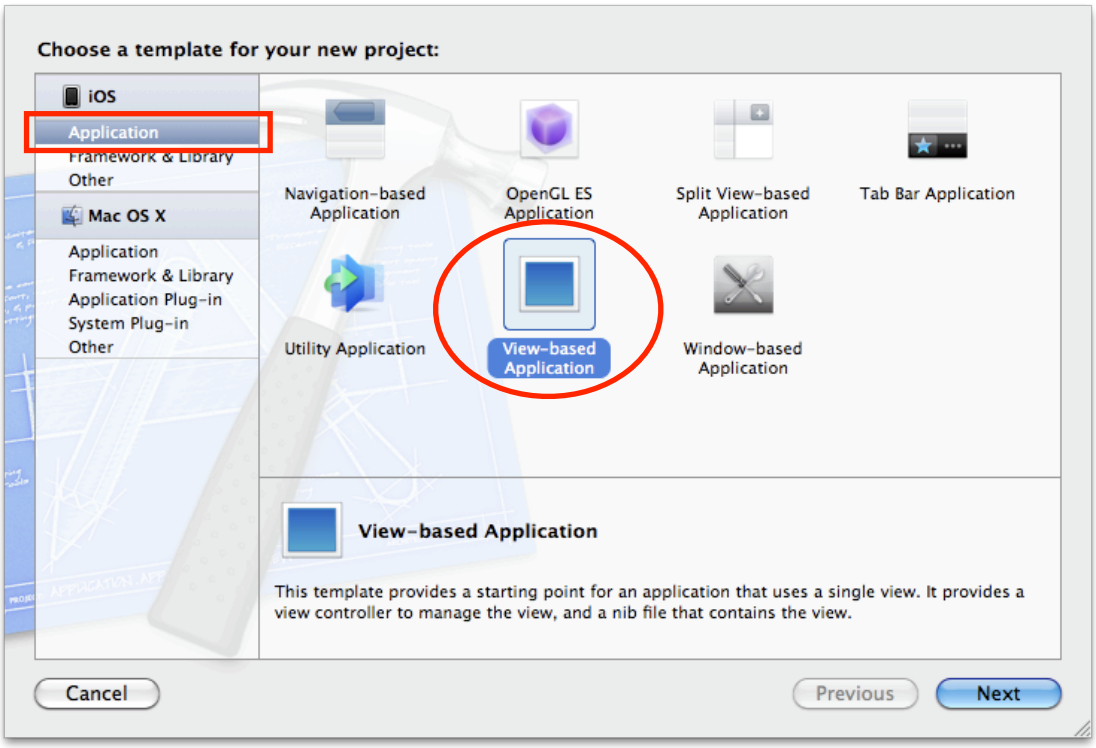
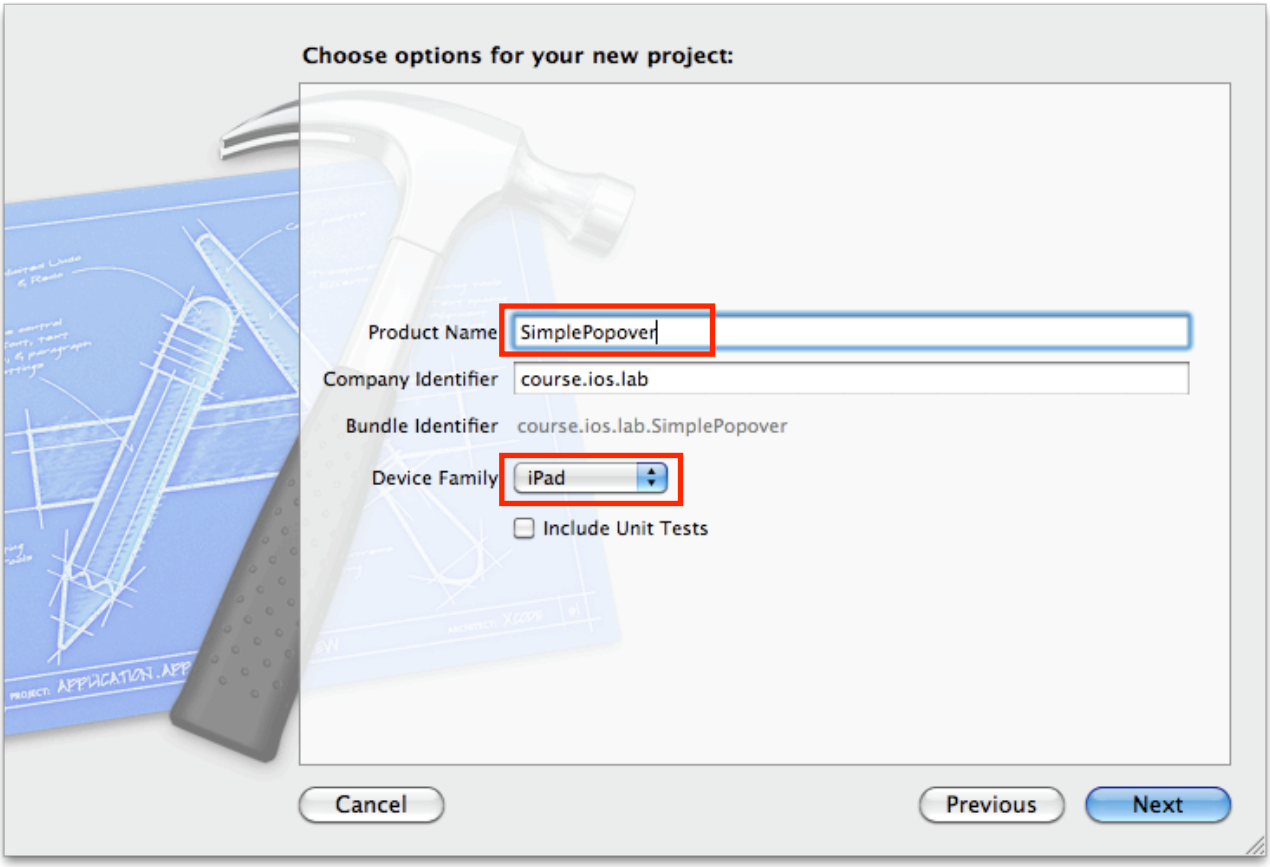
Lab SimplePopover

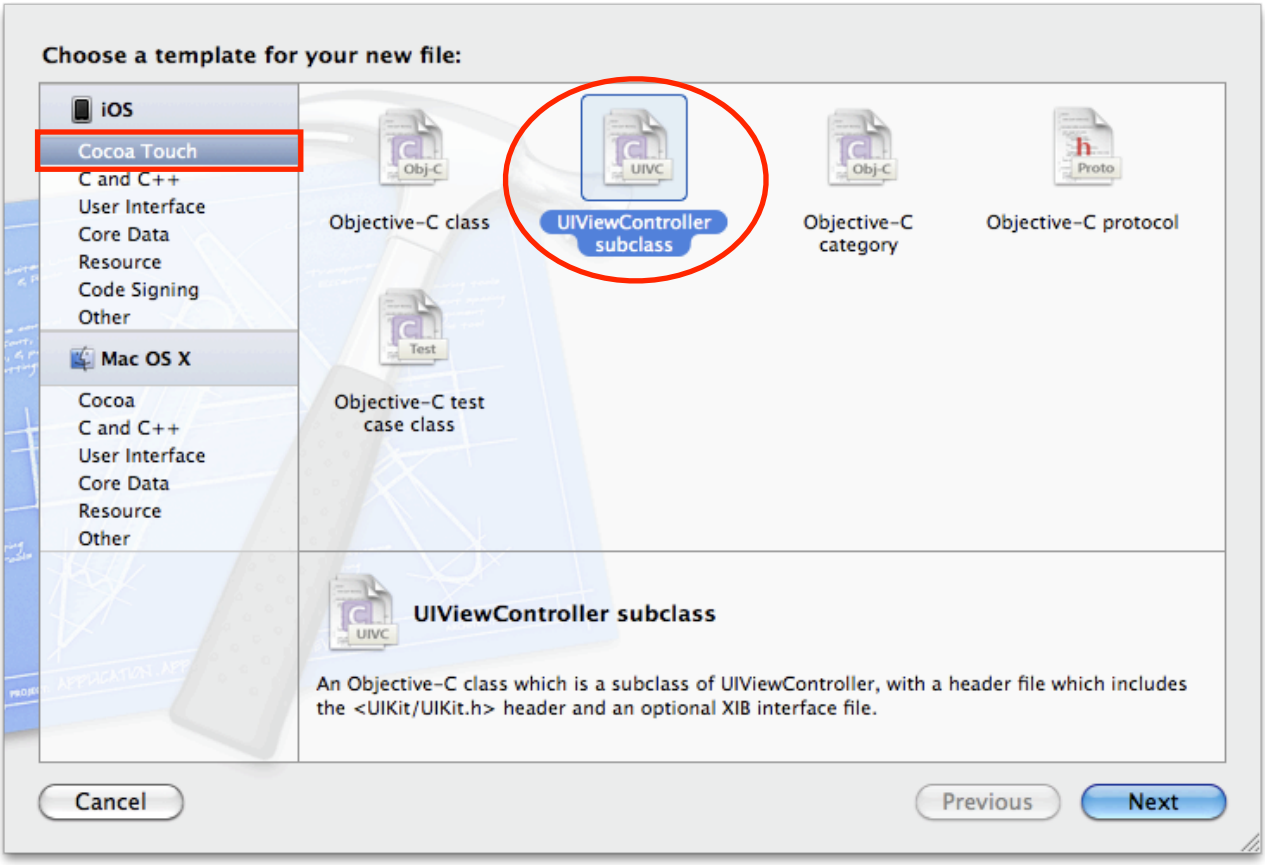
Step 1. 在File>New>New Project開啓一個新的project, 選擇 View-based application



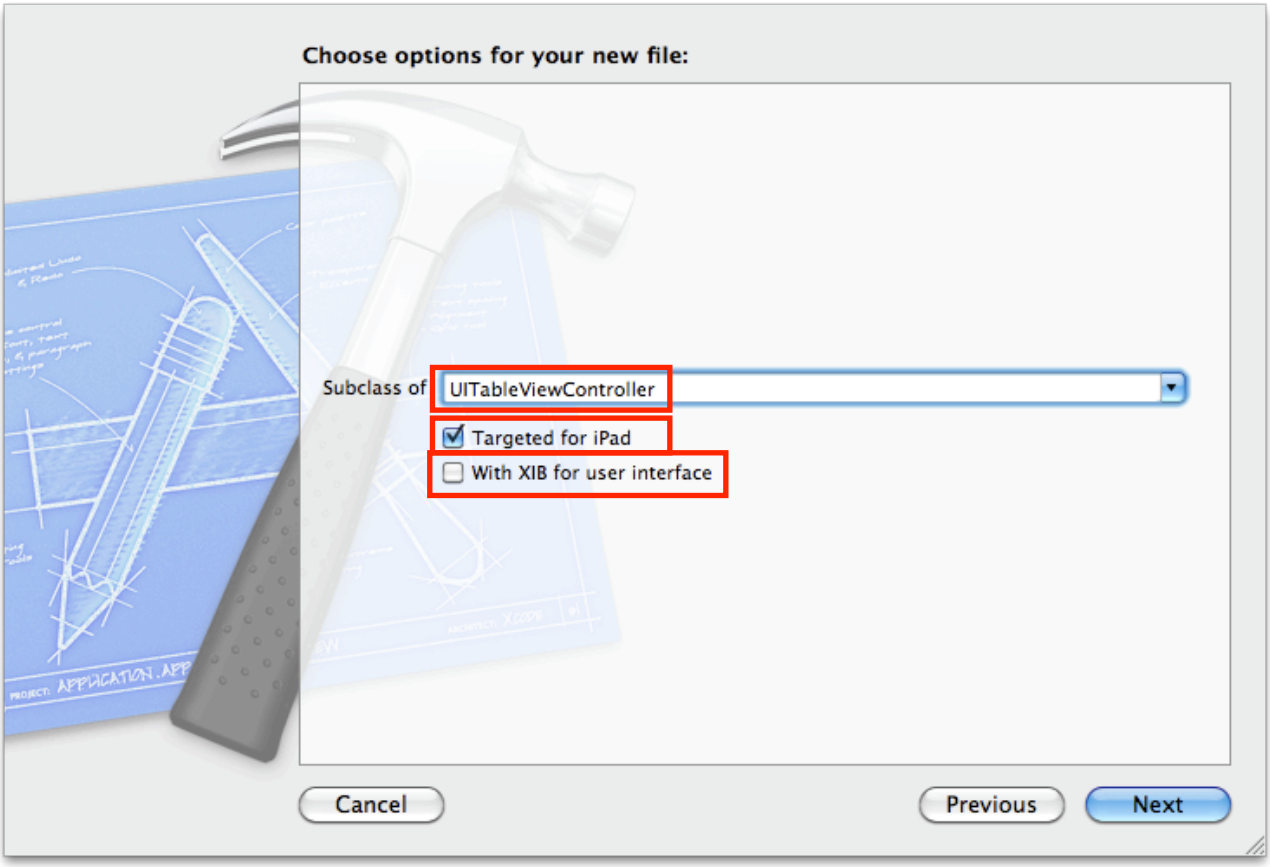
將project取名為 SimplePopover, Device Family 選擇 **iPad**



Step 2. 我們新增一個 iOS 的Cocoa touch 目錄下的 UIViewController subClass



選擇 UITableViewController subclass 來建立我們Popover出來的contentView, 勾選 **Targeted for iPad**, 在此我們不勾選 **With XIB for user interface** , 命名為 **RootController**

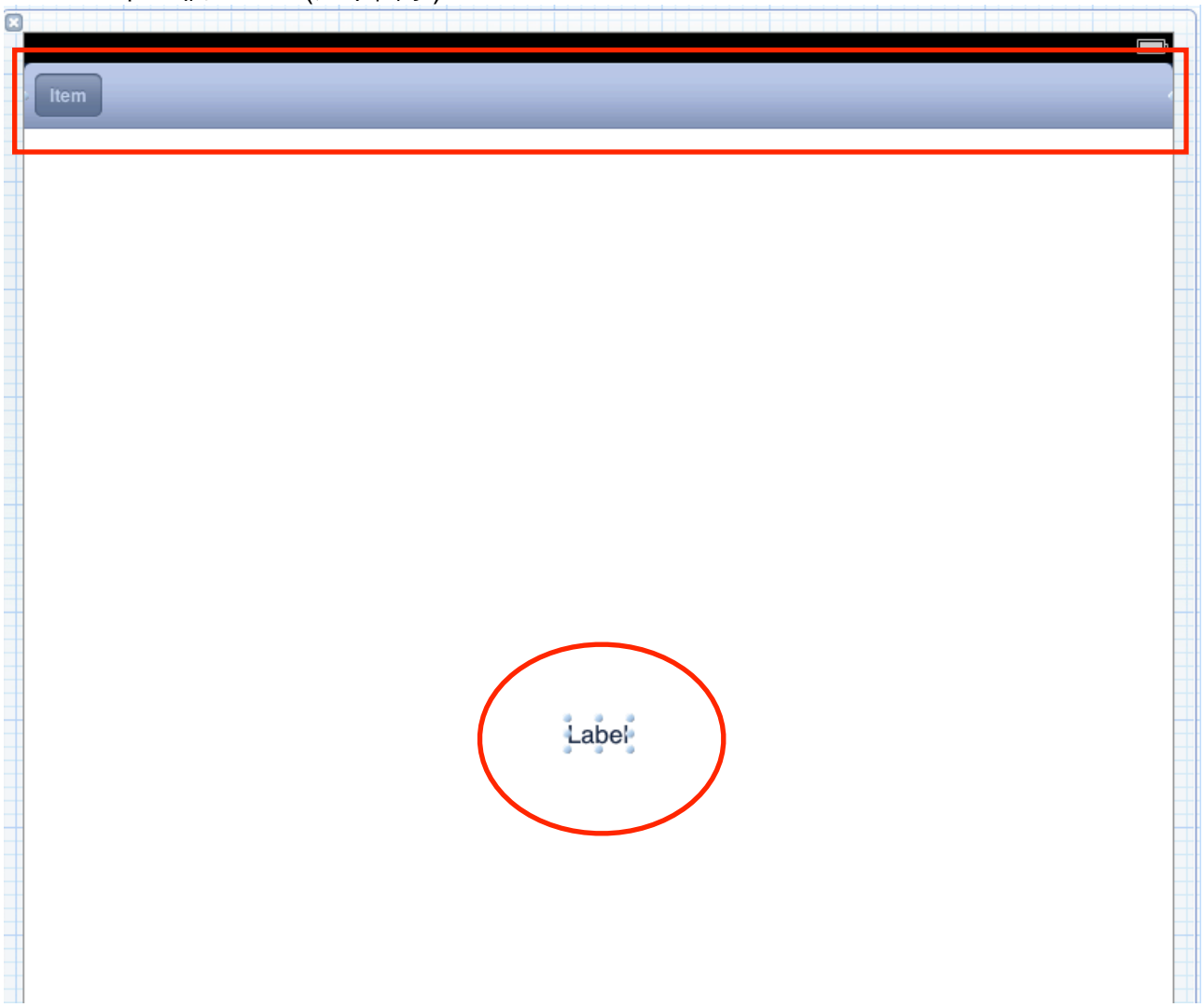


Step 3. 在 SimplePopoverViewController.h 裡面,加入一個 **UIPopoverController** , 以及我們在View中需要的 **UIToolbar** , **UILabel** , 以及 **UIBarButtonItem** , 以及一個作為傳值使用的id **detailItem**.
在下面再設定我們變數property,以及兩個我們我們會用到的method: **configureView**和**pop**.

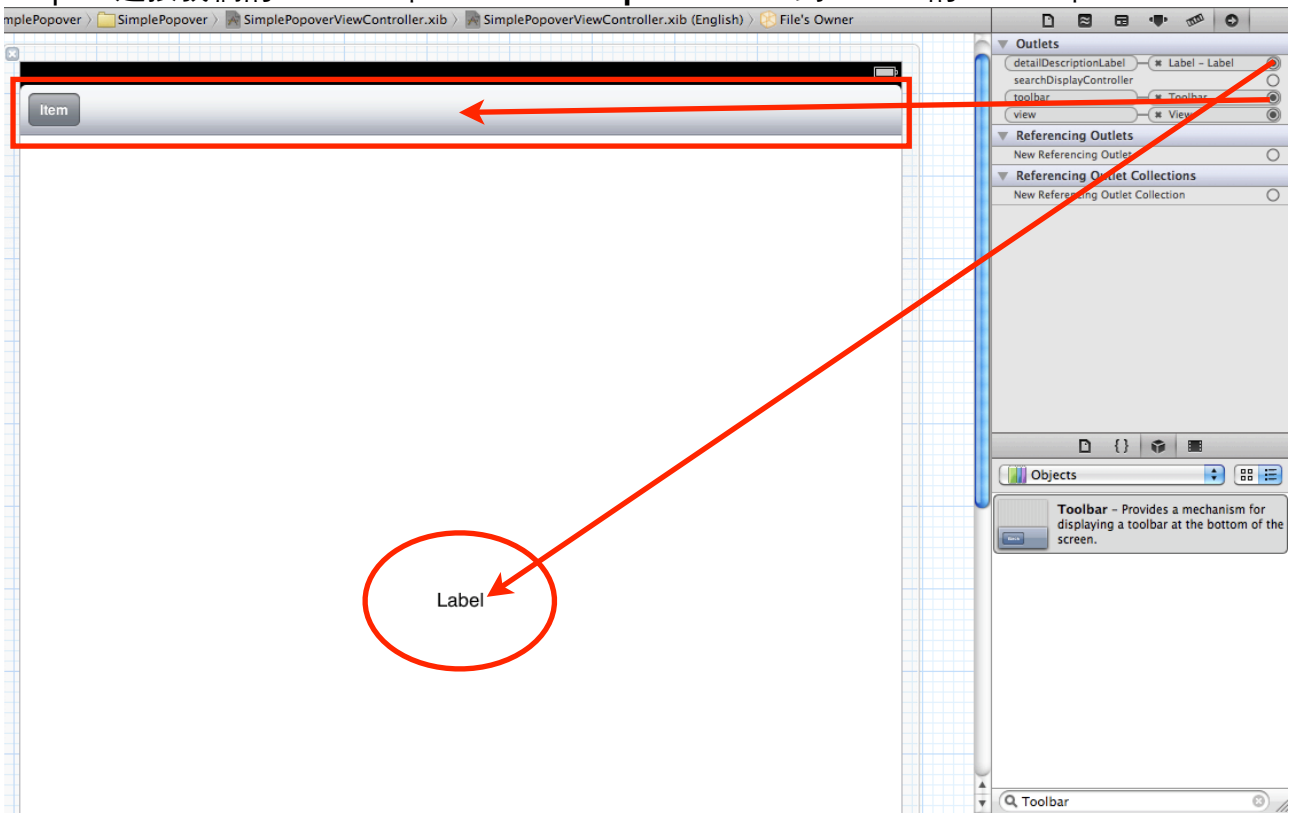
```
#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface SimplePopoverViewController : UIViewController {
    UIPopoverController *popoverController;
    IBOutlet UIToolbar *toolbar;
    IBOutlet UILabel *detailDescriptionLabel;
    UIBarButtonItem *barButtonItem;
    id detailItem;
}
@property (nonatomic, retain) UIPopoverController *popoverController;
@property (nonatomic, retain) id detailItem;
- (void)configureView;
- (void)pop;
@end
```

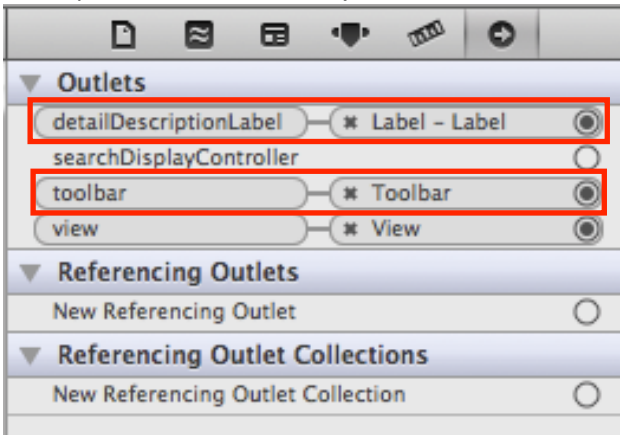
Step 4. 開啓 SimplePopoverViewController.xib, 在Object Library裡搜尋然後加入一個 **Toolbar** 和一個 **Label** (如下圖示)



Step 5. 連接我們的 **toolbar** 和 **detailDescriptionLabel** 到View上的Toolbar和Label



可以看到我們的Toolbar和Label都連接起來了



Step 6. 在 SimplePopoverViewController.m 裡面, `#import "RootController.h"`
並 `@synthesize popoverController, detailItem;`

```
#import "SimplePopoverViewController.h"
#import "RootController.h"

@implementation SimplePopoverViewController

@synthesize popoverController, detailItem;
```

Step 7. 同樣在在 SimplePopoverViewController.m 裡面, 找到並把ViewDidLoad{}的Mark去掉,在ViewDidLoad{}, ViewDidUnload{}, 以及dealloc{}三個method分別加入下列的code, 去設定我們的barButtonitem, 以及最後對我們變數的release.

```
- (void)dealloc
{
    [super dealloc];
    [popoverController release];
    [detailItem release];
}

- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning
{
    // Releases the view if it doesn't have a superview.
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];

    // Release any cached data, images, etc that aren't in use.
}

#pragma mark - View lifecycle


// Implement viewDidLoad to do additional setup after loading the view,
typically from a nib.
- (void)viewDidLoad
{
    [super viewDidLoad];

    barButtonItem = [[toolbar items] objectAtIndex:0];
    barButtonItem.title = @"Root List";
    [barButtonItem setAction:@selector(pop)];
}

- (void)viewDidUnload
{
    [super viewDidUnload];
    // Release any retained subviews of the main view.
    // e.g. self.myOutlet = nil;
    self.popoverController = nil;
}

- (BOOL)shouldAutorotateToInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)
interfaceOrientation
{
    // Return YES for supported orientations
    return YES;
}
```

Step 8. 加入下面四個Method:
- (void) setDetailItem:(id)newDetailItem {} 是覆蓋原先用property見好的setter, 來加入和完成我們其他想做的功能, 如call configureView{}去更改Label的text, 以及執行 [popoverController dismissPopoverAnimated:YES] 來dissmissPopover的ContentView.
-(void) pop{}是alloc一個RootController的實體, 並加入到我們建立的popoverController實體來作為ContentView,並使用我們toolbar上的barButtonItem來pop出來.
- (void) willAnimateRotationToInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation) toInterfaceOrientation duration:(NSTimeInterval)duration{}
是使我們在iPad轉向時(simulator時使用command + 左或右) 去更改toolbar的frame來符合不一樣的空間長度(44是toolbar default設定寬度)

```
- (void)setDetailItem:(id)newDetailItem
{
    if (detailItem != newDetailItem) {
        [detailItem release];
        detailItem = [newDetailItem retain];
        [self configureView];
    }
    if (popoverController != nil) {
        [popoverController dismissPopoverAnimated:YES];
    }
}
```

```
- (void)configureView
{
    detailDescriptionLabel.text = [detailItem description];
}
```

```
-(void) pop
{
    if (popoverController == nil) {
        RootController *root = [[RootController alloc] init];
        popoverController = [[UIPopoverController alloc]
initWithContentViewController:root];
        [root release];
    }

    [popoverController presentPopoverFromBarButtonItem:barButtonItem
     permittedArrowDirections:UIPopoverArrowDirectionAny
     animated:YES];
}
```

```
- (void) willAnimateRotationToInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)
  toInterfaceOrientation duration:(NSTimeInterval)duration
{
    if (toInterfaceOrientation == UIInterfaceOrientationPortrait){
            toolbar.frame = CGRectMake(0, 0, 768, 44);
    }
    else {
            toolbar.frame = CGRectMake(0, 0, 1024, 44);
    }

}
```

Step 9. 在 RootController.m 裡 import SimplePopoverAppDelegate.h 和 SimplePopoverViewController.h, 並設定Sections數(return 1)和每個Section裡的Row的數量(return 10), 並在 - (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {}裡加入 cell.textLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Row %d", indexPath.row]; 去設定每個cell裡的Text.

```
#import "RootController.h"
#import "SimplePopoverAppDelegate.h"
#import "SimplePopoverViewController.h"

@implementation RootController

#pragma mark Table view data source

- (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tableView {
    // Return the number of sections.
    return 1;
}

- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView numberOfRowsInSection:
(NSInteger)section {
    // Return the number of rows in the section.
    return 10;
}

// Customize the appearance of table view cells.
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:
(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {

    static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"Cell";

    UITableViewCell *cell = [tableView
dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:CellIdentifier];
    if (cell == nil) {
        cell = [[[UITableViewCell alloc]
initWithStyle:UITableViewCellStyleDefault reuseIdentifier:CellIdentifier]
autorelease];
    }

    // Configure the cell...
    cell.textLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Row %d", indexPath.row];
    return cell;
}
```

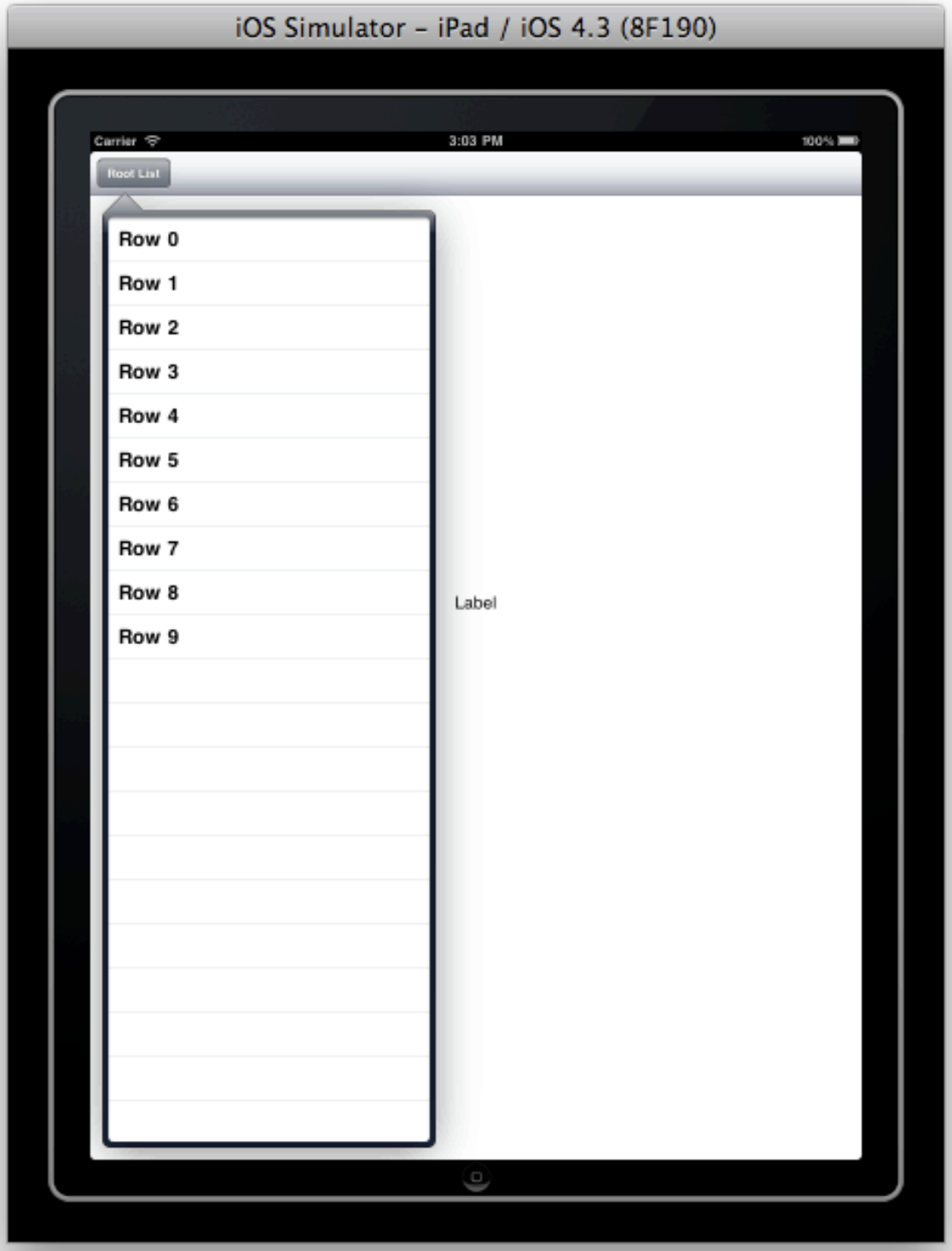
Step 10. 在 - (void)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView didSelectRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {}裡加入 來在選擇ContentView裡面的Row之後,在原來View裡的label顯示出來.

```
#pragma mark Table view delegate

- (void)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView didSelectRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath
  *)indexPath
{
    // Navigation logic may go here. Create and push another view controller.

     SimplePopoverAppDelegate *appDelegate = [[UIApplication sharedApplication]
delegate];
     appDelegate.viewController.detailItem = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Row
%d", indexPath.row];
}
```

Step 11. Run (⌘+R)
點Root List來Pop我們的ContentView



選擇後在Label顯示我們選擇的Row