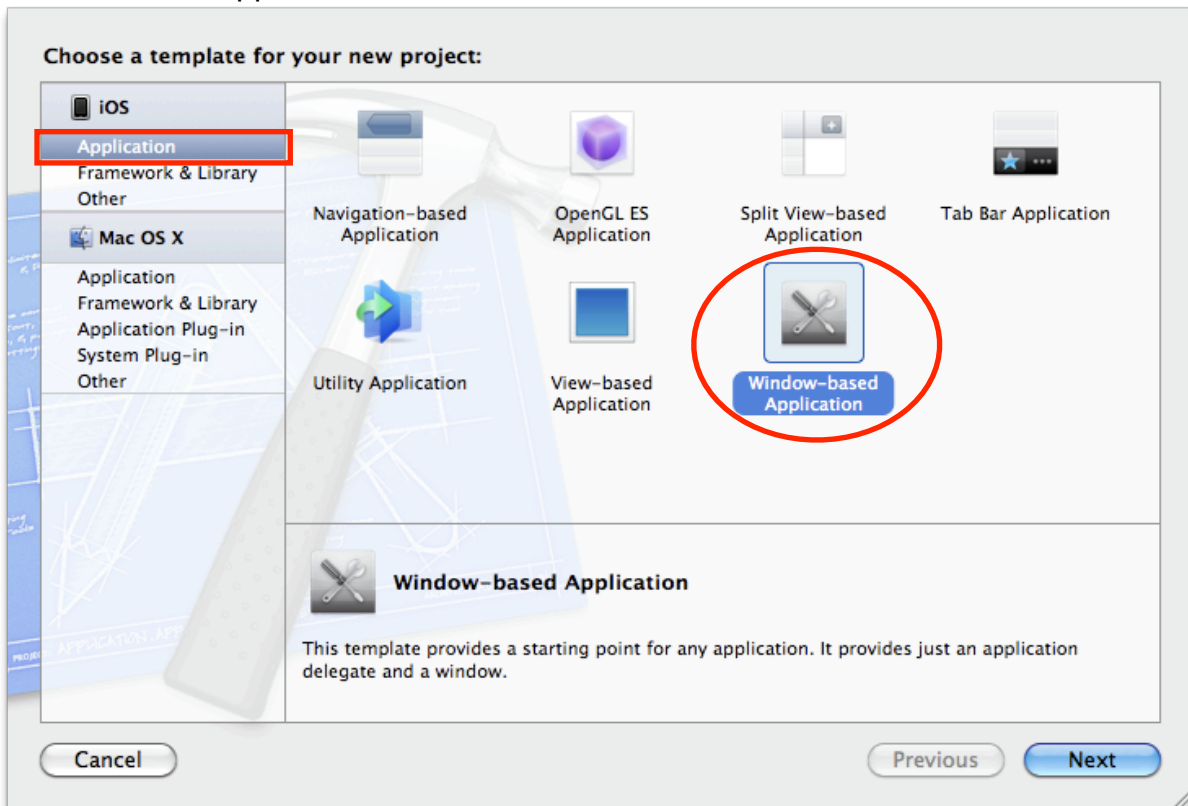
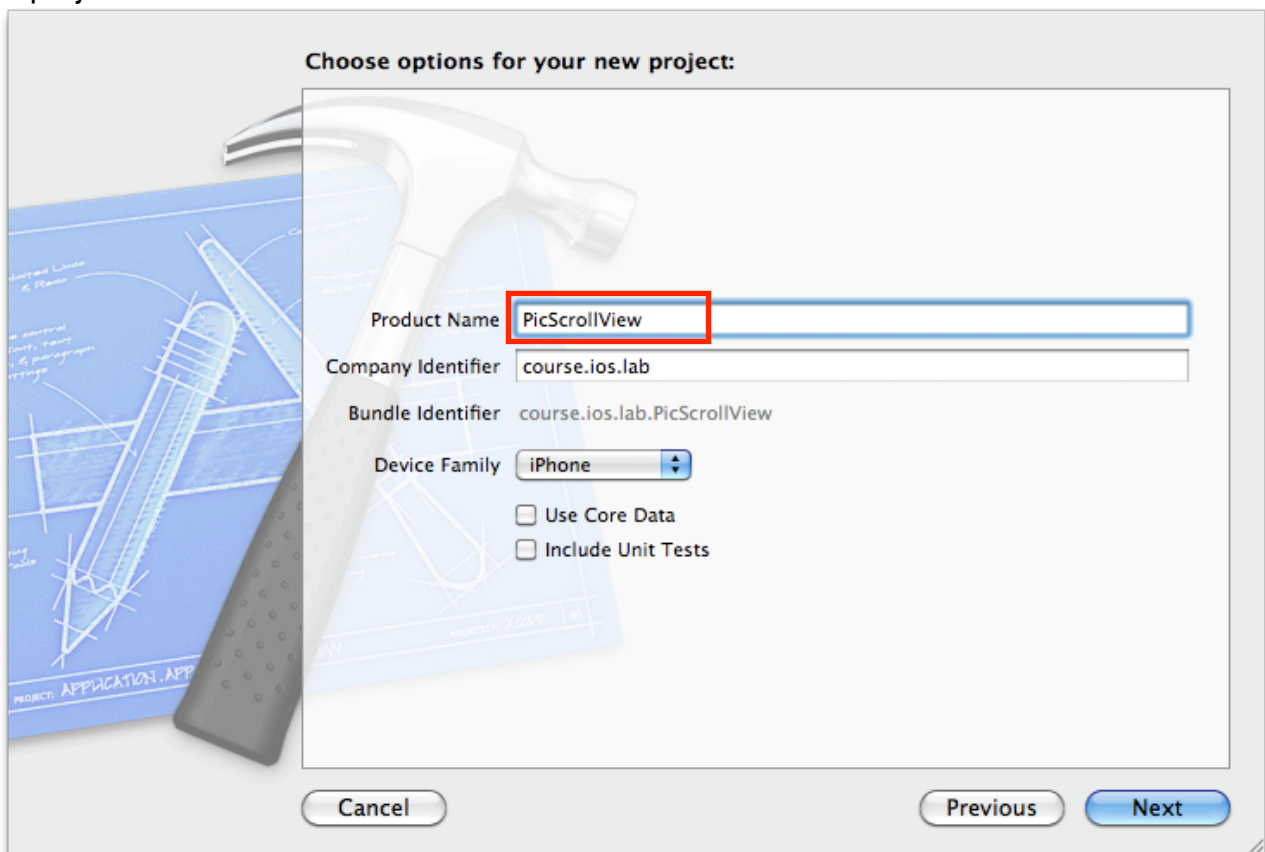


Lab PicScrollView

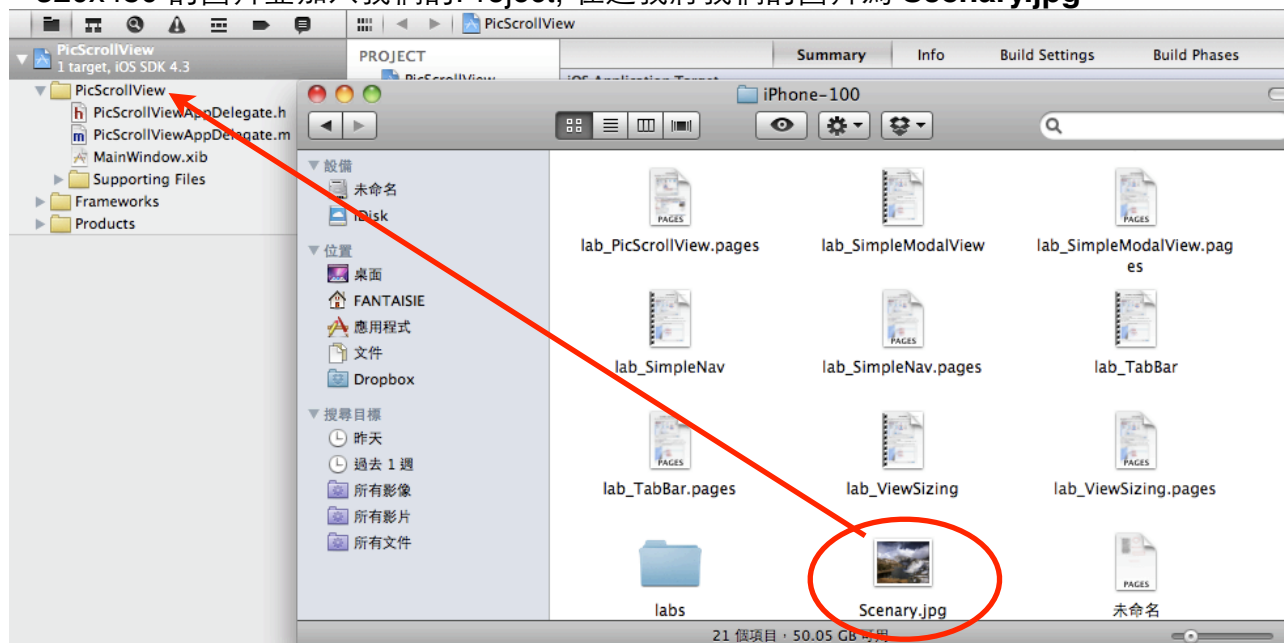
Step 1. 在File>New>New Project開啓一個新的專案, 在iOS的Application目錄裡面選擇Window-based application



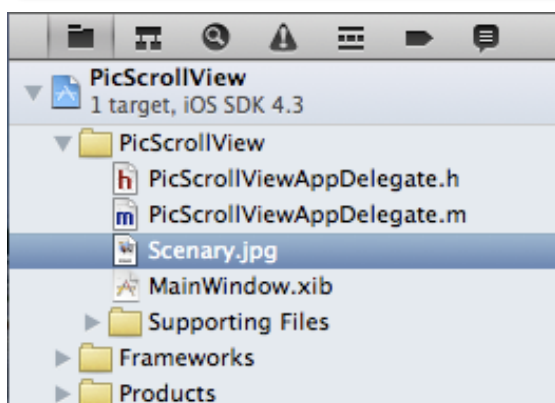
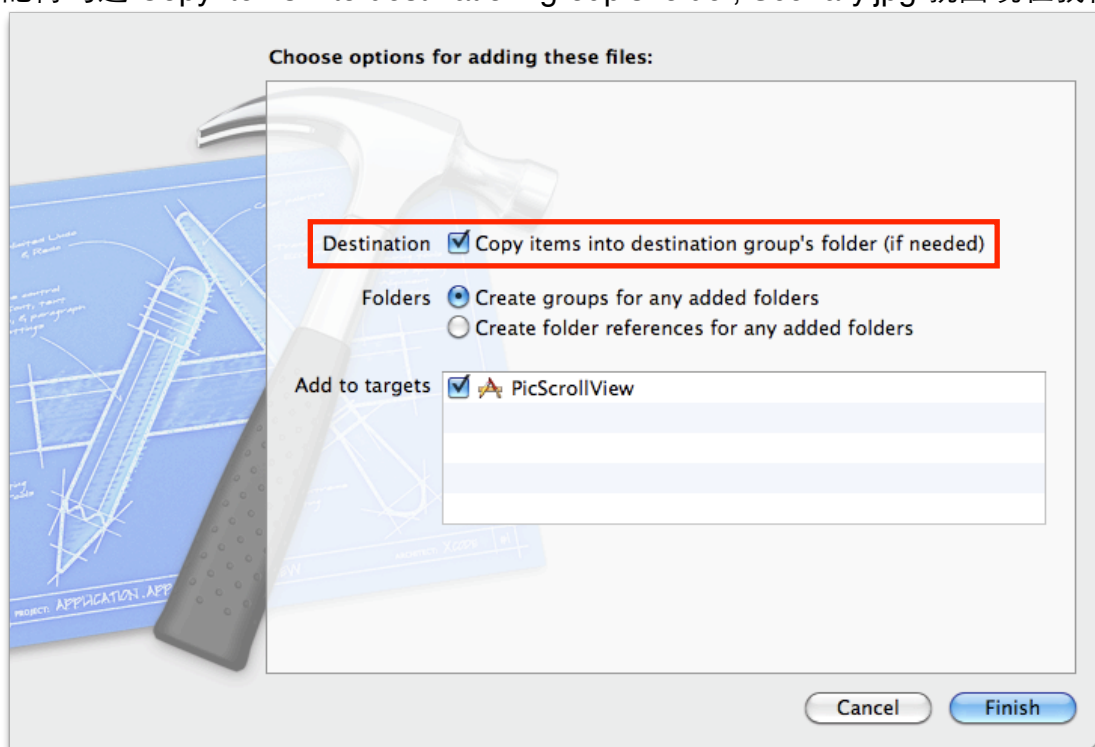
將project取名為 **PicScrollView**



Step 2. 隨意找尋一張size大於iPhone[UIScreen mainScreen].applicationFrame.size = 320x480 的圖片並加入我們的Project, 在這我將我們的圖片為 **Scenary.jpg**



記得勾選 Copy items into destination group's folder, Scenary.jpg 就出現在我們專案裡了



Step 3. 在 PicScrollViewAppDelegate.h 裡加入 **<UIScrollViewDelegate>** 來遵循 UIScrollViewDelegate 這個 protocol，並宣告一些我們會使用到的物件

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

```
@interface PicScrollViewAppDelegate : NSObject <UIApplicationDelegate, UIScrollViewDelegate> {
```

```
    UIScrollView *myScrollView;  
    UIView *myContentView;  
    UIImageView *myImageView;  
    UIImage *myImage;
```

```
}
```

```
@property (nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UIWindow *window;
```

```
@end
```

Step 4. 在 PicScrollViewAppDelegate.m 裡的

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions{
```

實作我們的myScrollView，判斷Scale的 myContentView，以及作為圖像顯示的 myImageView

注意：程式碼裡面myImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Scenary.jpg"];裡的 Scenary.jpg 要寫入你自己剛加入專案的圖片檔名稱

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions  
{  
    // Override point for customization after application launch.
```

```
    myScrollView = [[UIScrollView alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen  
mainScreen].applicationFrame];  
    myScrollView.backgroundColor = [UIColor blackColor];  
    myScrollView.delegate = self;  
    myScrollView.bouncesZoom = YES;
```

```
    myImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Scenary.jpg"];  
    CGRect myFrame = CGRectMake(0, 0, myImage.size.width,  
myImage.size.height);  
    myImageView = [[UIImageView alloc] initWithFrame:myFrame];  
    myImageView.image = myImage;
```

```
    myContentView = [[UIView alloc] initWithFrame:CGRectMake(0, 0,  
myImage.size.width, myImage.size.height)];  
    myScrollView.contentSize = myContentView.frame.size;  
    myScrollView.minimumZoomScale = myScrollView.frame.size.width /  
myImage.size.width;  
    myScrollView.maximumZoomScale = 1.0;
```

```
[myContentView addSubview:myImageView];
[myScrollView addSubview:myContentView];
[self.window addSubview:myScrollView];
[myImageView release];
[myContentView release];
[myScrollView release];
```

```
[self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
return YES;
}
```

```
myScrollView = [[UIScrollView alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen
 mainScreen].applicationFrame];
myScrollView.backgroundColor = [UIColor blackColor];
myScrollView.delegate = self;
myScrollView.bouncesZoom = YES;
```

我們開啓與mainScreen Frame同大小的ScrollView，將背景設為黑色，並委任<UIScrollViewDelegate> 這個protocol，把Zooming時bounce設為YES

```
myImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Scenary.jpg"];
CGRect myFrame = CGRectMake(0, 0, myImage.size.width,
myImage.size.height);
myImageView = [[UIImageView alloc] initWithFrame:myFrame];
myImageView.image = myImage;
這邊是加入我們的圖檔成為一個ImageView
```

```
myContentView = [[UIView alloc] initWithFrame:
    CGRectMake(0, 0, myImage.size.width, myImage.size.height)];
myScrollView.contentSize = myContentView.frame.size;
myScrollView.minimumZoomScale = myScrollView.frame.size.width /
myImage.size.width;
myScrollView.maximumZoomScale = 1.0;
```

這邊是把每次Zooming後更新的Scale的View作初始化

然後把更新的myContentView給ScrollView，並設定Zooming最小Fit ScrollView的大小，最大顯示原圖的大小

```
[myContentView addSubview:myImageView];
[myScrollView addSubview:myContentView];
[self.window addSubview:myScrollView];
[myImageView release];
[myContentView release];
[myScrollView release];
最後作addSubview和release的動作，避免Memory Leak
```

Step 5. 同樣在 PicScrollViewAppDelegate.m 裡加入viewForZoomingInScrollview去知道View的Scaling

```
-(UIView *)viewForZoomingInScrollView:(UIScrollView *)myScrollView
{
    return myContentView;
}
```

Step 6. Run (⌘+R)

原來預設是顯示原圖大小

可拖拉到圖片各個位置

使用 option(alt) + 滑鼠左鍵 可相當於兩點觸碰

最後可 Fit the main screen

