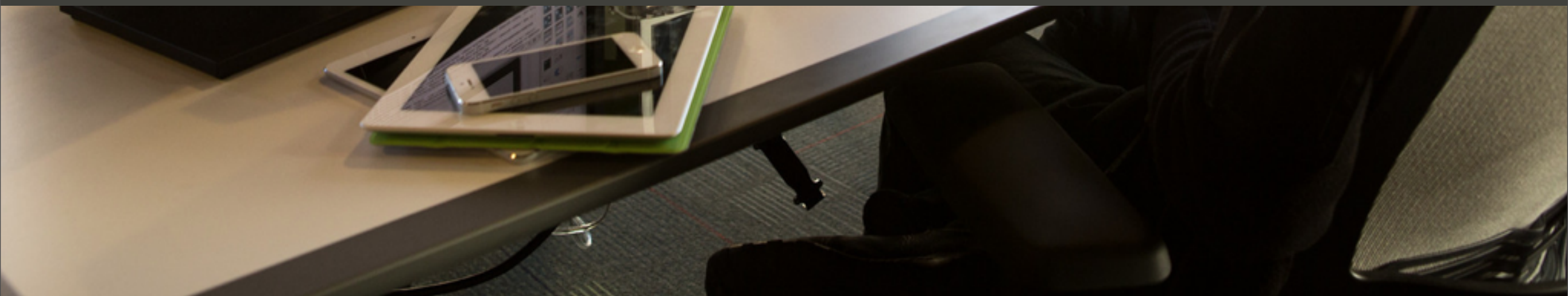




Consuming REST Services With Android

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Snow*
Mobile
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Agenda:

Demonstration of how to consume REST based services in a native Android application.

- Application Demonstration
- An Example Service
- Structuring your Application
- Using Goggle GSON
- Performance Considerations
- Common Pitfalls



Application Demonstration



REST Calls to:

Action	HTTP verb
Create	POST
Read	GET
Update	PUT
Delete	DELETE

The REST Service for our demo



MongoLab features:

- Hosted MongoDB Instance
- Free Accounts
- REST Based API
- Simple authentication - good for prototypes

An example REST call

HTTP GET to:

```
https://api.mongolab.com/api/1/  
databases/mobilejournal/collections/  
entries?apiKey=<your-api-key>
```


Example GET reponse:

```
[
  {
    "_id": {
      "$oid": "51131229e4b068616ee6f2d4"
    },
    "updatedAt": {
      "$date": "2013-02-07T02:34:27.000Z"
    },
    "notes": "My test2",
    "title": "New list entry for Pete",
    "categoryId": 0
  },
  {
    "_id": {
      "$oid": "510eae7fe4b040e25c29a865"
    },
    "updatedAt": {
      "$date": "2013-02-06T04:07:08.000Z"
    },
    "notes": "More testing. Here is more text. ",
    "title": "Testing stuff ",
    "categoryId": 0
  }
]
```

Code Tour

Getting the list of entries



Getting the list of journal entries:

1. AsyncTask - to fetch the content in a background thread
2. HttpURLConnection to make the network call
3. Google GSON to parse the JSON into an ArrayList of Java objects
4. android.widget.BaseAdapter to bind the ArrayList to an Android ListView



Key Features:

1. Serialization / Deserialization
2. Supports nested classes
3. Custom Serializaton / Deserialization via TypeAdapters
4. Versioned fields support - include/exclude fields based on a version number passed to GSON
5. Field naming support via @SerializedName

Type Adapters:

Needed in our example to support MongoDB `OIDs` and `DateTime` values.

Used to adjust JSON data to your Java objects.

Consider for non-standard JSON types like `Date` objects.

Also use if your Java object does not support a no-arguments constructor.

Code Tour

POSTing and PUTing data



Performance Considerations

Techniques demonstrated here are for moderate size result sets

For large results sets consider using **GSON Streaming** so as to not load the entire object graph into the parser at once.

It's also possible to use a `JsonReader` and the `JsonObject` to walk the JSON response manually if you prefer. Look at the `getAsJsonObject()` and `getAsJsonArray()` methods on `JsonObject`.

Gotchas - Device rotation

Activities restart on device orientation change. You lose the request if someone rotates a device while your HTTP request is pending....

1. Prevent device orientation changes while processing requests:
`activity.setRequestedOrientation()`
2. Use fragments. Fragments can be retained on orientation changes - `setRetainInstance()` on the fragment
3. Use an **AsyncTaskLoader** which supports activity restarts, but won't survive if the activity is pushed into the back stack.
4. Move HTTP requests to an Android service - eg: `IntentService`

Gotchas - GSON in the classpath

Some HTC devices have placed `com.google.gson` in the public class path - this is an old version of GSON and will conflict with newer versions. Use `jarjar` to assign another namespace to the GSON library to avoid conflict.

Gotchas - HTTP Keep Alive

HTTP keep-alive with `HttpURLConnection` is broken on some devices. Closed connections are sometimes returned from the connection pool.

- Consider shutting off keep alive via:
`System.setProperty("http.keepAlive", "false");`
- Explicitly close connections by passing HTTP headers:
`urlConnection.setRequestProperty("Connection", "close");`
- Google **recommends against** going back to the older `HttpClient` even though that is stable.

Development Tip - Charles Proxy

Charles proxy is useful in debugging your REST calls. Here's the process for setting up the emulator to use it:

- In the Eclipse run/launch configuration “target” tab set additional emulator command line options to:
`-http-proxy http://<ip-addr-of-charles-machine>:8888`
- If connecting over SSL the Android AVD must trust the Charles SSL cert:
 - Open the Android browser and hit <http://www.charlesproxy.com/charles.crt>
 - Accept the cert. Might be necessary for you to set a PIN on the AVD to store the certificate.

Thank You !

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