

Professional iOS App Architecture

Justin Williams

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I write code for money in Colorado.



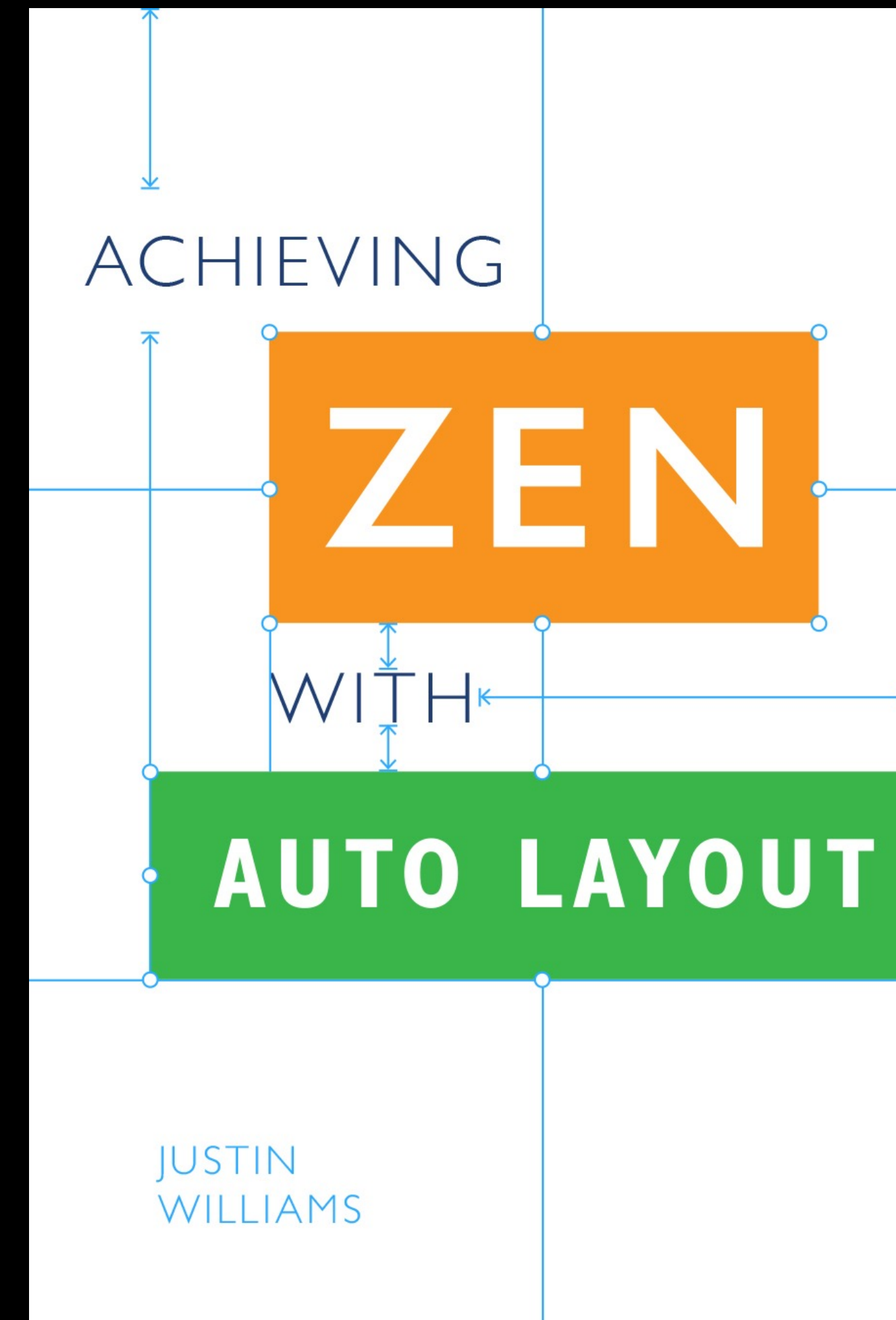
I don't do demos.

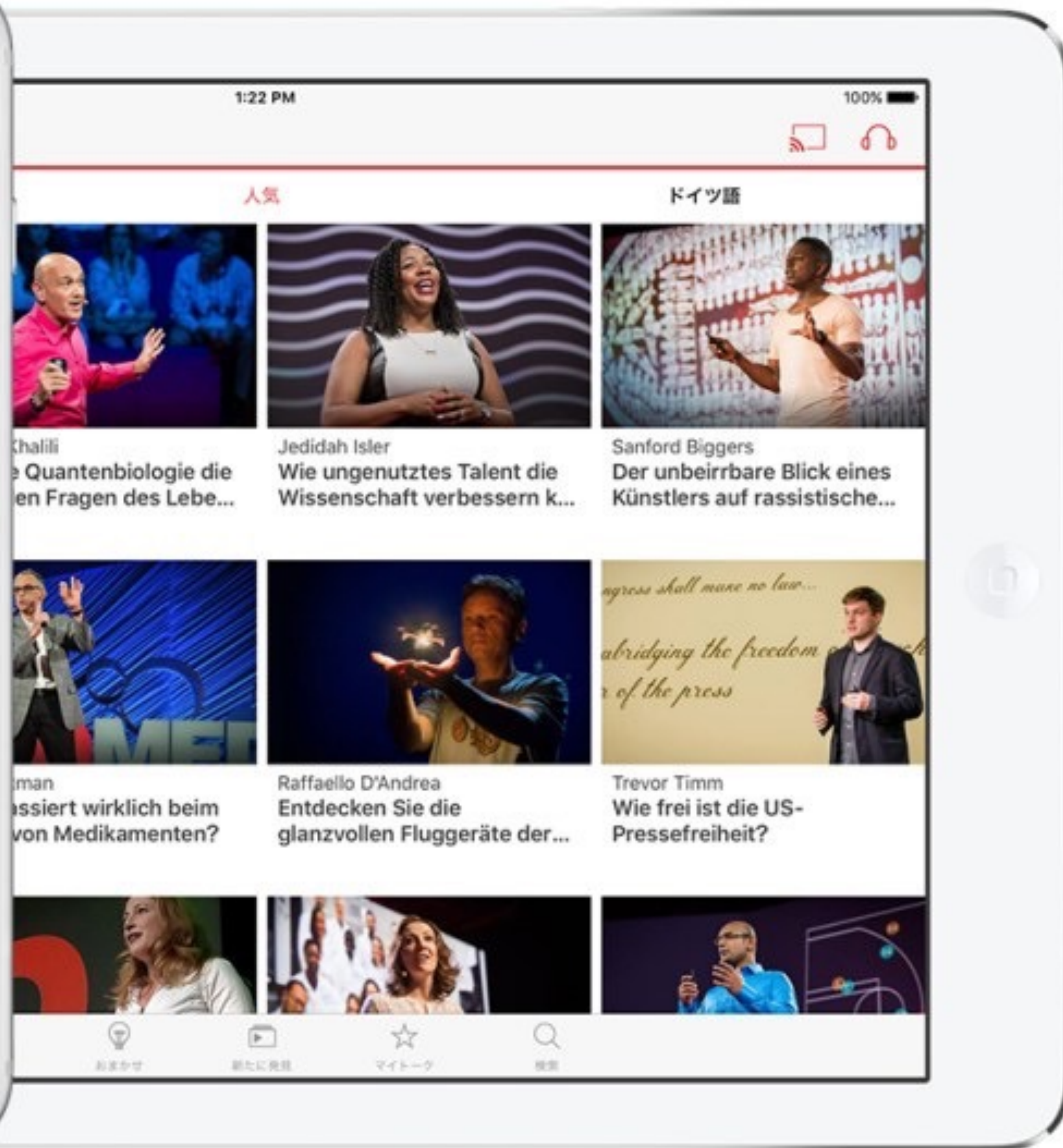
But I'll give you a full sample project at the end for sticking around.

Why This Talk?

The Auto Layout Trilogy

- 2013: Achieving Zen With Auto Layout
- 2014: Stupid Auto Layout Tricks
- 2015: Mastering Auto Layout
- 2016: ???

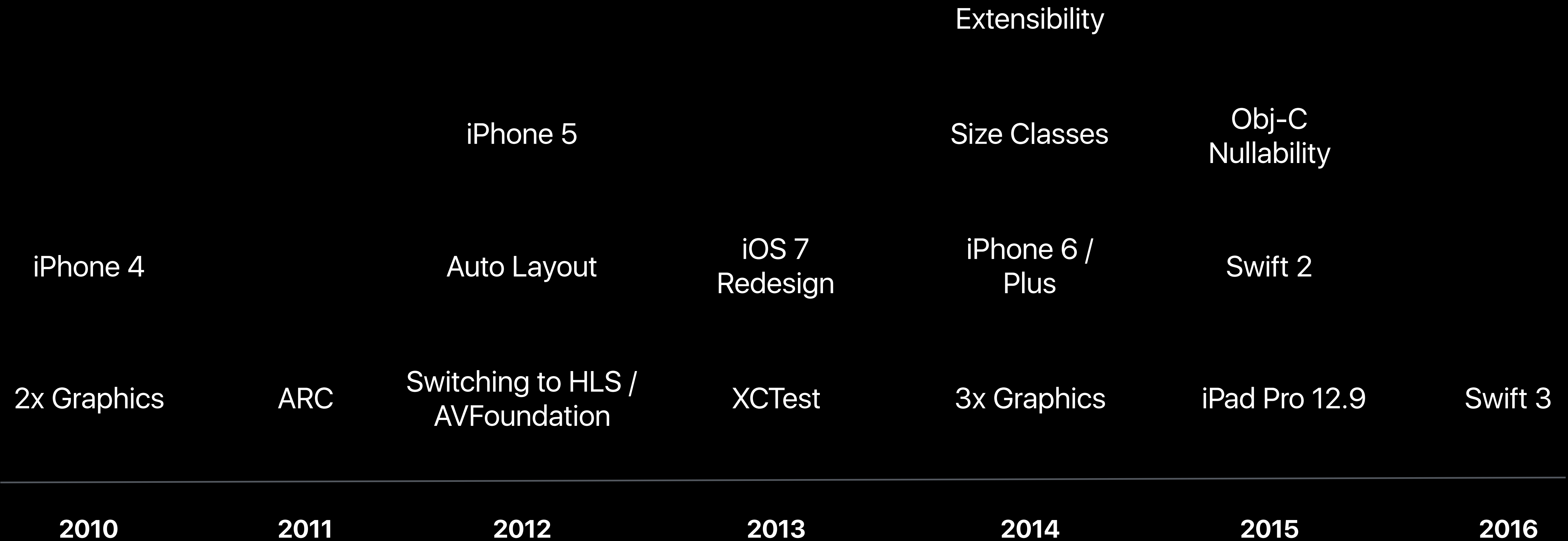




TED 1.0

- 100% Objective-C
- Manual memory management
- English only
- Completely separate UI (and launch sequence!) for iPhone and iPad
- Designed for the iPhone 3Gs and iPad 1.0

Ch-Ch-Changes



TED 3.0

- 50% Swift 2.2 / 50 % Objective-C
- 100% ARC
- 100% Auto Layout and size classes
- Localized and deployed in 22 languages
- Designed for iPhone 4S up to iPad Pro 12.9"

Not Just Device Capabilities

Best Practices Have Changed Too

"Best" Practices

- Massive View Controller
- Separation of **WHAT** concerns?
- An inflexible Core Data model.



WARNING

Opinionated Developer Incoming!

What We'll Cover

- Framework-first development
- Dependency Management
- Data Parsing & Persistence
- Network Access

Framework Based Design

Dynamic Frameworks

- First introduced on iOS with iOS 8
- First introduced on macOS back when you still used Windows.
- Enables runtime linking of your code.
- Encapsulates resources as well
- Necessary if you are using Swift (ABI Stability)

Why Frameworks?

- Better separation of concerns
- Better testability
- Faster incremental compilation

Application	Core	Network	Data
View Controllers	Logging	Network Object	Persistence
App Specific Helpers	Settings	API Requests	JSON Parsing
App Extensions	Class Extensions	Operations	Business Logic

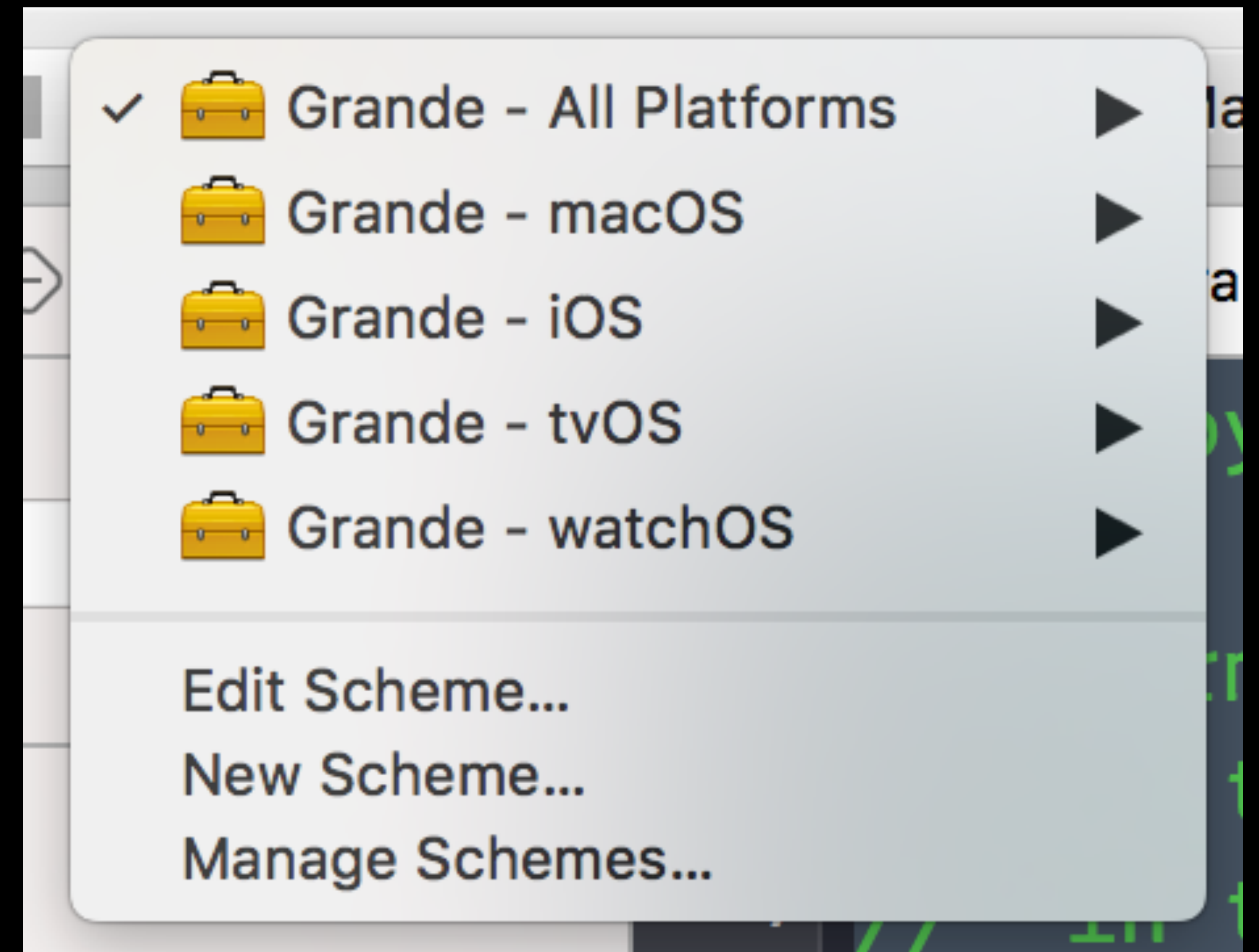
Build For All Platforms

iOS, macOS, tvOS, and watchOS (it's still a thing!)

Use Schemes

One scheme per target / platform

One catch-all for all platforms on a target.



Precompiled Frameworks

Enable faster compilation by not recompiling rarely changing code constantly.

Dependency Management

Dependency Management

- Cocoapods
- Carthage
- Living in the stone age

Carthage

- Decentralized
- Based off Git and your Xcode projects.
- Builds dynamic frameworks only
- No "podspec" type files.

Semantic Carthaging

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'justin / Aspen'. The 'Tags' tab is selected, displaying a list of releases. The releases are ordered by date, from most recent at the top to oldest at the bottom. Each release entry includes the date, version number, a commit hash, and links for downloading source code (zip or tar.gz) and release notes. The interface also shows repository statistics like stars (47) and forks (3) at the top right.

Date	Version	Commit Hash	Assets	Actions
on Mar 19	v0.5.1	6e35e91	zip, tar.gz, Notes, Downloads	Edit release notes Release notes + downloads
on Mar 12	v0.5	8c60a49	zip, tar.gz, Notes, Downloads	Edit release notes Release notes + downloads
on Oct 22, 2015	v0.4.2	e99d89a	zip, tar.gz, Notes	Edit release notes Release notes
on Oct 15, 2015	v0.4.1	1f3cf9a	zip, tar.gz	Add release notes (No release notes)
on Oct 6, 2015	v0.4	4fa9f5f	zip, tar.gz	Add release notes (No release notes)
on Sep 30, 2015	0.3	0e651f2	zip, tar.gz, Notes	Edit release notes Release notes
on Sep 11, 2015	v0.2	e1baa66	zip, tar.gz, Notes	Edit release notes Release notes

```
carthage build --no-skip-current  
carthage archive iDevFramework
```



Dependency Lecture

I'm required to do this by Crusty the Grey Beard.

Things I Use And Like

- Freddy <https://github.com/bignerdranch/Freddy>
- PINRemotedImage <https://github.com/pinterest/PINRemotedImage>
- Valet <https://github.com/square/Valet>

Parsing & Persistence

Core Data

Realm

I like Realm. I use Realm. Usually.

Yay Realm

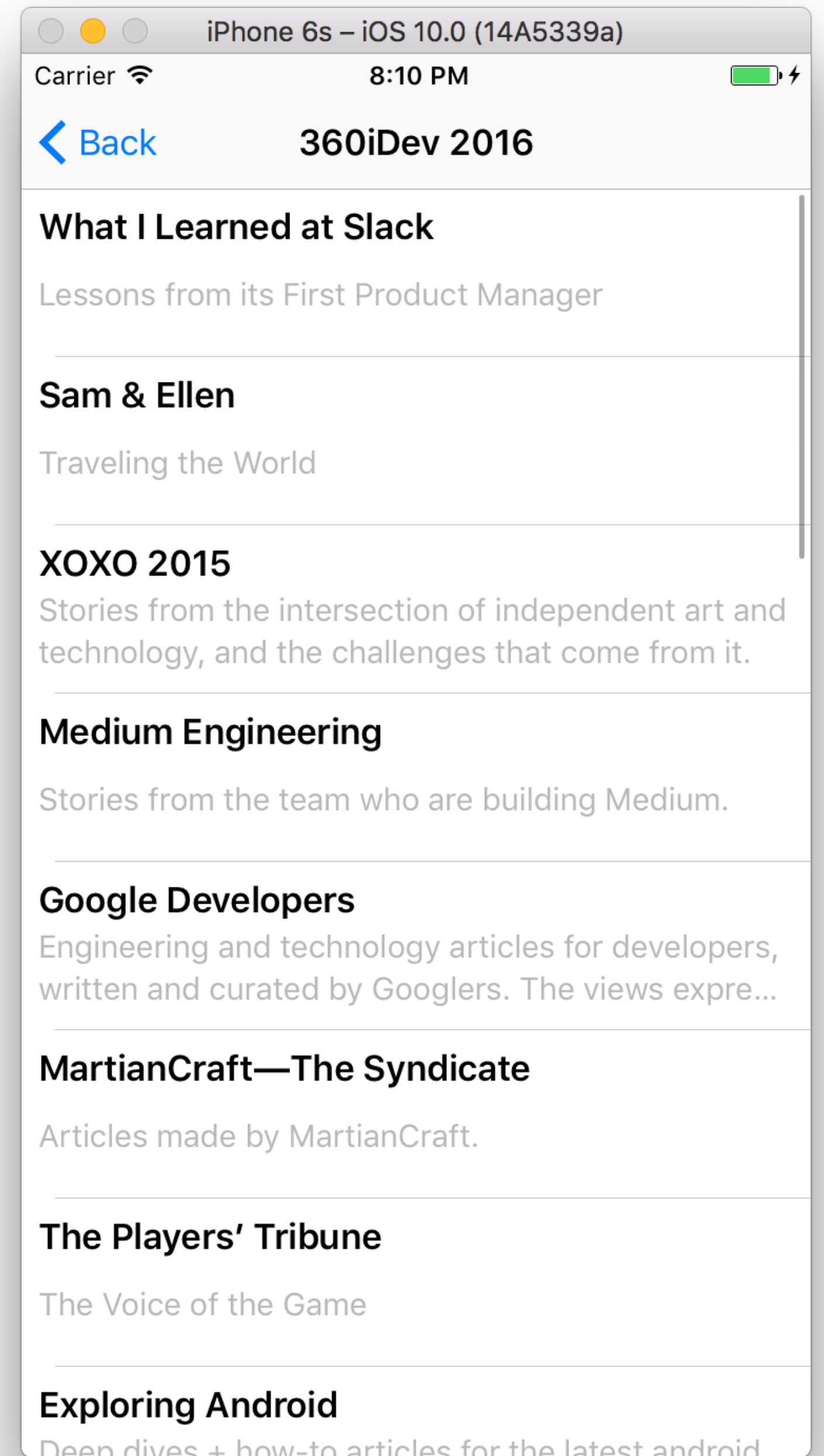
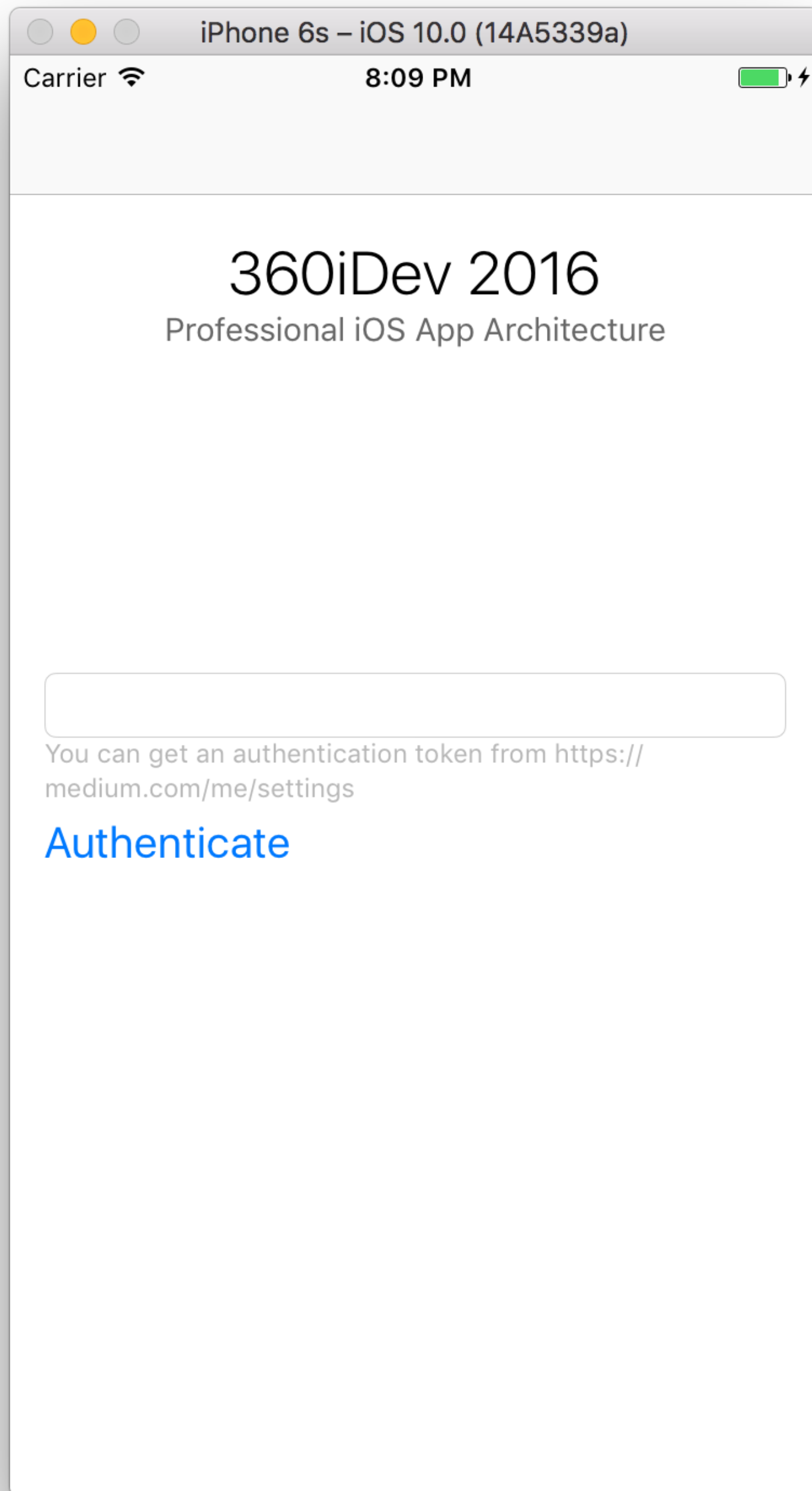
- Easy to adopt
- Native bindings in both Objective-C and Swift
- Easy to work with
- Stable

Boo Realm

- Swift ABI stability pain
- It's a startup!

Let's Write Some Code

Finally™



```
/// Used to represent an authenticated Medium account.
public final class User: Object, MediumContent {
    /// A unique identifier for the user.
    public dynamic var id: String = ""
    /// The user's username on Medium.
    public dynamic var username: String = ""
    /// The user's name on Medium.
    public dynamic var name: String = ""
    /// The URL to the user's profile on Medium.
    public var url: URL? {
        return URL(string: urlString)
    }
    fileprivate dynamic var urlString: String = ""
    /// The URL to the user's avatar on Medium.
    public var imageUrl: URL? {
        return URL(string: imageUrlString)
    }
    fileprivate dynamic var imageUrlString: String = ""

    override public static func primaryKey() -> String? {
        return "id"
    }
}
```

```

/// A collection of thoughts, from a Thought Leader (or `User`).
public final class Publication: Object, MediumContent {
    /// A unique identifier for the post.
    public dynamic var id: String = ""
    /// The publication's title.
    public dynamic var title: String = ""
    /// The publication's description.
    public dynamic var synopsis: String = ""
    /// The URL of the publication on Medium.
    public var url: URL? {
        return URL(string: urlString)
    }
    fileprivate dynamic var urlString: String = ""
    /// The URL to the publication's image on Medium.
    public var imageURL: URL? {
        return URL(string: imageUrlString)
    }
    fileprivate dynamic var imageUrlString: String = ""
    override public static func primaryKey() -> String? {
        return "id"
    }
}

```

```
do {  
    let realm = try Realm()  
    try realm.write {  
        realm.add(objects, update: true)  
    }  
  
    logInfo("Successfully wrote \$(objects.count) objects to Realm.")  
} catch {  
    logError("Error writing to Realm: \$(error)")  
}
```



```
{
  "data": {
    "id": "asdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasfd",
    "username": "justin",
    "name": "Justin Williams",
    "url": "https://medium.com/@justin",
    "imageUrl": "https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/fit/c/200/200/1*YWglErDhmCgBtuAiHVKOmg.jpeg"
  }
}
```

```
extension User: JSONDecodable {  
    public convenience init(json: JSON) throws {  
        self.init()  
        id = try json.string("data", "id")  
        username = try json.string("data", "username")  
        name = try json.string("data", "name")  
        urlString = try json.string("data", "url")  
        imageUrlString = try json.string("data", "imageUrl")  
    }  
}
```

```
extension Publication: JSONDecodable {  
    public convenience init(json: JSON) throws {  
        self.init()  
        id = try json.string("id")  
        title = try json.string("name")  
        synopsis = try json.string("description")  
        urlString = try json.string("url")  
        imageUrlString = try json.string("imageUrl")  
    }  
}
```

```
do {  
    // Check if we are getting a dictionary or an array.  
    if let data = try? json.array("data", alongPath: .NullBecomesNil) {  
        parsedObjects = try data!.map(T.init)  
    } else if (try? json.dictionary("data", alongPath: .NullBecomesNil)) !=  
        nil {  
        let result = try T(json: json)  
        parsedObjects = [result]  
    }  
} catch {  
    logError("Error parsing JSON: \(error)")  
    if let completion = completionHandler {  
        completion(Result.failure(error))  
    }  
    isFinished = true  
    return  
}
```

Network Requests & Operations

Network Access

- Result based
- Protocol oriented
- Powered by operation queues

Result Based

```
public enum Result<T> {  
    case success(T)  
    case failure(Error)  
}
```

```
guard let token = tokenTextField.text else { return }
```

```
let config = URLSessionConfiguration.default
```

```
config.allowsCellularAccess = true
```

```
config.networkServiceTypes = [.default]
```

```
let session = URLSession(configuration: config)
```

```
network = NetworkAPI(accessToken: token, session: session)
```

```
_ = network.getProfile() { (result) in
```

```
    switch (result) {
```

```
        case .success(_):
```

```
            self.showPublications()
```

```
            break
```

```
        case .failure(let error):
```

```
            print(error)
```

```
            break
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Protocol Oriented

- Each request is built off a `APIRequest`
- `GeneratedRequest` **adds construction of a** `URLRequest`
- Pass the request into your network operation.


```
protocol APIRequest {  
    var baseUrl: NSURL? { get }  
    var method: String { get }  
    var path: String { get }  
    var parameters: Dictionary<String, String> { get }  
    var headers: Dictionary<String, String> { get }  
    var httpBody: HTTPBody? { get }  
    var accessToken: String { get }  
}
```

```

protocol GeneratedRequest: APIRequest {
    func constructRequest() -> URLRequest?
}

extension GeneratedRequest {
    func constructRequest() -> URLRequest? {
        guard let baseURL = baseURL else { return nil }
        guard let URLComponents = NSURLComponents(url: baseURL as URL,
            resolvingAgainstBaseURL: true) else { return nil }
        URLComponents.path = (URLComponents.path ?? "") + path
        URLComponents.queryItems = parameters.map { key, value in
            return URLQueryItem(name: key, value: value)
        }

        guard let URL = URLComponents.url else { return nil }
        let request = NSMutableURLRequest(url: URL)

        if let body = httpBody {
            request.httpBody = body.encoded()
        }

        request.addValue("Bearer \(self.accessToken)", forHTTPHeaderField:
            Constants.authorization)
        request.addValue(Constants.applicationJSON, forHTTPHeaderField: Constants.
            accept)
        request.addValue(Constants.applicationJSON, forHTTPHeaderField: Constants.
            contentType)
        request.httpMethod = method
        return request as URLRequest
    }
}

```

```

import Foundation

struct GetPublicationsRequest: GeneratedRequest {
    internal let userID: String

    // MARK: APIRequest Overrides
    // =====
    // APIRequest Overrides
    // =====
    var path: String
    var accessToken: String

    // MARK: Initialization
    // =====
    // Initialization
    // =====
    init(userID: String, accessToken: String) {
        self.accessToken = accessToken
        self.userID = userID

        self.path = "/users/\(userID)/publications"
    }
}

```

```
/**
```

```
Retrieve the publications a user has access to.
```

- parameter userID: The user's unique identifier.
- parameter completionHandler: The optional completion handler that will return a `Result` instance with either a `User` object or an error.

```
*/
```

```
public func getPublications(userID: String, completionHandler:
    MediumAPIOperationCompletionHandler?) -> Operation {
    let template = GetPublicationsRequest(userID: userID, accessToken:
        accessToken)
    let operation = MediumAPIOperation<Publication>(requestTemplate: template,
        session: session, completionHandler: completionHandler)
    addToQueue(operation: operation)
    return operation
}
```

MediumAPIOperation

- Combines three different sub-operations.
- Network Access
- JSON Parsing
- Persistence

More On Operations

- One queue for user interactive requests and one for background operations.
- Queue choice is determined by `NSQualityOfService`
- An internal queue manages compound operations
- Operations can return values, or just persist and forget it

Even More On Operations

- Adjust the concurrency based on network quality (if network goes bad, ensure that the most important stuff goes through)
- Listen to the operation's `isExecuting`, `isFinished` **and** `isCancelled` **state** to show UI to the user.

I told you there would be a GitHub repo.

<https://github.com/justin/iDev2016>