

Tutorial for Developing Mobile Application based MVC model

1. Overview

This is a tutorial for developing a client-server mobile application using MVC framework. In detail, in this tutorial I propose a general cross-platform MVC framework which can be implemented for specific mobile platform as [Figure 1](#) . Then I implemented it on Iphone and made an application demo using this framework. The tutorial includes seven sections: Overview, Target Audience, How to install, Introduction framework, Design framework, Demo using framework, Your practice and survey.

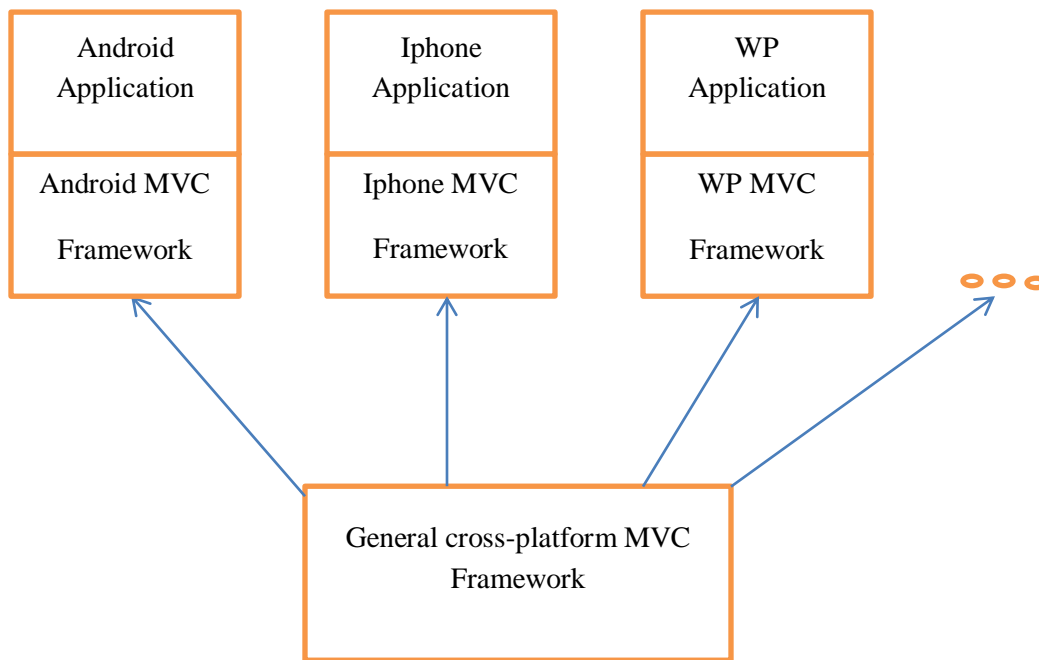


Figure 1 General cross-platform mobile application

2. Target Audience

This tutorial is directed to any developer interested in learning how to develop a mobile application using MVC framework in design.

You need to know how to program in Object C and use Xcode. Also, you should be familiar with building Iphone mobile apps. A basic knowledge of MVC model is also required.

3. How to install framework and application demo.

- Source code for Iphone MVC framework can be downloaded [here](#). It includes two folders.
 - MVC_Iphone_Framework: Framework MVC for developing Android mobile application.
 - Demo_MVC_Iphone: A application demo using MVC_Iphone_Framework as a library.
- After downloading the source code, we open project Demo_MVC_Iphone.
- Next, we need to import MVC_Iphone_Framework to project Demo_MVC_Iphone.
 - Right click folder Framework choose “Add files to Demo_MVC_Iphone” as [Figure 2](#).

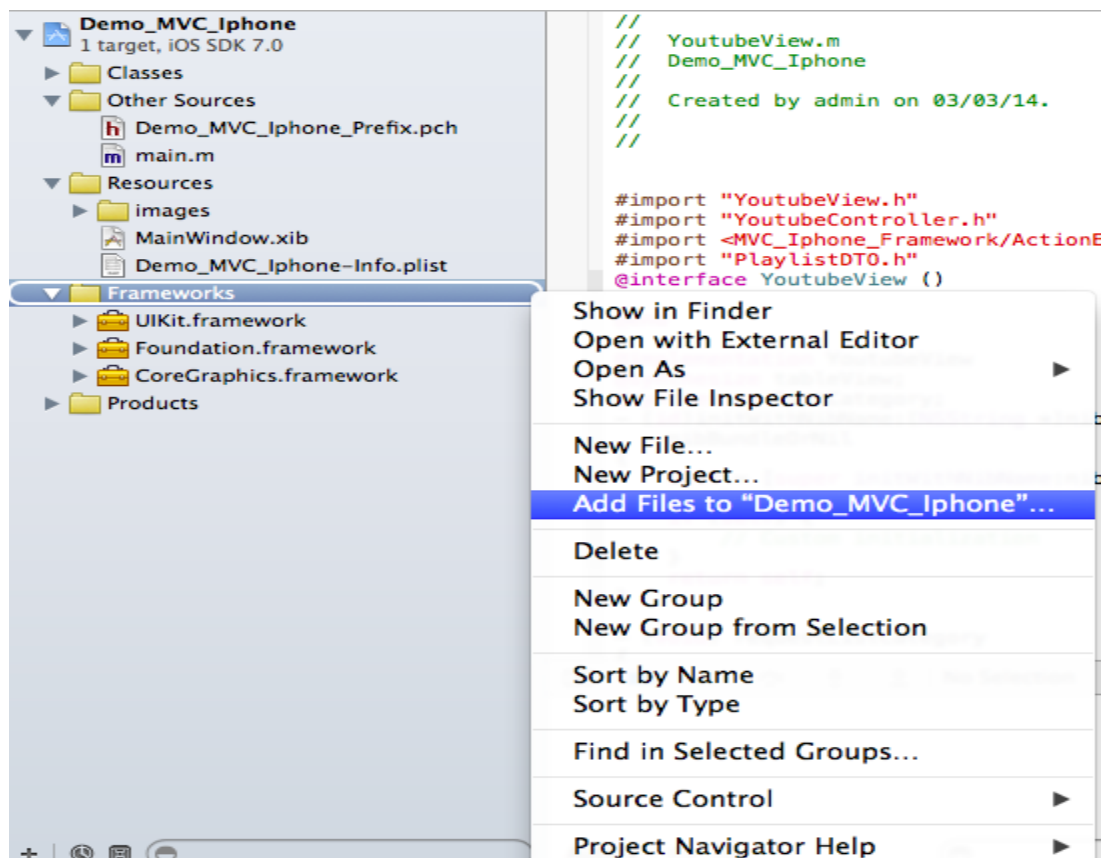


Figure 2 Add files to project

- Choose file MVC_Iphone_Framework.xcodeproj and remember to check “Copy items into destination group’s folder” as [Figure 3](#).

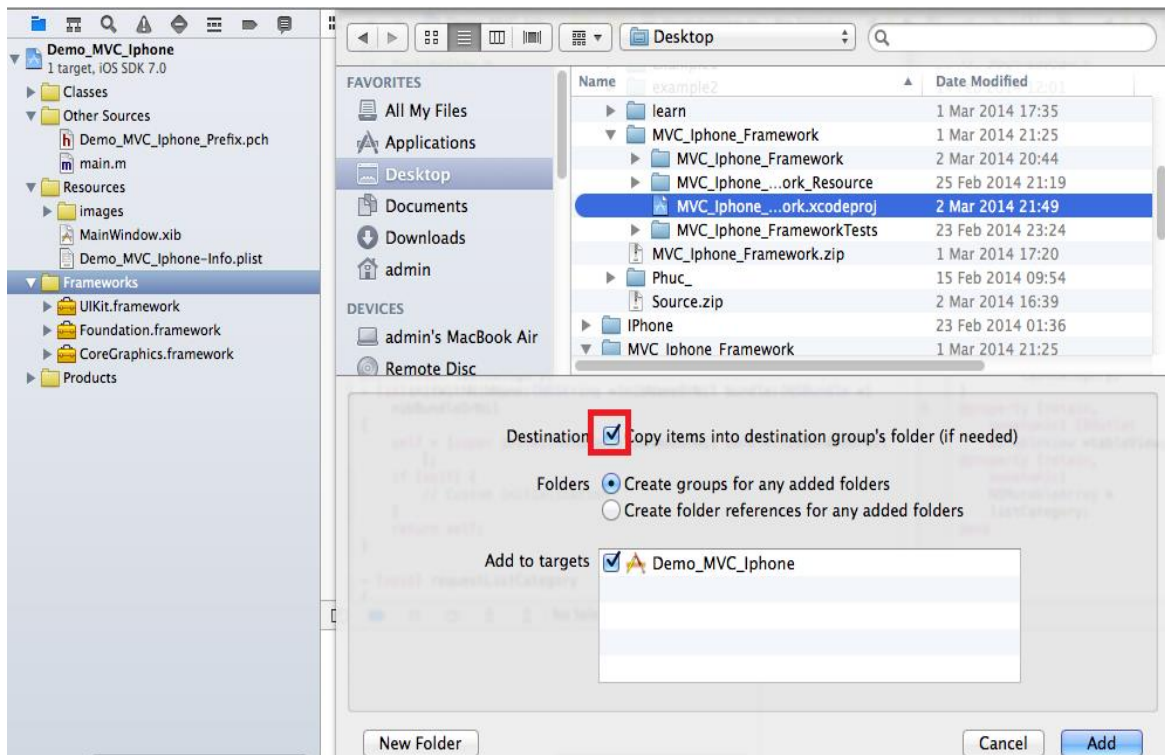


Figure 3 Choose file to add

- Finally, choose target “Demo_MVC_Iphone”, in tab General -> Linked Frameworks and Libraries, press button add library and choose library libMVC_Iphone_Framework.a as [Figure 4](#).

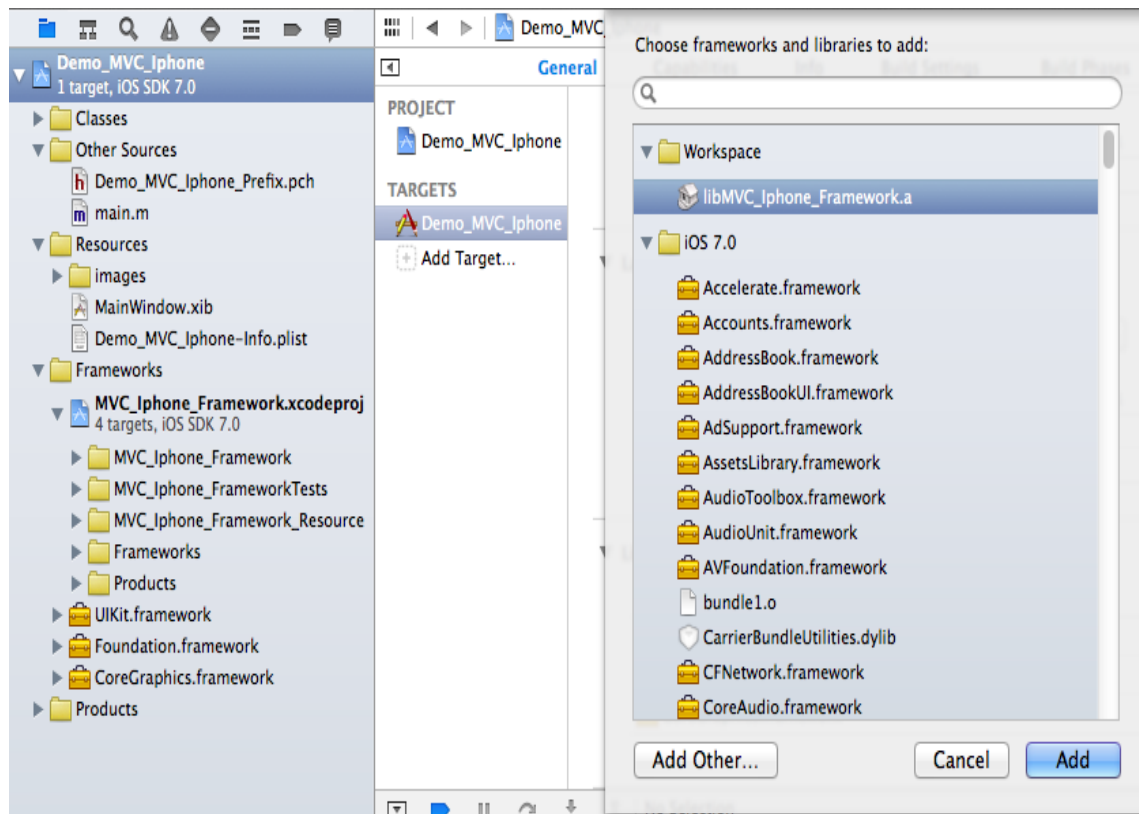


Figure 4 Choose library to add

4. Introduction framework

To understand deeply about source code of MVC_Iphone_Framework, firstly we need to learn about the general architecture to implement framework in [Figure 5](#).

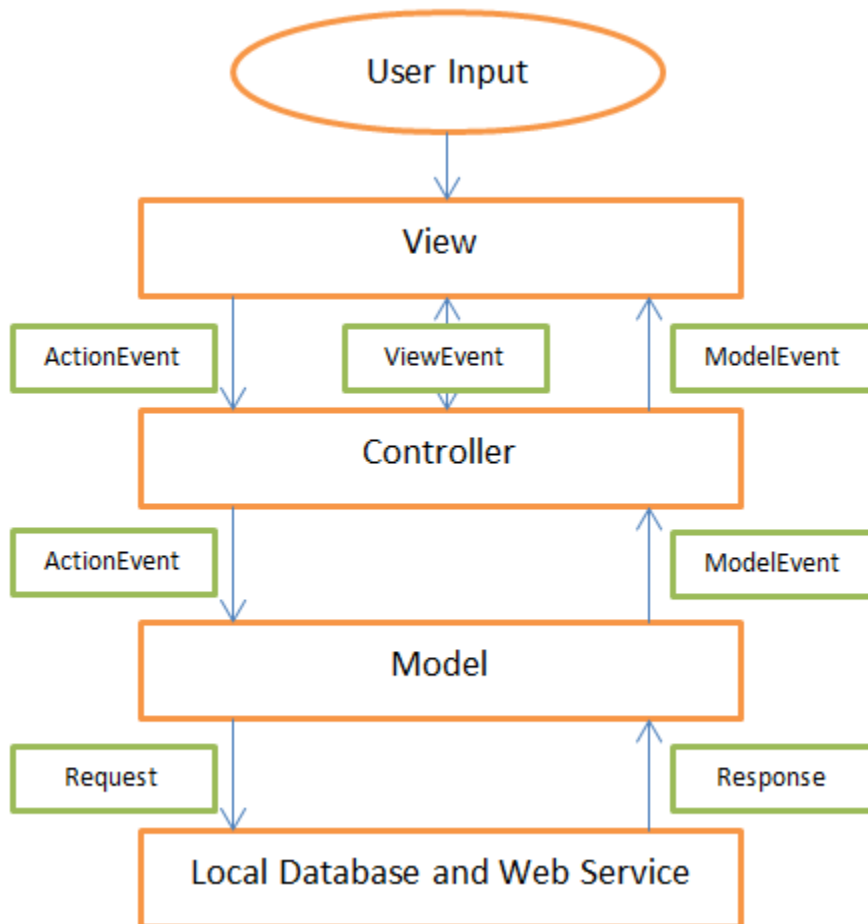


Figure 5: The generic model based MVC for mobile application

In this model, we see that there is obvious separation between four layers View, Controller, Model, and Database.

View: receives user input, validate user input and then create action event to send to controller layer.

Controller: mediates to receive ActionEvent from view and send to Model, besides that controller also receives view events which handle events between view objects such as navigating views.

Model: receive ActionEvent from controller, and generate a request to retrieve or update database. When receiving response, it creates an object called ModelEvent to pass by controller.

Database: In this model, database plays role as resource, it can be local database as well as web service. It receive request from model, handle request and return response for model.

5. Design framework

Based on the general model MVC above, I designed a class diagram in [Figure 6](#).

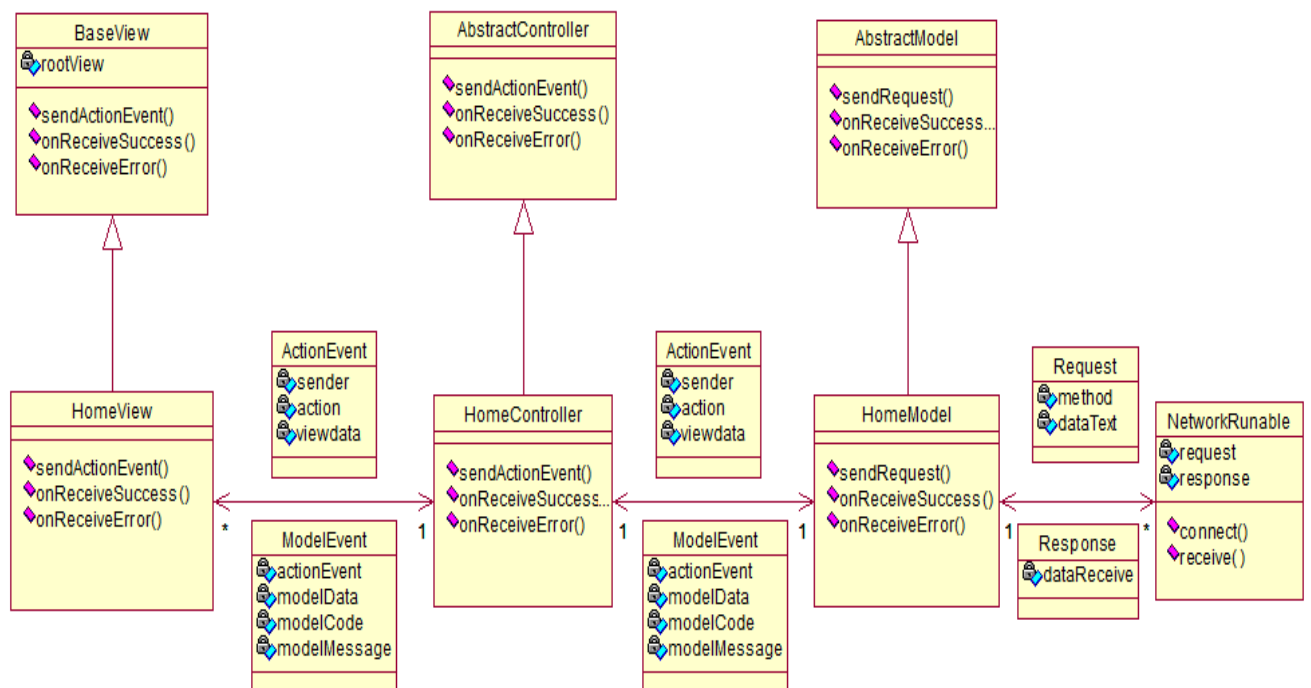


Figure 6 : The class diagram for general MVC model

As can be seen from the class diagram, each layer has its base class which enhances reusability and extensibility. In addition, there is a data flow implemented by data objects as ActionEvent, ModelEvent, Request, and Response run sequentially through layers in bi-direction.

In the diagram, HomeView, HomeController, HomeModel are the three of implementation of the three main classes. And we will describe in more detail about the processing flow of this design. Firstly, HomeView receives the user input through interface, then create a ActionEvent object and send to HomeController through HomeController static instance. The ActionEvent object includes important attributes such as sender (in case is HomeView), action to distinguish requests (for example, request login or signup...), viewdata stores parameter values from user input. Next, HomeController receives ActionEvent object, then it forwards to HomeModel through HomeModel static instance. The responsibility of HomeModel is to create a request from ActionEvent object and send to server through a thread called NetworkRunnable which is independent with main thread. After the response is received from server in this thread, it will send to HomeModel through a listener. A ModelEvent object will be created at HomeModel with some added information such as modelData stores data from server, modelCode to know a request is success or fail, modelMessage stores a message from server. In case response is success, HomeModel sends ModelEvent to HomeController static instance through onReceiveSuccess, otherwise onReceiveError. Finally, HomeController also sends ModelEvent to HomeView through sender variable in ActionEvent object to update data for UI. The [Figure 7](#) The sequence diagram of the proposed model based MVC show the processing flow of this model for doing a request.

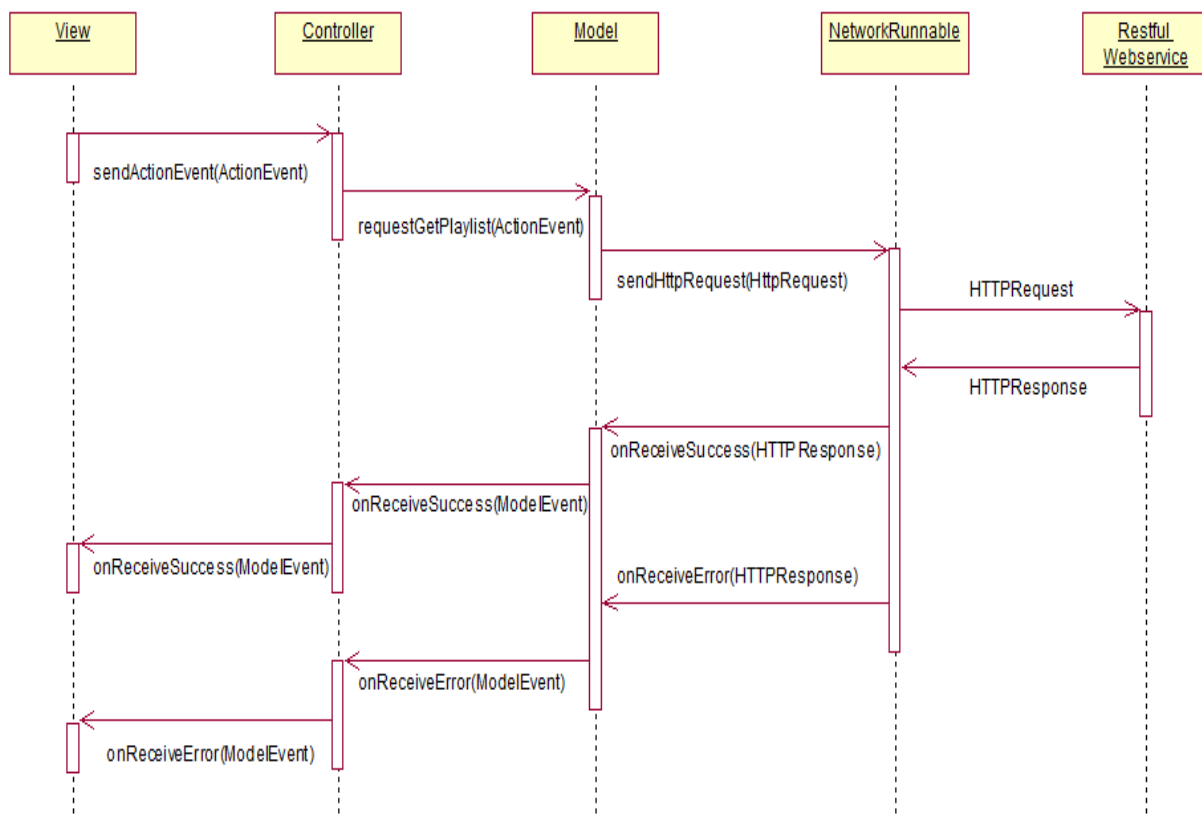


Figure 7 The sequence diagram of the proposed model based MVC

For implementing the complex application with many features and many requests, the framework can be designed as **Figure 8**. The view can obtain many requests, a controller manages many views, a controller has a corresponding model. With the complex application, we need to separate controllers for managing the certain features.

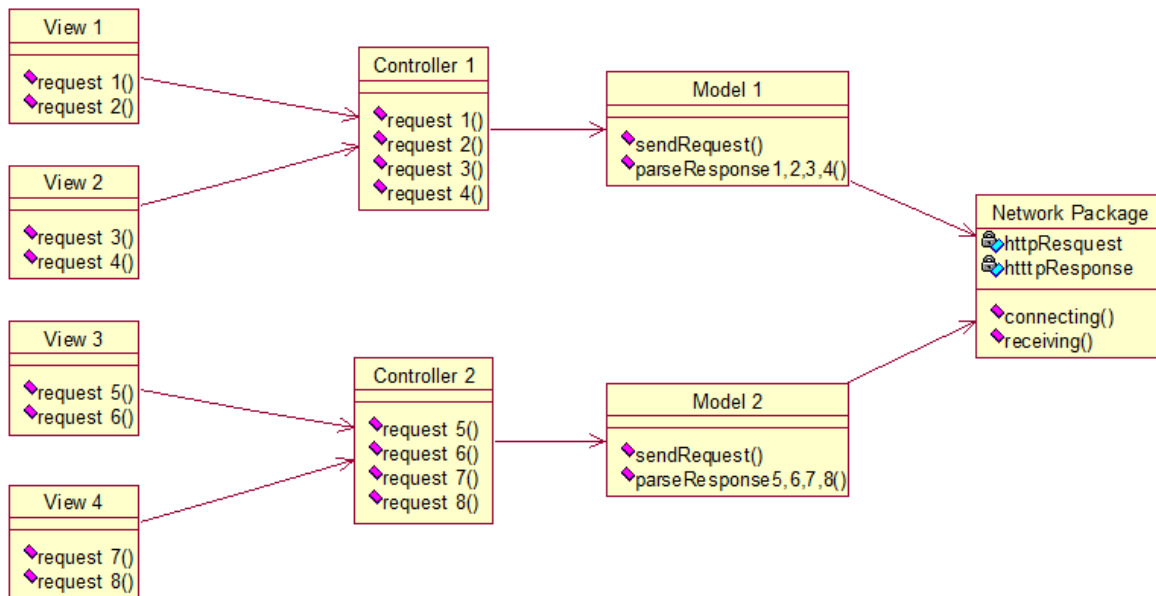


Figure 8 The structure of application using the proposed framework.

6. Demo using framework

























a. Problem:

And now, we use the framework above to develop an application called English Videos By Youtube. The application will display videos links of Youtube categorized by playlists, and categories. The application includes three screens:

YoutubeView: The first screen from the left, list categories of application.

PlaylistView: The middle screen is displayed when we click one of category items, lists playlist of the chosen category.

PlaylistItemView: The rightest screen is displayed when we click one of playlist items, list videos of the chosen playlist.

Videos English	Videos English	Videos English
PRACTICE EXAMINATION	IELTS	IELTS Training
 IELTS	 IELTS Training	 Improve English for the IELTS
 TOEIC	 IELTS ضع الاليتس في جي ب ك	 Improve English for the IELTS
 TOEFL	 BARRON'S IELTS practice exams	 IELTS Pronunciation - Improve English
PRACTICE SKILLS	 IELTS Listening Section	 Improve English for the IELTS
 SPEAKING	 Series 1. IELTS Reading Questions	 IELTS Writing: Grammar - improve
 LISTENING	 IELTS Reading Section	 Improve English for the IELTS
 READING	 IELTS Speaking Exam	 IELTS Reading: Improve your English
 WRITING	 Study English - IELTS Preparation DVD1	 IELTS Writing: Task response/Task
 GRAMMAR		

You can run this project with Demo_Iphone_MVC source

b. Analysis:

This section shows the steps for using the proposed framework to develop this application in both platforms Android and Iphone in one development process.

As the general MVC model in [Figure 5](#), we need to build four layers for this application includes View, Controller, Model, Webservice. Therefore, the first task is to build a Webservice with published APIs. In this case, to make the problem simpler, we access to Youtube Webservice with available APIs as following table.

Table 1 Youtube API requests

Request	Datasource
requestListCategories	The temporary data.
requestGetPlaylist	Youtube API with the link as below https://www.googleapis.com/youtube/v3/search?part=snippet&q=ielts&type=playlist&key={YOUR_API_KEY}
requestGetPlaylistItem	Youtube API with the link as below https://www.googleapis.com/youtube/v3/playlistItems?part=snippet&playlistId=PLE1F8BA159C48CBCF&key={YOUR_API_KEY}

After developing Webservice and designing common screens finished, we will implement mobile application using the above framework. This step will be mentioned more detail in next section.

c. Implement:

Based on the class diagram in [Figure 6](#), implementing an application using framework is overriding functions from super class. In fact, the framework provides available classes, packages such as BaseView, AbstractController, AbstractModel, Network package, Data Transfer Objects (ActionEvent and ModelEvent), Json library for parsing data, and other classes. You can review more detail in source code “MVC_Iphone_Framework”... With the available framework, it is not difficult for us to implement an application using framework. In detail, as in this demo application which includes three screens with three APIs requests connecting to Webservice. With this framework, for each view, we will just implement some classes. For YoutubeView screen, we will implement YoutubeView, YoutubeController, YoutubeModel, and ListCategoryDTO. Other screens can use the same controller and model. The following sections will explain more detail about these classes.

❖ View:

As the class diagram [Figure 6](#), in this layer we have to implement common functions as following:

Functions	Class	Description
sendActionEvent	YoutubeView(Demo)	Create(ActionEvent) and forward it to Controller
onReceiveSuccess	YoutubeView(Demo)	Handle receiving response from server in success
onReceiveError	BaseView(Framework)	Handle receiving response from server in error

Firstly, we implement views such as YoutubeView, PlaylistView. Each view must send request via sendActionEvent(), and update UI with the returned data via onReceiveSuccess, and handle error via onReceiveError(). As mentioned above, we will override onReceiveError from BaseView which is implemented in framework. And we just implement two basic functions sendActionEvent(), and onReceiveSuccess().

The following code in [Figure 9](#) is an example of sendActionEvent() for request playlists by the chosen category. An(ActionEvent) object includes basic fields such as *action* as an identifier of an(ActionEvent), *viewData* includes name and value of parameters, *sender* is view object to identify who sent this(ActionEvent).

```

- (void) requestListPlaylist
{
    NSLog(@"requestListPlaylist");
    NSMutableDictionary* dic = [[NSMutableDictionary alloc] init];
    NSString*key =KEY;
    [dic setObject: category forKey: @"q"];
    [dic setObject: key forKey: @"key"];
    [dic setObject: @"snippet" forKey: @"part"];
    [dic setObject: @"playlist" forKey: @"type"];
    [dic setObject: @"20" forKey: @"maxResults"];

    ActionEvent* actionEvent=[[ActionEvent alloc] init];
    actionEvent.action = GET_LIST_PLAYLIST;
    actionEvent.sender= self;
    actionEvent.viewData=dic;
    [[YoutubeController getController] sendActionEvent:actionEvent];
    [actionEvent release];
}

```

Figure 9 SendActionEvent in View

And the [Figure 10](#) is the same code for update UI for the returned data via onReceiveSuccess. The returned data is accessed from function getModelData of ModelEvent object. In this case, the data is filled in listview.

```

- (void) onReceiveSuccess:(ModelEvent *)modelEvent {
    ActionEvent* action= modelEvent.actionEvent;
    switch (action.action) {

        case GET_LIST_CATEGORY: {
            //handle strane view.
            //[self displayData:modelEvent];
            listCategory = modelEvent.modelData;

            [tableView reloadData];
        }
        break;

        default:
            break;
    }
}

```

Figure 10 Update data for UI in View

❖ Controller:

In this layer, we must implement common functions as following:

Functions	Class	Description
sendActionEvent	YoutubeController(Demo)	Receive ActionEvent from View and forward to Model
onReceiveSuccess	AbstractController (Framework)	Handle receiving response from server in success
onReceiveError	AbstractController(Framework)	Handle receiving response from server in error
handleSwitchView	YoutubeController(Demo)	Handle switching views in application.

In AbstractController, we can review two common functions onReceiveSuccess and onReceiveError. In onReceiveSuccess, we has field *e.sender* determines which object view is received data. As the request is executed in thread independent with UI thread, so updating data must be switch to UI thread as [Figure 11](#). And onReceiveError also handle similarly, however, we can log the errors to server in this function depending on our need.

```
@implementation AbstractController

- (void) sendActionEvent:(ActionEvent *)action {
}

- (void) handleSwitchView:(ActionEvent *)action {
}

- (void) onReceiveSuccess:(ModelEvent*) modelEvent {
    BaseViewController* view = (BaseViewController*)modelEvent.actionEvent.sender;
    [view receiveDataFromModel:modelEvent];
    [view dismissSmallWaiting];
}

- (void) onReceiveError:(ModelEvent*) modelEvent {
    BaseViewController* view = (BaseViewController*)modelEvent.actionEvent.sender;
    [view receiveErrorFromModel:modelEvent];
    [view dismissSmallWaiting];
}

@end
```

Figure 11: onReceiveSuccess in AbstractController

In application demo, one instance controller YoutubeController inherited from AbstractController is initialized by Single Instance design pattern ([Figure 12](#)). It makes easier to be invoked by other calls.

```

YoutubeController* controller = nil;

+ (YoutubeController*) getController {
    if (controller == nil) {
        controller = [[YoutubeController alloc] init];
    }
    return controller;
}

```

Figure 12: Single Instance of Controller

The YoutubeController receives ActionEvents and forward them to model via instance of model. The ActionEvents sent from views are distinguished by field *action*. as [Figure 13](#):

```

- (void) sendActionEvent:(ActionEvent *)action {
    switch (action.action) {

        case GET_LIST_CATEGORY: {
            //handle strane view.
            BaseViewController* view = (BaseViewController*) action.sender;
            [view presentSmallWaiting];

            NSMutableDictionary*parameters=action.viewData;
            NSString* method=@"getListCategory";
            NSString* url = [NetworkUtils createStringUrl:method:parameters];
            [[YoutubeModel getService] sendHttpRequest:url :action];

        }

        break;
        case GET_LIST_PLAYLIST: {
            //handle strane view.
            BaseViewController* view = (BaseViewController*) action.sender;
            [view presentSmallWaiting];

            NSMutableDictionary*parameters=action.viewData;
            NSString* method=@"search";
            NSString* url = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%s", SERVER_PATH , [NetworkUtils createStringUrl:method:parameters]];
            [[YoutubeModel getService] sendHttpRequest:url :action];

        }

        break;
        default:
            break;
    }
}

```

Figure 13: SendActionEvent in Controller

In addition, the controller also handles switching views in application.

```

- (void) handleSwitchView:(ActionEvent *)action {
    switch (action.action) {

        case GO_TO_PLAYLIST: {
            PlaylistViewController* view;
            if (action.tag == 0) {
                view = [[PlaylistViewController alloc] initWithData:action.viewData];
            }
            action.sender = view;
            [view showView:action withAnimatin:YES];
        }
        break;

        default:
            break;
    }
}

```

❖ Model:

As the [Figure 6](#), we need to implement following functions as following table:

Functions	Class	Description
sendHttpRequest	AbstractModel(Framework)	Create request with URL and forward it to an independent thread connecting to restful web service
onReceiveSuccess	YoutubeModel(Demo)	Handle receiving response from server in success
onReceiveError	YoutubeModel(Demo)	Handle receiving response from server in error

Firstly, you can review the function sendHttpRequest in AbstractModel which creates HTTPRequest object and forwards it to an independent thread called HttpAsyncTask as [Figure 14](#).

```

- (void) sendHttpRequest: (NSString*) url : (ActionEvent*) actionEvent{
    |
    HTTPRequest *req = [[HTTPRequest alloc] init];
    req.method = GET;
    req.uri = url;
    req.contentType = [NetworkUtils getJsonContentType];
    req.observer = self;
    //req.data = data;
    req.userData = actionEvent;
    [[NetworkEngine getHttpClient] request:req];
    [req release];
}

```

Figure 14: SendHttpRequest in AbstractModel

Then, we implement an instance YoutubeModel which inherits from AbstractModel with following functions:

After receiving the response from an independent thread, the YoutubeModel handle the response in onReceiveSuccess in success or onReceiveError in error.

For onReceiveSuccess: The server responses to the client DataText with Json format in HTTPMessage object. We need to parse JsonFormat to Data Transfer Object PlaylistDTO to keep this data. Then it forwards to YoutubeController as code below.

```
- (void) onReceiveSuccess:(HTTPResponse *)httpResponse {
    ModelEvent *modelEvent = [[ModelEvent alloc] init];
    modelEvent.actionEvent = (ActionEvent*) httpResponse.userData;

    NSString *json = [[NSString alloc] initWithData:httpResponse.data encoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
    // NSDictionary *jsonValue = [json JSONValue];
    SBJSON * parser = [[SBJSON alloc] init];
    NSDictionary *jsonValue = (NSDictionary *) [parser objectWithString:json error:nil];
    [json release];
    NSDictionary* error = [jsonValue objectForKey:@"error"];

    //success
    switch (modelEvent.actionEvent.action) {
        case GET_LIST_CATEGORY:
            if (error == nil) {
                //parse data
                NSMutableArray*list=[NSMutableArray arrayWithObjects:@"IELTS",nil];
                modelEvent.modelData = list;
                [[YoutubeController getController] onReceiveSuccess:modelEvent];
            }
            else{
                [[YoutubeController getController] onReceiveError:modelEvent];
            }
            break;
        case GET_LIST_PLAYLIST:
            if (error == nil) {
                //parse data
                NSMutableArray*list=[PlaylistDTO parseListPlaylist:jsonValue];
                modelEvent.modelData = list;
                [[YoutubeController getController] onReceiveSuccess:modelEvent];
            }
            else{
                [[YoutubeController getController] onReceiveError:modelEvent];
            }
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
    [modelEvent release];
}
```

For onReceiveError: Usually the error is no connection or timeout, we need to response error for YoutubeController.

7. Your Practice and Survey

This section gives some case studies for learning and using the proposed framework for mobile MVC which introduced in the previous sections and source code.

To understand the framework clearly and answer the questions in survey, you need to finish the following case studies in this document. Based on the design above and the source code Demo_MVC_Iphone, you will implement some simple tasks and answer the questions in survey [here](#).

a) Creating PlaylistItems view:

In Demo_MVC_Iphone project, it includes the sample Playlist view which list playlists requesting from the requestGetPlaylist as in Table 1 Youtube API requests . The request is implemented through three layers View->Controller->Model follow steps presented as section Demo using framework->Implement and in Demo source code. And now, similarly you need to make a requestGetPlaylistItems for PlaylistItems view with steps like Playlist view.

b) Evaluating about the ability to discover and fix errors:

It supposes that there is a change of data format of the requestGetPlaylist. How to modify and fix this error?

c) Extending features:

Currently, the application only makes requests from Youtube Webservice to get video links. But now, it supposes that you want to make requests from other Webservices such as DailyMotion Video to get more video links ([API Requests](#)). Based on the demo application, how do you extend the application to get more video links from other Webservices?

d) Evaluating the cross-platform ability:

Please you review the general framework [Figure 5: The generic model based MVC for mobile application](#), the class diagram [Figure 6 : The class diagram for general MVC model](#) and the source code of framework again to evaluate the cross-platform ability. It supposed that the framework will be implemented on other platforms such as iOS and Window Phone. Is it easy for you to implement this application demo to iOS and Window Phone? Ofcourse you have to know a little bit about programming iOS and Window Phone.