

**Macoun**

# Webviewvariationen

Clemens Wagner  
[macmoonshine@gmx.de](mailto:macmoonshine@gmx.de)

HTML anzeigen

# Warum HTML?

- bestehende Inhalte
- bestehende Prozesse
- einfach
- Plattform-Unabhängigkeit

# Möglichkeiten

- UIWebView
- WKWebView
- SFSafariViewController

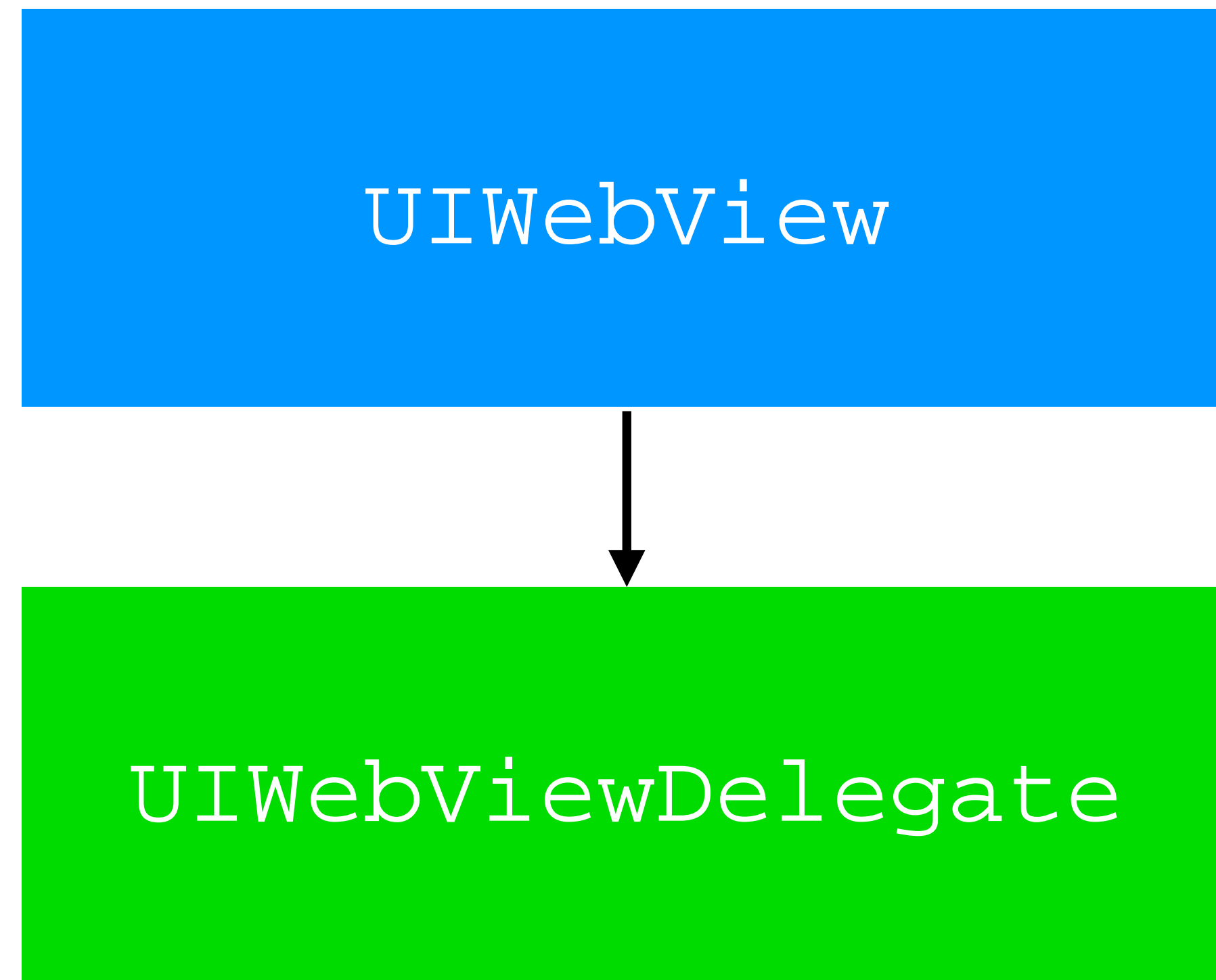
2

8

9

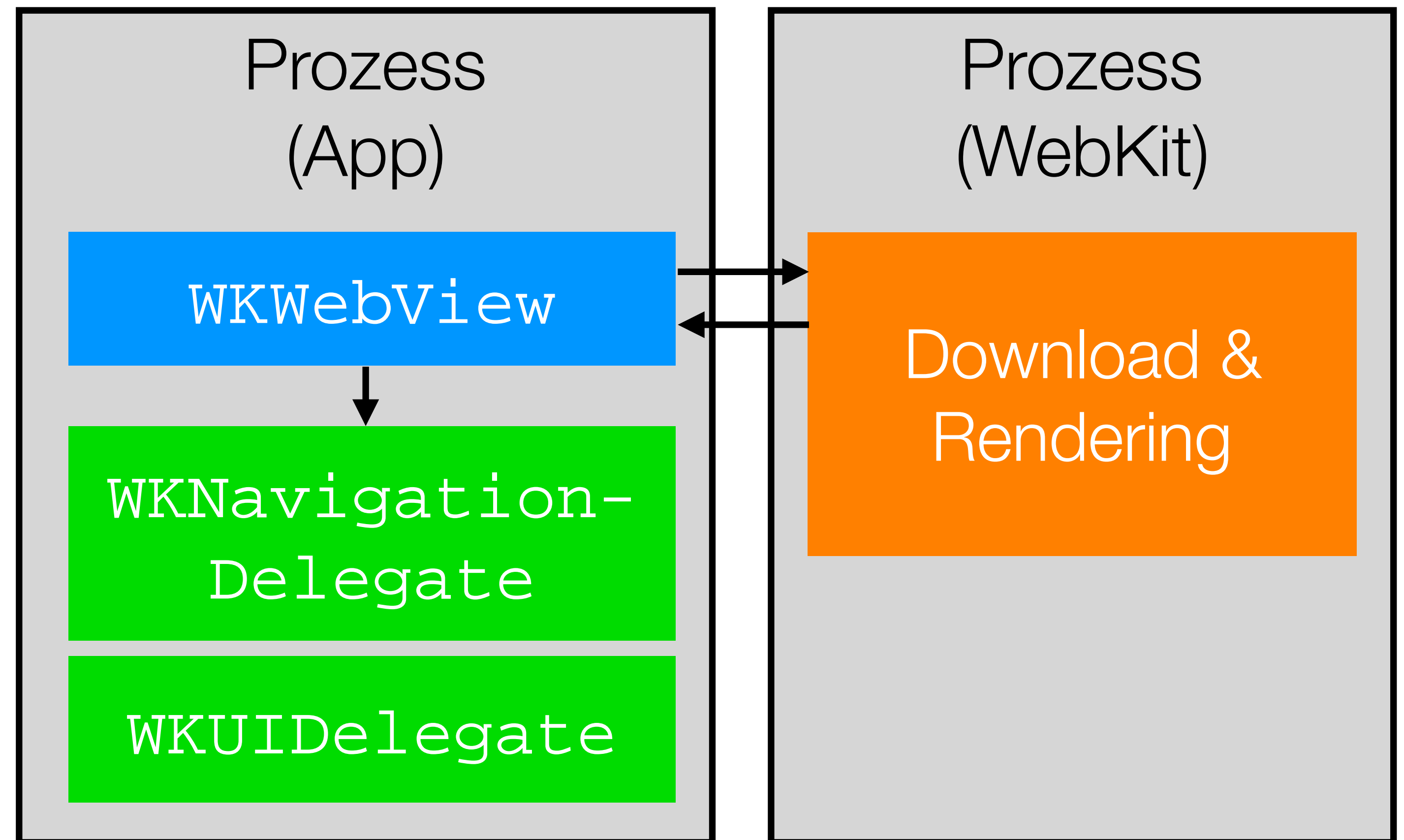
# UIWebView

- View + Delegate
- HTML, PDF, SVG, ...
- größte Flexibilität

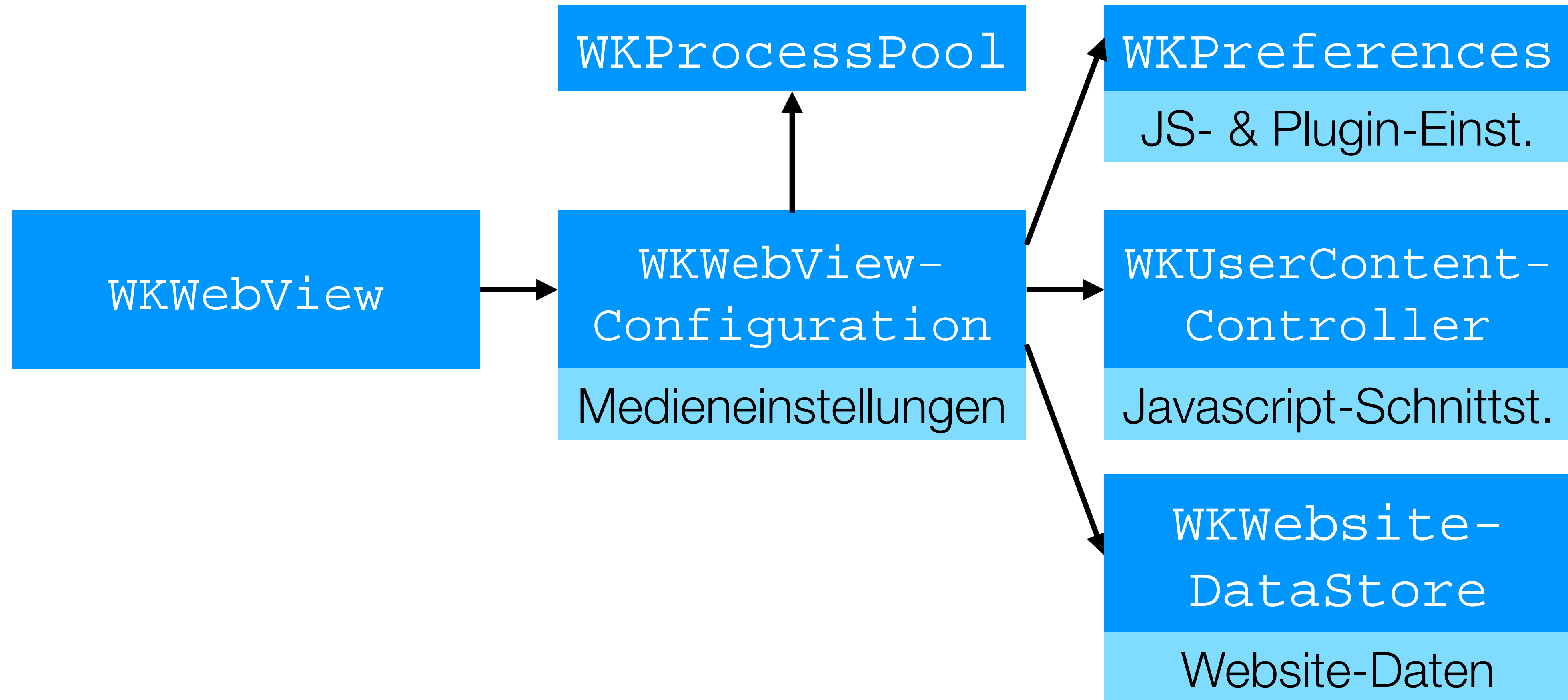


# WKWebView

- View & 2 Delegates
- getrennter Prozess
- Stabilität & Sicherheit



# WKWebViewConfiguration





# SFSafariViewController

- In-App Safari
- einfach
- Standard-Elemente



Demo

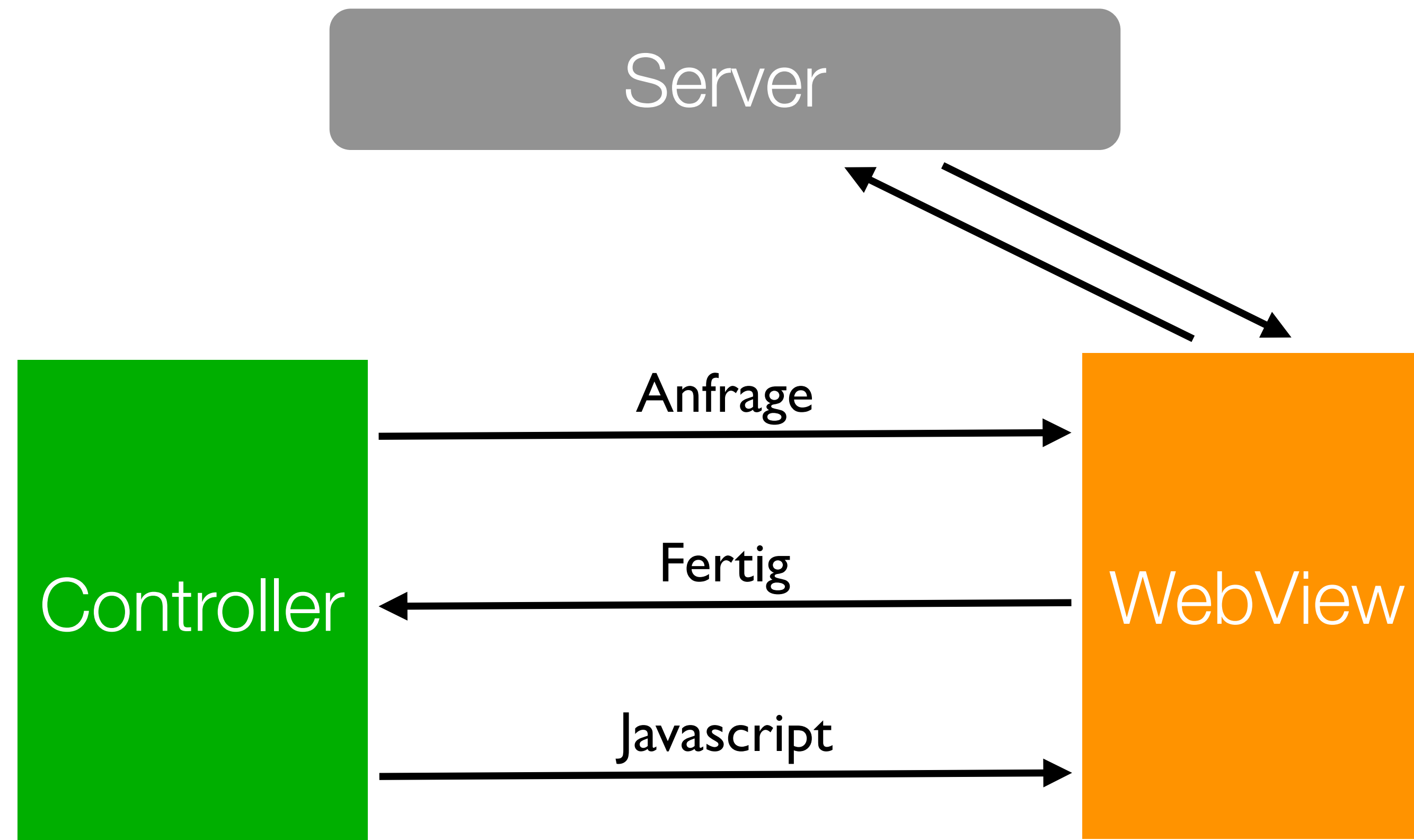
# Web-Inhalte anpassen

# App sieht nach Webseite aus

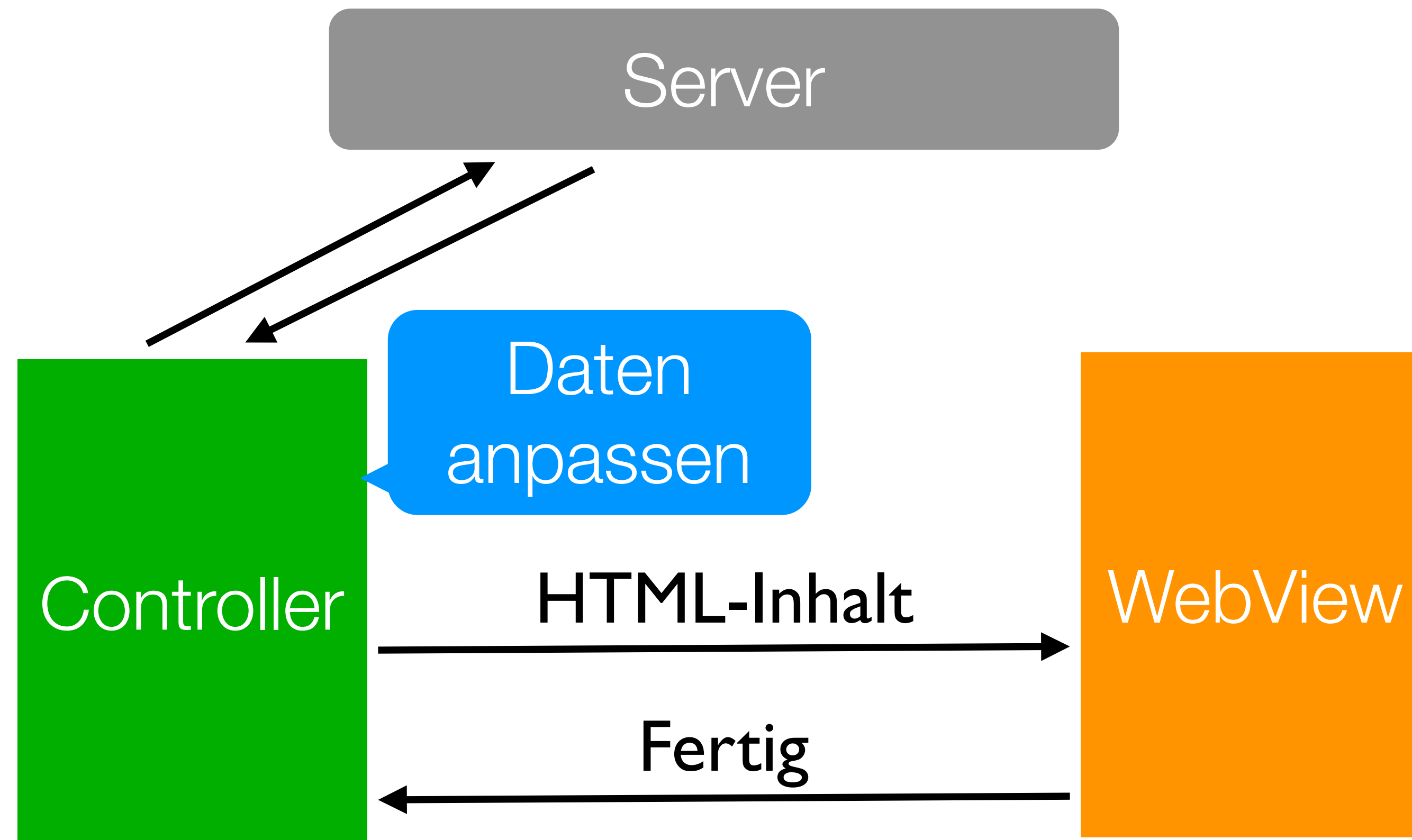


**HTML-Elemente durch native  
Element ersetzen**

# Inhalte ändern: Javascript



# Inhalte ändern: Vorladen



# Inhalt vorladen

```
NSURLSession *theSession = [NSURLSession sharedSession];
NSURLSessionTask *theTask = [theSession dataTaskWithRequest:request
                             completionHandler:...];

[theTask resume];
```

# Inhalt vorladen

```
^(NSData *inData, NSURLResponse * inResponse, NSError *inError) {  
    if(inData == nil) { ... }  
    else {  
        NSStringEncoding theEncoding = NSUTF8StringEncoding;  
        NSString *theContent = [[NSString alloc] initWithData:inData  
            encoding:theEncoding];  
  
        // Inhalt anpassen  
        [self.webView loadHTMLString:theContent baseURL:inRequest.URL];  
    }  
}
```

Ressourcen  
finden



# Inhalt anpassen: Suchen

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Mein Lexikon</title>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id='header'>
```

# ... und ersetzen

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Mein Lexikon</title>
    ...
    <style>form { display: none; height: 0; top: 0; }
      form input { position: absolute; height: 0; top: 0; }</style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id='header'>
```

# Suchfeld als natives Element



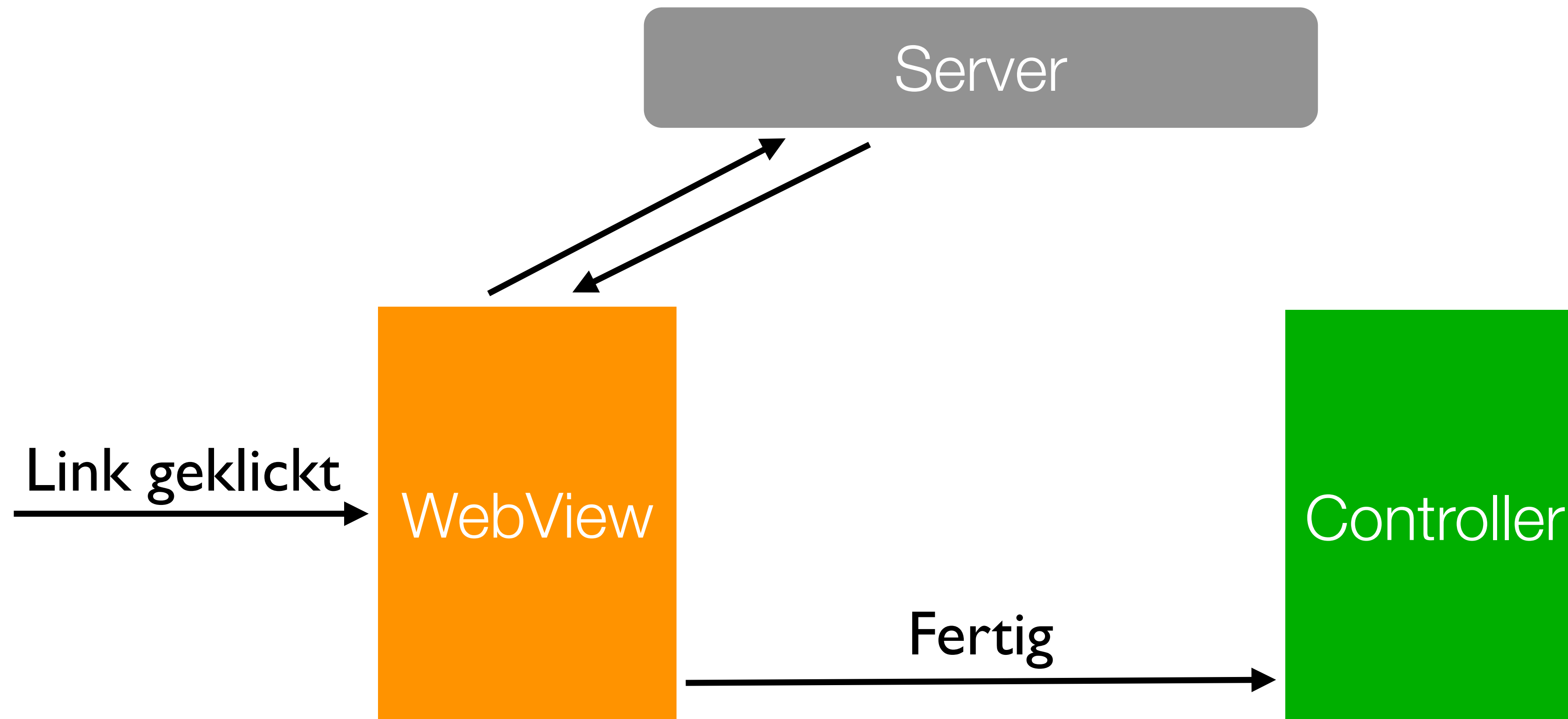
# Eingabe an HTML

```
-(BOOL)textField:(UITextField *)inTextField shouldChange... {  
    if([inText isEqualToString:@"\n"]) { ... }  
    else {  
        NSString *theText = ...;  
        NSString *theScript = [NSString stringWithFormat:  
            @"$(' #search input[name=q] ').val(%@).keydown().keyup();",  
            theText.javaScriptString];  
  
        [self.webView stringByEvaluatingJavaScriptFromString:theScript];  
    }  
    return YES;  
}
```

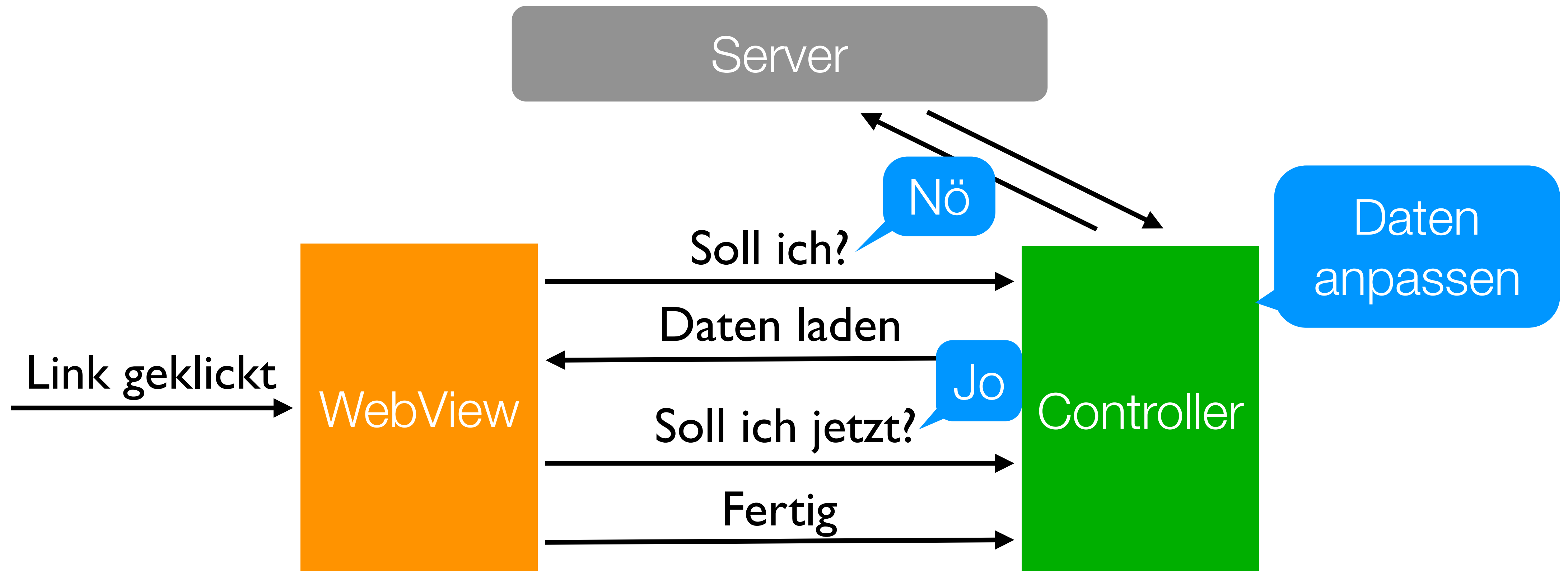
# Eingabe an HTML

```
-(BOOL)textField:(UITextField *)inTextField shouldChange... {
    if([inText isEqualToString:@"\n"]) {
        [self.webView stringByEvaluatingJavaScriptFromString:
            @"document.forms.search.submit();"];
        [inTextField endEditing:YES];
    }
    else { ... }
    return YES;
}
```

# Was ist mit Links?



# Was ist mit Links?

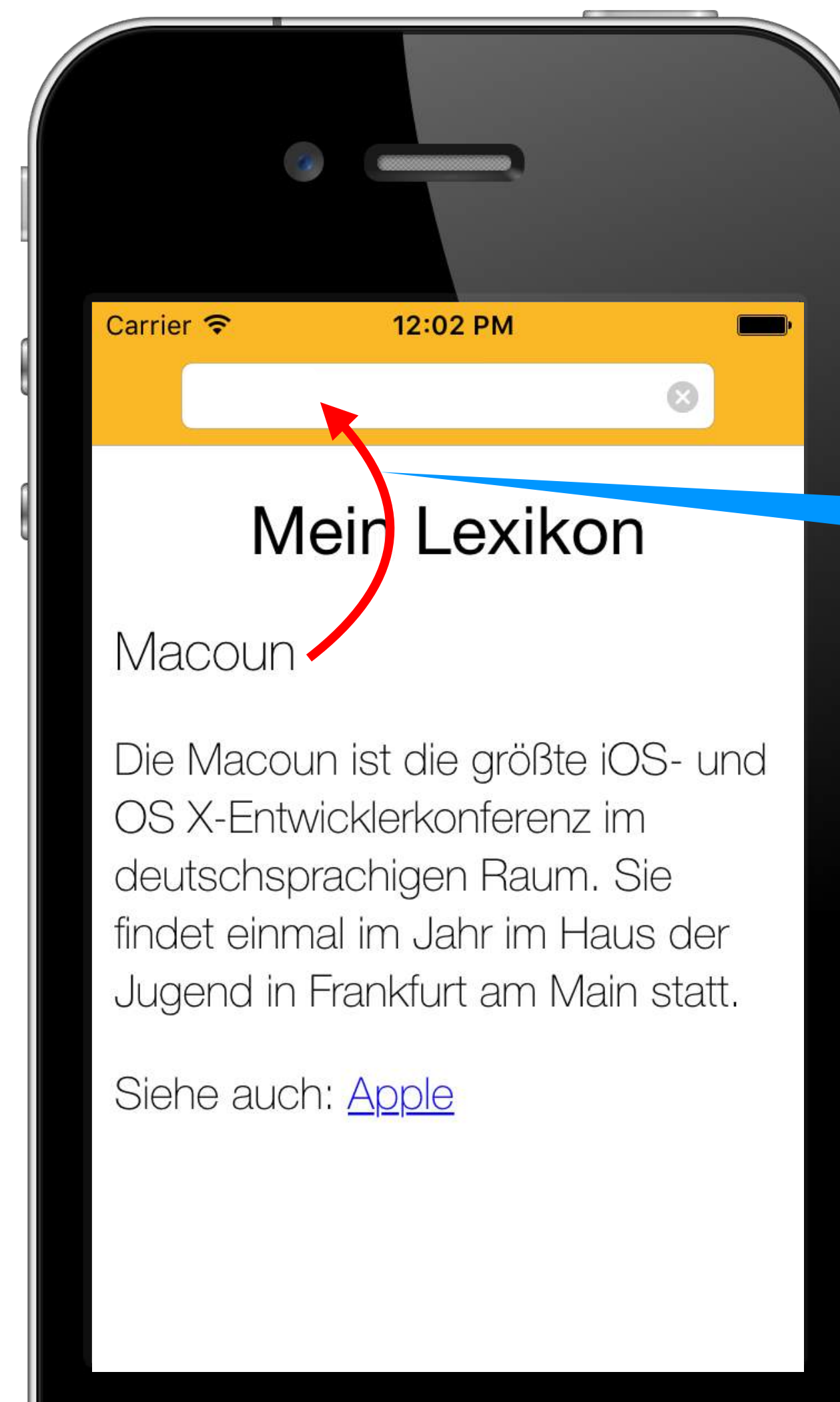


Demo



# Ereignisse auslösen

# Wozu Ereignisse?



Suchbegriff an  
Eingabefeld  
übergeben

# Method-Swizzling in JS

```
function search(inTerm) { ... }  
  
var originalSearch = search;  
  
search = function(inTerm) {  
    originalSearch(inTerm);  
    // neuen Suchbegriff an App übermitteln  
}
```

# Ereignis auslösen

```
search = function(inTerm) {  
  originalSearch(inTerm);  
  window.location.href = "event://search?" + $.param({  
    term: inTerm  
  });  
}
```

eigenes  
Schema

Ereignistyp /  
Methode

# Ereignis auswerten

```
-(BOOL)webView:(UIWebView *)inWebView
    shouldStartLoadWithRequest:(NSURLRequest *)inRequest
    navigationType:(UIWebViewNavigationType)inNavigationType {
    NSURL *theURL = inRequest.URL;

    if([theURL.scheme isEqualToString:@"event"]) {
        ...
        return NO;
    }
    else { ... }
}
```

# Eine Seite pro Webview

- Mehrere Ereignisse problematisch
- Lösung: Frames statt Seiten laden

# Frame laden

```
search = function(inTerm) {  
  var theFrame = document.createElement("IFRAME");  
  
  originalSearch(inTerm);  
  theFrame.setAttribute("src", "event://search?" + $.param({  
    term: inTerm  
  }));  
  document.documentElement.appendChild(theFrame);  
  theFrame.parentNode.removeChild(theFrame);  
  theFrame = null;  
}
```

# Skripthandler (WebKit)

```
search = function(inTerm) {  
    originalSearch(inTerm);  
    window.webkit.messageHandlers.search.postMessage(inTerm);  
}
```

Name des  
Handlers

beliebiges  
Javascript-  
Objekt



# Skripthandler installieren

```
WKWebViewConfiguration *theConfiguration = ...;  
WKUserContentController *theController =  
    theConfiguration.userContentController;  
  
[theController addScriptMessageHandler:self name:@"search"];
```



Name des  
Handlers

# Skripthandler implementieren

```
-(void)userContentController:(WKUserContentController *)inController  
  didReceiveScriptMessage:(WKScriptMessage *)inMessage {  
    if([inMessage.name isEqualToString:@"search"]) {  
        self.queryField.text = inMessage.body;  
    }  
}
```



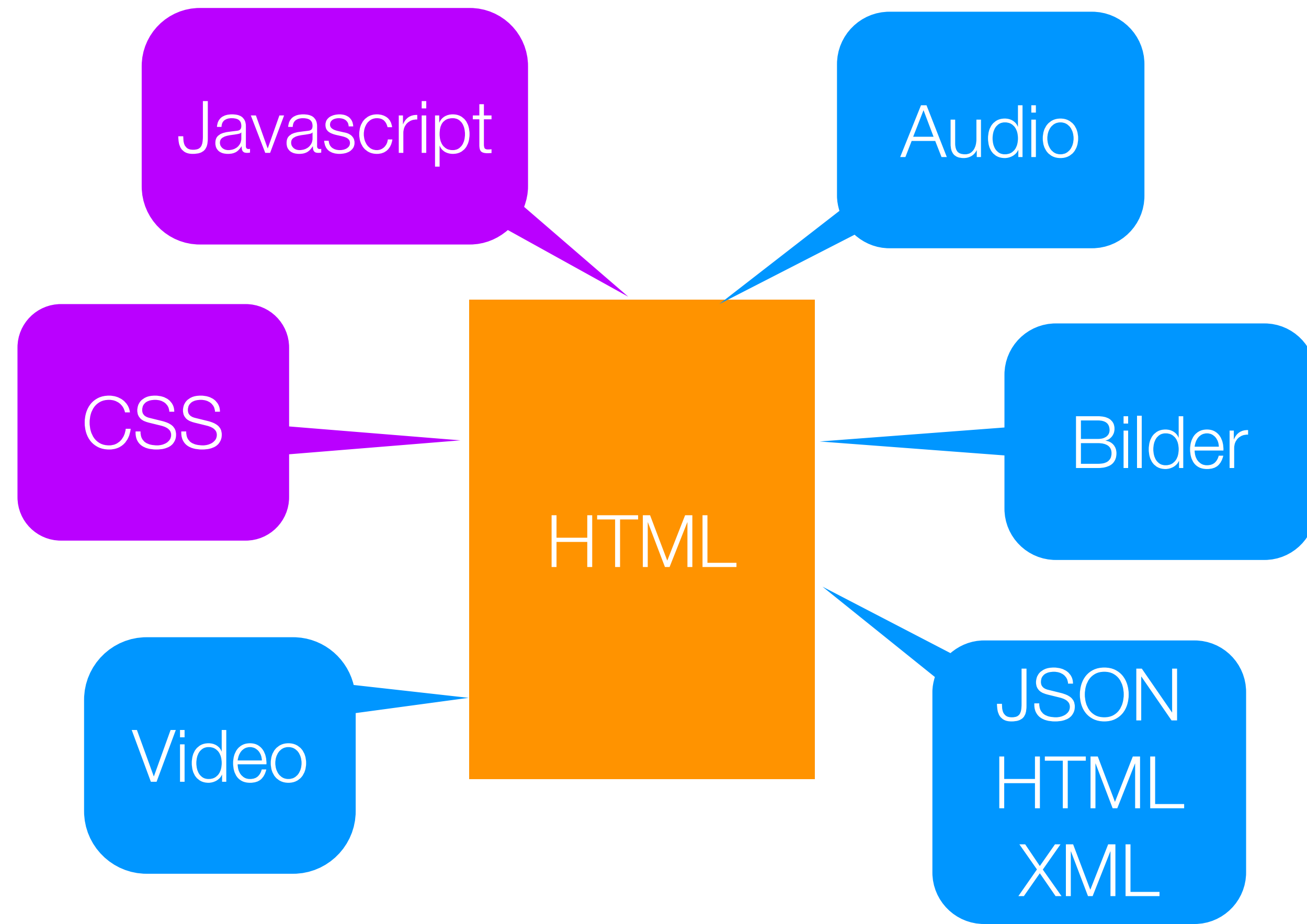
Name des  
Handlers

Demo

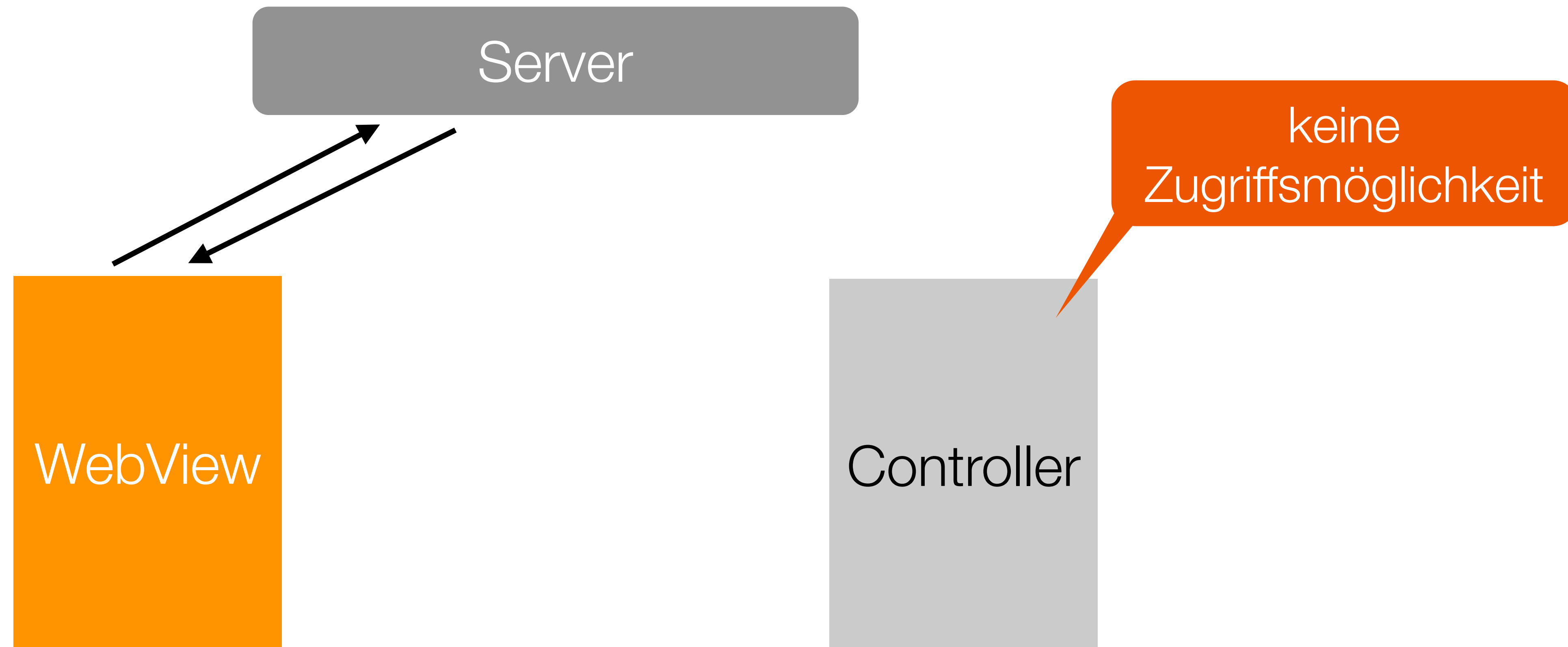
# Protokolle

# Nachgeladene Inhalte

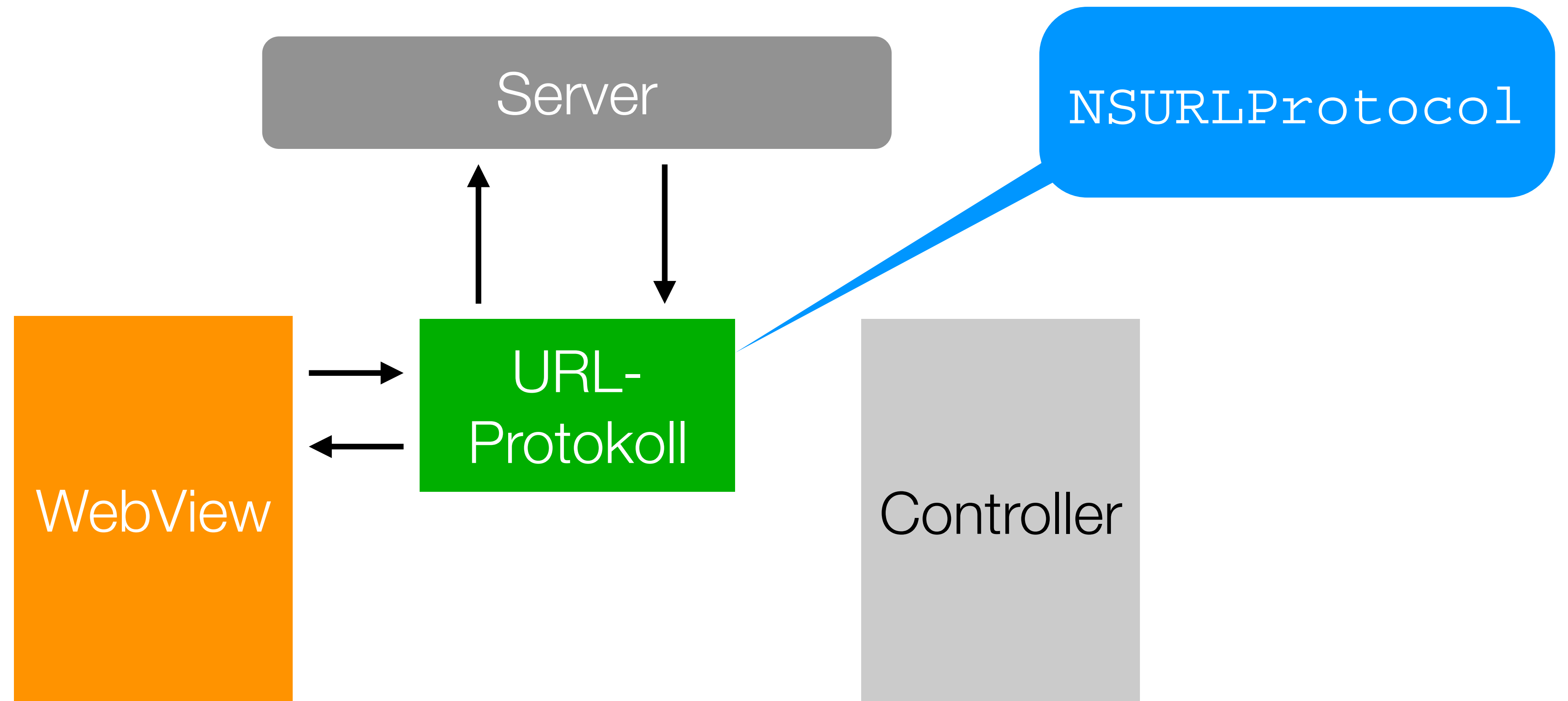
- Verändern
- Generieren
- Caching



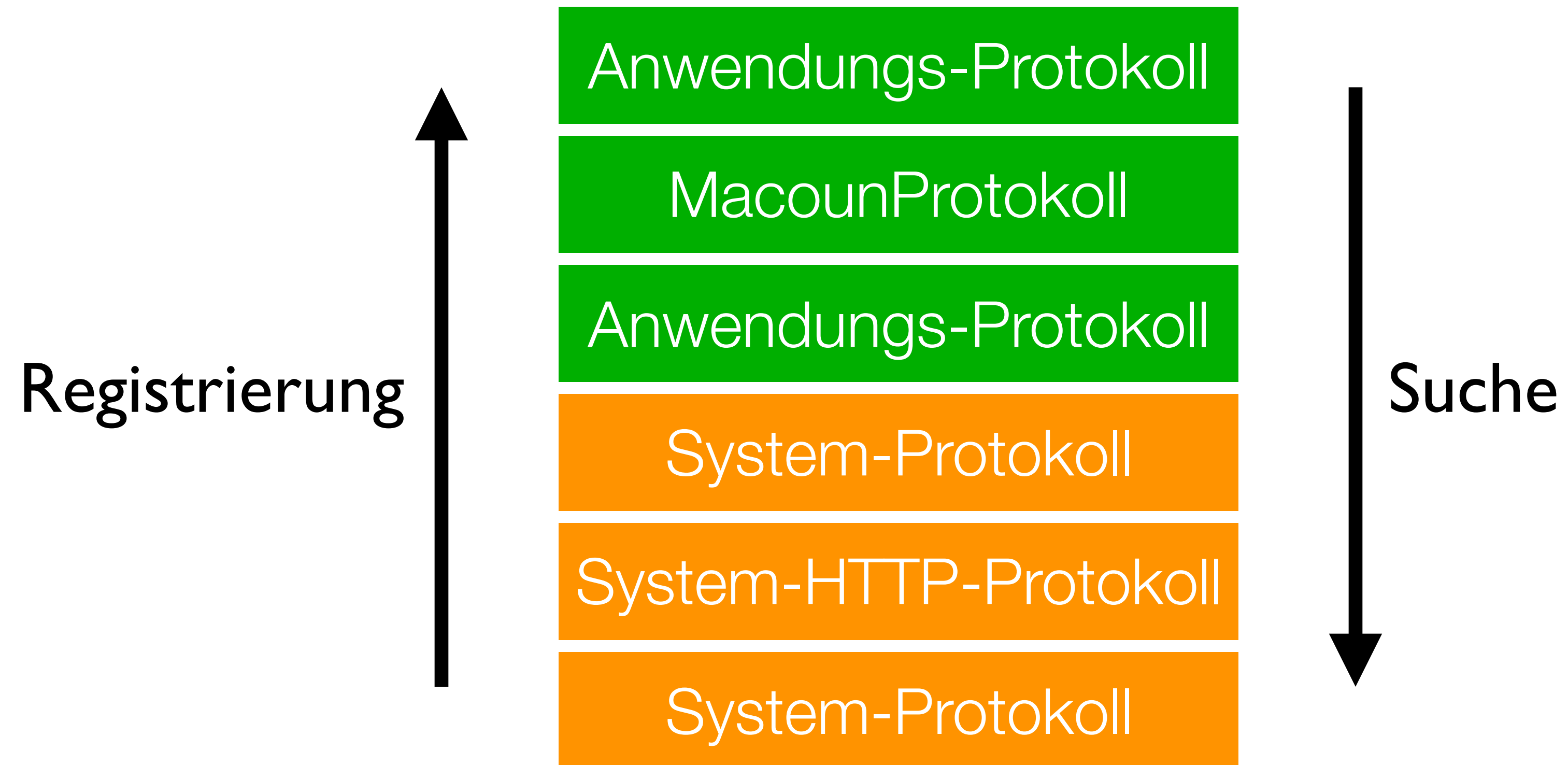
# Daten nachladen



# URL-Protokolle (UIWebView)



# Protokoll-Stack





# Protokoll registrieren

```
[NSURLProtocol registerClass:[MacounProtocol class]];
```

```
@implementation MacounProtocol

+ (BOOL)canInitWithRequest:(NSURLRequest *)inRequest {
    NSURL *theURL = [inRequest URL];

    return [theURL.path isEqualToString:@"/autocompletion"];
}
```

# Anfrage ausführen (I)

```
- (void)startLoading {
    NSURLSession *theSession = [NSURLSession sharedSession];

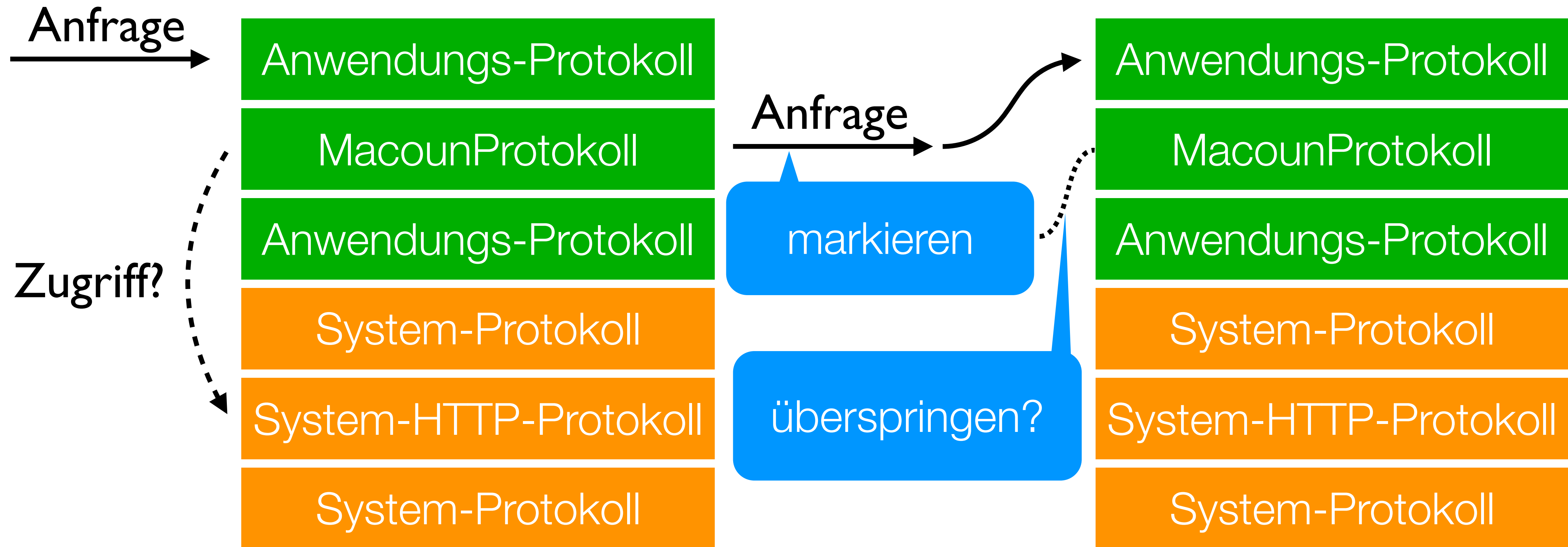
    self.task = [theSession dataTaskWithRequest:self.request
        completionHandler:...];
    [self.task resume];
}
- (void)stopLoading {
    [self.task cancel];
    self.task = nil;
}
```

# Anfrage ausführen (II)

id<NSURLProtocolClient>

```
^(NSData *inData, NSURLResponse *inResponse, NSError *inError) {  
    if(inData == nil) {  
        [self.client URLProtocol:self didFailWithError:inError];  
    }  
    else {  
        NSData *theData = [self processData:inData];  
  
        [self.client URLProtocol:self didReceiveResponse:inResponse  
            cacheStoragePolicy:NSURLCacheStorageNotAllowed];  
        [self.client URLProtocol:self didLoadData:theData];  
        [self.client URLProtocolDidFinishLoading:self];  
    }  
}];
```

# Zyklen vermeiden



# Anfrage markieren

```
static NSString * const kMacounProtocolSkip = @"kMacounProtocolSkip";

+ (NSURLRequest *)canonicalRequestForRequest:(NSURLRequest *)inRequest {
    NSMutableURLRequest *theRequest = [inRequest mutableCopy];

    [NSURLProtocol setProperty:@YES forKey:kMacounProtocolSkip
        inRequest:theRequest];
    return [theRequest copy];
}
```

# Markierte Anfrage überspringen

```
+ (BOOL)canInitWithRequest:(NSURLRequest *)inRequest {
    NSURL *theURL = [inRequest URL];
    id isSkipped = [self valueForKey:kMacounProtocolSkip
                      inRequest:inRequest];

    return ![isSkipped boolValue] &&
        [theURL.path isEqualToString:@"/autocomplete"];
}
```

# Anwendungsfälle für Protokolle

HTTP-Header setzen

Passwortabfragen  
behandeln

nicht  
unterstützte Protokolle  
implementieren

Zertifikate prüfen

Offline-Server

Caching

Inhalte  
anpassen

Kommunikation  
Javascript / App

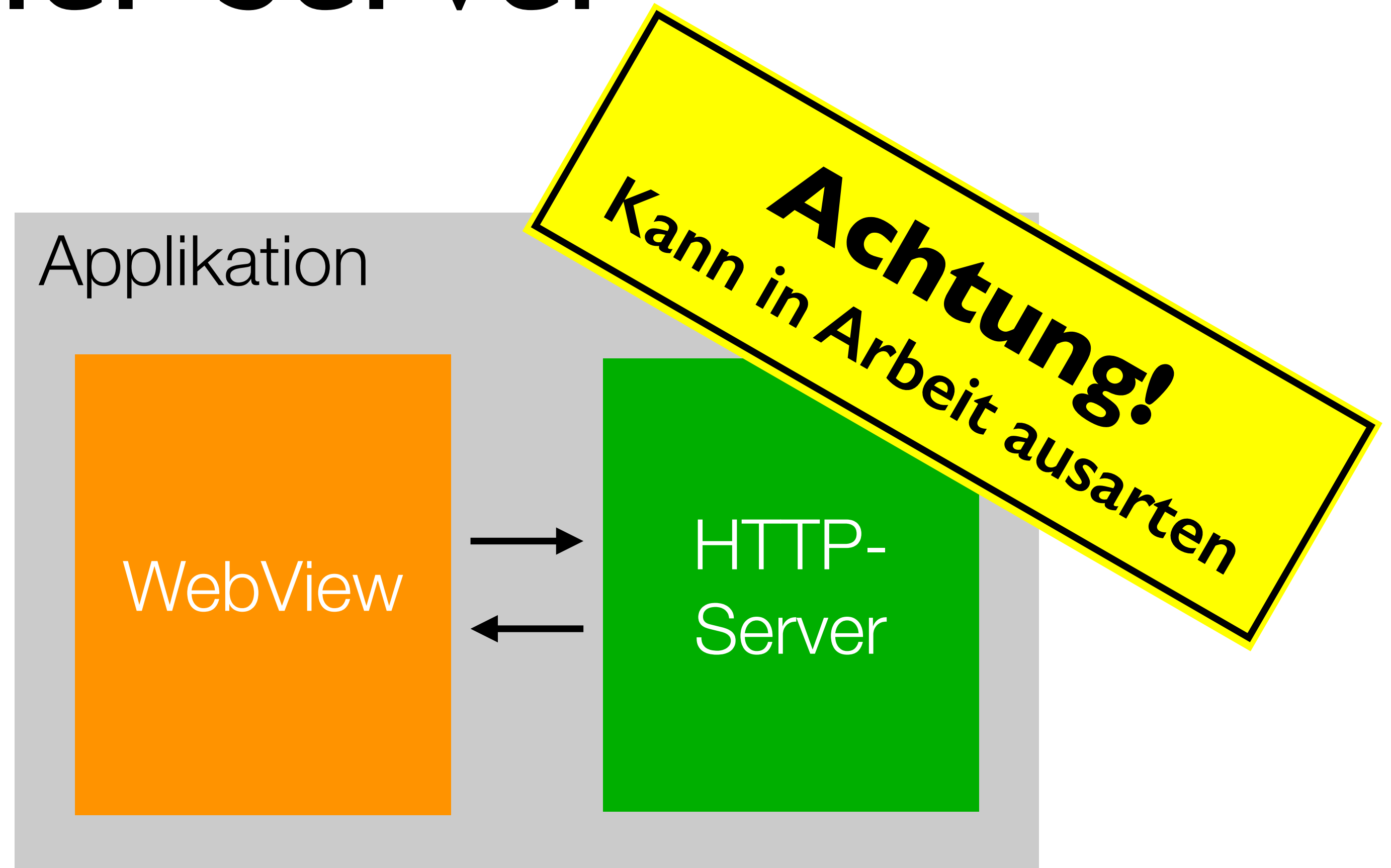
Demo



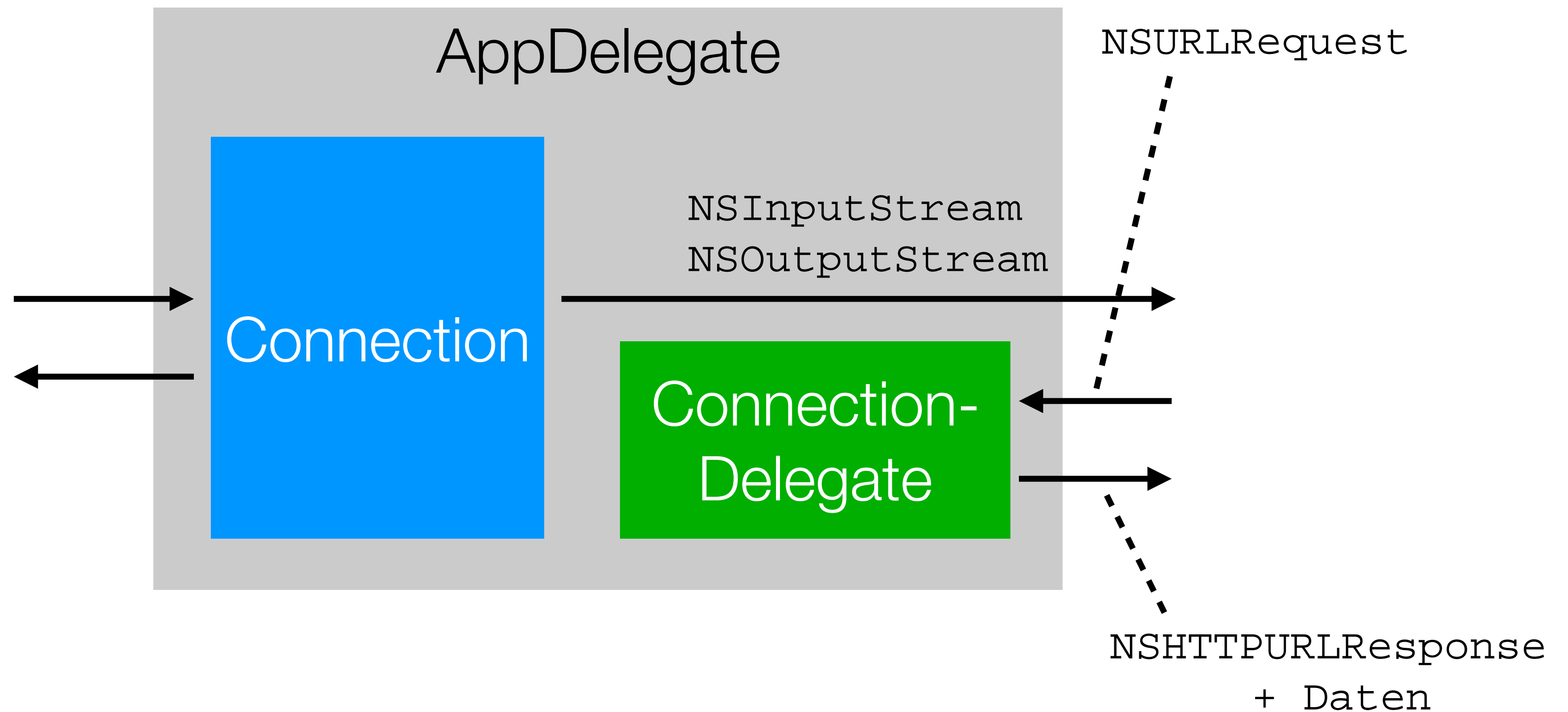
# Lokale Server

# Lokaler Server

- Anfragen an lokalen HTTP-Server
- `NSURLSession`
- 💡 Service auch als Proxy



# Lokaler Server



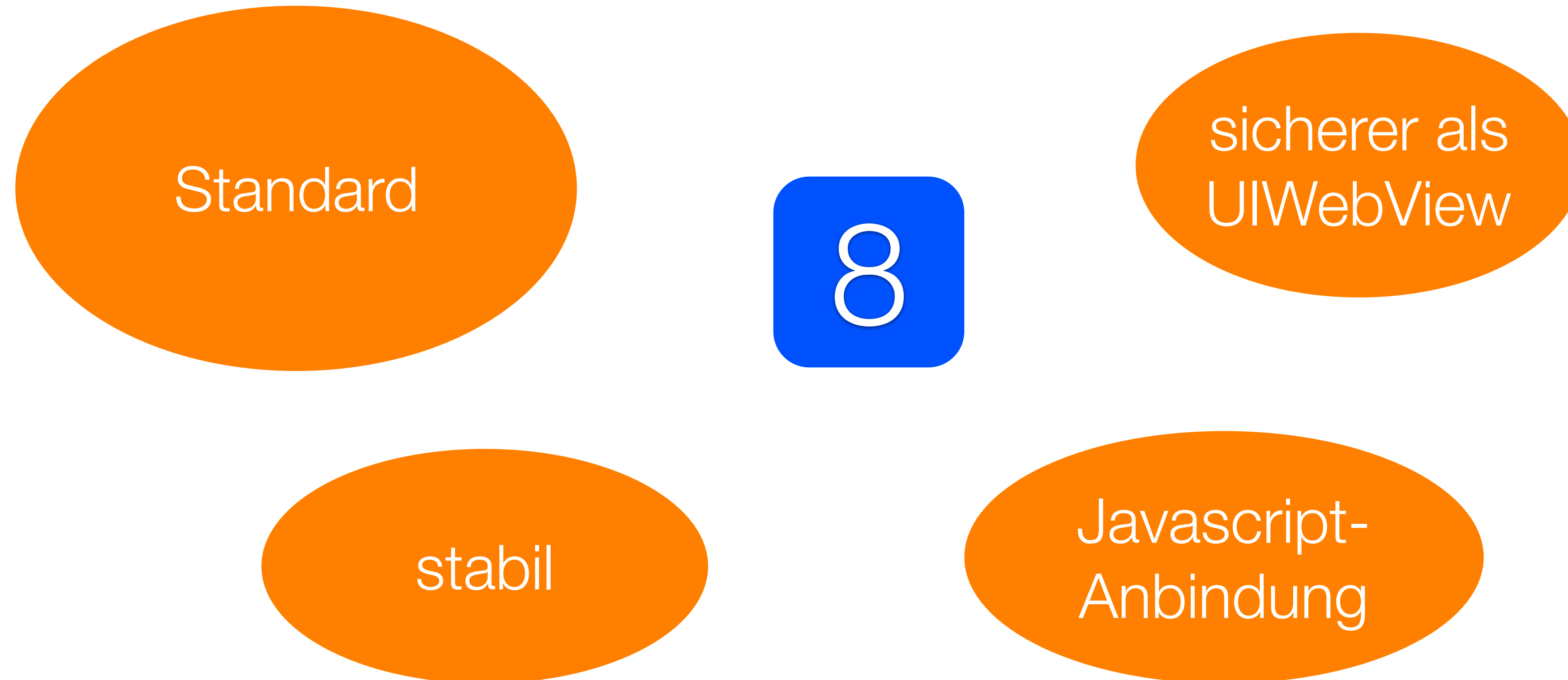
Demo

# Entscheidungshilfe

# Safari-Viewcontroller



# WebKit-Webview



# UIKit-Webview



Protokolle



**Was ändert sich mit iOS 9?**

# IPv6

- ab iOS 9 zwingend erforderlich
  - Namen statt Adressen
  - Zugriff: `CFNetwork` / `NSURLSession`

# App Transport Security

- HTTPS als Standard
- HTTP für einzelne Domains
- HTTP für Entwicklung
- Ausnahme: `SFSafariViewController`

# HTTP für einzelne Domains

```
<!-- Info.plist -->
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>
<dict>
  <key>NSExceptionDomains</key>
  <dict>
    <key>mydomain.com</key>
    <dict>
      <key>NSExceptionAllowsInsecureHTTPLoads</key><true/>
      <key>NSIncludesSubdomains</key><true/>
    </dict>
  </dict>
</dict>
```

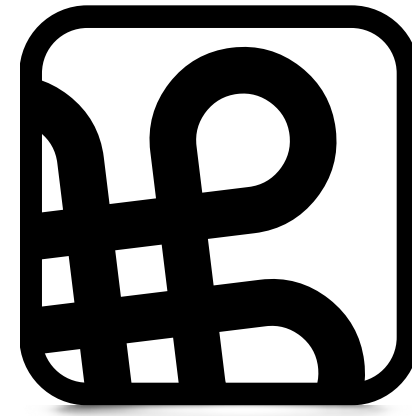
# HTTP für Entwicklung

```
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>  
<dict>  
  <key>NSAllowsArbitraryLoads</key>  
  <true/>  
</dict>
```

# HTTP/2

- Performance-Vorteile
- transparent in NSURLSession
- HTTP/2-Server notwendig

Fragen?



**Macoun**