iOS mOcean SDK

Developer Getting Started Guide

For iOS SDK Version 3.1

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# What’s New in 3.1

* Makes use of NSURLProtocol for cleaner MRAID Javascript bridge injection.
* More control over MRAID resize superview (if needed).
* Stability and bug fixes.

# Implementation Changes

* The 3.0/3.1 SDK is not compatible with the 2.0 SDK. Prior to installing the 3.0 SDK remove the 2.0 SDK references.

# System Requirements

* Intel based Mac
* Xcode 4.5 or higher
* iOS 4.3 or higher\*

\*iOS 4.0 and higher can be attempted with previous versions of Xcode and the iOS SDK.

# Prerequisites

This guide does not cover iOS development techniques or instructions for using Xcode to develop applications for iOS. iOS developer documentation is available from Apple at <https://developer.apple.com/devcenter/ios/>.

More thorough, complex examples and additional use cases in the sample application distributed with the SDK. Both the sample app and the SDK itself are available in source code form from our Google Code project site at <http://code.google.com/p/mocean-sdk-ios/>.

Additional documentation, information, and other supported platforms on the developer wiki at: <http://developer.moceanmobile.com/Main_Page>.

# Feature List

* **Rich media**

Support for MRAID 2 (includes MRAID 1).

* **HTML/ JS ads**

SDK supports displaying web ads using UIWebView component.

* **Image/Text ads**

SDK supports displaying image and text ads with non-UIWebView native components.

* **Location auto detect**

SDK can automatically detect user location.

* **User-Agent auto detect**

SDK automatically detects device User-Agent.

* **Internal browser**

SDK contains built-in browser for displaying ads in application.

* **Ad visibility tracking**

SDK automatically detects ads visibility for controlling updates.

* **Logging**

SDK supports logging through delegate callbacks and NSLog.

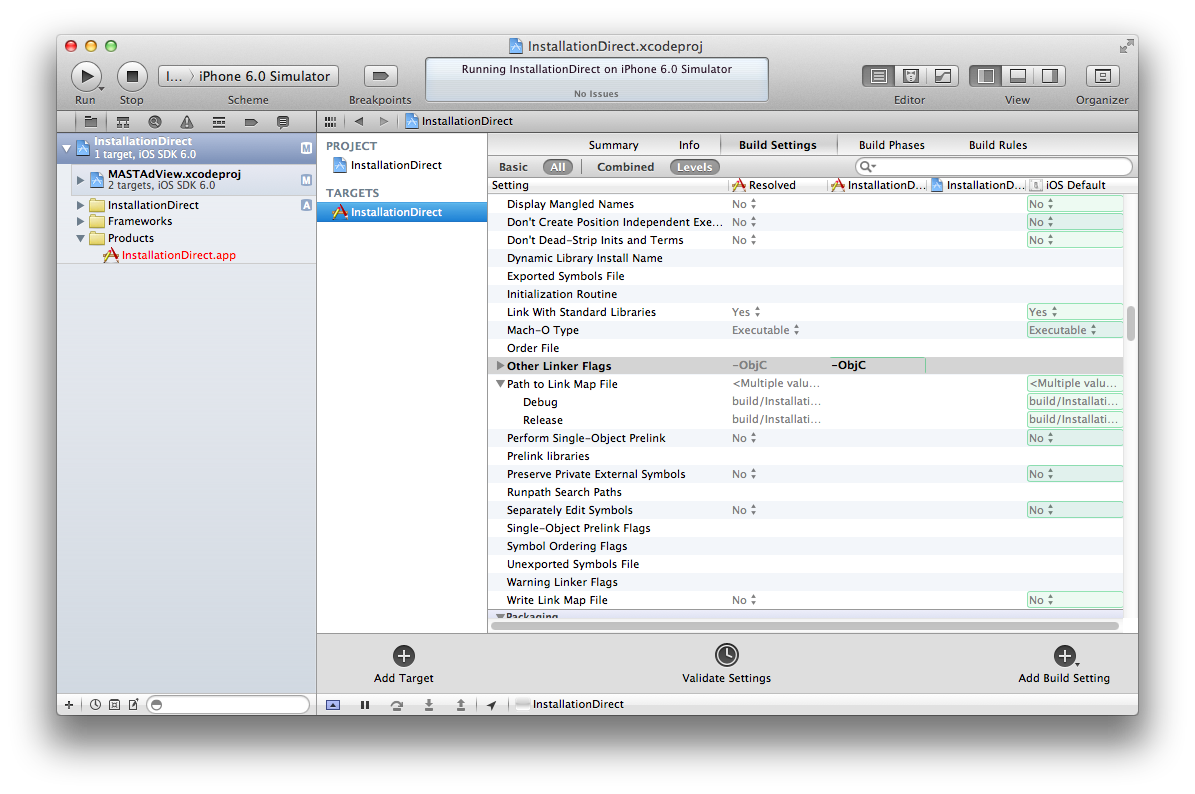
# Installing the Ad SDK

## SDK Integration Methods

The SDK can be integrated into applications in various ways. The simplest is to reference the SDK Xcode project file in the application and its dependencies. The SDK project can also build and package a framework bundle that can be prebuilt and referenced like other iOS bundles. Developers can use either approach or other custom methods to include the SDK in an application.

## Objective-C Linking

Regardless of the installation method the project must configure the linker to properly link Objective-C libraries. This is done by adding the **-ObjC** flag to the application’s target **Other Linker Flags**setting.



## Required Frameworks

The SDK leverages various iOS frameworks. Adding the SDK to an application target will require these frameworks to be referenced by the target. The following frameworks are required:

* Foundation
* UIKit
* EventKit
* EventKitUI
* MessageUI
* CoreLocation
* CoreGraphics
* ImageIO
* CoreTelephony

## Option 1: Referencing MASTAdView.xcodeproj

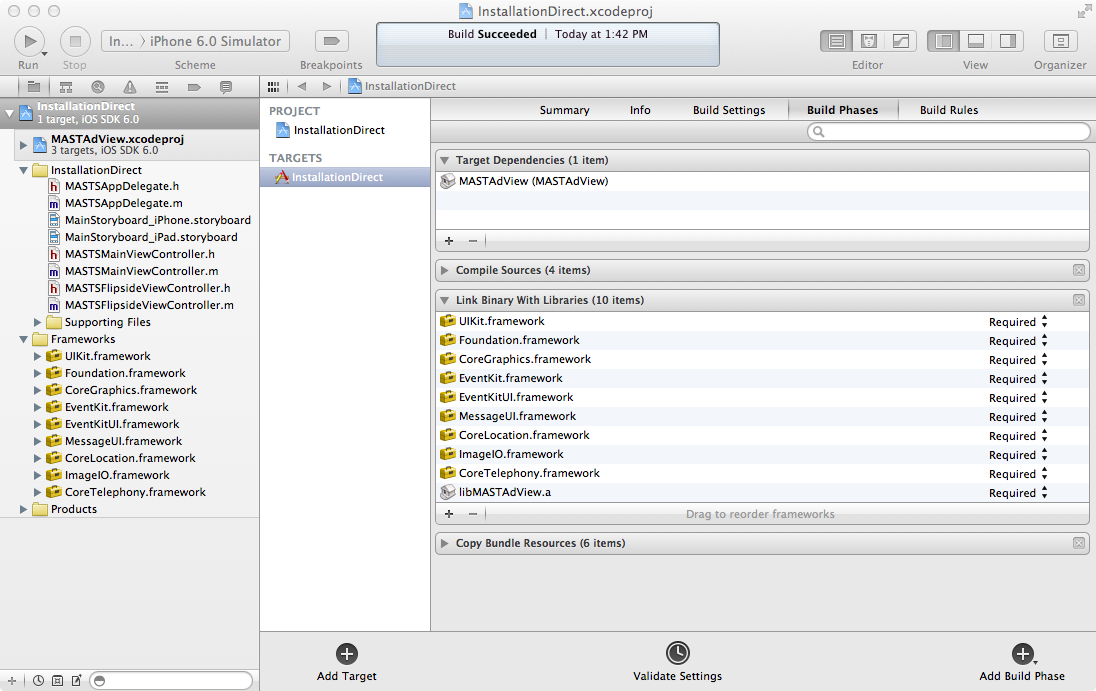
This installation option references the SDK project directly from source. This is the easiest option since it doesn’t require the SDK to be pre-built and SDK releases can be updated by updating the source. Each time the application target is built Xcode will build the SDK as needed. The following steps are used to reference the SDK project in an application target.

1. With the desired destination selected in the Project Navigator select “Add files to <project>…” from either the Project Navigator context menu or the Xcode File menu. Browse and select the MASTAdView.xcodeproj. This will add the SDK project reference to the application target.

NOTE: Xcode can only have one reference to any given project at a time. Be sure the MASTAdView.xcodeproj project isn’t opened or referenced in another project in Xcode at the same time. For developers that will use the SDK in multiple projects it may be easier to have each project reference its own copy of the SDK.

1. Add the SDK to the Build Phase tab’s Target Dependency list. This will ensure Xcode properly builds the SDK prior to building the application.
2. Add the SDK library to the Build Phase tab’s Link Binary With Libraries list. After both the SDK and the application target are built this will cause Xcode to statically link the SDK library to the application executable.
3. Include the MASTAdView header in the source where it will be used with the following directive:   
   **#import “MASTAdView.h”**

The following screen shot shows the InstallationDirect sample’s configuration. The project is shown referenced in the Project Navigator on the left and the additions to the build phases are shown on the right.

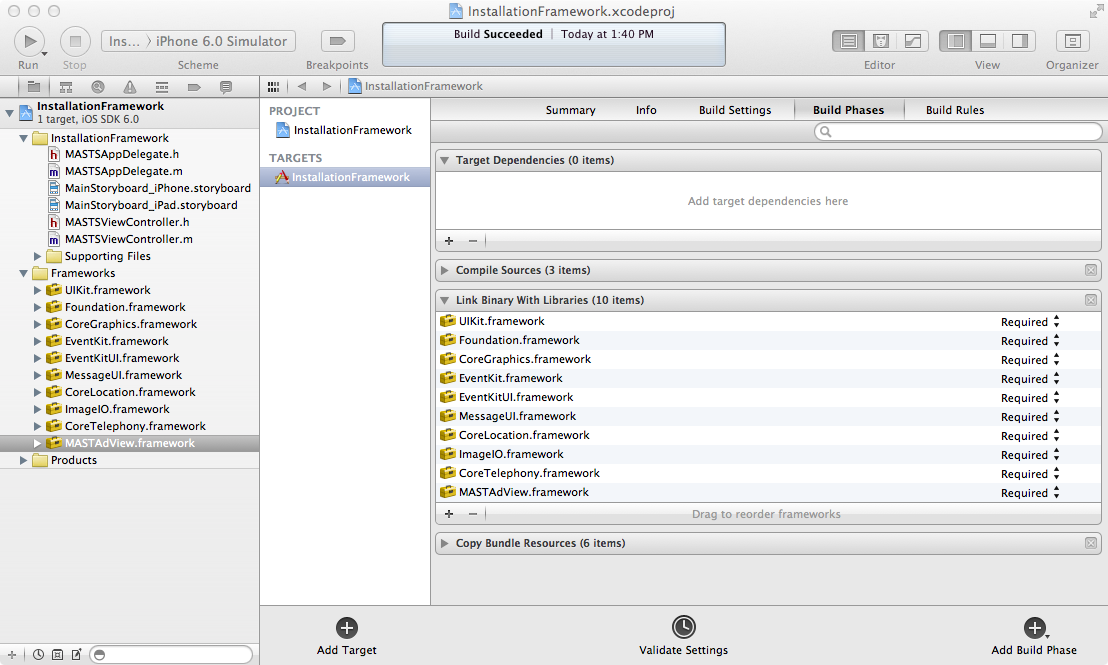


## Option 2: Referencing MASTAdView.framework

This installation option references a pre-built SDK framework package. This allows developers to build and reuse the framework package without having to reference the SDK source. It also removes any limitation in Xcode with multiple projects open that include references to the same embedded project files (See note in Option 1 above). The following steps are used to reference the framework package.

1. Open the SDK source and build the Framework target for an iOS Device destination. This will produce the MASTAdView.framework package (folder) in the Sources/MASTAdView/Products folder of the SDK source package.
2. Copy the MASTAdView.framework package to the desired destination (generally somewhere in the application source tree).
3. Add the MASTAdView.framework package to the Build Phase tab’s Link Binary With Libraries list.
4. Include the MASTAdView header in the source where it will be used with the following directive:   
   **#import <MASTAdView/MASTAdView.h>**

The following screen shot shows the InstallationFramework sample’s configuration. Note the only change to the project is the addition of the framework. Unlike iOS frameworks the SDK framework will be statically linked and is not “installed” on the device.



# MASTAdView Use Case

1. A simple banner that is used for the embedding of the existing view and occupies a small area in it.
2. Interstitial is used for the full screen banner display. It’s displayed only once and after closing it becomes inactive.
   1. Full screen banner is shown as a pop up on top of the main screen of the window and blocks all users’ actions with the application.
   2. Full screen banner is shown as a pop up on top of the main screen of the window and doesn’t block all user actions with the application. As an example, the user can switch tabs.
   3. If several displays are switched on, the banner will be displayed on the main screen only.

# User Interface / Layout (Design)

The first step is deciding where you want to incorporate ads in your application.

The simplest approach is to integrate a small horizontal banner ad into the user-interface (UI). A typical form factor is a 50-pixel tall (which would equal 100 pixels of the display for Retina devices), full width rectangle which does not crowd the existing UI elements or break the appearance and flow. As an example, consider the following Flickr image viewer before and after a banner ad has been inserted. We will show the steps to setup and display this ad below.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Simple Ad Integration

Note: Be sure to follow the steps above for installation and import the MASTAdView.h header based on the installation type.

Implementation can vary depending on existing code style and layout as well as ARC (automatic reference counting) and non-ARC based projects. Because the MASTAdView can have a delegate it’s good practice to retain a reference and release it in dealloc and not rely on a superview to maintain its lifetime. Throughout this guide ARC and non-ARC semantics may be used (ex: strong vs. retain).

Basic code to extend an existing controller:

|  |
| --- |
| // In the interface directive add a property to hold the ad view  // reference(either the header or the private category in the implementation)  @interface MyViewController () @property (nonatomic, strong) MASTAdView\* adView; @end  // In the implementation directive, synthesize the property. @implementation MyViewController @synthesize adView;  - (void)dealloc {  // Whether or not the delegate is set, it’s good practice to clear it  // to future proof the code. Also, cancel any update timers and reset  // adView state.  [self.adView setDelegate:nil];  [self.adView cancel];  self.adView = nil; }  - (void)viewDidLoad {  if (self.adView == nil)  {  // Create a frame for the ad view. This is usually done to calculate  // a position from some other views; here it’s just in a fixed banner  // at the top of the controller’s view.  CGRect frame = CGRectMake(0, 0, 320, 50);   // Create the MASTAdView adView instance.  self.adView = [[MASTAdView alloc] initWithFrame:frame];   // Setup normal view properties like autorotation masks, background  // colors, etc..   // NOTE: Developers will need to get their own site and zone  // configuration and should never use these test values in production  // releases.  self.adview.site = 19829;  self.adView.zone = 88260;  }   // Add the adView to the view controller view.  [self.view addSubview:self.adView];   // Update the adView; this will request and display ad content.  [self.adView update]; }  // If the application supports rotation and auto resizsing the following // can be used to refresh the adView after the view resizes due to a // rotation event. - (void)didRotateFromInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)fromOrientation toInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)toOrientation {  // If updating with a refresh time call that method here again instead.  [self.adView update]; }  @end |

MASTAdView reference creation, configuration, cleanup, rotation, presentation and rotation handling

This example shows a few properties of the ad view being set including:

* **Publisher site**: this is setup through the Mocean Mobile UI when you setup ad feeds to display content in your application. Typically a “site” will be used to identify one of your applications and distinguish it from another of your applications. The site is required in order to request an ad.
* **Ad zone**: this is used to identify one specific ad placement in your application. In this example we have created one placement so far, the banner ad to be displayed at the top of the screen. If we choose to display ads in another part of this application, a different placement will be used for that location. Zones are created through the Mocean Mobile UI and target content to ad placements in your application. A given zone falls under one site. The zone is required in order to request an ad.
* **Ad update interval**: This configured the time period (in seconds) after which the ad view will retrieve a new ad from the back-end.

See Also:

* For more code samples examine the Samples application.

# Interstitial Ad Integration

Interstitial ads work much like inline/banner ads except that they are directly displayed and do not need to be added to a superview. Normal interstitial ads are full screen and modal in appearance. The MASTAdView can be initialized to display interstitial content directly to the screen without having to manage a separate modal view controller. Note however that an interstitial instance can’t be used as a banner and vice versa.

Basic code to add an interstitial MASTAdView reference:

|  |
| --- |
| // In the interface directive add a property to hold the ad view  // reference(either the header or the private category in the implementation)  @interface MyViewController () @property (nonatomic, strong) MASTAdView\* adViewInterstitial; @end  // In the implementation directive, synthesize the property. @implementation MyViewController @synthesize adViewInterstitial;  - (void)dealloc {  // Whether or not the delegate is set, it’s good practice to clear it  // to future proof the code. Also, cancel any update timers and reset  // adViewInterstitial state.  [self.adViewInterstitial setDelegate:nil];  [self.adViewInterstitial cancel];  self.adViewInterstitial = nil; }  - (void)viewDidAppear {  if (self.adViewInterstitial == nil)  {  // Create the MASTAdView adViewInterstitial instance.  self.adViewInterstitial = [[MASTAdView alloc] initInterstitial];   // NOTE: Developers will need to get their own site and zone  // configuration and should never use these test values in production  // releases. There will usually be different site/zone combinations  // for different ad placements and types.  self.adViewInterstitial.site = 19829;  self.adViewInterstitial.zone = 88260;  }   // Every time the view appears, display the interstitial.  [self.adViewInterstitial update];  [self.adViewInterstitial showInterstitial];  }  @end |

MASTAdView interstitial reference creation, configuration, cleanup and presentation

Note that interstitial ad views still require update to be called and can be customized like inline/banner ads.

Since ads can be highly customized it is also to use the ad in inline mode to display partial screen interstitials. In this manner the ad view would be created as normal and the interstitial methods would not be used.

See Also:

* For more code samples examine the Samples application.
* To automatically close the interstitial after a specified amount of time use the showInterstitialWithDuration: method.

# MASTAdView Customization

## Customize view appearance

Ad links are opened in Safari by default. To enable the internal browser set the useInteralBrowser property to YES.

Default UIView customization such as animation, background color, orientation/sizing masks, etc. can be used on the MASTAdView.

The MASTAdView instance allows direct access to the ad content container views. These views can be customized but should not have properties adjusted that would affect their behavior in the MASTAdView view.

## Customize ad network properties

By default the Mocean ad network is used. To use a different network change the adServerURL property to the URL of the desired network. The network is expected to follow the same interface and implementation as the Mocean ad network.

To supply additional parameters or override SDK defaults set ad network parameters using the adRequestParameters property. All parameter keys and values must be NSString objects. The ad request parameters can be found here: <http://developer.moceanmobile.com/Mocean_Ad_Request_API>

## Location detection

The SDK can automatically determine the user’s location using the iOS Core Location framework. This feature is disabled by default and can be enabled with the setLocationDetectionEnabled: methods. Note that if the application has no other location detection support from Core Location iOS will prompt the user to allow the application access to the devices location.

Developers that wish to reuse existing application location information can do so by setting location parameters for the ad network. See the section above for setting custom ad request parameters.

## Custom close button

The SDK includes a default close button used for expanded and interstitial ads. Developers can use the MASTAdView delegate message to override the default button and provide a custom, application themed button.

# Content Updates

MASTAdView updates content only by the following methods:

1. Calling the update method. Use this after initializing and during display of the owning view controller.
2. Calling the updateWithTimeInterval: method. This method will cause the SDK to update every interval seconds. Interacting with the current ad suspends the timer. This can be due to a user expanding the ad, clicking and viewing publisher content with the internal web browser or if the user’s action leaves the application.

Call the cancel method to stop ad loading and cancel any timers.

# Detecting Updates and Failures

Sometimes a developer might want to take a special action if no ad is available that satisfies the current constraints sent to the mobile ad server. This might occur if a particular ad type or minimum size was requested, and no matching ad is available. This could also happen if all ads scheduled for the requested zone have reach the maximum daily or monthly cap. Developers can also take advantage of a successful ad update to redisplay a hidden banner or to show interstitials after the ad is downloaded.

The SDK includes an optional *MASTAdViewDelegate* protocol which applications can implement to receive notifications when download related ad events occur. This protocol includes the following methods that relate to ad download status in addition to others not described in this section:

* *MASTAdViewDidReceiveAd:* which is invoked after the ad content has been downloaded successfully.
* *MASTAdView:didFailToReceiveAdWithError:*  which is invoked if downloading ad content fails for any reason.

# Troubleshooting

## Ad content loading issues

1. Verify the specified content zone has ad content.
2. Implement the ad view’s delegate and debug any ad download failure errors.
3. Enable simple test banners by setting the testMode property to YES.

# Next Steps

More thorough, complex examples and additional use cases in the sample application distributed with the SDK. Both the sample app and the SDK itself are available in source code form from: <http://code.google.com/p/mocean-sdk-ios/>.

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