

Google™



Powering Mobile Apps With Social Data

Ryan Boyd
May 28th, 2009

Post your [questions](#) for this talk on Google Moderator:
<http://tinyurl.com/mobile-social>

Post your [feedback](#) for this talk:
<http://haveasec.com/io/>



139,287,900

Smartphones sold in 2008 (Gartner)



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/lafy4k/367822192/>

Agenda



Monday, June 1, 2009

Agenda

- Every app is better when ...
- Enabling technology
- Choosing the right road to success
- Authorization with OAuth
- Demonstration and code
 - Web app
 - Web app + native functionality
 - Native app
- Other devices and the future
- Questions and Answers



Every app is better when...



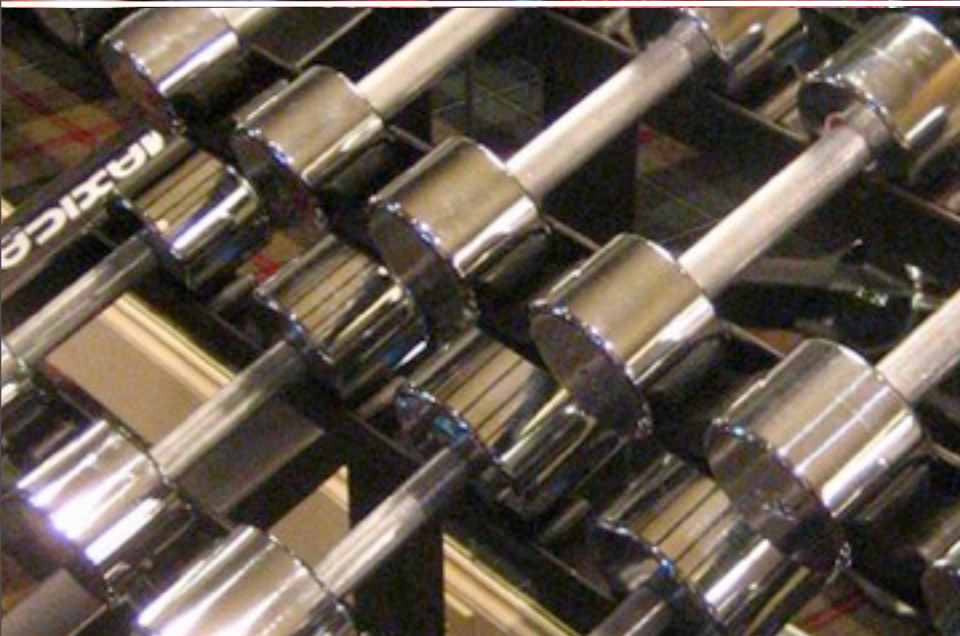


it's Social!





Weather



Exercise & Weight Loss



Every app is better when it's social



Every app is better when it's social

- Shopping

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- Shopping
- Restaurant directory

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- Stocks & Finance

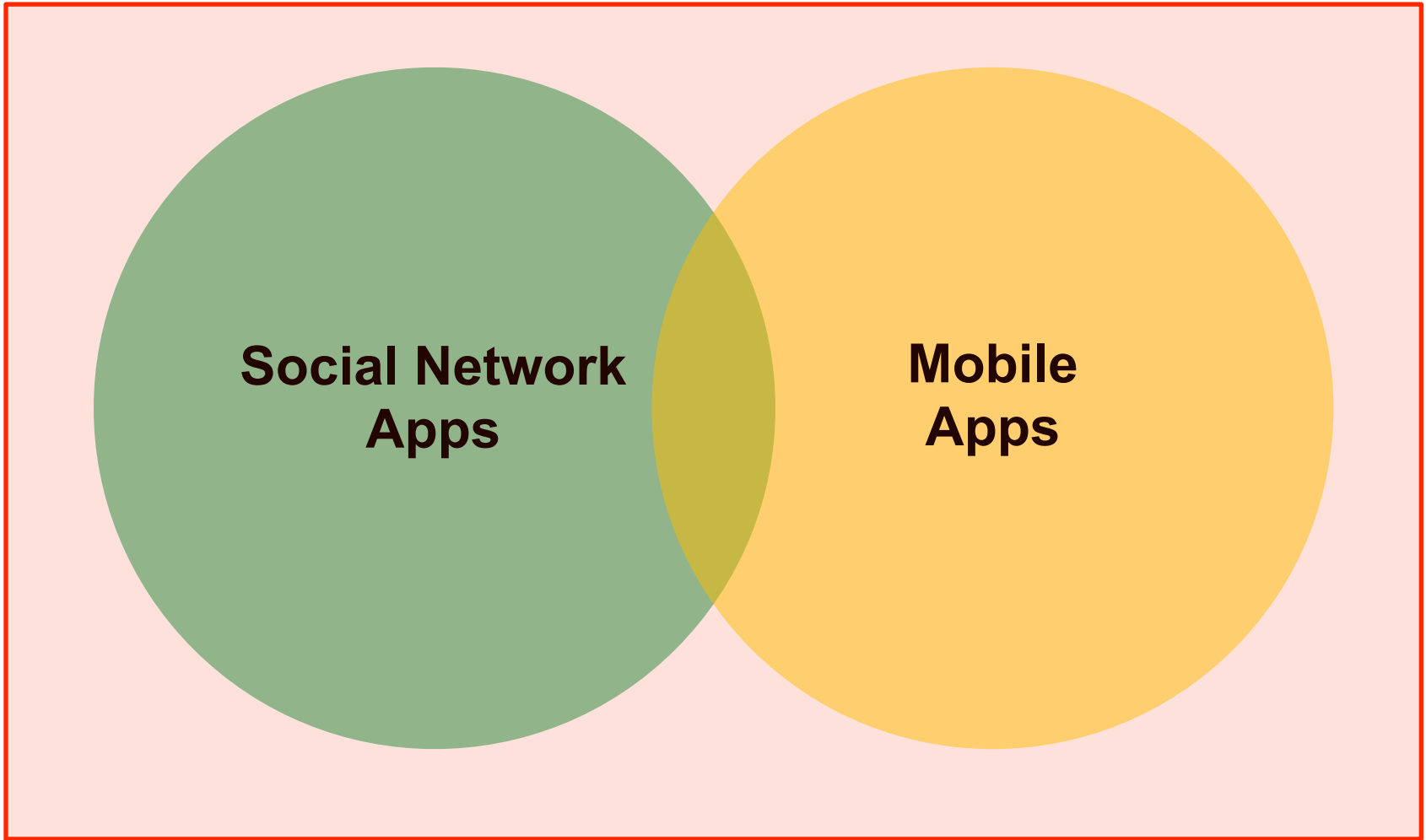
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- Tic Tac Toe
- Solitaire!

Types of Apps





<http://www.flickr.com/photos/nufkin/528159679>

Enabling Technology



Monday, June 1, 2009

Enabling Technology

- OpenSocial 0.8.1
 - REST and RPC Protocols
- OAuth for authorization
- OpenSocial Client Libraries for Java, PHP, Python, Objective-C and Ruby
- Sample Code for Android and iPhone
- The web!



http://www.flickr.com/photos/y_2030044065

Choosing the right road



Choosing the right road to success

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- Web application

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 - Higher performance
 - Access to full-suite of native APIs
 - Can still ‘call the web,’ when needed
 - Requires building app for each target platform

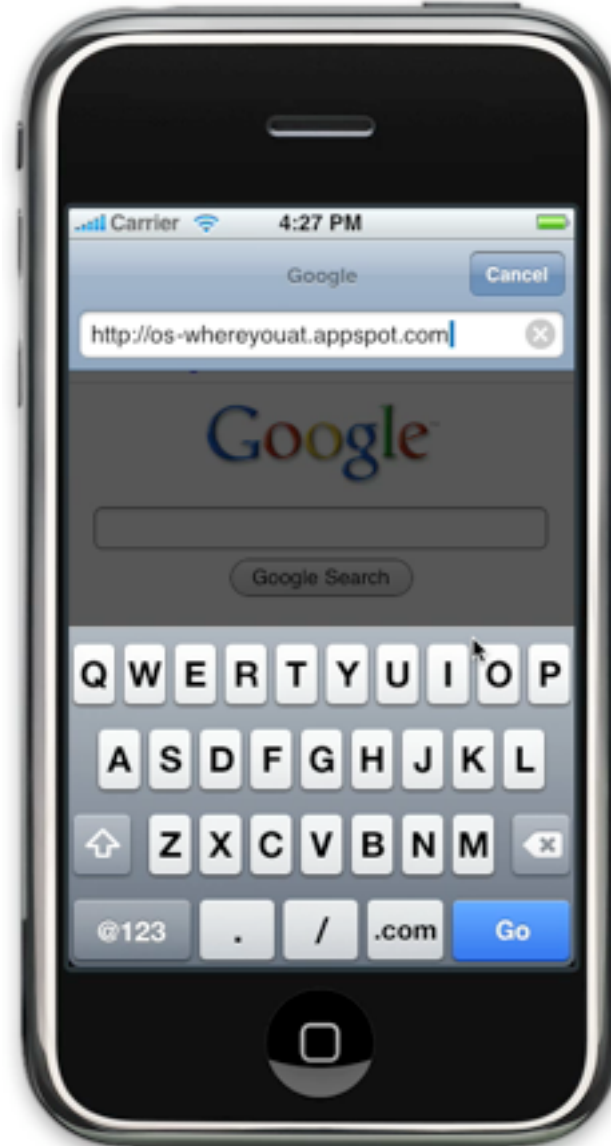
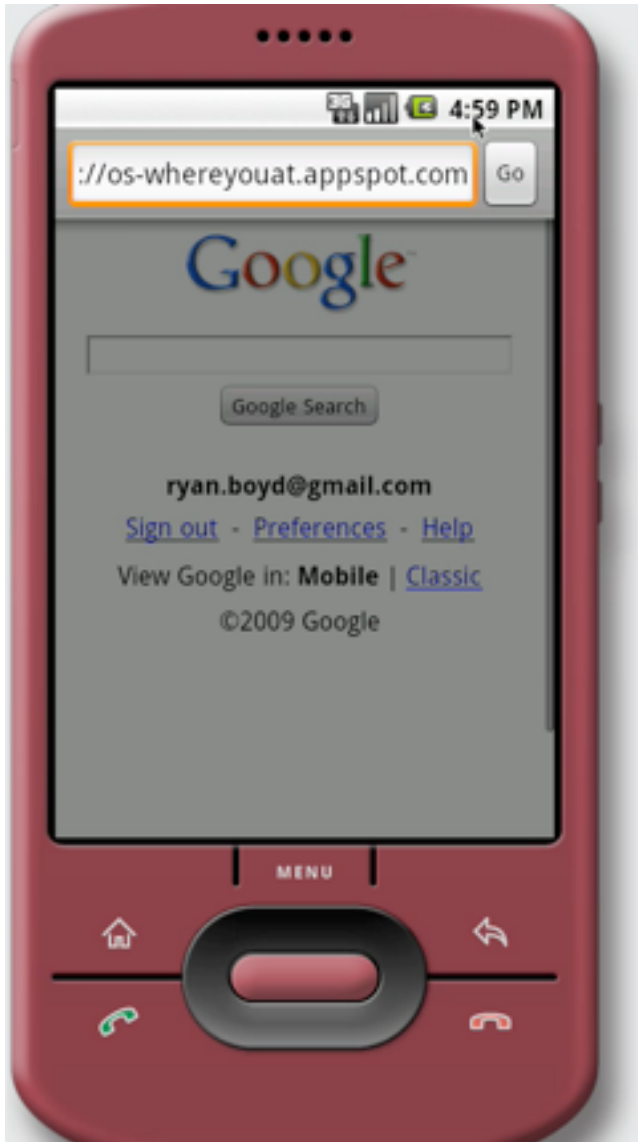


http://www.flickr.com/photos/caveman_92223/3185534518

Web Applications

**What
you
doing?**

What you doing?



Note: videos edited

What you doing? - data flowing over the net



What you doing? - data flowing over the net



Mobile Device

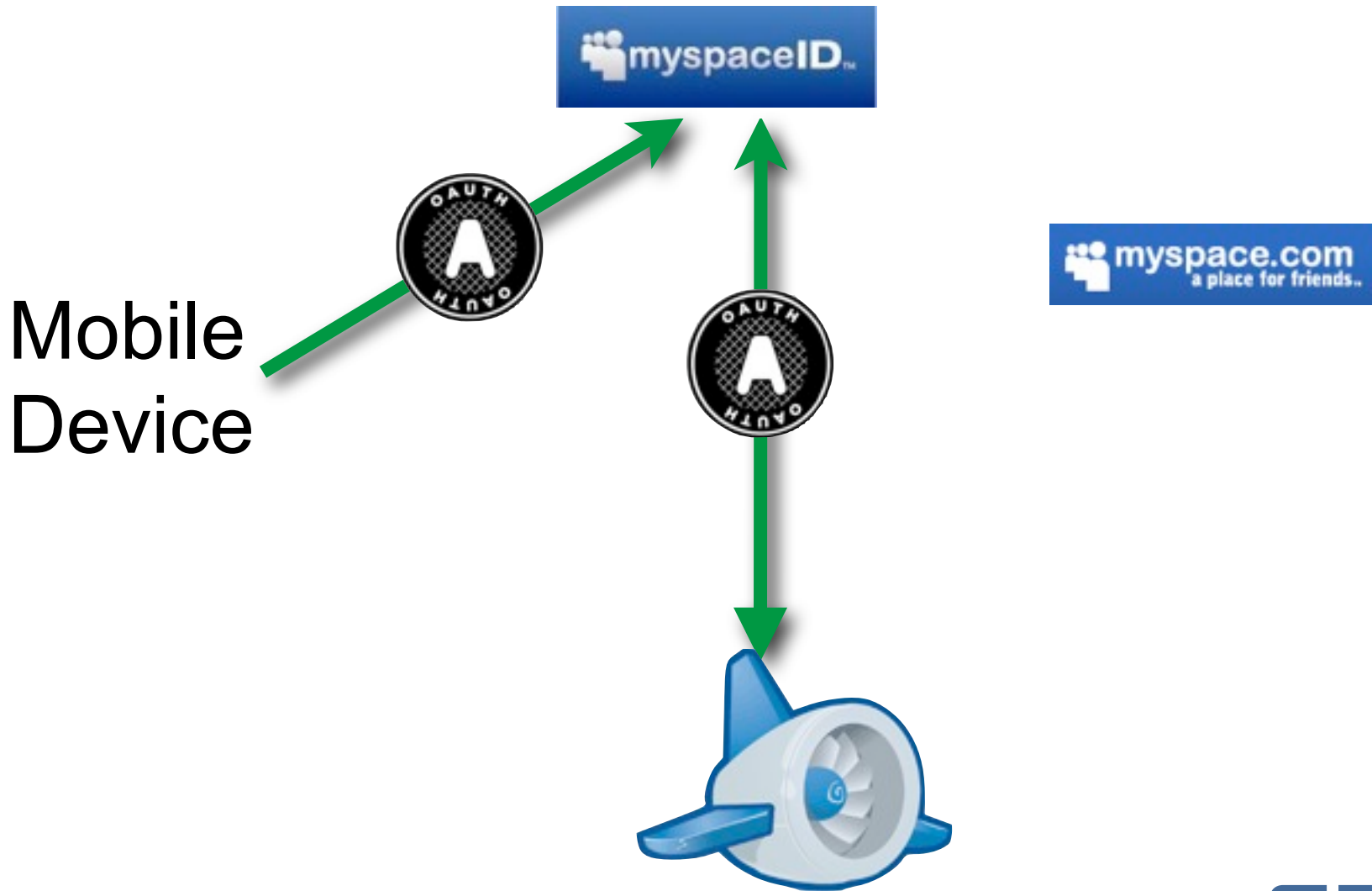


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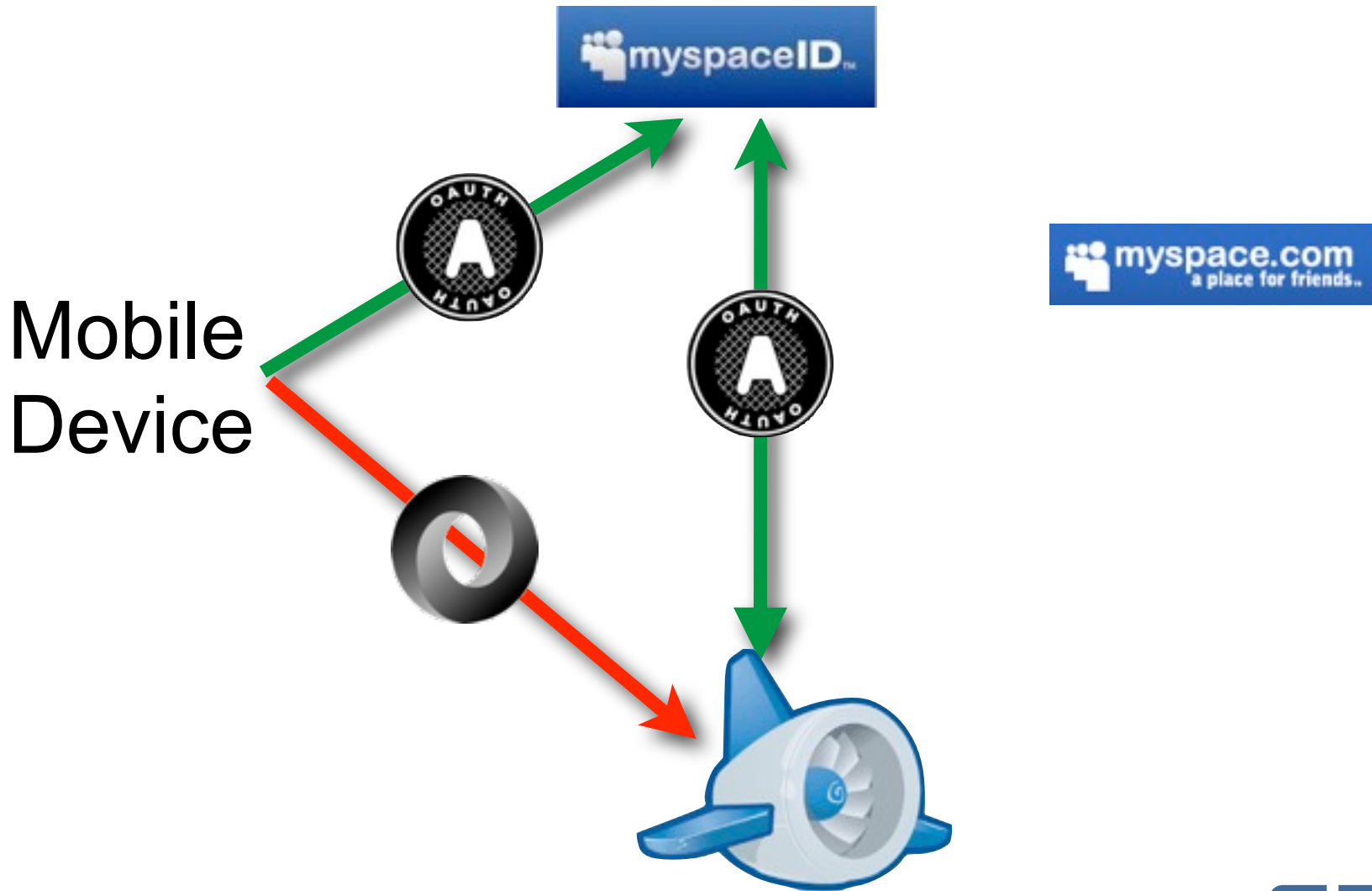
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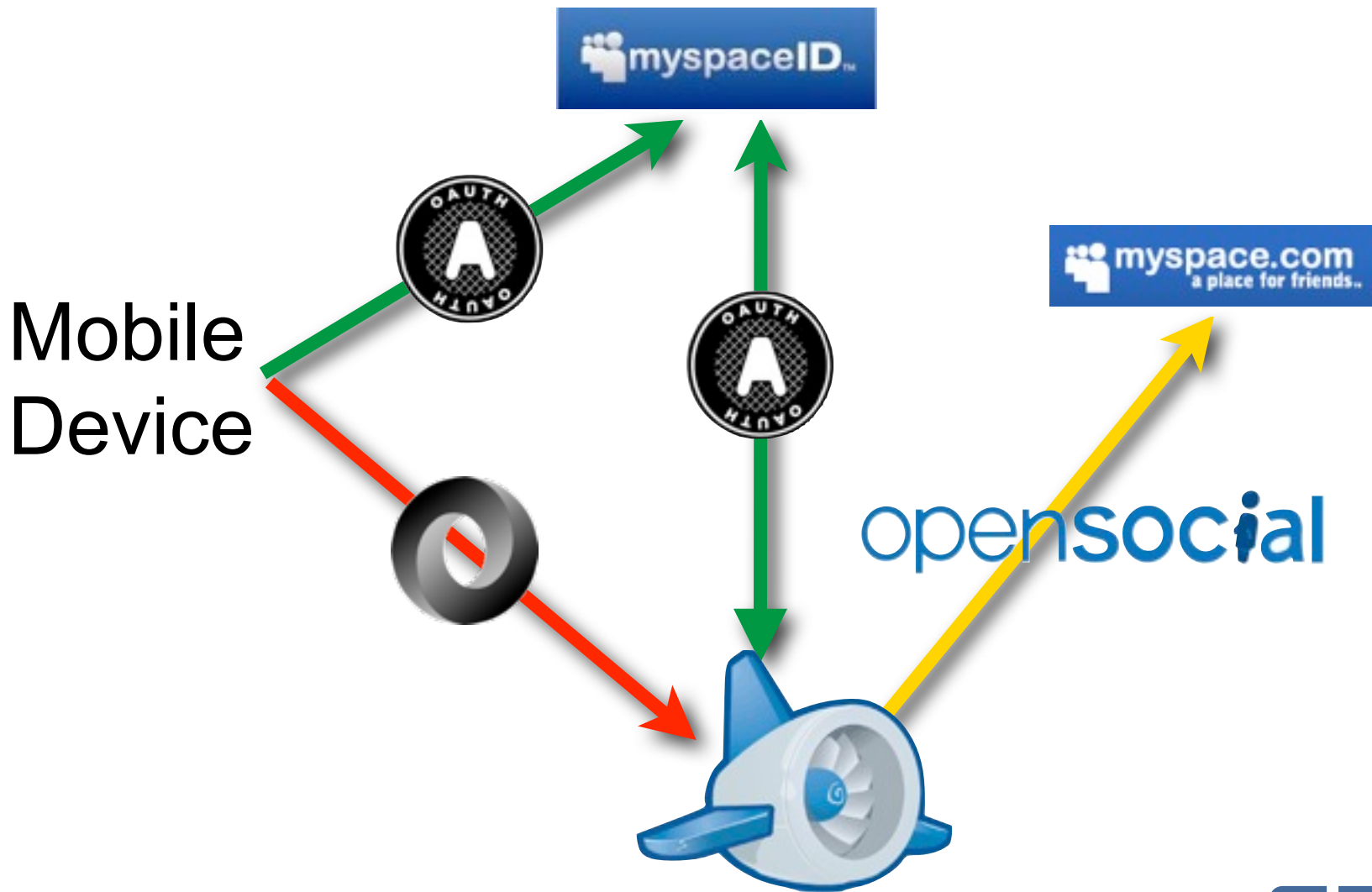
What you doing? - data flowing over the net



What you doing? - data flowing over the net



What you doing? - data flowing over the net



What you doing? - the (relevant) JS code

- **getRecentUpdates**
 - Retrieves recent public updates
- **getFriendUpdates**
 - Retrieves public and private updates for friends of the current user

What you doing? - the backend code

- **Update**
 - Represents a list of updates including posted time, content of post and the OpenSocial ID of the author
- **User**
 - Represents the currently authenticated user and holds the ID, container, name

What you doing? - the social code

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provider = OpenSocialProvider.MYSPACE;
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```
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consumerKey = MYSPACE_KEY;  
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client = new OpenSocialClient(provider);  
client.setProperty(OpenSocialClient.Property.CONSUMER_KEY,  
                    consumerKey);
```

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client.setProperty(
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    accessTokenSecret);

Collection<OpenSocialPerson> friends = client.fetchFriends();
```

**Where
you
at?**

Where you at? - Enhanced with native functionality



Where you at? - the (relevant) JS code

- **getNearbyUpdates**
 - Retrieves updates within map boundary, using geohashing
- **watchPosition**
 - Uses Google Gears to get current location
- **updatePosition**
 - Re-centers map based on current location, re-calculates the boundary and re-fetches nearby updates



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/75249675@N00/3346654206>

Native App - Divide and Conquer



Monday, June 1, 2009

Divide and Conquer - a social game



Divide and Conquer - data flowing over the net

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Divide and Conquer - data flowing over the net



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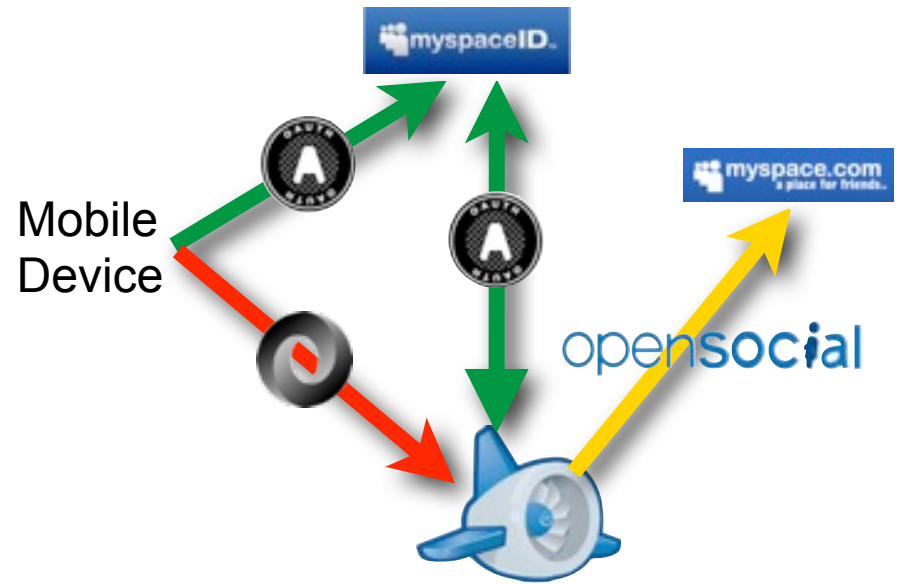


Divide and Conquer - data flowing over the net



Architectural Differences - Web vs Native

Web App



Native App



Divide and Conquer - the (relevant) mobile code

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- `DivideAndConquerActivity`
 - Most game play - modified to store scores, initiate the `SocialHandler` and display the `TopScoresDialog`

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- **DivideAndConquerActivity**
 - Most game play - modified to store scores, initiate the **SocialHandler** and display the **TopScoresDialog**
- **SocialNetworkChooserListPreference**
 - List of social networks, handles selection

Divide and Conquer - the (relevant) mobile code

- **DivideAndConquerActivity**
 - Most game play - modified to store scores, initiate the **SocialHandler** and display the **TopScoresDialog**
- **SocialNetworkChooserListPreference**
 - List of social networks, handles selection
- **SocialHandler**
 - Interaction with the SNSs and App Engine backend
 - Storage of cached data

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- **SocialHandler.SocialThread**
 - Retrieval of social data

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 - List of social networks, handles selection
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 - Interaction with the SNSs and App Engine backend
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- **SocialHandler.SocialThread**
 - Retrieval of social data
- **TopScoresDialog**
 - UI for displaying social scoreboard

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 - `post()`
 - Accepts HTTP posts requests, calls appropriate RPC method

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- **RPCMethods**
 - **GetTopScores()**
 - Returns 5 top scores for the app

Divide and Conquer - the backend code

- **MainHandler**
 - **post()**
 - Accepts HTTP posts requests, calls appropriate RPC method
- **RPCMethods**
 - **GetTopScores()**
 - Returns 5 top scores for the app
 - **GetTopScoresForFriends()**
 - Given a list of friends, returns top score for each

Divide and Conquer - the backend code

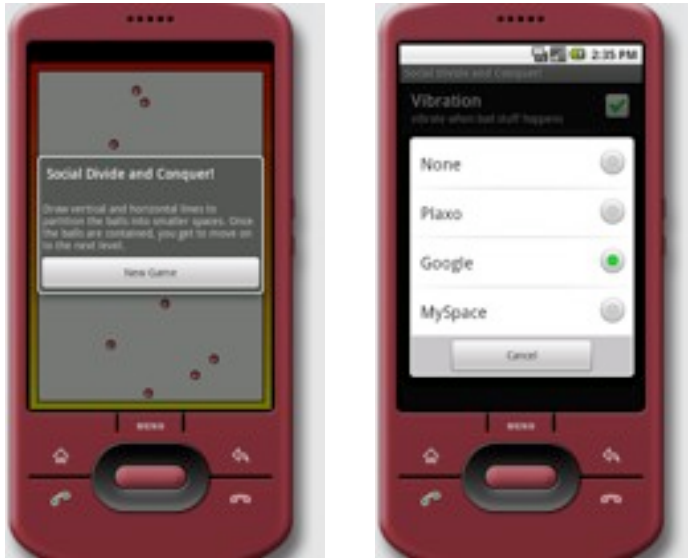
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- **RPCMethods**
 - **GetTopScores()**
 - Returns 5 top scores for the app
 - **GetTopScoresForFriends()**
 - Given a list of friends, returns top score for each
 - **SetScore()**
 - Sets the score, if top score achieved

Divide and Conquer - Step by Step

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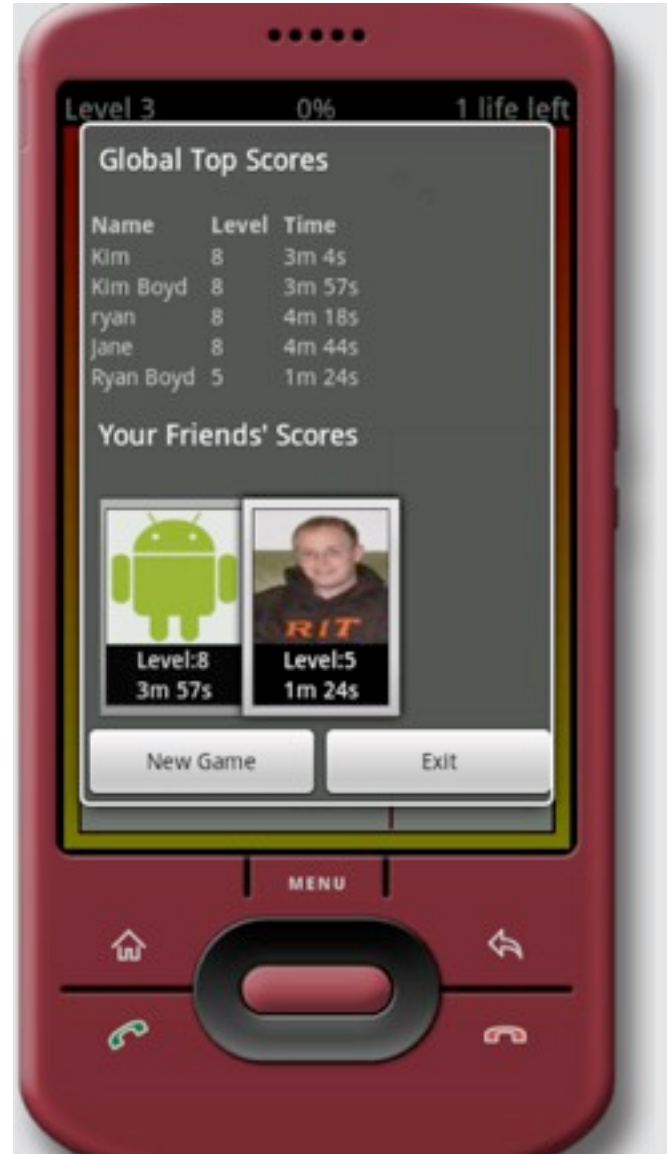
Divide and Conquer - Step by Step



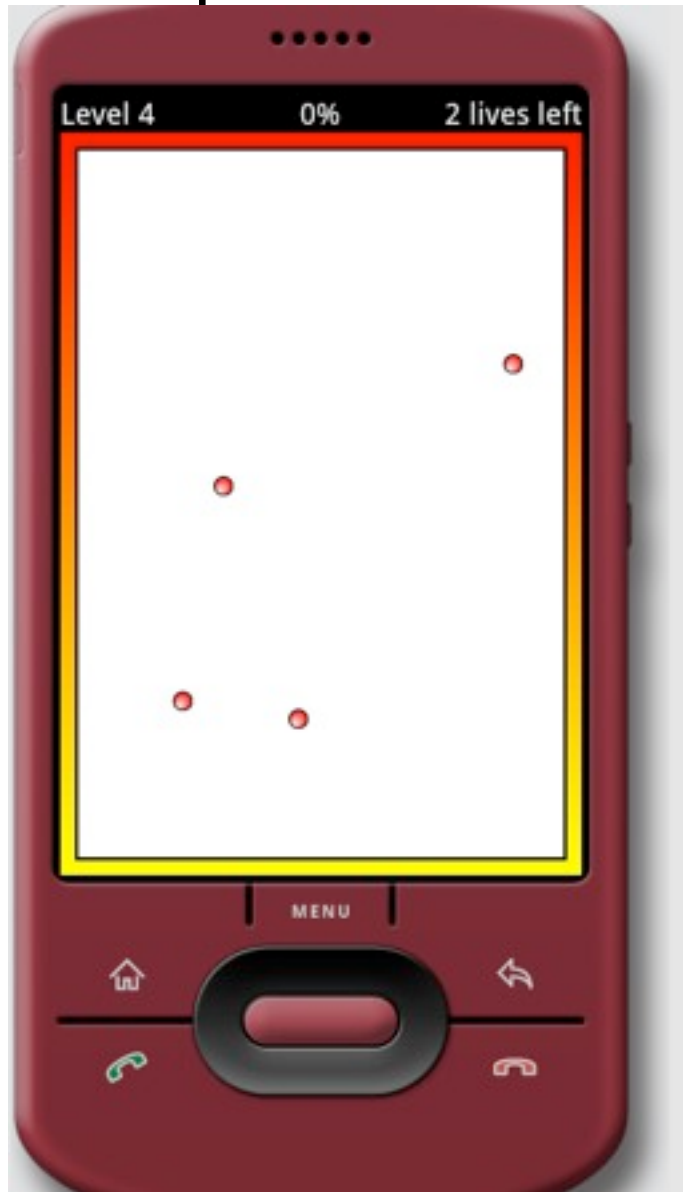
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Divide and Conquer - In the background



Divide and Conquer - getTopScoreList()

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client.setProperty(OpenSocialClient.Property.RPC_ENDPOINT,
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self = c.fetchPerson();
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self = c.fetchPerson();  
  
for (OpenSocialPerson person : friends) {  
    returnHash.put(provider.toString() + "_" +  
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}  
if (self != null) {  
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Divide and Conquer - getTopScoresForFriends()

```
ArrayList<Hashtable<String,String>> returnList = null;
OpenSocialClient c = osClient;

List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();
args.add("GetTopScoresForFriends");

while (friends.hasMoreElements()) {
    args.add(friends.nextElement());
}
try {
    returnList =
getScoreInfoFromJson(callBackendRPC(args));
} catch (Exception ex) {
```

Divide and Conquer - getTopScoresForFriends()

```
ArrayList<Hashtable<String,String>> returnList = null;  
OpenSocialClient c = osClient;
```

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("GetTopScoresForFriends");
```

```
while (friends.hasMoreElements()) {  
    args.add(friends.nextElement());  
}  
try {  
    returnList =  
getScoreInfoFromJson(callBackendRPC(args));  
} catch (Exception ex) {  
    ex.printStackTrace();  
}
```

Divide and Conquer - getTopScoresForFriends()

```
ArrayList<Hashtable<String,String>> returnList = null;  
OpenSocialClient c = osClient;
```

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("GetTopScoresForFriends");
```

```
while (friends.hasMoreElements()) {  
    args.add(friends.nextElement());  
}  
try {  
    returnList =  
getScoreInfoFromJson(callBackendRPC(args));  
} catch (Exception ex) {  
    ex.printStackTrace();  
}
```

Divide and Conquer - getTopScoresForFriends()

```
ArrayList<Hashtable<String,String>> returnList = null;
OpenSocialClient c = osClient;

List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();
args.add("GetTopScoresForFriends");

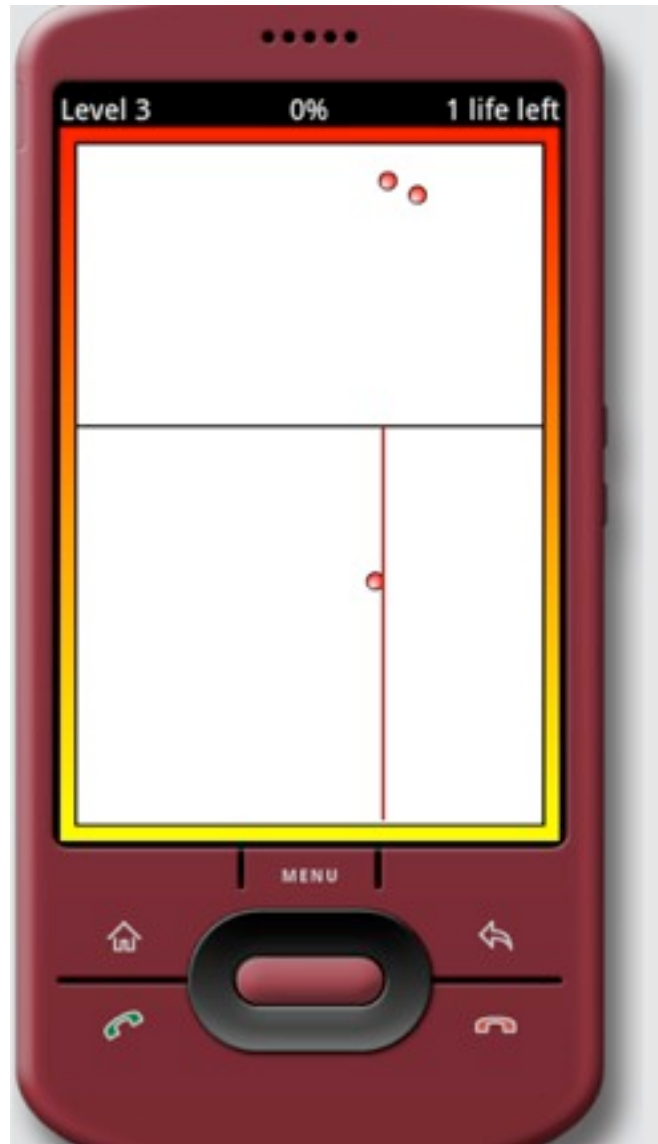
while (friends.hasMoreElements()) {
    args.add(friends.nextElement());
}
try {
    returnList =
getScoreInfoFromJson(callBackendRPC(args));
} catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
}
return returnList;
```

Divide and Conquer - getPicturesForFriends()

Divide and Conquer - getPicturesForFriends()

```
Hashtable<String,String> userPictures = new Hashtable....
for (Hashtable<String,String> score : topScoreList) {
    String user = score.get("user");
    OpenSocialPerson person = friends.get(user);
    if (person.getField("thumbnailUrl") != null) {
        thumbnailUrl = person.getField("thumbnailUrl").
            getStringValue();
        // ** download thumbnail here, save to file **
        userPictures.put(user, user + ".img");
    }
}
```

Divide and Conquer - When you die



Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");  
args.add(provider.toString() + "_" + person.getId());
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");  
args.add(provider.toString() + "_" + person.getId());  
args.add(level);
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");  
args.add(provider.toString() + "_" + person.getId());  
args.add(level);  
args.add(timeTaken);
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");  
args.add(provider.toString() + "_" + person.getId());  
args.add(level);  
args.add(timeTaken);  
args.add(person.getDisplayName());
```

Divide and Conquer - postUpdate()

```
List<Object> args = new ArrayList<Object>();  
args.add("SetScore");  
args.add(provider.toString() + "_" + person.getId());  
args.add(level);  
args.add(timeTaken);  
args.add(person.getDisplayName());  
callBackendRPC(args);
```




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OAuth Authorization



Monday, June 1, 2009

OAuth authorization

- Common standard used by many OpenSocial containers and other data providers
- Enables container-specific methods of authentication, authorization and account security
- Two types: 2-legged and 3-legged
- Caveats
 - Installed apps cannot identify themselves securely
 - Requires web browser for authorization flow - for both web apps and native apps

Types of OAuth

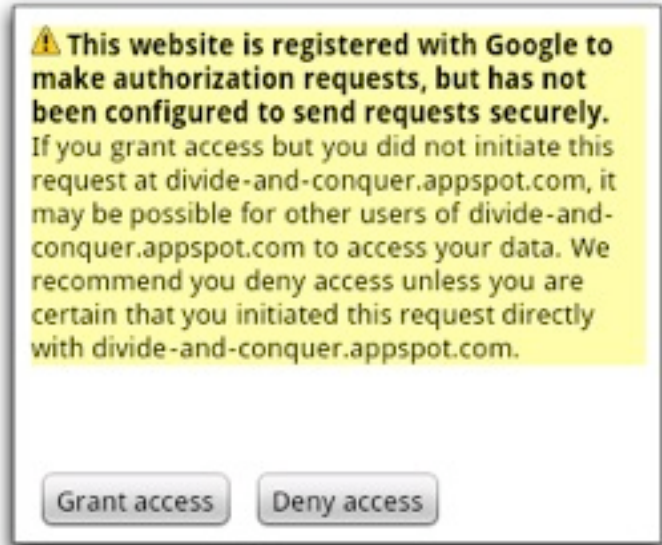
- 3-legged OAuth (the “standard” form)
 - End-user is using native app or web app and **hasn’t necessarily installed an app** by the same developer on the SNS
 - If necessary, end-user is asked to **authenticate to data provider**
 - End-user is sent to a **webpage to authorize access** to their data
 - After authorization is granted, end-user returns to the app
 - Access can sometimes be revoked by the end-user using an account settings/preferences page
- 2-legged OAuth
 - End-user **installs social network application**, which authorizes app developer to have access to their data
 - App developer is given a consumer key and consumer secret to **access the data of any user who has installed their app**, without any additional authorization
 - Access is revoked by the end-user when they remove the app

Supporting 3-legged OAuth and REST or RPC

- Google contacts & iGoogle
- Plaxo
- MySpace
- Netlog
- Partuza
- More...

Caveats: Installed app identification not secure

- Apps are typically identified by
 - Consumer Key
 - Consumer Secret
- Installed apps compromise the secret
- Impersonation possible
- Google's solution
 - Key: anonymous
 - Secret: anonymous
 - Identification: `xoauth_displayname`



⚠ The application that directed you here claims to be "Photo Editor". We are unable to verify this claim as the application runs on your computer, as opposed to a website. We recommend you deny access unless you trust the application.

Web apps

Native apps



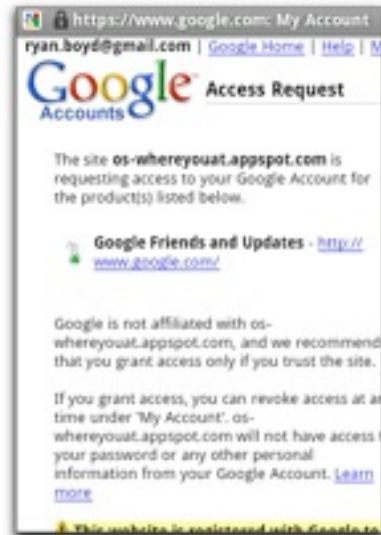
Web apps



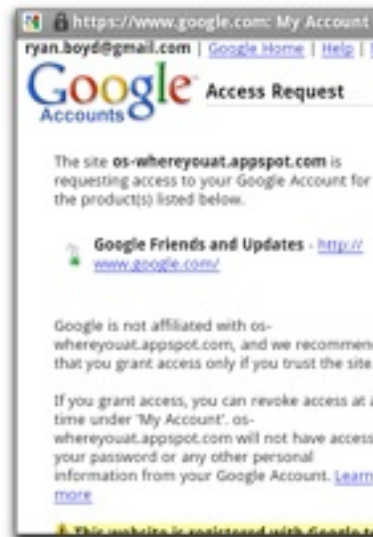
Native apps



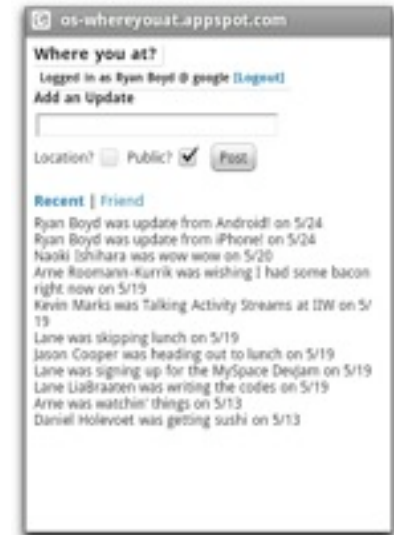
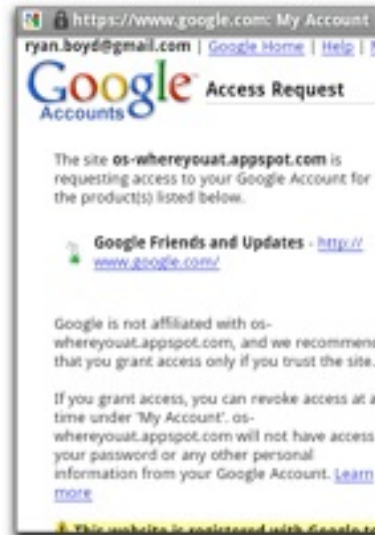
Web apps



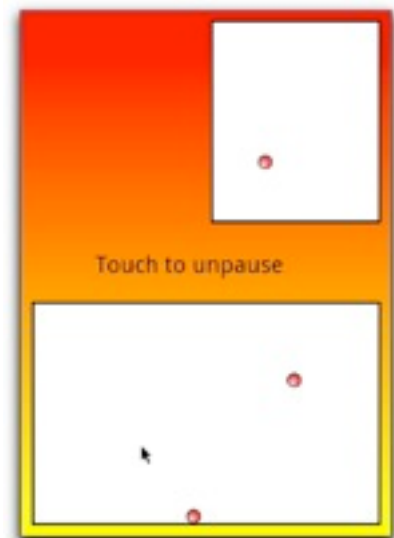
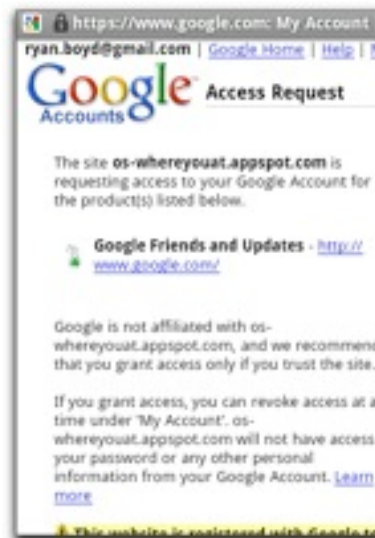
Native apps



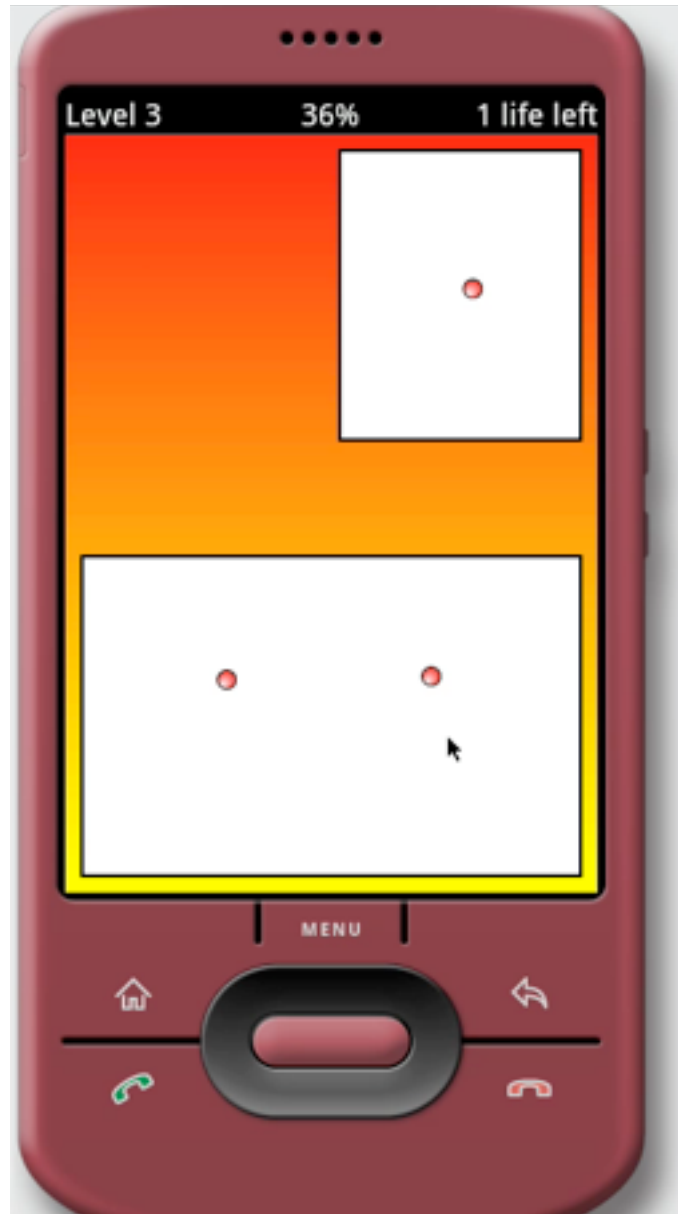
Web apps



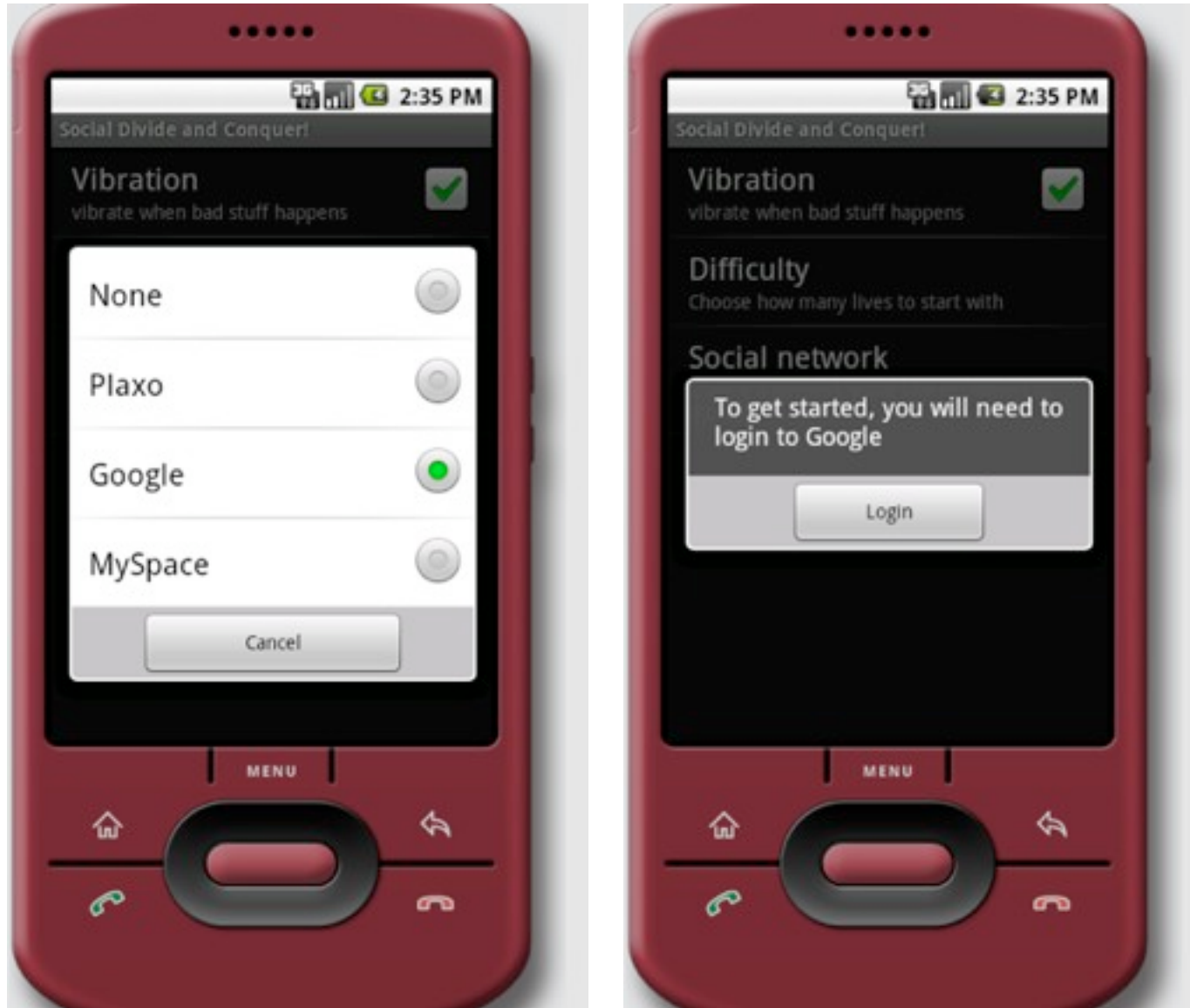
Native apps



OAuth Authorization – Example for native app



Divide and Conquer - Selecting a network



Divide and Conquer - onDialogClosed()

Divide and Conquer - onDialogClosed()

```
token = OpenSocialOAuthClient.getRequestToken(  
    client, provider);  
persistRequestToken(token, providerString);  
String url = OpenSocialOAuthClient.  
    getAuthorizationUrl(provider, token,  
        ANDROID_SCHEME + "://opensocial");
```

Divide and Conquer - onDialogClosed()

```
token = OpenSocialOAuthClient.getRequestToken(  
    client, provider);  
persistRequestToken(token, providerString);  
String url = OpenSocialOAuthClient.  
    getAuthorizationUrl(provider, token,  
        ANDROID_SCHEME + "://opensocial");  
  
// Browse to webpage  
Intent i = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);  
i.setData(Uri.parse(url));  
getContext().startActivity(i);
```



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What about the iPhone?



Monday, June 1, 2009

The iPhone™



iPhone is a trademark of Apple Inc

The iPhone™



iPhone is a trademark of Apple Inc



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The Future



What's Next?

- HTML5
 - Canvas
 - Database
 - App Cache
- W3C GeoLocation APIs
- Improved browser performance

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