

Seed Your Own CocoaPod

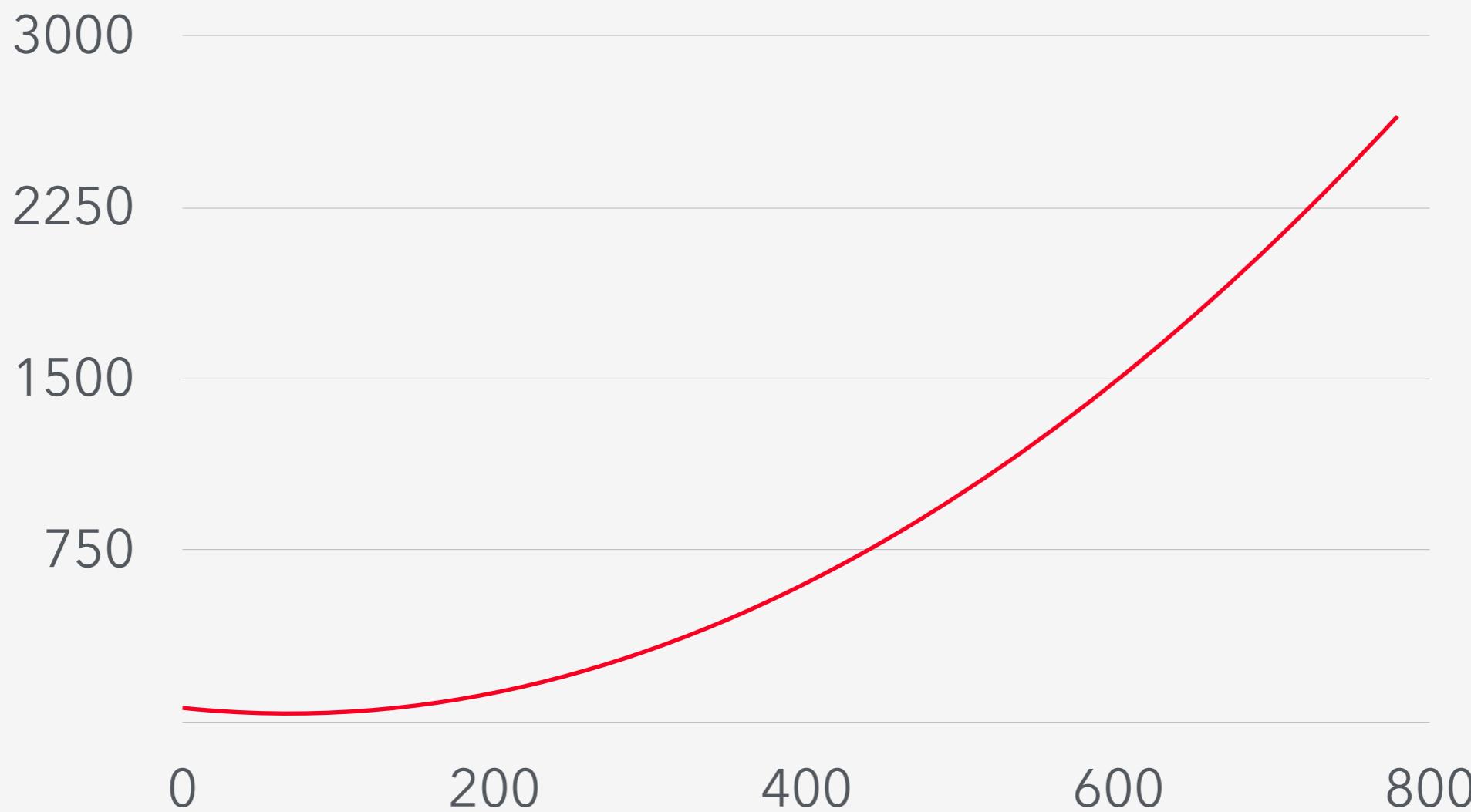
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〈COCOAPODS〉

CocoaPods manages library dependencies for
your Xcode projects.

Ultimately the goal is to improve discoverability of, and engagement in, third party **open-source** libraries by creating a more centralized **ecosystem**.

Pod additions per day



Pod additions per day



2669 Pods

Almost 8 Pods per day in the last month

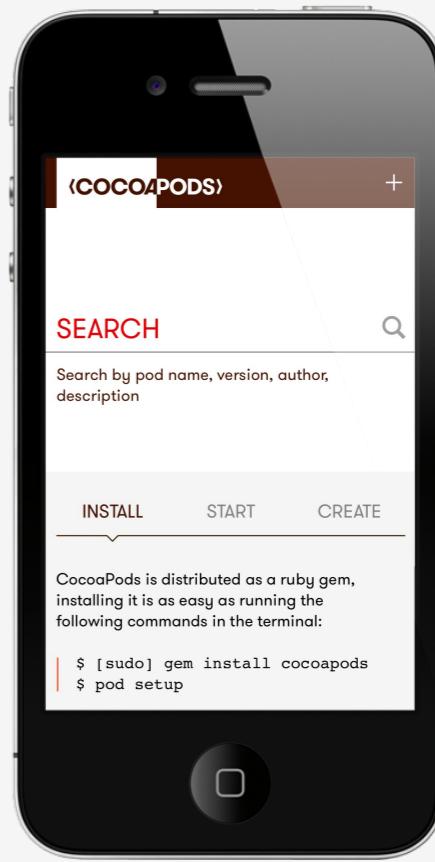
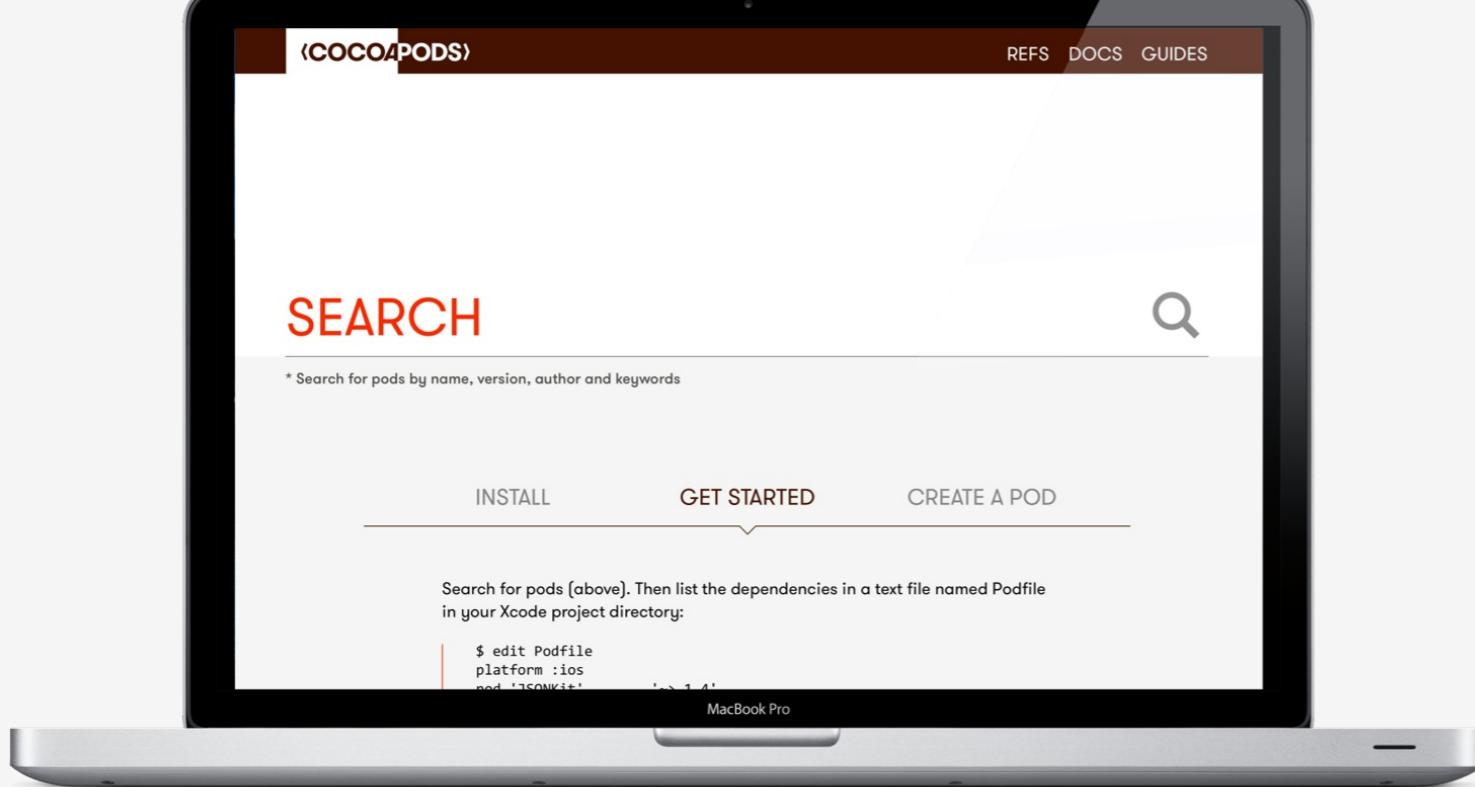
2,2	Years
270.000	Gem Downloads
4.000	Pull Requests
7.300	Podspecs
1.706	Contributors
16.000	Commits

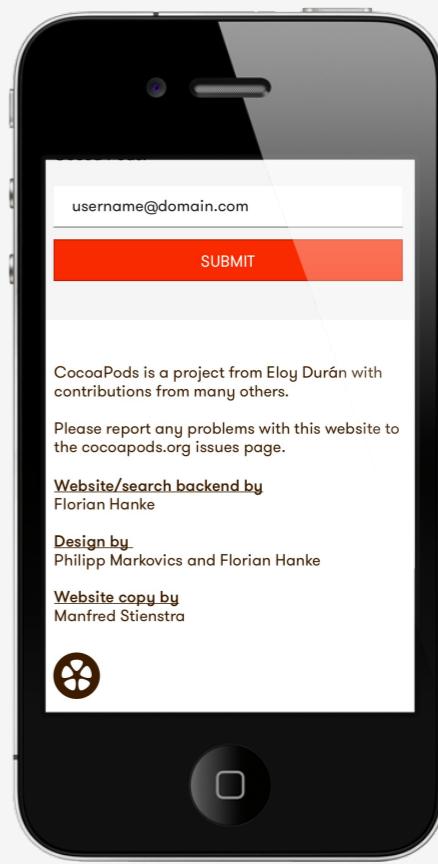
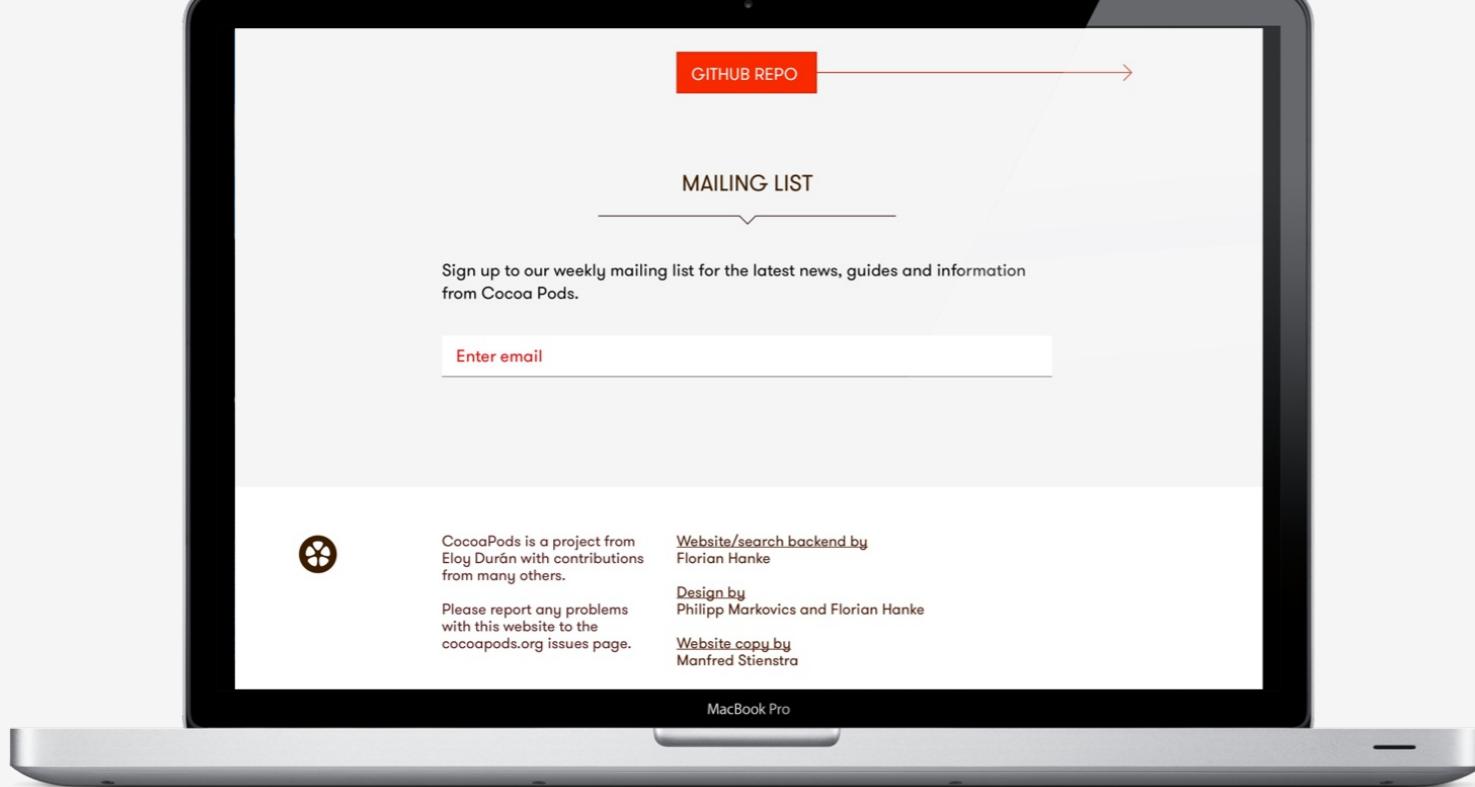
16.000 Commits

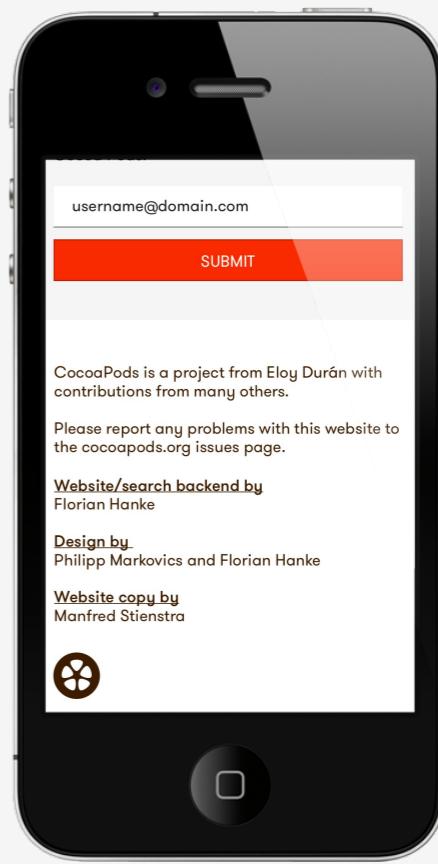
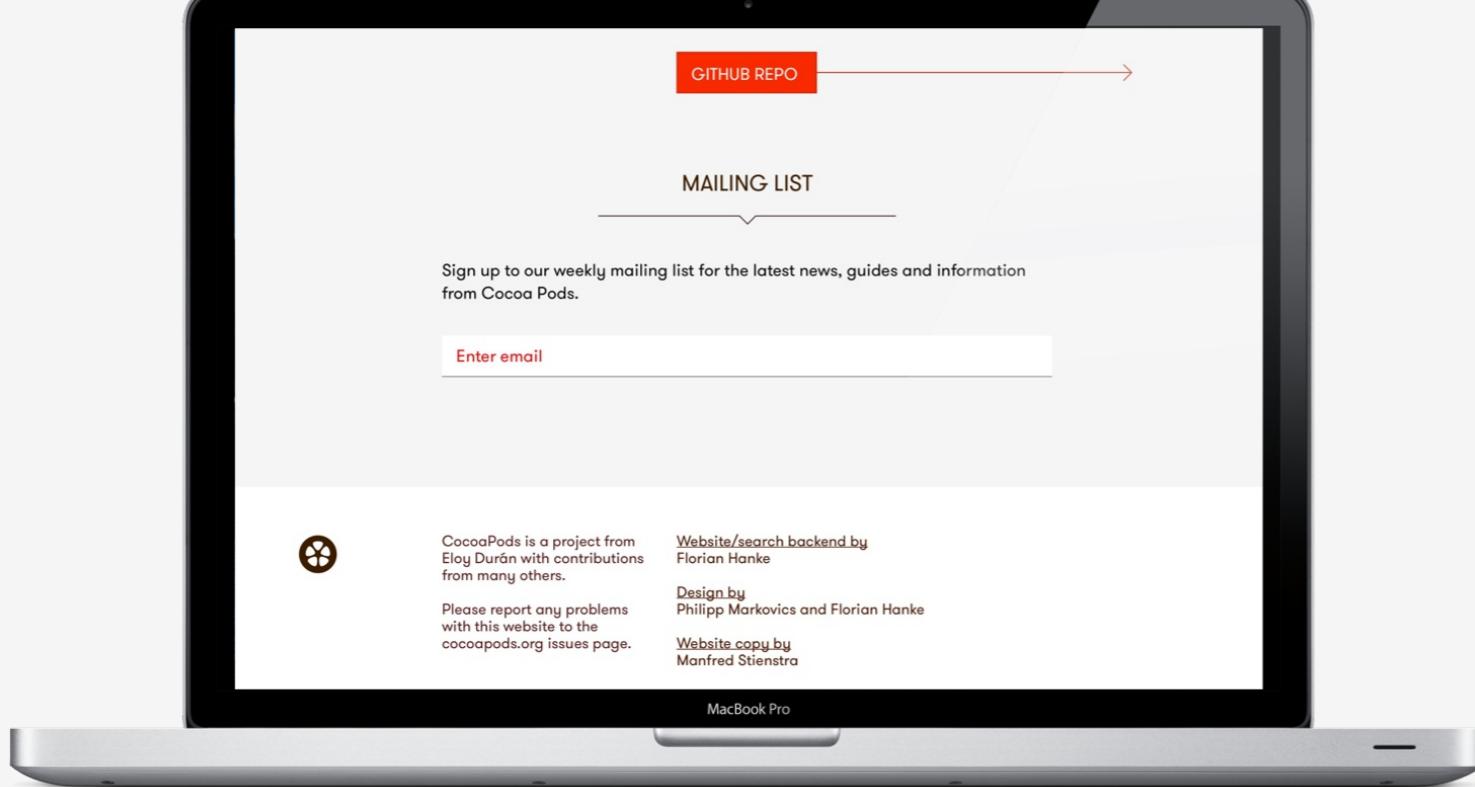
Assuming 3 minutes per commit this is
equivalent to 2.000 hours

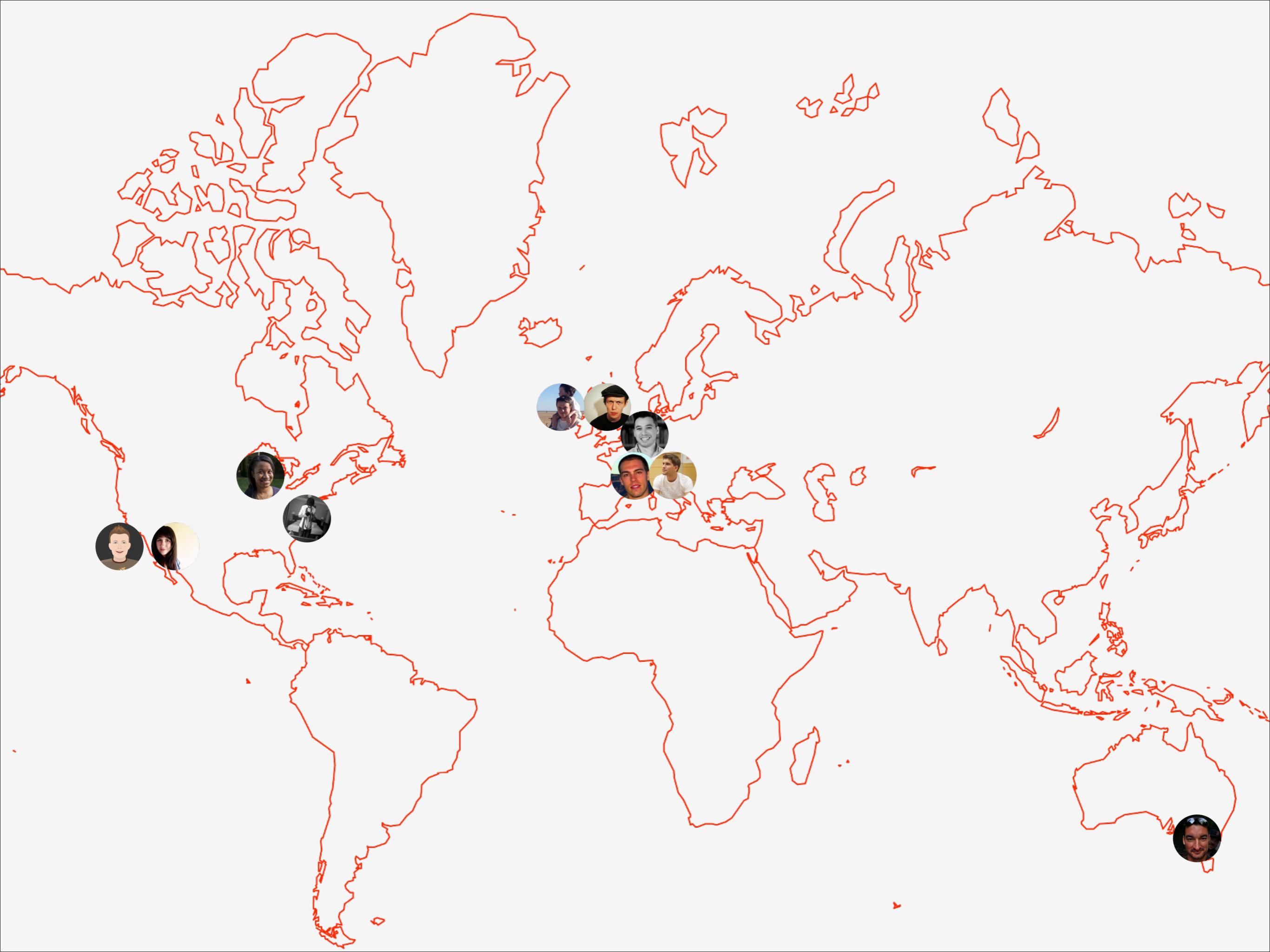
More than 5 years!

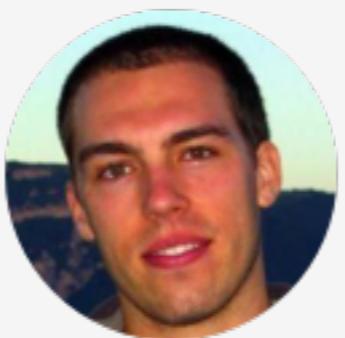
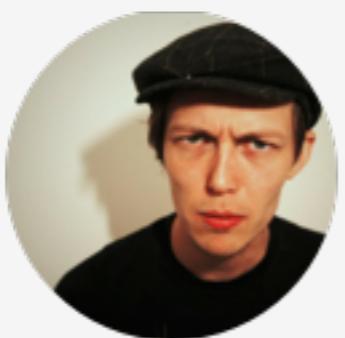
More than 10
projects





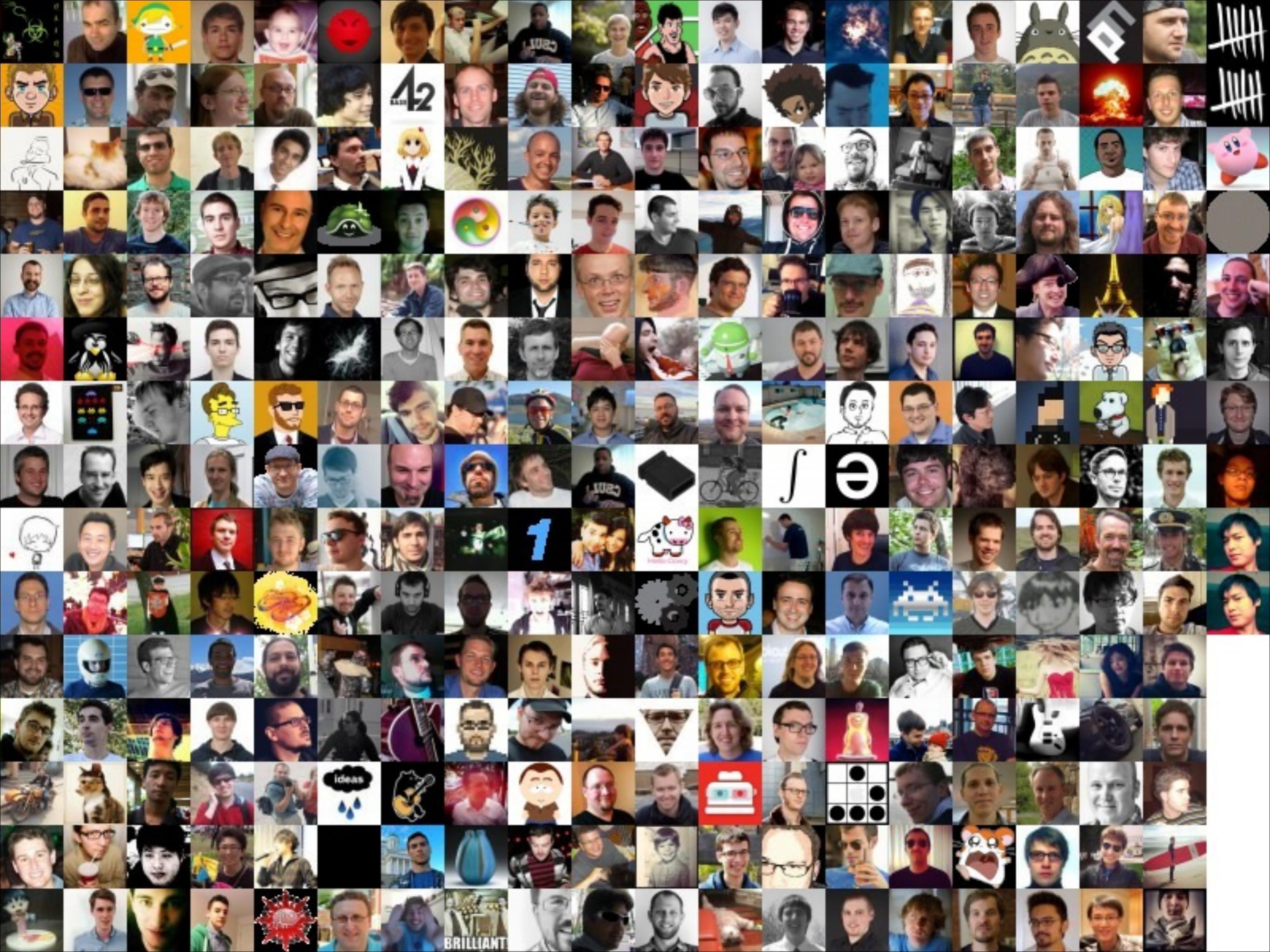






1706
contributors







Getting started with CocoaPods

Installing CocoaPods

```
| $ [sudo] gem install cocoapods  
| $ pod --version
```



Use `sudo` during the installation only if strictly needed.



Never use `sudo` while launching the `pod` executable!



Simplified installation which doesn't require the Xcode
command line tools anymore.

Integrating a target

```
$ cd project_dir
$ pod init
# Close the project
# Add least one dependency to your Podfile
$ pod install
# Check that CocoaPods doesn't print any warning
# Open the workspace
# Check that your integrated target builds
```

The Podfile

```
target 'Marshmallow' do
  pod 'AFNetworking', '~> 2.0'
  pod 'ObjectiveSugar', '~> 0.5'
end
```



Use the optimistic `~>` operator.



Treat your Pods as external frameworks and namespace
the imports.

E.g. `#import <AFNetworking/AFNetworking.h>`

Migration to CocoaPods

- Can be performed incrementally.
- You can install each new dependency and then check that the system works until you have enough confidence.
- Should be pretty straightforward if a Pod is available for your libraries.

The Path option

```
$ git clone https://github.com/AFNetworking/AFNetworking.git
$ edit Podfile
# pod 'AFNetworking', :path => '~code/AFNetworking'
$ pod install
```



Never edit a Pod which doesn't uses the path option.



Contribute back to libraries!

Seeding your own Pod

Creating a new Pod

```
$ pod lib create MyAwesomePod
$ cd MyAwesomePod
# Create the project
# Copy or create your classes
# Configure MyAwesomePod.podspec
# Integrate it with CocoaPods
$ edit Podfile
# pod 'MyAwesomePod', :path => '~code/MyAwesomePod'
$ pod install
```

A specification

```
Pod::Spec.new do |s|
  s.name          = 'Reachability'
  s.version       = '3.1.0'
  s.license        = :type => 'BSD'
  s.homepage      = 'https://github.com/tonymillion/Reachability'
  s.authors       = 'Tony Million' => 'tonymillion@gmail.com'
  s.summary        = 'ARC and GCD Compatible Reachability Class for iOS and OS X.'
  s.source         =
    {
      :git => 'https://github.com/tonymillion/Reachability.git',
      :tag => 'v3.1.0'
    }
  s.source_files   = 'Reachability.h,m'
  s.framework      = 'SystemConfiguration'
  s.requires_arc   = true
end
```

Linting

```
| $ pod spec lint MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```

```
| $ cd MyAwesomePod  
| $ pod lib lint
```



Use`\$ pod lib lint`.



Use Semantic Versioning 2.0.0 for your libraries.



Document your Pod

Pushing to the master repo

```
| $ pod push master MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```



Release an open source Pod without a proper license.

Reasons to use CocoaPods
even for private libraries



View of the application as the glue layer
Encapsulations of unit tests



Better encapsulation of code
Reusability
Dependencies



Paves out the way for open source publication
(which in some cases makes sense)

Convenience

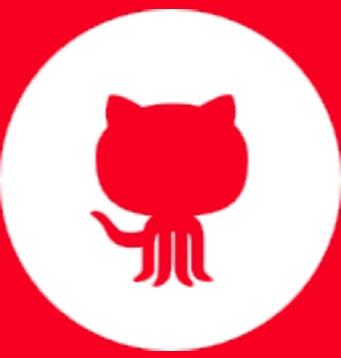
Leaner development with the creation of Demo targets
Clear identification of which version of a library/source code is used

Private repos

```
| $ pod repo add MYPrivateRepo SOURCE_URL  
| $ pod push MYPrivateRepo MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```

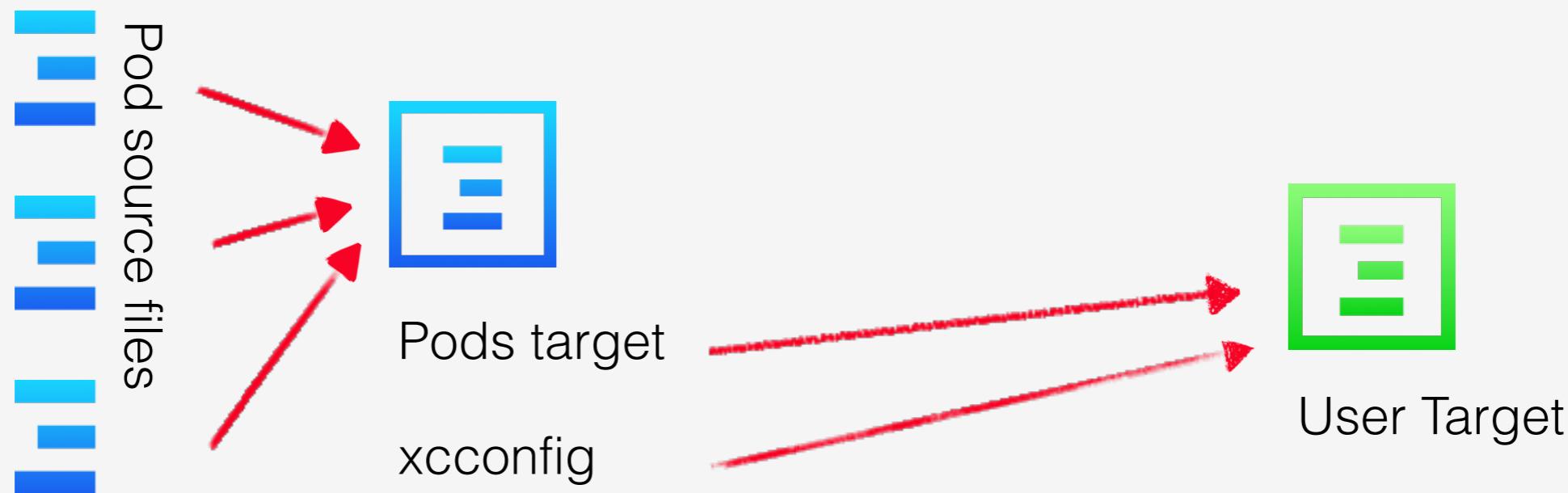


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How CocoaPods
works



CocoaPods main tasks

- Creates the workspace.
- Creates the Pods project.
- Adds the relative Pod target to your library link in the binaries build phase.
- Configures your library with the xcconfigs.
- Does some other minor house keeping.

