

React Native

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CS, NTHU

Outline

- Hello React Native
 - How it works?
 - Components, props, and states
 - Styling
 - Event handling
 - Images and icons
 - Data access
- WeatherMoodMobile
 - NativeBase
 - ScrollView and ListView
 - Navigation
- Animations

Prerequisite:

HTML5

CSS3

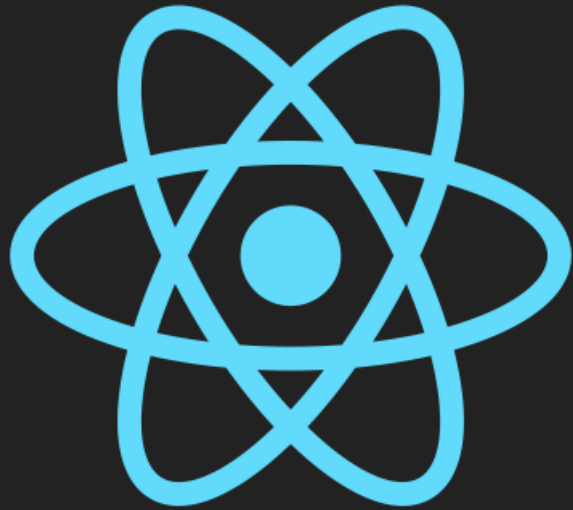
ES6

React JS

Redux

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React Native

- A framework that let you write apps in React JS way

Installation Guide

```
> react-native init HelloReactNative
```

```
// iOS
```

```
> react-native run-ios
```

```
// on Android, start AVD first
```

```
> react-native run-android
```

HelloReactNative

```
> react-native init HelloReactNative
```

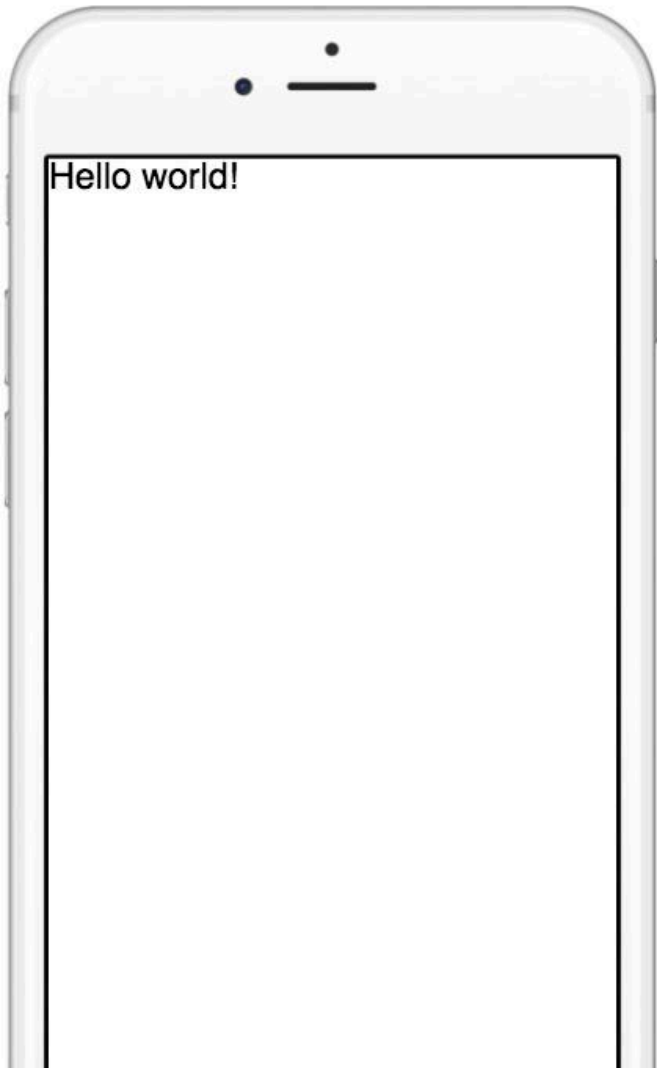
```
// in HelloReactNative/index.[ios|android].js
import React from 'react';
import {AppRegistry, Text} from 'react-native';
```

```
class MyApp extends React.Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <Text>Hello world!</Text>
    );
  }
}
```

```
AppRegistry.registerComponent(
  'HelloReactNative',
  () => MyApp
);
```

- Camel-case convention
- ES6 features
- JSX with RN components
 - *.js files
- AppRegistry instead of ReactDOM

Running and Dynamic Reloading



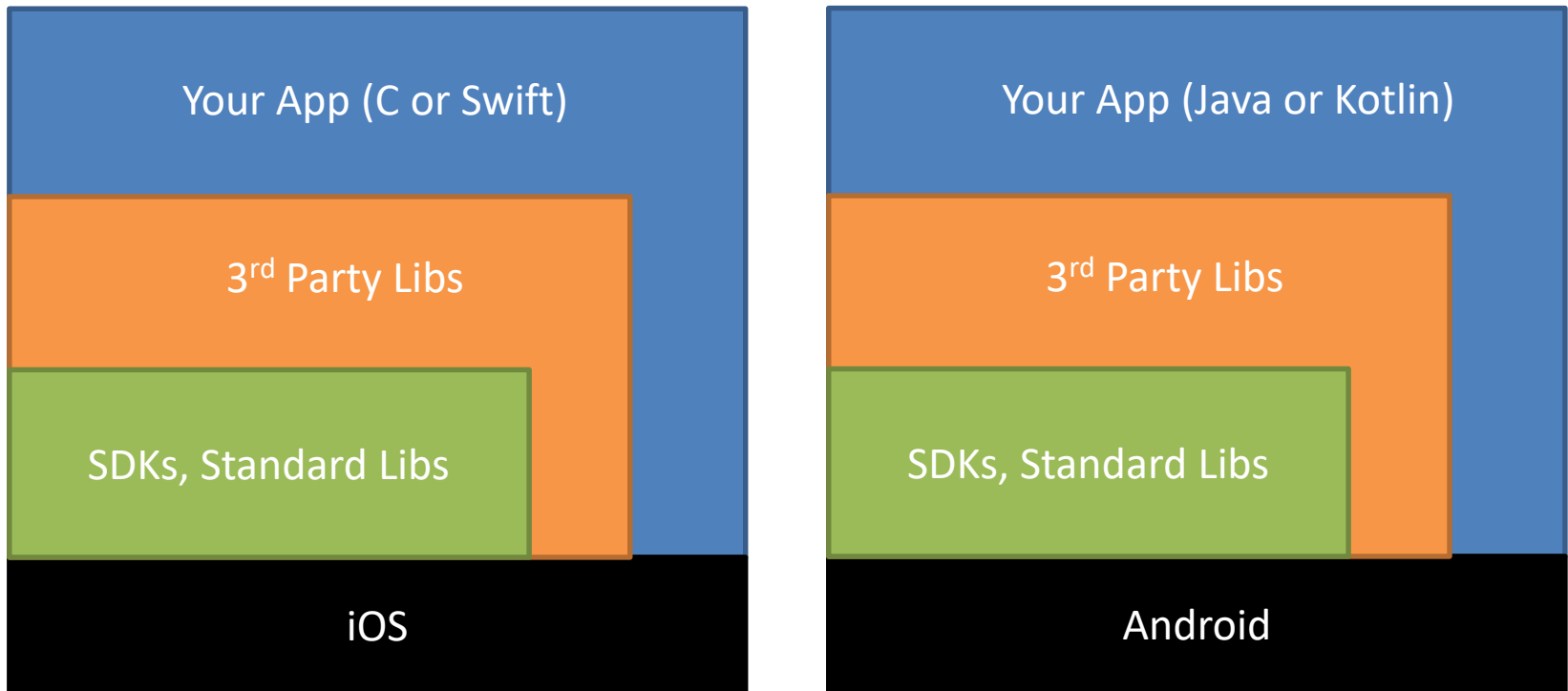
- Packager is like Webpack
- Reload:
 - Cmd + R (iOS)
 - R + R (Android)
- Dev menu:
 - Cmd + D (iOS)
 - Cmd + M (Android)
- Debugging:
 - `console.log()`
 - `debugger`

Why app written by JS is *native*?

Outline

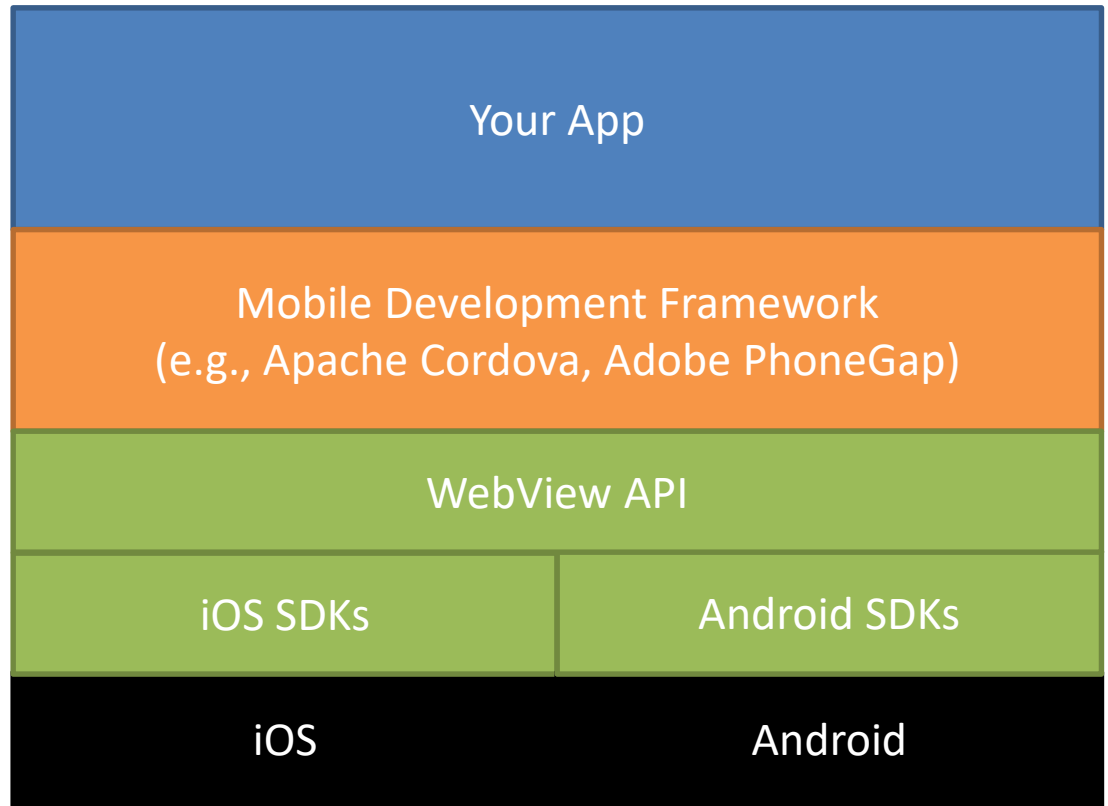
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Native Apps



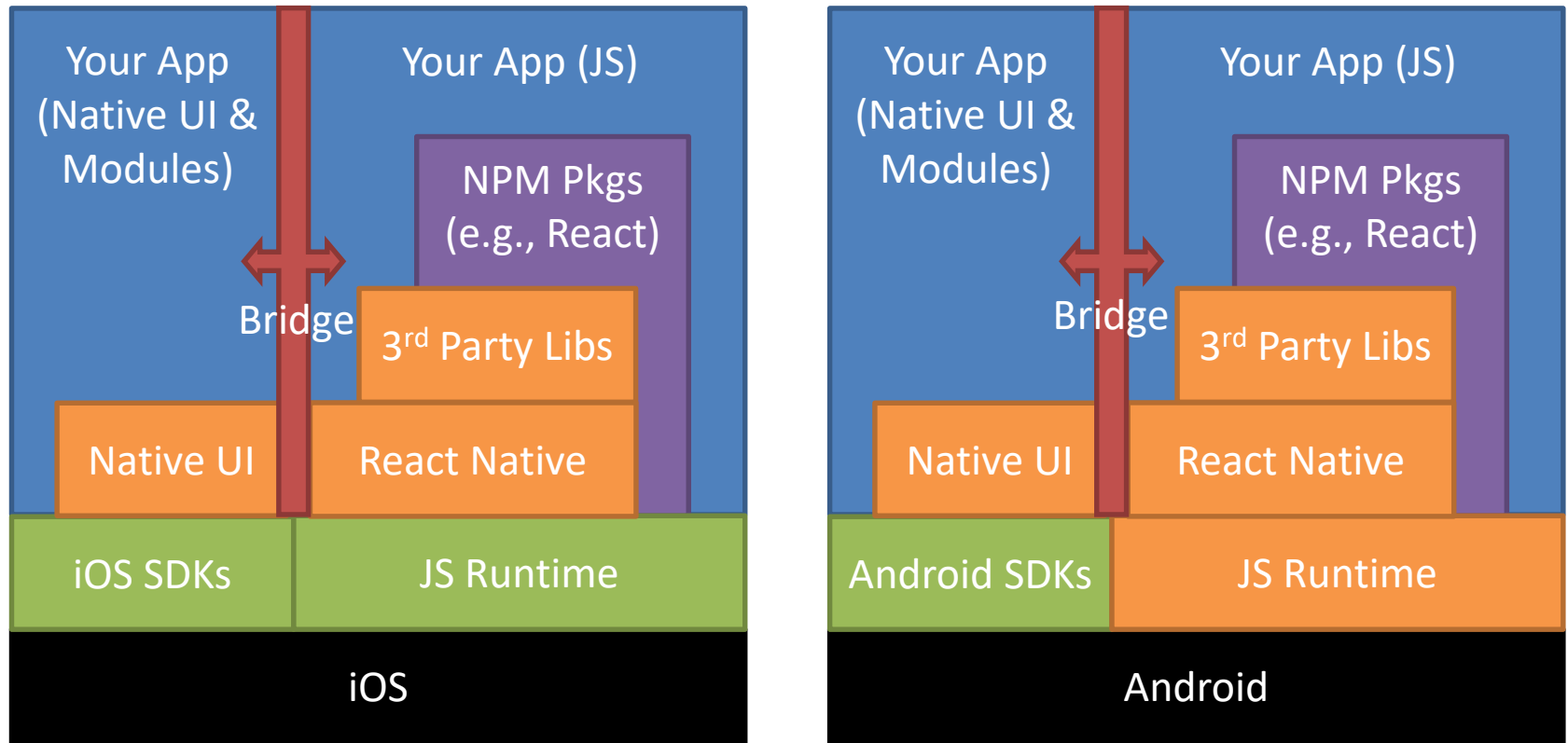
- Different code and *language* for different OS's

WebView Apps



- Write once, run everywhere
- Slow and not feeling native

React-Native Apps



- JS components render as native ones
- Learn once, write everywhere

Native
(Java, C, etc.)

Bridge

JS

```
AppRegistry  
  .runApp('MyApp');
```

[funID, args]

```
AppRegistry  
  .runApp('MyApp');
```

```
v = UIManager  
  .createView(...);  
v.render();
```

[funID, args]

```
return (  
  <View>...</View>  
);
```

- Calls through bridge are
 - *Asynchronous* (event loops are separated)
 - *Batched* (to save overhead)

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RN Components (see Doc)

- `<View>` is like `<div>` in HTML
- `<Text>` is like ``
 - Text must be wrapped in `<Text>...</Text>`
- Custom components:

```
// in MyComponent.js
export default class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    ...
  }
}

// in App.js
import MyComponent from './MyComponent';
// use <MyComponent /> in render()
```


Props and States, as Usual

```
// in App.js
<MyComponent name={'Bob'} />

// in MyComponent.js
class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    ...
    this.state = {
      isNew: true
    }
  }
  render() {
    const {name} = this.props;
    return (
      <Text>Hello {name}, {
        this.state.isNew ? 'welcome' : 'welcome back'
      }</Text>
    );
  }
}
```

Redux, as Usual

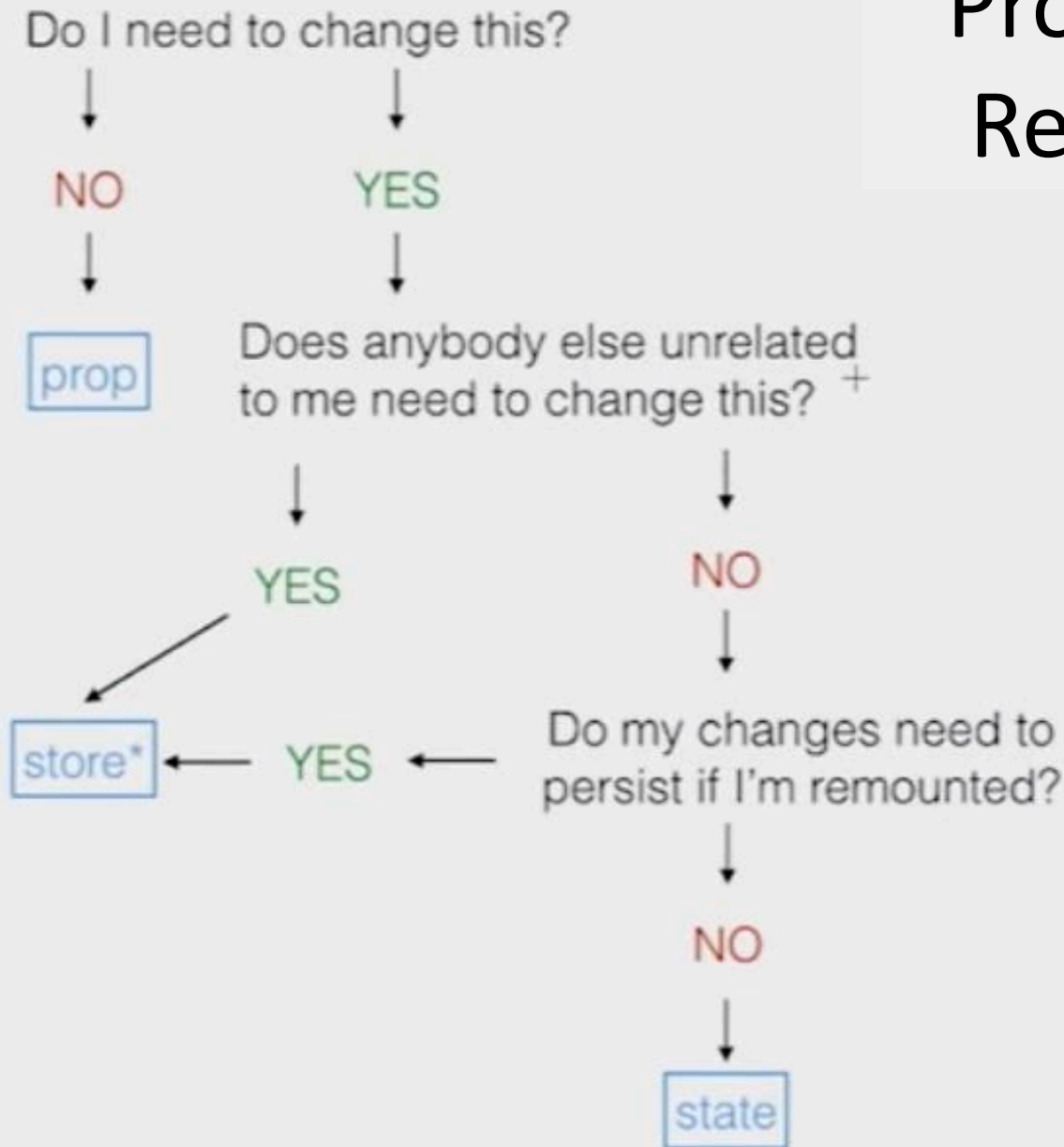
```
import {connect} from 'react-redux';

class MyComponent extends React.Component {
  render() {
    const {name, isNew} = this.props;
    return (
      <Text>Hello {name}, {
        isNew ? 'welcome' : 'welcome back'
      }</Text>

    );
  }
}

export default connect(state => ({
  isNew: state.user.isNew // 'user' reducer
})) (MyComponent);
```

Prop, State, or Redux Store?



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Styling in RN

- No CSS
- Instead, assign `style` prop to components

```
render() {  
  return (  
    <View>  
      <Text style={{color: 'blue'}}>...</Text>  
      <Text style={styles.red}>...</Text>  
      // cascade  
      <Text style={[styles.red, styles.title]}>...</Text>  
    </View>  
  );  
}  
const styles = {  
  red: {color: 'red'},  
  title: {fontSize: 24}  
};
```

- [List of supported styles](#)
- Values have no unit

StyleSheet

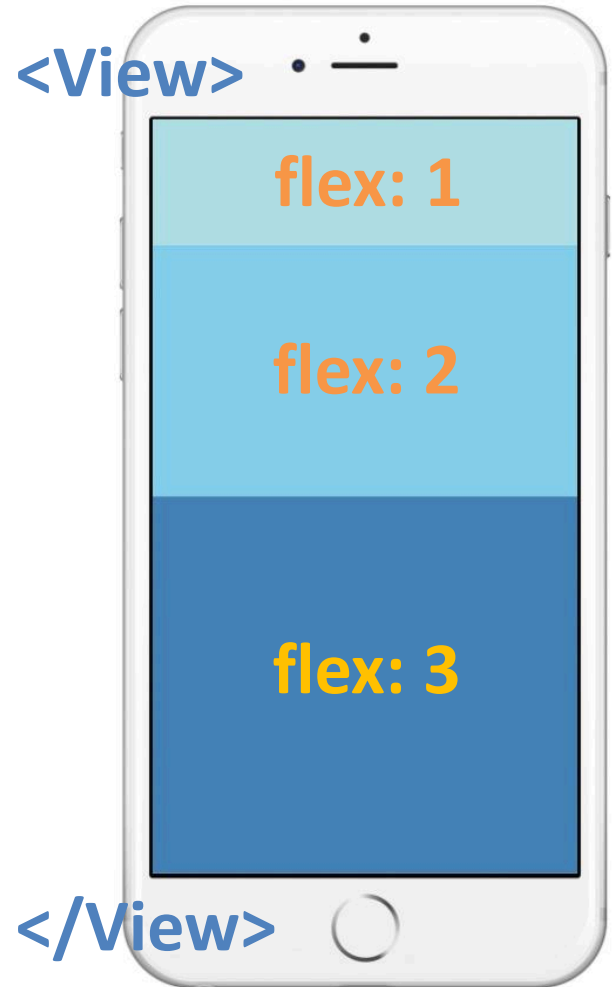
```
import {StyleSheet} from
  'react-native';

render() {
  return (
    <View>
      <View style={styles.listItem}>...</View>
      <View style={styles.listItem}>...</View>
      ...
      <View style={styles.listItem}>...</View>
    </View>
  );
}
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  listItem: {...}
});
```

- Allows multiple native components to refer to same style object (by ID)
 - Useful for, e.g., list items

Sizing and Layout

- Every “container” component (e.g., View) is a flexbox
 - flexDirection: ‘column’ by default
 - justifyContent: ‘flex-start’
 - alignItems: ‘stretch’
- Contained component:
 - alignSelf
 - width/height: number
 - *flex*: number
- Use inspector at runtime



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Event Handling

```
render() {  
  return (  
    <TouchableHighlight  
      onPress={this.handlePress}  
      onLongPress={() => alert('Yo')}>  
      <View>  
        <Text>Press me!</Text>  
      </View>  
    </TouchableHighlight>  
  );  
}
```

- TouchableHighlight
- TouchableOpacity
- TouchableNativeFeedback (Android only)



BUTTON

Controlled Components

```
render() {  
  return (  
    <TextInput  
      placeholder='Type here'  
  
      value={this.state.text} // controlled component  
      onChangeText={text => this.setState({text})}  
  
      ref={el => this.inputEl}  
      onEndEditing={() => {  
        ...  
        this.inputEl.clear();  
      }}  
    />  
  );  
}
```

How are native events
handled in JS?

**Native
UI (Main) Thread**



Event Queue

**Native
Modules Thread**



Event Queue

JS Thread



Event Queue

Threads and Queues

**Native
UI (Main) Thread**



Event Queue

Event

**Native
Modules Thread**



Event Queue

JS Thread



Event Queue

- E.g., touch, I/O, or networking event

**Native
UI (Main) Thread**



Event Queue

Event

**Native
Modules Thread**



Event Queue

JS Thread



Event Queue

Run Handler

- JS thread calls your handler via the bridge

**Native
UI (Main) Thread**



Event Queue

Event

**Native
Modules Thread**



Event Queue

Layout

JS Thread



Event Queue

Run Handler

- If UI changed in JS, module thread performs layout first (e.g., measuring size of text)

Native UI (Main) Thread



Event Queue

Event

Update UI

Native Modules Thread



Event Queue

Layout

JS Thread



Event Queue

Run Handler

- Then, UI thread renders components

Native
UI (Main) Thread

Native
Modules Thread

JS Thread

Ideally, entire cycle in 16ms (60fps)

- Offload unnecessary computing to bg

Event Queue – Using, e.g., Promise API

Event Queue

Touch Event

Run Handler

Update UI

Layout

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Images

```
// JSX
<Image source={require('dir/image.png')} style={{...}} />
```

```
// in dir
image@2x.png // iPhone 7
image@3x.png // iPhone 7 Plus or Nexus 5
```

- RN handles *off-thread* decoding for you
- Size inferred from source file by default
 - To scale image dynamically (with `flex`), set `width` and `height` to `undefined`
- Background image?

```
<Image source={...} resizeMode='cover' style={{...}}>
  <View>...</View>
</Image>
```

Network Images

```
<Image
  source={{
    uri: 'https://.../image.png',
    cache: 'reload' // or 'force-cache' or 'only-if-cached'
  }}
  style={{width: 200, height: 200}}
  onLoad={...}
/>
```

- RN handles caching for you
- But you need to specify size manually
- It's a good practice to display a static placeholder before loaded

```
// in JSX
{this.state.isLoading ?
  <Image source={{uri: ...}}
    onLoad={() => this.setState({isLoading: true})} /> :
  <Image source={require('dir/placeholder.png')} />}
```

Font Icons

```
> npm install --save react-native-vector-icons  
> react-native link
```

```
// in JS  
import Icon from 'react-native-vector-icons/FontAwesome';  
// JSX  
<Icon name="rocket" size={30} color="#900" />
```

- See [more supported fonts and features](#)

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Networking

```
// GET
fetch('https://...')
  .then((res) => {
    if (res.status !== 200) throw new Error('...');
    return res.json();
  })
  .then(data => ...)
  .catch(err => ...)
```

```
// POST
fetch('https://...', {
  method: 'POST',
  headers: {
    Accept: 'application/json',
    'Content-Type': 'application/json',
    ...
  }
  body: JSON.stringify(...)
})
```

- [Fetch API](#)
- Plaintext HTTP requests will be blocked on iOS
 - Apps on Apple's App Store shall use HTTPS

App Transport Security (ATS) Exception

```
// in [PROJ_ROOT]/ios/[PROJ_NAME]/Info.plist
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>
<dict>
  <key>NSExceptionDomains</key>
  <dict>
    ...
    <key>yourdomain.com</key>
    <dict>
      <!--Include to allow subdomains-->
      <key>NSIncludesSubdomains</key>
      <true/>
      <!--Include to allow HTTP requests-->
      <key>NSTemporaryExceptionAllowsInsecureHTTPLoads</key>
      <true/>
    </dict>
  </dict>
</dict>
```

- Re-run react-native run-ios

Persistent Storage

- In mobile landscape, Internet may **not** always be available
- It's a good practice to allow offline data access
- AsyncStorage (global to app):

```
// API similar to HTML5 LocalStorage
AsyncStorage.setItem(key, value); // strings
AsyncStorage.mergeItem(key, delta);
AsyncStorage.getItem(key).then(value => ...);
AsyncStorage.multiGet(keys).then(values => ...);
```

Persisting Redux States

```
// save when any state changes
store.subscribe(() => {
  AsyncStorage.setItem('states',
    JSON.stringify(store.getState()));
});

// load
AsyncStorage.getItem('states').then(value => {
  store = createStore(
    combineReducers(...),
    JSON.parse(value),
    compose(...))
});
```

- You can persist partial states

Outline

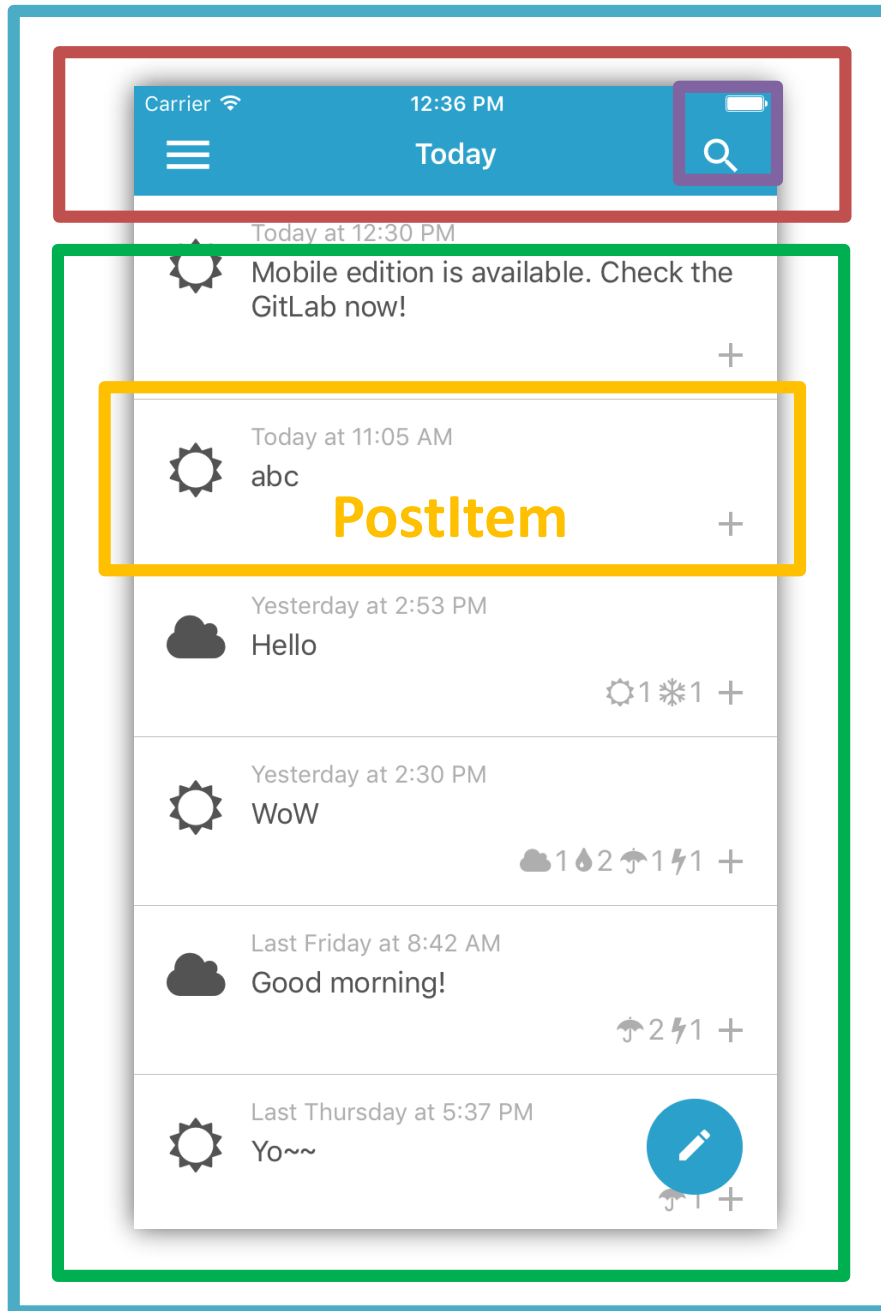
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Clone WeatherMoodMobile

- Checkout the `redux-post` branch

```
> npm install --save \  
  native-base color \  
  react-native-infinite-scroll-view \  
  react-navigation  
> react-native link
```

- [NativeBase](#) and [Color](#) for UI
- [RN Infinite Scroll View](#)
- [React Navigation](#) for client-side routing



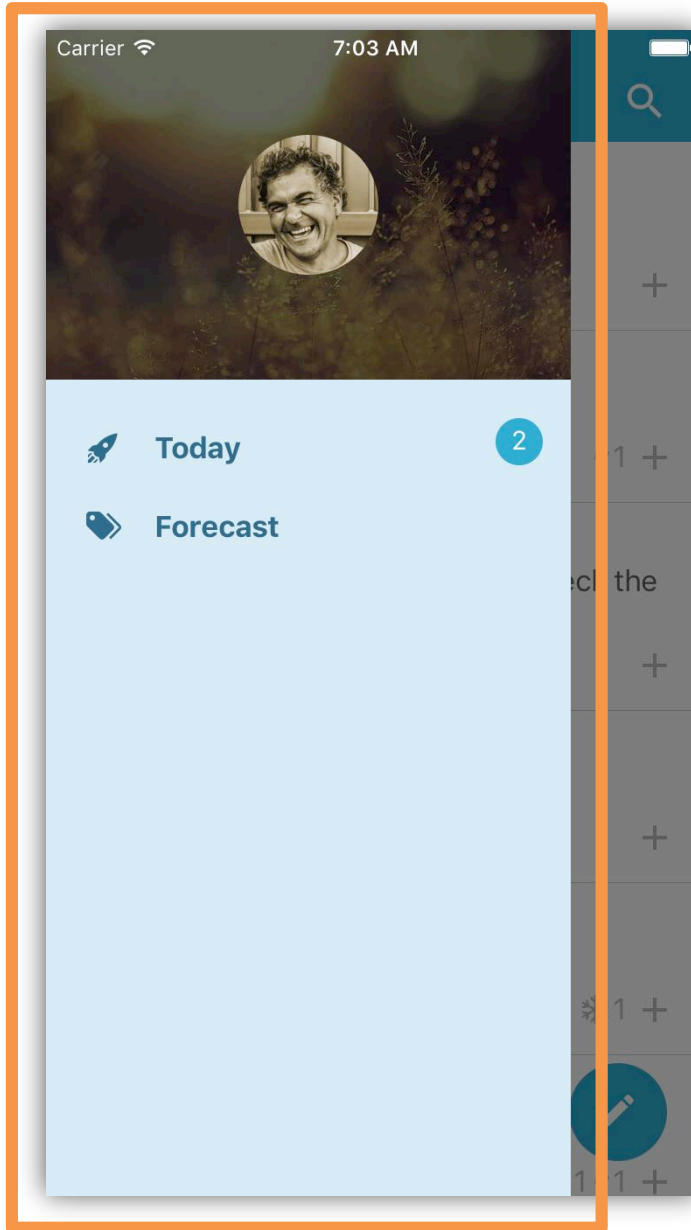
NavigationContainer

SearchButtonWithModal

Components

PostList

TodayScreen



Components

DrawerSideBar

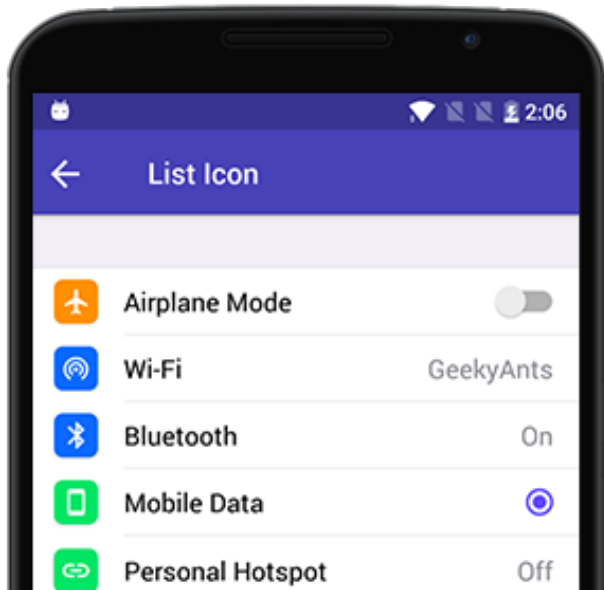
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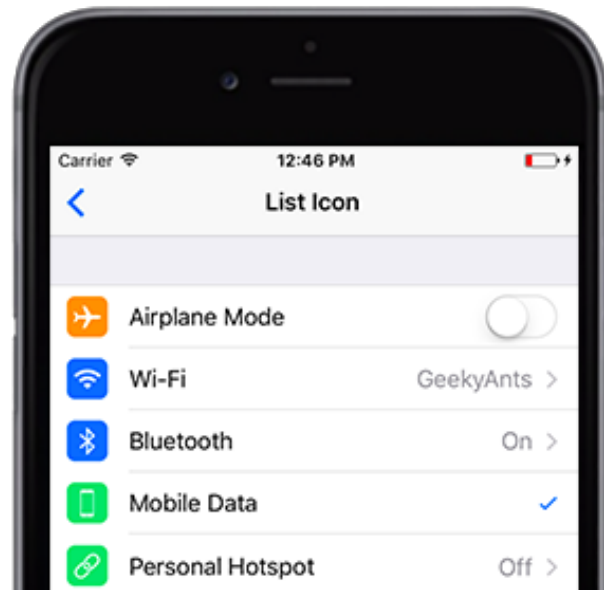
NativeBase

- Same component, different (native) looks

```
<ListItem icon>
  <Left>
    <Icon name="planet" />
  </Left>
</Body>
```



```
<ListItem icon>
  <Left>
    <Icon name="planet" />
  </Left>
<Body>
```



Theme Customization

```
> node node_modules/native-base/ejectTheme.js  
> vim native-base-theme/variables/platform.js
```

```
// in app.js  
import {StyleProvider} from 'native-base';  
import getTheme from '../native-base-theme/components';  
import platform from  
  '../native-base-theme/variables/platform';  
  
class MyApp extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <StyleProvider style={getTheme(platform)}>  
        <View>...</View>  
      </StyleProvider>  
    );  
  }  
}
```

- Read [more](#) about customization

Platform-Specific Code

- Platform-specific files: `index.ios.js`
`index.android.js`

`images/banner@2x.ios.jpg`
`images/banner@2x.android.jpg`

- Or use Platform:

```
import {Platform} from 'react-native';

// in JS
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  toolbar: {
    height: (Platform.OS === 'ios') ? 64 : 56
  }
});
```

Flat Style Objects

```
import {Button} from  
  'native-base';
```

```
class MyComponent extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return (  
      <Button style={styles.btn}> // error  
        <Text>...</Text>  
      </Button>  
    );  
  }  
}  
  
const styles = StyleSheet.create({  
  btn: {...}  
});
```

- NB components create StyleSheets automatically
 - Use plain objects, or
 - `StyleSheet.flatten(styles.btn)`

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ScrollView

```
<ScrollView
  horizontal={true}
  onScroll={e => {
    const y = e.nativeEvent.contentOffset.y;
    ...
  }}
  style={{flex: 1}} // or set height directly
>
  <View>...</View>
  <Image>...</Image>
  <Text>...</Text>
  ...
</ScrollView>
```

- Elements can be heterogeneous
- Horizontal or vertical scroll
- Unbounded child height → must have bounded height

ListView

```
// in a component
constructor(props) {
  ...
  const ds = new ListView.DataSource({
    rowHasChanged: (r1, r2) => r1.id !== r2.id
  });
  this.state = {
    dataSource: ds.cloneWithRows([{/* r1 */}, ...])
  }
}
```

- **Optimized for large #items:**

- Lazy and rate-limited row rendering
- Only re-renders changed rows

```
render() {
  return (
    ...
    <ListView
      ... // props of ScrollView
      dataSource={this.state.dataSource}
      renderRow={r => <Text>r.text</Text>}
    />
  );
}
```

```
import RefreshControl from 'react-native';
import InfiniteScrollView from
  'react-native-infinite-scroll-view';
```

```
// in JSX
```

```
<ListView
  dataSource={...}
  renderRow={...}
  refreshControl={
    <RefreshControl refreshing={this.state.refreshing}
      onRefresh={() => ... /* list posts */} />
  }
  renderScrollComponent={
    props => <InfiniteScrollView {...props} />
  }
  distanceToLoadMore={300}
  canLoadMore={this.state.hasMoreRows}
  onLoadMoreAsync={() => ... /* list more posts */}
/>
```

Refreshing & Scrolling

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Navigation

```
// in app.js
import {StackNavigator} from
  'react-navigation';
const App = StackNavigator({
  Home: {screen: HomeScreen},
  Contact: {screen: ContactScreen}
});

class HomeScreen extends React.Component {
  render() {
    const {navigate} = this.props.navigation;
    return (
      <Button onPress={() => navigate('Contact')}>...</Button>
    );
  }
}

class ContactScreen extends React.Component {
  render() {
    const {goBack} = this.props.navigation;
    return (
      <Button onPress={() => goBack()}>...</Button>
    );
  }
}
```

- Supports [Redux integration](#)

Outline

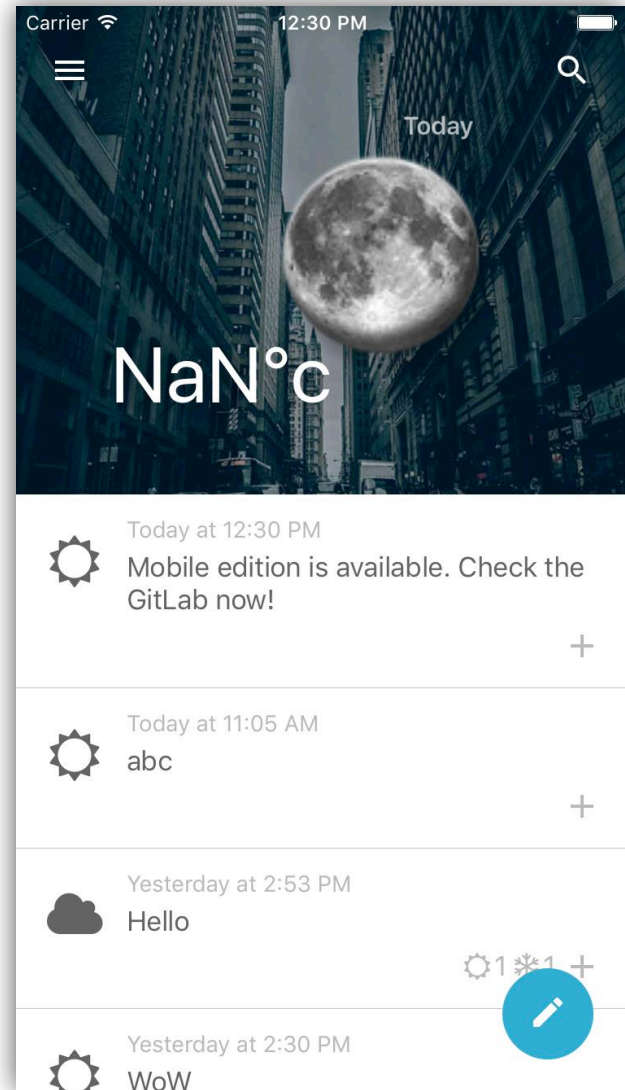
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People expect great UX from apps...

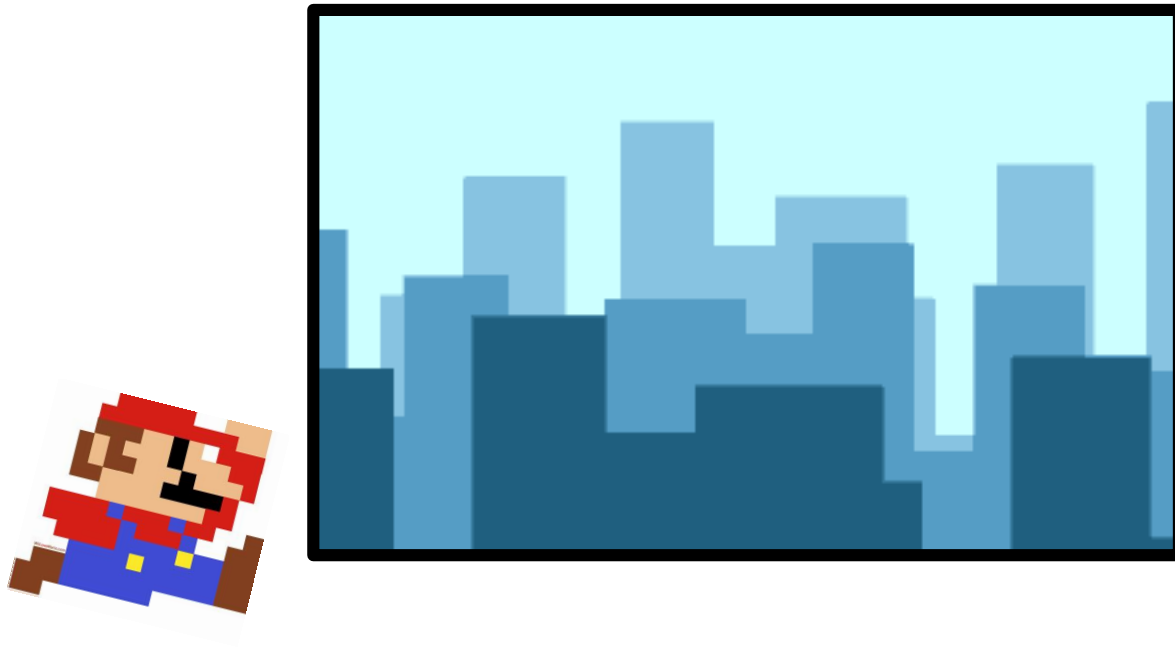
So, animation is a “must”

WeatherMoodMobile

- Checkout the `parallax-header` branch



What does “parallax” mean?



```

import {Animated, Easing} from 'react-native';

class FadeInComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    ...
    this.opacityAnim = new Animated.value(0);
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    Animated.timing(this.opacityAnim, {
      toValue: 1,
      easing: Easing.back // or bounce, etc.
      duration: 1000 // in ms,
      useNativeDriver: true
    }).start();
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <Animated.View style={{opacity: this.opacityAnim}}>
        ...
      </Animated.View>
    );
  }
}

```

Animations

- Or, try canned animations

```
class FadeInComponent extends React.Component {
  constructor(props) {
    ...
    this.state = {
      opacity: 0
    };
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.fadeInId = setTimeout(() => {
      if (this.state.opacity < 1.0)
        this.setState({opacity: this.state.opacity + 0.0167});
      else clearTimeout(this.fadeInId);
    }, 16); // 60 fps
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <View style={{opacity: this.state.opacity}}>
        ...
      </>
    );
  }
}
```

Why not use state?

Native UI (Main) Thread



- `Animated.timing()`
 - Fires every frame

Timer Event

Update UI

Native Modules Thread

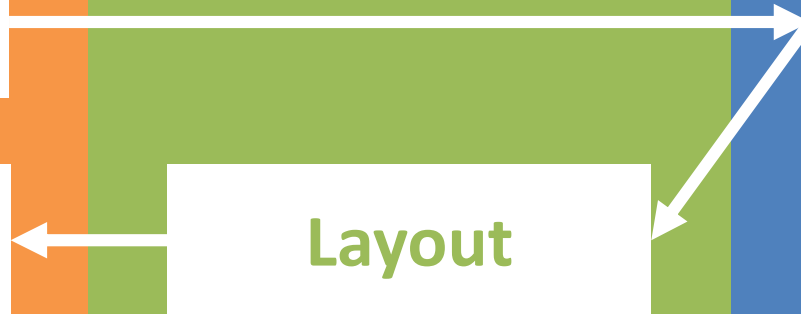


Layout

JS Thread



Run Handler

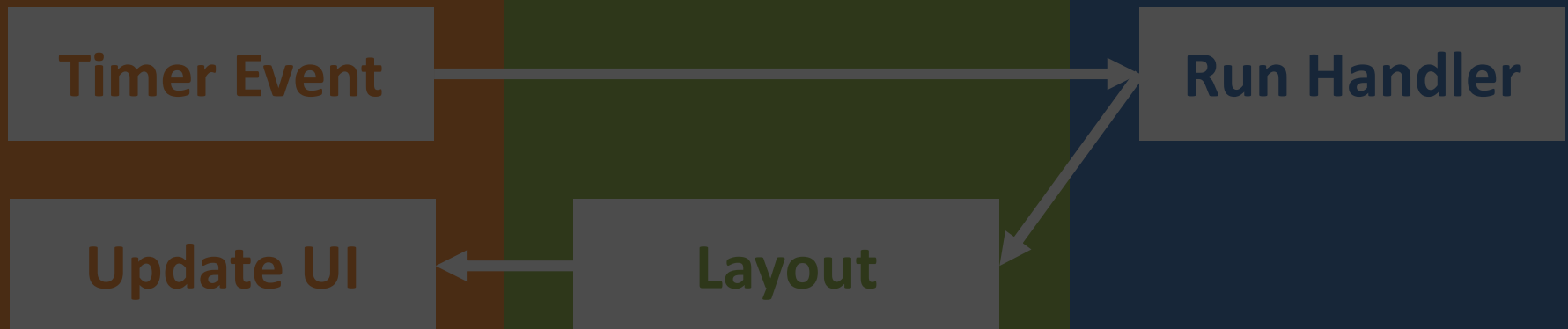


Native
UI (Main) Thread

Native
Modules Thread

JS Thread

- Transition of animated value is declarative
 - Known before start()
- Optimization:
 - High priority threads
 - Native driver allowing native-only animation



```

componentDidMount() {
  Animated.timing(this.opacityAnim, {
    toValue: 1,
    ...
  }).start();
}
render() {
  return (
    <Animated.View style={{
      opacity: this.opacityAnim, // fade in
      transform: [{
        translateY: this.opacityAnim.interpolate({ // slide in
          inputRange: [0, 1], // or [0, 0.5, 1],
          outputRange: [150, 0], // or [150, 50, 0]
          extrapolate: 'clamp' // or 'extend'
        })
      }]
    }}>
    ...
  </Animated.View>
);
}

```

Interpolation of Animated Values

- Also supports multiple segments

```
// in constructor  
this.scrollAnim = new Animated.Value(0);
```

```
// in JSX  
<ListView
```

```
  ...  
  onScroll={e => {  
    const y = e.nativeEvent.contentOffset.y;  
    this.scrollAnim.setValue(y);  
  }}  
</>  Animated.event(  
    [{nativeEvent:{contentOffset: {y: this.scrollAnim}}}],  
    {useNativeDriver: true}  
  )
```

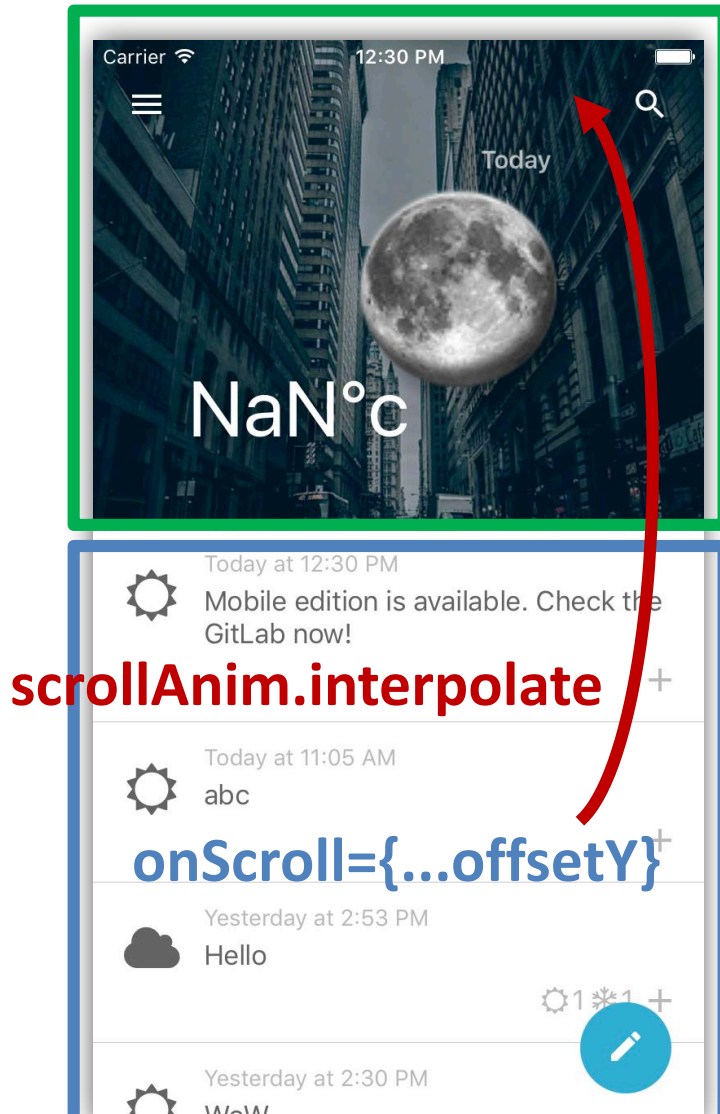
```
<Animated.View  
  style={{  
    opacity: this.scrollAnim.interpolate(  
      inputRange: [0, 200],  
      outputRange: [1, 0],  
      extrapolate: 'clamp'  
    )  
  }}  
>...</Animated.View>
```

Tracking Gestures

- Declarative transition of animated value?

Parallax Header

`translateY`



- Pitfall: the scroll view itself is translating
- Fluctuate content offset (y)
 - y depends not only on gesture
- Solution: average multiple y 's within a small window

Readings

- Official Guides
- RN internals
 - [Android](#)
 - [iOS](#)
- [Awesome React Native](#)

Publishing

- Apple's App Store:
 - [Checklist](#)
- Google Play Store:
 - [Sign your APK first](#)
 - [Checklist](#)