

# Mobile Dev 1

## CS571: Building User Interfaces

**Cole Nelson**

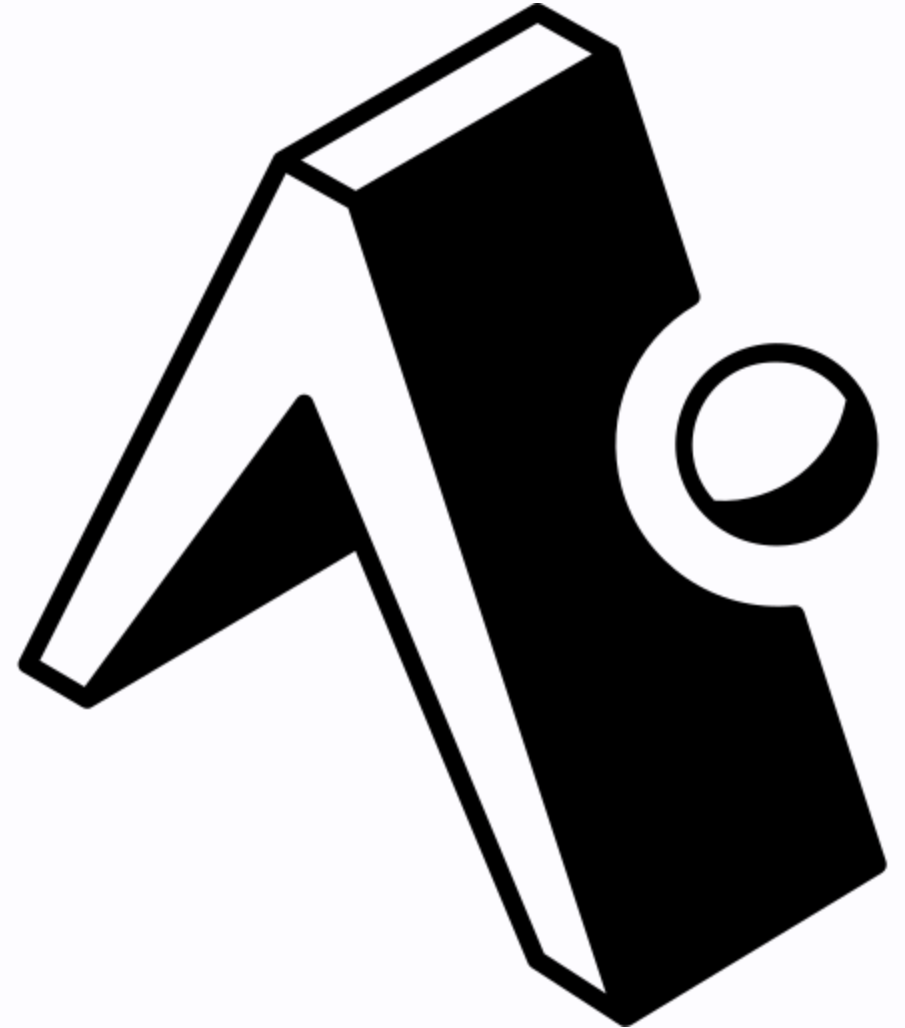
# Today's Warmup

- Download Expo for your mobile device (see next slide for details).
- Clone `today's code` to your machine.
  - Run the command `npm install` inside of the `starter` and `solution` folders.
- **Optional:** Set an environment variable called `EXPO_PUBLIC_CS571_BADGER_ID` to be your Badger ID!
  - This may require a restart.

# Download Expo

Download Expo!

- Download for [iOS](#)
- Download for [Android](#)
- Don't have a smart phone? You can use an emulator like [AVD](#) or [XCode](#)



# Learning Objectives

1. Understand the landscape of mobile development.
2. Be able to identify how "true native" development differs from "React Native" development.
3. Be able to construct a basic, cross-platform mobile application using React Native & Expo.

# Mobile Development

Native development and its alternatives

# What is "True Native" Development?

Building specifically for the device (e.g. Android or iOS) that you want to support.

**iOS:** Objective-C or Swift w/ Cocoapods

**Android:** Java or Kotlin w/ Maven or Gradle

# Pros and Cons of True Native

## Pros

- Organic User Experience
- Optimized Apps
- Fine-Grained Control

## Cons

- Expensive
- Little Code Reuse
- Less Sense of Abstraction

# Alternatives to True Native

**No mobile app!** Do we really need an app? Could a responsive webpage be just as effective?

**WebView!** Can we take our existing code and just slap it into a WebView? e.g. Apache Cordova

**Cross-Platform!** Can we use a library or framework that will make our code work natively on Android *and* iOS? e.g. React Native



# Who is using React Native?

- Facebook
- Microsoft
- Shopify
- Coinbase
- Discord
- Dave

... among many others. Other companies may be doing pure-native or hybrid development.

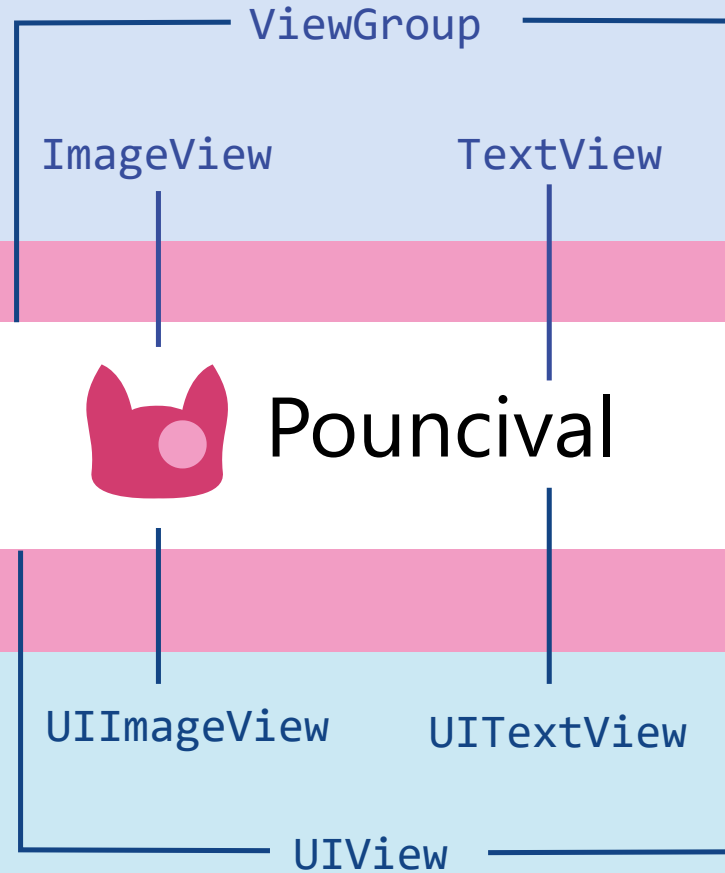
# What is React Native?

A JS framework for building native, cross-platform mobile applications using React, developed by Facebook in 2015.

Unlike ReactJS, which was a library, React Native is a framework that includes everything\* that we will need to build mobile applications.

React Native supports iOS and Android development.

# Android



# iOS

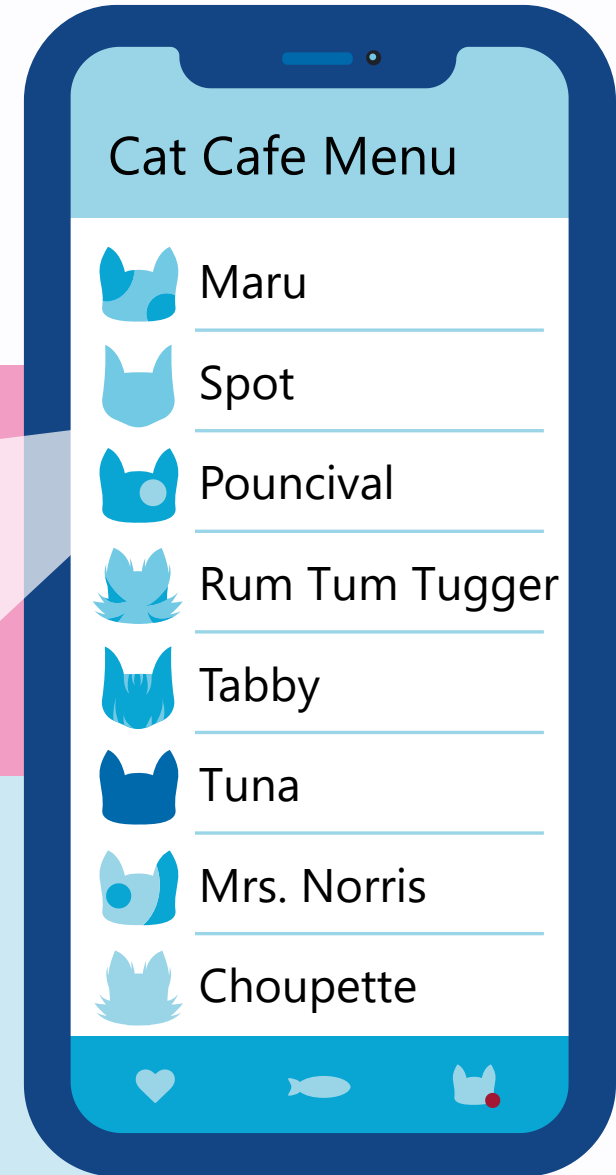


Image Source

# React Native

- No more browser!
- No more DOM!
- Hermes is used to translate your JS components to iOS/Android components.

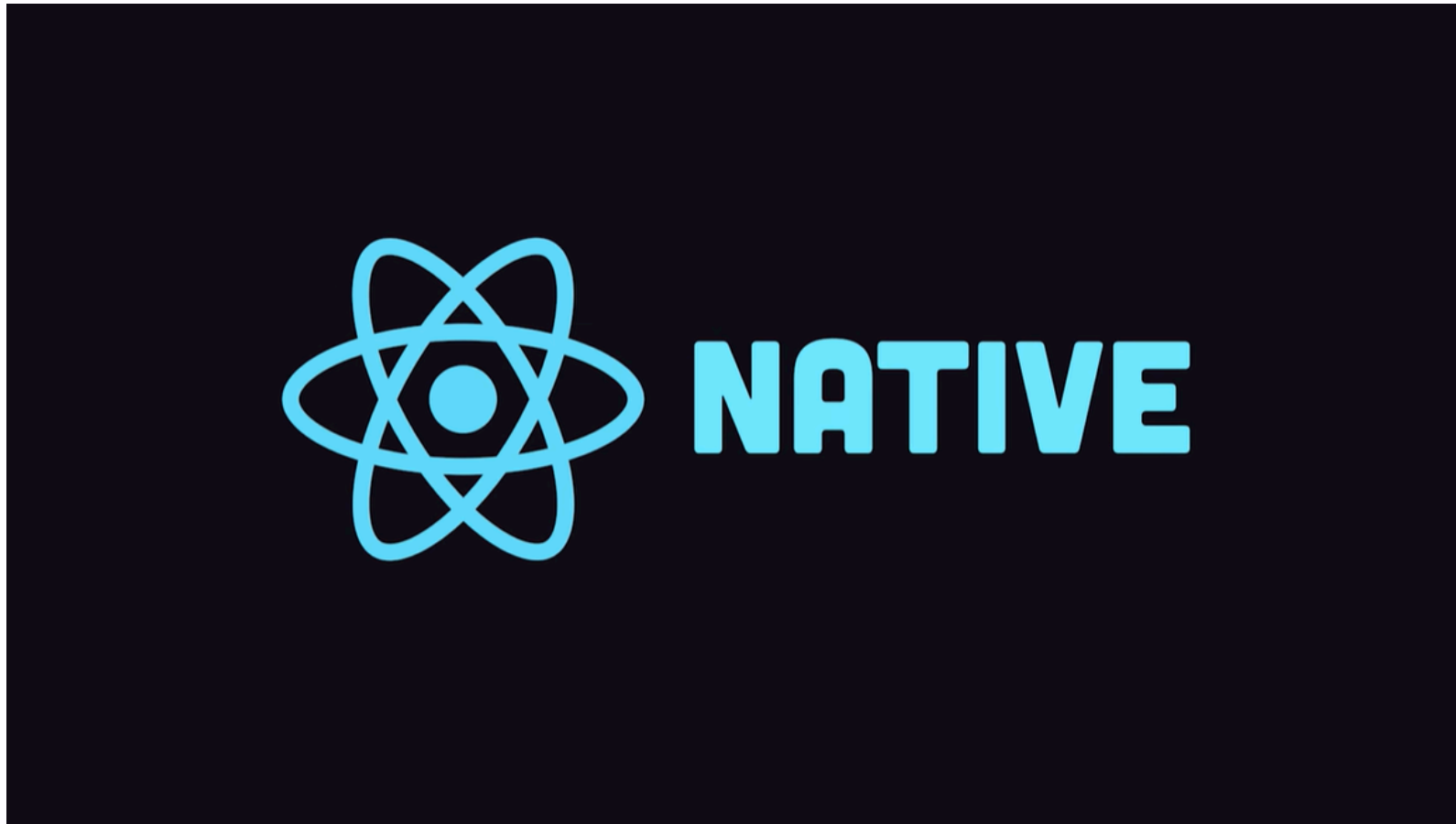
## Image Source

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# React Native

React for Mobile Devices!



## React Native in 100 seconds

# A Review of *Implementation* So Far

## Lecture Takeaway

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Intro	The web runs on HTTP
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WDB1	Basics of HTML, CSS, and JS
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WDB2	APIs and Asynchronous Programming
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WDB3	Declarative Programming and Bootstrap
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# A Review of *Implementation* So Far

## Lecture Takeaway

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React 1	Intro, useState, and useEffect
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React 2	Lifecycle and Controlled Inputs
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React 3	State Management, Context, and Routing
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React 4	Complex APIs and Secret Management
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React 5	Memoization and Deployment
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# What stays the same?

- Using NPM for our library management
- Using complex APIs
- Core React features
  - React Hooks (useEffect, useState, etc.)
  - Passing props and state management
  - Controlled vs Uncontrolled Inputs
  - Memoization

# What changes?

- This isn't a browser!
  - No more DOM!
  - No more CSS!
    - No more Bootstrap!
  - No more sessionStorage, localStorage, or cookies.
- Wider variety of inputs
  - Sensors
  - Gestures
- **React Navigation** vs **React Router**

# Conversions to Know

REACT NATIVE UI COMPONENT	ANDROID VIEW	IOS VIEW	WEB ANALOG	DESCRIPTION
<code>&lt;View&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ViewGroup&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;UIView&gt;</code>	A non-scrolling <code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	A container that supports layout with flexbox, style, some touch handling, and accessibility controls
<code>&lt;Text&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;TextView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;UITextView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;p&gt;</code>	Displays, styles, and nests strings of text and even handles touch events
<code>&lt;Image&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ImageView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;UIImageView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;img&gt;</code>	Displays different types of images
<code>&lt;ScrollView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ScrollView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;UIScrollView&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	A generic scrolling container that can contain multiple components and views
<code>&lt;TextInput&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;EditText&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;UITextField&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="text"&gt;</code>	Allows the user to enter text

## Image Source

# Other Good Questions to Ask...

- Can we declaratively program using RN? **YES**
- Can we use JSX with RN? **YES**
- Can we use React hooks in RN? **YES**
- Can we do styling in RN? **YES**-ish
- Is it *truly* cross-platform? **MAYBE**-ish

# Hello World!

```
import React from 'react';
import { Text, View } from 'react-native';

function MyApp() {
  return (
    <View style={{ flex: 1, justifyContent: "center", alignItems: "center" }}>
      <Text>
        Try editing me! 🎉
      </Text>
    </View>
  );
}

export default MyApp;
```

# React Native for React Devs

How can we write our mobile apps with React Native?

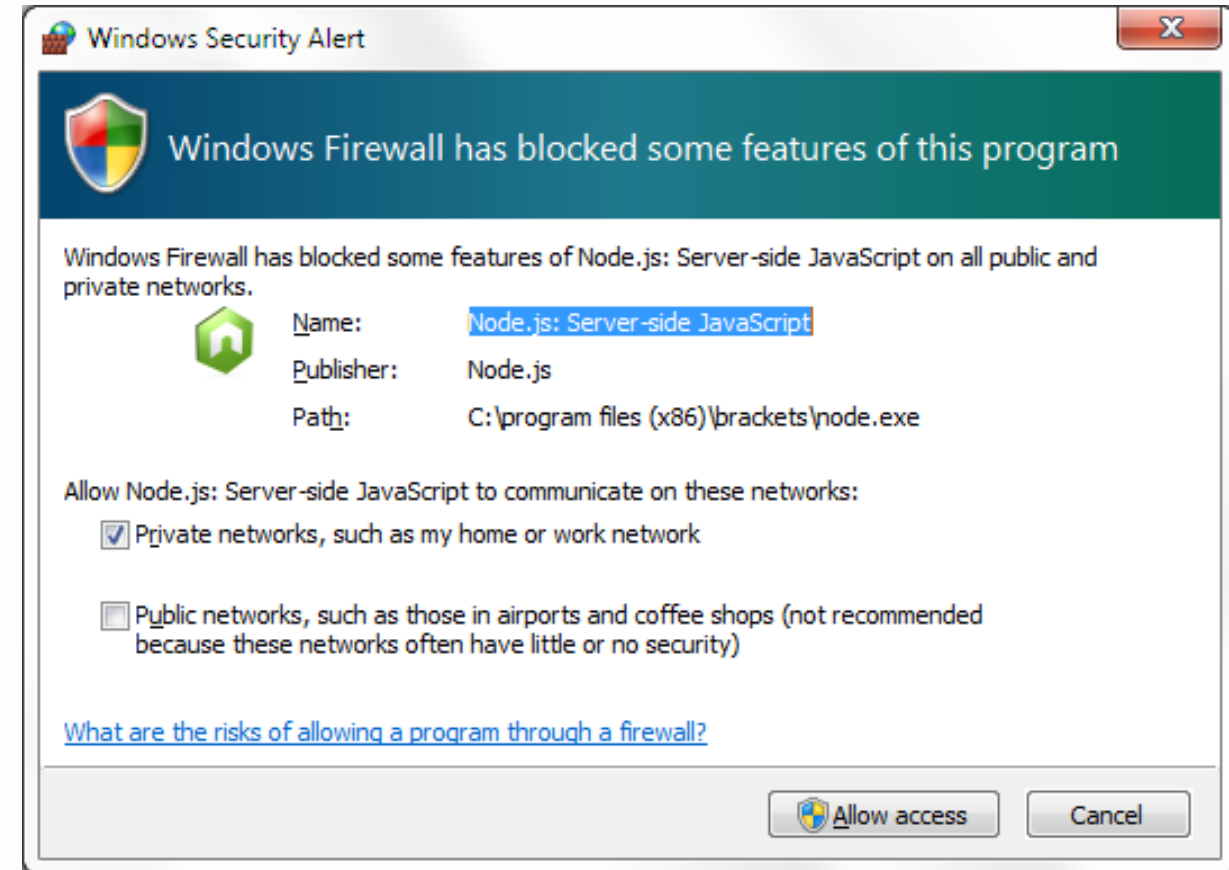
# Getting Started

Using **Expo**, similar to vite!

```
npm install  
npm start
```

# Getting Started: A Special Note

By default, Expo uses "lan" to host your app. Your computer will act like a server for your phone; be sure to allow connections!





# Getting Started: A Special Note

This may cause issues on certain networks. Try using "localhost" (wired in) or "tunnel" (over the internet) by modifying scripts of `package.json` ...

```
"scripts": {  
  "start": "expo start --localhost",  
  "android": "expo start --android",  
  "ios": "expo start --ios",  
  "web": "expo start --web"  
}
```

# Styling

Because React Native does not use a "browser", we can't use CSS styles. Instead, we create JavaScript stylesheets. **These try to emulate CSS.**

```
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  container: {
    flex: 1,
    justifyContent: 'center',
    backgroundColor: '#ecf0f1',
    padding: 40,
  },
  ...
});
```

# Styling

Style definitions can be done inline or via stylesheets. You can also combine both methods.

```
<View>  
  <Text style={styles.label}>First label</Text>  
  <Text style={{fontSize: 28, color:'tomato'}}>Second label</Text>  
  <Text style={[styles.label, {fontSize: 20, color:'gray'}]}>Third label</Text>  
</View>
```

## Snack Solution

# Images

`Image` not `img` (must be imported!)

Must specify a width and height: the default is 0!

`source` not `src` which takes an object (not a string)

```
<Image
  style={{
    width: 100,
    height: 100
  }}
  source={{
    uri: "https://example.com/me.png"
  }}
/>
```

# Buttons

Some minor changes...

- `title` is specified with a prop
- `onPress` rather than `onClick`
- Cannot be styled

```
<Button title="Speak!" onPress={doSpeak}/>
```

Also, anything can be made a `Pressable` ... we'll cover this in a bit!

# Your Turn!

Using [today's starter code](#)...

1. Get your expo app running!
2. Display the bio data to the phone screen.
3. When the button is pressed, display a message from the API.

<https://cs571api.cs.wisc.edu/rest/su24/ice/mascot>

<https://cs571api.cs.wisc.edu/rest/su24/ice/mascot-messages>

# Cross-Platform: By Size

Mobile devices vary significantly in screen size, and we often need to obtain screen dimensions of the device using the `Dimensions` class in `react-native`.

```
const getScreenSize = () => {  
  const screenWidth = Math.round(Dimensions.get('window').width);  
  const screenHeight = Math.round(Dimensions.get('window').height);  
  return { screenWidth: screenWidth, screenHeight: screenHeight };  
}
```

## Snack Solution

# Cross-Platform: By Platform

React Native provides a number of components that utilize platform capabilities that may not be available in other platforms, thus for cross-platform development, we need to utilize multiple platform-specific components.

e.g. `TouchableNativeFeedback` only works on Android; a *similar* effect can be achieved using `TouchableHighlight` on iOS.



# Cross-Platform: By Platform

```
if (Platform.OS === 'android') {  
  return (  
    <TouchableNativeFeedback> ... </TouchableNativeFeedback>  
  );  
} else {  
  return (  
    <TouchableHighlight> ... </TouchableHighlight>  
  );  
}
```

Optionally, create two components e.g.

`MyButton.ios.js` and `MyButton.android.js`.

## Snack Solution

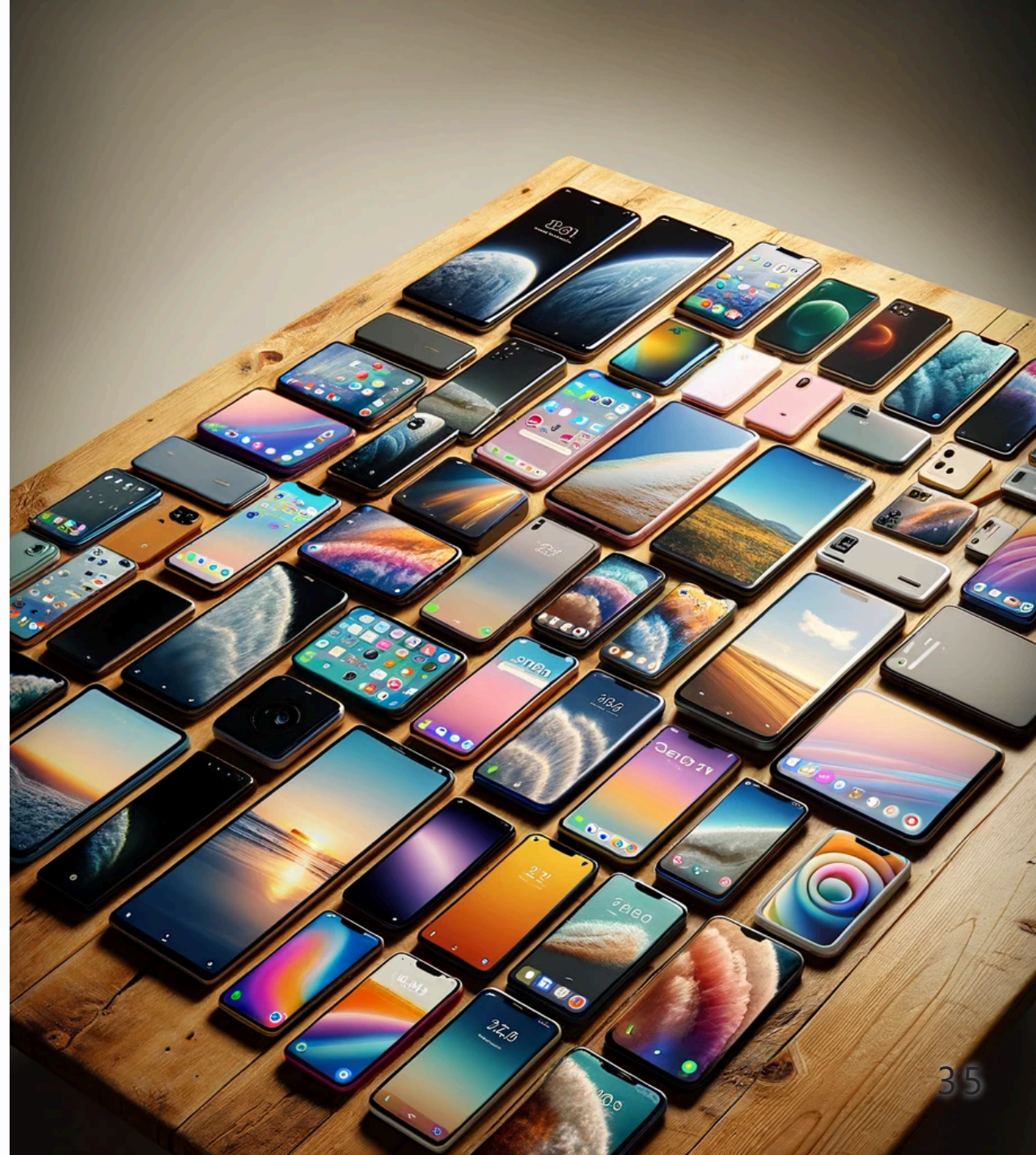
# Pressable

The cross-platform variant! May contain any children that can be "pressed"

```
<Pressable onPress={props.onPress}>
  <Image
    style={{ width: 100, height: 100 }}
    source={{
      uri: "https://example.com/me.png"
    }}
  />
  <Text>Press me!</Text>
</Pressable>
```

# Mobile Dev HWs

It's difficult to test cross-platform; show us how it works on your device via a demo!



# Questions?