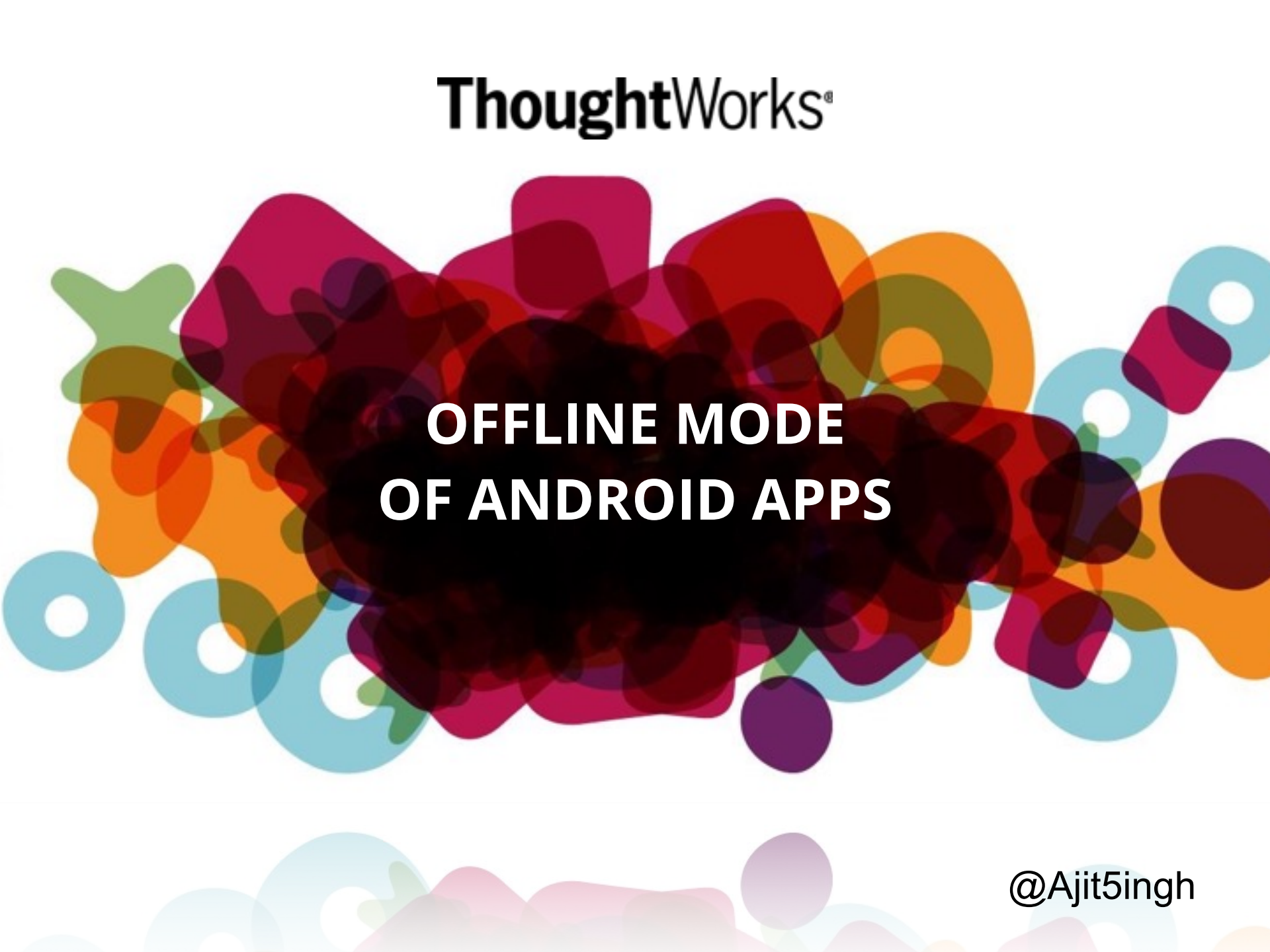


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The background features a dense, abstract composition of overlapping, semi-transparent shapes in various colors including magenta, red, orange, yellow, green, and blue. These shapes are primarily concentrated in the center and upper half of the image, creating a vibrant, layered effect. The text is overlaid on a dark, irregularly shaped area within this colorful cluster.

# **OFFLINE MODE OF ANDROID APPS**

@Ajit5ingh

## ABOUT ME

---

```
new Presenter(  
    "Ajit Singh",  
    "github.com/ajitsing",  
    "www.singhajit.com",  
    "@Ajit5ingh"  
)
```



# AGENDA

---

- Why offline mode?
- What it takes to build an offline mode
- Architecture & Code
- Network factors
- Testing
- Bugs & how to solve them
- Wrap up

# WHY OFFLINE MODE?

---

- Lets understand by an example
- We can't always get connected to internet
- Mobile networks are not stable

A man in a light blue shirt is seen from the side, working at a desk. The desk is cluttered with various items including a blue coffee cup, pens, pencils, sticky notes, and several mobile devices. One device is a tablet showing a design interface with the word 'Details' and some lines. Another device is a smartphone showing a list of items. The man is looking at the devices and has his hands on them. The background is a plain wall.

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# WHAT IT TAKES TO BUILD AN OFFLINE MODE

---

# WHAT IT TAKES TO BUILD OFFLINE MODE

---

- UX
- Data
- Listening to network state updates
- Manage the network state
- Notifying user with the latest network state

# USER EXPERIENCE

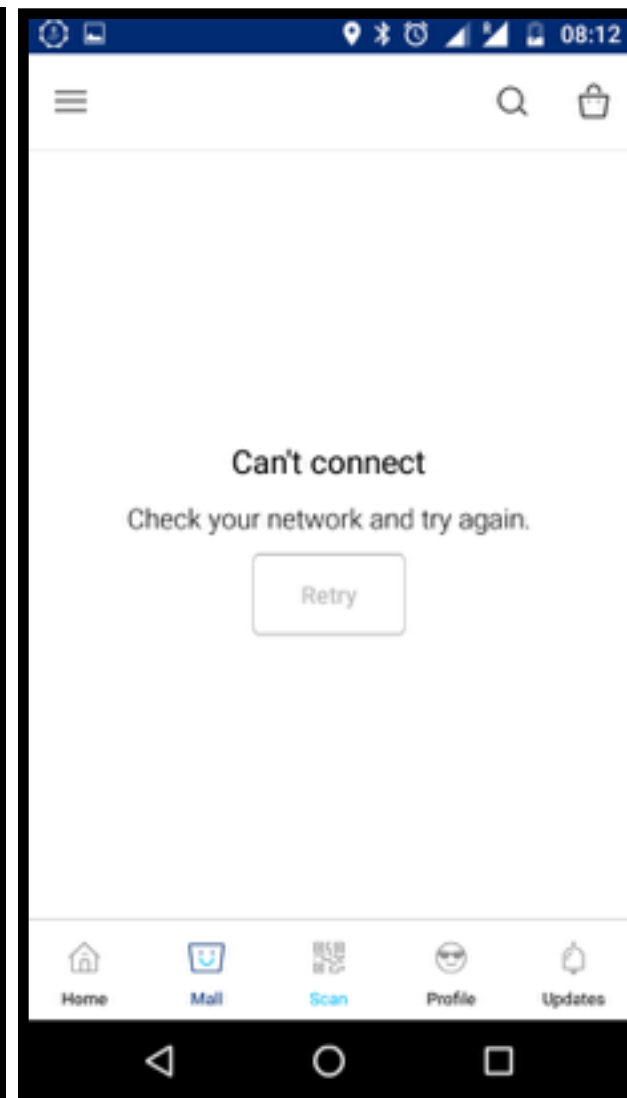
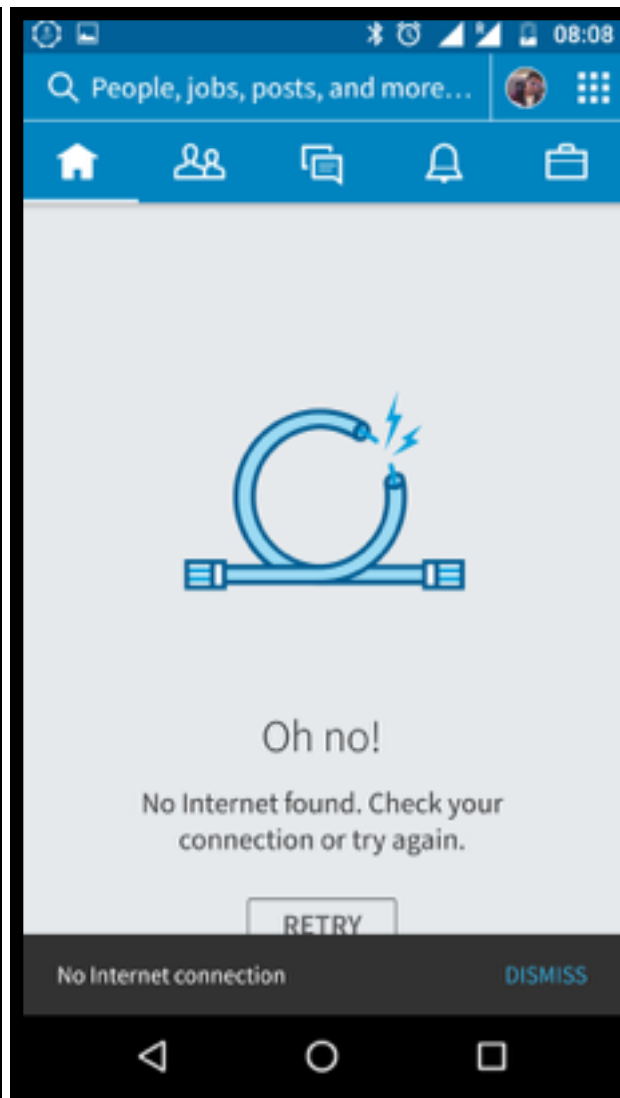
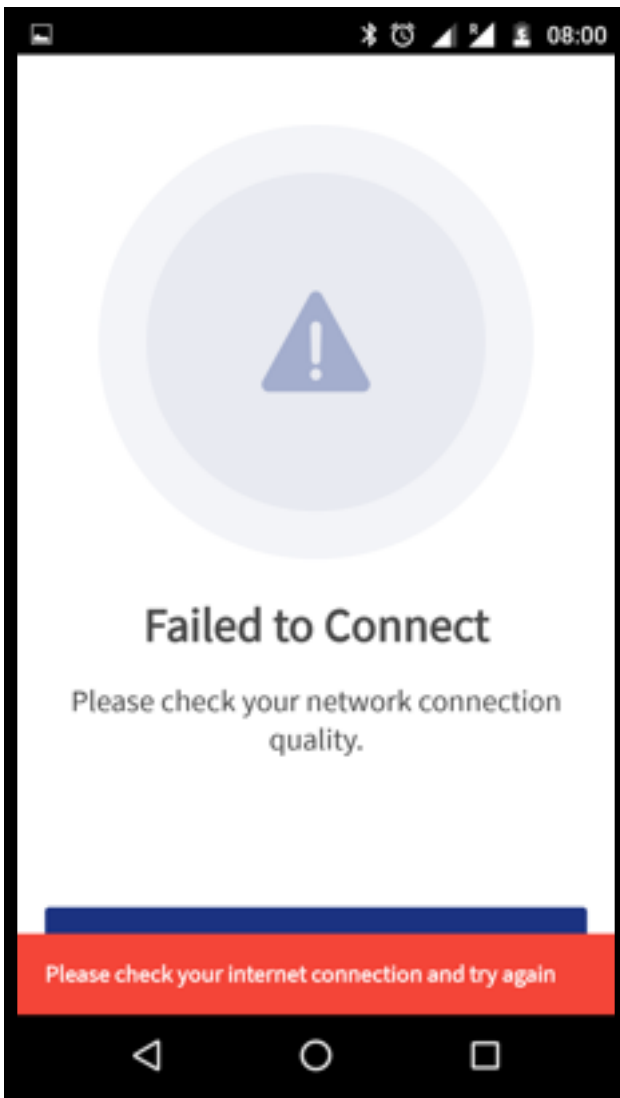
---

A large, orange, rounded square shape is centered on the page. Inside this shape, the letters 'UX' are written in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

**UX**

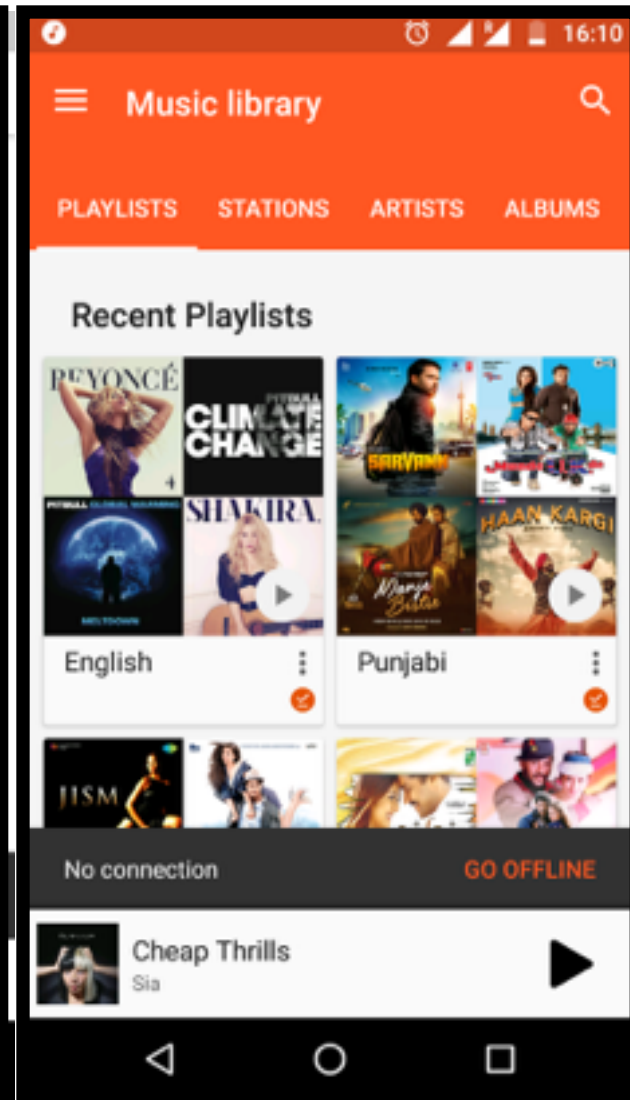
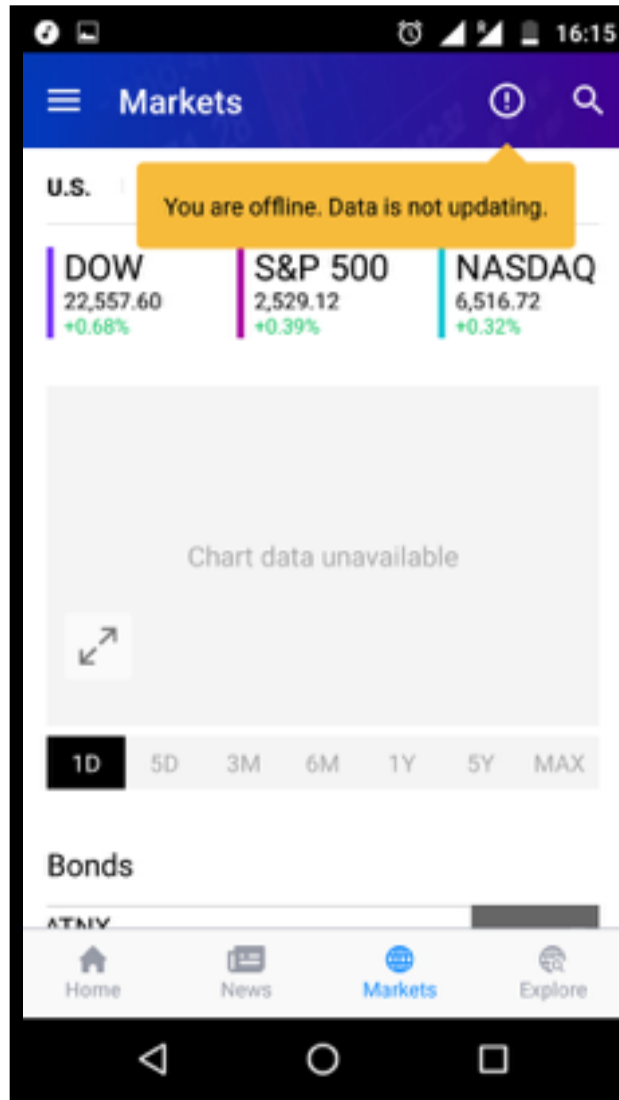
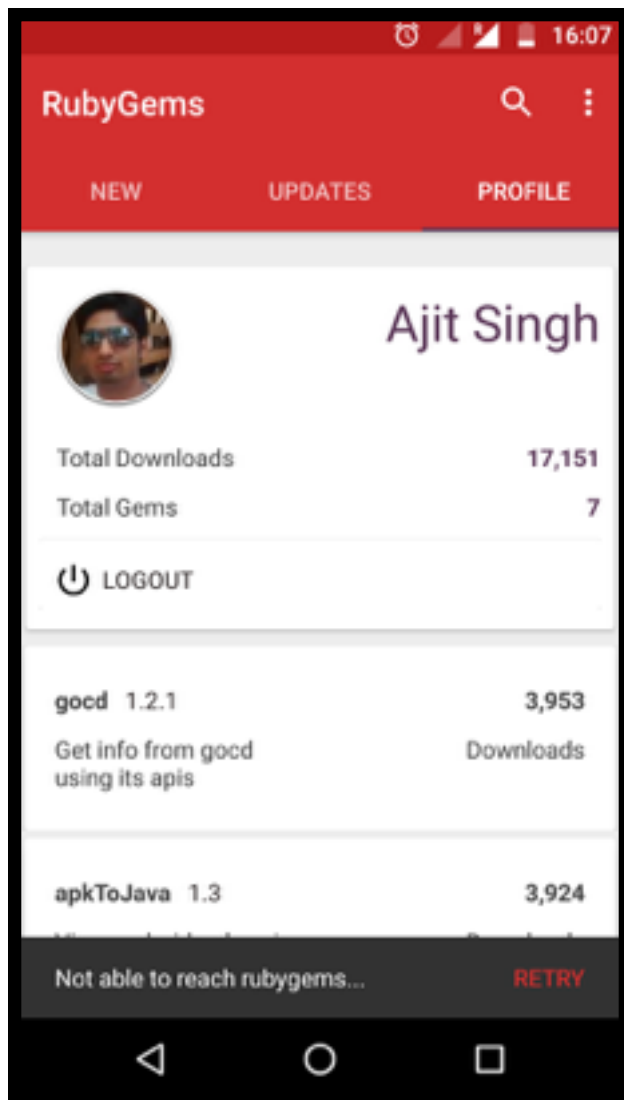
# CAN NOT DO ANYTHING OFFLINE!

---

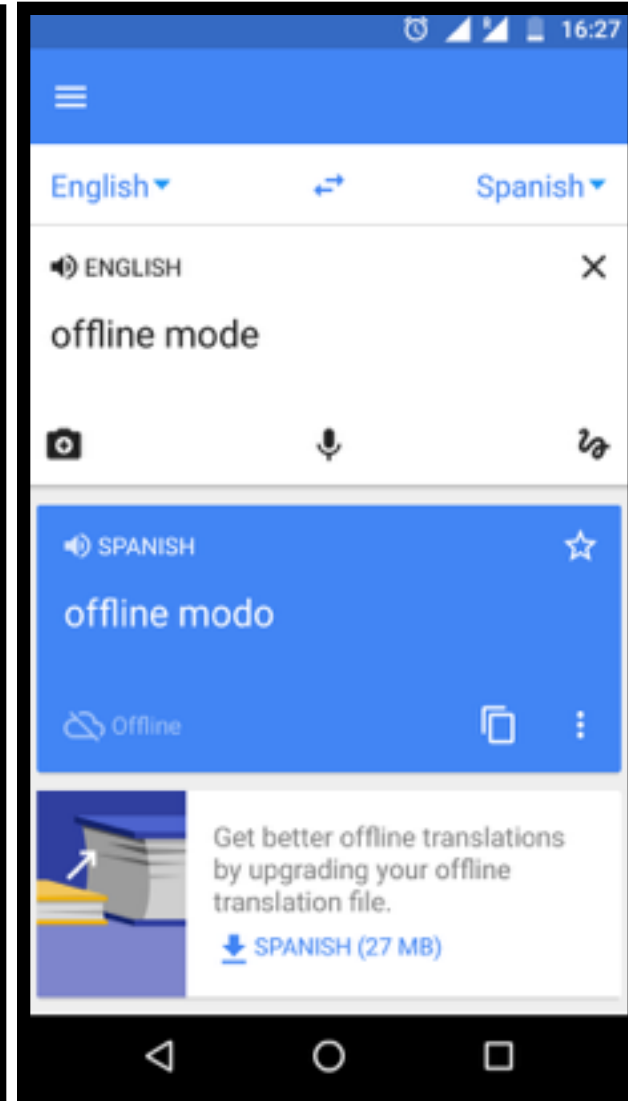
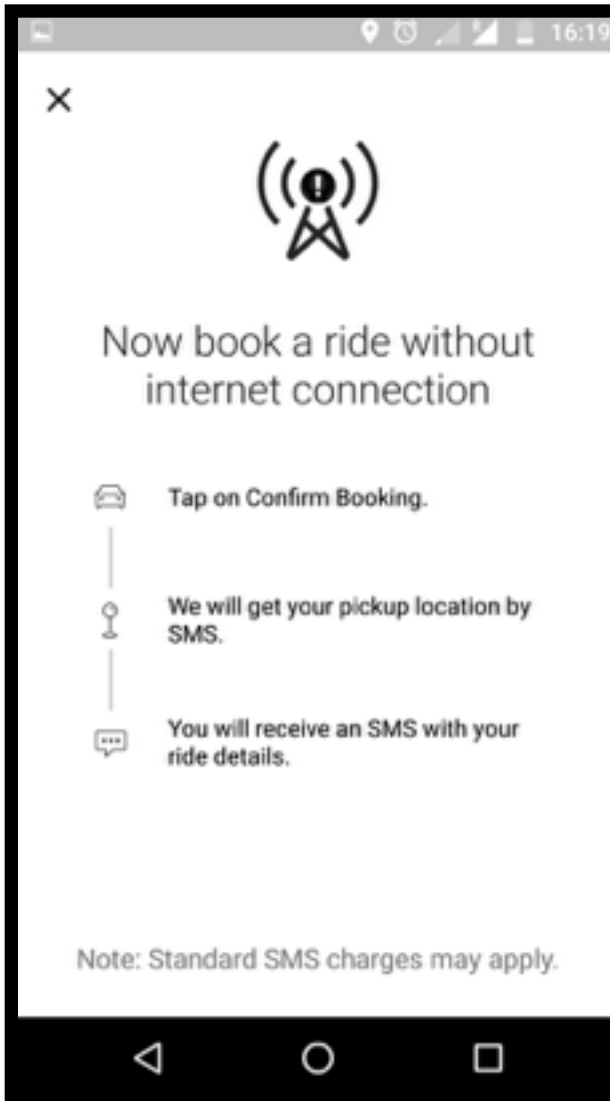
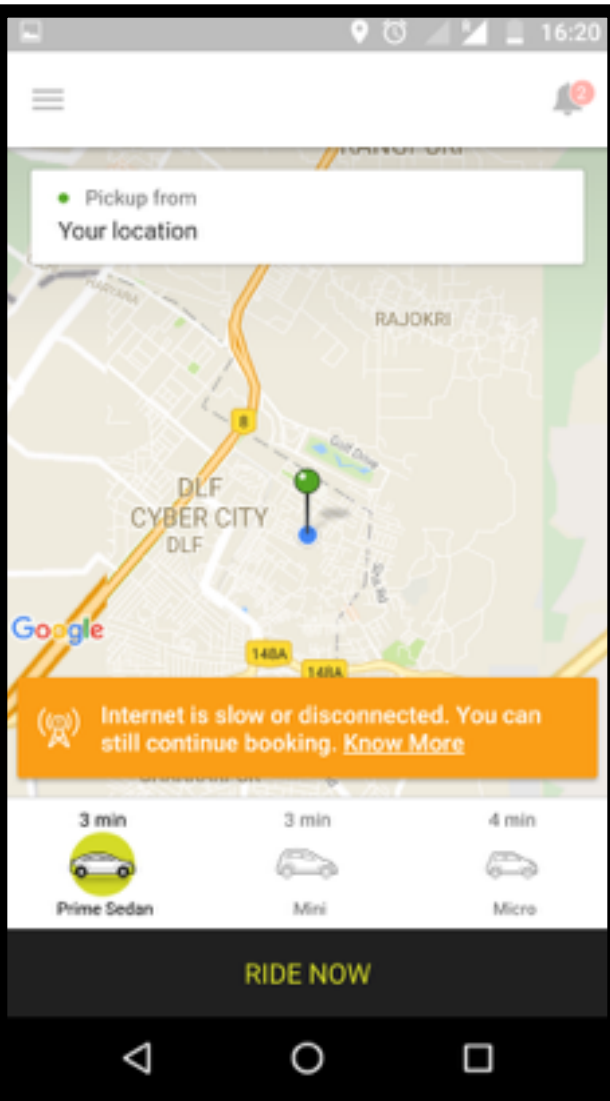




# CAN DO SOMETHING!



# CAN DO A LOT!!



# DATA

---



**DB**

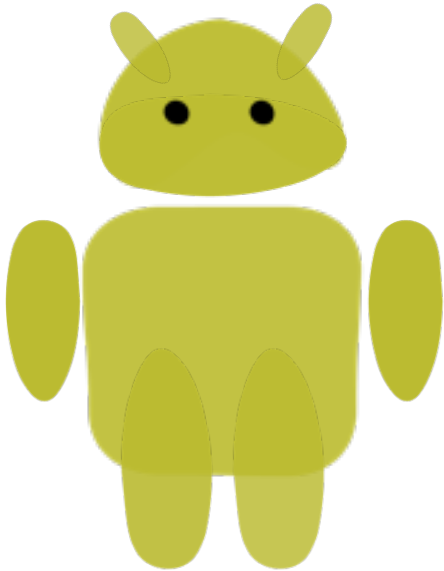


**CACHE**

JSON files, sharedPreferences etc..

# LISTEN FOR NETWORK CHANGE EVENTS

---



# IDENTIFYING INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

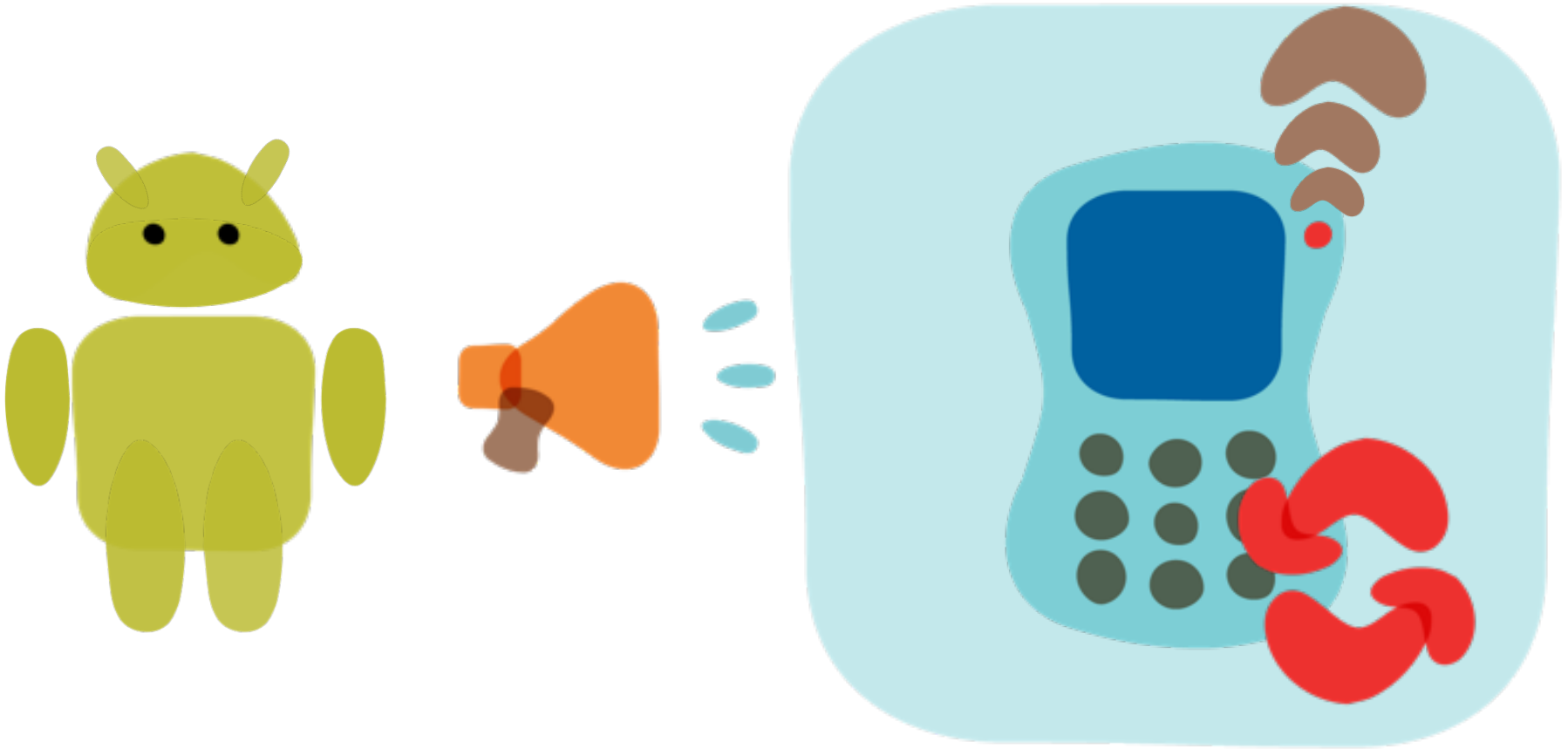
---



Figure out current network state using the  
`NetworkStateIdentifier`

# MANAGE NETWORK STATE

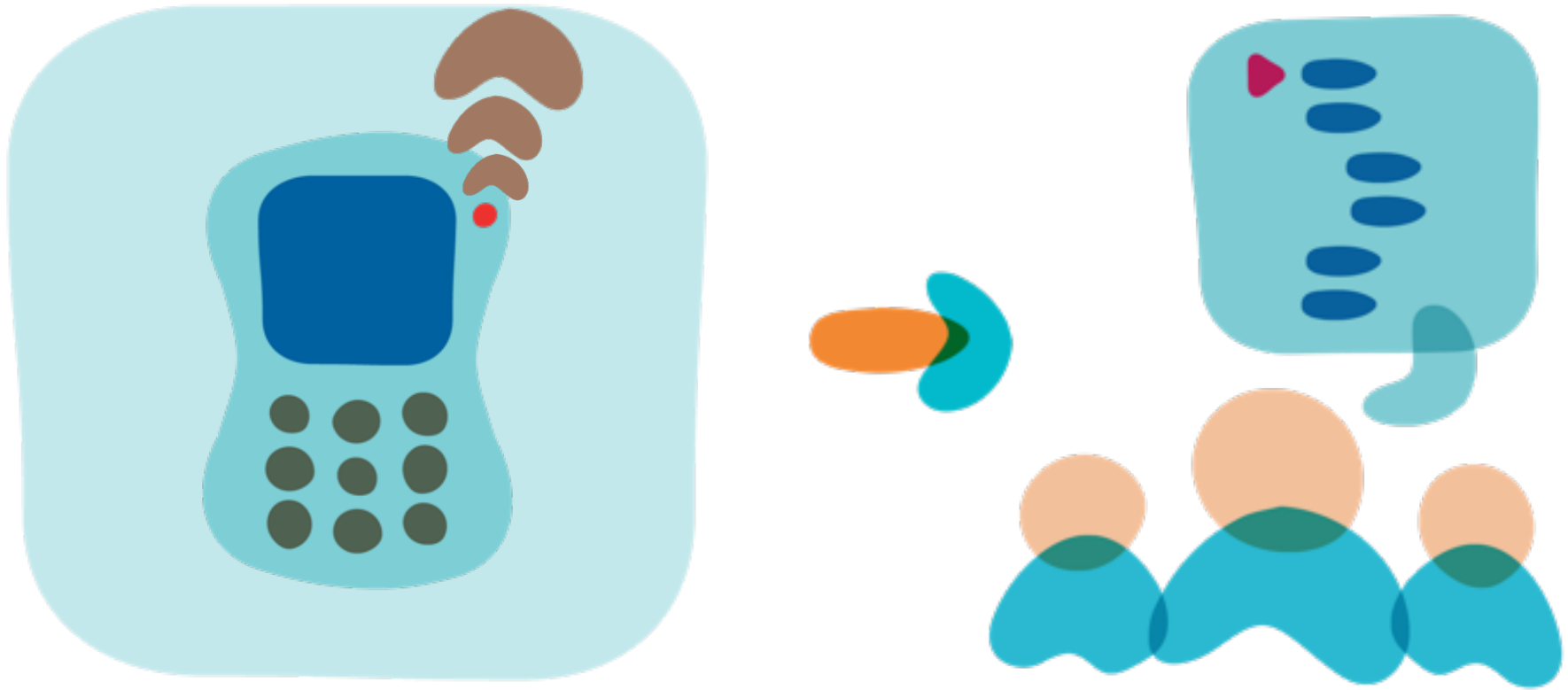
---



Update the network state

# NOTIFYING USER WITH THE LATEST STATE

---

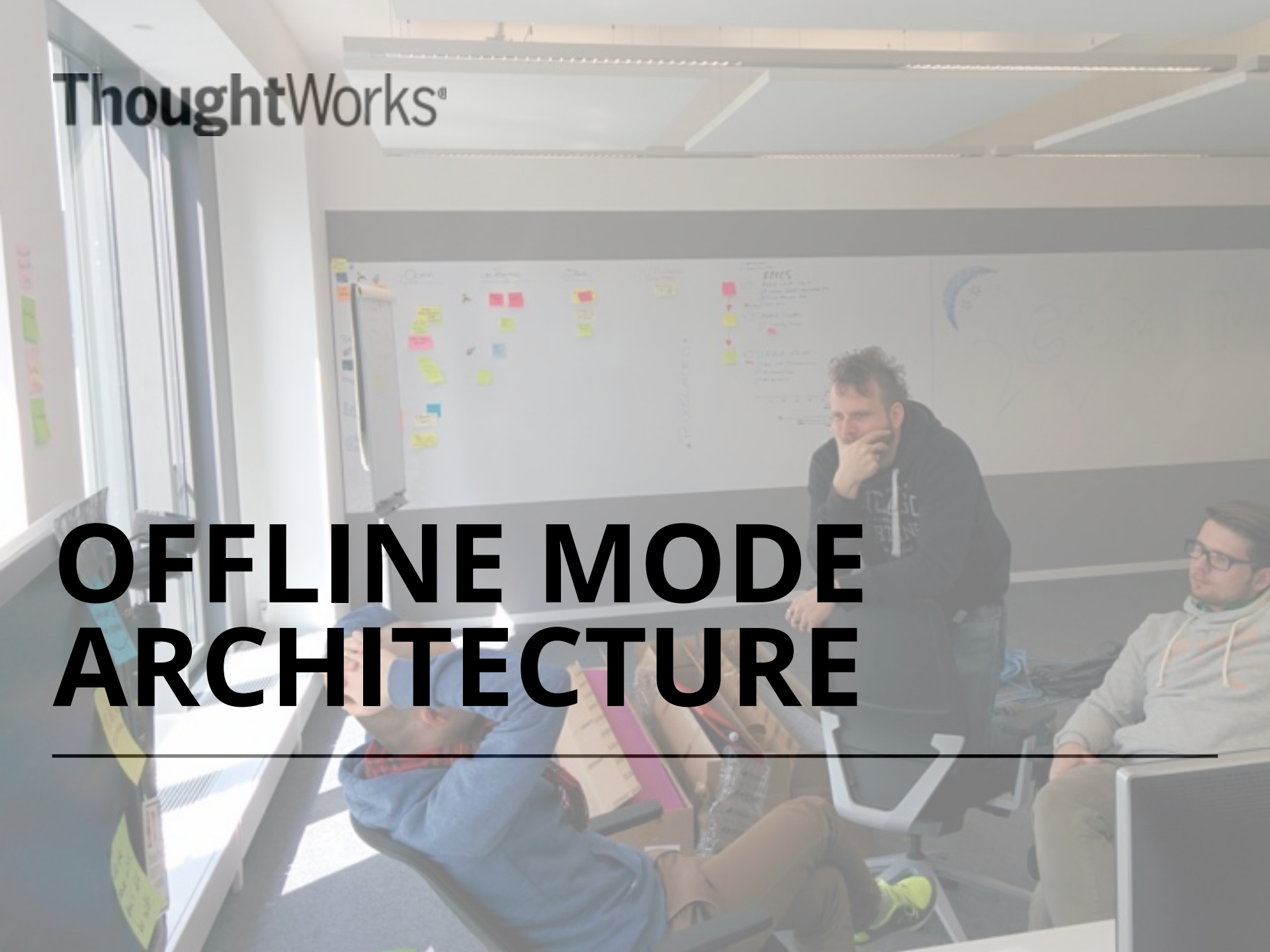


Update UI using the latest network state

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# OFFLINE MODE ARCHITECTURE

---





## A collection of colorful, stylized icons arranged around a central point. At the top center is a large, multi-colored rounded square containing the word "APP" in white capital letters. Surrounding this central icon are several other icons: a green Android robot on the top left, an orange megaphone with sound waves to its left, a light blue circle with a dark blue question mark to the top right, a light blue smartphone with a screen and buttons to the right, a light blue rounded square with a brown Wi-Fi symbol to the bottom left, an orange speech bubble with a blue tail to the bottom right, and a group of three stylized people (orange heads, blue bodies) at the bottom. There are also several abstract shapes in orange and blue, some resembling arrows or motion paths, scattered around the central area.

# BENEFITS OF THIS ARCHITECTURE

---

- Event driven architecture
- App always has the copy of latest connectivity state
- Utilising less resources
- User gets notified almost immediately

# ThoughtWorks®

# CODE

---

# *User Permission*

# PERMISSION TO ACCESS NETWORK STATE

---

```
<uses-permission  
android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE"/>
```

*Registering for network status  
change events*

# LISTEN TO NETWORK CHANGE EVENT

---

```
<receiver
  android:name=".NetworkStateChangeReceiver"
  android:exported="false">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.net.conn.CONNECTIVITY_CHANGE"/>
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

**Deprecated for Apps targeting to API 24**

## LISTEN TO NETWORK CHANGE EVENT BELOW API 21

---

```
if (belowLollipop()) {  
    ctx.registerReceiver(receiver,  
        new IntentFilter(CONNECTIVITY_ACTION))  
  
    ctx.registerReceiver(receiver,  
        new IntentFilter(WIFI_STATE_CHANGE_ACTION))  
}
```



# LISTEN TO NETWORK CHANGE EVENT BELOW API 21

---

```
public class NetworkStateChangeReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {  
    @Override  
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {  
        networkStateManager.refresh();  
    }  
}
```

# LISTEN TO NETWORK CHANGE EVENT FOR API 21 & ABOVE

---

```
NetworkCallback networkCallback = new NetworkCallback() {  
    @Override  
    public void onAvailable(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.refresh();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onLost(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.refresh();  
    }  
};  
  
cm.registerNetworkCallback(networkRequest, networkCallback);
```

*Managing network state*

# NETWORK STATE MANAGER

---

```
networkStateManager.refresh();
```

```
public void refresh() {  
    updateNetworkState();  
    broadcastNetworkChangeIntent();  
}
```

*Network state identifier*

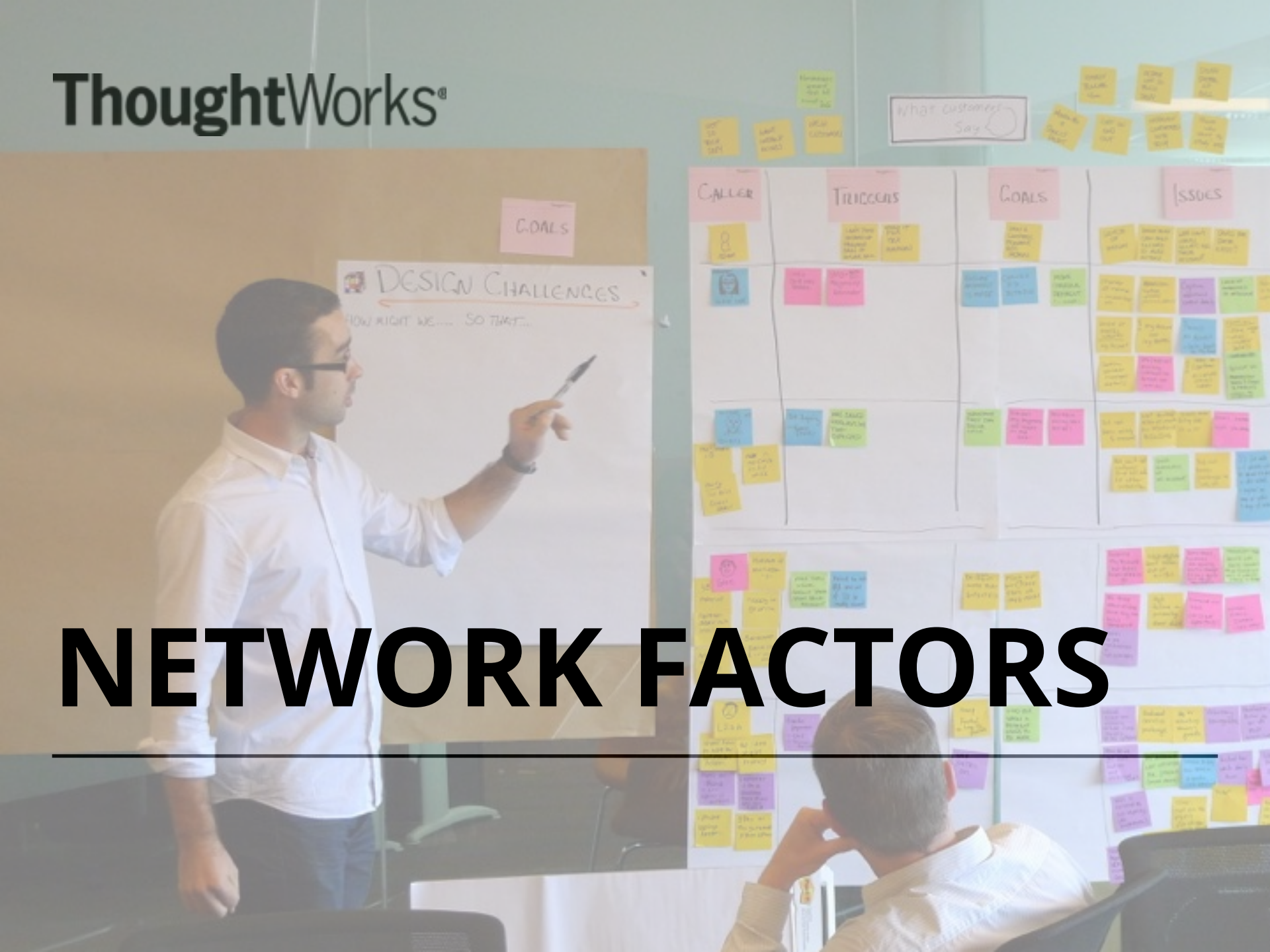
# NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IDENTIFIER

---

```
NetworkInfo networkInfo = cm.getActiveNetworkInfo();  
networkInfo.isConnected();
```

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# NETWORK FACTORS



# NETWORK FACTORS

---



WiFi



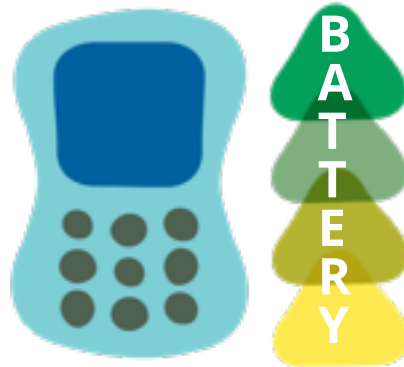
Mobile Data



Low Connectivity



Flight Mode



Power Save Mode



Roaming



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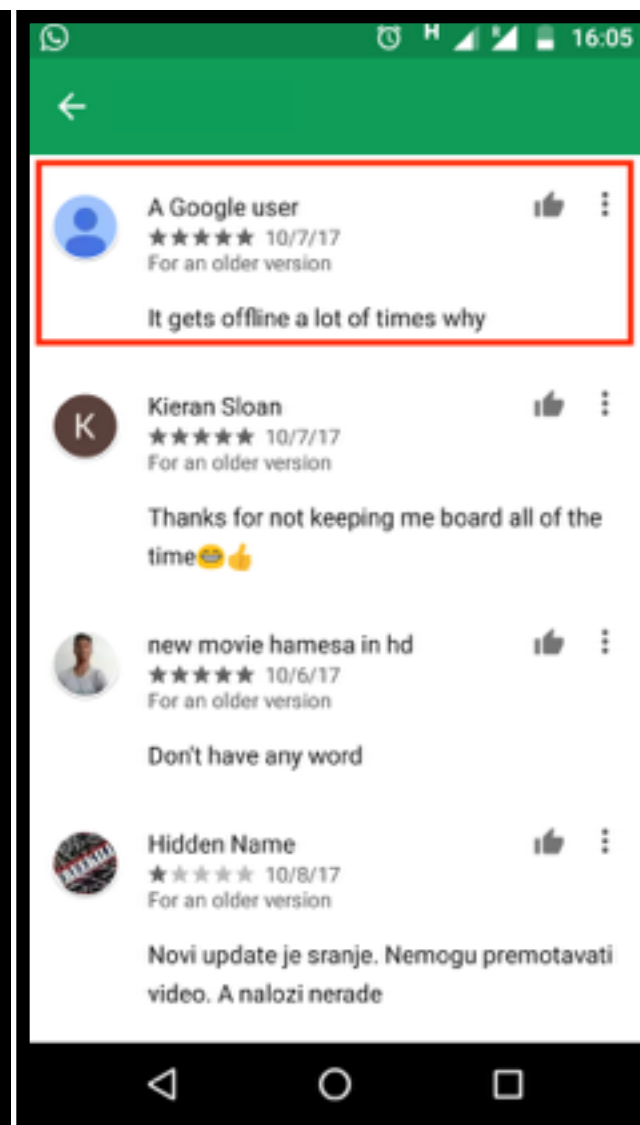
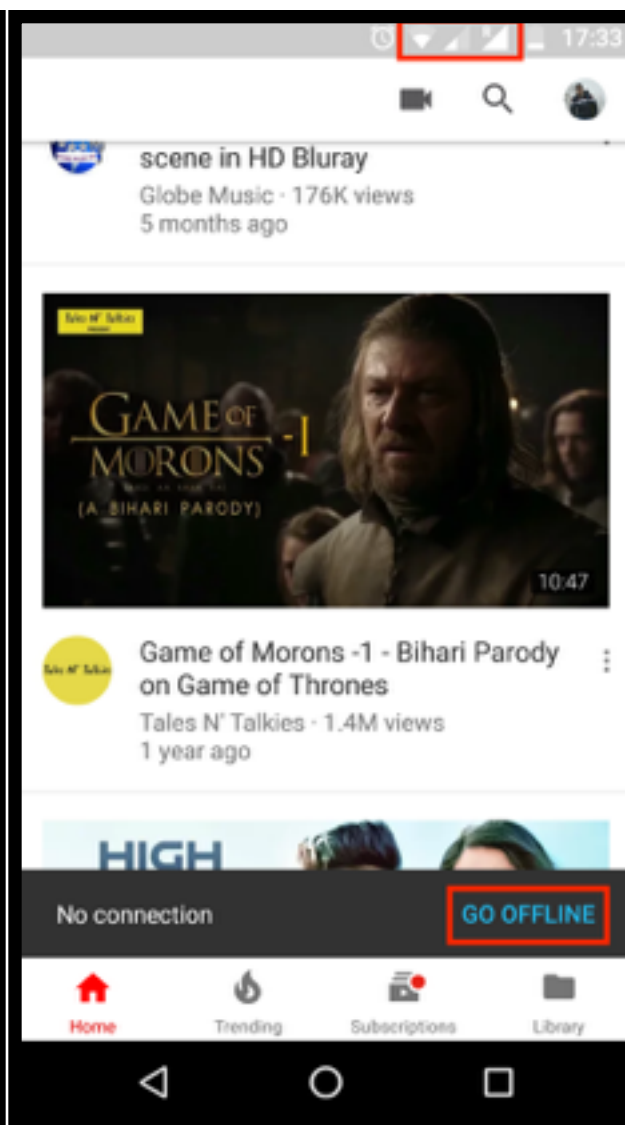
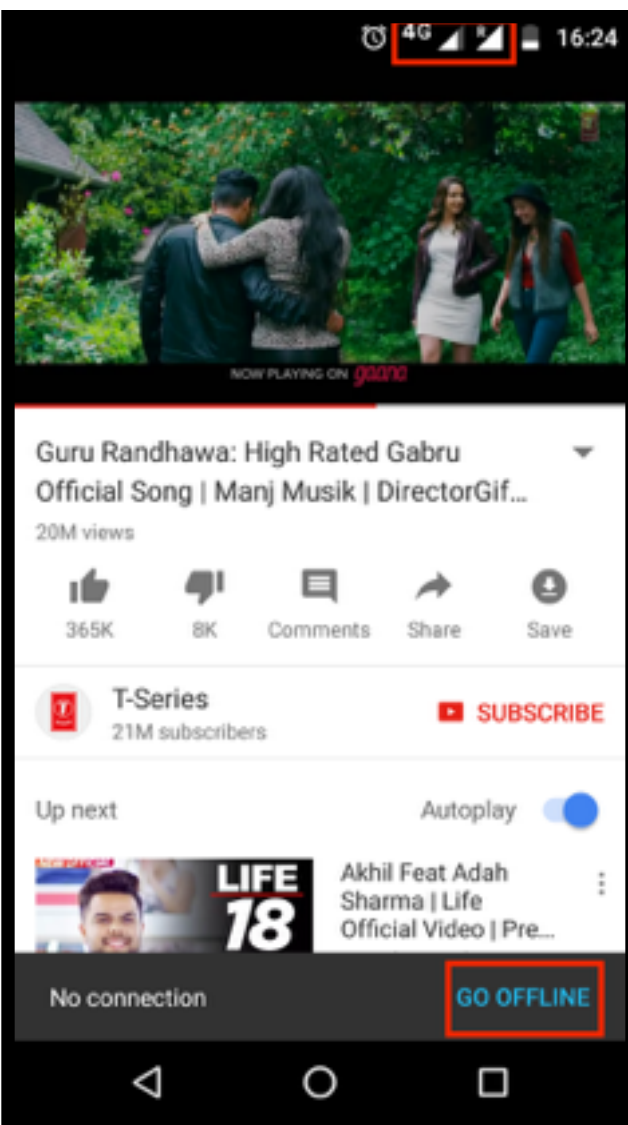
Expect

Surprises

**POTENTIAL ISSUES**

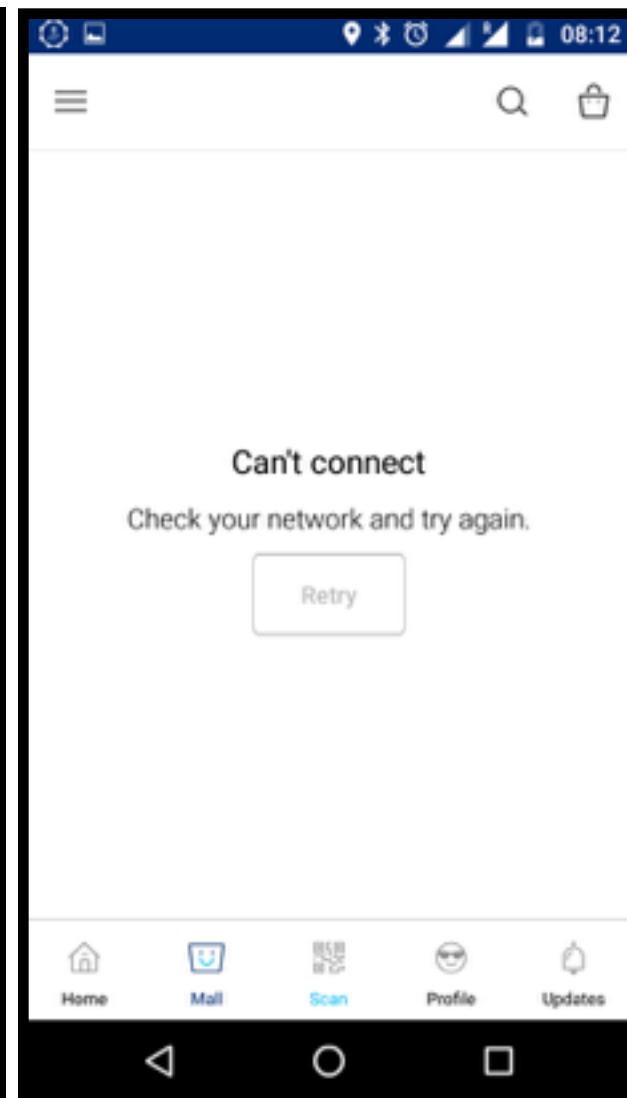
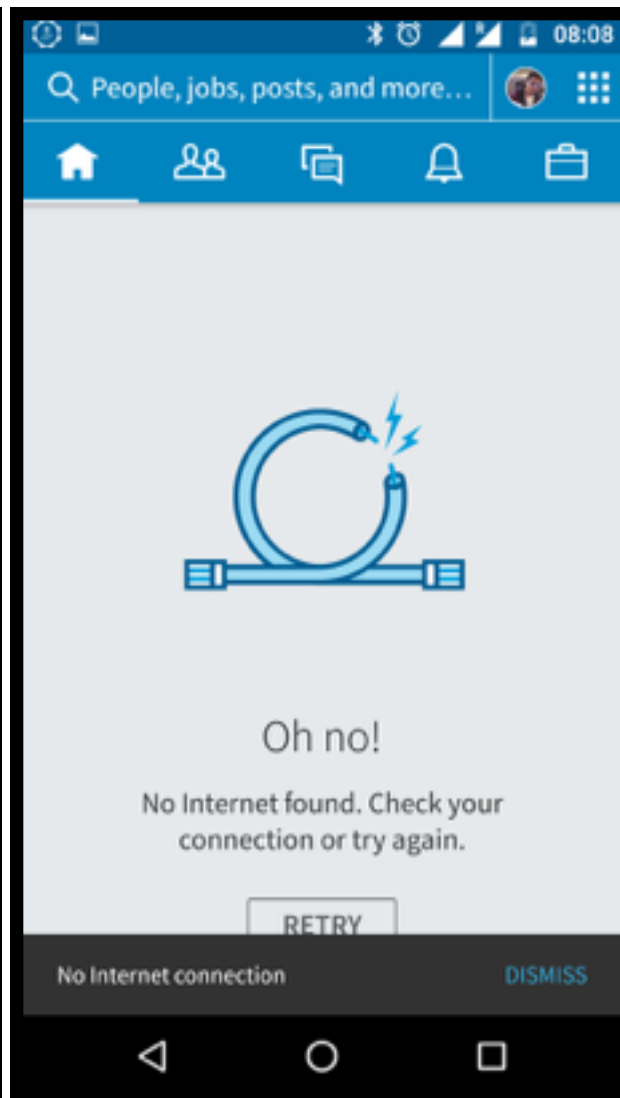
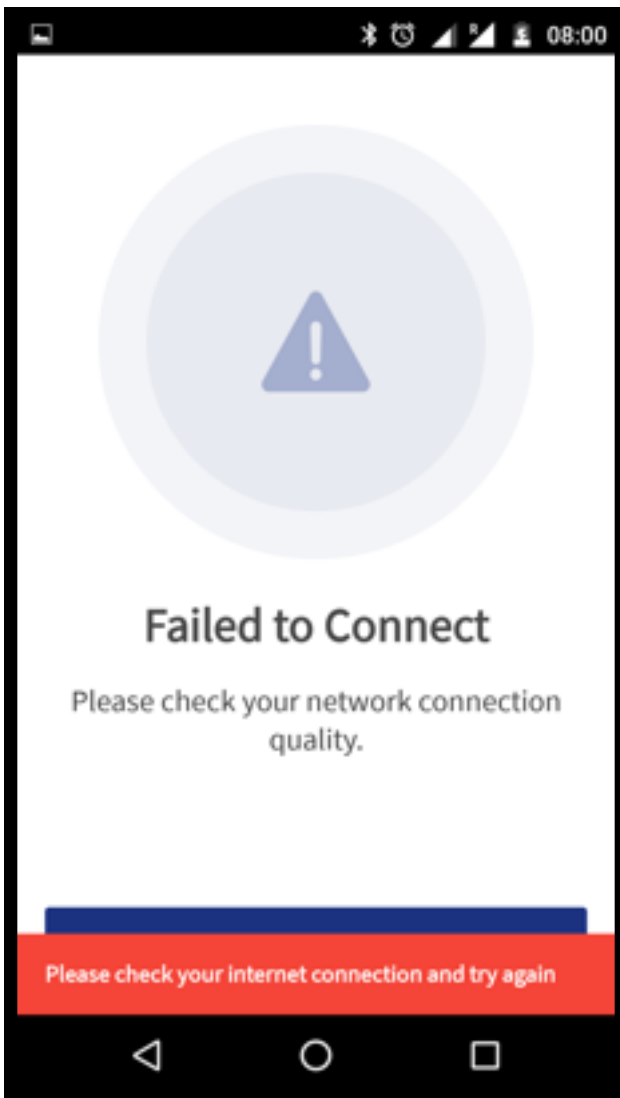
---

# ARE YOU REALLY OFFLINE?



# AND...

---



*But Why??*



**WATCH OUT!**

---



**NetworkConnectivityIdentifier**



**NetworkCallback**

*Lets take a look at some of the  
common mistakes while using  
Android Network APIs*

# NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IDENTIFIER

---

```
public boolean isConnectedToInternet() {  
    NetworkInfo networkInfo = cm.getActiveNetworkInfo();  
    return networkInfo.isConnected();  
}
```

**NullPointerException!!**

# NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IDENTIFIER

---

```
public boolean isConnectedToInternet() {  
    NetworkInfo networkInfo = cm.getActiveNetworkInfo();  
    return networkInfo != null && networkInfo.isConnected();  
}
```

**What about multiple networks!!**



# NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IDENTIFIER

---

```
public boolean isConnectedToInternet() {  
    Network[] allNetworks = cm.getAllNetworks();  
    for (Network network : allNetworks) {  
        NetworkInfo networkInfo = cm.getNetworkInfo(network);  
        if (networkInfo != null) {  
            return networkInfo.isConnected();  
        }  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

**What about unwanted networks!!**

# NETWORK CONNECTIVITY IDENTIFIER

---

```
private boolean isWifiOrMobile(NetworkInfo networkInfo) {  
    List<Integer> networks = asList(TYPE_MOBILE, TYPE_WIFI);  
    return networks.contains(networkInfo.getType());  
}
```

# WHAT DID WE DO

---

- Added null check for NetworkInfo
- Handled multiple networks
- Filtered WIFI and Mobile Data networks only

# BE CAREFUL WITH NETWORK CALLBACK

---

```
NetworkCallback networkCallback = new NetworkCallback() {  
    @Override  
    public void onAvailable(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.setConnectedToInternet(true);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onLost(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.setConnectedToInternet(false);  
    }  
};  
  
cm.registerNetworkCallback(networkRequest, networkCallback);
```

# BE CAREFUL WITH NETWORK CALLBACK

---

```
NetworkCallback networkCallback = new NetworkCallback() {  
    @Override  
    public void onAvailable(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.refresh();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void onLost(Network network) {  
        networkStateManager.refresh();  
    }  
};  
  
cm.registerNetworkCallback(networkRequest, networkCallback);
```

**Is it good enough??**

# BE CAREFUL WITH NETWORK CALLBACK

---

```
NetworkCallback networkCallback = new NetworkCallback() {
    @Override
    public void onAvailable(Network network) {
        networkStateManager.refresh();
    }

    @Override
    public void onCapabilitiesChanged(Network n, NetworkCapabilities nc) {
        networkStateManager.refresh();
    }

    @Override
    public void onLost(Network network) {
        networkStateManager.refresh();
    }
};

cm.registerNetworkCallback(networkRequest, networkCallback);
```

# HAVE WE SOLVED ALL THE PROBLEMS?

---

- Power Save Mode
- Handling on different devices
- Other random connectivity issues

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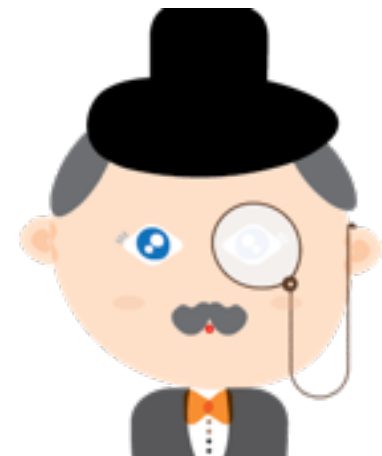
# HANDLING ISSUES

---



# UNDERSTANDING THE USER BEHAVIOUR

---



# INCREASE TRIGGER POINTS

---



# GIVE THE USER CHANCE TO GET OUT OF OFFLINE MODE

---

**Activity's  
onResume()**

**Fragment's  
onResume()**

**Network  
Call?**

**User  
Action**

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(3)

QA/CO-LIVE  
0.578  
git 8174 e21  
Tag v-1.24

SHOWCASE  
Tested by opposite pair  
(DONE)

#22  
As a donor I want  
to make a payment  
via credit card  
So that I can avoid  
support for the

#209  
As a user, I want my account  
to have a link to the  
API status

20TH

Feb 20th

# TESTING

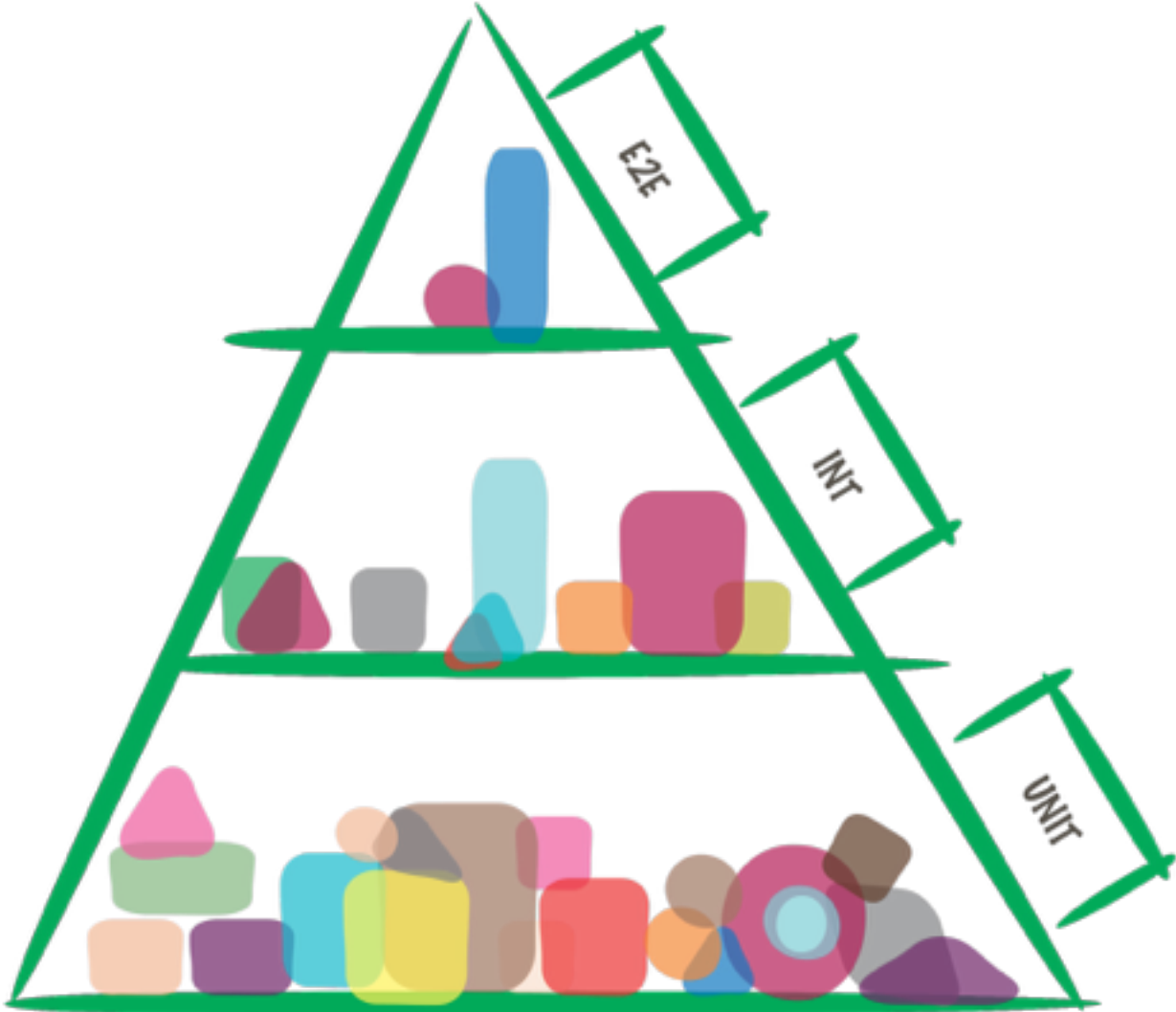
---

#31  
ThoughtWorks®  
As a participant I want to  
be able to share my  
link on Facebook



# TESTING PYRAMID

---





# UNIT TESTING

---

- Network state management logic
- Broadcasting network change event to the app
- Showing offline UI components



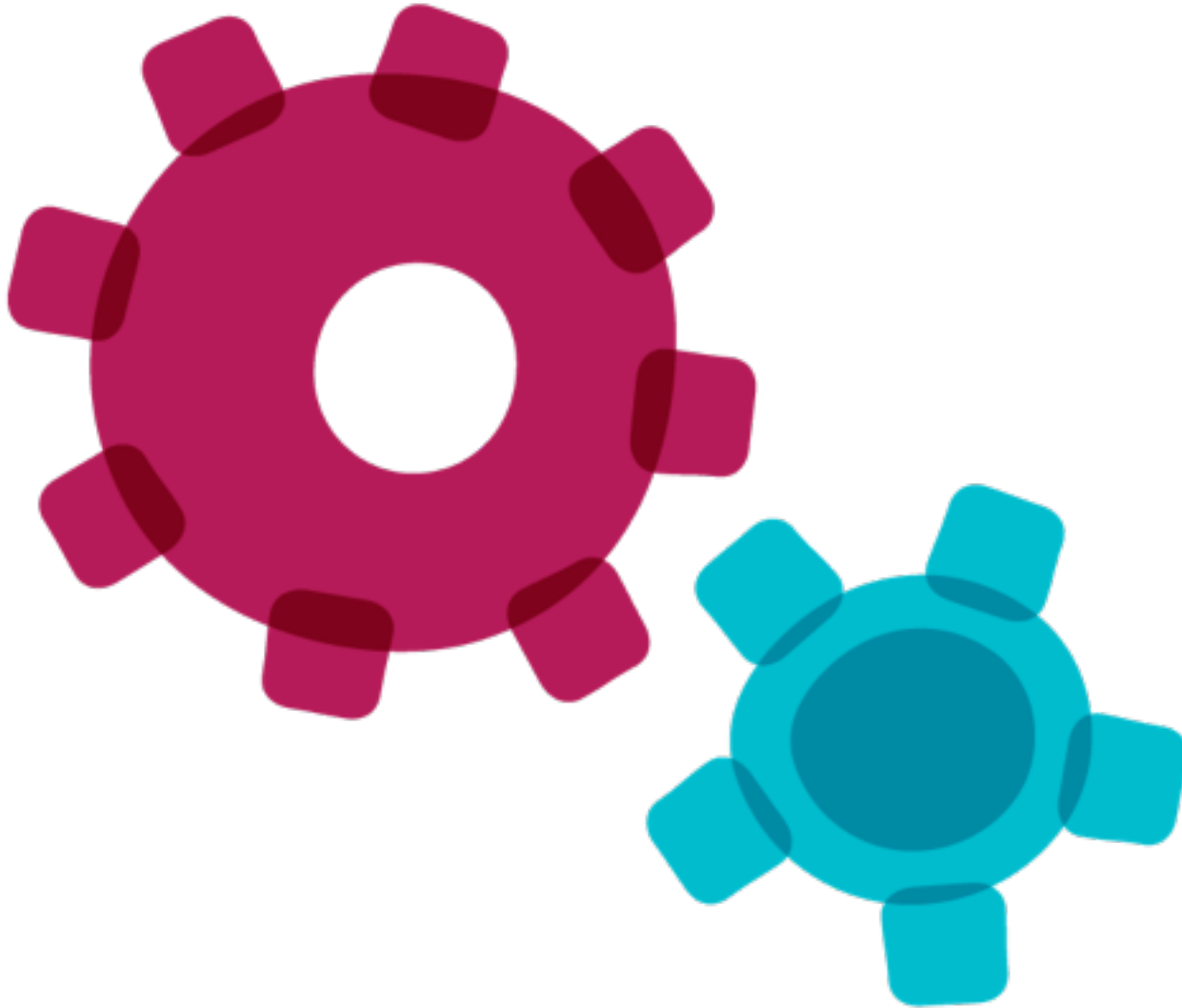
# **INSTRUMENTATION TESTING**

---

- Showing offline UI components on broadcast of network change event
- Content of UI components
- Interactions with offline components

# AUTOMATION TESTING

---





# TESTING USER JOURNEYS

---

- When user goes online to offline
- When user comes back online
- Interactions with offline components

## USING ADB TO GO OFFLINE

---

```
adb shell svc wifi enable
```

```
adb shell svc wifi disable
```



# MANUAL TESTING

---



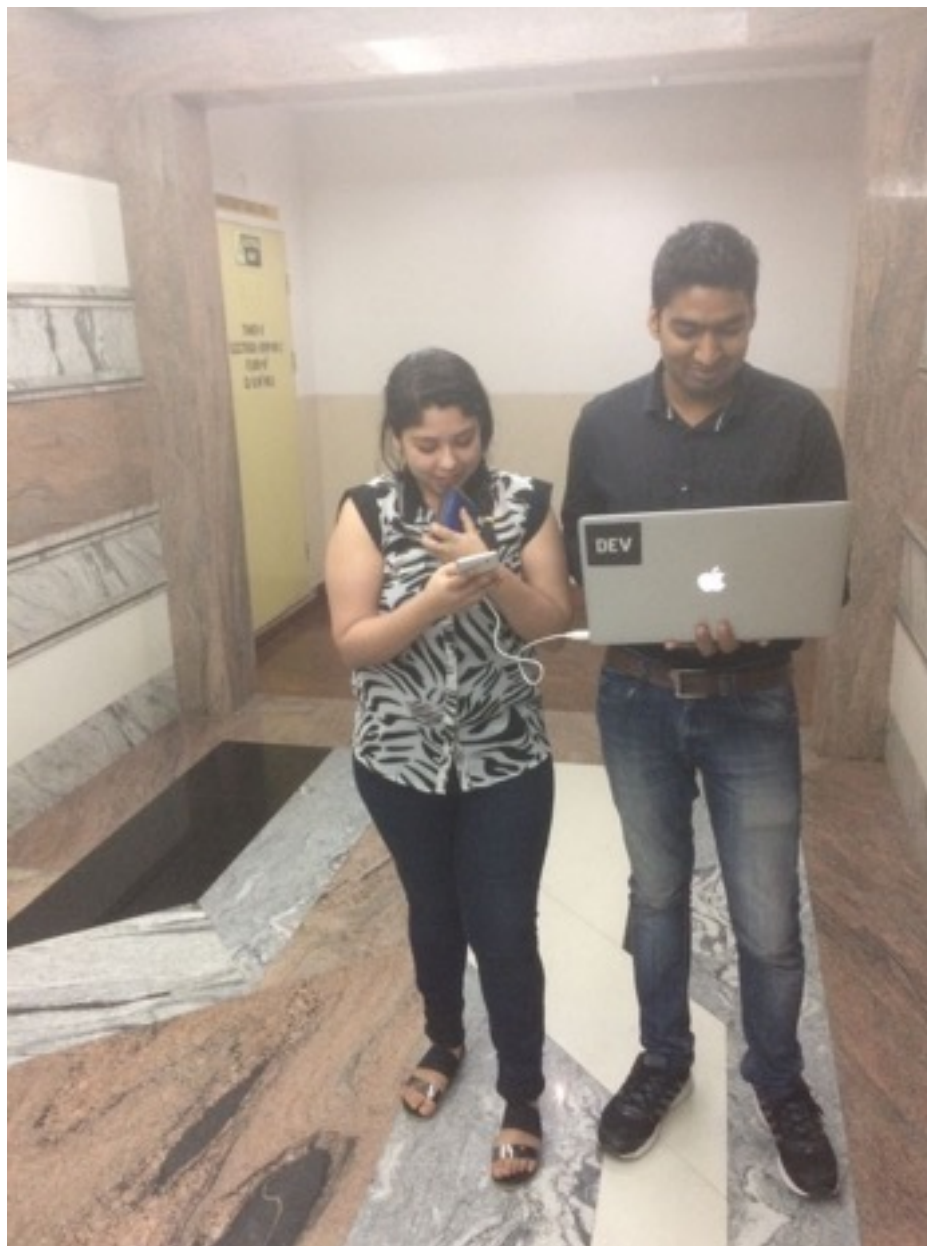
# WHY MANUAL TESTING?

---

- Low connectivity scenarios
- Combination of multiple networks
- Fluctuating network conditions

# TESTING IN LIFTS

---





# TESTING WHILE TRAVELLING

---





## WRAP UP!

---

- Build something that is useful to the user
- Be careful while using android network API
- Always read the documentation of network APIs
- Understand user behaviour
- Manual testing
- Test with combination of mobile data and wifi
- Use automation testing to test offline UI components

# THANK YOU

Questions? Feedback?

@Ajit5ingh  
[www.singhajit.com](http://www.singhajit.com)

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