



# Piscine iOS Swift - Day 03

APM

*Summary: This document contains the subject for Day 03 of the iOS Swift piscine [42](#)*

# Contents

<b>I</b>	<b>Preamble</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Instructions</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Exercise 00: Photos</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Exercise 01 : Multithreads</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Exercise 02: Warnings</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Exercise 03: ScrollView</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Exercise 04: Zoom</b>	<b>10</b>

# Chapter I

## Preamble

Here is an excerpt of the Hubble wikipedia page:



The Hubble Space Telescope (often referred to as HST or Hubble) is a space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit in 1990 and remains in operation. It was not the first space telescope but it is one of the largest and most versatile, well known both as a vital research tool and as a public relations boon for astronomy. The Hubble telescope is named after astronomer Edwin Hubble and is one of NASA's Great Observatories, along with the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, the Chandra X-ray Observatory, and the Spitzer Space Telescope. Hubble features a 2.4-meter (7.9 ft) mirror, and its four main instruments observe in the ultraviolet, visible, and near infrared regions of the

electromagnetic spectrum. Hubble's orbit outside the distortion of Earth's atmosphere allows it to capture extremely high-resolution images with substantially lower background light than ground-based telescopes. It has recorded some of the most detailed visible light images, allowing a deep view into space. Many Hubble observations have led to breakthroughs in astrophysics, such as determining the rate of expansion of the universe.

The Hubble telescope was built by the United States space agency NASA with contributions from the European Space Agency. The Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) selects Hubble's targets and processes the resulting data, while the Goddard Space Flight Center controls the spacecraft.[7] Space telescopes were proposed as early as 1923. Hubble was funded in the 1970s with a proposed launch in 1983, but the project was beset by technical delays, budget problems, and the 1986 Challenger disaster. It was finally launched by Space Shuttle Discovery in 1990, but its main mirror had been ground incorrectly, resulting in spherical aberration that compromised the telescope's capabilities. The optics were corrected to their intended quality by a servicing mission in 1993. Hubble is the only telescope designed to be maintained in space by astronauts. Five Space Shuttle missions have repaired, upgraded, and replaced systems on the telescope, including all five of the main instruments. The fifth mission was canceled on safety grounds following the Columbia disaster (2003), but NASA administrator Michael D. Griffin approved the fifth servicing mission which was completed in 2009. The telescope is operating as of 2020, and could last until 2030–2040.[3] Its successor is the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) which is scheduled to be launched in March 2021.

# Chapter II

## Instructions

- Only this page will serve as reference. Do not trust rumors.
- Read attentively the whole document before beginning.
- Your exercises will be corrected by your piscine colleagues.
- The document can be relied upon, do not blindly trust the demos which can contain not required additions.
- You will have to deliver an app every day (except for Day 01) on your git repository, where you deliver the file of the Xcode project.
- Here it is the official manual of [Swift](#) and of [Swift Standard Library](#)
- It is forbidden to use other libraries, packages, pods...before Day 07
- Got a question? Ask your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Think about discussing on the forum Piscine of your Intra!
- Use your brain!!!



The videos on Intra were produced before Swift 3. Remove the prefix "NS" which you see in front of the class/struct/function in the code in the videos to use them in Swift 3.



Intra indicates the date and the hour of closing for your repositories. This date and hour also corresponds to the beginning of the peer-evaluation period for the corresponding piscine day. This peer-evaluation period lasts exactly 24h. After 24h passed, your missing peer grades will be completed with a 0.

# Chapter III

## Introduction

The [threads](#) or *thread of execution* help carry out instructions of a process following their own call stack. A process starts running on one thread, the **main thread**.

Using several threads help align the treatment of several functions so code can run in the background. This is utterly important on iOS to avoid blocking the user interface (UI) while the application makes calculations or waits for a server to respond.


Today, you will learn about several notions:

- How to use a **collection view**
- How to make **multithread** on iOS
- How to make **warnings**
- How to use a **scroll view**

All of this will be included in an application that will download images from the net.

# Chapter IV

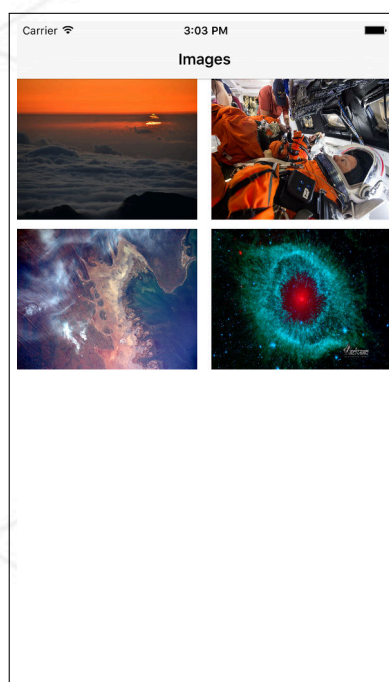
## Exercise 00: Photos

	Exercise : 00
Photos	
Files to turn in : Swift Standard Library, UIKit	
Authorised functions : n/a	
Notes : n/a	

The **collection view** is a tool that helps display data differently from a **table view** but they're put almost to same use.


Create a **collection view** that displays at least 4 photos from the web of your choice. The 4 photos must be fully displayed in the **collection view**.

Pick heavy pictures so the download is long. You can find some on the [nasa's](https://www.nasa.gov/) website for instance.



# Chapter V

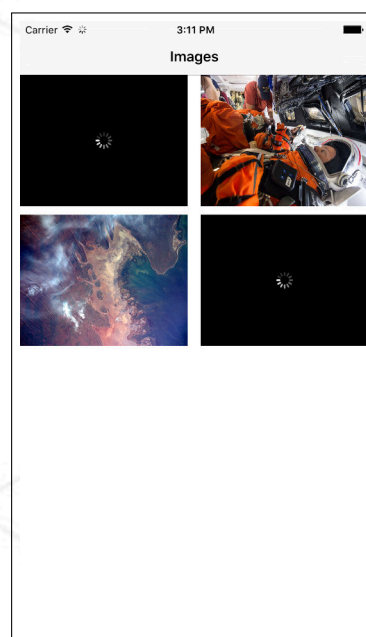
## Exercise 01 : Multithreads

	Exercice : 01
Multithreads	
Files to turn in : Swift Standard Library, UIKit	
Authorised functions : n/a	
Notes : n/a	

You might have noticed that during the download , the UI is blocked and iOS doesn't respond. Calls on the **main thread** impair the user experience. To compensate the problems, you will make these calls asynchronous.

You will also add an **activity monitor** on each view of the **collection view**. It will run when the image is downloaded and disappear when the image is displayed.


You will also run the **network activity indicator** when the application uses the network and stop it when it doesn't use it anymore.



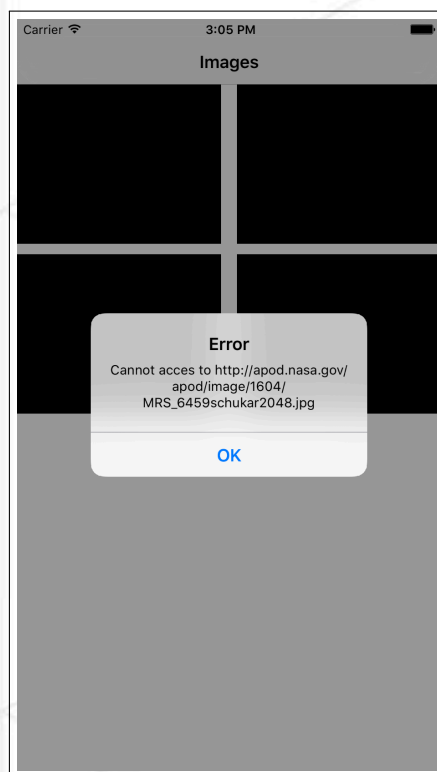


# Chapter VI

## Exercise 02: Warnings


	Exercice : 02
Alertes	
Files to turn in : <code>Swift Standard Library</code> , <code>UIKit</code>	
Authorised functions : n/a	
Notes : n/a	

If you encounter a problem downloading the picture, you must make a simple **warning** pop. It explains the problem with an "ok" button to make it disappear.



# Chapter VII

## Exercise 03: ScrollView

	Exercise : 03
ScrollView	
Files to turn in : Swift Standard Library, UIKit	
Authorised functions : n/a	
Notes : n/a	


Add a **navigation bar** with a title for each view.

Create a new view featuring a **scroll view**. When you click a cell of the **collection view**, you will have to display the **scroll view** with the large picture. You must be able to move the image.



# Chapter VIII

## Exercise 04: Zoom

	Exercise : 04
Zoom	
Files to turn in : Swift Standard Library, UIKit	
Authorised functions : n/a	
Notes : n/a	

Moving the image is good, but zooming in it is better. Make sure you can zoom in and out of the image.

The image will also have to fit horizontally with the maximum zoom out, whatever the device and the orientation!

