

iOS Tutorial

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Tapas Software
<http://tapas-software.net>

CocoaConf PDX
October 25, 2012

Getting Started

Tooling up and quick success

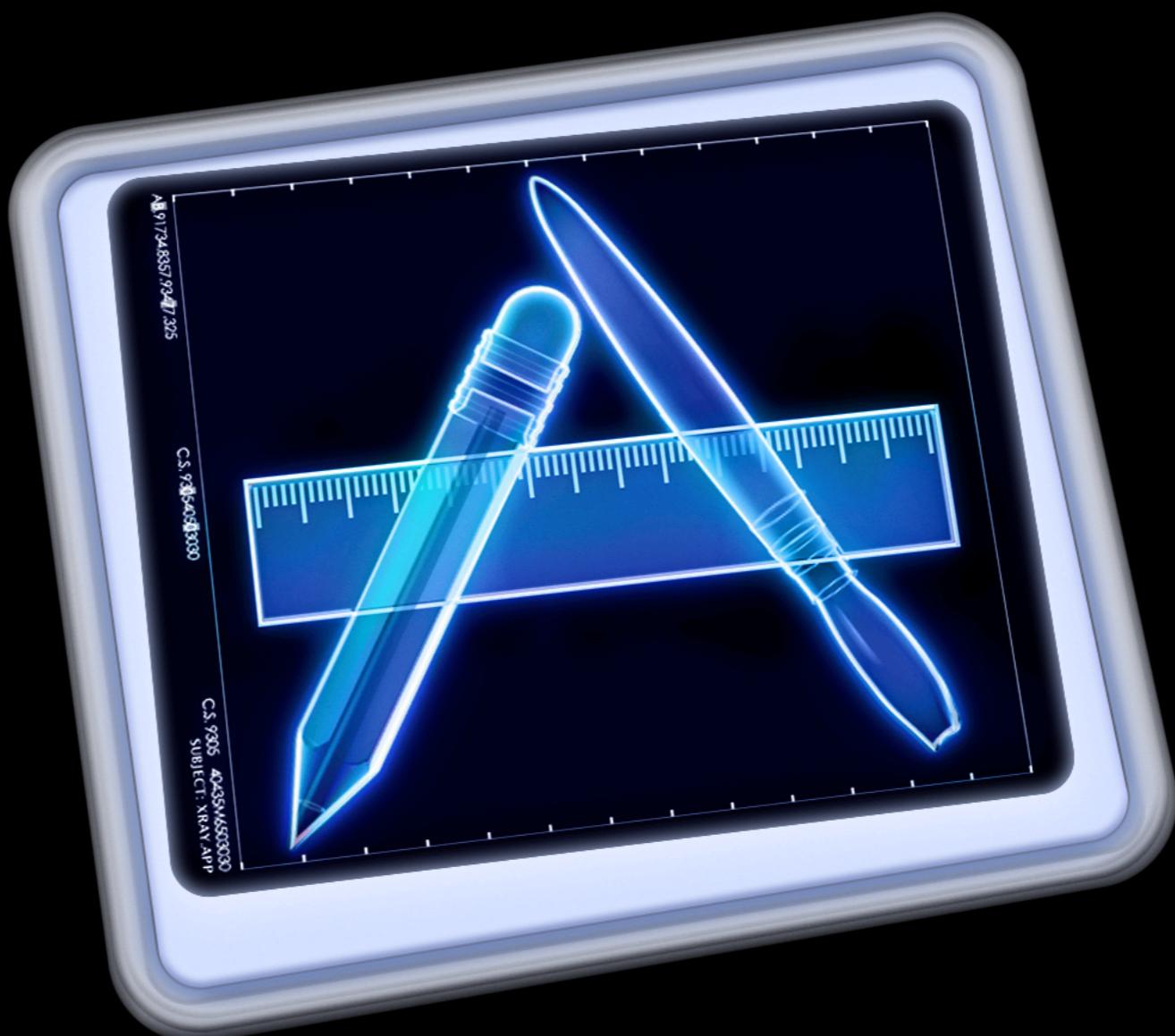
Xcode



Mac App Store



Instruments



Keep Your Tools in the Dock



Choose a template for your new project:

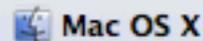


iOS

Application

Framework & Library

Other



Application

Framework & Library

Application Plug-in

System Plug-in

Other



Master-Detail
Application



OpenGL Game



Page-Based
Application



Single View
Application



Tabbed Application



Utility Application



Empty Application



Single View Application

This template provides a starting point for an application that uses a single view. It provides a view controller to manage the view, and a storyboard or nib file that contains the view.

Cancel

Previous

Next

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name

Organization Name

Company Identifier

Bundle Identifier

Class Prefix

Devices

Use Storyboards

Use Automatic Reference Counting

Include Unit Tests

Cancel

Previous

Next

DrawingImages.xcodeproj — GFSViewController.m

Build Succeeded | 2/8/12 at 7:29 AM

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints Editor View Organizer

DrawingImages 1 target, iOS SDK 5.1

DrawingImages

- phillip.jpg
- GFSApp...egate.h
- GFSApp...gate.m
- MainS...board M
- GFSvie...troller.h
- GFSVi...ller.m M

Supp...g Files M Frameworks Products

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16 @end
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20 @synthesize imageView = _imageView;
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22 -(UIImage *)thumbnailImage {
23     UIImage *image = nil;
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52     [super viewDidLoad];
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No Selection

Auto All Output Clear

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Object Library

Push Button – Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object when it's clicked or...

Gradient Button – Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object when it's...

Rounded Rect Button – Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object...

DrawingImages.xcodeproj — GFSViewController.m

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Supp...g Files Frameworks Products

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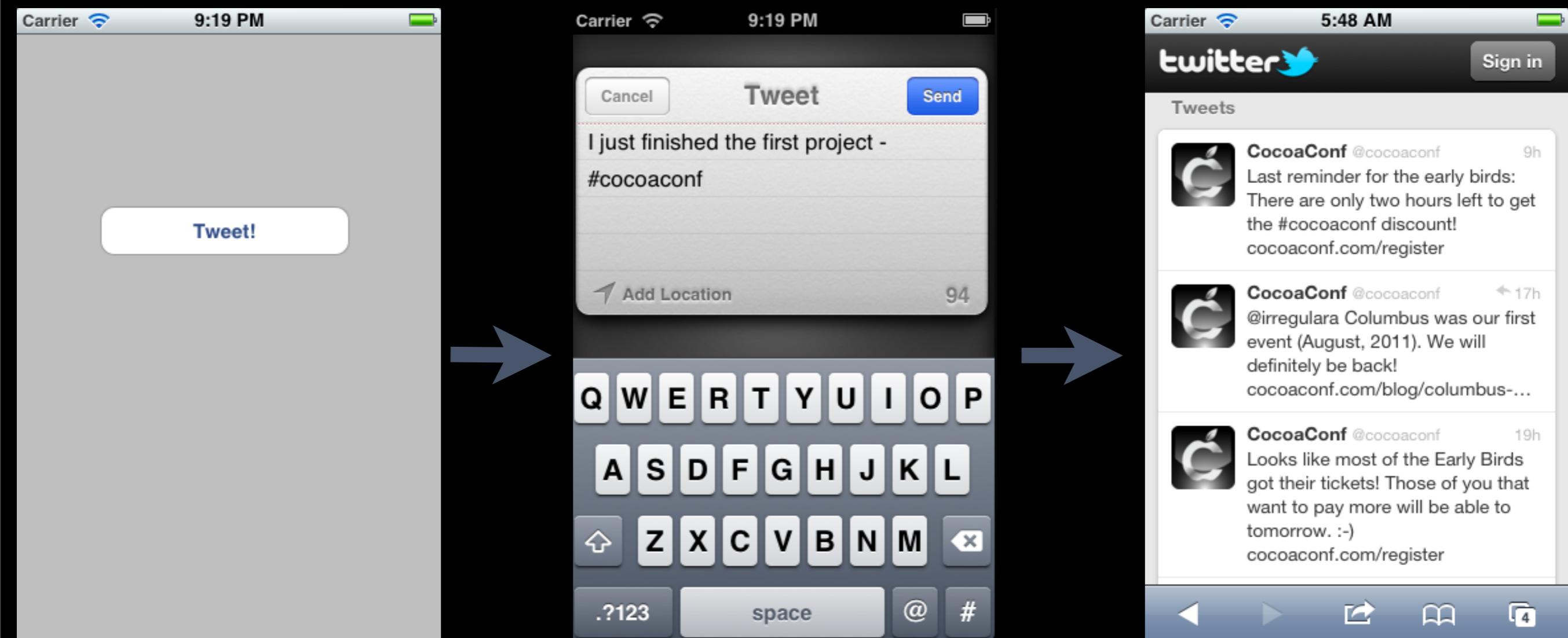
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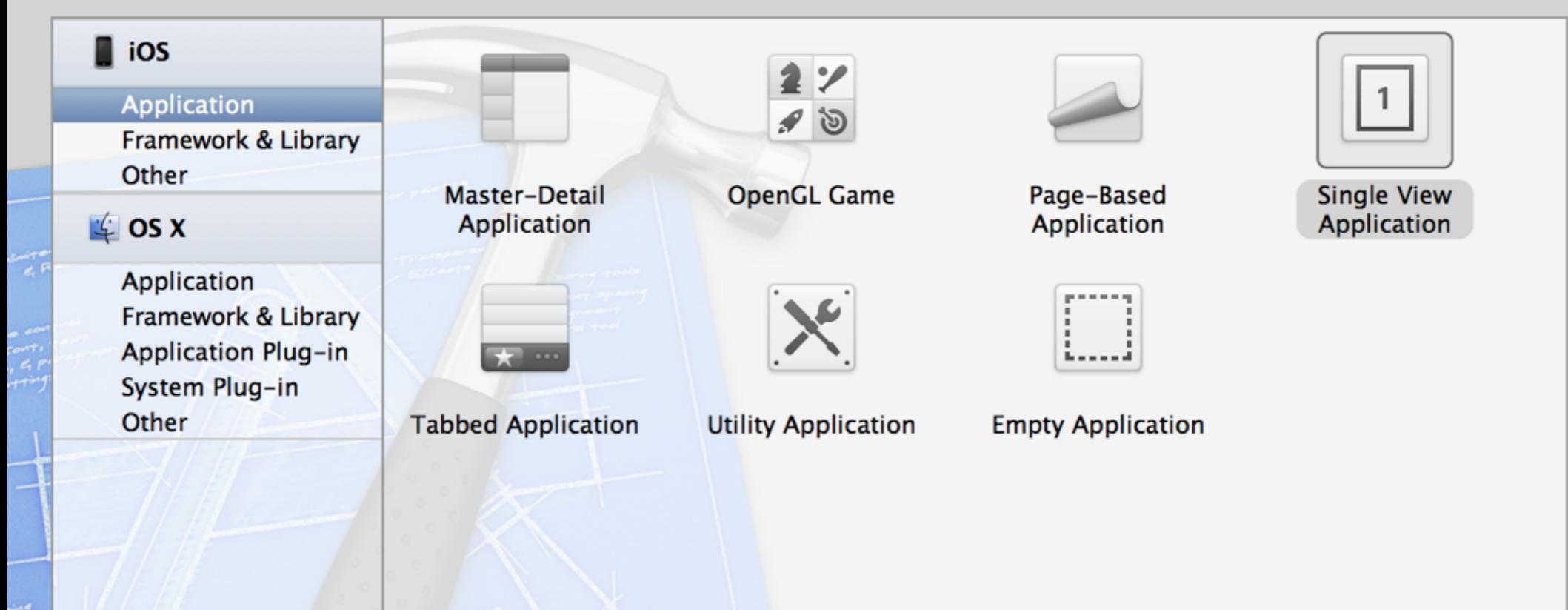
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Let's Build!



Choose a template for your new project



1 Single View Application

This template provides a starting point for an application that uses a single view. It provides a view controller to manage the view, and a storyboard or nib file that contains the view.

Cancel

Previous

Next

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name

Organization Name

Company Identifier

Bundle Identifier

Class Prefix

Devices

Use Storyboards

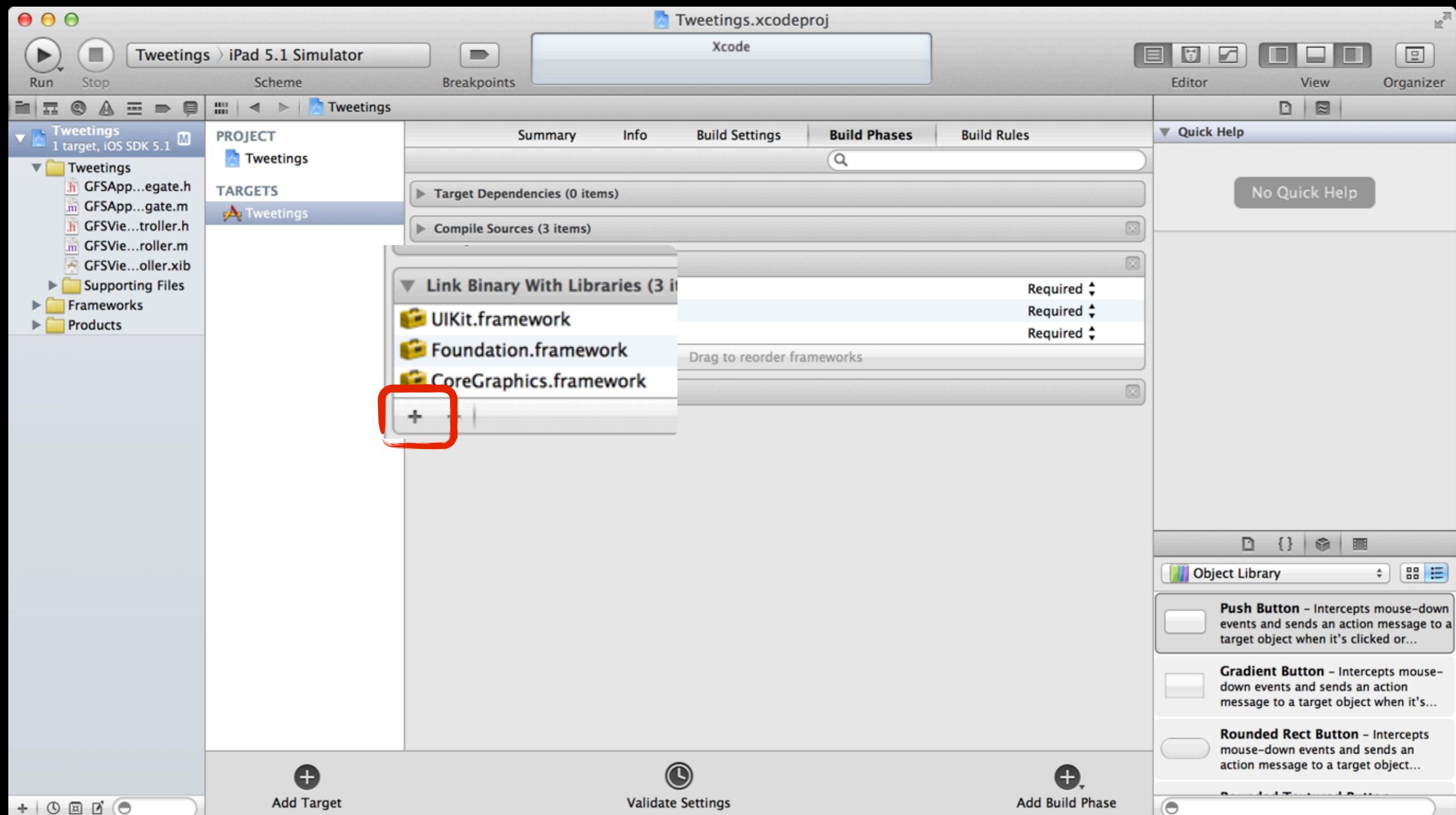
Use Automatic Reference Counting

Include Unit Tests

Cancel

Previous

Next



Choose frameworks and libraries to add:



Soc



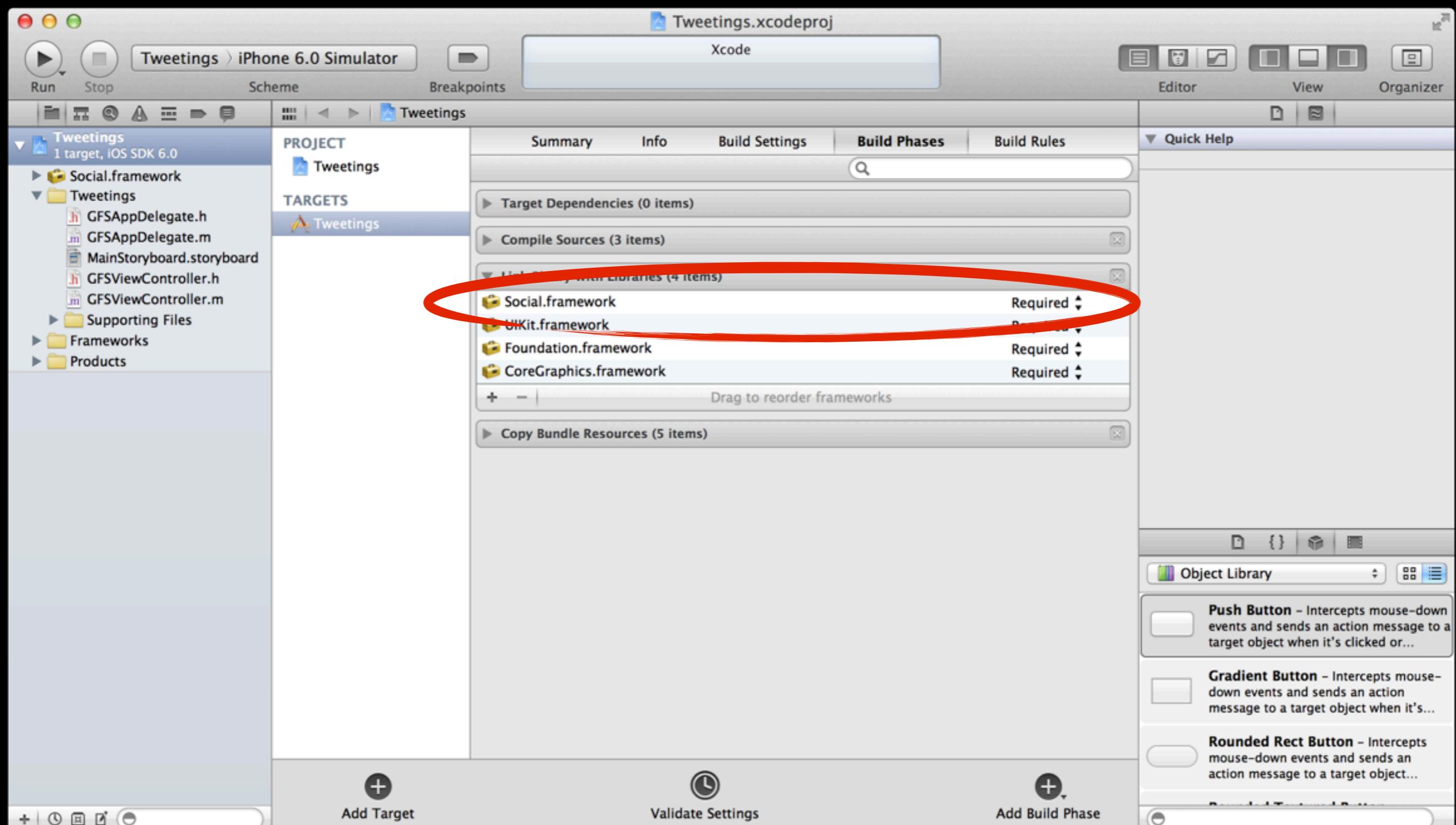
▼ iOS 6.0

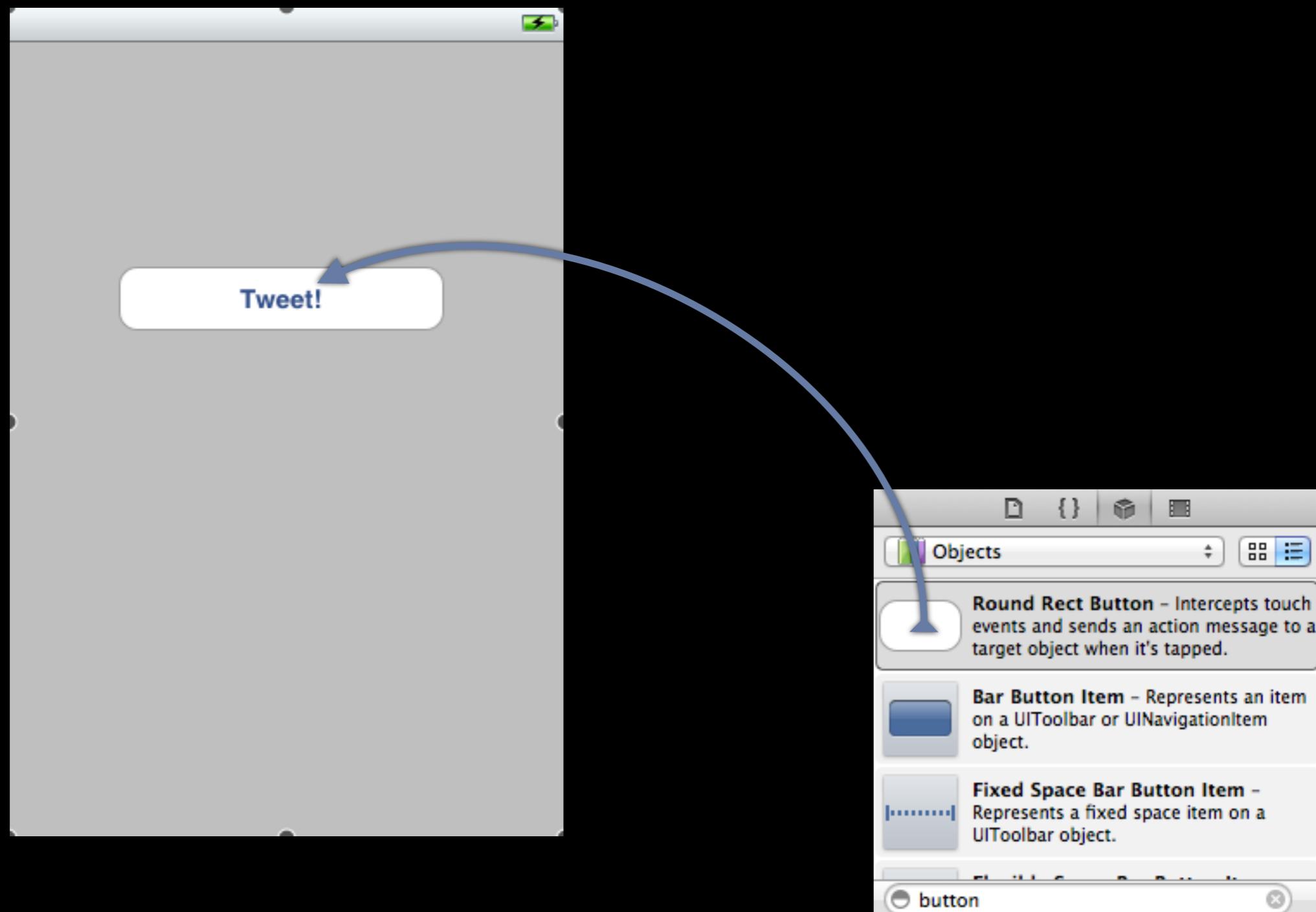
Social.framework

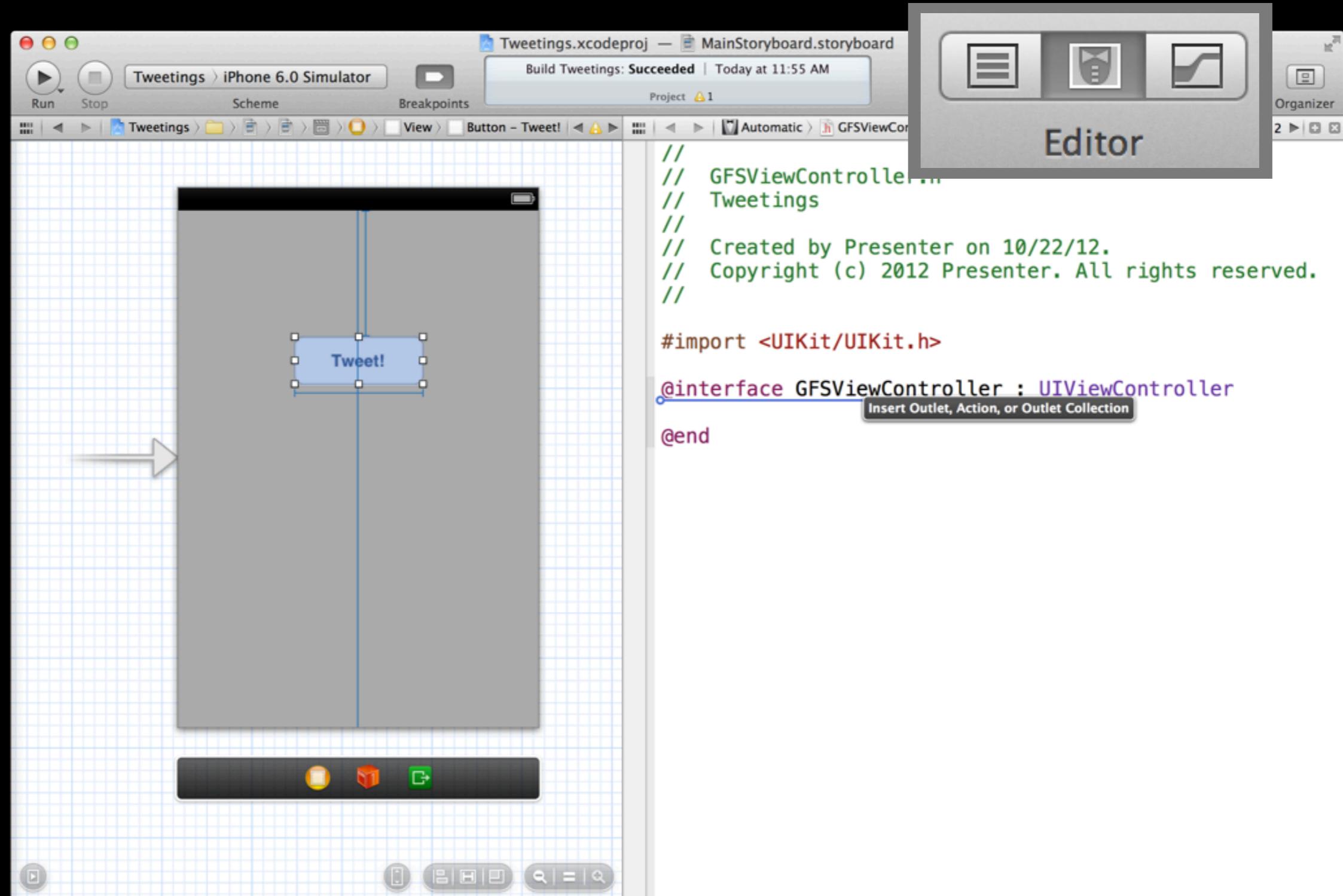
Add Other...

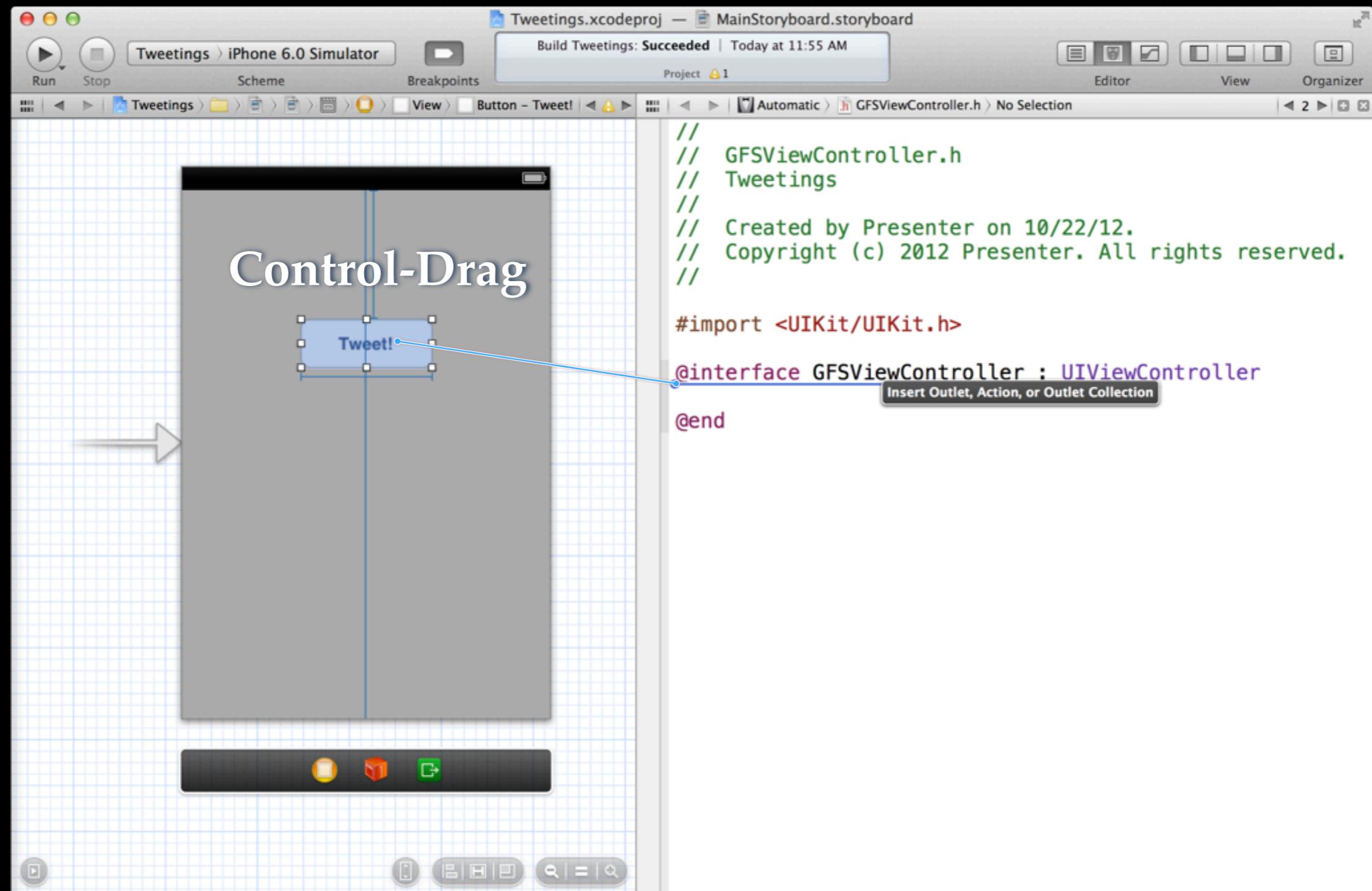
Cancel

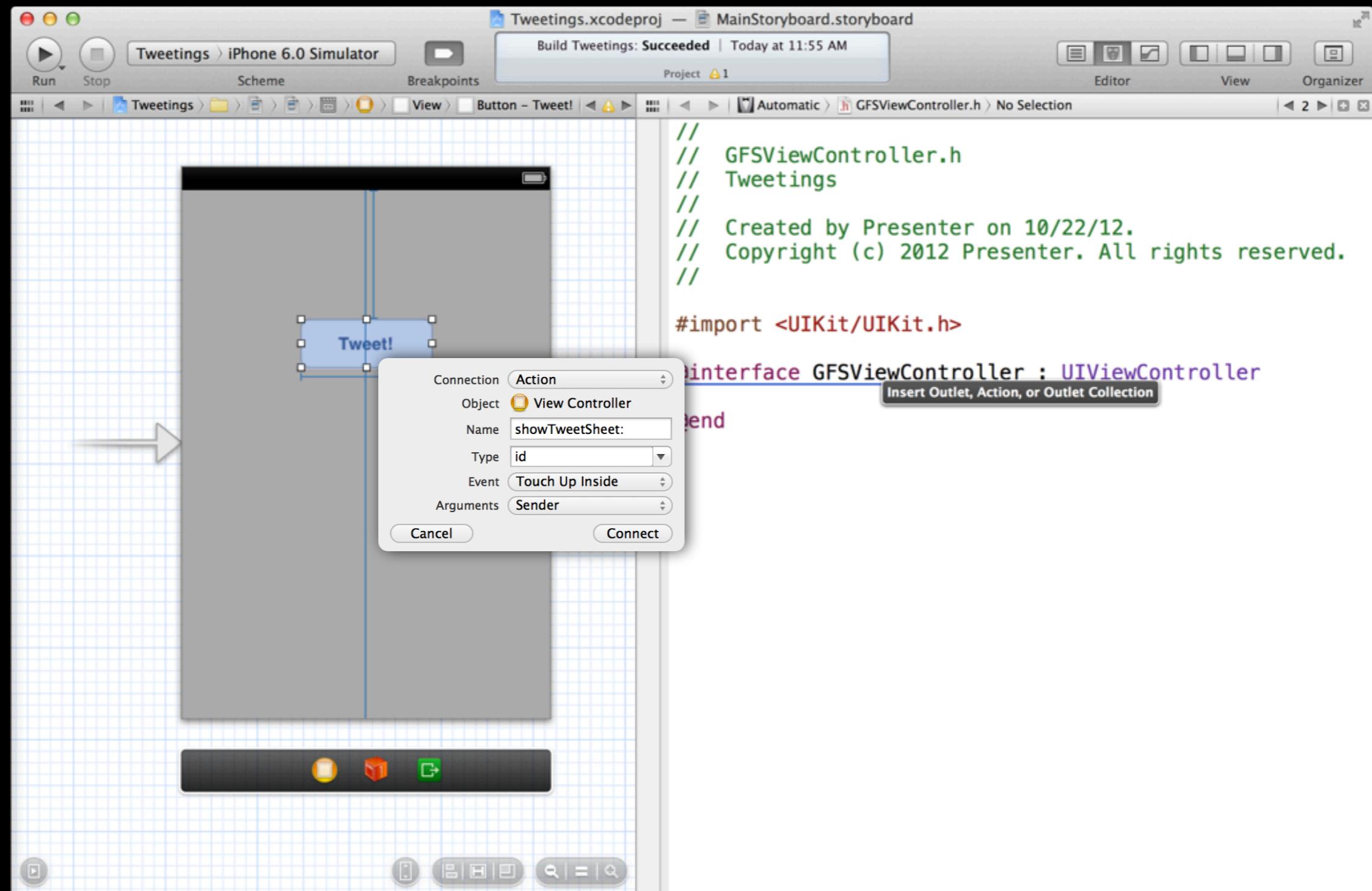
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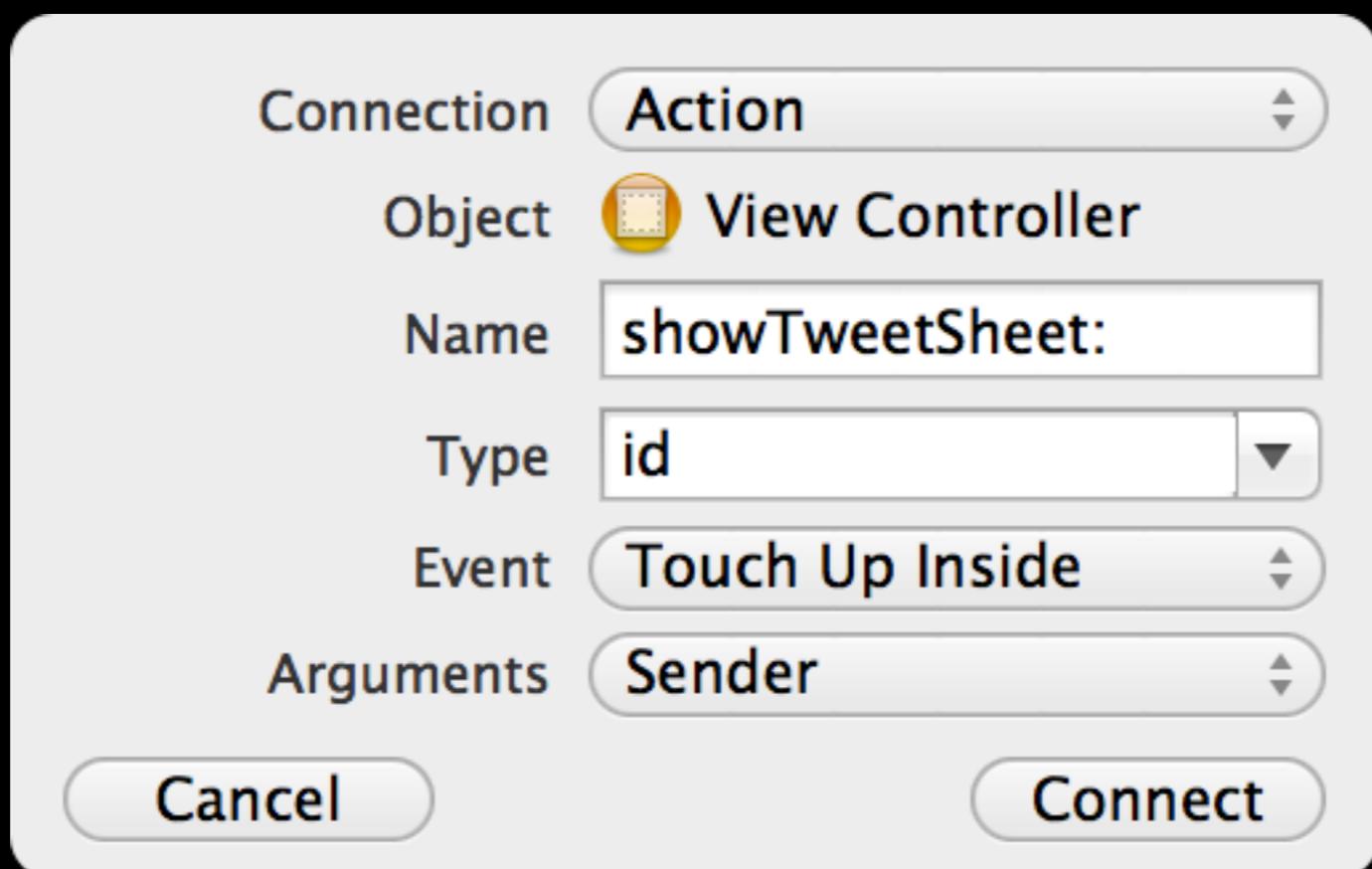






Add Action

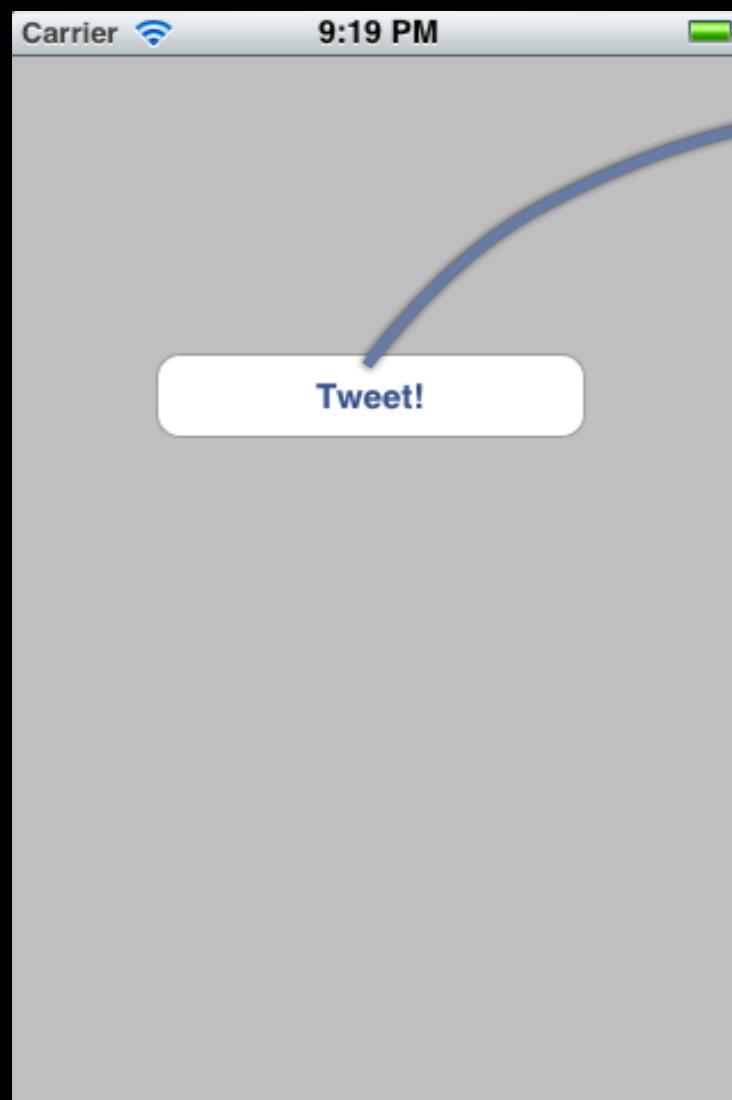
showTweetSheet:



```
#import "GFSViewController.h"
#import <Social/Social.h>
...
@implementation GFSViewController
...
- (IBAction)showTweetSheet:(id)sender {
    SLComposeViewController *tweetVC =
        [SLComposeViewController
            composeViewControllerForServiceType:SLServiceTypeTwitter];
    tweetVC.initialText = @"I just finished the first project-#cocoaconf";
    [self presentViewController:tweetVC animated:YES completion:NULL];
}
...
@end
```

Click Button - Invoke Code

Like a callback - only more explicit



```
- (IBAction)showTweetSheet:(id)sender {  
    SLComposeViewController *tweetVC = [SLComposeViewController composeViewControllerForServiceType:  
    [tweetVC setInitialText:@"I just finished  
    [self presentViewController:tweetVC anim:  
    }  
}
```

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

- New Project—Single View Application
- Named ‘Tweetings’—Use Storyboards and ARC
- Add Social Framework
- Code the `showTweetSheet:` method
- Build Interface and Connect
- Run

Recap

Tweetings_01

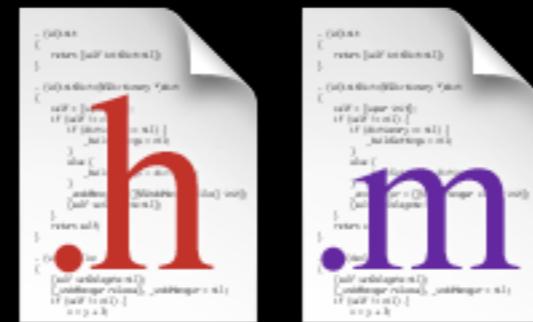
A lot to take in



Tools



Frameworks

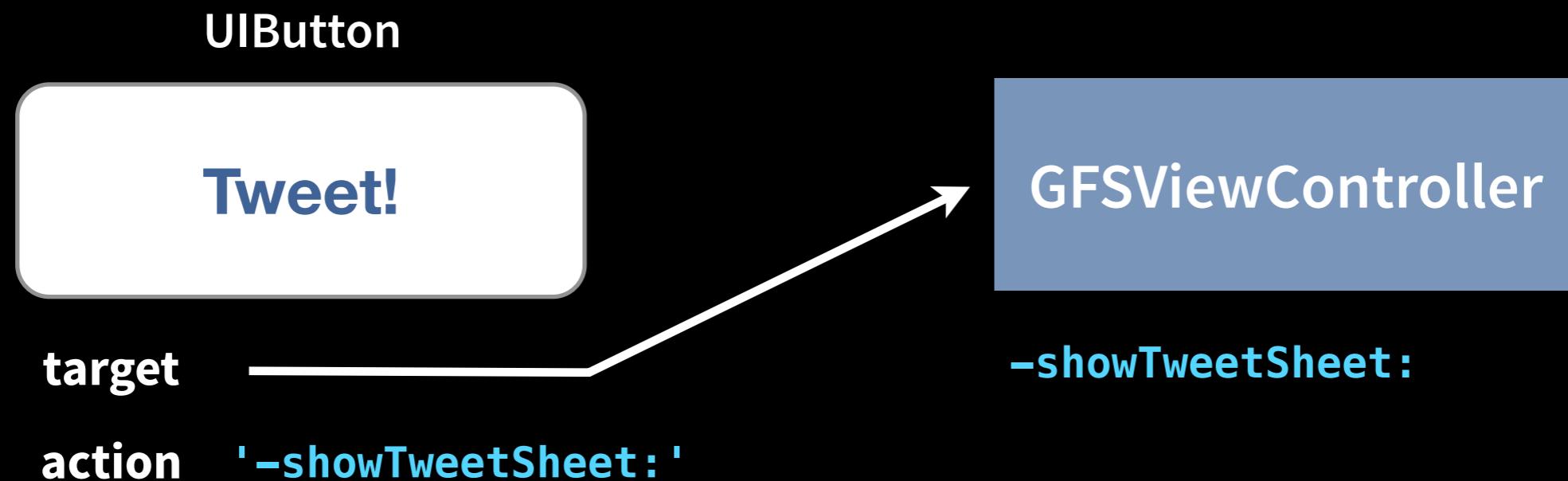


Language

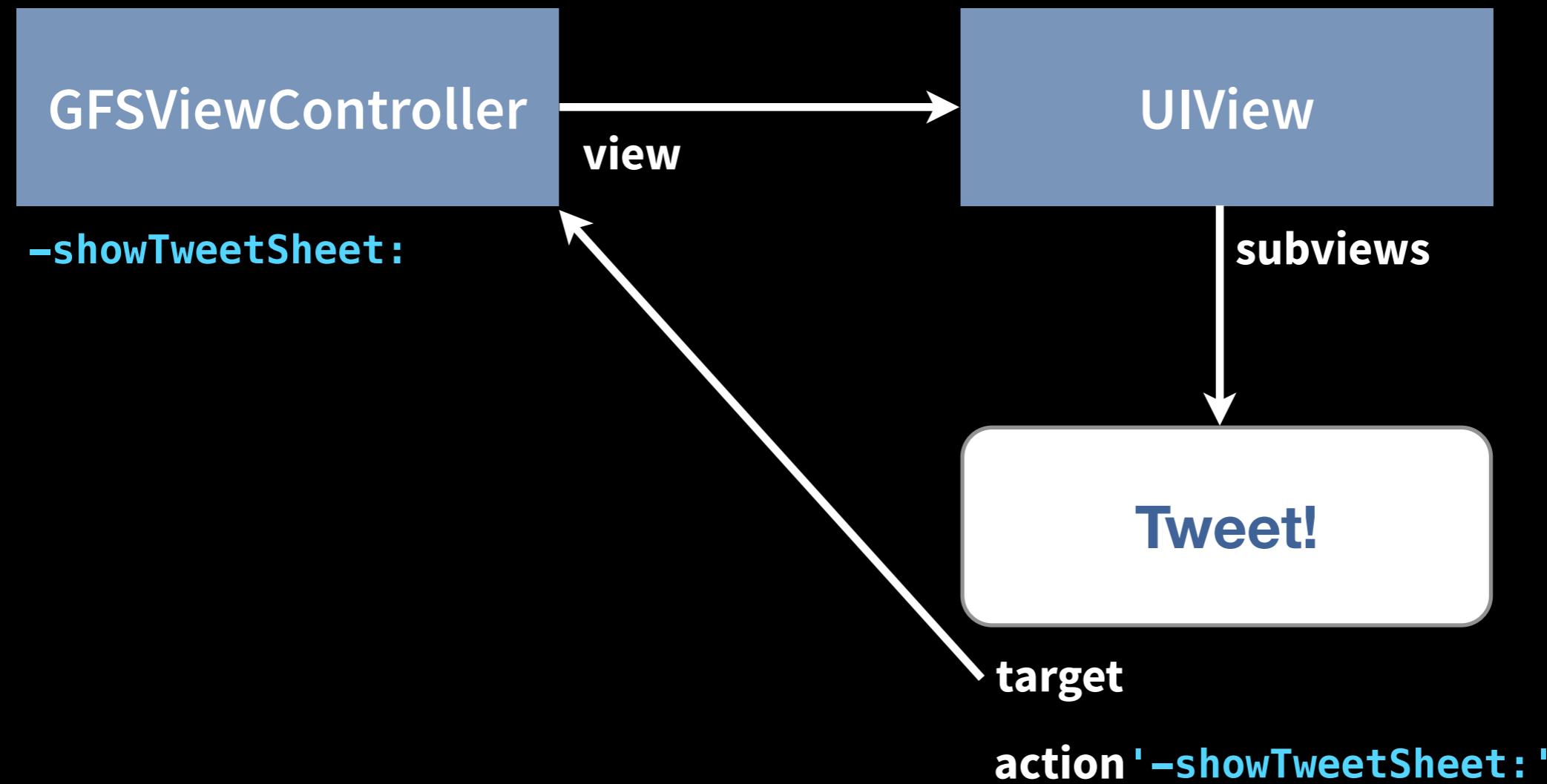
Building a network of objects

Target-Action

The view triggers action in the controller

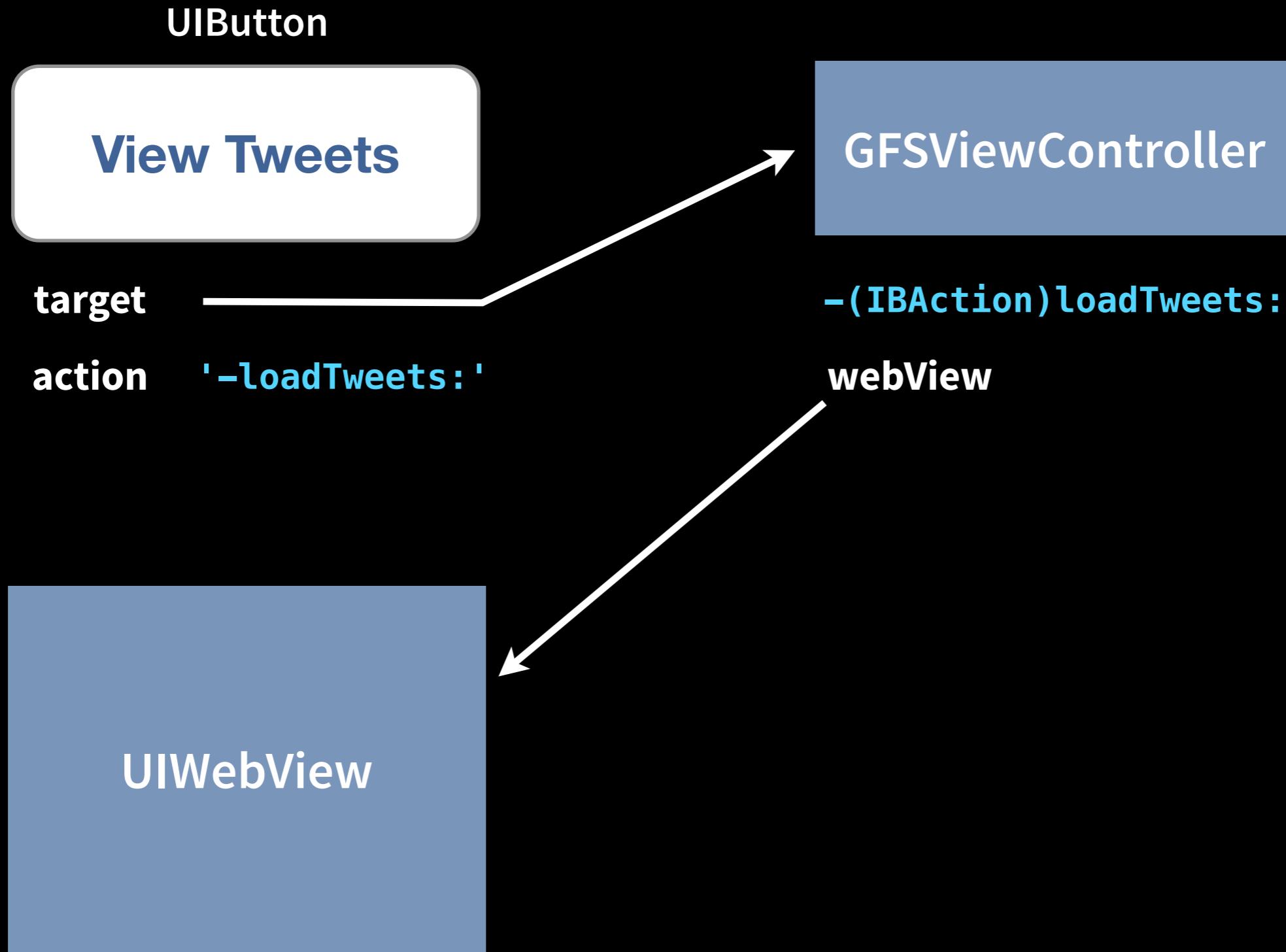


Where we are now



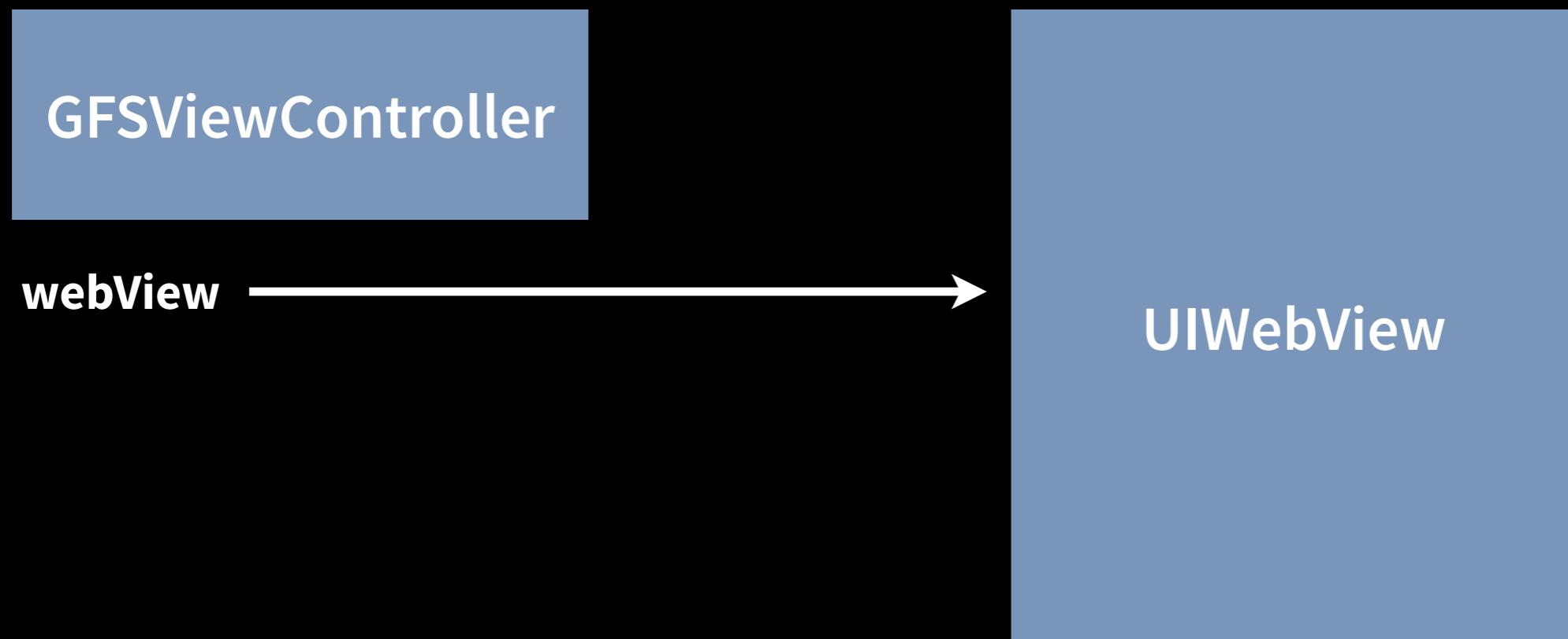
View The Tweet



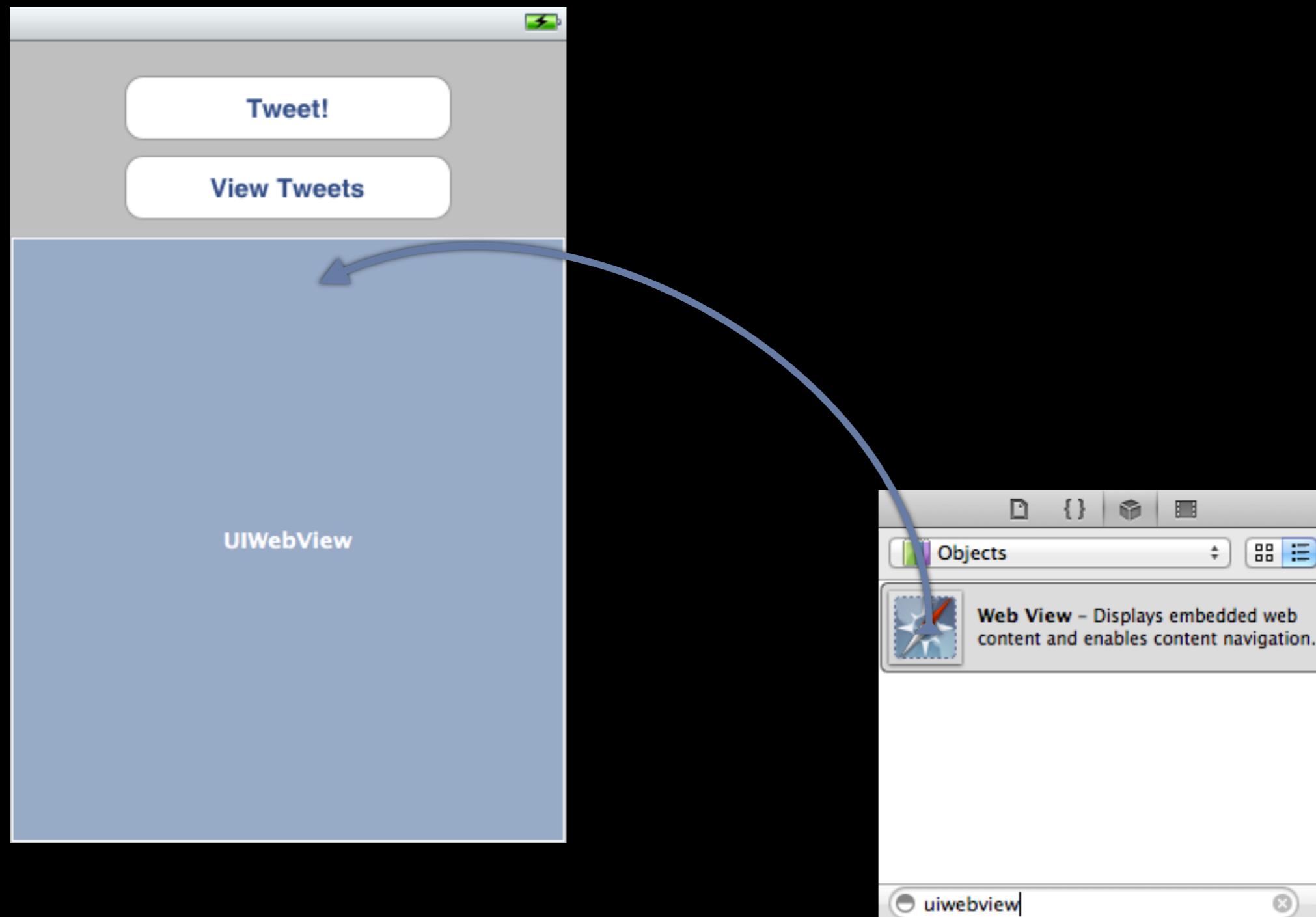


Outlets

The controller needs access to the view



Update the UI

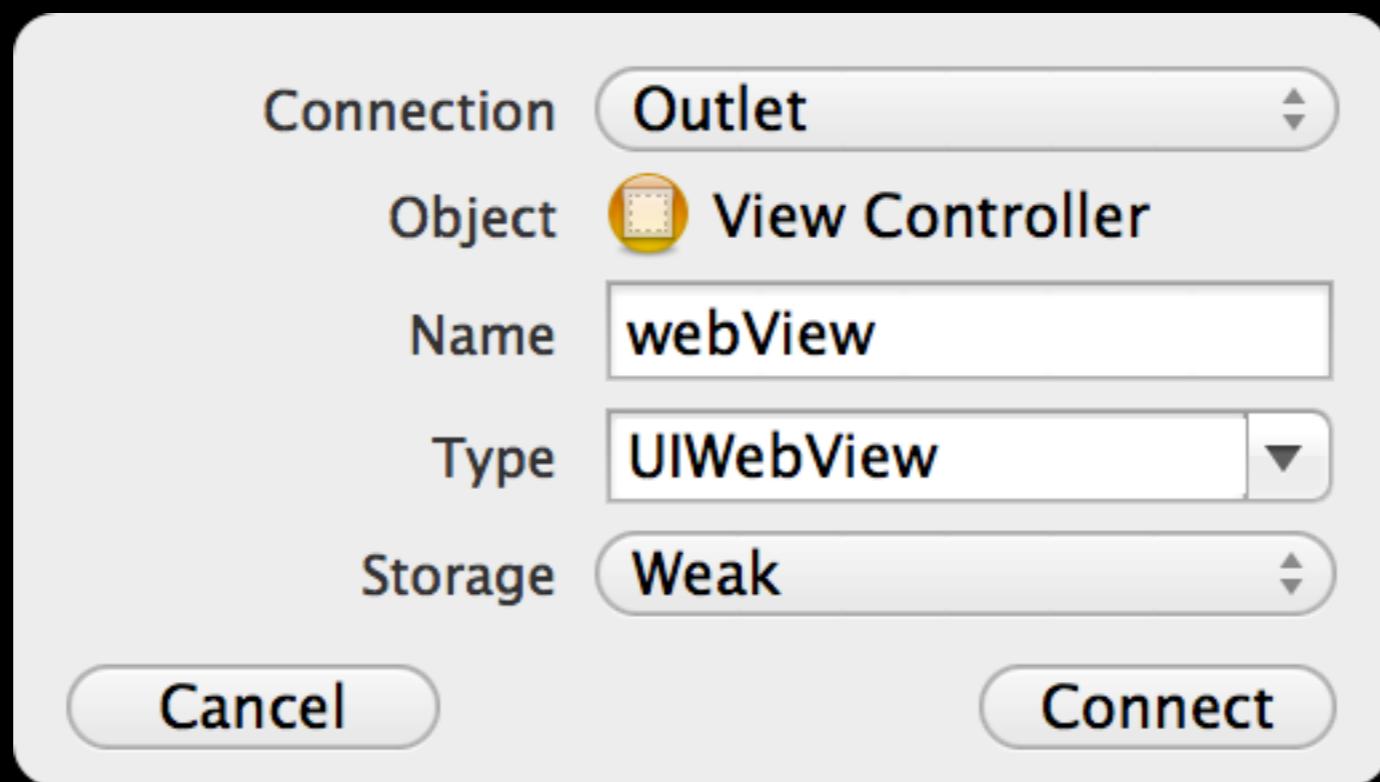


Two Ways To Make A Connection

- The Two-Step Method:
 1. Add the action / outlet in code
 2. Drag the connection in Interface Builder
- The One-Step Method:
 1. Drag from the interface to create the code and connect

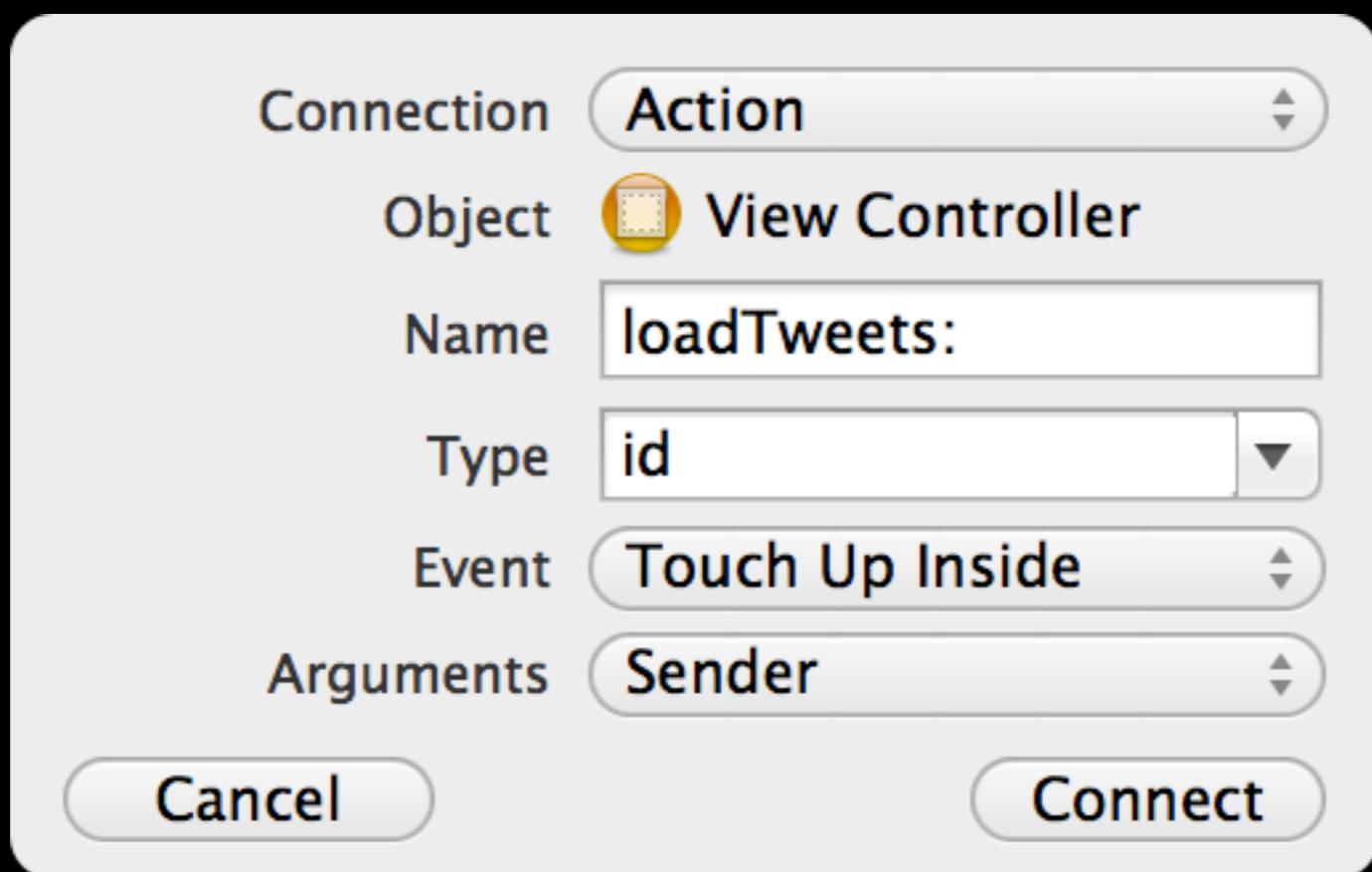
Add Outlet

webView



Add Action

loadTweets:



Loading Tweets

```
- (IBAction)loadTweets:(id)sender {  
    NSURL *url = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://twitter.com/TWITTER_HANDLE"];  
    NSURLRequest *request = [NSURLRequest requestWithURL:url];  
    [self.webView loadRequest:request];  
}
```

A reference to the web view

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

@interface GFSViewController : UIViewController
- (IBAction)showTweetSheet:(id)sender;
- (IBAction)loadTweets:(id)sender;

@property (nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UIWebView *webView;

@end
```

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

- Add a UIWebView
- Add an IBOutlet property and make the connection
- Add code to load tweets
- Add a button and make the connection
- Run

Tweetings_01 → Tweetings_02

Objective-C

Objective-C

- A superset of C to add object-oriented features
- Inspired by SmallTalk
- Uses the character '@' as a compiler directive

@interface

@implementation

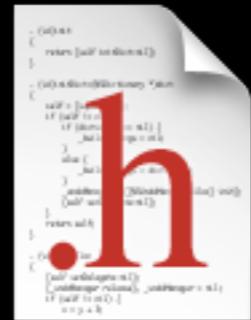
@property

@ "Literal Strings"

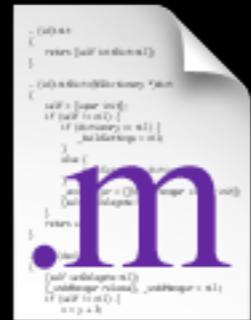
@32 // Literal number objects

Objective-C Source Files

A public interface, a private implementation



Header



Implementation

Getting to know Obj-C headers

Using UIWebView.h as an example

```
@class NSURLRequest;

@interface UIWebView : UIView

- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;

@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;

@end
```

Getting to know Obj-C headers

@interface declares the definition of a class

```
@class NSURLRequest;
```

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView
```

```
- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;
```

```
@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;
```

```
@end
```

Getting to know Obj-C headers

@class tells compiler this class is defined elsewhere

```
@class NSURLRequest;
```

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView
```

```
- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;
```

```
@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;
```

```
@end
```

Getting to know Obj-C headers

Method declarations

```
@class NSURLRequest;
```

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView
```

```
- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;
```

```
@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;
```

```
@end
```

Method Declarations

- (void) loadRequest: (NSURLRequest *) request;

The diagram illustrates the components of the method declaration. It consists of four white arrows pointing upwards from labels to specific parts of the code. The first arrow points to the word 'void' under 'Return type'. The second arrow points to the identifier 'loadRequest:' under 'method name'. The third arrow points to the identifier 'NSURLRequest' under 'parameter type'. The fourth arrow points to the identifier 'request' under 'parameter'.

Return type

method name

parameter type

parameter

Sending messages

- UIWebView.h

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView  
- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;  
@end
```

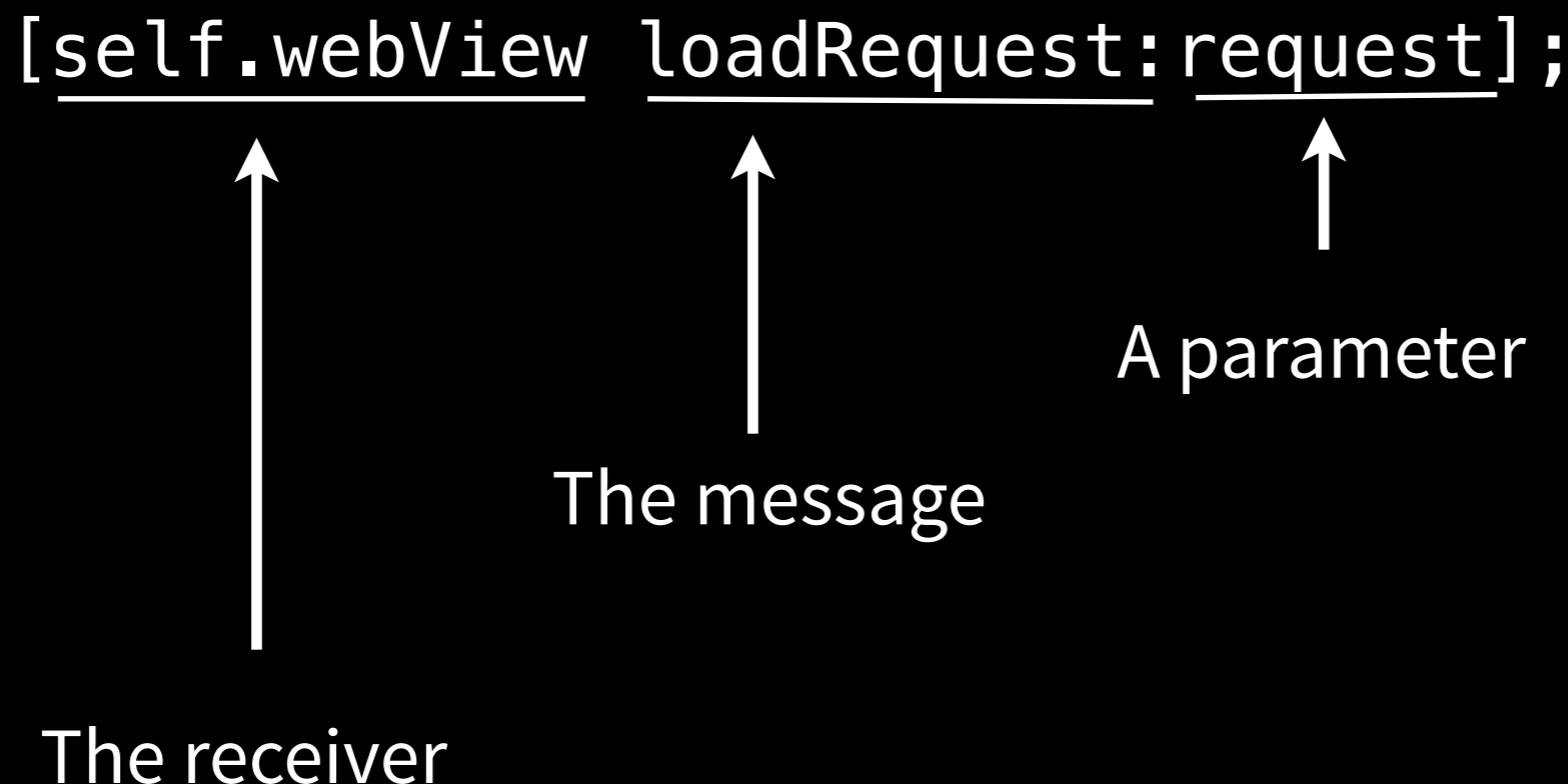
- In use

```
UIWebView *webView = ... // assume this exists  
NSURLRequest *request = ... // assume this exists  
[webView loadRequest: request];
```

Objects and Messages

Objects are nouns, messages are verbs

The brackets mean you are sending a message



Multiple Parameters

A colon per parameter—order is fixed

- UIViewController.h

```
@interface UIViewController : UIResponder  
- (void)presentViewController:(UIViewController *)vc  
                      animated: (BOOL)flag  
                     completion:(void (^)(void))completion;
```

```
@end
```

- In use

```
[self presentViewController:tweetVC  
                      animated:YES  
                     completion:NULL];
```

Class methods

- UIImage.h

```
@interface UIImage : NSObject  
  
+ (UIImage *)imageNamed:(NSString *)name;  
  
- (void)drawAtPoint:(CGPoint)point;  
  
@end
```

- In use

```
UIImage *image = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Cookies"];  
  
[image drawAtPoint:CGPointMake(100.0, 100.0)];
```

Instance methods

- UIImage.h

```
@interface UIImage : NSObject  
  
+ (UIImage *)imageNamed:(NSString *)name;  
  
- (void)drawAtPoint:(CGPoint)point;
```

```
@end
```

- In use

```
UIImage *image = [UIImage imageNamed:@"Cookies"];  
[image drawAtPoint:CGPointMake(100.0, 100.0)];
```

Creating new objects

- NSObject.h

```
@interface NSObject
```

```
+ (id)alloc;
```

```
- (id)init;
```

```
@end
```

- In use

```
MyObject *object = [[MyObject alloc] init];
```

Creating new objects

- NSURL.h

```
@interface NSURL : NSObject  
  
- (id)initWithString:(NSString *)URLString;  
  
+ (id)URLWithString:(NSString *)URLString;  
  
@end
```

- In use

```
NSURL *appleURL = [NSURL alloc] initWithString:@"http://www.apple.com";  
  
NSURL *twitterURL = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://www.twitter.com"];
```

Creating new objects

- NSURL.h

```
@interface NSURL : NSObject  
  
- (id)initWithString:(NSString *)URLString;  
  
+ (id)URLWithString:(NSString *)URLString;  
  
@end
```

- In use

```
NSURL *appleURL = [NSURL alloc] initWithString:@"http://www.apple.com";  
  
NSURL *twitterURL = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://www.twitter.com"];
```

Contrast with other languages

- Other languages often similar to C function calls

```
NSURL.URLWithString("http://twitter.com/");

webView.loadRequest(request);

this.presentViewController(viewController, YES, NULL);
```

- Objective-C adopts a Small Talk-style approach

```
[NSURL URLWithString:@"http://www.twitter.com"];

[webView loadRequest:request];

[self presentViewController:tweetVC
                  animated:YES
                 completion:NULL];
```

Getting to know Obj-C headers

Property declarations

```
@class NSURLRequest;
```

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView
```

```
- (void)loadRequest:(NSURLRequest *)request;
```

```
@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;
```

```
@end
```

Properties

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) UIWindow *window;
```

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the `@property` line into its constituent parts. It features a horizontal line with four vertical lines extending downwards from it, each pointing to one of the four components labeled below.

Property Compiler Directive	Property Attributes	Type	Name
<code>@property</code>	<code>(strong, nonatomic)</code>	<code>UIWindow</code>	<code>*window;</code>

Accessing Properties

- UIWebView.h

```
@interface UIWebView : UIView  
  
@property(nonatomic,readonly,strong) NSURLRequest *request;  
  
@end
```

- In use

```
NSURLRequest *aRequest = webView.request;
```

Accessing Properties

- GFSViewController.h

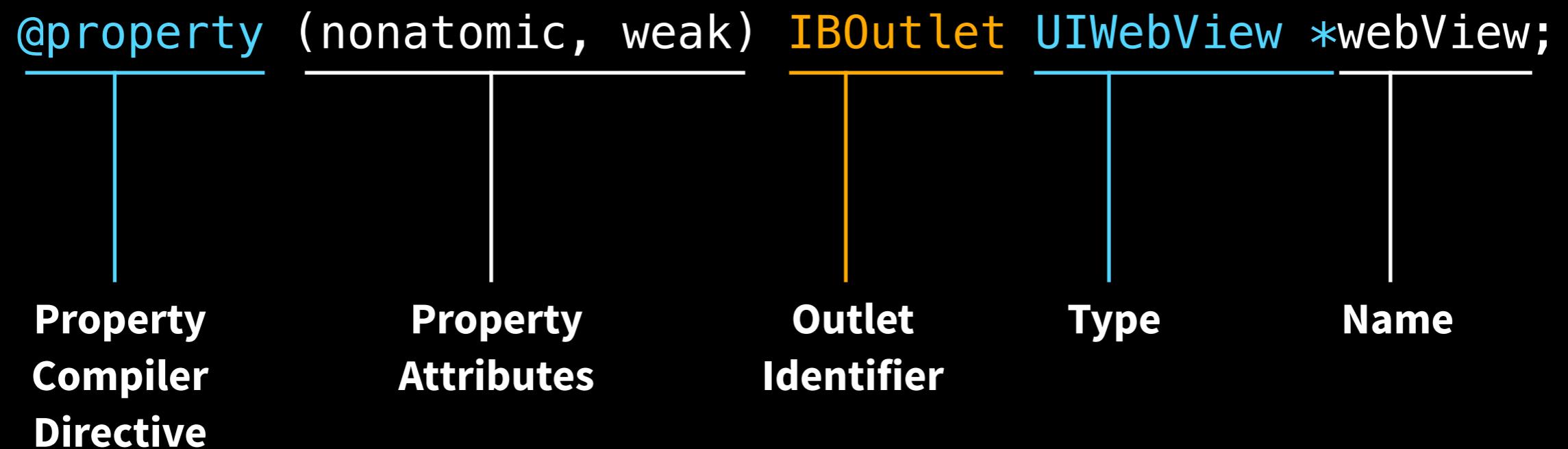
```
@interface GFSViewController : UIViewController  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UIWebView *webView;  
@end
```

- In use

```
UIWebView *wv = self.webView;  
[self.webView loadRequest:request];  
self.webView = [[UIWebView alloc] initWithFrame:CGRectMake(0, 0, 320, 480)];
```

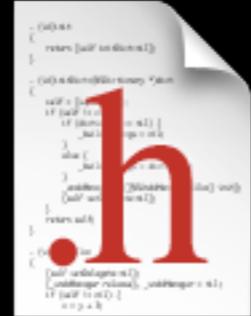
Properties as outlets

Extra keyword for the benefit of Interface Builder

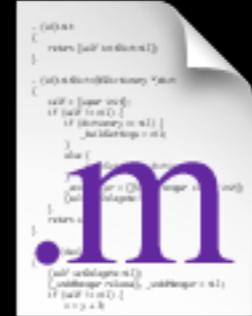


Writing a new class

Define the interface, then implement it



Header



Implementation

Declare the class in the .h file

```
@interface
```

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

```
@interface GFSViewController : UIViewController
```

```
@end
```

Implement in the .m file

Import the interface header file

```
#import "GFSViewController.h"
```

```
@implementation GFSViewController
```

```
@end
```

Adding methods

The interface makes a promise

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

```
@interface GFSViewController : UIViewController
```

```
- (void)loadTweets:(id)sender;
```

```
@end
```

GFSViewController.h

Adding methods

The implementation delivers

```
#import "GFSViewController.h"

@implementation GFSViewController

- (void)loadTweets {
    NSURL *url = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://twitter.com"];
    NSURLRequest *request = [NSURLRequest requestWithURL:url];
    [self.webView loadRequest:request];
}

@end
```

Adding properties

A property is a piece of accessible state

```
#import "GFSViewController.h"
```

```
@interface GFSViewController
```

```
    @property (nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UIWebView *webView;
```

```
@end
```

Adding properties

A property declaration implies a number of things

- This declaration:

```
@property (nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UIWebView *webView;
```

- By default, directs the compiler to do the following:
 - Generate accessor methods for property
 - `(UIWebView *)webView;`
 - `(void)setWebView:(UIWebView *)view;`
 - Allocate storage for the property

Implementing properties

- By default, the compiler handles everything
- Can customize what the compiler does in .m file
 - @synthesize
 - @dynamic
- Can write your own accessor methods
 - Often when providing a value dynamically
- Property attributes control what the compiler does

Property Attributes

	Memory Management	Concurrency	Access
Defaults*	strong	atomic	readwrite
	weak	nonatomic	readonly
	copy		

*strong with Automatic Reference Counting, weak with manual)

Using properties and methods

- You can use dot syntax to access properties

```
UIWebView *aWebView = self.webView;  
self.webView = aWebView;
```

- Use square brackets to send messages

```
[viewController sendTweet];
```

- Dot syntax is just a shortcut for the underlying messages

```
UIWebView *aWebView = [self webView];  
[self setWebView:aWebView];
```

- You can nest messages and combine the two forms

```
[self.webView loadRequest:request];
```

Class Extension

Allows a private interface in the implementation file

```
#import "GFSViewController.h"

@interface GFSViewController ()

@end

@implementation GFSViewController

- (void)loadTweets {
    NSURL *url = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://twitter.com"];
    NSURLRequest *request = [NSURLRequest requestWithURL:url];
    [self.webView loadRequest:request];
}

@end
```

Class Extension

Outlets are good candidates for class extensions

```
#import "GFSViewController.h"

@interface GFSViewController ()

@property (nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UIWebView *webView;

@end

@implementation GFSViewController

- (void)loadTweets {
    NSURL *url = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://twitter.com"];
    NSURLRequest *request = [NSURLRequest requestWithURL:url];
    [self.webView loadRequest:request];
}

@end
```

Foundation Classes

- NSString
- NSNumber
- NSDate
- NSURL

NSString

- All the strings in your app
- Provides powerful functionality
 - Unicode support
 - Combining and Dividing
 - Searching and Replacing
- String literals are NSStrings not C strings
 - @"This is a string literal"

NSNumber

- An object wrapper for C number types
- Use regular C numbers for calculation
- Number literals
 - @45
 - @90.6
 - @YES

NSDate

- Represents a single point in time
- Use with NSCalendar for date calculations
- Use with NSDateFormatter for string representation
- Getting the current date

```
NSDate *now = [NSDate date];
```

NSURL

- Represents a URL
- Used both for network and local file resources
- Creating from a string

```
NSURL *url = [NSURL URLWithString:@"http://www.apple.com"];
```

More in Foundation

- Key Value Coding
- Key Value Observing
- Serialization
- File Handling
- Operations and Threads
- Bundles

Logging with NSLog

“Cave Man Debugging”

```
NSLog(@"%@", @"My hover craft is full of eels!");
```

```
NSString *character = @"Bob";
NSLog(@"%@", @"'s hover craft is full of eels!", character);
```

```
GFSRecipe *recipe = [[GFSRecipe alloc] init];
recipe.name = @"Cookie";
recipe.preparationTime = [NSNumber numberWithInt:15];
recipe.directions = @"mix that stuff with the other stuff";
NSLog(@"The recipe: %@", recipe);
```

-description

String description of an object

```
- (NSString *)description {
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@ - %@ - %@",  

        self.name,  

        self.preparationTime,  

        [[self.directions substringToIndex:10]
            stringByAppendingString:@"..."]];
}
```

Application Delegate

App delegate is called when app is finished launching

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

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

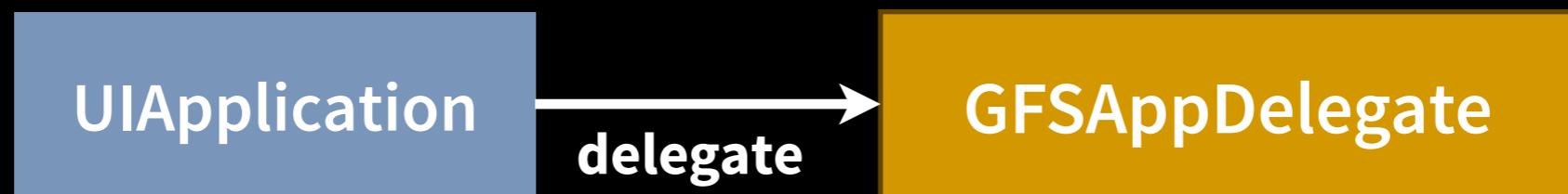
- New project—Recipes
- Use ARC and Storyboards
- Create a class named ‘Recipe’
- Add three properties
- Create an instance in `application:didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:`
- Log it to the console

More Objective-C

App Delegate Revisited

A delegate works together with another object

- Main object calls out to its delegate at set control points
 - Opportunity to add behavior
`-application:didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:`
 - Opportunity to modify default behavior
`-application:shouldSaveApplicationState:`
- Delegate methods are declared as a protocol



Objective-C Protocols

Defined coordination between objects

- A named list of method declarations
- Methods can be marked as required or optional
- A class can conform to a protocol by
 - Declaring it conforms to the protocol
 - Implementing all required methods
 - Implementing optional methods, if desired

The Protocol Definition

Just a list of methods

```
@protocol UIApplicationDelegate <NSObject>

@optional

-(BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)app
willFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)options;

-(BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)app
didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)options;

-(void)applicationDidBecomeActive:(UIApplication *)app;

-(void)applicationDidResignActive:(UIApplication *)app;

-(void)applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)app;

@end
```

Conforming to a protocol

Declare conformance in the interface declaration

```
@interface GFSAppDelegate : UIResponder <UIApplicationDelegate>
```

```
...
```

```
@end
```

- Multiple protocols can be declared

```
@interface MyClass : NSObject <NSCoding, NSCopying>
```

```
...
```

```
@end
```

Conforming to a protocol

Implement required methods in implementation

- Delegate methods are optional, implement what you need

```
@implementation GFSAppDelegate
```

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

```
@end
```

- Other protocols have required methods

Using protocol as a type

Compiler will check conformance to protocol

- As a property

```
@interface UIApplication : UIResponder  
@property(nonatomic,weak) id<UIApplicationDelegate> delegate;  
@end
```

- In method signatures

- `(id<UIApplicationDelegate>)delegate;`
- `(void)setDelegate:(id<UIApplicationDelegate>)delegate;`

Foundation Collections

- NSArray
- NSDictionary
- NSSet

NSArray

- Ordered list of objects

```
NSArray *recipes = [NSArray arrayWithObjects:cookie, bread, stew, nil];
```

```
NSArray *recipes = @[cookie, bread, stew];
```

```
for(GFSRecipe *recipe in recipes) {  
    NSLog(@"recipe = %@", recipe);  
}
```

```
NSInteger arrayCount = [recipes count];  
  
for(int i = 0; i < arrayCount; i++) {  
  
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [recipes objectAtIndex:i];  
  
    NSLog(@"recipe = %@", recipe);  
}
```

NSDictionary

- Values stored by key
- Keys are unique

```
NSDictionary *recipes = [NSDictionary dictionaryWithObjectsAndKeys:  
                        cookie, @"cookie",  
                        bread, @"bread",  
                        stew, @"stew", nil];  
  
NSArray *recipes = @{@"cookie": cookie, @"bread": bread, @"stew": stew};  
  
for(NSString *key in recipes) {  
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [recipes objectForKey:key];  
    NSLog(@"recipe = %@", recipe);  
}
```

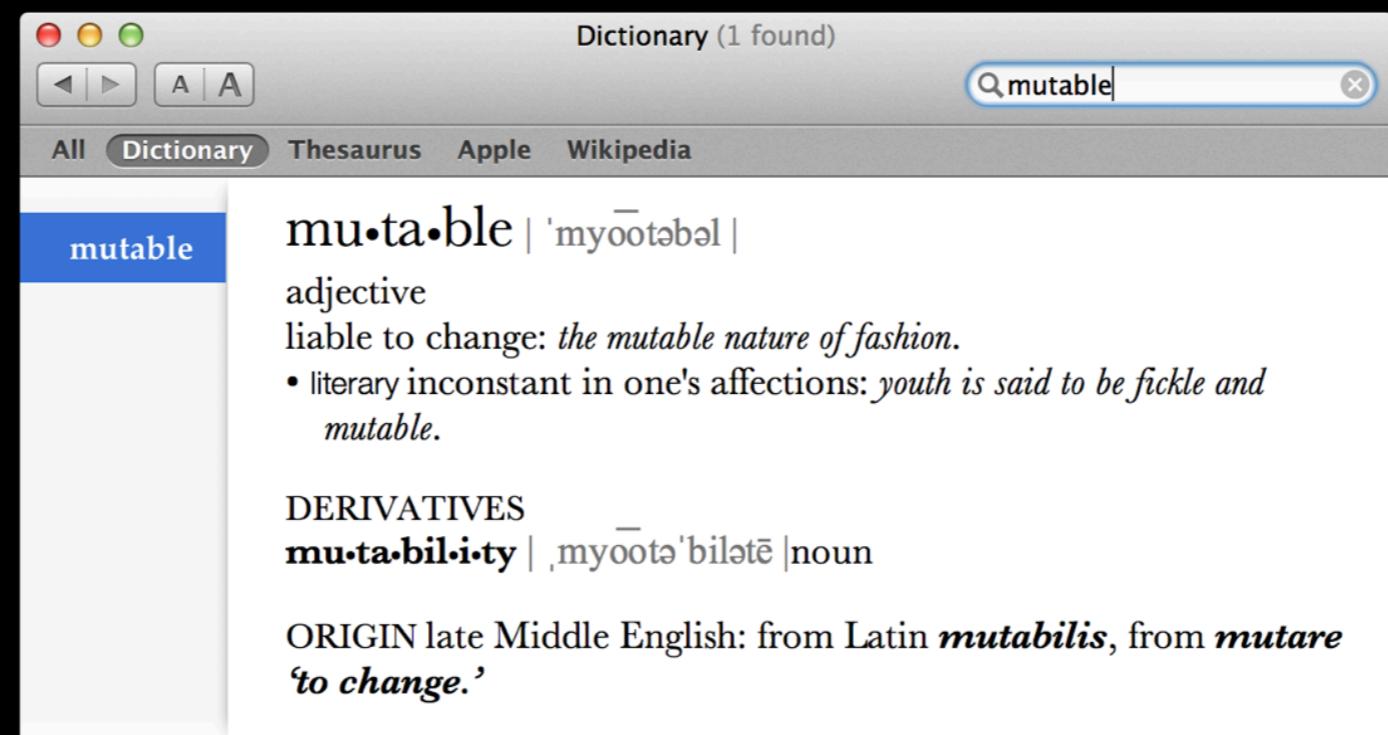
NSSet

- Unordered collection of unique objects

```
NSSet *recipes = [NSSet setWithObjects:cookie, bread, stew, nil];  
  
for(GFRecipe *recipe in recipes) {  
    NSLog(@"recipe = %@", recipe);  
}  
}
```

Immutable with a Mutable Subclass

Mutable is fancy-talk for ‘can be changed’



```
@interface NSMutableArray : NSArray
```

```
@interface NSMutableDictionary : NSDictionary
```

```
@interface NSMutableSet : NSSet
```

Mutable Collections

```
NSMutableArray *recipes = [NSMutableArray array];
[recipes addObject:cookie];
[recipes removeObjectAtIndex:0];
[recipes insertObject:pie atIndex:0];
```

```
NSMutableDictionary *recipes = [NSMutableDictionary dictionary];
[recipes setObject:cookie forKey:@"cookie"];
[recipes removeObjectForKey:@"cookie"];
```

```
NSMutableSet *recipes = [NSMutableSet set];
[recipes addObject:cookie];
[recipes removeObject:cookie];
```

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

- Create three recipes
- Add them to an array, a dictionary, and a set
- Log the collections to the console
- Change the collections to mutable
- Remove one object from each
- Log the modified collection

Build the Recipes App

Model View Controller

Model

Controller

View

Model View Controller

Model

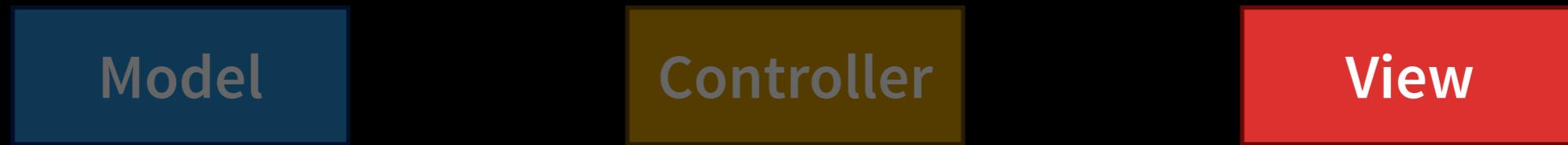
Controller

View

App Data

App Logic

Model View Controller



**User Visible
Events**

Model View Controller

Model

Controller

View

**Intermediary
Conduit
“Glue”**

Model View Controller

Interface boundaries encapsulate behavior



Application Definition Statement

“A concise, concrete declaration of an app’s main purpose and its intended audience.”

Apple: Human Interface Guidelines

Example: Photos on iOS

Main Purpose: Photos is an easy to use digital photo editing, organizing, and sharing application for casual and amateur photographers.

Intended Audience: Photos is an easy to use digital photo editing, organizing, and sharing application for casual and amateur photographers.

Our Example: Recipes

Main Purpose:

Recipes is a simple recipe editing application for casual and amateur cooks.

Intended Audience:

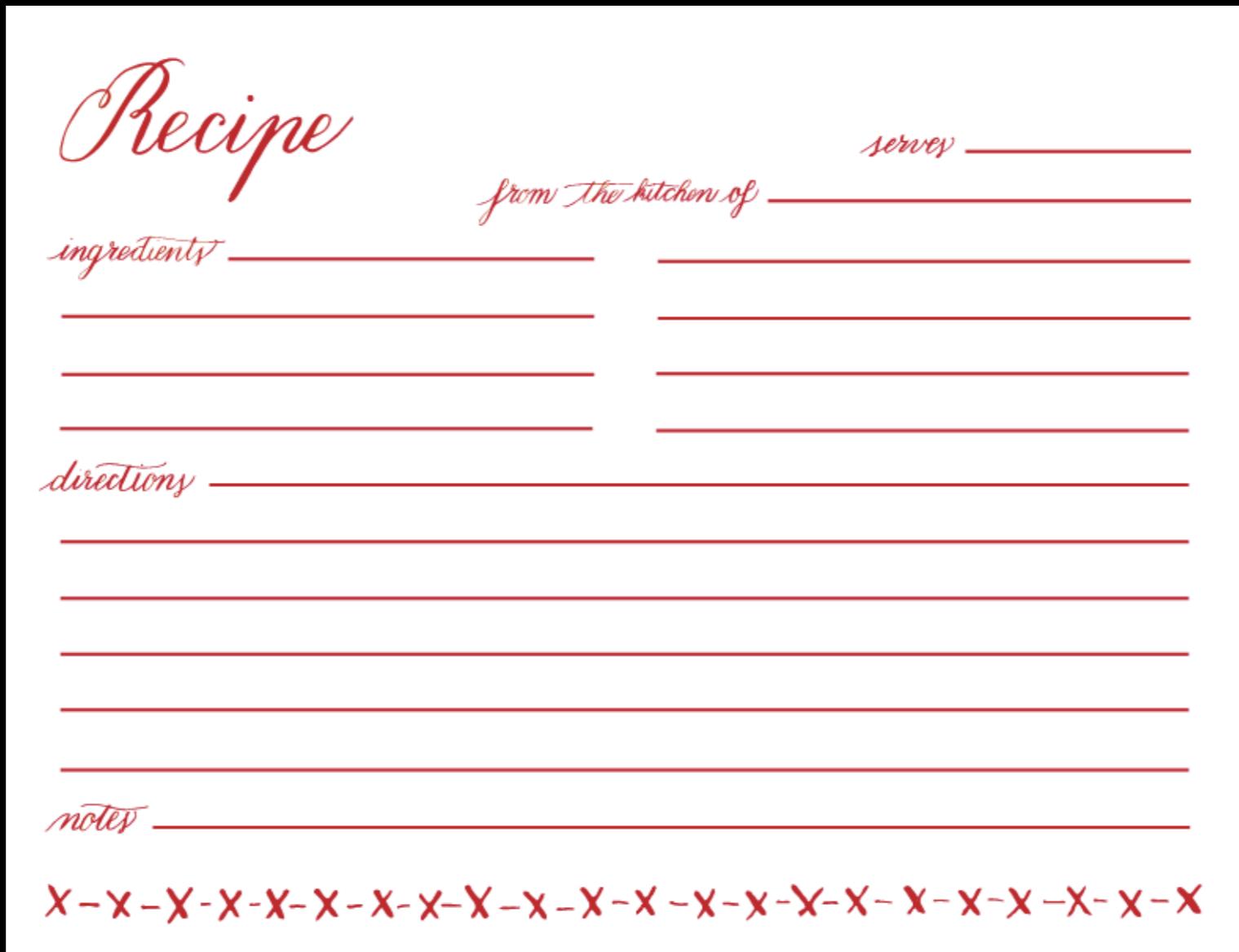
Recipes is a simple recipe editing application for casual and amateur cooks.

Recipes



<http://jdorganizer.blogspot.com/2011/02/5-recipe-boxes-to-jazz-up-any-kitchen.html>

Model



Model

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

@interface GFSRecipe : NSObject

@property(nonatomic, copy) NSString *name;
@property(nonatomic, copy) NSString *directions;
@property(nonatomic, copy) NSNumber *preparationTime;
@property(nonatomic, strong) UIImage *image;

@end
```

GFSRecipe.h

Model

```
#import "GFSRecipe.h"

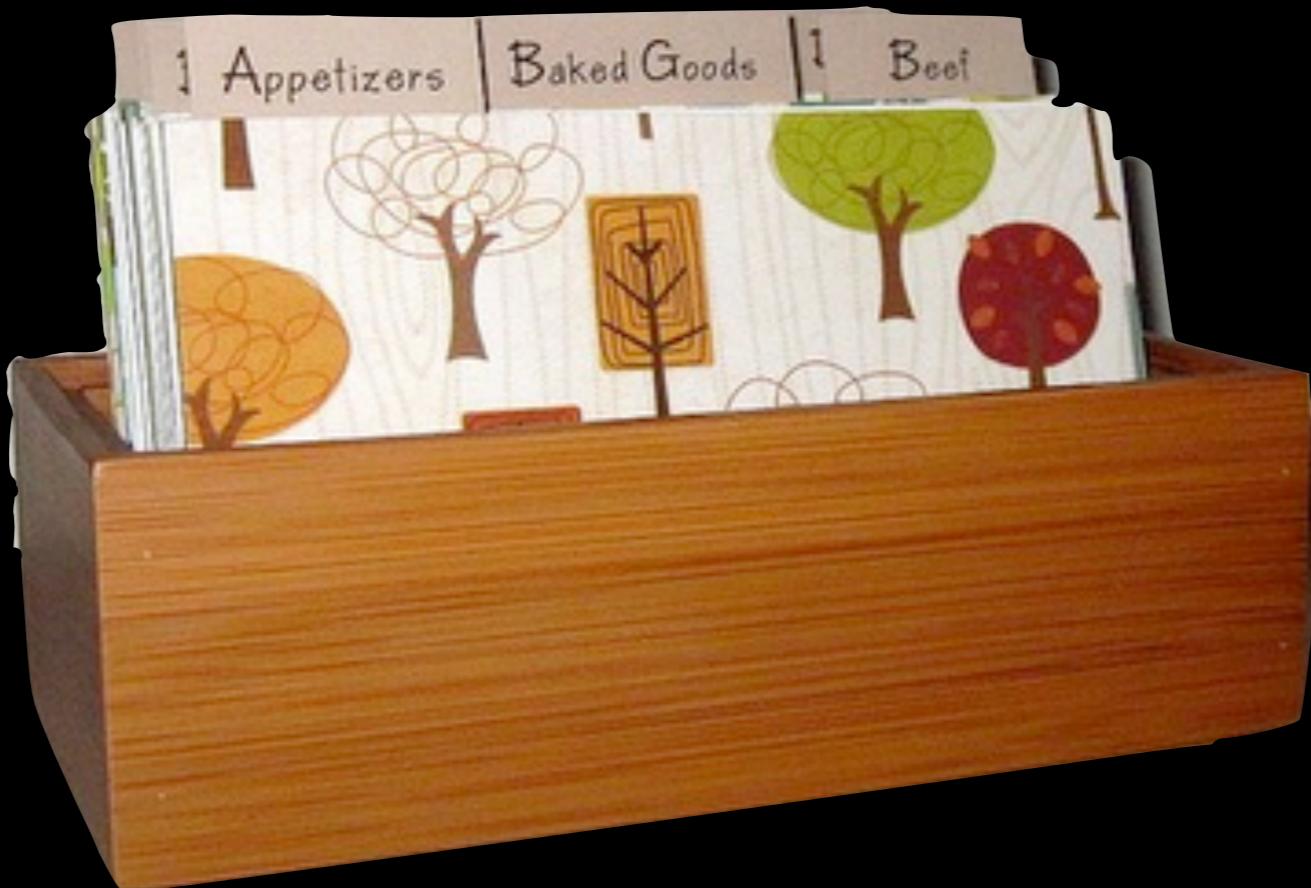
@implementation GFSRecipe

- (NSString *)description {
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Recipe: name = %@", self.name];
}

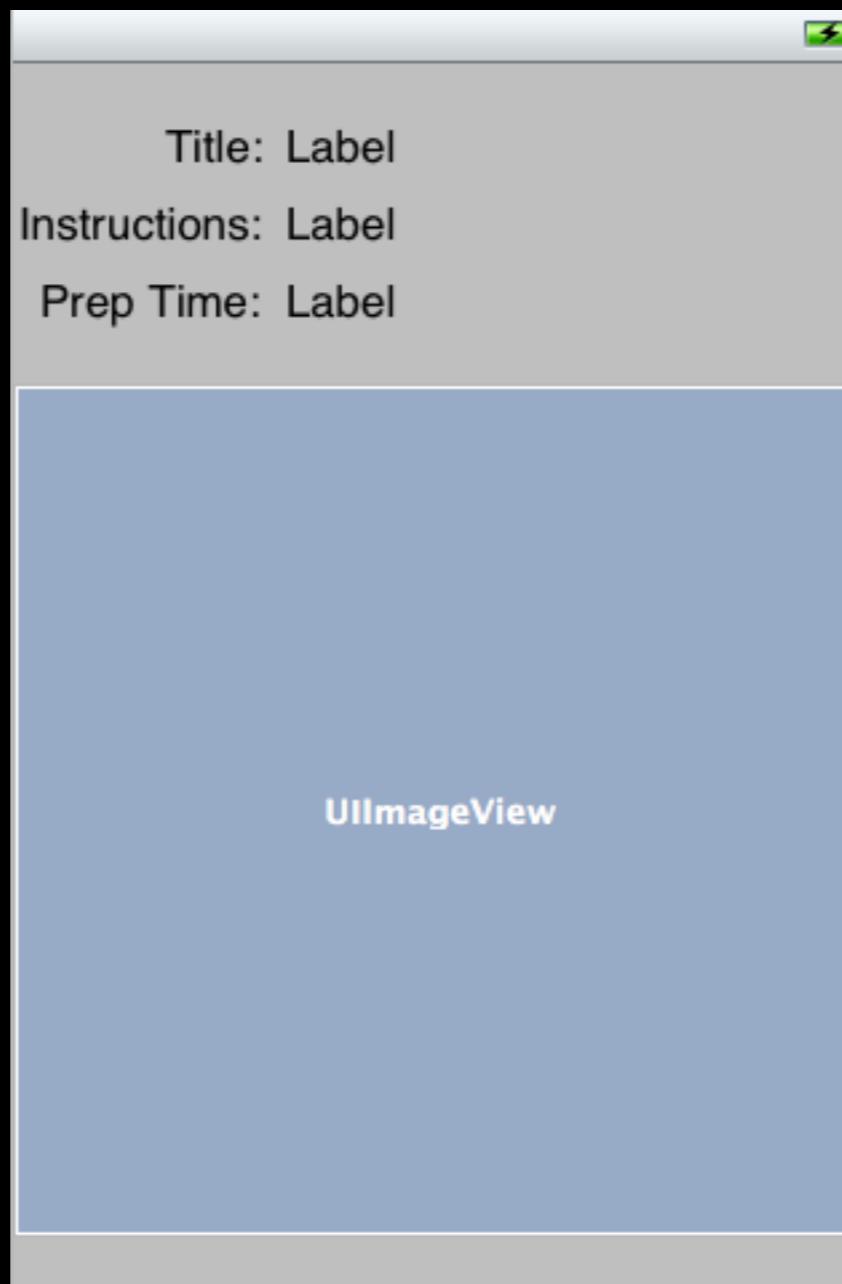
@end
```

Model

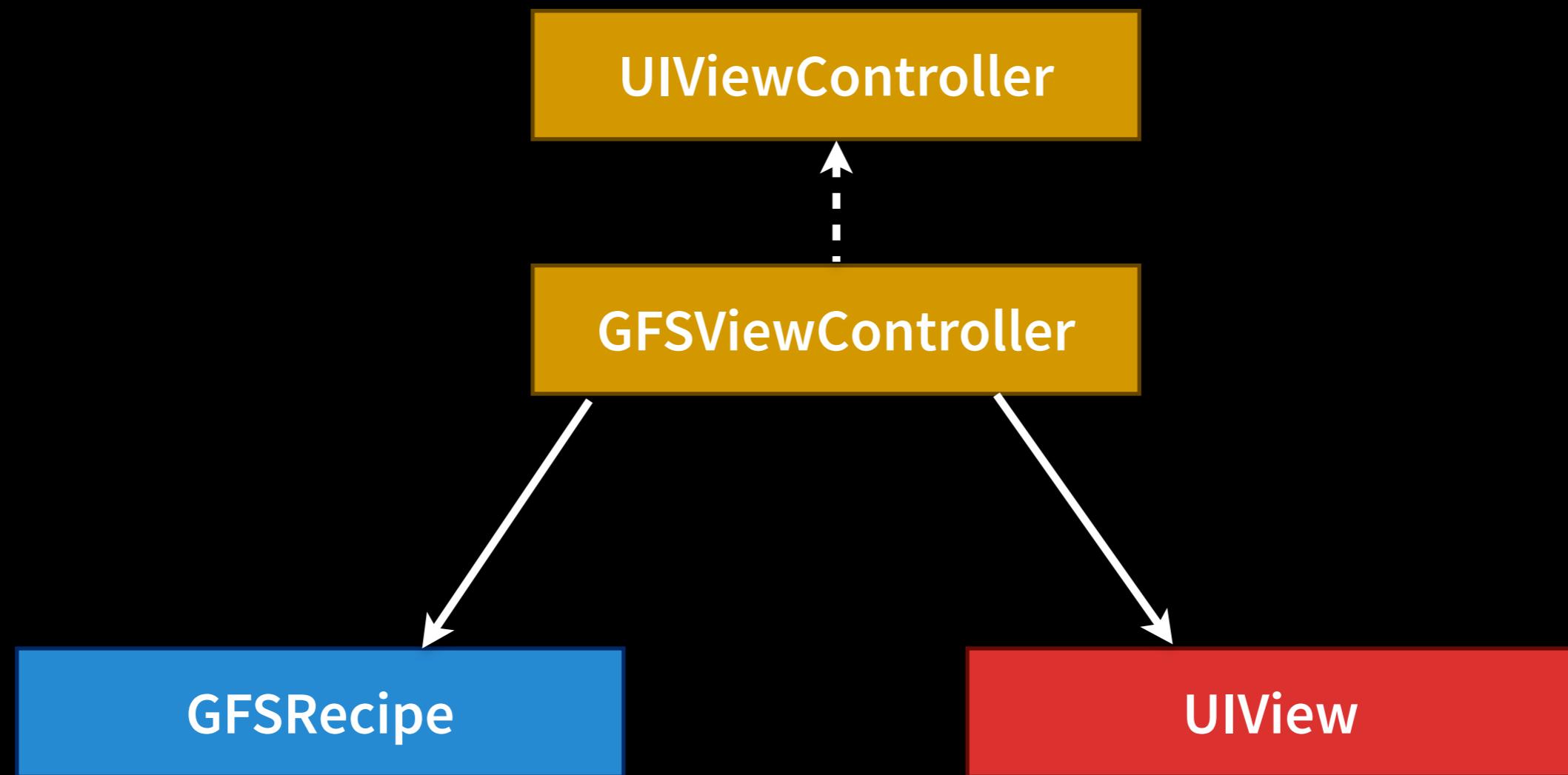
A collection of recipes



View



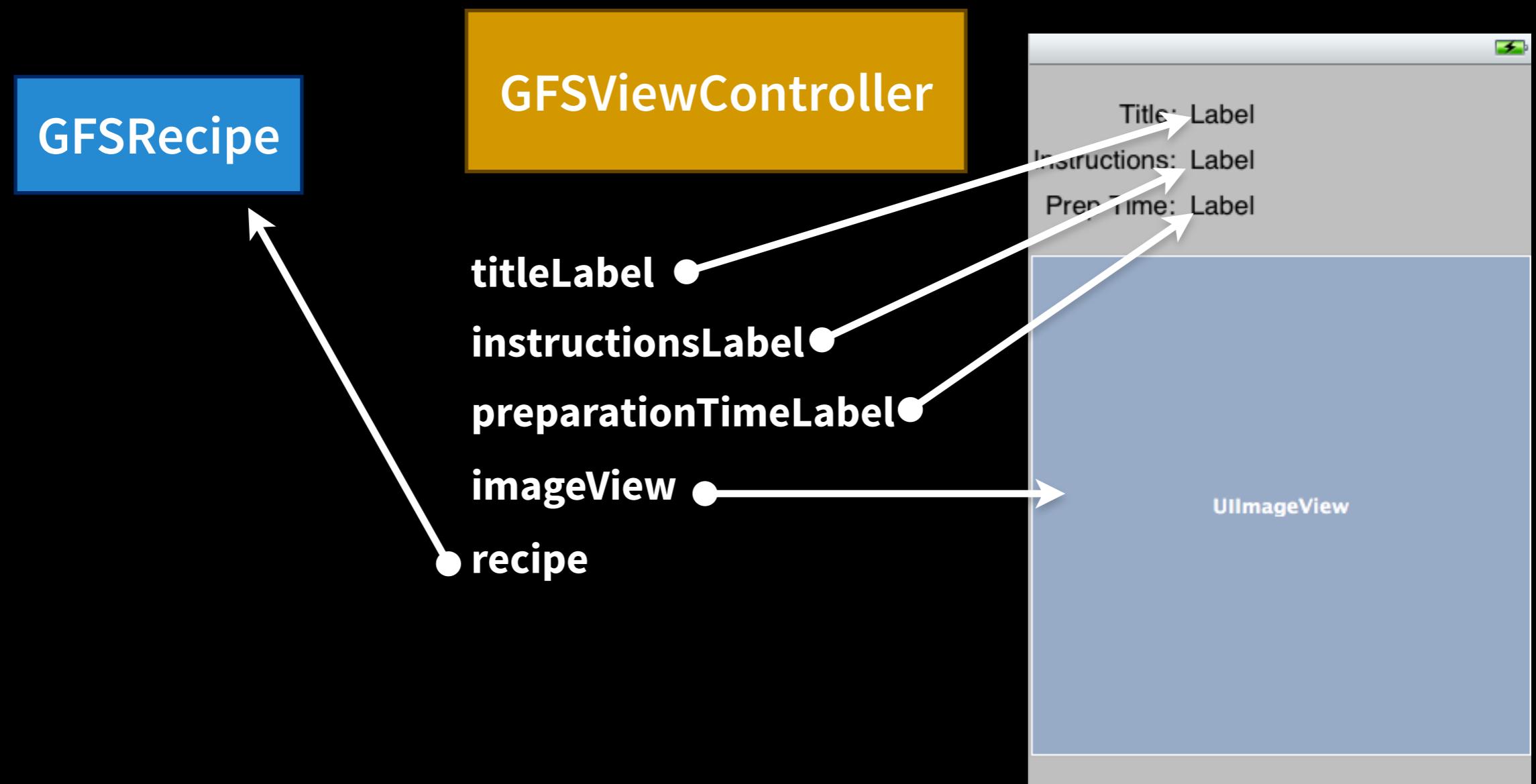
View Controller



View Controllers

- Manages a view and its subviews
 - On iPhone think “one screen worth of content”
 - On iPad think “one split pane / popover worth of content”
- Navigation
- Orientation
- Memory/Resource Management

Model View Controller



Controller

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

@interface GFSViewController : UIViewController

@property(nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UILabel *nameLabel;
@property(nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UILabel *directionsLabel;
@property(nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UILabel *preparationTimeLabel;
@property(nonatomic, weak) IBOutlet UIImageView *imageView;

@property(nonatomic, strong) GFSRecipe *recipe;

@end
```

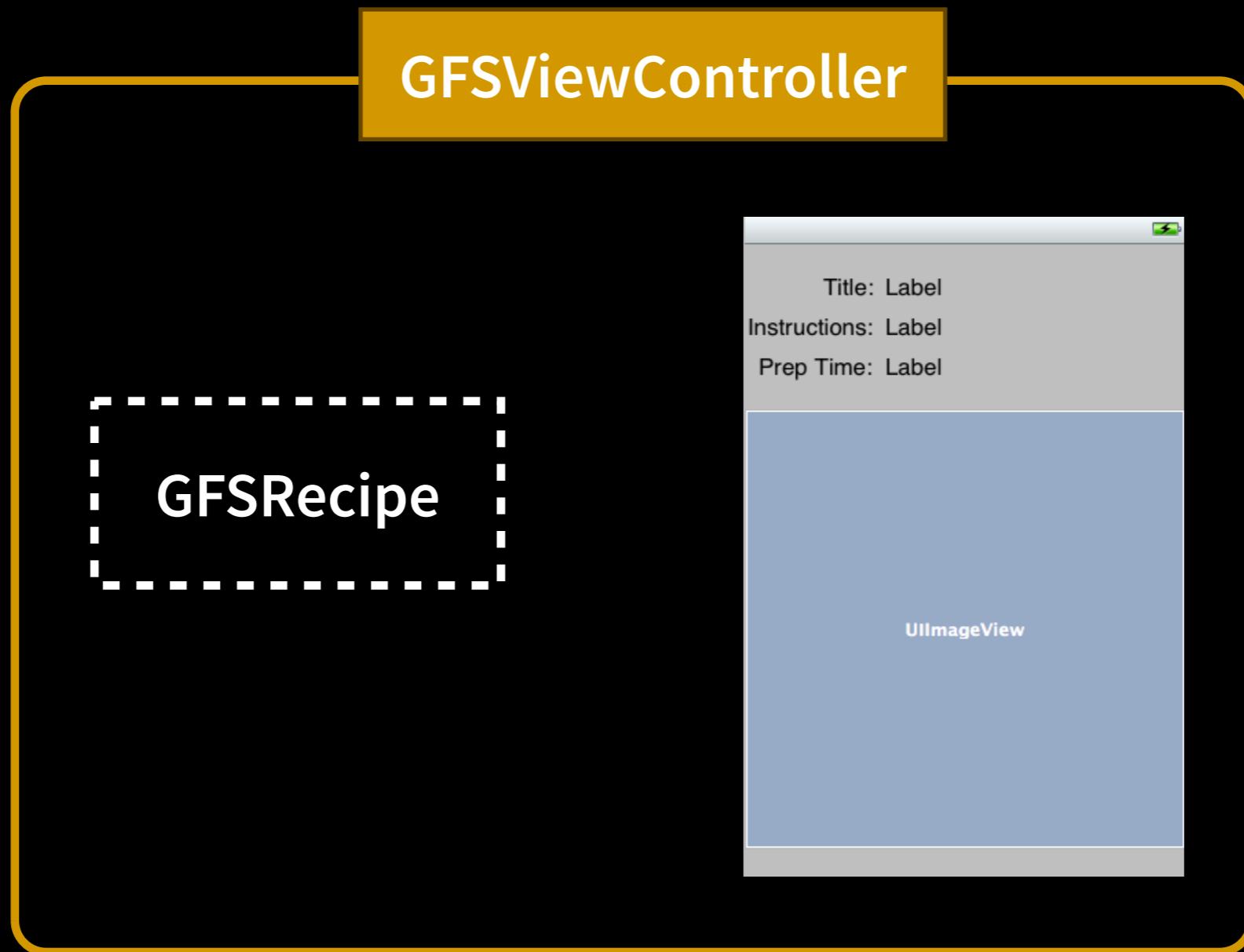
GFSViewController.h

Controller

```
- (void)viewDidLoad {
    [super viewDidLoad];
    self.nameLabel.text = self.recipe.name;
    self.directionsLabel.text = self.recipe.directions;
    self.preparationTimeLabel.text = self.recipe.preparationTime;
    if(nil != self.recipe.image) {
        self.imageView.image = self.recipe.image;
    }
}
```

Encapsulation

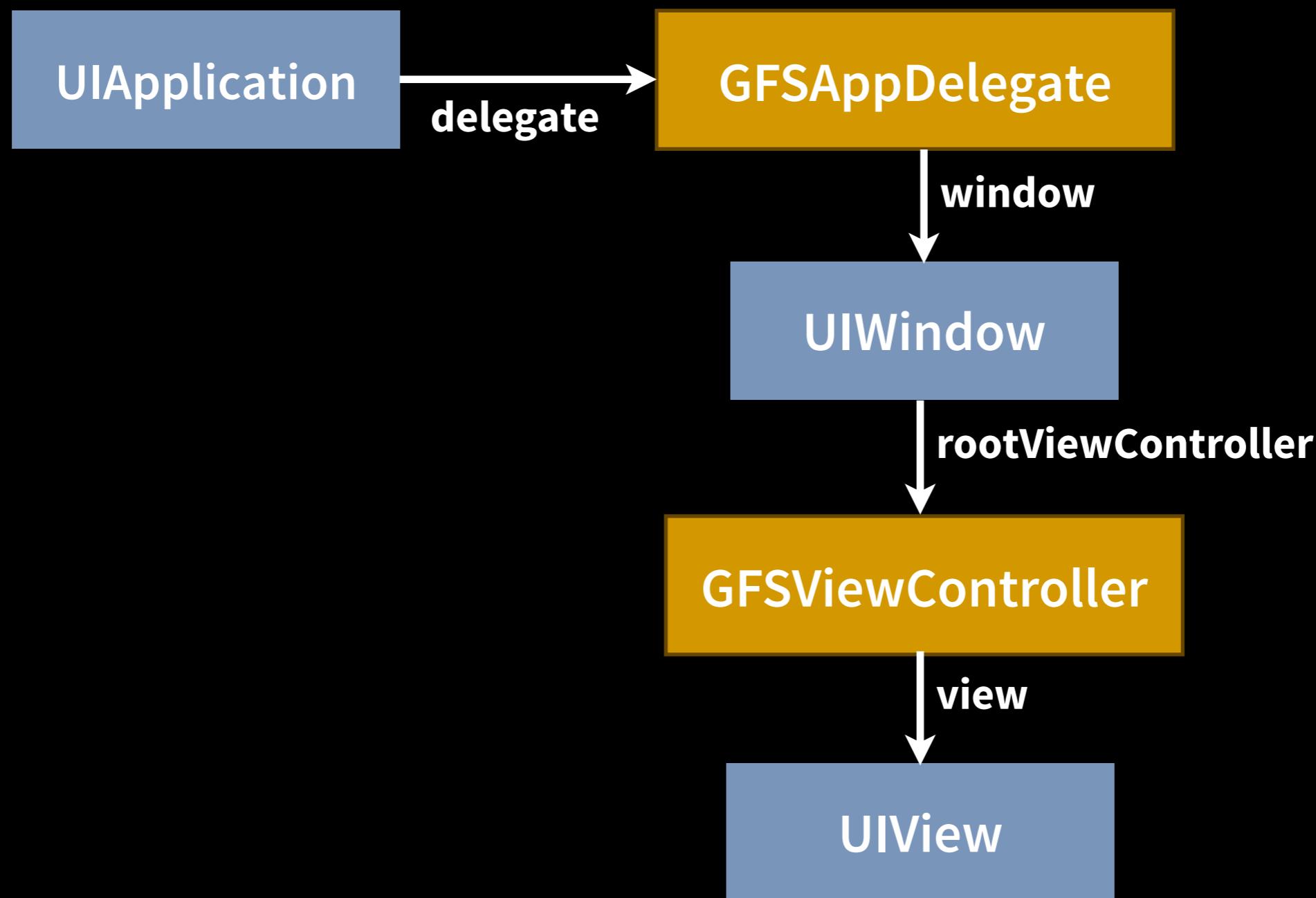
A view controller that can handle a single recipe



Where do we get the recipe?



The app delegate will provide it
One of the key objects created on app launch



Application Delegate

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
    didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {  
  
    NSString *directions = @"Put the flour and other dry ingredients in a bowl, \  
    stir in the eggs until evenly moist. Add chocolate chips and stir in until even. \  
    Place tablespoon sized portions on greased cookie sheet and bake at 350° for \  
    6 minutes.";  
  
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [[GFSRecipe alloc] init];  
    recipe.title = @"Chocolate Chip Cookies";  
    recipe.preparationTime = @15;  
    recipe.directions = directions;  
    recipe.image = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cookies.jpg"];  
  
    GFSViewController *viewController =  
        (GFSViewController *)self.window.rootViewController;  
    viewController.recipe = recipe;  
  
    return YES;  
}  
  
@end
```

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

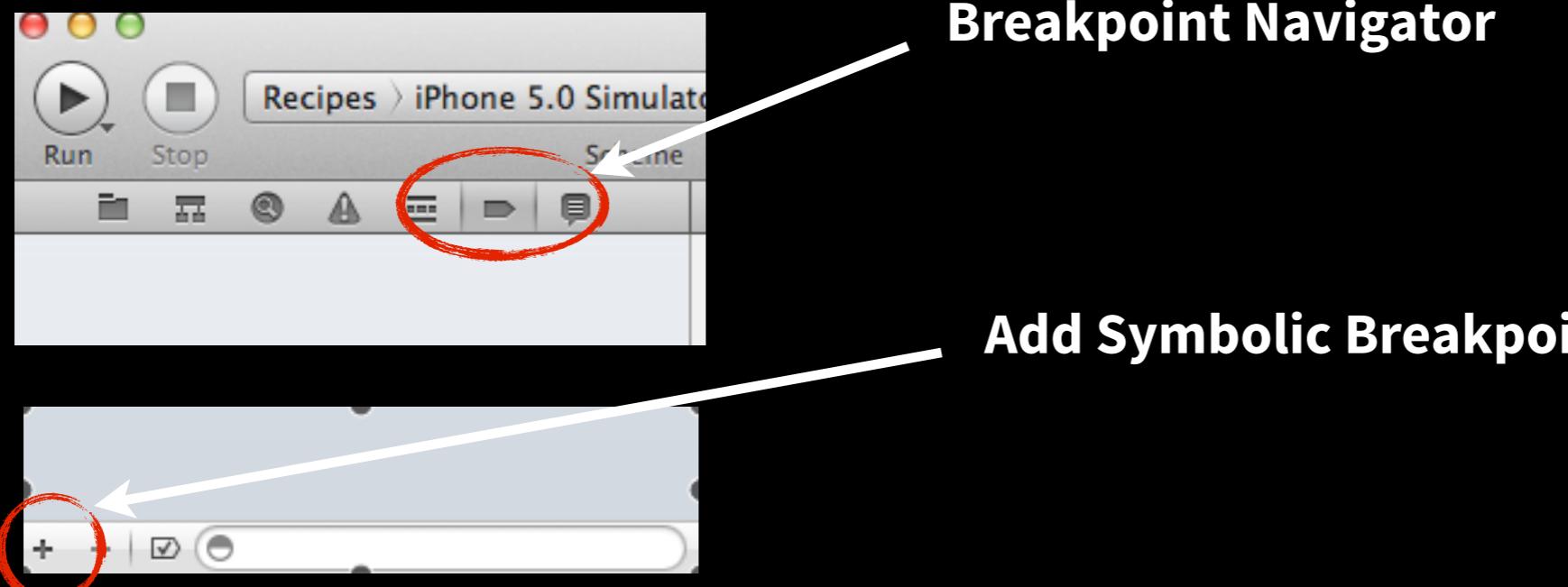
- Create the interface to display a recipe's info
 - Add outlets to view controller and make connections
 - Add recipe property to view controller
 - In App Delegate, create a recipe and hand it to view controller
 - Run the app
-
- Note: You can comment out, delete, or keep the practice code already in the App Delegate.

Xcode Debugger

For debugging, but also good for exploring

Figuring it out for yourself

Symbolic breakpoints



-[UIViewController view]

Figuring it out for yourself

Symbolic breakpoints

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface during debugging. The top menu bar displays "Recipes.xcodeproj" and "GFSAppDelegate.m". The toolbar includes "Run", "Stop", "Scheme", "Breakpoints", and "Editor". The "Breakpoints" tab is selected in the scheme bar.

The left sidebar shows the "Breakpoints" list, which is currently empty under "No Selection".

The main area consists of two panes:

- Debug Navigator (Left):** Shows the call stack for Thread 1. The stack frames are:
 - 0 -[UIViewController view]
 - 1 -[UIWindow addRootViewController:viewIfPossible]
 - 2 -[UIWindow _setHidden:forced:]
 - 3 -[UIWindow _orderFrontWithoutMakingKey]
 - 4 -[UIWindow makeKeyAndVisible]
 - 5 -[GFSAppDelegate application:didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:]
 - 6 -[UIApplication _callInitializationDelegatesForURL:payload:suspended:]
 - 7 -[UIApplication _runWithURL:payload:launchOrientation:statusBarStyle:s...]
 - 8 -[UIApplication handleEvent:withNewEvent:]
 - 9 -[UIApplication sendEvent:]
 - 10 _UIApplicationHandleEvent
 - 11 PurpleEventCallback
 - 12 __CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE1_PERFORM_FUNCTION_
 - 13 __CFRunLoopDoSource1
 - 14 __CFRunLoopRun
 - 15 CFRunLoopRunSpecific
 - 16 CFRunLoopRunInMode
 - 17 -[UIApplication _run]
 - 18 UIApplicationMain
 - 19 main
- Source Editor (Right):** Displays the GFSAppDelegate.m file. The code is:

```
1 //  
2 // GFSAppDelegate.m  
3 // Recipes  
4 //  
5 // Created by Bill Dudney on 2/21/12.  
6 // Copyright (c) 2012 Gala Factory Software, LLC. All rights reserved.  
7 //  
8  
9 #import "GFSAppDelegate.h"  
10  
11 #import "GFSViewController.h"  
12  
13 @implementation GFSAppDelegate  
14  
15 @synthesize window = _window;  
16 @synthesize viewController = _viewController;  
17  
18 - (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
19 didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {  
20     self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds]];  
21     self.viewController = [[GFSViewController alloc] initWithNibName:@"GFSViewController"  
22                             bundle:nil];  
23  
24     self.window.rootViewController = self.viewController;  
25     [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];  
26     return YES;  
27 }  
28  
29 - (void) applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application  
30 {  
31     // Sent when the application is about to move from active to inactive state. This can  
32     // occur for certain types of temporary interruptions (such as an incoming phone call  
33     // or SMS message) or when the user quits the application and it begins the transition  
34     // to the background state.  
35     // Use this method to pause ongoing tasks, disable timers, and throttle down OpenGL ES  
36     // frame rates. Games should use this method to pause the game.  
37 }  
38  
39 - (void) applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)application  
40 {  
41     // Use this method to release shared resources, save user data, invalidate timers, and  
42     // store enough application state information to restore your application to its  
43     // current state in case it is terminated later.  
44     // If your application supports background execution, this method is called instead of  
45     // applicationWillTerminate: when the user quits.  
46 }
```

A green arrow points to the line `- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {`, indicating it is the current breakpoint. The status bar at the bottom shows "Thread 1: breakpoint 1.1".

Watch Me

Table Views

Table views

An iOS app workhorse

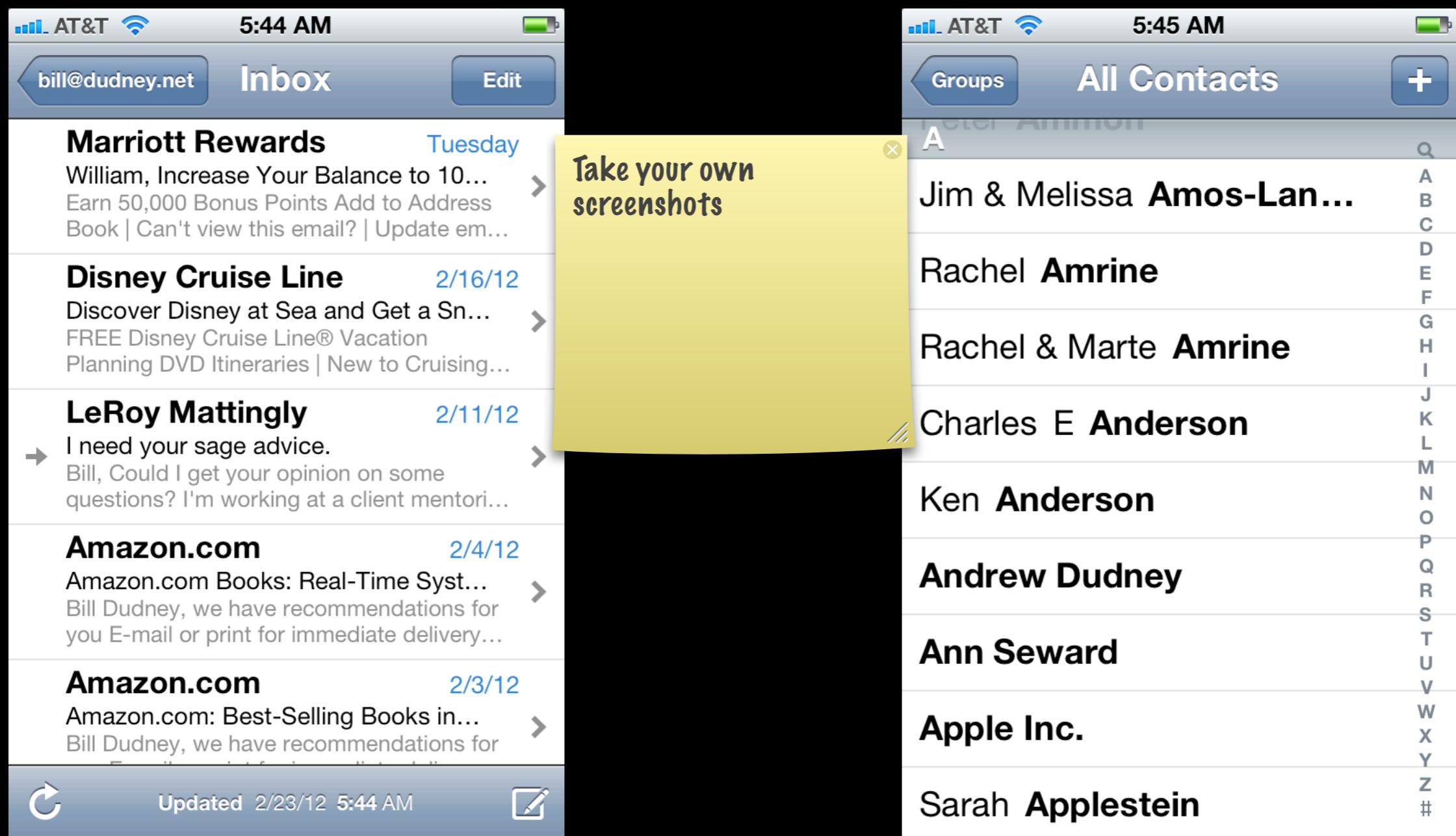
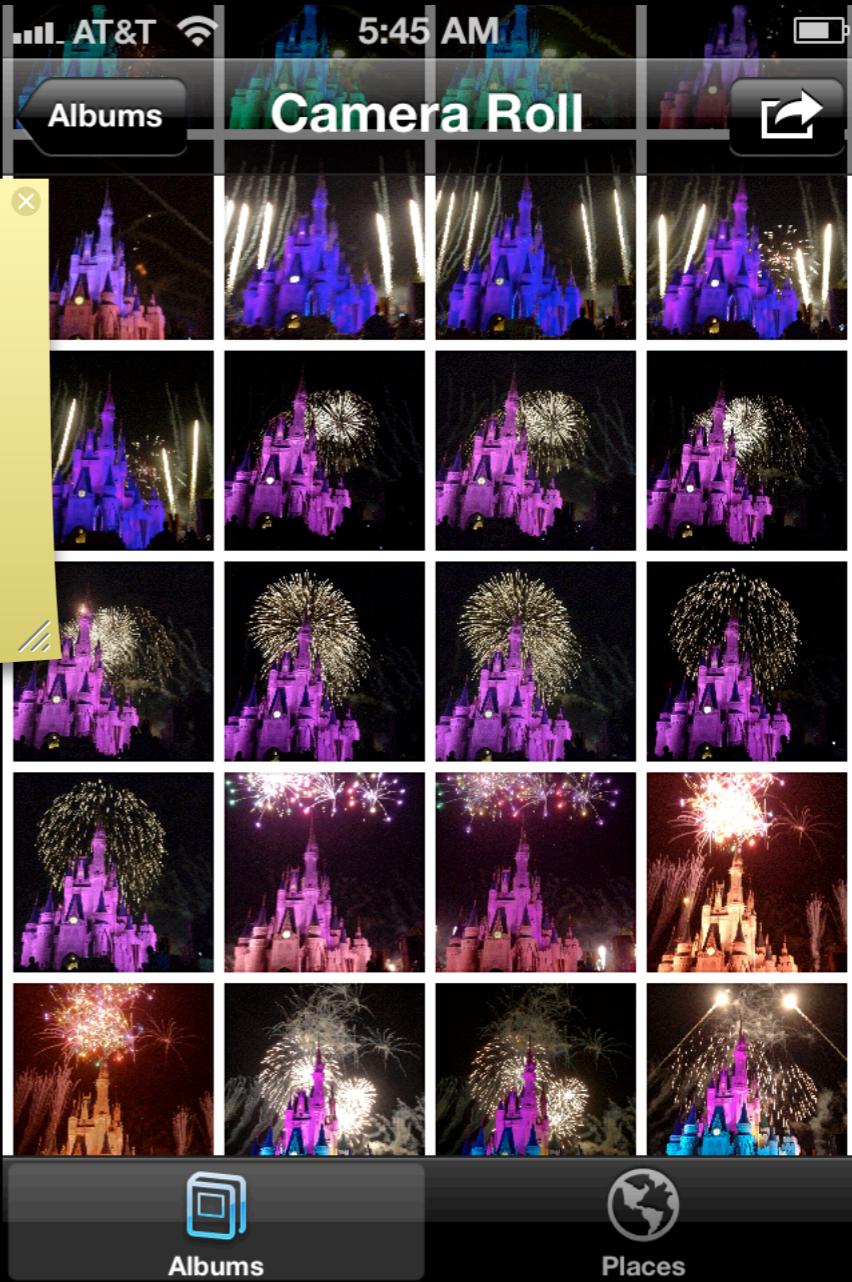


Table views

An iOS app workhorse



Anatomy of a table view

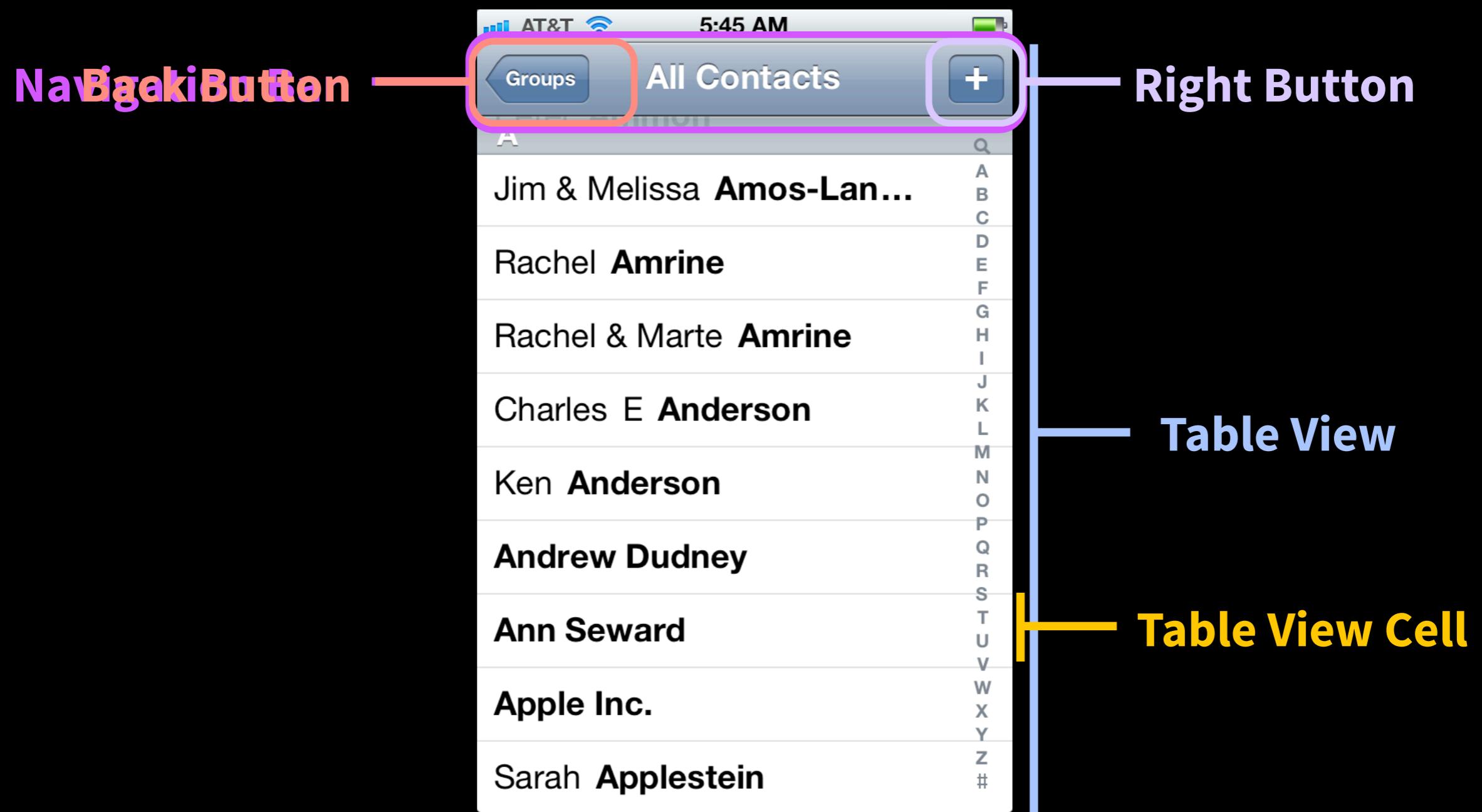


Table views display a variety of data

How can it be so flexible?

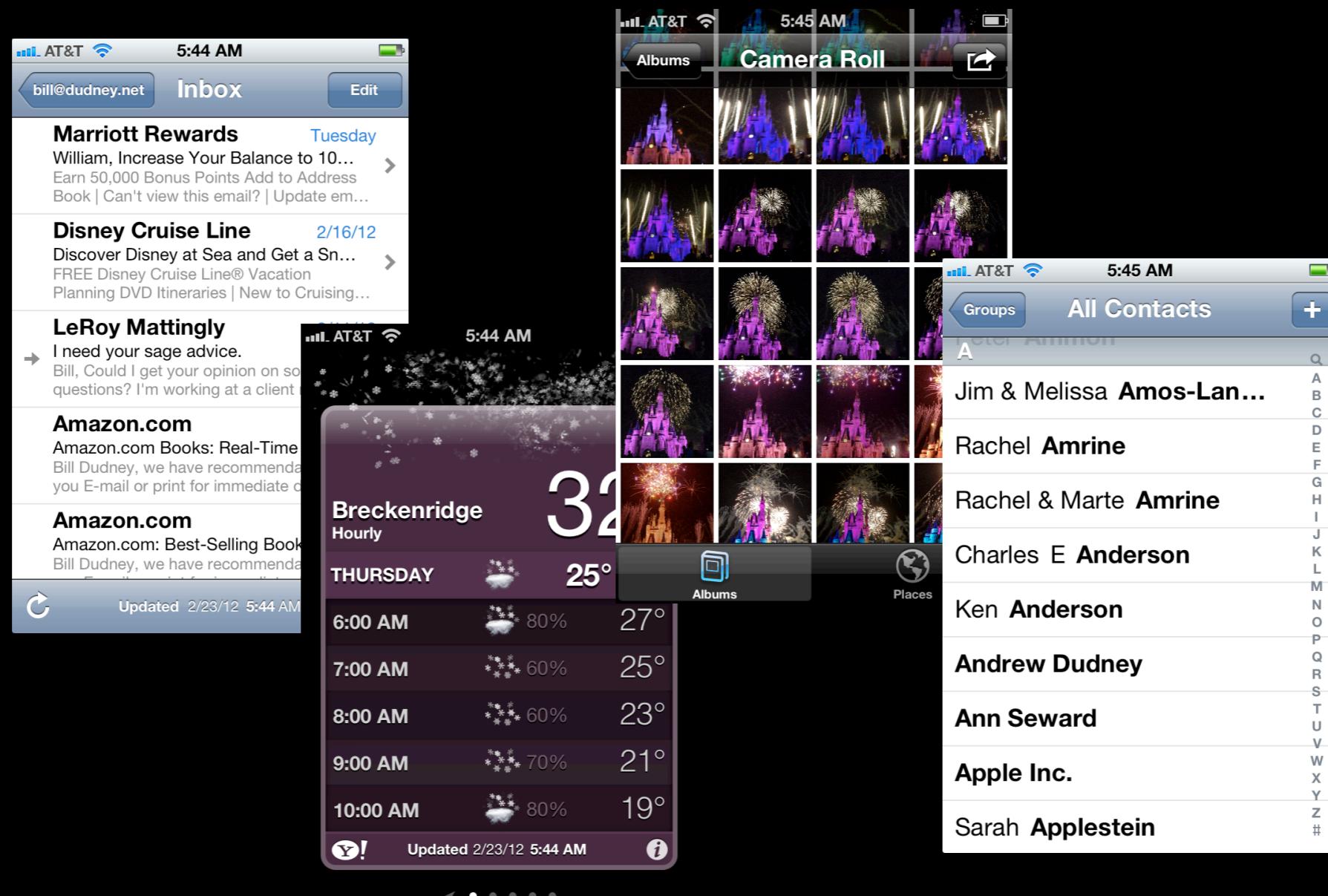
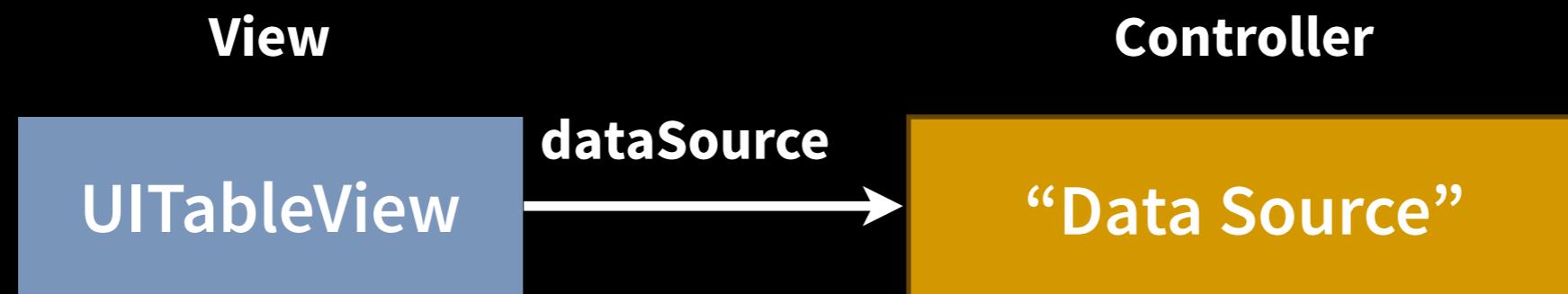


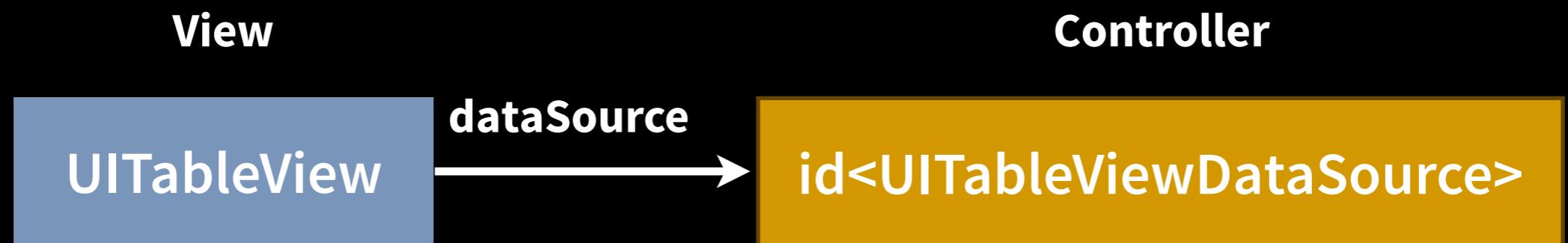
Table view works with a data source

Responsibility split between view and controller



Data source protocol defines interaction

Methods the table view expects



UITableViewDataSource

```
@protocol UITableViewDataSource <NSObject>
```

```
@required
```

- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section;
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath;

```
@optional
```

- (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tv;

```
...
```

```
@end
```

UITableViewDataSource

```
@protocol UITableViewDataSource <NSObject>
```

```
@required
```

- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section;
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath;

```
@optional
```

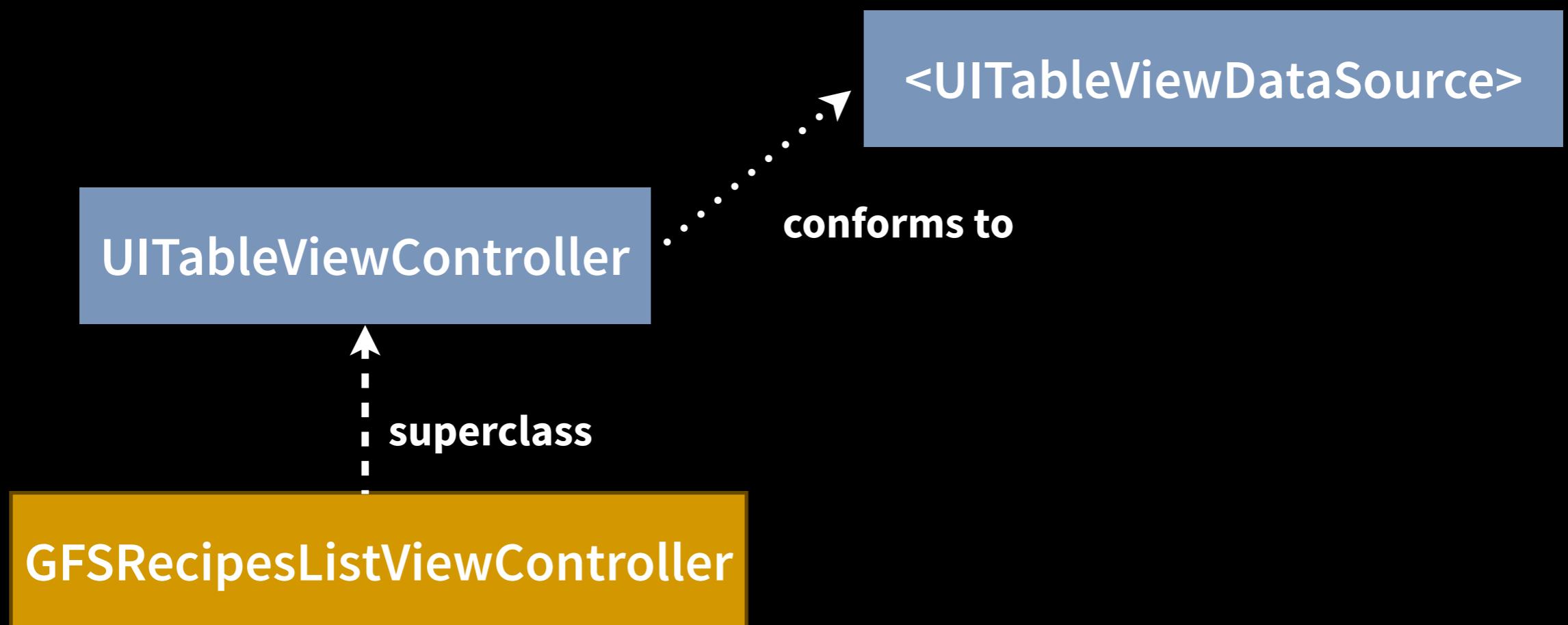
- (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tv;

```
...
```

```
@end
```

UITableViewController

View controller subclass designed for table views



Let's Build

Choose a template for your new file:

The screenshot shows the 'Choose a template for your new file' dialog in Xcode. On the left, there are two sections: 'iOS' and 'OS X'. Under 'iOS', 'Cocoa Touch' is selected, showing sub-options: 'Cocoa Touch', 'C and C++', 'User Interface', 'Core Data', 'Resource', and 'Other'. Under 'OS X', similar options are listed. In the center, several template icons are displayed: 'Objective-C class' (selected), 'Objective-C category', 'Objective-C class extension', and 'Objective-C protocol'. Below these, a 'Test' icon is shown above the text 'Objective-C test case class'. At the bottom, a large preview window shows the 'Objective-C class' template again with the text 'An Objective-C class, with implementation and header files.' A 'Cancel' button is at the bottom left, and 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons are at the bottom right.

iOS

Cocoa Touch

C and C++

User Interface

Core Data

Resource

Other

OS X

Cocoa

C and C++

User Interface

Core Data

Resource

Other

Objective-C class

Objective-C category

Objective-C class extension

Objective-C protocol

Test

Objective-C test case class

Objective-C class

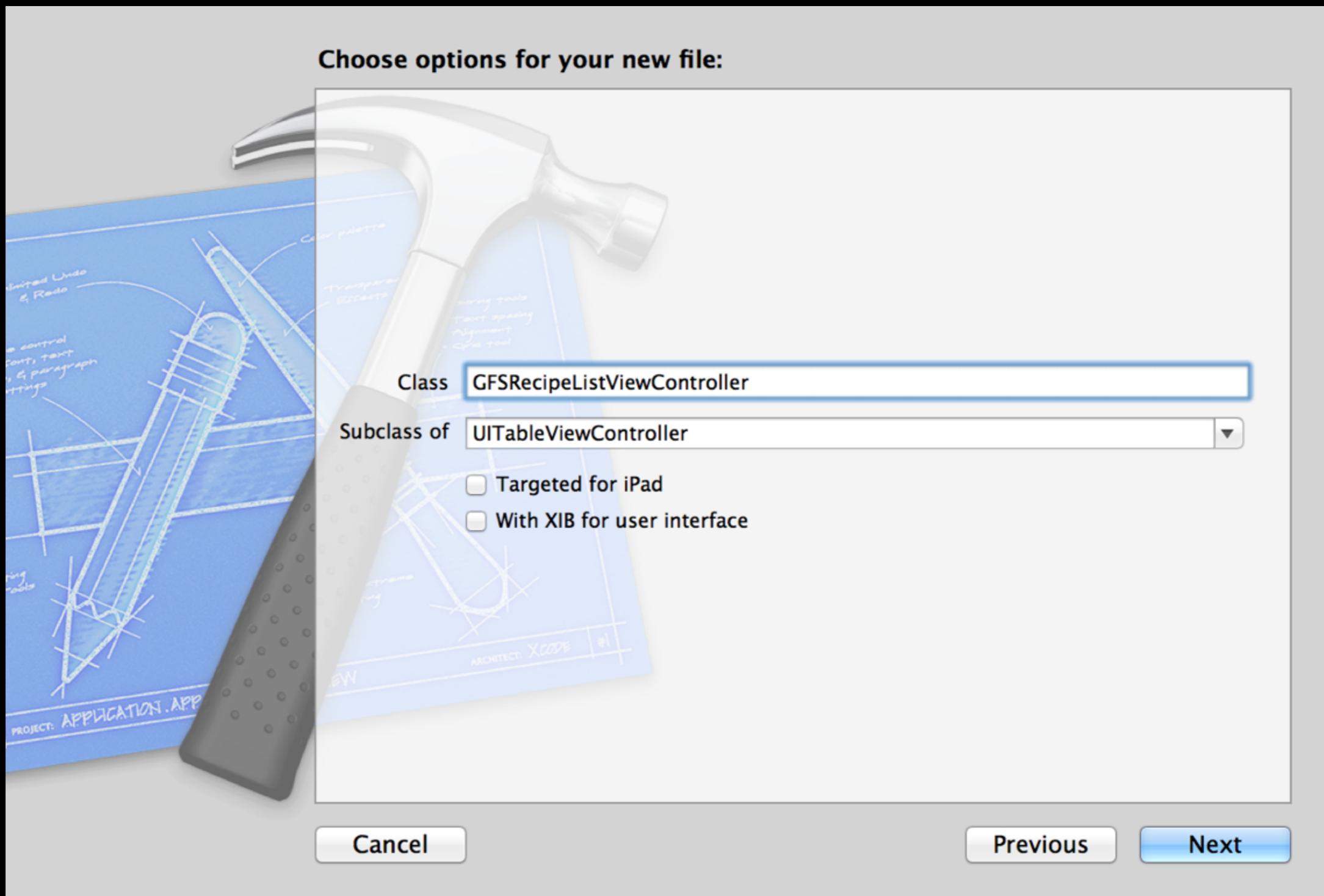
An Objective-C class, with implementation and header files.

Cancel

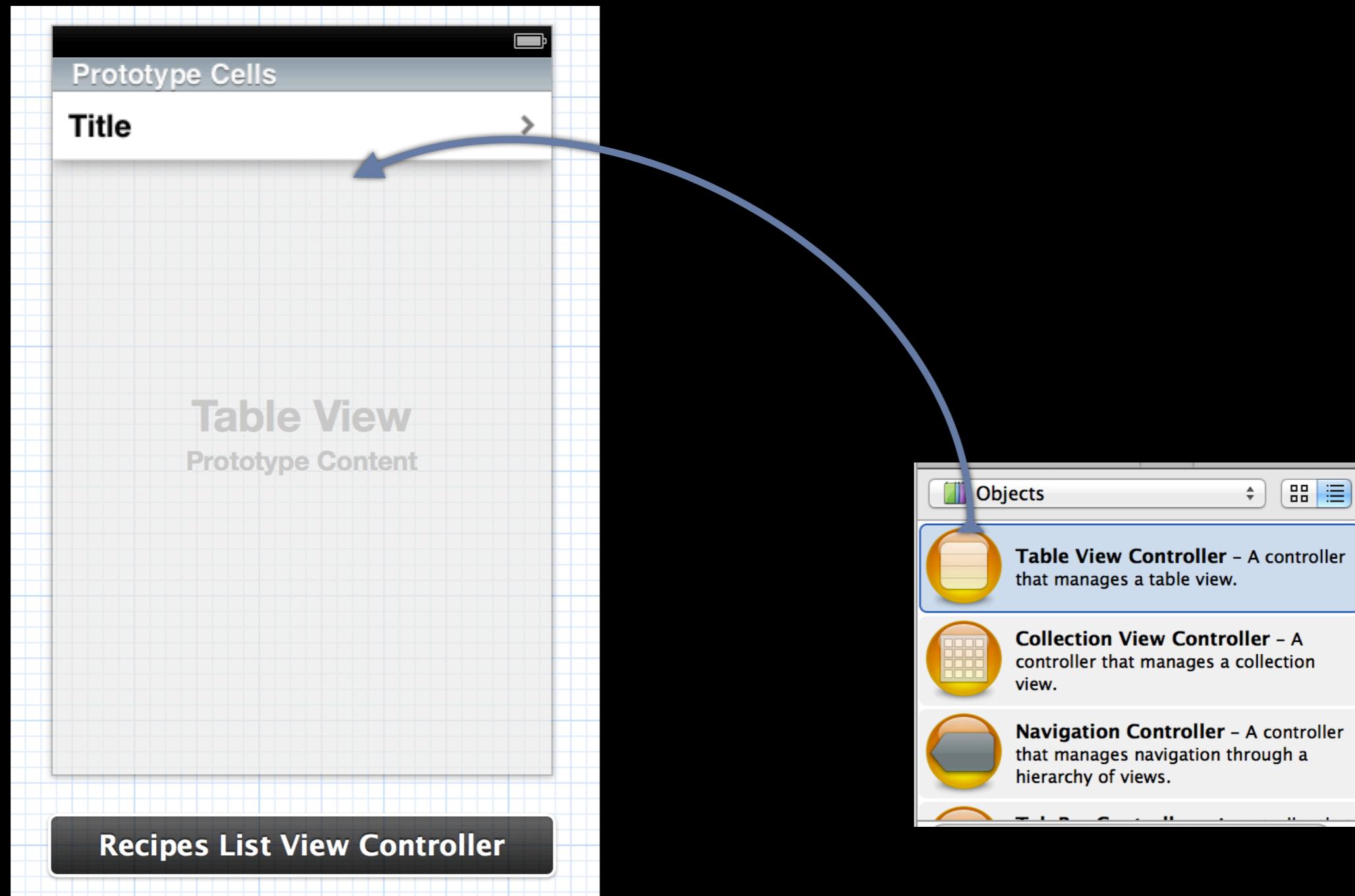
Previous

Next

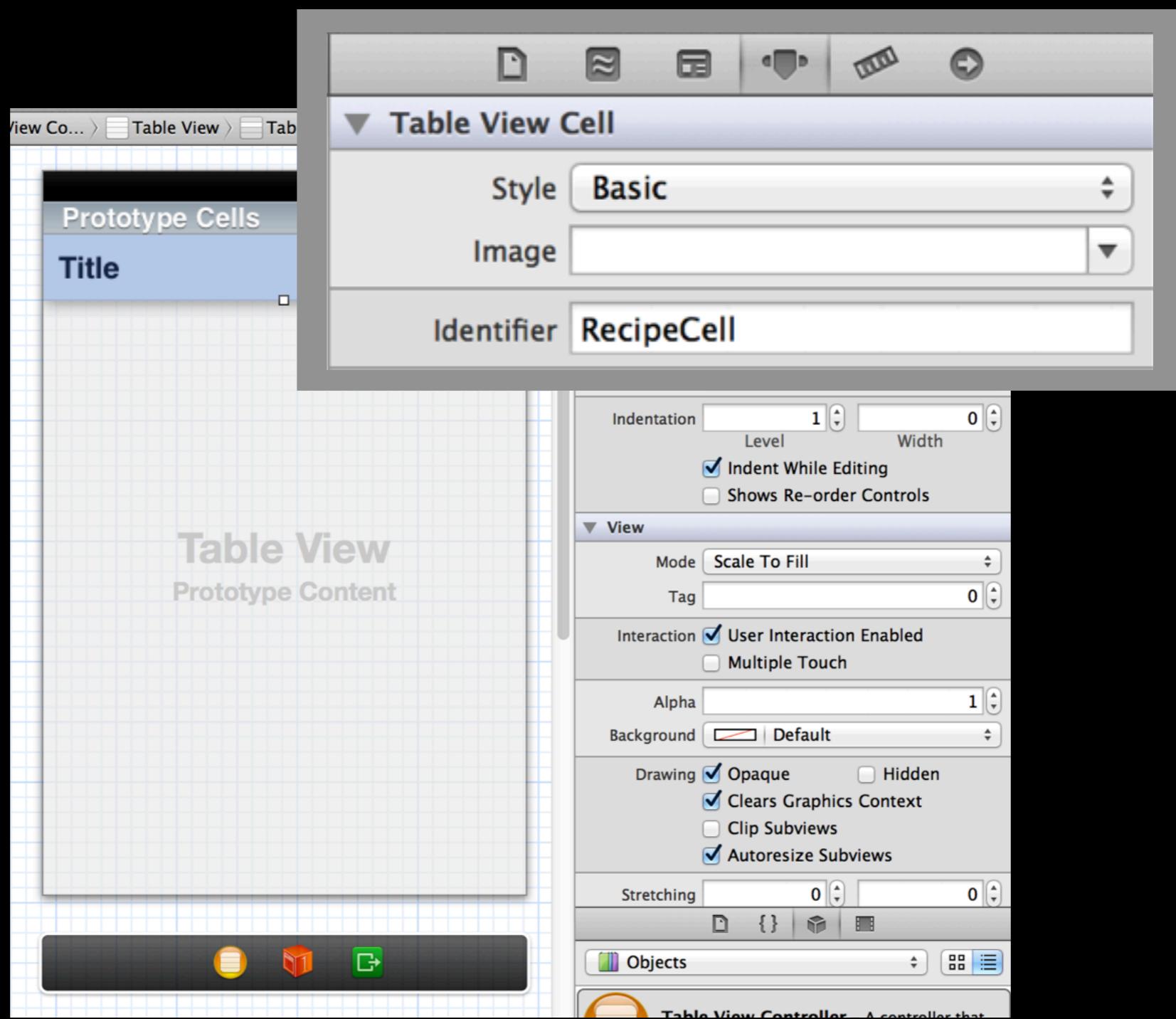
UITableViewController subclass



Add Table View Controller to Storyboard

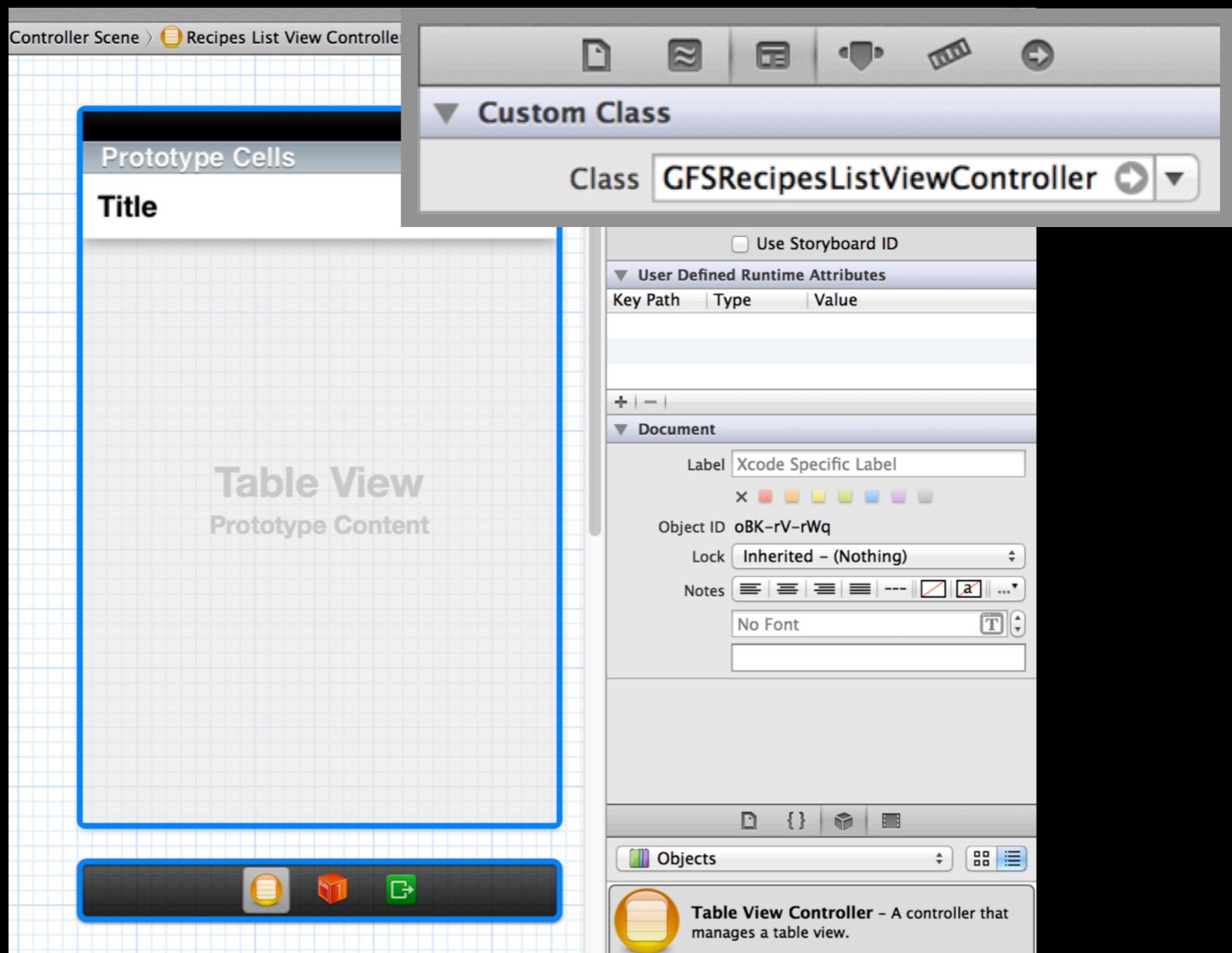


Set Up Prototype Cell



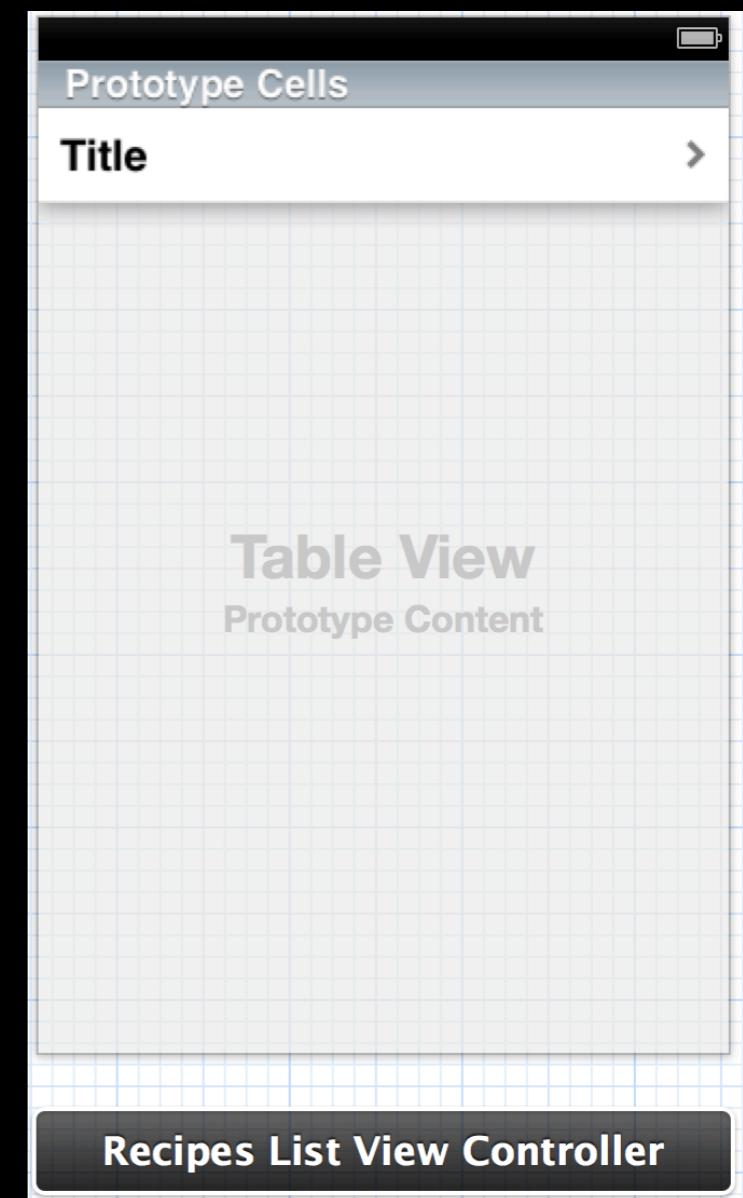
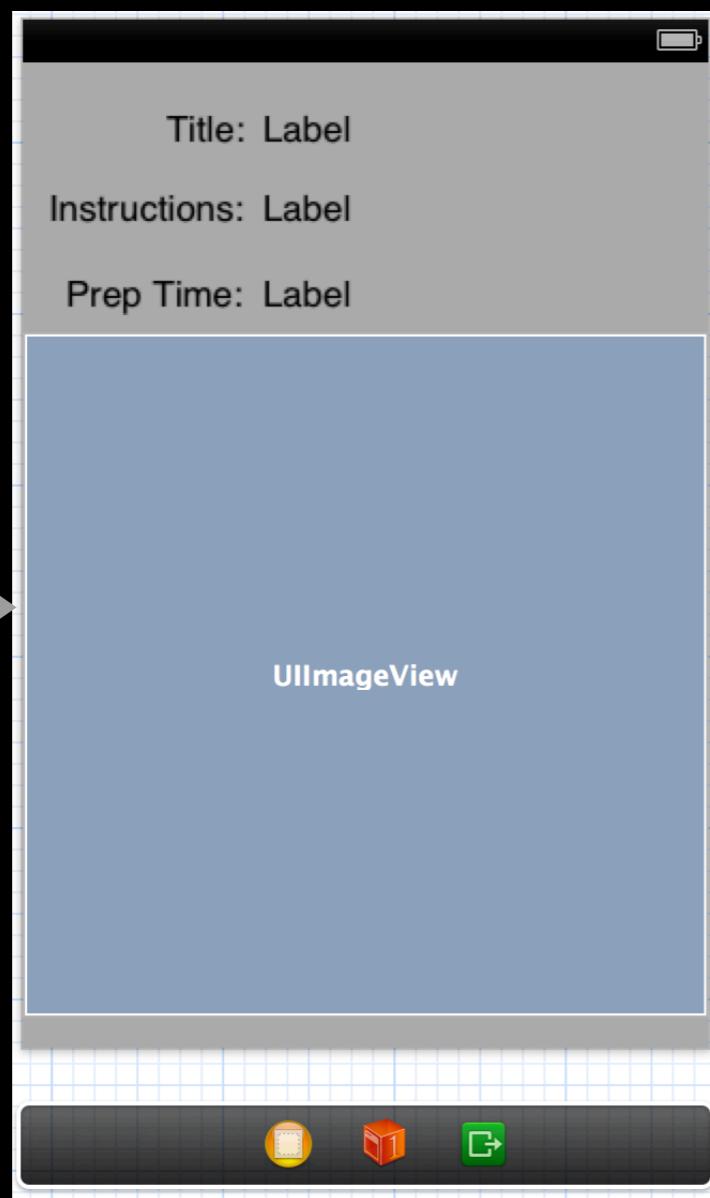
Set Custom Class

Use our custom table view controller class



Set Initial View Controller

Drag the arrow to indicate first scene on app launch



Template Table View Controller Code

```
- (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tableView {
    #warning Potentially incomplete method implementation.
    // Return the number of sections.
    return 0;
}

- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView
    numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section {
    #warning Incomplete method implementation.
    // Return the number of rows in the section.
    return 0;
}

- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {
    static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"Cell";
    UITableViewCell *cell =
        [tableView dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:CellIdentifier
            forIndexPath:indexPath];

    // Configure the cell...

    return cell;
}
```

Recipes List View Controller

```
@interface GFSRecipeListViewController : UITableViewController  
@property(nonatomic, strong) NSArray *recipes;  
@end
```

Recipes List View Controller

```
- (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tableView {  
    return 1;  
}  
}
```

Recipes List View Controller

```
- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView  
numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section {  
  
    return [self.recipes count];  
  
}
```

Recipes List View Controller

```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView  
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {  
  
    static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"RecipeCell";  
  
    UITableViewCell *cell =  
        [tableView dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:CellIdentifier  
                                 forIndexPath:indexPath];  
  
    UITableViewCell *recipe = [self.recipes objectAtIndex:indexPath.row];  
    cell.textLabel.text = recipe.name;  
  
    return cell;  
}
```

Encapsulation

A view controller that can handle a list of recipes

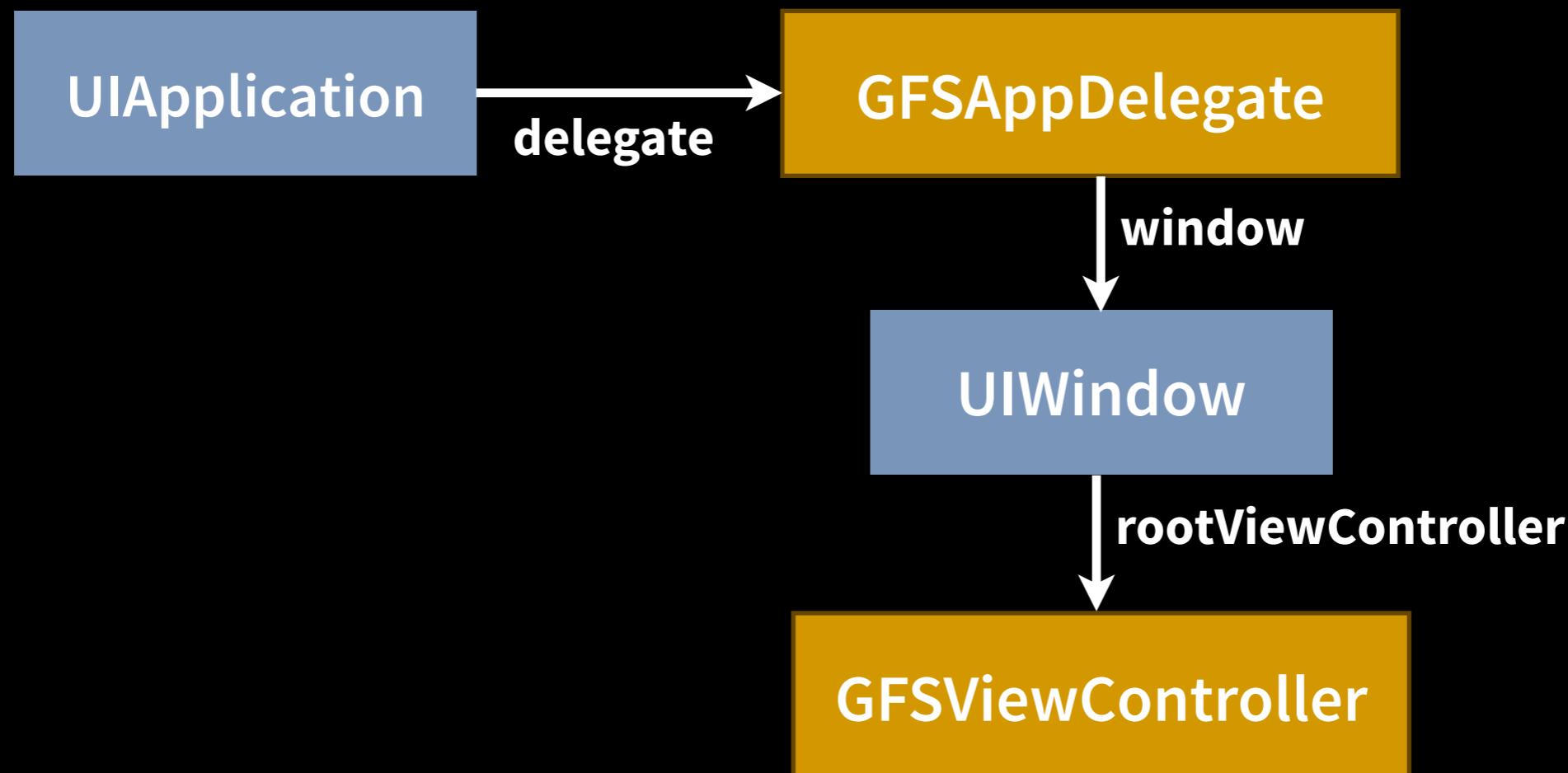


Where do we get the recipe list?



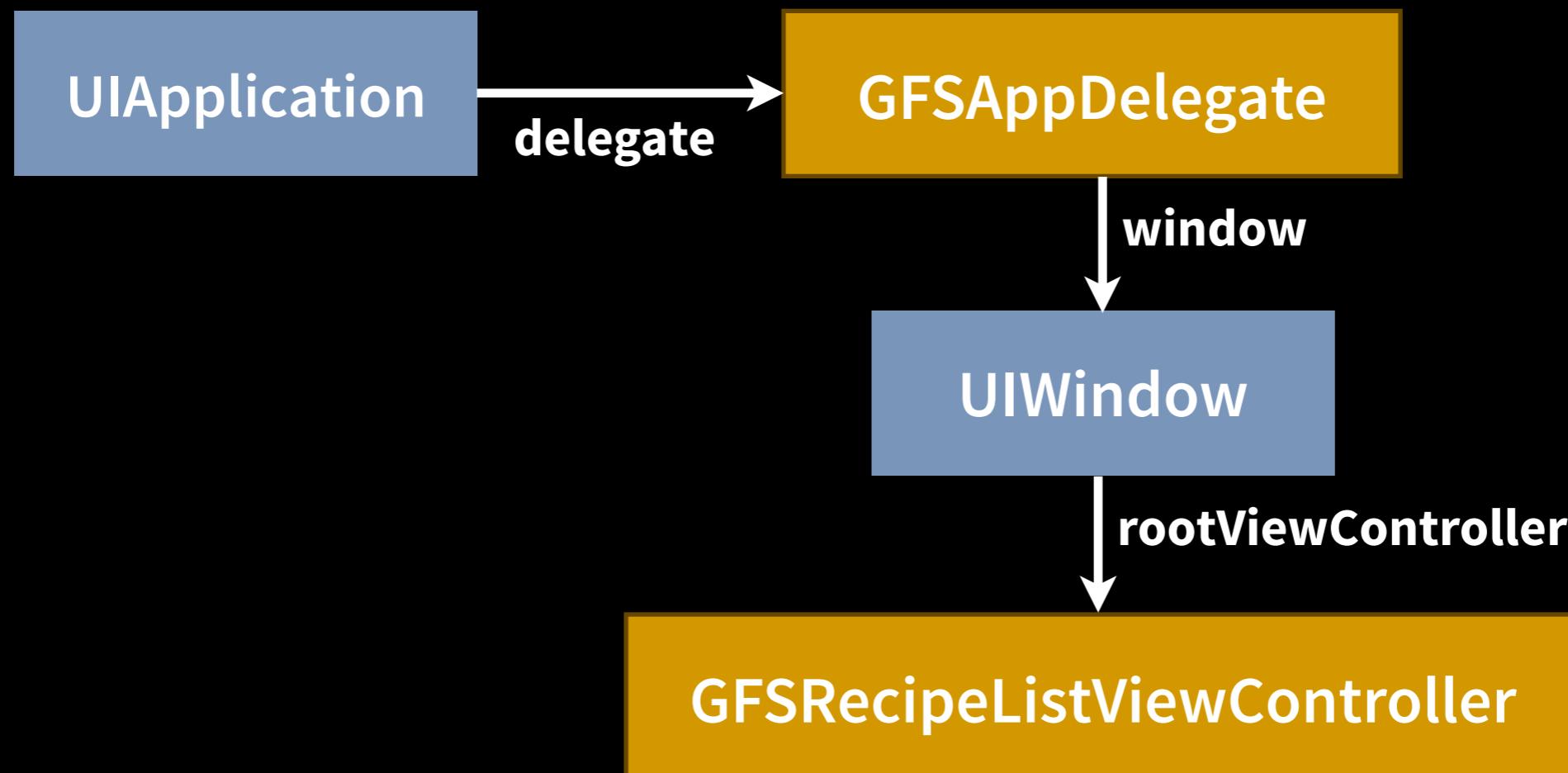
Objects revisited

We've changed our rootViewController



Objects revisited

We've changed our `rootViewController`



Making Recipes

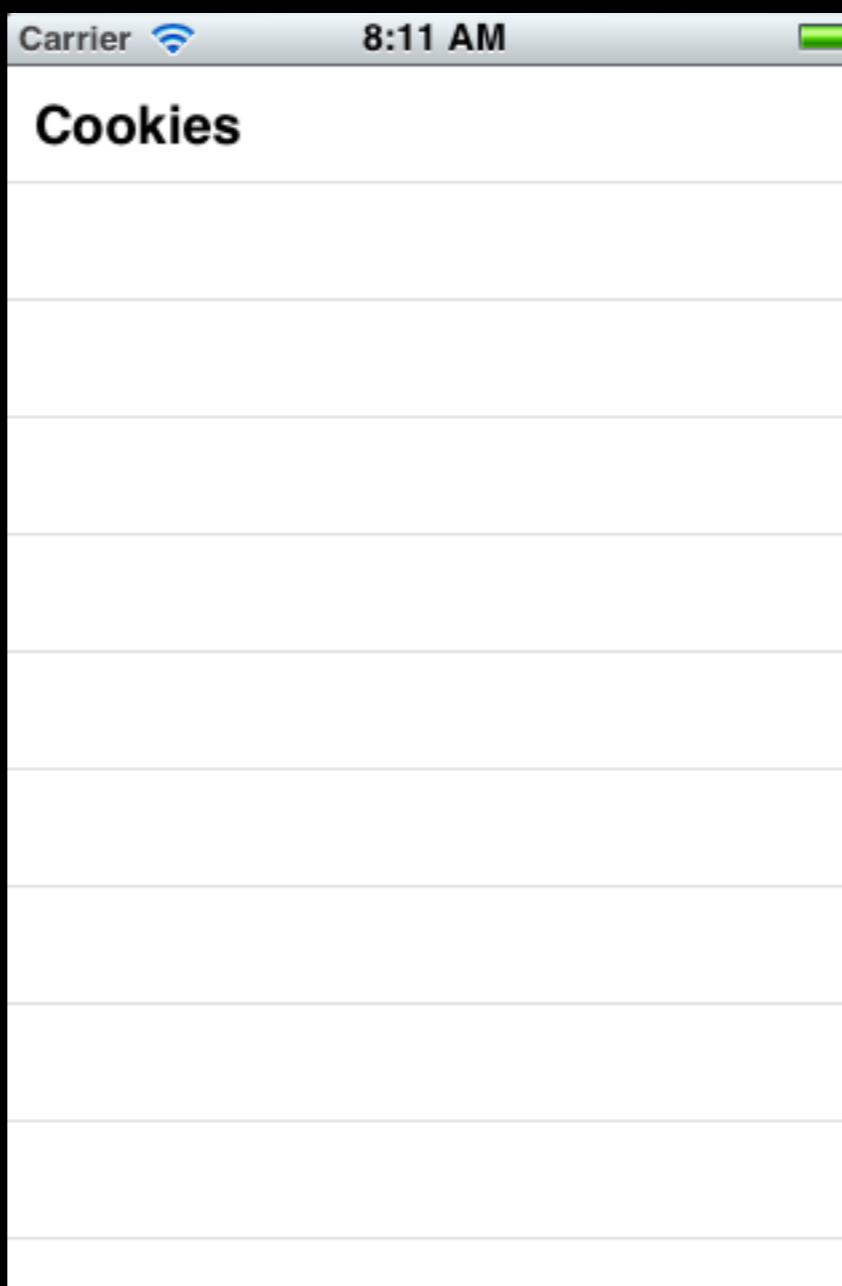
```
- (NSArray *)makeRecipes {  
    NSMutableArray *recipes = [NSMutableArray array];  
  
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [[GFSRecipe alloc] init];  
    recipe.title = @"Cookies";  
    recipe.instructions = @"mix the stuff with the other st  
    recipe.preparationTime = @15;  
  
    [recipes addObject:recipe];  
  
    return [recipes copy];  
}
```



Application Delegate

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
    didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {  
  
    GFSRecipeListViewController *viewController =  
        (GFSRecipeListViewController *)self.window.rootViewController;  
  
    viewController.recipes = [self makeRecipes];  
  
    return YES;  
}  
  
@end
```

Results



Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

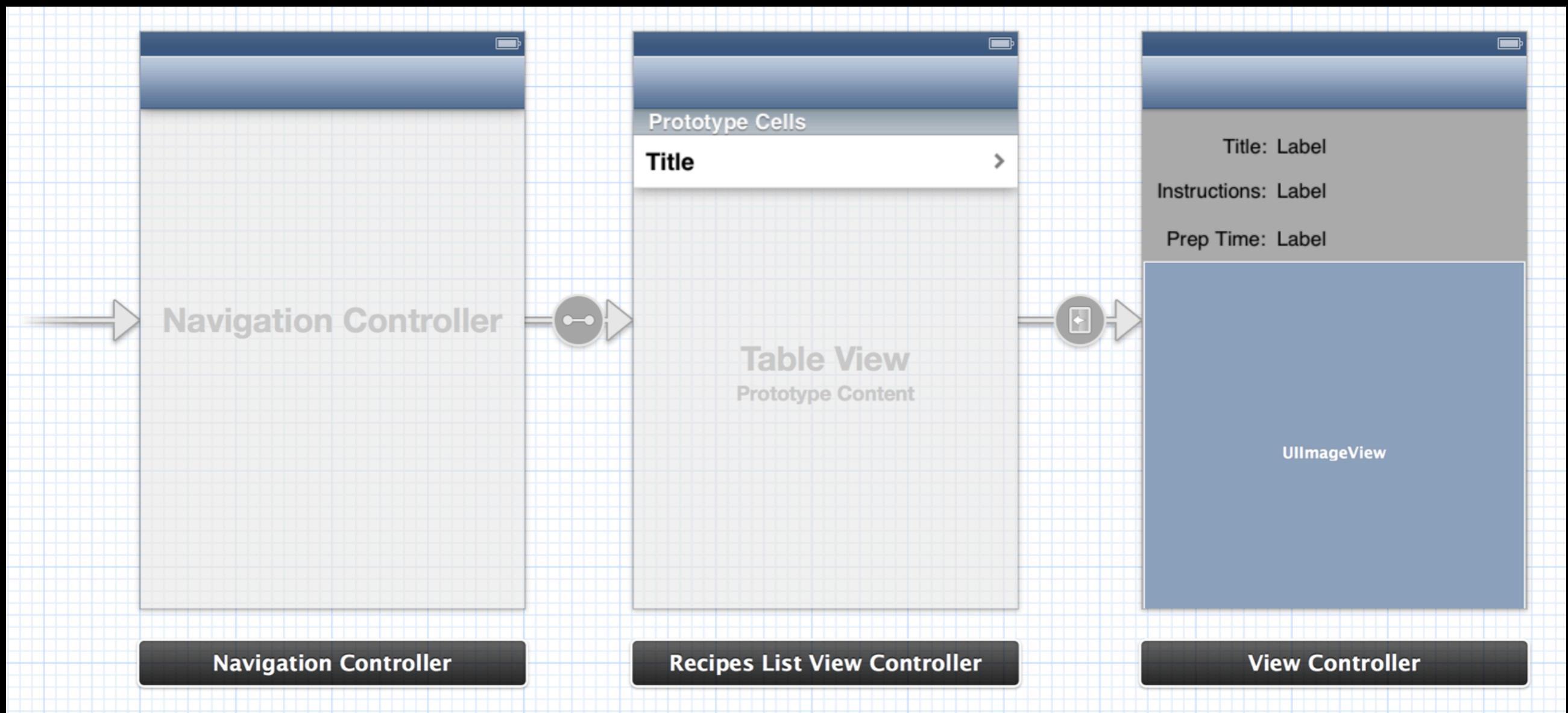
- Create the UITableViewController subclass
- Add table view controller in storyboard and set subclass
- Change the initial view controller in storyboard
- Edit table view controller subclass to handle array of recipes
- In app delegate, move recipe creation to separate method
- Put the array of recipes into the table view controller
- Run

Recipes_01 —> Recipes_02

Storyboards and Navigation

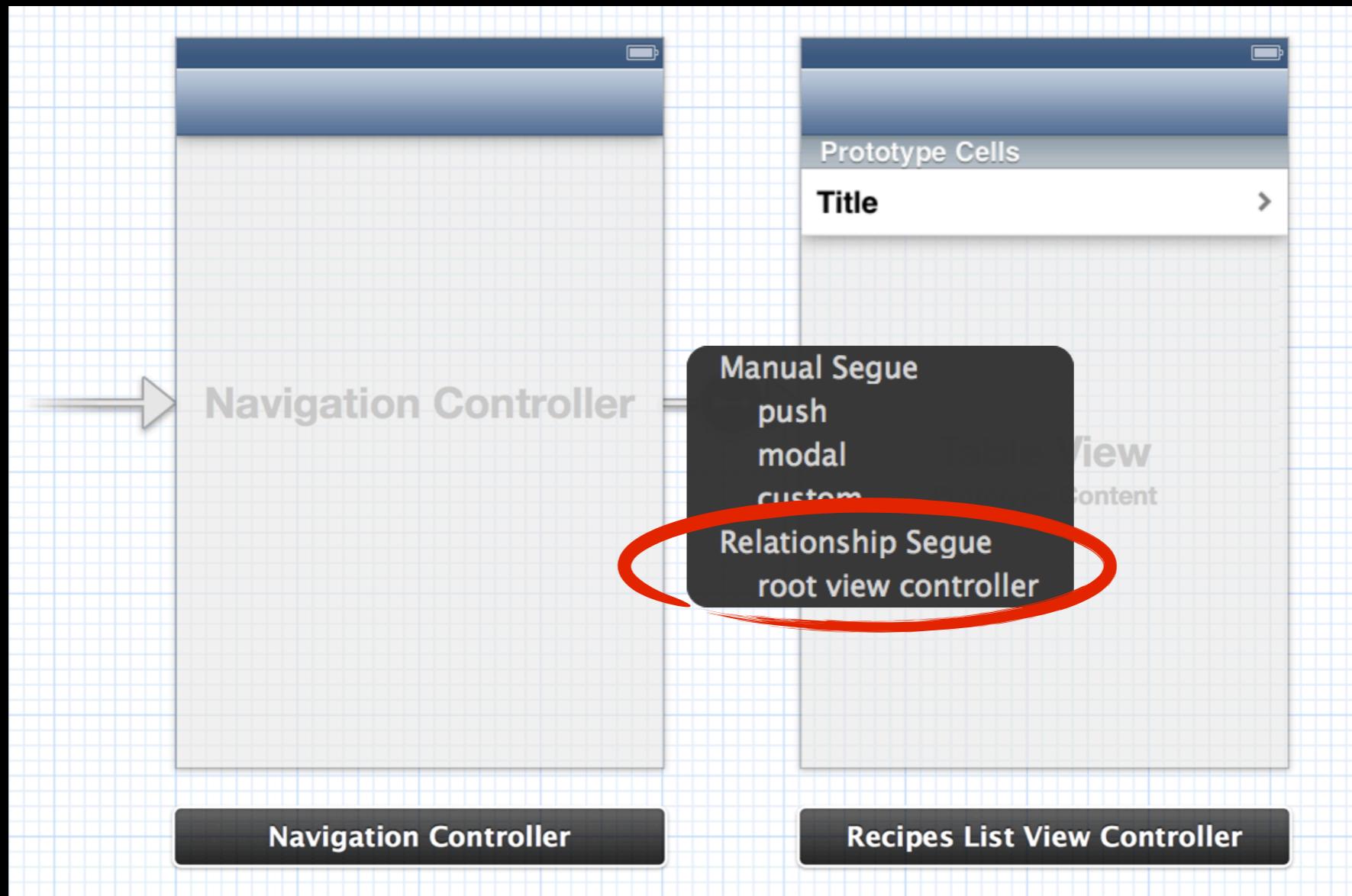
Storyboards

Scenes and Segues



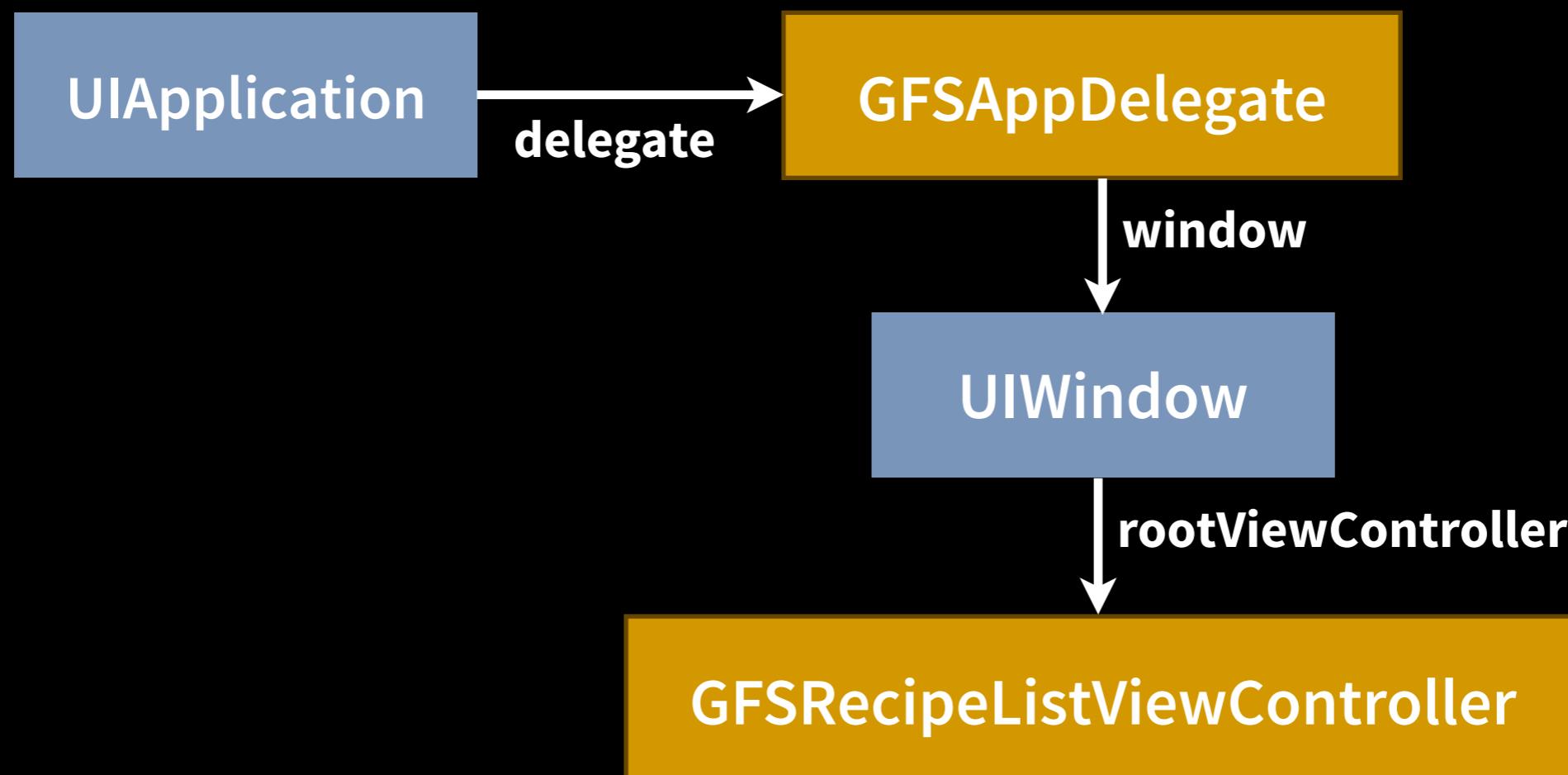
Add Navigation Controller

Control-Drag to the Table View



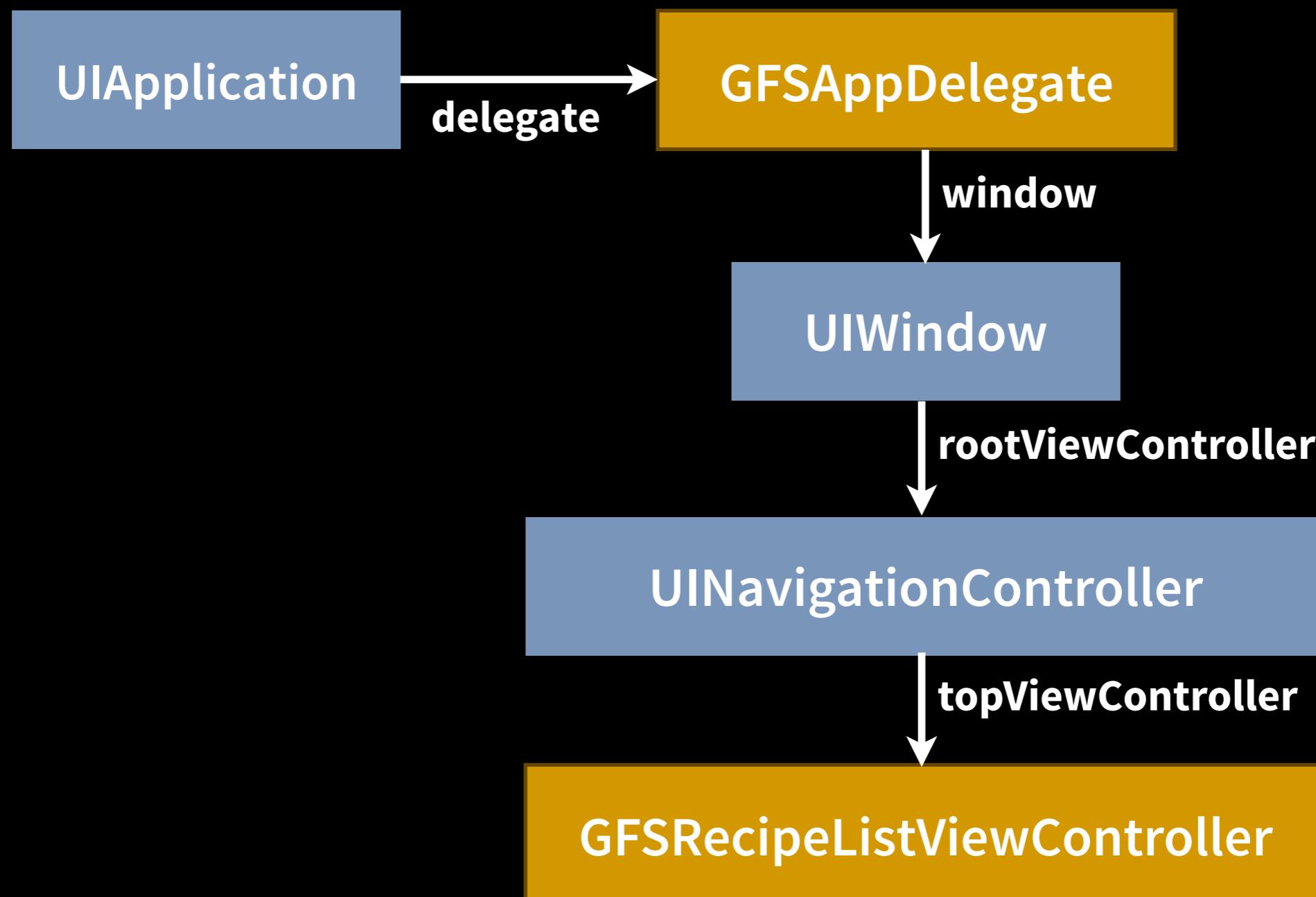
Objects revisited

We've changed our `rootViewController` again



Objects revisited

We've changed our `rootViewController` again

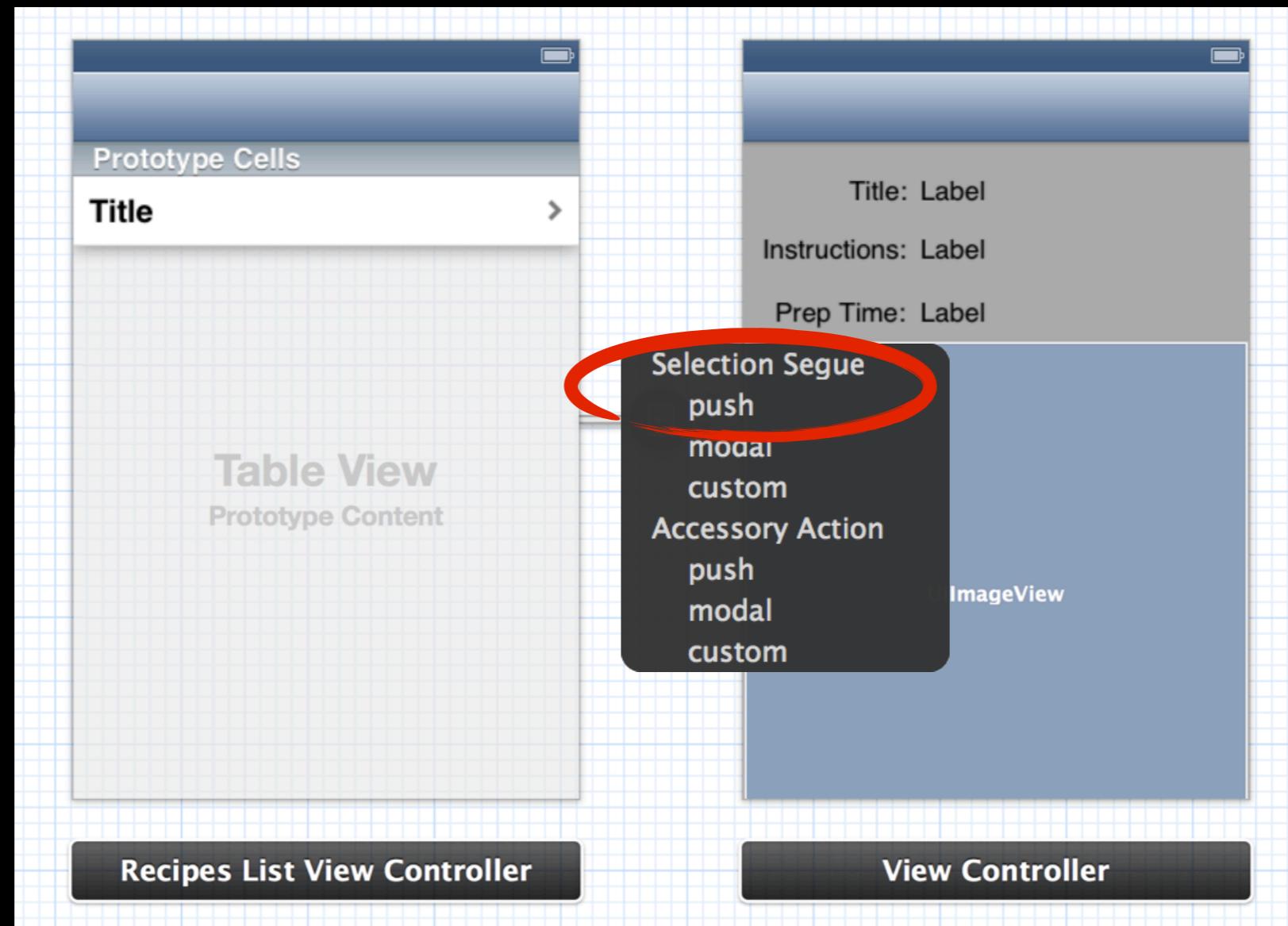


Application Delegate

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
    didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {  
  
    UINavigationController *navController =  
        (UINavigationController *)self.window.rootViewController;  
  
    GFSRecipeListViewController *viewController =  
        (GFSRecipeListViewController *) navController.topViewController;  
  
    viewController.recipes = [self makeRecipes];  
  
    return YES;  
}  
  
@end
```

Connect the Detail View

Control-Drag to the detail view



Prepare for Segue

Pass the selected object to the detail view controller

```
- (void)prepareForSegue:(UIStoryboardSegue *)segue sender:(id)sender {  
    NSIndexPath *indexPath = [self.tableView indexPathForCell:sender];  
  
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [self.recipes objectAtIndex:indexPath.row];  
  
    [segue.destinationViewController setRecipe:recipe];  
}
```

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

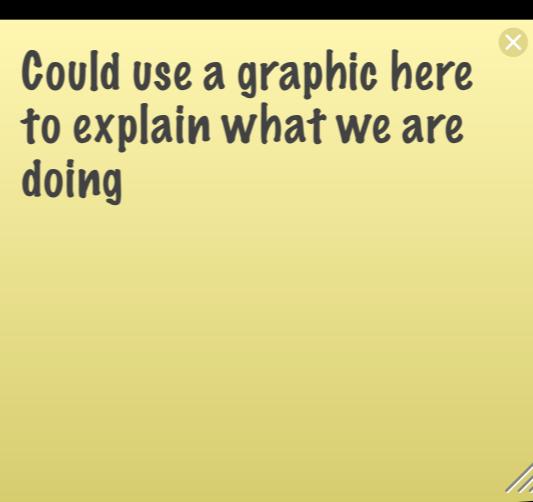
- Navigation controller to storyboard
- Delete the table view scene that is automatically created
- Set the nav controller as initial view controller
- Control-Drag from nav controller to table view controller
- Update app delegate, the nav controller is now the root
- Control-Drag from table view cell to detail controller
 - Be sure to choose ‘Selection Segue’
- Implement `prepareForSegue:sender:` method
- Run

Recipes_02 —> Recipes_03

Encapsulation

Recipes Data Source

```
@class GFSRecipe;  
  
@protocol GFSRecipesDataSource <  
- (NSInteger)recipeCount;  
- (GFSRecipe *)recipeAtIndex:(NSInteger)  
- (void)deleteRecipeAtIndex:(NSInteger)
```



Recipes List

```
#pragma mark Recipe List Data Source Methods

- (NSInteger)recipeCount {
    return [self.recipes count];
}

- (GFSRecipe *)recipeAtIndex:(NSInteger)index {
    return [self.recipes objectAtIndex:index];
}

- (void)deleteRecipeAtIndex:(NSInteger)index {
    [self.recipes removeObjectAtIndex:index];
}
```

App Delegate

```
- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application  
didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions {  
  
    UINavigationViewController *navVC =  
        (UINavigationViewController *)self.window.rootViewController;  
  
    GFSRecipesListViewController *vc =  
        (GFSRecipesListViewController *)  
            [navVC topViewController];  
  
    vc.dataSource = [[GFSRecipesList alloc] init];  
  
    return YES;  
}
```

Table View Controller

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

@interface GFSRecipeListViewController : UITableViewController

@property(nonatomic, strong) NSArray *recipes;

@property(nonatomic, strong) id <GFSRecipesDataSource> dataSource;

@end
```

GFSRecipesListViewController.h

Table View Controller

```
- (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView
 numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section {
    return [self.dataSource recipeCount];
}

- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath {
    static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"Cell";
    UITableViewCell *cell = [tableView
        dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:CellIdentifier];
    cell.textLabel.text = [[self.dataSource recipeAtIndex:indexPath.row]
        name];

    return cell;
}

- (void)prepareForSegue:(UIStoryboardSegue *)segue sender:(id)sender {
    NSIndexPath *indexPath = [self.tableView indexPathForCell:sender];
    GFSRecipe *recipe = [self.dataSource recipeAtIndex:indexPath.row];
    [[segue destinationViewController] setRecipe:recipe];
}
```

GFSRecipesListViewController.m

Live Code - Watch Me

Your Turn

- Define the data source protocol
- Create recipe list class and implement data source protocol
- Use the data source protocol in the table view controller
- Create recipe list in app delegate and pass to table view controller

Recipes_03 —> Recipes_04

Auto-Layout

If we have time

Old-school layout

- Set the frame rectangle of each view
- Use autoresizing ‘springs and struts’
- Do all but very simple layout in code

Auto Layout

- Constraint-based layout ‘rules’
- Frames are determined by constraints
- Very powerful layout, often with no code at all
- You define constraints for each view
 - Automatically in Interface Builder
 - Explicitly in Interface Builder or code

Watch Me

iOS Tutorial

James Dempsey

<http://jamesdempsey.net>

Tapas Software

<http://tapas-software.net>