

**PG5600**

**iOS programming**

**Forelesning 6**

# Sist gang

- Delegate pattern
- UINavigationController
- UITableView og UITableViewController
- UICollectionView og UICollectionViewController
- Auto Layout
- Unified Storyboard og Size classes

# Agenda

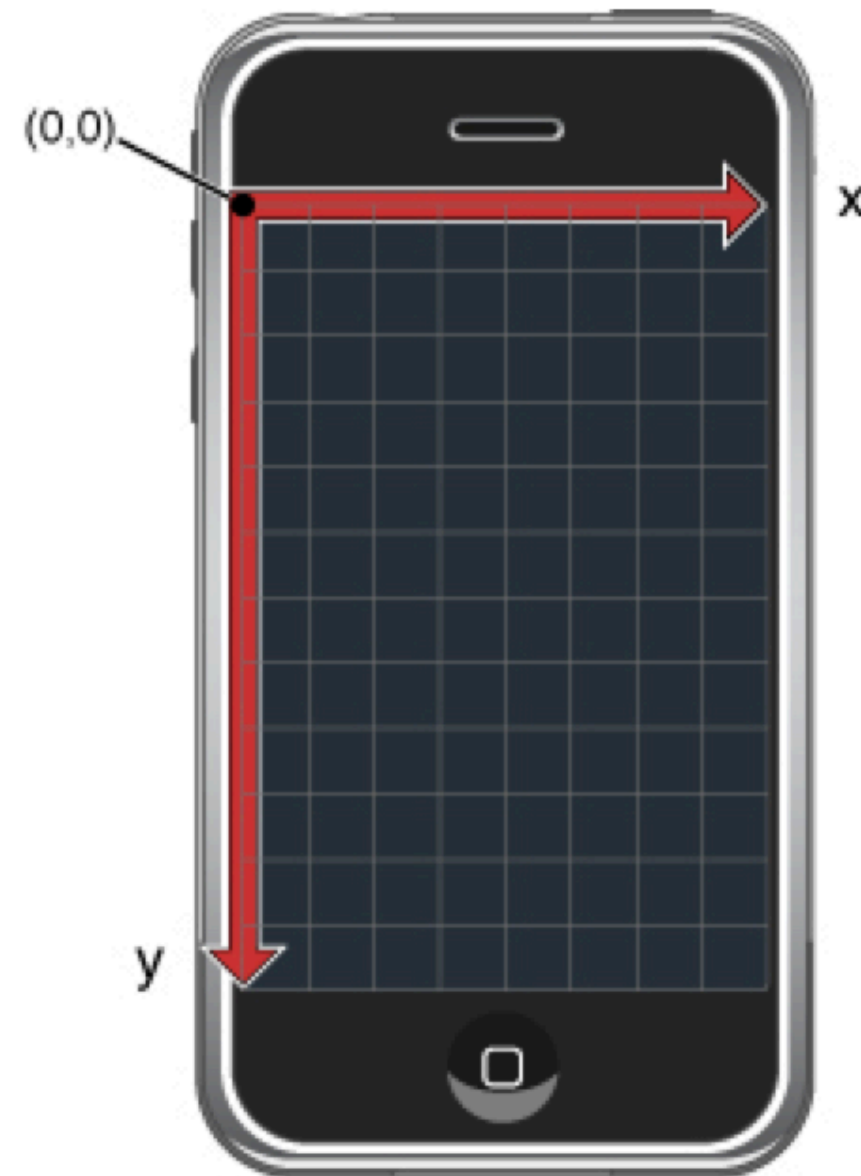
- Viewkonsepter
- Å instansiere views
- Å lage custom views
- Eventhåndtering
- Gestures
- Animasjoner

# Views

- Hiarki med rektangulære views
  - subviews og superviews
- Kan håndterer events
  - Har typisk logikken hvor å definere hva et event betyr (eks. tap) og trigge dette
  - Men definerer ikke forretningslogikken som skal utføres (delegerer/kaller view controller i stedet)

# Koordinatensystem

**Figure 1-4** Coordinate system orientation in UIKit

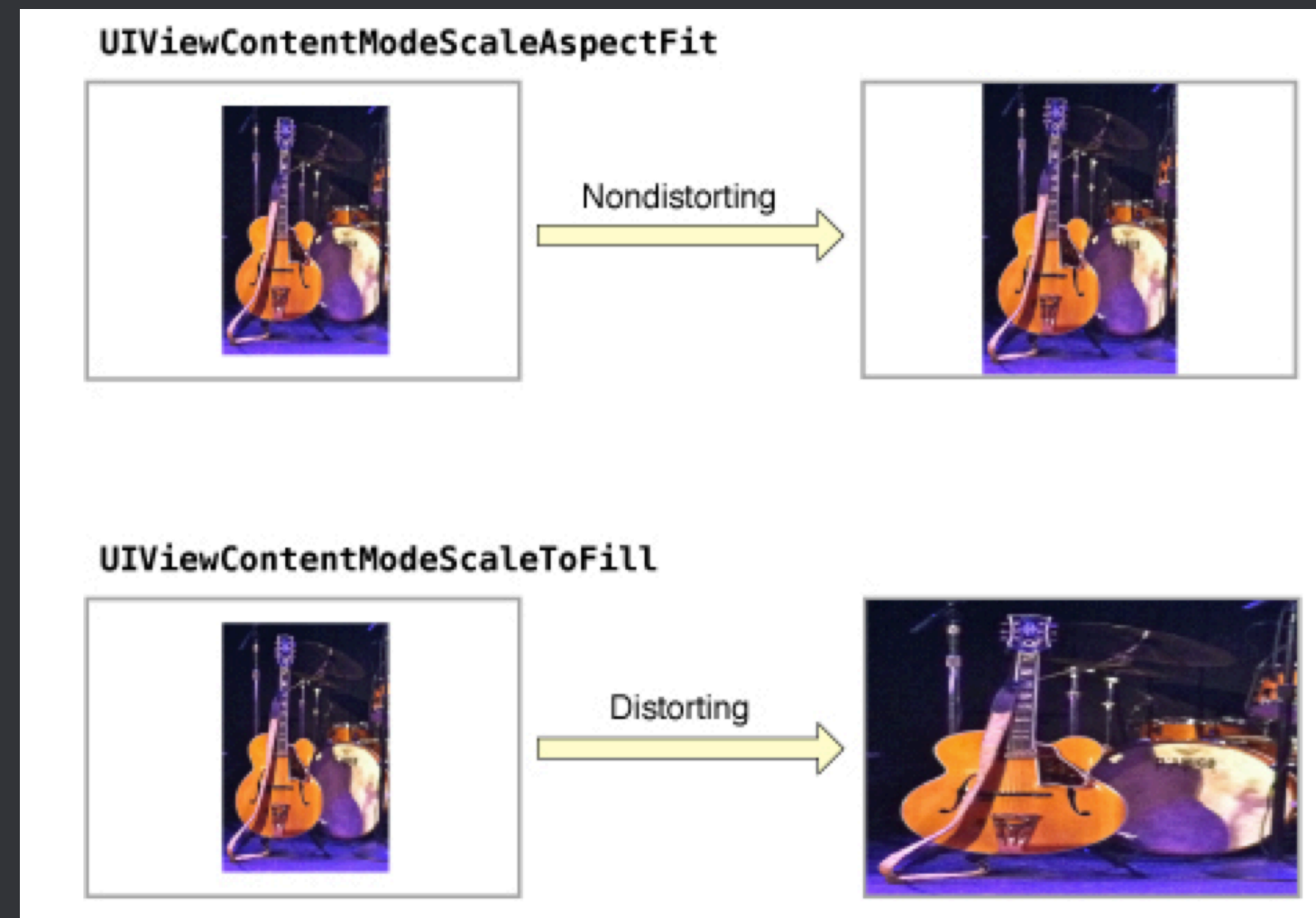


# Frame vs. bounds

- Normalt bounds ved implementering av view (inside-out)
  - **bounds**: størrelse i eget koordinatsystem
- Normalt frame ved bruk av et view (outside-in)
  - **frame**: størrelse og posisjon i superview
  - **center**: senterposisjon ift. superview
- Oppdatering av frame/bounds/center vil oppdatere verdier i hverandre

# Content mode

- Bestemmer hvordan et view sitt innhold tegnes når et view sine bounds forandres:



# Transforms

```
func degrees2radians(degrees: Double) -> CGFloat {  
    return CGFloat(M_PI * degrees / 180.0)  
}
```

```
let rotate = CGAffineTransformMakeRotation(degrees2radians(90))  
let scale = CGAffineTransformMakeScale(2, 2)  
label.transform = CGAffineTransformConcat(scale, rotate)
```



# Datastrukturer

```
let frame = CGRectMake(0, 0, 100, 100)
frame.origin // <-- CGPoint
frame.size // <-- CGSize
```

```
{x 0 y 0 w 100 h 100}
{x 0 y 0}
{w 100 h 100}
```

```
let point = CGPointMake(350, 22)
point.x
point.y
```

```
{x 350 y 22}
350.0
22.0
```

```
let size = CGSizeMake(200, 400)
size.width
size.height
```

```
{w 200 h 400}
200.0
400.0
```

# À instanciere views

# À instanciere views

- Fra Interface Builder (drag'n'drop)
- Fra kode

# Fra kode

```
// I loadView: (evt. viewDidLoad:)
```

```
let label = UILabel(frame: CGRectMake(0, 0, view.frame.width, 20))
```

```
label.text = "Hello world"
```

```
label.textAlignment = NSTextAlignment.Center
```

```
view.addSubview(label)
```

```
// Bruk XIB:
```

```
NSBundle.mainBundle().loadNibNamed("MyView", owner: self, options:nil).first as! UIView
```

# **Å lage custom views**

# Å lage custom views

1. Subclass UIView
  - Eller UIControl om du lager interaktive komponenter
2. Override **drawRect:** for å tegne viewet (ved behov)
3. Implementerer eventhåndtering (ved behov)

# The View Drawing Cycle

- Draw-kode (**drawRect:**) kalles normalt en gang og caches
  - Ikke kall **drawRect:** på egenhånd
- Ved endringer: bruk **setNeedsDisplay** som vil kalle **drawRect:** ved neste anledning

**Eksempel**





```
//// Color Declarations
```

```
let bgColor = UIColor(red: 0.078, green: 0.705, blue: 0.912, alpha: 1.000)
```

```
//// Star Drawing
```

```
var starPath = UIBezierPath()
```

```
starPath.moveToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.50000 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.00000 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.66095 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.31840 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.99872 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.38093 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.76042 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.64024 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.80823 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.99728 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.50000 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.83915 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.19177 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.99728 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.23958 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.64024 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.00128 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.38093 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.addLineToPoint(CGPointMake(frame.minX + 0.33905 * frame.width, frame.minY + 0.31840 * frame.height))
```

```
starPath.closePath()
```

```
bgColor.setFill()
```

```
starPath.fill()
```

# Lag custom view ut av tegningen

```
@IBDesignable // <-- Gir preview i IB
```

```
class StarView: UIView {
```

```
    override func drawRect(rect: CGRect)
```

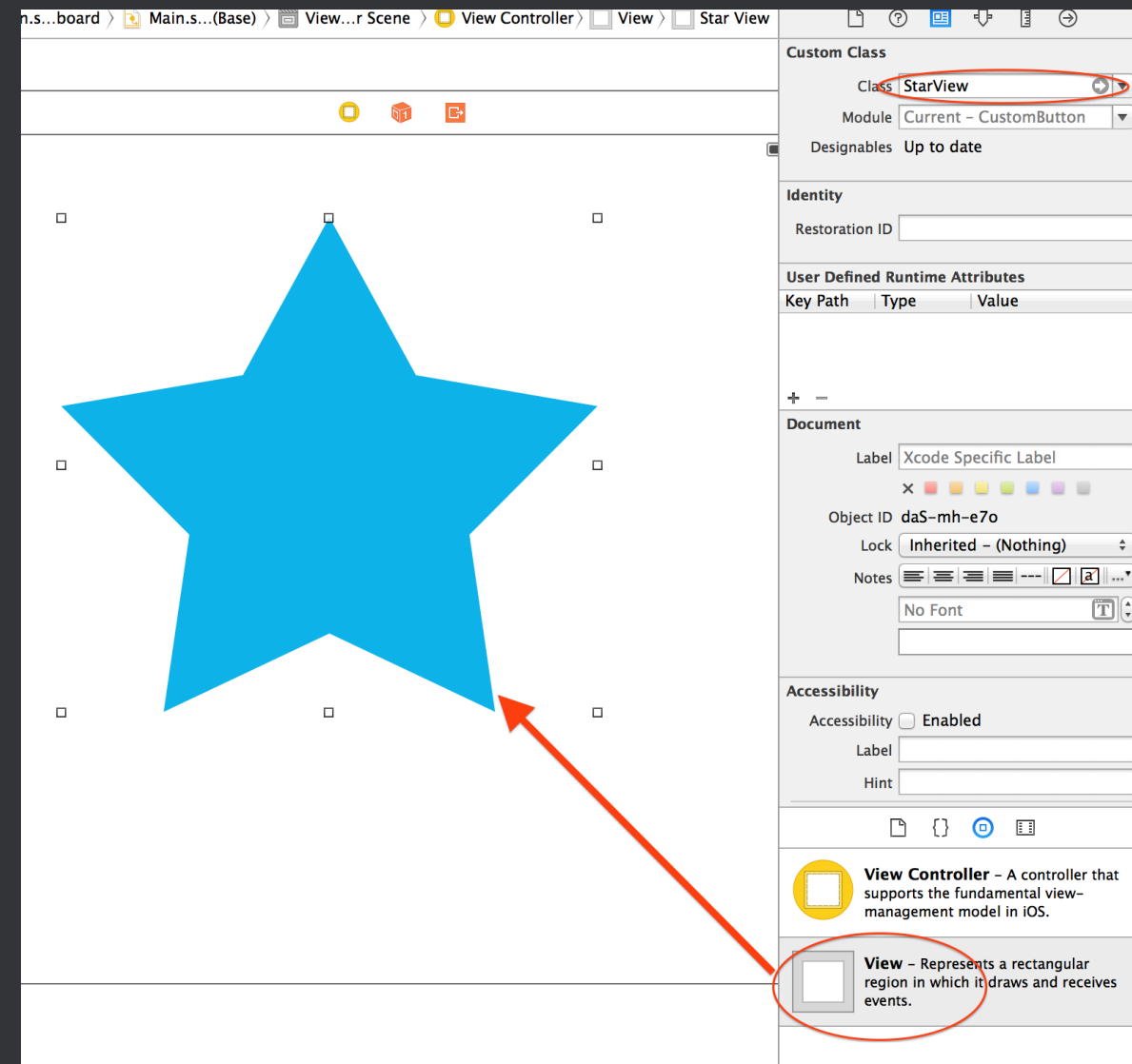
```
    {
```

```
        // tegnekode her
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Bruk custom view i Interface builder



# Custom attributter via IB

```
@IBDesignable
```

```
class StarView: UIView {
```

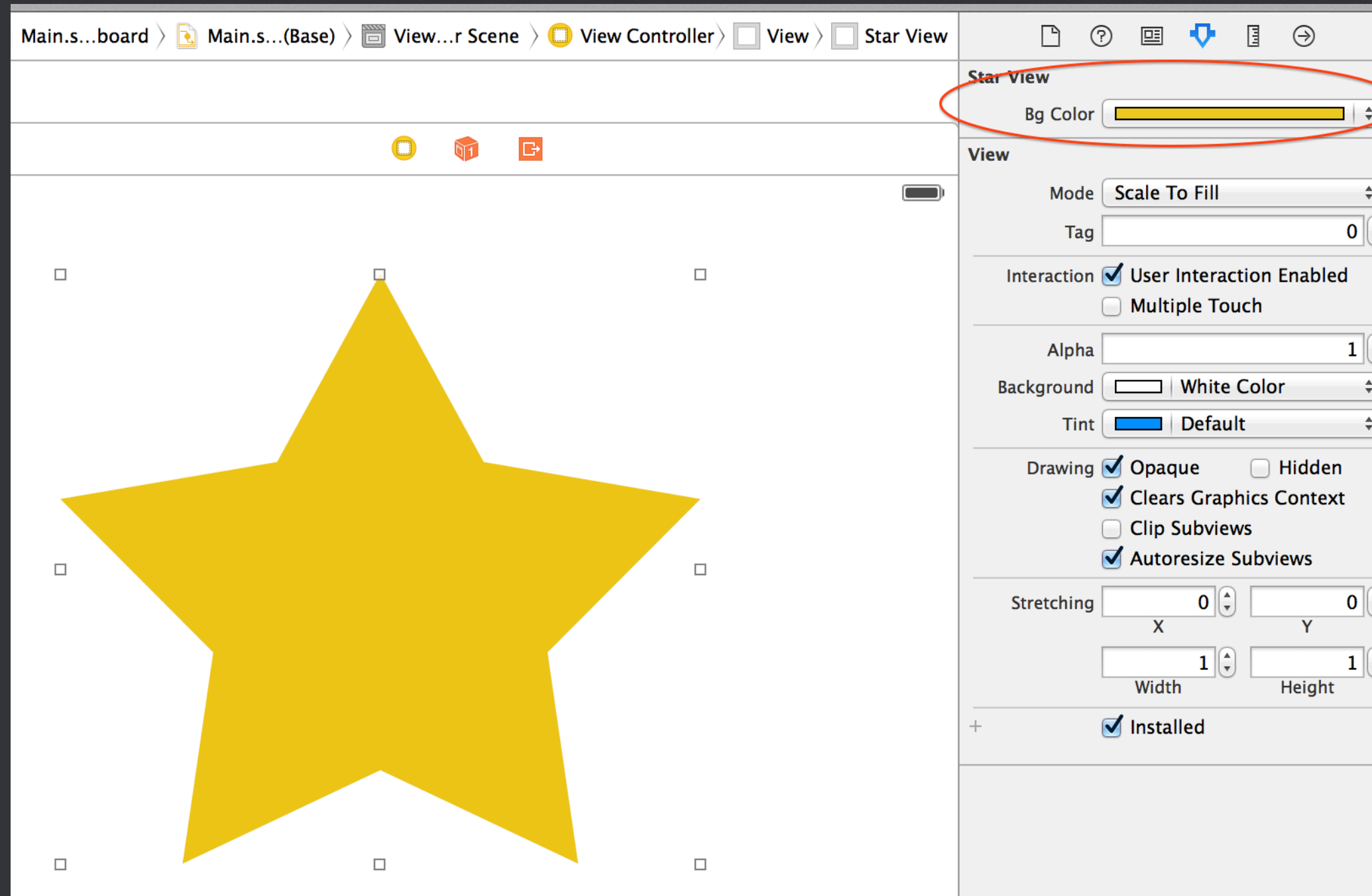
```
    // @IBInspectable blir tilgjengelig i IB sitt gui!
```

```
    @IBInspectable var bgColor:UIColor = UIColor(red: 0.078, green: 0.705,  
        blue: 0.912, alpha: 1.000)
```

```
    //...
```

```
}
```

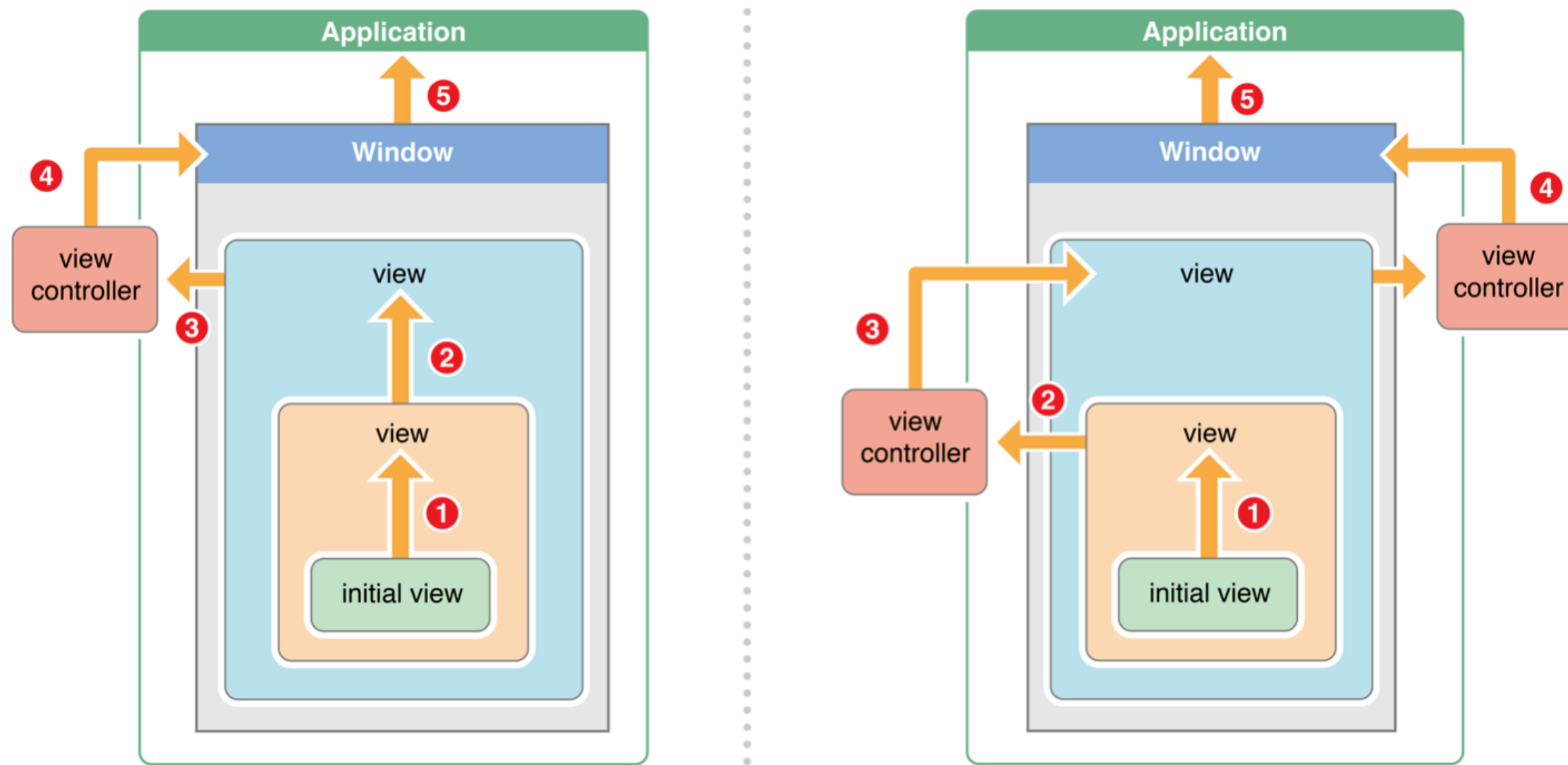
# Custom attributter via IB



# Eventhåndtering

# Responder chain

Figure 2-2 The responder chain on iOS



# Noen måter å håndtere eventer

- På egenhånd i UIView / UIViewController:
  - `touchesBegan:withEvent:`
  - `touchesMoved:withEvent:`
  - `touchesEnded:withEvent:`
- Lage view som subklasser UIControl
- Legge gesture recognizers på views



# touchesEnded=withEvent=

@IBDesignable

```
class StarView: UIView {
```

```
    override func drawRect(frame: CGRect) { /* ... */ }
```

```
    override func touchesEnded(touches: NSSet, withEvent event: UIEvent) {
```

```
        let touch = touches.anyObject() as UITouch
```

```
        let point = touch.locationInView(self)
```

```
        println("Touch location: \(point)")
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Subclass UIControl

Når det du lager trenger Target-Action patternet og logisk sett er en UI-kontroll

```
class StarView: UIControl {  
    //...  
}
```

# Subclass UIControl

```
// Arver fra UIControl:
```

```
func addTarget(target: AnyObject?, action: Selector,  
    forControlEvents: UIControlEvents)
```

```
// ... og hvis du vil trigge noe custom fra komponenten din:
```

```
func sendActionsForControlEvents(controlEvents: UIControlEvents)
```

```
// Som ViewController kan lytte på med:
```

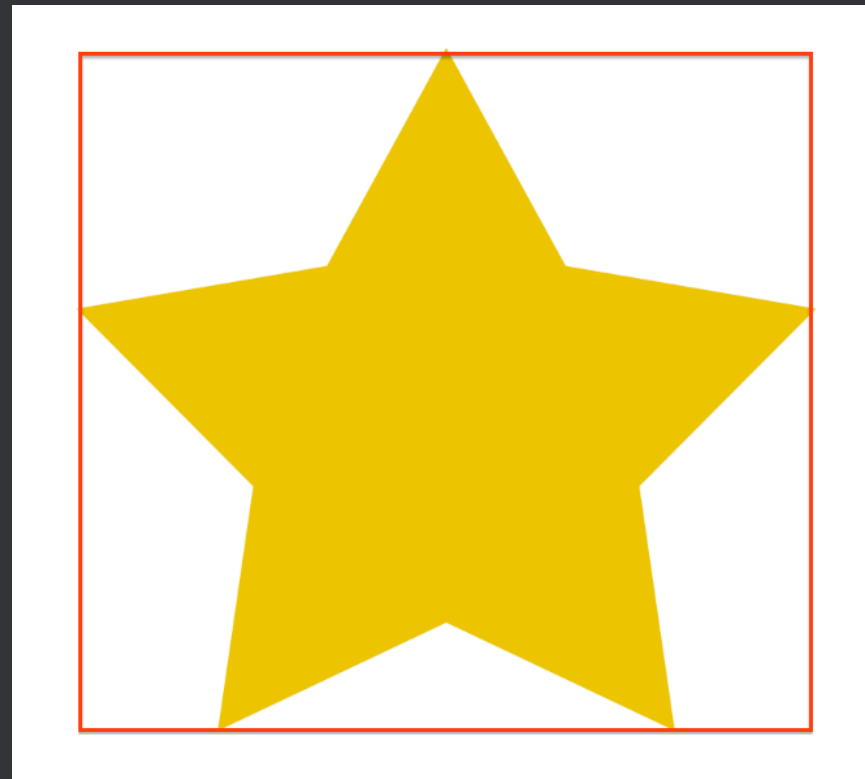
```
starButton.addTarget(self, action: "tappedStar:", forControlEvents: .TouchUpInside)
```

```
func tappedStar(sender: AnyObject) {  
    println("Tapped!")  
}
```

```
// ... eller drag'n'drop @IBAction som vanlig
```

# Hit testing

View er rektangulære:



Trykke på de hvite områdene på stjerna trigger tap. Kan løses med custom hit testing.

# Hit testing

```
@IBDesignable
```

```
class StarView: UIControl {
```

```
    var starPath = UIBezierPath()
```

```
    override func drawRect(frame: CGRect)
```

```
{
```

```
        //// Star Drawing
```

```
}
```

```
    override func pointInside(point: CGPoint, withEvent event: UIEvent?) -> Bool {
```

```
        return starPath.containsPoint(point)
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

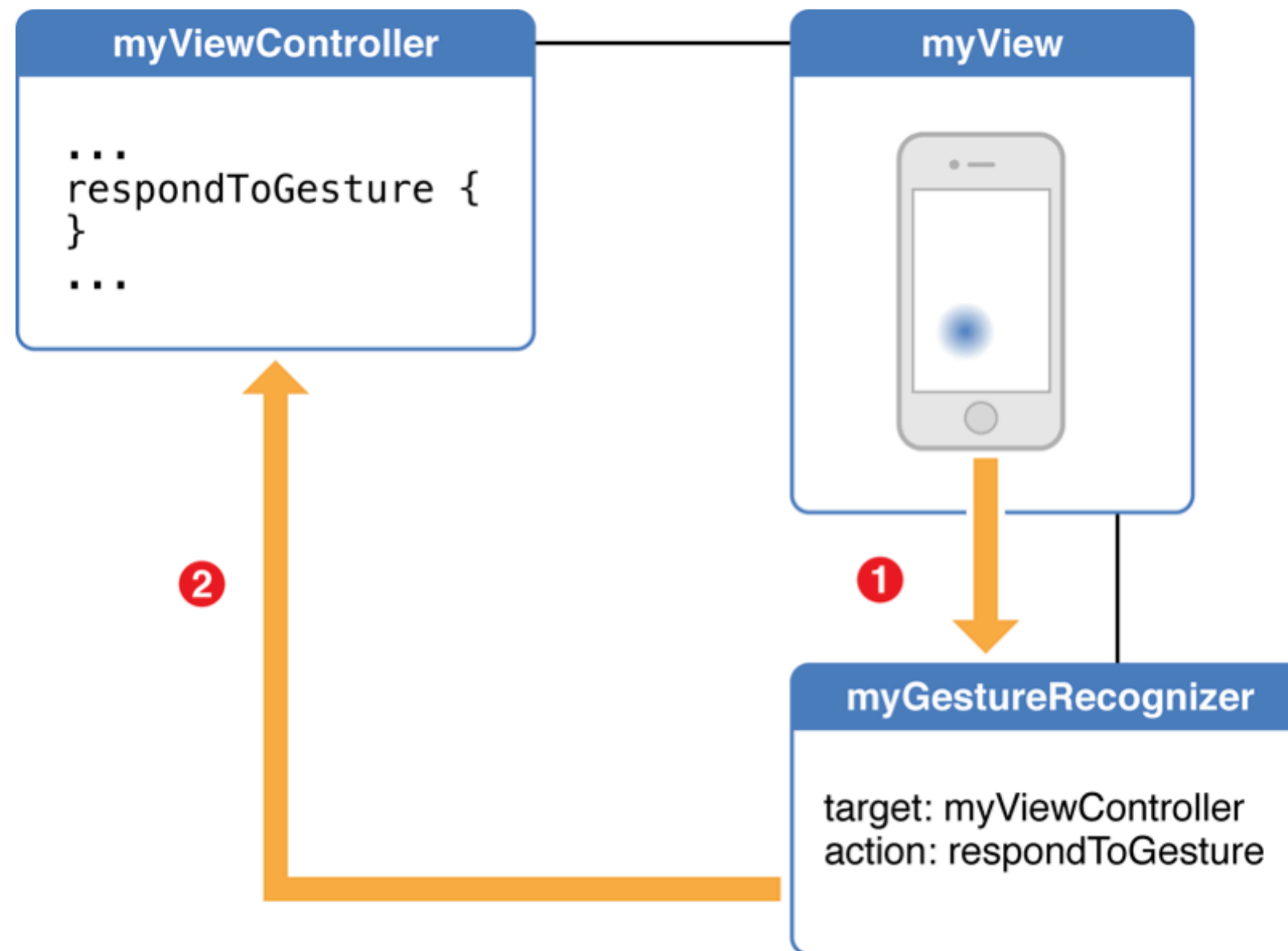
# Gesture recognizers

# Gesture recognizers

- Kan forenkler eventhåndtering ved å gjenkjenne vanlige gestures:
  - UITapGestureRecognizer
  - UIPinchGestureRecognizer
  - UIPanGestureRecognizer
  - UISwipeGestureRecognizer
  - UIRotationGestureRecognizer

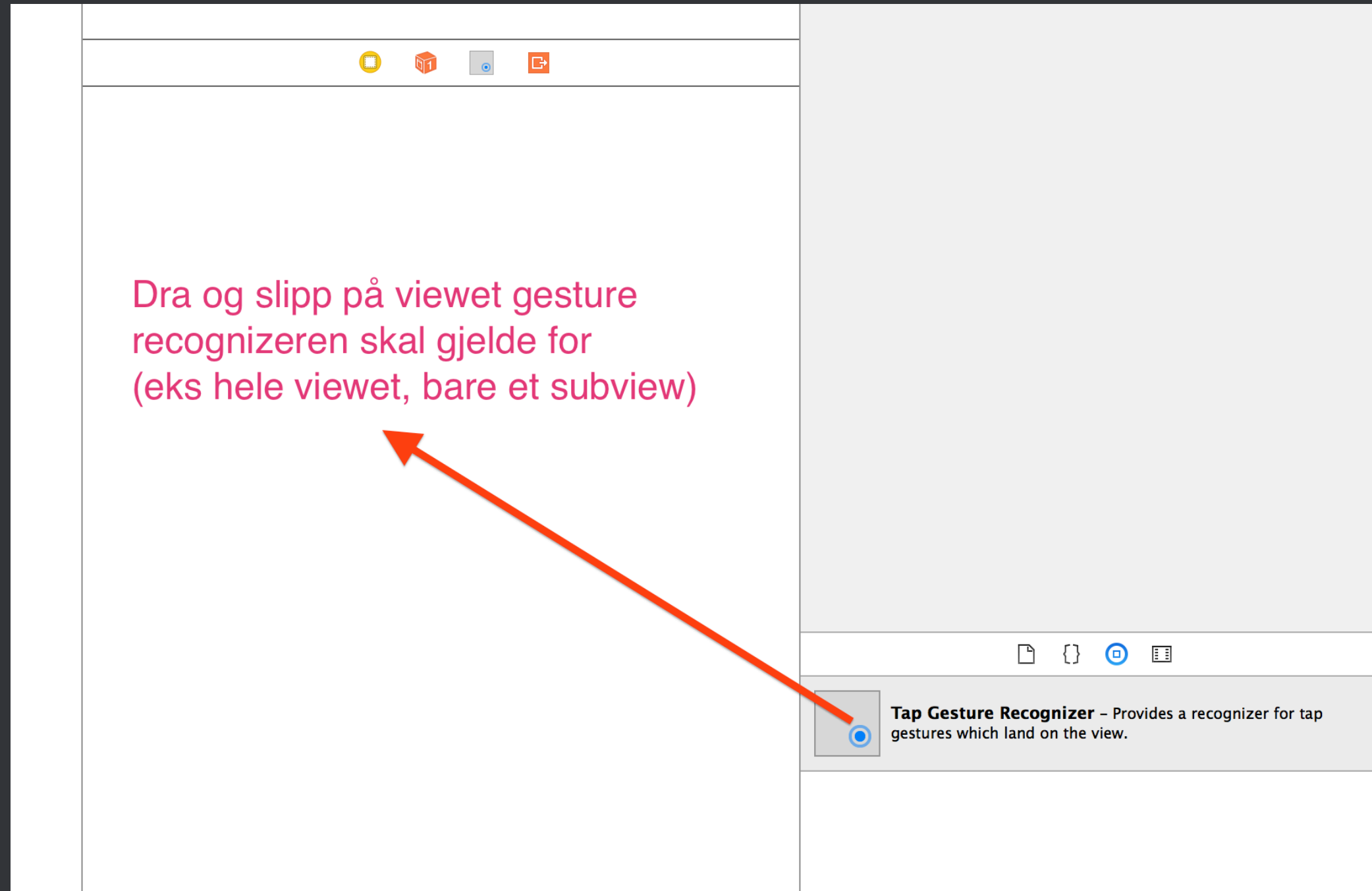
# Gesture recognizers

**Figure 1-1** A gesture recognizer attached to a view

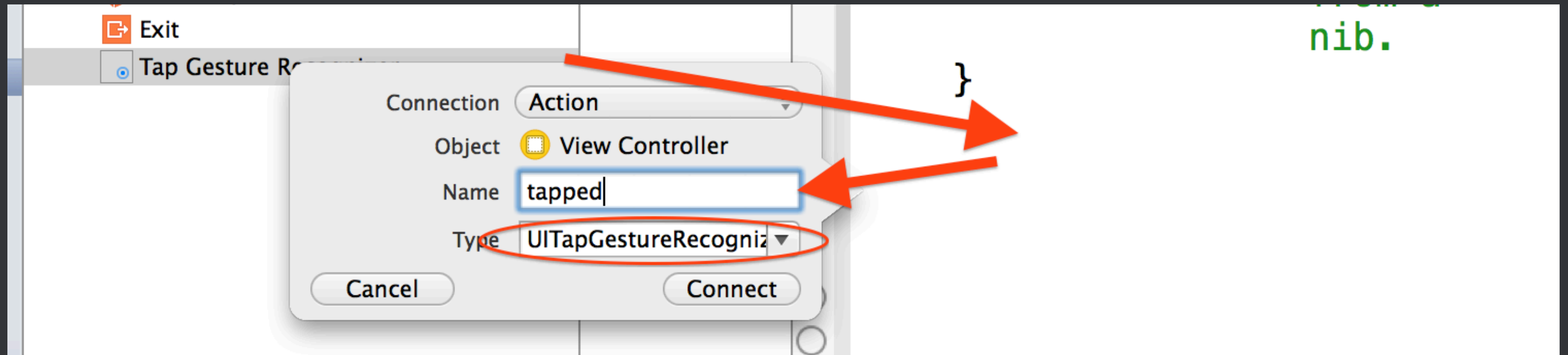




# 1. Legg GR på et (sub)view



## 2. Knytt action til viewController



# 3. Hent ut info fra gesture

```
// I controller. Tegn firkanter der brukeren tappet
@IBAction func tapped(sender: UITapGestureRecognizer) {
    let point = sender.locationInView(self.view)
    let v = UIView(frame: CGRectMake(0, 0, 20, 20))
    v.center = point
    v.backgroundColor = .redColor()
    self.view.addSubview(v)
}
```

# Animasjoner

# Animasjoner

- Enklere animasjoner med UIKit via UIView
- Mer kontroll via Core Animation (Core Animation Programming Guide)

# Viewanimasjon med blokk

```
// self.image.alpha = 1
```

```
// Vil bli en fade-out animasjon på 1. sekund:
```

```
UIView.animateWithDuration(1, animations: { () -> Void in  
    self.image.alpha = 0  
})
```

# Nøstede animasjoner

```
// Fade ut med custom options, deretter inn igjen
UIView.animateWithDuration(0.2, delay: 0, options:
    UIViewAnimationOptions.BeginFromCurrentState | UIViewAnimationOptions.CurveEaseIn,
    animations: { () -> Void in
        self.image.alpha = 0
    }) { (finished) -> Void in
        UIView.animateWithDuration(1, animations: { () -> Void in
            self.image.alpha = 1
        })
    }
}
```

# Animer hele views

Ved større endringer innenfor samme view:

```
UIView.transitionWithView(self.view, duration: 1, options:
    UIViewAnimationOptions.TransitionCrossDissolve, animations: { () -> Void in
    // Legg til/fjern/skul/vis subviews
}, completion: nil)
```



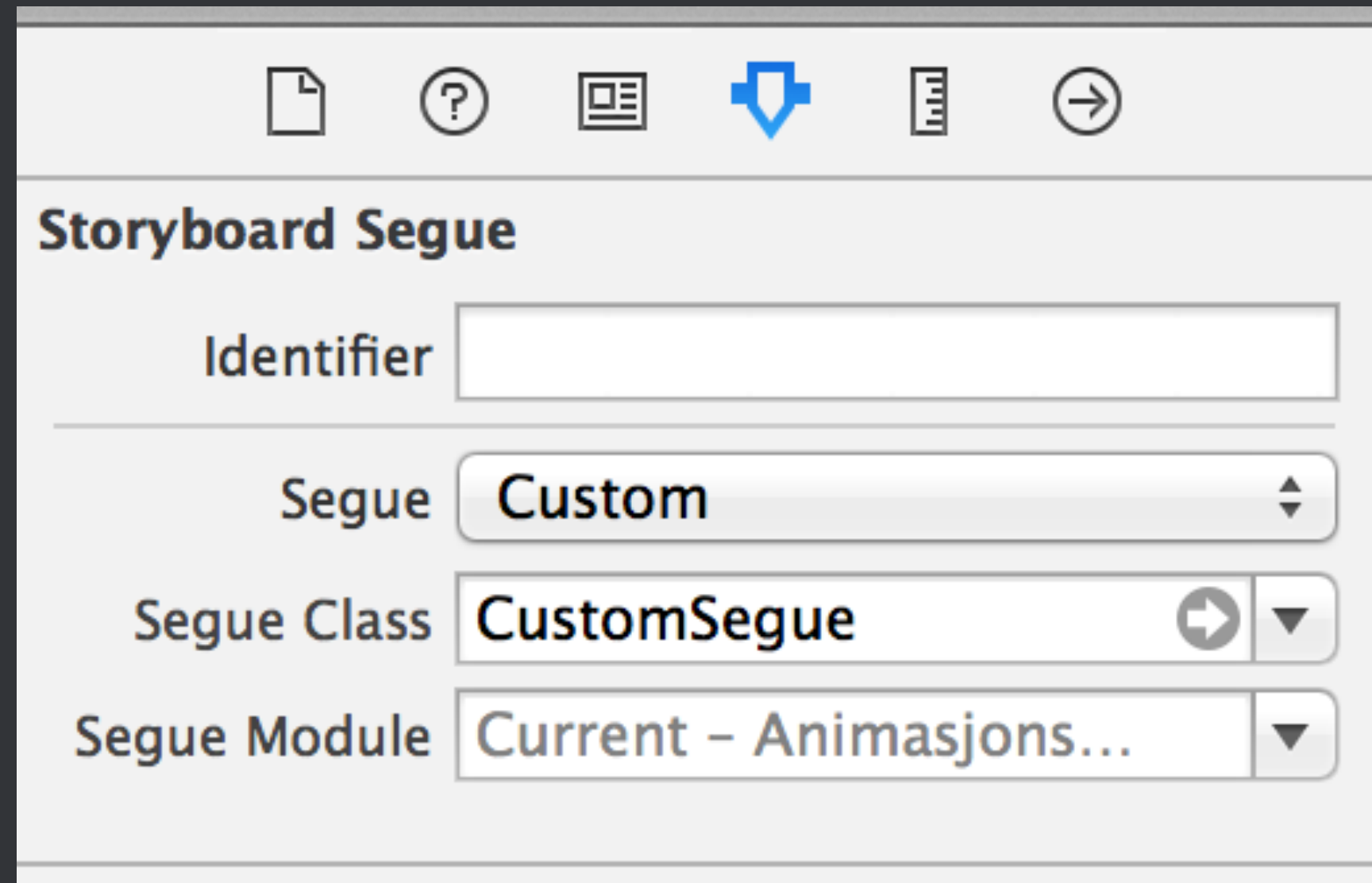
# Animator Constraints

```
heightConstraint.constant = 50;    // @IBOutlet weak var heightConstraint : NSLayoutConstraint!
```

```
UIView.animateWithDuration(2.0) {  
    self.view.layoutIfNeeded()  
}
```

# Animer custom overgang mellom view controllere (med segue)

1. Opprett en ny klasse som arver fra **UIStoryboardSegue**
2. Lag segue som vanlig mellom VC i storyboard, men velg "Custom" som type
3. Sett segue class:



```
class CustomSegue: UIStoryboardSegue {
    override func perform() {
        let source = self.sourceViewController as UIViewController
        let destination = self.destinationViewController as UIViewController

        // 1. Legg destination viewet inn i source viewet
        source.view.addSubview(destination.view)

        // 2. <sett opp starttilstand for views>

        UIView.animateWithDuration(1, animations: { () -> Void in
            // 3. <sett opp slutttilstand for views>
            }) { (finished) -> Void in
            // 4. <presenter destinationcontroller når animasjonen er ferdig>
        }
    }
}
```

```
class CustomSegue: UIStoryboardSegue {
    override func perform() {
        let source = self.sourceViewController as UIViewController
        let destination = self.destinationViewController as UIViewController

        source.view.addSubview(destination.view)

        destination.view.alpha = 0
        destination.view.transform = CGAffineTransformMakeScale(0.05, 0.05)

        UIView.animateWithDuration(1, animations: { () -> Void in
            destination.view.alpha = 1
            destination.view.transform = CGAffineTransformMakeScale(1, 1)
        }) { (finished) -> Void in
            //source.presentViewController(destination, animated: false, completion: nil)
            source.navigationController!.pushViewController(destination, animated: false)
        }
    }
}
```

# videre lesning

- Constraint animation howto: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12622424/how-do-i-animate-constraint-changes>
- Siste del av forelesning 5 i developing iOS 8 Apps with Swift fra Stanford
- 6.6 i iOS programming cookbook for XIB med CollectionView/TableView
- The basic i iOS programming cookbook for mer om UIView
- UIKit Catalog (iOS): Creating and Customizing UIKit Controls - Example-prosjekt

# Oppgaver

## Se oppgaver på IT's learning

**Forelesningen er basert på fjorårets foiler, laget av**

**Hans Magnus Inderberg og Mads Mobæk**