

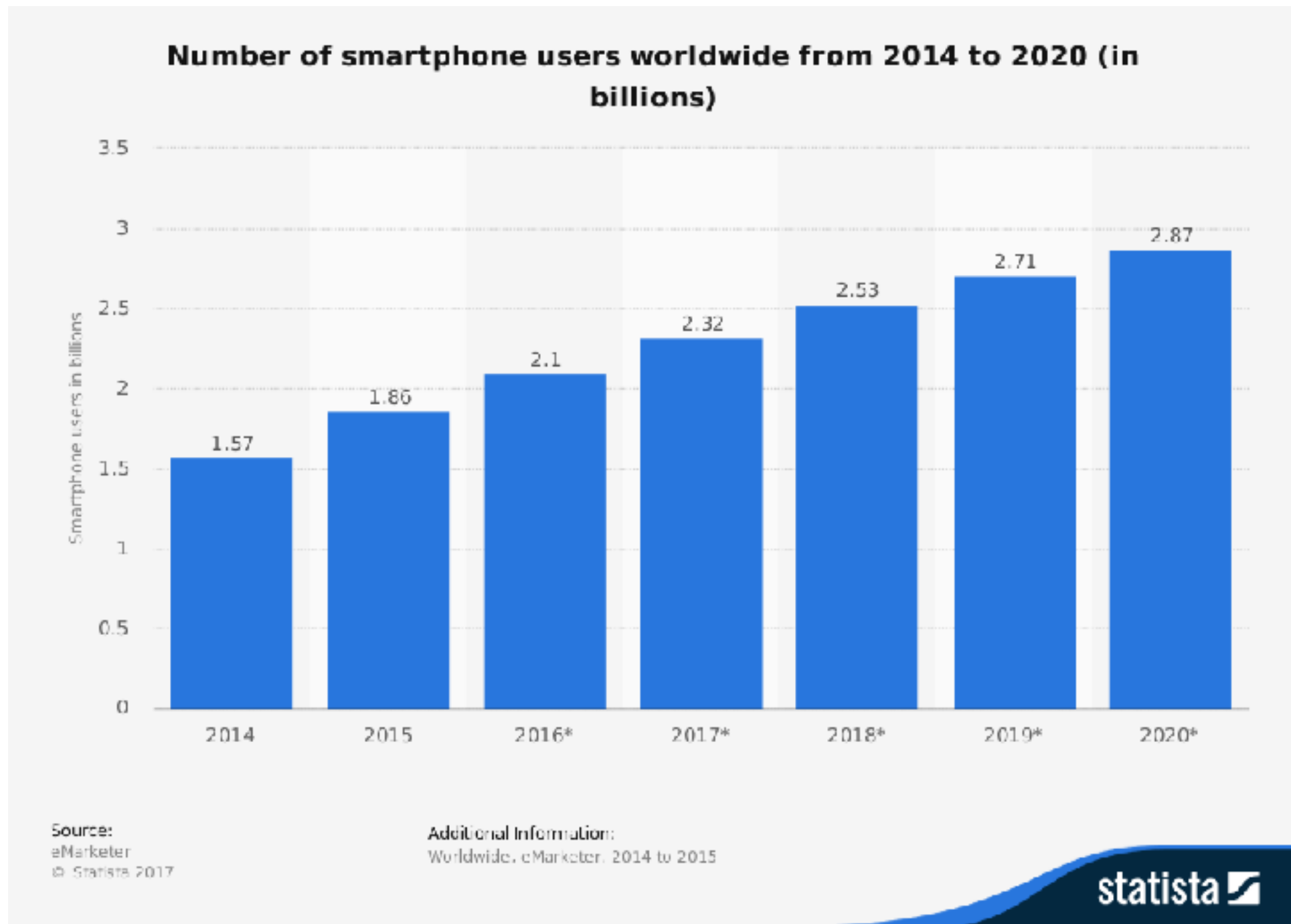
A black smartphone is shown horizontally, centered on a white background. The screen is white and displays the text 'Mobile App Development' in a large, bold, black sans-serif font. The phone's physical features, including the home button on the left and the camera and earpiece on the right, are visible.

Mobile App Development

María Gómez

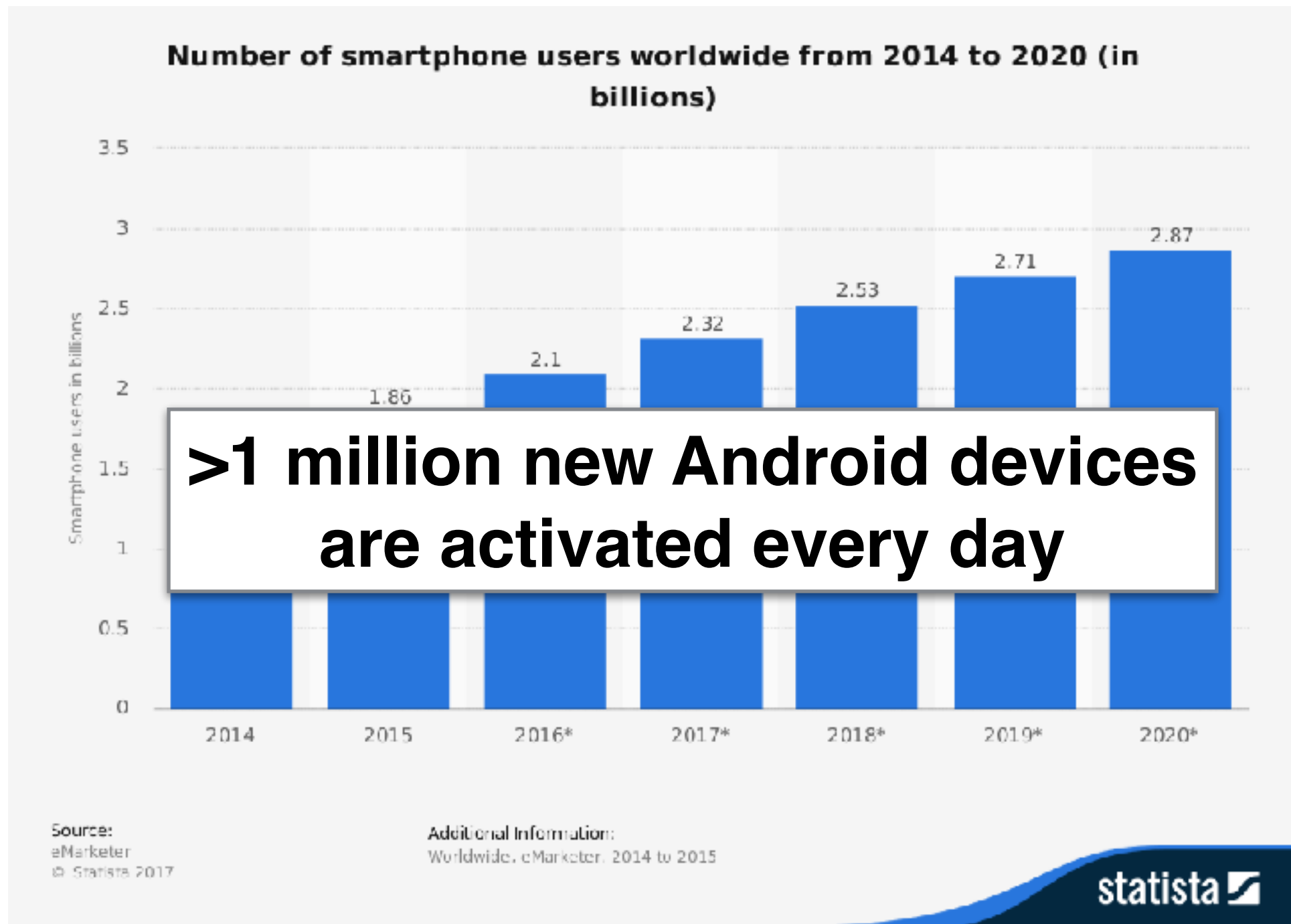
Mobile Market Today

Growth of mobile devices



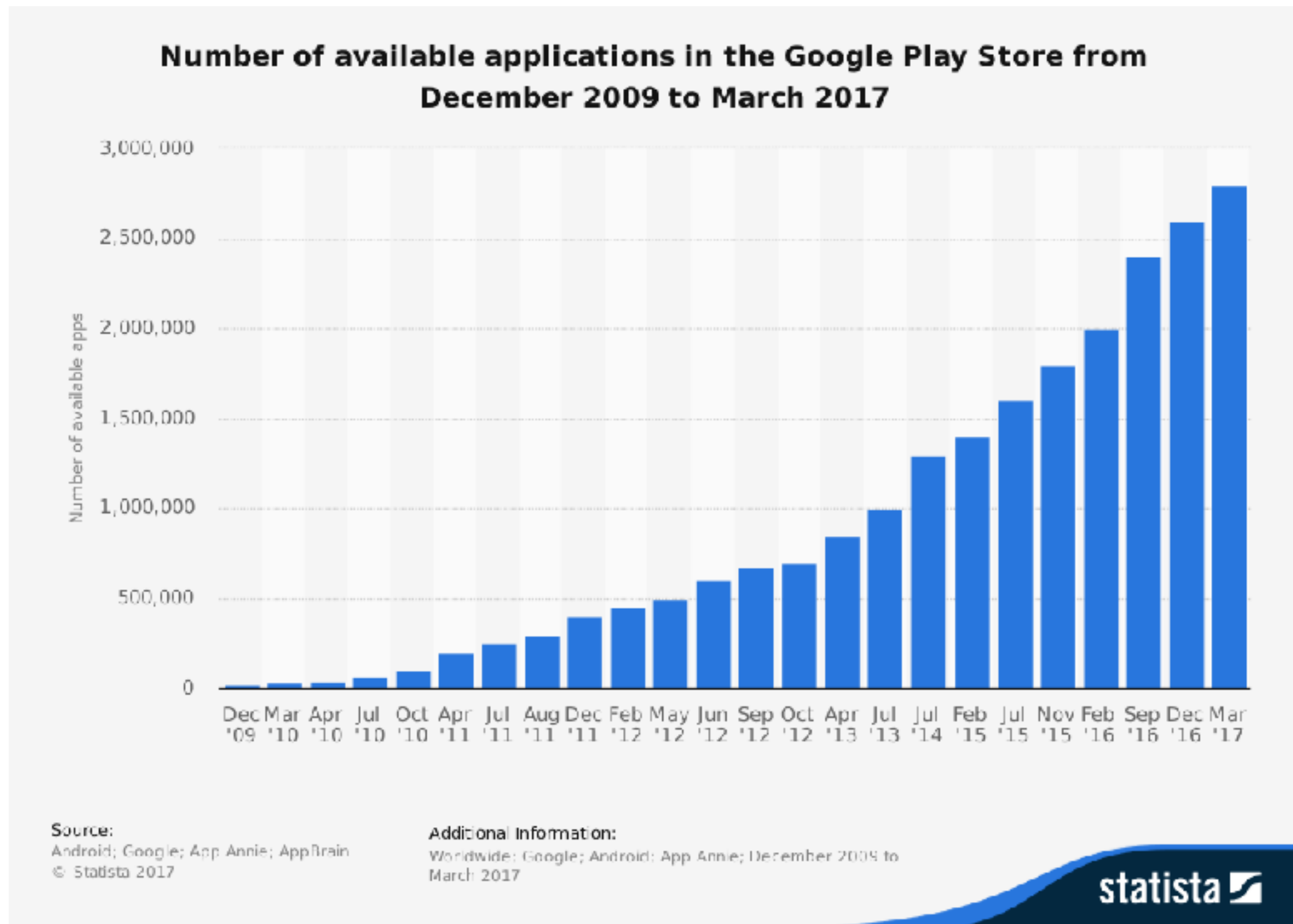
Mobile Market Today

Growth of mobile devices



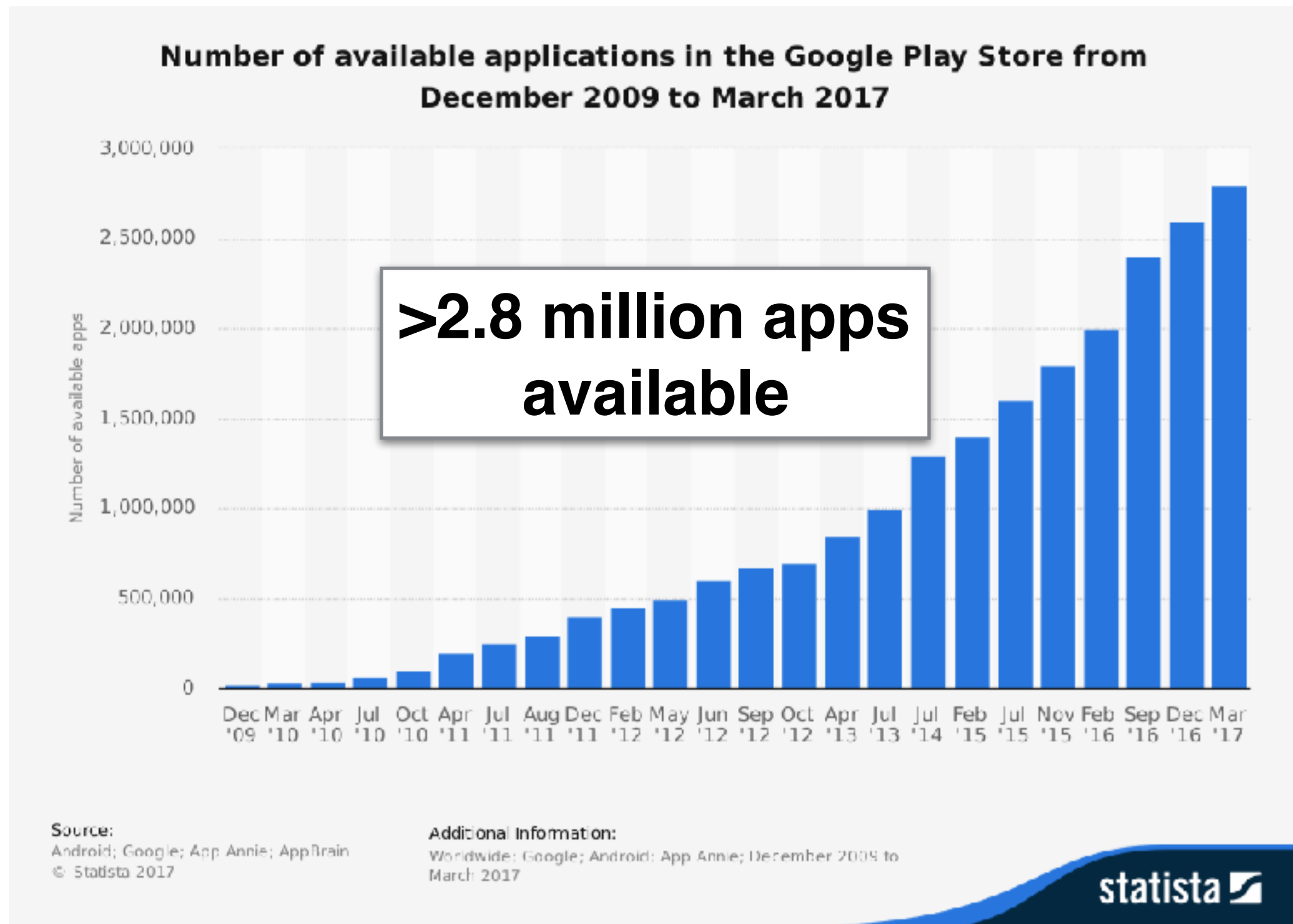
Mobile Market Today

Growth of mobile apps



Mobile Market Today

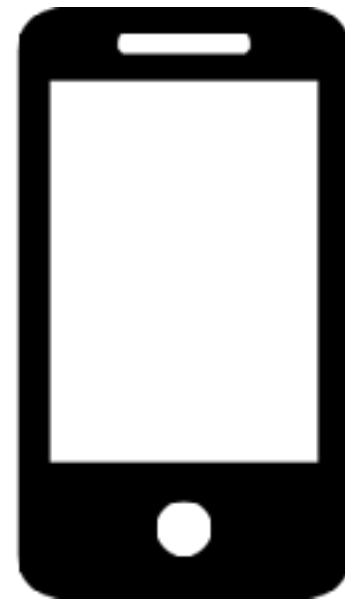
Growth of mobile apps



What makes mobile apps different from web/desktop apps?



VS



Web/Desktop Apps

- Always plugged in
- Big screen
- Physical keyboard and mouse
- Users seated with attention
- Reliable & fast network



Web/Desktop Apps

Mobile

- ~~Always plugged in~~
- ~~Big screen~~
- ~~Physical keyboard and mouse~~
- ~~Users seated with attention~~
- ~~Reliable & fast network~~



Mobile App Challenges

- Device limitations
Limited power, computations, memory, screen
- Sensors
GPS, accelerometer, gyroscope, compass, light, fingerprint, proximity...
- Mobility
- Context
- Privacy and security of user information

Opportunities

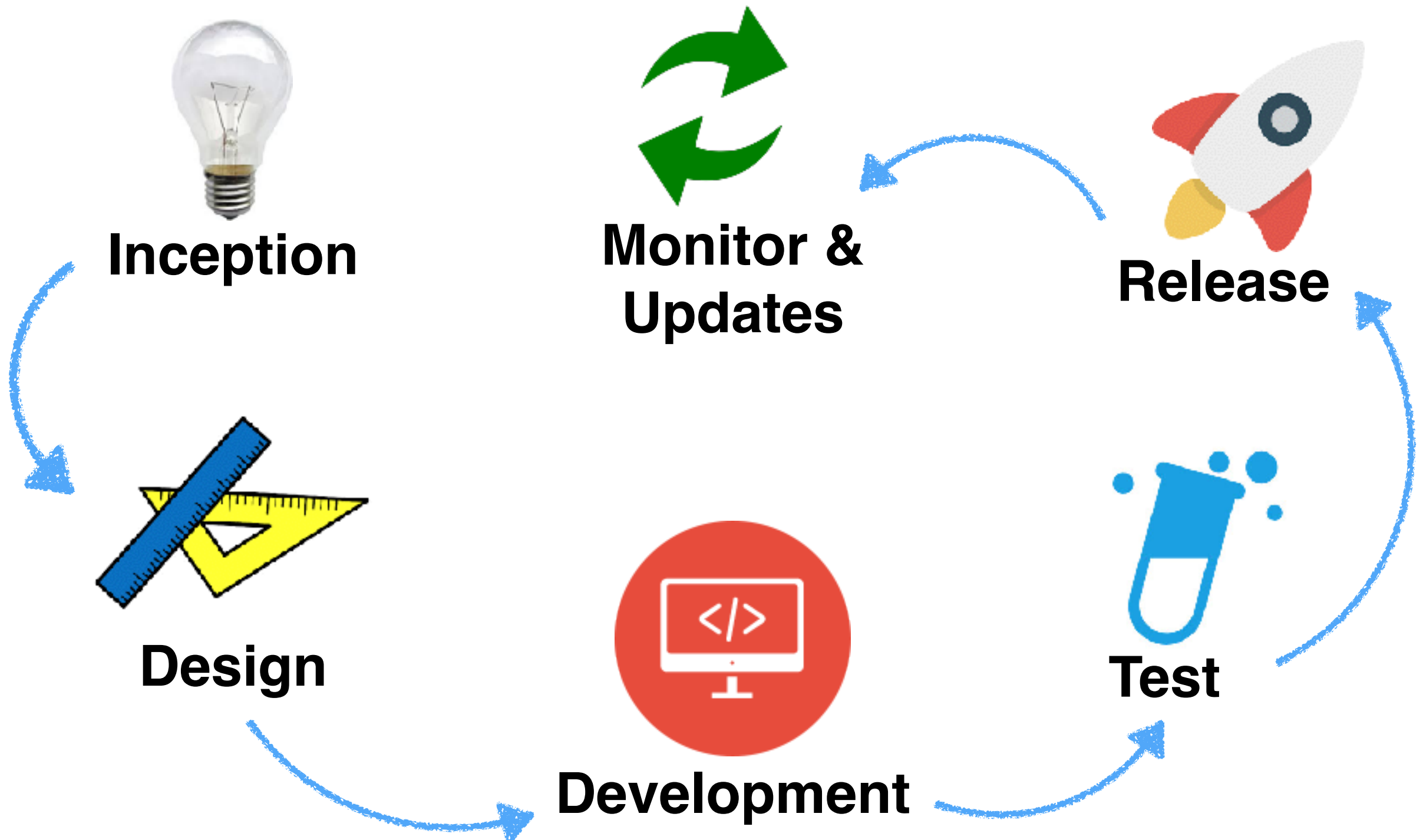
Opportunities as result of constraints

- Context-detection
- Context-aware behaviour
- Information available anytime-anyplace
- Location-awareness
- Real-time location-based experiences
- Augmented reality
- Virtual reality

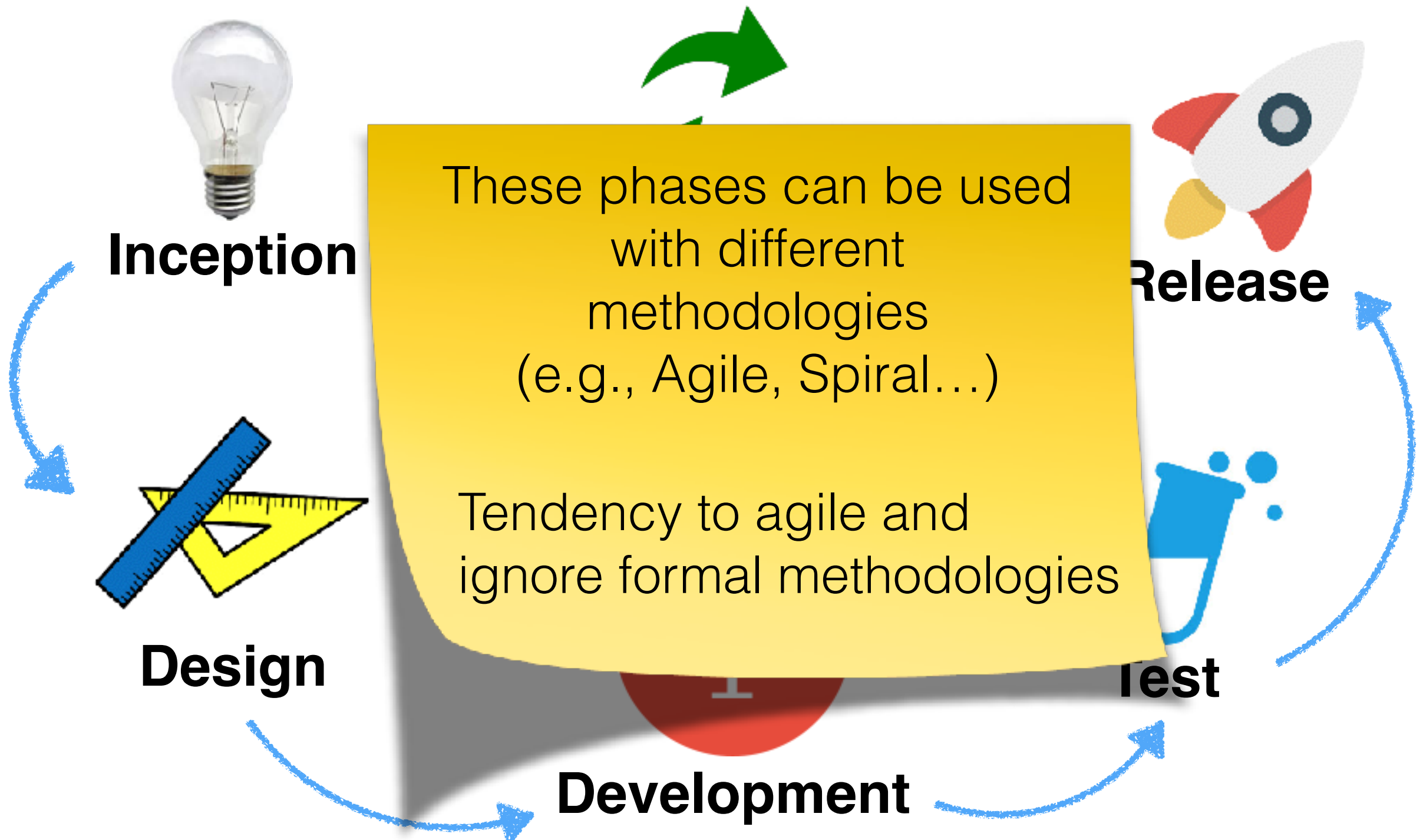
Mobile Development Considerations

- Distribution channels (app stores)
- Fast time-to-market
- Huge global competition
- Short release cycles
- Development teams (1 person)

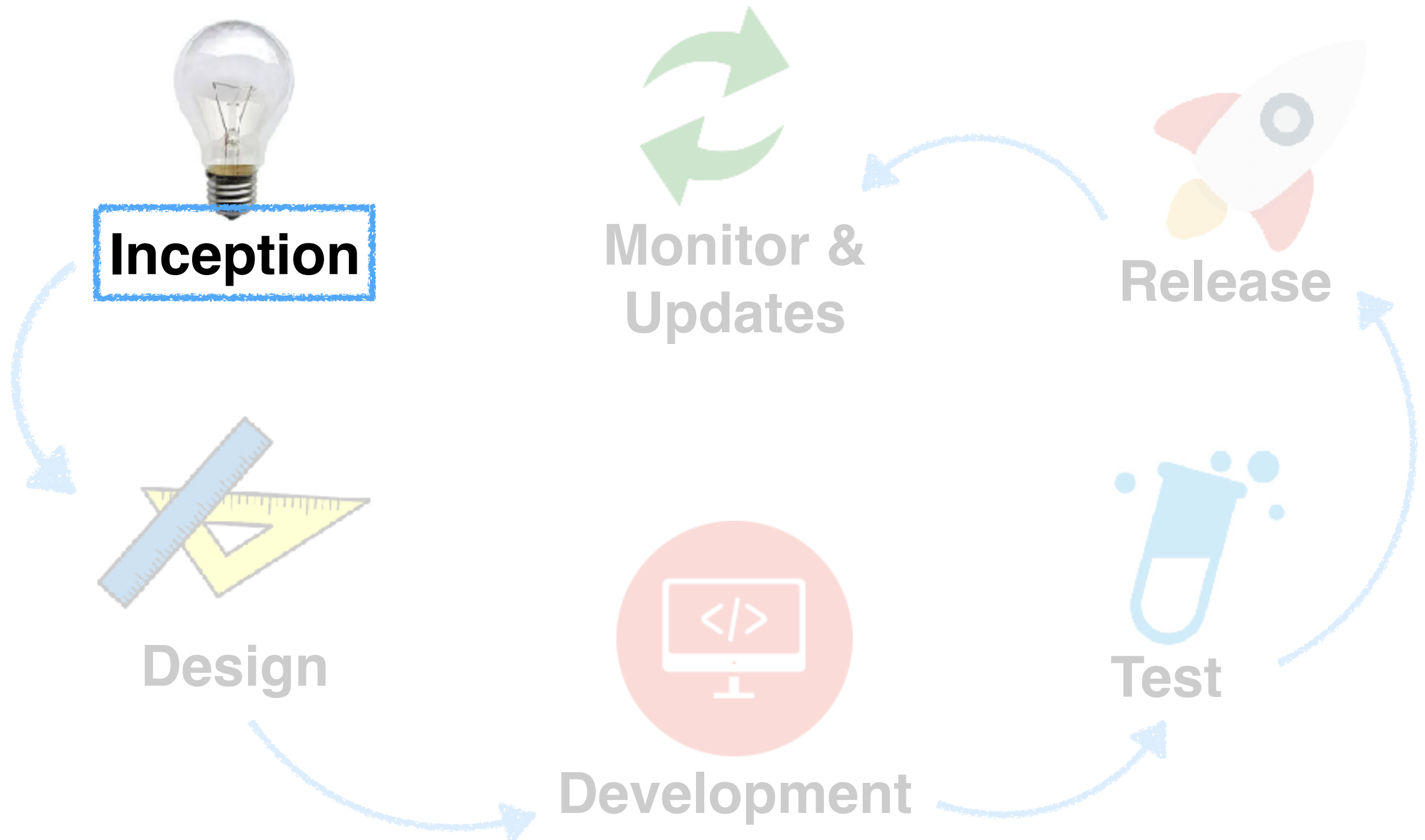
Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



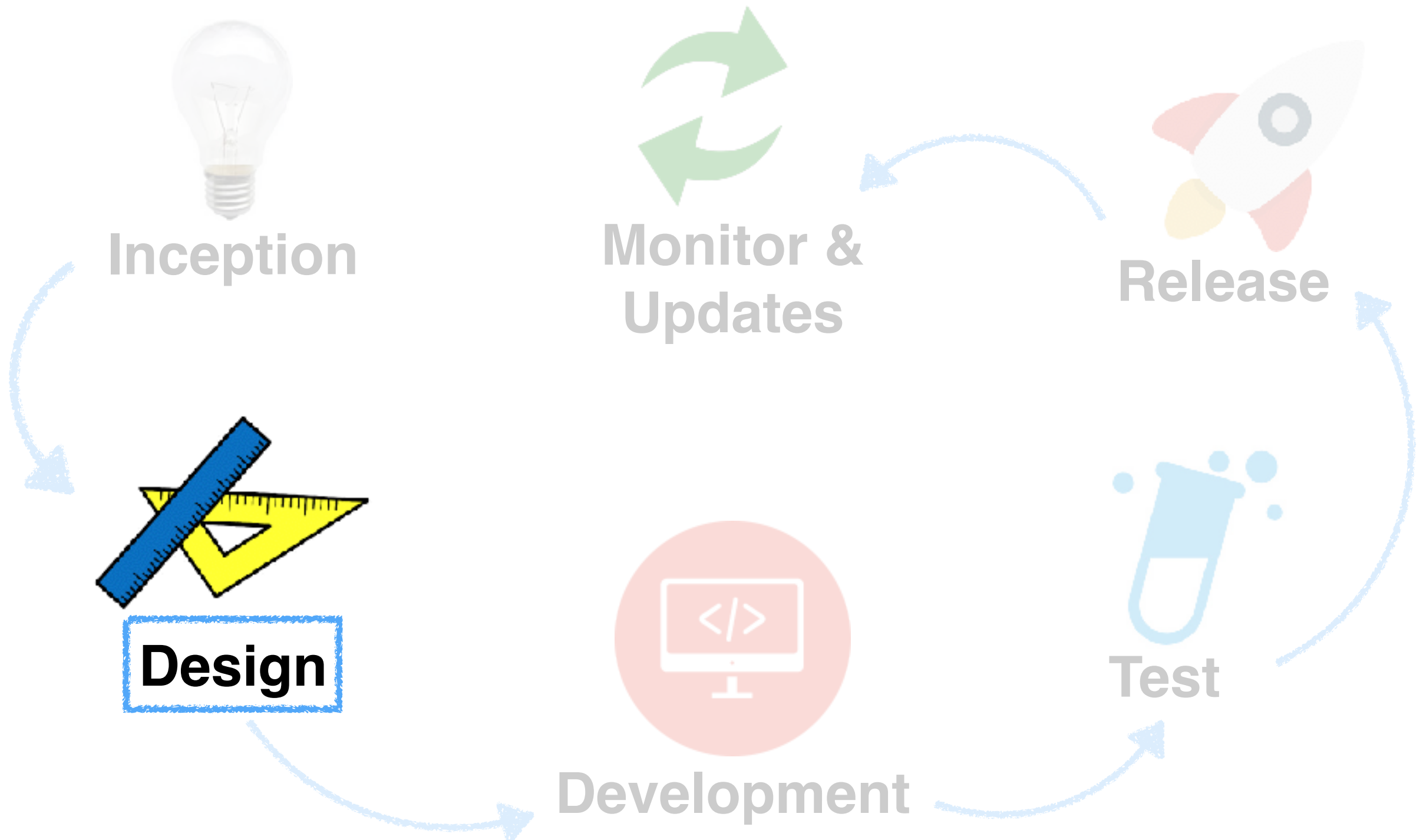
Inception



- All apps start with an idea
- Questions to consider*:
 - **Competitive Advantage.** *Are there similar apps? How does this app differentiate from others?*
 - **Value.** *What value does this app bring to users? How will users use it?*
 - **Form/Mobility.** *How will this app work in a mobile form factor? How can I add value using mobile technologies such as location awareness, camera, etc.?*

*https://developer.xamarin.com/guides/cross-platform/getting_started/introduction_to_mobile_sdlic/

Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Design

User Interface and **Responsiveness**
are **critical!**



User Experience (UX) Design

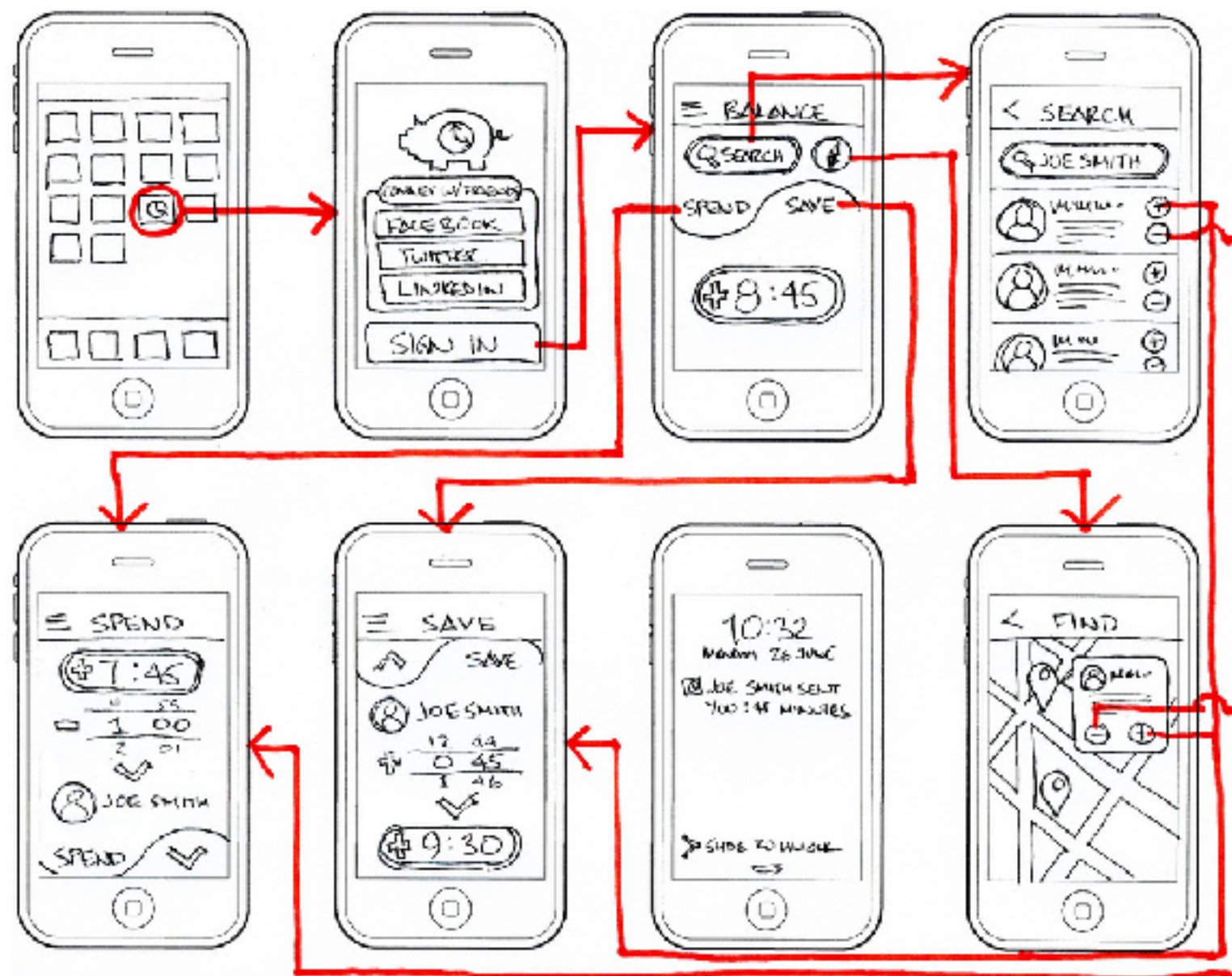
- User-centered design
 1. Identify **Personas**

Personas = Proxy for group of users of the app
 2. Identify **Use Cases**

Use Cases = Scenarios *when, where* and *how* a persona will use the app
 3. Define **Feature Lists**

Wireframing

High-level flow of the app screens



Wireframing

How to create one?

Pencil & Paper



Tools



Mockingbird

Visio

...

Mobile User Constraints

Constraints should be respected when designing the app

- 
- **Finite data & battery**
 - **Divided attention**
 - **Handedness**
 - **Small screen**
 - **Unreliable network**

Finite Data & Battery

- Data & Power Consumption are critical considerations
 - Impact on the entire app design process
- Get the adequate Data and Memory model
 - Consuming data, discarding data, managing scarce memory

Divided Attention

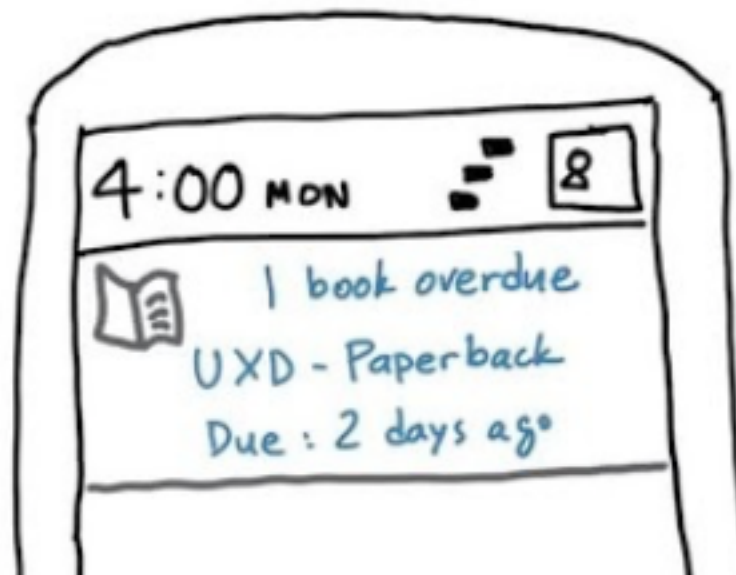


Respecting Divided Attention

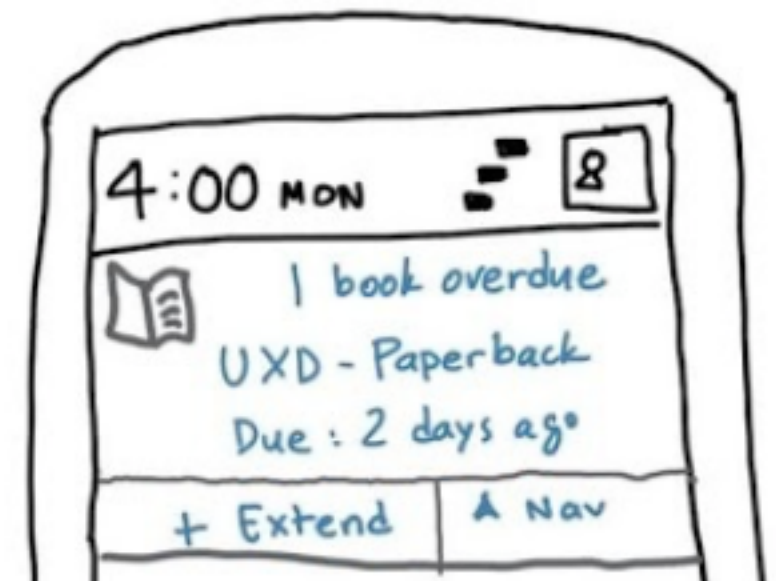
Which is the best way to notify?



1 



2 



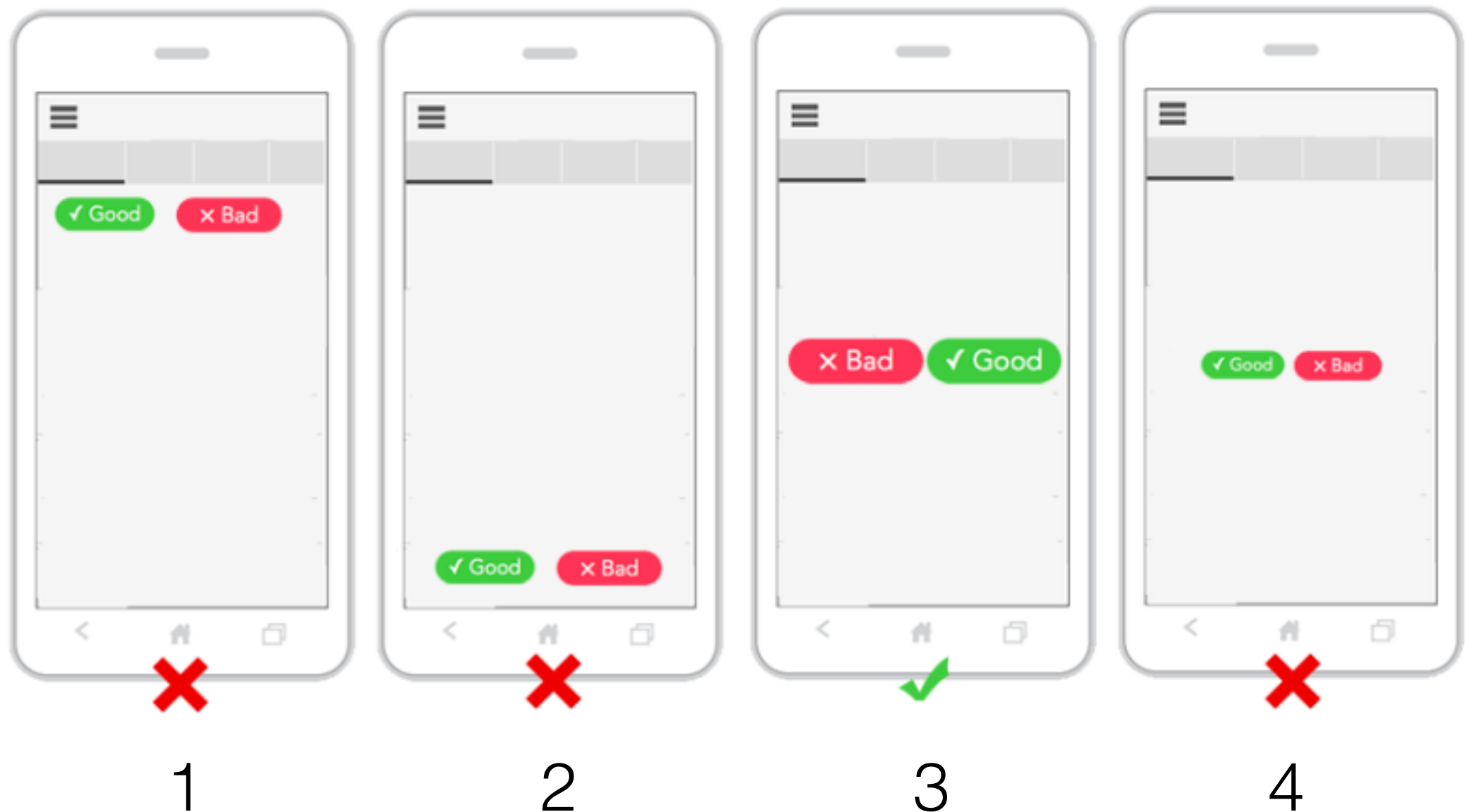
3 

Handedness

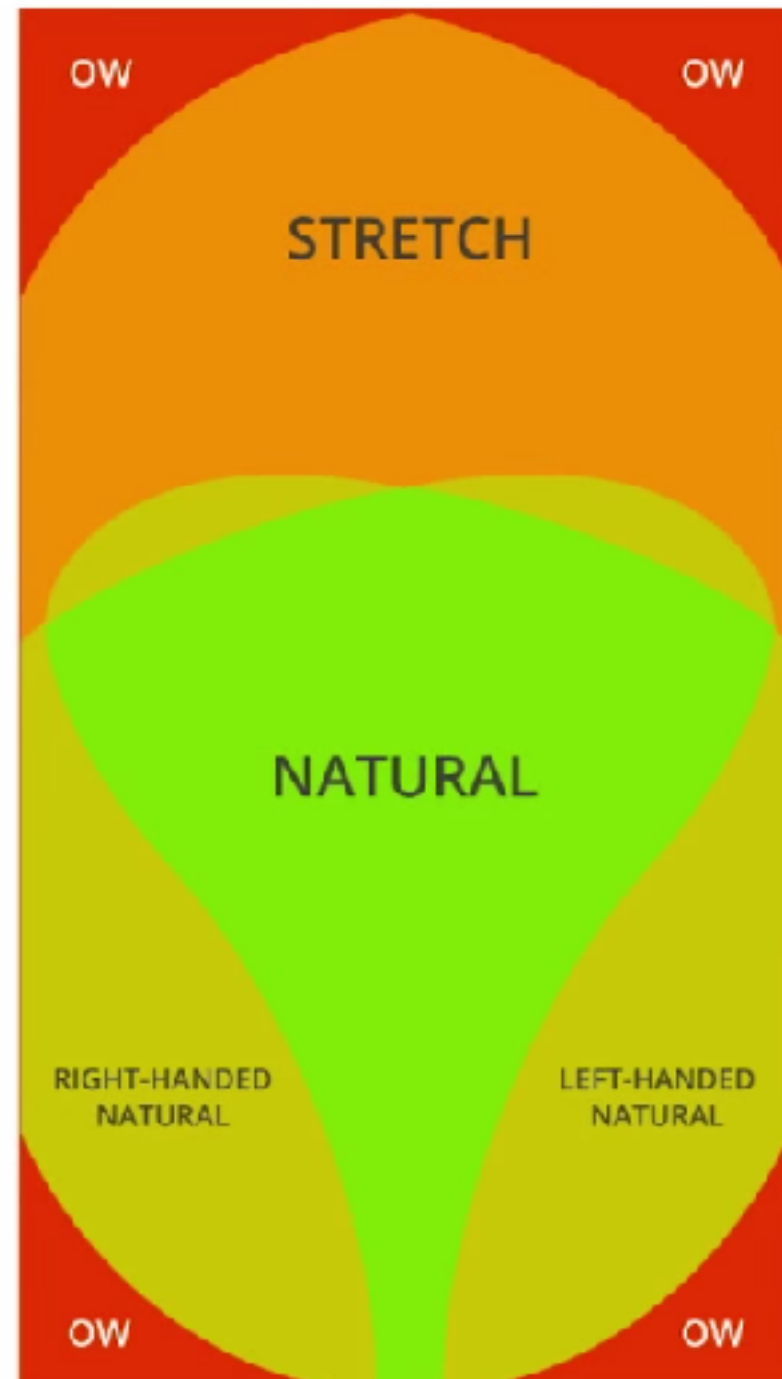


Handedness

Which is the best screen when user uses the mobile with one hand?



Handedness: Respecting OW Zone



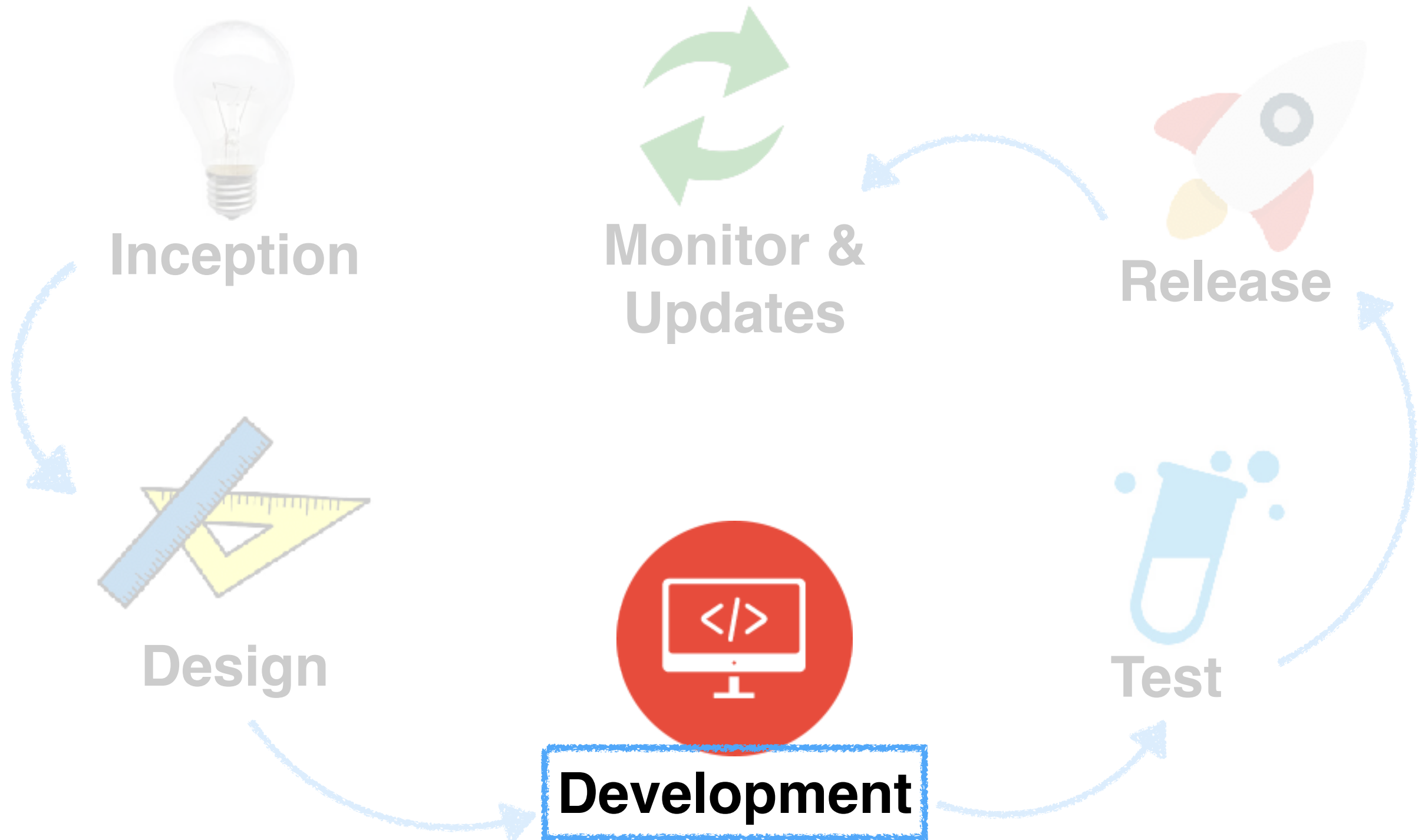
Small Screens

- Don't overwhelm the user with much information
- Split screens
- Images over text

Unreliable Networks

- Assume that communications will often fail
 - Recover automatically
 - Defensive design for a good user experience

Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Development

Which platform?



Development

Which platform?

Questions to consider:

- *Which platform has more users?*
- *Which platform has more competitors?*
- *Which platform is more expensive to develop for?*
- *Which platform makes more money for developers?*

Development Tools

Android

Android Studio

<https://developer.android.com/studio/index.html>

iPhone

Apple Developer SDK and Tools

<http://developer.apple.com>

Windows Phone

Visual Studio IDE and Phone SDK

<http://developer.windowsphone.com>

Blackberry

http://developer.blackberry.com/blackberry_world/

Cross-platform Development

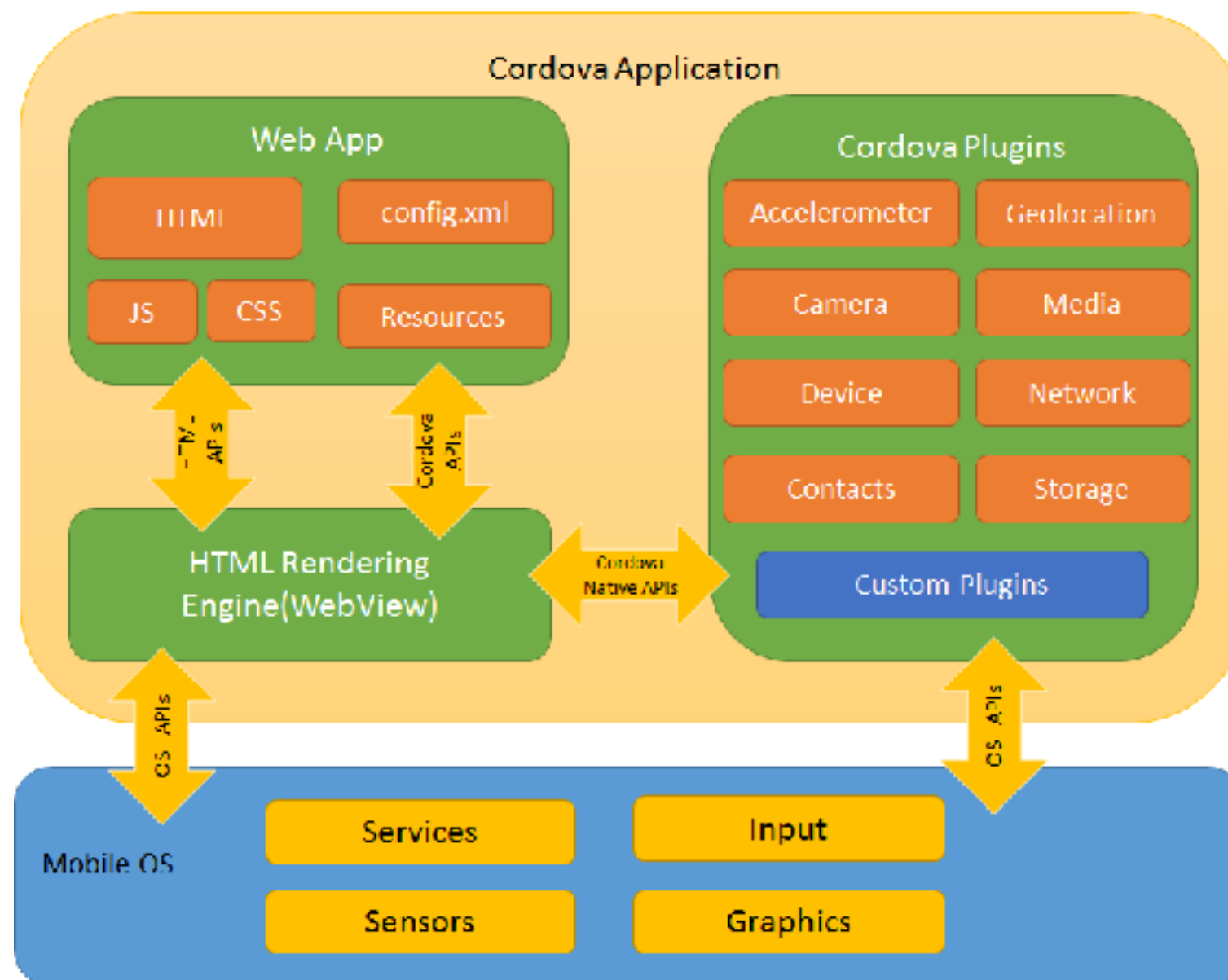
Target multiple platforms with one code base

Two ways:

- Hybrid HTML5 web app that executes within wrapper in devices
 - E.g: *Apache Cordova*
- SDK that exposes the native APIs for multiple platforms, using a single programming language
 - E.g: *Xamarin with C#*

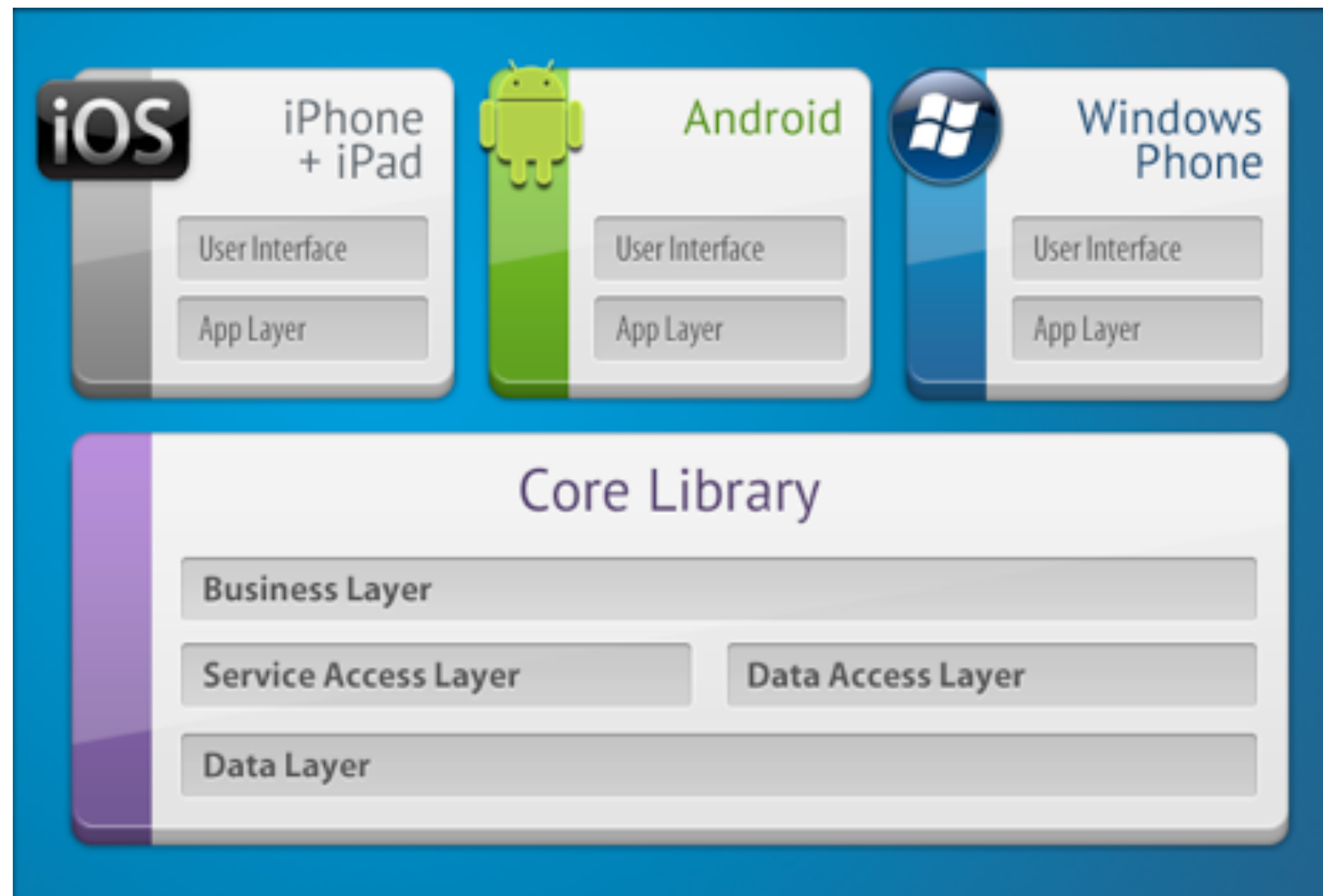
HTML5 - Cordova

- Use standard web technologies - HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript



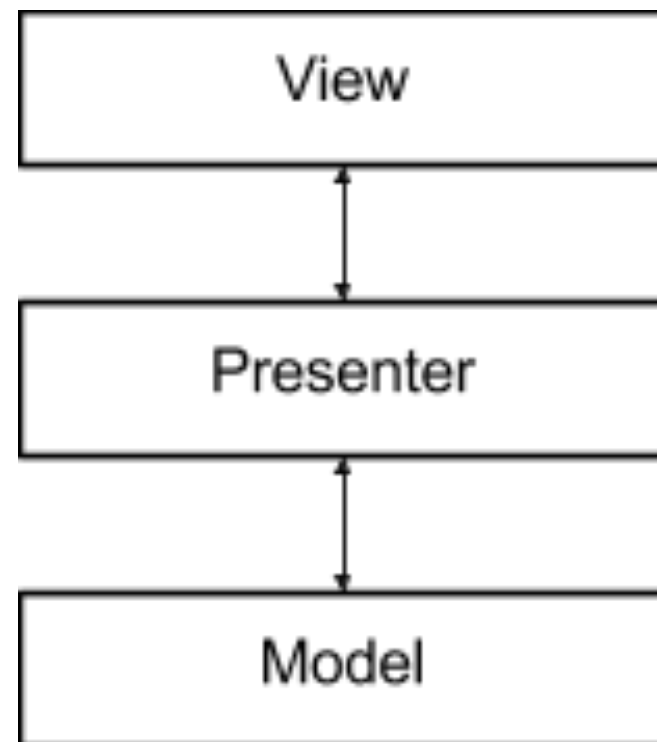
Xamarin SDK

- Use C#



Model-View-Presenter (MVP) Architecture

- Most common architecture for mobile apps
- MVP makes easier to test and maintain apps



Reacts to user actions
Displays data

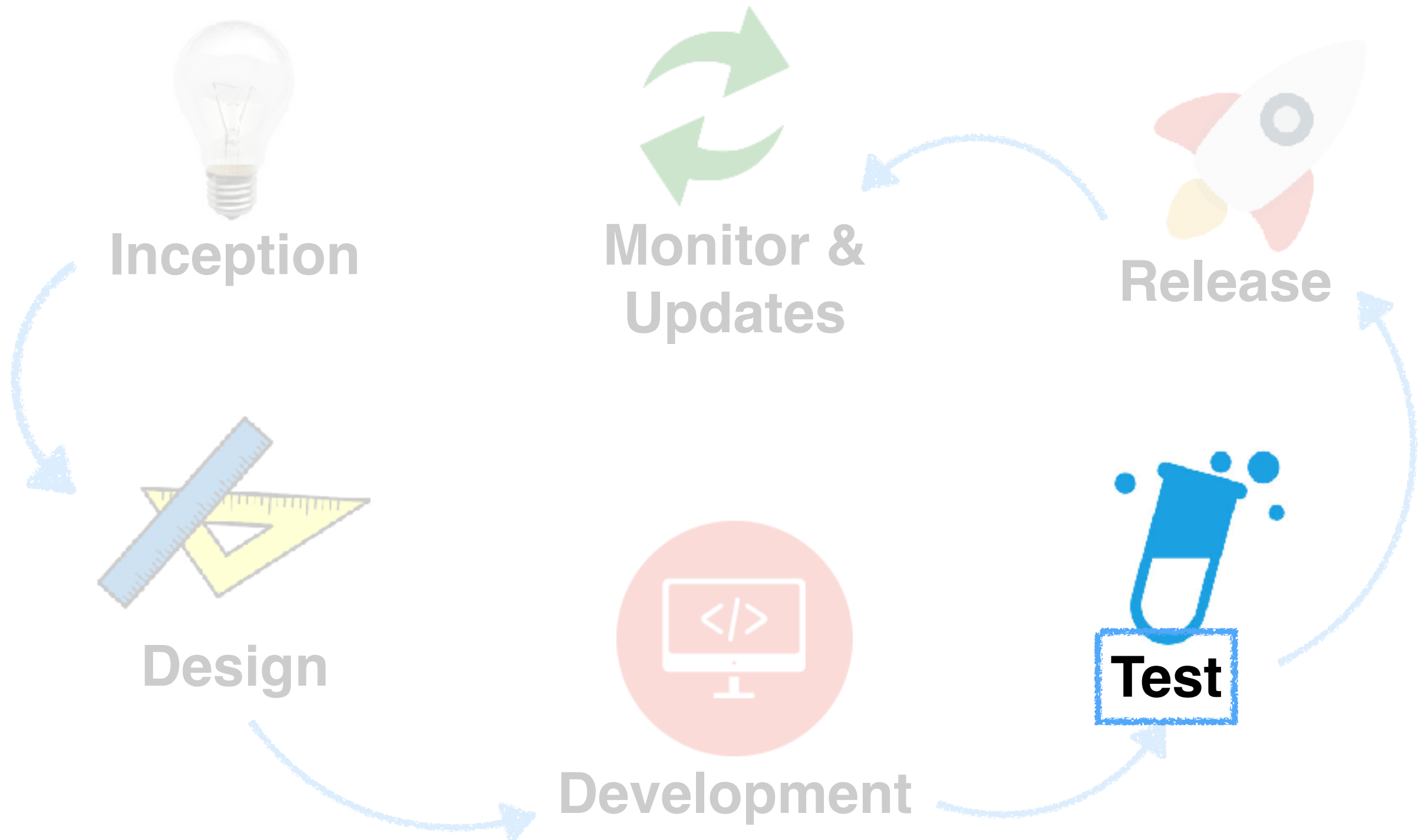
Syncs the UI with data

Provides and stores the internal data

Android Architecture Blueprints

- Architectural tools and patterns for Android apps:
<https://github.com/googlesamples/android-architecture>

Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Testing

“Apps that receive negative user feedback in the first release, never become popular afterwards”

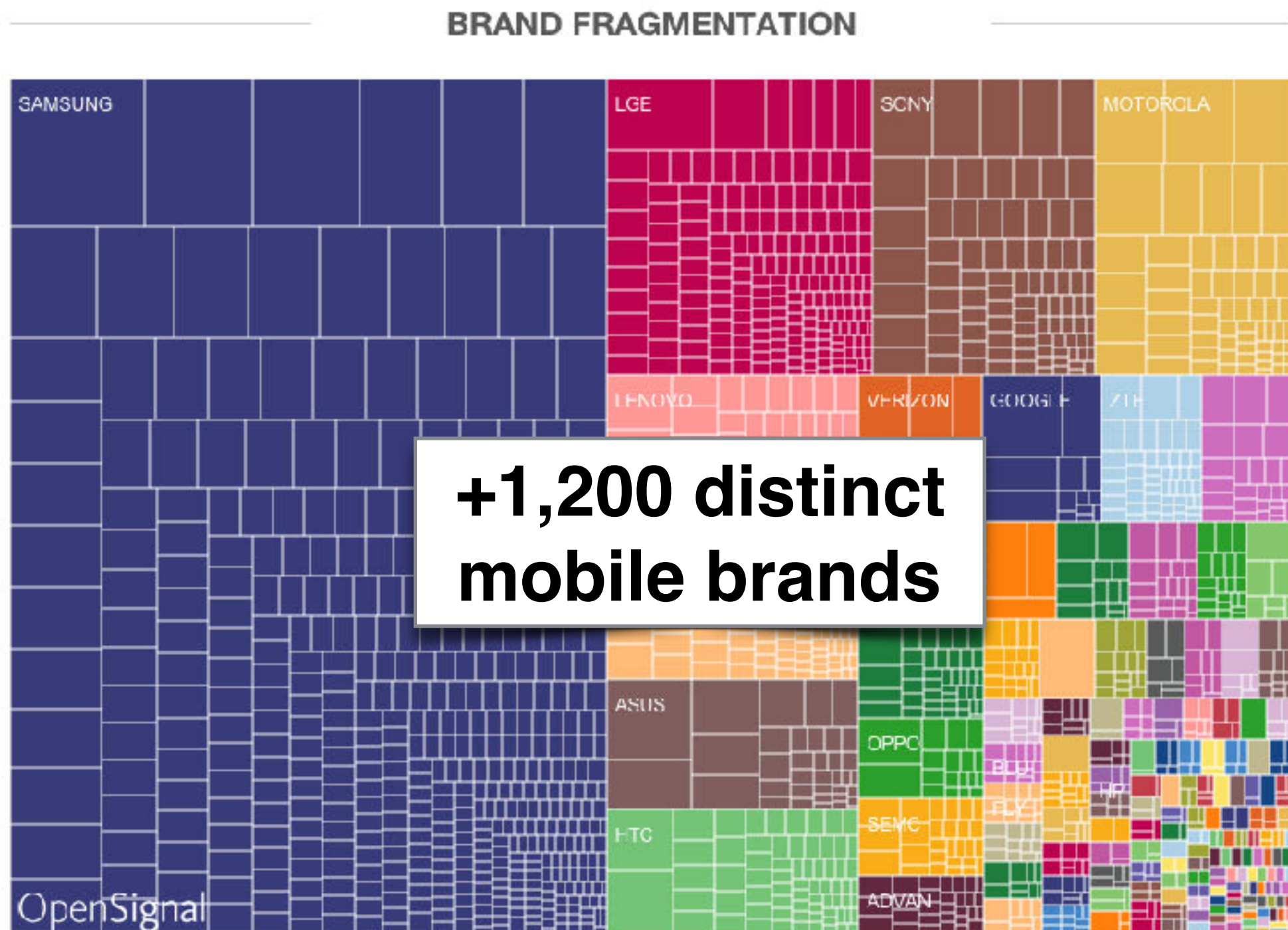
Testing

- Testing to verify correctness, functional behaviour and usability before releasing app publicly.

Mobile App Testing Challenges

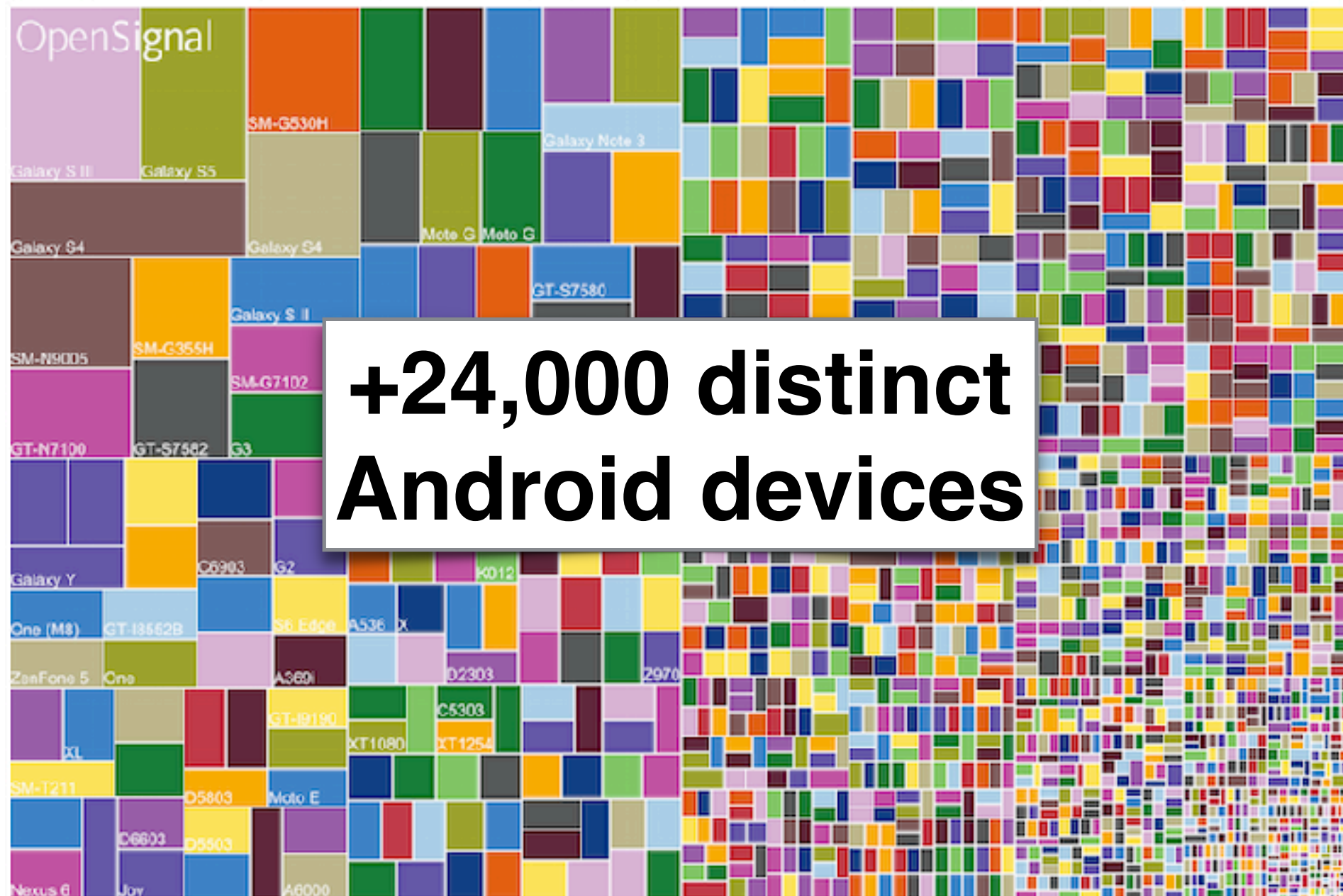
- Device Fragmentation

Mobile App Testing Challenges



Mobile App Testing Challenges

Device Fragmentation



<https://opensignal.com/reports/2015/08/android-fragmentation/>

Mobile App Testing Challenges

Android OS Fragmentation



Cupcake
Android 1.5



Donut
Android 1.6



Eclair
Android 2.0/2.1



Froyo
Android 2.2.x



Gingerbread
Android 2.3.x



Honeycomb
Android 3.x



Ice Cream Sandwich
Android 4.0.x



Jelly Bean
Android 4.1.x



KitKat
Android 4.4.x



Lollipop
Android 5.0



Marshmallow
android 6.0



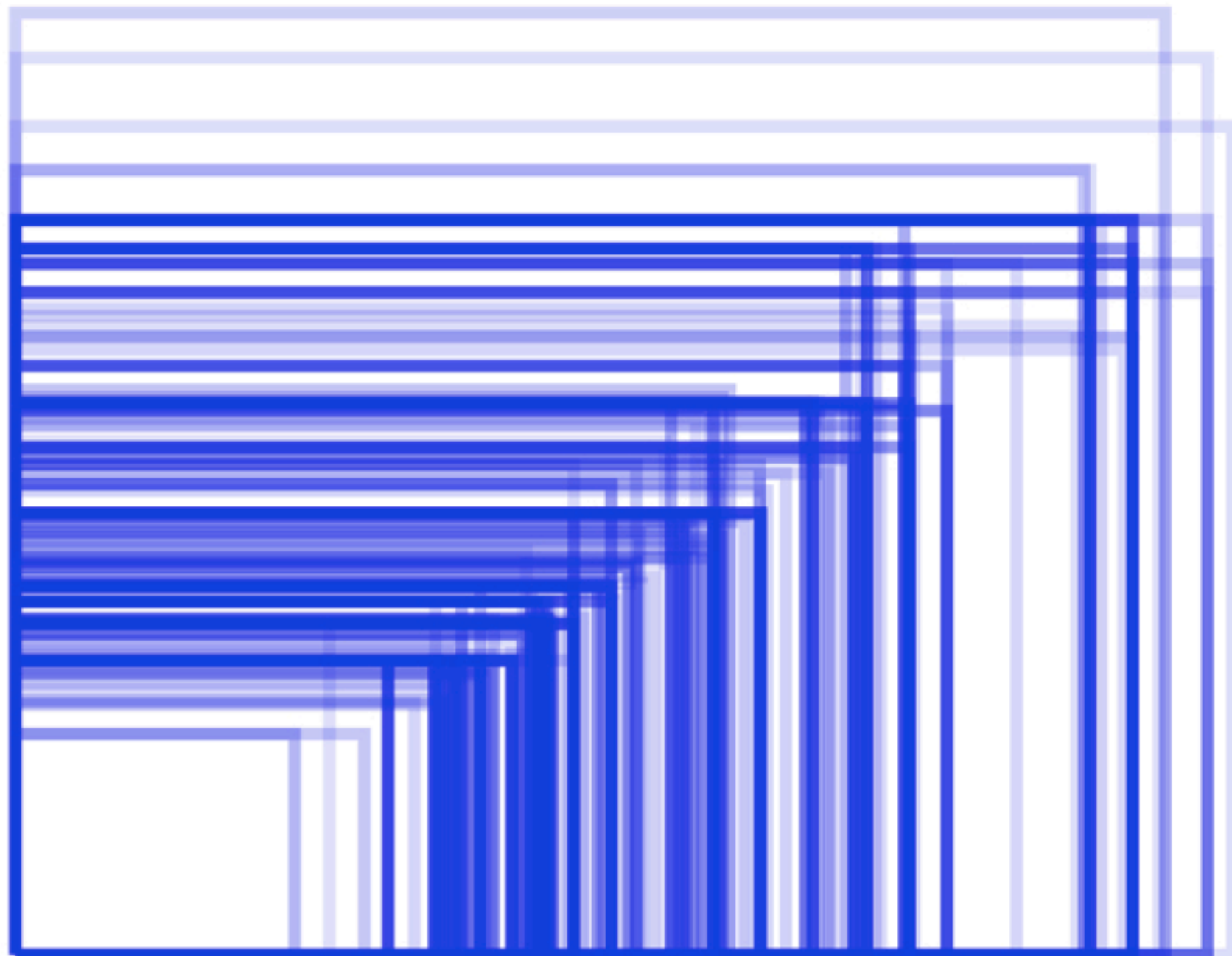
Nougat
android 7.0

Mobile App Testing Challenges

- Device Fragmentation
- **Screen size Fragmentation**

Mobile App Testing Challenges

Screen Size Fragmentation



<https://opensignal.com/reports/2015/08/android-fragmentation/>

Mobile App Testing Challenges

- Device Fragmentation
- Screen Size Fragmentation
- **Heterogeneous Contexts**
 - **Networks**
 - **Locations**
 - *How to simulate real conditions in lab?*

Types of Testing

- **Black-box Testing.** Check the result. Don't look what happens inside a function.
- **White-box Testing.** Check which code is executed.

Types of Testing

- **Unit Testing.** Test individual functions (code).
- **Functional UI Testing.** Checks if the app behaves as expected when UI interactions happens.
- **Performance Testing.** Checks the performance of the app (memory, responsiveness, UI rendering, etc...)
- **Security Testing.** Checks security vulnerabilities and user privacy violations.
- **Regression Testing.** Compare with previous app versions.

What to test?

- **Key functionality**
- **Key use cases**
- **UI interactions**
- **Sensor data**
- **Phone interactions**
 - What happens if there is an input call? A message?

What to test?

- **Change in orientation**
 - Is the screen re-drawn correctly? Does the app maintain its state?
- **Change in configuration**
 - Eg., Changes in system language, keyboard availability, etc.
- **Battery life**
 - Write app to minimize battery usage
 - Test methods that manage battery usage
- **Dependence on external resources**
 - What happens when the network/Bluetooth/GPS are unavailable?

Monkey: UI/App Exerciser

- Program that generates pseudo-random user events (clicks, touches, gestures...) and system events
- Automatically explore apps
- Stress test applications

Test Automation Frameworks

- **Espresso** (Android)

<https://developer.android.com/topic/libraries/testing-support-library/index.html#Espresso>

- **UIAutomator** (Android)

- **Robotium** (Android): <https://github.com/RobotiumTech/robotium>

- **Selendroid** (Android): <http://selendroid.io>

- **Calabash** (cross-platform): <http://calaba.sh>

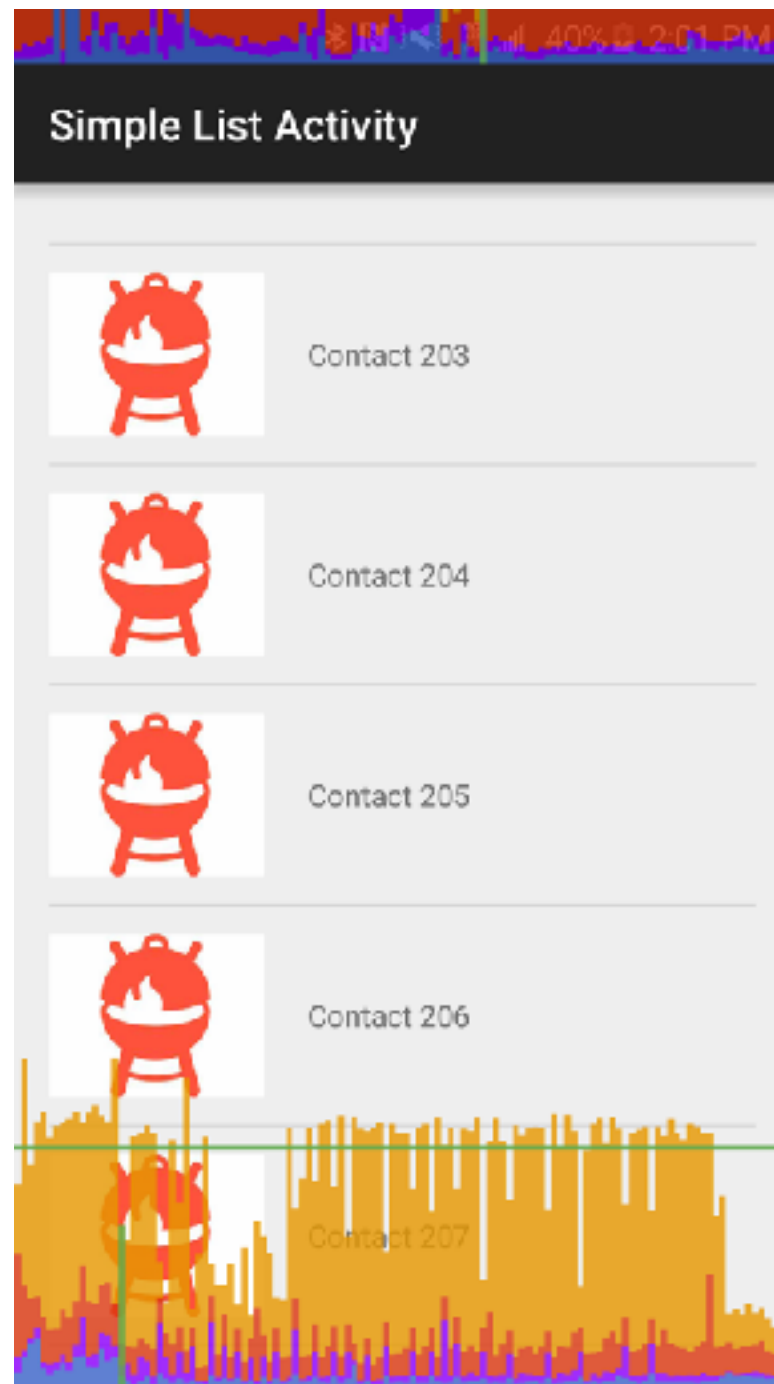
UI Performance Testing

Test UI performance of apps

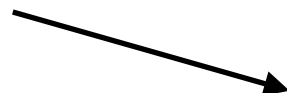
- Mobile apps should run a **60 fps** (frames per second) = **16 mspf**
- Frames taking more time are skipped! -> janky app perceived by users



UI Performance Testing



Frame rendering



**Over the limit the app
is seen janky!!**

16mspf limit



Real Devices & Emulators

- Testing can be done using:

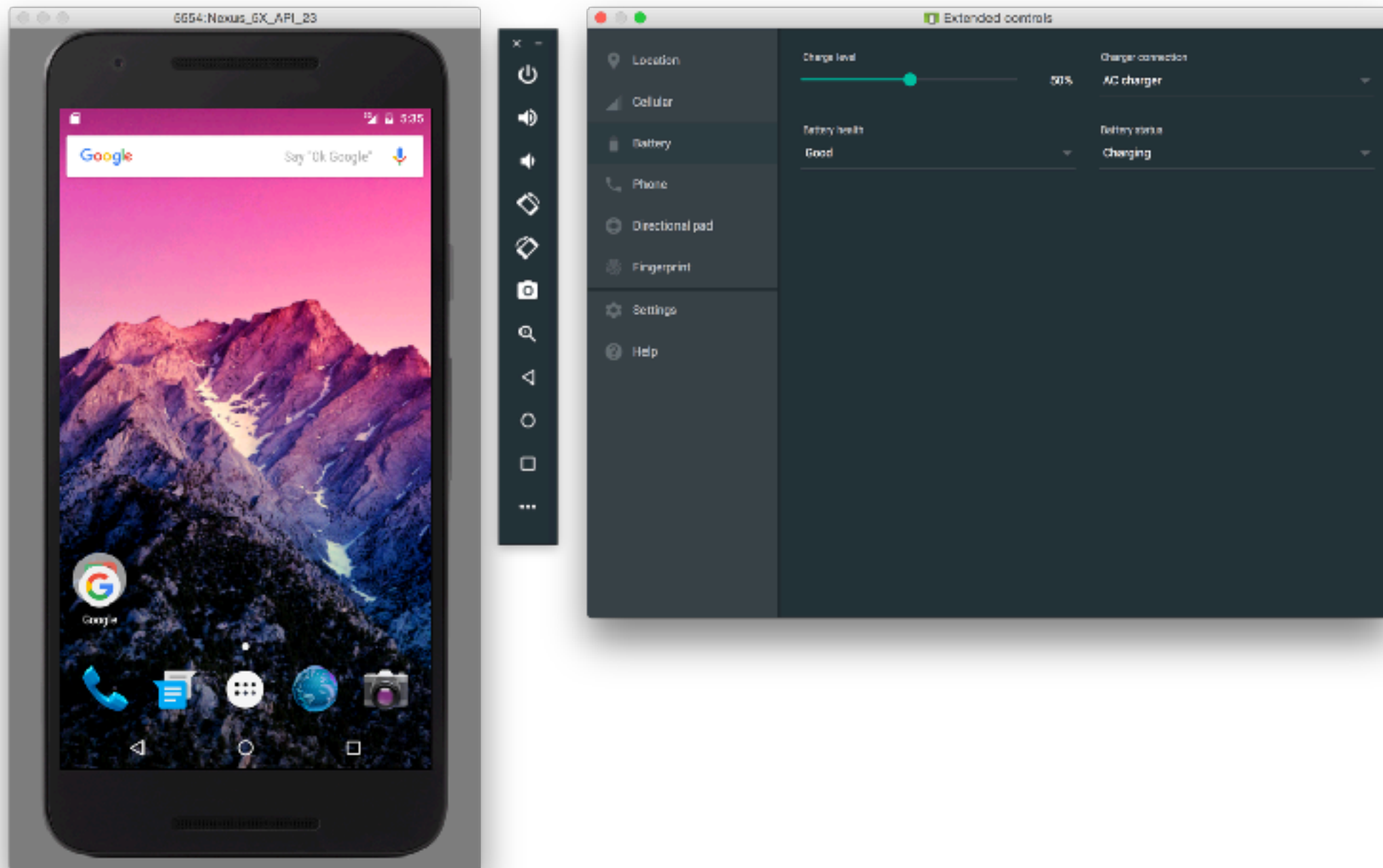
- **Real devices**

- **Emulators**

Emulators are useful but cannot substitute real devices!

Emulators

- **Android ADV**

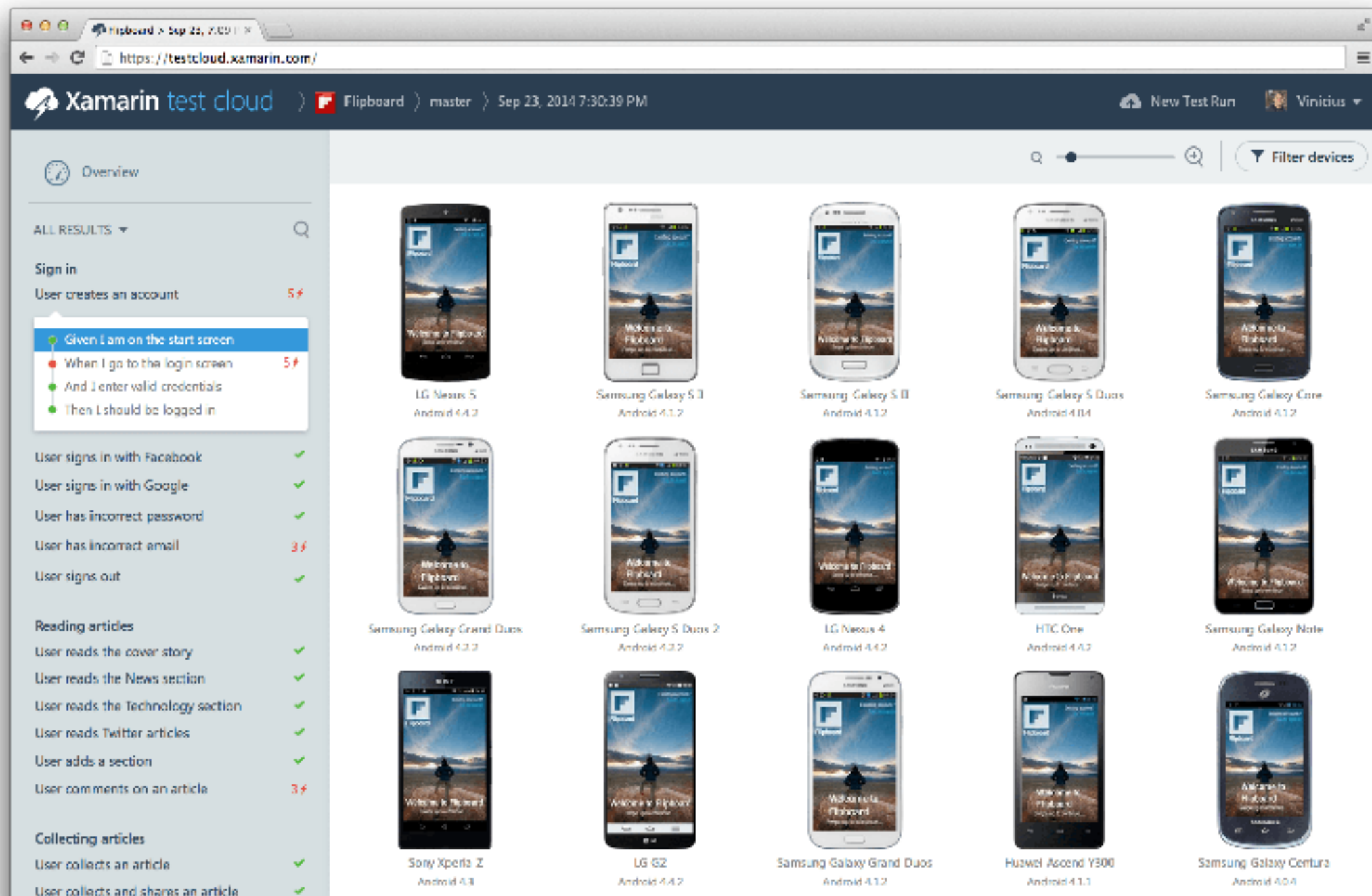


Testing Multiple Devices

- Due to fragmentation, testing on multiple devices is necessary
- Only common devices is not enough
- Cloud-based solutions

Testing Multiple Devices

- Xamarin Test Cloud: <https://developer.xamarin.com/testcloud/>



Testing Multiple Devices

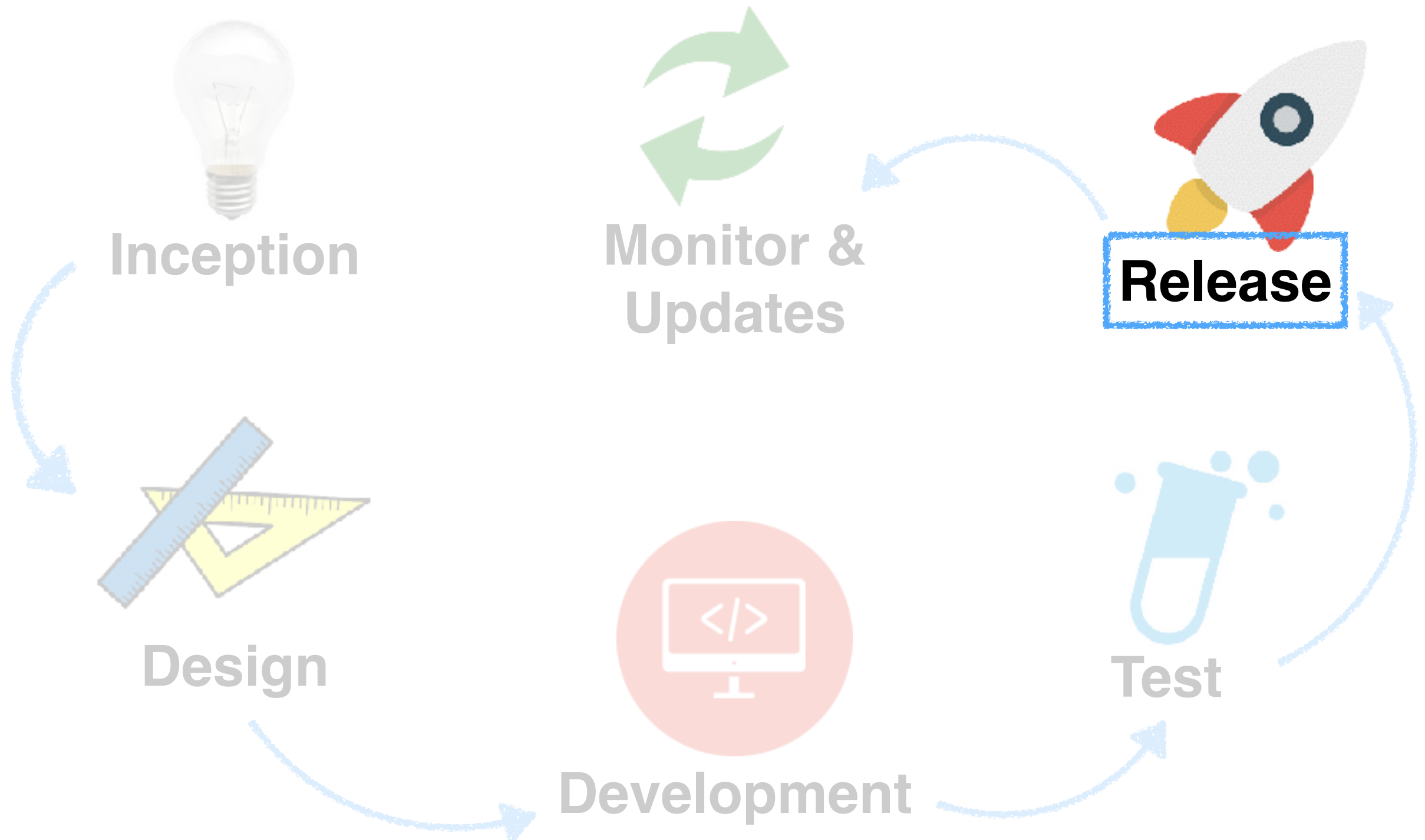
- Firebase Test Lab for Android:

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/test-lab/>

- Amazon Device Farm:

<https://aws.amazon.com/device-farm/>

Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Distribution

Publish the app!

1. Prepare the app for release

- What needs to get deployed with the app? Executable, images, database, libraries ?
- Constraints (app runs on specific devices?)
- Versioning

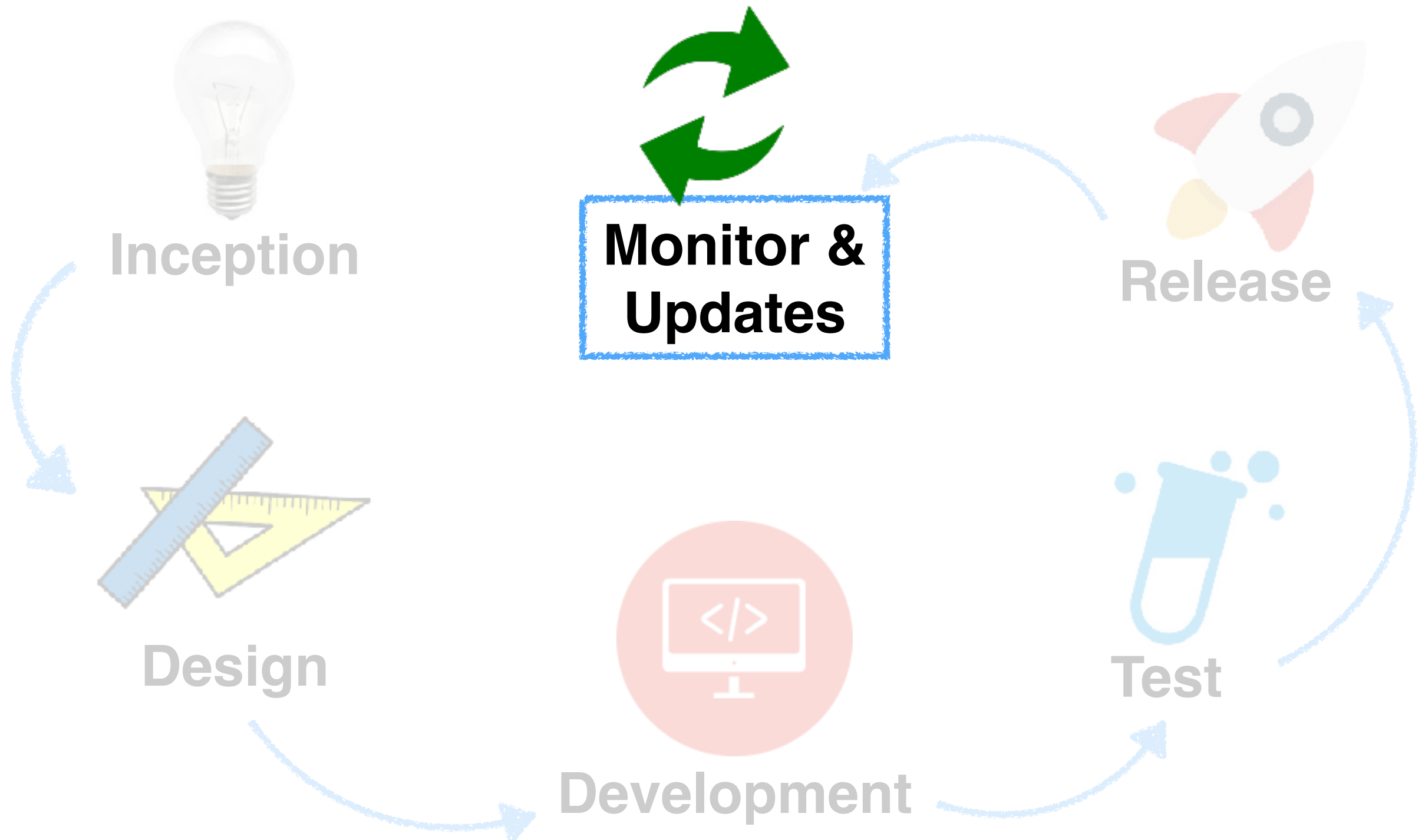
2. Release the app to users

- Typically through App Marketplaces, *e.g., Google Play Store, Apple App Store, etc.*
- Own distribution channels, *e.g., website*

Release Progressively

- Release progressively to ensure a positive reception
 - *Alpha- and Beta- Testing*
- Release early version of the app with a subset of users
- Fix technical or user experience issues before releasing the app widely
- Also release updates progressively

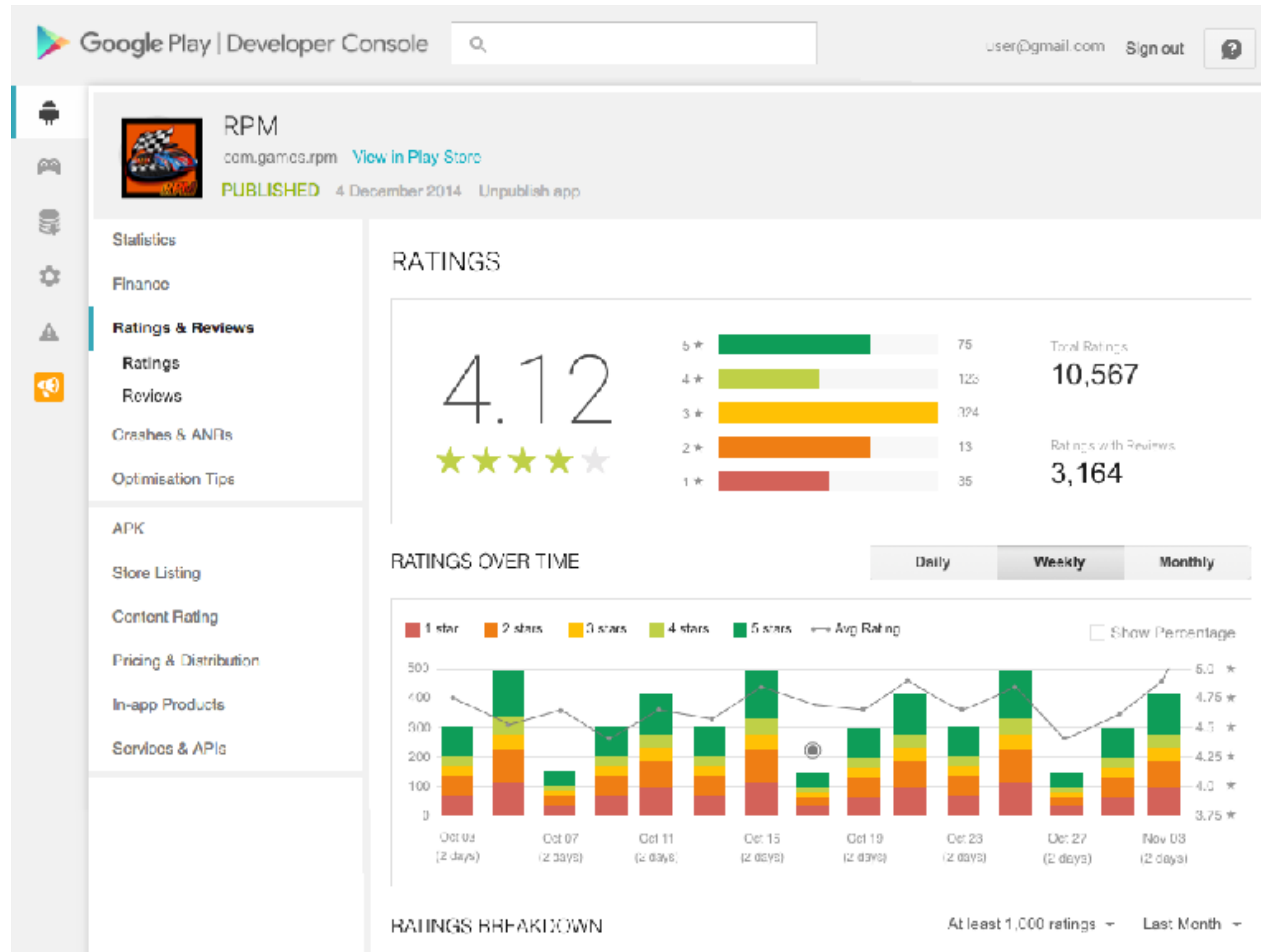
Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Monitor App Stats

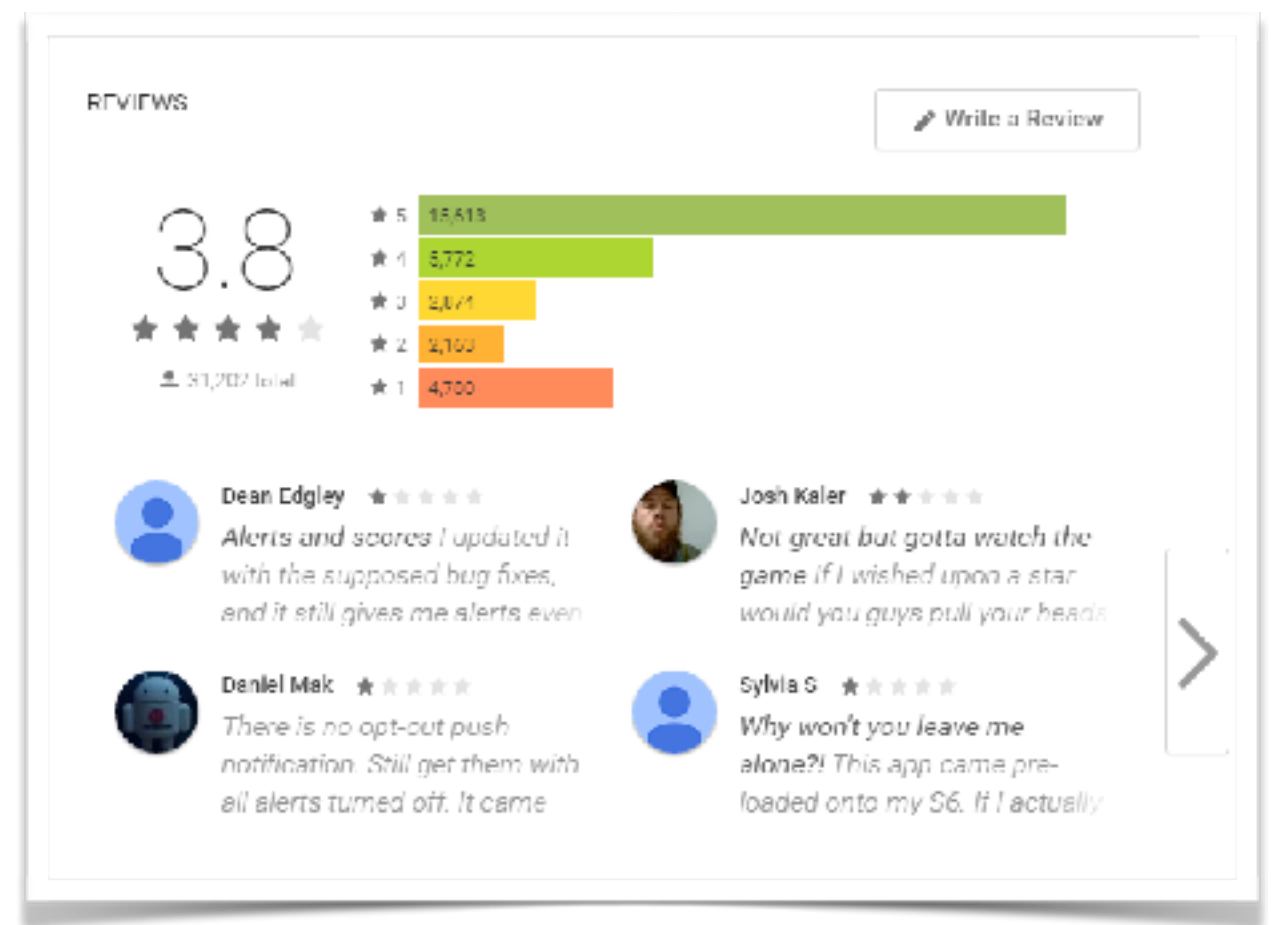
- **Gather and process data** about the app to identify how the app is performing
- Review information about the app: installs, ratings, crashes...
- Changes in the app's performance can indicate good and bad things
- **Quickly identify and correct** issues before they massively affect users' experience and harm app reputation

Google Play Developer Console



Monitor User Reviews

- **Keep an eye on users' reviews!**
- User reviews contain valuable feedback and suggestions for improving the app
- Read and reply to user reviews
 - Improve users' loyalty!

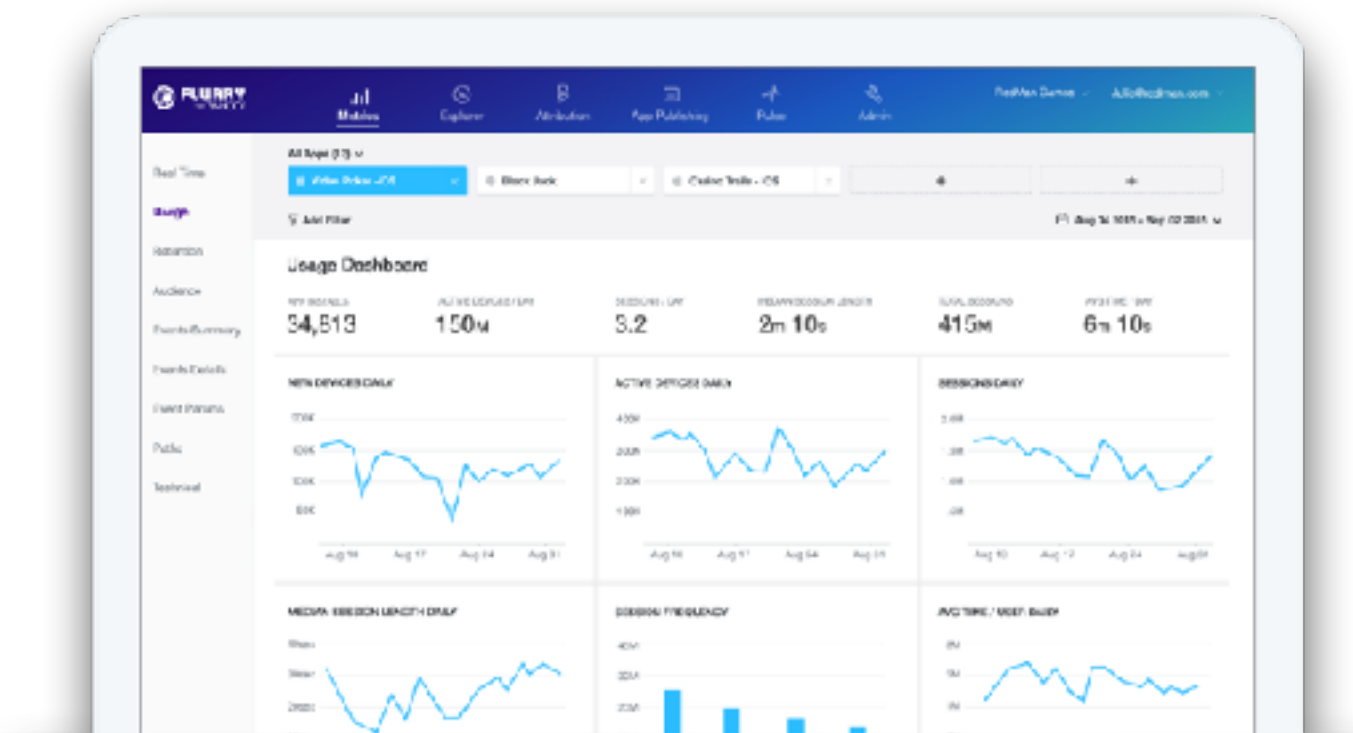
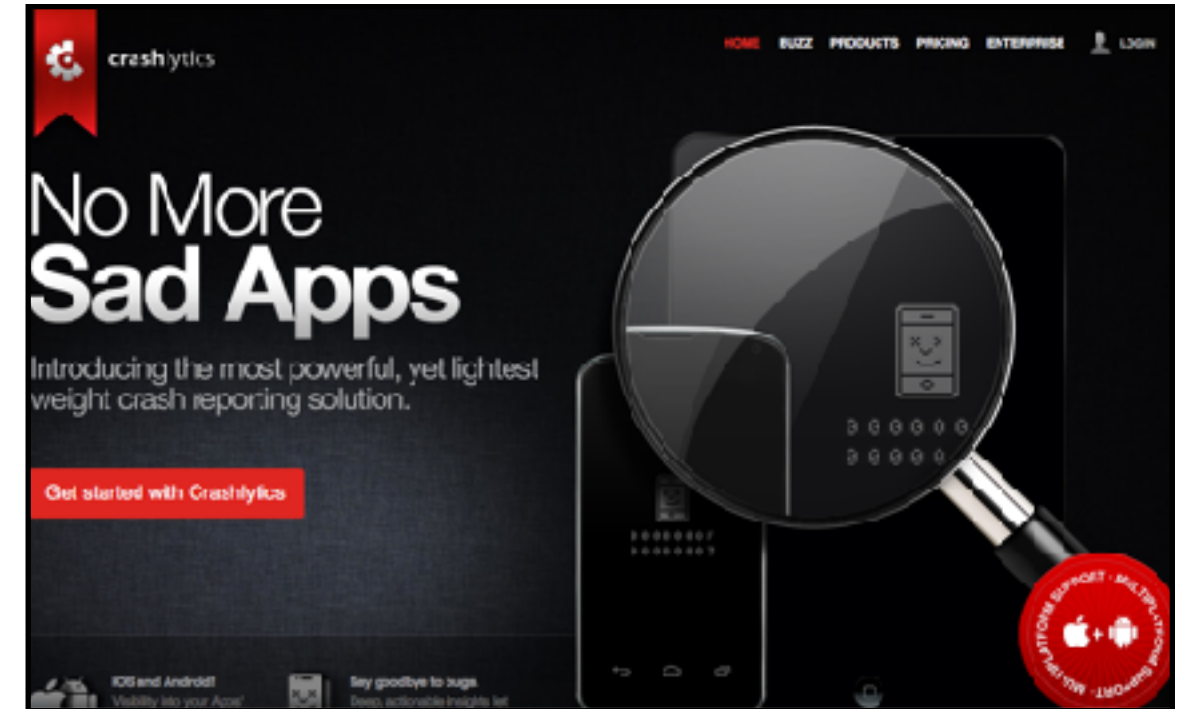
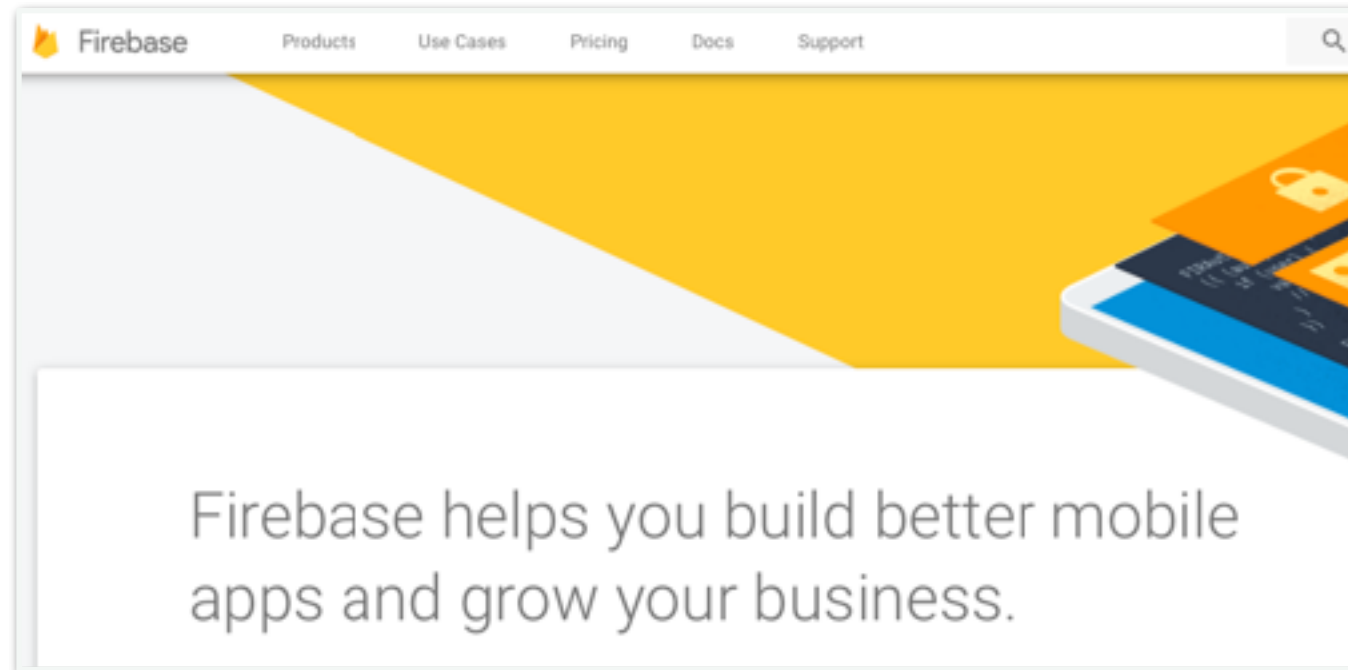


Crash Reports

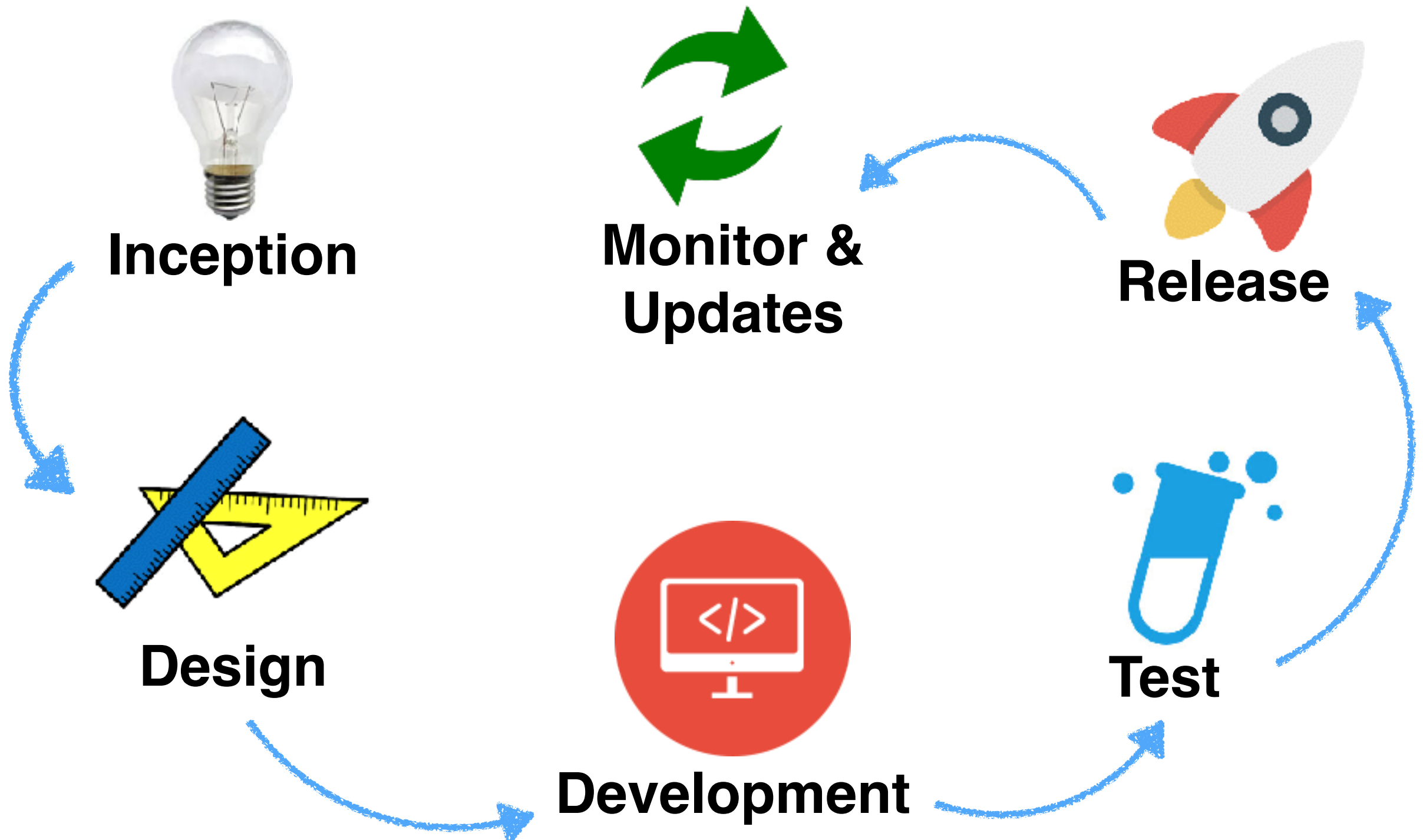
- App crashes and ANRs (*Application Not Responding*) heavily disrupts users experience
 - Lead to negative reviews and ratings
- Use crash reports to debug and improve your app
- **Correct any issues quickly!**
 - Avoid bad reputation
 - Reverse negative reviews



Analytics & Reporting Libraries



Mobile Sw Development Lifecycle



Security Considerations

Devices have access to many sensitive information!

- Personal data
 - User name, address, id...
 - Passwords
 - Banking data
 - Confidential documents
- Sensor data
 - GPS location. Track people!
 - Camera & Micro. Surveillance!



Security Considerations

- Privacy policies
- Security policies
- User agreements



References

Android developers:

<https://developer.android.com/develop/index.html>

Udacity. “UX Design for developers” by Google:

<https://www.udacity.com/course/ux-design-for-mobile-developers--ud849>

Xamarin. Introduction to the Mobile Software Development Lifecycle

https://developer.xamarin.com/guides/cross-platform/getting_started/introduction_to_mobile_sdgc/

Google developers Codelabs:

<https://codelabs.developers.google.com>