

MOBILE DEVELOPMENT DESIGN PATTERNS, NOTIFICATIONS, DICTIONARIES

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Learning Objectives

- ▶ Identify iOS design patterns and how they are used in our apps
- ▶ Add table view to a UIView without adding a TableViewController
- Define notifications and show how to post and observe notifications
- ▶ Implement NSNotificationCenter notifications that already exist in our apps
- ▶ Identify best practices for using delegation vs notifications

CODE DEMO: ADD TABLE VIEW VIA DELEGATES

CODE DEMO: DELEGATES

DRIVING POINT HOME WITH

UITEXTFIELDDELEGATE

ACTIVITY

NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

- Another pattern seen in iOS
- ▶ Any instance can **post** a notification to NSNotificationCenter.defaultCenter()
- ▶ Any instance can subscribe to the notifications coming out of NSNotificationCenter
- Multiple things can subscribe to the same kind of notifications
- Notifications are identified with strings
- Why?

NOTIFICATIONS

- ▶ Why?
 - ▶ Things that post notifications don't have to know about who listens to them
 - ▶ Things that listen to notifications don't have to know about who posts them, or if they ever get posted
 - An abstraction between two things
- Apple uses this for keyboard notifications, battery low, memory low, text field changes, etc

NOTIFICATIONS CODE-ALONG

DICTIONARIES

WHAT IS A DICTIONARY?

A dictionary has a unique set of **keys**. Each of those keys is unique in the dictionary

- ▶ Each key has a value, which can be quickly referenced if you have the key
 - Values do not have to be unique in the dictionary
- Storage: ages["tedi"] = 30
- ▶ Retrieval: if let tediAge = ages["tedi"] {/* if ages["tedi"] exists, this is run */}
- Also referred to as maps

WHAT IS A DICTIONARY?

- ▶ We use dictionaries when there is an association between one thing and another
- You really really should query a dictionary for a value when you already have the key
- ▶ Looking up values for keys in dictionaries is **fast**

DICTIONARY SYNTAX

- Creating a dictionary with values: var ages = ["tedi":30] // Type is [String: Int]
- Creating an empty dictionary: var ages: [String: Int] = [:]
- Creating a constant: let ages = ["tedi":30]
- Accessing: let tediAge = ages["tedi"] // tediAge is an Int? with value 30
 - ▶ Hint: This is a great chance to use 'if let'!
- Setting: ages["thomas"] = 43

ACTIVITY