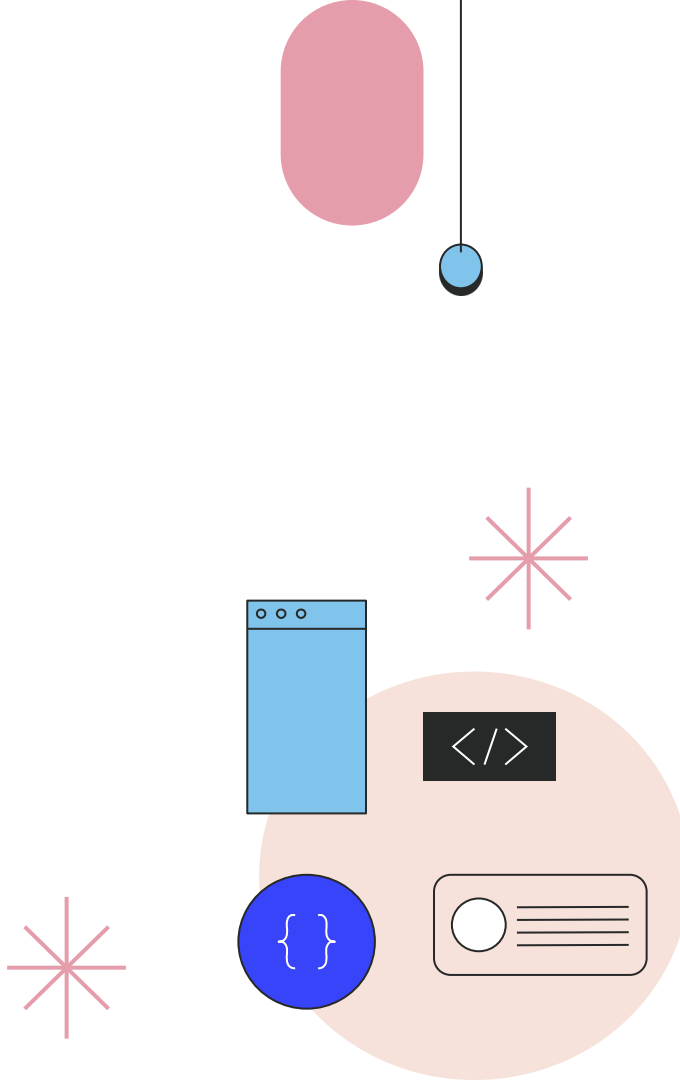




iOS Development at Mercari

Maintaining great build speeds on Local and CI environments

Tips to make use of SwiftUI in production



Speakers



Manoj Kumar Gubba



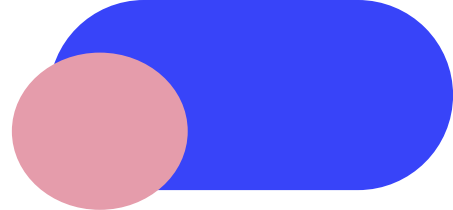
Sachin Nautiyal



Archita Bansal

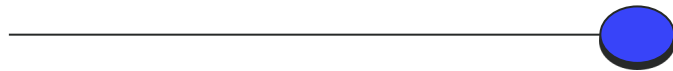
Some Stats About Mercari

- ~ 50 active iOS developers
- Mono repo for ~3 iOS apps
- 120+ screens
- 550+ modules
- 100% Swift and SwiftUI*



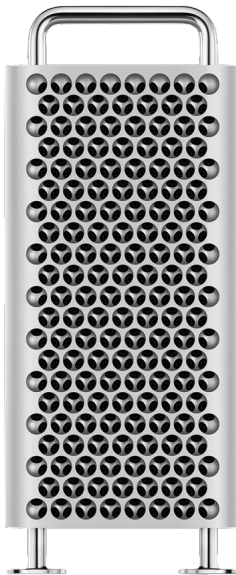


How to maintain good incremental build speeds?



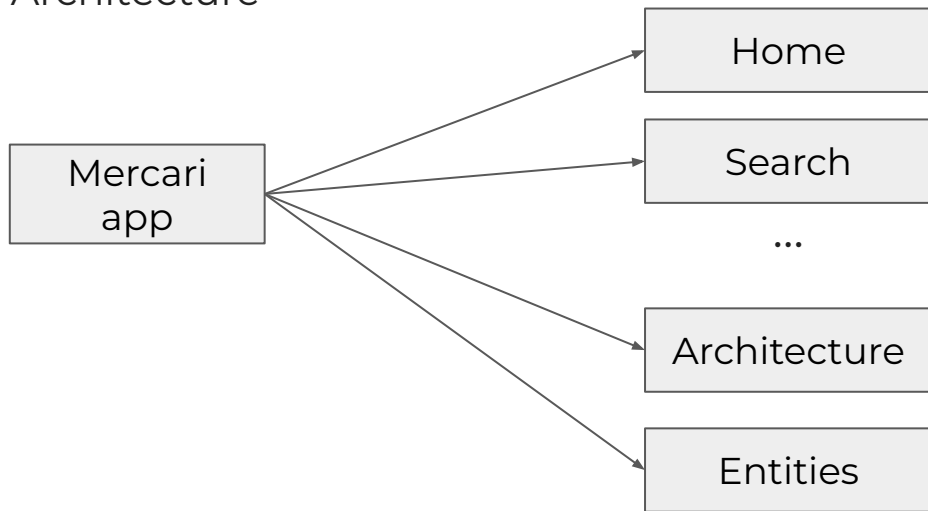
How to maintain good incremental build speeds?

- Use powerful devices 😁



How to maintain good incremental build speeds ?

- Using a Modular Architecture



- But when we pull the changes, a lot of modules get changed, which doesn't help much with the build speed optimizations made by splitting app into small modules.



Solution ?

Use Build Cache





How to cache the builds ?

- Xcode Build Systems doesn't have support for build cache.
- Need to choose alternatives:
 - Bazel
 - Buck
 - Others
- And we chose Bazel.



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What is Bazel ?



Bazel is a build system developed by Google.



mercari



Why Bazel ?

- open source.
- has good support for iOS.
- fast, correct, and extensible build tool.

Benefits received from Bazel

- Incremental build speeds with no changes were ~3 seconds.
- Build speeds after pulling changes involving several modules takes ~1 minute.
- Creating an .ipa file takes ~5 minutes.
- Unit tests for the complete app take ~10 minutes.

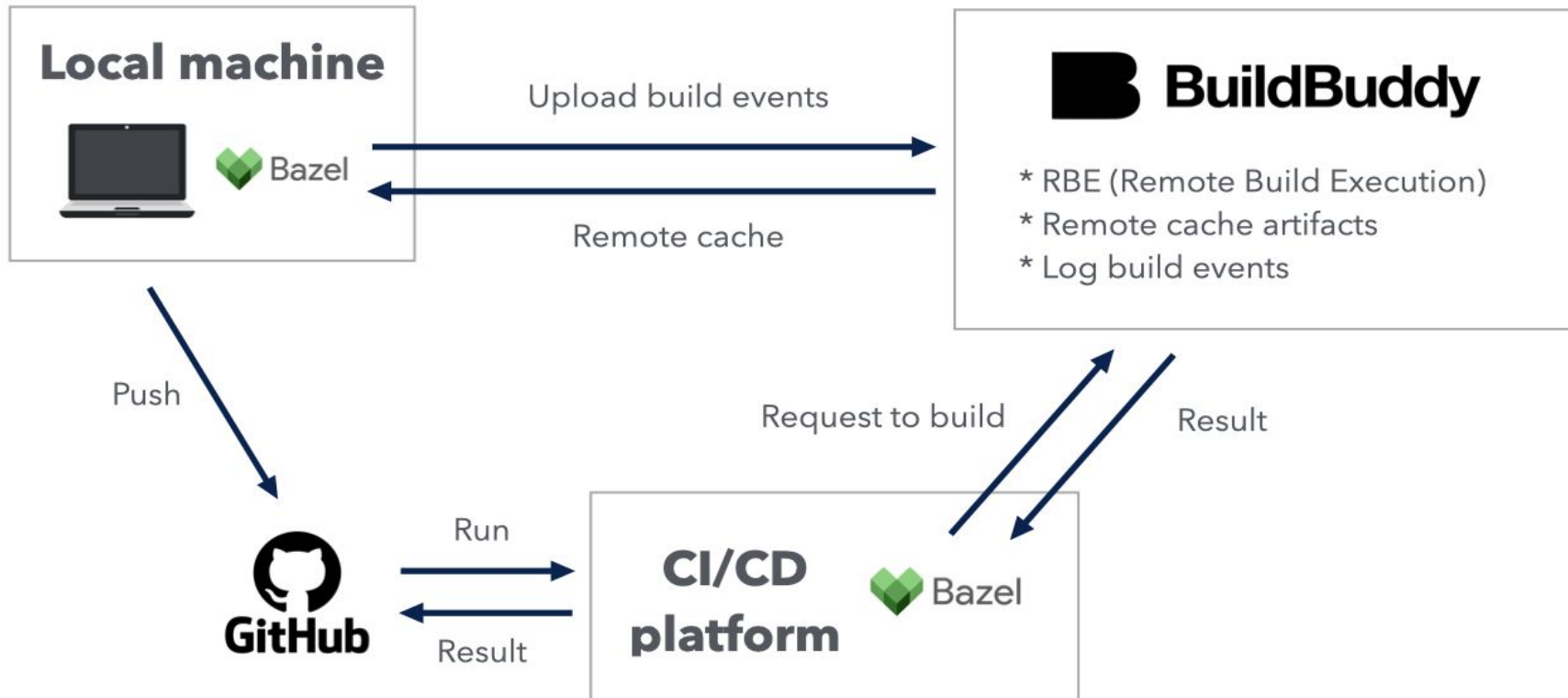


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Clarifying some misconceptions about using Bazel

- We will still be using Xcode even after migrating to Bazel.
- Building apps, running UI & Unit testing can still be done directly from the Xcode UI.
- The syntax highlighting and jump to definition features of Xcode will still work.
- Dependency managers like Cocoapods, SPM, Carthage can still be used along with bazel.
- There might be a bit of overhead for first build when using Bazel, but incremental builds will be much faster.

How we cache the builds ?





Bazel demo

- Walkthrough the bazel demo project
- Before/after folder contents
- Run the sample app
- Create Xcode project
- Adding a new module to the app
- Use Remote Cache.

How does Bazel work ?

Workspace

- Used for defining the dependencies.
- Denotes the root folder of the repo.

Build

- Bazel uses build file using dependencies from workspace to build the app.
- Resources, code files everything is linked via build files.



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Bazel cache in action

Cache stats

Action cache (AC)

Maps action hashes to action result metadata



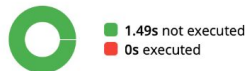
Volume

Total size of files uploaded & downloaded from both caches



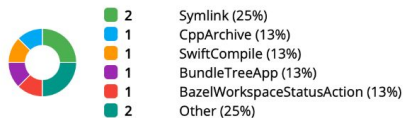
CPU savings

Cached CPU and actual CPU used



Action types

Number of actions with each action mnemonic



Content addressable store (CAS)

Stores files (including logs & profiling info)



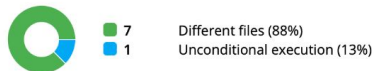
Throughput

Upload / download speed (time-weighted avg)



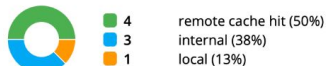
Cache miss reasons

Reasons why actions missed cache



Runner types

Number of actions with each runner type



[Test run on BuildBuddy](#)

References

- About Bazel: <https://bazel.build/about>
- Mercan Blog: [Fast and reliable iOS builds with Bazel at Mercari.](#)
- Bazel Tutorial: [Build an iOS App](#)
- Remote Cache: [BuildBuddy.io](#)



Questions?

How to make use of SwiftUI in production

- Architecture
 - Custom architecture based on TCA and Clean
- Design System
- Solving Navigation
- Snapshot testing
 - Playbook

Design System

- Design System is a collection of assets and patterns that can be used to create consistent, high-quality user interfaces.
- Benefits
 - Ensure branding
 - Support accessibility
 - Dark Mode
- Contents
 - Colors
 - Icons
 - Typography
 - ...
 - Components
 - Reusable UI elements

Foundations

- Accessibility
- App icons
- Branding
- Color
- Dark Mode
- Icons
- Images
- Immersive experiences
- Inclusion
- Layout
- Materials
- Motion
- Privacy
- Right to left
- SF Symbols
- Spatial layout
- Typography**
- Writing

Apple HIG Reference

SwiftUI Navigation

- SwiftUI has good APIs for handling navigation.
 - `NavigationLink`
 - `navigationDestination` (iOS 16+)
- But, there are several edge cases where they don't work as expected.

How we solved the SwiftUI navigation at Mercari ?

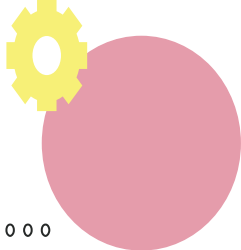
- ❑ By making use of UIKit Navigation APIs.

- ❑ Found that SwiftUI's NavigationView is internally using `UINavigationController` which made it easy to use the UIKit APIs.



Router

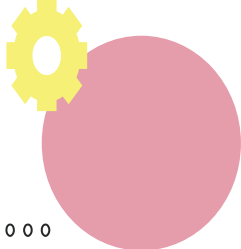
```
final class Router {  
    weak var controller: UIViewController?  
  
    func push<V: View>(_ view: V) {  
        let next = UIHostingController(rootView: view)  
        controller?.navigationController?.pushViewController(next, animated: true)  
    }  
  
    func pop() {  
        controller?.navigationController?.popViewController(animated: true)  
    }  
}
```



How do we get the controller?

```
private struct HostController: UIViewControllerRepresentable {  
    var router: Router  
  
    func makeUIViewController(context: Context) -> UIViewController {  
        UIViewController()  
    }  
  
    func updateUIViewController(_ viewController: UIViewController, context: Context) {  
        router.controller = viewController  
    }  
}
```



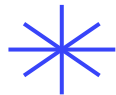


Router Helper

```
struct RouterProvider<Content: View>: View {  
    let content: (Router) -> Content  
    private let router = Router()  
  
    var body: some View {  
        content(router)  
        .background(HostController(router: router))  
    }  
}
```



Navigation in Action



Snapshot Testing

- Fast changing SwiftUI APIs can be tested on production with these tests.
- We use `playbook-ios` open source library to write scenarios.
- Can be automated on CI
- Separate UI app for all UI components.