



# Optimize Your iPhone App for the Retina Display

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# Retina Display

- Refined visuals
- More immersive interface
- Support different resolutions
- Compatibility



# Retina Display

## UIKit

- Points  $\neq$  pixels
- Images
- Views and drawing
- Core Graphics and Core Animation
- Icons and launch images



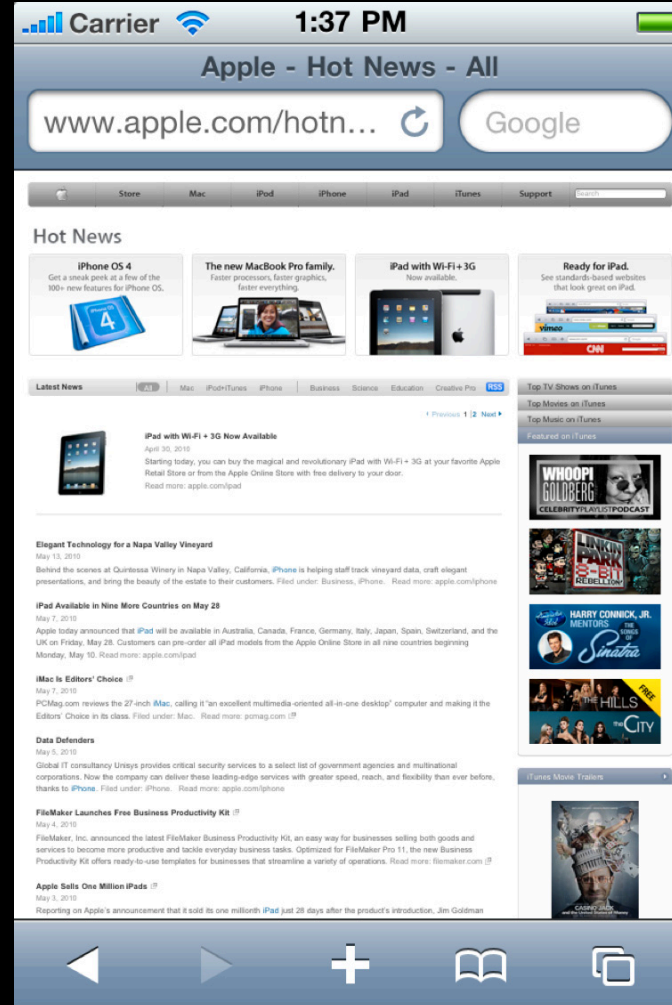
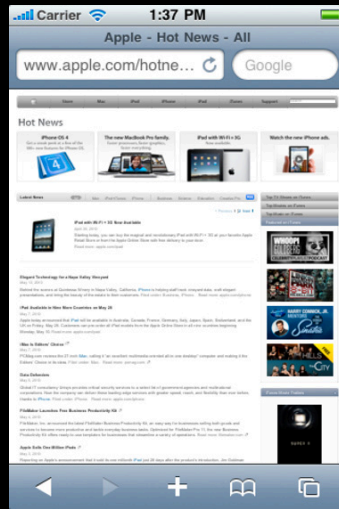
Points  $\neq$  Pixels

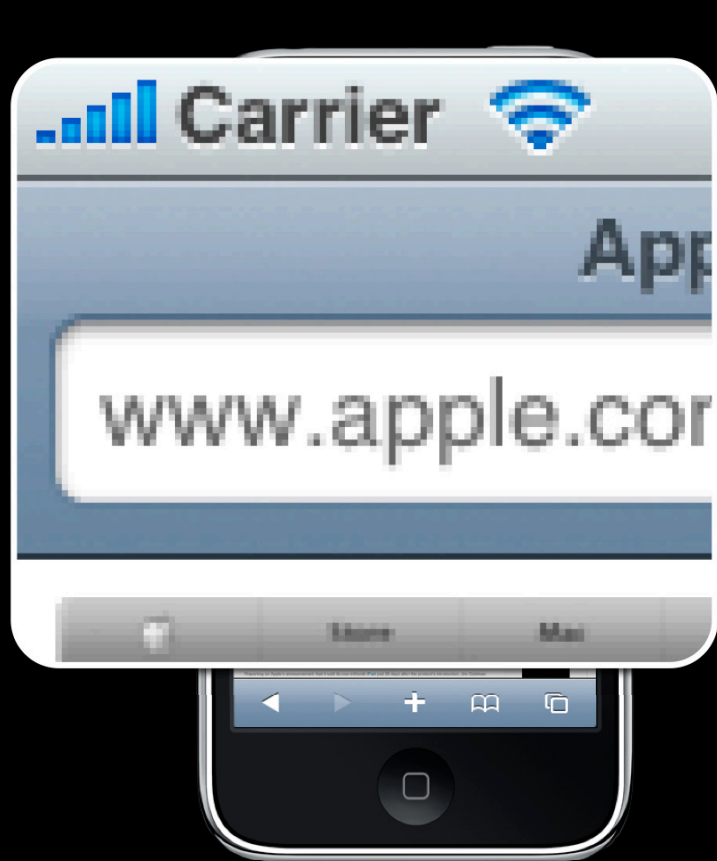
# Points ≠ Pixels

- Points and pixels were used interchangeably
- Almost a given
- Not anymore!
- **All** values are in device-independent **points**

# Points $\neq$ Pixels

- Retina display has 2 $\times$  resolution
  - 1 point = 2 pixels
- Advantages to exact 2 $\times$  scaling
  - No fractional pixels
  - No pixel cracks
  - No fuzzy scaling
- 2 $\times$  resolution means 4 $\times$  pixels!
  - Look out for speed and memory hits







# What Is a 'Point'?

- *device-independent measurement of pixel elements*

# What Is a 'Point'?

- ~~dimples~~
- No fixed physical dimension
  - iPhone 3GS ~160 DPI
  - iPad ~130 DPI
  - Retina Display ~320 DPI
- 10 *point* system font is readable
- 40×40 *point* rectangle is a good touch size

# Scaling

## UIScreen

- `UIScreen.scale` —read-only property
- `UIScreen.bounds` is in **points**
  - Full screen is still  $320 \times 480$
  - No UI relayout
- `UITouch.locationInView:` is in points
  - Non-integer touch point values
- `UIWindow.frame` is in points

UIImage

# UIImage

## Properties

- `UIImage.size`—points, not pixels
- `UIImage.scale`—always non-zero
- Pixel dimensions = size × scale
  - Or `CGImageGetWidth/Height`

# UIImage

## Files

- High-resolution images
  - “@2x” suffix—Button@2x.png
- Automatic selection using screen scale
  - +imageName:
  - +imageWithContentsOfFile:
- Ignores file resolution (DPI)
  - +imageWithData: always return 1.0 scaled image

# UIImage

- `+imageName:` no longer needs explicit extension

```
UIImage *image = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Button"];
```

- UIImage from CGImageRef:

- `+initWithCGImage:scale:orientation:`

- `-initWithCGImage:scale:orientation:`

- UIImagePNGRepresentation, UIImageJPEGRepresentation

- Write out a DPI value

- $DPI = scale \times 72.0$

# UIGraphicsBeginImageContext

- *size* — pixels
- *scale* — 1.0
- *opacity* — not opaque



# UIGraphicsBeginImageContextWithOptions

iOS 4

- **size** — points
- **scale** — 0.0 ...  $\infty$ 
  - 0.0 = use main screen scale
- **opacity** — YES/NO
  - Drawing performance
  - No space performance (padding)
- **Thread safe drawing** in iOS 4!
  - UIColor, UIFont, UIImage, NSString drawing

# Views and Drawing

# UIView

- `UIView.contentScaleFactor`
  - **Only** affects content
  - Does not affect view geometry or subviews
  - Always returns non-zero value
- `-drawRect:` – `window.screen.scale`
- `UIImageView` – `image.scale`
- Never need to set

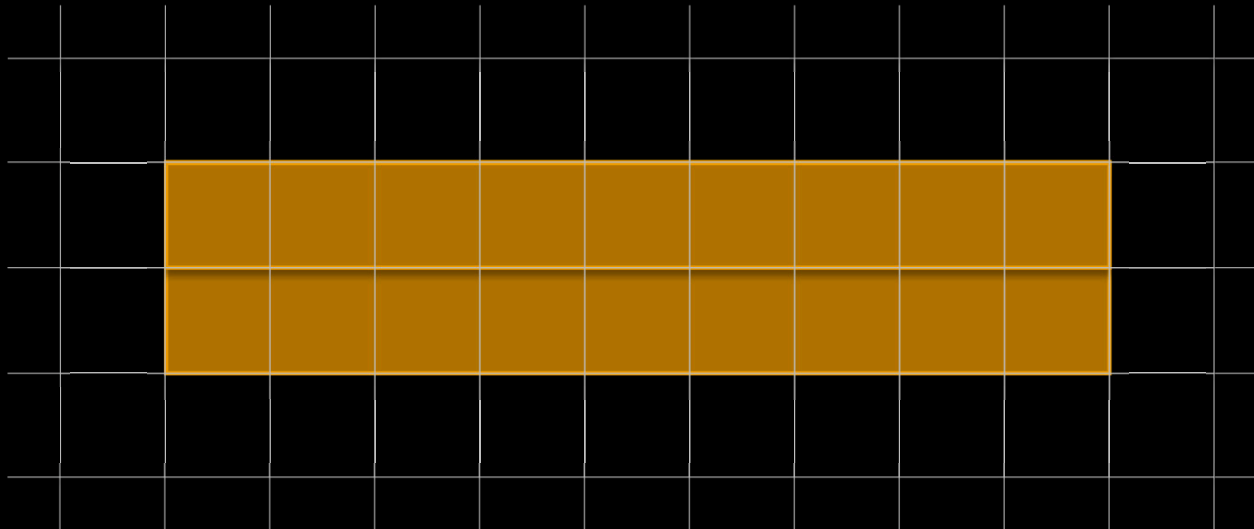
# UIView

- `-drawRect:` will pass in a scaled `CGContextRef`
  - `rect` is in points
  - Bitmap buffer size is in pixels
  - Current transform matrix (CTM) scaled
- Text and bezier path drawing are automatically high resolution
- Use `contentScaleFactor` to determine size of a single pixel

# Single Pixel Drawing

## Using a rectangle

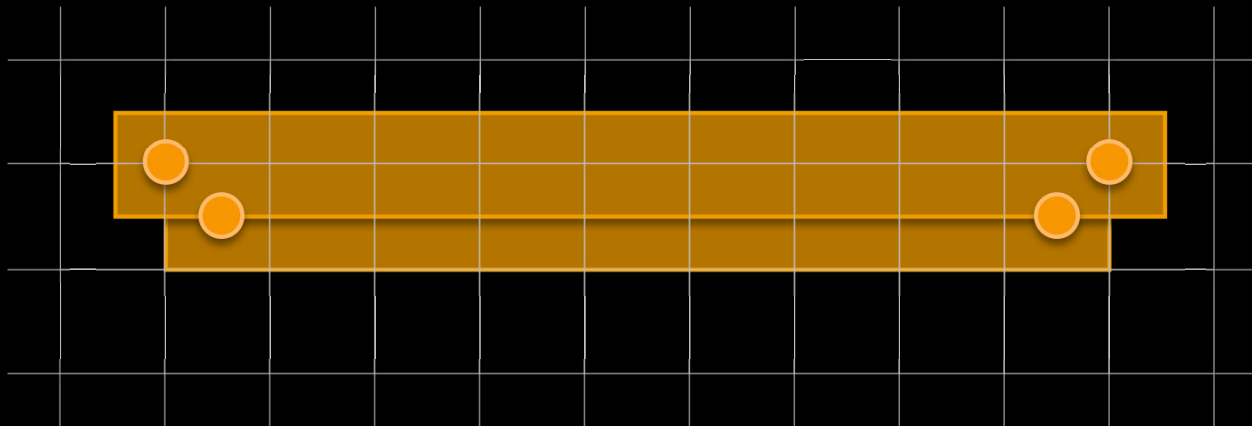
```
CGFloat height = 1.0 / self.contentSizeFactor;  
CGRectFill(CGRectMake(0.0, 0.0, width, height));
```



# Single Pixel Drawing

## Using a bezier path

```
UIBezierPath *path = [UIBezierPath bezierPath];
CGFloat lineWidth = 1.0 / UIScreen.main.scale * 2.0;
[path moveToPoint:CGPointMake(0.0, 0.0)];
[path addLineToPoint:CGPointMake(width, 0.0)];
[path addLineToPoint:CGPointMake(width - lineWidth, lineWidth / 2.0)];
[path stroke];
```



# UIImage

- Draw methods use `UIImage.scale`
  - drawAtPoint:...
  - drawInRect:...

# UIImageView

- Automatically sets `contentScaleFactor` to `image.scale`
- Highlighted image should have same scale factor
- Animated images should have same scale factor
- Don't add your own `-drawRect:`



# UIScrollView

- `scrollView.contentOffset`
  - Don't be surprised to see non-integer offsets
  - Avoid rounding

# Core Graphics and Core Animation



# Core Graphics

## Pixels

- Core Graphics has no concept of *image resolution* (DPI)
- Works **only** in pixels
- No place to store a 'scale'



# Core Graphics

## CGBitmapContexts

- Please use `UIGraphicsBeginImageContextWithOptions`
- If you use `CGBitmapContextCreate`
  - Set up scale transform
  - Flip co-ordinate system for UIKit drawing
  - Push context to use UIKit drawing
  - Keep track of scale for extracted `CGImageRefs`
- No real performance gain



# ImageIO

## Reading DPI

- **CGImageSourceCopyPropertiesAtIndex**
  - kCGImagePropertyDPIWidth/Height (CFNumberRef)
  - Generally 72.0 DPI = 1× scale
  - PNG uses pixels/cm so watch out for 71.999

# Core Animation



- **CALayer.contentsScale**
  - `UIView.contentScaleFactor`
  - Automatically set by `UIView`, `UIImageView`
- Set the `contentsScale` if you set `CALayer.contents` directly
  - Mask layers

# Icons and Launch Images



# Icons

## Application

- Create a 2x application icon—114×114
- Add entry in *Info.plist*
  - **Icon Files** (aka `CFBundleIconFiles`) —array of file names
  - Correct one chosen based on size

Key	Value
▼ Information Property List	(16 items)
▼ Icon files	(2 items)
Item 0	AppIcon.png
Item 1	AppIcon@2x.png



# Icons

## Documents

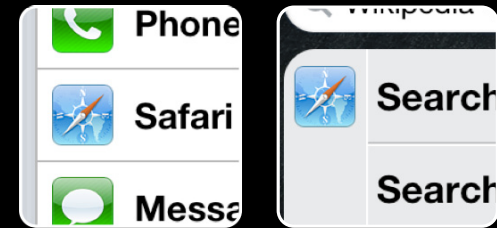


- Create a 2x sized document icon—44x58
- Add entry in *Info.plist*
  - `CFBundleDocumentTypes`—dictionary
    - `CFBundleTypeIconFiles`—array of file names
    - Correct one chosen based on size

Key	Value
▼ Information Property List	(16 items)
▼ CFBundleDocumentTypes	(1 item)
▼ Item 0	(8 items)
▼ CFBundleTypeIconFiles	(2 items)
Item 0	DocIcon.png
Item 1	DocIcon@2x.png

# Icons

## Settings and Search



- Create a 2x settings icon—58x58
- Add entry in *Info.plist*
  - **Icon files**—along with application icons
  - Correct one chosen based on size

Key	Value
▼ Information Property List	(16 items)
▼ Icon files	(4 items)
Item 0	AppIcon.png
Item 1	AppIcon@2x.png
Item 2	SettingsIcon.png
Item 3	SettingsIcon@2x.png

# Launch Images

- Snapshot your launch images
- Add entry in *Info.plist*
  - **Launch image** (aka `UILaunchImageFile`)

Key	Value
▼ Information Property List	(16 items)
Launch image	Launch.png

- 'Base' name
- Orientation, scale, and platform suffixes
  - Launch-Landscape.png
  - Launch@2x.png
  - Launch-Landscape@2x.png

# Summary

UIKit and the Retina Display

# UIKit and the Retina Display

## High resolution “don’ts”

1. Assume points = pixels
2. Expect `UIImage.size` = pixel size
3. Assume `CGContextRefs` have 1.0 scale
4. Cram more content into your interface
5. Create radically different high-resolution artwork and icons

# UIKit and the Retina Display

## Levels of support

0. Do nothing—high-quality text, bezier paths, system UI
1. Add '@2x' images and icons—automatic selection
2. Generate high-resolution offscreen images—scale of 0.0
3. Draw in high resolution—`view.contentScaleFactor`

# OpenGL on the Retina Display

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iPhone GPU Software

# OpenGL

## Overview

- Requires explicit adoption
- OpenGL is a **pixel**-based API
- Perform your own point to pixel conversion

```
pixelSize = bounds.size * contentScaleFactor
```



# OpenGL

## Adoption steps

1. Allocate high-resolution color buffer
2. Fix hard-coded sizes
3. Load higher-resolution artwork

# OpenGL

## Setting color buffer size

- `UIView.contentScaleFactor`
  - Defaults to `UIScreen.scale` for most built-in UIKit views
  - Defaults to 1.0 for OpenGL views

# OpenGL

## Setting color buffer size

```
// allocate color buffer
view.contentScaleFactor = [UIScreen mainScreen].scale;
[ctx renderbufferStorage: target fromDrawable: view.layer];

// save color buffer dimensions
glGetRenderbufferParameteriv(target, RENDERBUFFER_WIDTH, &pixelWidth);
glGetRenderbufferParameteriv(target, RENDERBUFFER_HEIGHT, &pixelHeight);
```

# OpenGL

## Avoid hard-coded sizes

```
glScissor (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
glViewport (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
glReadPixels (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height, ...)
glTexImage2D (... , GLsizei width, GLsizei height, ...)
glRenderbufferStorage (... , GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
```

- Depth buffer size must match color buffer

```
glRenderbufferStorage(target, DEPTH_COMPONENT24, pixelWidth, pixelHeight);
```

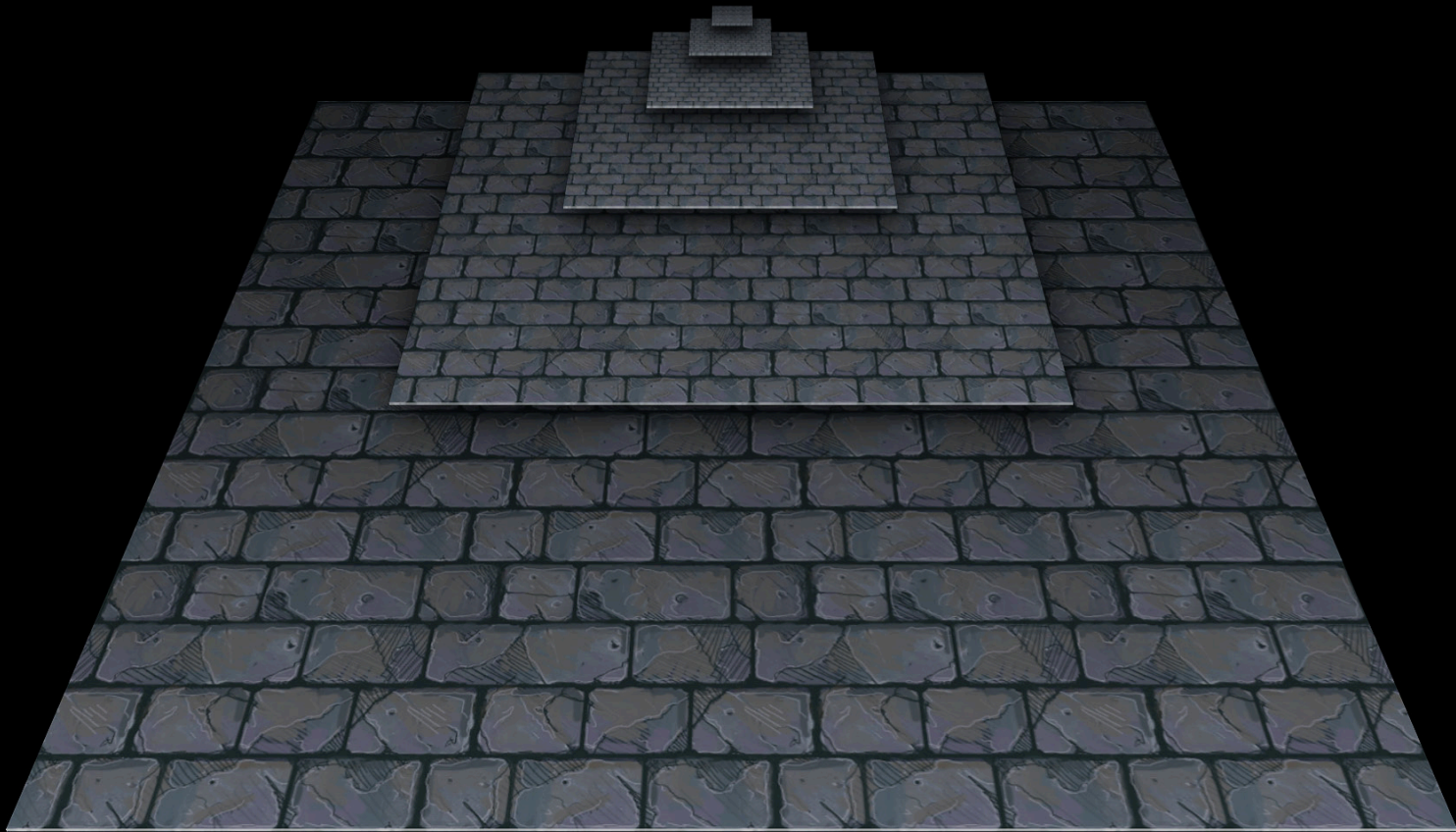
- Most applications use a full-size viewport

```
glViewport(0, 0, pixelWidth, pixelHeight);
```

# OpenGL

## Texture sizing

- Use higher-resolution textures
- Share assets with iPad
  - Performance and display size are similar



# OpenGL

## Loading textures with UIImage

- `UIImage.size` returns points, not pixels
  - `glTexImage2D` requires pixels
- Pixel dimensions = `image.size` × `image.scale`
  - Or use `CGLImageGetWidth/Height`

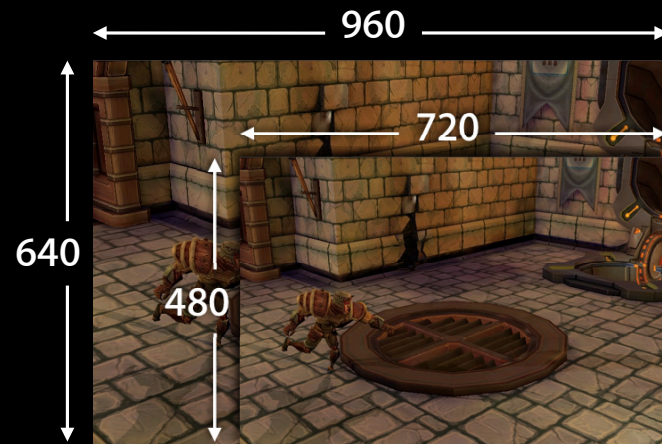
# OpenGL

## Performance tuning

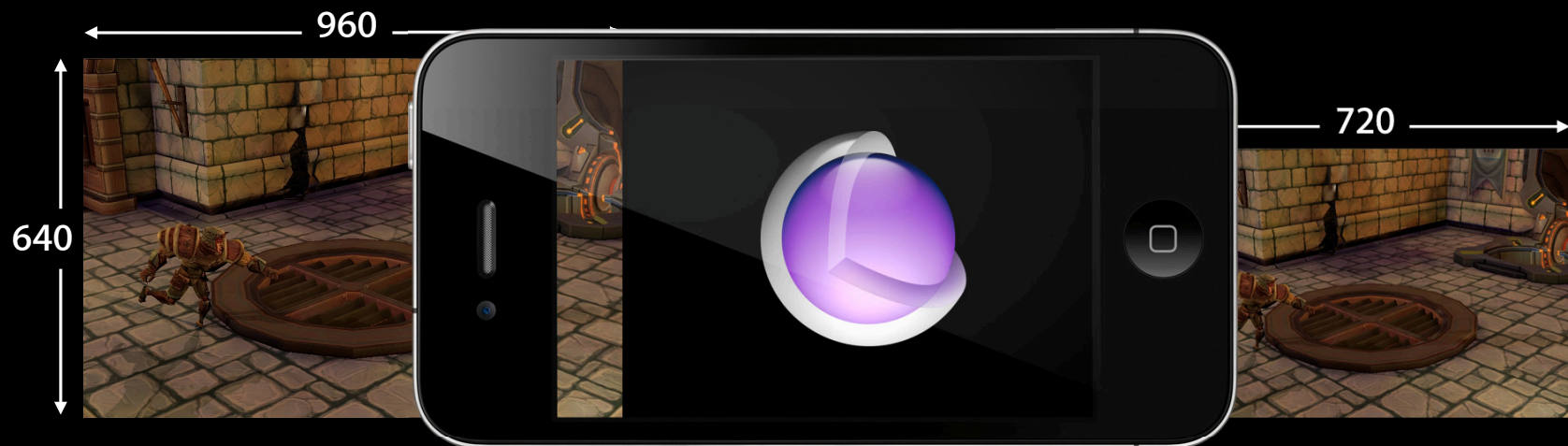
- Increasing GPU workload
- How many pixels are being drawn?
- How expensive is each pixel?
  - Not using mipmaps
  - Long fragment shaders
  - Alpha test



# Performance Tuning



# Performance Tuning



# OpenGL

## Performance tuning

- Render at smaller screen resolution
  - `contentScaleFactor = 1` (default)
  - `contentScaleFactor = 1`, add anti-aliasing
  - `contentScaleFactor` somewhere between 1.0 and `UIScreen.scale`

# OpenGL on Retina Display

## Summary

- UIKit uses points, OpenGL uses pixels
- To adopt:
  - Set `glview.contentSizeFactor = screen.scale`
  - Check Depth/Stencil renderbuffer dimensions
  - Check `glViewport` parameters

# More Information

## Bill Dudney

Frameworks Evangelist

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## Documentation

iPhone Application Programming Guide

<http://developer.apple.com/iphone>

## Apple Developer Forums

<http://devforums.apple.com>

# Related Sessions

What's New in Cocoa Touch

Marina  
Friday 11:30AM

OpenGL ES Tuning & Optimization

Presidio  
Wednesday 4:30PM

# Labs

Retina Display Lab

Application Frameworks Lab D  
Thursday 4:30PM





