Cellular Networks and Mobile Computing
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9/11/2012: Introduction to iOS programming
Outline

• iOS Overview
• Objective-C
• Model-View-Controller
• Demo
• Networking
• iCloud
iOS Architecture

• Implemented as a number of layers
• Lower layers provide fundamental services and technologies
• Higher layers provide more sophisticated services
  – Builds upon the functionality provided by the lower layers
  – Provides object-oriented abstractions for lower layer constructs
iOS Frameworks

• Frameworks are packages of system interfaces.
  – Each framework contains dynamically shared libraries and associated resources (header files, images, etc)
  – When a framework is used, they need to be linked into the project
    • Standard frameworks such as Foundation and UIKit are linked by default, when a template project is started

• Higher level frameworks often build on lower level frameworks
iOS Overview: CoreOS

CoreOS is based on Mach

- **System Framework**
  - Threading (POSIX)
  - Networking (BSD sockets)
  - File system
  - Service discovery (Bonjour & DNS)
  - Memory management
  - Math computations

- **ExternalAccessory Framework and Core Bluetooth Framework**: support for communicating with hardware accessories

- **Security Framework**: crypto library and keychain Services (secure storage of passwords, keys, for one or more users)

- **Accelerate Framework**
  - DSP, linear algebra and image processing optimized for hardware
iOS Overview: Core Services

• High level features
  – iCloud storage (iOS5)
  – Automatic reference counting (iOS5)
  – SQLite: lightweight SQL database
  – Grand Central Dispatch (GCD): manage concurrent execution of tasks
    • Thread management code moved to the system level
    • Tasks specified are added to an appropriate dispatch queue.
  – Block objects: a C-level language construct; an anonymous function and the data (a closure or lambda)
  – In-App purchase: process financial transactions from iTune account
  – XML support
iOS Overview: Core Services (Cont’d)

- CFNetwork Framework: object-oriented abstractions for working with network protocols (DNS, http, ftp, Bonjour services)
- Address Book Framework
- Core Data Framework
- Core Foundation Framework: arrays, sets, string, url, threads
- Foundation Framework: Objective-C wrapper
- Core Media Framework
- Core Location Framework
- Core Telephony Framework
- Newsstand Kit Framework (iOS5): a central place to read newspapers and magazines
- Store Kit Framework: support purchasing from iOS apps
- System Configuration Framework: determine network configuration
iOS Overview: Media

• High level features
  – Graphics
    • Core graphics
    • Core animation
    • Core image
    • OpenGL ES and GLKit
    • Core text
  – Audio/video
    • Meida player
    • OpenAL
    • Core audio
    • Core media
  – AirPlay: stream audio to Apple TV and to third-party AirPlay receivers
iOS Overview: Media (Cont’d)

• Core Audio Framework
• Core Graphics Framework
• Core Video Framework: provides buffer and buffer pool support for the Core Media framework
• Core MIDI Framework
• Core Image Framework
• Core Text Framework
• Quartz Core Framework: core animation
• AV Foundation Framework: Objective-C classes for playing audio/video content
• Asset Library Framework: query-based interface for retrieving photos and videos from user’s device
iOS Overview: Cocoa Touch

- High level features
  - Storyboards: supplant nib files as the recommended way to design your application’s user interface
  - Document Support: UIDocument class for managing the data associated with user documents
  - Multitasking
  - Printing: support allows applications to send content wirelessly to nearby printers
  - Data protection
  - Push notification
  - Gesture recognizers
  - File-sharing
  - Peer-to-peer services: over Bluetooth, e.g. multi-player games
iOS Overview: Cocoa Touch (Cont’d)

- UIKit Framework: storyboard, multi-touch, cut-copy-paste, multi-tasking, push notification, accelerometer data, built-in camera, battery state information, proximity sensor information
- Event Kit UI Framework: calendar related
- Address Book UI Framework: contact management
- Game Kit Framework
- iAd Framework: deliver banner-based advertisements from your application
- Map Kit Framework: a scrollable map interface
- Message UI Framework: support for composing and queuing email messages in the user’s outbox
- Twitter Framework
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Objective-C

- A strict superset of ANSI C
- Originally used within NeXT’s NEXTSTEP OS (precursor of Mac OS X)
- Single inheritance
- Dynamic runtime: everything is looked up and dispatched at run time
- No garbage collection on iPhone, iTouch and iPad
- New types
  - `id` type: dynamic type to refer to any object
  - Selectors: a message and arguments that will (at some point) trigger the execution of a method
Objective-C

• Introspection
  – An object (class, instance, etc) can be asked at runtime what type it is
    • Can pass anonymous objects to a method, and let it determine what to do based on the object’s actual type

isKindOfClass: returns whether an object is that kind of class (inheritance included)
isMemberOfClass: returns whether an object is that kind of class (no inheritance)
respondsToSelector: returns whether an object responds to a given method
Objective-C header file and interface

```objc
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
@interface Stack : NSObject
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSMutableArray *numStack;
-(void) push: (double) num;
-(double) pop;
@end
```

Objective-C stack.h header file
- instance variables are declared as properties
- By default: @protected access
- “-” denotes instance methods

```c++
define STACKSIZE 10
Class Stack {
private:
    double num[STACKSIZE+1];
    int top;
public:
    Stack();
    void push(double x);
    double pop();
};
```

C++ header file

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Objective-C Properties

• Provide access to object attributes
  – Shortcut to implementing getter/setter methods
  – Instead of declaring “boilerplate” code, have it generated automatically
• Also allow you to specify:
  – `readonly` versus `readwrite` access memory management policy
  – Memory management: `weak` and `strong`
• Specify `@property` in the header (*.h) file
• Create the accessor methods by `@synthesize` the properties in the implementation (*.m) file
Objective-C Method Declaration

• Each method declaration consists of:
  – A name
  – A return type
  – An optional list of arguments (and their data or object types)
  – An indicator to determine if the method is a class or instance method

-(void) setHeight:(double)h Width:(double)w;
# Objective-C Implementation

```
#import "Stack.h"

@implementation Stack
@synthesize numStack = _numStack;

-(NSMutableArray *)numStack {
    if (_numStack==nil)
        _numStack = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _numStack;
}

-(void) push:(double)num {
    [self.numStack addObject:[NSNumber numberWithDouble:num]];
}

-(double) pop {
    NSNumbers numObject = [self.numStack lastObject];
    if(numObject) [self.numStack removeLastObject];
    NSLog(@"poped %",numObject);
    return [numObject doubleValue];
}
@end
```

Objective-C stack.m file

@synthesize creates getter and setter methods
alloc: a class method

Method syntax
self: the instance itself
dot notation to access setter and getter method
Objective-C Message Syntax

• A square brace syntax

[receiver message]
[receiver message:argument]
[receiver message:arg1 :anonymousArg2]
[receiver message:arg1 andArg:arg2]
C++ Implementation

```cpp
#include "stack.h"

Stack::Stack()
{
    index = top;
}

void Stack::push(double x)
{
    if (!is_full())
        num[top++] = x;
}

double Stack::pop()
{
    if (!is_empty())
        return num[--top];
    else
        return -1;
}
```

Method syntax
Objective-C Categories and Extensions

• Categories allows new methods to be added to existing class without using subclass
  – category name is listed within parentheses after the class name and the superclass isn’t mentioned
• Class extensions are like anonymous categories
  – @interface MyClass ()
  – Methods must be implemented in the main @implementation block for the corresponding class

```objective-c
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Stack.h"
@interface Stack (emptyFull)
-(BOOL) isEmpty;
-(BOOL) isFull;
@end

#define STACK_CAP 100

@implementation Stack (emptyFull)
-(BOOL) isEmpty{
    return ([self.numStack count]==0);
}
-(BOOL) isFull{
    return ([self.numStack count]==STACK_CAP);
}
@end

StackExt.h

StackExt.m
```
Objective-C Protocols

- Class and category interfaces declare methods that are associated with a particular class
- Protocols declare methods that are independent of any specific class
- Protocols declare methods that can be implemented by any class. Protocols are useful in at least three situations:
  - To declare methods that others are expected to implement
  - To declare the interface to an object while concealing its class
  - To capture similarities among classes that are not hierarchically related

```objective-c
@protocol MyXMLSupport
@required
-(void)initFromXMLRepresentation:(NSXMLElement *)XMLElement;
-(NSXMLElement *)XMLRepresentation;
@end

@protocol MyXMLSupport
@optional
-(void)anOptionalMethod;
@end

@interface aClass<MyXMLSupport>
@end

@interface aClass:(categName)<MyXMLSupport>
@end

@implementation className
...
if (![receiver conformsToProtocol:@protocol (MyXMLSupport)])
...
@end
```
Objective-C Protocols (Cont’d)

```objc
#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>
@interface CalculatorAppDelegate : UIResponder <UIApplicationDelegate>
@property (strong, nonatomic) UIWindow *window;
@end
```

```objc
@interface UIApplication (UINewsstand)
-(void)setNewsstandIconImage:(UIImage *)image;
@end
```

```objc
@protocol UIApplicationDelegate<NSObject>
@optional
-(void)applicationDidFinishLaunching:(UIApplication *)application;
-(BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
__OSX_AVAILABLE_STARTING(__MAC_NA,__IPHONE_3_0);

-(void)applicationDidBecomeActive:(UIApplication *)application;
@end
```

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Objective-C: Associative References

- Associative references
  - Simulate the addition of object instance variables to an existing class

- Fast enumeration
  - The enumeration is considerably more efficient than, for example, using NSEnumerator directly.
  - The syntax is concise.
  - Enumeration is “safe”—the enumerator has a mutation guard so that if you attempt to modify the collection during enumeration, an exception is raised

```objc
@interface UIView (ObjectTagAdditions)
@property (nonatomic, strong) id objectTag;
- (UIView *)viewWithObjectTag:(id)object;
@end

#import <objc/runtime.h>
static char const * const ObjectTagKey = "ObjectTag";
@implementation UIView (ObjectTagAdditions)
@dynamic objectTag;

- (id)objectTag {
    return objc_getAssociatedObject(self, ObjectTagKey);
}

- (void)setObjectTag:(id)newObjectTag {
    objc_setAssociatedObject(self, ObjectTagKey, newObjectTag, OBJC_ASSOCIATION_RETAIN_NONATOMIC);
}
...
@end
```
Objective-C: Fast Enumeration

- The enumeration is considerably more efficient than, for example, using NS_ENUMERATOR directly.
- The syntax is concise.
- Enumeration is “safe”—the enumerator has a mutation guard so that if you attempt to modify the collection during enumeration, an exception is raised.

```objective-c
NSArray *array = [NSArray arrayWithObjects:
    @"one", @"two", @"three", @"four", nil];

for (NSString *element in array) {
    NSLog(@"element: %@", element);
}
```
Objective-C: Foundation Framework

- **Root class**: allocation, initialization and duplication of objects, introspection, object encoding and decoding (for archiving / serialization), message forwarding and message dispatching
  - NSObject

- **Value objects**: encapsulate values of various primitive types
  - NSNumber
  - NSDate
  - NSString
  - NSData

- **Collections**: collections are objects that store other objects
  - NSArray, NSMutableArray
  - NSDictionary, NSMutableDictionary
  -NSSet, NS MutableSet
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MVC Design Pattern

Key objects in iOS apps

• **UIApplication** controller object
  – manages the app event loop
  – coordinates other high-level app behaviors
  – custom app-level logic resides in your app delegate object

• App delegate custom object: created at app launch time, usually by the **UIApplicationMain** function. The primary job of this object is to handle state transitions within the app
MVC Design Pattern (Cont’d)

App launch cycle

Launch Time
- User taps app icon
- main()
- UIApplicationMain()
- Load main UI file
- Initialize the app

Foreground
- Activate the app

Event Loop

Your code
- application: didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:
- applicationDidBecomeActive:
- Handle events

Switch to a different app
MVC: Model

Model: contains the app’s underlying data
• Could correspond to an external data source or some current model
  – iTunes database, stored files, internal state of a game
• Actions on the model manage the app data and its state
• Not aware of UI or presentation
  – Leave the interface to the view, and the application logic to the controller
• Models are reusable
MVC: View

View is what you see on screen

• Canvas, interface elements: buttons, labels, table views, etc

• No data stored
  – Model maintains data
  – Updates to model through controller
MVC: Controller

Controller

• Knows both model and view
• Acts as a middleman
  – When model changes, inform the view
  – When data manipulated by view, update the model
• Build-in iOS controllers
  – UIViewController: managing apps with generic views
  –UITabBarController: for tabbed applications (e.g. clock)
  –UINavigationController: managing hierarchical data (e.g. email folders)
  –UITableViewController: for lists of data etc (e.g. iTunes tracks)
Xcode4

• The latest IDE for developing MacOSX and iOS applications
  – Single window, supporting multiple workspace
  – Integrated Interface Builder
  – Assistant Editor (split pane that loads related files, such as header files etc)
  – Dynamic syntax checking and alert
  – Version editor with Git or Subversion integration
  – LLVM 2.0 editor with support for C, C++ and Objective-C
  – LLDB debugger
Networking

- CFNetwork: Core Services framework that provides a library of abstractions for network protocols.
  - Working with BSD sockets
  - Creating encrypted connections using SSL or TLS
  - Resolving DNS hosts
  - Working with HTTP, authenticating HTTP and HTTPS servers
  - Working with FTP servers
  - Publishing, resolving and browsing Bonjour services: CFNetServices API provides access to Bonjour through three objects
    - CFNetService represents a single service on the network
    - CFNetServiceBrowser discovers domains and discovers network services within domains.
    - CFNetServiceMonitor monitors services for changes to their TXT records
• Core Telephony framework: obtain information about a user’s home cellular service provider
  – **CTCarrier** object provides information about the user’s cellular service provider
  – **CTCall** object provides information about a current call, including a unique identifier and state information—dialing, incoming, connected, or disconnected
iCloud

Fundamentally: nothing more than a URL of a shared directory

• Two storage models
  – iCloud document storage: store user documents and app data in the user’s iCloud account
  – iCloud key-value data storage: share small amounts of noncritical configuration data among instances of your app

• iCloud-specific entitlements required
  – Select your app target in Xcode
  – Select the Summary tab
  – In the Entitlements section, enable the Enable Entitlements checkbox
 iCloud (Cont’d)

• Check availability: `URLForUbiquityContainerIdentifier`
• All files and directories stored in iCloud must be managed by a file presenter object, and all changes you make to those files and directories must occur through a file coordinator object. A file presenter is an object that adopts the `NSFilePresenter` protocol
• Explicitly move files to iCloud
• Be prepared to handle version conflicts for a file
• Make use of searches to locate files in iCloud
• Be prepared to handle cases where files are in iCloud but not fully downloaded to the local device; this might require providing the user with feedback
• Use Core Data for storing live databases in iCloud; do not use SQLite
Online Resources

• Client side: iOS
  – Stanford iPhone development course (on iTunes): http://www.stanford.edu/class/cs193p/cgi-bin/drupal/
Questions?