

Stanford CS193p

Developing Applications for iOS

Fall 2013-14



Today

- ⦿ **Introduction to Objective-C (con't)**

Continue showing Card Game Model with Deck, PlayingCard, PlayingCardDeck

- ⦿ **Xcode 5 Demonstration**

Start building the simple Card Game

Objective-C

Card.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;

@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;

@end
```

Card.m

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface Card()

@end

@implementation Card

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards
{
    int score = 0;

    for (Card *card in otherCards) {
        if ([card.contents isEqualToString:self.contents]) {
            score = 1;
        }
    }

    return score;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Deck : NSObject

@end
```

Let's look at another class.
This one represents a deck of cards.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck
```

@end

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck
```

Note that this method has 2 arguments
(and returns nothing).
It's called “addCard:atTop:”.

And this one takes no arguments and returns a Card
(i.e. a pointer to an instance of a Card in the heap).

@end

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

We must `#import` the header file for any class we use in this file (e.g. Card).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{

}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"
@implementation Deck
```

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”

```
@end
```

However, if we want an addCard:
method without atTop:, we can
define it separately.

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

Arguments to methods
(like the `atTop:` argument)
are never “optional.”

```
@implementation Deck
```

However, if we want an `addCard:`
method without `atTop:`, we can
define it separately.

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

And then simply implement it in
terms of the the other method.

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

A deck of cards obviously needs some storage to keep the cards in. We need an `@property` for that. But we don't want it to be public (since it's part of our private, internal implementation).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

A deck of cards obviously needs some storage to keep the cards in. We need an `@property` for that. But we don't want it to be public (since it's part of our private, internal implementation).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

So we put the `@property` declaration we need here in our `@implementation`.

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

self.cards is an `NSMutableArray` ...

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck
```

Now that we have a property to store our cards in, let's take a look at a sample implementation of the addCard:atTop: method.

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

... and these are `NSMutableArray` methods.
(`insertObject:atIndex:` and `addObject:`).

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

But there's a problem here.

When does the object pointed to by the pointer returned by `self.cards` ever get created?

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Declaring a `@property` makes space in the instance for the pointer itself, but not does not allocate space in the heap for the object the pointer points to.

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

The place to put this needed heap allocation is
in the getter for the cards @property.

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

The place to put this needed heap allocation is
in the getter for the cards @property.

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

All properties start out with a value of 0
(called nil for pointers to objects).
So all we need to do is allocate and initialize the object if
the pointer to it is nil.
This is called “lazy instantiation”.

Now you can start to see the usefulness of a @property.

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck
- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

We'll talk about allocating and initializing objects more later, but here's a simple way to do it.

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Now the cards property will always at least be an empty mutable array, so this code will always do what we want.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Let's collapse the code we've written so far to make some space.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [ [NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{

}
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [ [NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    drawRandomCard simply grabs a card from a
    random spot in our self.cards array.

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    arc4random() returns a random integer; This is the C modulo operator.

    unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
    randomCard = self.cards[index];
    [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

These square brackets actually are the equivalent of sending the message objectAtIndexedSubscript: to the array.

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Fall 2013

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Calling objectAtIndexedSubscript: with an argument of zero on an empty array will **crash** (array index out of bounds)!

So let's protect against that case.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if ([self.cards count]) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if ([self.cards count]) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

PlayingCard.m

Let's see what it's like to make a subclass of one of our own classes.
In this example, a subclass of Card specific to a playing card (e.g.A♠).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard
```

Of course we must `#import` our superclass.

And `#import` our own header file in our implementation file.

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

@end
```

A PlayingCard has some properties that a vanilla Card doesn't have.
Namely, the PlayingCard's suit and rank.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

`NSUInteger` is a typedef for an unsigned integer.

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard
```

We'll represent the suit as an `NSString` that simply contains a single character corresponding to the suit (i.e. one of these characters: ♠♣♥♦). If this property is `nil`, it'll mean “suit not set”.

We'll represent the rank as an integer from 0 (rank not set) to 13 (a King).

We could just use the C type `unsigned int` here.
It's mostly a style choice.
Many people like to use `NSUInteger` and `NSInteger` in public API
and `unsigned int` and `int` inside implementation.
But be careful, `int` is 32 bits, `NSInteger` might be 64 bits.
If you have an `NSInteger` that is really big (i.e. > 32 bits worth)
it could get truncated if you assign it to an `int`.
Probably safer to use one or the other everywhere.

```
@end
```

PlayingCard.m

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly.

But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the `contents` property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly.

But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the `contents` property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

The method `stringWithFormat:` is an `NSString` method that's sort of like using the C function `printf` to create the string.

Note we are creating an `NSString` here in a different way than `alloc/init`. We'll see more about "class methods" like `stringWithFormat:` a little later.

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

Calling the getters of our two properties
(rank and suit) on ourself.

But this is a pretty bad representation of the card
(e.g., it would say 11♣ instead of J♣ and 1♥ instead of A♥).

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic)NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

We'll create an `NSArray` of `NSStrings`, each of which corresponds to a given rank.

Again, 0 will be “rank not set” (so we'll use ?).
11, 12 and 13 will be J Q K and 1 will be A.

Then we'll create our “J ♠” string by appending (with the `stringByAppendingString:` method) the suit onto the end of the string we get by looking in the array.

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Notice the `@[]` notation to create an array.

Here's the array-accessing `[]` notation again
(like we used with `self.cards[index]` earlier).

Also note the `@“ ”` notation to create a (constant) `NSString`.

All of these notations are converted into normal message-sends by the compiler.

For example, `@[...]` is `[[NSArray alloc] initWithObjects:...]`.
`rankStrings[self.rank]` is `[rankStrings objectAtIndexIndexedSubscript:self.rank]`.

`@end`

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic)NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

This is nice because a “not yet set” rank shows up as ?.

But what about a “not yet set” suit?
Let’s override the getter for suit to make a suit of `nil` return ?.

Yet another nice use for properties versus direct instance variables.

```
- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Let's take this a little further and override the setter for suit to have it check to be sure no one tries to set a suit to something invalid.

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

```
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Notice that we can embed the array creation as the target of this message send. We're simply sending `containsObject:` to the array created by the `@[]`.

```
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if (@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}
- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}
```

`containsObject:` is an `NSArray` method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

But there's a problem here now.
A compiler warning will be generated
if we do this.

Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the
setter and the getter for a property,
then you have to create the instance
variable for the property yourself.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

But there's a problem here now.
A compiler warning will be generated
if we do this.

Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the
setter and the getter for a property,
then you have to create the instance
variable for the property yourself.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Luckily, the compiler can help with this
using the `@synthesize` directive.

If you implement only the setter OR
the getter (or neither), the compiler
adds this `@synthesize` for you.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter



Name of the property  
we're creating an  
instance variable for.



Name of the instance  
variable to associate with  
the property.



We almost always pick an  
instance variable name that is  
underbar followed by the  
name of the property.


- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
```

You should only ever access the instance variable directly ...

```
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2660"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}
```

... in the property's setter ...

... in its getter ...

... or in an initializer (more on this later).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

All of the methods we've seen so far are “instance methods”.

They are methods sent to instances of a class.
But it is also possible to create methods
that are sent to the class itself.
Usually these are either creation methods
(like `alloc` or `stringWithFormat:`)
or utility methods.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2660"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

Class methods start with +
Instance methods start with -

@end
```

Here's an example of a class utility method which returns an `NSArray` of the `NSStrings` which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return ...
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Since a class method is not sent to an instance, we cannot reference our properties in here (since properties represent per-instance storage).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Here's an example of a class utility method which returns an `NSArray` of the `NSStrings` which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

We actually already have the array of valid suits, so let's just move that up into our new class method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

It'd probably be instructive to go back and look at the invocation of the `NSString` class method `stringWithFormat:` a few slides ago.

Also, make sure you understand that `stringByAppendingString:` above is not a class method, it is an instance method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

The `validSuits` class method might be useful to users of our `PlayingCard` class, so let's make it public.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

Let's move our other array
(the strings of the ranks)
into a class method too.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings =
        return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

We'll leave this one private because the public API for the rank is purely numeric.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

@end
```

And now let's call that class method.

Note that we are not required to declare this earlier in the file than we use it.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic)NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

But here's another class method that might be good to make public.

So we'll add it to the header file.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

And, finally, let's use maxRank inside the setter for the rank @property to make sure the rank is never set to an improper value.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @{@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"};
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic)NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

That's it for our PlayingCard.
It's a good example of array
notation, `@synthesize`, class
methods, and using getters and
setters for validation.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Let's look at one last class.
This one is a subclass of Deck and
represents a full 52-card deck of
PlayingCards.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

It appears to have no public API,
but it is going to override a
method that Deck inherits from
NSObject called `init`.

`init` will contain everything
necessary to initialize a
PlayingCardDeck.

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck
```

```
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
```

Initialization in Objective-C happens immediately after allocation.

We always nest a call to init around a call to alloc.

e.g. Deck *myDeck = [[PlayingCardDeck alloc] init]
or NSMutableArray *cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init]

Classes can have more complicated initializers than just plain “init”
(e.g. initWithCapacity: or some such).

We’ll talk more about that next week as well.

```
}
```

Only call an init method immediately after calling alloc to make space in the heap for that new object. And never call alloc without immediately calling some init method on the newly allocated object.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{

}

@end
```

Notice this weird “return type” of `instancetype`. It basically tells the compiler that this method returns an object which will be the same type as the object that this message was sent to.

We will pretty much only use it for `init` methods.
Don’t worry about it too much for now.
But always use this return type for your `init` methods.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {

    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

This sequence of code might also seem weird.
Especially an assignment to `self`!

This is the ONLY time you would ever assign something to `self`.
The idea here is to return `nil` if you cannot initialize this object.
But we have to check to see if our `super`class can initialize itself.
The assignment to `self` is a bit of protection against our trying to
continue to initialize ourselves if our `super`class couldn't initialize.

Just always do this and don't worry about it too much.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck
- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {

    }
    return self;
}
@end
```

Sending a message to `super` is how we send a message to ourselves, but use our superclass's implementation instead of our own.

Standard object-oriented stuff.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

The implementation of init is quite simple.
We'll just iterate through all the suits and
then through all the ranks in that suit ...

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {

            }
        }
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize
a PlayingCard
and then set its suit and rank.

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

We never implemented an `init` method in `PlayingCard`, so it just inherits the one from `NSObject`. Even so, we must always call an `init` method after `alloc`.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize
a PlayingCard
and then set its suit and rank.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

We will need to `#import`
PlayingCard's header file
since we are referencing it now
in our implementation.

We never implemented an `init`
method in PlayingCard, so it just
inherits the one from `NSObject`.
Even so, we must always call an
`init` method after `alloc`.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Finally we just add each PlayingCard
we create to ourself
(we are a Deck, remember).

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card];
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card];
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

And that's it!
We inherit everything else we need to
be a Deck of cards
(like the ability to drawRandomCard)
from our superclass.

Demo

- Let's start building a Card Game out of these classes

Today we'll just have a single card that we can flip over to reveal the Ace of clubs.

The following slides are a walkthrough of the demonstration done in class.
You will need this walkthrough to do your first homework assignment.

Green Bubbles
are just for
“information.”

Yellow Bubbles
mean “do something.”

Red Bubbles
mean “important!”

Green Bubbles
with small text is for
“minor notes.”

Xcode 5 Splash Screen



Welcome to Xcode

Version 5.0

Launch Xcode 5 and click here to create a new project.



Create a new Xcode project

Start building a new iPhone, iPad or Mac application.



Check out an existing project

Start working on something from an SCM Repository.

No Recent Projects

Open Other...

As you create projects, they will appear here.



Loading

No Issues



Choose a template for your new project



Application
Framework & Library
Other



Application
Framework & Library
Application Plug-in
System Plug-in
Other



Master-Detail Application



OpenGL Game



Page-Based Application



1 Single View Application



Tabbed Application



Utility Application



Empty Application



SpriteKit Game

Xcode 5 can be used to develop both iOS and Mac OSX applications.

These buttons are used to select a template which Xcode 5 uses to generate some code to get you started.

Cancel

Click on the “Single View Application” template. It creates a simple MVC application.

Previous

Next

Then click Next.



Loading

No Issues



Our first application is going to be a
Card Matching Game

These fields describe
your project.
We'll be filling them in
during the next few
slides.

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name Matchismo
Organization Name
Company Identifier
Bundle Identifier com.yourcompany.Matchismo
Class Prefix
Devices Universal

Cancel

Previous

Next

No Selection

The name of our project is going to be
“Matchismo” so type that in here.

This will appear in
the copyright at the
top of all code files
you create.

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name Matchismo

Organization Name CS193p

Company Identifier

Bundle Identifier com.yourcompany.Matchismo

Class Prefix

Devices Universal

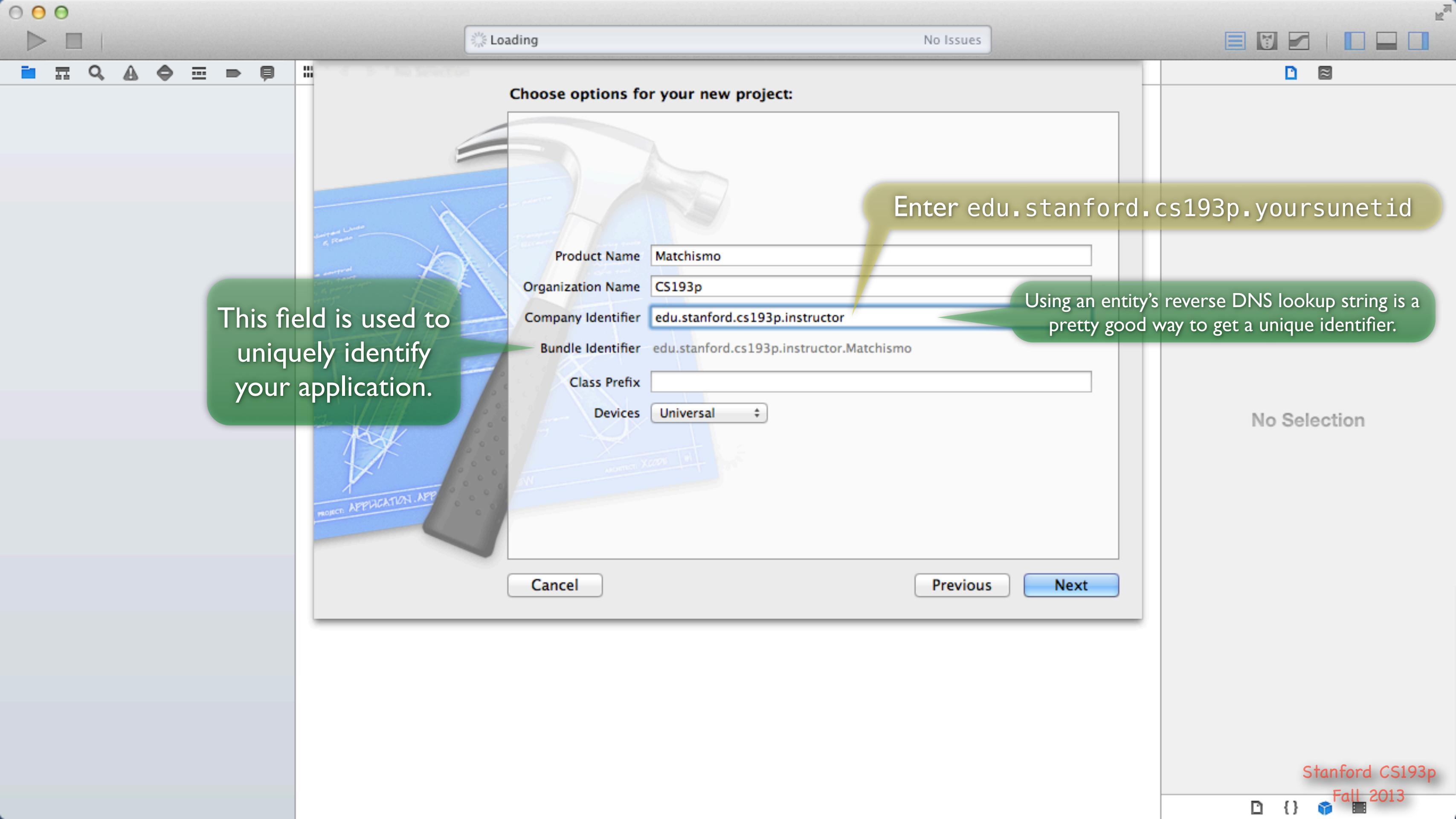
Here you can enter CS193p
or Stanford
or Bob's Awesome App House.

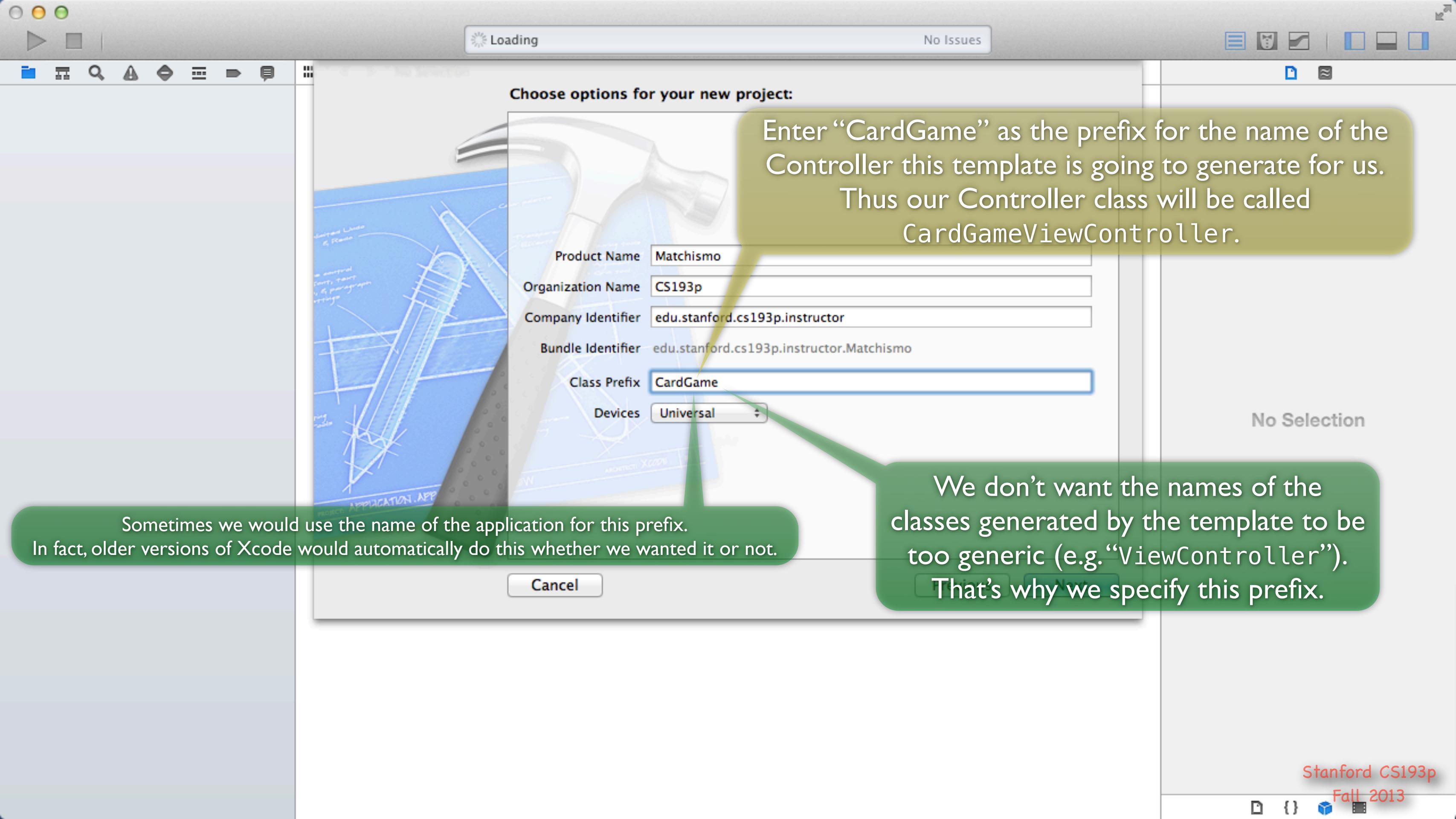
No Selection

Cancel

Previous

Next

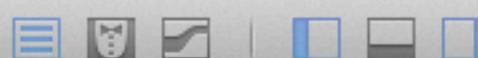
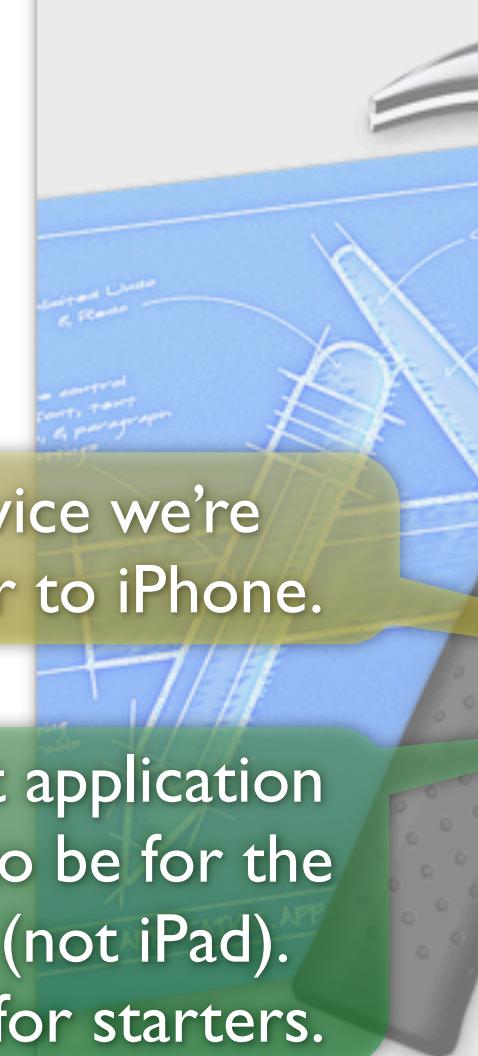






Loading

No Issues

**Choose options for your new project:**

Product Name

Organization Name

Company Identifier

Bundle Identifier

Class Prefix iPad iPhone

Device: Universal

Cancel **Previous** **Next**

Set the Device we're developing for to iPhone.

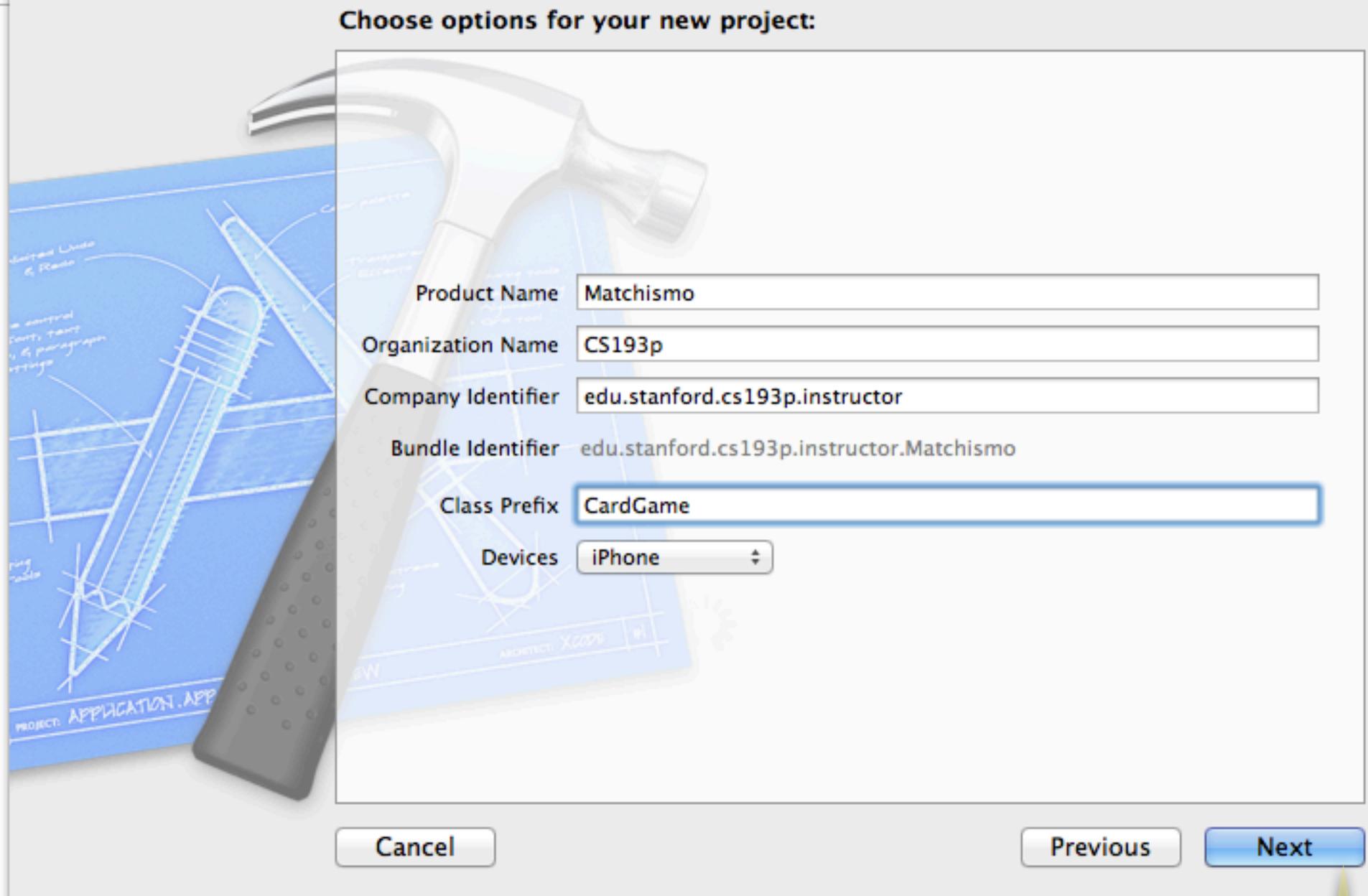
Our first application is going to be for the iPhone (not iPad). At least for starters.

A Universal application runs on both iPhone and iPad. In a Universal application, the iPad and the iPhone each has its own UI design (since they have different UI idioms). Xcode provides tools for designing two different UIs in the same application.

No Selection

Loading

No Issues



No Selection

Then click Next.

Xcode wants to know where to store this project's directory.

Home directory.

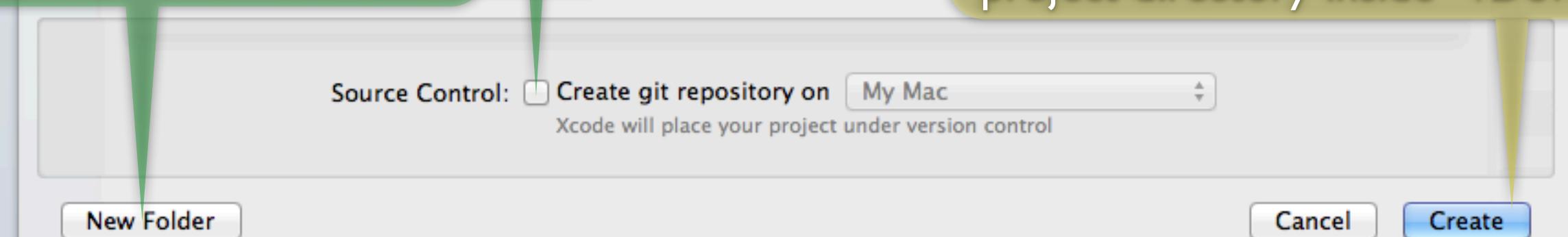
“Developer” folder inside the home directory.
There are no projects in it currently.

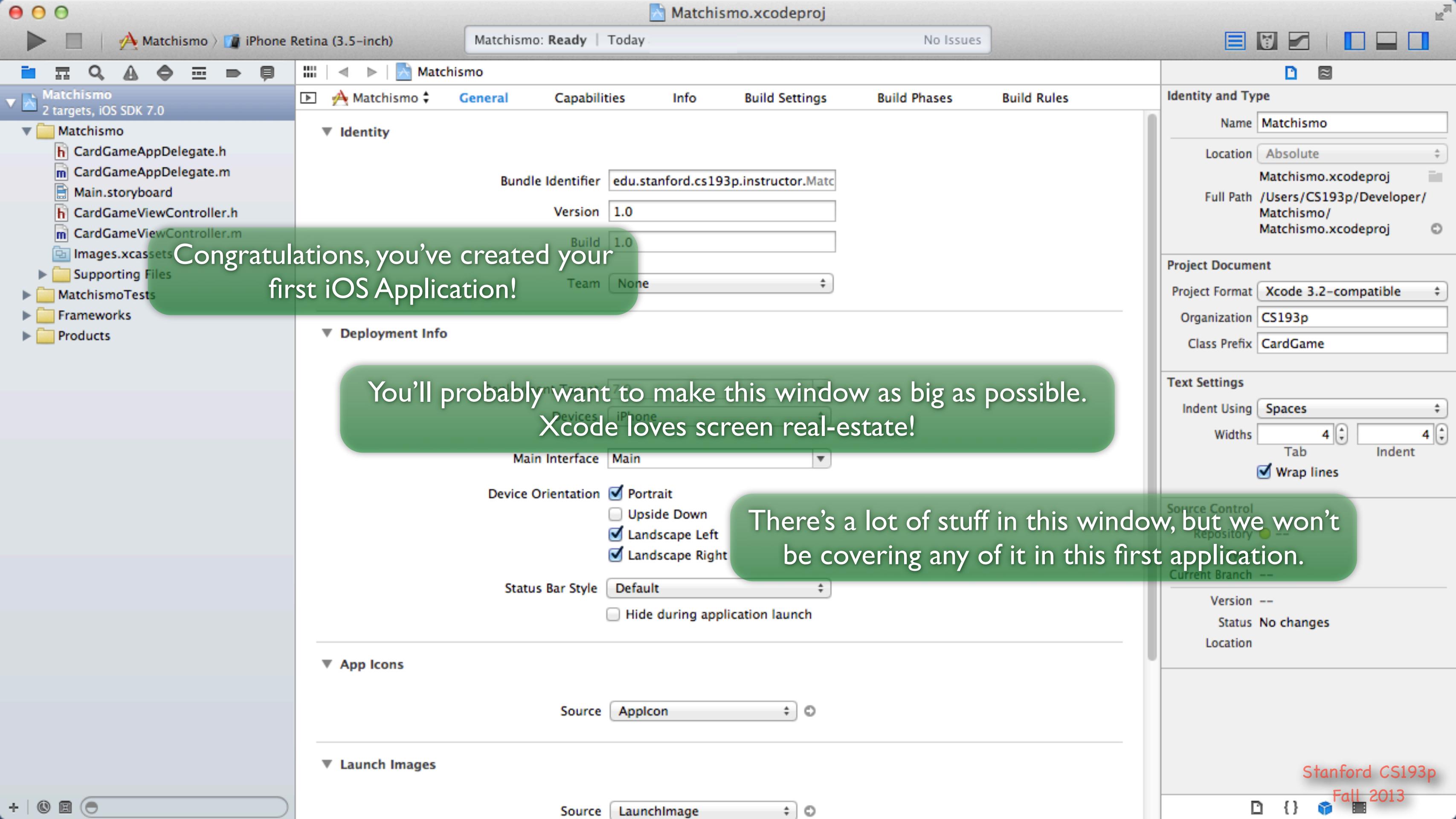
We will hopefully be covering source control in this course.
But not for this first project, so leave this switch turned off.

If you don't have a Developer folder in your home directory, you can create it with this New Folder button.

No Selection
Navigate to a directory called “Developer” in your home directory (create it if needed).

Then click Create to create your project directory inside ~/Developer.





The Single View Application template we chose at the beginning has created a simple MVC for us.

Our MVC's View is inside Main.storyboard.

CardGameViewController.m is the code for our MVC's Controller.

We'll have to create our MVC's Model ourselves later.

Let's open up and look at our MVC's View by clicking on Main.storyboard.

Don't worry about CardGameAppDelegate.m for this project.

Matchismo.xcodeproj

No Issues

Matchismo

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

General Capabilities Info Build Settings Build Phases Build Rules

Identity and Type

Name Matchismo

Location Absolute

Bundle Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo.xcodeproj

Project Document

Project Format Xcode 3.2-compatible

Organization CS193p

Class Prefix CardGame

Text Settings

Indent Using Spaces

Widths Tab 4 Indent 4

Wrap lines

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

Location

Matchismo.xcodeproj

Matchismo

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.m

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

General Capabilities Info Build Settings Build Phases Build Rules

Identity

Version 1.0

Build 1.0

Deployment Info

App Icons

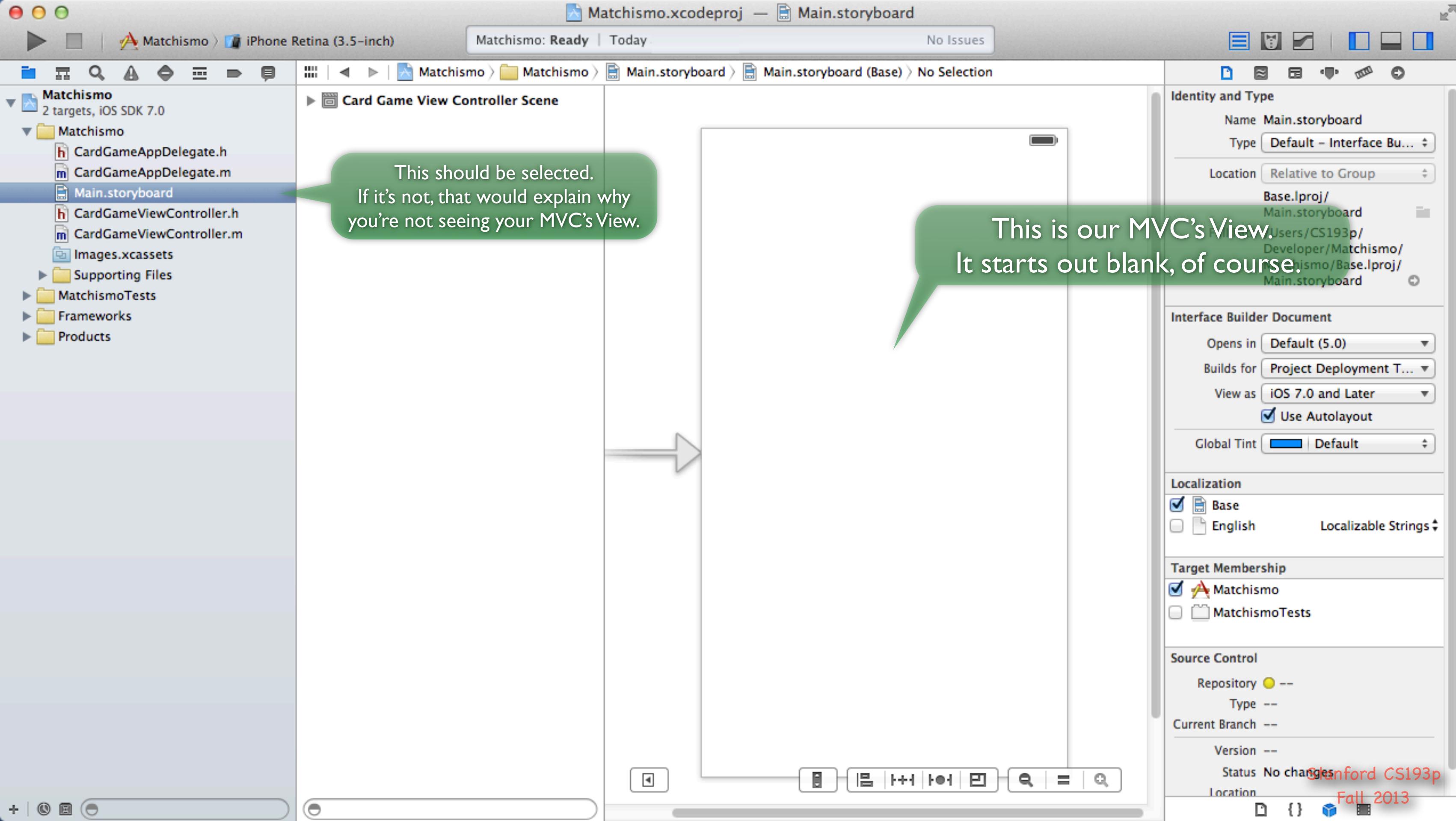
Launch Images

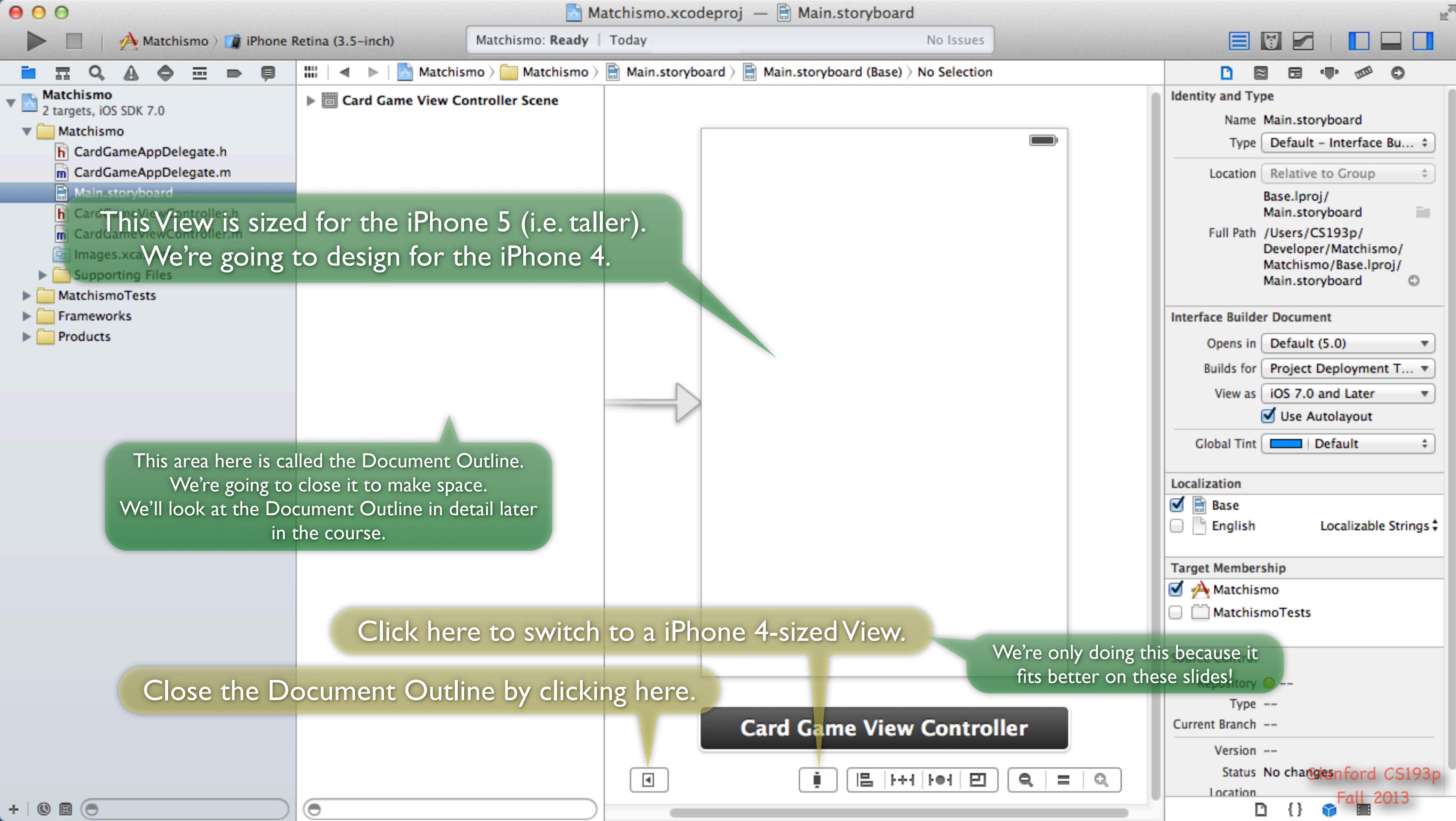
Source AppIcon

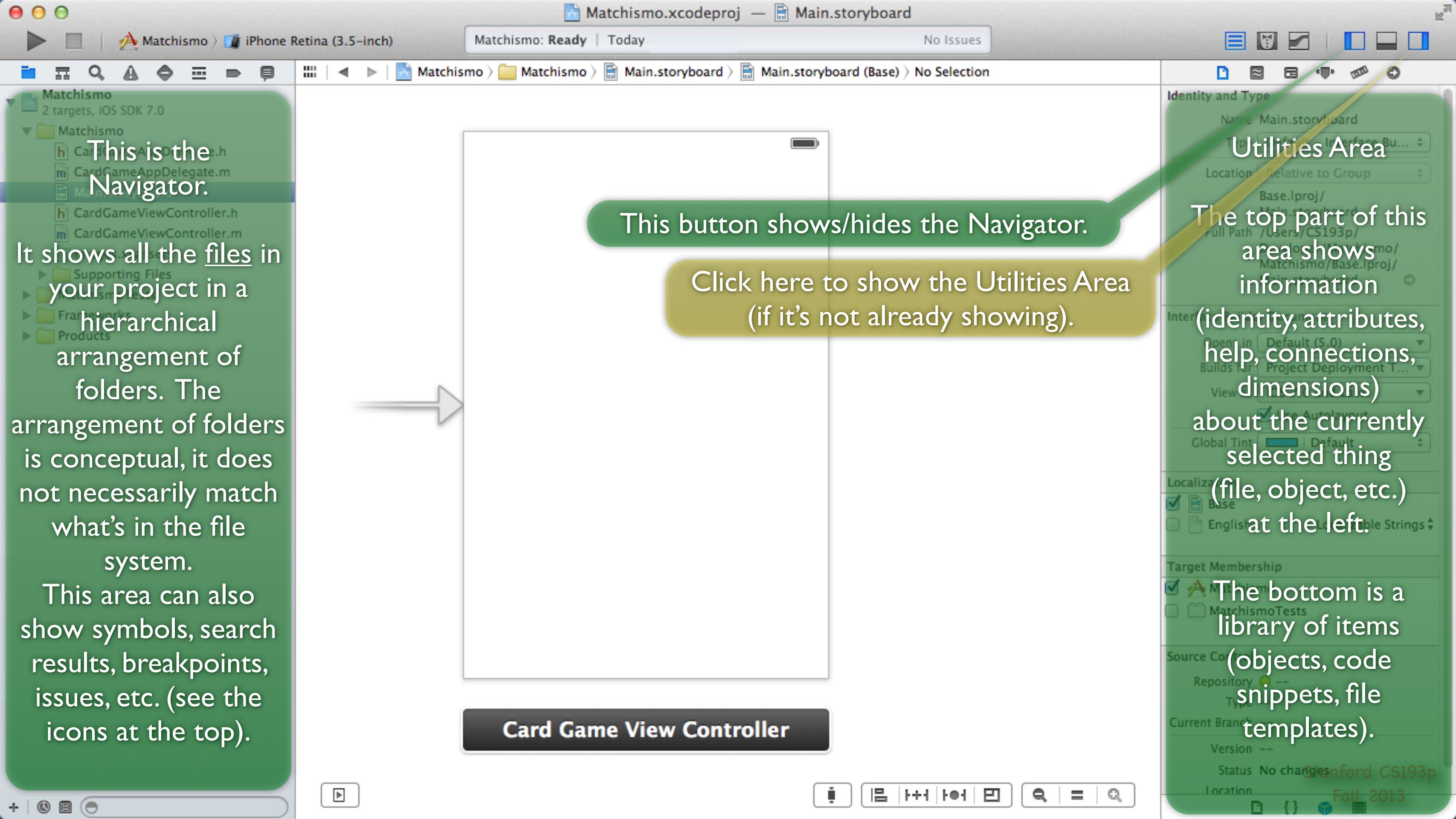
Source LaunchImage

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013







Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard (Base) > No Selection

Identity and Type

Name Main.storyboard

Type Default – Interface Bu...

Location Relative to Group

Base.lproj/

Main.storyboard

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Base.lproj/Main.storyboard

Interface Builder Document

Opens in Default (5.0)

Builds for Project Deployment T...

View as iOS 7.0 and Later

Use Autolayout

Drag this bar up (if necessary) to expose the Library Area.

Click here (if necessary) to select the Objects Palette.

Card Game View Controller

Stanford CS193p Fall 2013

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface for a project named 'Matchismo'. The left sidebar displays the project structure with 'Main.storyboard' selected. The main canvas shows a single view controller labeled 'Card Game View Controller'. A callout bubble from the bottom right points to the bottom right corner of the storyboard area with the instruction 'Click here (if necessary) to select the Objects Palette.'. Another callout bubble from the top right points to the top edge of the storyboard area with the instruction 'Drag this bar up (if necessary) to expose the Library Area.'. The right sidebar contains the 'Identity and Type' inspector for 'Main.storyboard', showing details like name, type, location, and deployment target. Below it is the 'Interface Builder Document' inspector with settings for opening in version 5.0, builds for project deployment, view as iOS 7.0 and later, and a checked 'Use Autolayout' option. At the bottom right, there is a note from Stanford CS193p Fall 2013.

This slide is just for reference.
Don't worry about all these details for now.

Card Game View Controller

File Inspector
Shows information about the file containing the selected item.

Quick Help
If the selected item at the left has some documentation reference, this shows a “summary” version of it.

Media Library Document
Images, sounds, etc.

Object Library
Buttons, text fields, controllers, etc.

File Template Library
Templates for storyboards, classes, etc.

Code Snippet Library
Snippets of code for common tasks.

Class Hierarchy

Logs
Every time you build/run, a log of it is saved.
Access old ones here.

Breakpoints
We'll cover the debugger later.

Threads
We'll cover multithreading later too.

Tests
We'll cover Unit Testing later.

Issues
Compiler warnings/errors, etc.

Search
Find/replace in files in your Project.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — **Main.storyboard**
Matchismo: Ready | Today | No Issues

Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

Identity and Type

- Name: Main.storyboard
- Type: Default - Interface Bu...
- Location: Relative to Group
- Base.Iproj/
- Main.storyboard
- /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Base.Iproj/Main.storyboard

Builds for: Project Deployment T...
View as: iOS 7.0 and Later
 Use Autolayout

Stanford CS193p Winter 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard (Base) > No Selection

Identity and Type

Name Main.storyboard
Type Default - Interface Bu...
Location Relative to Group
Base.Iproj/
Main.storyboard
Full Path /Users/CS193p/
Developer/Matchismo/
Matchismo/Base.Iproj/
Main.storyboard

Interface Builder Document

Opens in Default (5.0)
Builds for Project Deployment T...
View as iOS 7.0 and Later
Use Autolayout

The Objects Palette contains a bunch of objects you can use to build your View.

directly available in Interface...

Label Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Button Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Text - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...

Slider Slider - Displays a continuous

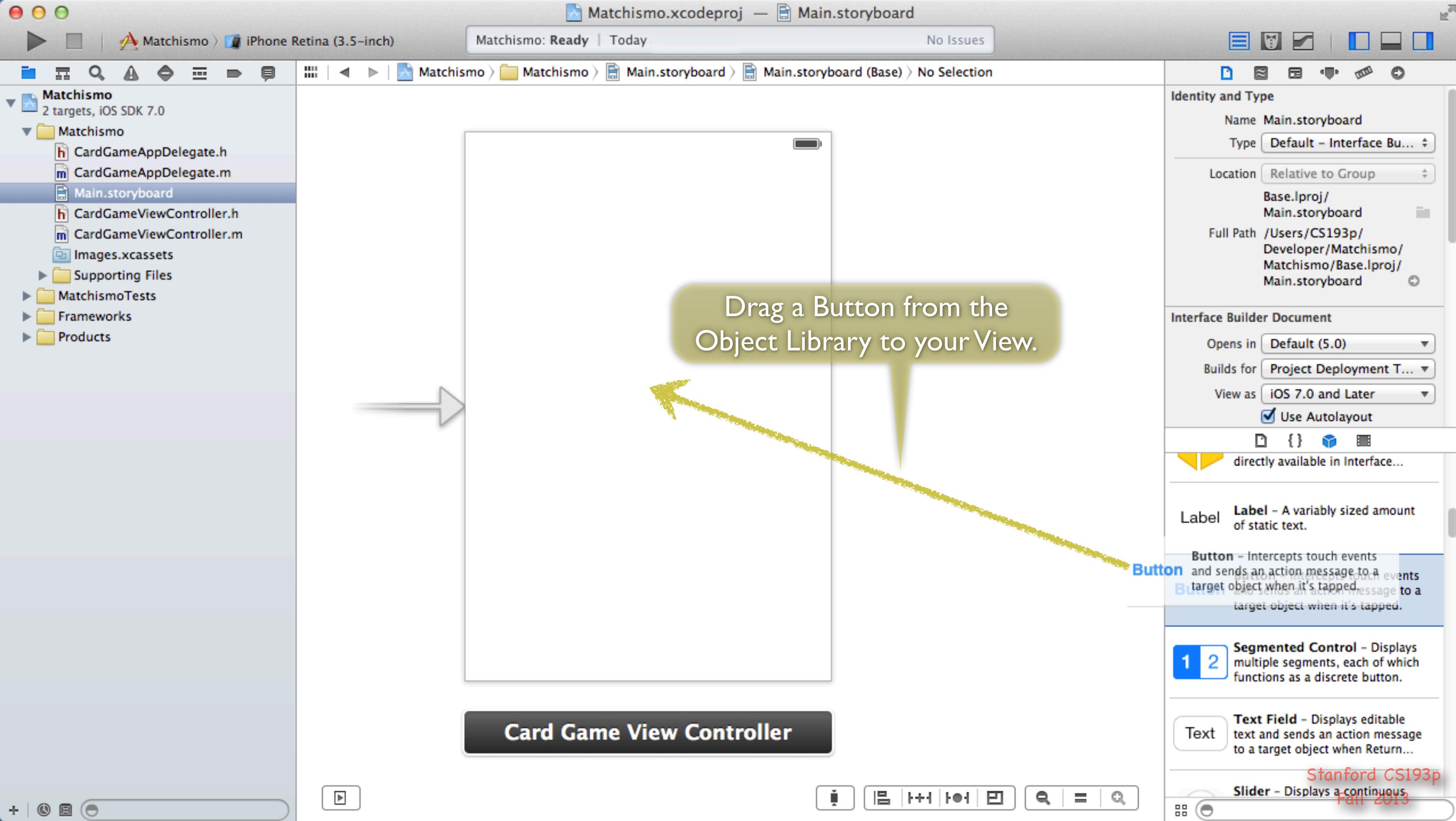
Card Game View Controller

It's time to start building the user-interface in our MVC View. We're building a card game, so we'll start with our first "card." We'll use a button to represent it.

Scroll down to find Button.

If you are not seeing Button in the list, try clicking on your View.

Stanford CS193p Fall 2013



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard (Base) > No Selection

Identity and Type

Name Main.storyboard

Type Default – Interface Bu...

Location Relative to Group

Base.Iproj/ Main.storyboard

Full Path /Users/CS193p/ Developer/Matchismo/ Matchismo/Base.Iproj/ Main.storyboard

Interface Builder Document

Opens in Default (5.0)

Builds for Project Deployment T...

View as iOS 7.0 and Later

Use Autolayout

directly available in Interface...

Label Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Button Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field Text – Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...

Slider Slider – Displays a continuous

Stanford CS193p Fall 2013

Card Game View Controller

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

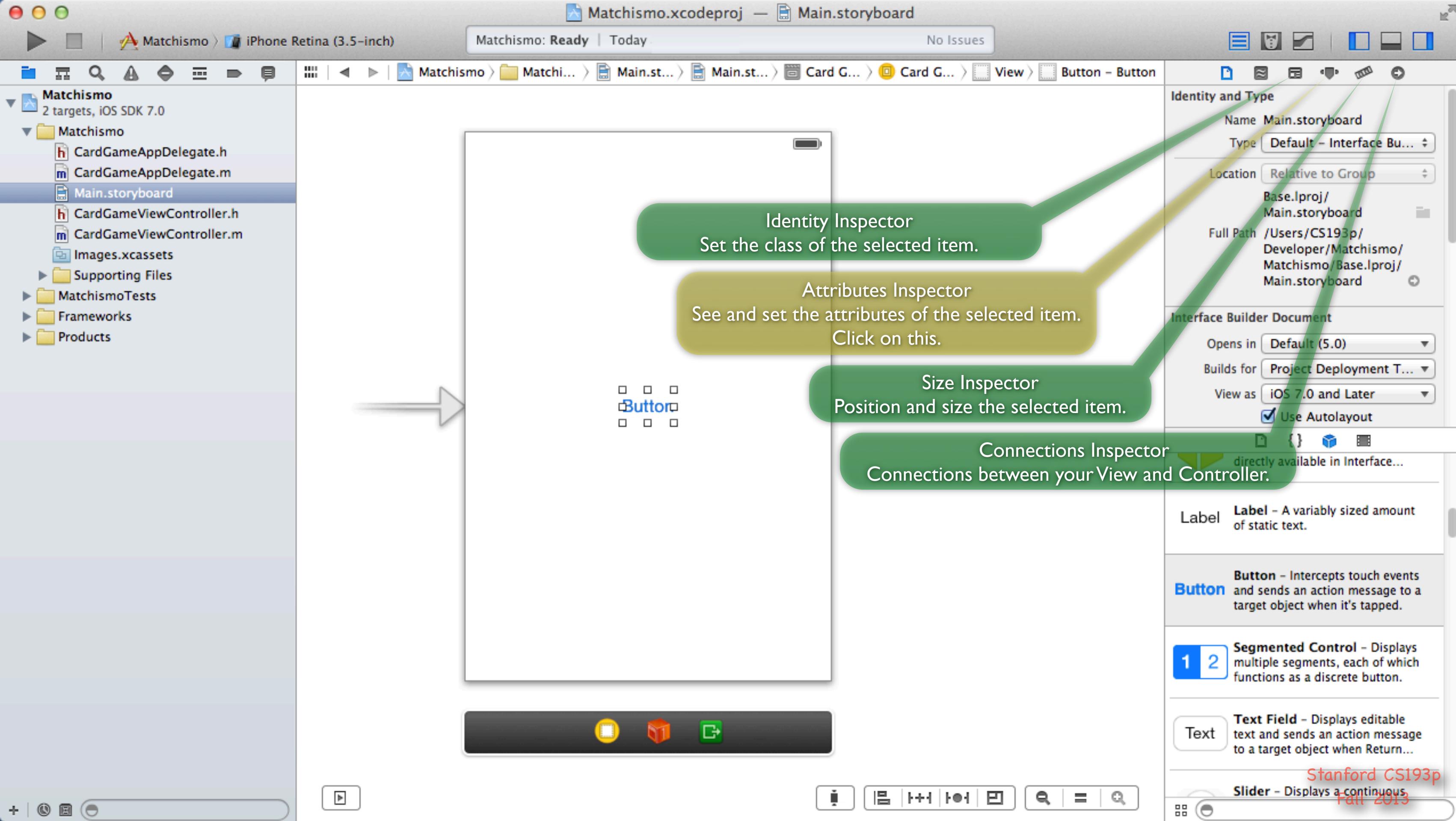
Products

Drop the Button into the very center of your View.

Notice the dashed blue lines which Xcode displays as you drag which help you line things up nicely.

Buttons are instances of the class `UIButton` in the iOS SDK.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the 'Main.storyboard' file open. On the left is the project navigator with files like 'CardGameAppDelegate.h', 'CardGameViewController.h', and 'Images.xcassets'. The main canvas shows a light blue view with a 'Button' placeholder in the center. A green callout points to the dashed blue alignment guides on the left and top edges of the view. A yellow callout points to the word 'Button' in the center of the view. At the bottom, there's a large black button with the text 'Card Game View Controller'. The right side of the screen shows the 'Identity and Type' inspector for 'Main.storyboard', detailing its properties like name, type, location, and deployment target. Below it is the 'Interface Builder Document' inspector, showing options for opening in version 5.0, builds for project deployment, viewing as iOS 7.0 and later, and using autolayout. A list of available UI components is also visible on the right.



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

Button

Font System 15.0

Text Color Default

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background Default Background Image

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing Shows Touch On Highlight

directly available in Interface...

Label Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Button Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

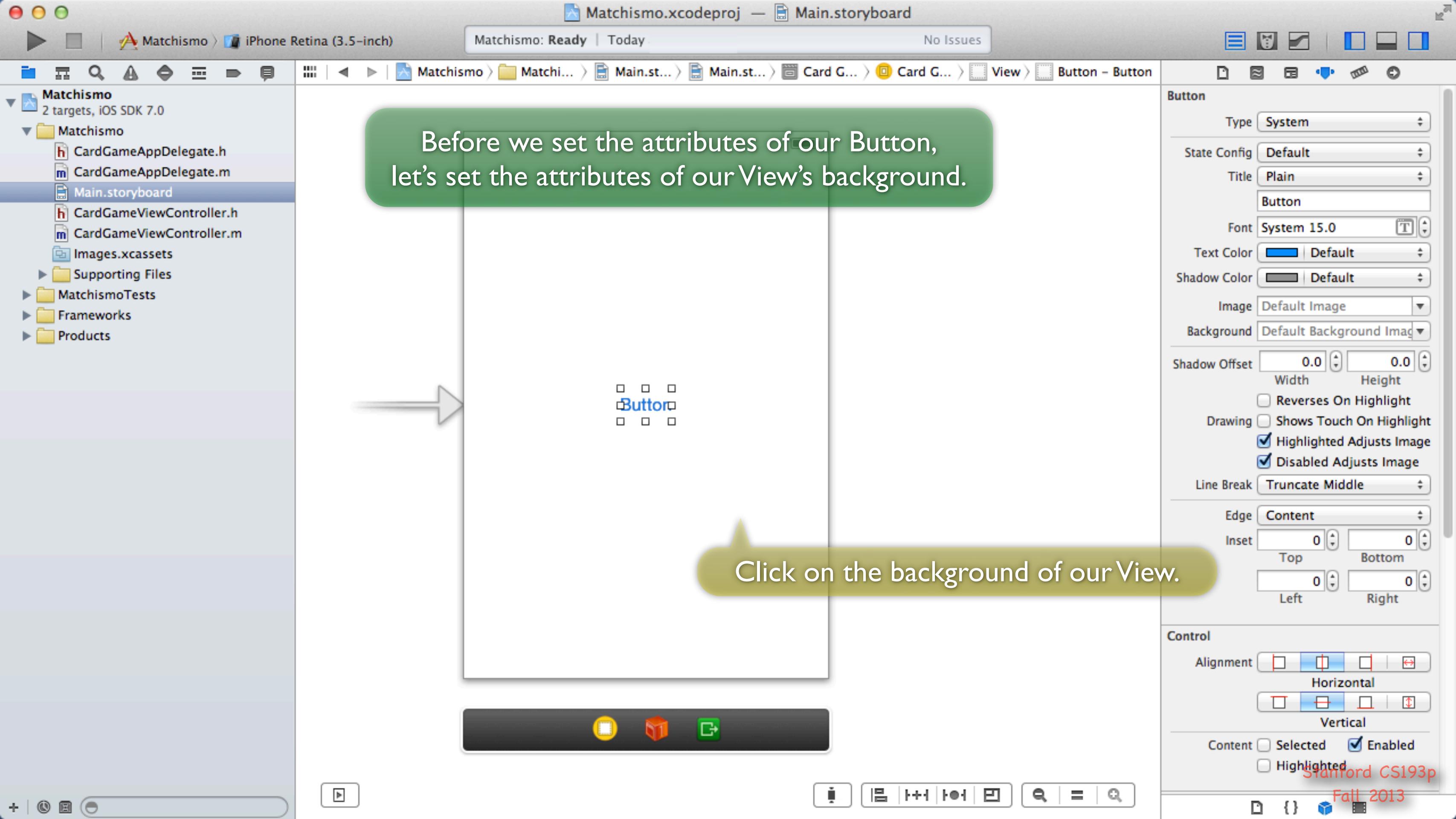
Text Text – Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...

Slider Slider – Displays a continuous

Stanford CS193p Fall 2013

There are all kinds of attributes about the button you can set. We'll do this in a moment.

Drag this back down to make more room for the Attributes.



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard

Card Game View Controller View

View

Mode Scale To Fill

Tag 0

Interaction User Interaction Enabled Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background White Color

Tint Default

Drawing Opaque Hidden Clears Graphics Context Clip Subviews Autoresizes Subviews

Stretching X 0 Y 0

Width 1 Height 1

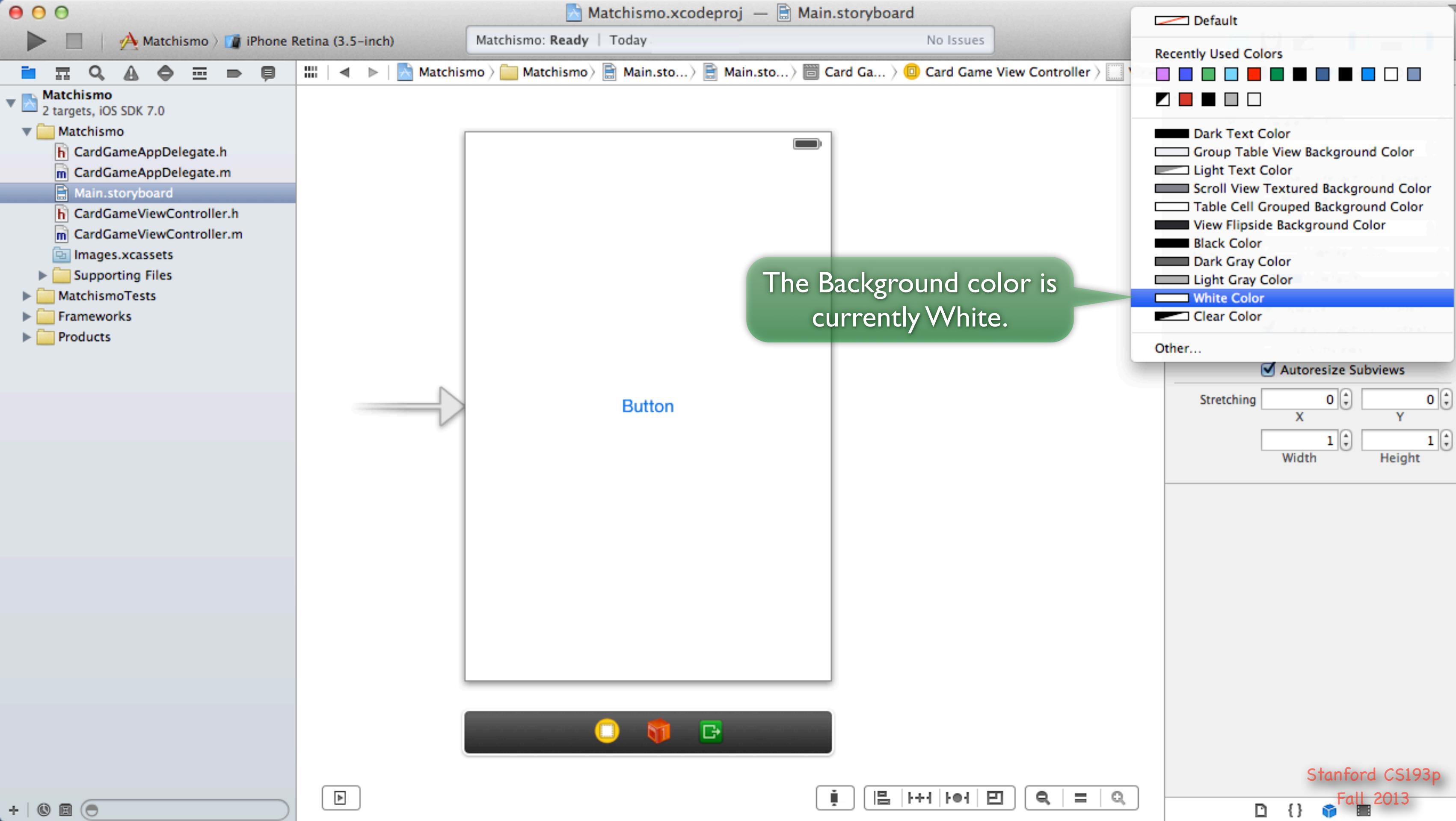
This is what buttons look like usually in iOS 7.
Think of them sort of like links in a web page.

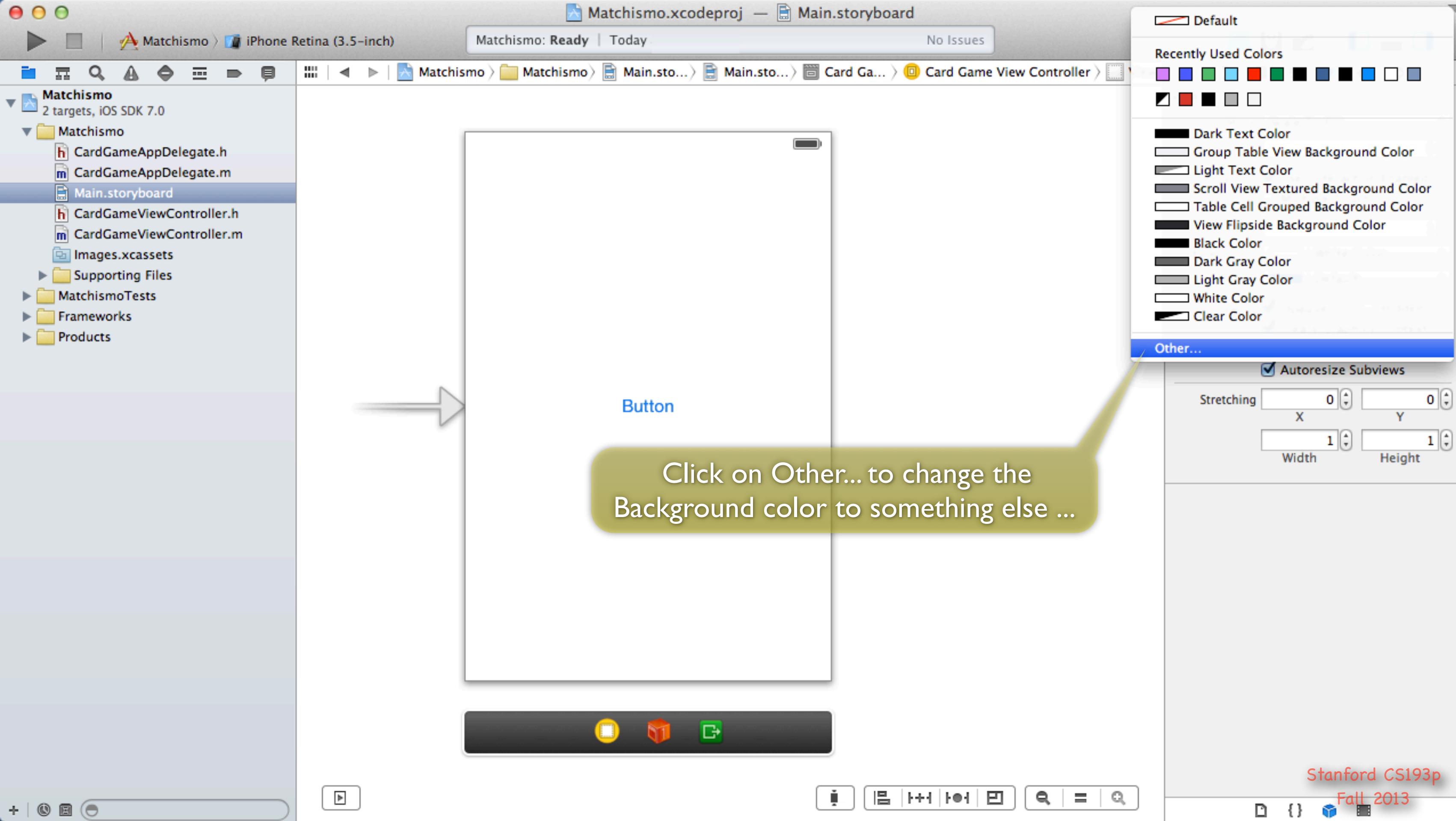
We're going to change the look of the button dramatically
(to look like a card) using images, but that's actually somewhat unusual.

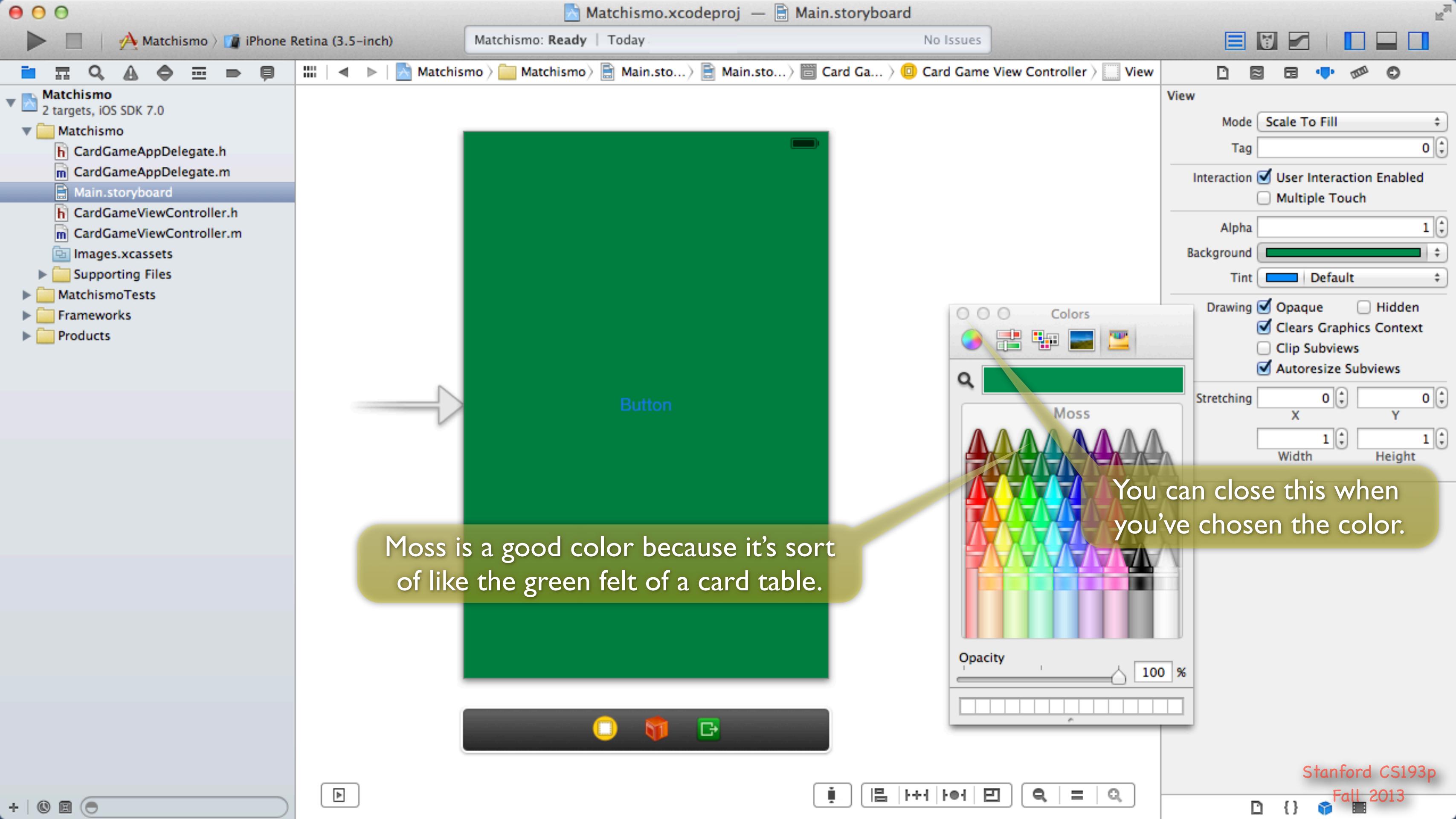
Hopefully the Attributes Inspector now
shows the attributes of the area which is
at the root of our MVC's View.

Let's change the Background
color of the root of our
MVC's View by clicking here ...

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Fall 2013

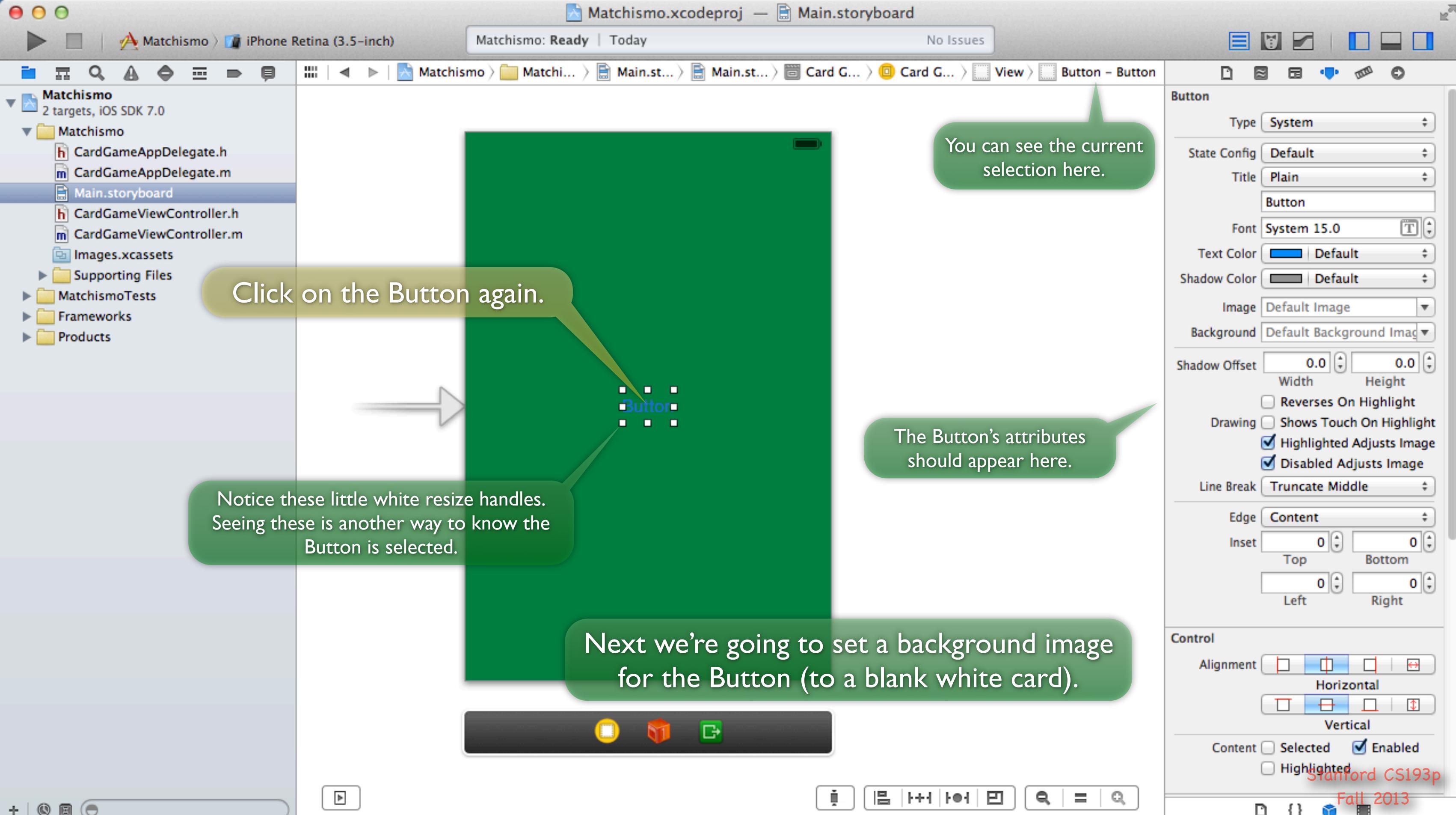


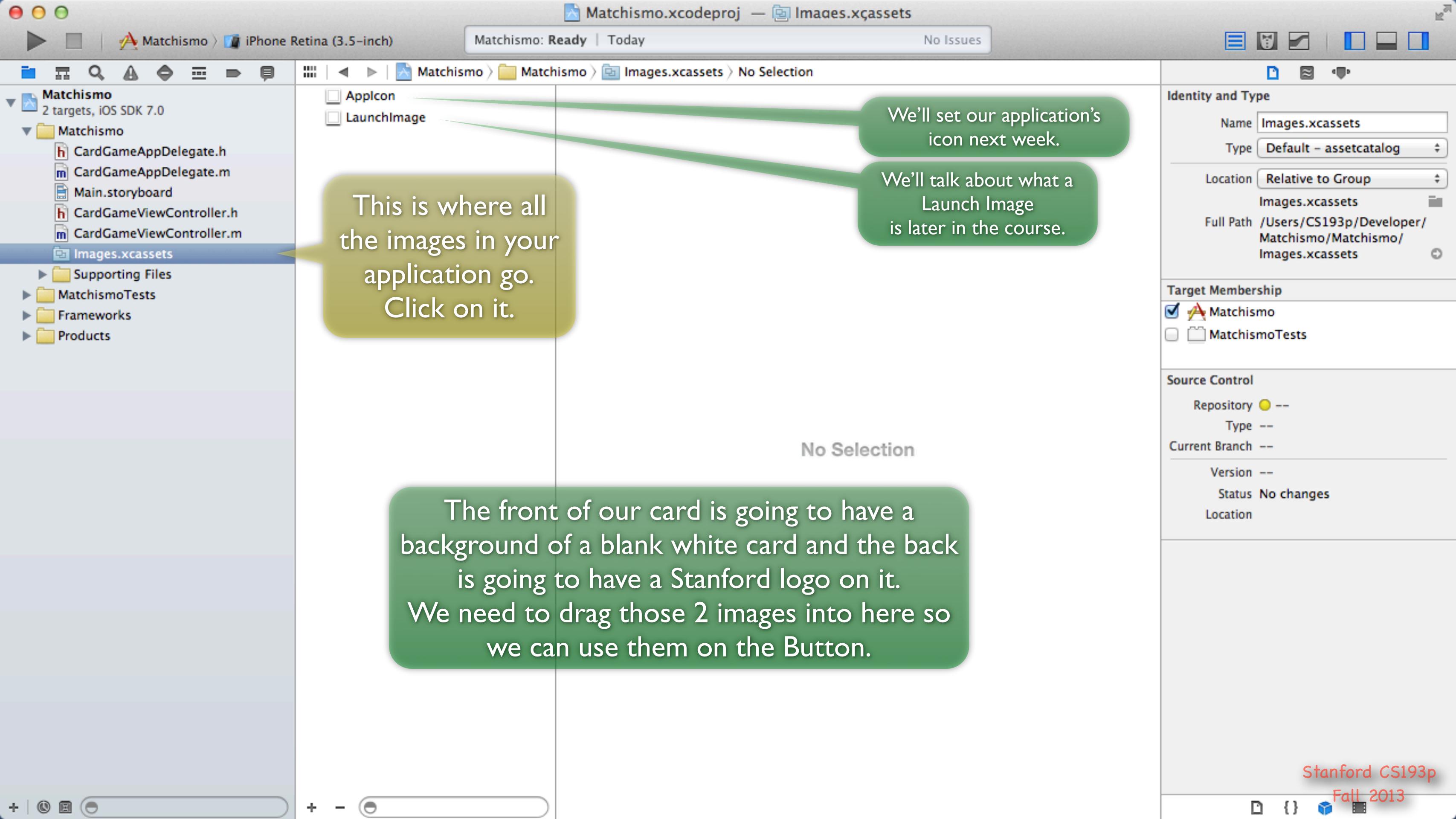


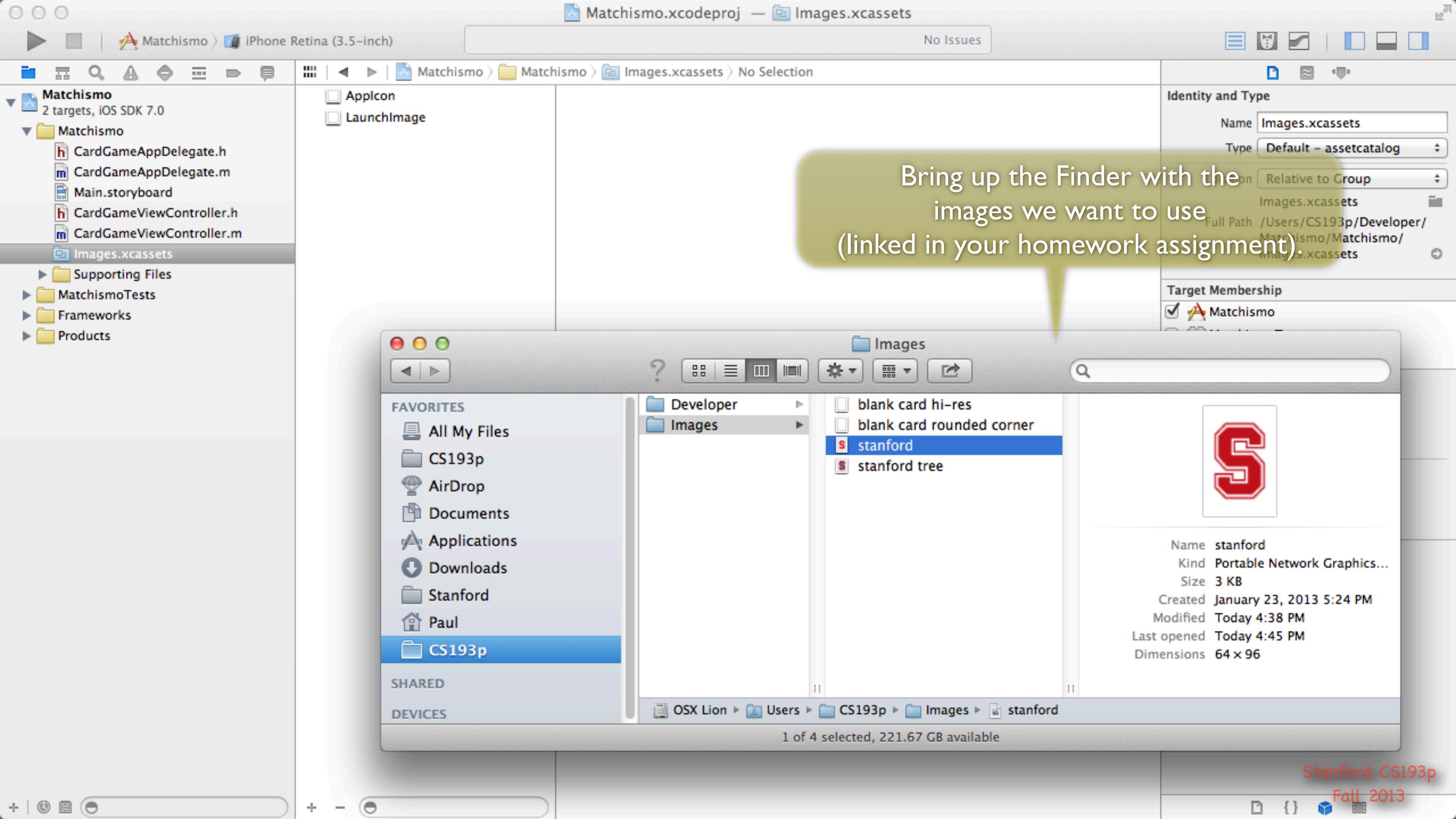


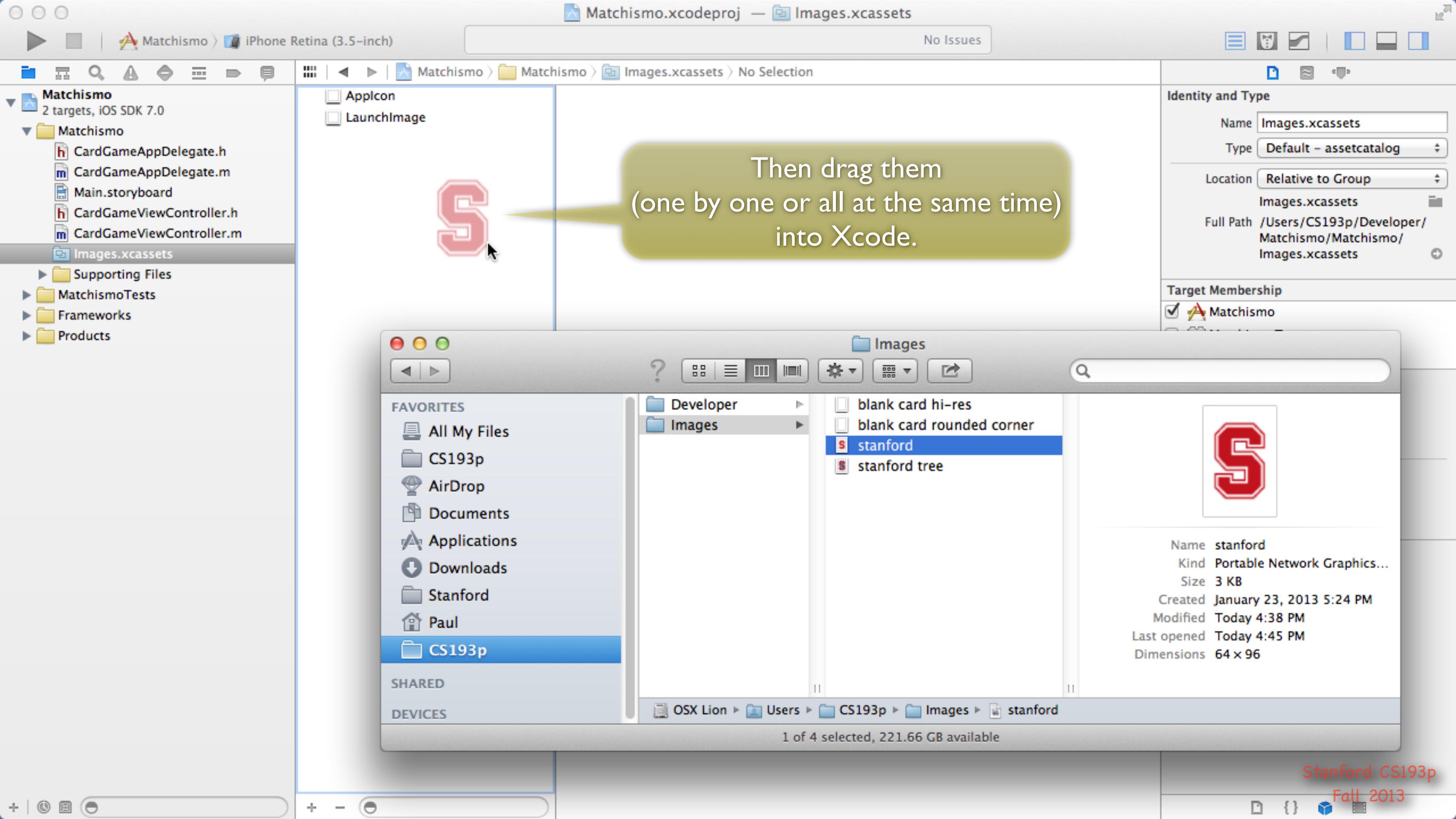
Moss is a good color because it's sort of like the green felt of a card table.

You can close this when you've chosen the color.









Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > stanford

Identity and Type

- Name Images.xcassets
- Type Default - assetcatalog
- Location Relative to Group
- Images.xcassets
- Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

- Matchismo

stanford

blank card rounded corner

1x 2x

Universal

Images

FAVORITES

- All My Files
- CS193p
- AirDrop
- Documents
- Applications
- Downloads
- Stanford
- Paul
- CS193p

SHARED

DEVICES

Developer Images

blank card hi-res

blank card rounded corner

stanford

stanford tree

Name blank card rounded corner

Kind Portable Network Graphics...

Size 2 KB

Created January 23, 2013 5:24 PM

Modified Yesterday 11:34 AM

Last opened Yesterday 11:34 AM

Dimensions 64 x 96

OSX Lion > Users > CS193p > Images > blank card rounded corner

1 of 4 selected, 221.66 GB available

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013



Matchismo Matchismo iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo.xcassets / Matchismo / Images.xcassets / blank card rounded corner

blank card rounded corner

AppIcon blank card rounded corner LaunchImage stanford

1x 2x Universal

Identity and Type

- Name: Images.xcassets
- Type: Default - assetcatalog
- Location: Relative to Group: Images.xcassets
- Full Path: /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

- Matchismo

Images

FAVORITES

- All My Files
- CS193p
- AirDrop
- Documents
- Applications
- Downloads
- Stanford
- Paul
- CS193p

SHARED

DEVICES

Developer Images blank card hi-res blank card rounded corner stanford stanford tree

Name: blank card rounded corner
Kind: Portable Network Graphics...
Size: 2 KB
Created: January 23, 2013 5:24 PM
Modified: Yesterday 11:34 AM
Last opened: Yesterday 11:34 AM
Dimensions: 64 x 96

OSX Lion > Users > CS193p > Images > blank card rounded corner

1 of 4 selected, 221.66 GB available

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > blank card rounded corner

blank card rounded corner

AppIcon

blank card rounded corner

LaunchImage

stanford

1x 2x

Universal

You may not want the name of the image
(as referred to in your code)
to be the same as the name of the file.
You can simply double-click on it
and change the name.

Show Slicing

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

Location

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > cardfront

cardfront

AppIcon

cardfront

LaunchImage

stanford

1x 2x

Universal

We'll use the name "cardfront" to refer to the button's background when the card is "face up".

Show Slicing

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

Location

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > stanford

stanford

AppIcon

cardfront

LaunchImage

stanford

S

1x 2x

Universal

We'll change the name of the image on the back of the card from "stanford" to ...

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

Location

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > cardback

cardback

AppIcon

cardback

cardfront

LaunchImage

... cardback

S 1x 2x Universal

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Source Control

Repository

Notice that there's a “1x” version and a “2x” version of all images. The 1x version is for non-Retina devices and the 2x version is for Retina devices. You should have both.

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

No Issues

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

Items can also be deleted from this list by right clicking on them and choosing Remove.

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > cardback

cardback

AppIcon

cardback

cardfront

LaunchImage

Identity and Type

Type: Default assetcatalog

Location: Relative to Group

Full Path: /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

Drag the higher resolution version into the 2x slot.

Sometimes the Retina version might be able to show more detail.

Showing the tree here is sort of an extreme example just to demonstrate this.

Hi-res Stanford Logo.

These buttons also can be used to add/remove images.

blank card hi-res

blank card rounded corner

stanford

stanford tree

Name: stanford tree

Kind: Portable Network Graphics...

Size: 12 KB

Created: Today 2:42 PM

Modified: Today 2:49 PM

Last opened: Today 4:45 PM

Dimensions: 128 x 192

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > cardback

cardback

AppIcon

cardback

cardfront

LaunchImage

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

Now you can see both versions.

Images

FAVORITES

- All My Files
- CS193p
- AirDrop
- Documents
- Applications
- Downloads
- Stanford
- Paul
- CS193p

SHARED

DEVICES

Developer

Images

blank card hi-res

blank card rounded corner

stanford

stanford tree

Name stanford tree

Kind Portable Network Graphics...

Size 12 KB

Created Today 2:42 PM

Modified Today 2:49 PM

Last opened Today 4:45 PM

Dimensions 128 x 192

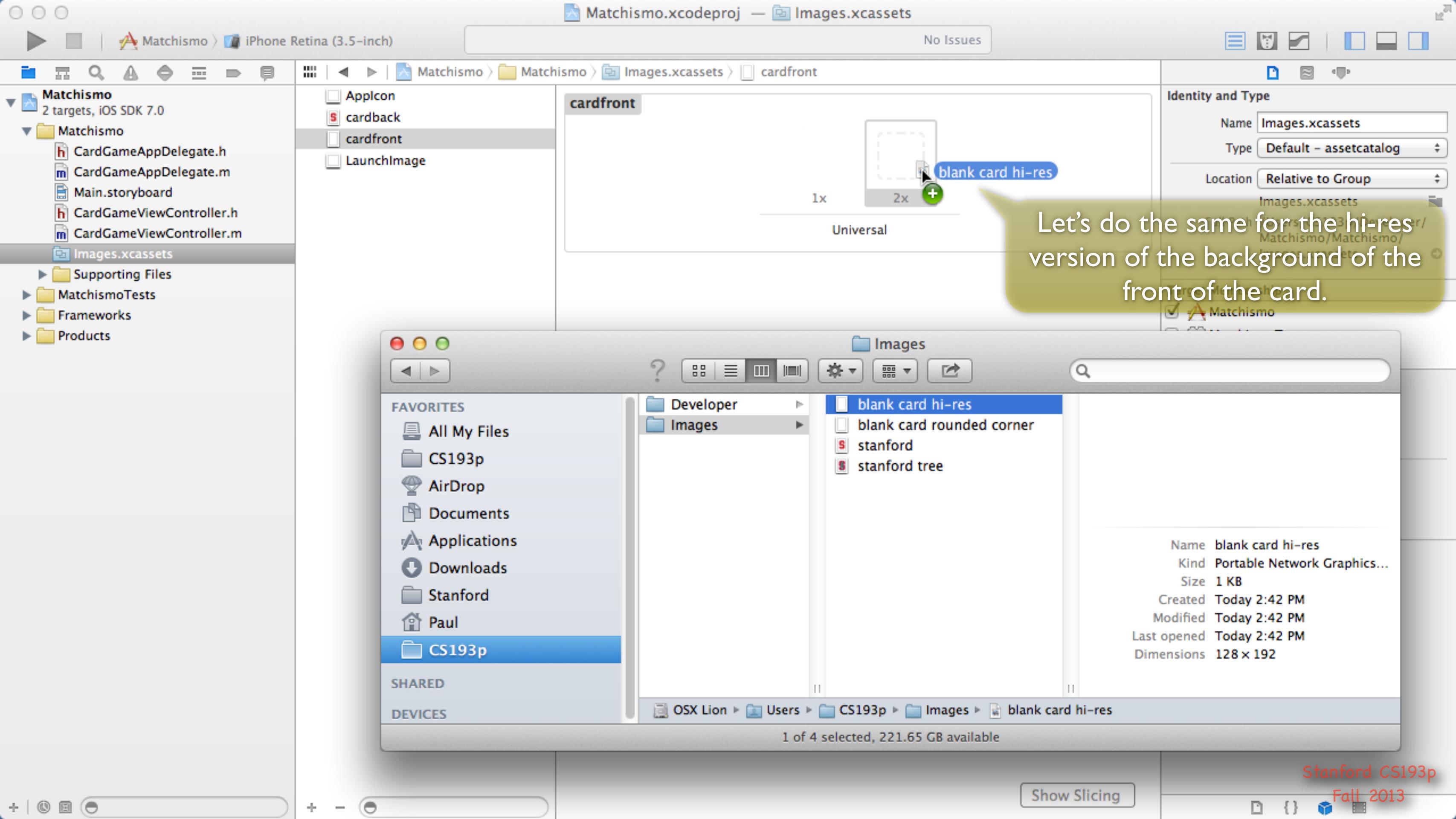
OSX Lion > Users > CS193p > Images > stanford tree

1 of 4 selected, 221.65 GB available

Show Slicing

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Images.xcassets

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo > Matchismo > Images.xcassets > cardfront

cardfront

AppIcon

cardback

cardfront

LaunchImage

1x 2x

Universal

Identity and Type

Name Images.xcassets

Type Default - assetcatalog

Location Relative to Group

Images.xcassets

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/Images.xcassets

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

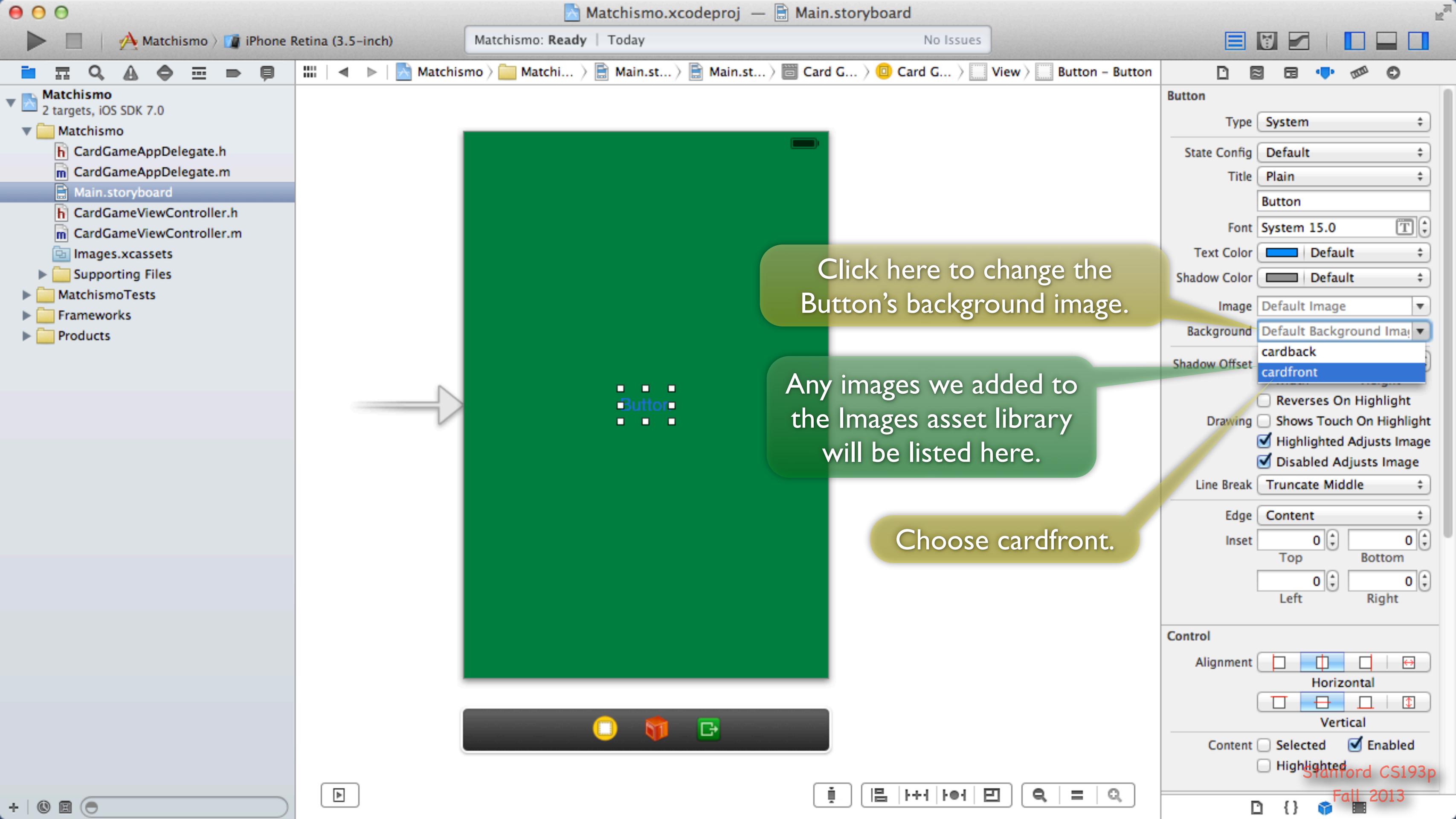
Location

It's hard to see these two since they are blank, but they are white "rounded rectangles." You'll be able to see them better in the UI.

Show Slicing

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013





The Button is too small to see the whole background image.

Click on one of the resize handles to resize the button to fit the background image.

Button

Type: System

State Config: Default

Title: Plain

Font: System 15.0

Text Color: Default

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: cardfront

Shadow Offset: 0.0 0.0

Width: 0.0 Height: 0.0

Reverses On Highlight

Shows Touch On Highlight

Highlighted Adjusts Image

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break: Truncate Middle

Edge: Content

Inset: 0 0

Top: 0 Bottom: 0

Left: 0 Right: 0

Control

Alignment: Horizontal

Vertical

Content: Selected Enabled

Highlighted

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013



If you press and hold on one of the resize handles, you can see the size of the button.

W: 64.0
H: 96.0

Button

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

Button

Font System 15.0

Text Color Default

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing Shows Touch On Highlight

Highlighted Adjusts Image

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break Truncate Middle

Edge Content

Inset 0 0

Top Bottom

Left Right

Control

Alignment

Horizontal

Vertical

Content Selected Enabled

Highlighted

Stanford CS193p

Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
Main.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Images.xcassets
Supporting Files
MatchismoTests
Frameworks
Products

The button is off-center now though ...

Button

- Type System
- State Config Default
- Title Plain
- Button
- Font System 15.0
- Text Color Default
- Shadow Color Default
- Image Default Image
- Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

- Reverses On Highlight
- Drawing Shows Touch On Highlight
- Highlighted Adjusts Image
- Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break Truncate Middle

Edge Content

Inset 0 0

Control

- Alignment
- Horizontal
- Vertical

Content Selected Enabled

Highlighted

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A screenshot of the Xcode interface showing a storyboard named 'Main.storyboard'. The storyboard contains a single button with the label 'Button'. A callout bubble with the text 'The button is off-center now though ...' points to the button. The right side of the screen shows the 'Attributes Inspector' for the selected button, displaying various properties like Type (System), Title (Plain), Font (System 15.0), and Background (cardfront). There is also a section for 'Control' with alignment settings and a note about 'Enabled' and 'Highlighted' states.



Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

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Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Main.storyboard

Card Game View Controller

View

Mode Scale To Fill

Tag 0

Interaction User Interaction Enabled (checked)

Multiple Touch (unchecked)

Alpha 1

Background (green color swatch)

Tint Default

Drawing Opaque (checked)

Hidden (unchecked)

Clears Graphics Context (checked)

Clip Subviews (unchecked)

AutoresizeSubviews (checked)

Stretching X 0 Y 0

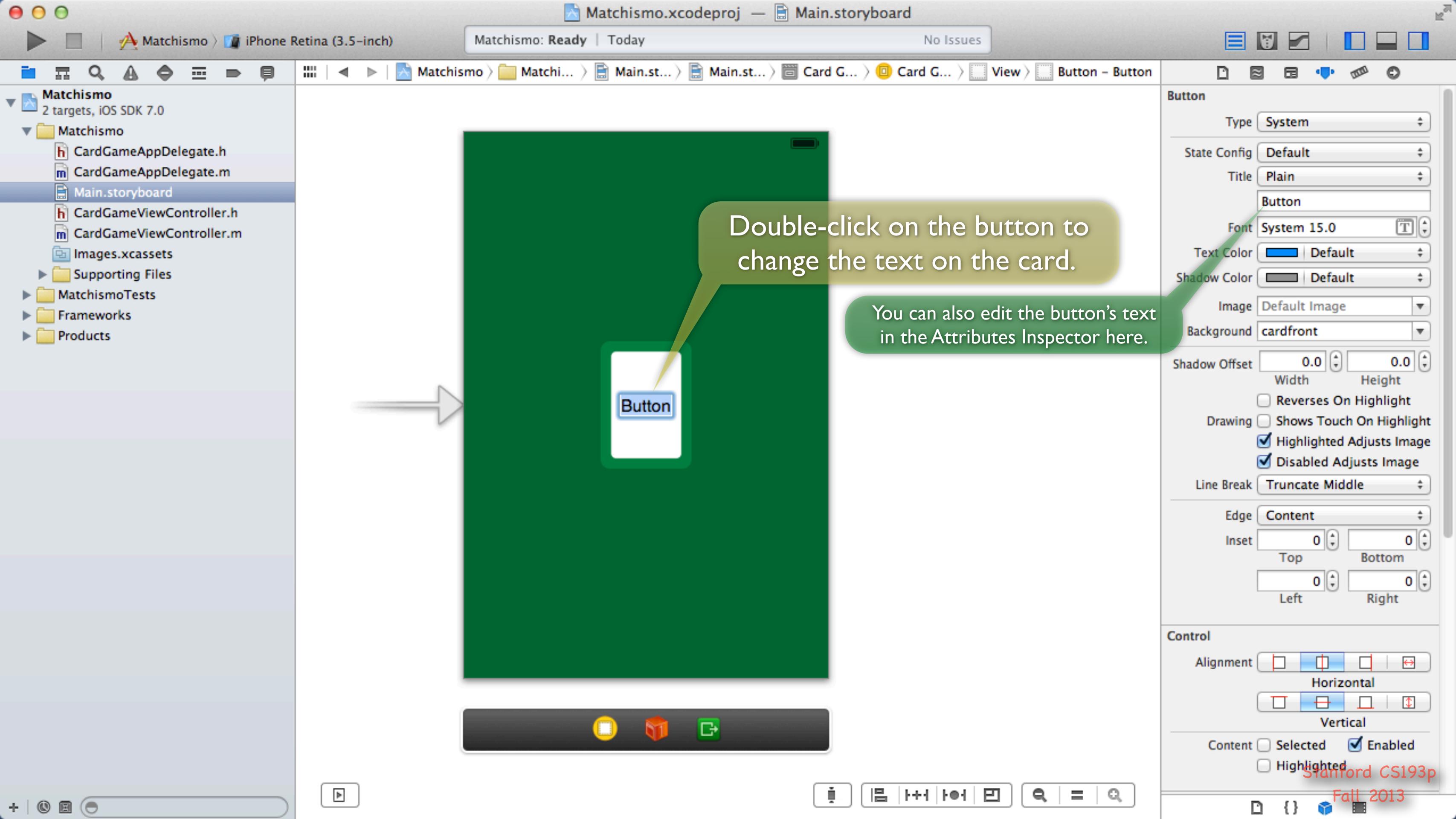
Width 1 Height 1

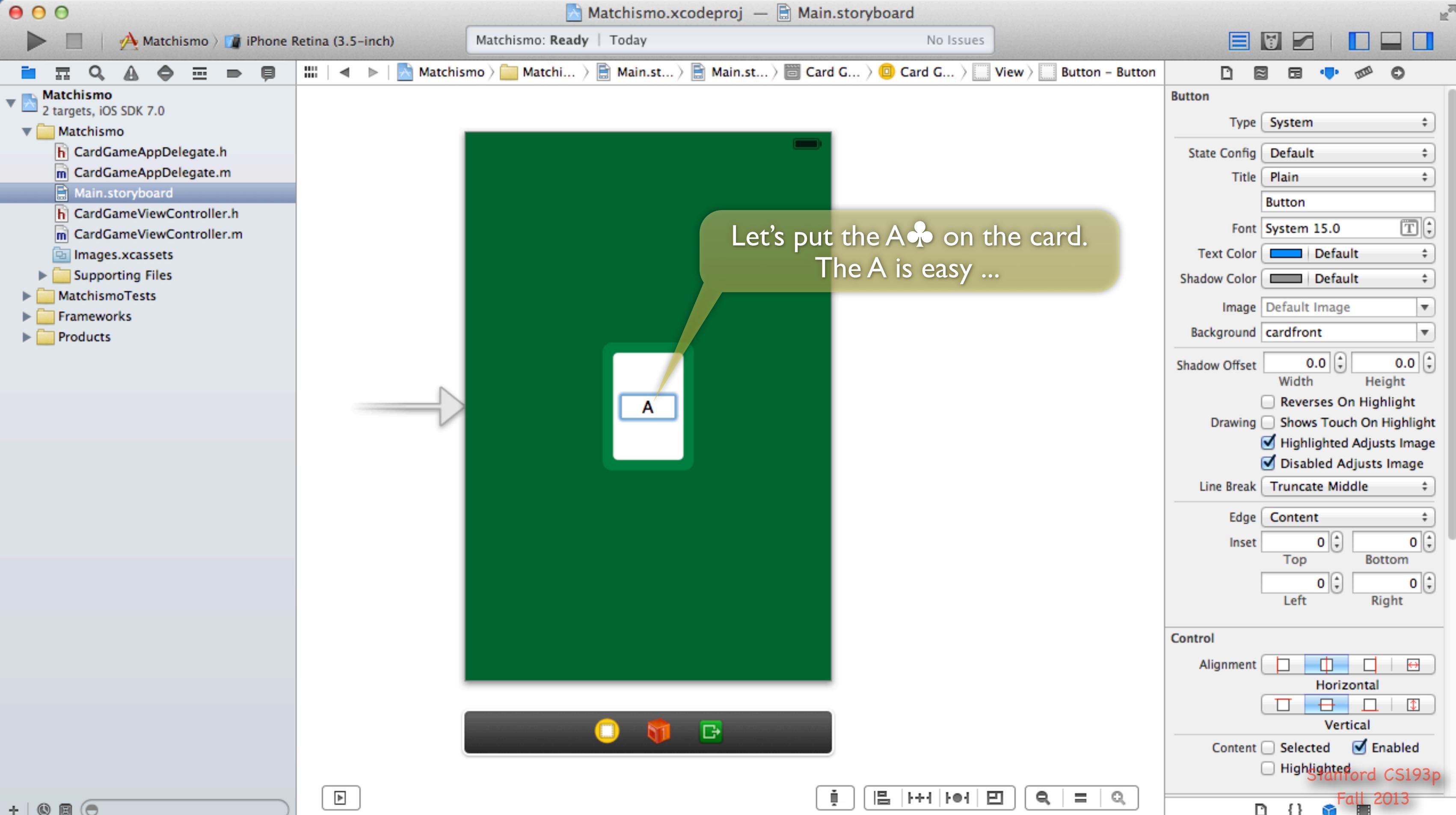
... so just pick it up and move it back to the middle.

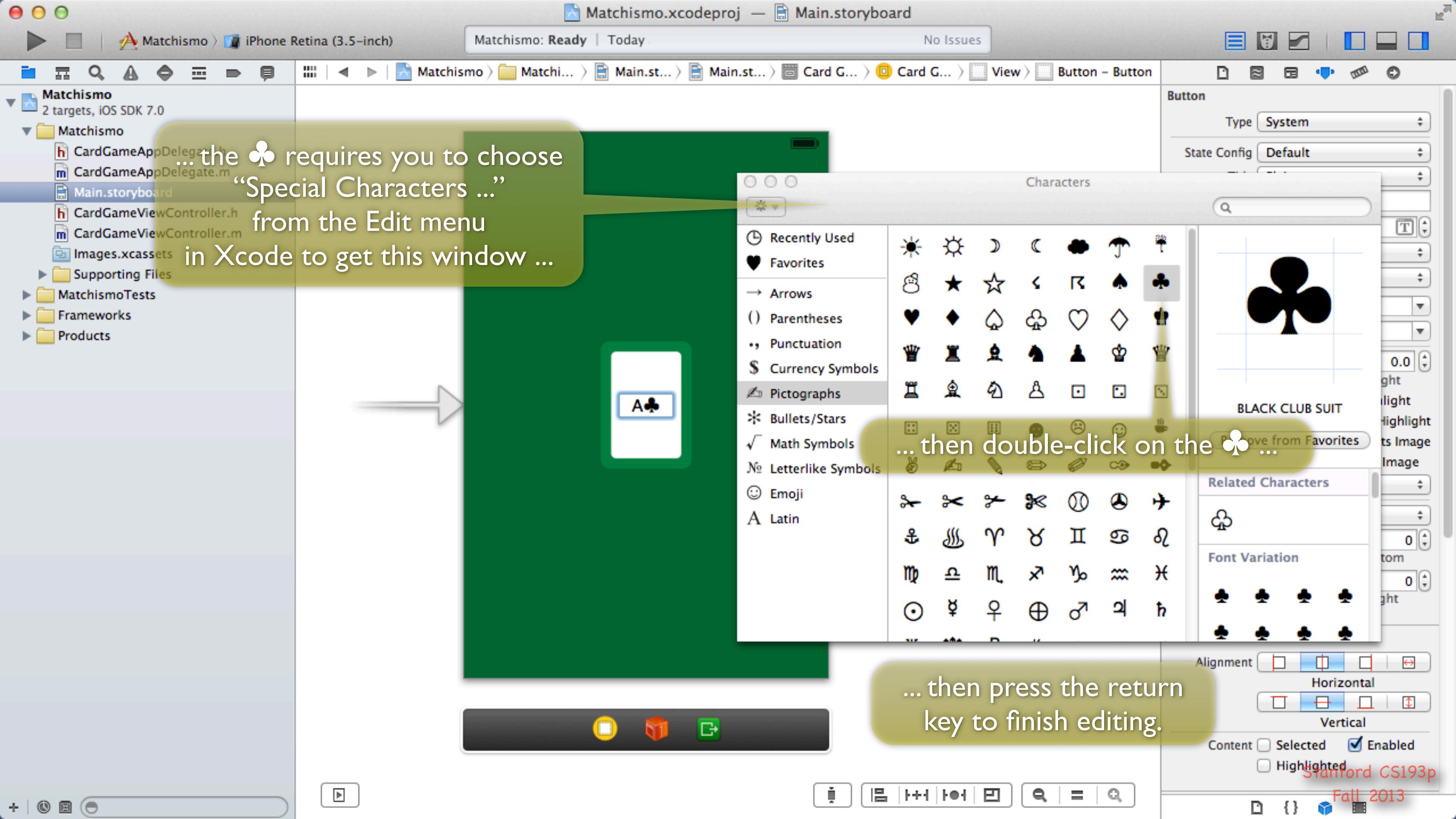
Once again, the blue guidelines will help you.

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Fall 2013







Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Main.storyboard

A button can show different attributes in different states.
We're going to only set Default attributes.
The Default attributes are what will show in any button state
that does not have specific attributes set.

This is not quite what we want.
We want a little bigger font and for
the A to be black, not blue.

Button

Type: System

State Config: Default

Title: A ♠

Font: System 15.0

Text Color: Default

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: cardfront

Shadow Offset: 0.0 0.0

Reverses On Highlight:

Shows Touch On Highlight:

Highlighted Adjusts Image:

Disabled Adjusts Image:

Line Break: Truncate Middle

Edge: Content

Inset: Top 0, Bottom 0, Left 0, Right 0

Control

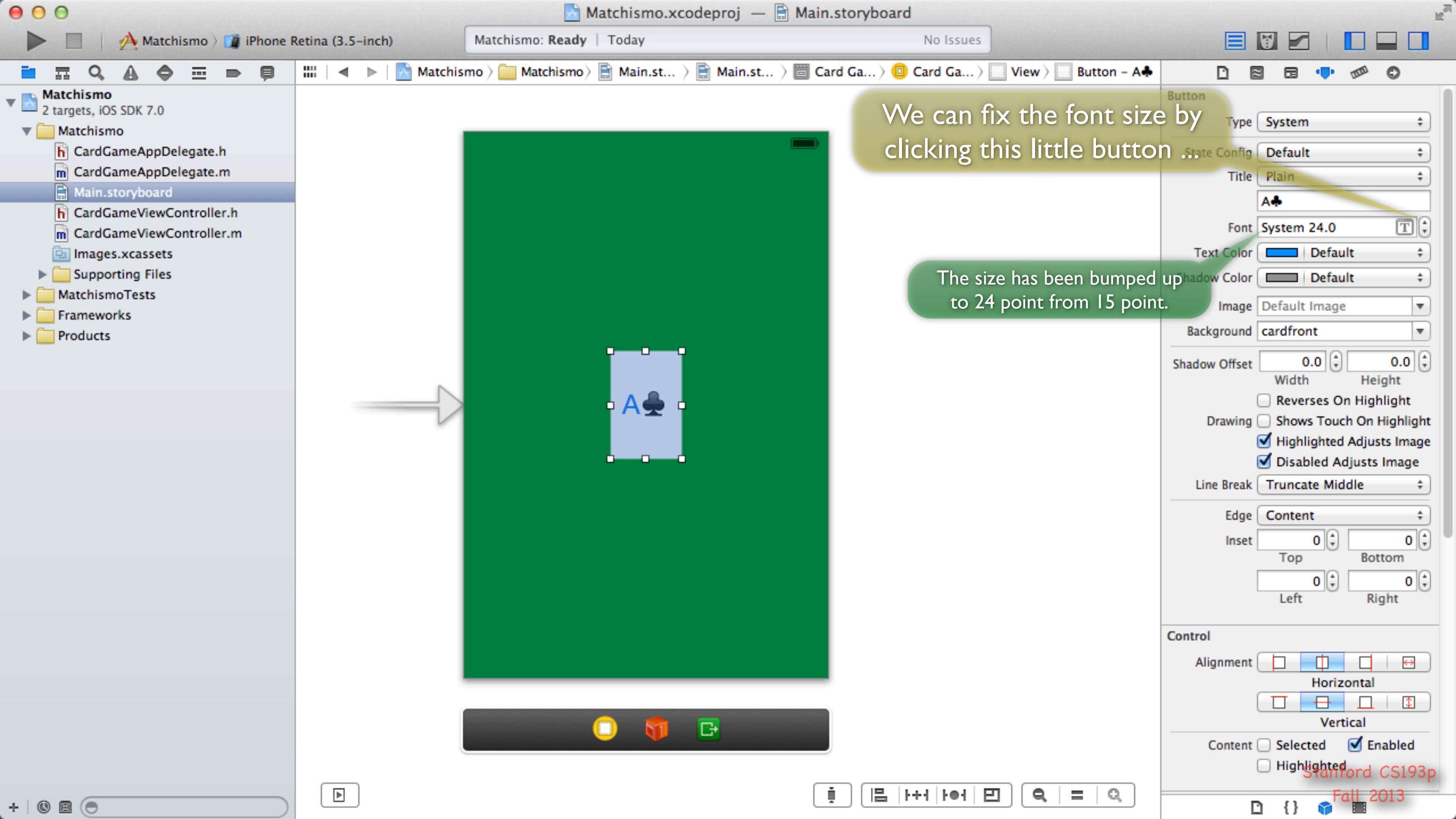
Alignment: Horizontal

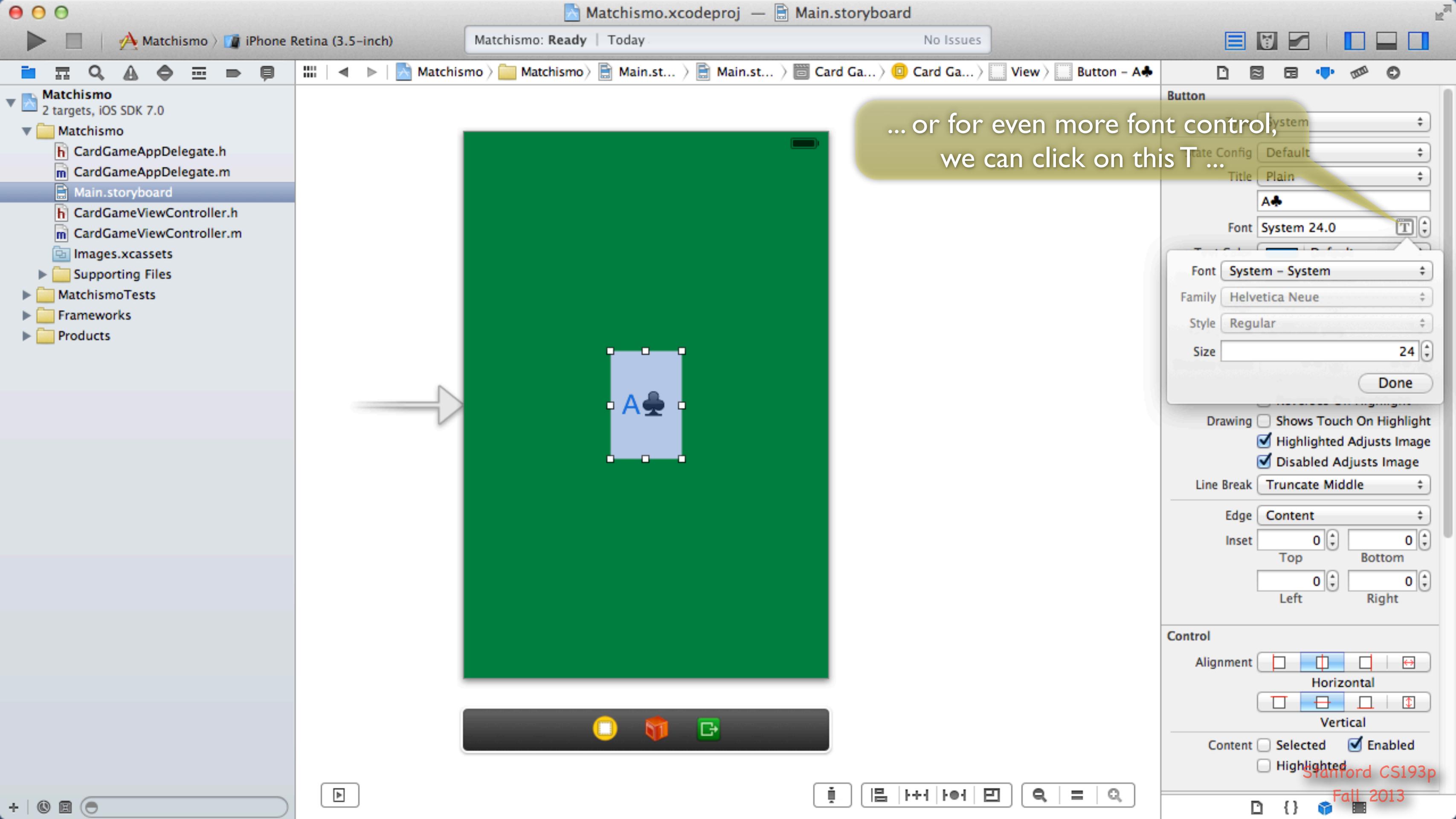
Vertical

Content: Selected Enabled
Highlighted

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Matchismo: Ready | Today No Issues

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

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Products

Main.storyboard

Card Game

Card Game

View

Button - A♣

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

A♣

Custom

System

Font System

Family

Style

Size

Text Styles

Body

Caption 1

Caption 2

Footnote

Headline

Subhead

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break Truncate Middle

Edge Content

Inset

Top 0 Bottom 0

Left 0 Right 0

Control

Alignment

Horizontal

Vertical

Content Selected Enabled

Highlighted

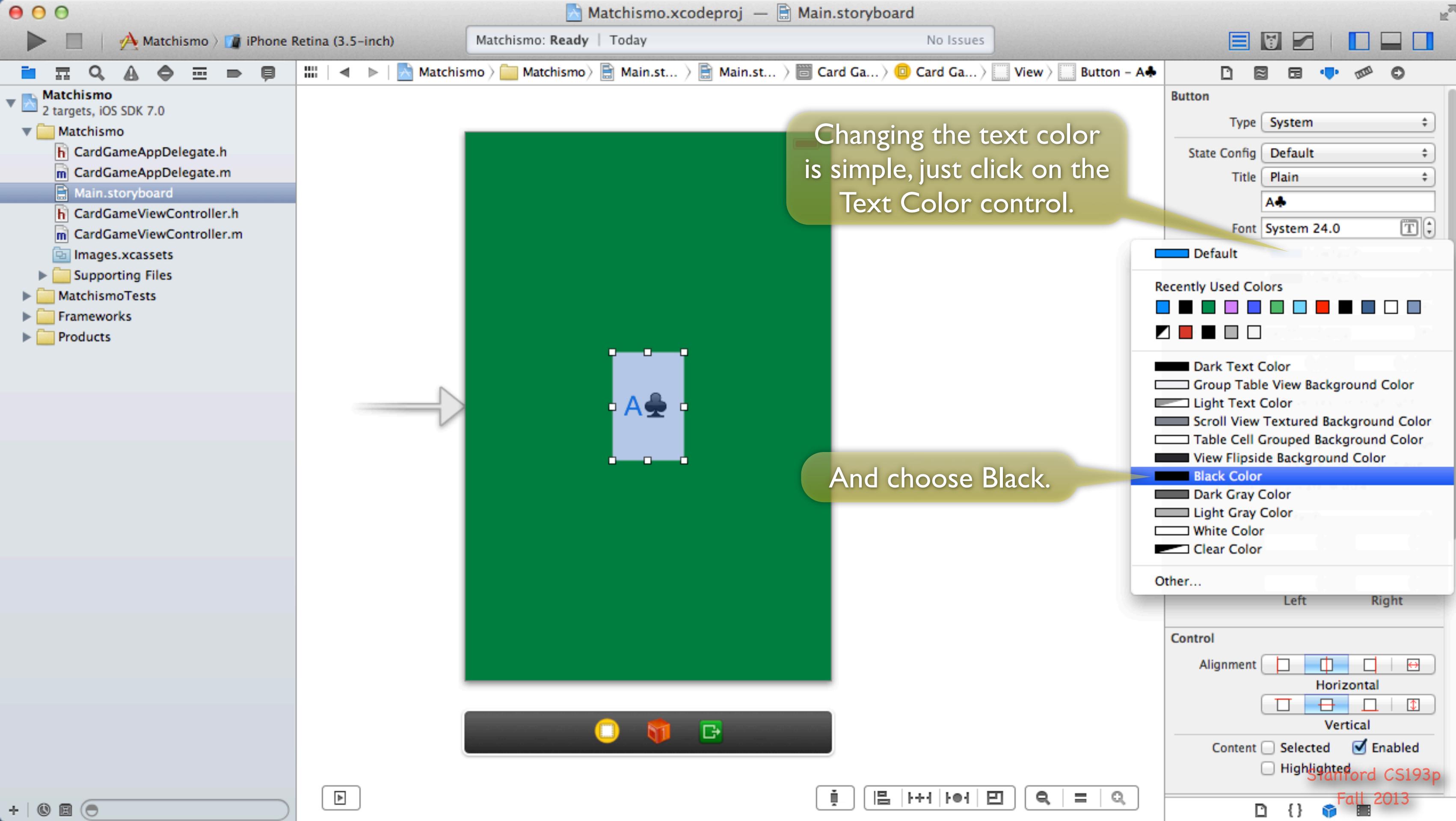
Stanford CS193p

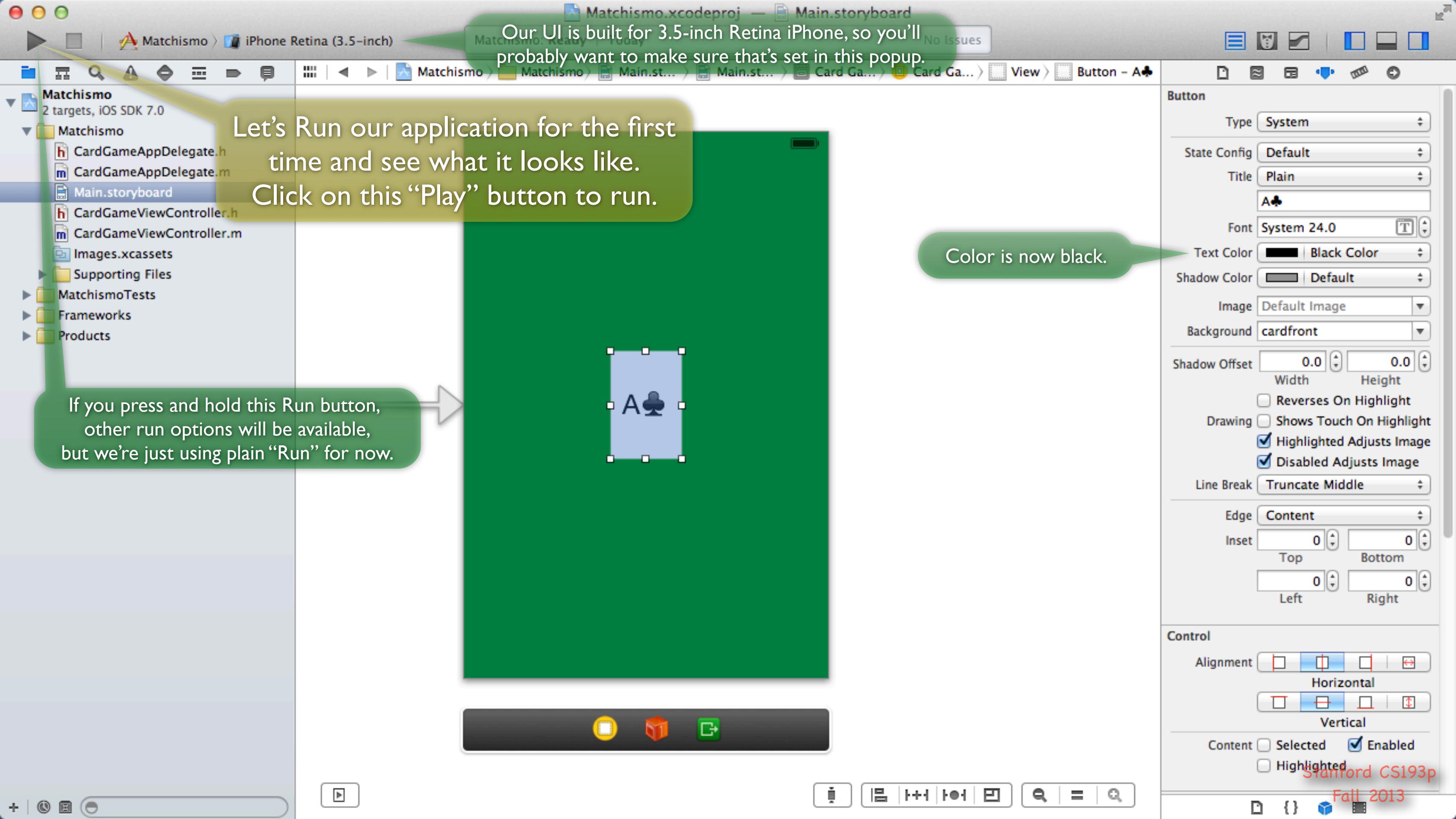
Fall 2013

... and then change the font, it's family or style, and size.

We'll leave this set to the System font for now.

Typography is crucially important to iOS 7 user-interface design. We'll talk about that (especially these Text Styles) later in the course.





Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Building Matchismo: Matchismo | Linking No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

As the application is built, you'll see status here.

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

A♣

Font System 24.0

Text Color Black Color

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing Shows Touch On Highlight

Highlighted Adjusts Image

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break Truncate Middle

Edge Content

Inset 0 0

Top Bottom

Left Right

Control

Alignment

Horizontal

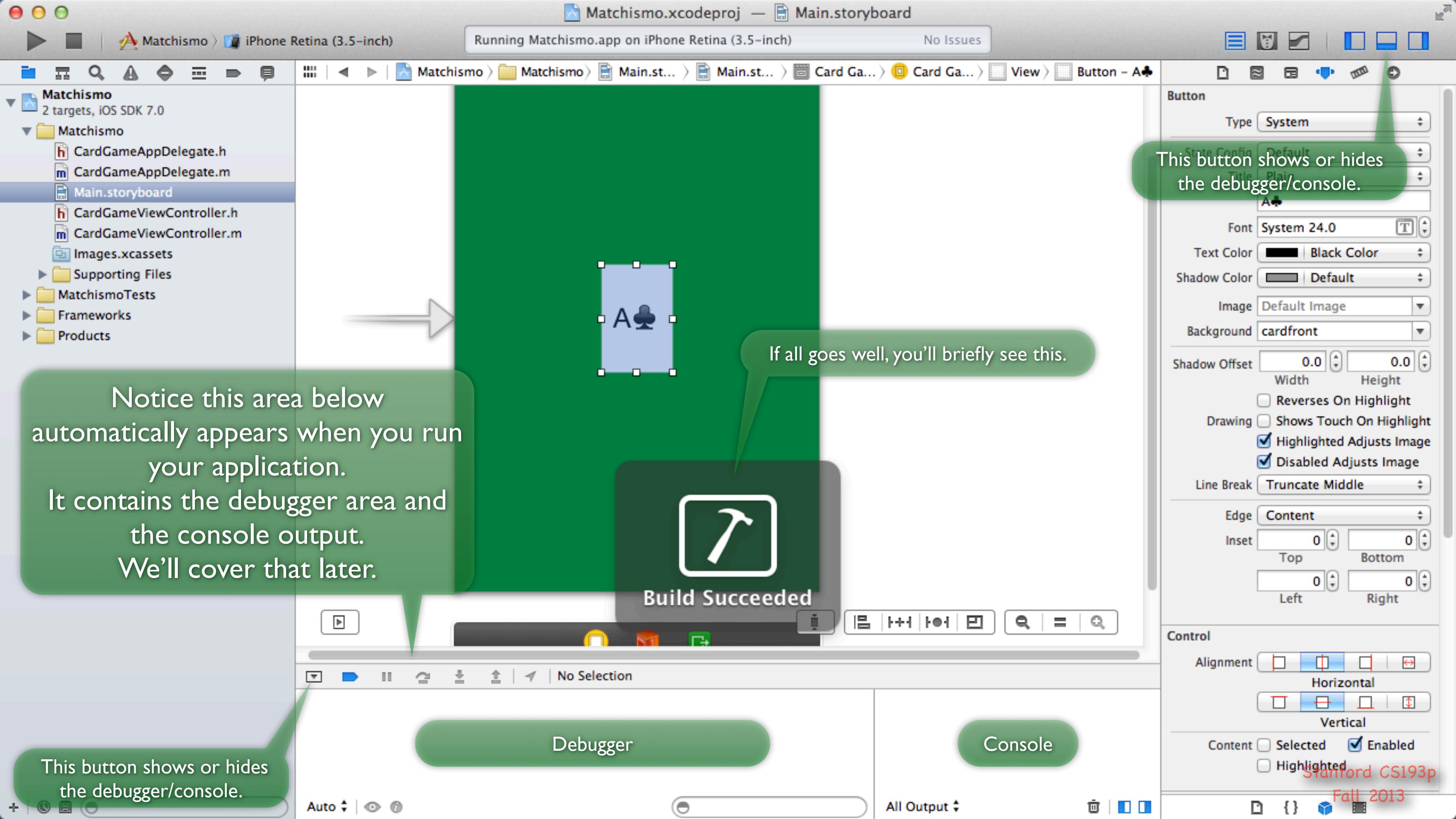
Vertical

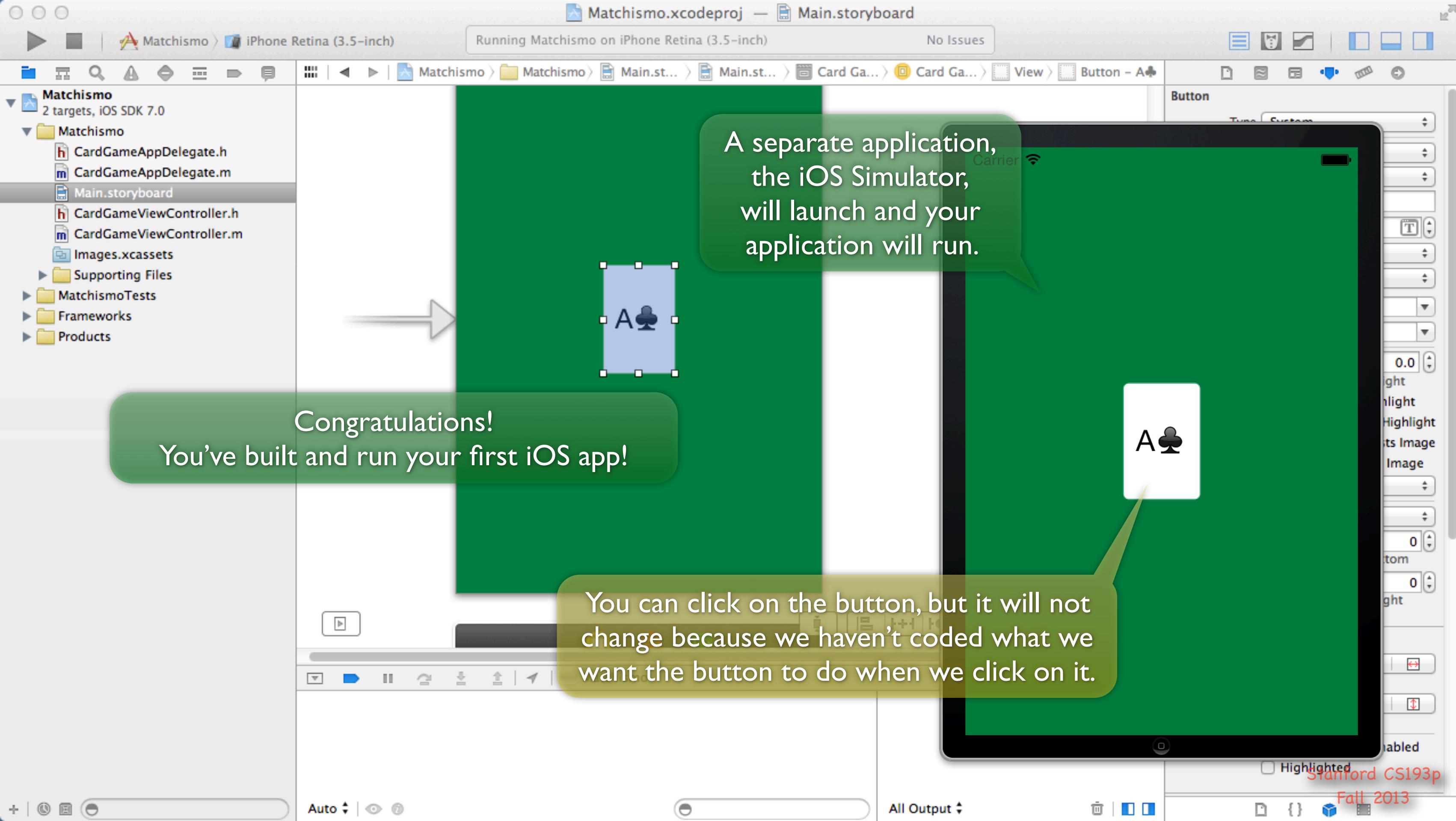
Content Selected Enabled

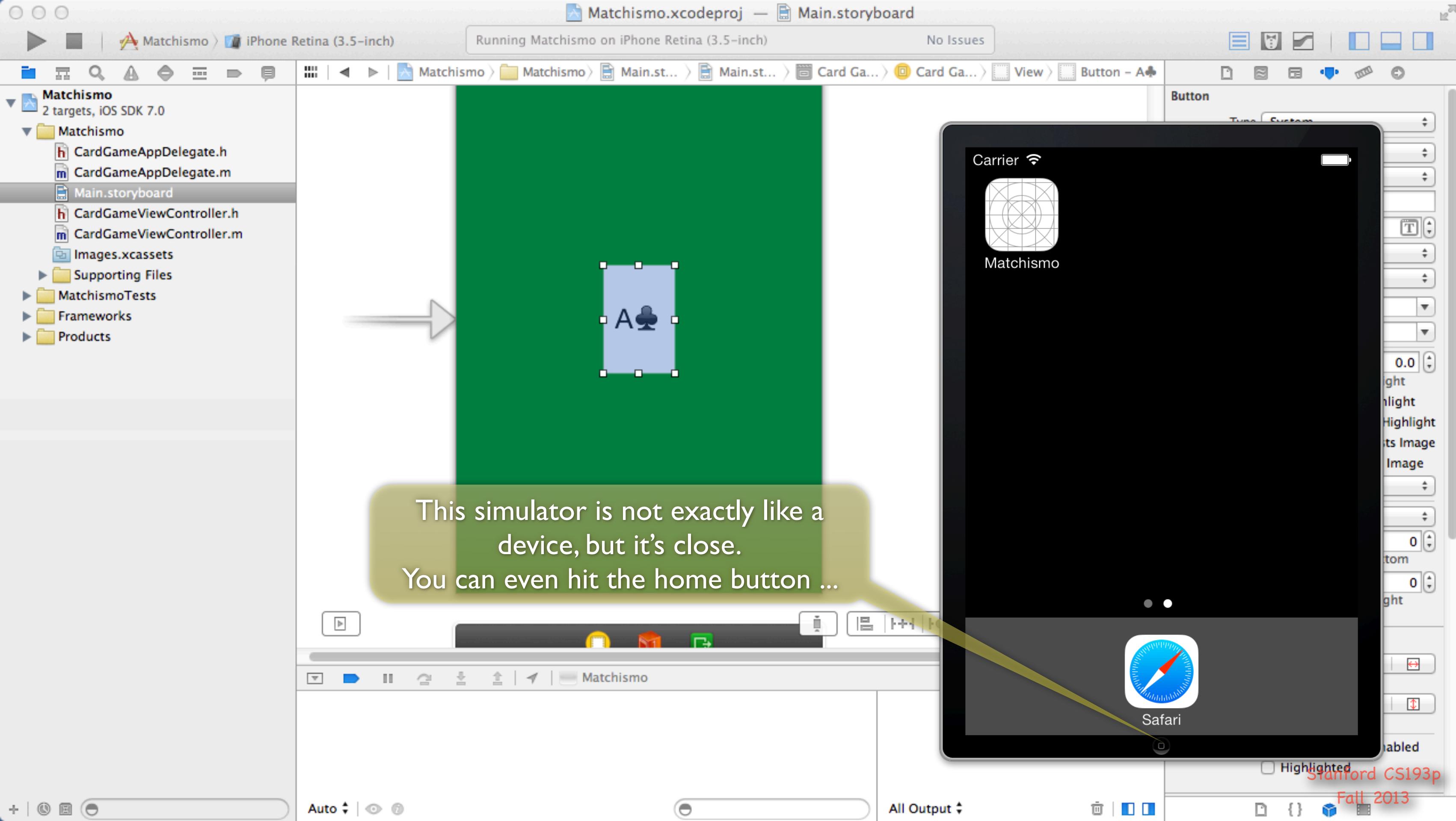
Highlighted

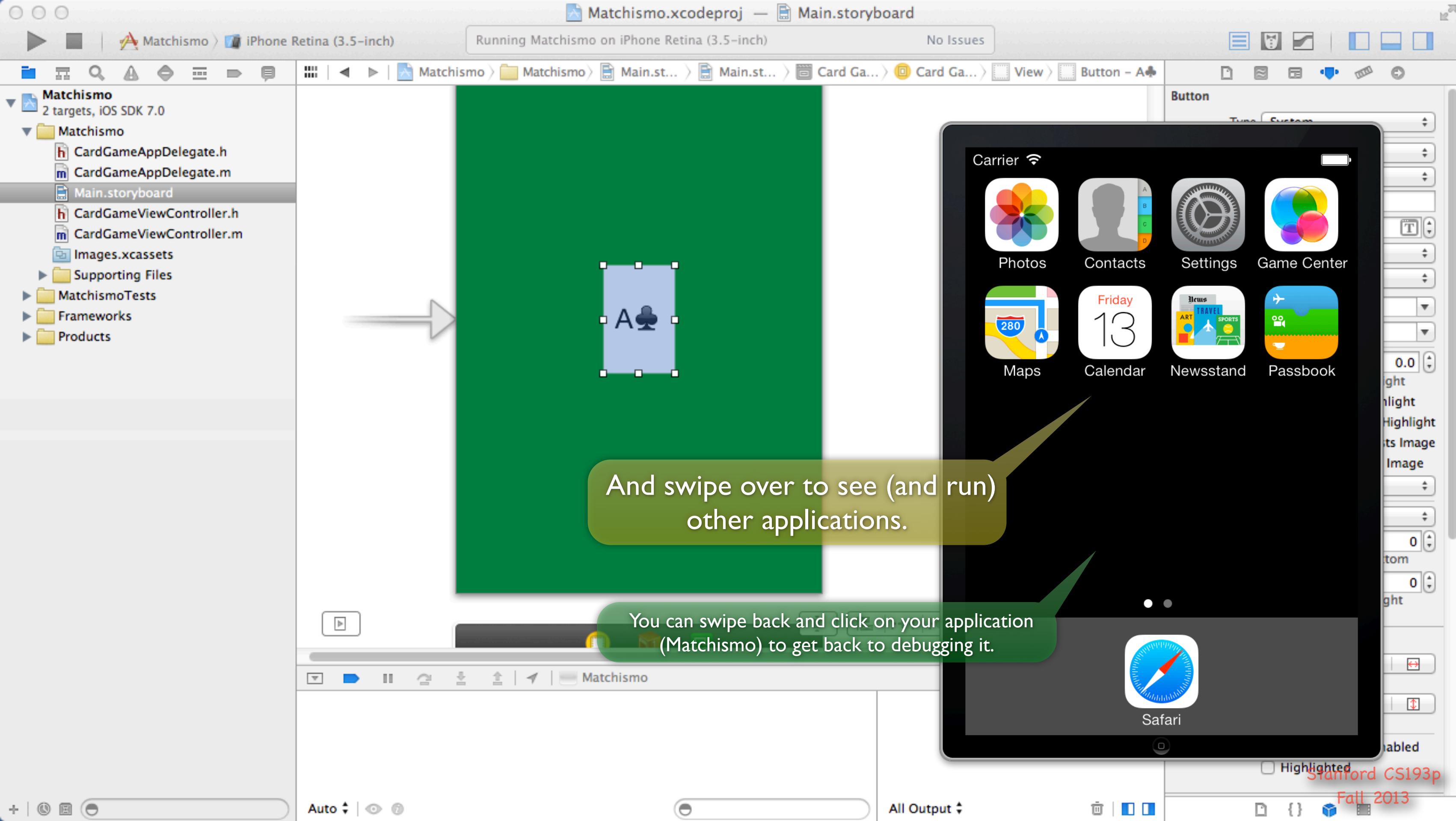
Stanford CS193p

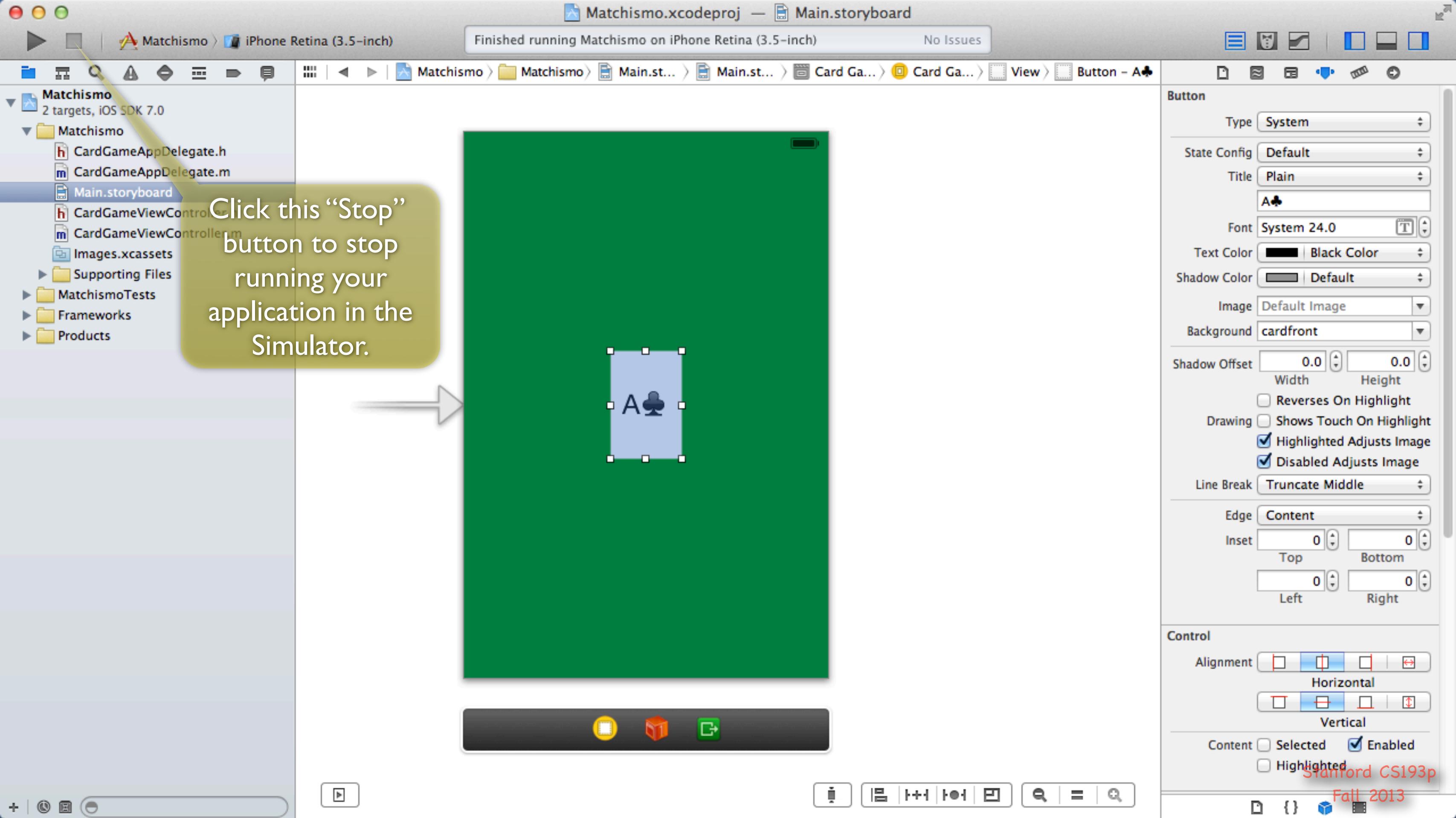
Fall 2013

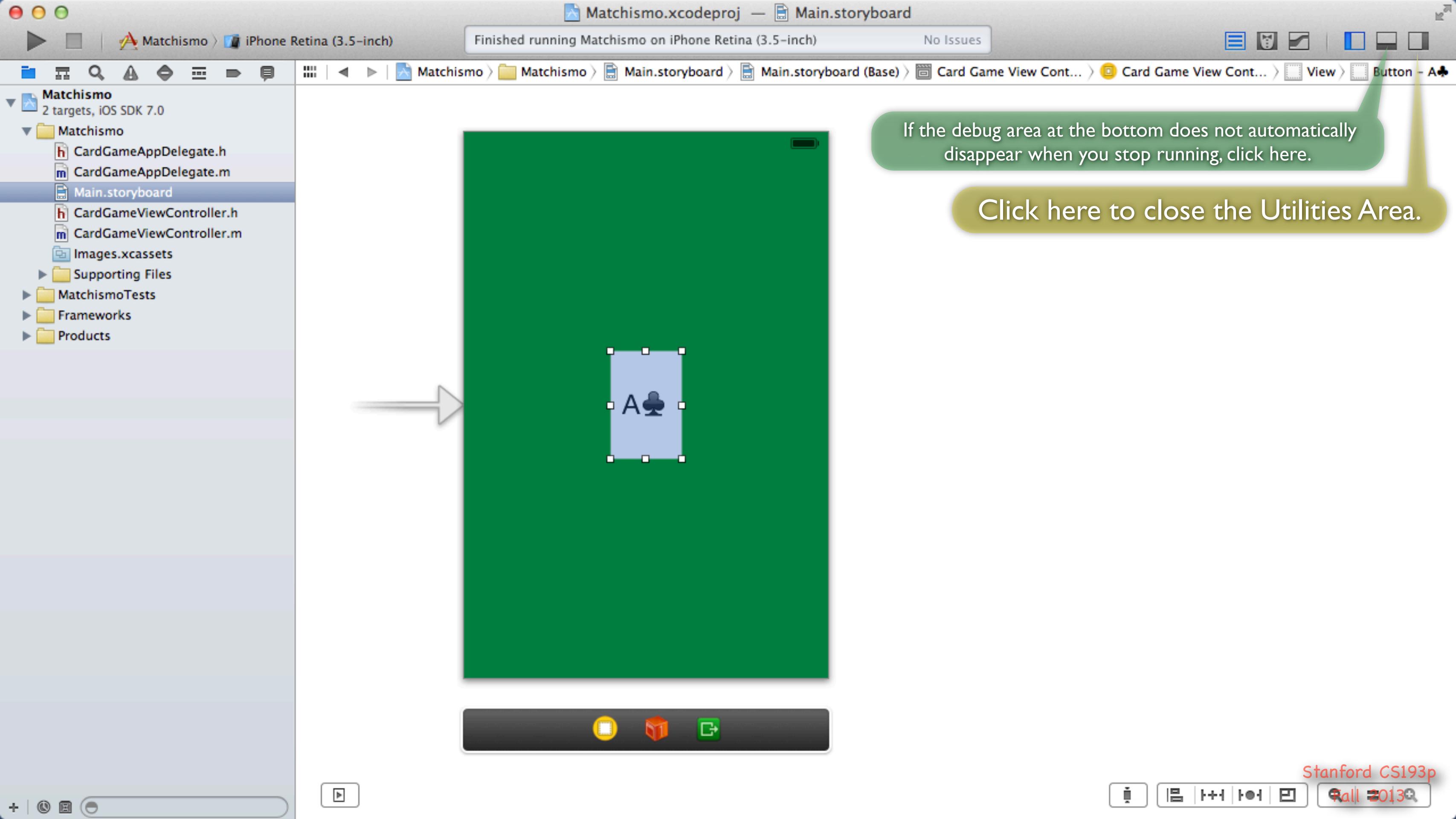


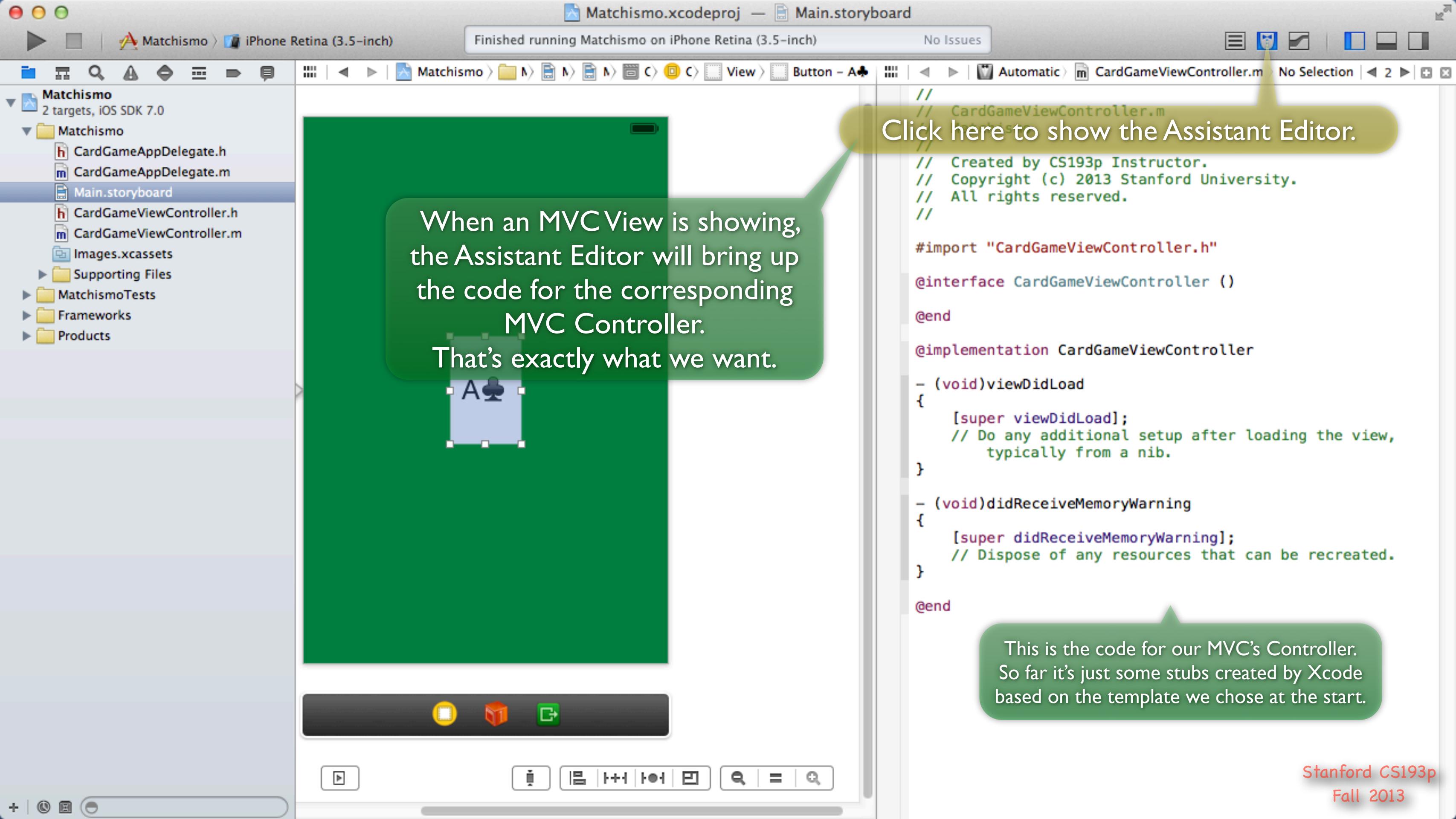


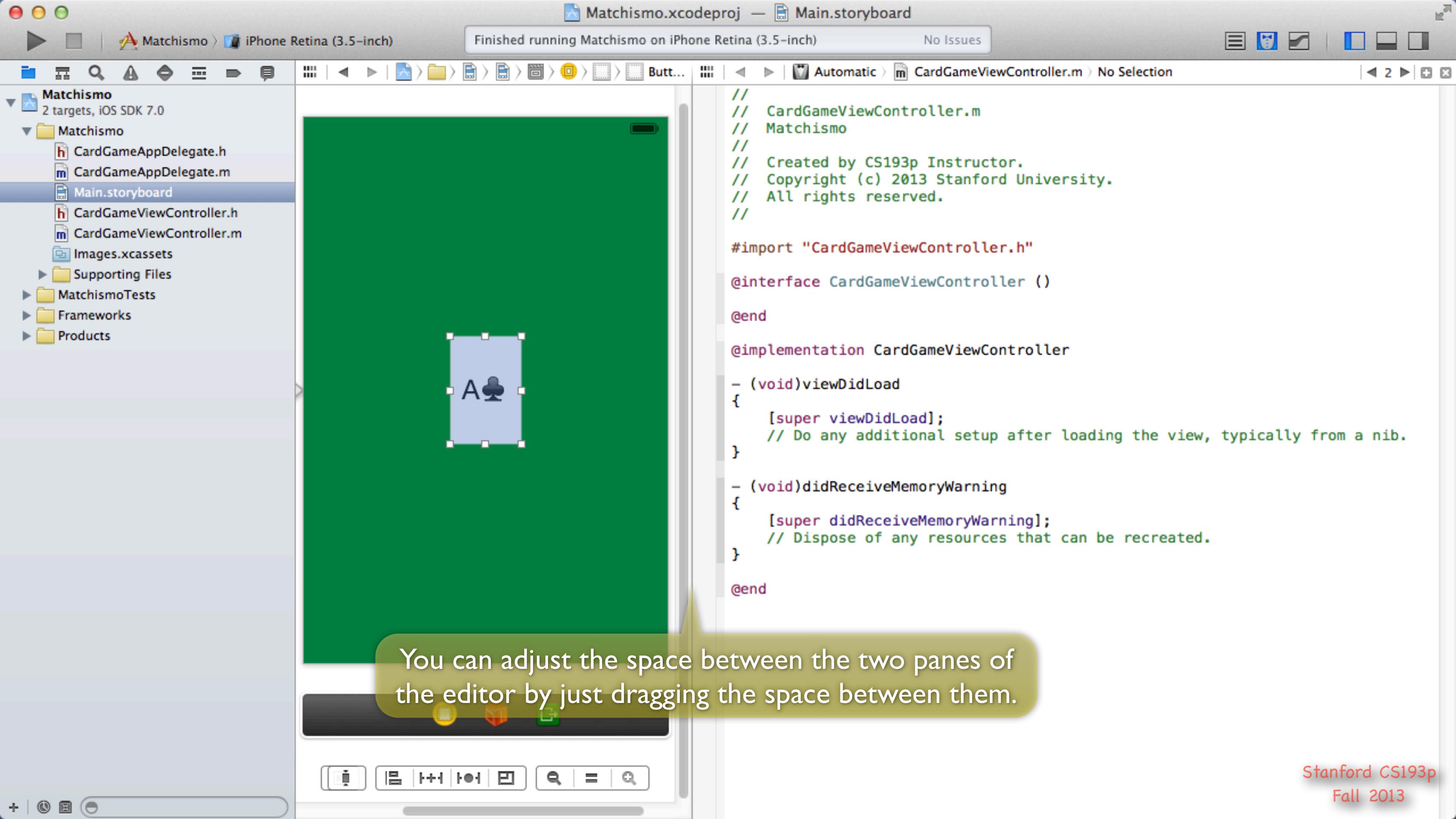












You can adjust the space between the two panes of the editor by just dragging the space between them.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

A Ace of Spades card is displayed on the iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) simulator screen.

CardGameViewController.m

CardGameViewController.h

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

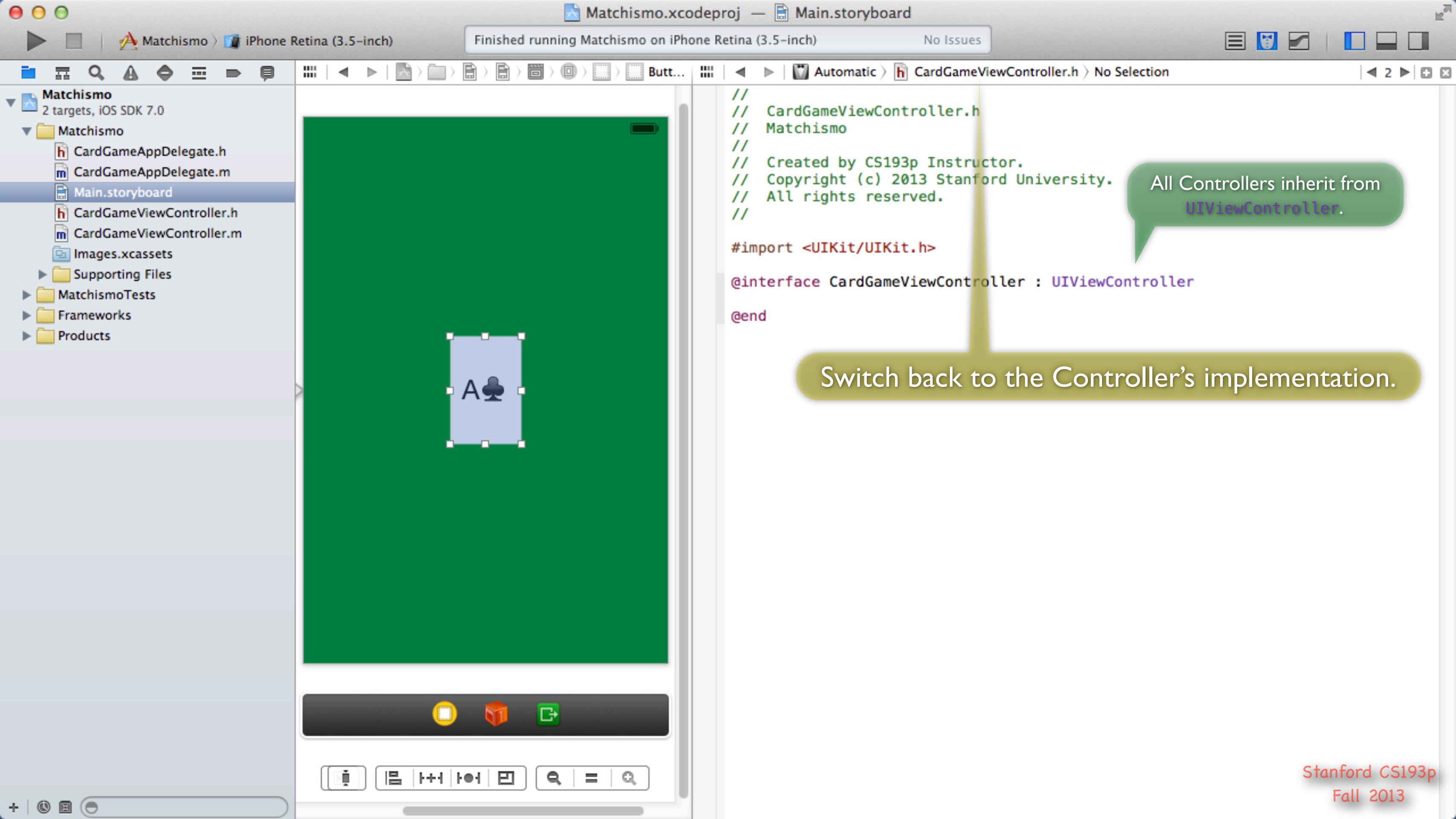
- (void)viewDidLoad
{
    [super viewDidLoad];
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.
}

- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning
{
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.
}

@end
```

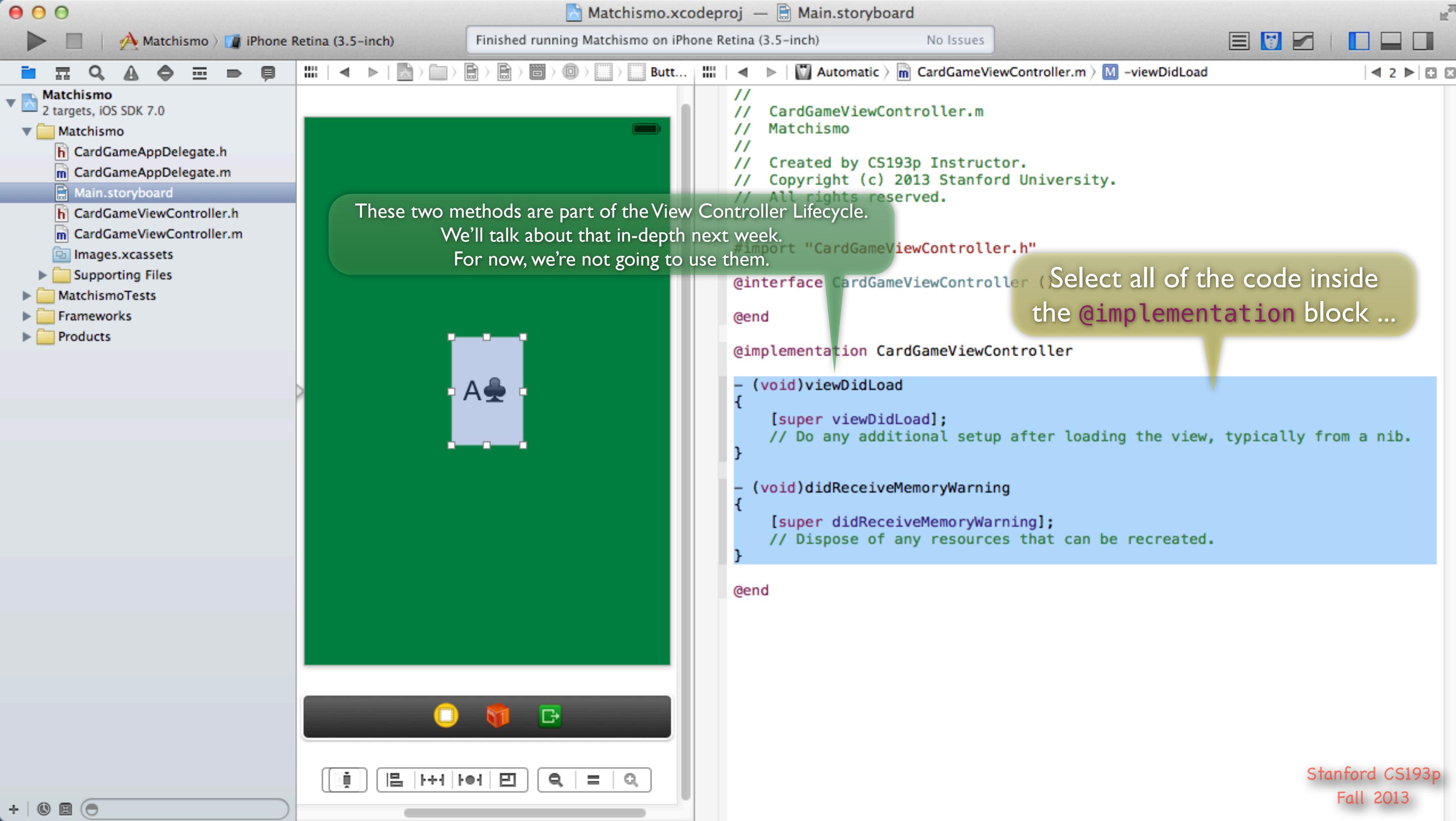
If you want to edit the header file of the Controller (to make something public for example), you can switch it here.

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Fall 2013



These two methods are part of the View Controller Lifecycle.

We'll talk about that in-depth next week.

For now, we're not going to use them.

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController : Se
```

End

Implementation, Configuration Control

```
- (void)viewDidLoad
```

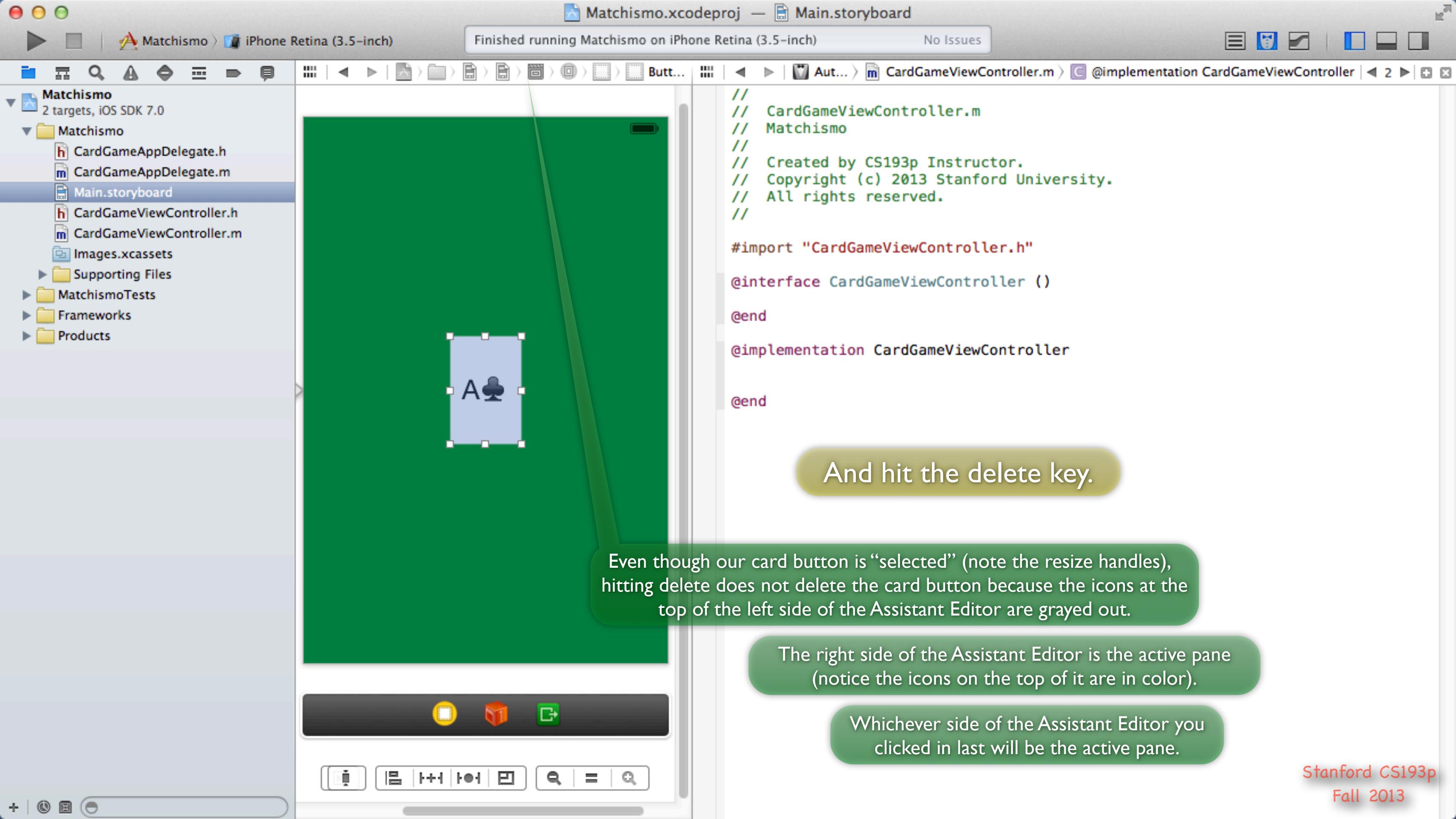
```
{  
    [super viewDidLoad];  
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.
```

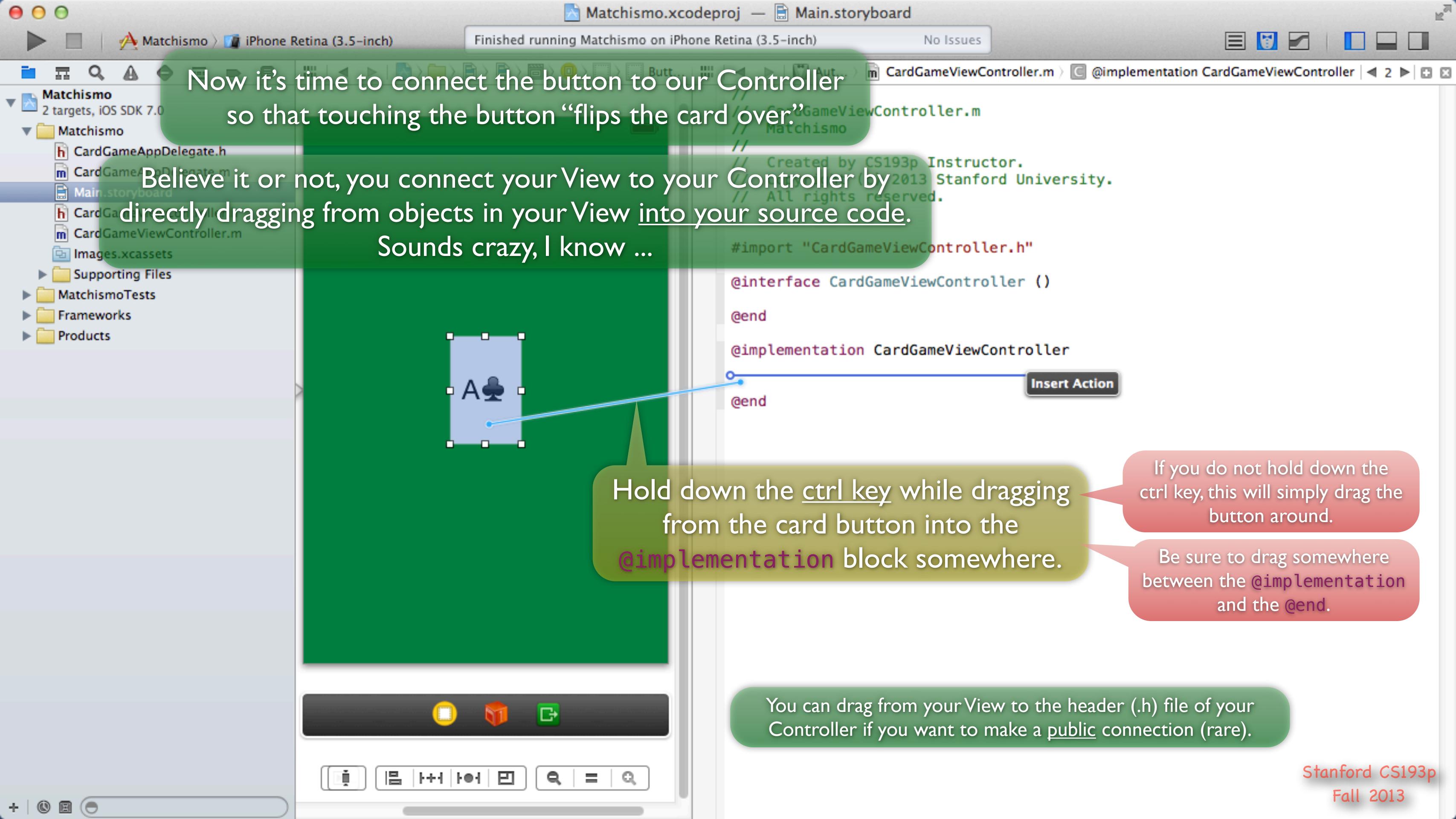
```
- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning
```

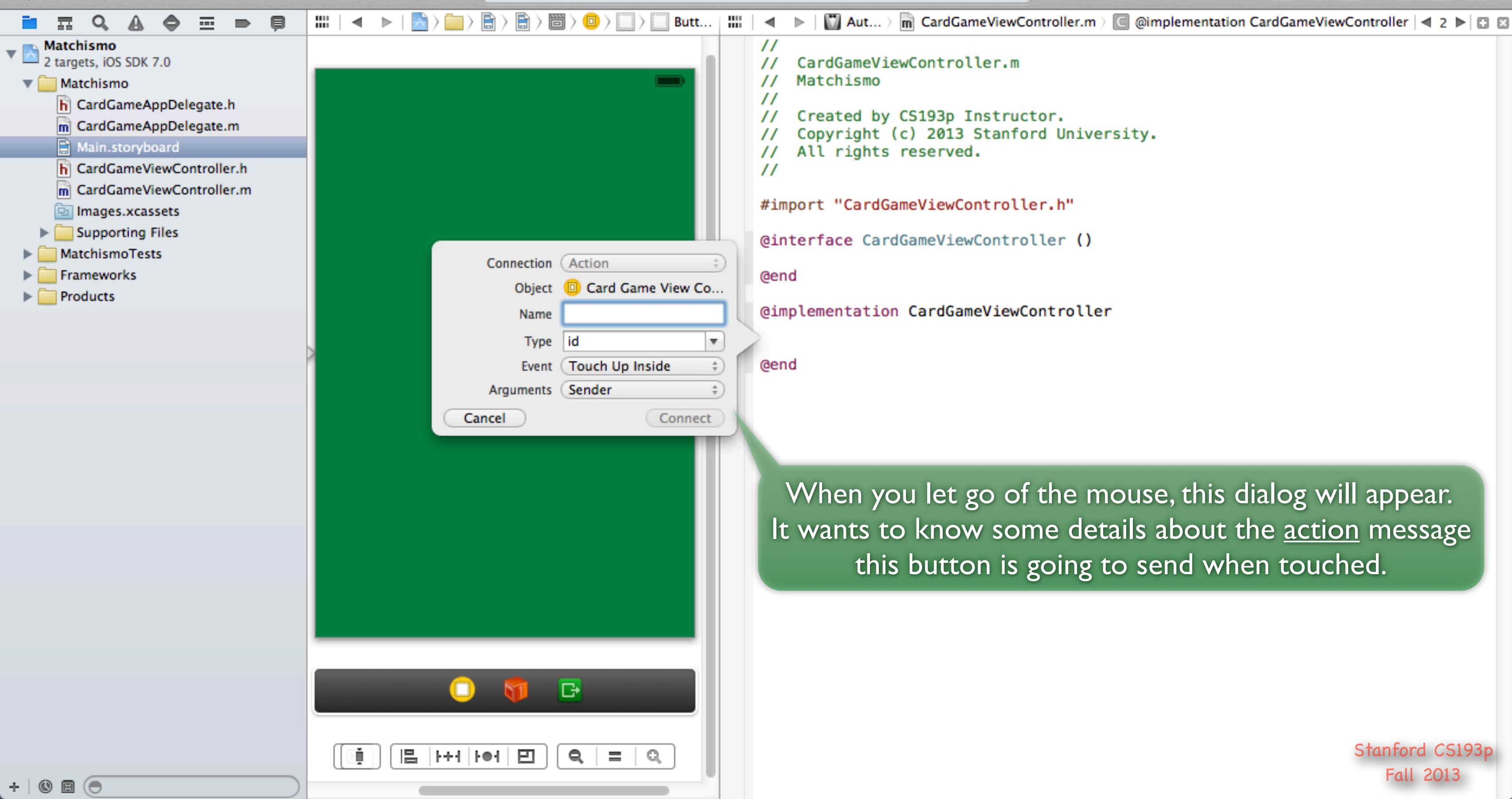
```
{  
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];  
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.
```

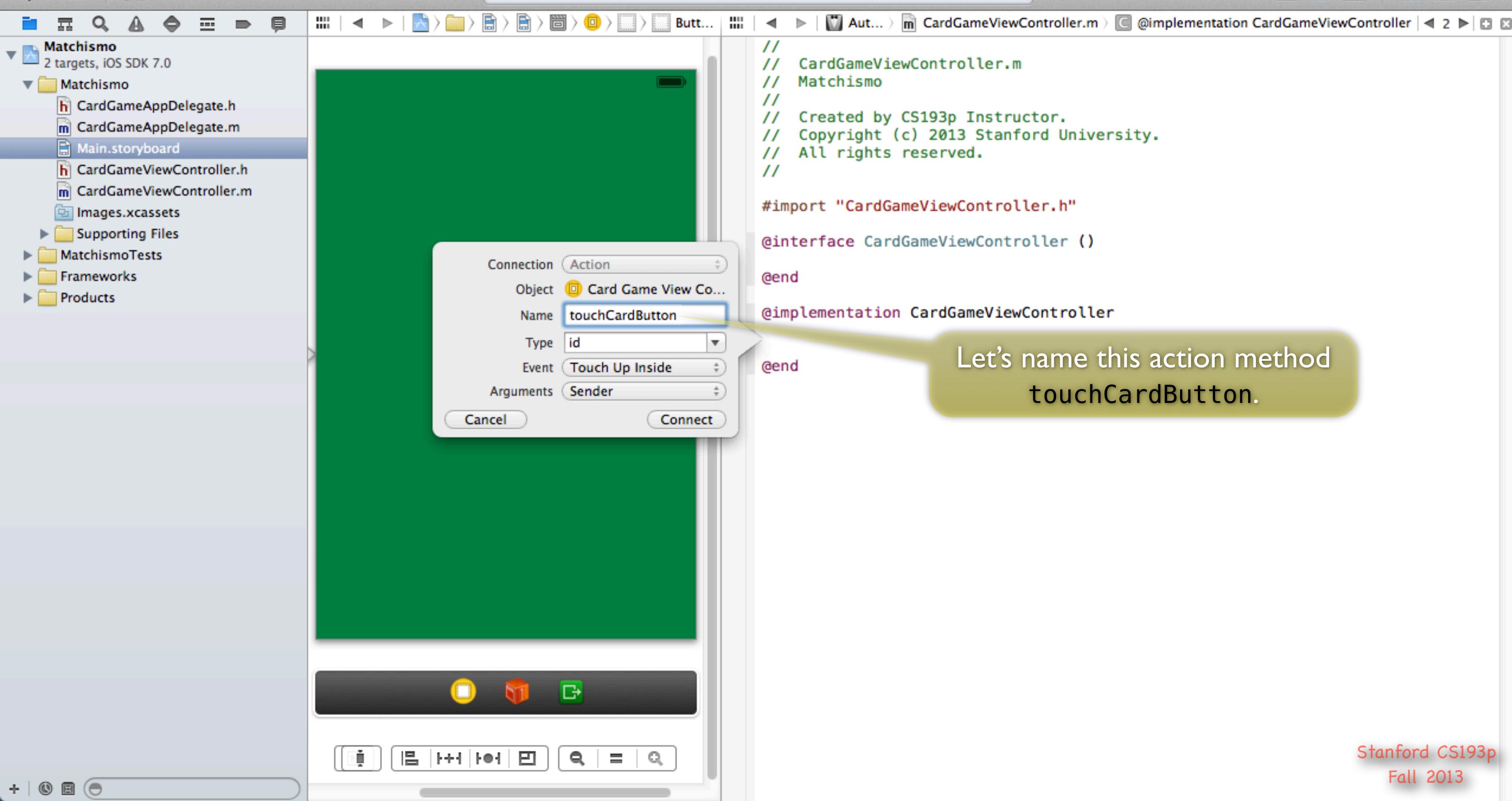
End

Select all of the code inside the `@implementation` block ...

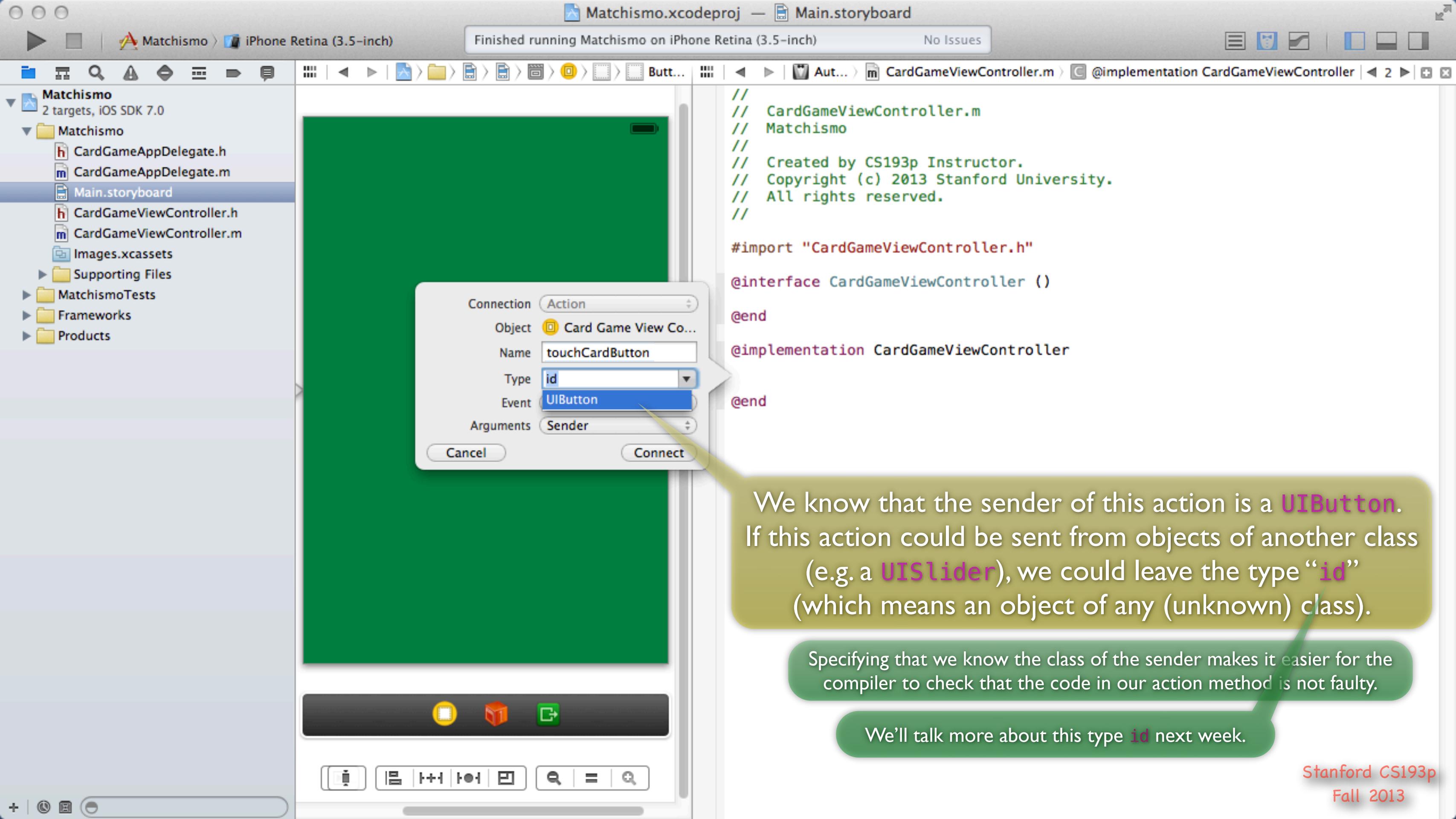








Let's name this action method
touchCardButton.





Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Main.storyboard

Card Game View Co...
touchCardButton
UIButton
Touch Up Inside
Sender

Action

Object

Name

Type

Event

Arguments

Cancel Connect

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

```

Make sure it says UIButton here.

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (void)touchesBegan:(NSSet *)touches withEvent:(UIEvent *)event {
    UITouch *touch = [touches anyObject];
    if ([touch view] == self.touchCardButton) {
        NSLog(@"Card was touched!");
    }
}
```

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Fall 2013

Main.storyboard

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (void)viewDidLoad {
    [super viewDidLoad];
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.
}

- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning {
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender {
    NSLog(@"Touched card button");
}

- (void)cardWasTapped:(Card *)card {
    NSLog(@"Card was tapped");
}
@end
```

Card Game View Controller

touchCardButton

UIButton

None

Sender

Sender and Event

Action

Object

Name

Type

Event

Argument

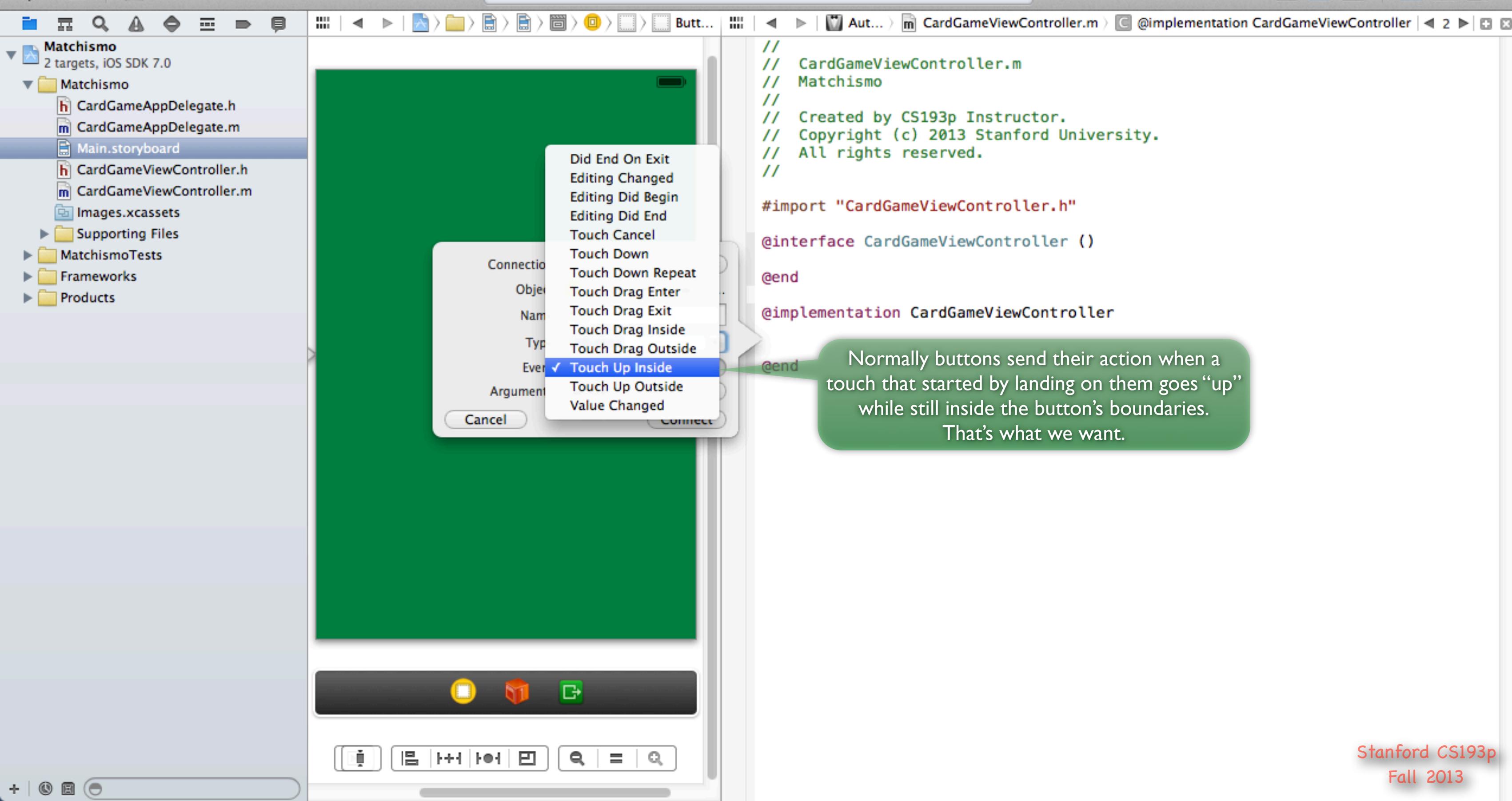
Cancel

None

Sender

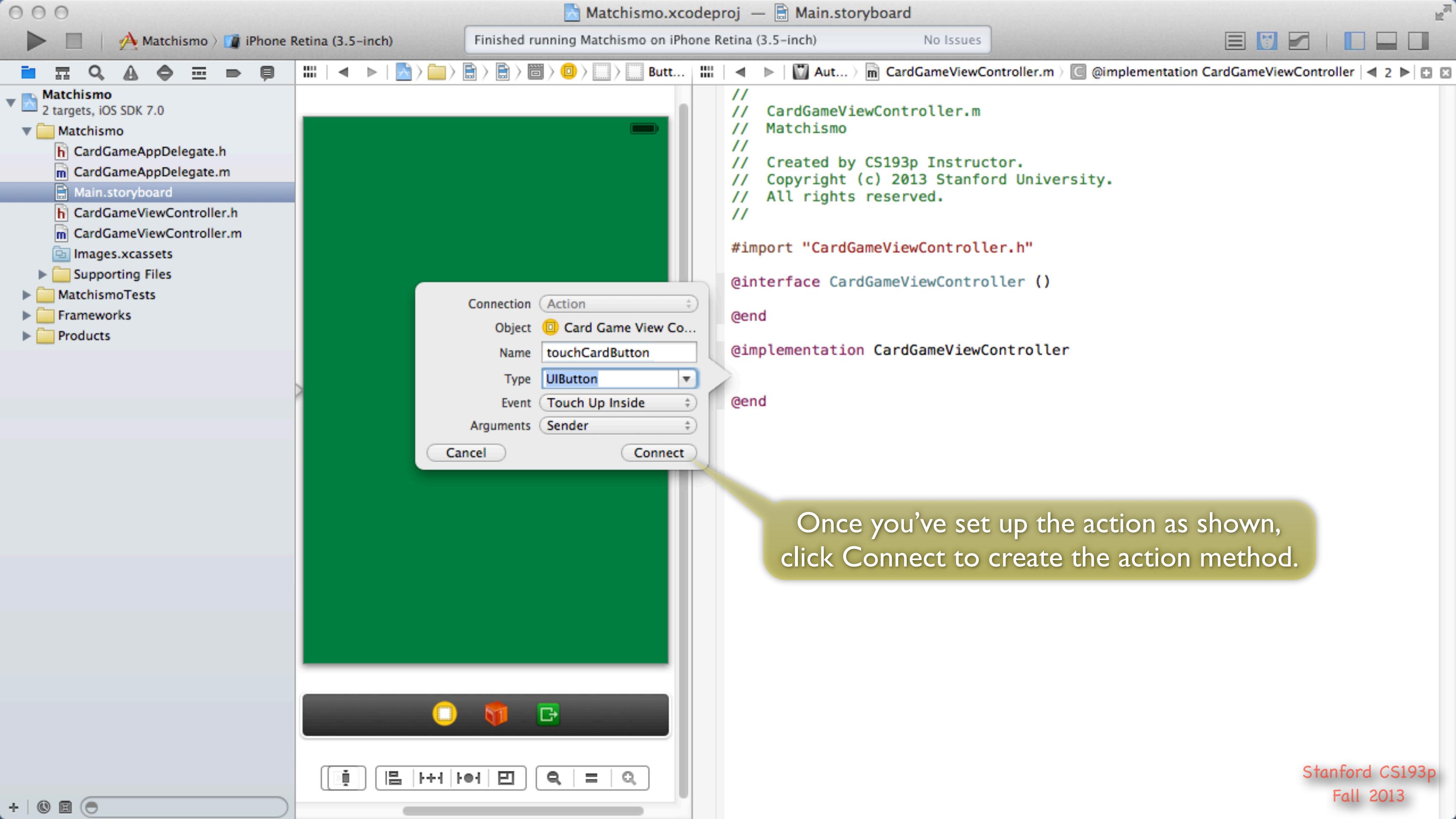
Sender and Event

Action methods are allowed to have either no arguments,
one argument (the object sending the message),
or even two arguments
(the sender and the touch event provoking the action).
In this case, though, what we want is just the sending button
so that we can change it when it is touched.



Normally buttons send their action when a touch that started by landing on them goes “up” while still inside the button’s boundaries.

That’s what we want.



Once you've set up the action as shown, click Connect to create the action method.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

Main.storyboard

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [self performSegueWithIdentifier:@"cardSegue" sender:sender];
}

@end
```

The only argument to this method is the object that is sending the message to us ("us" is the Controller). In the previous slide, we made it clear that it is a button, so that's why the type of this argument is `UIButton` (instead of `id`).

The name of this method is actually `touchCardButton:`, not `touchCardButton`.

This method's return type is actually `void`, but Xcode uses the typedef `IBAction` instead just so that Xcode can keep track that this is not just a random method that returns `void`, but rather, it's an action method.

Apart from that, `IBAction` is exactly the same thing as `void`.

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Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Matchismo

CardGameViewController.m

Matchismo

// Created by CS193p Instructor.

// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.

// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender

}

@end

Highlighted!

Mouse over (do not click) this little icon.
The object in the View that sends this
message will highlight.

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Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
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- Products

Our implementation of this method is quite simple.
We're just going to change the text on the button to be blank
and change the background image to be our card back
(the Stanford logo), thus “flipping the card over to its back.”

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage =
}

@end
```

Let's start by declaring a *local variable* called `cardImage` to hold the cardback image (the Stanford logo we imported). The local variable is a pointer to an instance of the class `UIImage` which represents a JPEG, PNG, TIFF or other image.

A screenshot of Xcode showing the Matchismo project. The storyboard preview shows a single button with the text 'A ♠'. The code editor shows the implementation of the `-touchCardButton:` method. A callout bubble highlights the declaration of a local variable `cardImage`. Another callout bubble contains explanatory text about the implementation.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

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Products

iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Uh-oh, a warning!

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
}

@end
```

Remember
that @
notation just
creates an
NSString
object.

UIImage has a *class method* called imageNamed: which creates an instance of UIImage given the name of an image in the image assets library. We just specify cardback (what we called the Stanford logo in the assets library).

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Fall 2013

Xcode is constantly parsing your code in the background.
Thus, warnings and errors will appear in this gutter without
your having to explicitly build your project.

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
}

@end
```

To get more details about a warning or error, click on the triangle.

This warning is correct (we are not using the local variable cardImage yet), but nothing to worry about since we'll be using it in a moment.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

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Products

Next we are going to set the background image of the card button to be that Stanford logo (an instance of which is now stored in cardImage).

To do that, we need to send a message to the UIButton that sent this touchCardButton: message to us.

The argument sender is the UIButton sending this message.

The syntax for sending a message in Objective-C starts off with [, then a pointer to the instance of the object to send the message to ...

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}
@end
```

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Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) ! 1

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
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- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

... then the name of the message with the arguments interspersed ...

#import "CardGameViewController.h"
@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
 [sender setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *) forState:(UIControlState)]
}
M void setBackgroundColor:(UIColor *)
@end M void setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *) forState:(UIControlState)
M void setBounds:(CGRect)
Sets the background image to use for the specified button state. [More...](#)

We only have to type the first few letters of the message and Xcode will immediately suggest matching method names.

Type setB and then choose the method setBackgroundImage:forState: from the list that appears.

You can select from the list using the arrow keys and then TAB or you can double-click on the method you want.

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Fall 2013

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a project named 'Matchismo'. In the storyboard, a card with an Ace of Clubs is displayed. In the code editor, the 'CardGameViewController.m' file is open. A tooltip explains how to use code completion to find the 'setBackgroundImage:forState:' method. A callout points to the method in the code completion list: 'M void setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *) forState:(UIControlState)'. The tooltip text says: 'We only have to type the first few letters of the message and Xcode will immediately suggest matching method names.' Another callout at the bottom right provides instructions: 'Type setB and then choose the method setBackgroundImage:forState: from the list that appears.' A third callout at the bottom left says: 'You can select from the list using the arrow keys and then TAB or you can double-click on the method you want.'

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal]
}

@end
```

After choosing the method you want, it should fill that method in and highlight the first argument. This argument is obviously the image to set as the background of the UIButton.

For us, that's the cardImage local variable.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) ! 1

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

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Products

A Matchismo iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) simulator showing a single card (A of Spades) on the screen.

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
 [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:(UIControlState)CALLBACK_API_C_STDCALL(_type, _name)
 CALLBACK_API_C_STDCALL(_type, _name)
 CALLBACK_API_STDCALL(_type, _name)
 void * calloc(size_t, size_t)
 UIImage * cardImage
 CAST_USER_ADDR_T(a_ptr)
 CATransform3D CATransform3DConcat(CATransform3D a, CATransform3D b)
 bool CATransform3DEqualToTransform(CATransform3D a, CATransform3D b)
 CGAffineTransform CATransform2DGetAffineTransform(CATransform2D +)

Again, you need only type a couple of characters before Xcode will suggest what you want. Then double-click on the list or hit TAB once the one you want is selected.

Notice that there are LOTS of things that start with the two letters “ca”, but that Xcode is pretty smart about guessing which one you intend based on context.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -touchCardButton:

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

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A Matchismo iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) simulator window showing a single card (A of Spades) on a green background.

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

The `setBackgroundImage:forState:` method asks for the state because you can set different background images for selected, highlighted or disabled states of the `UIButton`.

```
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:(UIControlState) ]
}

@end
```

We're just going to set the background for the default (Normal) state so it will be that way in all button states.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) ! 1

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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A card with the text "A ♠" is displayed on the storyboard.

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal]
}

@end
```

enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventTouchUpOutside
enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventValueChanged
enum UIControlState UIControlStateApplication
enum UIControlState UIControlStateDisabled
enum UIControlState UIControlStateHighlighted
enum UIControlState UIControlStateNormal
enum UIControlState UIControlStateReserved
enum UIControlState UIControlStateSelected

Start typing UIC and you'll get close to what we want (UIControlStateNormal) ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

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Main.storyboard

A Club

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
 [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal]
}

@end

enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventTouchUpInside
enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventValueChanged
enum UIControlState UIControlStateApplication
enum UIControlState UIControlStateDisabled
enum UIControlState UIControlStateHighlighted
enum UIControlState UIControlStateNormal
enum UIControlState UIControlStateReserved
enum UIControlState UIControlStateSelected

Now choose UIControlStateNormal.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

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Main.storyboard

A Club

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

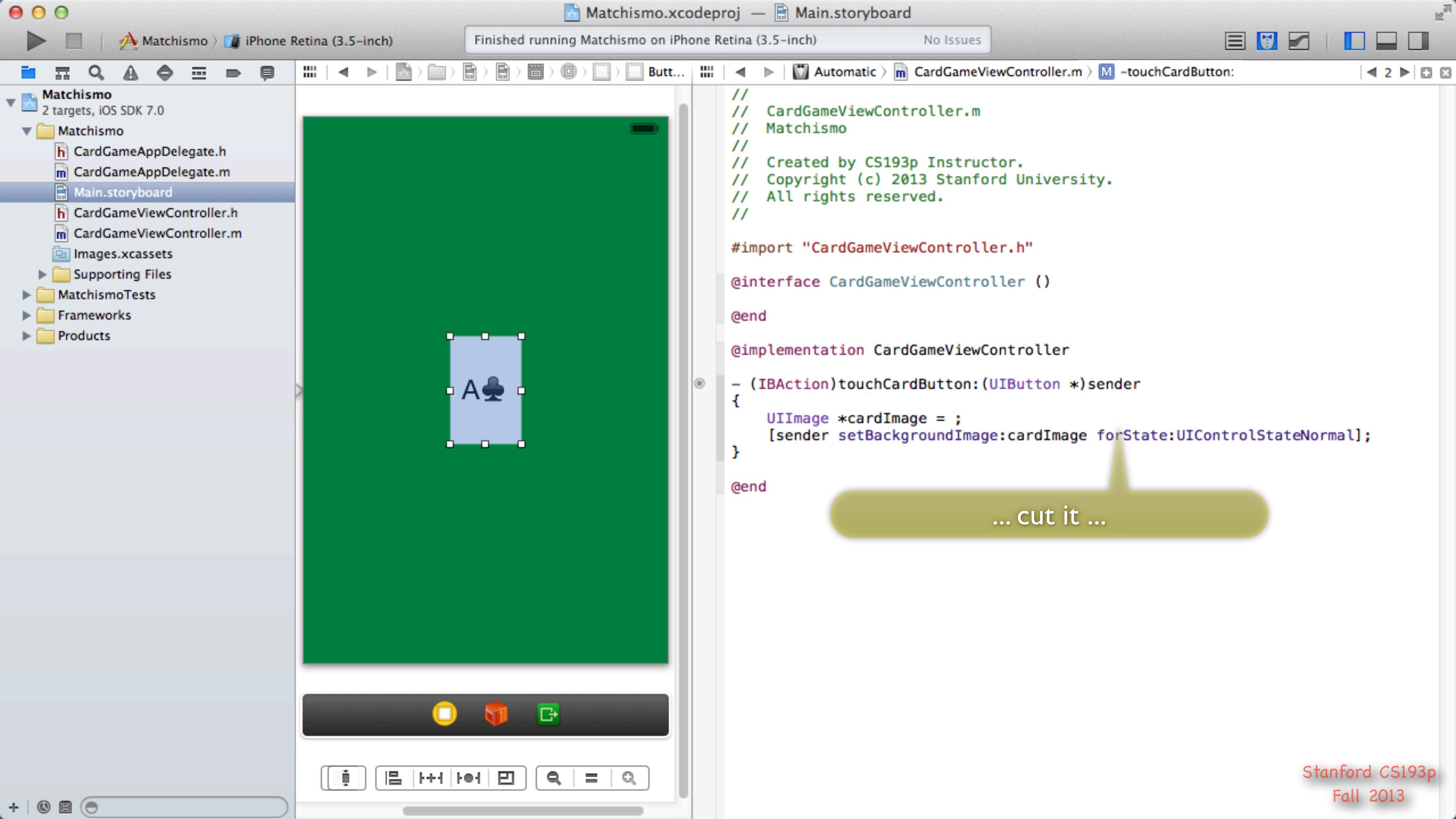
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
 [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end

Easy!
But we don't actually need this local variable.
We can just embed that message-send in-line.

So select this message send ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

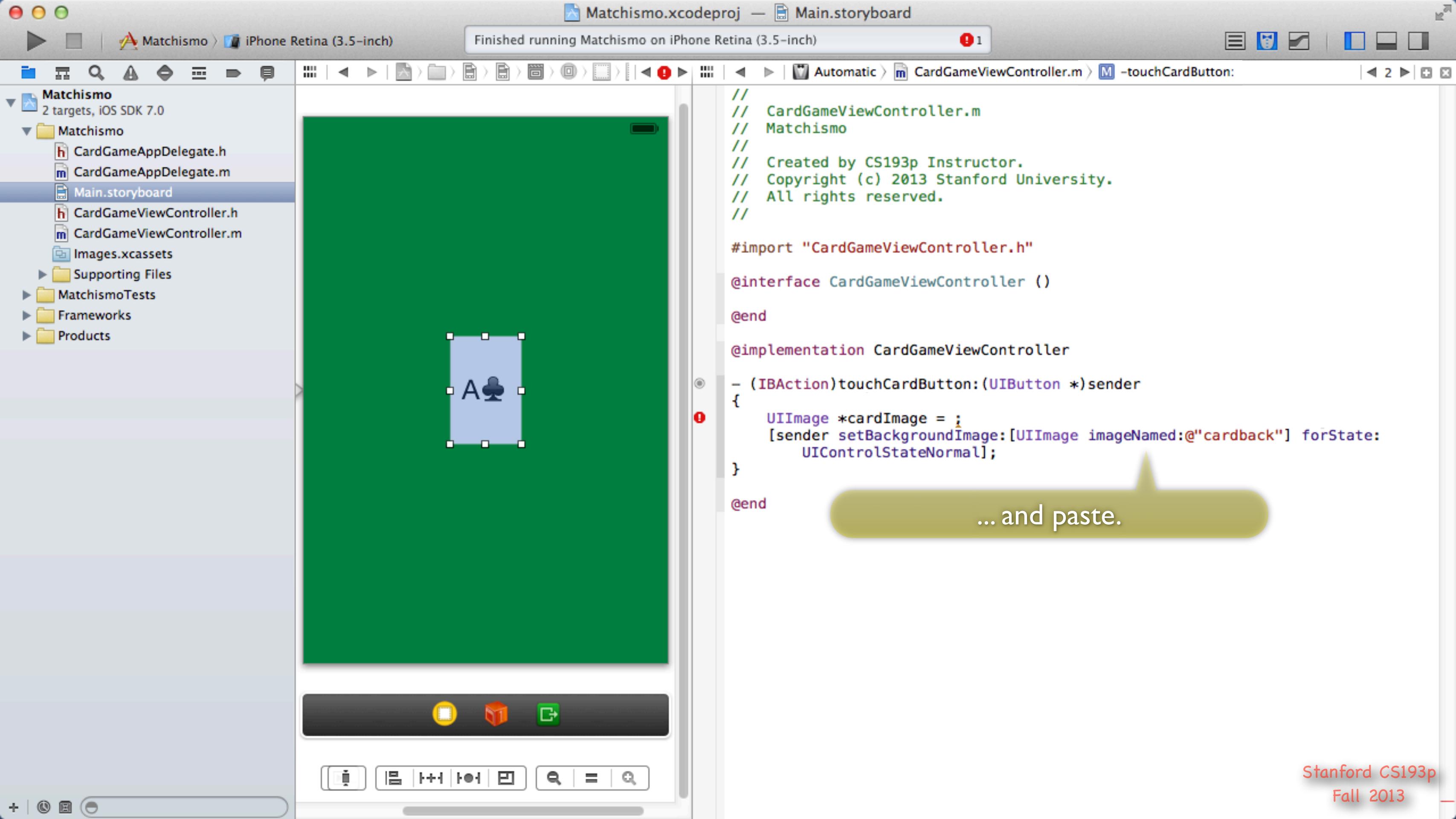
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"AClub"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... select the variable here ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

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Main.storyboard

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = ;
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}
@end
```

Now we can select this line ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard

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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... and hit delete to get rid of it.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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- CardGameAppDelegate.h
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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

This line of code is so long
that it is wrapping now.
And not really in a great spot.

Put your cursor here ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                      forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... and press the return key.

Notice that Xcode lined up the two colons in the message name!

You should always line up the colons when you manually wrap the arguments of a method (in other words, don't undo what Xcode will do for you).

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Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

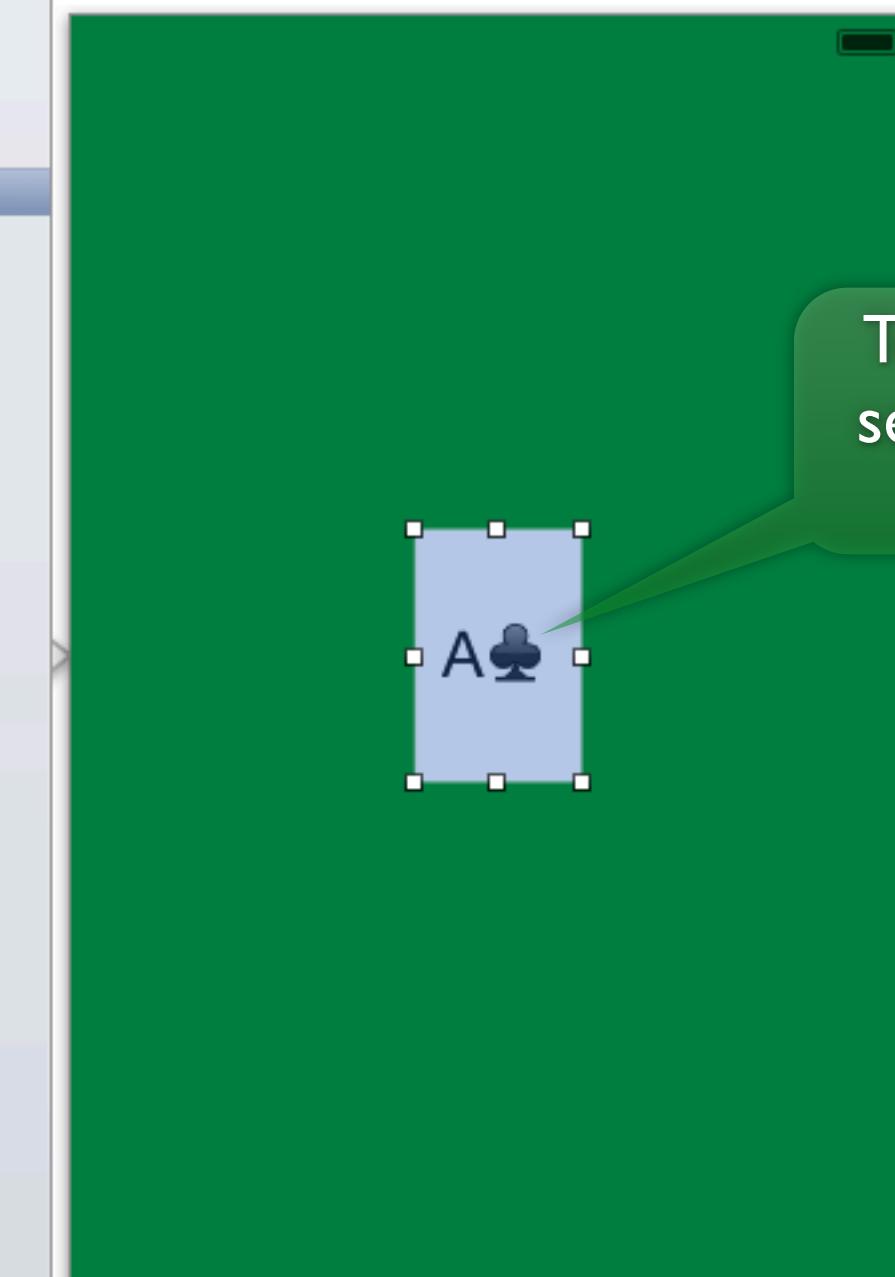
- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

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To “flip the card over” not only do we need to set the background image to the Stanford logo, we need to get rid of the A♣.

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}
@end
```

Send the message
setTitle:forState:
to the UIButton ...

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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Main.storyboard

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... with an empty string as the title.

Forgetting the @ before the "" is a very common coding error.
"" without the @ is a const char *.
const char *, while legal, is almost never used in Objective-C.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

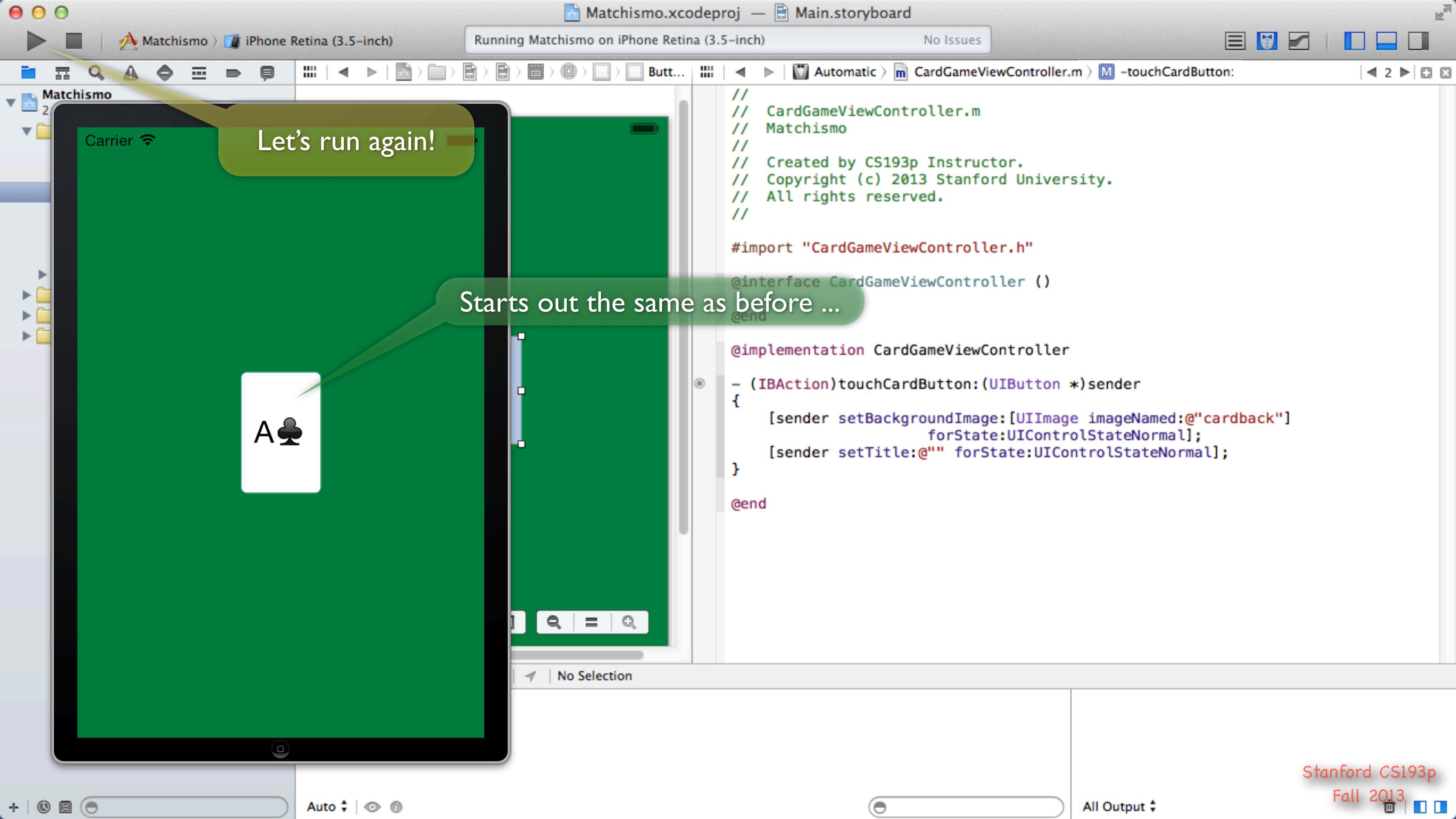
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                      forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

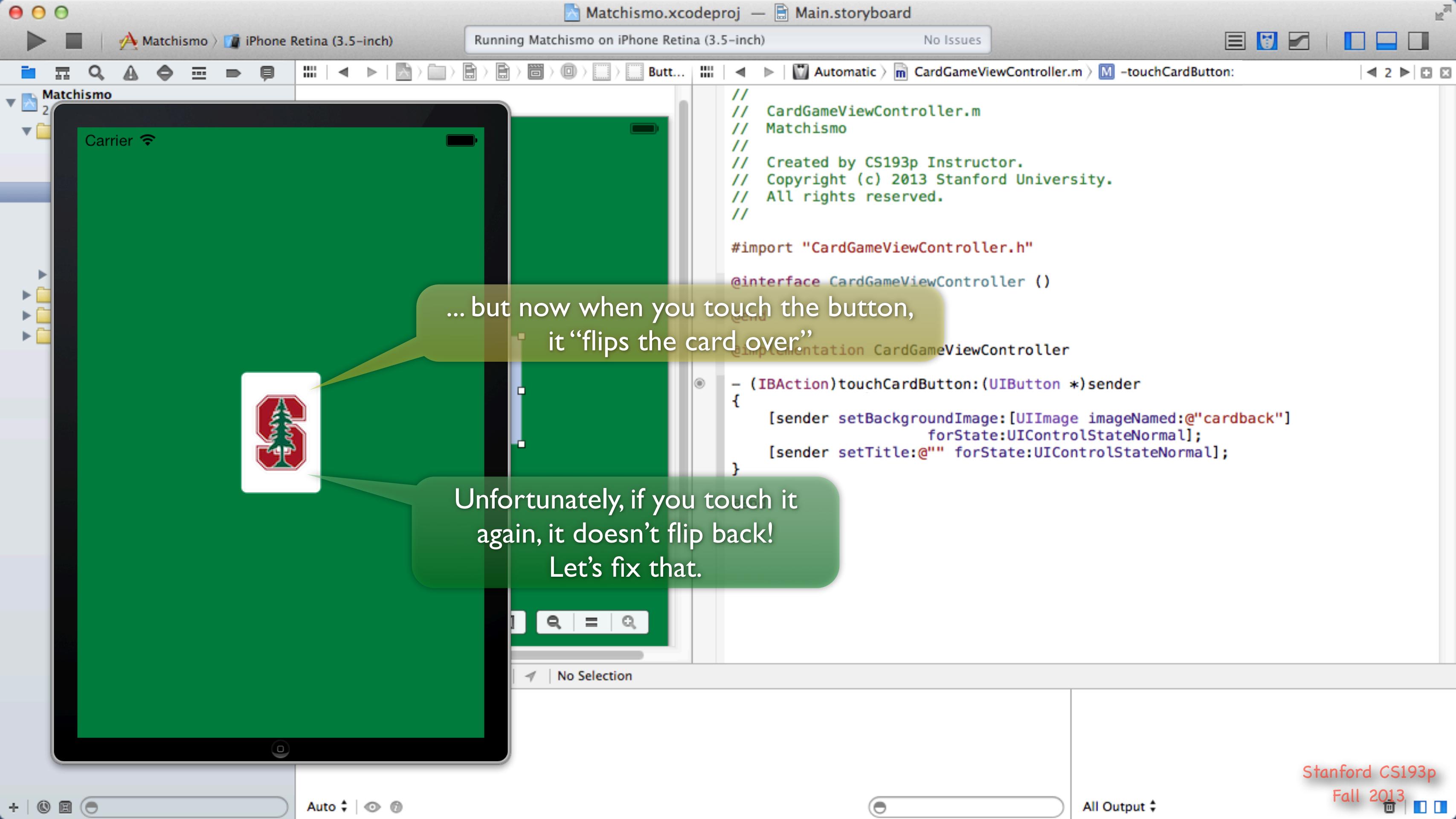
Again, we specify that we are setting this title for the default (Normal) button state.

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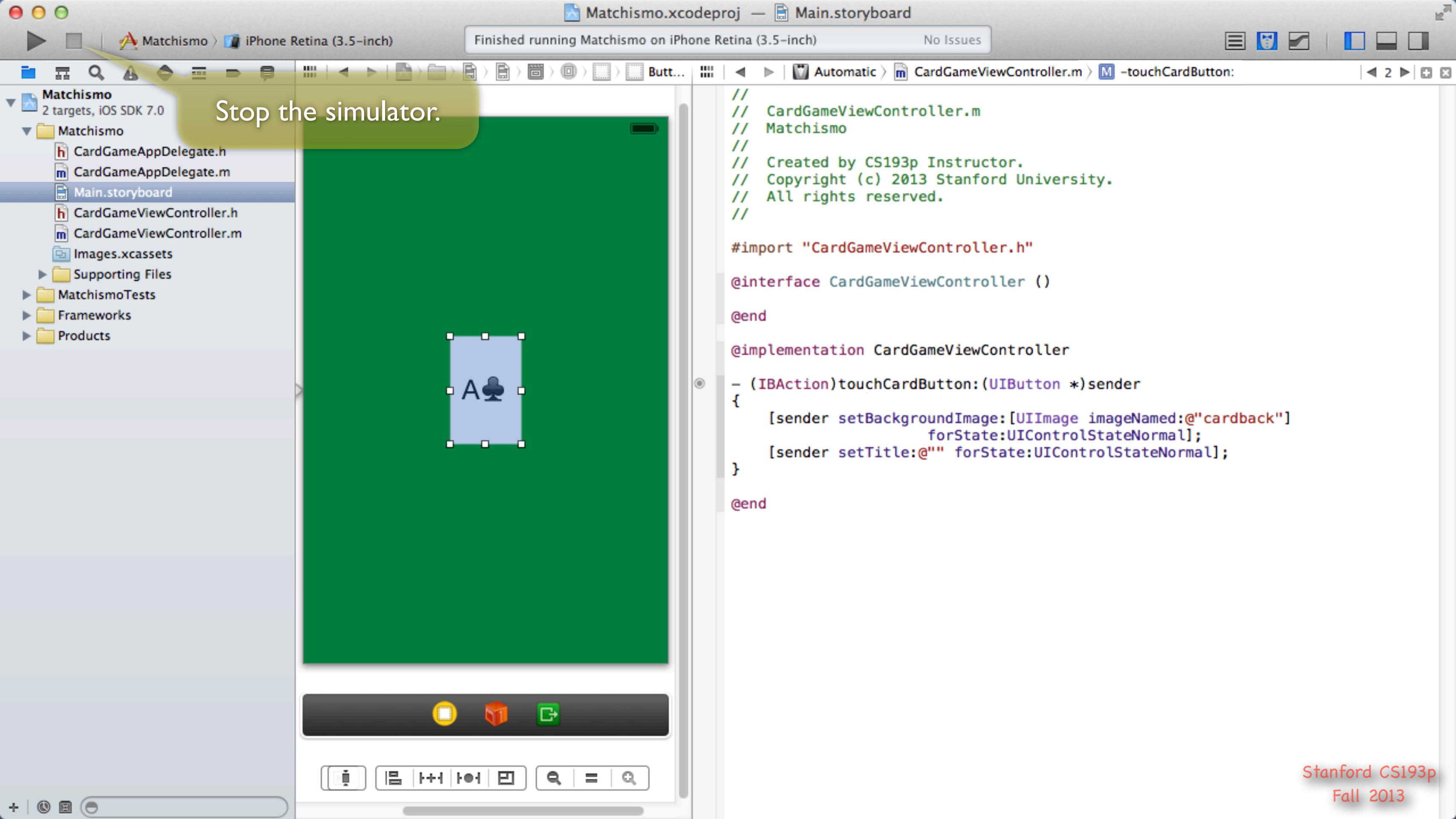
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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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- CardGameAppDelegate.h
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- Main.storyboard
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- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

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iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"
@interface CardGameViewController()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if (sender.currentTitle)
 NSAttributedStyle *currentAttributedTitle
 UIImage *currentBackgroundImage
 UIImage *currentImage
 NSString *currentTitle
 UIColor *currentTitleColor
 UIColor *currentTitleShadowColor
 imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 forStateNormal];
 forStateNormal];
}
The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only) [More...](#)

If the sending button's `currentTitle`'s ...

Notice that `currentTitle` is a `@property` of the button, so we are using dot notation here.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) 1

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

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Main.storyboard

iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
{
 @private
 NSString *currentTitle;
}

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if (sender.currentTitle.length)
 [sender setAlpha:0.0];
 else
 [sender setAlpha:1.0];
}

@end

length

NSUInteger length

NSUInteger lengthOfBytesUsingEncoding:(NSStringEncoding)encoding

Returns the number of Unicode characters in the receiver. [More...](#)

A♣

Checking the `length` of an `NSString` to see if it is blank is cool because it works whether the string is the empty string (i.e. `@""`) or is `nil`.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

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Products

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

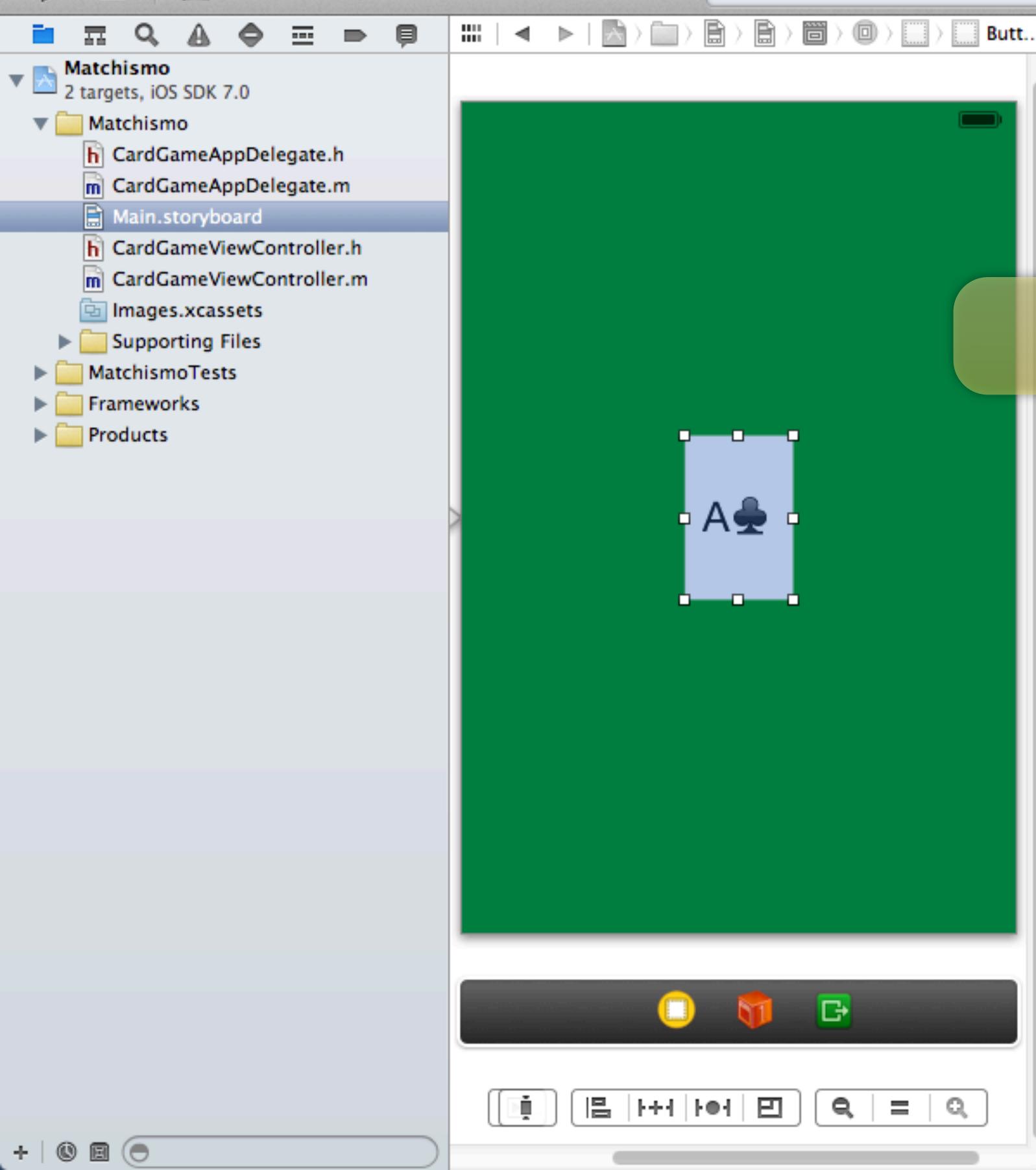
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length])
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... (note that we don't have to type the [, since Xcode automatically adds it when we type]) ...



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
... is non-zero (front is showing), then ...  
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    @end
```

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

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```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

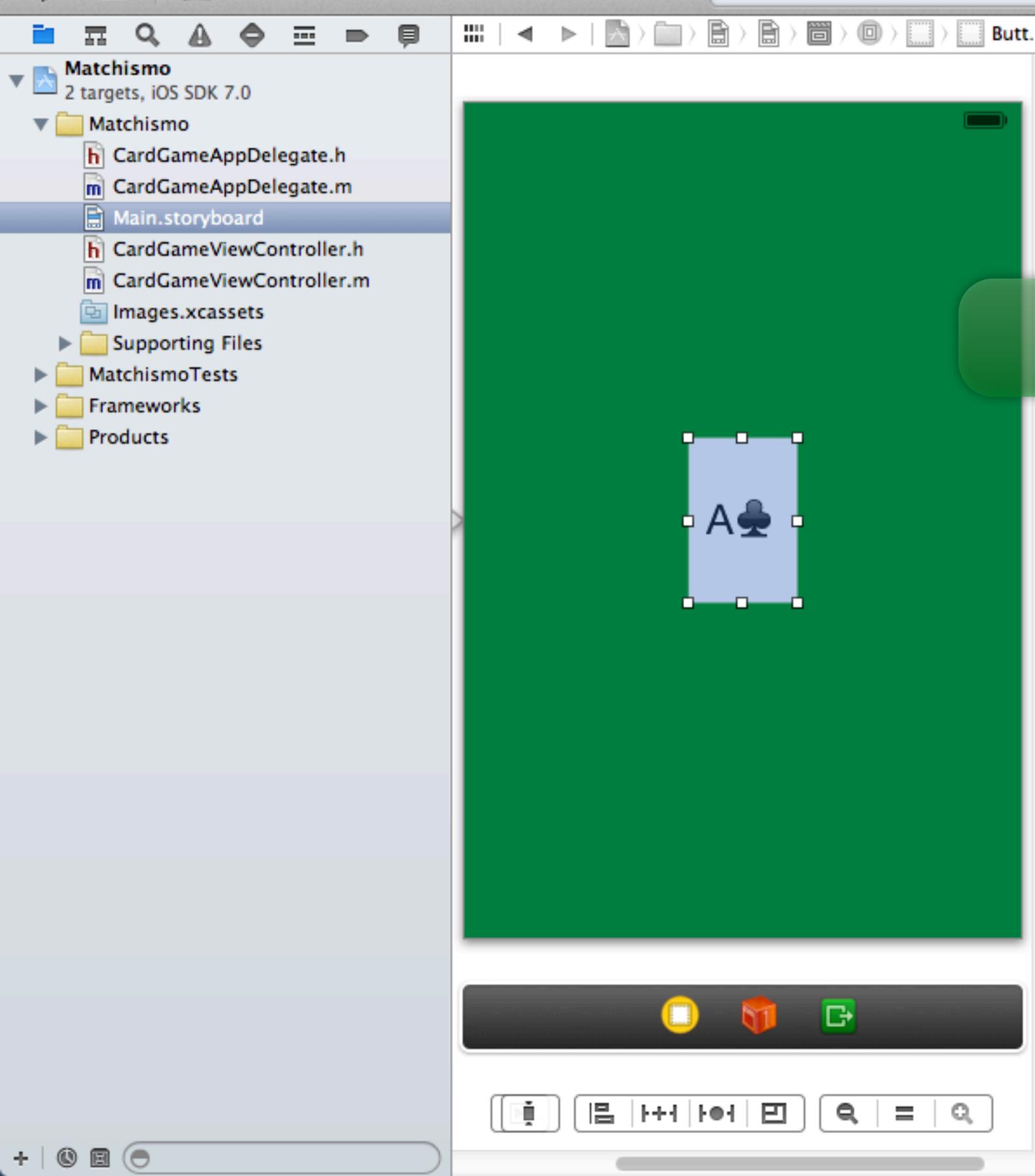
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

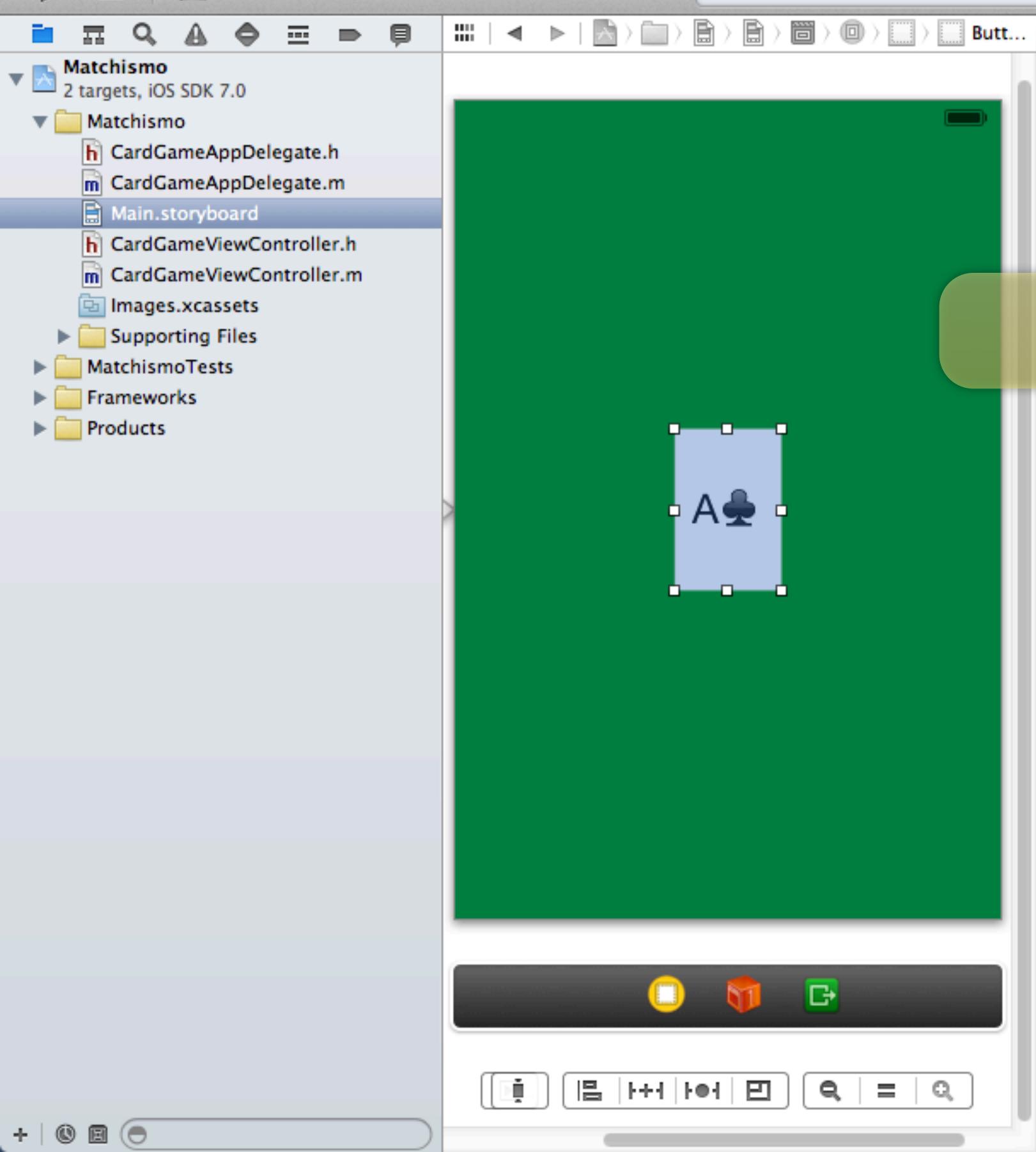
@end
```

Move this code inside the curly braces.

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```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
... flip the card over to show it's back ...  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
    }
}
@end
```

Copy/paste this code into the else ...

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

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```
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//
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// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

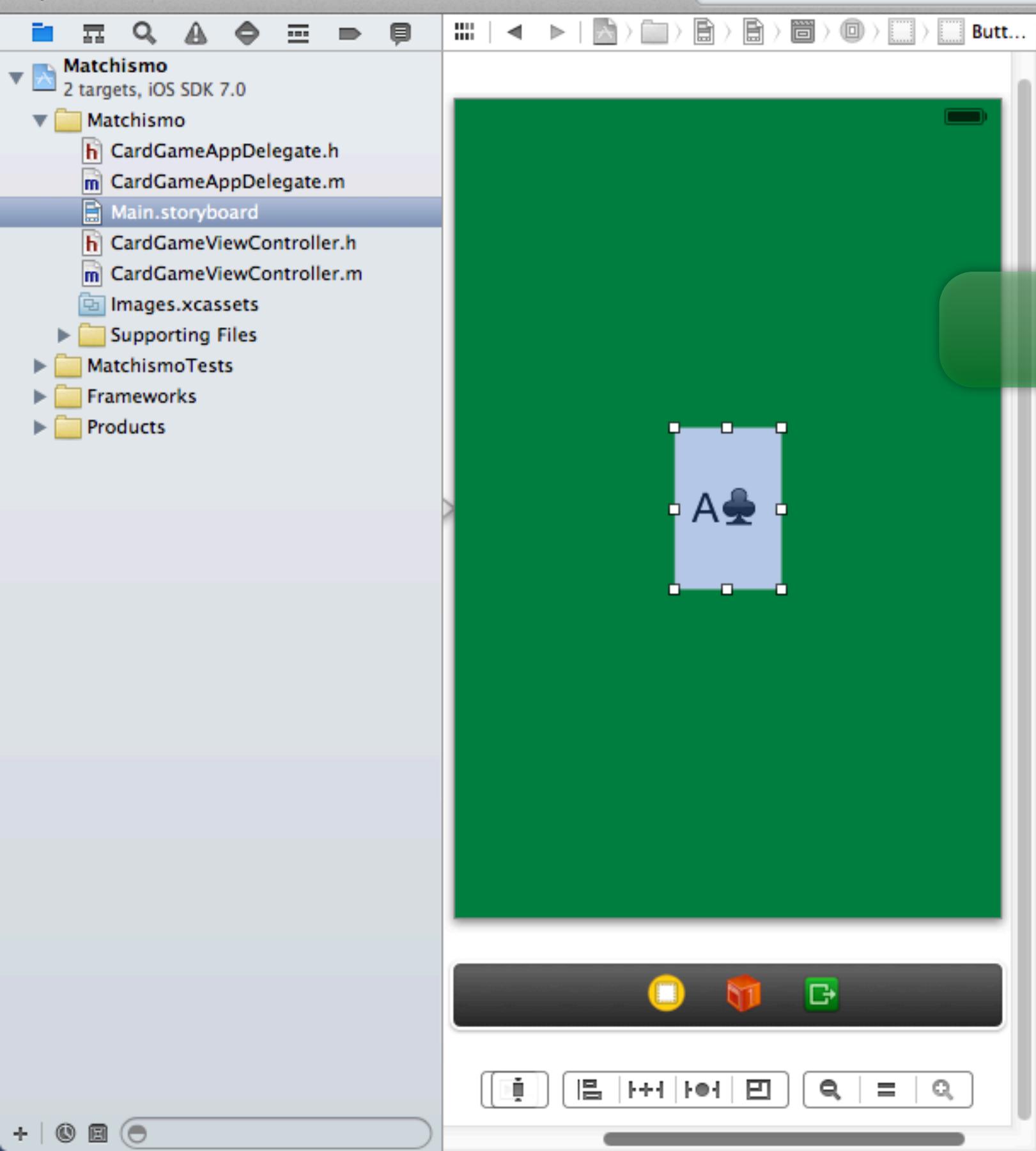
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

... and change cardback to cardfront ...

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```
//  
//  CardGameViewController.m  
//  Matchismo  
//  
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.  
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
//  All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

... flip back over to the A♣ (the front).

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

... and change @"" to @"A♣".

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Now let's Run again ...

A♣

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

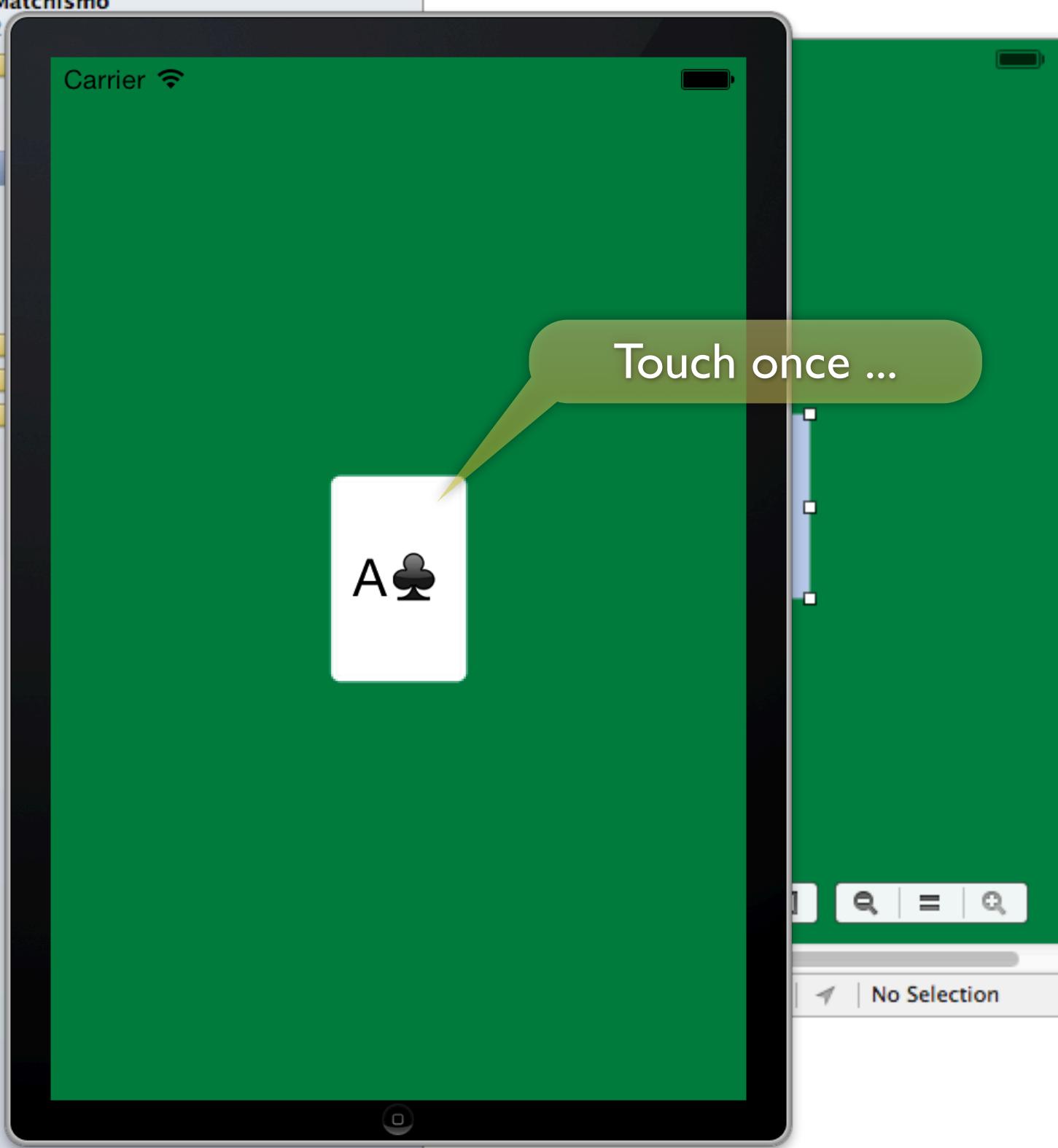
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

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Matchismo
2



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

No Selection



The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the Matchismo project open. The left side displays the storyboard, showing two cards on the screen. A speech bubble originates from the top-left card and points to the word "twice" in the code editor. The right side shows the CardGameViewController.m file with the following code:

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

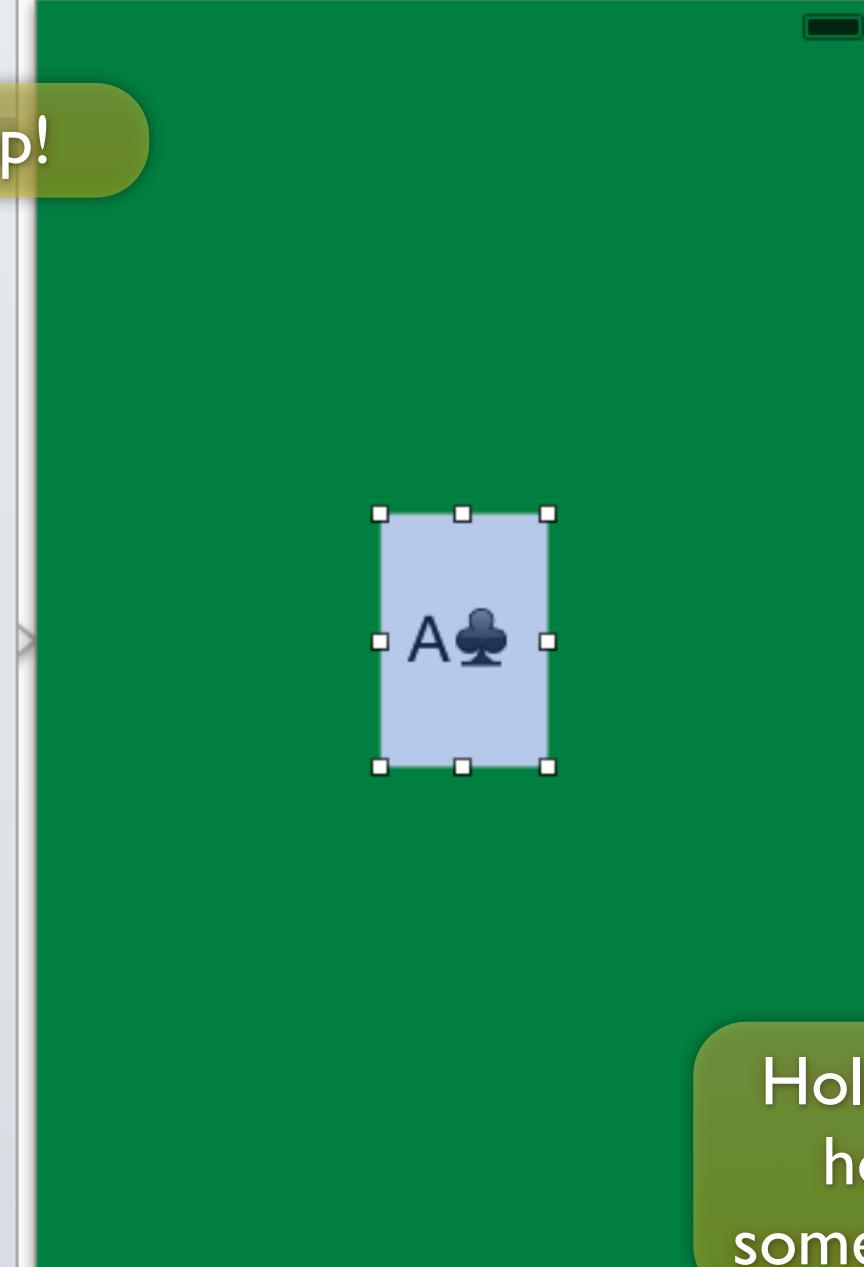
Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

Stop!



// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193P In-class Exercise
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 } else {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 }
}

Let's take a little timeout to talk about documentation.

There are numerous ways to transition to the documentation, but an easy one is to use the ALT key.

Hold down the ALT key and hover your mouse over something like currentTitle.

A dashed line should appear underneath and the cursor should be a question mark.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

A screenshot of an iPhone application showing a single card, the Ace of Clubs, on a green background.

//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 Declaration @property(nonatomic, readonly, retain) NSString *
 currentTitle

Description The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only)
The value for this property is set automatically whenever the button state changes. For states that do not have a custom title string associated with them, this method returns the title that is currently displayed, which is typically the one associated with the UIControlStateNormal state. The value may be nil.

Availability iOS (2.0 and later)
Declared In UIButton.h
Reference UIButton Class Reference

ALT-clicking on `currentTitle` will bring up this “mini-documentation” in-line.

retain is the same as strong.
We'll cover the `readonly` directive next lecture.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

TIP: If you ever accidentally navigate away from your source code, you can click on this back button to get back.

Main.storyboard

CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
Main.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Images.xcassets
Supporting Files
MatchismoTests
Frameworks
Products

A screenshot of an iPhone displaying a card game interface. A blue button labeled "A ♠" is visible.

//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 } else {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 }
}

Declaration @property(nonatomic, readonly, retain) NSString * currentTitle

Description The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only)
The value for this property is set automatically whenever the button state changes. For states that do not have a custom title string associated with them, this method returns the title that is currently displayed, which is typically the one associated with the UIControlStateNormal state. The value may be nil.

Availability iOS (2.0 and later)

Declared In UIButton.h

Reference [UIButton Class Reference](#)

Click on the [UIButton Class Reference](#) link in this little “mini-documentation” window to get more detailed documentation.

You can also hold down the ALT key and double-click on a term go directly to the documentation.

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Overview

This is the Documentation window.

Important: This is a preliminary document for an API or technology in development. Although this document has been reviewed for technical accuracy, it is not final. This Apple confidential information is for use only by registered members of the applicable Apple Developer program. Apple is supplying this confidential information to help you plan for the adoption of the technologies and programming interfaces described herein. This information is subject to change, and software implemented according to this document should be tested with final operating system software and final documentation. Newer versions of this document may be provided with future seeds of the API or technology.

An instance of the `UIButton` class implements a button on the touch screen. A button intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when tapped. Methods for setting the target and action are inherited from `UIControl`. This class provides methods for setting the title, image, and other appearance properties of a button. By using these accessors, you can specify a different appearance for each button state.

For information about basic view behaviors, see [View Programming Guide for iOS](#).

For more information about appearance and behavior configuration, see “[Buttons](#)”.

Tasks

Creating Buttons

+ `buttonWithType:`

Configuring the Button Title

`titleLabel` *property*

`reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted` *property*

- `setTitle:forState:`

- `setAttributedTitle:forState:`

- `setTitleColor:forState:`

- `setTitleShadowColor:forState:`

- `titleColorForState:`

- `titleForState:`

- `attributedTitleForState:`

- `titleShadowColorForState:`

Configuring Button Presentation

You should explore what is here.

It is substantial.

Being able to maneuver through the documentation is critical to success in iOS Development.

Provide Feedback

 UIButton Class Reference	
Overview	
Tasks	
Creating Buttons	
Configuring the Button Title	
Configuring Button Presentation	
Configuring Edge Insets	
Getting the Current State	
Getting Dimensions	
Deprecated Properties	
Properties	
<code>adjustsImageWhenDisabled</code>	
<code>adjustsImageWhenHighlighted</code>	
<code>buttonType</code>	
<code>contentEdgeInsets</code>	
<code>currentAttributedTitle</code>	
<code>currentBackgroundImage</code>	
<code>currentImage</code>	
<code>currentTitle</code>	
<code>currentTitleColor</code>	
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<code>reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted</code>	
<code>showsTouchWhenHighlighted</code>	
<code>tintColor</code>	
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Class Methods	
<code>buttonWithType:</code>	
Instance Methods	
<code>attributedTitleForState:</code>	
<code>backgroundImageForState:</code>	
<code>backgroundRectForBounds:</code>	
<code>contentRectForBounds:</code>	
<code>imageForState:</code>	

Available in iOS 6.0 and later.

Declared In

UIButton.h

setBackgroundImage forState:

Sets the background image to use for the specified button state.

`- (void)setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *)image forState:(UIControlState)state`

Parameters

image

The background image to use for the specified state.

state

The state that uses the specified image. The values are described in [UIControlState](#).

Discussion

In general, if a property is not specified for a state, the default is to use the [UIControlStateNormal](#) value. If the [UIControlStateNormal](#) value is not set, then the property defaults to a system value. Therefore, at a minimum, you should set the value for the normal state.

Availability

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

See Also

[- backgroundImageForState:](#)

Related Sample Code

[Accessory](#)

[AddMusic](#)

[UICatalog](#)

Declared In

UIButton.h

setImage forState:

Sets the image to use for the specified state.

`- (void)setImage:(UIImage *)image forState:(UIControlState)state`

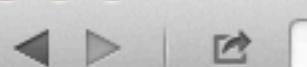
Parameters

For example, scroll down to
setBackgroundImage forState:.

You can click on the many
links here, like [UIImage](#) ...

Provide Feedback

	UIButton Class Reference
	Overview
	Tasks
	Creating Buttons
	Configuring the Button Title
	Configuring Button Presentation
	Configuring Edge Insets
	Getting the Current State
	Getting Dimensions
	Deprecated Properties
	Properties
	adjustsImageWhenDisabled
	adjustsImageWhenHighlighted
	buttonType
	contentEdgeInsets
	currentAttributedTitle
	currentBackgroundImage
	currentImage
	currentTitle
	currentTitleColor
	currentTitleShadowColor
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	tintColor
	titleEdgeInsets
	titleLabel
	Class Methods
	buttonWithType:
	Instance Methods
	attributedTitleForState:
	backgroundImageForState:
	backgroundRectForBounds:
	contentRectForBounds:
	imageForState:



Search documentation



UIImage Class Reference

Next

And get detailed class overviews.

Overview

Important: This is a preliminary document for an API or technology in development. Although this document has been reviewed for technical accuracy, it is not final. This Apple confidential information is for use only by registered members of the applicable Apple Developer program. Apple is supplying this confidential information to help you plan for the adoption of the technologies and programming interfaces described herein. This information is subject to change, and software implemented according to this document should be tested with final operating system software and final documentation. Newer versions of this document may be provided with future seeds of the API or technology.

A `UIImage` object is a high-level way to display image data. You can create images from files, from Quartz image objects, or from raw image data you receive. The `UIImage` class also offers several options for drawing images to the current graphics context using different blend modes and opacity values.

Image objects are immutable, so you cannot change their properties after creation. This means that you generally specify an image's properties at initialization time or rely on the image's metadata to provide the property value. It also means that image objects are themselves safe to use from any thread. The way you change the properties of an existing image object is to use one of the available convenience methods to create a copy of the image but with the custom value you want.

Because image objects are immutable, they also do not provide direct access to their underlying image data. However, you can get an `NSData` object containing either a PNG or JPEG representation of the image data using the `UIImagePNGRepresentation` and `UIImageJPEGRepresentation` functions.

The system uses image objects to represent still pictures taken with the camera on supported devices. To take a picture, use the `UIImagePickerController` class. To save a picture to the Saved Photos album, use the `UIImageWriteToSavedPhotosAlbum` function.

Images and Memory Management

In low-memory situations, image data may be purged from a `UIImage` object to free up memory on the system. This purging behavior affects only the image data stored internally by the `UIImage` object and not the object itself. When you attempt to draw an image whose data has been purged, the image object automatically reloads the data from its original file. This extra load step, however, may incur a small performance penalty.

You should avoid creating `UIImage` objects that are greater than 1024 x 1024 in size. Besides the large amount of memory such an image would consume, you may run into problems when using the image as a texture in OpenGL ES or when drawing the image to a view or layer. This size restriction does not apply if you are performing code-based manipulations, such as resizing an image larger than 1024 x 1024 pixels by d to a bitmap-backed graphics context. In fact, you may need to resize an image in this manner (or break it into several smaller images) in order to

UIImage Class Reference

Overview

Images and Memory Management
Supported Image Formats

Tasks

Cached Image Loading Routines
Creating New Images
Initializing Images
Image Attributes
Drawing Images

Properties

alignmentRectInsets
capInsets
CGImage
CILImage
duration
imageOrientation
images
renderingMode
resizingMode
scale
size

Class Methods

animatedImageNamed:duration:
animatedImageWithImages:duration:
animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...
animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...
imageNamed:
imageWithCGImage:
imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:
imageWithCILImage:
imageWithCILImage:scale:orientation:
imageWithContentsOfFile:
imageWithData:
imageWithData:scale:
Provide Feedback

Instance Methods

NSString

Top Hit

[NSString](#)

API Reference

[Appendix A: Deprecated NSString Methods](#)[NSString Class Reference](#) [Appendix A: Deprecated NSString UIKit Additions Methods](#)[NSString UIKit Additions Reference](#) [CFStringConvertEncodingToNSStringEncoding](#) [CFStringConvertNSStringEncodingToEncoding](#) [NSString](#)

SDK Guides

[NSString](#)[Appendix A: Old-Style ASCII Property...](#) [Strings Are Represented by Instances of the NSString Class](#)[Objects Can Represent Primitive Values](#) [NSString from C Strings and Data](#)[Creating Strings](#) [Technical Q&A QA1235](#)[Converting to Precomposed Unicode](#)

Sample Code

[Birthdays](#)[IDEs](#) [LLDBCustomDataFormatter](#)[Languages & Utilities](#) [Show All Results](#)

Supported

Table 1 lists the supported file formats.

Table 1 Supported

Format

Tagged Image

Joint Photograp...

Graphic Inter...

Portable Netw...

Windows Bitm...

Windows Icon

Windows Cursor

XWindow bitmap

[.cur](#)[.xbm](#)

You can also search for classes, methods,
or just general topics of interest.

Note: Windows Bitmap Format (BMP) files that are formatted as RGB-565 are converted to ARGB-1555 when they are loaded.

Tasks

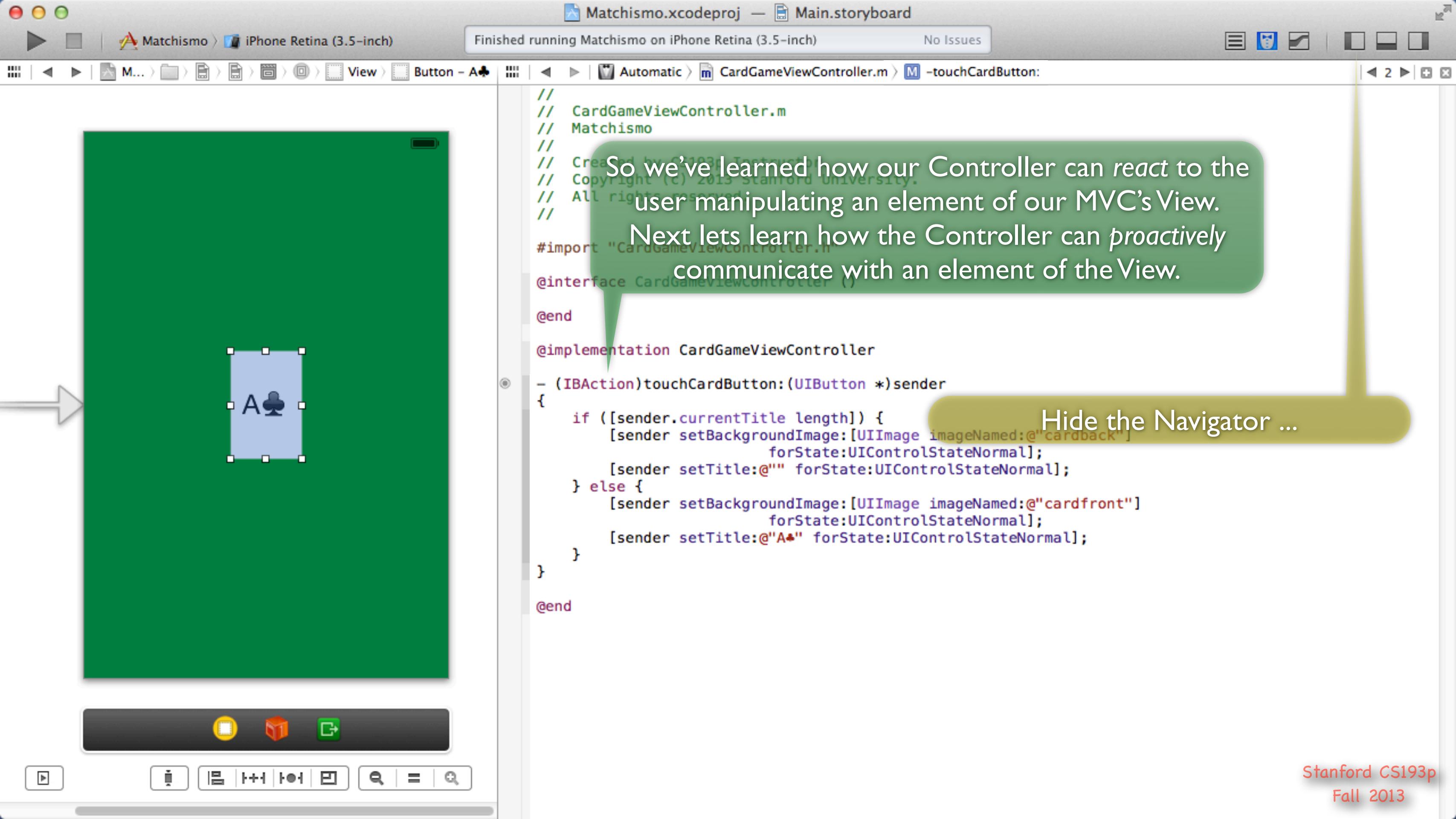
Cached Image Loading Routines

[+ imageNamed:](#)

Creating New Images

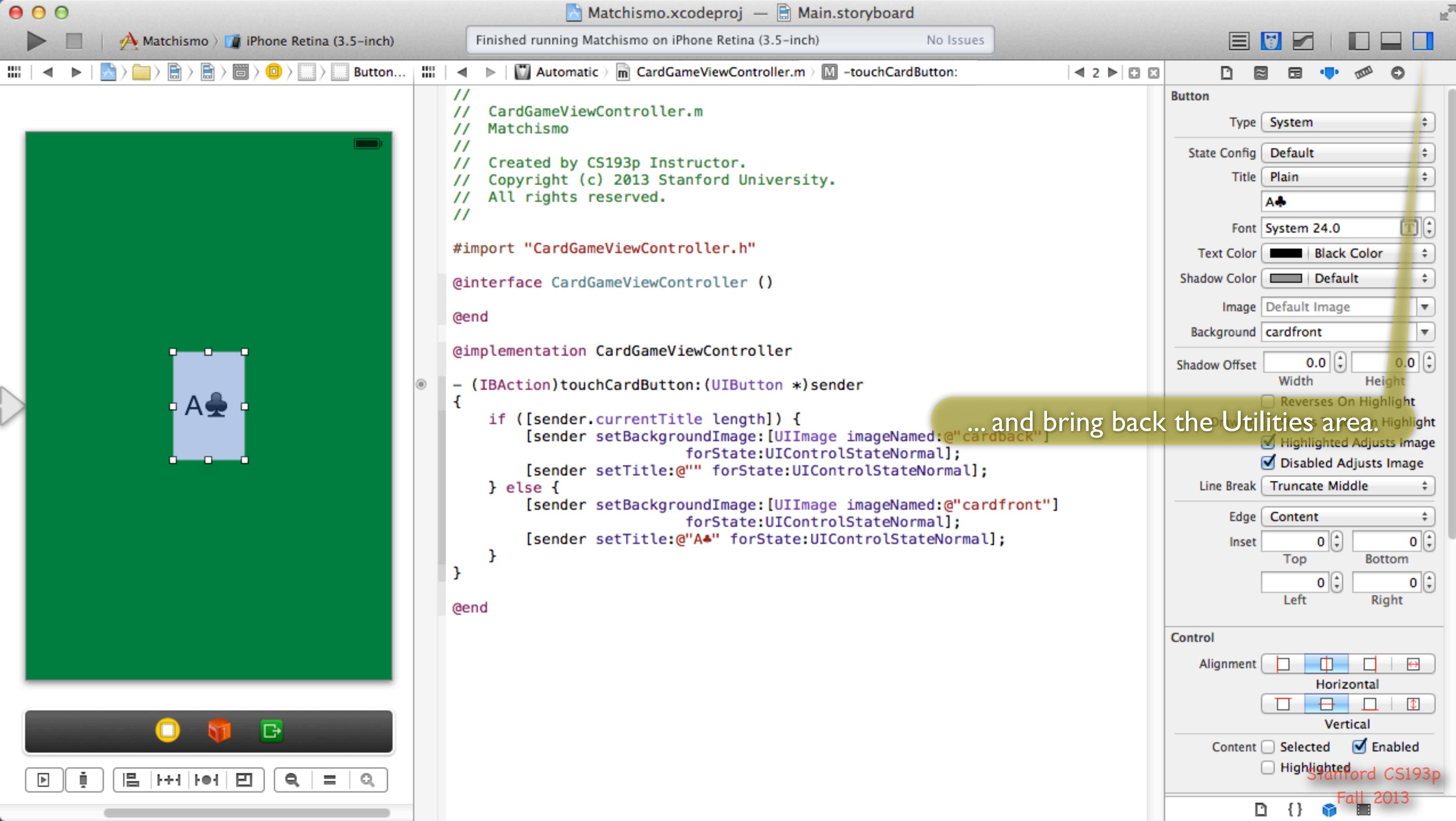
[+ imageWithContentsOfFile:](#)[Provide Feedback](#)

	Ullimage Class Reference
	Overview
	Images and Memory Management
	Supported Image Formats
	Tasks
	Cached Image Loading Routines
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	alignmentRectInsets
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	animatedImageNamed:duration:
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	animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...
	imageNamed:
	imageWithCGImage:
	imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:
	imageWithCILImage:
	imageWithCILImage:scale:orientation:
	imageWithContentsOfFile:
	imageWithData:
	imageWithData:scale:
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	Instance Methods



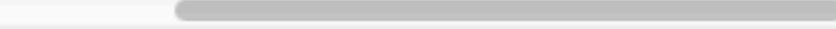
So we've learned how our Controller can *react* to the user manipulating an element of our MVC's View. Next lets learn how the Controller can *proactively* communicate with an element of the View.

Hide the Navigator ...





Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.

We're going to have a bit of text in our UI which shows how many times we've flipped the card. A **UILabel** is the UIKit class we want (it displays small bits of uneditable text).

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Find **UILabel** in the Object Palette (it's right above **UIButton**).

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

A♣

Font System 24.0

Text Color Black Color

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Shows Touch On Highlight

directly available in Interface...

Label

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text

Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return... is pressed.

Slider

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

A♣

Font System 24.0

Text Color Black Color

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Shows Touch On Highlight

directly available in Interface...

Label Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

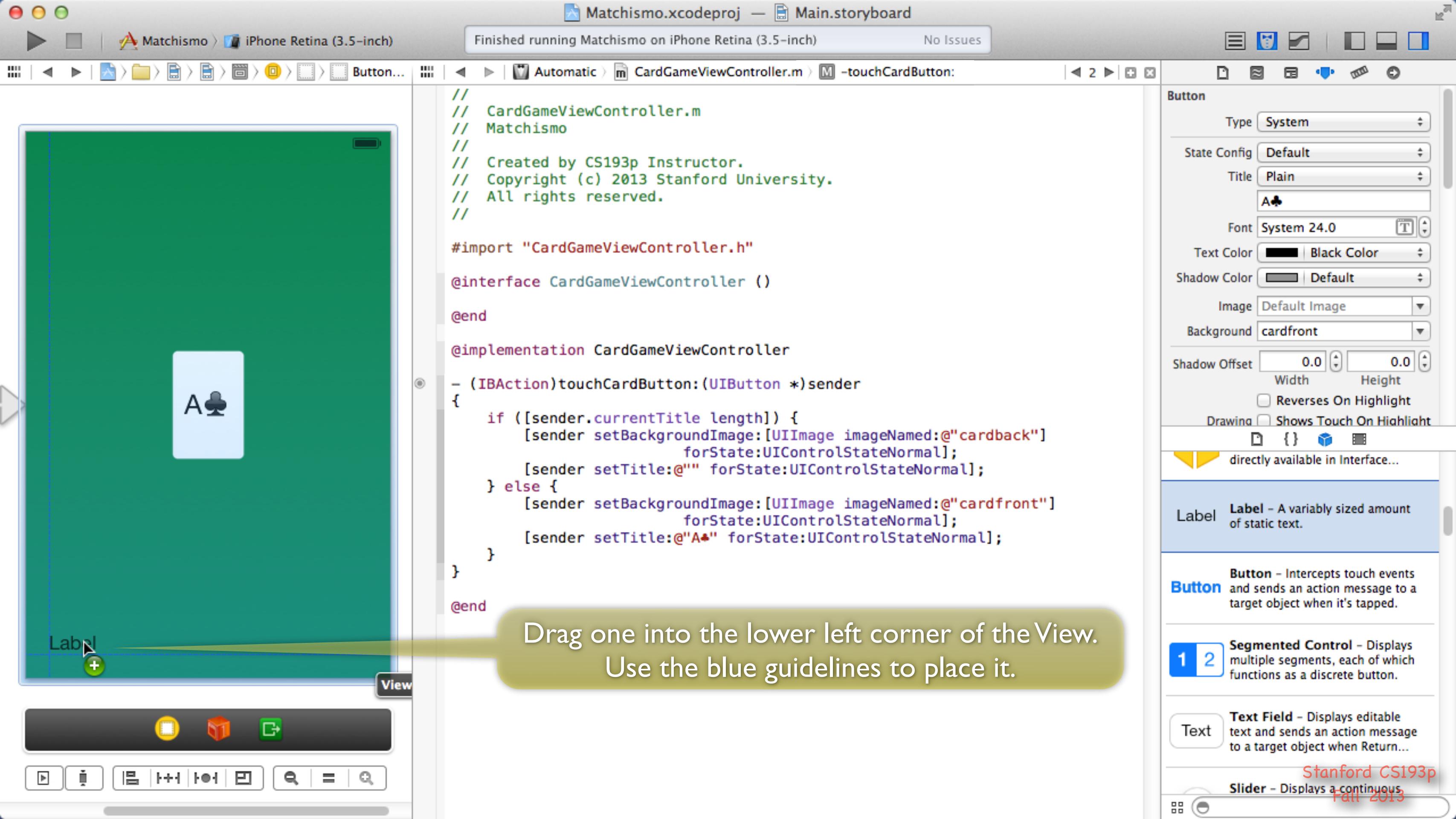
Text Text – Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return... is pressed.

Slider Slider – Displays a continuous control.

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```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Drag one into the lower left corner of the View. Use the blue guidelines to place it.



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 } else {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 }
}

@end

The Attributes Inspector has now changed to show attributes of the Label.

Put this away by dragging it down.

Label

Text Plain

Label

Color Black Color

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior Enabled

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

Tighten Letter Spacing

directly available in Interface...

Label Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

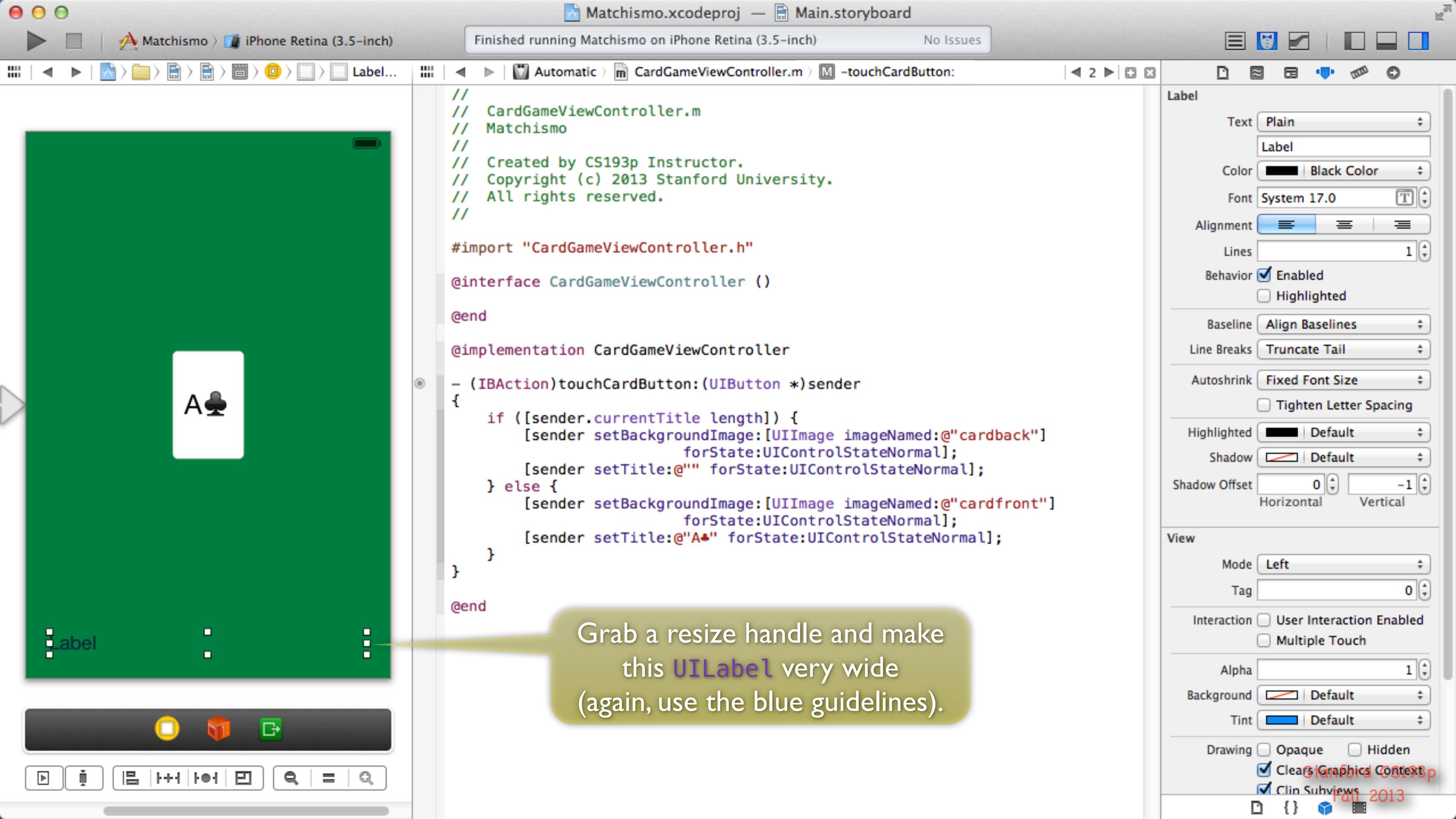
Button Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Text – Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return... is pressed.

Slider Slider – Displays a continuous slider.

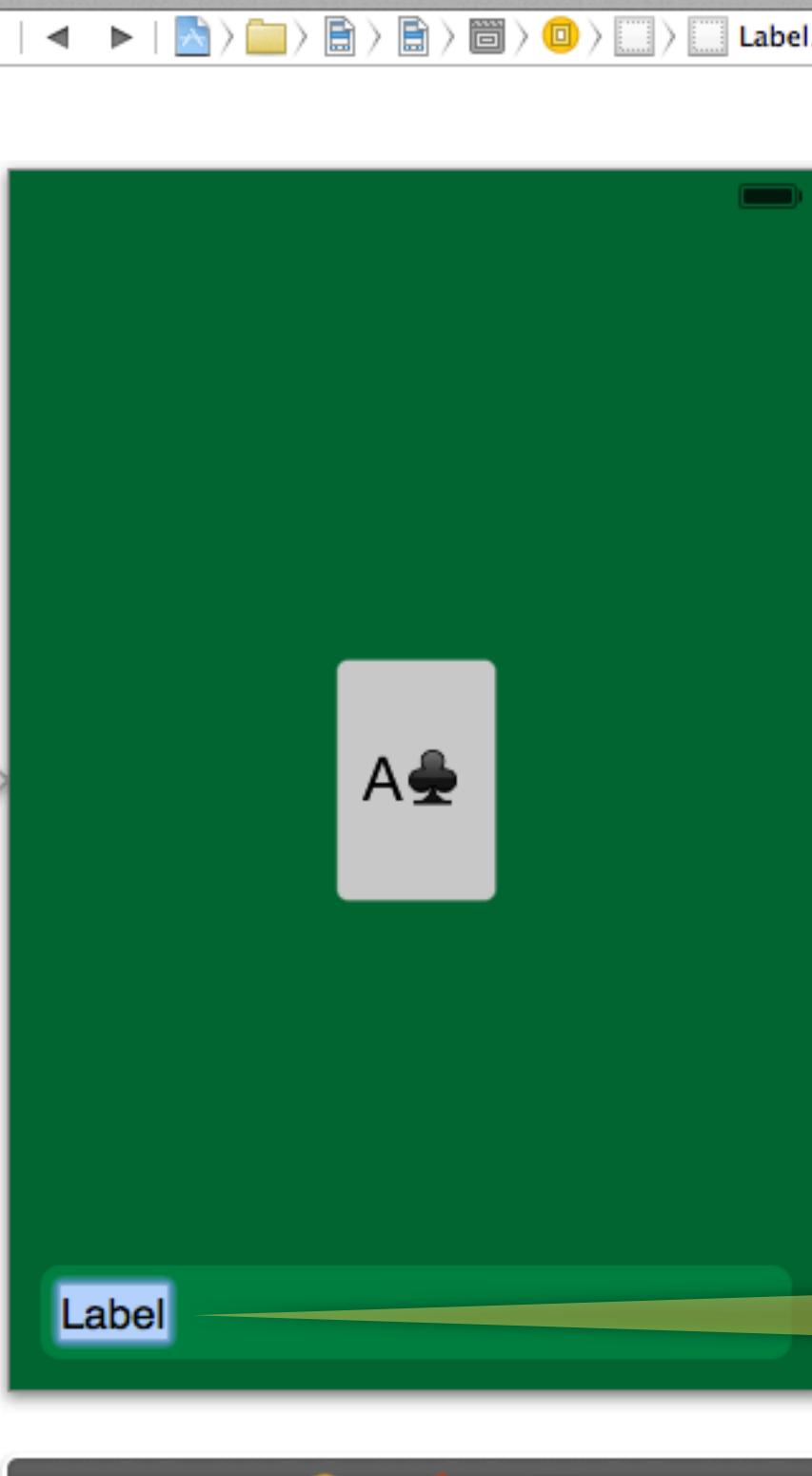
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Grab a resize handle and make this `UILabel` very wide (again, use the blue guidelines).



Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Now double-click on it
to change the text ...

Label	
Text	Plain
Color	Black Color
Font	System 17.0
Alignment	Left, Center, Right
Lines	1
Behavior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline	Align Baselines
Line Breaks	Truncate Tail
Autoshrink	Fixed Font Size
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted	Default
Shadow	Default
Shadow Offset	Horizontal: 0, Vertical: -1
View	
Mode	Left
Tag	0
Interaction	<input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha	1
Background	Default
Tint	Default
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Hidden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews

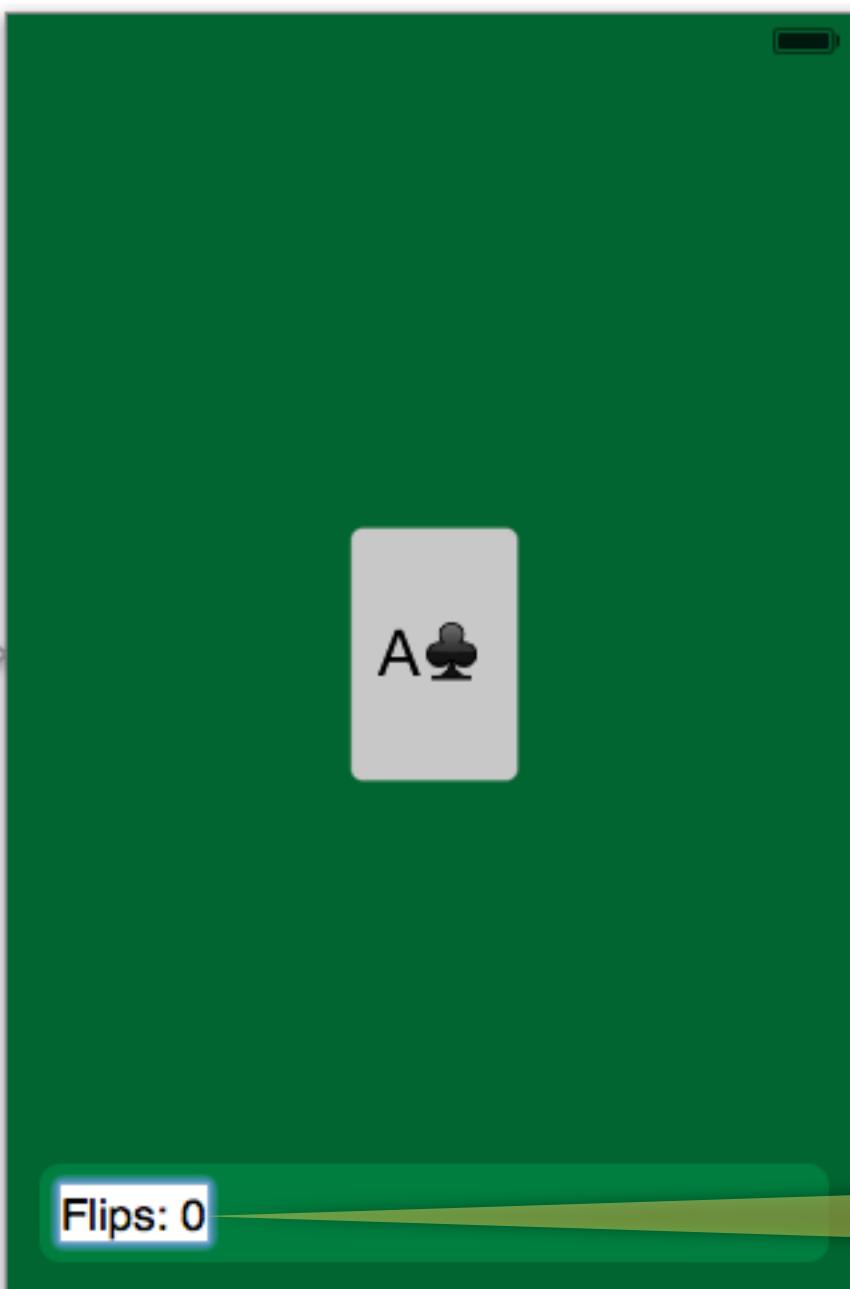


Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)



Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -touchCardButton:

< 2 >



```
//  
//  CardGameViewController.m  
//  Matchismo  
//  
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.  
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
//  All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

... to “Flips: 0”.

We're actually going to set this text entirely from our code, but “Flips: 0” is what is going to appear when our application first launches.

Label
Text Plain
Label
Color Black Color
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default
Shadow Default
Shadow Offset 0 -1

View
Mode Left
Tag 0
Interaction <input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha 1
Background Default
Tint Default
Drawing <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Hidden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
 if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 } **else** {
 [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
 }
}

@end

Label

Text Plain

Flips: 0

Color Black Color

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Default

Shadow Default

Shadow Offset 0 -1

View

Mode Left

Tag 0

Interaction User Interaction Enabled
 Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background Default

Tint Default

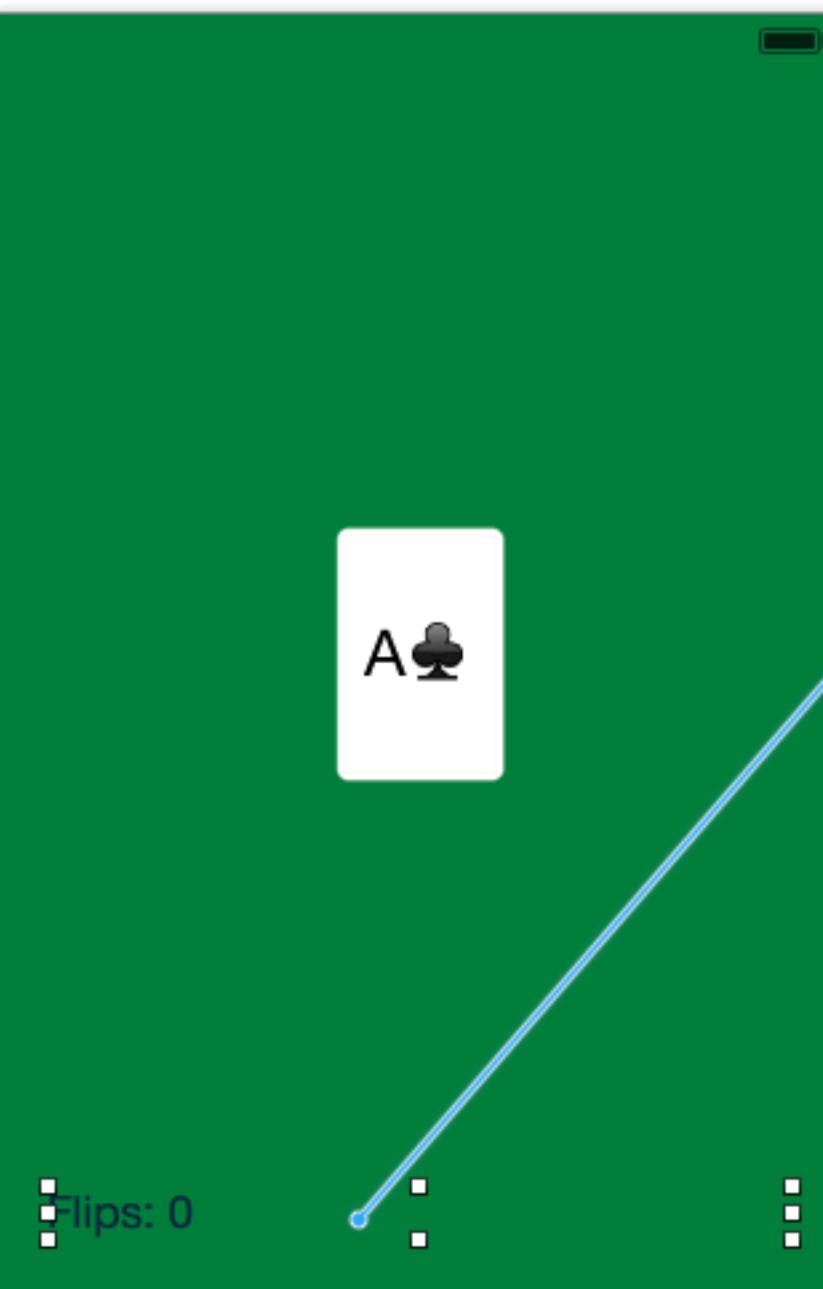
Drawing Opaque Hidden
 Clears Graphics Context
 Clip Subviews

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A♣

Flips: 0

Now we have to connect this label to our Controller.
We do this by dragging to our code again
(but to the **@interface** instead of the **@implementation**).

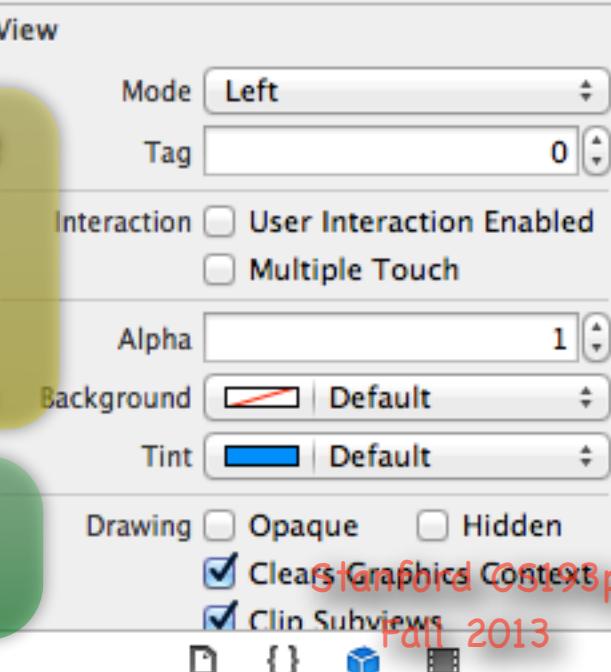
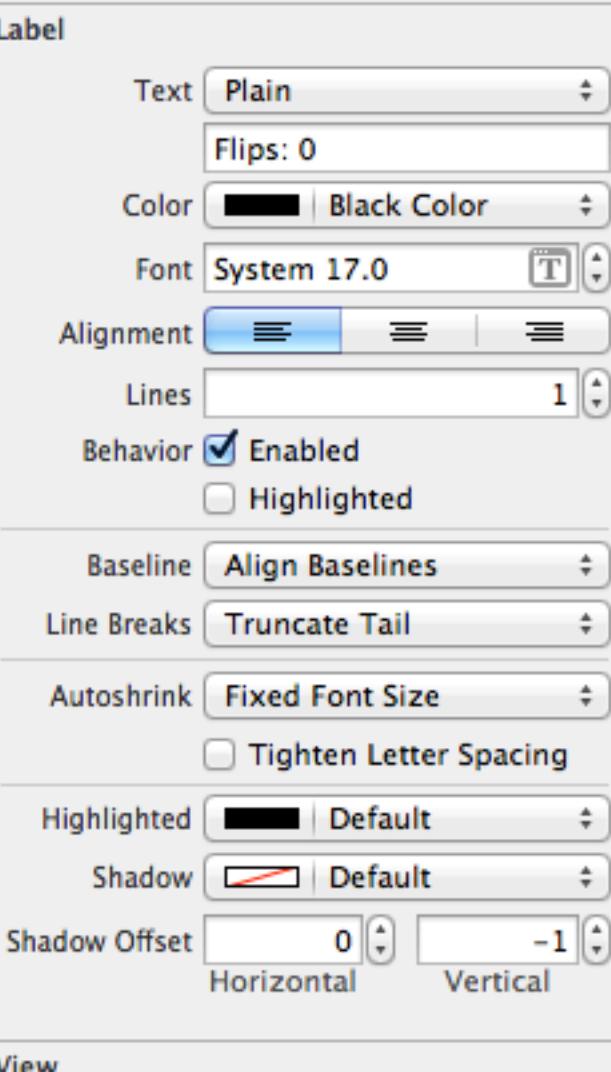


```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Hold down the CTRL key while dragging the mouse from the label to the code (then let go).

Since we're creating a **@property** here, we drag somewhere between the **@interface** and the **@end**.

This **@property** we're going to create is called an “outlet property” or “outlet” for short.



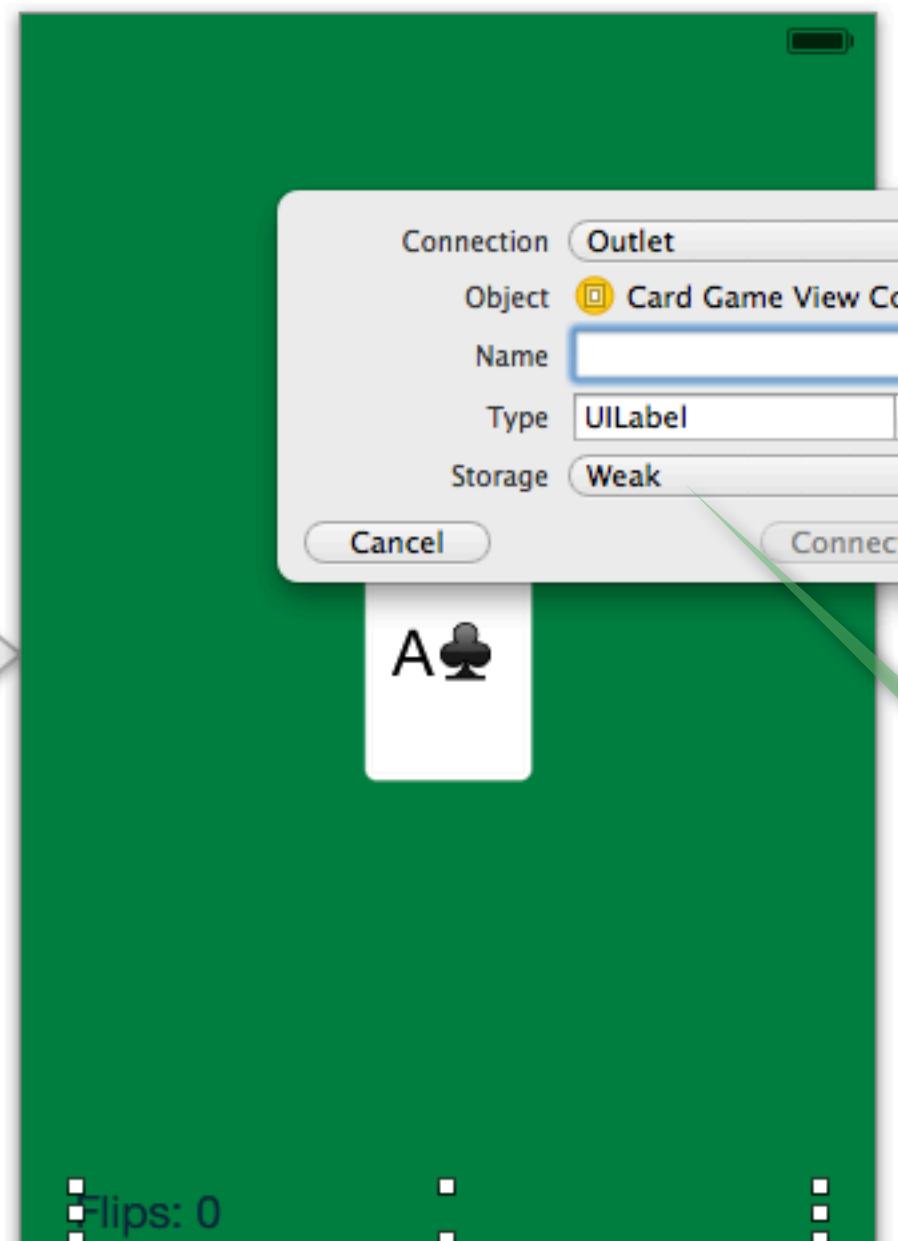


Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

The `@property` created by this process is `weak` because the MVC's View already keeps a `strong` pointer to the `UILabel`, so there's no need for the Controller to do so as well. And if the `UILabel` ever left the View, the Controller most likely wouldn't want a pointer to it anyway (but if you did want to keep a pointer to it even if it left the View, you could change this to `strong` (very rare)).



Label	
Text	Plain
Flips: 0	
Color	Black Color
Font	System 17.0
Alignment	Center
Lines	1
Behavior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline	Align Baselines
Line Breaks	Truncate Tail
Autoshrink	Fixed Font Size
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted	Default
Shadow	Default
Shadow Offset	0 Horizontal -1 Vertical

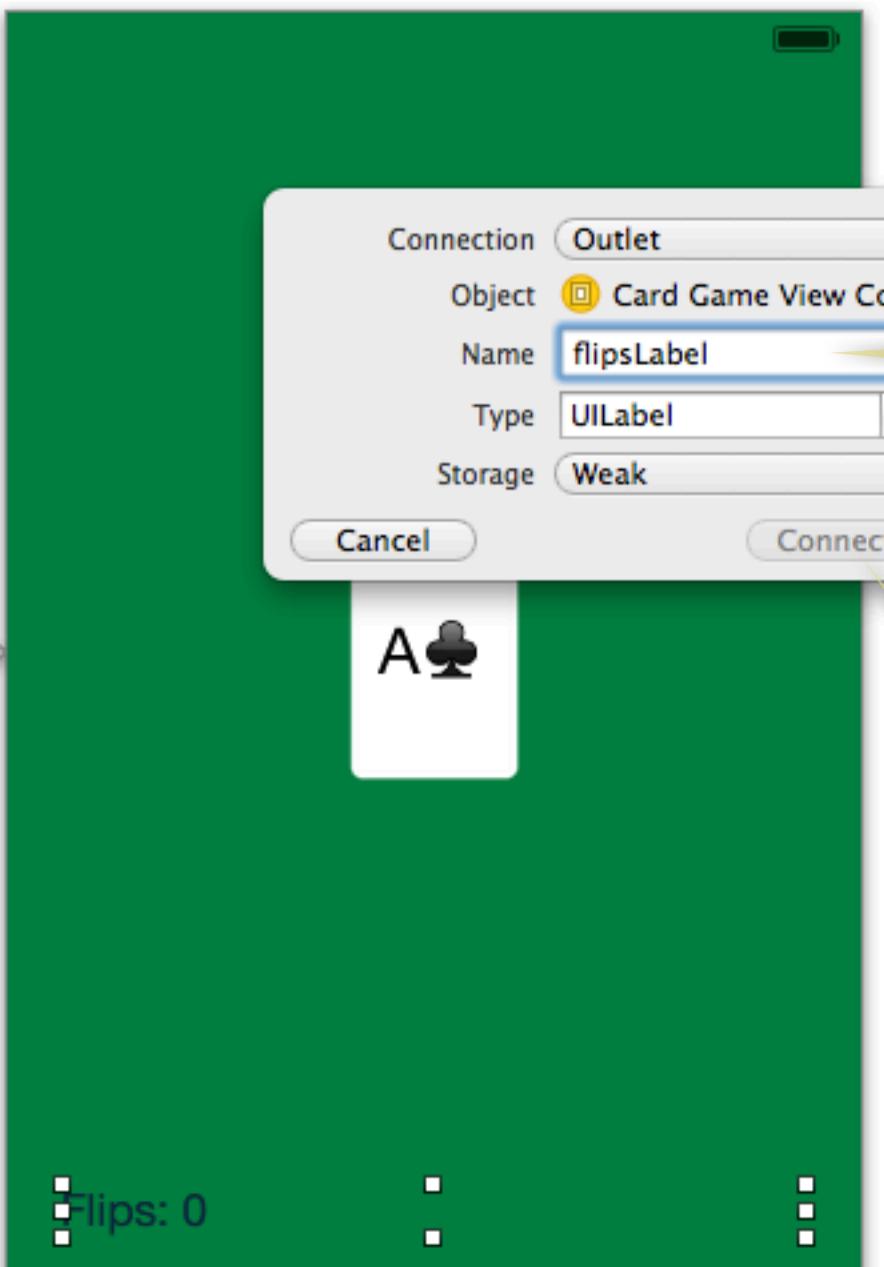
View	
Mode	Left
Tag	0
Interaction	<input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha	1
Background	Default
Tint	Default
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Hidden
	<input type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews



Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController  
{  
    IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
}  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Then press Connect.



Label
Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Black Color
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default
Shadow Default
Shadow Offset 0 -1

View
Mode Left
Tag 0
Interaction <input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha 1
Background Default
Tint Default
Drawing <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Hidden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews



Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

IBOutlet is a keyword Xcode puts here (similar to **IBAction**) to remind Xcode that this is not just a random **@property**, it's an *outlet* (i.e. a connection to the View).

The compiler ignores it.

Otherwise this syntax should all be familiar to you.

Label

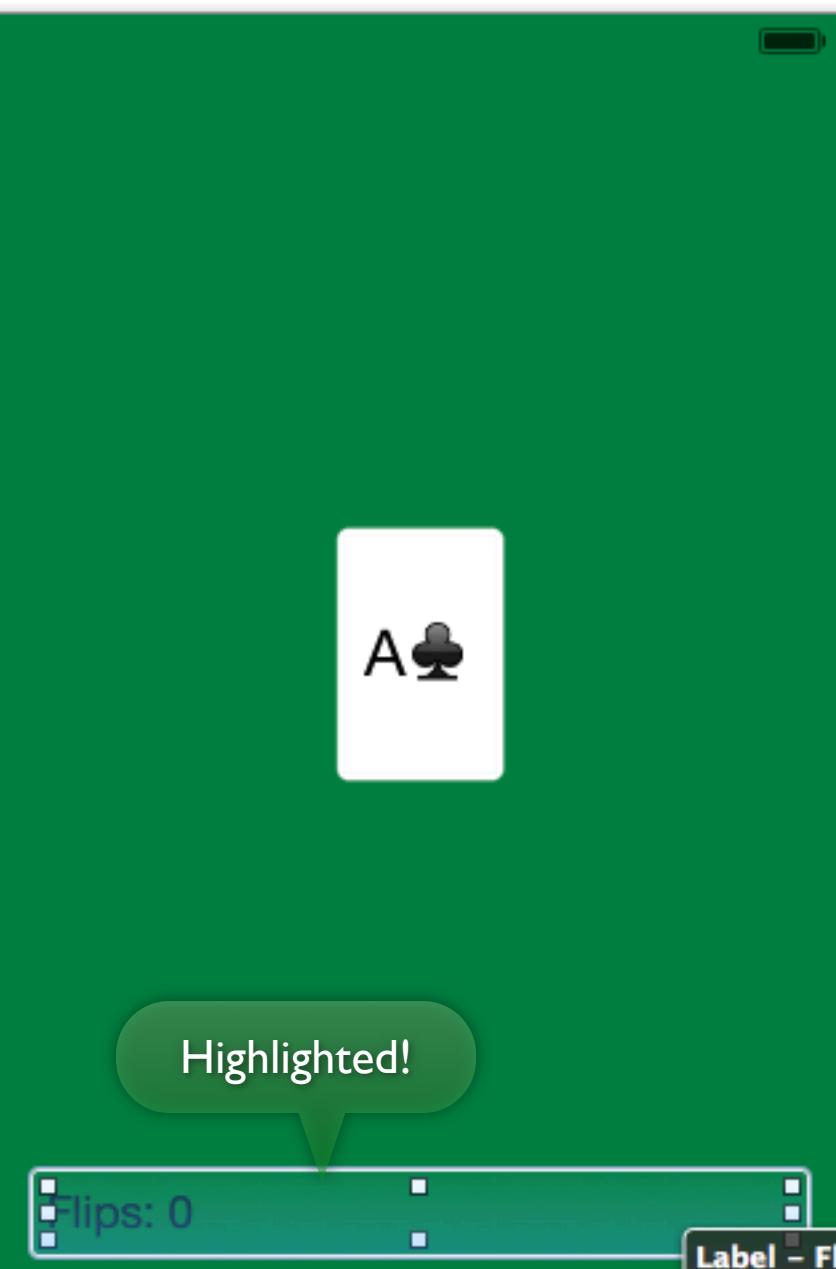
Text: Plain
Flips: 0
Color: Black Color
Font: System 17.0
Alignment: Center
Lines: 1
Behavior: Enabled
Baseline: Align Baselines
Line Breaks: Truncate Tail
Autoshrink: Fixed Font Size
Tighten Letter Spacing:
Highlighted: Default
Shadow: Default
Shadow Offset: 0 Horizontal -1 Vertical

View

Mode: Left
Tag: 0
User Interaction Enabled:
Multiple Touch:
Alpha: 1
Background: Default
Tint: Default
Drawing: Opaque
Hidden:
Clears Graphics Context:
Clin Subviews:
Stanford CS193p
Fall 2013



Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

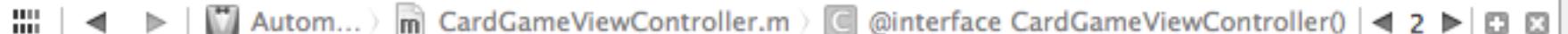


```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Just like with an action, you can mouse over this icon to see what the outlet connects to.

Label
Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Black Color
Font System 17.0
Alignment Center
Lines 1
Behavior Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default
Shadow Default
Shadow Offset 0 -1

View
Mode Left
Tag 0
<input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha 1
Background Default
Tint Default
<input type="checkbox"/> Opaque
<input type="checkbox"/> Hidden
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews



It is also possible to see the connections between your View and Controller by right-clicking on an element in your View.

For example, right-click on the Flips:0 label.

Flips: 0

Label - Flips: 0

▼ Outlet Collections
gestureRecognizers

▼ Referencing Outlets
flipsLabel * Card Game View Controller

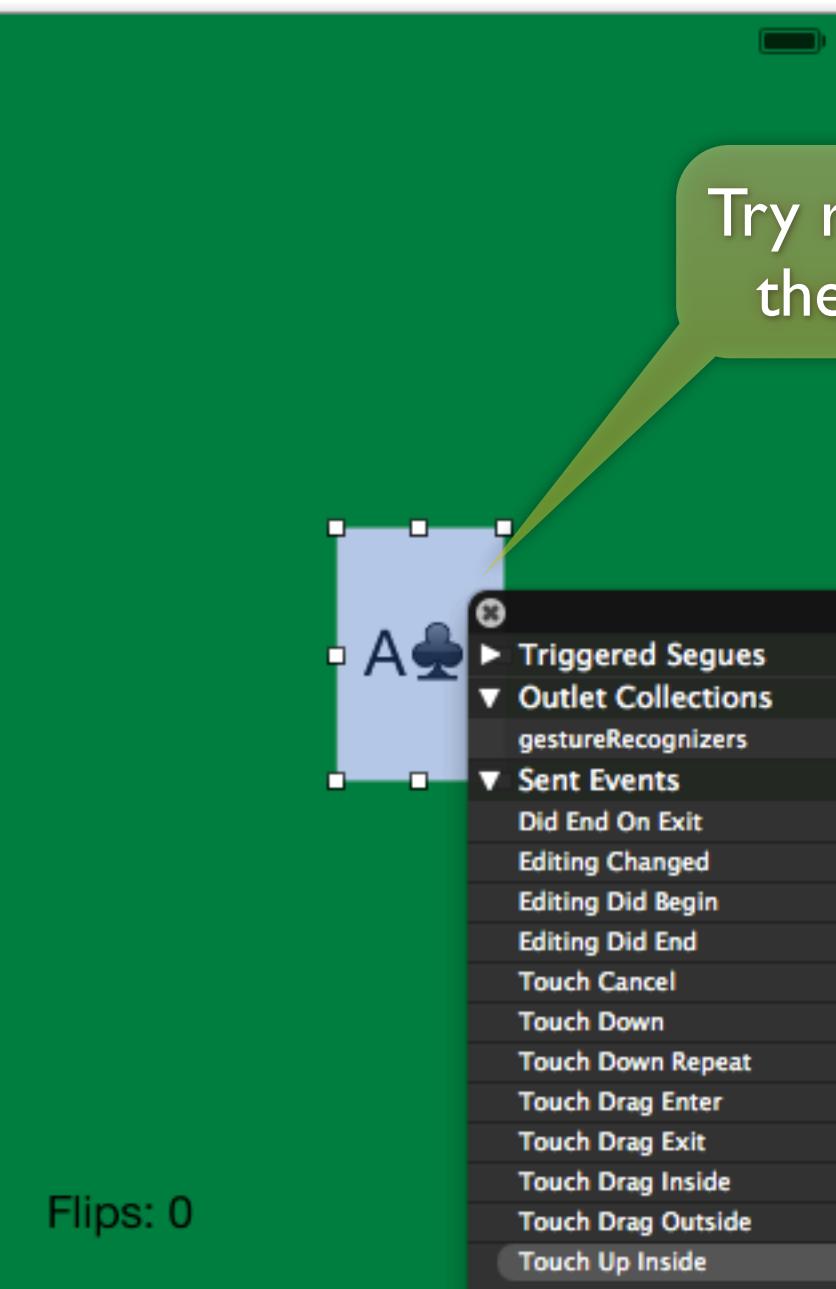
New Referencing Outlet

▼ Referencing Outlet Collections
New Referencing Outlet Collection

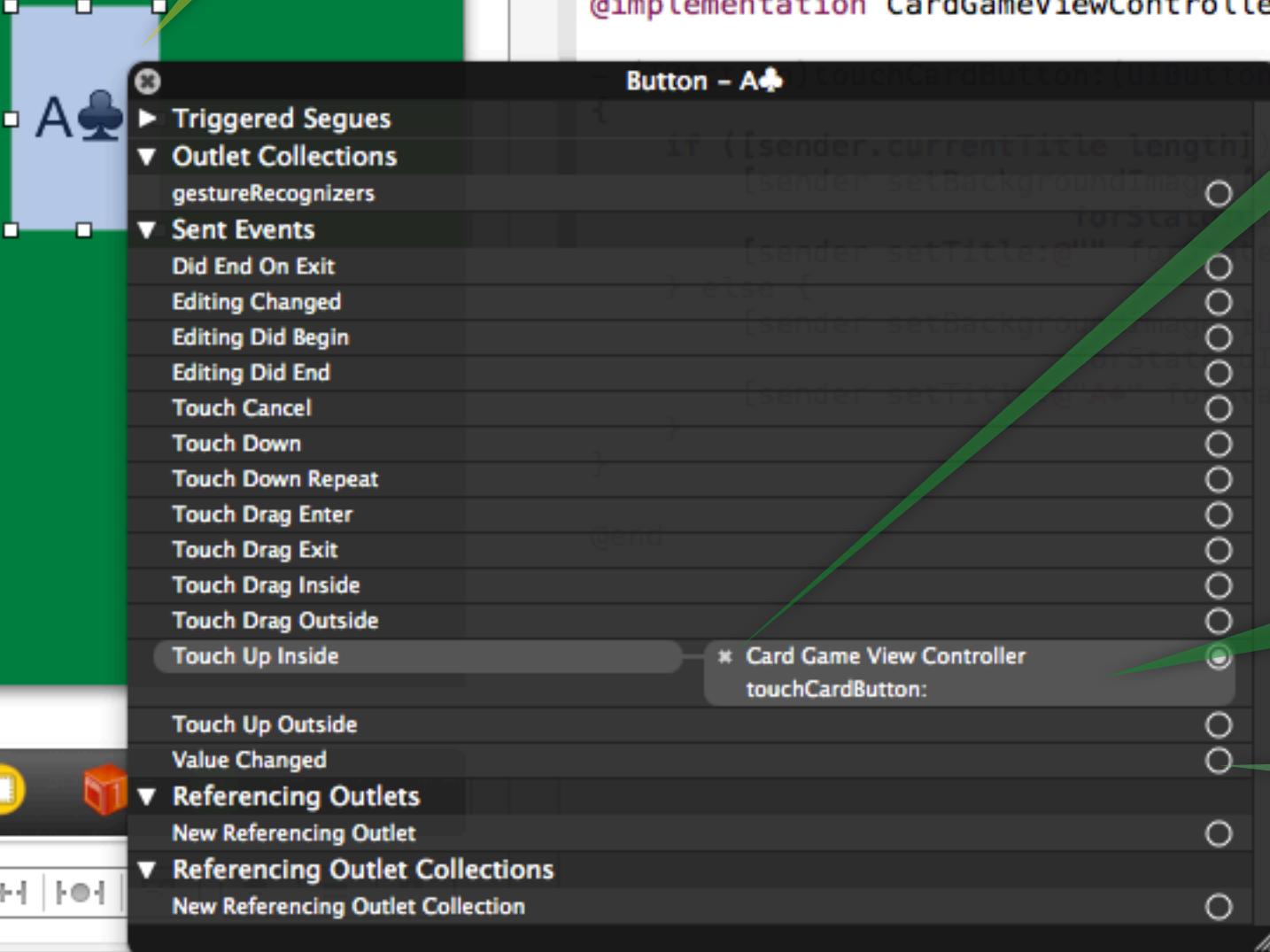
Here are all the connections to/from this UILabel.
Notice the outlet `flipsLabel`.

Label
Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Black Color
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
<input type="checkbox"/> Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default
Shadow Default
Shadow Offset 0 -1

View
Mode Left
Tag 0
Interaction <input type="checkbox"/> User Interaction Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Touch
Alpha 1
Background Default
Tint Default
Drawing <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Hidden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clears Graphics Context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clip Subviews



Try right-clicking on the card button.

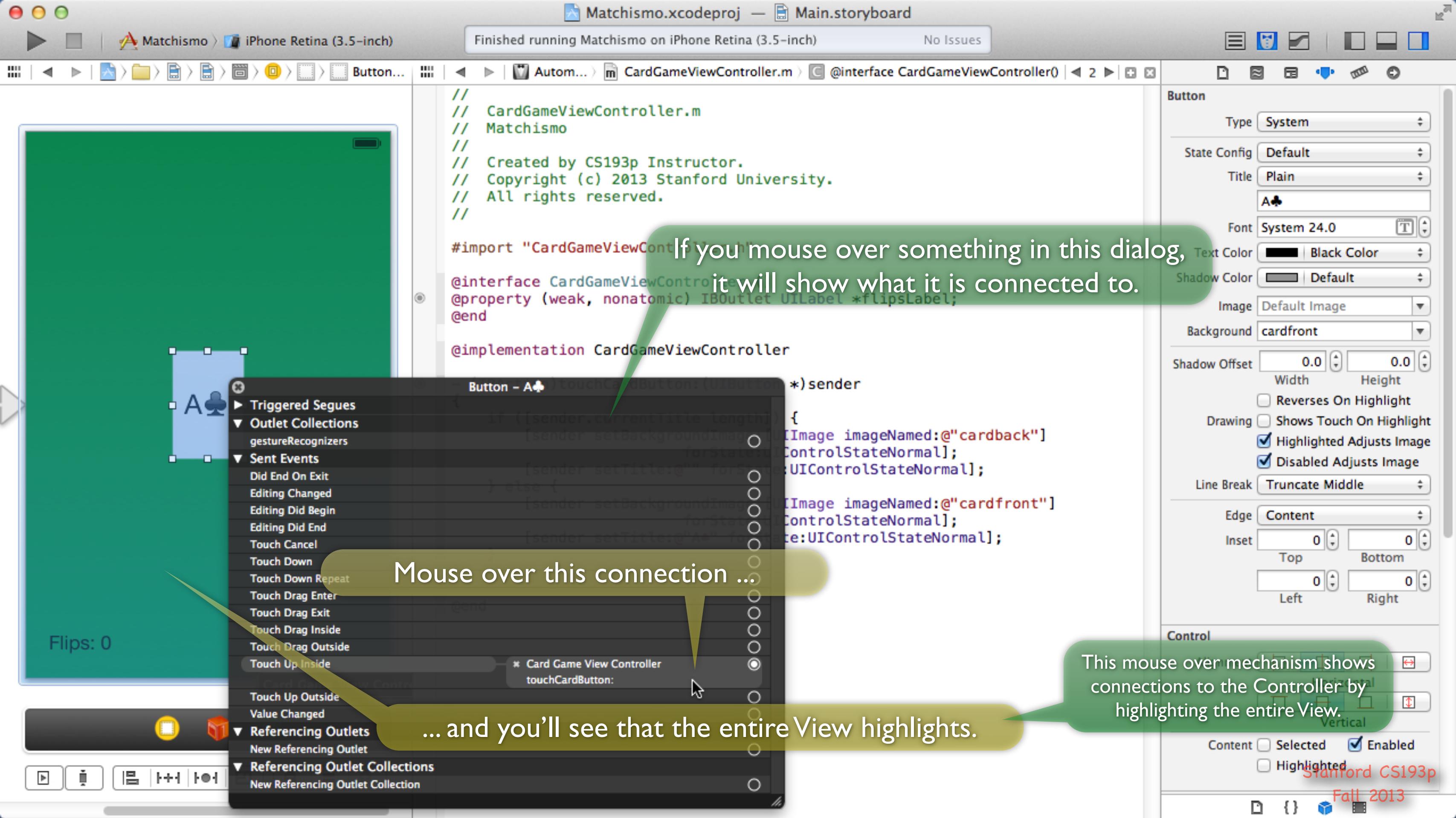


You can “disconnect” connections by clicking on these little x’s.
But don’t do it now!
If you do so accidentally, just drag again from the View element to the appropriate code (method or @property).

It is a source of annoying bugs to forget to disconnect a no-longer-being-used connection. At runtime, you’ll get a crash with a complaint like “no such method, touchCardButton:”.

Here’s the touchCardButton: action connection.

You can actually ctrl-drag from these little circles to make connections too but it’s pretty rare to do it that way.



If you mouse over something in this dialog,
it will show what it is connected to.

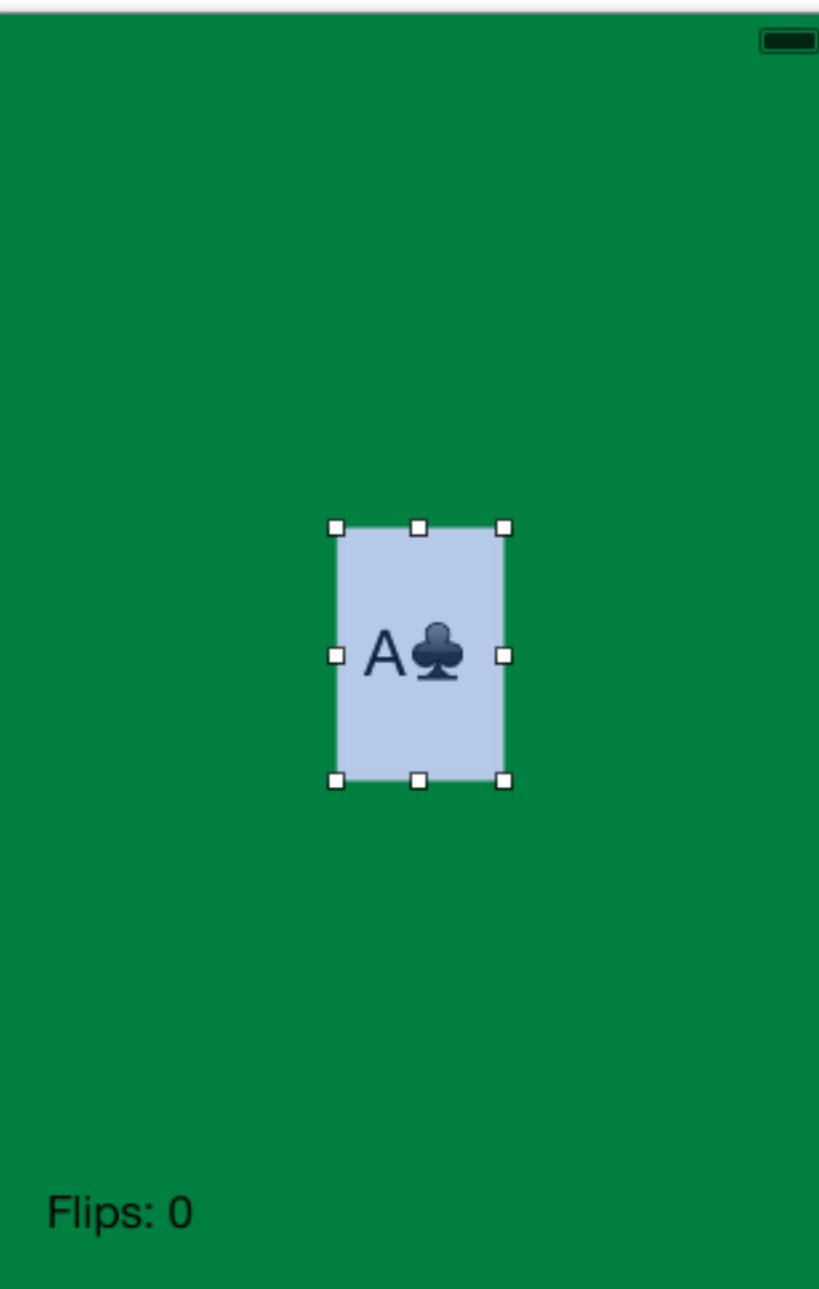
Mouse over this connection ...

... and you'll see that the entire View highlights.

This mouse over mechanism shows
connections to the Controller by
highlighting the entire View.

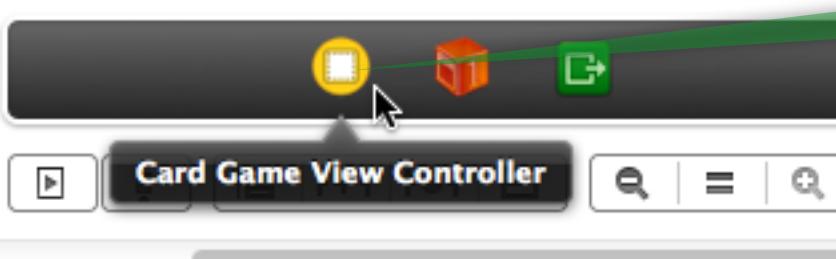


Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

You can also “right-click” on your Controller itself (and thus see all connections) by using this icon.



Card Game View Controller

Button
Type System
State Config Default
Title Plain
A♣
Font System 24.0
Text Color Black Color
Shadow Color Default
Image Default Image
Background cardfront
Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0
Width 0.0
Height 0.0
<input type="checkbox"/> Reverses On Highlight
<input type="checkbox"/> Shows Touch On Highlight
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highlighted Adjusts Image
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disabled Adjusts Image
Line Break Truncate Middle
Edge Content
Inset 0 0
Top 0
Bottom 0
Left 0
Right 0
Control
Alignment
Horizontal
Vertical
Content <input type="checkbox"/> Selected
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled
<input type="checkbox"/> Highlighted

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Matchismo > iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  

@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"Flips: 0" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

```

Button

Type: System

State Config: Default

Title: Plain

A♣

Font: System 24.0

Text Color: Black Color

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: cardfront

Shadow Offset: 0.0 0.0

Width: 0.0 Height: 0.0

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing: Shows Touch On Highlight Highlighted Adjusts Image Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break: Truncate Middle

Edge: Content

Inset: 0 0 Top: 0 Bottom: 0 Left: 0 Right: 0

Control

Alignment: Horizontal

Vertical

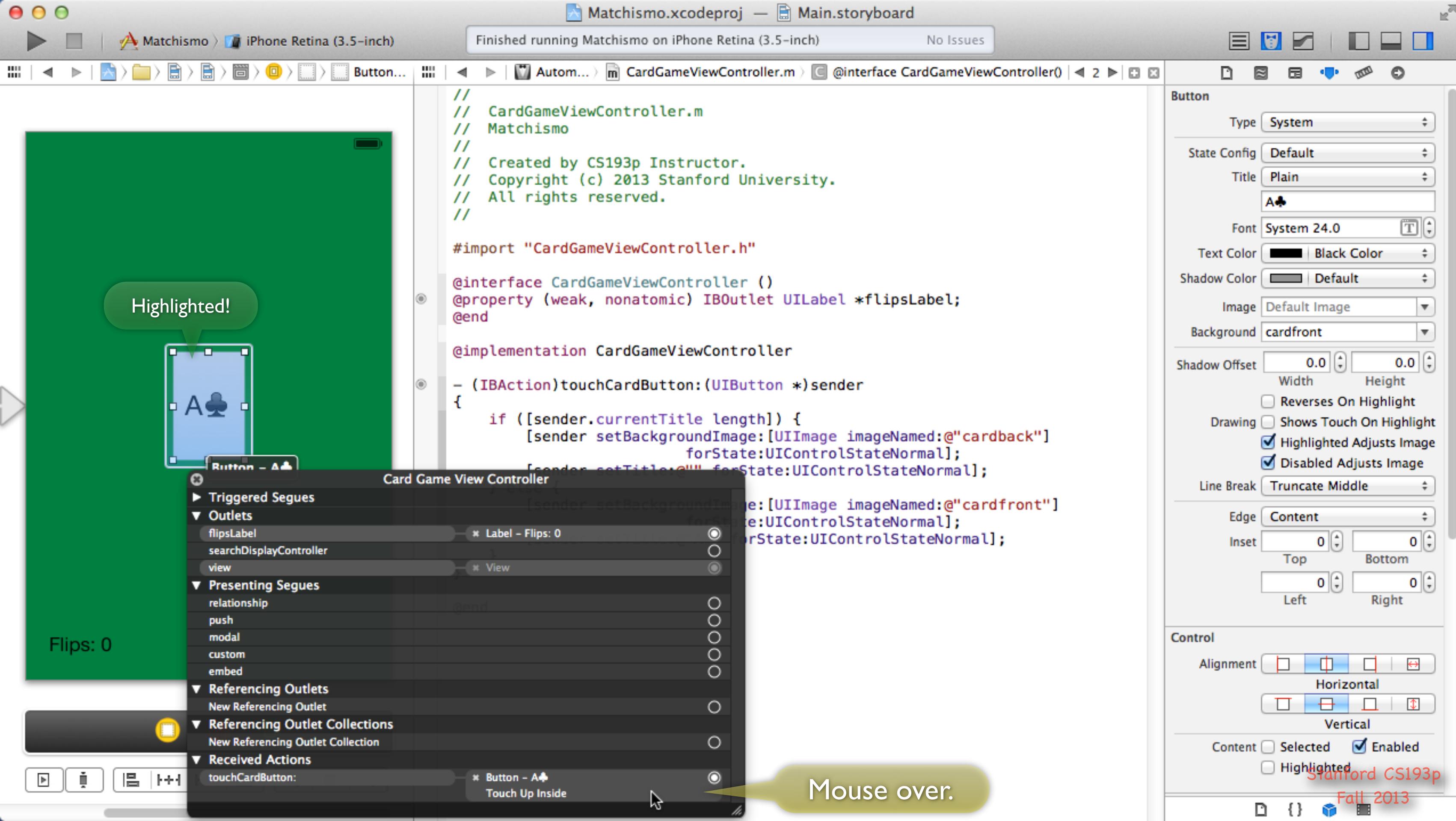
Content: Selected Enabled Highlighted

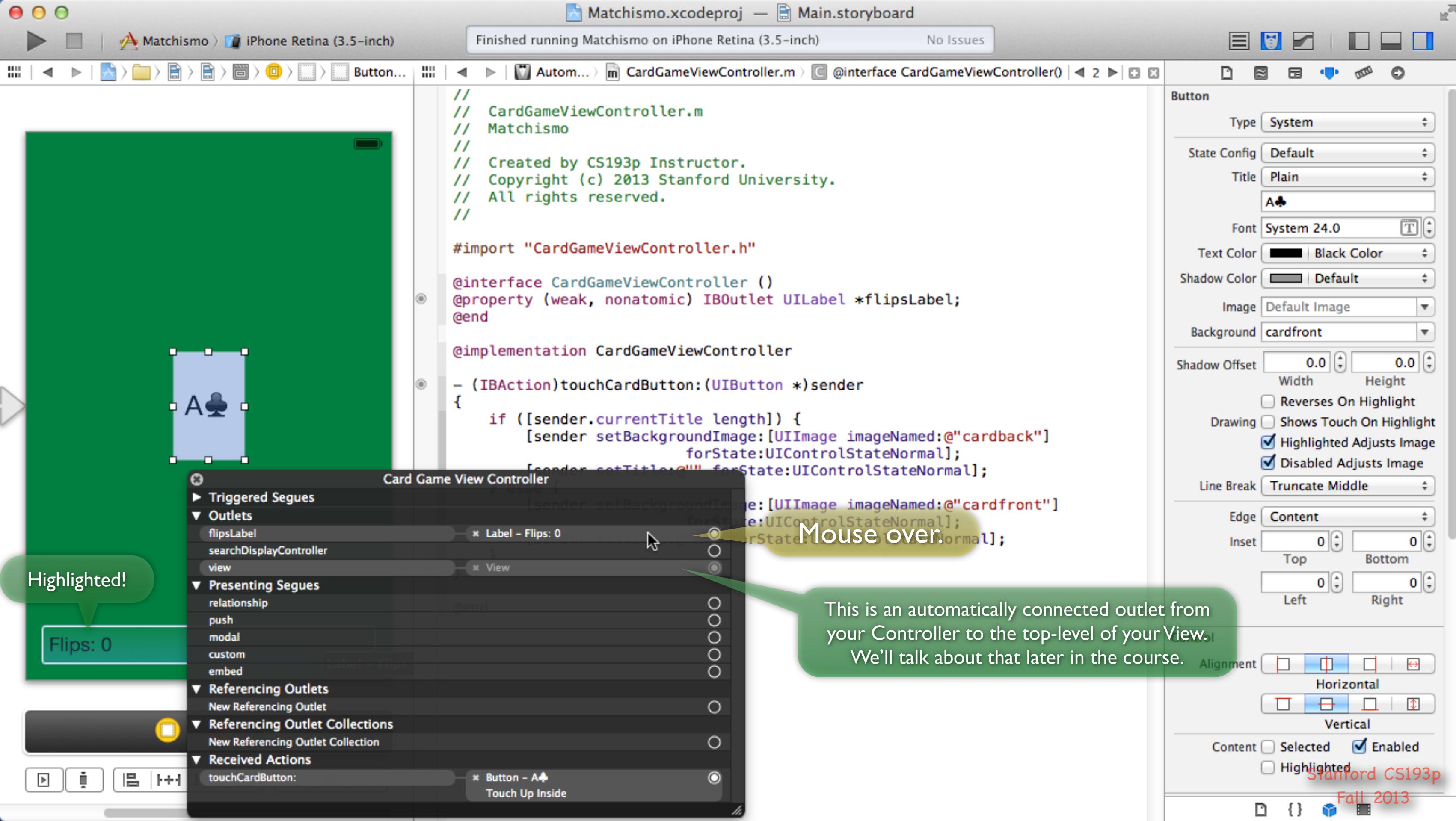
Right-click on this icon.

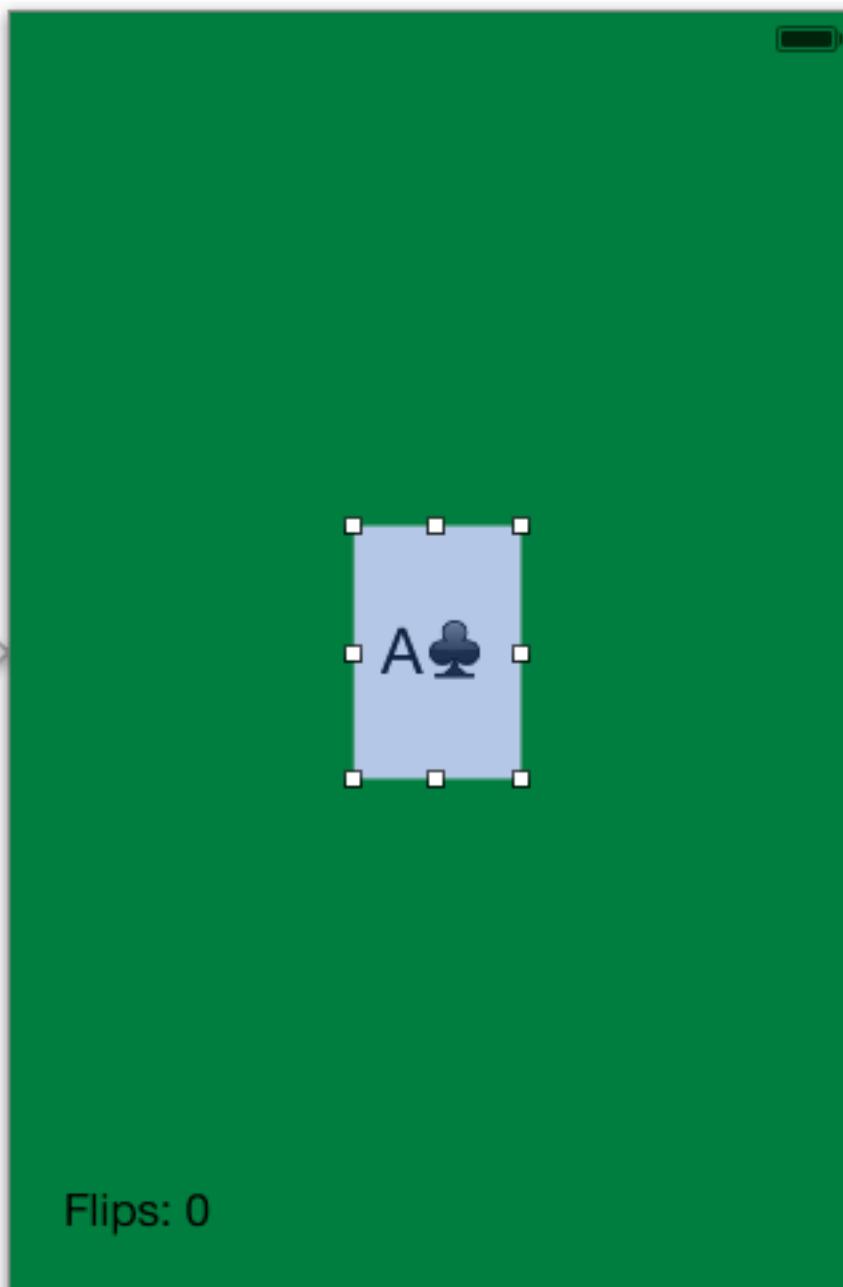
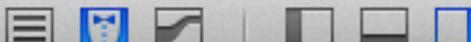
Flips: 0

This title bar says that we are looking at the connections to/from our Controller.

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```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

Let's hide the Utilities area again to make more room for code.

Button

Type: System

State Config: Default

Title: Plain

A♣

Font: System 24.0

Text Color: Black Color

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: cardfront

Shadow Offset: 0.0 0.0

Width: 0.0 Height: 0.0

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing: Shows Touch On Highlight

Highlighted Adjusts Image

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break: Truncate Middle

Edge: Content

Inset: 0 0

Top: 0 Bottom: 0

Left: 0 Right: 0

Control

Alignment: Horizontal

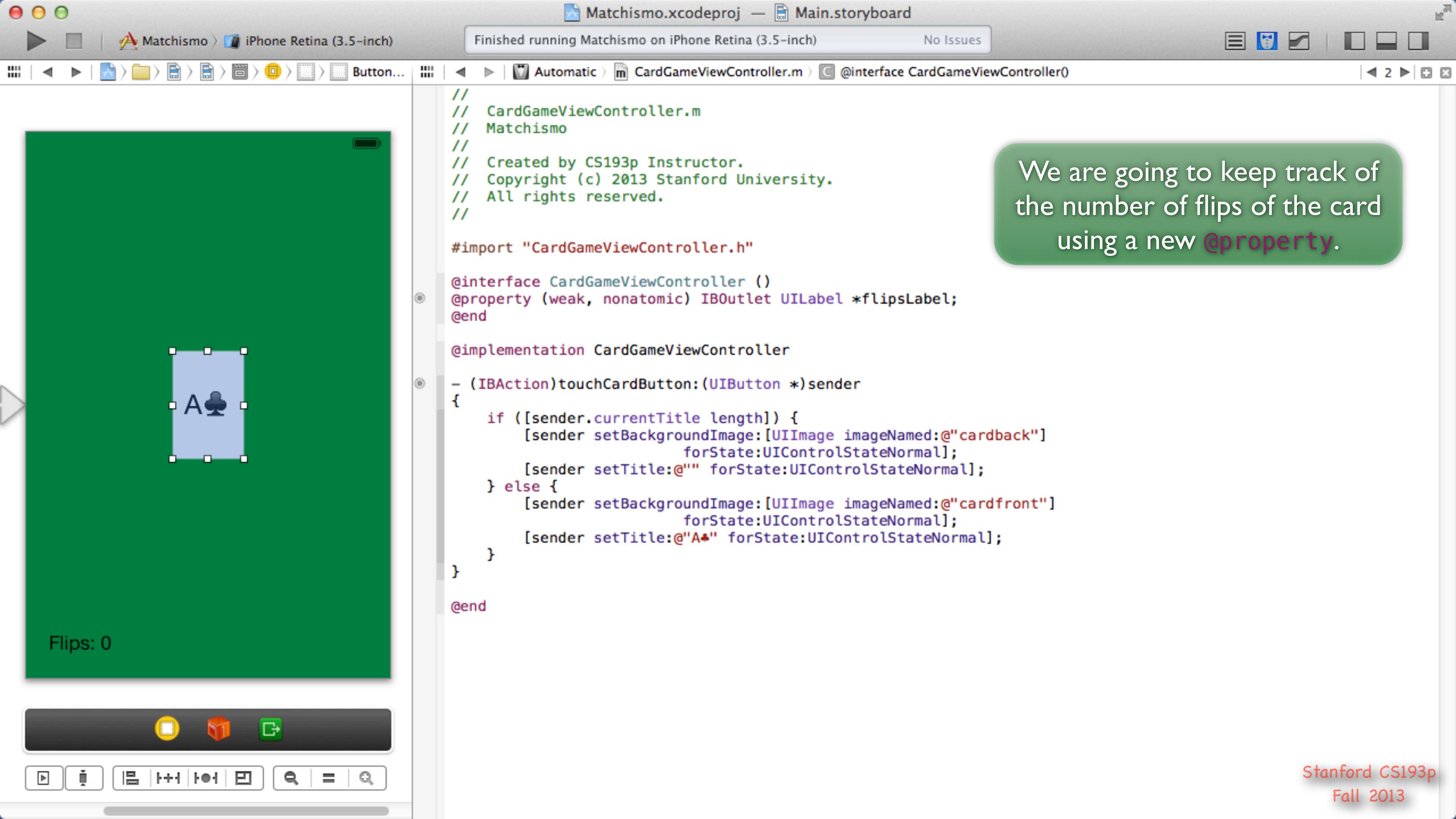
Vertical

Content: Selected Enabled

Highlighted

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Fall 2013

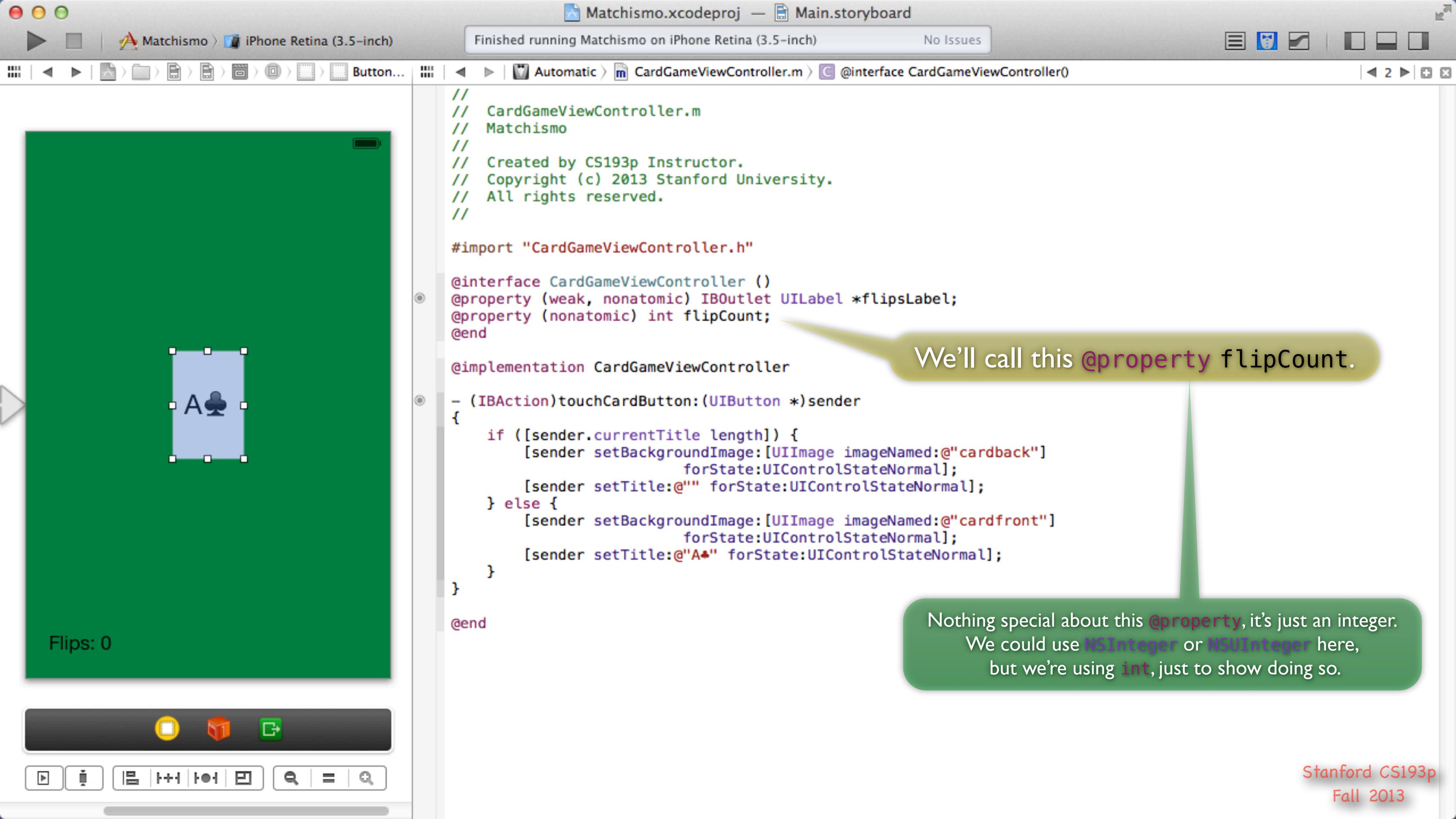


We are going to keep track of the number of flips of the card using a new `@property`.

We
the

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Flips: 0



We'll call this `@property` `flipCount`.

Nothing special about this `@property`, it's just an integer.
We could use `NSInteger` or `NSUInteger` here,
but we're using `int`, just to show doing so.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
@end
```

A♣

Flips: 0

And we'll just increment it each time we flip the card.

Notice that we can use `++` notation just like with a variable. This is the same as `self.flipCount = self.flipCount + 1`. In other words, `self.flipCount++` invokes both the getter and the setter for the `flipCount` `@property`.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

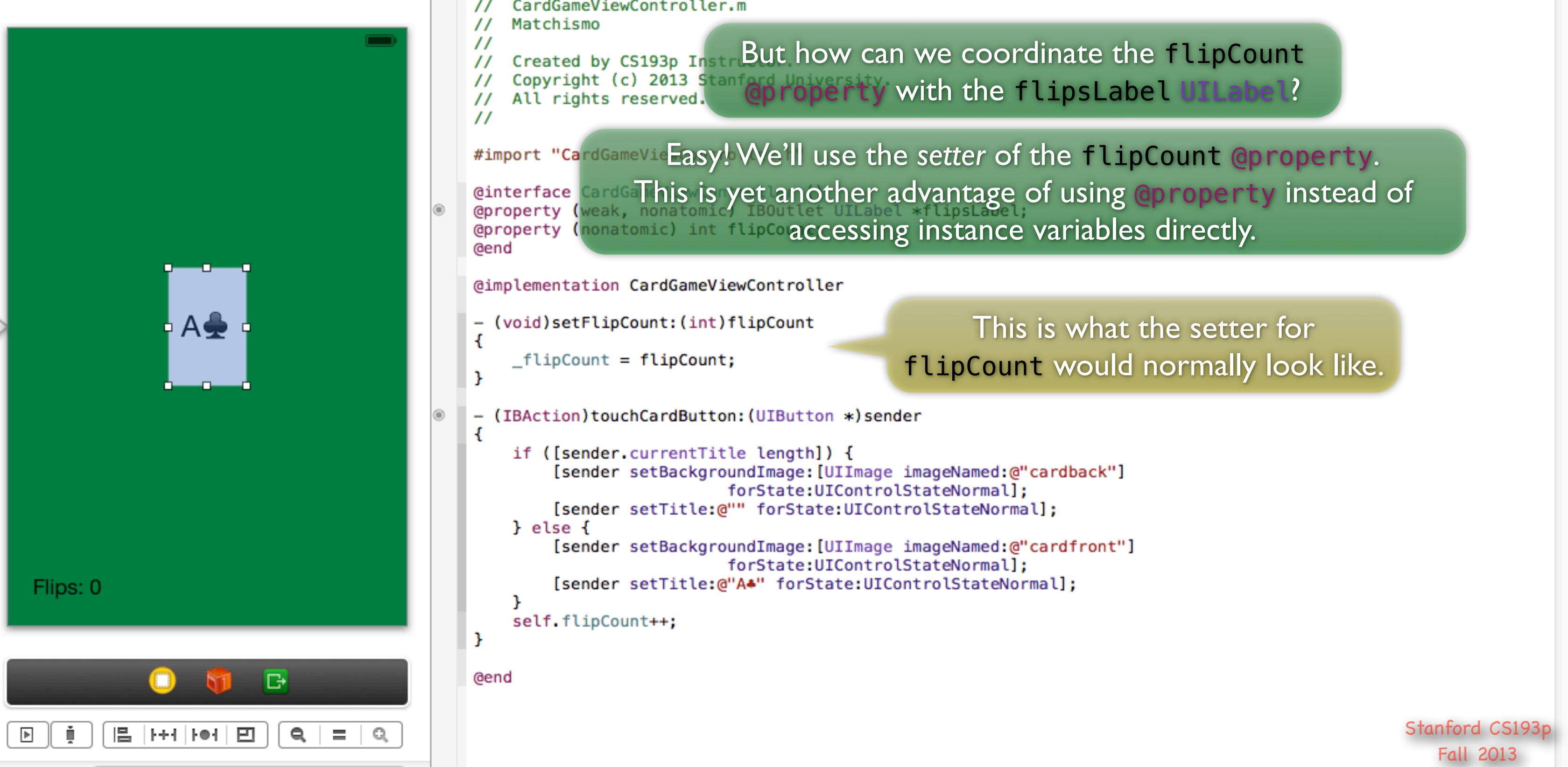
Automatic CardGameViewController.m -setFlipCount:

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewContro..."  
  
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
}  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
@end
```

But how can we coordinate the flipCount @property with the flipsLabel UILabel?

Easy! We'll use the setter of the flipCount @property. This is yet another advantage of using @property instead of accessing instance variables directly.

This is what the setter for flipCount would normally look like.



A♣

Flips: 0



```

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
}

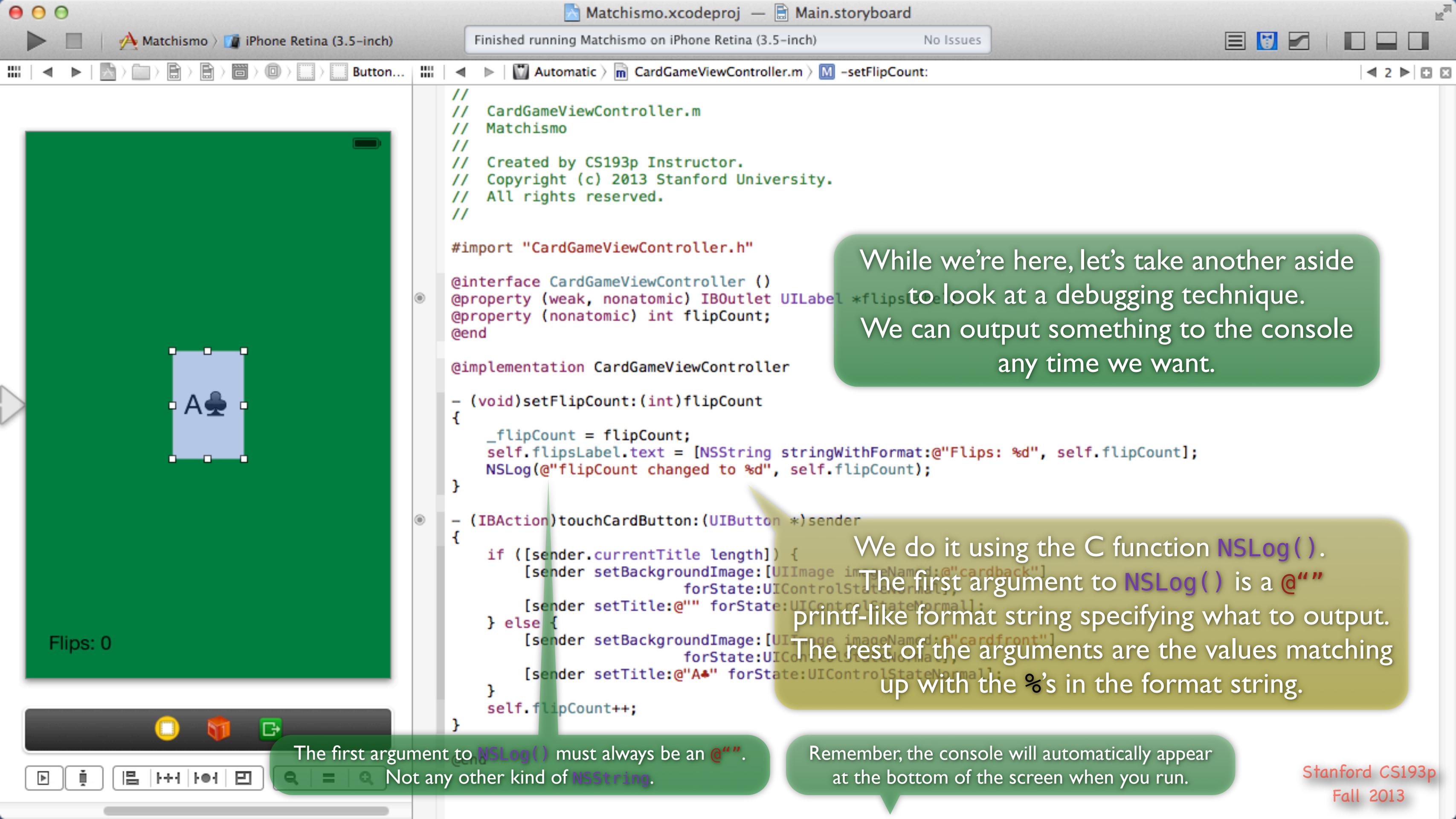
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length] == 0) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}
@end

```

We'll just add this one line of code to set the `text` `@property` of the `flipsLabel` to a string formatted to include the `flipCount`.

Now any time the `flipCount` `@property` changes, the `flipsLabel` `UILabel` will get updated.

Advanced thinking: note that we use `self.flipCount` here instead of just `_flipCount`. Imagine if a subclass wanted to control the value of `flipCount` by overriding the getter but still benefit from this method's display of it. Subtle.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);  
}  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}
```

While we're here, let's take an opportunity to look at a debugging technique. We can output something to the console at any time we want. We do it using the C function `NSLog`. The first argument to `NSLog` is a printf-like format string specifying what to print. The rest of the arguments are the values to substitute up with the %'s in the format string.

While we're here, let's take another aside to look at a debugging technique. We can output something to the console any time we want.

We do it using the C function `NSLog()`.
The first argument to `NSLog()` is a @"" printf-like format string specifying what to output.
The rest of the arguments are the values matching up with the %'s in the format string.

The first argument to `NSLog()` must always be an @“”.
Not any other kind of `NSString`.

Remember, the console will automatically appear at the bottom of the screen when you run.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -setFlipCount:

Carrier

Okay, let's run again!

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", flipCount];  
     NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);  
}  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-flipped.png"]  
            forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-up.png"]  
            forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

A♣

Flips: 0

Note this starts out with whatever we typed in our View.

Flips: 0

Auto | | No Selection

All Output

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -setFlipCount:

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);  
}  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-flipped.png"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-normal.png"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A ♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

Carrier

Touch

Flips: 0

A ♣

Flips: 1

S

2013-00-00 14:29:14.411 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 1

And here's the output of the NSLog().

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -setFlipCount:

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
     NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);  
}  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-flipped.png"]  
            forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"card-normal.png"]  
            forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A ♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

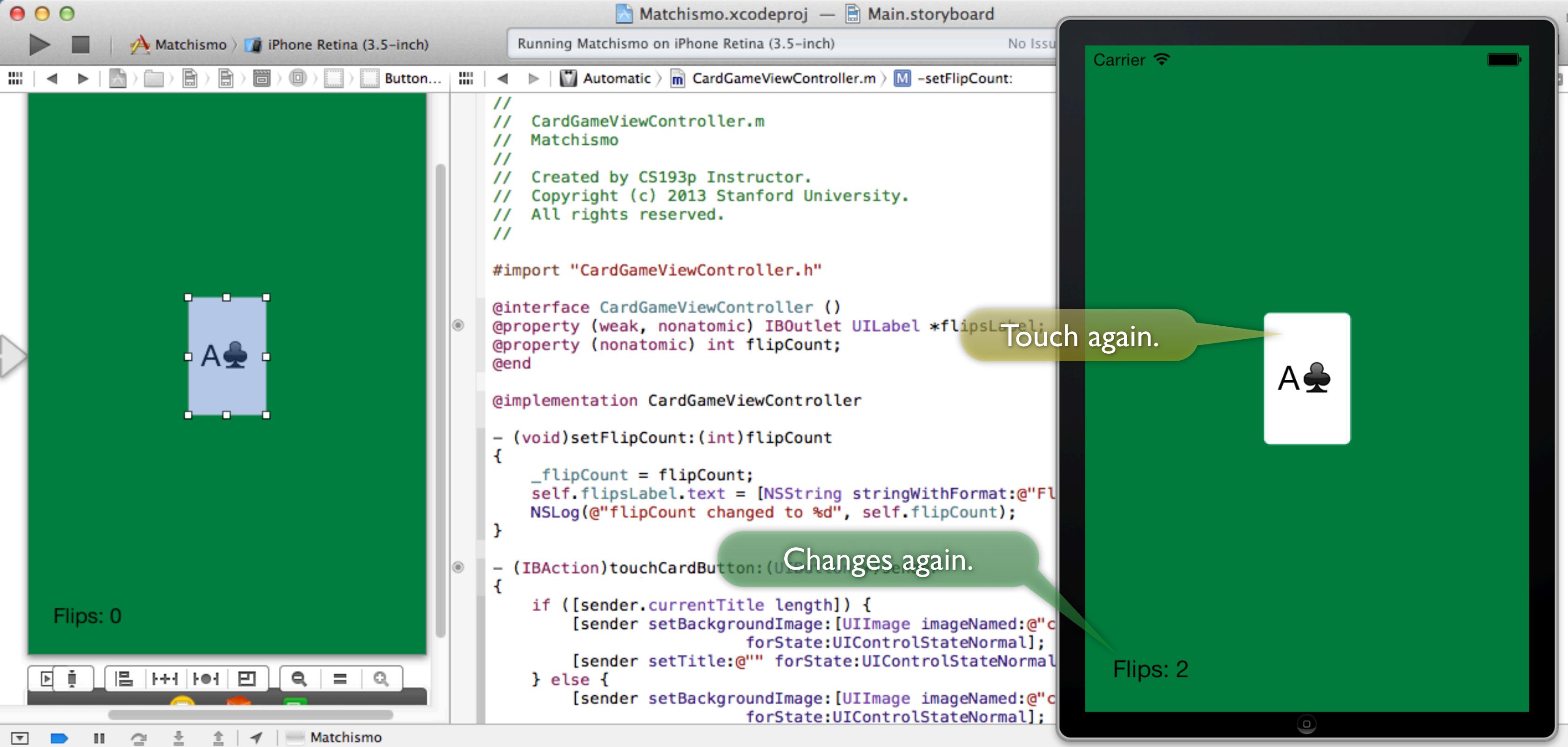
Carrier

Touch again.

Changes again.

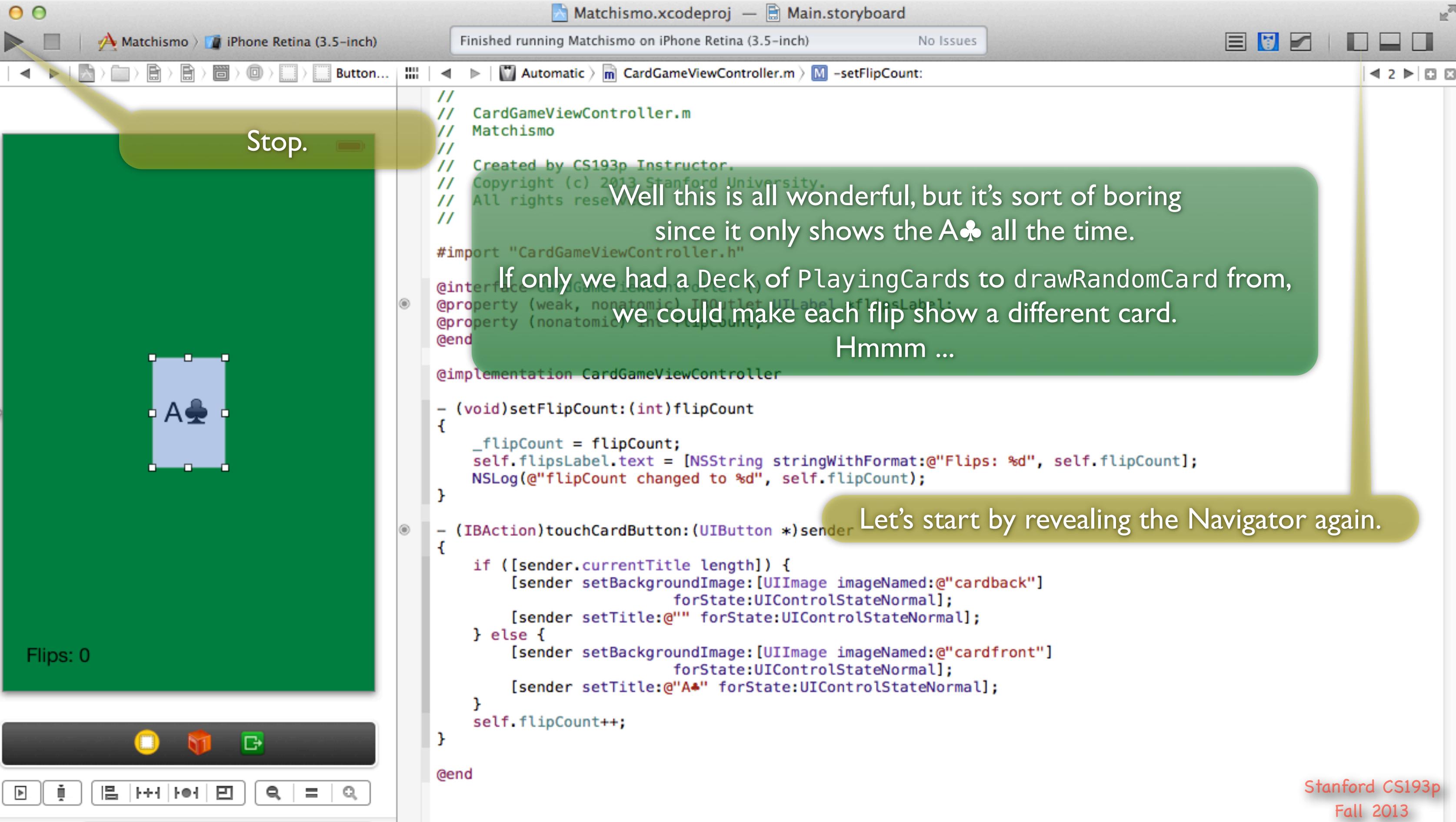
Flips: 0

Flips: 2



2013-00-00 14:29:14.411 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 1
2013-00-00 14:29:14.834 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 2

And outputs here again.



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

We need to add all the classes from the Model we created in lecture (Card, Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck).

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

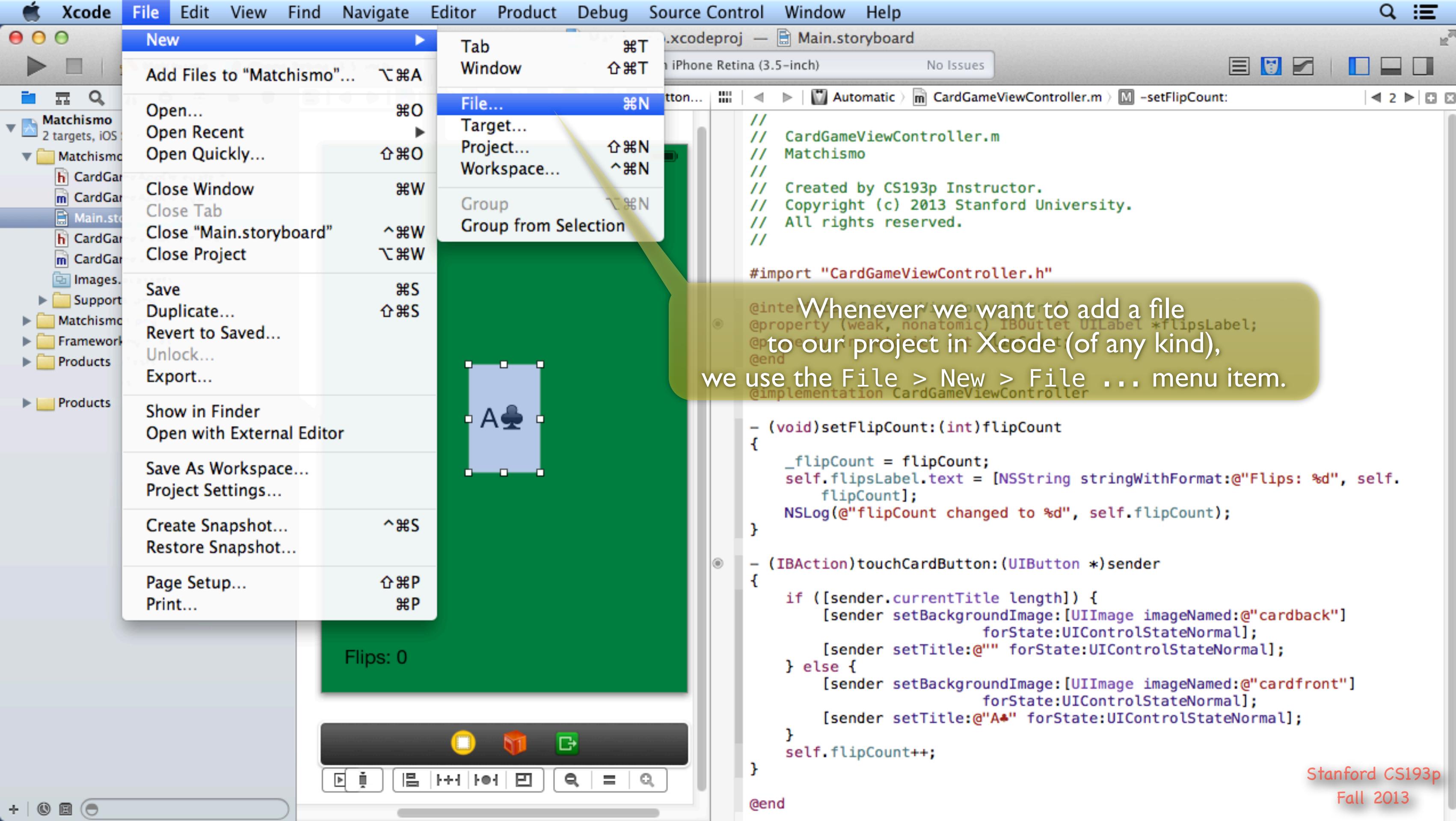
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

Flips: 0

A♣

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

Choose a template for your new file:

iOS

- Cocoa Touch
- Objective-C class
- Objective-C category
- Objective-C class extension
- Objective-C protocol

OS X

- Cocoa
- Objective-C test case class
- Objective-C class

An Objective-C class, with implementation and header files.

Cancel Previous Next

Flips: 0

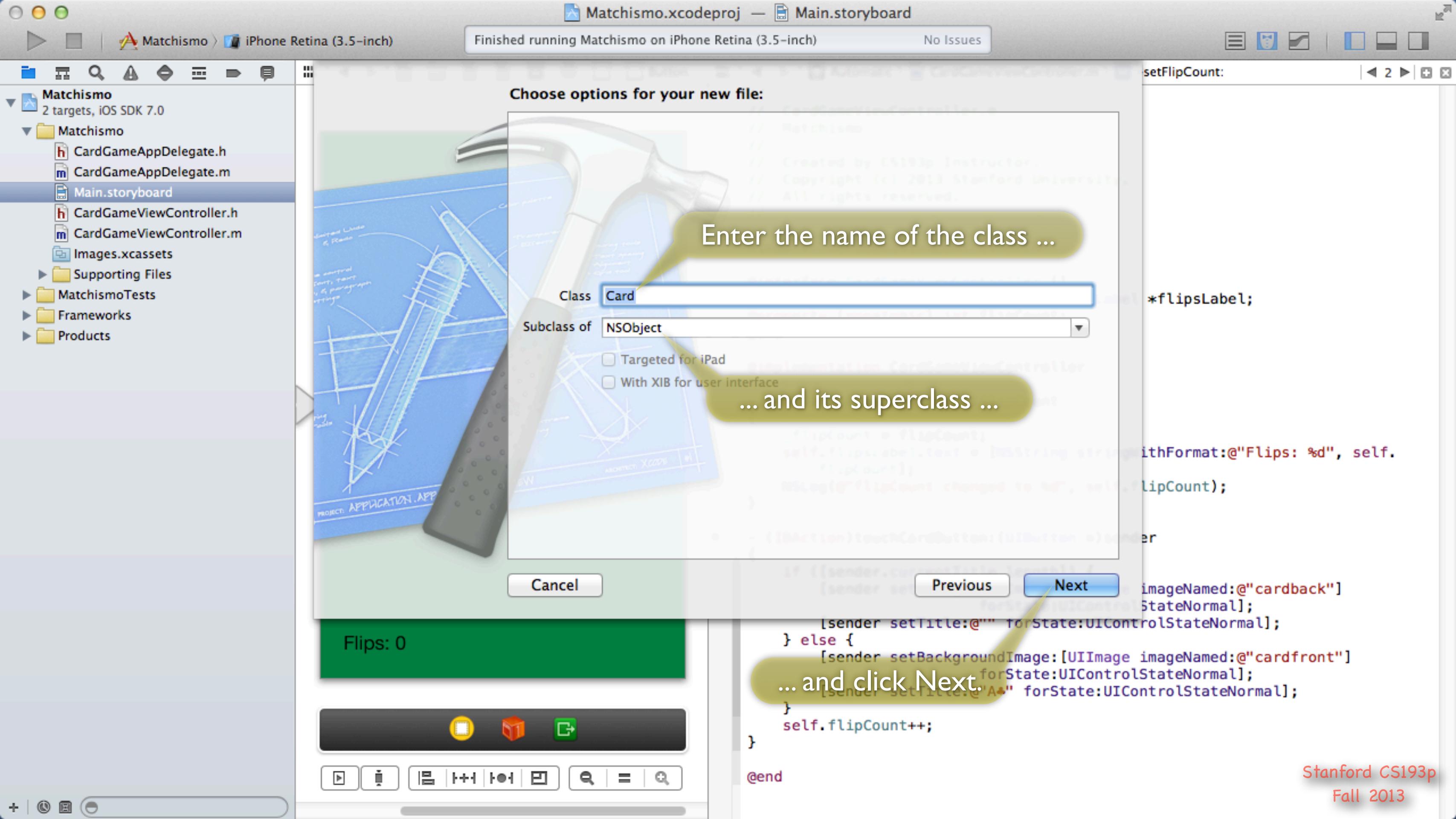
setFlipCount:

```
*flipsLabel;  
  
ithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.  
lipCount);  
  
er  
  
imageNamed:@"cardback"  
StateNormal];  
forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
[sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
self.flipCount++;  
}  
}@end
```

New File ... can be used to add all sorts of things (database schema files, storyboards, etc.). In this case, we want the default: Objective-C class.

Then click Next.

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Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

FAVORITES

All My Files

CS193p

Documents

Applications

Downloads

Stanford

SHARED

DEVICES

It's important to be thoughtful about where you put your class files. In this case, we'd like to group them in a Model folder (just to show you how it's done).

Group: Matchismo

Targets: Matchismo (checked), MatchismoTests

New Folder

Create

Cancel

Another option would have been to put all of your class files at this top level.

label;

t:@"Flips: %d", self.

);

ed:@"cardback"]

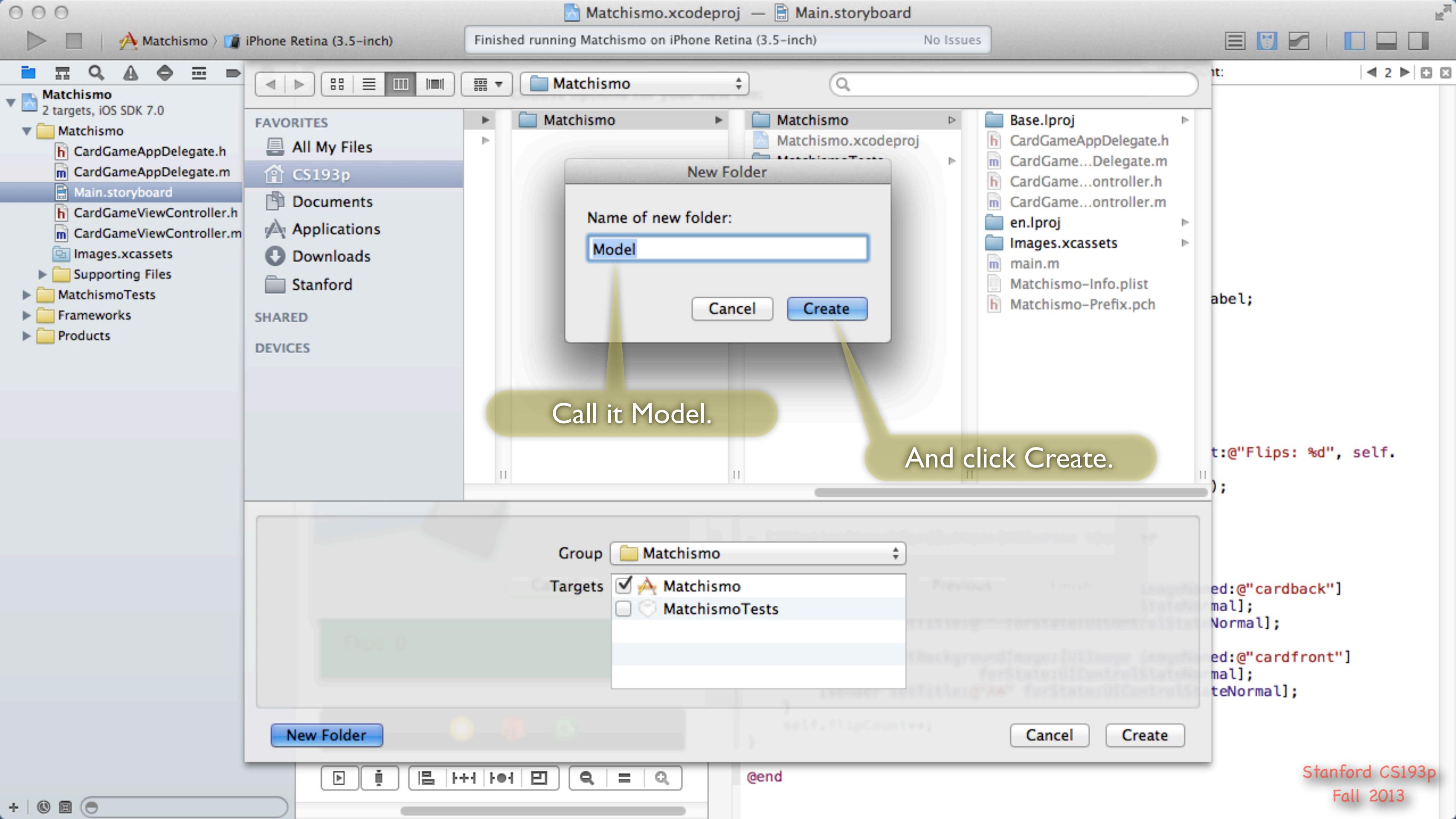
mal];

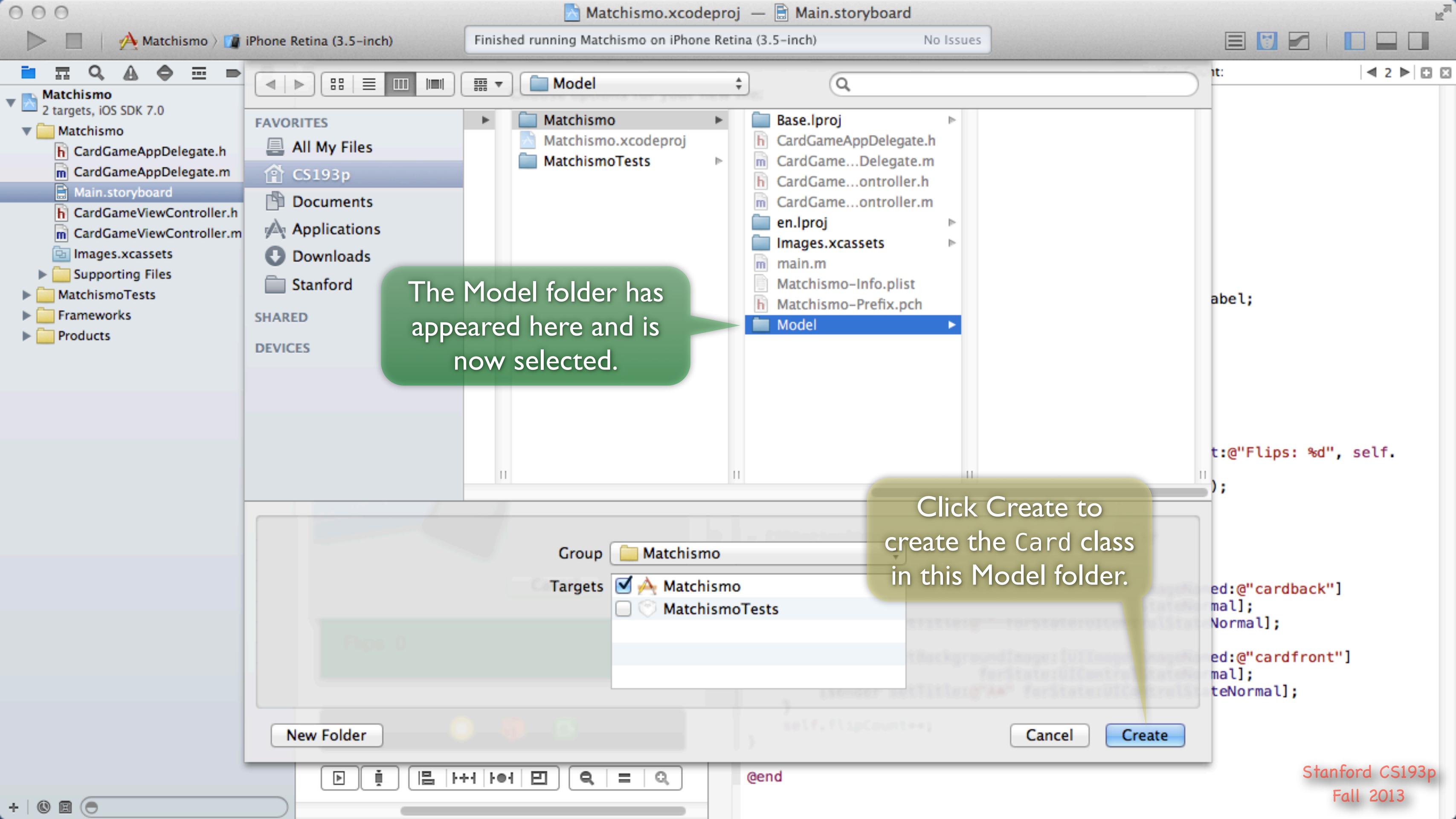
Normal];

ed:@"cardfront"]

mal];

teNormal];





The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project 'Matchismo' selected. The top navigation bar displays 'Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h' and 'Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues'. The left sidebar shows the project structure under 'Matchismo' and 'Matchismo' folder, including files like CardGameAppDelegate.h, Main.storyboard, Card.h, Card.m, CardGameViewController.h, CardGameViewController.m, and Images.xcassets. The main editor area shows two files side-by-side: 'Card.h' and 'Card.m'. Both files contain identical boilerplate code:

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

Here is a (blank) Card class.
You will have to go through the slides from
earlier and type in the implementation of Card.

It is important to *type the code in*
(not copy/paste it from somewhere)
so that you gain experience with entering code in Xcode.

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Fall 2013

You can put the header file in either the left or right side of the Assistant Editor as you prefer.

You can choose which goes where by clicking on the name of the file at the top of the pane in question.

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

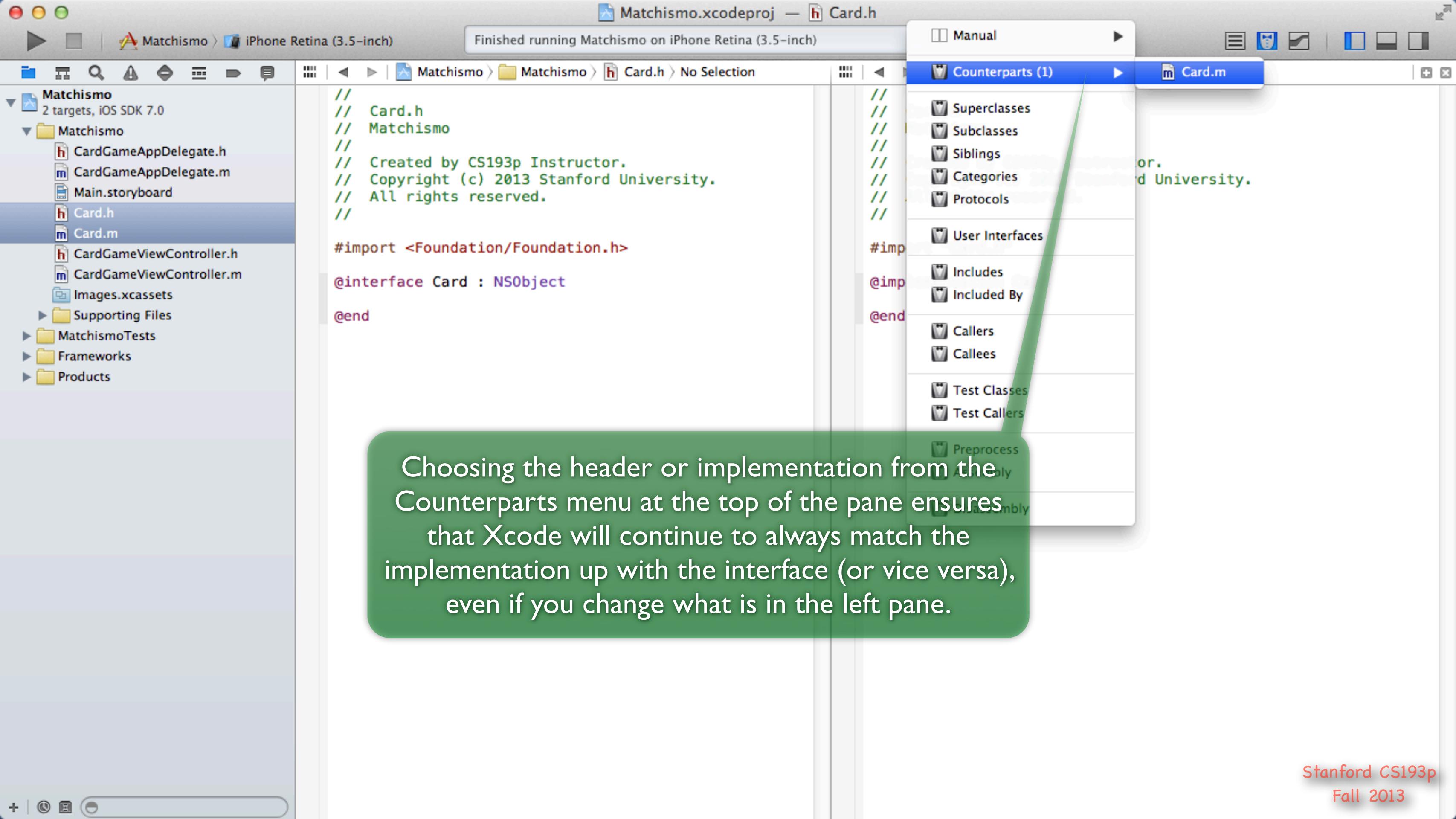
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject
@end
```

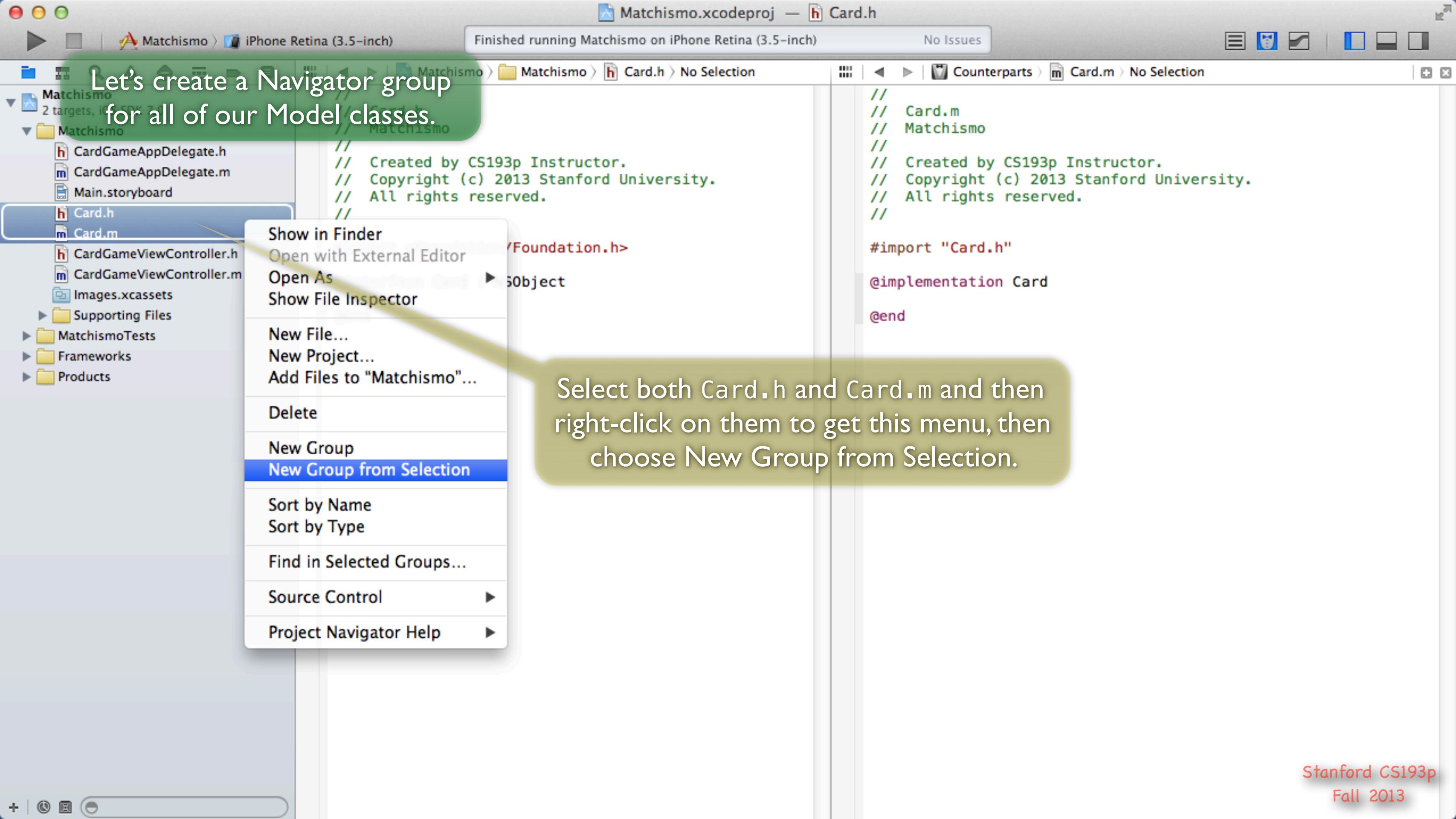
```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card
@end
```



Choosing the header or implementation from the Counterparts menu at the top of the pane ensures that Xcode will continue to always match the implementation up with the interface (or vice versa), even if you change what is in the left pane.



Let's create a Navigator group for all of our Model classes.

Select both Card.h and Card.m and then right-click on them to get this menu, then choose New Group from Selection.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- New Group
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end

And we'll rename the group ...

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard

Model

- Card.h
- Card.m
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end
```

```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

... to Model.

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Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- Model

 - Card.h
 - Card.m

- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

// Card.h
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

// Card.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end

Identity and Type

Name Card.h

Type Default - Header

Absolute Path

Relative to Group **Relative to Project**

Relative to Developer Directory

Relative to Build Products

Relative to SDK

Target Membership

Matchismo

MatchismoTests

Text Settings

Text Encoding Default - Unicode (UTF-8)

Line Endings Default - OS X / Unix (LF)

Indent Using Spaces

Widths Tab 4 Indent 4

Wrap lines

Source Control

Repository --

Type --

Current Branch --

Version --

Status No changes

Location

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Fall 2013

A group in the File Navigator can be linked to a directory in the filesystem or not, as you prefer. You control this from the File Inspector in the Utilities area.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

Model

Card.h

Card.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Model

Images.xcassets

+ Importing Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end
```

```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

You can drag things around in the File Navigator to put them in whatever order you want.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Model

- Card.h
- Card.m
- Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

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Fall 2013

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Model

- Card.h
- Card.m

Images.xcassets

CardGameAppDelegate.h

Supporting Files

- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- Matchismo-Info.plist
- InfoPlist.strings
- main.m
- Matchismo-Prefix.pch

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@interface Card : NSObject

@end
```

```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

For example, often we'll drag the AppDelegate.m into Supporting Files group since we rarely edit them.

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Fall 2013

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project "Matchismo" selected. The top bar displays "Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h" and "Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)" with "No Issues". The left sidebar shows the file structure:

- Matchismo (target: iOS SDK 7.0)
- Matchismo (target: iPhone Retina (3.5-inch))
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Model
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - Matchismo-Info.plist
 - InfoPlist.strings
 - main.m
 - Matchismo-Prefix.pch
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

The right pane of the Assistant Editor contains the contents of `Card.h` and `Card.m`. A yellow callout from the File Navigator points to the left pane of the Assistant Editor, indicating that selecting `Card.h` will show its implementation in the right pane. A green callout from the right pane points to the text "And `Card.m` will automatically appear in the right pane as long as Counterparts is selected here.", explaining the behavior of the "Counterparts" tab.

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end
```

```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

If you explicitly click on `Card.h` in the File Navigator, it will show it in the left pane of the Assistant Editor.

And `Card.m` will automatically appear in the right pane as long as Counterparts is selected here.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard CardGameViewController.h CardGameViewController.m

Model Card.h Card.m

Images.xcassets Supporting Files

MatchismoTests Frameworks Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end
```

```
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

Close Supporting Files folder.

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Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard CardGameViewController.h CardGameViewController.m Model Card.h Card.m Images.xcassets Supporting Files MatchismoTests Frameworks Products

```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;
@end

// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards
{
    int score = 0;

    for (Card *card in otherCards) {
        if ([card.contents isEqualToString:self.contents]) {
            score = 1;
        }
    }

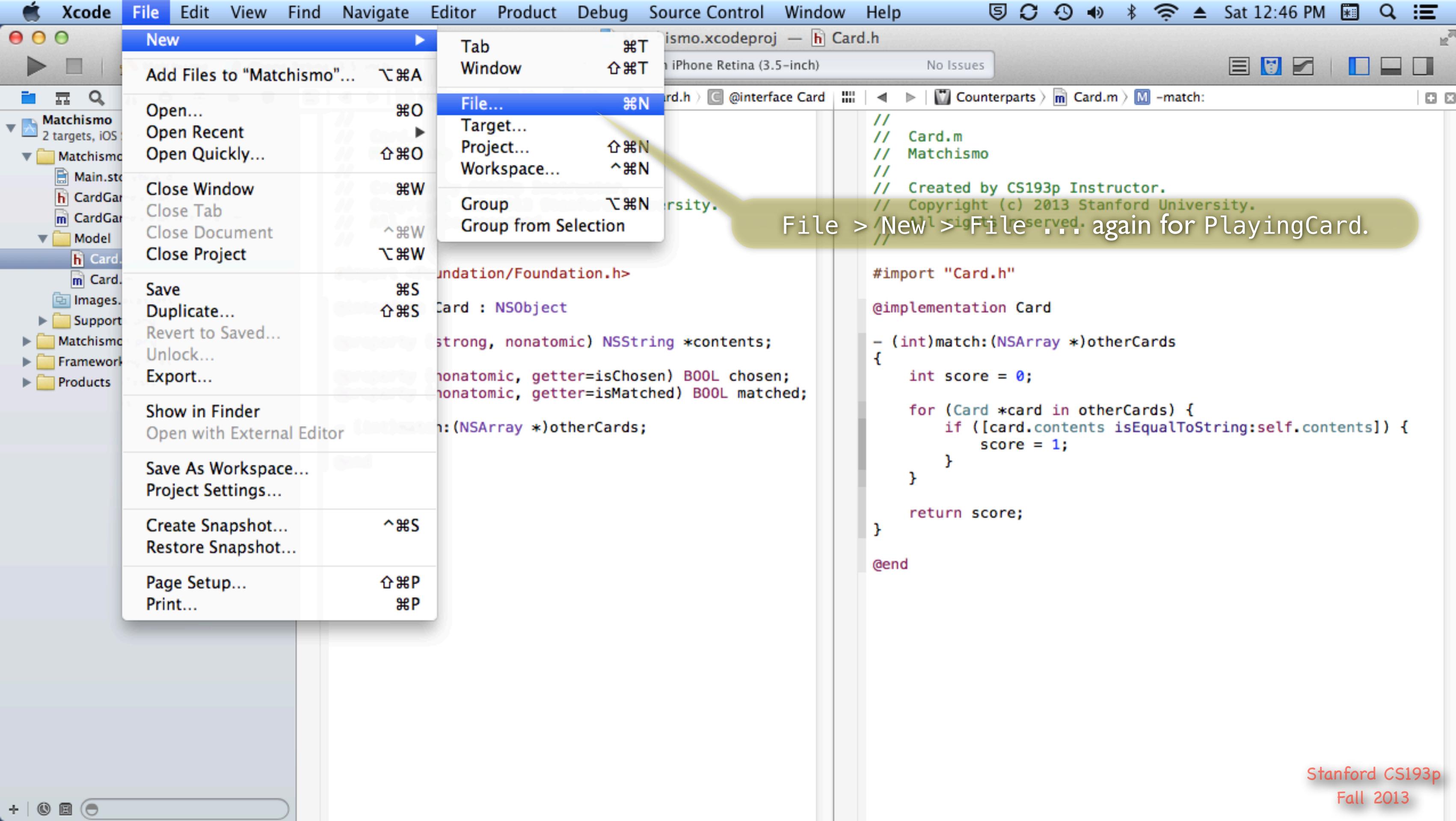
    return score;
}

@end
```

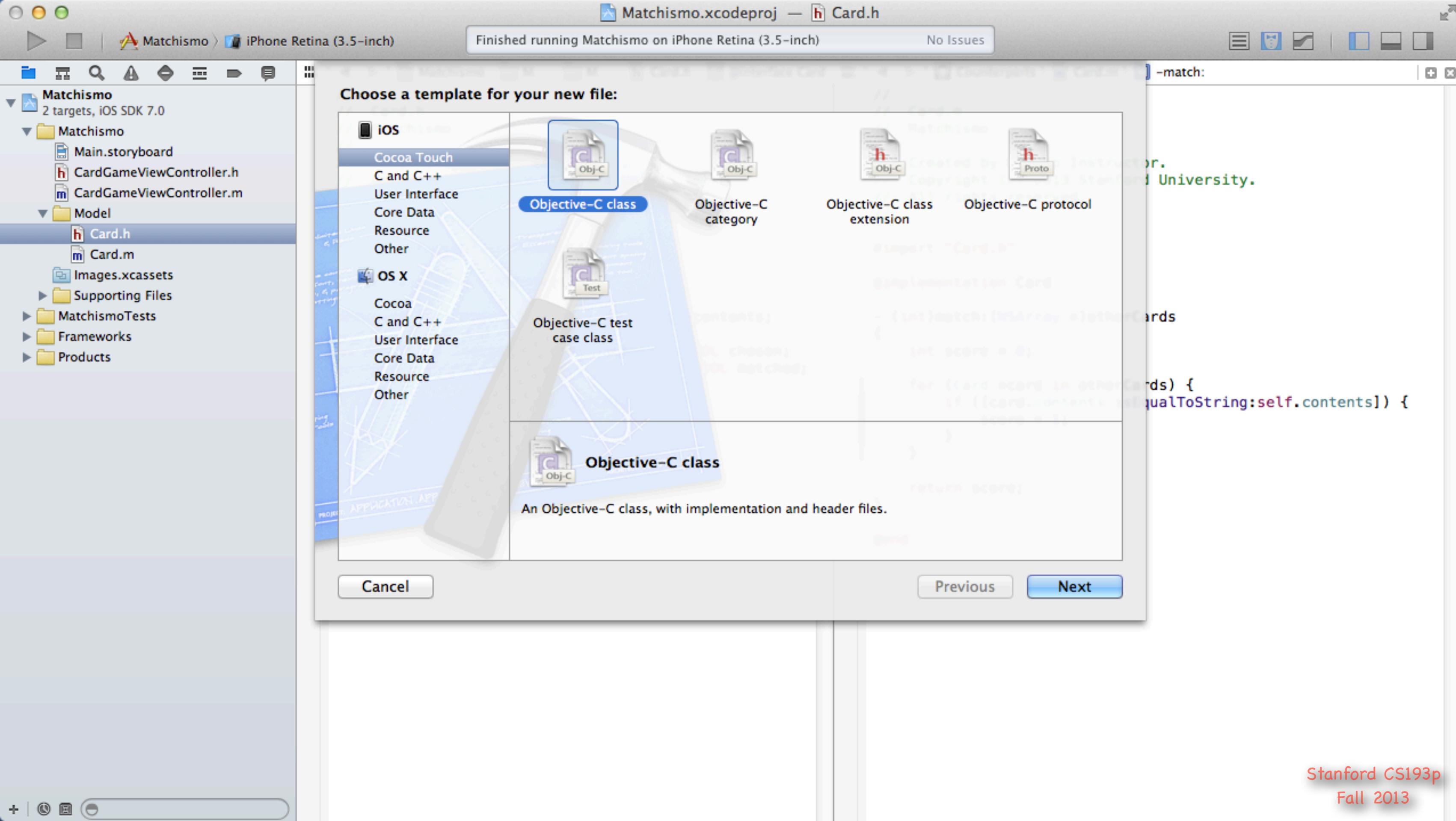
Type in the code for Card. [mh].

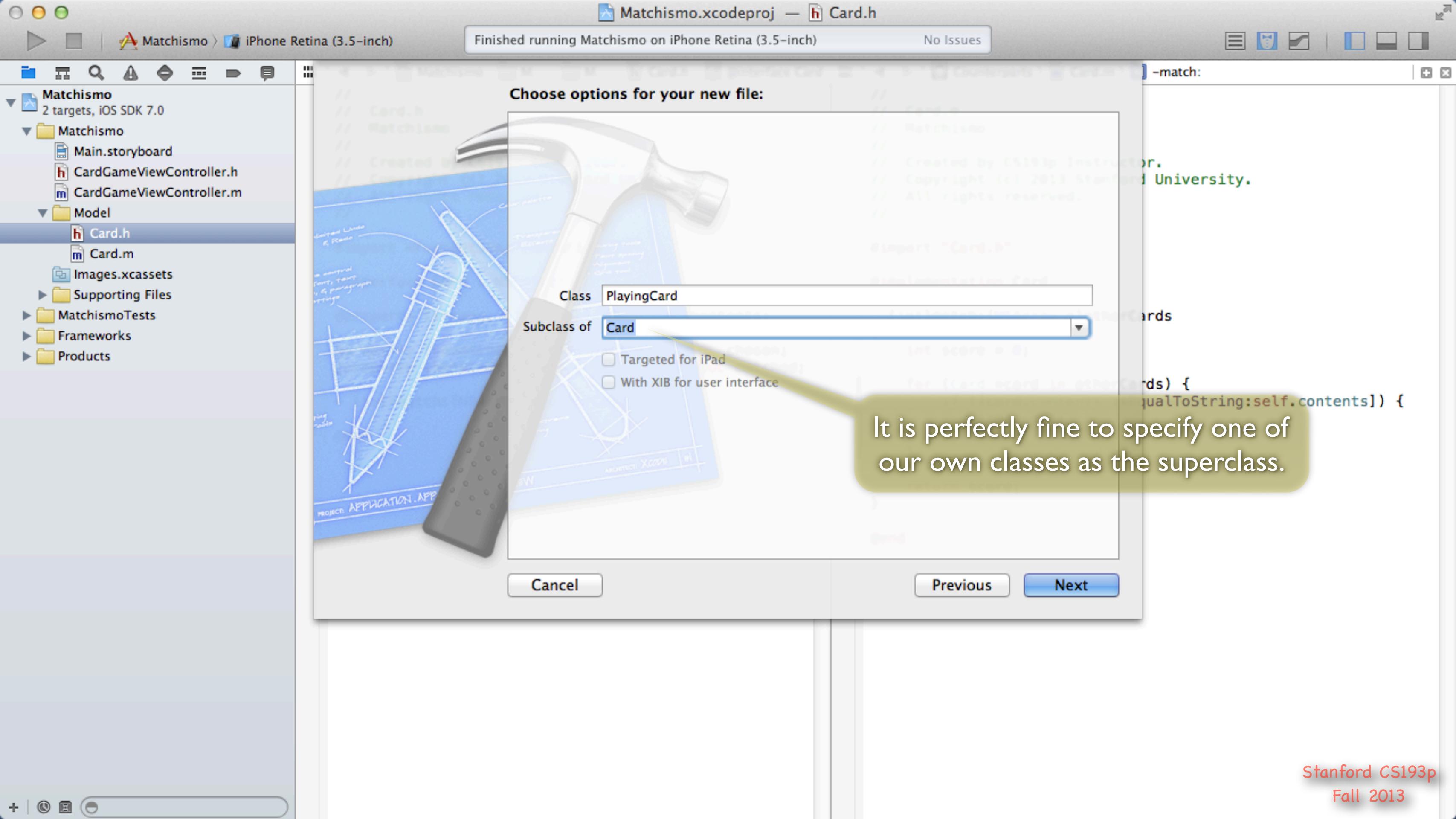
Now let's move on to creating templates for the Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck classes.

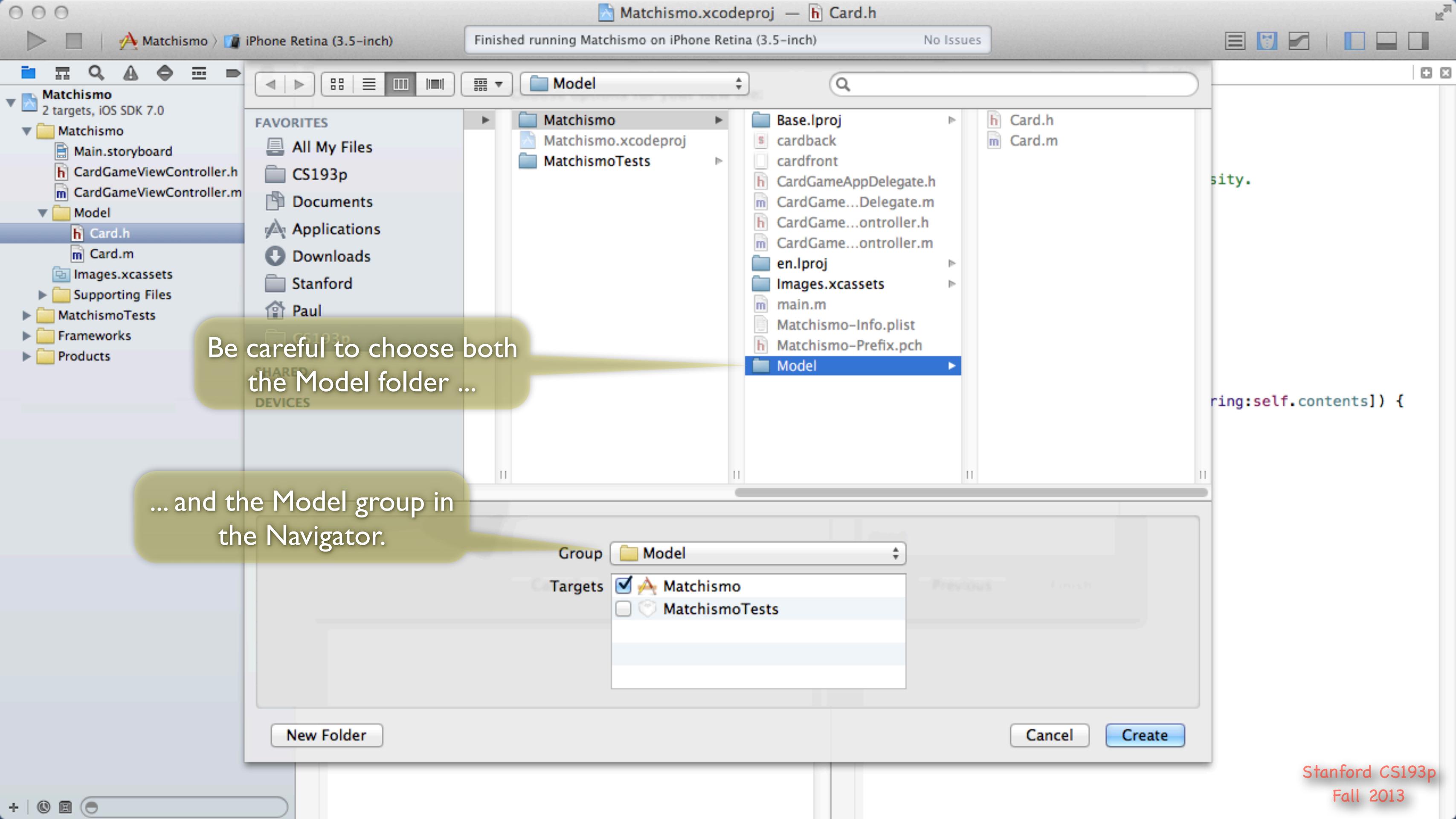
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Fall 2013



File > New > File ... again for PlayingCard.







Be careful to choose both
the Model folder ...

... and the Model group in
the Navigator.

Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Model
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - PlayingCard.h
 - PlayingCard.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

// PlayingCard.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@end

// PlayingCard.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

@end

Hopefully PlayingCard.[mh] appeared
in your Model group!

Drag it in if not.

Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Model

- Card.h
- Card.m
- PlayingCard.h
- PlayingCard.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

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Products

```
// PlayingCard.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

```
// PlayingCard.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♠",@"♦",@"♥",@"♦"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?",@"A",@"2",@"3",@"4",@"5",@"6",@"7",@"8",@"9",@"10",@"J",@"Q",@"K"];
}
```

Type in the code for PlayingCard. [mh].

All the code doesn't fit here, so use the other lecture slides to enter this code.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Deck.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Main.storyboard CardGameViewController.h CardGameViewController.m Model Card.h Card.m PlayingCard.h PlayingCard.m Deck.h Deck.m Images.xcassets Supporting Files MatchismoTests Frameworks Products

```
// Deck.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

```
// Deck.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    ...
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if ([self.cards count]) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }
}
```

All the code doesn't fit here, so use the other lecture slides to enter this code.

Repeat for Deck. [mh].

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Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Model
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - PlayingCard.h
 - PlayingCard.m
 - Deck.h
 - Deck.m
 - PlayingCardDeck.h
 - PlayingCardDeck.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

```
// PlayingCardDeck.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford Univ.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
// PlayingCardDeck.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card];
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

Repeat for PlayingCardDeck.mh.

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Main.storyboard Card Game View Controller Automatic CardGameViewController.m No Selection

Matchismo 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Model

- Card.h
- Card.m
- PlayingCard.h
- PlayingCard.m
- Deck.h
- Deck.m
- PlayingCardDeck.h
- PlayingCardDeck.m

Images.xcassets

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Click here to go back to the View.

A ♣

Flips: 0

We did all this so that we could have each card not be A ♣.
Your homework is to make each flip draw a new random card.
One of the first things you'll want is a `@property` for a Deck.

Good luck!

```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
/// All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitleColor:[UIColor blackColor] forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setAlpha:0.5 forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

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Coming Up

⌚ Needs more Card Game!

Your homework will be to have that single card flip through an entire Deck of PlayingCards.
Next week we'll make multiple cards and put in logic to match them against each other.

⌚ Also next week ...

Objective-C language in depth

Foundation classes: arrays, dictionaries, strings, etc.

Dynamic vs. static typing

Protocols, categories and much, much more!