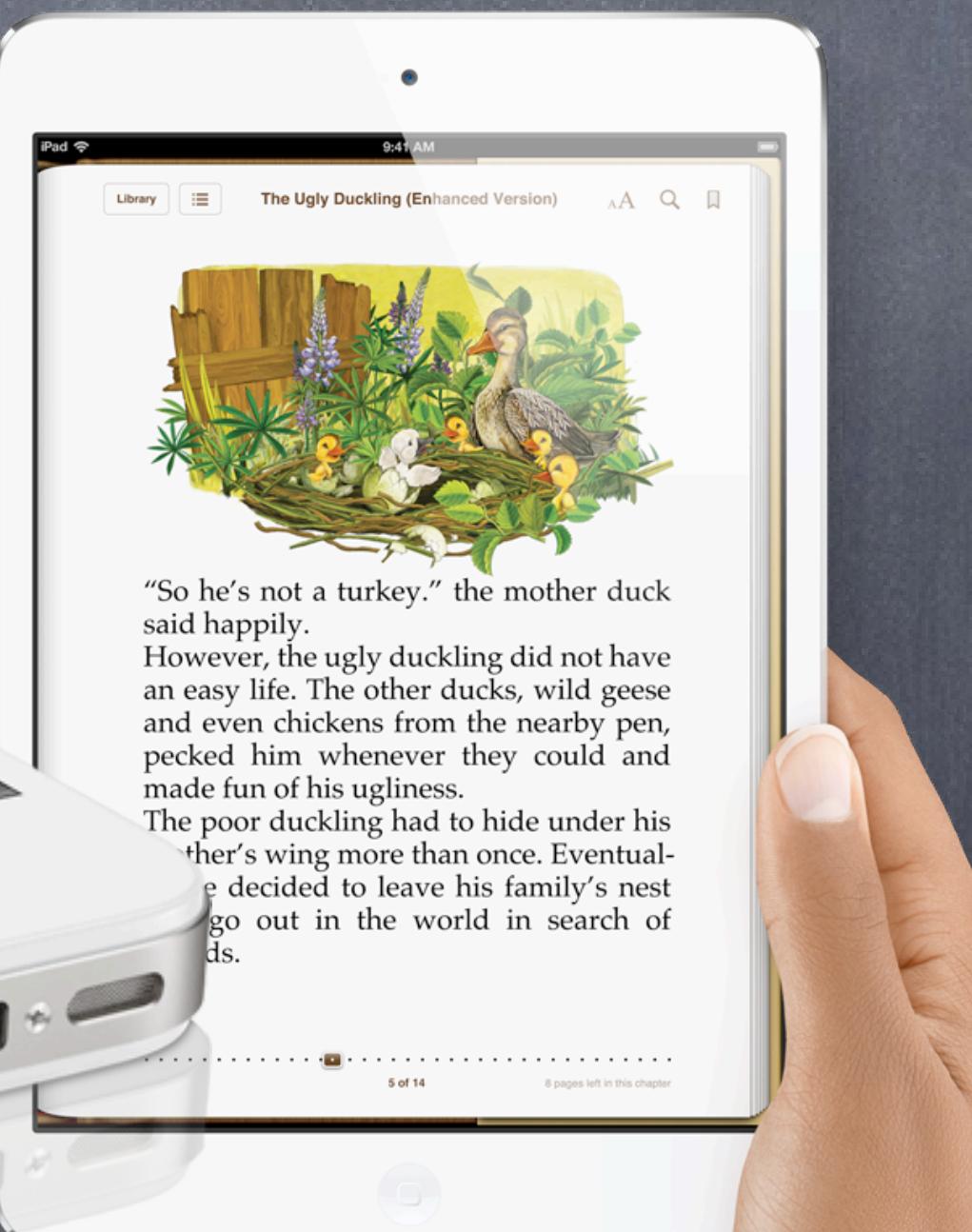


Stanford CS193p

Developing Applications for iOS
Winter 2013



Today

- ⦿ **Introduction to Objective-C (con't)**

continue showing Card Game Model with Deck, PlayingCard, PlayingCardDeck

- ⦿ **Xcode 4 Demonstration**

Start building the simple Card Game

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Let's look at another class.
This one represents a deck of cards.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@end

@implementation Deck
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}
- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Note that this method has 2 arguments
(and returns nothing).
It's called "addCard:atTop:".

And this one takes no arguments and returns a Card
(i.e. a pointer to an instance of a Card in the heap).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

We must **#import** the header file for any class we use in this file (e.g. Card).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@end

@implementation Deck
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}
- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

A deck of cards obviously needs some storage to keep the cards in.

We need an **@property** for that. But we don't want it to be public.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

So we put the **@property** declaration here in the **@implementation** file.

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

Let's take a look at a sample implementation of the addCard:atTop: method.

These are `NSMutableArray` methods.
(`insertObjectAtIndex:` and `addObject:`).

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

But there's a problem here.
When does the object that the pointer returned
by `self.cards` points to get created?

All properties start out with a value of zero.
For a pointer, zero is called `nil` and means
“this property does not yet point to anything”.

Sending a message (like `addObject:`) to a
`nil` pointer does nothing. It does not crash,
but does not invoke the method either.

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Let's write our own getter to create the cards array on the fly. This is called "lazy instantiation".
Now you can start to see the value of properties.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Now the cards property will always at least be an empty mutable array, so this code will always work.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
}

@end
```

We'll talk about allocating and initializing objects more later, but here's the simplest way to do it.

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{

}

@end
```

When you collapse code in the source code editor, you will see this same icon.

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

So let's protect against that case.

This code will remove a random card
from our `self.cards` array,

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    [_cards addObject:card];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if (self.cards.count) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % self.cards.count;
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}
```

These square brackets actually are the equivalent of sending the message `objectAtIndexedSubscript:` to the array.

But calling `objectAtIndexedSubscript:` with an argument of zero on an empty array will crash (array index out of bounds)!

Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if (self.cards.count) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % self.cards.count;
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

This is really all we need to make a Playing Card specific subclass of Card: the suit, the rank, and an override of the contents getter to combine them.

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

However, this is a pretty bad representation of the card
(e.g., it would say 11♣ instead of J♣ and 1♥ instead of A♥).

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

This is much better!

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Notice the `@[]` notation to create an array.

You can get an element out of an `NSArray` using this “array like” notation.

Also note the `@“ ”` notation to create a (constant) `NSString`.

All of these notations are converted into normal message-sends by the compiler.
For example, `@[]` is `[[NSArray alloc] initWithObjects:...]`.
`rankStrings[self.rank]` is `[rankStrings objectAtIndex:rank]`.

`@end`

PlayingCard.m

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Note that a Playing Card with a rank of zero (the default for a property) will show up as ? in the Card's contents.

Let's use the suit property's getter to make a “zero” (i.e. `nil`) suit also show up as a ?. So a PlayingCard, until someone sets its rank and suit, has contents of ??.

```
- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Let's use the suit property's setter to make sure no one sets the card's suit to something invalid.

```
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if (@[@"♥",@"♦",@"♠",@"♣"] containsObject:suit) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}
```

Notice that we can embed the array creation right inside this message send. We're simply sending containsObject: to the array created by the @[].

containsObject: is an NSArray method.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Normally this `@synthesize` is automatically created for you by the compiler, but if you implement BOTH the setter AND the getter yourself, then you also have to do the `@synthesize` yourself too (luckily it's quite easy).

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Notice the + instead of -

We've created a class method here.
This method can be invoked directly on the
class (i.e. not sent to an instance).
Of course, that also means it can't use any
@property's. validSuits does not.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

This is how a class method is invoked.
See how the name of the class appears in the
place you'd normally see a pointer to an object?

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

Let's make our new class method public.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }

- (NSString *)suit { ... }

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

@end
```

We're just collapsing these
to make more space.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

Here's another class method.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @{@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"};
}

@end
```

Class method invocation.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

Yet another class method.

We'll make this one public too.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [self rankStrings].count-1; }

@end
```

Notice that we send rankStrings to `self`. Since `maxRank` is a class method, it can use `self` to invoke other class methods.

We can access a property immediately on the results of another message send. `[self rankStrings]` returns an array and we immediately access its `count` property.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

And, finally, let's use maxRank inside the setter for the rank `@property` to make sure the rank is never set to an improper value.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [self rankStrings].count-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Yet another class method invocation.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [self rankStrings].count-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck
```

A PlayingCardDeck is simply a subclass of Deck whose array of Cards contains all 52 PlayingCard combinations (i.e. it's a deck of playing cards).

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (id)init
{
```

We only need to implement one method which is the PlayingCardDeck's initializer.
This method is always called when a PlayingCardDeck is created.
For example, a PlayingCardDeck might be created like this:
Deck *myDeck = [[PlayingCardDeck alloc] init]

The return type `id` here means “object of any (unknown) class.”
We'll talk about this much more next week.
All initializers return this type.

Classes can have more complicated initializers than just plain “init”.
We'll talk more about that next week as well.
PlayingCardDeck inherits its initializer from Deck which inherits it from `NSObject`.

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
@end
```

Yikes! We are assigning a value to `self`!
This (in an initializer) is the ONLY
time we ever do that. It's very weird.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck
- (id)init
{
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {
        }
    return self;
}
@end
```

Sending a message to `super` is just like sending to `self` except that we start with our superclass's implementation first (i.e. not our own).

The first thing we do in an initializer (we are allowed to have multiple initializers, each with different arguments) is call our class's "designated initializer" (unless the method we are implementing IS our class's designated initializer, in which case we call our superclass's "designated initializer"). This is PlayingCardDeck's only (and thus its "designated") initializer, so we must call our superclass's (Deck's and thus `NSObject`'s) designated initializer.

We check to see if our designated initializer returned `nil` because, if it does, this object cannot be initialized and we should return `nil` to indicate that.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (id)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
```

Here's that `for-in` “fast enumeration” syntax again.

```
}
```

```
return self;
}
```

```
@end
```

We invoke PlayingCard methods, so we must include its header file.

We're calling public class methods here!

The implementation is quite simple. We just go through every rank and suit and create a card and add it to `self` (we're a Deck, remember). Here're the nested loops we need to do that.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (id)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card atTop:YES];
            }
        }
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

Simply setting the rank and suit ...

... then adding the card to ourself.

addCard:atTop: is a Deck method we implemented earlier
(in case you've forgotten already!).

Notice that we call init on PlayingCard here.
Neither PlayingCard nor its superclass Card
implements init, but they inherit one from `NSObject`.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (id)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card atTop:YES];
            }
        }
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

Demonstration

⌚ Card Matching Game

Today (for starters): a simple UI with one card showing the A♣

Your homework will be to flip through other cards (besides the A♣).

What to watch for ...

Creating a new project!

Building out an MVC's View.

Running an application in the iOS 6 simulator.

Editing an MVC's Controller.

Accessing the Documentation from Xcode.

Target/Action from View to Controller

Connecting an Outlet from Controller to View

Inspecting connections between Controller and View.

Adding a class (the Model classes we just worked on) to your project.

The following slides are a walkthrough of the demonstration done in class.
You will need this walkthrough to do your first homework assignment.

Green Bubbles
are just for
“information.”

Yellow Bubbles
mean “do something.”

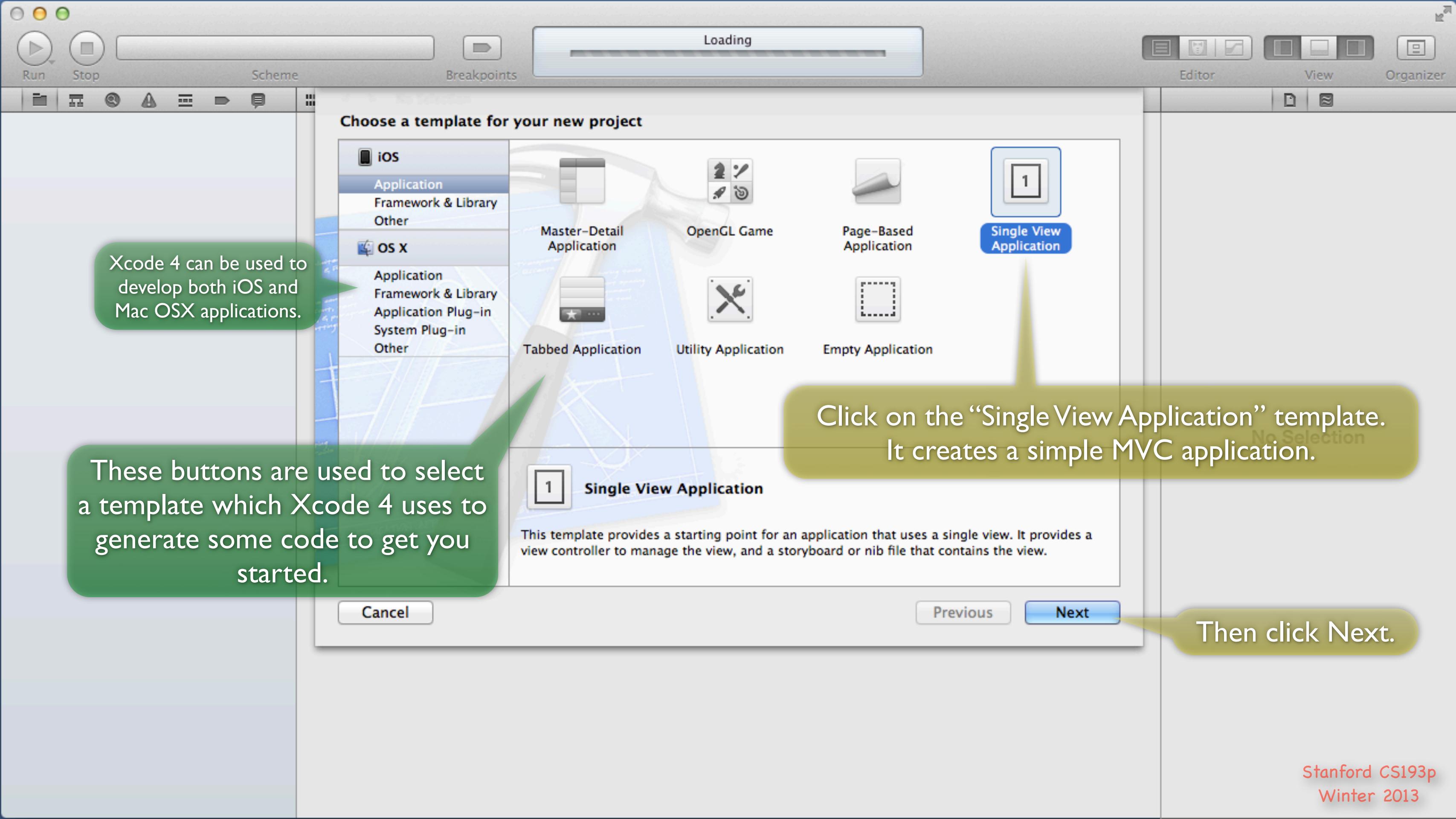
Red Bubbles
mean “important!”

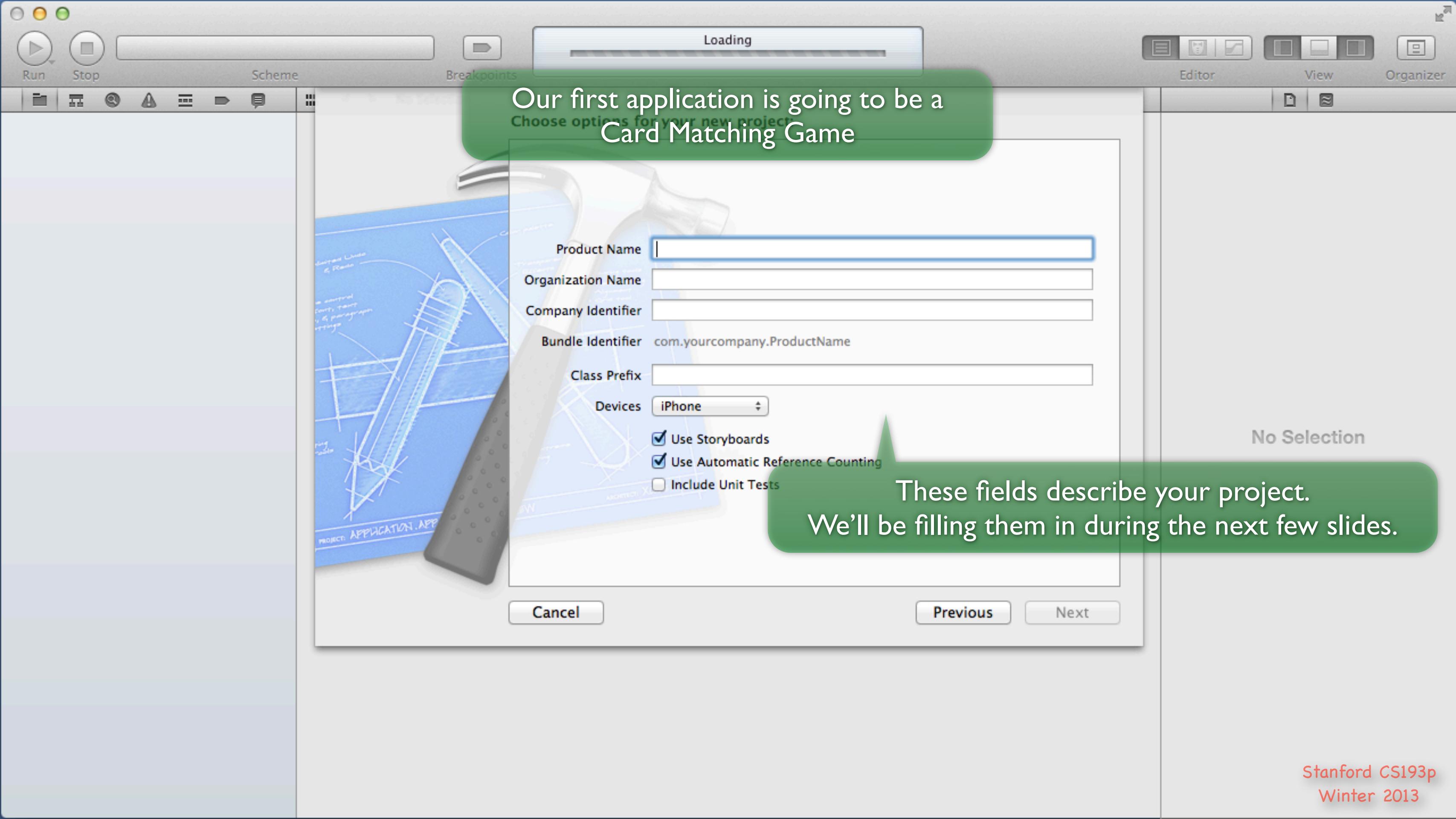
Green Bubbles
with small text is for
“minor notes.”

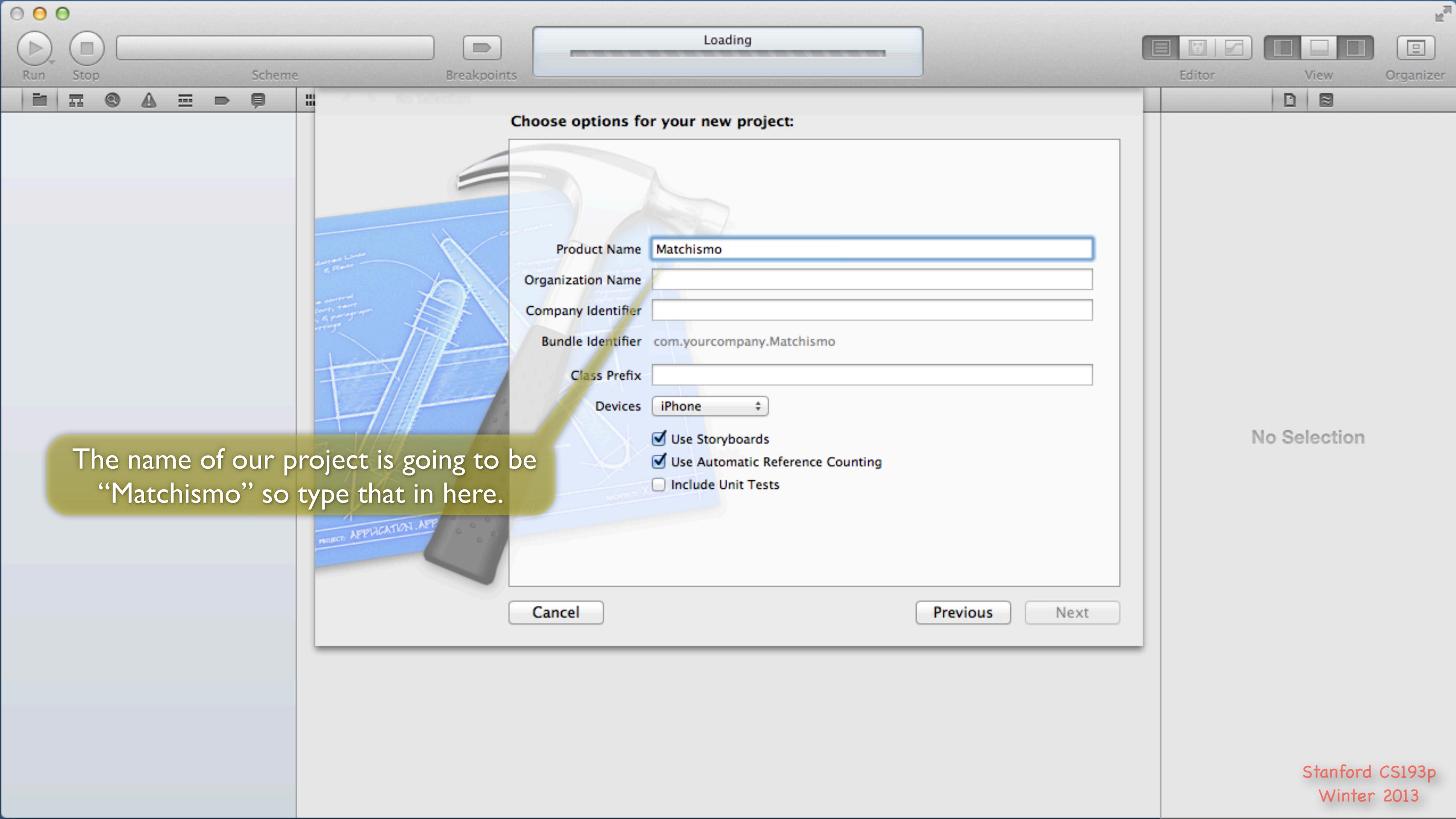
Xcode 4 Splash Screen

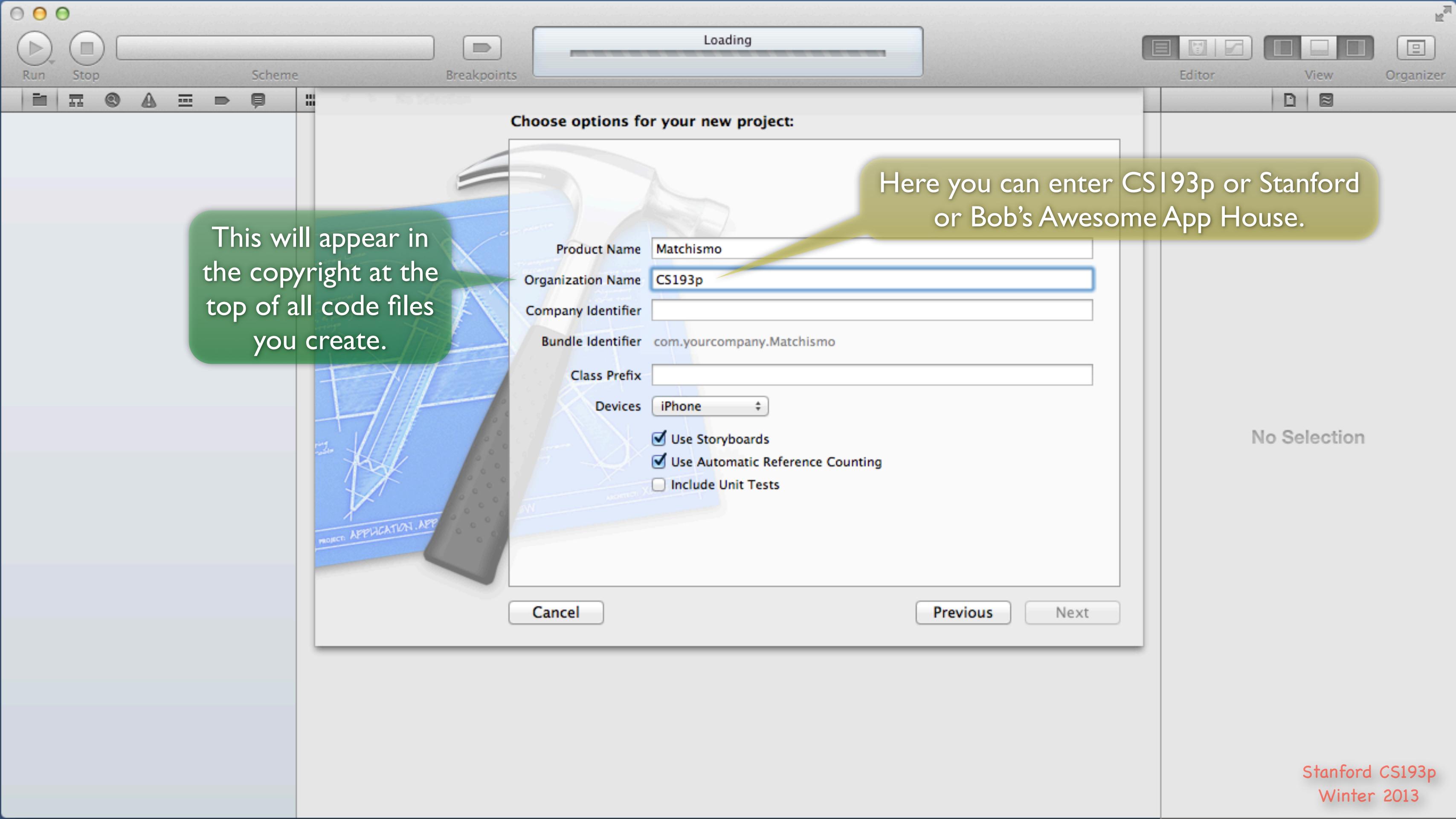
Launch Xcode 4 and click here to create a new project.

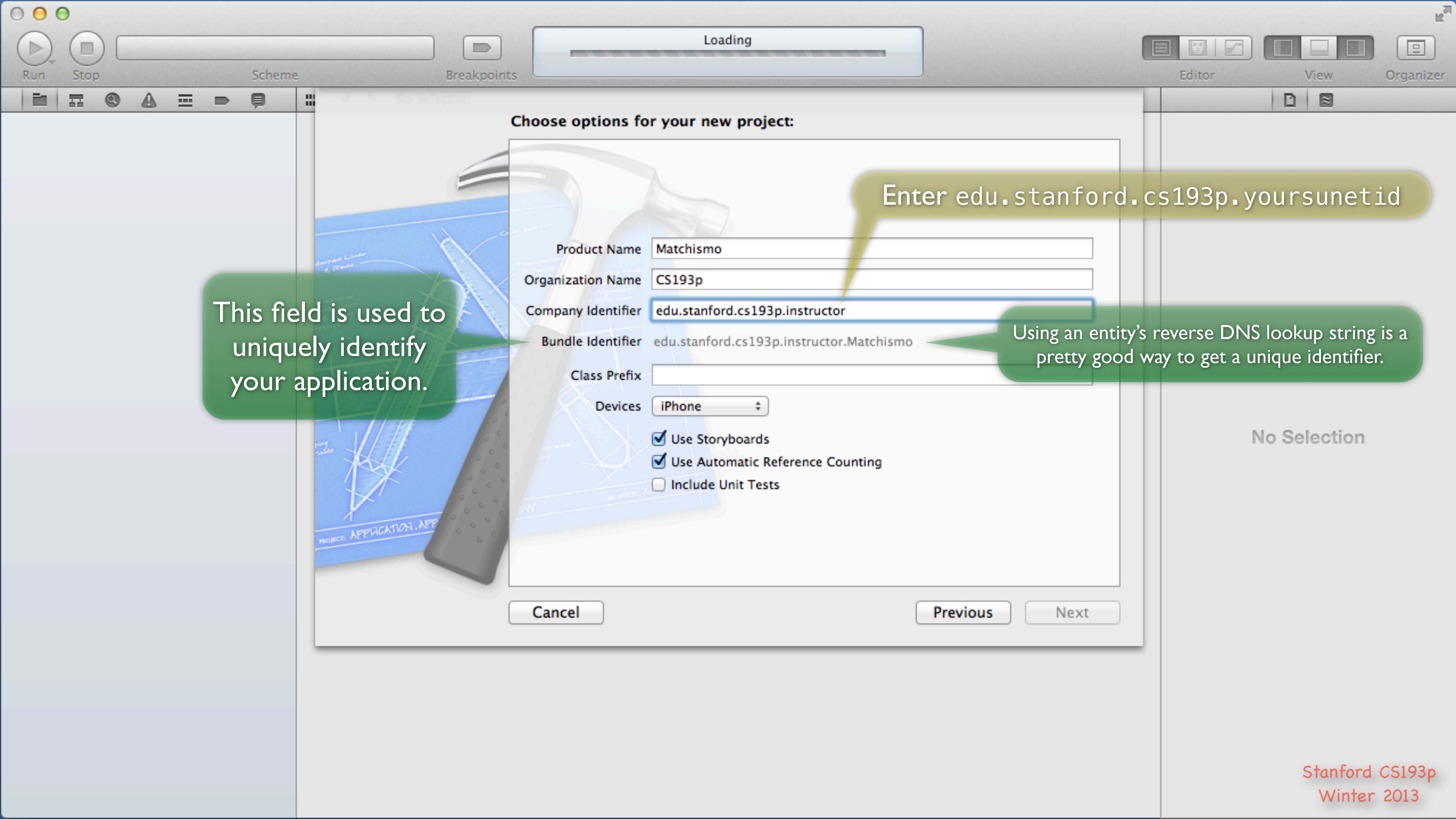


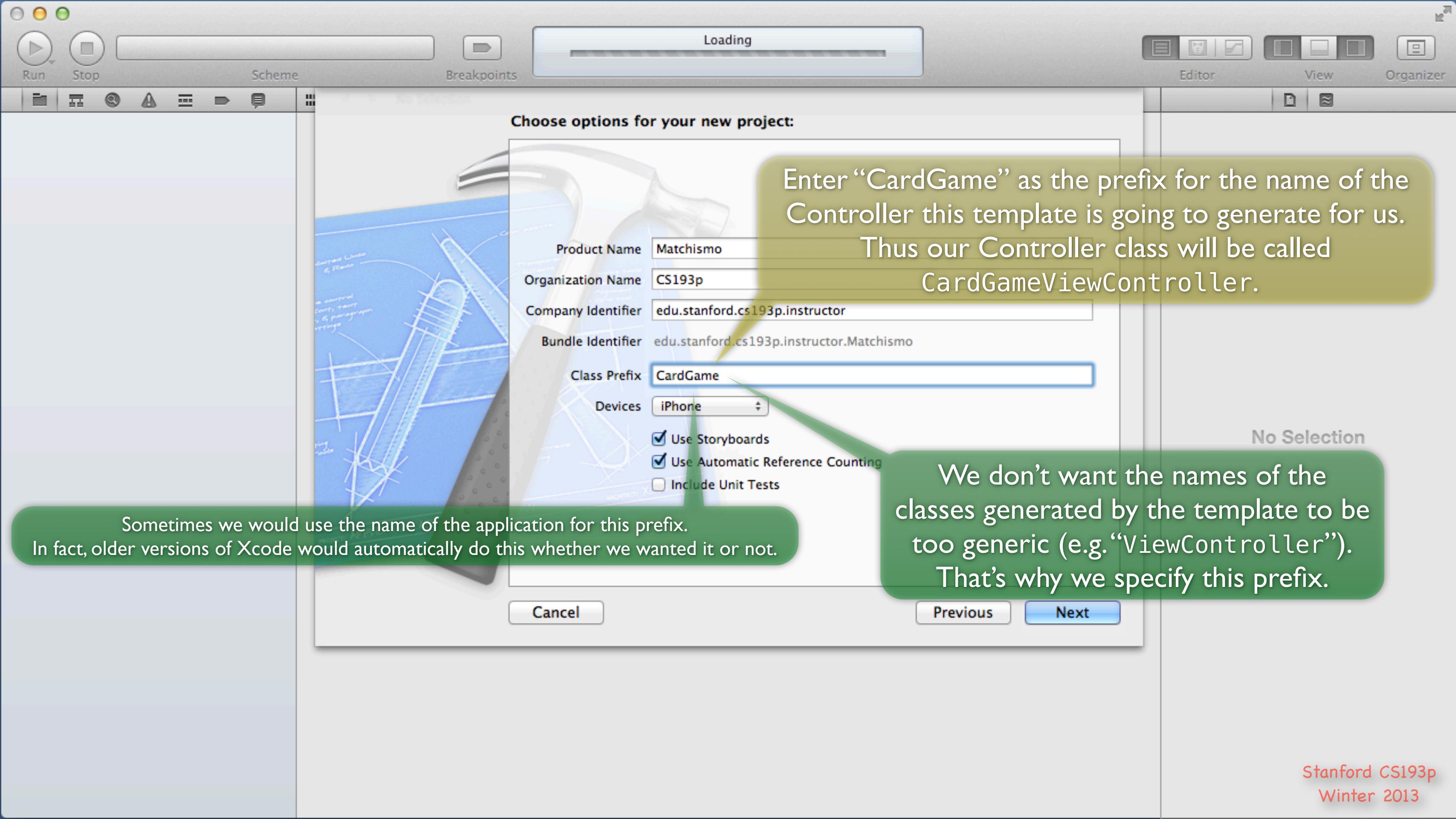






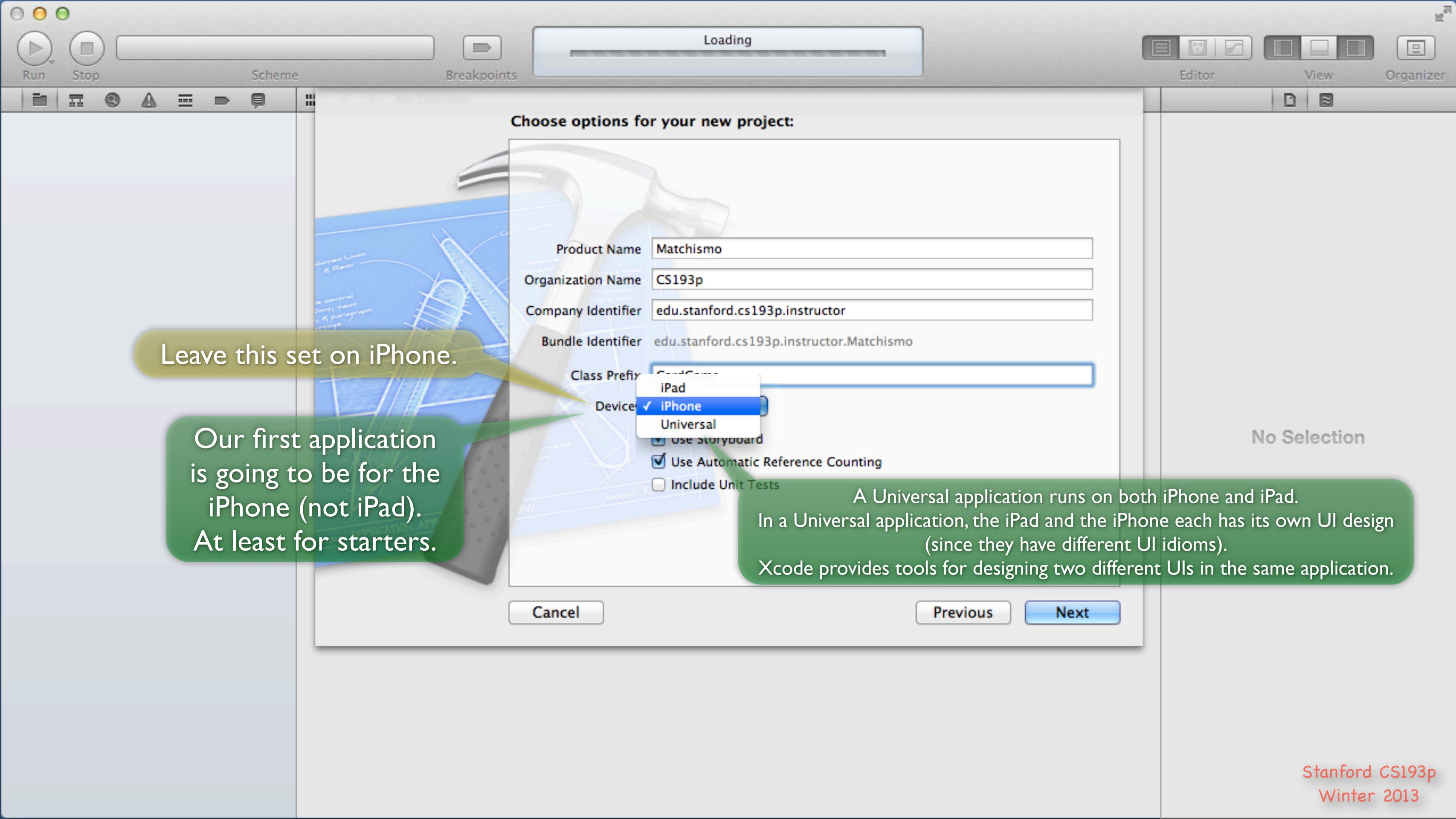


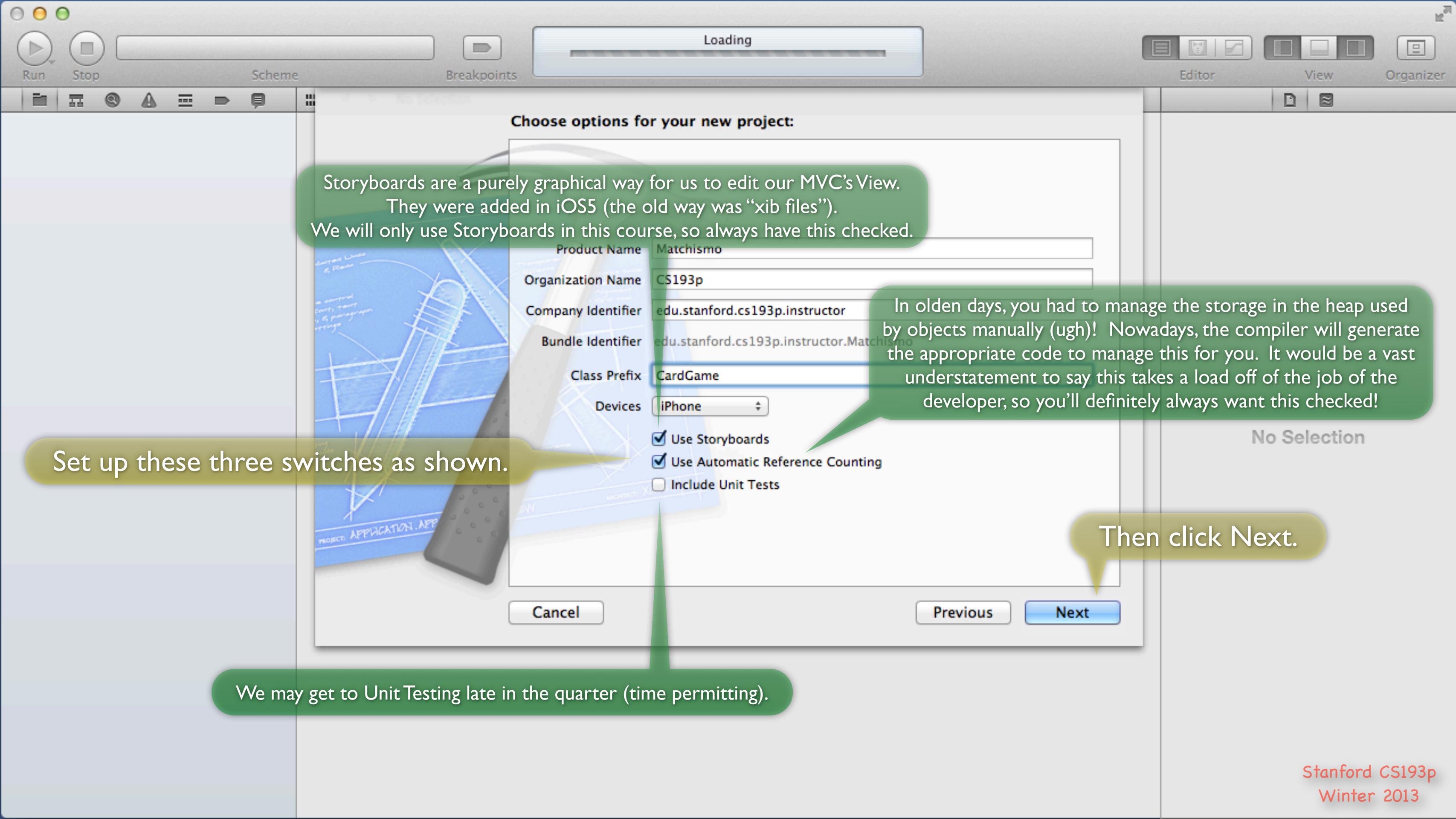


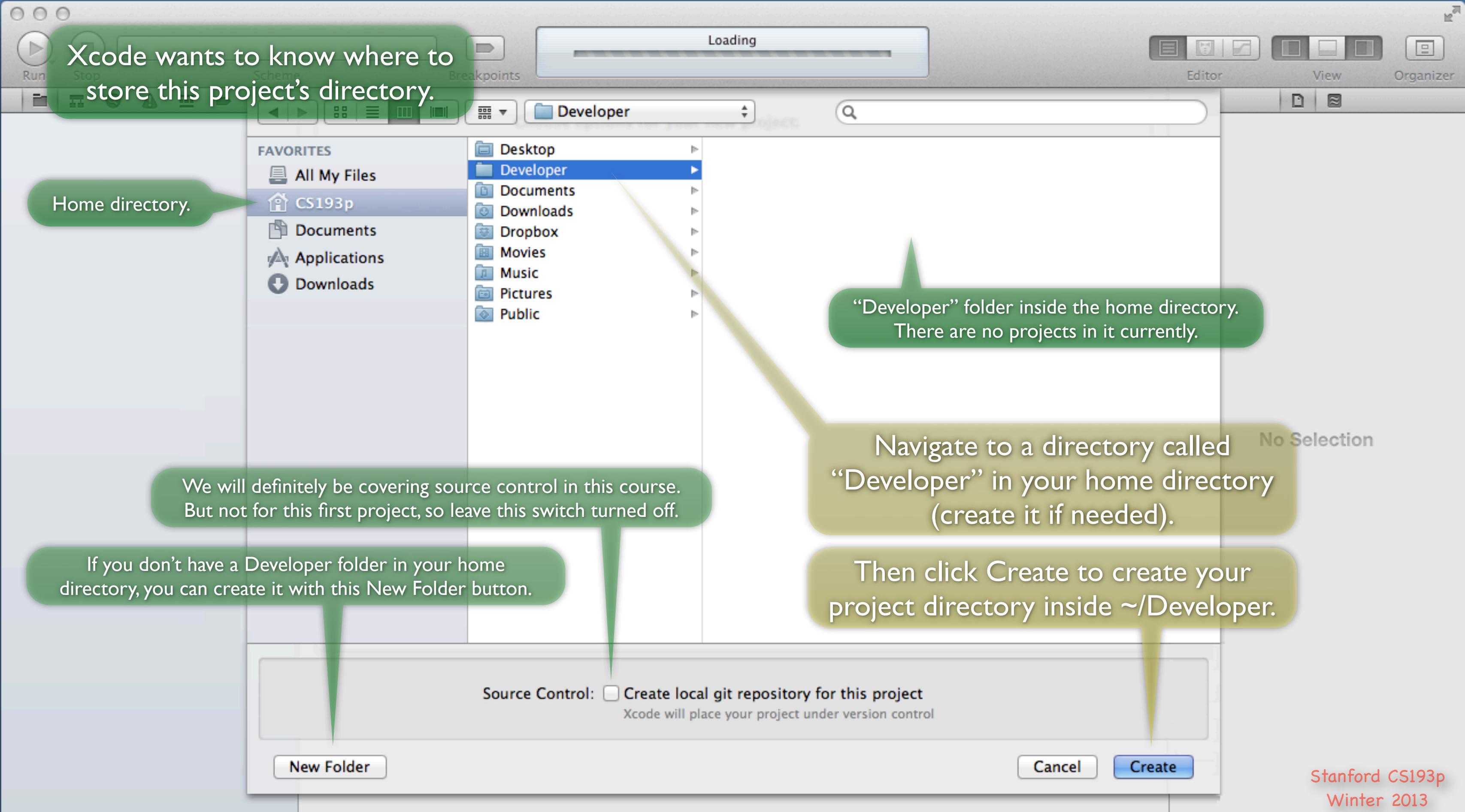


Enter “CardGame” as the prefix for the name of the Controller this template is going to generate for us. Thus our Controller class will be called CardGameViewController.

We don't want the names of the classes generated by the template to be too generic (e.g. “ViewController”). That's why we specify this prefix.







Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m

Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

Congratulations, you've created your
first iOS Application!

You'll probably want to make this window as big as possible.
Xcode loves screen real-estate!

There's a lot of stuff in this window, but we won't
be covering any of it in this first application.

PROJECT Summary Info Build Settings Build Phases Build Rules

iOS Application Target

Bundle Identifier: edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo

Version: 1.0 Build: 1.0

Devices: iPhone

Deployment Target: 6.0

Phone / iPod Deployment Info

Linked Frameworks and Libraries

- UIKit.framework Required
- Foundation.framework Required
- CoreGraphics.framework Required

Entitlements

Entitlements Use Entitlements File

iCloud

Enable iCloud

Key-Value Store

Ubiquity Containers

Add ubiquity containers here

+ - |

Keychain Groups

Add Keychain access groups here

+

Add Target

Validate Settings

Run Stop

 Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0 Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

The Single View Application template we chose at the beginning has created a simple MVC for us.

Our MVC's View is inside MainStoryboard.storyboard.

CardGameViewController.m [mh] is the code for our MVC's Controller.

We'll have to create our MVC's Model ourselves later.

Let's open up and look at our
MVC's View
by clicking on
MainStoryboard.storyboard.

Don't worry about
CardGameAppDelegate.m [mh]
for this project.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

This should be selected. If it's not, that would explain why you're not seeing your MVC's View.

This is our MVC's View. It starts out blank, of course.

Turn off Autolayout.

We'll certainly be talking a lot about Autolayout later in this course, but for the purposes of this demo, turn it off.

This little button shows/hides the Document Outline (which we'll talk about later). Hide it for now.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a storyboard open. The left sidebar shows project files for 'Matchismo'. The storyboard preview is blank. The right pane shows the 'Identity' tab of the Utilities panel, where 'MainStoryboard.storyboard' is selected. A callout points to the 'Use Autolayout' checkbox under 'Interface Builder Document' settings, which is checked. Another callout points to the 'Document Outline' button in the storyboard preview toolbar. A third callout points to the storyboard preview itself. Several text annotations are overlaid on the screen: one in a green speech bubble pointing to the storyboard preview, one in a green speech bubble pointing to the 'Use Autolayout' checkbox, and two in green speech bubbles pointing to the storyboard preview toolbar.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

This View is sized for the iPhone 5 (i.e. taller).
We're going to design for the iPhone 4
(just because it will all fit on screen in this document better).

Click here to switch to a iPhone 4-sized View.

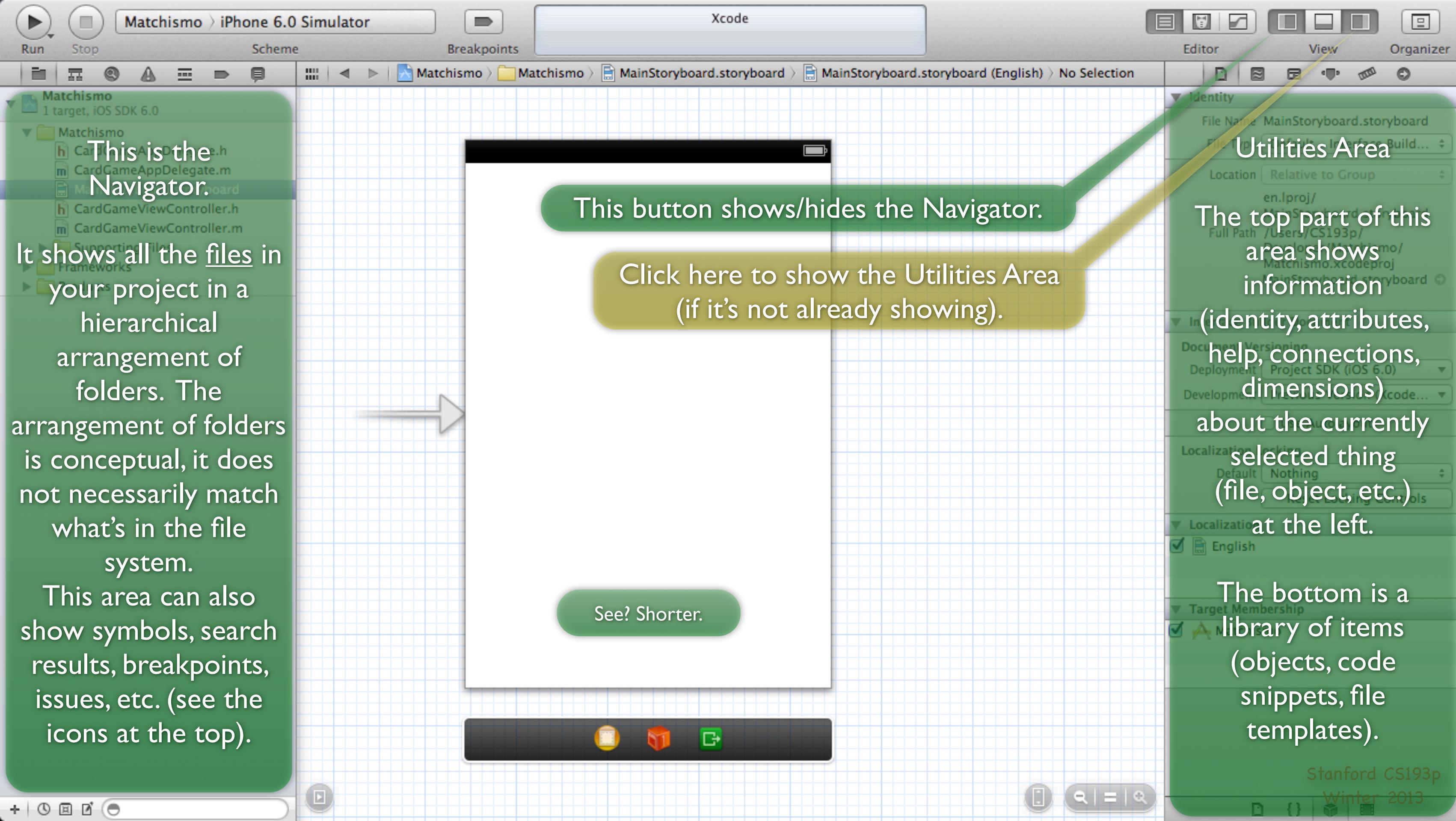
File Name MainStoryboard.storyboard
File Type Default - Interface Build...
Relative to Group en.lproj/
MainStoryboard.storyboard
Full Path /Users/CS193p/Matchismo/Matchismo.xcodeproj
MainStoryboard.storyboard

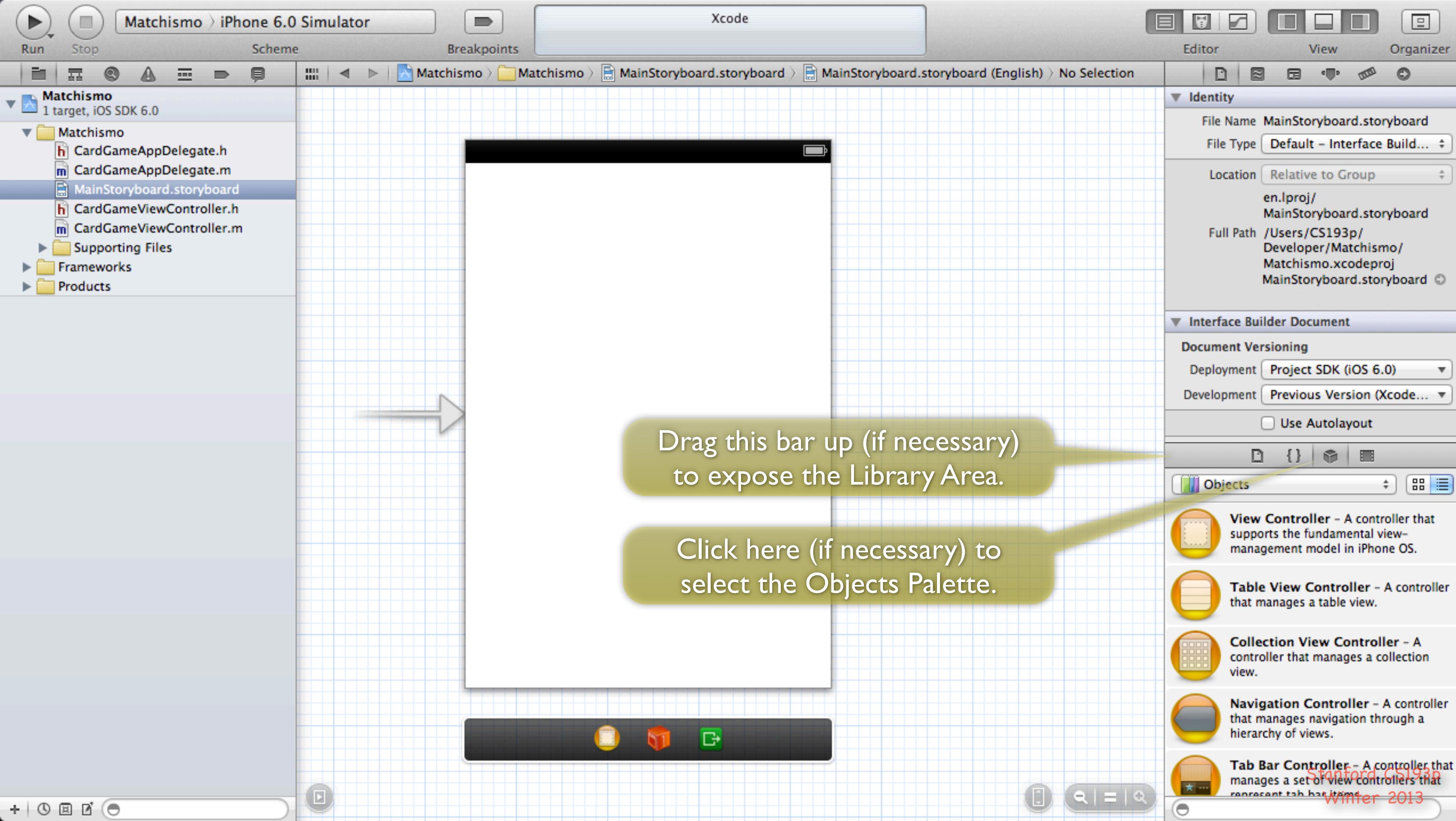
Document Versioning
Deployment Project SDK (iOS 6.0)
Development Previous Version (Xcode...)
Use Autolayout

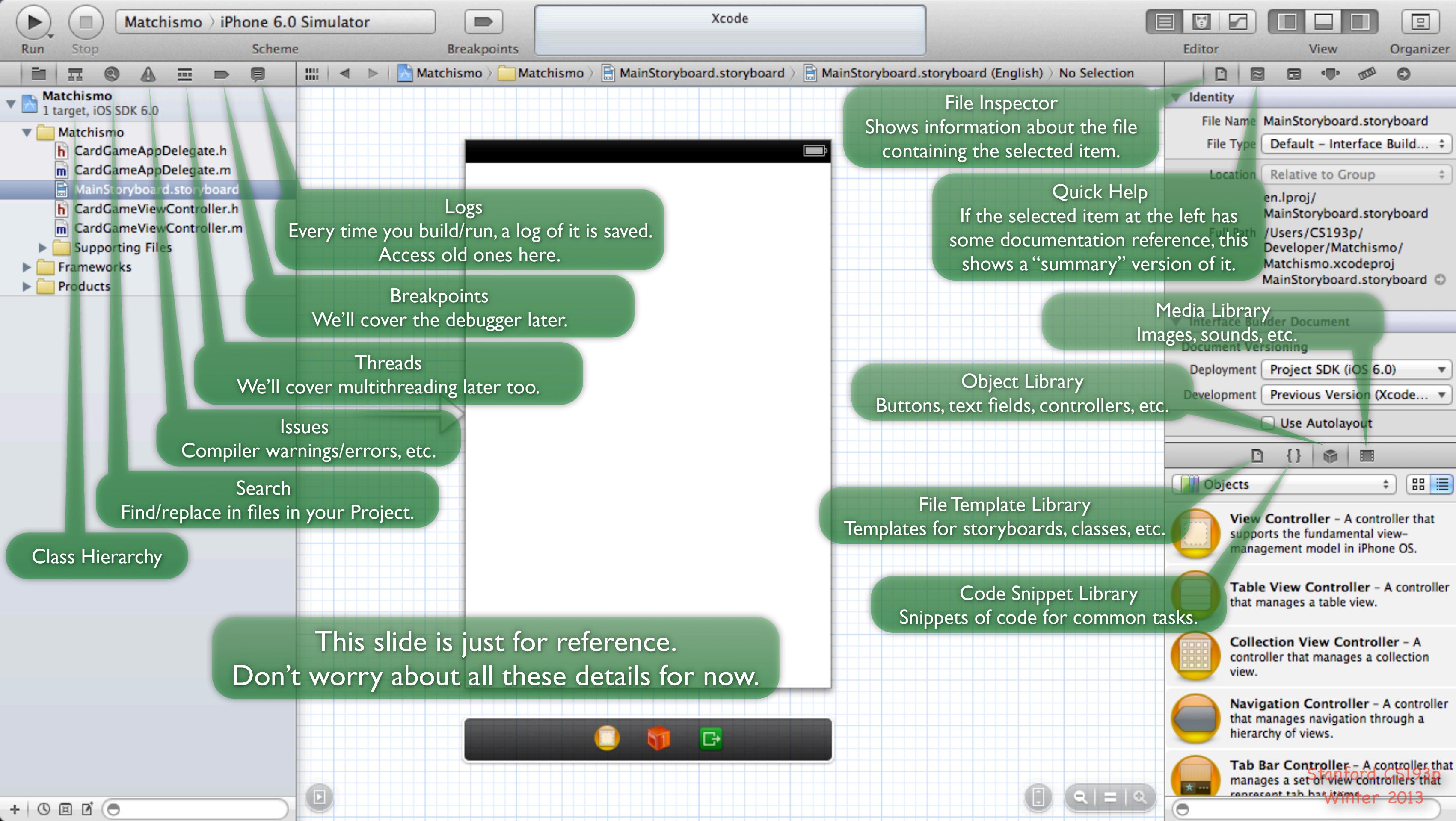
Localization Locking
Default Nothing
Reset Locking Controls

Localization English

Target Membership Matchismo







Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

 Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0 CardGameAppDelegate.h
 CardGameAppDelegate.m
 MainStoryboard.storyboard
 CardGameViewController.h
 CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

It's time to start building the user-interface in our MVC View.
We're building a card game, so we'll start with our first "card."
We'll use a round rect button to represent it.

The Objects Palette contains a bunch of objects you can use to build your View.

Scroll down to find
"Round Rect Button".

If you are not seeing Round Rect Button in the list, try clicking on your View.



Identity
File Name MainStoryboard.storyboard
File Type Default – Interface Build...
Location Relative to Group
en.lproj/
MainStoryboard.storyboard
Full Path /Users/CS193p/
Developer/Matchismo/
Matchismo.xcodeproj
MainStoryboard.storyboard

Interface Builder Document

Document Versioning

Deployment Project SDK (iOS 6.0)

Development Previous Version (Xcode...)

Use Autolayout



Objects

Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

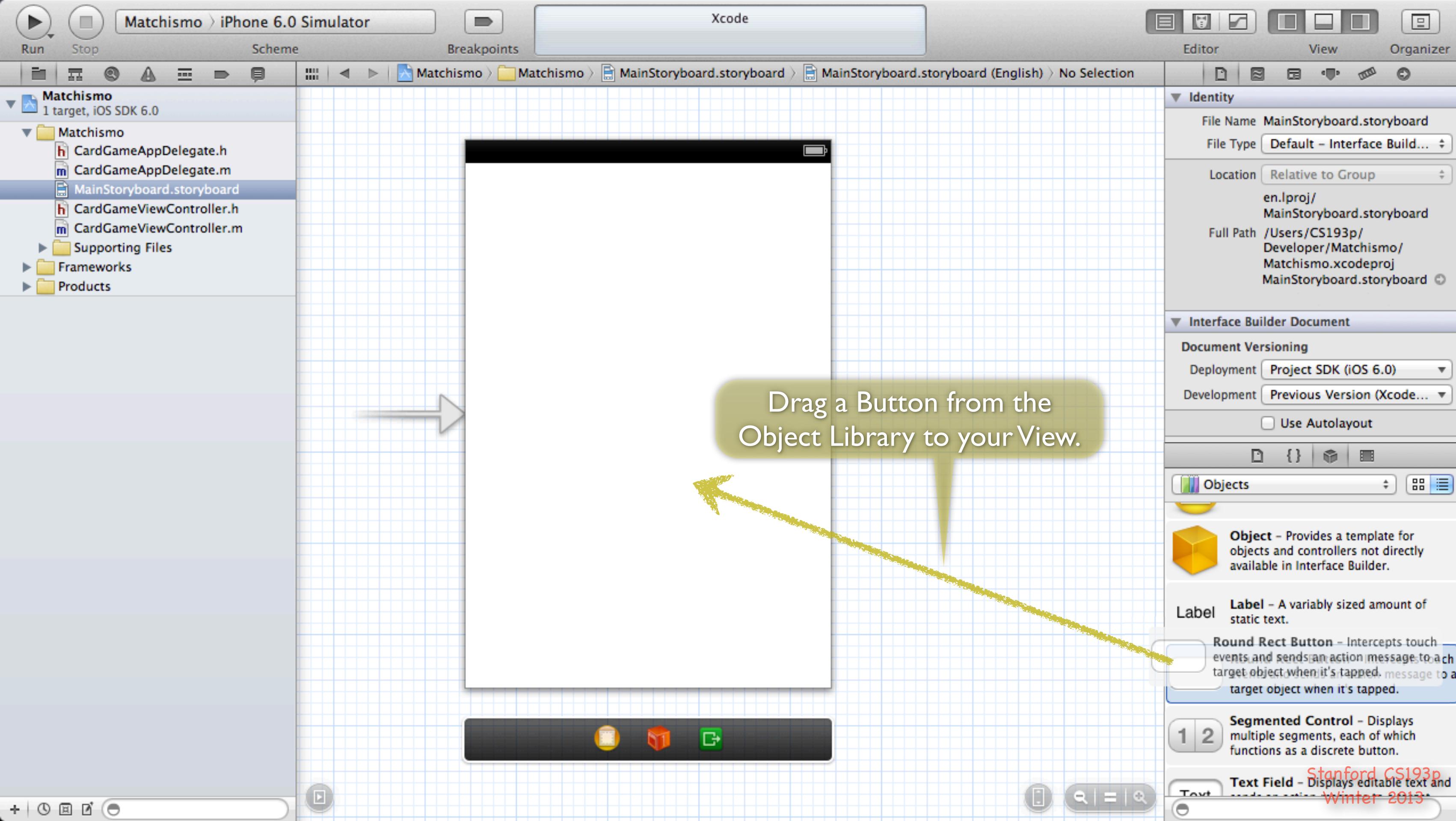
Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

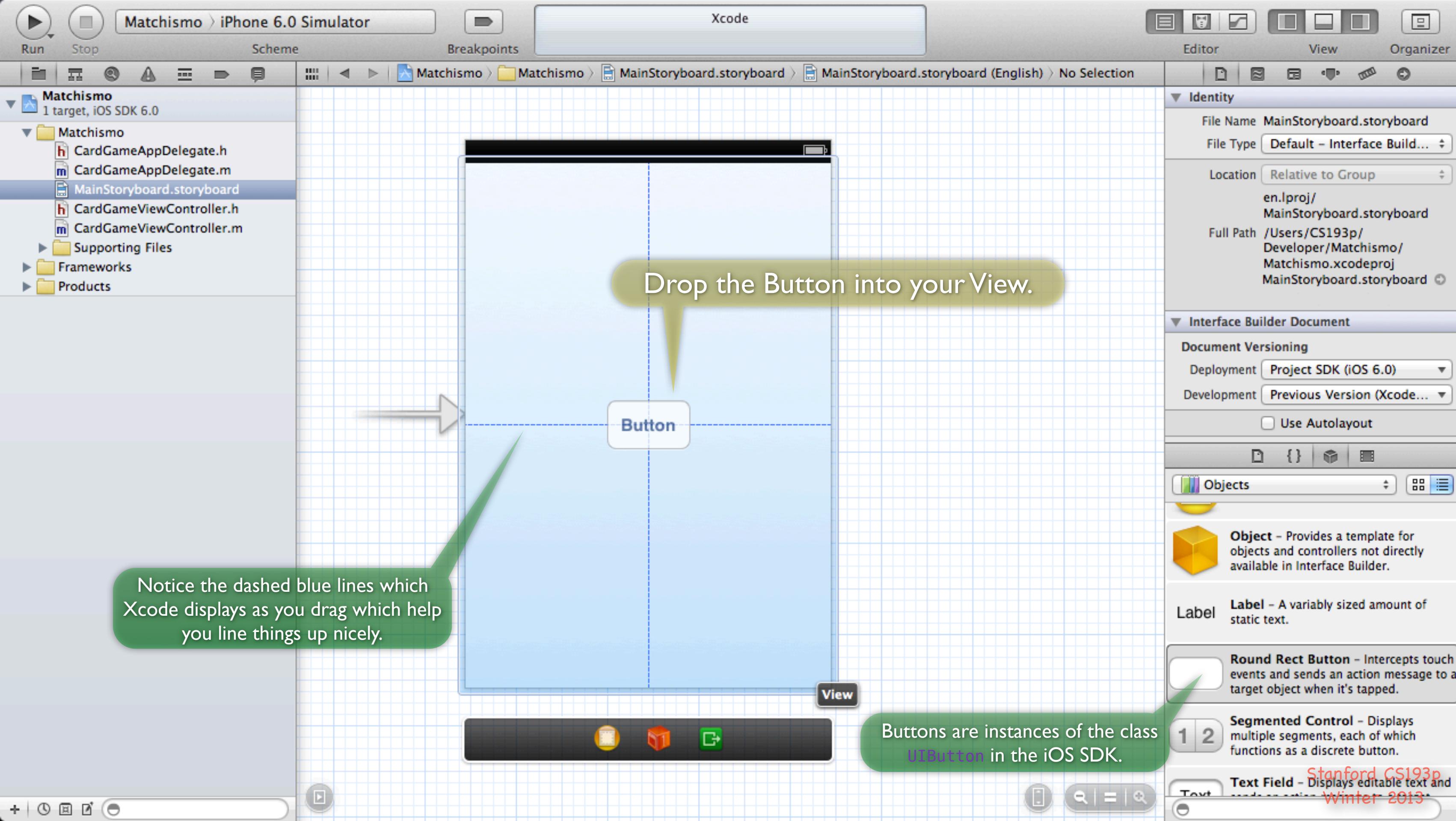
Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

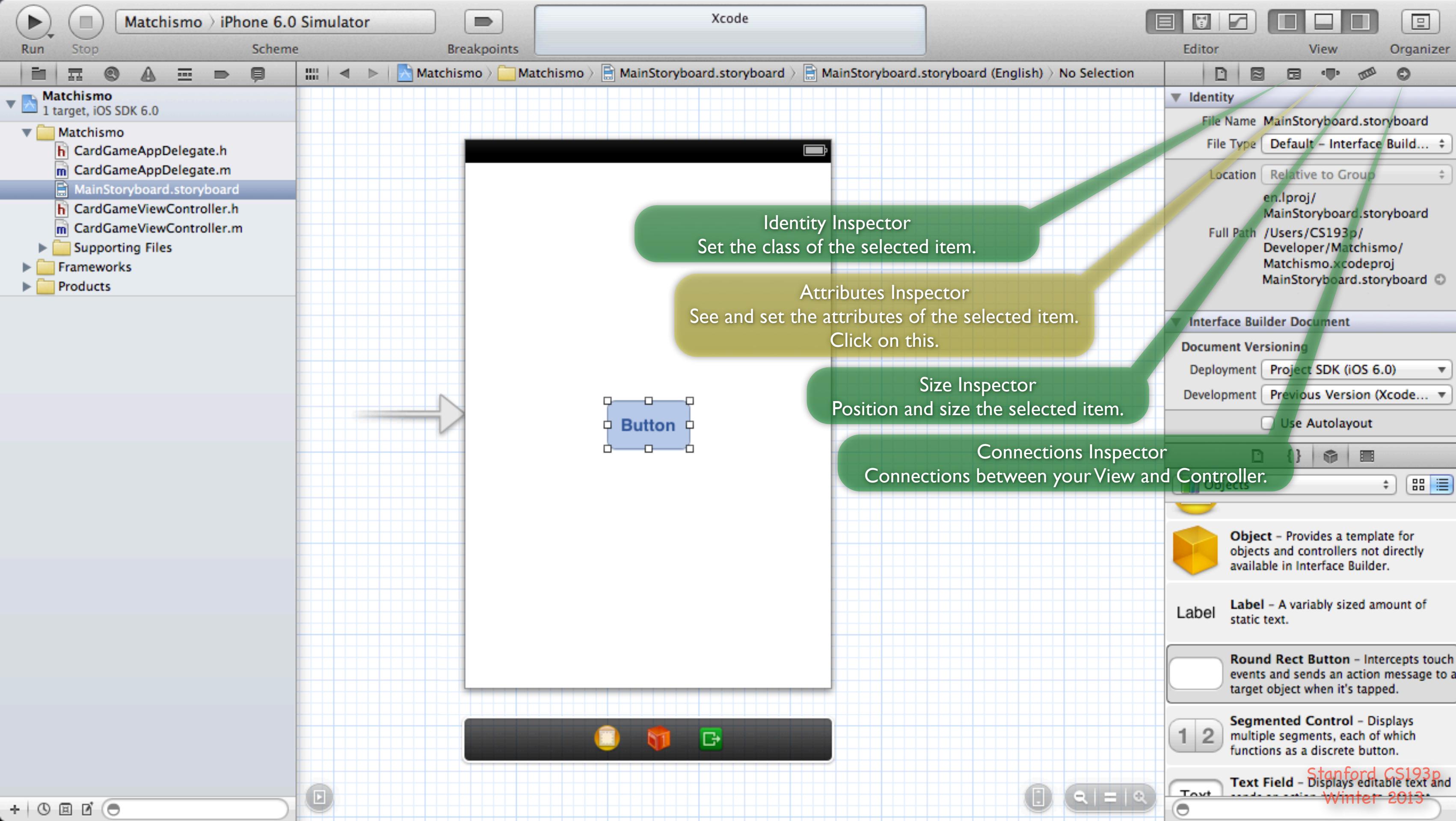
Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field – Displays editable text and

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Winter 2013







Run

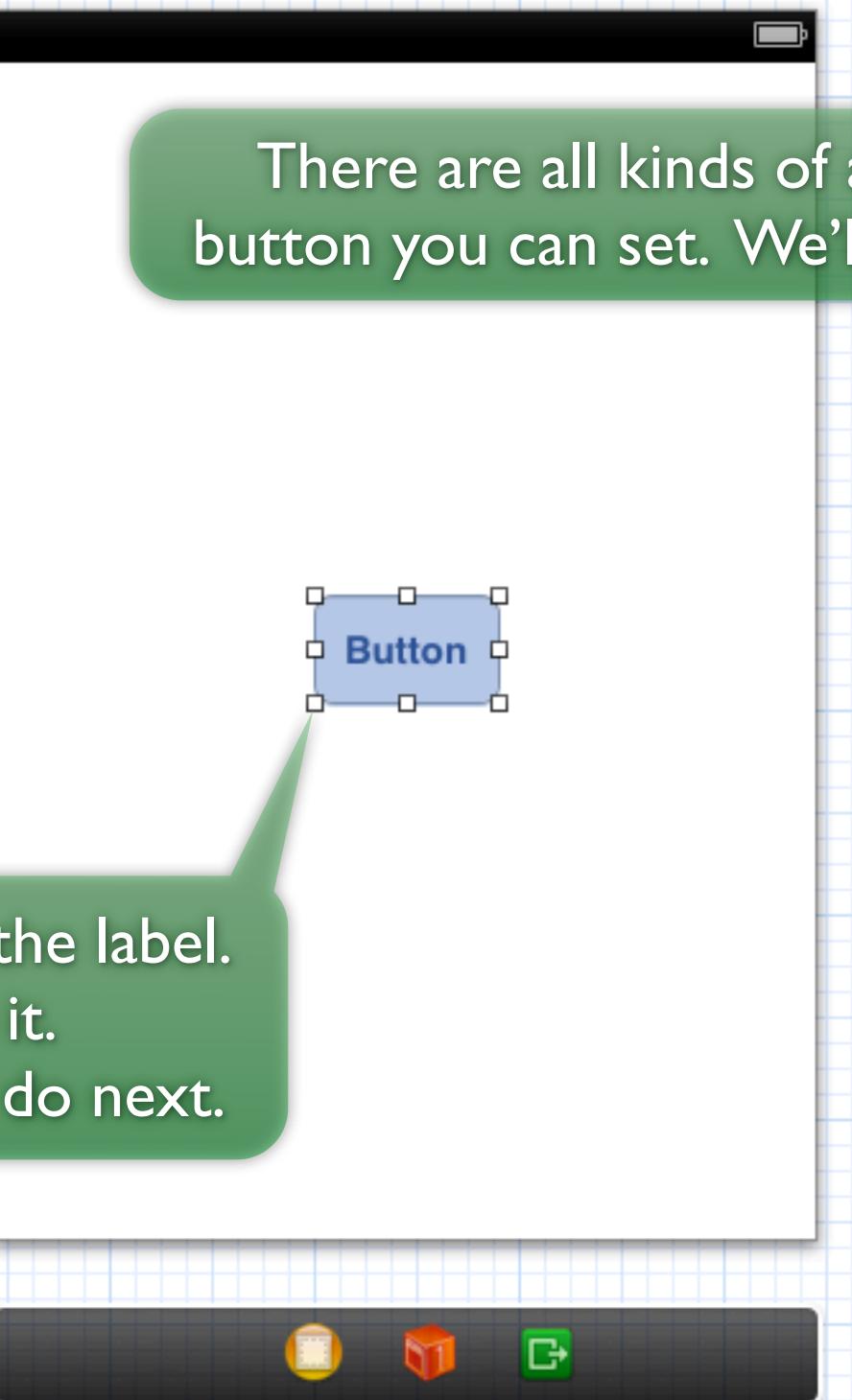
Stop

Scheme

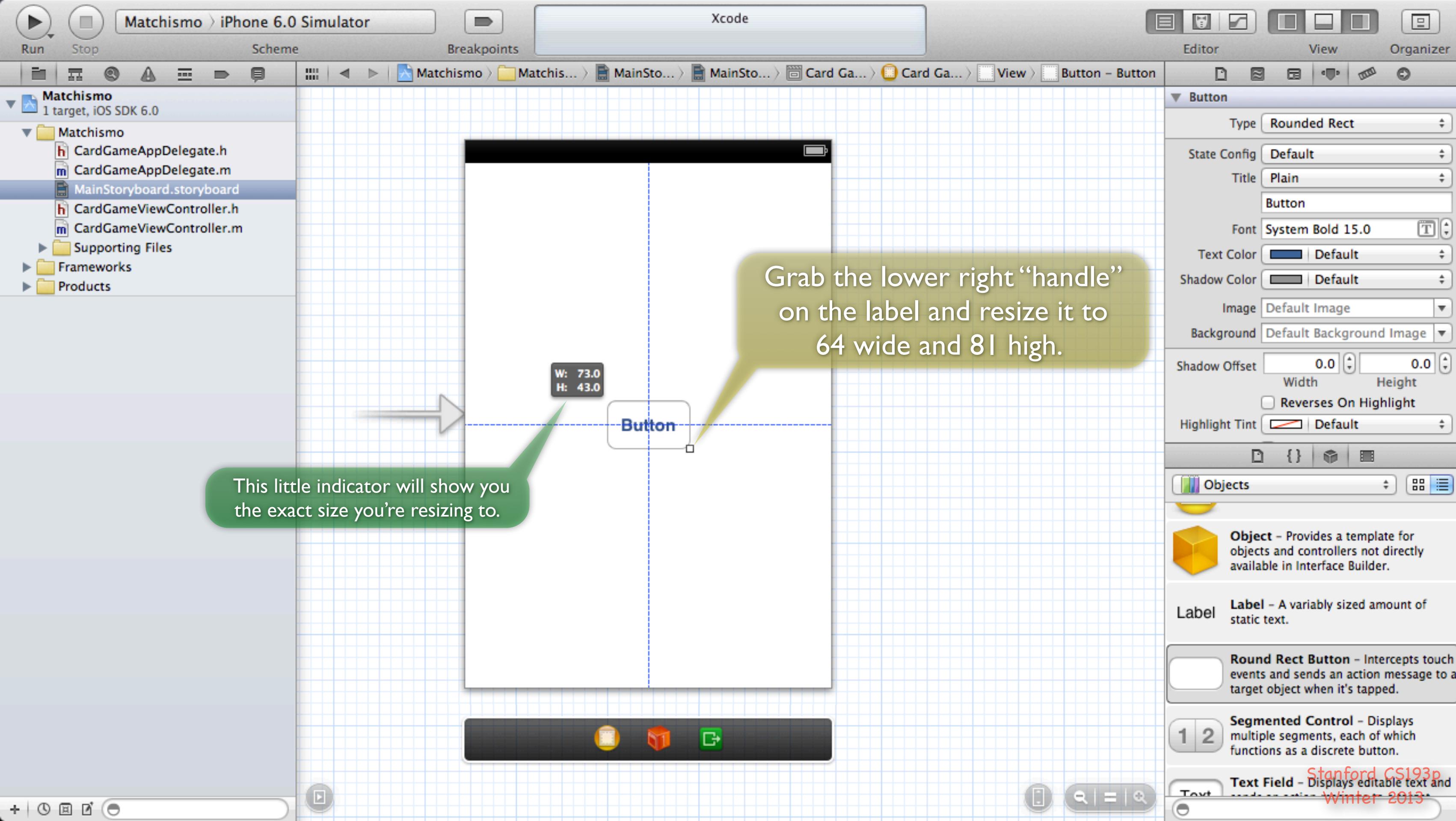
Breakpoints

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
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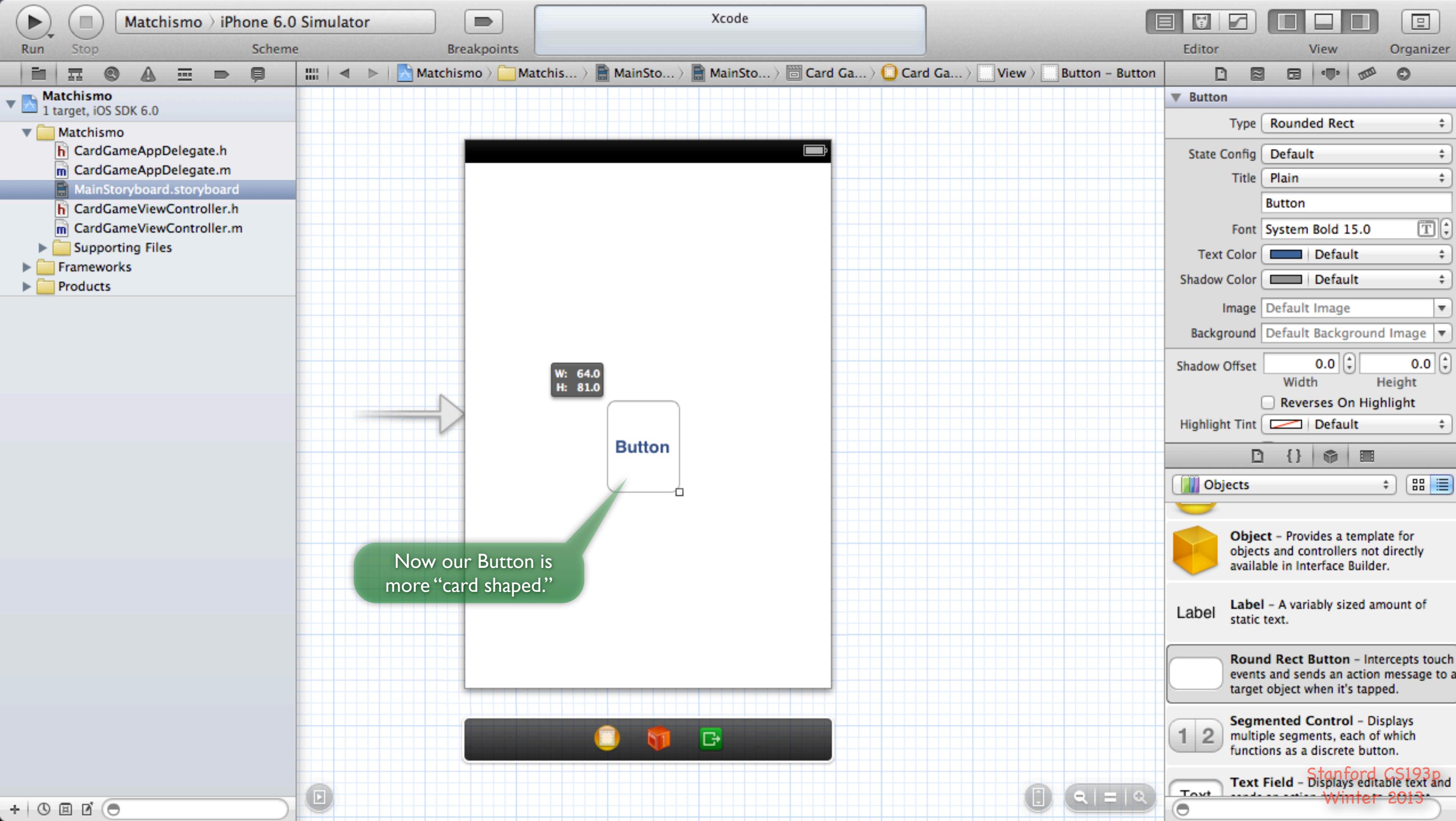


Button
Type Rounded Rect
State Config Default
Title Plain
Button
Font System Bold 15.0
Text Color Default
Shadow Color Default
Image Default Image
Background Default Background Image
Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0
Width Height
<input type="checkbox"/> Reverses On Highlight
Highlight Tint Default
Objects
Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.
Label - A variably sized amount of static text.
Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.
Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.
Text Field - Displays editable text and



This little indicator will show you
the exact size you're resizing to.

Grab the lower right “handle”
on the label and resize it to
64 wide and 81 high.



Xcode

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

MainStoryboard.storyboard

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

MainStoryboard.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Supporting Files

Frameworks

Products

Button - Button

Type Rounded Rect

State Config Default

Title Plain

Button

Font System Bold 15.0

Text Color Default

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background Default Background Image

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Highlight Tint Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

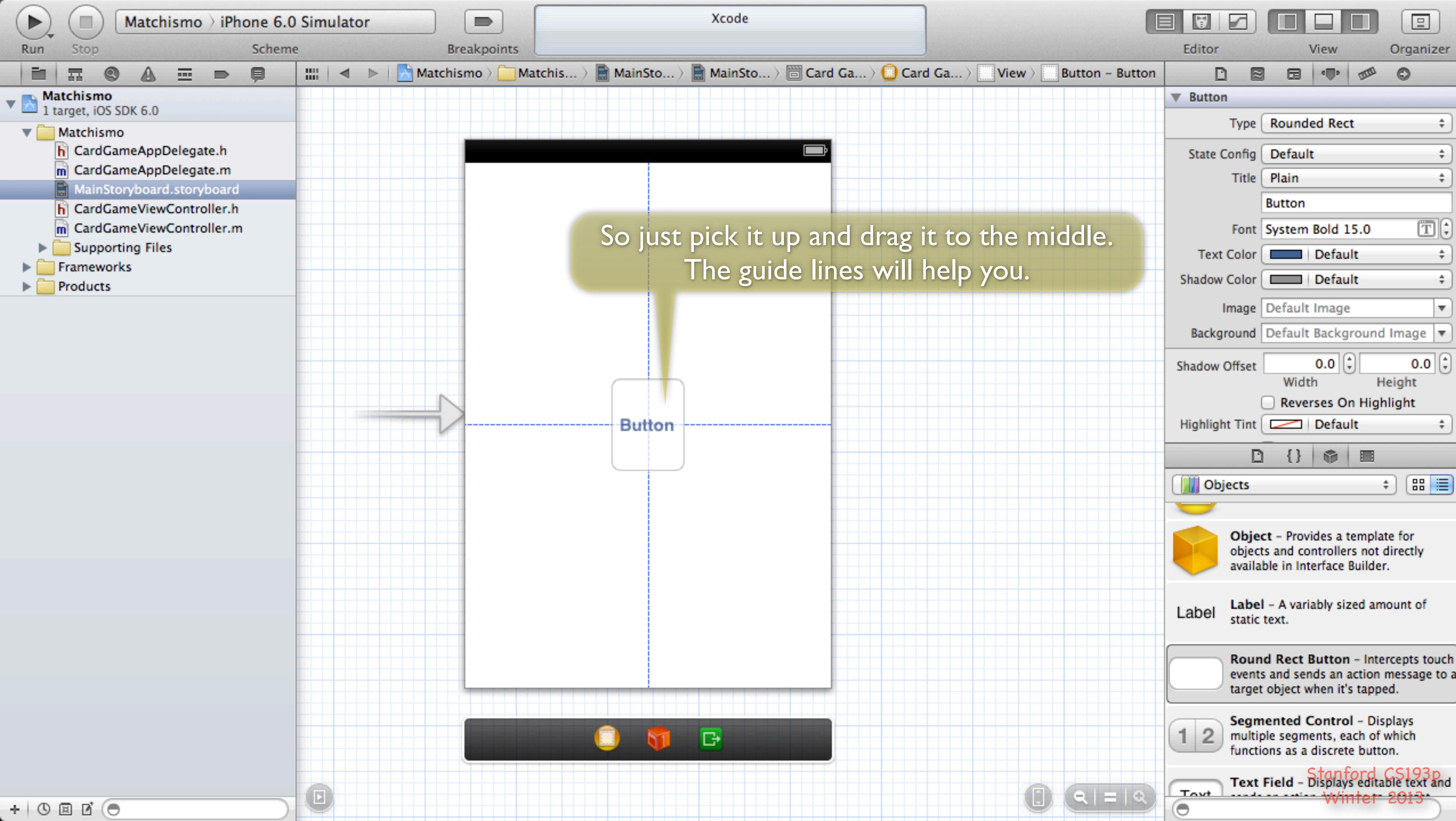
Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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But our Button is no longer in the center of the View.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the storyboard editor open. A blue rounded rectangular button labeled "Button" is centered in the main view. A green callout bubble with a white arrow points from the bottom right towards the button, containing the text "But our Button is no longer in the center of the View.". The storyboard navigation bar at the bottom includes icons for Back, Forward, and Search.



Run

Stop

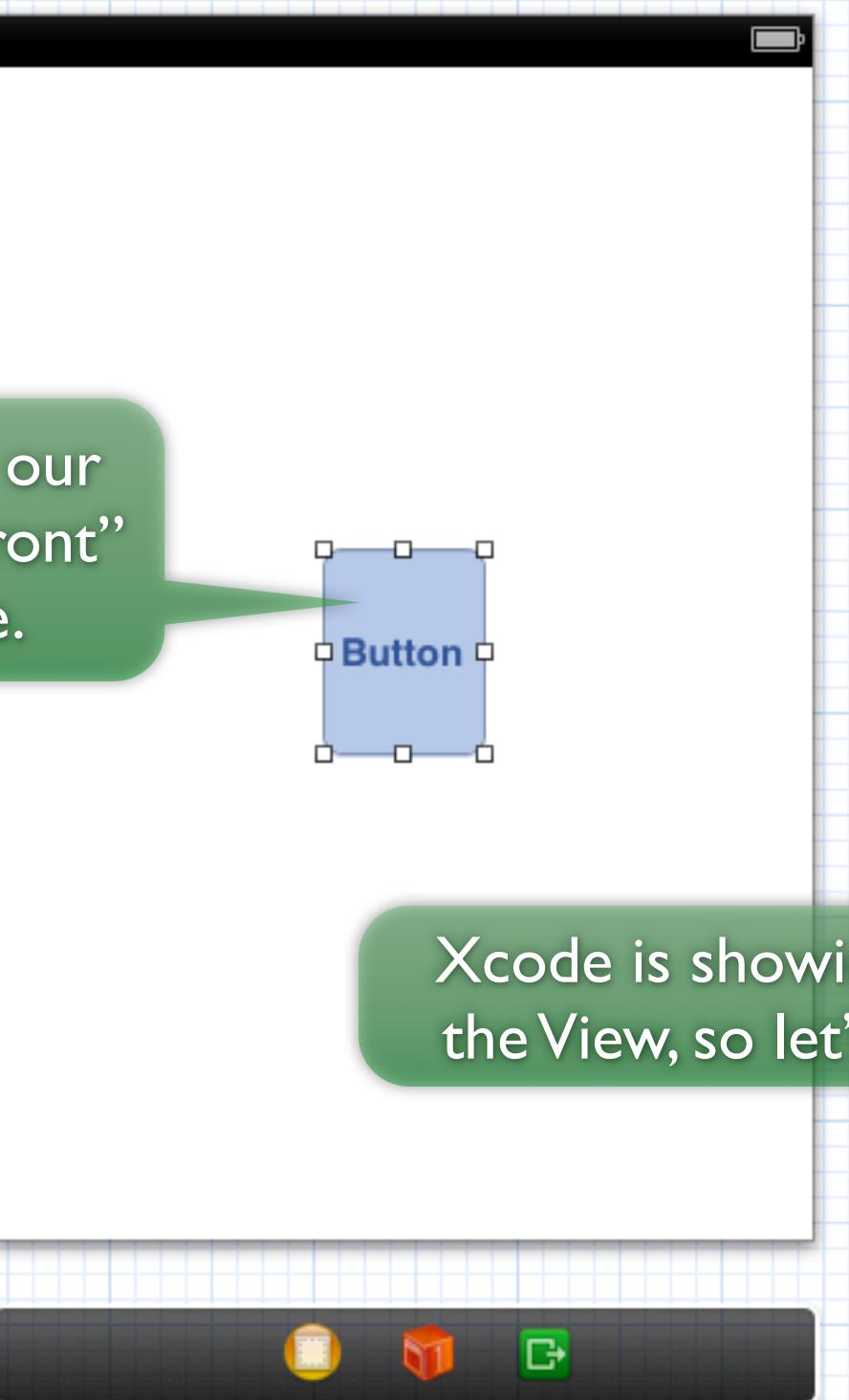
Scheme

Breakpoints

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

We're going to have the "back" of our card be its Default state and the "front" of the card be its Selected state.



Button

Type: Rounded Rect

State Config: Default

Title: Plain

Font: System Bold 15.0

Text Color: Default

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: Default Background Image

Shadow Offset: 0.0 0.0

Width: Height

Reverses On Highlight

Highlight Tint: Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

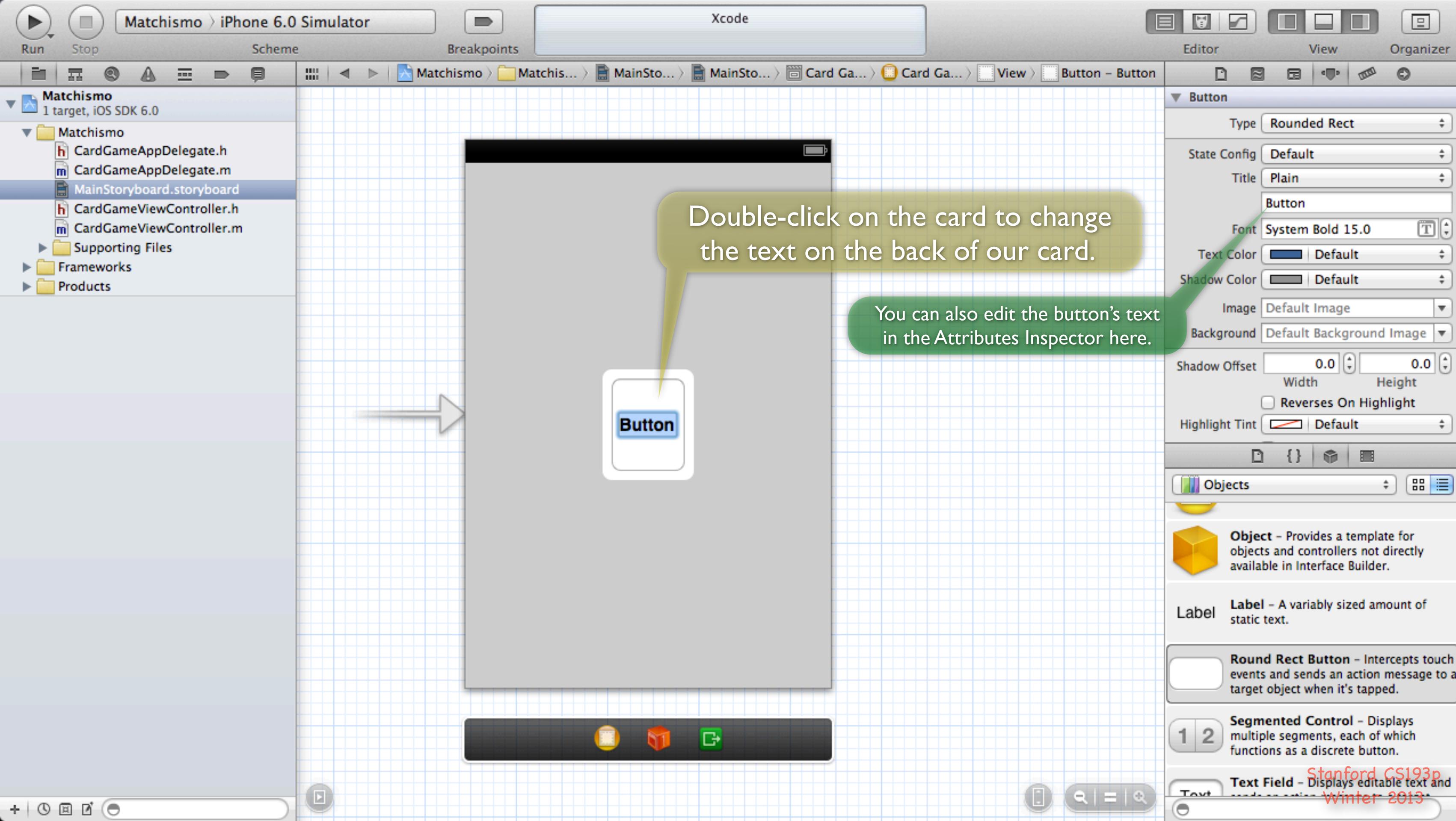
Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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Xcode

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

MainStoryboard.storyboard

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

MainStoryboard.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

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Button - Button

Type Rounded Rect

State Config Default

Title Plain

Button

Font System Bold 15.0

Text Color Default

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background Default Background Image

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Highlight Tint Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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Let's make the back of our card be the Apple logo.
Believe it or not, there is a character for that: Alt-Shift-K.

When Alt, Shift or Ctrl are being pressed,
this little window here will show it.

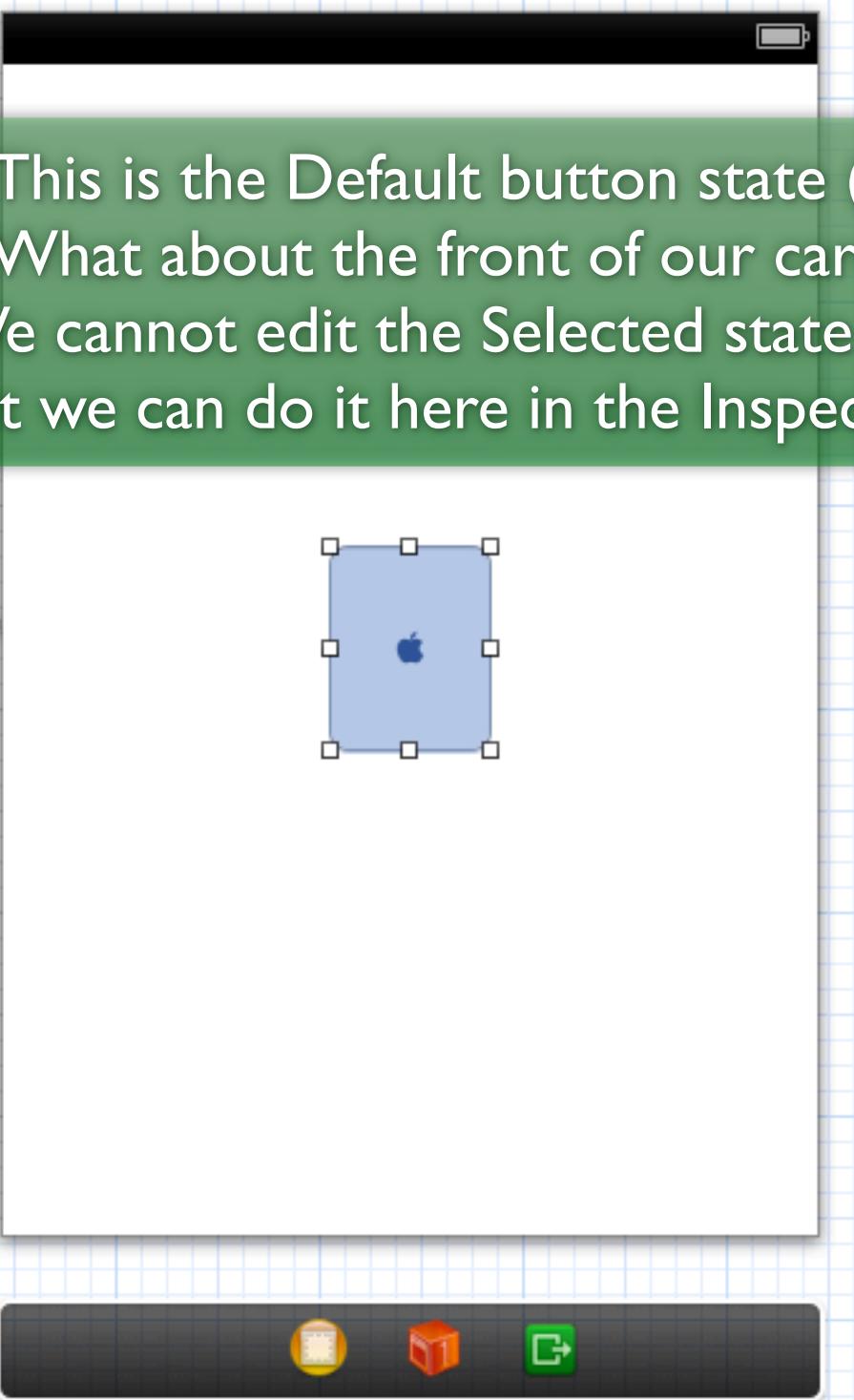
The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the MainStoryboard.storyboard selected in the Project Navigator. In the storyboard, a button is selected, and its properties are shown in the Utilities panel. A floating window displays the Apple logo, and three callout bubbles provide instructions about using the Alt-Shift-K key combination to see this logo when specific keys are held down.

Run

Stop

Scheme

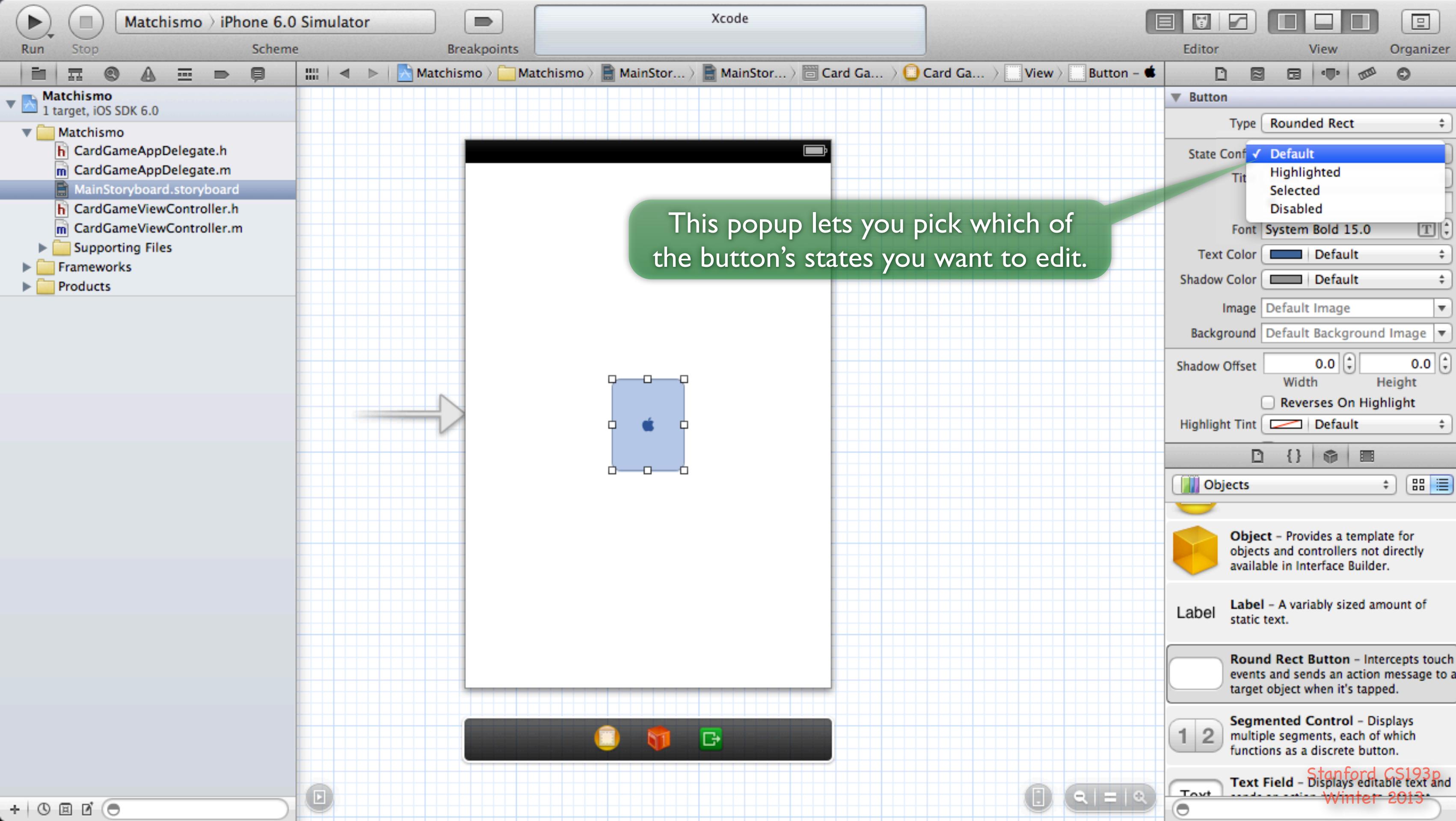
Breakpoints

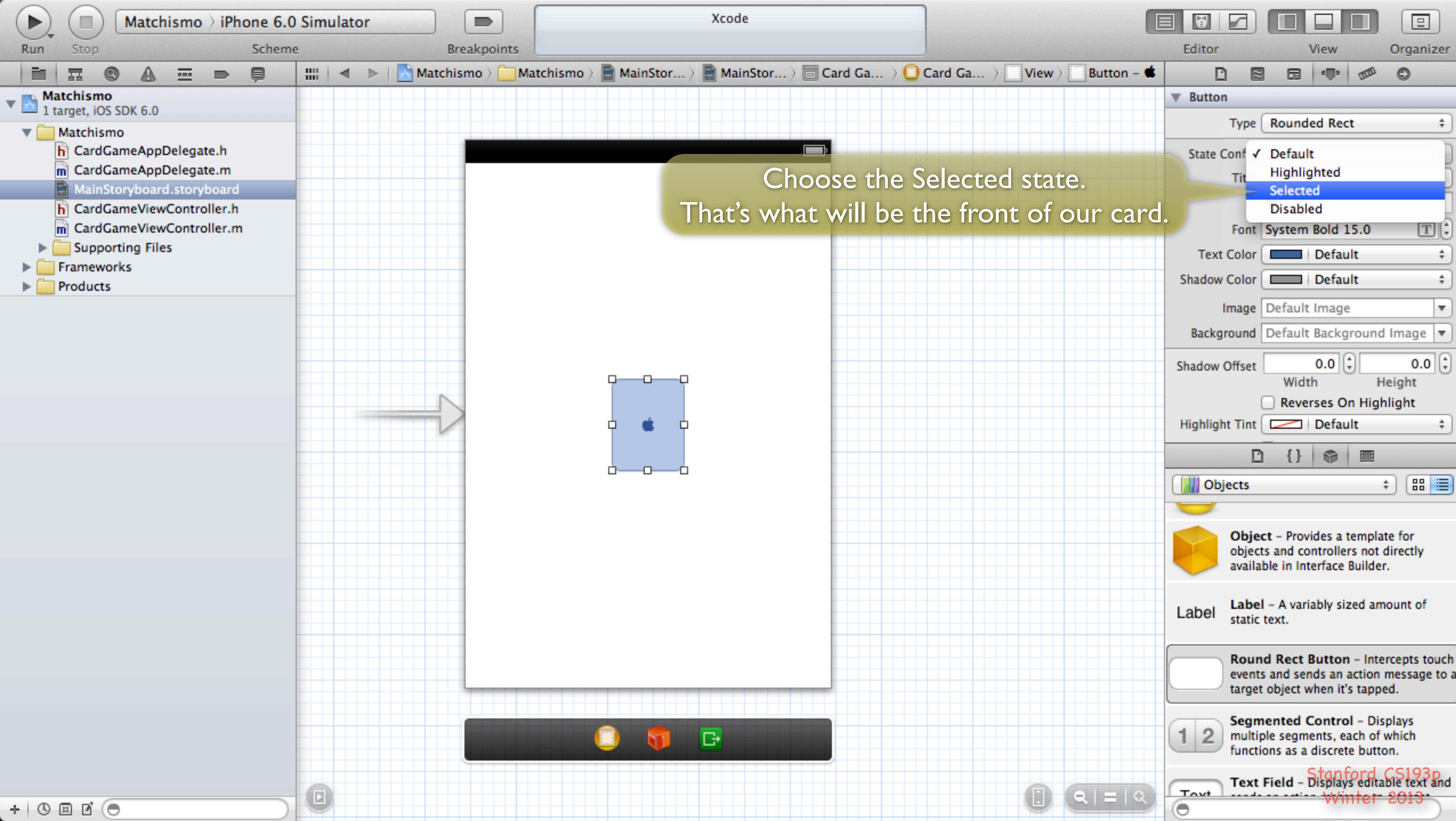
Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

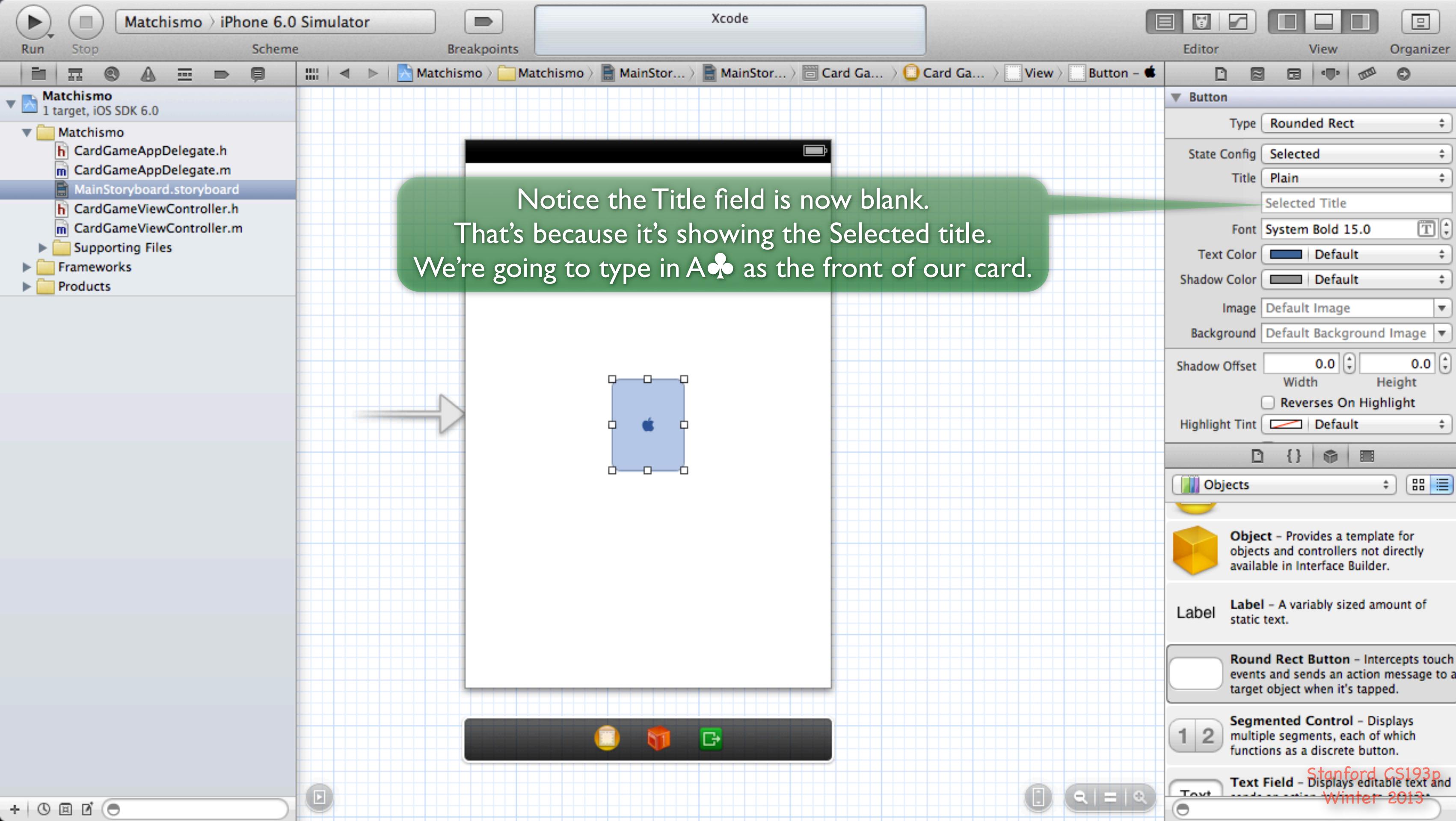
This is the Default button state (back of our card).
What about the front of our card (Selected state)?
We cannot edit the Selected state directly in the View.
But we can do it here in the Inspector by changing this.

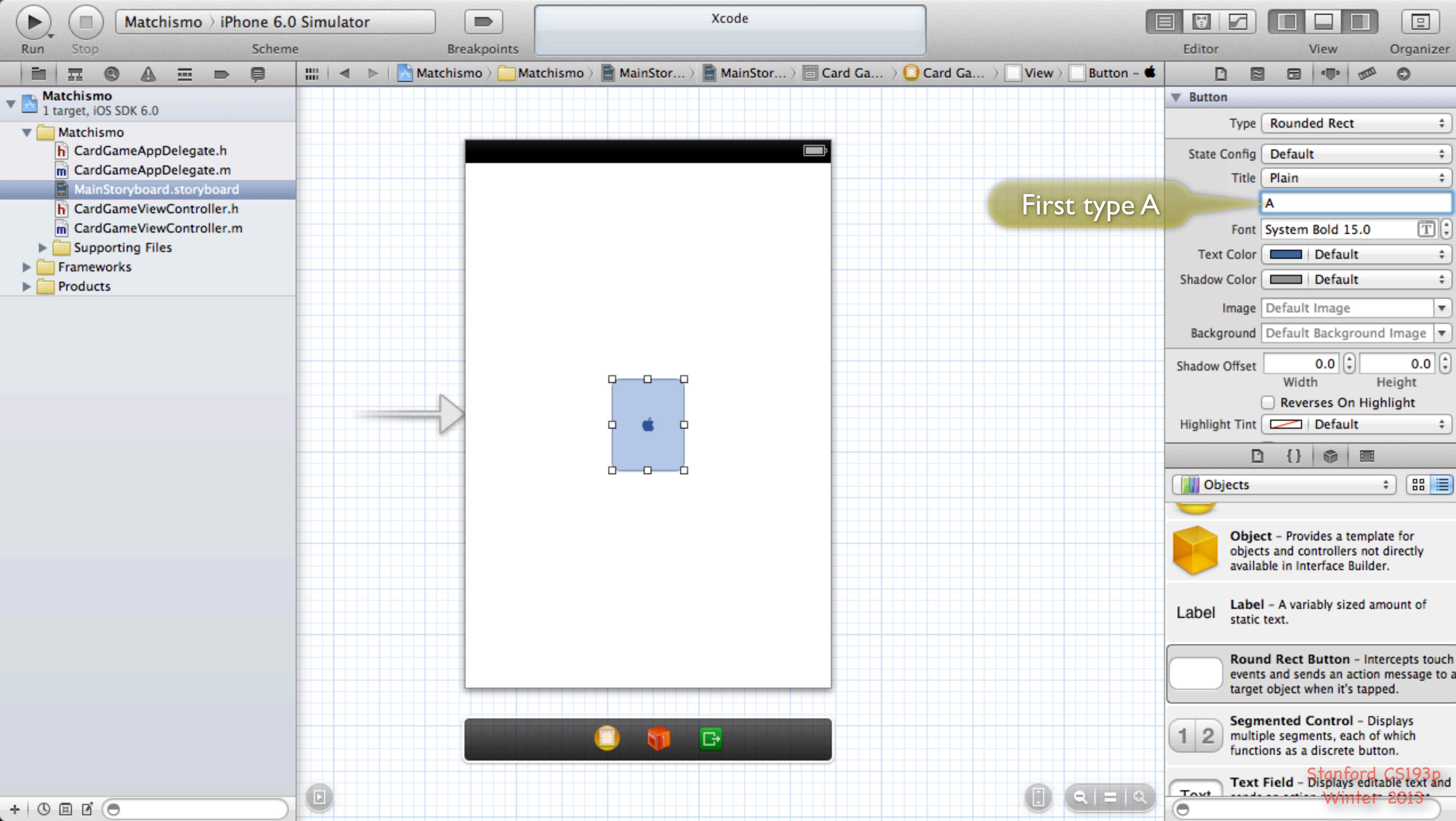
See the Apple here too.

Button
Type Rounded Rect
State Config Default
Title Plain
Font System Bold 15.0
Text Color Default
Shadow Color Default
Image Default Image
Background Default Background Image
Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0
Width Height
<input type="checkbox"/> Reverses On Highlight
Highlight Tint Default
Objects
Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.
Label - A variably sized amount of static text.
Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.
Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.
Text Field - Displays editable text and

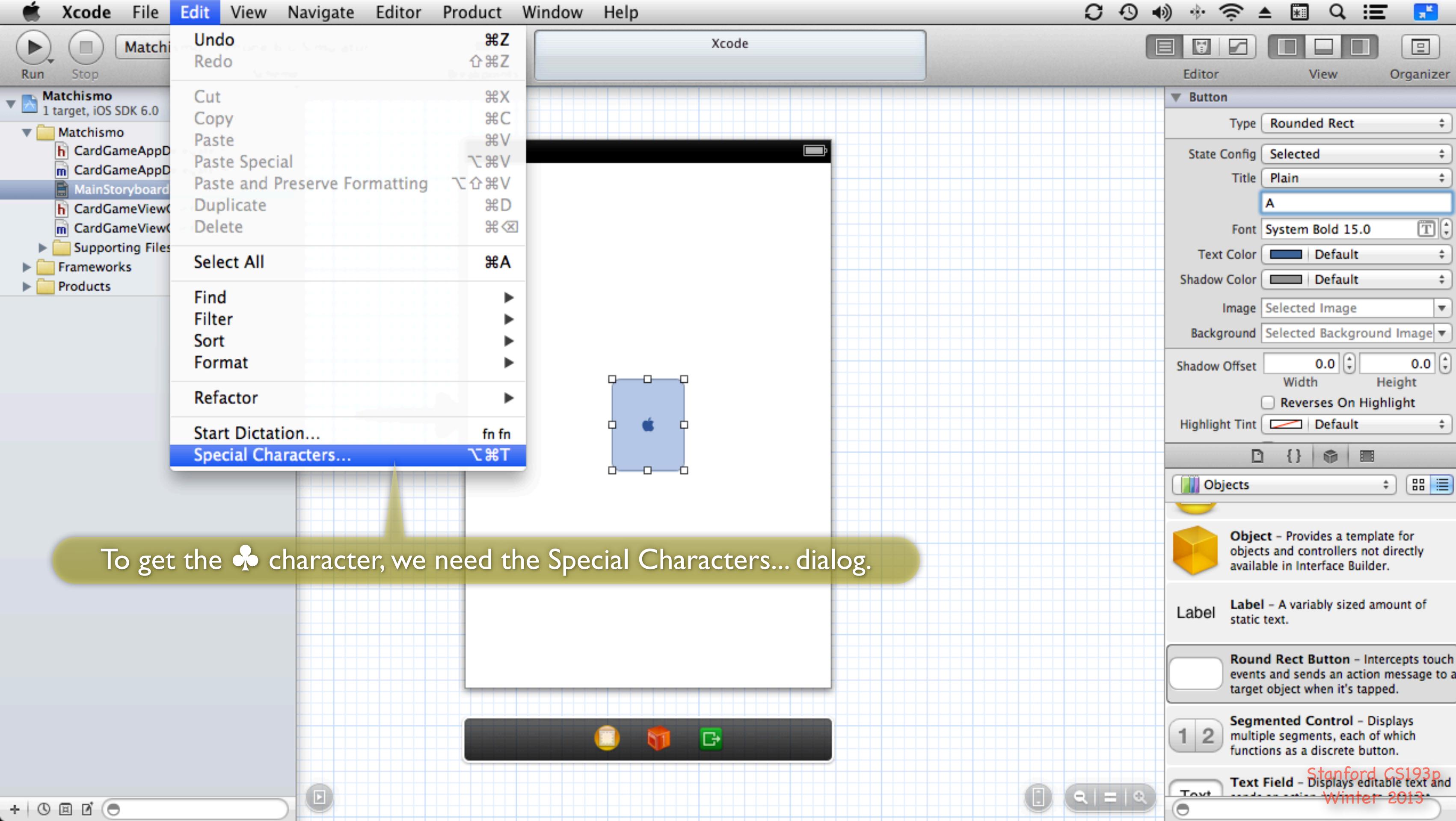


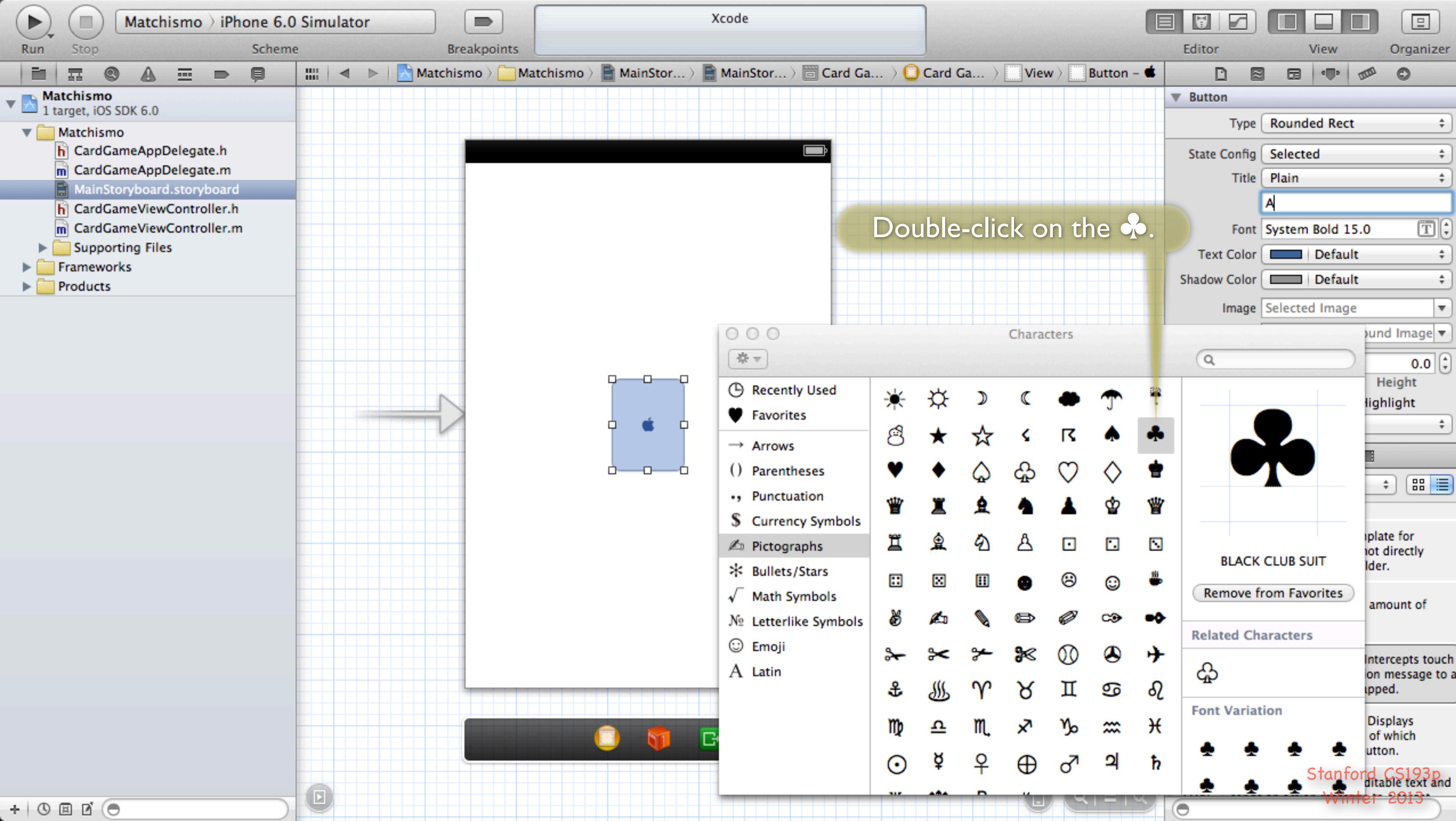


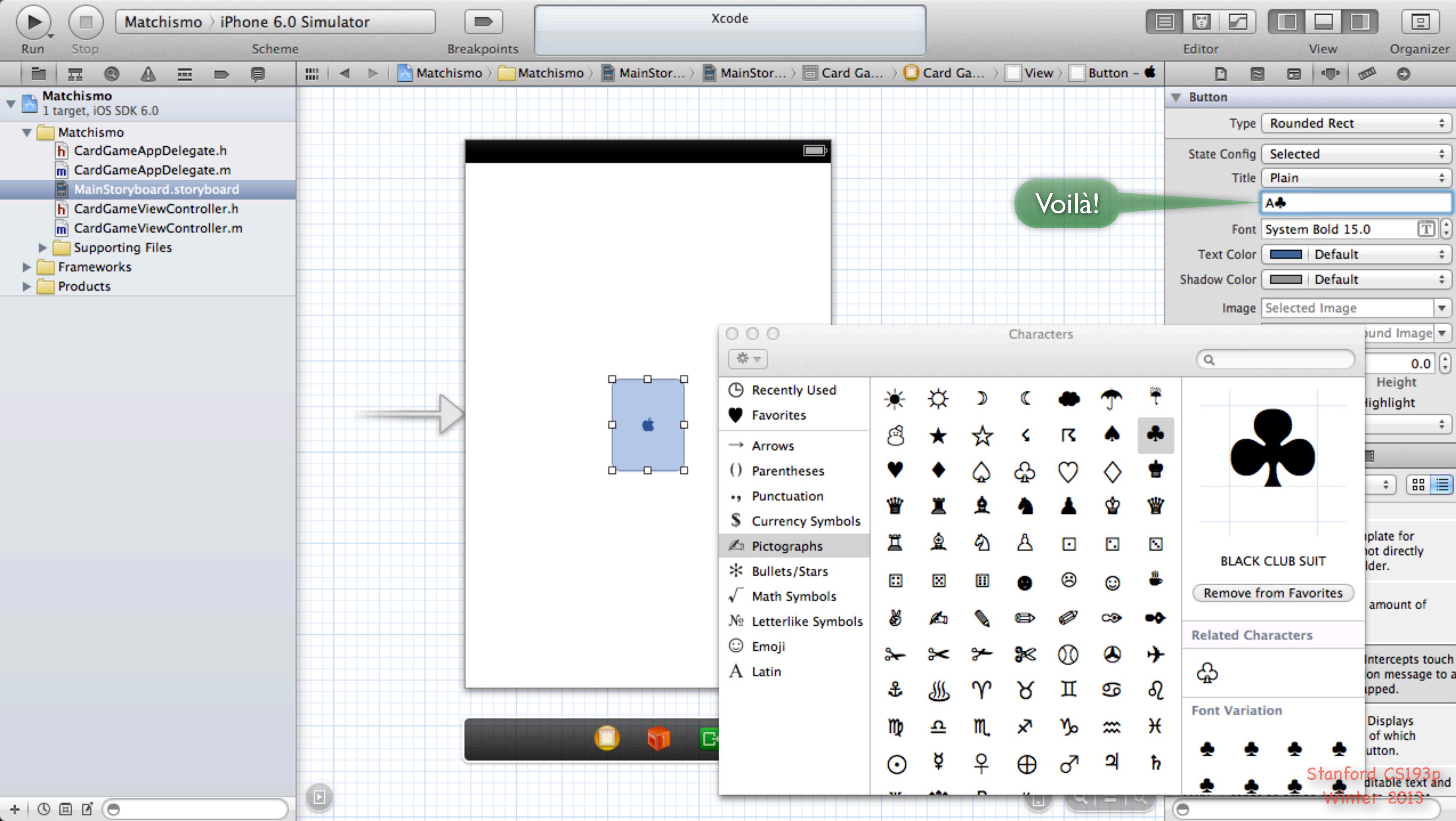




First type A







Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- MainStoryboard.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Supporting Files

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Make the font a little bit bigger.
You can do this by pressing this tiny “font size up” button ...



Button

Type: Rounded Rect

State Config: Selected

Title: Plain

A+

Font: System Bold 24.0

Text Color: Default

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Selected Image

Background: Selected Background Image

Shadow Offset: 0.0 Width: 0.0 Height: 0.0
 Reverses On Highlight

Highlight Tint: Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

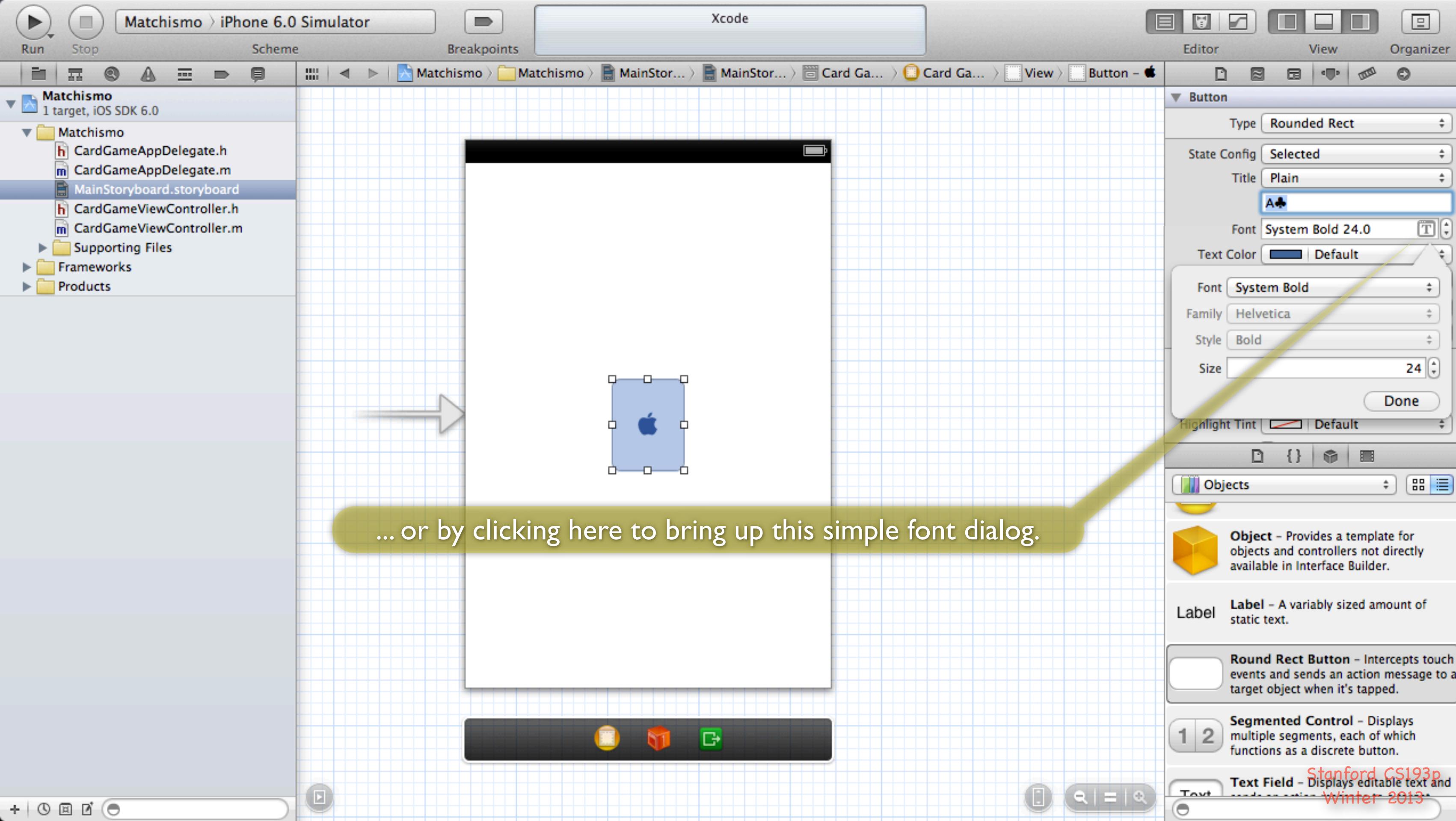
Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

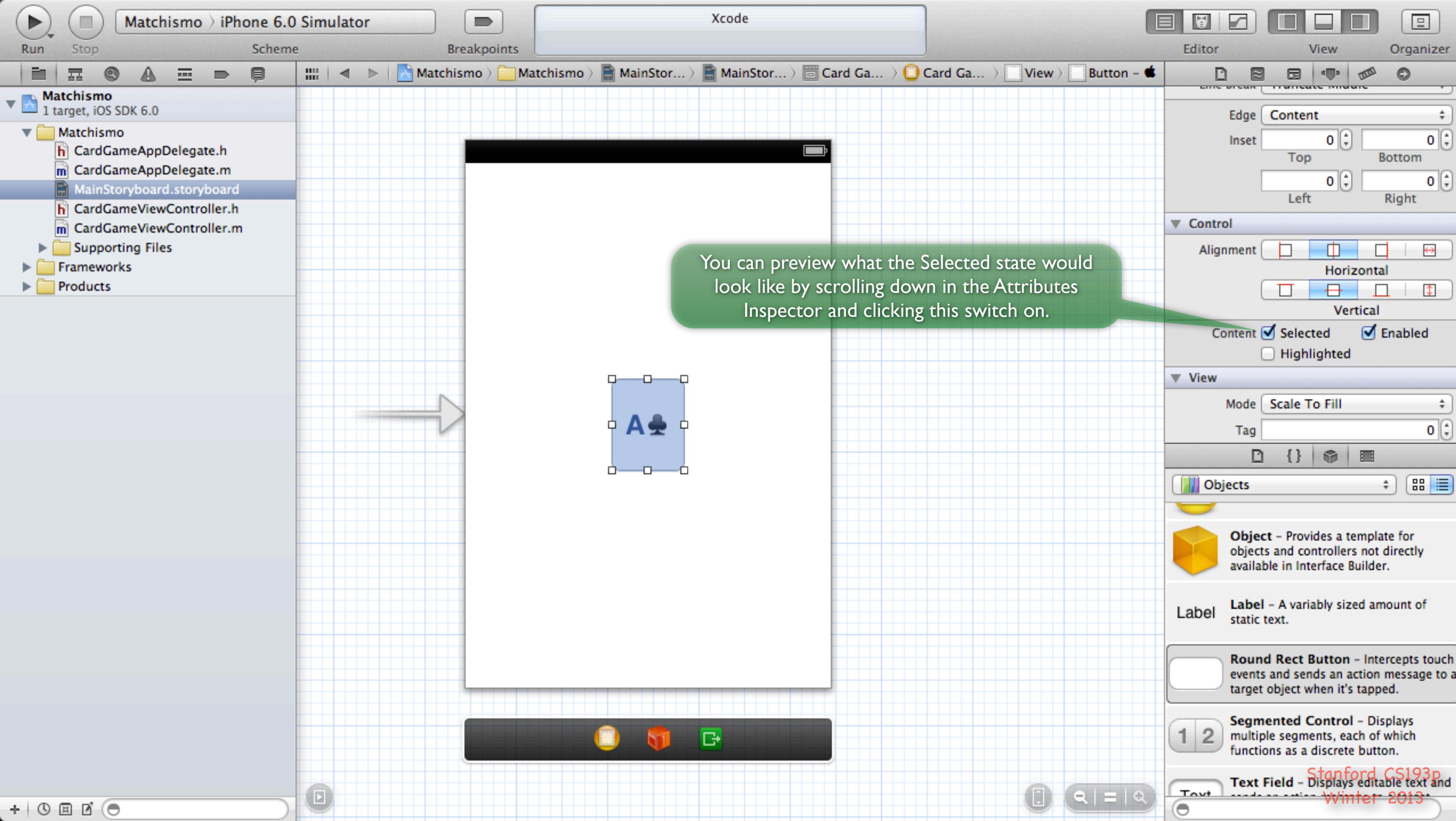
Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

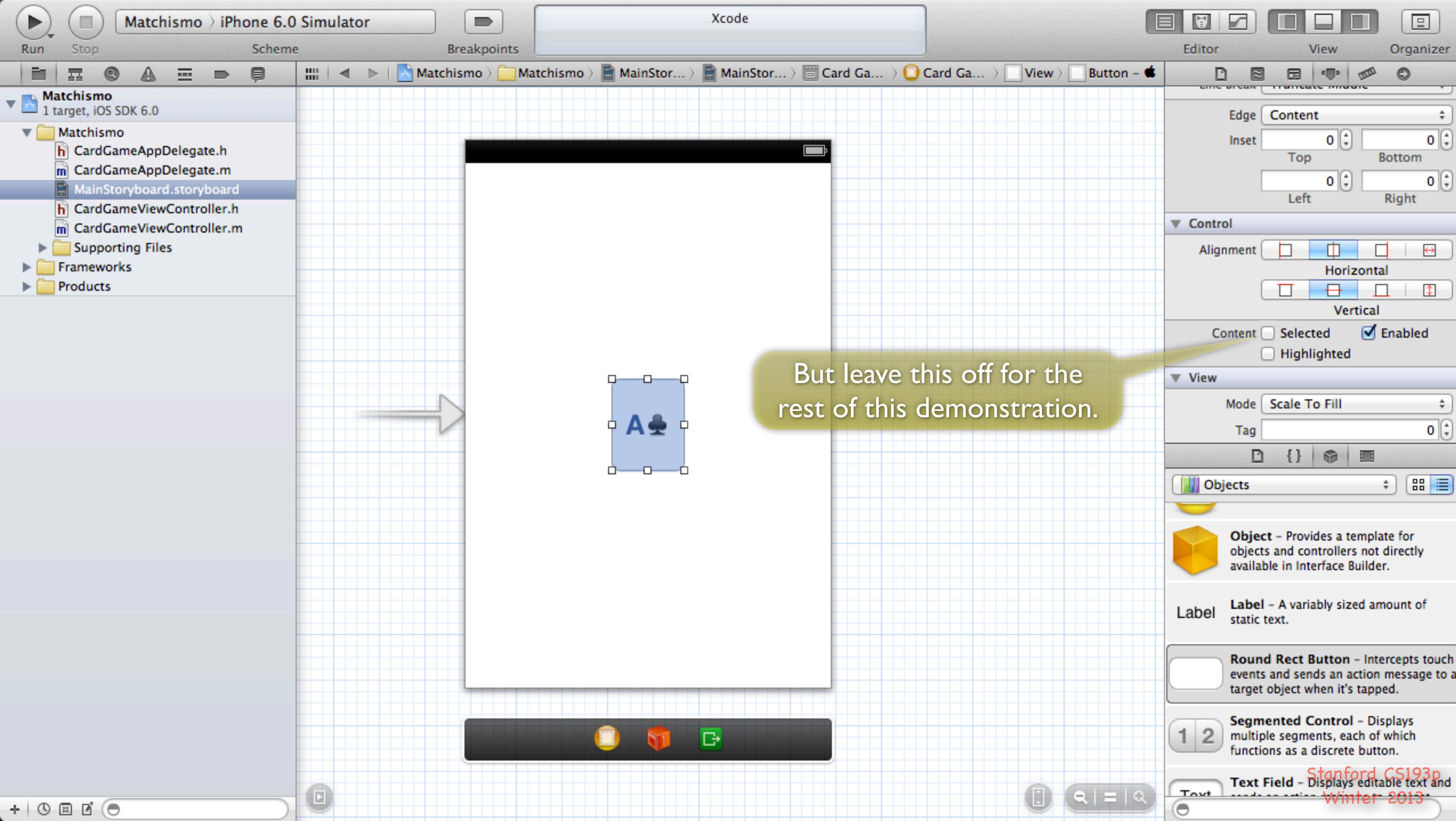
Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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Winter 2013







Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo

- CardGameAppDelegate.h
- CardGameAppDelegate.m
- MainStoryboard.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m

Supporting Files

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MainStoryboard.storyboard

Card Game View Controller

View

Button - Apple

It is possible to have much more control over the display of the text using Attributed string titles. We'll look much deeper into that next week. For this assignment, use Plain.

Type: Rounded Rect

State Config: Selected

Title: Plain (selected)

Attributed

Font: System Bold 24.0

Text Color: Default

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Selected Image

Background: Selected Background Image

Shadow Offset: 0.0

Width: 0.0

Height: 0.0

Reverses On Highlight:

Highlight Tint: Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

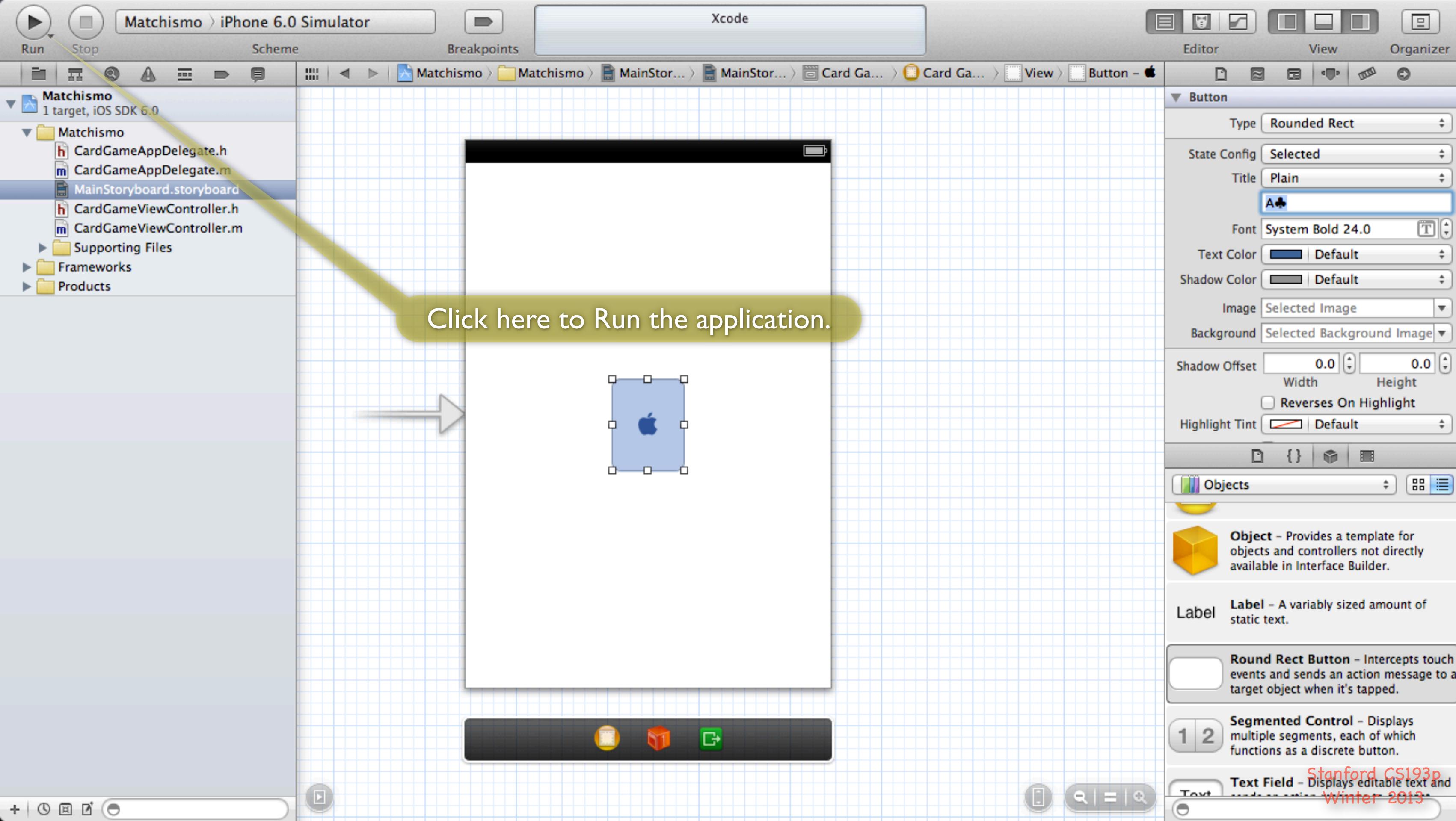
Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the Matchismo project selected. In the Navigator, MainStoryboard.storyboard is highlighted. The Interface Builder editor displays a storyboard scene with a single button. The button's properties are being edited in the Utilities panel, specifically the Attributes tab. A callout bubble points from the 'Title' dropdown to a note about attributed strings. The storyboard preview shows a blue rounded rectangle button with an Apple logo. The bottom dock contains icons for File, New, Open, Save, and Run.



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

If you press and hold this Run button,
other run options will be available,
but we're just using plain "Run" for now.

Xcode is building the application.

This is the "scheme chooser."

It lets you choose where to run your application.
For example, the iPhone Simulator, iPad Simulator or on a device.



Button

Type Rounded Rect

State Config Selected

Title Plain



Font System Bold 24.0

Text Color Default

Shadow Color Default

Image Selected Image

Background Selected Background Image

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width

Height

Reverses On Highlight

Highlight Tint Default



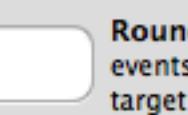
Objects



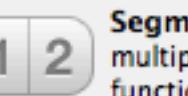
Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label

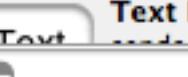
Label - A variably sized amount of static text.



Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.



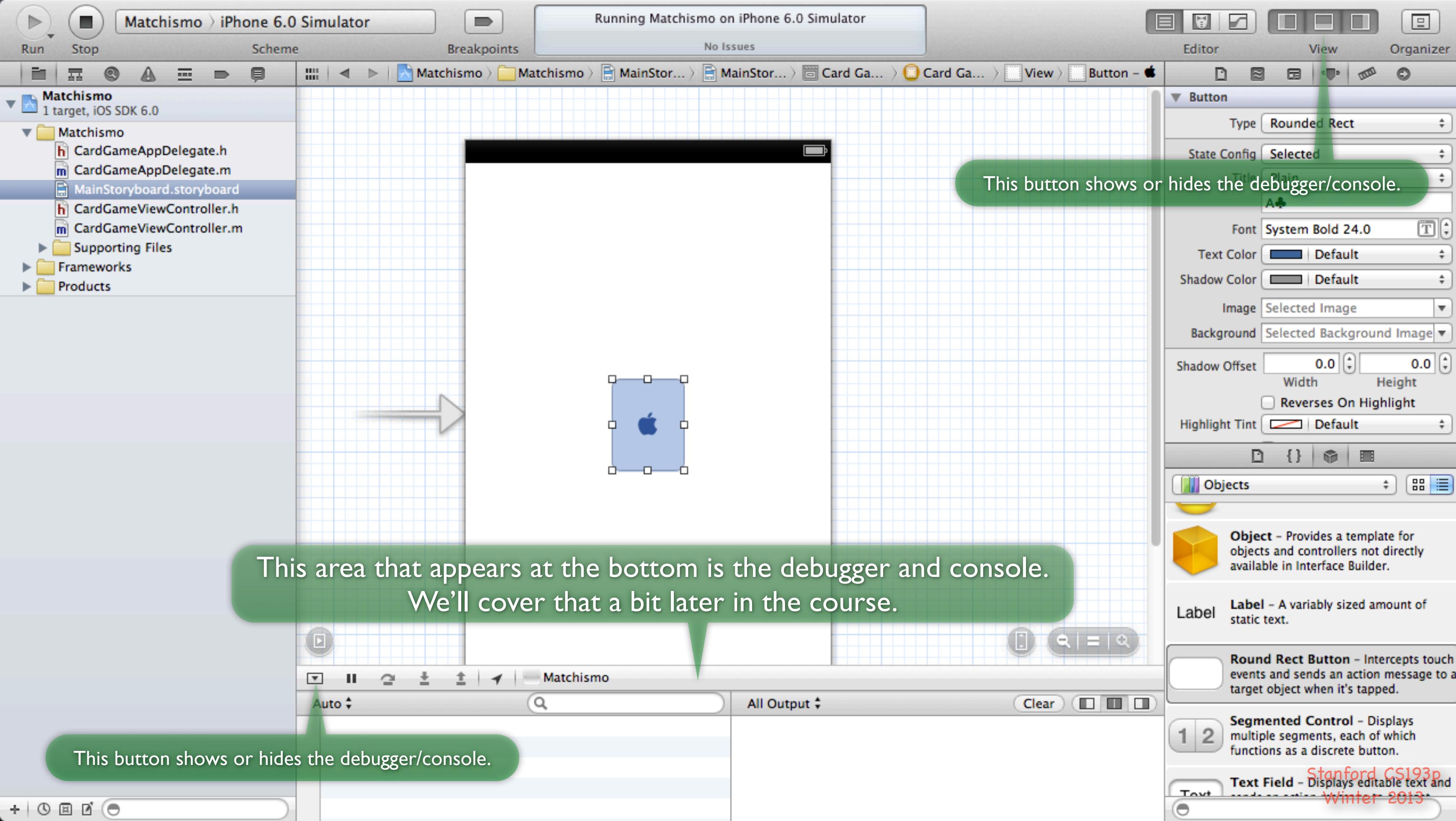
Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

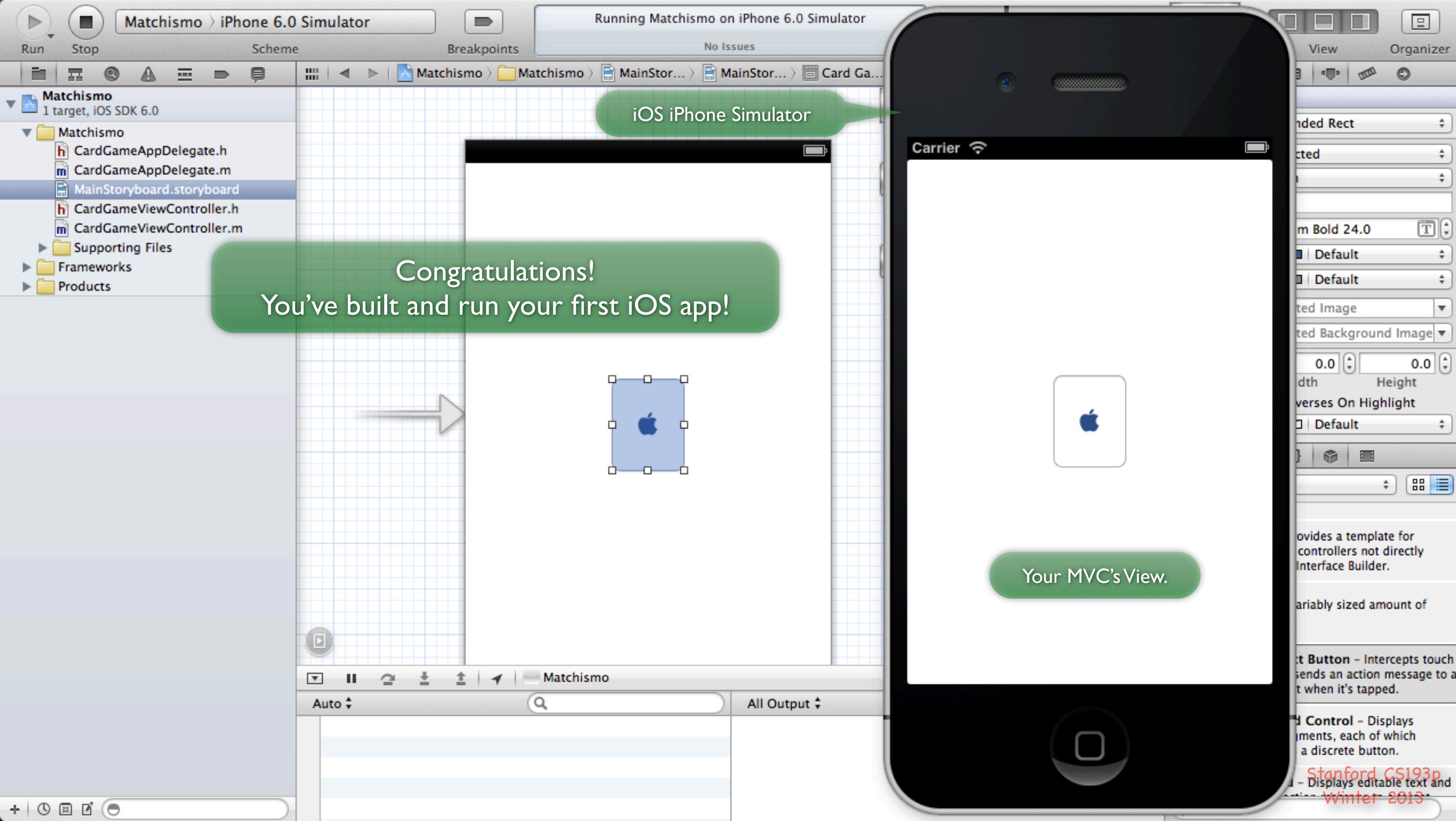


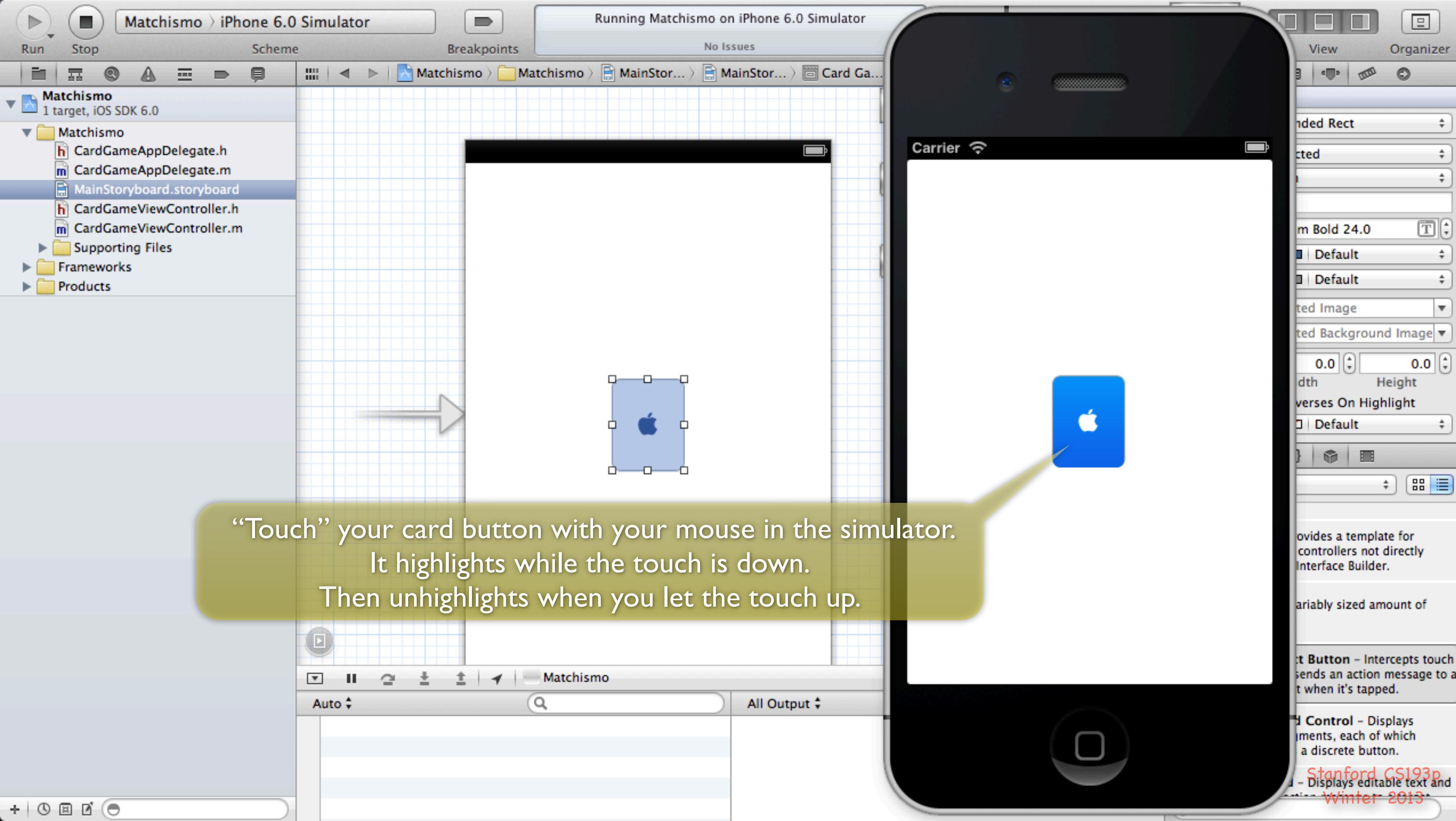
Text Field - Displays editable text and

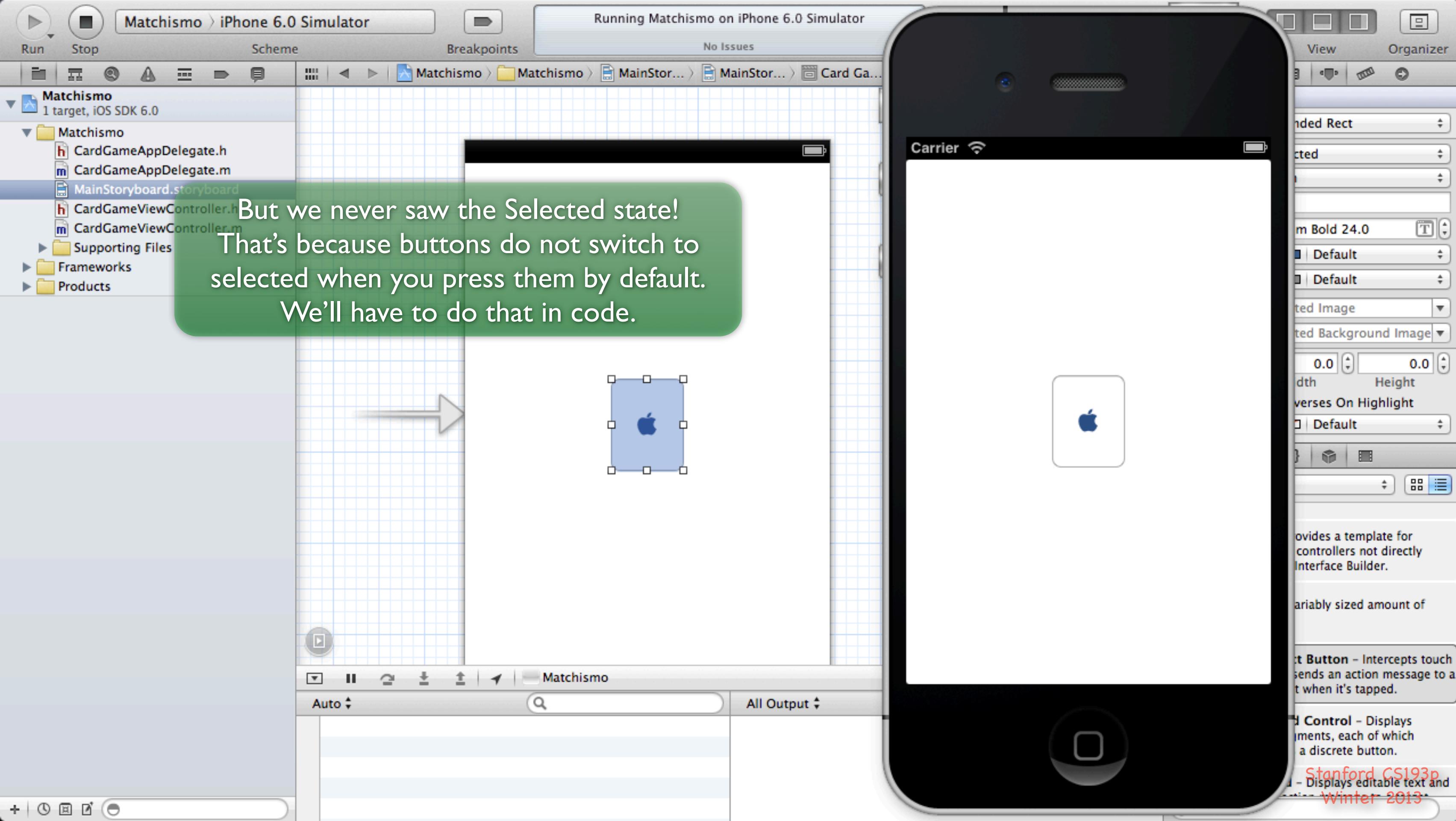
Stanford CS193p

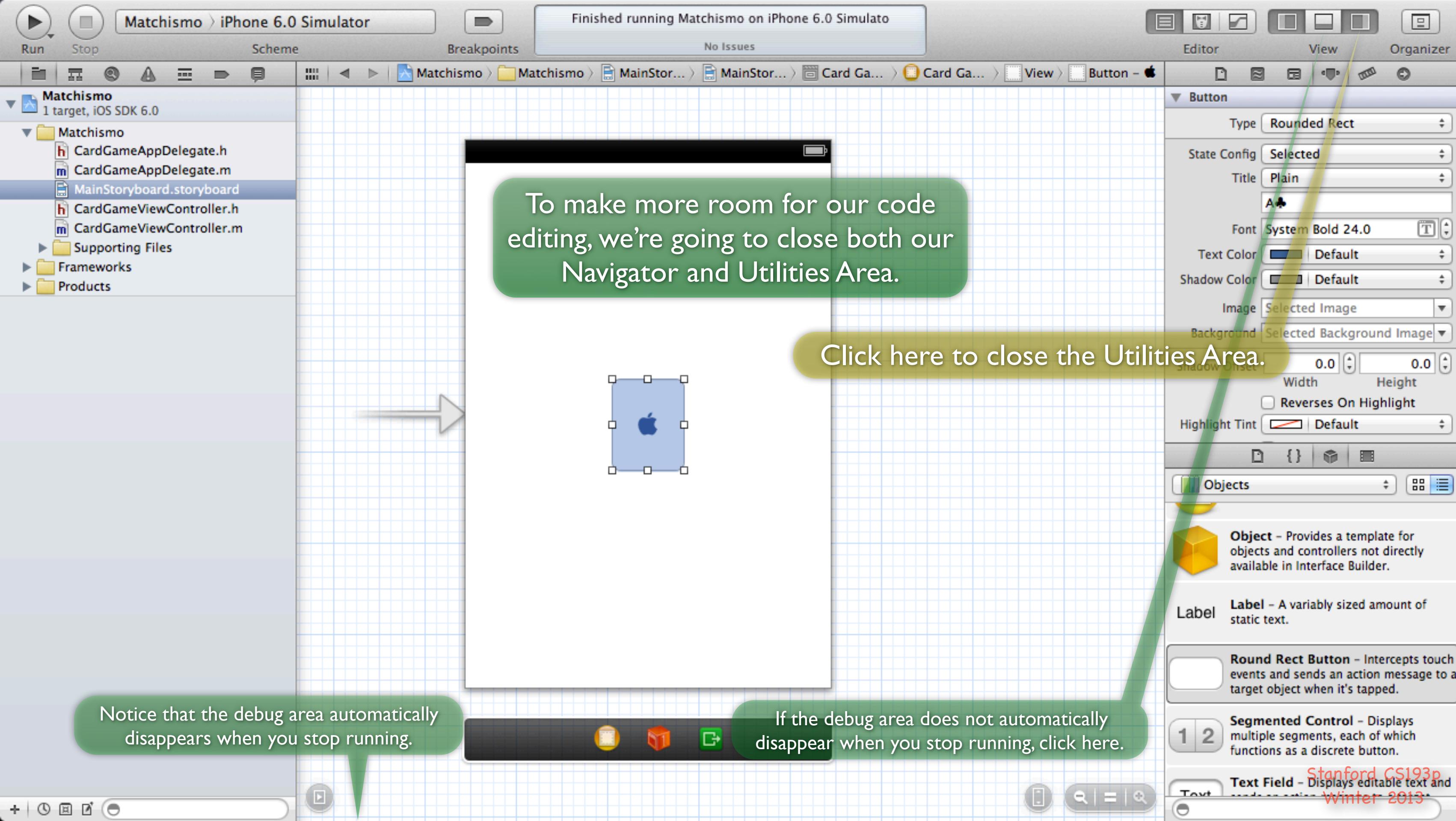
Winter 2013

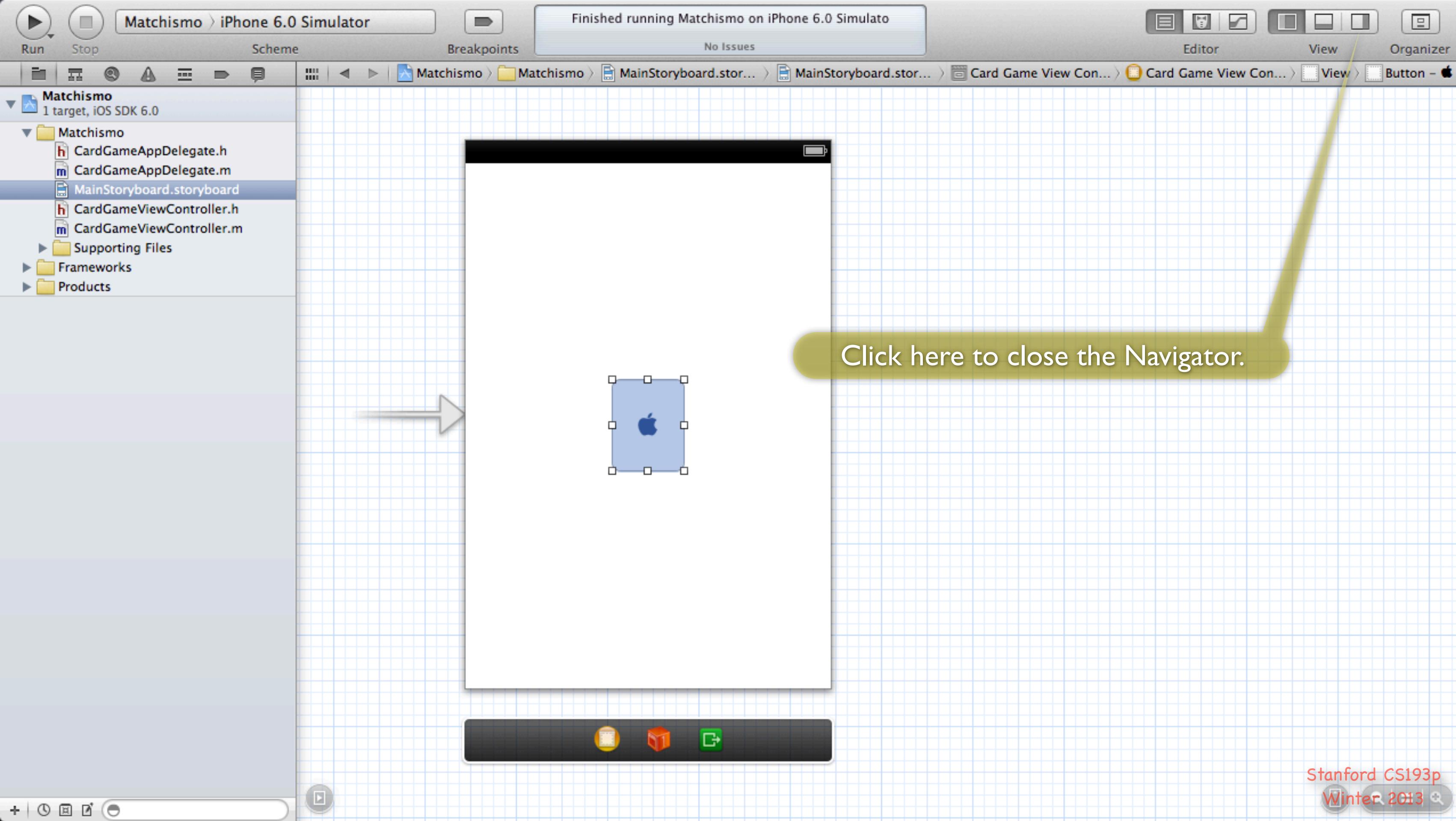














Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues



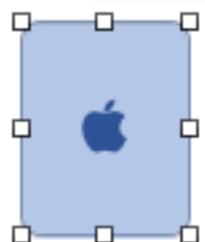
Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo > Matchismo > MainStoryboard.storyboard > MainStoryboard.storyboard (English) > Card Game View Controller Scene > Card Game View Controller > View > Button - Apple

We need to see our MVC Controller's code now.
But we still want our MVCView on screen at the same time.
The way to have two things on the screen at once is to use
the Assistant Editor.
It is shown/hidden using this “butler” icon.



Click here to show the Assistant Editor.
When an MVCView is showing, it will by
default bring up the View's Controller.
That's exactly what we want.





Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

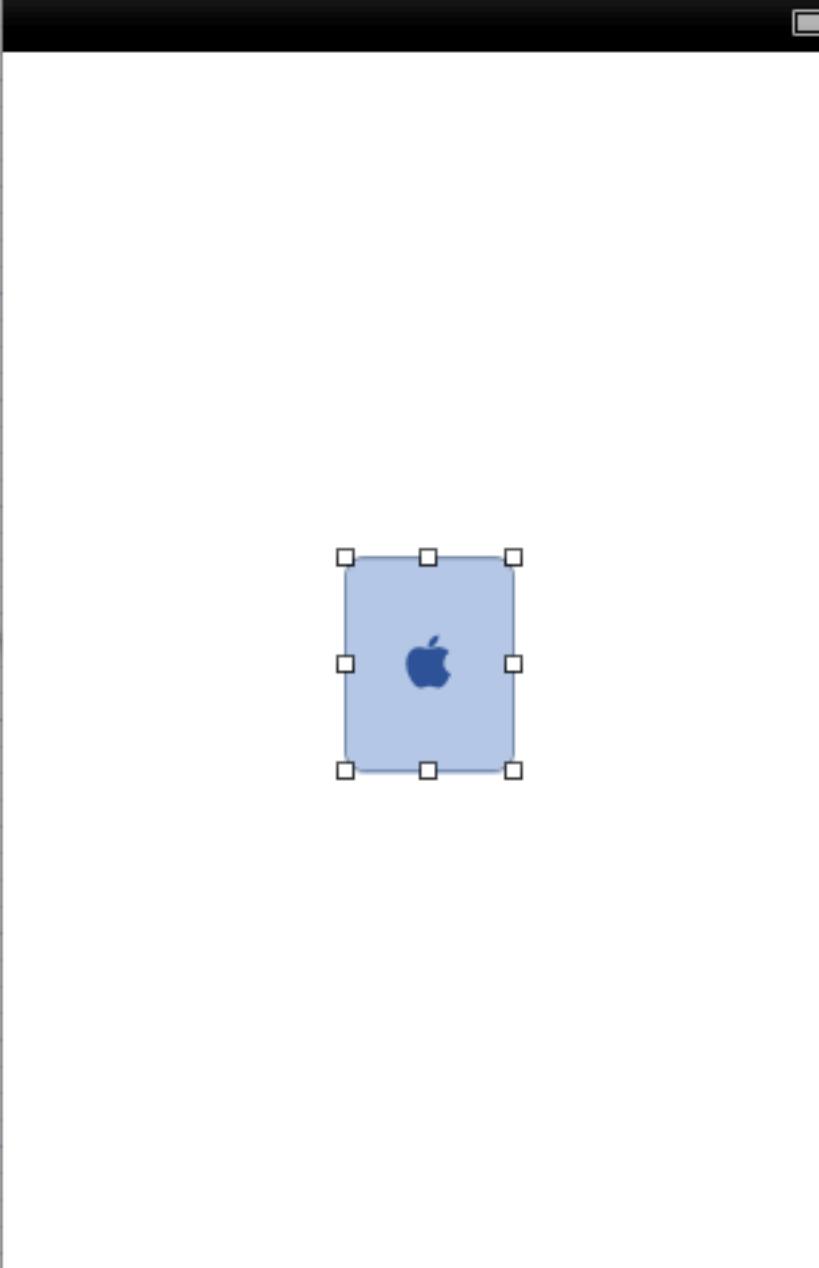
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo > M > M > M > C > C > View > Button - Apple



```
// CardGameViewController.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end
```

This is the header (.h) file for our MVC Controller.
It contains its public methods and properties
and also defines its superclass
(all Controllers in iOS inherit from UIViewController).
Notice the @interface - @end syntax.



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

UIKit.h imports all the iOS user-interface classes.
#import is like #include, but better.



Drag this separator to make
more space for your code.

```
// CardGameViewController.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end
```

When the Assistant Editor is in Automatic mode, it will always be trying to put something sensible up in the right-hand side of the Editor.



Run

Stop

Scheme

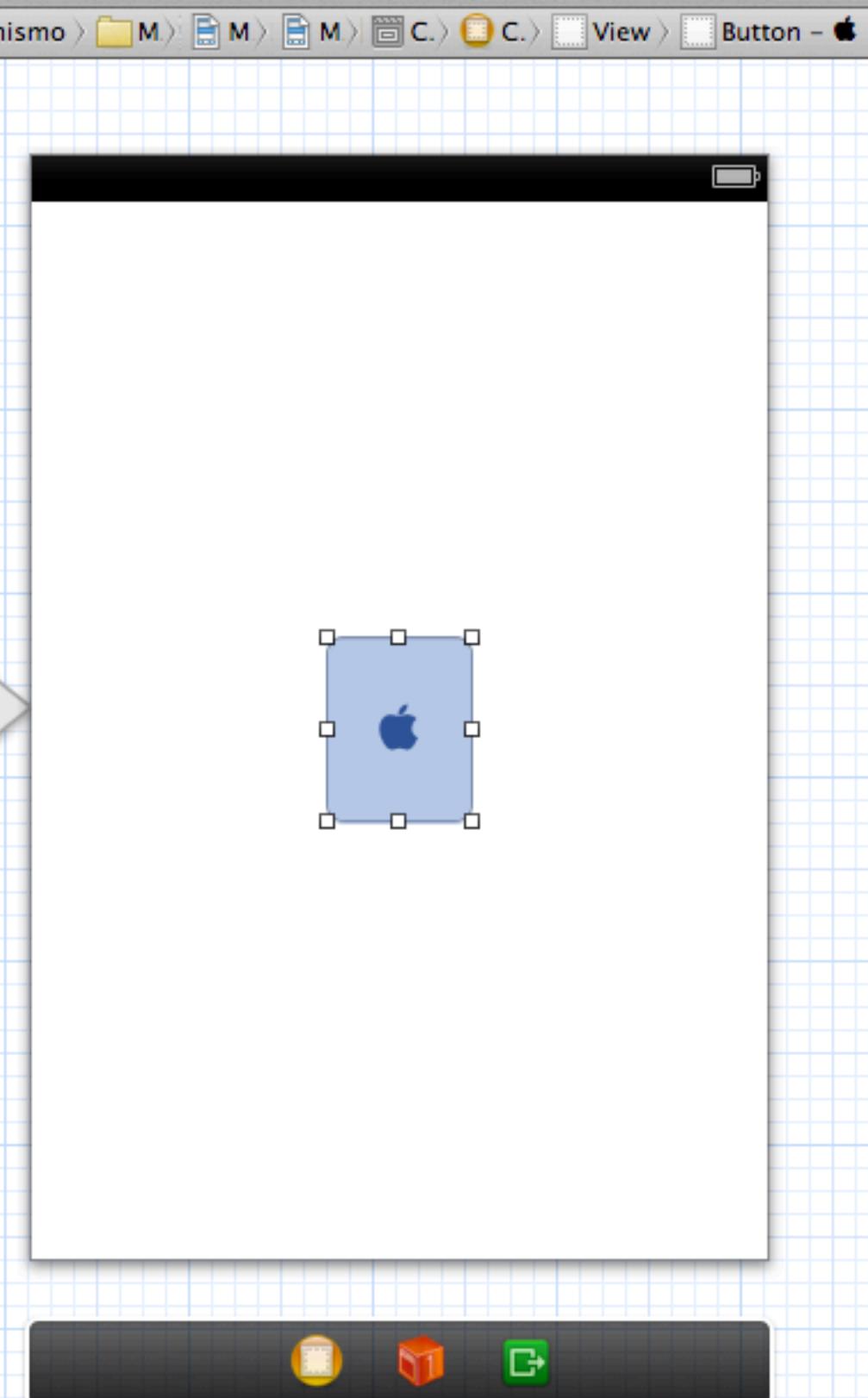
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m

```
// CardGameViewController.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end
```

Our Controller has no public API (Application Programming Interface). That means it has no public methods or properties. So we're going to switch to its implementation now.

Use this popup to switch the Assistant Editor to show the implementation of our Controller (rather than its interface).



Run

Stop

Scheme

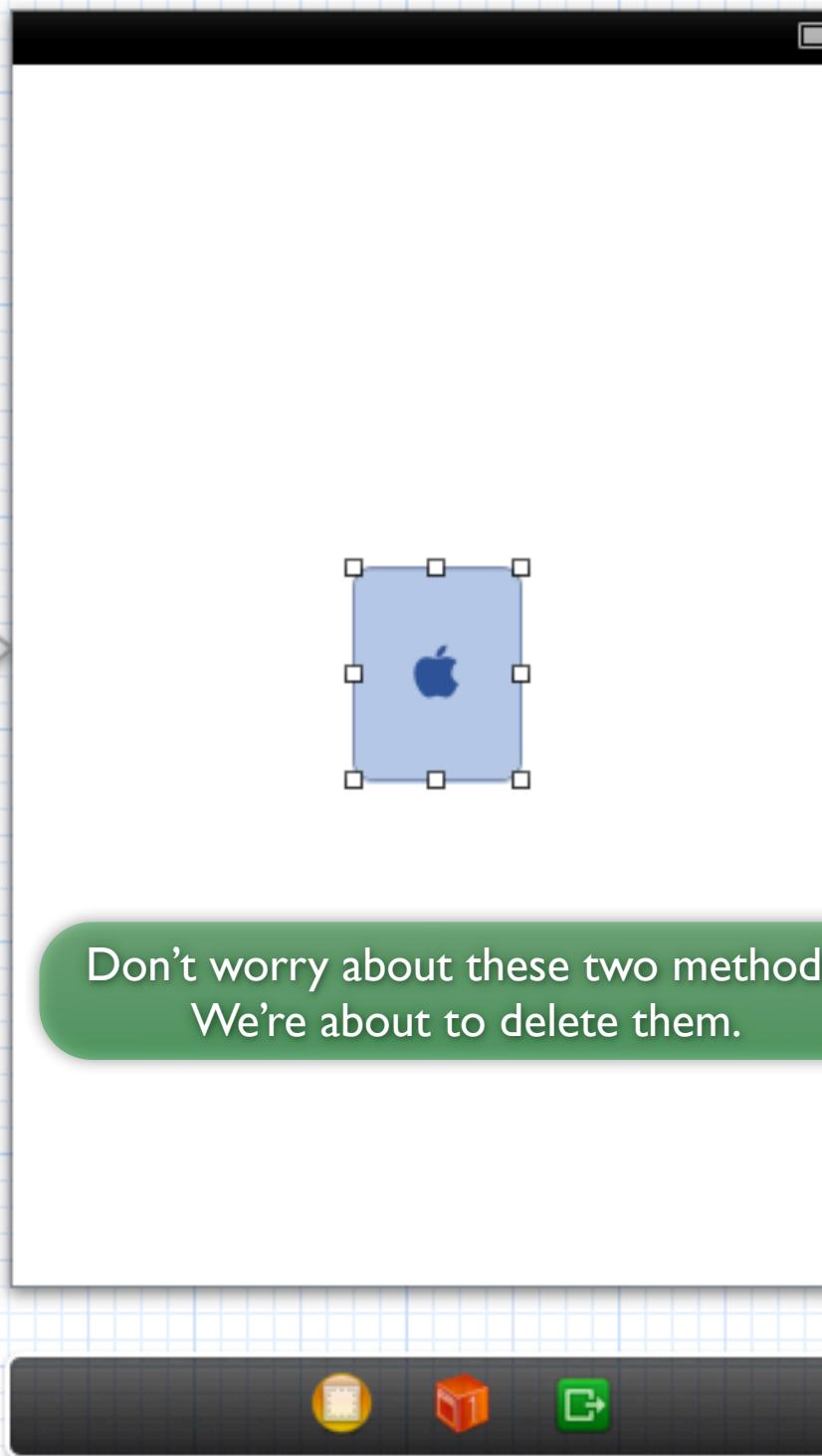
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



Don't worry about these two methods.
We're about to delete them.

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)viewDidLoad  
{  
    [super viewDidLoad];  
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.  
}  
- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning  
{  
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];  
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.  
}  
  
@end
```

Private properties go here.

No superclass specified here.

This is the implementation (.m) file for our MVC Controller.
It contains its private methods and properties
Notice the **@implementation - @end** syntax.



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

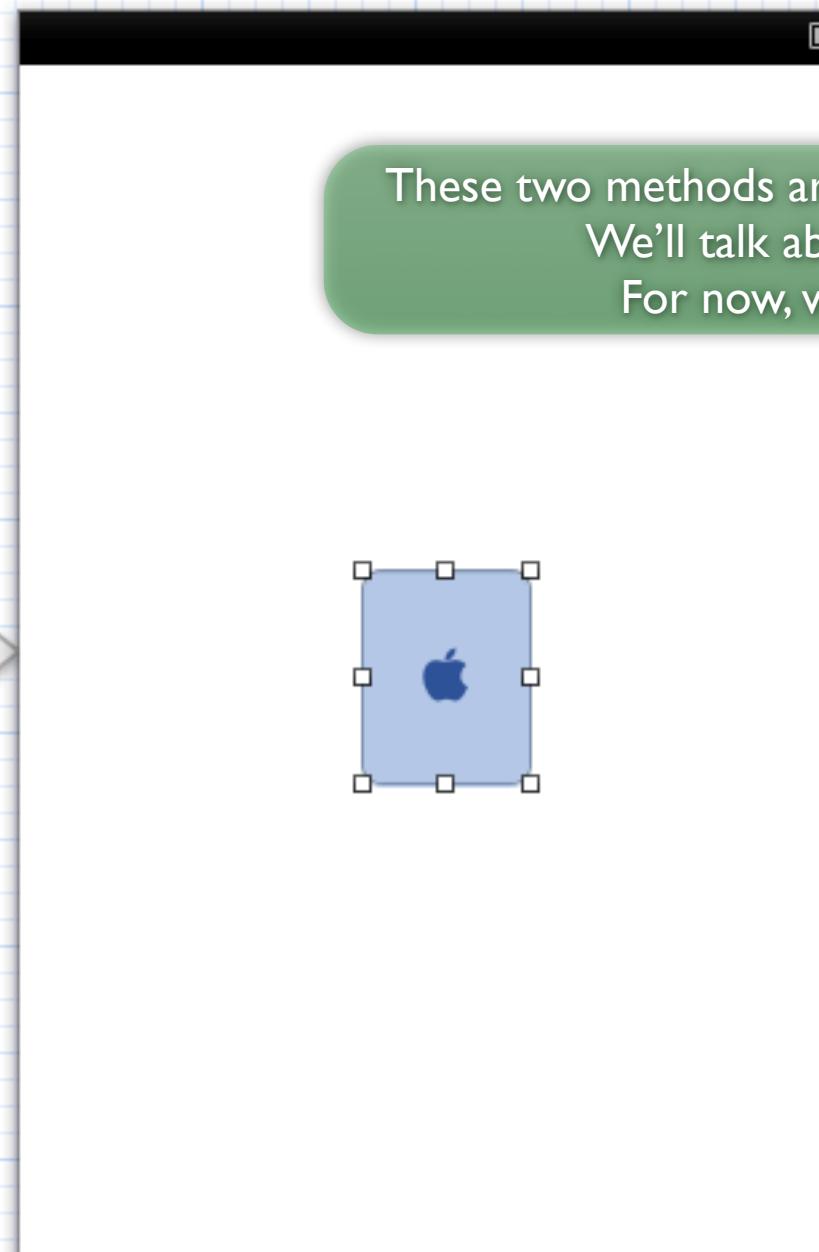
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo > M > M > M > C > C > View > Button - Apple



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
```

These two methods are part of the View Controller Lifecycle.

We'll talk about that in-depth next week.

For now, we're not going to use them.

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (void)viewDidLoad  
{  
    [super viewDidLoad];  
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.  
}  
  
- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning  
{  
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];  
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.  
}
```

```
@end
```

Select these two methods ...



Run



Stop

Scheme

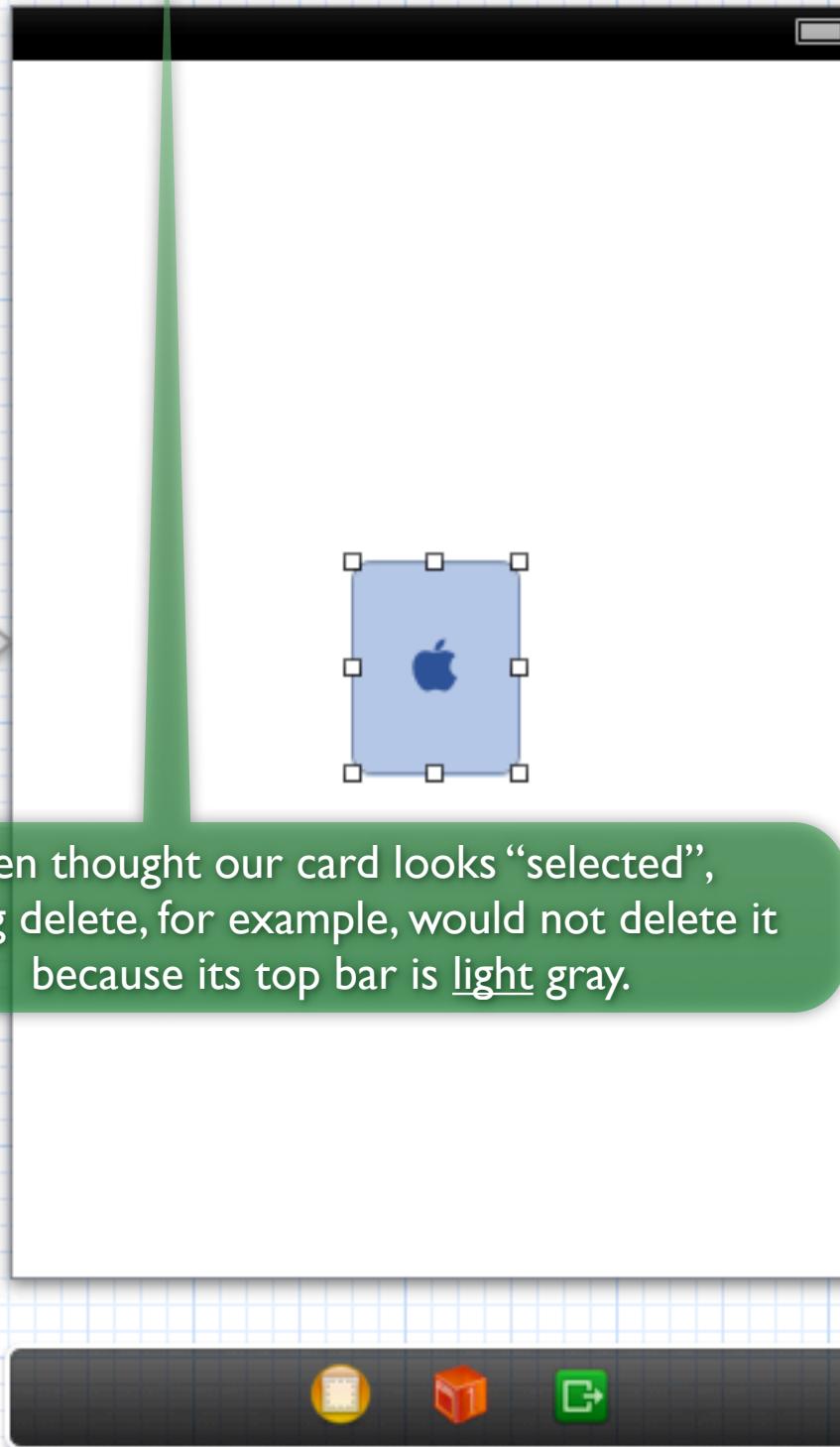
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



Even though our card looks “selected”, hitting delete, for example, would not delete it because its top bar is light gray.

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
@end
```

The top bar will be darker gray if typing is going to this half of the Assistant Editor.

... and hit delete.

Now it's time to connect the button to our Controller so that touching the button toggles its Selected state (i.e. “flipping” our card over).



Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

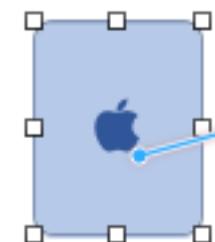


Editor

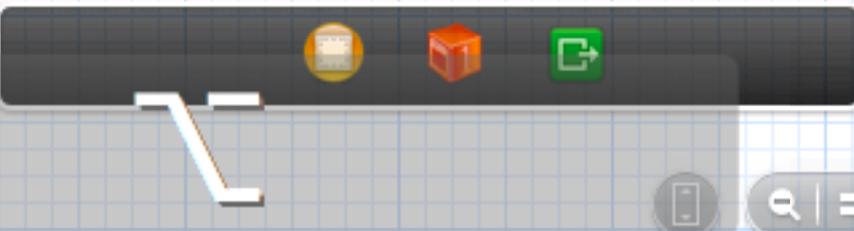
View

Organizer

Believe it or not, you connect your View to your Controller by directly dragging from objects in your view into your source code.
Sounds crazy, I know ...



Don't forget this little window.
It means CTRL is being held down.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
    Insert Action  
    @end
```

Hold down the CTRL key while dragging the mouse from your button to the code (then let go). Since we're creating an "action" here, we drag somewhere between the **@implementation** and the **@end**.

If we were making an "outlet" connection here, we'd drag it up between the **@interface** and the **@end** above.

You can drag from your View to the header (.h) file of your Controller if you want to make a public connection (rare).



Run



Stop

Scheme

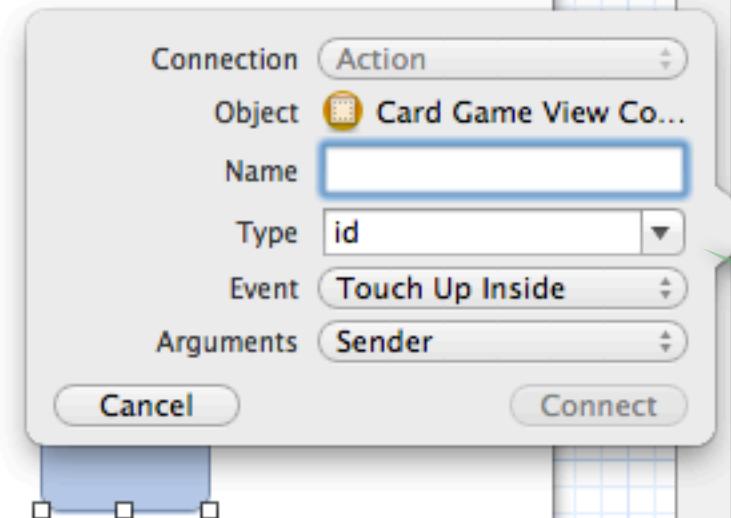
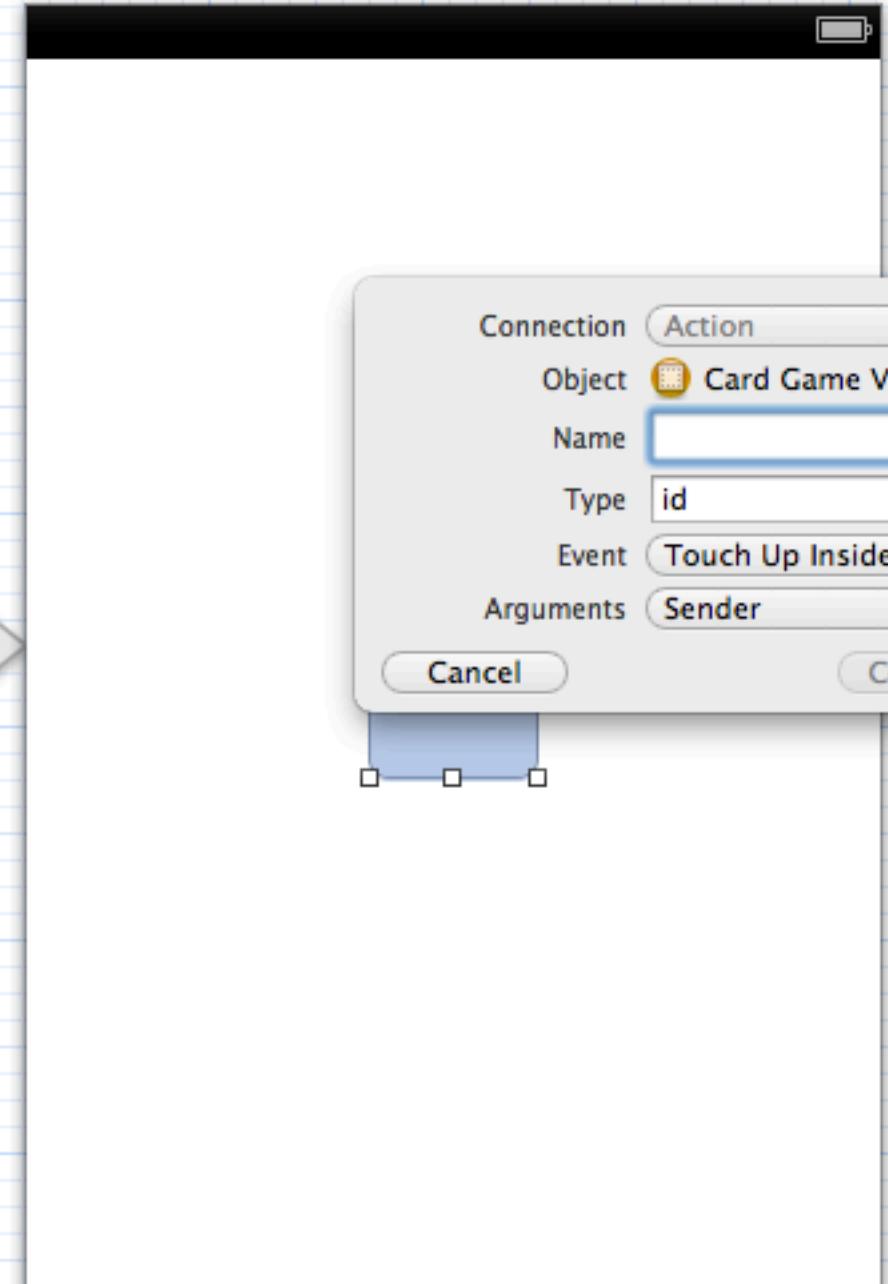
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

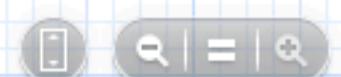
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
@end
```

When you let go of the mouse, this dialog will appear. It wants to know some details about the action this button is going to send when touched.





Run



Stop

Scheme

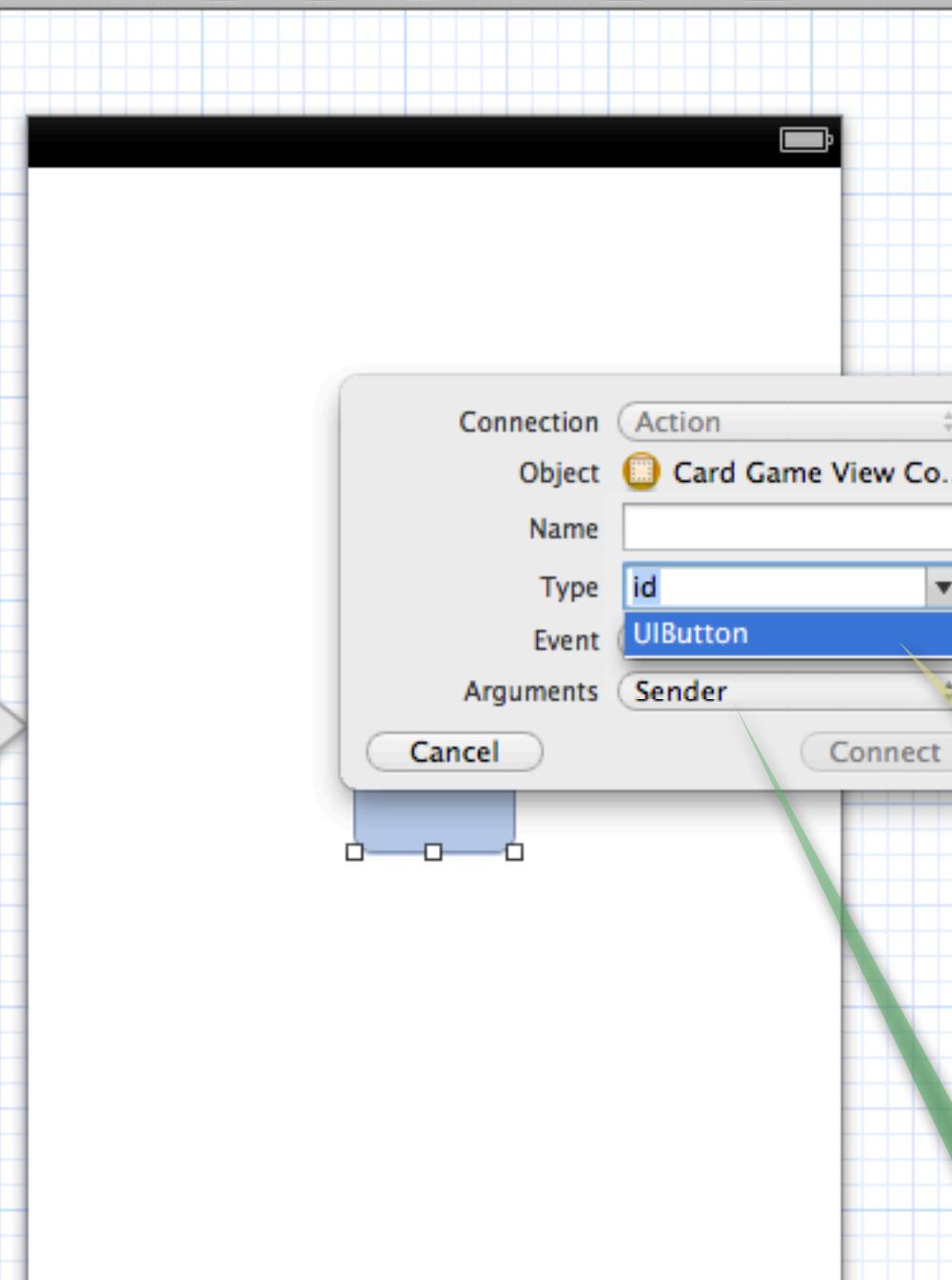
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
@end
```

First, set that we know that the sender is a **UIButton**. If this action could be sent from objects of another class (e.g. a **UISlider**), we could leave the type "**id**" (which means an object of any (unknown) class).

Specifying that we know the class of the sender makes it easier for the compiler to check that the code in our action method is correct.

Action methods are allowed to have no arguments as well. In this case, though, we need the sender as an argument so that we can set its Selected state.



Run



Stop

Scheme

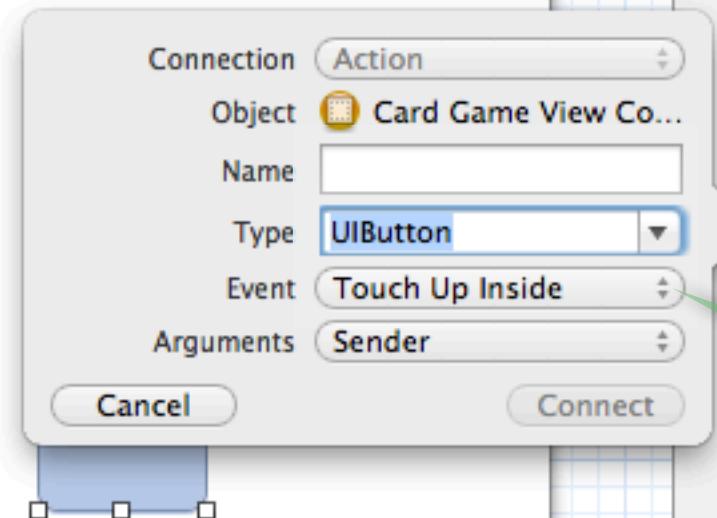
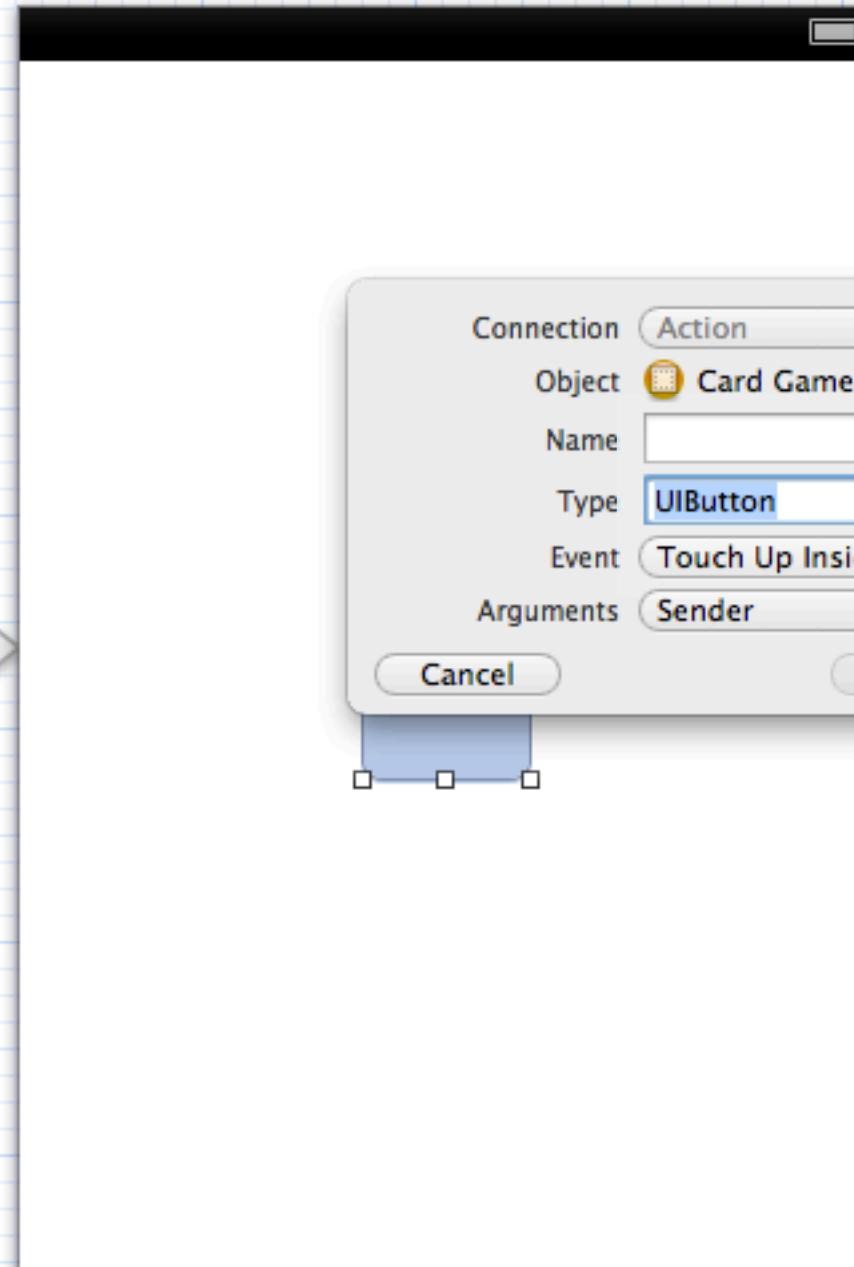
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
    // Implementation code here
@end
```

Normally buttons send their action when a touch that started by landing on them goes “up” while still inside the button’s boundaries.





Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

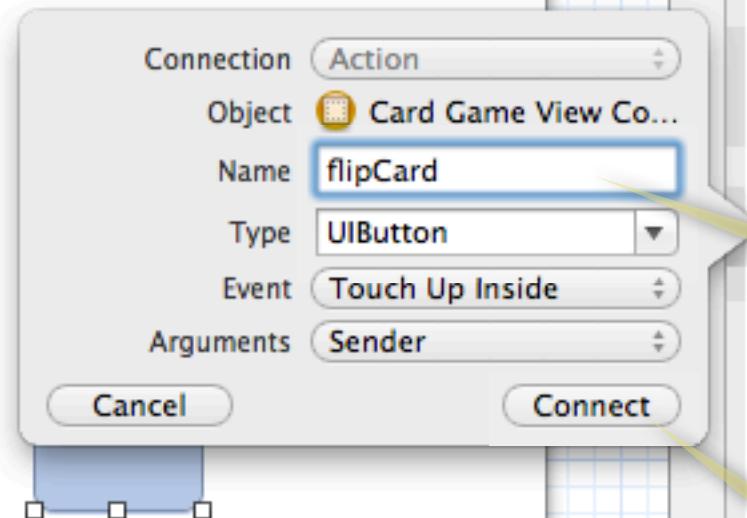
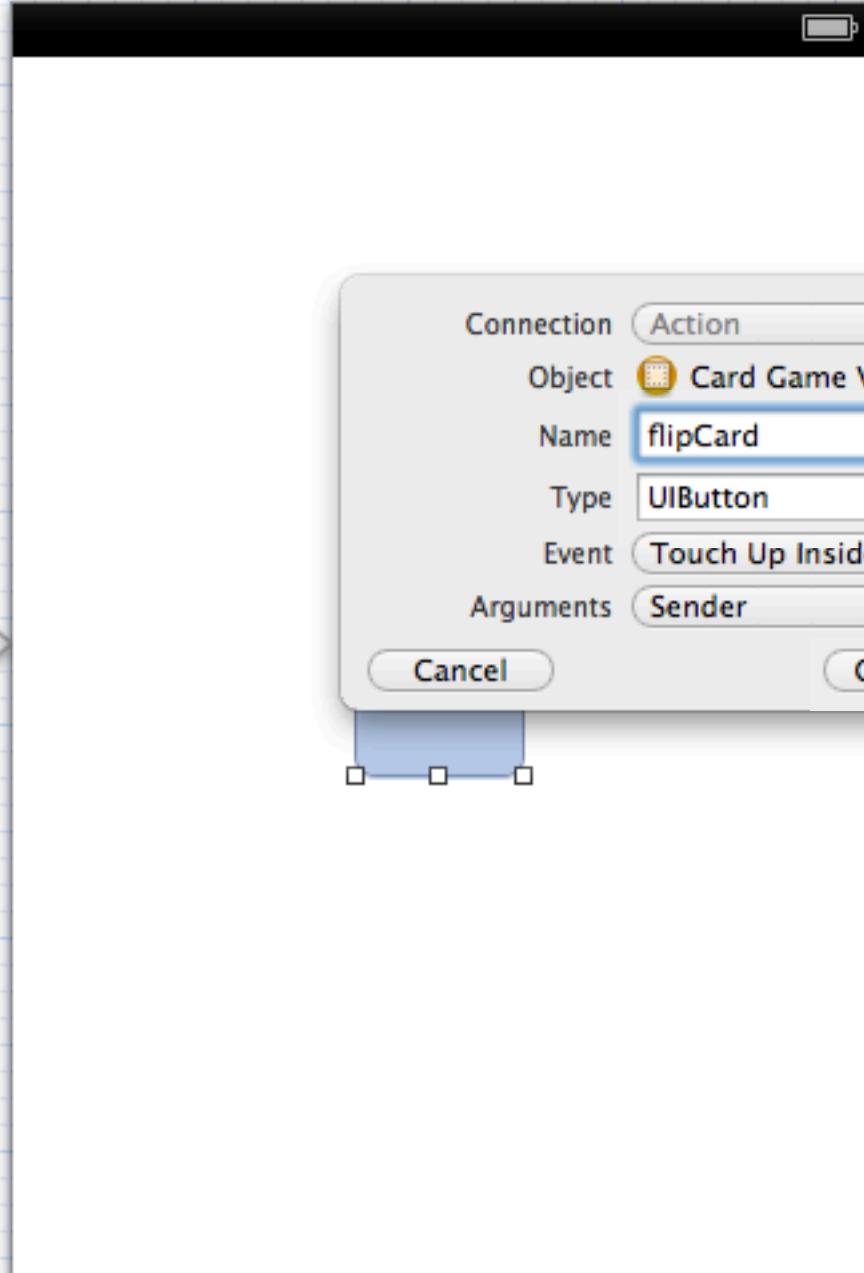
No Issues



Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
@end
```

Give the action method a name.
Since touching this button conceptually flips our card over, we will call the method “flipCard:”.

Then click Connect.



Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

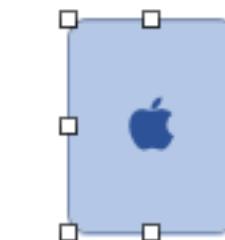
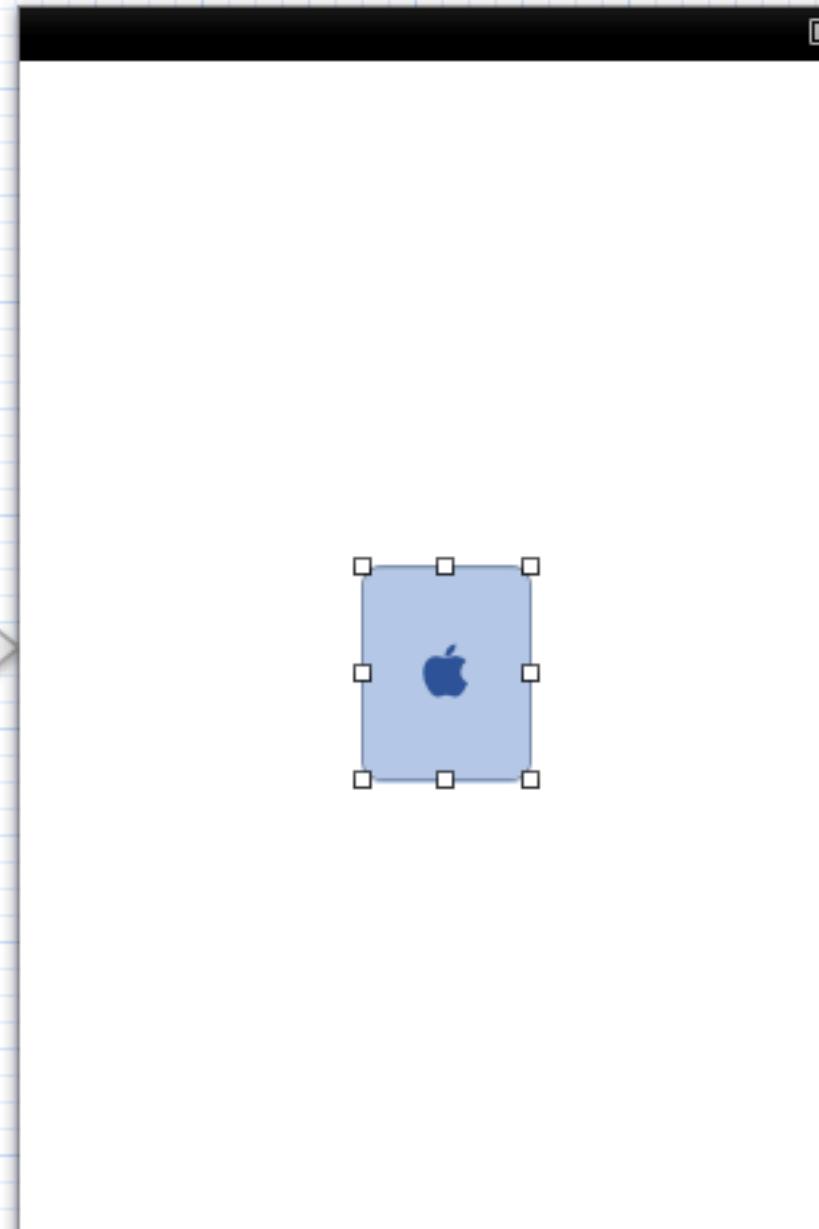
No Issues



Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender {
}
@end
```

The only argument to this method is the object that is sending the message to us ("us" is the Controller). In the previous slide, we made it clear that it is a button, so that's why the type of this argument is `UIButton` (instead of `id`).

This method's return type is actually `void`, but Xcode uses the `typedef IBAction` instead just so that Xcode can keep track that this is not just a random method that returns `void`, but rather, it's an action method.

Apart from that, `IBAction` is exactly the same thing as `void`.





Run



Stop

Scheme

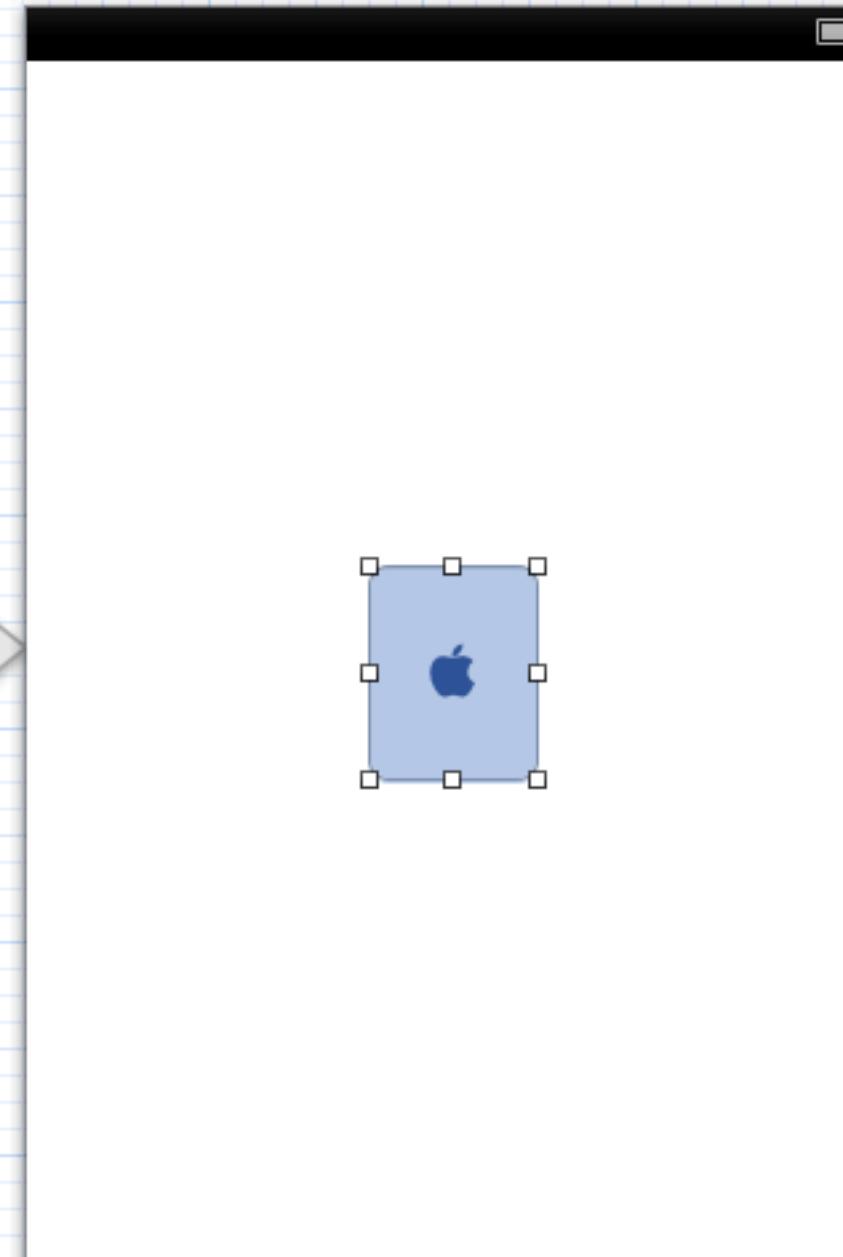
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
}  
  
@end
```

Just adding a line of whitespace.



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

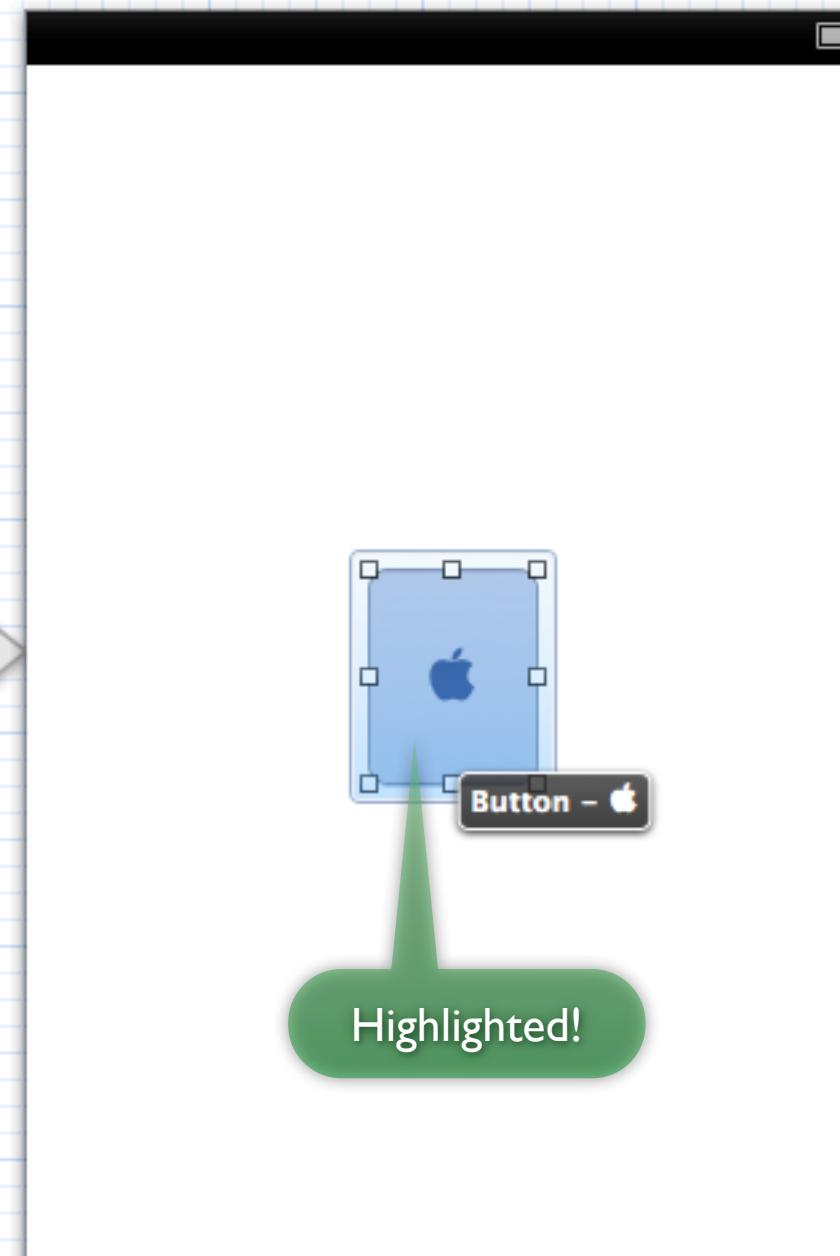
No Issues



Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
}

@end
```

Mouse over (do not click) this little icon.
The object in the View that sends this
message will highlight.





Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

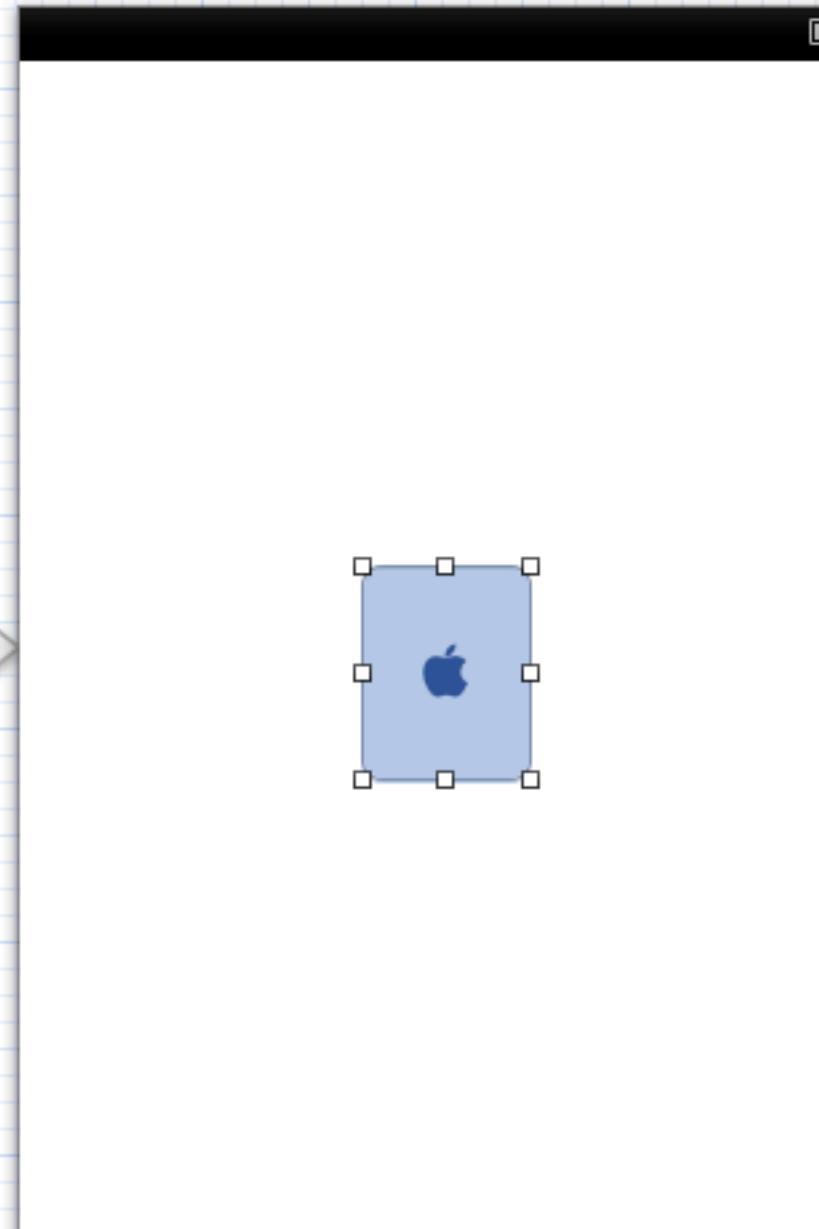
No Issues



Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if (!sender.isSelected) {  
        sender.selected = YES;  
    } else {  
        sender.selected = NO;  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Notice that `UIButton` uses the “getter=” feature of `@property` to make the getter for its selected `@property` be `isSelected`.

We are simply setting the selected `@property` on the sender object (the button that sent us this action method).

The implementation of this action method is simple. We are simply going to toggle the button’s selected state.



Run



Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

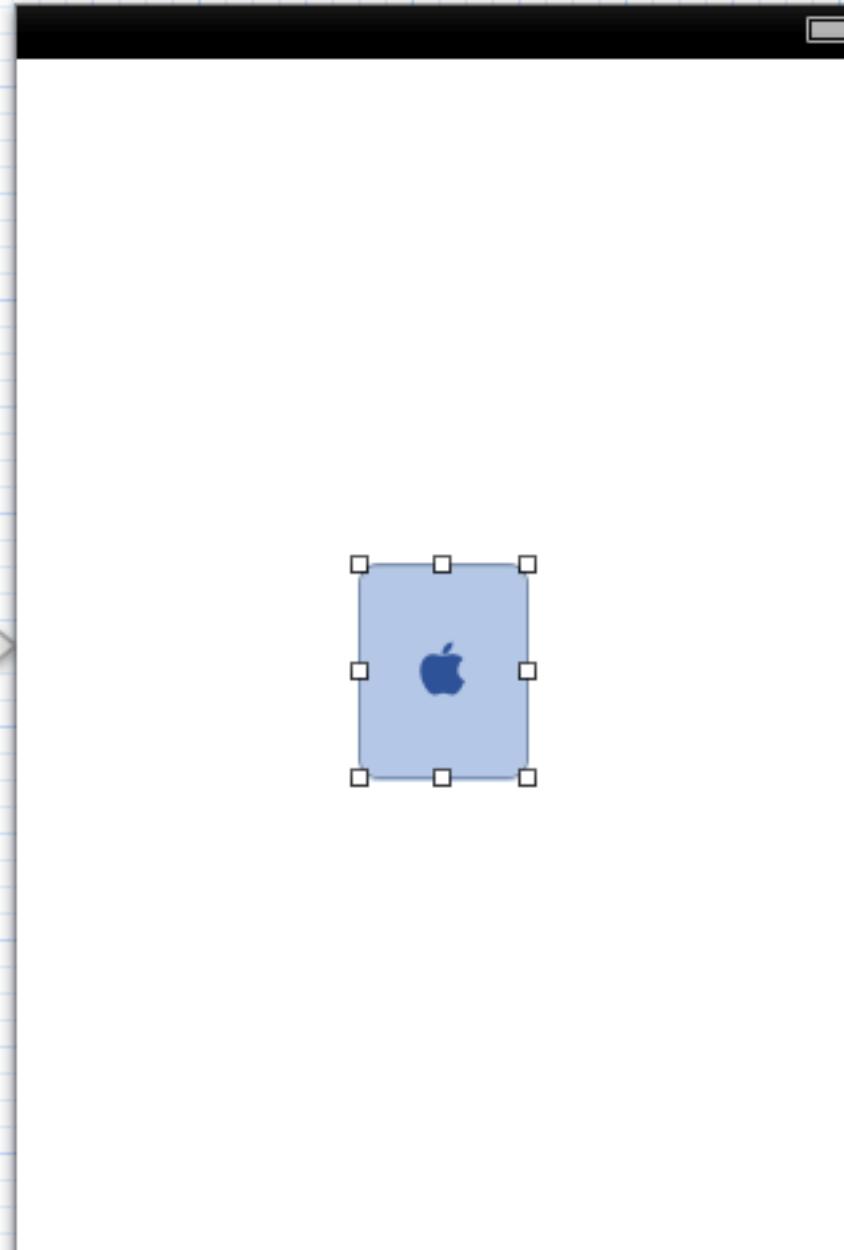
No Issues



Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
  
@end
```

As you type this, you'll notice that Xcode is helping you A LOT since it knows all of the symbols that make sense in the place you are typing.

Here's a much cleaner way to do that, though.



Run

Stop

Scheme

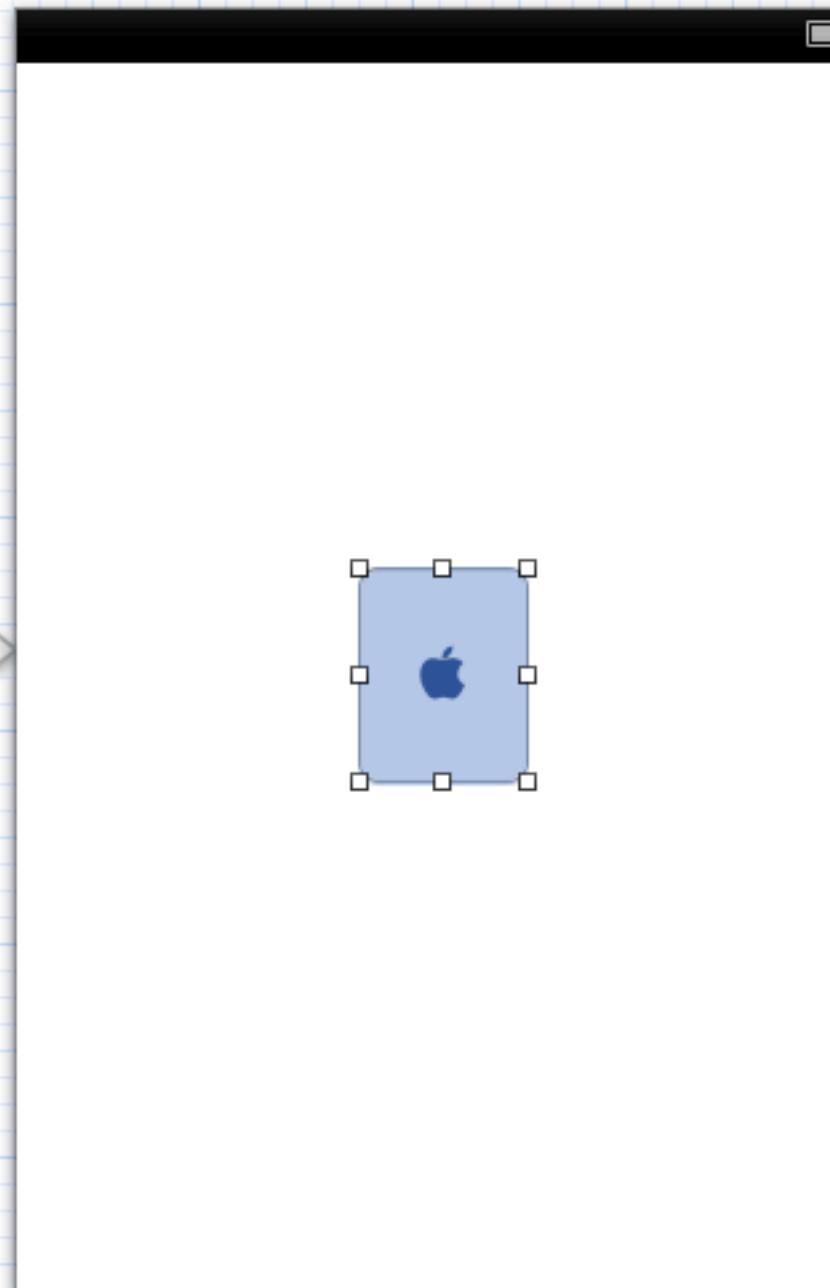
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
//  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
  
@end
```

When you mouse over any method name that has documentation with the ALT key down, a dashed blue line will appear under it and you can then click on it to get documentation for that method.

Cursor should change to a question mark.

Mouse over the method name isSelected with the ALT key held down, then click on it.



Run

Stop

Scheme

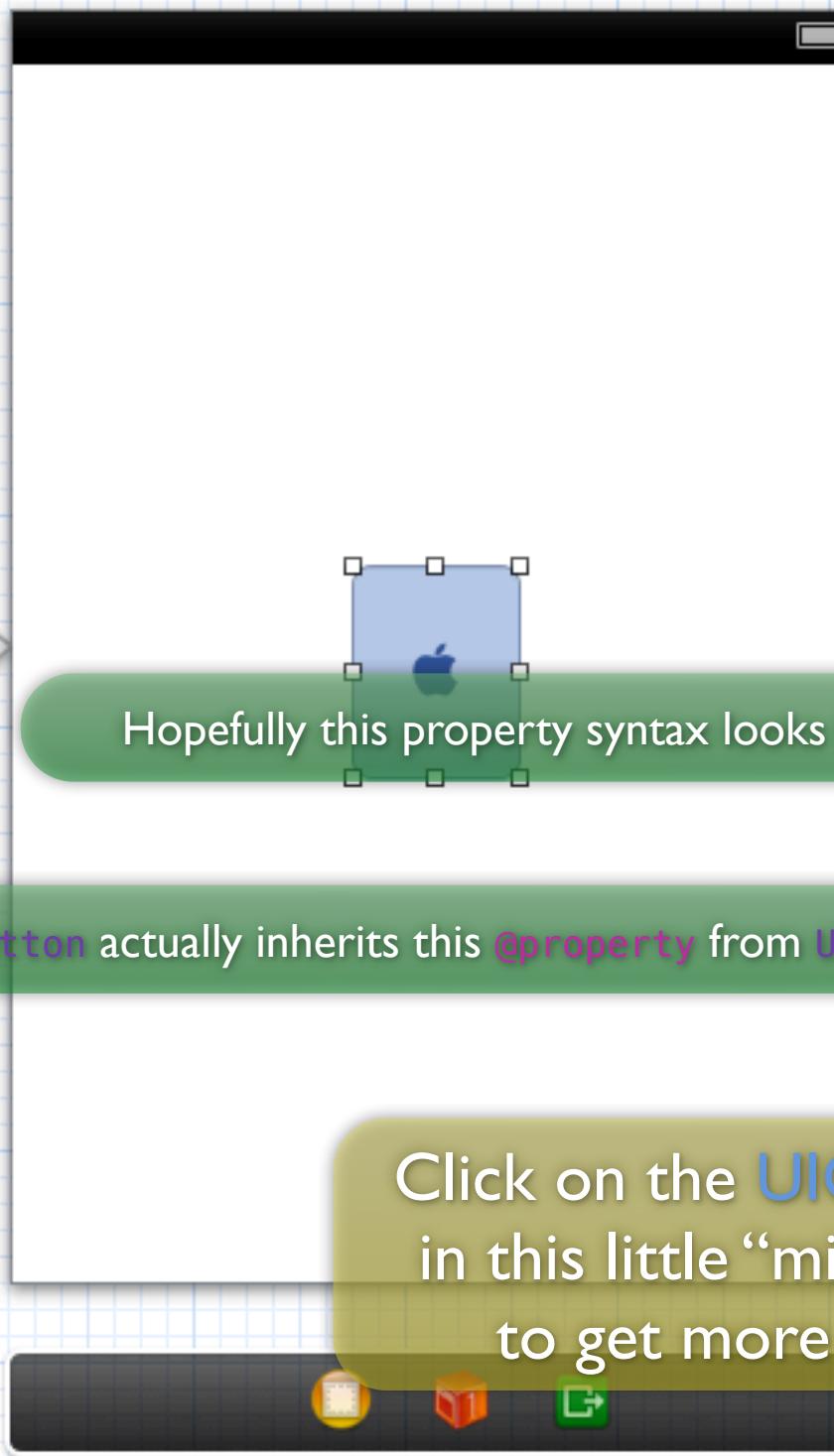
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



UIButton actually inherits this `@property` from UIControl.

Click on the [UIControl Class Reference](#) link
in this little “mini-documentation” window
to get more detailed documentation.

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Declaration `@property(nonatomic, getter=isSelected) BOOL selected`
Description A Boolean value that determines the receiver's selected state.
Availability iOS (2.0 and later)
Declared [UIControl.h](#)
Reference [UIControl Class Reference](#)

See? Here's the `getter=isSelected` specification.

Or you can hold down the option key and
double-click on a term go directly to the
documentation.

This is the Organizer window.



The Organizer window shows documentation, source control, device management, etc.

iOS 6.0 Documentation Set > User Experience > Controls > UIControl Class Reference

Q-



selected

A Boolean value that determines the receiver's selected state.

```
@property(nonatomic, getter=isSelected) BOOL selected
```

Discussion

Specify YES if the control is selected; otherwise NO. The default is NO. For many controls, this state has no effect on behavior or appearance. But other subclasses (for example, UISwitchControl) or the application object might read or set this control state.

Availability

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

See Also

```
@property state
```

Related Sample Code

oalTouch

Table View Animations and Gestures

Declared In

UIControl.h

state

A Boolean value that indicates the state of the receiver. (read-only)

```
@property(nonatomic, readonly) UIControlState state
```

Discussion

One or more UIControlState bit-mask constants that specify the state of the UIControl object; for information on these constants, see "Control State." Note that the control can be in more than one state, for example, both disabled and selected (`UIControlStateDisabled` | `UIControlStateSelected`). This attribute is read only—there is no corresponding setter method.

Availability

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

See Also

```
@property enabled
```

```
@property selected
```

```
@property highlighted
```

Xcode opened up the documentation for
UIControl (UIButton's superclass)
to show you the documentation for the selected property.



Q

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

UIControl Class Reference

Inherits from	UIView : UIResponder : NSObject
Conforms to	NSCoding (UIView) UIAppearance (UIView) UIAppearanceContainer (UIView) NSObject (NSObject)
Framework	/System/Library/Frameworks/UIKit.framework
Availability	Available in iOS 2.0 and later.
Declared in	UIControl.h
Related sample code	Formulaic Regions UICatalog

Scroll up to the top to see an Overview of the [UIControl](#) class.

Overview

`UIControl` is the base class for control objects such as buttons and sliders that convey user intent to the application. You cannot use the `UIControl` class directly to instantiate controls. It instead defines the common interface and behavioral structure for all its subclasses.

The main role of `UIControl` is to define an interface and base implementation for preparing action messages and initially dispatching them to their targets when certain events occur.

For an overview of the [target-action](#) mechanism, see "Target-Action in UIKit" in [Cocoa Fundamentals Guide](#). For information on the Multi-Touch event model, see [Event Handling Guide for iOS](#).

The `UIControl` class also includes methods for getting and setting control state—for example, for determining whether a control is enabled or highlighted—and it defines methods for tracking touches within a control. These tracking methods are overridden by `UIControl` subclasses.



Q+ UIButton

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

Reference

8 Results

- C UIButton
- T UIButtonType
- E UIButtonTypeContactAdd
- E UIButtonTypeCustom
- E UIButtonTypeDetailDisclosure
- E UIButtonTypeInfoDark
- E UIButtonTypeInfoLight
- E UIButtonTypeRoundedRect

System Guides

8 Results

- E Appendix A: De...UIButton Methods
- C UIButton Class Reference
- E Defining Classes
- E Technical Note TN2239
- E iOS 2.2 to iOS 3.0 API Differences
- E Geocoding Location Data
- E Custom Views for Data Input
- E Legacy Map Techniques

Tools Guides

0 Results

Sample Code

Show 17 More Results

- > UIControl
- > NavBar
- > Accessory
- > MapCallouts
- > TouchCells
- > TheElements

Next

UIControl Class Reference

Inherits from	UIView : UIResponder : NSObject
Conforms to	NSCoding (UIView) UIAppearance (UIView) UIAppearanceContainer (UIView) NSObject (NSObject)
Framework	/System/Library/Frameworks/UIKit.framework
Availability	Available in iOS 2.0 and later.
Declared in	UIControl.h
Related sample code	Formulaic Regions UICatalog

But if you are more interested in **UIButton**, you can type it here.

As you type, Xcode will match against the documentation and show results here.

It will show not only matches in the reference documentation, but also various conceptual documentation.

UIControl is the base class for control objects such as buttons and sliders that convey user intent to the application. You cannot use the UIControl class directly to instantiate controls. It instead defines the common interface and behavioral structure for all its subclasses.

The main role of UIControl is to define an interface and base implementation for preparing action messages and initially dispatching them to their targets when certain events occur.

For an overview of the target-action mechanism, see "Target-Action in UIKit" in *Cocoa Fundamentals Guide*. For information on the Multi-Touch event model, see *Event Handling Guide for iOS*.

And even sample code!

The UIControl class also includes methods for getting and setting control state—for example, for determining whether a control is enabled or highlighted—and it defines methods for tracking touches within a control. These tracking methods are overridden by UIControl subclasses.



Q+ UIButton

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

Reference
8 Results

- C UIButton
- T UIButtonType
- E UIButtonTypeContactAdd
- E UIButtonTypeCustom
- E UIButtonTypeDetailDisclosure
- E UIButtonTypeInfoDark
- E UIButtonTypeInfoLight
- E UIButtonTypeRoundedRect

System Guides
8 Results

- E Appendix A: De...UIButton Methods
- C UIButton Class Reference
- E Defining Classes
- E Technical Note TN2239
- E iOS 2.2 to iOS 3.0 API Differences
- E Geocoding Location Data
- E Custom Views for Data Input
- E Legacy Map Techniques

Tools Guides
0 Results

Sample Code
Show 17 More Results

- UICatalog
- NavBar
- Accessory
- MapCallouts
- TouchCells
- TheElements

UIButton Class Reference

Inherits from [UIControl : UIView : UIResponder : NSObject](#)

Conforms to [NSCoding](#)
[NSCoding \(UIView\)](#)
[UIAppearance \(UIView\)](#)
[UIAppearanceContainer \(UIView\)](#)
[NSObject \(Object\)](#)

Now click on [UIButton](#) to switch
to its documentation.

Framework [/System/Library/Frameworks/UIKit.framework](#)

Availability Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

Declared in [UIButton.h](#)

Related sample code [AddMusic](#)
[avTouch](#)
[Popovers](#)
[TheElements](#)
[UICatalog](#)

Overview

An instance of the `UIButton` class implements a button on the touch screen. A button intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when tapped. Methods for setting the target and action are inherited from `UIControl`. This class provides methods for setting the title, image, and other appearance properties of a button. By using these accessors, you can specify a different appearance for each button state.

For information about basic view behaviors, see [View Programming Guide for iOS](#).

Tasks



Q+ UIButton

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

Reference 8 Results

- UIButton
- UIButtonType
- UIButtonTypeContactAdd
- UIButtonTypeCustom
- UIButtonTypeDetailDisclosure
- UIButtonTypeInfoDark
- UIButtonTypeInfoLight
- UIButtonTypeRoundedRect

System Guides 8 Results

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- Custom Views for Data Input
- Legacy Map Techniques

Tools Guides 0 Results

Sample Code Show 17 More Results

- UICatalog
- NavBar
- Accessory
- MapCallouts
- TouchCells
- TheElements

Tasks

Creating Buttons

+ buttonWithType:

Configuring the Button Title

titleLabel *property*
reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted *property*
- setTitle:forState:
- setAttributedTitle:forState:
- setTitleColor:forState:
- setTitleShadowColor:forState:
- titleColorForState:
- titleForState:
- attributedTitleForState:
- titleShadowColorForState:

Scroll down to see a list of all of **UIButton**'s methods
(not including those it inherits from its superclass).

Let's click on setTitle:forState:, for example, to find out more about it.

Configuring Button Presentation

adjustsImageWhenHighlighted *property*
adjustsImageWhenDisabled *property*
showsTouchWhenHighlighted *property*
- backgroundImageForState:
- imageForState:
- setBackgroundImage:forState:
- setImage:forState:
- tintColor *property*

Configuring Edge Insets

contentEdgeInsets *property*
titleEdgeInsets *property*
imageEdgeInsets *property*

Getting the Current State

Q+ UIButton

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

Reference 8 Results

- UIButton
- UIButtonType
- UIButtonTypeContactAdd
- UIButtonTypeCustom
- UIButtonTypeDetailDisclosure
- UIButtonTypeInfoDark
- UIButtonTypeInfoLight
- UIButtonTypeRoundedRect

System Guides 8 Results

- Appendix A: De...UIButton Methods
- UIButton Class Reference
- Defining Classes
- Technical Note TN2239
- iOS 2.2 to iOS 3.0 API Differences
- Geocoding Location Data
- Custom Views for Data Input
- Legacy Map Techniques

Tools Guides 0 Results

Sample Code Show 17 More Results

- UICatalog
- NavBar
- Accessory
- MapCallouts
- TouchCells
- TheElements

Devices | < | > | iOS 6.0 Documentation Set | User Experience | Controls | UIButton Class Reference | Instance Methods | setTitle forState:

setTitle forState:

Sets the title to use for the specified state.

- `(void)setTitle:(NSString *)title forState:(UIControlState)state`

Parameters

title
The title to use for the specified state.

state
The state that uses the specified title. The possible values are described in [UIControlState](#).

Discussion
Use this method to set the title for the button. The title you specify derives its formatting from the button's associated label object. If you set both a title and an attributed title for the button, the button prefers the use of the attributed title over this one.
At a minimum, you should set the value for the normal state. If a title is not specified for a state, the default behavior is to use the title associated with the [UIControlStateNormal](#) state. If the value for [UIControlStateNormal](#) is not set, then the property defaults to a system value.

Availability
Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

See Also

- [- titleForState:](#)

Related Sample Code

[UICatalog](#)

Declared In

UIButton.h

setTitleColor forState:

Sets the color of the title to use for the specified state.

- `(void)setTitleColor:(UIColor *)color forState:(UIControlState)state`

Parameters

color
The color of the title to use for the specified state.

It says here that this lets you programmatically do what we did in the Inspector in Xcode (i.e. set the title for a given button state).

Let's click this link to find out more about how you specify the state when you are setting the title for that state.



Q+ UIButton

Hits must contain search term

Languages All Languages

Find in 1 of 6 Doc Sets

Reference

8 Results

- C UIButton
- T UIButtonType
- E UIButtonTypeContactAdd
- E UIButtonTypeCustom
- E UIButtonTypeDetailDisclosure
- E UIButtonTypeInfoDark
- E UIButtonTypeInfoLight
- E UIButtonTypeRoundedRect

System Guides

8 Results

- E Appendix A: De...UIButton Methods
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Tools Guides

0 Results

Sample Code

Show 17 More Results

- UICatalog
- NavBar
- Accessory
- MapCallouts
- TouchCells
- TheElements

Control State

The state of a control; a control can have more than one state at a time. States are recognized differently depending on the control. For example, a `UIButton` instance may be configured (using the `setImage:forState:` method) to display one image when it is in its normal state and a different image when it is highlighted.

```
enum {  
    UIControlStateNormal  
    UIControlStateHighlighted  
    UIControlStateDisabled  
    UIControlStateSelected  
    UIControlStateApplication  
    UIControlStateReserved  
};
```

Constants

UIControlStateNormal

The normal, or default state of a control—that is, enabled but neither selected nor highlighted.

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

Declared in `UIControl.h`.

UIControlStateHighlighted

Highlighted state of a control. A control enters this state when a touch enters and exits during tracking and when there is a touch up event. You can retrieve and set this value through the `highlighted` property.

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

Declared in `UIControl.h`.

UIControlStateDisabled

Disabled state of a control. This state indicates that the control is currently disabled. You can retrieve and set this value through the `enabled` property.

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

Declared in `UIControl.h`.

UIControlStateSelected

Selected state of a control. For many controls, this state has no effect on behavior or appearance. But other subclasses (for example, the `UISegmentedControl` class) may have different appearance depending on their selected state. You can retrieve and set this value through the `selected` property.

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

Declared in `UIControl.h`.

Aha! This looks like a bitmask.

So we could set the title that appears when the button is both Disabled and Selected with `UIControlStateSelected|UIControlStateDisabled`.

I'll bet that ends up being useful!

Run

Stop

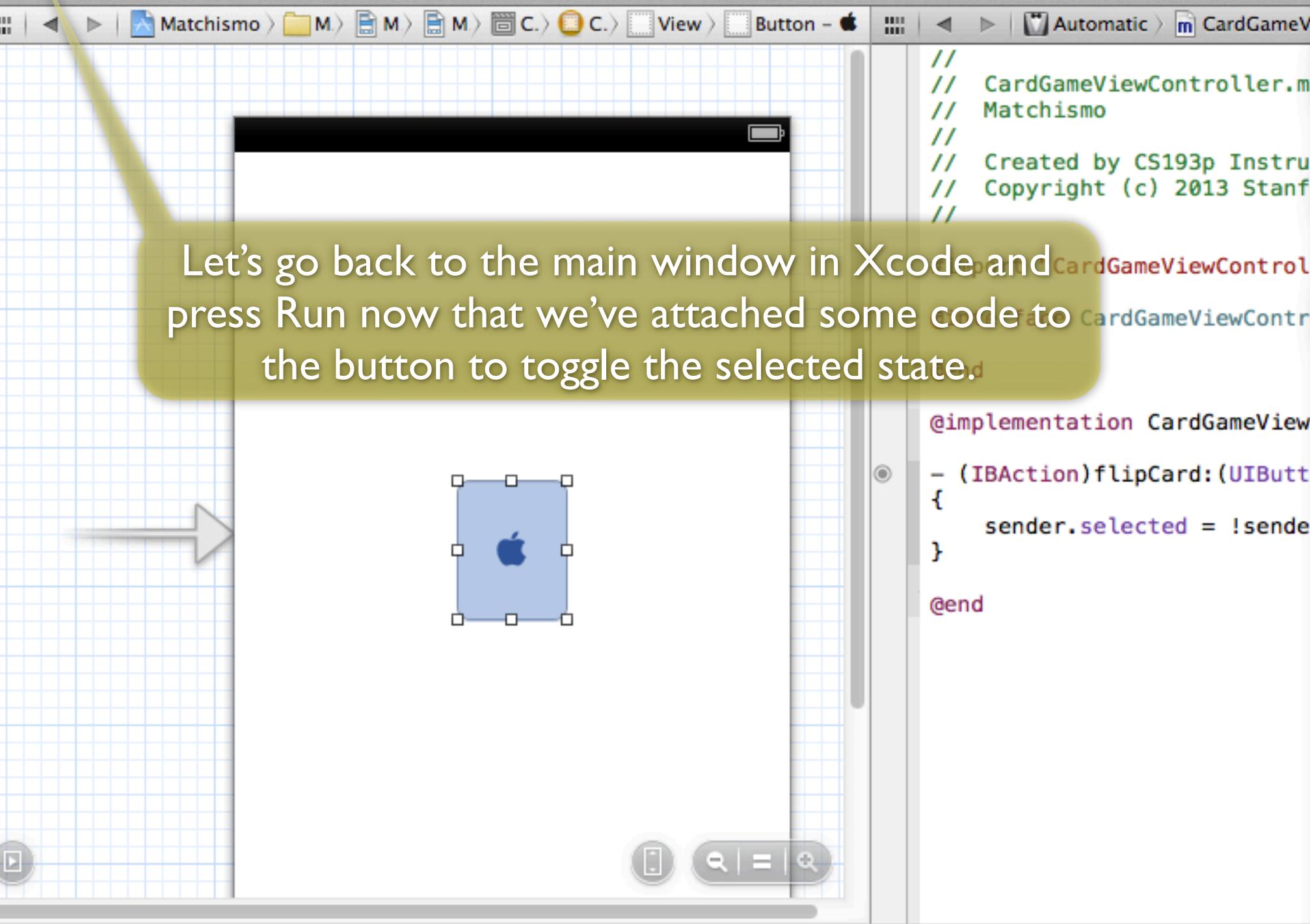
Scheme

Breakpoints

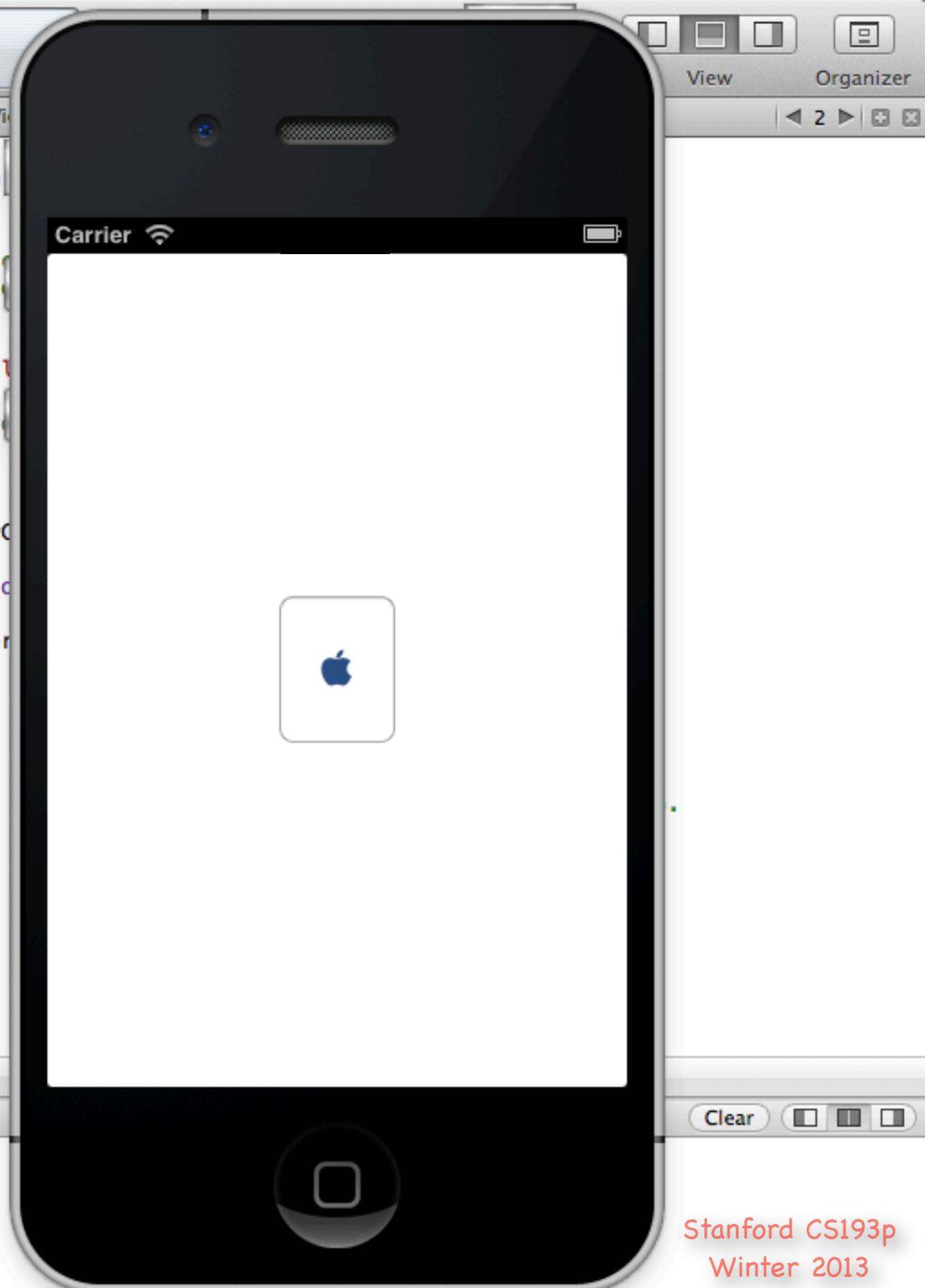
No Issues

View

Organizer



Let's go back to the main window in Xcode and press Run now that we've attached some code to the button to toggle the selected state.



Run

Stop

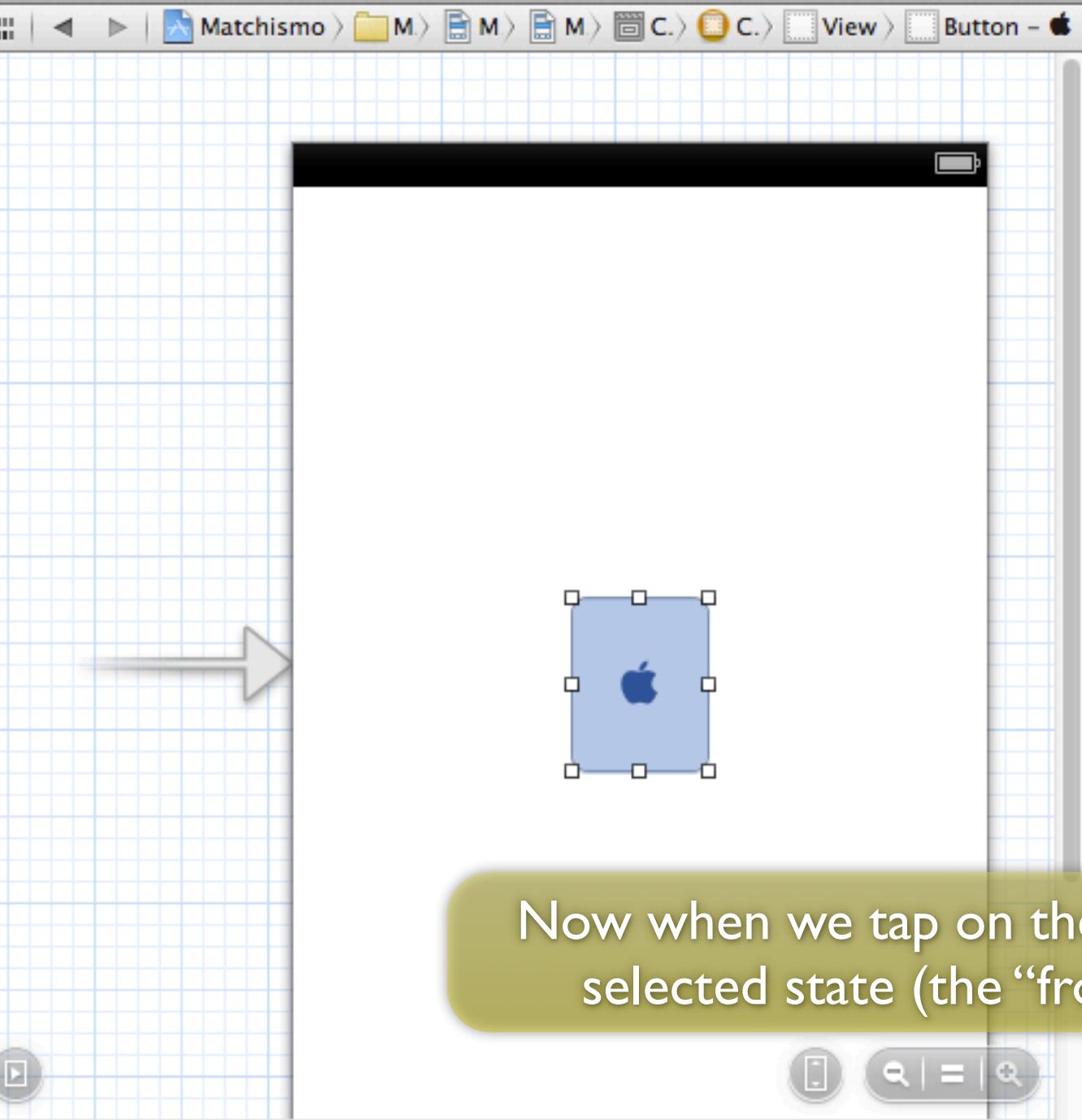
Scheme

Breakpoints

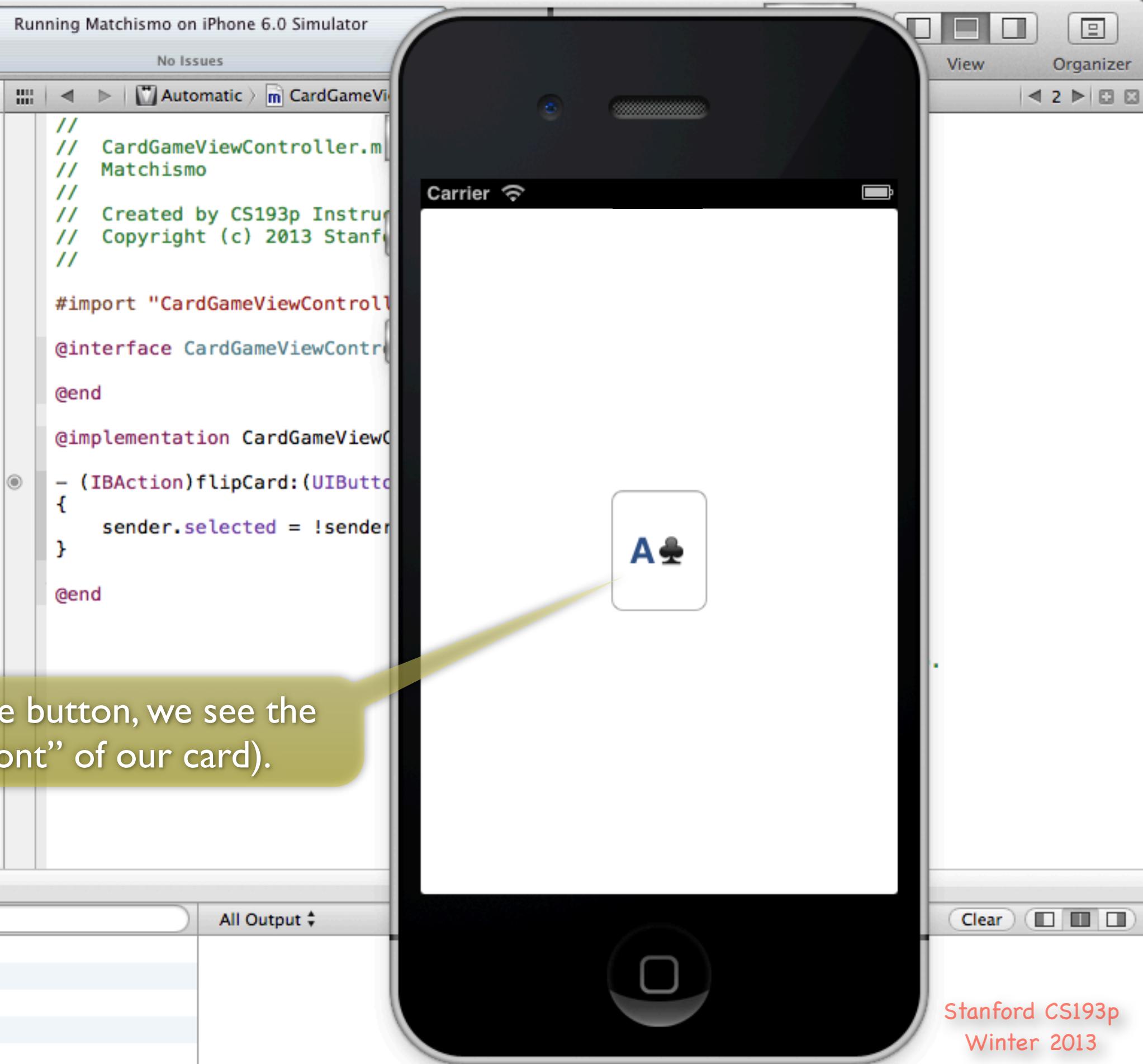
No Issues

View

Organizer



Now when we tap on the button, we see the selected state (the “front” of our card).



Run

Stop

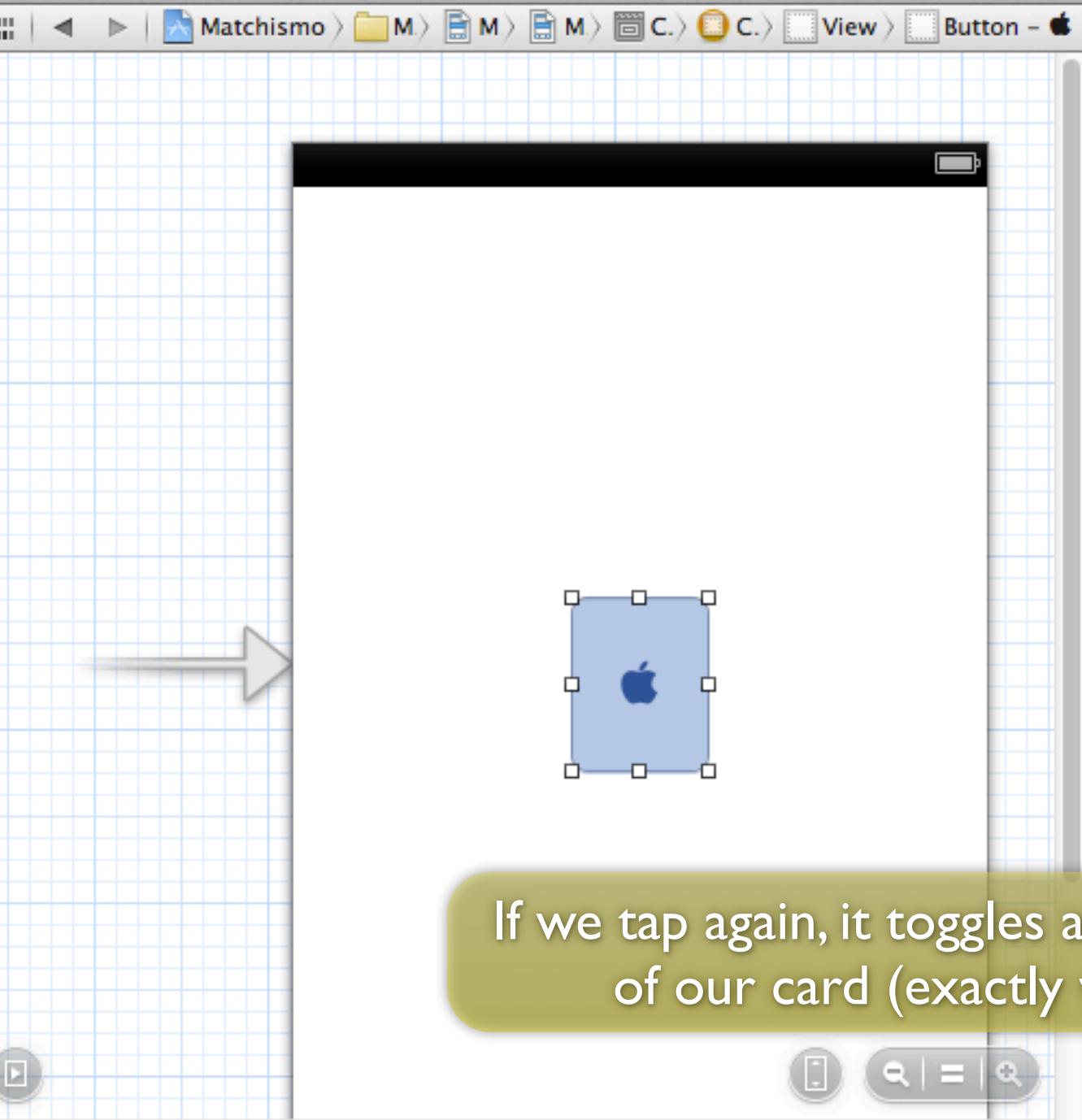
Scheme

Breakpoints

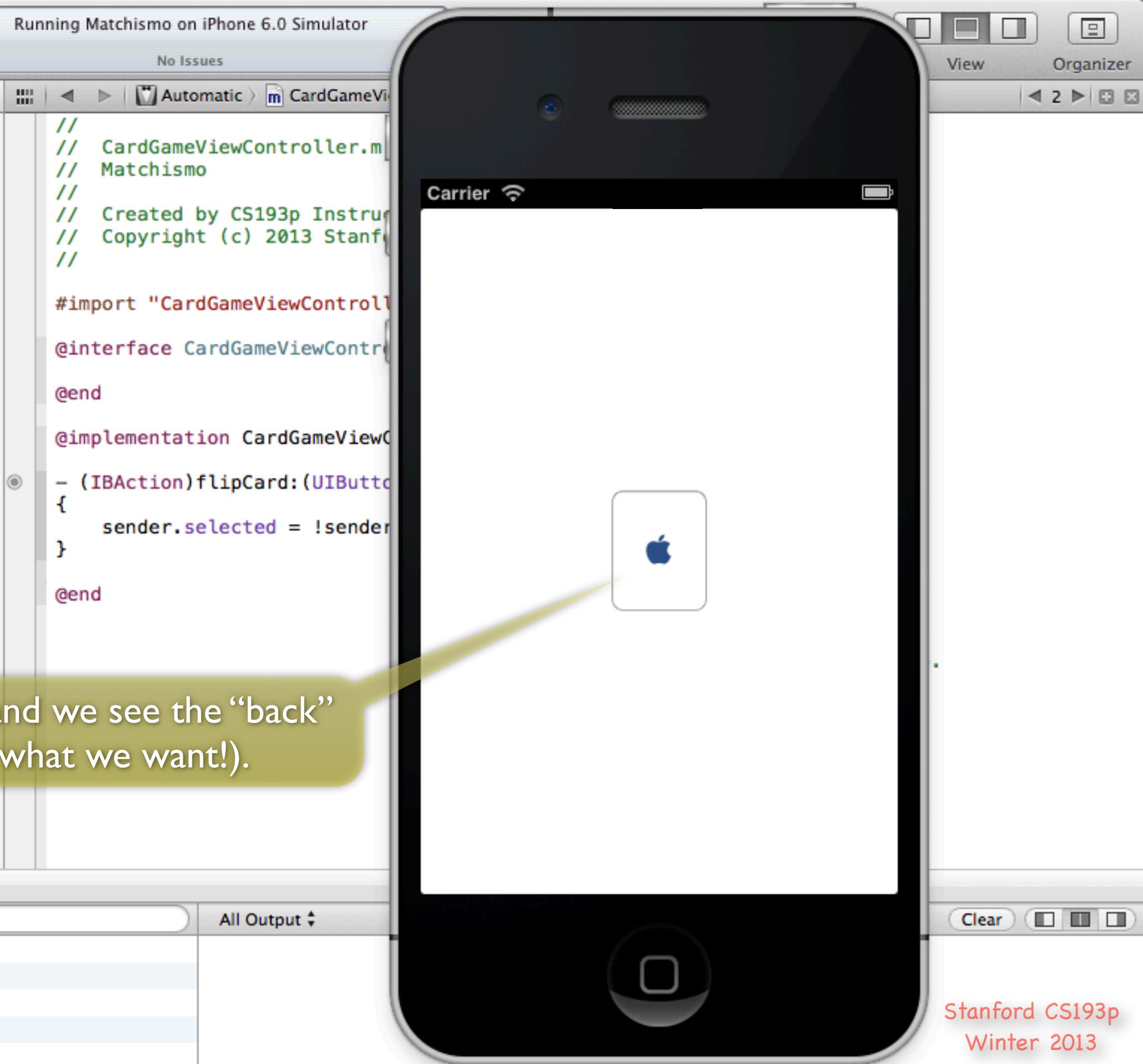
No Issues

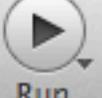
View

Organizer



If we tap again, it toggles and we see the “back” of our card (exactly what we want!).





Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Matchismo > M > M > M > C > C > View > Button - Apple

Click Stop to stop your application
running in the simulator.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
  
@end
```

Right click on this icon
(which represents your Controller)
to show all the connections to your Controller.

This important (automatically created) connection is an outlet from your Controller to the top level of its View.
We'll discuss that more in detail next week.

Here's the action connection from the button to the flipCard: method.

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

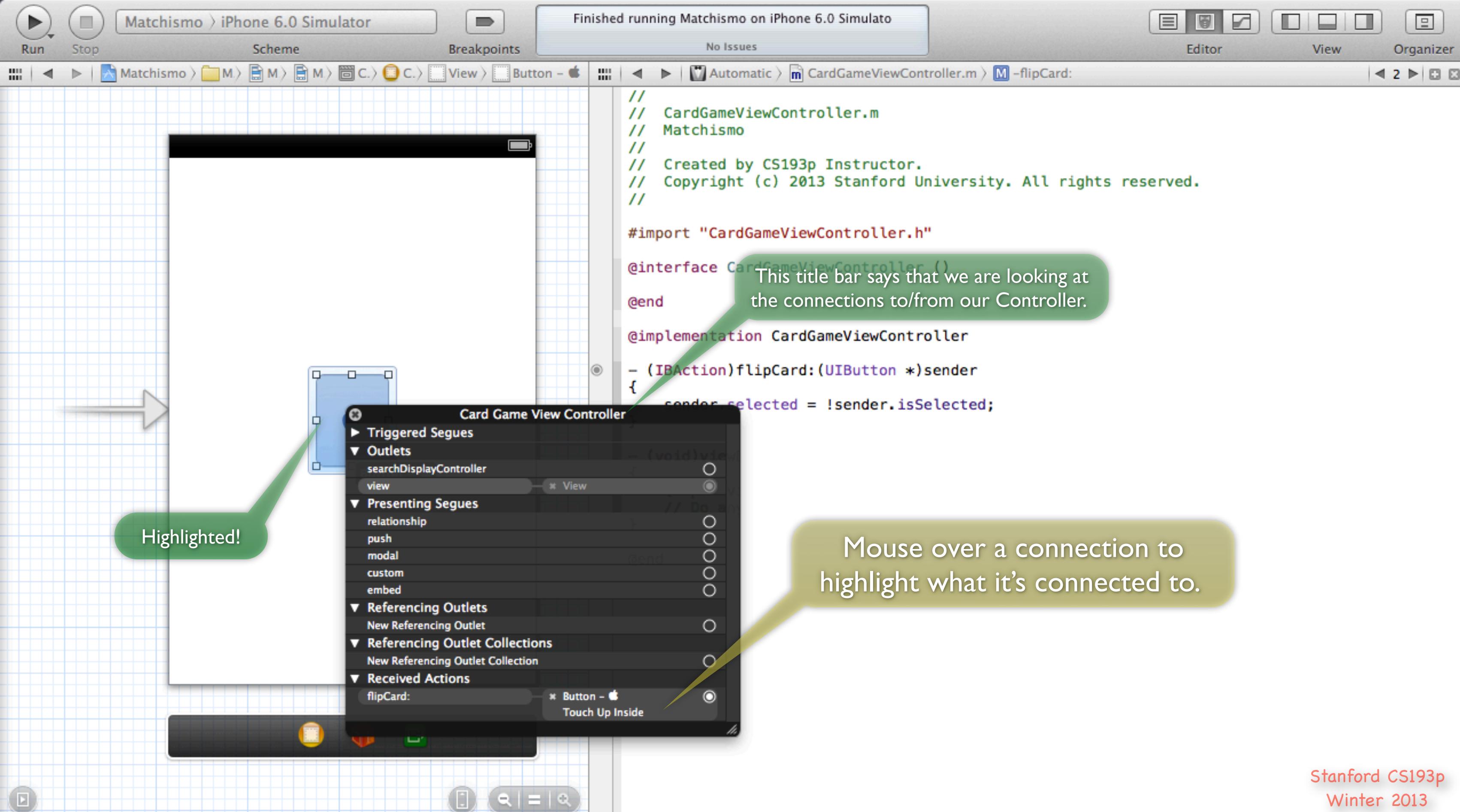
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}


```



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

No Issues

Matchismo > M > M > M > C > C > View > Button - Apple

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

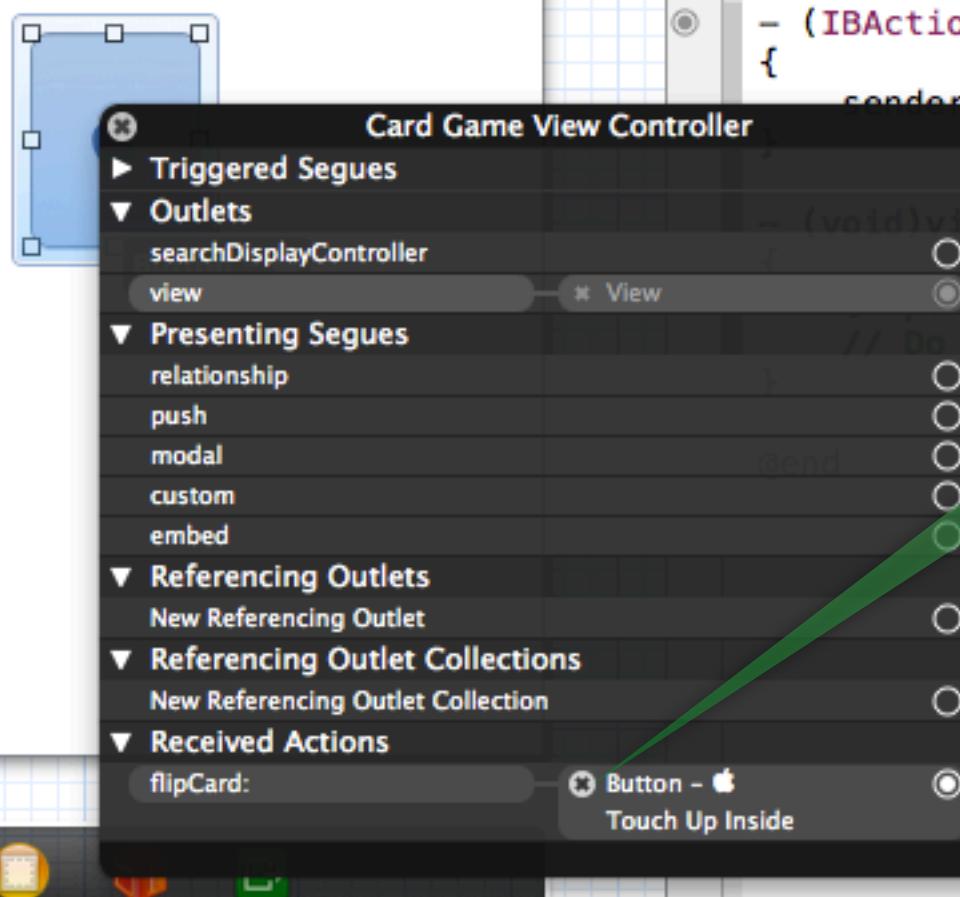
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}
```



If you ever want to “disconnect” something, it’s not good enough to just delete the method from your code. You need to go here and click on this little X to disconnect. Do NOT do that now, though!

If you ever accidentally disconnect and want to reconnect, no problem! Just ctrl-drag from the button to the method and it will reconnect.

It is a source of annoying bugs to forget to disconnect a no-longer-being-used connection. At runtime, you’ll get a crash with a complaint like “no such method, flipCard:”.

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

No Issues

Editor View Organizer

Matchismo > M M M C C View Button - Apple Automatic CardGameViewController.m -flipCard:

//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
 sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

Alternatively, you can right click on the button and see what it is connected to.

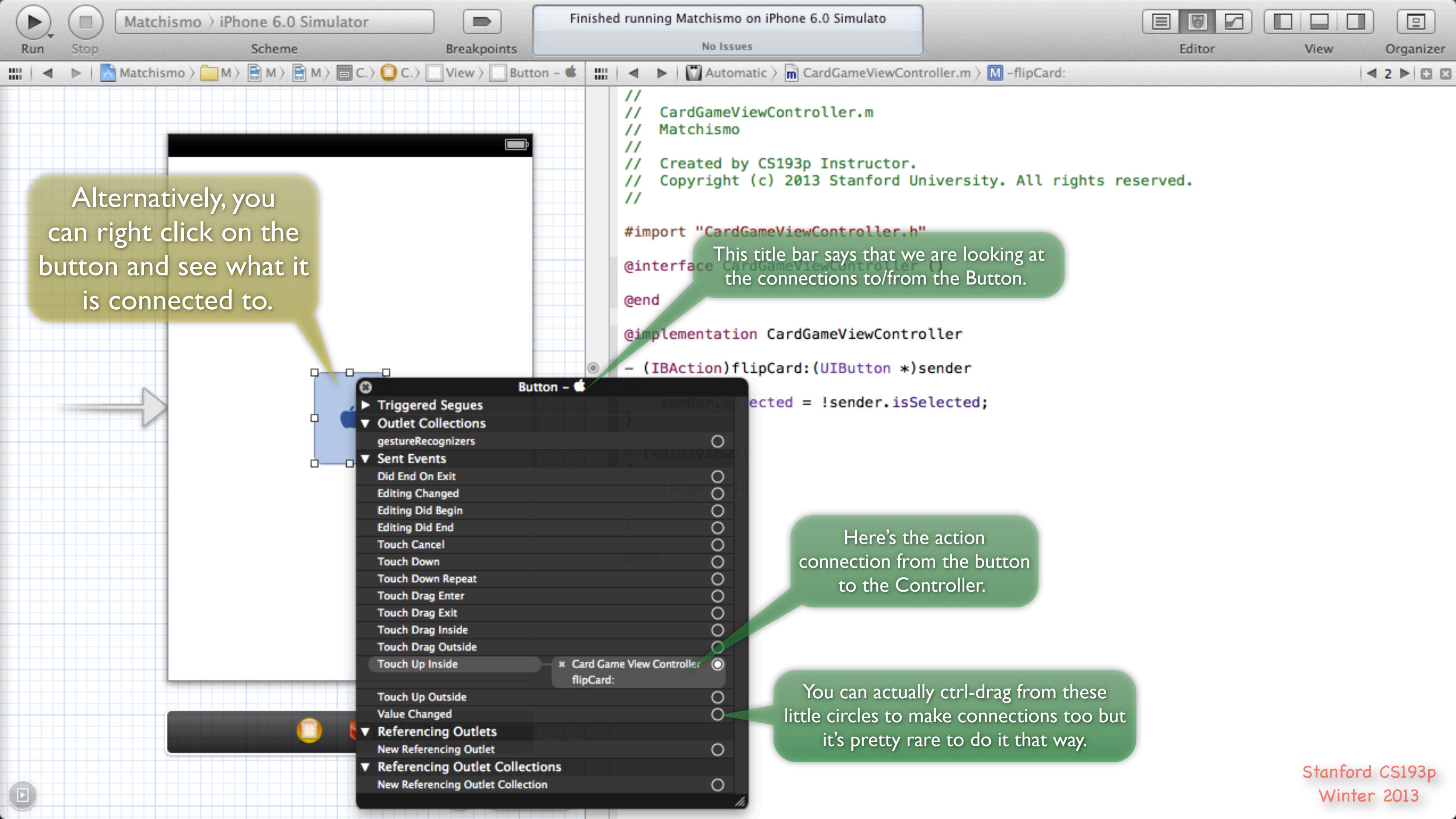
This title bar says that we are looking at the connections to/from the Button.

Triggered Segues
Outlet Collections
gestureRecognizers
Sent Events
Did End On Exit
Editing Changed
Editing Did Begin
Editing Did End
Touch Cancel
Touch Down
Touch Down Repeat
Touch Drag Enter
Touch Drag Exit
Touch Drag Inside
Touch Drag Outside
Touch Up Inside
Touch Up Outside
Value Changed
Referencing Outlets
New Referencing Outlet
Referencing Outlet Collections
New Referencing Outlet Collection

* Card Game View Controller flipCard:

Here's the action connection from the button to the Controller.

You can actually ctrl-drag from these little circles to make connections too but it's pretty rare to do it that way.



The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the 'CardGameViewController.m' file open. A callout bubble points to the title bar of the Connections Inspector, which says 'Button - Apple'. Another callout bubble points to the 'Touch Up Inside' row in the Sent Events section, with the text 'Here's the action connection from the button to the Controller.' A third callout bubble points to the small circles next to the 'flipCard:' method name, with the text 'You can actually ctrl-drag from these little circles to make connections too but it's pretty rare to do it that way.' A large green arrow points from the text 'Alternatively, you can right click on the button and see what it is connected to.' towards the Connections Inspector.

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator Scheme Breakpoints No Issues Editor View Organizer

Matchismo > M > M > M > C > C > View > Button - Apple Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -flipCard:

This is how Xcode shows your Controller itself being “highlighted”.

Button - Apple

Triggered Segues

Outlet Collections

gestureRecognizers

Sent Events

- Did End On Exit
- Editing Changed
- Editing Did Begin
- Editing Did End
- Touch Cancel
- Touch Down
- Touch Down Repeat
- Touch Drag Enter
- Touch Drag Exit
- Touch Drag Inside
- Touch Drag Outside
- Touch Up Inside
- Touch Up Outside
- Value Changed

Referencing Outlets

Referencing Outlet Collections

CardGameViewController.m

// Matchismo

// Created by CS193p Instructor.

// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender

 sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;

* Card Game View Controller flipCard:

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Winter 2013



Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}
```

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the Matchismo project open. On the left, the iPhone 6.0 Simulator window displays a black screen. In the center, the CardGameViewController.m file is being edited. A callout bubble points from the text "Card Game View Controller flipCard:" in the code back to the "Touch Up Inside" item in the Sent Events list for the "Button - Apple" outlet. The callout contains the text: "Again, you can click on this X to disconnect. But do NOT do that now!".



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

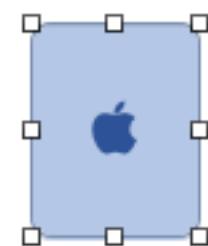
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

We're going to add some more to our UI.
Let's have a text label that shows how many
times we've flipped our card.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
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#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
@end
```

Click here to bring back the
palette of objects so that we
can drag out a text label.

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints No Issues Editor View Organizer

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -flipCard:

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Identity and Type

File Name CardGameViewController.m
File Type Default – Objective-C So...
Location Relative to Group
CardGameViewController.m
Full Path /Users/Paul/CS193p/2012–2013 Winter/Developer/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization

Make localized...

Target Membership

Matchismo

Objects

Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field – Displays editable text and

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Scroll (if necessary) to Label (it's right above the Button).

Labels are instances of the class `UILabel` in the iOS SDK.

Labels are for static (non-editable) text display.

Run

Stop

Scheme

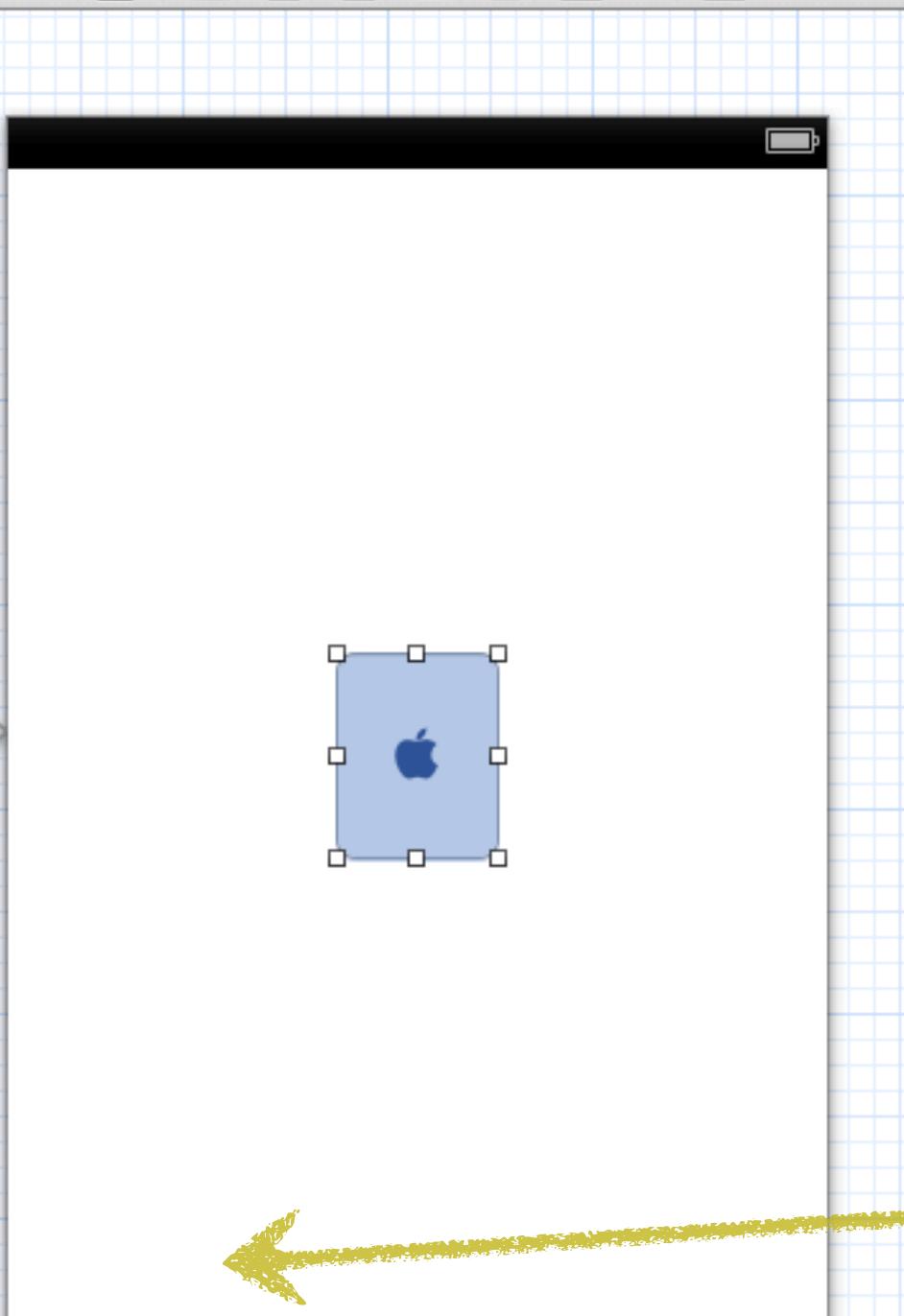
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController  

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}
@end
```

Drag a Label from the Object Library to your View.

Identity and Type
File Name CardGameViewController.m
File Type Default - Objective-C So...
Location Relative to Group
CardGameViewController.m
Full Path /Users/Paul/CS193p/2012-2013 Winter/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization
Make localized...

Target Membership
 Matchismo

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label Label - A variably sized amount of static text.
Label LABEL - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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Run

Stop

Scheme

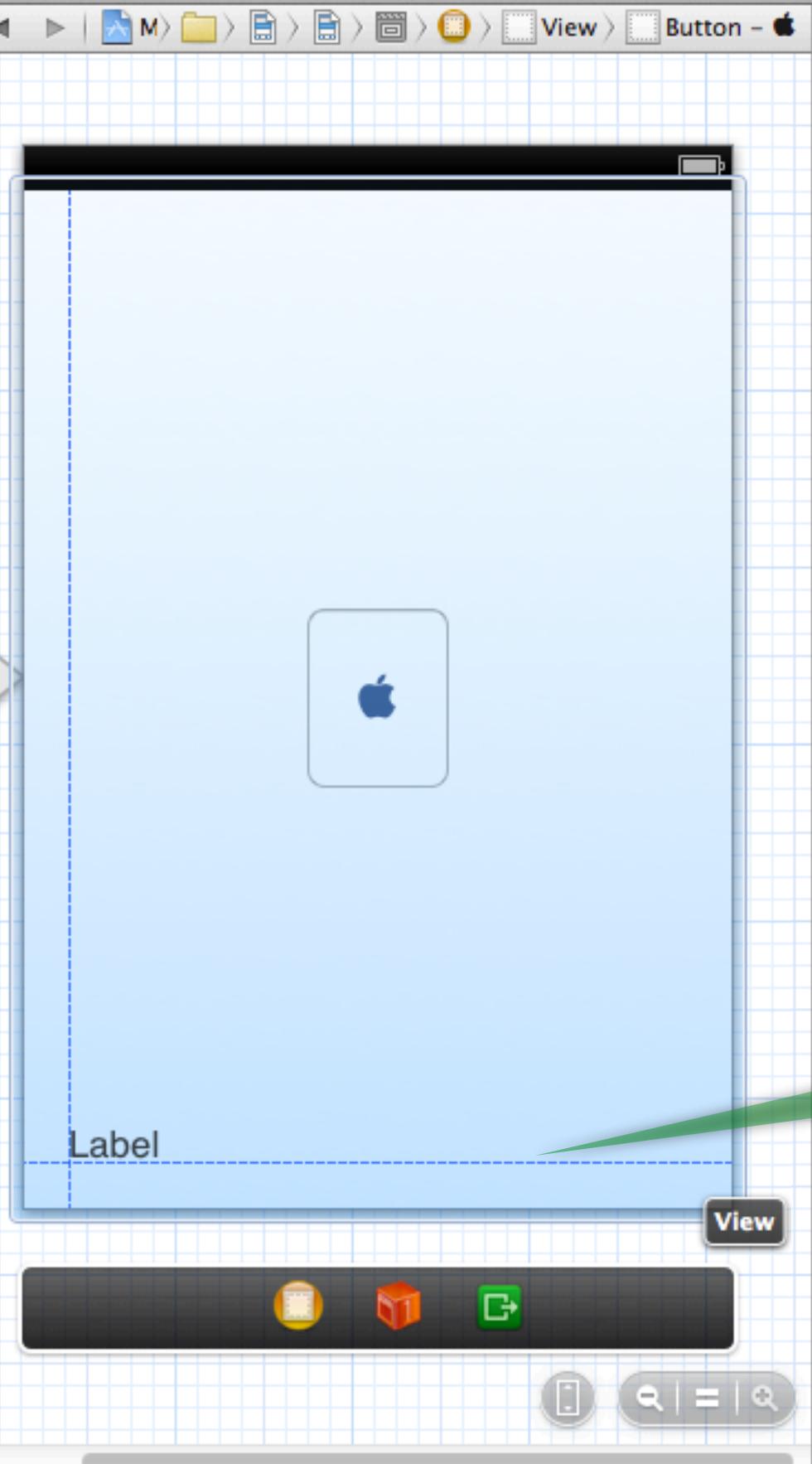
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController  

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}
@end
```

Again, the guide lines will help you place it in the lower left corner with a “standard” amount of border from the edges.

Identity and Type
File Name CardGameViewController.m
File Type Default – Objective-C So...
Location Relative to Group
CardGameViewController.m
Full Path /Users/Paul/CS193p/2012–2013 Winter/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization
Make localized...

Target Membership
 Matchismo

Objects

Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

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Text Field – Displays editable text and

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Run

Stop

Scheme

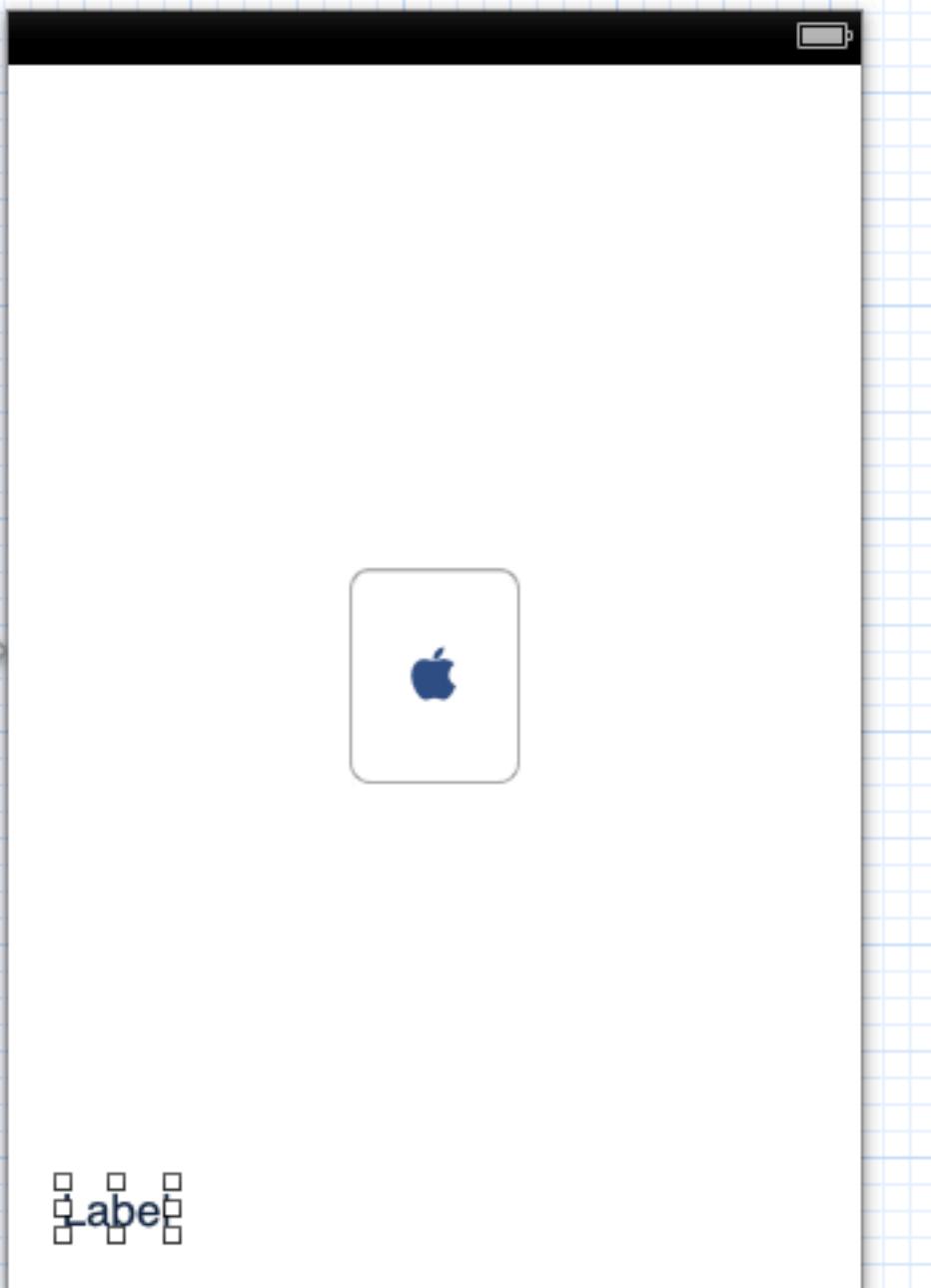
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

The Attributes Inspector has now changed to show attributes of the Label.

▼ Label

Text Plain

Label

Color Black Default

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Black Default

Objects

Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field – Displays editable text and

Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

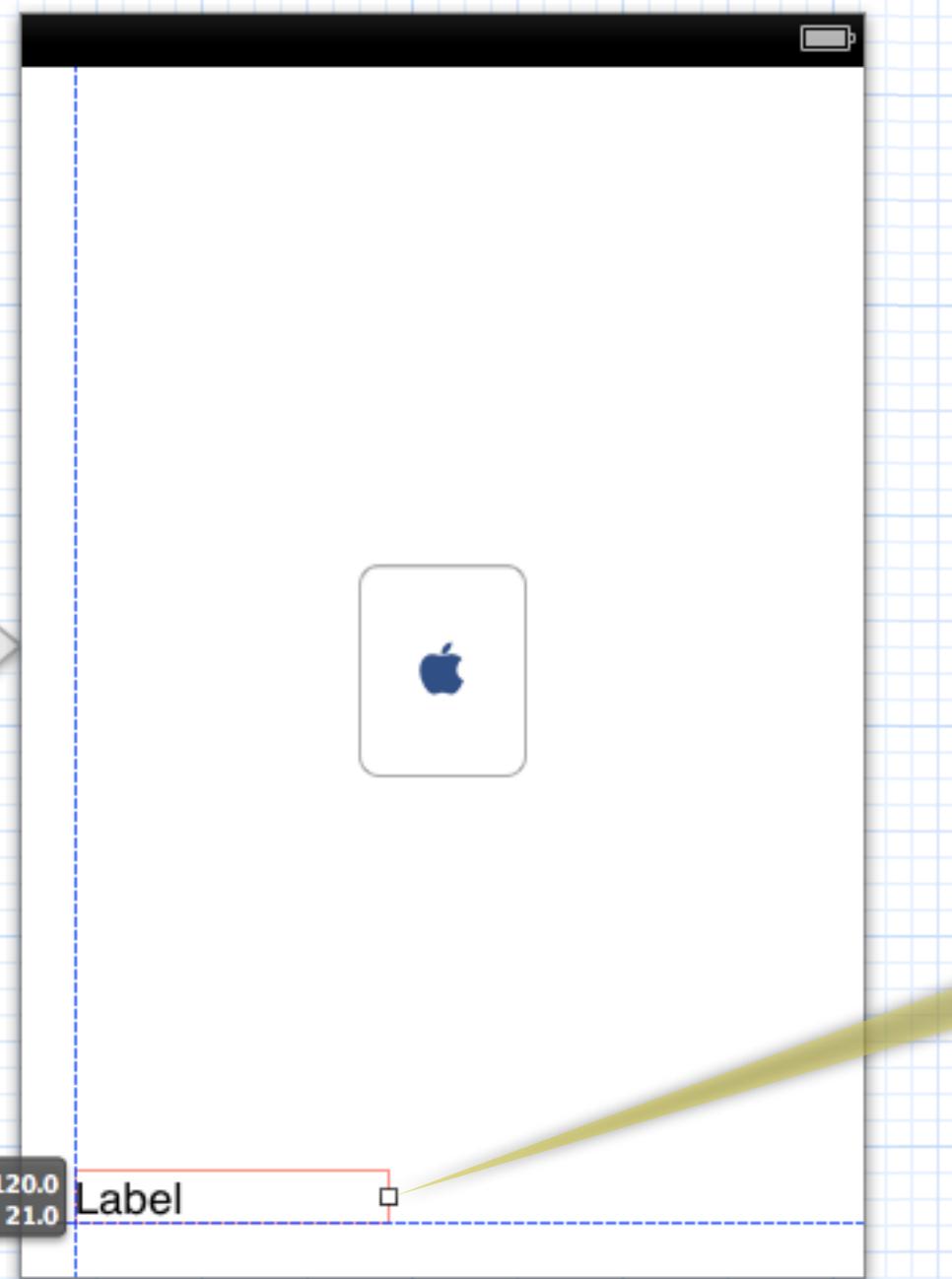
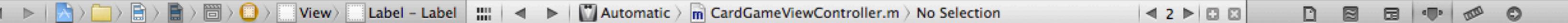
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

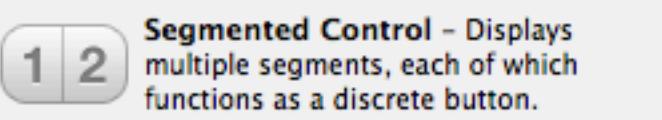
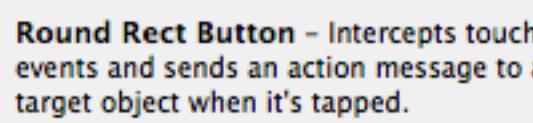
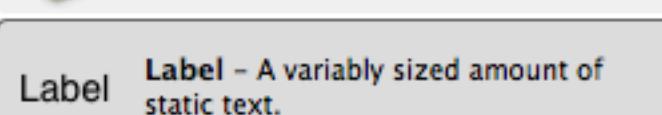
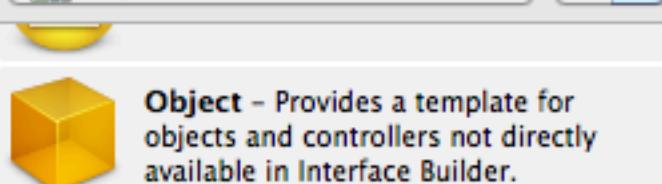
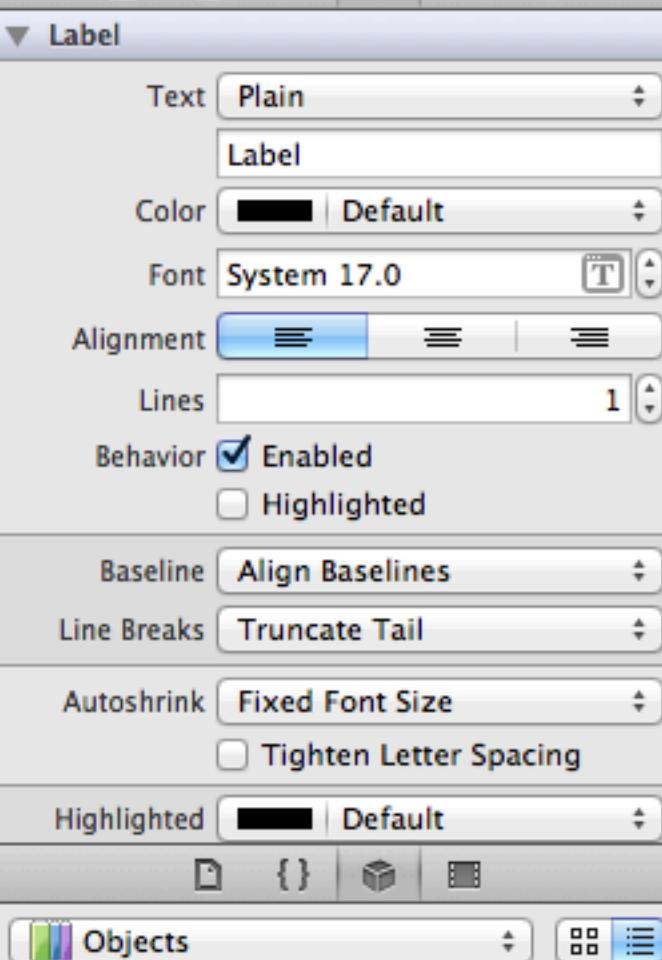
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Resize the label wider
(in case we have lots of flips).



Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

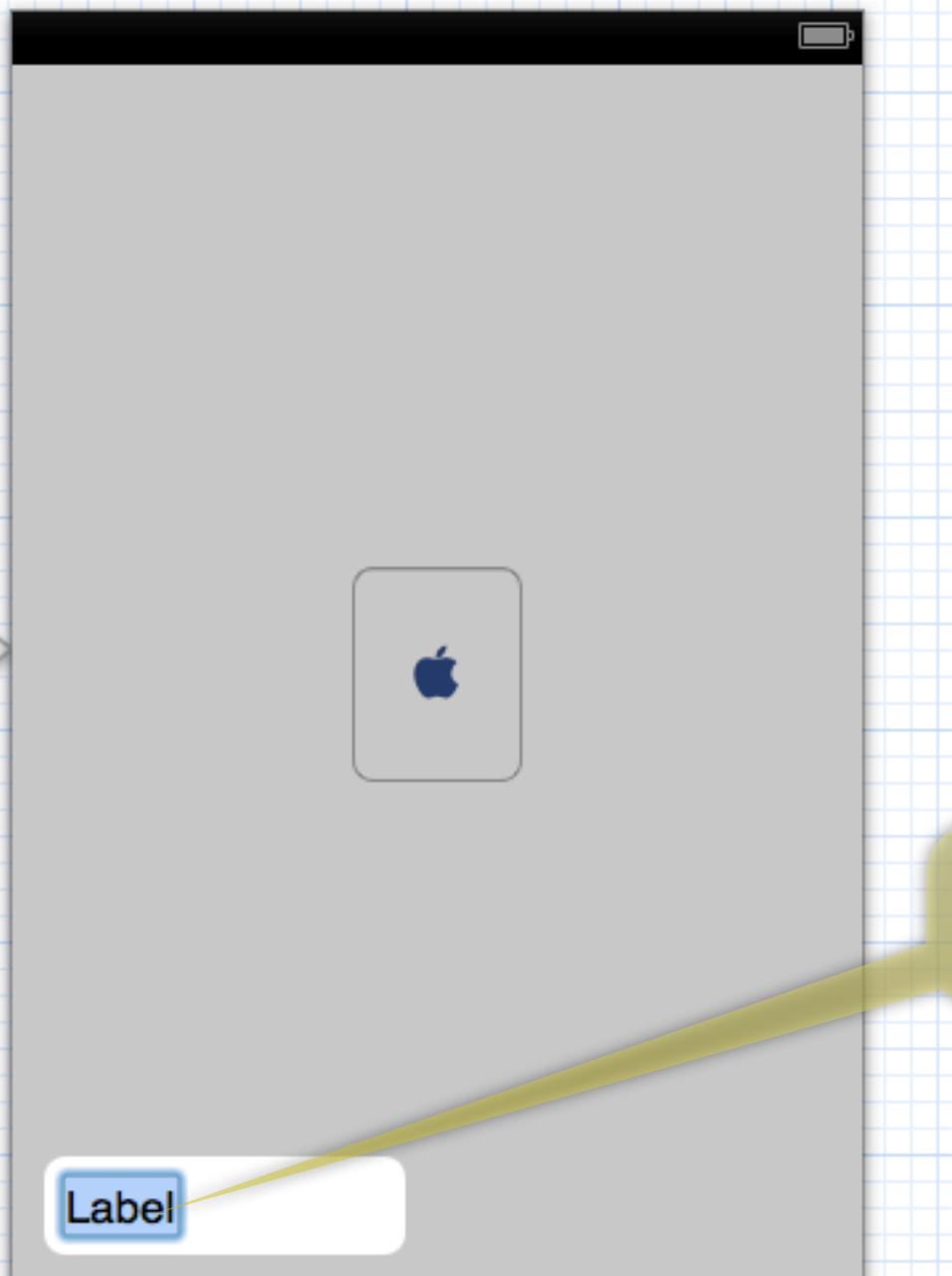
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Label - Label



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Double-click on the
Label to change its text.

Label

Text Plain

Label

Color Default

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Default

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and

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Run

Stop

Scheme

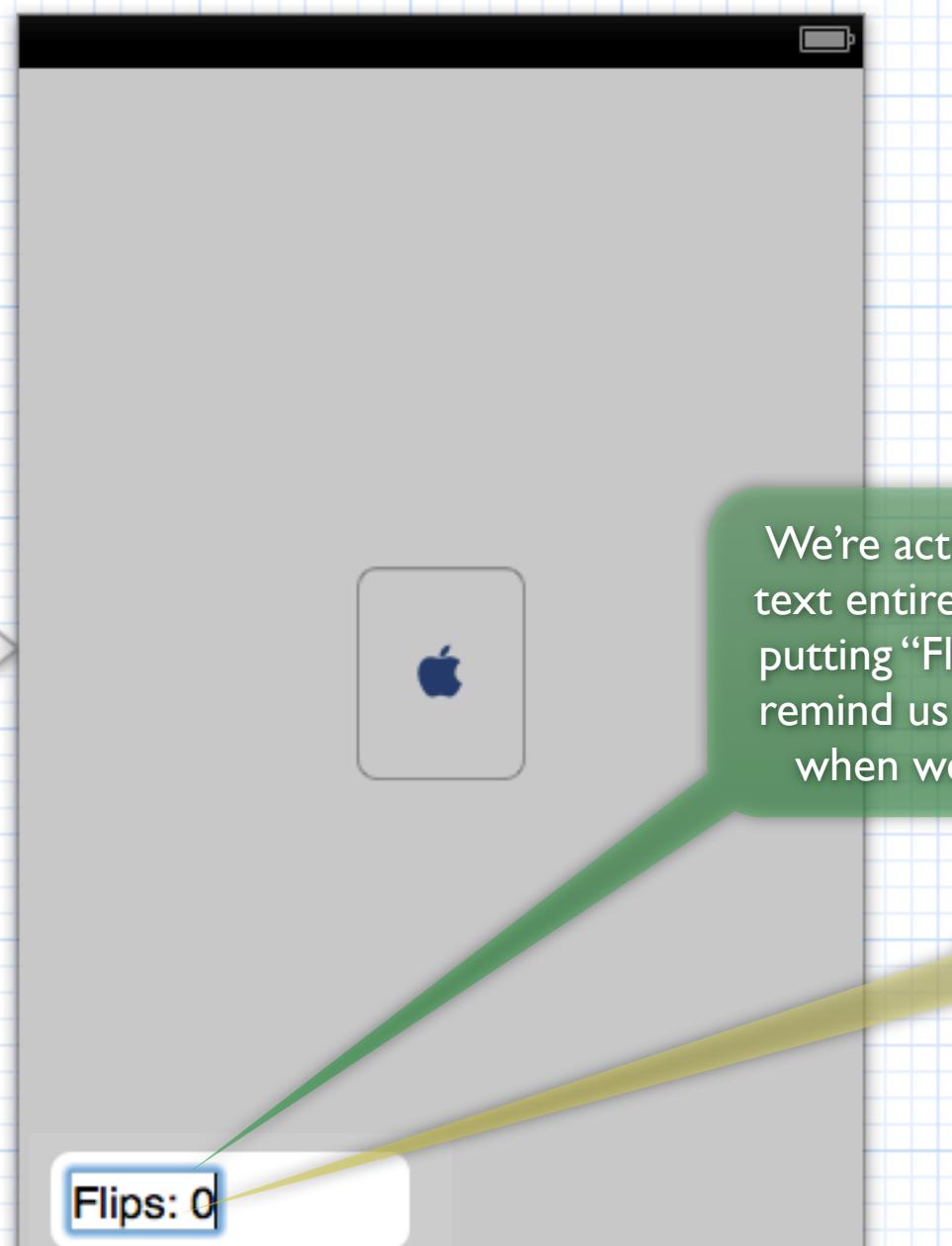
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



We're actually going to set this text entirely from our code, but putting "Flips: 0" here just helps remind us what this Label is for when we're here in Xcode.

Set the text to "Flips: 0"

```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

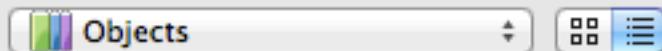
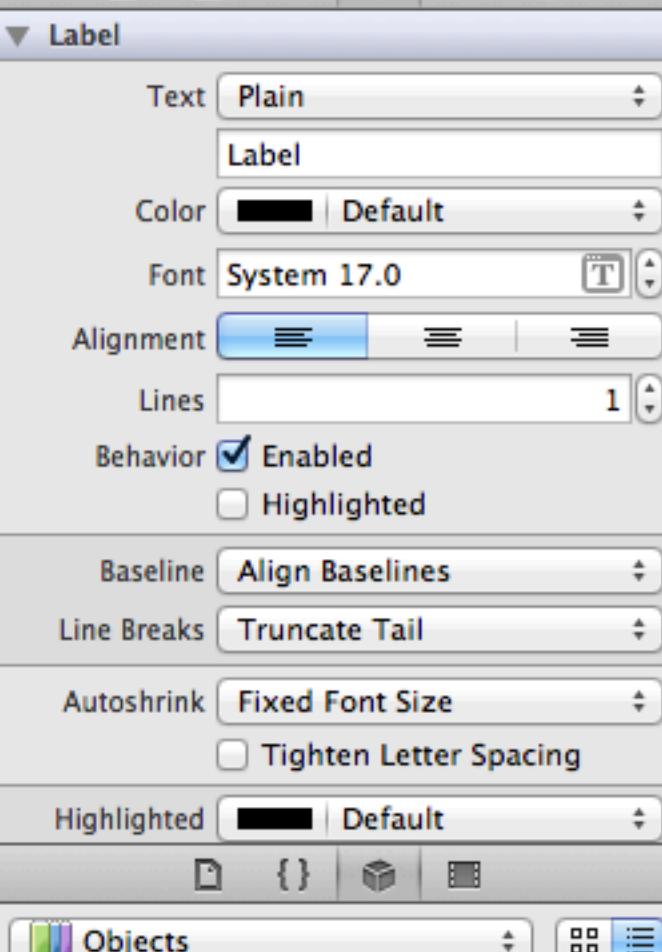
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

// MARK: - Outlets
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;

// MARK: - Actions
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender;
@end
```

```
    {
        [sender setSelected = !sender.isSelected];
    }
}
```

```
@end
```



Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field – Displays editable text and

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Run

Stop

Scheme

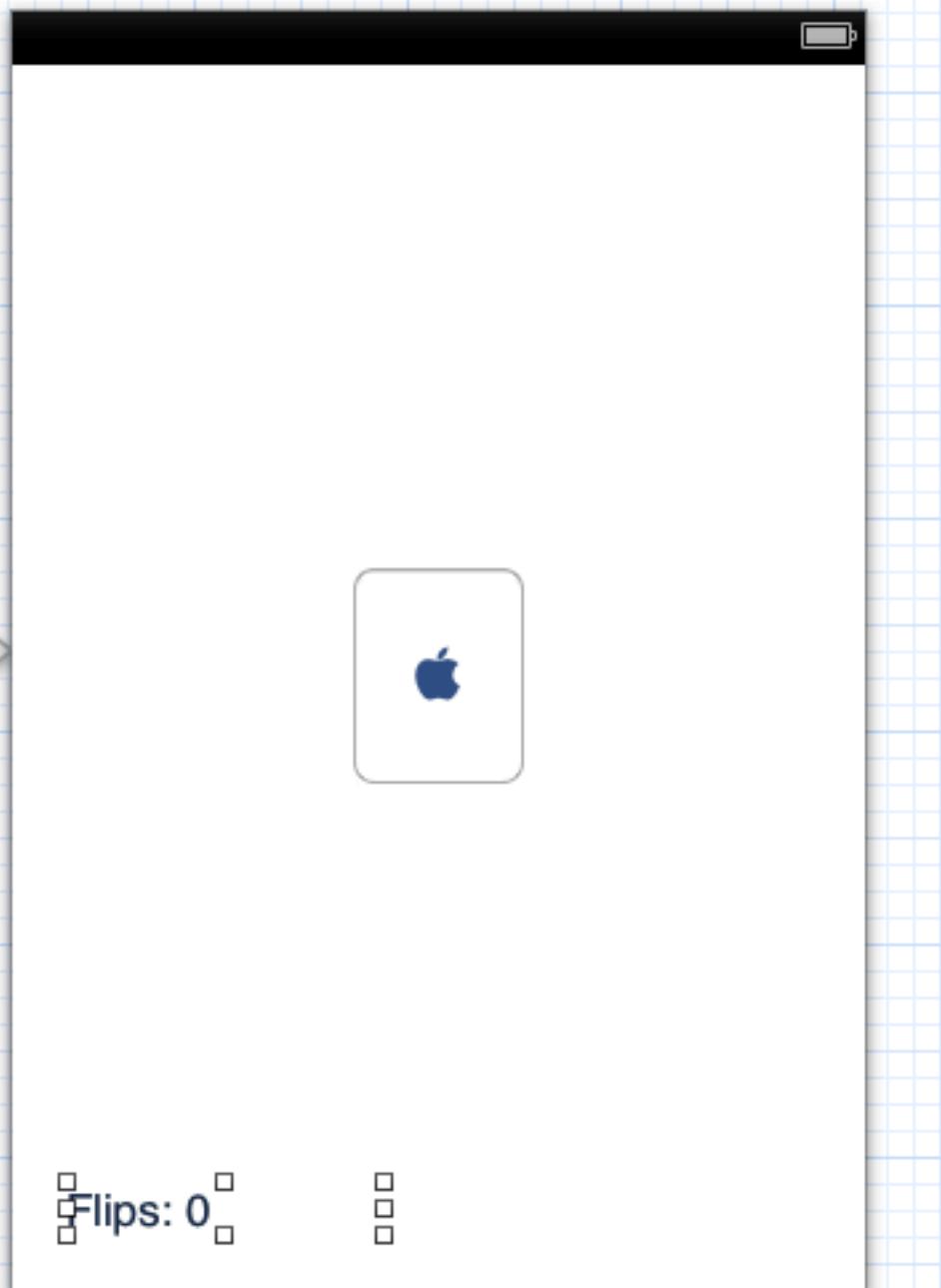
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

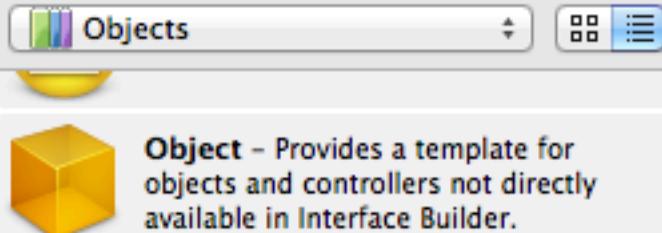
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

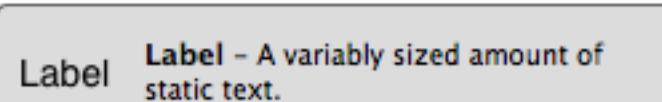
@end
```

Label

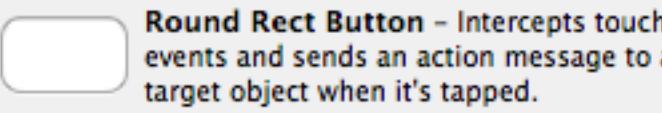
Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Default
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
 Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default



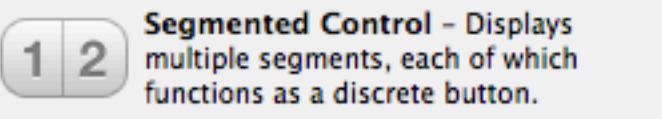
Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.



Label – A variably sized amount of static text.



Round Rect Button – Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.



Segmented Control – Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.



Text Field – Displays editable text.

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Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

For our Controller to talk to that Label, we need to make a connection called an “outlet”.

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

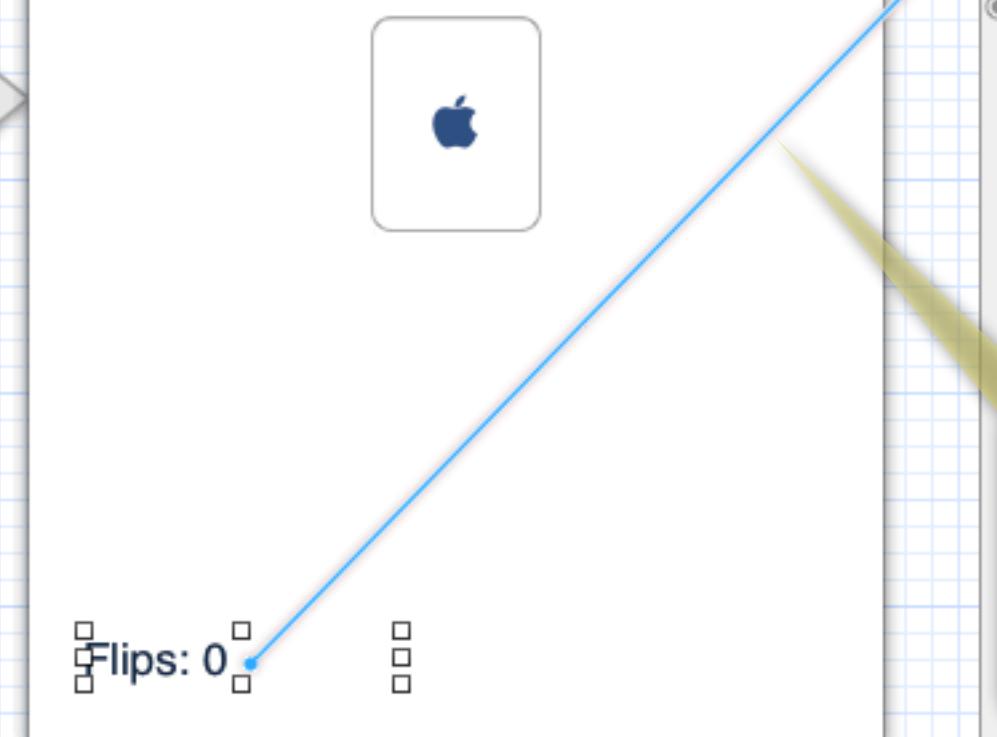
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Insert Outlet or Outlet Collection



Hold down the CTRL key while dragging the mouse from the label to the code (then let go). Since we're creating an “outlet” here, we drag somewhere between the `@interface` and the `@end`.

Label
Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Default
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior Enabled
Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
Tighten Letter Spacing
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Objects

Object – Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label Label – A variably sized amount of static text.

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Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

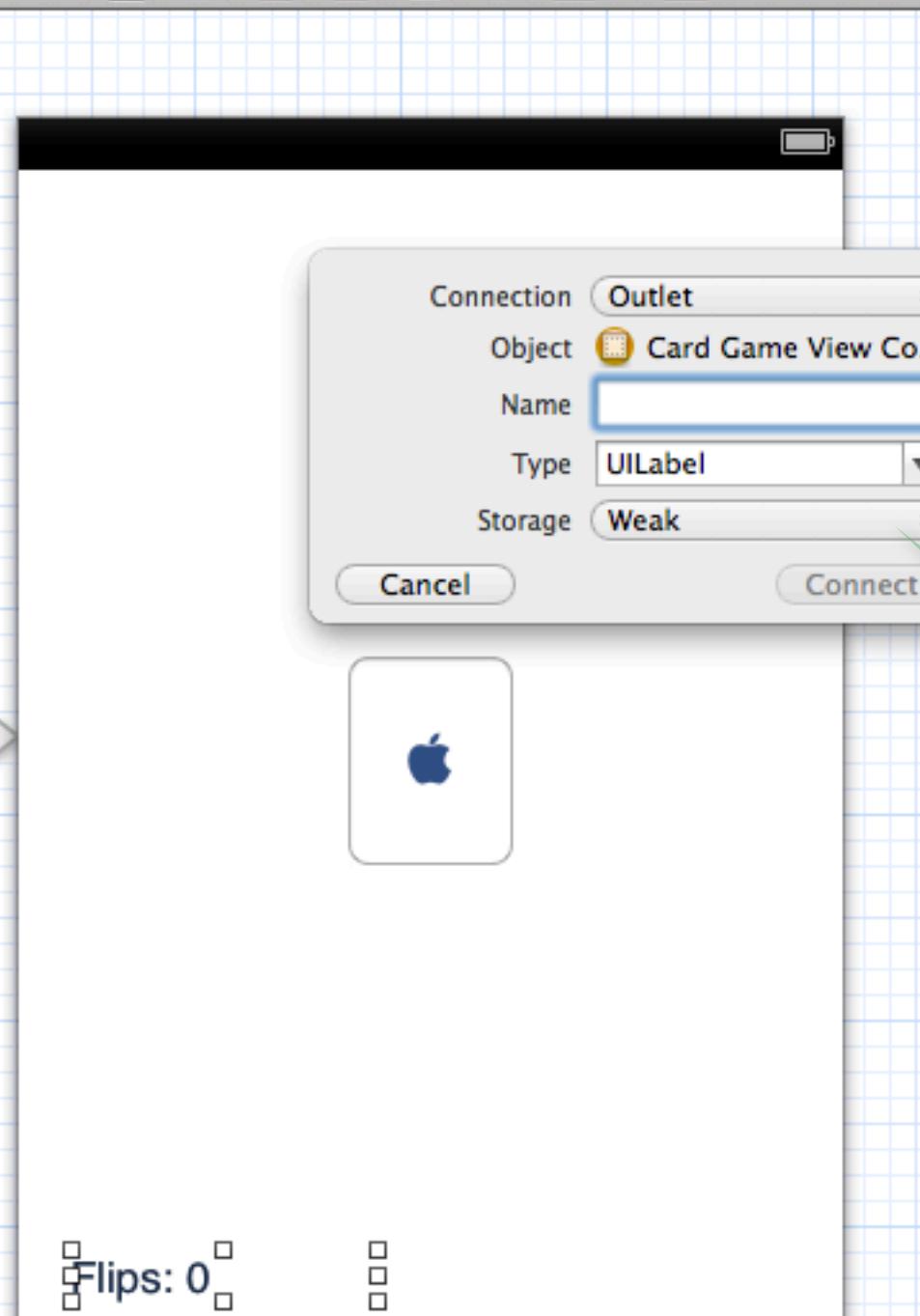
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
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///
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///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

The `@property` created by this process is `weak` because the MVC's View already keeps a `strong` pointer to the Label, so there's no need for the Controller to do so as well. And if the Label ever left the View, the Controller most likely wouldn't want a pointer to it anyway (but if you did want to keep a pointer to it even if it left the View, you could change this to `strong` (very rare)).

Label

Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Default
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior Enabled
Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default

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Run

Stop

Scheme

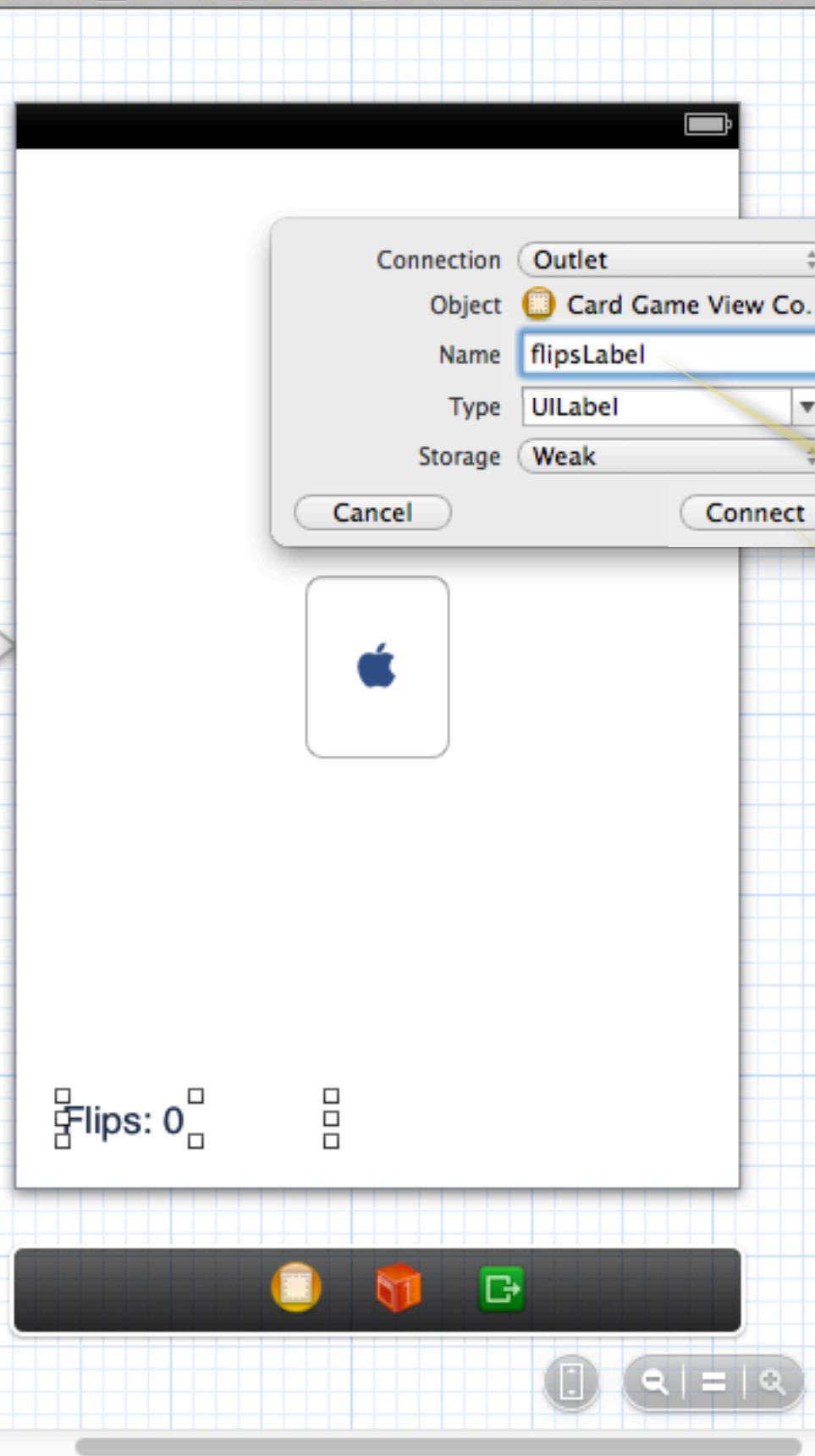
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

This Label shows the number of flips, so let's name it `flipsLabel`.

Then press Connect.

▼ Label

Text Plain
Flips: 0
Color Default
Font System 17.0
Alignment
Lines 1
Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted
Baseline Align Baselines
Line Breaks Truncate Tail
Autoshrink Fixed Font Size
 Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted Default

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Run

Stop

Scheme

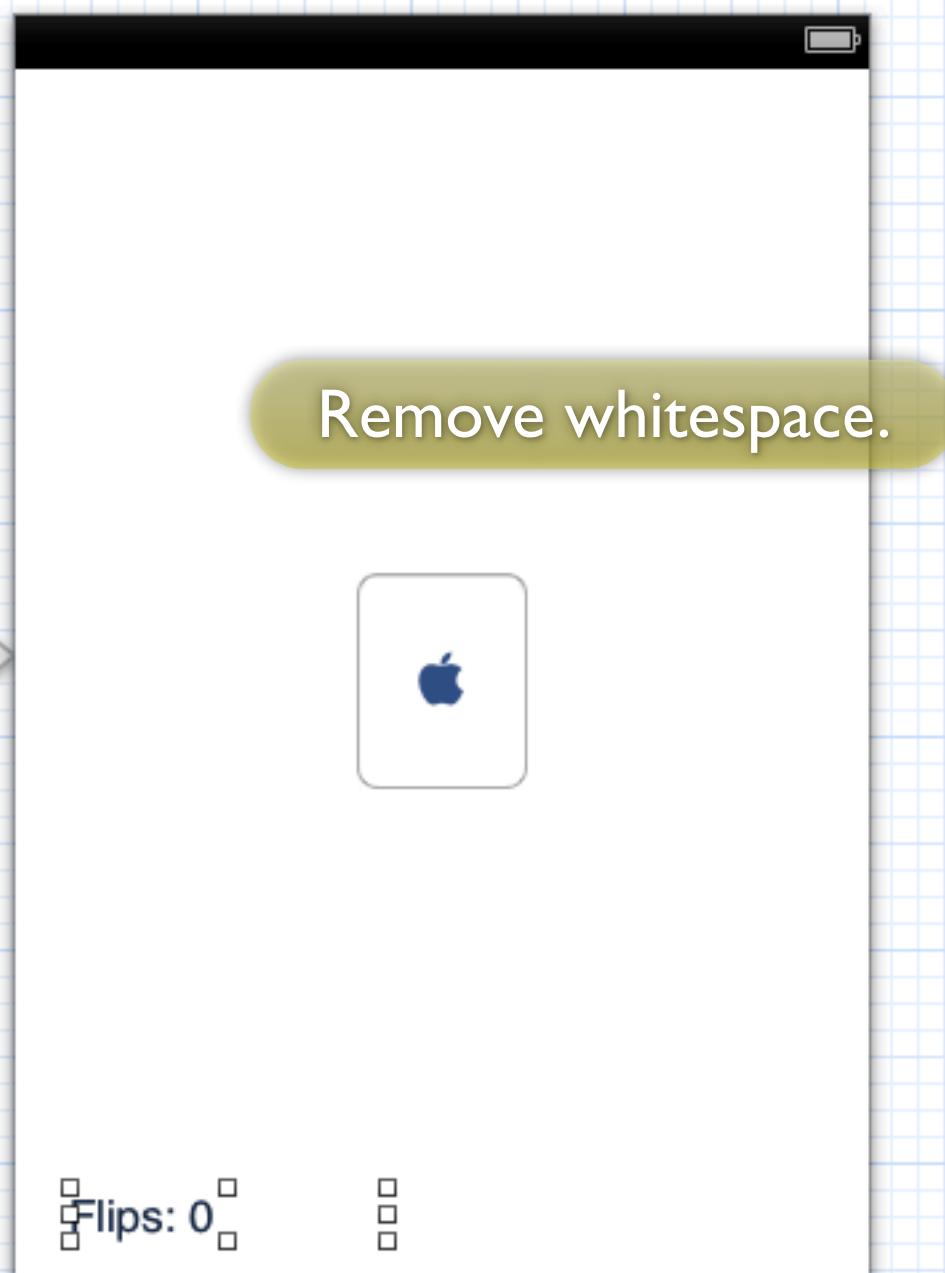
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
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/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
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///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
}

@end
```

Label

Text Plain

Flips: 0

Color Default

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior Enabled
 Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

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Run

Stop

Scheme

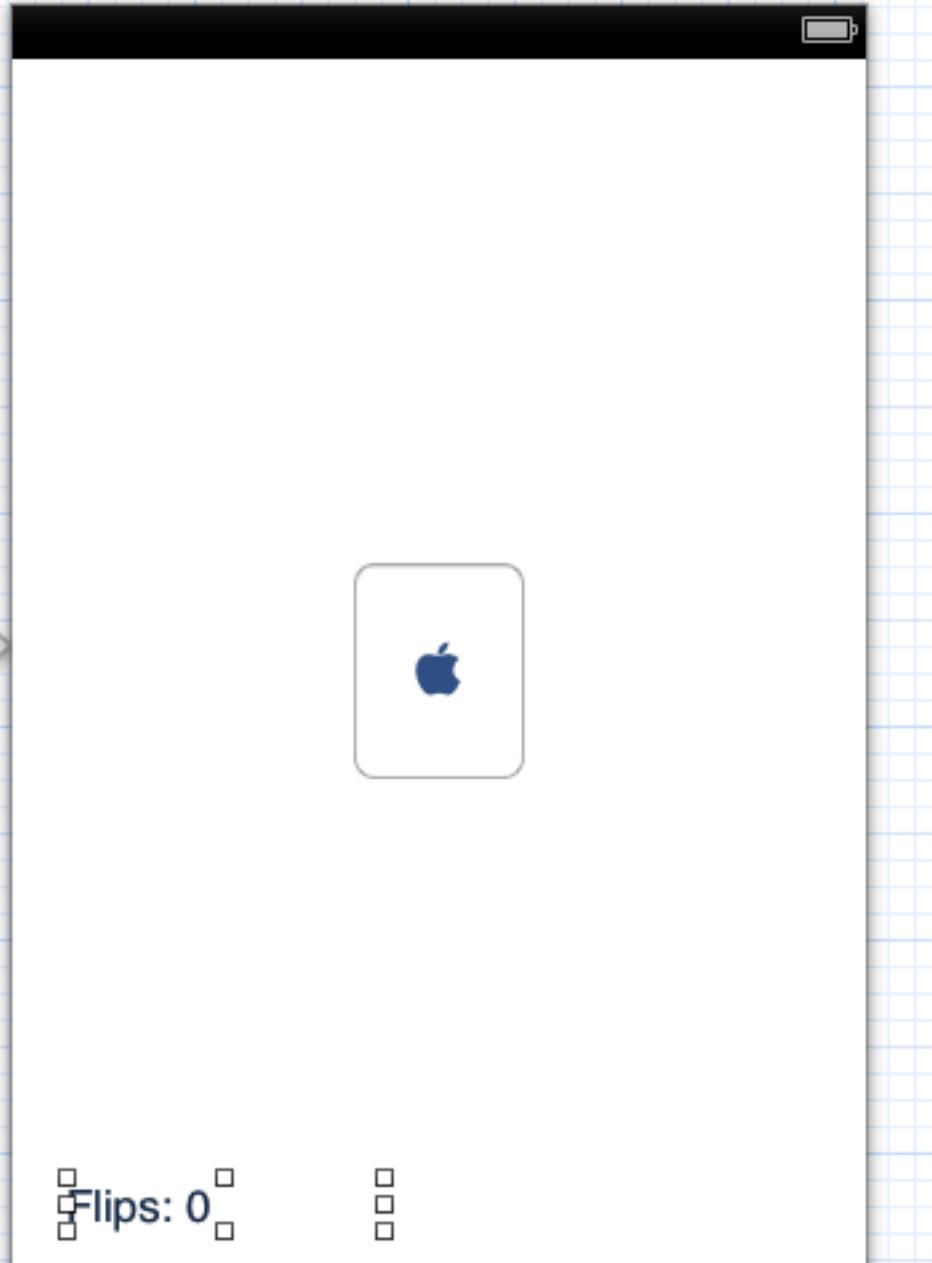
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
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// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
@end
```

IBOutlet is something Xcode puts in there (similar to IBAction) to remind Xcode that this is not just a random @property, it's an outlet (i.e. a connection to the View).
The compiler ignores it.

Otherwise this should all be familiar to you.

Identity and Type
File Name CardGameViewController.m
File Type Default - Objective-C So...
Location Relative to Group
CardGameViewController.m
Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization
Make localized...
Target Membership
 Matchismo

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

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Text Field - Displays editable text and

Run

Stop

Scheme

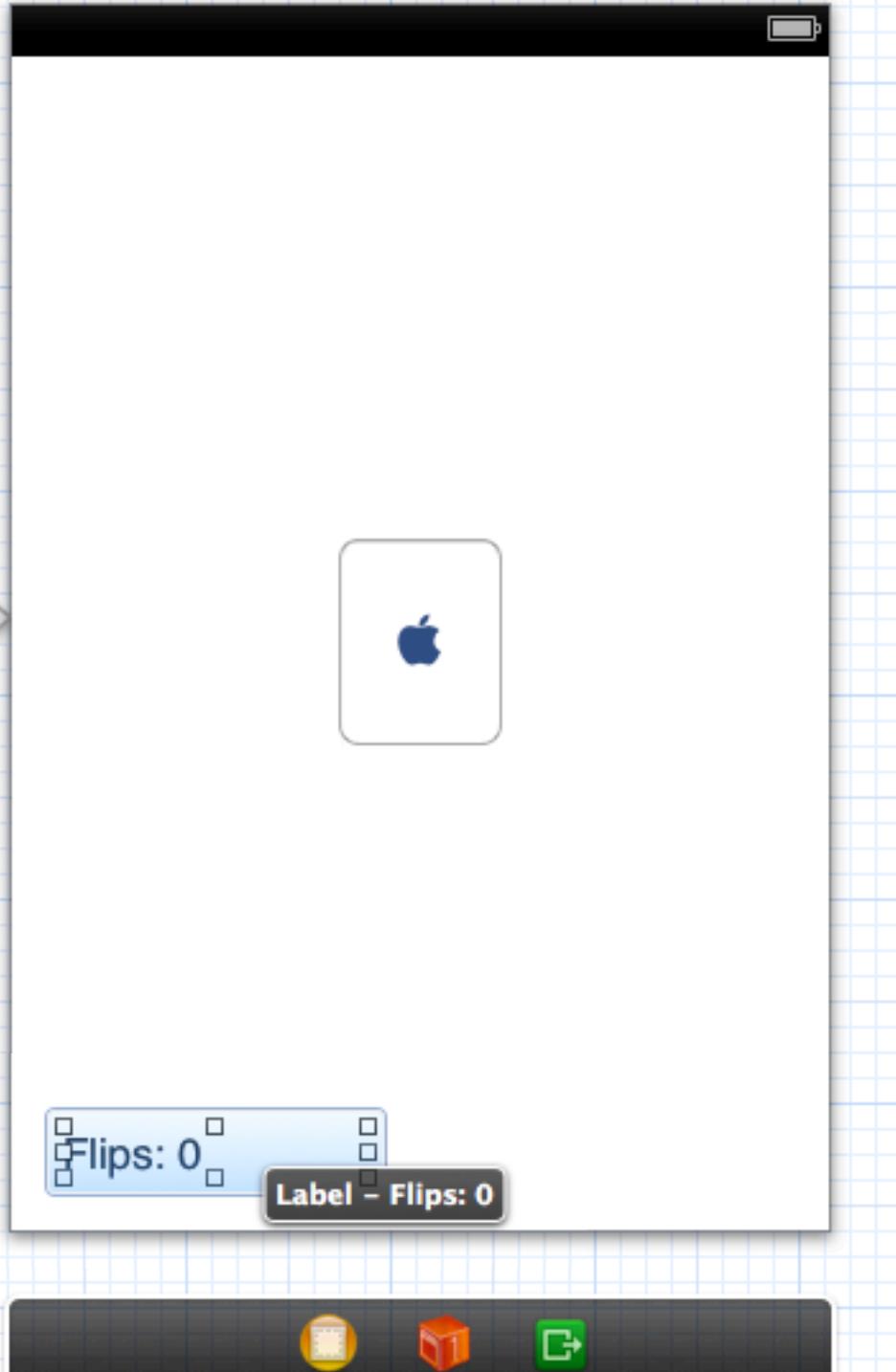
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
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///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
@end
```

Just like with an action, you can mouse over this icon to see what the outlet connects to.

Identity and Type
File Name CardGameViewController.m
File Type Default - Objective-C So...
Location Relative to Group
CardGameViewController.m
Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization
Make localized...

Target Membership
 Matchismo

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

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Text Field - Displays editable text and

Stanford CS193p
Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

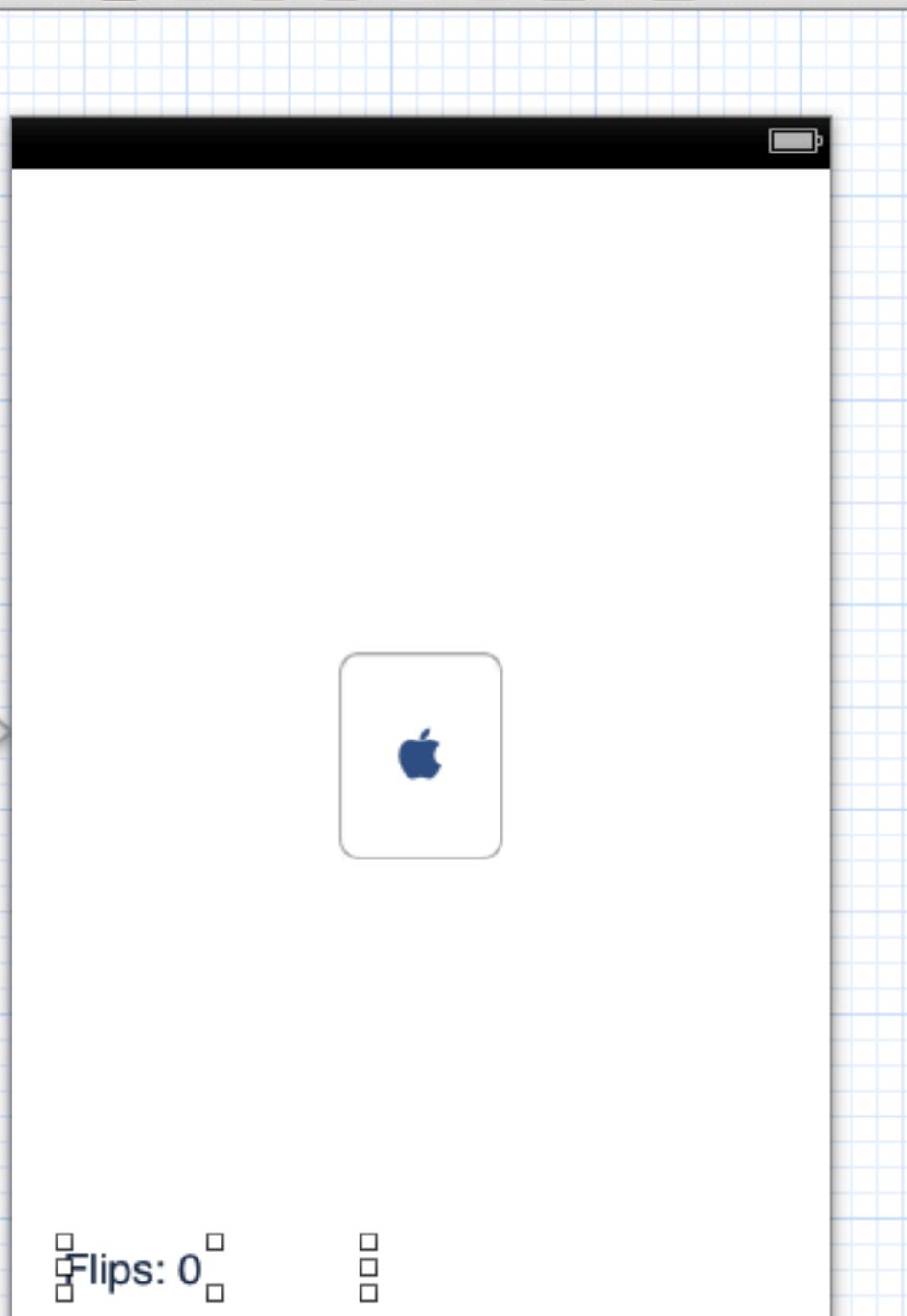
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
@end
```

We are going to do some coding now, so let's hide the Utilities Area to make more room.

Identity and Type

File Name CardGameViewController.m

File Type Default - Objective-C So...

Location Relative to Group

CardGameViewController.m

Full Path /Users/CS193p/Developer/Matchismo/Matchismo/CardGameViewController.m

Localization

Make localized...

Target Membership

Matchismo

{ } ⚡

Objects

Object - Provides a template for objects and controllers not directly available in Interface Builder.

Label

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button

- Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Segmented Control

- Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field

- Displays editable text and

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Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

MainStoryboard.storyb... > No Selection

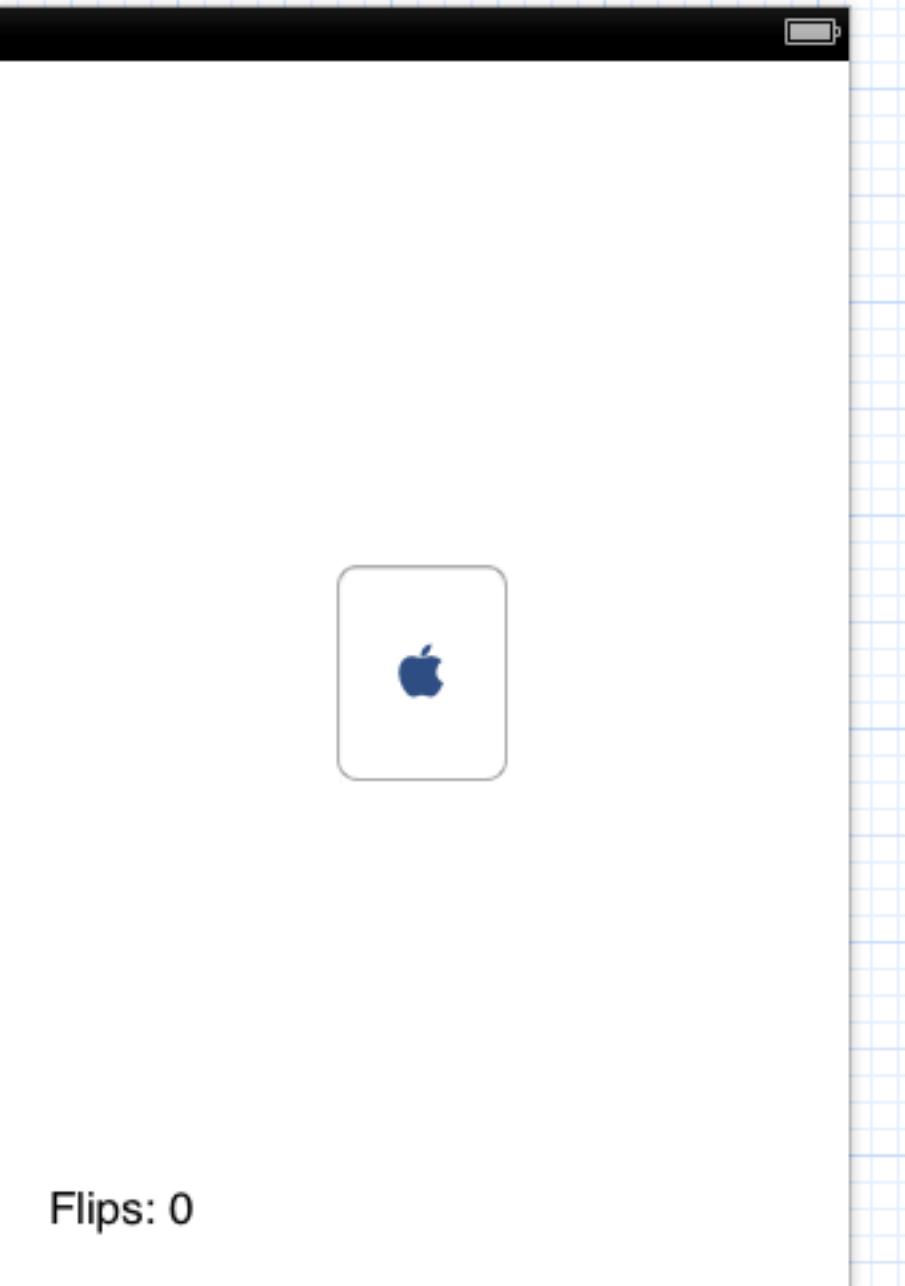
```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}  
@end
```



We're going to add a `@property` (a simple `integer @property`) that keeps track of the number of flips. Using its setter, we'll update our `flipsLabel` every time it changes.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

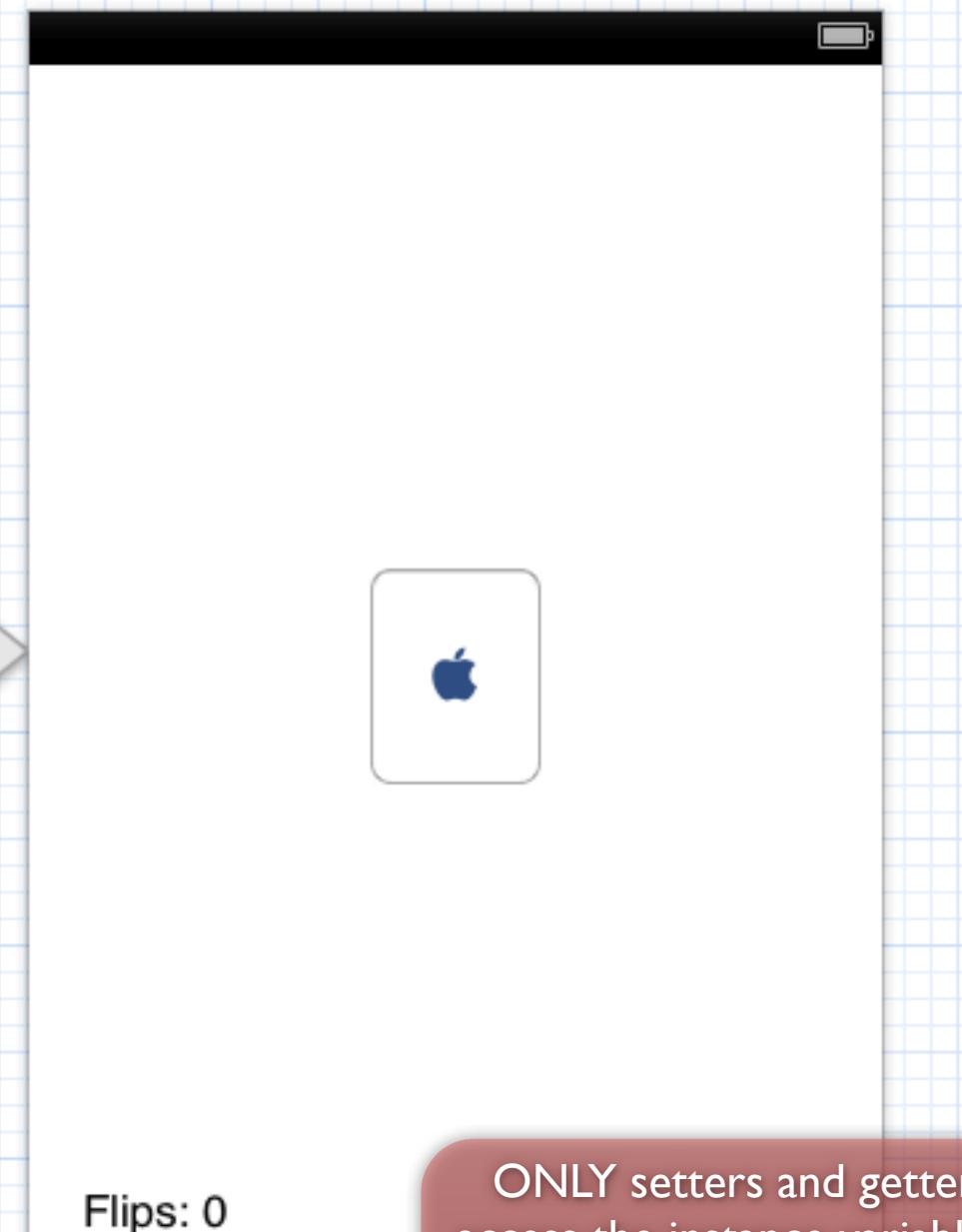
Editor

View

Organizer

MainStoryboard.storyb... > No Selection

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -setFlipCount:



Flips: 0

ONLY setters and getters should access the instance variable directly!!
There are rare exceptions, but for now, stick to this rule.

```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
}

@end
```

Add this new @property.

And implement its setter to update the Label in the UI.

This method is sort of like “printf-ing” a string.

This method may be a bit disturbing because it creates a new `NSString` without using `alloc/init!`

It's really not that scary, though, this is just an `NSString` class method whose implementation `alloc/init`s an `NSString`.

We could have instead used
`[[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:...]`
but this seemed a good time to introduce you to the fact that sometimes we create objects by calling “convenience” class methods like this.

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

No Issues

MainStoryboard.storyboard > No Selection Automatic CardGameViewController.m -flipCard:

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
    self.flipCount++;  
}

@end
```

Flips: 0

Now let's update the flipCount each time we flip.

It's sort of freaky (and cool) that we can use ++ notation here just as if flipCount were a variable instead of a @property.
This line of code is the same as self.flipCount = self.flipCount+1.
In other words, the ++ calls both the getter and the setter!

Advanced thinking: note that we use self.flipCount here instead of just _flipCount. Imagine if a subclass wanted to control the value of flipCount but still benefit from this method's display of it. It could simply override the getter. Subtle.

Editor View Organizer

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

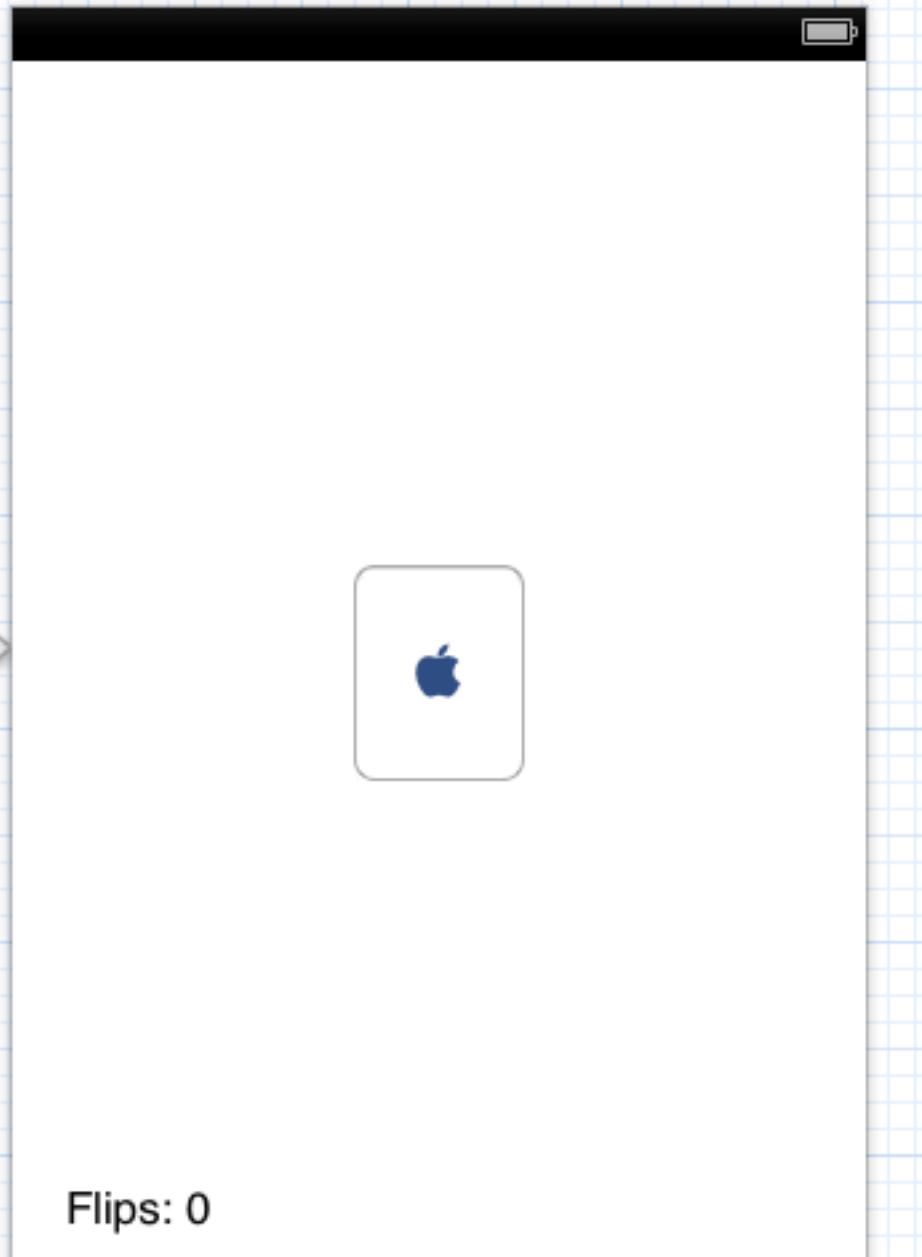
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

MainStoryboard.storyb... > No Selection



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flips updated to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

@"Flips: %d" and @"flips updated to %d" are constant `NSString`s.

The compiler creates an `NSString` object for you.

Notice the @!

Without the @, "" means `const char *`.

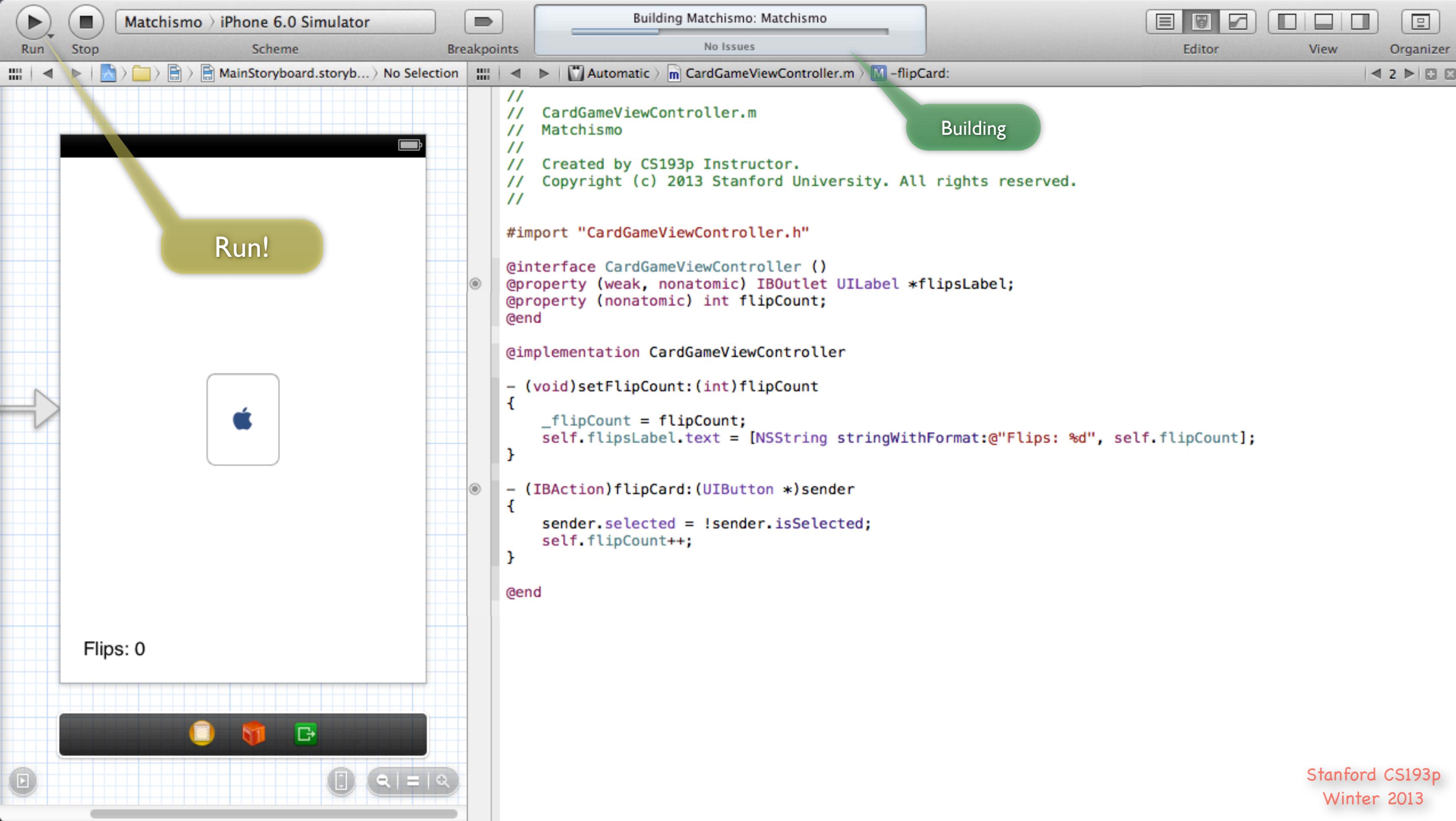
You almost never want a `const char *` in iOS.

You want `NSString` objects.

Forgetting the @ is a common coding mistake.

Important!

It is also possible to output the flip count to the console.
This line of code is optional, but if you put it in, watch when you run how output will appear in the console each time you flip.



Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator Running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator No Issues

MainStoryboard.storyboard > No Selection Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -flipCard:

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
    self.flipCount++;  
}

@end
```

Yay!

Build Succeeded

iPhone 6

Auto ▾

All Output ▾

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

No Issues

MainStoryboard.storyboard > No Selection

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m

View Organizer

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
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//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d", _flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

Carrier

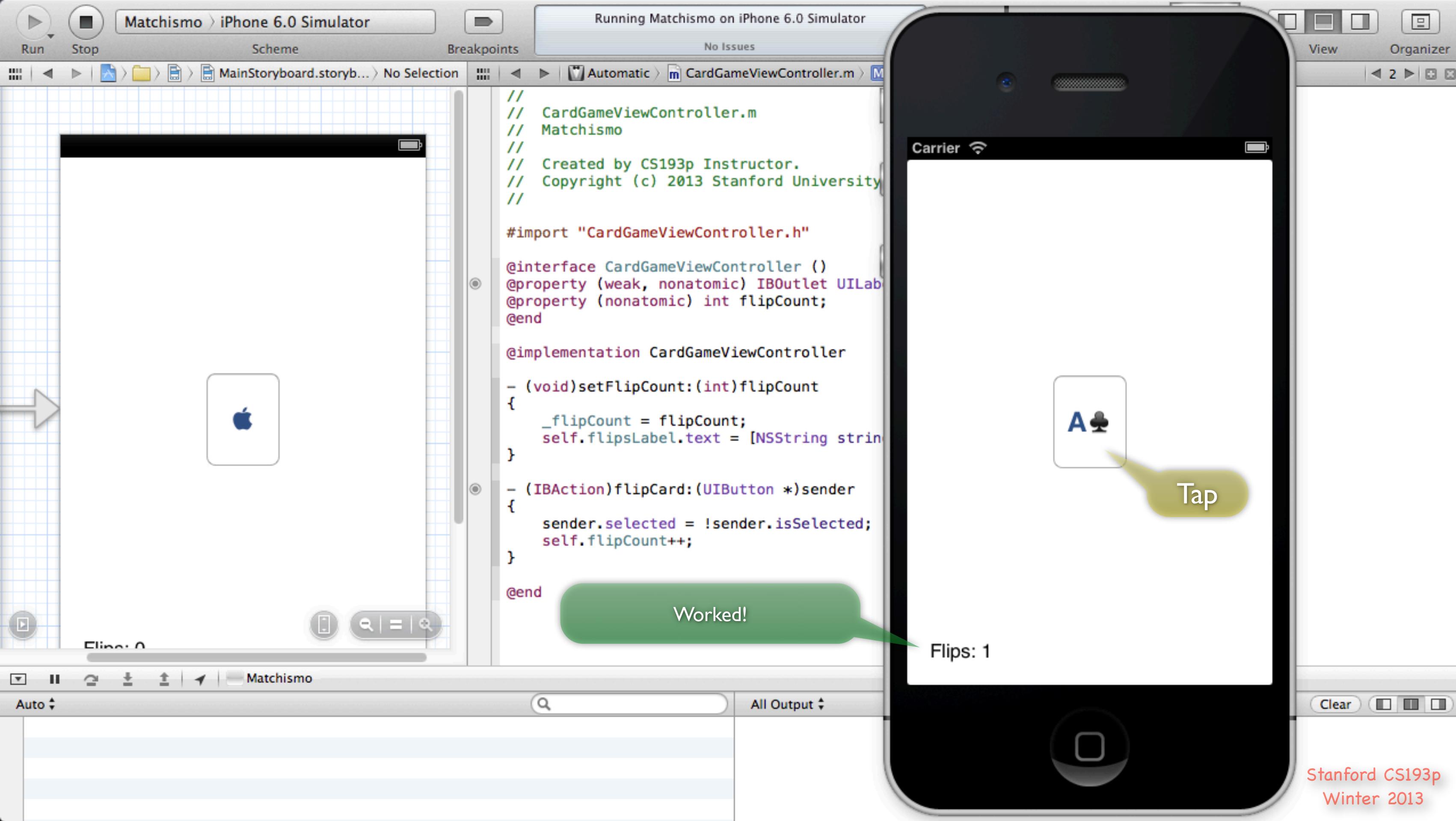
Flips: 0

Tap

Starts out zero because that's what is in our View to start.

If you added the `NSLog()` from a few slides ago, each flip will output something here.

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Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

No Issues

MainStoryboard.storyboard > No Selection

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m

View Organizer

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
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#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
 _flipCount = flipCount;
 self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d", flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
 sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
 self.flipCount++;
}
@end

Carrier

Flips: 2

Tap

Even flips that turn the card face down are counted.

Elipses 0

Matchismo

All Output

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Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator

Running Matchismo on iPhone 6.0 Simulator

No Issues

MainStoryboard.storyboard > No Selection

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m

View Organizer

Run Stop Scheme Breakpoints

// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
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#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
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@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

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{
 _flipCount = flipCount;
 self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d", flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
 sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
 self.flipCount++;
}
@end

Carrier

A ♣

Keep tapping!

Hopefully your flip count is going up and up as you tap.

Flips: 29

Matchismo

All Output

Stanford CS193p Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

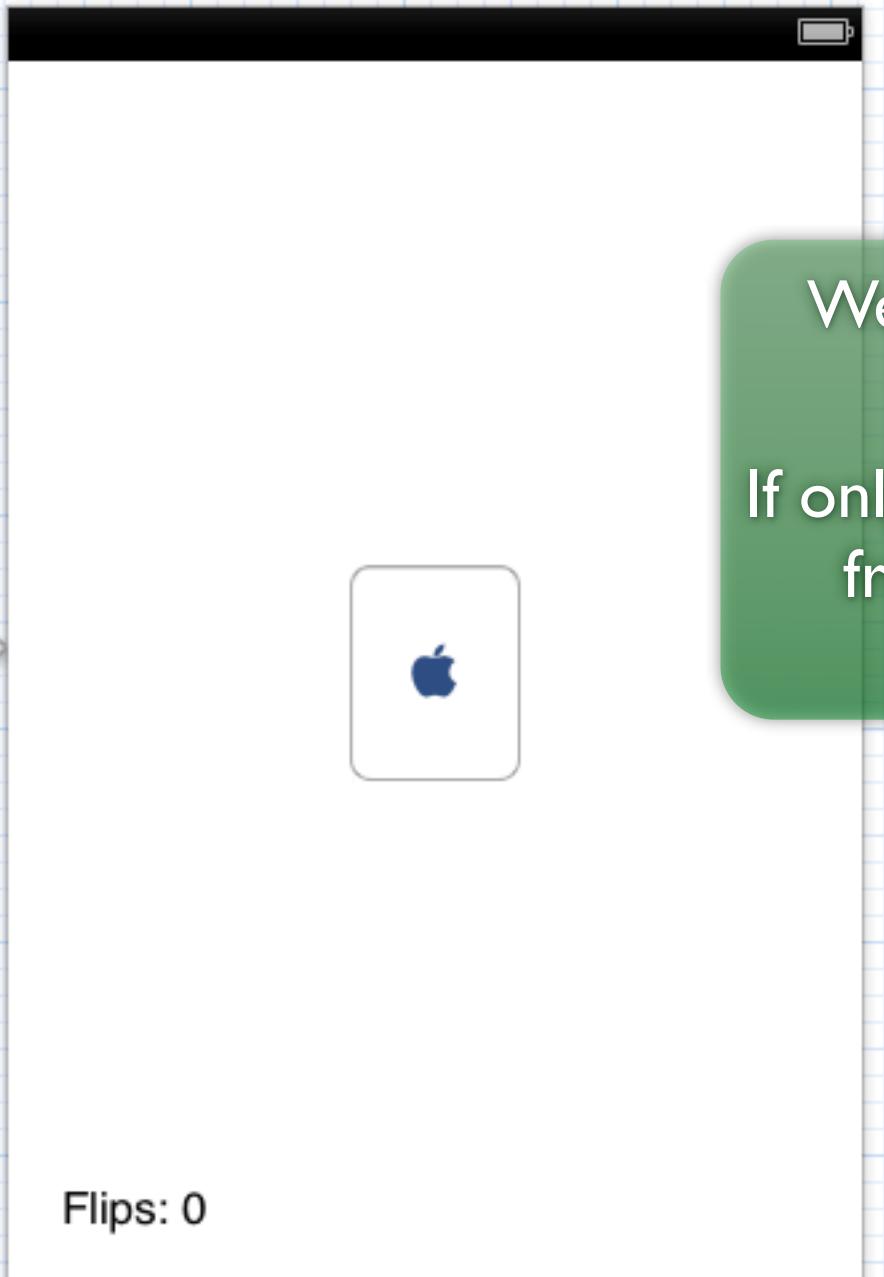
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

MainStoryboard.storyb... > No Selection



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

Well this is all wonderful, but it's sort of boring since it
only shows the A♣ all the time.

If only we had a Deck of PlayingCards to drawRandomCard
from, we could make each flip show a different card.

Hmmm ...

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

Let's start by revealing the Navigator again.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

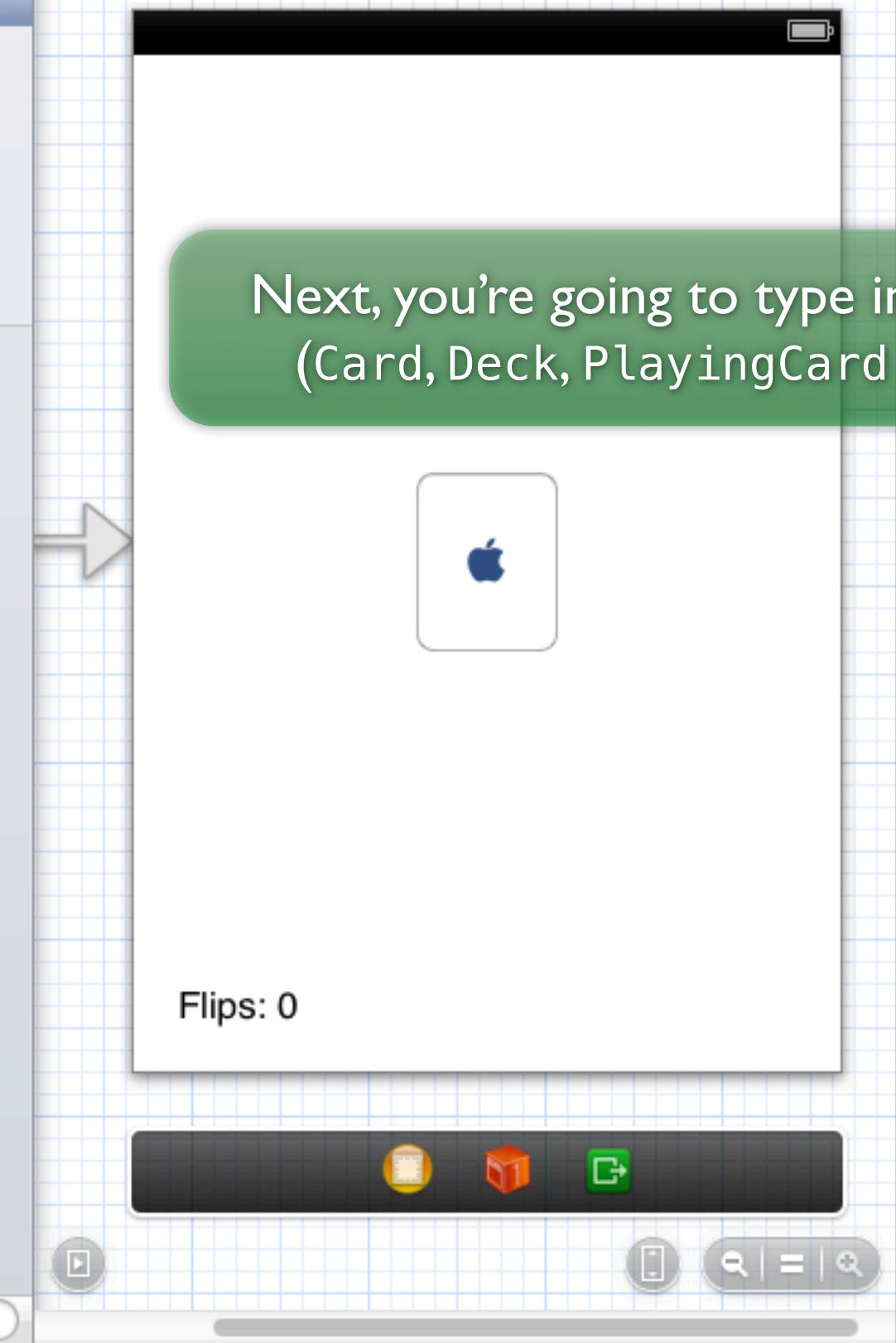
Editor

View

Organizer

The Project Navigator shows the 'Matchismo' project structure:

- Matchismo (target, iOS SDK 6.0)
- Matchismo (group)
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - MainStoryboard.storyboard
 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
- Supporting Files
- Frameworks
- Products



Next, you're going to type in all of your Model classes
(Card, Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck).

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

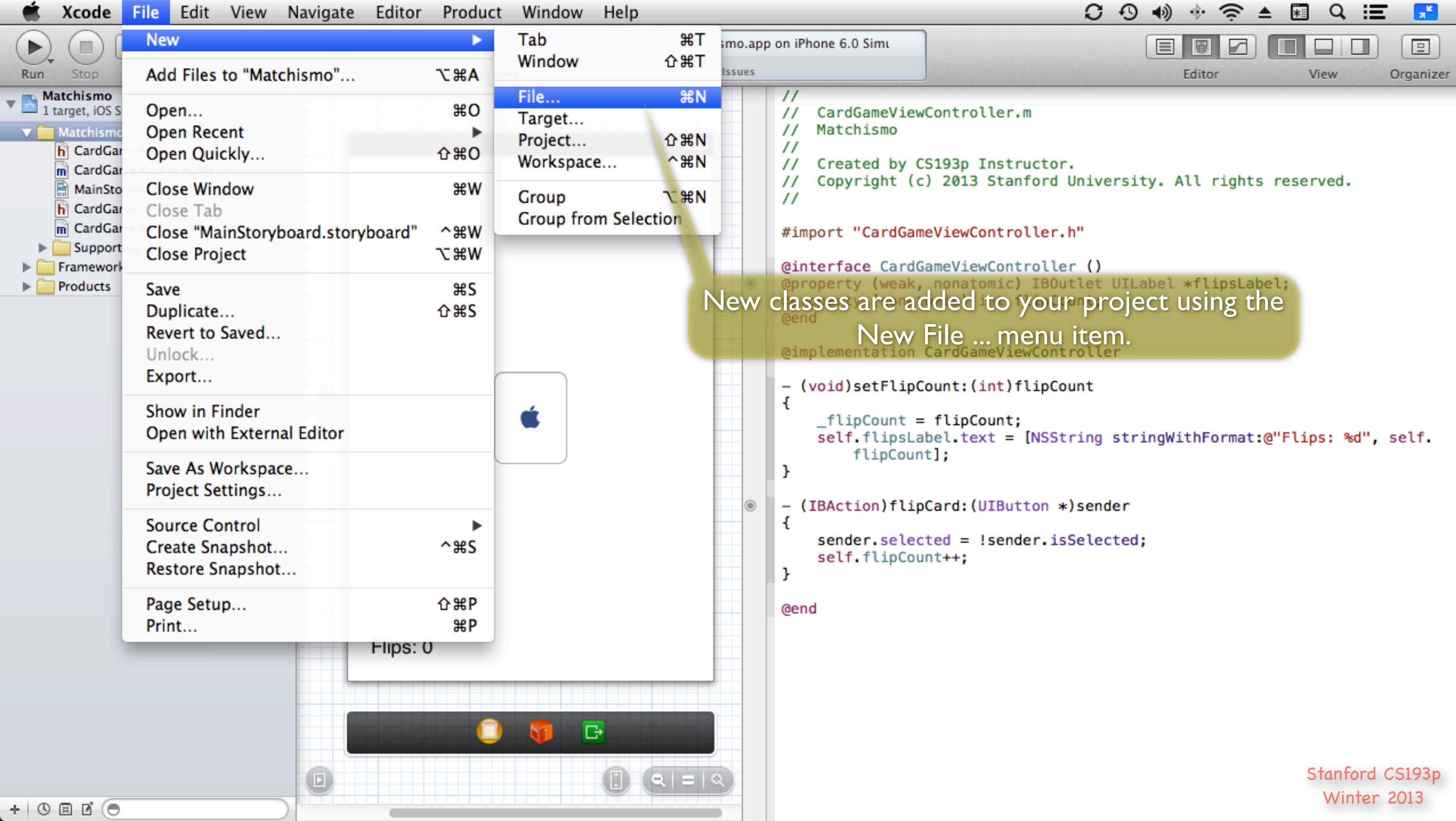
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
{
    IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
    @property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
}

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```



Run

Stop

Scheme

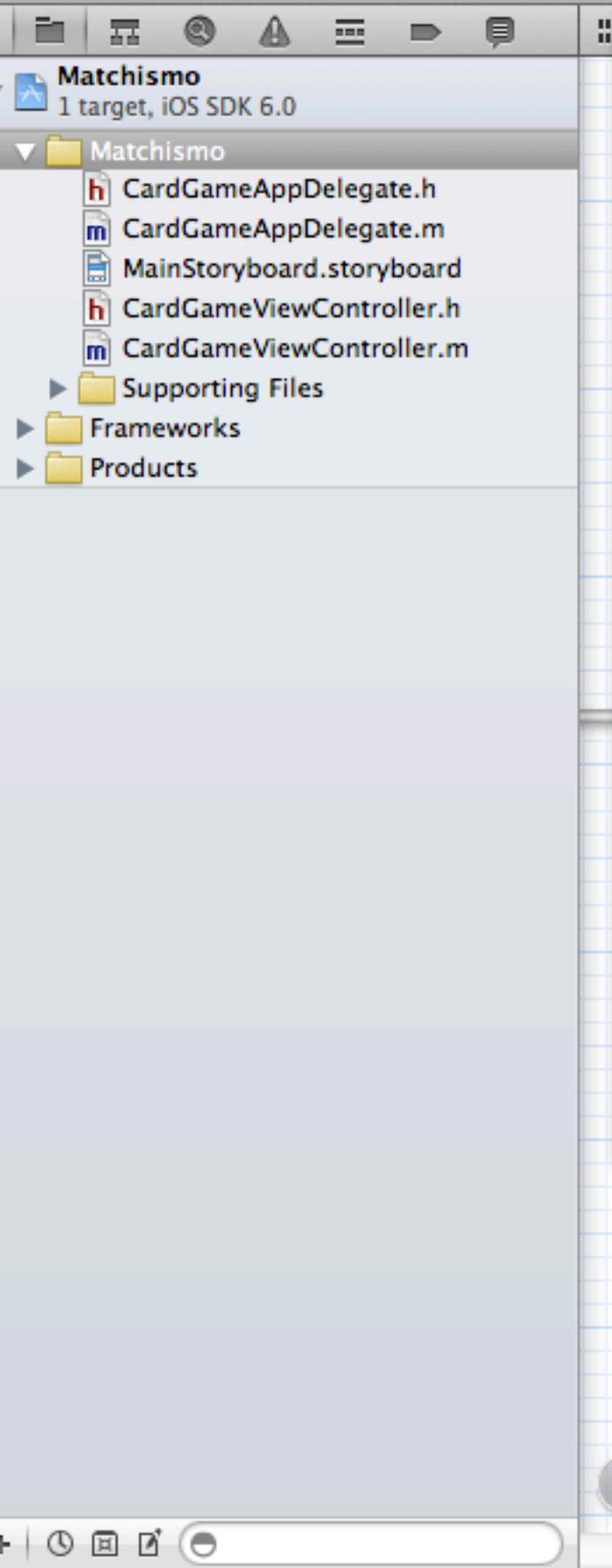
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

**Choose a template for your new file:****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****Objective-C test case class****Objective-C class**

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

Cancel**Previous****Next****Flips: 0**

New File ... can be used to add all sorts of things

(database schema files, storyboards, etc.).

In this case, we want the default: Objective-C class.

Then click Next.

Run

Stop

Scheme

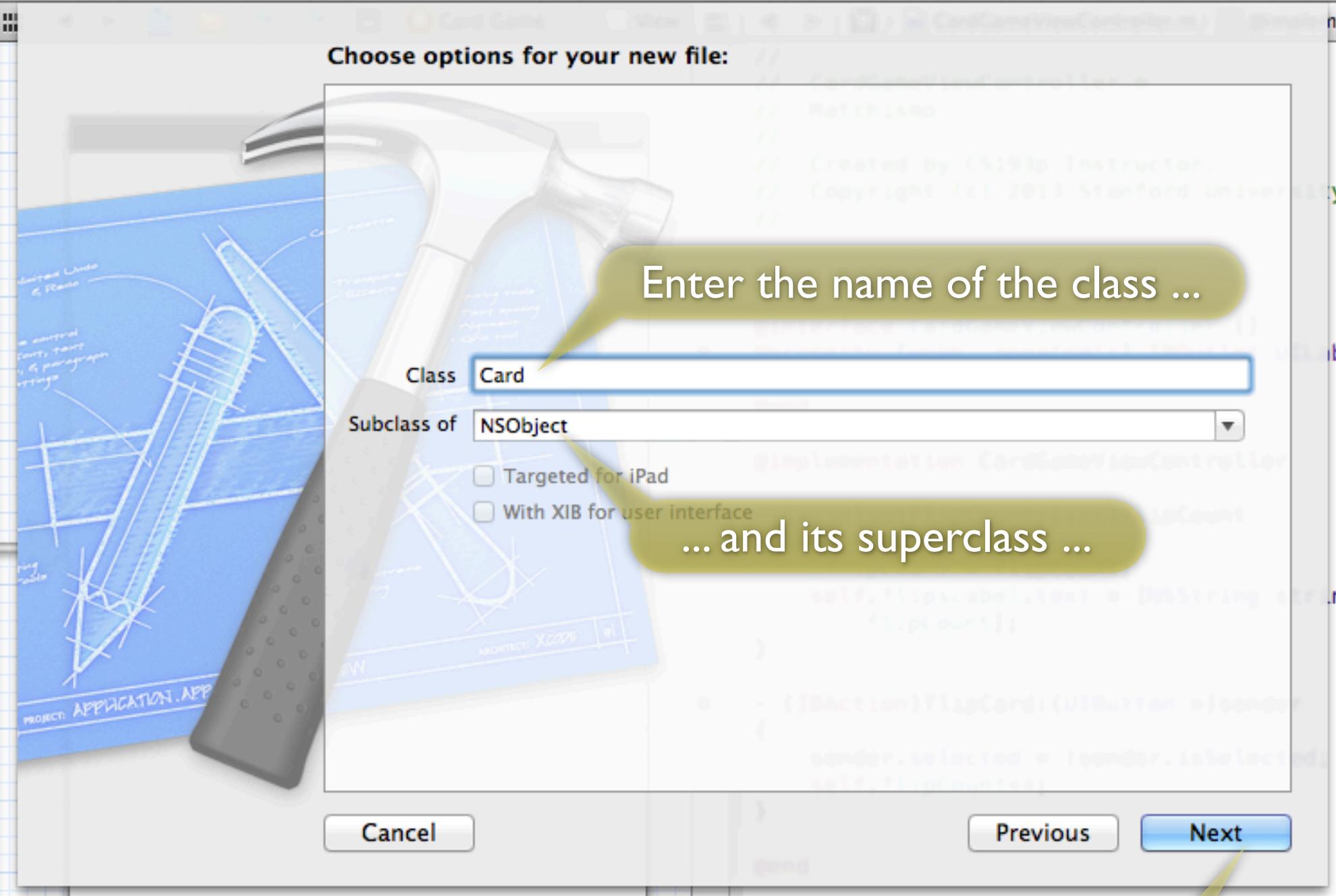
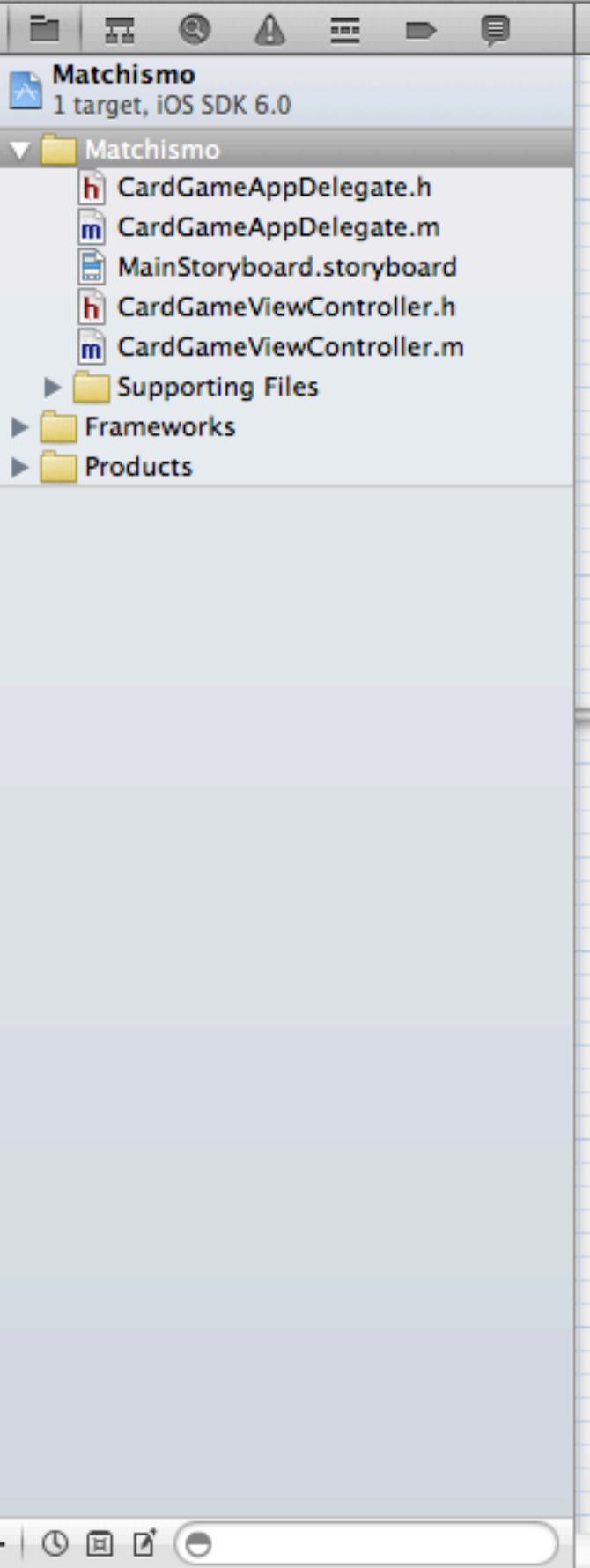
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer



Flips: 0



Run

Stop

Scheme

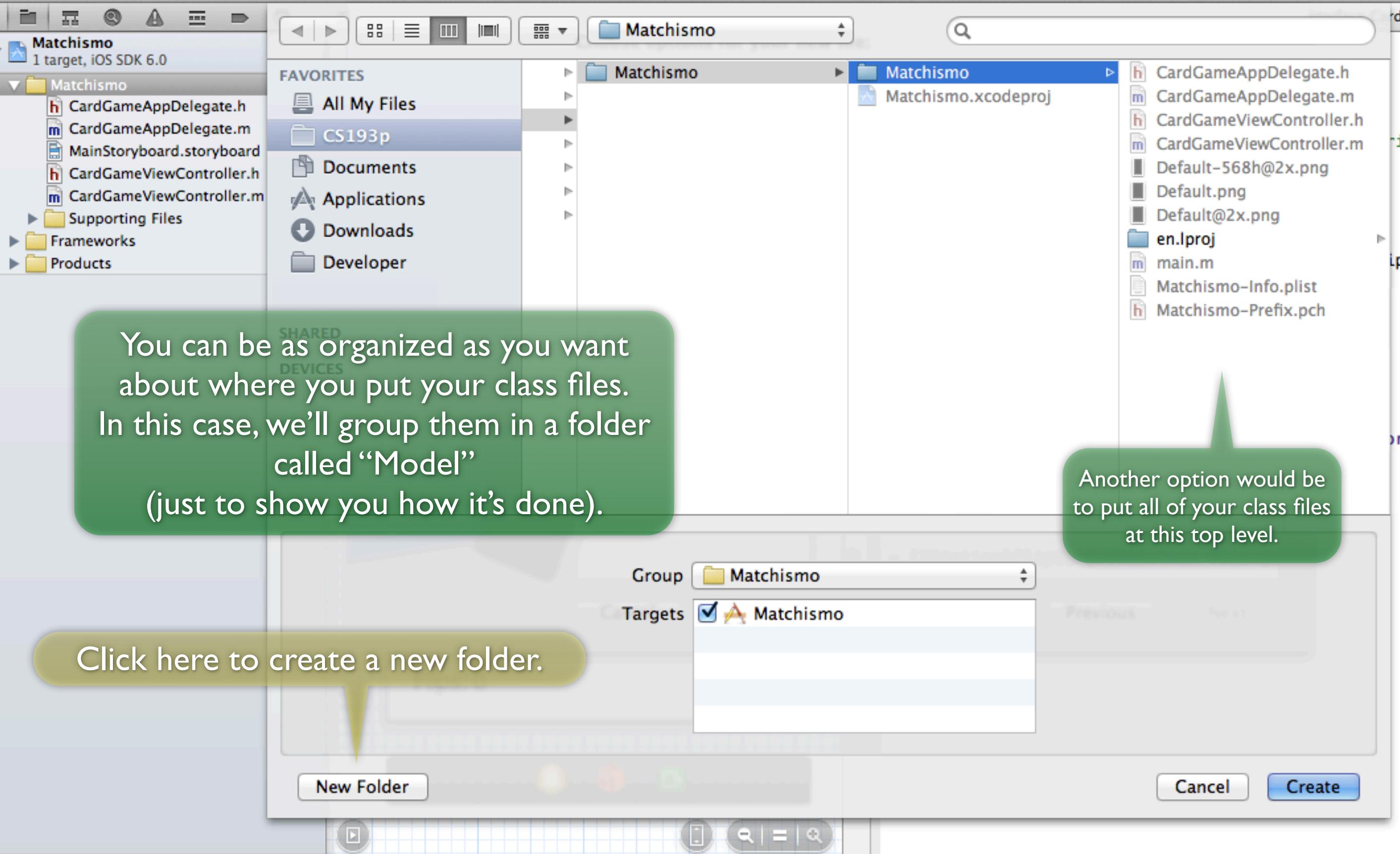
Breakpoints

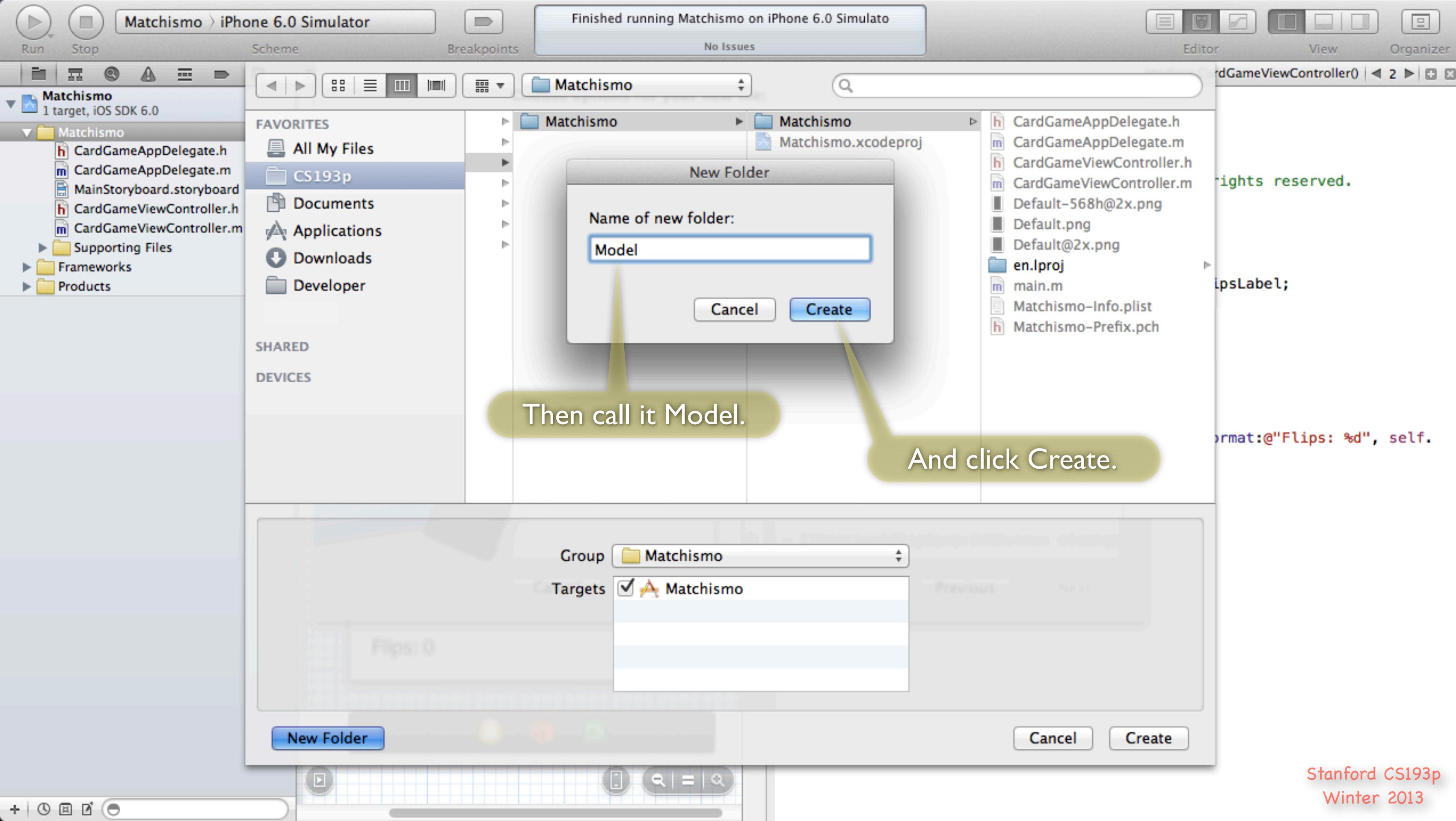
No Issues

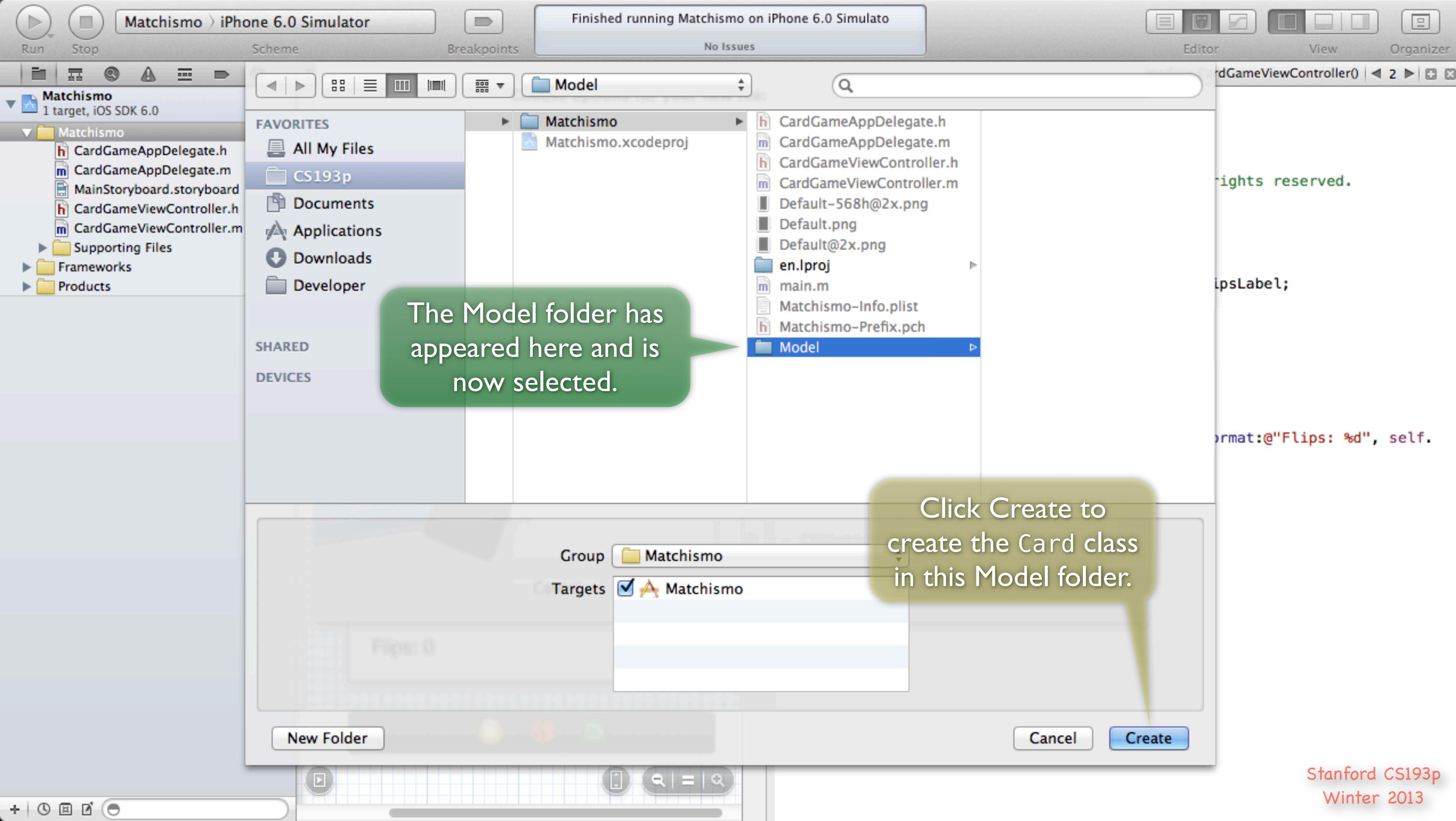
Editor

View

Organizer







Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator Scheme Breakpoints No Issues Editor View Organizer

Run Stop Matchismo Counterparts

Matchismo Card.m Card.h

//
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end

//
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

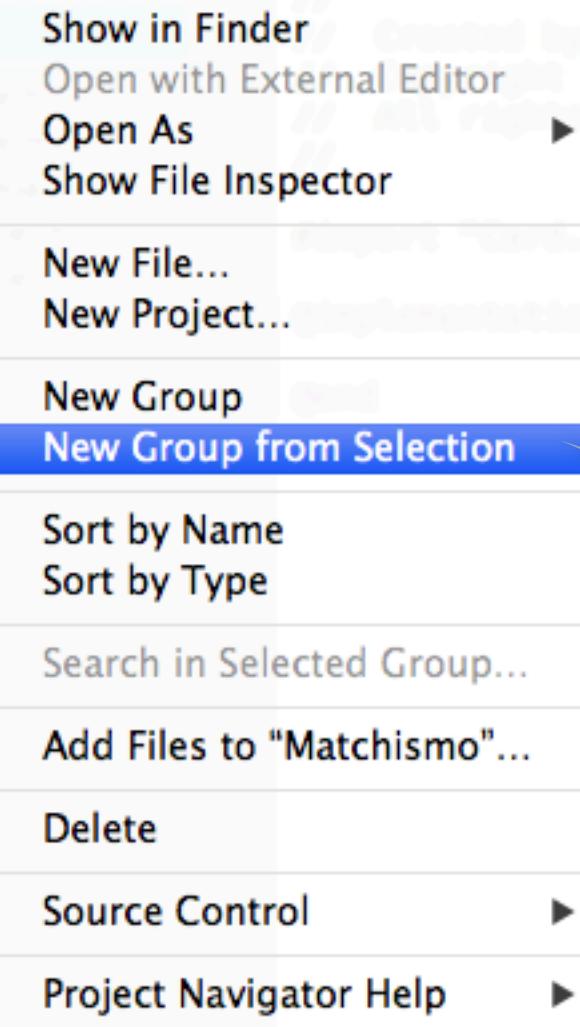
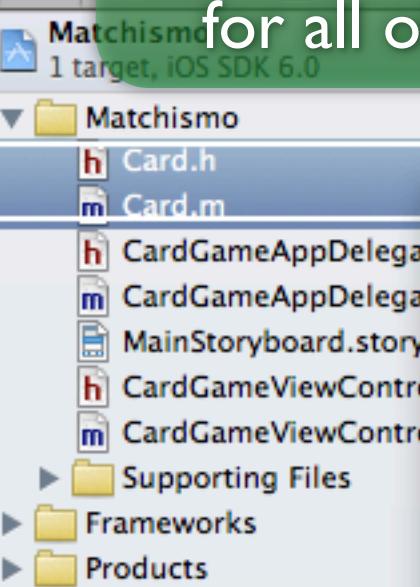
Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0
Matchismo
Card.h
Card.m
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

Here is a (blank) Card class.
You will have to go through the slides from lecture and type in the interface and implementation of Card.

You can either type in the code for Card now or wait until you've added the other 3 Model classes.

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Let's create a Navigator group for all of our Model classes.



Remember that groups in the Navigator are independent from groups (i.e. folders) in the filesystem.

```
CS193p Instructor  
Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
  
@interface Card : NSObject  
  
@end
```

Select both Card.h and Card.m and then right click on them to get this menu, then choose New Group from Selection.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

The Project Navigator shows the following structure:

- Matchismo (target, iOS SDK 6.0)
- Matchismo (group)
 - Model (group)
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - MainStoryboard.storyboard
 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
- Supporting Files
- Frameworks
- Products

```
//  
// Card.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@implementation Card  
  
@end
```

```
//  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
  
@interface Card : NSObject  
  
@end
```

Give the group a good name like “Model”.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

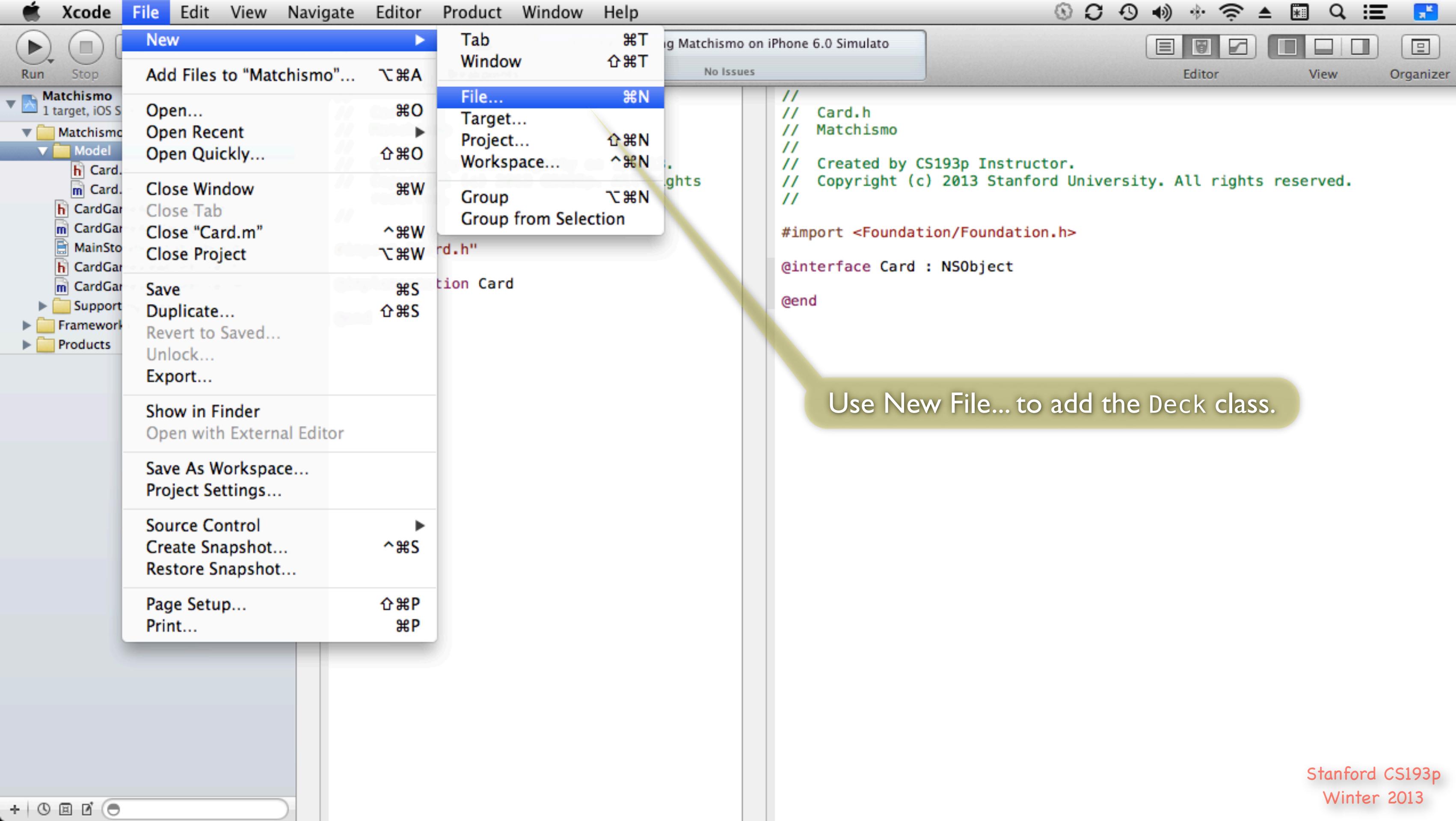
The Project Navigator shows the following structure:

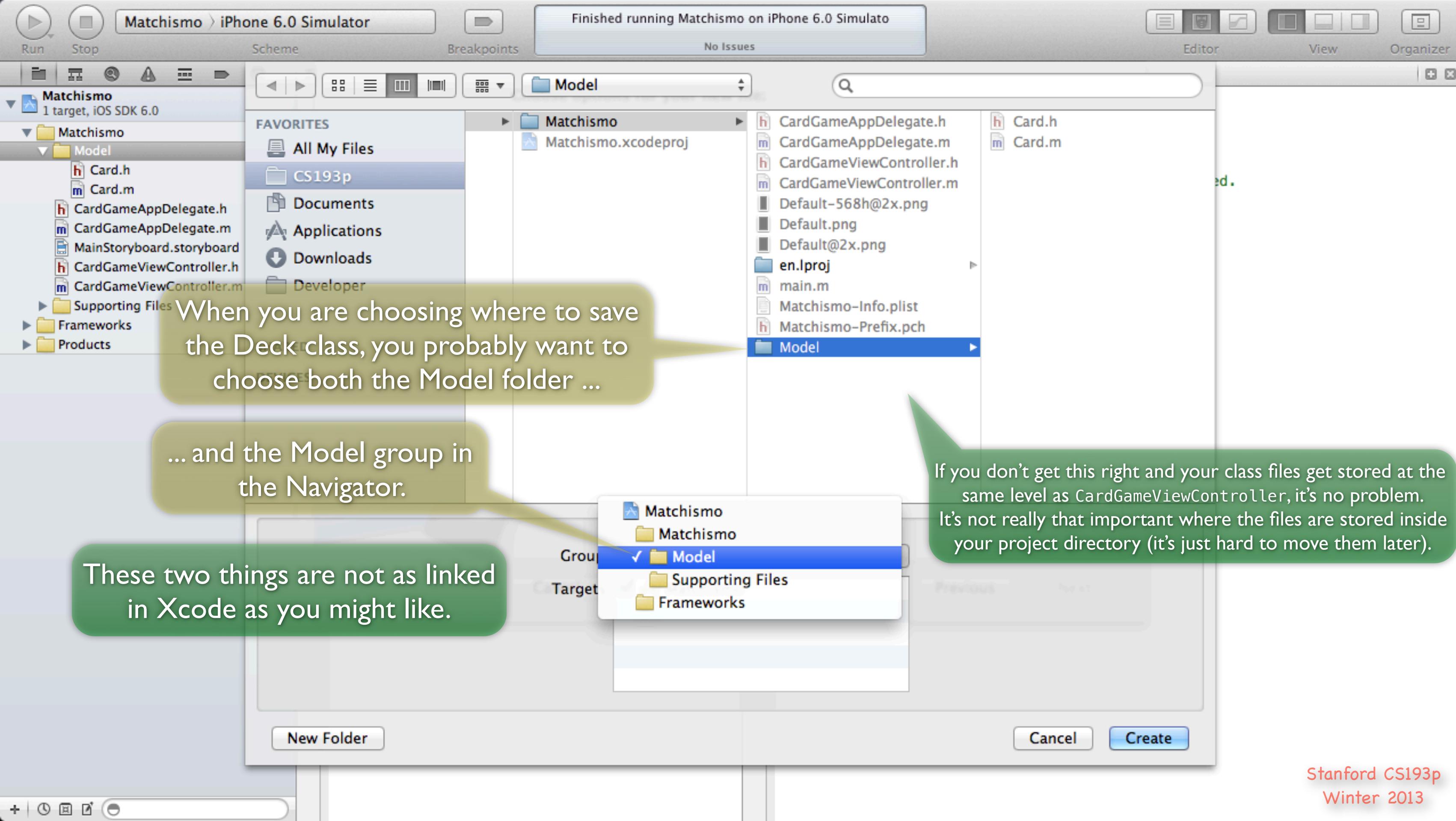
- Matchismo (target, iOS SDK 6.0)
- Matchismo (group)
- Model (group)
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - MainStoryboard.storyboard
 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
- Supporting Files
- Frameworks
- Products

```
//  
// Card.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@implementation Card  
  
@end
```

```
//  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
  
@interface Card : NSObject  
  
@end
```

Okay, let's move on to creating templates for the Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck classes.





Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

The Project Navigator shows the following structure:

- Matchismo (target, iOS SDK 6.0)
- Matchismo (group)
 - Model (group)
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - Deck.h
 - Deck.m
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - MainStoryboard.storyboard
 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
- Supporting Files
- Frameworks
- Products

```
//  
// Deck.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@interface Deck : NSObject  
  
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)  
    atTop;  
  
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;  
  
@end
```

All the code doesn't fit here, so use the other lecture slides to enter this code.

```
//  
// Deck.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface Deck()  
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards;  
@end  
  
@implementation Deck  
  
- (NSMutableArray *)cards  
{  
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];  
    return _cards;  
}  
  
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop  
{  
    if (atTop) {  
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];  
    } else {  
        [self.cards addObject:card];  
    }  
}  
  
- (Card *)drawRandomCard  
{  
    Card *randomCard = nil;  
  
    if (self.cards.count) {  
        unsigned index = arc4random() % self.cards.count;  
        randomCard = self.cards[index];  
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];  
    }  
  
    return randomCard;  
}
```

Matchismo > iPhone 6.0 Simulator Scheme Breakpoints No Issues Editor View Organizer

Run Stop Matchismo > M > C > Card.h > No Selection Counterparts > Card.m > No Selection

Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo
Card Game Model
Card.h
Card.m
Deck.h
Deck.m
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

//
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *
 contents;

@property (nonatomic, getter=isFaceUp) BOOL
 faceUp;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isUnplayable)
 BOOL unplayable;

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;

@end

//
// Card.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//
#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards
{
 int score = 0;

 for (Card *card in otherCards) {
 if ([card.contents isEqualToString:self.contents]) {
 score = 1;
 }
 }

 return score;
}

@end

And for Card if you haven't already.

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Winter 2013

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

The Project Navigator shows the following structure:

- Matchismo (target, iOS SDK 6.0)
- Matchismo (group)
 - Model (group)
 - Card.h
 - Card.m
 - Deck.h
 - Deck.m
 - PlayingCard.h (selected)
 - PlayingCard.m
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
 - MainStoryboard.storyboard
 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
 - Supporting Files
 - Frameworks
 - Products

```
// PlayingCard.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

Use New File... to add the PlayingCard class.

```
// PlayingCard.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [[PlayingCard rankStrings][self.rank] stringByAppendingString:
            self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    static NSArray *validSuits = nil;
    if (!validSuits) validSuits = @[@"♥",@"♦",@"♠",@"♣"];
    return validSuits;
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    static NSArray *rankStrings = nil;
```

A C static has been used here.
Doing this is optional.

Ditto

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

Use New File... to add the PlayingCardDeck class.

```
// PlayingCardDeck.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
// PlayingCardDeck.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (id)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++)
            {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card atTop:YES];
            }
        }
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

Editor

View

Organizer

 Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0

Matchismo

Model

 Card.h
 Card.m
 Deck.h
 Deck.m
 PlayingCard.h
 PlayingCard.m
 PlayingCardDeck.h
 PlayingCardDeck.m CardGameAppDelegate.h
 CardGameAppDelegate.m

MainStoryboard.storyboard

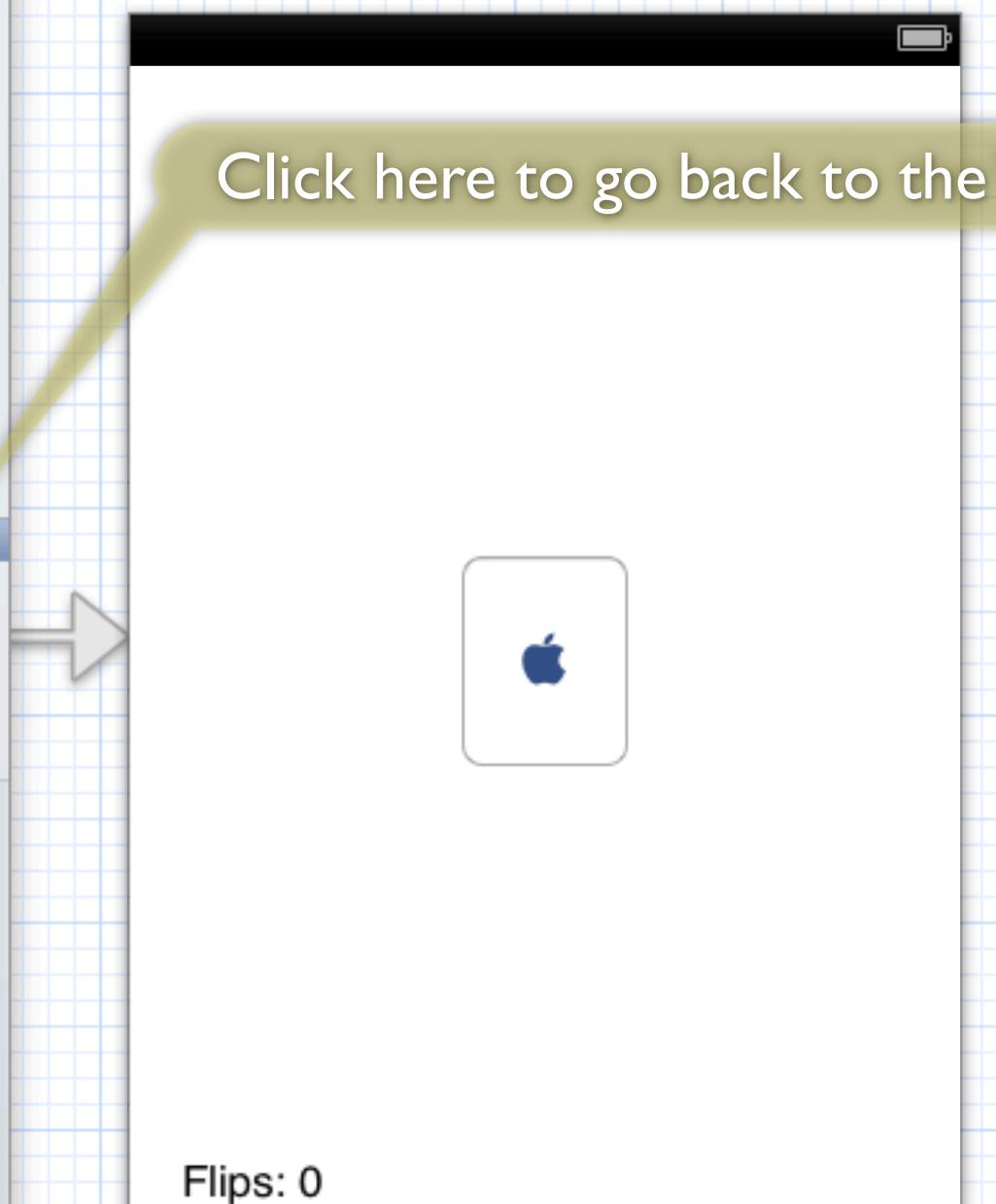
CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

▶ Supporting Files

▶ Frameworks

▶ Products



Click here to go back to the View.

```
//  
//  CardGameViewController.h  
//  Matchismo  
//  
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.  
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>  
  
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController  
  
@end
```

Hmm ... when we go back to viewing our Storyboard,
the Assistant Editor has chosen to show us the header file
(interface) for our Controller.
That's not quite what we want ...

Run

Stop

Scheme

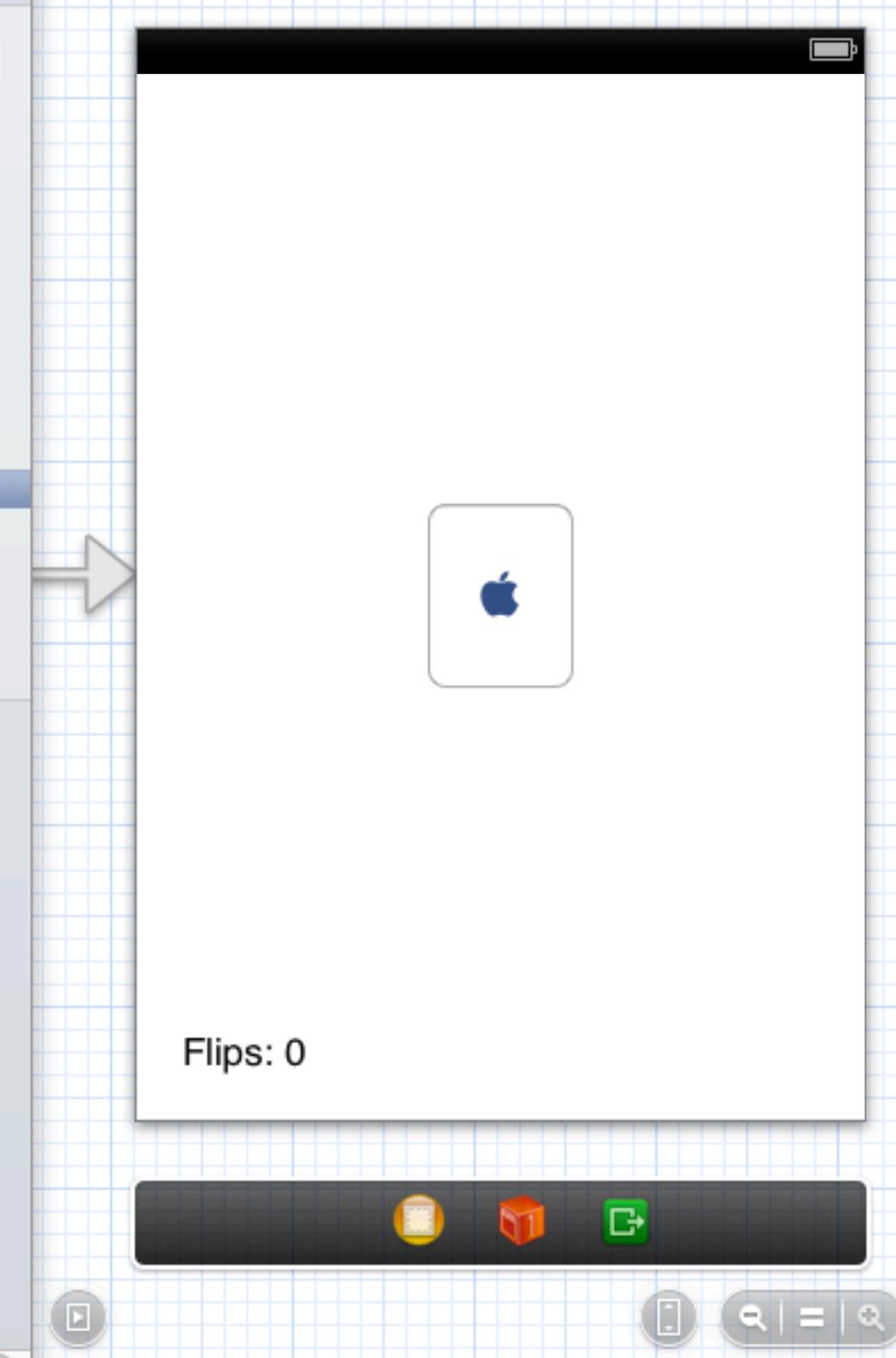
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

 Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0 Matchismo
 ↓ Model
 h Card.h
 m Card.m
 h Deck.h
 m Deck.m
 h PlayingCard.h
 m PlayingCard.m
 h PlayingCardDeck.h
 m PlayingCardDeck.m
 h CardGameAppDelegate.h
 m CardGameAppDelegate.m
 MainStoryboard.storyboard
 h CardGameViewController.h
 m CardGameViewController.m
 Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

Card Game... View Automati

 CardGameViewController.h
 CardGameViewController.m

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController

@end
```

Let's switch the Assistant Editor over to viewing the implementation of our Controller instead.

Run

Stop

Scheme

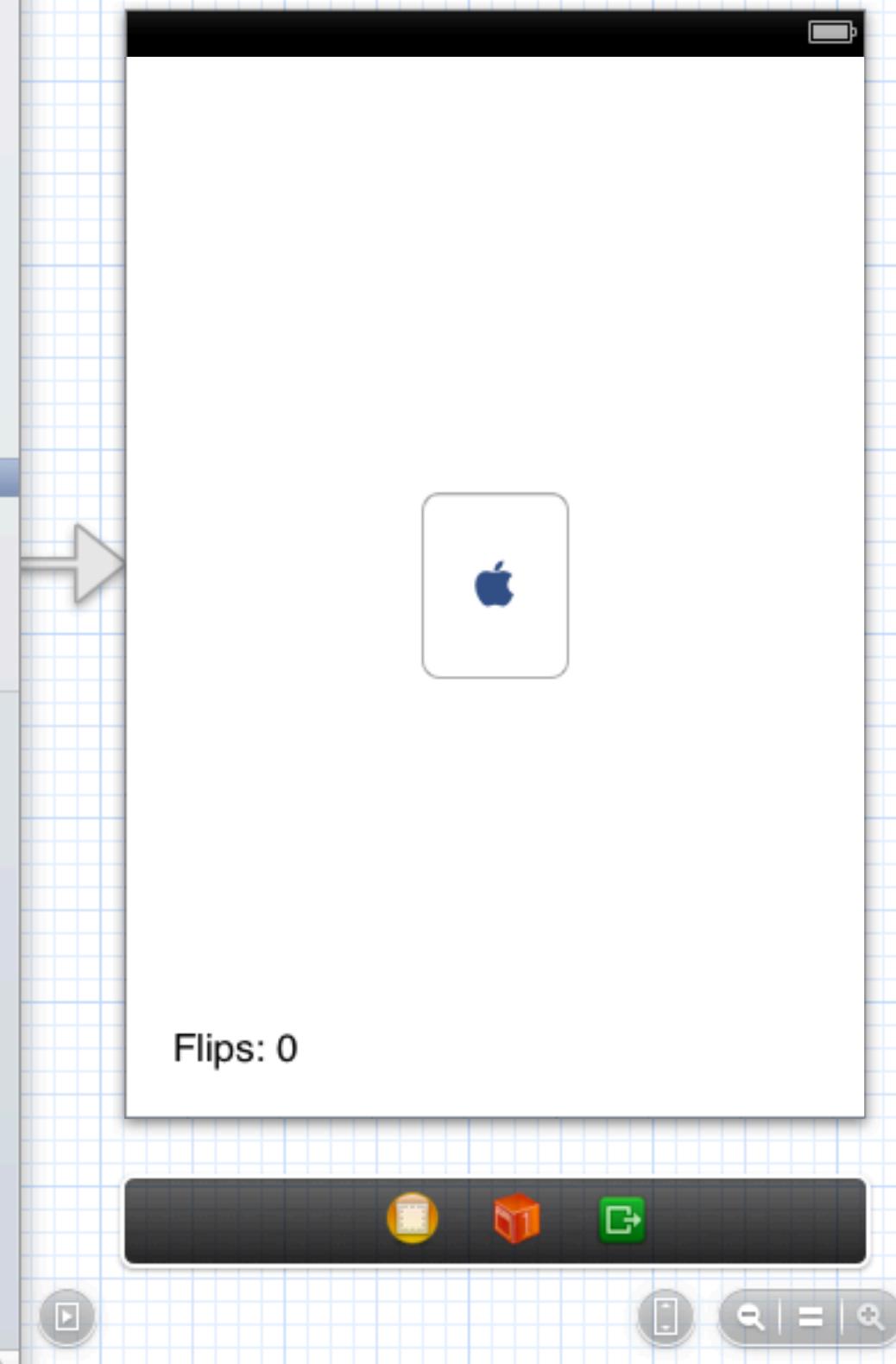
Breakpoints

No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

 Matchismo
1 target, iOS SDK 6.0 Matchismo
Model
Card.h
Card.m
Deck.h
Deck.m
PlayingCard.h
PlayingCard.m
PlayingCardDeck.h
PlayingCardDeck.m
CardGameAppDelegate.h
CardGameAppDelegate.m
MainStoryboard.storyboard
CardGameViewController.h
CardGameViewController.m
Supporting Files
Frameworks
Products

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.  
        flipCount];  
}  
  
- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
  
@end
```

You don't need the Navigator for now,
so you can hide it to make more room.

Run

Stop

Scheme

Breakpoints

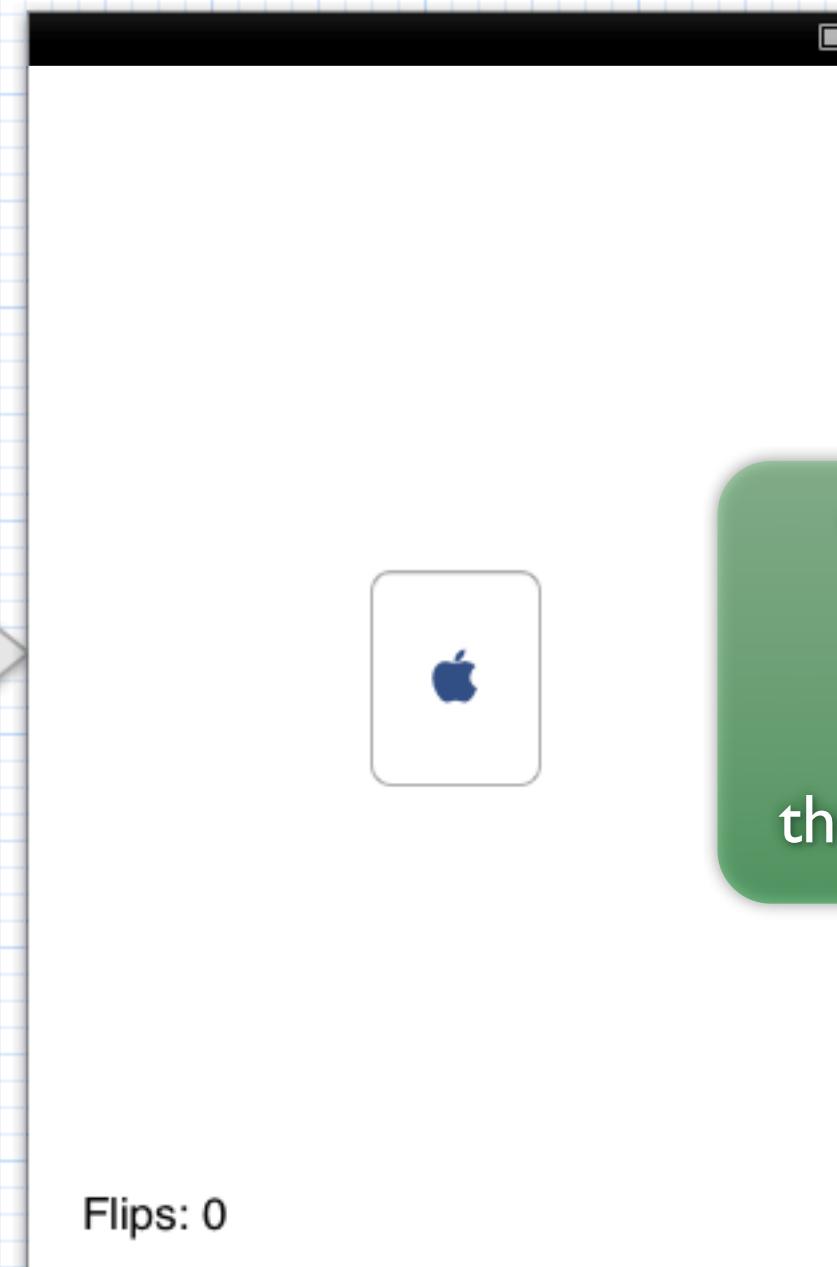
No Issues

Editor

View

Organizer

Card Game View... View Automatic CardGameViewController.m @interface CardGameViewController()



```
/// CardGameViewController.m
/// Matchismo
///
/// Created by CS193p Instructor.
/// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University. All rights reserved.
///

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
}

- (IBAction)flipCard:(UIButton *)sender
{
    sender.selected = !sender.isSelected;
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

Your homework is to make each flip draw a new card
(instead of showing A♣ all the time).

Just add a deck property to your Controller
then draw a random card from it with each flip to face up.

Coming Up

⌚ Next Lecture

More Xcode Demonstration!

Much more sophisticated Card Game Model and UI

⌚ And later next week ...

Objective-C language in depth

Foundation classes: arrays, dictionaries, strings, etc.

Dynamic vs. static typing

Protocols, categories and much, much more!