



# ARCHITECTURE

## WIKIPEDIA

*Architecture is both the process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings or any other structures. Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural symbols and as works of art. Historical civilisations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.*

早上好

# FINDING NEMO

@ANDYYHOPE

**IOS HAS AN ARCHITECTURE PROBLEM**

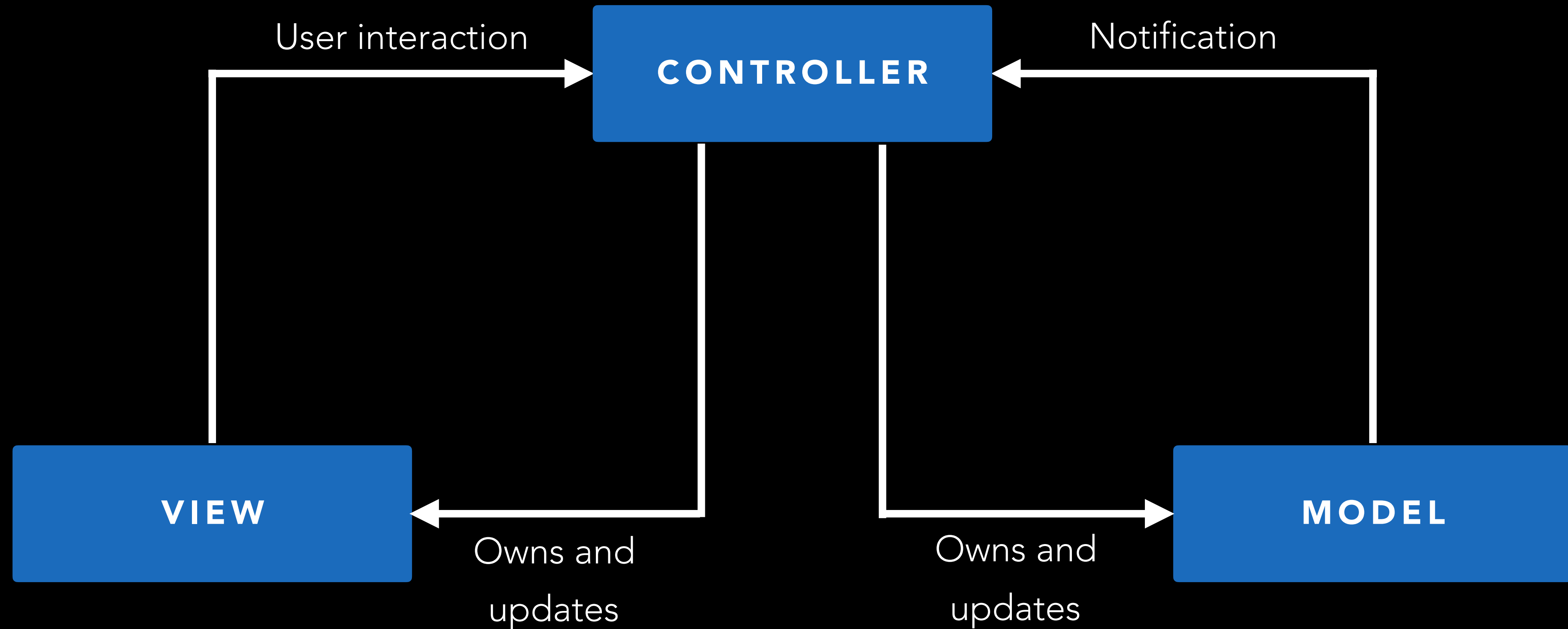
(KINDA...)

# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER

1970S

- Traditional architecture for GUI applications
- Used in different environments  
*Java, ASP, C#, PHP, all the classics*
- **Model** layer represents data
- **View** is what the user sees
- **Controller** is for View interaction or Model manipulation

# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER



# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER

## THE GOOD

- Simple
- Easy to use and understand
- Officially supported by Apple frameworks



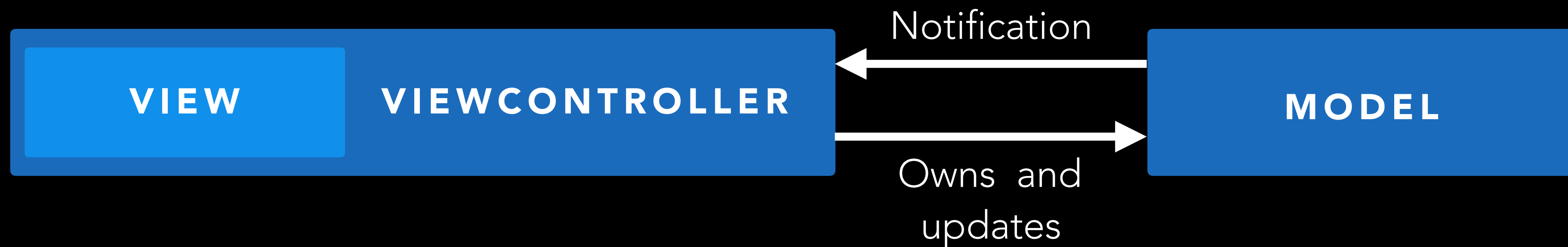
# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER

## THE BAD

- Hasn't aged well
- Data isn't always readily available
- Logic has become more complex
- View and Controller are bound by UIKit (UIViewController)
- Difficult to write tests for
- Suffers from Massive View Controller
- Difficulties with scale

# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER

REALITY



# MVC: MODEL-VIEW-CONTROLLER

## SPIN-OFFS

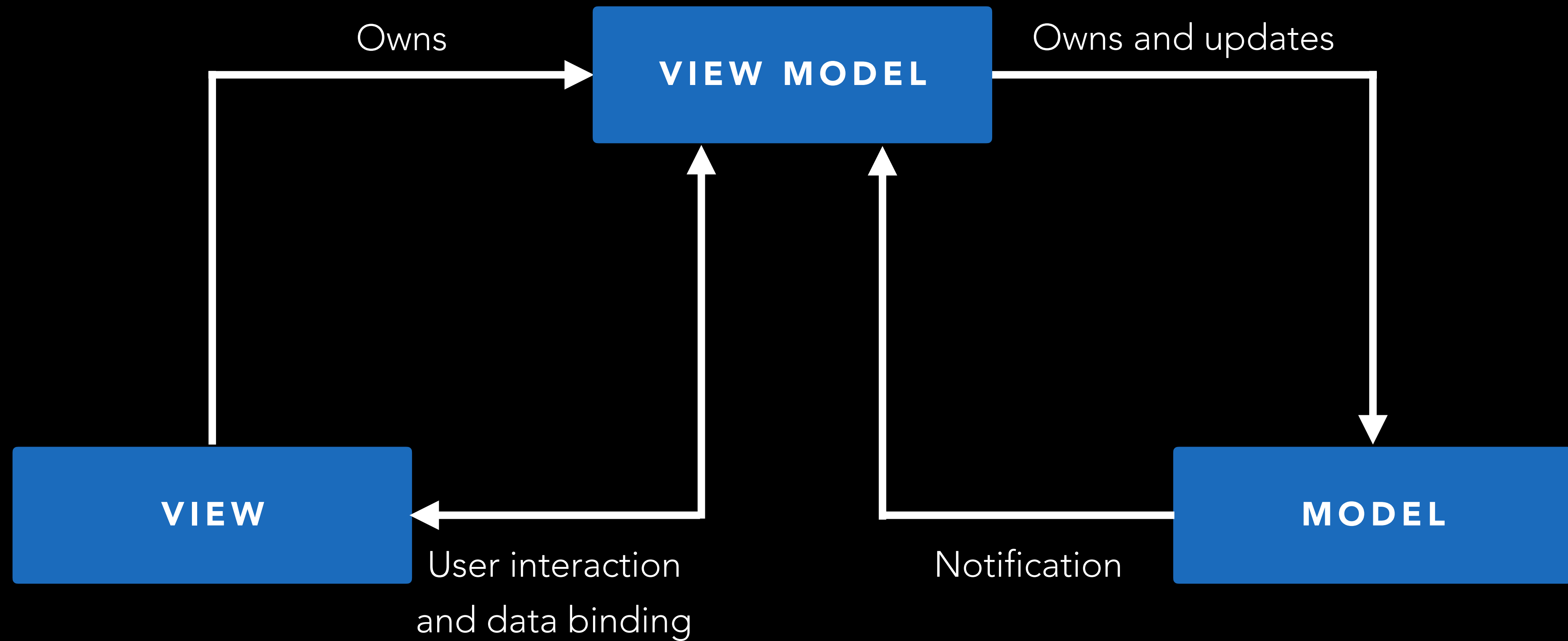
- Hierarchical Model-View-Controller
- Model-View-Adaptor
- Model-View-Presenter
- Model-View-ViewModel

# MVVM: MODEL-VIEW-VIEWMODEL

2005

- Built for event-driven programming of user interfaces (2005)
- Designed by Microsoft
- **Model** represents business logic
- **View** represents what the user sees and interacts with
- **ViewModel** converts the Model for View representation

# MVVM: MODEL-VIEW-VIEWMODEL



# MVVM: MODEL-VIEW-VIEWMODEL

## THE GOOD

- Reactive UI data binding
- Increased testability!
- First viable contender to MVC (within iOS)
- Post-MVC movement on iOS primarily started by Ash Furrow

# MVVM: MODEL-VIEW-VIEWMODEL

## THE BAD

- *Very ideological*
  - Community has different ideas on implementation
  - Some felt that the ViewModel shouldn't import UIKit
  - Some suggested putting network request logic inside the ViewModel
- Felt like we were trying to wedge it into iOS

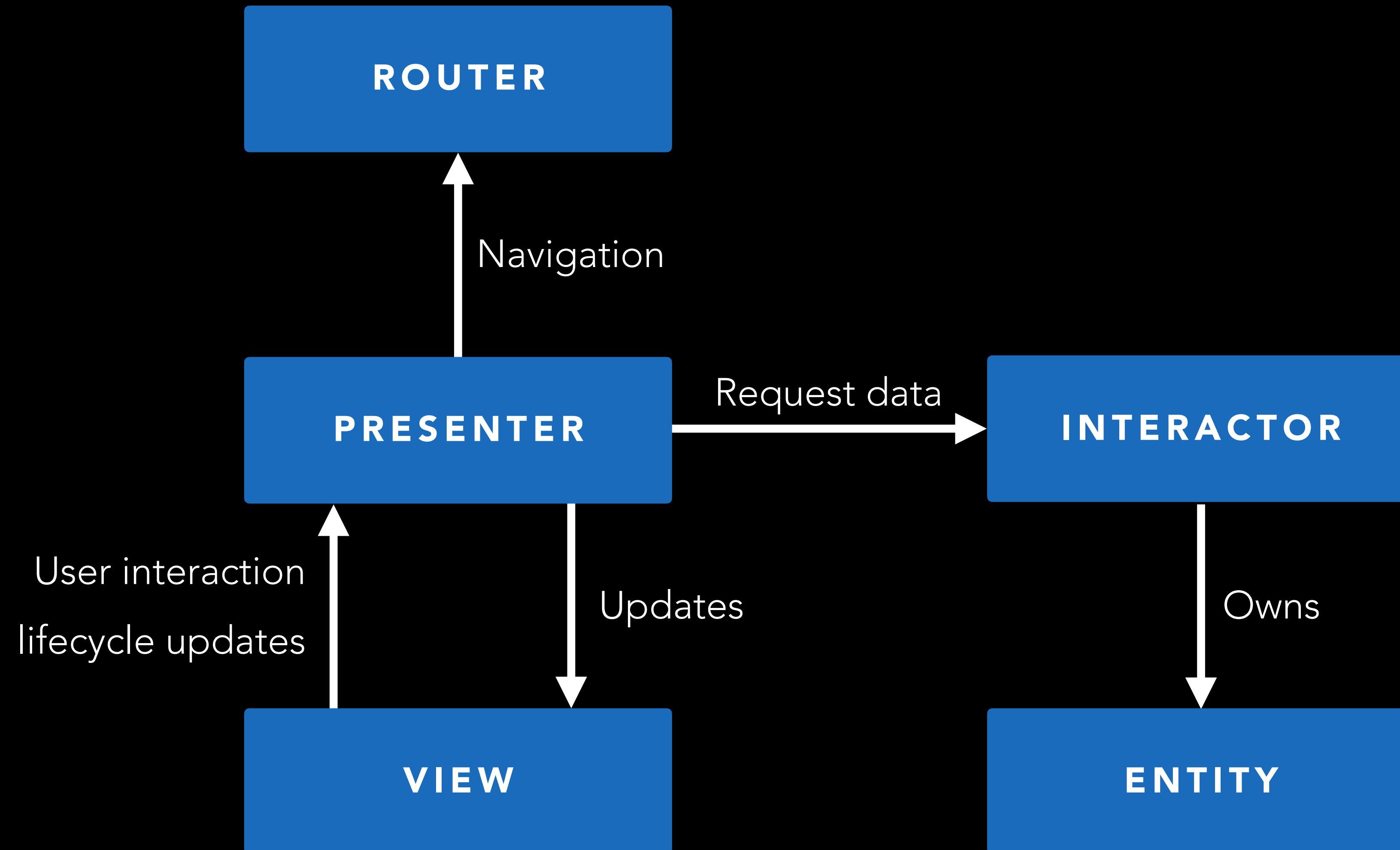
# VIPER

2012

- Derivative of Uncle Bob's (Robert C. Martin) Clean architecture (2012)
- **View** presents user interface to user
- **Interactor** performs business logic
- **Presenter** works with Interactor and prepares the data
- **Entities** represents data models
- **Router** provides ability to move between scenes



# VIPER



# VIPER

## THE GOOD

- Has a really cool name
- Follows *great* programming practices
- Well-defined separation of responsibility
- Modular
- Testable

# VIPER

## THE BAD

- Presenter is tightly coupled with View
- Spaghetti code
- Lots of classes
- Difficult to onboard engineers

# GRAPH OF ARCHITECTURE

OVER-SIMPLIFIED



**HOW DO WE DECIDE ON  
WHICH TO ADOPT?**

# OUR PRODUCT

## PUNTERS APP

- Consumer focused
- News articles
- Statistical data
- Community platform for enthusiasts
- 130+ Screens
- Reused views
  - Interactive
  - Updated via web sockets
- Backend For Frontend (BFF) server architecture

# CHOOSING AN ARCHITECTURE

## REQUIREMENTS

- Testability
- Code reusability
- Easy to onboard
- Modular
- Expandable
- Compatible

## PRINCIPLES

- iOS first and foremost
- Enforce unidirectional flow
- Utilise immutability
- Include reactive elements
- Embrace Swift's functionality
- Strong guidelines

# CONSUME

## USING A PRE-EXISTING ARCHITECTURE

### PROS

- Plenty of documentation available
- Officially sanctioned or community driven
- Environment integration
- Known limitations and edge cases

### CONS

- Doesn't meet all requirements
- Retrofitted design
  - Layers of abstraction



# CONSTRUCT

## YOLO

### PROS

- Potentially meet all requirements
- Design around an ideology
- Plenty of resources to learn from
- Ad-hoc solutions

### CONS

- No documentation
- Errors can be time-consuming
- Requires a lot of thought and planning
- Onboarding other developers

# WEIGHING THE DECISIONS

## MVC

- Simple but not scaleable

## MVVM

- Not well defined
- Too ambiguous

## VIPER

- Rich in theory
- Poor in practice

# WE'RE GONNA CONSTRUCT

## JUSTIFYING OUR DECISION

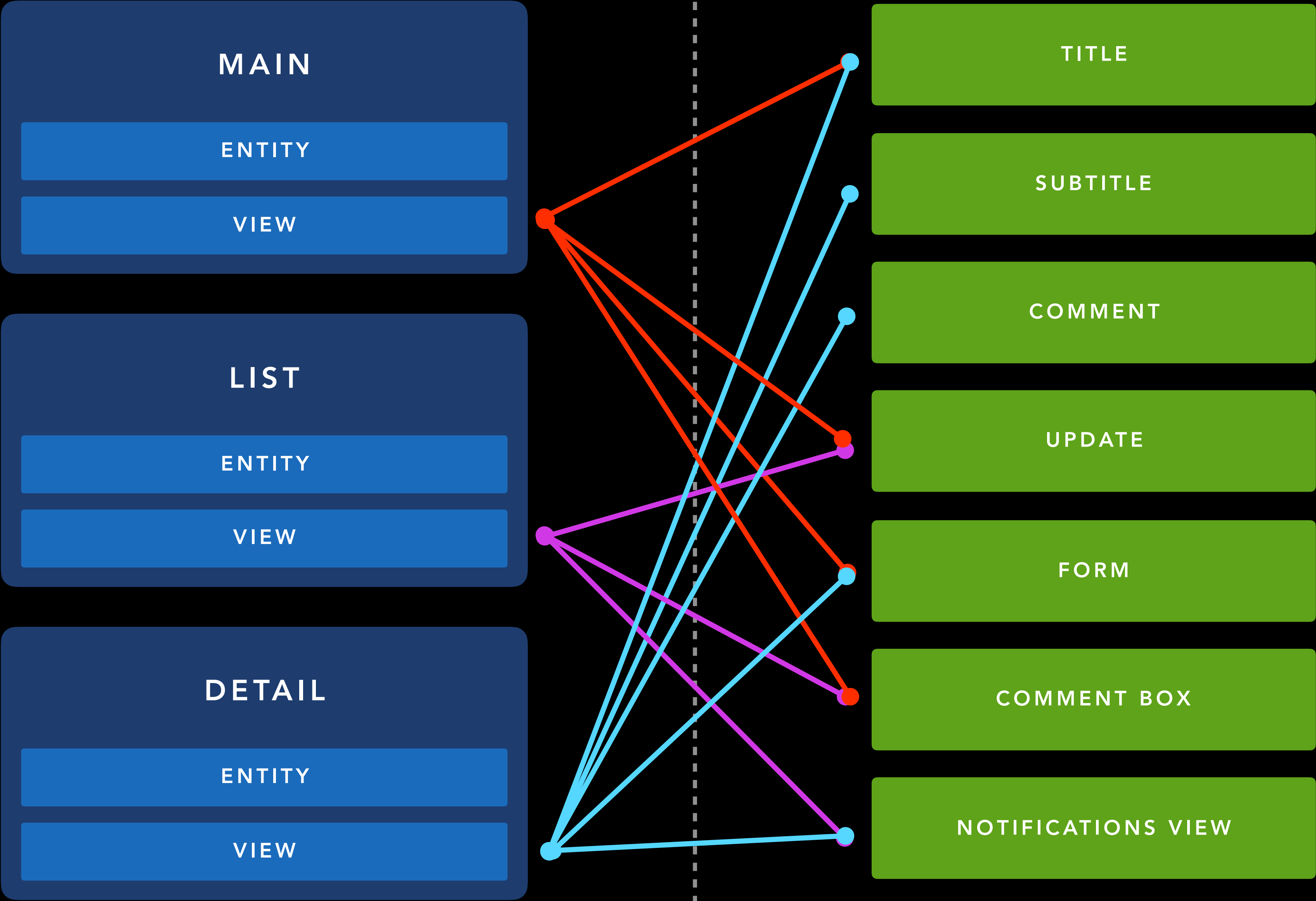
- We could afford the time to draft and prototype
- Foreknowledge of current and future requirements
- Understanding of edge cases
- Team backed the decision
- Hybridise architectures

**DON'T REPEAT YOURSELF**

WRITE YOUR CODE ONCE

# VIEW CONTROLLERS

# VIEWS

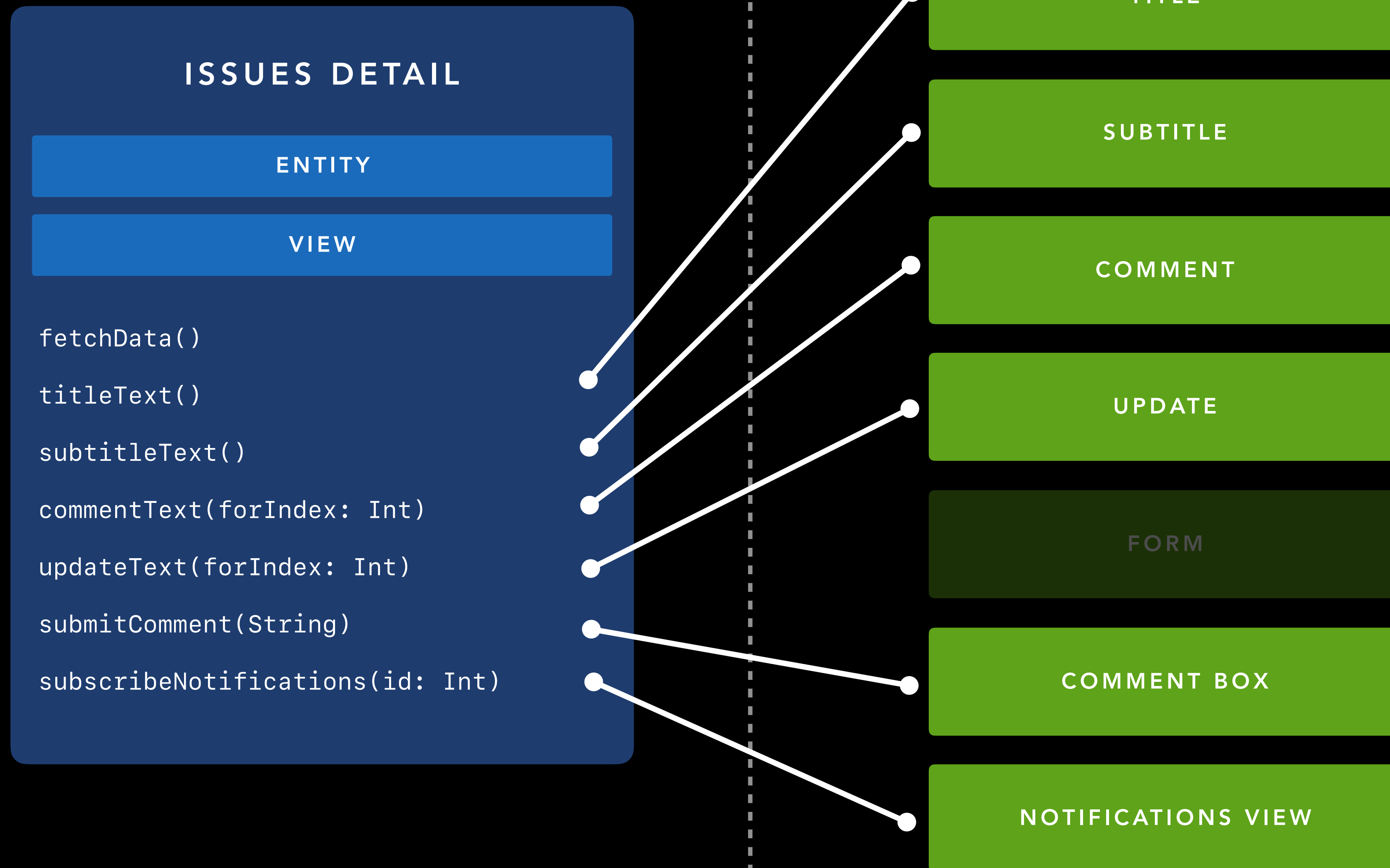


**WHERE DOES THE CODE RESIDE?**

LOOKING AT FUNCTIONALITY CALL-SITES

# VIEW CONTROLLER (MVC)

# VIEWS



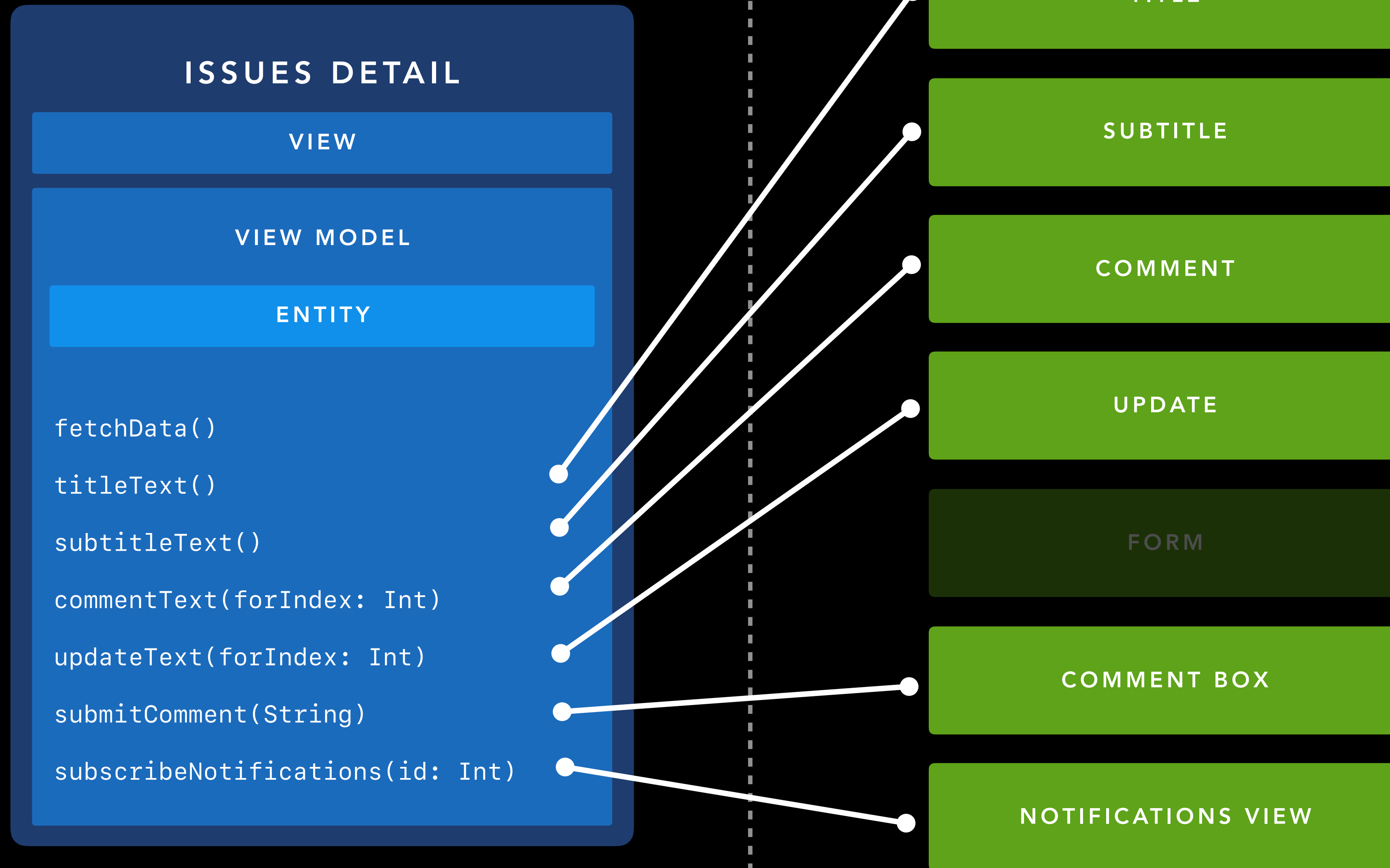
**YUCKY**

LET'S BREAK IT UP



# VIEW CONTROLLER (MVVM)

# VIEWS



# INSPIRATION FROM IOS PATTERNS

UITableViewDataSource PROTOCOL

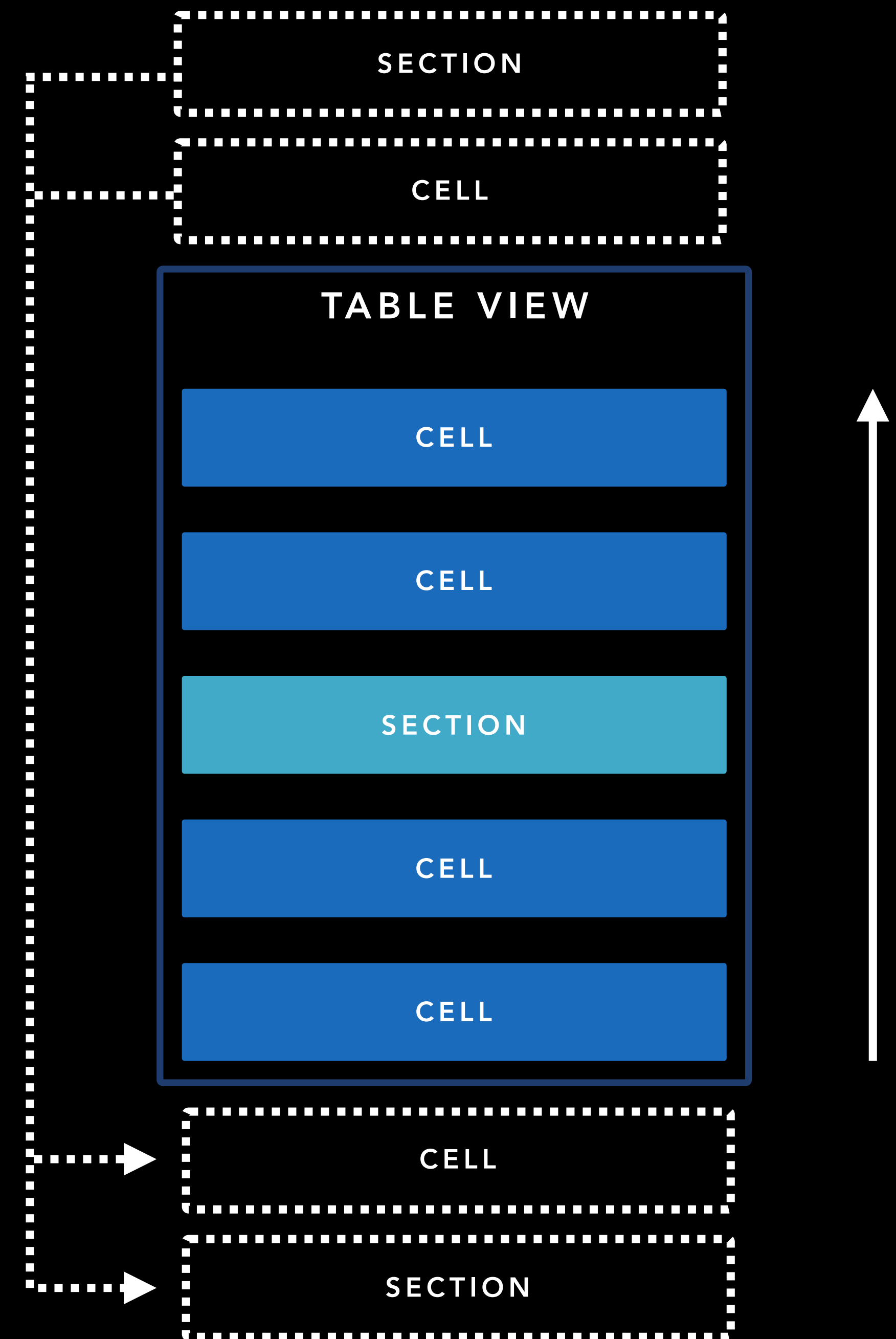
# CRASH COURSE

UITABLEVIEW FUNCTIONALITY

# IOS TABLE VIEWS 101

## FLYWEIGHT PATTERN

- Designed for the original iPhone (2007)
- Highly efficient for memory
- Reuses cells and views as they scroll off-screen



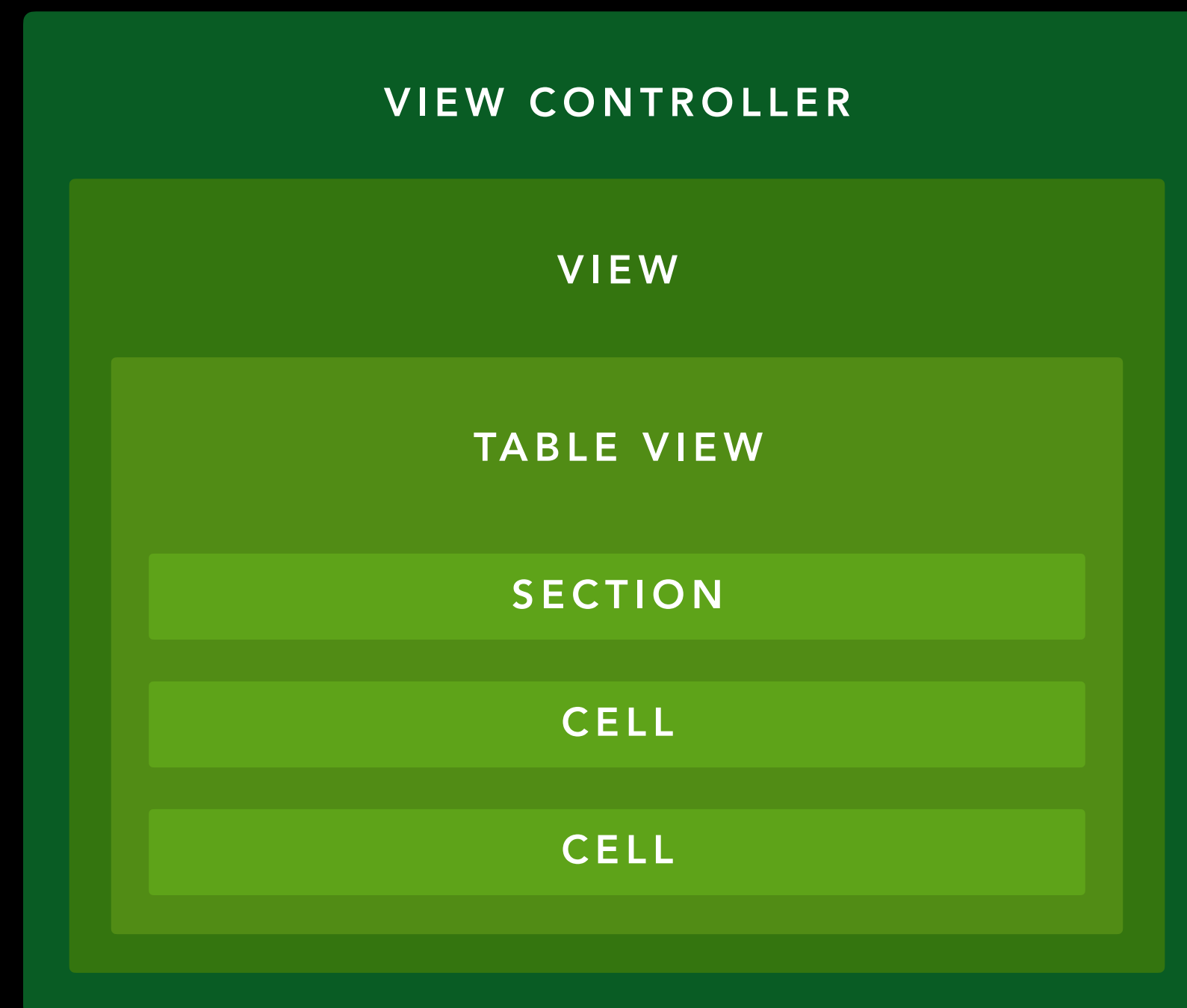
# IOS TABLE VIEWS 101

`numberOfSections(in tableView: UITableView) -> Int`

`tableView(UITableView, numberOfRowsInSection: Int) -> Int`

`tableView(UITableView, cellForRowAt: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell`

`tableView(UITableView, viewForHeaderInSection: Int) -> UIView?`



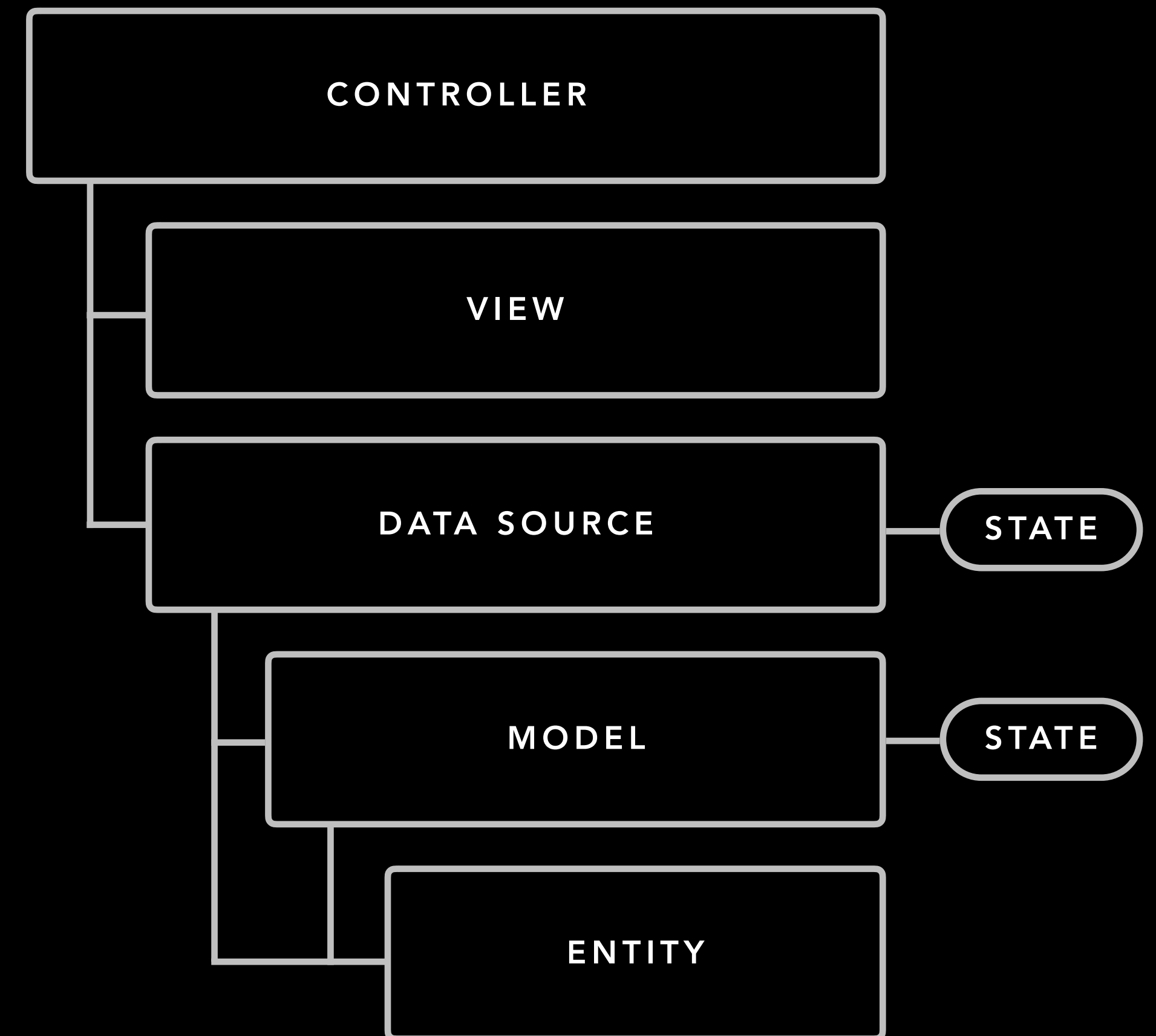
**NEMO**

IN THE BEGINNING

# NEMO

## DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY

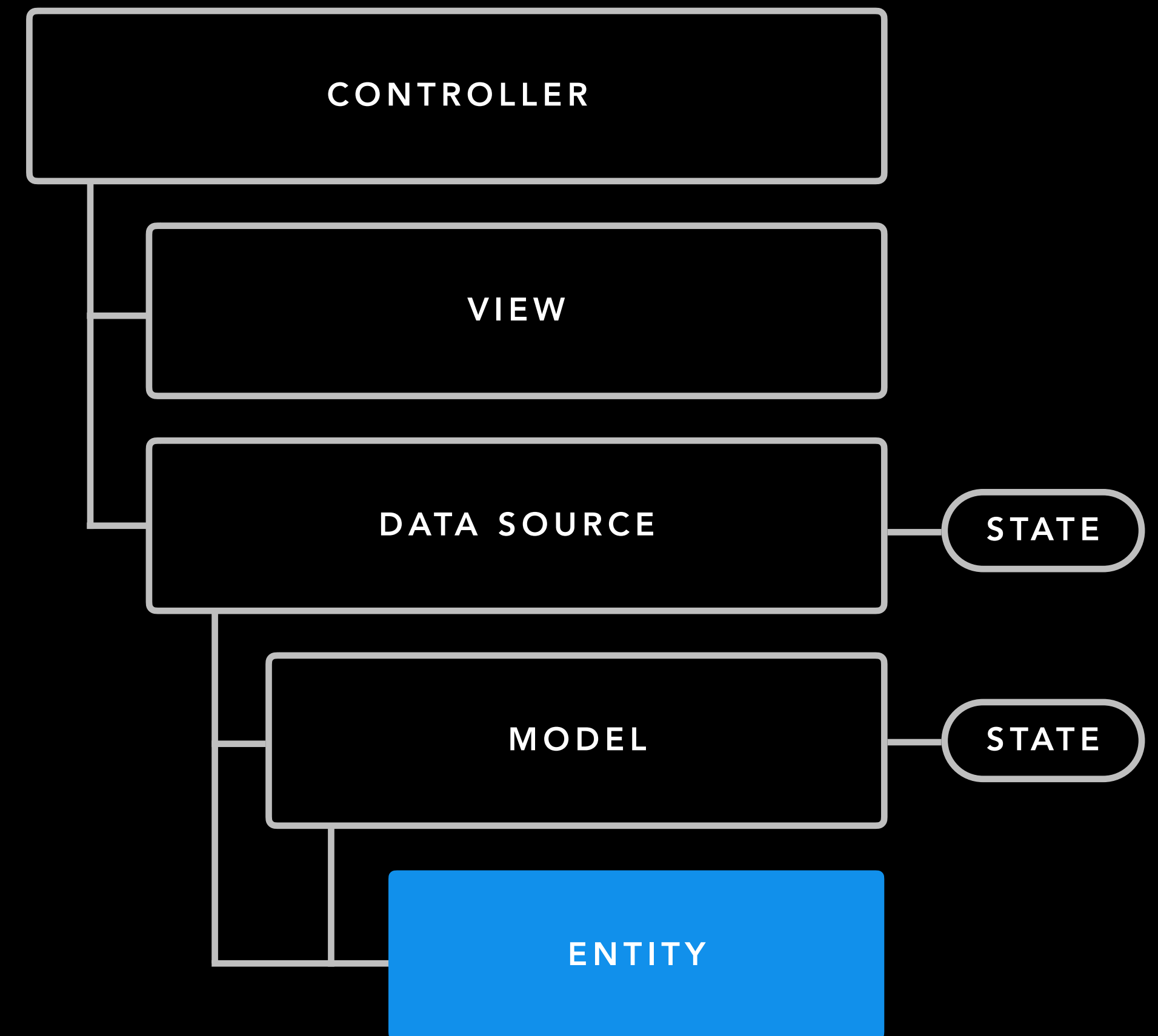
- Controller
- View
- DataSource
- Model (aka View Model)
- Entity
- State



# ENTITY

## AKA DATA MODEL

- Converts JSON data into type-safe code
- Doesn't know about UIKit
- Is immutable
- May have several objects referencing it

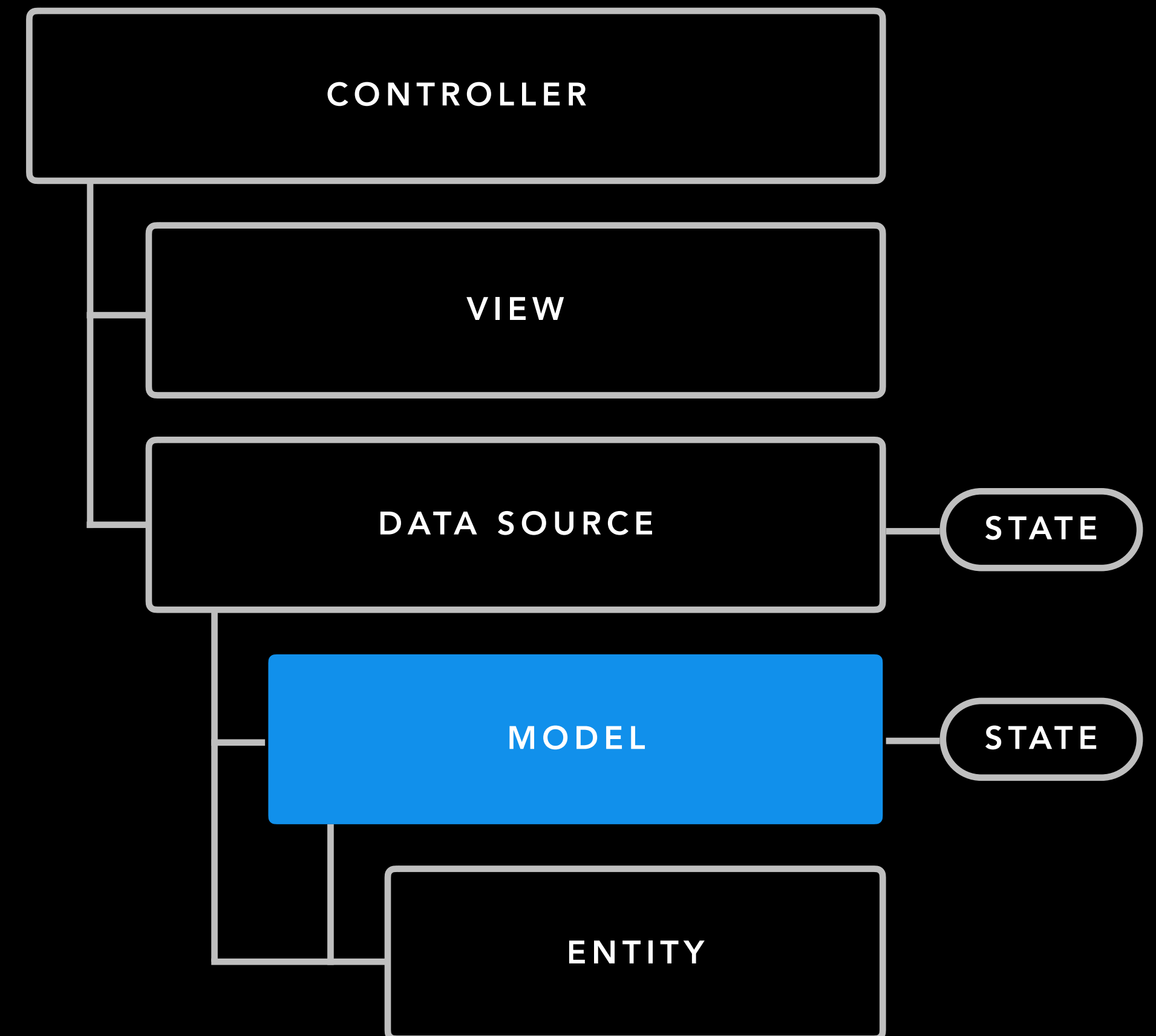




# MODEL

## AKA VIEW MODEL

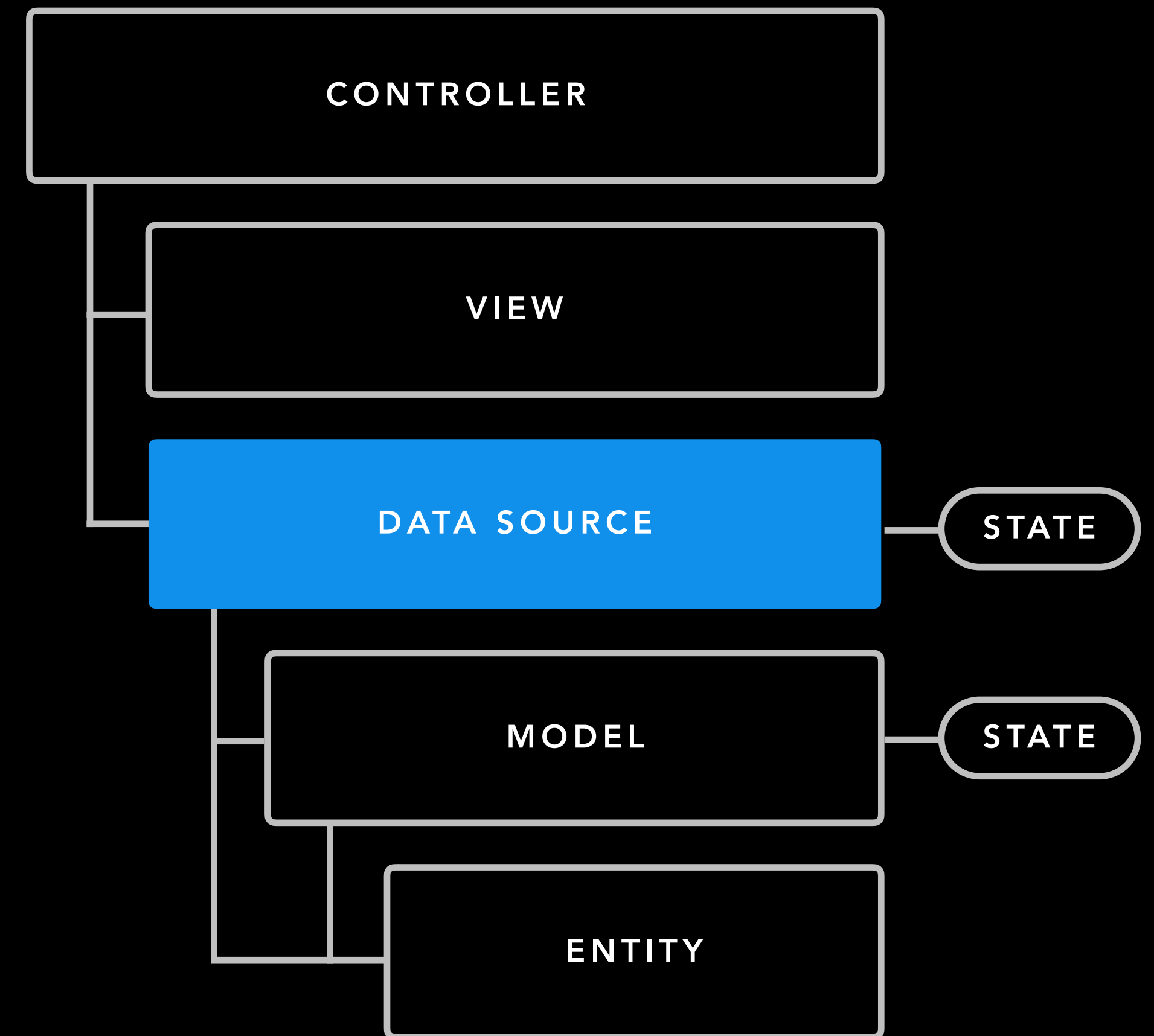
- Converts the Entity object for the user interface (UI).
- Manages State for views. ie, enabling and disabling UI.
- Manages logic for state
- Holds reference to the entity



# DATASOURCE

## SOURCE OF TRUTH FOR DATA

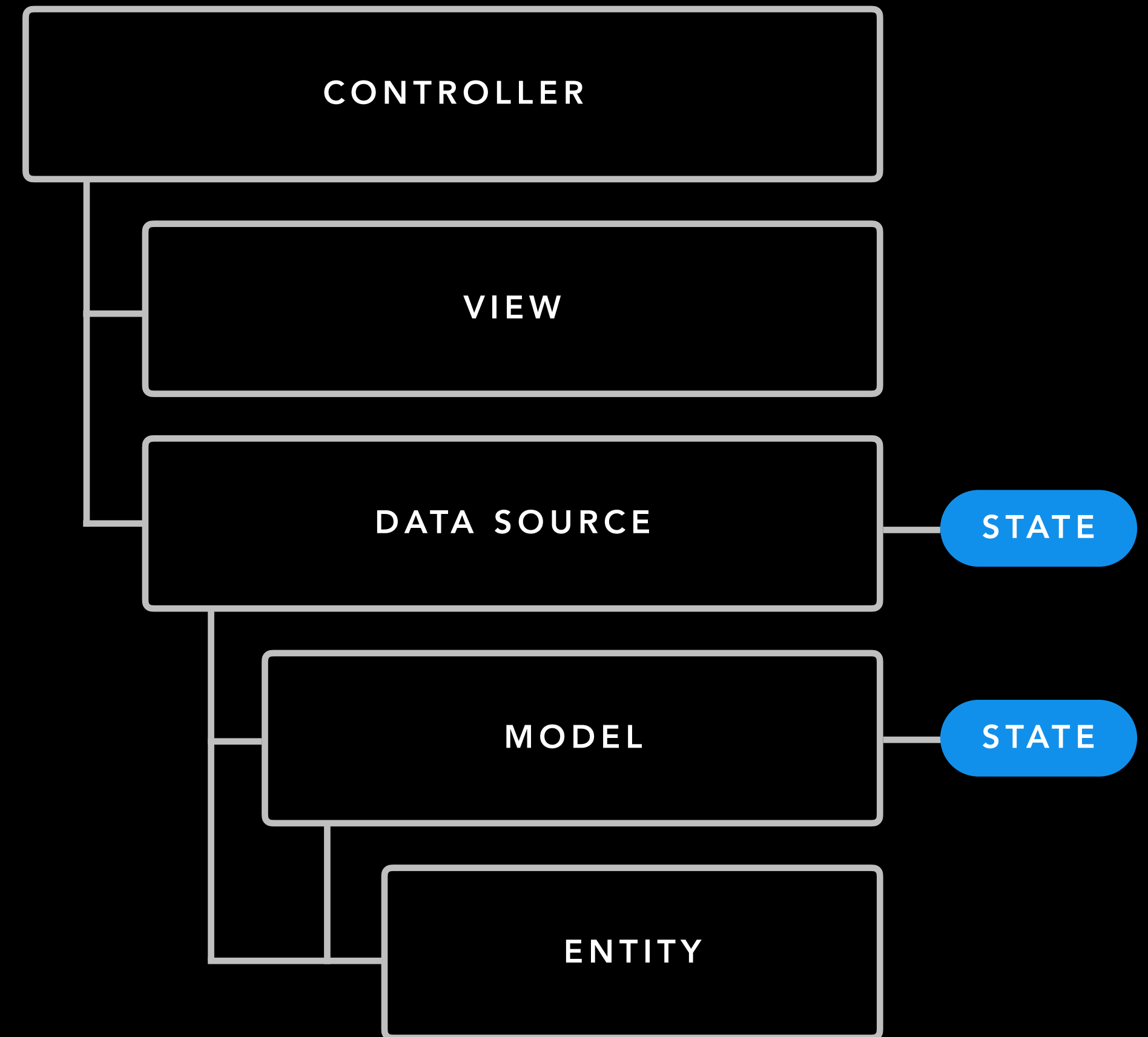
- Serves data to Controllers for consumption
- Holds reference to:  
Sub-Controllers, (View) Model and the Entity
- Handles network requests
- Manages State for network requests



# STATE

## AKA VIEW MODEL

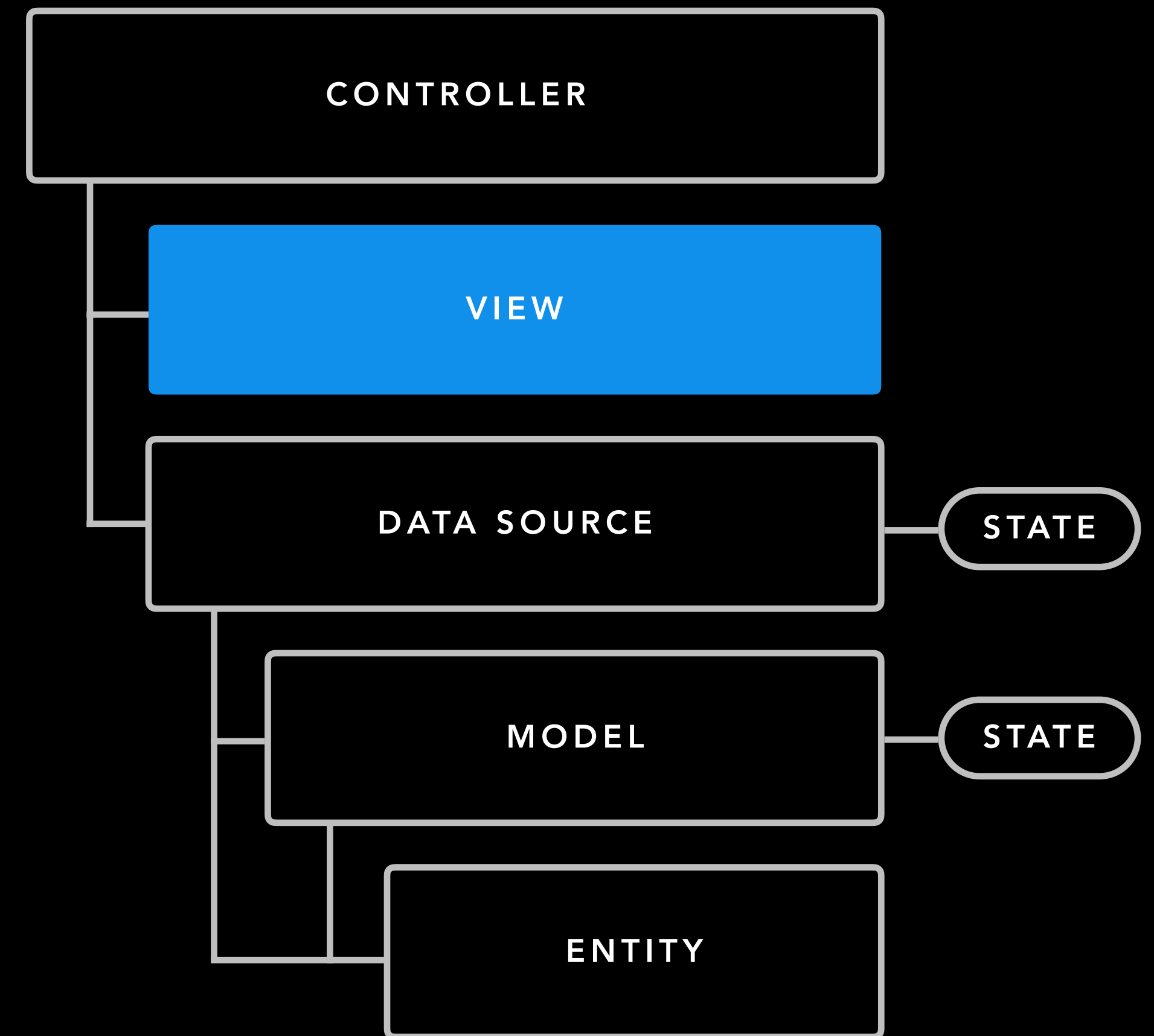
- Two different types of state: Network and View
- Network State (DataSource):  
Loading, Completed, Failed
- View State (Model):  
ie, Enabled, Disabled,



# VIEW

## NEMO ARCHITECTURE

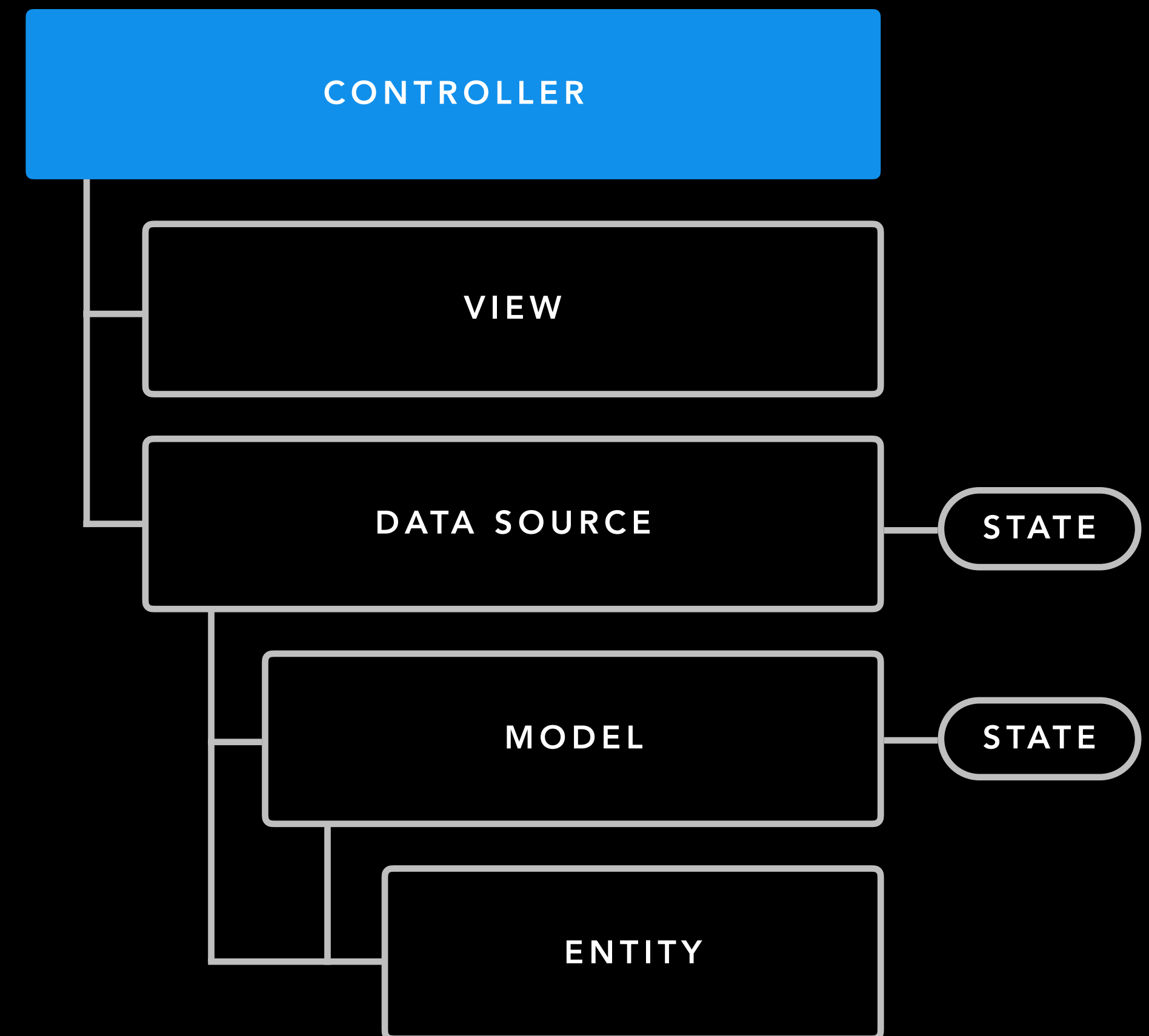
- Is what is presented to the user
- Has no context of how it's used
- Contains no logic
- Has no state



# CONTROLLER

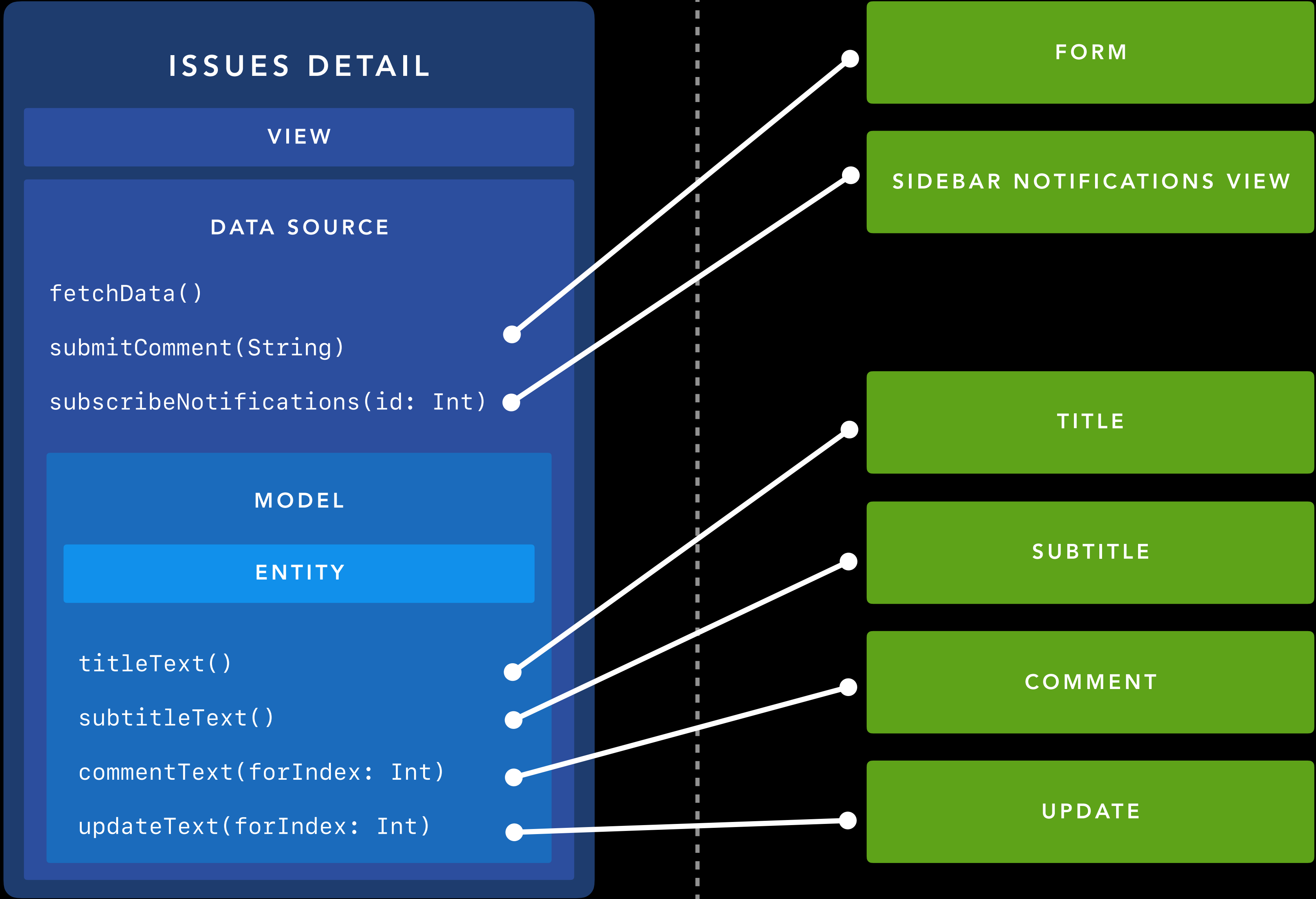
## NEMO ARCHITECTURE

- Used to presents rows or cells of information to the user.
- Holds reference to the DataSource
- Has access to the Model, Entity and all States
- Has no State
- Passes Views to Sub-controllers
- Comes in three flavours:  
View Controller, Section Controller or Cell Controller



# VIEW CONTROLLER (NEMO)

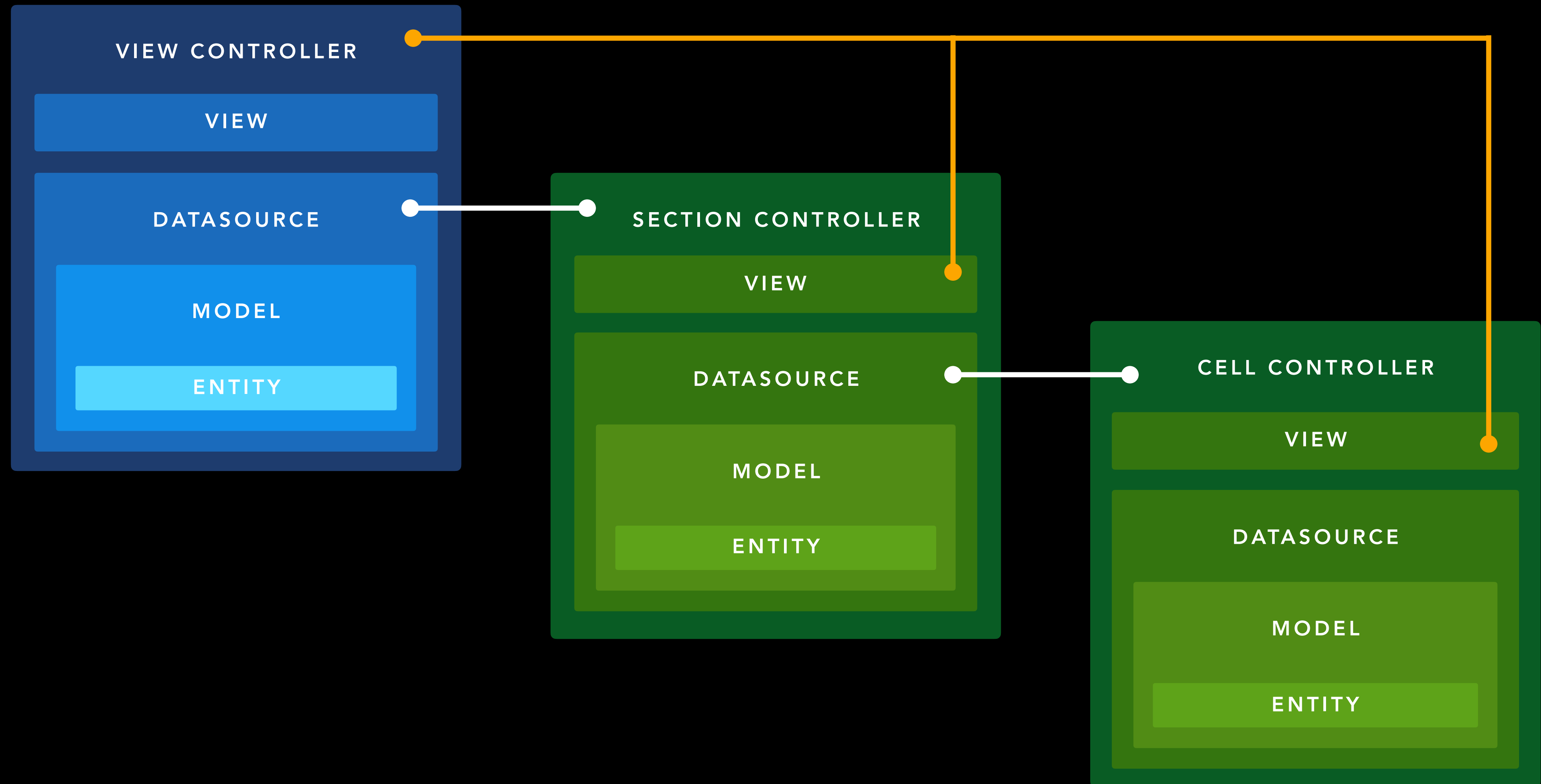
# VIEWS



**WE'RE ONTO SOMETHING**  
MOVING A STEP FURTHER

# CONTROLLER

## PROMOTIONS





# VIEW CONTROLLER

## FUNCTIONALITY SEPARATION

### View Controller

```
prepare()  
navigate(to: Destination)
```

### Data Source <StateManageable>

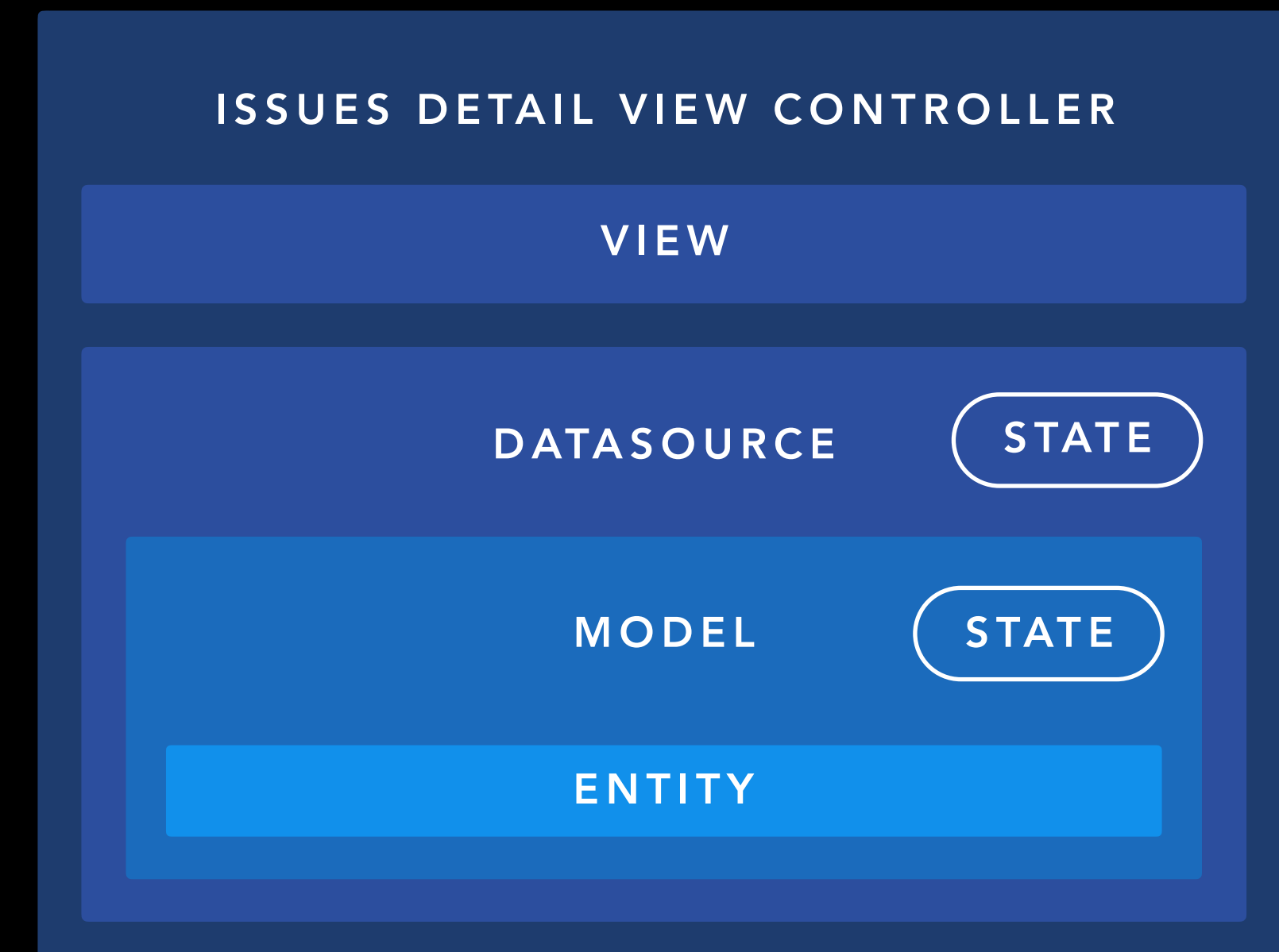
```
State {.loading, .completed, .failed}  
requestData()  
sectionController(forIndex index: Int)  
    -> SectionController  
cellController(for index: IndexPath)  
    -> CellController
```

### Model <ViewStateManageable>

```
ViewState {.light, .dark}  
setStyle(_ style: ViewState)
```

### View

```
updateStyle(for state: ViewState)
```



# SECTION CONTROLLER

## FUNCTIONALITY SEPARATION

### Section Controller

```
init(SectionEntity)  
prepare(_ view: UIView)
```

### Data Source

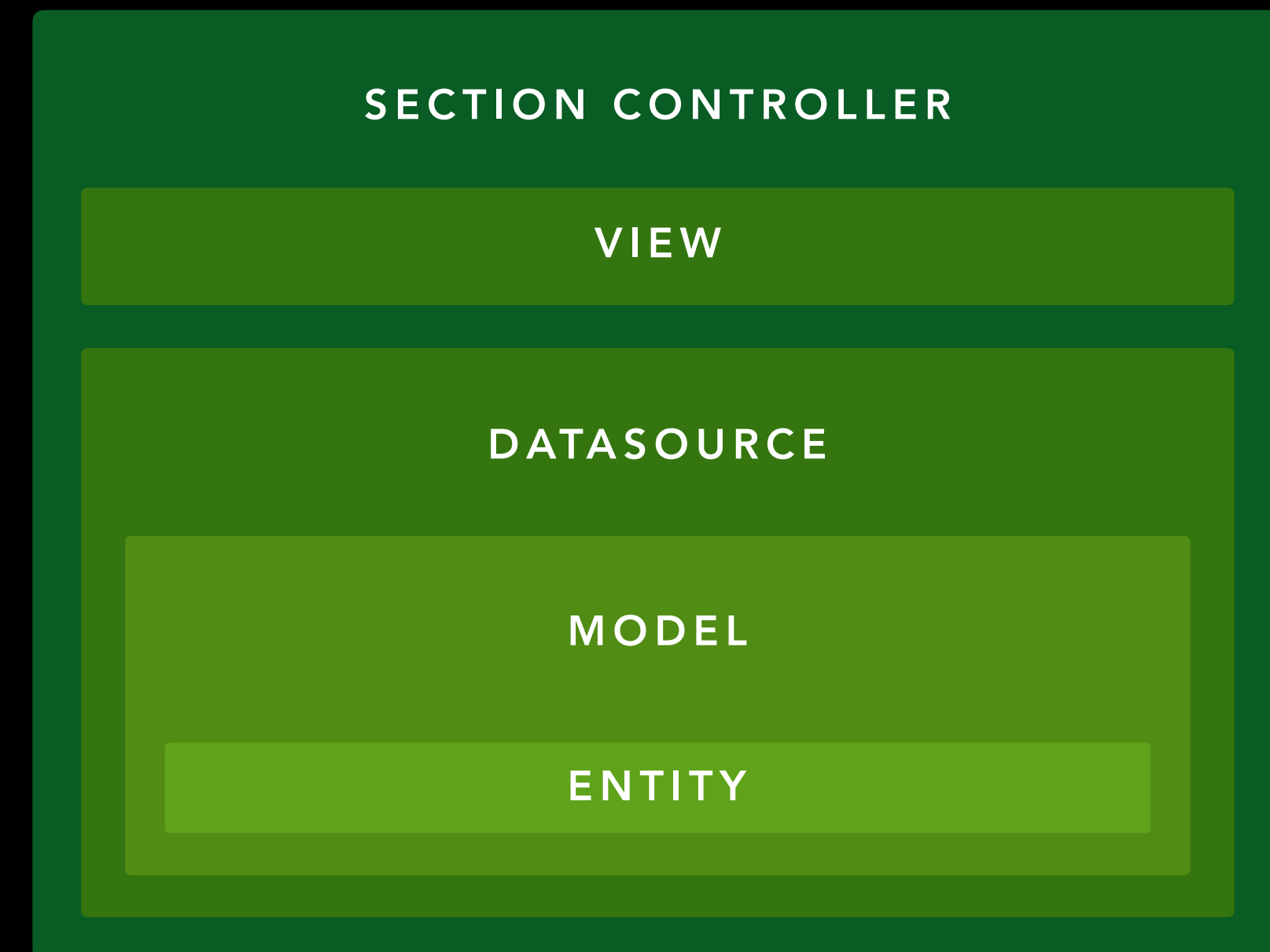
```
cellController(forIndex index: Int)  
    -> CellController
```

### View Model

```
titleText() -> String  
backgroundColor() -> UIColor
```

### View

```
setTitle(_title: String)  
setBackgroundColor(_ color: UIColor)
```



# CELL CONTROLLER

## FUNCTIONALITY SEPARATION

### Cell Controller

```
init(CellEntity)  
prepareBindings(for: UIView)
```

### Data Source <StateManageable>

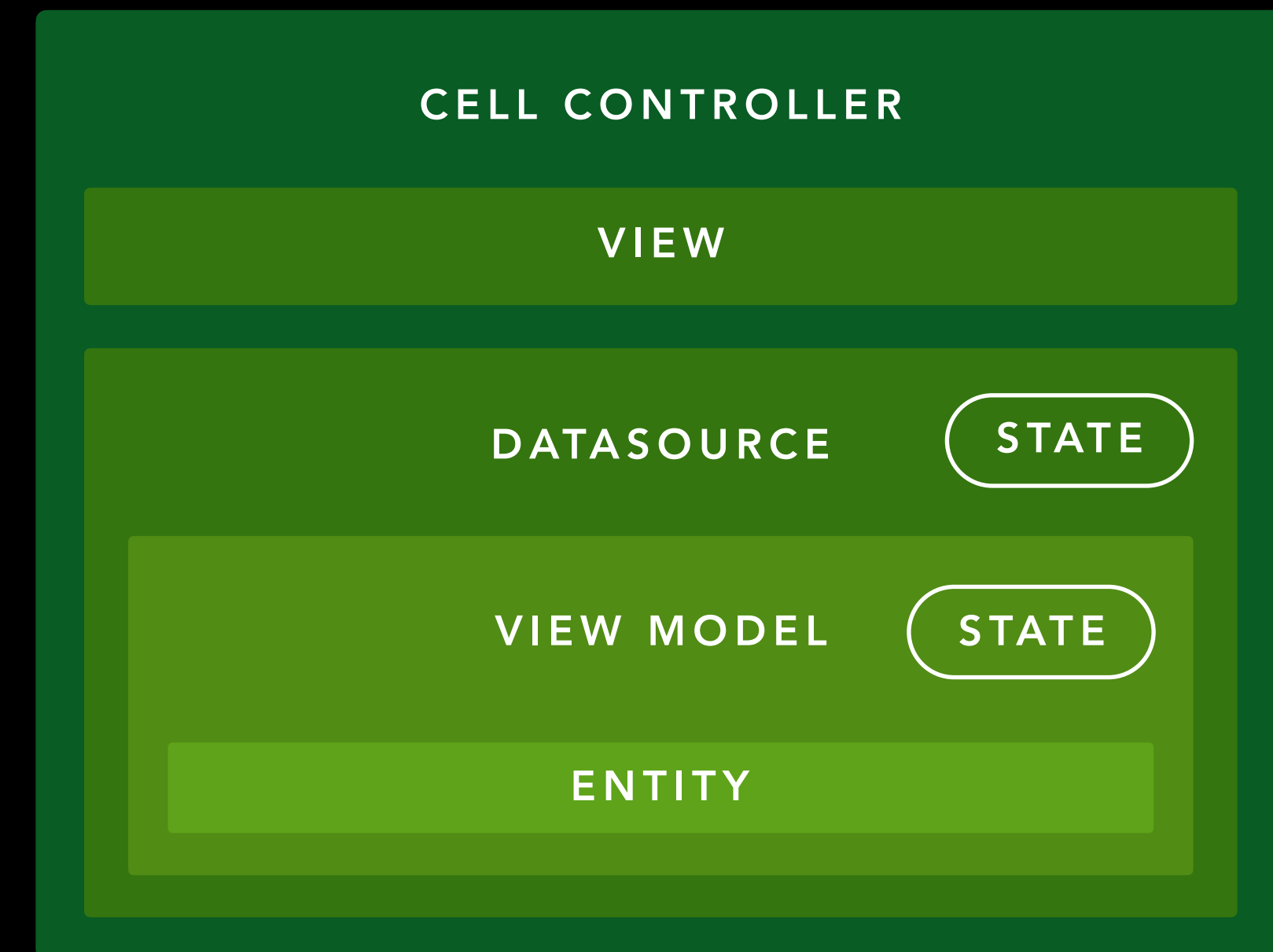
```
State {  
    .loading, .completed, .failed  
}  
updateFormat(Format, for: Range)  
submitComment(String)
```

### View Model <ViewStateManageable>

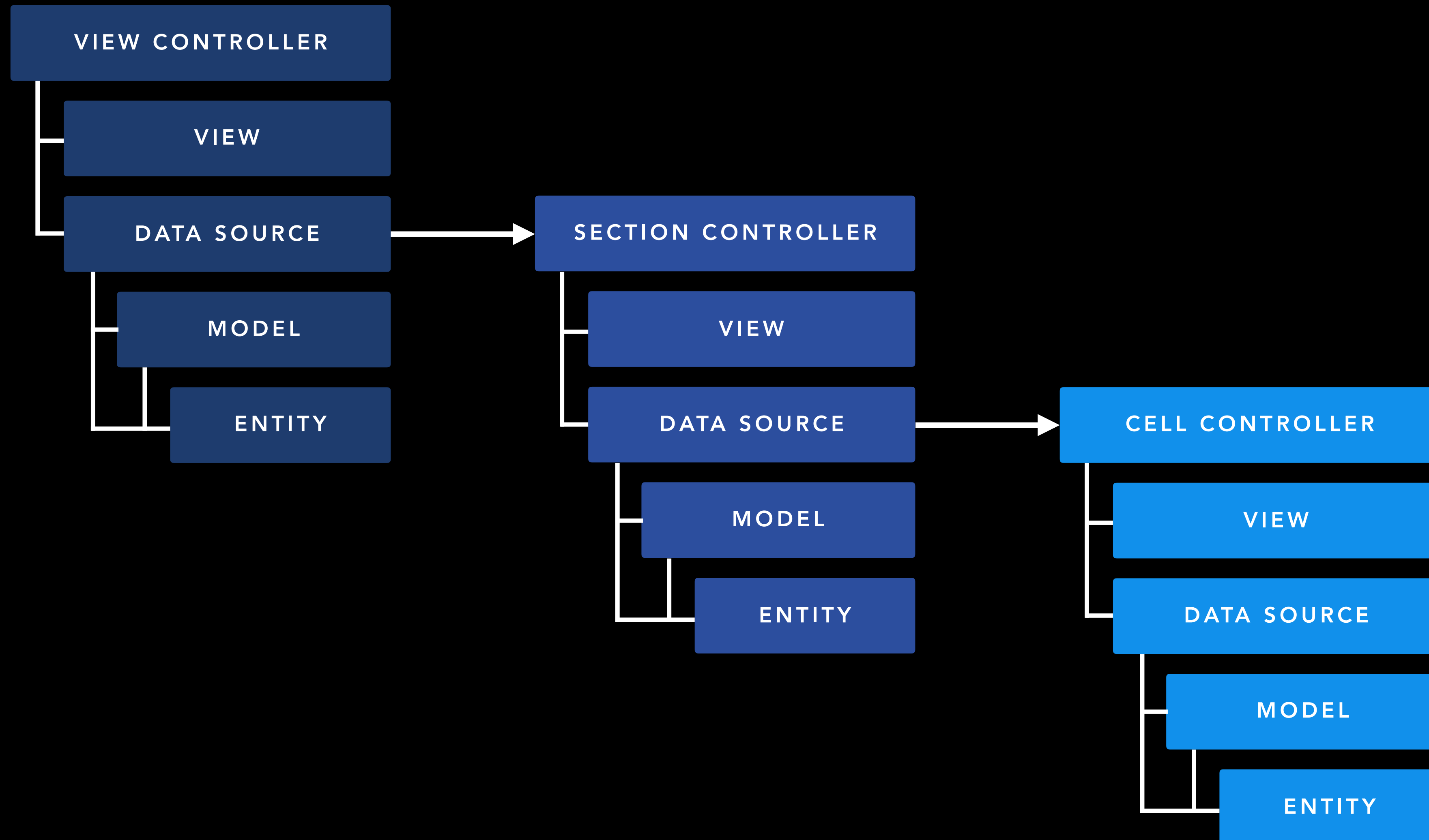
```
ViewState {  
    .editing, .preview  
}  
buttonTitle()  
buttonColor()  
switch(to: ViewState)
```

### View

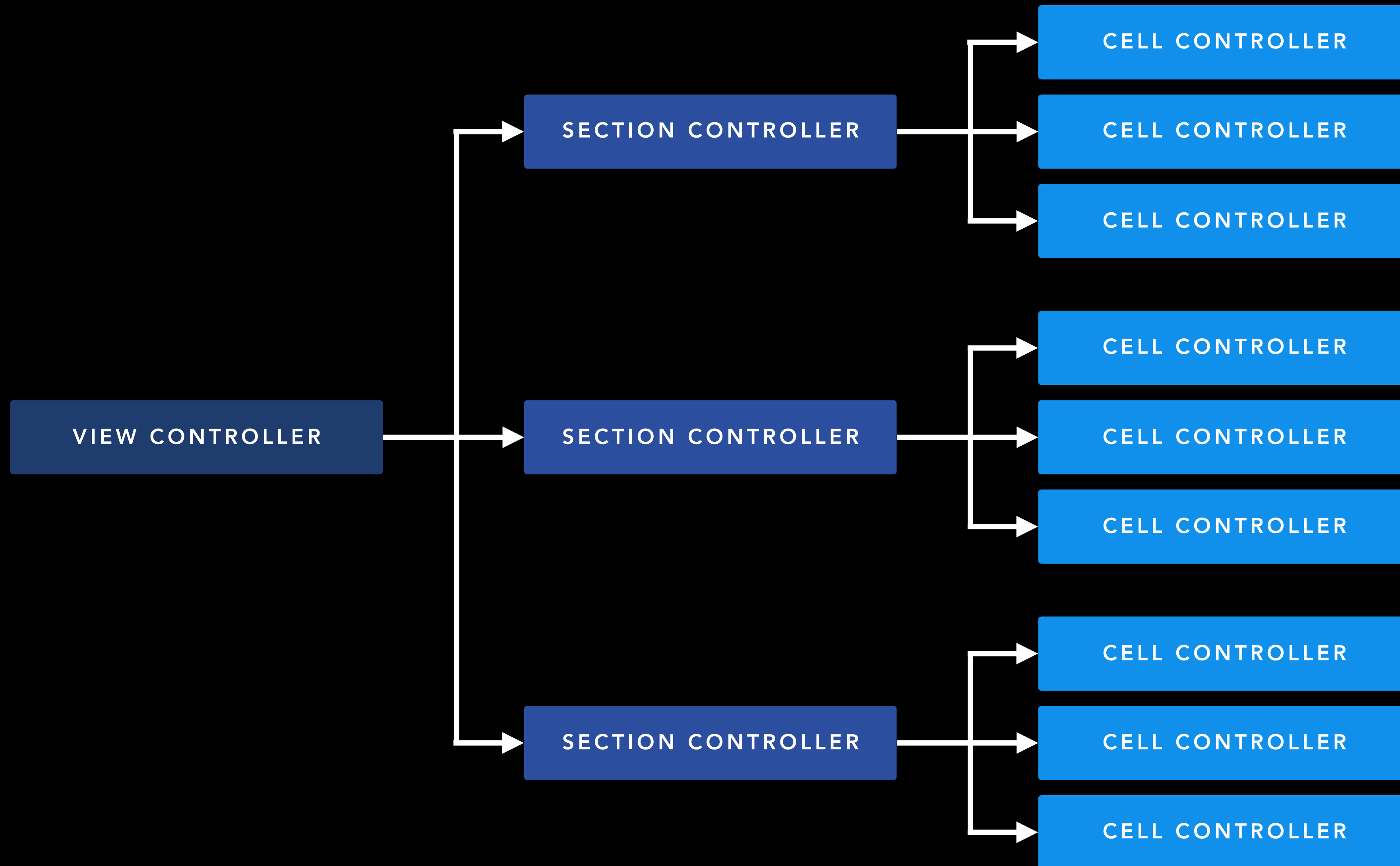
```
setBackgroundColor(UIColor)  
update(to: ViewState)
```



# SIMPLIFIED HIERARCHY



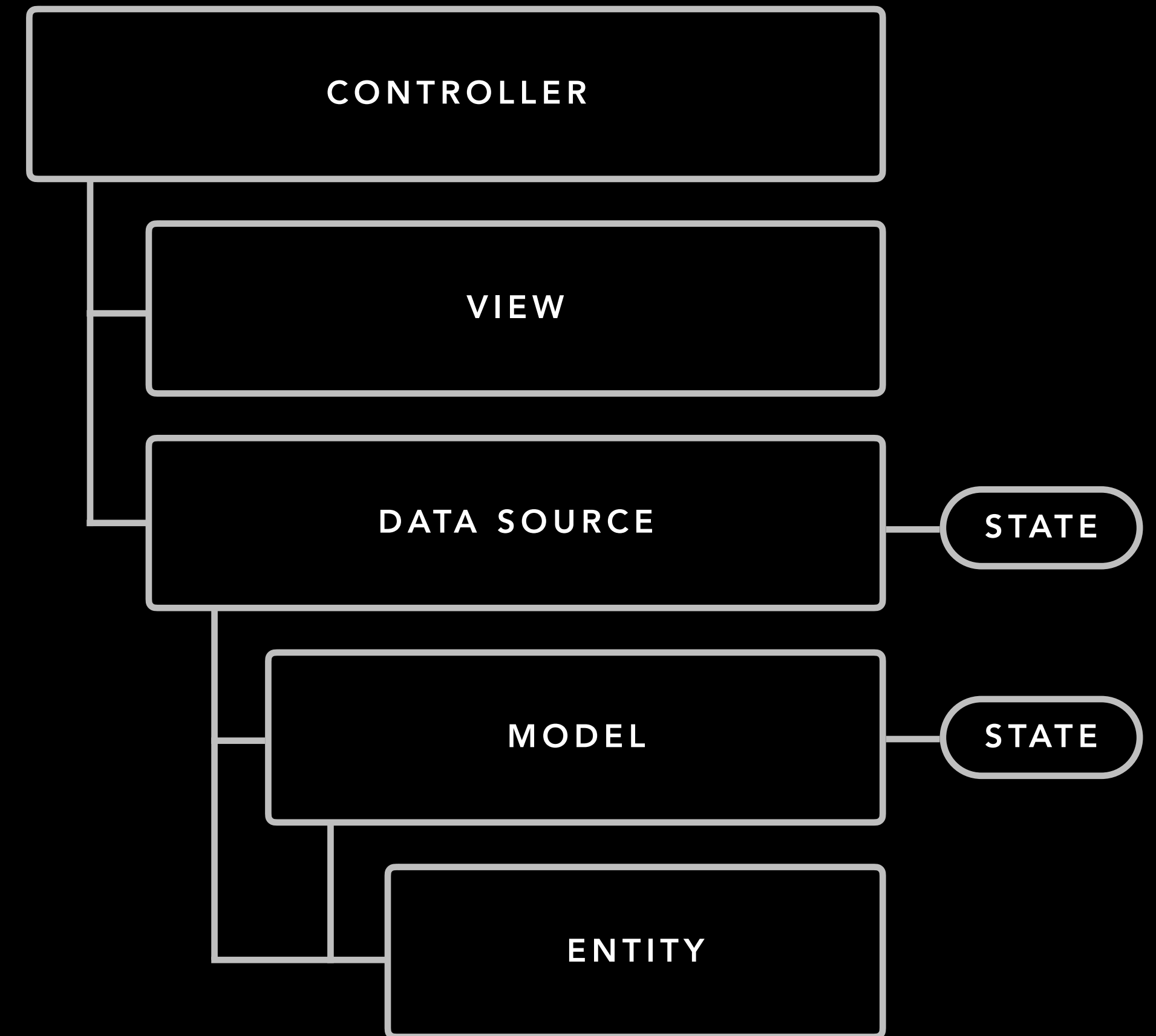
# CONTROLLER HIERARCHY



# BENEFITS

## NEMO

- Portability
- Extensibility
- Modularity
- Dynamic user interface



**DEMO**

LET'S SEE IT IN ACTION

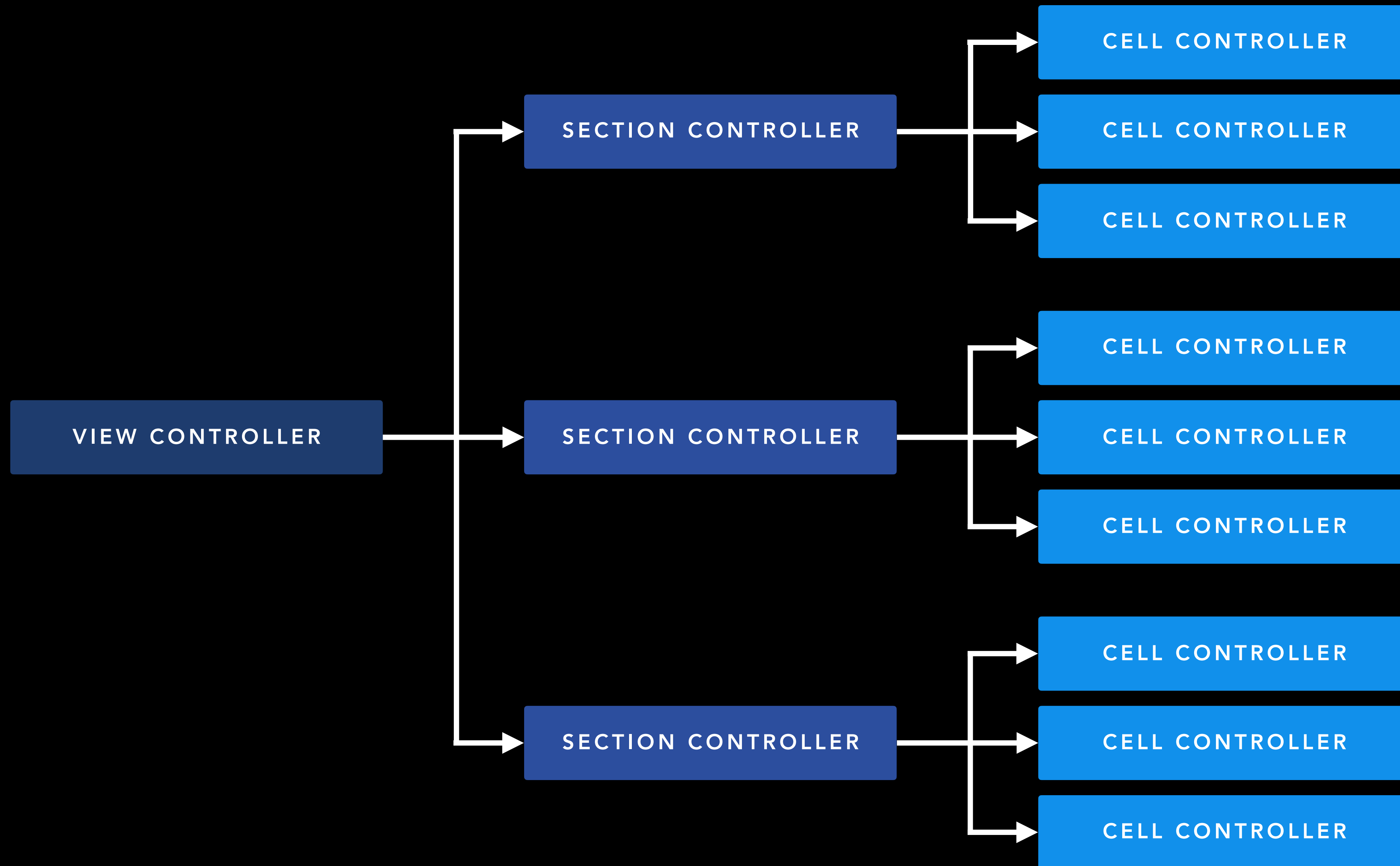
# DEMO NOTES

## NEMO

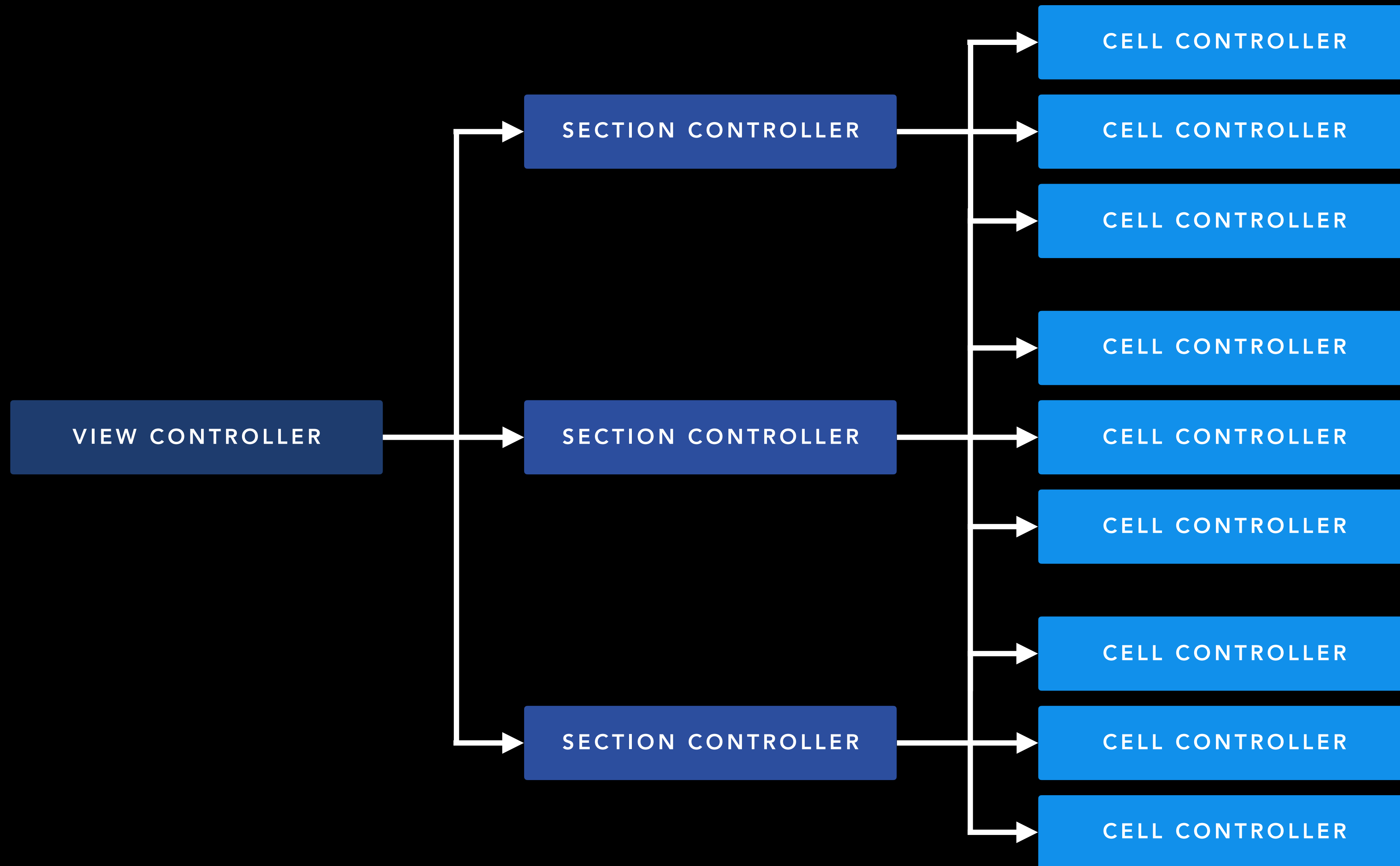
- Delegates were used, but Reactive programming would make it much easier to code. ReactiveSwift, RxSwift, etc...
- Typecasing enums blog post:  
<https://medium.com/swift-programming/swift-typecasing-3cd156c323e>
- Only one view controller was used as an example of functionality and modularity
- Source:  
<https://github.com/andyyhope/nemo>



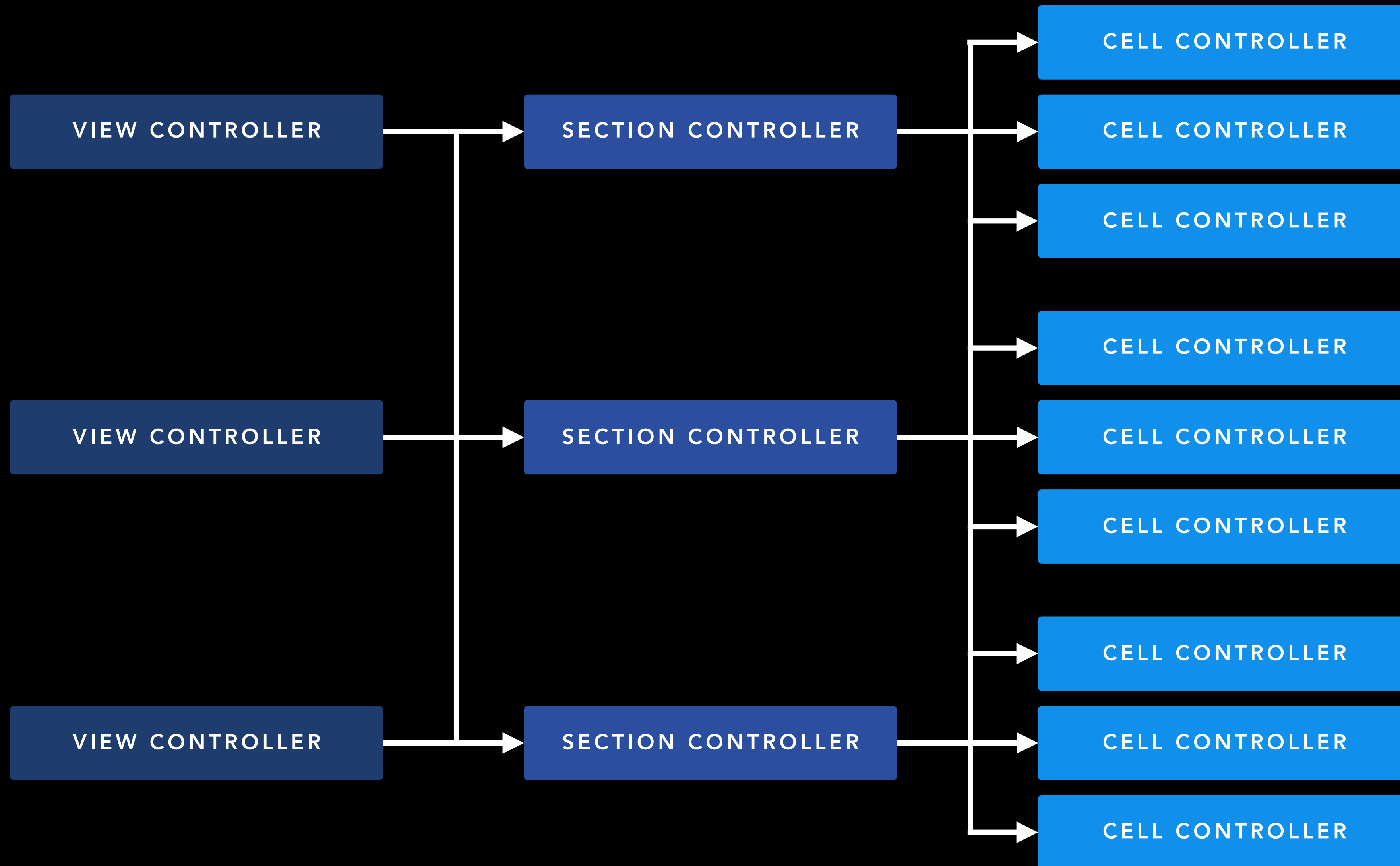
# CONTROLLER HIERARCHY



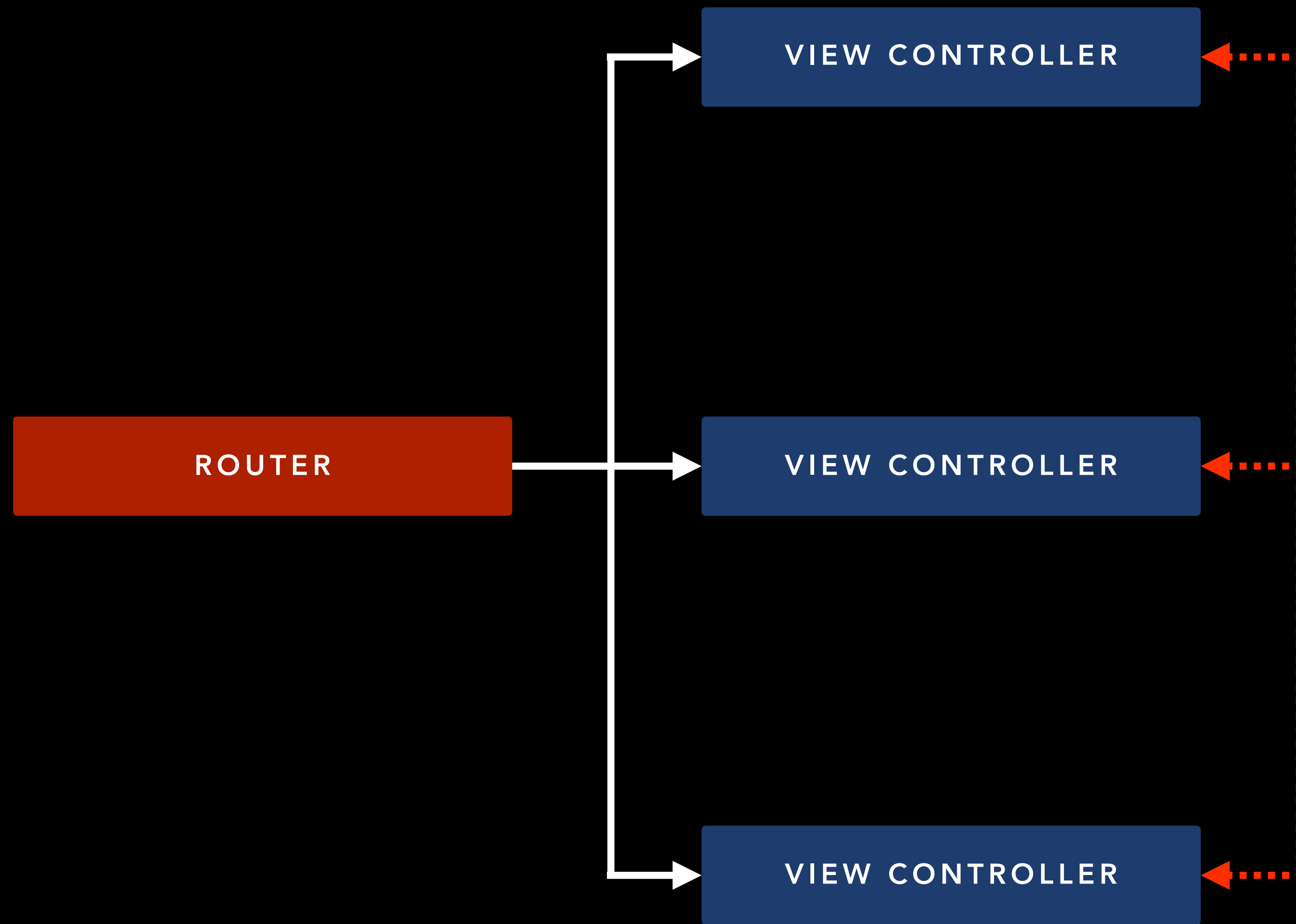
# CELL CONTROLLER PORTABILITY



# CONTROLLER PORTABILITY



# ROUTER COMPATIBILITY

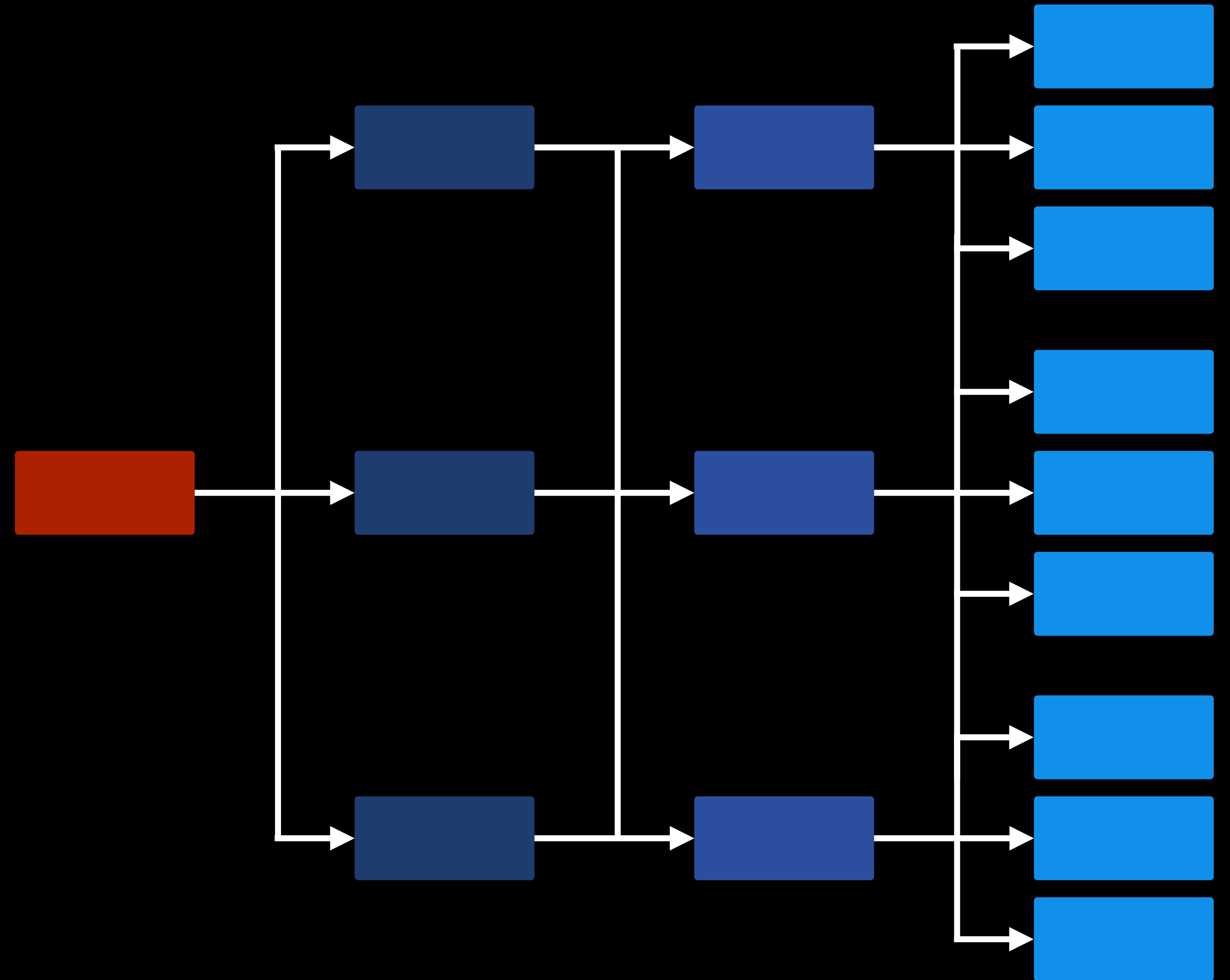


**DID WE ACHIEVE OUR GOAL?**

# REFLECTING ON OUR TARGET

## REQUIREMENTS

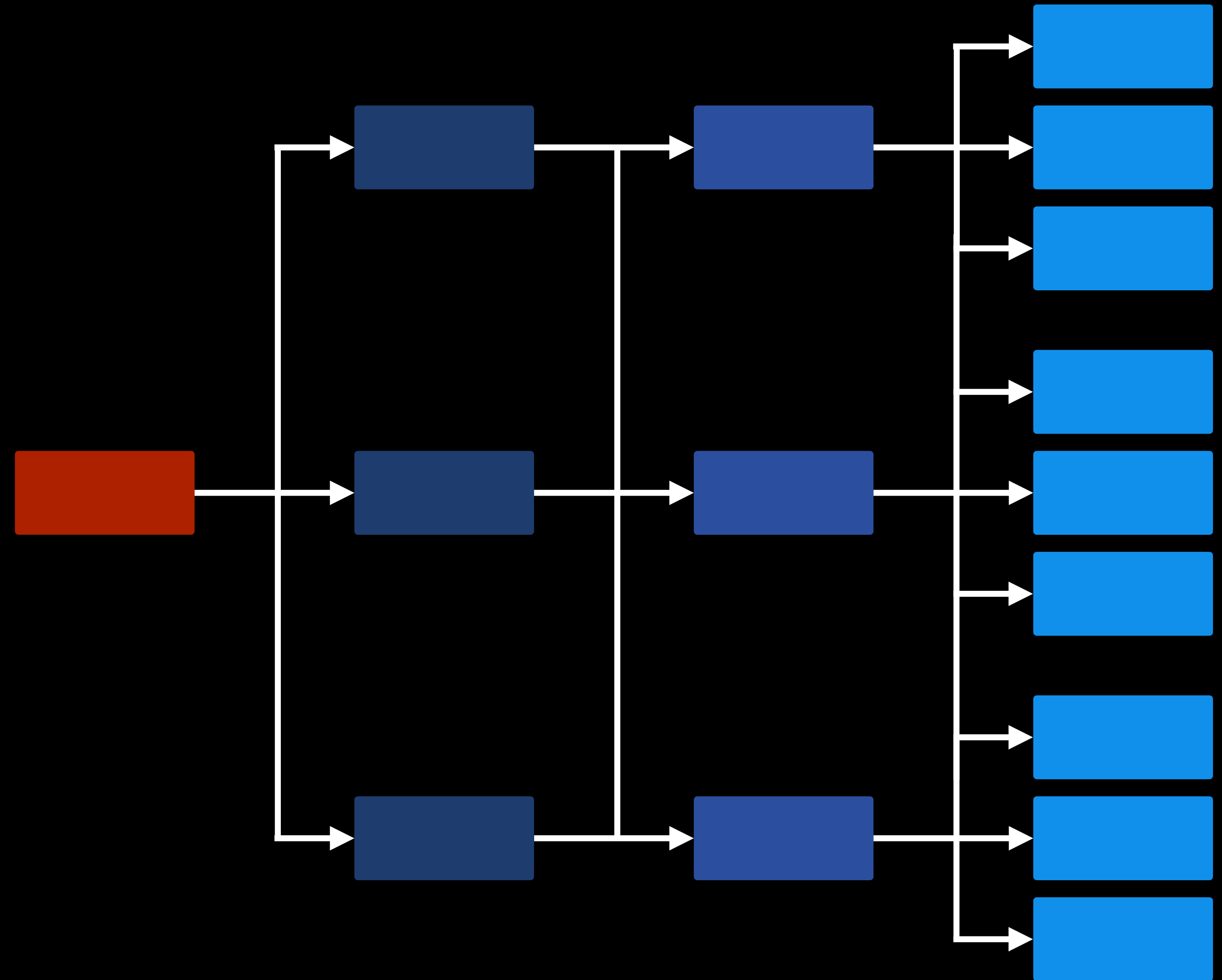
- Testability
- Code reusability
- Easy to onboard
- Modular
- Expandable
- Compatible



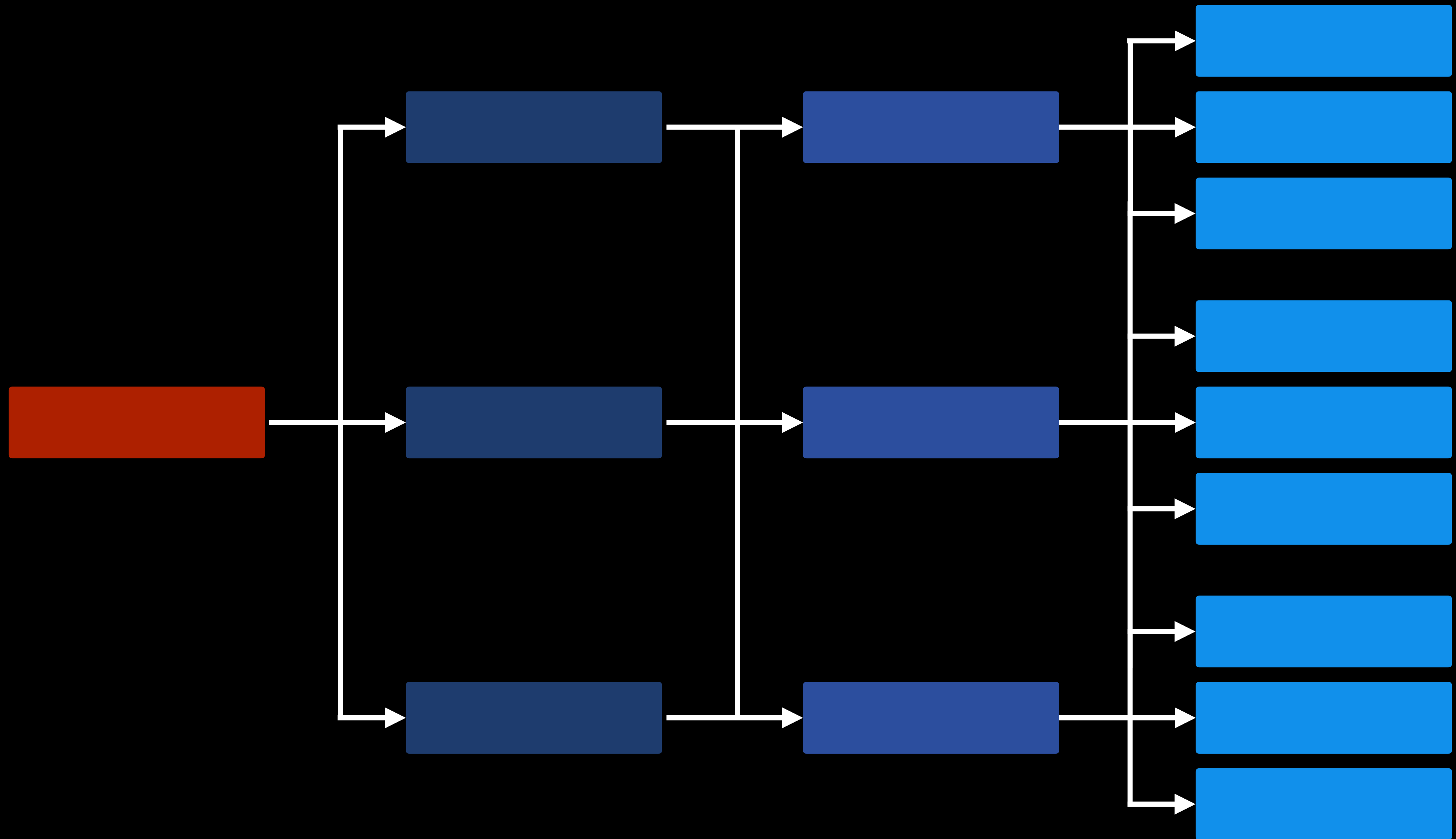
# REFLECTING ON OUR TARGET

## PRINCIPLES

- iOS first and foremost
- Enforce unidirectional flow
- Utilise immutability
- Include reactive elements
- Embrace Swift's functionality
- Strong guidelines



# NEAT AND MODULAR





**NEAT & MODULAR**

NEAT & MODULAR

**NEMO**

# FINDING NEMO

@ANDYYHOPE

谢谢