

The Joys and Sorrows of Teaching and Developing Apps for Mobile Devices

or: how to become a workaholic, earn no money and live happily ever after

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Outline

- Numbers and players of today's mobile world
- Developing & producing an app
- Teaching "Mobile Applications"
- Marketing an app

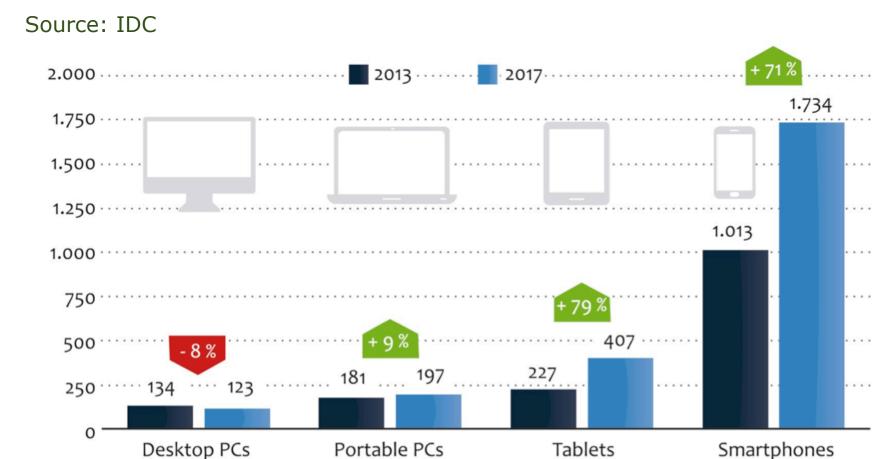
Diffusion of smartphones: trend

- The number of smartphone subscribers has increased
 - +29 percent from a year ago (US)
 - +99 percent from two years ago (US)

Source: 2013 Mobile Future in Focus by Lipsman&Aquino

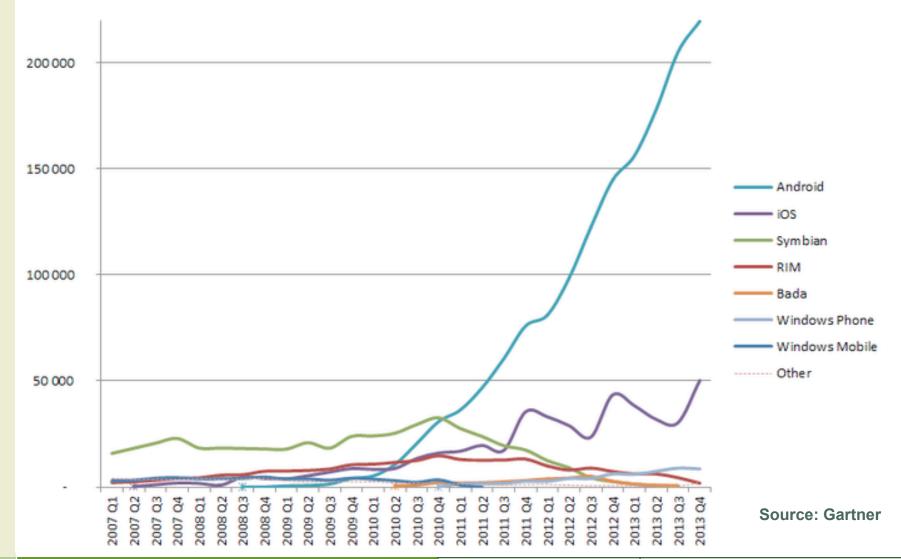
Diffusion of smartphones: volume

devices sold by the billion per year

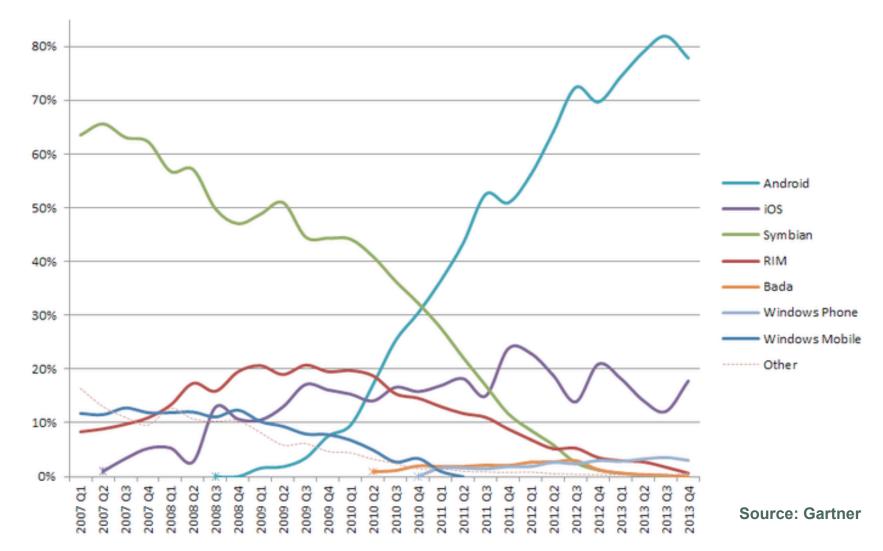


Diffusion of smartphones: players

World-Wide Smartphone Sales (Thousands of Units)

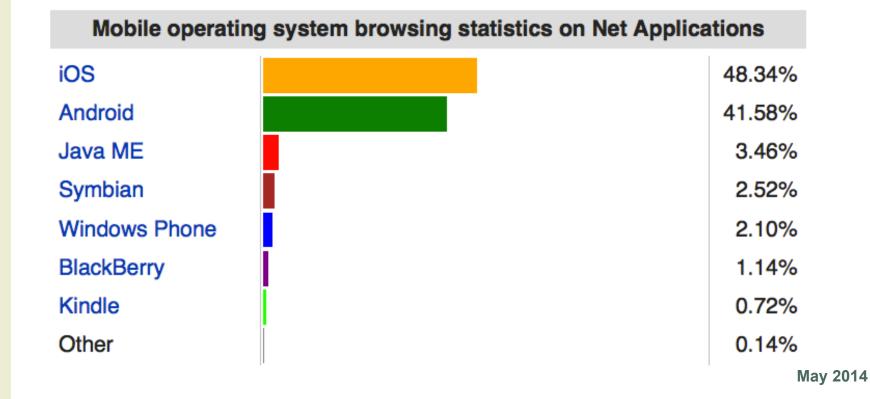


World-Wide Smartphone Sales (%)



Using a phone ≠ buying a phone

- Today: two main players (maybe three?):
 - iOS
 - Android
 - (Windows Phone is emerging)



iOS vs Android

	ios	Android			
Supported bra nds	1 (Apple)	dozens 3Q, 7-11, 7251, Abocom, Acer, Samsung,, ZTE			
Supported devices	A few handfuls iPhone 1,3G,3GS,4,4s,5,5s, 5c; iPod Touch 1,2,3,4,5; iPad 1,2,3,4,Air; iPad mini 1,2; Apple TV 2,3,3RA	Hundreds			
Type	Closed source, proprietary	Open source, free (mostly)			
Price range	high level	all levels			

Different types of users!

User types: iOS vs Android

- iOS users are (slightly) younger than Android users
- iOS users
 - are more engaged in all categories
 - have higher income
 - (41% earn \$100,000+ vs 24% among Android users)
 - are more likely to use M-Commerce (paid apps, in-app purchases)
 - show higher device loyalty
- Android users
 - are more numerous in all categories

Top grossing apps: a few examples

- Clash of clans (Supercell):
 - Daily: \$1M+, 34K+ installs, 4M DAU
 - free with in-app purchase
 - \$5.19 Average Revenue Per User (ARPU)



- Daily: \$900K+, 26K+ installs, 7M DAU
- free with in-app purchase
- Minecraft Pocket Edition
 - #1 paid app, \$50K per day
- Ruzzle (MAG Interactive)
 - Daily: 100M matches played (peak)
 - free + ads or paid
 - average eCPM: 4\$, income estimate: \$400K per day

Sources: thinkgaming.com - data for iOS alone

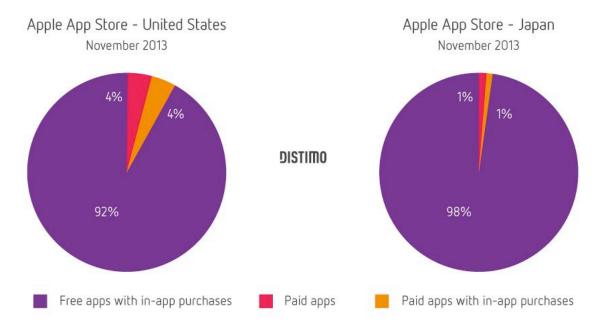






Business models

- Free
- Free + ads
- Paid (Premium)
- Free + in-app purchase (Freemium)
- Paid + in-app purchase



Mearly the only model that counts

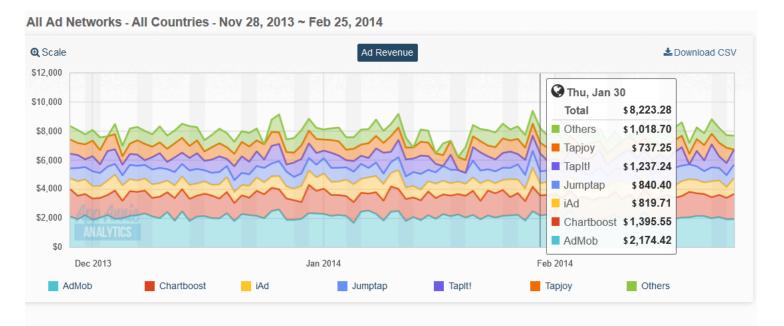
Ads: main indicators

- Classical pattern:
 - Lite app with ads -> Full app ad-free
- Ads are chosen in real time through bidding with several involved parties (ad networks, mediators, integrators)
- Effective Cost Per Mille (eCPM): main indicator for ads

eCPM = $\frac{\text{Total Earnings}}{\text{Total Impressions}} \times 1,000$

- But also:
 - CPD: cost per download
 - CPI: cost per install
 - CPV: cost per view
 - CPC: cost per click
- All these vary and depend on specific events, campaigns, your click-through rate (CTR)...

Ads: market share



Ad Network	Ad Revenue \$717,899.86 -1%	eCPM \$30.31	eCPC \$0.31	23,684,617	Clicks 2,287,138	Fill Rate
Total						
AdMob	\$189,033.49 -1%	\$30.24	\$0.31	6,251,688	601,417	66%
Chartboost	\$135,250.48 +2%	\$30.54	\$0.31	4,428,485	431,673	66%
iAd	\$82,384.24 +1%	\$30.71	\$0.32	2,683,047	254,925	68%
Jumptap	\$81,448.49 +1%	\$30.28	\$0.32	2,690,257	257,603	67%
Taplt!	\$78,105.29 =	\$30.75	\$0.30	2,540,159	258,862	65%
Тарјоу	\$77,882.92 -3%	\$29.80	\$0.31	2,613,316	254,410	66%
MdotM	\$73,794.96 - <mark>4%</mark>	\$29.78	\$0.32	2,477,665	228,248	68%

The ads zoo

- Many different ad formats:
 - Banners
 - Expandable banners
 - Interactive banners
 - Interstitials
 - Videos
 - Floating banners
- A huge and quickly changing set of ad providers
 - iAd by Apple
 - AdMob by Google
 - MobFox
 - Vungle
 - Komli Media
 - Smaato
 - The MoPub
 - Mirosoft adCenter
 - AppFlood

App market: a dangerous place to be

- Candy Crush
 - King owns the "candy" trademark (a common word!) in the EU for both games and clothing
 - Application for trademark abandoned in the US after acquiring Candy Crusher
 - Releasing an app with a name similar to "Candy Crush" will cause legal attack by heavy artillery
 - Similar attempts with the word "saga" to protect Candy Crush Saga
- The Tetris Company
 - All clones of Tetris get kicked out of the stores
 - Even though gameplay cannot be patented
 - Can't use names that recall the name "Tetris"
 - Even though the word comes from a scientific term designating a geometric shape (tetromino)

How many apps in the stores?

- Android:
 - more than 1 million apps
 - over 25 billion downloads

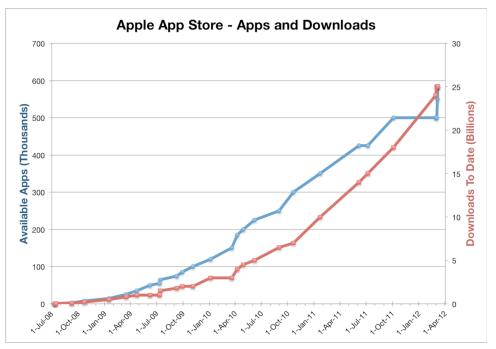




iOS:

- more than 1.2 million apps (nearly half are iPad native)
- over 75 billion downloads
- 500+ new apps daily





Developing apps

- Two main options:
 - Native development
 - Crossplatform development
- Go native if you want to
 - achieve native look and feel
 - achieve maximum performance
 - have the latest functionalities
 - get in the app stores
- Go cross-platform if you want to
 - quickly prototype a service or an actual app
 - have something that looks like an app based on HTML5
 - still have access to the phone hardware (as opposed to web)

Native applications



Now also Swift...

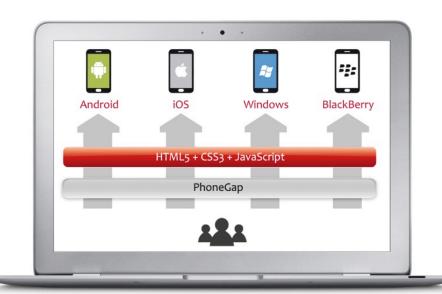
- Advantages
- Native graphical interface
- Better user experience
- Best performance
- Access to all HW & SW resources
- Compatibility with all devices
- App store available

- Disadvantages
- Need to develop a version of the app for every platform
- Knowledge of platformspecific programming language required
- Longer times and higher development costs

Cross-platform applications

Types:

- Web
- Hybrid
- Interpreted
- Cross-Compiled



Advantages

- Unique development for several platforms
- Knowledge of platformspecific programming languages not required
- Use of Web programming languages (reusable GUI)
- Shorter times and lower development costs

Disadvantages

- Limited user experience
- Limited performance
- Limited access to HW & SW resources
- Compatibility problems with the different devices (and complex debugging)
- No target app store

Available cross-platform frameworks and tools

- Web
 - AppsBuilder
 - iBuildApp



- Hybrid (thin wrapper around mobile Web browser)
 - PhoneGap (HTML/Javascript/CSS)
 - MoSync (HTML/Javascript/CSS and C++)
- Interpreted (abstraction layer, achieve native Phone **Gap** look&feel)
 - Appcelerator Titanium (Javascript)
 - Rhodes (Ruby)
- Cross-compiled
 - Xamarin (C++)
 - Corona (Lua)





Gaming frameworks

- Dozens of different game engines
- Many underlying technologies (OpenGL, WebGL, DirectX, ...)









Many tools

- iOS:
 - XCode



- Android:
 - Android Studio



Eclipse



Many languages, quickly changing

- iOS:
 - Objective-C
 - modern syntax
 - memory management (manual RC ->ARC)

[ObjC]

- Swift
 - out in october
 - with the new OS and phones
- Libraries (called frameworks) change at every new version of iOS (deprecation)
- New version of iOS every year
- Android:
 - Java
 - Use of a specialized JVM (Dalvik)
 - No AWT or Swing



Teaching mobile apps: what to teach?

- too many platforms, tools, languages, devices, frameworks
 - can't teach them all
 - can't know them all
- go deep or go broad?
- one extreme: choose **one** platform and go deep
 - Example: Stanford, iOS, objective C, Xcode, Mac
 - Macs are expensive for students, the average uni can't afford it
- other extreme: don't choose and give general considerations about mobile apps
 - not so many general considerations after all
 - a few general patterns (e.g., MVC), but not enough to cover one course
 - things change too fast anyways general observations from last year no longer apply (limitations, memory, speed,
- BTW: can't recycle your material from a year to the next

Teaching mobile apps: how to teach?

- Students are (seemingly) interested in knowing these topics (some of them genuinely are!)
 - (alas, the grade is the only thing that really matters to them)
- They need to do something practical (an app!)
- They need to have a line in their cv for the job market
- Project course? Lab?
- Do all the students meet the minimum requirements?
 - Fluency in OOP should be mandatory
- Will they have the time to develop a project?
- Should they work in groups? How big?
- Should they be supervised during the project?
- Should the exam include a theory part?

The case Mobile Applications 2013: setting

- 80 students, Polimi, in Como, master's program
- several with little programming experience
- course type: teaching + project
- covered iOS (13 hours), Android (10 hours), crossplatform tools (10 hours), plus general stuff and seminars from professional app developers
- project:
 - platform chosen by the students
 - subject chosen by the students, approved by the teacher
 - submitted in three phases (proposal, presentation, code)
 - developed in groups of 1 to 3 people
- mark:
 - 50% determined by the app
 - 50% determined by discussion during the exam

The case Mobile Applications 2013: outcome

- 4-5 apps were really excellent
 - some were unbelievably bad...
 - after 3 exam calls, less than 40% even tried the exam
- Many attempts of scam
 - several projects in which only one person in the group did the job
 - some projects in which *no one* in the group did the job
 - some project descriptions taken verbatim from the app store
- Difficult to evaluate a project
 - even when it's easy to evaluate
 - all the students think their app is the best in the world
 - (or pretend so)
 - difficult (maybe?) to compare different apps

The case of Mobile Applications 2013: issues

- Major attendance dropout
 - choice of platform/subject was midways
 - after that, students stopped attending classes regarding other platforms
 - down to 2-3 students for less attractive platforms
- Students found the course difficult
 - They had to learn how to program
 - They had to learn how to program for mobile devices
 - They felt they had no time to do that

Mobile Applications: a proposal for 2014

- Still keep a project (maybe 2), but aim much much lower
 - The teacher choose the subject(s)
 - Keep it very simple (few hours programming)
 - Only one delivery date for all the students, before the first exam call
- Exam:
 - App + discussion is only worth 50% of the score
 - Those who did not deliver the app will have to do some (hard) old-day coding on paper during the exam
 - The remaining 50% is a traditional written exam with theory questions
- This should kill scammers
 - and kill excellences too
 - but excellences can express themselves during the thesis

A case study: a verticalized casual game

The idea:

- Take a simple, successful game, highly cloned, highly played (word game)
- Adapt it specifically for a new market (Thailand)

The process:

- Choose a target platform (iOS)
- Develop the concept (a few hours programming)
- Acquire distribution license (a few days)
- Make the app market-ready (several weeks)
- Decide availability and model (ads, cost, device, OS)
- Publish the app (at least one week to get approval)
- Monitor app's progress (downloads, revenue, DAU, ...)

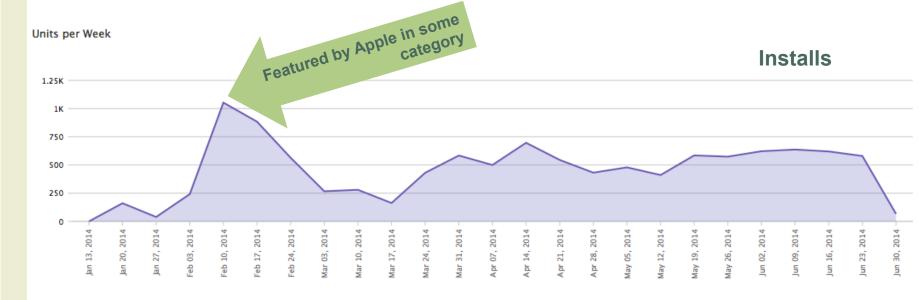
The cost:

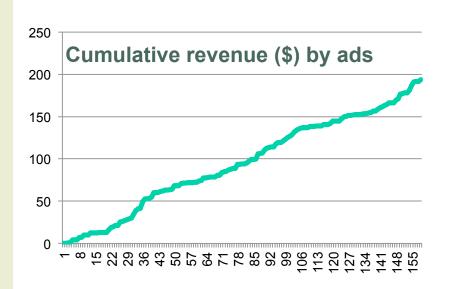
- \$99 for the license
- a few bucks here and there for pngs and sounds
- small percentages on revenue for few collaborators
- your free time

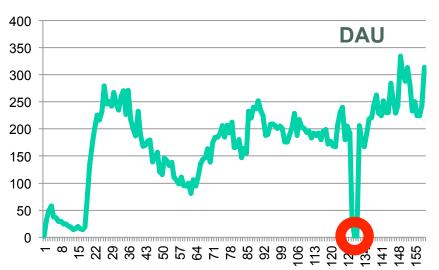
A case study: more on the process

- Develop a proper user interface (weeks)
 - From a one view multiple tabs and storyboards
 - Personalization (avatar, settings...)
 - Find partners for design, sound and beautification
 - Bilingual menu (Thai and English)
- Integrate ads (days/weeks to get online)
- Make the app social (in the hope it gets viral)
- Find out relevant legal aspects
- Configure the app on iTunesConnect
 - the first time, it takes the patience of a blessed
- Prepare distribution certificates on MemberCenter
 - it takes the patience of a saint, nondeterminism
- Use Game Center features
 - no additional cost (using servers in the cloud has a cost)
 - permanent leaderboards and achievements
 - online gaming: a bloodbath (nondeterminism, again)

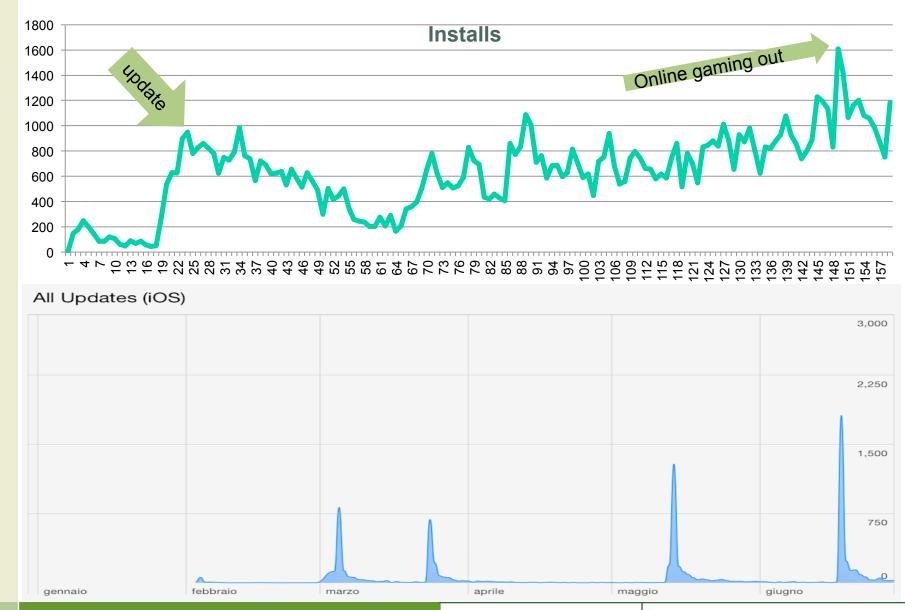
A case study: the trends







A case study: the trends



A case study: some figures

- 11K+ installs in 5 months
 - 50 to 150 per day
 - only nearly 50% of them use Game Center (5.7K so far)
 - only nearly 3K are still using the app (customer attrition)
 - 1M iPhones estimated in Thailand
 - we covered 1%: is it good? is it growing?
- 250+ Daily Active Users
- 1000+ ad views per day
 - eCPM: avg = 2.49, min = 0, max = 32
 - never believe ad networks claiming eCPM>4
- 4.5 stars average rating on the App Store
 - but just over 50 ratings, little significance
 - less than 0.5% of customers rates an app
 - reviews are about 50% of the ratings
- \$1.2 average daily income (min = \$0, max = \$7.8)

A case study: multipliers

- Multiply the supported devices
 - add iPad (supported but not visible: 1% of users)
 - requires adapting (and maintaining UI once more)
- Multiply the modes
 - ad-free paid app (effortless)
 - in-app content (boosters and cheats of some sort or extra art, requires some thinking and coding)
- Multiply the languages/countries/cultures
 - more than internationalization of menu
 - requires adapting gameplay to a new language
 - not always possible, moderate effort
- Multiply the platforms (Android, Windows Phone?)
 - big effort, not worthwhile at this level of income
 - but might ignite a viral effect

Discussion

- Mobile apps are
 - easy to use and understand
 - difficult to develop and to teach
 - dangerous to develop and to teach
 - students will hate you, you will hate them (but they are younger, more cunning and aggressive...)
- Indie app development is penniless
 - every minute spent promoting an app or finding an investor for an app is much better spent than a minute spent programming an app
 - but developing mobile apps can be fun
 - earning some money out of it can take a long time (or forever) but it's not impossible

More discussion...?







Goals:

- Advance the architecture of **multimedia search**
- Exploit the *human* contribution in multimedia search
- Use *open-source* components provided by the community
- Start up a **search business ecosystem**
- <u>http://</u> www.cubrikproject.eu/





































