FingerPainter

Lesson 2



Description

Override the UIResponder methods

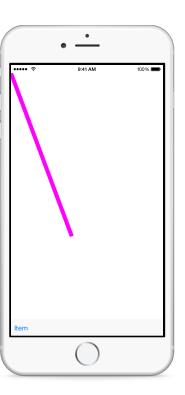
touchesBegan:withEvent: and

touchesMoved:withEvent: to illustrate how the device

responds to moving touches.

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the inheritance hierarchy of view controllers.
- Implement UIResponder methods in a controller to handle touch events.
- Practice creating custom breakpoint actions to print console messages.
- Discover how touching the device screen generates event-driven method calls.



Vocabulary

inheritance	UIViewController	UIResponder
override	breakpoint	

Materials

FingerPainter Lesson 2 Xcode project

Opening

Using drawRect: is ok for simple custom views that don't change very much, but how can we create a custom view that continuously updates as we touch the screen?

Agenda

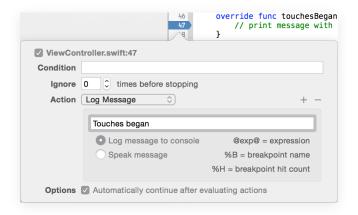
- Discuss the desire to draw a line as the user touches the screen.
- Explain how one approach is to draw a line from point to point as the user drags a finger across the screen.
- Discuss how app view controllers inherit from UIViewController, which inherits from UIResponder.
- Using the Xcode Documentation and API Reference (① **0), explore the UIResponder class reference, drawing attention to the touchesBegan:withEvent: and touchesMoved:withEvent: methods.
- Discuss how overriding touchesBegan: withEvent: and touchesMoved: withEvent: in the view controller can facilitate drawing a continuous line as the user drags a finger on the screen.
- In the ViewController class, add an implementation of touchesBegan:withEvent:.

```
override func touchesBegan(touches: Set<NSObject>,
   withEvent event: UIEvent) {
   // print message with breakpoint here
}
```

- Explain that touchesBegan:withEvent: is called as soon as a user touches the screen.
- Add an implementation of touchesMoved:withEvent:.

```
override func touchesMoved(touches: Set<NSObject>,
   withEvent event: UIEvent) {
   // print message with breakpoint here
}
```

- Explain that touchesMoved:withEvent: is called repeatedly, as the user drags a finger across the screen.
- Add custom breakpoints to the bodies of both the touchesBegan:withEvent: and touchesMoved:withEvent: methods that use a **Log Message** action to print a console message and automatically continue.



- Run the app (****R**), click on the screen to simulate a touch, and observe the console (**☆ **C**) output reporting the start of a touch event.
- Click and drag on the Simulator screen to simulate a touch that moves, and observe the console (☆ **#c**) output reporting the movement of a touch.

Closing

What is the touches argument that both the touchesBegan:withEvent: and touchesMoved:withEvent: methods receive?

Modifications and Extensions

- Investigate the additional methods in the UIResponder class, implement the touchesEnded:withEvent: method, and add a custom breakpoint to print a message to the console when the method is called.
- Update the touchesBegan:withEvent: and touchesMoved:withEvent: methods to print the number of touches on the screen, simulate two touches with the simulator, and describe the number of touches your app prints to the console.

Resources

Start Developing iOS Apps Today: Finding Information https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/referencelibrary/GettingStarted/RoadMapiOS/FindingInformation.html

UlViewController Class Reference https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/UlKit/Reference/UlViewController_Class/index.html

UIResponder Class Reference http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/uikit/reference/UIResponder_Class/Reference/Reference.html

Event Handling Guide for iOS https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/ EventHandling/Conceptual/EventHandlingiPhoneOS/Introduction/Introduction.html

Teaching App Development with Swift

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Setting Breakpoint Actions and Options http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/recipes/xcode_help-breakpoint_navigator/articles/setting_breakpoint_actions_and_options.html