

Android Development

Patterns. Principles. Architecture

SoftUni Team

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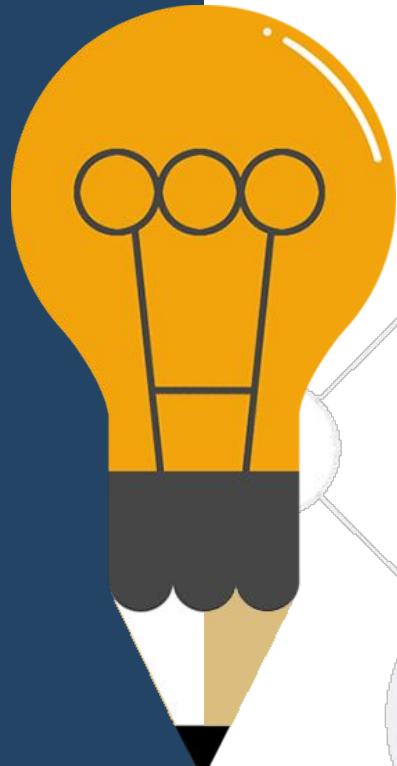
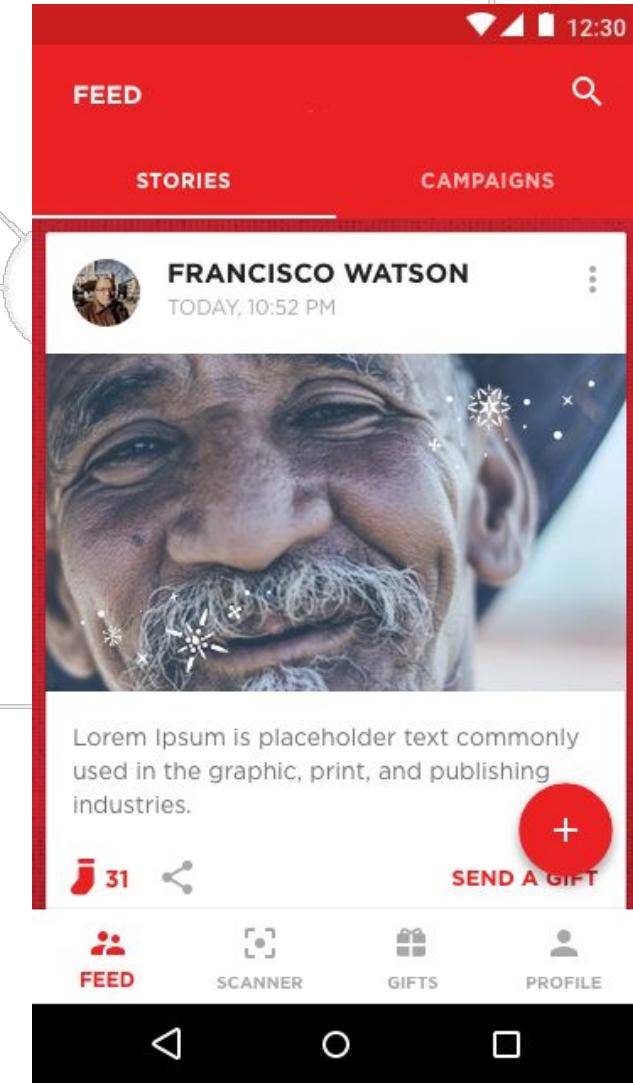
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#Android

The Road So Far

- 1. Views and Layouts
- 2. Adapters and RecyclerView
- 3. Activity and Fragments
- 4. Internet connectivity
- 5. Storage



Agenda for Today

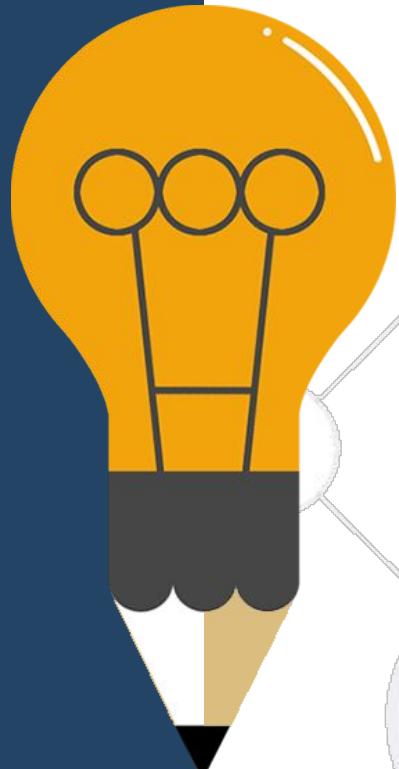
- Design Patterns
 - Singleton
 - Factory
 - Decorator
- Principles
 - DRY
 - SOLID
- Dependency Injection
- Architectures
 - MVP
 - MVVM
 - Onion
- Next Level Android
- Sample Exam

Commonly Used Design Patterns

- Singleton
 - Use it when you need only one object per class
 - It uses static field and method, and private constructor

```
class RetrofitWrapper {  
    private static RetrofitWrapper instance;  
    private static RetrofitWrapper getInstance() {  
        if(instance == null) instance = new RetrofitWrapper();  
        return instance;  
    }  
    private RetrofitWrapper() {}  
}
```

We have a problem



We receive data from a hardware device each second onto the phone.
We have a service that reads the data and saves it locally. But we also have 5 different screens that need to show the data live.

What do we do?

One Solution is..

```
public class WeatherData {  
  
    // instance variable declarations  
  
    public void measurementsChanged() {  
  
        float temp = getTemperature();  
        float humidity = getHumidity();  
        float pressure = getPressure();  
  
        currentConditionsDisplay.update(temp, humidity, pressure);  
        statisticsDisplay.update(temp, humidity, pressure);  
        forecastDisplay.update(temp, humidity, pressure);  
    }  
  
    // other WeatherData methods here  
}
```

Grab the most recent measurements by calling the WeatherData's getter methods (already implemented).

Now update the displays...

Call each display element to update its display, passing it the most recent measurements.

One Solution is..

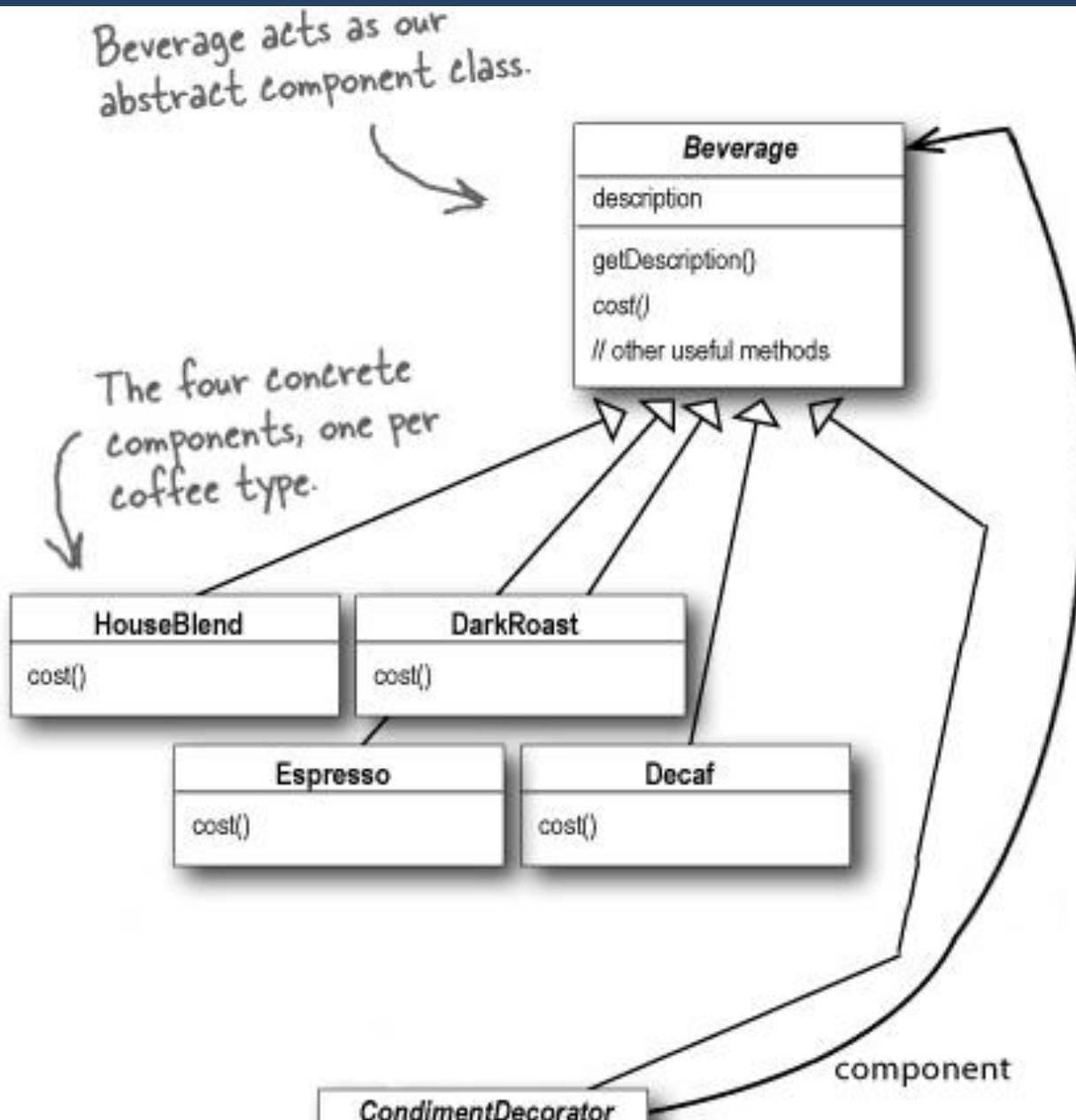
- A. We are coding to concrete implementations, not interfaces.
- B. For every new display element we need to alter code.
- C. We have no way to add (or remove) display elements at run time.
- D. The display elements don't implement a common interface.
- E. We haven't encapsulated the part that changes.
- F. We are violating encapsulation of the WeatherData class.

Commonly Used Design Patterns

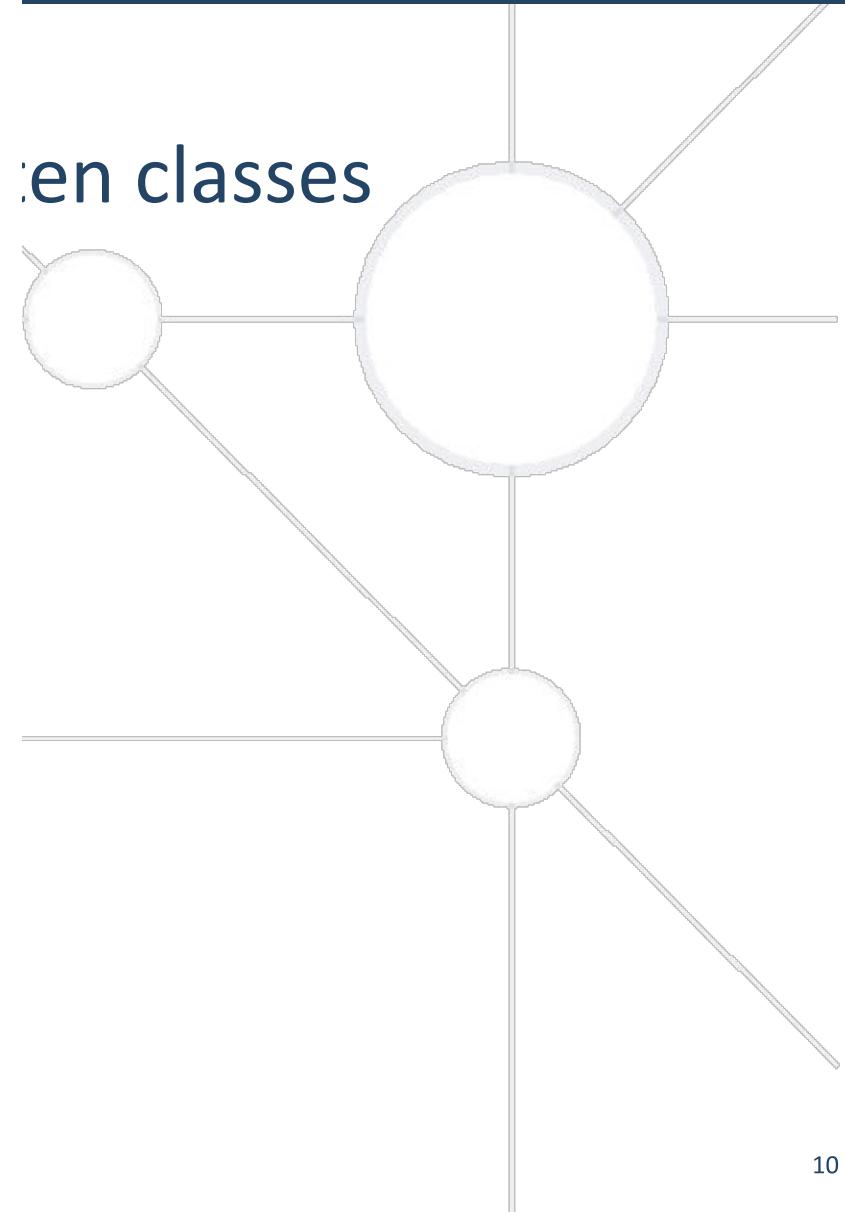
- The Observer Pattern
 - defines a one-to-many dependency between objects so that when one object changes state, all of its dependents are notified and updated automatically.

```
class WeatherData {  
    interface DataListener { void onDataChanged(Data data) }  
  
    private List<DataListener> observers;  
    public void addObserver(DataListener observer) { observers.add(observer); }  
  
    private newWeatherDataArrived(Data d) {  
        for(DataListener dL : observers) dL.onDataChanged(d);  
    }  
}
```

Commonly Used Design Patterns

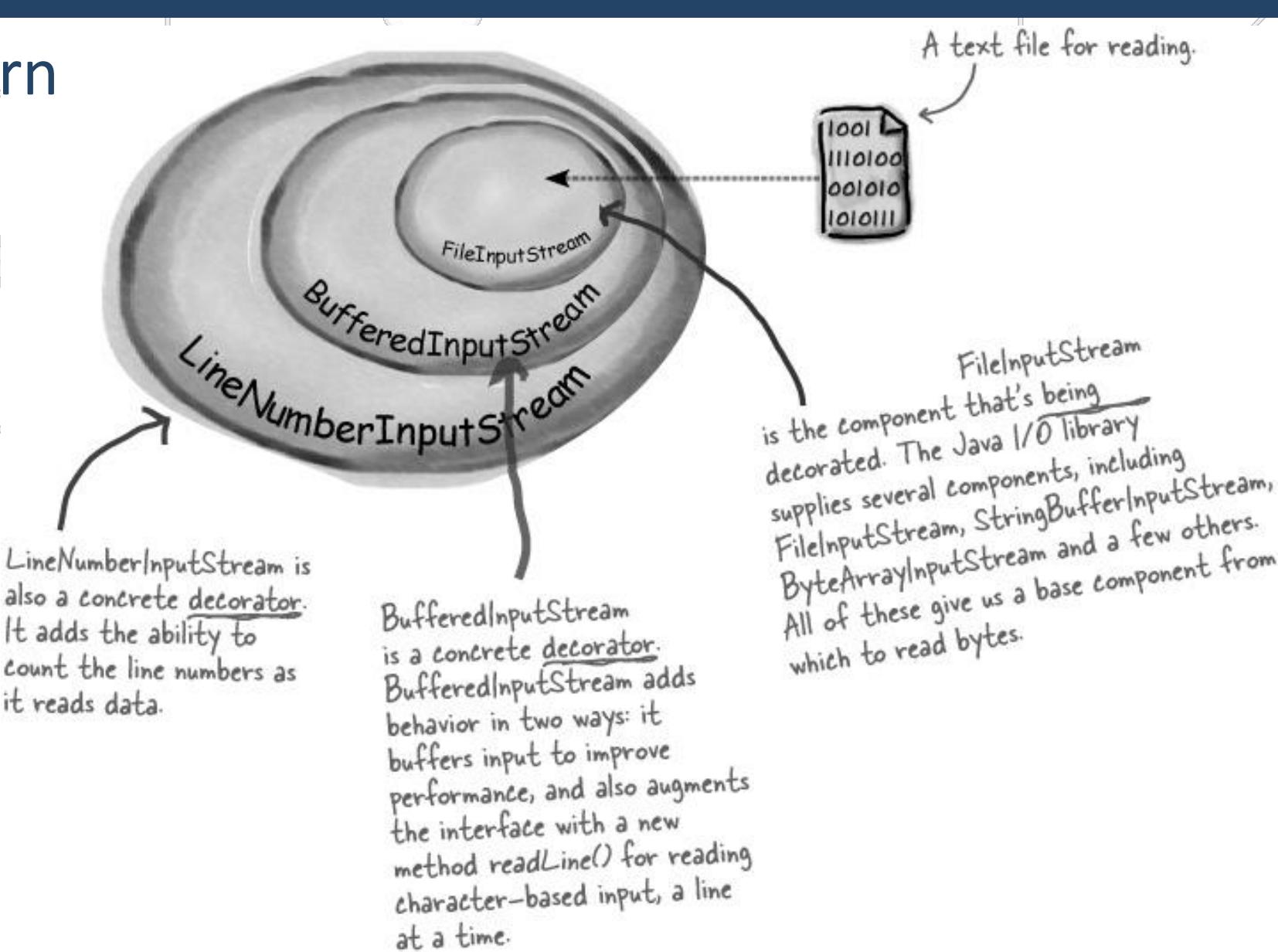
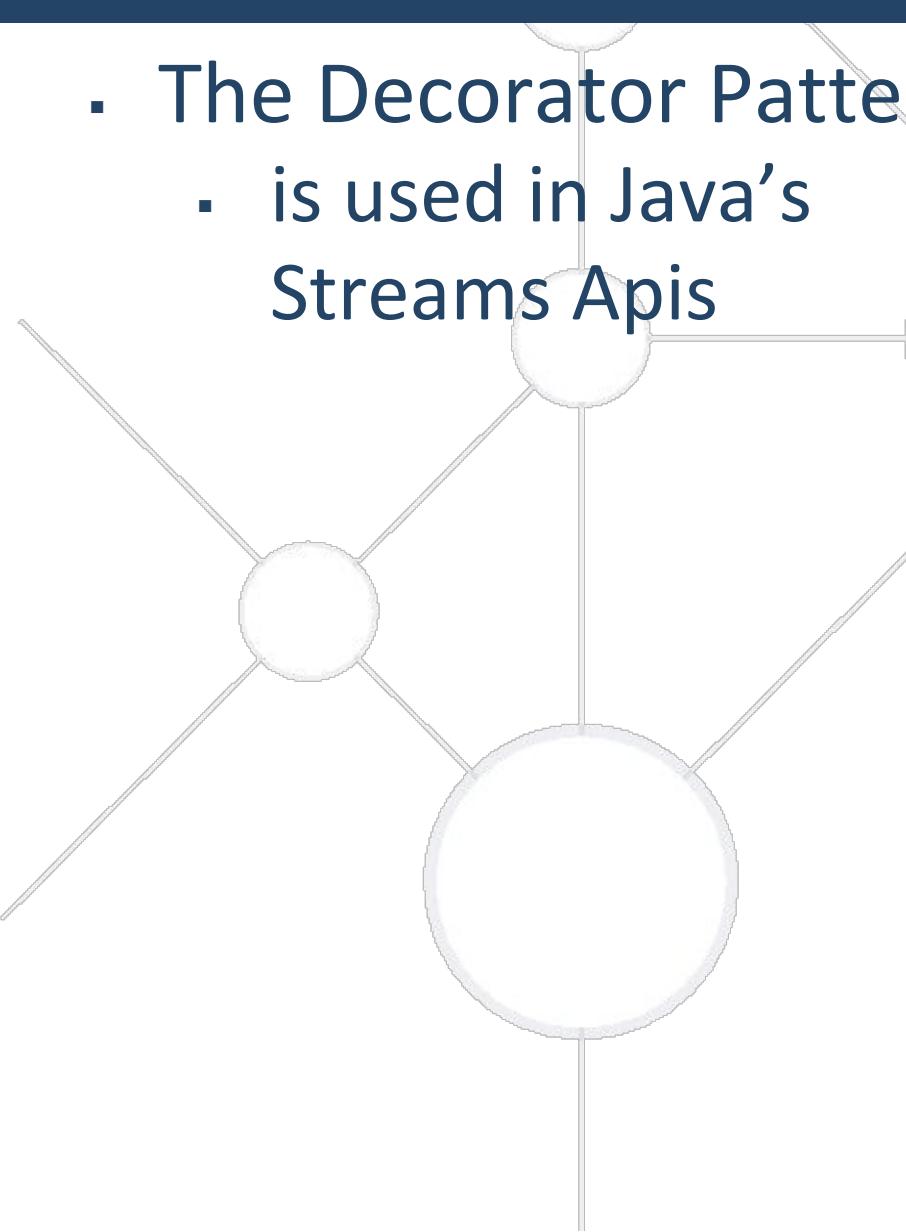


open classes



Commonly Used Design Patterns

- The Decorator Pattern
 - is used in Java's Streams Apis



Commonly Used Design Patterns

- The Factory Pattern
 - Used when creating complex objects

```
supportFragmentManager  
    .beginTransaction()  
    .replace(R.id.grpContainer, fragment)  
    .addToBackStack("tag")  
    .commit();
```

Design Principles

- General guidelines to follow when writing code
- They are not as specific as the design patterns
- They are not specific to a language

Design Principle



Program to an interface, not an implementation.

Design Principle 
Favor composition over inheritance.

Design Principles

DRY



Don't repeat yourself.

SOLID



SRP

Single Responsibility Principle

OCP

Open/Closed Principle

LSP

Liskov Substitution Principle

ISP

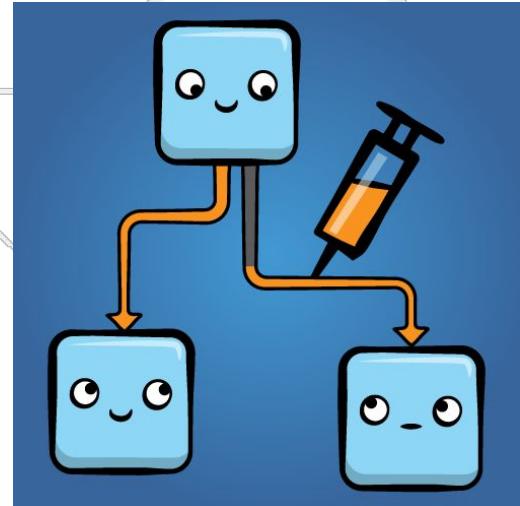
Interface Segregation Principle

DIP

Dependency Inversion Principle

Dependency Injection

- Начин за създаване на обекти
- Външно тяло създава обектите и ги дава на класовете, които искат да ги използват
- Позволява по-голямо ниво на абстракция и имплементиране на различни архитектури
- В андроид се използва библиотеката Dagger



```
class WeatherData {  
    @Inject WeatherService weatherService;  
}
```



**Demo
Dagger**

- Архитектурата на едно приложение е зависимостта между отделните му компоненти и как те са разпределени в пакети и модули
- Всяко приложение има архитектура, дори да не сте помислили за нея.
- Има различни готови шаблони, които може да използвате, нагласяйки ги спрямо вашите нужди

- MVP
 - Състои се от три основни части - Model, View, Presenter
 - Разделя логиката от презентационния слой
 - Model - слоя с данните (от интернет, от локалната база, от блтуут у-во)
 - View - обикновено е Activity, Fragment или View
 - Presenter - клас, който взима данните от различни модели и контролира едно View
 - Във View-то не трябва да има никакъв код, който да променя състоянието му, всичко това се решава и прави от Presenter-а



MVVM

- Състои се от три основни части - Model View ViewModel
 - Основната разлика с MVP е че докато при MVP презентъра директно казва на View-то какво да прави, при MVVM View-то само се абонира да слуша ViewModel-а. Т.е. ViewModel-а не знае за View-то. Това намалява нуждата от използване на интерфейси за комуникация между слоевете.
- При MVVM потребителя на данните знае за създателя им, но обратното не е вярно
- ViewModel-а позволява View-та да се абонират не само за еVENTите му, но и за състояния

Onion / Clean code architecture

- Не толкова архитектура, колкото поредица правила, които ако се спазват водят до чист и подреден код
- Основната черта на архитектурата е съществуването на Usecases - малки класове с бизнес логика, правещи само 1 нещо
- Логиката за един экран се държи от т.нар. Интерактори, които пък вътрешно използват множество usecases за да постигнат желания резултат

- View Binding -> Data Binding
- Kotlin
 - Safety
 - Co-routines
 - Lambdas
- Android JetPack
 - LiveData
 - ViewModel
 - Navigation Manager



**Demo
Sample Exam**

Summary and Resources

Thinking before coding is good. Do it.

Resources:

Design Patterns: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Av8HCXwsswg>

Clean code: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vONlcmG8Uc>

Clean code 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jopYq8FDvo>

SOLID: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5gli477L5w0>

Clean Code book: https://www.investigatii.md/uploads/resurse/Clean_Code.pdf



Homework (1)

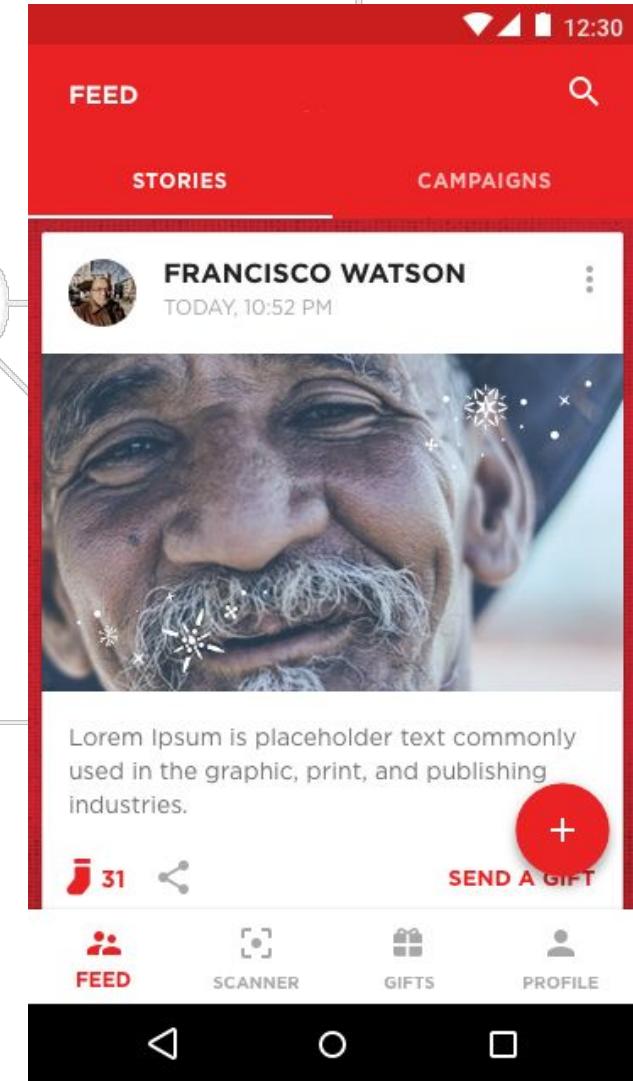


Create an app with the following design.

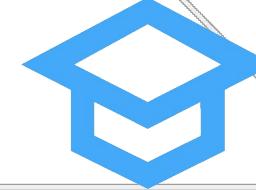
It should have:

- Toolbar with action. Pressing the action should open a context menu.
- Bottom Navigation with Fragments
- The Feed page should have tabs
- The Stories tab should have a recycler view and a FAB
- Each element of the recycler view should be a card view
- Pressing the + FAB will open a new page where information can be added:
 - User image and name
 - Story image and text
 - Add Story button, upon pressing it the story is added to the local database and it's shown on Feed > Stories
- The scanner, gifts and profile screens can be empty
- The campaign screen can be empty

You will find resources for the design (icons) in the github of the course. (<https://github.com/android-soft-uni/03-Views-Layouts>)



Questions?



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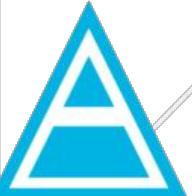


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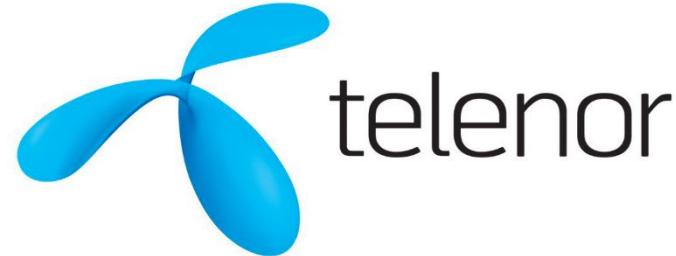
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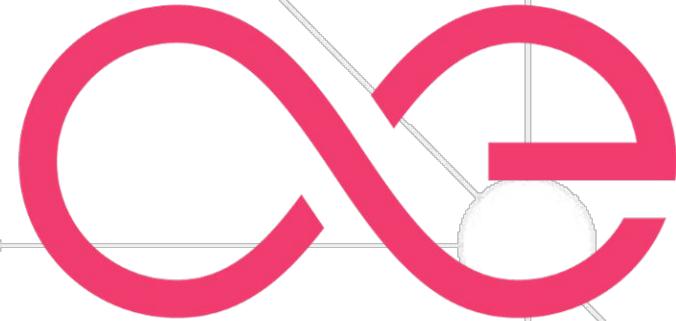
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