

# iOS 應用程式開發

Week 1

# 第一部分

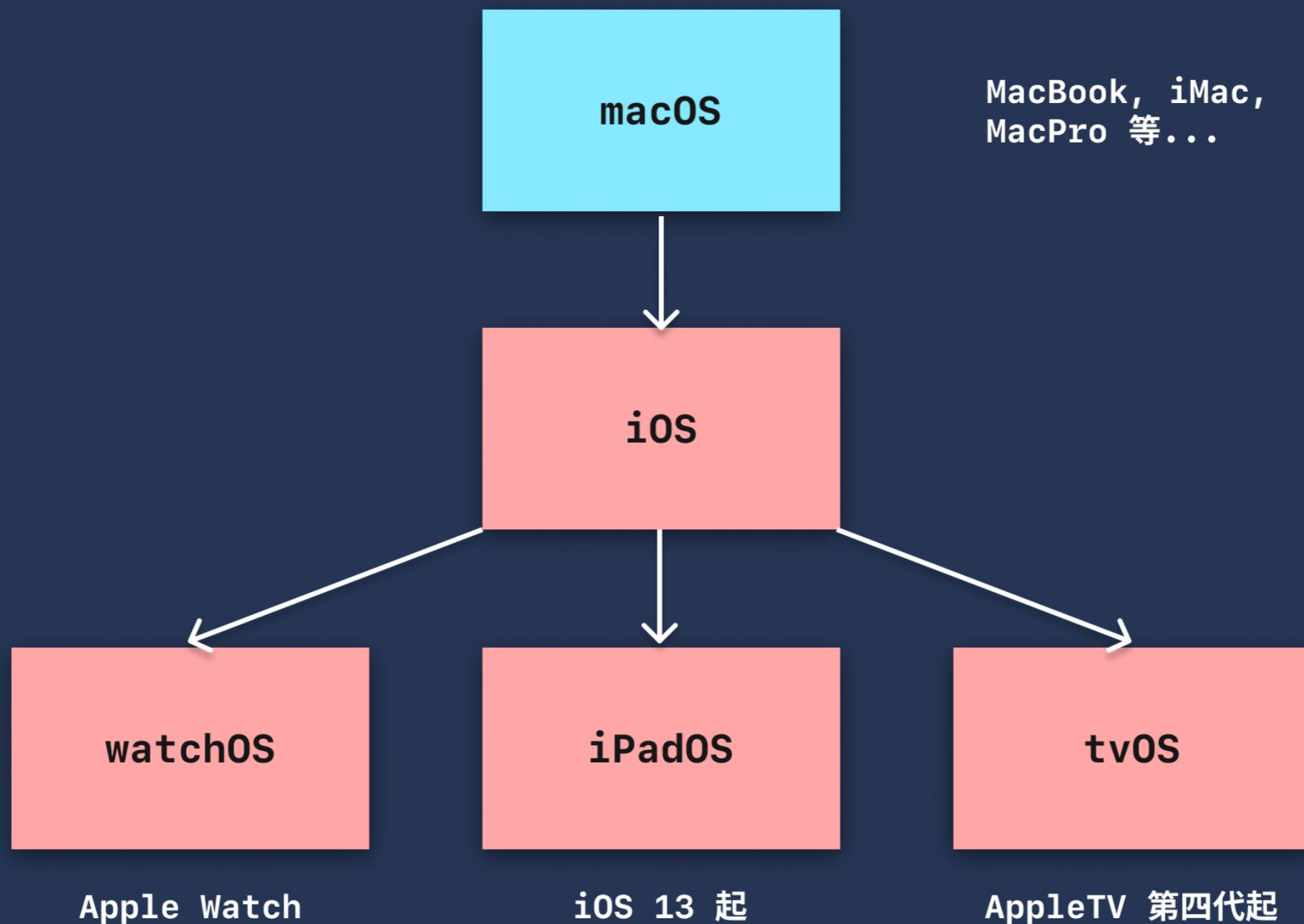
- 介紹 iOS 背景資料
- 甚麼是 App?
- 如何寫一個 App?
- 不同技術的比較
- 重要的概念: 大部分移動應用程式是為了解決特定的問題而開發的
- 基本的開發環境介紹及操作

# 第二部分

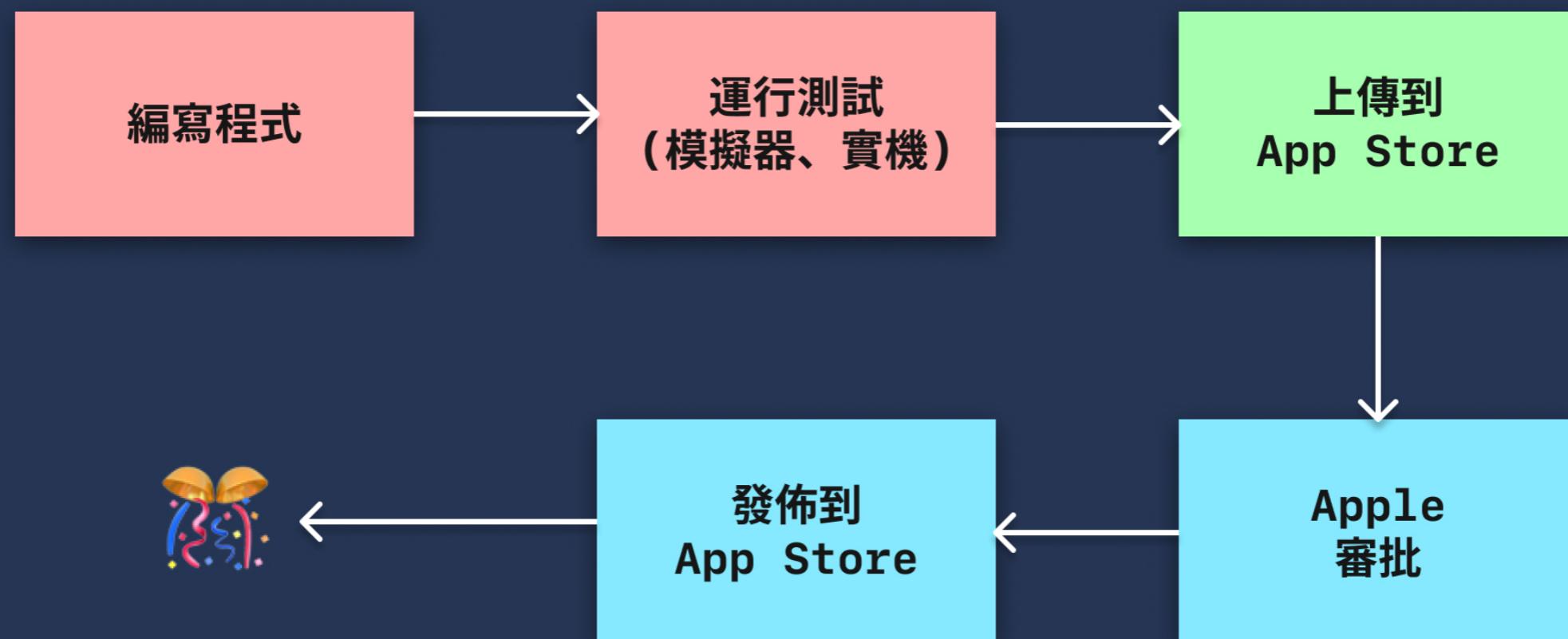
- 體驗開發軟件 Xcode，編寫第一個 App
- Swift UI 介面設計
- Swift UI vs UIKit
- UIKit 介面設計
- 加入互動功能 (輸入、計算、輸出)
- 介面製作練習

# iOS 家族

# iOS 的起源

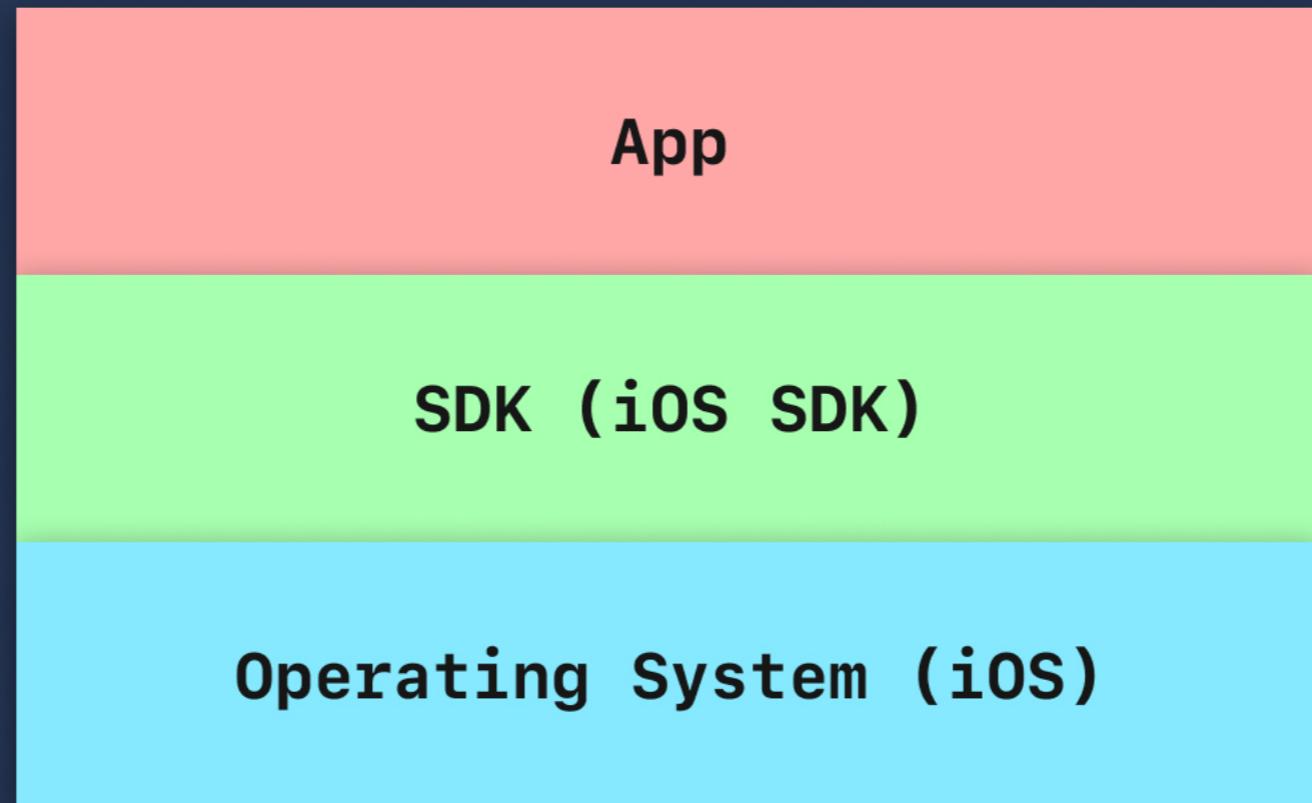


# 如何寫一個 App

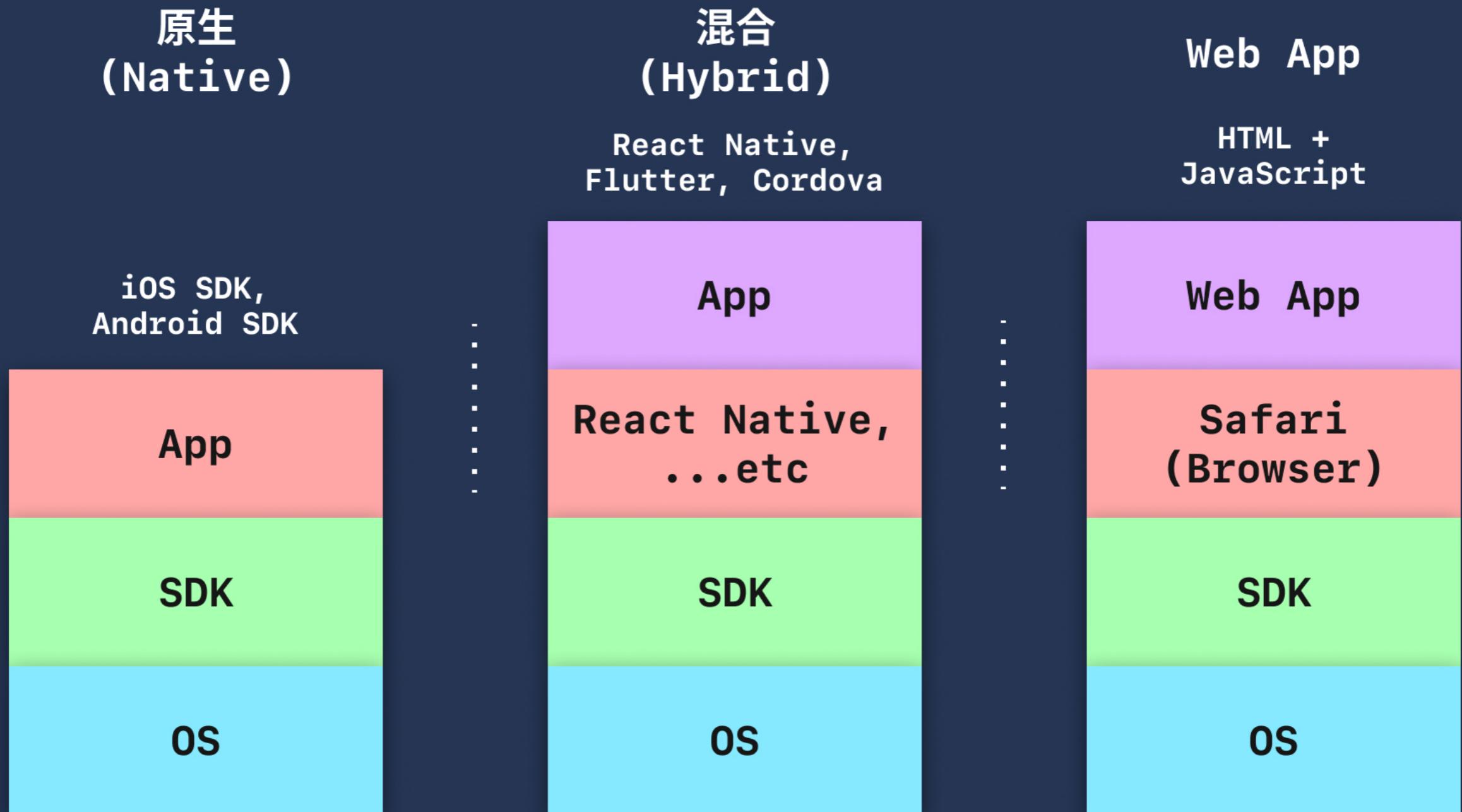


# 甚麼是 App?

- App 全寫 Application (應用程式)
- Software Development Kit (SDK; 程式開發包)



# 如何寫一個程式



# 技術比較

	Native App (原生)	Hybrid App (混合技術)	Web App
執行速度	5	3–4	1–2
學習門檻	3–5	3–4	1–2*
推出市場	開發、測試 時間長	較快	最快
應用場境	遊戲、VR、AR 等需要高效能的 應用程式	休閒類遊戲、 資訊、表格、 購物應用等	資訊、內容經常變 動的應用程式

# 混合技術



# 編寫一個成功的 App...

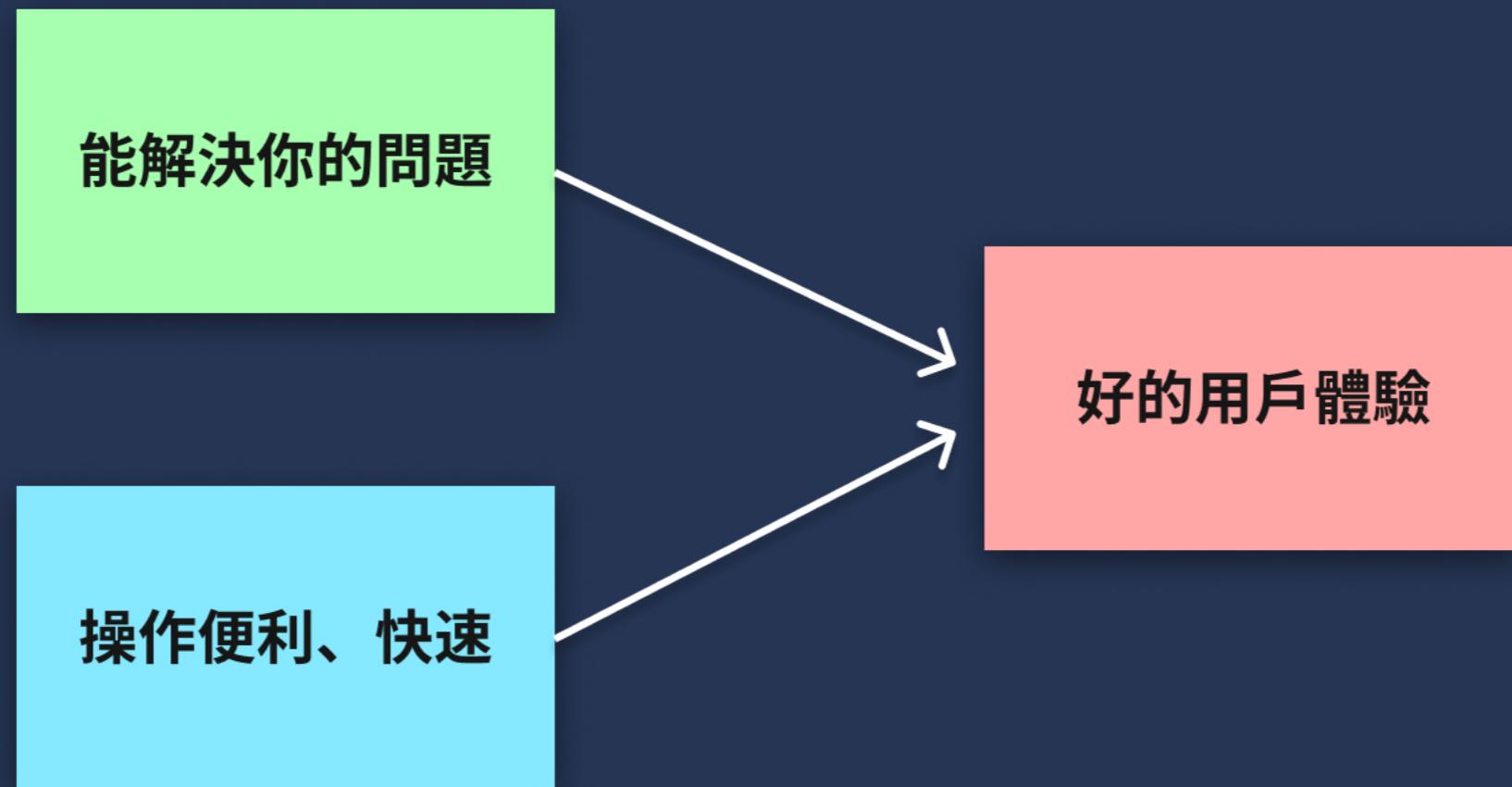
# Observe

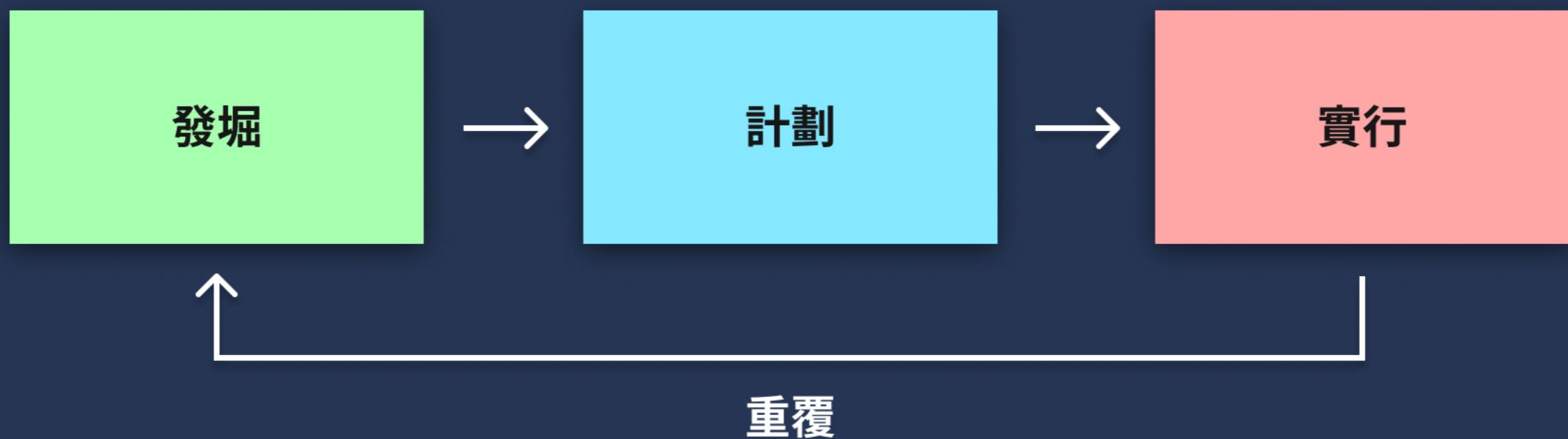
+

# Creative

...觀察 + 創意，就能開發出好的應用程式！

大部分移動應用程式是為了解  
決〈特定的問題〉而開發的

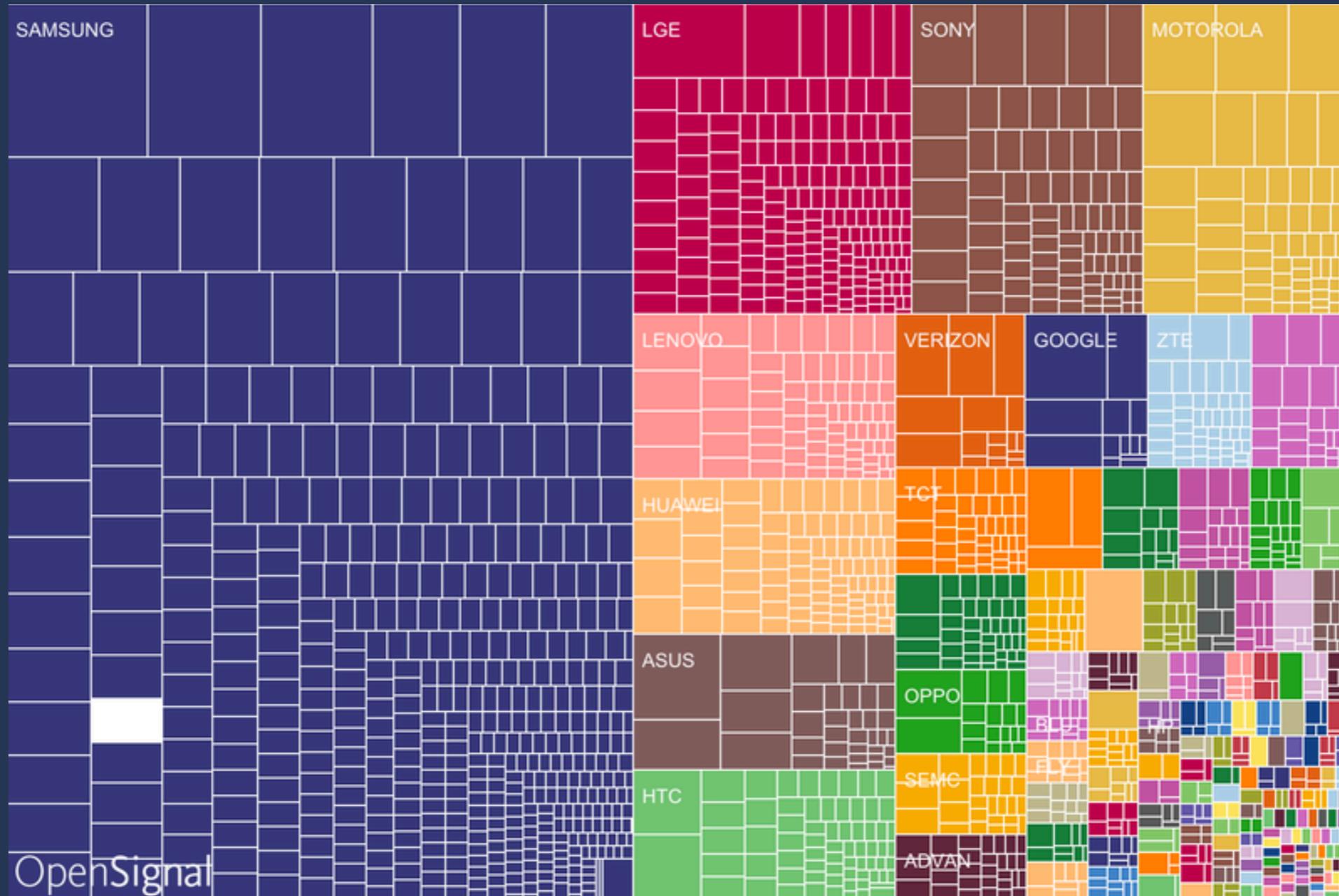




# 開發 iOS 應用程式的〈優勢〉？

- 能夠確保所有(或大部分)硬件都能運行同一個應用程式，因為 iOS 的運行平台在 Apple 的控制之內 (iPhone / iPod / iPad)
- 簡便的發佈渠道 – App Store
- iOS 的產品都能夠連接互聯網，而 iPhone 更是所有智能手機中上網普及程度最高
- 所有應用程式均會經過審批通過才能發佈，保障質素

# Android Fragmentation<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 來源 OpenSignal <http://opensignal.com/reports/2015/08/android-fragmentation/>

# 開發 iOS 應用程式的〈弱勢〉？

- 平台相對較封閉，程式需要經過審批才可以在 App Store 上架
- 程式審批過程較慢，長達三星期至一個月
- 不符合蘋果條款的程式會被撤銷，造成某部份的程式無法推出
- 在本機測試時並不須作審批

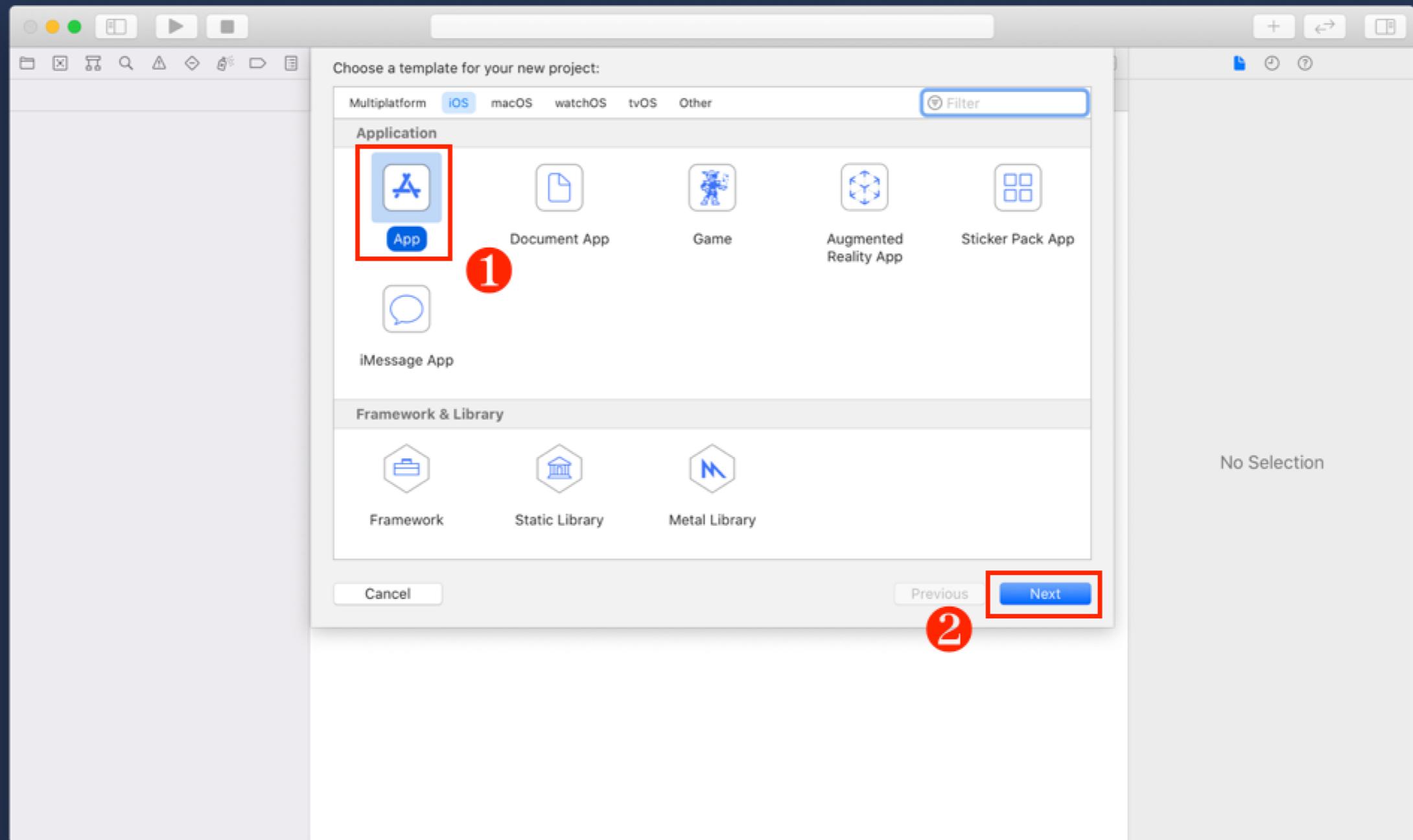
# 基本的開發環境介紹 及 演示、實際操作

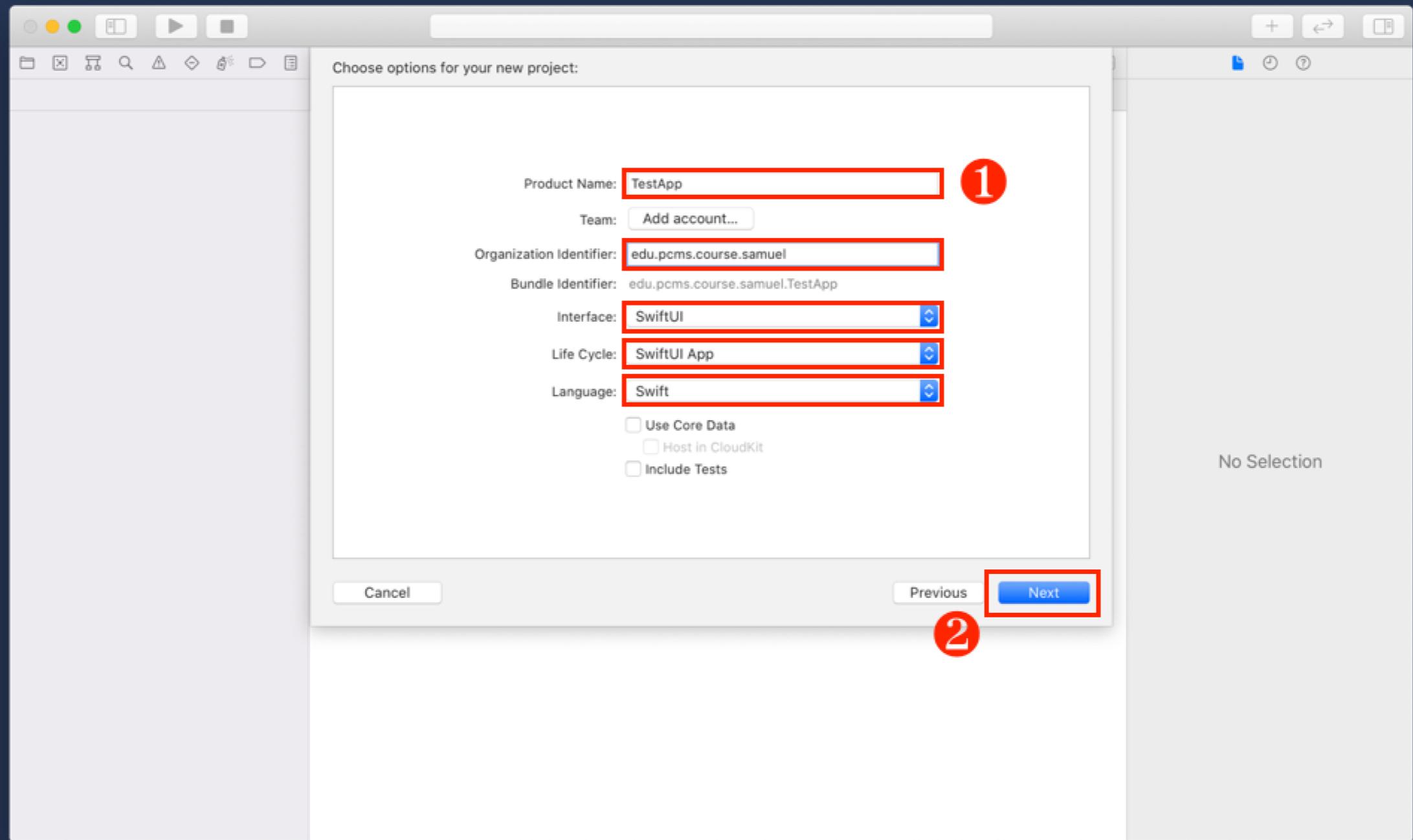
# 基本的開發環境介紹

- macOS (Mac OS) 是一個 UNIX 系統
- iOS 是 macOS 的精簡版本
- Finder 是 macOS 內的檔案管理程式
- Mac ⌘ 相對於 Windows Ctrl
- ⌘+C = 複制 / ⌘+V = 貼上 / ⌘+X = 剪下

# 建立第一個應用程式







The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE interface. The top menu bar displays the project name "TestApp", the target device "iPod touch (7th generation)", and the status "Building TestApp: | Constructing build description". A yellow warning icon is visible in the top right corner.

The left sidebar shows the project structure under "TestApp":

- TestApp
- TestApp

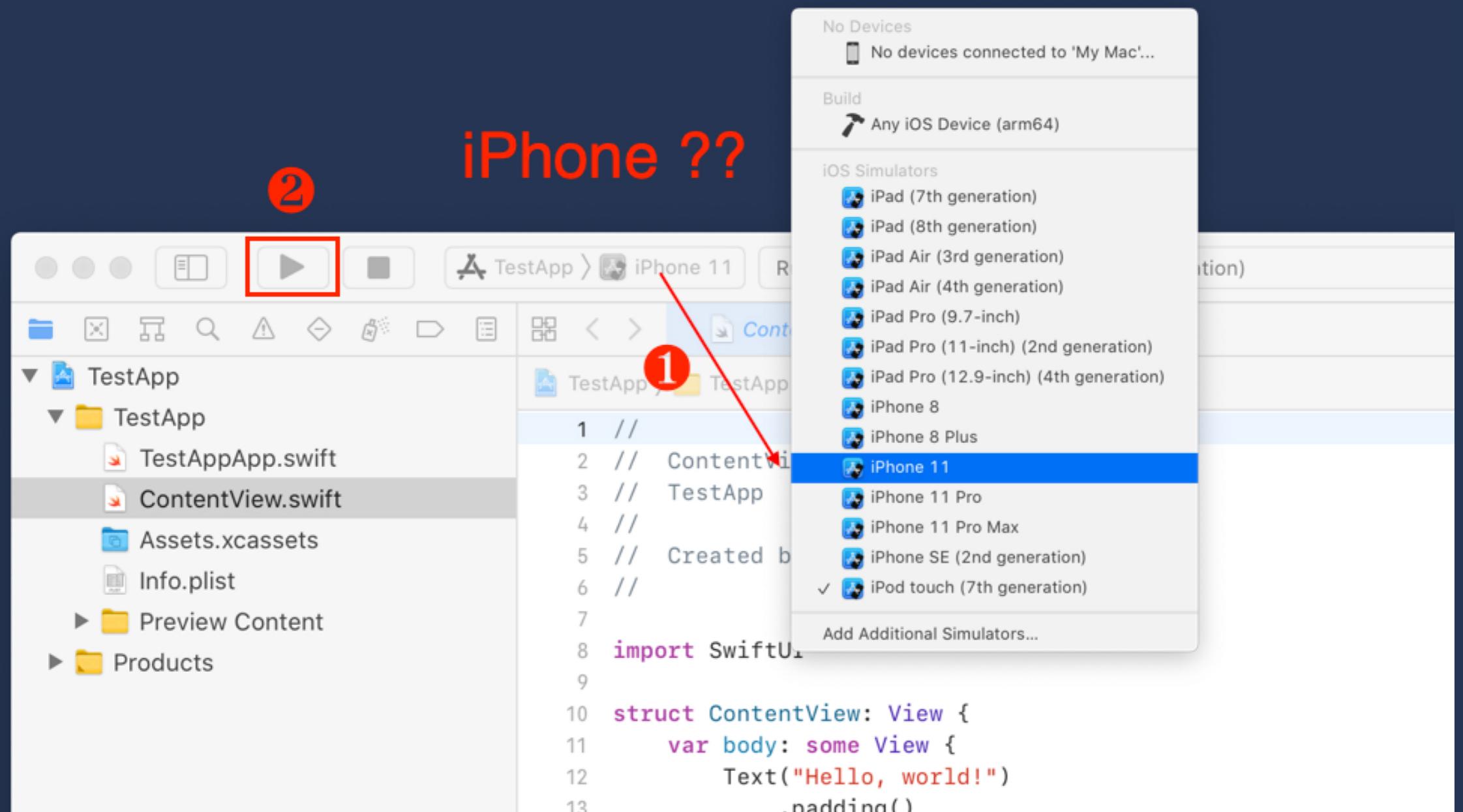
  - TestAppApp.swift
  - ContentView.swift** (selected)
  - Assets.xcassets
  - Info.plist

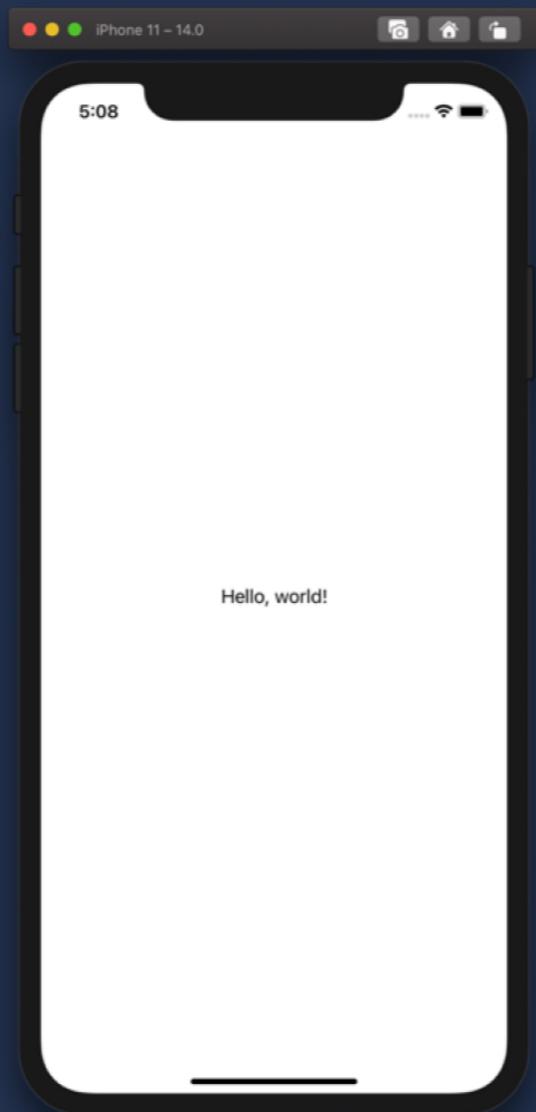
- Preview Content
- Products

The main editor area displays the content of `ContentView.swift`:

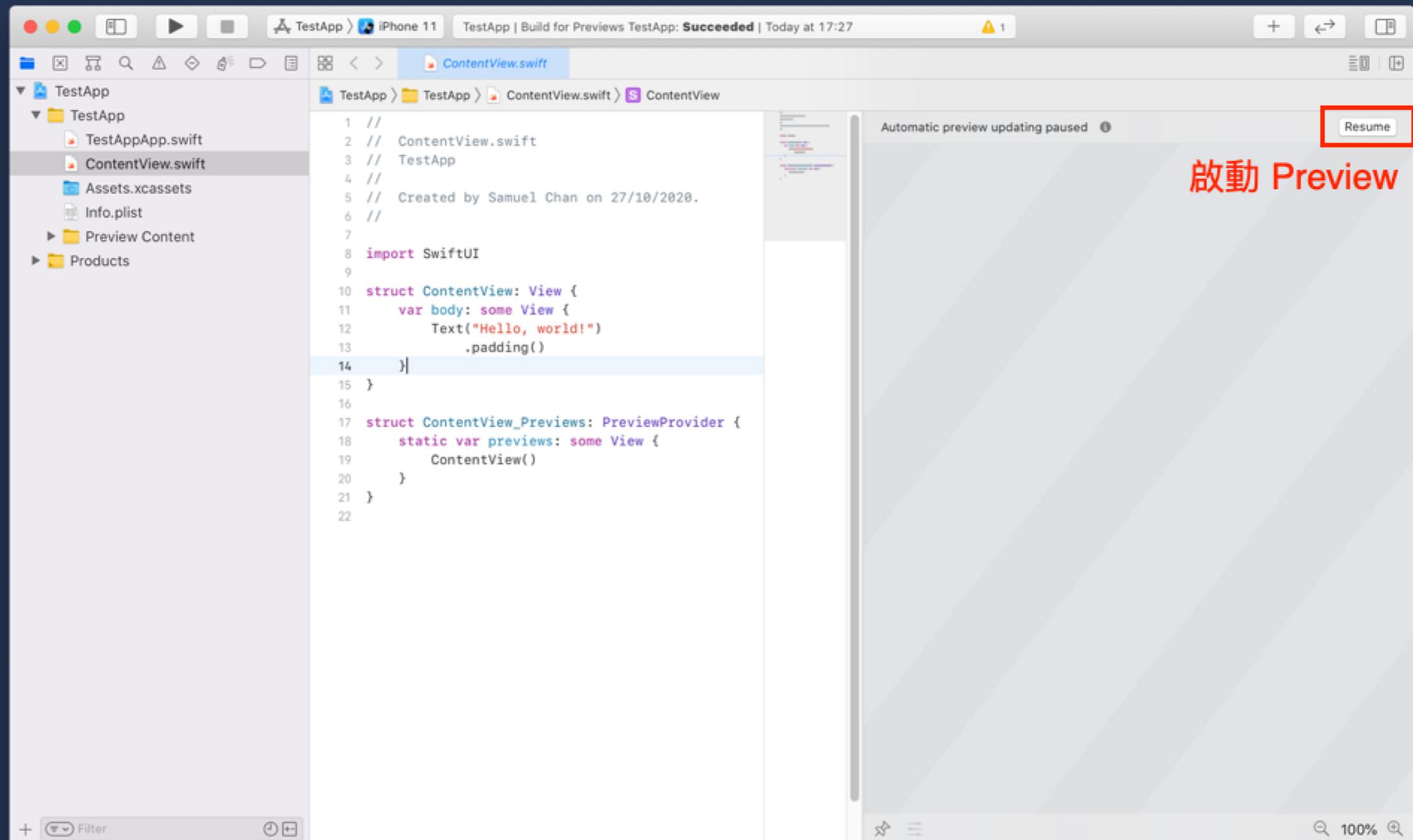
```
1 //  
2 // ContentView.swift  
3 // TestApp  
4 //  
5 // Created by Samuel Chan on 27/10/2020.  
6 //  
7  
8 import SwiftUI  
9  
10 struct ContentView: View {  
11     var body: some View {  
12         Text("Hello, world!")  
13             .padding()  
14     }  
15 }  
16  
17 struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
```

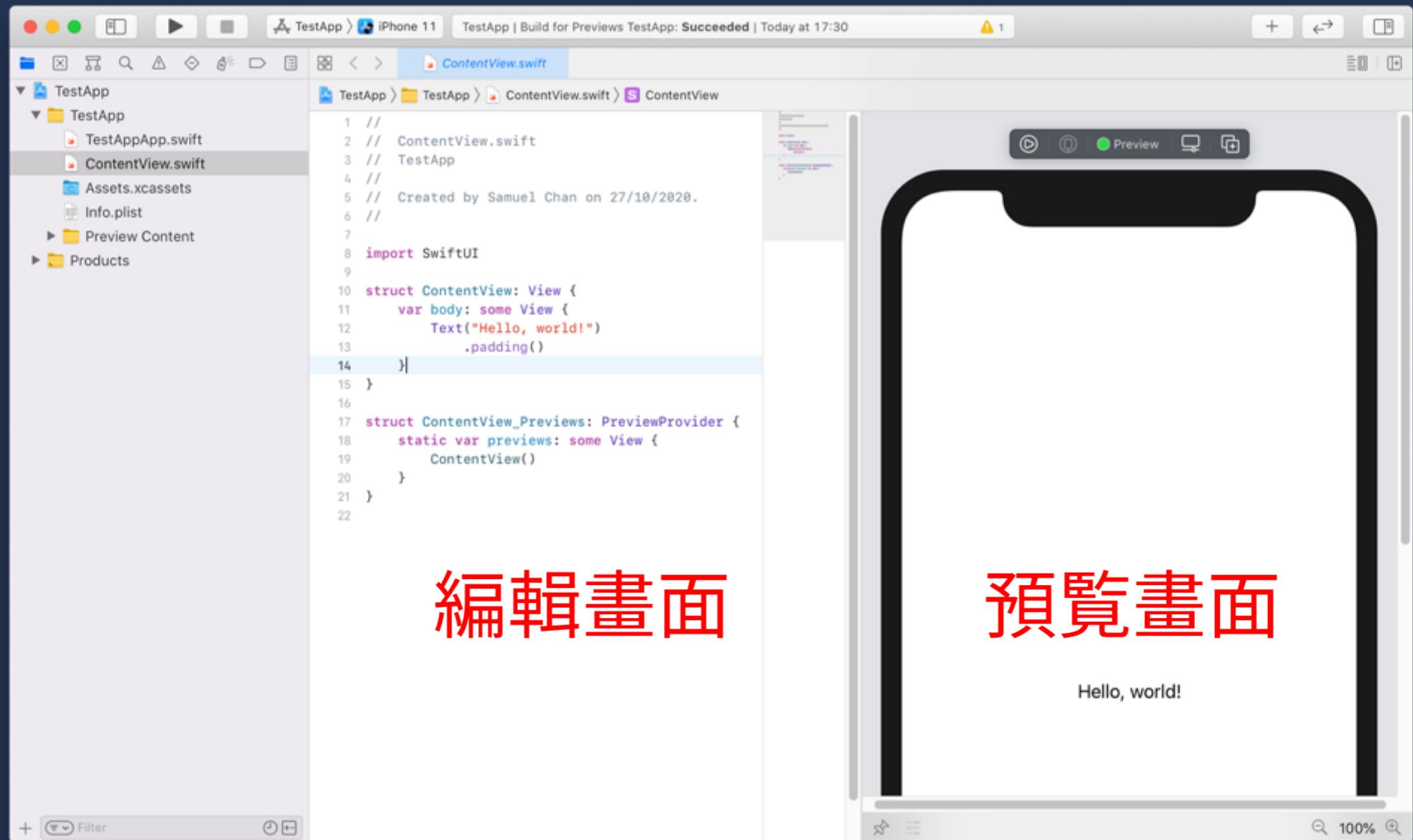
A status message at the bottom left says "Automatic preview updating paused" with a resume button. The bottom right corner shows "No Selection".

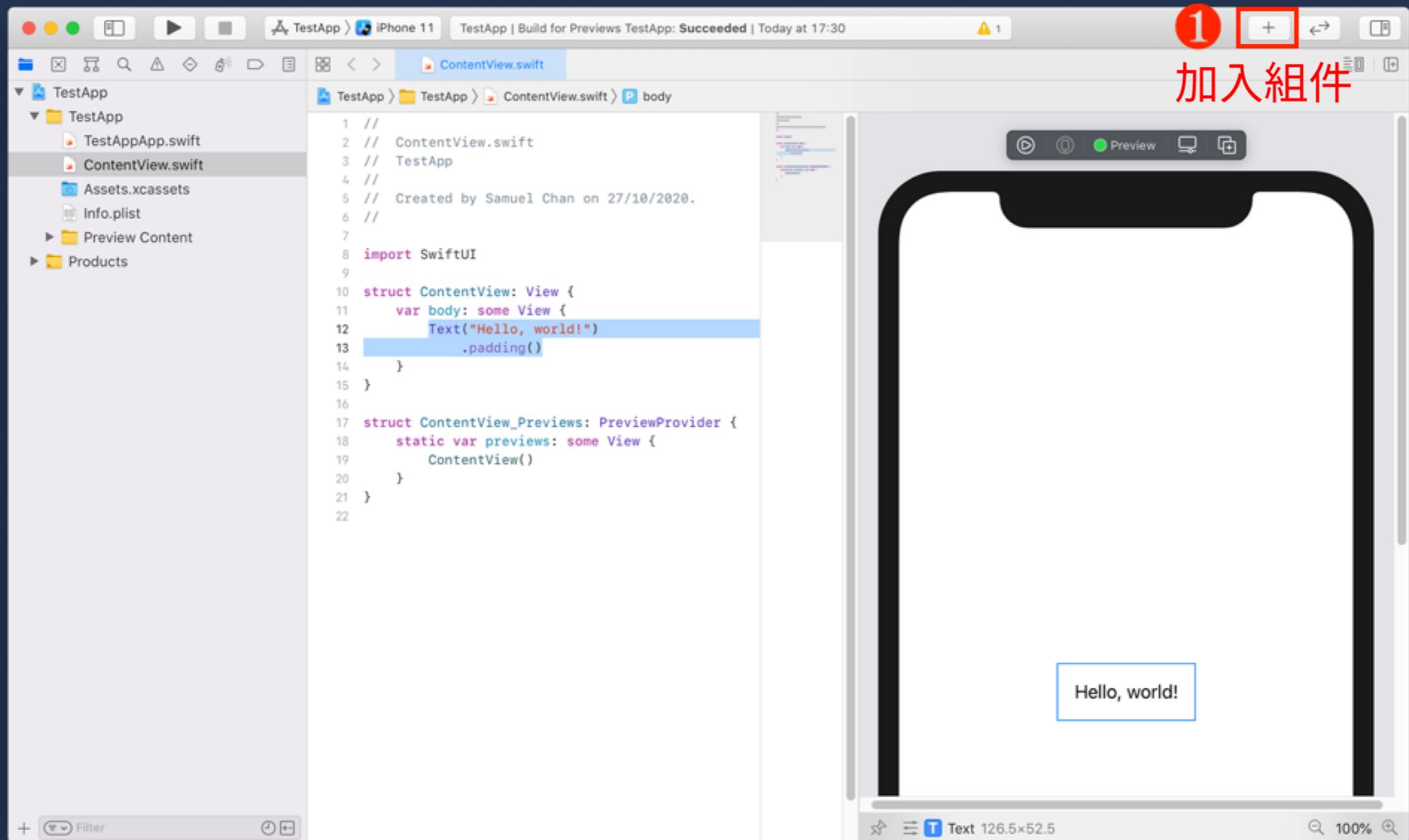


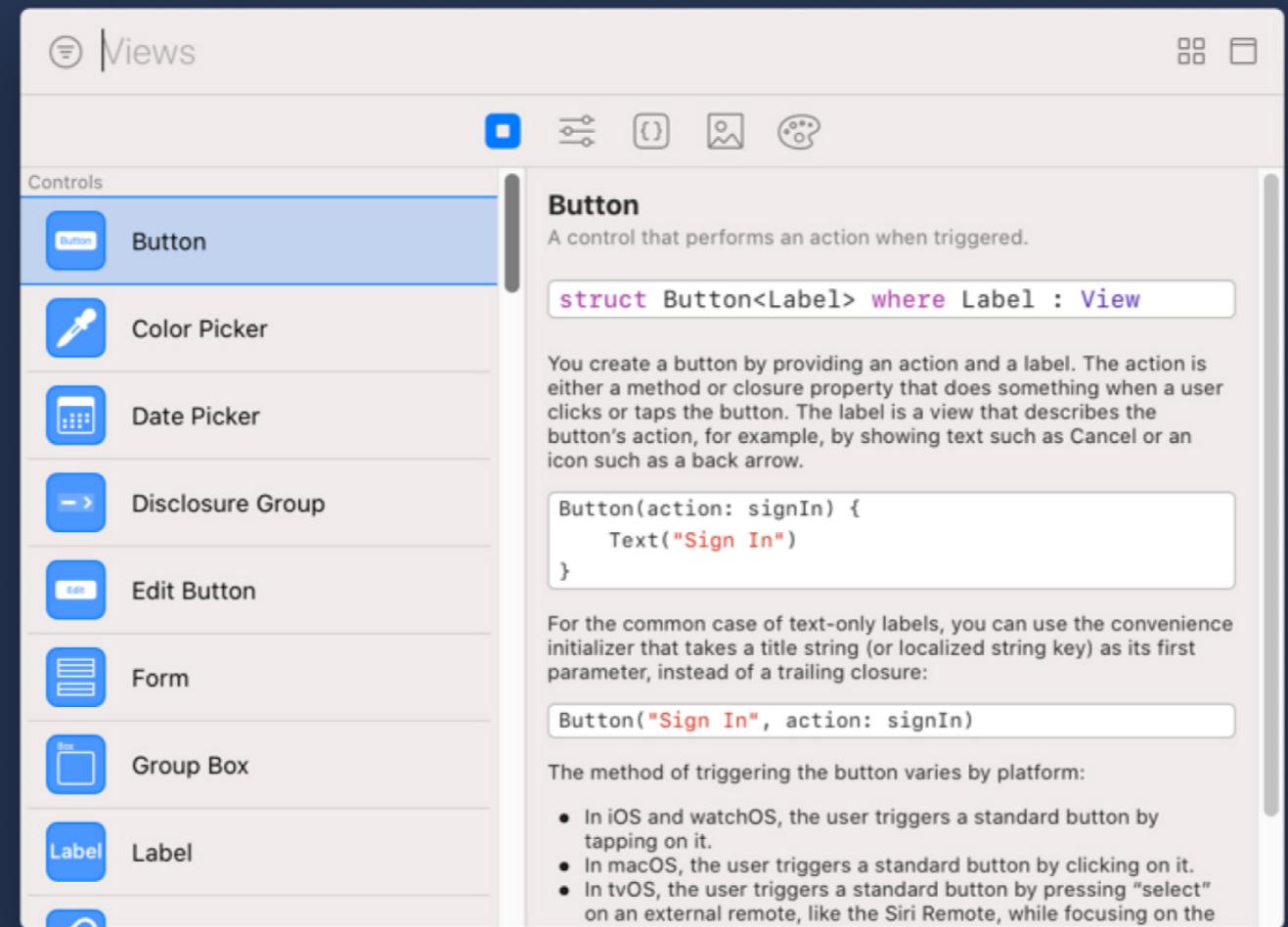


# Swift UI









選取要加入的組件

# 開始加入組件

```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {
    var body: some View {
        // 在這裏加入內容
    }
}

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        ContentView()
    }
}
```

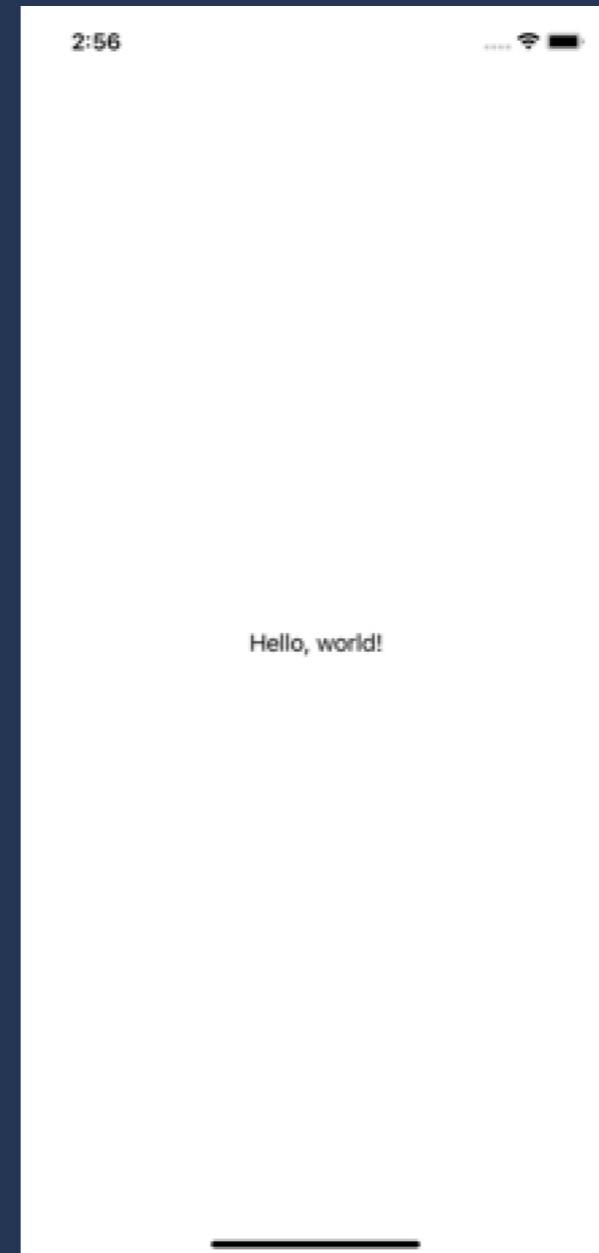
# Text

## TestApp.swift

```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {
    var body: some View {
        Text("Hello, world!")
    }
}

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        ContentView()
    }
}
```



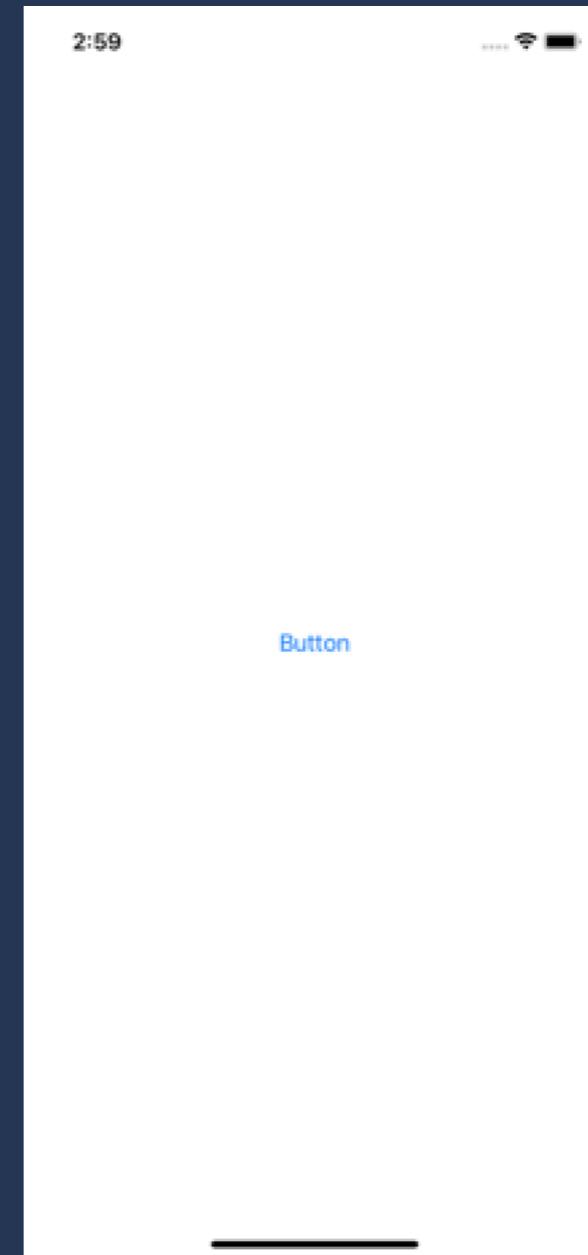
# Button

## TestApp.swift

```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {
    var body: some View {
        Button(action: {}, label: {
            Text("Button")
        })
    }
}

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        ContentView()
    }
}
```



# TextField

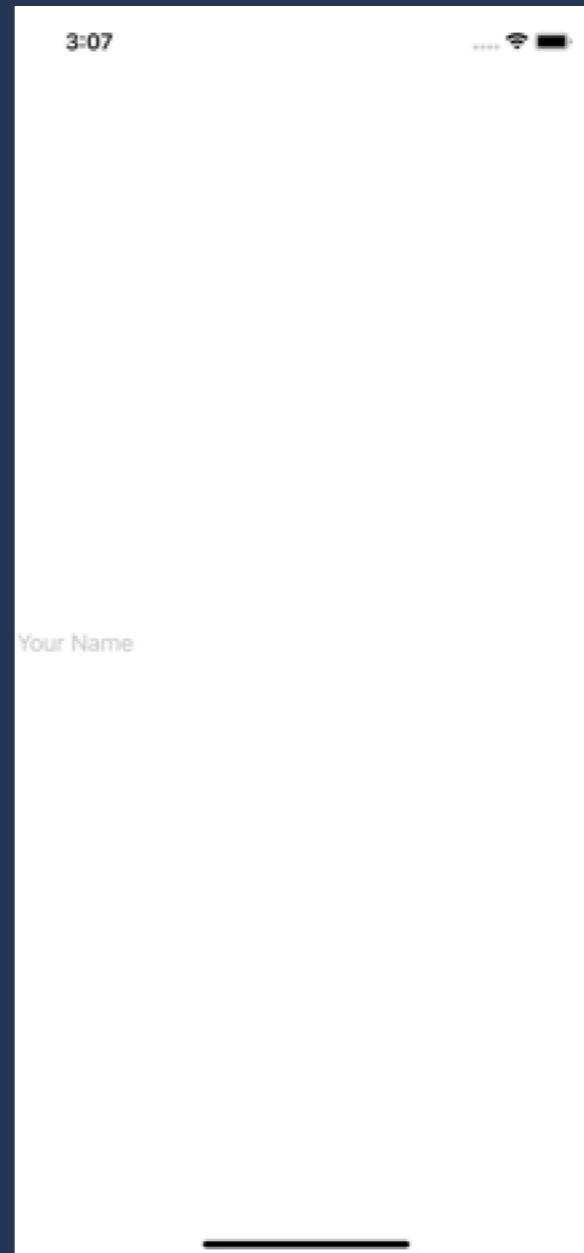
## TestApp.swift

```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {
    @State var myName:String = ""

    var body: some View {
        TextField("Your Name", text: $myName)
    }
}

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        ContentView()
    }
}
```

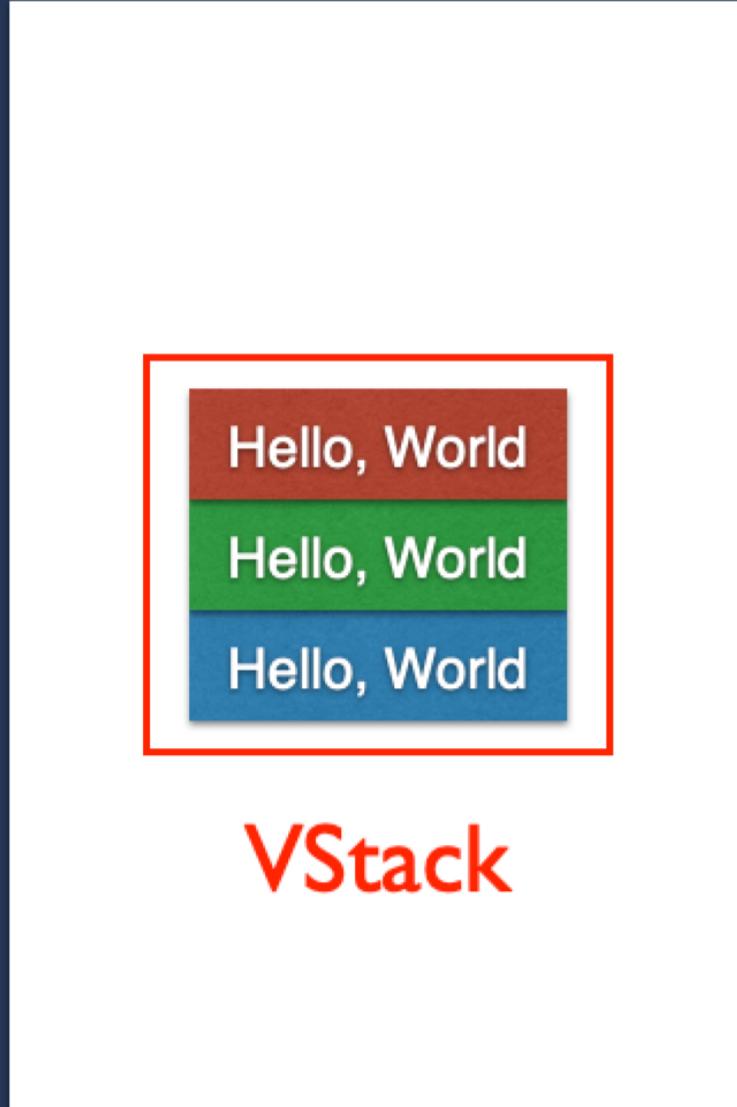


# **Layout: HStack, VStack, Spacer**

```
9
10 struct ContentView: View {
11     var body: some View {
12         Text("Hello, world!")
13         .padding()
14     }
15 }
16
```

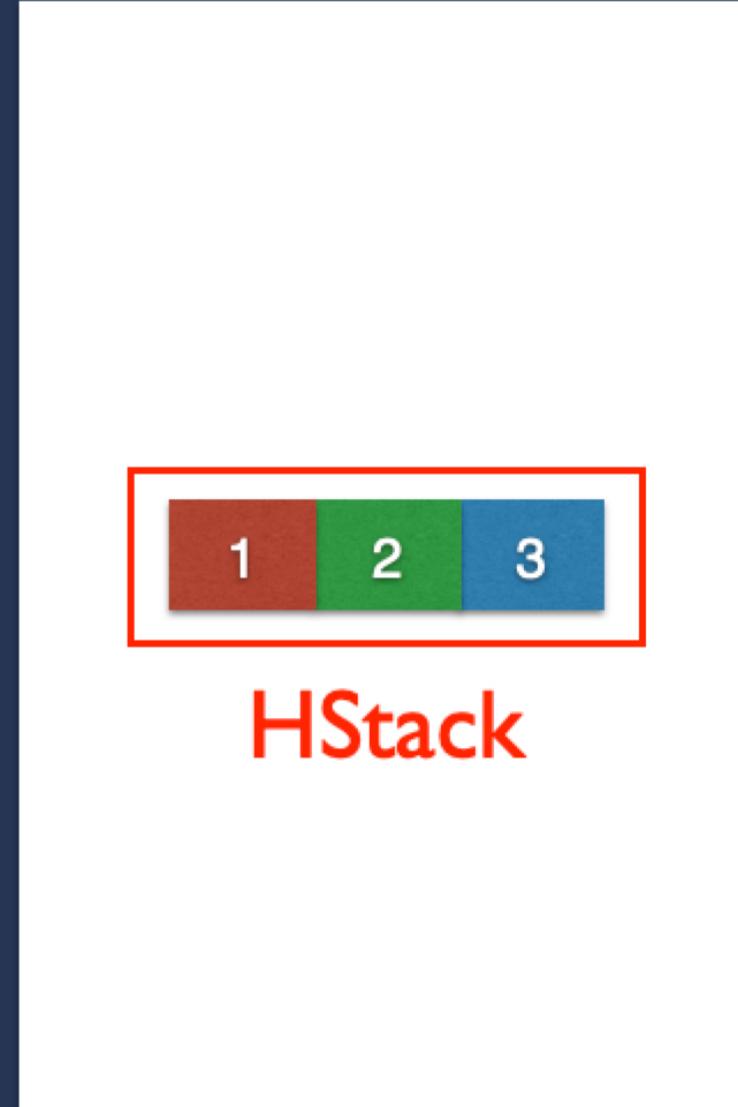
一般而言，只容許一個組件存在於 View 內，如需要多個組件，就需要使用 HStack, VStack





**VStack**

V = Vertical 垂直



**HStack**

H = Horizontal 橫置

# VStack

## TestApp.swift

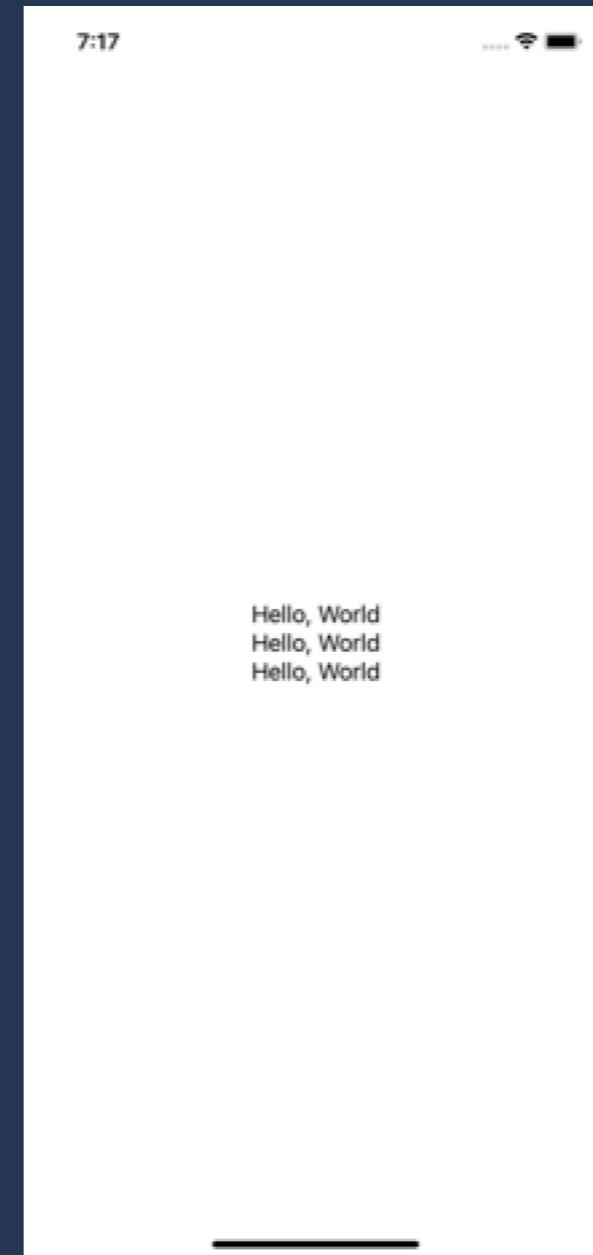
```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

    var body: some View {

        VStack {
            Text("Hello, World")
            Text("Hello, World")
            Text("Hello, World")
        }
    }

    struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
        static var previews: some View {
            ContentView()
        }
    }
}
```



# HStack

## TestApp.swift

```
import SwiftUI

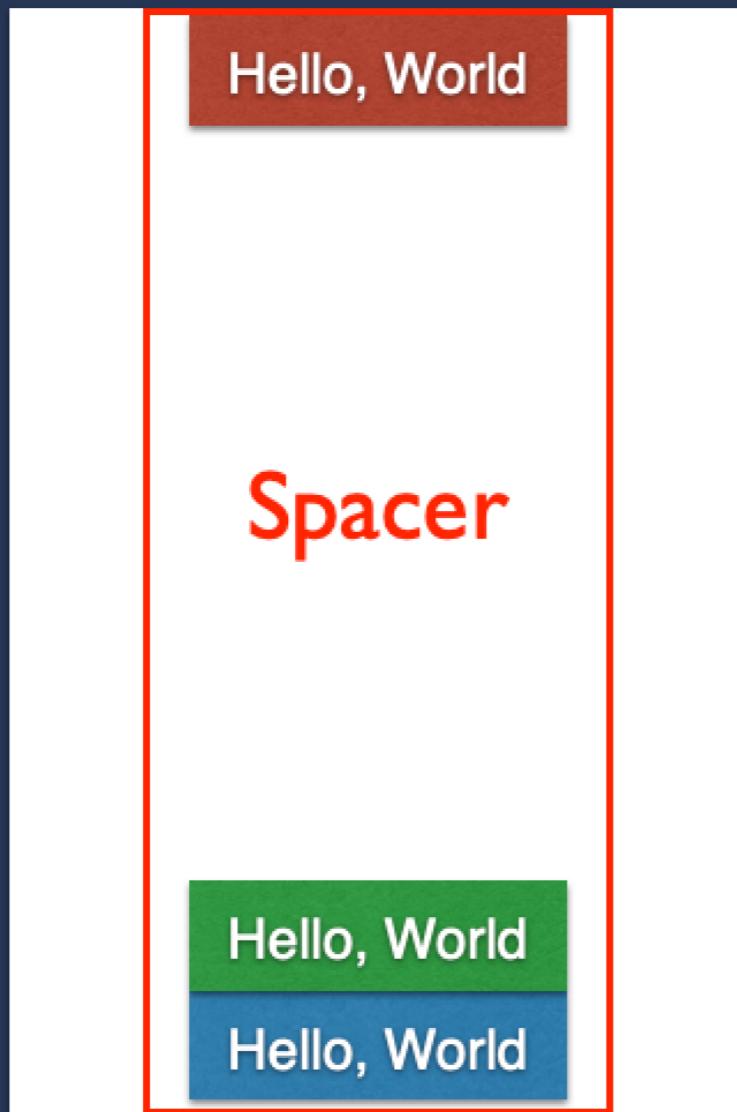
struct ContentView: View {

    var body: some View {

        HStack {
            Text("1")
            Text("2")
            Text("3")
        }
    }
}

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        ContentView()
    }
}
```





# Spacer

## TestApp.swift

```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

    var body: some View {

        VStack {
            Text("Hello, World")
            Spacer()
            Text("Hello, World")
            Text("Hello, World")
        }
    }

    struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
        static var previews: some View {
            ContentView()
        }
    }
}
```



# Spacer

## TestApp.swift

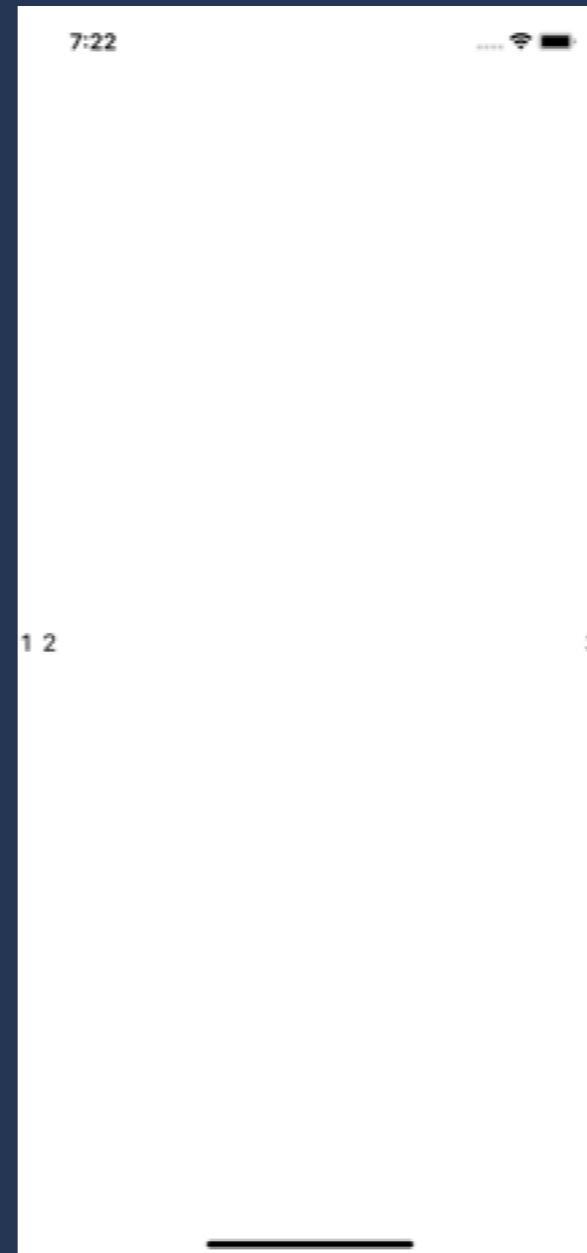
```
import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

    var body: some View {

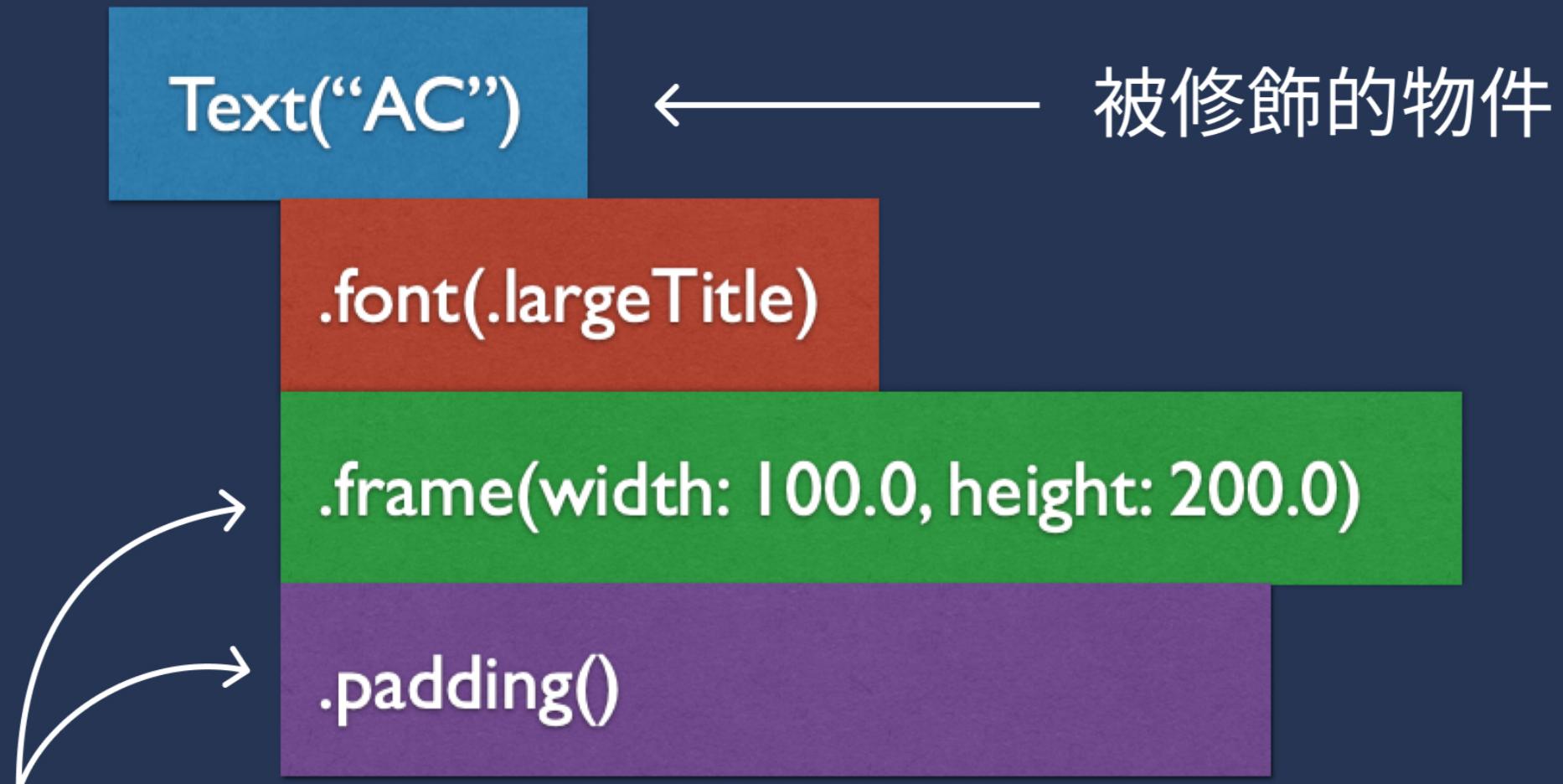
        HStack {
            Text("1")
            Text("2")
            Spacer()
            Text("3")
        }
    }

    struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
        static var previews: some View {
            ContentView()
        }
    }
}
```



# Modifiers

用來修飾目標的組件或View



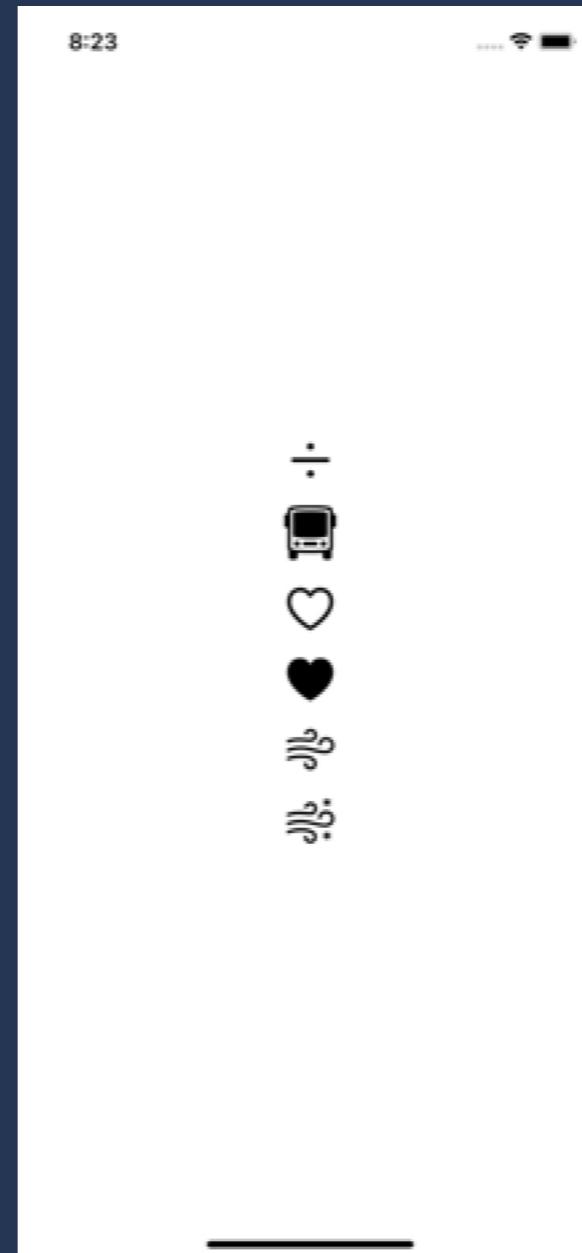
某些 Modifier 有先後次序之分，  
不同次序會有不同效果

# SF Symbols

# Image

## TestApp.swift

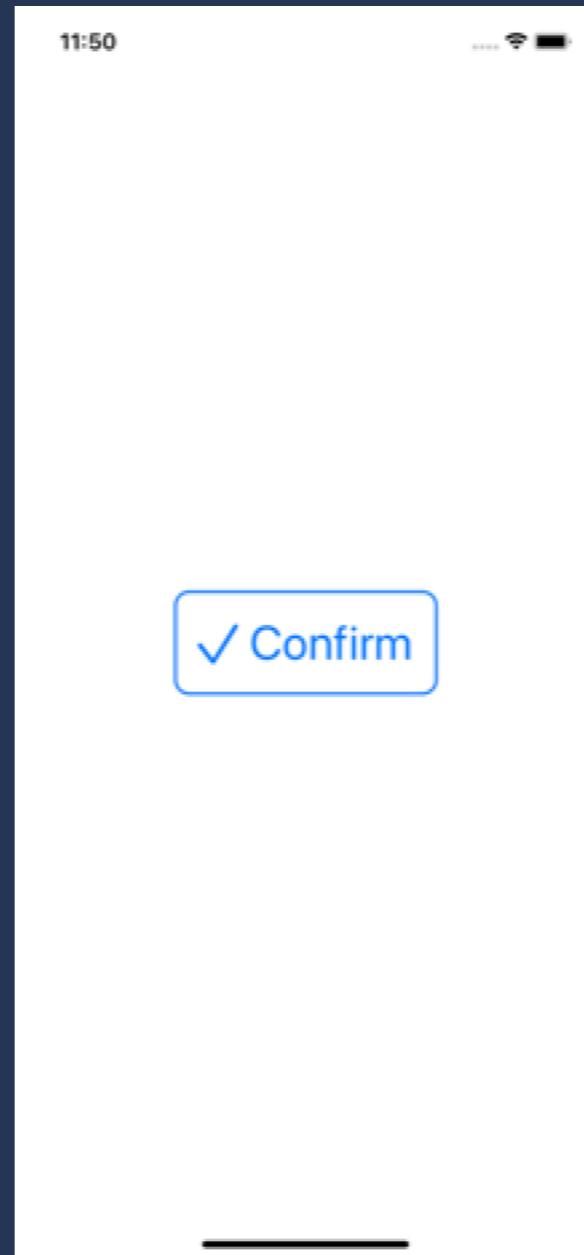
```
 VStack(alignment: .center, spacing: 20) {  
  
    Image(systemName: "divide")  
    Image(systemName: "bus")  
    Image(systemName: "heart")  
    Image(systemName: "heart.fill")  
    Image(systemName: "wind")  
    Image(systemName: "wind.snow")  
  
}  
.font(.largeTitle)
```



# Image Button

## TestApp.swift

```
Button(action: {}, label: {
    Label(
        title: { Text("Confirm") },
        icon: { Image(systemName: "checkmark") }
    )
    .font(.largeTitle)
    .padding()
    .overlay(
        RoundedRectangle(cornerRadius: 10.0)
            .stroke(lineWidth: 2.0)
    )
})
```



# Swift UI vs UIKit

- Swift UI 是比較新的介面製作方式
- UIKit 是 iOS 一直由 MacOS 年代流傳下來的技術
- Swift UI 重於描述 "結果"
- UIKit 重於描述 "如何做"
- 兩者都是使用 Swift 的語法

# Swift UI

- 較易上手
- 只描述 "結果"，程式較為簡潔
- 對於一些常用的排版會較為容易達到
- 採用了 "Reactive" 的概念

# UIKit

- 使用 Storyboard 拖拉介面
- 很多時候需要指明 "如何做"，程式較為雜亂
- 使用 Auto Layout 排版，有時需要花很多功夫才能達到所想的版面
- 尤其是要同時支援 iPhone, iPad 時，需要較多工作

# 如何使用 **UIKit** 建立一個 App?



# Welcome to Xcode

Version 12.4 (12D4e)



## Create a new Xcode project

Create an app for iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch, or Apple TV.



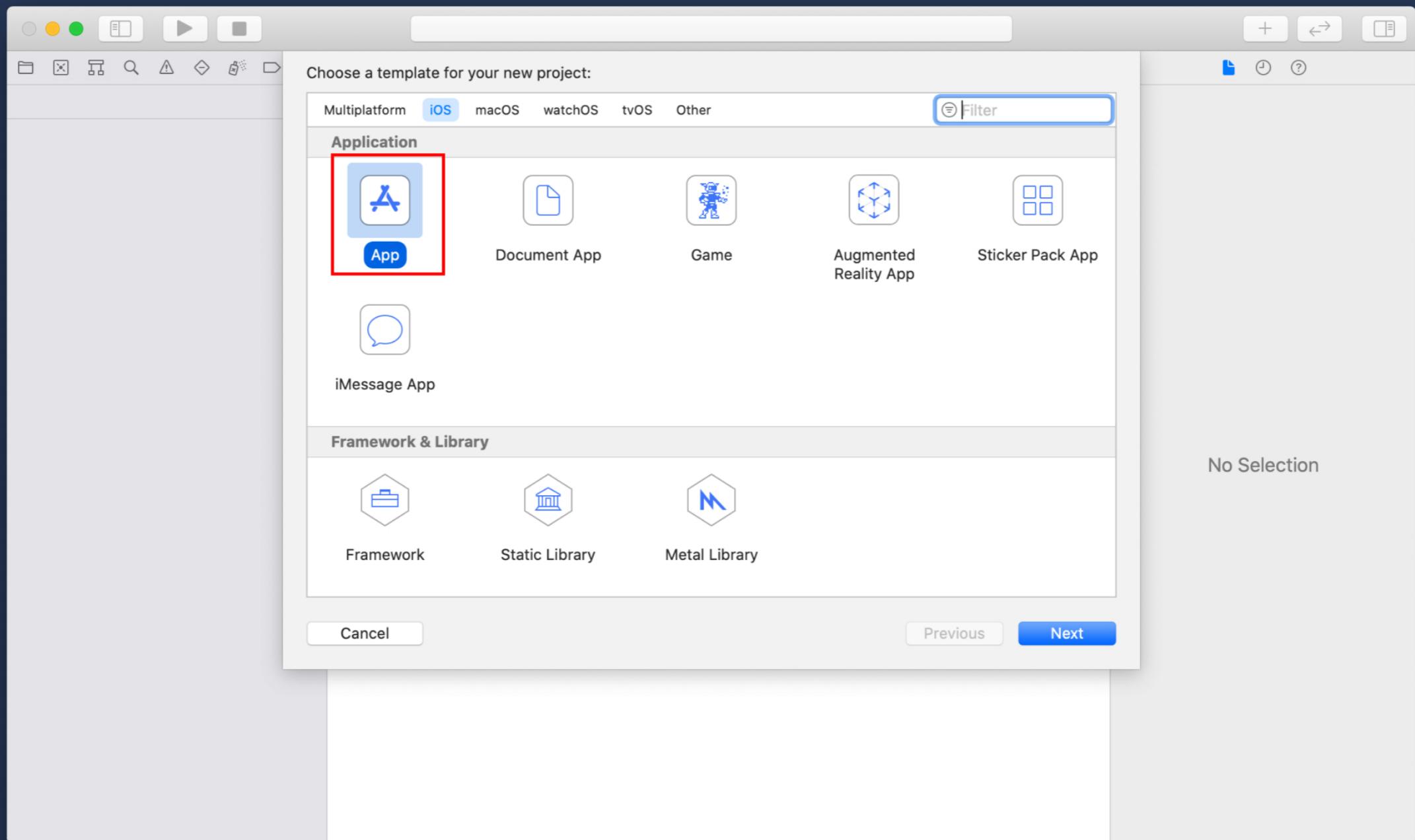
## Clone an existing project

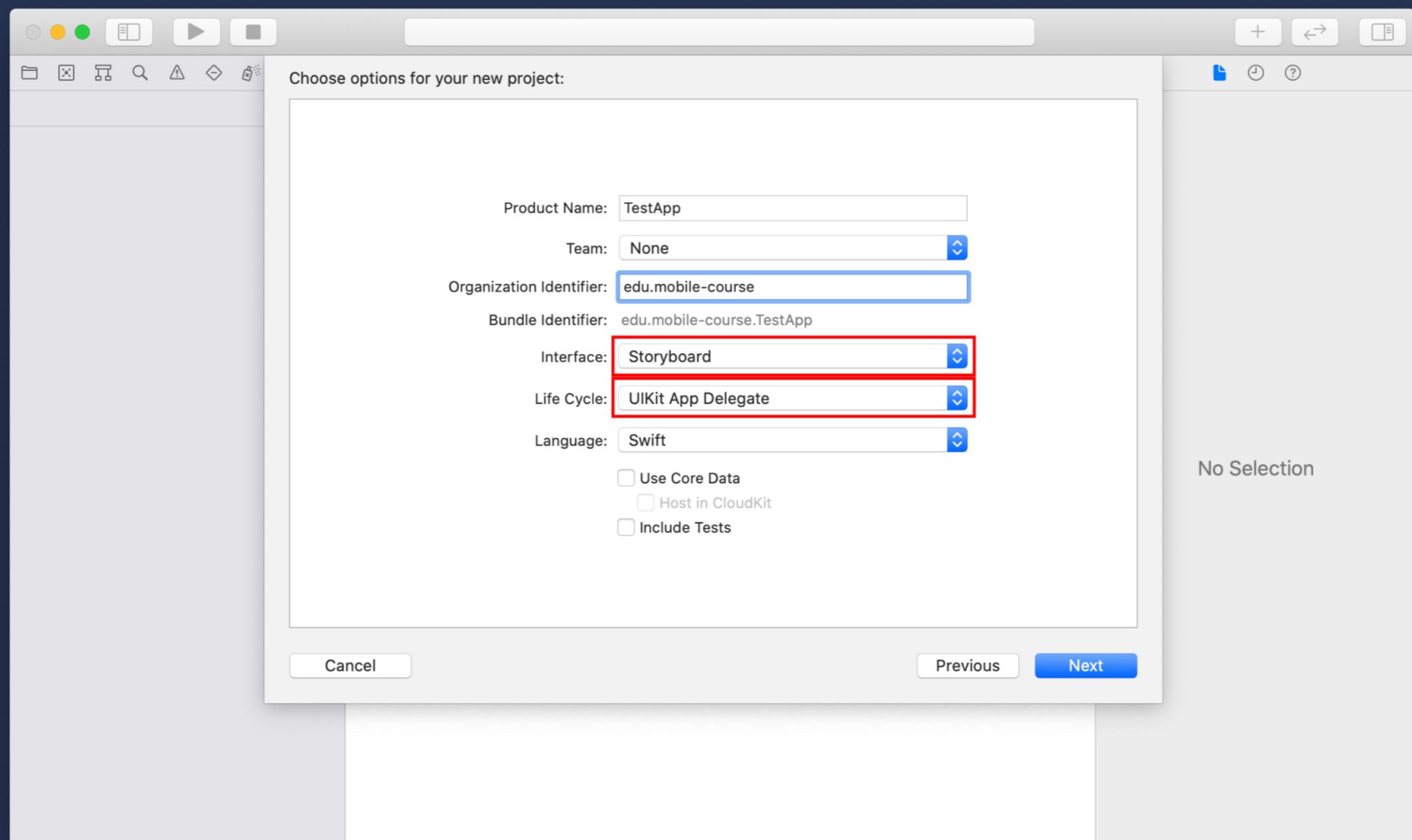
Start working on something from a Git repository.

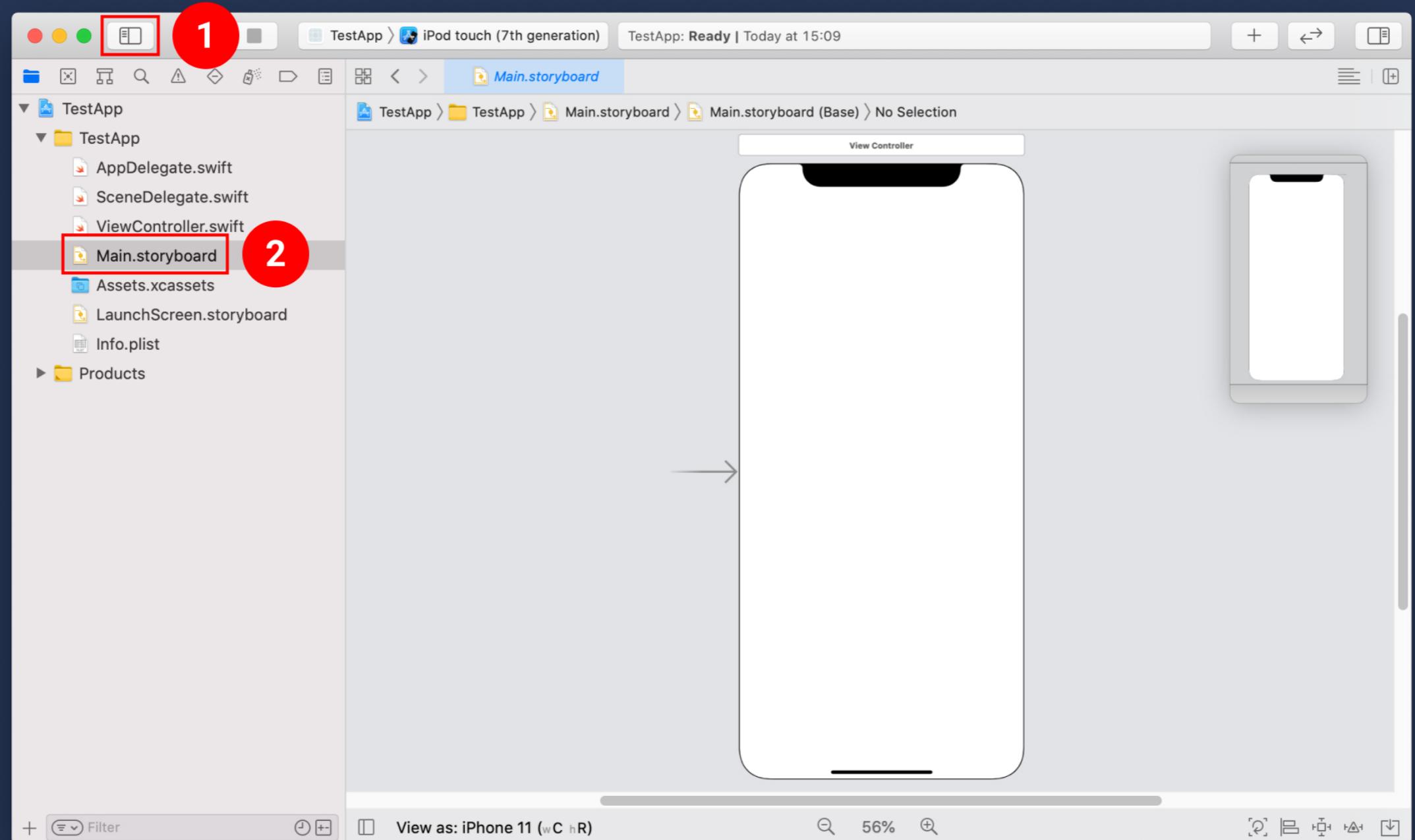


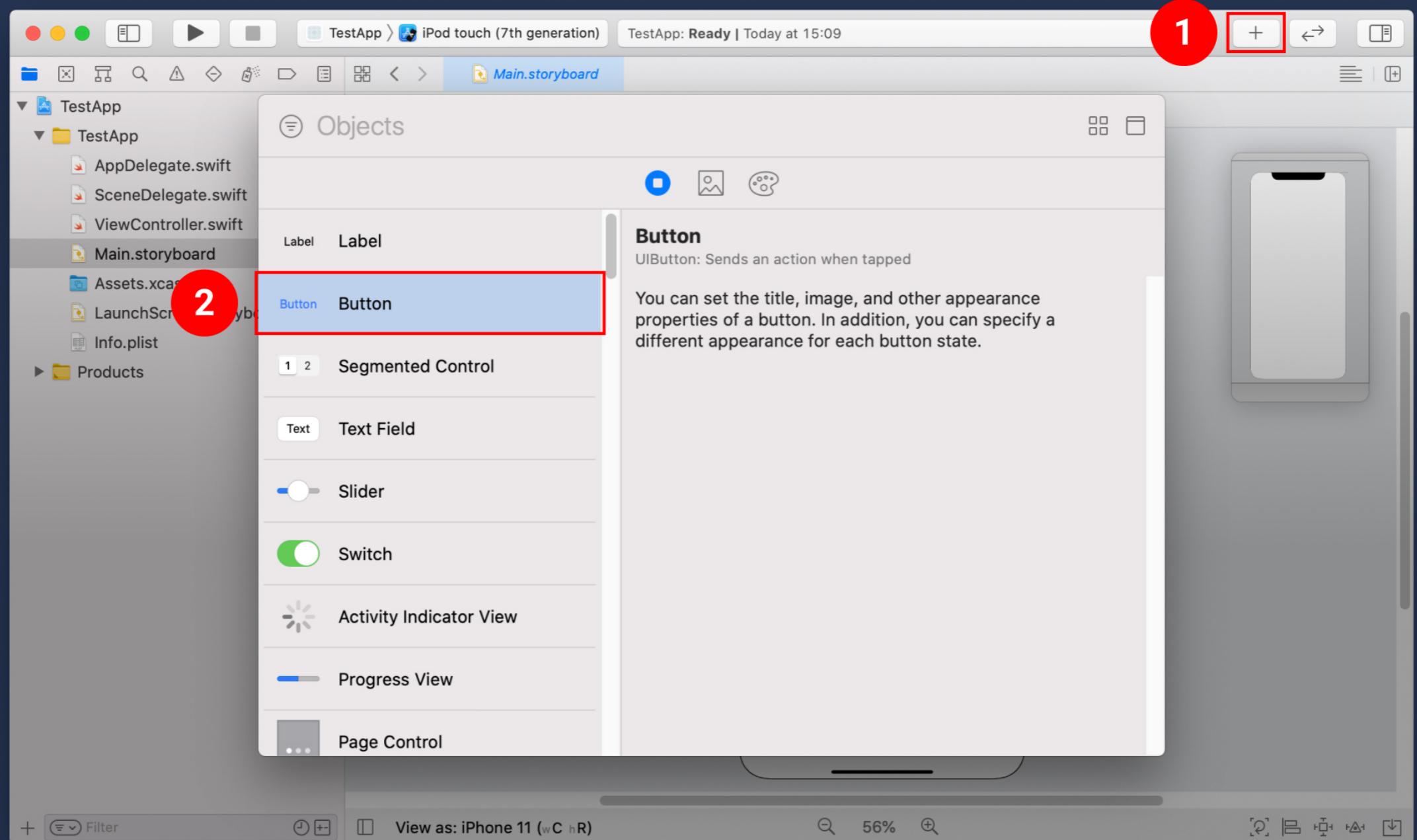
## Open a project or file

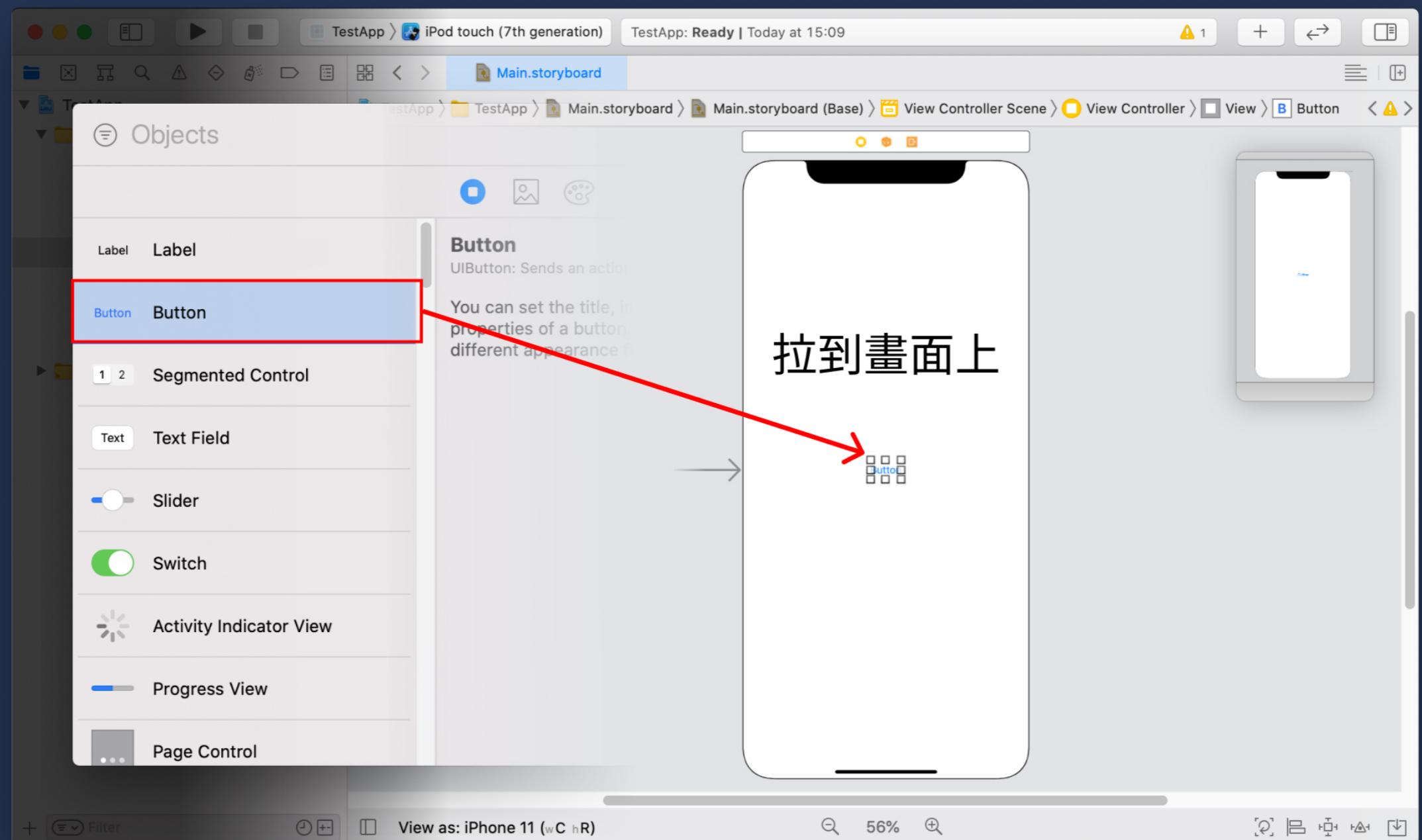
Open an existing project or file on your Mac.

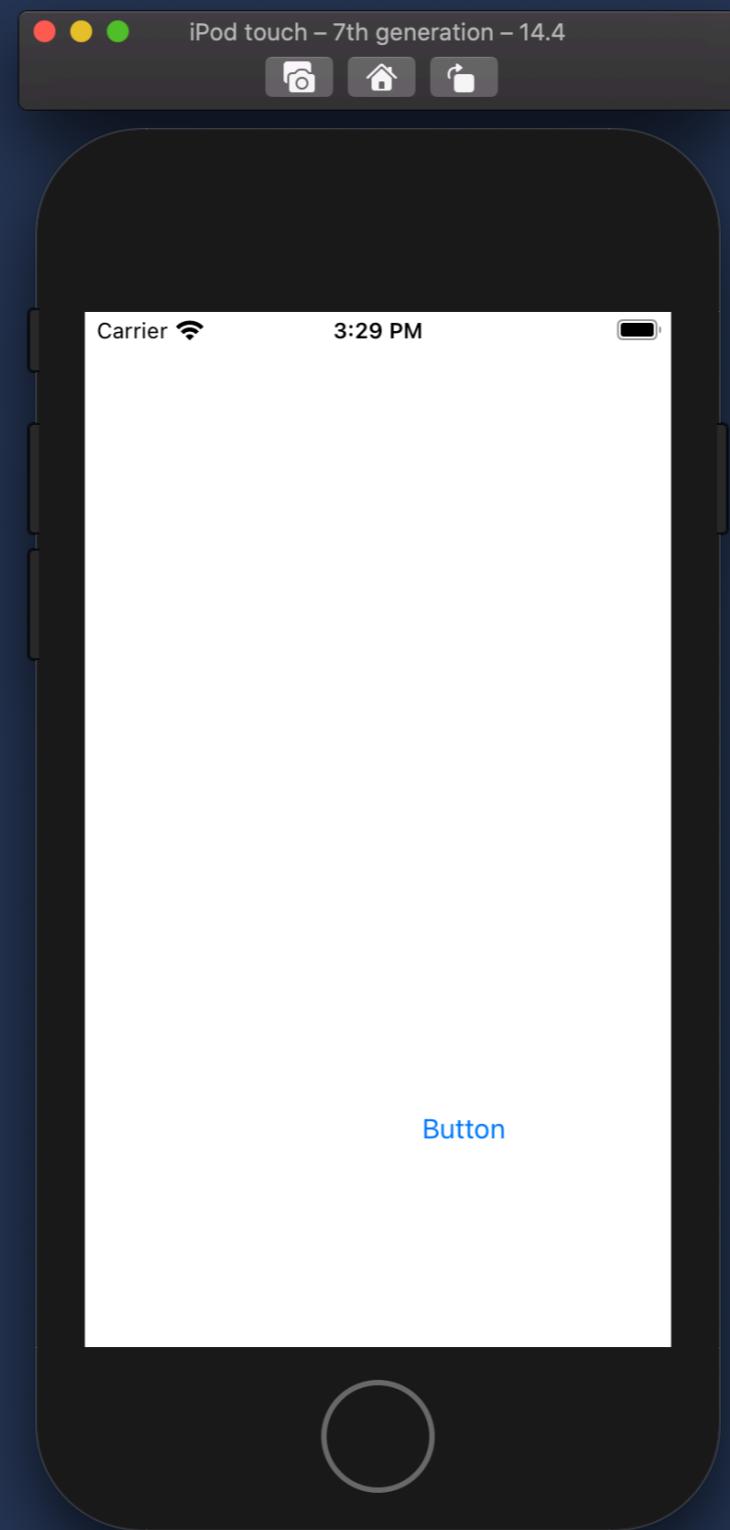












# 加入互動功能 (輸入、計算、輸出)

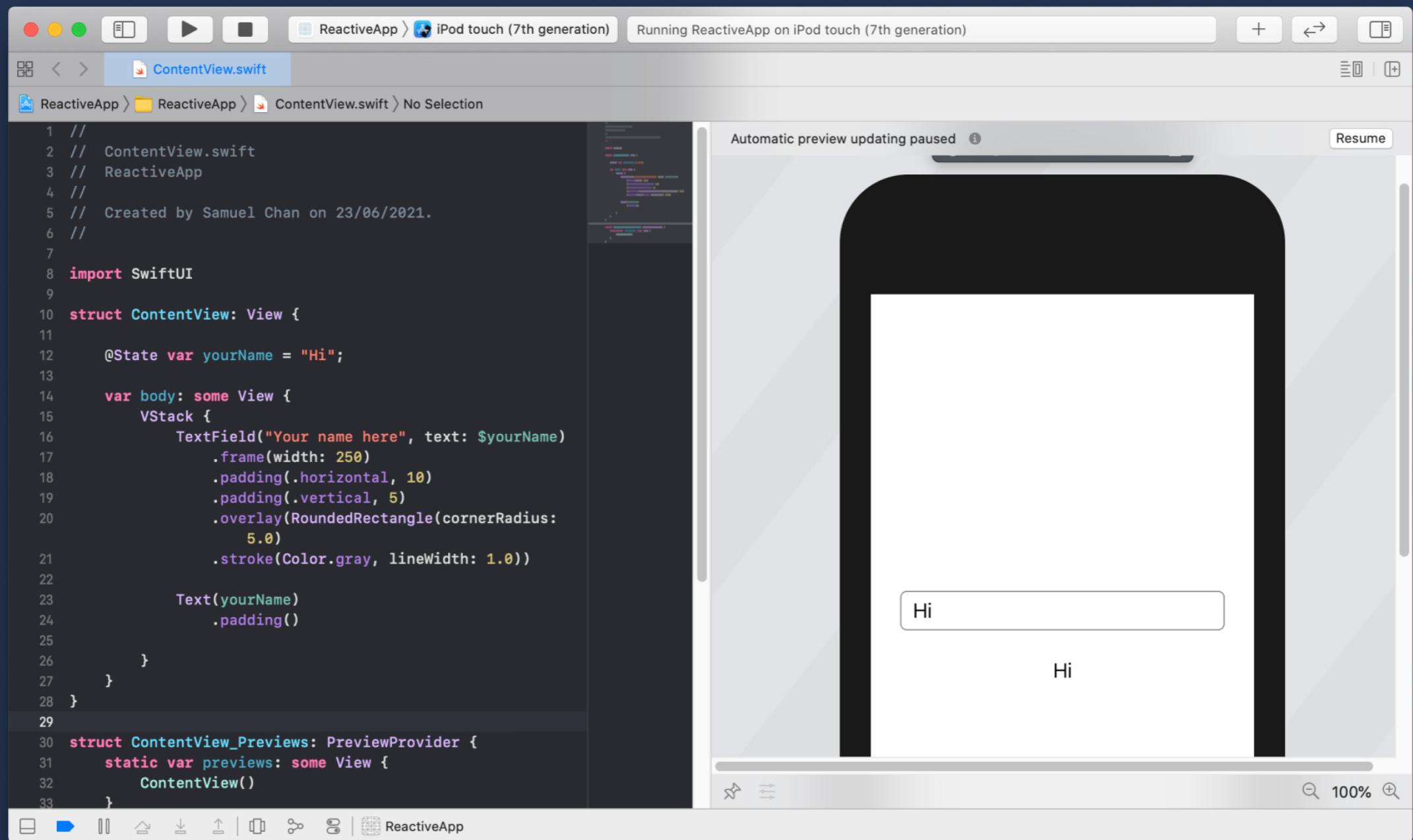
# Swift UI

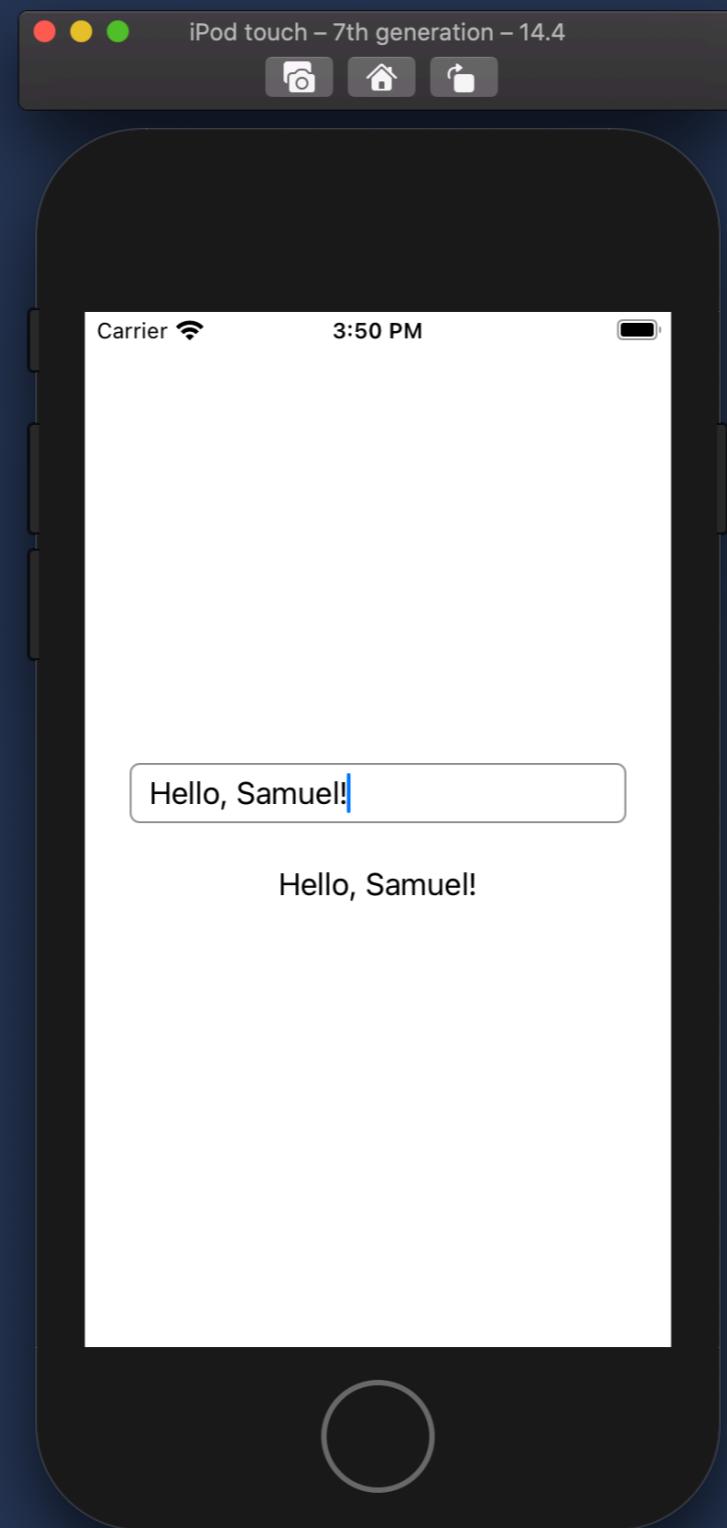
試試以下例字：

```
...
struct ContentView: View {
    @State var yourName = "Hi"

    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            TextField("Your name here", text: $yourName)
                .frame(width: 250)
                .padding(.horizontal, 10)
                .padding(.vertical, 5)
                .overlay(RoundedRectangle(cornerRadius: 5.0))
                .stroke(Color.gray, lineWidth: 1.0))

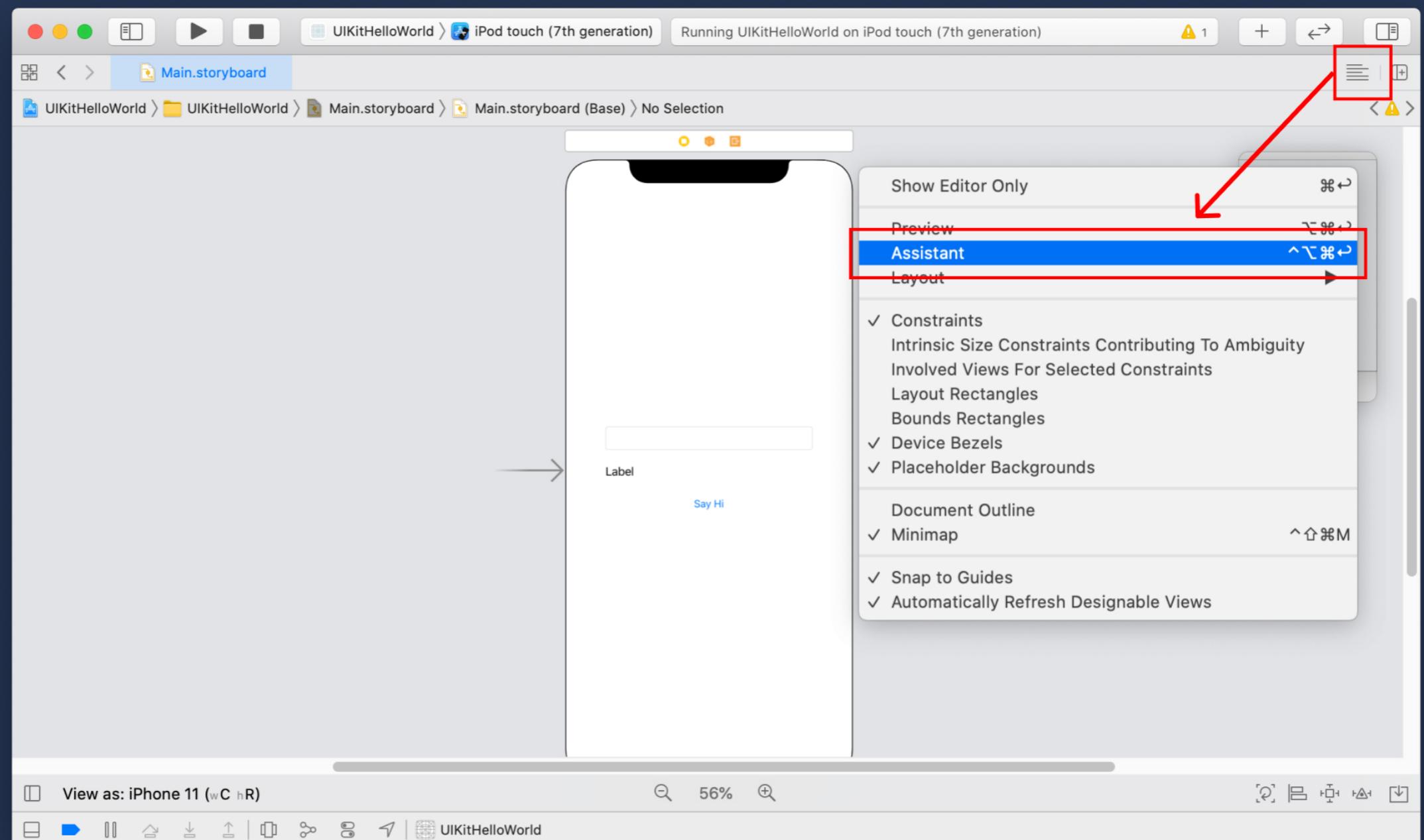
            Text(yourName)
                .padding()
        }
    }
}
```

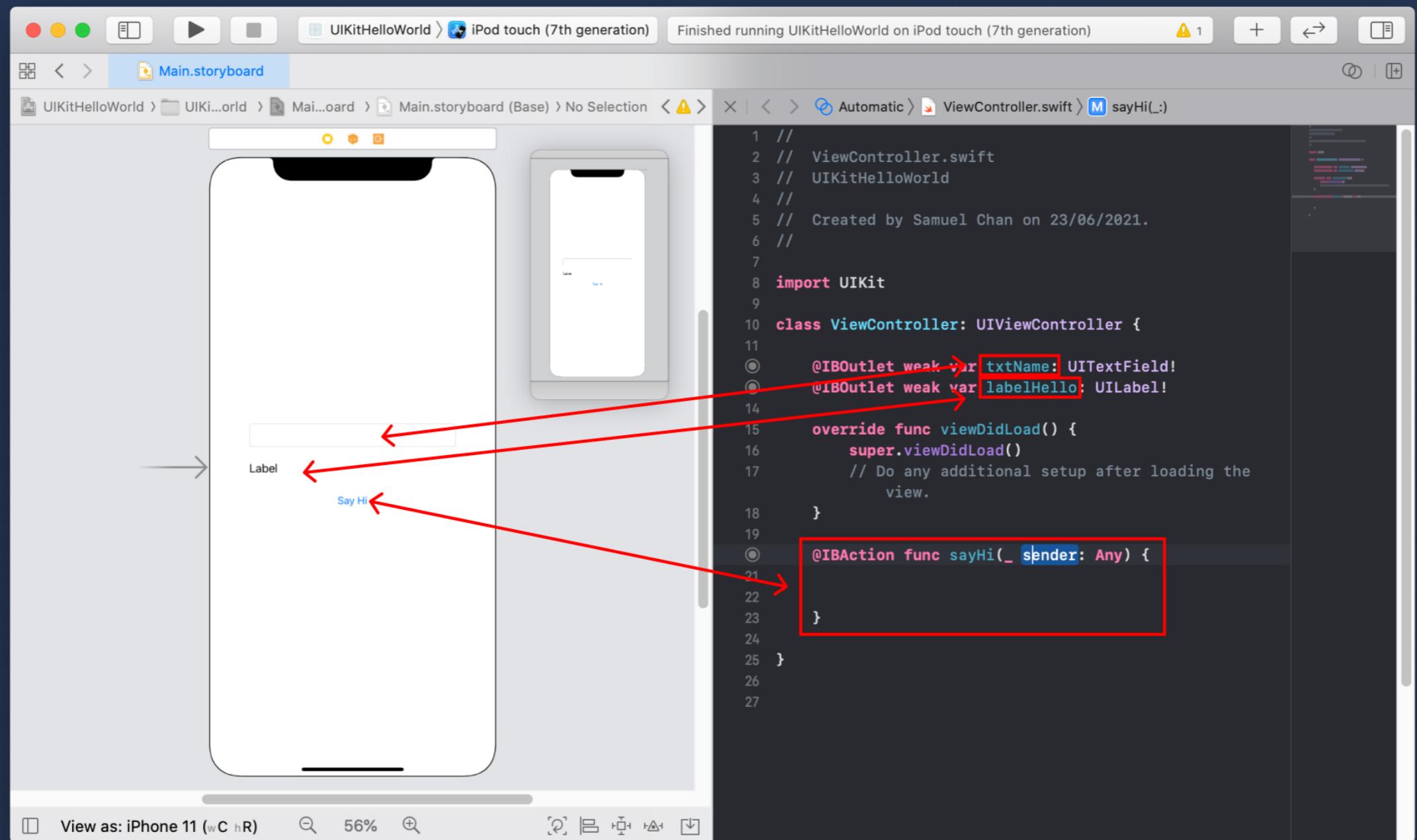


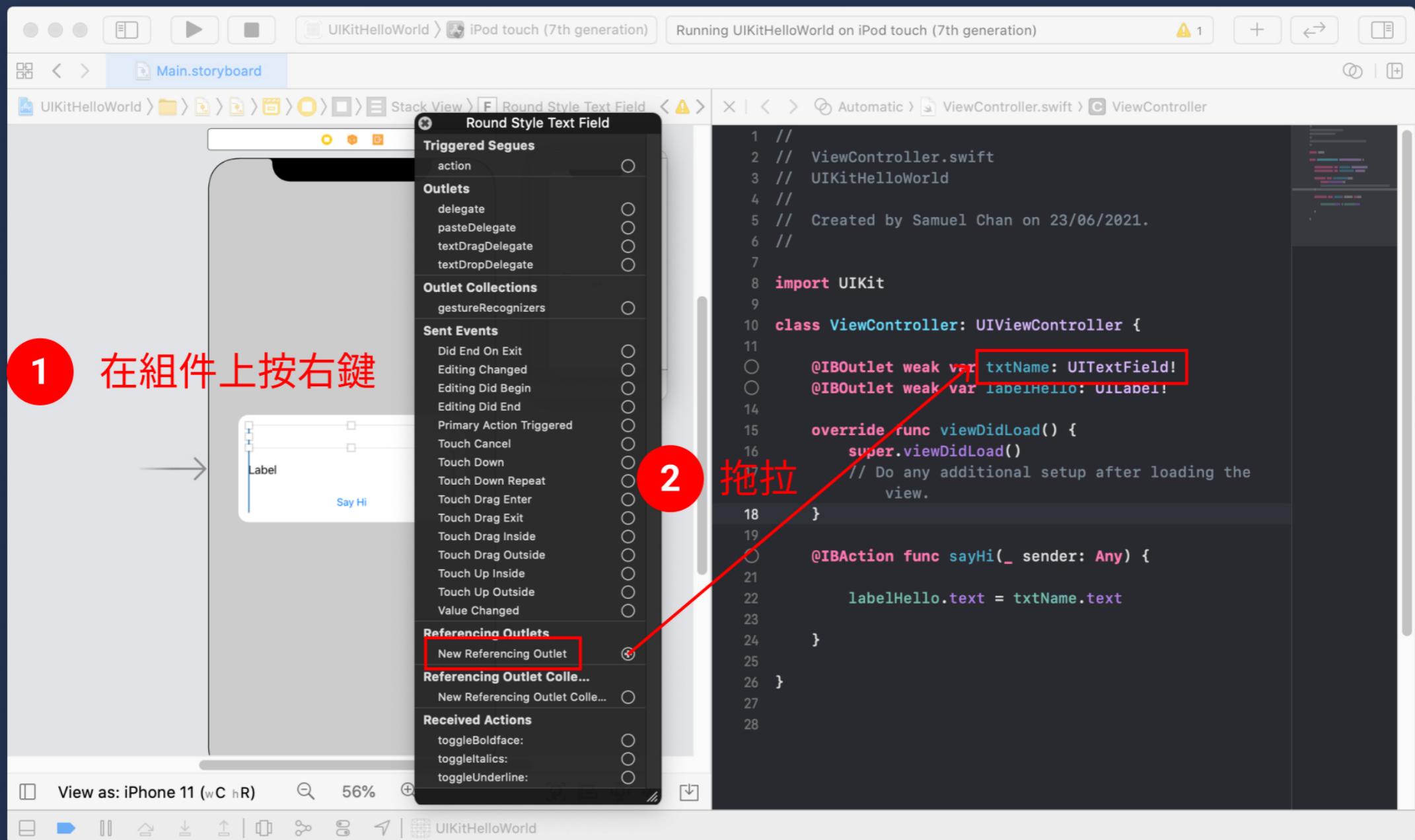


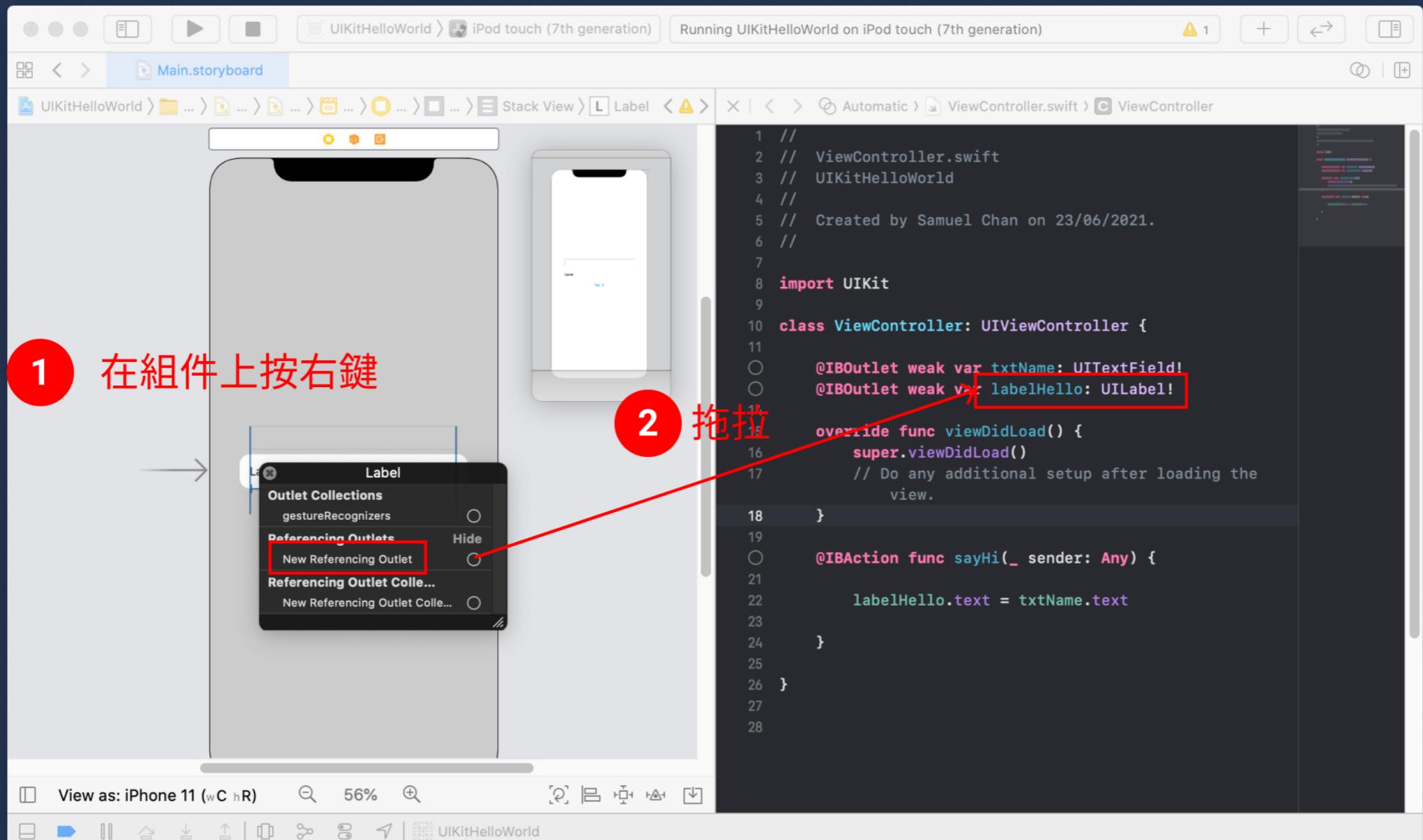
# UIKit

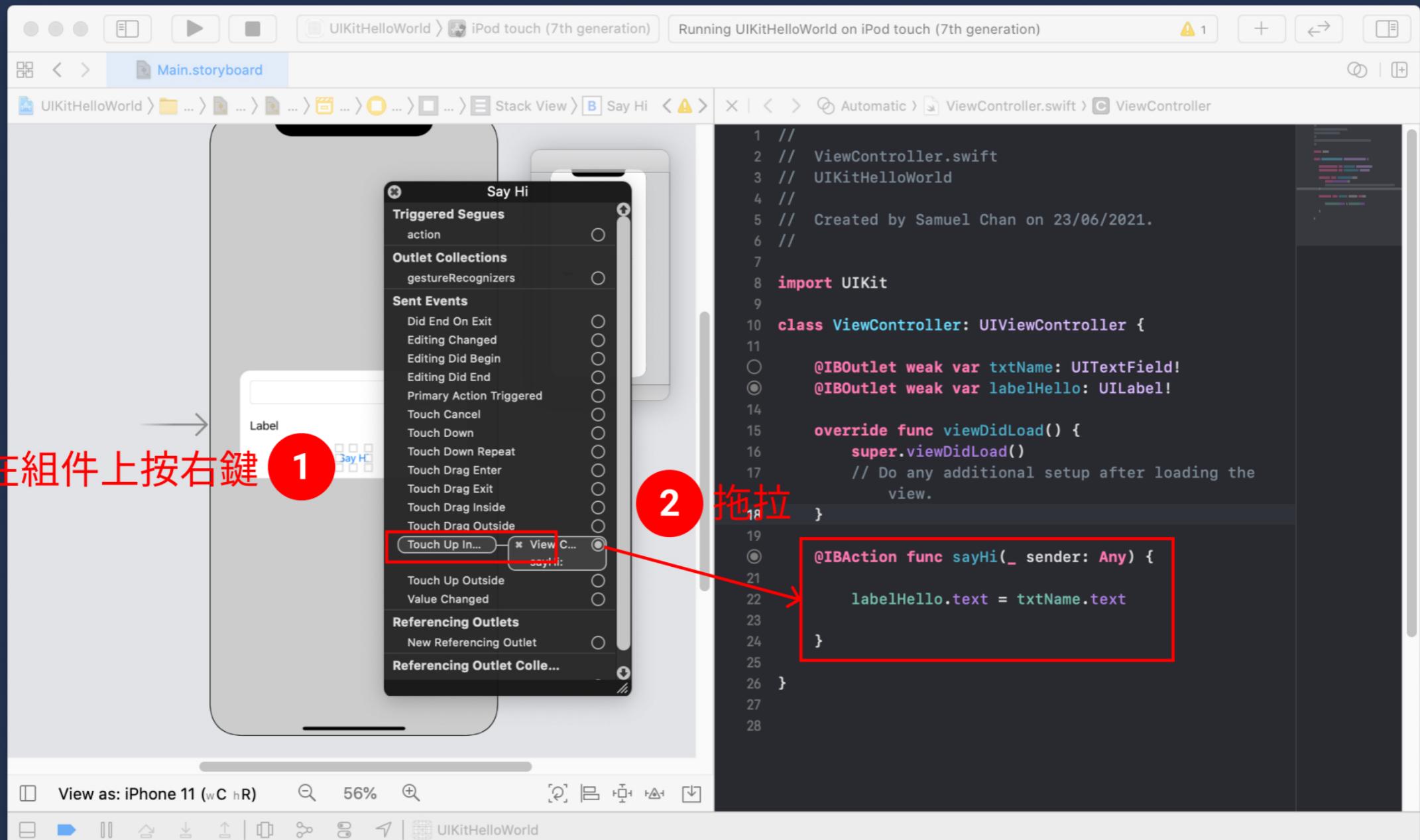
1. 建立介面
2. 將介面與程式連結
3. 編寫程式控制介面











在組件上按右鍵

1

2

拖拉

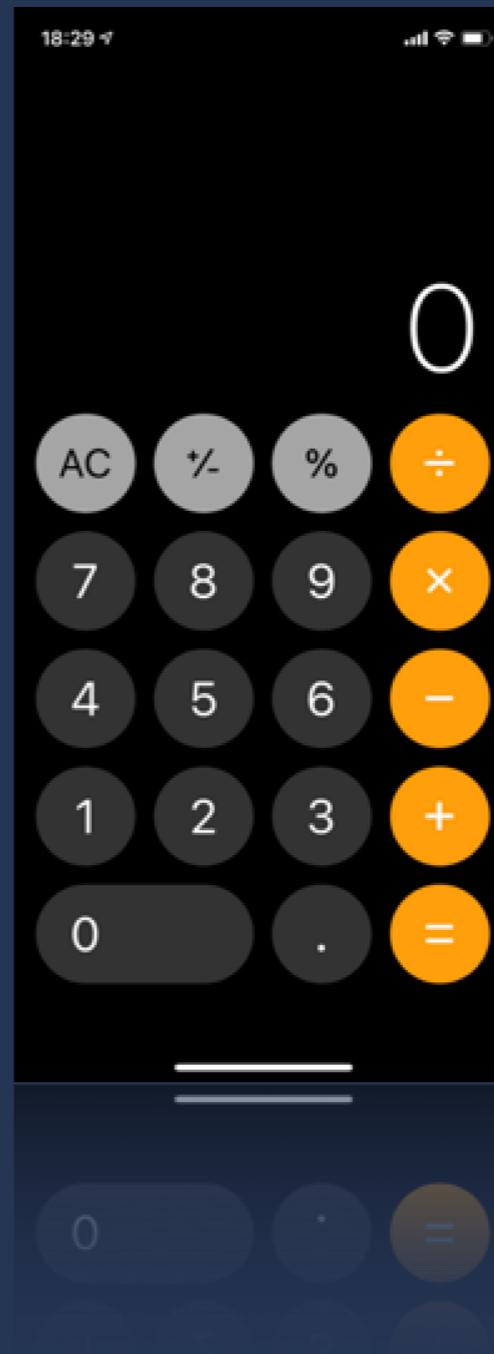
當按下按鈕後將 Label 文字改成 TextField 的內容

```
import UIKit

class ViewController: UIViewController {
    ...
    @IBAction func sayHi(_ sender: Any) {
        labelHello.text = txtName.text
    }
}
```

# 課堂作業 Week 1 (計算分數!)

- 嘗試按照 iOS 的內置計算機程式，製作原型 (Mockup) 介面
- 請仔細閱讀下頁要求，如有任何不符合要求的地方，會失去該作業的分數。



# 作業要求

1. 檔案命名：[你的全名].week1.zip
2. 檔案格式：必須將 Project 壓縮為 ZIP 檔後才上傳
3. 上傳至連結：<https://www.dropbox.com/request/EI4QMXQHWD7sM8xfdPYC>
4. 到期日：2021年6月30日(下週三)晚上11時前
5. 評分標準：基本完成要求滿分、空白 Project 或欠交沒有分數。