Xamarin.Forms

Writing one app to rule all your platforms

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A Modern Apps Company

What will be covered

- Quick look at...
 - The Mobile Landscape
 - Traditional app development
 - Xamarin app development
- Xamarin.Forms
 - Getting started, licensing
 - Concepts, Benefits & Drawbacks
 - Examples

The Mobile Landscape

- Android (Phone & Tablet)
 - Leading the market
 - 2x the user base of iOS
- iOS (Phone & Tablet)
 - First to market
 - Brought us the first wildly successful app store
 - Users spend \$4 on apps to every \$1 Android users spend (Fortune '14)
- Windows Phone
 - Slow adoption in US, but higher rates worldwide
 - Continues to grow and has lots of resources behind it (MS)
 - Developers earn avg. \$0.23/download compared to \$0.04/download on Android
- Windows Store (Metro)
 - Windows 8/8.1 adoption rates increasing, imminent free upgrades to Windows 10.
 - Surface Pro 3 has had strong sales

Traditional App Development

- Write an app on one platform using their Languages and Tools
- Eventually completely re-write the app for the next platform using their different set of Languages and Tools
- Maybe completely re-write the app again for yet another platform using their different set of Languages and Tools
- Is there a better way?

I'm often asked "What should I be learning?" I'm convinced C#/XAML Programmers should be looking at Xamarin.

-Jesse Liberty

Native apps, written in .NET & C#

- Xamarin Apps look and feel native because they are native
 - You have access to the Native User Interfaces
 - You have access to Native APIs and libraries
 - You have the performance of a Native app
- Your code is compiled to native binaries for the target platform
 - "Traditional" Xamarin development allows sharing of roughly 75% of your codebase with the other 25% being UI and platform specific services.

Xamarin Pros and Cons

- Advantages
 - C# because it's awesome
 - Truly common code
 - Native app, full access to anything each platform offers
 - Android Player fast Android emulator
- Disadvantages
 - Third Party
 - Cost, best option is the business license = \$\$\$\$
 - Environment choices
 - Xamarin Studio (can't do WP at all, can't do iOS on Windows)
 - Visual Studio (requires business)

Xamarin Forms

- Builds on top of existing Xamarin Framework
- Adds a platform independent UI model
 - Express your UI in C# or XAML
 - Renders the defined UI using native controls for the target platform
- Supports MVVM pattern
- Includes Binding and INotifyPropertyChanged support

So you can concentrate doing the 60-70% but you always have to spend some time writing the UI for that platform and Xamarin.Forms will help you [do] the extra 30% in a breeze -Lino Tadros, .NET Rocks #1042

Anatomy of Xamarin Forms

Pages



Anatomy of Xamarin Forms

- Pages
 - Layouts



Anatomy of Xamarin Forms

- Pages
 - Layouts
 - Controls

ActivityIndicator
BoxView
Button
DatePicker
Editor
Entry

Image
Label
ListView
Map
OpenGLView
Picker

ProgressBar SearchBar Slider Stepper TableView TimePicker WebView
EntryCell
ImageCell
SwitchCell
TextCell
ViewCell

Getting Started

- Environment
- Project type
- UI Approach

Environment

- Windows & Mac required to support all platforms
 - WP requires Windows and Visual Studio
 - iOS requires a Mac and OSX
 - Android can be done on either environment
 - Ideal setup for doing all OS development:
 - Either
 - Windows PC and Mac Mini (for builds)
 - Mac with Parallels and Windows
 - Visual Studio Professional+ (and now Community Edition)
 - Xamarin Business
 - Allows you to do all development in 1 IDE

Project Type

- Shared Project
 - Advanced for of file linking (Add File->Add as Link)
 - You code is compiled once for each platform
 - Allows you to do #if
 - Can't reference embedded resources (no assembly to reference)
- Portable Class Library
 - Creates a single assembly for your base library
 - Compiled once and referenced by each platform project
 - Preferred method if doing XAML

UI Approach

- Coded UI
- XAML

Coded UI

- UI is defined in C#
- Similar to looking at Windows Forms
- Full Intellisense support

DEMO 1

• C# Coded UI

XAML

- Xamarin Forms XAML
 - Not WPF/Silverlight/Win8 XAML
 - Different control names
 - Slightly different properties
- Same core concepts
 - Declarative Markup
 - Binding
 - Commands

So that's the big thing is that your expressing what your intent is with the XAML but its rendered with the native UI of the tool.

-Carl Franklin, .NET Rocks #1042

DEMO 2

Revise C# UI to XAML

High/Low Game Demo

- Binding
- MVVM
- Built-In Services
 - DependencyService
- OnPlatform
 - Custom UI based on the current platform.

Dates & Numbers Demo

- Data Entry/Binding
 - Dates
 - Numbers

Xamarin Forms Improvements

- Xamarin Forms is under constant development
- Version 1.3 Added
 - Stlyes! (Plus platform specific styles)
 - Dynamic resources
 - Behaviors
 - Triggers
 - Improved binding support
 - Sleep/Resume/Start events
 - Application level resource dictionary
 - Better font properties

Xamarin Forms Improvements

- Latest version 1.4 Added
 - Enhancements to ListView
 - Better Feedback on scroll position
 - Header & Footer
 - Pull to Refresh
 - Application
 - Modal Navigation Events (Pushing/Pushed, Popping/Popped)
 - Better Layout inspection
- Less than one year old

Resources

- Video
 - Xamarin Evolve evolve.xamarin.com
- Audio
 - .NET Rocks
 - Yet Another Podcast (Jesse Liberty)
- Blogs
 - Jesse Liberty www.JesseLiberty.com
- Code
 - James Montemagno github.com/JamesMontemagno
 - Xamarin Samples github.com/xamarin/xamarin-forms-samples
- Community Extensions
 - Xamarin Forms Labs github.com/XLabs/Xamarin-Forms-Labs

Thank you!

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