Implementation Plan: Mobile Video Converter Android App

Branch: 001-mobile-video-converter | **Date**: September 17, 2025 | **Spec**: ../001-mobile-video-converter/spec.md

Input: Feature specification from /specs/001-mobile-video-converter/spec.md

Execution Flow (/plan command scope)

- 1. Load feature spec from Input path
 - → ✓ Loaded successfully from 001-mobile-video-converter/spec.md
- 2. Fill Technical Context (scan for NEEDS CLARIFICATION)
 - → ✓ Project Type: Mobile (React Native Android app)
 - → ✓ Structure Decision: Option 3 (Mobile + API structure)
- 3. Fill the Constitution Check section based on the content of the constitution document.
 - → ✓ Constitution requirements loaded and evaluated
- 4. Evaluate Constitution Check section below
 - ightarrow No violations detected in initial design approach
 - → ☑ Progress Tracking: Initial Constitution Check
- 5. Execute Phase 0 → research.md
 - → ✓ Research phase completed
- 6. Execute Phase 1 \rightarrow contracts, data-model.md, quickstart.md, .github/copilotinstructions.md
 - → ✓ Design artifacts generated
- 7. Re-evaluate Constitution Check section
 - → ✓ Post-design constitution check passed
 - → ✓ Progress Tracking: Post-Design Constitution Check
- 8. Plan Phase 2 → Describe task generation approach (DO NOT create tasks.md)
 - → ✓ Task planning approach documented
- 9. STOP Ready for /tasks command

IMPORTANT: The /plan command STOPS at step 8. Phases 2-4 are executed by other commands:

- Phase 2: /tasks command creates tasks.md
- Phase 3-4: Implementation execution (manual or via tools)

Summary

Mobile Video Converter is an offline Android application that converts video files to web-optimized MP4 format using device processing power. The app features a touch-optimized Material Design UI with real-time progress tracking, device resource management, and APK distribution capabilities. Technical approach leverages React Native with TypeScript, FFmpeg Kit for video processing, and component-driven architecture following atomic design principles.

Technical Context

Language/Version: React Native 0.73+ with TypeScript 5.0+ (strict configuration)

Primary Dependencies: FFmpeg Kit React Native, React Navigation v6, NativeWind (Tailwind CSS), React Native File System (RNFS)

Storage: Local device storage with file system operations (no external database)

Testing: Jest unit tests, React Native Testing Library, integration tests with real video files

Target Platform: Android 8.0+ (API level 26), ARM64 and ARM32 architectures **Project Type**: Mobile - Single Android application with offline video processing

Performance Goals: App launch < 2 seconds, memory usage < 200MB baseline, efficient video

conversion

Constraints: Offline operation only, device thermal management, battery optimization, APK distribution

Scale/Scope: Single-purpose mobile app, 3 core screens, comprehensive video format support

Constitution Check

GATE: Must pass before Phase 0 research. Re-check after Phase 1 design.

I. Component-Driven Development 🗹

- React Native with atomic design principles (atoms/molecules/organisms/templates)
- TypeScript interfaces for all component props with comprehensive documentation
- NativeWind for Tailwind CSS styling (no inline styles)
- Self-contained, reusable components following single responsibility

II. Maximum Productivity and TypeScript Excellence

- TypeScript 5.0+ strict configuration enforced
- 🔽 Functional programming with custom hooks for reusable logic
- ☑ ES6+ features (destructuring, async/await, template literals)
- Zero any types allowed strict type safety enforced

III. Test-Coverage ✓

- Jest unit tests and React Native Testing Library component tests
- Minimum 80% code coverage for utilities and services
- ☑ TDD approach: Tests written → User approved → Tests fail → Then implement
- Performance tests for video processing workflows

IV. Integration Testing

- Video conversion end-to-end workflows testing planned
- File system operations testing with real video files
- Background processing and component interaction testing

V. Architecture & Performance Standards ✓

- Atomic design folder structure
- 🔽 FFmpeg Kit integration with chunked processing and memory management

- 🗹 Background processing with real-time progress tracking
- Performance targets: App launch < 2 seconds, memory < 200MB

Project Structure

Documentation (this feature)

Source Code (repository root)

```
# Option 3: Mobile Application Structure
android/
├─ app/
   - src/
       — main/
         ├─ java/
          --- res/
         test/
    build.gradle
   └─ proguard-rules.pro
  - gradle/
└─ settings.gradle
src/
— components/
    ─ atoms/
   # Complex components
  - screens/
   - MainScreen/
    — SettingsScreen/
   L— ResultsScreen/
  - services/
   ├─ VideoProcessor/
    - FileManager/
   L— DeviceMonitor/
  - hooks/
  - utils/
  - types/
```

Structure Decision: Option 3 (Mobile Application) - React Native Android app with offline video processing capabilities

Phase 0: Outline & Research

Research Tasks Completed:

1. FFmpeg Kit React Native Integration

- Decision: Use FFmpeg Kit React Native for video processing
- Rationale: Provides comprehensive video processing with mobile optimization, supports hardware acceleration
- Alternatives considered: Native Android MediaMetadataRetriever (limited formats), ExoPlayer (playback focused)

2. Device Resource Management Patterns

- Decision: Implement thermal monitoring with React Native Device Info + native thermal throttling
- Rationale: Prevents device overheating during intensive video processing
- Alternatives considered: No monitoring (risky), basic battery monitoring only (insufficient)

3. Background Processing Architecture

- Decision: Use React Native Background Job with foreground service notifications
- Rationale: Ensures conversion continues when app is minimized, provides user feedback
- Alternatives considered: Foreground only (poor UX), WorkManager (complex setup)

4. File System Operations

- Decision: React Native File System (RNFS) for cross-platform file operations
- Rationale: Comprehensive file system API with Android Media Store integration
- Alternatives considered: Native modules only (platform-specific), Expo FileSystem (limited capabilities)

5. State Management for Conversion Progress

- Decision: Zustand for lightweight state management with persistence
- Rationale: Simple, TypeScript-friendly, perfect for single-purpose app state
- Alternatives considered: Redux (overkill), React Context (performance concerns),
 AsyncStorage only (no reactive updates)

Output: ✓ research.md completed with all technical unknowns resolved

Phase 1: Design & Contracts

Data Model Entities:

1. VideoFile: Source and converted video files with metadata

2. ConversionJob: Active/completed conversion processes with progress tracking

3. **AppSettings**: User preferences and configuration

4. DeviceResources: System monitoring data

API Contracts:

Since this is an offline mobile app, "contracts" refer to internal service interfaces:

• VideoProcessorService: Video conversion operations

• FileManagerService: File system operations

• **DeviceMonitorService**: Resource monitoring

• SettingsService: User preferences management

Test Scenarios:

- End-to-end video conversion workflow
- Device resource management during processing
- File system operations and storage management
- UI state management during conversion

Output: data-model.md, /contracts/*, quickstart.md, .github/copilot-instructions.md completed

Phase 2: Task Planning Approach

This section describes what the /tasks command will do - DO NOT execute during /plan

Task Generation Strategy:

- Load .specify/templates/tasks-template.md as base
- Generate tasks from Phase 1 design docs (service contracts, data model, quickstart)
- Each service interface → contract test task [P]
- Each entity → TypeScript model creation task [P]
- Each user story → integration test task
- Component implementation tasks following atomic design hierarchy
- Implementation tasks to make tests pass

Ordering Strategy:

- TDD order: Tests before implementation
- Dependency order: Types/Models → Services → Components → Screens → Navigation
- Atomic design order: Atoms → Molecules → Organisms → Templates → Screens
- Mark [P] for parallel execution (independent files)

Estimated Output: 35-40 numbered, ordered tasks in tasks.md covering:

- Project setup and configuration (5 tasks)
- Data models and types (5 tasks)
- Service layer implementation (8 tasks)
- Component library (12 tasks)
- Screen implementations (6 tasks)
- Integration and testing (5 tasks)
- APK build and distribution (4 tasks)

IMPORTANT: This phase is executed by the /tasks command, NOT by /plan

Phase 3+: Future Implementation

These phases are beyond the scope of the /plan command

Phase 3: Task execution (/tasks command creates tasks.md)

Phase 4: Implementation (execute tasks.md following constitutional principles)

Phase 5: Validation (run tests, execute quickstart.md, performance validation)

Complexity Tracking

No constitutional violations detected - all requirements align with established principles

No entries required - the mobile video converter implementation follows all constitutional requirements without needing complexity justifications.

Progress Tracking

This checklist is updated during execution flow

Phase Status:

- Phase 0: Research complete (/plan command)
- Phase 1: Design complete (/plan command)
- Phase 2: Task planning complete (/plan command describe approach only)
- Phase 3: Tasks generated (/tasks command)
- Phase 4: Implementation complete
- Phase 5: Validation passed

Gate Status:

- Initial Constitution Check: PASS
- Post-Design Constitution Check: PASS
- ✓ All NEEDS CLARIFICATION resolved
- Complexity deviations documented (none required)

Based on Constitution v1.0.0 - See /.specify/memory/constitution.md