

# Seed Your Own CocoaPod

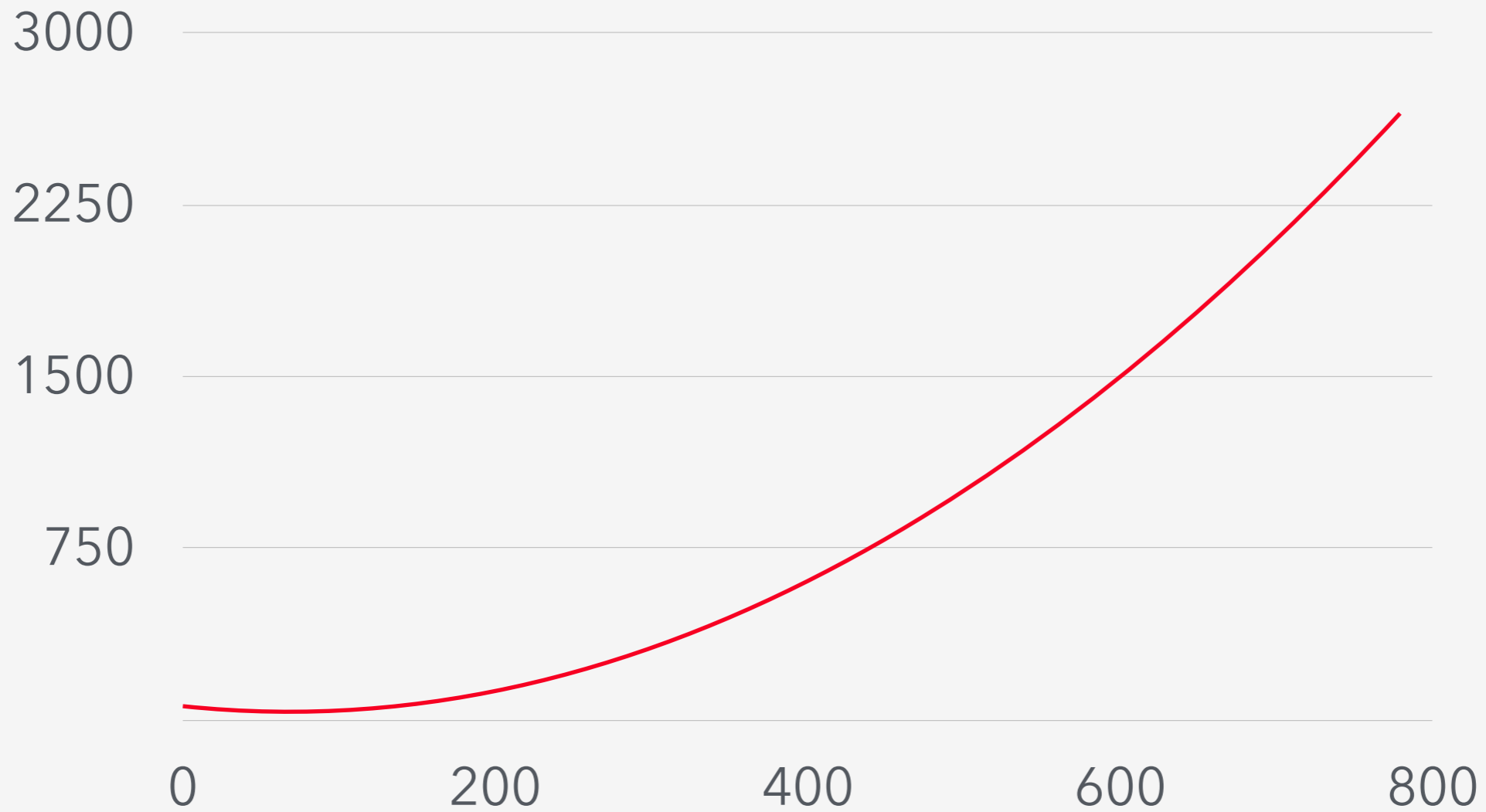
Fabio Pelosin  
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**〈COCOAPODS〉**

CocoaPods manages library dependencies for  
your Xcode projects.

Ultimately the goal is to improve discoverability of, and engagement in, third party **open-source** libraries by creating a more centralized **ecosystem**.

# Pod additions per day



# Pod additions per day



# 2669 Pods

Almost 8 Pods per day in the last month

2,2 Years

270.000 Gem Downloads

4.000 Pull Requests

7.300 Podspecs

1.706 Contributors

16.000 Commits

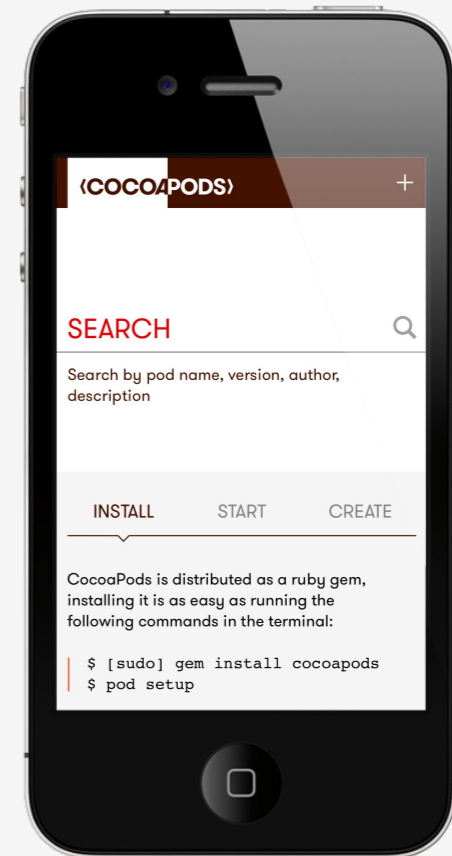
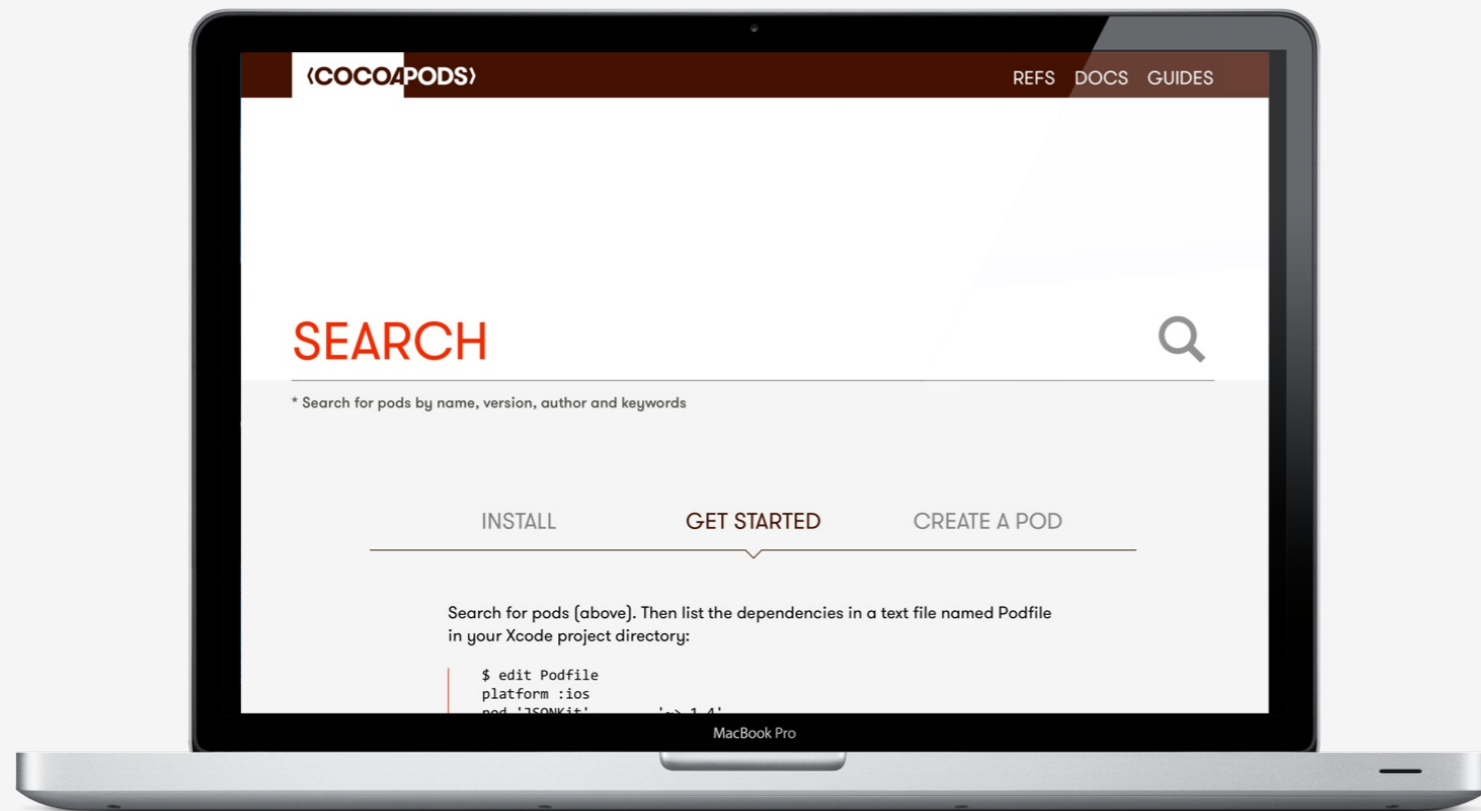


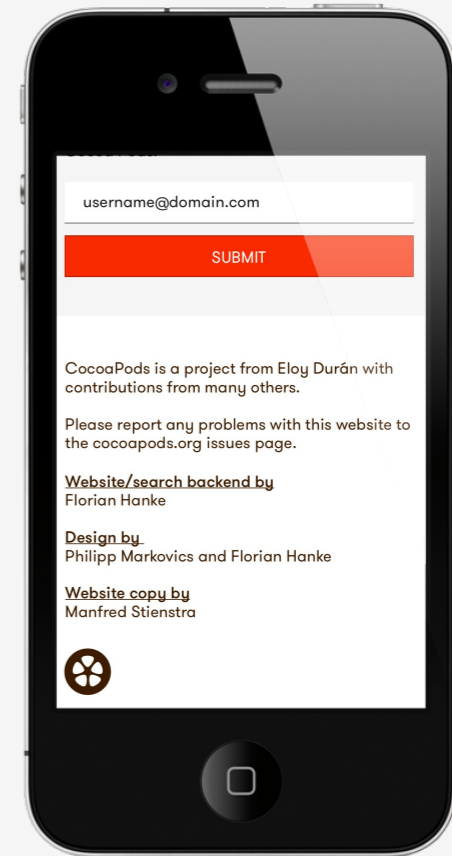
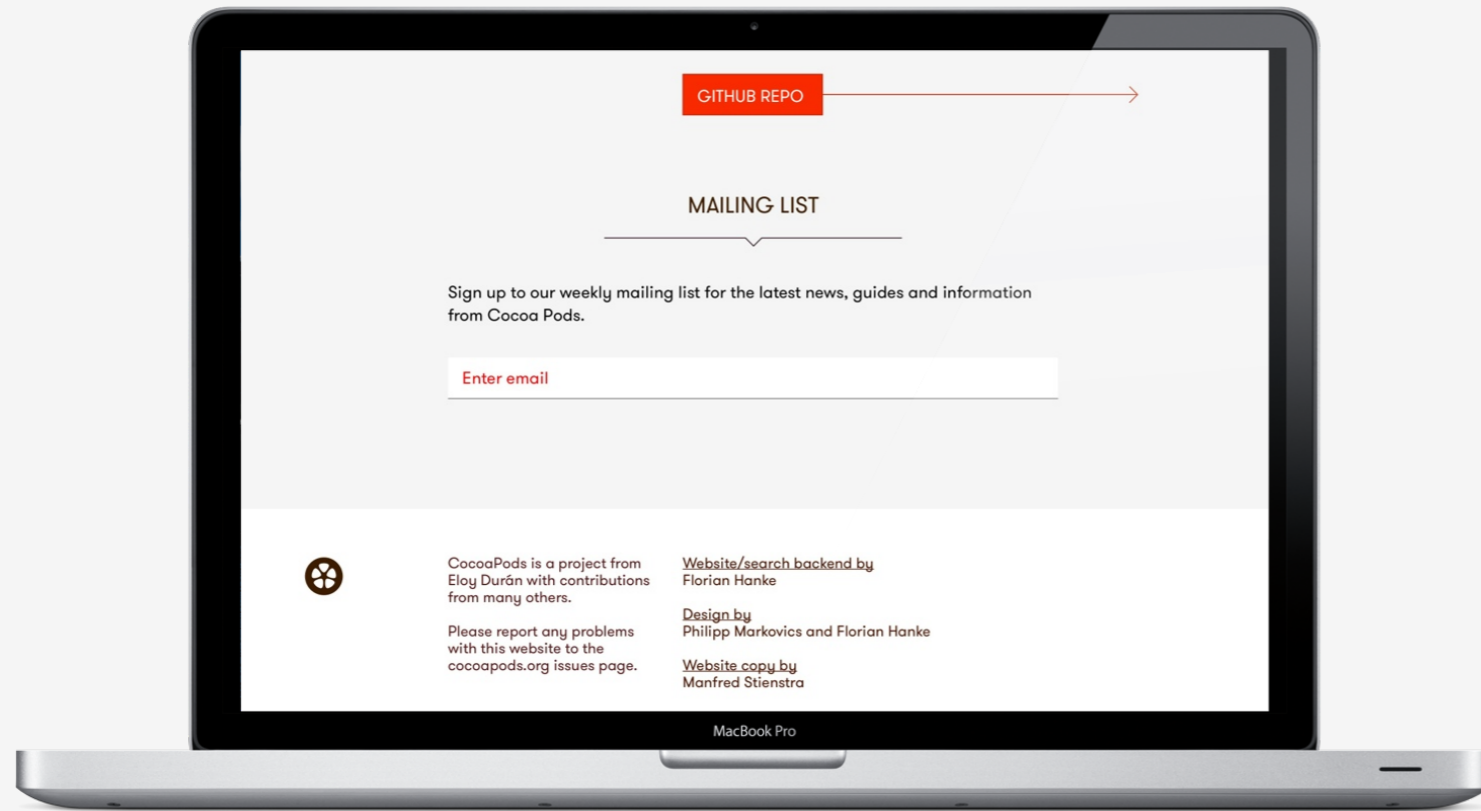
# 16.000 Commits

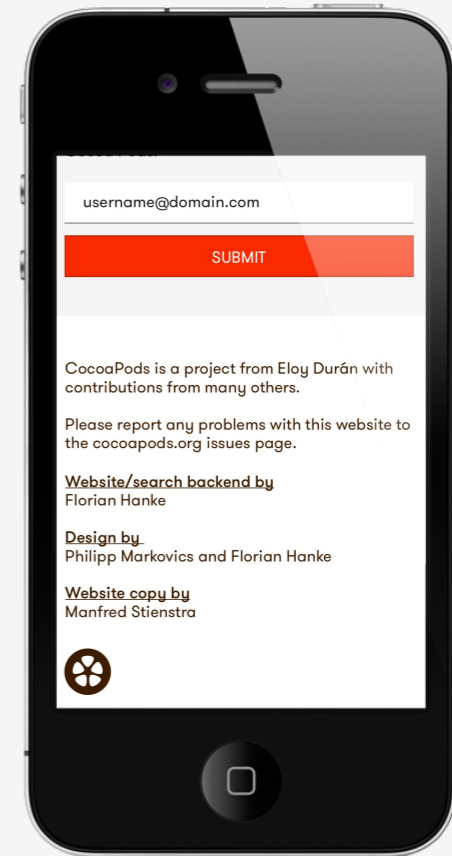
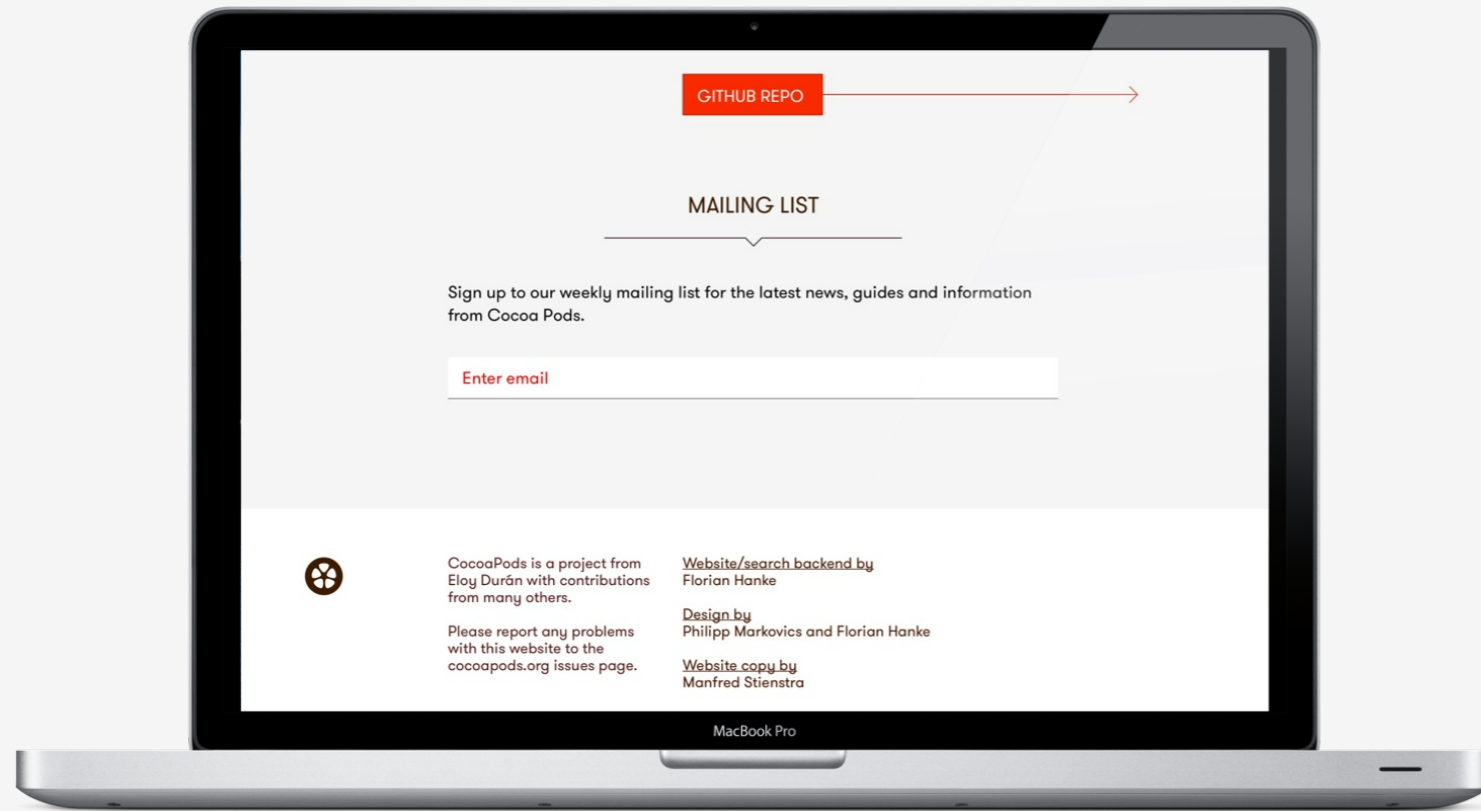
Assuming 3 minutes per commit this is  
equivalent to 2.000 hours

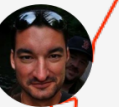
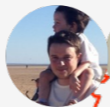
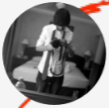
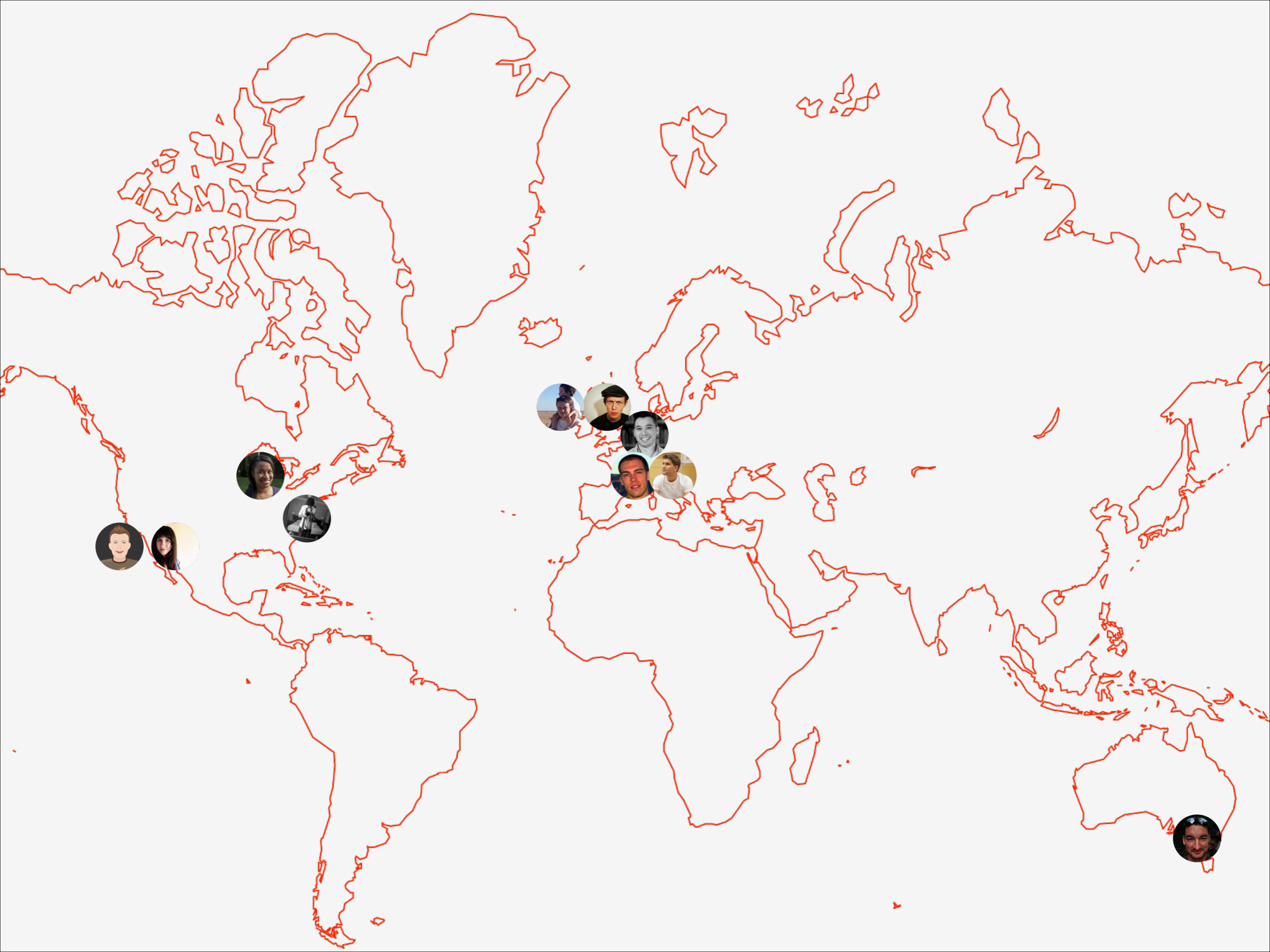
More than 5 years!

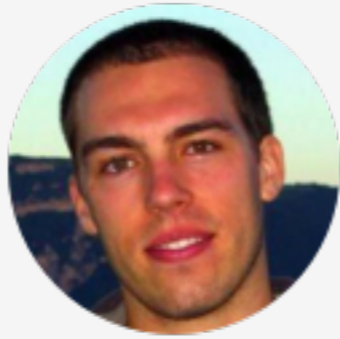
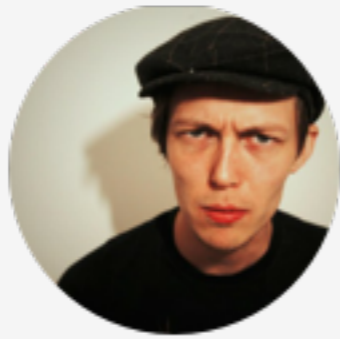
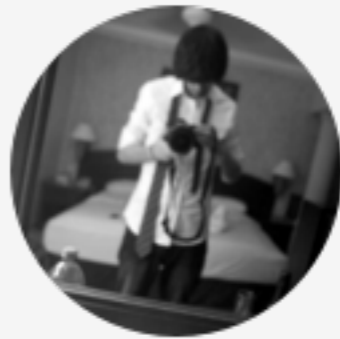
More than 10  
projects











1706

contributors









# Getting started with CocoaPods

# Installing CocoaPods

```
$ [sudo] gem install cocoapods  
$ pod --version
```



Use ``sudo`` during the installation only if strictly needed.



Never use ``sudo`` while launching the ``pod`` executable!

NEW

Simplified installation which doesn't require the Xcode  
command line tools anymore.



# Integrating a target

```
$ cd project_dir
$ pod init
# Close the project
# Add least one dependency to your Podfile
$ pod install
# Check that CocoaPods doesn't print any warning
# Open the workspace
# Check that your integrated target builds
```

# The Podfile

```
target 'Marshmallow' do
  pod 'AFNetworking', '~> 2.0'
  pod 'ObjectiveSugar', '~> 0.5'
end
```



Use the optimistic `~>` operator.



Treat your Pods as external frameworks and namespace  
the imports.

E.g. ``#import <AFNetworking/AFNetworking.h>``

# Migration to CocoaPods

- Can be performed incrementally.
- You can install each new dependency and then check that the system works until you have enough confidence.
- Should be pretty straightforward if a Pod is available for your libraries.

# The Path option

```
$ git clone https://github.com/AFNetworking/AFNetworking.git  
$ edit Podfile  
# pod 'AFNetworking', :path => '~/code/AFNetworking'  
$ pod install
```



Never edit a Pod which doesn't uses the path option.



Contribute back to libraries!



Seeding your own Pod

# Creating a new Pod

```
$ pod lib create MyAwesomePod
$ cd MyAwesomePod
# Create the project
# Copy or create your classes
# Configure MyAwesomePod.podspec
# Integrate it with CocoaPods
$ edit Podfile
# pod 'MyAwesomePod', :path => '~/code/MyAwesomePod'
$ pod install
```

# A specification

```
Pod::Spec.new do |s|
  s.name           = 'Reachability'
  s.version        = '3.1.0'
  s.license        = :type => 'BSD'
  s.homepage       = 'https://github.com/tonymillion/Reachability'
  s.authors        = 'Tony Million' => 'tonymillion@gmail.com'
  s.summary        = 'ARC and GCD Compatible Reachability Class for iOS and OS X.'
  s.source         = {
    :git => 'https://github.com/tonymillion/Reachability.git',
    :tag => 'v3.1.0'
  }
  s.source_files   = 'Reachability.h,m'
  s.framework      = 'SystemConfiguration'
  s.requires_arc   = true
end
```

# Linting

```
$ pod spec lint MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```

```
$ cd MyAwesomePod  
$ pod lib lint
```



Use `$ pod lib lint`.



Use Semantic Versioning 2.0.0 for your libraries.



Document your Pod

# Pushing to the master repo

```
$ pod push master MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```





Release an open source Pod without a proper license.

Reasons to use CocoaPods  
even for private libraries



View of the application as the glue layer  
Encapsulations of unit tests



Better encapsulation of code

Reusability

Dependencies



Paves out the way for open source publication  
(which in some cases makes sense)

## Convenience

Leaner development with the creation of Demo targets

Clear identification of which version of a library/source code is used

# Private repos

```
$ pod repo add MYPrivateRepo SOURCE_URL  
$ pod push MYPrivateRepo MyAwesomePod/MyAwesomePod.podspec
```



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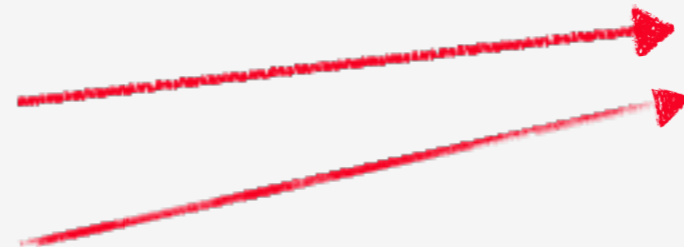


# How CocoaPods works

Pod source files



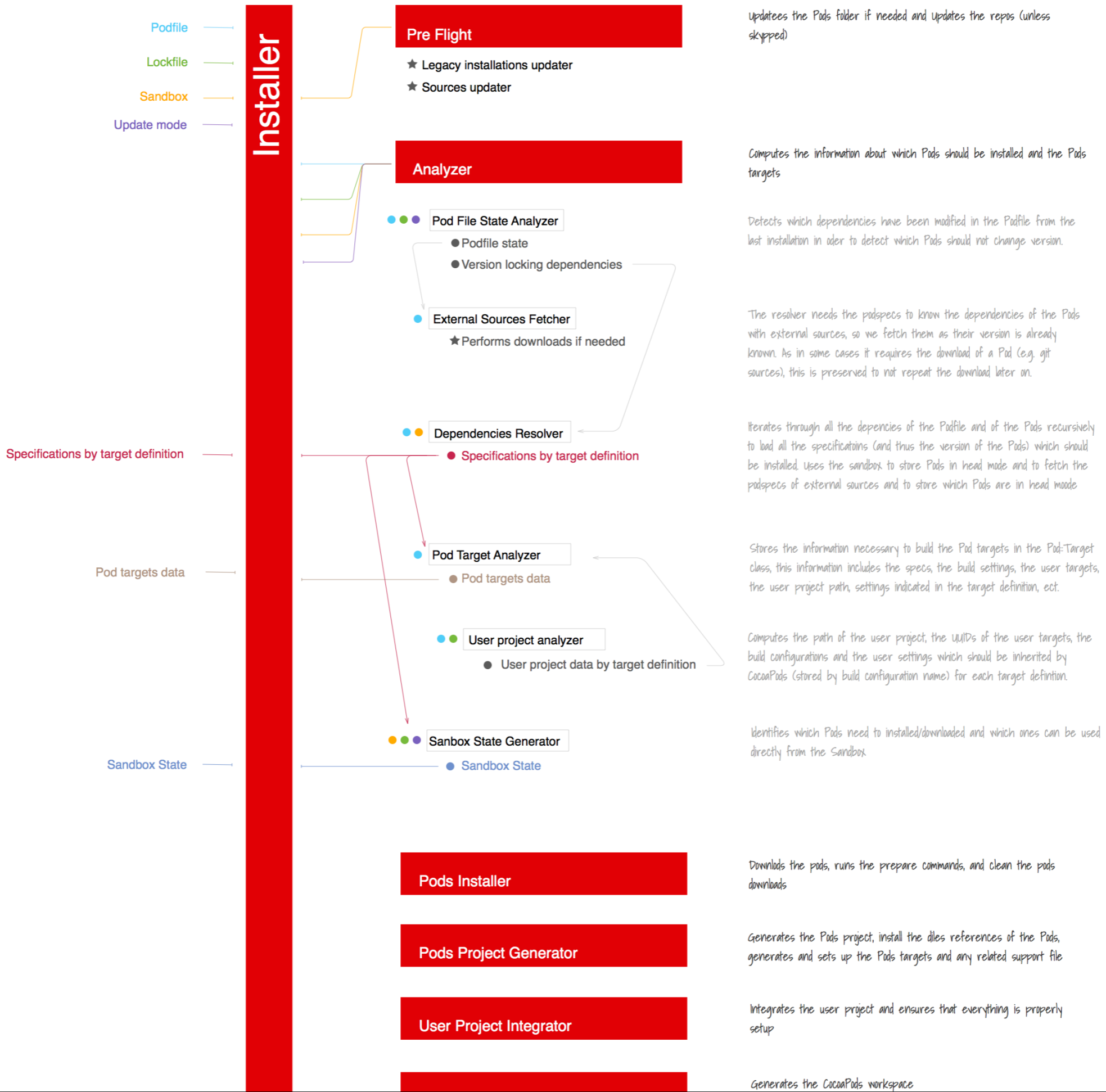
Pods target  
xcconfig



User Target

# CocoaPods main tasks

- Creates the workspace.
- Creates the Pods project.
- Adds the relative Pod target to your library link in the binaries build phase.
- Configures your library with the xcconfigs.
- Does some other minor house keeping.



Updates the Pods folder if needed and updates the repos (unless skipped)

Computes the information about which Pods should be installed and the Pods targets

Detects which dependencies have been modified in the Podfile from the last installation in order to detect which Pods should not change version.

The resolver needs the podspecs to know the dependencies of the Pods with external sources, so we fetch them as their version is already known. As in some cases it requires the download of a Pod (e.g. git sources), this is preserved to not repeat the download later on.

Iterates through all the dependencies of the Podfile and of the Pods recursively to load all the specifications (and thus the version of the Pods) which should be installed. Uses the sandbox to store Pods in head mode and to fetch the podspecs of external sources and to store which Pods are in head mode.

Stores the information necessary to build the Pod targets in the Pod-Target class, this information includes the specs, the build settings, the user targets, the user project path, settings indicated in the target definition, etc.

Computes the path of the user project, the UUIDs of the user targets, the build configurations and the user settings which should be inherited by CocoaPods (stored by build configuration name) for each target definition.

Identifies which Pods need to be installed/downloaded and which ones can be used directly from the Sandbox.

Downloads the pods, runs the prepare commands, and cleans the pods downloads.

Generates the Pods project, installs the files, references of the Pods, generates and sets up the Pods targets and any related support file.

Integrates the user project and ensures that everything is properly setup.

Generates the CocoaPods workspace.