

Design Patterns

MSc in Computer Science

Produced
by

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Yamba

Xtend version Encapsulated as 3 Labs

- A - Enable Simple Tweet + timeline update on background thread
- B - Move background thread to an Android Service + restructure application to use Lambdas + Command pattern
- C - replace custom event mechanism with generic Broadcast Receivers

Lab

START

Objectives

- Develop an application in Android using the Xtend language
- Base the application on a twitter-like service hosted here:
 - <http://yamba.marakana.com>
- The structure of the application is derived from [Learning Android](#)

Lab

START

Objectives

- Introduce Services into the Xtend YambaX application
- Implement a background service to periodically update the twitter timeline

Lab

START

Objectives

- Incorporate Broadcast Event Senders/Receivers into the application
- Use BroadcastReceiver to receive boot event to start application service on launch
- Use NetworkReceiver to stop/start service when network is starting/stopping
- Use Broadcast Events for status updates from background service to TimelineActivity



Yamba X

Status Update

hello sync!

hello sync!

Update



Preferences

Username

Please enter your username

Password

Please enter your password

API Root

URL of Root API for your service

Preferences

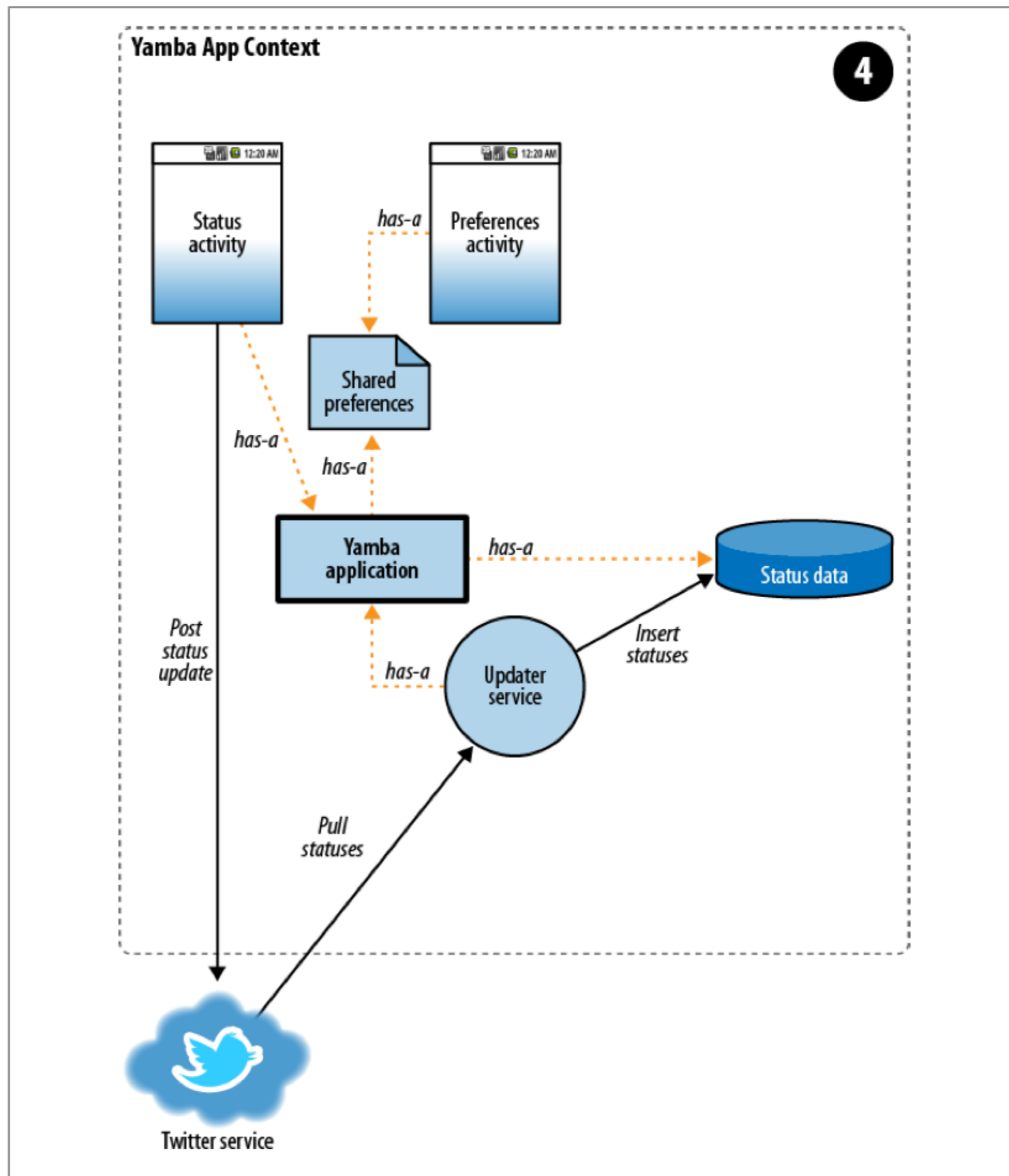


Figure 9-1. Yamba completion

Android Services

- A Service is an application component that can perform long-running operations in the background and does not provide a user interface.
- An application can start a service and it will continue to run in the background even if the user switches to another application.
- Additionally, a component can bind to a service to interact with it and even perform interprocess communication (IPC).
- For example, a service might handle network transactions, play music, perform file I/O, or interact with a content provider, all from the background.

Service Types

- Started*** • A service is "started" when an application component (such as an activity) starts it by calling `startService()`.
- Bound*** • A service is "bound" when an application component binds to it by calling `bindService()`.

'Started' Service

- Once started, a service can run in the background indefinitely, even if the component that started it is destroyed.
- Usually, a started service performs a single operation and does not return a result to the caller.
- For example, it might download or upload a file over the network. When the operation is done, the service should stop itself.

'Bound' Service

- A bound service offers a client-server interface that allows components to interact with the service, send requests, get results, and even do so across processes with interprocess communication (IPC).
- A bound service runs only as long as another application component is bound to it.
- Multiple components can bind to the service at once, but when all of them unbind, the service is destroyed.

Caution!

- A service runs in the main thread of its hosting process—the service does not create its own thread and does not run in a separate process (unless you specify otherwise).
- This means that, if your service is going to do any CPU intensive work or blocking operations (such as MP3 playback or networking), you should create a new thread within the service to do that work.
- By using a separate thread, you will reduce the risk of Application Not Responding (ANR) errors and the application's main thread can remain dedicated to user interaction with your activities.



Initial UpdaterService, including menu for start/stop

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Preferences

Start Service

Stop Service

```
class UpdaterService extends Service
{
    override onBind(Intent intent)
    {
    }

    override onCreate()
    {
        super.onCreate
    }

    override onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId)
    {
        super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId)
        START_STICKY;
    }

    override onDestroy()
    {
        super.onDestroy
    }
}
```

- Start/Stop from Activities Menu

```
class StatusActivity extends Activity
{
    //...
    override onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item)
    {
        switch (item.getItemId())
        {
            case R.id.itemServiceStart: startService (new Intent(this, typeof(UpdaterService)))
            case R.id.itemServiceStop: stopService (new Intent(this, typeof(UpdaterService)))
            case R.id.itemPrefs: startActivity(new Intent(this, typeof(PrefsActivity)))
        }
        true
    }
}
```



Refactor Thread as a lambda

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- Threads can be modelled as lambda in Xtend using 'as Runnable' type specified
- This enables considerable brevity/flexibility

```
class UpdaterService extends Service
{
    val DELAY = 10000
    var running = false
    var Thread updateThread

    var updater = [ |
        while (!Thread.currentThread().isInterrupted() && running)
        {
            try
            {
                Thread.sleep(DELAY);
            }
            catch (InterruptedException e)
            {}
        } ] as Runnable

    override onCreate()
    {
        updateThread = new Thread(updater)
        super.onCreate
    }

    override onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId)
    {
        super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId)
        running = true
        updateThread.start
        START_STICKY;
    }

    override onDestroy()
    {
        super.onDestroy
        running = false
        updateThread.interrupt
    }
}
```



Log timeline periodically to console

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e509c23f52 →

[Browse code](#) →

```
class UpdaterService extends Service
{
    val DELAY = 10000
    var running = false

    var Thread updateThread
    var TwitterAPI twitter
    var List<Twitter.Status> timeline;

    var updater = [ |
        while (!Thread.currentThread().isInterrupted() && running)
        {
            try
            {
                timeline = twitter.getFriendsTimeline()
                timeline.forEach[ Log.d("YAMBA", String.format("%s: %s", it.user.name, it.text)); ]
                Thread.sleep(DELAY);
            }
            catch (TwitterException e)
            {
                Log.e("YAMBA", "Failed to connect to twitter service", e);
            }
            catch (InterruptedException e)
            {}
        } ] as Runnable
    ...
}
```




- General purpose BackgroundService Class
- Can be used by any application
- Encapsulate simple delay/wakeup cycle

```
abstract class BackgroundService extends Service
{
    val DELAY = 10000
    var running = false
    var Thread updateThread

    var updater = [ |
        while (!Thread.currentThread().isInterrupted() && running)
        {
            try
            {
                this.doBackgroundTask()
                Thread.sleep(DELAY);
            }
            catch (InterruptedException e)
            {}
        } ] as Runnable

    override onBind(Intent intent)
    {
        null
    }

    def abstract void doBackgroundTask()

    def startBackgroundTask()
    {
        running = true
        updateThread.start
    }
    def stopBackgroundTask()
    {
        running = false
        updateThread.interrupt
    }
    override onCreate()
    {
        updateThread = new Thread(updater)
        super.onCreate
    }
}
```



- UpdaterService simplified with doBackground started on a different thread

```
class UpdaterService extends BackgroundService
{
    var TwitterAPI          twitter
    var List<Twitter.Status> timeline;

    override onBind(Intent intent)
    {
        null
    }

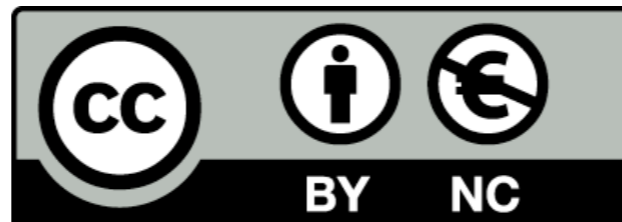
    override def void doBackgroundTask()
    {
        try
        {
            timeline = twitter.getFriendsTimeline()
            timeline.forEach[ Log.d("YAMBA", String.format("%s: %s", it.user.name, it.text))]
        }
        catch (TwitterException e)
        {
            Log.e("YAMBA", "Failed to connect to twitter service", e);
        }
    }

    override onCreate()
    {
        super.onCreate
        var app = getApplication() as YambaApplication
        this.twitter = app.twitter
    }

    override onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId)
    {
        super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId)
        startBackgroundTask
        START_STICKY;
    }

    override onDestroy()
    {
        super.onDestroy
        stopBackgroundTask
    }
}
```



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