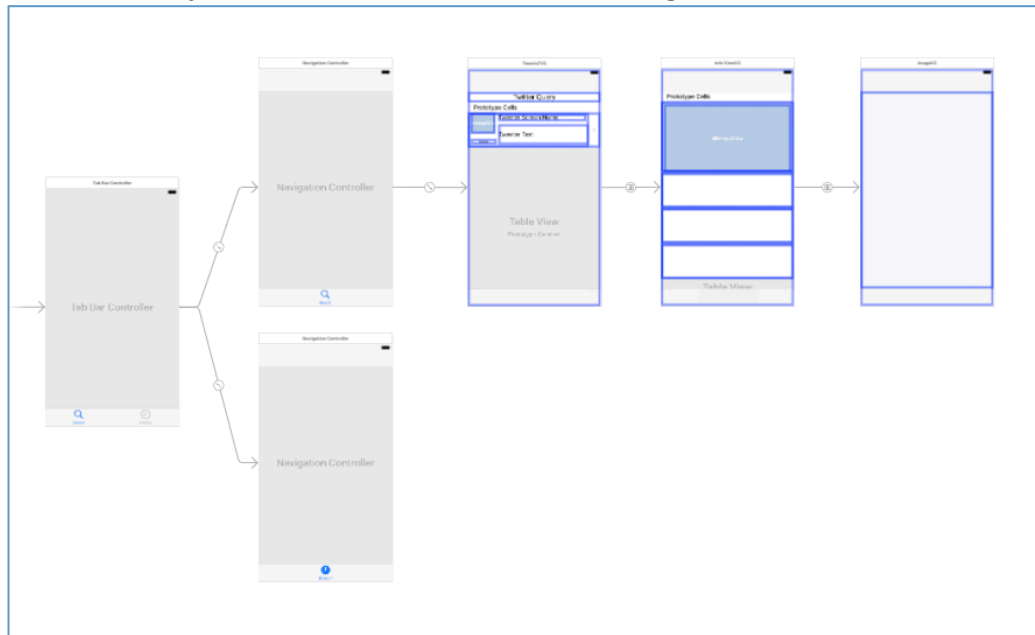


TweeterTags
COMP47390
James Dorrian
13369451

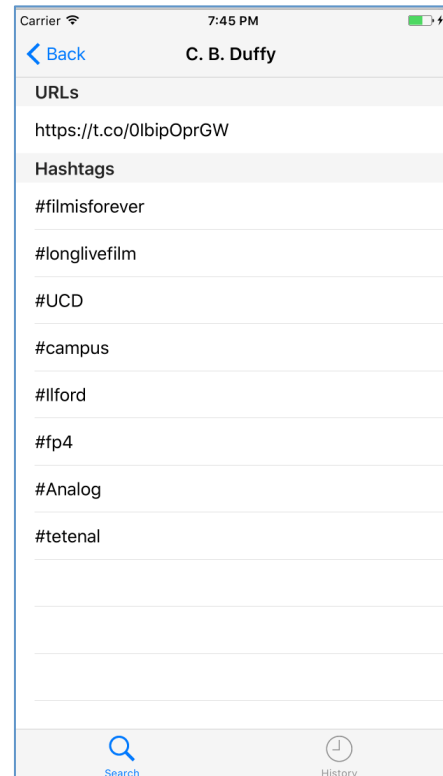
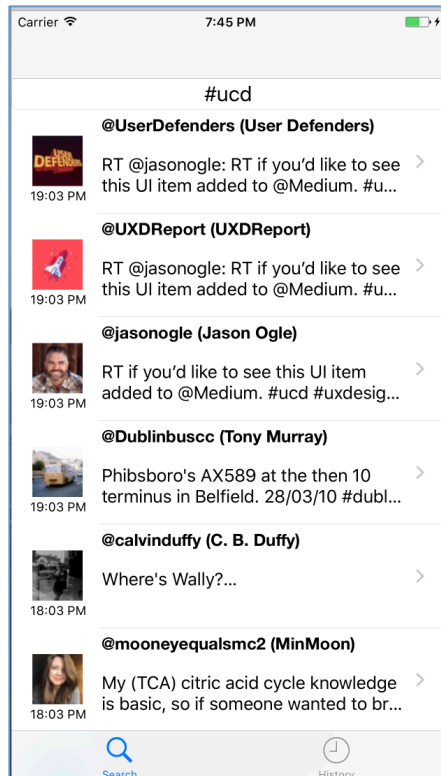
Part 1: Steps:

1. Created single view application
2. Imported twitter api class
3. Removed viewcontroller and replaced with TweetsTVC
4. Added the twittertweet model to TweetsTVC to grant access to API
5. Edited storyboard to reflect tab view and navigation controllers



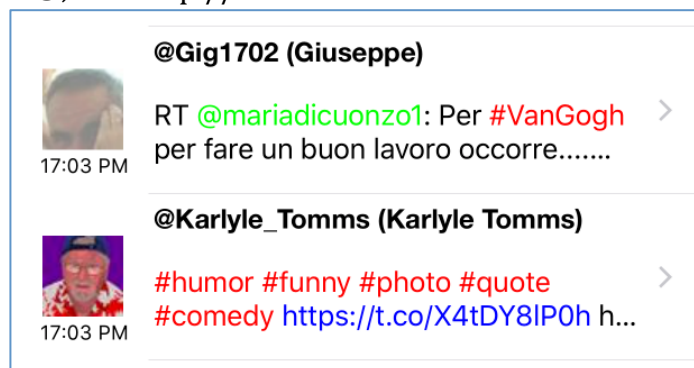
6. Embedded tableView to navigation controller
7. Implemented TweetsTVC to reflect '#ucd' as default parameter to the search field along with the refresh method to generate new tweets and to consider when twitterQueryText (formally '#ucd') is changed by the user. The title is set programmatically to the last search query.
8. Implemented default tableView methods including: numberOfSectionsInTableView, cellForRowAtIndexPath, numberOfRowsInSection. I also made sure that the text field in the storyboard was the delegate
9. In storyboard I configured the table cell to have 4 values: 3 labels and an image. A TweetCell class was created to set the text for tName, tText and tDate. Twitter profile image was set in the TweetsTVC.
10. Connected the textField in the storyboard to the TVC and implemented the textField should return method to dismiss the keyboard
11. I constrained the labels and image in such a way that they appear perfectly sized for all devices and orientations

This produced this for me:



Part 2: Steps:

1. Changed the colour of the tText (twitter text) by using string attributes when an @, # or http:// are encountered.



2. Integrated the segue from TweetsTVC to InfoViewVC which is where users can view the information contained in a tweet in detail.
3. Originally here I used a single cell to display the images, hashtags, urls and mentions but that caused me some difficulty. One such problem was that the segue which displayed the image could be clicked even when there was no image as the cell connecting the segue still existed. After messing around with the prepare segue for quite a while I decided it was better to have individual cells for classification of tweet element. This also allowed me to hide the table heading much more easily.
4. I decided that the most convenient way to decide which segue to follow depending on the table cell clicked was to have type checks in the prepare method. If the cell was a hashtag/mention -> TweetsTVC and if it was an image -> imageVC

```

override func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue, sender: Any?) {
    if (sender as? infoCell) != nil {
        if segue.identifier == "showPicture"{
            if let destination = segue.destination as? ImageVC{
                if self.tableView.indexPathForSelectedRow != nil{
                    destination.title = tweet?.user.screenName
                    destination.imageURL = (tweet?.media[0].url)!
                }
            }
        }
    }
    } else if let mediaCall = sender as? hashCell {
        if segue.identifier == "toTweetsTVC"{
            if let destination = segue.destination as? TweetsTVC{
                if self.tableView.indexPathForSelectedRow != nil{
                    destination.twitterQueryText = (mediaCall.textLabel?.text)!
                }
            }
        }
    } else if let mediaCall = sender as? mentionCell {
        if segue.identifier == "toTweetsTVC"{
            if let destination = segue.destination as? TweetsTVC{
                if self.tableView.indexPathForSelectedRow != nil{
                    destination.twitterQueryText = (mediaCall.textLabel?.text)!
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

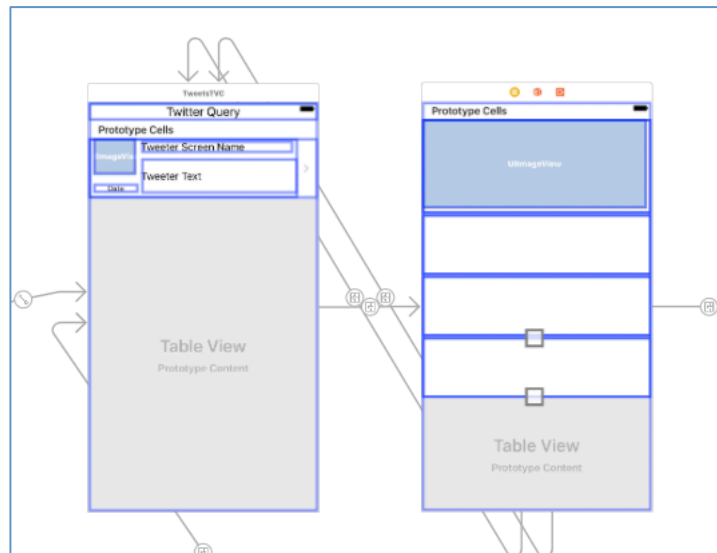
Finally if it was a http:// request open safari using didSelectRowAt method:

```

override func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, didSelectRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {
    if(indexPath.section == 1){
        if let url = URL(string: (tweet?.urls[indexPath.row].keyword)!) {
            UIApplication.shared.openURL(url as URL)
        }
    }
}

```

- Now that I can directly control which cell is clicked and what to do with it I configured the open URL ability when a URL is clicked and the ability to follow a '#value' and an '@value' back to tweets TVC



- Now we see the true value of the navigation controllers as we can traverse our movements back to the very beginning.
- I found it impossible to correctly configure the zoom for the scrollbar, I tried many different methods involving viewDidLoadSubviews and tried to follow several online tutorials but in the end I couldn't work it out and due to time constraints I was forced to move on.

8. Adding persistence was very straightforward thanks to userdefaults. In Tweets TVC I checked if the persistent storage last100 existed, if it did I added on the user's newest search and if it didn't I created one. When accessing this list I simply read values from the array and added them to a table view controller. If one of the history cells were clicked in segued back to the TweetsTVC exactly how the mentions and hashtags work in the InfoViewVC. I do a basic check to make sure an item isn't added twice in a row and that #ucd is never added as it is the default

```
var twitterQueryText:String = "#ucd"{
    didSet{
        let defaults = UserDefaults.standard
        var array100 = [String]()
        if let tempArray = defaults.object(forKey: "last100") as? [String] {
            array100 = tempArray
            if array100.count >= 100 {
                array100.removeLast()
            }
        }
        if(array100.last != twitterQueryText && twitterQueryText != "#ucd"){
            array100.append(twitterQueryText)
        }
        print(array100)
        defaults.set(array100, forKey: "last100")
    }
}
```

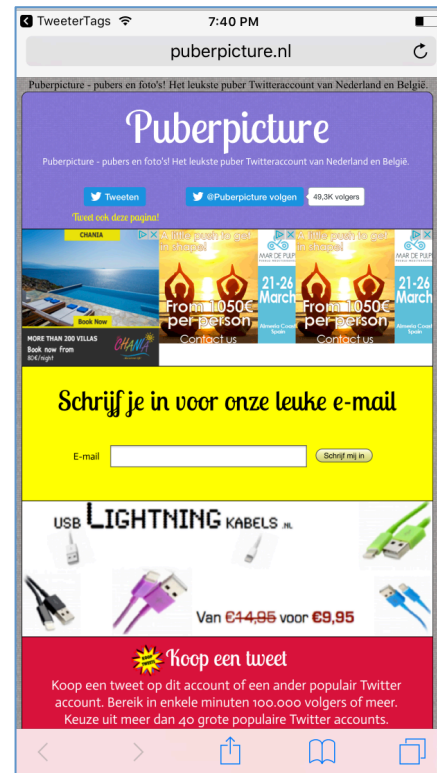
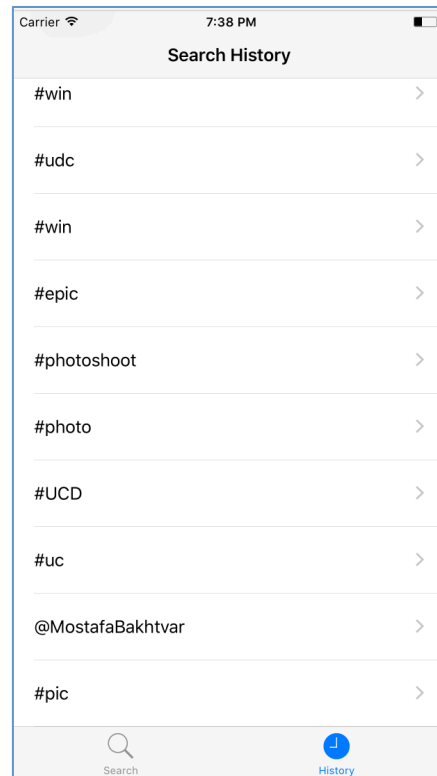
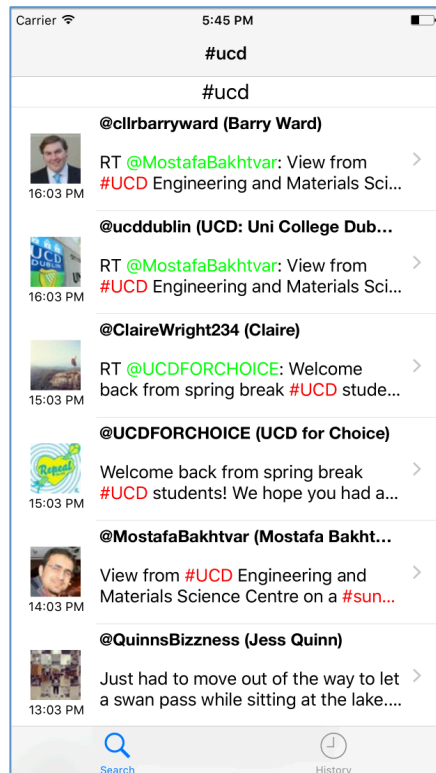
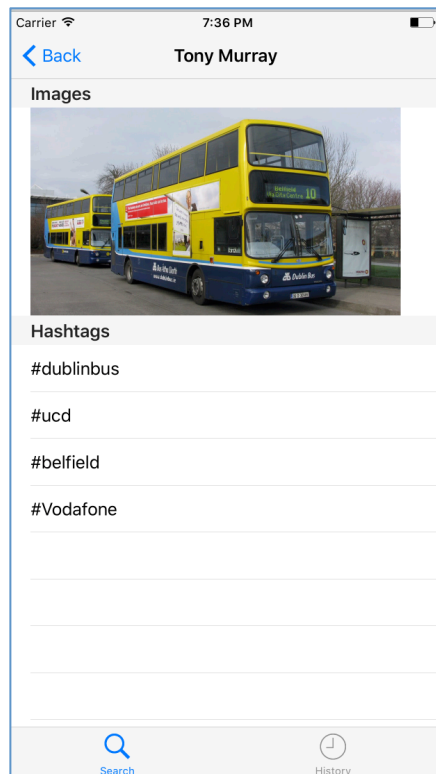
To access the userdefaults in the HistoryTVC I split it into a string called array100 as follows:

```
var array100:[String]? {
    get {
        return UserDefaults.standard.object(forKey: "last100") as? [String]
    }
}
```

9. It now occurs to me that downloading the image twice (in InfoViewVC and in ImageVC) is probably more time complex than is necessary but due to time constraints I must move on. If I were doing the app again I think that I would start with the storyboard layout because that took me quite a while to understand, I would also try and improve my scrollview implementation (imageVC).

In summary: I completed the application full except for my trouble with the image zoom which I plan to fix at a later date.

Some screenshots of the app in motion:



Final storyboard:

