



Stanford CS193p

Developing Applications for iOS
Fall 2017-18



CS193p
Fall 2017-18

Today

- 🕒 Drag and Drop

Transferring information around within and between apps.

EmojiArt Demo — Drag and drop an image to get our EmojiArt masterpieces started.

- 🕒 UITableView and UICollectionView

Ways to display arbitrary amounts of data in a list or collection.



Drag and Drop

- Very interoperable way to move data around

Between apps on iPad and within an app on all iOS 11 devices.

Your app continues to work normally while drag and drop is going on.

Multitouch allows some fingers to be doing drag and drop and other fingers working your app.

New multitasking UI in iOS 11 makes drag and drop really useful.



Drag and Drop

⌚ Interactions

A view “signs up” to participate in drag and/or drop using an interaction.

It’s kind of like a “gesture recognizer” for drag and drop.

```
let drag/dropInteraction = UIDrag/DropInteraction(delegate: theDelegate)  
view.addInteraction(drag/dropInteraction)
```

Now the theDelegate will get involved if a drag or drop occurs in the view.



Drag and Drop

⌚ Starting a drag

Now, when the user makes a dragging gesture, the delegate gets ...

```
func dragInteraction(_ interaction: UIDragInteraction,  
    itemsForBeginning session: UIDragSession  
) -> [UIDragItem]
```

... and can return the items it is willing to have dragged from the view.

Returning an empty array means “don’t drag anything after all.”

A UIDragItem is created like this ...

```
let dragItem = UIDragItem(itemProvider: NSItemProvider(object: provider))
```

Providers: NSAttributedString, NSString, UIImage, NSURL, UIColor, MKMapItem, CNContact.

You can drag your own types of data, but that’s beyond the scope of this course.

Note that some of these types start with NS ... you might have to use as? to cast them.

You can also provide an object that will be passed to drop targets inside your own app ...

```
dragItem.localObject = someObject
```



Drag and Drop

⌚ Adding to a drag

Even in the middle of a drag, users can add more to their drag if you implement ...

```
func dragInteraction(_ interaction: UIDragInteraction,  
    itemsForAddingTo session: UIDragSession  
) -> [UIDragItem]
```

... and returns more items to drag.



Drag and Drop

⌚ Accepting a drop

When a drag moves over a view with a UIDropInteraction, the delegate gets ...

```
func dropInteraction(_ interaction: UIDropInteraction,  
    canHandle session: UIDragSession  
) -> Bool
```

... at which point the delegate can refuse the drop before it even gets started.

To figure that out, the delegate can ask what kind of objects can be provided ...

```
let stringAvailable = session.canLoadObjects(ofClass: NSAttributedString.self)  
let imageAvailable = session.canLoadObjects(ofClass: UIImage.self)  
... and refuse the drop if it isn't to your liking.
```



Drag and Drop

⌚ Accepting a drop

If you don't refuse it in `canHandle:`, then as the drag progresses, you'll start getting ...

```
func dropInteraction(_ interaction: UIDropInteraction,  
    sessionDidUpdate session: UIDragSession
```

) -> UIDropProposal

... to which you will respond with `UIDropProposal(operation: .copy/.move/.cancel)`.

`.cancel` means the drop would be refused

`.copy` means drop would be accepted

`.move` means drop would be accepted and would move the item (only for drags within an app)

If it matters, you can find out where the touch is with `session.location(in: view)`.



Drag and Drop

⌚ Accepting a drop

If all that goes well and the user lets go of the drop, you get to go fetch the data ...

```
func dropInteraction(_ interaction: UIDropInteraction,  
    performDrop session: UIDropSession  
)
```

You will implement this method by calling `loadObjects(ofClass:)` on the session. This will go and fetch the data asynchronously from whomever the drag source is.

```
session.loadObjects(ofClass: NSAttributedString.self) { theStrings in  
    // do something with the dropped NSAttributedStrings  
}
```

The passed closure will be executed some time later on the main thread.

You can call multiple `loadObjects(ofClass:)` for different classes.

You don't usually do anything else in `dropInteraction(performDrop:)`.



Drag and Drop

⌚ Demo

We're going to start a new app: EmojiArt

The first thing we'll do is allow drag and drop to create our EmojiArt document background



Table and Collection Views

• UITableView and UICollectionView

These are UIScrollView subclasses used to display unbounded amounts of information.

Table View presents the information in a long (possibly sectioned) list.

Collection View presents the information in a 2D format (usually “flowing” like text flows).

They are very similar in their API, so we will learn about them at the same time.



Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

The list can be very simple ...

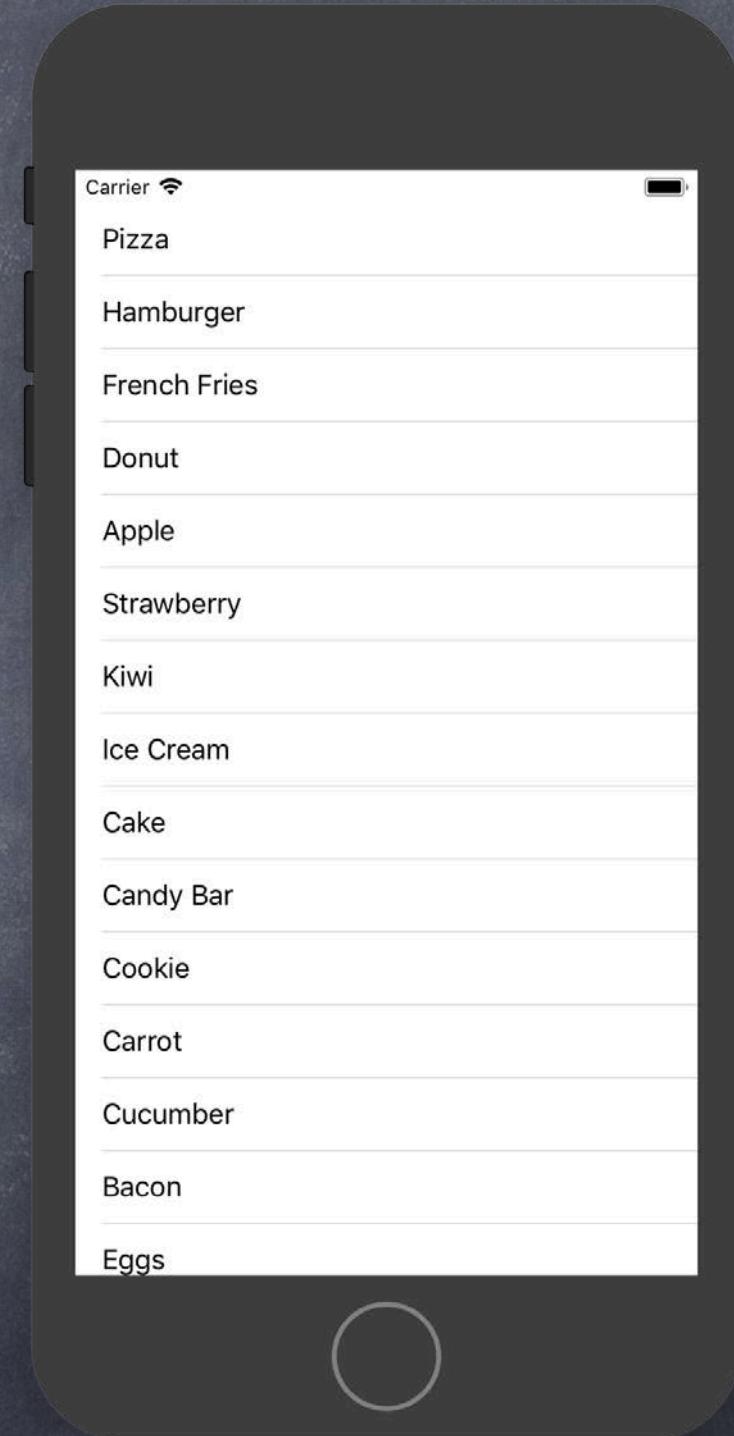


Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

Or divided into sections ...

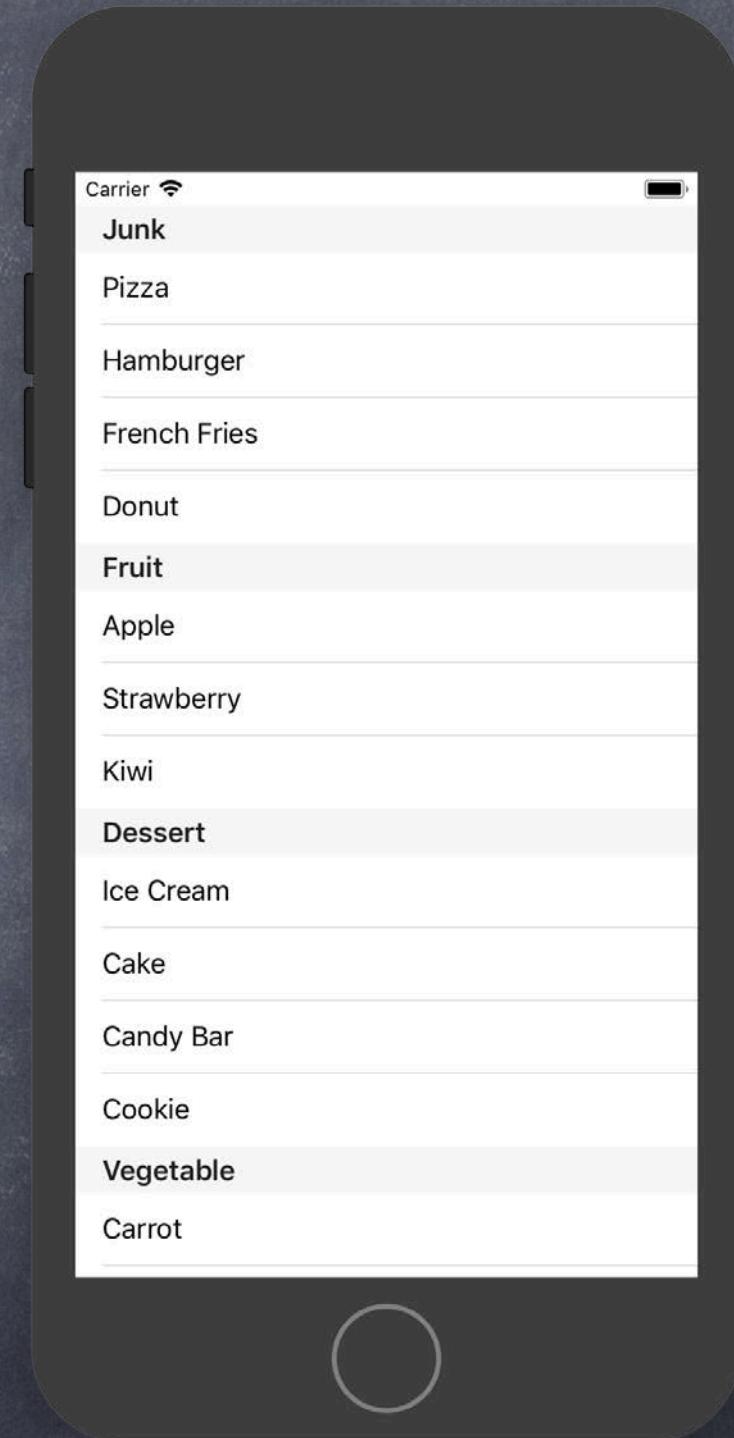


Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

It can show simple ancillary information ...

Subtitle style

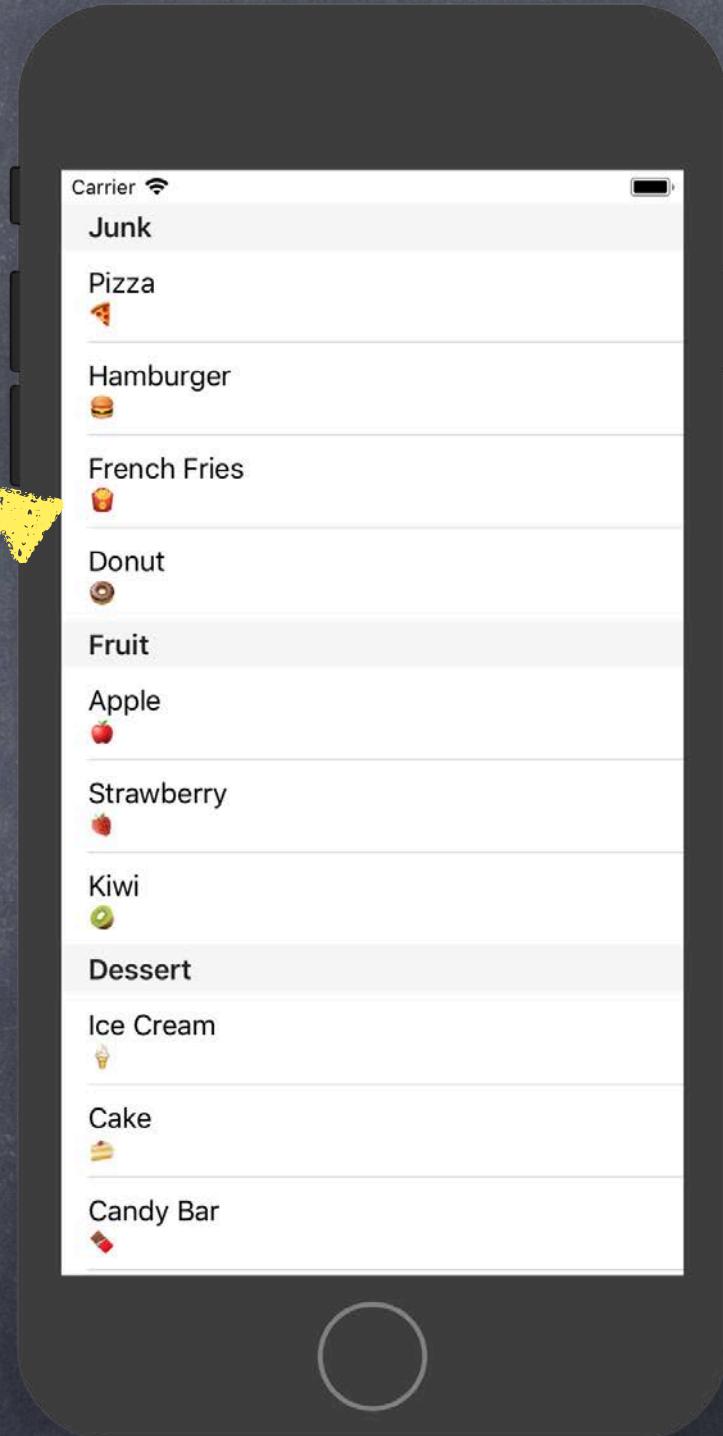


Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

It can show simple ancillary information ...

Left Detail style

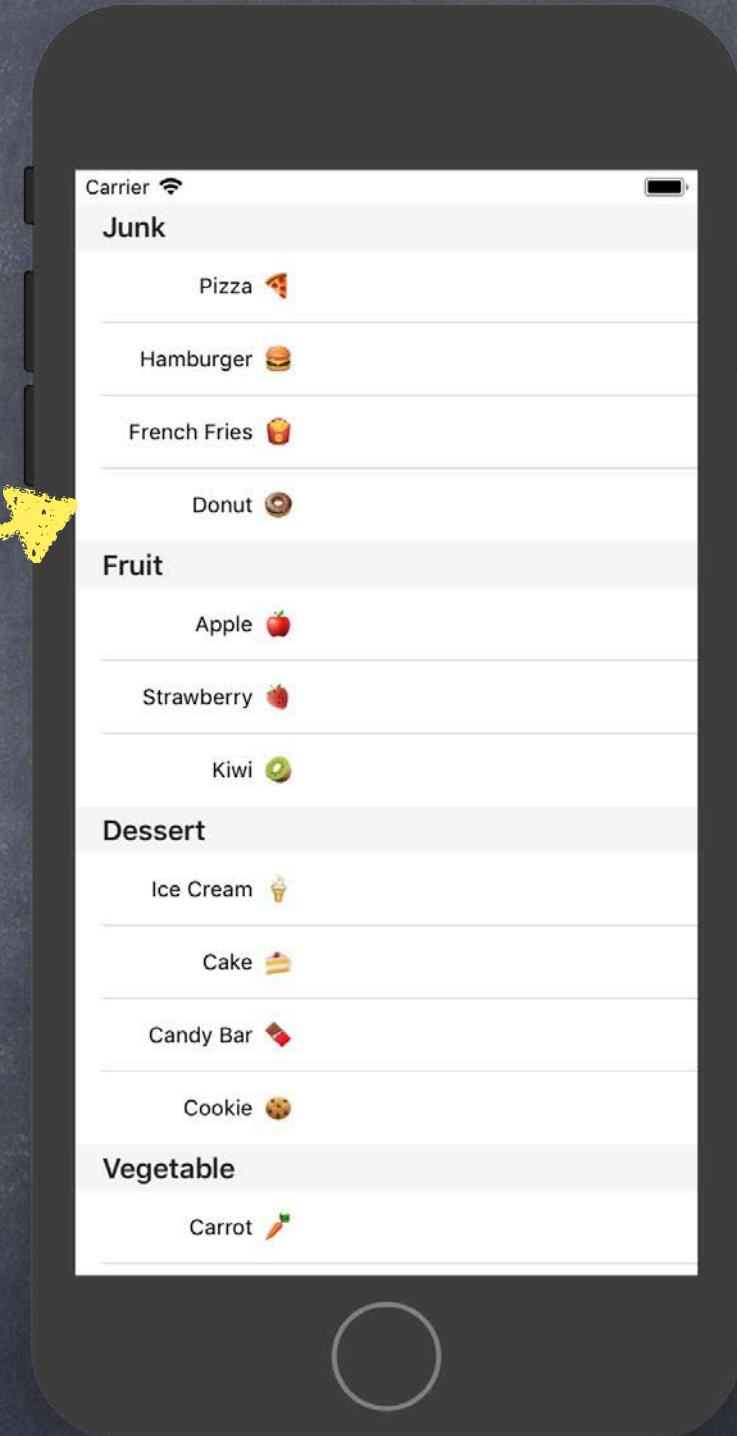


Table and Collection Views

- UITableView

It can show simple ancillary information ...

Right Detail style

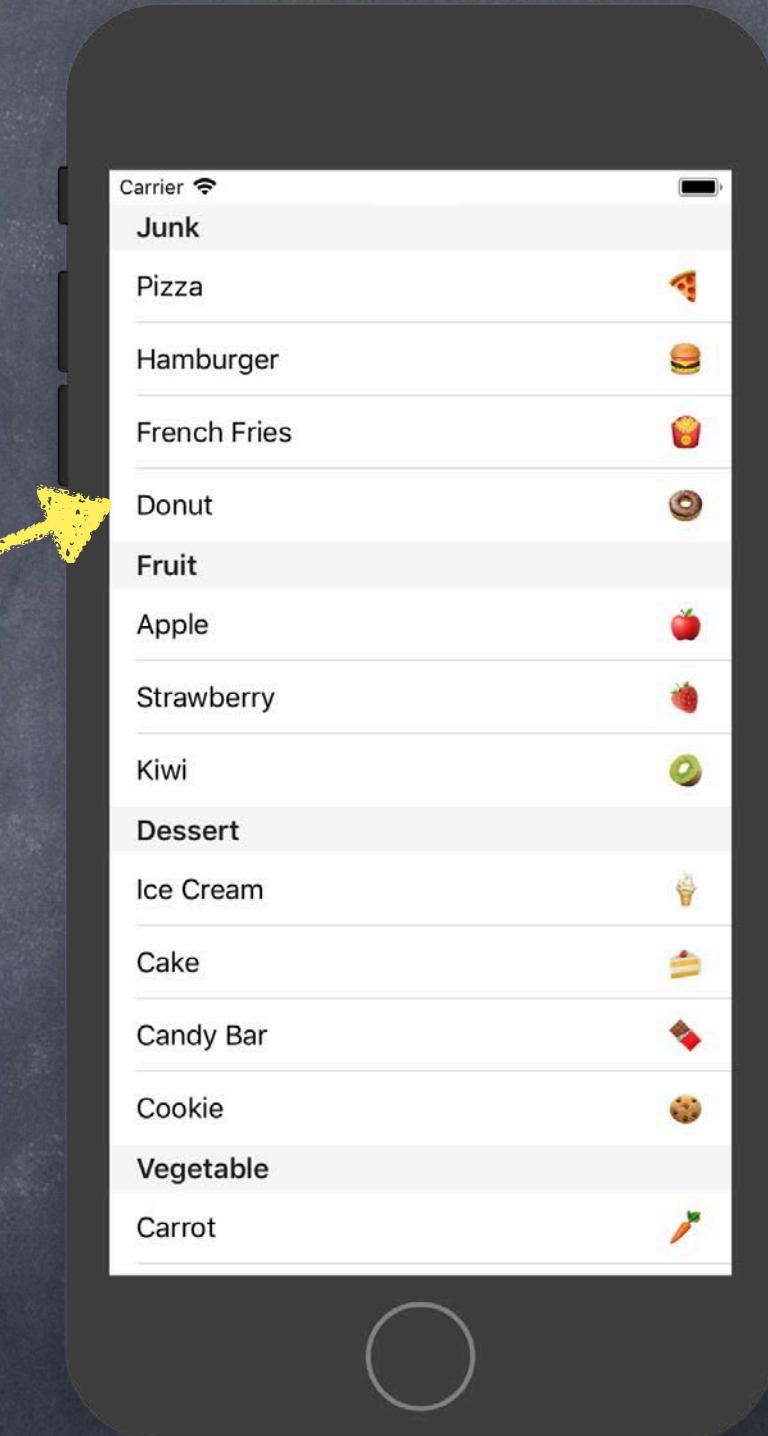


Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

It can show simple ancillary information ...

Basic style

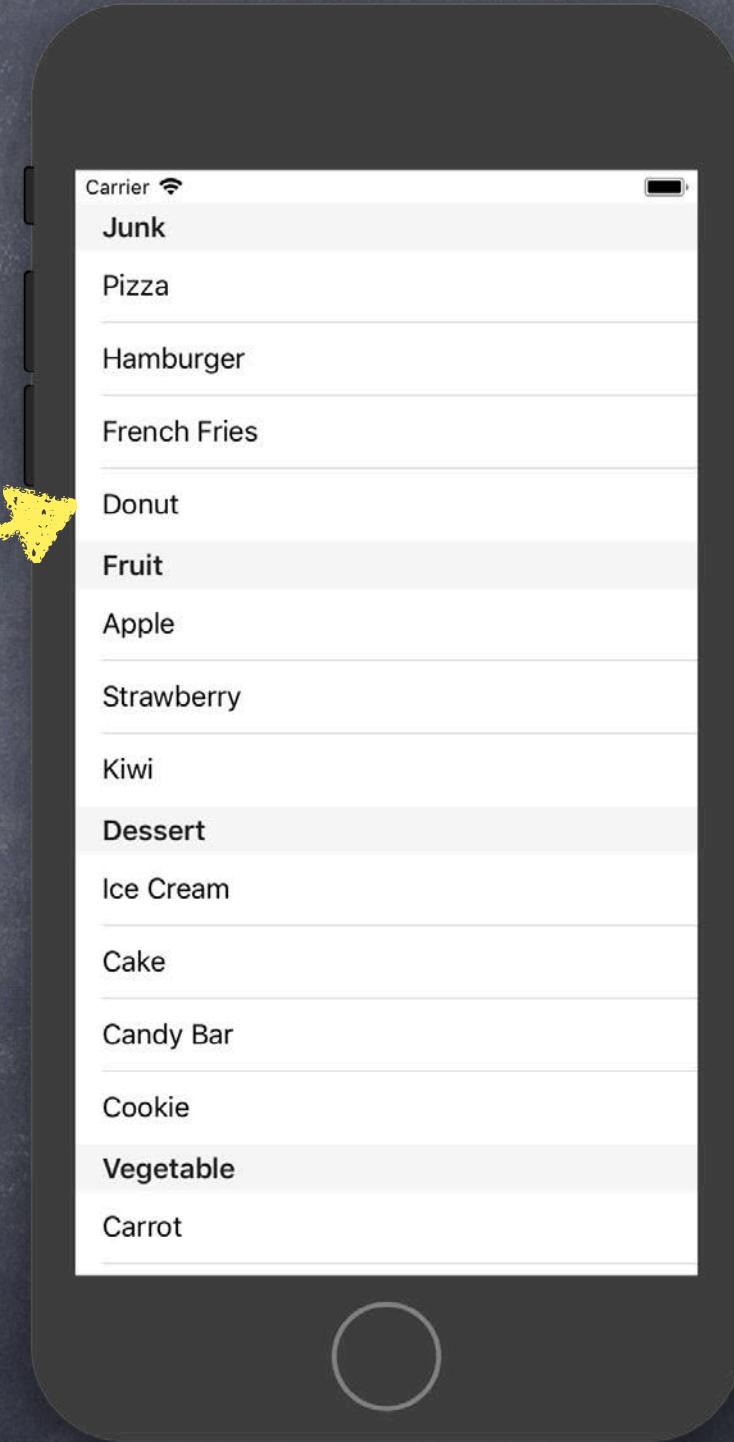


Table and Collection Views

- UITableView

Or arbitrarily complex information ...

Custom style

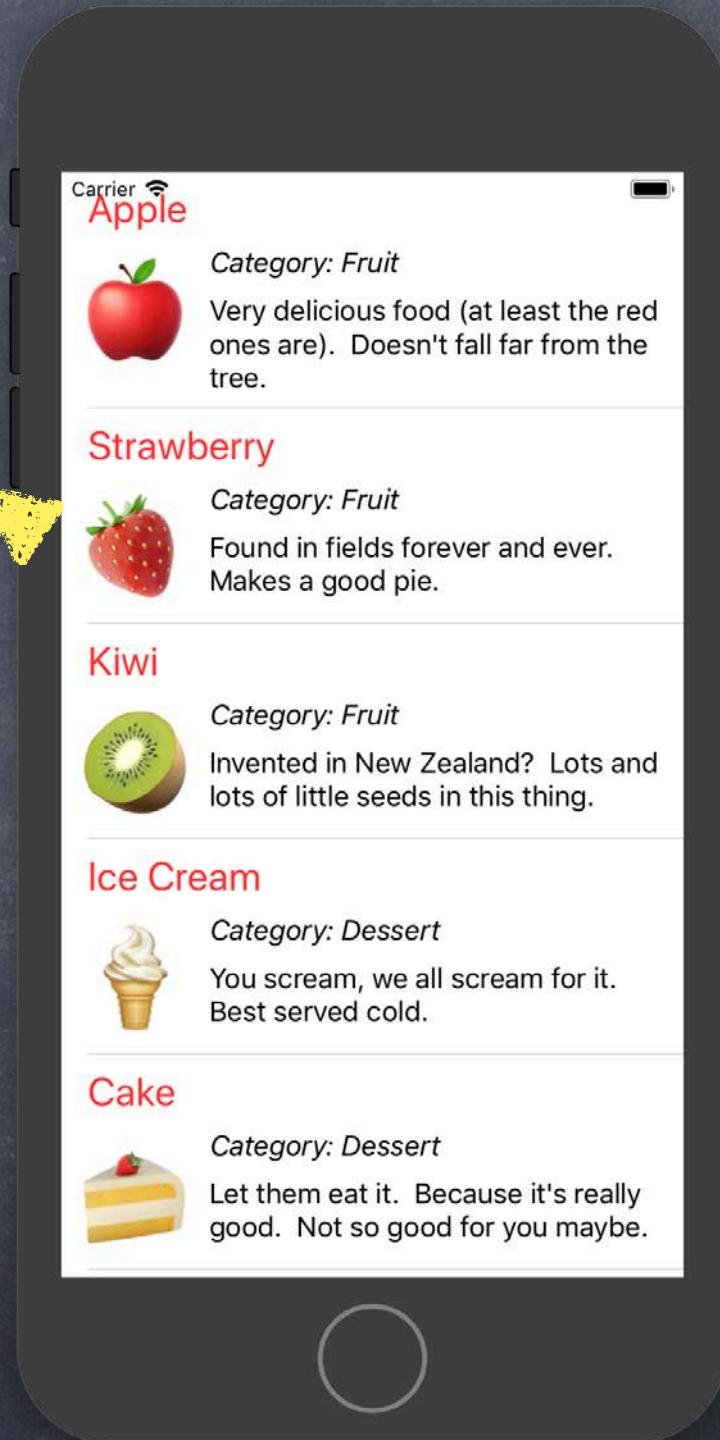


Table and Collection Views

• UITableView

The rows can also be Grouped ...
(but usually only when the information in the table is fixed)



Table and Collection Views

• UICollectionView

Is configurable to show information in any 2D arrangement.

But by default it “flows” the items it shows like text flows.

There is only “custom” layout of information.

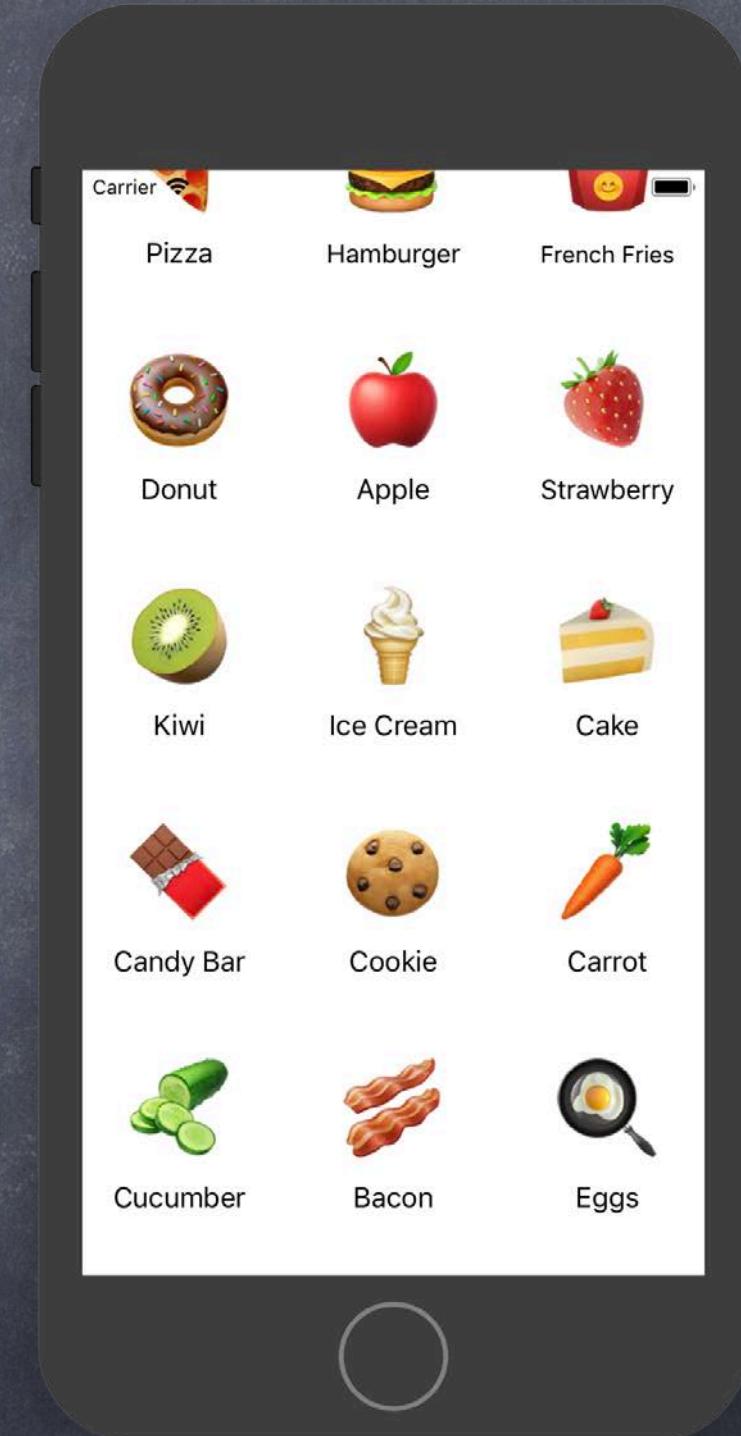


Table and Collection Views

• UICollectionView

Is configurable to show information in any 2D arrangement.

But by default it “flows” the items it shows like text flows.

There is only “custom” layout of information.

Like Table View, can also be divided into sections ...

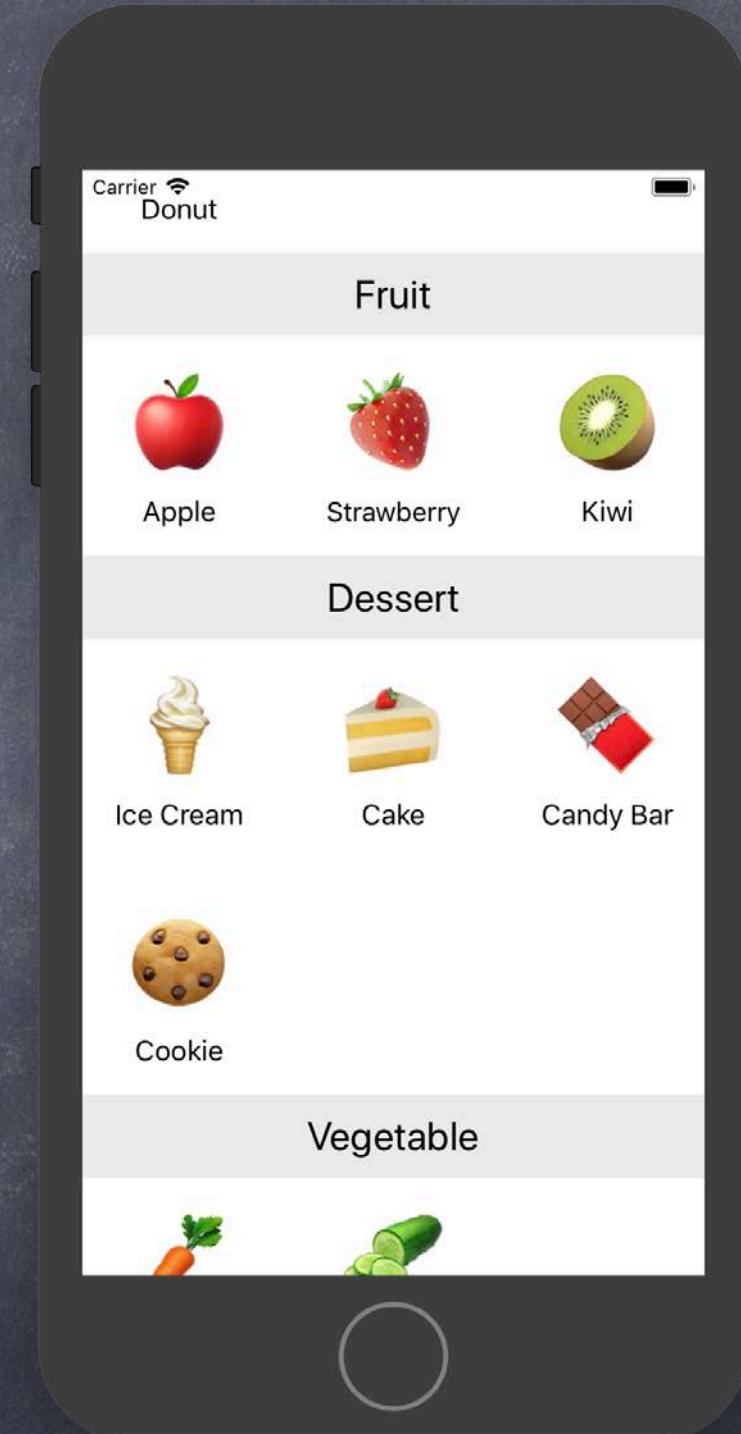


Table and Collection Views

• How do you get one?

As usual, we drag them into our storyboard ...



Table View - Displays data in a list of plain, sectioned, or grouped rows.



Collection View - Displays data in a collection of cells.

There are also “prepackaged” MVCs whose entire view is the table or collection view ...



Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.



Collection View Controller - A controller that manages a collection view.

If you are going to have your entire view be the table or collection view, use the latter.



Table and Collection Views

Where does the data come from?

The most important thing to understand about both of them is where they get their data.

Remember that, per MVC, “views are not allowed to own their data”.

So we can't just somehow set the data in some var.

Instead, we set a var called `dataSource`.

The type of the `dataSource` var is a protocol with methods that supply the data.

`dataSource` is exactly like a delegate in how it works.

Table View and Collection View also have a delegate.

Their delegate controls how they look, not what data they display (that's the `dataSource`).



Table and Collection Views

⌚ Setting the dataSource and delegate

In UITableView ...

```
var dataSource: UITableViewDataSource
```

```
var delegate: UITableViewDelegate
```

In UICollectionView ...

```
var dataSource: UICollectionViewDataSource
```

```
var delegate: UICollectionViewDelegate
```

These are automatically set for you if you use the prepackaged MVCs.

If you drag out a UITableView or UICollectionView, you must set these vars yourself.

99.99% of the time, these vars will want to be set to the Controller of the MVC.



Table and Collection Views

• The UITableView/CollectionViewDataSource protocol

The “data retrieving” protocol has many methods.

But these 3 are the core (UITableView abbreviated to UITV and UICollectionView to UICV) ...

UITableView

```
func numberOfSections(in tableView: UITV) -> Int
```

UICollectionView

```
func numberOfSections(in collectionView: UICV) -> Int
```



Table and Collection Views

• The UITableView/CollectionViewDataSource protocol

The “data retrieving” protocol has many methods.

But these 3 are the core (UITableView abbreviated to UITV and UICollectionView to UICV) ...

UITableView

```
func numberOfSections(in tableView: UITV) -> Int
```

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITV, numberOfRowsInSection section: Int) -> Int
```

UICollectionView

```
func numberOfSections(in collectionView: UICV) -> Int
```

```
func collectionView(_ cv: UICV, numberOfItemsInSection section: Int) -> Int
```



Table and Collection Views

• The UITableView/CollectionViewDataSource protocol

The “data retrieving” protocol has many methods.

But these 3 are the core (UITableView abbreviated to UITV and UICollectionView to UICV) ...

UITableView

```
func numberOfSections(in tableView: UITV) -> Int
```

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITV, numberOfRowsInSection section: Int) -> Int
```

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITV, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell
```

UICollectionView

```
func numberOfSections(in collectionView: UICV) -> Int
```

```
func collectionView(_ cv: UICV, numberOfItemsInSection section: Int) -> Int
```

```
func collectionView(_ cv: UICV, cellForItemAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UICollectionViewCell
```

IndexPath specifies which row (in TV) or item (in CV) we’re talking about.

In both, you get the section the row or item is in from indexPath.section.

In TV, you get which row from indexPath.row; in CV you get which item from indexPath.item.

CV might seem like rows and columns, but it’s not, it’s just items “flowing” like text.



Loading up Cells

⌚ Putting data into the UI

Let's focus on how we implement that last method.

We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: "MyCellId", for: indexPath)  
  
}
```

This gets the `UITableViewCell` we are going to load up with our Model data and return.

The UITableView will then use that UITableViewCell to draw the row at the given indexPath.

We need to understand a few things to parse this line of code ...



Loading up Cells

⌚ Cell Reuse

A UITableView might have 1000s of rows (all your Music Library songs maybe?).

If it had to create a UIView for all of them, it would be very inefficient.

So it reuses the cells.

When a UITableViewCell scrolls off the screen, it gets put in a pool to be reused.

The `dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier:)` method grabs one out of that reuse pool.

But what if the reuse pool is empty (like when the table first appears)?

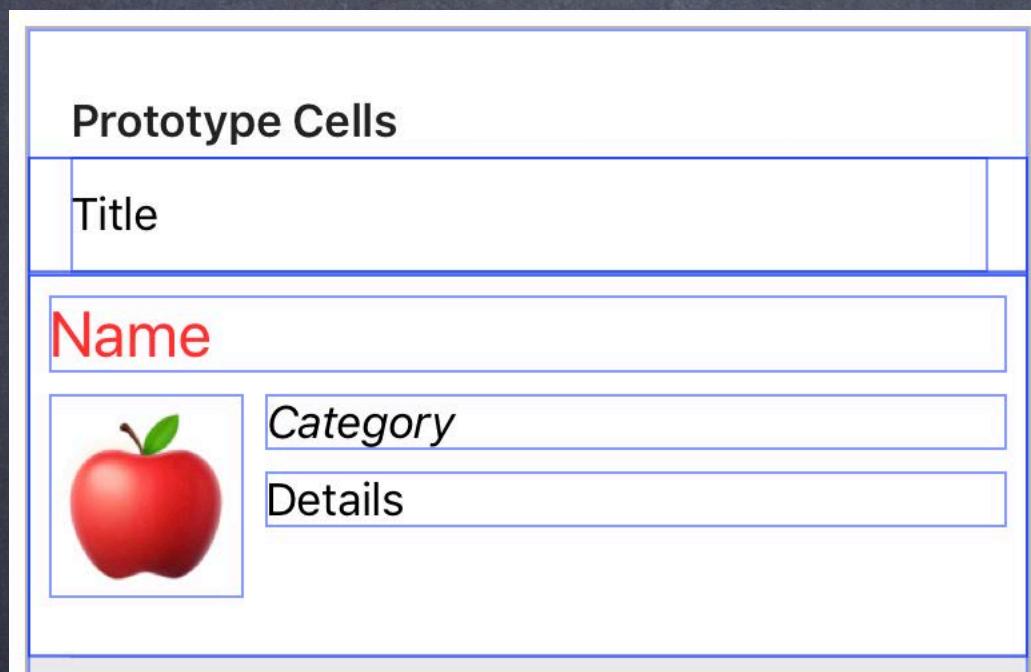


Loading up Cells

Cell Creation

How do new (non-reused) cells get created?

They get created by copying a prototype cell you configure in your storyboard.



← Prototype #1 (a Basic cell)

← Prototype #2 (a Custom cell)

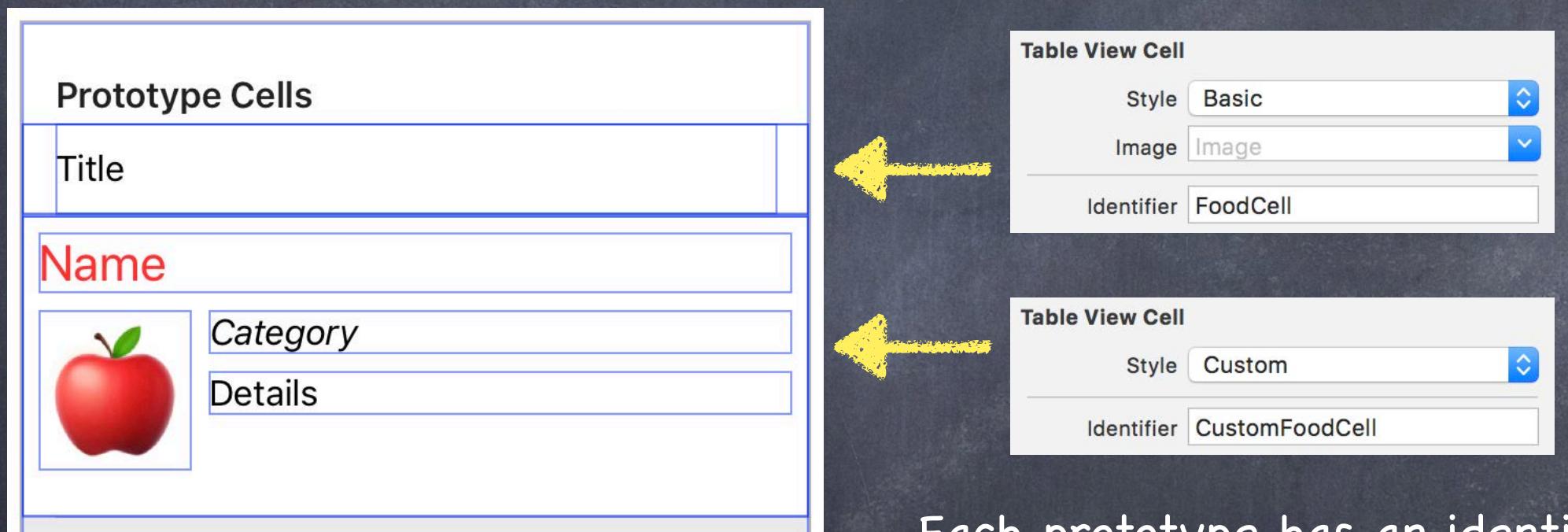


Loading up Cells

Cell Creation

How do new (non-reused) cells get created?

They get created by copying a prototype cell you configure in your storyboard.



Each prototype has an identifier you set in the Inspector.



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

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We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: "MyCellId", for: indexPath)  
  
}
```

So now we can understand this line of code.

It is reusing a UITableViewCell with the given identifier if possible.

Otherwise it is making a copy of the prototype in the storyboard.

The fact that cells are reused has serious implications for multithreading!

By the time something returns from another thread, a cell might have been reused.



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

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We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let prototype = decision ? "FoodCell" : "CustomFoodCell"  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: prototype, for: indexPath)  
  
}
```

The `decision` can be made based on many factors.

Usually its based on the `indexPath` (i.e. which row we're displaying here).

But it might also be based on the data in our Model at that `indexPath`.

Some data might be an image, whereas other data is text, etc.



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

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    let prototype = decision ? "FoodCell" : "CustomFoodCell"  
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}
```

So what API can we use to configure this cell that we just reused/created?



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

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We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let prototype = decision ? "FoodCell" : "CustomFoodCell"  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: prototype, for: indexPath)  
    cell.textLabel?.text = food(at: indexPath)  
    cell.detailTextLabel?.text = emoji(at: indexPath)  
}
```

So what API can we use to configure this cell that we just reused/created?

Well, for UITableView only, the default UITableViewCell has a few basic things ...

textLabel, detailTextLabel and imageView



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

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}
```

So what API can we use to configure this cell that we just reused/created?

Well, for UITableView only, the default UITableViewCell has a few basic things ...

`textLabel`, `detailTextLabel` and `imageView`

But for UICollectionView and for custom UITableViewCells, WE have to provide the API.

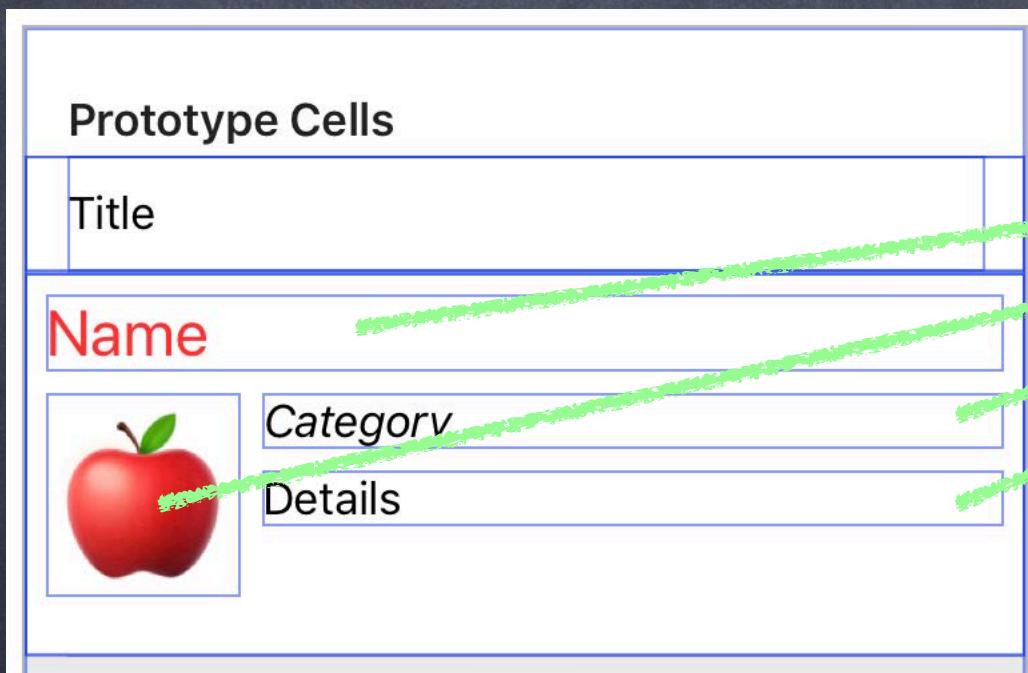
Let's see how we do that ...



Loading up Cells

Custom UITableViewCells

When we put custom UI into a UITableViewCell prototype, we probably need outlets to it.



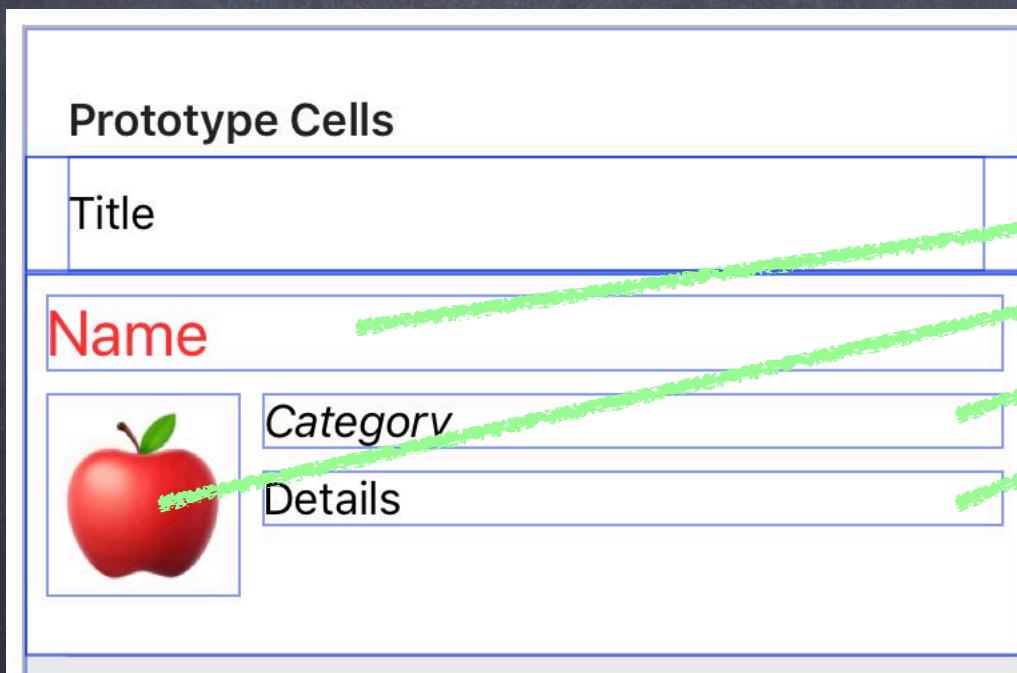
```
{  
    @IBOutlet var name: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var emoji: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var category: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var details: UILabel  
}
```



Loading up Cells

Custom UITableViewCells

When we put custom UI into a UITableViewCell prototype, we probably need outlets to it.
Can we hook them up directly to our Controller?



```
class MyTVC: UITableViewController  
{  
    @IBOutlet var name: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var emoji: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var category: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var details: UILabel  
}
```



Loading up Cells

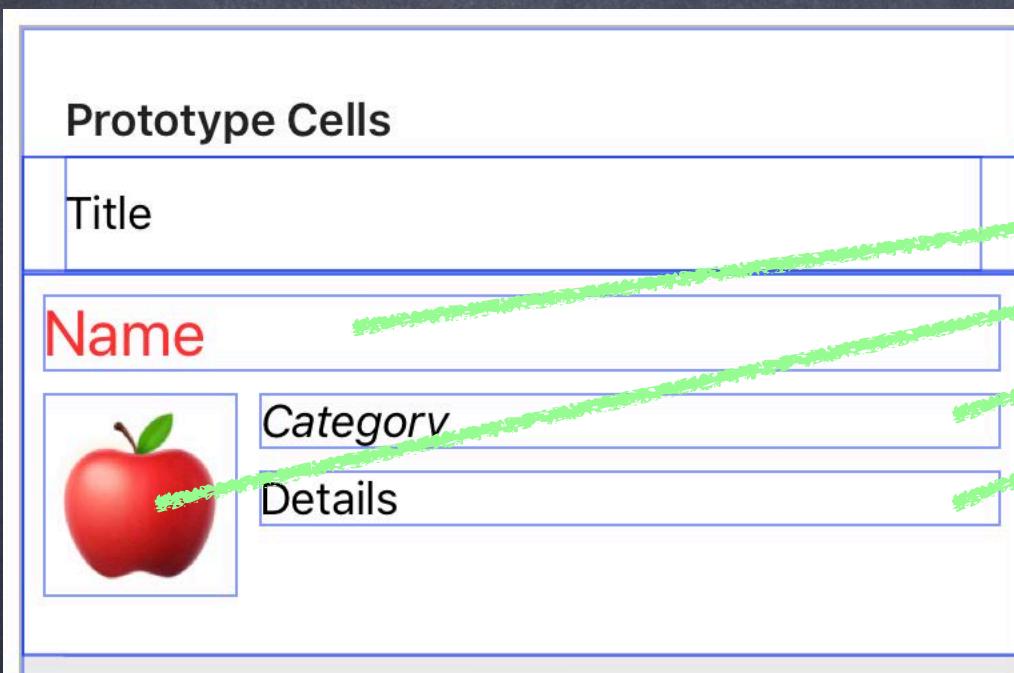
Custom UITableViewCells

When we put custom UI into a UITableViewCell prototype, we probably need outlets to it.

Can we hook them up directly to our Controller?

No, we can't, because there might be multiple rows with that type of cell.

They can't all be hooked up to the same single outlet!



```
class MyTVC: UITableViewController {  
    @IBOutlet var name: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var emoji: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var category: UILabel  
    @IBOutlet var details: UILabel  
}
```



Loading up Cells

Custom UITableViewCells

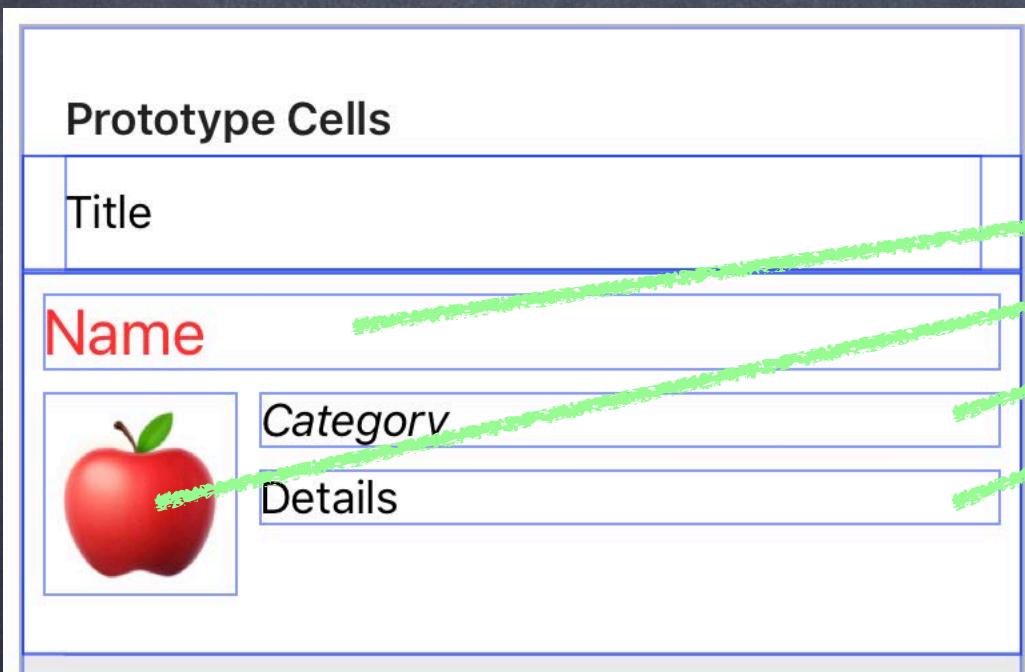
When we put custom UI into a UITableViewCell prototype, we probably need outlets to it.

Can we hook them up directly to our Controller?

No, we can't, because there might be multiple rows with that type of cell.

They can't all be hooked up to the same single outlet!

Instead, we have to subclass UITableViewCell and put the outlets in there.



```
class MyTVC: UITableViewCell
{
    @IBOutlet var name: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var emoji: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var category: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var details: UILabel
}
```



Loading up Cells

Custom UITableViewCells

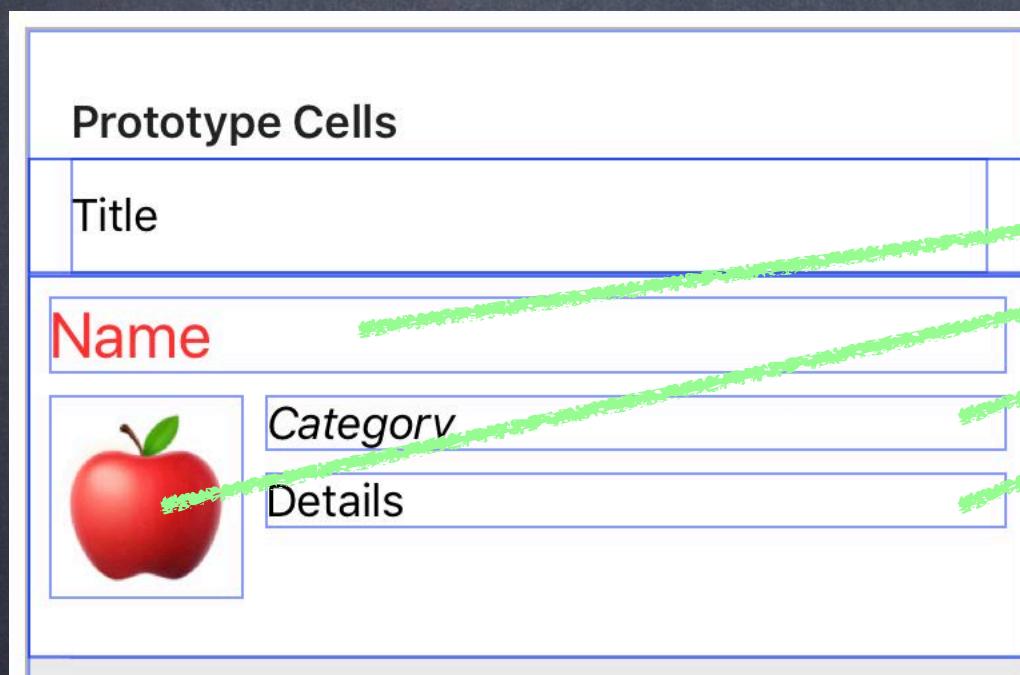
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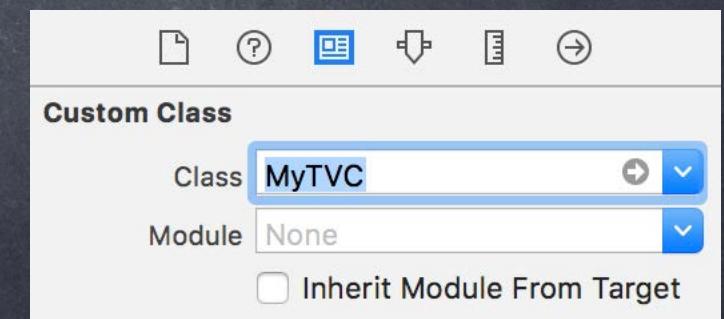
No, we can't, because there might be multiple rows with that type of cell.

They can't all be hooked up to the same single outlet!

Instead, we have to subclass UITableViewCell and put the outlets in there.



```
class MyTVC: UITableViewCell
{
    @IBOutlet var name: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var emoji: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var category: UILabel
    @IBOutlet var details: UILabel
}
```



Then we inspect the cell in the Identity Inspector and change its class from UITableViewCell to MyTVC



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

Let's focus on how we implement that last method.

We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let prototype = decision ? "FoodCell" : "CustomFoodCell"  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: prototype, for: indexPath)  
    if let myTVCell = cell as? MyTVC {  
  
    }  
}
```

In order to get at those outlets, we need to cast our UITableViewCell to our subclass.



Loading up Cells

⌚ Implementing cellForRowAt

Let's focus on how we implement that last method.

We'll look at it in the context of UITableView, but it's the same for UICollectionView.

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
    let prototype = decision ? "FoodCell" : "CustomFoodCell"  
    let cell = tv.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: prototype, for: indexPath)  
    if let myTVC = cell as? MyTVC {  
        myTVC.name = food(at: indexPath); myTVC.emoji = emoji(at: indexPath)  
    }  
}
```

In order to get at those outlets, we need to cast our UITableViewCell to our subclass.
Then we can access its outlets (or any other API it wants to make public).
In Collection View, we always have to do this (there are only "Custom" cells).
In Table View, we do it when the simple Basic, Subtitle, etc. styles aren't enough.



Static Table View

Using Table View purely for UI layout

Sometimes we just use a table view to lay out UI elements.

A fantastic example of this is the iOS Settings app.

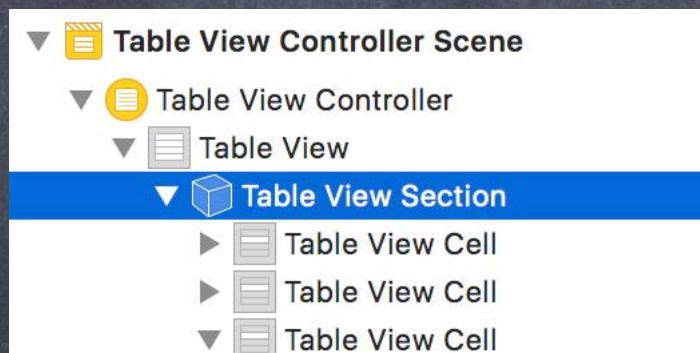
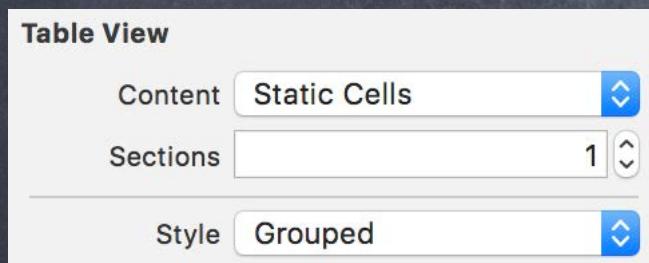
In this case, you do not need to do any of the UITableViewDataSource stuff.

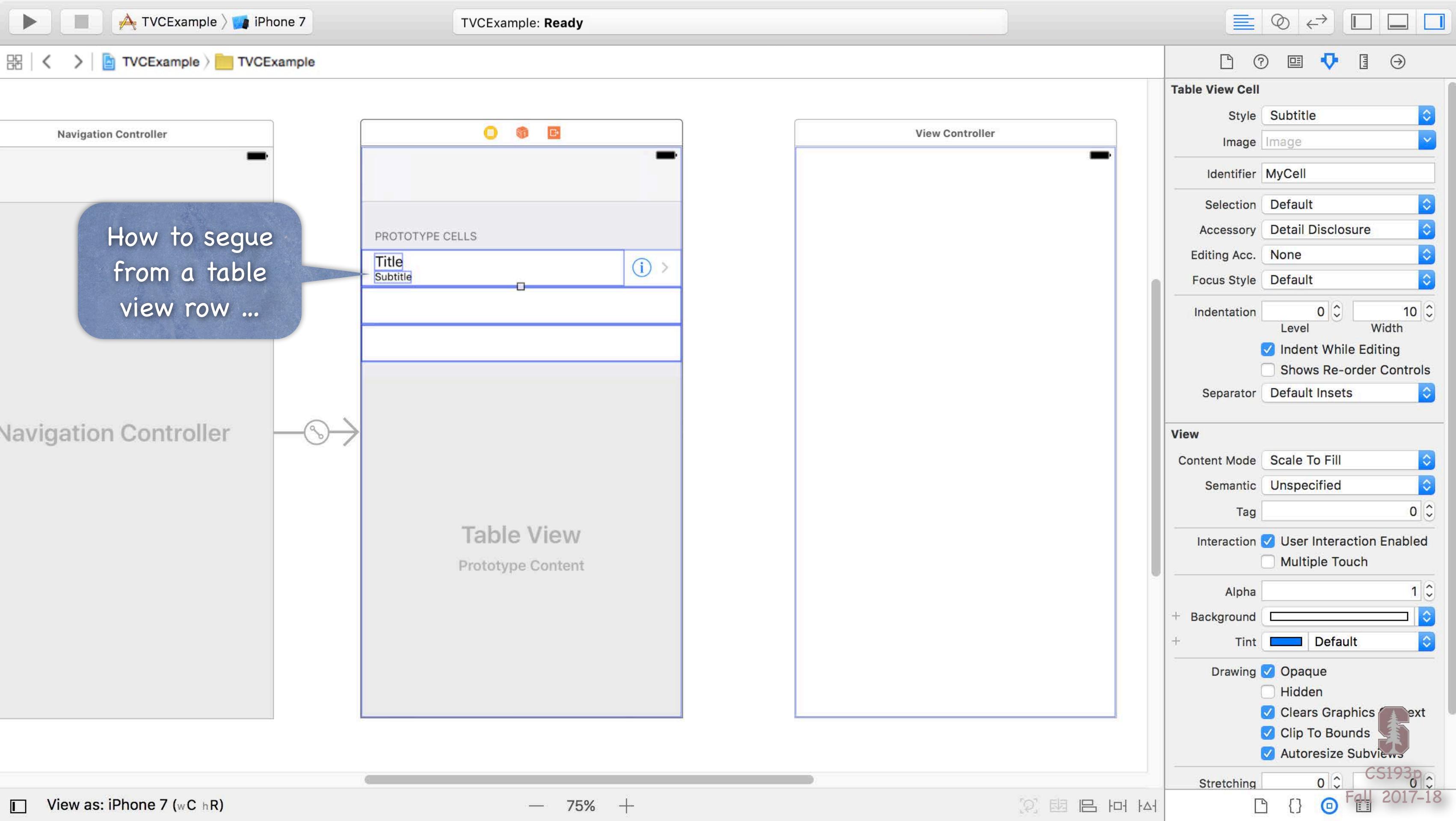
And you can connect outlets directly to your Controller (because there's only one of each cell).

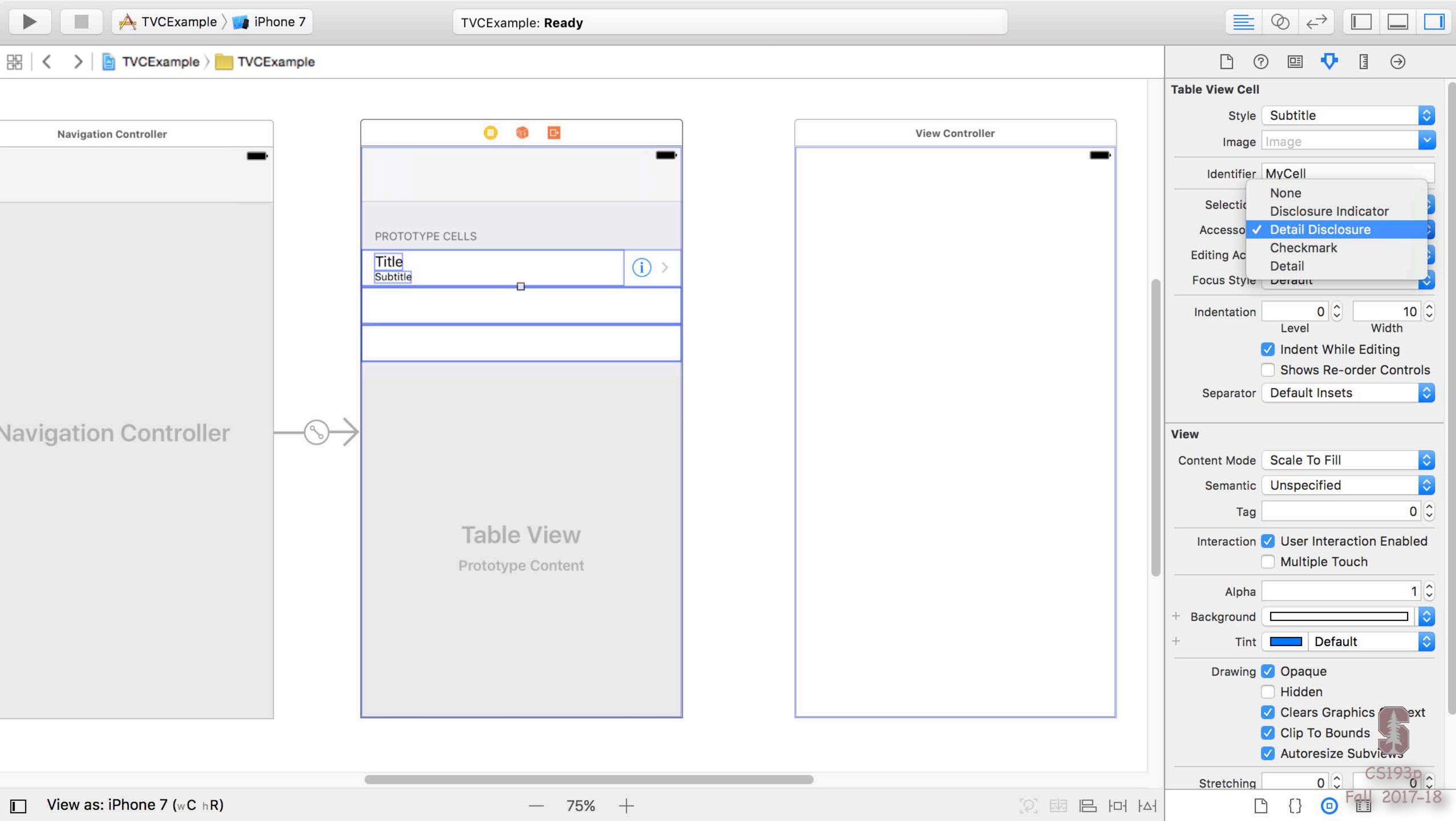
To do this, just set your UITableView to have Static Cells instead of Dynamic Prototypes.

Usually static table views are Style Grouped.

Then pick the section in the Document Outline you want to add cells to and add them.







TVCEExample > iPhone 7

TVCEExample: Ready

Navigation Controller

Navigation Controller

Table View
Prototype Content

PROTOTYPE CELLS

Title Subtitle

i >

Note that this row has a Detail Disclosure Accessory.

We can segue from the row and/or from the Detail Disclosure Accessory.

View Controller

Table View Cell

Style Subtitle

Image Image

Identifier MyCell

Selection Disclosure Indicator

Accessory Detail Disclosure

Editing Accessory Checkmark

Focus Style Default

Indentation Level 0 Width 10

Indent While Editing

Shows Re-order Controls

Separator Default Insets

Content Mode Scale To Fill

Semantic Unspecified

Tag 0

Interaction User Interaction Enabled

Multiple Touch

Drawing Opaque

Hidden

Clears Graphics

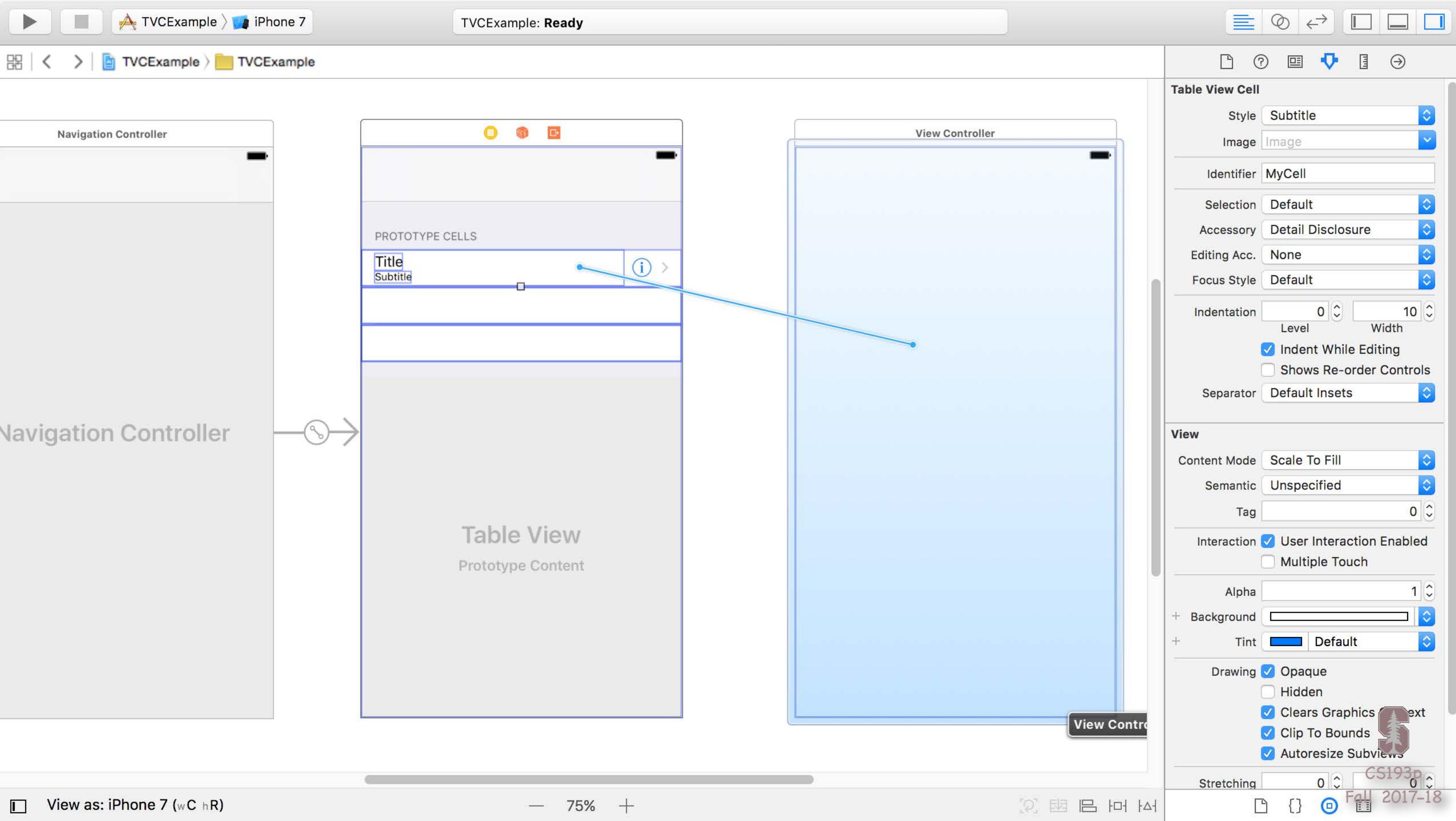
Clip To Bounds

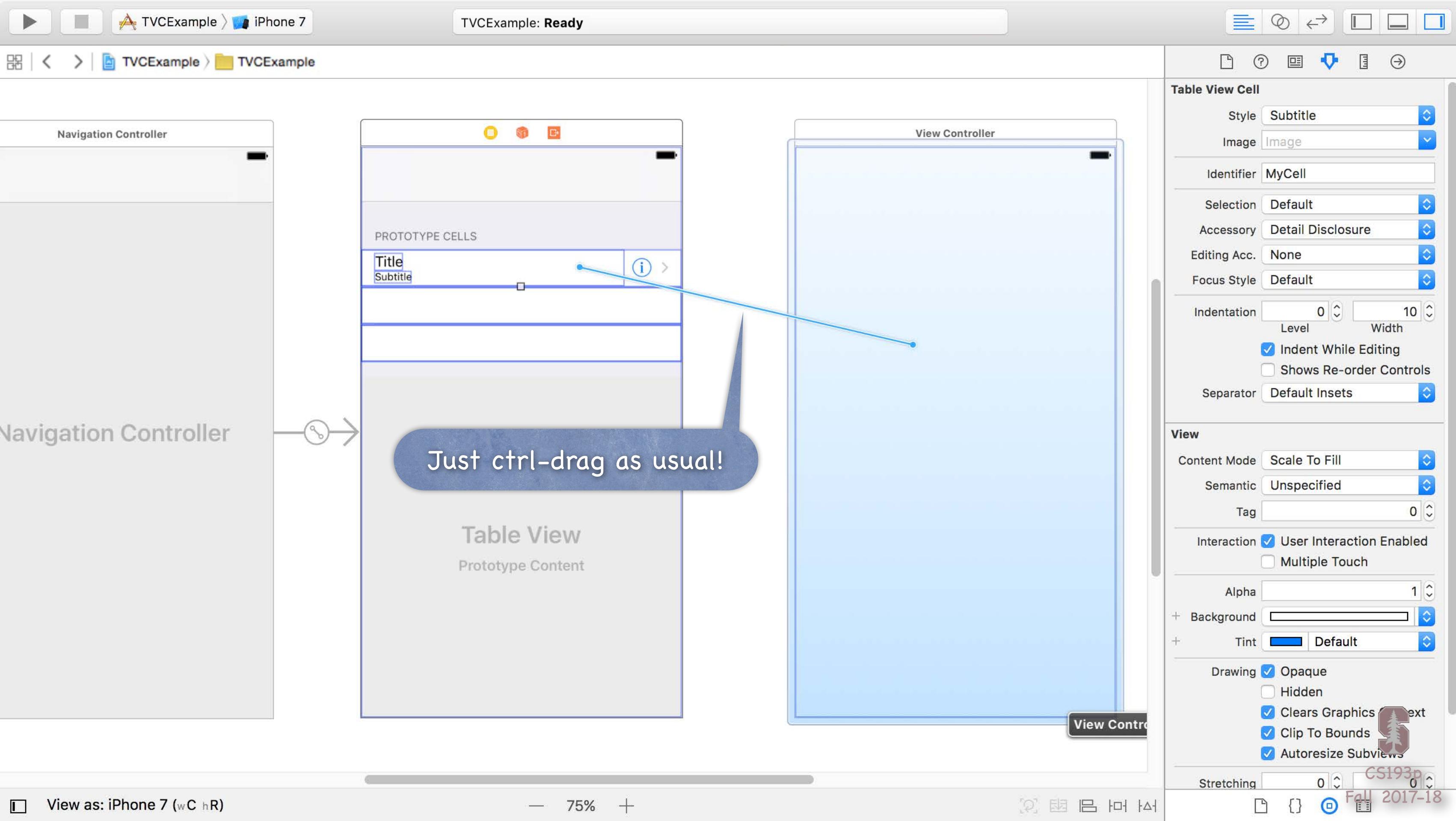
Autoresizes Subviews

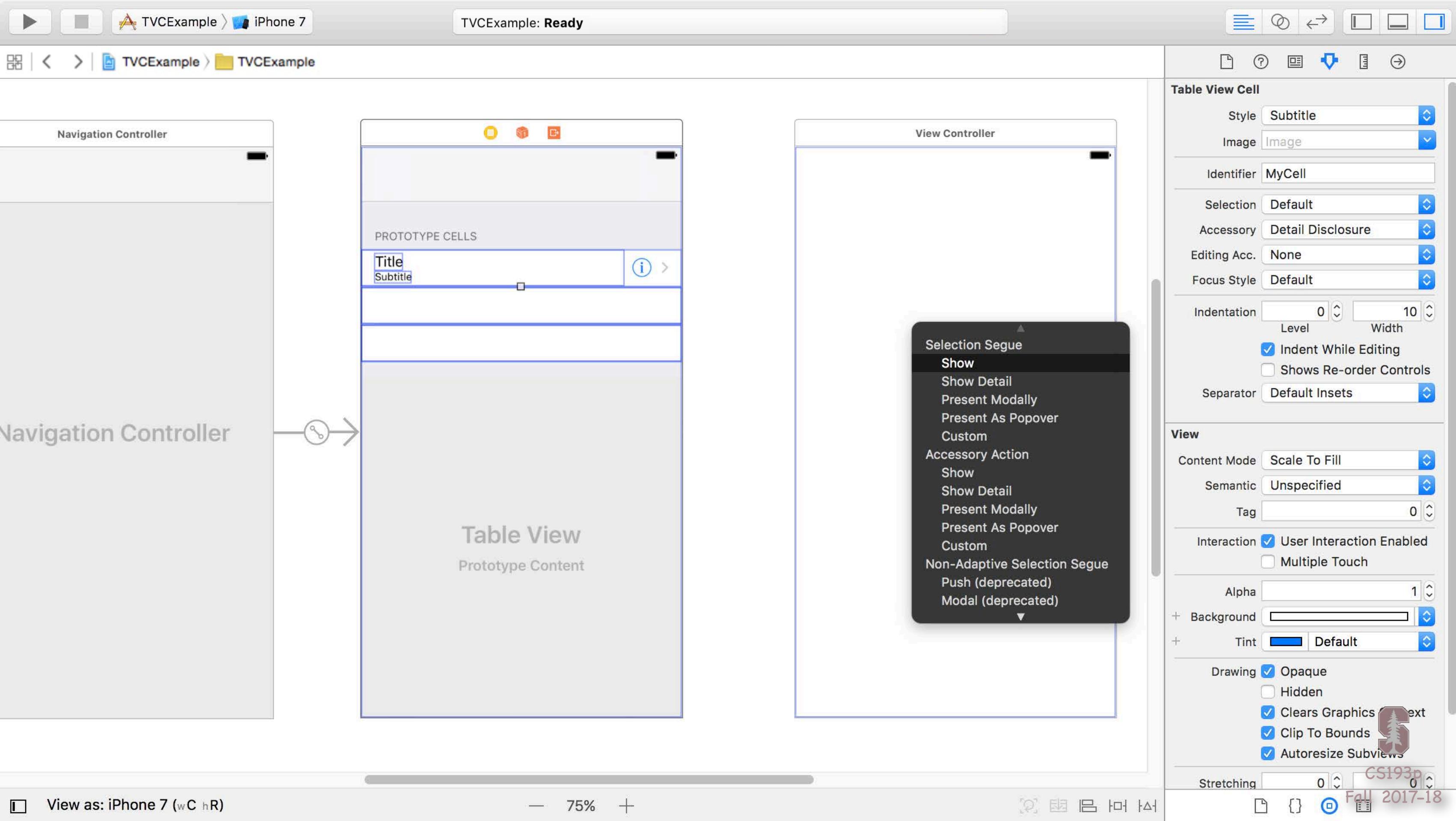
Stretching 0 0 0

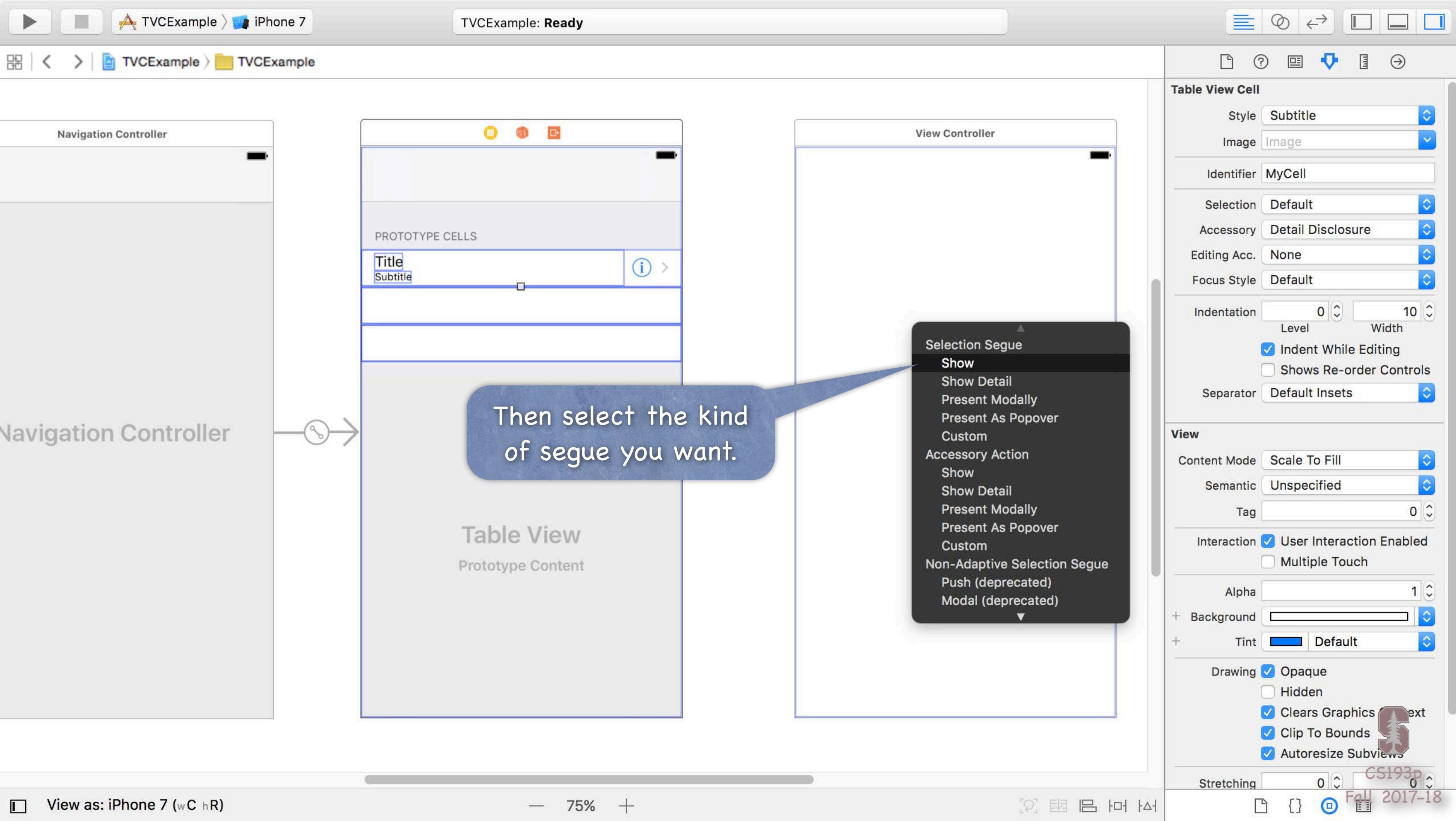
View as: iPhone 7 (wC hR) 75% +

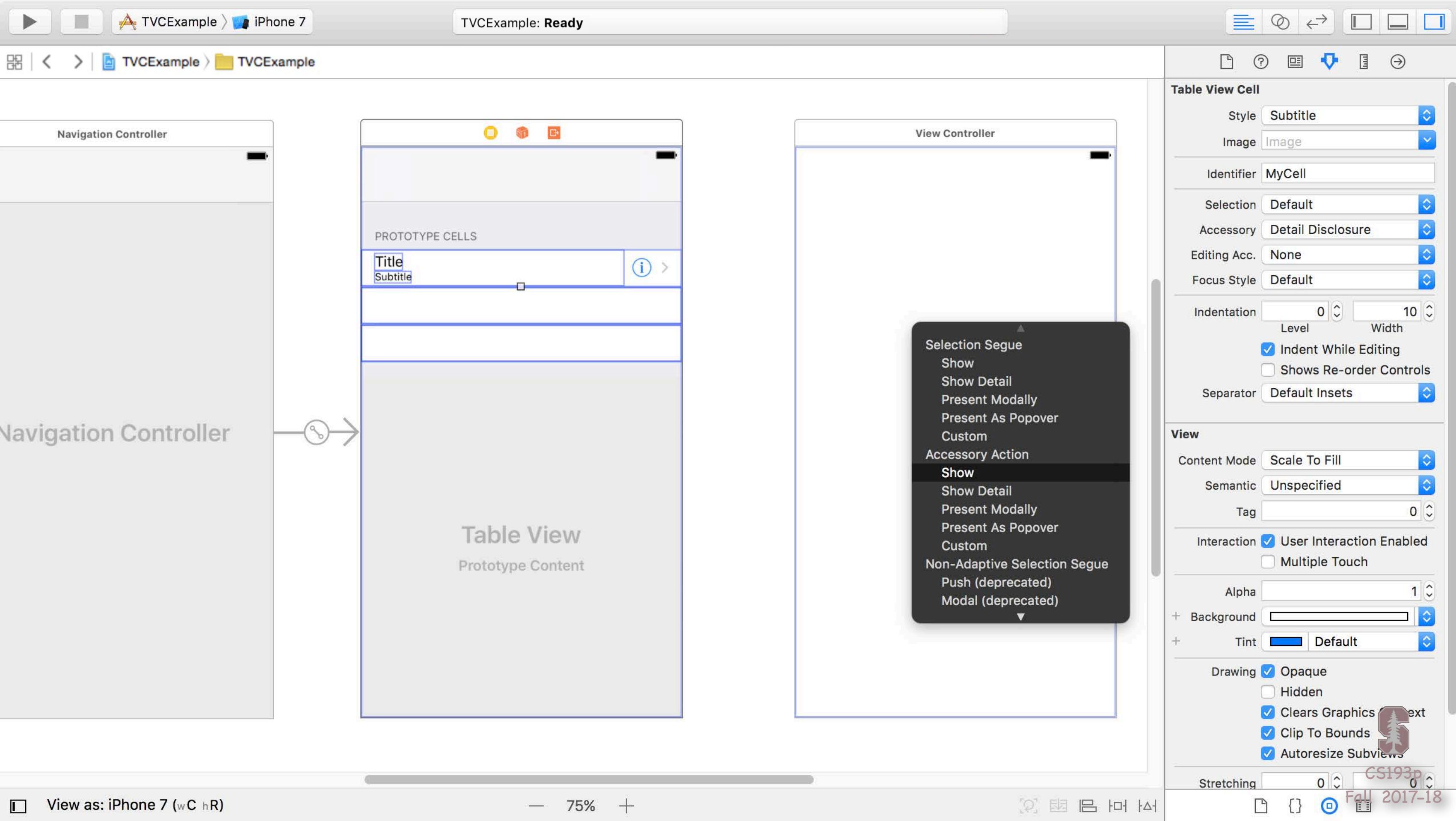
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TVCEExample > iPhone 7

TVCEExample: Ready

Navigation Controller

Navigation Controller

PROTOTYPE CELLS

Title
Subtitle

Table View

Prototype Content

You can select the segue for the Detail Disclosure Accessory too.

View Controller

Selection Segue

- Show
- Show Detail
- Present Modally
- Present AsPopover
- Custom

Accessory Action

- Show
- Show Detail
- Present Modally
- Present AsPopover
- Custom

Non-Adaptive Selection Segue

- Push (deprecated)
- Modal (deprecated)

Table View Cell

Style Subtitle

Image Image

Identifier MyCell

Selection Default

Accessory Detail Disclosure

Editing Acc. None

Focus Style Default

Indentation Level 0 Width 10

Indent While Editing

Shows Re-order Controls

Separator Default Insets

Content Mode Scale To Fill

Semantic Unspecified

Tag 0

User Interaction Enabled

Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background

Tint Default

Opaque

Hidden

Clears Graphics

Clip To Bounds

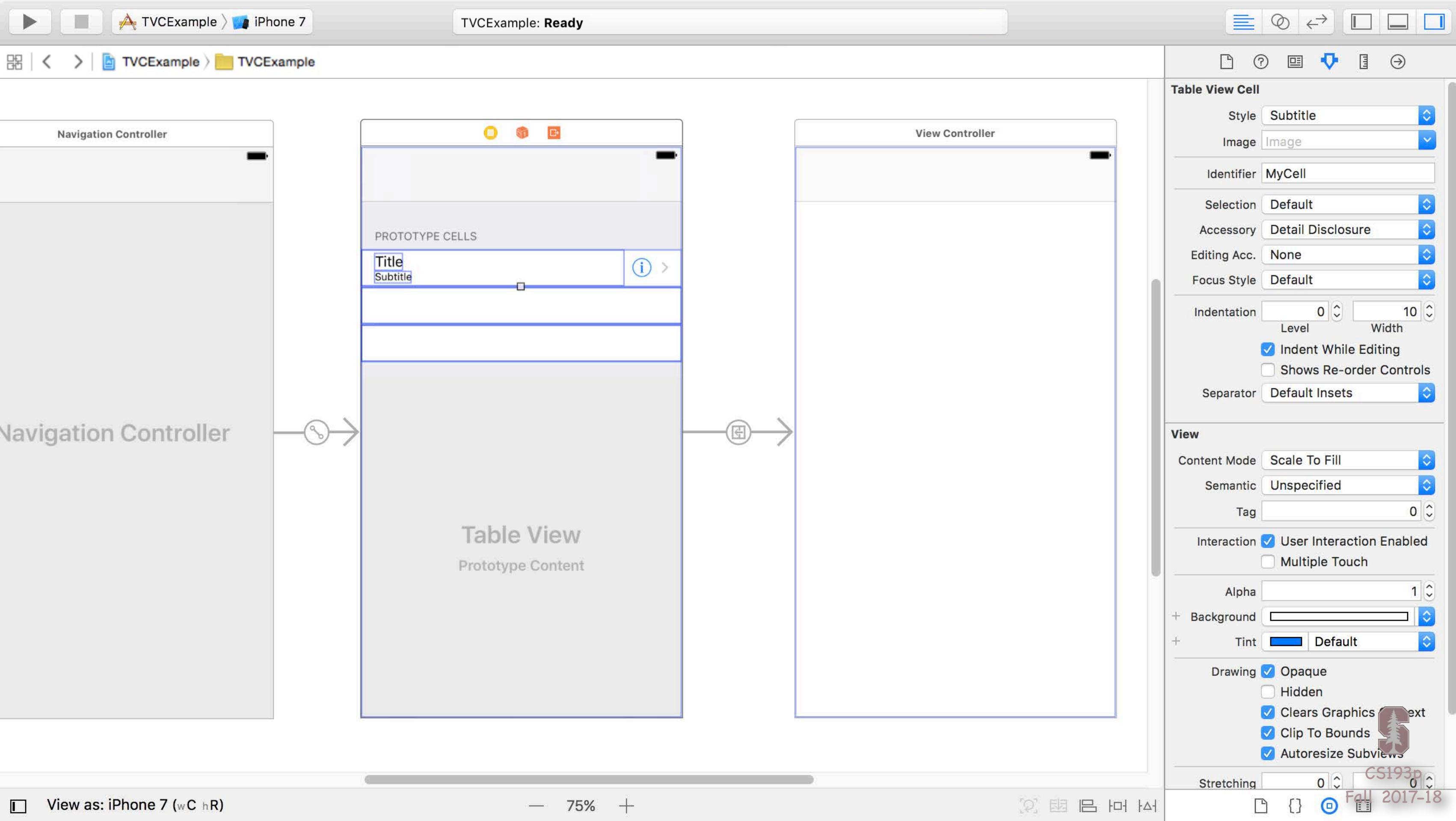
AutoresizeSubviews

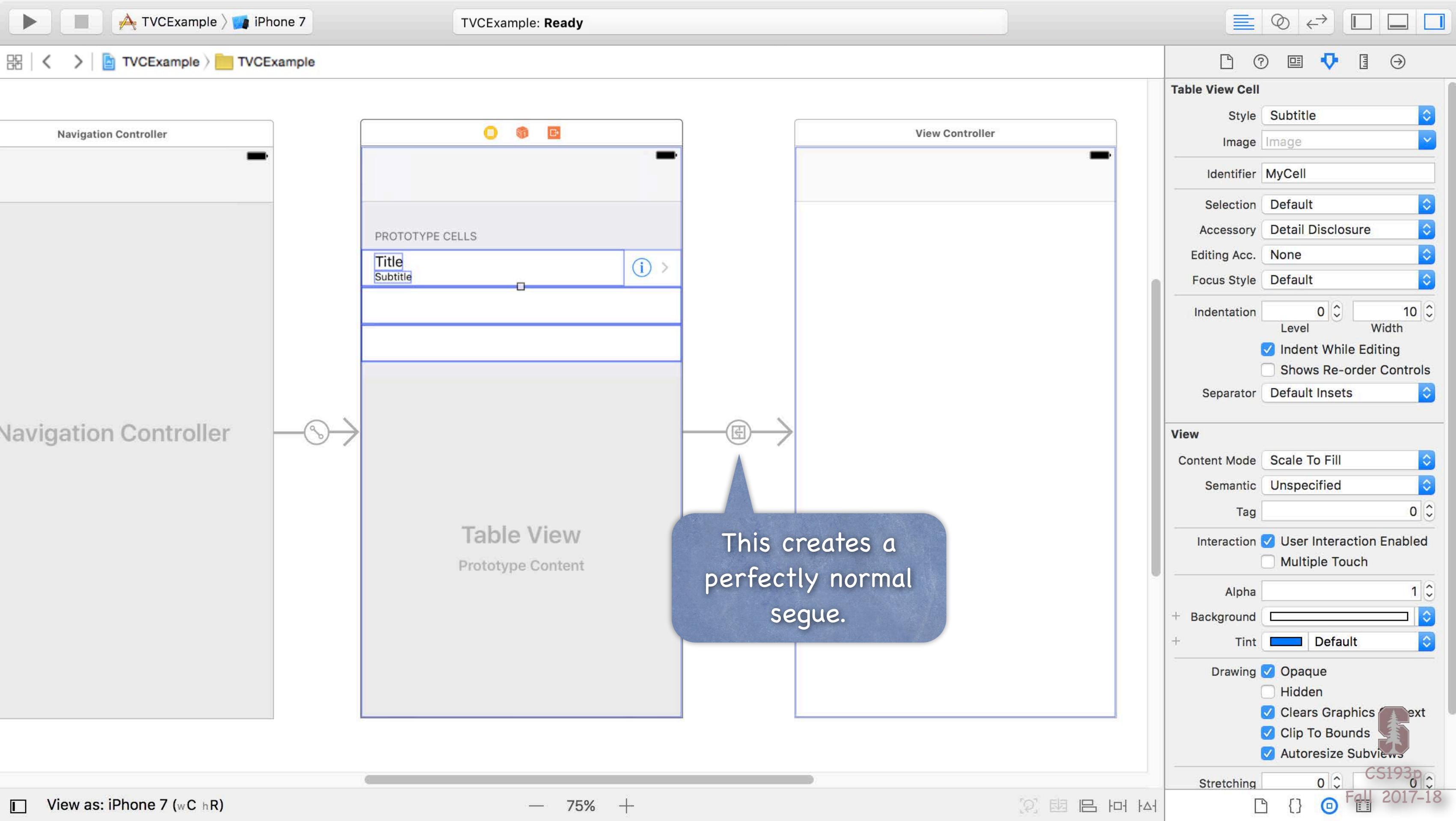
Stretching 0 0 0

View as: iPhone 7 (wC hR) 75% +

CS193p Fall 2017-18

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a storyboard open. On the left, there's a navigation controller and a table view. In the center, a prototype cell is selected, showing a disclosure accessory. A context menu is open over this cell, listing various segue options: Selection Segue (Show, Show Detail, Present Modally, Present AsPopover, Custom), Accessory Action (Show, Show Detail, Present Modally, Present AsPopover, Custom), and Non-Adaptive Selection Segue (Push (deprecated), Modal (deprecated)). A callout bubble on the left contains the text "You can select the segue for the Detail Disclosure Accessory too." A red arrow points from this callout to the "Accessory Action" section of the menu. The right side of the screen shows the Attributes Inspector for the selected cell, with settings like Style (Subtitle), Image (Image), and Identifier (MyCell).





TVCEExample > iPhone 7

TVCEExample: Ready

Navigation Controller

PROTOTYPE CELLS

Title
Subtitle

Table View
Prototype Content

View Controller

Storyboard Segue

Identifier Identifier

Class UIStoryboardSegue

Module None

Kind Show (e.g. Push)

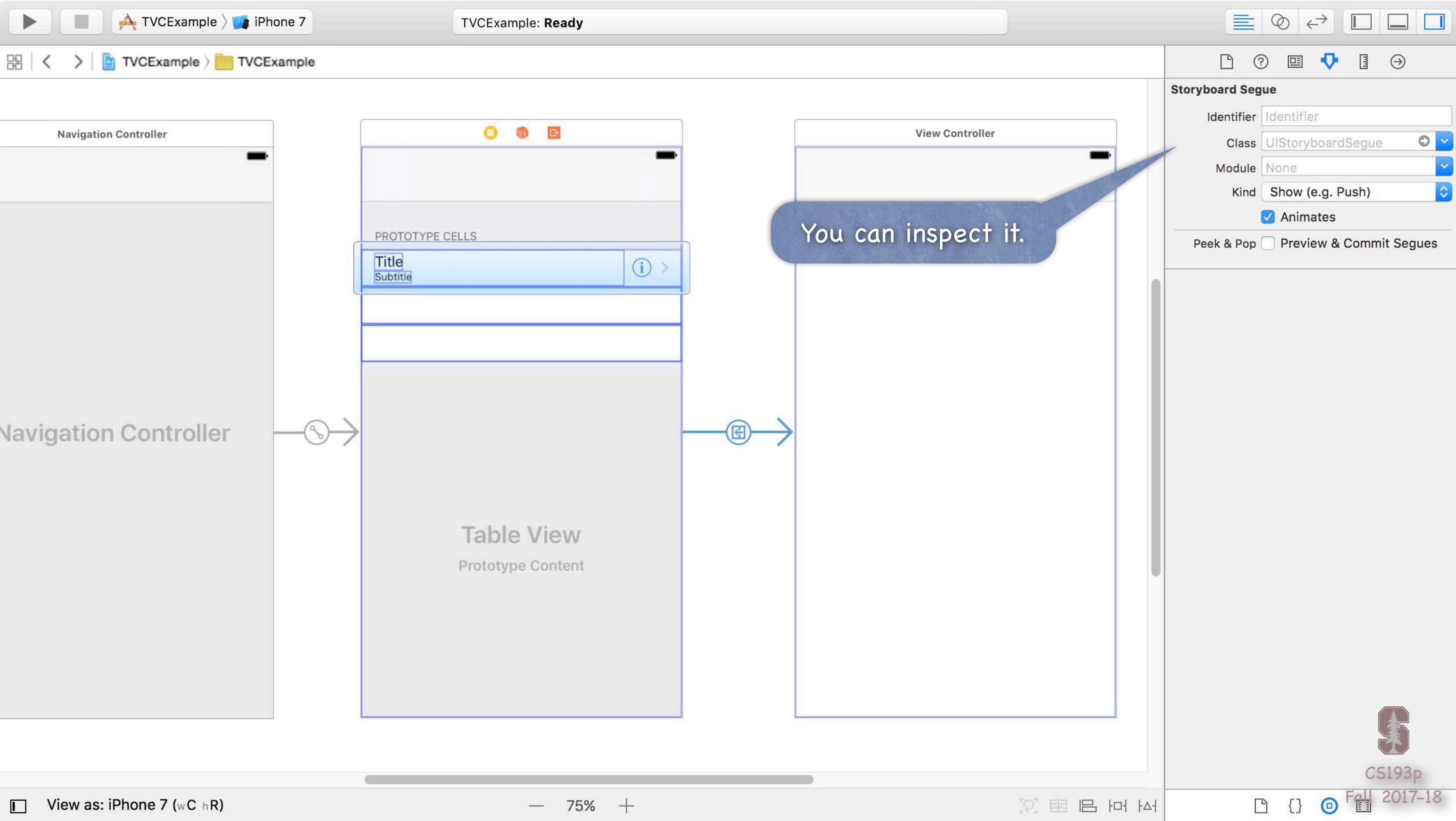
Animates

Peek & Pop Preview & Commit Segues

View as: iPhone 7 (wC hR) 75% +

CS193p Fall 2017-18

The screenshot shows the Xcode storyboard editor. On the left, there is a navigation controller object. In the center, a table view is displayed with a prototype cell selected. This cell contains a title and subtitle. A segue arrow originates from the right edge of this selected cell and points to a view controller object on the right. The storyboard sidebar on the right is open, showing details for the selected segue, including its identifier, class (UIStoryboardSegue), module (None), kind (Show), and animation status (checked). The bottom of the screen shows standard Xcode interface elements like file navigation and a status bar indicating '75%'.



TVCEExample > iPhone 7

TVCEExample: Ready

Navigation Controller

PROTOTYPE CELLS

Title
Subtitle

Table View
Prototype Content

View Controller

Storyboard Segue

Identifier: AbcSegue

Class: UIStoryboardSegue

Module: None

Kind: Show (e.g. Push)

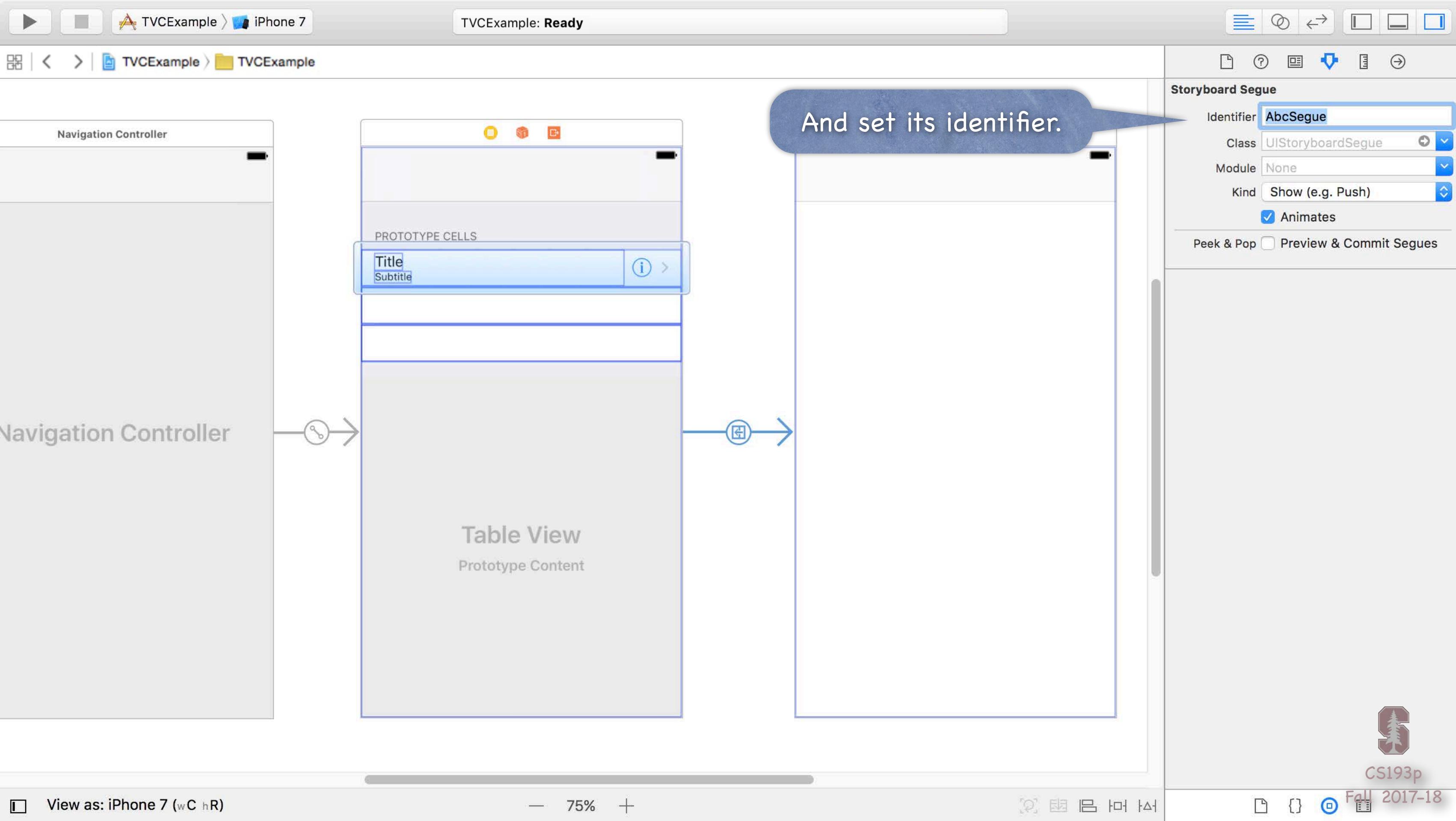
Animate

Peek & Pop Preview & Commit Segues

View as: iPhone 7 (wC hR) 75% +

CS193p Fall 2017-18

The screenshot shows the Xcode storyboard editor. On the left, there is a navigation controller object. In the center, a table view is displayed with a prototype cell selected. This cell contains a title and subtitle. A segue arrow originates from the right edge of this selected cell and points to a view controller object on the right. The view controller has a blank white interface. On the far right, the storyboard segue inspector is open, showing details for the segue named 'AbcSegue'. The segue is of type 'UIStoryboardSegue' and is set to 'Show (e.g. Push)' with animation enabled. There are also 'Peek & Pop' and 'Preview & Commit Segues' options.



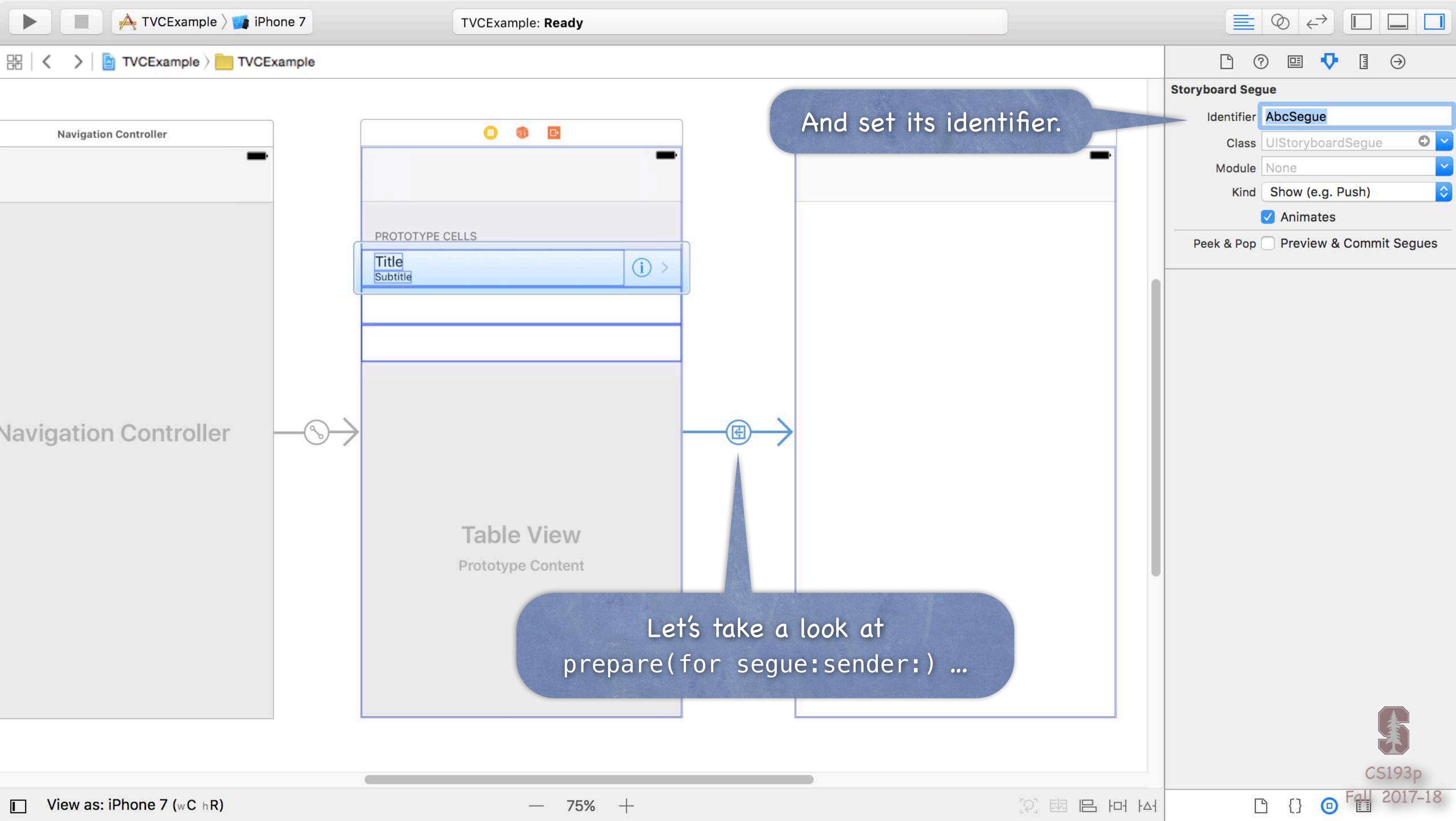


Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {  
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {  
        switch identifier {  
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here  
            case "AbcSegue":  
                default: break  
        }  
    }  
}
```

You can see now why sender is Any
Sometimes it's a UIButton, sometimes it's a UITableViewCell



Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {  
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {  
        switch identifier {  
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here  
            case "AbcSegue":  
                if let cell = sender as? MyTableViewCell {  
  
                }  
                default: break  
            }  
    }  
}
```

So you will need to cast sender with as? to turn it into a UITableViewCell

If you have a custom UITableViewCell subclass, you can cast it to that if it matters



Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {  
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {  
        switch identifier {  
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here  
            case "AbcSegue":  
                if let cell = sender as? MyTableViewCell,  
                    let indexPath = tableView.indexPath(for: cell) {  
  
                }  
                default: break  
            }  
    }  
}
```

indexPath(for cell:
does not accept Any.
It has to be a
UITableViewCell of some sort.

Usually we will need the IndexPath of the UITableViewCell
Because we use that to index into our internal data structures



Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {
        switch identifier {
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here
            case "AbcSegue":
                if let cell = sender as? MyTableViewCell,
                   let indexPath = tableView.indexPath(for: cell),
                   let seguedToMVC = segue.destination as? MyVC {
                    ...
                }
            default: break
        }
    }
}
```

Now we just get our destination MVC as the proper class as usual ...



Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {
        switch identifier {
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here
            case "AbcSegue":
                if let cell = sender as? MyTableViewCell,
                   let indexPath = tableView.indexPath(for: cell),
                   let seguedToMVC = segue.destination as? MyVC {
                    seguedToMVC.publicAPI = data[indexPath.section][indexPath.row]
                }
            default: break
        }
    }
}
```

and then get data from our internal data structure using the IndexPath's section and row



Table View Segues

⌚ Preparing to segue from a row in a table view

The sender argument to prepareForSegue is the UITableViewCell of that row ...

```
func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {
    if let identifier = segue.identifier {
        switch identifier {
            case "XyzSegue": // handle XyzSegue here
            case "AbcSegue":
                if let cell = sender as? MyTableViewCell,
                   let indexPath = tableView.indexPath(for: cell),
                   let seguedToMVC = segue.destination as? MyVC {
                    seguedToMVC.publicAPI = data[indexPath.section][indexPath.row]
                }
            default: break
        }
    }
}
```

and then get data from our internal data structure using the IndexPath's section and row
and use that information to prepare the segued-to API using its public API



Collection View Segue

⌚ Seguing from Collection View cells

Probably best done from this UICollectionViewDelegate method ...

```
func collectionView(collectionView: UICV, didSelectItemAtIndexPath indexPath: IndexPath)
```

Use `performSegue(withIdentifier:)` from there.

This strategy could also be used for UITableView.



Table and Collection View

⌚ What if your Model changes?

`func reloadData()`

Causes it to call `numberOfSectionsInTableView` and `numberOfRows/ItemsInSection`

all over again and then `cellForRow/ItemAt` on each visible row or item

Relatively heavyweight, but if your entire data structure changes, that's what you need

If only part of your Model changes, there are lighter-weight reloaders, for example ...

`func reloadRows(at indexPaths: [IndexPath], with animation: UITableViewRowAnimation)`

... among others and of course similar methods for Collection View.



Table and Collection View

⌚ Controlling the height of rows in a Table View

Row height can be fixed (UITableView's `var rowHeight: CGFloat`)

Or it can be determined using autolayout (`rowHeight = UITableViewAutomaticDimension`)

If you do automatic, help the table view out by setting `estimatedRowHeight` to something

The UITableView's delegate can also control row heights ...

```
func tableView(UITableView, {estimated}heightForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> CGFloat
```

Beware: the non-estimated version of this could get called A LOT if you have a big table

⌚ Controlling the size of cells in a Collection View

Cell size can be fixed in the storyboard.

You can also drive it from autolayout similar to table view.

Or you can return the size from this delegate method ...

```
func collectionView(_ collectionView: UICollectionView,  
    layout collectionViewLayout: UICollectionViewLayout,  
    sizeForItemAt indexPath: IndexPath  
) -> CGSize
```



Table View Headers

- Setting a header for each section

If you have a multiple-section table view, you can set a header (or footer) for each.

There are methods to set this to be a custom UIView.

But usually we just supply a String for the header using this method ...

```
func tableView(_ tv: UITableView, titleForHeaderInSection section: Int) -> String?
```



Collection View Headers

- Headers and footers are a bit more difficult in Collection View

You can't just specify them as Strings.

First you have to "turn them on" in the storyboard.



They are reusable (like cells are), so you have to make a UICollectionViewReusableView subclass.

You put your UILabel or whatever for your header, then hook up an outlet.

Then you implement this dataSource method to dequeue and provide a header.

```
func collectionView(_ collectionView: UICollectionView,  
                  viewForSupplementaryElementOfKind kind: String,  
                  at indexPath: IndexPath  
) -> UICollectionViewReusableView
```

Use dequeueReusableCellReusableSupplementaryView(ofKind:withReuseIdentifier:for:) in there.

kind will be UICollectionViewElementKindSectionHeader or Footer.



Other Methods

- There are dozens of other methods in these classes

Controlling the look (separator style and color, default row height, etc.).

Getting cell information (cell for index path, index path for cell, visible cells, etc.).

Scrolling to a row (UITableView/UICollectionView are subclasses of UIScrollView).

Selection management (allows multiple selection, getting the selected row, etc.).

Moving, inserting and deleting rows, etc.

As always, part of learning the material in this course is studying the documentation



Example Code

• FoodForThought

Example code doing most of what has been described will be posted to the class website.

It's in an app called FoodForThought.

You'll see all these things in action.

And, of course, we will have an extensive demo of all this ...



Demo Code

Download the [demo code](#) from today's lecture.

