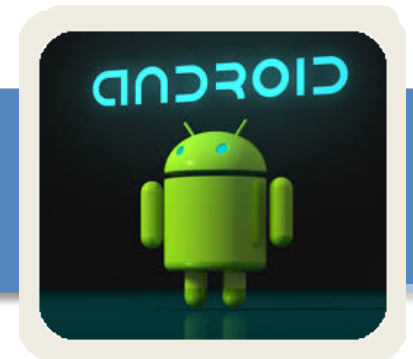


Aspect-oriented user interface design for Android applications

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```
public final void onSensorChanged(SensorEvent e)
{
    m_fLightIntensity = event.values[0];
    m_etAmbLight.setText("" + m_fLightIntensity + " lx");
}

@Override
protected void onResume()
{
    this.m_sensorLight,
    SENSOR_DELAY_NORMAL)
}
```

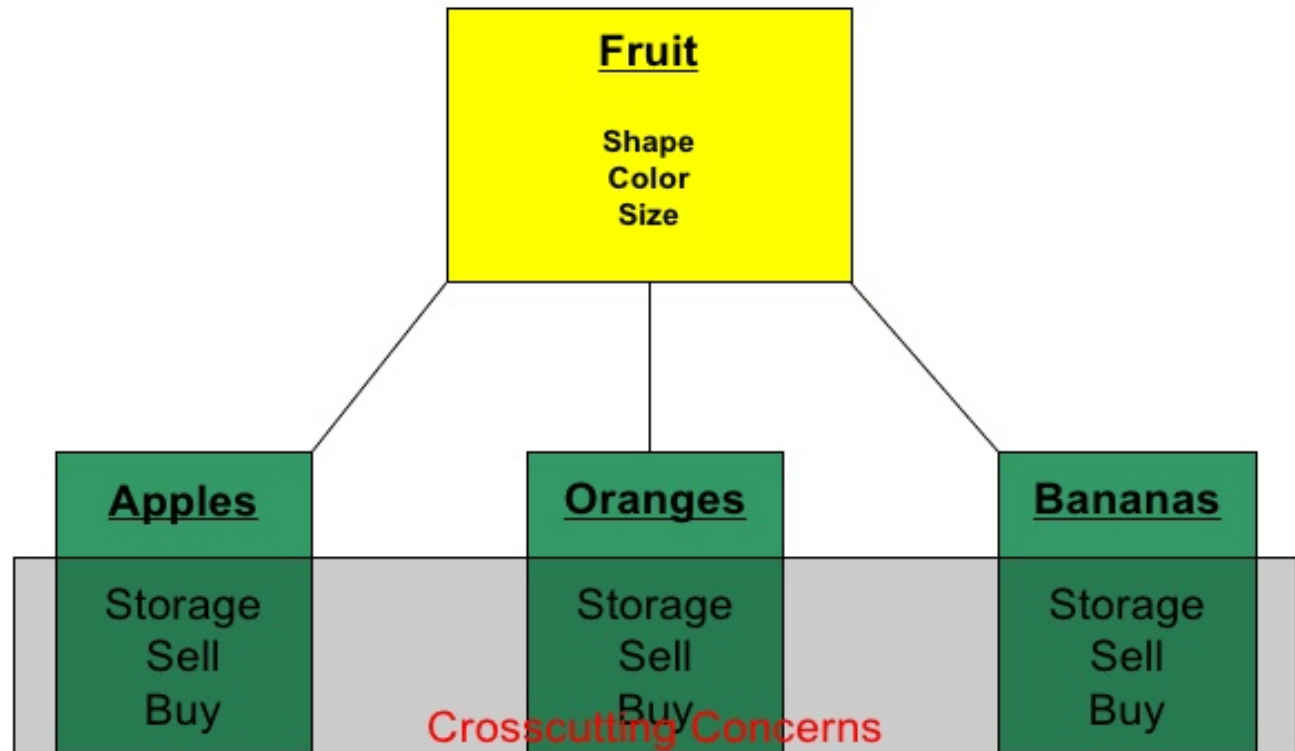
Aspect oriented programming

- Divide program into moduls (aspects)
- crosscutting concerns
- Aspect weaving
- Static vs dynamic
- Front-end vs back-end



Aspect oriented programming

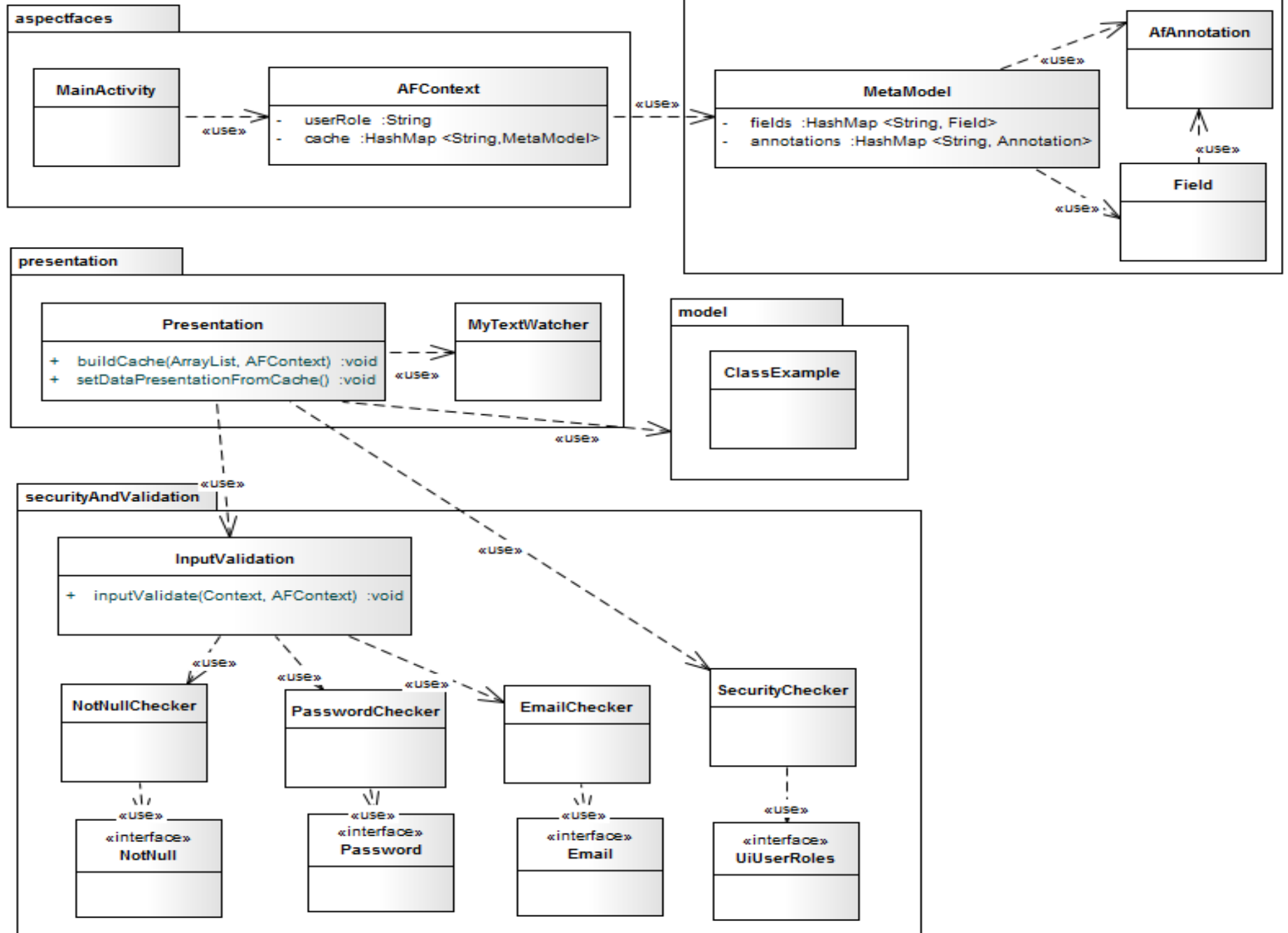
Traditional OOP Approach

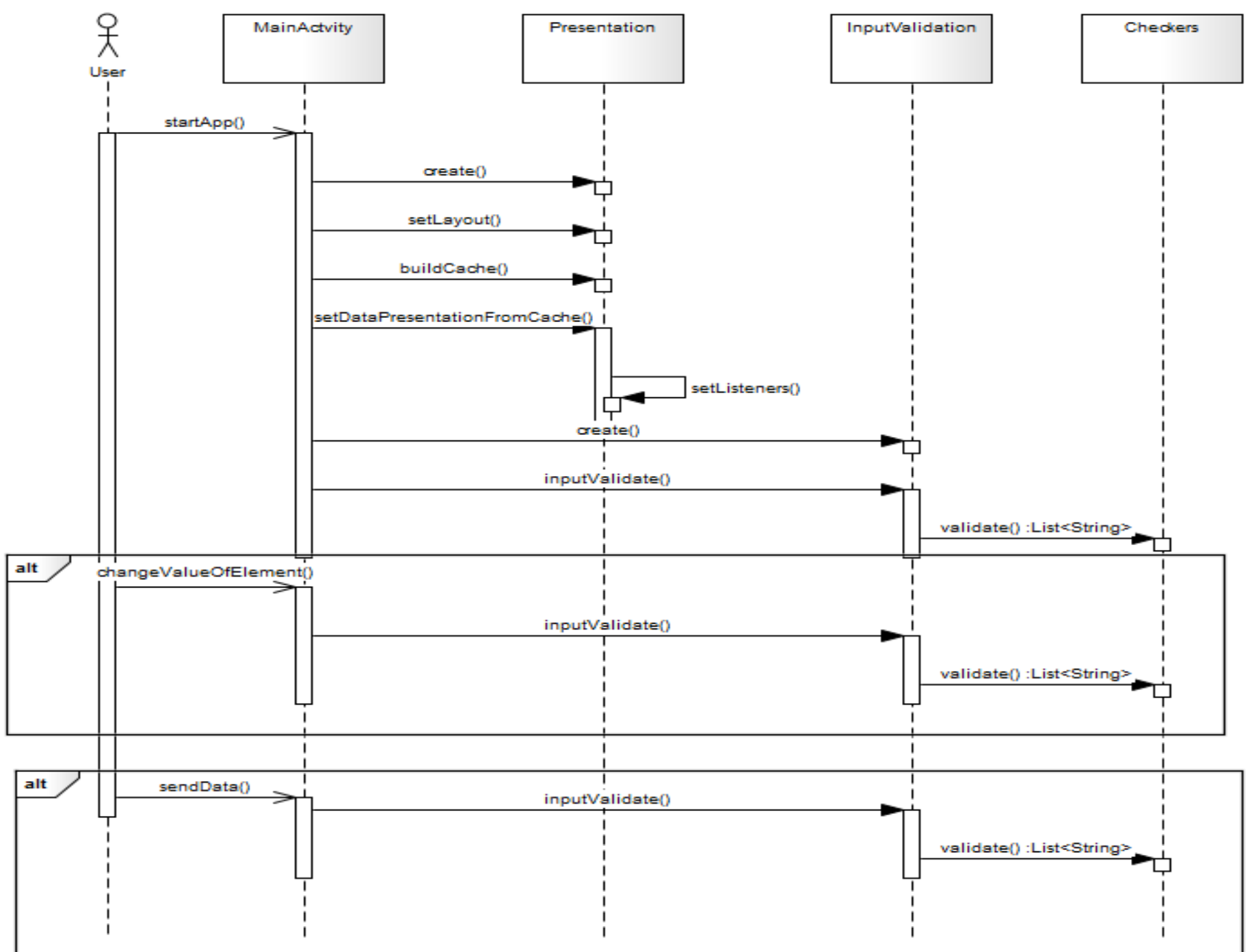


Background

- Existing techniques of app development
 - Traditional development
 - Aspect oriented development
 - Model driven development (MDD)
 - Generative programming (GP)
 - Meta programming (MP)
 - Domain-specific language (DSL)
- Existing tools
 - Metawidget, AspectFaces...







Usage

```
Presentation p = new Presentation(this, arrayListOfInstances);  
p.buildCache(arrayListOfInstances, afContext);  
View v = p.setDataPresentationFromCache();  
setContentView(v);
```



```
@UiUserRoles(role={"ROLE_ADMIN"})  
public class ClassExample{  
    @NotNull(message="attr1 can not be null.")  
    @Password  
    String attr1;  
    @UiUserRoles(role={"ROLE_ADMIN", "ROLE_USER"})  
    @NotNull(message="attr2 can not be null.")  
    int attr2;  
    @UiUserRoles(role={"ROLE_ADMIN"})  
    @Email(message="attr3 is not in email format.")  
    String attr3;
```

ClassExample

attr2

attr1

attr4

attr3

ClassExample2

attr01

Send

Implementation

- Aspects implemented:

- Layout
- Prezентация
- Data binding
- Validation
- Security

- Techniques used:

- intern cache, Rich Entity Aspect/Audit Design (READ)

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    String attr3;
```

ClassExample

attr2 10

attr1

attr4 text

attr3 example

ClassExample2

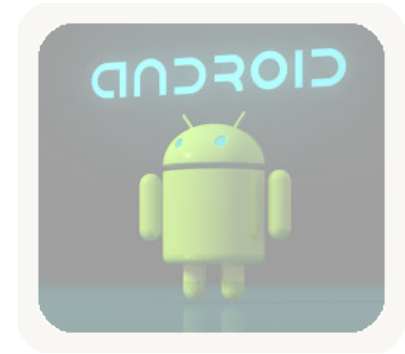
attr01

Send

Comparison AOP on platform Android and Java EE

- Android

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setContentView(v);
```



- Java EE

```
<af:ui instance="#{bean.entity1}" edit="true"/>  
<af:ui instance="#{bean.entity2}" edit="true"/>
```



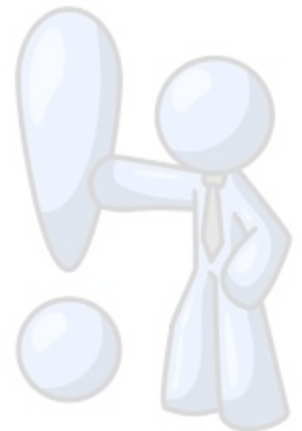
Comparison of AOP and traditional development on Android

| Features | AOP | Conventional approach |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Reuse | yes | no |
| Runtime approach | yes | no |
| Reduce code | yes | no |
| Better to maintain | yes | no |
| Separated each aspects | yes | no |
| Readable code | yes | no (depends on developer) |
| Time to launch the form (average) | 119,5ms | 193,1ms |
| Standard deviation (std) | 5,35ms | 14,7ms |
| Lines of code (LOC) | 29 | 495 |

Table 7.1. Comparison of AOP and conventional approach

Conclusion

- Aspect oriented framework for Adroid was created
- Code created with framework is:
 - readable
 - reuseable
 - better to maintain (separated each aspect)
 - reduce size of code
- Framework uses runtime approach



Future work

- New aspect friendly ui (learning phase, deployed phase)
- Adding aspects for REST api, database layer...
- Create new language for security
- Use of devices hw (sensors..)
 - Change UI based on this information

Thank you for your attention

Jiří Šebek

