

The Future of Cross-Platform is Native



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TOUCHLAB





Efficient Developers



Efficient Developers

More Features



Efficient Developers

More Features

Fewer Bugs



Efficient Developers

More Features

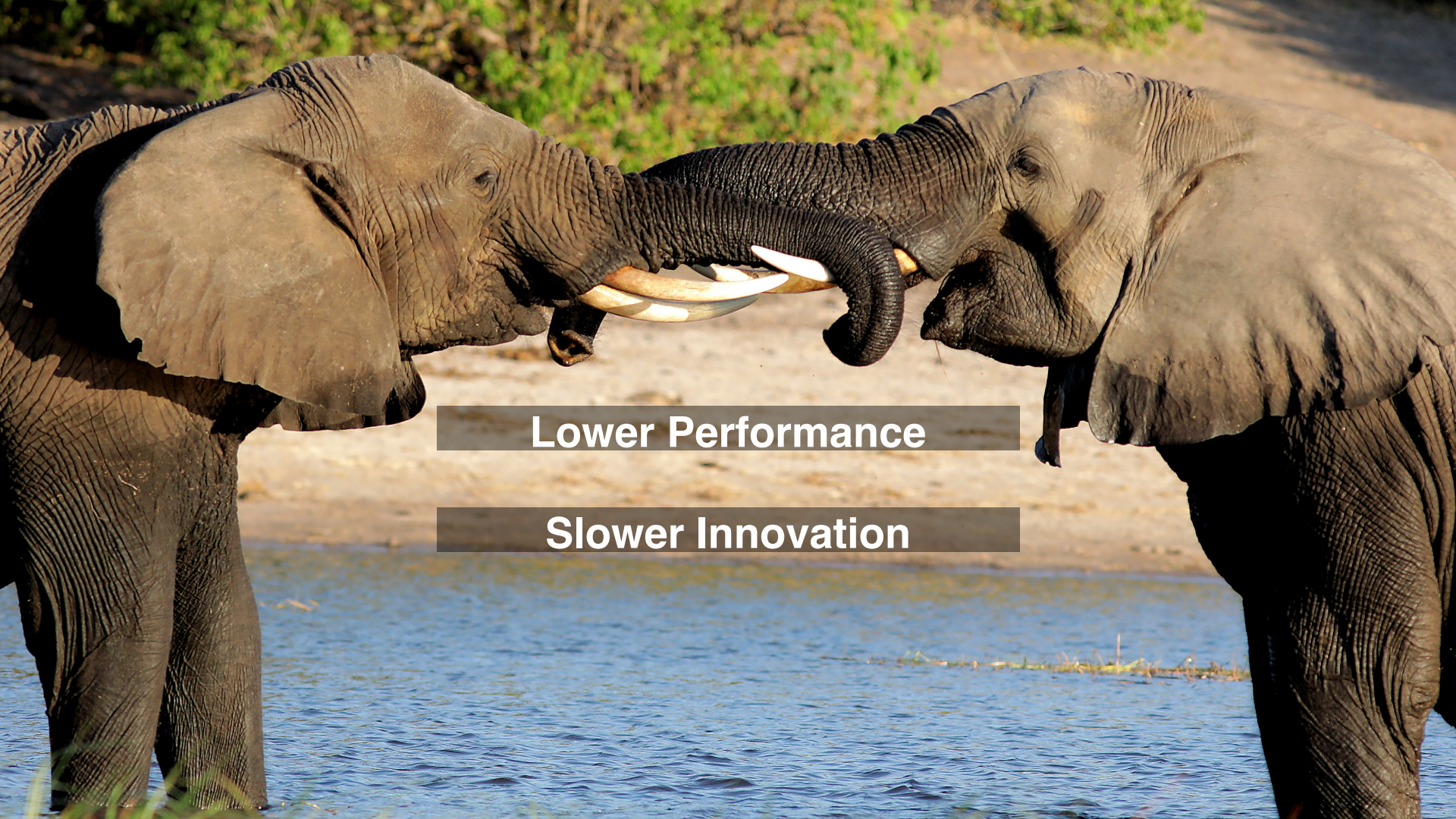
Fewer Bugs

Reach all the Users





Lower Performance



Lower Performance

Slower Innovation



Lower Performance

Slower Innovation

Poor UI



Lower Performance

Slower Innovation

Poor UI

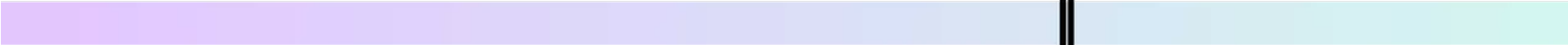
Vendor Lock-in



Cross-Platform?

We Don't Say That Around Here Anymore

Web



Native

Research



Name	Platforms	OS Support	Open Source	MVC
PhoneGap	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry, Symbian	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	No
Rhodes	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry, Symbian	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	Yes
DragonRad	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry,	Linux, Mac, Windows	No	No
Appcelerator	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	Yes
Xamarin	IOS, Android, Windows	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	No

Table 1 General Features

Name	Language	IDE	Accessibility To Native API
PhoneGap	HTML, HTML5, CSS3, Java Script	Eclipse, XCode	Java Script
Rhodes	HTML, HTML5, CSS, Java Script	RhoStudio, RhoHub	Java Script
DragonRad	D&D	DragonRad Designer	NA
Appcelerator	HTML, Java Script	Titanium Studio	Java Script
Xamarin	.Net, HTML	Xamarin Studio	NA

Table 2 Development Features

Table 2 - Comparison of some development features.

MDE?	Tool	Technology Approach	Language	Resulting App
✗	Rhodes	Runtime	Ruby, HTML, CSS and JavaScript	Native
✗	PhoneGap	Web-to-native wrapper	HTML, CSS and JavaScript	Hybrid
✗	DragonRAD	App Factory	WYSIWYG and Lua	Native
✗	Titanium	Runtime	HTML, CSS and JavaScript	Native
✓	mobl	DSL	mobl	Web
✓	mdsl	DSL	mdsl	Native

	Blackberry, Symbian	Windows		
DragonRad	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry,	Linux, Mac, Windows	No	No
Appcelerator	IOS, Android, Windows, Blackberry	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	Yes
Xamarin	IOS, Android, Windows	Linux, Mac, Windows	Yes	No

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✗	DragonRAD	App Factory	WYSIWYG and Lua	Native
✗	Titanium	Runtime	HTML, CSS and JavaScript	Native
✓	mobl	DSL	mobl	Web
✓	mDSL	DSL	mDSL	Native

Blackberry,
Symbian

Windows

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Table 1: Some differences between several mobile operating systems.

Operating system	Virtual machine	Program. language	User interface	Memory mgmt	IDE	Development on:	devices
iOS	No	Objective-C	Cocoa Touch	reference counting	XCode	Mac OS X	homogenous
Android	Dalvik VM	Java	XML files	garbage collector	Eclipse	multi-platform	heterogenous
Windows Phone 7	CLR	C# and .Net	XAML files	garbage collector	Visual studio	Windows Vista / 7	homogenous
BlackBerry OS	Java ME	Java	In code	garbage collector	Eclipse	multi-platform	heterogenous
Symbian OS	Possible	C++	Qt	manual	Qt Creator	multi-platform	heterogenous

Windows

Table 1 General Features

Table 2 Development Features

Table 2

Table 7 Pros and cons of the cross-platform mobile development approaches.

Approach	Pros	Cons	Solutions
<p>MDE?</p> <p>✗</p> <p>✗</p> <p>✗</p> <p>✗</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>• Cross-Compiler</p> <p>• Reuse of the existing source code by cross-compilation to another application run on different platform</p> <p>• The produced applications are native, hence get the advantages of the native App</p> <p>• Trans-Compiler</p> <p>• Used to reuse the legacy applications by translating the legacy code to use the next version of the same programming language</p> <p>• Reuse of the existing source code by trans-compilation to another application run on different platform</p> <p>• The produced Apps are native, hence get the advantages of the native App</p> <p>• Simplifies the support of new platforms by implementing the set of components with the defined interfaces for the new platform</p> <p>• Web-Based</p> <p>• Easy to learn and use as it depends on the web technologies</p> <p>• Virtual Machine</p> <p>• Smaller size of Apps and faster downloading times from the store because all the libraries and methods needed for the App to run are stored in the VM</p> <p>• Runtime</p> <p>• The source code is written once for the target platforms</p> <p>• Modeling</p> <p>• MD-UID</p> <p>• Saves the development time by generating the UI code [34]</p> <p>• Useful in prototyping as it allows a rapid UI development to evaluate the usability of the Apps in many devices and platforms [34]</p> <p>• MDD</p> <p>• The language used for modeling is an effective tool to define requirements</p> <p>• Helps the developers to focus on the functions of the App instead of the technical implementation issues</p>	<p>• The mapping between the source language and the target language is very difficult to achieve, so the cross-compiler supports a few platforms and focuses only on the common elements of these platforms. [6]</p> <p>• Focuses only on the common APIs in both the source and the target programming languages</p> <p>• Needs regular updates to reflect the changes in the APIs of the source or the target languages</p> <p>• Focuses on the common functions among all supported platforms</p> <p>• The developer has to learn how to use the defined component interfaces</p> <p>• The user interface of the web-based Apps does not have the native look and feel</p> <p>• Less performance of the produced applications than the native apps</p> <p>• Slow execution of the application on the VM hence the VM is not used with Apps that need short response time</p> <p>• The VM needs to be downloaded from the App store which is not possible for the Apple's platform (iOS)</p> <p>• At runtime, the loading performance is lower, as interpreting the source code on the device needs to be done every time the application runs [11]</p> <p>• Needs to focus on the similarity of user interface in different platforms [34]</p> <p>• Difficulty of maintenance of the generated UI for the different platforms. A possible solution is to allow a reverse engineering from the code to the model and keep changes when regenerating the UI from the updated model [34]</p> <p>• Does not support reuse of existing native source code [25]</p>	<p>• MoSync [21]</p> <p>• Corona [22]</p> <p>• Neomades [23]</p> <p>• XMLVM [24]</p> <p>• [25]</p> <p>• J2ObjC [26]</p> <p>• JUniversal [27]</p> <p>• [18]</p> <p>• [20]</p> <p>• PhoneGap [28]</p> <p>• Rhomobile [29]</p> <p>• xFace [30]</p> <p>• MobDSL [31]</p> <p>• Titanium [32]</p> <p>• Xamarin [33]</p> <p>• XMobile [34]</p> <p>• JSAF [35]</p> <p>• MD2 [36,37]</p> <p>• UsiXML [38]</p> <p>• Jelly [39]</p> <p>• MobiA modeler [40]</p> <p>• AppliDE [41]</p>

Operating system
 iOS
 Android
 Windows Phone
 BlackBerry OS
 Symbian OS

devices
 homogenous
 heterogeneous
 homogenous
 heterogeneous
 heterogeneous

Table 2

Table 7 Pros and cons of the cross-platform mobile development approaches.

Approach	Pros	
Compilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Compiler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse of the existing source code by cross-compilation to another application run on different platform • The produced applications are native, hence get the advantages of the native App
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans-Compiler 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to reuse the legacy applications by translating the legacy code to use the next version of the same programming language • Reuse of the existing source code by trans-compilation to another application run on different platform • The produced Apps are native, hence get the advantages of the native App • Simplifies the support of new platforms by implementing the set of components with the defined interfaces for the new platform
Component-Based		
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-Based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to learn and use as it depends on the web technologies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller size of Apps and faster downloading times from the store because all the libraries and methods needed for the App to run are stored in the VM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Runtime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source code is written once for the target platforms
Modeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD-UID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saves the development time by generating the UI code [34] • Useful in prototyping as it allows a rapid UI development to evaluate the usability of the Apps in many devices and platforms [34]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language used for modeling is an effective tool to define requirements • Helps the developers to focus on the functions of the App instead of the technical implementation issues

Operating systems
 iOS
 Android
 Windows Phone
 BlackBerry OS
 Symbian OS

Table 2. Comparative analysis of cross-platform development approaches

	Web	Hybrid	Interpreted	Generated
Marketplace deployment	No	Yes, but not guaranteed*	Yes**	Yes**
Widespread technologies	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Hardware and data access	Limited	Limited	Limited	Full access
User interface and look & feel	Simulated	Simulated	Native	Native
User-perceived performance	Low	Medium	Medium	High

- Slow execution of the application on the VM hence the VM is not used with Apps that need short response time
- The VM needs to be downloaded from the App store which is not possible for the Apple's platform (iOS)
- At runtime, the loading performance is lower, as interpreting the source code on the device needs to be done every time the application runs [11]
- Needs to focus on the similarity of user interface in different platforms [34]
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Table 2

Table 7 Pros and cons of the c

Approach	Pr
Compilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Compiler
✗	
✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans-Compiler
✗	
✗	
✓	Component-Based
✓	Interpretation

TABLE I. MOBILE APPS DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES COMPARISON

	Native Approach	Hybrid Approach	Web Approach
Device Access	Full	Full	Partial
Speed	Very fast	Native speed	Fast
App Development cost	Expensive	Reasonable	Reasonable
AppStore	Yes	Yes	No
Approval Process	Mandatory	Low overhead	None
Quality of UX	Excellent	Not as good as native apps	Very good
Quality of apps	High	Medium to low	Medium
Security	High	Not good	Depends on browser security
Potential users	Limited to a particular mobile platform	Large – as it reaches to users of different platforms	Maximum including smartphones, tablets and other feature phones
Access device-specific features	High	Medium	Low
Development language	Native only	Native and web or web only	Web only
Skills/tools needed for cross-platform apps	Objective-C, Java, C, C++, C#, VB.net	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Mobile development framework (like PhoneGap)	HTML, CSS, JavaScript

of cross-platform development approaches

Hybrid	Interpreted	Generated
but not anteed*	Yes**	Yes**
Yes	Yes	No
limited	Limited	Full access
ulated	Native	Native
edium	Medium	High

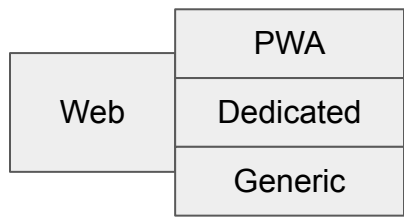
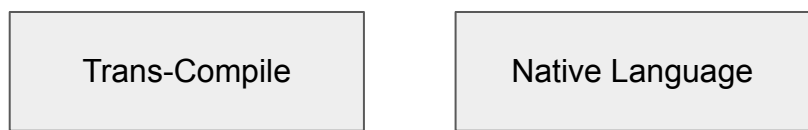
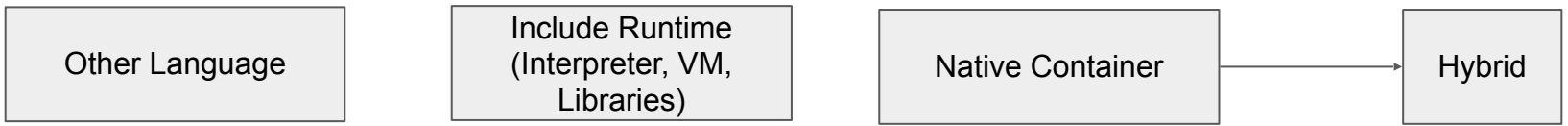
Operating system
 iOS
 Android
 Windows Phone
 BlackBerry OS
 Symbian OS

Modeling

- Runtime
- MD-UID
- MDD

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- s not possible for
- g the source code ans [11]
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devices
 homogenous
 heterogenous
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 heterogenous





Native Language

Cross-Compile

Native Code



Native

Other Language

Include Runtime
(Interpreter, VM,
Libraries)

Native Container

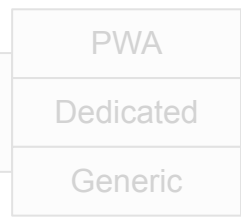


Hybrid

Trans-Compile

Native Language

Web





Native Language

Cross-Compile

Native Code

Native



Other Language

Include Runtime
(Interpreter, VM,
Libraries)

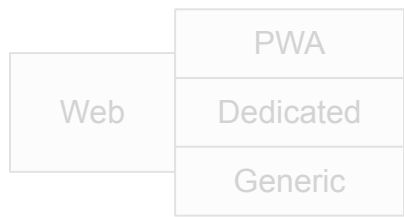
Native Container

Hybrid



Trans-Compile

Native Language





Native Language

Cross-Compile

Native Code

Native

Other Language

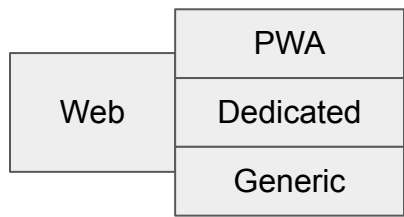
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(Interpreter, VM,
Libraries)

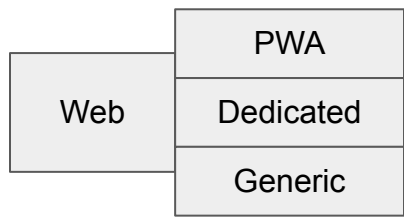
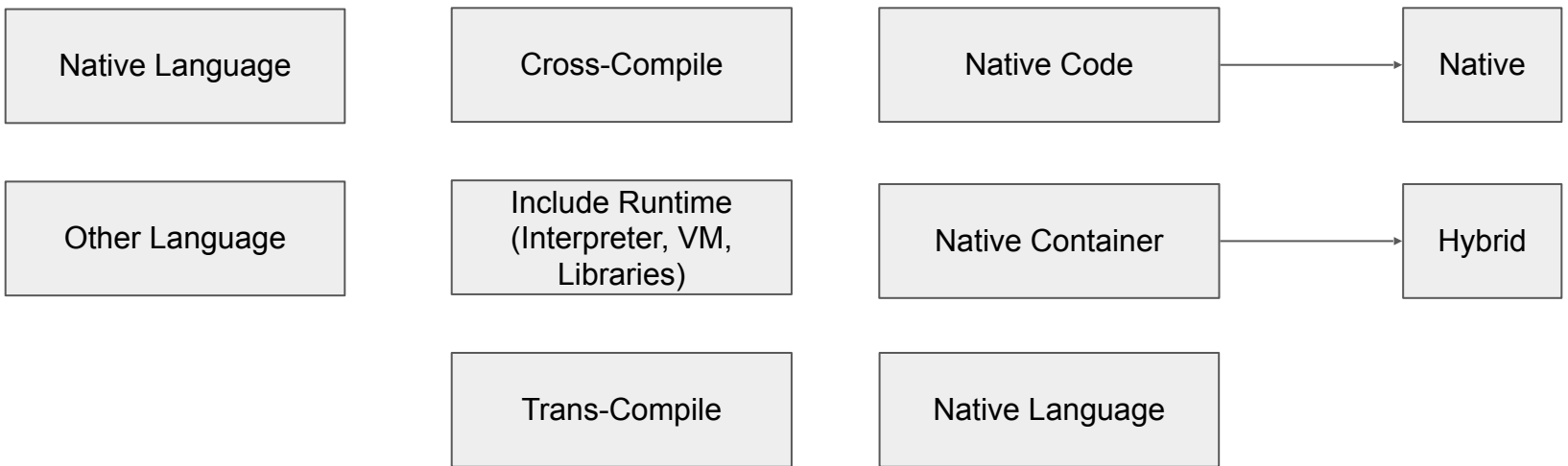
Native Container

Hybrid

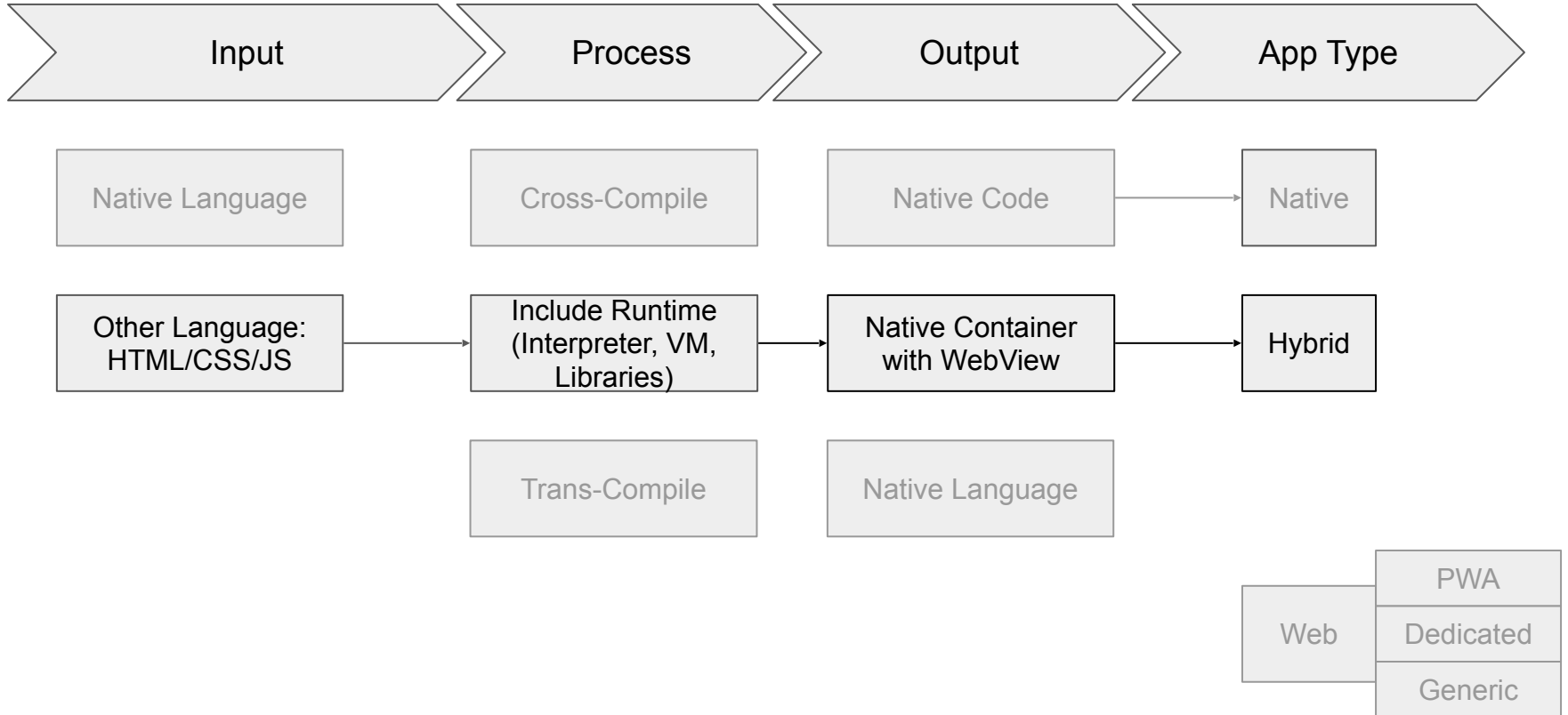
Trans-Compile

Native Language

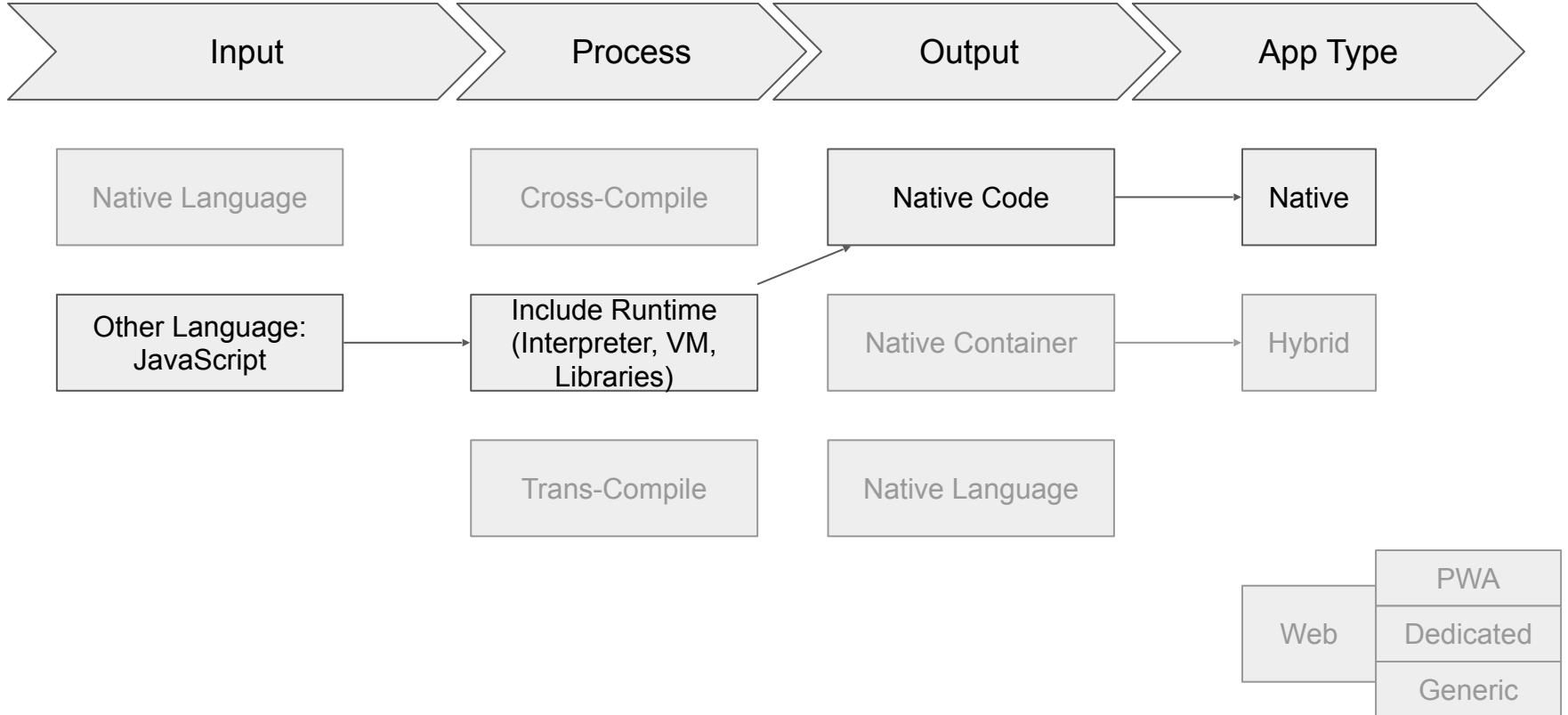




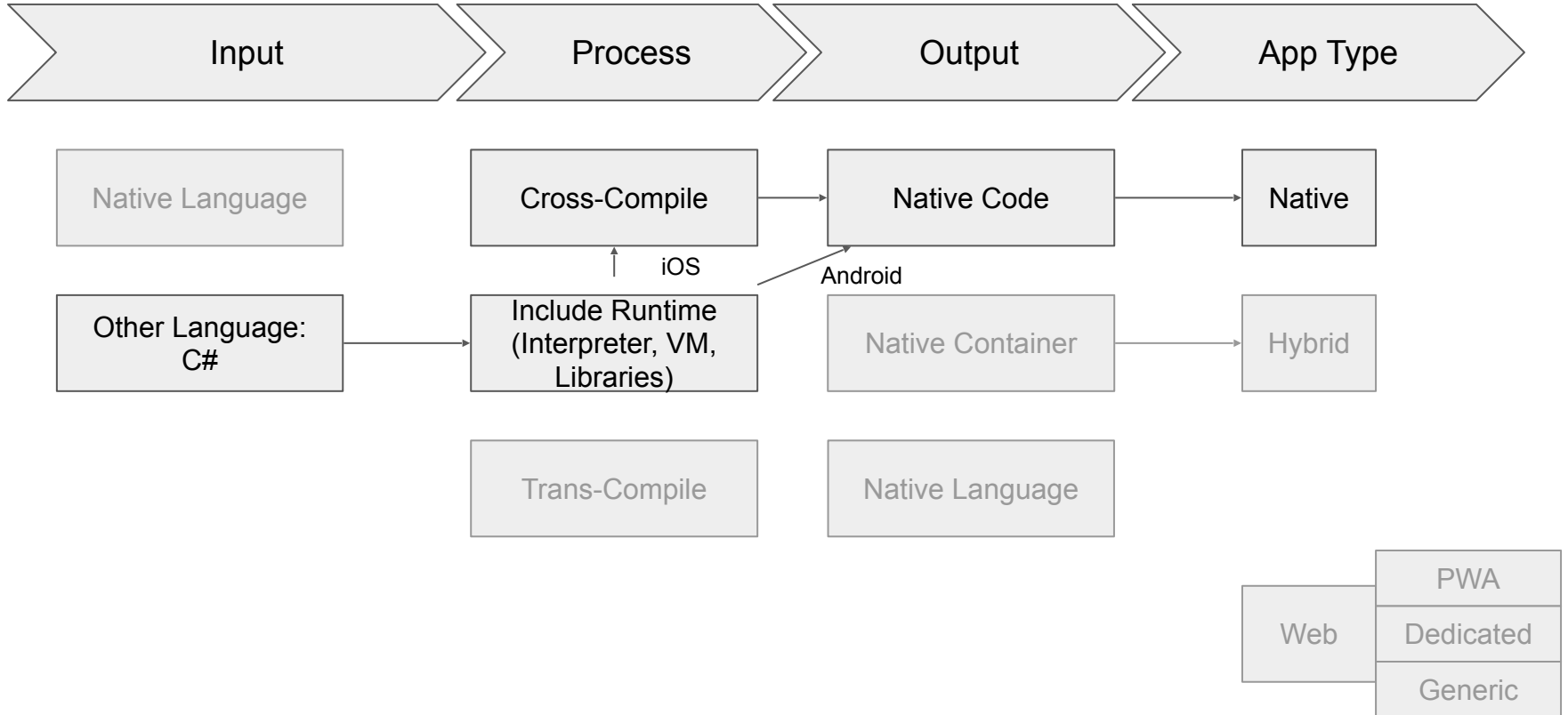
Ionic



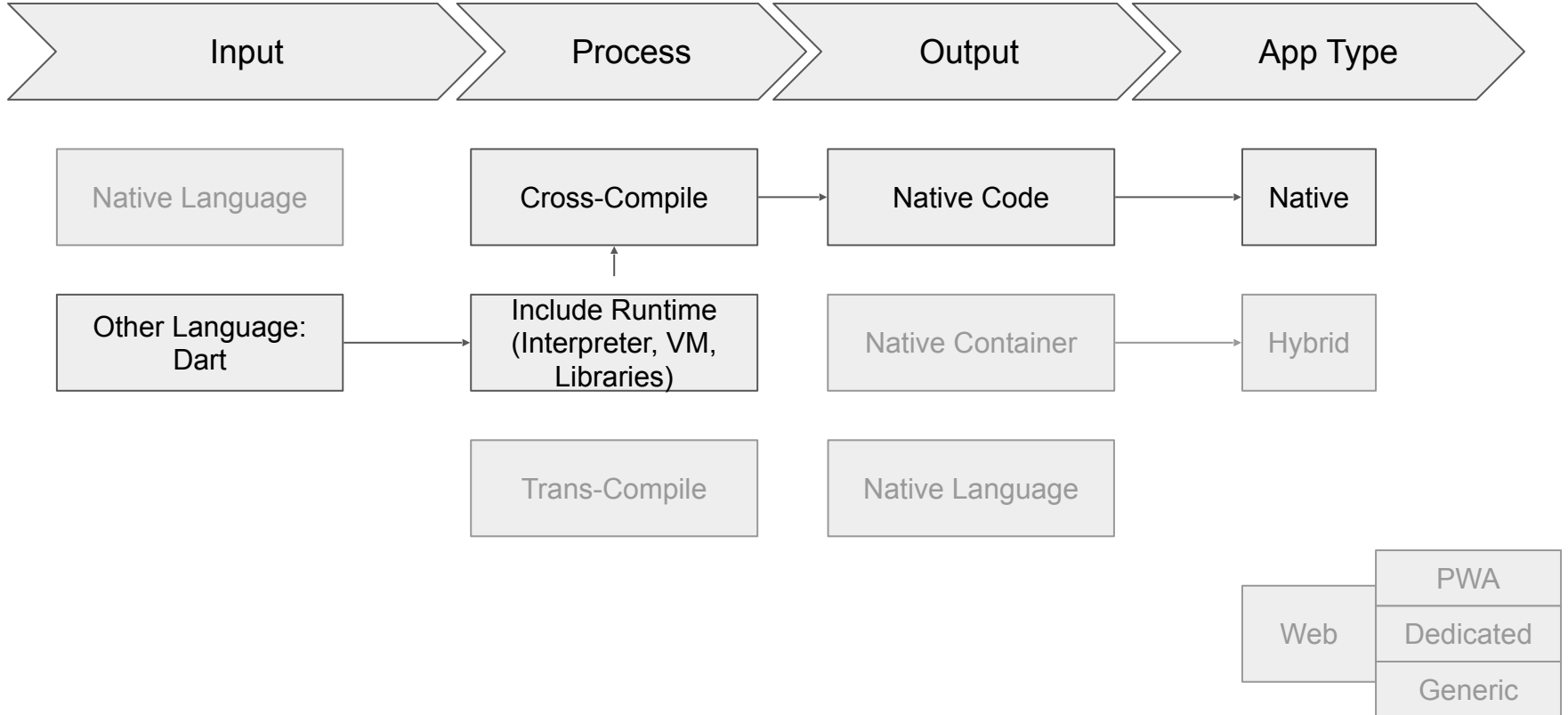
React Native



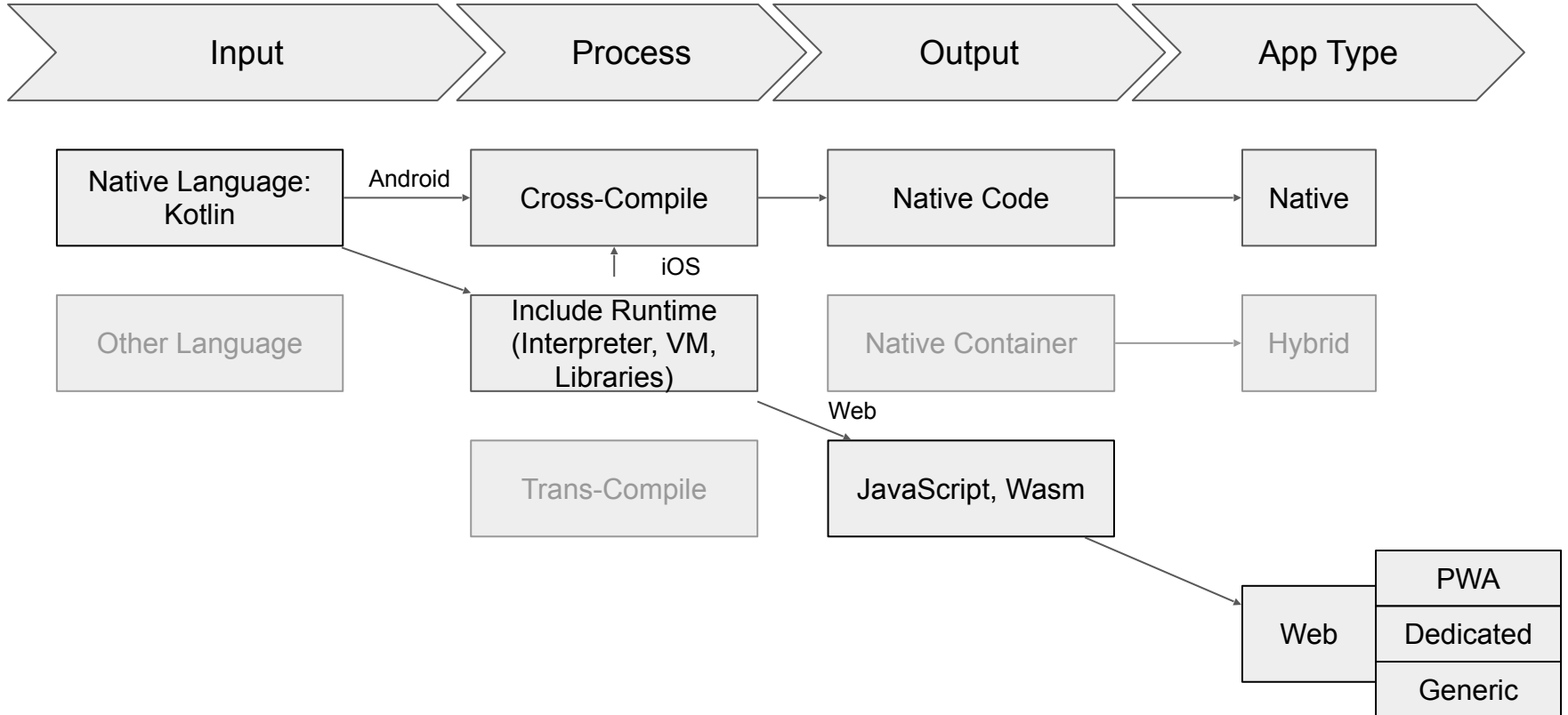
Xamarin



Flutter



Kotlin Multiplatform



Responsive Web

Cordova

Traditional Android

Traditional iOS



Web

Hybrid

VM/Interpreter

Native

Responsive Web

Cordova

**Xamarin
Android**

**Xamarin
iOS**

Traditional Android

Traditional iOS

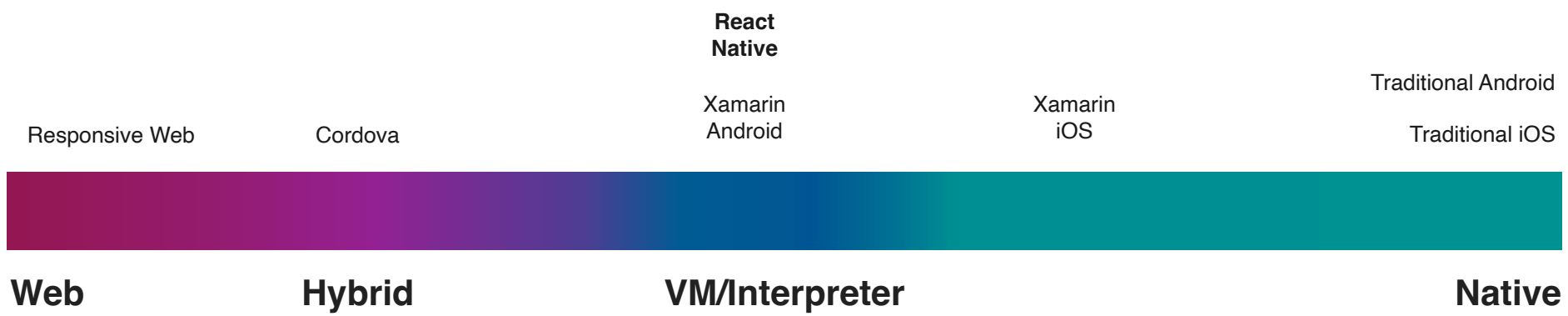


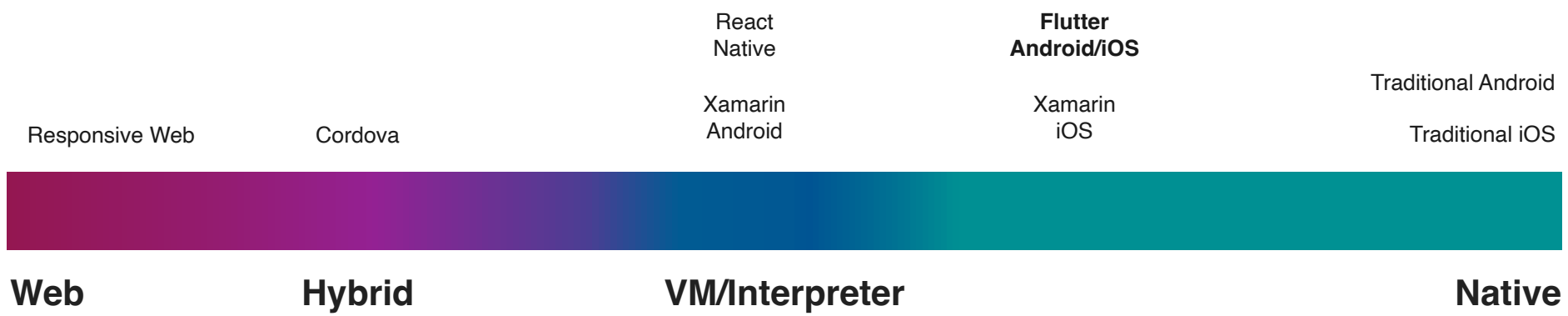
Web

Hybrid

VM/Interpreter

Native





Responsive Web

Cordova

React
Native

Xamarin
Android

Flutter
Android/iOS

Xamarin
iOS

Traditional Android

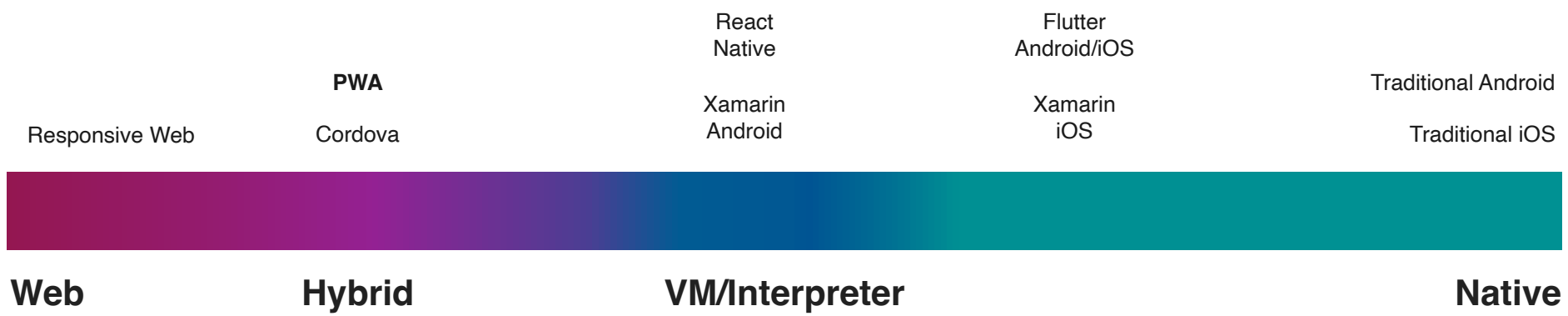
Traditional iOS

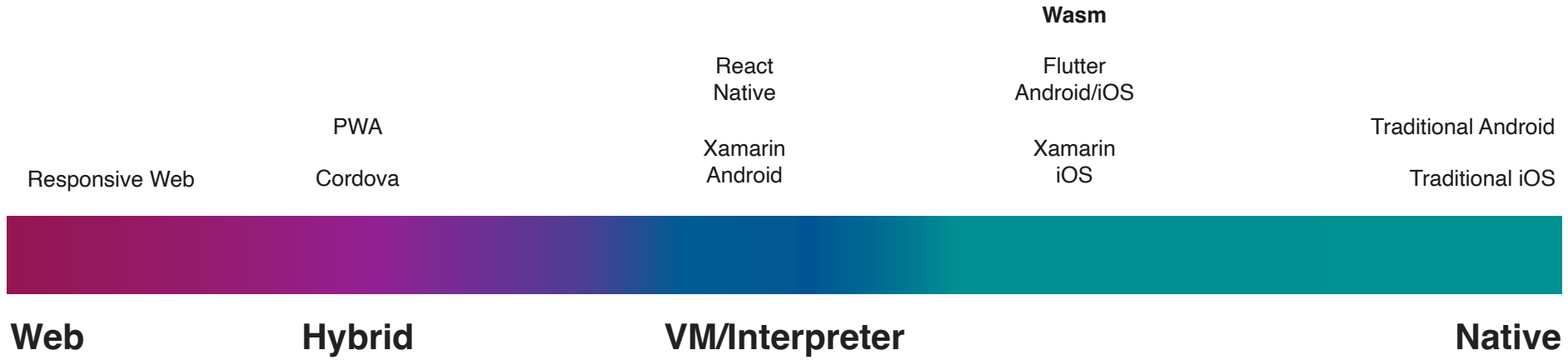
Web

Hybrid

VM/Interpreter

Native





Responsive Web

PWA

Cordova

React
Native

Xamarin
Android

Wasm

Flutter
Android/iOS

Xamarin
iOS

Traditional Android

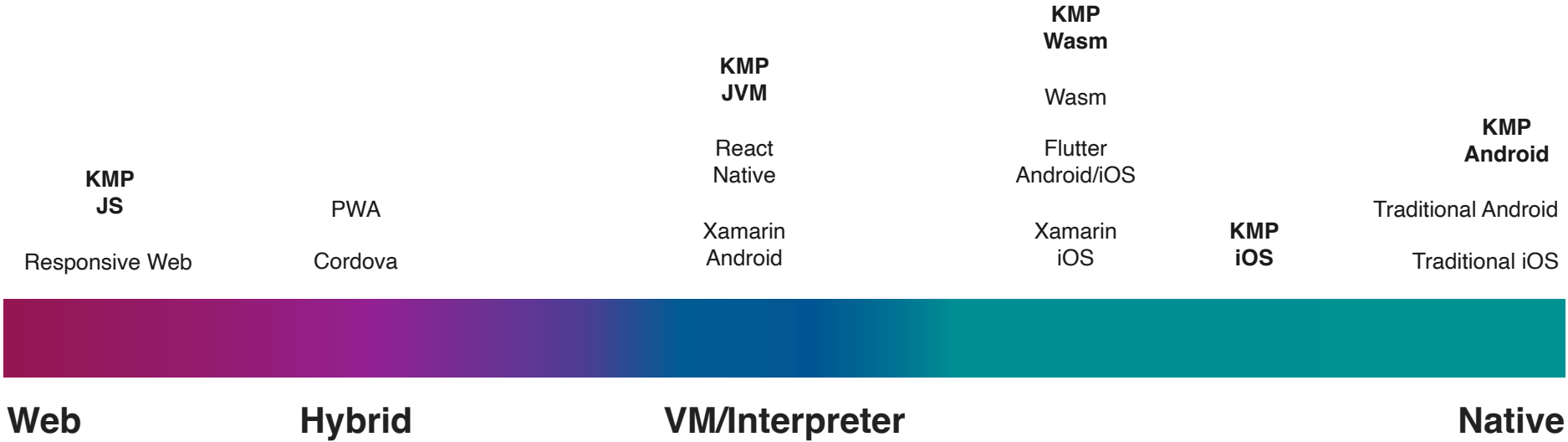
Traditional iOS

Web

Hybrid

VM/Interpreter

Native







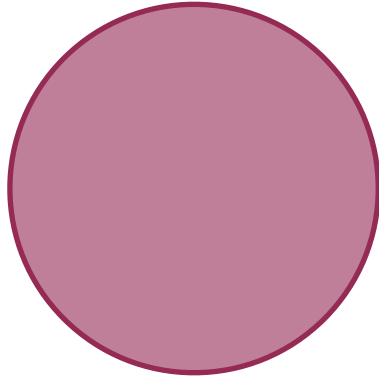
Users of the platform

-  iOS
-  Android
-  Web

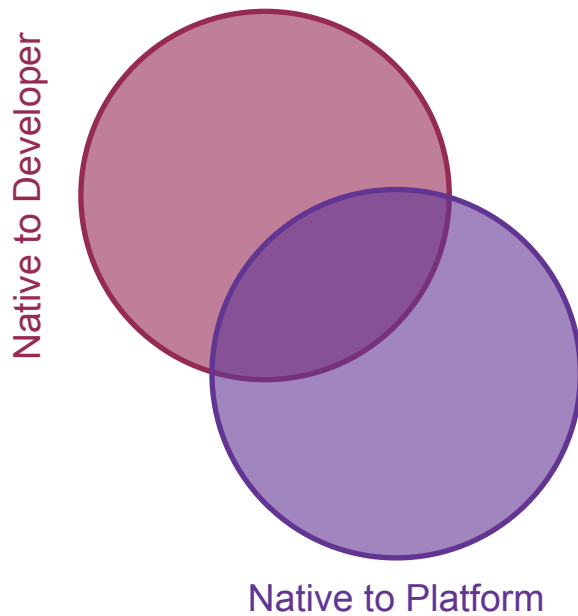
Changing Perspectives:

Changing Perspectives:

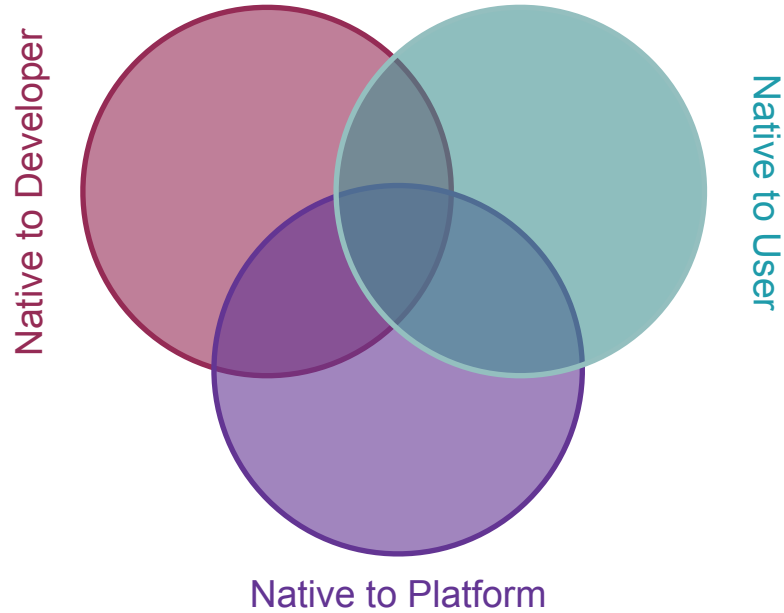
Native to Developer



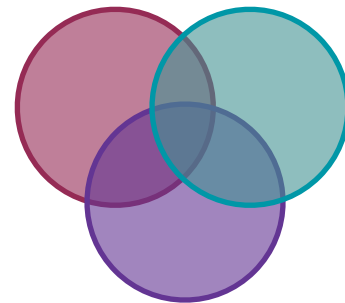
Changing Perspectives:



Changing Perspectives:

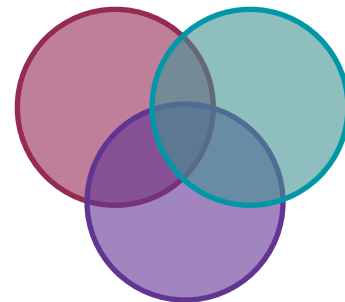


Changing Perspectives: Web



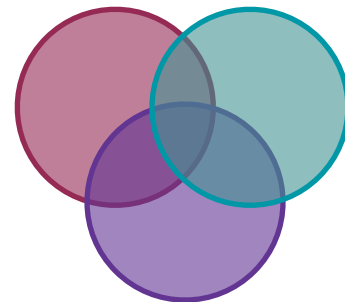
Technology	Native to Developer	Native to Platform	Native to User
Xamarin	○	○	●
React Native	●	●	●
Flutter	○		
KMP	○	●	●

Changing Perspectives: Android



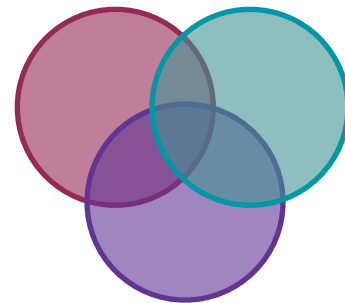
Technology	Native to Developer	Native to Platform	Native to User
Xamarin		●	
React Native		○	
Flutter	○	●	○
KMP	●	●	●

Changing Perspectives: iOS



Technology	Native to Developer	Native to Platform	Native to User
Xamarin		●	
React Native		○	
Flutter		●	○
KMP	○	●	●

Changing Perspectives: iOS (near future)

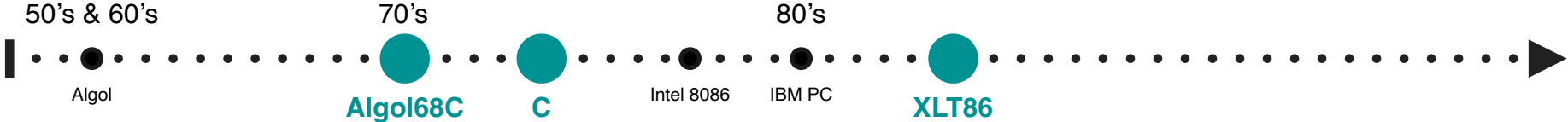


Technology	Native to Developer	Native to Platform	Native to User
Xamarin		●	
React Native		○	
Flutter		●	○
KMP	●	●	●

Mapping the Quest through Time

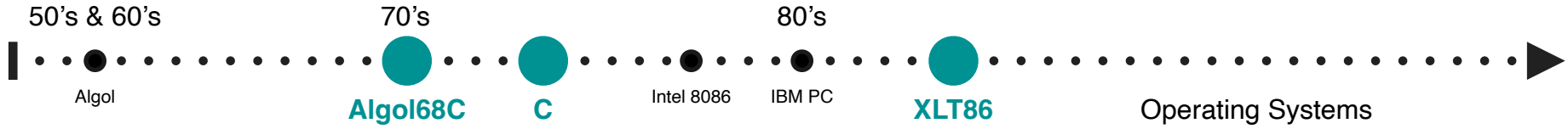


CPU Era



 Fully Native Multiplatform

OS Era



 Fully Native Multiplatform

Web Era

90's

2000's



HTML

Netscape

IE Win/Mac
Opera
JavaScript



Java

CSS

Flash




Mozilla/Firefox

Safari

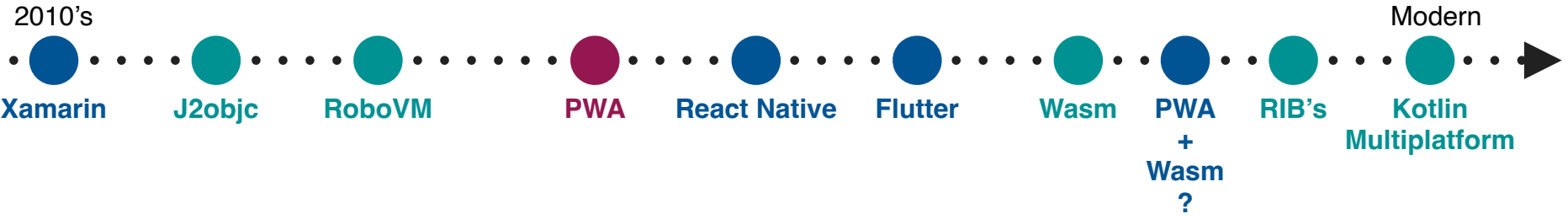
-  Partially Native Multiplatform
-  Fully Native Multiplatform

Mobile Era



-  Hybrid
-  Partially Native Multiplatform
-  Fully Native Multiplatform

Modern Era



- Hybrid
- Partially Native Multiplatform
- Fully Native Multiplatform

Mapping the Quest through Time



- Hybrid
- Partially Native Multiplatform
- Fully Native Multiplatform



Kotlin Multiplatform

Efficient Developers

More Features

Fewer Bugs

Reach all the Users

A photograph of two elephants standing in a body of water. The elephant on the right is holding a piece of food, possibly a banana, in its trunk, which is extended towards the elephant on the left. The background shows a sandy bank and some green vegetation.

Kotlin Multiplatform

Lower Performance

Slower Innovation

Poor UI

Vendor Lock-in

A herd of elephants is shown in a savanna landscape. In the foreground, a waterhole is visible with the legs and trunks of elephants standing in it. The background features rolling green hills under a clear blue sky. The text 'Native Performance' is overlaid on a dark grey bar in the upper left.

Native Performance

Kotlin Multiplatform

Slower Innovation

Poor UI

Vendor Lock-in

A herd of elephants is walking across a savanna landscape. The elephants are in the foreground, and the background shows rolling hills and a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the image.

Native Performance

Native Interop

Kotlin Multiplatform

Poor UI

Vendor Lock-in

A herd of elephants is walking across a savanna landscape. The elephants are in the foreground, and the background shows rolling hills and a clear sky. The text is overlaid on the image in various positions and colors.

Native Performance

Native Interop

Kotlin Multiplatform

Native User Experience

Vendor Lock-in

Native Performance

Native Interop

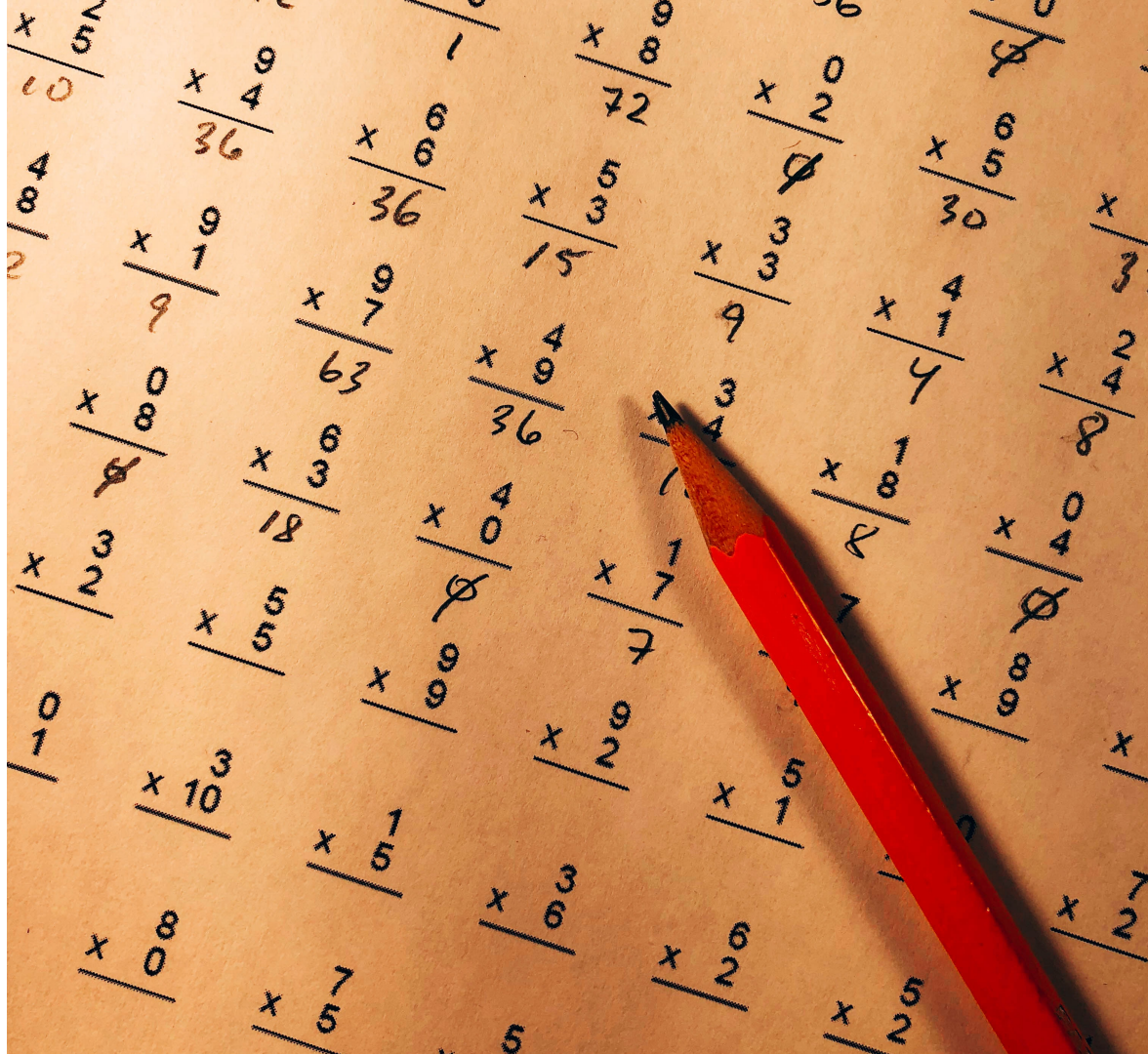
Kotlin Multiplatform

Native User Experience

Native Dev Experience

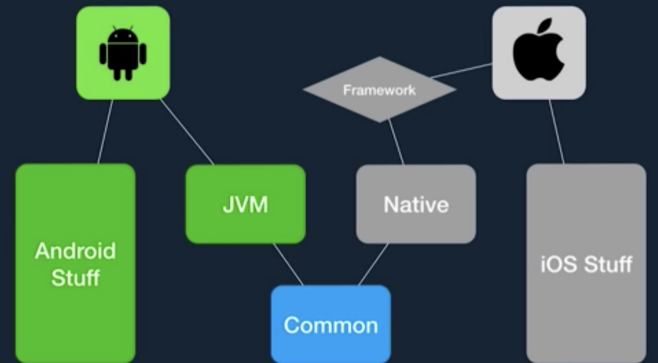
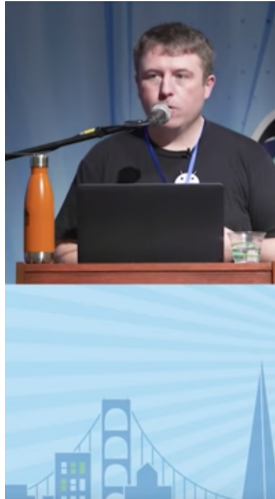


Your Homework



Your homework

- Watch related conference talks



Sessionize/Droidcon Mobile Clients

This project has a pair of native mobile applications backed by the Sessionize data api for use in events hosted by the Sessionize web application. These are specifically for Droidcon events, but can be forked and customized for anything run on Sessionize.

Kotlin 1.3.21 Updates!!

With the release of Kotlin 1.3.20, the JetBrains standard libraries support Gradle 4.10.2+. Now all libraries used in this app are their standard supported versions, and the app can be developed with Android Studio as well as IntelliJ.

Libraries

Kotlin multiplatform libraries used:

- [SQLDelight](#) - SQL model generator from Square and [AlecStrong](#).
- [SQLite](#) - Lightly opinionated sqlite access driver. Powering the sqldelight native driver.
- [multiplatform-settings](#) - Shared settings for Android and iOS from [russhwolf](#).
- [kotlinx.serialization](#)

Your homework

- Watch more conference talks
- Clone some projects

Kotlinx.Coroutines

Support library for coroutines. Native are single-threaded only, so kind of a waiting situation.

Kotlinx.Serialization

Kotlin cross-platform / multi-format reflectionless serialization

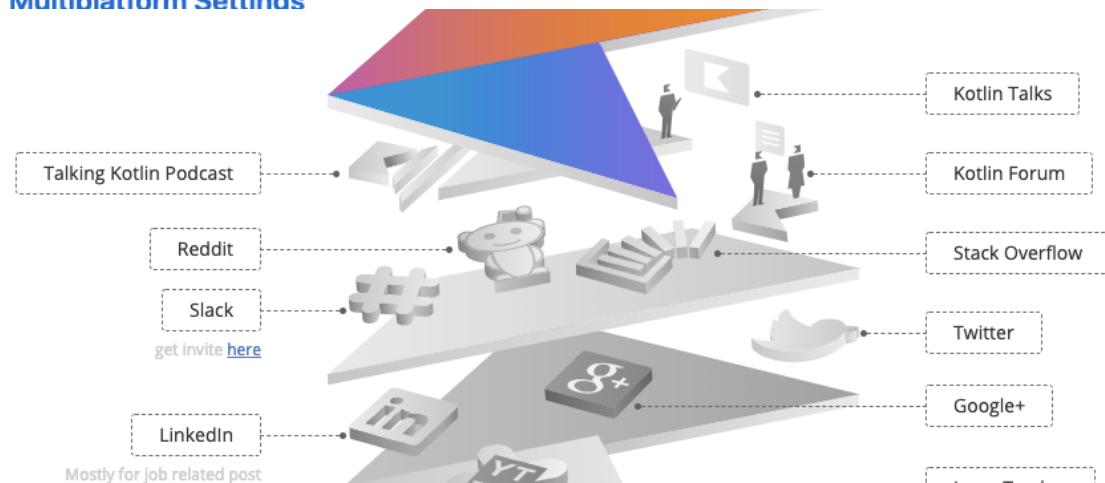
SqlDelight

Multiplatform SQLite model facilitation library.

SQLiter

Lightly opinionated Sqlite access driver.

Multiplatform Settings




Your homework

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- Contribute to and be supported by the community

Your homework

- Watch more conference talks
- Clone some projects
- Contribute to and be supported by the community
- Talk to Touchlab

Kotlin: Technology Stack of the Future

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1. The Case for Kotlin
 2. Mobile Platform Convergence
 3. Mobile Oriented Architecture
 4. Doppl
 5. SQLite/SQLDelight <3 Kotlin Multiplatform
 6. Kotlin Native (Stranger) Threads
 7. Droidcon NYC App!
 8. Sanner Concurrency and the cost of change
 9. Stately, a Kotlin Multiplatform library

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