HOW TO DEVELOP A REACT-NATIVE APP

COLOGNE.JS MEETUP, 9TH DECEMBER 2015, CHRISTOPH JEROLIMOV

ABOUT MYSELF CHRISTOPH JEROLIMOV

Developer with passion, current focus on mobile.

Co-Founder bringnow and mobile.cologne meetup

Follow me @jerolimov

Contact me christoph@jerolimov.de

BENEFITS REACT.JS

- » Declarative view-only library for the web (one-way data flow simplifies data-binding)
- » Define how the app should look based on a dataset
- » React handles how the UI updates when the data changes
- » Component model which makes encapsulated, reuseable and testable modules

BENEFITS REACT-NATIVE

- » Same as React.js!
- » Write JS, renders native views (no WebView!)
- » Share code and knowhow
- » Better developer experience (DX)
- » (Easy) Integration options in both directions



Docs Support

Download

GitHub React Native

React

A JAVASCRIPT LIBRARY FOR BUILDING USER INTERFACES

Get Started

Download React v0.14.3

JUST THE UI

Lots of people use React as the V in MVC. Since React makes no assumptions about the rest of your technology stack, it's easy to try it out on a small feature in an existing project.

VIRTUAL DOM

React abstracts away the DOM from you, giving a simpler programming model and better performance. React can also render on the server using Node, and it can power native apps using React Native.

DATA FLOW

React implements one-way reactive data flow which reduces boilerplate and is easier to reason about than traditional data binding.

A Simple Component

React components implement a render() method that takes input data and returns what to display. This example uses an XML-like syntax called JSX. Input data that is passed into the component can be accessed by render() via this.props.

JSX is optional and not required to use React. Try clicking on "Compiled JS" to see the raw JavaScript code produced by the JSX compiler.

React Native A FRAMEWORK FOR BUILDING NATIVE APPS USING REACT

React Native enables you to build world-class application experiences on native platforms using a consistent developer experience based on JavaScript and React. The focus of React Native is on developer efficiency across all the platforms you care about — learn once, write anywhere. Facebook uses React Native in multiple production apps and will continue investing in React Native.

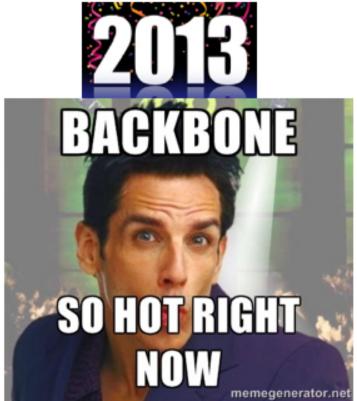
Get started with React Native

Native Components

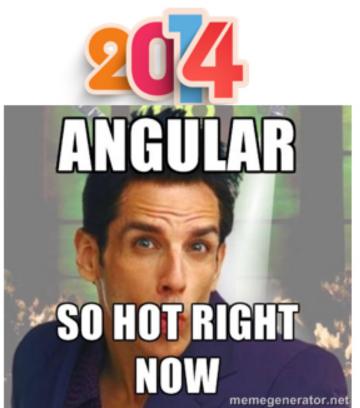
With React Native, you can use the standard platform components such as UITabBar on iOS and Drawer on Android. This gives your app a consistent look and feel with the rest of the platform ecosystem, and keeps the quality bar high. These components are easily incorporated into your app using their React component counterparts, such as TabBarlOS and DrawerLayoutAndroid.

```
// i0S
var React = require('react-native');
var { TabBarIOS, NavigatorIOS } = React;
var App = React.createClass({
  render: function() {
    return (
      <TabBarIOS>
```













REACT.JS (*SPRING 2013)

```
GitHub rank #8, ~32.500 stars, 570+ contributors "HTML is just the beginning."
```

REACT.JS (*SPRING 2013)

GitHub rank #8, ~32.500 stars, 570+ contributors "HTML is just the beginning."

REACT-NATIVE (*SPRING 2015)

GitHub rank #27, ~23.500 stars, 420+ contributors angular #3, jquery #7, docker #18, atom #30

WRITE ONCE, RUN ANYWHERE INITIALLY JAVA, BUT HTML5 TOO

WRITE CNCE, RUN ANYWHERE LEARN ONCE, USE ANYWHERE

HISTORY REACT-NATIVE

```
Announced 01/2015
v0.1 @ 03/2015 First public release
v0.5 @ 06/2015 Accessibility API
v0.6 @ 06/2015 View Inspector, Performance tools
v0.8 @ 07/2015 New Animation API
v0.11 @ 09/2015 Android support
v0.13 @ 10/2015 Linux and Windows support
v0.15 @ 11/2015 iOS requires Xcode 7+, Geolocation &
Intents on Android
```

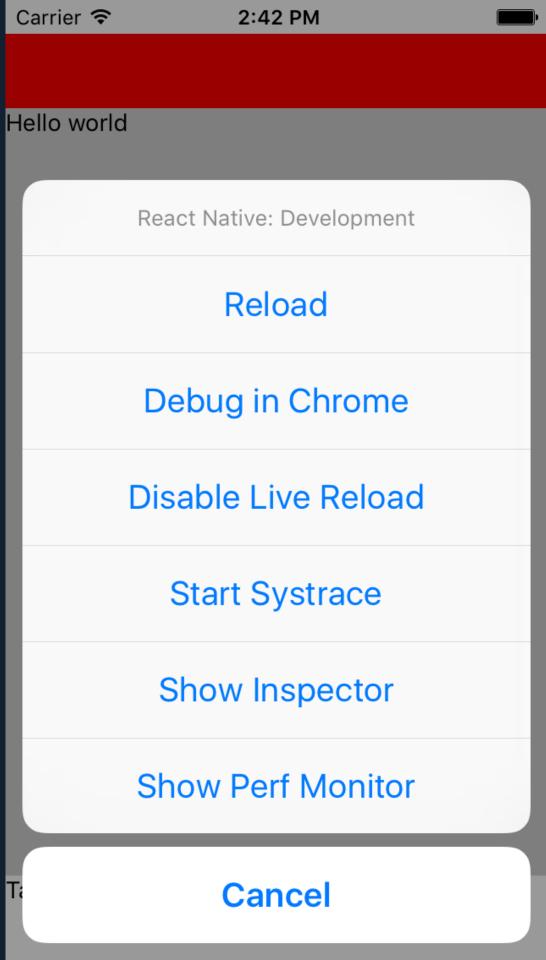
ROADMAP REACT-NATIVE

- » Implement missing views like Maps, Webview and others on Android.
- » Android M permissions
- » Improve the performance
- » API improvements like a unified <ViewPager>
 <AndroidViewPager> and <ScrollView
 pagingEnabled={true}>

>> ...

DEVELOPER EXPERIENCE THE WEBSTUFF WE LOVE

- » Modern HTML- & CSS-like => JSX + Flexbox
- » Modern JavaScript w/ optional Flow (or TypeScript)
- » Hot reloading (%R) & Live Reload
- » Debugger, UI Inspector, Profiling



HOW DOES IT WORK? DEVELOPMENT

- » You write javascript in your favorited editor
- » App communicates with a local http server

Server starten:

npm start

HOW DOES IT WORK? PRODUCTION

- » Precompiled, minified JS bundled within the app
- » Code updates are technical possible.. and allowed

Bundlen:

react-native bundle --entry-file index --platform ios --bundle-output main.jsbundle

HOW DOES IT WORK? TECHNICAL

- » Based on a minimal JS VM: JavaScriptCore which is part of WebKit
- » Android bundles the library w/ the app (3,5 MB)
- » iOS 7 includes a shared version already
- » JS <-> Native bridge is replaceable Use a inter process model by default and can also run the app in a remote process, for example in the Chrome (for Debugging)

HOW DOES IT WORK? SUPPORTED PLATFORMS

 \rightarrow Android 4.1+, >= 93 % ¹

 \Rightarrow iOS 7+, >= 96 \% 2 3

https://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html

² https://david-smith.org/iosversionstats/

³ https://developer.apple.com/support/app-store/

PRO AND CONS FOR A JS DEVELOPER

- » + Native development (better UX than WebViews)
- » + Same ecosystem (npm, babel, React.js, ...)
- » + Code sharing (with web / backend)?!
- » More complex builds with "native problems"
- » Maybe less stable than Cordova
- » No media queries (but Flexbox and code switches)

PRO AND CONS FOR A NATIVE DEVELOPER

- » + Improved DX (Live Reloading!)
- » + Cross Platform (learn once, use anywhere)
- » + Code sharing between Android and iOS
- » + Integration into / of other native components
- » Another programming language and maybe paradigma
- » Missing tool support (auto completion, etc.)
- » Maybe API limitation (but you can DIY)

PRO AND CONS FOR THE PRODUCT OWNER

- » + Knowhow sharing means more flexiblity
- » + Code sharing
- » + Native development (better UX than WebViews)
- » + Solid ecosystem (node, npm, babel, redux, ...)
- » Future-proofness?

GETTING STARTED⁴ GENERAL SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- » OSX is the most common dev platform (at FB) and also required for iOS
- >> Linux and Windows should work⁵
- » You need Node.js 4+, nvm is recommended

brew install watchman
npm install --global react-native

⁴ http://facebook.github.io/react-native/docs/getting-started.html

⁵ http://facebook.github.io/react-native/docs/linux-windows-support.html

GETTING STARTED PLATFORM DEPENDENCIES

- » Android SDK⁶
- » Xcode 7+ for iOS

⁶ http://facebook.github.io/react-native/docs/android-setup.html

GETTING STARTED PROJECT SETUP

```
npm install -g react-native-cli
react-native init MyFirstApp
# IMHO missing by default:
cd MyFirstApp
npm install --save-dev react-native-cli
```

GETTING STARTED ANDROID

Start an Android emulator or connect your device.

adb devices # should list at least one device

adb reverse tcp:8081 tcp:8081

react-native run-android

GETTING STARTED IOS

Open the Xcode project from the ios folder and start the app via Project > Run.

```
open ios/*.xcodeproj
npm start
# run the app within Xcode
```


ECMASCRIPT 2015/2016

ECMASCRIPT 2015 SPREAD OPERATOR

```
// var firstname = person.firstname;
// var lastname = person.lastname;
const { firstname, lastname } = person;
const person2 = {
    firstname // :firstname
    lastname // :lastname
  Object.assign({}, person2, { firstname: 'New name' })
const person3 = {
    ...person2,
    firstname: 'New name'
```

ECMASCRIPT 2015 CLASSES

```
class MyButton extends Button {
    constructor(props) {
        super(props)
    compontentDidMount() {
        super.compontentDidMount();
        this.mounted = true;
```

ECMASCRIPT 2015 CLOSURES

```
// var x = function() { ... }
const min = (a, b) => (a < b ? a : b);
const max = (a, b) => {
    return a > b ? a : b;
};
```

ECMASCRIPT 2015 IMPORT / EXPORT

```
import React from 'react'; // var React = require('react');
class MyButton extends React.Component {
export default MyButton;
// Short:
import React, { Component, View, Text } from 'react';
export default class MyButton extends Component {
```

REACT + ISX

REACT.JS JSX EXAMPLE

```
class HelloWorld {
    render() {
        return <span>Hello World</span>;
    }
}
```

REACT.JS JSX TRANSFORMATION

```
class HelloWorld {
    render() {
        return <Text>Hello World</Text>;
Will be transformed with babel to:
class HelloWorld {
   render() {
       return React.createElement(Text, null, 'Hello World');
```

REACT.JS LOCAL STATE

```
class HelloWorld {
    constructor() {
        this.state = { say: 'Hello' };
    render() {
        const goodbye = () => {
            this.setState({ say: 'Goodbye' });
        return (
            <span onclick={ goodbye }>
                { this.state.say } World!
            </span>
        );
```

REACT.JS EXTERNAL PROPS

```
class HelloWorld {
    render() {
        return [
            <span onclick={ goodbye }>
                { this.state.say } { this.props.user }
            </span>;
        );
class MyApp {
    render() {
        return <html><body><HelloWorld name="World" /></body></html>;
```

REACT-NATIVE UI COMPONENTS

- >> View
- » Text
- » Image
- » TouchableOpacity
- **>>** ...
- » ScrollView
- » ListView

REACT-NATIVE JSX HELLO WORLD

```
class HelloWorld {
    render() {
        return <Text>Hello World</Text>;
    }
}
AppRegistry.registerComponent('MyApp', () => HelloWorld);
```

REACT-NATIVE A SIMPLE VIEW HIERACHY

Flexbox is enabled for any view! Vertical layout is the default.

REACT-NATIVE CHANGED FLEXBOX DIRECTION

```
<View style={{ flexDirection: 'row' }}>
          <Text>Hello World</Text>
          <Text>Hello World</Text>
</View>
```

REACT-NATIVE STYLESHEETS, CSS-LIKE

```
const bold = {
    fontWeight: 'bold' // A string!
};
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
    bold: {
        fontWeight: 'bold'
});
<View style={{ borderWidth: 1, borderColor: 'red' }}>
   <Text style={ bold }>Hello World</Text>
    <Text style={ styles.bold }>Hello World</Text>
</View>
```

REACT-NATIVE FLEXBOX

```
// Grow 100% with childs 50%, 30% and 20%
<View style={{ flex: 1, flexDirection: 'row' }}>
    <View style={{ flex: 0.5, backgroundColor: 'red' }} />
    <View style={{ flex: 0.3, backgroundColor: 'blue' }} />
    <View style={{
                              backgroundColor: 'green' }} />
</View>:
// Grow 100% where first and last child is fix
<View style={{ flex: 1 }}>
    <View style={{ height: 64, backgroundColor: 'red' }} />
    <View style={{
                               backgroundColor: 'blue' }} />
    <View style={{ height: 50, backgroundColor: 'green' }} />
</View>:
```


STRUCTURE YOUR APP MANAGE THE STATE

- » Flux and the single source of truth (state)
- » Split your code into
 - "dump presentation" components and
 - » "smarter containers"
- » Persist the state (incl. the navigation stack) makes Auto Reloading finally awesome
- npm install --save redux react-redux@3.1 redux-persist

STRUCTURE YOUR APP VIEW STACK

- » Navigator vs NavigatorIOS, both supports loops,...
- » Recommended: Serializable routes (to persist them)
- » Then render views based on a plain json route:

```
navigator.push({ identifier: 'UserDetail', userId: 1234 });
renderScene(route, navigator) {
    if (route.identifier === 'UserDetail') {
        return <UserDetail userId={ route.userId };
    } else {
        return <ViewNotFound />;
    }
}
```

STRUCTURE YOUR APP PLATFORM SPECIFIC CODE

Auto-select component based on a file suffix:

```
Slider.android.js
Slider.ios.js
Or a good old platform switch:
import { Platform } from 'react-native';
if (Platform.OS === 'android') {
   // ...
} else {
  // ...
```

- . facebook.github.io/react-native (incl. API docs) facebook.github.io/react/blog/ (for both libs) github.com/facebook/react-native/releases www.reactnative.com (not the offi. blog) github.com/rackt (redux, react-redux, ..)
- github.com/jondot/awesome-react-native
- react.parts
- speakerdeck.com/frantic/under-the-hood 1
- speakerdeck.com/mkonicek/under-the-hood 2

THANK YOU. ANY QUESTIONS?