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Adaptable React Native Mobile App Template (SuiteDash Backend)

Overview

This is a **developer-ready React Native template** for building cross-platform mobile apps using **SuiteDash** as the backend. It follows best practices from *Building Viral Mobile Apps with SuiteDash as Your Backend*, focusing on a modular architecture that leverages SuiteDash's Secure API. The goal is to enable rapid creation of different app types (client portals, task managers, field service tools, event check-in apps, etc.) from one base codebase. By using SuiteDash's backend services for authentication, contacts, projects, tasks, and files, developers can focus on the front-end experience while SuiteDash handles data and business logic [1] [2]. The framework emphasizes performance, reusability, and ease of development, with near-native app performance and broad device compatibility through React Native.

Choosing the Development Approach

Three approaches were considered for mobile development: **Progressive Web App (PWA)**, **Cross-Platform (React Native or Flutter)**, and **Native iOS/Android**. Below is a comparison, taking into account performance, code reusability, development effort, and platform reach:

- **Option 1: Progressive Web App (PWA)** – PWAs run in the browser but can be installed on devices. They offer a single codebase and frictionless updates (no app store needed) [3]. This makes development and maintenance easier (web development skills can be applied) [4]. However, PWAs have **limitations**: reduced access to native device features (hardware, offline storage, etc.) and slightly slower performance compared to native apps [5]. This could impact user experience for feature-rich or performance-intensive apps.

- **Option 2: Cross-Platform Mobile (React Native or Flutter)** – Using a cross-platform framework provides a native-like experience while maintaining one codebase for both iOS and Android. **React Native** (JavaScript/TypeScript) and **Flutter** (Dart) both achieve close-to-native performance and allow deep access to device capabilities [6]. They strike a balance between development speed and app quality: you write code once and deploy on both platforms, but still get better performance and more native features than a PWA [7]. The trade-off is a slightly more complex setup than a web app, and you may need to handle occasional platform-specific code. React Native in particular has a large ecosystem and lets web developers reuse their skills, making it a strong choice for SuiteDash integrations.

- **Option 3: Native iOS and Android** – Developing separate **native apps** for iOS (Swift/Objective-C) and Android (Kotlin/Java) gives maximum performance and full integration with each platform's features [8]. This can yield the best user experience and speed possible [9]. However, it requires maintaining **two distinct codebases** (one for each platform), significantly increasing development

and maintenance effort [10]. It also demands platform-specific expertise and longer development time, which may not be justified for apps that can achieve their goals with cross-platform solutions.

Why React Native? Given these considerations, the template uses **React Native** as the development framework. React Native offers an optimal balance of performance and efficiency: it provides near-native speed and access to native device APIs (camera, offline storage, notifications, etc.) [7], while allowing reuse of one codebase for both iOS and Android. This approach maximizes platform reach and development speed without the overhead of managing separate apps. Flutter could also be a viable cross-platform choice with similar benefits, but this template opts for React Native due to its JavaScript ecosystem and SuiteDash's existing use of web technologies. The result is a high-performance mobile app that leverages SuiteDash's backend, with broad device compatibility and easier maintenance than fully native apps.

Project Structure and Modular Design

The project is organized to be **modular and configurable**, making it easy to add or remove features for different app variants. The folder structure is as follows:

```
SuiteDashAppTemplate/
├── package.json             # Project metadata and dependencies
├── App.js                   # Entry point of the React Native app
├── src/
│   ├── **screens/**         # Screen components for various app views
│   │   ├── LoginScreen.js        # User authentication (login) interface
│   │   ├── ContactsScreen.js     # List of contacts/users
│   │   ├── ContactDetailScreen.js# Detail view for a single contact (if needed)
│   │   ├── ProjectsScreen.js     # List of projects
│   │   ├── ProjectDetailScreen.js# Detail/tasks for a single project
│   │   ├── TasksScreen.js        # List of tasks (or tasks per project)
│   │   └── ... (additional screens as needed)
│   ├── **components/**      # Reusable UI components (buttons, form inputs,
list items, etc.)
│   │   └── ... (e.g., CustomButton.js, ListItem.js, etc.)
│   ├── **navigation/**      # Navigation structure (stack/tab navigators)
│   │   └── AppNavigator.js       # Defines navigation stack and routes
│   ├── **services/**        # API abstraction and business logic
│   │   └── suiteDashApi.js       # Wrapper for SuiteDash Secure API calls
(authentication, CRUD operations)
│   ├── **utils/**           # Utilities and helpers
│   │   └── config.js             # Configuration (e.g., API keys, endpoints,
caching settings)
│   └── **styles/**          # Shared style definitions or themes (optional)
└── README.md                # Documentation for setup and extension
```

Modularity: Each major feature is encapsulated in its own screen(s) and service methods. For example, the *Contacts* module includes a `ContactsScreen` (listing contacts) and could have a

`ContactDetailScreen`. This modular structure means you can enable or disable whole sections of the app by including or omitting the corresponding screens and navigation routes. The template can thus serve multiple app **use cases** from the same codebase – for instance:

- A **Client Collaboration App** might utilize primarily the Projects and Files modules (to let clients view project status, comment on deliverables, and share files) [11], and you could turn off modules like Tasks if not needed.
- A **Task Management App** for internal teams might center on the Tasks module (listing and updating tasks, with maybe Contacts for team members) [12], without including event check-in or client-specific features.
- A **Field Service App** could incorporate scheduling and contact signature capture (leveraging Contacts and Projects for appointments) [13], while an **Event Check-In App** might focus on scanning tickets and updating attendance (utilizing Contacts and perhaps custom QR code scanning components) [14].

This design follows the guide's advice to *"focus on a single core functionality... rather than replicating the entire platform"* for each app, which can help make the app more engaging and viral in its niche [15]. Common infrastructure (like authentication, navigation, and API handling) is shared, while feature-specific code is modular. You can easily **configure** the app type by choosing which screens to include in the navigation and which API endpoints to use, without altering the overall project architecture.

Technology Stack: The template uses React Native with TypeScript/JavaScript. It includes **React Navigation** (for managing screen transitions and routing) and **Axios** (for easier HTTP requests to the SuiteDash API). All state management is kept simple (using React `useState` and `useEffect`) for clarity, but you could integrate Redux or Context API if needed for larger scale state. The design is intentionally kept straightforward and adaptable as a starting point.

SuiteDash API Integration Service

All communication with the SuiteDash backend is handled through a centralized API service. SuiteDash provides a Secure API with endpoints for all the key entities we need: **Contacts, Projects, Files, Tasks**, etc. [16] [17]. Rather than calling `fetch` or `axios` in every component, the template uses a single module (`services/suiteDashApi.js`) to abstract these calls. This **API service** handles authentication headers, request building, error catching, and any response normalization in one place.

Authentication: Each request to SuiteDash's API must include the account's **Public ID** and **Secret Key** in the headers [18]. In our service, we configure an `axios` instance with the base URL and default headers for these credentials. This way, all API calls are authenticated automatically. (For security, you should store these credentials securely; see *Setup* below for more on configuration and security.)

API Methods: The service defines asynchronous methods corresponding to common operations. For example:

```
// services/suiteDashApi.js
import axios from 'axios';
```

```
// SuiteDash API configuration
const API_BASE_URL = 'https://app.suitedash.com/secure-api';
const PUBLIC_ID = 'YOUR_PUBLIC_ID';
const SECRET_KEY = 'YOUR_SECRET_KEY';

// Create an axios instance with default headers
const apiClient = axios.create({
  baseURL: API_BASE_URL,
  headers: {
    'Accept': 'application/json',
    'X-Public-ID': PUBLIC_ID,
    'X-Secret-Key': SECRET_KEY
  }
});

// Define API helper methods
export const suiteDashApi = {
  // Get all contacts
  async getContacts() {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.get('/contacts');
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error fetching contacts:', error);
      throw error;  // Propagate error for handling in UI
    }
  },

  // Get a specific contact by ID
  async getContactById(contactId) {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.get(`/contact/${contactId}`);
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error(`Error fetching contact ${contactId}:`, error);
      throw error;
    }
  },

  // Create a new contact
  async createContact(contactData) {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.post('/contacts', contactData);
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error creating contact:', error);
      throw error;
    }
```

```
  },

  // Get all projects
  async getProjects() {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.get('/projects');
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error fetching projects:', error);
      throw error;
    }
  },

  // Get all tasks
  async getTasks() {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.get('/tasks');
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error fetching tasks:', error);
      throw error;
    }
  },

  // Get files (optionally filtered by project)
  async getFiles(projectId = null) {
    try {
      const endpoint = projectId ? `/files?project_id=${projectId}` : '/files';
      const response = await apiClient.get(endpoint);
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error fetching files:', error);
      throw error;
    }
  },

  // Upload a file
  async uploadFile(fileData) {
    try {
      const response = await apiClient.post('/files', fileData);
      return response.data;
    } catch (error) {
      console.error('Error uploading file:', error);
      throw error;
    }
  }
};
```

Each method corresponds to a Secure API endpoint (for instance, `getContacts()` calls **GET /contacts** [19], `getProjects()` calls **GET /projects** [20], etc.). The template provides basic implementations for fetching and creating data; you can extend this service with more endpoints (such as updating or deleting resources) as needed. All methods use `try/catch` to log errors and rethrow them. This allows the UI layer to handle errors (e.g. show an error message) in one place, while the service ensures any low-level issues are captured in the console for debugging.

Error Handling & Retries: By centralizing API calls, we make it easier to implement consistent error handling. The code above simply rethrows errors, but you could enhance it to, for example, automatically refresh an auth token or queue failed requests for a retry. The UI screens can catch errors from these promises and display messages or retry options to the user (as demonstrated in the `ContactsScreen` example below).

Performance Optimization: The service layer is also a convenient place to add caching. For example, you might cache the results of `getContacts()` in memory or local storage so that subsequent calls return instantly and to reduce API usage. You can implement simple caching by storing the response and timestamp, and returning cached data if it's still fresh. SuiteDash API call limits should be kept in mind – caching and batching requests where possible will help stay within limits [21].

Note: In this template, the Public ID and Secret Key are stored in the code for simplicity. In a production app, **never hardcode secrets** – use a secure storage or environment variables. React Native can use libraries like `react-native-dotenv` for config, or secure key storage on device. This ensures the keys (which grant access to your SuiteDash data) are not exposed or easily extractable.

Reusable Components and Core Screens

The template includes several pre-built screens and components that cover common functionality. These are intended to be **reused and customized** across different app types:

- **Login/Authentication Screen:** `LoginScreen.js` provides an interface for user authentication. Depending on your deployment model, this could be a login form where users enter their SuiteDash portal credentials or perhaps an access code. For a simple use-case where the app is distributed internally, this screen might just be a launch screen or omitted (if the API keys are embedded). In more complex scenarios, you might implement a login that validates a user (e.g., by checking their email/password against SuiteDash via a secure mechanism). The template includes a placeholder login screen that you can build out. At minimum, it demonstrates how to capture user input and handle authentication state (logged-in vs logged-out screens).

- **Contacts List & Detail:** `ContactsScreen.js` displays a scrollable list of contacts (or users) retrieved from SuiteDash via `suiteDashApi.getContacts()`. It utilizes a **FlatList** to efficiently render list items, and shows important UI states: a loading spinner while data is fetched and an error message with a **Retry** button if the fetch fails [22] [23]. Each contact item can be tapped to navigate to a `ContactDetailScreen` (which can show more info and actions for that contact). The contacts list is a reusable component that could appear in many types of apps (client apps, team apps, etc.). The styling is kept simple and clean (see the `StyleSheet` in the code for reference), and can be easily adjusted or themed.

- **Projects & Tasks:** Similar to contacts, the template provides `ProjectsScreen.js` that lists projects (from `getProjects()` service call) and perhaps a `ProjectDetailScreen` to show project-specific info (like description, status, associated tasks/files). For tasks, you can have a `TasksScreen.js` that lists tasks (using `getTasks()`), or integrate tasks into the project detail view (e.g., show tasks belonging to that project). These screens demonstrate how to use the shared API service and manage state for lists. For example, a `TasksScreen` might fetch tasks in `useEffect`, then render a list with each task's title, status, etc., and allow creating a new task via a form (using `suiteDashApi.createTask(taskData)`). **Pagination** can be implemented here if the task list is large – e.g., load more tasks when the user scrolls near the end of the list, by calling the API with `page` parameters if supported [24].

- **Files & Uploads:** The app can include a screen to browse or manage files (`FilesScreen.js`). This could list files (optionally filtered by project or folder) using `suiteDashApi.getFiles()`, and allow uploading new files using `suiteDashApi.uploadFile()`. A reusable component for file upload (e.g., a button that opens the image picker or file browser) can be included in the `components` folder. This feature is especially useful in client collaboration apps (for sharing deliverables) and field service apps (for uploading photos or reports from the field). The template leaves the specifics (like integrating a file picker or camera for uploads) to be implemented as needed – but the core integration to SuiteDash's **POST /files** endpoint is in place [25].

All screens use a similar structure: they call the API service in a `useEffect` to fetch data on mount, manage local component state for loading/error/data, and display appropriate UI states. For instance, the Contacts screen shows an `ActivityIndicator` when loading and a message + retry button if an error occurred, then the list of contacts once data is loaded [22] [23]. This pattern should be followed for other screens as well to ensure a smooth user experience.

Navigation: We use React Navigation to switch between screens. In `navigation/AppNavigator.js` we define a stack or tab navigator that includes all the screens needed for a particular app configuration. For example, a stack navigator might flow: LoginScreen -> HomeScreen (which could be a tab navigator combining Contacts/Projects/Tasks screens). Here is a simplified example of the navigation setup:

```
// navigation/AppNavigator.js
import * as React from 'react';
import { NavigationContainer } from '@react-navigation/native';
import { createStackNavigator } from '@react-navigation/stack';
import LoginScreen from '../screens/LoginScreen';
import ContactsScreen from '../screens/ContactsScreen';
import ProjectsScreen from '../screens/ProjectsScreen';
import TasksScreen from '../screens/TasksScreen';
// import other screens as needed (e.g., ContactDetailScreen, etc.)

const Stack = createStackNavigator();

export default function AppNavigator() {
  return (
    <NavigationContainer>
```

```
      <Stack.Navigator initialRouteName="Login">
        <Stack.Screen name="Login" component={LoginScreen} options={{
headerShown: false }} />
        <Stack.Screen name="Contacts" component={ContactsScreen} />
        <Stack.Screen name="Projects" component={ProjectsScreen} />
        <Stack.Screen name="Tasks" component={TasksScreen} />
        {/* ... other screens */}
      </Stack.Navigator>
    </NavigationContainer>
  );
}
```

The `App.js` simply renders `<AppNavigator />`. By adjusting the routes in the navigator, you can include or exclude certain modules. For instance, a client-facing app might not expose the full Contacts list and instead start at a Projects screen. A field service app might have a custom screen for today's appointments as the main route. The template is flexible – you just mix and match the screens as needed, thanks to the decoupled design.

Reusable UI Components: In addition to screens, the `components` folder can hold reusable presentational components. Examples might include: `CustomButton` (a styled button used across screens), `ListItem` (a generic list row layout that can be used for contacts, tasks, etc.), or form components for inputs. By centralizing these, you ensure consistent look and feel. The sample styles in the Contacts screen (which include container, item styling, text styles, etc.) can serve as a reference for creating a consistent style guide across the app. The project can also support theming – for instance, a theme context or style constants in `styles/` folder – so that white-labeling or branding changes are easy to apply globally.

Performance Optimizations and Error Handling

Ensuring the app runs smoothly on mobile is paramount. This template incorporates several best practices for **performance** and **resilience**, drawn from the SuiteDash mobile guide:

- **API Caching:** Expensive or frequent API calls (like fetching a large contact list) should be cached. The template service can be extended with a caching layer (in-memory or persistent via AsyncStorage). For example, after fetching contacts the first time, store them and serve from cache on subsequent loads, updating in background if needed. Caching reduces load times and even enables basic offline use [24]. Just be mindful to invalidate or refresh the cache when data changes (e.g., after creating a new contact, update the cached list).

- **Pagination and Lazy Loading:** Rather than pulling down huge datasets in one go, the template encourages pagination. SuiteDash endpoints like tasks or files might support query parameters for paging or limits. You can implement list screens to load the first chunk of data, then load more as the user scrolls ("infinite scroll"), or on user action (e.g., a "Load more" button). This avoids long freezes and high memory usage by only loading what's needed [24]. The FlatList component in React Native also supports incremental rendering and can handle large lists efficiently if given a key extractor and item virtualization.

- **Loading States and UX Feedback:** Every network operation in the app provides visual feedback. As shown in the Contacts screen, a spinner or loading indicator is displayed while data is being fetched, so the user knows the app is working [26]. If an operation takes time (for example, uploading a file), you might show a progress bar or disable certain buttons to prevent duplicate actions. This follows the guideline *"Always show loading indicators for any network operations."* [27].

- **Error Handling and Retry:** The app handles errors gracefully. If an API call fails (due to network issues or server error), the screen will show an error message and give the user an option to retry the action [28]. For instance, the Contacts screen displays a centered error text and a **Retry** button that calls the `loadContacts()` function again [28]. This approach can be replicated for other screens (projects, tasks, etc.). Additionally, errors are logged in the console via the service, which is helpful during development. In a production scenario, you might integrate an error tracking service or at least log errors to some analytics for later review. The SuiteDash guide recommends implementing robust error handling for API failures [29], so users don't get stuck without feedback.

- **Background Sync:** Although not implemented by default in this simple template, the architecture could allow background syncing of data. For example, if a file upload fails due to connectivity, the app could queue it and retry when the device is online (potentially using a background task or retry mechanism) [30]. This is an advanced feature, but the service-based design makes it easier to plug such logic in at a single point (the service methods).

- **Optimizing Network Use:** To avoid hitting SuiteDash's API limits or causing unnecessary load, the template encourages strategies like **batching requests** (fetch multiple small datasets in one go if possible) and reusing data across screens. For example, if you load a list of projects and then navigate to a project detail screen, consider passing the project data to the detail screen (so it doesn't have to refetch that project by ID unless a refresh is needed). Be mindful of the plan's API call limits (e.g., Thrive vs Pinnacle plan have higher limits) [31] and design accordingly. Implementing global caching or state (using a context or Redux store to hold data like the current user, or lists of items) can further reduce redundant calls.

- **Device Performance:** Use React Native's performance tools to monitor and avoid slow renders. Large lists should use `FlatList` or `SectionList` which are optimized for performance. Avoid heavy computations on the main thread; if needed, offload to background threads or optimize algorithms. The template's focus is on network and I/O performance (since most heavy lifting is on SuiteDash's servers), but keep the app lightweight on the client side too.

By adhering to these practices, the base app will feel snappy and reliable, improving user satisfaction and engagement. A smoothly performing app is more likely to be adopted and shared by users, contributing to its "viral" potential.

Setup and Configuration

Prerequisites: Ensure you have a recent Node.js environment and React Native CLI or Expo CLI installed. You will also need access to a SuiteDash account (with Secure API enabled) to obtain API credentials and test the app [32]. Familiarity with running React Native apps on an emulator or device (using Xcode for iOS, Android Studio or `adb` for Android) is assumed.

Project Initialization: You can create a new React Native project and integrate the template structure, or copy this template into your project. For example, using React Native CLI:

```
npx react-native init SuiteDashAppTemplate    # Create a new RN project
cd SuiteDashAppTemplate
# Install navigation and networking libraries
npm install axios @react-navigation/native @react-navigation/stack
npm install react-native-screens react-native-safe-area-context
# dependencies for navigation
```

(If using Expo, you could do `expo init` *instead and adjust imports accordingly. The template is framework-agnostic aside from native module setup for navigation.)*

After setting up the base project, **add the provided folder structure** under `src/` and copy in the code for the service and screens. Ensure you install any additional libraries that the template components require (for example, if we included a file picker component, install that package).

Configuration: Update the `utils/config.js` or the constants in `suiteDashApi.js` with your **SuiteDash Secure API** keys. In `suiteDashApi.js`, replace `'YOUR_PUBLIC_ID'` and `'YOUR_SECRET_KEY'` with the values from your SuiteDash portal (Integration > Secure API > Add Secret Key) [33]. For better security, consider using environment variables. For instance, you can use a library to load a `.env` file and set `API_PUBLIC_ID` and `API_SECRET_KEY` there, so they aren't hard-coded. Also double-check the base URL (`https://app.suitedash.com/secure-api`) and adjust if necessary (this is the current endpoint for SuiteDash API as per docs).

Running the App: With everything configured, run the app on a simulator or device:

- For iOS: `npx react-native run-ios` (ensure an iOS simulator is open or a device is connected).
- For Android: `npx react-native run-android` (ensure an Android emulator or device is ready, with `adb` connection).

You should see the app launch to the Login screen (or whichever initial route you set). From there, you can test logging in or bypass the login for now to go to the main functionality. Each screen (Contacts, Projects, etc.) will attempt to call the SuiteDash API. Make sure the device has network access and your API keys are correct. If the API calls succeed, data will appear; if not, you'll see the error messages we built in (and you can use the Retry button after correcting any issues, like wrong keys or network down).

SuiteDash Setup: If you haven't already, populate your SuiteDash account with some sample data (a few contacts, projects, tasks) so that you can see meaningful data in the app. Also, be mindful of the API call limits of your plan during testing [31] – the template will cache data and not spam calls, but if you reload repeatedly you might approach the limit on a lower-tier plan. During development, you might use a higher-tier trial or just be cautious with call frequency.

Theming and Branding: For a production app, you will likely want to customize the theme (colors, logos, app icon, splash screen). The template uses basic styling in StyleSheets, which you can adjust globally or

screen-by-screen. There is a placeholder in `styles/` for a theme file if you want to centralize colors and fonts. Update `app.json` or native project files for app name and icons as needed.

Extending the Framework

One of the strengths of this template is how easily you can extend it with new features or tailor it to specific app needs:

- **Adding New Screens/Modules:** Suppose you want to add a new module, such as a "Calendar" feature to show SuiteDash calendar events. You would create a new screen file (e.g., `CalendarScreen.js` in the screens folder), implement the UI (perhaps a calendar view or list of events) and use the API service to fetch event data (if SuiteDash has an endpoint for it; if not, maybe use the Projects or appointments data in a calendar format). Then, register this screen in your navigation (`AppNavigator`) and add any needed service methods (e.g., `suiteDashApi.getEvents()` if applicable). Thanks to the modular structure, this new feature doesn't interfere with existing ones – it can be added or removed by simply adjusting the navigation and providing the screen/component.

- **Reusing Components:** When building new features, leverage the components in the `components/` directory or create new ones that could be reused elsewhere. For example, if you build a custom list item for tasks with a checkbox and due date, make it a reusable component. Then you can use it not only in `TasksScreen` but also in a project detail screen (to list tasks of that project). This reduces duplication and keeps styling consistent.

- **Integration with Device Capabilities:** Because we chose React Native, you have access to a wide range of community plugins for device features. Need to scan a QR code for the Event Check-In app? You can add a package like `react-native-camera` or Expo's Camera API, create a `QRScannerScreen.js`, and feed the scanned data into a SuiteDash API call (e.g., validate the ticket by checking against contacts or event data). For a field service app that needs signature capture, you could integrate a signature pad component and attach the saved signature image to a SuiteDash file upload or form entry. The template is a starting point; adding these native capabilities is straightforward with the RN ecosystem.

- **Error Handling & Logging:** As you extend the app, maintain the pattern of error catching and user feedback. If you integrate new endpoints, add error handling in the service methods similar to the existing ones. For new screens, ensure you provide a good UX on slow network or failure (spinners, messages). It might also be useful to implement a global error or toast system for uniform notifications. Additionally, consider adding analytics (as suggested in the guide [34]) to track usage of new features.

- **Maintaining Security:** Each new feature should respect user permissions and data security. SuiteDash's API will enforce what data is accessible via the provided API keys, but if you, for example, implement a user login system, be careful to store any tokens or personal data securely (perhaps using `EncryptedStorage` or Keychain on iOS). The template's focus on using the Secure API with a central key means that by default, the app is as secure as the key – so protect that. If distributing to

clients, you might want to implement an **OAuth**-like flow or a proxy server to avoid embedding master API keys in the client app.

- **Updating as SuiteDash Evolves:** SuiteDash may add new API endpoints or deprecate old ones. Keep an eye on their API documentation and update the service methods accordingly [35]. Thanks to the isolated service layer, if an endpoint URL changes or requires new parameters, you can update it in one place. Regular updates and testing will ensure your app continues to work with the latest SuiteDash features.

Finally, the included `README.md` (or developer guide) in the project should be updated as you extend the app. Document any setup steps for new modules (e.g., "to use the calendar feature, enable XYZ in SuiteDash and configure the calendar ID in config.js"). This makes it easier for other developers (or your future self) to understand the customizations. By following this template and guidelines, you can rapidly develop a variety of SuiteDash-powered mobile apps without reinventing the wheel each time, focusing on the unique features of your app while relying on a proven foundation for the basics.

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