**DISCUSISON ON IOS PORT**

Development of mobile application is a time taking process. Depending on the type of application developed, i.e., for different platforms, technology of the app, the time and effort taken to create the application differs. In a broad categorization, there are three different types of mobile apps, they are Native apps, Hybrid apps and Progressive web apps. Based on the platform of mobile device platform the application pattern and technical aspects of the app varies. In present times, the most popular and widely used mobile platforms are Apple’s iOS and Googles Android operating systems. In fact, the mobile app development industry is driven importantly by these operating systems. (Adetunji, 2020)

As it is known, Native apps are developed specifically for an operating system, at the same time hybrid apps and progressive web apps can work in any operating system regardless of the operating system. Due to the excellent user interface, user experience, and other benefits native apps offer in comparison to the other types of applications, native apps are used apparently widespread and developed more in numbers. (Shah,2019)

However native apps have many benefits over other types of apps, a major setback faced by developers are the need to develop same application twice using different technologies in terms of coding language to deploy it to android app play store and iOS app store. (O. C. Novac, 2019)Due to difference in requirement, developers are forced to invest more time, money and effort to complete projects which involves app deployment to both popular mobile platforms.

To bridge this gap, lately, technologies are introduced which reduces the effort of developing apps by allowing developers use native apps codes in a more efficient way. This technology is termed as App porting. By adjusting the codes developed for a native app in android platform, the same can be converted to an iOS app and vice versa. However, this process is not as straight forward as it sounds and is a time taking process. Below stages of converting an Android app to iOS app is detailed.

* Review App Requirements and Functionality

Based on the platform to which the app is to be converted, review is carried out to identify what requirements and functionalities are in place and what needs to be amended. The process includes market analysis, work breakdown structure, project mind-map, functional specification, code review, and design review. (Lastovetska,2023)

* Adjust design for App porting

Based on the outcome of the review, the existing code is adjusted to ensure the interface aspects such as pattern, back button, navigation bar, icons etc designs are appropriate for the platform and the range of devices. UI mirroring and design slicing are key steps in the process. . (Lastovetska,2023)

* Tailor coding and architecture components

It is impossible to simply copy an existing code to create new application in a different platform, but technologies are available to reduce the workload of creating codes from scratch. Below are few examples of technologies used in different platforms and additional tech stacks to be used to convert app to a different operating system. (Lastovetska,2023)

Programming language for IOS: swift and objective C

Programming language for Android Studio: Kotlin and java

Store IOS: iTunes App Store

Store Android Studio: Google Play Store, Amazon etc

IDE IOS: Xcode

IDE Android: Latest Android Studio

Development OS in iOS: Lastest Mac OS X,

Development OS in Android Studio: Ubuntu, Mac OS

Target OS: iOS 11+, watch OS3.0+, tvOS 10+

Target OS: Android 4.2(Jelly Bean, API Level 17+)

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