



Stanford CS193p

Developing Applications for iOS
Winter 2017



CS193p
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Today

• Demo

Cassini Continued

Multiple MVC app which shows images related to Cassini space probe

• Multithreading

Keeping the UI responsive

Multithreaded Cassini Demo

Keeping the UI responsive while fetching Cassini images

Showing a “spinner” when the app is busy fetching something in the background

Bonus: How to cause split view to come up showing the master instead of the detail

• Text Field

Like UILabel, but editable text



Demo

- Cassini Continued

Multiple MVC to view some NASA images



Multithreading

• Queues

Multithreading is mostly about “queues” in iOS.

Functions (usually closures) are simply lined up in a queue (like at the movies!).

Then those functions are pulled off the queue and executed on an associated thread(s).

Queues can be “serial” (one closure a time) or “concurrent” (multiple threads servicing it).

• Main Queue

There is a very special serial queue called the “main queue.”

All UI activity **MUST** occur on this queue and this queue only.

And, conversely, non-UI activity that is at all time consuming must **NOT** occur on that queue.

We do this because we want our UI to be highly responsive!

And also because we want things that happen in the UI to happen predictably (serially).

Functions are pulled off and worked on in the main queue only when it is “quiet”.

• Global Queues

For non-main-queue work, you’re usually going to use a shared, global, concurrent queue.



Multithreading

• Getting a queue

Getting the main queue (where all UI activity must occur).

```
let mainQueue = DispatchQueue.main
```

Getting a global, shared, concurrent “background” queue.

This is almost always what you will use to get activity off the main queue.

```
let backgroundQueue = DispatchQueue.global(qos: DispatchQoS)
```

```
DispatchQoS.userInteractive // high priority, only do something short and quick
```

```
DispatchQoS.userInitiated  // high priority, but might take a little bit of time
```

```
DispatchQoS.background     // not directly initiated by user, so can run as slow as needed
```

```
DispatchQoS.utility         // long-running background processes, low priority
```



Multithreading

• Putting a block of code on the queue

Multithreading is simply the process of putting closures into these queues.

There are two primary ways of putting a closure onto a queue.

You can just plop a closure onto a queue and keep running on the current queue ...

```
queue.async { ... }
```

... or you can block the current queue waiting until the closure finishes on that other queue ...

```
queue.sync { ... }
```

We almost always do the former.



Multithreading

• Getting a non-global queue

Very rarely you might need a queue other than main or global.

Your own serial queue (use this only if you have multiple, serially dependent activities) ...

```
let serialQueue = DispatchQueue(label: "MySerialQ")
```

Your own concurrent queue (rare that you would do this versus global queues) ...

```
let concurrentQueue = DispatchQueue(label: "MyConcurrentQ", attributes: .concurrent)
```



Multithreading

- We are only seeing the tip of the iceberg

There is a lot more to GCD (Grand Central Dispatch)

You can do locking, protect critical sections, readers and writers, synchronous dispatch, etc.

Check out the documentation if you are interested

- There is also another API to all of this

`OperationQueue` and `Operation`

Usually we use the `DispatchQueue` API, however.

This is because the “nesting” of dispatching reads very well in the code

But the `Operation` API is also quite useful (especially for more complicated multithreading)



Multithreading

• Multithreaded iOS API

Quite a few places in iOS will do what they do off the main queue

They might even afford you the opportunity to do something off the main queue

iOS might ask you for a function (a closure, usually) that executes off the main thread

Don't forget that if you want to do UI stuff there, you must dispatch back to the main queue!



Multithreading

• Example of a multithreaded iOS API

This API lets you fetch the contents of an http URL into a Data **off the main queue!**

```
let session = URLSession(configuration: .default)
if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {
    let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in

    }
    task.resume()
}
```



Multithreading

• Example of a multithreaded iOS API

This API lets you fetch the contents of an http URL into a Data **off the main queue!**

```
let session = URLSession(configuration: .default)
if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {
    let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in
        // I want to do UI things here
        // with the data of the download
        // can I?
    }
    task.resume()
}
```

NO. That's because that code will be run **off the main queue**.

How do we deal with this?

One way is to use a variant of this API that lets you specify the queue to run on (main queue).

Here's another way using GCD ...



Multithreading

• Example of a multithreaded iOS API

This API lets you fetch the contents of an http URL into a Data **off the main queue!**

```
let session = URLSession(configuration: .default)
if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {
    let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in
        DispatchQueue.main.async {
            // do UI stuff here
        }
    }
    task.resume()
}
```

Now we can legally do UI stuff in there.

That's because the UI code you want to do has been dispatched back to the main queue.



Multithreading

• Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
                }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
            }  
g:     task.resume()  
        }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Line **a** is obviously first.



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
             }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
         }  
g:     task.resume()  
}  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Line **b** is next.

It returns immediately. It does nothing but create a **dataTask** and assign it to **task**.

Obviously its closure argument has yet to execute (it needs the **data** to be retrieved first).



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
             }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
         }  
g:     task.resume()  
     }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Line **g** happens immediately after line **b**. It also returns immediately.

All it does is fire off the `url` fetch (to get the `data`) on some other (unknown) queue.

The code on lines **c**, **d**, **e** and **f** will eventually execute on some other (unknown) queue.



Multithreading

• Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
f:             }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
g:     }  
g:     task.resume()  
h: }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Line **h** happens immediately after line **g**.

The `url` fetching task has now begun on some other queue (executing on some other thread).



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
f:         }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
g:     }  
g:     task.resume()  
h: }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

The first four lines of code (a, b, g, h) all ran back-to-back with no delay.

But line c will not get executed until sometime later (because it was waiting for the data).

It could be moments after line g or it could be minutes (e.g., if over cellular).



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
f:         }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
g:     }  
g:     task.resume()  
h: }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Then line **d** gets executed.

Since it is dispatching its closure to the main queue **async**, line **d** will return immediately.



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in
c:         // do something with the data
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {
e:             // do UI stuff here
            }
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")
        }
g:     task.resume()
    }
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Line **f** gets executed immediately after line **d**.

Line **e** has not happened yet!

Again, line **d** did nothing but **asynchronously** dispatch line **e** onto the (main) queue.



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
f:         }  
g:     task.resume()  
h: }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Finally, sometime later, line **e** gets executed.

Just like with line **c**, it's probably best to imagine this happens minutes after line **g**.

What's going on in our program might have changed dramatically in that time.



Multithreading

Timing

Let's look at when each of these lines of code executes ...

```
a: if let url = URL(string: "http://stanford.edu/...") {  
b:     let task = session.dataTask(with: url) { (data: Data?, response, error) in  
c:         // do something with the data  
d:         DispatchQueue.main.async {  
e:             // do UI stuff here  
             }  
f:         print("did some stuff with the data, but UI part hasn't happened yet")  
         }  
g:     task.resume()  
     }  
h: print("done firing off the request for the url's contents")
```

Summary: a b g h c d f e

This is the "most likely" order.

It's not impossible that line e could happen before line f, for example.



Demo

- Multithreaded Cassini

Let's get that URL network fetch off the main queue!



UITextField

- Like UILabel, but editable

Typing things in on an iPhone is secondary UI (keyboard is tiny).

More of a mainstream UI element on iPad.

Don't be fooled by your UI in the simulator (because you can use physical keyboard!).

You can set attributed text, text color, alignment, font, etc., just like a UILabel.

- Keyboard appears when UITextField becomes "first responder"

It will do this automatically when the user taps on it.

Or you can make it the first responder by sending it the `becomeFirstResponder` message.

To make the keyboard go away, send `resignFirstResponder` to the UITextField.

- Delegate can get involved with Return key, etc.

`func textFieldShouldReturn(sender: UITextField) -> Bool` // when "Return" is pressed

Oftentimes, you will `sender.resignFirstResponder()` in this method.

Returns whether to do normal processing when Return key is pressed (e.g. target/action).



UITextField

- Finding out when editing has ended

Another delegate method ...

```
func textFieldDidEndEditing(sender: UITextField)
```

Sent when the text field resigns being first responder.

- UITextField is a UIControl

So you can also set up **target/action** to notify you when things change.

Just like with a button, there are different UIControlEvents which can kick off an action.

Right-click on a UITextField in a storyboard to see the options available.



Keyboard

Controlling the appearance of the keyboard

Remember, whether keyboard is showing is a function of whether its first responder.

You can also control what kind of keyboard comes up.

Set the properties defined in the `UITextInputTraits` protocol (`UITextField` implements).

```
var autocapitalizationType: UITextAutocapitalizationType // words, sentences, etc.
```

```
var autocorrectionType: UITextAutocorrectionType // .yes or .no
```

```
var returnKeyType: UIReturnKeyType // Go, Search, Google, Done, etc.
```

```
var isSecureTextEntry: Bool // for passwords, for example
```

```
var keyboardType: UIKeyboardType // ASCII, URL, PhonePad, etc.
```

Other Keyboard functionality

Keyboards can have accessory views that appear above the keyboard (custom toolbar, etc.).

```
var inputAccessoryView: UIView // UITextField method
```



Keyboard

• The keyboard comes up over other views

So you may need to adjust your view positioning (especially to keep the text field itself visible). You do this by reacting to the `UIKeyboard{Will,Did}{Show,Hide}` Notifications sent by `UIWindow`. We have not talked about what a `Notification` is yet, but it's pretty simple. You register a method to get called when a named "event" occurs like this ...

```
NotificationCenter.default.addObserver(self,  
                                       selector: #selector(theKeyboardAppeared(_)),  
                                       name: Notification.Name.UIKeyboardDidShow,  
                                       object: view.window)
```

The event here is `Notification.Name.UIKeyboardDidShow`.

The object is the one who is causing the even to happen (our MVC's view's window).

`func theKeyboardAppeared(_ notification: Notification)` will get called when it happens.

The `notification.userInfo` is a Dictionary that will have details about the appearance.

Almost always the reaction to the keyboard appearing over your text field is to scroll it visible.

If the first responder is not in a scroll view, then position it so the keyboard never covers it.

`UITableViewController` listens for this & scrolls table automatically if a row has a `UITextField`.



UITextField

• Other UITextField properties

```
var clearsOnBeginEditing: Bool
var adjustsFontSizeToFitWidth: Bool
var minimumFontSize: CGFloat // always set this if you set adjustsFontSizeToFitWidth
var placeholder: String? // drawn in gray when text field is empty
var background/disabledBackground: UIImage?
var defaultTextAttributes: [String:Any] // applies to entire text
```

• Other UITextField functionality

UITextFields have a “left” and “right” overlays.

You can control in detail the layout of the text field (border, left/right view, clear button).

