

WEBINAR

React Native Development

mark@objectcomputing.com

© 2019, Object Computing, Inc. (OCI). All rights reserved. No part of these notes may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior, written permission of Object Computing, Inc. (OCI)

objectcomputing.com

SOURCE FILES



- Expo expects to find App.js in top project directory
 - see import in node_modules/expo/AppEntry.js
- Can place other source files in **src** subdirectory



DEBUGGING ...



• To open debug page

- on device, shake
- in Android simulator press ctrl-m (cmd-m)
- in iOS simulator press ctrl-d (cmd-d)

if animations run slowly, verify that Debug ... Slow Animations is not checked.

• console.log output

- goes to terminal where development server is running
- to see in Chrome devtools Console, open debug page, click "Debug Remote JS" to get new browser tab, and press ctrl-shift-i (cmd-option-i)



... DEBUGGING



- To inspect element hierarchy, size, and CSS properties
 - open debug page, tap "Toggle Element Inspector", and click an element
 - can't change input element values when this is open



PERFORMANCE



- To evaluate performance
 - open debug page and tap "Show Perf Monitor"
 - displays a white rectangle in upper-left that shows
 - process memory usage (RAM)
 - JavaScript thread memory usage (JSC)
 - # of View elements currently visible and saved in memory
 - main thread frame rate (UI)
 - JavaScript thread frame rate (JS)



WATCH AND LIVE RELOAD



- Changes to files in app can trigger reload in all simulators and in Expo Client on devices if enabled
- Live Reload vs. Hot Reloading
 - can enable only one
 - live reload loses state
 - hot reloading retains state
- To enable, open developer menu and tap either "Enable Live Reload" or "Enable Hot Reloading"



REACT-DEVTOOLS



- To install
 - npm install -g react-devtools
- To start
 - run app in a simulator
 - enter react-devtools
 - opens an Electron app

To use

- enter name of a React component in search box
- expand to see child components
- click a component to see its props, state, and style can change CSS and some props and state
- for more see https://www.npmjs.com/package/react-devtools

REFRESHER ON REACT PROPS AND STATE



props	state
passed from parent	created in component
immutable	mutable by component
parent can pass different values	component methods can change, but these can be passed to children



PLATFORM DIFFERENCES



- Guidelines differ between Android and iOS
- Consider these to provide the most native experience
- Resources
 - https://medium.muz.li/differences-between-designing-native-ios-apps-and-native-android-apps-e71256dfa1ca
 - https://www.ready4s.com/blog/android-vs-ios-comparing-ui-design
 - https://medium.com/@vedantha/interaction-design-patterns-ios-vs-android-111055f8a9b7
 - https://medium.com/@chunchuanlin/android-vs-ios-compare-20-ui-components-patterns-part-1-ad33c2418b45



PLATFORM-SPECIFIC CODE



- Use **Platform** module to take platform-specific actions
- Platform.OS
 - holds string 'android' or 'ios'

```
const company =
  Platform.OS === 'android' ?
  'Google' : 'Apple';
```

- Platform.select(obj)
 - *obj* has properties **android** and **ios**
 - returns value of property that matches current platform
 - often used in CSS property lists
 - values are objects that are used with spread operator

```
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  container: {
    color: 'white',
    ...Platform.select({
      android: {
        backgroundColor: ''
      },
      ios: {
        backgroundColor: ''
      }
    })
  })
}
```

PLATFORM-SPECIFIC CODE ...



- One way to implement platform-specific code is to use platform file extensions
 - ___.android.js and ____.ios.js
 - in other files, import just file name with no extension
 - for example, the .android.js file could use DatePickerAndroid and the .ios.js file could use DatePickerIOS



... PLATFORM-SPECIFIC CODE



- Another way to implement platform-specific code is to use Platform.OS or Platform.select
 - Platform.OS will be the string 'android' or 'ios'
 - can use **Platform.select** with spread operator in style objects

```
Platform.select({
   android() {
      // Android-specific code goes here.
   },
   ios() {
      // iOS-specific code goes here.
   }
});
```

EXPO SNACK ...



- For experimenting with React Native in a browser
- No need to install anything
- Like Codepen and JSFiddle for React Native
- https://blog.expo.io/sketch-a-playground-for-react-native-16b2401f44a2



... EXPO SNACK



To use

- browse https://snack.expo.io/ and log in
- run "Expo Client" app on mobile device
- click "Projects" and note Device ID
- enter Device ID in web UI
- click "QR Code" tab
- scan with device camera
- app will appear on mobile device

- modify app code in browser; no need to save
- will hot reload on device

To export

- press Save button
- click Export
- will download zip file containing code



HTTP SUPPORT



- React Native supports the Fetch API
- Doesn't allow http requests; must use https
 - unless configured to allow use of http



SWAPI



- Star Wars REST API good for building demo apps
- https://swapi.co



TESTS



- Can use Jest for unit tests
- What can be used for end-to-end tests?



PUBLISHING



- When using Expo, to publish to Expo servers to enable testing by others
 - expo publish



BUILDING FOR ANDROID



Add "android" section in app.json

```
"android": {
   "package": "com.objectcomputing.running_calculator"
},
```

- To create .apk file, ready for Google Play Store
 - expo build:android
 - builds on Expo servers; takes around 10 minutes
 - outputs URL for downloading .apk file
 - open this URL in Chrome on devices to install app



BUILDING FOR iOS



- To create an iOS .ipa file, ready for iOS App Store
 - expo build:os
 - NEED MORE DETAIL!

