

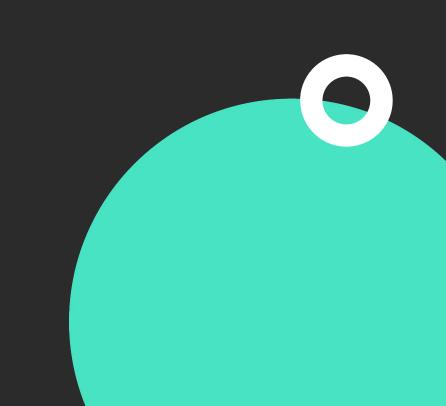
# Executing Background Work with WorkManager in Android



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#### Overview

- WorkManager
- Types of Persistent Work
- Running a One-Time Work





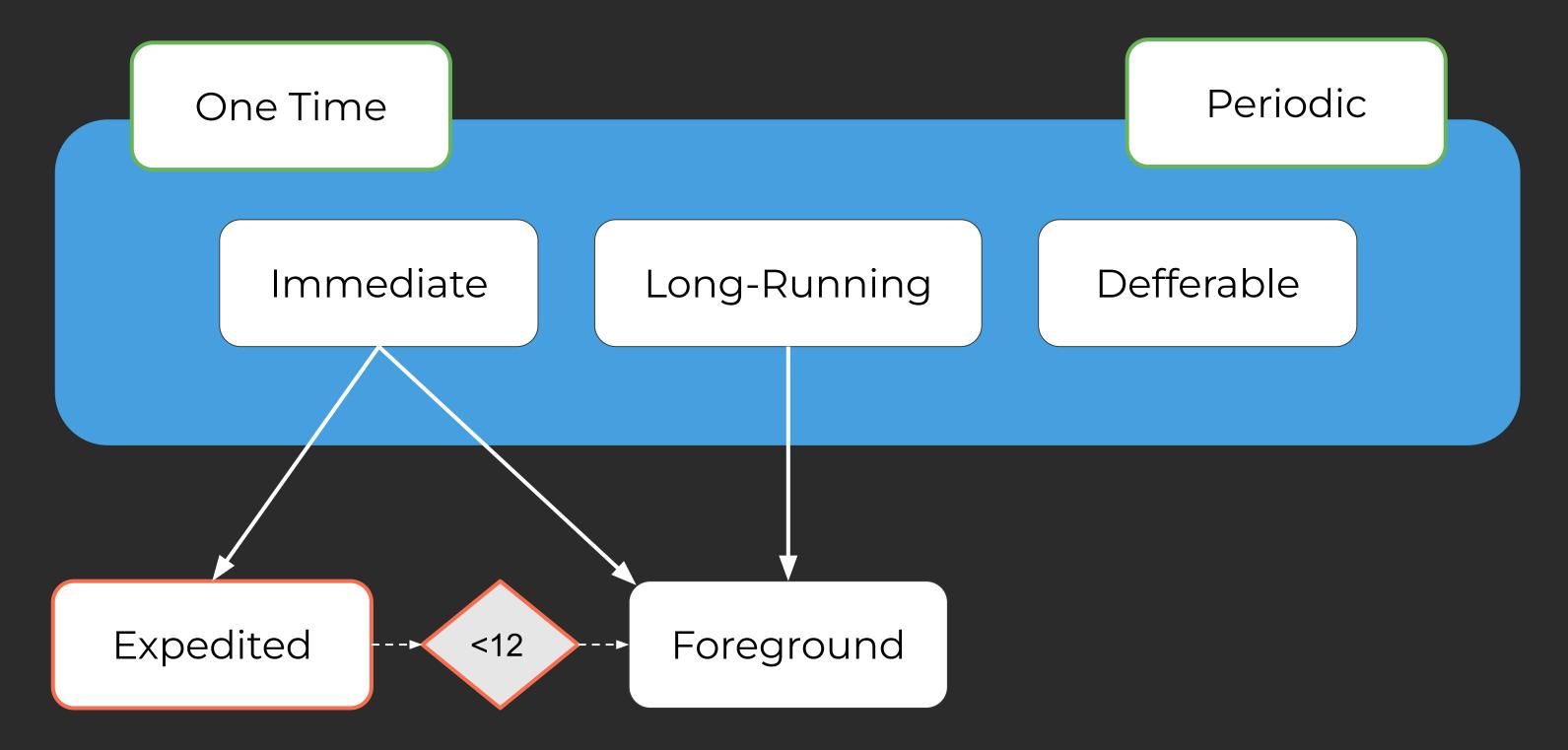
#### Introduction

- What is WorkManager
- When to use WorkManager
  - Start Background Work even when App process is not running.
  - Start Periodic Work in the background.
  - <sub>o</sub> Start a work when certain conditions are satisfied.





## Types of Persistent Work



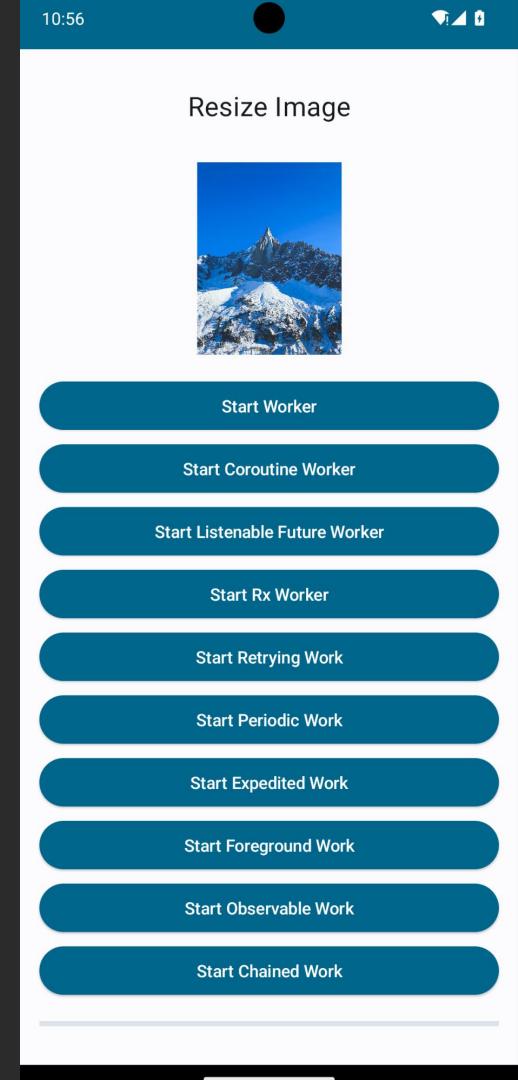




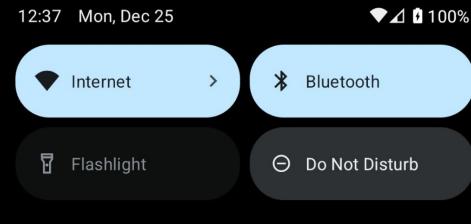
### Course Demo App

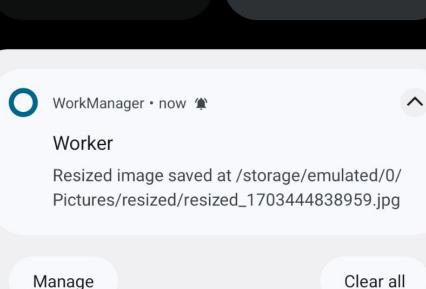
#### Image Resizer

- Libraries used:
  - WorkManager
  - Coroutines
  - Compose (UI)











# Threading & Chaining in WorkManager



#### Overview

- Threading in WorkManager
- Chaining in WorkManager





### Threading

- What are different types of threading mechanisms provided by WorkManager?
  - . Worker
  - CoroutineWorker
  - RxWorker
  - ListenableWorker





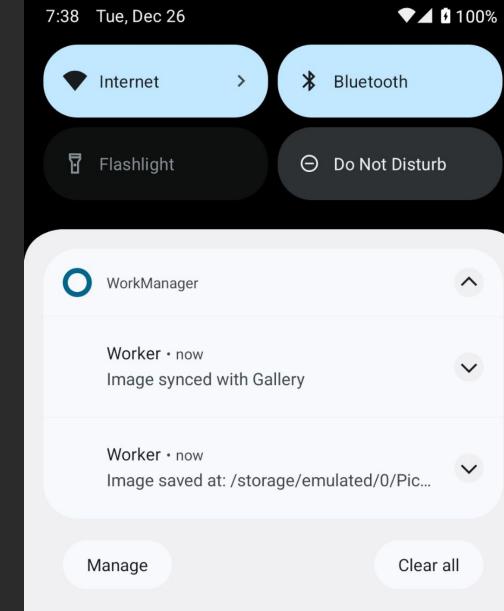
# Chaining

• How to chain multiple works together?





# Chaining







# Constraints in Work, Periodic Workers and Retrying Failed Work



#### Overview

- Retrying a Work
- Constraints In WorkManager
- Periodic Work





## Retrying a Work

• How to Retry a Failed Work?





#### Constraints In WorkManager

- What are Constraints
- When to use Constraints
  - When there is a need to meet some condition in order for the Work to execute. For example: Active Network connection, Charging, Not Low-Storage, Not Low-Battery etc





#### Periodic Work

- What is Periodic Work
- When to use Periodic Work
  When we need to start a work and keep it re-running periodically using a specified interval between two Works.





#### Limitations of Periodic Work

- What are the limitations of Periodic Work
  - Minimum interval between Workers is 15 minutes.
  - Output for Periodic work is not available due to its states.
    - Enqueued -> Running -> Enqueued
  - Periodic Work doesn't guarantee to run on specific time.







# Work Progress & Status, Expedited & Foreground Work



#### Overview

- Observing Task Progress and Status
- Expedited and Foreground Work





## Observing a Work

- getWorkInfoById(workId)
  - Gets a ListenableFuture of the WorkInfo for a given work id.
- getWorkInfosByTag(tagName)
  - Gets a ListenableFuture of the WorkInfo for all work for a given tag.
- getWorkInfosForUniqueWork(uniqueWorkName)
  - Gets a ListenableFuture of the WorkInfo for all work in a work chain with a given unique name.
- getWorkInfos(workQuery)
  - Gets the ListenableFuture of the List of WorkInfo for all work referenced by the WorkQuery specification.





### Observing a Work

- LiveData
  - getWorkInfoByIdLiveData(workId)
  - getWorkInfosByTagLiveData(tagName)
  - getWorkInfosForUniqueWorkLiveData(uniqueWorkName)
  - getWorkInfosLiveData(workQuery)
- Flow
  - getWorkInfoByIdFlow(workId)
  - getWorkInfosByTagFlow(tagName)
  - getWorkInfosForUniqueWorkFlow(uniqueWorkName)
  - getWorkInfosFlow(workQuery)





## Code Challenge

workManager.getWorkInfoByIdFlow(workId)







# Coding Challenge Solution-





#### **Expedited Work**

- What is Expedited Work and When to use it?
  - Starting a time-critical work that needs to start immediately.
- Limitations
  - System allocated execution time quota for Expedited Jobs.





### Foreground Work

- What is Foreground Work and When to use Foreground Work?
  - When we need to notify user about the running task.





#### Summary

- Introduction To WorkManager
- . When to use WorkManager?
- · Types of Persistent Work: Immediate, Long Running and Deferrable
- Running a One-Time Work
- . Chaining In WorkManager
- . Threading In WorkManager
- Retry Workers
- Constraints In WorkManager
- Periodic Work
- Expedited and Foreground Work
- Observing Task Progress and Status







## Thank You!



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