

Tables

Mobile Application Development in iOS

School of EECS

Washington State University

Instructor: Larry Holder

Outline

- Table View Controller
- Table View
- Table Cells
- Cell interaction
- Navigation

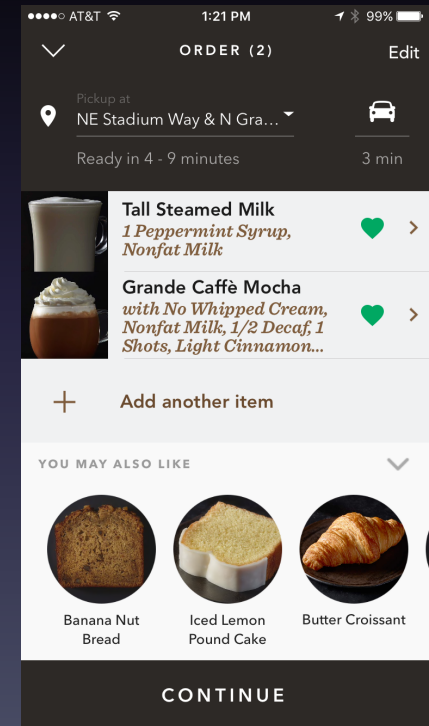
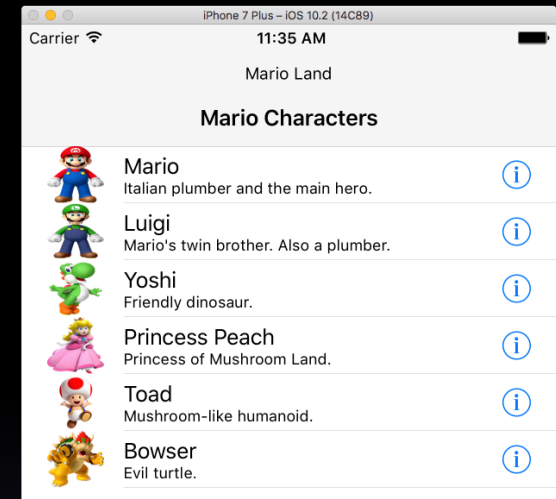
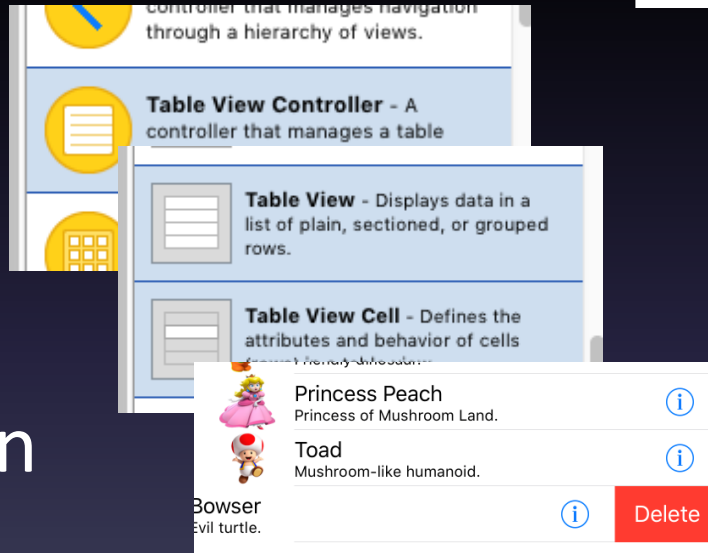


Table View Controller

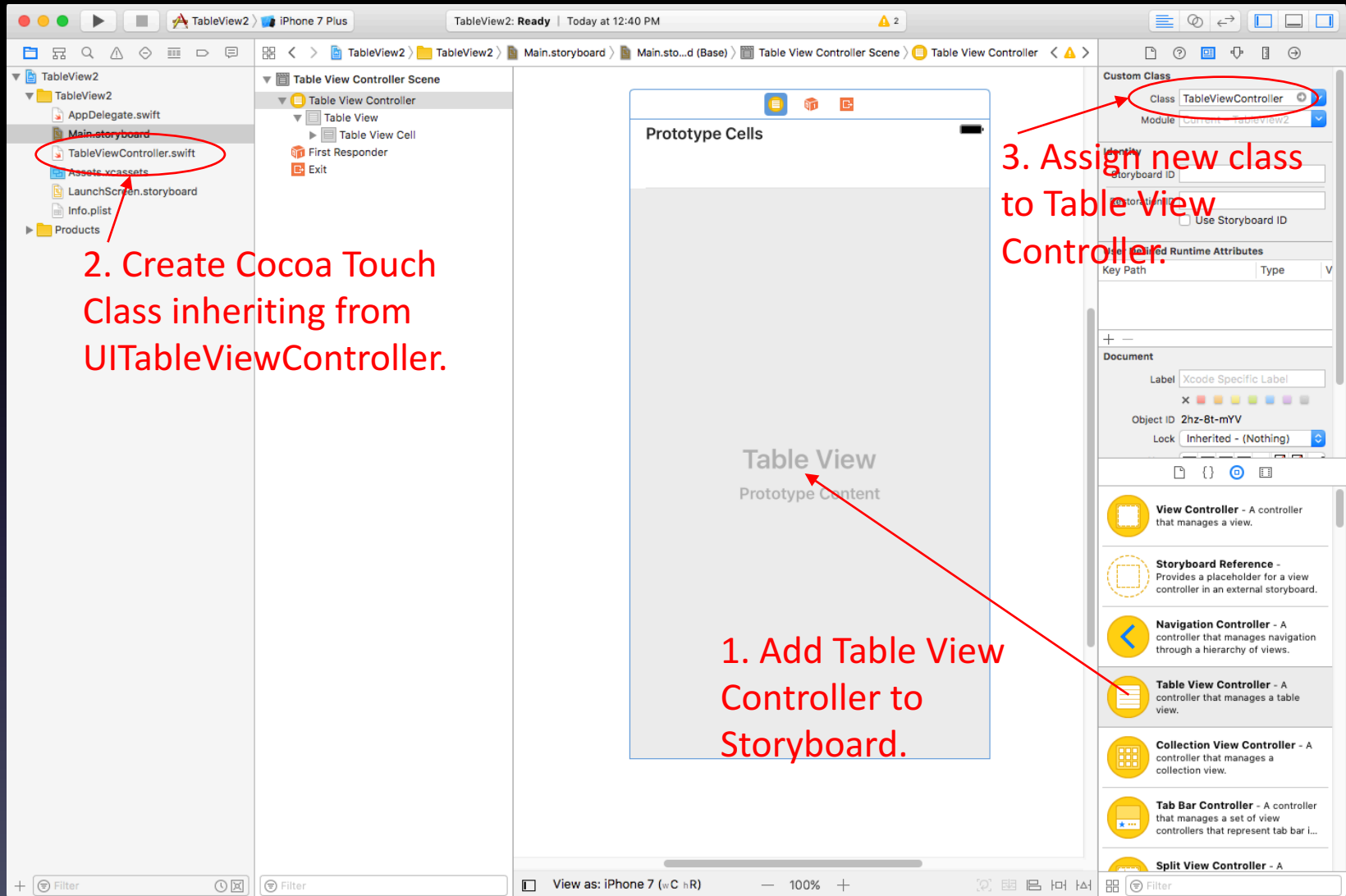


Table View Attributes

- TableView Content
 - Dynamic
 - One section
 - Multiple cell prototypes
 - Variable number of cells
 - Static
 - Multiple sections
 - One cell prototype per section
 - Fixed number of cells
 - Sections Plain or Grouped

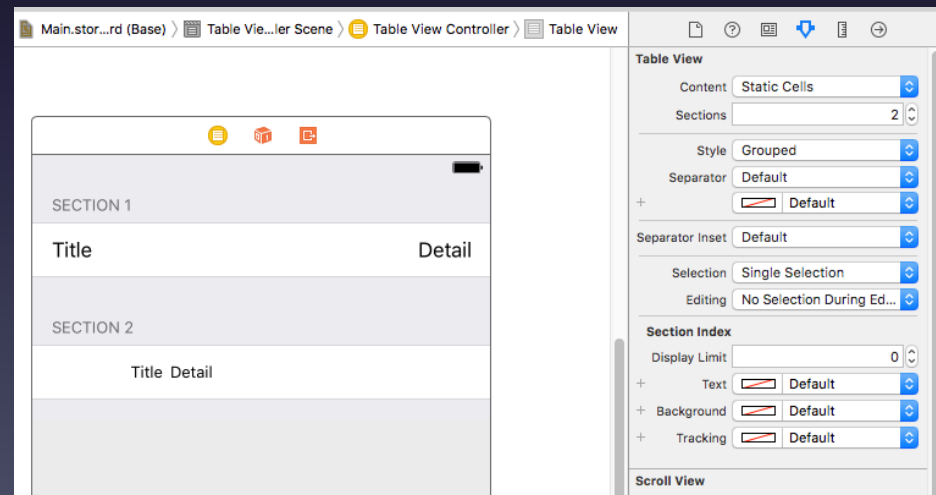
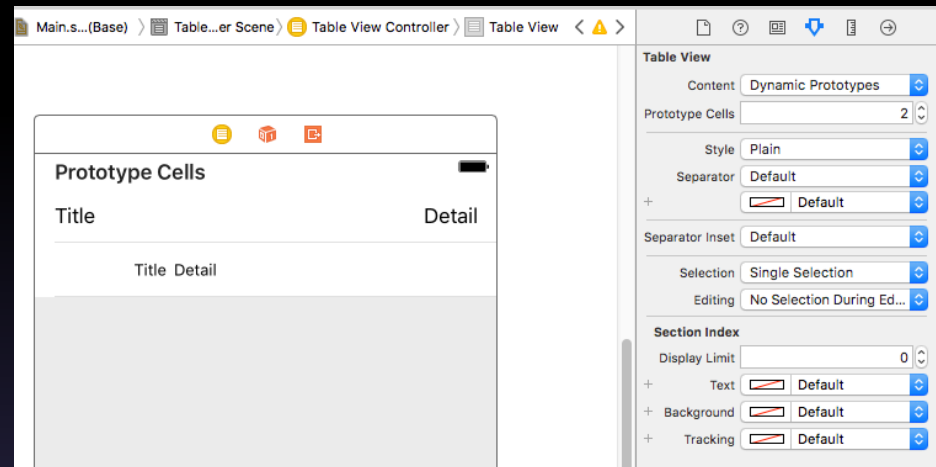
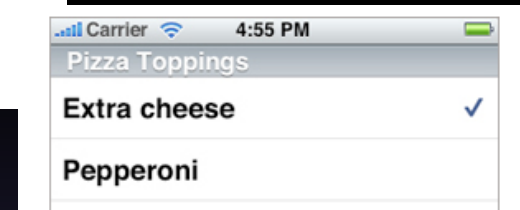
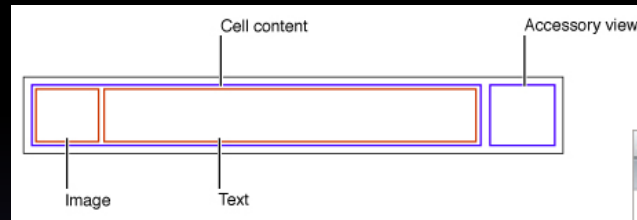


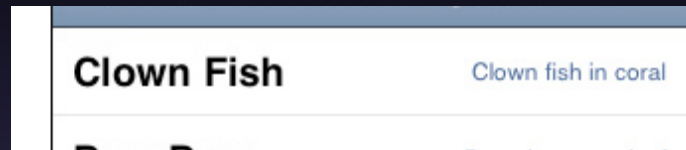
Table Cell Styles

- Table cell styles

- Basic



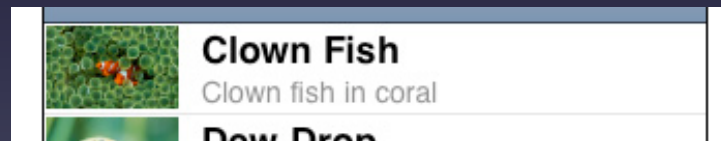
- Right detail



- Left detail



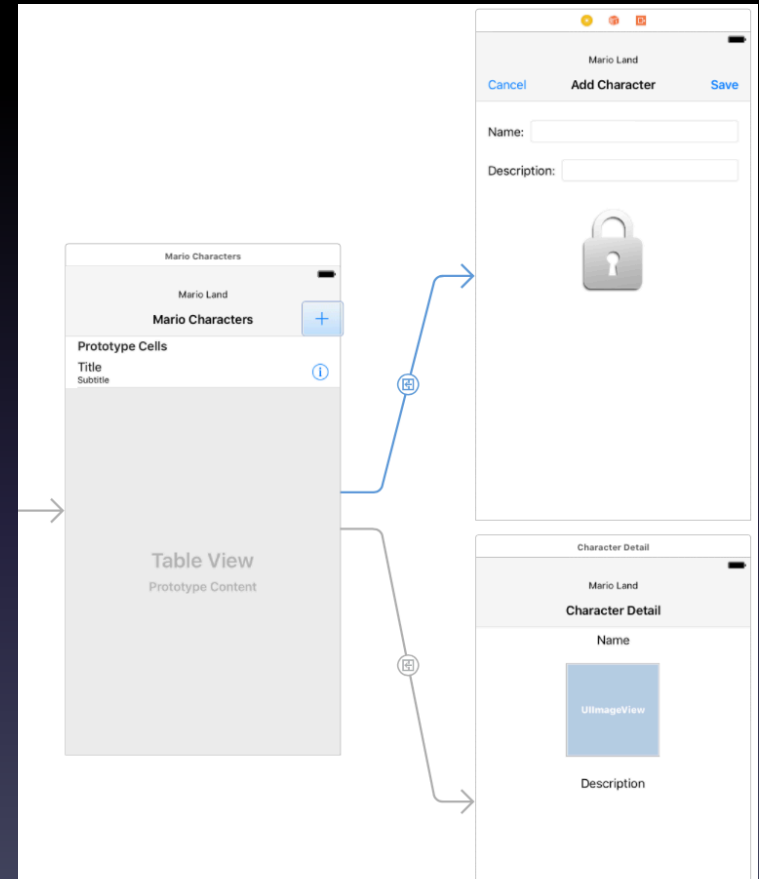
- Subtitle



- Custom

Navigation

- Create views for Details and Add new entries
- Create segue to Detail View
 - Perform when row/accessory selected
- Create Add bar button
- Create segue from Add button to Add View



Cell Interaction: Selection

- Row Selection

```
override func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, didSelectRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {  
    self.selectedRow = indexPath.row  
    performSegue(withIdentifier: "toDetail", sender: nil)  
}
```

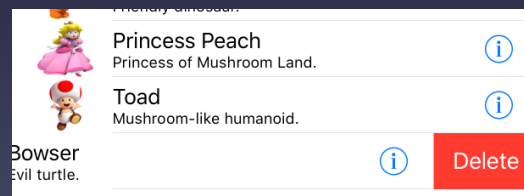
- Accessory Selection

```
override func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView,  
                        accessoryButtonTappedForRowWith indexPath: IndexPath) {  
    self.selectedRow = indexPath.row  
    performSegue(withIdentifier: "toDetail", sender: nil)  
}
```

Cell Interaction: Deletion

```
// Override to support conditional editing of the table view.
override func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, canEditRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) ->
Bool {
    // Return false if you do not want the specified item to be editable.
    return true
}

// Override to support editing the table view.
override func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, commit editingStyle:
UITableViewCellStyle, forRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {
    if editingStyle == .delete {
        // Delete the row from the data source
        marioCharacters.remove(at: indexPath.row)
        tableView.deleteRows(at: [indexPath], with: .fade)
    }
}
```



Insertion

- In AddViewController.swift
 - Maintain Bool indicating new entry ready
 - Save button sets Bool=true and performs unwind segue

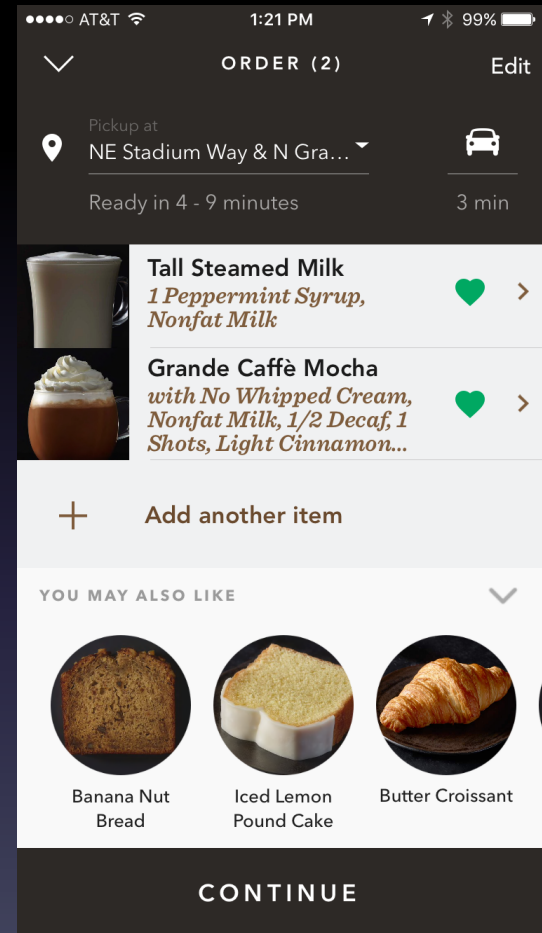
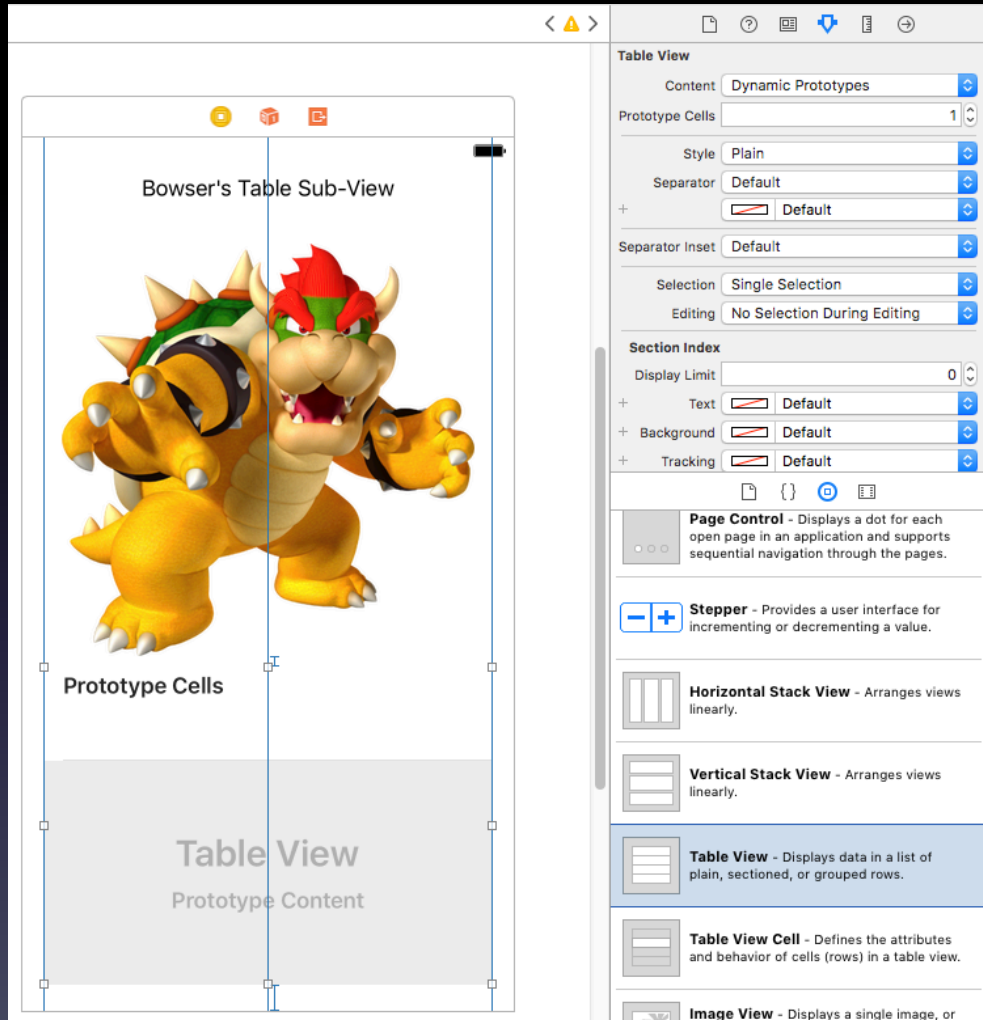
```
class AddViewController: UIViewController, UITextFieldDelegate {  
  
    var newCharacterReady: Bool = false  
  
    @IBOutlet weak var nameTextField: UITextField!  
    @IBOutlet weak var descriptionTextField: UITextField!  
  
    @IBAction func saveButton(_ sender: UIBarButtonItem) {  
        newCharacterReady = true  
        performSegue(withIdentifier: "unwindFromDetail", sender: nil)  
    }  
    // ...  
}
```

Insertion (cont.)

- In `TableViewController.swift`
 - In unwind segue
 - Check if new entry ready
 - If so, create new data instance, add to array, and reload data

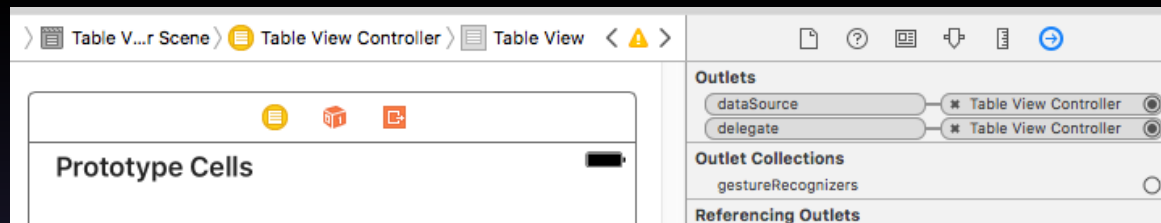
```
@IBAction func unwindFromDetail (segue: UIStoryboardSegue) {  
    let addVC = segue.source as! AddViewController  
    if (addVC.newCharacterReady) {  
        let name = addVC.nameTextField.text!  
        let description = addVC.descriptionTextField.text!  
        let newCharacter = MarioCharacter(name, description, "locked-128.png")  
        marioCharacters.append(newCharacter)  
        self.tableView.reloadData()  
    }  
}
```

Adding Table View to Existing View



Delegate and Data Source

- Automatic for Table View Controller



- But can setup programmatically for Table sub-View

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, UITableViewDelegate, UITableViewDataSource {  
  
    @IBOutlet weak var bowserTableView: UITableView!  
  
    override func viewDidLoad() {  
        super.viewDidLoad()  
        // Do any additional setup after loading the view.  
        bowserTableView.delegate = self  
        bowserTableView.dataSource = self  
    }  
    // ...  
}
```

Delegate and DataSource for Table View

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, UITableViewDelegate, UITableViewDataSource {  
  
    // ...  
  
    func numberOfSections(in tableView: UITableView) -> Int {  
        return 1  
    }  
  
    func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, numberOfRowsInSection section: Int) -> Int {  
        return 3  
    }  
  
    func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) ->  
    UITableViewCell {  
        let cell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: "browserCell", for: indexPath)  
  
        // Configure the cell...  
        cell.textLabel?.text = "Bowser"  
  
        return cell  
    }  
}
```

Resources

- Start Developing iOS Apps (good Tables tutorial)
 - <https://developer.apple.com/library/content/reference/elibrary/GettingStarted/DevelopiOSAppsSwift/>
- UITableViewController (documentation)
 - <https://developer.apple.com/reference/uikit/uitableViewController>