



Cross-platform devlopment (for mobile)

Marc-Alexandre Blanchard

Cross-platform devlopment (for modile)

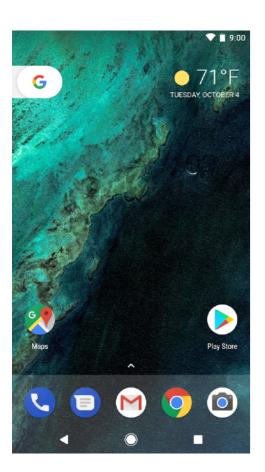
- 1. Overview of (the main) mobile plateform
- 2. What is cross-platform?
- 3. What technologies are available?
- 4. Demos
 - Presentation
 - Focus on Unity
 - Focus on Reac-Native
 - Focus on Xamarin

Overview of mobile plateform

Overview of (the main) mobile plateform

Android (supported by Google)





iOS (supported by Apple)





Windows 10 Mobile (supported by Microsoft)





Overview of mobile plateform

Android (supported by Google)

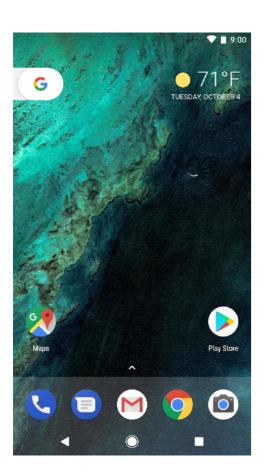


iOS supported by Apple

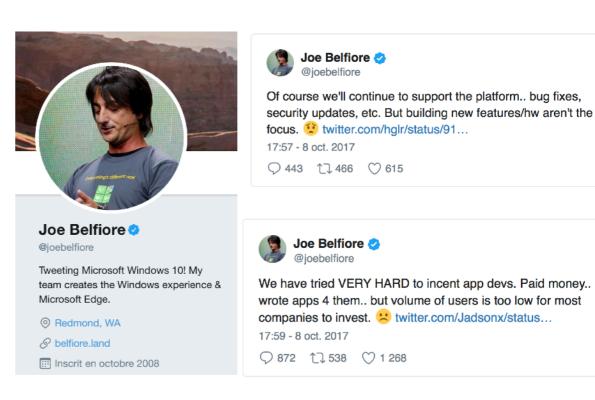
Windows 10 Mobile supported by Microsoft











Overview of mobile plateform

In terms of market share

Operating System	3Q16	3Q16 Market Share (%)
	Units	
Android	327,674.0	87.8
iOS	43,000.7	11.5
Windows	1,484.4	0.4
BlackBerry	377.8	0.1
Others	755.5	0.2
Total	373,292.5	100.0

Source: Gartner (November 2016)

What is cross-plateform?

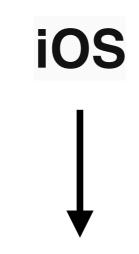
One code to rule them all



Instead of one code/project for each platform









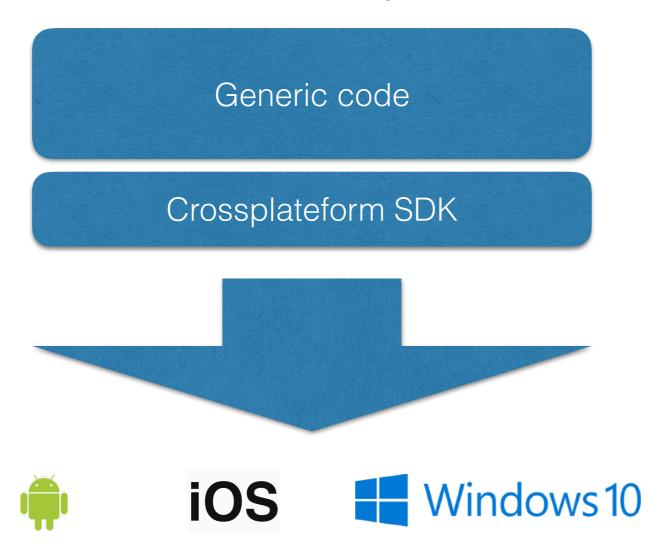






Expectations

Code once run anywhere



Reality

Generic code

+

Plateform specific modules

Crossplateform SDK





















12

What cross-platform technologies are available?

Going full web

Option 1 : Creating a web site

- → No real access to device sensor, (only what's available in mobile
- → Perf limited to browser
- → Browser compatibility problem

Going full web

Option 1 : Creating a web site

- → No real access to device sensor, (only what's available in mobile
- → Perf limited to browser
- → Browser compatibility problem

Option 2 : Embed a web app in Apache Cordova

→ Gain access to some native library & sensors



Using a dedicated framework

Here we focus on 3 frameworks

NB Pros and Cons are not exhaustive and are subjective.

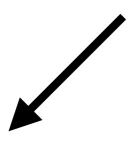
Framework	Pros	Cons	Pricing
Unity	Gaming purpose	Everything not related to gaming or VR	125\$/Mth for pro
React - Native	App with modern design, Easy setup	Facebook license Growing community Going native is hard to setup thus possible	Free
Xamarin	Native UI Code once, run anywhere Good doucmentation	Stick to one dev env : Visual Studio	Free for Open source, else see Visual Studio pricing

other exists such as Qt: https://www.qt.io/mobile-app-development/, Juce: https://juce.com

Dedicated framework & Native code

Side notes

Managed VS Unmanaged Code





Code managed by a framework no direct access to low level API such as memory management.

Compile to an intermediate language, for example Java ByteCode

Code mean't to be compiled to machine code. Without passing by an intermediate language

Gain access to low level system API

Dedicated framework & Native code

Cross platform frameworks often offer an high level abstraction.

what about calling native code in these high level environments?

Framework	Going native ?	
Unity	Yes (.so for android, .mm for iOS)	
React - Native	Yes (but few documentation or exemple) Use `djinni` to cross compile.	
	NB Android : JNI binding must be done mannualy	
Xamarin	Yes (.so for android, .a .dlyb for iOS)	

Demo

Demo - Presentation

Goals

- Building an app that runs on the two main mobile platform : Android and iOS
- With a call to a simple native library
- Focus on three libs : Unity, React-Native and Xamarin

Demo - Presentation

Goals

- Building an app that runs on the two main mobile platform : Android and iOS
- With a call to a simple native library
- Focus on three libs : Unity, React-Native and Xamarin

Framework	Encountered difficulties	Time spent to get things running	Results
Unity	Using IDE in a non gaming context	0.75 day	One project that could be deployed on Android and iOS (native code running on both)
React Native	Bridging to native code, going further than documentation	1.5 day	One project that could be deployed on Android and iOS (native code running on both)
Xamarin	Compiling iOS	0,5 day	One project that could be deployed on Android and iOS (native code running on both)

Demo - Presentation

Side node: Building native library

Android

Android understands only .so library generated with NDK, these library must be called via JNI binding Some framework do the abstraction (Xamarin/Unity)

Android.mk + Application.mk provided to NDK-BUILD

iOS

iOS understands .a .mm, .dlyb (it depends on the framework)

These library could be build with Xcode or with g++ clang

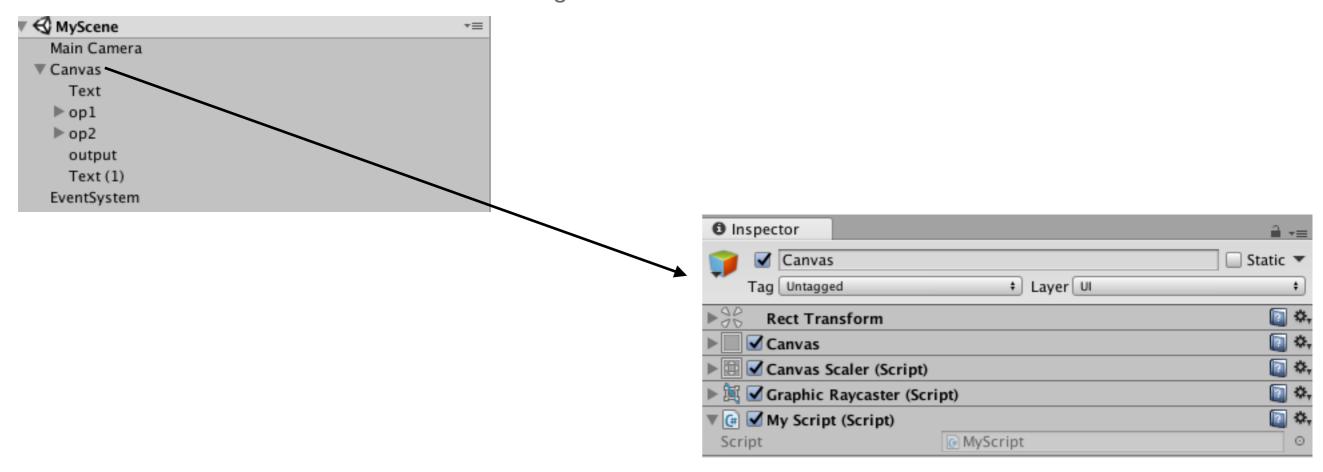
Structure

A scene with a canvas that include various widgets



Structure

A scene with a canvas that include various widgets



Canvas is bind to a C# script

Demo - Focus on Unity Structure

C# Script load external lib as DII via P/Invoke

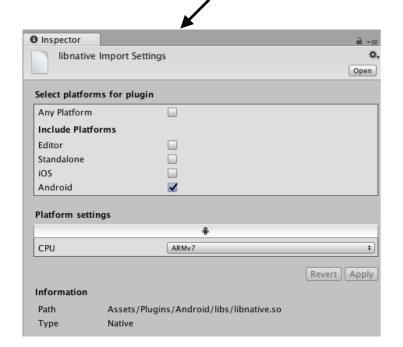
```
//https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/PlatformDependentCompilation.html
#if UNITY_IOS
[DllImport ("__Internal")]
private static extern int sum(int op1,int op2);
#elif UNITY_ANDROID
//android name of the Dll is "name of my .so file".replace("lib","").replace(".so",""), here my file is named : 'libnative.so'
[DllImport ("native")]
private static extern int sum(int op1,int op2);
#else
//fallback function
private int sum(int op1,int op2){
    return op1 + op2;
}
#endif
```

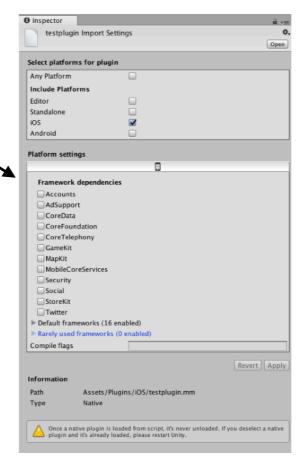
Structure

C# Script load external lib as DII via P/Invoke

```
//https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/PlatformDependentCompilation.html
#if UNITY_IOS
[DllImport ("__Internal")]
private static extern int sum(int op1, int op2);
#elif UNITY_ANDROID
//android name of the Dll is "name of my .so file".replace("lib","").replace(".so",""), here my file is named : 'libnative.so'
[DllImport ("native")]
private static extern int sum(int op1,int op2);
#else
//fallback function
private int sum(int op1,int op2){
   return op1 + op2;
```

Libs are located in **Plugins/Android** or **Plugins/iOS**

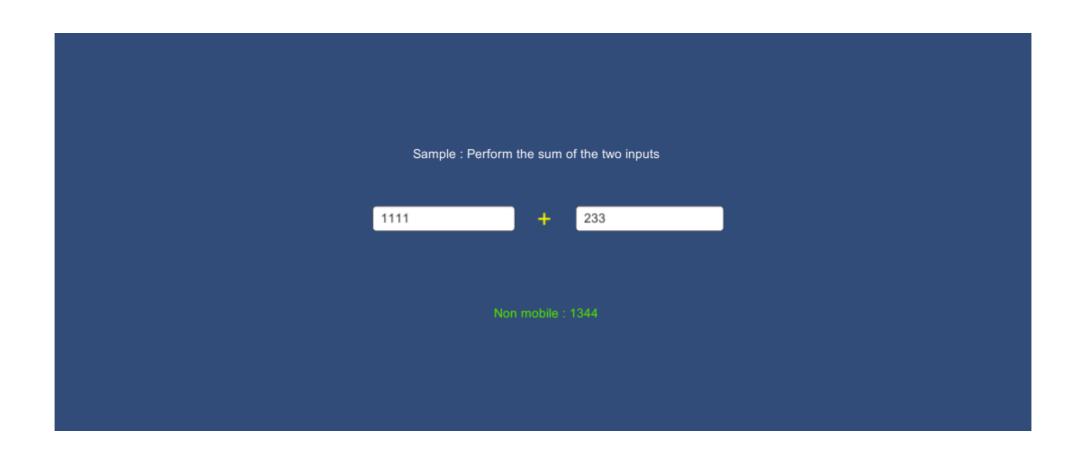








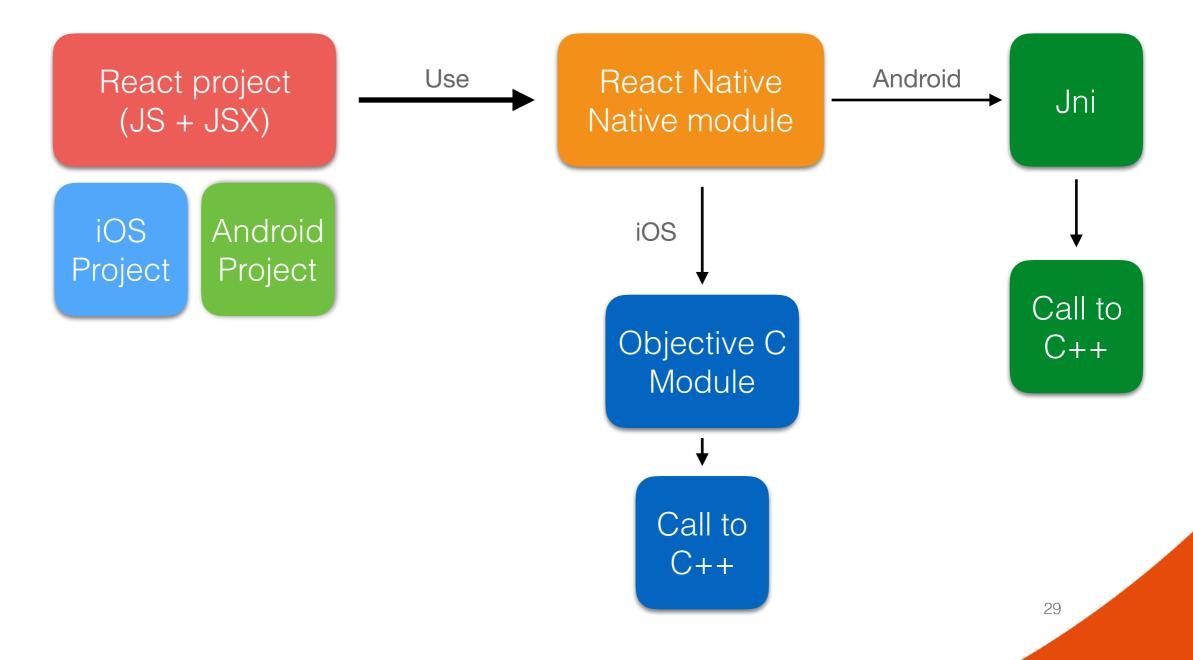
Results



Live sample

Demo - Focus on React Native

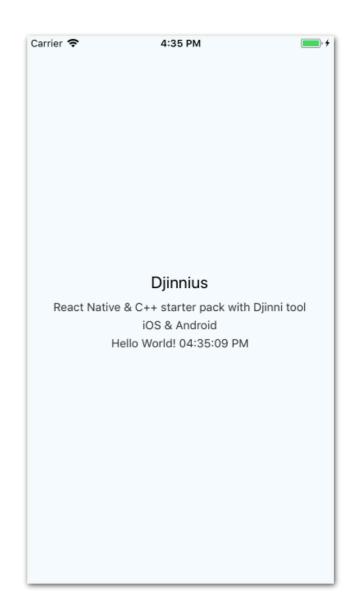
Structure



Demo - Focus on React Native

Results





Demo - Focus on React Native

Live sample

Demo - Focus on Xamarin Structure

3 Projects : Global, iOS, Android



Structure

3 Projects : Global, iOS, Android



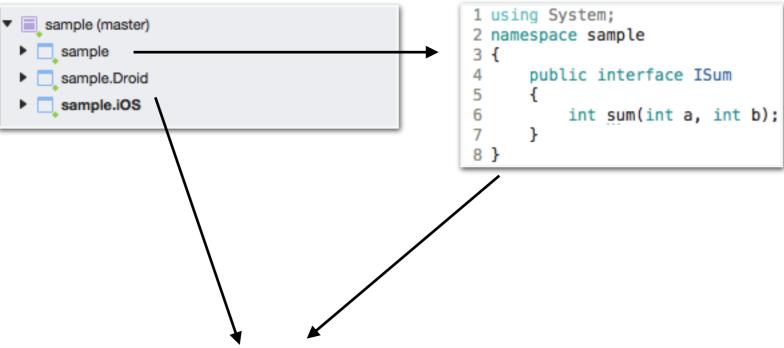
Global project define an interface

```
1 using System;
2 namespace sample
3 {
4     public interface ISum
5     {
6         int sum(int a, int b);
7     }
8 }
```

Structure

3 Projects: Global, iOS, Android

Global project define an interface



Implemented in each destination (iOS, Android)

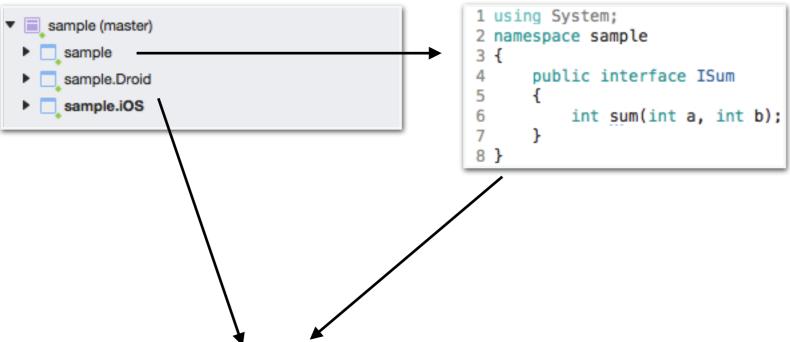
```
1 using System;
 2 using System.Runtime.InteropServices;
3 using sample.Droid;
 5 [assembly: Xamarin.Forms.Dependency(typeof(Sample_Android))]
 6 namespace sample.Droid
       public class Sample_Android : ISum
10
               [DllImport("native")]
11
               private static extern int sum(int op1, int op2);
12
13
14
               public Sample_Android()
15
16
17
               int ISum.sum(int a, int b)
                   return sum(a, b);
23 }
```



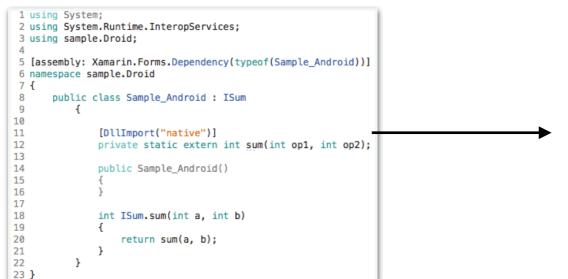
Structure

3 Projects: Global, iOS, Android

Global project define an interface



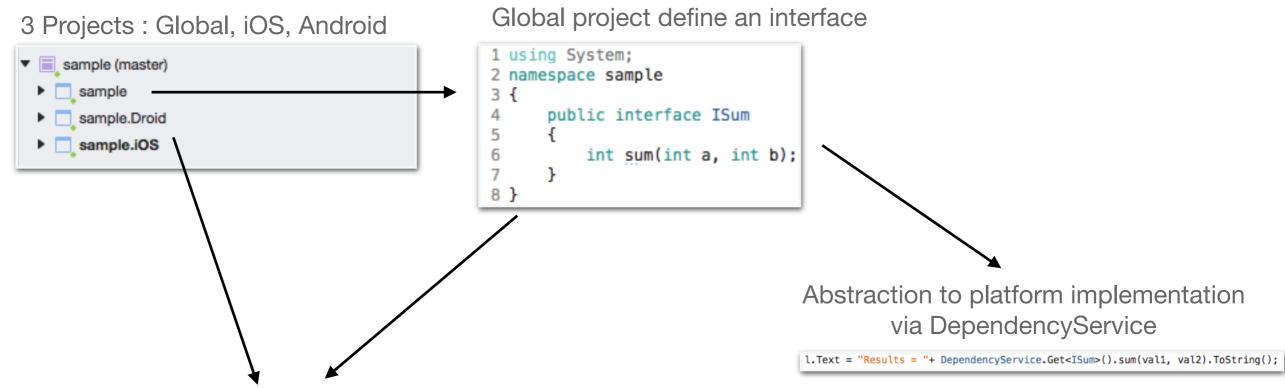
Implemented in each destination (iOS, Android)



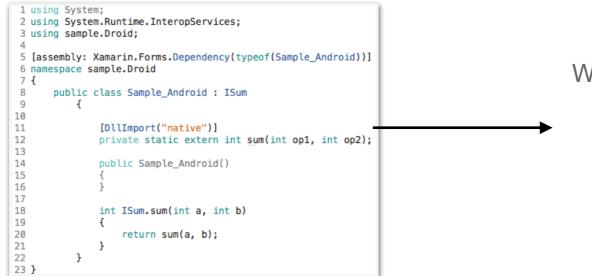
With a call to native code via DIIImport : P/Invoke



Structure



Implemented in each destination (iOS, Android)



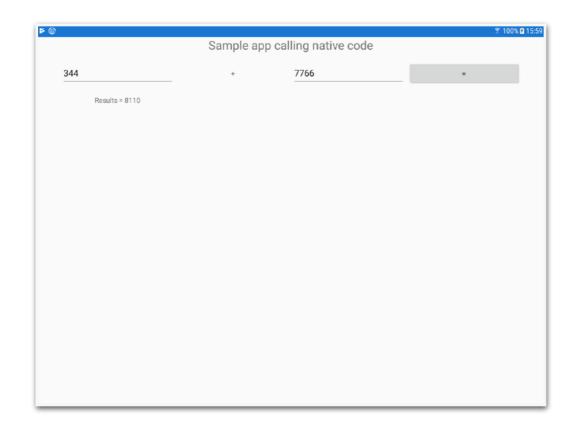
With a call to native code via DllImport : P/Invoke

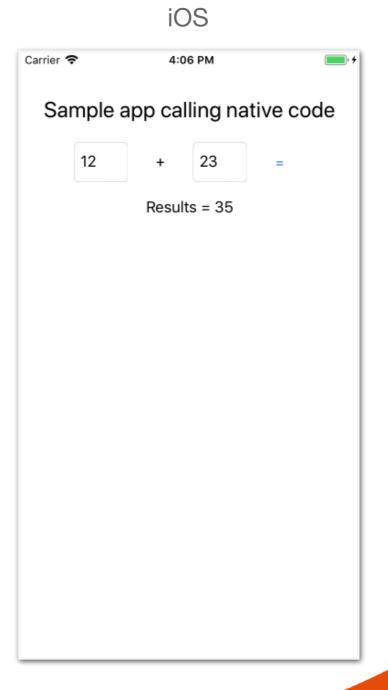


.36

Results







Live sample

All demos are available :

https://github.com/smartorigin/Cross-plateform-mobile-devlopment-samples.git

Thanks

