

# Cognitive defusion application

Developing a single page application for android and iOS

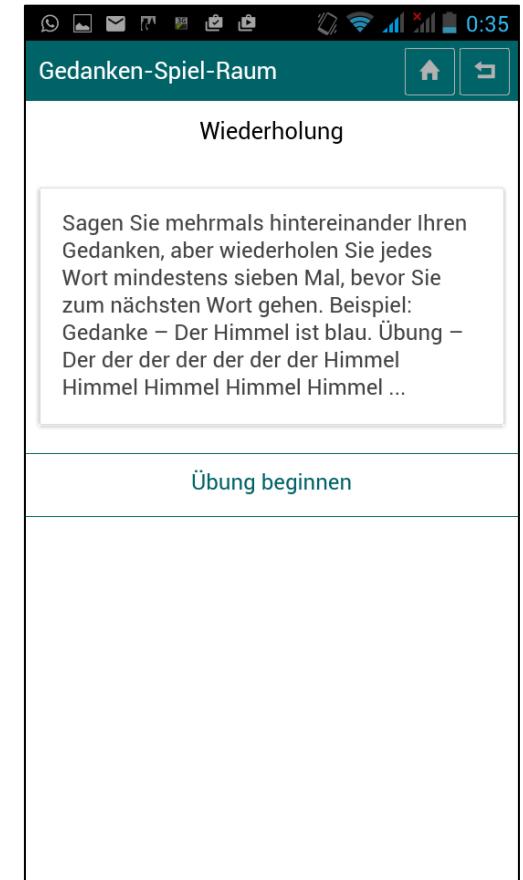
# Overview

- Cognitive defusion in short
- Bird's eye view
- Cordova
- Ionic/AngularJS
- Testing and calabash-android
- Live presentation

# Cognitive defusion

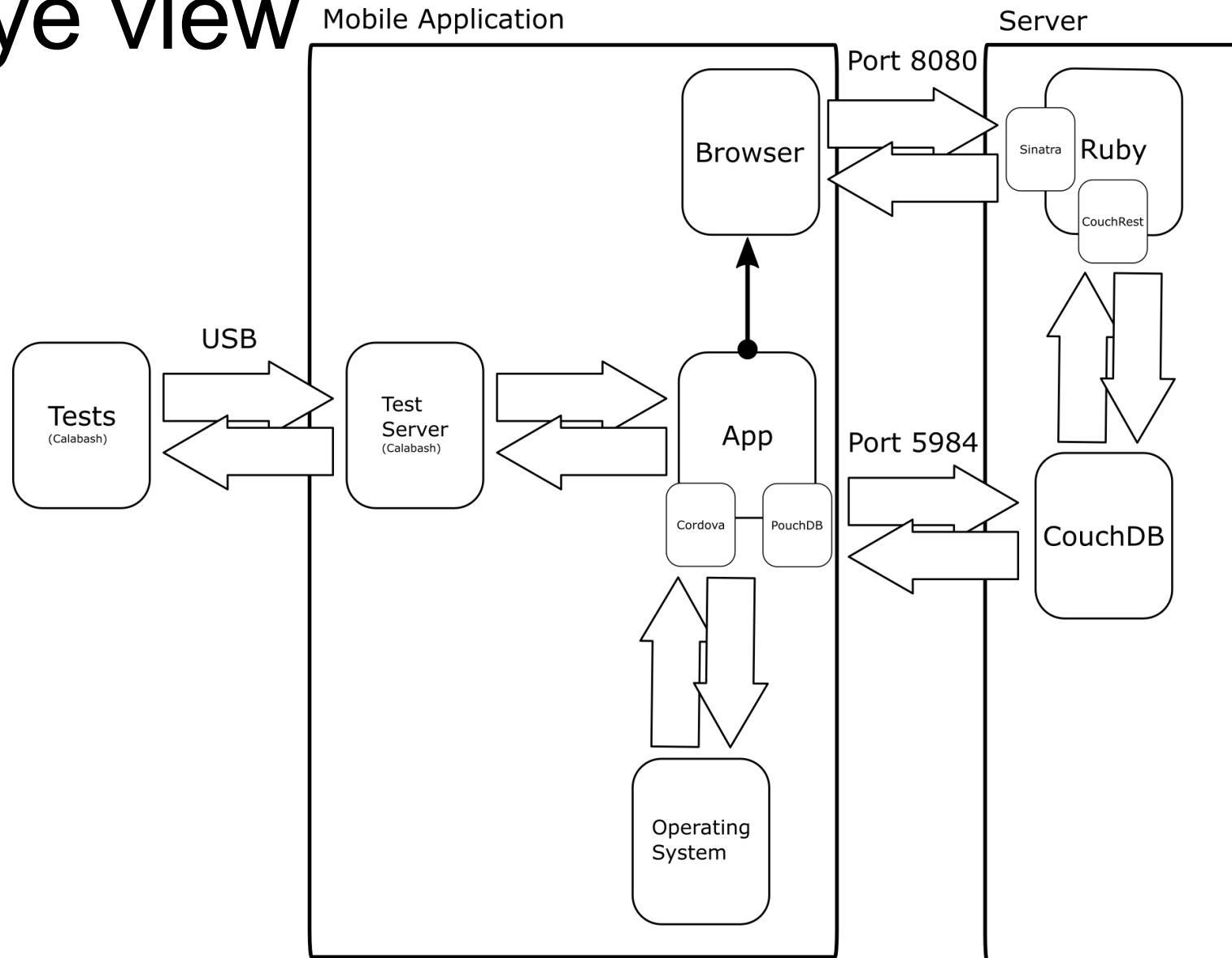
*In very short*

Decouple thoughts from reality by putting them into surreal situations.

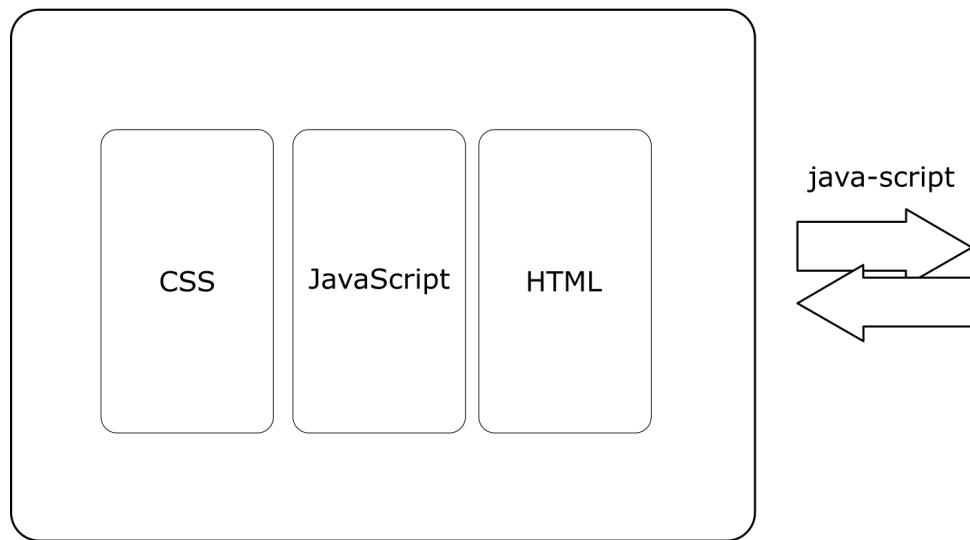


*«Imagine your mind is a parrot sitting on your shoulder and squaking your thought in your ear over and over again»*

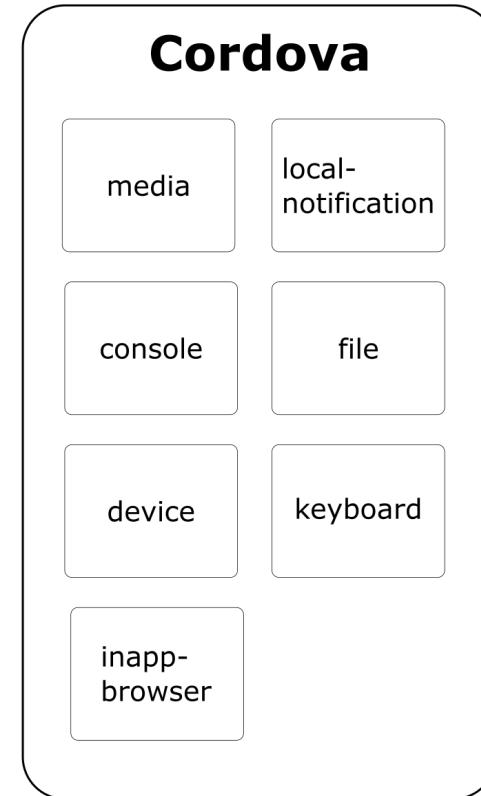
# Bird's eye view



## **Model/View/Controller**

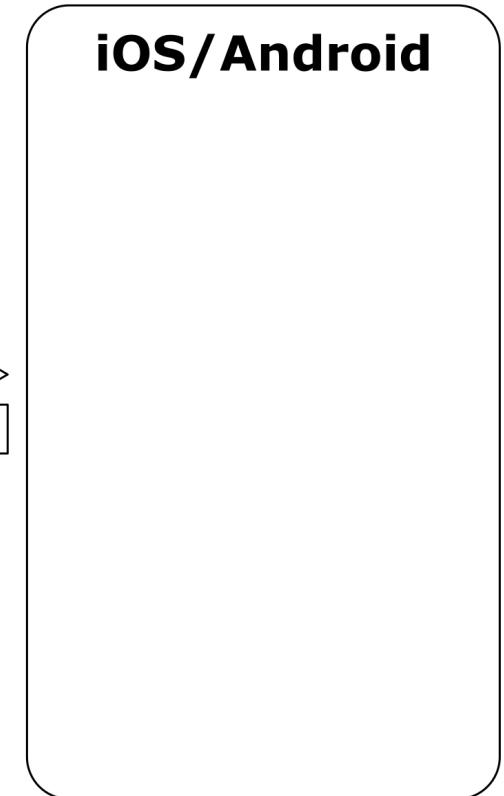


## **Abstraction Layer**



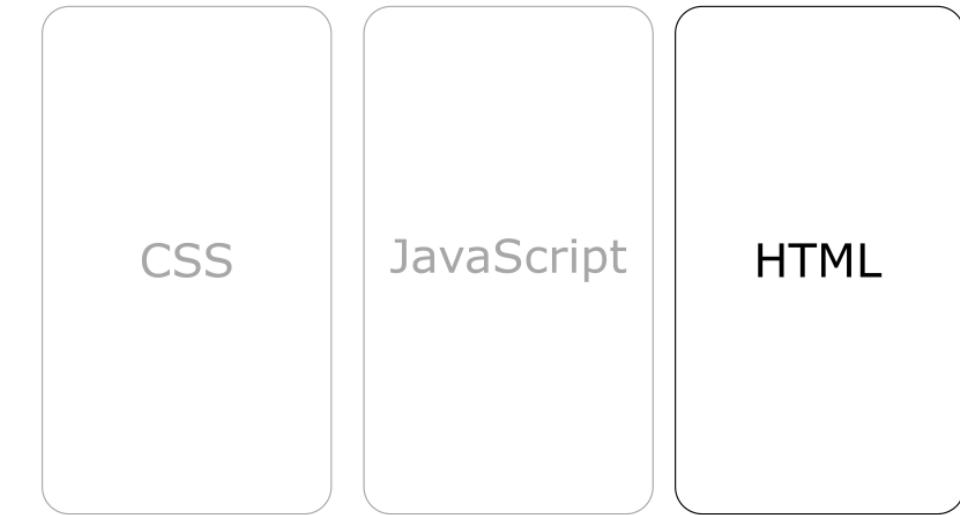
java-script  
→ ←

## **Operating System**



native code  
→ ←

# **App/Cordova**



- Ionic
- AngularJS

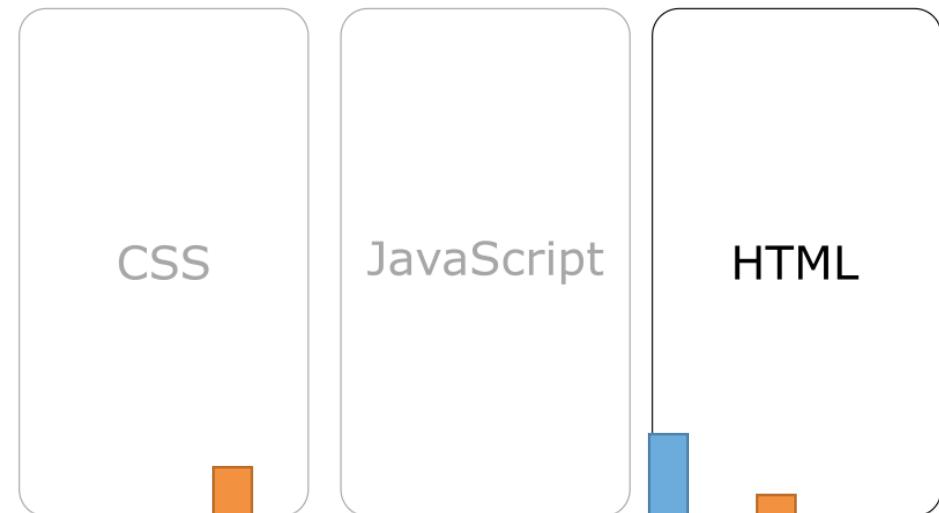
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1, user-scalable=no, width=device-width">
6     <title>Kognitive Defusion</title>
7
8     <link href="lib/ionic/css/ionic.css" rel="stylesheet">
9     <!-- for customization purpose -->
10    <link href="css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">
11
12    <!-- pouchDB script for data storage and data synchronization -->
13    <script src="lib/pouchdb/pouchdb-3.3.0.min.js"></script>
14
15    <!-- uuid generator -->
16    <script src="lib/uuid/uuid.js"></script>
17
18    <!-- ionic/angularjs -->
19    <script src="lib/ionic/js/ionic.bundle.js"></script>
20
21    <!-- cordova script (this will be a 404 during development) -->
22    <script src="cordova.js"></script>
23
24    <!-- your app's js -->
25    <script src="js/classes.js"></script>
26    <script src="js/app.js"></script>
27    <script src="js/controllers.js"></script>
28    <script src="js/services.js"></script>
29    <script src="js/language.js"></script>
30
31  </head>
32  <body ng-app="starter" ng-controller="AppController">
33    <div id="show" C
34      <div class="show-text"><span>Filled dynamically</span></div>
35    </div>
36    <ion-nav-bar align-title="left" ng-hide="hide_header" name="header" class="bar bar-header bar-balanced"></ion-nav-bar>
37    <ion-nav-view></ion-nav-view>
38  </body>
39 </html>
```

External libraries

Model/View/Controller files (my code)

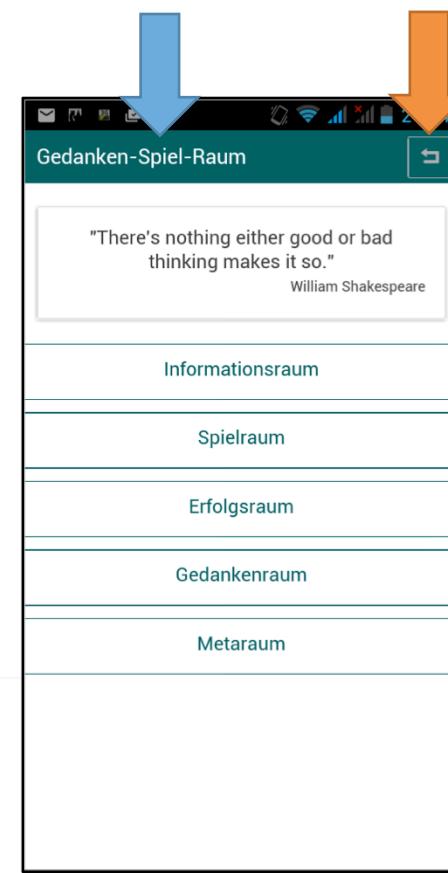
Filled dynamically

# App/Cordova

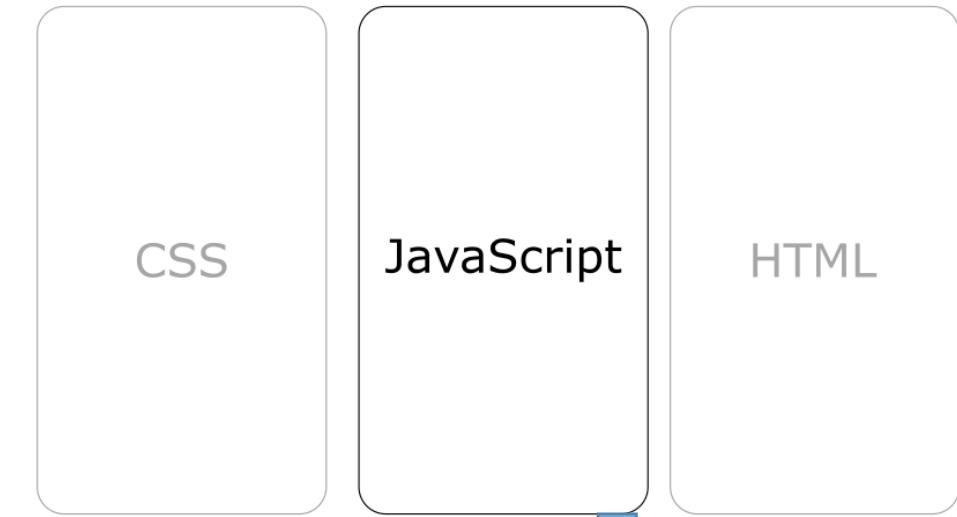


## ■ Ionic/AngularJS

Look and Feel of the app



# App/Cordova



```
<body ng-app="starter" ng-controller="AppController">
  <div id="show" class="hide">
    <div class="show-content"><span id="show-text"></span></div>
  </div>
  <ion-nav-bar align-title="left" ng-hide="hide_header" name="header">
    <ion-nav-view></ion-nav-view>
</body>
```

## ■ Ionic/AngularJS

Look and Feel for the app  
Model/View/Controller

```
$stateProvider.state("splash", {
  url: "/splash",
  controller: "SplashCtrl",
  templateUrl: "templates/splash.html",
  data: {
    rule: function(User) {
      //Splashscreen should only appear if User wasn't
      //initialized yet ergo at the very beginning.
      if(User.initialized) {
        return { access: false, alternateRoute: "exit" };
      }
      return { access: true, alternateRoute: undefined};
    }
  });
});
```

```
$stateProvider.state('splash', {
    url: "/splash",
    controller: "SplashCtrl",
    templateUrl: "templates/splash.html",
    data: {
        rule: function(User) {
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            if(User.initialized) {
                return { access: false, alternateRoute: "exit" };
            }
            return { access: true, alternateRoute: undefined };
        }
    });
});
```

Url

State name

Controller

Template

# Two ways of changing states

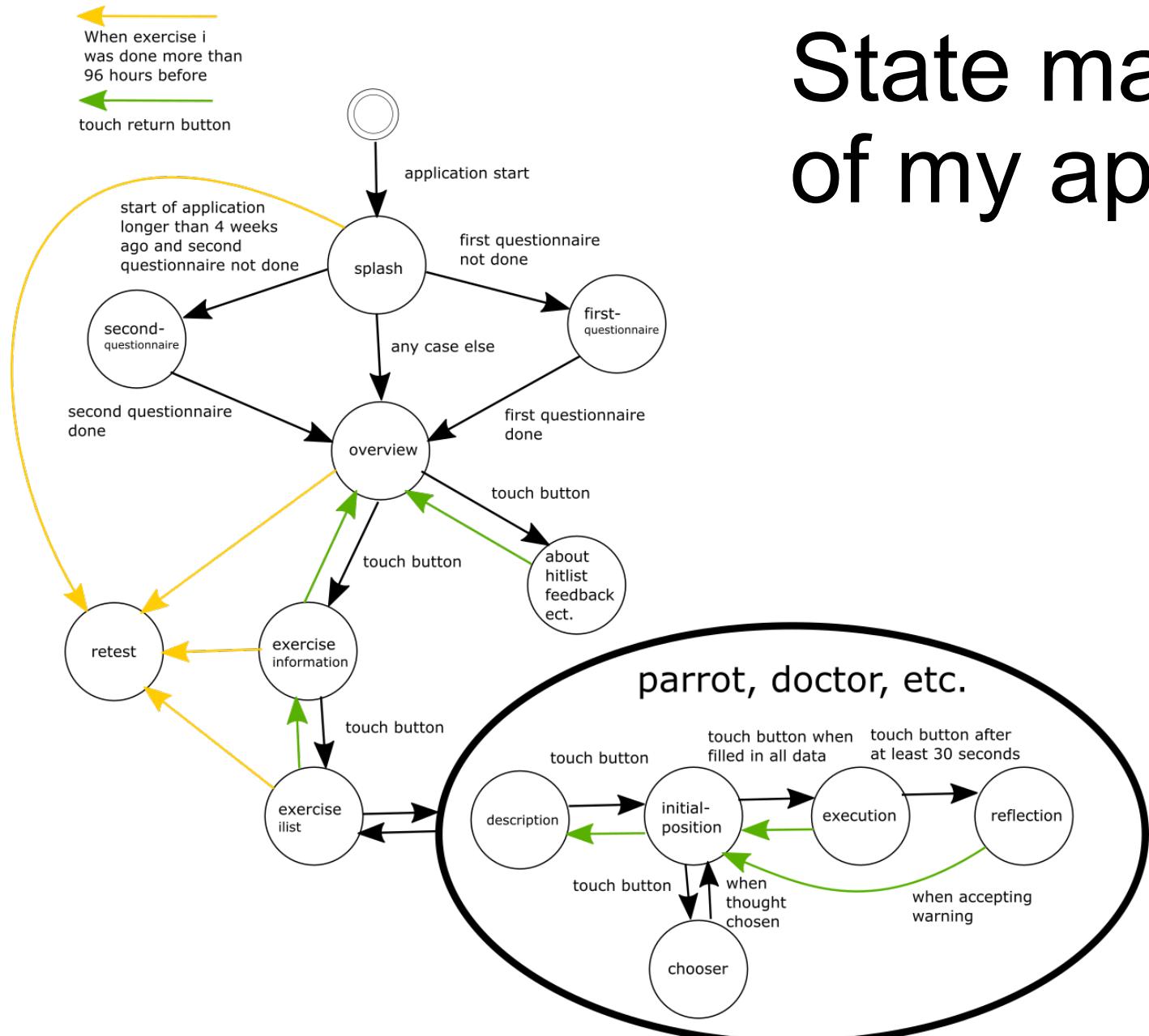
ui-sref

```
<a class="button button-outline icon-left ion-home" ui-sref="overview"></a>
```

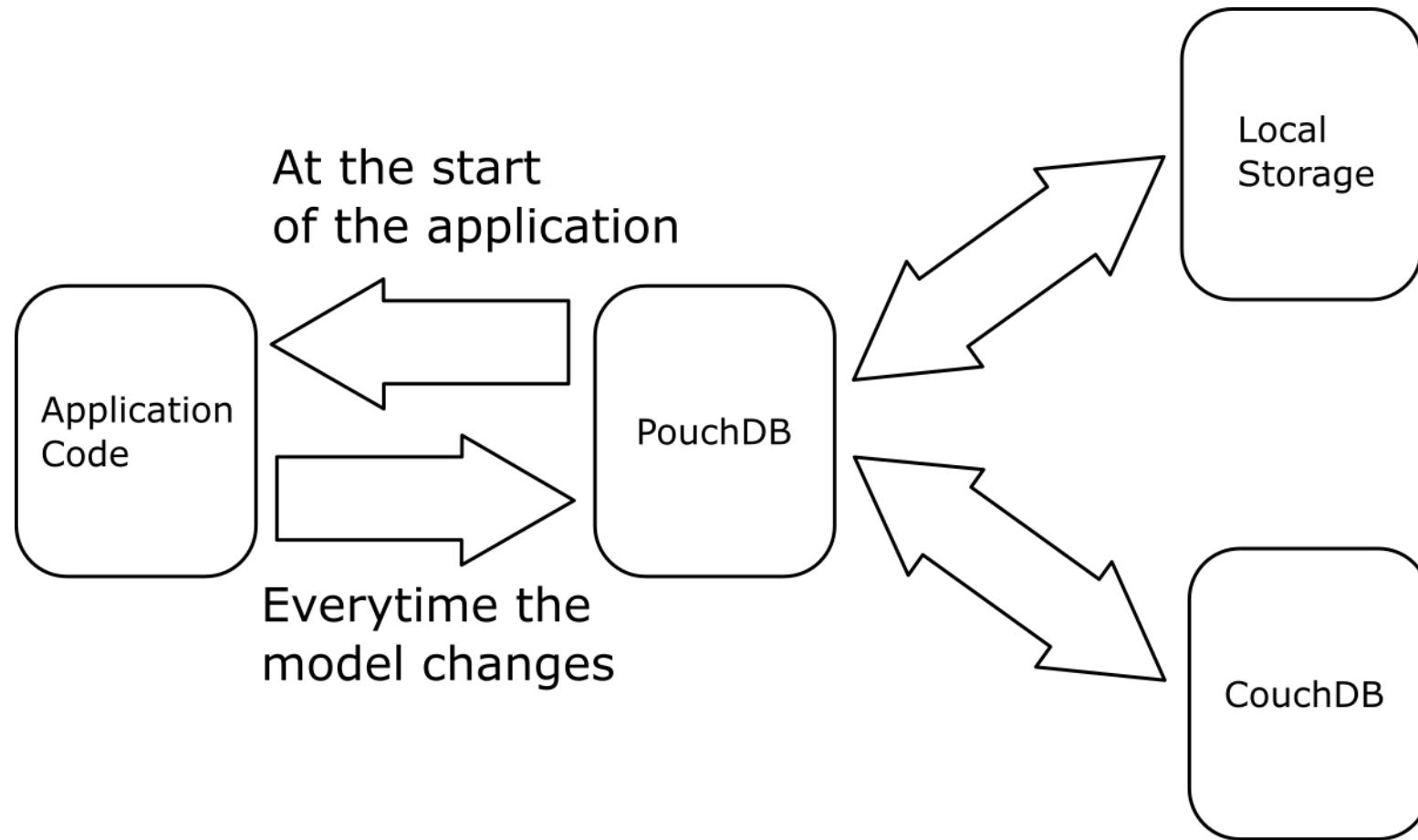
programmatically

```
$state.go("exit");
```

# State machine of my application



# PouchDB

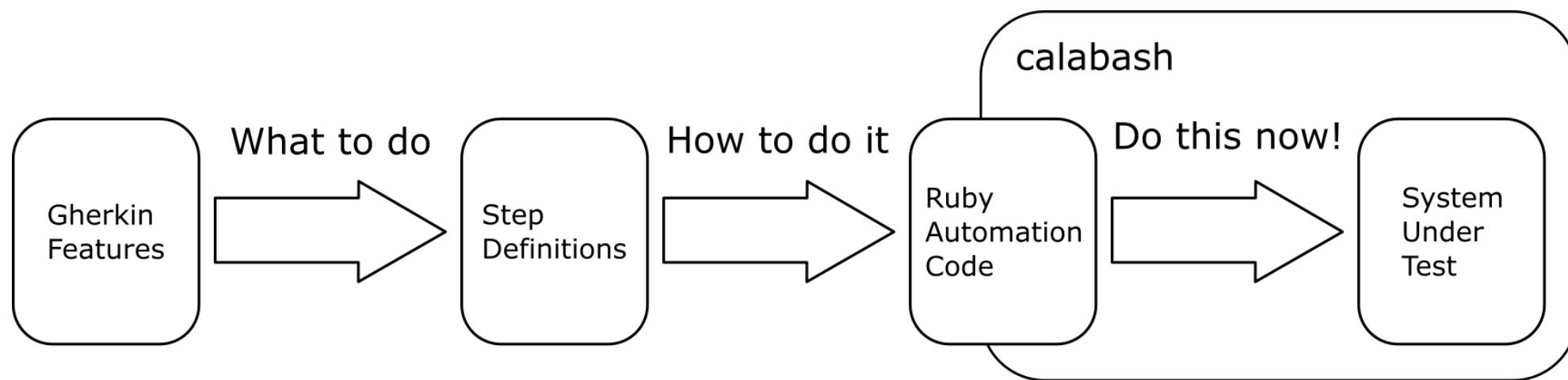


# Design choice for storage

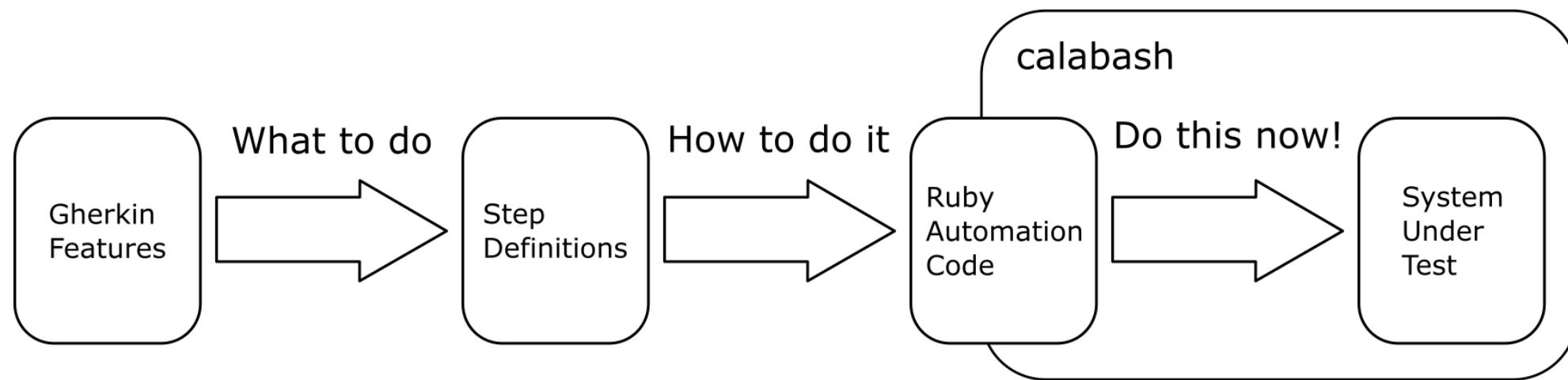
- No live binding between model and permanent storage
  - Model is loaded completely at the beginning from the permanent storage
  - Changes in the model must always be stored in the model and in the permanent storage separately
  - Advantages: fast-access to the model, simple manipulation in tests with no need to manipulate permanent storage, promises have to be resolved only once at the beginning of the application (less error prone)
  - Disadvantages: each change has to be stored twice (more error prone), with big data it uses large portions of the working memory

# Automated Acceptance Testing

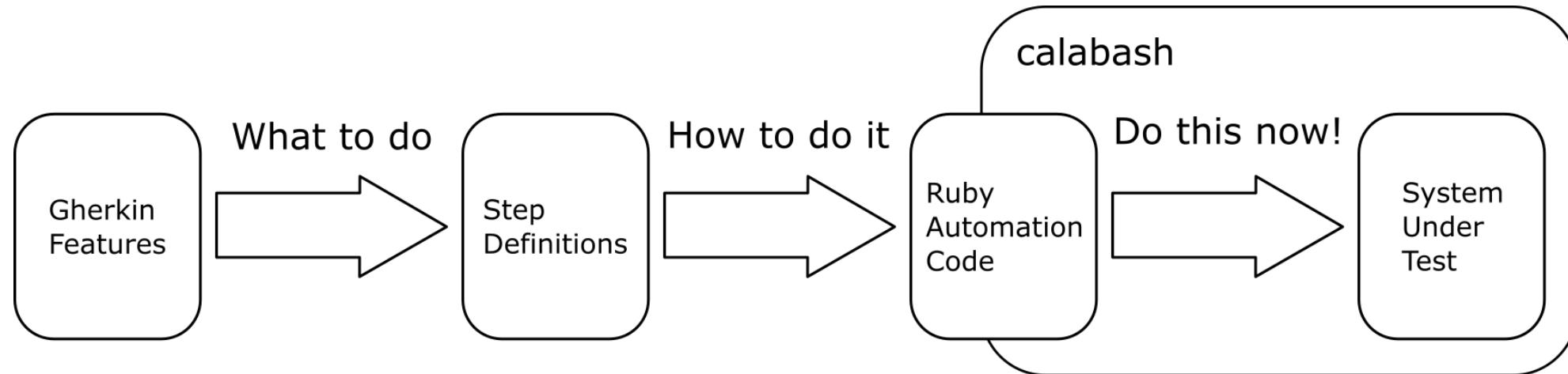
## Gherkin and step definitions in calabash



# Gherkin and Step Definitions in Calabash



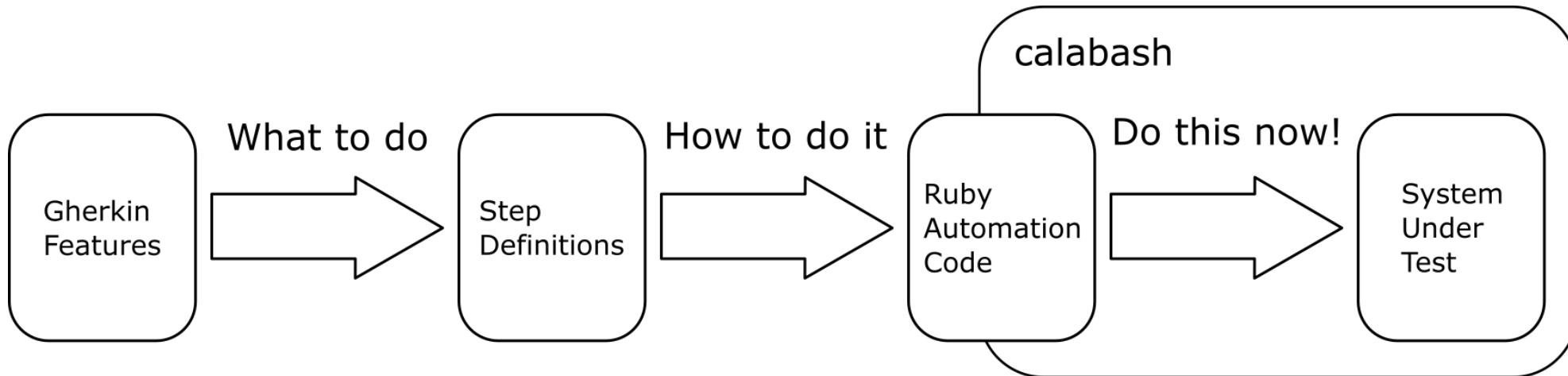
# Gherkin



```
1 Feature: Everything belonging to the Feedback
2   Background:
3     Given I have finished first questionnaire
4
5     ...
6
7   Scenario: As a user I can return to the overview page
8     Given I am on the "feedback" page
9     When I touch home button
10    Then I see the "overview" page
11
12    ...
```

Keywords: feature, scenario outline, scenario, background, given, when, then, and, but

# Gherkin



```
1 Feature: Everything belonging to the Feedback
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3     Given I have finished first questionnaire
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11
12    ...
```

Keywords: feature, scenario outline, scenario, background, given, when, then, and, but

# Step Definitions

```
1 When(/^I touch home button$/) do ← Gherkin step, may consist strong ruby pattern matching, e.g. (.*?)  
2   go_home  
3 end  
4  
5 def go_home()  
6   button = nil  
7  
8   # This button can only be found if  
9   # the home button is belongs to class "ion-home".  
10  wait_for(:timeout => 5, :timeout_message => "No home button could be found.") {  
11    results = query("cordovaWebView css:'*.ion-home'")  
12  
13    button = nil  
14  
15    if(results.size() == 1)  
16      button = results[0]  
17    elsif (results.size() > 1)  
18      fail("Ambigous buttons found. Couldn't find out which one is home button. Found #{results.size()} buttons.\n" + results.to_s);  
19    end  
20  
21    not button.nil?  
22  }  
23  
24  touch(button)  
25 end|
```

# Ruby Automation Code

```
1 When(/^I touch home button$/) do
2   go_home
3 end
4
5 def go_home()
6   button = nil
7
8   # This button can only be found if
9   # the home button is belongs to class "ion-home".
10  wait_for(:timeout => 5, :timeout_message => "No home button found")
11  results = query("cordovaWebView css:'*.ion-home'")  
12
13  button = nil
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15  if(results.size() == 1)
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17  elsif (results.size() > 1)
18    fail("Ambiguous buttons found. Couldn't find out which one is home button. Found #{results.size()} buttons.\n" + results.to_s);
19  end
20
21  unless button.nil?
22  }
23
24  touch(button)
25 end|
```

Ruby automation code created by me

Ruby automation code provided by calabash

# Live App Demonstration

# Conclusion

- Each framework fulfilled a specific requirement/solved a specific problem
- Tests (cucumber/calabash) help to communicate requirements and are a nice way of documentation
- Successful application which worked on iOS and Android