

# CS47: Cross-Platform Mobile Development

## Lecture 1A: Introductions and Syllabus

James Landay  
Abdallah AbuHashem  
Claire Rosenfeld  
Ryan Chen

<https://cs47.stanford.edu>

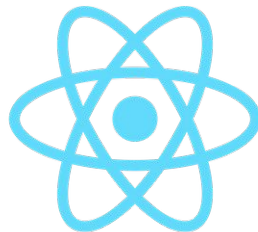


Coming soon!

Winter 2021

# Overview for today

- Logistics and syllabus
- Why React Native? - Introduction to cross-platform mobile development
- JavaScript basics
- Assignment 1 overview
- Exit ticket
- Looking Forward



# Who are we?



**Prof. James Landay**  
Faculty Advisor



**Abdallah AbuHashem**  
Co-instructor





**Claire Rosenfeld**  
Co-instructor



**Ryan Chen**  
Co-instructor

# Cross-Platform Mobile Development

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| Overview |  |
| Schedule |  |
| Readings |  |

## Overview

This course teaches the fundamentals of cross-platform mobile application development with a focus on the React Native framework (RN). The goal is to help students develop best practices in creating apps for both iOS and Android by using Javascript and existing web + mobile development paradigms. Students will explore the unique aspects that made RN a primary tool for mobile development within Facebook, Instagram, Walmart, Tesla, and UberEats.

## COURSE LOGISTICS

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Date/Time</b>       | T/Th 10:30AM - 11:50AM (Remote)  |
| <b>Enrollment</b>      | Please <a href="https://cs47.stanford.edu">apply here</a>  |
| <b>Zoom Link</b>       | Refer to Canvas if enrolled. Email teaching staff otherwise  |
| <b>Units</b>           | 2 Pass/Fail  |
| <b>Instructors</b>     | Abdallah Abuhashem (aabuhash@stanford.edu)<br>Claire Rosenfeld (clairero@stanford.edu)<br>Ryan Chen (rjc45@stanford.edu) |
| <b>Faculty Sponsor</b> | James Landay (landay@stanford.edu)   |
| <b>Staff email</b>     | reactnative@cs.stanford.edu  |
| <b>Office hours</b>    | TBD  |

<https://cs47.stanford.edu>

# Logistics

- Class Time: TuTh, 10:30 - 11:50 am
- Credit/no credit only
- Unit count: 2. Expected workload: 4 - 7 hrs/wk
- Prerequisites
  - None!
- Attendance
  - Lectures will be recorded, and posted on canvas
  - Attending live is recommended if possible
  - If you choose to watch the recorded version, we expect you do so within 48 hours

# Logistics

- Grading
  - All assignments have to be turned in to pass the class.
- Assignments
  - 5 Assignments. Starting from today, with setup, and finishing on week 7.
  - Assignments are designed to solidify each week material understanding within the 4-7 hrs/wk
- Final Project
  - Week 5. Project Idea Writeup. You will propose an idea for an application to build.
  - Weeks 6-9. You are required to build an app that employs the functionalities you will learn in the class.
  - We will help you with the idea for your final project, but you will have lots of input.
  - Week 10 will be presentations week, where you demo your final project.
  - **CS 147 students:** If you use React Native in your CS 147 final project, you are allowed to count it as your final project for this class.

# Logistics

- Enrollment
  - You must apply to stay in class/join.
  - [Form](#) is on the website.
  - Class caps at 50 students, with priority for CS147 students
  - Codes for enrollment will be sent over this weekend
  - Class will be open for auditing
- Late Days
  - Two 24-Hour Late Days
- Slack and Canvas - coming week 2
  - Email will be the main way of communication for this week
  - Ask in #general if the question isn't personal
  - Create a staff group if you want to ask us privately

# Contact Info

- Prof. James Landay, [landay@stanford.edu](mailto:landay@stanford.edu)
  - Abdallah AbuHashem, [aabuhash@stanford.edu](mailto:aabuhash@stanford.edu)
  - Claire Rosenfeld, [clairero@stanford.edu](mailto:clairero@stanford.edu)
  - Ryan Chen, [rjc45@stanford.edu](mailto:rjc45@stanford.edu)
- 
- You can also email us at [reactnative@cs.stanford.edu](mailto:reactnative@cs.stanford.edu)



# Sharing

- Class website: <https://cs47.stanford.edu>
- Assignments and lectures will also be shared through Slack and Canvas.

# Syllabus

- **Part 1: React Native Basics**
  - Weeks 1-4
- **Part 2: Navigation**
  - Weeks 5-6
- **Part 3: From Prototype to App**
  - Weeks 7-10
- For more details, check [cs47.stanford.edu](https://cs47.stanford.edu)

What is cross-platform mobile development?

What is **cross-platform** mobile development?



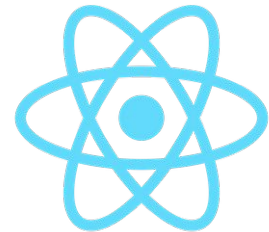
# Approaches

1. Web apps
  - Pros: you just need a browser; pushing updates.
  - Cons: slow performance; limited capabilities.
  - Example: Progressive Web Apps by Google.

# Approaches

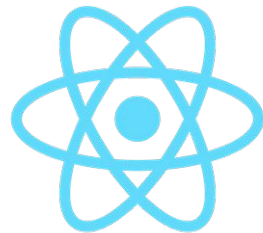
1. Web apps
  - Pros: you just need a browser; pushing updates.
  - Cons: slow performance; limited capabilities.
  - Example: Progressive Web Apps by Google.
2. Cross-platform native apps
  - Pros: user does not notice any difference; capabilities similar to non-cross-platform apps.
  - Cons: performance better than web apps but worse than native apps; feature adoption is slower than native apps
  - Example: React Native by Facebook and Flutter by Google.

# React Native



# React Native

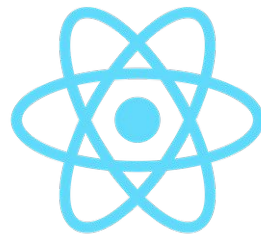
- Considered the next generation of ReactJS.





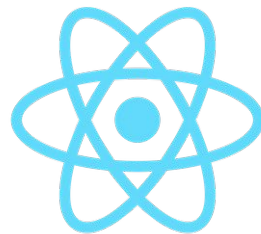
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Released on Github in 2013.



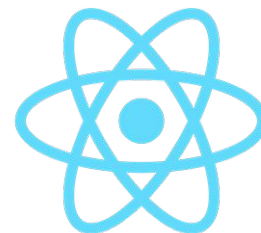
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- Main idea: Engineers won't have to build the same app for iOS and for Android from scratch - reusing the code across each operating system.



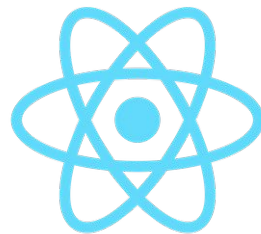
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- Pros: The community; Cross-Platform teams; integration of React Native and native elements



# React Native

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Released on Github in 2013.
- Main idea: Engineers won't have to build the same app for iOS and for Android from scratch - reusing the code across each operating system.
- Pros: The community; Cross-Platform teams; integration of React Native and native elements
- Cons: It's still improving - rapidly changing/developing



# React Native: Why that much faith?

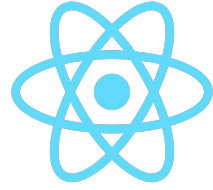
- Cross-platform saves the companies a lot of resources.
- The only threat is Facebook cutting off the project.
- But lots of companies and Facebook themselves heavily rely on it.

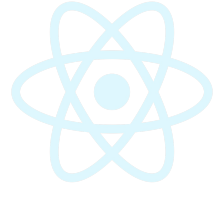


# React Native: Why that much faith?

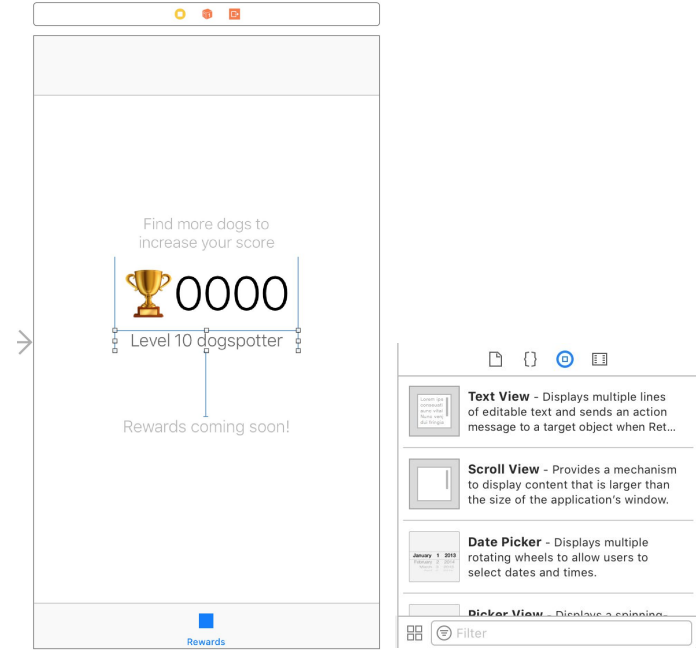
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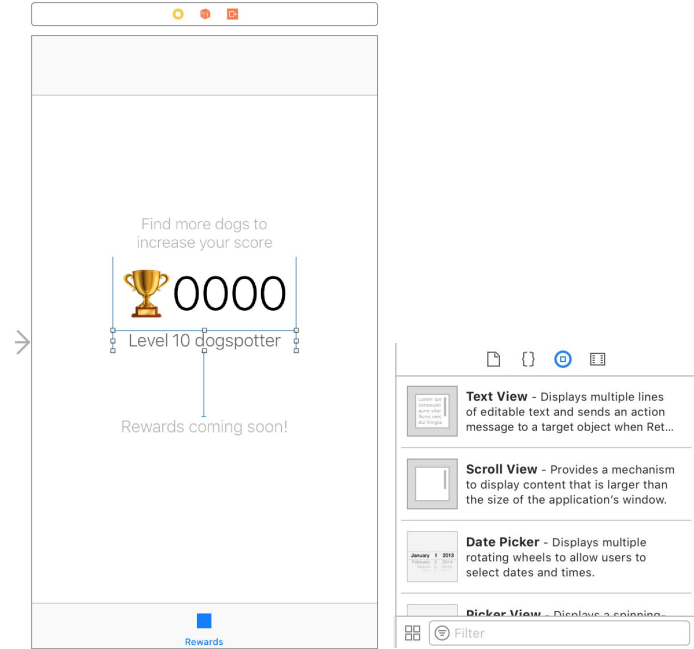
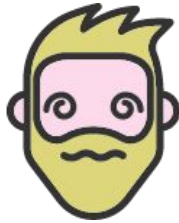








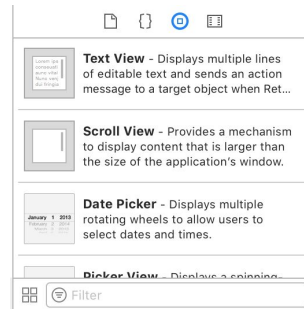
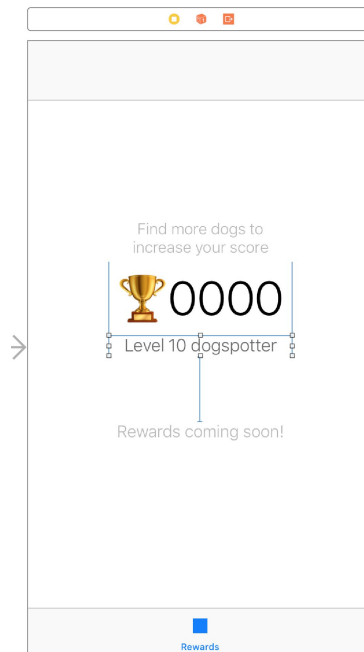
Unfortunately you will have to deal  
with autolayout constraints

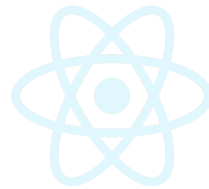




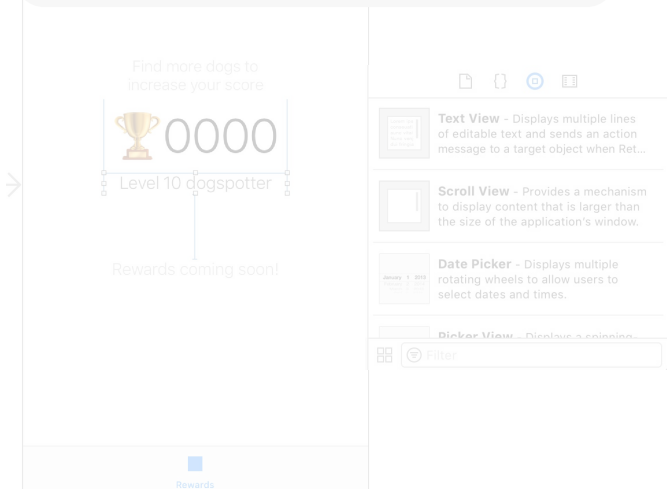
```
let textLayer = CATextLayer()
textLayer.backgroundColor = color.cgColor
textLayer.foregroundColor = UIColor.white.cgColor
textLayer.frame = frame
textLayer.alignmentMode = kCAAlignmentLeft
textLayer.isWrapped = true
let font = CTFontCreateWithName("System" as CFString, 18.0, nil)
textLayer.font = font
textLayer.fontSize = 18.0
textLayer.contentsScale = UIScreen.main.scale
textLayer.string = label

self.view.layer.addSublayer(textLayer)
```





```
let textLayer = CATextLayer()  
...  
self.view.layer.addSublayer(textLayer)
```



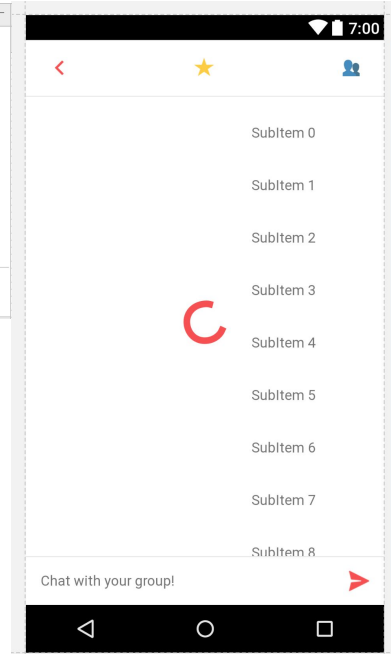
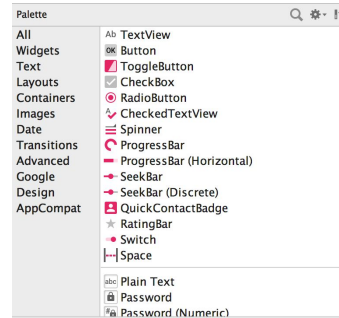


```
LinearLayout myLayout = findViewById(R.id.main);
```

```
Button myButton = new Button(this);
```

```
myButton.setLayoutParams(new LinearLayout.LayoutParams(  
    LinearLayout.LayoutParams.MATCH_PARENT,  
    LinearLayout.LayoutParams.MATCH_PARENT));
```

```
myLayout.addView(myButton);
```



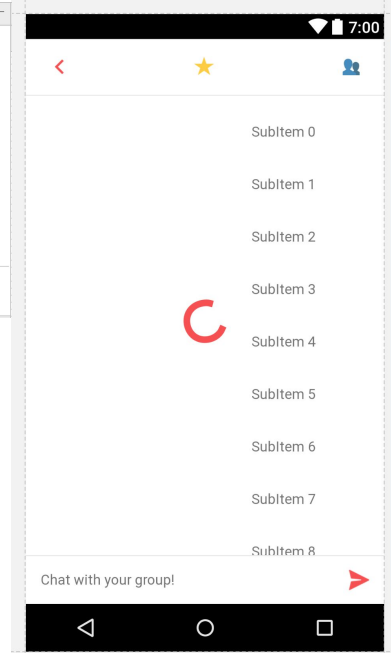
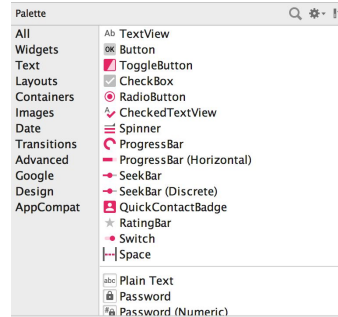


```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:background="@android:color/white"
    android:gravity="center"
    android:minHeight="48dp"
    android:orientation="horizontal">

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/chat_message_text"
        android:layout_width="0dp"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:layout_weight="1"
        android:background="@android:color/transparent"
        android:ems="10"
        android:enabled="false"
        android:hint="Chat with your group!"
        android:inputType="textMultiLine|textCapSentences"
        android:maxLines="5"
        android:paddingEnd="5dp"
        android:paddingLeft="15dp"
        android:paddingRight="5dp"
        android:paddingStart="15dp"
        android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceSmall" />

    <!--<ImageButton-->
    <!--android:id="@+id/chat_message_attach"-->
    <!--android:layout_width="wrap_content"-->
    <!--android:layout_height="wrap_content"-->
    <!--android:background="?attr/selectableItemBackgroundBorderless"-->
    <!--android:paddingBottom="10dp"-->
    <!--android:paddingLeft="5dp"-->
    <!--android:paddingRight="5dp"-->
    <!--android:paddingTop="10dp"-->
    <!--android:src="@drawable/ic_attach" />-->

</LinearLayout>
```

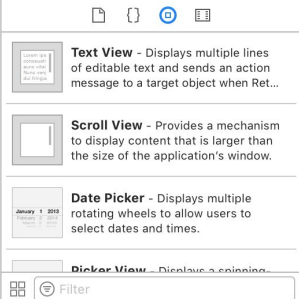
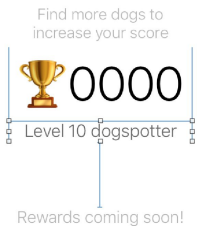




```
let textLayer = CATextLayer()
```

• • •

```
self.view.layer.addSublayer(textLayer)
```

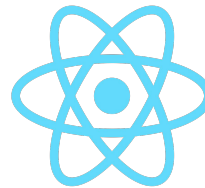
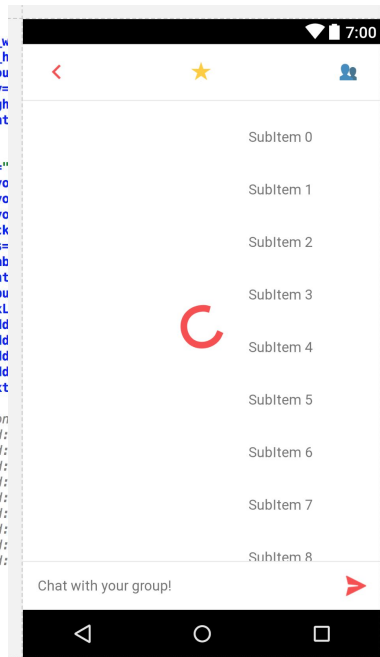


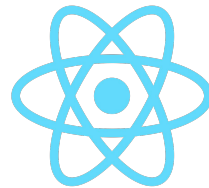
```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_w
    android:layout_h
    android:backgrou
    android:gravity=
    android:minHeigh
    android:orientat
```

```
<EditText
    android:id="@+id/username"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:background="@color/white"
    android:ems="10"
    android:enabled="true"
    android:hint="Enter your username"
    android:inputType="text"
    android:maxLength="16"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:paddingLeft="16dp"
    android:paddingRight="16dp"
    android:text=""
```

[illegible]

&lt;/LinearLayout&gt;





```
let textLayer = CATextLayer()
```

```
...
```

```
self.view.layer.addSublayer(textLayer)
```

Find more dogs to  
increase your score



Rewards coming soon!

Rewards



**Text View** - Displays multiple lines of editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Ret...

**Scroll View** - Provides a mechanism to display content that is larger than the size of the application's window.

**Date Picker** - Displays multiple rotating wheels to allow users to select dates and times.

**DatePickerView** - Displays a date picker.



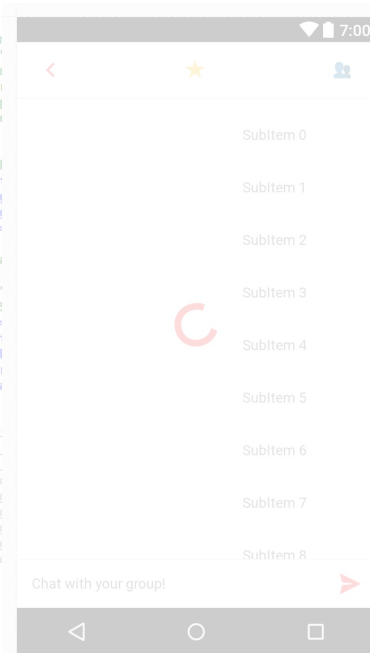
Filter

```
<LinearLayout  
  android:layout_width="wrap_content"  
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  android:background="@color/white"  
  android:gravity="center"  
  android:minHeight="48dp"  
  android:orientation="horizontal"
```

```
<EditText  
  android:id="@+id/chat_input"  
  android:layout_width="match_parent"  
  android:layout_height="40dp"  
  android:layout_weight="1"  
  android:background="@color/white"  
  android:ems="10"  
  android:enabled="true"  
  android:hint="Chat with your group!"  
  android:inputType="textMultiLine"  
  android:maxLines="4"  
  android:paddingEnd="16dp"  
  android:paddingLeft="16dp"  
  android:paddingRight="16dp"  
  android:paddingStart="16dp"  
  android:textAppearance="@style/TextAppearance.AppCompat.EditText"
```

```
<!-- ImageButton -->  
<!-- android:id="@+id/send_button" -->  
<!-- android:layout_width="wrap_content" -->  
<!-- android:layout_height="wrap_content" -->  
<!-- android:background="@color/white" -->  
<!-- android:padding="16dp" -->  
<!-- android:paddingLeft="16dp" -->  
<!-- android:paddingRight="16dp" -->  
<!-- android:paddingStart="16dp" -->  
<!-- android:paddingEnd="16dp" -->  
<!-- android:src="@drawable/send_button" -->
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```



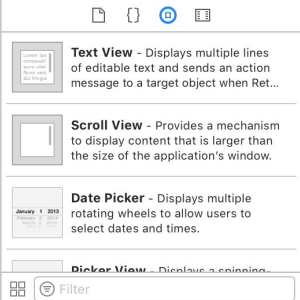
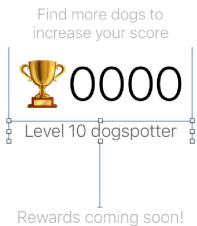




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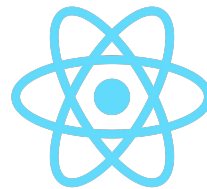
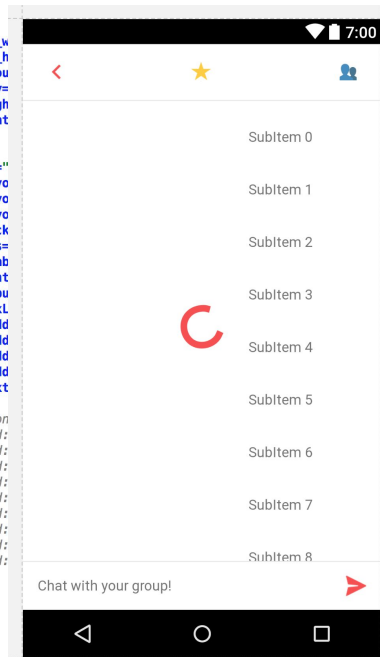


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    android:ems="10"
    android:enabled="true"
    android:hint="Enter Username"
    android:inputType="text"
    android:maxLength="16"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:paddingLeft="16dp"
    android:paddingRight="16dp"
    android:text=""
```

[illegible]

&lt;/LinearLayout&gt;



```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

## Quick JavaScript/JSX Detour

# JS: Variables

In ES6, variables:

- Don't have types
  - But must be declared before using them
- 
- Global variables

```
var x = 1;
```

```
if (x === 1) {  
  var x = 2;  
  console.log(x);  
  // expected output: 2  
}
```

```
console.log(x);  
// expected output: 2
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font.

# JS: Variables

In ES6, variables:

- Don't have types
  - But must be declared before using them
- 
- Local variables

```
let x = 1;
```

```
if (x === 1) {  
  let x = 2;  
  console.log(x);  
  // expected output: 2  
}
```

```
console.log(x);  
// expected output: 1
```

The logo for ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) is displayed on a yellow square background. The text "ES6" is written in a bold, dark grey, sans-serif font.

# JS: Variables

In ES6, variables:

- Don't have types
- But must be declared before using them

- Const variables

```
const x = 1;
```

```
if (x === 1) {  
  x = 2;  
  //Error  
  console.log(x);  
  // expected output: 2  
}
```

```
console.log(x);  
// expected output: 1
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

# JS: Variables

|        | Global Variables                                      | Local Variables                                     | Constant Variables   |
|--------|---|---|--|
| Use    | The scope here is the function in which it's declared | The scope here is the block in which it is declared | The scope here is the block, but it cannot be changed in value |
| Syntax | <code>var x = 10;</code>                              | <code>let x = 10;</code>                            | <code>const x = 10;</code>                                     |

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

ES6

# JS: If statements



ES6

# JS: If statements

JS needs special care with equality.

**If in doubt use `===` and `!==` (or use them always)**

**As opposed to `==` and `!=`**

- Example

```
if (a > 0) {  
    return "positive";  
} else if (a === 0) {  
    return "It's a zero";  
} else {  
    return "NOT positive";  
}
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, black, sans-serif font.



# JS: Loops

You have many options for loops in JS

- For loops

```
for (var i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
  console.log(arr[i]);  
}
```

- For of loops

```
for (var element of arr) {  
  console.log(arr);  
}
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font.

ES6

# JS: Loops

You have many options for loops in JS

- For each loops

```
arr.forEach(function(element) {  
  console.log(element);  
});
```

- While loops

```
While (true) {  
  console.log("You can't stop me");  
}
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font.

# JS: Functions

- Functions in JS are declared in the following way

```
function addition(a, b = 10) {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font.

**ES6**

# JS: Functions

- Functions in JS are declared in the following way

```
function addition(a, b = 10) {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

- Another way is as follows

```
var addition = (a, b = 10) => {  
  return a + b;  
}
```

A yellow square containing the text "ES6" in a bold, dark grey sans-serif font.

# JS: Functions

- Functions in JS can turn passed in arguments to arrays

```
function addition(a, ...b) {  
  return a + b.length;  
}  
console.log(addition(2,1,7,5));  
// 2 + 3 = 5
```

- On the opposite side, we can do

```
function addition(a, b, c) {  
  return a + b + c;  
}  
console.log(addition(...[1,2,3]));  
// 1 + 2 + 3 = 6
```

The logo for ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) is displayed on a yellow square background. It consists of the letters "ES" in a bold, sans-serif font, followed by a large, stylized number "6".

ES6

# JS: Objects

- Objects are similar to dictionaries and/or maps in other languages

```
let obj = {  
  name: 'John',  
  age: 17,  
};  
console.log(obj.name + ' ' + obj['age']);
```

- Other ways of representing properties

```
let obj = {  
  ['full' + 'name']: 'John Doe',  
  //same as age: age  
  age,  
  lorem() {  
    return "ipsum";  
  },  
};
```

The logo for ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) is displayed on a yellow square background. The text "ES6" is in a large, bold, black sans-serif font.

# JSX

An extension to JavaScript that you will use to build your UI interfaces.

# Without JSX

```
var ourNestedView = React.createElement(  
  View,  
  {  
    foo: 'bar'},  
  React.createElement(  
    Text,  
    null,  
    '42'  
  )  
);
```





# With JSX

```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```



# JSX

```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

# No JSX

```
var ourNestedView = React.createElement(  
  View,  
  {  
    foo: 'bar'},  
  React.createElement(  
    Text,  
    null,  
    '42'  
  )  
);
```

*JSX is a shortcut for using the `React.createElement()` API*

# JSX Benefits

```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

- UI has a clear hierarchical structure. What you see in code mirrors what you will get.

# JSX Benefits

```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

- UI has a clear hierarchical structure. What you see in code mirrors what you will get.



# JSX Benefits

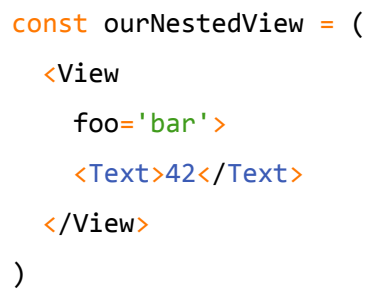
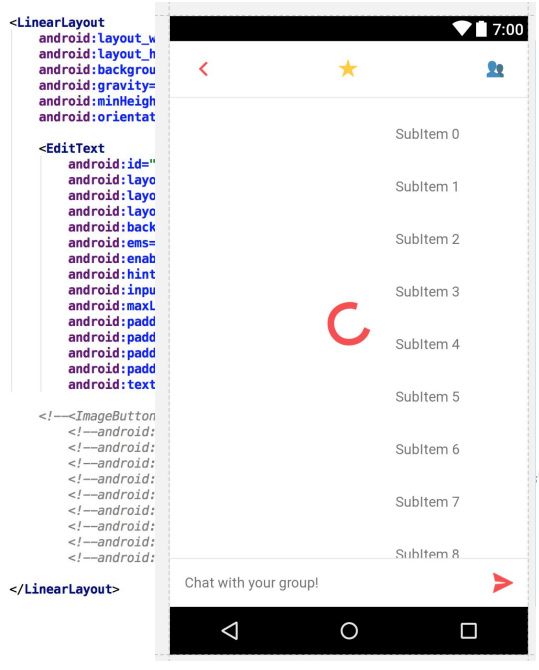
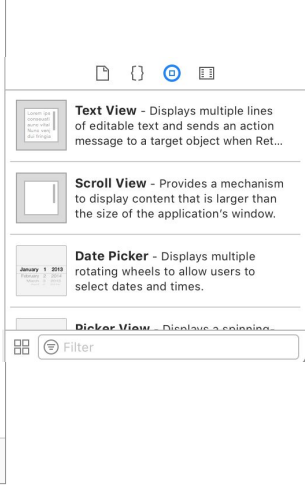
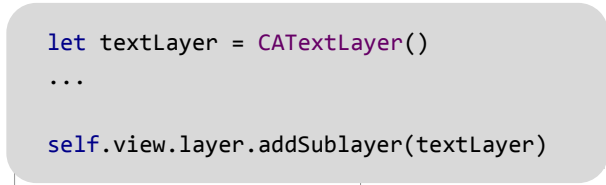
```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

- UI has a clear hierarchical structure. What you see in code mirrors what you will get.
- This makes it easier for designers to contribute to code.

# JSX Benefits

```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

- UI has a clear hierarchical structure. What you see in code mirrors what you will get.
- This makes it easier for designers to contribute to code.
- You get the accessibility of templates AND the power of JS.

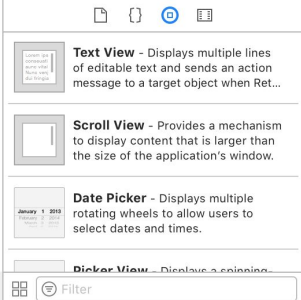
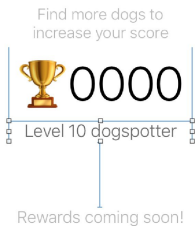




```
let textLayer = CATextLayer()
```

• • •

```
self.view.layer.addSublayer(textLayer)
```

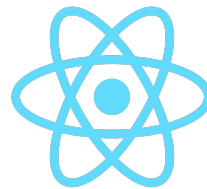
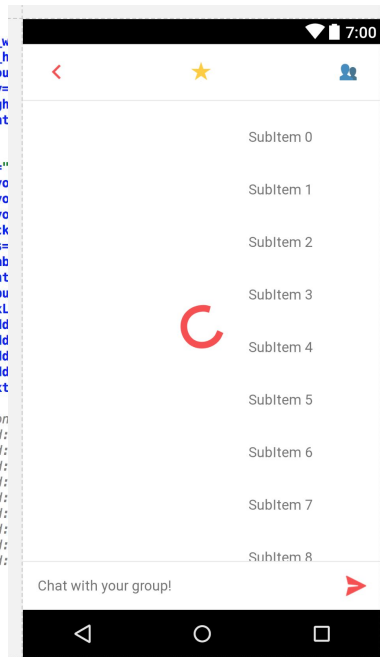


```
<LinearLayout
    android:layout_w
    android:layout_h
    android:backgrou
    android:gravity=
    android:minHeigh
    android:orientat
```

```
<EditText
    android:id="@+id/
    android:layout_
    android:layout_
    android:backgro
    android:ems="10
    android:enablen
    android:hint="
    android:inputTy
    android:maxLength=
    android:padding=
    android:padding=
    android:padding=
    android:text="
```

[illegible]

&lt;/LinearLayout&gt;



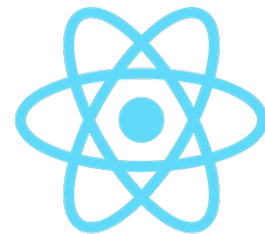
```
const ourNestedView = (  
  <View  
    foo='bar'>  
      <Text>42</Text>  
    </View>  
)
```

## Hot Reloading



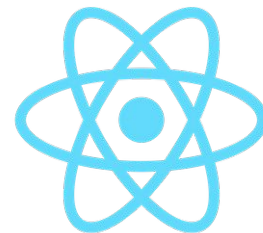
# Summary - Why React Native

- Cross-platform mobile apps



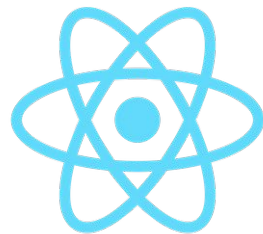
# Summary - Why React Native

- Cross-platform mobile apps
- Companies depend on React Native already



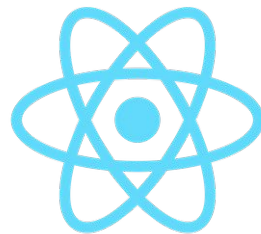
# Summary - Why React Native

- Cross-platform mobile apps
- Companies depend on React Native already
- Approachable for beginners and those with web development experience



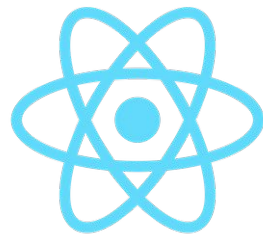
# Summary - Why React Native

- Cross-platform mobile apps
- Companies depend on React Native already
- Approachable for beginners and those with web development experience
- Power of JavaScript



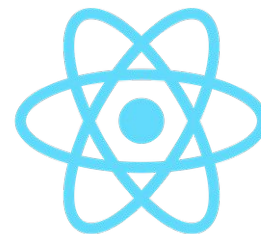
# Looking Ahead to Thursday

- Continued JavaScript basics
- Understanding JavaScript, JSX, React, React Native
- Build and test your first React Native app!



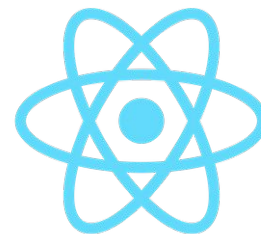
# Assignment 1

- Released today.
- Due next Tuesday 11:59PM.
- Submission: Send us a screenshot of the running simulator, or show up on Monday OH with your bugs.



# Exit Ticket

- Fill out this [google form](#): What are you excited to learn in this class?
- Fill out the application [form](#) for this class if you haven't filled it out already
- Also linked on [cs47.stanford.edu](https://cs47.stanford.edu)



## Office Hours

OH start on week 2. Email us directly if you're not available at these times

### **Abdallah AbuHashem**

TBD

By appointment

### **Claire Rosenfeld**

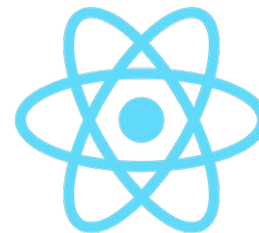
TBD

By appointment

### **Ryan Chen**

TBD

By appointment





# CS47: Cross-Platform Mobile Development

## Lecture 1A: Introductions and Syllabus

James Landay  
Abdallah AbuHashem  
Claire Rosenfeld  
Ryan Chen

<https://cs47.stanford.edu>



Slack coming soon!

Winter 2020