

# Kitura/iOS: Running a Web Serv

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Server-side Swift applications, and [Kitura](#) applications in particular, can run on macOS and Ubuntu Linux. There are use cases, however, that require running a server-side application on iOS means embedding its code in a plain client-side app. In these use cases and conclude with a Hello-world Kitura/iOS app.

Until now, developers had to produce two different server-side implementations for applications on iOS. To enable running the server-side part on a “server OS”, developers used web frameworks for Java, Node.js, PHP, and Ruby, among others. However, running a server-side application on a device. Consequently, the developers wrote the iOS server-side part using some other framework. A server-side Swift web framework provides the opportunity to prevent this duplication by creating a single server-side application that could run both remotely on a “server OS” and locally on a device. This is “the killer argument” in favor of server-side Swift web frameworks.

I read about some of the use cases presented below while googling about iOS server-side applications proposed by my colleagues. Some of the use cases just came to mind. I guess you can find more [server-side applications](#). I would be happy to hear your ideas.

# Use Cases for Running Server-Side Apps on iOS

I found six use cases for running server-side apps on iOS. Let me explain the first one.

## Use Case 1: Running server-side code in Xcode to facilitate development

This use case is the most obvious one. Once your server-side code can run on iOS, you can run the server-side code in Xcode together with your client-side unit tests. Furthermore, it's possible to run the **client side and the server side** of your application in the same Xcode instance. You can run the application and then step back and forth between the client and the server parts. This is useful for testing the **server** for iOS and use the mockup server before the real server is developed. This is the same as running the Xcode playground.

## Use Case 2: Offline mode

According to the title of [this Forrester report](#), supporting offline mode is the key for many mobile apps. Running a web server on iOS can enable **offline mode** in a simple way. This is useful for many of your iOS app.

Note that several databases can run on iOS, for example, [SQLite](#) or [IBM Cloud](#). If you have an embedded database, you can have a full-fledged web server inside your iOS app. You can run the embedded web server when it is disconnected from the network. The client-side code can connect to the server through a *localhost* URL. The networking code of the iOS app could be replaced. Alternatively, you can use [URLSessionDelegate](#).

The app can synchronize a local iOS database replica with the remote database connected to the Internet. Alternatively, you can synchronize the local data with the remote database. Furthermore, some databases facilitate synchronization between the local and remote databases.

Naturally, using the network stack for offline mode could have performance implications compared to other offline mode implementations. However, the simplicity of the implementation could be a significant benefit for a small-scale backend.

## Use Case 3: On-device demo mode

The local iOS backend can be used for **offline demos**. Suppose you want to demonstrate your app at a client's premises. You are not sure that your device will have network connectivity (or even if it will pitch anyone?). Furthermore, your app may encounter firewall issues. When you are at a client's premises, if the wireless network will be reliable and fast enough for your app to function, you can take your server on your device with you, always ready for demonstration.

## Use Case 4: Peer-to-peer

An additional use case involves the **peer-to-peer** communication of iOS devices. This can be done using a variety of TCP, e.g., HTTP, [WebSocket](#), or [MQTT](#). The caveat here is that currently you can only run peer-to-peer apps in [the background mode](#). Once your screen is locked, or the user switches to another app, your app will have to ensure that your peer-to-peer apps run in the foreground. You can use [Background App Refresh](#) to ensure your iOS device. See the next use case for an explanation about *Guided Access*.

## Use Case 5: Ad-hoc server

Another use case is an **ad-hoc client-server topology**. Suppose you implement an app that has to function at some site with a local Wi-Fi network. The catch is that the site may not have Internet or has a prohibitively slow connection. Imagine you are at some military location where Internet connectivity is restricted.

Alternatively, imagine you have a cellular device that provides a personal hotspot. The hotspot device has slow cellular connectivity. The tethered devices will have a faster connection to the hotspot device.

remote server. However, connectivity **between** the tethered devices could be broken and happen on the Wi-Fi network of the personal hotspot.

Using server side code on iOS, you can set up one of your iOS devices to act as a server and other devices to use it as their backend.

You may want to set your server-side iOS app to run in [Guided Access mode](#), which is protected by a passcode. Disabling hardware buttons is one of the options offered in your iOS app not to report its idle time by setting `UIApplication.shared.isIdleTimerDisabled` to `YES` ensure that neither you nor the OS will accidentally deactivate your app and with these settings neither you nor the OS can lock the screen or switch off your app. Your app will continue to run forever. Well, OK, not forever, but either until the battery is drained or you turn off Guided Access mode explicitly, by providing the passcode.

## Use Case 6: Gateway for IoT

Yet another use case for a server on iOS is **Internet-of-Things**. You could have a gateway device for IoT devices. To facilitate IoT data collection and processing, the gateway device can collect data from sensors locally. Once in a while the iOS device will send the data to the remote server to perform some processing of data before sending, for example to filter or to aggregate.

## Bonus Use Case: Just for the fun of it

I hope you are convinced now regarding the use cases. The last use case is just for the fun of it: using an iPhone as a web server?

## Kitura iOS Hello World app

Now it's time for some action. Let's run a simple Kitura application on iOS. More...

Zats and I implemented [the Kitura/iOS Hello World app](#). The app demonstrates how to run Kitura server-side applications on iOS devices on a local network. The server returns a “Hello World” message with

The Kitura server-side application is embedded in a client-side app that facilitates the iOS server experience, the app displays the URL of the server and the QR code to start and stop the server and shows the server logs.

To build the app, clone the project and run *make*. *make* generates an Xcode workspace with the server side parts as projects. Once finished, *make* will open the workspace and actually performs in a future blog post.

Build and run the client side part on an iOS device or in the simulator. To test, enter the displayed URL in a browser of any device on the same Wi-Fi network. The “Hello World” message is displayed in the browser. See log messages running on the main screen of the app and the log in a separate screen.

Note that you can run the server-side code of the project as a plain server-side application in the *ServerSide* folder of the repository. Just build it with Swift Package Manager. This is the “killer” advantage of server-side Swift web frameworks – the same code can

## Conclusion

In this blog post, I describe several use cases for running Kitura applications on iOS. I also discuss the technical issues involved in developing Kitura/iOS applications.

### Update on December 8, 2017

Additional blog post about Kitura/iOS: [Kitura/iOS Part 2: Software Engineering](#)

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I work as a senior software developer in IBM Research - Haifa. In my 16 years in IBM Research, I've worked on a variety of projects in different areas, from binary executable optimization to microservice platform. I've held various roles - as a developer, an architect and a project lead, and programmed in C, C++, Java, Swift, Android, Ruby, JavaScript, Go and Bash. My interests include Software Engineering and Architecture, Product Development, Software Design/Design Patterns, Application Environments/Application Frameworks/Middleware, Cloud Computing technologies, Web and Mobile applications, Server-Side Swift, Microservices and Service Meshes. I'm currently at Technion - Israel Institute of Technology.

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## 5 comments on "Kitura/iOS: Running a Web Server"

**Richard Applebaum** • March 13, 2017

Or... maybe, run Xcode on the iPad Pro — and do it all on a single device!

[Reply](#)

**David James** • March 22, 2017

Database synchronization for offline mode is very hard to get right, for reasons beyond the scope of this, but it still requires a significant amount of paperwork to get set up and working. There are three approaches to offline mode, the selection being dependent on available time, memory, and network connection, 2. Offline – read only from local database, 3. Limited Offline – read and write (CRUD) with synchronization and error handling.

[Reply](#)

**Arno.Nyhm** • March 29, 2017

additional use case: also to make a onboarding local database before an user signs up, so that the user can register just to see how an app works

[Reply](#)

**Daniel** • November 09, 2018

Does this still work? I've tried following your steps on github but when I try run  
\*\*\* [setDeploymentVersionOfSharedServerClient] Error 1  
ruby Builder/Scripts/set\_deployment\_version.rb SharedServerClient/SharedSe  
ruby: No such file or directory — Builder/Scripts/set\_deployment\_version.rb (L

[Reply](#)

**Vadim Eisenberg** • November 18, 2018

Hi Daniel, sorry it took me some time to get to the issue and to fix th  
build badge on the github page of <https://github.com/IBM-Swift/Kitura-Sample-iOS>. You can click on the badge and see the bu

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