

# Refresh, renew, refactor

Modernising a large Android app with many users



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AndrewLiashuk



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Android Engineer



@maiatoday



maiatoday

# Luno app

## Intro and stats\*

Luno makes it **safe and easy** to buy, store and learn about cryptocurrencies

~**1.35M** active Android users

**40** countries

First commit Friday **25 July 2014**

**329** fragment layouts

**8918** lines of **Java** code

**250912** lines of **Kotlin** code

**51941** lines of **xml**



\* as of 1 Oct 2020

LUNO

# Past



Java

MVVM no Jetpack/Burrito 🍌

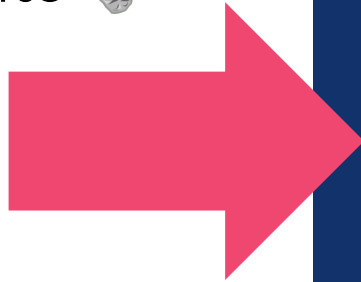
Activity + Fragments

AsyncTask

Json REST + Retrofit

Eventbus

tests?



# Future



Kotlin

MVVM

Activity + Fragments

Coroutines

Protobuf REST + Retrofit

Tests! 🌟😄

# Refactor / Migrate

## Refactor

**Restructuring**  
existing code  
**without changing**  
behaviour\*

## Migrate

**Move** code from one  
**system** to another\*

Java to Kotlin migration

Why?

# Agenda

## Overview

### Andrey

- Kotlin migration
- Migration tips
- Event bus and coroutines
- Protobuf migration

### Maia

- Architecture
- Team
- CI / CD
- What's next

# How to start migration?

## 1. Prepare product request

Product request is a document describing the problems, goal and measure of success.

**Don't** convert everything to Kotlin

- Legacy classes
- Classes to be deleted
- Complicated third party classes

## Product request

 Android Migrations

### What is the problem or opportunity?

Problems with the current Android codebase being Java:

- Our Android devs as well as ones we might want to hire prefer to work with Kotlin not Java, thus for retention and hiring we want to migrate to Kotlin.
- Kotlin provides modern features that makes it a more productive language to work in, the focus for tooling and libraries in the Android ecosystem is also tied to Kotlin, thus staying in Java effectively slows down our Android competency.

Reasons for switching to MVVM:

- This architecture component is provided by Google.
- Bugs and crashes can be produced by our old architecture.
- It is easier to write unit tests with using the new viewModel.

Problems with our Android codebase using json and not protobufs match those specified in the [API 3 Product Request](#).

### Why must we do it?

- The sooner we do it the more customer facing bugs will be avoided.
- The sooner we do it the more our total speed gain across fleets will be.
- The more fleets build on our json endpoints, Java classes and MVC flows the more tech debt we create and the more difficult completing these migrations will be.

### How will we measure success?

- Java code has been converted to Kotlin.
- All parts of the codebase have been converted to MVVM.
- All API endpoints have been migrated from Json models to Protobuf models.



## 2. Define champion

### Champion

a person **responsible**:

- know the **status**
- track **progress**

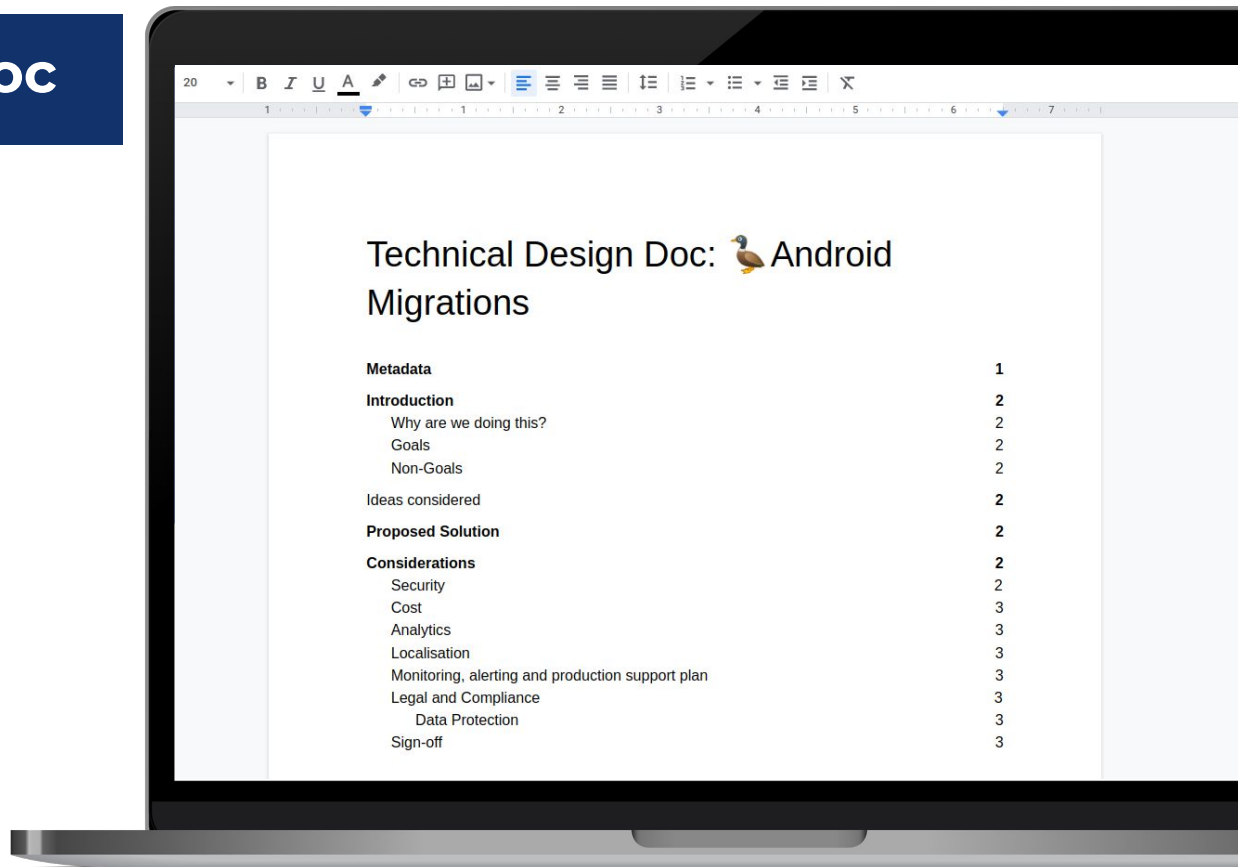
Champion is **not alone**, tasks can be created and divided in the team.



# 3. Create a Design Doc

## What is a design document?

- describes a **problem and solutions**
- free form or template
- **scope of work** as complete as possible
- used for **time estimate**





**One mission,  
one team**

## 4. Burden-sharing

The migration will finish faster if the whole team takes part in it. 🧛

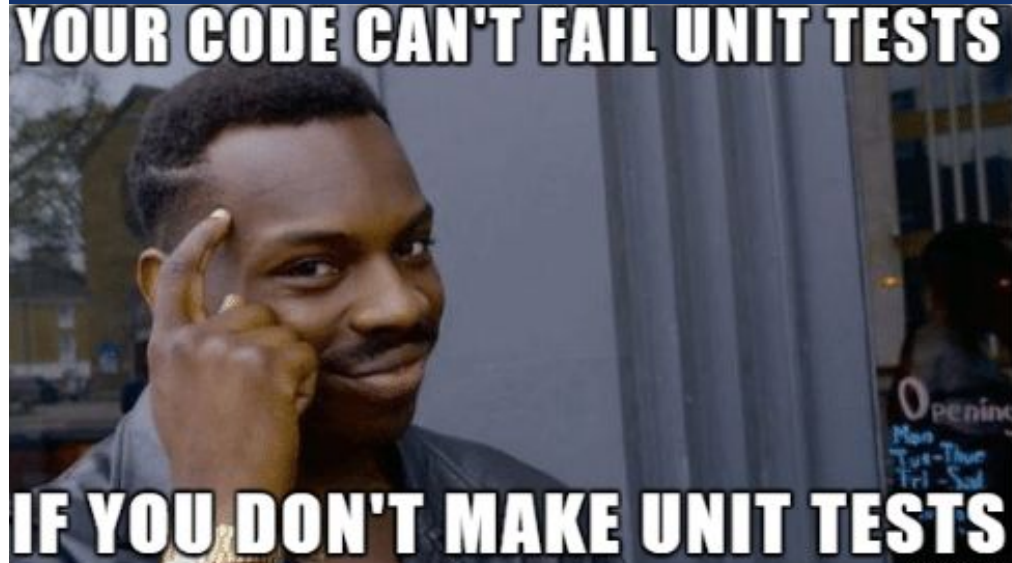
# Kotlin Conversion Tips



# Do refactoring



# Create unit tests

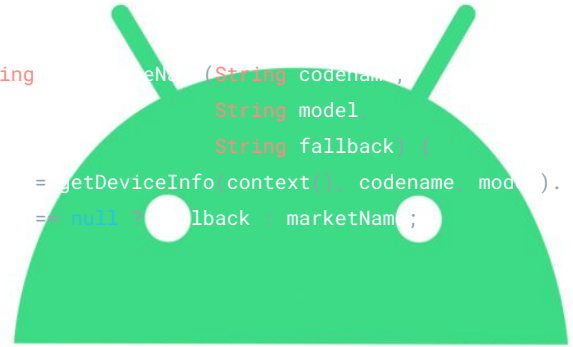


# Don't trust converter



# Always test changes

```
public static String getName (String codename,
                               String model,
                               String fallback) {
    String name = getDeviceInfo (context(), codename, model);
    return name == null ? fallback : marketName;
}
```



# If you are tired, just rest



# Ask for review



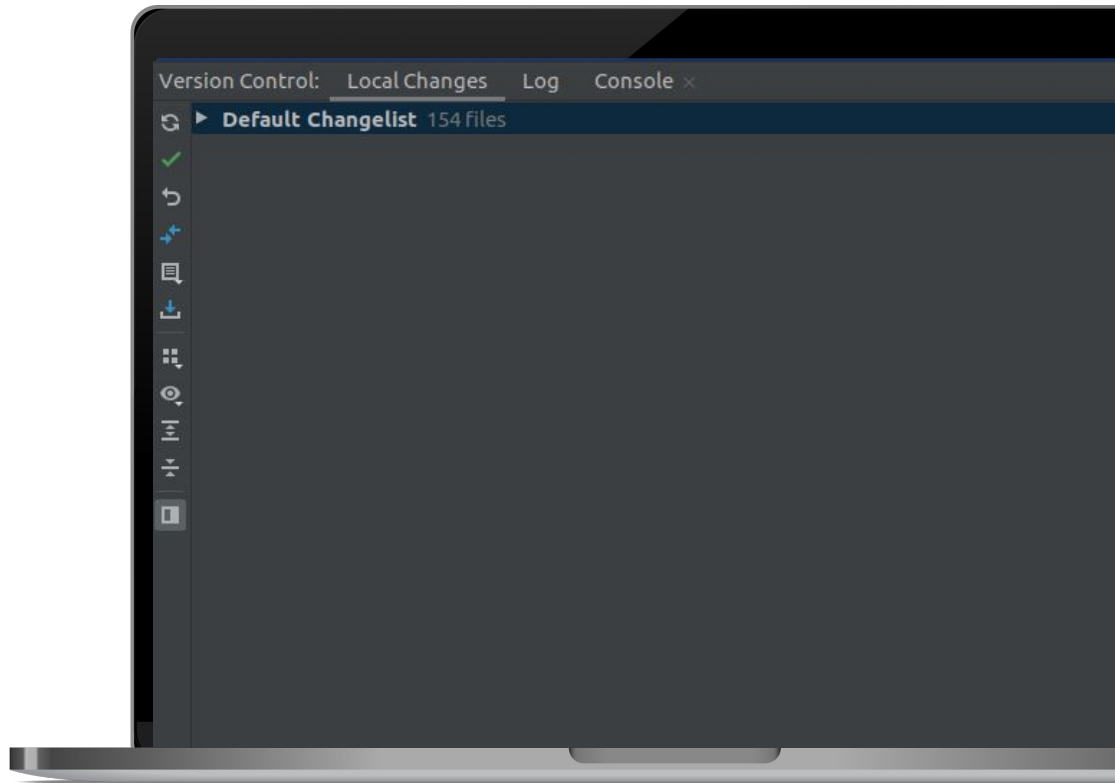
# Review process

Don't try to change the world in  
one pull request



Stick to the rule: **one** request solves  
**one** problem.

It is better to create requests **as small**  
**as possible!**





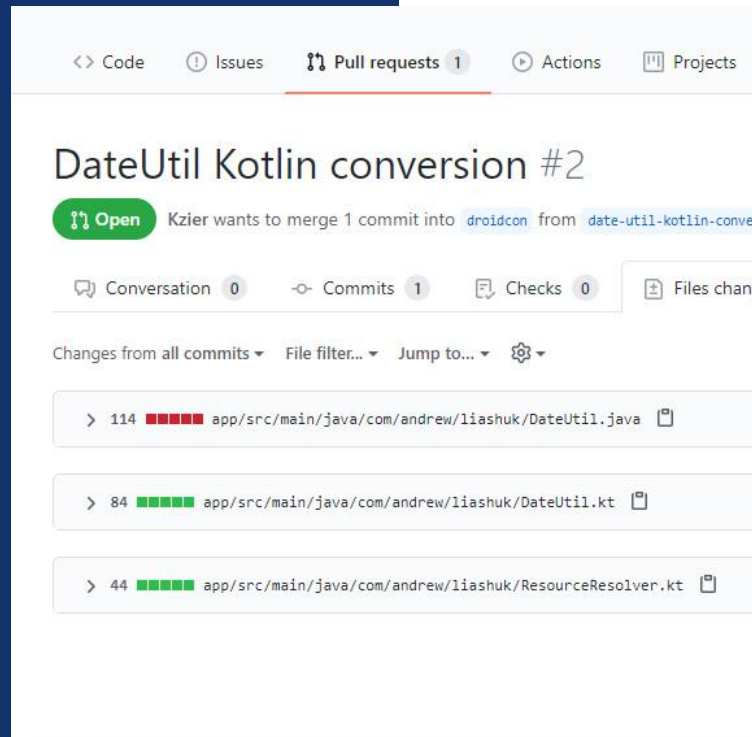
# What is a small request?

How to understand how big the diff is?

🤔 based on developer tastes.

My rules:

- If class size  $\leq$  **100 lines** or small data class
  - If class contains complex logic or class size  $>$  **300 lines**
- 3-5 classes per request.
- 2-3 classes per request
- separate request.



# Split different tasks into few requests

```
private static Bitmap circleCrop(BitmapPool pool, Bitmap source, @ColorInt
    if (source == null) {
        return null;
    }

    int size = Math.min(source.getWidth(), source.getHeight());
    int x = (source.getWidth() - size) / 2;
    int y = (source.getHeight() - size) / 2;

    // TODO this could be acquired from the pool too
    Bitmap squared = Bitmap.createBitmap(source, x, y, size, size);

    Bitmap result = pool.get(size, size, Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888);
    if (result == null) {
        result = Bitmap.createBitmap(size, size, Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888);
    }

    Canvas canvas = new Canvas(result);
    Paint paint = new Paint();
    paint.setShader(new BitmapShader(squared, BitmapShader.TileMode.CLAMP,
    paint.setAntiAlias(true);
    float r = size / 2f;
    canvas.drawCircle(r, r, r, paint);

    if (borderWidth > 0) {
        float borderRadius = Math.min((source.getHeight() - borderWidth) /
            (source.getWidth() - borderWidth) / 2.0f);
        Paint mBorderPaint = new Paint();
        mBorderPaint.setStyle(Paint.Style.STROKE);
        mBorderPaint.setAntiAlias(true);
        mBorderPaint.setColor(borderColor);
        mBorderPaint.setStrokeWidth(borderWidth);
        canvas.drawCircle(r, r, borderRadius, mBorderPaint);
    }

    return result;
}

@Override
```

```
54 private fun circleCrop(
55     pool: BitmapPool,
56     source: Bitmap,
57     @ColorInt borderColor: Int,
58     borderWidth: Float
59 ): Bitmap {
60     val size = min(source.width, source.height)
61     val x = (source.width - size) / 2
62     val y = (source.height - size) / 2
63
64     // TODO this could be acquired from the pool too
65     val squared = Bitmap.createBitmap(source, x, y, size, size)
66     val result = pool.get(size, size, Bitmap.Config.ARGB_8888)
67
68     val paint = Paint().apply {
69         isAntiAlias = true
70         shader = BitmapShader(
71             squared,
72             Shader.TileMode.CLAMP,
73             Shader.TileMode.CLAMP
74         )
75     }
76
77     val r = size / 2f
78     val canvas = Canvas(result)
79     canvas.drawCircle(r, r, r, paint)
80
81     if (borderWidth > 0) {
82         val borderRadius = min((source.height - borderWidth) / 2.0f, (source
83             val borderPaint = Paint().apply {
84                 style = Paint.Style.STROKE
85                 isAntiAlias = true
86                 color = borderColor
87                 strokeWidth = borderWidth
88             }
89         canvas.drawCircle(r, r, borderRadius, borderPaint)
90     }
91     return result
92 }
```



Kotlin conversion



Refactor + unit tests

# Always check request before requesting review

```
class CountriesLoaderImpl(): CountriesLoader {  
    override suspend fun loadCountries(): List<Country> =  
        !!! withContext(Dispatchers.Main) {  
            val isoCountryCodes = Locale.getISOCountries()  
            val locales = isoCountryCodes.map {Locale("",it)}  
  
            val countries = mutableListOf<Country>()  
  
            locales.forEach {  
                countries.add(Country(name = it.displayCountry, code = it.country))  
            }  
  
            countries.sortedBy { it.label } ^withContext  
        }  
}
```

Help your reviewer:

- ✓ to focus on serious errors
- ✓ not be distracted by minor things that you could have found if you checked

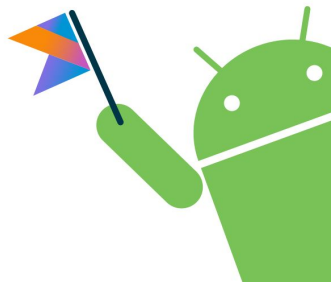


# Don't be afraid of mistakes

Do not be upset, there are no mistakes  
only for those who do nothing



# Kotlin conversion



The number of null pointer exception has been reduced to almost zero.



Latest features such as coroutines can be used now.



The average file size has decreased by 21%.

# Event bus to coroutines migration



```
init {
    EventBus.sharedBus().register(this)
}

override fun onCleared() {
    EventBus.sharedBus().unregister(this)
    super.onCleared()
}

private fun droidconExample() {
    client.getDataAsync()
}

@Subscribe
fun onSuccess(data: Data) {
    // some logic
}

@Subscribe
fun onError(error: ApiErrorException) {
    // show error
}
```

## Eventbus disadvantages:

- Very complicated debug process
- High probability of error
- Changing in one place, can break application in an unknown place
- Difficult to read code

```
init {
    EventBus.sharedBus().register(this)
}

override fun onCleared() {
    EventBus.sharedBus().unregister(this)
    super.onCleared()
}

private fun droidconExample() {
    client.getDataAsync()
}

@Subscribe
fun onSuccess(data: Data) {
    // some logic
}

@Subscribe
fun onError(error: ApiErrorException) {
    // show error
}
```



```
private fun droidconExampleSync() = viewModelScope.launch {
    val data = client.getDataSync()
    // some logic
}
```

Coroutines allow us to write almost synchronous code

- Easy to read
- Easy to debug
- Easy to test

New developers take less time to adapt



# Protocol Buffers migration

Protocol buffers are Google's **extensible** mechanism for serializing structured data.

**Reduce the transferred data size** and speed up requests.

**Shared** data models, defined **once**





```

{
  "data": [{
    "type": "article",
    "id": 3,
    "attributes": {
      "title": "Hello droidcon!",
      "body": "Refresh, renew, refactor",
      "created": "2020-08-03T15:32:00.000Z",
      "updated": "2020-10-08T10:50:00.000Z"
    },
    "relationships": {
      "author": { "id": 18, "type": "auditor" }
    }
  }
]
}

```

200 GET /api/m2/info Protobuf

220 ms 249.9 kB

360 ms faster

Json

200 GET /api/m1/info

```

{
  "included": [
    {
      "id": 2,
      "type": "developer",
      "user": {
        "name": "Andrey",
        "age": 24,
        "gender": "male"
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

333 ms 427.7 kB

158 bytes - Protobuf  
70% smaller

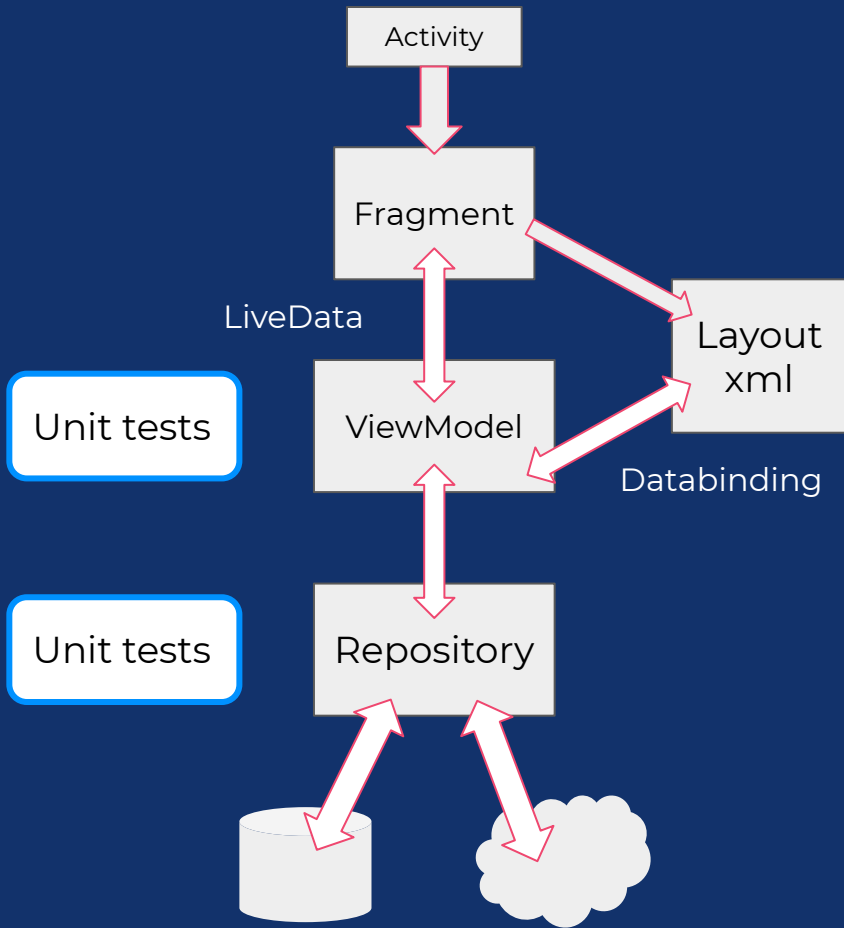
56% smaller





# Architecture

For testing



Classic MVVM  
Databinding  
Unit tests  
Repository

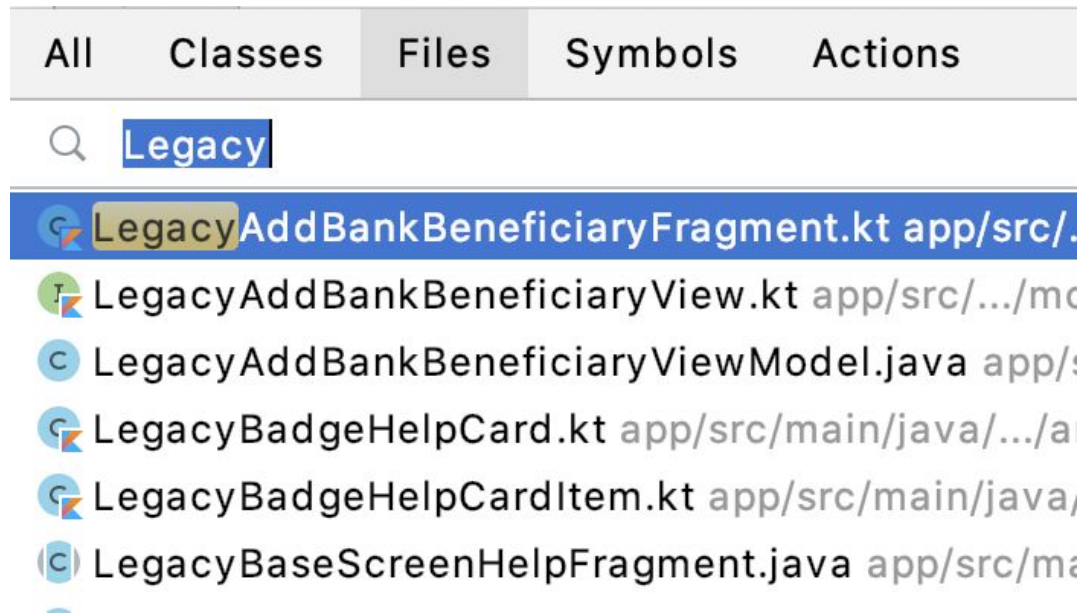




# @Deprecated is your friend

```
@Deprecated(  
    message = "Legacy base view model class that should be replaced with BaseAacViewModel",  
    replaceWith = ReplaceWith( expression: "BaseAacViewModel")  
)  
open class BaseViewModel(baseState: BaseState?) : BaseObservable() {
```

-  BaseFragment
-  BaseHeaderFooterAdapter
-  BaseViewModel
-  BaseViewModelFragment
-  CoroutineScopeFactory



## Legacy code

1. Rename
2. Feature flag
3. Copy
4. Refactor
5. Tests

Naming/folder convention

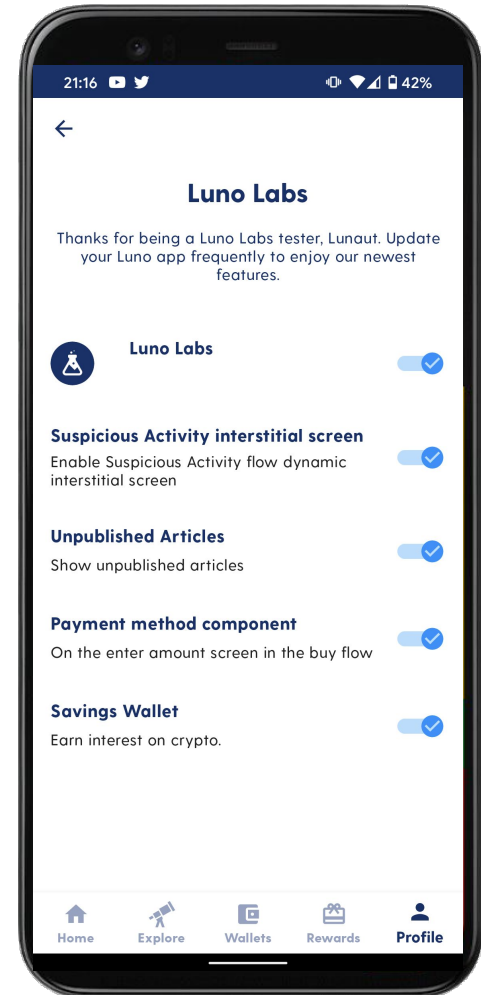
# Feature flags

## Backend controlled

- Staging/Production
- Lunauts
- By App version
- iOS/Android/Web

Beta User - Opt in

User - Opt in





**One mission,**

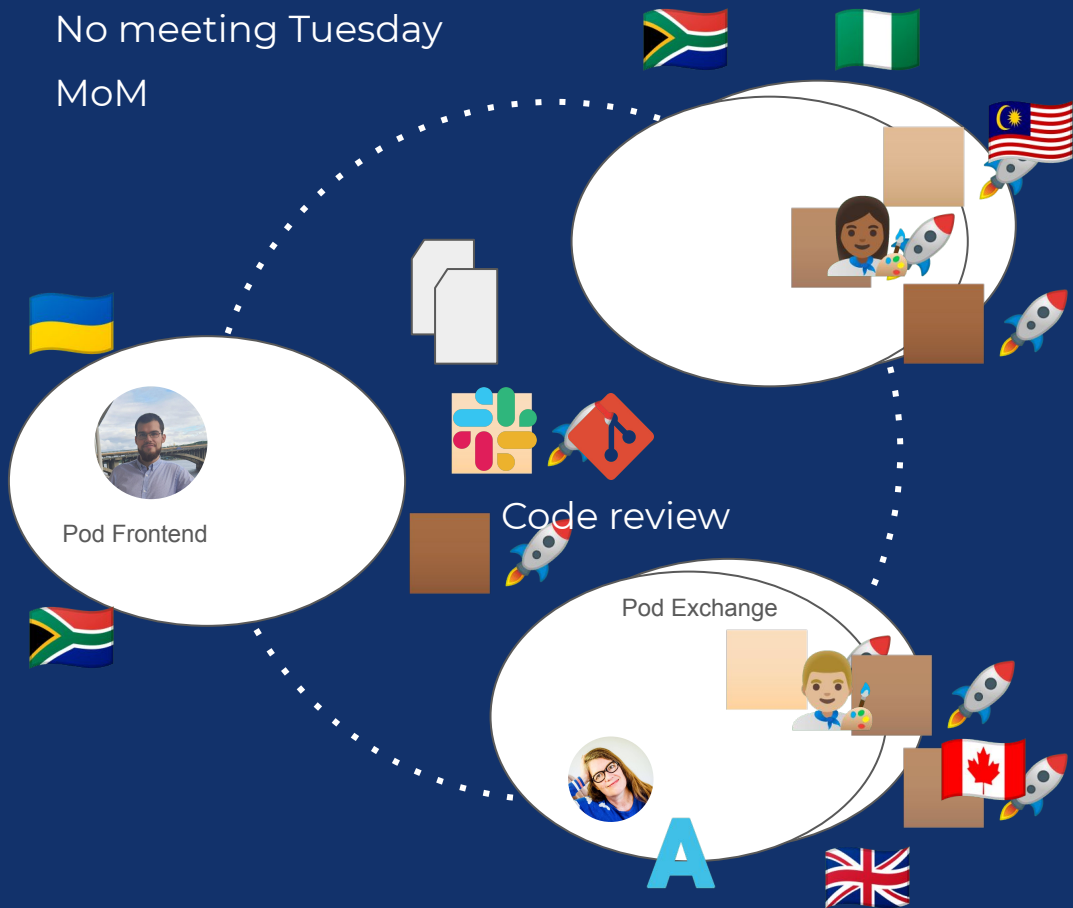
**one team**



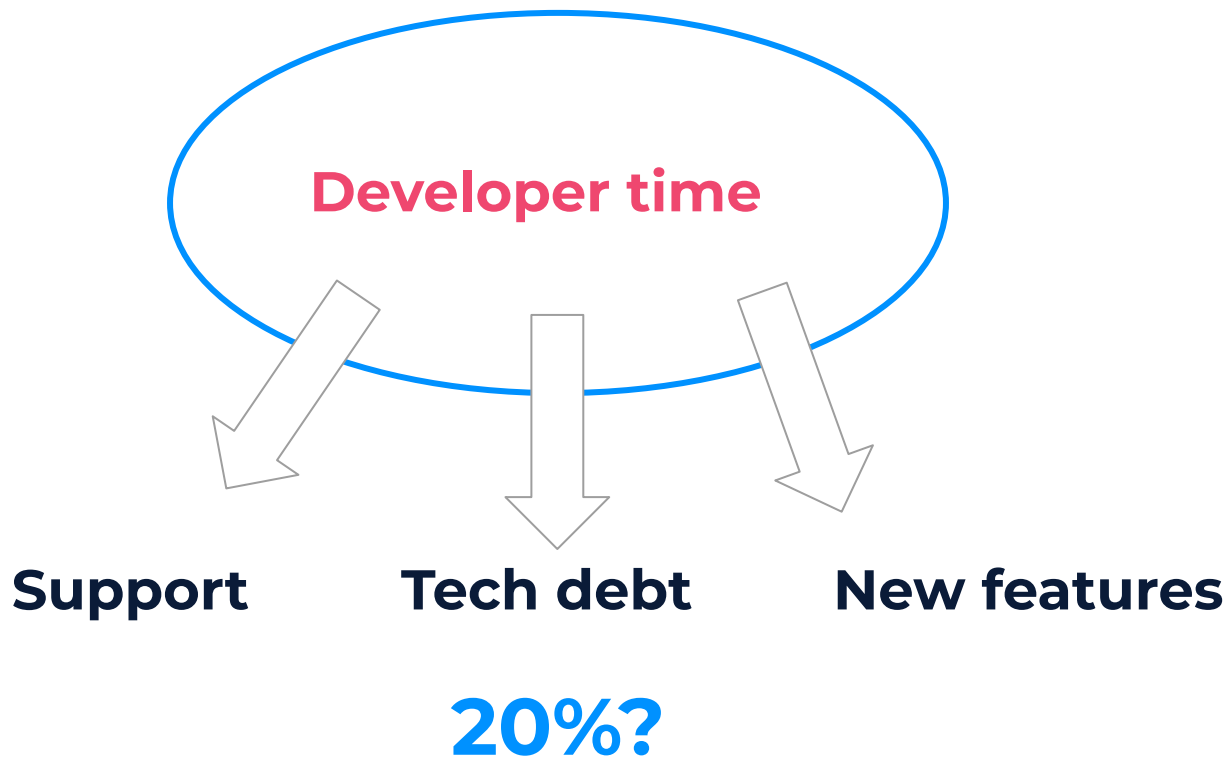
One team with **champions**  
creates **guidelines** and  
**examples**

Feature teams implement in  
their area

No meeting Tuesday  
MoM



# Balance



“ Set an expectation that any **changes** to **existing functionality requires** a **refactor** to new architecture.

**New features** are implemented in the **new way**. ”

Charles Okot



“ Refactoring is like **brushing your teeth** -  
**A little bit every day** is better than  
2 hours once a month. ”

Maia Grotepass

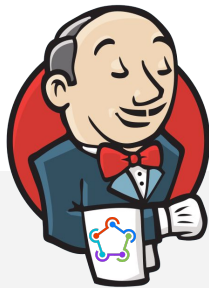


“ I  Kotlin, testing and coroutines! ”

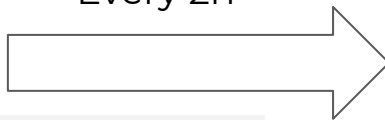
Future  Android Engineer

# CI / CD

Tests on requests

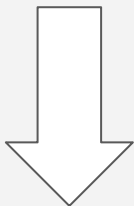


  
Debug  
Every 2h

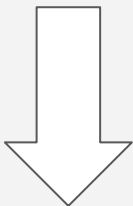


Designers  
Product Owner  
Team

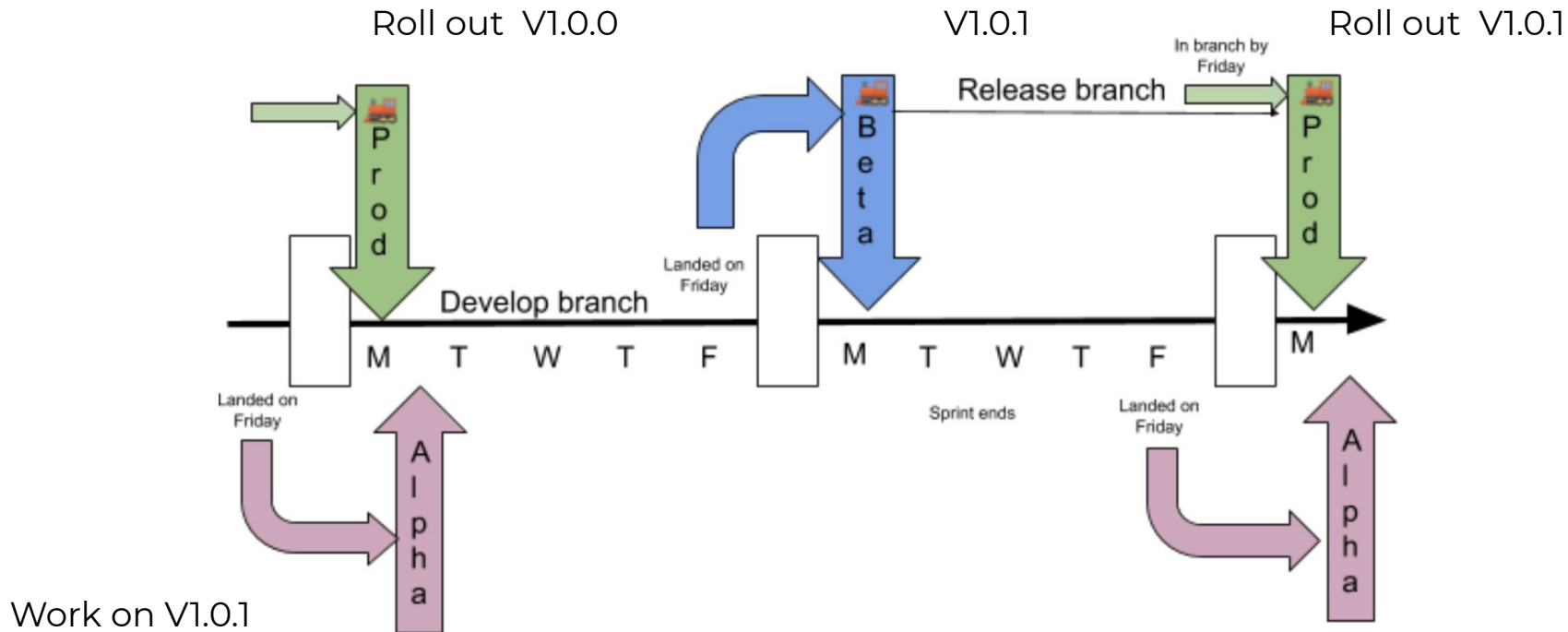
Internal  
Alpha  
**Closed**



Beta  
Production  
**Public**



Google Play

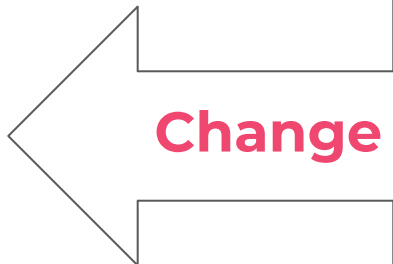




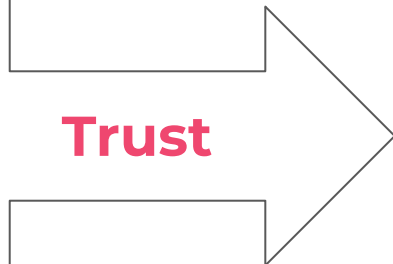
**Team culture**



**Regular releases**



**Change**



**Trust**



**Feature Flags**



**Balance**





# Never stop refactoring



## What next

### Complete migration

- Onboarding screens
- MVVM everywhere
- Protobuf everywhere

### More tests

- More Unit tests
- Integration tests
- Functional tests

### Other

- Startup quicker and cleaner
- Better Dependency injection?
- Navigation?
- Next shiny thing?



# Questions

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Thank you