

Apple platform for Javascipters

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SALSITA
SOFTWARE

	JS Frontend	xOS
Language	"Javascript"	(Objective-C) Swift
Toolchain	Transpiler(babel), Bundler(webpack)	Compiler, Linker (xcodebuild, part of Xcode)
Libraries	React/Angular, npm modules	Cocoa, (Cocoa)Pods
User Interface	HTML/CSS	Xcode Interface Builder (outputs XML blob)
Distribution	Hosted Website	AppStore

1. Language

Objective-C

- Designed around the same time as C++
- Superset of C, Smalltalk-like message passing
- Dynamic type system with optional type annotations (think flow/typescript)

Objective-C drawbacks

- Bad performance (dynamic dispatch, compiler can't optimize method dispatch)
- Old-fashioned, weird syntax
- Lack of modern features (namespaces, pattern matching)
- Limited (type) safety

```

@implementation ProtocolHandlerJSBridge

// mapping of meta-protocol resources to "hostnames"
// which will be encoded in the request
static NSDictionary *_bridgeRequestHosts;

+(BOOL)isBridgeRequestURL:(NSURL *)url {
    return [[Settings bridgeScheme] isEqualToString:url.scheme];
}

+(BOOL)isVirtualResourceBridgeRequestURL:(NSURL *)url {
    return [self isBridgeRequestURL:url] &&
        ([[_bridgeRequestHosts allKeysForObject:url.host] count] != 0);
}

+(NSURL *)URLWithBridgeResource:(JSBridgeResource)resource path:(NSString *)
path
{
    // make absolute path
    if(!path) {
        path = @"/";
    } else if(![path hasPrefix:@"/"]) {
        path = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%/%@", path];
    }
    return [[NSURL alloc] initWithScheme:[Settings bridgeScheme]
        host:_bridgeRequestHosts[@(resource)]
        path:path];
}

```

Swift

- Is "Objective-C without the C"
- Interoperable with Objective-C via bridging
- More robust
- [The Swift programming Guide](#)

[Xcode Playground Jamming]

*Alternatively: <https://iswift.org/playground>

Memory 101

```
> function repeat(str, count) {  
  let ret = ""  
  for (let i = 0; i < count; ++i) {  
    ret += str  
  }  
  return ret  
}  
< undefined  
> repeat("hello", 3)  
< "hellohellohello"
```

- Objects can be saved on stack or heap (disregard closures and escape analysis)
- Stack variables deallocated after end of scope
- What about heap variables ?

Heap Management

- C/C++ manually - "imperative" management
- Swift - ref. counting - "declarative" management
- Javascript/Java automatically - no management

hard

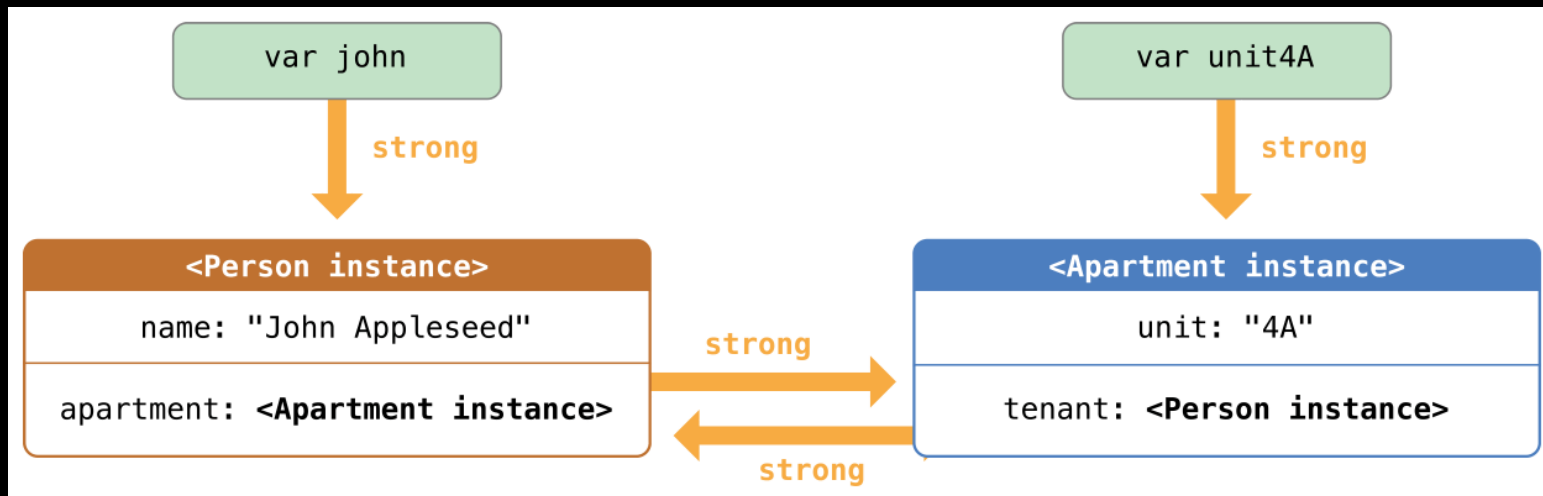


easy

Reference Counting

- Counts active references to every object
- Operations:
 - Retain - increases reference counter on variable assignment
 - Release - decreases reference counter at the end of the variable lifetime

Reference Cycle



Reference Counting - Properties

- + Smaller overhead
- + More predictable behavior
- + Does not stop the world
- Danger of strong reference cycles
- Atomic reference updates essential

[Reference Counting Demo]

2. User Interface

Creating User Interfaces - Frameworks

- Cocoa for macOS (Foundation, AppKit, ...)
- Cocoa Touch for iOS (Foundation, UIKit, ...)
- Slightly divergent and incompatible UI frameworks for iOS and macOS
- *Check out GNUStep for sources

Creating User Interfaces - Cocoa vs Web

- Views instead of HTML elements
- No built-in support for declarative styling (no CSS)
- Completely different *layout* system
- All views have same layout semantic -> No equivalents for HTML table, div, span,... elements

Cocoa (Cocoa Touch)	HTML
NSView (UIView)	<div /> or
NSTextField	<input type="text" />
NSButton (UIButton)	<input type="button" />
NSTableView (UITableView)	<table />

Xcode Interface Builder

- UI designer for all xOS platforms
- Allows for:
 - Screens and transitions among them (segues)
 - Views and their properties (colors, fonts, sizes, positions)
 - Layout constraints

View positioning

- Manual
 - Programmer defines positions and dimensions of views
 - Does not scale well with different screens
- Auto Layout
 - = Constraint declaration
 - Programmer defines relations among view's positions and dimensions
 - Requires more computation resources

Auto Layout

- Dynamically calculates the size and position of all views
- Internally solves system of linear constraints (Cassowary solver)
- View properties are bound by constraints (x, y, width, height)

Anatomy of a constraint



$$\underbrace{\text{RedView.Leading}}_{\text{Item 1}} = \underbrace{1.0}_{\text{Multiplier}} \times \underbrace{\text{BlueView.trailing}}_{\text{Item 2}} + \underbrace{8.0}_{\text{Constant}}$$

Relationship

Attribute 2

Attribute 1

Auto Layout (cont'd)

- It is possible (at runtime) to:
 - Add/remove constraints
 - Alter constraint constants and multipliers
 - Alter constraints priorities
- Cocoa is to able animate constraint changes
- Cocoa is able to deal with ambiguous or/and infeasible system of constraints

Auto Layout (vs Browser document rendering)

- + Easy to create box-like user interfaces
- Unpredictable, especially with animation
- Unspeakably hard to create document-like layouts with floating elements

[UI Demo]

3. Real-life iOS App

Apple Dev policy

- Dev account 99 USD/1 Year
- App Store - one central place [https://
developer.apple.com/app-store/review/guidelines/](https://developer.apple.com/app-store/review/guidelines/)
- Every new application must be reviewed by Apple
 - Might get rejected from App Store (private API, FB login)

DEMO App: MovieHacker

Links

- [Swift developer's guide](#)
- [Swift source code on github](#)
- [GNU Step sources of Cocoa/Foundation](#)
- [Ray Wenderlich, objc.io](#)