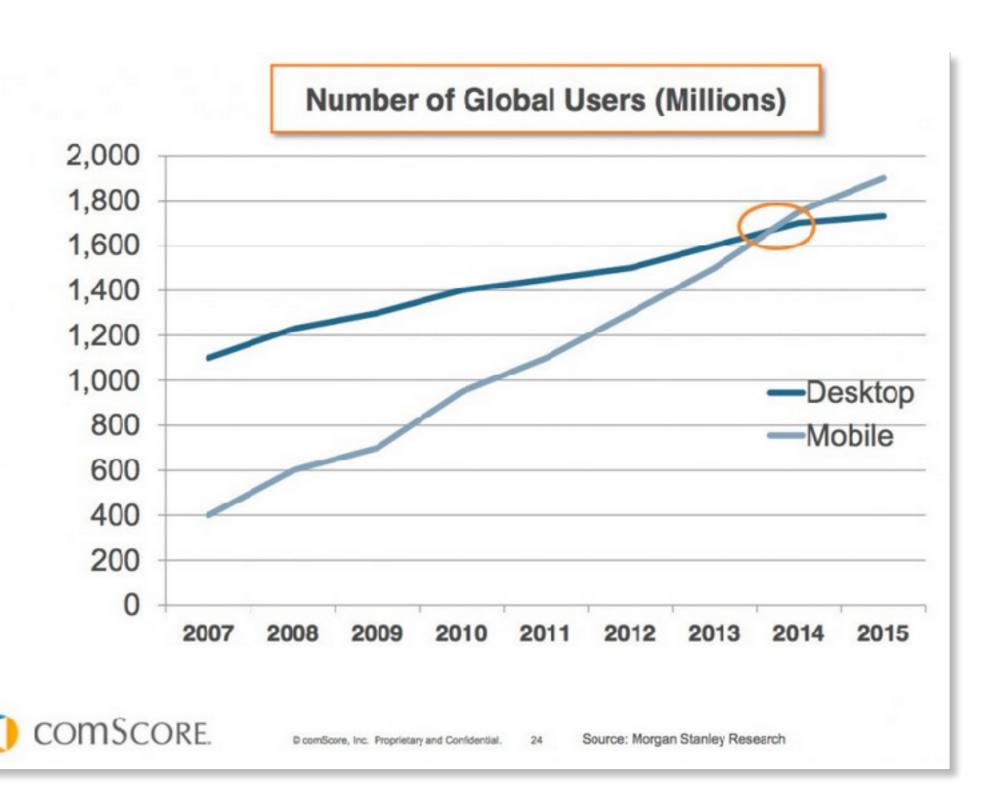
# Mobile App Development with Ionic

CS498RK, Fall 2016

Mobile App Development Landscape

Using Ionic to build Hybrid Apps

# Internet Usage



# Mobile Development Landscape







Native Apps

# Mobile Development Landscape





Responsive Webpages

Native Apps

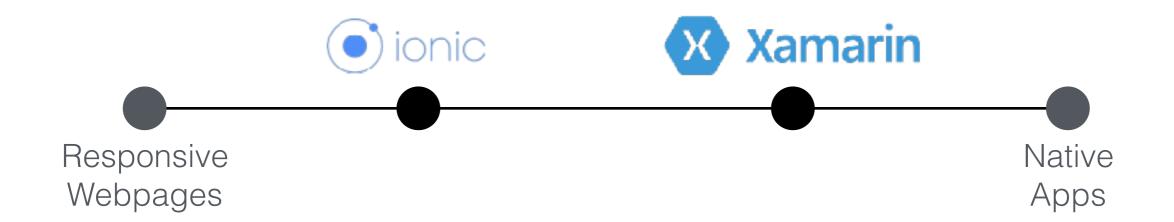
Limited access to device APIs

Complexity of developing for multiple platforms

Misses out on benefits of distribution through app stores

Performance Penalty

## Alternatives



## Xamarin

C# based framework for building fully native, cross platform apps

Generates multi-platform native code

## Ionic

Series of performance-focused, beautifully designed HTML, CSS and JavaScript components optimized for building mobile applications

Resulting apps are hybrid: neither purely web-based nor truly native

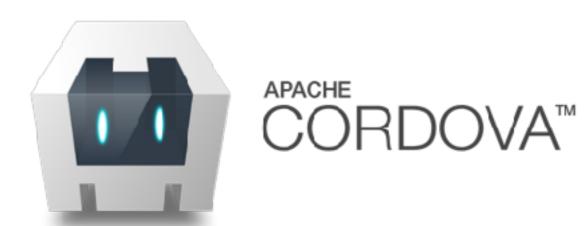
Layout rendering is done via Web views

Access to native device APIs

Distribution similar to native apps possible

# Technologies Used













# Examples of Ionic Apps

# Routing in Ionic

Does not use ngRoute

Uses ui-router which is better suited for complex apps

## ui-router



**Nested Views** 



Multiple Views

## Router as State Machine

State Machine design abstraction on top of traditional router

Routes are referred to as states and URLs are properties of states

ui-sref directive instead of links in your HTML

## Router as State Machine

```
<a ui-sref="home">Home</a>
```

State Machine design abstraction on top of traditional router

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## Router as State Machine

```
<a ui-sref="home">Home</a>
```

# Persisting Data

Local Storage:

angular-local-storage

TODO App

Another Todo App

ngStorage <u>Example</u>

Consuming APIs

Mobile Backend As a Service

**Firebase** 

Next Class: Performance, Accessibility, Security

## Web Components

Reuse, reduce, recycle

## What's Web Components?

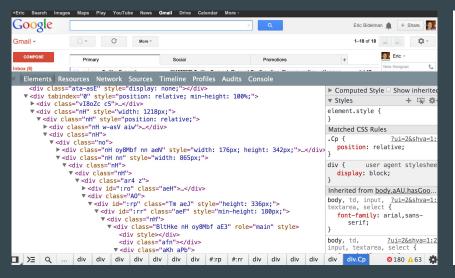
**Component-based** software engineering

#### Four features:

- Custom Elements
- Shadow DOM
- o HTML Imports
- HTML Templates



#### <div> soup



Art

Basic Declaration

```
var XFoo = document.registerElement('x-foo');
// OR
var XFoo = document.registerElement('x-foo', {
  prototype: Object.create(HTMLElement.prototype)
});
```

#### Lifecycle methods

Callback name	Called when
createdCallback	an instance of the element is created
attachedCallback	an instance was inserted into the document
detachedCallback	an instance was removed from the document
attributeChangedCallback(attrName, oldVal, newVal)	an attribute was added, removed, or updated

```
var XFooPrototype = Object.create(HTMLElement.prototype);

XFooProto.createdCallback = function() {
   this.innerHTML = " <x-foo></x-foo> ";
};

var XFoo = document.registerElement('x-foo', {
   prototype: XFooPrototype
});
```

Experiments
Shortcuts

poster.png">

▼ <div> ▼ <div> ▼ <div>

▼#shadow-root (user-agent)

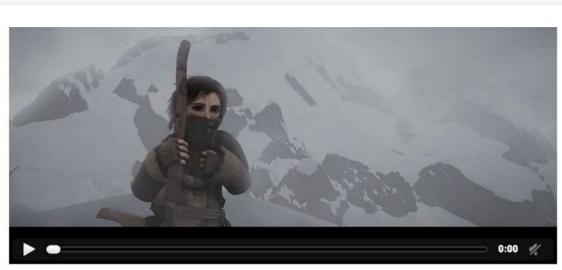
▶ <input type="button">

### **Shadow DOM**

"Hidden in the shadows"

HTML, CSS, JS hidden away

For example, the <video> tag



Color format As authored

Show user agent styles

Word wrap

Show rulers

nts Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

▼ <video id="video" controls preload="none" poster="http://media.w3.org/2010/05/sintel/

Show user agent shadow DOM

Enable CSS source mag

Default indentation 4 sp.

Profiler

Auto-reload gene

△1 >= 🏰 [

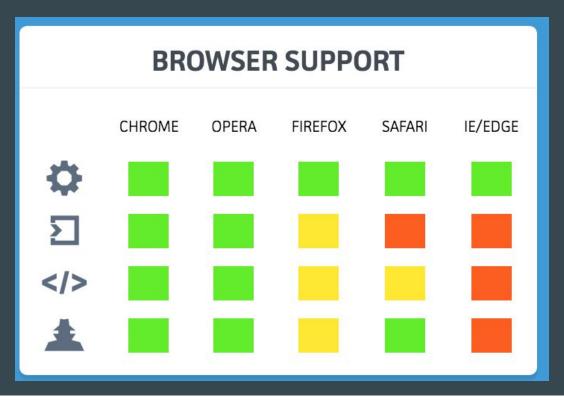
### HTML Templates & Imports

```
<template>
    <h1>Hello there!</h1>
    This content is top secret :)
</template>
```

```
<link rel="import" href="import-file.html">
```

## Tying it all together

## **Browser Support**



#### **POLYFILLS**

The webcomponent.js polyfills enable Web Components in (evergreen) browsers that lack native support.

#### **Install with Bower**

bower install webcomponentsjs

#### **Install with npm**

npm install webcomponents.js

#### **Download webcomponents.js**

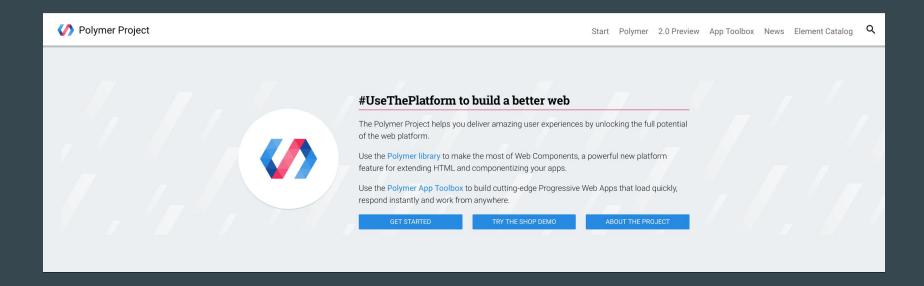
0.7.12 (117KB minified, 34KB gzipped)

learn more about the polyfills

### **Polyfills**

http://webcomponents.org/

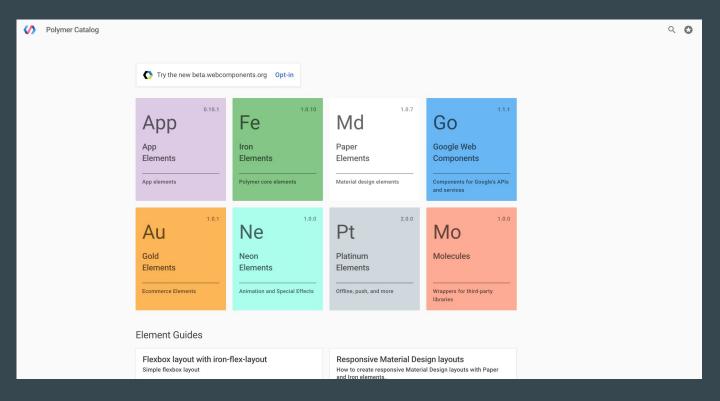
#### Google Polymer



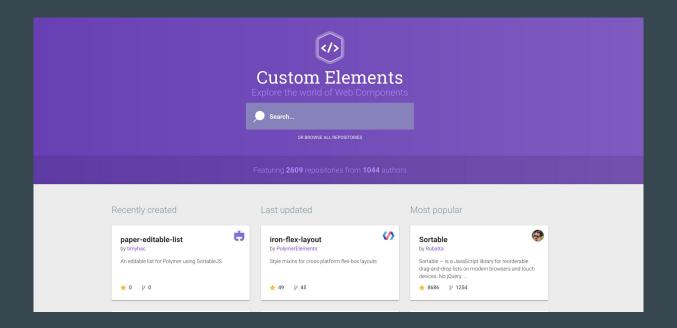
## Google Polymer

```
<script>
    Polymer({
      /* this is the element's prototype */
      is: 'icon-toggle'
    });
</script>
```

## Open Source



## Open Source



https://customelements.io/

## ECMAScript 2015 (ES6)

The future!

#### What is ES6?

New Javascript features!

## **ECMAScript 6**

A bright new future is coming...

```
var odds = evens.map(function(v) {
    return v + 1;
});
```

var odds =  $evens.map(v \Rightarrow v + 1);$ 

```
function Person() {
    this.name = "Sujay";
    this.getName = function() {
        return this.name;
    };
    this.setName = function (n){
        this.name = n;
    };
}
```

```
class Person {
    constructor() {
        this._name = "Sujay";
    get name() {
        return this._name;
    set name( n ) {
        this._name = n;
```

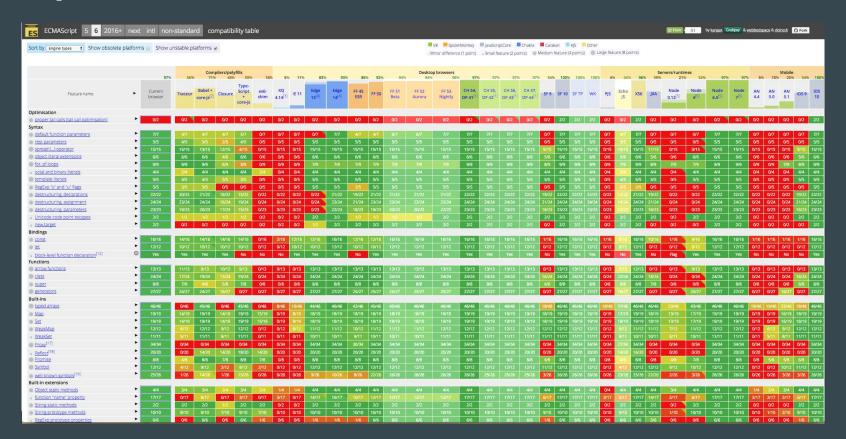
```
var name = "Bob", time = "today";
'Hello' + name + ', how are you' + time + '?';
```

var name = "Bob", time = "today";
'Hello \${name}, how are you \${time}?'

```
function f() {
    let x;
      // okay, block scoped name
      const x = "sneaky";
      // error, const
     x = "foo";
    // error, already declared in block
    let x = "inner";
```

# Problems?

## **Compatibility**



## **Transpiling**



## **TypeScript**

**JavaScript that scales** 

## What's good about JavaScript?

- Easy to prototype
- Hybrid imperative/functional language
- First-class functions
- Natural fit for real-time, event-driven applications
- Great open source community

## What's bad about JavaScript?

```
▼ Uncaught ReferenceError: foo is not defined(...)

(anonymous function) @ VM1399:1
```

```
    ▼ Uncaught TypeError: bar is not a function(...)
    (anonymous function) @ VM1418:1
```



- Static typing is actually a super good thing
  - Let the compiler do as much of the debugging work for you as possible.
  - You're probably thinking of types in your head already anyway.
- TypeScript a superset of JavaScript with a static type system
  - Developed by Microsoft in 2012, now at version 2.1
  - All your JavaScript code is technically TypeScript code too.
  - Transpiles to JavaScript and does awesome typechecking stuff.

## **Getting Started**

- npm install -g typescript
- 2. tsc -w <file.ts>
- 3. (optional) find a TypeScript
   plugin for your favorite
   editor

## What is a valid input for sortByName?

```
1 function sortByName(a) {
   var result = a.slice(0);
   result.sort(function (x, y) {
   return x.name.localCompare(y.name);
  });
   return result;
8
 sortByName( ___ );
```

## The same thing in TypeScript

```
1 interface Person {
    name: string;
    age: number;
   function sortByName(a: Person□): Person□ {
     var result = a.slice(0);
     result.sort(function (x, y) {
     return x.name.localeCompare(y.name);
     });
10
11
     return result;
12
13
14 sortByName( ___ );
15
```

Now do you know what a valid input is?

### It also works with ES6 out of the box.

```
class Student {
       fullName: string;
     constructor(public firstName, public middleInitial, public lastName) {
       this.fullName = firstName + " " + middleInitial + " " + lastName;
 8 interface Person {
      firstName: string;
      lastName: string;
11 }
13 function greeter(person : Person) {
     return "Hello, " + person.firstName + " " + person.lastName;
15 }
17 var user = new Student("Jane", "M.", "User");
19 console.log(user);
```

## Type Annotations

#### Basic Types

```
• let x: number = 6;
```

- let color: string = "blue";
- let list: number[] = [1, 2, 3];

#### Tuples

• let x: [string, number] =
 ["hello", 10];

#### Enums

enum Color = {Red, Green, Blue};
let c: Color = Color.Green;

#### Interfaces

```
• interface myType = {
    width: number;
    color?: string;
    readonly x: number;
}
```

interface SearchFunc = {
 (source: string, subString:
 string): boolean;
}

### **Declarations**

- Let TypeScript generate a declaration file with the flag --declaration
- Like a C++ header file!

```
declare class Student {
    firstName: any;
    middleInitial: any;
    lastName: any;
    fullName: string;
    constructor(firstName: any,
middleInitial: any, lastName: any);
interface Person {
    firstName: string;
    lastName: string;
declare function greeter(person:
Person): string;
```

### **Configuration**

Add a tsconfig.json file to the top-level directory of your project.

Then just run tsc to build.

```
{
    "compilerOptions": {
        "outFile": "public/js/script.js",
        "watch": true
    },
    "files": {
        "source_js/*"
    }
}
```

### New in TypeScript 2.0

--strictNullChecks

null and undefined values are completely disallowed, unless you specifically define the type to say it's okay

"I call it my billion-dollar mistake... My goal was to ensure that all use of references should be absolutely safe, with checking performed automatically by the compiler. But I couldn't resist the temptation to put in a null reference, simply because it was so easy to implement. This has led to innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years."

Tony Hoare, inventor of ALGOL W

## Angular 2.0

## So what, it's just more Angular, right?

- It's actually "drastically different" from Angular 1.x
- Announced in Oct. 2014, released in Sept. 2016
- Not backwards compatible with Angular 1.x. At all.
  - (web devs did not much care for this bit...)
- Core goals:
  - Focus on encapsulated Web Components
  - More elegant API with less feature creep
  - Improve performance across all kinds of devices



### **What's Different?**

- Improved performance
- Uses TypeScript
- New Component system

- Better dependency injection
- No more \$scope or controllers
- Simpler routing

## **Getting Started**

```
git clone https://github.com/angular/quickstart.git quickstart

cd quickstart

npm install
```

## Demo