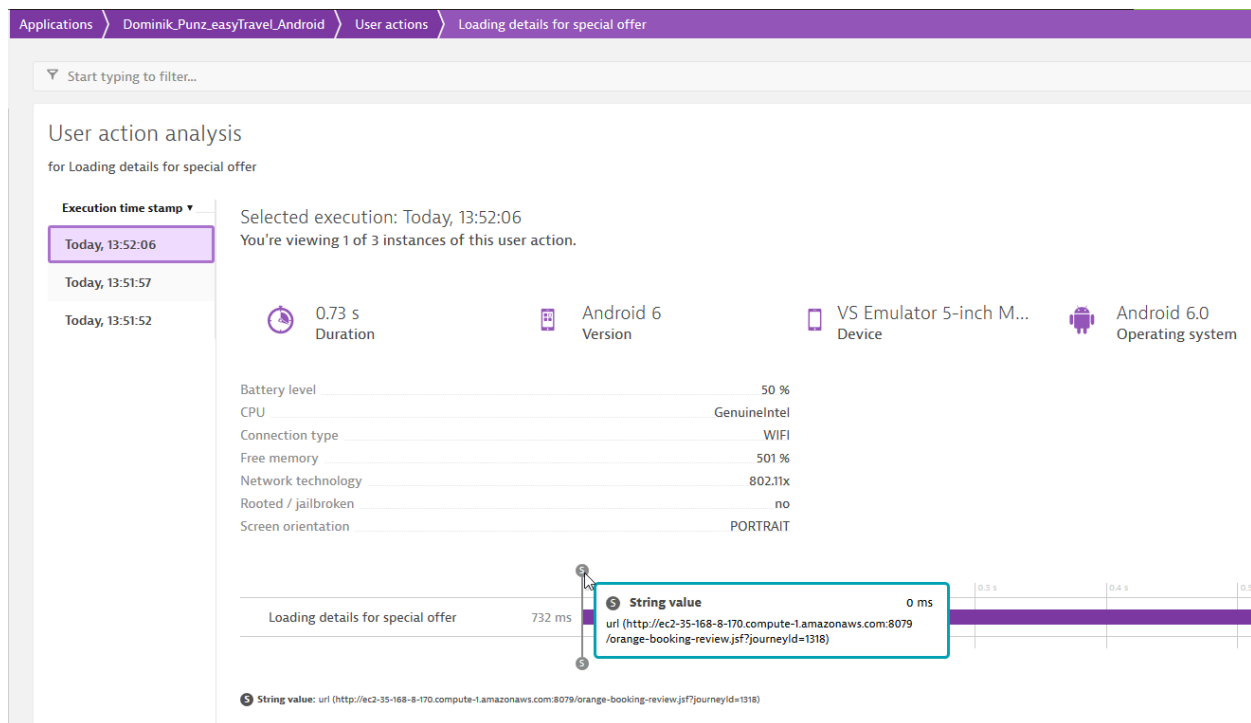


```
113 // TODO (8) end the open action if the fragment was launched with a special offer
114 DTXAction action = mApp.getCurrentAction();
115 if (action != null) {
116     action.leaveAction();
117     mApp.setCurrentAction(null);
118 }
119
```

11. Run the application again and book some special offers. Send the application to the background to ensure that all data gets sent right away and wait for 2 minutes. You will then see this new customer user action in the list of user actions in your Application view.

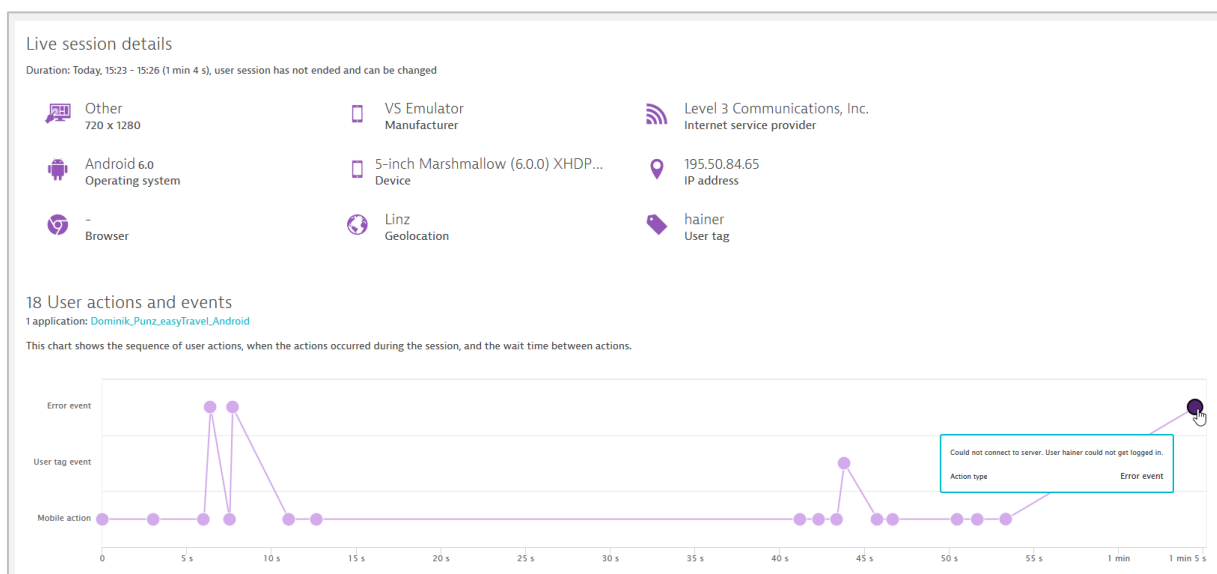


12. Click on this customer user action to get the list of individual executions of this action, click on the timestamp and the execution details will be displayed. The reported string value will be shown in the loading details.



Error Reporting

- Find **TODO (9)** and **TODO (10)** in the **UserFragment** class. Here we can use **Dynatrace.reportError** method to report to Dynatrace the information about failed logins.
- Run your application again, go to **User Account** and try log in with a wrong user name. Then go to the settings and select the easyTravel not reachable problem.
- Try to log in again and it will run into a timeout.
- Send the app to the background and wait 2 minutes for the data to be available in Dynatrace. Find your live session and look at the details.





17. It is also possible to report handled exceptions. Find **TODO (11)** and **TODO (12)** and run the app again.
18. Disable the **EasyTravel not reachable** event and enable **Errors on search and book problem**.
19. Try to search for a journey and send the application in the background. Wait for the data to show up in your user session in Dynatrace.

