

# Javascript与移动原生 应用的交互

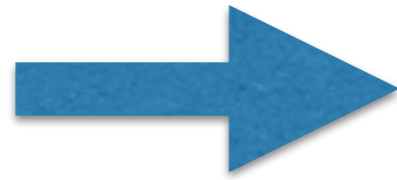




# 问题来源

# 实现的成果

点击按钮之后自动在h5页面里  
是登录的



# 实现思路

- 点击去php页面的时候，参数里添加用户id
- 然后在php里接收这个用户id，并自动登录
- 于是还要做好加密、防伪、身份验证

# 问题

- 把user信息暴露在网络上

# 解决方式

- 为WebView加上UserAgent标识
- String ua =  
webview.getSettings().getUserAgentString();  
webview.getSettings().setUserAgentString(ua+";  
MyUserAgent/" + appversion);
- 然后在PHP中添加对用户Agent的判断，防止从非客户端发出的请求。
- 不过还是不太靠谱，因为UserAgent还是可以被伪造。

# 效果



# 问题

如果外面的客户端没登录  
里面的php也不会登录状态

然后可能出现在php里登录  
了，但在客户端没登录



# 产品页

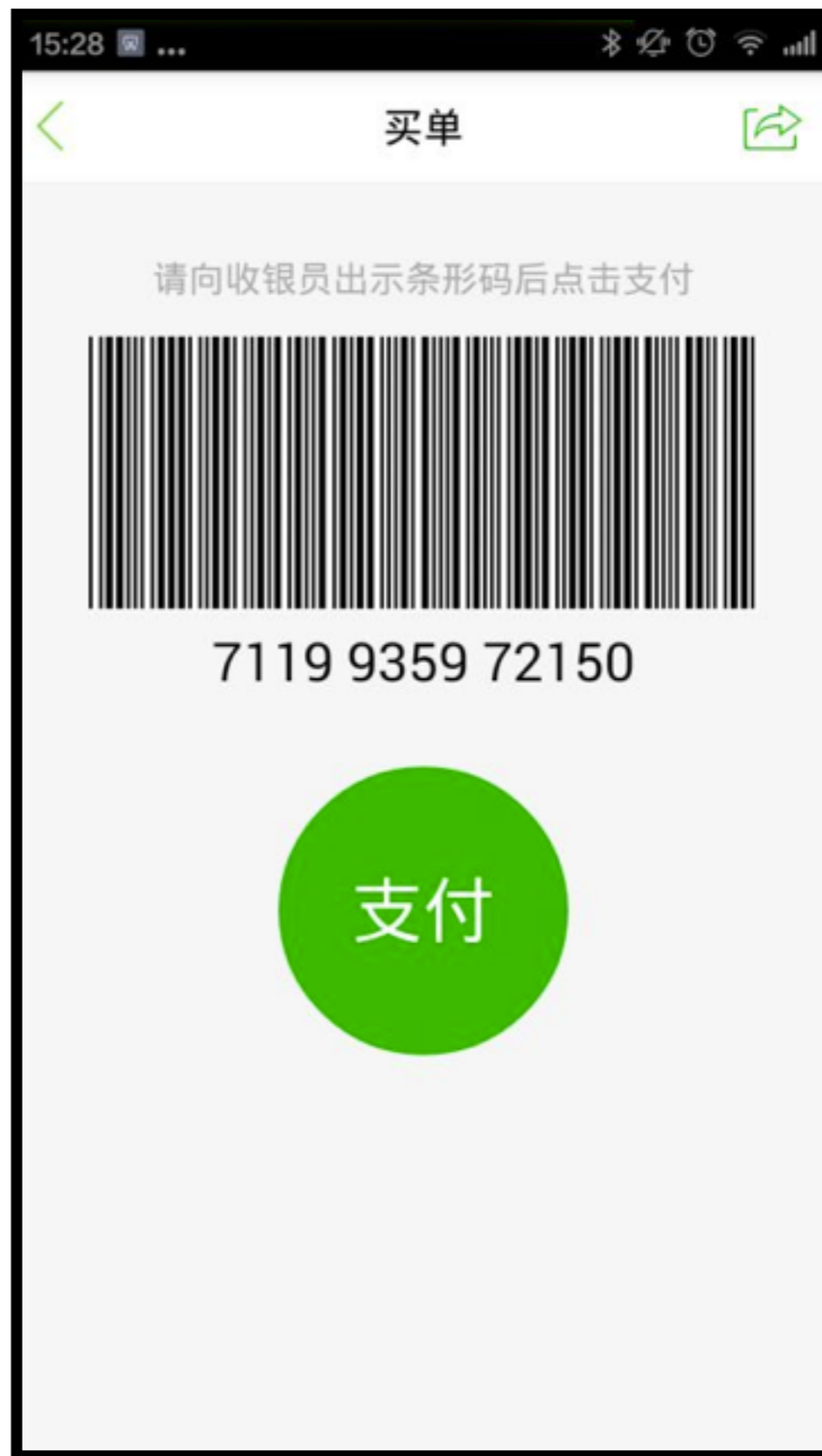
实际是个HTML5



这里是原生  
转到了原生登录页



这里是HTML5



# 解決方案

- Android  
WebView自帶的JavascriptInterface

# code

- ```
mWebView.addJavascriptInterface(new Object() {  
    public void clickOnAndroid(final int i) {  
        mHandler.post(new Runnable() {  
            public void run() {  
                int j = i;  
                j++;  
                Toast.makeText(Test.this, "测试调用java" + String.valueOf(j),  
                    Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
            }  
        });  
    }  
}, "demo");
```
- ```
<div id='b'><a onclick="window.demo.clickOnAndroid(2)">b.c</a></div>
```

# How About iOS

- 一个神奇的开源项目 WebViewJavascriptBridge
- <https://github.com/marcuswestin/WebViewJavascriptBridge>

# code

- ```
self.bridge = [WebViewJavascriptBridge  
bridgeForWebView:webView handler:^(id data,  
WVJBResponseCallback responseCallback) {  
    NSLog(@"Received message from javascript:  
%@", data);  
    responseCallback(@"Right back atcha");  
}];
```

- `[self.bridge send:@"Well hello there"];`
- `[self.bridge send:[NSDictionary  
dictionaryWithObject:@"Foo" forKey:@"Bar"]];`
- `[self.bridge send:@"Give me a response, will you?"  
responseCallback:^(id responseData) {  
 NSLog(@"ObjC got its response! %@",  
responseData);  
}];`



```
function connectWebViewJavascriptBridge(callback) {
  if (window.WebViewJavascriptBridge) {
    callback(WebViewJavascriptBridge)
  } else {
    document.addEventListener('WebViewJavascriptBridgeReady', function() {
      callback(WebViewJavascriptBridge)
    }, false)
  }
}

connectWebViewJavascriptBridge(function(bridge) {

  var callbackButton = document.getElementById('buttons').appendChild(document.createElement('button'))
  callbackButton.innerHTML = 'Fire testObjcCallback'
  callbackButton.onclick = function(e) {
    e.preventDefault()
    log('JS calling handler "testObjcCallback"')
    bridge.callHandler('testObjcCallback', {'foo': 'bar'}, function(response) {
      log('JS got response', response)
    })
  }
})
```

# 遗憾的是

- 在JS端这特么是两套玩法啊。
- 但这个明显难不过我们的工程湿同学。



# 合二为一

最后只用一个js包实现统一的调用

```
/**
 * 打开登录页
 */
function openLoginPage(){
    openapk.callHandler('openLoginPage',{a:1},function(n){
    });
}

/**
 * 打开个人中心
 * @param uid
 */
function openUserPage(uid){
    openapk.callHandler('openUserPage',{uid:uid},function(n){
    });
}

/**
 * 打开消息对话框
 * @param uid
 * @param username
 */
function openMessagePage(uid,username){
    openapk.callHandler('openMessagePage',{uid:uid,username:username},function(n){
    });
}
```

# 其它框架



NativeScript

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