

# TABLE VIEWS

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## TABLE VIEWS

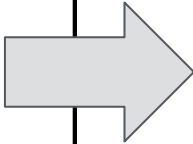
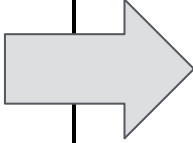
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# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- + Override table view methods
- + Deploy prototype cells to show data dynamically
- + Connect table views to view controllers via the delegate pattern

## TABLE VIEWS

# DYNAMIC DISPLAY

Individual Objects (let name = "Plankton")		Collections (Arrays, Dictionaries)
Individual UI Elements (Label, Button, Image)		? DISCUSS ?

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# TABLE VIEW CONTROLLER

Like view controllers and UIViewController, unique table view controllers are made by subclassing UITableViewController.

```
class TableViewController: UITableViewController { }
```

To define the behavior of your table view controller's table view, you will override table view methods.

```
override func tableViewNumberOfSections() { }           // abridged  
override func tableViewNumberOfRowsPerSection() { }     // abridged  
override func tableViewCellForRowAtIndexPath() { }       // abridged
```

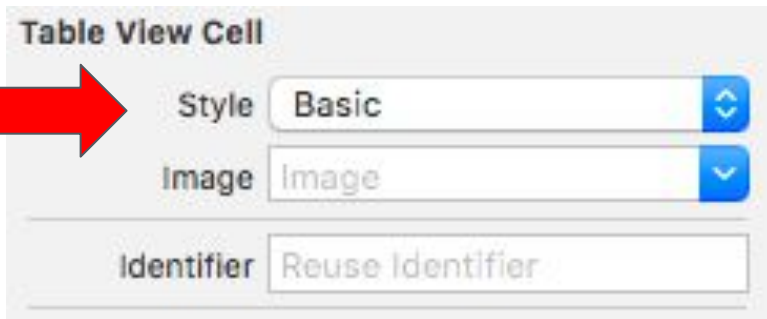
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## TABLE VIEW CELL

### Style

For practice, use "Basic".  
In real apps, you'll almost  
always use "Custom".



### Reuse Identifier

This string identifies the  
cell prototype. It can be  
anything.

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# TABLE VIEW CONTROLLER

Practice:

- 1) Create a new table view controller.
- 2) Make it display 4 cells that each show the word "Prototype".
- 3) Make it display 2 sections: the first with 3 cells that show the word "Prototype", the second with 2 cells that show the word "Other".

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Exercise:

- 1) Create a new view controller.
- 2) Add a table view to that view controller.
- 3) Connect the table view to code with an outlet.

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# TABLE VIEWS

Exercise:

- 1) Create a new view controller.
- 2) Add a table view to that view controller.
- 3) Connect the table view to code with an outlet.

Question:

How will you make the table view display what you want it to?



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To let a view controller handle logic for a table view, you must make that view controller conform to the UITableViewDelegate and UITableViewDataSource **protocols**.

You also have to set the table view's **delegate** and data source to be the view controller.

### Vocab

Protocol - a set of specifications that describe what a class can do

Delegate - an object that's been designated to handle some part of another object's functionality

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The `viewDidLoad` method is a typical place to set delegates and data sources. This is because `viewDidLoad` gets called at the beginning of a view controller's life cycle.

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, UITableViewDelegate, UITableViewDataSource {  
    @IBOutlet weak var tableView: UITableView!  
  
    Override func viewDidLoad() {  
        super.viewDidLoad()  
        tableView.delegate = self  
        tableView.dataSource = self  
    }  
}
```

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Practice:

- 1) Create a new view controller.
- 2) Add a table view to it.
- 3) Make your view controller the delegate and data source for its table view.
- 4) Make the table view display 3 cells that show the word "Orange".