

ECWM506

Week 11

Android and iOS development
Considerations

Why both?

- Quite simply to reach a bigger market
- iOS and Android currently dominate the smartphone market
- Millions of users
- Both have reasonably good publishing models and app stores

Why not both?

- More expensive to develop for two platforms
- Significant differences in UI so impacts design
- Different code base
- May only have expertise in 1 area
- If a small developer then danger of only producing an average app for both platforms instead of an amazing app for one

Development

- Design
- Design should be generic for analysis and most of the design

No need for iOS/Androids team here

Standard design languages should be employed such as UML etc.

Problem definition

- Generic with maybe reference to smartphones in general and smartphone capability etc. Should just be describing the problem, functionality and environment.
'A system shall be created that allows users to...'

Generic Design - Requirements

- Requirements
- Should be identical in both cases
- These should be entirely platform agnostic
 - ‘The software shall allow the user to send a message to another user’
- Should NOT mention platforms or platform technology

Analysis

- Generic – no need to discuss platforms
- Use case analysis, scenarios
- Class diagrams (Domain model) – generic and no reference to app or platform or servers etc.
 - Should be domain entitles only
- Collaboration diagrams
 - Sequence – generic MVC

Data Design

- Be generic but...
 - Think in objects and tables
 - Generic data dictionary
- Table are no use for iOS as you will use Core Data which an Object Relational Mapping framework, this is a rich and sophisticated framework
- Standard SQL tables are of more use to Android

Detailed Design

- This is the refinement of the initial analysis
 - Can still be generic – we are not coding yet
 - MVC is very strongly implemented in IOS
 - Android is more MVP and even that is quite vaguely implemented
 - This means you might now be producing 2 designs
 - MVC for iOS (very clear)
 - MVP (Activities, creating a Presenter, models) – you will need to now look at Android developer patterns

Data Options

- Preferences (not sharable on iOS)
 - Store private primitive data in key-value pairs (e.g. UserDefaults for iOS)
- Internal Storage
 - Store private data on the device memory.
- External Storage
 - Store data on the shared external storage (iCloud, google docs etc)
- SQLite Databases (core data ORM on iOS)
 - Store structured data in a private database.
- Network Connection
 - Store data on the web with your own network server.

Data Options

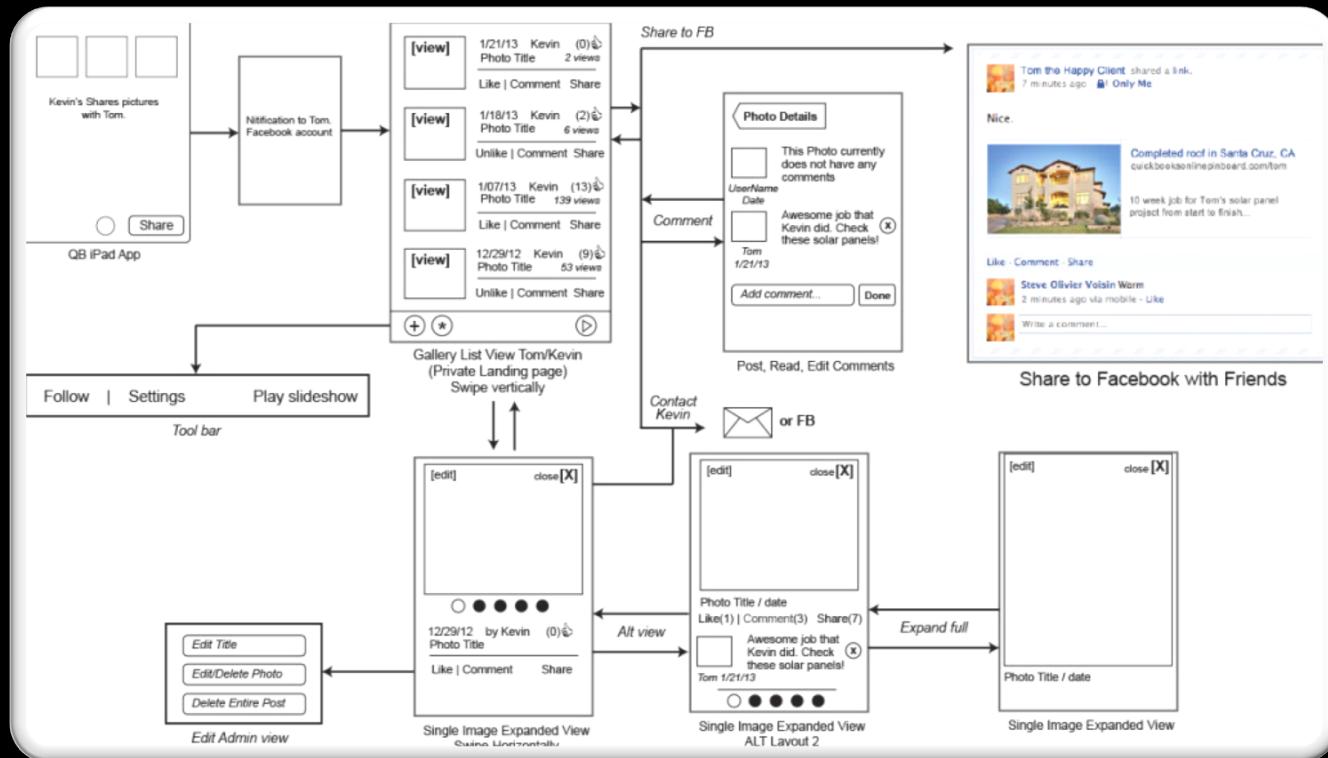
- Difference
 - You CANNOT share your apps data with another directly within iOS as each app is 'sandboxed' for security reasons
 - You CAN on Android

Testing

- Tests can be on the whole generically specified
- You are testing the requirements and functionality and these are independent of platform
- UI is at least partly platform specific so will need to think about each platform once the generic UI tests have been created

Storyboarding

- Can be generic initially



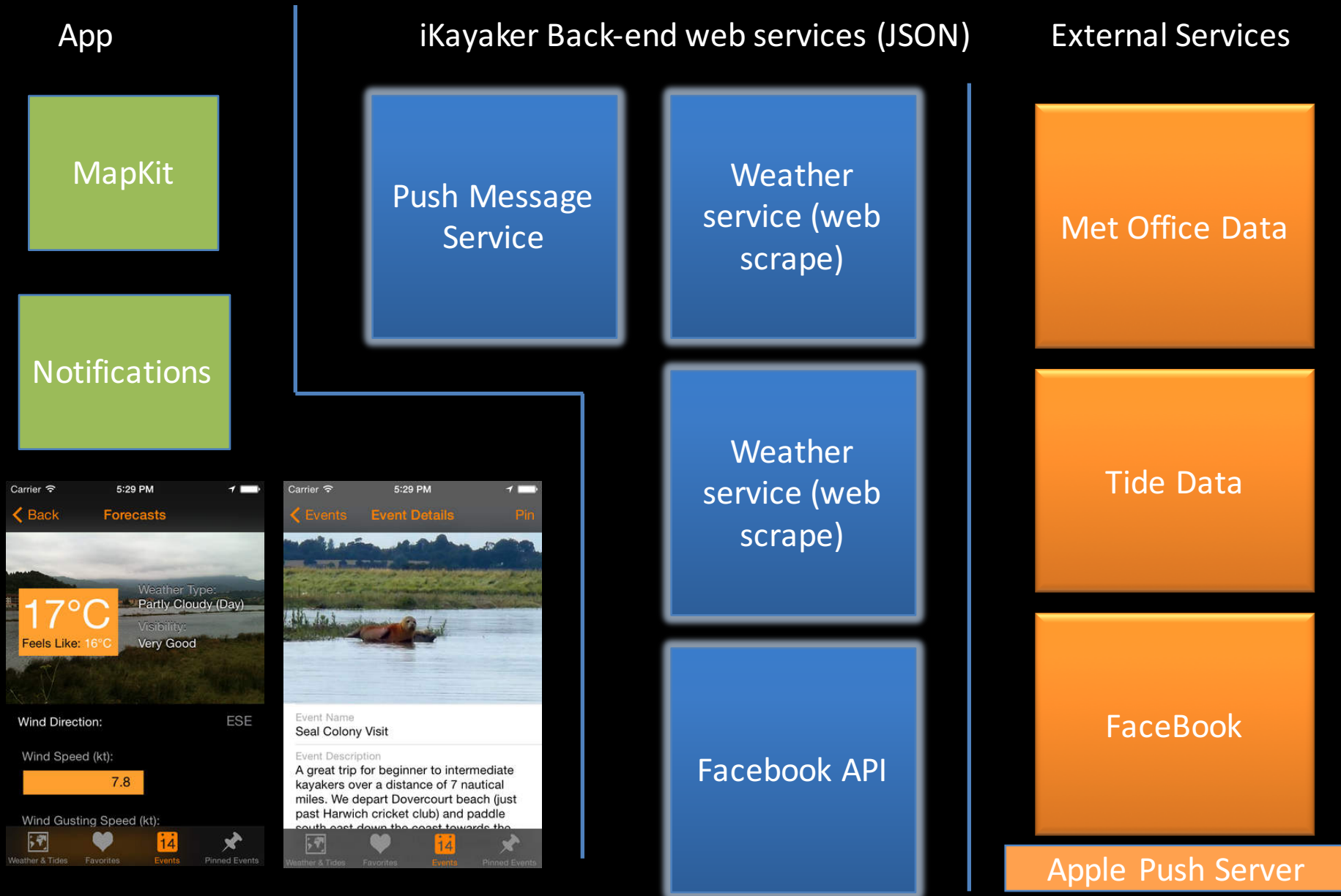
Specific UI design

- The current iOS and Android UI are different
- You will need a specific design for each platform that will be based on your generic storyboarding
- You will also need to have an understanding of the various UI components
- E.g. UITableViewController in IOS, ListView in Android etc.

Services

- Totally generic
 - Use Web Service Wrappers
 - Databases
 - Information services
 - In general use JSON as a data exchange format
 - Create simple platform agnostic API
 - If you use external services (written by third parties) then you might need to be flexible

Example - iKayaker Services



Could use Cross Compilers

- Cross compilers exist such (as Flash, Unity, Xamarin etc.) See:
<https://www.udemy.com/blog/cross-platform-mobile-development/> for more
- Good because less code but despite all claims these are not as good as coding individually for each platform (except possibly Unity as specific to games)
- Need to assess on case by case basis

Working with the UI

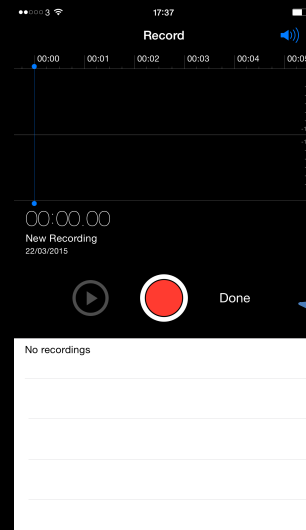
- You may have an existing iOS or Android app and now want to port it to the other platform
- Choices
 - Straight port – this is where is essentially copy your current design as much as possible
 - Custom port – redesign the UI to best suit the target platform and client UI expectations (this is the best choice and probably not more work in the long run)

UI Differences

- With iOS, we are accustomed to apps which place high emphasis on both functionality and aesthetics
- The skeuomorphic views (realism) have gone since iOS7 but the design philosophy is the same

UI Style

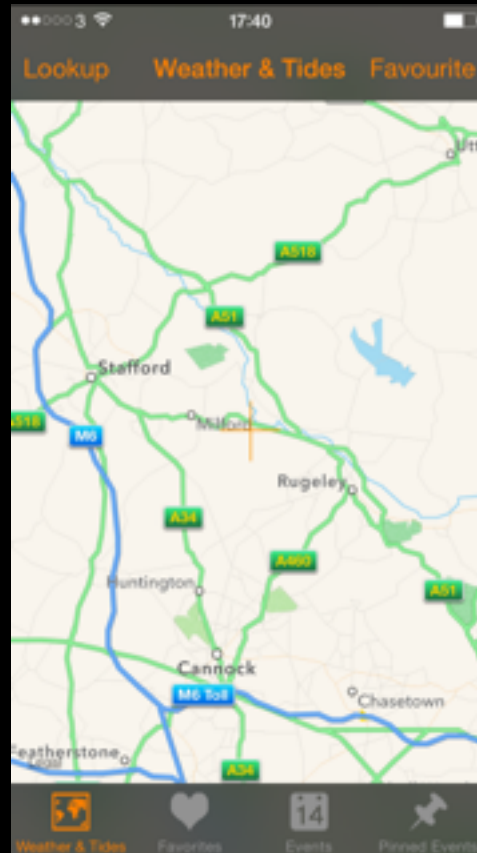
- Apple places emphasis on its 'tapworthy' areas, by drawing the eye to the actionable buttons with design



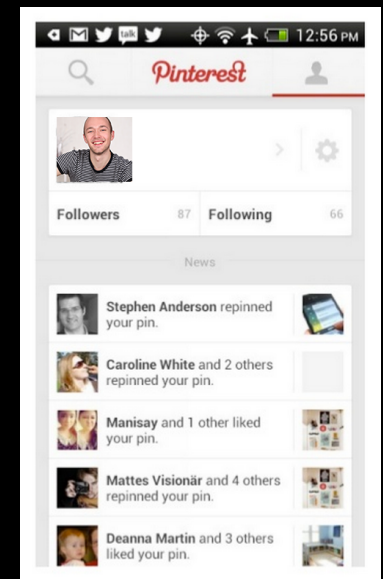
Apple's new style has become much more minimalist

Tab navigation

- A popular pattern is iOS is the tab bar



- Android is more tap-anywhere ideologies & minimal design styling.
- With fragmentation (with 1000's devices & counting), fluid and responsive design is essential

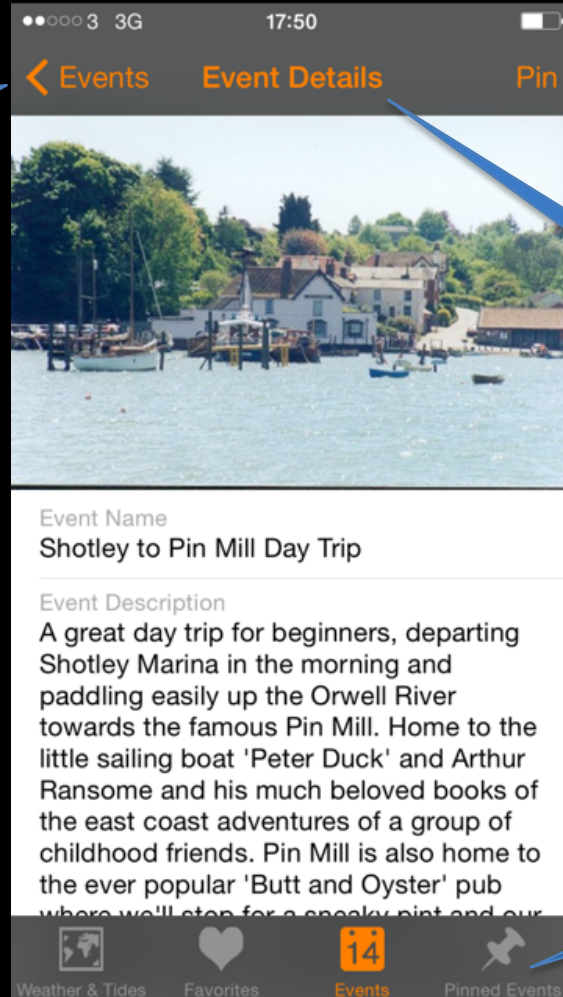


Navigation

- Apple also ensures they give you a clear indication on every page you are on
- They do so with push view controllers
- A back button indicating where you came from is always present. A page label with a short snippet that represents the screen you are currently on will be at the top
- Altogether, this arrangement gives you a clear indication of where you are at all times, and no matter how deep you are into the app
- Apple typically recommends 3 levels in

iOS Navigation Example

Button to
navigate
back



buttons

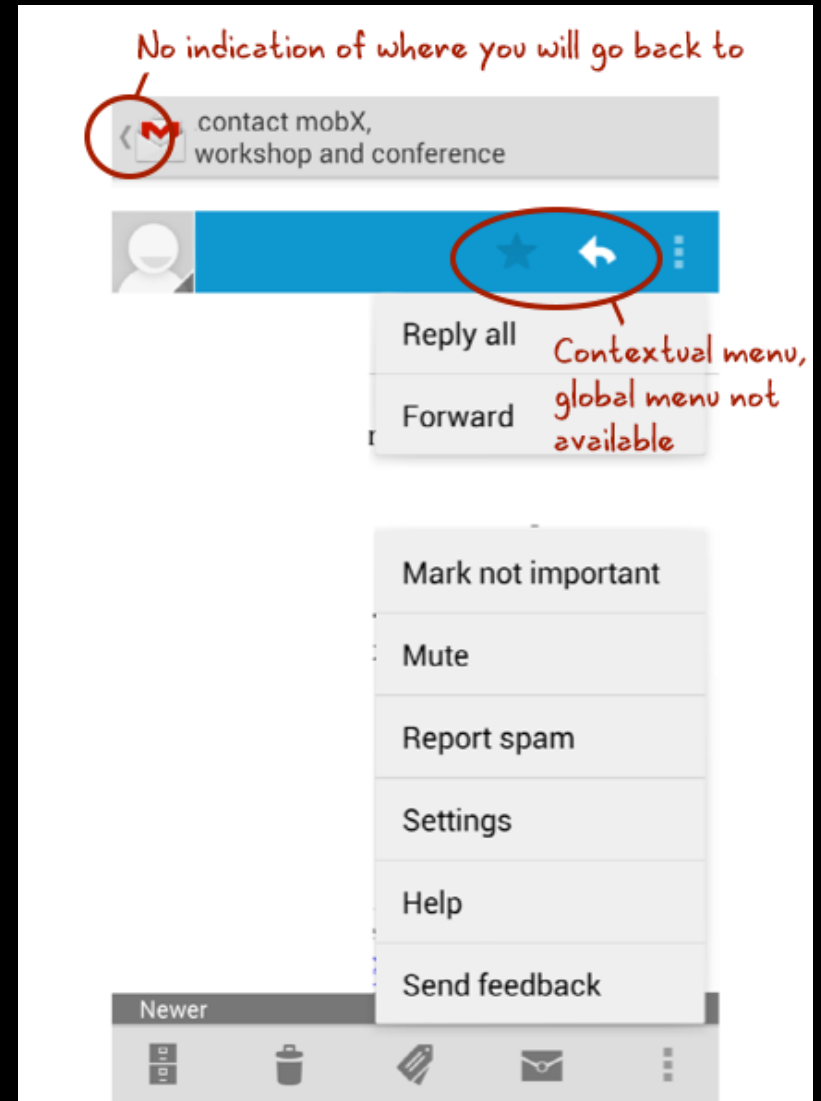
Page you are
currently on

Tabs to take you
different aspect of
the app

Android example

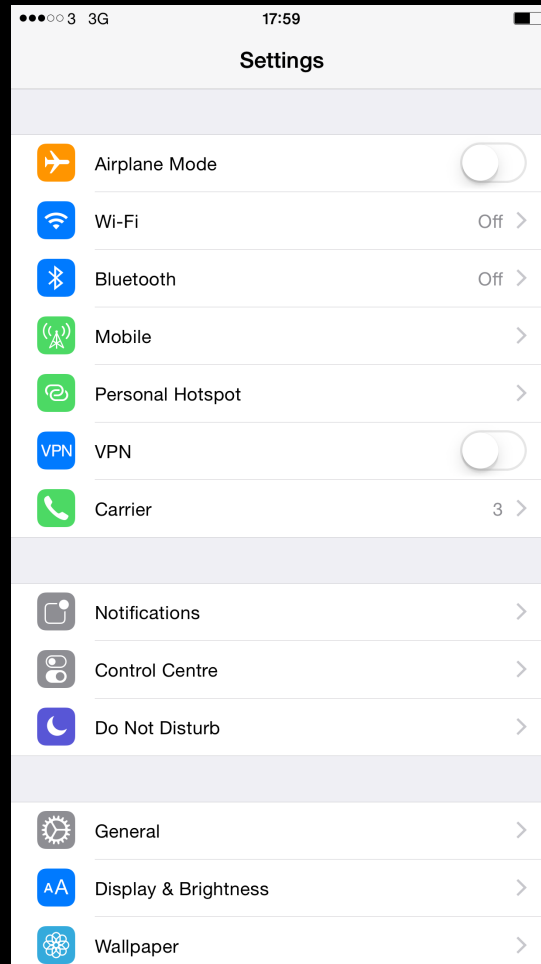
Think Global, Act Local.

This approach entails removing indicators of your location on the view you are currently in. There will neither be indicators informing you of which page you came from, nor would you have access to the main menu from the content pages. Instead, on every page, it is replaced with contextual menus & buttons with which the user is expected to take with the info they have on the current view. Users will have to get used to the fact that to get to the main menu, they will need to track back all the way to the main page.



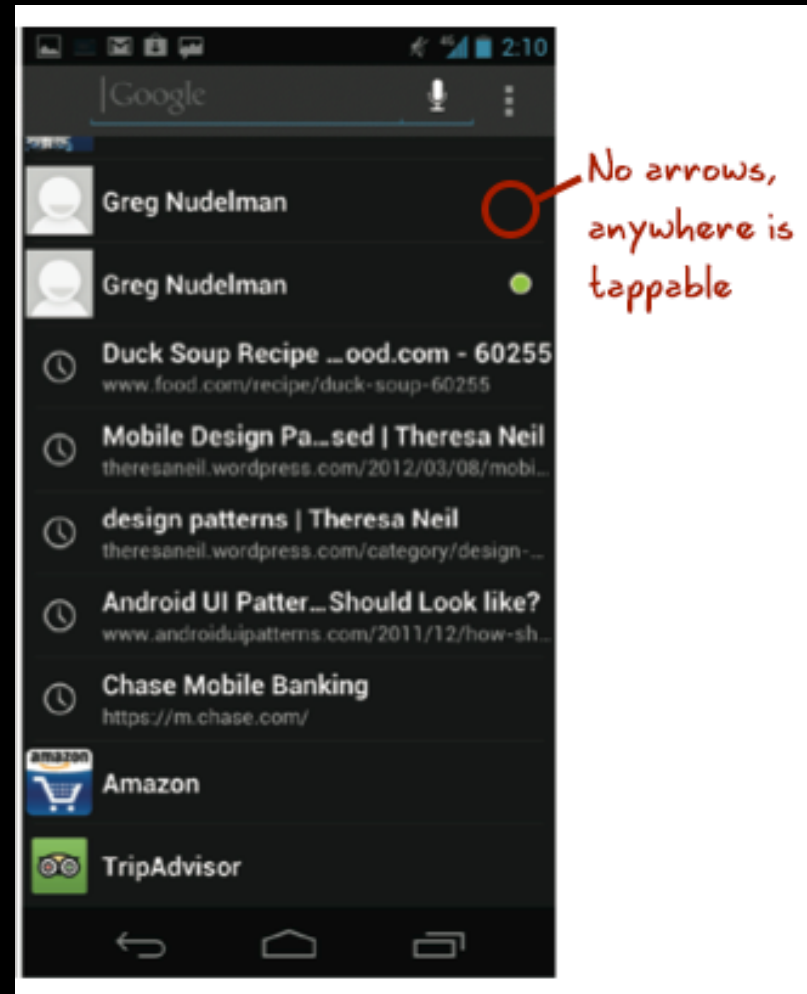
- User Experience
- In iOS, arrows etc. act as indicators to inform us which areas are tappable, and have hidden content – it is very clear what is tappable

Tappable areas in iOS



Android

With Android, we have to get used to the fact that you-can-tap-anywhere. This is especially apparent on their table cells. Arrow indicators are removed, as the design principle behind it is that almost anything on the screen is tappable. Therefore, careful considerations have to go into the placement of buttons and content, as the UI does not have a tell tale sign what are the call to action. Instead, users will allow their eyes and fingers to wander the page until something catches their eye, and they will tap it. Therefore the flow and hierarchy of information should make sense right from the get go, as their eyes scan the content.



UI Summary

- This is small sample of UI differences and there are many more such as 'home screen', 'action bars and sheets', 'search bar placement', 'sections', 'pickers' 'button and words for buttons', 'icons' 'drawer menus (not standard on IOS though popular), 'segmented controls', 'split action bars' etc.

Summary

- We have gone through some default UI elements that makes Android design different from iOS
- Therefore, if designing for an Android or iOS interface, we should carefully go through the app information architecture, and think through what are the UI elements we can use that will be most relevant for your content
- instead of porting the exact design from Apple to Android or vice-versa

Design summary

- Clearly after some generic design we have to become specific
- Implementation is entirely specific (ignoring cross-compilers)
- The languages and tools are different
 - iOS – Objective C, C, Swift
 - Android – Java
- Tools
 - iOS – XCode (mature and sophisticated tool)
 - Android - either Eclipse or similar or Android Studio (less mature tool but improving)

End of lecture