



Dev Days

Connected & Disconnected Apps with Azure Mobile Apps

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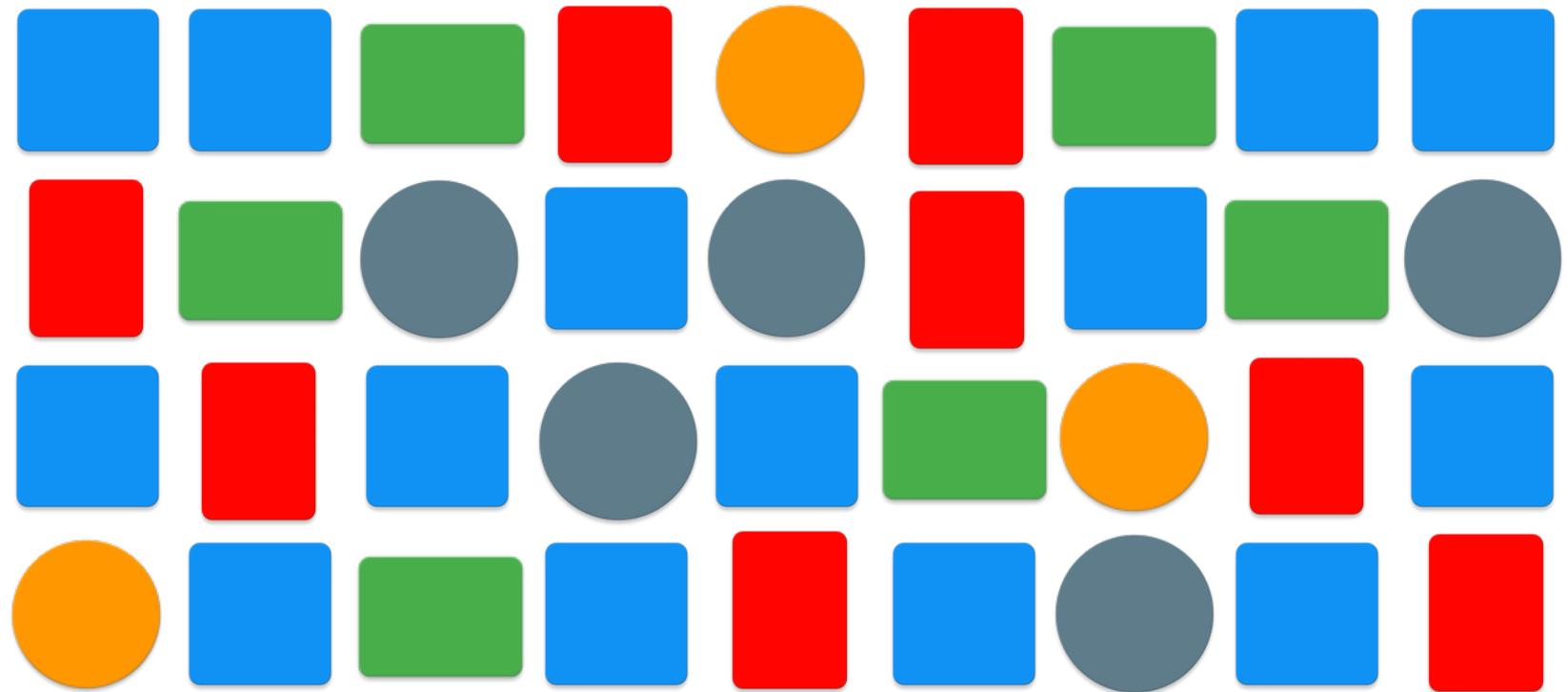
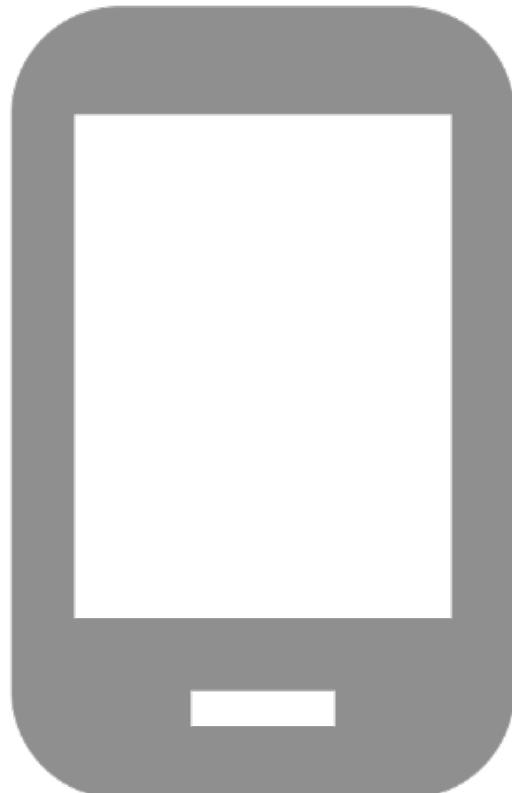
We ❤ Apps!

189M
downloads
a day

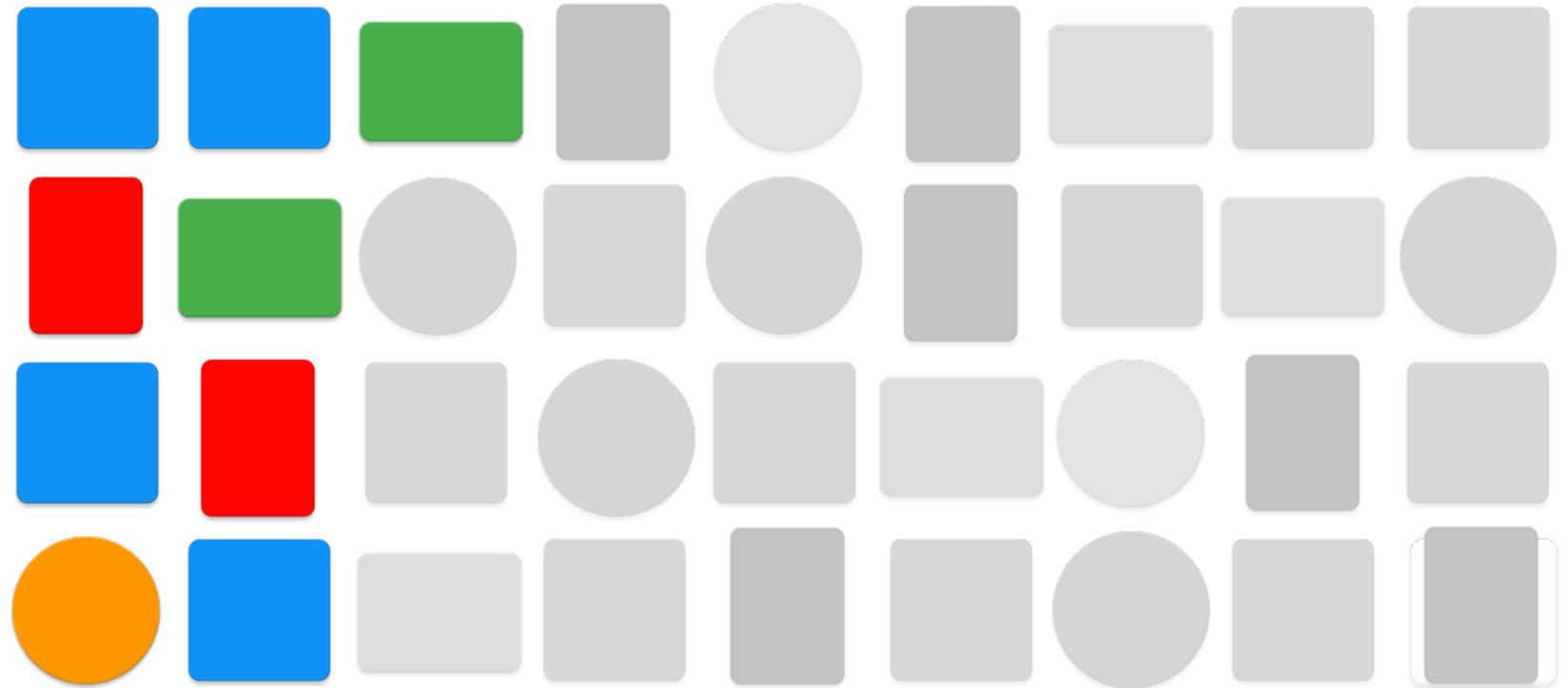
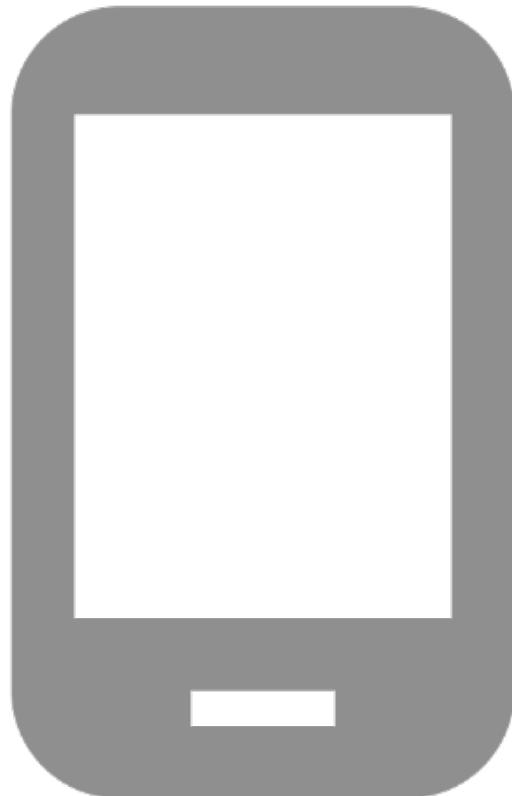
200
mins on
phone

127
mins in
apps

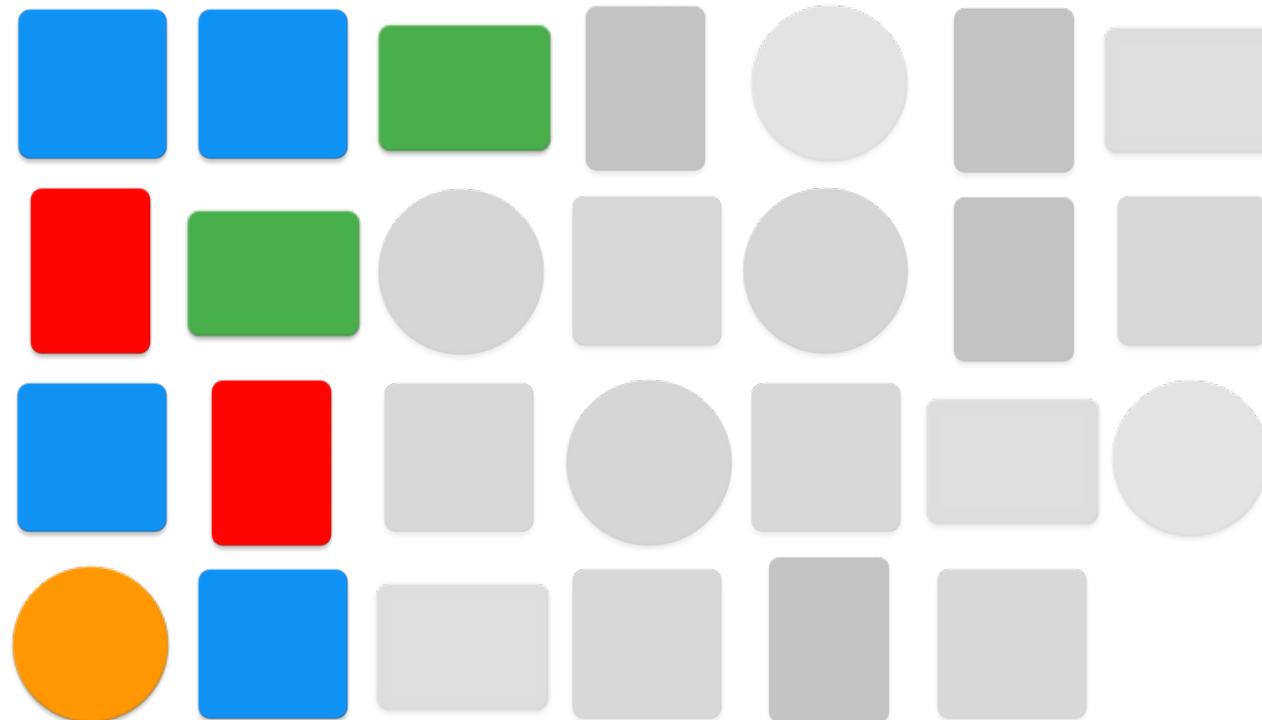
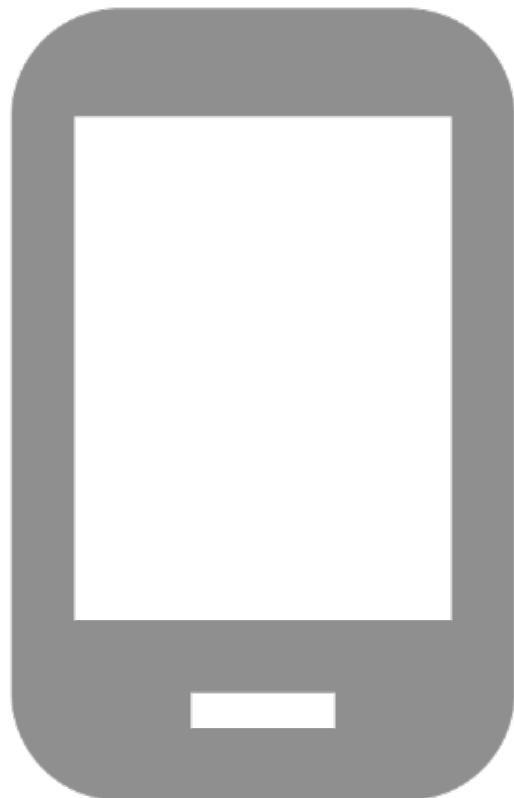
The average app user has **36** apps installed on his or her phone.



Only 1/4 are used daily:



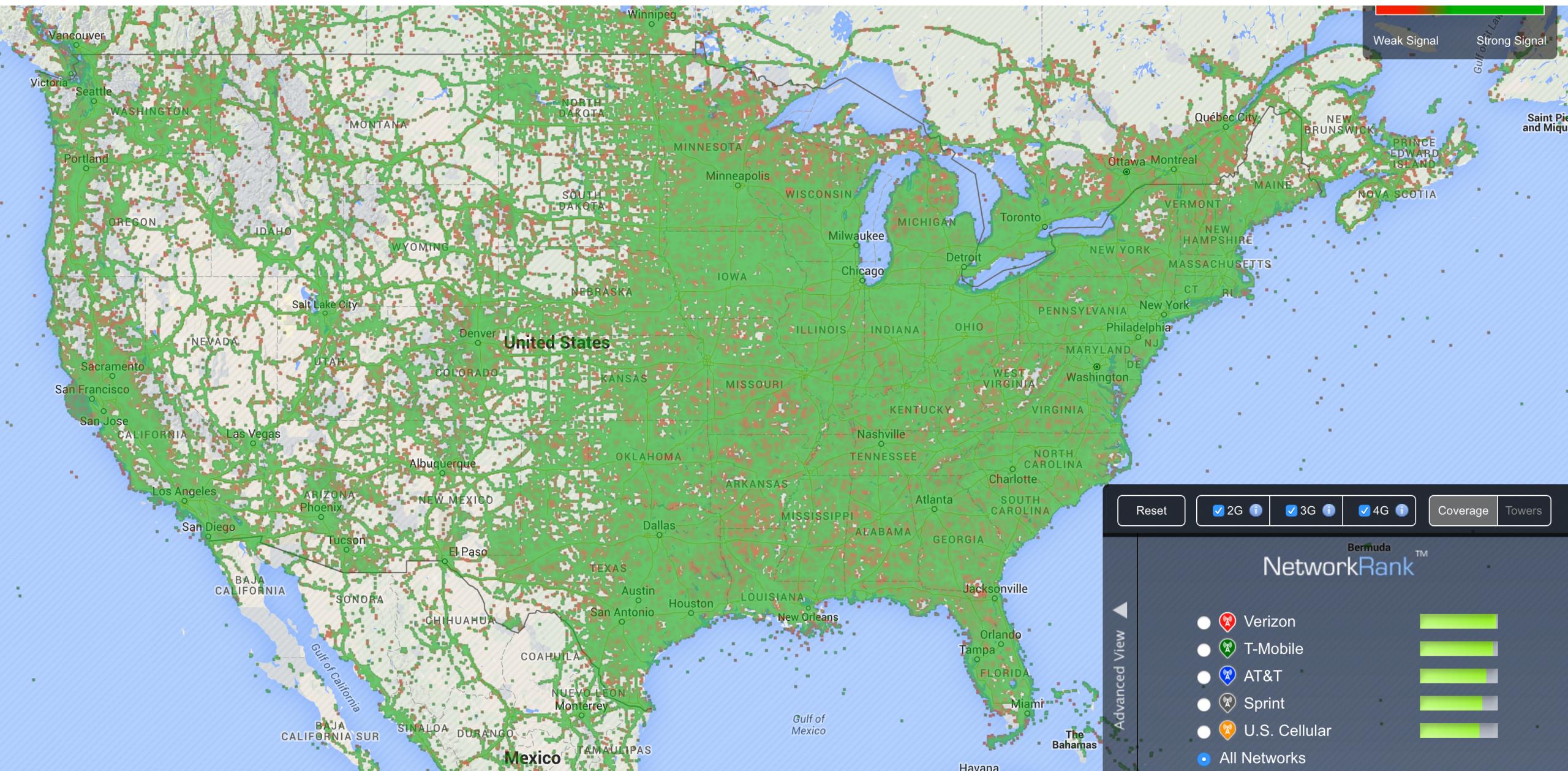
1/4 of apps are never used!

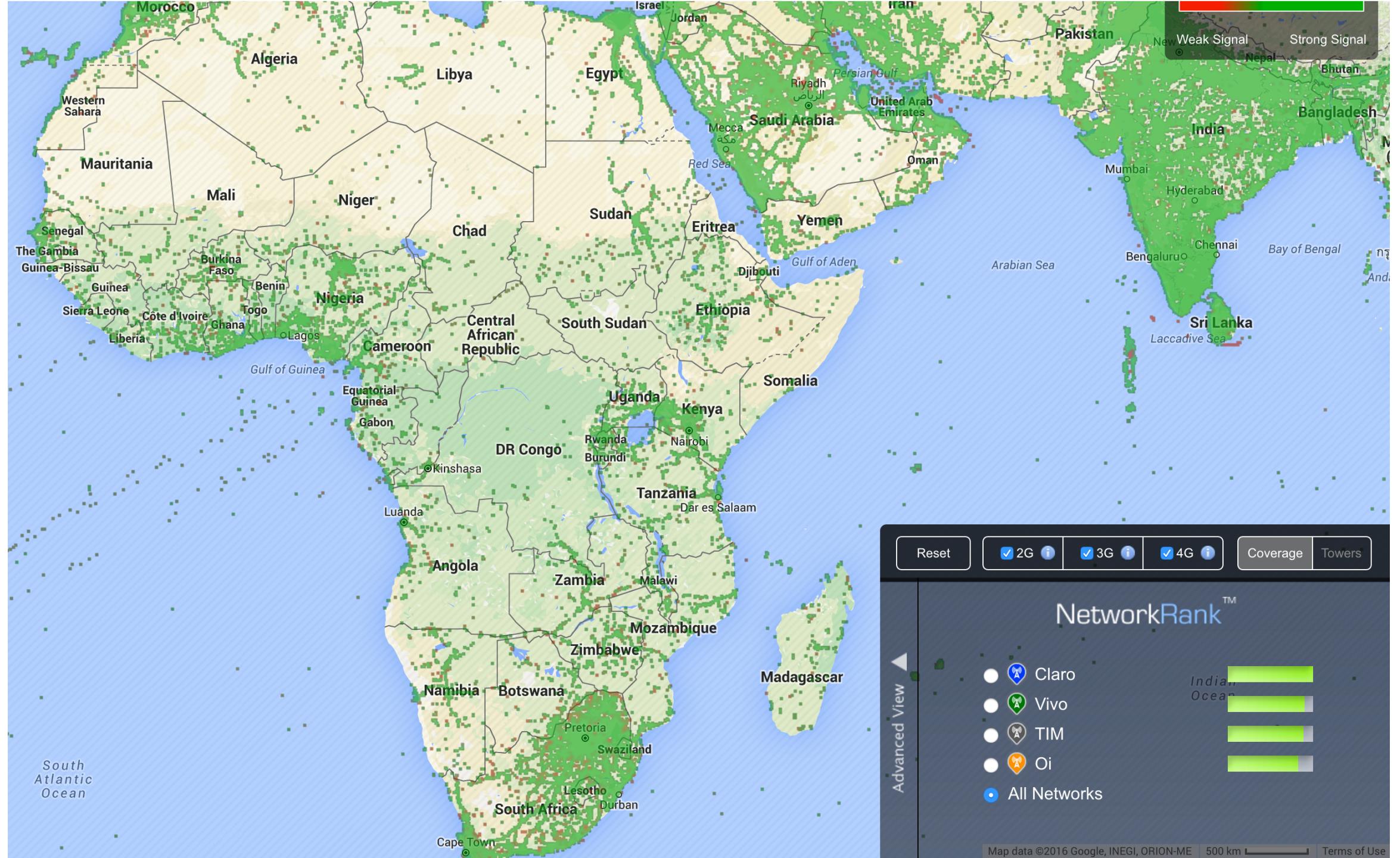


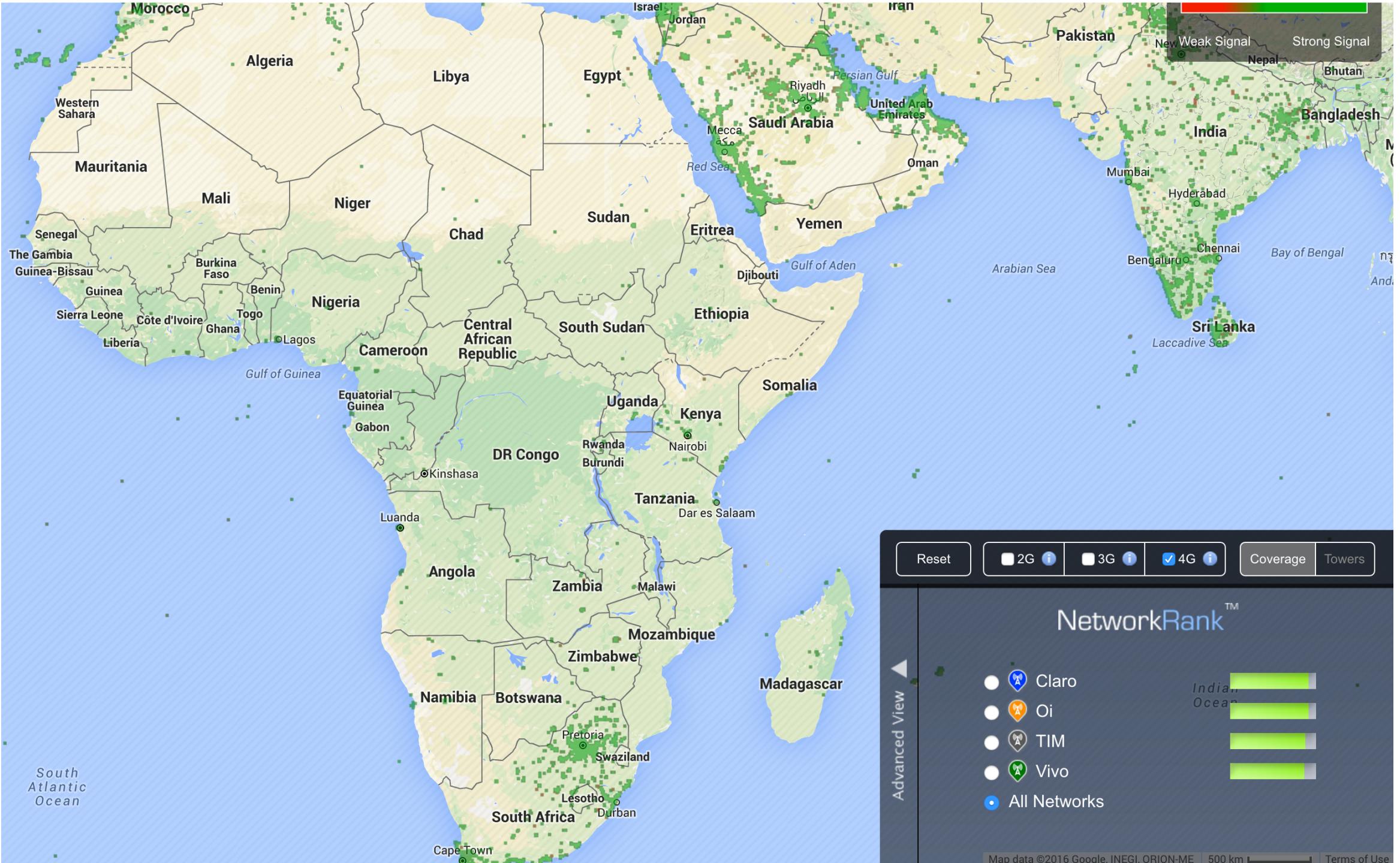
Bad App Experiences

- Slow or laggy experience
- Crashes
- Not intuitive & bad user experience
- Features not as advertised
- Data not available when you need it

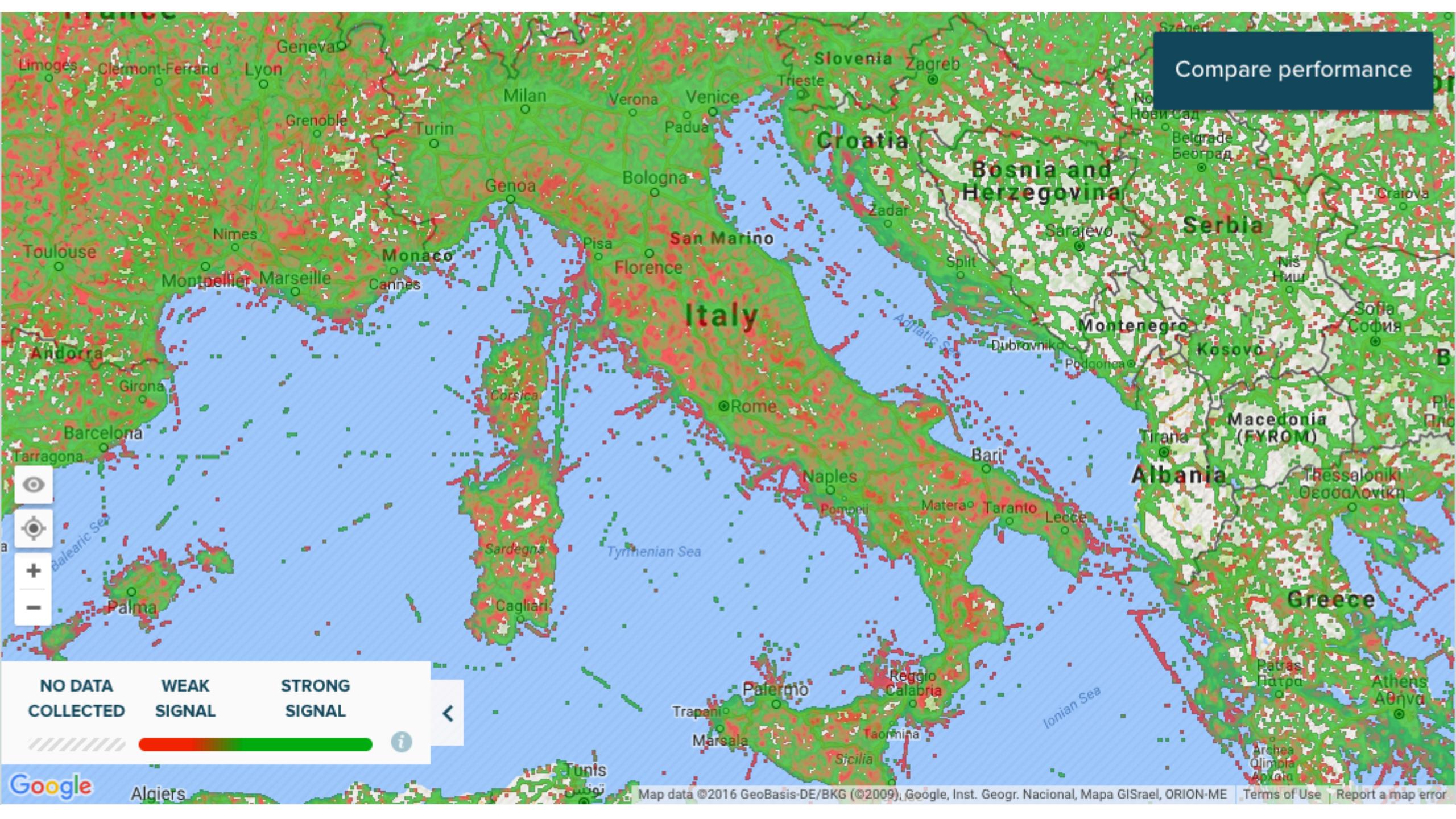
Always connected?







Compare performance



NO DATA
COLLECTED WEAK
SIGNAL STRONG
SIGNAL



Google

Algiers

Map data ©2016 GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009) Google, Inst. Geogr. Nacional, Mapa GISrael, ORION-ME

Terms of Use Report a map error

What about a backend?

Plenty of Options



Azure Mobile Apps



IBM MobileFirst



Amazon Web Services



SQLCipher



Couchbase



Realm



Oracle Mobile Cloud

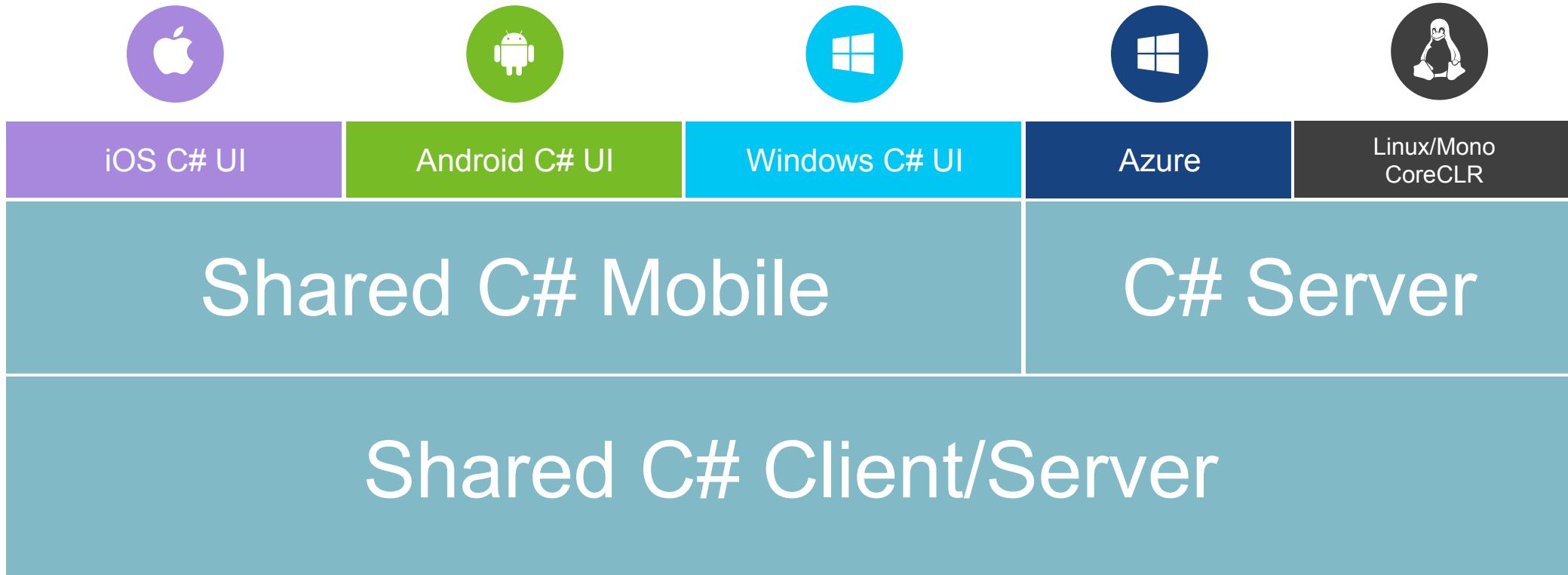


SQLite-net

Why Azure?

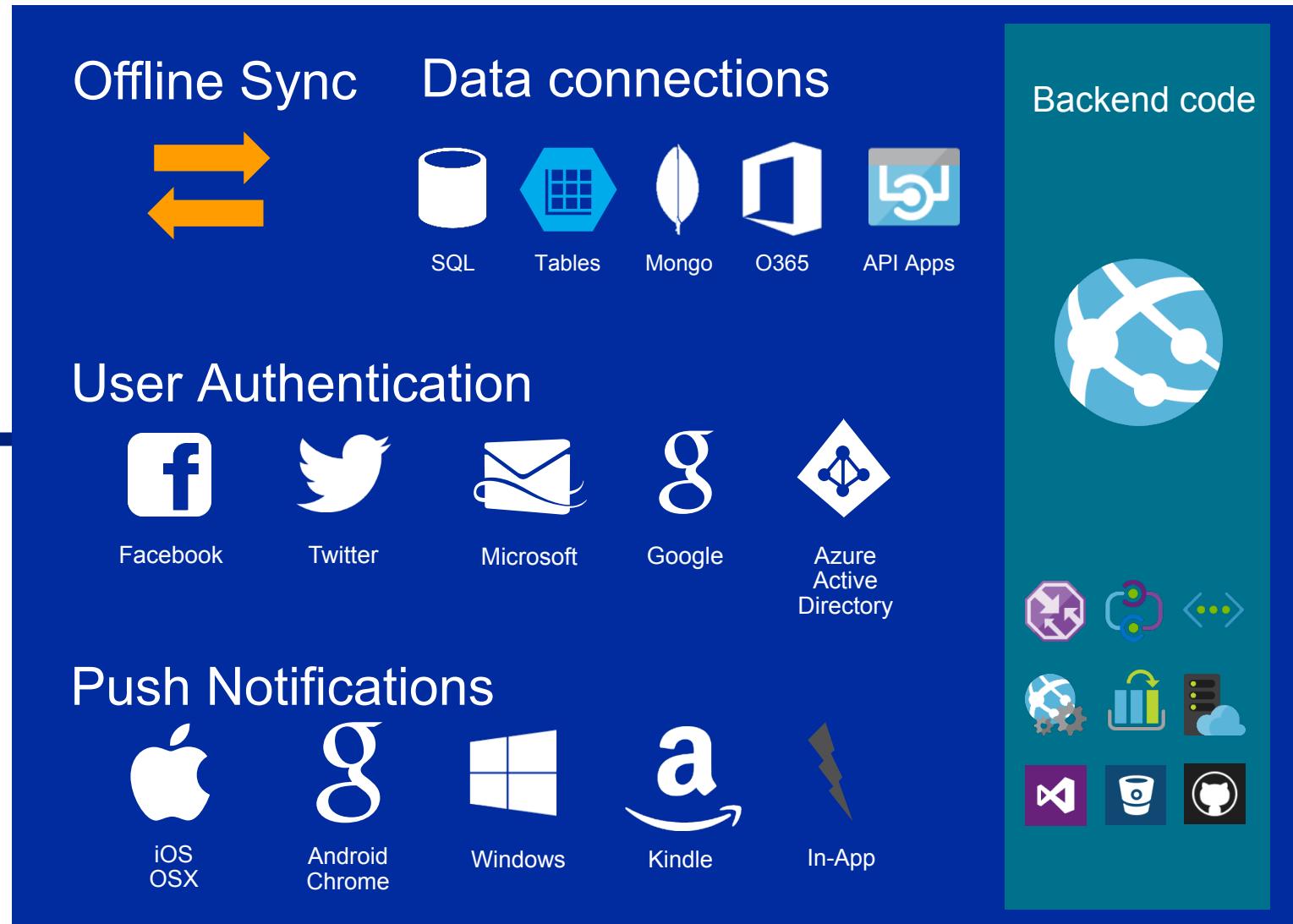
- *Extremely* powerful
- Flexible
 - Easy Tables
 - App Service
- C# SDKs available everywhere:
 - C# iOS, Android, & Windows with Xamarin
 - C# clients, written by C# developers (open source)
 - C# backend with ASP.NET

Xamarin Apps + Backend Services



Shared C# codebase • 100% native API access • High performance

Azure Mobile Apps



Create a Mobile Service

```
MobileService = new MobileServiceClient(  
    "https://myapp.azurewebsites.net");
```

Create Tables

```
IMobileServiceSyncTable<Store> table;  
public async Task Init()  
{  
    const string path = "syncstore.db";  
    var db = new MobileServiceSQLiteStore(path);  
    db.DefineTable<Store>();  
  
    var h = new MobileServiceSyncHandler();  
    await MobileService.SyncContext.InitializeAsync(db, h);  
    table = MobileService.GetSyncTable<Store>();  
}  
}
```

Get and Modify Data

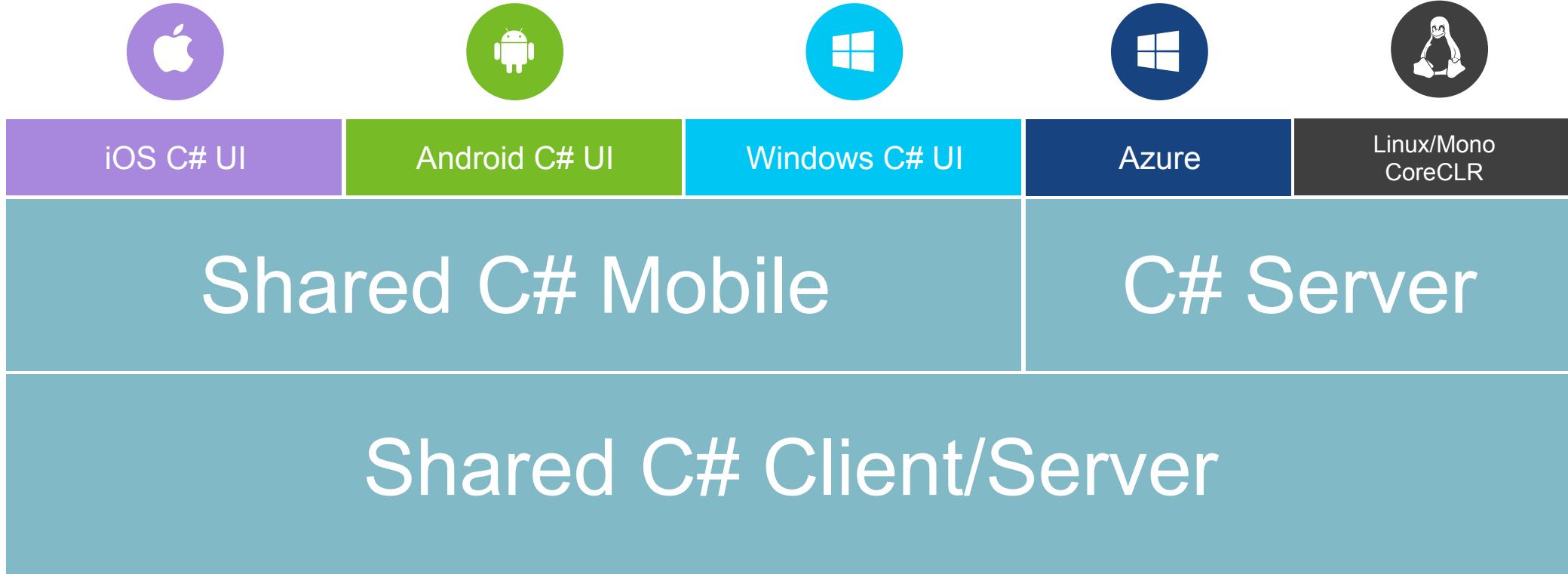
```
public async Task<IEnumerable<Store>> GetStoresAsync()
{
    await table.PullAsync("allStores", table.CreateQuery());
    return await table.ToEnumerableAsync();
}

public async Task<Store> AddStoreAsync (Store store)
{
    await table.InsertAsync (store);
    await table.PullAsync("allStores", table.CreateQuery());
    await MobileService.SyncContext.PushAsync();
    return store;
}
```

Let's add a backend

So Much More

Mobile + Server



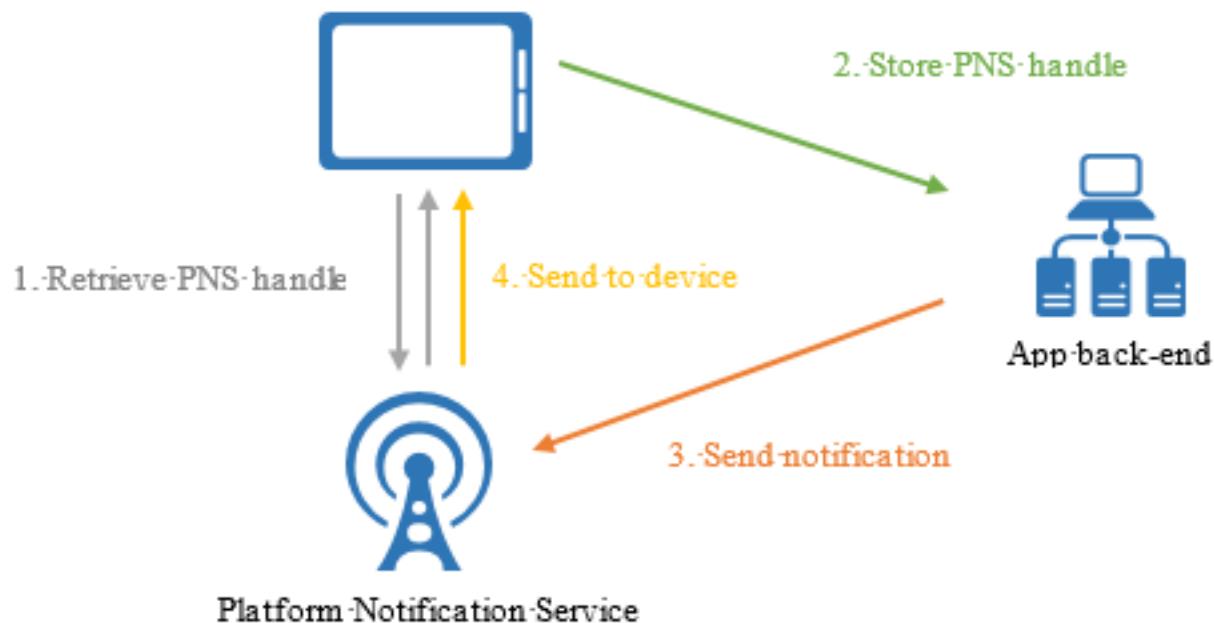
Shared C# codebase • 100% native API access • High performance

Authentication

- Rolling your own account infrastructure is difficult and time-consuming
- Secure your app with prebuilt authentication providers
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Google
 - Microsoft
 - Azure AD
 - Anything OAuth 2

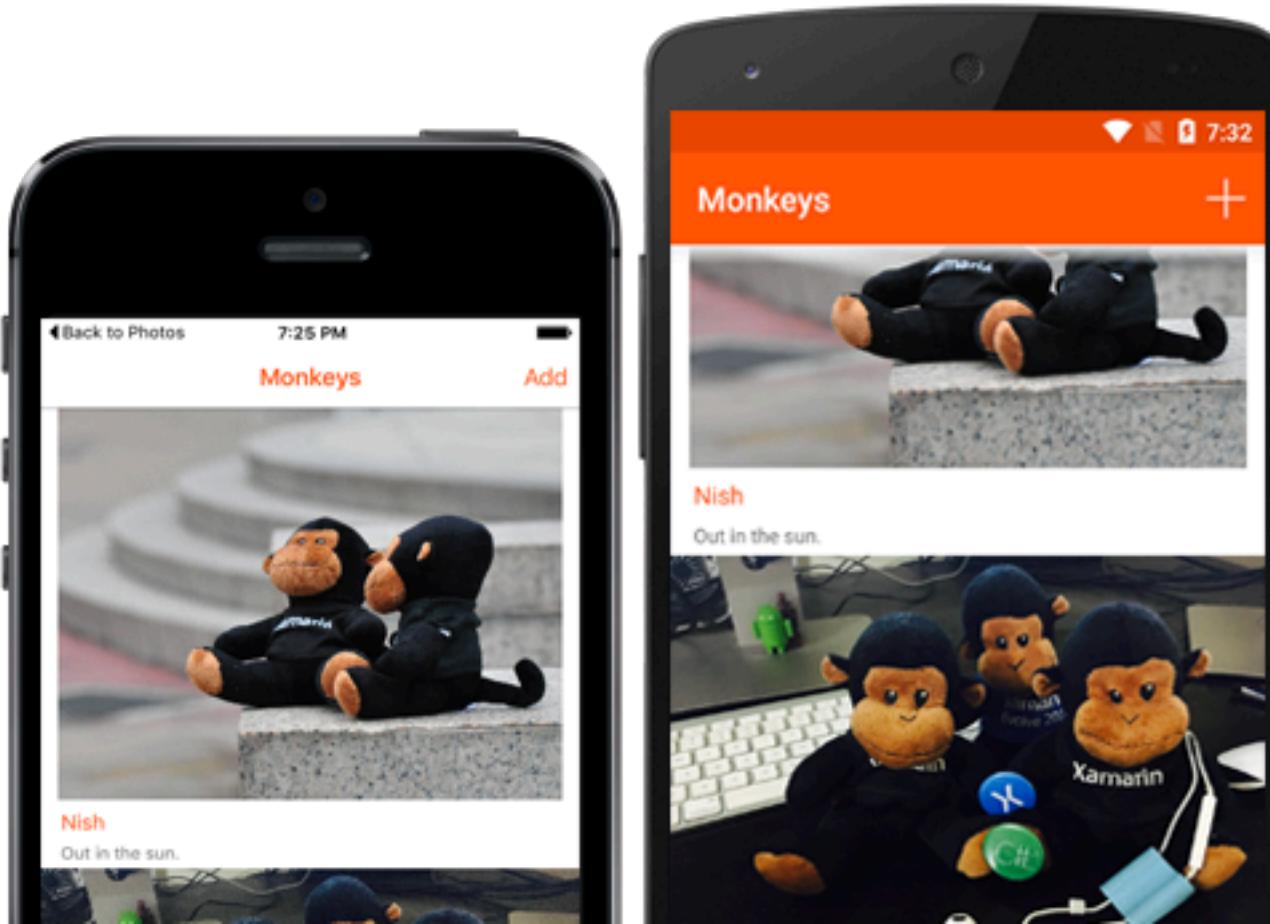
Push Notifications

- Easy-to-use, multiplatform scaled push infrastructure that allows you to send push notifications almost anywhere.



File Sync

- Sync files to Azure Storage, just like you did for structured data.



A lot of news from Connect();

Visual Studio for Mac

- Preview launched at Connect();
- Merging the Visual Studio and Xamarin Studio on Mac
 - IntelliSense and refactoring with Roslyn Compiler Platform
 - Build engine with MSBuild
 - Same debugger engines for Xamarin and .NET Core apps
 - Same designers for Xamarin.iOS and Xamarin.Android
- Based on MonoDevelop IDE and Xamarin Studio
- Still in preview... so...

Visual Studio for Mac

- A lot of new templates available
- Develop mobile applications with `Xamarin.iOS`,
`Xamarin.Android`, `Xamarin.Forms` and
`Xamarin.Mac`
- Develop for .NET Core apps and ASP.NET Core
apps
- Templates for Connected Apps
 - Create apps with Azure Backend

Visual Studio Mobile Center

- New portal for apps
- Build, Test, Distribute and Analyze your apps
- Integrated in GitHub

Cross-Platform Development

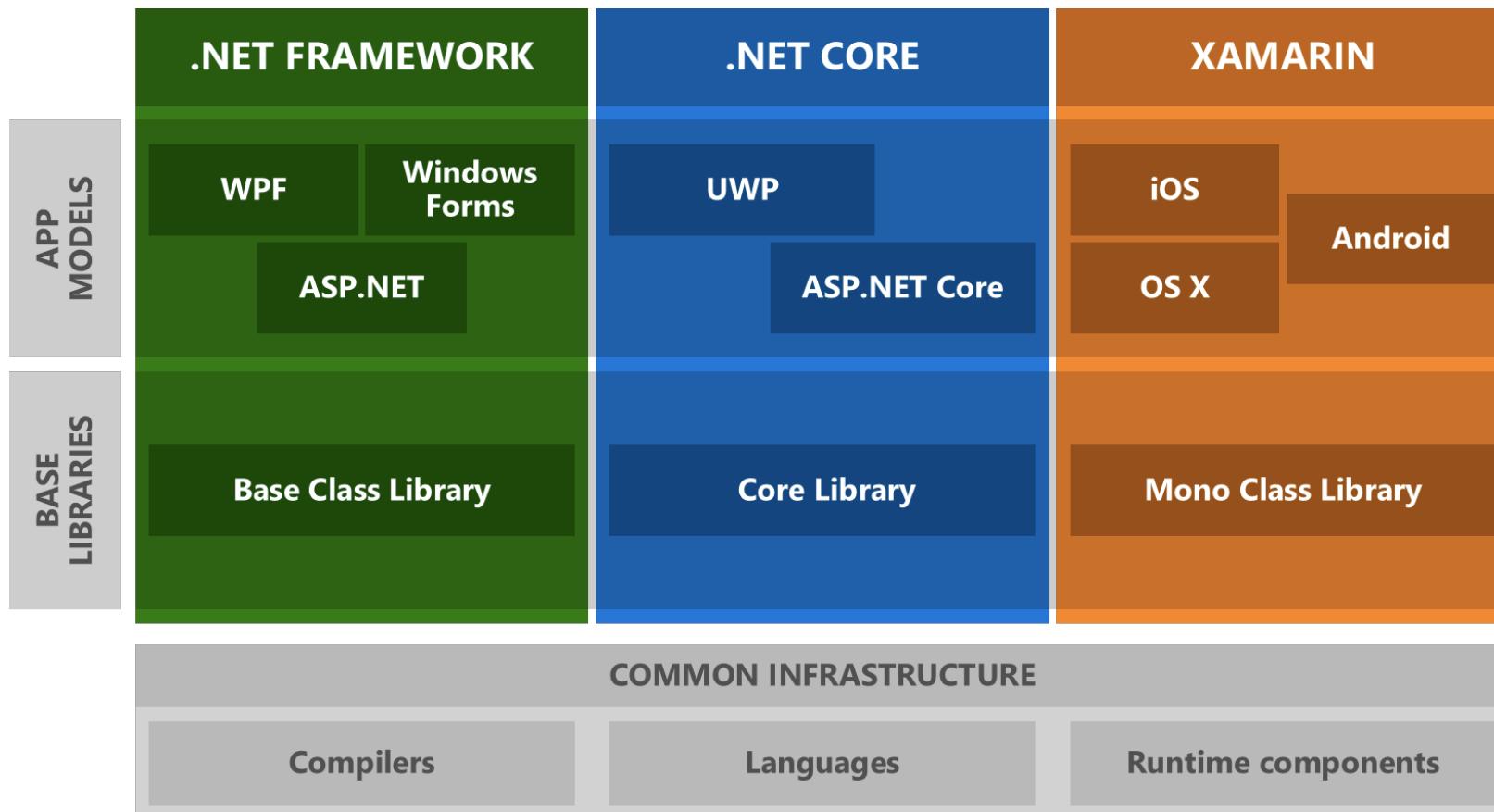
- Share code with PCL
- PCL are too much statics
 - Not ready for new platforms
- Needs something more dynamic

.NET Standard

- Defines uniform set of BCL APIs for all .NET platforms to implement, independent of workload
- Enables developers to produce portable libraries that are usable across .NET runtimes, using this same set of APIs
- Reduces and hopefully eliminates conditional compilation of shared source due to .NET APIs, only for OS APIs

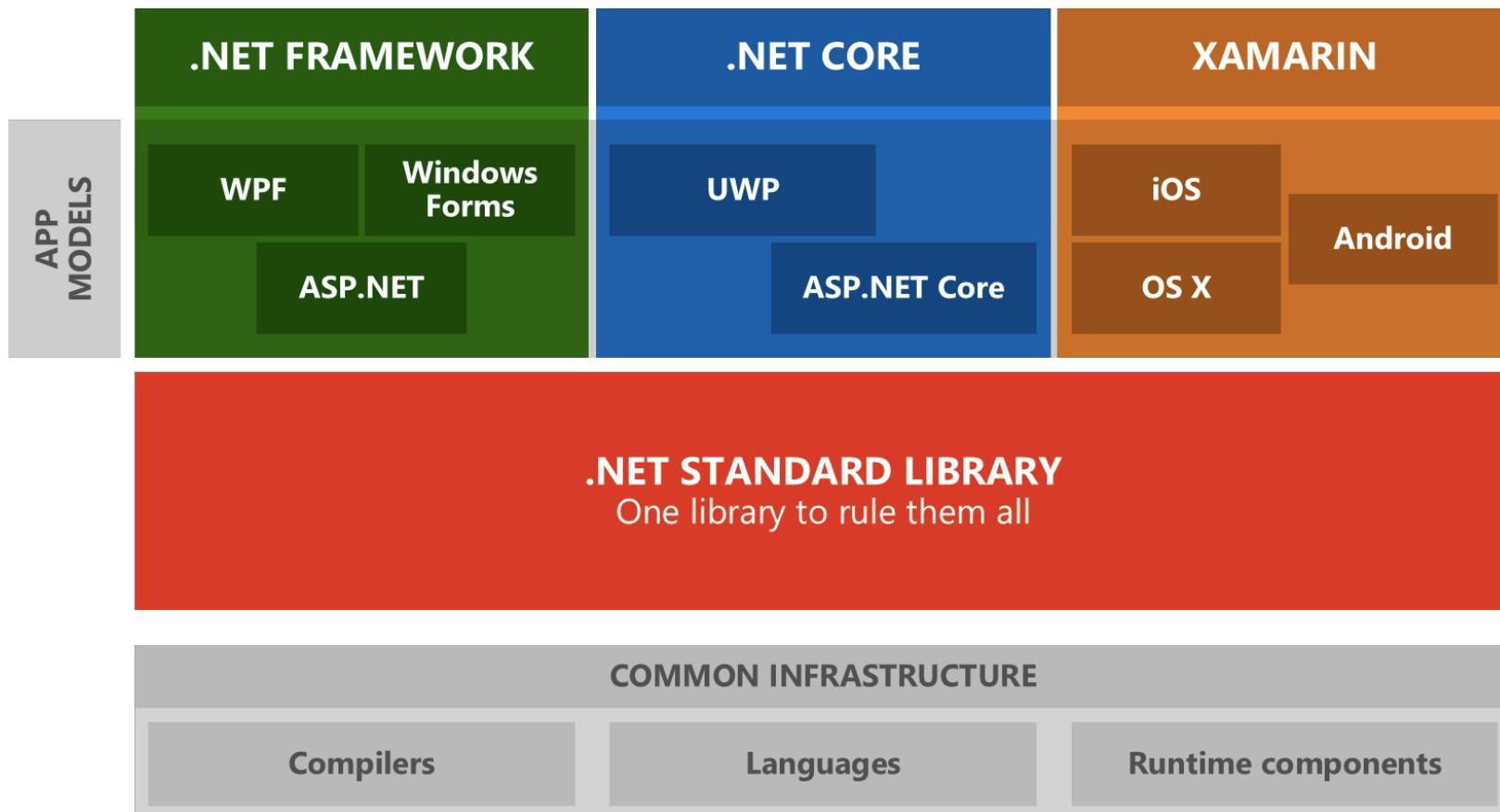
.NET Standard

- Is a specification, not an implementation
- .NET Core is a .NET Standard implementation



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.NET STANDARD 2.0

XML

XLinq • XML Document • XPath • XSD • XSL

SERIALIZATION

BinaryFormatter • Data Contract • XML

NETWORKING

Sockets • Http • Mail • WebSockets

IO

Files • Compression • MMF

THREADING

Threads • Thread Pool • Tasks

CORE

Primitives • Collections • Reflection • Interop • Linq

So... the PCL?

- **Similarities:**
 - Defines APIs that can be used for binary code sharing
- **Differences:**
 - The .NET Standard Library is a curated set of APIs, while PCL profiles are defined by intersections of existing platforms
 - The .NET Standard Library linearly versions, while PCL profiles do not
 - PCL profiles represents Microsoft platforms while the .NET Standard Library is agnostic to platform

Questions?

Lunch!

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