

# Design Patterns for Mobile Apps



@casademora



@saulmora



**MAGICALPANDA**

# Cocoa Design Patterns







**A long time ago, in a career  
far, far away...**

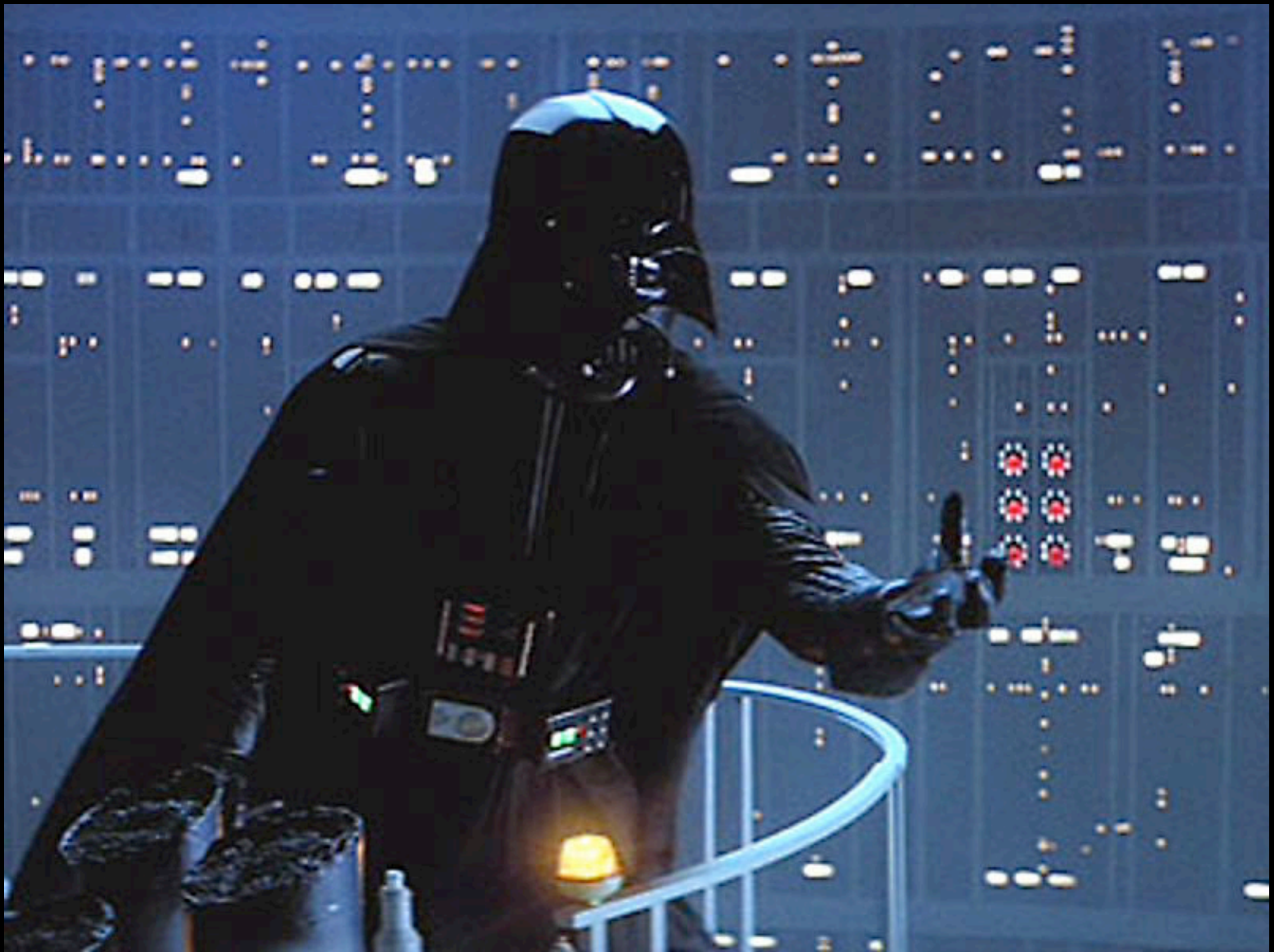
Wednesday, June 19, 13

I want to tell you a short story about a young developer



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When I was a young padawan developer

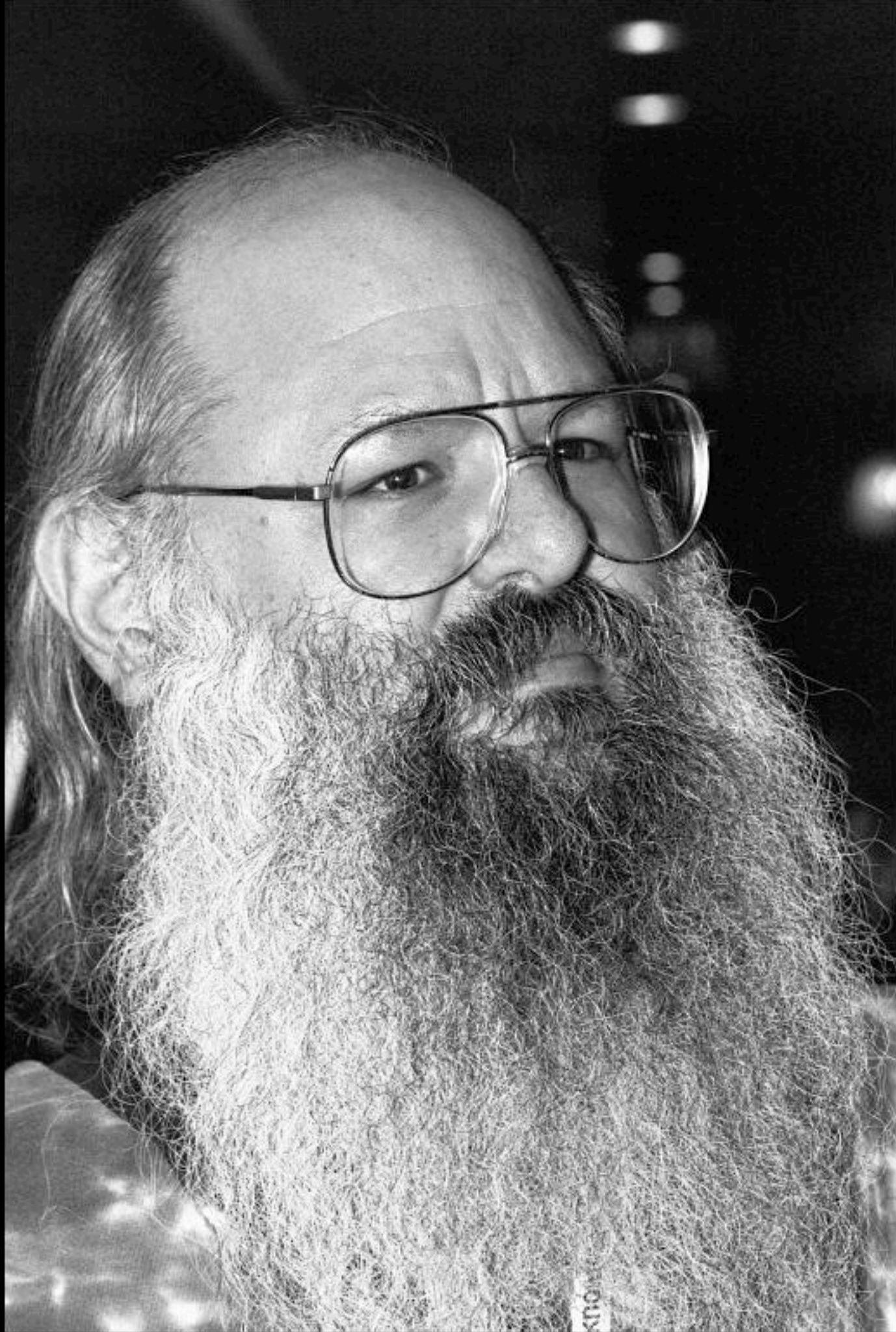


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I had a job at the empire....

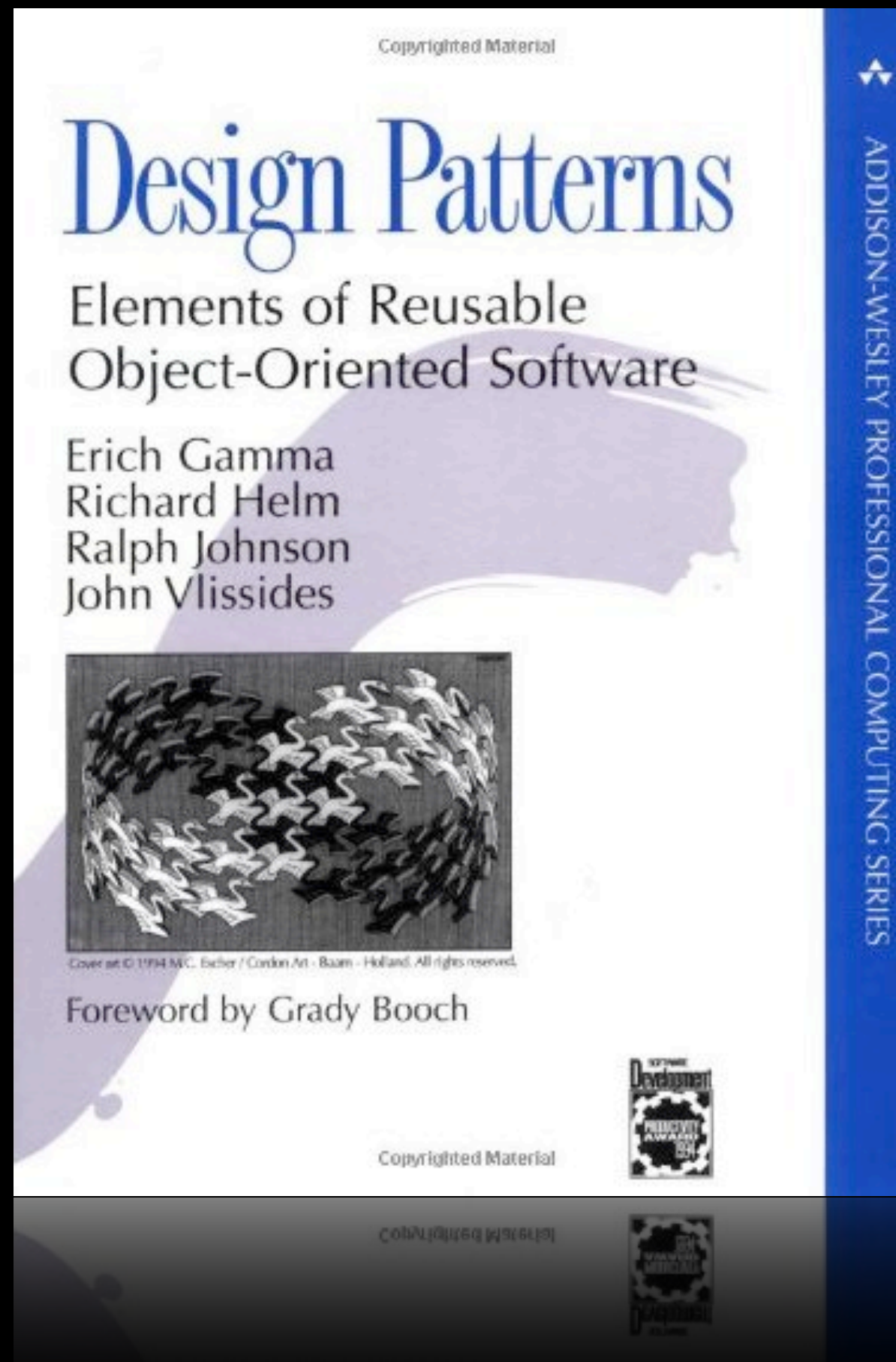






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A neckbeard programmer gave me a book



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## What are Design Patterns?

Time-tested reusable software architecture components. Many problems in software engineering occur time and again. If you've only gotten started in software development during the mobile application wave, then you may have only now started to notice patterns in your code, but haven't been able to pin point why things are familiar.

<http://www.developer.com/design/article.php/1474561/What-Are-Design-Patterns-and-Do-I-Need-Them.htm>

[http://www.amazon.com/Design-Patterns-Elements-Reusable-Object-Oriented/dp/0201633612/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1363000537&sr=8-1&keywords=design+patterns](http://www.amazon.com/Design-Patterns-Elements-Reusable-Object-Oriented/dp/0201633612/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1363000537&sr=8-1&keywords=design+patterns)





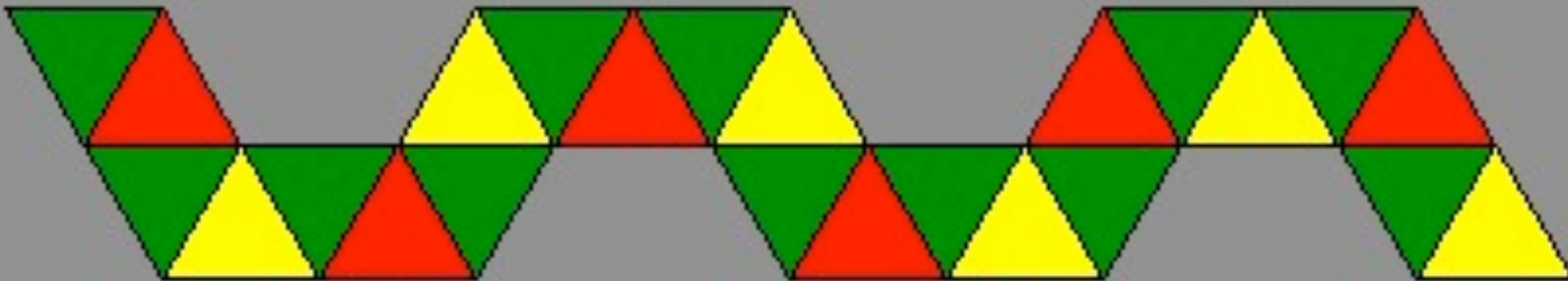
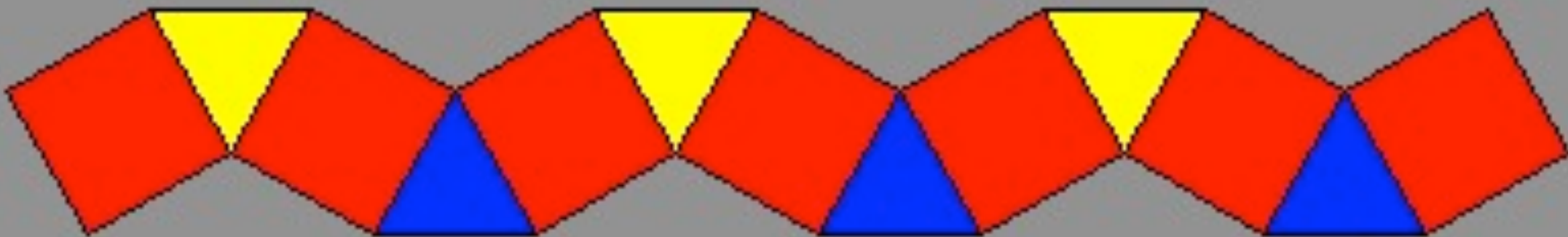
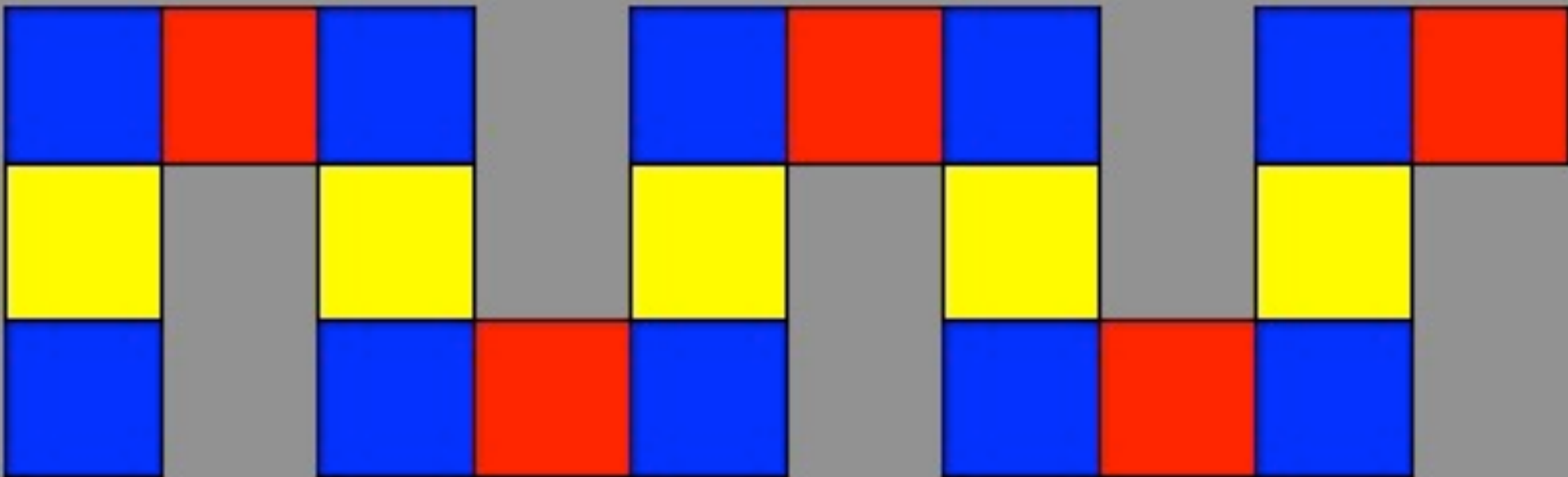
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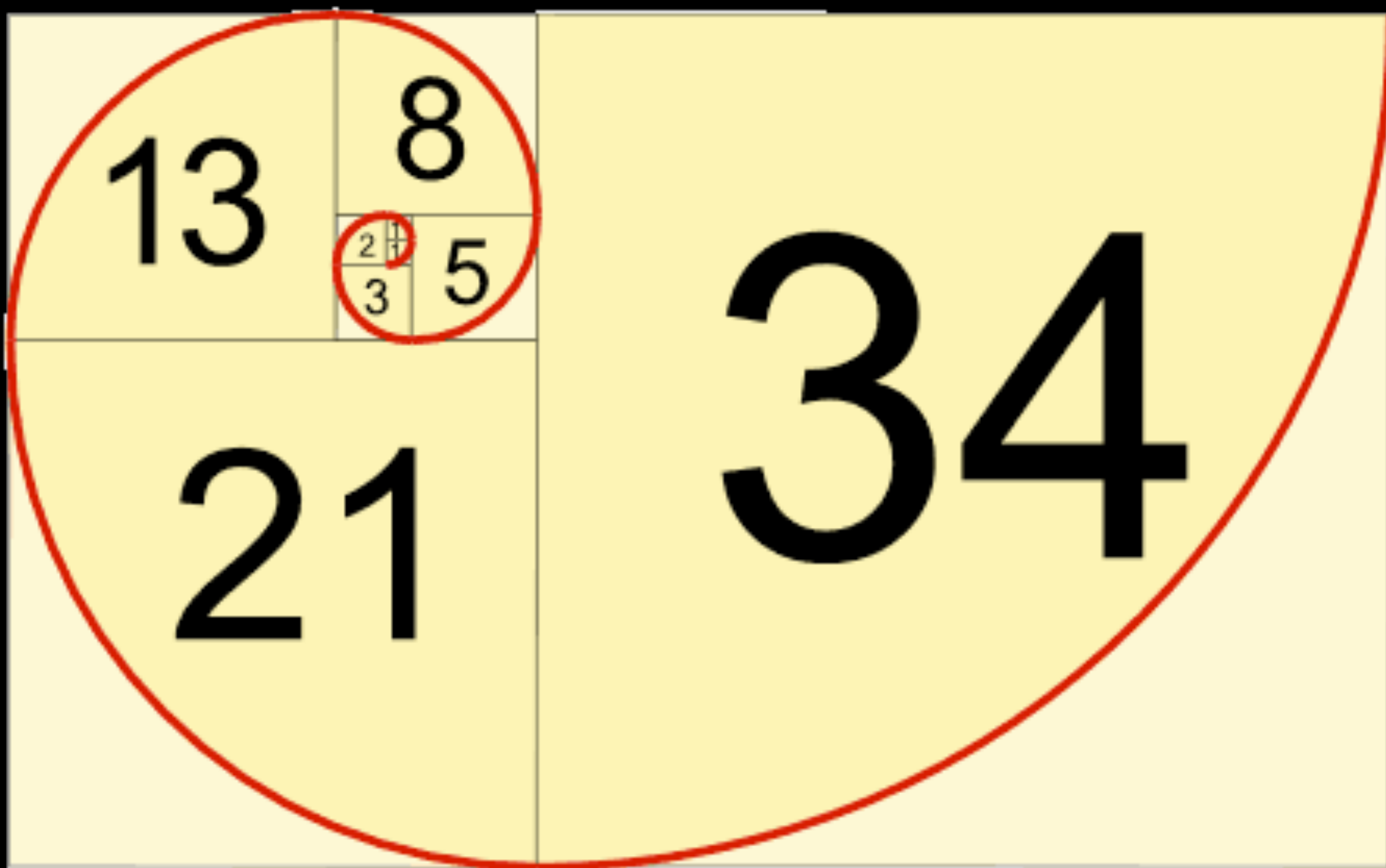




Wednesday, June 19, 13







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8

IF YOU CAN READ THIS, UR EYEZ R TEH 1337. TTYL.



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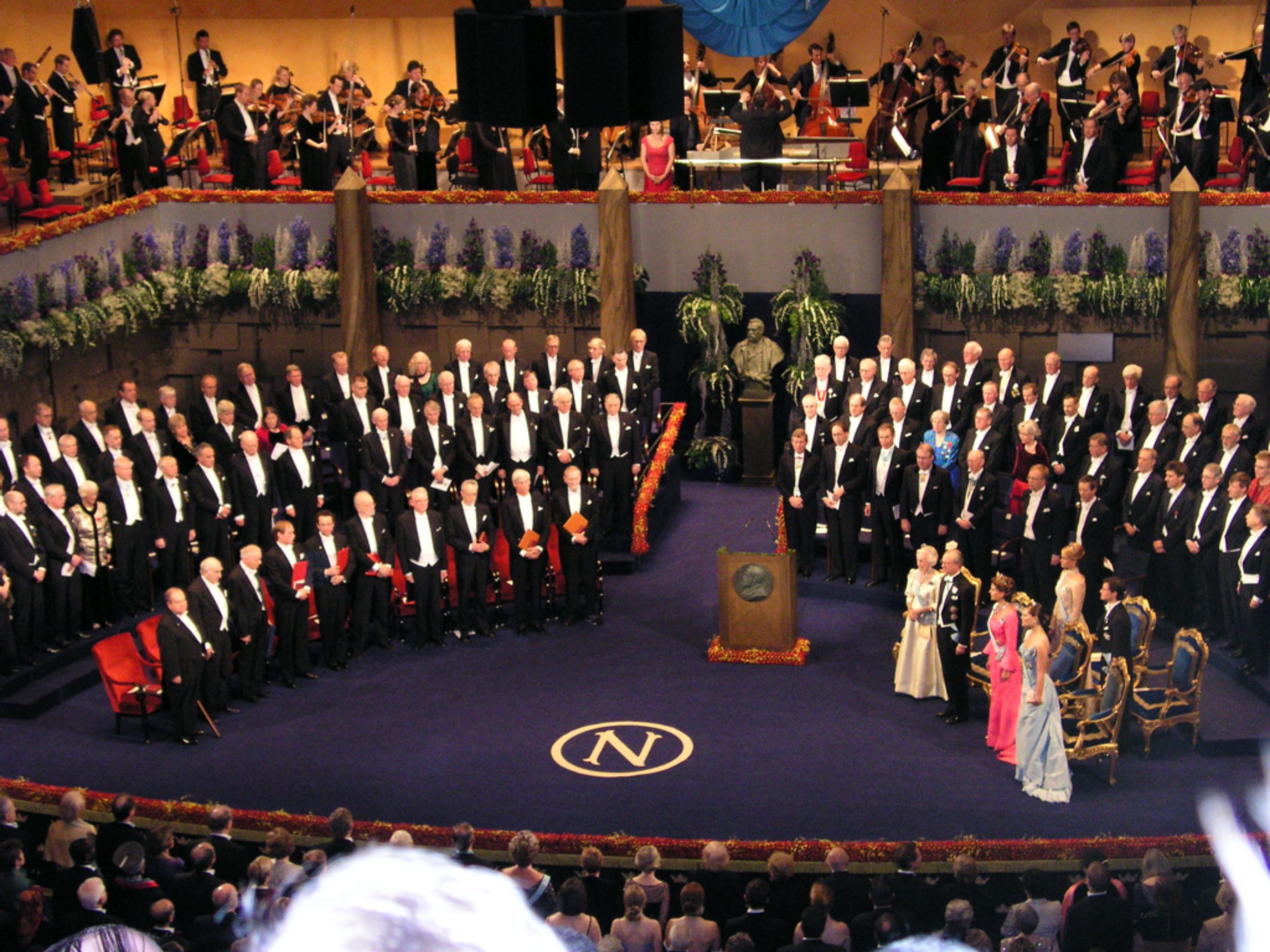
Fractals, numbers and other patterns occur in nature. Our human brains have evolved to notice patterns. Patterns were first documented in building architecture. The idea was picked up by software engineers and then applied to software architecture.





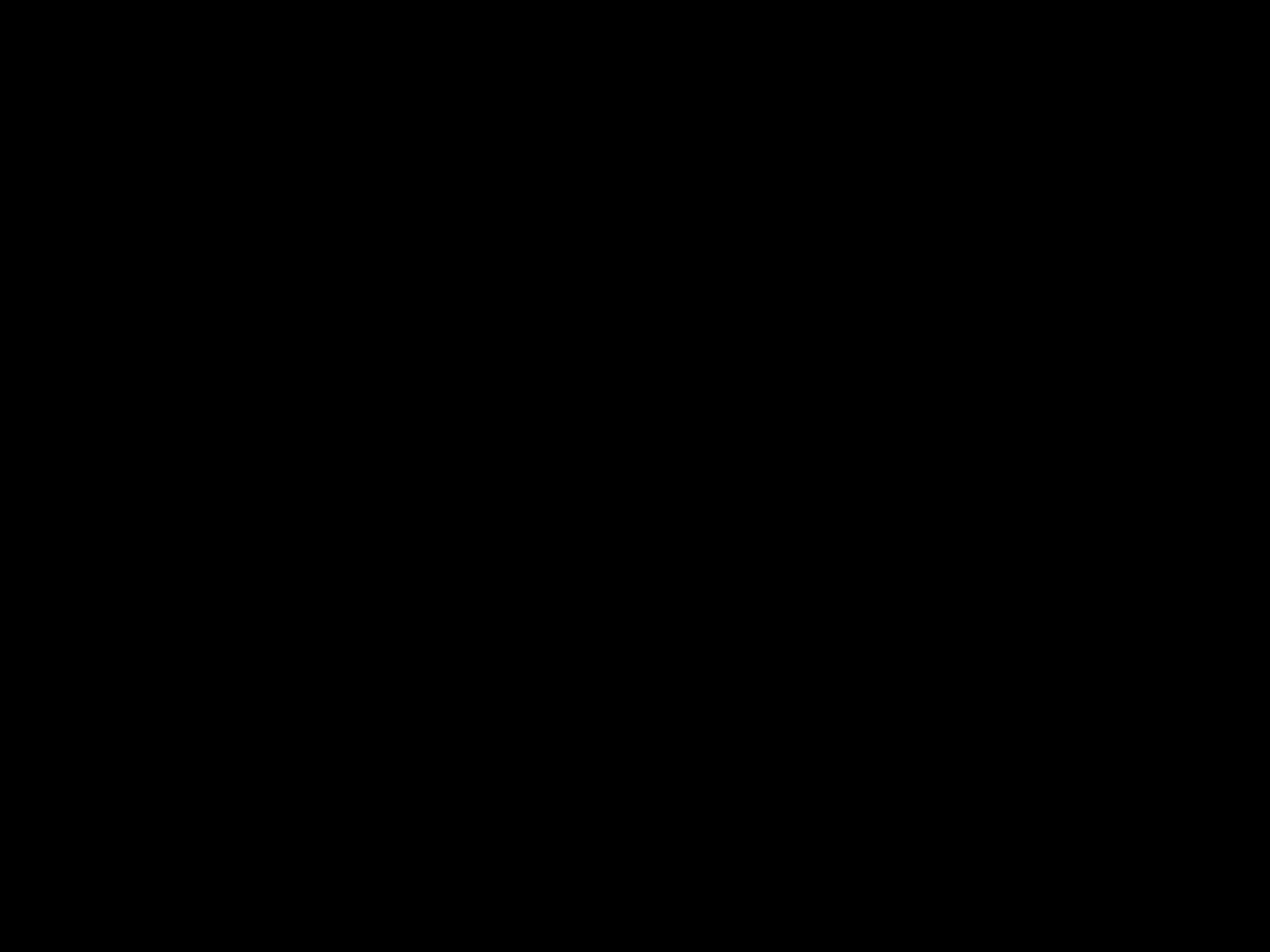
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# SMALLTALK BEST PRACTICE PATTERNS



KENT BECK

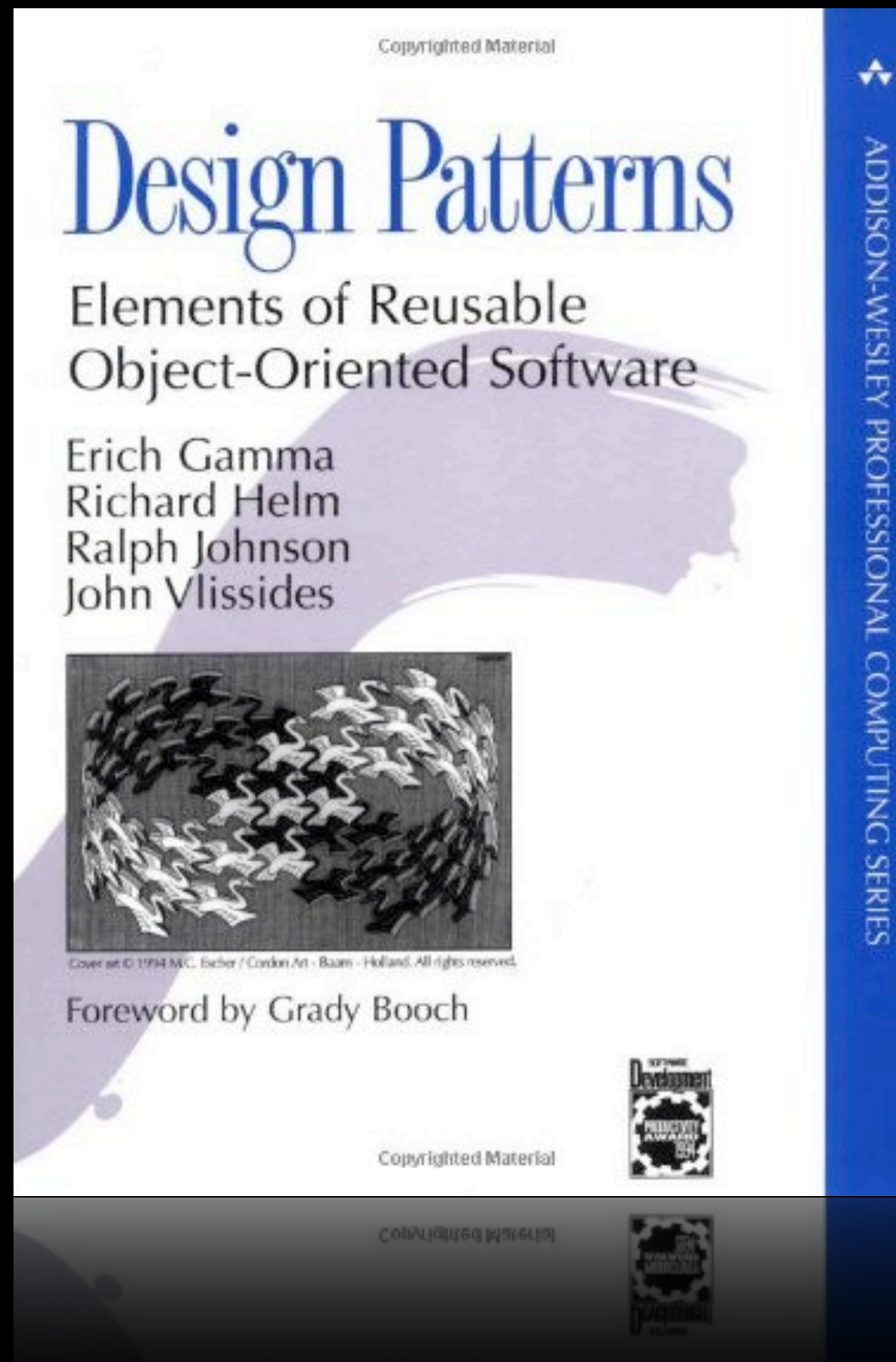
KENT BECK

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More recently, on my journey/quest to become a better/master developer, I've been delving into books even older than the Design Patterns book. I've been reading SmallTalk Best Practices by Kent Beck.

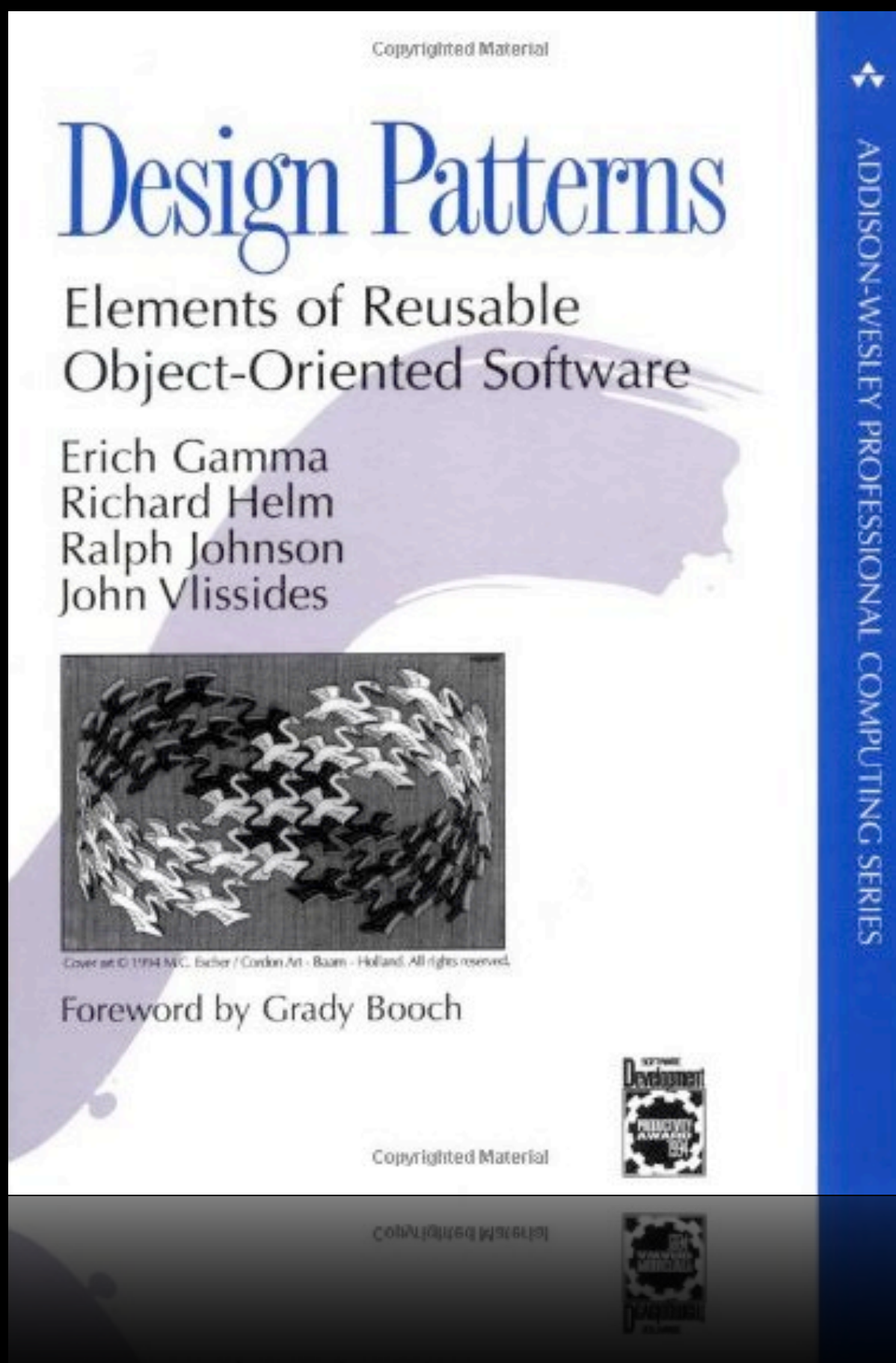
I picked up this book to learn what previous masters knew. I found that over the course of my programming career, I had already encountered at least half of the code patterns in this book. I still had many to learn. But it made me realize that there is so much knowledge from previous generations of developers that, while not lost, is not implemented nearly enough in modern applications.





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And so I'm here today to share with you how patterns fit in this modern world of mobile apps.



+



# Let's Build a Mobile App

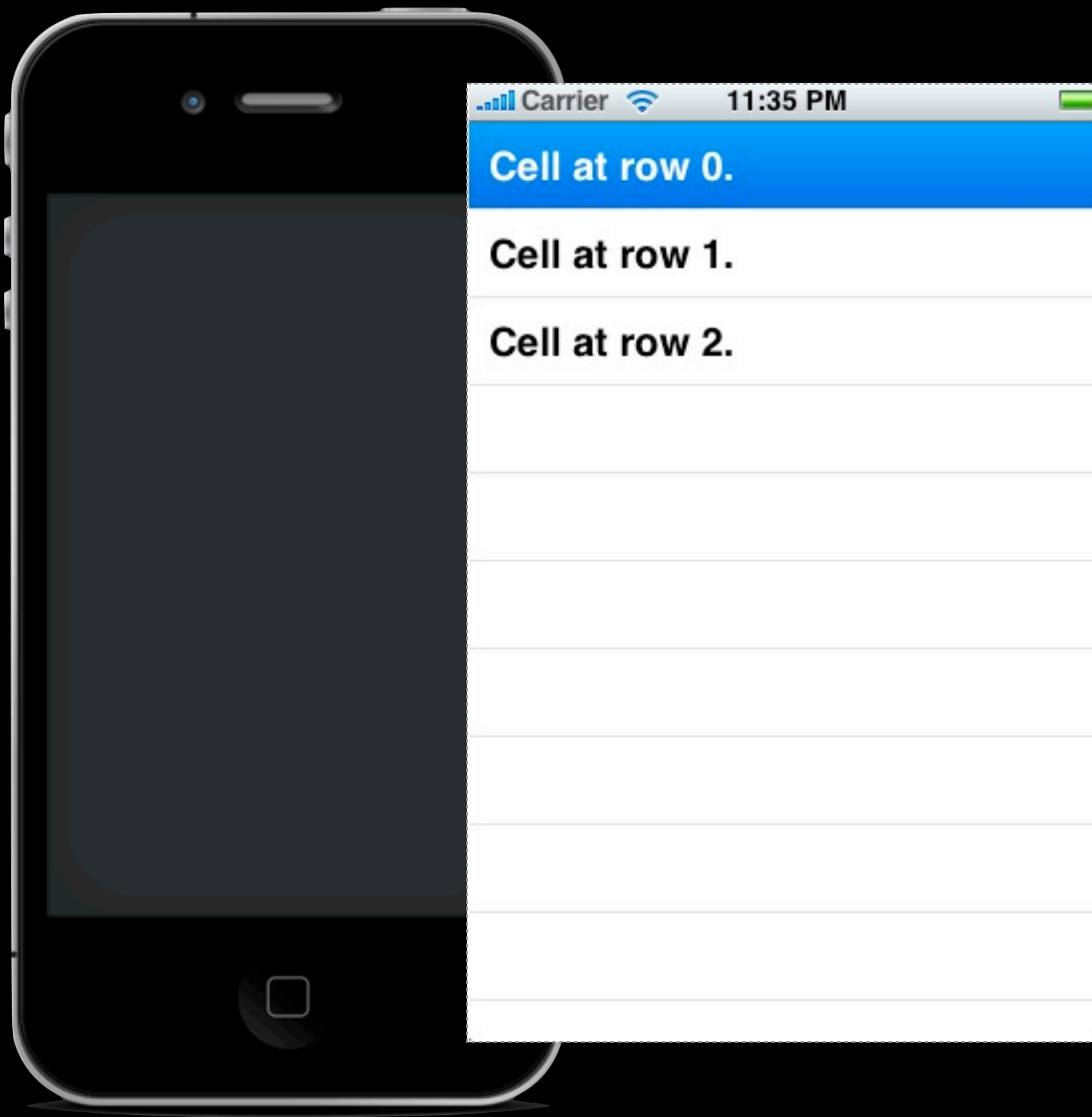
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The best way to explain these patterns, and when and where to use them in your apps is to build a mobile app of our own here.





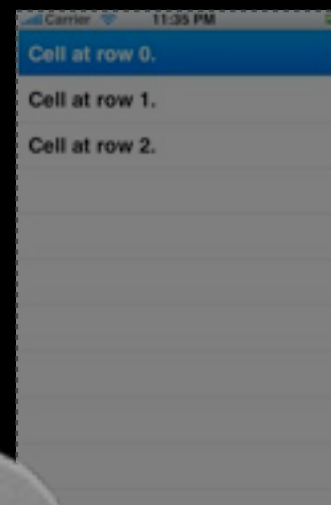
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### Requirements

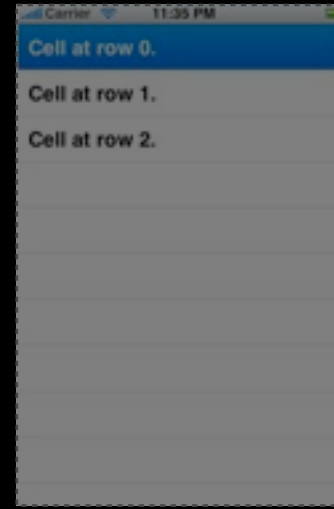
- Plugs into app.net
- Displays a list of posts
- Saves the tweets so relaunches are fast
- Can add new service API urls fast
- Doesn't crash



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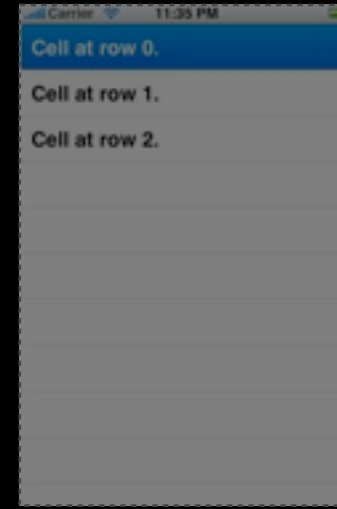


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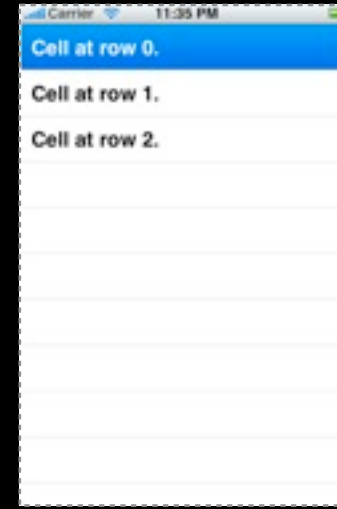




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## Requirements

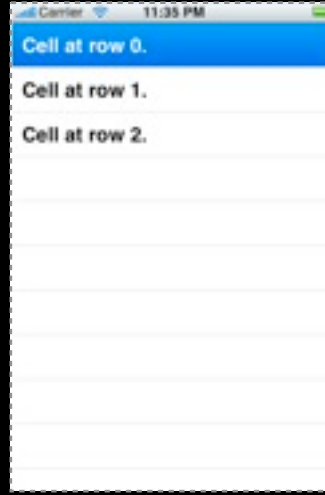
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View



Controller

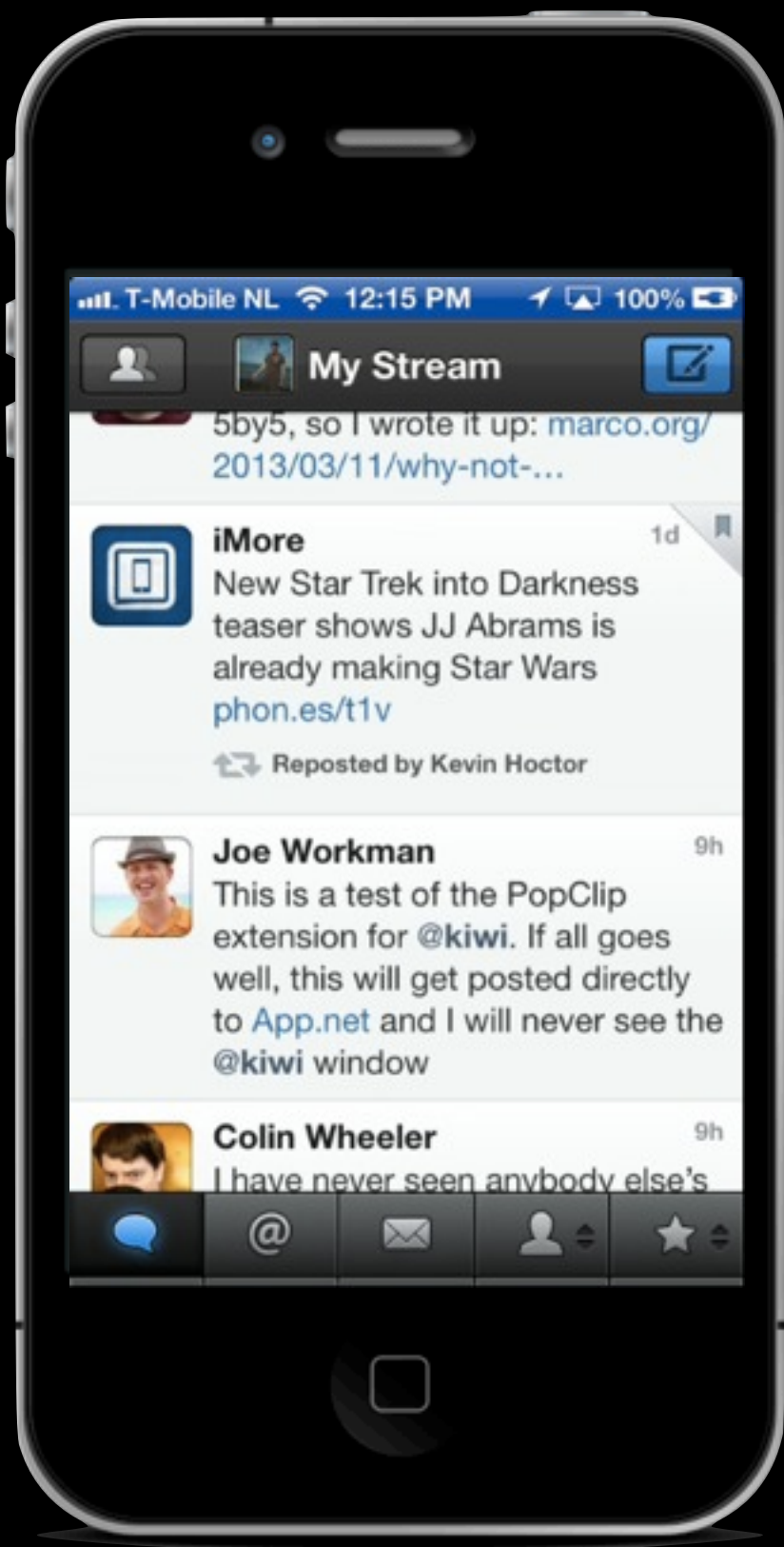


Model

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## Requirements

- Plugs into app.net
- Displays a list of posts
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Wednesday, June 19, 13

## Requirements

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# MVC

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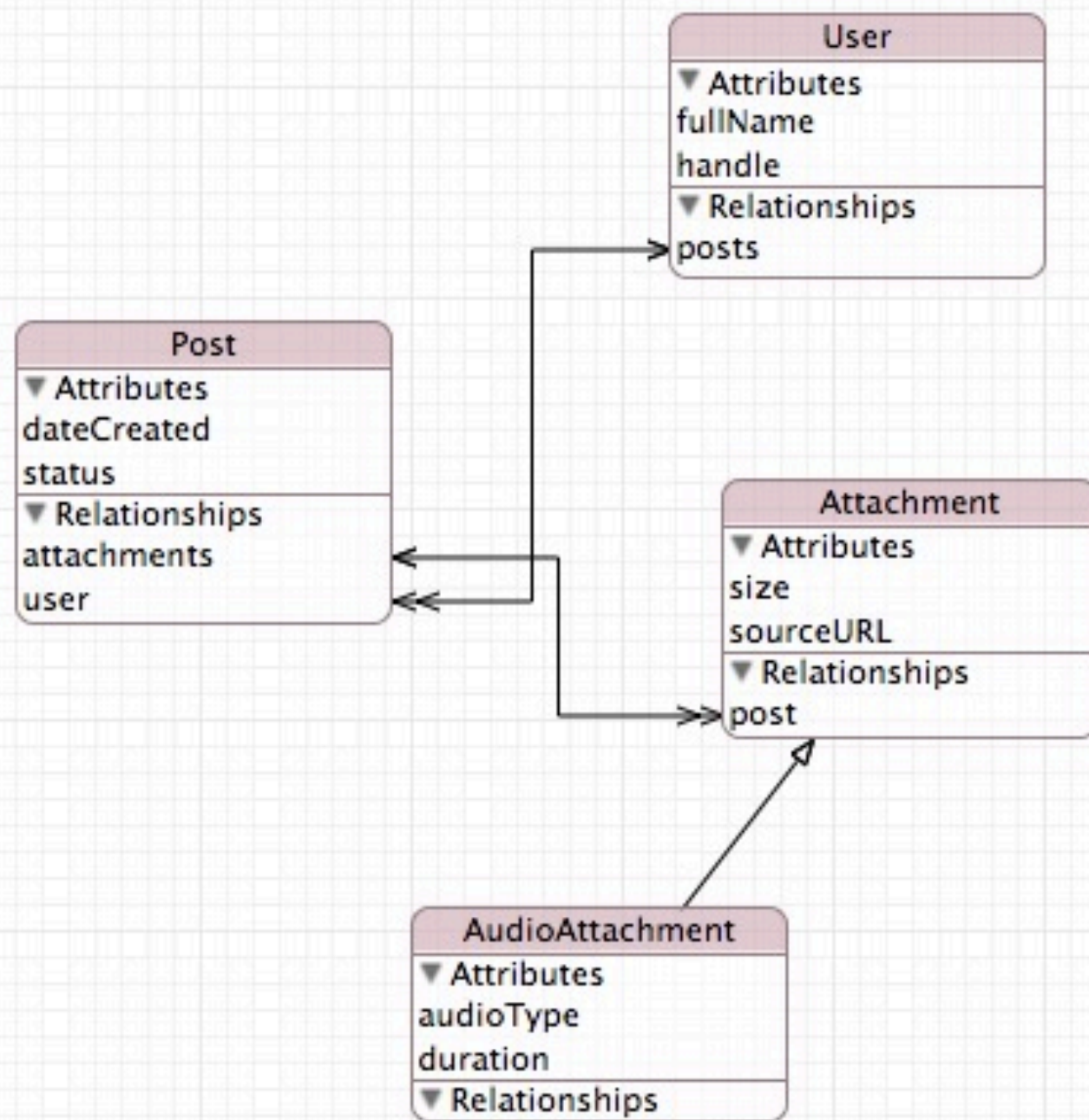
Let's start with the mother of all patterns, MVC

# Model View Controller

# Model View Controller

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What goes in the model?





```
@interface Post : _Post  
  
+ (id) postWithId:(NSNumber *)postId;  
  
- (void) downloadAttachments;  
  
@end
```

# Model View Controller

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What goes in a view?

Placeholders

File's Owner

First Responder

Objects

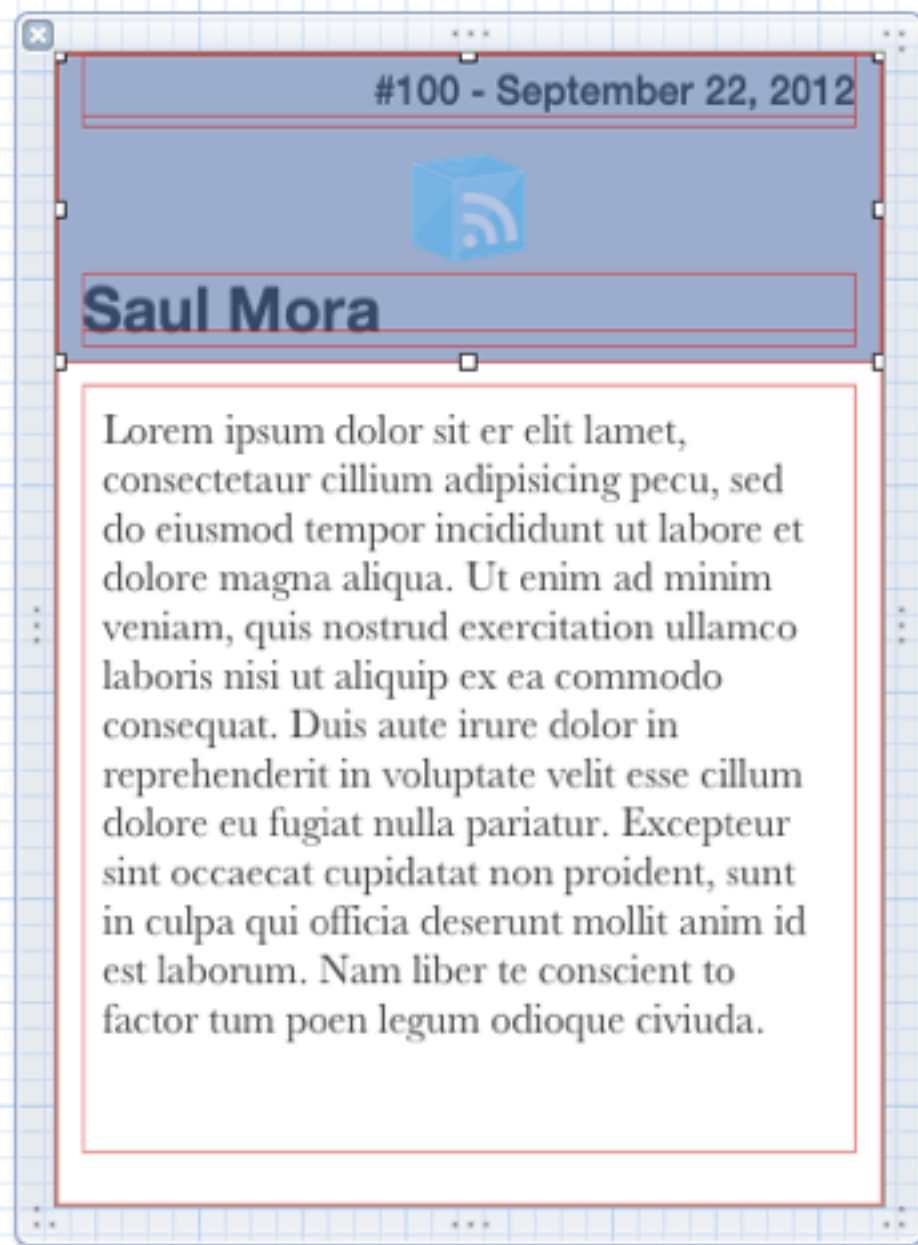
View

Image View - NSBrief\_logo.png

Text View

Label - Saul Mora

Label - #100 - September...



# Model View Controller

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What goes in a Controller?

?



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# Massive View Controller

**Colin Campbell**

@Colin\_Campbell



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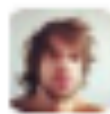
## iOS architecture, where MVC stands for Massive View Controller

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**69**

FAVORITES

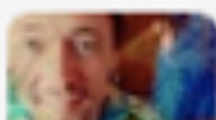


5:27 PM - Jan 20, 2013

**Jesse Armand** @jessearmand

Jan 21

@Colin\_Campbell Correct.

[Details](#)**Fredrik Olsson** @PeyloW

Jan 21

@Colin\_Campbell @JussiZ Because people are too afraid to

**View**

**ViewController**

**Model**

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On iOS and Mac, the concept of ViewControllers are a tad different



**View**

**View**

**View**

**ViewController**

**ViewController**

**ViewController**

**Model**

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Ideally, your viewControllers should be able to display the same model information in multiple ways.

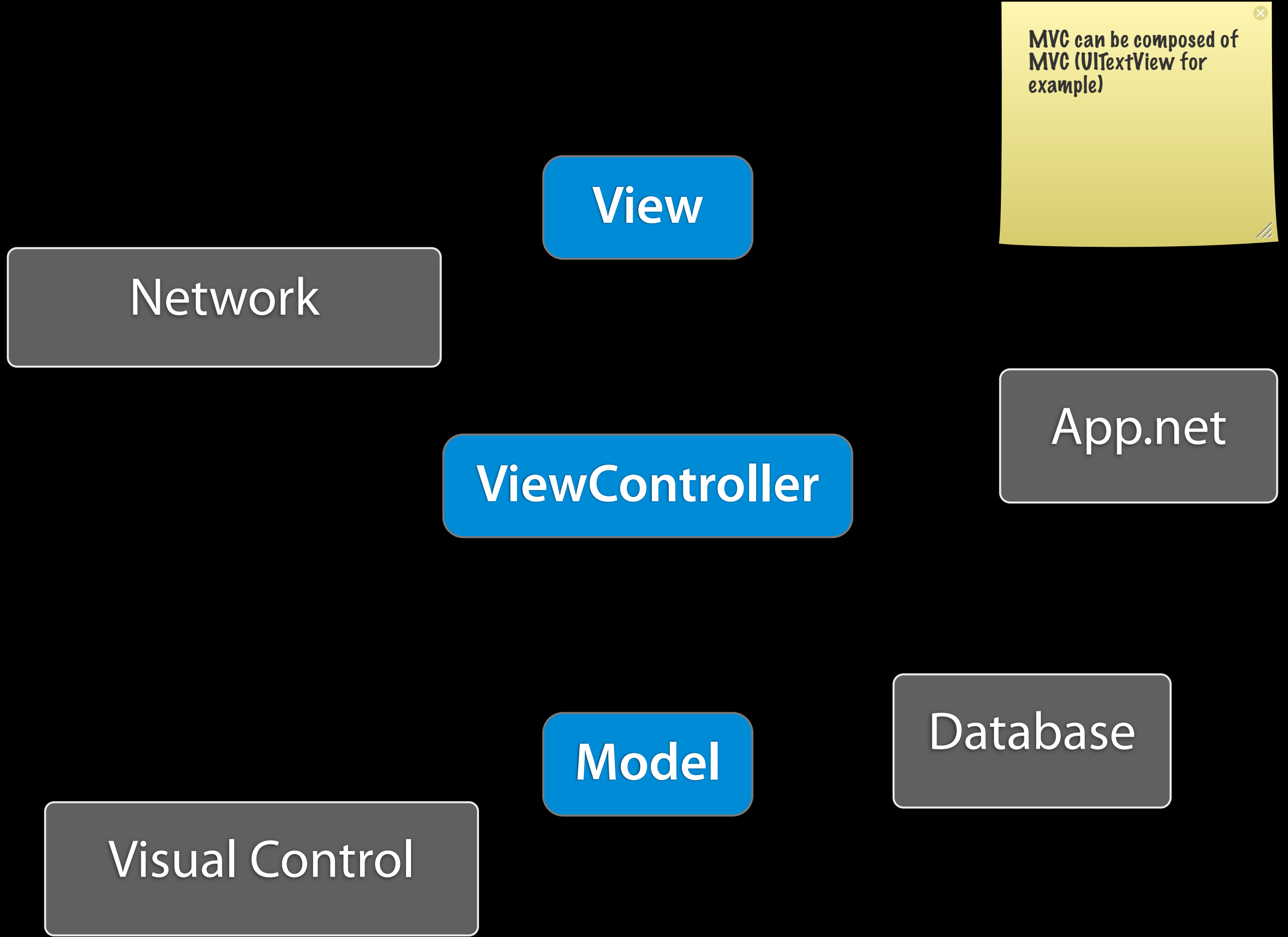
**View**

**ViewController**

**Model**

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How do they all work together?



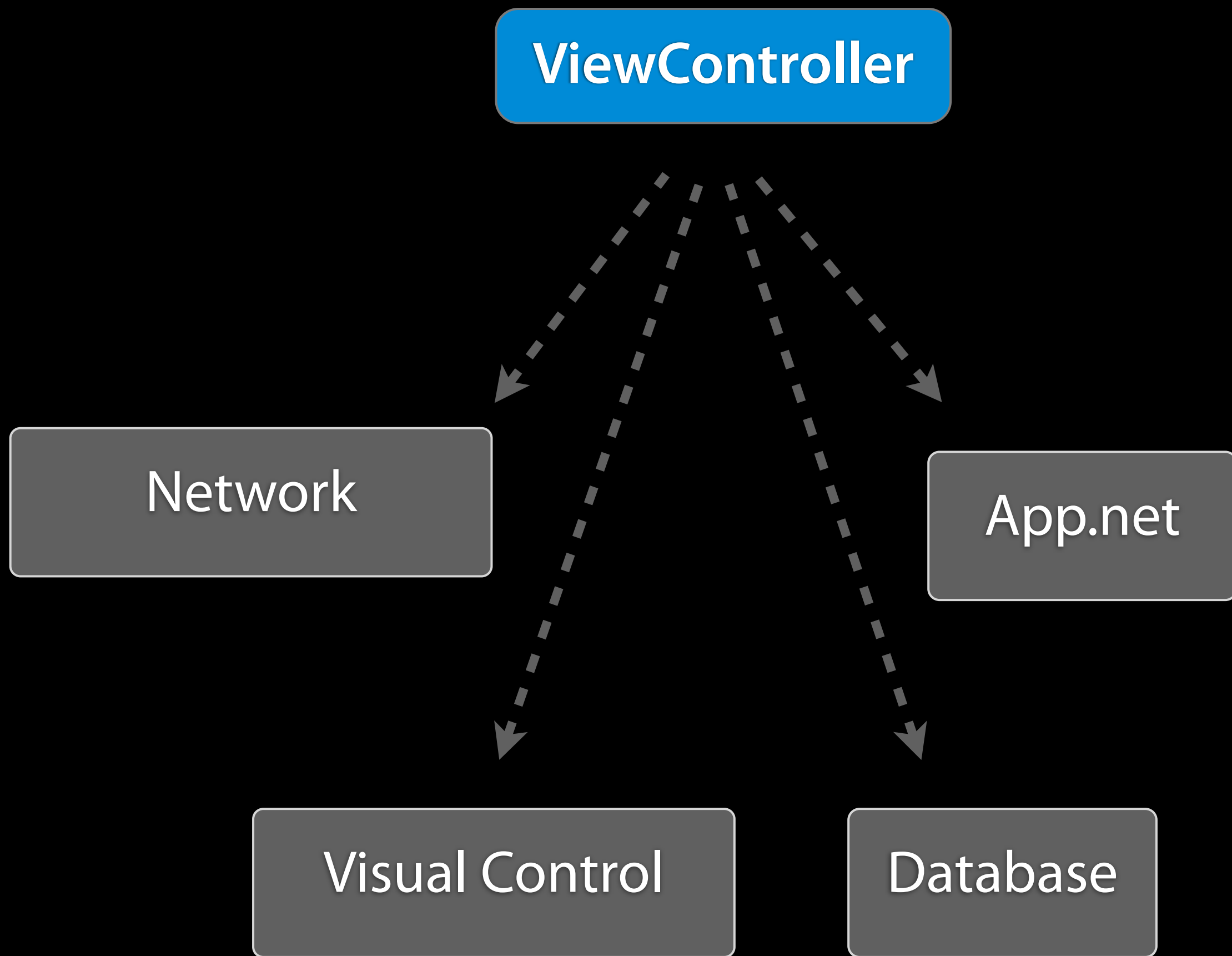
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Q: What goes in a viewcontroller?

A: All the things needed to present data into the view

Rule of Thumb: If it involves networking code, database code, drawing code, algorithms, it probably doesn't go in here.

The view controller should connect pieces, but not contain the logic for all those things...like a network stack, or a database...



Wednesday, June 19, 13

Q: What goes in a viewcontroller?

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Let's get back to talking about our new mobile app

AppDelegate

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Data Flow Pattern

How does data flow in our app?

When you first start building an iOS App, you start with an AppDelegate



```
graph TD; AppDelegate[AppDelegate] --- RootViewController[RootViewController];
```

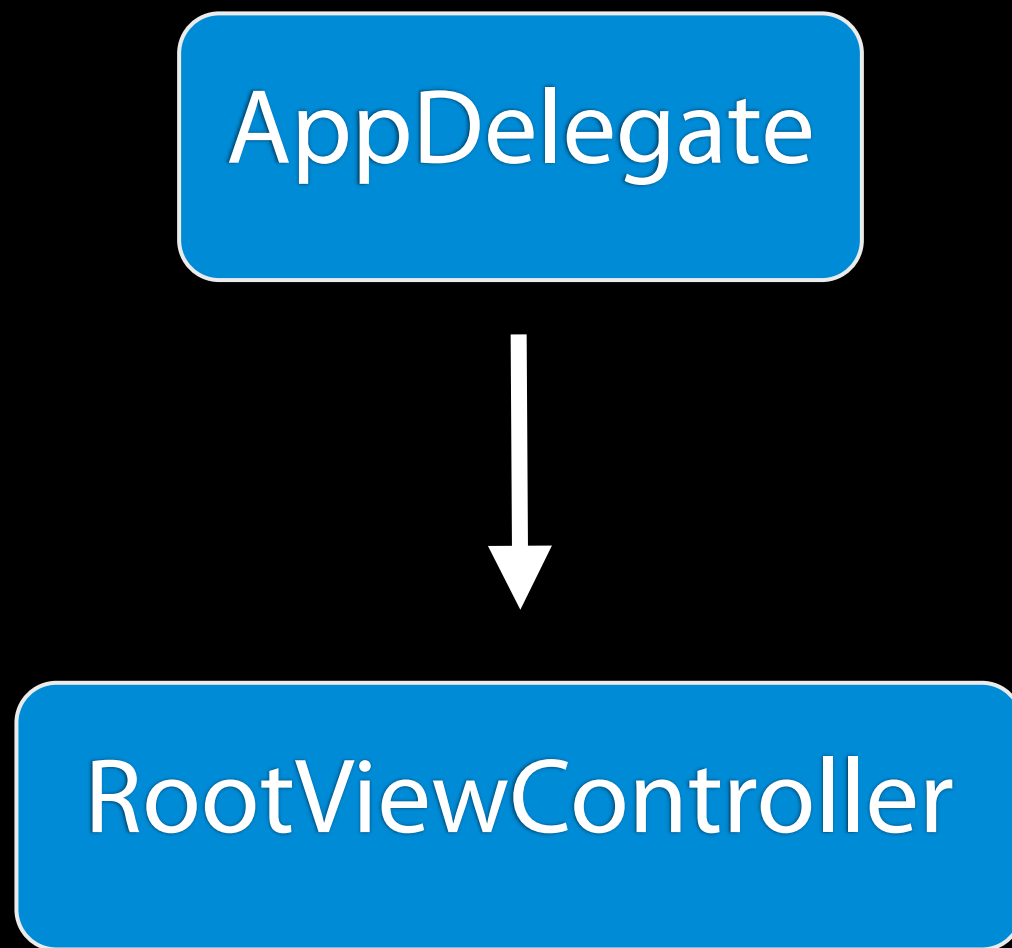
AppDelegate

RootViewController

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## Data Flow Pattern

Then you add a root view controller because you can't do anything in iOS without at least one view controller. This is added to the default window. Things are simple here

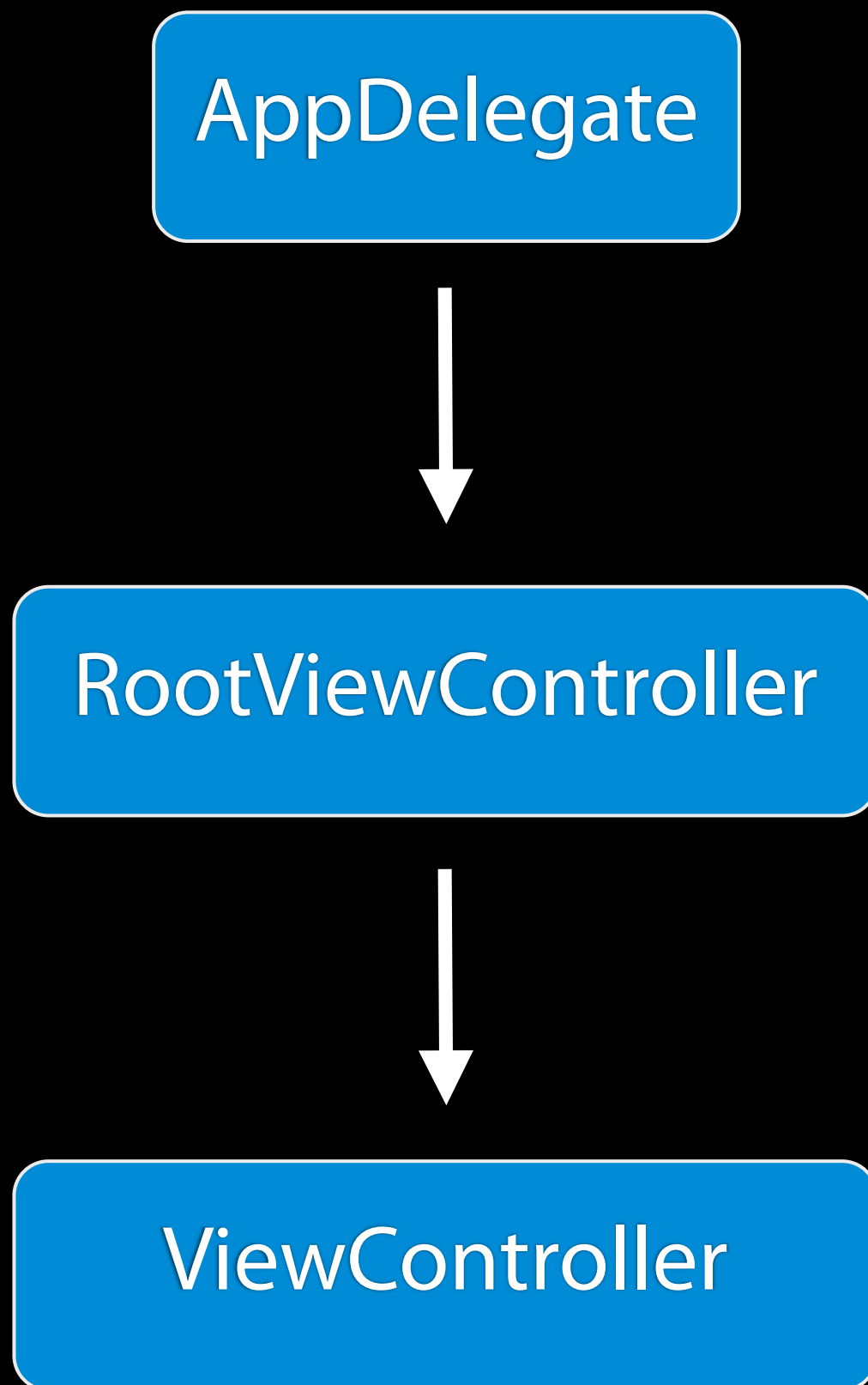


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## Data Flow Pattern

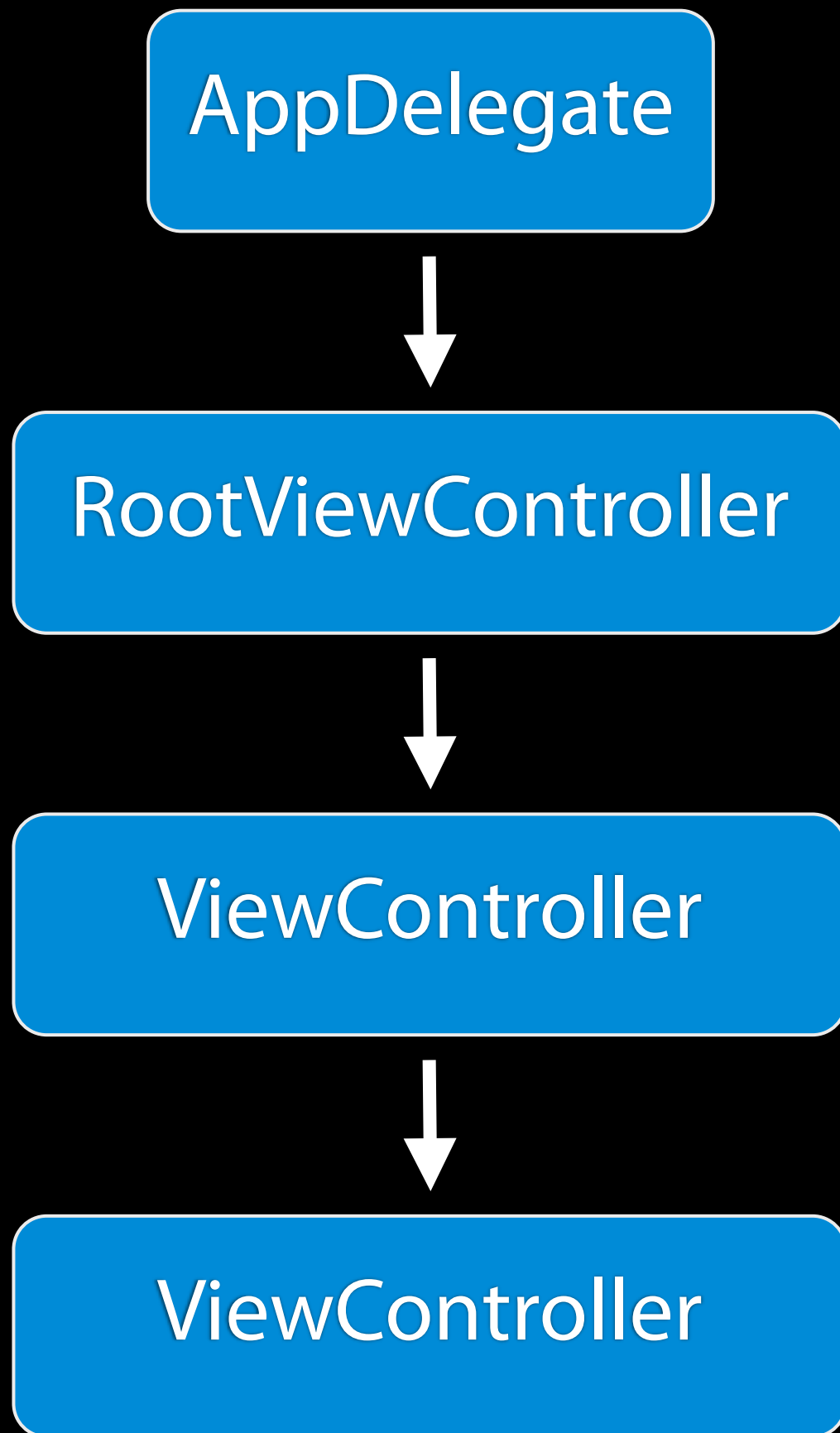
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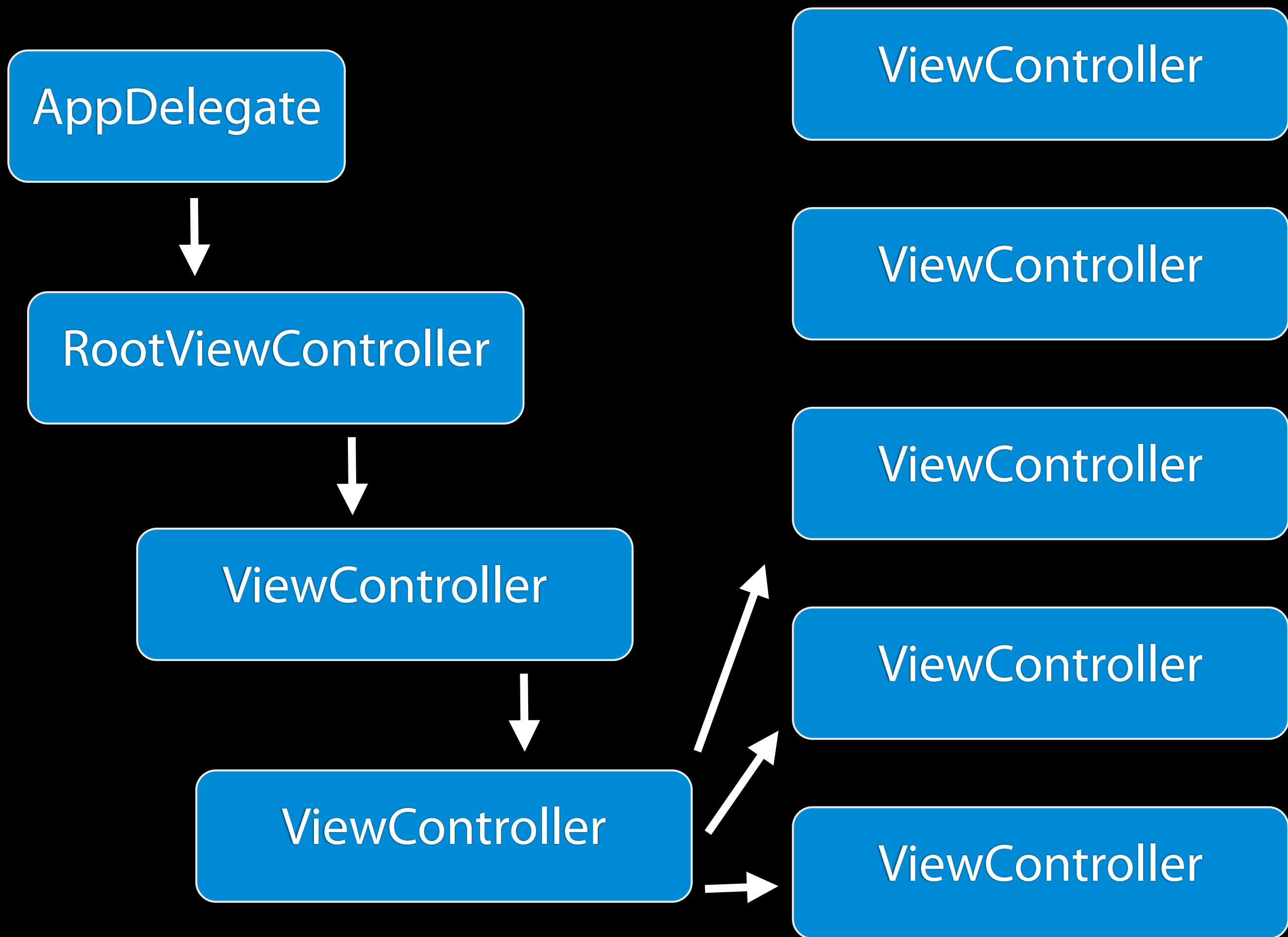
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But then, you realize you need to add more viewcontrollers to the app



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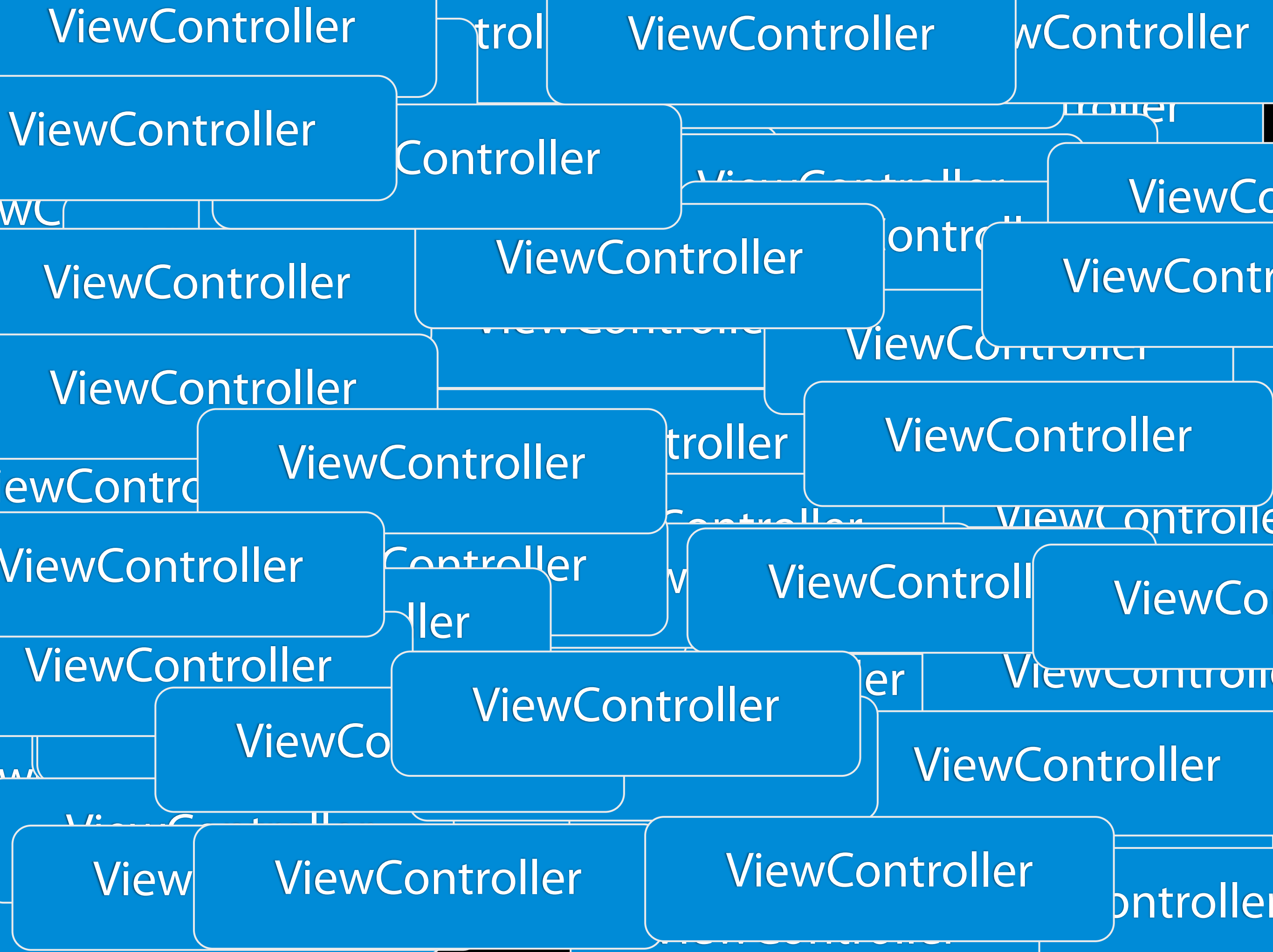
And more viewControllers...



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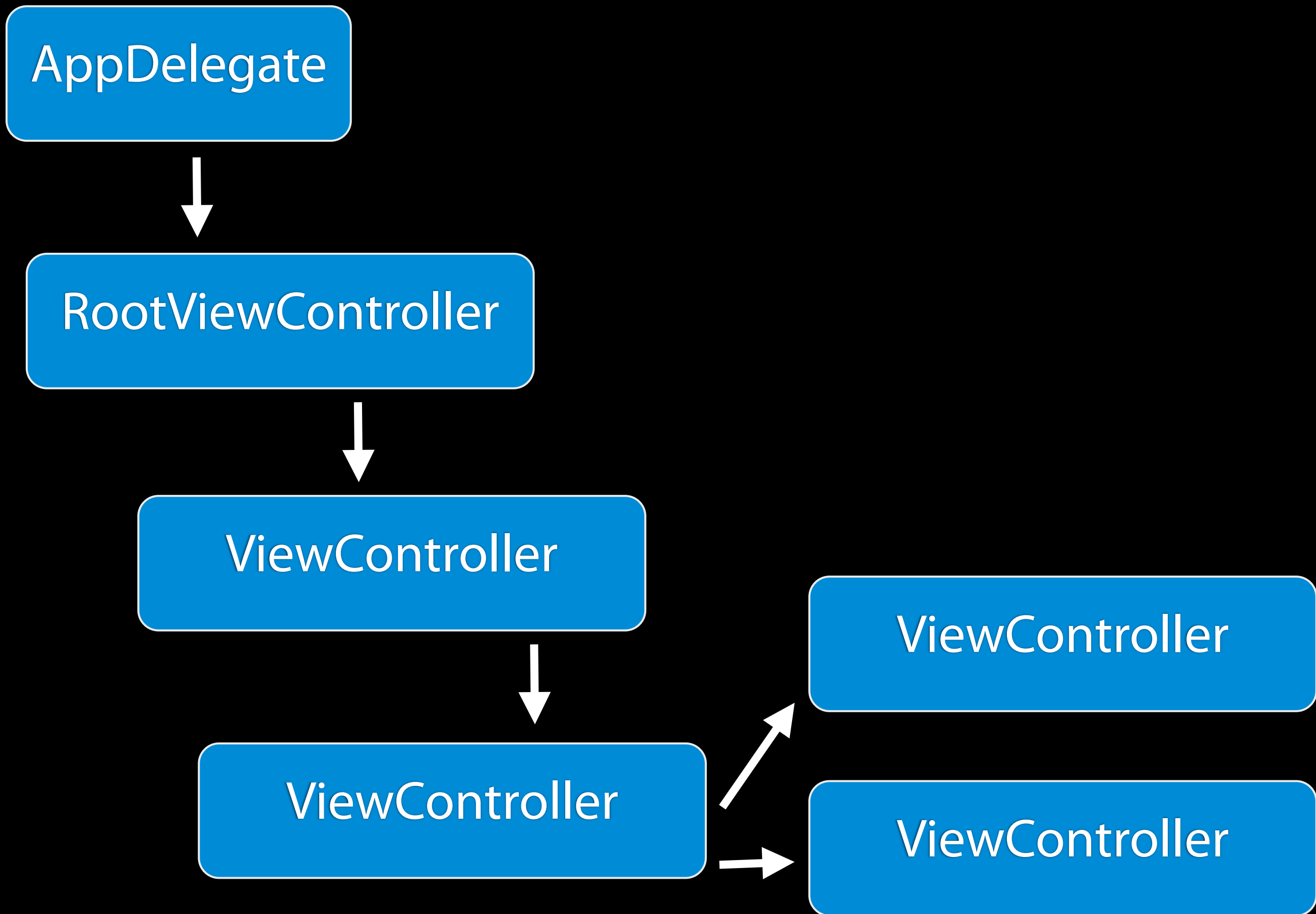
Until you get something like this, a hierarchy of view controllers.  
Now, let me ask you, where does the networking component of this app go?





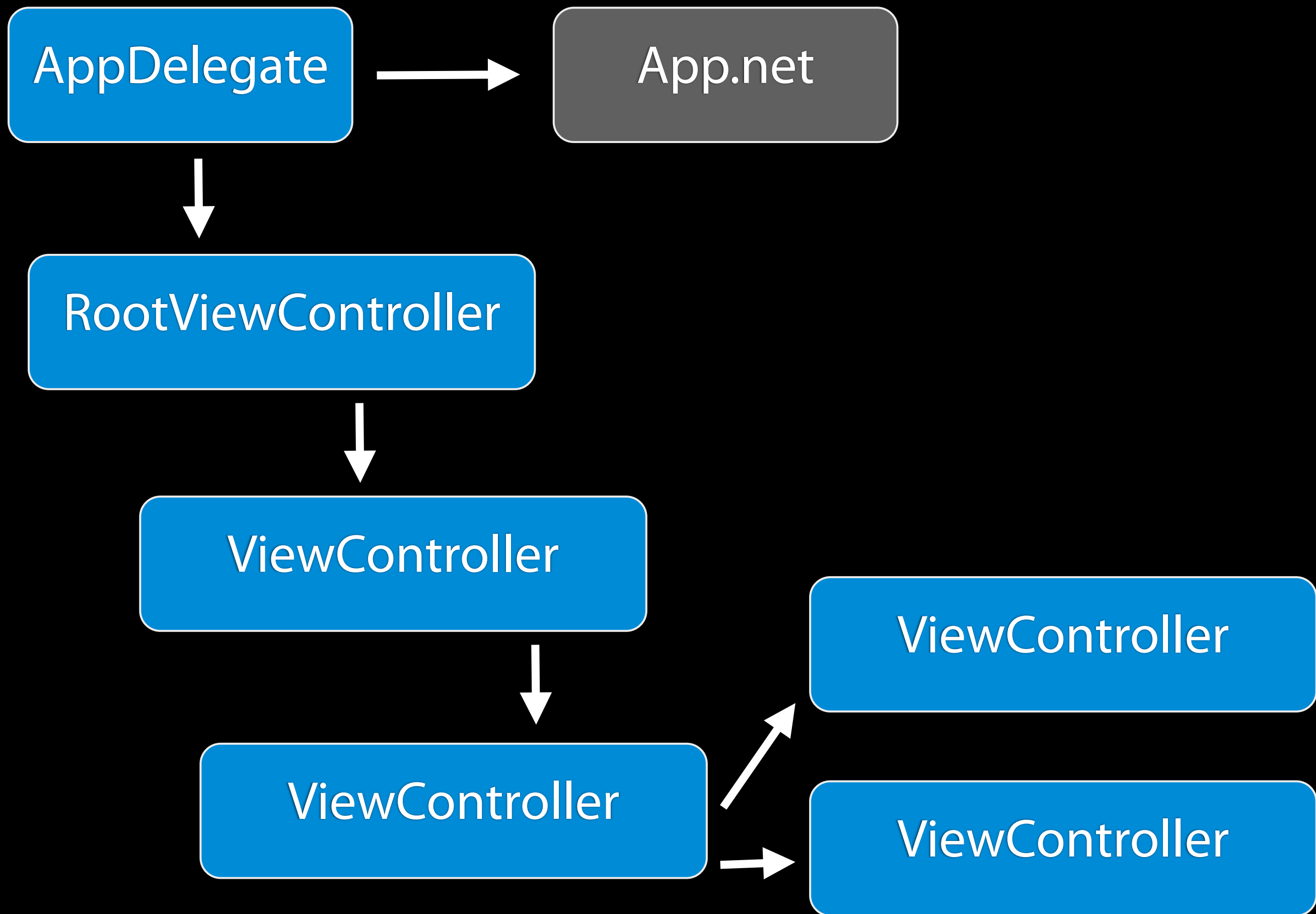
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Until you get something like this, a hierarchy of view controllers.  
Now, let me ask you, where does the networking component of this app go?



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Until you get something like this, a hierarchy of view controllers.  
Now, where does the networking component of this app go?



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I propose that the app.net service attaches as a property on your app delegate for a couple reasons:

- the service is core to your app's functionality, put it at the core of your system
- the app delegate lives for the life of your app, so you can be assured this service is around and you have control over its lifecycle

You all probably do this already...I don't think it's wrong in principal after working with so many app architectures over the years. But I bet you all write the following line of code...



```
(MyAppDelegate *)[[UIApplication  
sharedApplication] delegate]
```

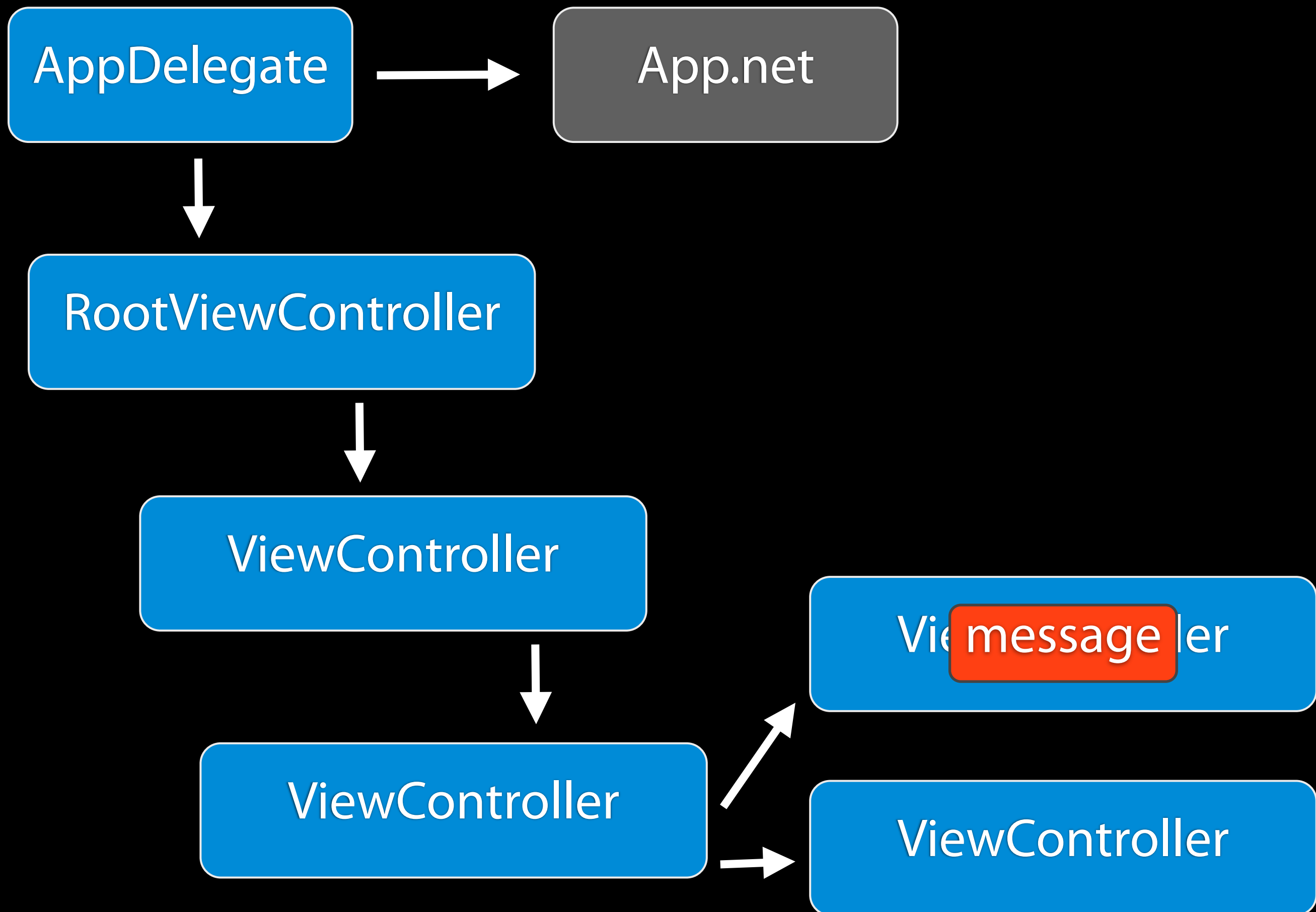
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But I've already seen this before!

```
#define sharedDelegate \  
(MyAppDelegate *)[UIApplication sharedApplication] delegate]
```

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And then some of you do this! PLEASE STOP DOING THIS!



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I propose that the app.net service attaches as a property on your app delegate for a couple reasons:

- the service is core to your app’s functionality, put it at the core of your system

You all probably do this already...I don’t think it’s wrong in principal after working with so many app architectures over the years. But I bet you all write the following line of code...

Pause here more, explain more :

What  
When to use  
Why

# Chain of Responsibility

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[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain-of-responsibility\\_pattern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain-of-responsibility_pattern)

Some properties of the chain of responsibility



# Responder Chain

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In Cocoa, we have the responder chain

```
[[UIApplication  
sharedApplication]  
sendAction:to:from:forEvent:]
```

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Now, this may look like “more code” but it is so much more powerful and flexible. This code uses the application singleton, which knows about the view hierarchy since that’s how events are sent to your viewcontrollers, to send your action up the chain.

```
@implementation UIView  
(FindAndResignFirstResponder)
```

```
- (BOOL)findAndResignFirstResponder  
{  
    if ([self isFirstResponder]) {  
        [self resignFirstResponder];  
        return YES;  
    }  
    for (UIView *subView in [self subviews]) {  
        if ([subView findAndResignFirstResponder])  
            return YES;  
    }  
    return NO;  
}  
@end
```

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1823317/get-the-current-first-responder-without-using-a-private-api>

No doubt, many of you have helper methods like this.

```
[[UIApplication sharedApplication]
  sendAction:@selector(resignFirstResponder)
    to:nil
    from:self
  forEvent:nil]
```



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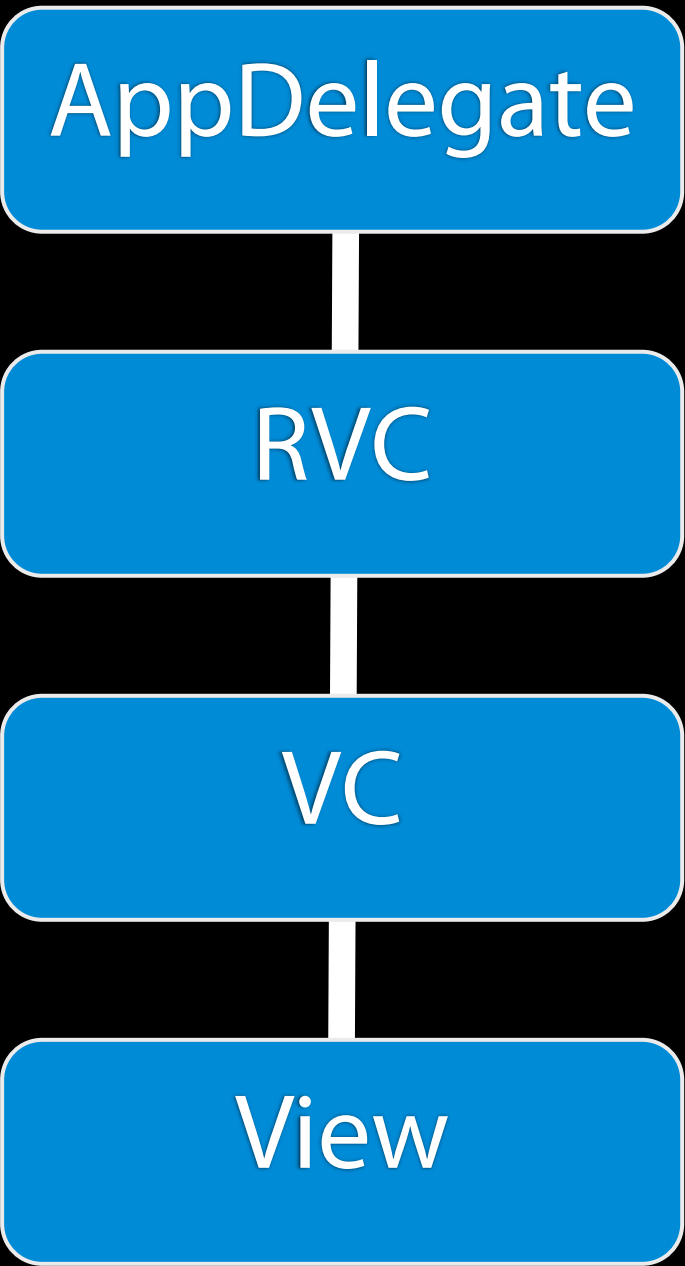
Also note the from: parameter here. 'self' is the object in the responder chain. This parameter (from:) cannot be for this to work. The responder chain is a way to respond to events. If no one sent the action, what is there to respond to?

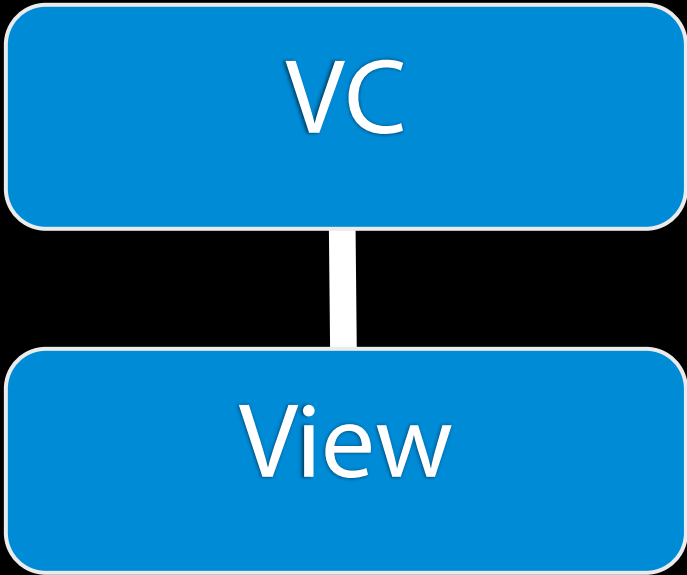
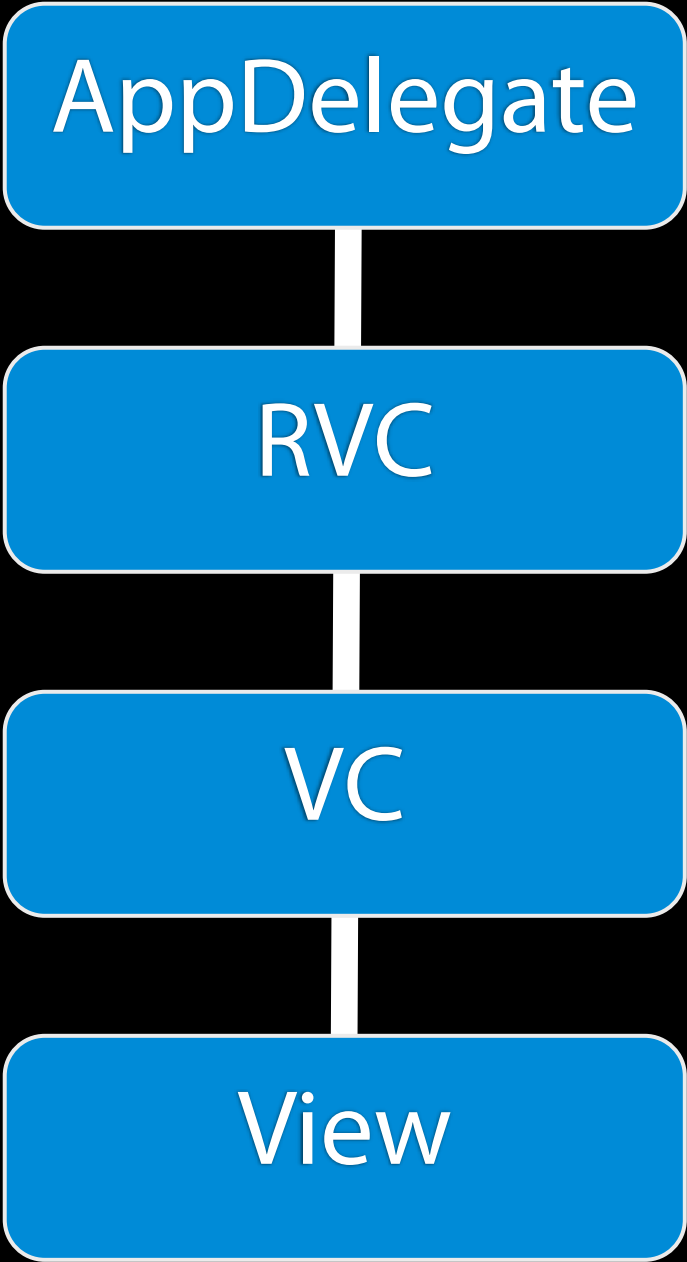


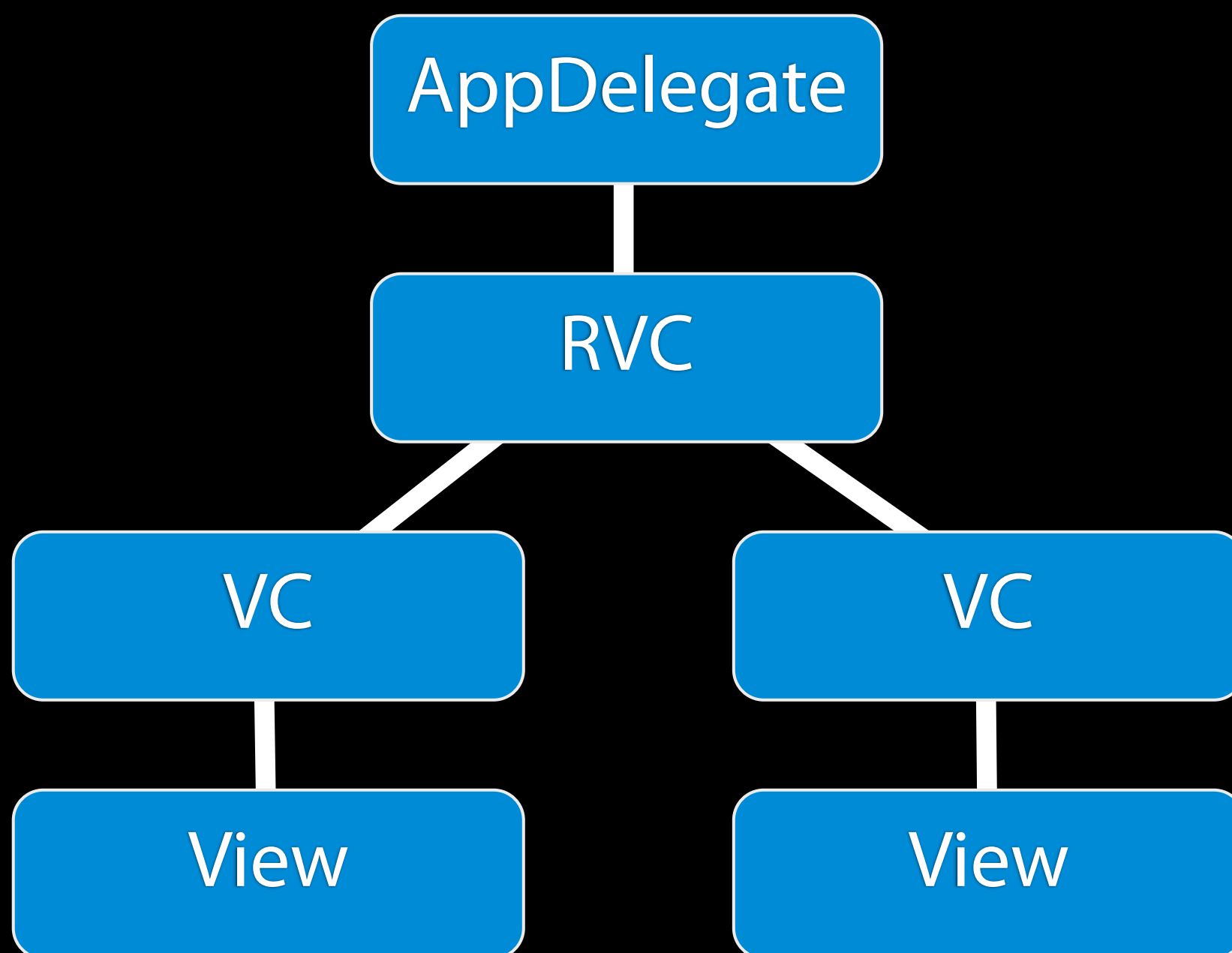
# - (void)viewWillAppear:

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This technique, because it's part of the Cocoa view hierarchy, can only work when your view controller is attached to the hierarchy. The best time is on viewWillAppear in your view controllers.











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## Commands and network service patterns



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## Network Commands

```

- (void)viewDidLoad {
    [super viewDidLoad];

    // Setting Up Table View
    self.tableView = [[UITableView alloc] initWithFrame:CGRectMake(0.0, 0.0, self.view.bounds.size.width,
self.view.bounds.size.height) style:UITableViewStylePlain];
    self.tableView.dataSource = self;
    self.tableView.delegate = self;
    self.tableView.autoresizingMask = UIViewAutoresizingFlexibleWidth | UIViewAutoresizingFlexibleHeight;
    self.tableView.hidden = YES;
    [self.view addSubview:self.tableView];

    // Setting Up Activity Indicator View
    self.activityIndicatorView = [[UIActivityIndicatorView alloc]
initWithActivityIndicatorStyle:UIActivityIndicatorViewStyleGray];
    self.activityIndicatorView.hidesWhenStopped = YES;
    self.activityIndicatorView.center = self.view.center;
    [self.view addSubview:self.activityIndicatorView];
    [self.activityIndicatorView startAnimating];

    // Initializing Data Source
    self.movies = [[NSArray alloc] init];

    NSURL *url = [[NSURL alloc] initWithString:@"http://itunes.apple.com/search?term=harry&country=us&entity=movie"];
    NSURLRequest *request = [[NSURLRequest alloc] initWithURL:url];

    AFJSONRequestOperation *operation = [AFJSONRequestOperation JSONRequestOperationWithRequest:request
success:^(NSURLRequest *request, NSHTTPURLResponse *response, id JSON) {
        self.movies = [JSON objectForKey:@"results"];
        [self.activityIndicatorView stopAnimating];
        [self.tableView setHidden:NO];
        [self.tableView reloadData];

    } failure:^(NSURLRequest *request, NSHTTPURLResponse *response, NSError *error, id JSON) {
        NSLog(@"Request Failed with Error: %@", error, error.userInfo);
    }];

    [operation start];
}

```

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## Zoom and enhance

```

// Initializing Data Source
self.movies = [[NSArray alloc] init];

NSURL *url = [[NSURL alloc] initWithString:@"http://itunes.apple.com/search?
term=harry&country=us&entity=movie"];
NSURLRequest *request = [[NSURLRequest alloc] initWithURL:url];

AFJSONRequestOperation *operation = [AFJSONRequestOperation
JSONRequestOperationWithRequest:request success:^(NSURLRequest *request,
NSHTTPURLResponse *response, id JSON) {
    self.movies = [JSON objectForKey:@"results"];
    [self.activityIndicatorView stopAnimating];
    [self.tableView setHidden:NO];
    [self.tableView reloadData];

} failure:^(NSURLRequest *request, NSHTTPURLResponse *response, NSError
*error, id JSON) {
    NSLog(@"Request Failed with Error: %@", %@, error, error.userInfo);
}];

[operation start];

```

```
^(NSURLRequest *request, NSHTTPURLResponse *response, id JSON) {  
    self.movies = [JSON objectForKey:@"results"];  
    [self.activityIndicatorView stopAnimating];  
    [self.tableView setHidden:NO];  
    [self.tableView reloadData];  
}
```

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This return block has elements from all three areas combined  
Self.movies lives in the view controller  
And the block is a result of a network stack



ADN Service

ADN Service

<https://alpha-api.app.net/stream/0/posts/stream>

## ADN Service

<https://alpha-api.app.net/stream/0/posts/stream>

POST:

include\_reposters=1&include\_annotations=1&include\_muted=0&include\_starred\_by=1

ADN Service

Get Personal Stream

ADN Service

Get Personal Stream

include\_reposters  
include\_muted  
include\_annotations  
include\_starred\_by



ADN Service

Get Personal Stream

@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeReposters

@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeMuted

@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeAnnotations

@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeStarredBy

## ADN Service

```
@class ADNRetrievePersonalStreamCommand : ADNCommand
```

```
@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeReposters
```

```
@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeMuted
```

```
@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeAnnotations
```

```
@property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeStarredBy
```

```
@class ADNService : UIResponder
    NSURL *baseURL;
    @property (nonatomic, copy) NSURL *baseURL;
```

```
@class ADNRetrievePersonalStreamCommand : ADNCommand

    @property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeReposters
    @property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeMuted
    @property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeAnnotations
    @property (nonatomic, assign) BOOL includeStarredBy
```

ADN Service

Get Personal Stream

# Command

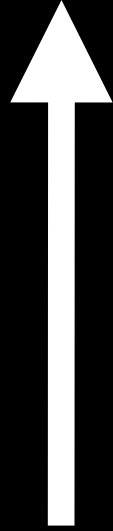


# ADNCommand

# ADNCommand

## ADNPersonalStreamCommand

# ADNCommand



## ADNPersonalStreamCommand

# ADNCommand

ADNPersonalStreamCommand

ADNPostStatusCommand

ADNRetrieveChannelCommand

ADNUserLookupCommand

# Template



# MAD LIBS

*Sarah Lake Edition*

Greetings, \_\_\_\_\_ family!  
(Last name)

I \_\_\_\_\_ you a Merry Christmas and a \_\_\_\_\_ New Year!  
(verb) (adjective)

It's time for the yearly wrap-up of \_\_\_\_\_'s life, which I'm sure  
(favorite person)

you all wait for in anticipation. In 2011, I \_\_\_\_\_ a  
(verb ending in -ed)

\_\_\_\_\_, which means my parents are \_\_\_\_\_ in  
(degree) (verb ending in -ing)

\_\_\_\_\_ joy that it only took me \_\_\_\_\_ years. Don't worry, I only  
(adjective) (number)

have two \_\_\_\_\_ left! In other news, I'm still dating \_\_\_\_\_,  
(units of time) (male name)

living in \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_  
(city) (female name) (superlative)

\_\_\_\_\_ in the world. It's been way too \_\_\_\_\_ in  
(animal) (adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_, but it's finally starting to feel like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(US state) (season)

Wishing you a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday!  
(superlative)

In \_\_\_\_\_,  
(emotion)

Sarah (Your \_\_\_\_\_ )  
(adjective) (relation to you)

Want to share your funny Mad Libs or see what's *really* up with Sarah's life?  
Visit her blog at <http://lovelovelovesar.blogspot.com> and leave a comment!

```
//AppDelegate.h
@interface AppDelegate : UIResponder<UIApplicationDelegate>

@property (nonatomic, strong, readwrite) IBOutlet UIWindow *window;
@property (nonatomic, strong, readonly) WebService *webService;

@end
```

```
//AppDelegate.m
- (UIResponder *)nextResponder;
{
    return self.webService;
}
```

```
@interface WebService : UIResponder

@property (nonatomic, copy, readonly) NSURL *baseURL;
@property (nonatomic, strong, readonly) TokenStorage *tokenStorage;
//..more properties

- (id) initWithBaseURL:(NSURL *)baseURL;
- (void) sendCommand:(WebServiceCommand *)command;

- (void) presentMessageFromCommand:(NSString *)message;
- (BOOL) isAuthenticated;

- (BOOL) performAction:(SEL)action from:(id)sender;
- (BOOL) performAction:(SEL)action from:(id)sender parameters:
(NSDictionary *)parameters;

+ (BOOL) isNetworkReachable;

@end
```

```
@interface WebService (Commands)

- (IBAction) loginToService;
- (IBAction) logoutFromService;

- (IBAction) retrieveUsersPersonalStream:(id)sender;

@end
```

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The Web Service Commands category

```
- (void) loginToService
{
    WebServiceLoginCommand *command = [WebServiceLoginCommand
commandWithService:self];
    command.tokenStorage = self.tokenStorage;
    command.username = [self.delegate username];
    command.password = [self.delegate password];
    [command send];
}
```

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In the Web Service category

```
- (NSString *)username;
{
    return [self textValueForCellAtIndex:[NSIndexPath
indexPathForRow:0 inSection:0]];
}

- (NSString *)password;
{
    return [[self textValueForCellAtIndex:[NSIndexPath
indexPathForRow:1 inSection:0]] lowercaseString];
}

- (IBAction) login:(id)sender;
{
    if ([[self username] length] && [[self password] length])
    {
        self.messageLabel.text = @"";
        [[UIApplication sharedApplication]
performActionInResponderChain:@selector(resignFirstResponder)
from:self];
        [SVProgressHUD showWithStatus:@"Logging in..."
maskType:SVProgressHUDMaskTypeBlack];
    }
}
```

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In the Login View



```

- (void) sendCommand:(WebServiceCommand *)command;
{
    BOOL commandVerified = [self verifyCommand:command];
    if (!commandVerified) return;

    if ([self.httpClient networkReachabilityStatus] ==
AFNetworkReachabilityStatusNotReachable)
    {
        [self.delegate displayMessage:@"No Internet Connection"];
        DDLogInfo(@"Not connected to a network");
    }
    else
    {
        AFHTTPRequestOperation *operation = [command createRequestOperation];

        [self.httpClient enqueueHTTPRequestOperation:operation];

        DDLogInfo(@"Sent Command: %@", command);
    }
}

```

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In the Web Service sendCommand method

Lets take a look at the two statements afterwards

```
[self.delegate displayMessage:@"No Internet Connection"];  
DDLogInfo(@"Not connected to a network");
```

```
AFHTTPRequestOperation *operation = [command  
createRequestOperation];
```

```
[self.httpClient enqueueHTTPRequestOperation:operation];
```

```
DDLogInfo(@"Sent Command: %@", command);
```

Our App

WebService Object

HTTP Request

Actual  
Service

Our App

WebService Object

Usable Object

Actual  
Service

Usable Object

Needs to be more clear

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Now that we have a UI, and network support, we need to store and display that data. The AppDelegate also has a reference to the data store, but it's merely another responder in the chain, and is also an injected dependency into the webservice

Usable Object

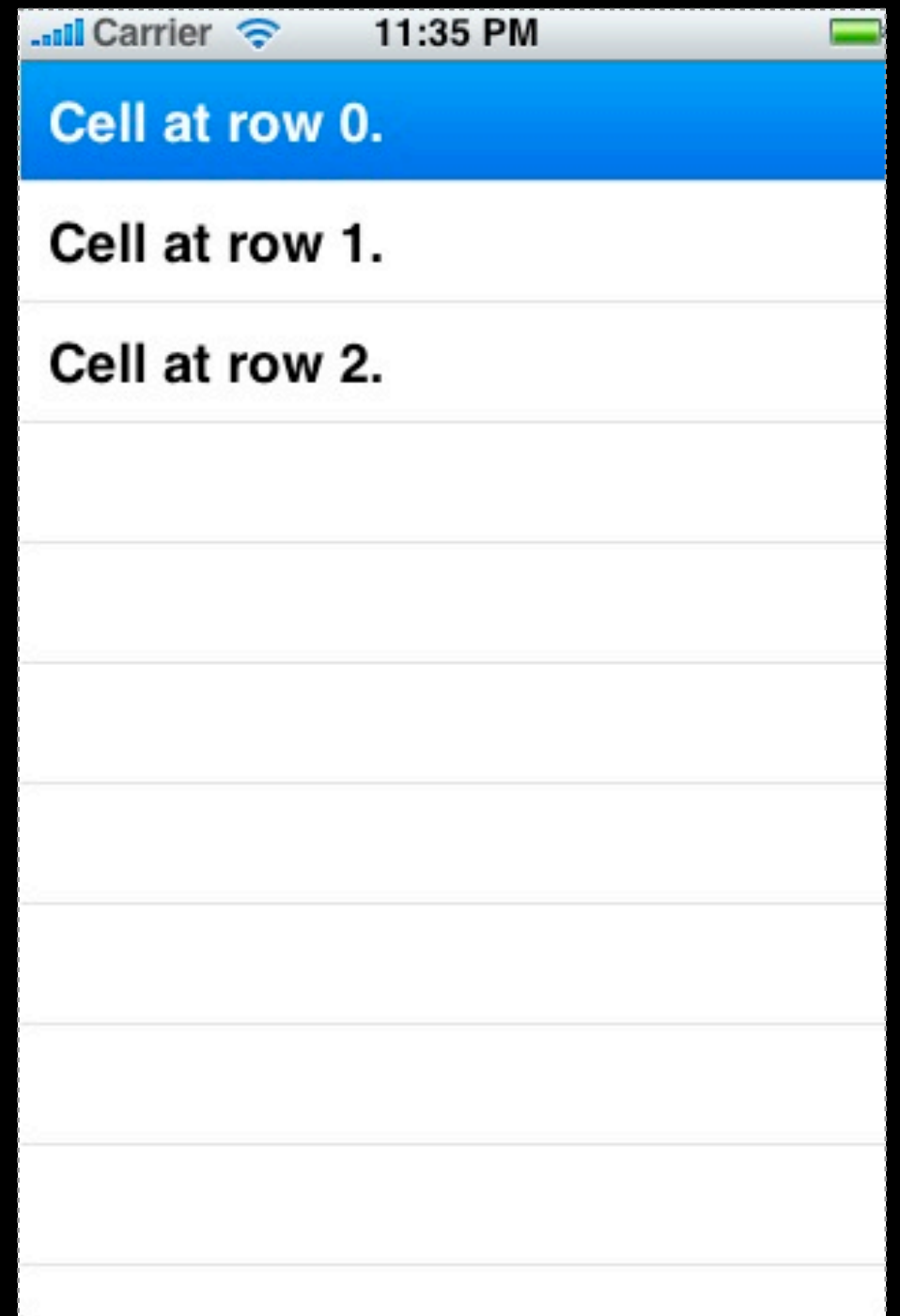
Needs to be more clear



Wednesday, June 19, 13

Now that we have a UI, and network support, we need to store and display that data. The AppDelegate also has a reference to the data store, but it's merely another responder in the chain, and is also an injected dependency into the webservice





Wednesday, June 19, 13

Now that we have a UI, and network support, we need to store and display that data.

# NSFetchedResultsController

```
- (void) loadUserStream;
{
    self.results = [StreamEvent MR_fetchAllSortedBy:StreamEvent.createdDate
                                ascending:YES
                                withPredicate:[self streamFilter]
                                groupBy:nil
                                delegate:self
                                inContext:self.context];
}
```

# NSFetchedResultsControllerDelegate

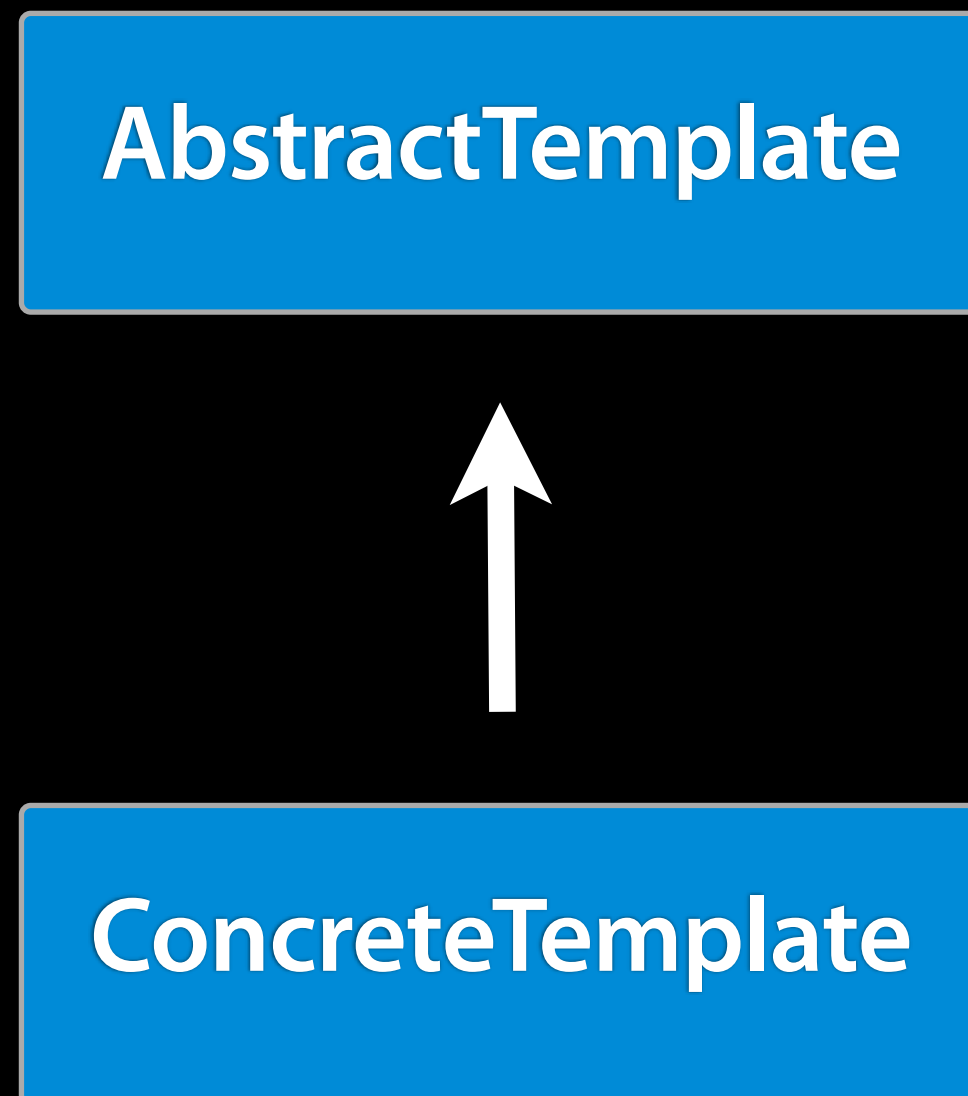
# Delegation

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Delegate pattern is like the template pattern, but with instances rather than classes

<https://developer.apple.com/library/mac/#documentation/General/Conceptual/DevPedia-CocoaCore/Delegation.html>

This tells the view controller what to do, but now what about the view?



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Delegation is like the template method, you still fill in the blanks

**AbstractTemplate**



**ConcreteTemplate**

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But when you delegate, your delegate object does not necessarily subclass from your template. I like to think of a delegate object as a side-by-side template, or peer object template. You have to manually implement some things you'd normally get for free in the object oriented way of subclassing, such as checking if your delegate implements a method beforehand. But this is great for frameworks, so you don't have to carry all the baggage that comes along with subclassing.



- (void)controllerWillChangeContent:(NSFetchedResultsController \*)controller
- (void)controller:(NSFetchedResultsController \*)controller  
didChangeObject:(id)anObject  
atIndexPath:(NSIndexPath \*)theIndexPath  
forChangeType:(NSFetchedResultsControllerChangeType)type  
newIndexPath:(NSIndexPath \*)newIndexPath
- (void)controllerDidChangeContent:(NSFetchedResultsController \*)controller

```
switch(type)
{
    case NSFetchResultsChangeInsert:
        [tableView insertRowsAtIndexPaths:@[theIndexPath]
withRowAnimation:UITableViewRowAnimationNone];
        break;

    case NSFetchResultsChangeDelete:
        [self verifyProductPredicate:anObject];
        [tableView deleteRowsAtIndexPaths:@[theIndexPath]
withRowAnimation:UITableViewRowAnimationFade];
        break;

    case NSFetchResultsChangeUpdate:
    {
        id object = [self.results objectAtIndex:theIndexPath];
        [self configureCell:(id)[tableView
cellForRowAtIndexPath:theIndexPath] forObject:object];
    }
        break;

    case NSFetchResultsChangeMove:
        [tableView deleteRowsAtIndexPaths:@[theIndexPath]
withRowAnimation:UITableViewRowAnimationFade];
        [tableView insertRowsAtIndexPaths:@[theIndexPath]
withRowAnimation:UITableViewRowAnimationFade];
        break;
}
```

Last steps from  
controller to view with  
observer pattern

# Observer

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The observer pattern is built into Objective C these days. In our example here, NSFRC is what handles the observation for us.

**View**

**Controller**

**Model**

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We can now take a fresh look at what model–view–controller means after building an app that has taken advantage of patterns.

Command

Observer

Composite

Mediator

Strategy

Wednesday, June 19, 13

MVC is actually composed of quite a few other patterns you might recognize:

**Touch Interface**

**View**

**ViewController**

**AppDelegate**

**CoreData**

**App.net**

**App.net**

**Touch Interface**

**View**

**ViewController**

**AppDelegate**

**CoreData**

**App.net**

**App.net**



Touch Interface



AppDelegate

CoreData

App.net

App.net

**Touch Interface**

**View**

**ViewController**

**AppDelegate**

**CoreData**

**App.net**



**App.net**

# Pattern Abuse

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There are patterns that are examples of good practices, then there are antipatterns: patterns of solutions that you should not be using

# Factory

Wednesday, June 19, 13

The factory pattern, over time, leads to a giant logic bottleneck of creation code.

# Abstract Factories

Wednesday, June 19, 13

Eventually, we end up with factories that make miniature models of factories. This is because the allocation and initialization of objects are fused together on other languages with the ‘new’ keyword.

# Two-Stage Creation

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The original design of Objective C introduced the idea of two stage object creation. First, we alloc the memory, then we call the init method.

# [[MyClass alloc] init]

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This lets us eliminate the factory pattern in most cocoa code by calling the correct setup code for a particular instance. Then to create the correct type, we use...

# NSStringFromClass

Wednesday, June 19, 13

In Cocoa, we can use NSStringFromClass to achieve a result largely eliminating the factory pattern.



# [NSStringFromClass(@"MyClass") alloc] init]

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The Designated initializer helps ensure the correct initialization occurs  
<http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#documentation/general/conceptual/DevPedia-CocoaCore/MultipleInitializers.html>

More explanation in  
slides

# ~~Singletons~~

Wednesday, June 19, 13

Singletons are the most well known, and worst used pattern. Don't use them unless you have a REALLY good reason.

- Singletons are a single instance of an object, which has consequences:
  - A global state
  - Not always thread-safe
  - No way to control object lifecycle
  - Tight coupling of your code
  - Doesn't always accurately reflect system model (there can be more than one instance)

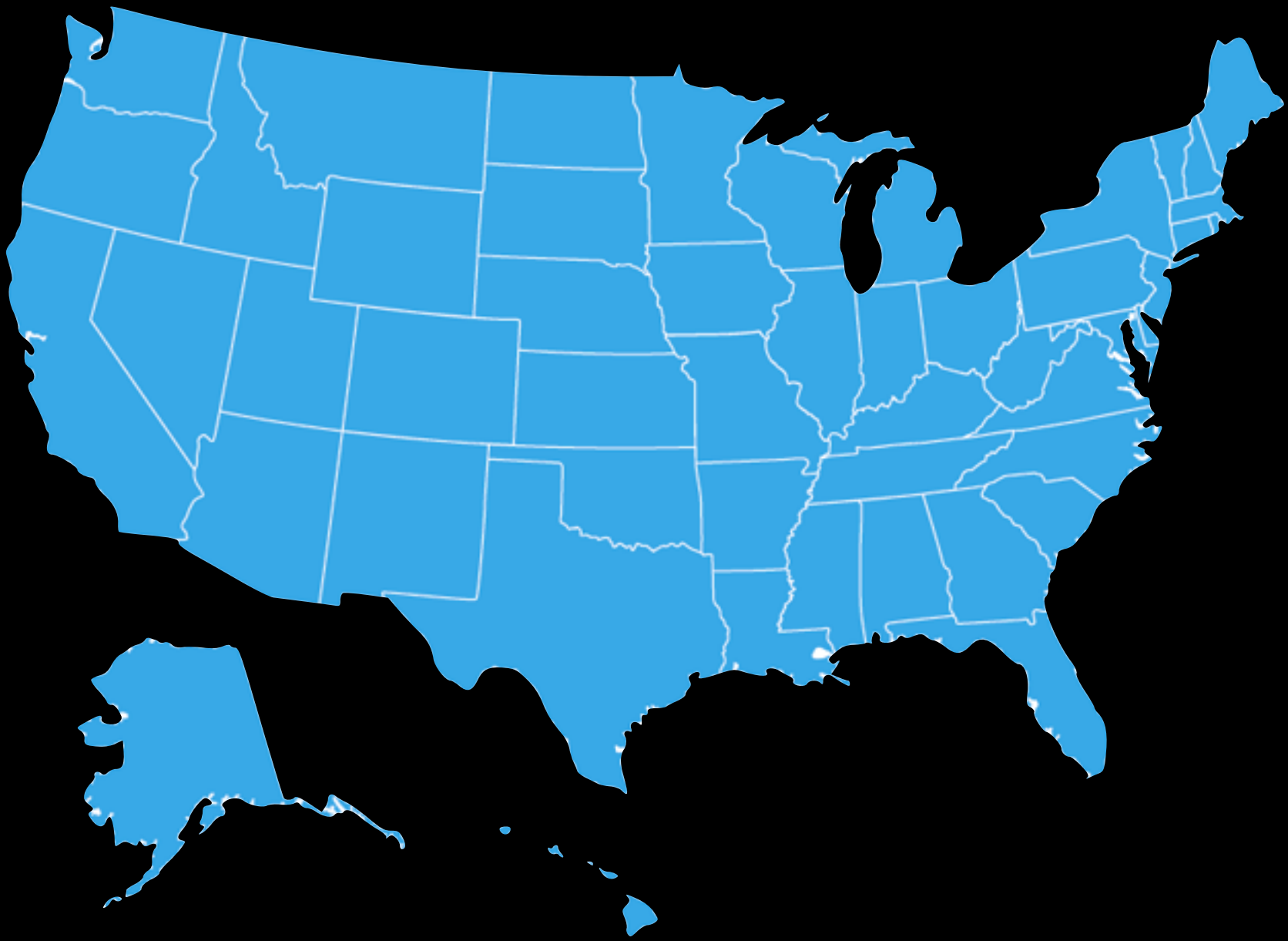
However, if you ARE going to use them (despite my sound advice), here is the best way to do so, without shooting yourself in the foot:

- Use them in your classes as if they were instances of objects
- Inject a singleton as a parameter
- remember to make sure the variable name has a meaning beyond the fact that it's a singleton



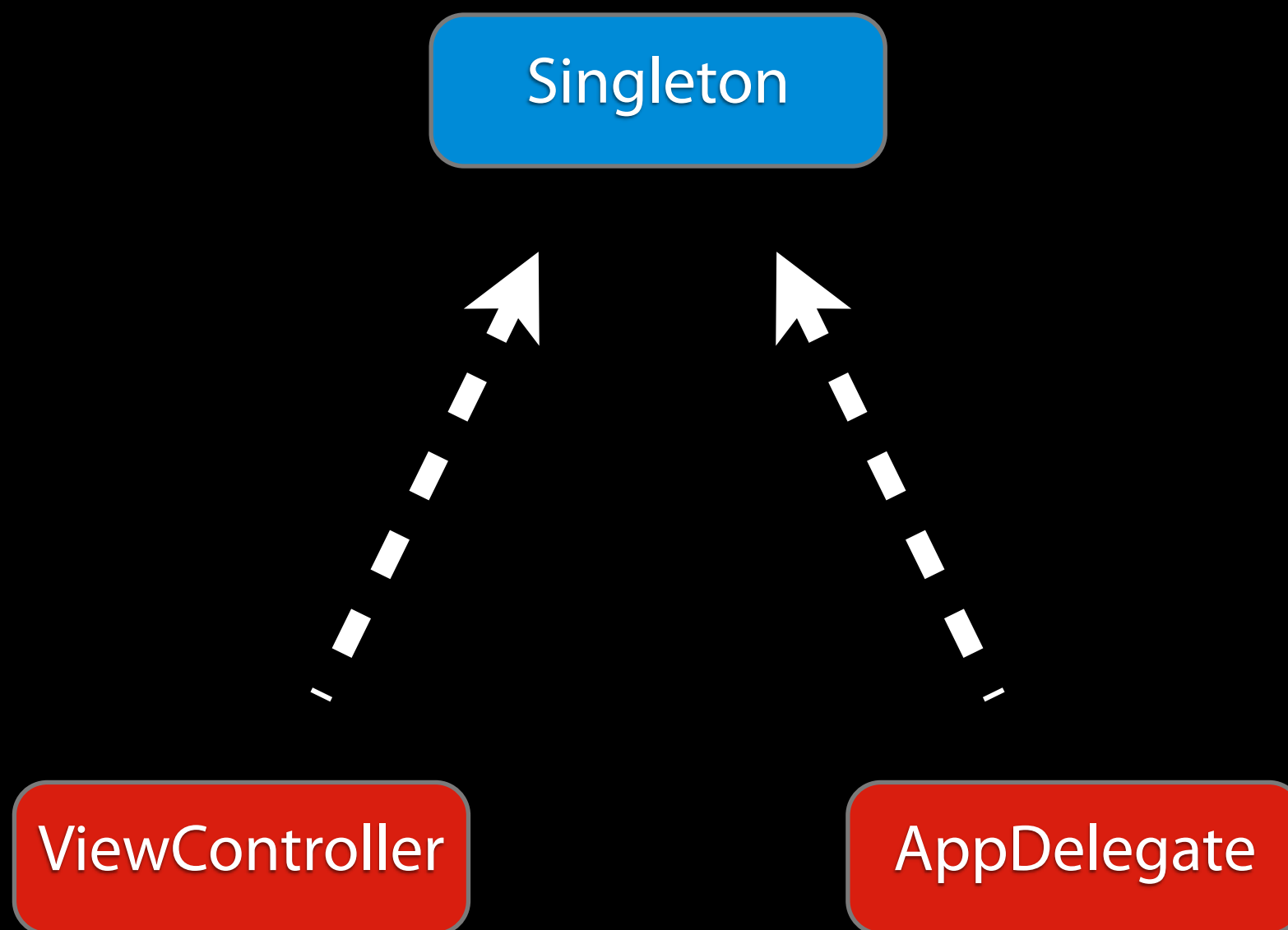
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Singletons are just fancy global variables.



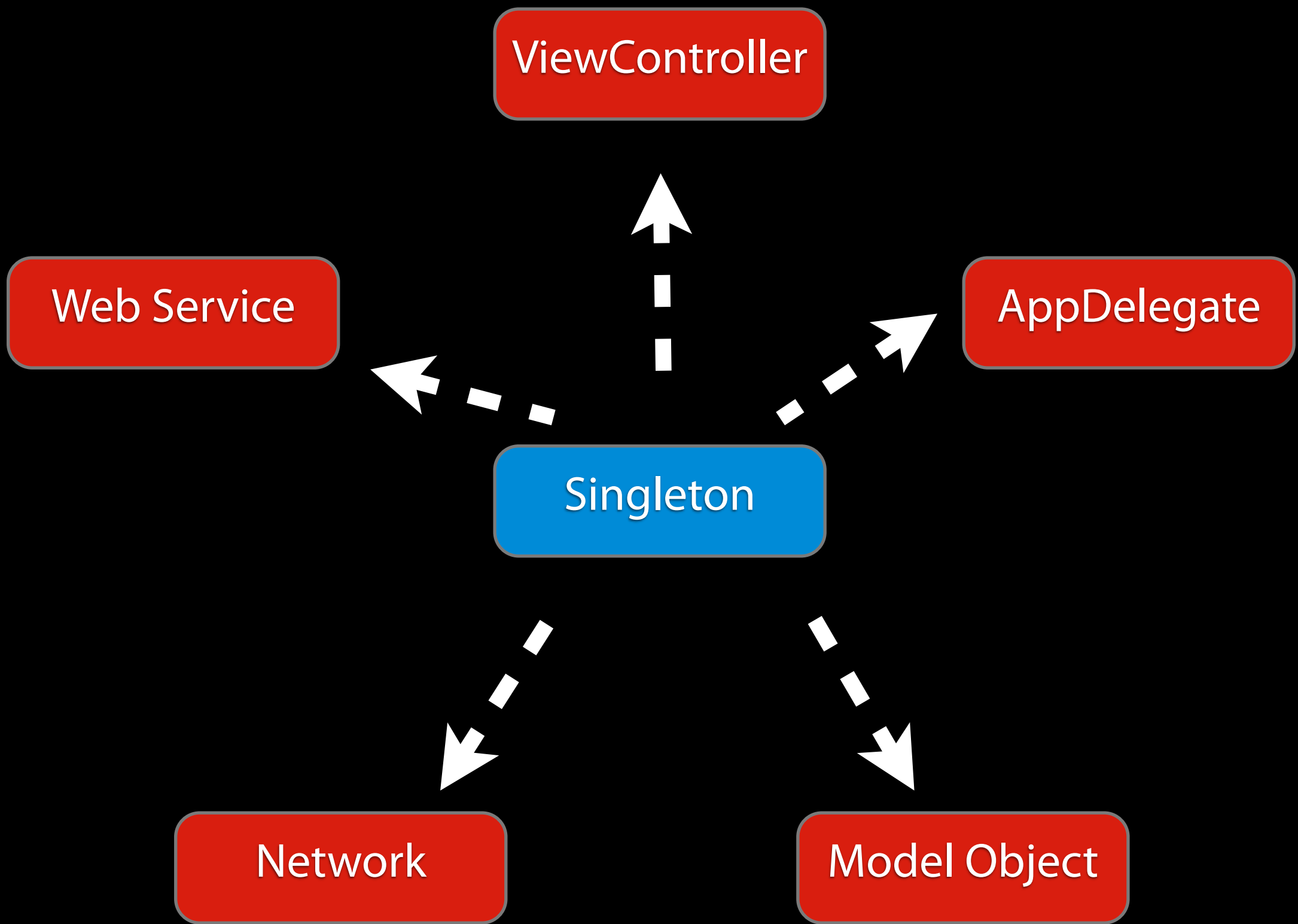
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Global variables mean an application wide shared state, which is easy to corrupt across threads.



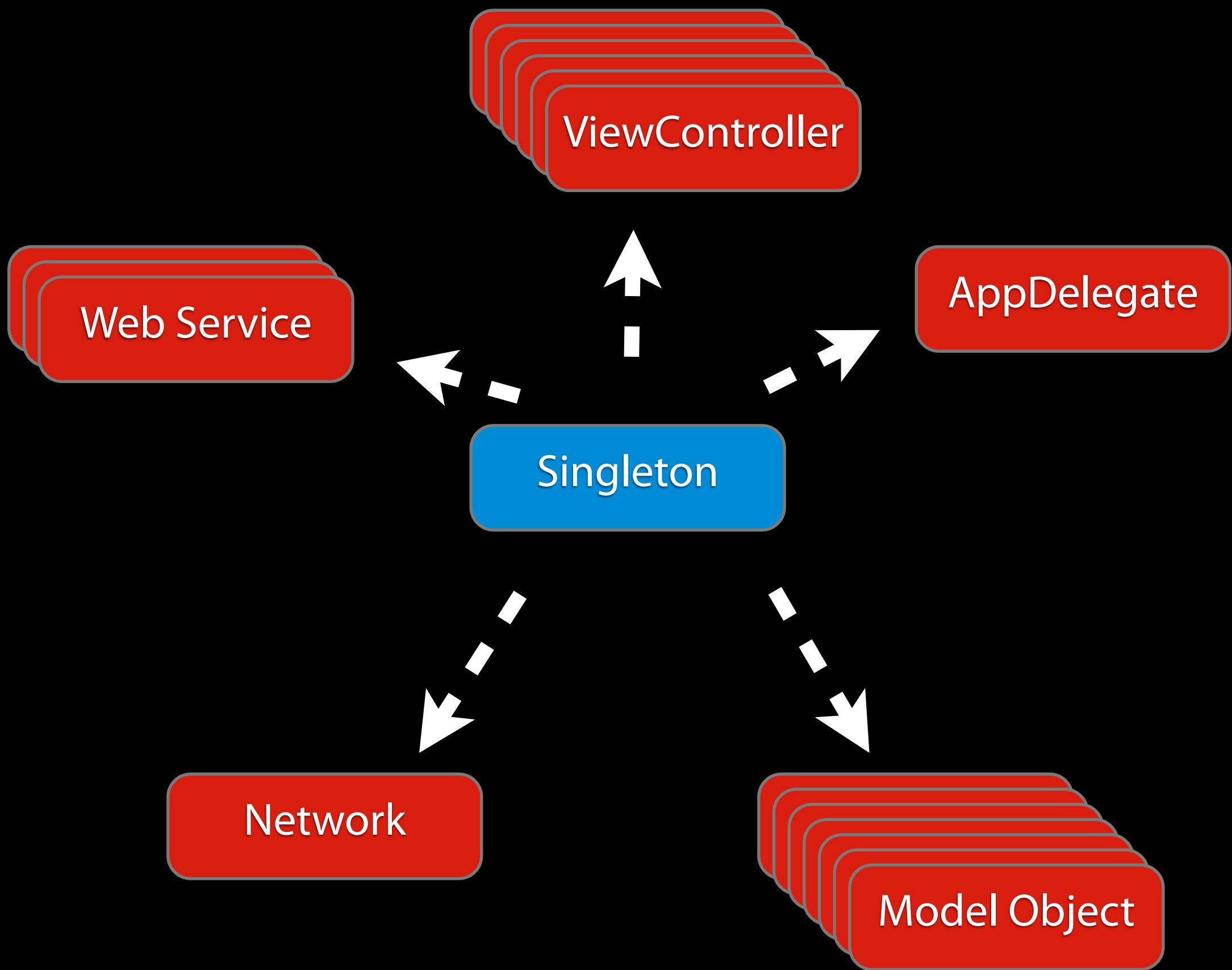
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Your app starts off easy enough using a singleton in the right places



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But then you need it in other places



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Then you end up with Tight coupling, singletons referenced and used everywhere.

Singleton

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Singletons can be around for the lifetime of your app. This is not always ideal as it can eat away resources.



Singleton

AppDelegate

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Singleton Lifecycle Manager...is also a singleton...sort of

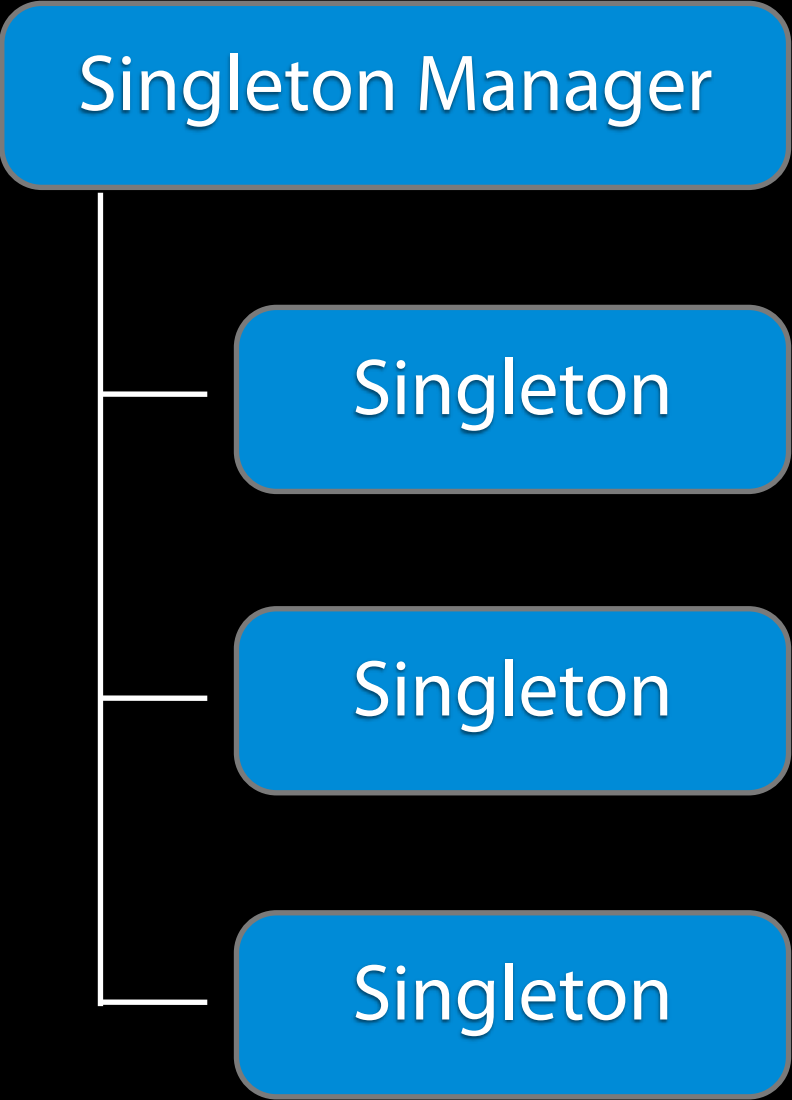
AppDelegate

Singleton Manager

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Singleton Lifecycle Manager...is also a singleton...sort of

AppDelegate



Wednesday, June 19, 13

Singleton Lifecycle Manager...is also a singleton...sort of

AppDelegate

Singleton Manager

-instanceForClass:[Singleton class]

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Singleton Lifecycle Manager...is also a singleton...sort of

AppDelegate

Singleton Manager

-destroyInstanceForClass:[Singleton class]

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Singleton Lifecycle Manager...is also a singleton...sort of

AppDelegate

SingletonManager

ViewController

Wednesday, June 19, 13

And when you want to use a singleton, you want to inject it into your class

AppDelegate

Singleton Manager

ViewController

Wednesday, June 19, 13

And when you want to use a singleton, you want to inject it into your class



# ServiceLocator

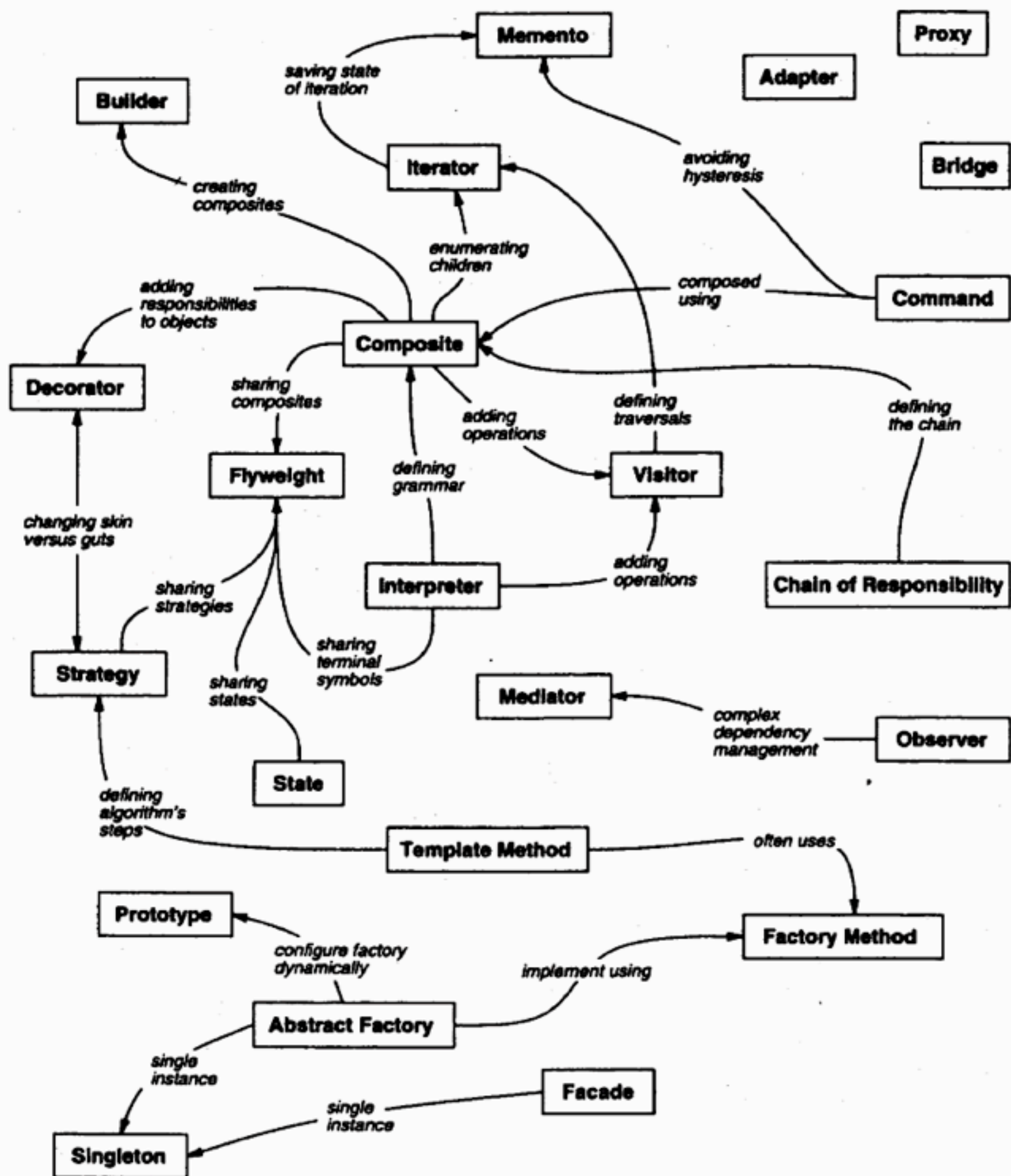
# Classes are objects too...

Wednesday, June 19, 13

Which means they are singletons

@property Class dateCreator;

```
[self.dateCreator date];
```





**SECRET**

Wednesday, June 19, 13

The dirty little secret about this talk: These patterns aren't mobile specific, they apply to any well built application. But, these patterns are the one's I've found most common in the apps I've see, and the code I've written, as such, they qualify as patterns for mobile apps. (Trying to reframe design patterns into a modern world of mobile computing)

Think about when the Design Patterns book was written. A time when 486 was the top of the line processor and memory maxed out on your machine at 4 MB. Megabytes! Your iPhone has a 1GHz processor and at least 256 MB of RAM. The constraints were there, and these patterns worked. These will work well on mobile applications.



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Another note about patterns is that these are not always going to be implemented as a generic, reusable library or framework. Some languages, like C++, Java and C+ support concepts like Templates and Generics that may facilitate the implementation or use of these patterns.





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Since the original GoF book was written, many new books delving into other areas of patterns have emerged.

# What's old is new again

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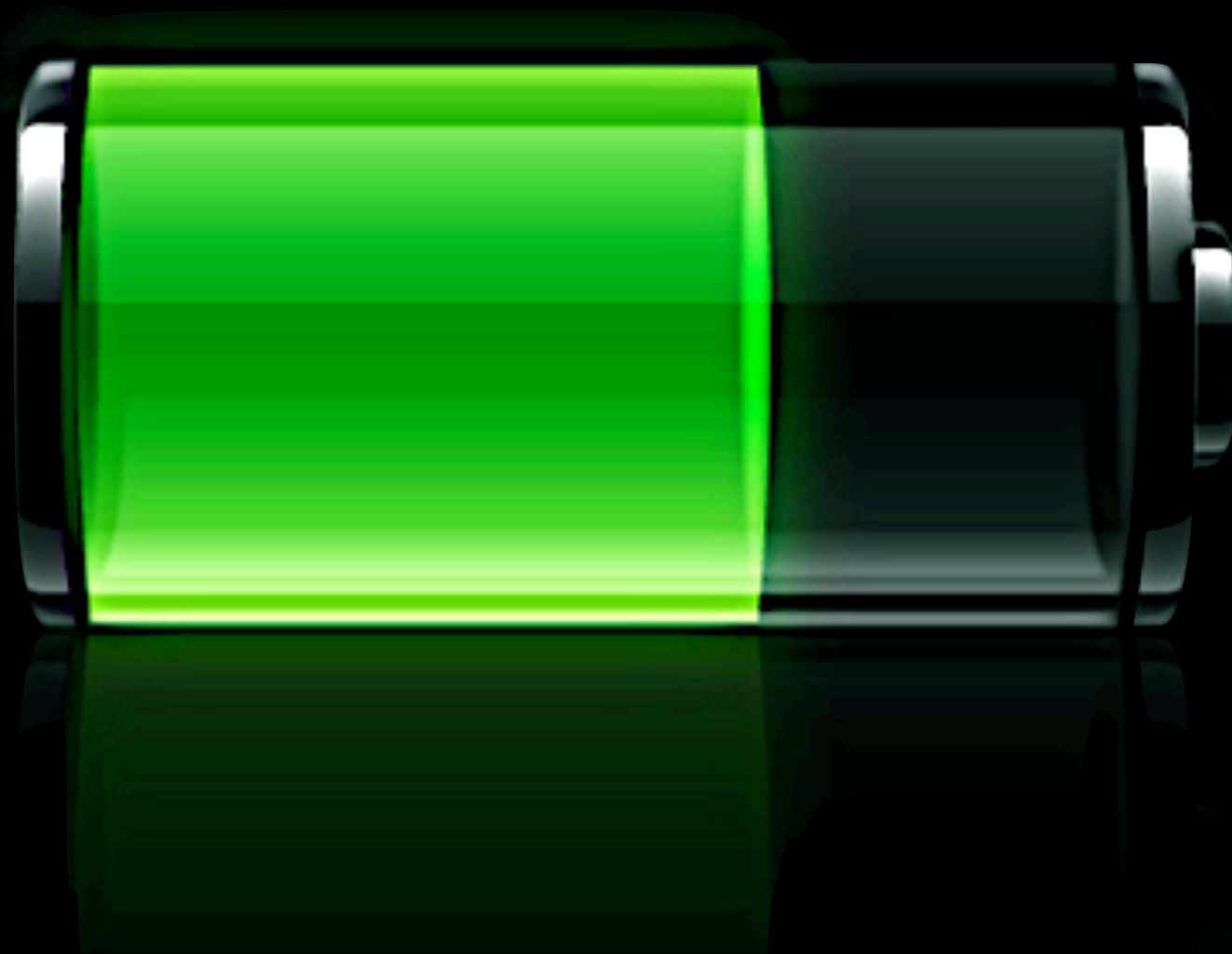
These patterns existed long ago, in a time of fairly limited system resources. Many of these limitations parallel those of mobile devices over the past 5 years.





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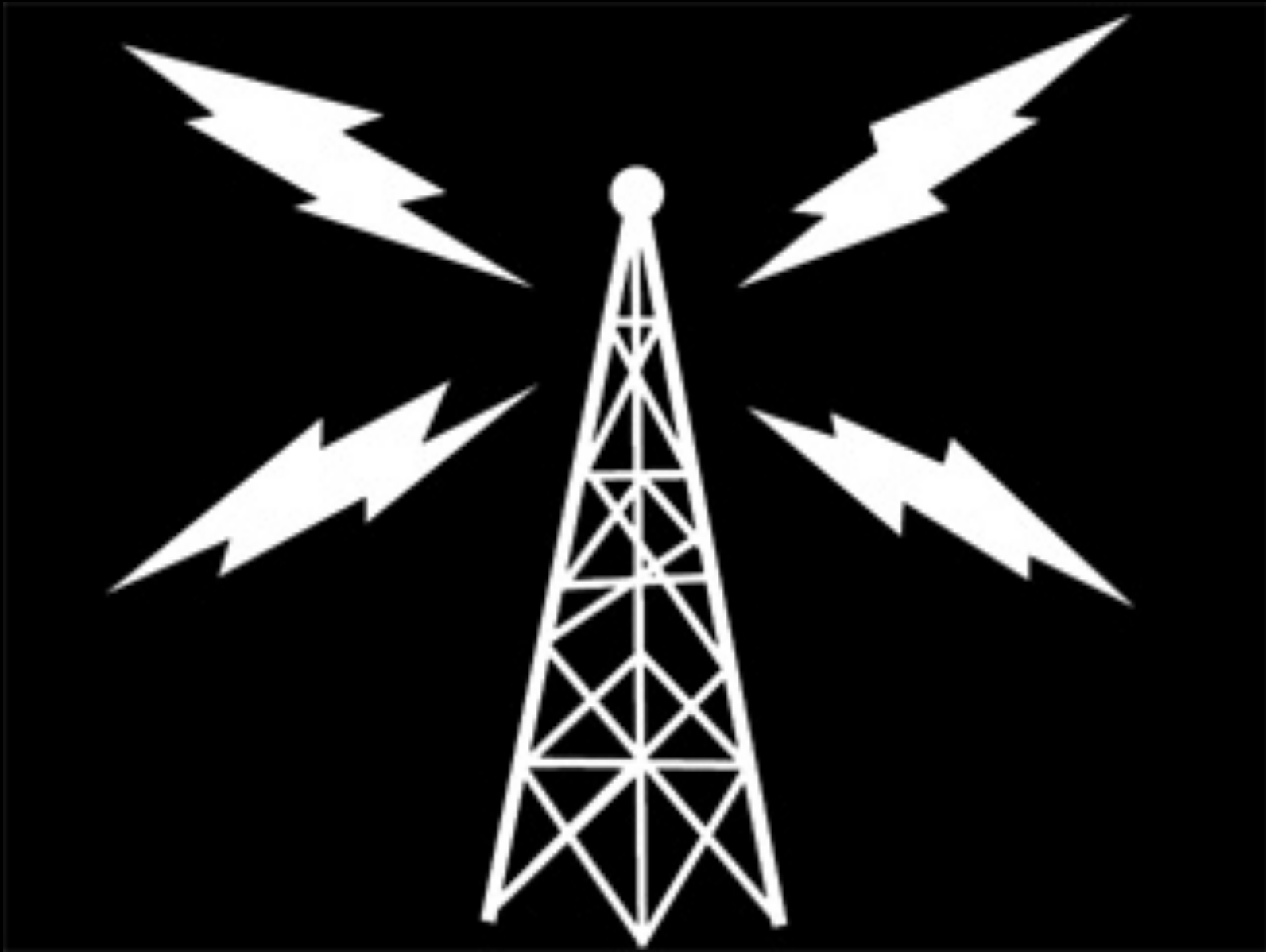
(The terracota warriors, one of the great discoveries of the past)  
There are still many patterns to be discovered that are mobile specific  
Patterns related to:  
– Managing battery power  
– Network radio management  
– concurrency



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## Battery Power

– More laptops can be considered mobile devices these days, and algorithms that consume less power will be more important over time.



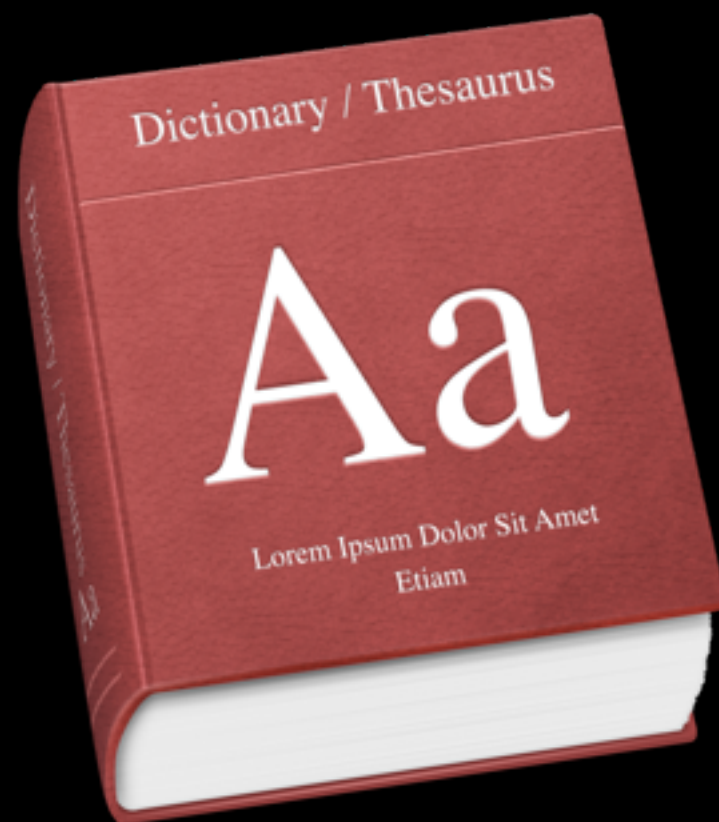
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# Radio power/transmission consolidation



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# Concurrency Patterns



Wednesday, June 19, 13

## Auto Purging Cache

- Dictionary, key/value store
- Keeps track of cached items/cost of each item based on heuristic
- When memory is low, cache is auto-purged

# NSCache

Wednesday, June 19, 13

On iOS and Mac, this pattern, like many discussed today, is already part of the Cocoa framework.



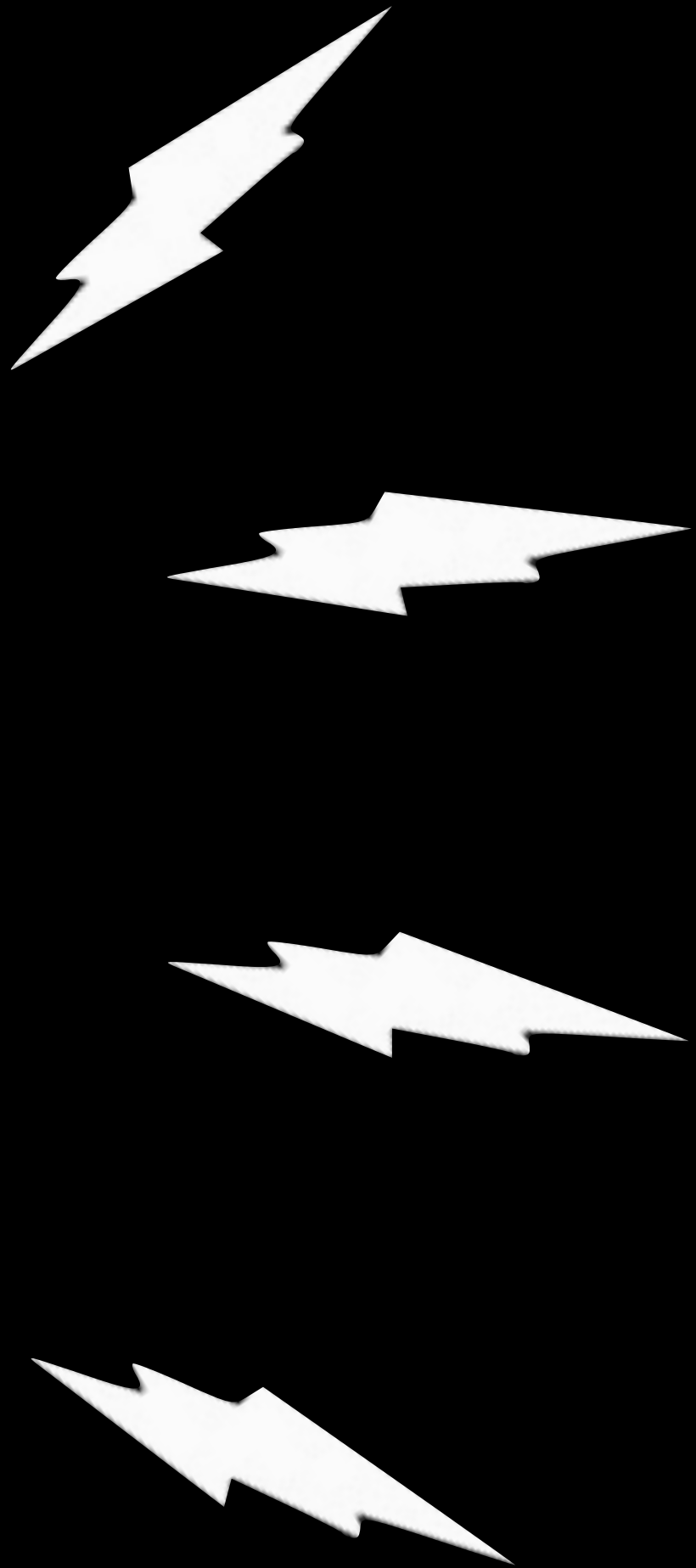
- [cache setTotalCostLimit:]
- [cache setValue:forKey:cost:]



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## Reachability

– One such pattern is to reconfigure your network/communication stack to behave differently based on different network service levels. Reconfigure your app to respond to the changes in network, on disconnection or in low bandwidth scenarios. Use a strategy pattern for the different network configurations, and the observer pattern to watch for the changes.



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Reachability

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Wednesday, June 19, 13

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# Strategy

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Swap out Communication Strategies with the strategy pattern to capture the behavior in each special networking case. It could be that this is also returns canned responses that basically say the network is unusable.

You could also use the Null Object Pattern to tell your application that the network has been disconnected.

# Observer

Wednesday, June 19, 13

In order to react to the changes in the network, we'd have to listen for changes to the network status. There are various ways to achieve this, but on iOS...

# Reachability

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On iOS we have a set Reachability APIs in the SystemConfiguration framework and various open source Objective C libraries of this to make it easier for us to use it.



# Call-Callback

Wednesday, June 19, 13

## Call-Callback pattern

A new hardware feature in mobile phones these days is the dual core CPU. This is only going to get more extreme as we reach the limits of Moore's law and Physics itself. Concurrency is going to be more and more important to mobile apps, and should already be important as all your network operations should be performed in an asynchronous manner. The Call-Callback pattern is a great way to know when a particular unit of work is done, and from a different thread or worker queue.

```
- (void) someAsyncMethodCompletion:(void(^)(id))block;
{
    dispatch_async(background_queue, ^{
        //...do work here, in the background

        if (block) { block(result); }
    });
}
```

```
[obj someAsyncMethodCompletion:^(id obj) {  
    dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), ^{  
  
        //update your UI over here  
  
    });  
}];
```





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Benefit: Menu

Selecting a solution to your design problem can be as simple as picking an item from a menu





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## Benefit: Communication

As developers, having a common vocabulary to work with improves our communication effectiveness. We can use this vocabulary to come up with new solutions.





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## Benefit: Speedier quality development

Why did rails become so popular? Because it was opinionated, and made some decisions for you every time. This time spent making decisions, especially the same ones, over and over again can slow you down without even realizing it.

It was important, his father said, to craft the backs of cabinets and fences properly, even though they were hidden.

Steve Jobs by Walter Isaacson

“He loved doing things right. He even cared about the look of the parts you couldn’t see.”

- Steve Jobs

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Steve Jobs by Walter Isaacson, Chapter 1

It is important to care about the internal quality of products you build, as well as the external.

Design Patterns are proven techniques to add care and quality to your apps while not compromising quality in a given amount of development time.



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