The Software Engineering of Mobile Application Development

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Thanks: NCIIA IBM

Agenda

Audience	Mobiles
Context	Java ME
	Android
Java ME	Designing
Process	Coding
	Testing
	Process

Audience

Who are the attendees?



A Unique Medium – More than a Computer

Ubiquity

Everywhere and always with you

Accessibility

- Always on
- Everything can be accessed from a mobile phone (e.g., Web, music, radio, photos and videos)

Connectivity

Staying connected to a social circle at all times





A Unique Medium – More than a Computer



Mobile Phones and the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



Global Mobile Market

USA

- Engagement in mobile content and downloading applications
- Experience with 3G
- Latin America
 - 12% of the population has mobile phones
 - 6 times the PC penetration
 - Brazil is the 5th mobile market in the world
- Asia Pacific
 - Japan uses a higher-speed transmission protocol for content (W-CDMA)
 - More emails than SMS, Flash support, QR codes, TV
 - South Korea has a very successful mobile game market
 - India has the lowest mobile Internet penetration rate in the region. It is famous for outsourcing of mobile development
- Europe, Middle East and Africa
 - Less carriers than in other parts of the world
 - UK and Spain are the largest mobile markets in Europe
 - Africa is the fastest growing market



A wide variety of devices by the main vendors

- E.g., Nokia, Motorala, Sony Ericsson
- A wide variety of operating systems
 - E.g., Blackberry, Palm OS, Windows CE/Mobile, Symbian, motomagx, linux

A wide variety of development environments

- E.g., Java ME, Qualcomm's BREW, Google' Android, Google App Engine (GAE) for mobile web applications, JavaFX, Qt
- A wide variety of programming languages
 - Java, Python, Flash Lite, Objective C, C, C++, JavaScript, HTML and CSS for Widgets

Global Handset Sales



US Handset Sales



Mobile Stores

App Store	Android Market		Blackberry App World
July 2008	March 2009	May 2009	November 2009
70% / 30%	70% / 30%	70% / 30%	80% / 20%

Iphone apps
> 150 000 apps
> 500 million downloads
Free and paid apps
Not all phones are supported
Not open in all countries



App Store



+ * * •

Android Market



Site Terms of Service - Privacy Policy - Brand Guidelines - Help - Legal Information

CIORCUD



Nokia Ovi Store

ovi				<u>Sign in Register</u>
			Select your mobile	Eigik i 🗸
NOKIA (9)				
F6 Radio	Radio FG Maintena	ant disponibl	e sur votre Nokial	
	Radio FG Maintena	ant disponibi		
· amain ···	» Telechargez ici			
Connecting PS				
Home			Search for content for your r	nobile
Recommended 💙	Applications	Games	Audio & Video I	Personalisation

:: ≡



Prayer Times for smart phones Utilities



AlloCiné News & Info



The Flashlight + SOS Utilities



Closer News & Info



RATP Premium City guides & Maps



ZumZum Puzzle



Blackberry App World Pricing



Applications

Featured App Store apps <u>http://www.facebook.com/AppStore?v=app_3</u> 80449627359 Featured Android market apps <u>http://www.android.com/market/featured.html</u> Ovi Store http://store.ovi.com/content/5406/send-tofriend Blackberry App World <u>http://appworld.blackberry.com/webstore/</u>

Mobile Phones in Africa

- 4 billions mobile subscribers expected worldwide by 2010
 - A large part of these subscribers will be in Africa
 - 70% of the world's mobile subscriptions are in developing countries, NY Times April 13, 2008
- A new paradigm to think about bridging the digital divide and reach the bottom of the pyramid
- Pioneering initiatives in agriculture, health, education, banking, citizen media, disaster and humanitarian relief, democratic participation...



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. * Estimates.



Innovations in the African Context

Yobalema



\$20 \$1.5 / day or \$30 / month for unlimited calls and Internet (Senegal) \$100 \$1 / hour \$5 / day (Senegal)

> Source: http://expressotelecom.com

Technologies

- SMS
- MMS
- QR codes
- Mobile web sites
- IVR (Interactive Voice Response)
- Bluetooth
- **Client** applications
- Widgets
- **USIM**
- UDDI
- Mobile TV
- Wallpapers
- Ringtones









PACE

More

Sony Ericsson k750i



Setting up an SMS Service

- What do you need to set up your own SMS service?
 - A computer
 - A GSM modem or a phone with GSM modem
 - A software that acts as a SMS gateway
 - Kannel SMS gateway (<u>http://kannel.org</u>) is open source
 - RapidSMS (<u>http://rapidsms.org</u>) is open source
 - Ozeki (<u>http://ozeki.com</u>) is a commercial software
 - FrontlineSMS



(http://www.frontlinesms.com/) is free

OZEKI

FRONTLINE



SMS

Data

Collection

Health



Source: http://rapidsms.org

Malnutrition surveillance



Child #	Sex	Age	Weight	Height	% Weight for Height	MUAC	<u>Oedema</u>	Diamhoea
70	M	24	7.5	66.5		13.5	N	N
28	F	13	6.7	55.4		12.1	N	N
42	۶	42	8.6	65.8		13.8	У	N







Education





Source: http://rapidsms.org

Sending SMS as a tool for literacy and numeracy





http://tostan.org



Web

Web-to-SMS



Mobile Web

Christelle SCHARFF

easy steps



Home

Dr. Christelle Scharff is associate professor of computer science at <u>Pace University, Manhattan, NY</u>. She obtained her PhD in Computer Science from the <u>Henri Poincaré University</u> of <u>Nancy</u> in France under the supervision of <u>Dr. Claude Kirchner</u> and <u>Dr. Christopher Lynch</u> and did her research at <u>LORIA</u> and <u>INRIA Lorraine</u>.



Her PhD is in **automated deduction** and **theorem proving**. Automated deduction and theorem proving study programs that automatize reasoning. The main applications of automated deduction and theorem proving are software and hardware verification. Proofs on software are crucial in that they provide assurance of correctness that cannot be obtained using testing techniques.

In the recent years her interest is in the development and implementation of graph-based decision procedures for special domains (e.g. congruence closure, lists). <u>SirHCA</u>, an open source little engine of proof for the empty theory, the theory of lists and the theory of encryption, has been released in July 2008.

In the last years she has also been involved in global software engineering and mobile application development.

In 2008-2009 Dr. Christelle Scharff in on sabbatical and traveling between the US, France, Senegal and Cambodia.

Home Teaching Research Grants Publications Software Links Others

In

Web

Does your Web site appear well on a mobile phone? <u>http://ready.mobi/</u>

Page results

URL tested: http://www.csis.pace.edu/~scharff

Username:		Password:		Login	
Use vour m	obiForae sian-i	n - Sian up	@mobiForge - La	ost password	



http://www.csis.pace.edu/~scharff

It will definitely display very poorly on a mobile phone.

Your mobil readiness score is calculated from the results displayed below. Failing tests and large page sizes both lower the score. Read through the report to understand how to improve your score - and your site.

284.83k

300

80



About this report



Ready.mobi uses industry standard tests developed with the W3C and leading mobility companies.

Ready.mobi provides an analysis of how your web content is likely to function on a mobile device



Many tests performed by ready.mobi are defined by the W3C in the MobileOK Basic Tests 1.0 document

More testing? Back to start page Retest this page Test another page GO Feedback How useful did you find ? this report?

Visualisation

(Note: these emulators use their own device specific HTTP headers and therefore may receive a different page than that tested by the report)



(include email for a reply)

Bugs / discuss Request a feature

GO

Additional tests



See <u>http://www.mobisitegalore.com/index.html</u> to see how to design a mobile web site easily!





- QR codes are codes that can stock 7089 numerical characters and 4296 alphanumeric characters
- QR codes store data, addresses and urls in magazines, signs, buses and business cards
- QR codes are common forms of mobile messaging in Asia
- Require phone equipped with the correct reader software
- QR code generator
 - <u>http://qrcode.kaywa.com/</u>



Crowdsourcing Crisis Information

Ushahidi – http://ushahidi.org



Republic Democratic of Congo



Project in Senegal

- Teach students the skills to engineer mobile solutions
- Educate students on the potential and procedures (technical and business levels) for creating tech startups (based on mobile technology)
- Develop mobile solutions for Senegal











Mobile Phone Application Development and Web Design for Senegal

http://www.mobilesenegal.com





Project in Senegal

- Boot camps in mobile application development at Thies
- Courses in mobile application development in different universities in Senegal
- National competition for the development of mobile applications
- Training for faculty
- Application for children, artisans and universities
 - KomKom accounting for artisans Judge choice prize



Calling All Innovators.com

More than 75 mobile Web sites http://www.artisanatthies.com, http://artthies.com



eclipse



Why Java?

- The Java platform is
 - Safe the code executes within the JVM
 - Robustness automated garbage collection prevents memory management
 - Portability a single executable can run on several devices
 - Rich set of APIs
- Market trends
 - 80% of the mobile devices are Java compliant
 - Lots of Java applications on the market
 - Operators are developing Java services
 - "Can transfer Java knowledge to Android"

Java Platform

Composed of 3 elements: Java programming language specification Virtual machine APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) Supports a wide range of hardware: Java SE (Java Standard Edition) Java EE (Java Enterprise Edition) Java ME (Java Micro Edition) Java Card
Java ME

- Java ME is not a piece of software like Java SE
- Java ME is a platform, a collection of technologies and specifications for small devices
- Java ME is divided into 3 components:
 - Configurations
 - Profiles
 - Optional packages



JCP

Java Community Process

<u>http://jcp.org/</u>

 JCP is a consortium of experts (companies and individuals) who develop and evolve Java technology specifications

A specification is based on the description of the language, virtual machine, platform editions, profiles, and application programming interfaces
 JCP stages: New Java Specification Request

(JSR) review, Early draft review, Public review, Proposed Final Draft, Maintenance Review, Rejected, Removed

List of all the JSR: <u>http://jcp.org/en/jsr/all</u>
 JSR 82 – Bluetooth, JSR 120 – SMS Messaging

Configuration

 A configuration is a specification that defines the minimum virtual machine and base set of APIs to develop applications for a family of devices

- Data types, basic systems and threads (Boolean, Long, Thread, Runtime, Throwable, Math...)
- Utility classes (Calendar, Date, Hastable, Random, Stack, Timer, TimerTask, Vector...)

etc

Example:

 CLDC 1.1 / JSR 139 – Connected Limited Device Configuration

http://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/final/j sr139/index.html

Profile

- A *profile* extends a specification and add more specific APIs to provide a more complete environment to develop applications
 Profiles can include APIs for user interface and persistence storage
- Examples:
 - MIDP 2.0 / JSR 118– Mobile Information Device Profile
 - MIDP 2.0 offers advanced networking, security, gaming, and media features
 - http://download.oracle.com/javame/config/cld c/ref-impl/midp2.0/jsr118/index.html

Optional Packages

 An optional package provides functionalities that may not be associated with a particular configuration and profile
 Examples:

 JSR 82 - Bluetooth API

- JSR 120 Wireless messaging API WMA
- JSR 172 J2ME web services

Stack

 A device implements a complete software stack that consists of a configuration, a profile and optional packages to make it clear to the developer on what to expect from the device
 Example: JSR 185 Stack - JTWI (Java Technology for the Wireless Industry)



Fragmentation

- Fragmentation is the inability to "write once and run anywhere" due to the multitude of vendorspecific and optional APIs
- Developing an application targeting n different devices required it to be tested on the n devices
- JTWI JSR 185 is one step to provide a comprehensive set of functionalities in a standard application development by clarifying and combining vendor-specific and optional APIs



MSA

- Mobile Service Architecture JSR 248
- MSA is a specification built on CLDC 1.1, MIDP 2.1 and JTWI to incorporate new technology and services
- MSA is the new wireless industry-defined standard
- MSA is divided in 2 branches: MSA and MSA subset
- MSA contains a set of mandatory and conditionally mandatory APIs
 - A conditionally mandatory API is an API that is not present on all devices (e.g., JSR 179 Location API)
- Advanced Mobile Service Architecture JSR 249 is next!





Source: unknown

Nokia 6300



SR 139 Connected, Limited Device Configuration (CLDC) 1.1 JSR 118 MIDP 2.0 JSR 185 Java[™] Technology for Wireless Industry JSR 75 FileConnection and PIM API JSR 82 Bluetooth API JSR 135 Mobile Media API JSR 172 J2ME[™] Web Services Specification JSR 177 Security and Trust Services API for J2ME[™] (CRYPTO and PKI packages) JSR 184 Mobile 3D Graphics API for J2ME[™] JSR 205 Wireless Messaging API 2.0 JSR 226 Scalable 2D Vector Graphics API Nokia UI API HTML over TCP/IP WAP 2.0 XHTML over TCP/IP Flash Lite version Flash Lite 2.0

Development Environments

- Used in this tutorial
 - Java jdk 6
 - <u>http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/dow</u> <u>nloads/index.html</u>
 - Sun Java Wireless Toolkit for CLDC
 - <u>http://java.sun.com/products/sjwtoolkit/</u>
 - Eclipse
 - http://www.eclipse.org
 - EclipseME plugin
 - <u>http://eclipseme.org</u>
- Optional
 - Nokia PC suite to deploy files on the devices
 - Nokia S40 6th edition SDK to have a Nokia S40 series device emulator

MIDlet

- A MIDlet is an application that can run on MIDP devices
- A MIDlet is a class that inherits from javax.microedition.midlet.MIDlet
- A MIDlet has three methods:
 - startApp() to initialize the MIDlet or resume a paused MIDlet
 - pauseApp() to pause the application
 - destroyApp() to clean up the application and release all resources
- These methods are *callback* the Application Management Software (AMS) calls them whenever necessary
- These methods can also be called in the MIDlet code

MIDlet Lifecycle



MIDlet Suites

- One or more MIDlets are packaged together into a MIDlet suite composed of:
 - A Java Archive (JAR) file containing the userdefined classes, images and sounds that make up the application and the JAR file manifest that describes the attributes of the MIDlet
 - A Java Descriptor (JAD) file containing the description of the MIDlet suite
 - It permits a device to examine the descriptor before downloading the whole MIDlet suite

Skeleton of a MIDlet Class

import javax.microedition.lcdui.Command;

import javax.microedition.lcdui.CommandListener;

import javax.microedition.lcdui.Displayable;

import javax.microedition.midlet.MIDlet;

import javax.microedition.midlet.MIDletStateChangeException;

public class SkeletonMIDlet extends MIDlet implements CommandListener {

```
public SkeletonMIDlet() {}
```

protected void destroyApp(boolean arg0) throws MIDletStateChangeException {}

```
protected void pauseApp() {}
```

protected void startApp() throws MIDletStateChangeException {}

```
public void commandAction(Command arg0, Displayable arg1) {}
```

Designing Mobile Applications in Java ME

- Do not think about designing mobile phone applications like you are designing web or standard applications!
- A different GUI paradigm
- Instead of seeing the GUI as multiple windows, the GUI could be seen as a deck of screens when only one screen is active at a given time High-level GUI APIs – portable, easy-to-use, little control over the GUI look and feel Lower-level GUI APIs – full control of graphics and inputs, based on the Canvas, Graphics, Image and Font classes, low-level drawing with specific additional classes

Designing Mobile Applications



Major Classes of LCDUI MIDP 2.0



http://www.ibm.com/devel operworks/wireless/library /wi-prep/fig8-midp2-hllcdui.gif

Display and Displayable

- The Display class represents the screen of a device
- The Displayable class describes object that can be visible on a Display
- To get the (unique) Display of a MIDlet use
 - public static Display
 getDisplay (MIDlet m)
- To request an object to be made visible on the Display use
 - public void
 setCurrent(Displayable nextDisplayab
 le)

Form

- A Form is a screen that contains an arbitrary number of items descendant of the class Item:
 - StringItem, TextField, ImageItem, ChoiceGroup, Gauge, Spacer, DateField and custom items
 - An item belongs to one form only
- A Form can be edited using append, delete, insert and set methods
- Items are referred by their index in the Form
- The device handles layout (organized by rows), traversal, and scrolling

Command

A Command is defined by:

- A label
- A type
 - Common commands BACK, CANCEL, EXIT, HELP, OK, STOP
 - Application-specific commands SCREEN
 - Form-specific commands ITEM
- A priority lower priorities are more important

Command and CommandListener

- The Command class represents an action the user can perform WITHOUT defining the action
- The action is defined in a CommandListener associated with the Displayable
- Actions are described in the commandAction methods of the CommandListener interface that must be implemented by the MIDlet class
 - public void commandAction(Command arg0, Displayable arg1)
- The device organizes how the commands are displayed on the screen



public class MyMIDlet extends MIDlet implements CommandListener { private Display display; private Form form private Command cmdOK; protected void startApp() { display = Display.getDisplay(this); form = new Form("Example of Form"); cmdOK = new Command("OK", Command.OK, 0); form.addCommand(cmdOK); form.setCommandListener(this); display.setCurrent(form);

```
public void commandAction(Command cmd, Displayable d){
    if (cmd == cmdOK && d == mForm) {
        System.out.println("OK command");
```

... }

}

Demo of Java ME

Demo of Android

Process

Scrum for Mobile Application Development

Scrum



cri	11	n

Agile methodologies					Sprint	
Client			Prioritization			
Product owner			•	Estimation		
Scrum master				Refactoring		
Scrum team				Velocity		
Chicken		Sprint planning				
Pig	D	Daily Scrum meeting				
Product backlo			bg	Iteration		
Sprint backlog				Impediment		
User story		Sprint goal				
Behaviors		Sprint review				
Feature	S		Burndown chart			
Constraints		Commitment				
Bugs		Sprint retrospective				

Scrum

- Developed in management in 1983 and adapted to software development in 1993 by Jeff Sutherland and Ken Schwaber
- Empirical challenges cannot be addressed successfully by generic models
- Focus on maximizing the team's ability in an agile manner to emerging challenges
- No specific process prescribed
- Short iterations (Sprint) where the software is designed, developed and tested
- Daily 30-minute stand-up meetings (Scrum)
- The requirements are initially expressed using user stories and available in the Product Backlog and then in the Spring Backlog
- The Product Owner is the owner of the requirements
- The Scrum Master facilitates Scrum and remove impediments linked with the process

Overview of Scrum



Source: http://www.rallydev.com



Free for non-commercial use. 1-25-04







Software Development Project

RestoMob – Product owner: Dr. Scharff

 Mobile application to manage the accounting of a restaurant








Software Development Project

TargetFirstGrade – Product owner: Dr. Scharff

- Mobile application to assess the learning of pupils in first grade (5-6 year old) in topics such as Mathematics, Reading, Writing and Geography
- Delivery of exercises in these topics in the form of open-ended and multiple choice questions
- Automated computation of the scores
- SMS of the scores to the teachers and parents

Distributed developers









Scrum

Agile Methodologies

2010

Mobile



Software Development Projects
Project1: No Ink for Blackberry phones
Taking, annotating and organizing notes

Project 2: Back Pocket for basic phones
 Budgeting for students

 Project 3: Godiva Flash Cards for Android phones
 Social flash cards to revise class topics

End-to-end tooling infrastructure







2008-2010

	2008	2009	2010
Focus	First experience with Scrum and mobile, mashup of technologies	Distributed developers, Scrum and agile methodologies, end-to- end tooling infrastructure, mobile	End-to-end tooling infrastructure, Scrum and agile methodologies, quality assurance, testing, mobile
Number of institutions / countries	1 / 2	3 / 3	5 / 4
Number of instructors / students	1 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 38
Number of developed software systems	3 versions of the same software	1 single software	3 software
Customer	Cambodia (ITC)	US (instructor)	US (students)
Scrum master	Professional Scrum master	Rotating Scrum master (student) + Professional Scrum coach	Students Scrum masters + Scrum coach (instructor)
Product owner	Instructor	Instructor	Student
Scrum team	Co-located US	Distributed across 3 countries	Co-located US
Tools to support Scrum	Mashup of technologies	RTC	RTC, Rally, Redmine



Quotes

- "Scrum permitted us to have a working application that was developed faster than if we would have used the waterfall development process"
- "Scrum made me more productive, permitted more interaction with classmates, and facilitated constant awareness of what was achieved and how much work is left"
- "During the Scrum meeting our focus was strictly on the project and this helped get things done"
 "Scrum forced us to stay on track; it made us
- focus on the features we were committed to implementing"

Introducing Scrum in Students' Projects

Planning	 Define a Scrum scenario - Sprint roles, artifacts and meetings Establish a strong relationship with and involve a professional certified Scrum Master Select a real project Identify the constraints Assess the risks Select tools Determine research objectives Set-up data collection instruments. Prepare tutorials for students 	
Facilitating and Monitoring	 Organize socialization activities involving all team members Facilitate Scrum meetings / Scrum retrospectives and demo reviews Monitor the Scrum artifacts Take notes of what is happening on the project 	
Reflecting	Formally close the project with thanking the different actors involved Summarize what went well on the project and what didn't, and determine how to refine the model	

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