



# **XII. Architectures and Technologies for Mobile Application Development**

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# Types of architectures

- Currently, there are three main types of architectures for mobile applications – thin client, thick client and smart client.
- To determine which of these architectures is most suitable for developing a given mobile application, the following questions must be answered:
  - Who are the end users of the application?
  - Do users have special requirements for the device or will the application determine its appearance?
  - What is the main purpose of the app?



# Types of architectures

- ▶ Is constant access to databases required?
- ▶ Does the application require a wireless connection and what type?
- ▶ How will the application be used?
- ▶ How will the application be distributed and updated?
- ▶ The choice of means for its development depends on the architecture of the mobile application.

# Native

Advanced UI interactions  
Fastest performance  
App store distribution

full  
capability

# Hybrid

Web developer skills  
Access to native platform  
App store distribution

single  
platform

multiple  
platforms

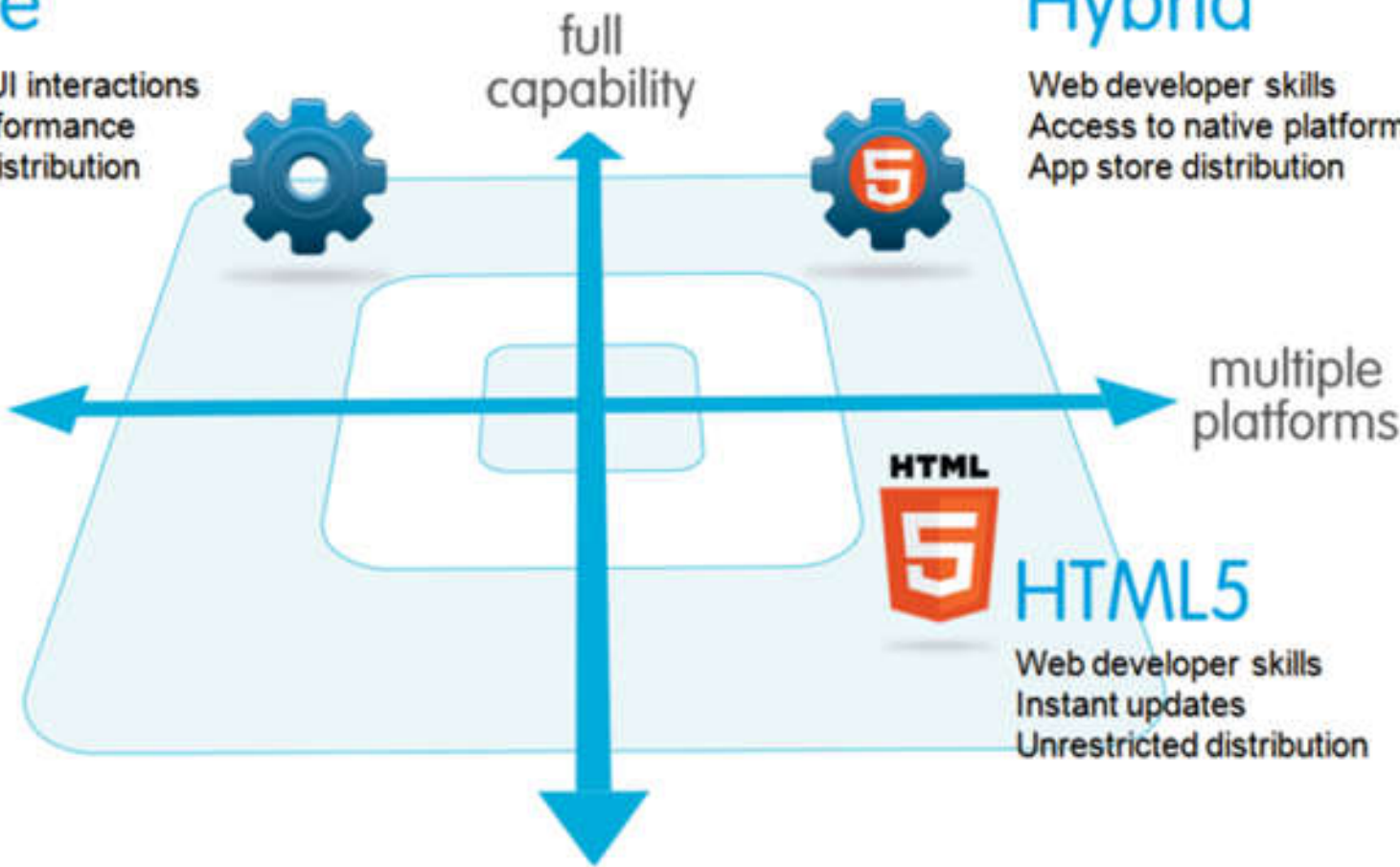
HTML



# HTML5

Web developer skills  
Instant updates  
Unrestricted distribution

partial  
capability





# Types of architectures

## 1. Thin client

- The term "thin client" refers to an Internet-based application that is executed by the mobile browser of the client device.
- This means that the client device does not need to install any software other than a web browser.
- The thin client should be completely independent of a specific browser or operating system.

# YOUR APP

## WEB UI & LOGIC



### Mobile UI Components

Develop mobile web applications in the familiar force.com environment on a proven architecture stack



### Visualforce

Develop mobile web applications in the familiar force.com environment on a proven architecture stack



### JavaScript Remoting

Invoke Apex controller methods directly from a mobile application for optimized performance



### Static Resources

Include mobile optimized third parties frameworks like JQuery Mobile, iScroll, and Sencha





# Types of architectures

## 1. Thin client. Advantages and disadvantages

- This type of mobile application has the following advantages:
  - faster development compared to "thick client" applications;
  - no software installation is required in the memory of the user's mobile device;
  - the use of a mobile web browser to play the application eliminates potential problems of incompatibility with some operating systems or application software, providing an opportunity to develop a single application;



# Types of architectures

## 1. Thin client. Advantages and disadvantages

- ▶ access from anywhere and at any time, which ensures wider distribution;
- ▶ lower cost to maintain the application;
- ▶ possibility to easily update the content;
- ▶ Disadvantages of thin client applications are:
  - ▶ lower degree of interactivity compared to thick clients, since not all mobile web browsers support JavaScript to the same extent;
  - ▶ limitations on the size of media files that are transferred over the wireless Internet;





# Types of architectures

## 1. Thin client. Advantages and disadvantages

- ▶ due to the lower degree of interactivity, these applications require information to be presented in small portions, on more screens, resulting in more user actions, requests to the server, and slower performance compared to thick clients;
- ▶ due to the continuous emergence of new mobile web browsers and the rapid change of technology, it is difficult for thin clients to take advantage of their best capabilities. To ensure compatibility, developers are forced to accommodate the capabilities of older browsers;



# Types of architectures

## 1. Thin client. Advantages and disadvantages

- ▶ users cannot develop offline with the application and therefore a continuous wireless Internet connection is required;
- ▶ an increasing variety of mobile web browsers with different functional capabilities;
- ▶ possible need to identify the type of mobile device and to adapt the application;
- ▶ limited access to the specific resources of the mobile device due to security reasons.



# Types of architectures

## 2. Thick client

- The term "thick client" refers to an application that is loaded into the memory of the user's mobile device.
- It can communicate with a server using a wireless or wired connection to synchronize data.



# YOUR APP

## NATIVE UI & LOGIC



### OAuth2

Secure authentication and refresh token management



### API Wrappers

Interact with Salesforce REST APIs with popular mobile platform languages



### Secure Offline Storage

Store business data on a device with enterprise-class security



### Push Notifications

Dispatch real-time alerts directly to mobile devices





# Types of architectures

## 2. Thick client. Advantages and disadvantages

- This type of mobile application has the following advantages:
  - have more media playback capabilities, a better user interface, and a greater degree of interactivity than thin clients;
  - can store relatively large volumes of data directly on the mobile device, which speeds up access to them;
  - run faster and do not require a continuous connection to a server;



# Types of architectures

## 2. Thick client. Advantages and disadvantages

- ▶ can directly interact with the resources of the mobile device, receiving useful information - location, contact list, acceleration information, etc.;
- ▶ development environments are improving very quickly;
- ▶ information can be obtained on how users interact with the application.



# Types of architectures

## 2. Thick client. Advantages and disadvantages

- Disadvantages of fat client are:
  - greater equipment and development costs if the application must support different platforms;
  - difficult updating, adding new functionality and longer debugging time, as it requires installing the software in the memory of the mobile device;
  - there are currently many development environments and one should choose the one that best suits the needs;



# Types of architectures

## 2. Thick client. Advantages and disadvantages

- ▶ developing rich applications requires more resources than developing a mobile website;
- ▶ difficult portability of the application to another type of mobile device and/or another operating system, which most often leads to the need to develop a different version for each mobile platform.





# Types of architectures

## 3. Smart client

- This term refers to an application that uses local resources on a mobile device, is based on web services, and can be distributed and updated from a centralized server.
- These applications can work both wirelessly connected to a server and without such a connection.
- They combine the capabilities of thin and fat customers.



## Visualforce

Develop mobile web apps in the familiar Force.com environment on a proven architecture stack



## JavaScript Remoting

Invoke Apex controller methods directly from a mobile application for optimized performance



## Mobile Components

Reusable Visualforce-based building blocks for constructing mobile apps through customizable components

## Container

Embed HTML5 apps inside a container to access powerful native device functionality





# Types of architectures

## 3 . Smart client. Advantages and disadvantages


- The advantages of smart clients are:
  - ability to distribute and update from a server via the Internet;
  - are less dependent on the platform on which they work, as they are based on web services;
  - greater interactivity and faster completion of tasks, as with fat clients;
  - some of the platforms have built-in security and management capabilities;
  - some of the platforms provide use of built-in resources for communication (e-mail, chat, etc.).



# Types of architectures


## 3 . Smart client. Advantages and disadvantages

- Disadvantages of smart clients are:
  - there is no standardization of the APIs used;
  - higher price, because unlike platforms for developing "thick clients", those for developing applications of the "smart client" type are not free;
  - vary in their "thickness" depending on the functional capabilities of the mobile device.




## Modern technologies for rapid development

- Mobile platforms are the fastest growing, and as a result, many people and businesses are turning to mobile apps to engage their audience more effectively.
- However, this is not an easy task, as creating mobile applications requires a good command of modern programming languages, such as Objective-C (iOS) or Java (Android).



## Modern technologies for rapid development

- There is a set of tools that allow the design of mobile applications with ready-made interfaces or web technologies, and then 'translate' the program code so that it is 'understood' by different devices.
- Such an approach allows the rapid creation of applications that are compatible with a large number of devices and offer a rich set of functionality.

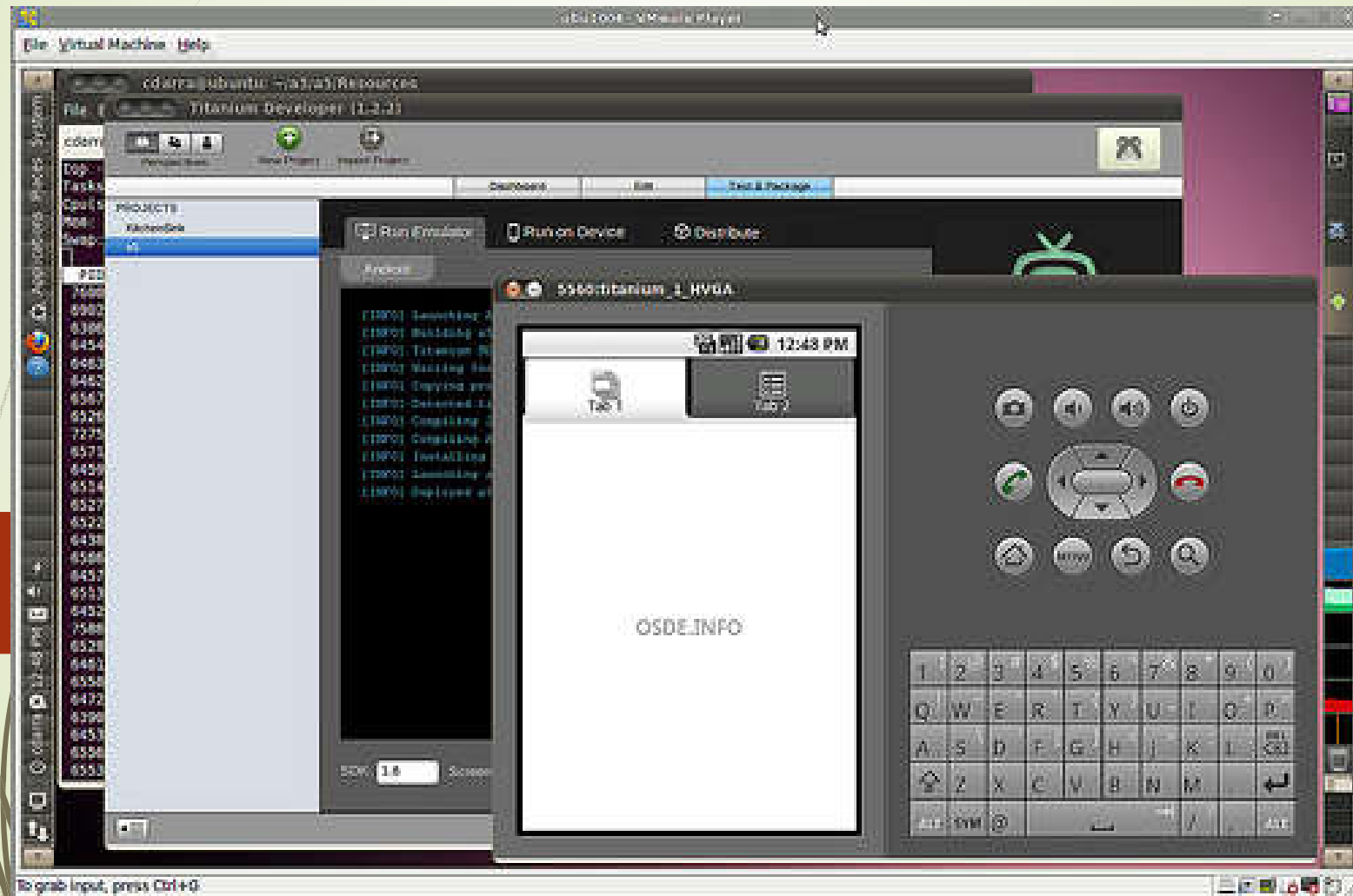


# Modern technologies for rapid development

## Appcelerator Titanium

- Appcelerator Titanium SDK is one of the leading software tools for mobile application development. It has 1.5 million active programmers and there are about 22,000 developed applications .
- Code libraries and supporting platform tools allow developers to focus on creating applications that can be installed on a variety of mobile devices and desktops, and the applications themselves can be coded with languages such as PHP, Python, CCS, HTML, and JavaScript .

# Appcelerator Titanium SDK







# Modern technologies for rapid development

## MIT App Inventor

- MIT App Inventor is a cloud-based environment for rapid visual development of applications for the Android operating system .
- App Inventor uses a visual design interface, and the program's operating logic can be created without requiring knowledge of Java programming and the Android SDK .
- Logical blocks connect to each other, similar to arranging a puzzle.
- App Inventor project is created using blocks called components.



# Modern technologies for rapid development

## MIT App Inventor

- Such are, for example, Label for displaying text, TextBox for entering information from the user, Camera component, etc.
- In the Palette box, you can see different categories of components, from basic components such as text input and output, to much more specialized components for media playback and animation, as well as components that serve as an interface to control the device's sensors.
- Components have assigned behaviors, methods, and properties. Some of the properties can be changed and others can be read only.

# App Inventor ( design window)

The screenshot displays the App Inventor design window for an application titled "PictureSensorMove". The interface is divided into several panels:

- Palette:** Located on the left, it contains various categories of components: User Interface, Layout, Media, Drawing and Animation, Sensors (including AccelerometerSensor, BarcodeScanner, Clock, LocationSensor, NearField, OrientationSensor, and ProximitySensor), Social, Storage, Connectivity, and LEGO® MINDSTORMS®.
- Viewer:** The central area shows a preview of the application on a tablet. The screen displays a vibrant, colorful nebula image with a small rocket icon in the center. Above the preview, there are checkboxes for "Display hidden components in Viewer" and "Check to see Preview on Tablet size". Below the preview, a "Non-visible components" section lists "Clock1" and "OrientationSensor1".
- Components:** This panel on the right lists the components currently on the screen: "Screen1", "Canvas1", "ImageSprite1", "Clock1", and "OrientationSensor1". It includes "Rename" and "Delete" buttons.
- Properties:** The rightmost panel shows the properties for the selected "ImageSprite1" component. Properties include: Enabled (checked), Heading (0), Height (Automatic...), Width (Automatic...), Interval (100), Picture (40.png...), Rotates (checked), Speed (0.0), Visible (checked), X (143), Y (151), and Z (1.0).
- Media:** A section at the bottom right lists "images.jpeg" and "40.png" with an "Upload File ..." button.

# App Inventor (Block Editor)

The screenshot shows the App Inventor for Android Blocks Editor interface. The title bar reads "App Inventor for Android Blocks Editor: BballQuiz". The interface includes a top toolbar with buttons for "Built-In", "My Blocks", "Saved", "Undo", "Redo", and "Connect to phone". On the left, there is a "My Blocks" palette with categories like "My Definitions", "AnswerButton", "AnswerPromptLabel", "AnswerText", "HorizontalArrangement1", "HorizontalArrangement2", "Image1", "NextButton", "QuestionLabel1", "RightWrongLabel", "RightWrongLabel2", "Screen1", and "Storage".

The main workspace displays two event-driven code blocks:

- when Screen1.Initialize:** A "do" block containing a "set" block where "QuestionLabel1.Text" is set to the result of a "select list item" block. The "select list item" block takes "global QuestionList" as the list and "number 1" as the index.
- when NextButton.Click:** A "do" block containing several steps:
  - An "if" block testing "global currentQuestionIndex = call length of list list global QuestionList".
  - A "then-do" block setting "global currentQuestionIndex" to "number 0".
  - A "set global" block setting "currentQuestionIndex" to "global currentQuestionIndex + number 1".
  - A "set" block where "QuestionLabel1.Text" is set to the result of a "select list item" block. The "select list item" block takes "global QuestionList" as the list and "global currentQuestionIndex" as the index.
  - A "set" block where "Image1.Picture" is set to the result of a "select list item" block. The "select list item" block takes "global PictureList" as the list and "global currentQuestionIndex" as the index.

A trash can icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the workspace.



# Modern technologies for rapid development

## AppMakr

- AppMakr allows the creation of mobile applications without the need for programming.
- For this purpose, the 'point-and-click' method is used, in which it takes ready-made content from a website and embeds it automatically in a desired mobile application.
- Allows users to build Android, iOS and Windows Phone apps. The software is free to use.
- Users need no programming experience or knowledge.

# AppMakr

Step 1 Step 2 Step 3

**Available in-app functions**

**Common Functions**

- Websites
- MyBlog
- News
- Photos
- Videos
- Contacts
- Directions
- Calendar
- HTML Page
- Forms
- Docs
- LiveChat

**Social Feeds**

**News & Blogs**

**Photos & Videos**

**Appearance**

- Backgrounds
- Header
- Icons

**My Very First App**

MyBlog  
infinite monkeys

This App-originated app is not affiliated with or endorsed by any official party. All images and copyrights remain the property of their rightful owners.

Live Preview

App Saved 32 secs ago

**BACK** **NEXT** **HELP** **EXIT**

**Video Help**  OFF  ON

**MyBlog**

Include RSS feed from your favourite blog, or just about any RSS feed. You will need to find the URL (address) for the feed itself, not just the homepage. Look for this symbol  or the word 'RSS' or 'feed' on the source site.

[Click here to watch the Help Video](#)

**Specs / Info**

ICON TITLE:

Feed Uri:

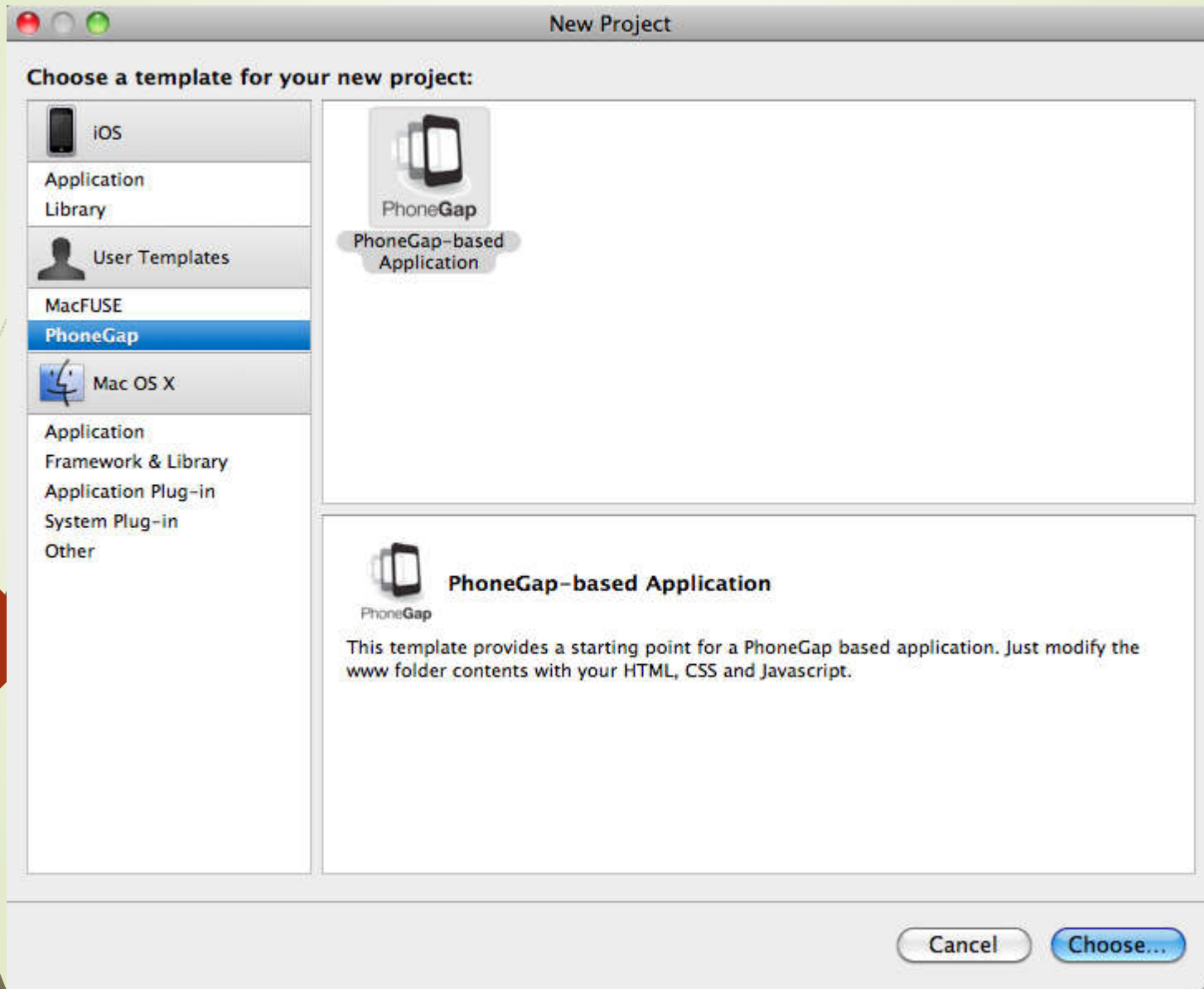


# Modern technologies for rapid development


## PhoneGap

- PhoneGap allows developers to code applications in HTML5 and JavaScript without interfering with basic phone functions.
- The software is open source and provides access to interfaces for various platforms, including iOS, Android, Windows Mobile, Blackberry, and Symbian.
- PhoneGap also enables developers to use built-in device APIs – such as the camera and contact list – directly in JavaScript.
- Ready-made applications are compiled and an installation package is created for each platform.

# PhoneGap







# Modern technologies for rapid development

## Sencha Touch


- ▶ Sencha offers a different approach to mobile app development.
- ▶ Unlike other similar tools, Sencha Touch offers a JavaScript interface for coding web-based applications that do not need approval to be published on the App Store.
- ▶ Sencha is a tool that only requires knowledge of JavaScript and HTML.



# Modern technologies for rapid development

## Sencha Touch

- Sencha Touch enables the development of web-based software for mobile devices that is platform independent, functional as software developed for specific mobile operating systems, and looks and works equally well under its iPhone, Android, Windows Phone operating systems, etc.
- Sencha Touch is the world's first framework built entirely with HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript, offering powerful controls for user interface construction, flexibility, and optimization.

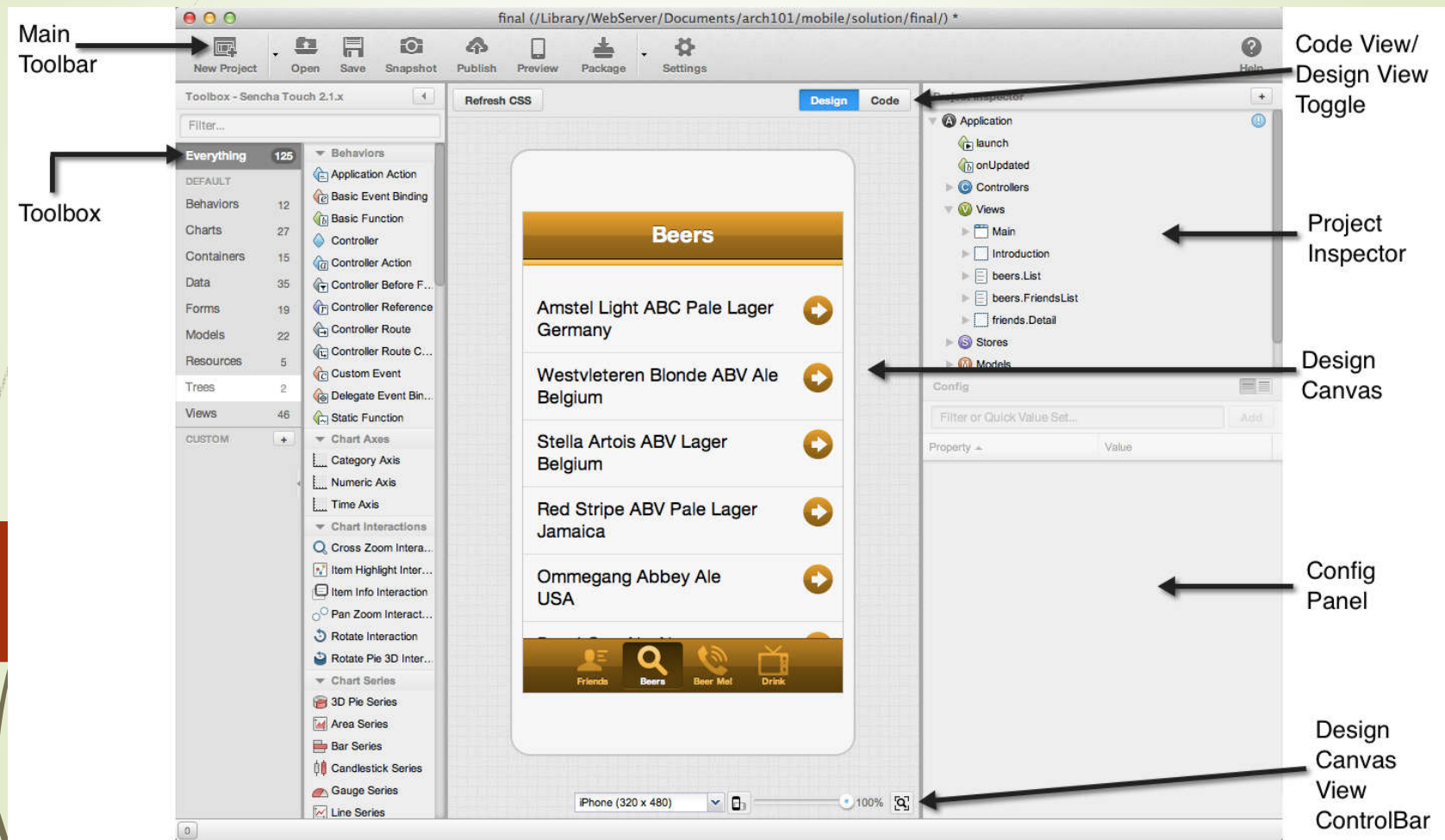


# Modern technologies for rapid development

## Sencha Touch

- The specific use of HTML5 provides components such as audio and video, as well as localStorage to save the data offline.
- The extensive use of CSS3 in provides very good styling of all elements of the user interface controls without the need to use images.

# Sencha Touch






# Modern technologies for rapid development

## jQuery Mobile

- jQuery Mobile is an optimized working environment for developing mobile applications for smartphones and tablets.
- It provides a user interface and navigation to run on all popular mobile operating systems. jQuery Mobile is optimized for HTML5 and CSS3.
- The platform comes with the following components: dialog pages, toolbar, buttons, formatted content, forms, sheet views, etc. jQuery Mobile also includes many themes. The development is compatible with all mobile browsers.



# Modern technologies for rapid development

## jQuery Mobile

- This makes it possible to develop applications with absolutely identical interfaces, regardless of the operating system of the mobile device.
- This is sometimes quite difficult to achieve when developing the use of so-called "thick clients" written respectively in Objective-C, Java or other platform-specific programming languages.

# jQuery Mobile

Portrait/Landscape orientations

Scale the editing surface to fit to window

jQuery mobile widgets in the Palette

Mobile Navigation view to create and manage jQuery Mobile "page" instances

Property sheets to configure jQuery mobile widgets

Project Explorer

jQueryMobileTest1 (Jim's research)

- WL Server Library
- server/java
- JRE System Library [Java SE 6 C...]
- JavaScript Resources
- adapters
- apps
  - App1
    - android
    - common
      - css
        - images
        - App1.css
        - jquery-mobile.css
        - jquery-mobile-th...
        - reset.css
      - images
      - js
      - App1.html
      - src/default.html

Design - jQueryM... App1.html - Eclipse

Device: Apple iPhone 3GS Skin: con...

HTML Form... jQuery Mobile Widgets

- Button
- Checkbox
- Collapsible
- Collapsible Set
- Content
- Control Group
- Dialog
- Field Container
- Footer
- Form
- Grid
- Header

Properties

html > body > Page > Content > Button

jQuery Tag Styles Layout All

Button

Theme: b

- Rounded corners
- Compact version
- Inline

Icon Details

Icon: Right Arrow

Position: Left

```
</div>
<a href="#headline" data-role="button" data-icon="arrow-r" data-theme="b" data-corne
<a href="#worldmap" data-role="button" data-icon="arrow-r" data-theme="b" data-mini
<a href="#us" data-role="button" data-icon="arrow-r" data-theme="b" data-mini="true"
<a href="#local" data-role="button" data-icon="arrow-r" data-theme="b" data-mini="tr
$()
<div data-role="footer" data-position="fixed">
  <div data-role="navbar">
    <a href="#facebook"></a> <a
    href="#twitter"></a> <a
    href="#youtube"></a>
  </div>
  <a href="#" data-role="button" data-icon="gear" class="ui-btn-right" Options-</a>
</div>
```

Design Source Split