IOS115

Customizing TableViews

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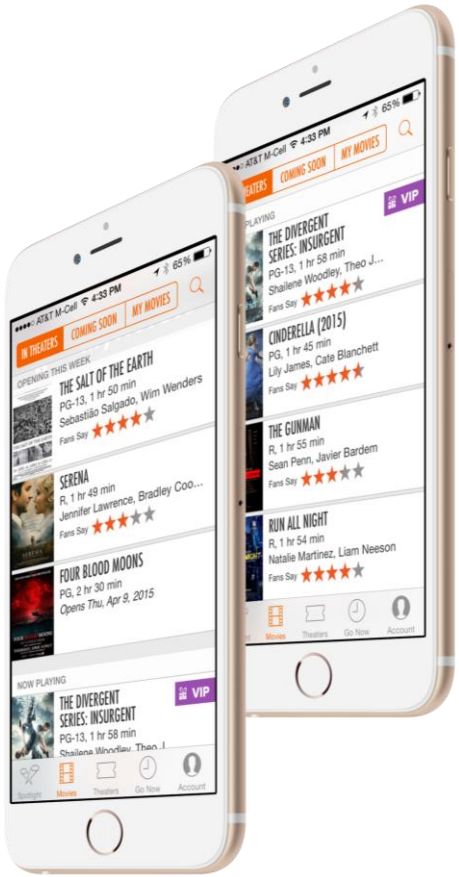
Objectives

1. Customize table view cells in code
2. Customize table view cells in the designer
3. Group data in the table view



Customize table view cells in code

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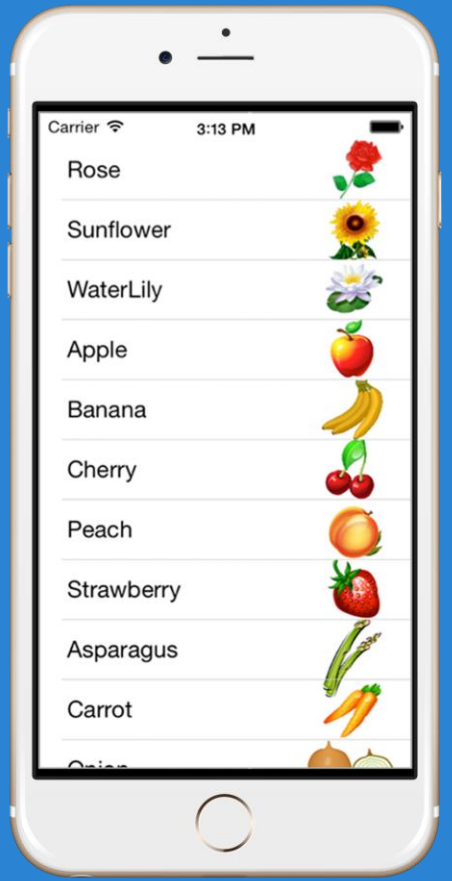
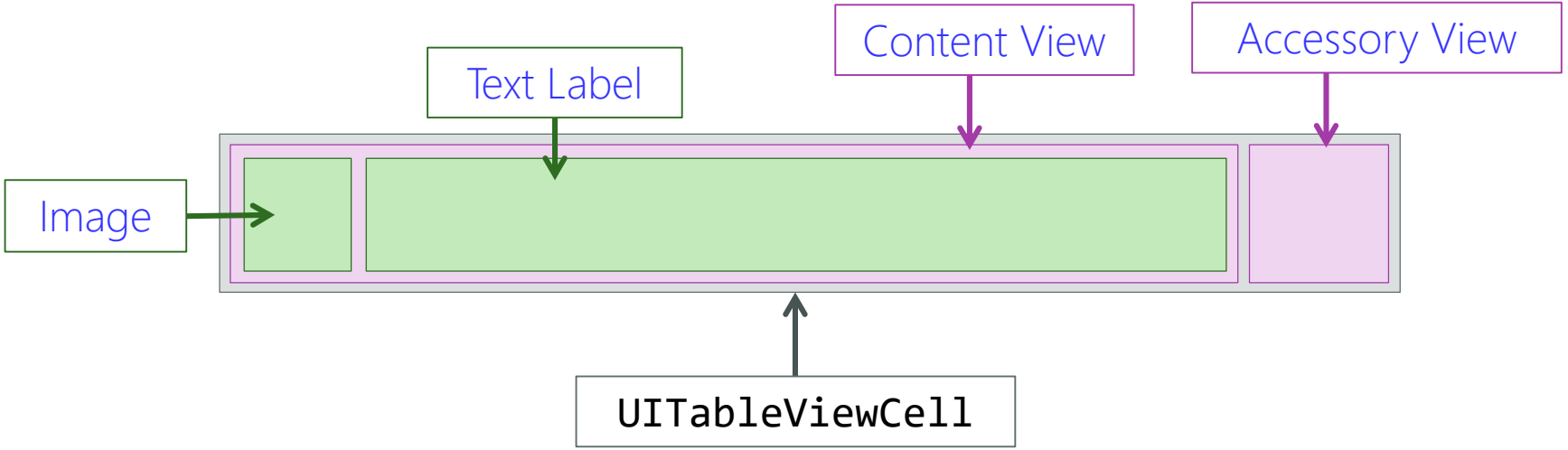
Tasks

1. View the anatomy of a cell
2. Customize the default cell styles
3. Create a custom cell



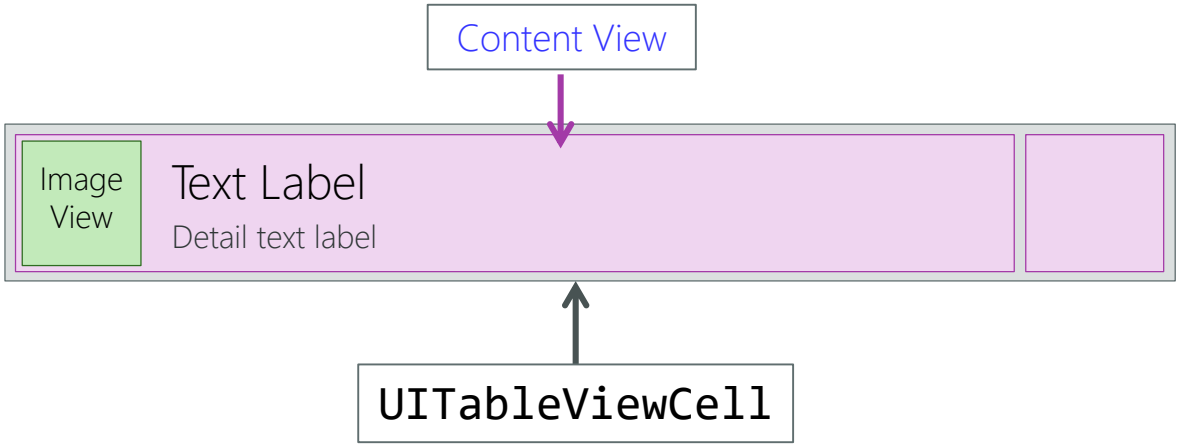
Anatomy of a default cell

- The default **`UITableViewCell`** is composed of the cell and several subviews, which allows for a high degree of customization out of the box



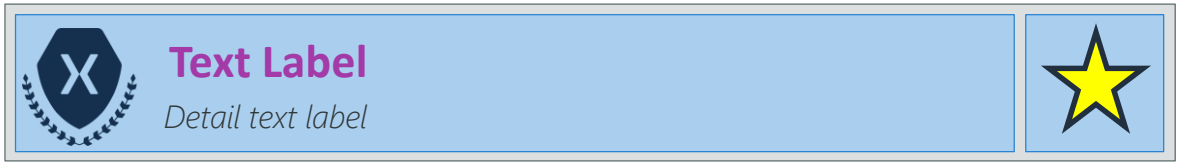
Subviews

- We can customize a cell by working with the default content view, taking advantage of the built-in classes to adjust fonts, colors, and change the accessory image



Customize the default views

- We can change the properties on the built-in subviews in the **`GetCell`** implementation



All default cells all contain the **`DetailTextLabel`**, and **`ImageView`** properties but they will be **`null`** for styles that don't support these visualizations

Accessory view

- The accessory view is used to indicate state or behavior when a cell is tapped – you can customize the image or replace it with a custom **`UIView`**

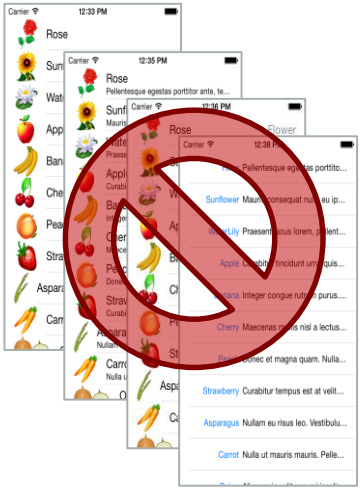
The accessory view shows additional information like state (checkmark) or it indicates behavior (chevron for navigation). *It shouldn't be used for cell content.*

Individual Exercise

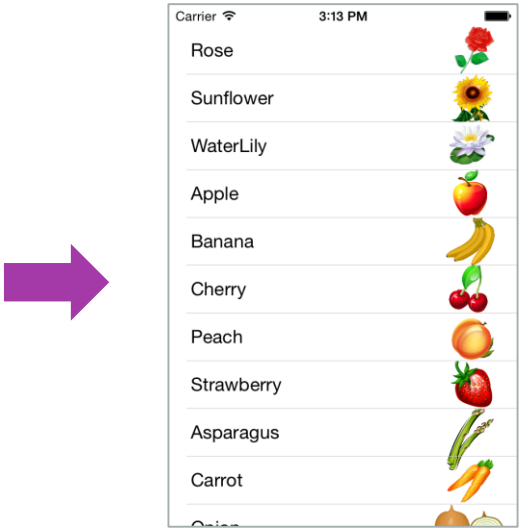
Customize a default table cell

Custom Table View cells

- Built-in cell styles cover common scenarios, but sometimes you need to display information in ways that are not supported by default - when this happens you can turn to a **custom table view cell**



What if we want the image on the right side?



Creating a custom table view cell

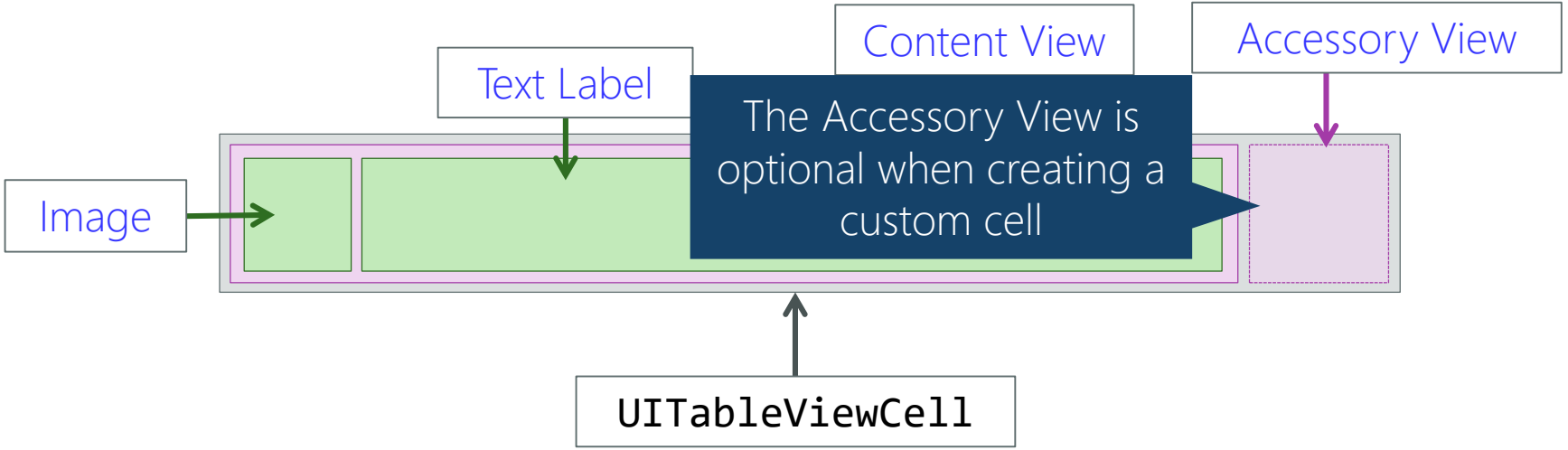
- Custom cells can be created either in code, or in the Storyboard designer

Completely customized cells

- Sometimes the data you want to display doesn't fit within the confines of the default cell
- When this happens, it is necessary to make a *custom cell*

Anatomy of a custom cell

- The content view is blank in a custom cell, it's up to you to populate it with custom controls and visuals



Steps to creating a custom cell

- There are three steps to creating a custom cell

Create a custom cell class

- A custom cell class derives from **`UITableViewCell`** and defines the UI and behavior of the cell

```
public class PlantTableViewCell : UITableViewCell
{
    ...
}
```

Create a custom cell class

- If the cell is used within a Table View created in the designer, the constructor must but updated

```
public class PlantTableViewCell : UITableViewCell
{
    public PlantTableViewCell(IntPtr handle) : base (handle)
    {
    }
    ...
}
```

Constructor is passed a native handle and must forward the call to the base class

Add the custom UI visuals to the cell

- Create custom subview(s) to display data within the cell and add them to the `ContentView`

```
UILabel plantName;  // hold reference to update

public PlantTableViewCell (IntPtr handle) : base (handle)
{
    plantName = new UILabel();
    ContentView.AddSubview (plantName);
}
```

Layout the cell

- Override the **`LayoutSubviews`** method to size and position the child views in your cell

```
UILabel plantName;  // hold reference to update

public override void LayoutSubviews()
{
    base.LayoutSubviews ();
    plantName.Frame = new CGRect(10, 18, 100, 20);
    ...
}
```

Register the cell with the UITableView

- Register the cell for *reuse* using the **RegisterClassForCellReuse** method on your **UITableView**

```
public class PlantTVC : UITableViewController
{
    public PlantTVC ()
    {
        TableView.RegisterClassForCellReuse(
           typeof(PlantCellView), "PlantCellId");
        ...
    }
}
```


Recall that reusing cells optimizes the memory and performance of your application – you should always utilize this iOS feature

Visualize the data in the cell

- We expose a public method to update the content of the child views

```
public class PlantTableViewCell : UITableViewCell
{
    ...
    public void UpdateCell (Plant plant)
    {
        plantName.Text = plant.Name;
        plantImage.Image = LoadImageFromUrl(plant.ImageUrl);
    }
}
```

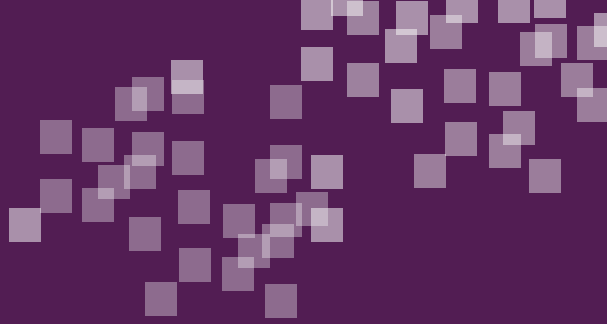
Visualize the data in the cell

- Call the update method on the custom cell from the **`GetCell`** method in the table view controller

```
public override UITableViewCell GetCell(UITableView tableView, NSIndexPath indexPath)
{
   Plant plant = plants[indexPath.Row];
   var cell = tableView.DequeueReusableCell("PlantCellId") as PlantTableViewCell;

   cell.UpdateCell(plant);

   return cell;
}
```



Individual Exercise

Create a custom table view cell in code

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Customize table view cells in the designer

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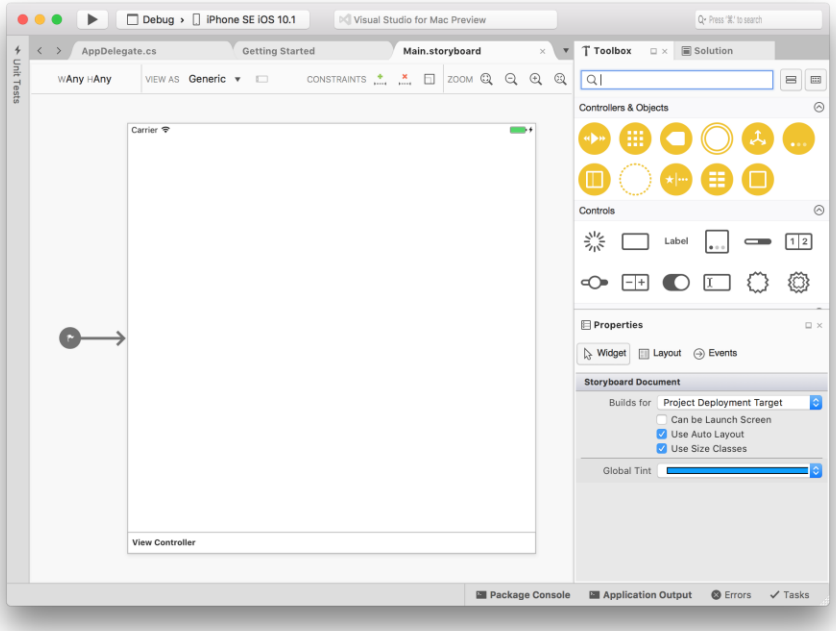
Tasks

1. Choose static or dynamic cells based on your app's data
2. Design a custom cell using the designer

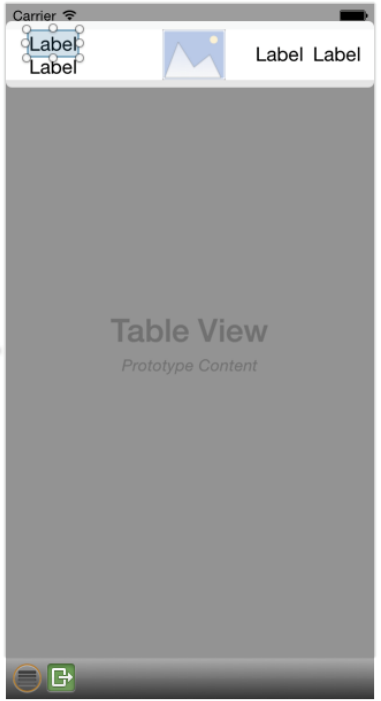
The iOS Designer

- The Xamarin.iOS designer allows you design, create and visualize your UI including Table Views and Table Cells

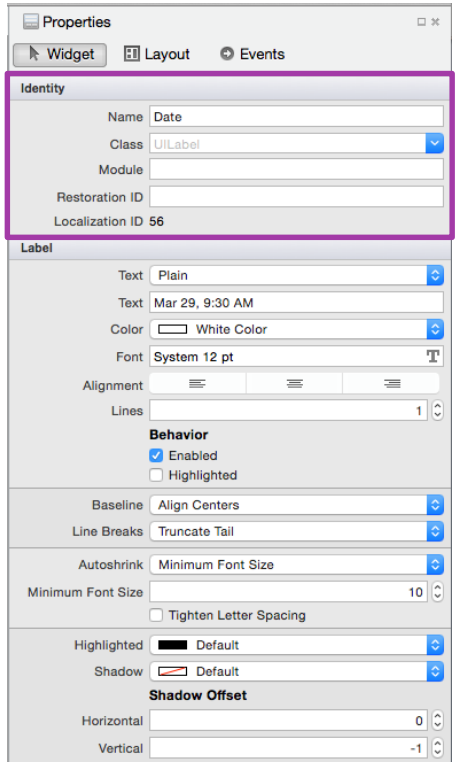


Style the custom cell in the designer

- When adding a **`UITableView`** to a storyboard, it will create an editable table view cell that can be customized



Changing properties



- Use the **Identity** tab to assign a **Name** and **Class** to your UI element
  - **Name** assigns a code-behind element to the control
  - **Class** creates the code-behind class used to customize the cell definition

Two types of cells

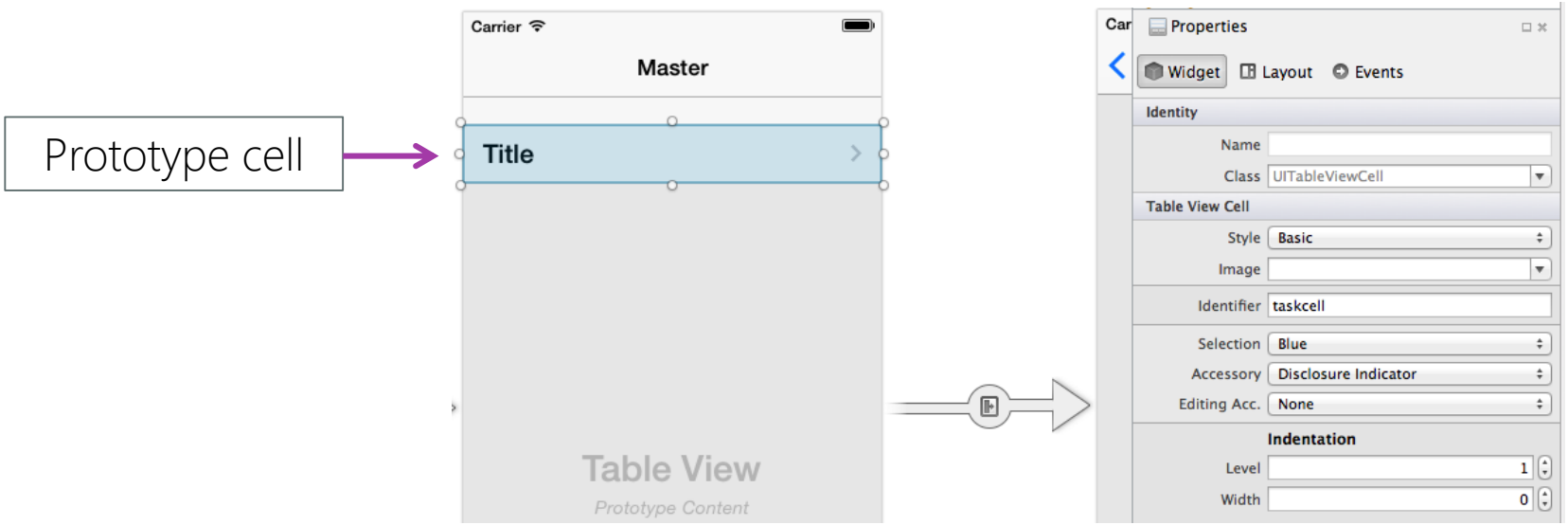
- The iOS designer supports two types of table view cell designs

Static cells are populated at design time and don't change

Dynamics cells are populated with runtime data

Dynamic prototype cells

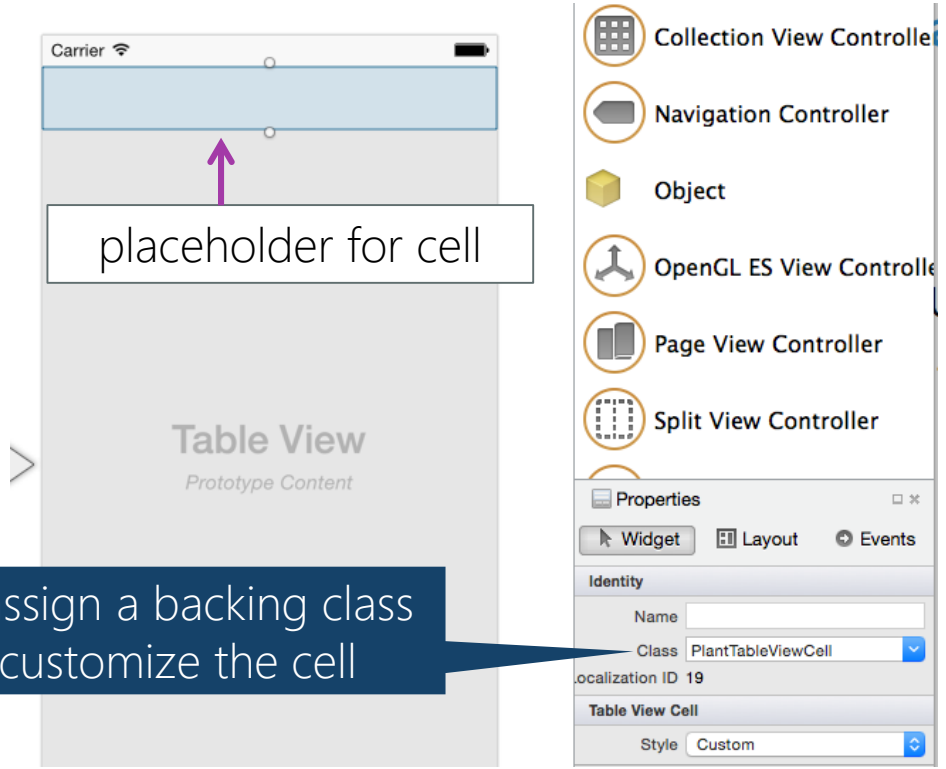
- Custom cells which are populated with runtime data are represented in the designer using a *dynamic prototype* cell definition



Designing a cell in the designer

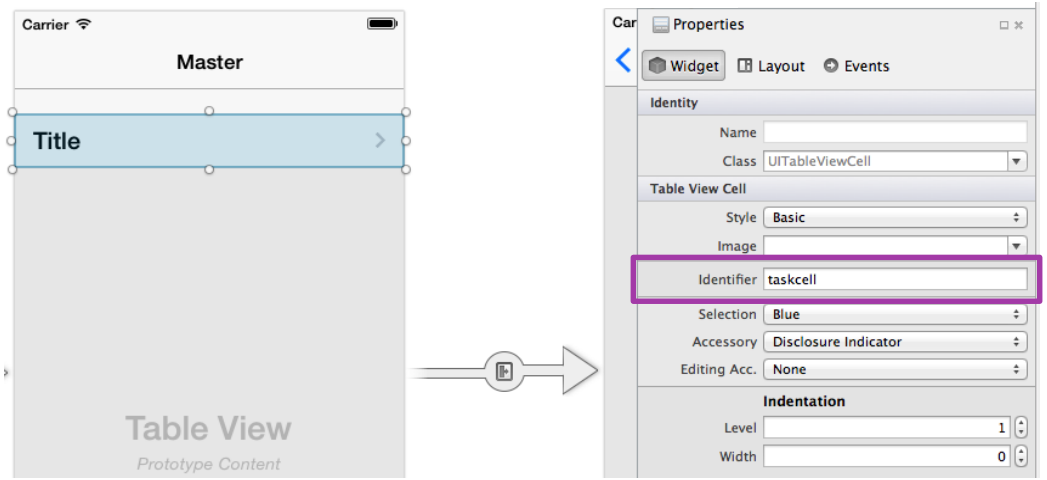
- When the Table View or Table View Controller is created in a Storyboard, then you can **click on the cell placeholder** to adjust the design

- While cell design is active, drag and drop sub-views into the cell container



Set the reuse Identifier

- Set the reuse Identifier when using dynamic prototype cells to enable cell reuse



Make sure the reuse identifier set in the storyboard matches the ID used in the **`GetCell`** method in your table view controller code-behind

Flash Quiz

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Flash Quiz

① Cells which contain pre-defined data are referred to as:

a) Prototype cells

b) Dynamic cells

c) Static cells

Flash Quiz

① Cells which contain pre-defined data are referred to as:

a) Prototype cells

b) Dynamic cells

c) Static cells

Flash Quiz

② When creating custom cells, the designer can do everything custom code can

a) True

b) False

Flash Quiz

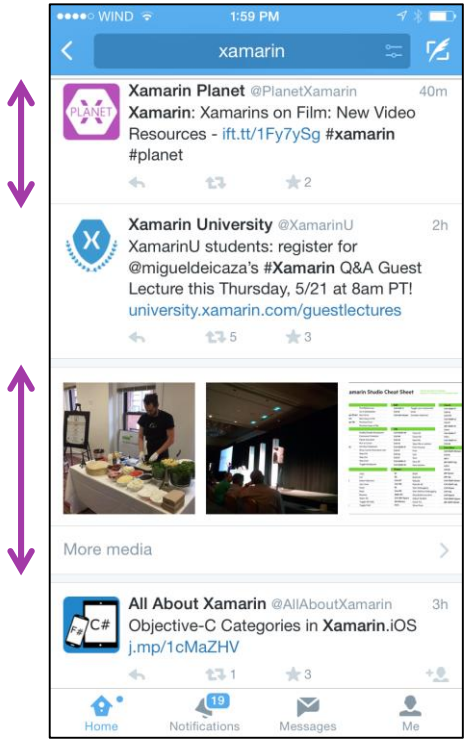
② When creating custom cells, the designer can do everything custom code can

a) True

b) False

Self-sizing rows

- By default, **`UITableView`** rows are automatically sized based on their content if defined with **Auto Layout**

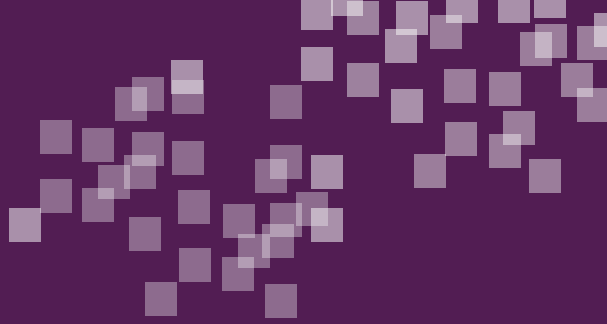


Turning off self-sizing rows

- Self-sizing rows can be turned off by setting the **`EstimatedRowHeight`** property to 0

```
public class MessagesTableViewController :UITableViewController
{
    public MyTableViewController()
    {
        TableView.EstimatedRowHeight = 0;
        ...
    }
}
```

The height of the row must now manually be set



Individual Exercise

Create a prototype table view cell using the designer

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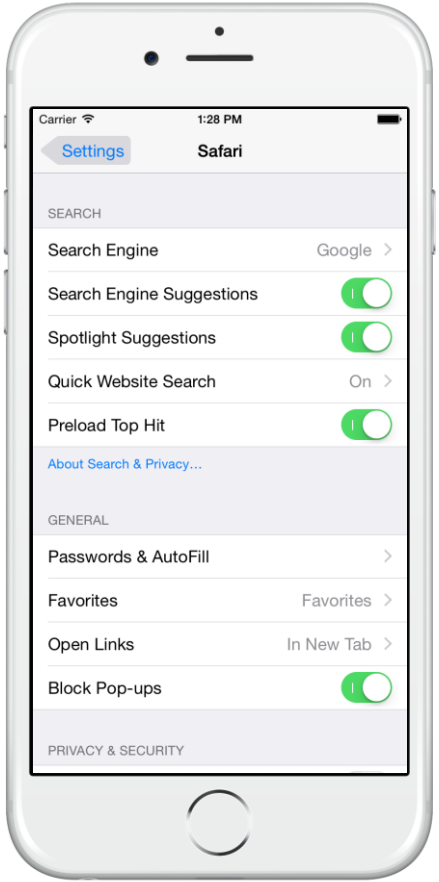
Static table view cells

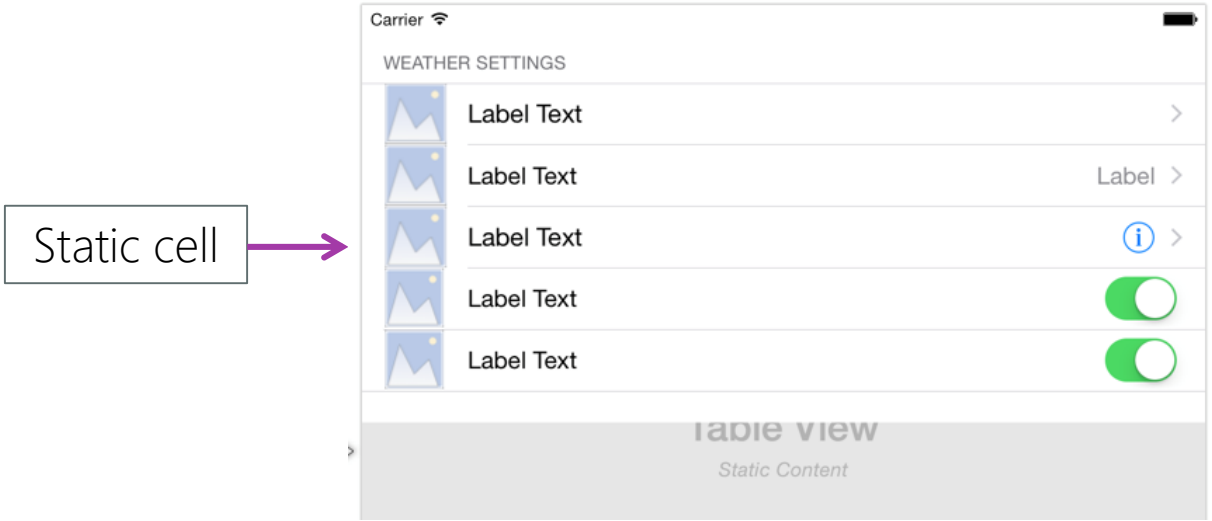
- When you want to display pre-defined data which does not change, you can use **static cells**, these are:
  - hard coded into the table view design
  - not assigned a reuse identifier
  - not populated by a table view source

- Typically used when the design and data of the cell is completely known at compile time



Static cells in the designer

- We can create and populate Static cells using the designer



Populating static cells

- To update the contents of the static cells at runtime, name the cells in the designer and access the child views in the view controller's code behind

```
partial class SettingsViewController : UITableViewController
{
    ...

    public override void ViewDidLoad ()
    {
        CellDefaultCity.DetailTextLabel.Text = "Vancouver";
        ...
    }
}
```

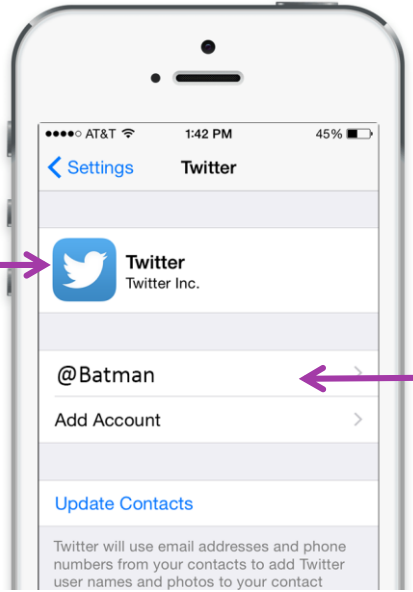
Group Exercise

Create static cells in the Designer

Mixing static and dynamic data?

- iOS does not allow you to mix static and dynamic prototype cells

Static cell content
(never changes)



Dynamic cell content
(decided at runtime)

Simulating static content with dynamic cells

- Dynamic prototype cells can behave like static cells when the cell is returned without content from **`GetCell`**

```
public override  UITableViewCell GetCell (UITableView tableView,
                                          NSIndexPath indexPath)
{
    cell = tableView.DequeueReusableCell (CELL_ID, indexPath);
    return cell;
}
```

Group data in the Table View

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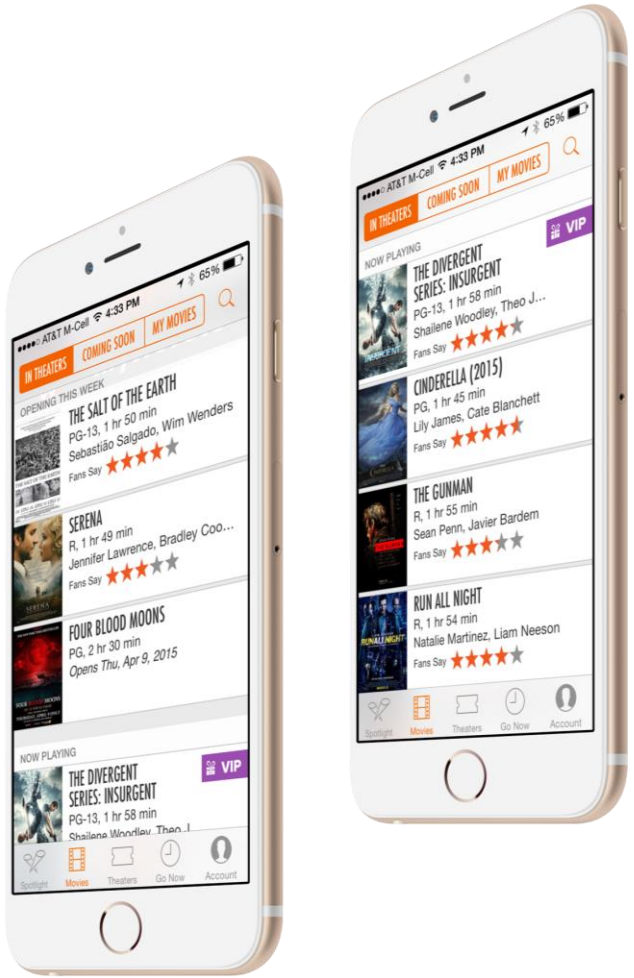
Tasks

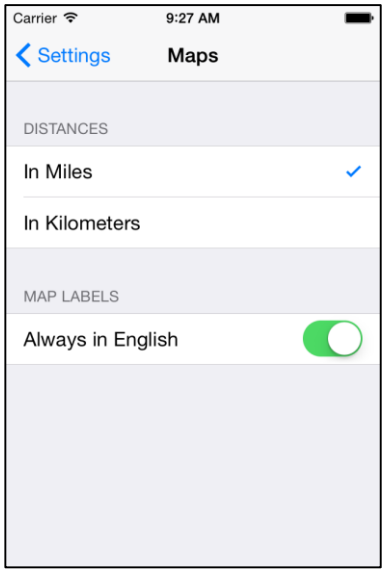
1. Changing the grouping visualization for a table view
2. Display an index
3. Add headers and footers
4. Customize headers and footers



Organizing the table view data

- The Table View has several built-in features which can be used to organize the data display and make it more accessible to the user

Table view cells can be organized into logical groups with headers



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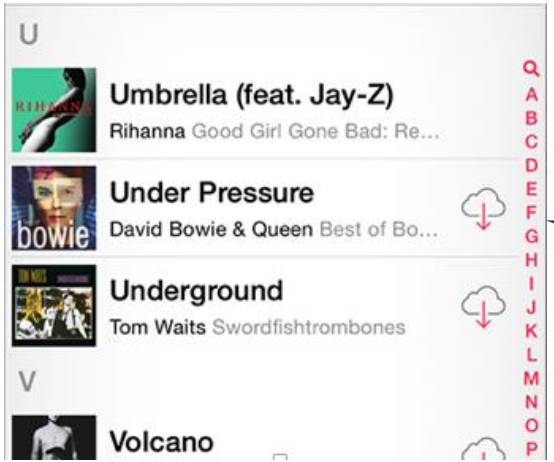
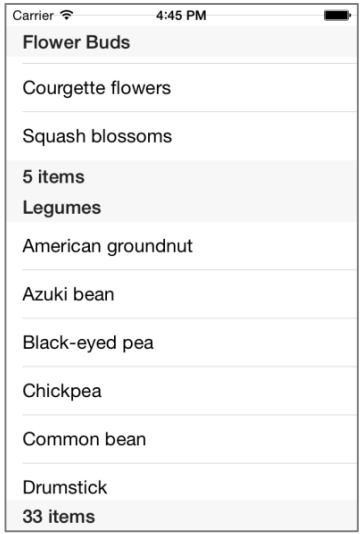


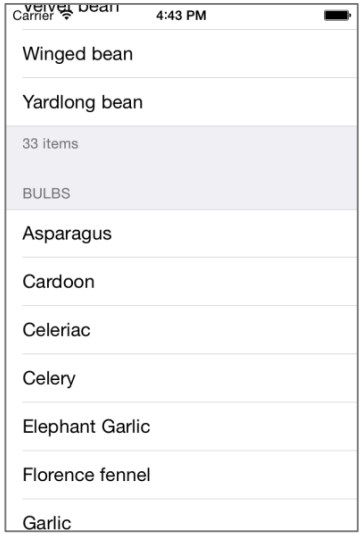
Can add an index for quicker navigation

Compare Plain vs. Grouped tables

- There is no behavioral difference between Plain and Grouped tables, you will choose one or the other based on how you want your UI to appear



Plain



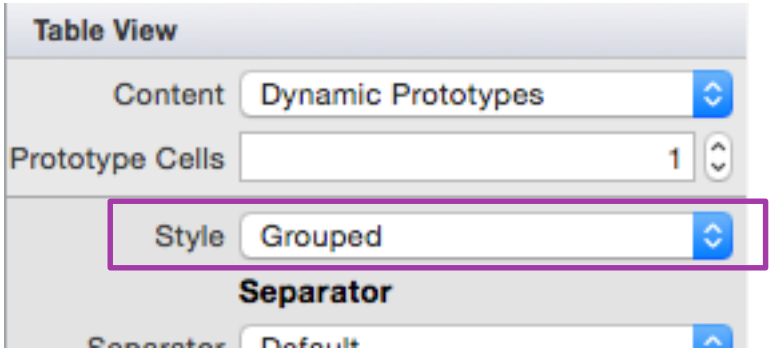
Grouped

Set the table style

- The table style can be set in code or by using the designer

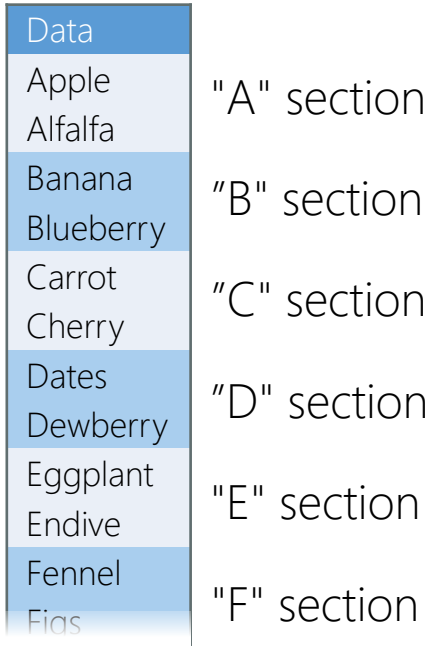
```
var tblView = new UITableView (frame: rc,
                               style: UITableViewStyle.Plain);
```

The style must be set when the table view is created and cannot be updated



What is a section?

- A *section* is a logical group in a list of data – the Table View displays each section in its own group
- You decide what the sections will be based on your data and its organization



Section the data

- Sectioning organizes the data into logical groups (i.e. alphabetically)

Data	List position	Section index	Section label
Almond	0	0	A
Apple	1	0	A
Arugula	2	0	A
Avocado	3	0	A
Celery	4	1	C
Coconut	5	1	C
Dates	6	2	D

this is commonly stored in a `Dictionary<K,V>` or an `IGrouping`

A	C	D	E	...

Providing grouped data to the table view

- The Table View Source must implement two additional methods to support a grouped Table View

`NumberOfSections`

`RowsInSection`

NumberOfSections

- The **`NumberOfSections`** method should return the number of groups to display – e.g. how many keys are in the dictionary, or how many partitions the data is split into

```
Dictionary<string, string[]> groupedFruit;

public override nint NumberOfSections (UITableView tableView)
{
    return groupedFruit.Keys.Length; // # of groups
}
```

RowsInSection

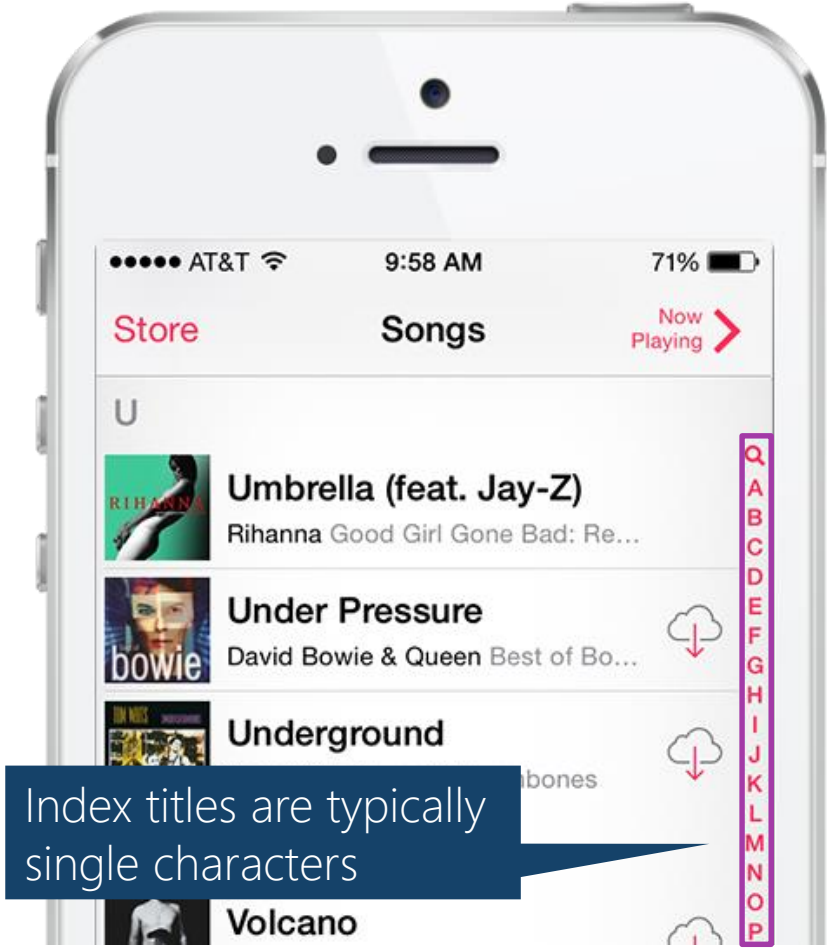
- The **RowsInSection** method identifies the number of rows (items) in a given section (group)

```
Dictionary<string, string[]> groupedFruit;

public override nint RowsInSection (UITableView tableview,
                                    nint section)
{
    // # of fruits in group
    keys = indexedTableItems.Keys.ToArray ();
    return groupedFruit[keys[section]].Count();
}
```

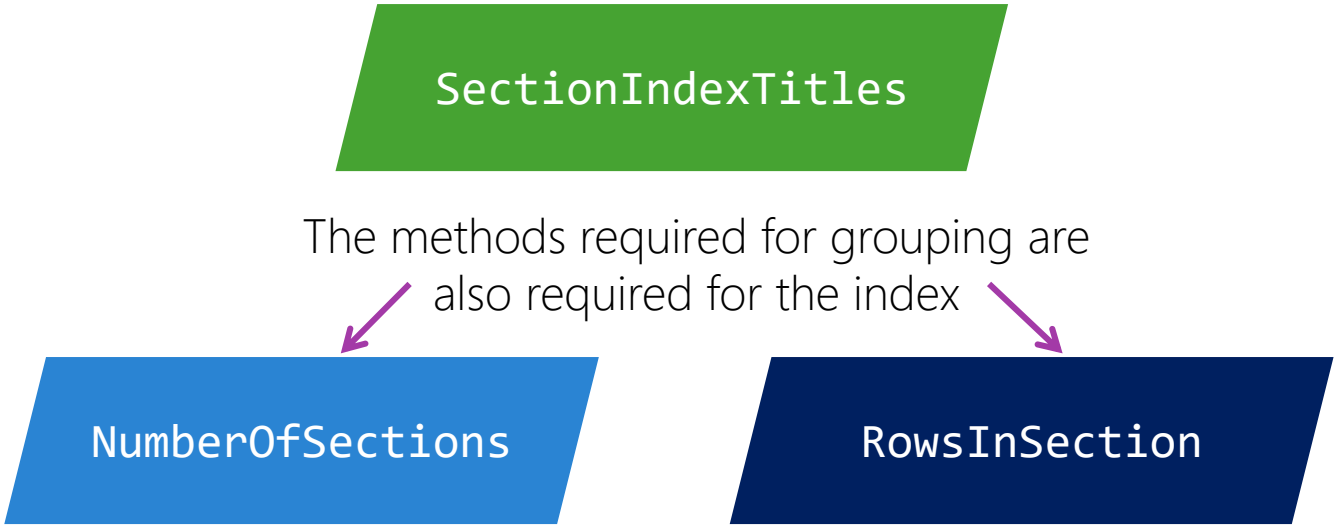
Creating an index

- An *index* can be added to the right side of a Table View for quicker navigation



Populating the index

- To populate the index we need to override `SectionIndexTitles` in the table view controller



SectionIndexTitles

- The **`SectionIndexTitles`** method returns the array of strings that will be used to display the index

```
public override string[] SectionIndexTitles(UITableView tableView)
{
    return groupedFruit.Keys.ToArray();
}
```

Flash Quiz

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Flash Quiz

① An index can be used in which type of table view?

a) Plain
b) Grouped
c) Both

Flash Quiz

① An index can be used in which type of table view?

a) Plain

b) Grouped

c) Both

Flash Quiz

② You must set the Table View style to `Grouped` if `NumberOfSections` returns a value greater than 1

a) True

b) False

Flash Quiz

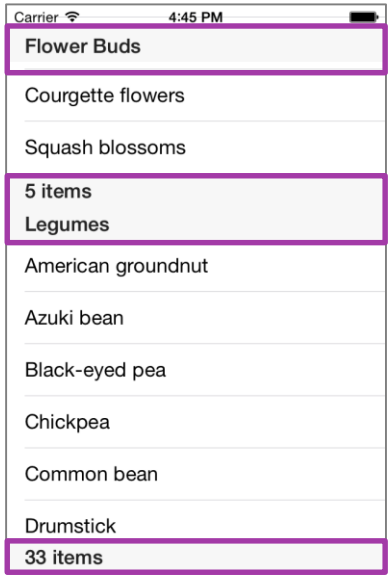
② You must set the Table View style to `Grouped` if `NumberOfSections` returns a value greater than 1

a) True

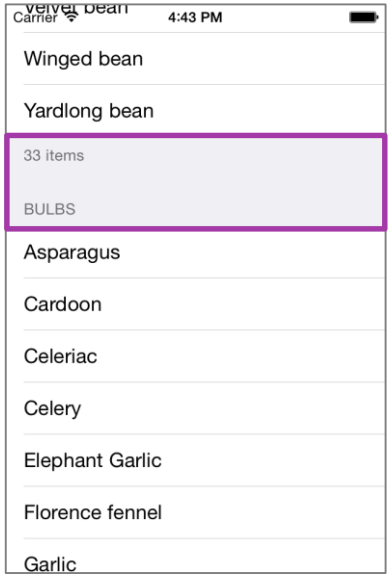
b) False

Headers and footers

- Table View supports both headers and footers on grouped sections



Plain



Grouped

Add headers and footers

- Displaying headers and footers requires additional methods

TitleForHeader

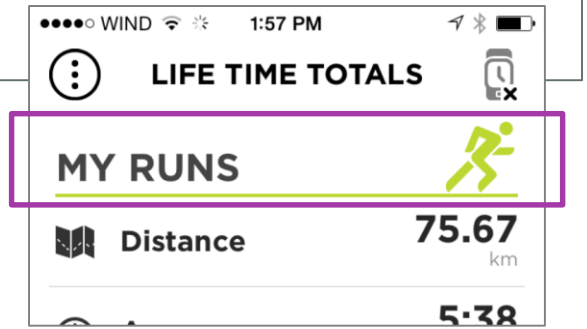
- **`TitleForHeader`** should return the string to show for the given section

```
public override string TitleForHeader (
     UITableView tableView, nint section)
{
    return keys[section];
}
```

Customize the header

- You can customize the view for the header by using the **`GetViewForHeader`** method on the Table View source class

```
public override UIView GetViewForHeader (UITableView tableView,
                                         nint section) {
    if(section == 0)
        return BuildCustomHeaderView ("MY RUNS", "runner.png");
    ...
}
```



Individual Exercise

Create a grouped table with an index

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Thank You!

Please complete the class survey in your profile:
university.xamarin.com/profile