

TOPICS

- Motivation
- URL Schemes
- App Extensions



EXTENDING OUR REACH...

- By default, our apps only have user eyeballs when the user launches the app and it has the foreground.
- The average user's launch screen is littered with a plethora of launch icons...
- How can we create additional opportunities for our app to garner user eyeballs?

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STANDING ON SHOULDERS...

- Intentionally avoid reinventing the wheel ...
- ... by utilizing the haystack of functionality already on the user's device.
- Ride on the success of somebody else's more popular app?



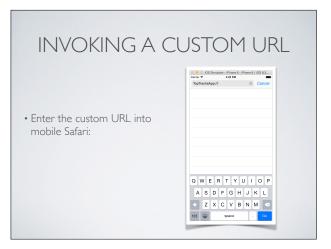
URL SCHEMES

- URL Schemes let our app send actionable data to other apps via a custom URL.
- For example, if I was writing an app for my restaurant and I take reservations via a reservation portal that had a popular app with a custom URL scheme, I could invoke that app from my restaurant app to make a reservations.

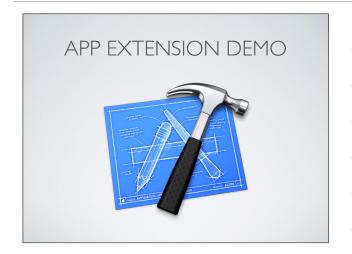
SUPPORTING A CUSTOM URL SCHEME

• In my Info.plist I need to make an URL Type entry:

▼ URL types	♠ Array	(1 item)
▼ Item 0	Dictionary	(2 items)
URL identifier	String	edu.gvsu.cis.masl.TopTracksDemo
▼ URL Schemes	♠ Array	(1 item)
Item 0		↑ TopTracksApp



• From any app | @IBAction func customLaunch(sender: UIButton) { let url = NSURL(string: "customurldemo://") UIApplication.sharedApplication().openURL(url!) }



APP EXTENSIONS IN IOS

• "an app extension lets you extend custom functionality and content beyond your app and make it available to users while they're using other apps or the system"



https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/General/Conceptual/ExtensibilityPG/

TYPES OF EXTENSIONS

- Today
- Share
- Action
- Photo Editing
- Document Provider
- Custom Keyboard
- Apple Watch



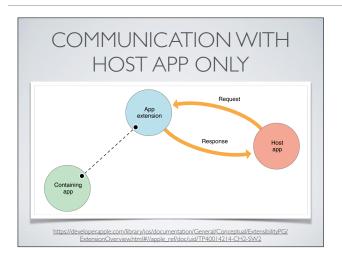
DEPLOYING EXTENSIONS

- Delivered to App Store as part of an app bundle. e.g., cannot be deployed stand-alone.
- The app that bundles the extension is referred to as the **container app**.
- The app that invokes the extension is referred to as the **host app**.
- An app can bundle more than one extension.

HOW THEY WORK

- Every invoked instance of an extensions runs in its own process.
- An extension cannot communicate with its container app.
- An extension cannot enable communication between its container app and host app.
- Indirect communication is possible via openURL() or a shared data container (e.g. NSUserDefaults)

4. System kills app extension App extension life cycle 3. App extension code runs https://developerapple.com/fibrary/fos/documentation/General/Conceptual/ExtensibilityPG/ ExtensionCoverview.html#/Japple.ref/doc/uid/TP40014214-CH2-SW2



INDIRECT COM WITH CONTAINING APP Open URL App extension Read/Write Response Host app Response Host app Response Host app Response App extension/General/Conceptual/ExtensibilityPG/ Extension/Overview.html#/Japple.refl/doc/uid/TP40014214-CH2-SW2

API LIMITATIONS

- app extensions cannot:
- accessed a sharedApplication object.
- use APIs explicitly marked unavailable
- · access camera or mic
- perform long running tasks
- receive data via AirDrop

CREATING AN APP EXTENSION

- Assuming the Xcode project for the containing app exists:
- Step 1: decide what extension point type makes sense
- Step 2: add a new target to the project, and select iOS / Application Extension.
- Step 3: implement the extension.

