

protocols / delegates / getting values from UI

CS112 Unit 9
Max Luttrell, Fall 2016

protocols

- a **protocol** specifies one or more requirements that a type must fulfill
- a type which satisfies these requirements is said to **conform** to the protocol

protocols - syntax

```
// define a protocol
protocol SomeProtocol {
    // protocol definition goes here
}

// define another protocol
protocol SomeOtherProtocol {
    // protocol definition goes here
}

// a class which conforms to SomeProtocol
class SomeClass: SomeProtocol {
    // class definition goes here
}

// a class which has a superclass and also conforms to
// SomeProtocol
class SomeOtherClass: SomeSuperClass, SomeProtocol {
    // class definition goes here
}
```

protocol requirements - property

- a protocol can specify property requirements and/or method requirements
- a property requirement can be specified as **gettable**, or **gettable/settable**

```
protocol hasName {  
    var name: String {get set}  
}
```

protocol example - property

- class Player conforms to protocol hasName, because it has property var name

```
protocol hasName {  
    var name: String {get set}  
}  
  
class Player: hasName {  
    var name = ""  
    var weight = 0.0  
    var height = 0.0  
    var age = 0  
  
    func printInfo() {  
        print("\(name)")  
        print("\(weight) kg, \(height) m, \(age) yrs")  
    }  
}
```


protocol requirements - method

- a protocol can also specify method requirements

```
protocol printsInfo {  
    func printInfo()  
}
```

protocol example - method

- class Player also conforms to protocol printsInfo, because it has method printInfo()

```
protocol hasName {  
    var name: String {get}  
}  
  
protocol printsInfo {  
    func printInfo()  
}  
  
class Player: hasName, printsInfo {  
    let name = ""  
    var weight = 0.0  
    var height = 0.0  
    var age = 0  
  
    func printInfo() {  
        print("\(name)")  
        print("\(weight) kg, \(height) m, \(age) yrs")  
    }  
}
```

Exercise 9A

- modify the below Player class so that it conforms to the builtin **CustomStringConvertible** protocol. a class conforming to this protocol must have a gettable property named **description**
- create a player object, and then call print on your object to print it out

```
class Player {  
    var name: String  
    var weight: Int  
    var height: Int  
    var age: Int  
  
    func printInfo() {  
        print("\(name)")  
        print("\(weight) kg, \(height) m, \(age) yrs")  
    }  
}
```


delegation

- an object can hand off some of its tasks to another object - this is known as **delegation**

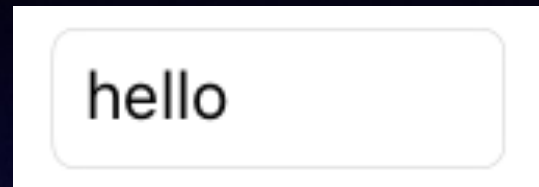


delegation

- in Swift, we can guarantee that a delegate can handle its delegated responsibilities by making it conform to a protocol
- delegation is used often in iOS

delegation example - UITextField

- consider a text field in an iOS app:



- this is implemented with a **UITextField** object
- to enter text, the user taps the text field. the **UITextField** object becomes the **first responder** of the device, i.e. the user input goes to it
- when the user is done entering some text, the **UITextField** object can let a delegate know.

delegation example - UITextField

- we can set up our ViewController class to be the delegate of the **UITextField** object! this involves a couple things:
 - it must conform to the **UITextFieldDelegate** protocol.
 - all of the methods in this protocol are optional. we will implement these methods:

```
func textFieldShouldReturn(textField:  
UITextField) -> Bool
```

```
func textFieldDidEndEditing(textField:  
UITextField)
```

- it must set itself to be the delegate of the **UITextField** object

demo - build an app with a
UITextField

Exercise 9B

- we have built an app which has a label and a text field. when the user hits return, the label changes to the text the user entered
- append an exclamation point to the text that the user entered. for example, if the user enters “Giants” the label should change to “Giants!”
- add another label to the ViewController. after the user enters some text, change this label to the number of characters the user entered