

IN4MATX 133: User Interface Software

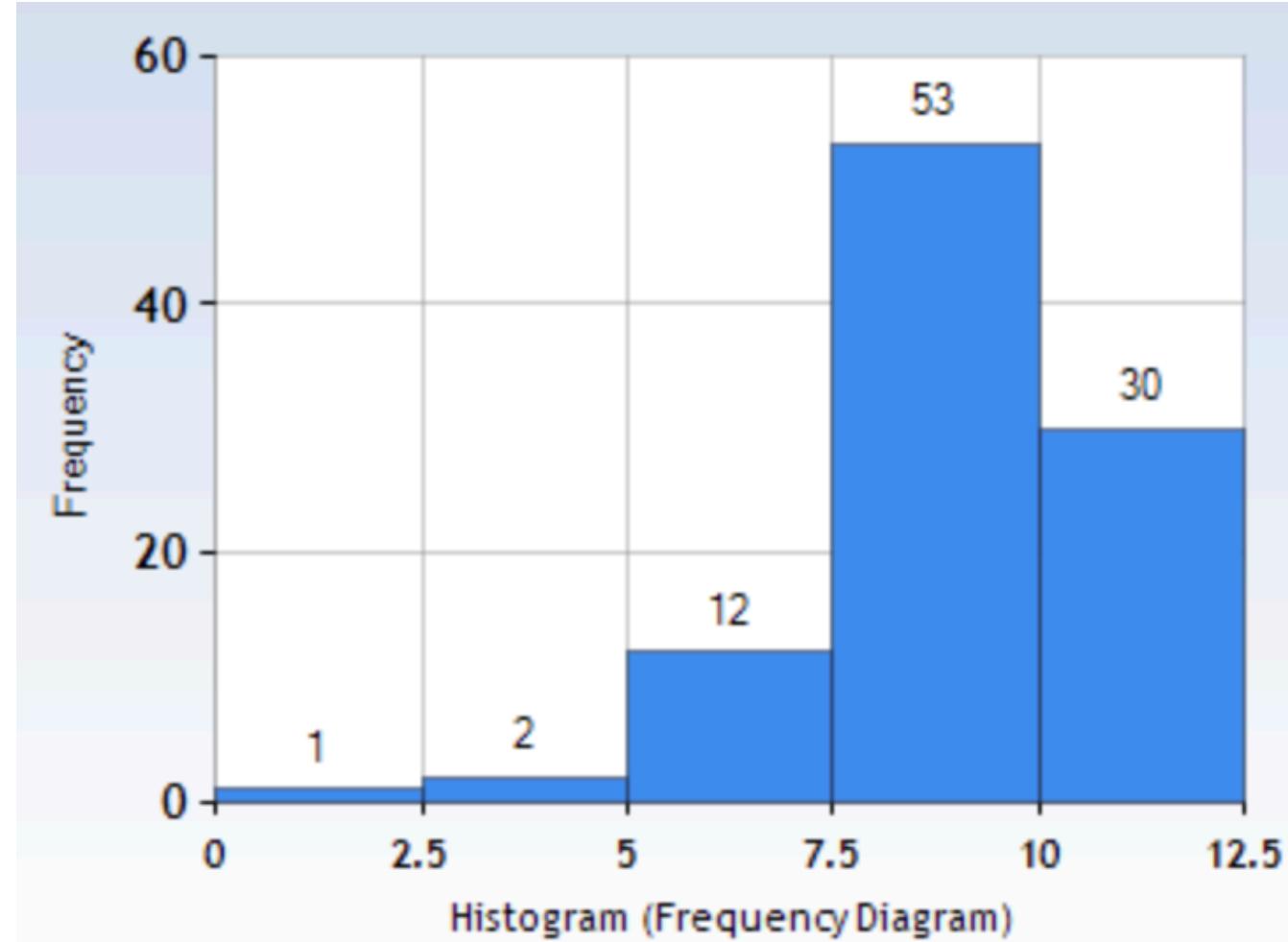
Lecture 12:
Hybrid and Native Architectures

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Announcements

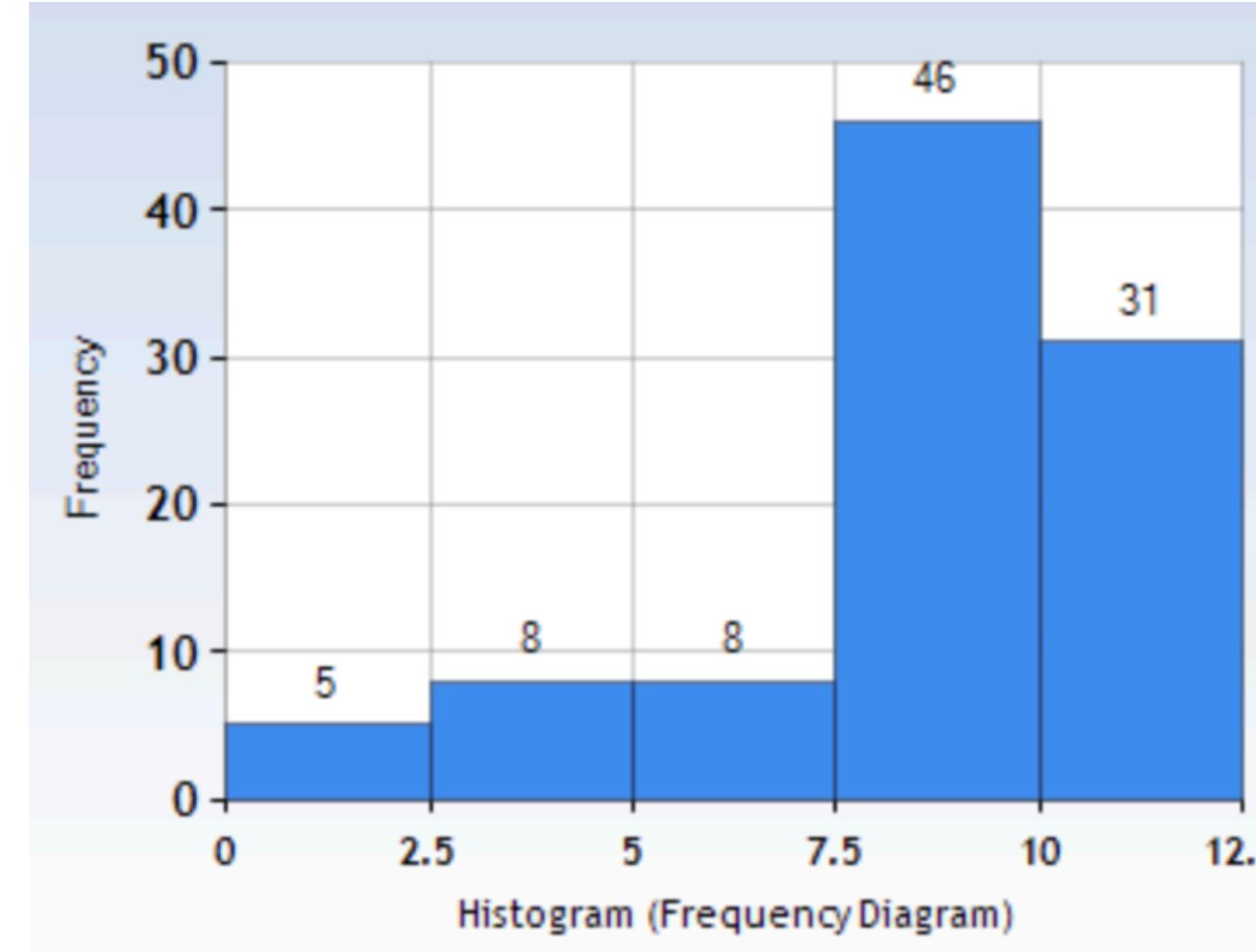
- A2 grades were released yesterday
 - Average 8.4, stdev 2.5 (slightly lower average, higher stdev than A1)
- Remember regrade policy

Announcements



A1

- The middle & high ends are about what we'd expect, but the low end is a bit lower than we'd like
 - We will likely curve up grades at the low end some at the end of the quarter
 - We may curve up other grades, but we'll wait to see how other assignments go



A2

Announcements

- A3 group formation snafu
 - Please (re)add yourself to “A3 groups” rather than “Student groups”
 - If you already submitted, you’ll have to resubmit
 - Sorry about this! My mistake
- Office hours Thursday 9am-11am (Epstein)
& Friday 3pm-5pm Pacific (Lucas)

Announcements

- A4 will be posted soon, hopefully by the end of the week
 - Mobile app for sleep tracking in Ionic
- President's Day put us behind,
rearranged lectures to cover development before design
 - If you do start A4 over the weekend, consider reading ahead on design
 - It's generally best practice to solidify a design concept prior to implementation

Announcements

- No code today!
- I added a few slides on PWAs this morning,
I'll update the website with these after class

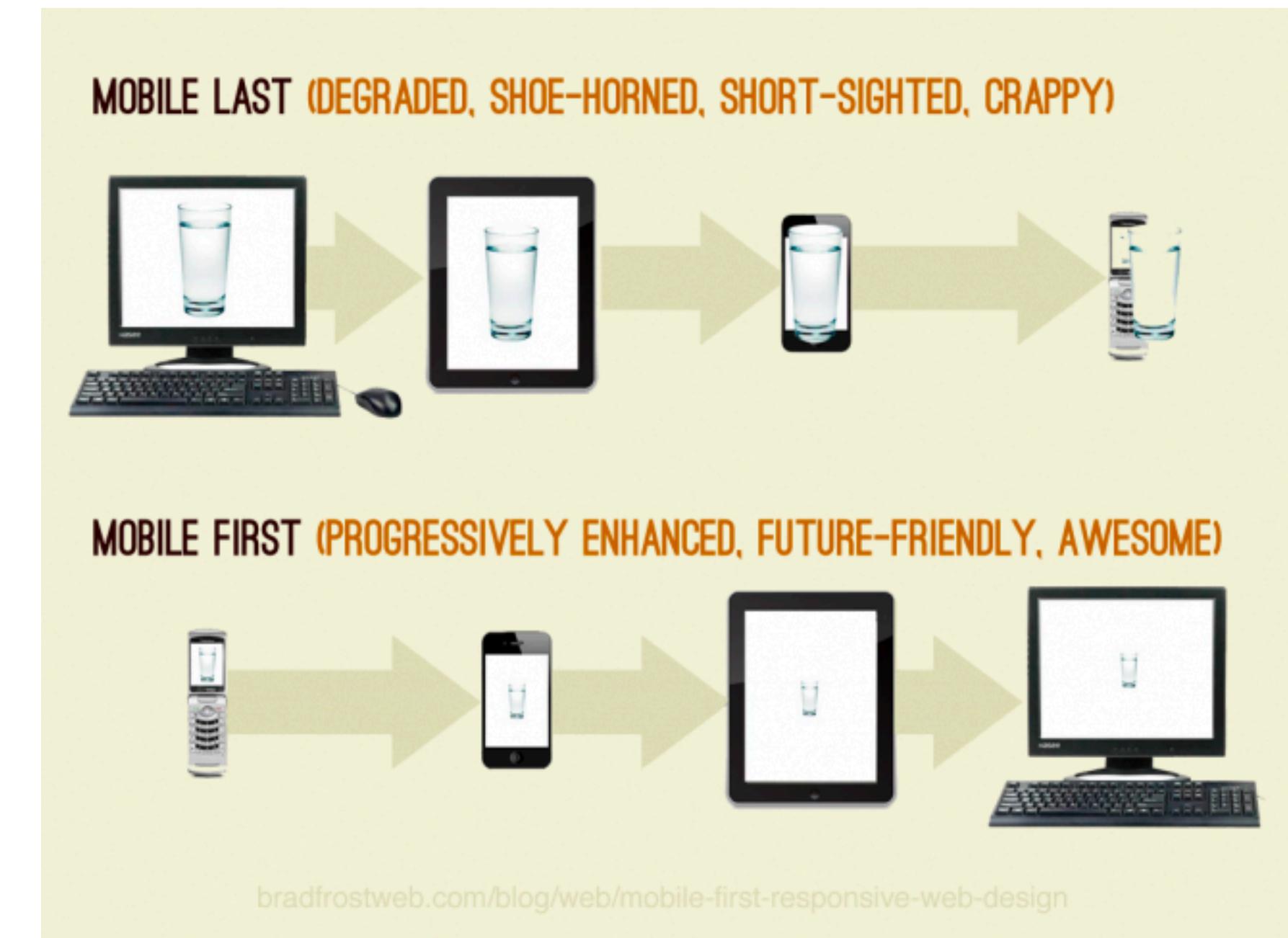
Today's goals

By the end of today, you should be able to...

- Differentiate approaches to developing mobile interfaces
- Describe advantages and disadvantages of developing native, hybrid, and web applications
- Explain which approach Ionic takes to app development

Mobile-first design

- Plan your design for mobile
- Then make your app *better* with more real estate
 - Add more features
 - Make existing features easier to navigate
- A lot of businesses make mobile-friendly websites before making dedicated apps



**Question: why might a business
want a mobile app
over a mobile website?**

**There are a variety of ways
to build mobile apps**

Mobile development methods

- Native
- WebView
- Hybrid
- Responsive

Native apps

- An app designed to work on a specific piece of hardware
- Usually built with tools created by the hardware or platform manufacturer
 - Android Studio for Android, in Java
 - Xcode for iOS, in Swift or Objective-C

Native apps

- As we think of them today, native apps started with the first iPhone
- Released a development platform alongside the hardware



Native apps

- iOS development languages:
 - Objective-C
 - Cocoa Touch
 - Swift
- These languages were either developed by or pretty much only used by Apple
 - Developer lock-in is a... Disadvantage? Advantage? Both?



Native apps

- iOS development tools:
 - Xcode
 - iOS Source Development Kit (SDK)
 - SDK provides access to phone's storage, camera, sensors, etc.



Native apps

- Android development languages:
 - Primarily Java
 - C and C++ via Android Native Development Kit (NDK)
- Align more closely with languages used in other contexts
 - Is this an advantage? A disadvantage?



Native apps

- Android development tools:
 - Android Studio
 - Android Source Development Kit (SDK)
 - Various IDEs like Eclipse or NetBeans



Native apps

- Platform-specific codebases
 - Android is in Java,
iOS is in Objective-C or Swift
 - Both use different libraries
to communicate with the hardware
- Usually require starting to code
from scratch



**What if we already made a website
for our app? Or have some other
existing codebase?**

What if we want to share code across phone platforms?

Solution: hybrid apps

Hybrid apps

- “Use a common code base to deploy native-like apps on a wide range of platforms”
- Two primary approaches:
 - WebView app
 - Compiled hybrid app

WebView app

- Run a webpage written in HTML/CSS/JavaScript, on the phone's internal browser
- Load that browser in a lightweight native app
- Ideally, expose some native APIs to the browser

WebView app

- Essentially, the app is just a website
- Allows the same or similar code to be used across an app and a website

WebView app frameworks

- Ionic
- jQuery mobile
- NativeScript
- These frameworks use web technologies (HTML, CSS, TypeScript, JavaScript) rather than platform-specific technologies



WebView app frameworks

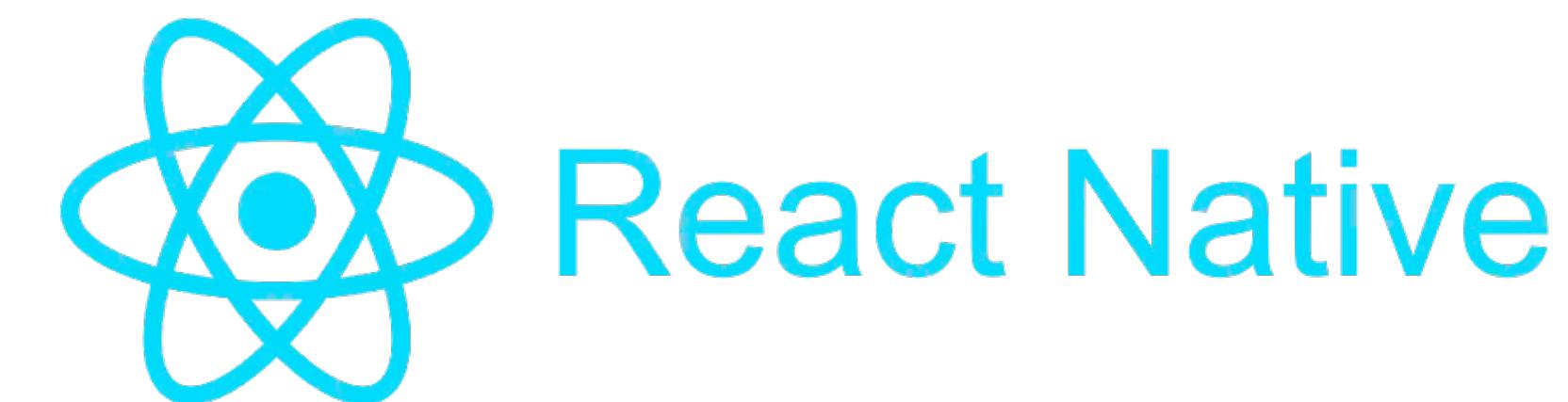
- WebView apps are just websites
- What do these frameworks provide?
 - Common mobile interface elements like sliders and buttons (more on that next week)
 - The native app for running the website
 - Some APIs for communicating with platform SDKs

Compiled hybrid apps

- “Write code in one language, such as C# or JavaScript, and compile it to native code supported by each platform”
- Result: a native app for each platform
- Challenge: less freedom in development

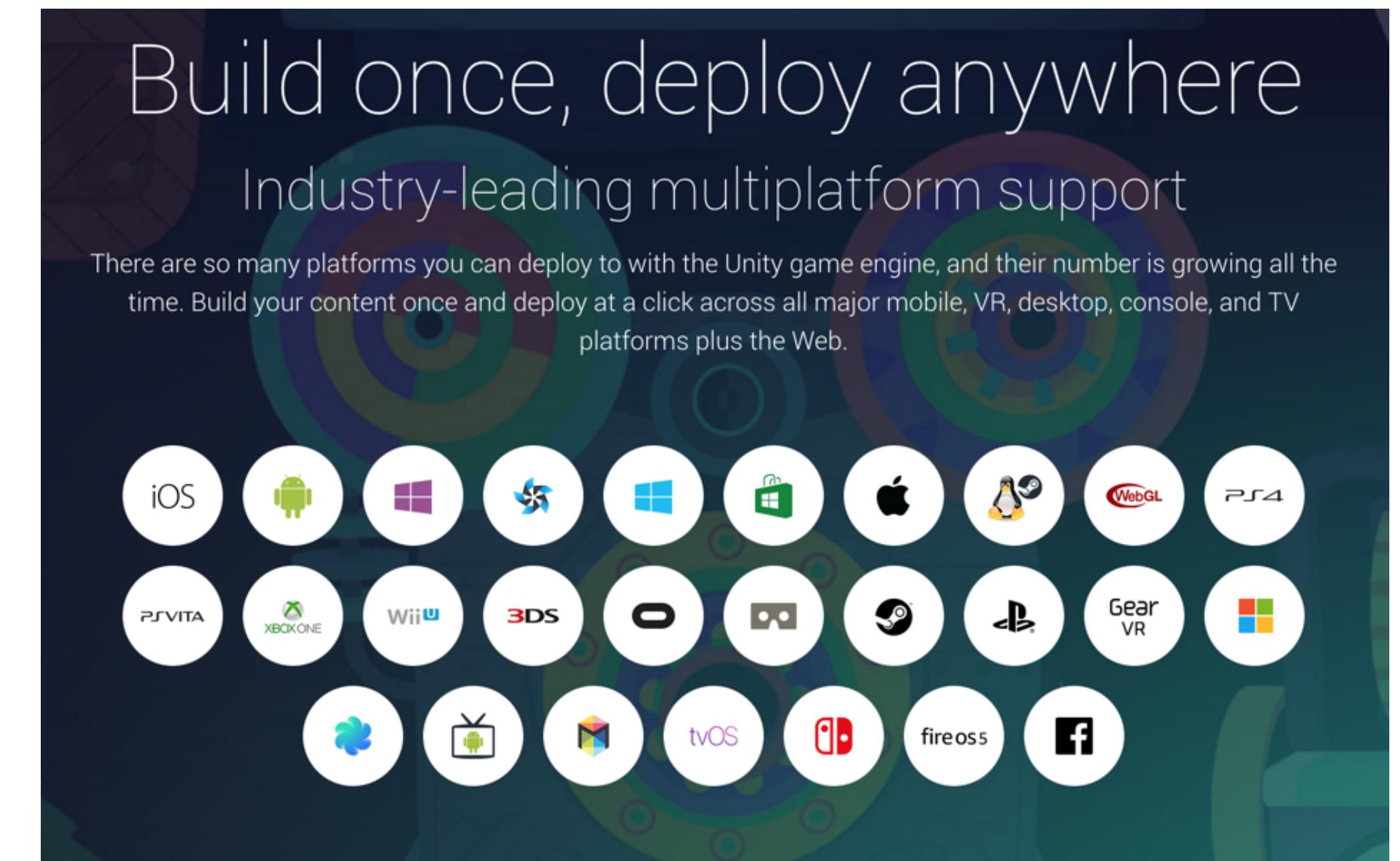
Compiled hybrid app frameworks

- Xamarin
 - C#
- Unity
 - C# or JavaScript
- React Native
 - JavaScript



Unity

- Leading game development platform
 - Supports consoles, web, and mobile
 - Will need to import or use platform-specific SDKs

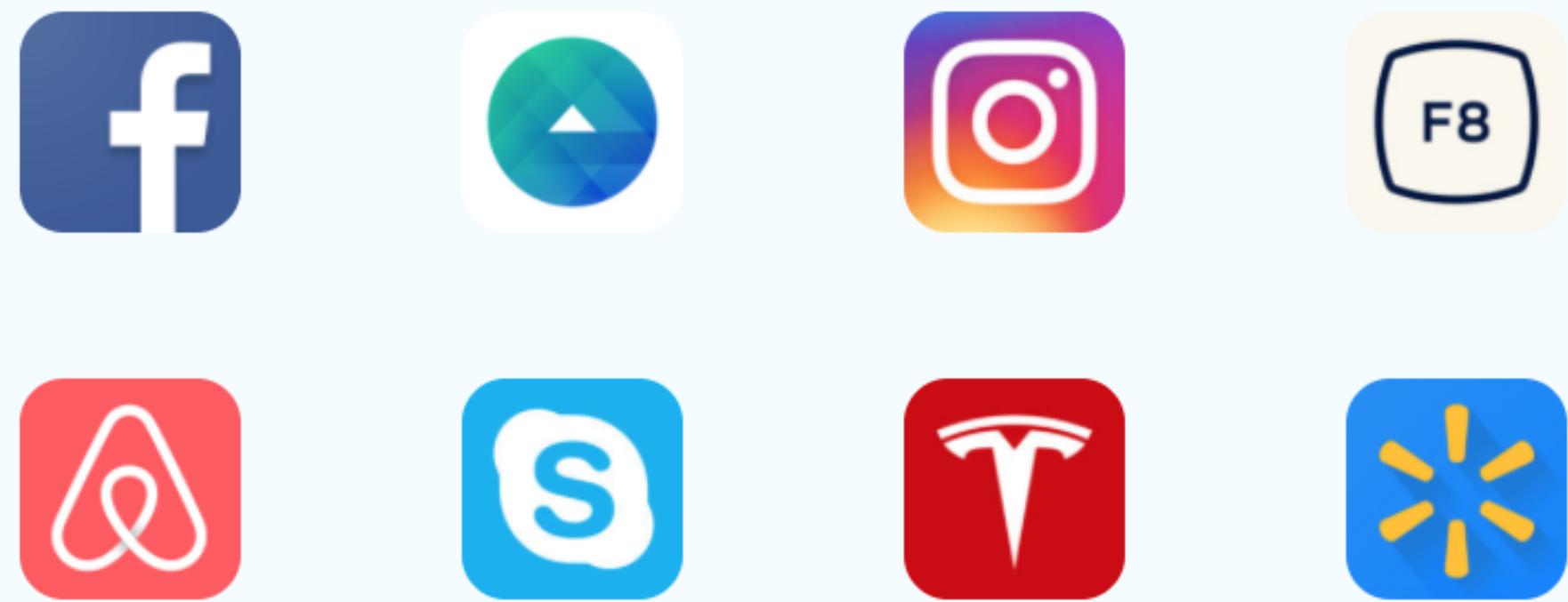


React Native

- Uses React, a web framework similar to Angular
- Compiles a webpage to a native app

Who's using React Native?

Thousands of apps are using React Native, from established Fortune 500 companies to hot new startups. If you're curious to see what can be accomplished with React Native, check out these apps!



Question



hybrid

**Which app will have the best and worst performance:
a Native, WebView, and Compiled hybrid app?
Performance broadly defined; page loading times, click latency, etc.**

- A Compiled hybrid will perform best, WebView will perform worst
- B WebView will perform best, Compiled hybrid will perform worst
- C WebView will perform best, Native will perform worst
- D Native will perform best, Compiled hybrid will perform worst
- E Native will perform best, WebView will perform worst

Question



hybrid

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Performance is just one factor.

**How do we choose
a development approach?**

Business considerations

- Development time
- Development cost
- Maintenance concerns
- Available infrastructure

UX and design considerations

- Consistency with platform
- Device capabilities
- Interaction models supported
- Performance and usability

Technical considerations

- Programming languages
- Integration with device
- Performance
- Upkeep and maintenance
- Flexibility
- Compatibility

Pros and cons of each option

Strengths of hybrid apps

- Can share a codebase between web and mobile
- Can save time and effort (sometimes)
- Easily design for various form factors
- Access to some device capabilities

Weaknesses of hybrid apps

- Performance issues
- Inconsistency with platform
- Limited access to device capabilities

Strengths of native apps

- Consistent experience with platform
- Leverages full device capabilities
- Uses native UI elements

Weaknesses of native apps

- Need to support separate development for each platform
- Cost of app development and maintenance
- Need to learn/manage multiple programming languages
- Need to manage multiple sets of tools

Hybrid apps vs. native apps

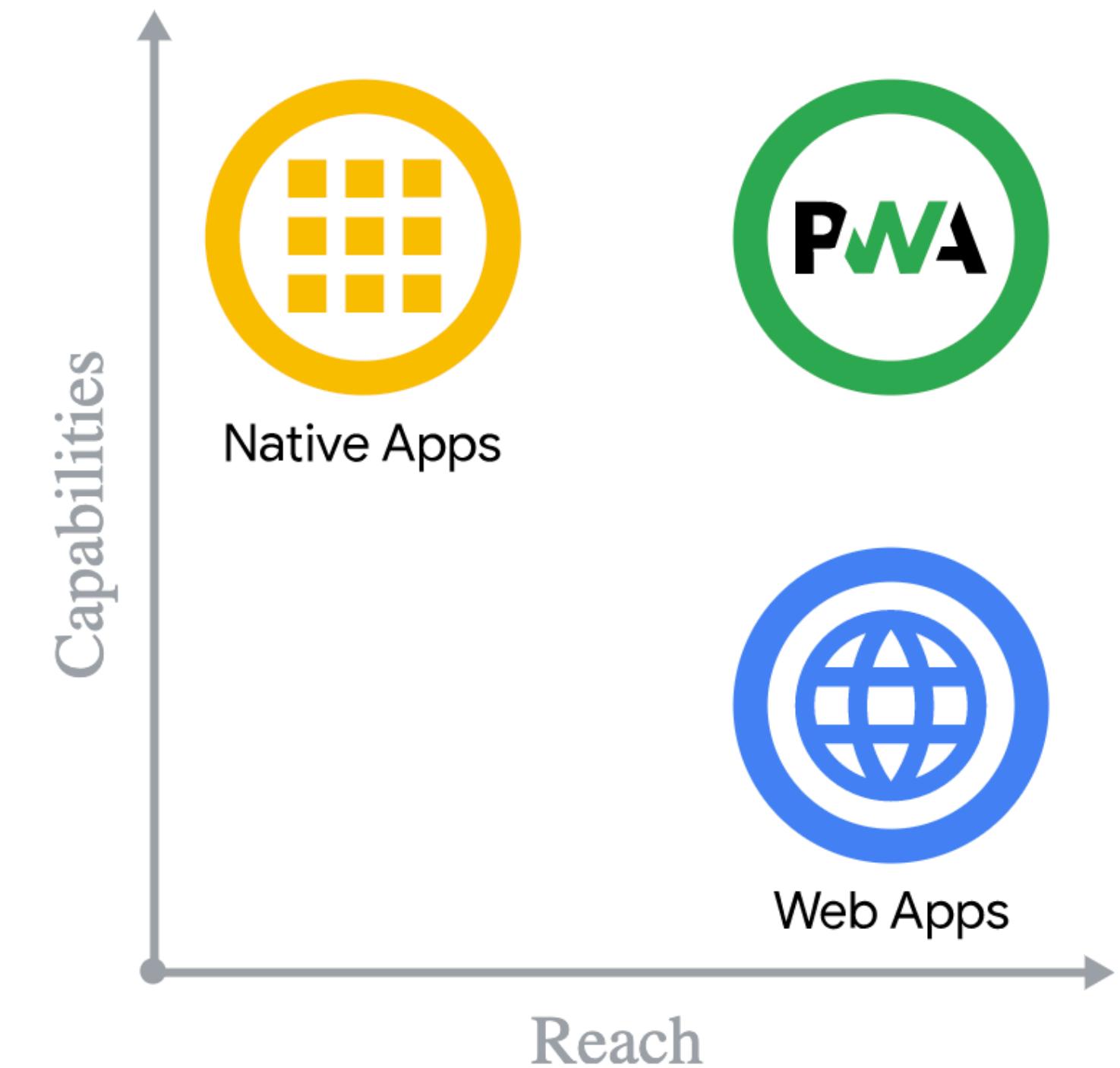
- Hybrid apps are great when time or money is a concern and you need to deploy on multiple platforms
- Native apps are great when performance and consistency with the platform are major concerns

Hybrid apps vs. native apps

- Hybrid apps
 - News sites
 - Informational apps
 - Product showcase
 - Seasonal/one-off
- Native apps
 - Games
 - Content-heavy apps
 - Uses a lot of device resources
 - Needs specific OS capabilities

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

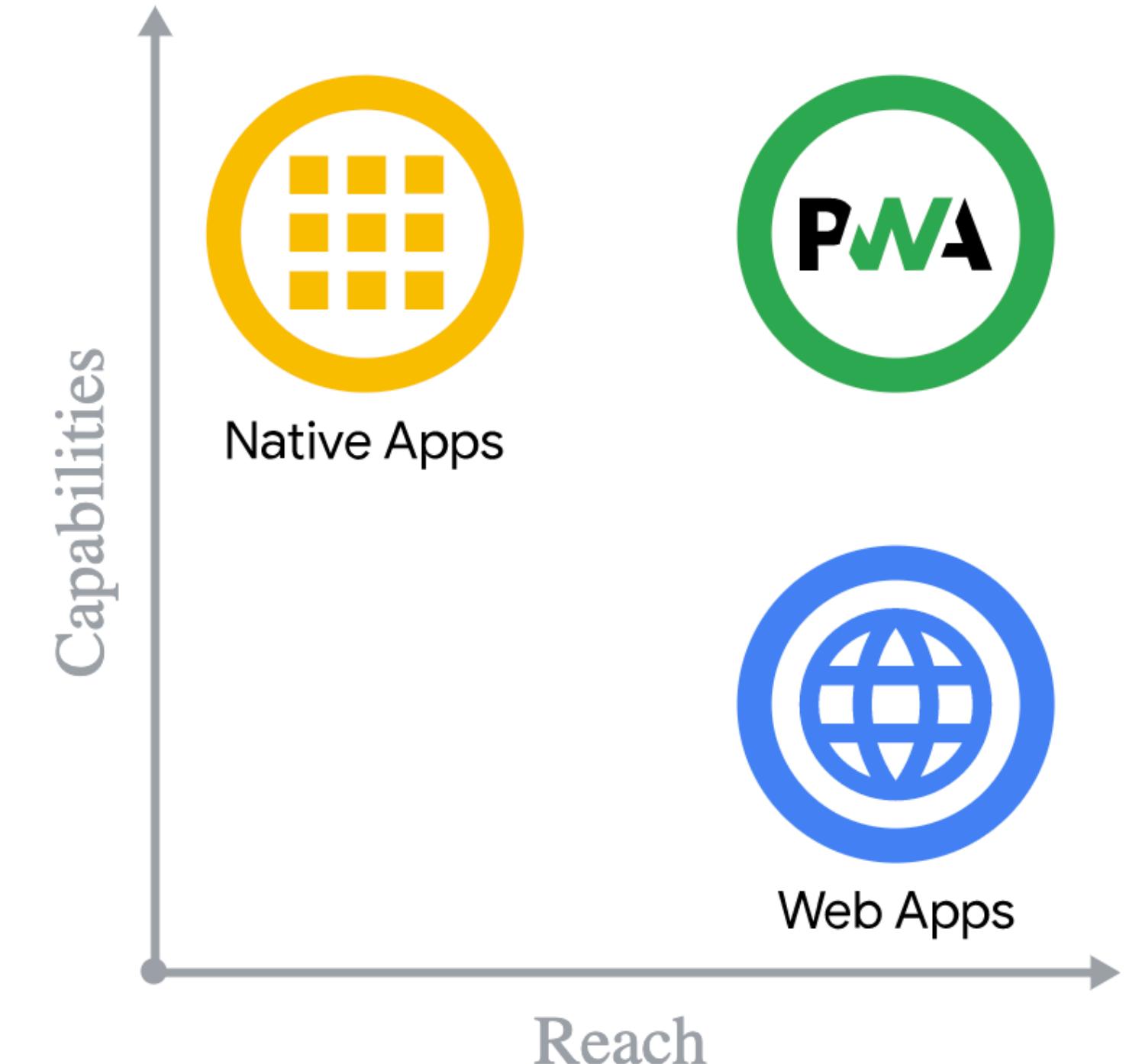
- Intended to “fill the gap” between native apps and web apps
- Really just a website that you can “install” on a phone
- Supported by major browsers & phones
- No associated framework, just a few files to add



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_web_application

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

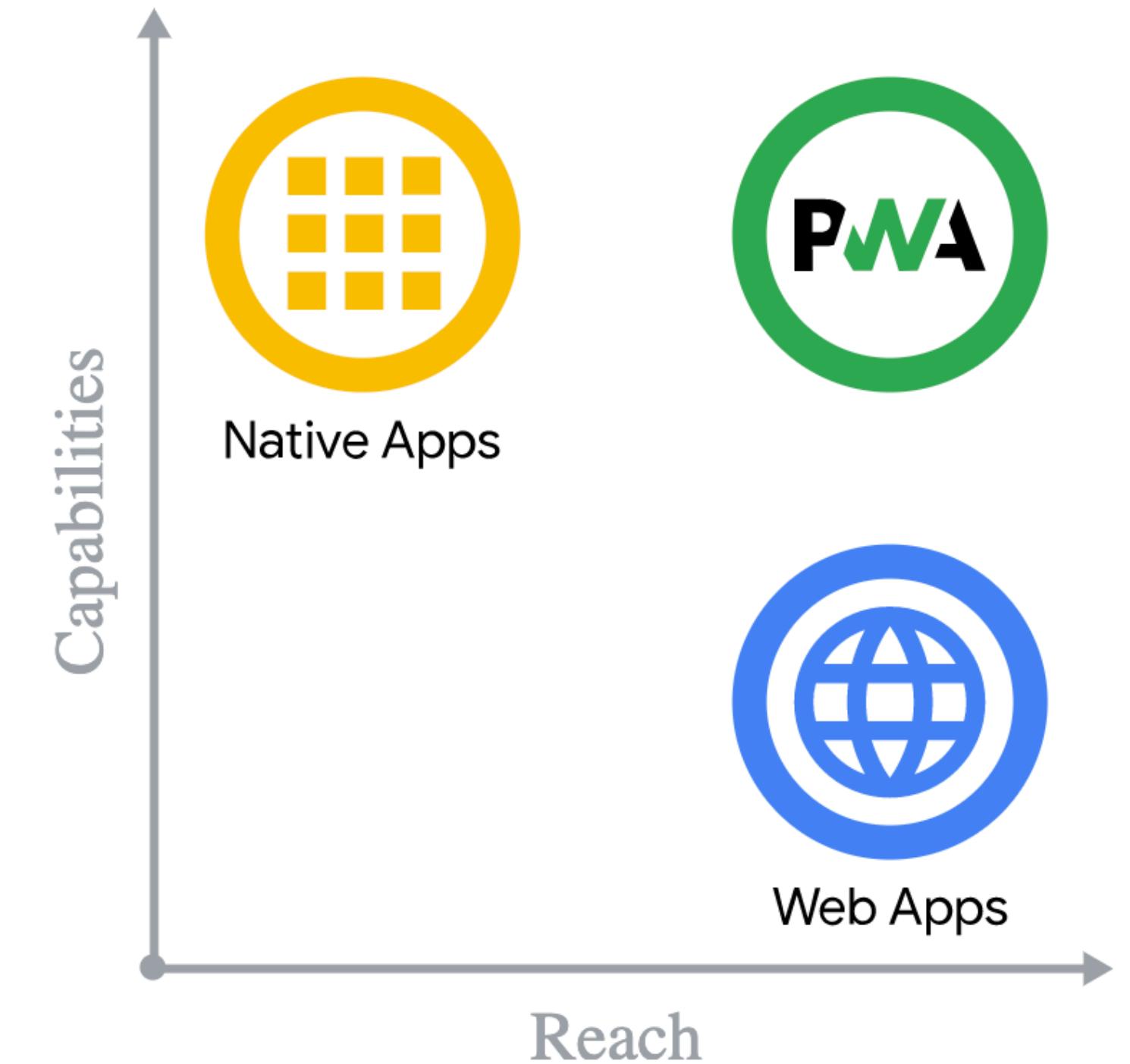
- Add some information to an app manifest (manifest.json)
 - Desired device orientation, URL to open, links to icons
- Relies on everything your browser relies on for other features
 - Web Storage for saving values, for example
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_storage



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_web_application

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

- A good PWA should:
 - Start fast, stay fast
 - Work in any browser
 - Be responsive to any screen size
 - Provide a custom offline page
 - Be installable



<https://web.dev/pwa-checklist/>

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

- Main advantages

- They require almost no new code or libraries, making them ideal for having a shared codebase with your website and implementing progressive enhancement
- Most apps don't need native features

- Main disadvantage

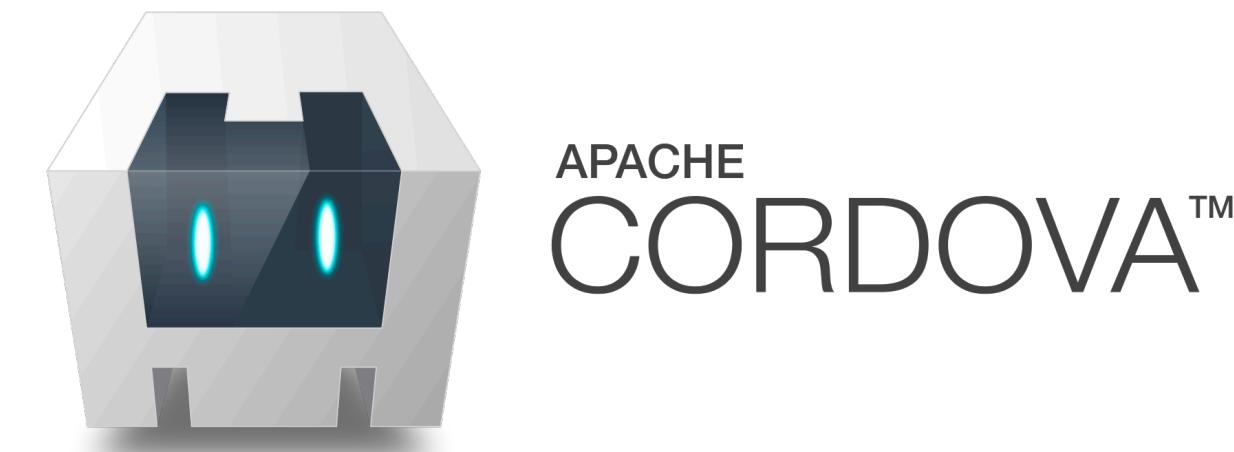
- They don't show up in managed app stores like Apple's App Store or Google Play, so they're not very discoverable

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Progressive_web_application

One Hybrid (WebView) framework: Ionic

Ionic

- WebView app framework
- Launched in 2013
- Interface implemented in Angular
 - Recently added support for React and Vue
- Capacitor is the recommended hybrid app runtime for Ionic
- Cordova is still supported, but not the recommended for new projects



<https://ionicframework.com/resources/articles/capacitor-vs-cordova-modern-hybrid-app-development>

Capacitor

- It provides the native app which opens the WebView
- Also provides plugins for connecting to device resources
- Hundreds of plugins
 - Official
 - Community



<https://capacitorjs.com/docs/apis>

<https://github.com/capacitor-community/>

Ionic Native

- Ionic Native is a wrapper to bring plugins to ionic
 - Ionic Native plugins are imported as services
 - Can wrap Cordova plugins as well
- Capacitor has retro-compatibility with most Cordova plugins



<https://ionicframework.com/docs/native/>

Ionic Native

Some example plugins

- Geolocation
- Push Notifications
- Camera
- Health
- Motion
- Haptic

<https://ionicframework.com/docs/native/>

<https://capacitorjs.com/docs/apis>

Ionic Native

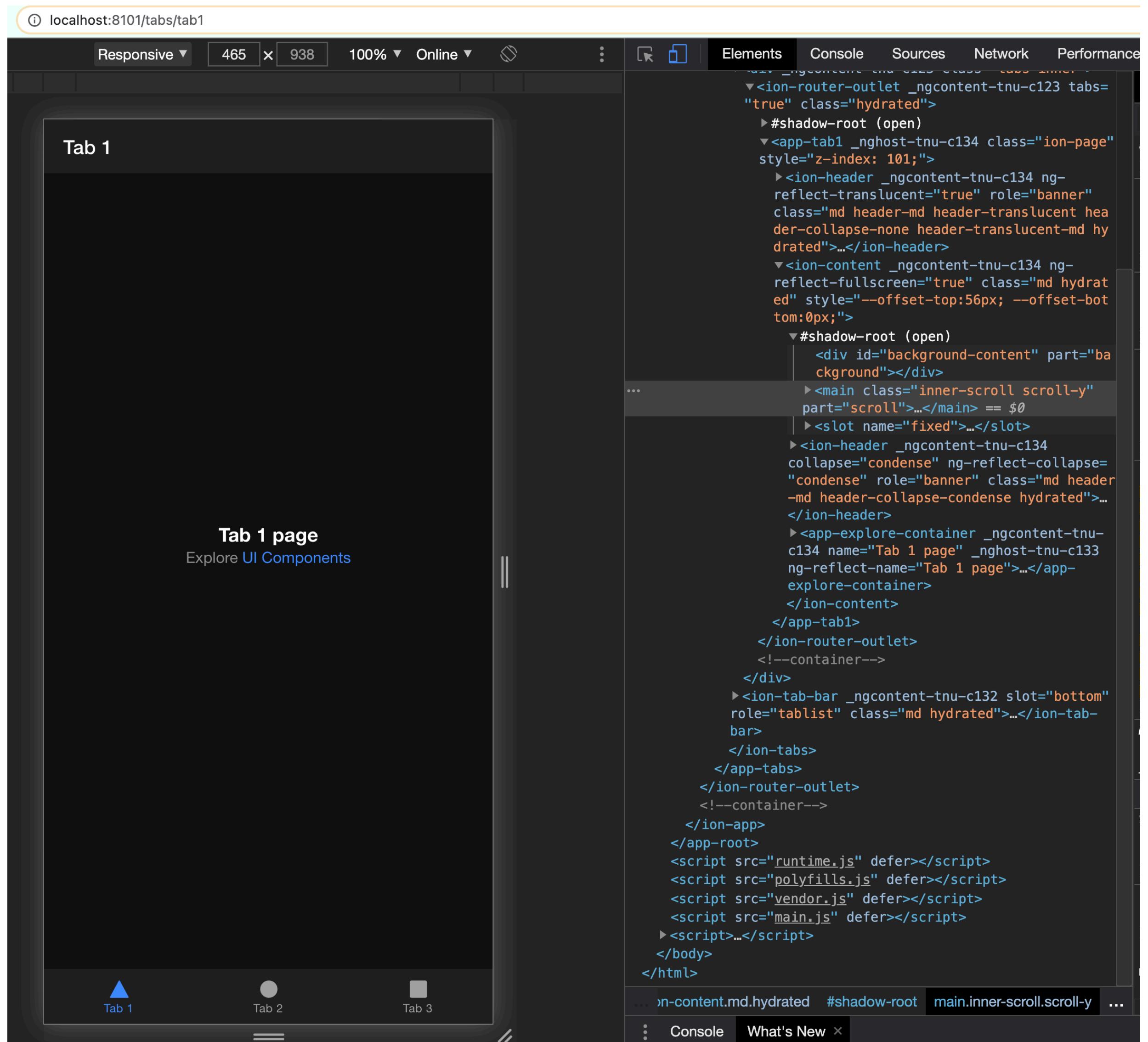
Some example plugins

- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- WeChat
- Apple Pay
- Google Maps
- Youtube

<https://ionicframework.com/docs/native/>

Ionic Dev

- Provides a WebView to open up Ionic apps
 - Lets you test your Ionic app on a browser



<https://ionicframework.com/docs/cli/commands/serve>

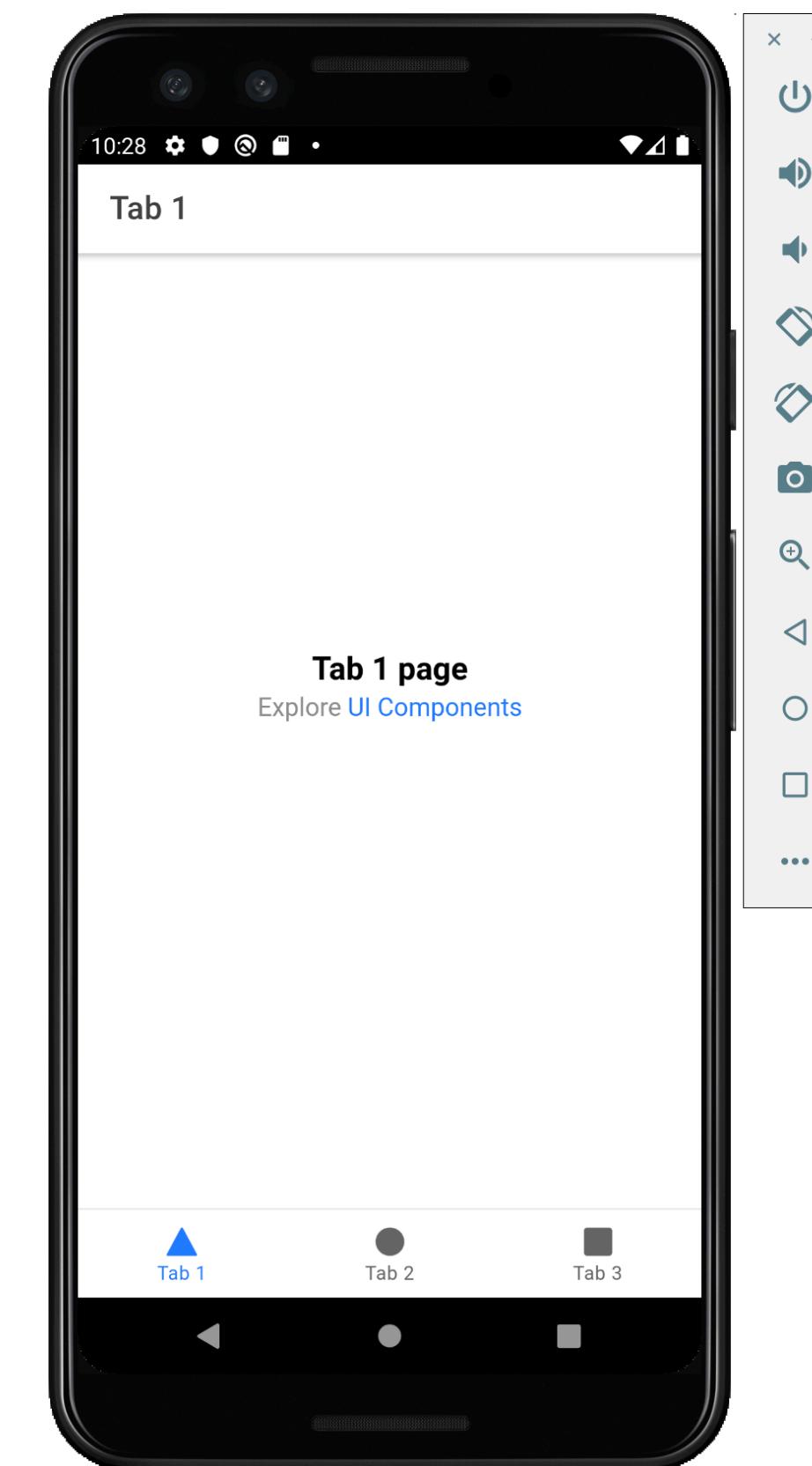
Deploying Ionic apps

- Involves packaging up an app and “signing” it as a developer
 - For Android, this requires installing Android Studio
 - For iOS, this requires installing Xcode and getting a developer account
- Can then “deploy” the app to the app store
 - The iOS app store includes features for “beta” deployment with a small group of developers
- This process is often a pain

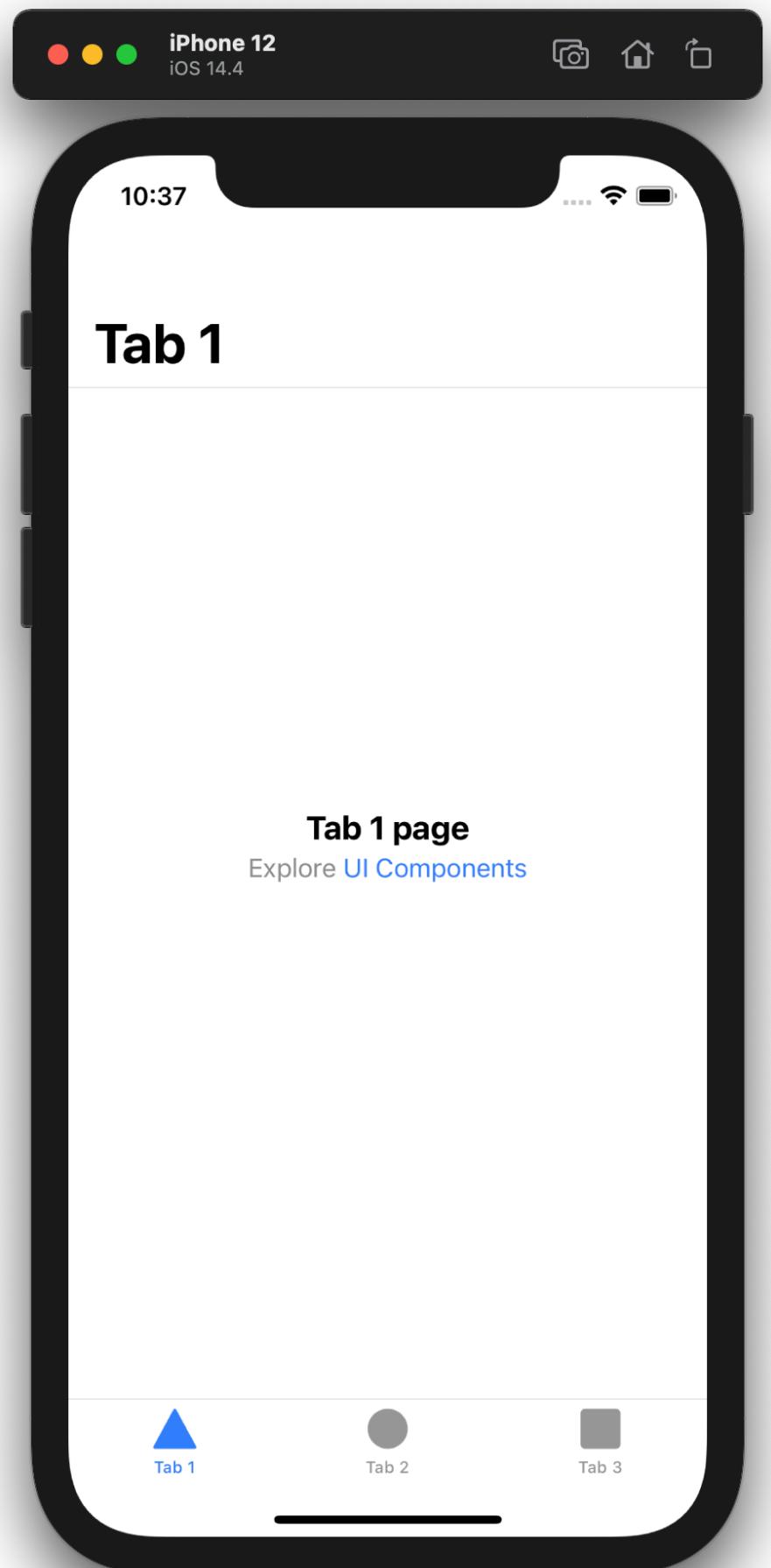
<https://ionicframework.com/docs/building/ios> or <https://ionicframework.com/docs/building/android>

Ionic iOS and Android Deployment

- “The key mantra of Capacitor is that developers should embrace native tools like Android Studio and Xcode”
- Pre-builds projects to be used in Xcode and Android Studio
 - Lets you test your Ionic app on an actual device or emulators
 - Emulators have limited use of plugins



Emulating with
Android Studio



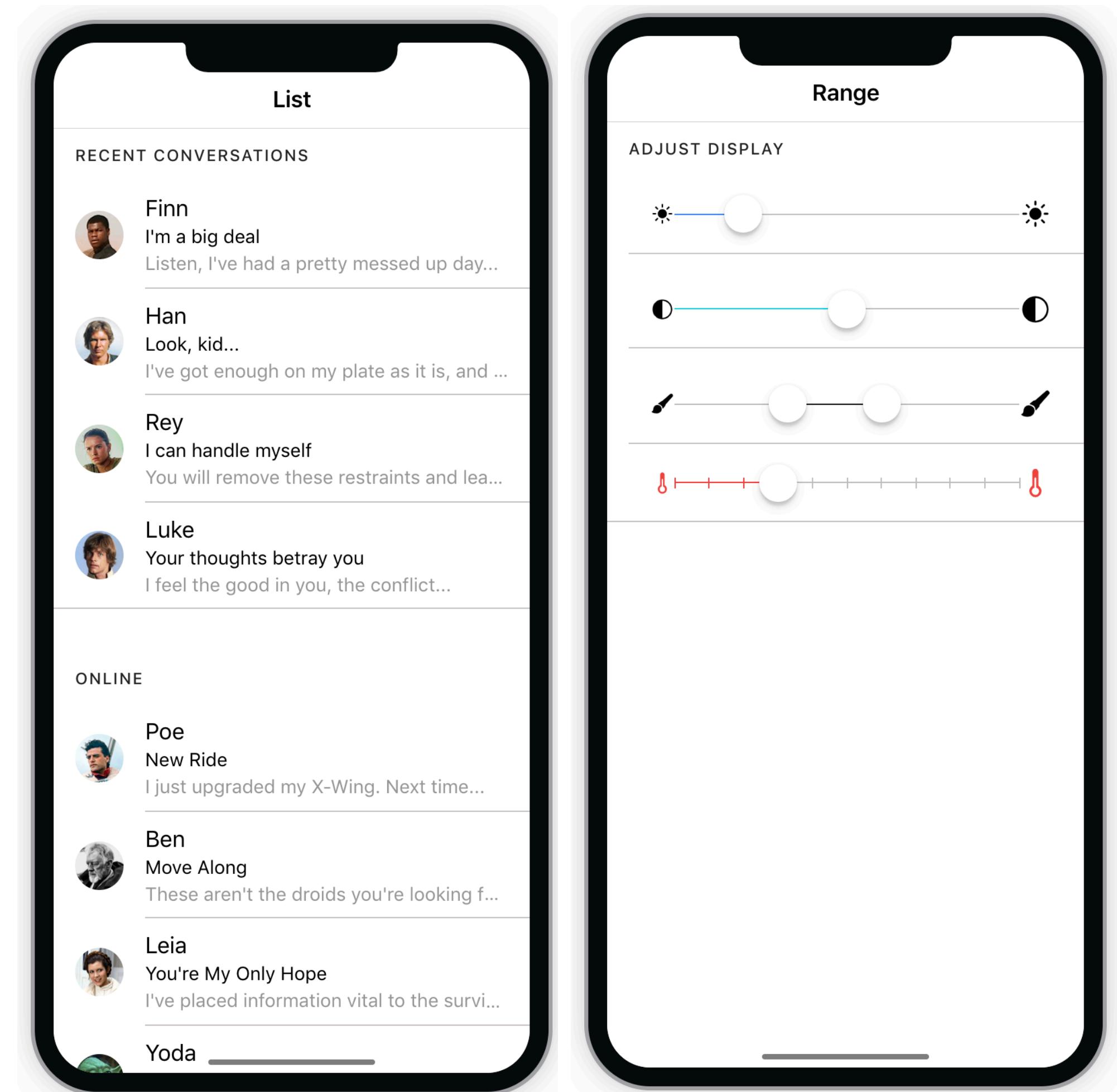
Emulating with
xCode

<https://ionicframework.com/docs/developing/startng>

What does Ionic add over Angular?

Ionic components

- Ionic provides Angular-style components for a lot of interface elements common in mobile interfaces
 - Lists, buttons, sliders, tabs, modal dialogs, search bars, much more
 - These are the focus of next lecture



<https://ionicframework.com/docs/components/>

Question



We might have room to briefly cover another framework in a discussion. Which would you be most interested in?

- A React (& Native)
- B Vue
- C Flutter
- D Any of the above/don't know
- E I'm unlikely to go to a discussion on any of these

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