1. QuickBird HackNight

XCoordinator

Encapsulating transition logic with XCoordinator

What you will build

We will refactor a MVC app to encapsulate transition logic and manage inter-scene dependencies with XCoordinator.

What you will learn

What the Coordinator pattern is
How to make inter-scene dependencies clear
How XCoordinator makes code transitions easier
How to use animations in XCoordinator

Prerequisites

- Xcode 10
- Swift
- Patterns Basics

Clone Git repository at:

http://bit.do/qb-x-coordinator

Key Vocabulary

- Coordinator pattern
- XCoordinator
- Transitions

- Animations
- Dependencies
- Swift



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Agenda









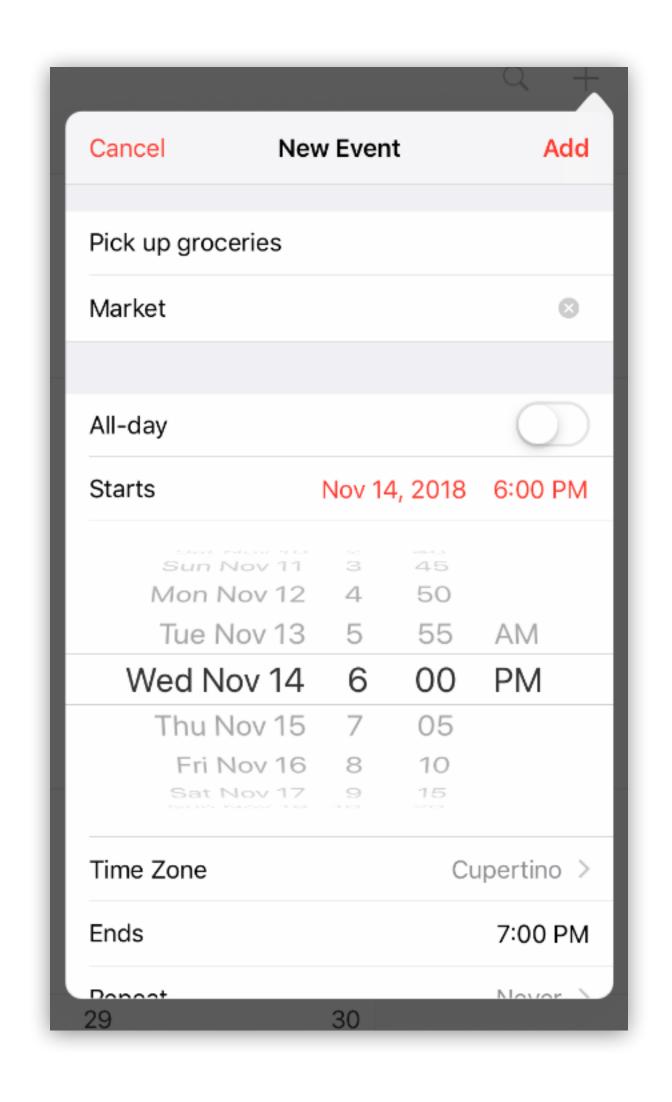
Common practice

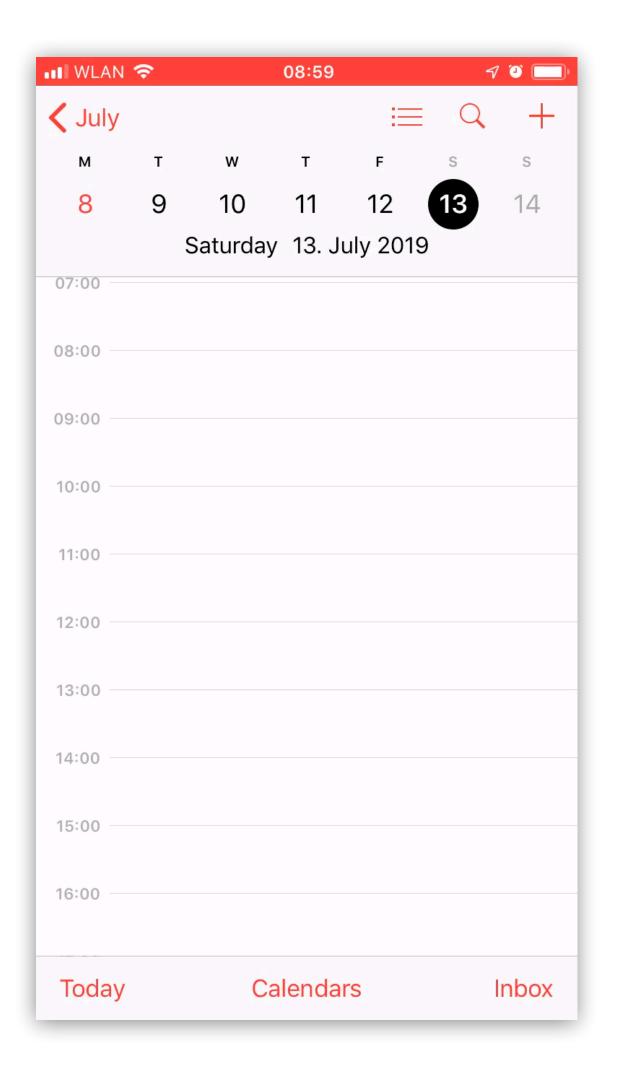
Coordinator pattern

XCoordinator

Live coding

What are transitions?





Navigation techniques



Storyboard Segues



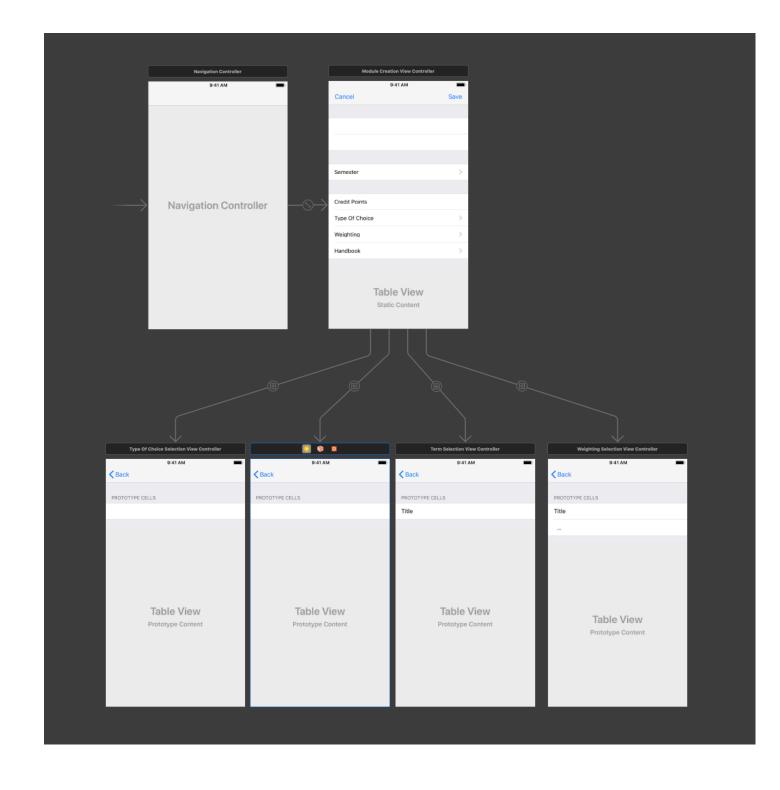
UlKit transition code



XCoordinator

Storyboard Segues

```
override func prepare(for segue: UIStoryboardSegue,
                      sender: Any?) {
   switch segue.identifier {
   case "PushNewViewController":
       guard let viewController =
            segue.destination as? NewViewController else {
           return assertionFailure()
       viewController.data = Data()
   default:
       assertionFailure()
```



String constants

assumptions about viewController context

viewControllerdependent transitions no type-safety for transition destination

Transitions in code

```
@IBAction func loginButtonTapped(_ sender: UIButton) {
    guard let navigationController = navigationController else {
        return assertionFailure()
    }

    let viewController = NewViewController()
    viewController.data = Data()
    navigationController.pushViewController(viewController, animated: true)
}
```

no String constants

assumptions about viewController context

viewControllerdependent transitions

type-safety for transition destination

Transitions using a Coordinator pattern

LoginViewController:

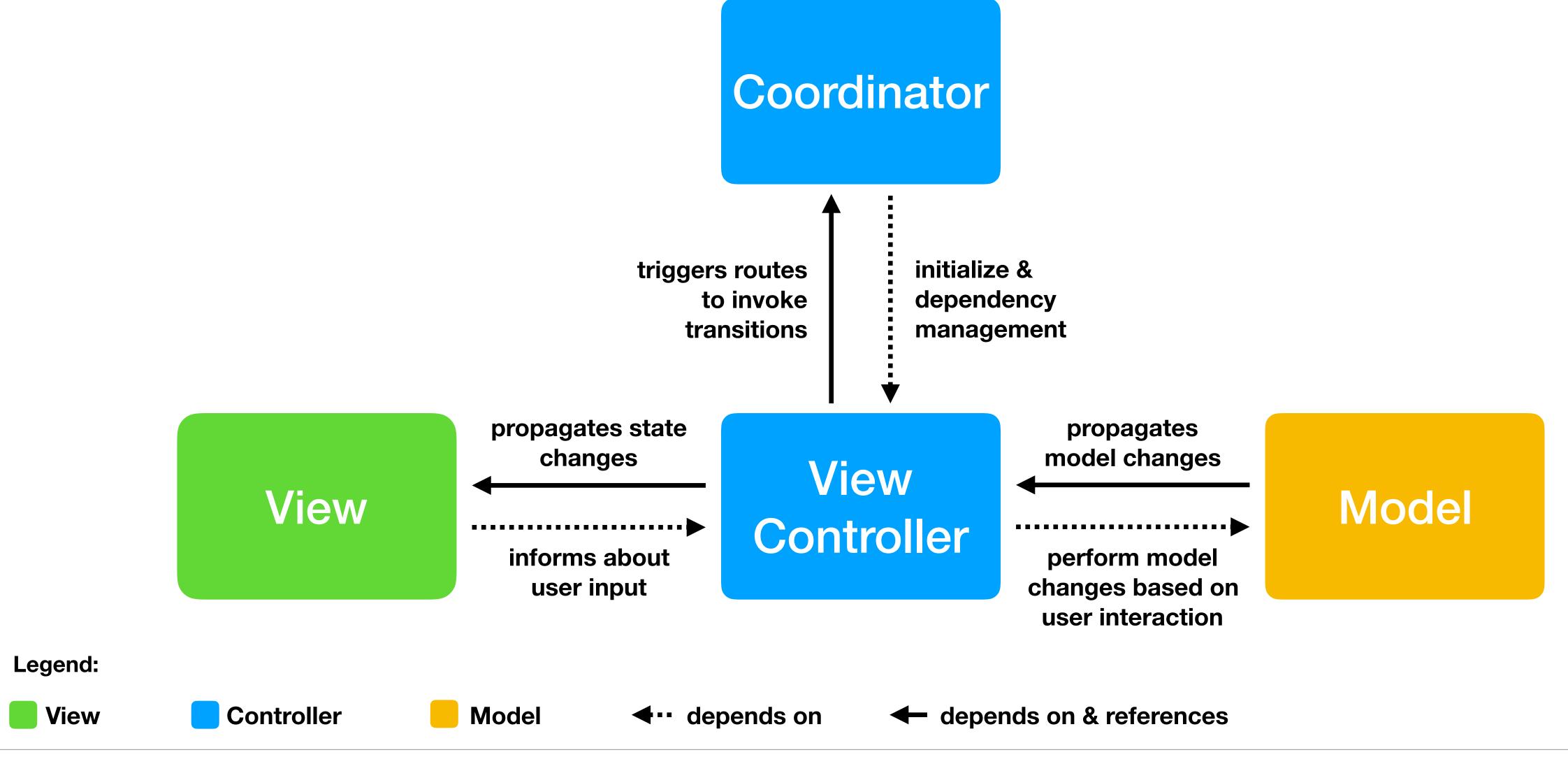
```
@IBAction func loginButtonTapped(_ sender: UIButton) {
    router trigger (loginSuccessful)
LoginCoordinator:
override func prepareTransition(for route: LoginRoute) -> NavigationTransition {
    switch route {
    case loginSuccessful:
        let viewController = NewViewController()
        viewController.data = Data()
        return .push(viewController)
```

no String constants

no assumptions about viewController context

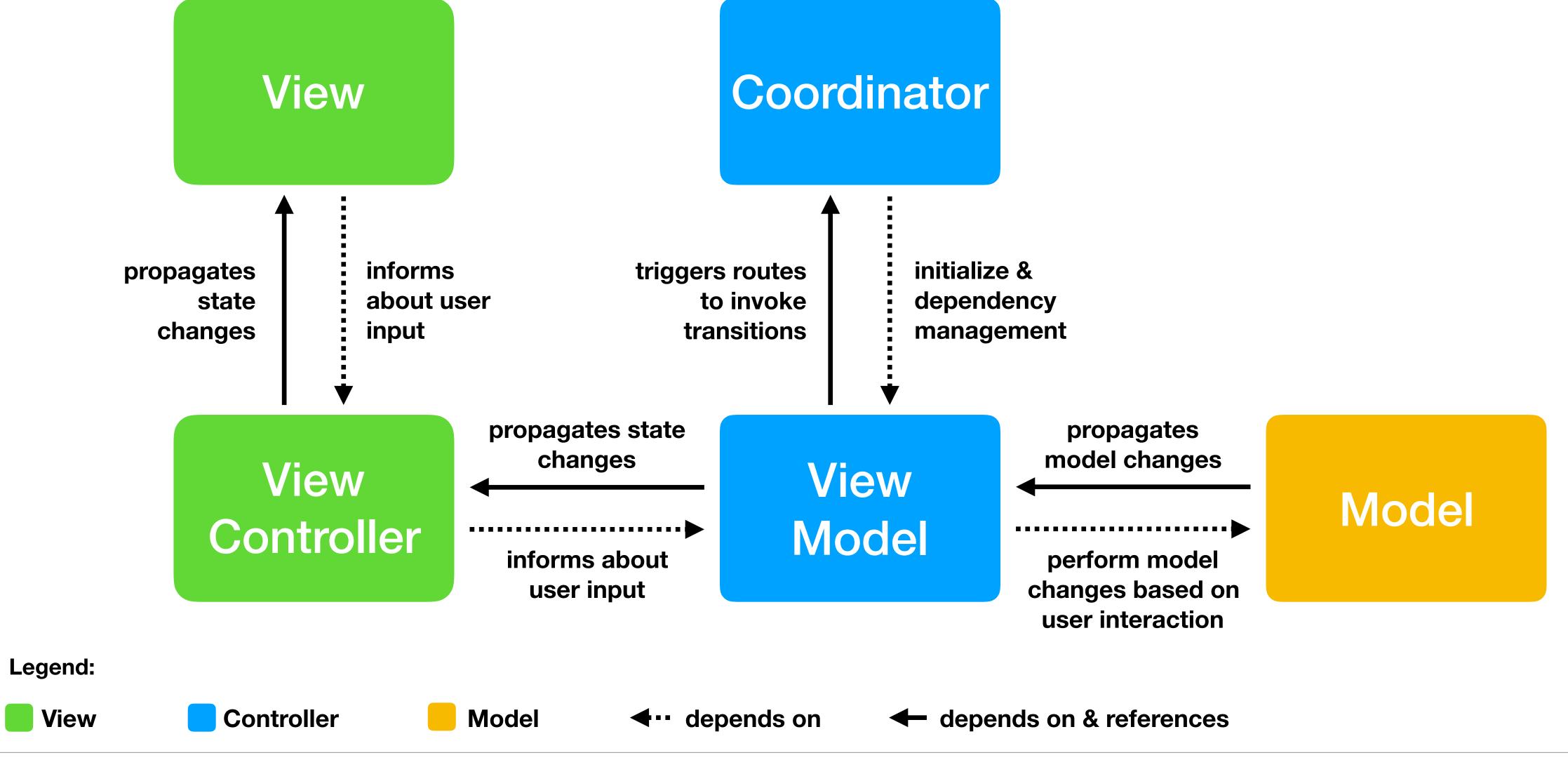
viewControllerindependent transitions type-safety for transition destination

Coordinator pattern in MVC





Coordinator pattern in MVVM





Coordinator Pattern?

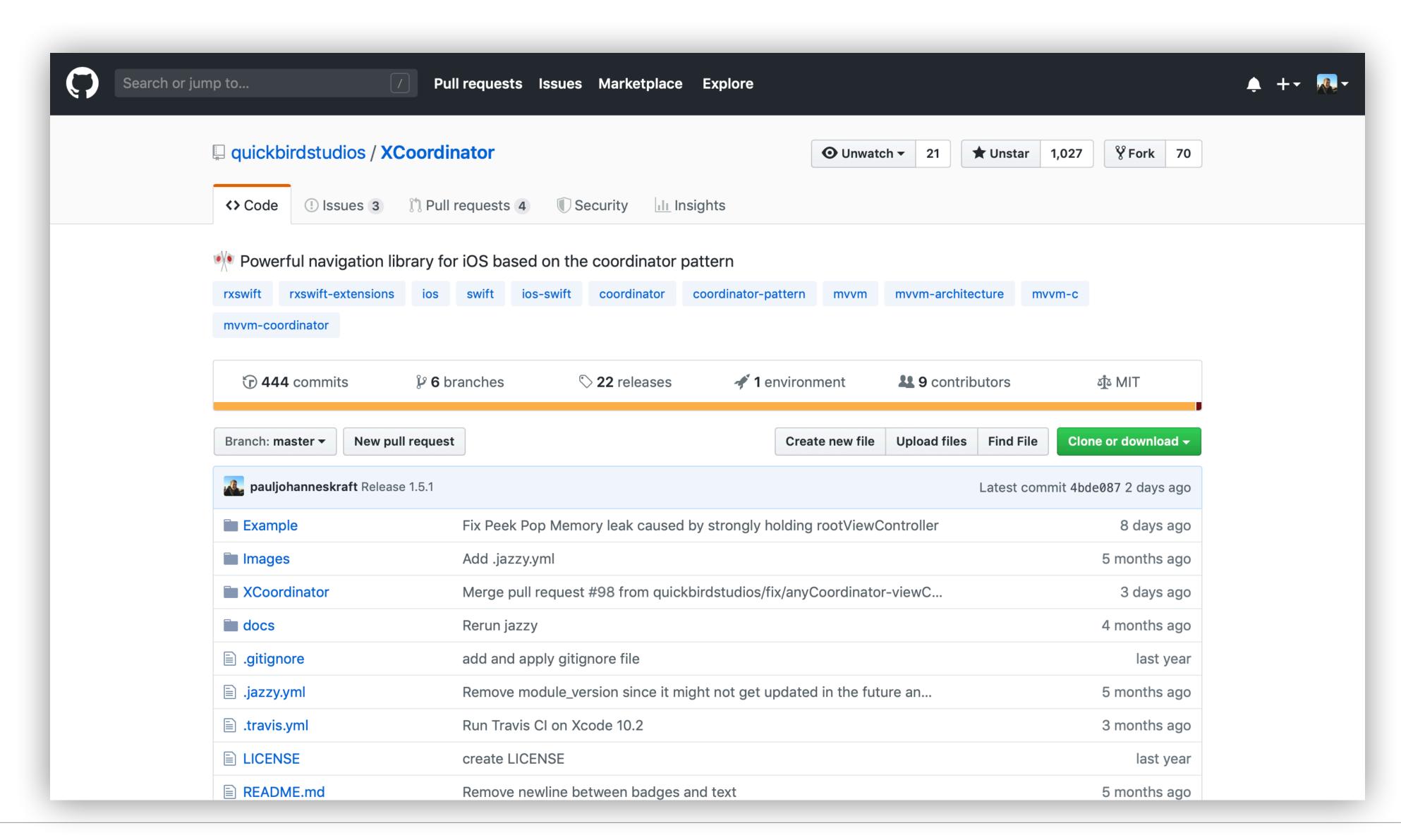
- **Separation of concerns**
- Flow-independent scenes / view controllers
- **Easily changeable navigation**logic

- **Programming overhead**
- Not the "standard way"

And that's how we got to build...



XCoordinator is on GitHub!



Apps we built with XCoordinator





Soundfit Pro



ZEPPELIN CATERPILLAR
Operator Challenge







XSTUDY Schultopf

Why use XCoordinator?

- Many different predefined transitions
- Simpler transition animation interface
- Generic BaseCoordinator with many provided subclasses
- Fast switching of coordinators without changing viewController code
- Deep Linking of routes of different types
- **RxSwift extensions**

Components in XCoordinator



- generally an enum
- cases for each possible transition
- New enumeration for each separate flow of your app



Coordinator

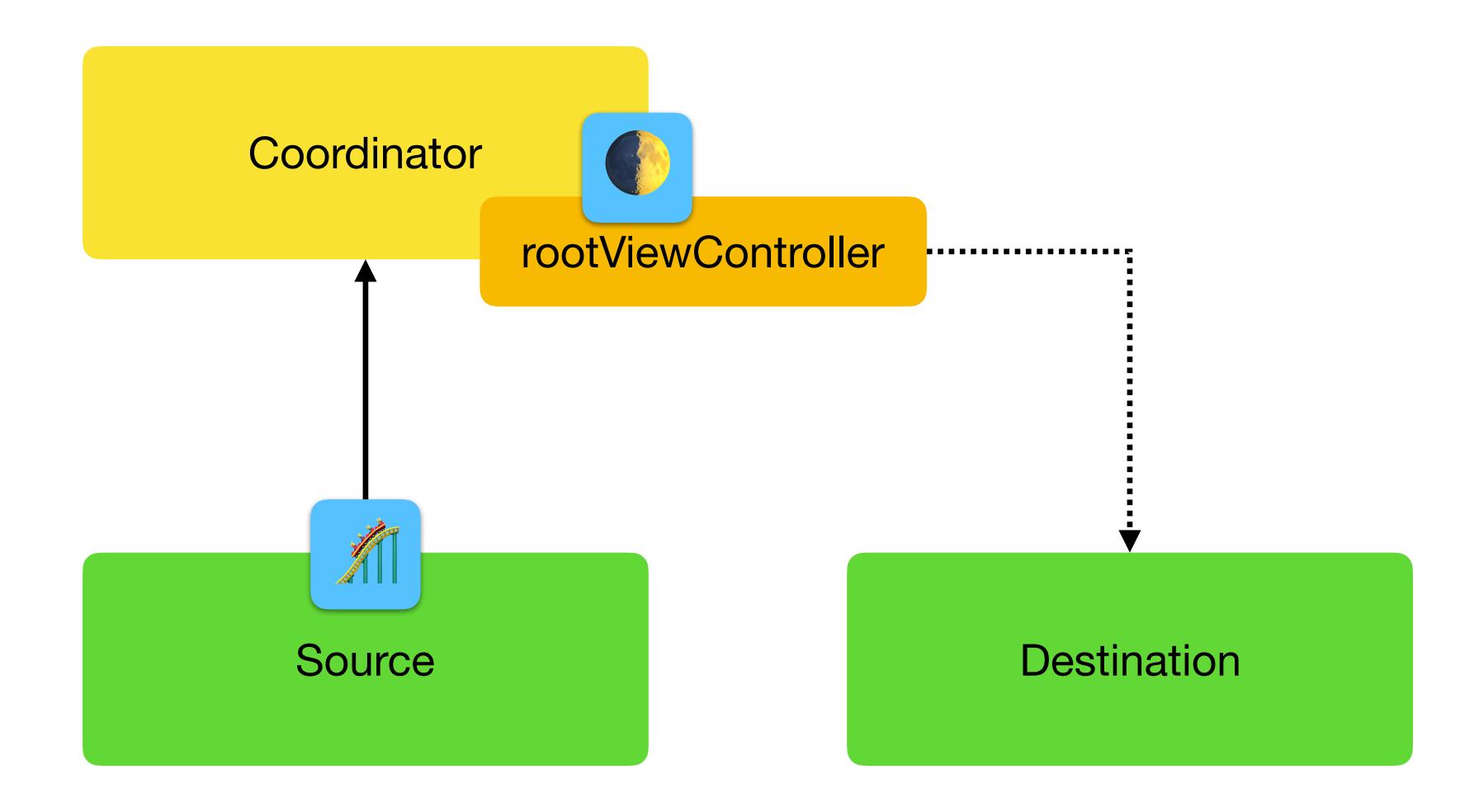
- Has a rootViewController
- Prepares transitions for triggered routes by initializing scenes
- performs transitions between scenes



Transition

- describe navigation from one scene to another
- rootViewControllerspecific

How routes are triggered



What is a Coordinator?

• init(initialRoute:)

trigger(_:with:completion:)

prepareTransition(for:)

generateRootViewController()

What is a Coordinator?

• init(initialRoute:)

- You can trigger a route right at initialisation time
- Depending on the Coordinator type, there might be other options

trigger(_:with:completion:)

Triggers a route, options can define to (not) animate the transition

prepareTransition(for:)

 Prepares transitions for a given route - might not be the same for different coordinator implementations of the same route

generateRootViewController()

 Creates the rootViewController for your coordinator - if you want to specify a custom rootViewController make sure to do this here, since it is read-only afterwards

Coordinator & Transition types

BaseCoordinator<RouteType, TransitionType> ViewCoordinator<RouteType> **UIViewController** embed, present, dismiss, none NavigationCoordinator<RouteType> ·UINavigationController push, pop, popToRoot, set TabBarCoordinator<RouteType> **UITabBarController** set, select, selectIndex SplitCoordinator<RouteType> **UISplitViewController** show, showDetail PageCoordinator<RouteType> **UIPageViewController** set



Let's integrate XCoordinator in our app!



QB HackNight

Introduce XCoordinator to your app

- Create Route enum cases for all possible segues or transition code segments
- Add AnyRouter of the created Route-enum to the viewControllers handling transitions and replace the transition code / segues with triggering of routes
- Implement a Coordinator by overriding the prepareTransition(for:) method
- Make sure to use the Coordinator ©

Exercise: Integrating XCoordinator



Task 1: Create LoginCoordinator & use as initial coordinator

Task 2: Create HomeCoordinator as TabBarCoordinator



QB HackNight

Solution 1: LoginCoordinator

SWIFT

Create LoginRoute.swift in Routing

- Create a LoginRoute enum with one case for each possible transition of that flow
- Introduce an `AnyRouter<LoginRoute>` into `LoginViewController` and replace transition logic with triggering routes
- Create a LoginCoordinator as a ViewCoordinator
 - Override `generateRootViewController` to create a `LoginViewController` as the coordinator's rootViewController
 - Override `prepareTransition(for:)` to prepare transitions for the given routes
 - Create an empty initializer to make sure, the coordinator is always correctly initialized
- Use `coordinator.setRoot` to set the rootViewController of the app's window
- Try it out! Check, if everything still works.

Solution 2: HomeCoordinator

SWIFT

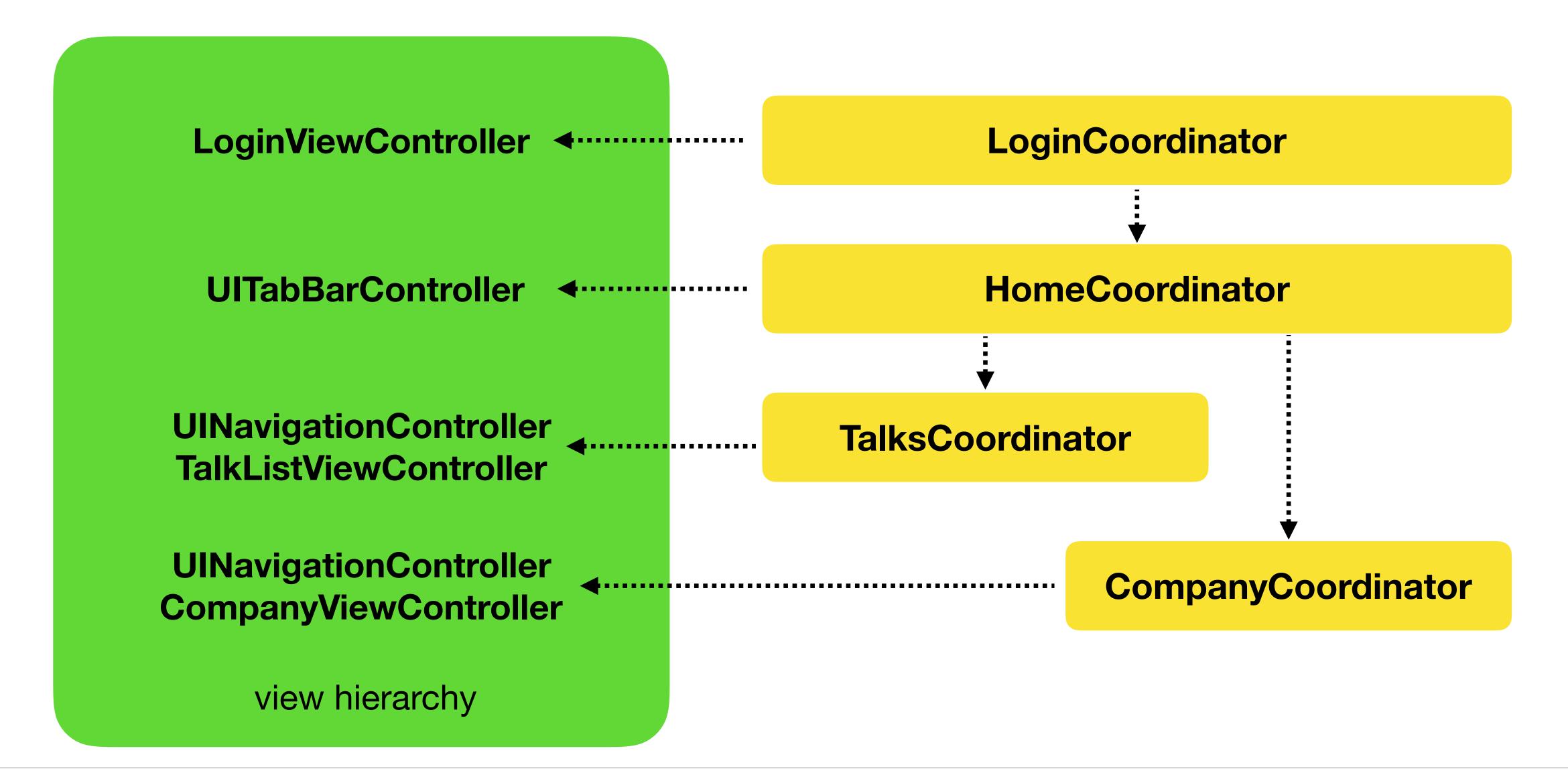
Create HomeRoute.swift in Routing

- Identify `HomeCoordinator` as a useful abstraction
- Create a `HomeRoute` with only an `initial` route, since there are no interactions possible
- Implement `HomeCoordinator` as a `TabBarCoordinator`
 - Create empty initializer to make sure it is always correctly initialized
 - Override `prepareTransition(for:)` to provide transitions for triggered routes
- Change `prepareTransition(for:)` in `LoginCoordinator` to present the coordinator instead of creating viewControllers

What did we achieve?

- Abstraction from transition logic & individual scenes/viewControllers
 - You can easily swap out, which transition is performed, when a route is triggered without the need of changing a viewController —> higher reusability
- Type-safe transitions (You cannot trigger a push transitions on a UITabBarController)
- Simpler transition animation interface
- Creation of scenes and connected model data at one place
 - You can also pass data using associated values in enum cases, if you want/need to pass data

Coordinator hierarchies



When do I need a new Route/Coordinator?

- Rule of thumb: new rootViewController to perform transitions on
- New Context
 - creation/editing of a model element
 - tabs in a UlTabBarController that have distinct features
- Presentation of new Scene
- Encapsulation of behavior —> restricting access of certain scenes to specific routes (see RedirectionRouter/RedirectionCoordinator)

Setup for Exercise

Log into WiFi:

SSID: "Quickbird Guests"

Password: "QuickBirdStudios!"

Clone the following repository using Git (or download as .zip):

http://bit.do/qb-x-coordinator

Open



HackNight-XCoordinator.xcworkspace

Exercise: Finishing up integration



Task 1 (TalksRoute.swift): Introduce a TalksCoordinator

Task 2 (HomeRoute.swift): Make sure to highlight the Company-tab when routing to the Home route

Task 3 (CompanyRoute.swift): Introduce an CompanyCoordinator

Task 4 (LoginRoute.swift): Add login input validation

Solution 1.1 - Slide 1/2

Create TalksRoute in TalksRoute.swift

```
enum TalksRoute: Route {
   case initial
}
```

Solution 1.1 - Slide 2/2

Create TalksCoordinator in TalksRoute.swift

```
class TalksCoordinator: NavigationCoordinator<TalksRoute> {
   init() {
        super.init(initialRoute: .initial)
   override func prepareTransition(for route: TalksRoute) -> NavigationTransition {
        switch route {
        case initial:
            let viewController = TalkListViewController()
            viewController.talks = Model.createTalks()
            viewController_router = anyRouter
            return .push(viewController)
```

Solution 1.2 - Slide 1/2

Adapt TalksRoute in TalksRoute.swift

```
enum TalksRoute: Route {
    case initial
    case detail(Talk)
}
```

Adapt prepareTransition(for:) in TalksCoordinator

```
case let .detail(talk):
    let viewController = TalkDetailViewController()
    viewController.talk = talk
    viewController.router = anyRouter
    return .push(viewController, animation: .fade)
```

(optional) Solution 1.3

Solution 1.2 - Slide 2/2

Add router property to TalksViewController in TalksViewController.swift

```
class TalkListViewController: UIViewController {
   /* . */
   var router: AnyRouter<TalksRoute>!
```

Trigger detail route in tableView(_:didSelectRowAt:)

```
extension TalkListViewController: UITableViewDelegate {
    func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView,
                  didSelectRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {
        let model = talks[indexPath.row]
        router.trigger(.detail(model))
```

Solution 2

Use TalksCoordinator by adapting HomeCoordinator in HomeRoute.swift

Solution 3.1

• Create CompanyRoute in CompanyRoute.swift

```
enum CompanyRoute: Route {
   case initial
}
```

Solution 3.1

Create CompanyRoute & CompanyCoordinator in CompanyRoute.swift

```
enum CompanyRoute: Route {
    case initial
class CompanyCoordinator: NavigationCoordinator<CompanyRoute> {
   init() {
        super.init(initialRoute: .initial)
   override func prepareTransition(for route: CompanyRoute) -> NavigationTransition {
        switch route {
        case .initial:
            let viewController = CompanyViewController()
            viewController.company = Model.createCompany()
            return _push(viewController)
```

(Optional) Solution 3.2

Add website(URL) case to CompanyRoute

```
enum CompanyRoute: Route {
    case initial
    case website(URL)
}
```

Adapt prepareTransition(for:) in CompanyCoordinator

```
case let .website(url):
    UIApplication.shared.open(url)
    return .none()
```

(Optional) Solution 3.2

Trigger .website(URL) in CompanyViewController

```
var router: AnyRouter<CompanyRoute>!

@objc private func websiteButtonTapped() {
    guard let url = company?.website,
        UIApplication.shared.canOpenURL(url) else {
        return assertionFailure()
    }

    router.trigger(.website(url))
}
```

Don't forget to set the **router** of the **CompanyViewController** in the **CompanyCoordinator**!





- Powerful navigation library for iOS using the Coordinator pattern
- Developed by QuickBird Studios, located in Munich
- Provides base classes for different coordinator types, such as NavigationCoordinator, TabBarCoordinator, and many more
- Encapsulates navigation code for UlKit and provides consistent API for different transition types
- Predefined transition types with completion handler to ensure that transitions are executed sequentially
- RxSwift extensions!
- Full support for custom transitions & animations

References

 XCoordinator: Powerful navigation library for iOS based on the coordinator pattern (https://github.com/quickbirdstudios/XCoordinator)

 Introducing an iOS navigation library based on the coordinator pattern by Stefan Kofler (https://quickbirdstudios.com/blog/ios-navigation-library-based-on-the-coordinator-pattern)

• **The Coordinator** by Soroush Khanlou (http://khanlou.com/2015/01/the-coordinator)