

Mobile and IBM Worklight Best Practices

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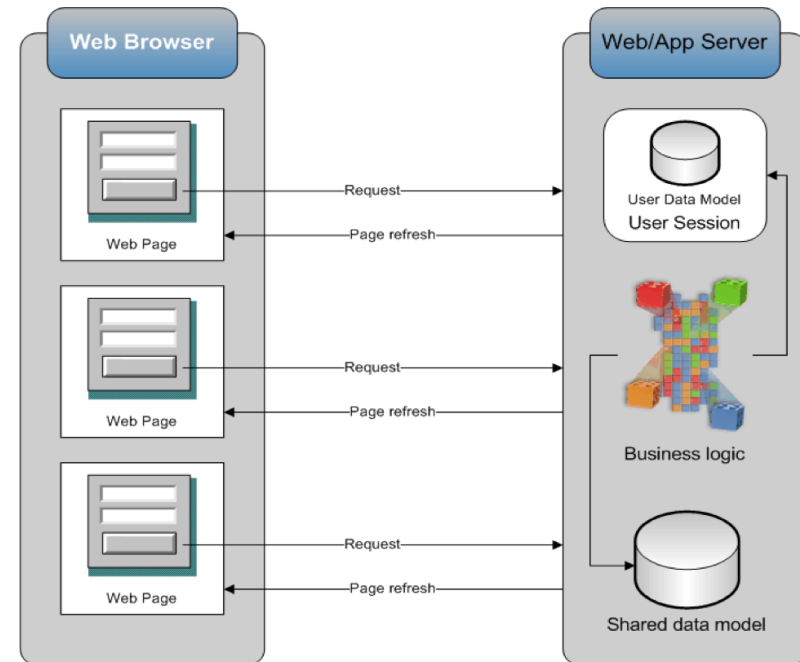
and others....

Agenda

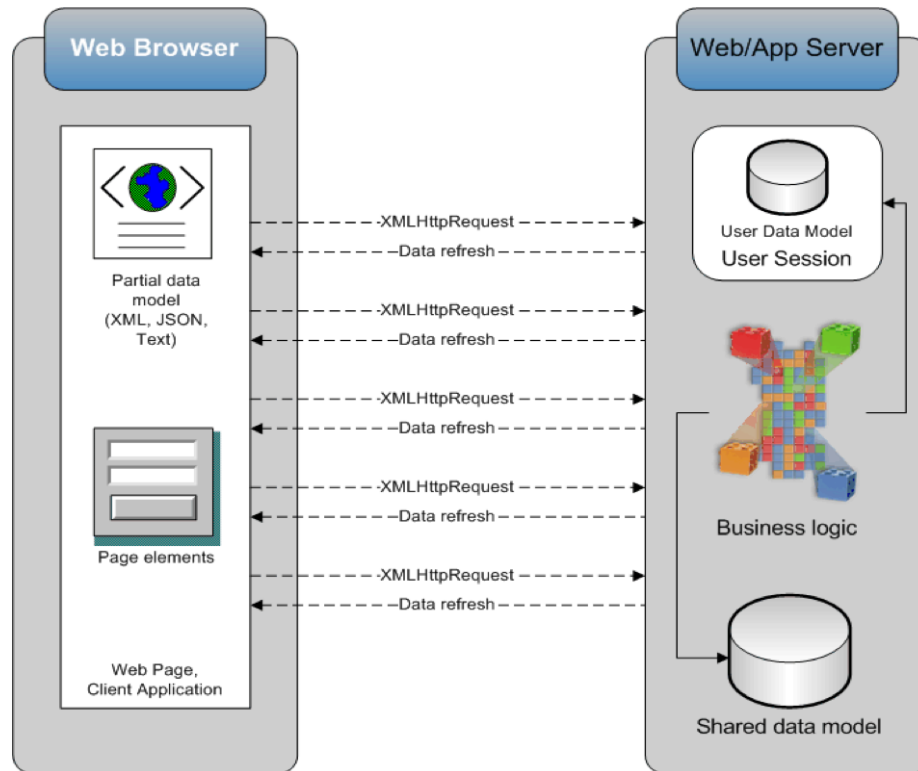
- **Recap: Web 2.0 & Mobile Landscape**
- **Development Time**
 - Toolkits & Frameworks
- **“Run” Time**
 - RESTful Services and WL Adapters
 - Worklight Lifecycle – Build, Test, Deploy
- **Updates/Other Best Practices**

Web 1.0: what we used to do

- Static HTML content, little-to-no-dynamicity
- Server-side-driven content
- Perhaps with a small amount of JavaScript for effects or form validation
- Traditionally written with a variety of technologies – Servlets, JSPs, PHP, etc.

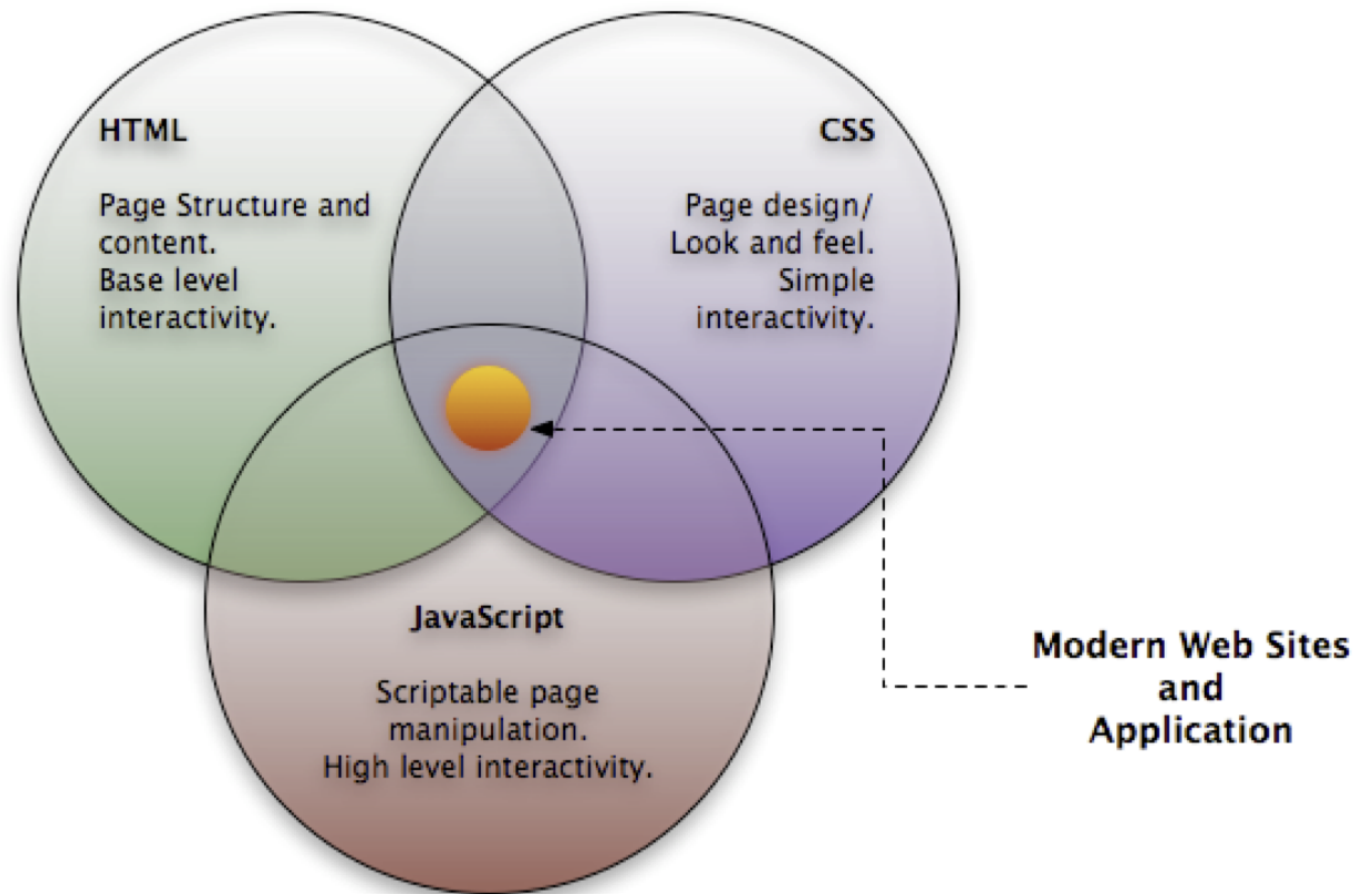


Embrace Web 2.0

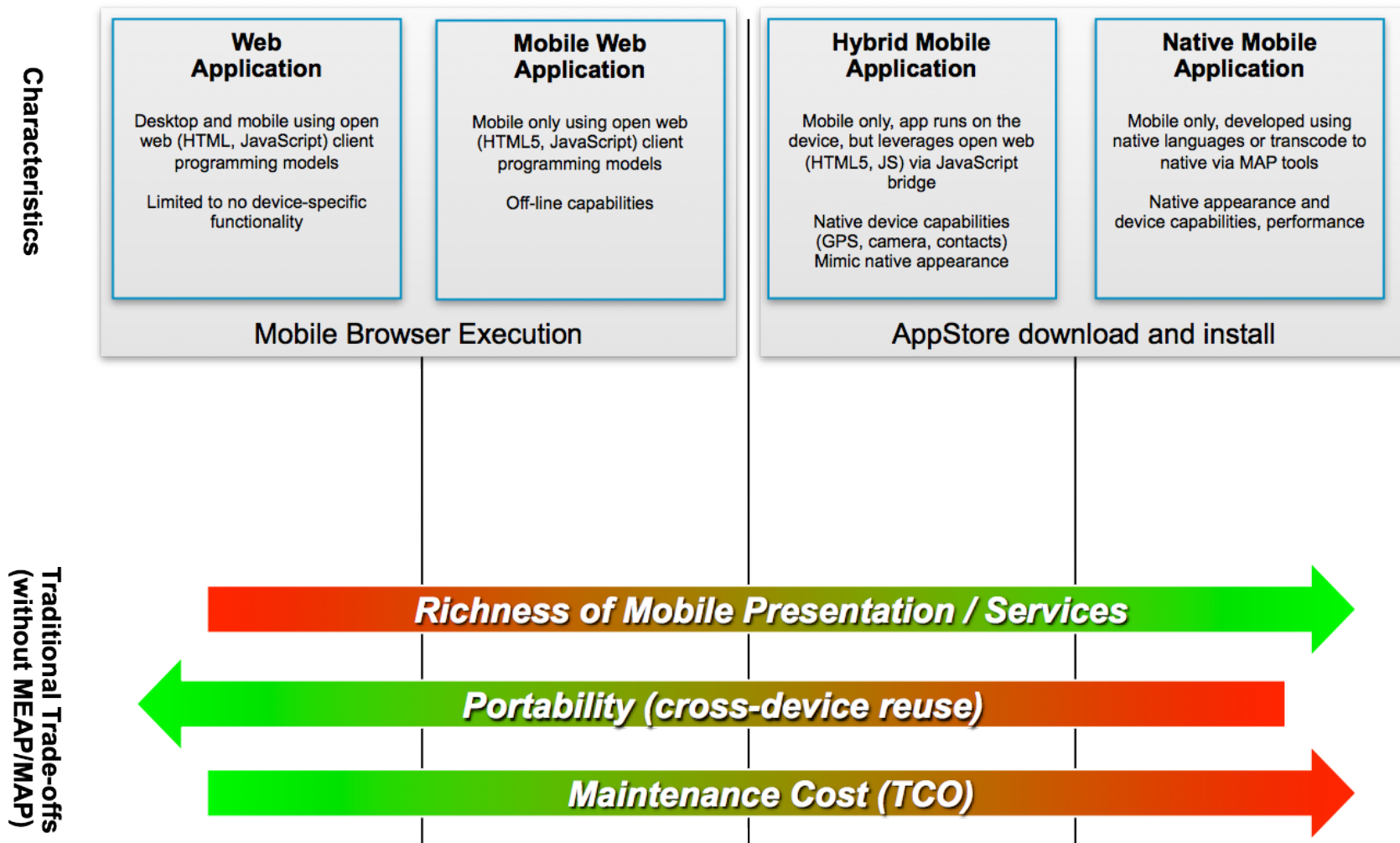


- Rich client-side JavaScript
- XHRs for data over RESTful Services
- JSON Payloads
- ~~Server-side driven content~~
- ~~J2EE, Servlets, JSPs, PHP, etc.~~

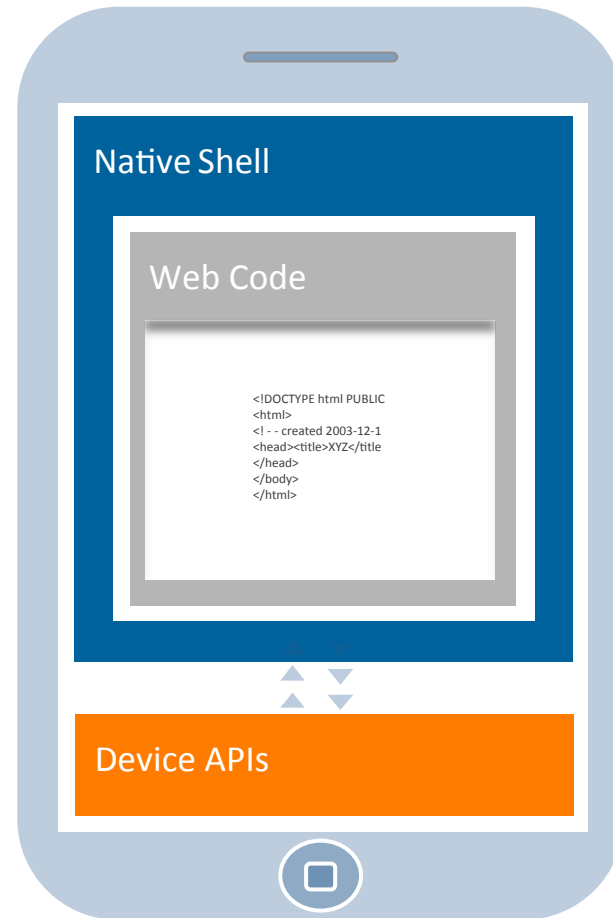
Hire the Skills Needed! (The Programming Model)



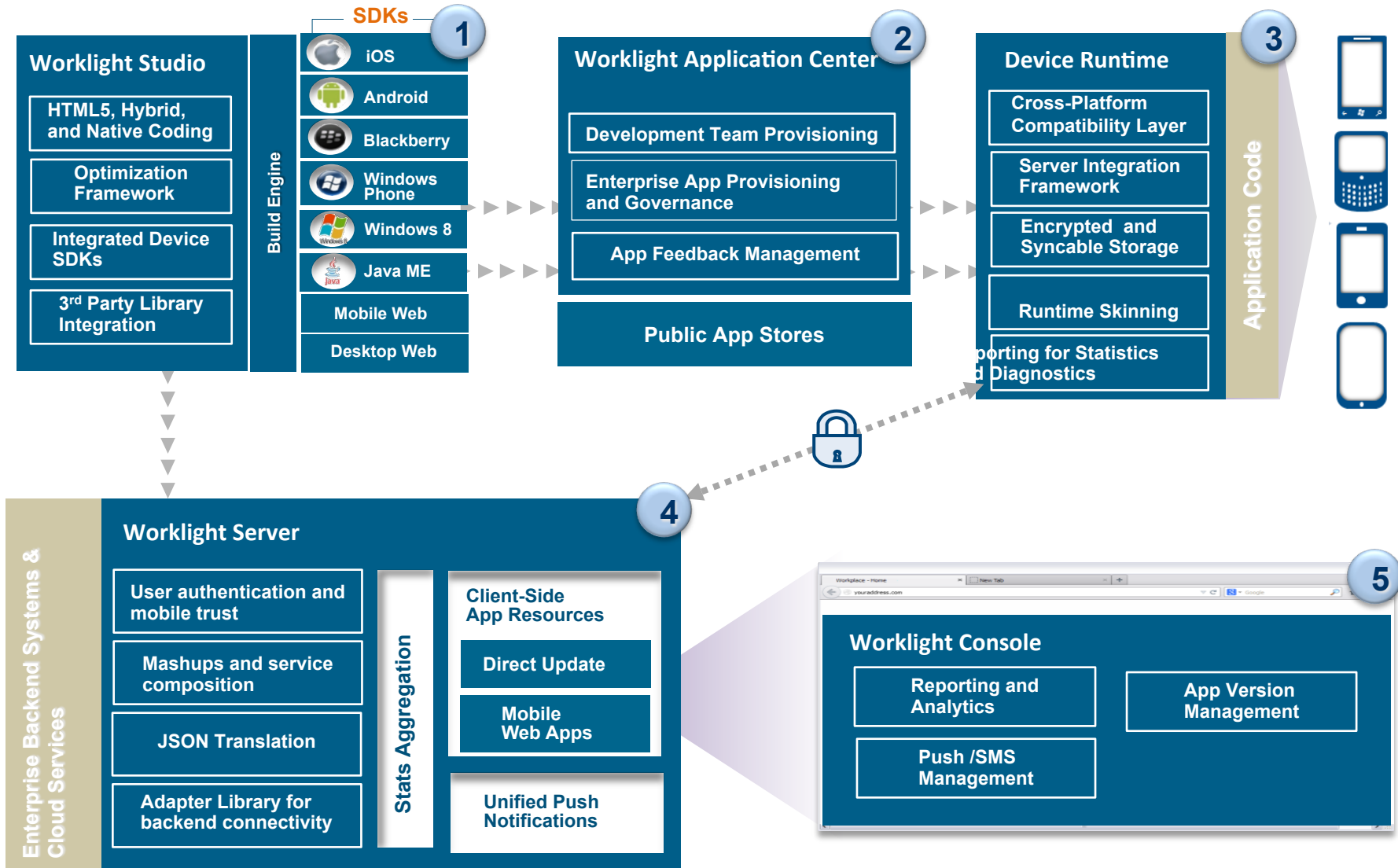
Understand the Mobile Landscape



Understand Worklight



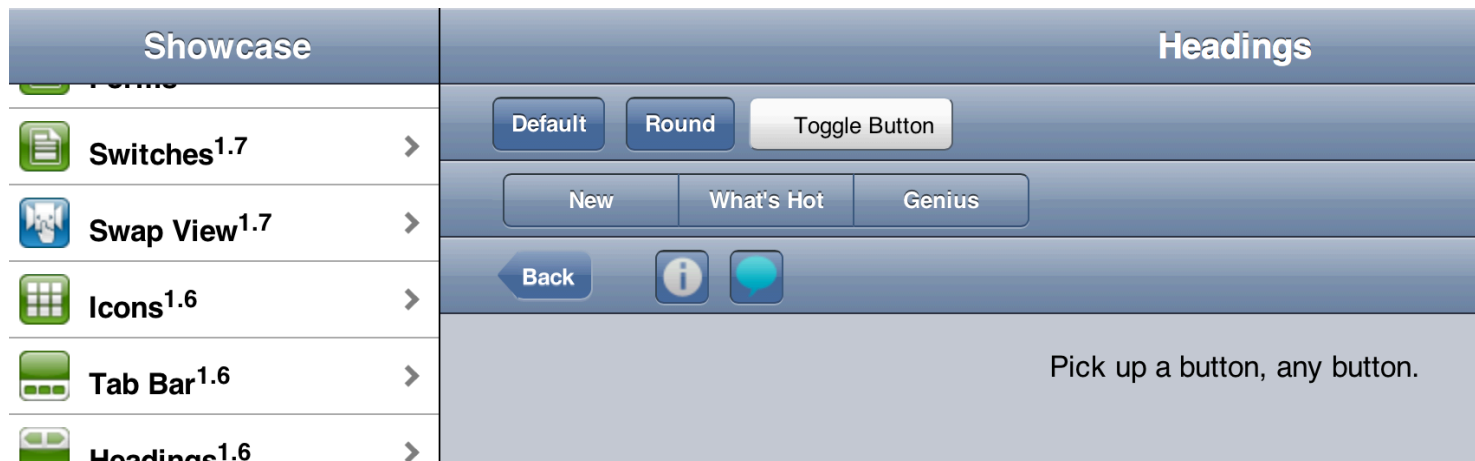
Understand Worklight



TOOLKITS AND FRAMEWORKS

Use a Toolkit

- *JavaScript-based libraries, written in JavaScript, used on top of JavaScript itself*
- Why?
 - Smooth out the JavaScript's rough edges
 - Add additional features, UI widgets, etc.



Use Dojo

- The largest players in the market are



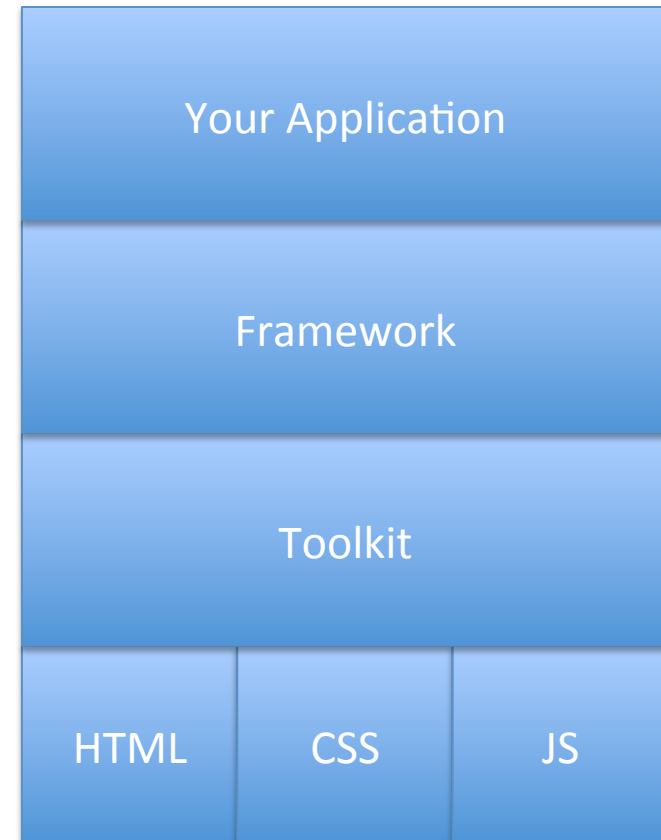
- Generally, IBM ‘prefers’ Dojo
 - Shipped with *IBM Worklight, WebSphere Feature Pack for Web 2.0 and Mobile*, etc..

Why Dojo?

- Enterprise-grade toolkit and feature set
- Stronger support for structuring large applications
 - e.g. Class system (`dojo/declare`)
- Better focus on internationalization, accessibility, etc.
- But **jQuery** is a supported choice too for Worklight and still a sensible choice

Consider using framework(s)

- Coding without a JS **toolkit** in 2013 is like entering the program in binary
- **Frameworks** sit on top of a toolkit, but gives you other things that are missing.



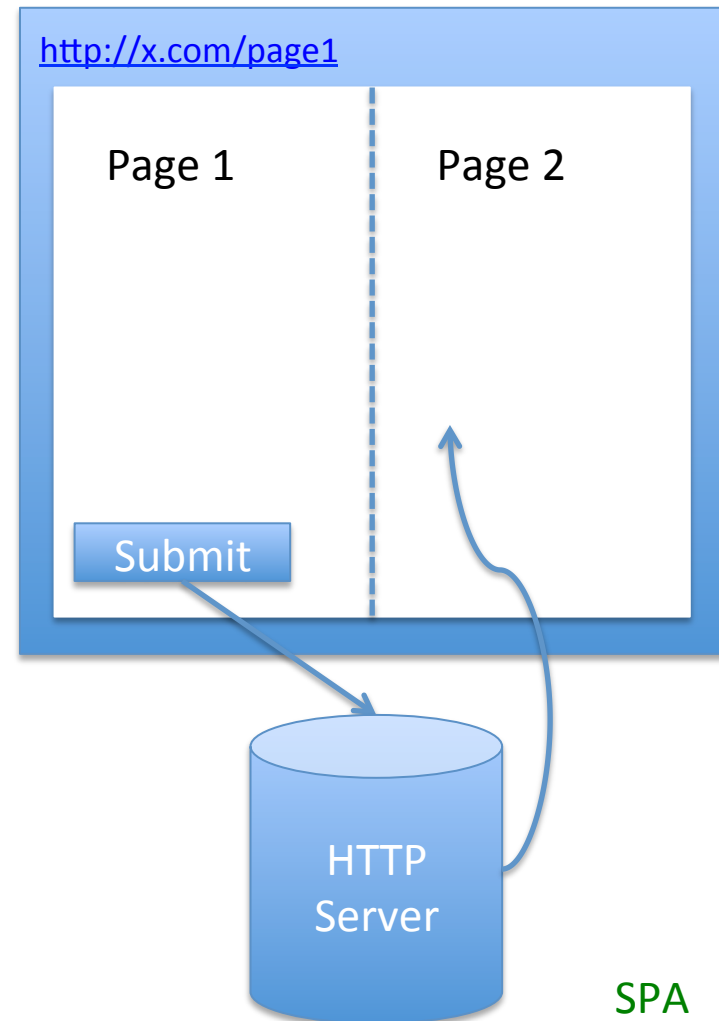
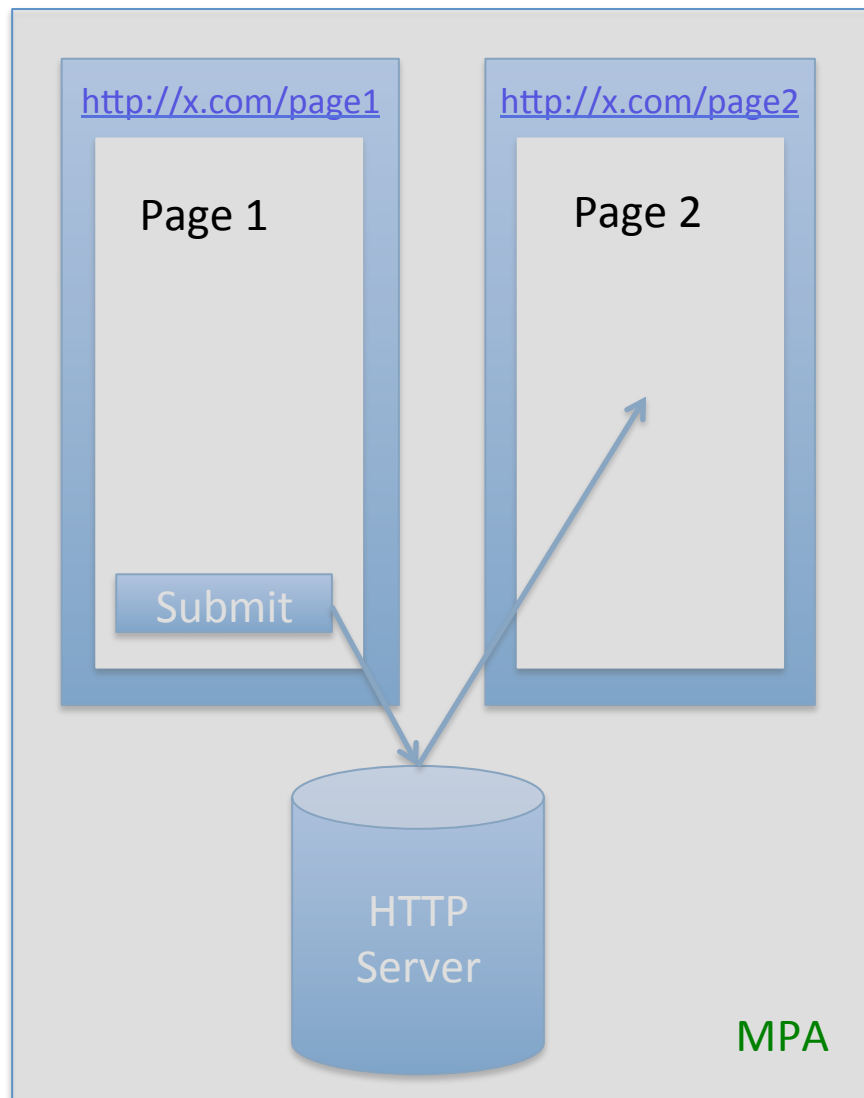
Consider using framework(s)

- For example, a framework might give you:
 - Endpoint management (stubbing)
 - State / session management
 - Responsive Design Benefits (e.g. dojox/app)
 - Templating
 - Single-page architecture support
 - Standardised error-handling
 - *(... other application-level stuff)*

Framework Options

- For Dojo:
 - Dojo itself - **dojox/mobile, dojox/app, dojox/mvc**
 - issw/mobile & issw/pocMobile
 - Your own custom framework
 - Not as bad an idea as it sounds!
- For jQuery:
 - Angular (MVW), mustache (templating), RequireJS (code loading), Knockout (MVC), Backbone (MVC), Handlebar (templating) etc...

Prefer Single Page Architecture

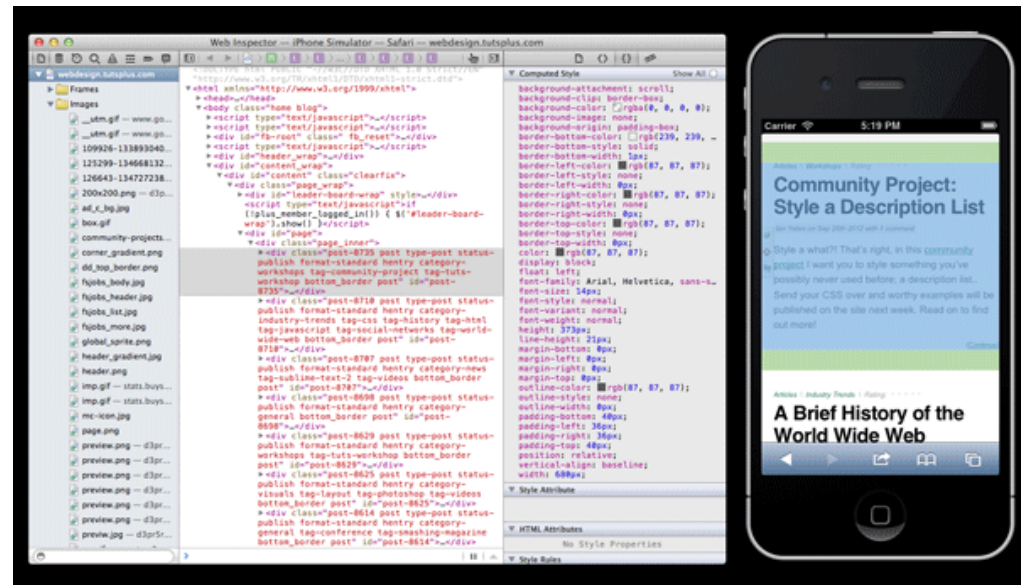


Prefer Single Page Architecture

- **(... for mobile at least)**
- Only one `.html` page
- Improves performance
- Dojo Mobile has this concept built in – `dojox/mobile/View`
- Reuse this concept for Hybrid too

Understand Debugging Options

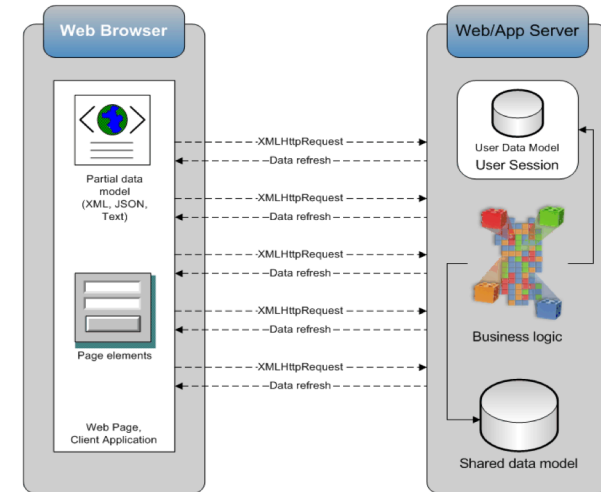
- iOS 6+: Web Inspector (Physical & Emulated Phone) →
- Android 4.x: Chrome Remote Debugging →
- Desktop Browser with Debugging Support – Chrome, Firefox + Firebug (plain or Worklight simulator)
- Worklight logging
- Etc...



RESTFUL SERVICES AND WL ADAPTERS

RESTful Services

- The world (at least UIs) are moving to simpler services
 - A RESTful style - plain HTTP GET, PUT, POST, DELETE
 - JSON as the data format
- Practically *mandatory* for consumption by Web 2.0 clients



GET <http://mycorp.com/customer/1234>

```
{  
  "name": "Fred Bloggs",  
  "address": "123 Anytown"  
}
```

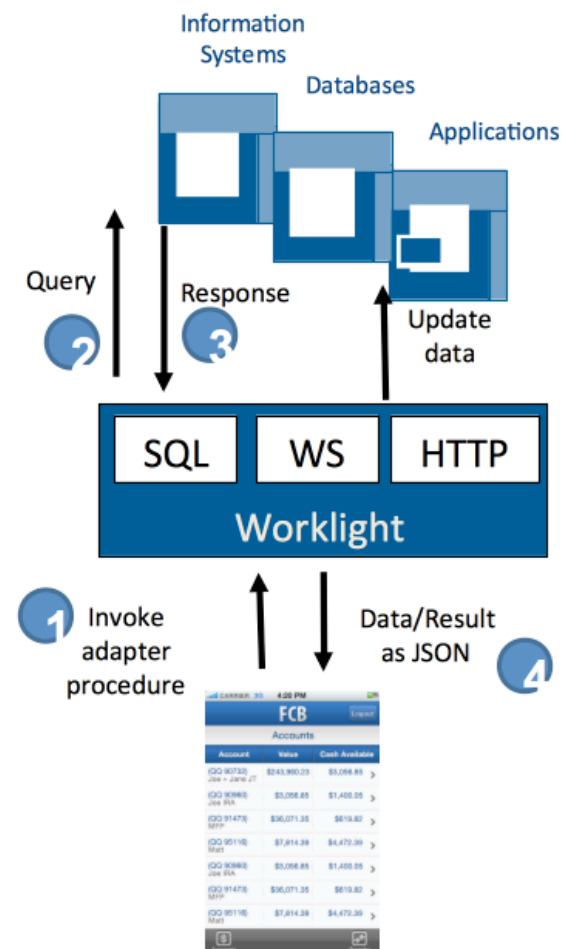
RESTful Best Practices for Mobile Web

- Use verbs liberally: GET, PUT, POST, DELETE
 - <http://mycorp.com/services/createCustomer>
- Keep them stateless (independent)
- Don't send data that's not needed
 - Keep payloads small
 - Combine related services
- Think about cacheability
- Think about pagination / querying / sorting



WL Adapters

- WL adds adapter framework
 - Server-side JS and XML components
 - Client-side invocation using JS API
- Supports HTTP, JMS, SQL, and Cast Iron adapter types
 - Most common use is HTTP adapter to integrate with JSON/REST or SOAP/HTTP





WL Adapters - REST & HTTP

- You could use RESTful services directly from WL container with conventional XHRs, but you lose:
 - **WL's authentication mechanism for services**
 - The ability to use the WL server as a “choke point”
 - WL Logging/Auditing
 - Analytics integration – Tealeaf usage is easier



Re-expose even RESTful services

- Even for services already exposed over REST, re-expose them using the WL HTTP Adapter.
 - This is comparatively straightforward to do.
- You can also use SOAP services from WL
 - Abilities are limited at the moment so for more sophisticated scenarios, consider an ESB (e.g. Cast Iron)



Consider Service & Adapter Versioning

- For RESTful Services:

URL: /maps/version/2/map?...

Custom HTTP Header: X-Version 2.1

*Media Types/Content Negotiation: application/
json;version=1*

- Versioning Worklight Adapters requires renaming them

LIFECYCLE



Library Systems

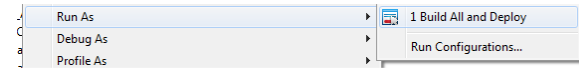
- Worklight can work with most version control systems that integrate with Eclipse
- Common choices:
 - **Rational Team Concert** (packaged w/ WL as IBM Mobile Development Lifecycle Solution)
 - Git
 - **Subversion**

Library Systems 2

- There are files that must be excluded as they are part of WL generated resources, see here:
 - http://pic.dhe.ibm.com/infocenter/wrklght/v6r0m0/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.ibm.worklight.help.doc%2Fdevref%2Fintegrating_with_source_control.html

```
MyProject
adapters
apps
  myApp
    android
      css
      images
      js
      native
      assets
      www
      wlclient.properties
      other user files
      bin
      gen
      nativeResources
      res
      libs
      res
      src
      AndroidManifest.xml
      default.properties
    blackberry
      css
      images
      js
      native
      ext
      www
      config.xml
      icon.png
      splash.png
      common
    ipad / iphone
      css
      images
      js
      native
      build
      Classes
      Cordova.framework
      <application-name>.xcodproj
      Plugins
      Resources
      WorklightSDK
      www
      Entitlements.plist
      main.m
      Cordova.plist
      <application-name>_Prefix.pch
      <application-name>-Info.plist
      README.txt
      worklight.plist
      nativeResources
      Resources
      package
dojo
server
  conf
  .....
```

Building – Web Components

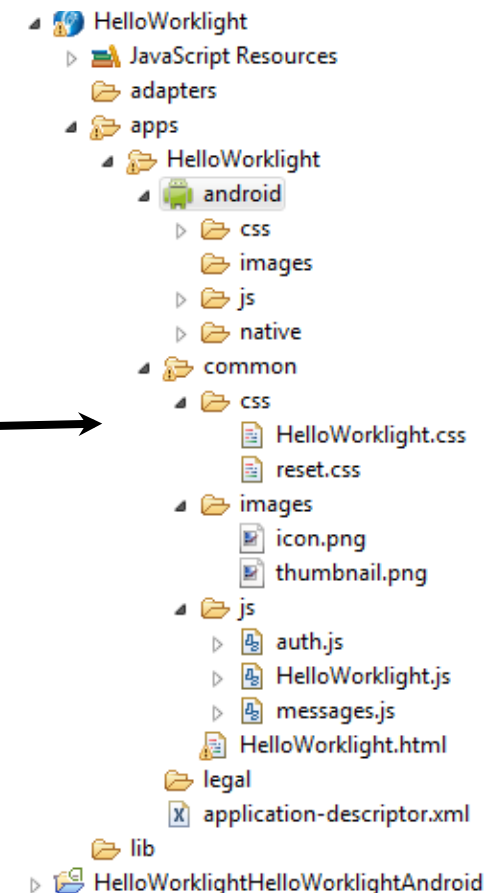


- You will want to automate your build (minification)
- **Worklight Hybrid:** Consider a pre-build approach for your web code.
 - Faster dev time turnaround
- **Mobile Web:** Consider running a build every time, using e.g. Dojo Build:
<http://dojotoolkit.org/reference-guide/1.9/build/>
- Running jslint / jshint to catch JS errors



Building

- Then build WL project itself
- WL provides the `<app-builder>` and `<adapter-builder>` ANT tasks
 - Only builds the Server portion of the projects - the **.war** customisation file, the **.wlapp** file, and the **.adapter** files.
 - You will need to build the **.apk** and **.ipa** files using platform-native process.





Building

- During build, externalise certain things:
 - `worklightServerRootUrl` in `application-descriptor.xml`
 - `server/conf/worklight.properties`
 - `maxConcurrentConnectionsPerNode` for adapters
 - `domain, port` for the backend service in `adapter.xml`

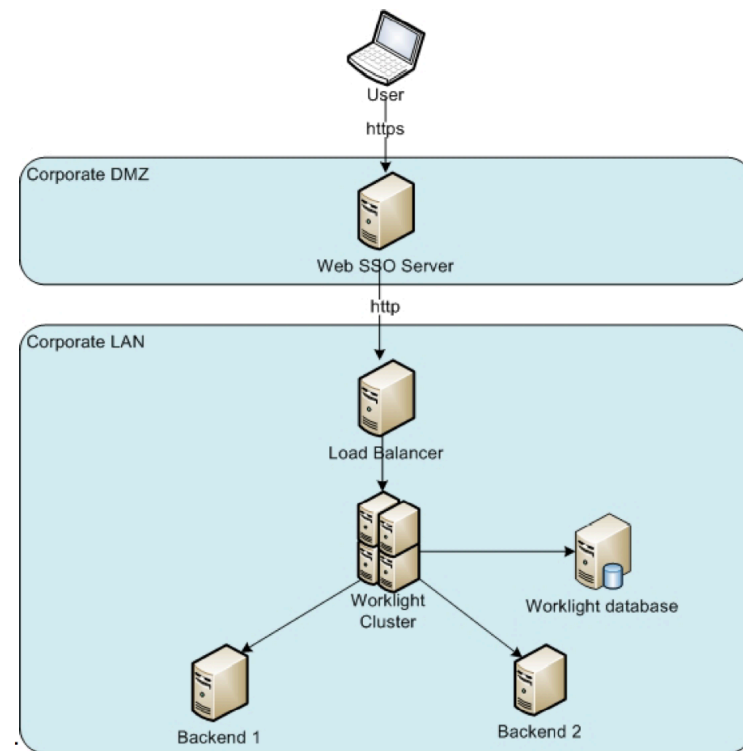


Deploying

- Deploy the **.war** using relevant application server method
 - Whenever **server/conf/*** changes
- Deploy the **.wlapp** and **.adapter** server-side portions of the application using `<app-deployer>` and `<adapter-deployer>` ANT tasks.

Deployment Topology

- Options include:
 - *WebSphere Application Server ND* - familiar
 - *WAS Liberty Profile* – simpler, newer
- Consider **HTTPS**, **load spraying**





Deploying to Phones

- You still need to get the native application (.ipa, .apk, etc.) onto your user's phones.
 - **Dev Time/Small/Adhoc Projects:** Manual install
 - **Testing lifecycle:** AppCenter - comes with WL server editions
 - Install via AppCenter Web or AppCenter App
 - **B2C:** public App Stores (Apple App Store, Google Play Store)
 - **B2E:** IBM Endpoint Manager or similar

Testing

- Typically you'll want to test:
 - **Manual UI** on physical phones
 - Coverage across devices
 - **Automated UI** - mocking framework and automated test tool
 - V6.0 - Mobile Test Workbench for Worklight
 - (Worklight) **Adapters** / (Mobile Web) **REST Services** - load / performance / functional tests - just HTTP



Questions?

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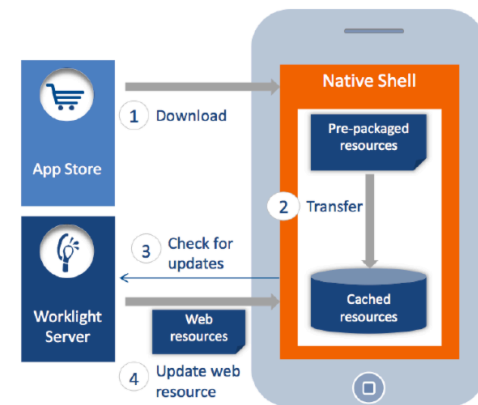
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<http://dojotipsntricks.com>

UPDATES

Two Ways to Update - Method 1

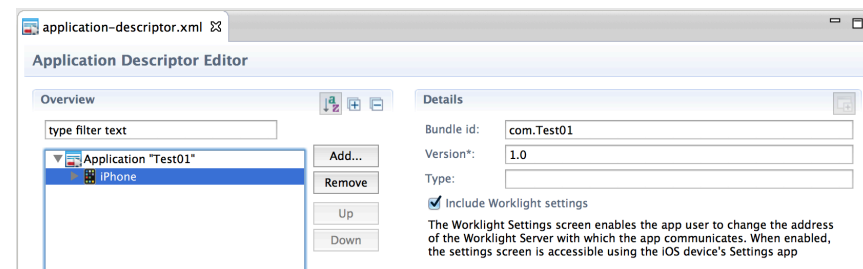
- Update your web code only
- **Don't** change the version number of the application
- Redeploy **.wlapp** only
- Implicitly encourages a “Direct Update” next time client connects.





Two Ways to Update - Method 2

- Method 2:
 - Update web code and custom native code
 - **Do** update the application version number
 - Re-release via binary method (App Store, etc.)





Updating Worklight Itself

- Upgrade all studio instances and WL environments
- All apps at all existing application versions need to be re-built (**.war/.wlapp/.adapter**)
- Re-release an app using method 2
 - Gets new Device Runtime onto end-users' phones
- But end-users can continue using old app; wire protocol is backward-compatible

OTHER TIPS & BEST PRACTICES



Client-side Worklight

- Hybrid App: Don't optimize for size of the client like you would do for Mobile Web
- Nevertheless, there is still a browser control underneath
- Use `WL.Logger`. {debug, error} API, logging in development environment is customizable, & log the username on errors



Client-side Worklight

- Understand handling errors on client-side, in particular adapter invocations:
 - http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/techjournal/1212_paris/1212_paris.html?ca=drs-
- Use `connectOnStartup: false`, with `WL.Client.Connect()` after startup - gives more startup control
 - Must be done for use of direct updates, push notifications, authentication, adapter use



Server-side Worklight JavaScript

- Discourage use of more than one adapter
 - Cannot share JavaScript code (can share Java though)
- Again, understand how to handle errors from adapter invocations (same article).
- Again, use `WL.Logger` API - has various levels of logging, can be configured on server. Log the username on errors.
 - *Note*: Log level control is currently limited with WAS