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**Title**

**Maciej Sroczek**

Supervisor

**dr inż. Dariusz Konieczny**

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## **ABSTRACT**

There are various aspects affecting the overall perception of quality of a mobile application, with performance being one of the most significant, especially from the perspective of the user. Having that in mind, it is crucial to understand the differences between the available mobile development approaches and in which use cases they are able to provide the highest value.

The purpose of this master's thesis was to perform a comparative analysis of the performance of mobile applications built using both native and cross-platform solutions. Exemplary applications were implemented with Kotlin, Swift, Flutter, React Native, and Ionic to be used as the environment for the experiments. The experiments provided results considering the selected performance metrics, e.g., CPU, memory, and power usage. The results were interpreted in order to find benefits and/or weaknesses for each studied solution, as well as to try to define optimal scenarios for their use.

## **STRESZCZENIE**

Na ogólne postrzeganie jakości aplikacji mobilnej wpływają różne aspekty, przy czym wydajność jest jednym z najistotniejszych, zwłaszcza z perspektywy użytkownika. Mając to na uwadze, kluczowe jest zrozumienie różnic pomiędzy dostępnymi podejściami do wytwarzania aplikacji mobilnych i w jakich przypadkach użycia są one w stanie zapewnić najwyższą wartość.

Celem niniejszej pracy magisterskiej było przeprowadzenie analizy porównawczej wydajności aplikacji mobilnych zbudowanych z wykorzystaniem rozwiązań natywnych oraz cross-platformowych. Przykładowe aplikacje zostały zaimplementowane przy użyciu Kotlin, Swift, Flutter, React Native oraz Ionic, aby posłużyć jako środowisko do przeprowadzenia eksperymentów. Eksperymenty dostarczyły wyniki uwzględniające wybrane metryki wydajności, np. zużycie procesora, pamięci i energii. Wyniki zostały zinterpretowane w celu znalezienia korzyści i/lub słabości dla każdego badanego rozwiązania, a także próby zdefiniowania optymalnych scenariuszy ich wykorzystania.



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, mobile devices, such as smartphones, tablets, or even smart-watches, have been acknowledged as a rather essential part of human lives. This is confirmed by the big and still increasing number of over 7 billion mobile users across the world [81]. Because nearly 90 percent of users spend their time using different apps, the number of mobile app downloads is very high, at over 200 billion in 2020, which has a direct impact on the expansion of the mobile app market [82]. According to the report from last year, the worldwide mobile application market was valued at over \$206 billion. Considering its rapid growth, it is estimated to reach \$565 billion in 2030 [34]. Such high demand impels mobile developers to constantly seek more innovative solutions as well as improve on existing ones. Nowadays, there are various aspects considered to be of high priority, the main ones being privacy and security as well as usability and user experience. Those factors, combined with the growth of the mentioned market, resulted in the evolution of different implementation methods for mobile development, with native and cross-platform being the most widely used.

Native mobile development implies creating software that can only be run on a specific platform (operating system), such as Android or iOS [21]. In order to do so, platform-specific tools must be utilized. In the case of Android, the programming language Kotlin may be used, and in the case of iOS, Swift. While it can be seen as a limitation, it provides some advantages, such as being able to use different elements of the system directly and, with that, maximize the achievable performance.

Cross-platform mobile development aims to eliminate the need to implement multiple versions of the same mobile app in order to make it available for users of different platforms. This method assumes the use of a single codebase that enables building the app for various operating systems. From the perspective of a user, each of them could perform and look as if they were implemented natively [52]. Such an approach quickly became popular among developers, including successful companies such as Meta and Google [50]. Some examples of cross-platform frameworks are Flutter, React Native, and Ionic.

All of the differences between the above-mentioned implementation approaches can make them more or less applicable in various scenarios. The selection of either native or cross-platform development method as well as the specific technology is really important because it may directly affect aspects such as development time, cost, and overall end-product quality. However, most of the popular solutions are constantly being updated, which leads to the necessity of recurrent comparative analysis in order to obtain the most

up-to-date state of the art. Such knowledge will then be helpful to determine in which cases different development approaches and tools should be optimally used.

### **1.1. THE PURPOSE OF THE THESIS**

The purpose of this master's thesis is to carry out research on the performance of selected cross-platform frameworks in comparison to each other and to native development methods. A number of metrics will be selected for analysis based on a literature review and personal experience. Exemplary applications will be prepared as an environment for the experiments. The results will form the basis for defining the advantages and downsides of developing single codebase cross-platform applications. Furthermore, optimal scenarios of use will be proposed for each studied framework and native technology.

### **1.2. THE SCOPE OF THE THESIS**

To begin with, a problem analysis will be performed, which will result in defining the specifications for the experiments to be carried out. Conducted experiments will provide data for further analysis, which will be organized into groups based on the experiment environments, studied platforms, and frameworks. The results will be interpreted in the context of quality and possible optimal use-cases for implementing mobile applications using the selected frameworks and native methods. All of the research must be documented.

### **1.3. THE STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS**

The thesis has been divided into nine chapters. The first chapter aims to provide a brief introduction to the topic. The second chapter presents the selection of relevant related work. The third and fourth chapters purpose is to provide the knowledge necessary for the further work based on the literature. In the fifth chapter, the research method is defined, mostly based on the literature review. The sixth chapter concerns the implementation of testing environments and the realization of prepared experiments. In the seventh chapter, the results from performed experiments are visualized and described. The eighth chapter contains the discussion that emerged from the experiment results and the conclusions drawn. Finally, in the last chapter, the complete work is summarized, and key takeaways are featured. Additionally, limitations are explained, and suggestions for future work are proposed. The dissertation closes with a bibliography as well as lists of figures and tables.



## 2. RELATED WORK

Table 2.1: Related work (Source: Own work)

Paper	Key takeaways
[60]	M. Ollson compares a mobile app developed using Kotlin, Swift and Flutter. The measures considered are: code size, development time and CPU usage. Additionally, a survey is performed among 39 programmers to assess the native look and feel of the Flutter application. (2020)
[36]	E. Hjort performs an evaluation of two cross-platform frameworks: Flutter and React Native aiming to select the ideal solution for a selected company. Based on that company's requirements, the technical and business criteria are selected with different weights mapped to them. (2020)
[24]	A. E. Fentaw compares a COVID-19 tracking application implemented with both Flutter and React Native. The criterion considered is the app performance in the form of CPU, GPU and memory consumption. (2020)
[22]	J. Crha performs a comparative analysis of different approaches to cross-platform development: cross-compiled frameworks and Responsive Web Applications. Flutter and React Native are evaluated based on app performance, primarily startup time, CPU and memory usage, frames per second (FPS) and app bundle size. (2021)
[23]	B. Denko, S. Pecnik and I. Fister Jr. perform a four-phase evaluation of different multi-platform solutions: Ionic, React Native, NativeScript and Flutter compared to native approach. A single target platform is considered (Android). The main criteria considered are app size and installation time, CPU and RAM usage and algorithm execution time. (2021)
[76]	M. Singh and G. Shobha compare multiple solutions to cross-platform development: React Native, Ionic, Flutter and Xamarin. The criteria considered are exclusively coming from the development perspective, e.g. IDEs, platform support, code reusability and testing process. (2021)

Continued on next page

Table 2.1: Related work (Source: Own work) (Continued)

[15]	D. Białkowski and J. Smółka perform a comparison of time performance of Android apps implemented natively (Java) and with a cross-platform framework (Flutter). There are three research scenarios proposed applied per each application. (2022)
[47]	M. Kocki, M. Urban and P. Kopniak compare the native and cross-platform approaches to iOS development in the form of Swift and Ionic. The research focuses on compilation time, database read and write time and data sorting execution time. (2022)
[57]	D. Mota and R. Martinho introduce a stable approach to performance assessment of mobile apps developed with cross-platform frameworks. They propose a set of metrics (CPU usage, RAM usage, execution time, FPS), as well as evaluation features and result normalization method. Thereafter, the proposed solution is applied to compare Flutter and React Native. (2021)
[87]	M. Willocx, J. Vossaert and V. Naessens propose an approach to mobile app performance assessment on the example of Xamarin and PhoneGap. Based on the results, some guidelines for framework selection are suggested. The performance metrics selected are: launch time, pause and resume time, time to open page, memory consumption, CPU usage and disk space. (2015)
[37]	M. Hort, M. Kechagia, F. Sarro and M. Harman describe a variety of mobile application performance optimization techniques inspired by the literature from 2008-2020. The metrics considered are responsiveness, launch time, memory usage and energy consumption. (2022)
[17]	A. Biørn-Hansen and T-M. Grønli and G. Ghinea provide a detailed overview of approaches to cross-platform development, as well as correct misconceptions found in other literature. For a group of concepts (User Experience, Software Platform Features, Performance and Hardware, Security) the state-of-research is described and suggestions for future work are proposed. (2018)
[73]	C. Rieger and T. A. Majchrzak propose a detailed framework consisting of 33 criteria divided into 4 perspectives: Infrastructure, Development, App and Usage. The purpose of such framework is to be used for the complete assessment of a cross-platform solution. In this case, completeness means considering both technical and business aspects. (2019)
[9]	E. Angulo and X. Ferre perform a case study to determine the capability of cross-platform frameworks to provide a high-level user experience and usability compared to native solutions. (2014)

### **3. MOBILE DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES**

The definition of mobile development can be interpreted in a variety of ways. It can be seen as a broad process of implementing a mobile application, starting with planning and designing and finishing with testing, releasing and maintaining. A more software-oriented definition is that mobile development simply refers to implementing an application for mobile devices by coding it using a selected technology stack [56]. In this thesis, the latter definition is assumed.

Mobile development can become a complex task considering the variety of devices and platforms existing in the market. There are many different approaches available and in order to choose one over another the mobile application requirements should be taken into account as well as target platforms and devices, development and time costs [84].

In this chapter, there are presented selected popular approaches to mobile application development. Each of them is described mainly in the context of architecture, technology stack and tools, platforms supported and possible advantages or disadvantages.

#### **3.1. NATIVE MOBILE DEVELOPMENT**

Native mobile development encompasses building mobile applications that can only be implemented using a platform-specific programming language and deployed to a single operating system [85]. Such an approach brings with it the necessity for creating and maintaining multiple codebases and with that possibly multiple development teams [57]. The number of distinct codebases does not simply equal to the number of target platforms, as different versions of a single platform may require to be implemented independently [10]. Hence, development costs are high from the viewpoint of financing and time.

Native mobile applications are closely integrated with the operating system through using target platform's components [60, 76] and most recent features [36]. For that reason, at times they can be referred to as "embedded" [24] and in theory should provide the maximal performance. Furthermore, because native apps are developed according to the operating system's guidelines, such as Material design system for Android and Cupertino for iOS, they are naturally easy to use for users accustomed to that specific platform.

Since almost a decade, the mobile operating system market has been dominated by Android together with iOS, reaching 99,3% in March 2023, as shown in Figure 3.1. For this reason, in the context of this thesis only the above-mentioned operating systems are being taken into consideration.

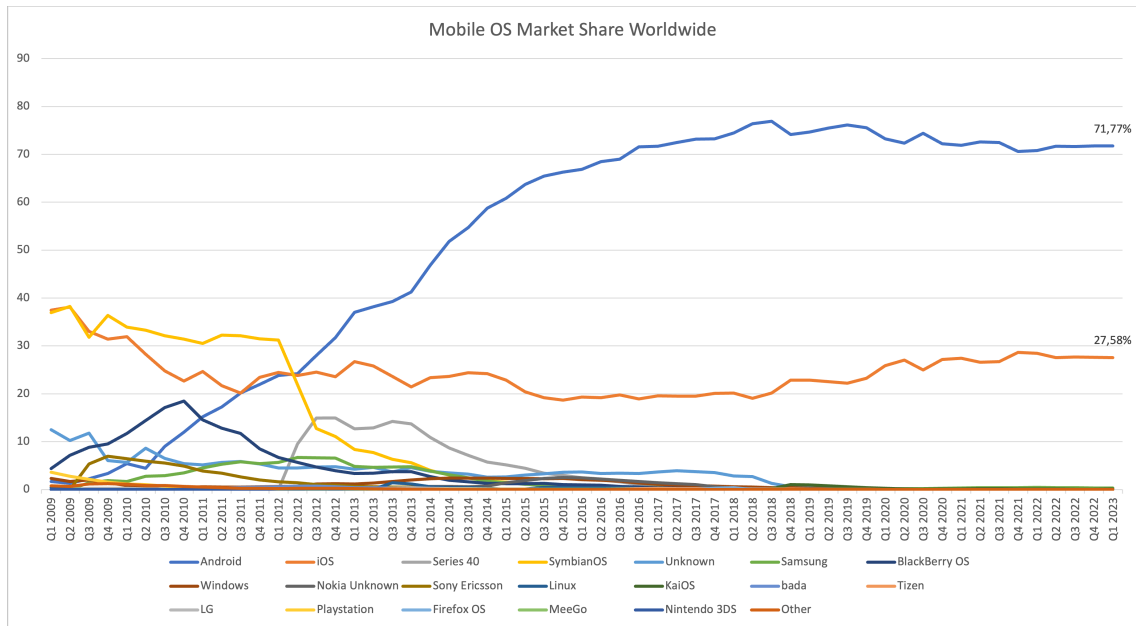


Fig. 3.1. Mobile OS market (Source: Own work based on [78])

As can be seen in the Figure 3.2, in case of iOS, almost 90% of devices are running either the most or second-most recent major version of the operating system. Therefore, when targeting the Apple's system, probably a single codebase would be enough to guarantee the appropriate coverage.

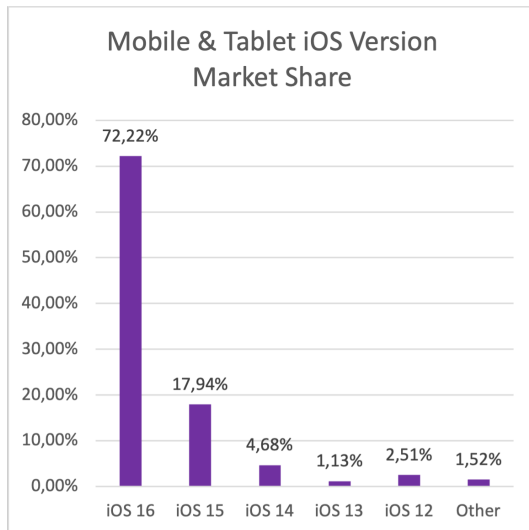


Fig. 3.2. iOS version market share (Source: Own work based on [80])

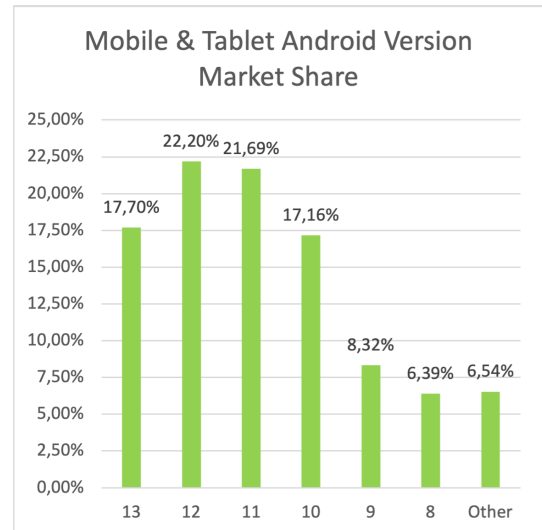


Fig. 3.3. Android version market share (Source: Own work based on [79])

However, in case of Android, there is a high level of market fragmentation, as nearly 20% of smartphones or tablets are running older versions released as far as in 2015 (Figure 3.3). Because there are limitations such as deprecation of code commands and API (Application Programming Interfaces) behavior changes between distant versions, multiple codebases

may be chosen to be maintained separately per a single mobile application. Another issue is the fact, that device manufacturers are able to apply various modifications to the operating system which can lead to errors occurring only on those devices [22], causing difficulties for developers. Because Apple is the exclusive manufacturer of devices running iOS, they do not suffer from such a problem.

### 3.1.1. Android

Android is an open-source operating system developed by the Open Handset Alliance and Google to run mainly on mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets, but also TVs and cars [2, 22]. It is based on the *Linux Kernel* and has a multiple-component structure [74], as can be seen in the Figure 3.4. Each part takes responsibility for different tasks, e.g., *Android Runtime* provides optimized garbage collection and the *View System* (included in *Java API Framework*) enables developers to implement the user interface layouts using various elements such as lists and buttons [3].

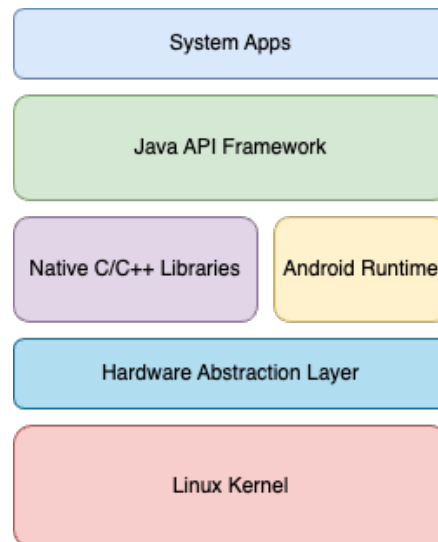


Fig. 3.4. Android architecture (Source: Own work based on [3])

### Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

It is not necessary to use an IDE to build most software. Despite that, most programmers tend to reach out to them because of the guaranteed development comfort and productivity increase. Android Studio is the primary IDE for native mobile development of Android applications. It is created on top of IntelliJ's IDEA and provides numerous features such as Gradle, advanced debugging tools and profilers, etc. [4].

### Programming languages

For many years, Java has been the official language for Android development. However, since Google established Kotlin as the default choice in 2019 [6], over 60% of programmers

have switched to it [5]. Furthermore, data shows that almost 90% of the Google Play Store Top 500 USA mobile apps have been developed with it [51]. Kotlin’s popularity is certainly going to grow in the upcoming years, considering the undeniable benefits it brings. Still, there are some scenarios in which Java could remain the first choice.

Table 3.1 shows that all the features necessary for Android application development, such as e.g., Android SDK or AndroidX support, are fully provided by both Java and Kotlin. Furthermore, the latter introduces additional advantages in the form of enabling the usage of Jetpack Compose toolkit and even the ability to create multi-platform projects (Kotlin Multiplatform is currently only accessible in Beta version [49]).

Table 3.1. Java and Kotlin comparison (Source: Own work based on [6])

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Java</b>	<b>Kotlin</b>
Platform SDK support	Yes	Yes
Android Studio support	Yes	Yes
Lint	Yes	Yes
Guided docs support	Yes	Yes
API docs support	Yes	Yes
AndroidX support	Yes	Yes
AndroidX Kotlin-specific APIs (KTX, croutines, ...)	N/A	Yes
Online training	Best effort	Yes
Samples	Best effort	Yes
Multi-platform projects	No	Yes
Jetpack Compose	No	Yes
Compiler plugin support	No	Yes (Kotlin Symbol Processing API)

Java is a high-level object-oriented programming language introduced as far back as 1995. It is one of the most popular languages in the world which is regularly updated, reaching major version 20 this year. However, in the context of Android development the supported versions are 8 and 11, with the latter requiring high Android API version in order to use all the offered elements (although upgraded API desugaring announced in February this year broadens the range of libraries available without increasing the app’s minimum supported API level [7]). The advantages of Java mainly result from the fact it is present for a very long time. During the last 30 years it gathered a big community of developers with high-level experience. Therefore, it may be easier to form a competent team for the project. Moreover, there are numerous applications that had been created with Java which owners might not seek for a migration, which as a result maintains Java’s importance in the market [51].

On the other hand, Kotlin offers many assets because of which it has replaced Java as an official first-choice language for Android development, as mentioned before. Kotlin is a

comparatively recent programming language introduced in 2016 by JetBrains. First and foremost, it is fully interoperable with Java and therefore, it is possible to call Kotlin code inside Java code and vice versa. Secondly, Kotlin's syntax is very concise and null-safe, thus increasing the speed of development and reducing the project's code lines and lowering the possibility of mistakes. For those reasons, implementation of new apps using Kotlin is fairly straight-forward and comfortable from the point of view of developers. Moreover, the migration of existing projects from Java to Kotlin is uncomplicated and can lead to size decrease and simplification of the codebase with much smaller Null Pointer Exception occurrence in runtime [6].

Since Kotlin has already been established as the preferred programming language for Android development, all considerations in the scope of this thesis will be limited to it rather than Java.

#### **User interface development methods**

One of the possibilities acquired when selecting Kotlin for Android development is the ability to use Jetpack Compose. It is a powerful toolkit used for building User Interface layouts, introduced in 2021 with a goal to improve that process compared to the previous XML approach [8]. The main difference between the above-mentioned methods is the fact that they represent declarative and imperative approach, respectively. The former greatly reduces the amount of boilerplate code improving readability as well as build time and therefore, increases development efficiency. Additionally, just as Kotlin offers interoperability with Java, Jetpack Compose provides the same in regard to XML. In short, XML approach implies the creation of layouts in XML markup files and later referencing them in the code while implementing the behavior. On the other hand, Jetpack Compose makes use of prebuilt components and intuitive state management [89].

#### **User interface design system**

In order to improve the user experience across different apps, Material design system was introduced by Google in 2014. First versions were strictly connected to Android only, however since then it has shifted towards being applicable for other platforms, including Web. Material provides detailed guidelines in the aspect of styling, accessibility, overall UX as well as prebuilt reusable UI components aiming to improve the efficiency of developing apps that are intuitive and responsive. The main principles are that every element of an app should be considered as a physical material, and they should be combined in layers while putting emphasis on natural animations and universal clarity. The big advantage of Material being applied in mobile apps is the fact that when a user understands how to use one, it is automatically transposed onto others. On the other hand, an issue may be raised that if all the mobile apps available conformed to one design system, they would become overly monothematic and characterless [53, 77].

### 3.1.2. iOS

iOS is the Apple's closed-source operating system based on *Darwin OS* that runs exclusively on Apple's smartphones (iPhones). It also lays beneath other mobile systems: iPadOS, tvOS and watchOS. It includes four layers that together enable the interaction between hardware and applications, as presented in Figure 3.5. *Core OS* layer provides necessary low-level services, e.g. Bluetooth, security and 64-bit support. *Core Services* layer incorporates multiple interfaces called *Frameworks* which are responsible for functionalities such as data management, cloud transfer and location. *Media Layer*'s task is to handle graphics and audio technology. Finally, *Cocoa Touch* enables user-application interaction, mainly through the implementation of touch gestures [58, 59].

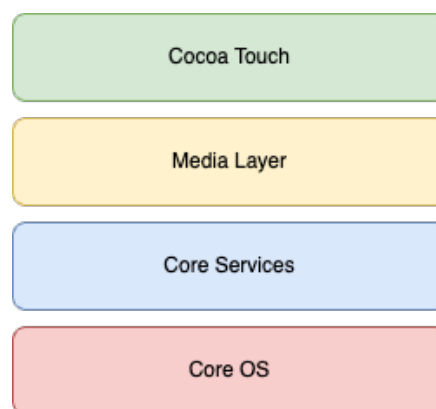


Fig. 3.5. iOS architecture (Source: Own work based on [58])

#### Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

Xcode is the primary IDE for building iOS, iPadOS, watchOS, tvOS and macOS applications. It offers tools necessary for the whole range of development: implementation, testing, optimization and deployment. It includes Developer Tools, e.g. Simulator for testing, Instruments for performance profiling and Reality Composer for 3D and AR features [11]. Native iOS development comes with additional costs compared to Android because Xcode requires a Mac device, e.g. the MacBook laptop, which itself can be expensive especially when considering a large development team [22, 62].

#### Programming languages

Currently, the officially recommended programming language for iOS development is Swift. It was introduced with the goal to replace previously used Objective-C. Essentially, it was supposed to increase the ease of development and maintenance of the codebase, make it more error-proof and performant. Objective-C remains supported by Apple for the indefinite future, however since 2011, it has not received any major updates staying at version 2.0 [12, 75, 83, 86].



Objective-C is an object-oriented, dynamically-typed programming language published in 1984. Similarly to Java for Android development, Objective-C is very stable because of its age and is still necessary for legacy applications support because Swift does not allow development of applications for lower than 7.0 version of iOS. Additionally, it allows Swift code usage by automatically regenerating files to enable the integration, which makes it possible to keep the existing code in old projects even when migrating to Swift [29, 30].

Swift is a compiled, statically-typed programming language introduced by Apple in 2014. It holds the features of Objective-C while providing various improvements such as automatic memory management (ARC). Its syntax is much more concise, resulting in readable and easily maintainable code, as well as quicker development time. It was emphasized on release that Swift increases safety and it does so by overflow checking, optionals, type safety, etc. Furthermore, Swift has been shown to run faster than Objective-C. It is also fully interoperable with Objective-C code [12, 29, 30]. However, one of the issues is differences between iOS versions that may force code rewriting. Finally, an important advantage of Swift is that it enables the usage of SwiftUI [22].

#### **User interface development methods**

In iOS development, there are multiple ways to implement user interface views. Apple offers two design solutions which can be used together if needed: UIKit and the more recent SwiftUI. The latter has been acknowledged by Apple to be the primary solution [22]. UIKit is an imperative framework that can be applied programmatically (imperatively) or by using Interface Builder to create XIBs (XML Interface Builder) or Storyboards, while SwiftUI is a declarative framework. The difference in programming paradigms results in less code lines necessary for the same task when programming with SwiftUI. Furthermore, SwiftUI apps can be built for all platforms of Apple devices, while UIKit is meant only for iOS, iPadOS and tvOS and requires AppKit and WatchKit to support the rest. On the other hand, SwiftUI supports iOS version 13.0 minimum so if further backwards compatibility is needed than UIKit remains the first choice [13, 20, 55].

#### **User interface design system**

In order to provide consistency among different applications and across different Apple platforms, Human Interface Guidelines (HIG) has been introduced. It is a document containing detailed general and platform-specific design principles and practices. Developing applications according to that information helps guarantee that the end product is in accordance with Apple's standard, both visually and behaviorally. Consequently, great user experience is reached as users can easily comprehend applications that are similar and consistent with the platform they are used to, e.g. the positioning of action buttons and touch gestures in iOS apps. Exemplary aspects underlined in HIG are layout creation, navigation, inputs, accessibility, technology support and more [14].

### **3.1.3. Web development in relation to native mobile development**

While solely native mobile development has been considered in this chapter, it is important to reflect upon its connection to web development. Of course, it is a possibility that a service is designed to be available exclusively in the form of a mobile application and such attitude will remain unchanged in the future. However, there are some reasons for which a publisher may look to extend the supported platform list after time. For instance, a small service may start as an Android application and grow enough to need other platforms in order to reach a bigger volume of users. In such a case, iOS support may be added as well as a website may be developed. The second option is especially probable as it provides accessibility for all platforms. The fact that such a service launched in the shape of a single-platform application in the first place may be caused by many aspects, such as dictated functional requirements, detachment or overlook during the initial planning stages as well as market trends analysis [18]. Cross-platform frameworks could be the answer to the above-mentioned issues.

## **3.2. CROSS-PLATFORM MOBILE DEVELOPMENT**

As the term suggests, cross-platform or multi-platform frameworks enable to create applications that can be installed on different platforms, and consequently reach a larger user base. There are many solutions available in the market, which all offer support for a narrow or wide subset of existing platforms. Therefore, applications may be published as, e.g., mobile apps (Android, iOS), web apps, desktop apps (Windows, macOS, Linux) or even embedded apps. The number of operating systems tends to increase under the principle of “write once, run everywhere” followed by frameworks’ creators [22].

The main advantage of cross-platform development over native development is in line with its primary goal, which is the ability to create and maintain a single codebase, no matter the number of target platforms. Moreover, as described in the chapter 3.1, Android operating system suffers from high level of fragmentation which can be addressed with cross-platform framework as well. Being able to operate on a single codebase results in the development costs decrease. Implementation is more time-efficient without the need to build multiple projects. This remains true for post-release support in the form of updating versions and handling bugs or change requests. Cross-platform approach is also lighter on resources, requiring just a single development team, which additionally removes possible collaboration issues between teams that can occur in native approach. In the past, it would be assumed it is easier to gather an experienced team for native development, however currently the most popular multi-platform frameworks are mature enough to have created active communities with high level of know-how [57, 60, 76].

There are differences between available cross-platform frameworks, especially in the context of architecture or rendering and compilation method. They will be described in the

following chapters. Essentially, most of them require a middle layer that connects the app with the system and translates the commands to be natively called. This is considered to be a possible root of performance decrease [10]. And although a single workspace is used during development and testing, in order to publish the final application to different app stores (e.g. Google Play Store, App Store), there must be performed a build for each target platform to acquire separate app bundles that can then be uploaded [62].

As explained in the previous chapter, different operating systems usually have different guidelines provided when it comes to user interface (UI) design. This might become an issue depending on design assumptions. Considering the user's point of view, there are three approaches to UI implementation. Firstly, the app appearance may be identical regardless of the platform it runs on. In this case, the platform-specific conventions may not be fulfilled and only when implemented correctly it will not cause user experience decrease. Secondly, the app may have a completely system-compliant look and feel. In this case, the issue may be raised as to how efficient it is to implement disjointed layouts in the cross-platform solution compared to switching to the native approach. Finally, there is an intermediate approach which assumes that most of the app elements are shared between platforms, but there are some that are platform-specific, e.g., popups, action buttons [9, 16].

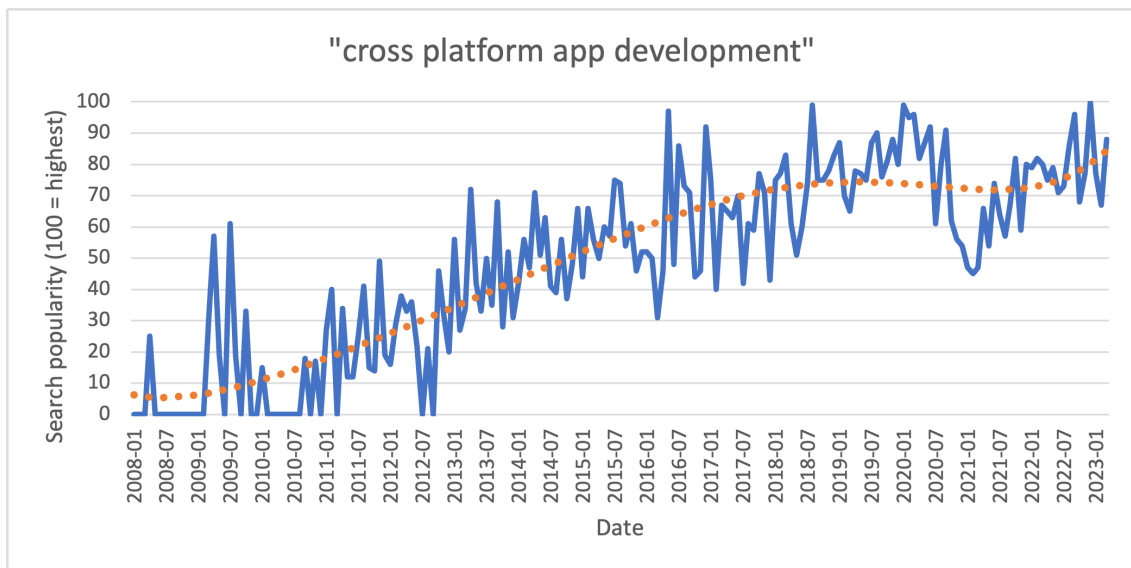


Fig. 3.6. Google Trends search popularity of cross-platform app development (Source: Own work based on [32])

Despite the existing assumption that cross-platform frameworks might produce applications suffering from performance decrease, their popularity significantly grew during the past couple of years. The Figure 3.6 shows the Google search popularity for the phrase “cross platform app development”. The upward trend is clearly visible, which depicts the big interest in the topic amongst online users. Apache Cordova and Xamarin are examples of multi-platform frameworks which were the most popular in the beginning, however more

recent solutions have already surpassed them. In Figure 3.7 the rapid rise of Flutter and React Native can be observed as well as the ongoing importance of Ionic. These three frameworks are different from each other but still share the fact that they gather big user groups. For that reason, they have been selected to undergo a review and performance analysis inline with the goal of this thesis.

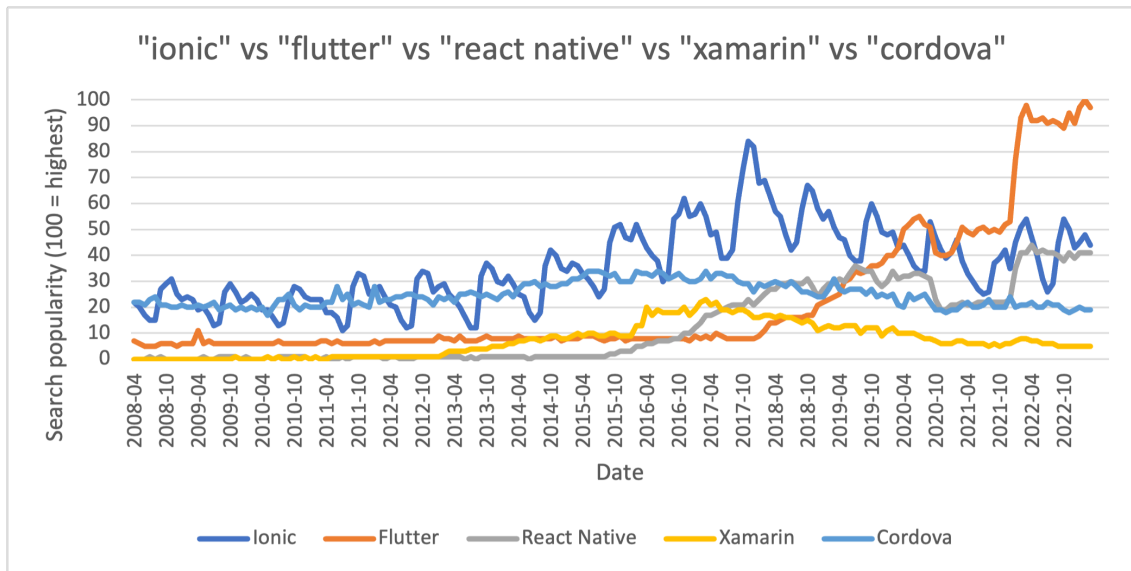


Fig. 3.7. Google Trends search popularity of selected cross-platform frameworks (Source: Own work based on [33])

### 3.2.1. Cross-platform development approaches

Multiple types of cross-platform solutions can be distinguished. The most commonly present in the scientific literature are the following: hybrid, interpreted, cross-compiled, and Progressive Web Apps (PWAs). Native mobile development may provide better connection with native components and services compared to some of the types mentioned above. This may become the cause of lower performance.

#### Hybrid approach

The term *cross-platform* tends to be used interchangeably with *hybrid* which technically is incorrect as these are not necessarily synonyms. The hybrid approach to cross-platform development assumes a merge of native and web applications. Typically, the web app is created with the use of web solutions, e.g. HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript (JS) which then runs inside a web view component provided by the native app, allowing to publish the end-product in regular app stores. Usually, there is a bridge enabling the usage of device native features which are out-of-scope for JS API. Figure 3.8 shows the overall architecture of a hybrid application. One of the drawbacks is that the access to native components is not possible while building

the user interface, which makes it more difficult to mimic the native look and feel for the user. The hybrid approach may provide a lower performance for the bigger projects because the application is executed by the browser engine and the bridge may cause overhead [17, 22, 24, 36, 76].

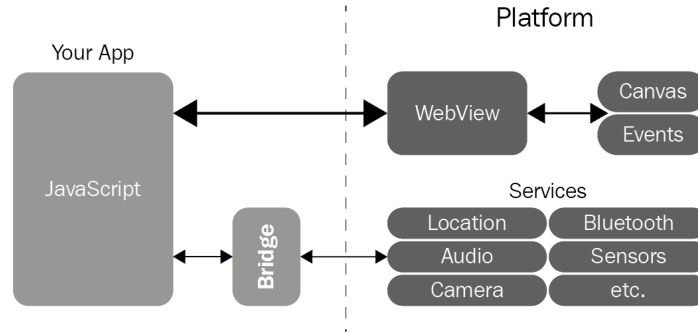


Fig. 3.8. Hybrid app architecture (Source: [46])

### Interpreted approach

Similarly to the hybrid approach, web technologies are the primary component of the interpreted approach. The key difference between them is that interpreted apps do not use the web view. Instead, there is an interpreter involved which translates the web elements into native components that can be rendered directly in the operating system. Figure 3.9 shows the overall architecture of an interpreted application. In the context of accessing the native features, there is again a bridge applied. The main advantage over the hybrid approach is the guaranteed native appearance and behavior [17, 36].

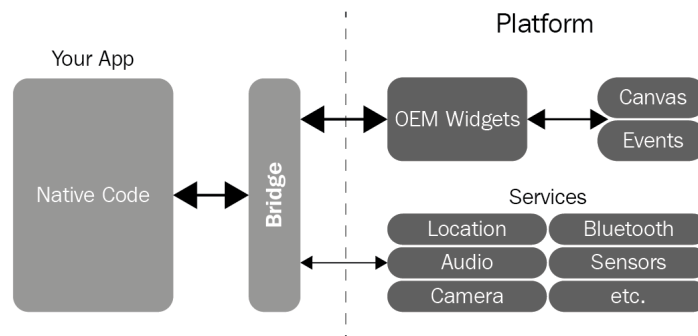


Fig. 3.9. Interpreted app architecture (Source: [46])

### Cross-compiled approach

The cross-compiled approach introduces significant changes compared to the previously mentioned solutions. There are no additional layers between the app and the underlying operating system. The Software Development Kit enables the usage of native features

and components. A cross-compiled framework uses a programming language of choice which is compiled to native byte code specific to the platform it runs on. Out of the three described approaches, this one should provide the best user experience and performance, thus gaining a lot of popularity. [17, 22, 24, 36].

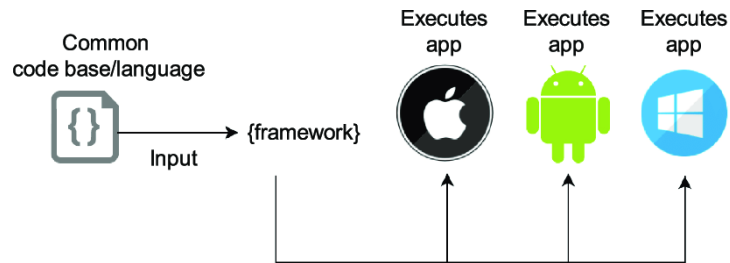


Fig. 3.10. Cross-compiled approach workflow (Source: [17])

### Progressive Web Apps

Progressive Web App (PWA) is a web application that allows the user to install it on a mobile device as if it was a native app. The installation process differs because native apps are downloaded from the app store, while PWAs can be downloaded per request upon the user's visit using a web browser. In order for the web app to acquire the abilities of PWAs, they must fulfill some technical requirements, mainly the implementation of Service Workers and app manifest file. The Service Worker provides some important functions such as the control of data flow (determining whether a web server or locally cached content should be used to complete a request, see Figure 3.11). PWA runs in the browser with some features hidden, e.g. address bar, which results in the appearance indistinguishable from native apps. The disadvantage of PWAs is the fact that they cannot provide full support for native components because they are limited by browser APIs. Furthermore, there is a compatibility issue as iOS 11.3 is the minimal compatible version to enable PWA installation. [17, 22, 36].

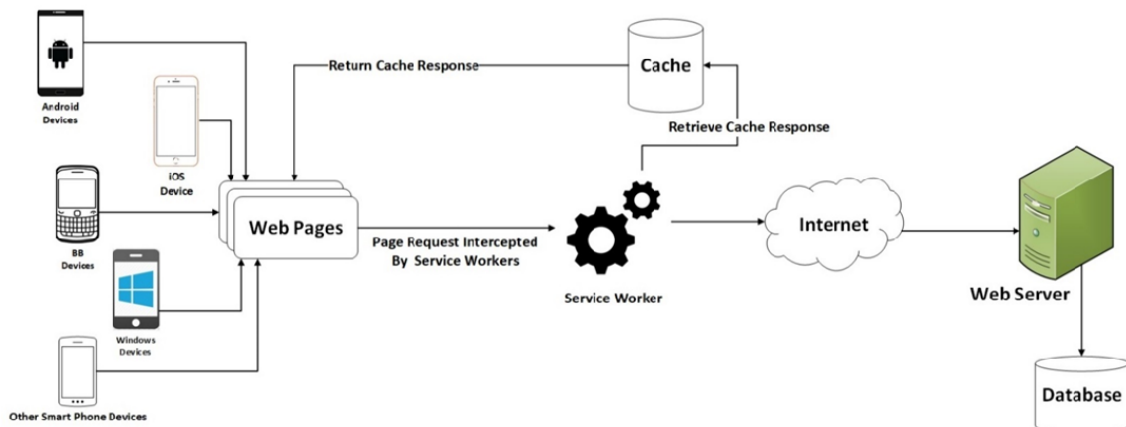


Fig. 3.11. Progressive Web App architecture (Source: [1])

### 3.2.2. Flutter

Flutter is a cross-platform framework belonging to the cross-compiled approach described above. It supports all the most common platforms: mobile (Android, iOS), web, desktop (Windows, macOS, Linux) and embedded. It utilizes a dedicated programming language, Dart. Being released by Google in 2017, it is a relatively recent solution. Even though, it has gathered a lot of traction in a short time, which resulted in its broad application across different segments of the market. Popular exemplary applications developed using Flutter are: Google Pay, eBay, Alibaba, BMW, Toyota and PUBG MOBILE [25, 26].

#### Architecture

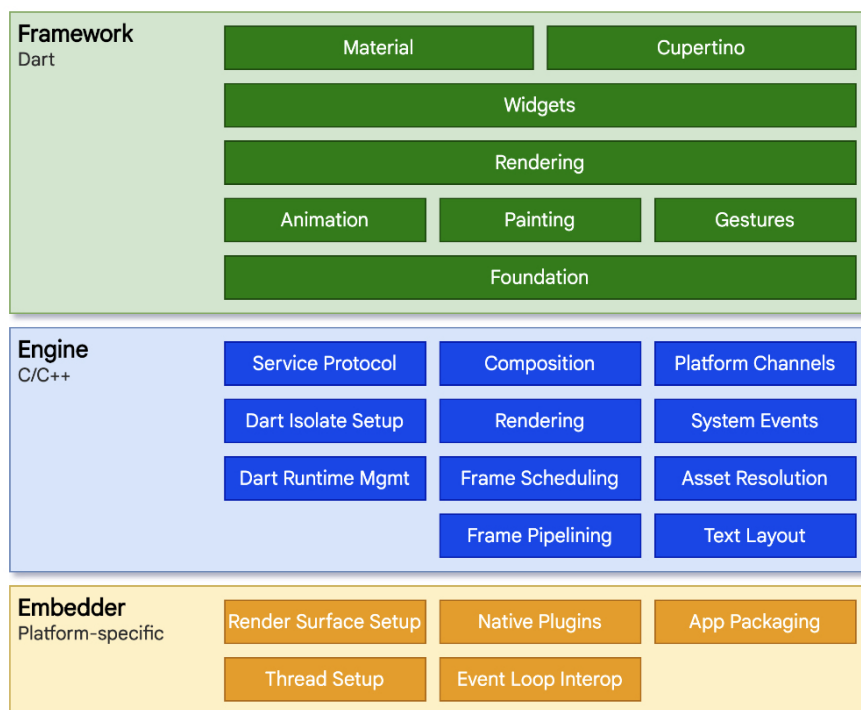


Fig. 3.12. Flutter architecture (Source: [26])

Flutter consists of three primary layers (libraries) that are completely autonomous, as shown in Figure 3.12. This makes it highly modular, with the possibility to substitute any layer by hand.

*Embedder* layer is placed at the very bottom to directly interact with the operating system in order to manage surface rendering, input methods, event loop and native plugins. It is platform-specific therefore is implemented with appropriate programming languages for each platform, e.g. Java, C++, Objective-C or Objective-C++ [26].

*Engine* is the most significant layer which provides the “low-level implementation of Flutter’s core API”, meaning runtime management, platform channels, text layout, scene composition, rendering, and more. Flutter engine compiles source code to platform-specific

byte code therefore there is no need for an external intermediate layer allowing communication with the underlying operating system to access any native features, such as JavaScript bridge in case of hybrid and interpreted frameworks. This provides a big advantage from the perspective of achievable performance. Moreover, from the point of view of developers, debugging is more complex with JS bridge because in order to fix any runtime errors they must be retraced through the bridge first [26, 88].

*Engine* is also where the graphics aspect is contained. Since the very first release, Flutter has been using Skia as its graphics engine. As stated above, Flutter translates the source code to byte code instead of using an intermediate layer which would use the source code to determine native components, in the contrast to interpreted cross-platform solutions. Therefore, the byte code itself is passed directly to Skia for rendering. Importantly, a Skia copy is included in the *Engine* layer in order to allow the latest version to be used even on devices with older operating system version. Moreover, this enables the app to look the same even on older devices, which would not be otherwise possible. Nonetheless, there have been some performance issues reported, especially by iOS-targeting developers. For that reason, Google has begun working on a new graphics engine for Flutter. Recently (May 2023), it was announced that the new engine, *Impeller*, became enabled by default for iOS applications and is available for testing for Android. It is supposed to improve performance and eliminate jank problems. [26, 27, 48].

The final layer, *Framework*, is the interface for developers. It contains all the components required for writing applications, such as widgets, animations, Material and Cupertino libraries, etc. [26].

### Web support

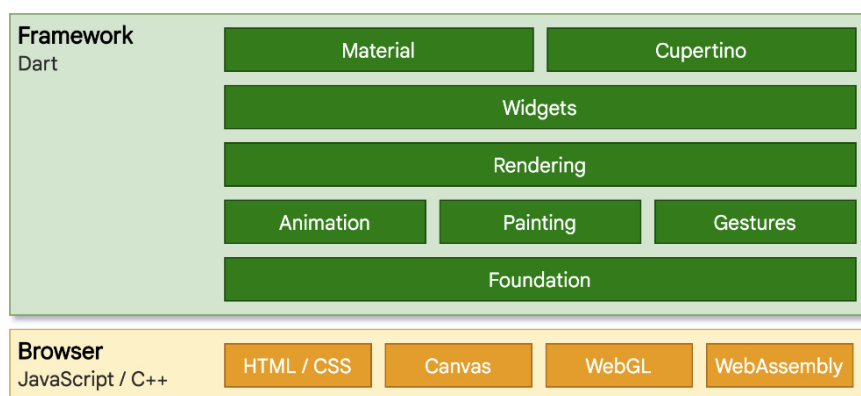


Fig. 3.13. Flutter web-adapted architecture (Source: [26])

In order to support web, for such builds the Flutter's engine is specifically adapted to include the standard browser APIs (see Figure 3.13). From the rendering perspective, there are two possible methods: HTML+CSS+Canvas+SVG or CanvasKit. The former minimizes the download size, while the latter usually offers better performance.



## Rendering

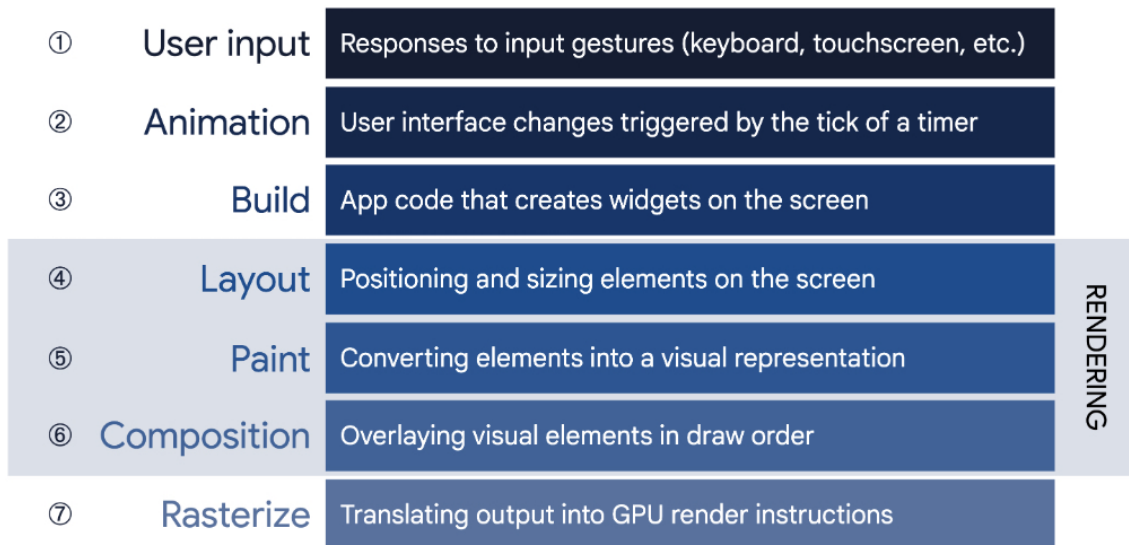


Fig. 3.14. Flutter rendering flow (Source: [26])

Figure 3.14 shows Flutter's rendering flow. Flutter is a "reactive, pseudo-declarative UI framework" which means the app's state and user interface layout are separate. User input affects the state, which then results in UI rebuild. Flutter solution to this methodology is the existence of three interconnected trees: *Widget Tree*, *Element Tree*, and *Render Tree* (see Figure 3.15). The primary components of the framework are widgets which are combined to create user interfaces. For each widget in the tree, the element object is created, and for each element- a render object. The element acts as a connector between widgets and their render objects. Whenever the app's state changes, runtime types of widgets and render objects are checked. Only if they are different, a new render object needs to be created. Otherwise, it is simply updated which is "cheap" performance-wise, just as rebuilding widgets thanks to the fact they are immutable [26].

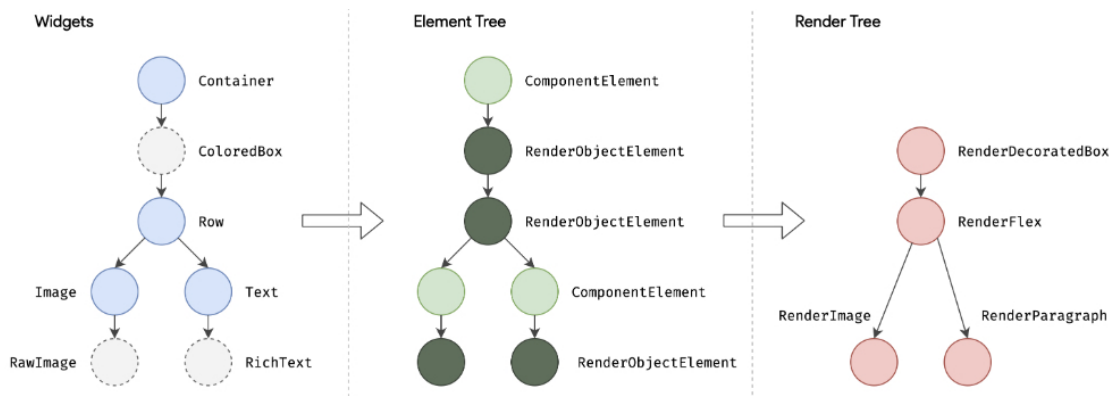


Fig. 3.15. Flutter Widget, Element, Render trees (Source: [26])

## User interface design

By default, when creating a new Flutter project, the application depends on the Material library resulting with an appearance mostly found on Android devices, in compliance with the design system described in chapter 3.1.1. Even though it is possible to build such an application for any supported operating system, in most cases a different UI should be preferred for iOS devices to guarantee accordance with Human Interface Guidelines as well as platform styling conventions, as described in chapter 3.1.2. The components for iOS system are contained in the Cupertino library. Therefore, it is necessary to decide on a design approach early on. Should it be required for the application to have the exact same looks on all platforms (Material, Cupertino or custom), a single UI codebase is an obvious solution. However, if the appearance should be completely platform-specific, there would need to be a separation created and all the layouts would have to be developed in parallel. The third method assumes the usage of the same primary layout components with some minor OS-specific additions, e.g. popups, which does not require the full separation but rather sporadic one. Figures 3.16 and 3.17 show the difference between Material and Cupertino dialogs [26, 48].

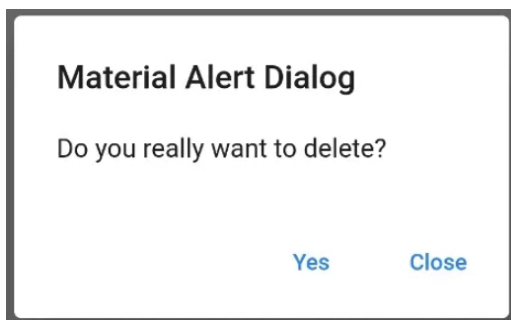


Fig. 3.16. Flutter Material dialog (Source: [28])

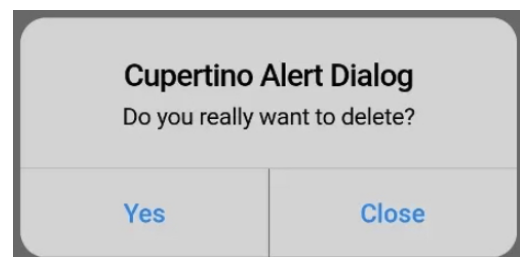


Fig. 3.17. Flutter Cupertino dialog (Source: [28])

### 3.2.3. React Native

React Native is a cross-platform framework released in 2015 belonging to the interpreted approach described above. Although, after recent architecture changes, it differs moderately from other solutions of the same type. It is a mobile-only cross-platform framework, meaning that it enables the usage of single codebase for different operating systems, however it is restricted to mobile platforms (Android and iOS). React Native utilizes JavaScript for both application development through React framework and native features access. It is one of the most popular mobile technologies used in the market by some of the biggest companies, e.g. Meta (Facebook), Microsoft (Office, Outlook, Teams), Discord, Tesla, Pinterest, and many more [63, 70].

## Architecture

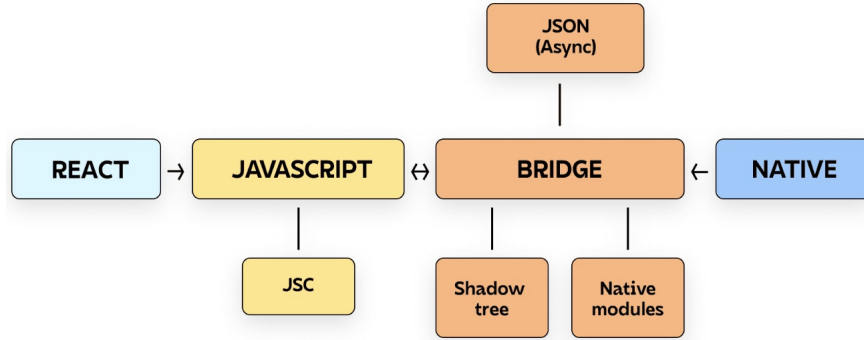


Fig. 3.18. React Native previous achitecture (pre-v0.68) (Source: [54])

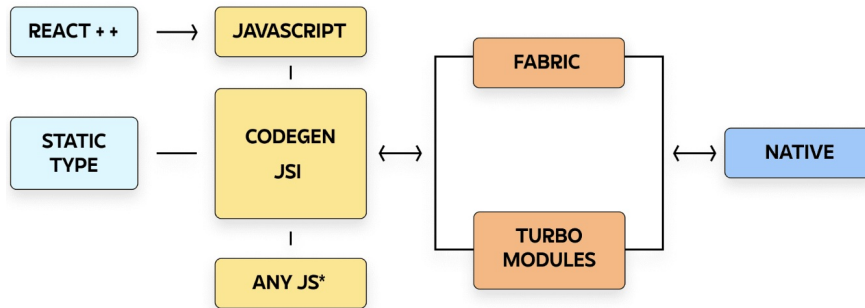


Fig. 3.19. React Native New Architecture (v0.68+) (Source: [54])

Up until React Native version 0.68 (30 Mar. 2022) the framework’s architecture (shown in Figure 3.18) was analogous to the general interpreted cross-platform solution architecture presented in Chapter 3.2.1. Because of the drawbacks caused by the *Bridge*, the *New Architecture* (shown in Figure 3.19) has been developed and applied with the release of version 0.68. Table 3.2 explains the major improvements achieved.

The most important difference is the complete removal of the bridge and bringing the *JavaScript Interface (JSI)* in its place. This change aimed to eliminate the unnecessary delays the bridge caused and the uncertainty of data delivery. Moreover, *JSI* enables the cooperation between Native components and JavaScript via the ability to reference C++ Host objects and call their methods directly [54].

*Fabric* is the new React Native’s renderer. The rendering process itself is described below. *Fabric* offers many advantages compared to the previous rendering solution. Its core code is shared by target platforms instead of being implemented separately for each of them, thus improving the cross-platform aspect. It decreases the launch time through lazy initialization of native components, as well as enables multithread operations. Overall, there are many benefits guaranteed by *Fabric*, which together account for the increase in performance and scalability [64].

*Turbo Modules* are the improved version of *Native Modules*, which were previously the solution to interconnectivity between JavaScript and the native code in order to allow the usage of platform-specific APIs not available directly via JS. *Turbo Modules* take advantage of lazy initialization, thus vastly shortening the loading times [65].

*Codegen* is an optional helper that assures the validity of the connection between JS and native threads. It automatically (upon the application build) generates the interface files for *Turbo Modules* and *Fabric Native Components*. For *Turbo Modules*, the interfaces provide the *JSI* initializer and functions directly executable from both JS and native sides. For *Fabric Native Components*, the interfaces enable the correct component load at runtime. *Codegen* can be additionally executed by hand when needed [66].

Table 3.2. React Native architecture improvements (Source: Own work based on [71])

Old architecture	New Architecture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— unnecessary asynchronous wait for processing caused delay</li> <li>— all the computation was forced to be performed on a single thread</li> <li>— data serialization and deserialization between layers caused additional delays</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— synchronous function calls became possible</li> <li>— multithreaded execution is enabled</li> <li>— removed the need to serialize data</li> <li>— new core renderer became shared between platforms</li> </ul>

### Web support

As stated before, React Native only allows the development for mobile operating systems. Nevertheless, it is possible to add the support for web with little effort via plugins. The most common solution is *React Native for Web*. It functions as a “compatibility layer between React DOM and React Native” [72]. For example, the general `<View>` component used in React Native will be translated to `<div>` when building for web, similarly to the conversion performed by React Native itself for mobile platform [35].

### Rendering

React Native utilizes a three-phase render pipeline. The process flow is presented in Figure 3.20. The phases are: *Render*, *Commit* and *Mount*. The *Render* phase constitutes of creation of *React Element Trees* and *React Shadow Trees*. The *Commit* phase is responsible for determining which trees are ready to proceed to the final step, as well as calculating the layout constraints. In the *Mount* phase, the *Host View Tree* is build based on the finalized *React Shadow Tree* [67].

The tree creation process is similar to the one applied in the Flutter framework. In React Native, the building blocks of user interface layouts are *React Elements* written in JavaScript. Each of them is translated to a single *React Host Component* which is

able to become transformed into a platform-specific equivalent, e.g. `<Text>` can become `<TextView>` for Android. Those components connected together form a *React Element Tree*. Subsequently, each *React Host Component* is a base for a *React Shadow Node* which offers additional information: props and layout constraints (position and size). Finally, a *Host View Tree* is created, where each node (*Host View*) is rendered on the screen using the corresponding platform-specific component set up according to the properties and constraints obtained. Figure 3.21 illustrates the example of a tree creation process for a simple layout consisting of only text (built for Android). [67].

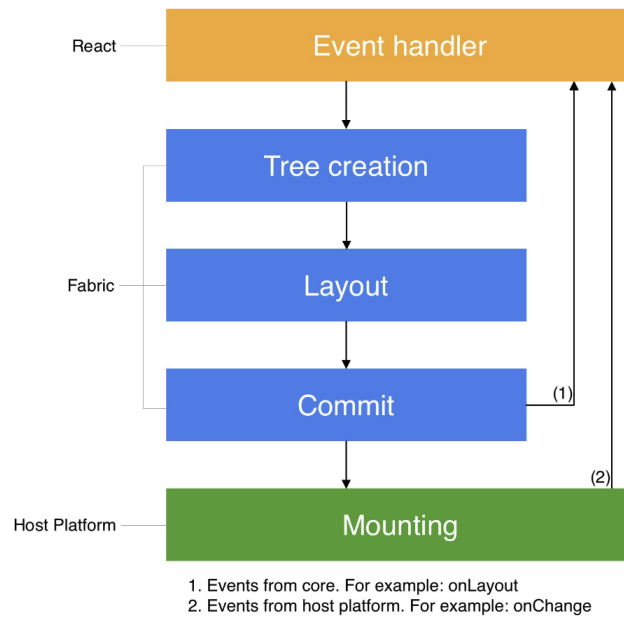


Fig. 3.20. React Native rendering flow (Source: [67])

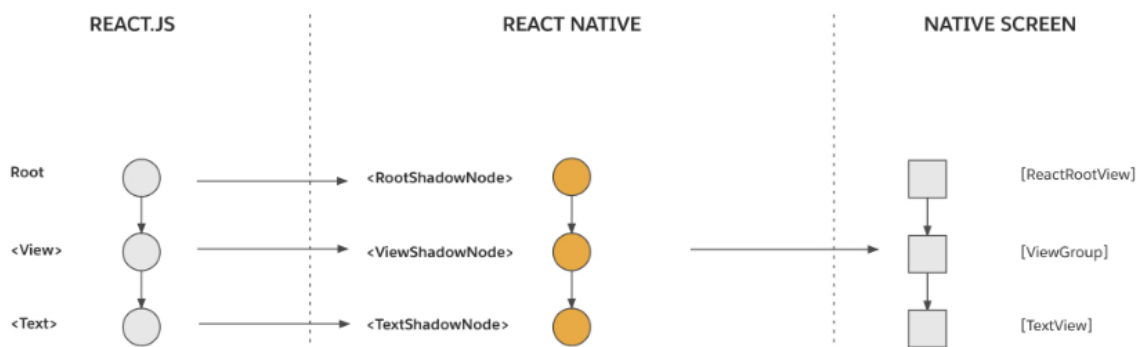


Fig. 3.21. React Native React Element, React Shadow, Host View trees (Source: [67])

The complete rendering process takes place across three threads: *UI*, *JS*, and *Background*. The first is responsible for host view management, the second facilitates the render phase and the third handles layouts. A *View Flattening* algorithm is leveraged with the goal of reducing the depth of layout trees whenever possible. [67, 68, 69].

## User interface design

As explained in the Rendering section, React Native's user interface components end up being converted into platform native components. Therefore, in the context of UI design and user experience level, it is on par with the native development itself. This remains true even when extending the application to support web, although in this case some limitations may arise as not all the React Native components have their web component equivalent, e.g. when needing to access mobile platform native features [35].

### 3.2.4. Ionic

Ionic is a cross-platform mobile framework belonging to the hybrid approach explained above. It enables building Android and iOS apps as well as Progressive Web Apps. It is the oldest out of the three solutions described in this chapter, with its initial release being in 2013. Ionic is platform-agnostic, therefore the app itself can be implemented with a variety of web technologies, e.g. HTML+CSS+JS, React, Angular or Vue. Some of the more popular apps built with Ionic are Sanvello, Sworkit, National Health Service and Instant Pot [39, 41].

## Architecture

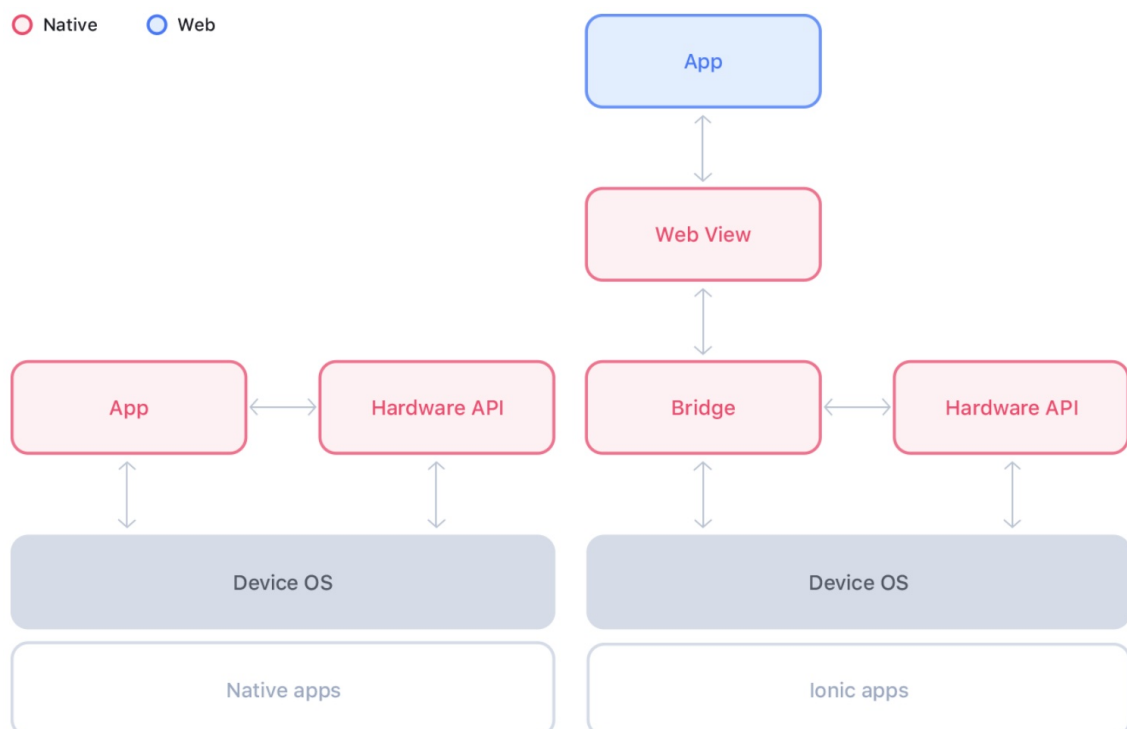


Fig. 3.22. Ionic (right) vs native (left) architecture (Source: [43])

The high-level model of an Ionic app architecture is presented in Figure 3.22 with a side-to-side comparison to a truly native app architecture. As can be expected in the case of

a hybrid cross-platform framework, the additional components are: *Web View* and *Bridge*. The development results in a web app which runs inside a *Web View*. Communication between the app and the target platform is facilitated by messaging across the *Native Bridge* and *Native Runtime*. Ionic is simply a UI toolkit for cross-platform app creation, meaning it provides tools for user interface development. On the other hand, *Capacitor* is the primary solution combined with Ionic to provide the possibility of multi-target deployment through providing the above-mentioned *Native Bridge* and *Native Runtime*. The former utilizes a *runtime JS API* and is responsible for providing an interface for plugins and native methods, as well as passing the messages. The latter handles plugin initialization and executes requested native methods in an asynchronous manner [19, 43, 44].

### Web support

Ionic allows to deploy the application as a Progressive Web App and native apps in parallel based on the single codebase. No architectural changes are required for such a use-case, as it is enabled by *Capacitor* itself [42].

### Rendering

Ionic utilizes web technologies, therefore the rendering process is dependent on the choice of such technology. For the sake of this thesis only Ionic with React will be considered, thus the Ionic's rendering process will be simply the React's rendering process.

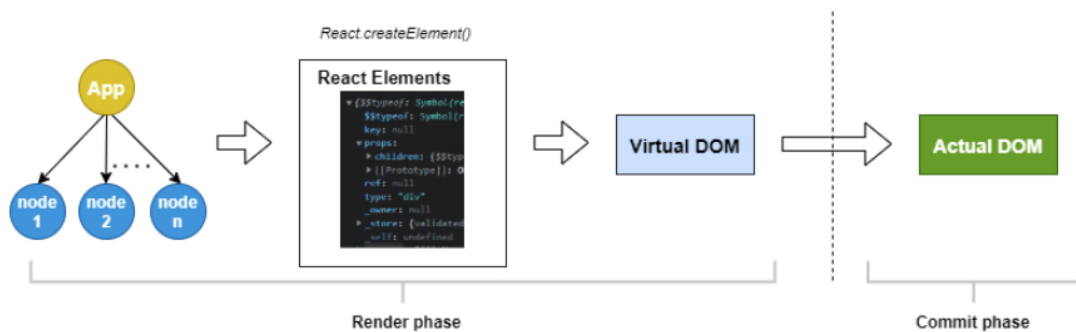


Fig. 3.23. React rendering flow (Source: [38])

React rendering pipeline consists of two phases: *Render* and *Commit* (see Figure 3.23). The former constitutes of *JSX* code being used to create the *React Element Tree* which is a *JS* representation of HTML Document Object Model (DOM). In the case of view updating, the elements which have been affected by changes are marked. DOM manipulation is a costly operation, therefore React creates a virtual DOM and only rebuilds parts of the real DOM which need to be updated. The algorithm used to calculate the most efficient

re-render is the *Diffing Algorithm*. In the *Commit* phase, the actual DOM is updated based on the previous phase outcomes [38].

### User interface design

Being a hybrid framework, Ionic does not use native layout components when rendering the user interface. Instead, Ionic offers configurable components which are visually similar to their native equivalents. Furthermore, they are adaptive to the platform. For Android and web, Material Design is imitated and for iOS, the native controls are mimicked as well. The potential issue to consider is the fact that Ionic only supports Material Design 2, while Material Design 3, or Material You, has been released in 2021 and many tools have already adapted to it. When combining Ionic with Capacitor, it becomes possible to build layouts using native components, however they will still be inside the web view, rather than embedded into the view hierarchy [40, 45].

### 3.2.5. Comparison

The following Table 3.3 includes the summarized comparison between Flutter, React Native and Ionic.

Table 3.3. Cross-platform framework comparison (Source: Own work)

Characteristic	Flutter	React Native	Ionic
Type	Cross-compiled	Interpreted	Hybrid
Initial release	2017	2015	2013
Current version	3.10	0.71	7.0
Platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Android</li> <li>— iOS</li> <li>— Web</li> <li>— Windows</li> <li>— macOS</li> <li>— Linux</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Android</li> <li>— iOS</li> <li>— Web (requires a plugin)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Android</li> <li>— iOS</li> <li>— Web</li> <li>— Windows (with Electron)</li> <li>— macOS (with Electron)</li> </ul>
Technology	Dart	React	Any web technology
Rendering	Canvas drawing	Native components	Web View wrapper
Native APIs	Direct access	Direct access	Indirect access

### 3.2.6. Evaluation of cross-platform frameworks

Considering the ongoing changes to the mobile market as well as the saturation of different cross-platform solutions, performing the selection of a specific framework for application development becomes a more and more complicated task. Especially because for each use-case there might be a different optimal solution based on different aspects



such as business costs, development limitations, etc. For that reason, a few evaluation methods have been proposed in the literature, some of them very simple and some of them more detailed. There is a lot of scientific work performing the assessment of a selection of available cross-platform frameworks according to those methods. The issue with such evaluation outcome lays in the fact it can become out-dated in a short time with the breaking updates to the considered technologies. For example, a majority of literature on the topic of cross-platform development considers a tool Adobe PhoneGap which has been discontinued and thus is no longer relevant. Therefore, the assessment frameworks themselves are a strong base for performing further research without the risk of becoming obsolete, while the actual assessment ought to be repeated over time to ensure up-to-date results.

Table 3.4. Cross-platform framework evaluation criteria (Source: Own work based on [73])

<b>Perspective</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Infrastructure	License, Supported target platforms, Supported development platforms, Distribution channels, Monetization, Internationalization, Long-term feasibility
Development	Development environment, Preparation time, Scalability, Development process fit, User interface design, Testing, Continuous delivery, Configuration management, Maintainability, Extensibility, Integrating custom code, Pace of development
App	Access to device-specific hardware, Access to platform-specific functionality, Support for connected devices, Input device heterogeneity, Output device heterogeneity, Application life cycle, System integration, Security, Robustness, Degree of mobility
Usage	Look and feel, Performance, Usage patterns, User authentication

Table 3.4 provides an overview of some of the evaluation criteria proposed in the literature, divided into four perspectives: Infrastructure, Development, App and Usage. The first perspective revolves around licensing, platform support, distribution and long-held operability. Development perspective considers all the aspects directly connected to software development, e.g. available IDEs, learning and implementation effort, scalability, user interface design abilities, maintainability and testing. App perspective includes mainly security, hardware access and external devices. Finally, Usage perspective concerns the aspects connected with end-user experience such as app appearance and behavior, authentication and performance [36, 73].

The process of the complete evaluation of a single cross-platform framework according to the above-mentioned criteria is a complex and labor-consuming task perfectly fitting into the methodology of Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM). This methodology can provide a standardized way of approaching the issue of framework selection. Some of the popular solutions for MCDM are Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) or Multi-attribute Utility Theory

(MAUT). In the literature there are also proposed approaches created from the merge of a subset of those solutions, e.g. Integrated Multi-Criteria Decision-Making [52].

## **4. APP PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

### **4.1. MOBILE DEVELOPMENT**

The possibility to install and uninstall mobile apps within seconds directly affects the commercial mobile app market. In order to compete, publishers need to make sure they provide their services at the highest quality acquirable so that users don't turn to the competitor's solution. Almost 30% of consumers instantly switch to other available products if their needs are not satisfied. App performance is considered to be one of the more important aspects in this context as 70% of users perform an immediate switch solely based on loading time being too long. For that reason, no matter how big or successful, each mobile app publisher must not underestimate the importance of performance offered by their product [31].

Mobile app performance is a broad term and can be understood differently and described with higher or lower level of detail. It can be seen as only dependent on consumers' impressions. The main aspects of app performance as perceived by users are responsiveness, loading times, device resource usage, smoothness, crash occurrence, <different metrics>?

In multiple literature positions, statements can be found about mobile app performance being significantly higher when developing using native approach compared to cross-platform approach. However, even in many rather recent papers this statement is assumed based on the work of P. Que, X. Guo and M. Zhu ([61]) which was published in 2016. Across the past 7 years there have been many breaking changes in both native and multi-platform solutions. It is reasonable to assume they may have changed that situation therefore it is worthwhile to review the current state-of-art and draw present-day conclusions.

### **4.2. WEB DEVELOPMENT**

## **5. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **5.1. PERFORMANCE METRICS**

#### **5.1.1. Mobile environment**

#### **5.1.2. Web environment**

### **5.2. RESEARCH SCENARIOS**

### **5.3. TESTING TOOLS**

#### **5.3.1. Mobile environment**

#### **5.3.2. Web environment**

### **5.4. TESTING DEVICES**

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION OF SAMPLE APPLICATIONS**

### **6.1. APP 1???**

## **7. RESEARCH RESULTS**

### **7.1. MOBILE ENVIRONMENT**

#### **7.1.1. App 1???**

### **7.2. WEB ENVIRONMENT**

#### **7.2.1. App 1???**

## **8. DISCUSSION**

### **8.1. MOBILE ENVIRONMENT**

### **8.2. WEB ENVIRONMENT**

## **9. SUMMARY**

### **9.1. CONTRIBUTION**

### **9.2. LIMITATIONS**

### **9.3. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK**



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