## **Introduction to Coroutines in Kotlin Playground**

## Synchronous code

```
import kotlin.system.*
 import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     val time = measureTimeMillis {
          runBlocking {
              println("Weather forecast")
              printForecast()
              printTemperature()
         }
     println("Execution time: ${time / 1000.0} seconds")
 }
 suspend fun printForecast() {
     delay(1000)
     println("Sunny")
 }
 suspend fun printTemperature() {
     delay(1000)
     println("30\u00b0C")
                                                                                           ×
Weather forecast
Sunny
30°C
Execution time: 2.106 seconds
                                                                    Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

## Asynchronous code

Test Launch()

```
import kotlin.system.*
 import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     val time = measureTimeMillis {
         runBlocking {
             println("Weather forecast")
             launch {
                 printForecast()
             }
             launch {
                 printTemperature()
         }
     println("Execution time: ${time / 1000.0} seconds")
 }
 suspend fun printForecast() {
     delay(1000)
     println("Sunny")
 }
 suspend fun printTemperature() {
     delay(1000)
     println("30\u00b0C")
 }
                                                                                      ×
Weather forecast
Sunny
30°C
Execution time: 1.116 seconds
```

Modify the runBlocking() code to add an additional print statement before the end of that block.

```
import kotlin.system.*
 import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
          println("Weather forecast")
          launch {
              printForecast()
          launch {
              printTemperature()
          println("Have a good day!")
     }
 }
 suspend fun printForecast() {
     delay(1000)
     println("Sunny")
 }
 suspend fun printTemperature() {
     delay(1000)
     println("30\u00b0C")
 }
                                                                                            ×
Weather forecast
Have a good day!
Sunny
30°C
                                                                     Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

Test async()

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
          println("Weather forecast")
         val forecast: Deferred<String> = async {
              getForecast()
          val temperature: Deferred<String> = async {
              getTemperature()
          println("${forecast.await()} ${temperature.await()}")
          println("Have a good day!")
     }
 }
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "30\u00b0C"
 }
                                                                                           ×
Weather forecast
Sunny 30°C
Have a good day!
                                                                    Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

Parallel Decomposition

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("Weather forecast")
         println(getWeatherReport())
         println("Have a good day!")
 }
 suspend fun getWeatherReport() = coroutineScope {
     val forecast = async { getForecast() }
     val temperature = async { getTemperature() }
     "${forecast.await()} ${temperature.await()}"
 }
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "30\u00b0C"
 }
Weather forecast
Sunny 30°C
Have a good day!
                                                                    Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v.
```

## **Exceptions and cancellation**

Exceptions with coroutines

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("Weather forecast")
         println(getWeatherReport())
         println("Have a good day!")
     }
 }
 suspend fun getWeatherReport() = coroutineScope {
     val forecast = async { getForecast() }
     val temperature = async { getTemperature() }
     "${forecast.await()} ${temperature.await()}"
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(500)
     throw AssertionError("Temperature is invalid")
     return "30\u00b0C"
Weather forecast
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: Temperature is invalid
   at FileKt.getTemperature (File.kt:24)
   at FileKt$getTemperature$1.invokeSuspend (File.kt:-1)
   at kotlin.coroutines.jvm.internal.BaseContinuationImpl.resumeWith
(ContinuationImpl.kt:33)
                                                                   Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

## Try-catch exceptions

Within the runBlocking() function, add a try-catch block around the code that calls getWeatherReport(). Print out the error that is caught and also print out a message that the weather report is not available.

```
fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("Weather forecast")
             println(getWeatherReport())
         } catch (e: AssertionError) {
             println("Caught exception in runBlocking(): $e")
             println("Report unavailable at this time")
         println("Have a good day!")
     }
 suspend fun getWeatherReport() = coroutineScope {
     val forecast = async { getForecast() }
     val temperature = async { getTemperature() }
     "${forecast.await()} ${temperature.await()}"
 }
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 }
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(500)
     throw AssertionError("Temperature is invalid")
     return "30\u00b0C"
 }
Weather forecast
Caught exception in runBlocking(): java.lang.AssertionError: Temperature is invalid
Report unavailable at this time
Have a good day!
```

Move the error handling so that the try-catch behavior actually happens within the coroutine launched by <code>async()</code> to fetch the temperature. That way, the weather report can still print the forecast, even if the temperature failed.

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("Weather forecast")
         println(getWeatherReport())
         println("Have a good day!")
 }
 suspend fun getWeatherReport() = coroutineScope {
     val forecast = async { getForecast() }
     val temperature = async {
         try {
             getTemperature()
         } catch (e: AssertionError) {
             println("Caught exception $e")
              "{ No temperature found }"
     }
     "${forecast.await()} ${temperature.await()}"
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 }
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(500)
     throw AssertionError("Temperature is invalid")
     return "30\u00b0C"
 }
                                                                                         ×
Weather forecast
Caught exception java.lang.AssertionError: Temperature is invalid
Sunny { No temperature found }
Have a good day!
                                                                   Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("Weather forecast")
         println(getWeatherReport())
         println("Have a good day!")
 }
 suspend fun getWeatherReport() = coroutineScope {
     val forecast = async { getForecast() }
     val temperature = async { getTemperature() }
     delay(200)
     temperature.cancel()
     "${forecast.await()}"
 suspend fun getForecast(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "Sunny"
 suspend fun getTemperature(): String {
     delay(1000)
     return "30\u00b0C"
                                                                                         ×
Weather forecast
Sunny
Have a good day!
                                                                   Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20
```

## Coroutine concepts

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
 fun main() {
     runBlocking {
         println("${Thread.currentThread().name} - runBlocking function")
              println("${Thread.currentThread().name} - launch function")
              withContext(Dispatchers.Default) {
                  println("${Thread.currentThread().name} - withContext function")
                  delay(1000)
                  println("10 results found.")
              println("${Thread.currentThread().name} - end of launch function")
         println("Loading...")
     }
 }
                                                                                       ×
main @coroutine#1 - runBlocking function
Loading...
main @coroutine#2 - launch function
DefaultDispatcher-worker-2 @coroutine#2 - withContext function
10 results found.
main @coroutine#2 - end of launch function
                                                                 Target platform: JVM Running on kotlin v. 1.9.20 ▼
```

## **Introduction to Coroutines in Android Studio**

## Implement race progress

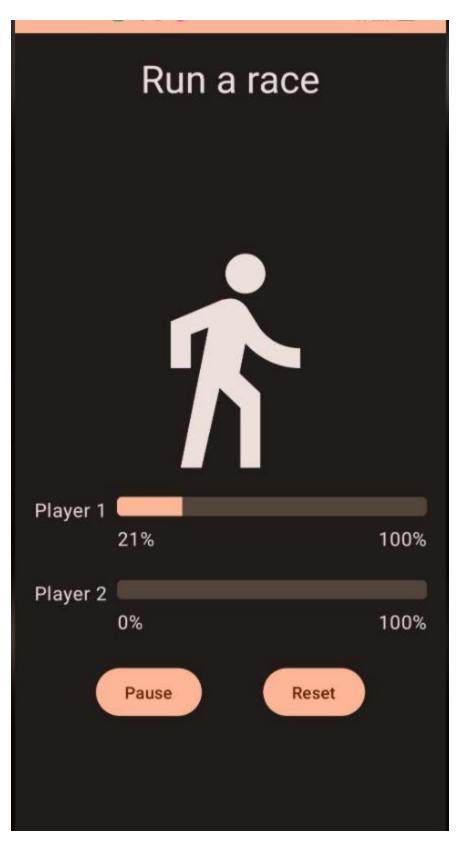
-Update new function at RaceParticipant class and use delay() To simulate different progress intervals in the race

```
suspend fun run() {
    while (currentProgress < maxProgress) {
        delay(progressDelayMillis)
        currentProgress += progressIncrement
    }
}</pre>
```

## Start the race

Create LaunchedEffect() with if statement and start the app to check

```
if (raceInProgress) {
    LaunchedEffect(playerOne, playerTwo) {
        playerOne.run()
        playerTwo.run()
        raceInProgress = false
    }
}
```

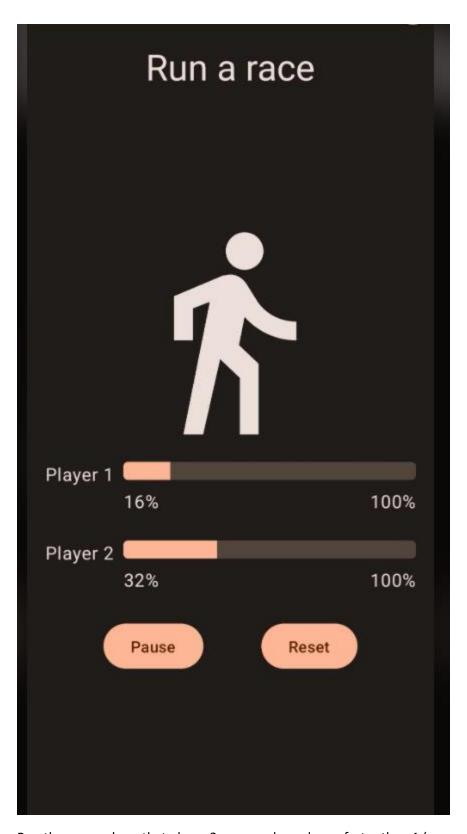


Run the app and see that only player 1 change the value but player 2 didn't

# Launch concurrent tasks

Using launch builder and Coroutine Scope for the execution

```
if (raceInProgress) {
    LaunchedEffect(playerOne, playerTwo) {
        coroutineScope {
            launch { playerOne.run() }
            launch { playerTwo.run() }
            raceInProgress = false
        }
}
```



Run the app and see that player 2 now works and runs faster than 1 (according to the lab result)

also upgrade run function in the previous class by using try-catch

```
suspend fun run() {
    try {
        while (currentProgress < maxProgress) {
            delay(progressDelayMillis)
            currentProgress += progressIncrement
        }
    } catch (e: CancellationException) {
        Log.e("RaceParticipant", "$name: ${e.message}")
        throw e // Always re-throw CancellationException.
    }
}</pre>
```

```
2023-12-04 18:40:18.489 15799-15799 RaceParticipant com.example.racetracker

2023-12-04 18:40:18.489 15799-15799 RaceParticipant com.example.racetracker

2023-12-04 18:40:20.259 15799-15799 ViewRootImpl com.example.racetracker

D enqueveInputEventMotionEvent { action=ACTION_DOWN,
```

It will show how coroutines are canceled when the user clicks the **Reset** button

### Write unit tests to test coroutines

Add testImplementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-test:1.6.4") into build.gradle.kts(app) (at the dependency)

Add new code line for the RaceParticipantTest and test it

```
runCurrent()
fun raceParticipant RaceFinished ProgressUpdated() = runTest {
   advanceTimeBy(raceParticipant.maxProgress *
   runCurrent()
fun raceParticipant RacePaused ProgressUpdated() = runTest {
   advanceTimeBy(expectedProgress * raceParticipant.progressDelayMillis)
   racerJob.cancelAndJoin()
fun raceParticipant RacePausedAndResumed ProgressUpdated() = runTest {
   val expectedProgress = 5
       advanceTimeBy(expectedProgress *
       runCurrent()
fun raceParticipant ProgressIncrementZero ExceptionThrown() = runTest {
fun raceParticipant MaxProgressZero ExceptionThrown() {
```

## Get data from the internet

Web services and Retrofit

Add Retrofit dependencies

```
dependencies {
    // Import the Compose BOM
    implementation(platform("androidx.compose:compose-bom:2023.06.01"))
    implementation("androidx.activity:activity-compose:1.7.2")
    implementation("androidx.compose.material3:material3")
    implementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui")
    implementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-tooling-preview")
    implementation("androidx.core:core-ktx:1.10.1")
    implementation("androidx.lifecycle:lifecycle-runtime-ktx:2.6.1")
    implementation("androidx.lifecycle:lifecycle-viewmodel-compose:2.6.1")

    debugImplementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-test-manifest")
    debugImplementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-tooling")
    // Retrofit
    implementation("com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.9.0")

// Retrofit with Scalar Converter
    implementation("com.squareup.retrofit2:converter-scalars:2.9.0")
}
```

## Connecting to the Internet

```
Create MarsApiService.kt with following code for the retrofit setup:
```

```
package com.example.marsphotos.network

import retrofit2.http.GET
import retrofit2.Retrofit
import retrofit2.converter.scalars.ScalarsConverterFactory

private const val BASE_URL =
    "https://android-kotlin-fun-mars-server.appspot.com"

private val retrofit = Retrofit.Builder()
    .addConverterFactory(ScalarsConverterFactory.create())
    .baseUrl(BASE_URL)
    .build()

interface MarsApiService {
    GGET("photos")
    fun getPhotos(): String
}

object MarsApi {
    val retrofitService : MarsApiService by lazy {
        retrofit.create(MarsApiService::class.java)
    }
}
```

Call the web service in MarsViewModel

In the MarsApiService.kt file, make getPhotos() a suspend function to make it asynchronous and not block the calling thread. You call this function from inside a viewModelScope

```
interface MarsApiService {
    @GET("photos")
    suspend fun getPhotos(): String
}
```

#### Update MarsviewModel.kt

```
import androidx.compose.runtime.mutableStateOf
class MarsViewModel : ViewModel() {
       getMarsPhotos()
   fun getMarsPhotos() {
```

```
}
}
```

And check the logcat now

```
------ beginning of crash
----- beginning of system
----- beginning of main
```

This error message indicates the app might be missing the INTERNET permissions. The next task describes how to add internet permissions to the app and resolve this issue.

# Add Internet permission and Exception Handling

Open manifests/AndroidManifest.xml. Add this line just before the <application> tag. Compile and run it:

```
Mars Photos
  "id": "424905",
  "img_src":
"https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images
/msss/01000/mcam
/1000MR0044631300503690E01_DXXX.jpg"
},
  "id": "424906",
  "img_src":
"https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images
/msss/01000/mcam
/1000ML0044631300305227E03_DXXX.jpg"
},
  "id": "424907",
  "img_src":
"https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images
/msss/01000/mcam
/1000MR0044631290503689E01_DXXX.jpg"
},
  "id": "424908",
  "img_src":
"https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images
```

## **Exception Handling**

This session require to open airplane mode. However, I'm using directly via my mobile so there is some result cannot show.

#### Exceptions

#### At MarsViewModel.kt

Re-update fun

#### Add State UI

```
import androidx.compose.runtime.mutableStateOf
```

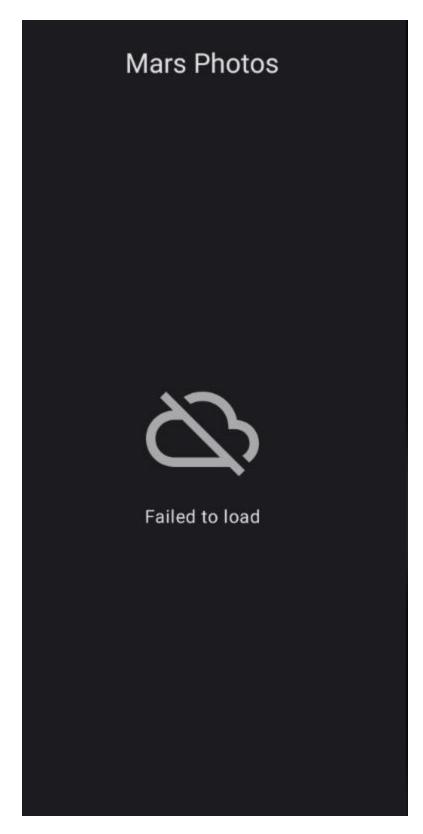
#### HomeScreen.kt

```
import androidx.compose.foundation.Image
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Arrangement
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Box
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Column
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.fillMaxSize
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.fillMaxWidth
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.padding
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.size
import androidx.compose.material3.Text
import androidx.compose.material3.Text
import androidx.compose.ui.Alignment
import androidx.compose.ui.Modifier
import androidx.compose.ui.res.painterResource
import androidx.compose.ui.res.stringResource
import androidx.compose.ui.res.stringResource
import androidx.compose.ui.unit.dp
import com.example.marsphotos.R
import com.example.marsphotos.R
import com.example.marsphotos.ui.theme.MarsPhotosTheme

@Composable
fun HomeScreen(
    marsUiState: MarsUiState, modifier: Modifier = Modifier
) {
    when (marsUiState) {
        is MarsUiState.Loading -> LoadingScreen(modifier =
        modifier.fillMaxSize())
        is MarsUiState.Success -> ResultScreen(
```

```
modifier.fillMaxSize())
        modifier = modifier
fun ErrorScreen(modifier: Modifier = Modifier) {
        modifier = modifier,
Modifier.padding(16.dp))
```

run app
when open airplane mode



When turn off



Parse the JSON response with kotlinx.serialization

Add kotlinx.serialization library dependencies

```
plugins {
    kotlinOptions {
    buildFeatures {
```

```
dependencies {
    // Import the Compose BOM
    implementation(platform("androidx.compose:compose-bom:2023.06.01"))
    implementation("androidx.activity:activity-compose:1.7.2")
    implementation("androidx.compose.material3:material3")
    implementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui")
    implementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-tooling-preview")
    implementation("androidx.core:core-ktx:1.10.1")
    implementation("androidx.lifecycle:lifecycle-runtime-ktx:2.6.1")
    implementation("androidx.lifecycle:lifecycle-viewmodel-compose:2.6.1")

    debugImplementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-test-manifest")
    debugImplementation("androidx.compose.ui:ui-tooling")
    // Retrofit
    implementation("com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.9.0")

// Retrofit with Kotlin serialization Converter

implementation("com.jakewharton.retrofit:retrofit2-kotlinx-serialization-converter:1.0.0")
    implementation("com.squareup.okhttp3:okhttp:4.11.0")
    // Kotlin serialization
    implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-serialization-json:1.5.1")
}
```

## **Implement the Mars Photo data class**

Create MarsPhoto.kt

```
package com.example.marsphotos.model

import kotlinx.serialization.SerialName
import kotlinx.serialization.Serializable

/**
    * This data class defines a Mars photo which includes an ID, and the image

URL.
    */
@Serializable
data class MarsPhoto(
    val id: String,
    @SerialName(value = "img_src")
    val imgSrc: String
)
```

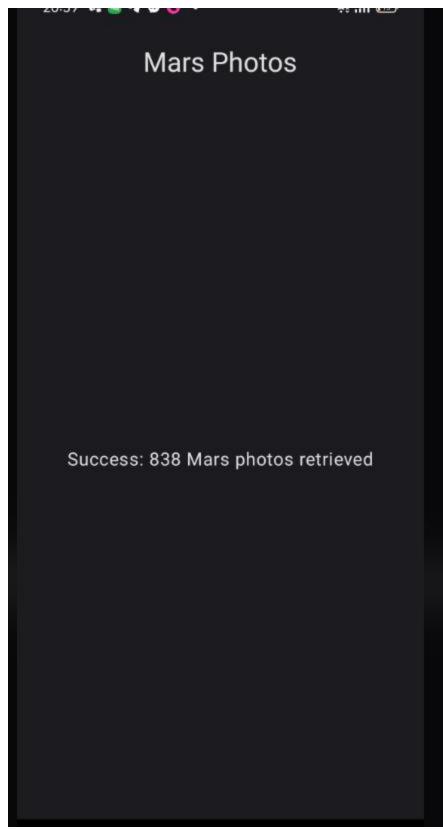
## Update MarsApiService and MarsViewModel

```
Marviewmodel.kt update
```

marsapiservice.kt update

```
import okhttp3.MediaType
import okhttp3.MediaType.Companion.toMediaType
.addConverterFactory(Json.asConverterFactory("application/json".toMediaType()
```

Result



With concurrent programming, code might execute in an order different from how
it was written.
● True
○ False
2. Fill-in-the-blanks  Enter one or more words to complete the sentence.
The onBackPressedDispatcher composable is used to respond to the Back button, with or without a
NavHost.
○ Incorrect.
3. Which of the following statements are true about coroutine contexts?  Choose as many answers as you see fit.
Dispatchers.Default is the best choice for long running tasks involving reading and writing large amounts of data.
Dispatchers.Main can be used for updating the UI but not for long-running tasks.
A Job controls the lifecycle of a coroutine.   Correct!
Dispatchers.IO is optimized for network I/O, among other background tasks.

4. launch() and	async() are extension fu	ınctions of a	, which kee	os track of any
coroutines it create	es.			
CoroutineScope	○ Correct!			
Job				
Dispatcher				
CoroutineContext				
5. Which of the following	owing statements are tru	ue about stru	ctured concur	rency and its
best practices?  Choose as many answers as	vou see fit.			
	eled, child coroutines should als	o be canceled.	Ocrrect!	
A parent scope can o	complete before one or more of it	ts children are co	mpleted.	
A failure should prop	agate downward without canceli	ing the parent co	routine.	
Coroutines must be	aunched from a coroutine scope	e. Ocrre	ct!	
6. Which of the foll Choose as many answers as	owing statements are tru	ue about web	services?	
GET, POST, and DELI	ETE are all examples of HTTP ope	erations.	Correct!	
✓ A URL is a type of UR	but not all URIs are URLs.	Correct!		
RESTful services alw	ays provide a formatted XML resp	ponse.		
Retrofit is a third-par	ty library for handling JSON from	n a web service.		

7. Retrofit is a third-party library that enables your app to make requests to a(n) web service.
○ xml
○ Socket
RESTful  Correct!
○ Jeon
8. One recommended way to perform a Retrofit network request is with a coroutine
launched in the viewModelScope.
● True
○ False
9. To enable your app to make connections to the Internet, add the
android.permission.INTERNET permission in the file.
<pre>MainActivity</pre>
O build.gradle
Android manifest     Correct!
O ViewModel
10. The process of turning a JSON result into usable data, as is done with Gson, is called JSON
○ Serialization
○ Encoding
○ Converting
Parsing

# Add repository and Manual DI

# Create Data layer

# Create repository MarsPhotosRepository.kt

```
import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto
import com.example.marsphotos.network.MarsApi
interface MarsPhotosRepository {
    suspend fun getMarsPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto>
}
class NetworkMarsPhotosRepository() : MarsPhotosRepository {
    override suspend fun getMarsPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto> {
        return MarsApi.retrofitService.getPhotos()
    }
}
```

re-update getMarsPhotos() at ui/screens/MarsViewModel.kt

## **Dependency injection**

## Create an Application Container

AppContainer.kt

```
import com.example.marsphotos.network.MarsApiService
import retrofit2.Retrofit
import
com.jakewharton.retrofit2.converter.kotlinx.serialization.asConverterFactory
import kotlinx.serialization.json.Json
import okhttp3.MediaType.Companion.toMediaType

interface AppContainer {
    val marsPhotosRepository: MarsPhotosRepository
}

class DefaultAppContainer : AppContainer {
    private val baseUrl = "https://android-kotlin-fun-mars-server.appspot.com/"
```

re-updateMarsPhotosRepository.kt

```
package com.example.marsphotos.data

import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto
import com.example.marsphotos.network.MarsApiService

interface MarsPhotosRepository {
    suspend fun getMarsPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto>
}

class NetworkMarsPhotosRepository (
    private val marsApiService: MarsApiService)
): MarsPhotosRepository {
    override suspend fun getMarsPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto> =
    marsApiService.getPhotos()
}

and delete this code at MarsApiService.kt

object MarsApi {
    val retrofitService: MarsApiService by lazy {
        retrofit.create(MarsApiService::class.java)
    }
}
```

## Attach application container to the app

Create MarsPhotosApplication.kt

```
package com.example.marsphotos

import android.app.Application
import com.example.marsphotos.data.AppContainer
import com.example.marsphotos.data.DefaultAppContainer

class MarsPhotosApplication : Application() {
    lateinit var container: AppContainer
    override fun onCreate() {
        super.onCreate()
        container = DefaultAppContainer()
    }
}
```

## Add repository to ViewModel

Update MarsViewModel.kt

```
import androidx.compose.runtime.mutableStateOf
import androidx.lifecycle.viewmodel.viewModelFactory
import com.example.marsphotos.MarsPhotosApplication
import com.example.marsphotos.data.MarsPhotosRepository
import kotlinx.coroutines.launch
```

```
update viewmodel() at marsphotosapp.kt
val marsViewModel: MarsViewModel =
    viewModel(factory = MarsViewModel.Factory)
```

## Get setup for local tests

## Add the local test dependencies

```
testImplementation("junit:junit:4.13.2")
testImplementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-test:1.7.1")
```

## Create the local test directory

## Create fake data and dependencies for tests

```
Create new object
package com.example.marsphotos.fake
import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto
object FakeDataSource {
    const val idOne = "img1"
```

```
const val idTwo = "img2"
const val imgOne = "url.1"
const val imgTwo = "url.2"
val photosList = listOf(
    MarsPhoto(
        id = idOne,
        imgSrc = imgOne
    ),
    MarsPhoto(
        id = idTwo,
        imgSrc = imgTwo
    )
}
```

#### And class

```
package com.example.marsphotos.fake
import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto
import com.example.marsphotos.network.MarsApiService

class FakeMarsApiService : MarsApiService {
    override suspend fun getPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto> {
        return FakeDataSource.photosList
    }
}
```

### Write a repository test

### **Test coroutines**

```
import com.example.marsphotos.data.NetworkMarsPhotosRepository
import com.example.marsphotos.fake.FakeDataSource
import com.example.marsphotos.fake.FakeMarsApiService
import kotlinx.coroutines.test.runTest
import org.junit.Assert.assertEquals
import org.junit.Test
```

### Write a ViewModel test

### Create the fake repository

```
package com.example.marsphotos.fake

import com.example.marsphotos.data.MarsPhotosRepository
import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto

class FakeNetworkMarsPhotosRepository : MarsPhotosRepository{
    override suspend fun getMarsPhotos(): List<MarsPhoto> {
        return FakeDataSource.photosList
    }
}
```

### Create a test dispatcher

# Load and display images from the internet

## Display a downloaded image

# **Add Coil dependency**

Update at gradle

```
// Coil
implementation("io.coil-kt:coil-compose:2.4.0")
```

```
Update MarsViewModel.kt at getMarsPhotos()
```

```
fun getMarsPhotos() {
    viewModelScope.launch {
        marsUiState = MarsUiState.Loading
        marsUiState = try {
            val result = marsPhotosRepository.getMarsPhotos()[0]
            MarsUiState.Success("First Mars image URL: ${result.imgSrc}")
        } catch (e: IOException) {
            MarsUiState.Error
        } catch (e: HttpException) {
            MarsUiState.Error
        }
    }
}
```

# Mars Photos

First Mars image URL: https://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl-raw-images /msss/01000/mcam /1000MR0044631300503690E01\_DXXX.jpg

# Add AsyncImage composable

Update HomeScreen.kt(it will have an error and we will fix later)

```
package com.example.marsphotos.ui.screens

import androidx.compose.foundation.Image
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Arrangement
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Box
```

```
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.fillMaxWidth
import androidx.compose.material3.Button
fun HomeScreen(
   modifier: Modifier = Modifier
   when (marsUiState) {
modifier = modifier)
       else -> ErrorScreen (modifier = modifier)
       modifier = modifier.size(200.dp),
       modifier = modifier,
```

```
Modifier.padding(16.dp))
@Preview(showBackground = true)
@Preview(showBackground = true)
fun PhotosGridScreenPreview() {
        val mockData = List(10) { MarsPhoto("$it", "") }
        modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
```

Update at MarsViewModel.kt and result when run

```
sealed interface MarsUiState {
    data class Success(val photos: MarsPhoto) : MarsUiState

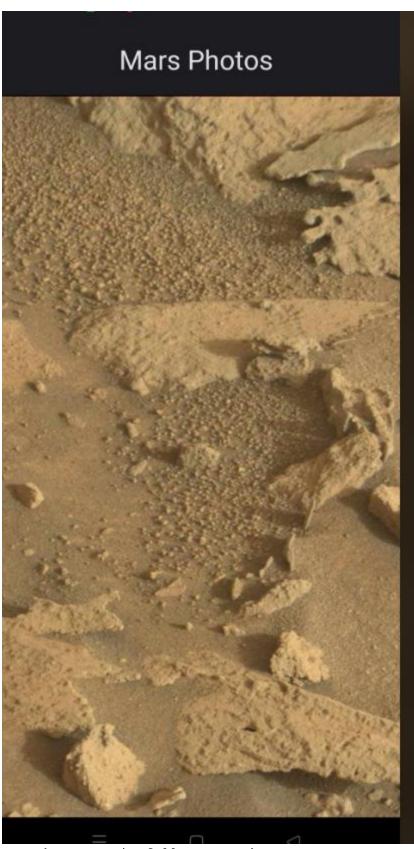
fun getMarsPhotos() {
    viewModelScope.launch {
        marsUiState = MarsUiState.Loading
        marsUiState = try {
            MarsUiState.Success(marsPhotosRepository.getMarsPhotos()[0])
        } catch (e: IOException) {
            MarsUiState.Error
        } catch (e: HttpException) {
            MarsUiState.Error
        }
    }
}
```



HomeScreen.kt To fill available space on screen

```
@Composable
fun MarsPhotoCard(photo: MarsPhoto, modifier: Modifier = Modifier) {
    AsyncImage(
         model = ImageRequest.Builder(context = LocalContext.current)
```

```
.data(photo.imgSrc)
    .crossfade(true)
    .build(),
    contentDescription = stringResource(R.string.mars_photo),
    contentScale = ContentScale.Crop,
    modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
)
}
```



Now the space is fully covered

### Add loading and error images

Update homescreen.kt to use loading and error images

```
@Composable
fun MarsPhotoCard(photo: MarsPhoto, modifier: Modifier = Modifier) {
    AsyncImage(
        model = ImageRequest.Builder(context = LocalContext.current)
            .data(photo.imgSrc)
            .crossfade(true)
            .build(),
        error = painterResource(R.drawable.ic_broken_image),
        placeholder = painterResource(R.drawable.loading_img),
        contentDescription = stringResource(R.string.mars_photo),
        contentScale = ContentScale.Crop,
        modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
    )
}
```

### Display a grid of images with a LazyVerticalGrid

### Add LazyVerticalGrid

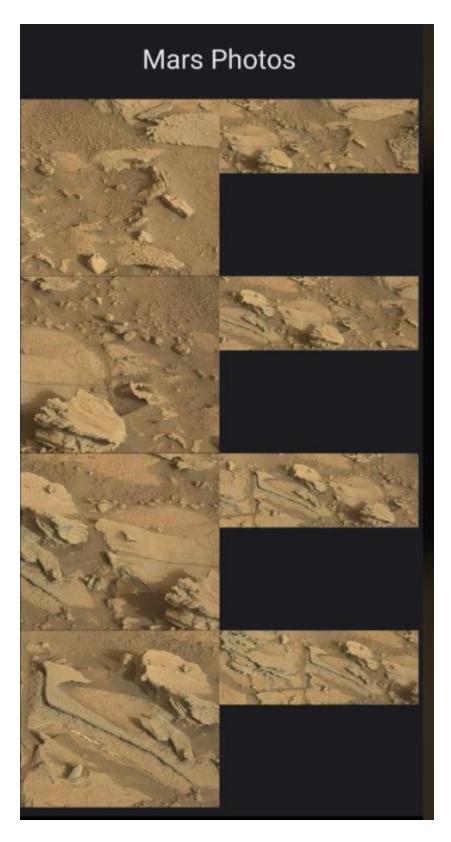
Reupdate Homescreen with method and fixed code

```
import androidx.compose.foundation.Image
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Arrangement
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Box
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.Column
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.PaddingValues
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.fillMaxWidth
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.padding
import androidx.compose.foundation.layout.size
import androidx.compose.foundation.lazy.grid.GridCells
import androidx.compose.foundation.lazy.grid.GridCells
import androidx.compose.material3.Text
import androidx.compose.material3.Text
import androidx.compose.ui.Modifier
import androidx.compose.ui.Modifier
import androidx.compose.ui.Fes.painterResource
import androidx.compose.ui.res.painterResource
import androidx.compose.ui.tooling.preview.Preview
import androidx.compose.ui.tooling.preview.Preview
import com.example.marsphotos.R
import com.example.marsphotos.R
import com.example.marsphotos.Nodel.MarsPhoto
import com.example.marsphotos.ui.theme.MarsPhotosTheme
import com.example.marsphotos.ui.theme.MarsPhotosTheme
import androidx.compose.ui.platform.LocalContext
import androidx.compose.ui.layout.ContentScale
import androidx.compose.ui.layout.ContentScale
import androidx.compose.foundation.lazy.grid.items

@Composable
fun HomeScreen(
marsUiState: MarsUiState.
```

```
modifier: Modifier = Modifier
modifier)
        else -> ErrorScreen(modifier = modifier)
        contentDescription = stringResource(R.string.loading)
Modifier.padding(16.dp))
@Preview(showBackground = true)
```

```
Composable
fun LoadingScreenPreview() {
fun ErrorScreenPreview() {
fun PhotosGridScreenPreview() {
        val mockData = List(10) { MarsPhoto("$it", "") }
       ResultScreen(stringResource(R.string.placeholder success))
fun MarsPhotoCard(photo: MarsPhoto, modifier: Modifier = Modifier) {
fun PhotosGridScreen(photos: List<MarsPhoto>, modifier: Modifier = Modifier)
        modifier = modifier.fillMaxWidth(),
fixed at marsViewmodel.kt
fun getMarsPhotos() {
```



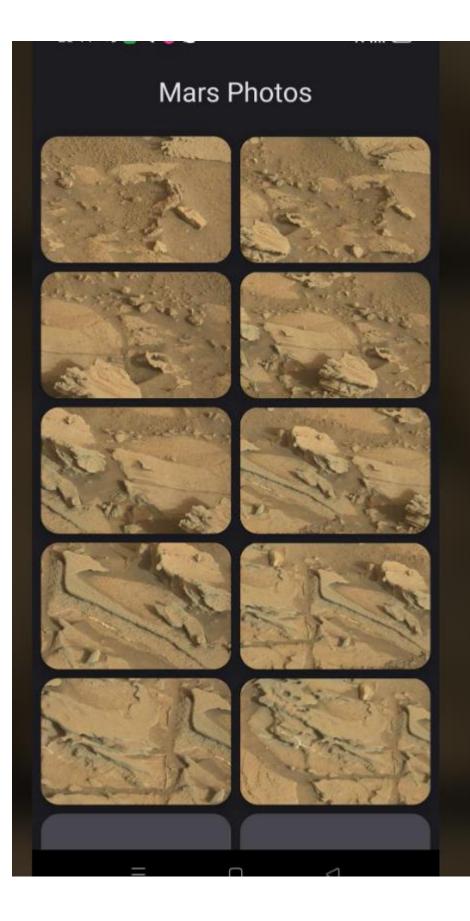
Add card composable

### Update homescreen.kt

```
import androidx.compose.ui.Modifier
import com.example.marsphotos.model.MarsPhoto
import com.example.marsphotos.ui.theme.MarsPhotosTheme
   modifier: Modifier = Modifier
    when (marsUiState) {
modifier)
        else -> ErrorScreen (modifier = modifier)
 un LoadingScreen(modifier: Modifier = Modifier) {
```

```
modifier = modifier,
Modifier.padding(16.dp))
        modifier = modifier
fun LoadingScreenPreview() {
```

```
fun PhotosGridScreenPreview() {
       val mockData = List(10) { MarsPhoto("$it", "") }
           modifier = Modifier.fillMaxWidth()
               modifier = modifier
                   .fillMaxWidth()
                   .aspectRatio(1.5f)
```





Result and when turn on/off airplane mode

Add retry action

Update error screen and home screen

## Update homescreen at marsphotoapp.kt

```
HomeScreen(
    marsUiState = marsViewModel.marsUiState,
    retryAction = marsViewModel::getMarsPhotos
)
```

### Update the ViewModel test

```
/*

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```

1. Which of the following is not a common HTTP operation/method:										
○ GET										
O POST										
O DELETE										
SET	⊘ Corr	rect!								
The response from a REST web service is commonly formatted in one of the common data transfer formats like XML or JSON.										
True	⊘ Cor	rect!								
O False										
3. Which of the following is not true for the Retrofit library:										
O It is a d	client library	<i>'</i> .								
O It enab	oles your ap	p to mak	e requests	s to a RE	ST web service.					
It conv	erts Kotlin o	objects t	o JSON ob	jects.	Orrect!					
O It is a t	third-party l	ibrary.								
4. Which of the following applies to a Singleton pattern:										
Object declarations are used to declare singleton objects in Kotlin.										
Ensures that one, and only one, instance of an object is created										
Has one global point of access to that object.										
All of t	he above	⊘ (	Correct!							

5. Each JSON object contains the following:									
A set of key-value pairs separated by a colon.									
A set of key-value pairs separated by a comma.     Correct!									
A set of key-value pairs separated by a semi colon.									
None of the above									
6. Following Android's recommended app architecture guidelines, an app should have which of the following:									
O A UI Layer									
A Domain Layer									
A Data Layer									
A Business Layer									
7. The advantages of using Dependency Injection (DI) in your app include which of the following:  Choose as many answers as you see fit.  Helps with the reusability of code  Correct!									
✓ Makes refactoring easier									
✓ Helps with testing ✓ Correct!									
Makes your app run faster									

1. What are the two key things Retrofit needs to build a web services API?											
The base URI for the web service, and a GET query.											
The base URI for the web service, and a converter factory.	○ Correct!										
A network connection to the web service, and an authorization token.											
A converter factory, and a parser for the response.											
2. What is the purpose of the Moshi library?											
O To get data back from a web service.											
O To interact with Retrofit to make a web service request.											
To parse a JSON response from a web service into Kotlin data	a objects. Orrect!										
To rename Kotlin objects to match the keys in the JSON response.											
3. Which Glide method do you use to indicate the ImageView that will contain the											
loaded image?											
● into()											
O with()											
<pre>imageview()</pre>											
O apply()											

4. How do you specify a placeholder image to show when Glide is loading?										
Use the into() method with a drawable.										
(a) Use RequestOptions() and call the placeholder() method with a drawable.	⊘ c	orrect!								
Assign the Glide.placeholder property to a drawable.										
Use RequestOptions() and call the loadingImage() method with a drawable.										
5. How do you add a query option to a REST web service call in Retrofit?										
Append the query to the end of the request URL.										
Add a parameter for the query to the function that makes the request, and annot that parameter with	ate	⊘ Co	rrect!							
Use the Query class to build a request.										
Ose the Query class to build a request.										
Use the addQuery() method in the Retrofit builder.										