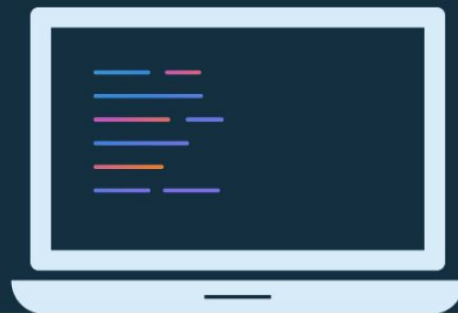




Lesson 12:

Repository pattern and WorkManager



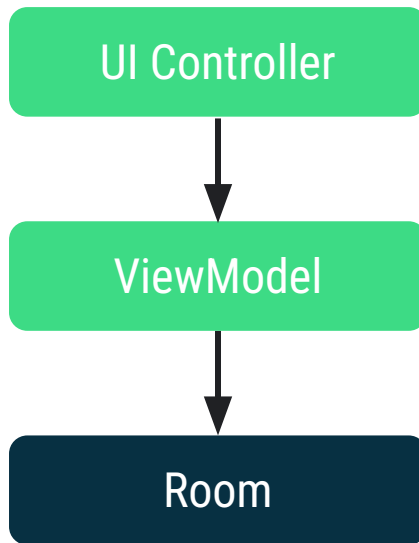
About this lesson

Lesson 12: Repository pattern and `WorkManager`

- [Repository pattern](#)
- [WorkManager](#)
- [Work input and output](#)
- [WorkRequest constraints](#)
- [Summary](#)

Repository pattern

Existing app architecture



Relative data speeds

Operation	Relative speed
Reading from <code>LiveData</code>	FAST
Reading from <code>Room</code> database	SLOW
Reading from network	SLOWEST

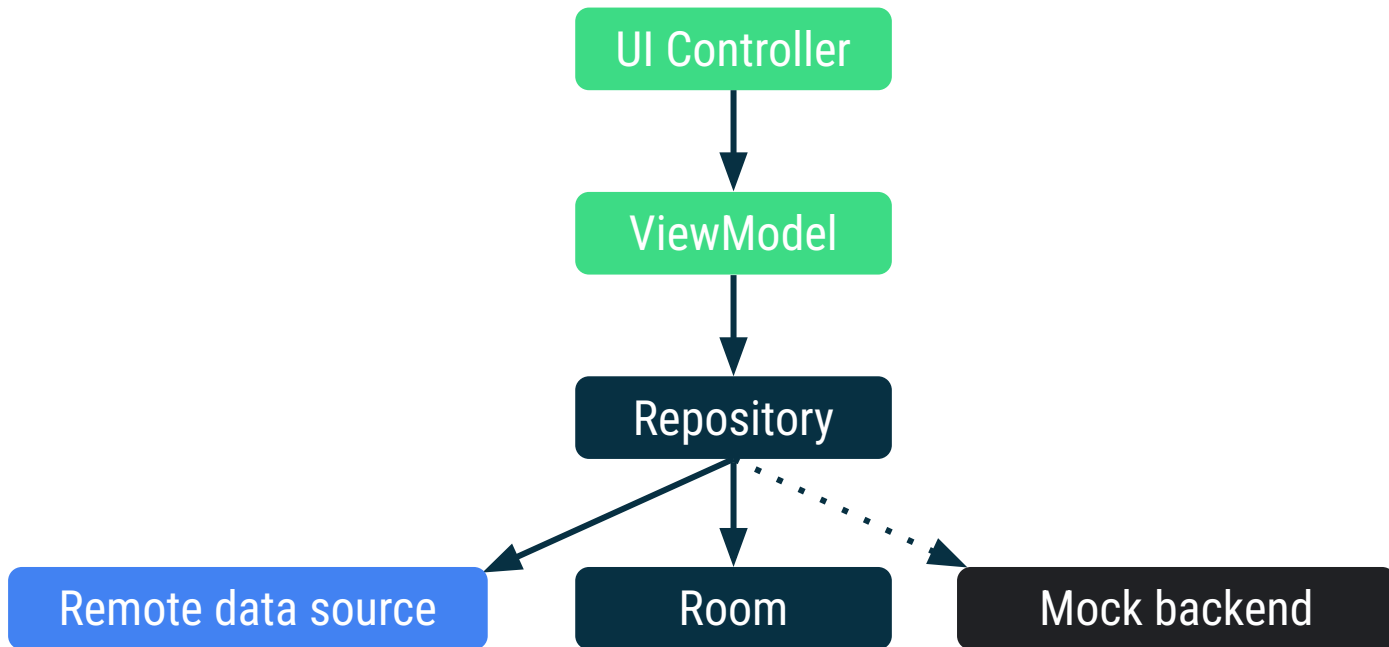
Cache network responses

- Account for long network request times and still be responsive to the user
- Use `Room` locally when retrieval from the network may be costly or difficult
- Can cache based on the least recently used (LRU) value, frequently accessed (FRU) values, or other algorithm

Repository pattern

- Can abstract away multiple data sources from the caller
- Supports fast retrieval using local database while sending network request for data refresh (which can take longer)
- Can test data sources separately from other aspects of your app

App architecture with repository pattern



Implement a repository class

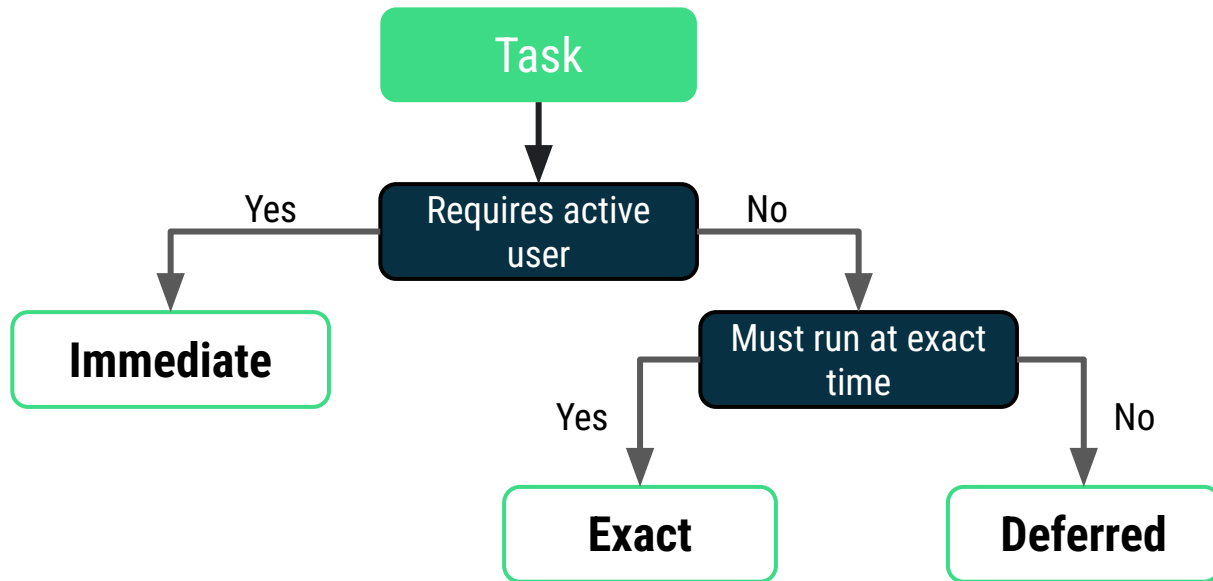
- Provide a common interface to access data:
 - Expose functions to query and modify the underlying data
- Depending on your data sources, the repository can:
 - Hold a reference to the DAO, if your data is in a database
 - Make network requests if you connect to a web service

WorkManager

WorkManager

- Android Jetpack architecture component
- Recommended solution to execute background work (immediate or deferred)
- Opportunistic and guaranteed execution
- Execution can be based on certain conditions

When to use WorkManager



Declare WorkManager dependencies

```
implementation "androidx.work:work-runtime-ktx:$work_version"
```

Important classes to know

- `Worker` - does the work on a background thread, override `doWork()` method
- `WorkRequest` - request to do some work
- `Constraint` - conditions on when the work can run
- `WorkManager` - schedules the `WorkRequest` to be run

Define the work

```
class UploadWorker(appContext: Context, workerParams: WorkerParameters) :  
    Worker(appContext, workerParams) {  
  
    override fun doWork(): Result {  
  
        // Do the work here. In this case, upload the images.  
        uploadImages()  
  
        // Indicate whether work finished successfully with the Result  
        return Result.success()  
    }  
}
```

Extend CoroutineWorker instead of Worker

```
class UploadWorker(appContext: Context, workerParams: WorkerParameters) :  
    CoroutineWorker(appContext, workerParams) {  
  
    override suspend fun doWork(): Result {  
  
        // Do the work here (in this case, upload the images)  
        uploadImages()  
  
        // Indicate whether work finished successfully with the Result  
        return Result.success()  
    }  
}
```

WorkRequests

- Can be scheduled to run once or repeatedly
 - `OneTimeWorkRequest`
 - `PeriodicWorkRequest`
- Persisted across device reboots
- Can be chained to run sequentially or in parallel
- Can have constraints under which they will run

Schedule a OneTimeWorkRequest

Create `WorkRequest`:

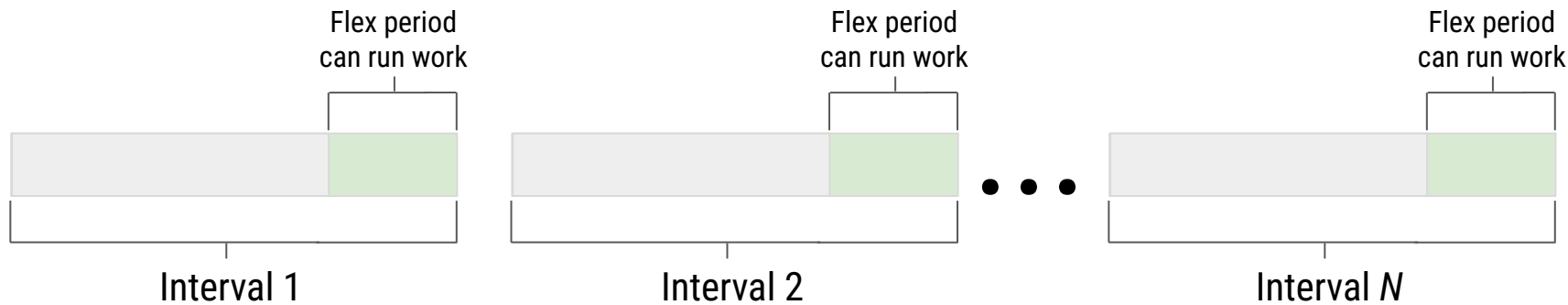
```
val uploadWorkRequest: WorkRequest =  
    OneTimeWorkRequestBuilder<UploadWorker>()  
        .build()
```

Add the work to the `WorkManager` queue:

```
WorkManager.getInstance(myContext)  
    .enqueue(uploadWorkRequest)
```

Schedule a PeriodicWorkRequest

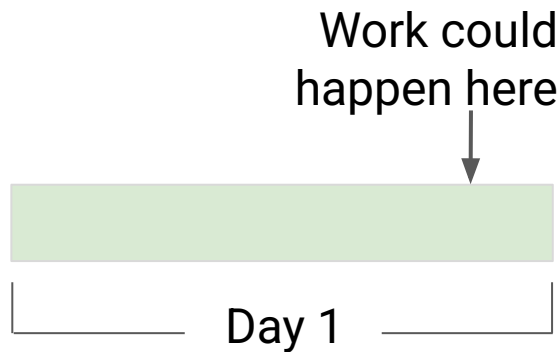
- Set a repeat interval
- Set a flex interval (optional)



Specify an interval using `TimeUnit` (e.g., `TimeUnit.HOURS`, `TimeUnit.DAYS`)

Flex interval

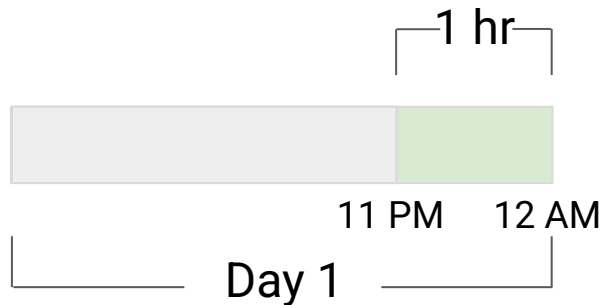
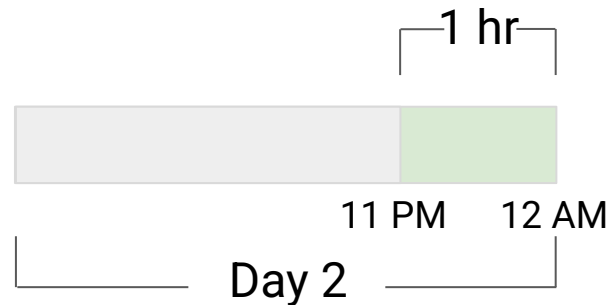
Example 1



And then again soon after



Example 2



PeriodicWorkRequest example

```
val repeatingRequest = PeriodicWorkRequestBuilder<RefreshDataWorker>(
    1, TimeUnit.HOURS,    // repeatInterval
    15, TimeUnit.MINUTES  // flexInterval
).build()
```

Enqueue periodic work

```
WorkManager.getInstance().enqueueUniquePeriodicWork(  
    "Unique Name",  
    ExistingPeriodicWorkPolicy.KEEP, // or REPLACE  
    repeatingRequest  
)
```

Work input and output

Define Worker with input and output

```
class MathWorker(context: Context, params: WorkerParameters):  
    CoroutineWorker(context, params) {  
  
    override suspend fun doWork(): Result {  
        val x = inputData.getInt(KEY_X_ARG, 0)  
        val y = inputData.getInt(KEY_Y_ARG, 0)  
        val result = computeMathFunction(x, y)  
        val output: Data = workDataOf(KEY_RESULT to result)  
        return Result.success(output)  
    }  
}
```

Result output from doWork()

Result status	Result status with output
<code>Result.success()</code>	<code>Result.success(output)</code>
<code>Result.failure()</code>	<code>Result.failure(output)</code>
<code>Result.retry()</code>	

Send input data to Worker

```
val complexMathWork = OneTimeWorkRequest<MathWorker>()  
    .setInputData(  
        workDataOf(  
            "X_ARG" to 42,  
            "Y_ARG" to 421,  
        )  
    ).build()
```

```
WorkManager.getInstance(myContext).enqueue(complexMathWork)
```

WorkRequest constraints

Constraints

- `setRequiredNetworkType`
- `setRequiresBatteryNotLow`
- `setRequiresCharging`
- `setTriggerContentMaxDelay`
- `requiresDeviceIdle`

Constraints example

```
val constraints = Constraints.Builder()  
    .setRequiredNetworkType(NetworkType.UNMETERED)  
    .setRequiresCharging(true)  
    .setRequiresBatteryNotLow(true)  
    .setRequiresDeviceIdle(true)  
    .build()  
  
val myWorkRequest: WorkRequest = OneTimeWorkRequestBuilder<MyWork>()  
    .setConstraints(constraints)  
    .build()
```



Summary

Summary

In Lesson 12, you learned how to:

- Use a repository to abstract the data layer from the rest of the app
- Schedule background tasks efficiently and optimize them using `WorkManager`
- Create custom `Worker` classes to specify the work to be done
- Create and enqueue one-time or periodic work requests

Learn more

- [Fetch data](#)
- [Schedule tasks with WorkManager](#)
- [Define work requests](#)
- [Connect ViewModel and the repository](#)
- [Use WorkManager for immediate background execution](#)

Pathway

Practice what you've learned by completing the pathway:

[Lesson 12: Repository pattern and WorkManager](#)

