

# Stanford CS193p

Developing Applications for iOS  
Fall 2013-14



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# Today

- ❶ **Introduction to Objective-C (cont)**

Continue showing Card Game Model with Deck, PlayingCard, PlayingCardDeck

- ❷ **Xcode 5 Demonstration**

Start building the simple Card Game

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# Objective-C

Card.h

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

@interface Card : NSObject

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;

- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;
@end
```

Card.m

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface Card()

@end

@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
```

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

@end
```

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

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

@end
```

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# 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
```

@end

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# 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
```

```
@end
```

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

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

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"
Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”
@end
@implementation Deck
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
}
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
@end
```

However, if we want an addCard:  
method without atTop, we can  
define it separately.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

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

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”
@end

@implementation Deck

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

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
@end
```

However, if we want an addCard:  
method without atTop, we can  
define it separately.

And then simply implement it in  
terms of the other method.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

- (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 (since it's part of our private, internal implementation).

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

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

@implementation Deck

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

}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

So we put the `@property` declaration we need here in our `@implementation`.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

self.cards is an `NSMutableArray` ...

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

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

@implementation Deck

Now that we have a property to store our cards in,
let's take a look at a sample implementation of the
addCard:atTop: method.

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

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

...and these are `NSMutableArray` methods.  
`(insertObject:atIndex: and addObject:)`.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

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

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];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Declaring a `@property` makes  
space in the instance for the  
pointer itself, but not does not  
allocate space in the heap for the  
object the pointer points to.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

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

The place to put this needed heap allocation is  
in the getter for the cards `@property`.

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

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

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    return _cards;
}

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

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

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

The place to put this needed heap allocation is  
in the getter for the cards `@property`.

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];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

All properties start out with a value of 0  
(called `nil` for pointers to objects).  
So all we need to do is allocate and initialize the object if  
the pointer to it is `nil`.  
This is called “lazy instantiation”.

Now you can start to see the usefulness of a `@property`.

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

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

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

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

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

- (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 { [redacted] }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { [redacted] }

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

    drawRandomCard simply grabs a card from a
    random spot in our self.cards array.

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject

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

- (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 { [self addCard:card]; }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { [self addCard:card]; }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    arc4random() returns a random integer; This is the C modulo operator.

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

return randomCard;
@end
```

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

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# Objective-C

Deck.h

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

@interface Deck : NSObject
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
- (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 { [ ] }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)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;
}
@end
```

Calling objectAtIndexedSubscript: with an argument of zero on an empty array will **crash** (array index out of bounds)!

So let's protect against that case.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

PlayingCard.m

Let's see what it's like to make a subclass of one of our own classes.  
In this example, a subclass of Card specific to a playing card (e.g. A♠).

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCard : Card  
  
@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCard  
  
@end
```

Of course we must `#import` our superclass.

And `#import` our own header file in our implementation file.

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# 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  
  
@end
```

A PlayingCard has some properties that a  
vanilla Card doesn't have.  
Namely, the PlayingCard's suit and rank.

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCard : Card  
  
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;  
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;  
  
@end
```

NSUInteger is a typedef for an unsigned integer.

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

```
@implementation PlayingCard
```

We'll represent the suit as an `NSString` that simply contains a single character corresponding to the suit (i.e. one of these characters: ♠♣♥♦). If this property is `nil`, it'll mean "suit not set".

We'll represent the rank as an integer from 0 (rank not set) to 13 (a King).

We could just use the C type `unsigned int` here. It's mostly a style choice.  
Many people like to use `NSUInteger` and `NSInteger` in public API and `unsigned int` and `int` inside implementation.  
But be careful, `int` is 32 bits, `NSUInteger` might be 64 bits.  
If you have an `NSInteger` that is really big (i.e. > 32 bits worth)  
it could get truncated if you assign it to an `int`.  
Probably safer to use one or the other everywhere.

## PlayingCard.m

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly. But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the `contents` property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly. But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the `contents` property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

## PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

The method `stringWithFormat:` is an `NSString` method that's sort of like using the C function `printf` to create the string.

Note we are creating an `NSString` here in a different way than `alloc/init`. We'll see more about "class methods" like `stringWithFormat:` a little later.

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- Java: string concatenation, e.g.: “Hello” + var + “world”

# 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
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%@%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

Calling the getters of our two properties  
(rank and suit) on ourself.

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

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# 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];
}
```

We'll create an `NSArray` of `NSStrings`, each of which corresponds to a given rank.  
Again, 0 will be "rank not set" (so we'll use ?).  
11, 12 and 13 will be J Q K and 1 will be A.

Then we'll create our "J♠" string by appending (with the `stringByAppendingString:` method) the suit onto the end of the string we get by looking in the array.

```
@end
```

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# 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];
}
```

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

Here's the array-accessing `[]` notation again  
(like we used with `self.cards[index]` earlier).

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 objectAtIndexIndexedSubscript:self.rank]`.

`@end`

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# 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];
}

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

@end
```

This is nice because a “not yet set” rank shows up as ?.

But what about a “not yet set” suit?  
Let’s override the getter for suit to make a suit of `nil` return ?.

Yet another nice use for properties versus direct instance variables.

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# 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];
}

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

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

@end
```

Let's take this a little further and override the setter for suit to have it check to be sure no one tries to set a suit to something invalid.

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# 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];
}

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

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

@end
```

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

`containsObject:` is an `NSArray` method.

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

But there's a problem here now.  
A compiler warning will be generated  
if we do this.

Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the  
setter and the getter for a property,  
then you have to create the instance  
variable for the property yourself.

## PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

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

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

@end
```

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

But there's a problem here now.  
A compiler warning will be generated  
if we do this.

Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the  
setter and the getter for a property,  
then you have to create the instance  
variable for the property yourself.

## 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 ([@[ @"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

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

@end
```

Luckily, the compiler can help with this  
using the `@synthesize` directive.

If you implement only the setter OR  
the getter (or neither), the compiler  
adds this `@synthesize` for you.

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# 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];
}

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

Name of the property  
we're creating an  
instance variable for.

Name of the instance  
variable to associate with  
the property.

We almost always pick an  
instance variable name that is  
underbar followed by the  
name of the property.

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

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

@end
```

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# 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:suit];
}

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

    You should only ever access the instance variable directly ...

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

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

@end
```

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

All of the methods we've seen so far  
are "instance methods".  
They are methods sent to instances of a class.  
But it is also possible to create methods  
that are sent to the class itself.  
Usually these are either creation methods  
(like `alloc` or `stringWithFormat:`)  
or utility methods.

## PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

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

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

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

@end
```

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

Class methods start with +  
Instance methods start with -

Here's an example of a class utility method  
which returns an NSArray of the NSStrings  
which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

## 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 ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

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

@end
```

Since a class method is not sent to an instance, we  
cannot reference our properties in here  
(since properties represent per-instance storage).

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

@end
```

Here's an example of a class utility method which returns an `NSArray` of the `NSStrings` which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

## 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 @[@"\u2660", @"\u2661", @"\u2662", @"\u2663"];
}

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

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

@end
```

We actually already have the array of valid suits, so let's just move that up into our new class method.

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# 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];
}

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

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"];
}

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

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

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

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# 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];
}

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

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"\u2665", @"\u2666", @"\u2663", @"\u2664"];
}

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

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

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

It'd probably be instructive to go back and look at the invocation of the `NSMutableString` class method `stringWithFormat:` a few slides ago.

Also, make sure you understand that `stringByAppendingString:` above is not a class method, it is an instance method.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

The validSuits class method might be useful to users of our PlayingCard class, so let's make it 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 @[@"\u2665", @"\u2664", @"\u2666", @"\u2667"];
}

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

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

@end
```

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# 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
```

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

Let's move our other array  
(the strings of the ranks)  
into a class method too.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings =
        [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":@"2",@"3":@"3",@"10":@"10",@"J":@"J",@"Q":@"Q",@"K":@"K"};
}

@end
```

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

We'll leave this one private  
because the public API for  
the rank is purely numeric.

## 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
```

And now let's call  
that class method.

Note that we are **not**  
required to declare this earlier  
in the file than we use it.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

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

@end
```

But here's another class  
method that might be good  
to make public.

So we'll add it to the header file.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

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# 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: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
```

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

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

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

@end
```

That's it for our PlayingCard.  
It's a good example of array  
notation, `@synthesize`, class  
methods, and using getters and  
setters for validation.

## PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

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

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

Let's look at one last class.  
This one is a subclass of Deck and  
represents a full 52-card deck of  
PlayingCards.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
@end
```

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

It appears to have no public API,  
but it is going to override a  
method that Deck inherits from  
NSObject called `init`.

`init` will contain everything  
necessary to initialize a  
PlayingCardDeck.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
@end
```

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)init  
{  
  
    Initialization in Objective-C happens immediately after allocation.  
    We always nest a call to init around a call to alloc.  
    e.g. Deck *myDeck = [[PlayingCardDeck alloc] init]  
    or NSMutableArray *cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init]  
  
  
    Classes can have more complicated initializers than just plain "init"  
    (e.g. initWithCapacity: or some such).  
    We'll talk more about that next week as well.  
  
}  
  
@end
```

Only call an init method immediately after calling alloc to make space in the heap for that new object. And never call alloc without immediately calling some init method on the newly allocated object.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)init  
{  
  
}  
  
@end
```

Notice this weird “return type” of `instancetype`.  
It basically tells the compiler that this method returns an  
object which will be the same type as the object that this  
message was sent to.  
We will pretty much only use it for `init` methods.  
Don’t worry about it too much for now.  
But always use this return type for your `init` methods.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

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

    if (self) {
        // Initialization code here
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

This sequence of code might also seem weird.  
Especially an assignment to `self`!

This is the ONLY time you would ever assign something to `self`.  
The idea here is to return `nil` if you cannot initialize this object.  
But we have to check to see if our `super`class can initialize itself.  
The assignment to `self` is a bit of protection against our trying to  
continue to initialize ourselves if our `super` class couldn't initialize.  
Just always do this and don't worry about it too much.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)init  
{  
    self = [super init];  
  
    if (self) {  
  
    }  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

Sending a message to `super` is how we send a message to ourselves, but use our superclass's implementation instead of our own.  
Standard object-oriented stuff.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

The implementation of init is quite simple.  
We'll just iterate through all the suits and  
then through all the ranks in that suit ...

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)init  
{  
    self = [super init];  
  
    if (self) {  
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {  
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {  
  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize  
a PlayingCard  
and then set its suit and rank.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)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;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

We never implemented an `init`  
method in `PlayingCard`, so it just  
inherits the one from `NSObject`.  
Even so, we must always call an  
init method after `alloc`.

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# Objective-C

## PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize  
a PlayingCard  
and then set its suit and rank.

## PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
#import "PlayingCard.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)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;  
  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

We will need to `#import`  
PlayingCard's header file  
since we are referencing it now  
in our implementation.

We never implemented an `init`  
method in PlayingCard, so it just  
inherits the one from `NSObject`.  
Even so, we must always call an  
init method after `alloc`.

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

Finally we just add each PlayingCard  
we create to our `self`  
(we are a Deck, remember).

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
#import "PlayingCard.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)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];  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

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# Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck  
  
@end
```

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
#import "PlayingCard.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCardDeck  
  
- (instancetype)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];  
            }  
        }  
    }  
  
    return self;  
}  
  
@end
```

And that's it!  
We inherit everything else we need to  
be a Deck of cards  
(like the ability to drawRandomCard)  
from our superclass.

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# Demo

## • Let's start building a Card Game out of these classes

Today we'll just have a single card that we can flip over to reveal the Ace of clubs.

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

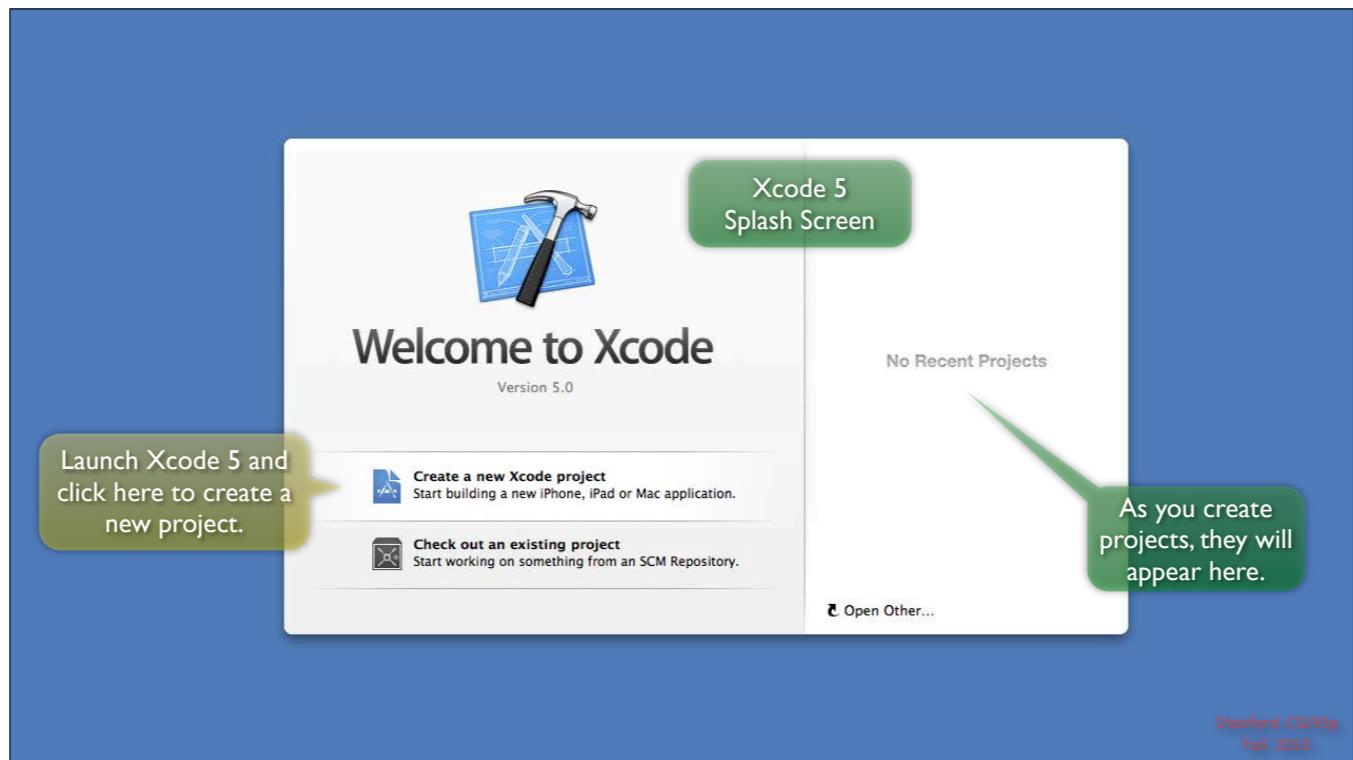
Yellow Bubbles  
mean “do something.”

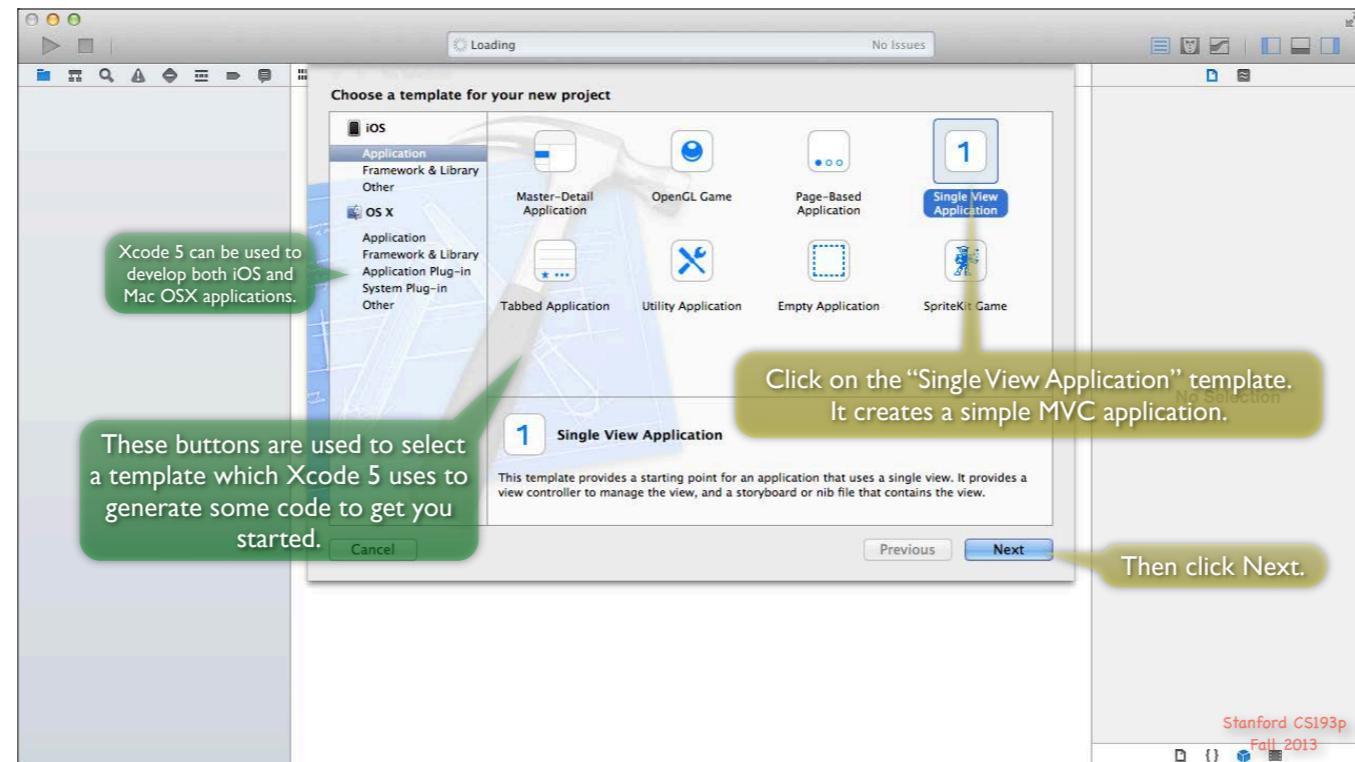
Green Bubbles  
are just for  
“information.”

Red Bubbles  
mean “important!”

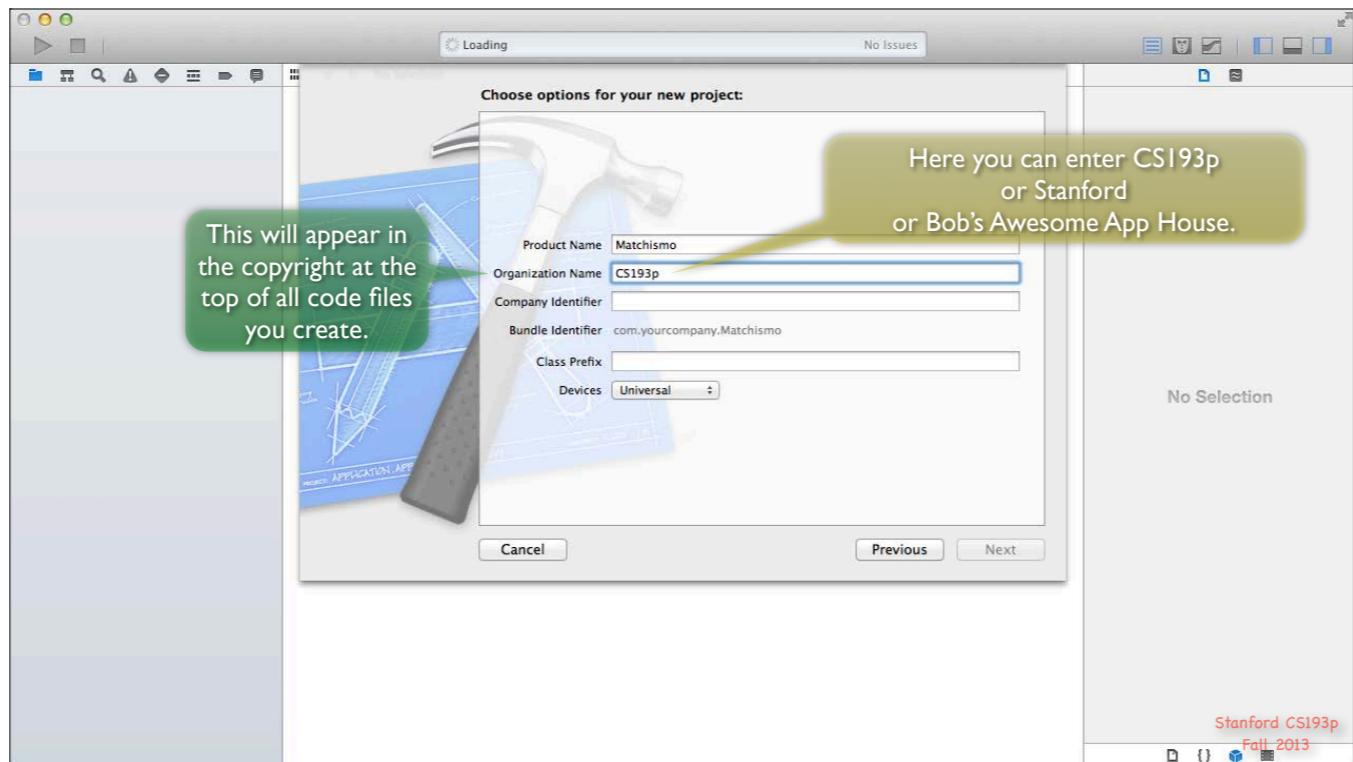
Green Bubbles  
with small text is for  
“minor notes.”

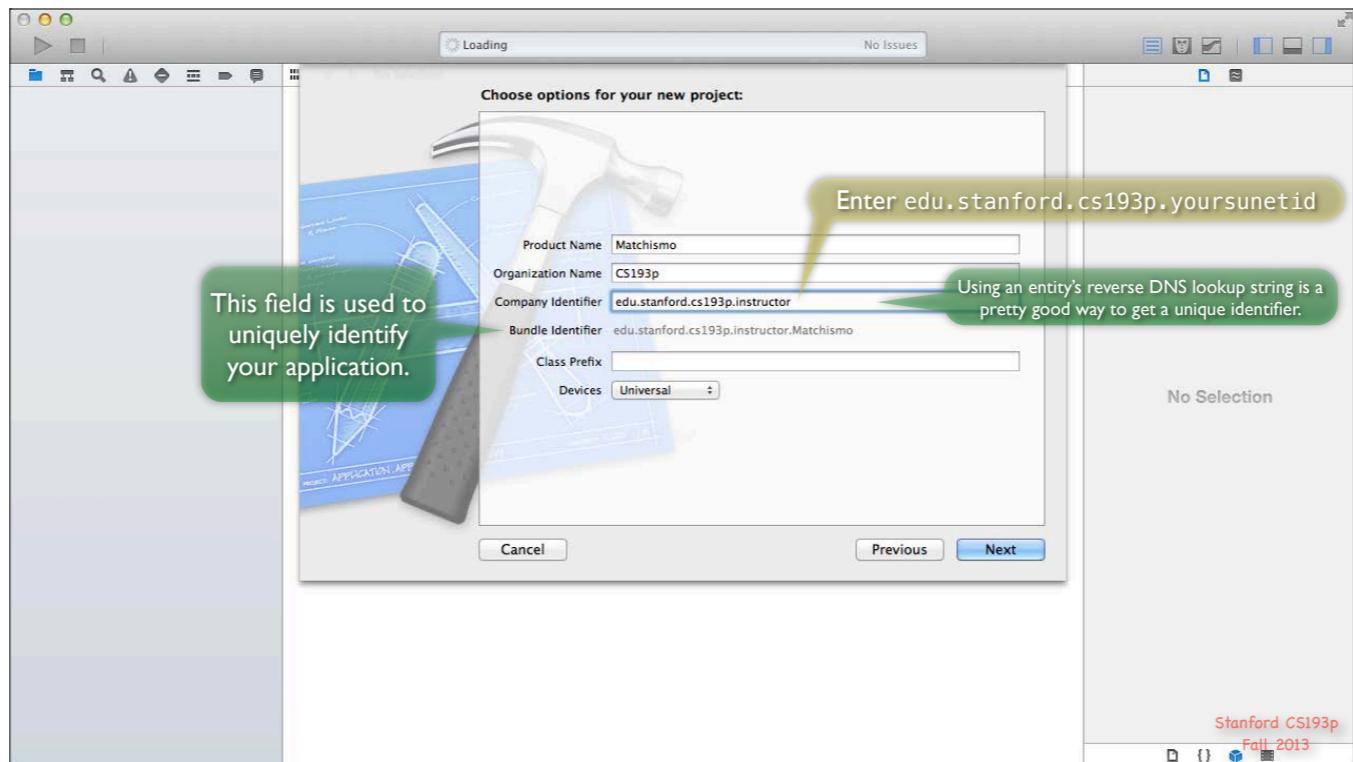
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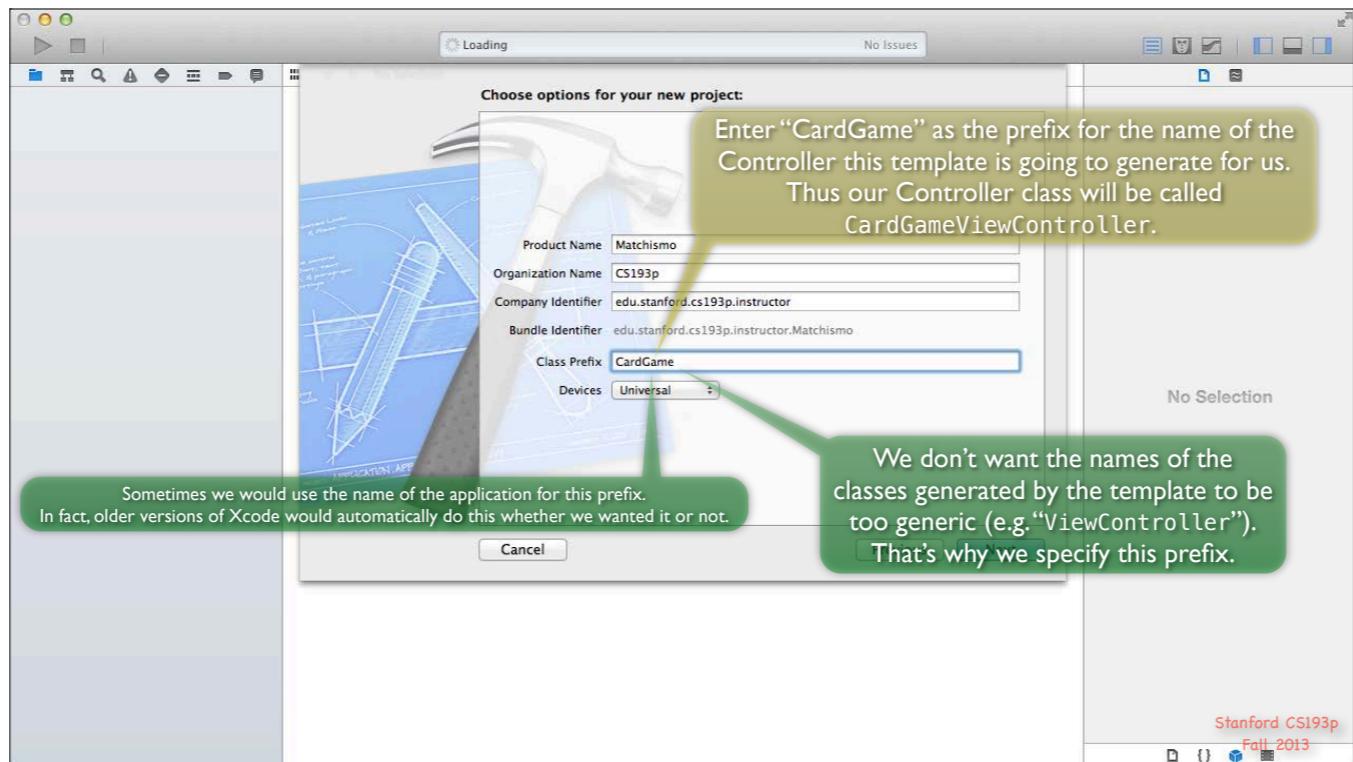


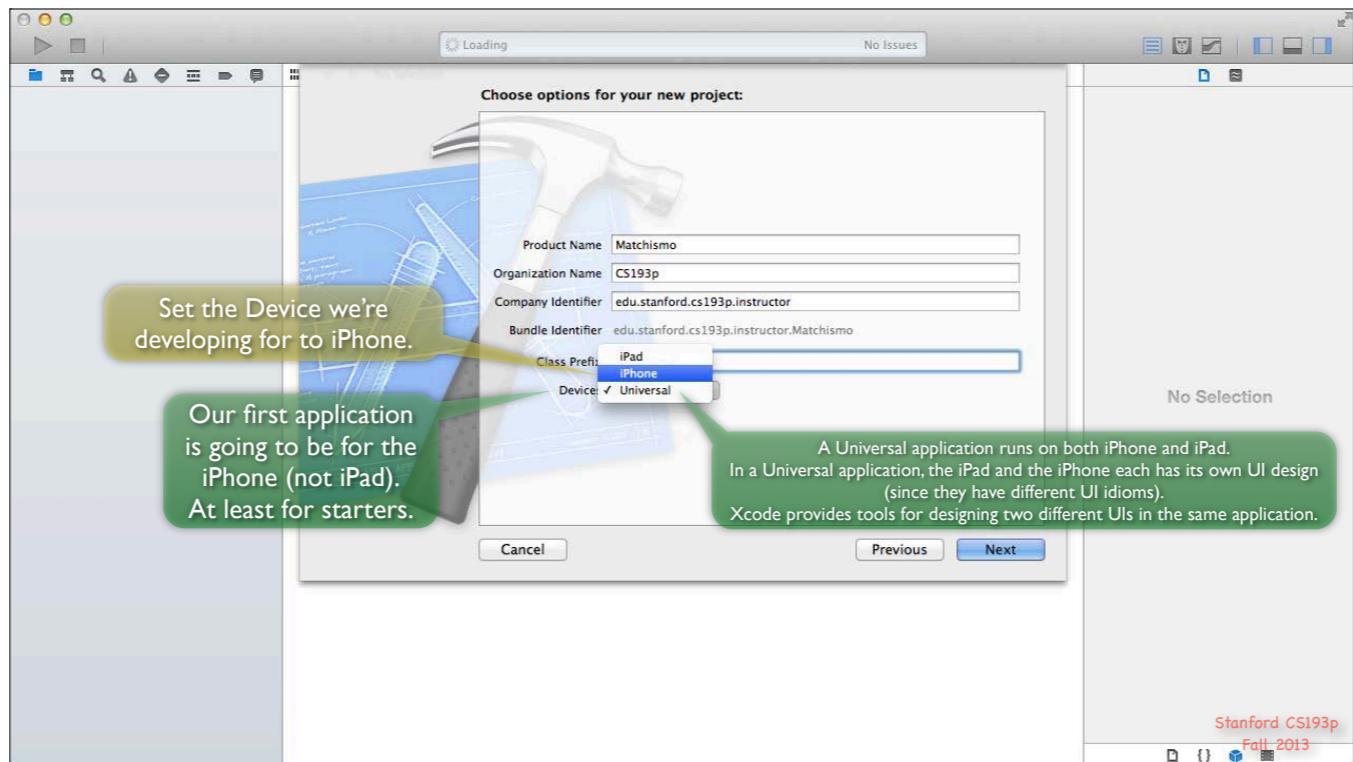


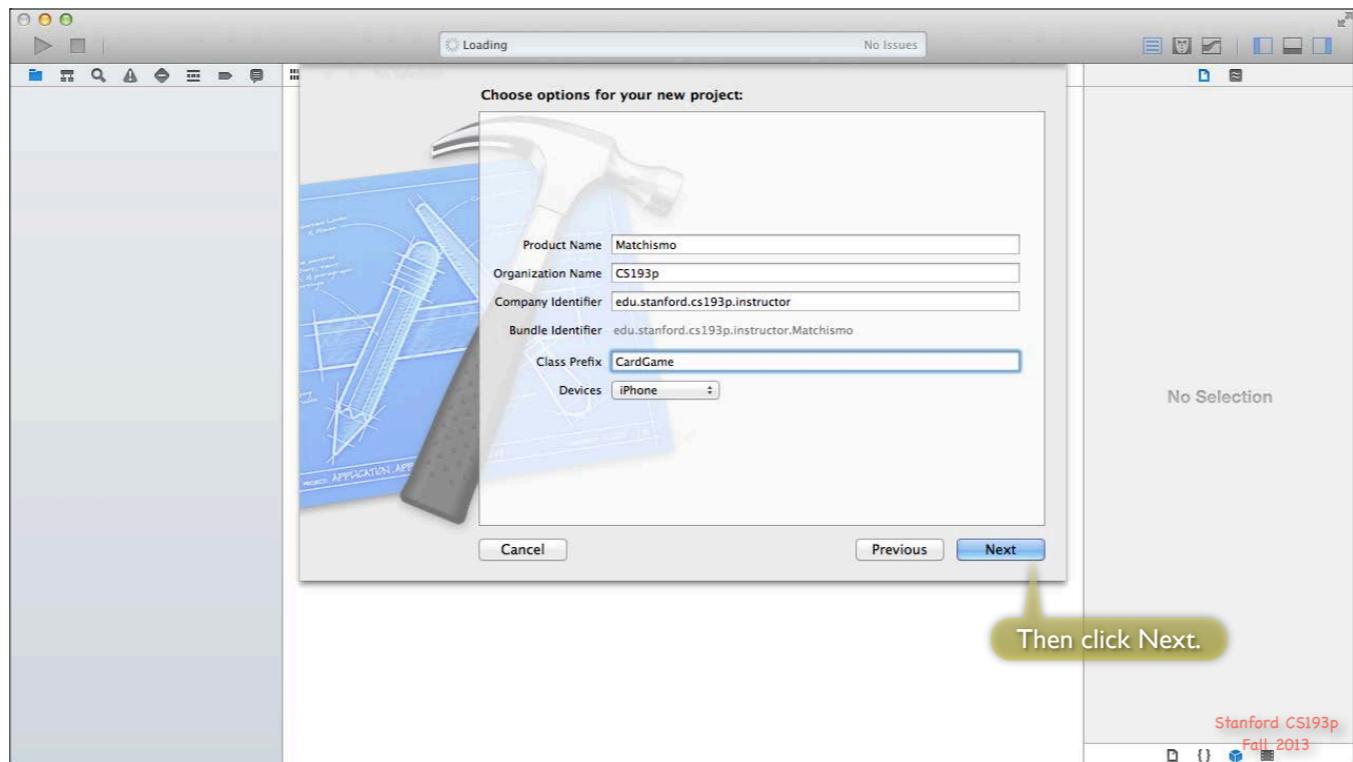


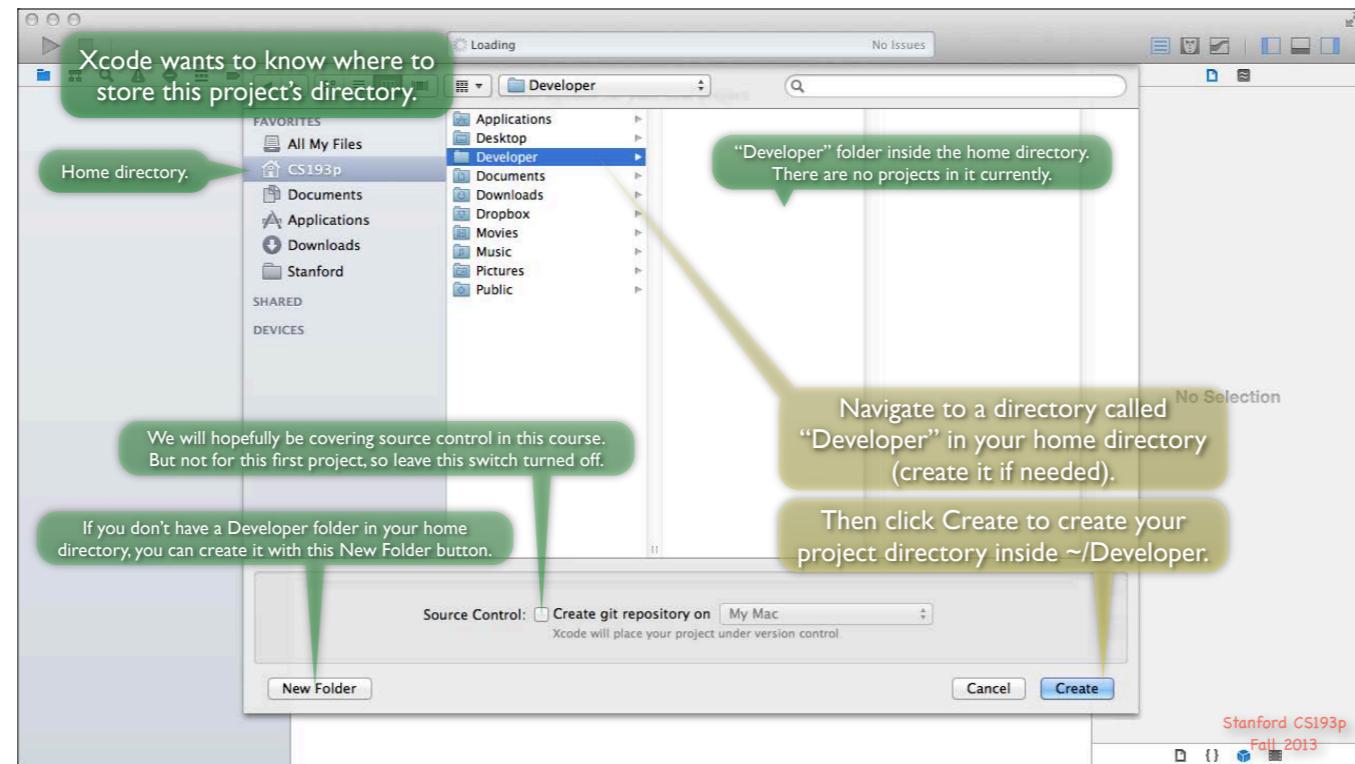


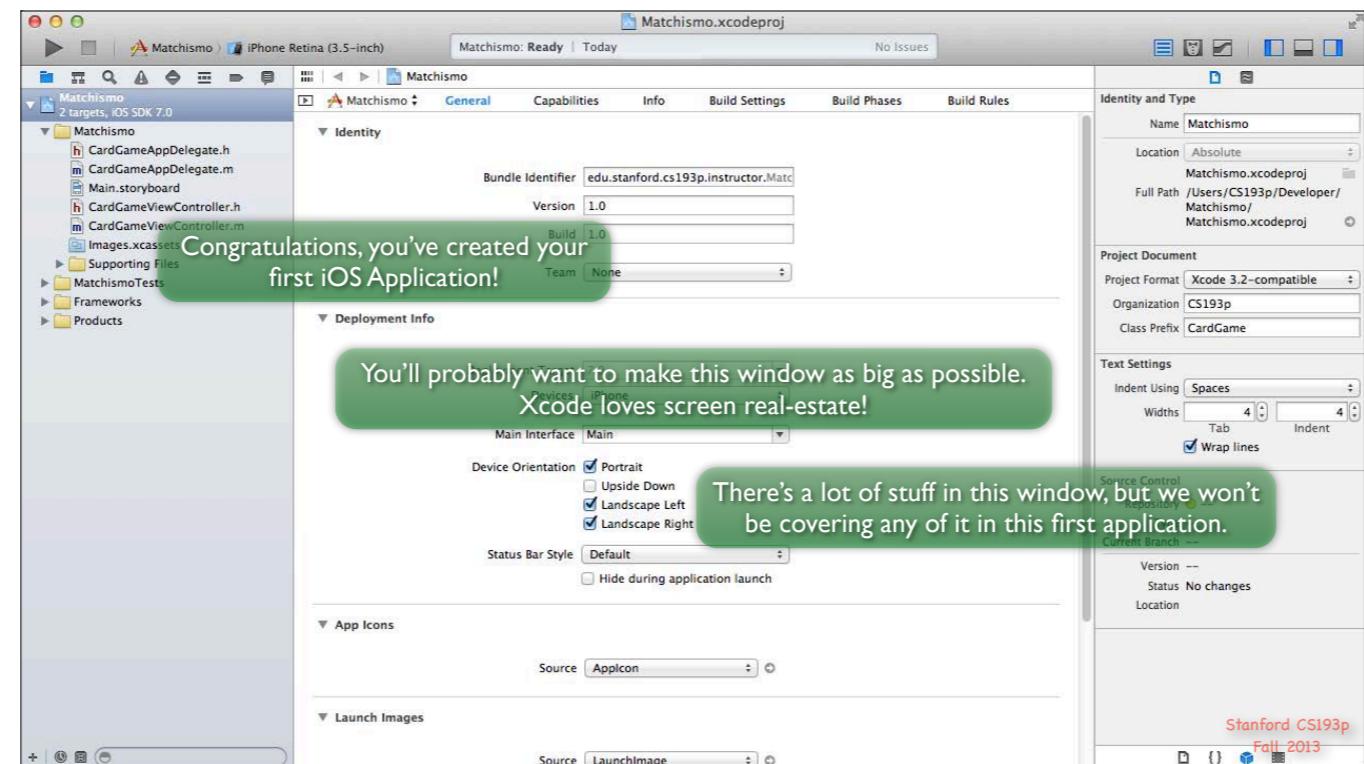


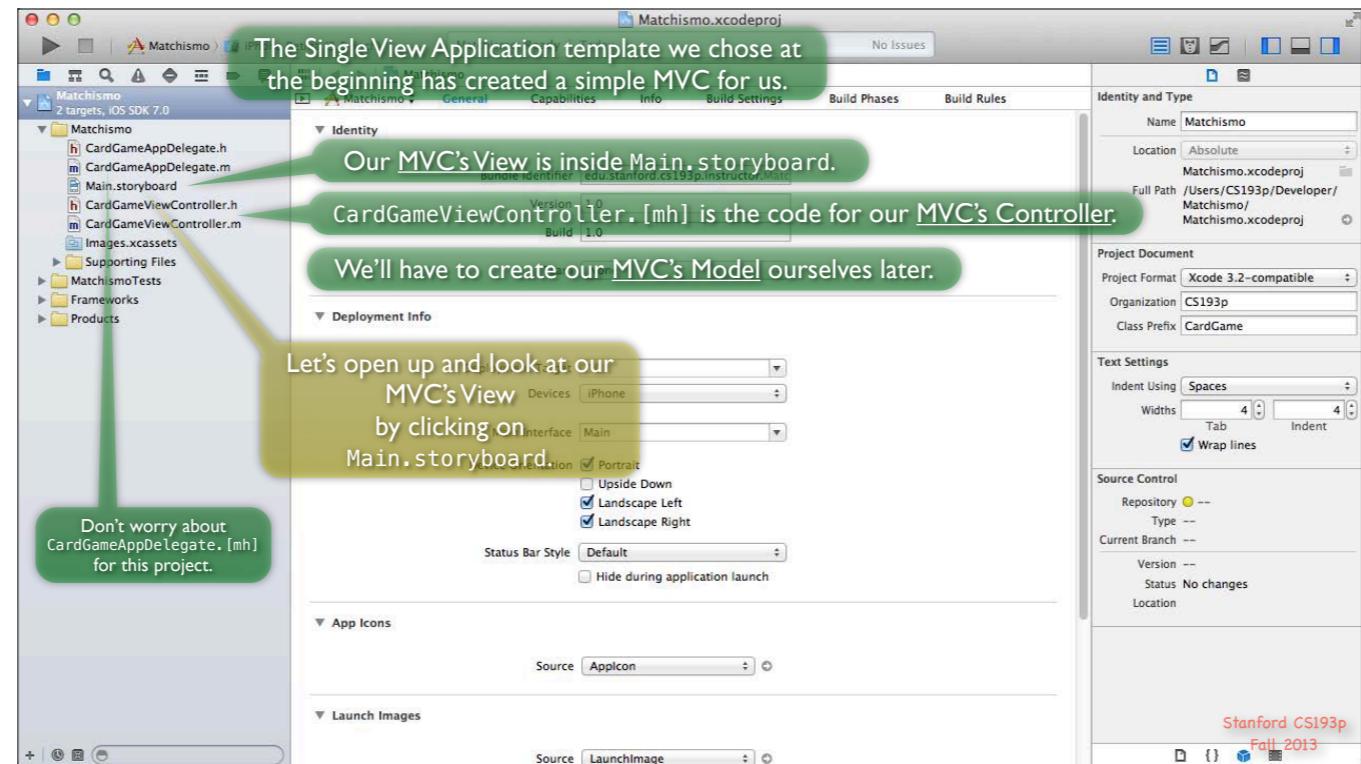


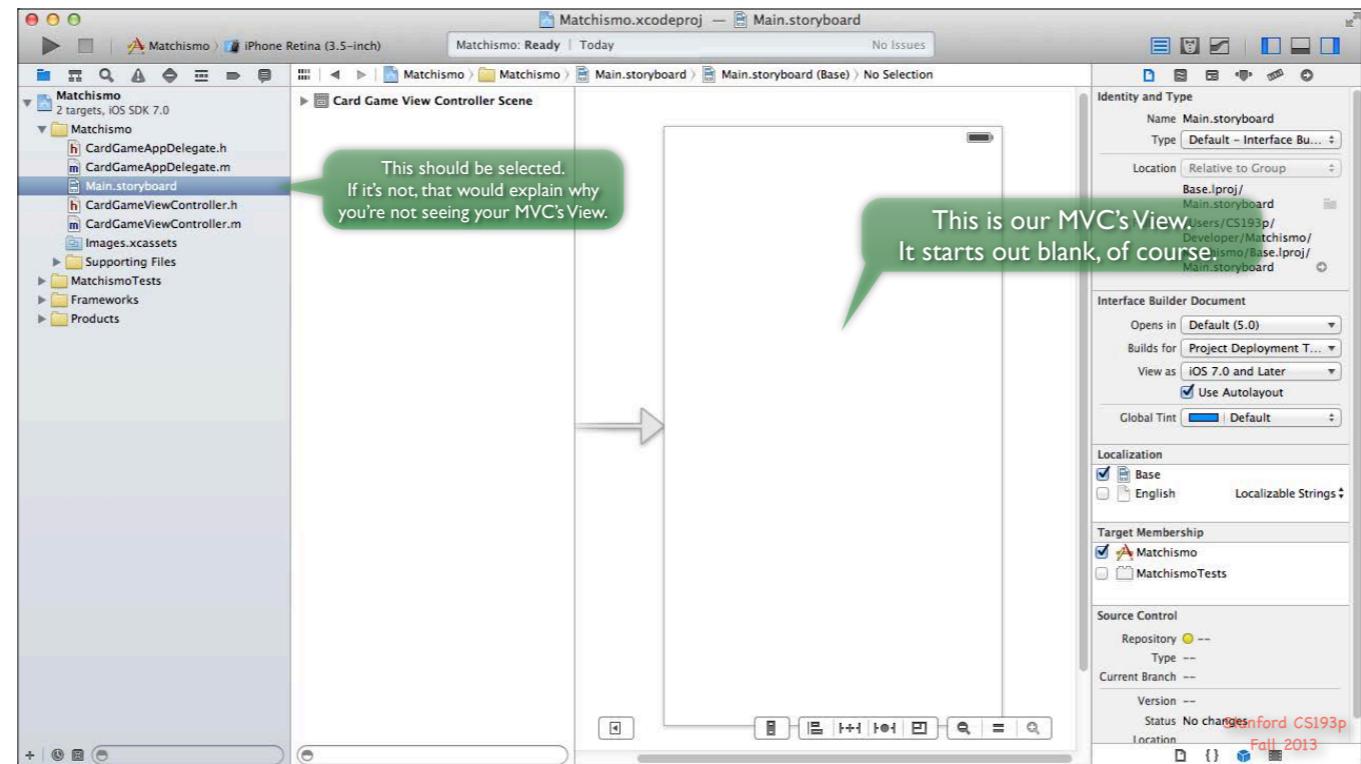


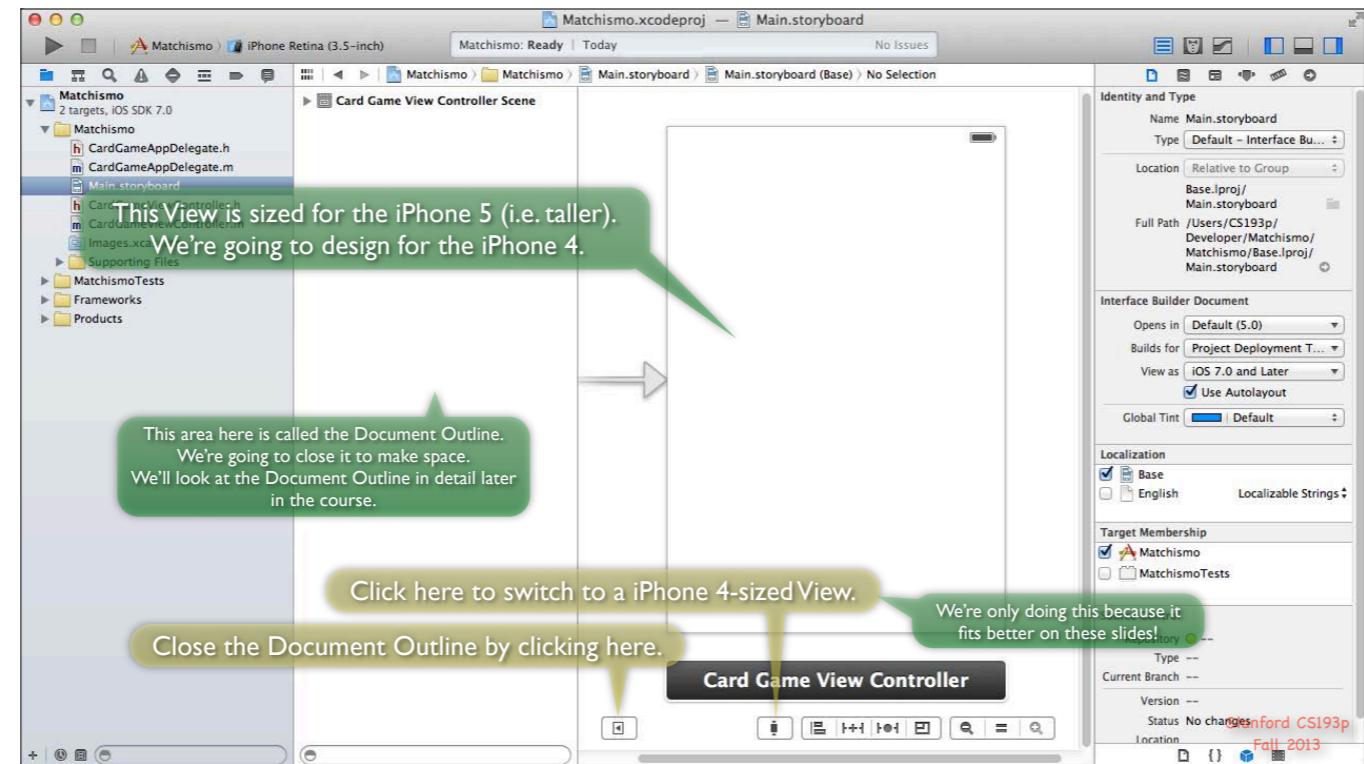


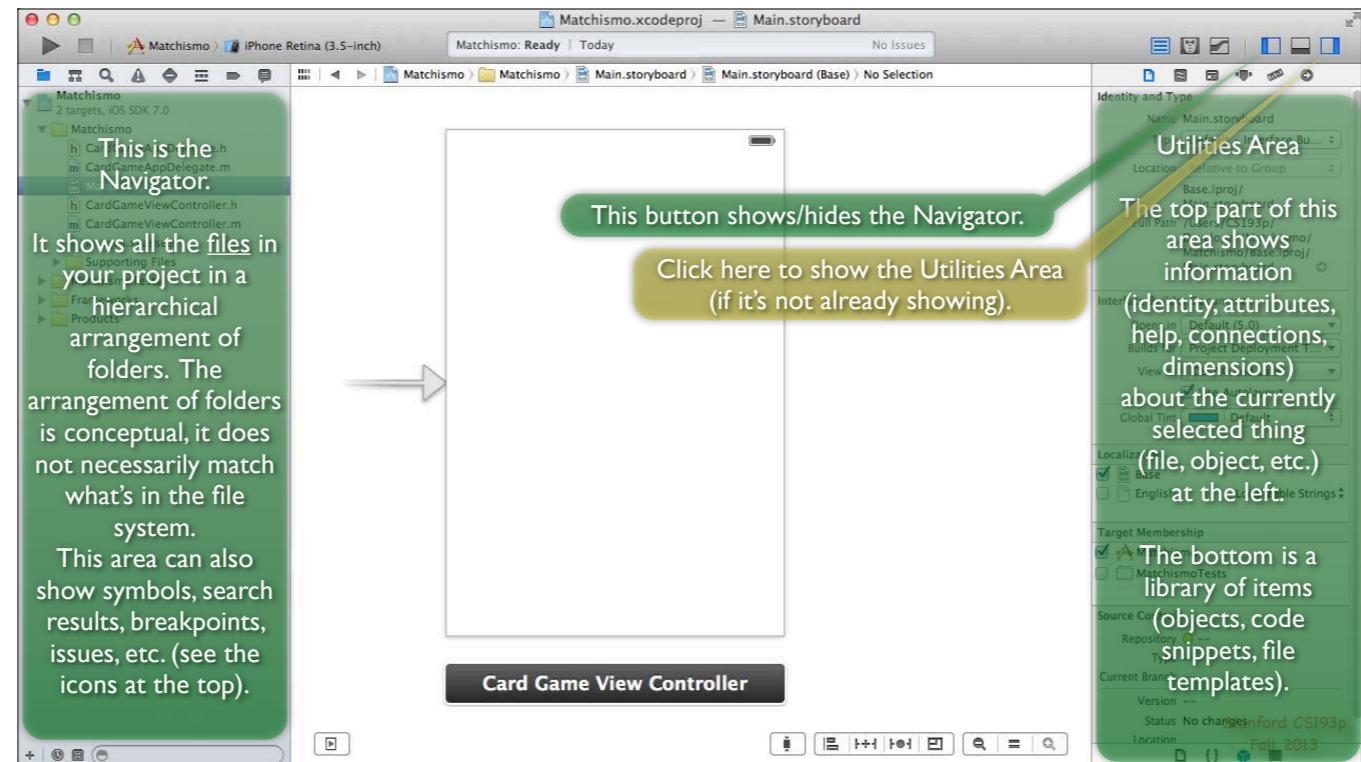


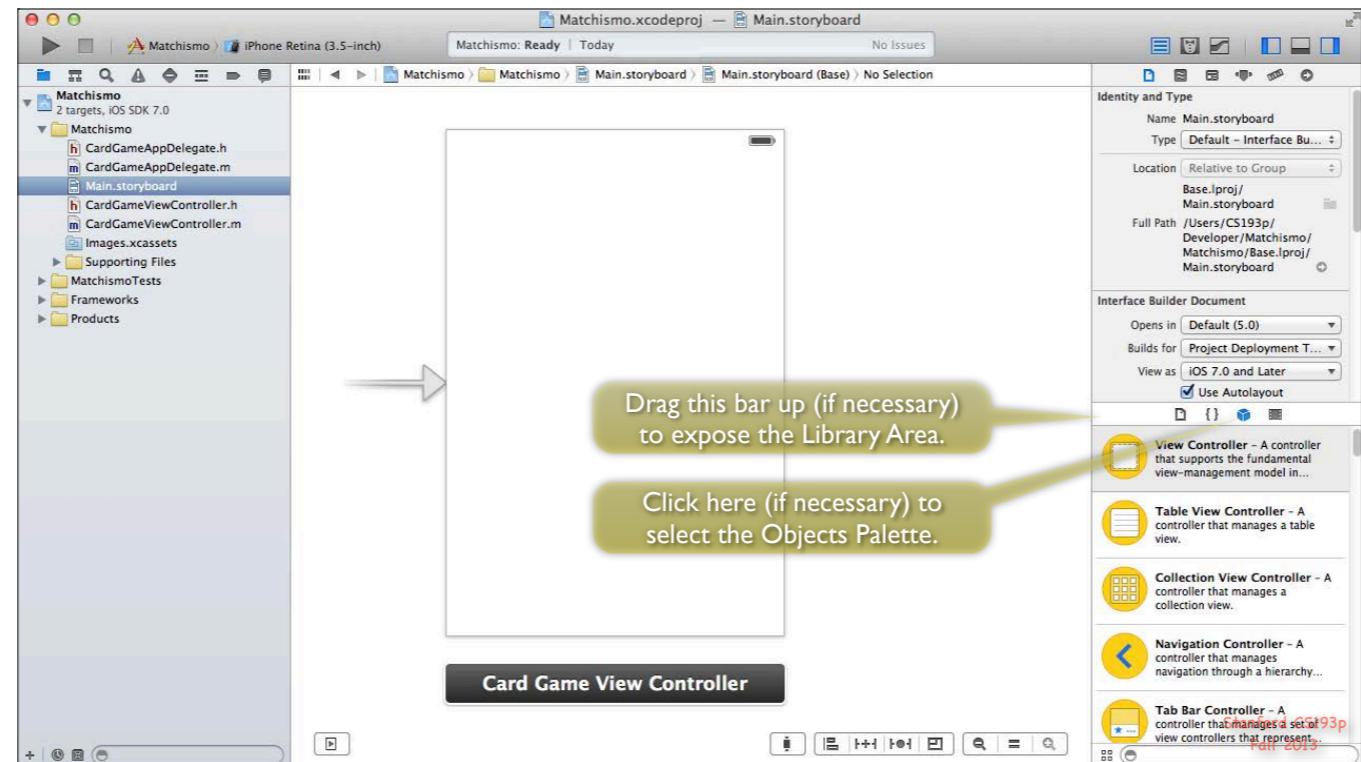


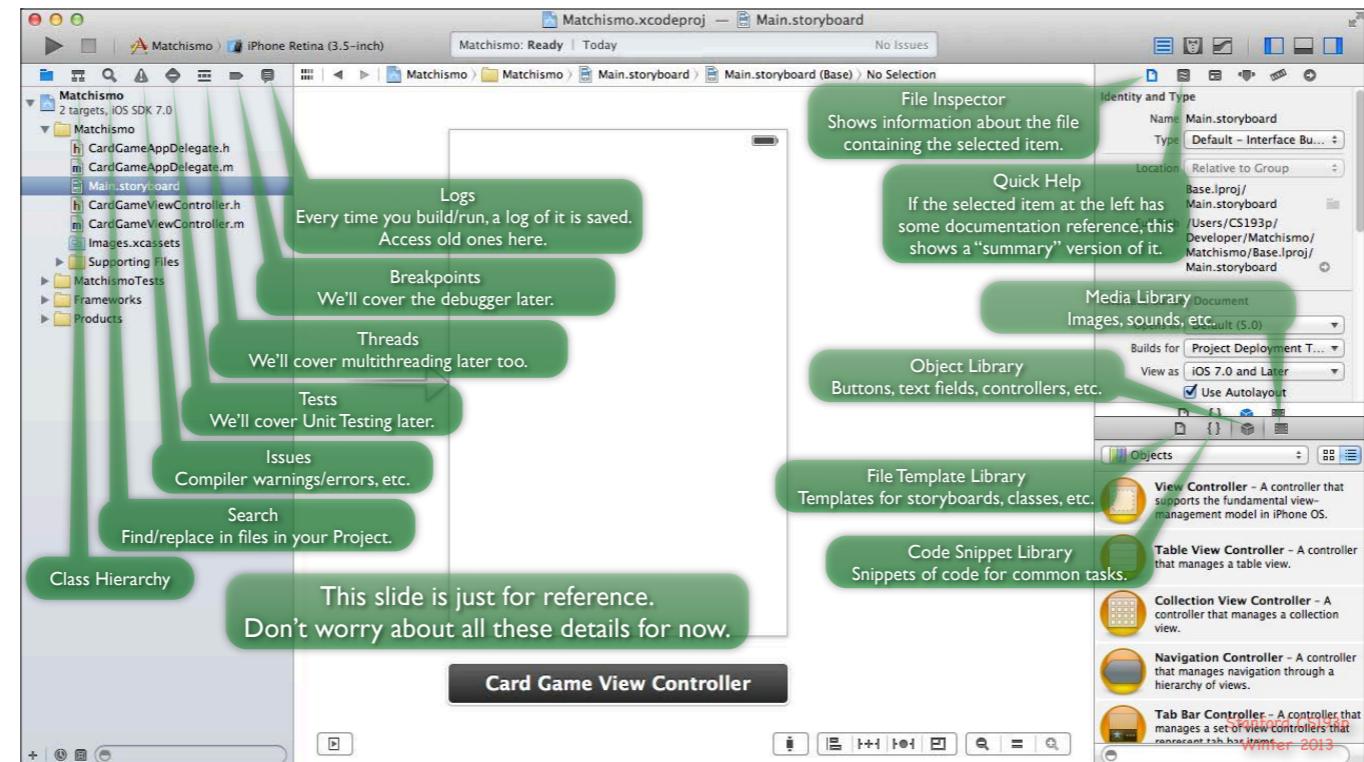


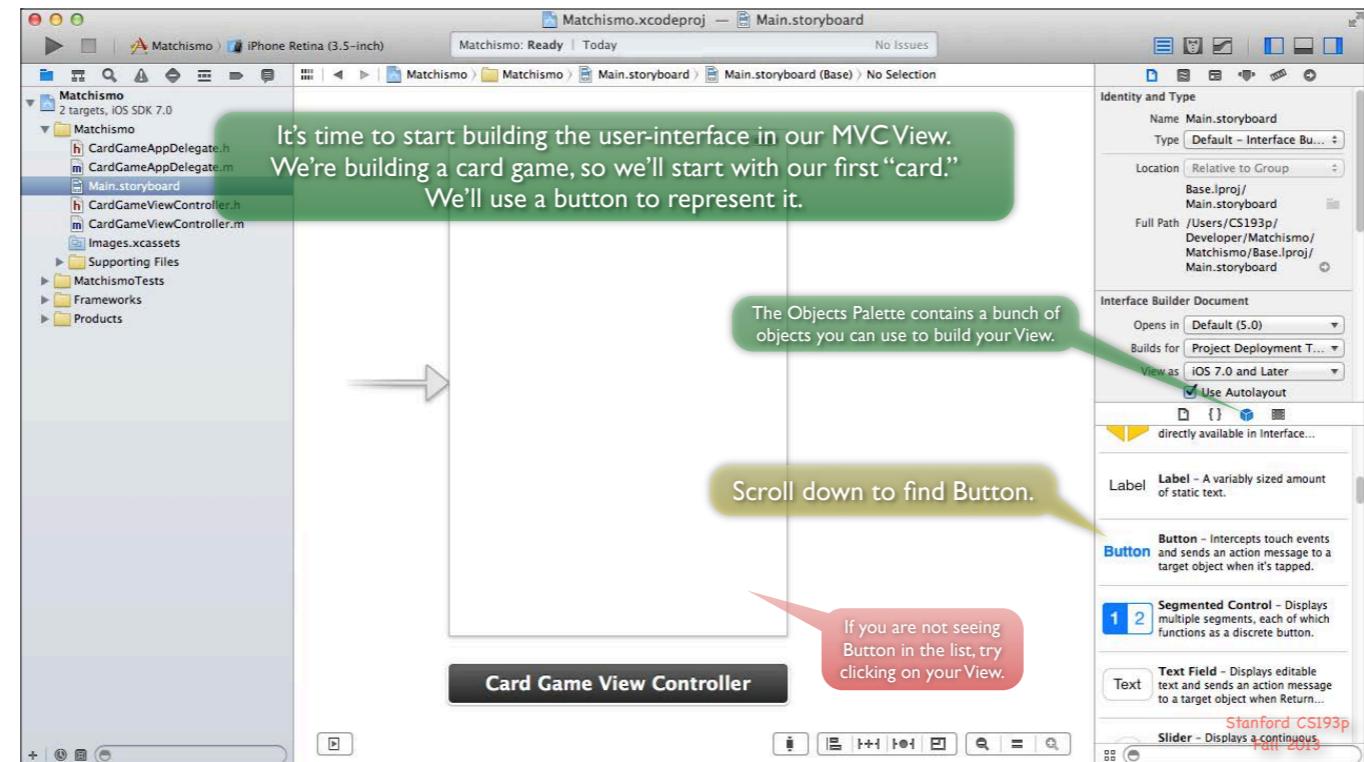


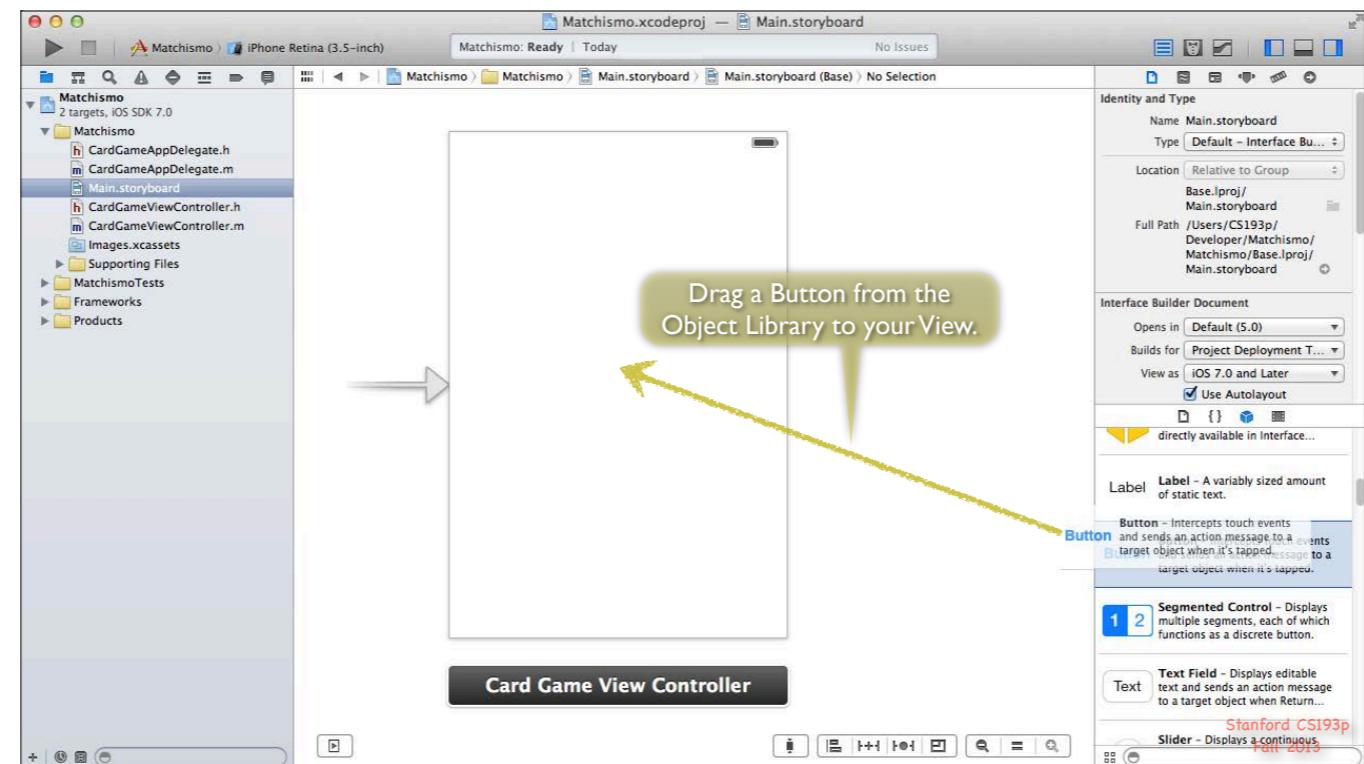


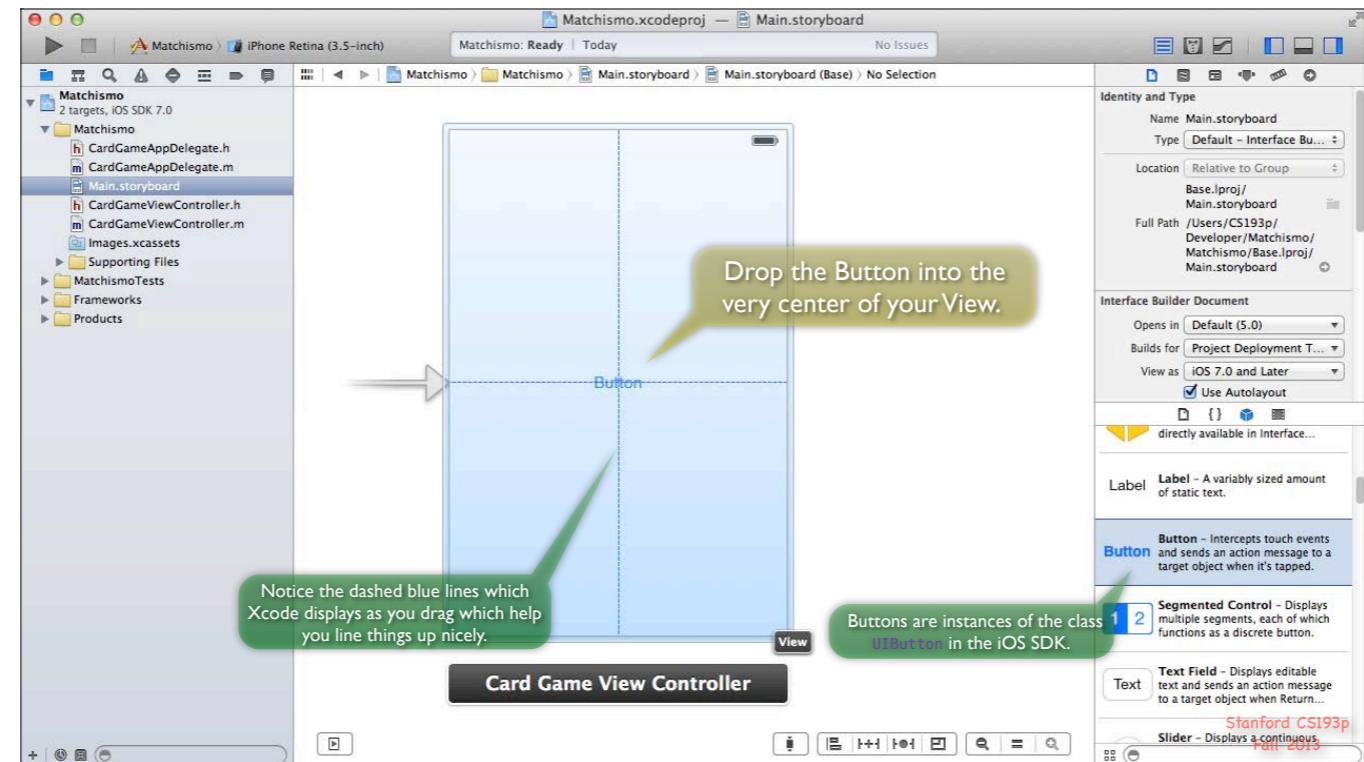


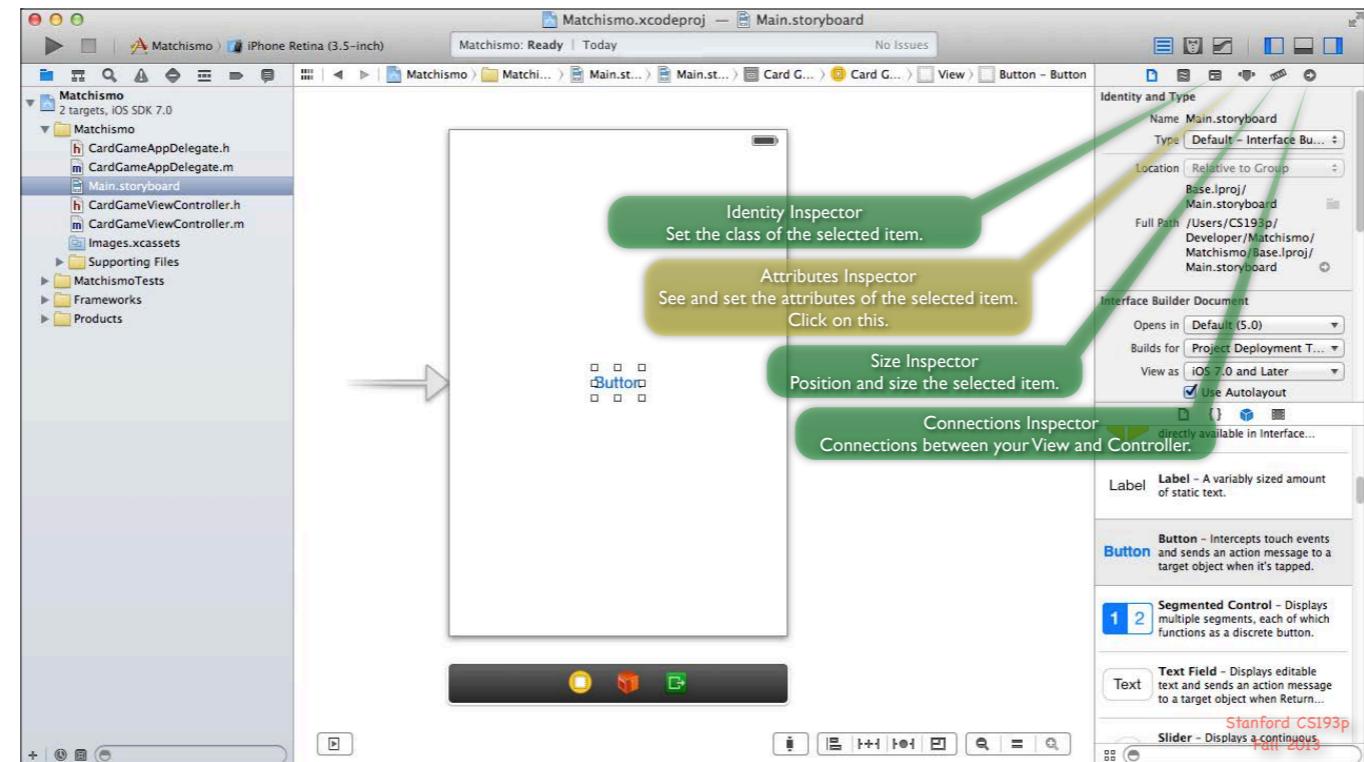


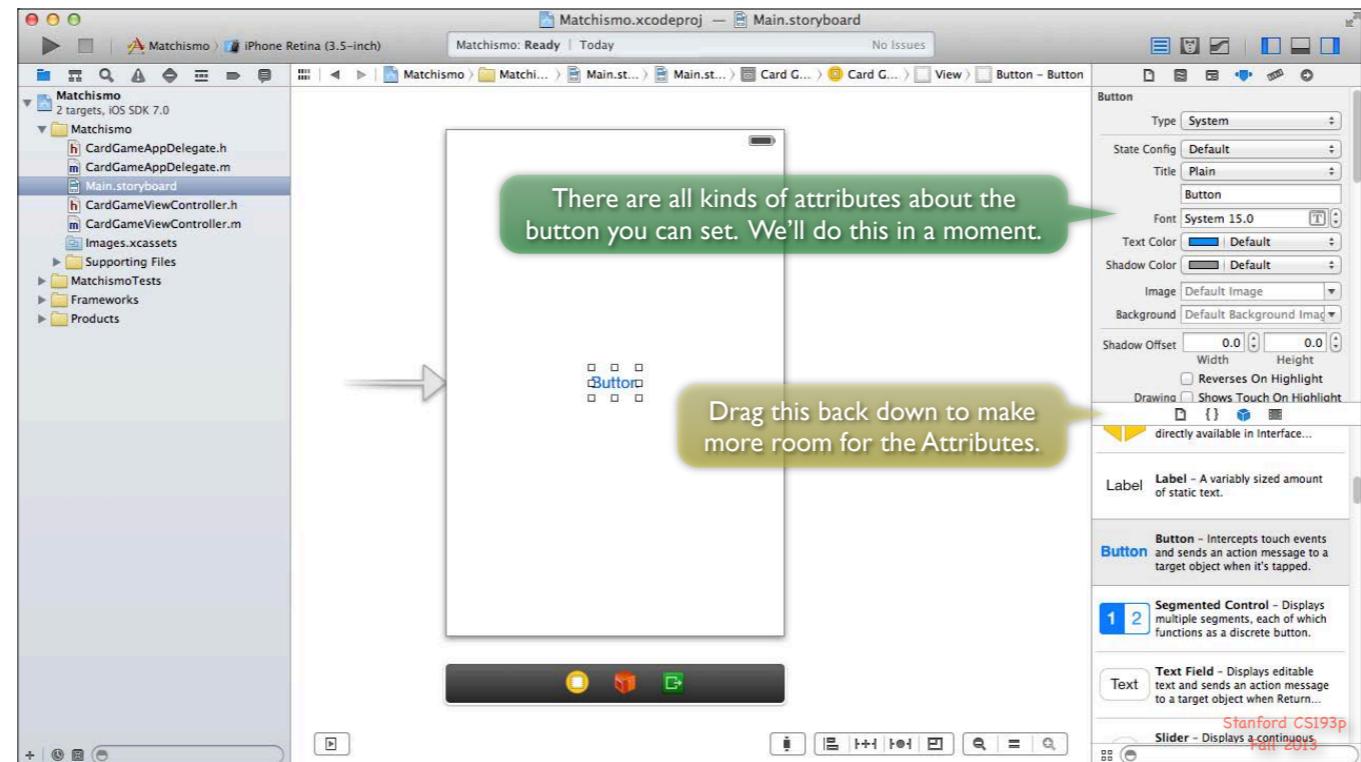


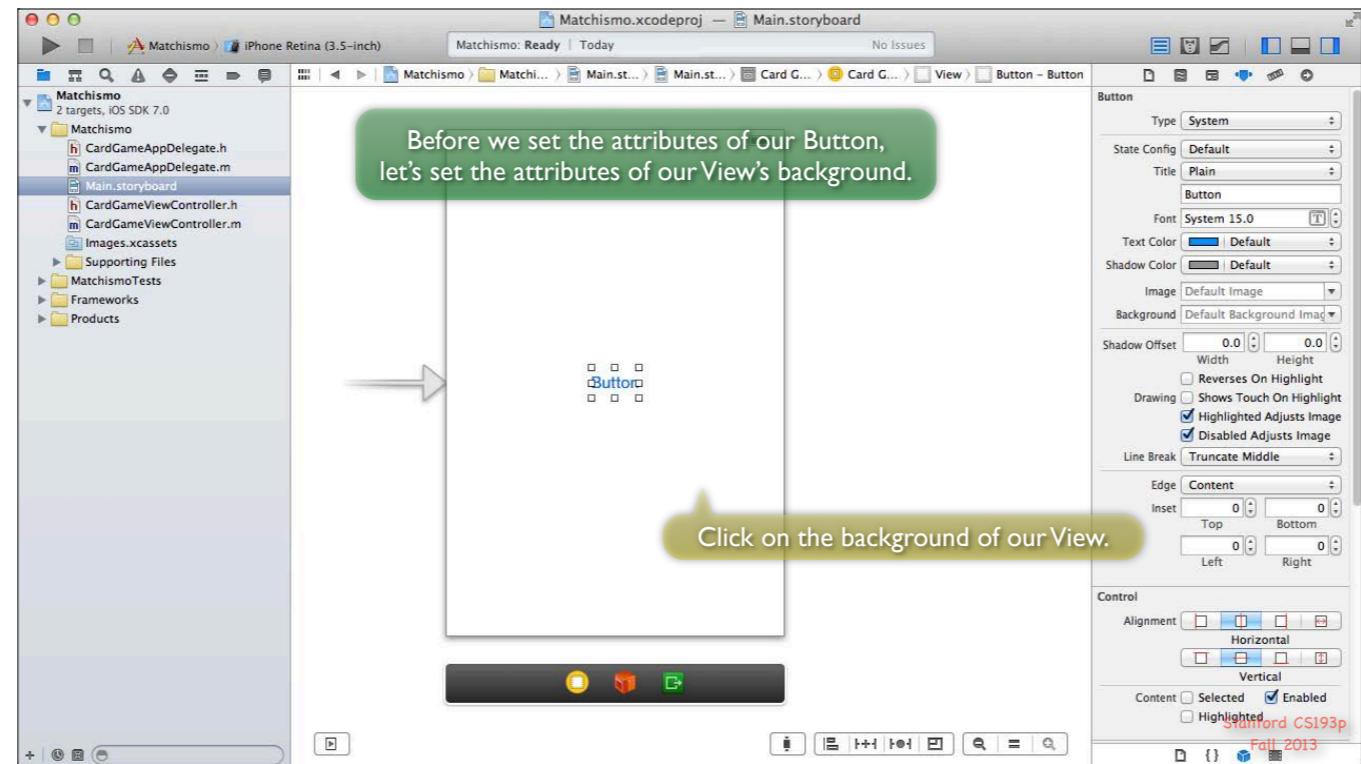


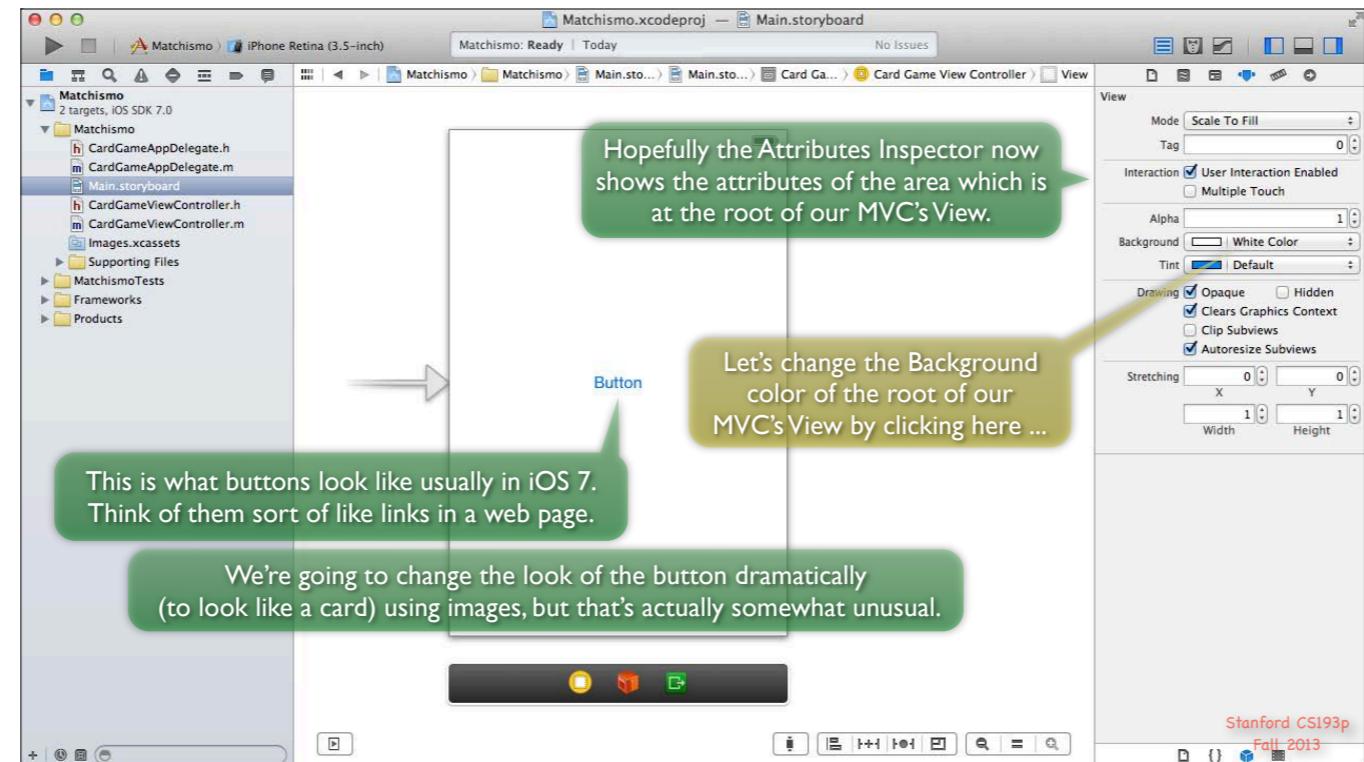


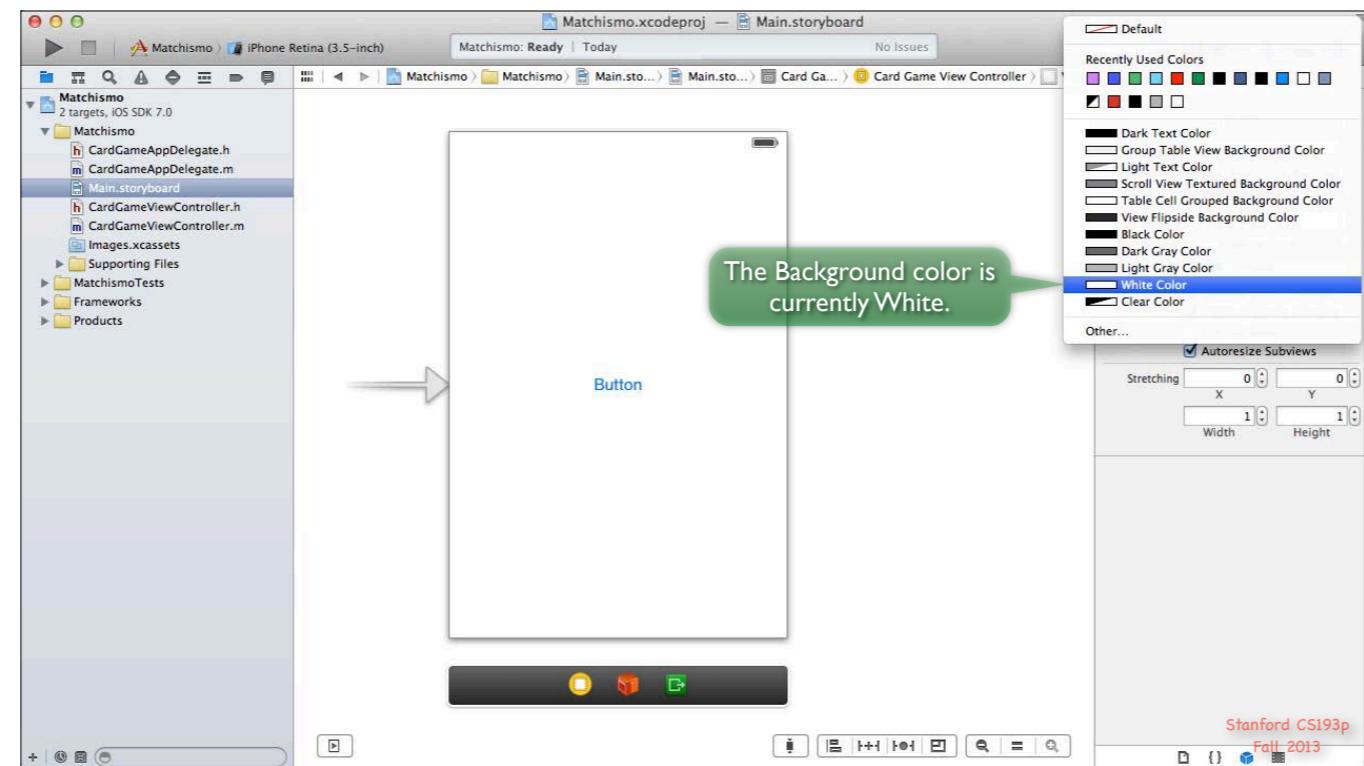


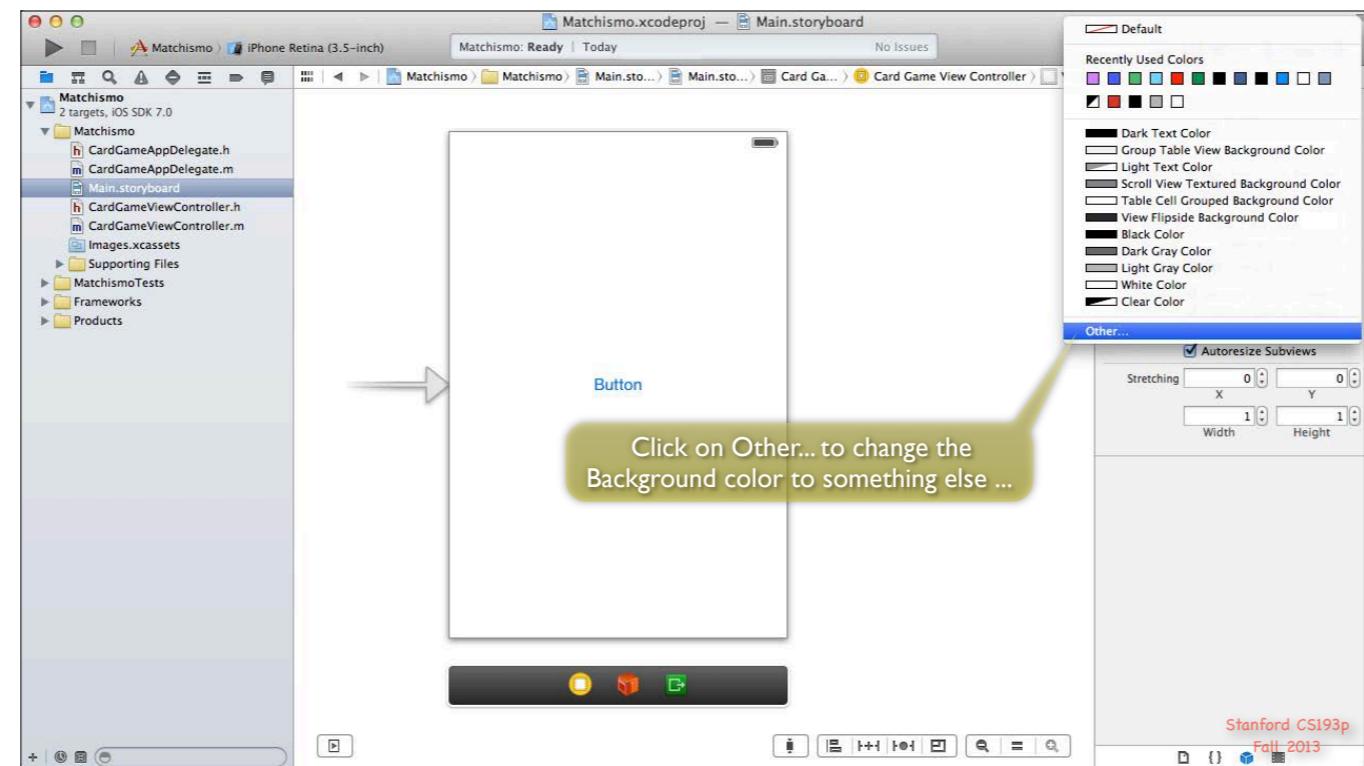


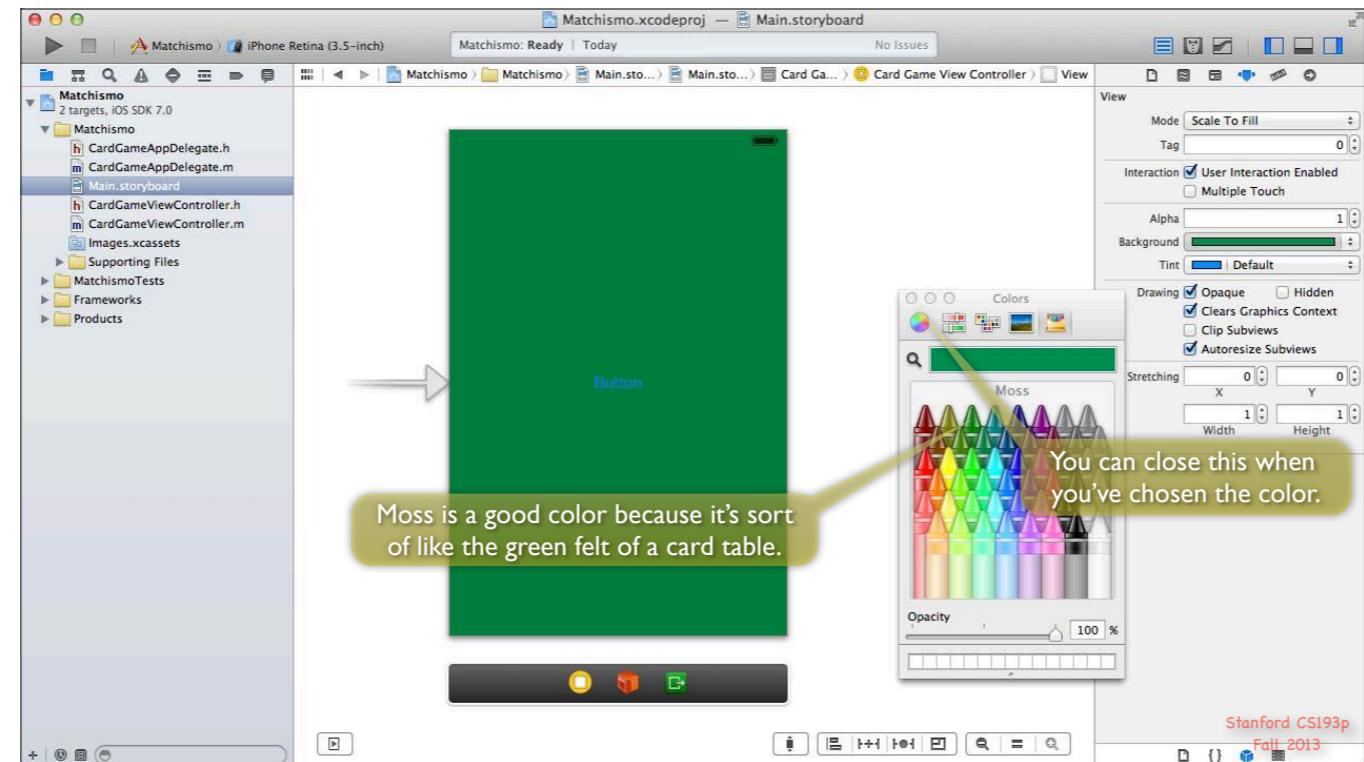


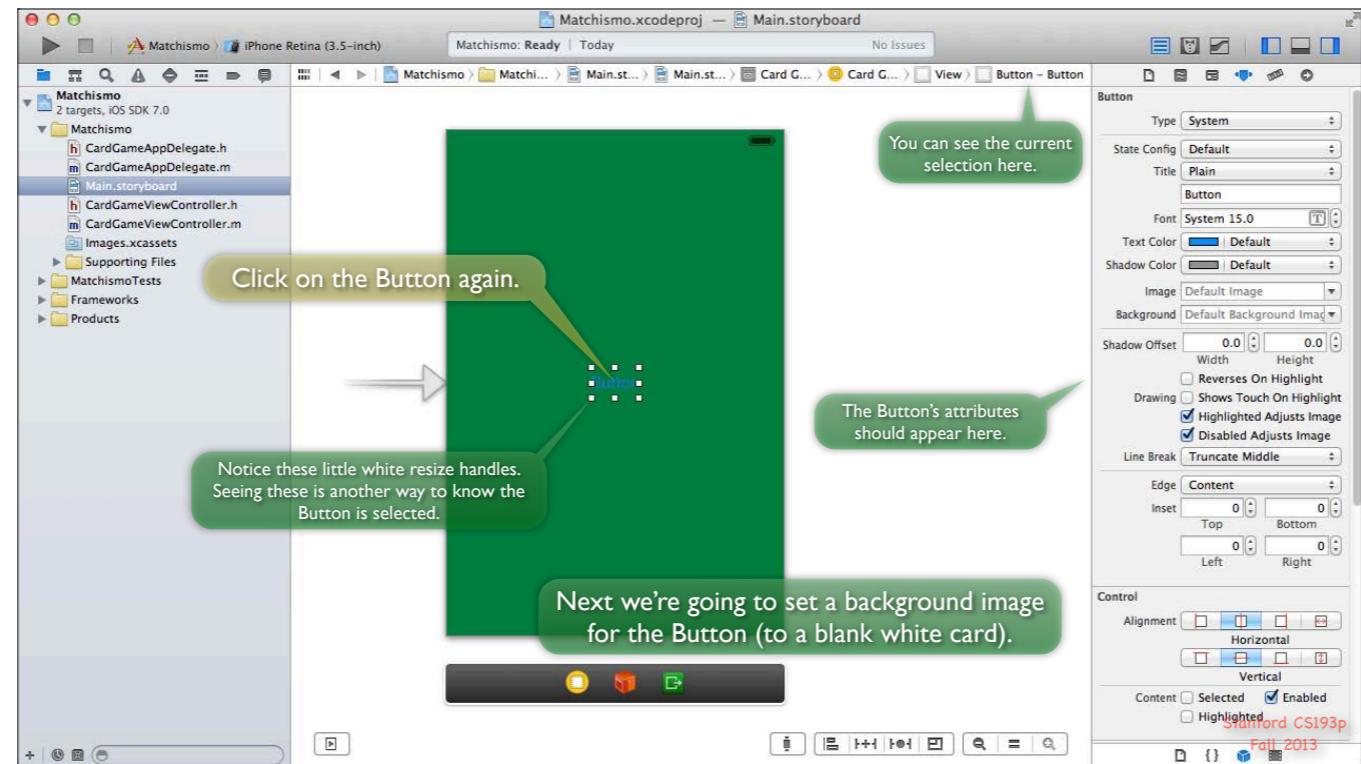


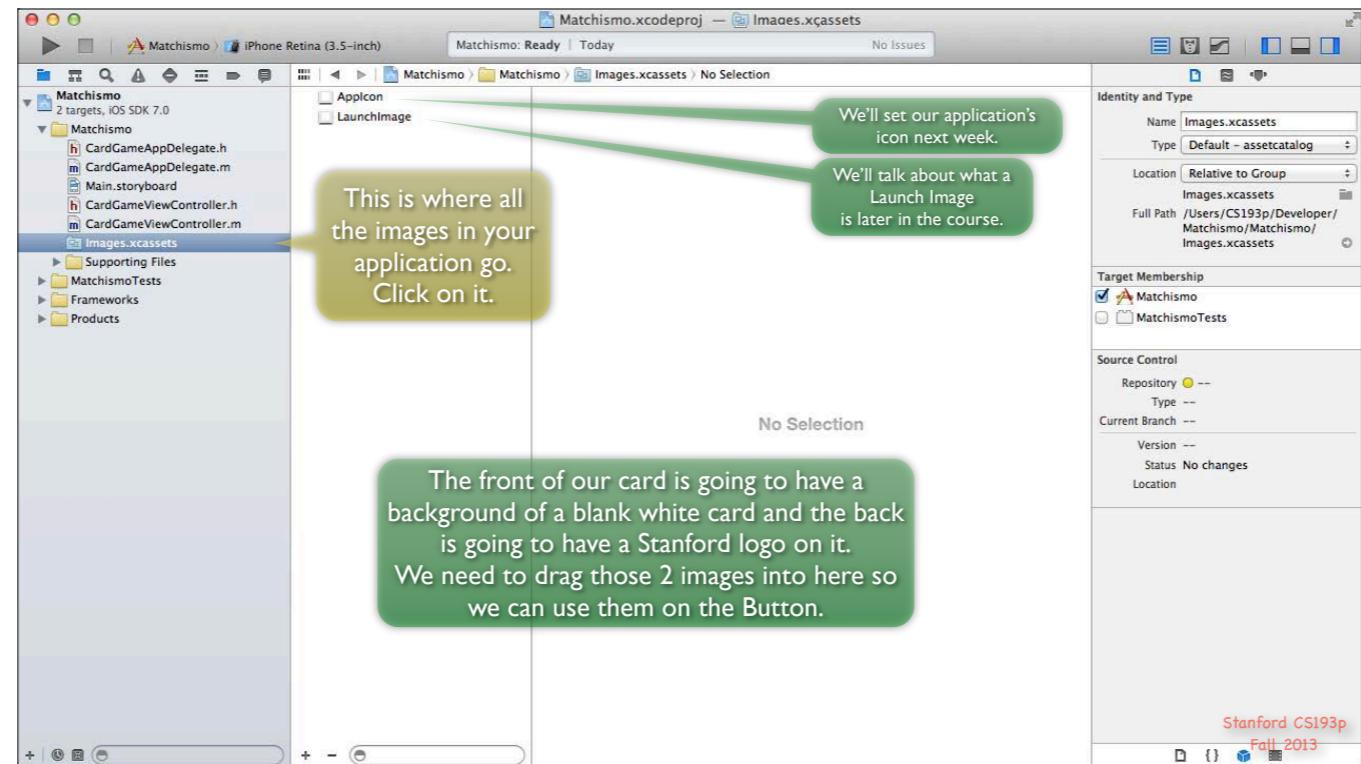


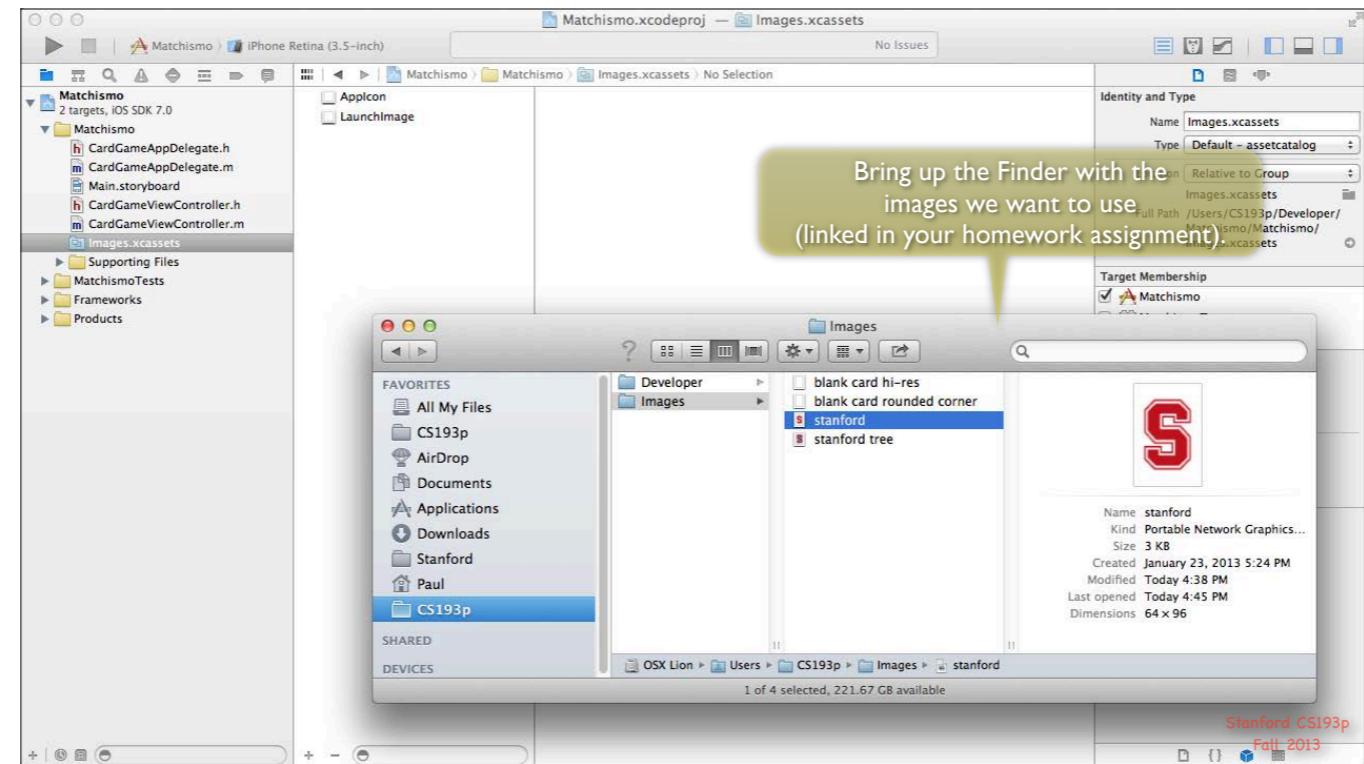


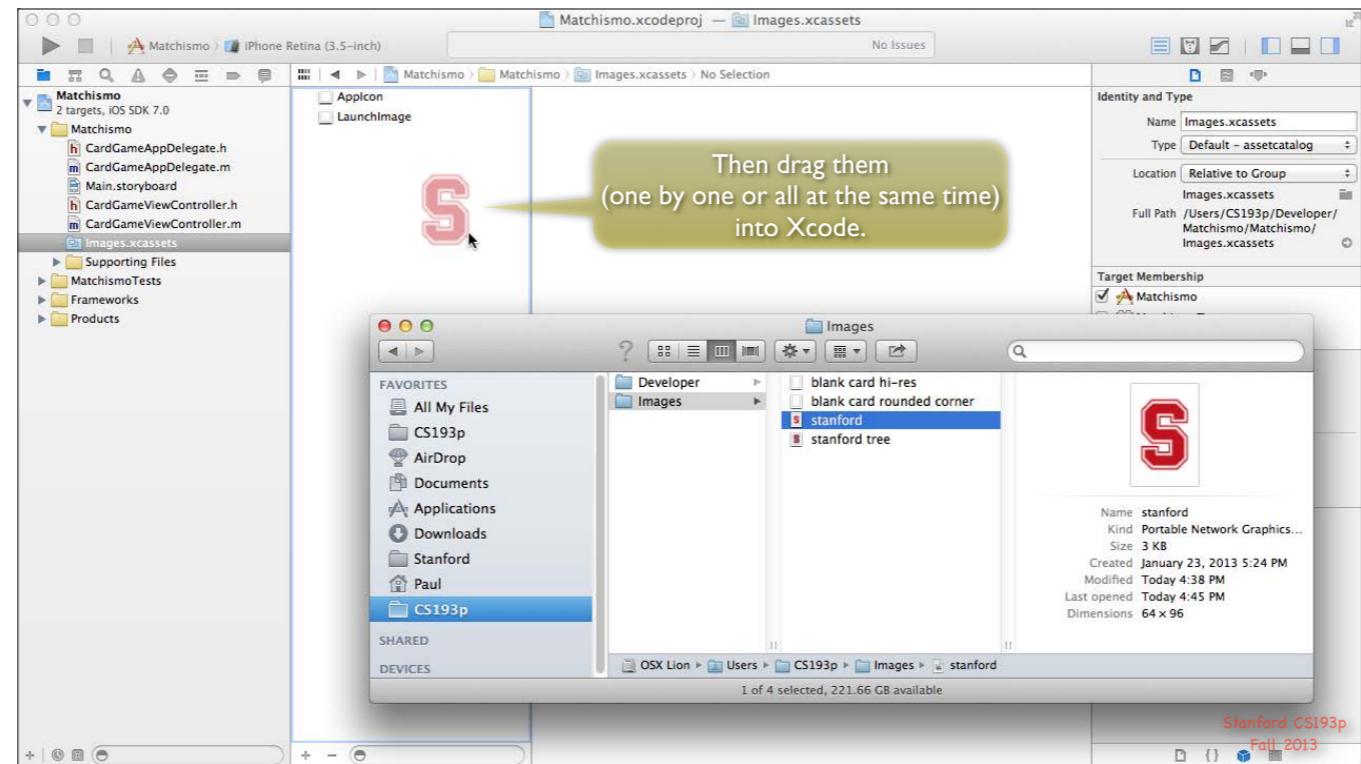


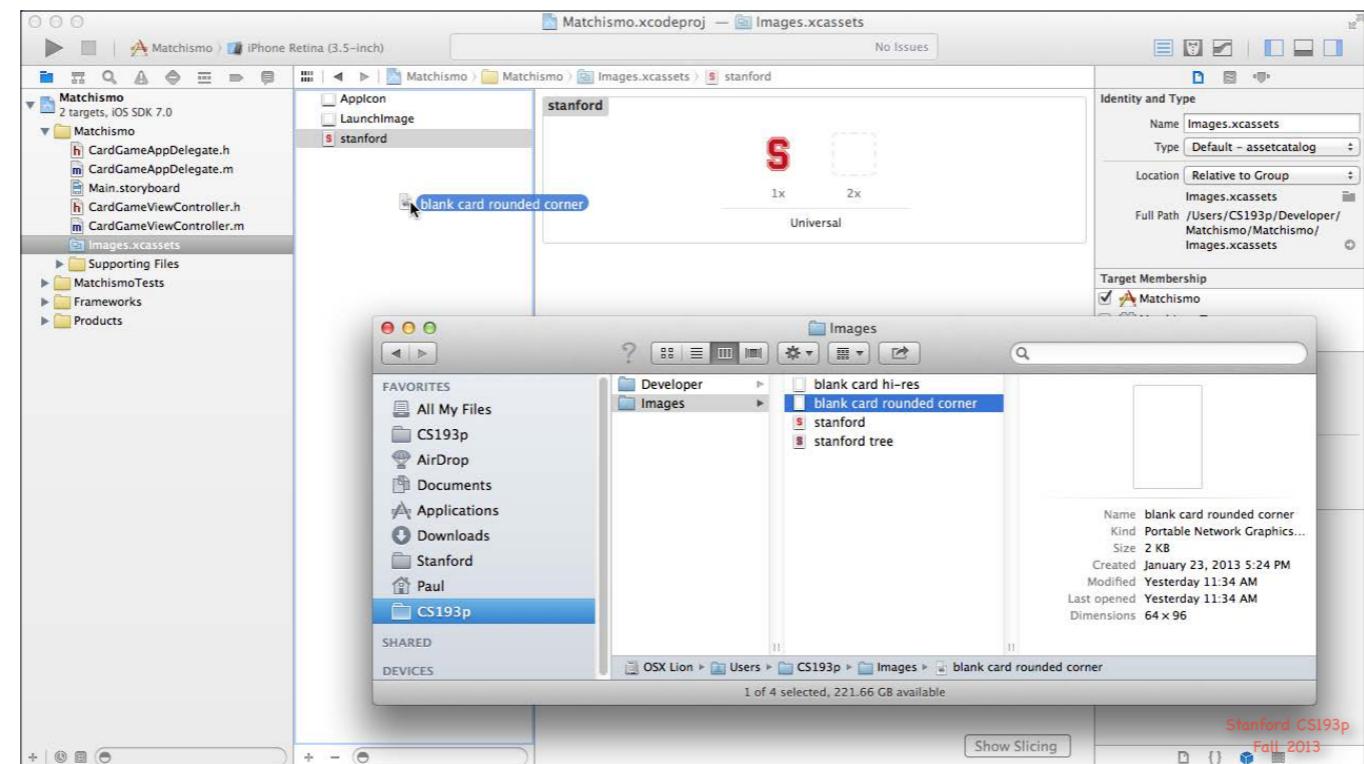


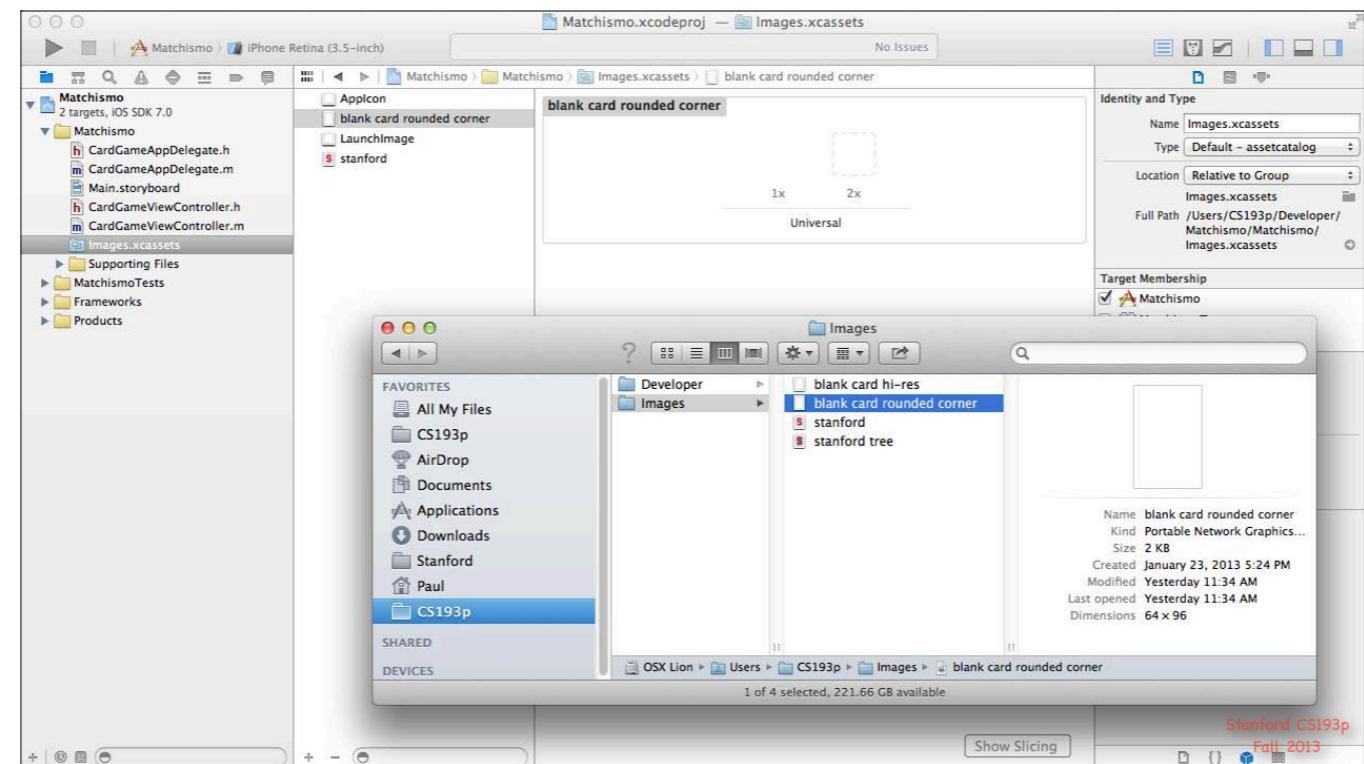


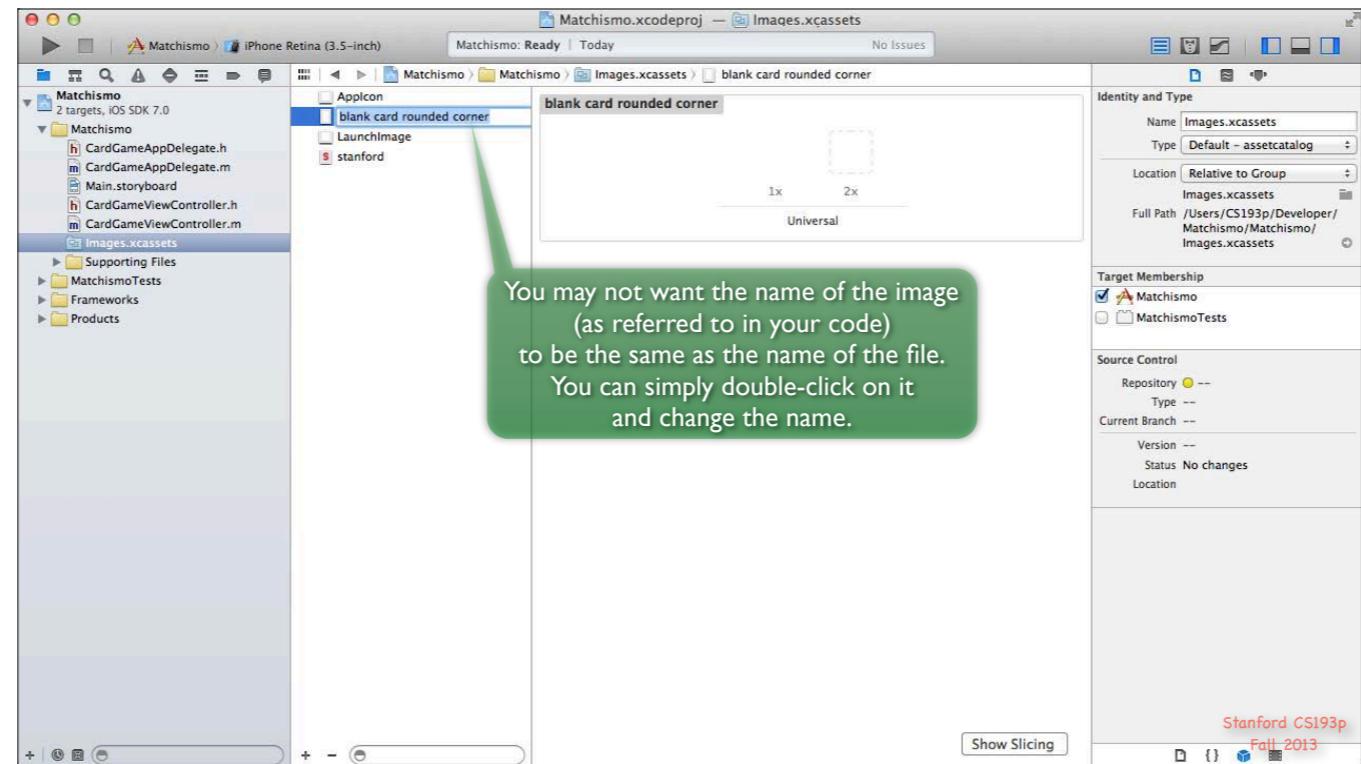


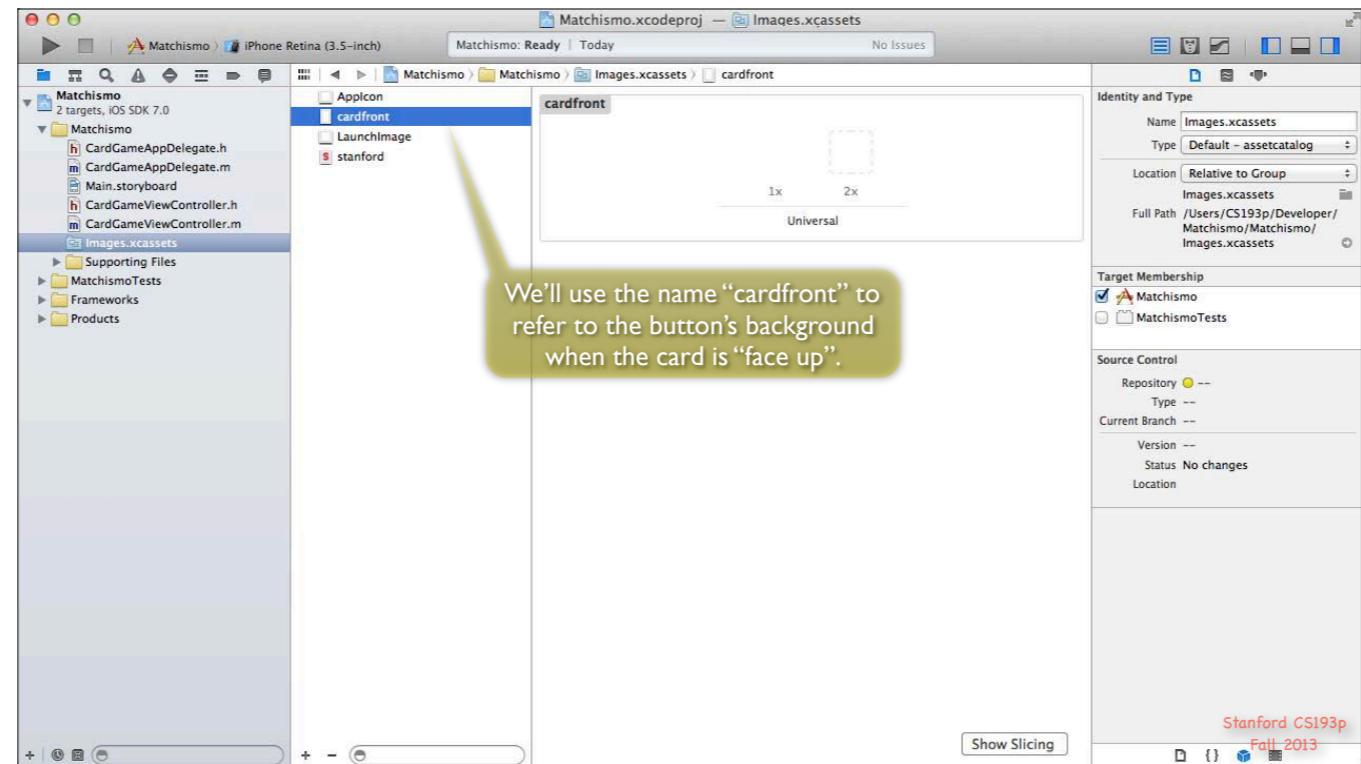


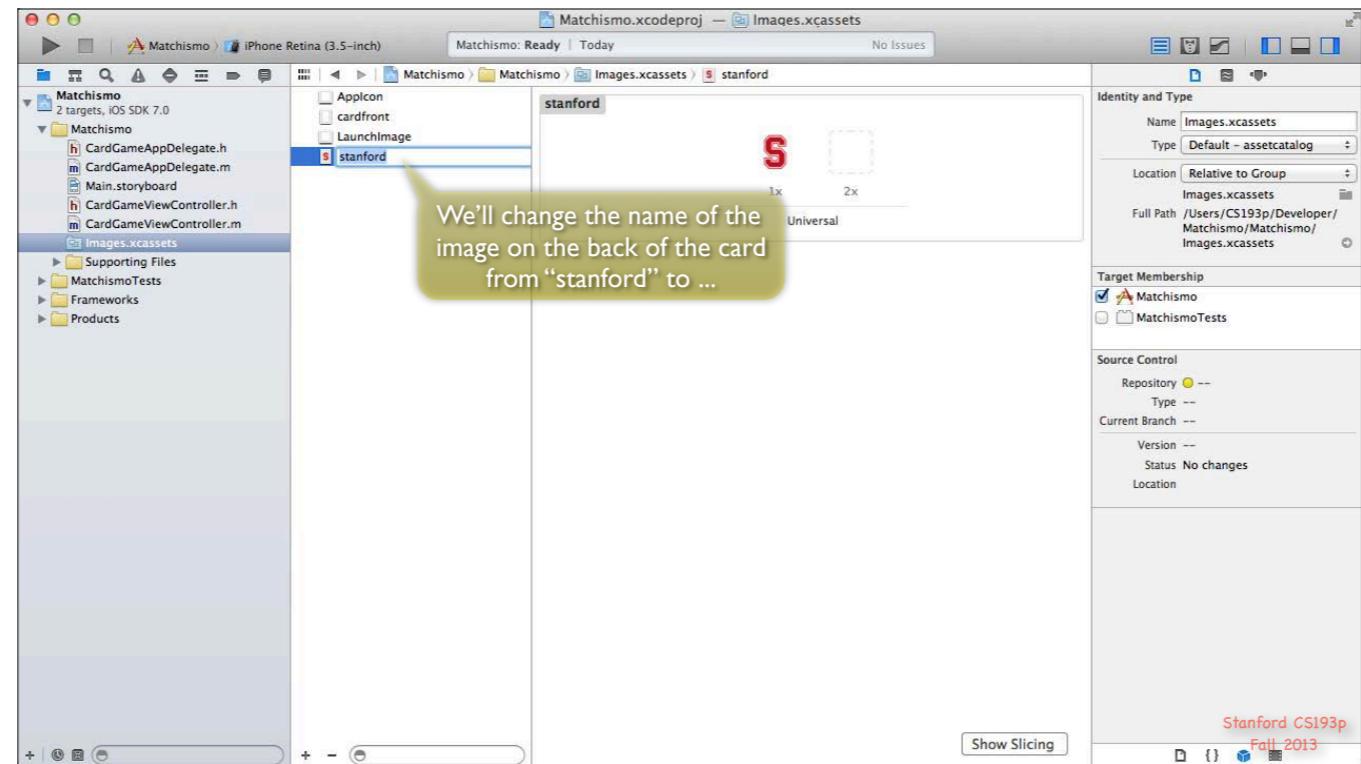


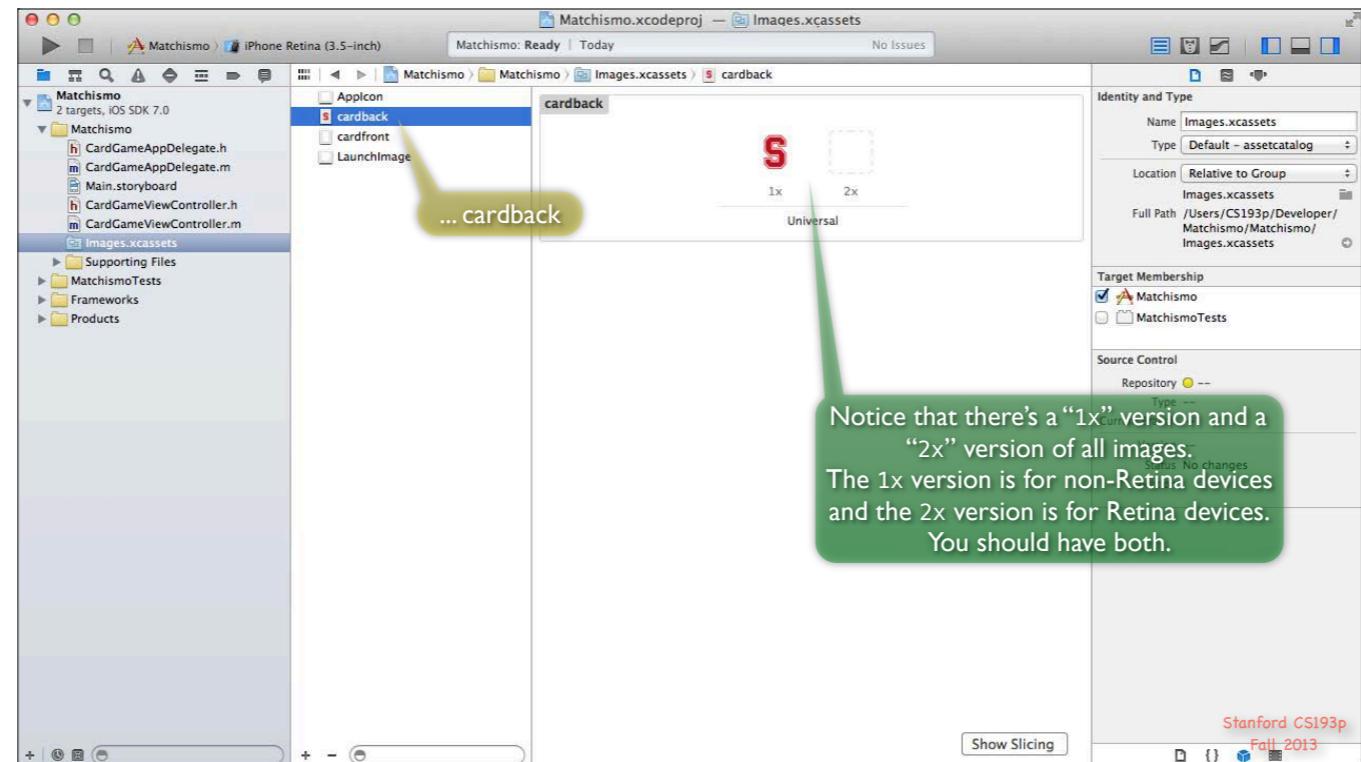


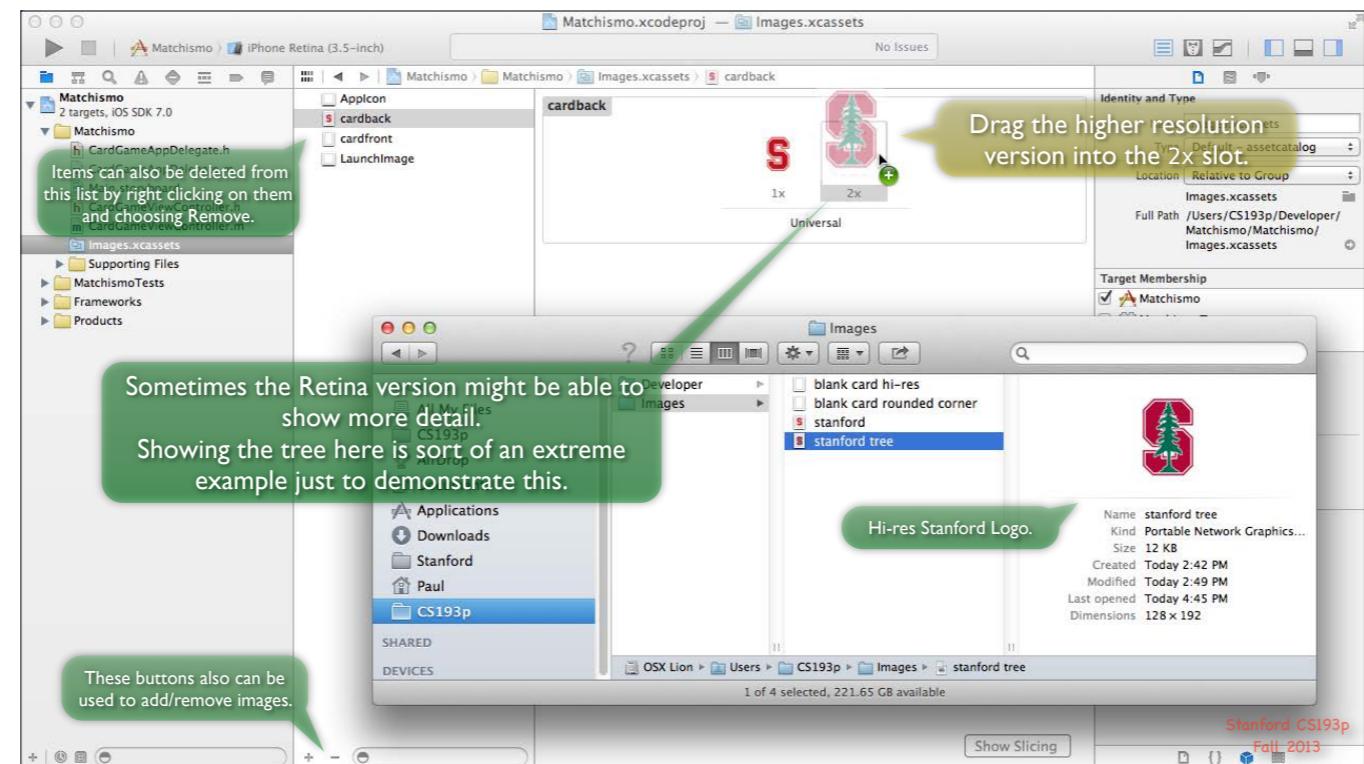


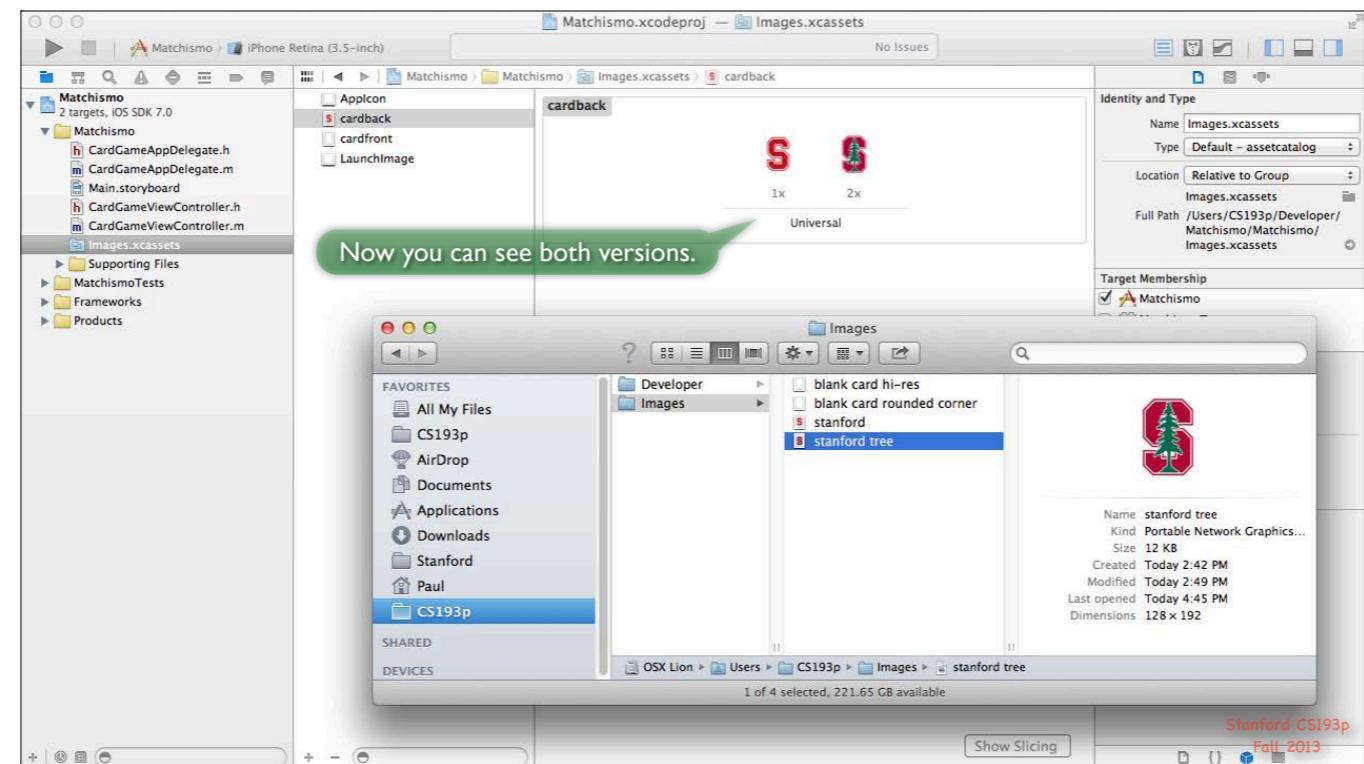


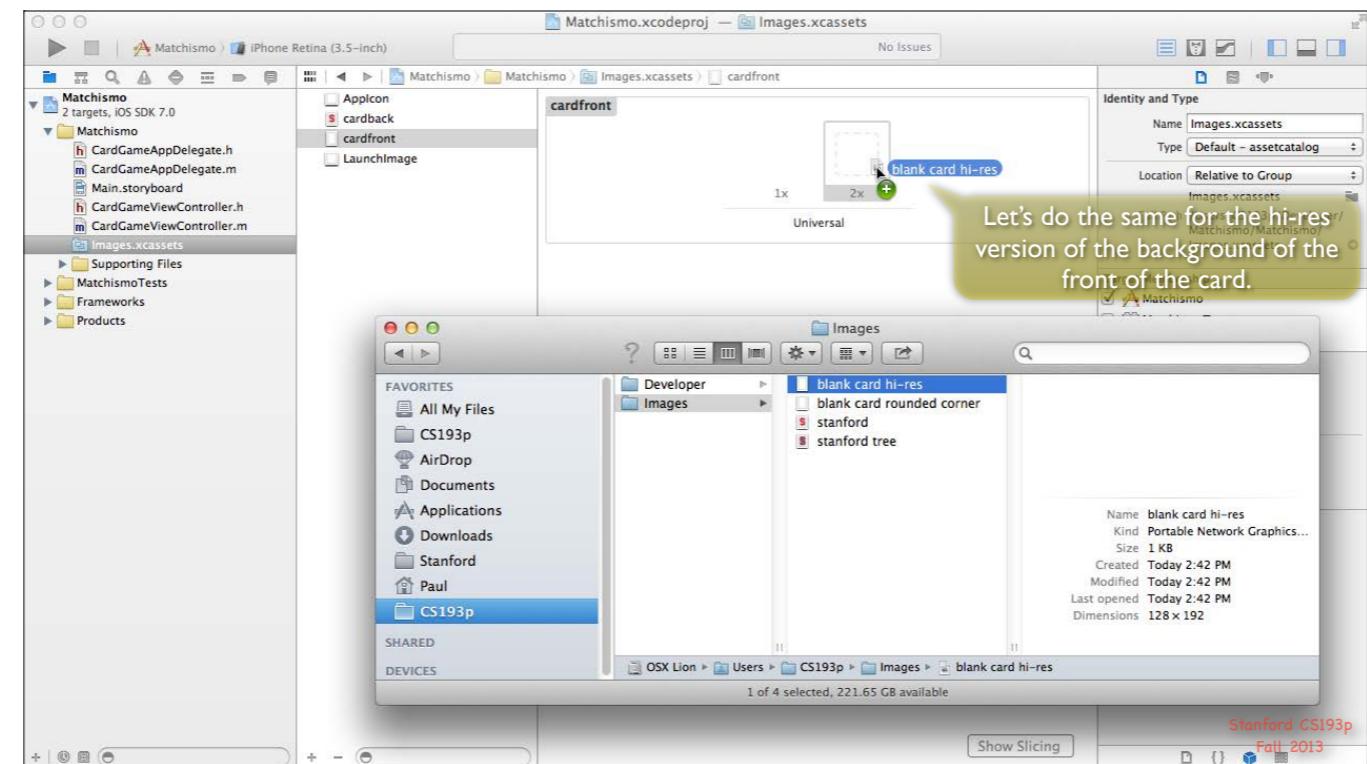


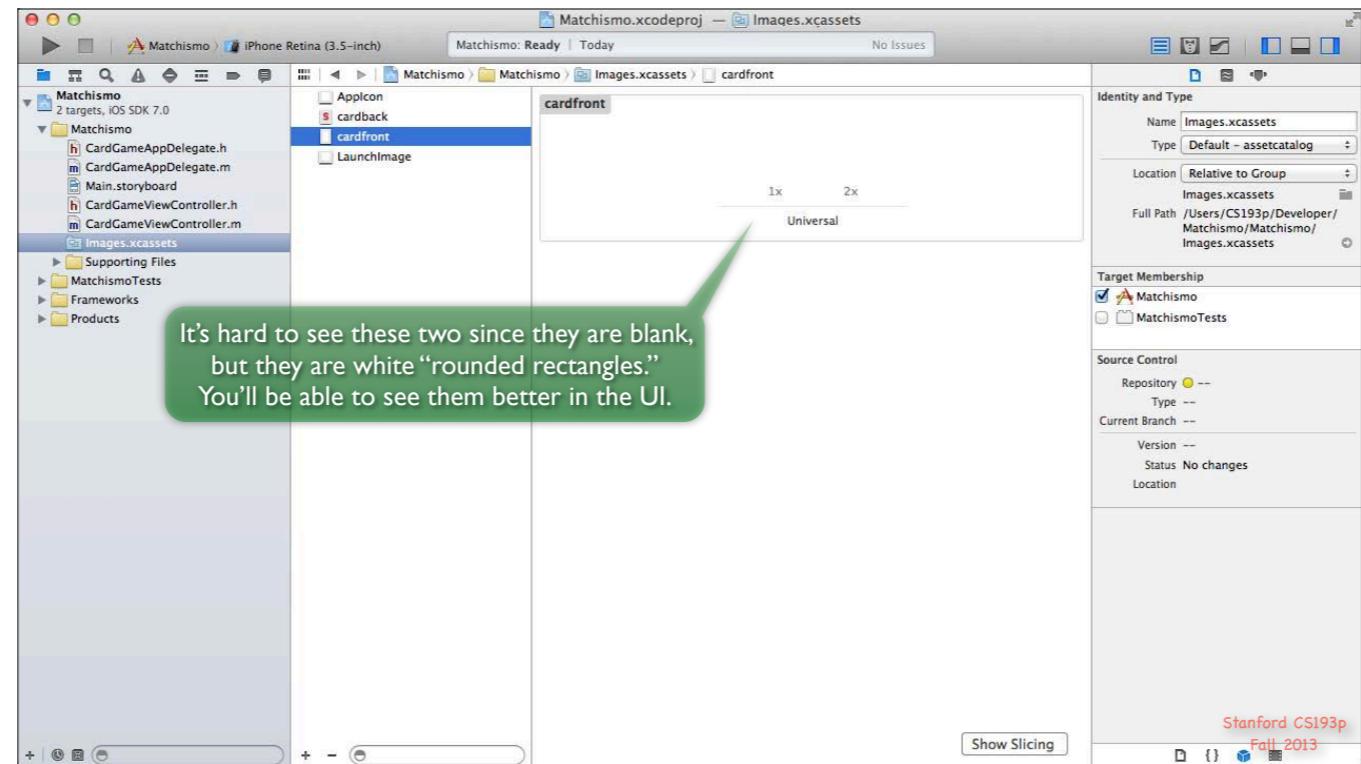






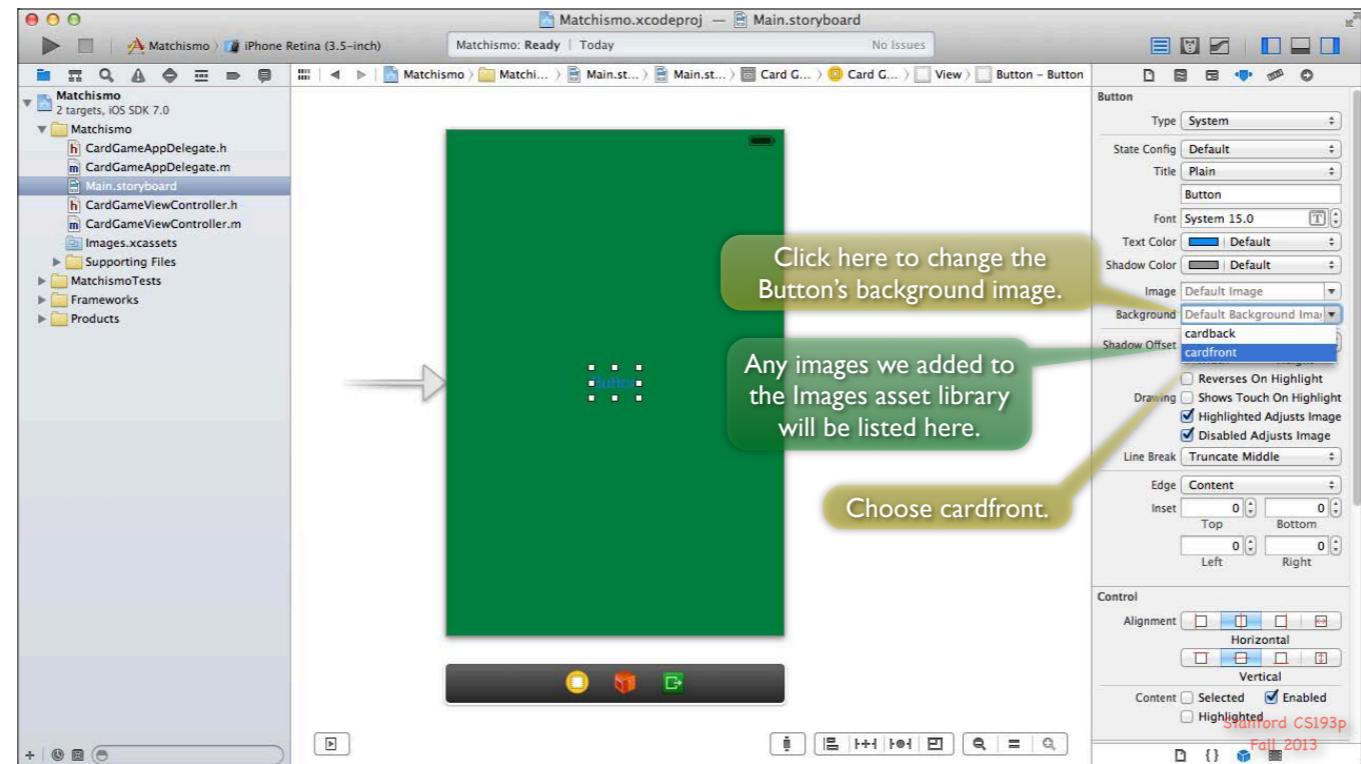


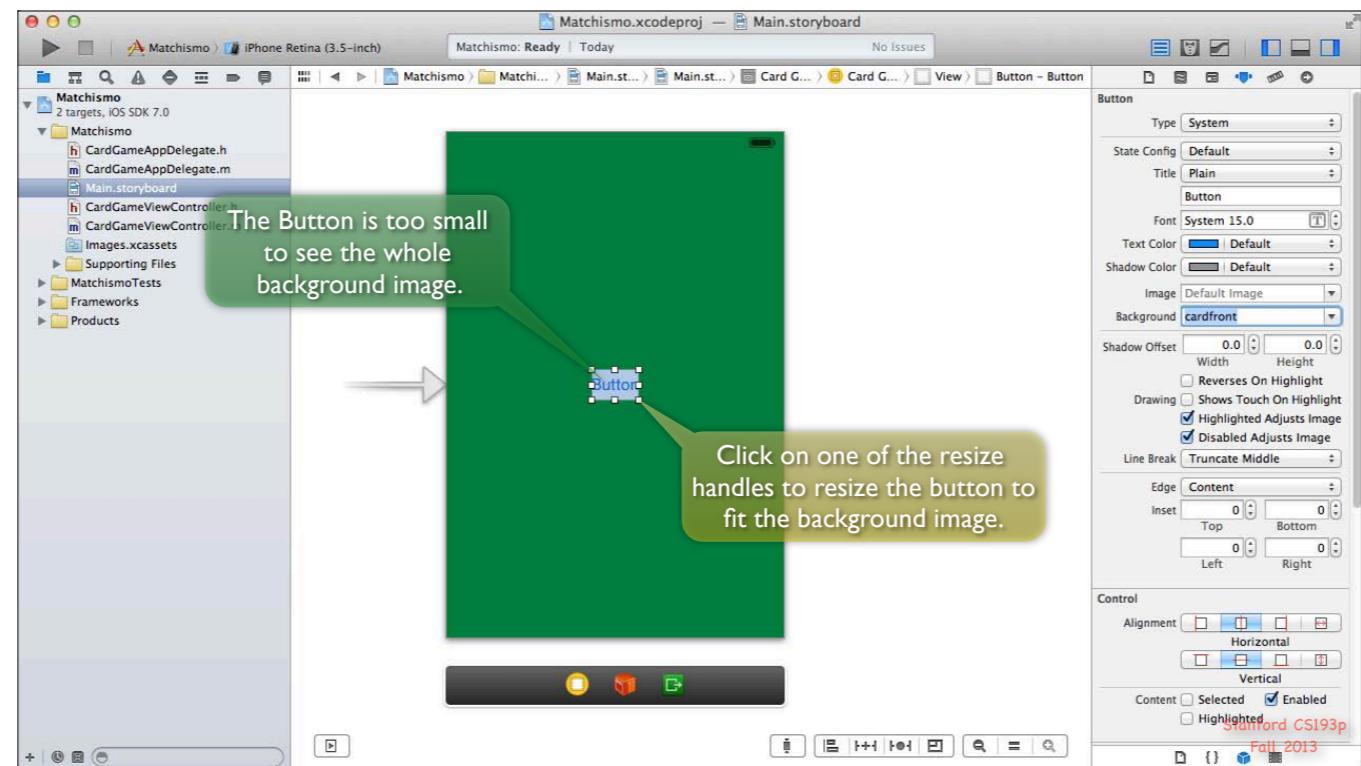


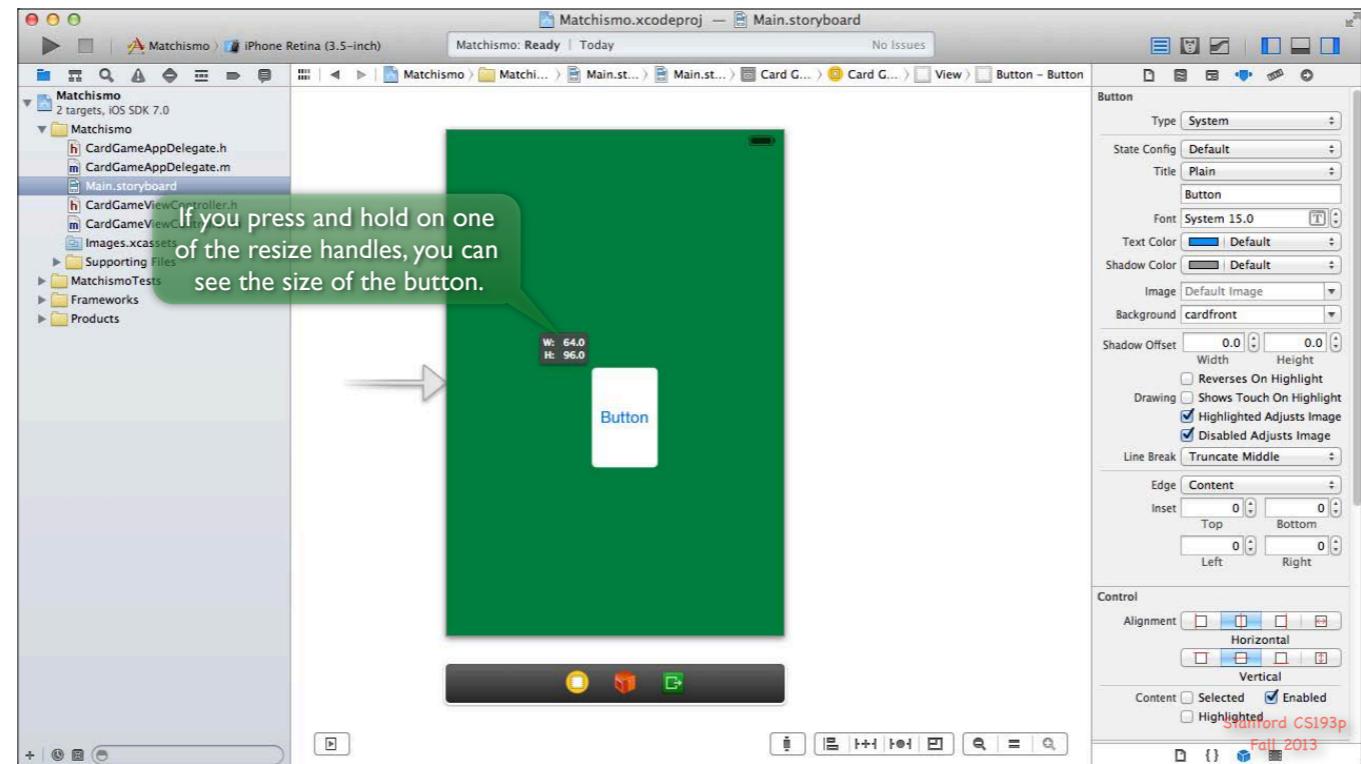


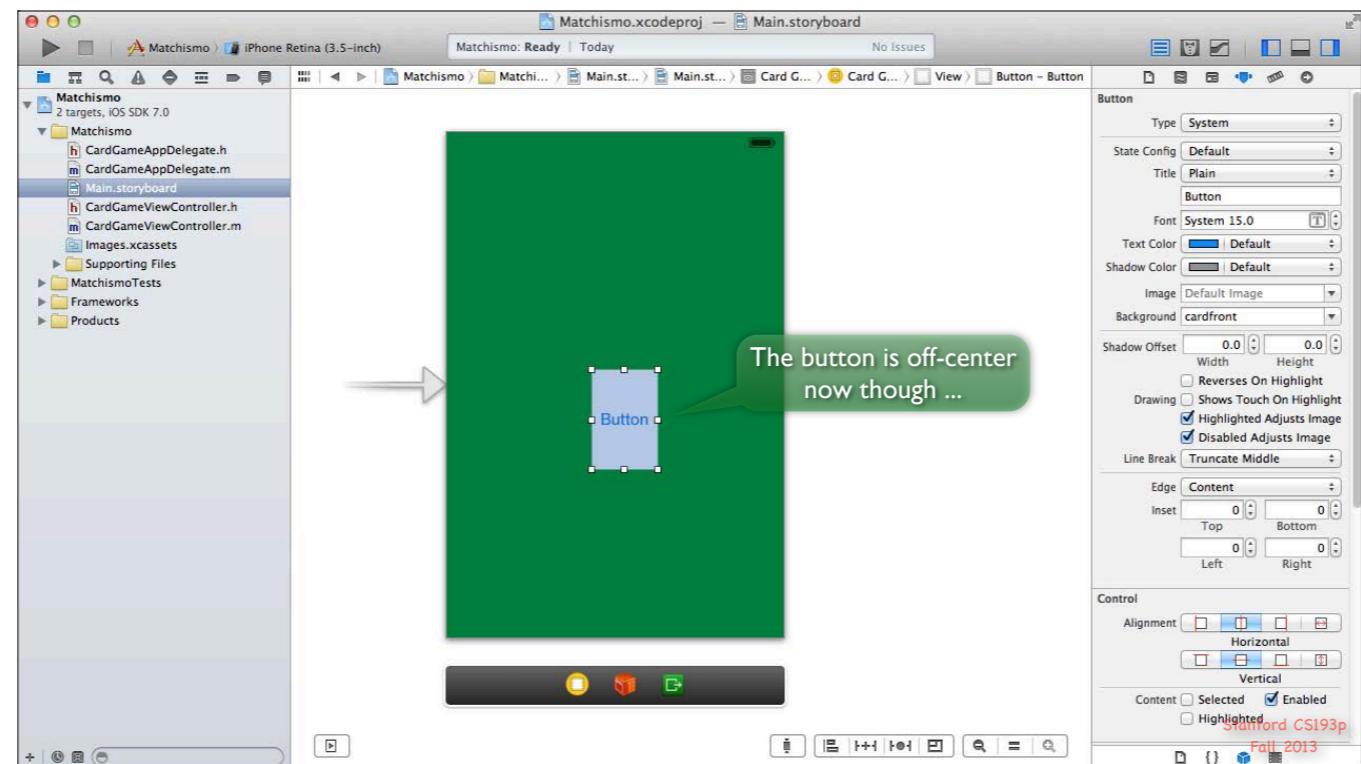
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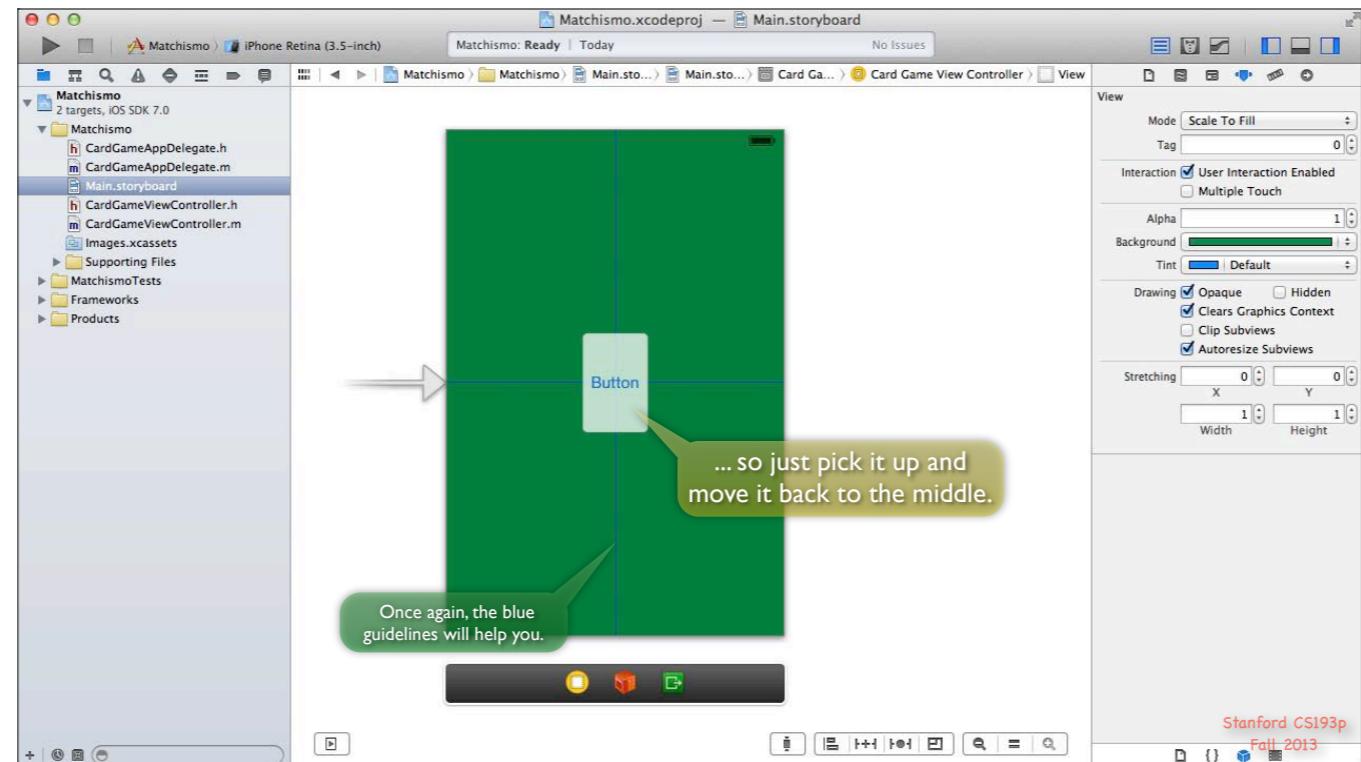
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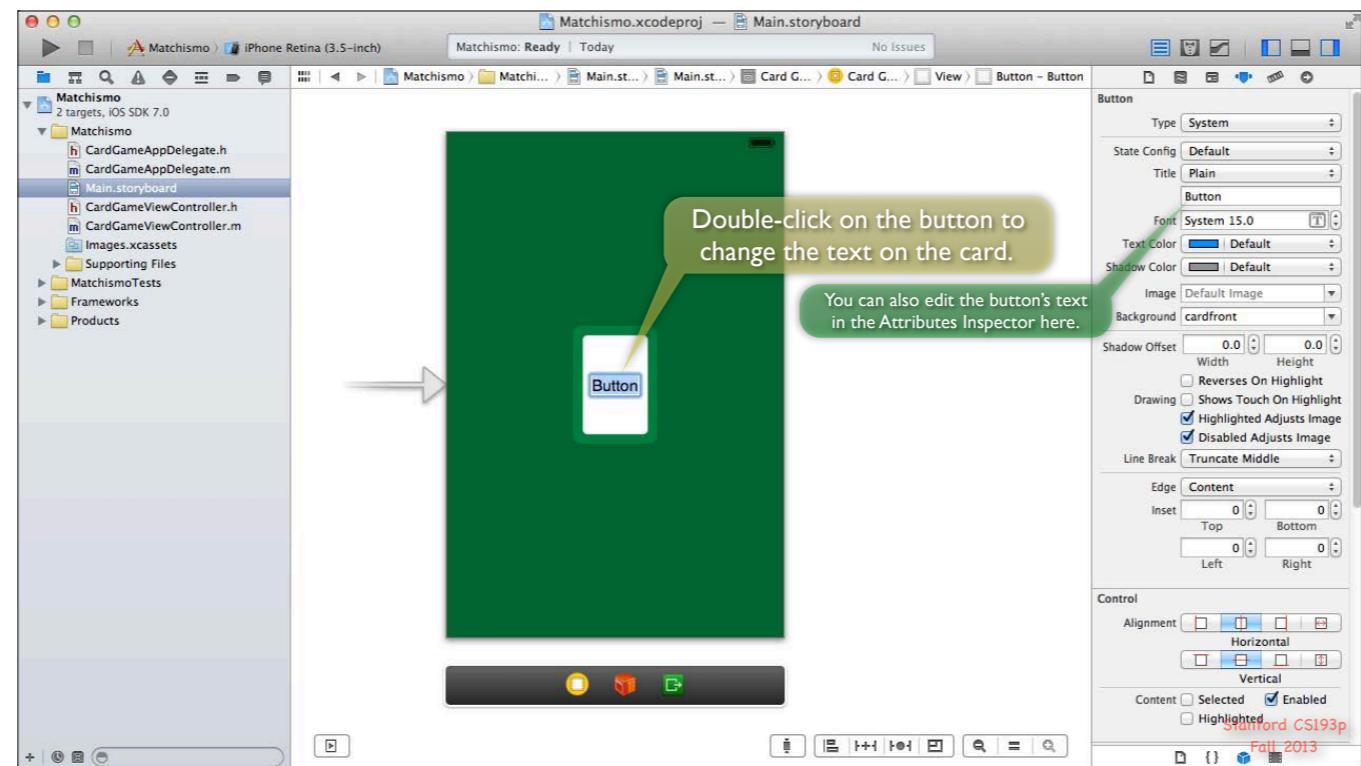


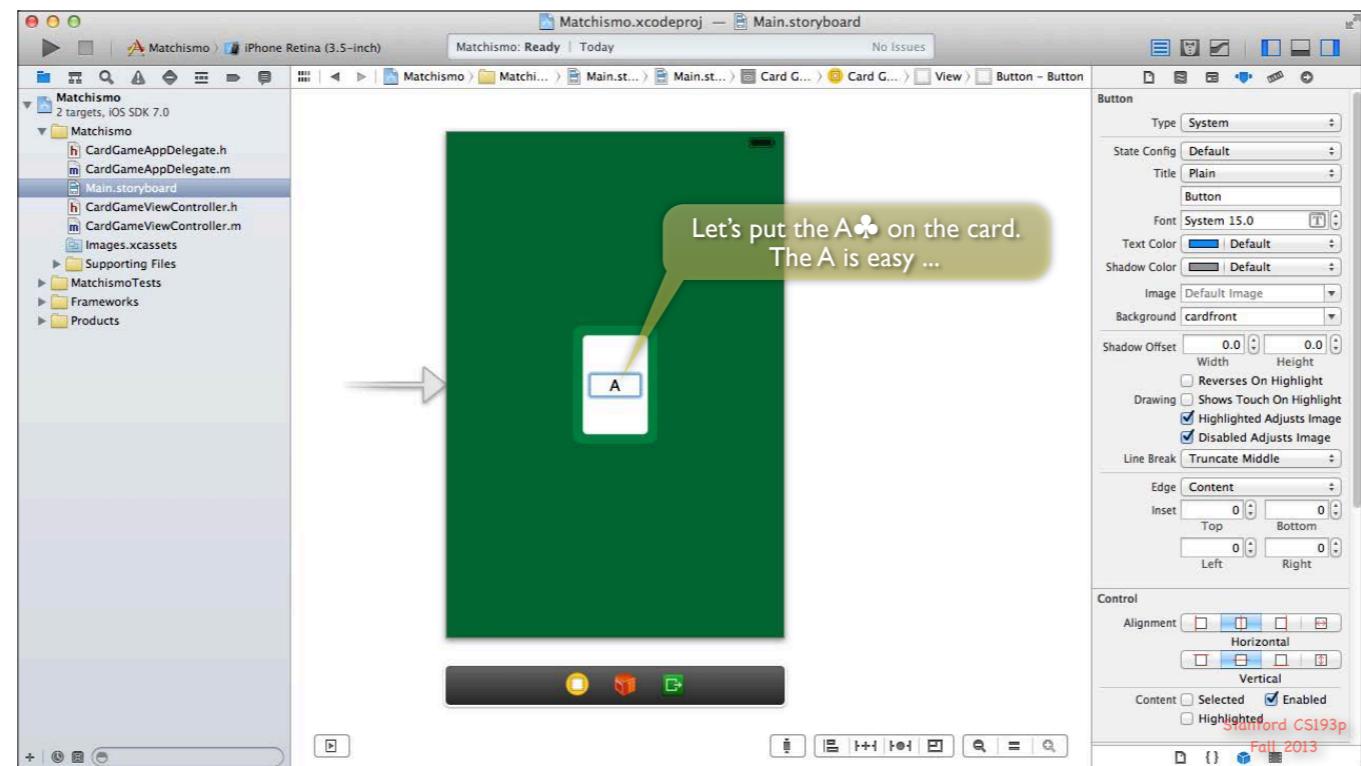


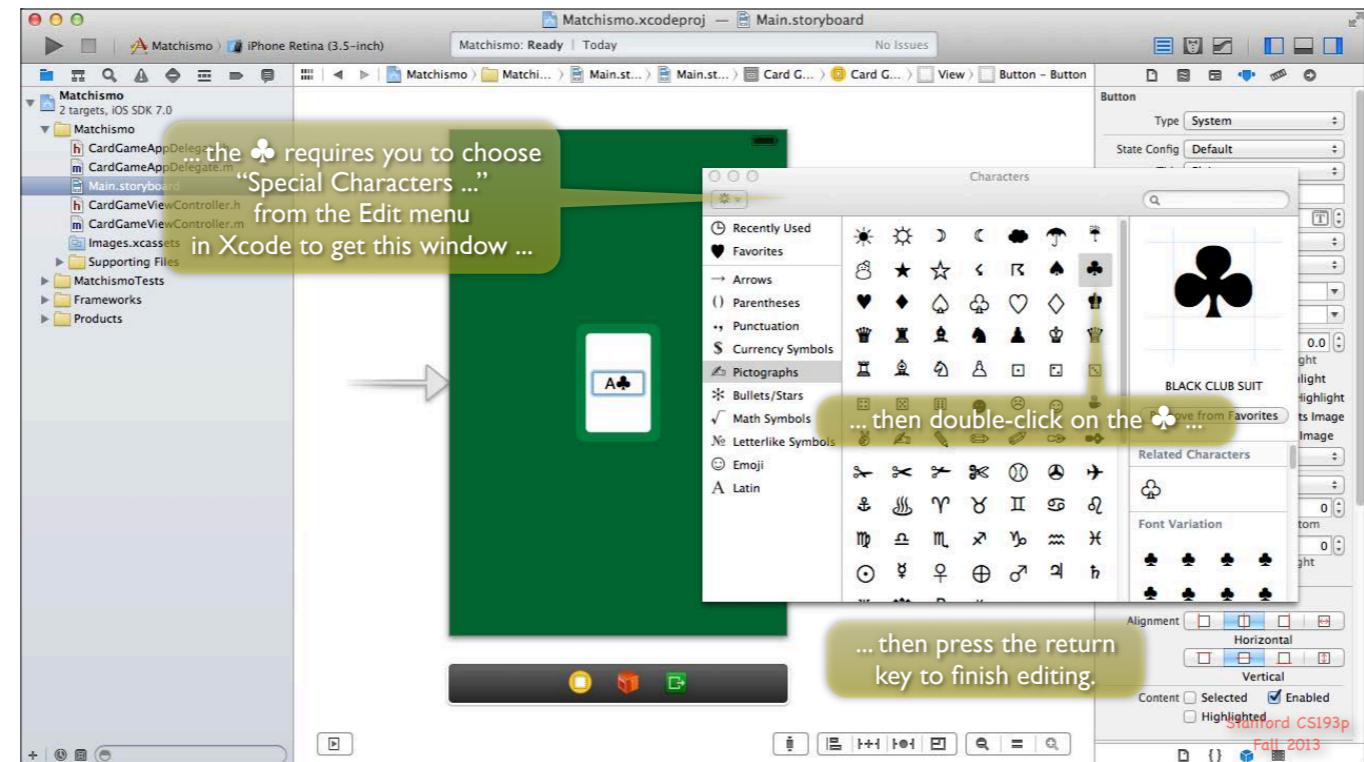


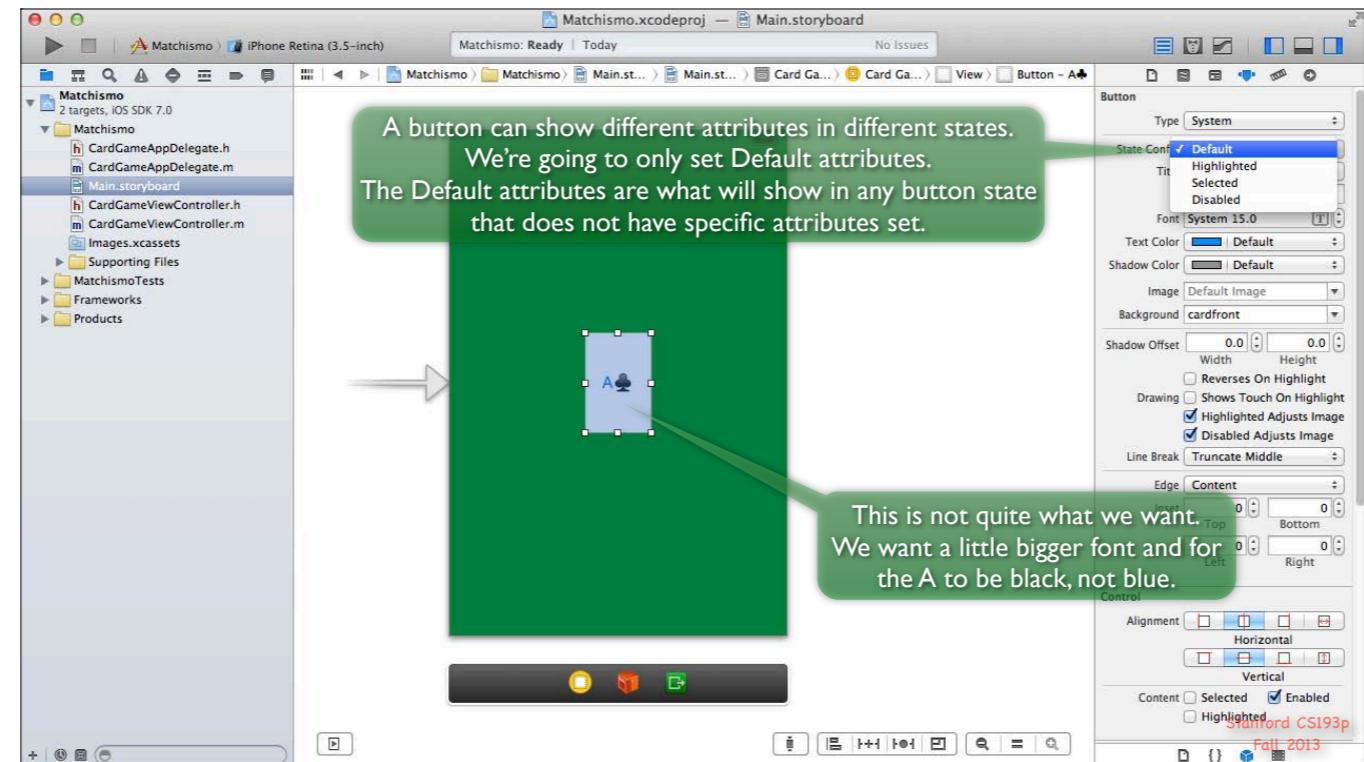


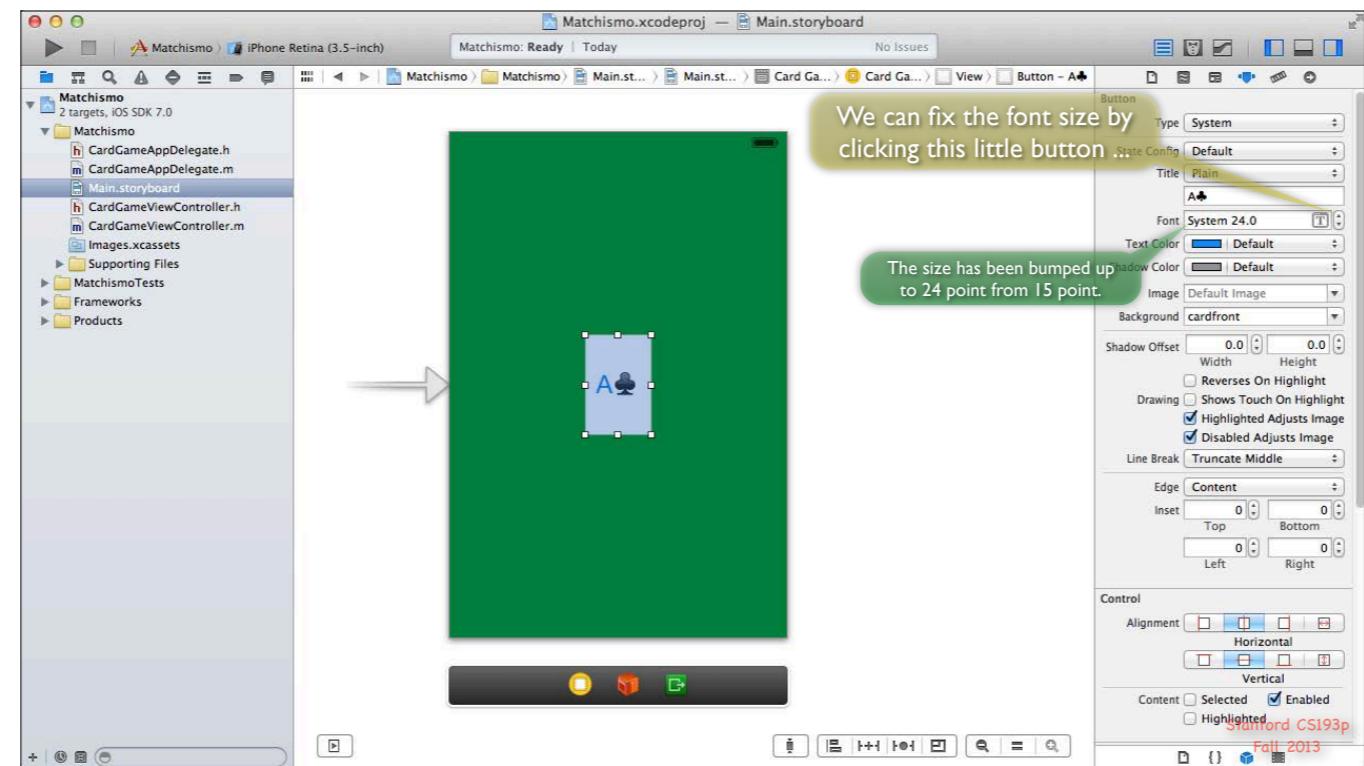


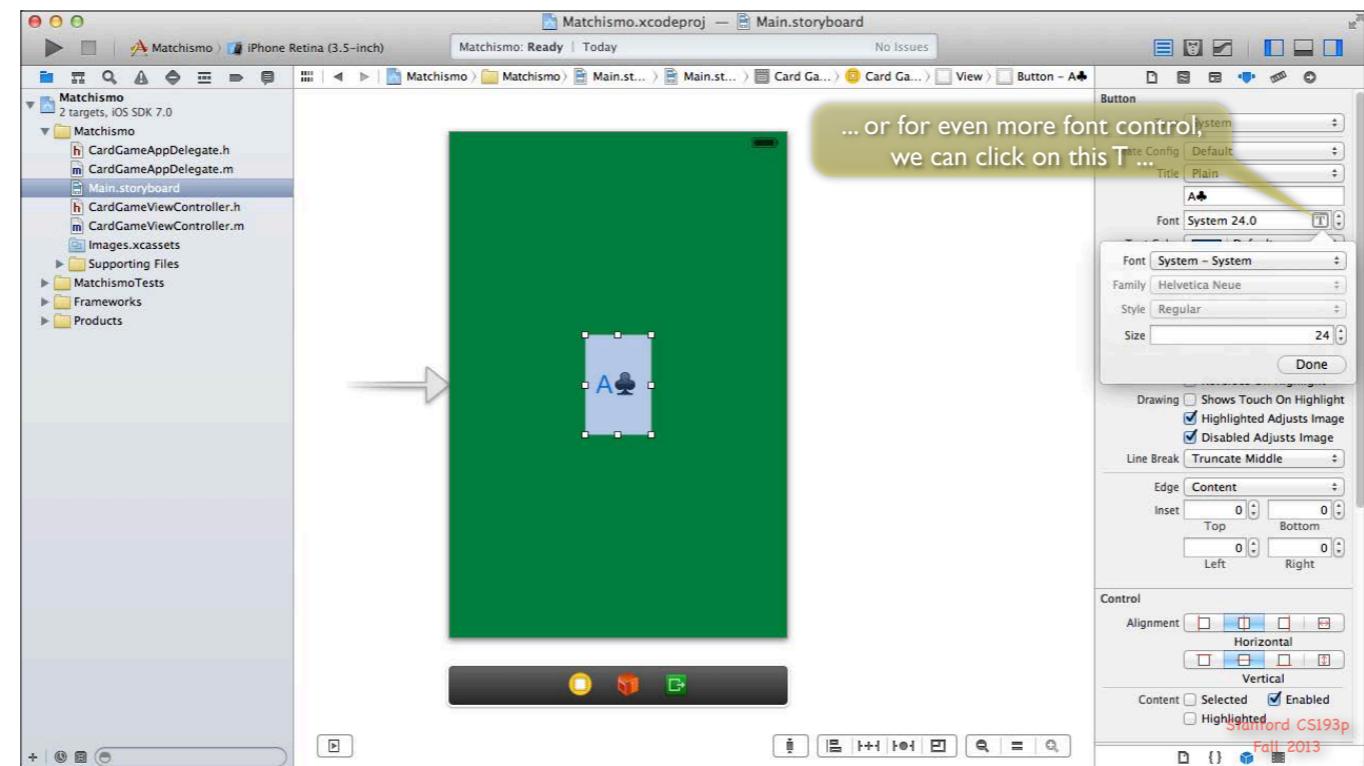


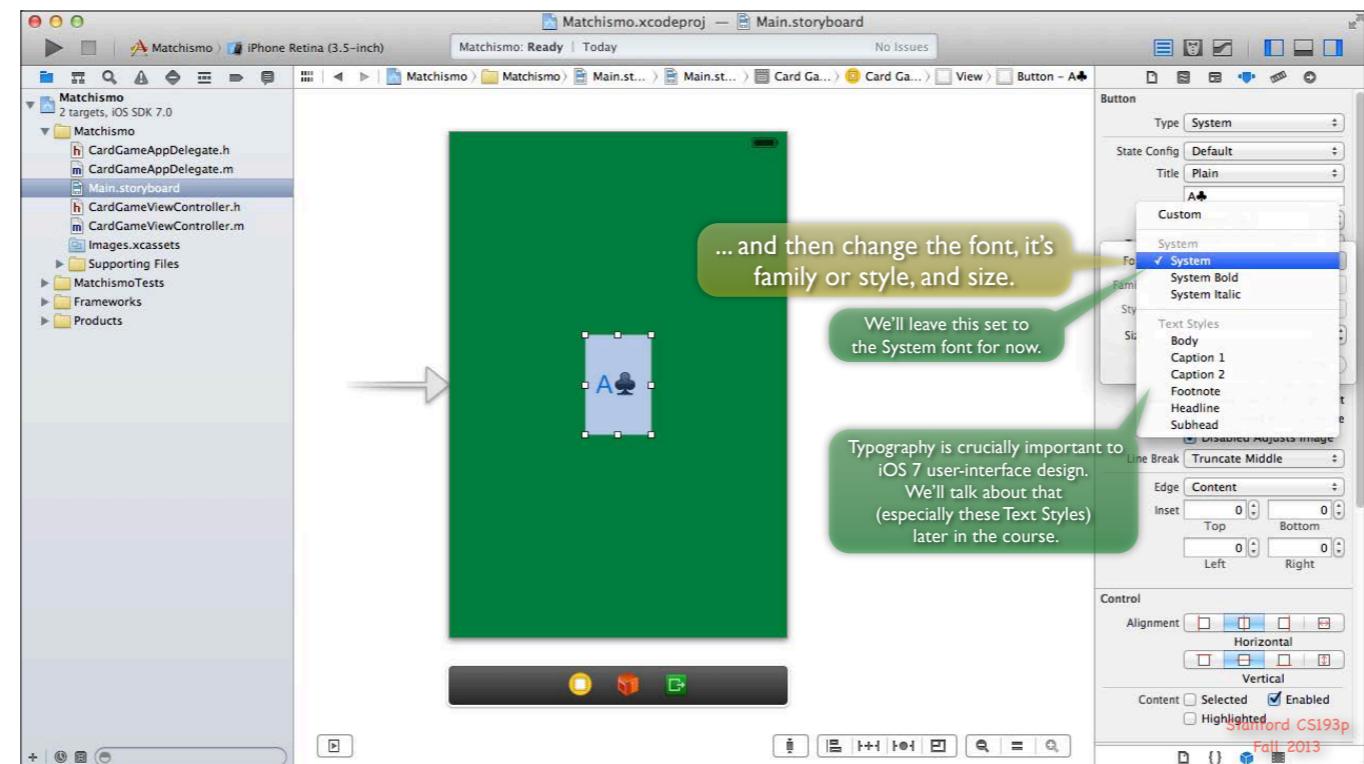


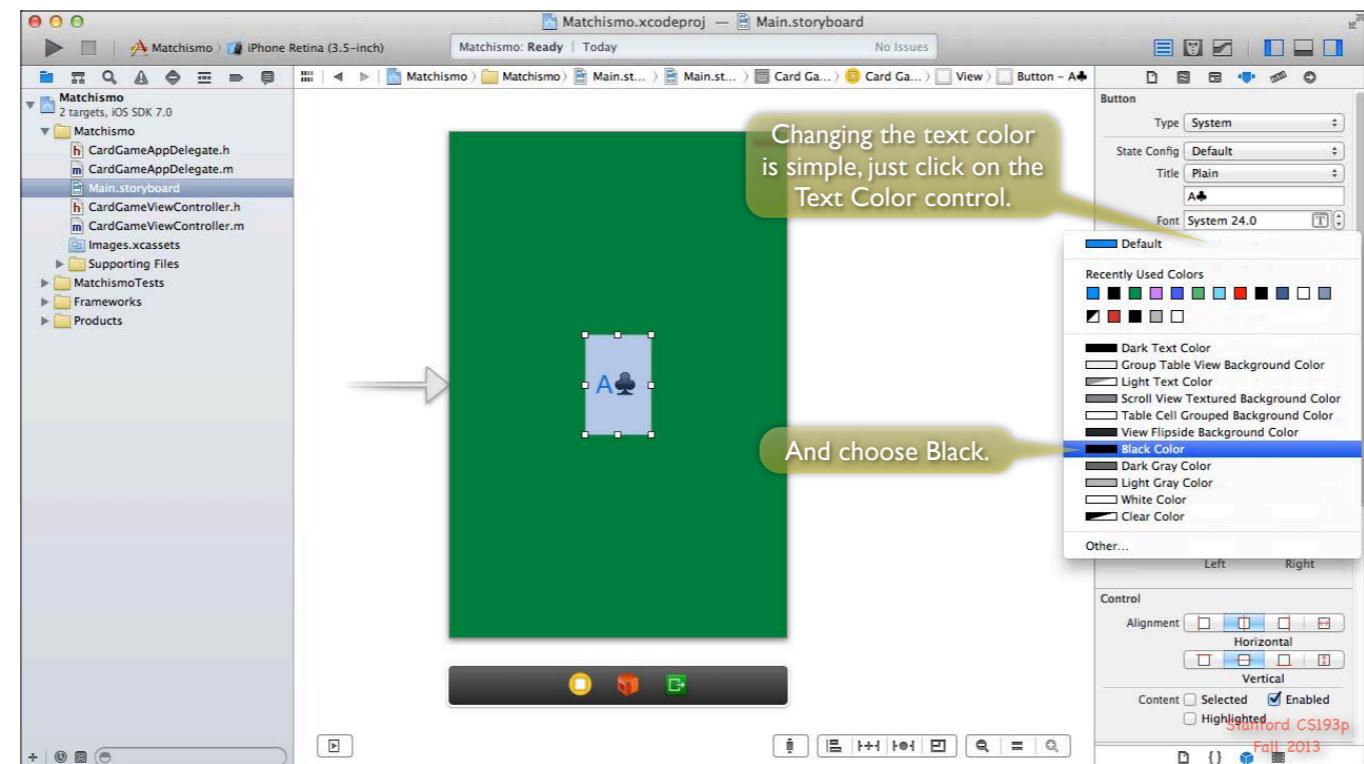


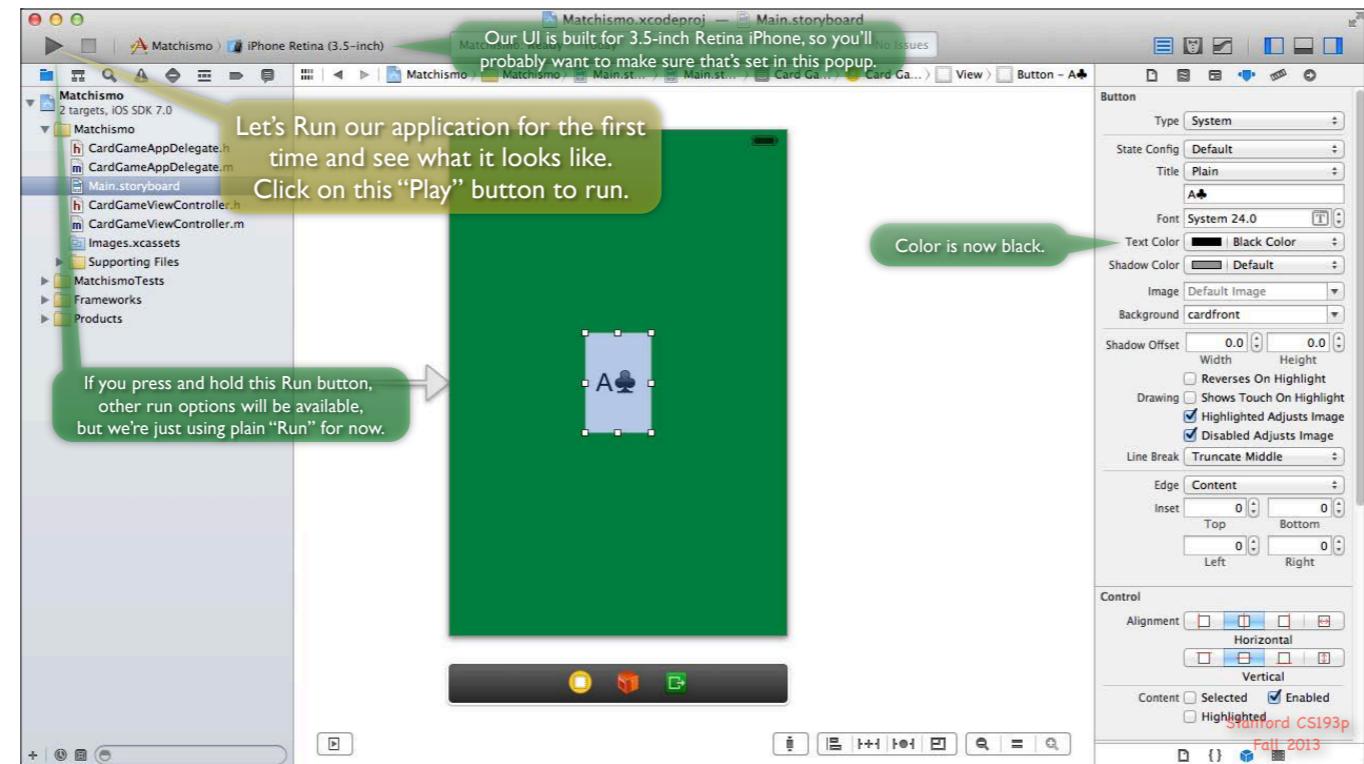


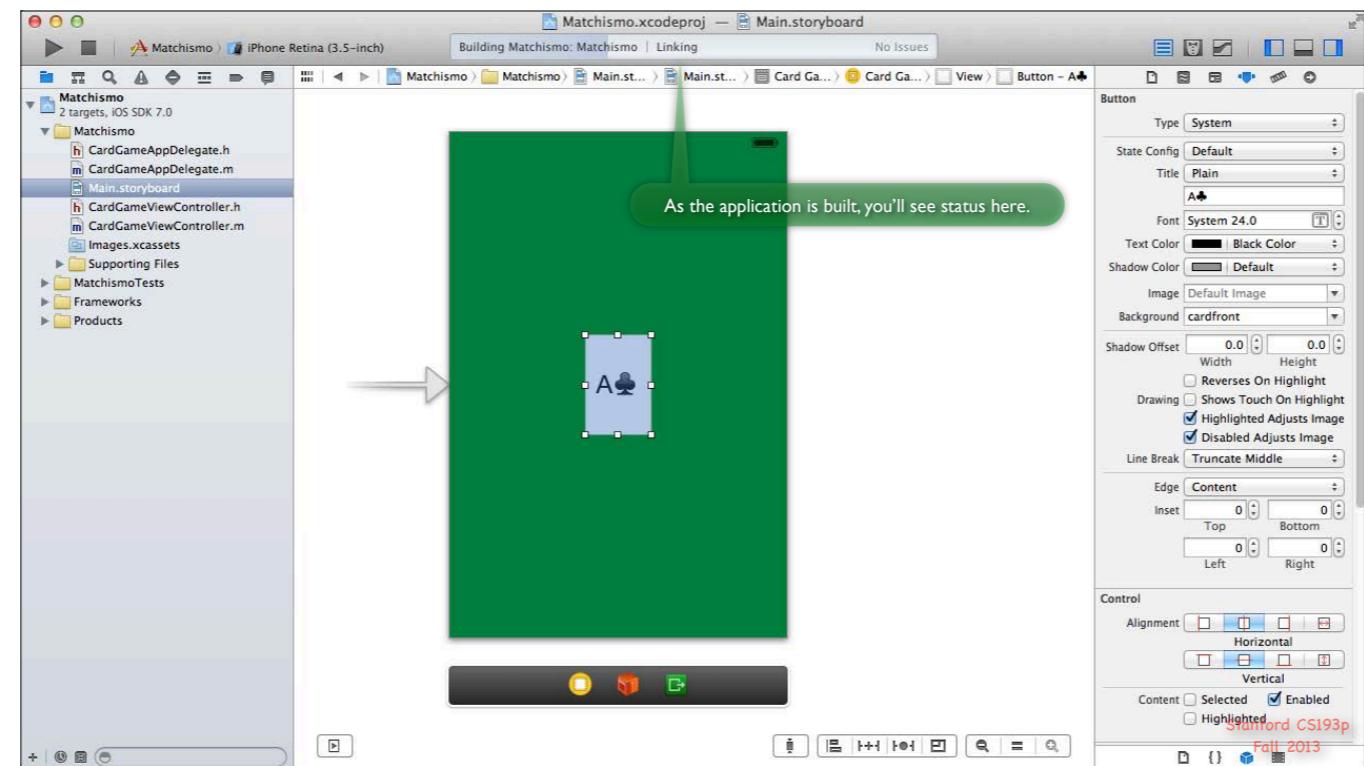


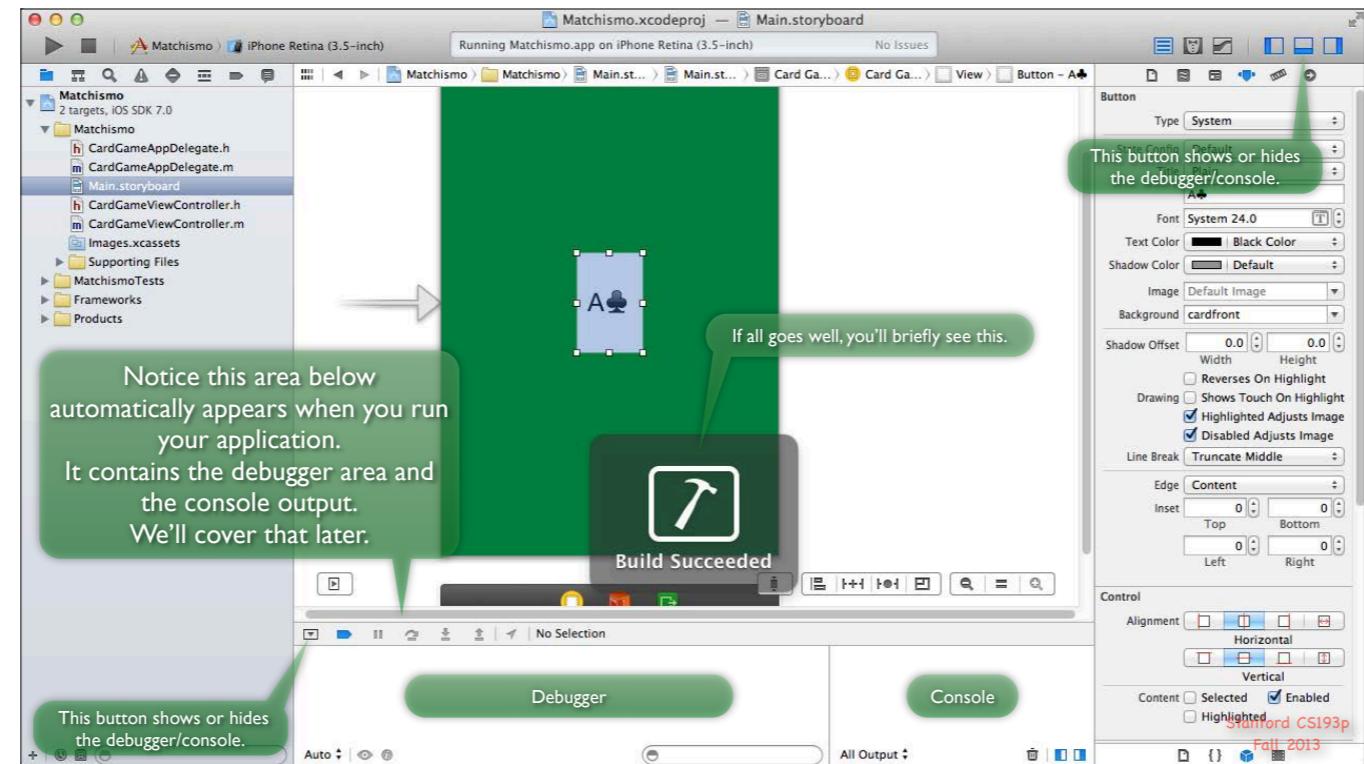


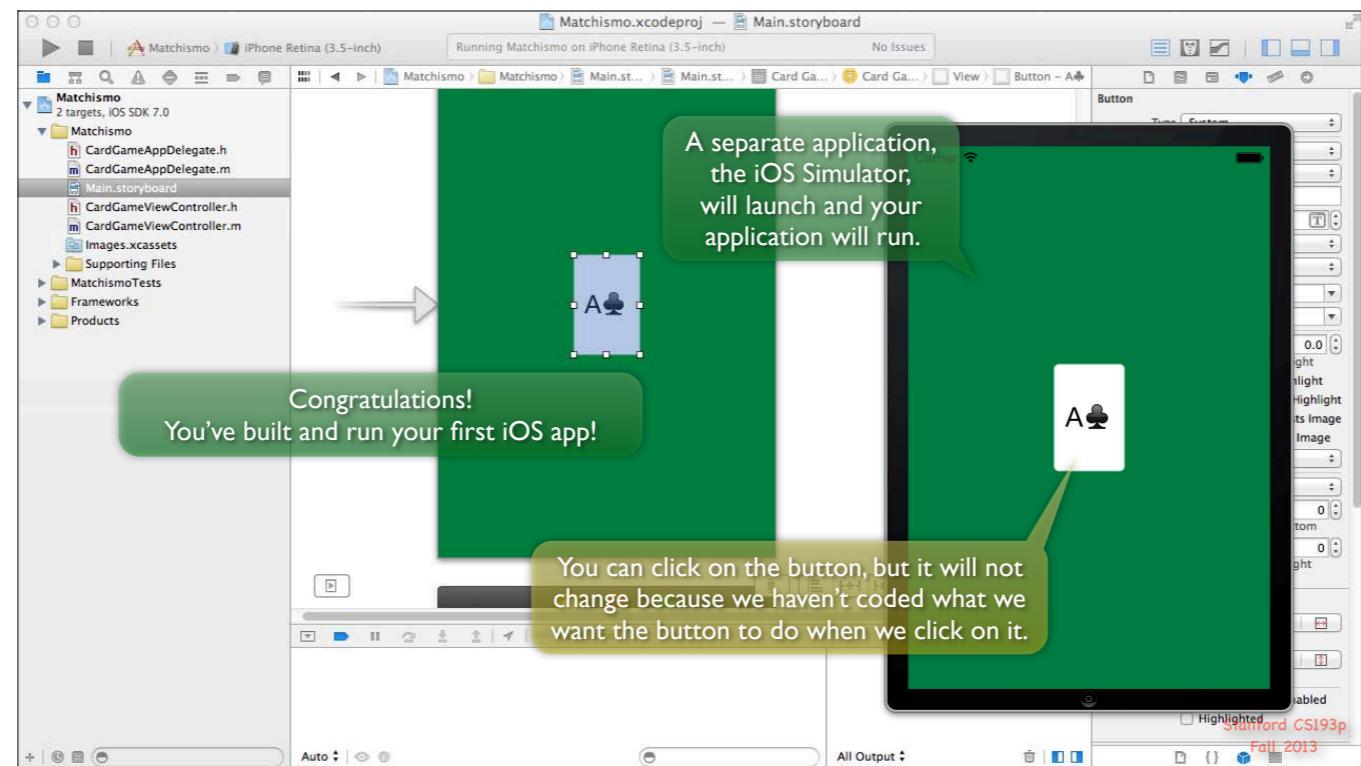


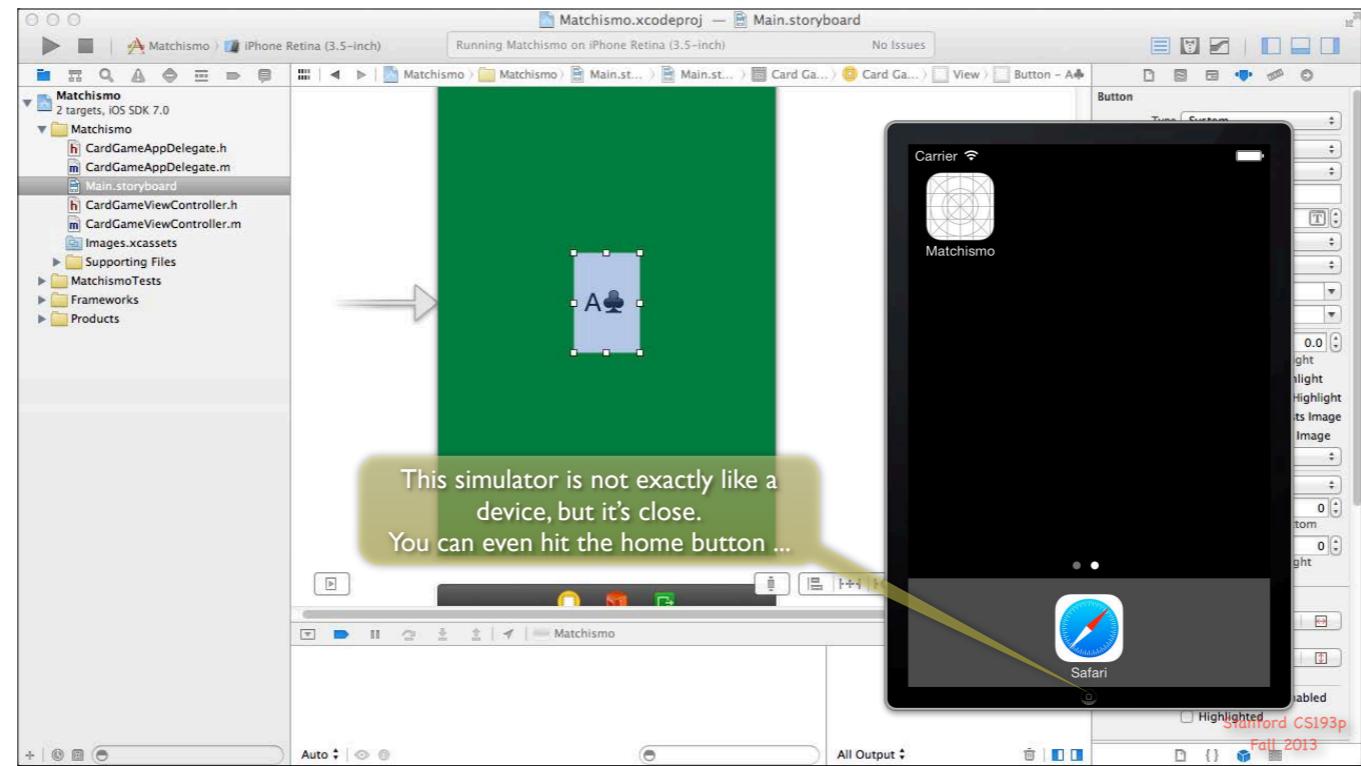


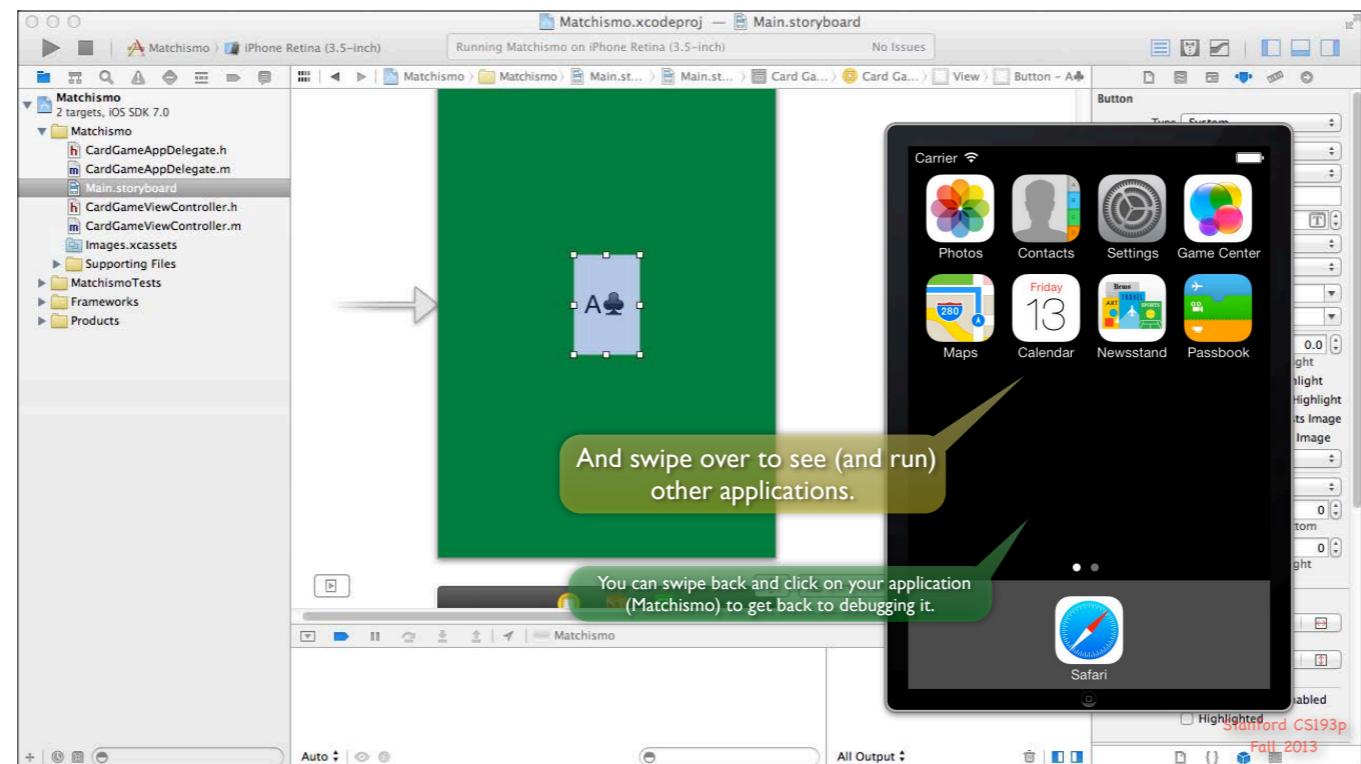


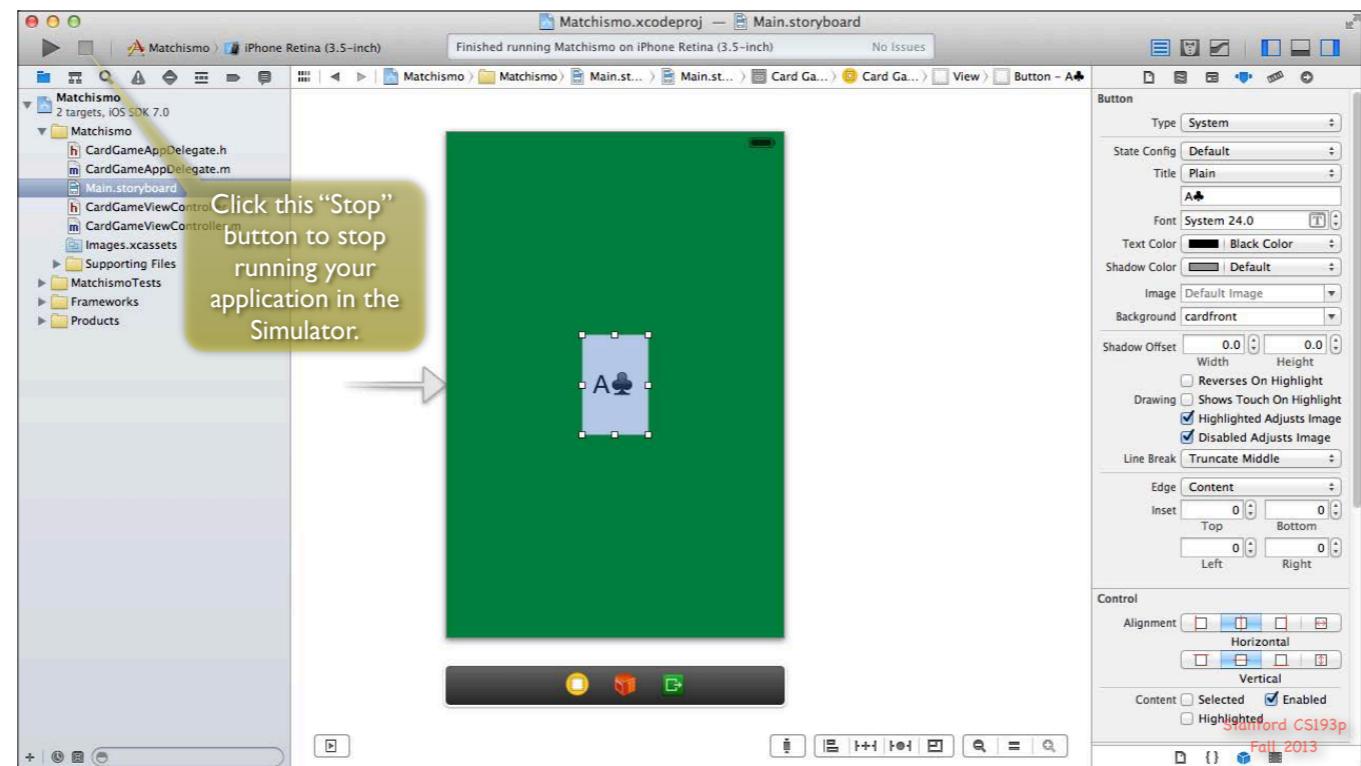


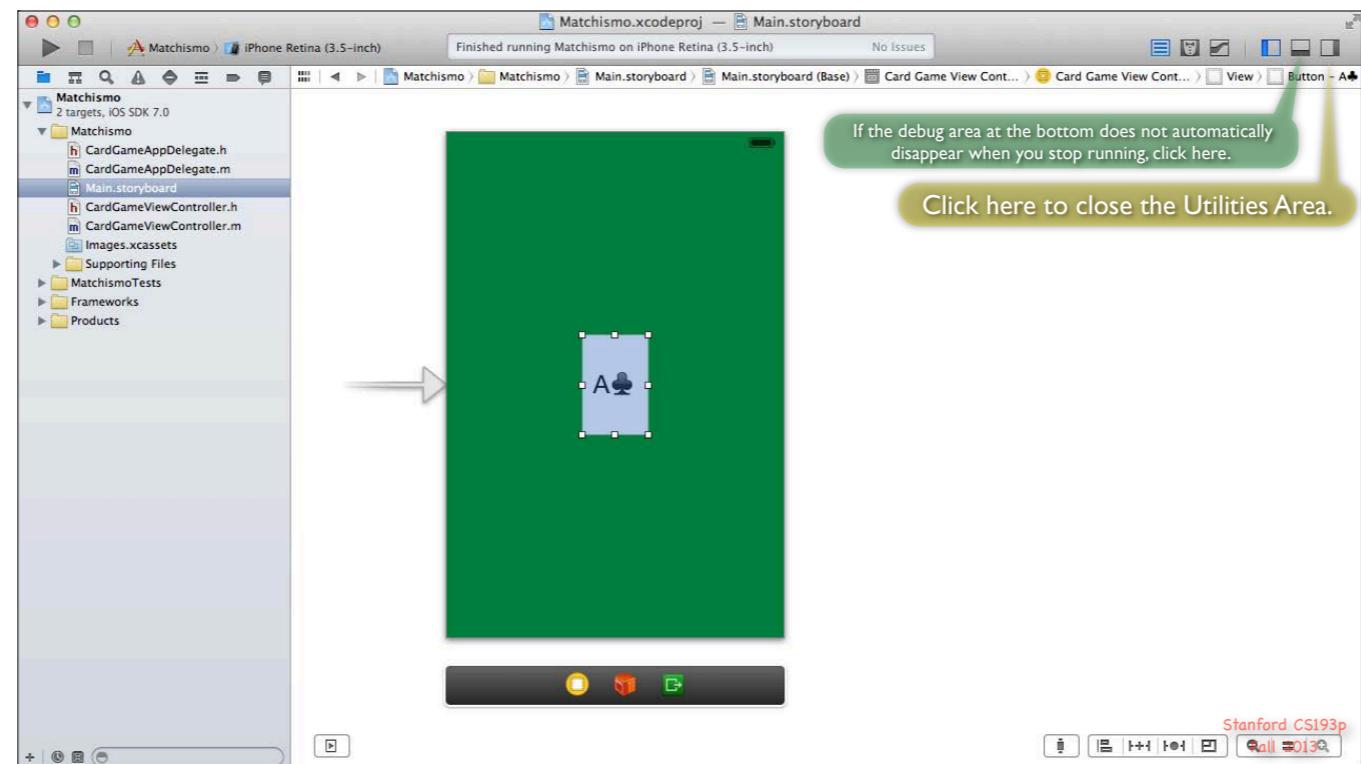


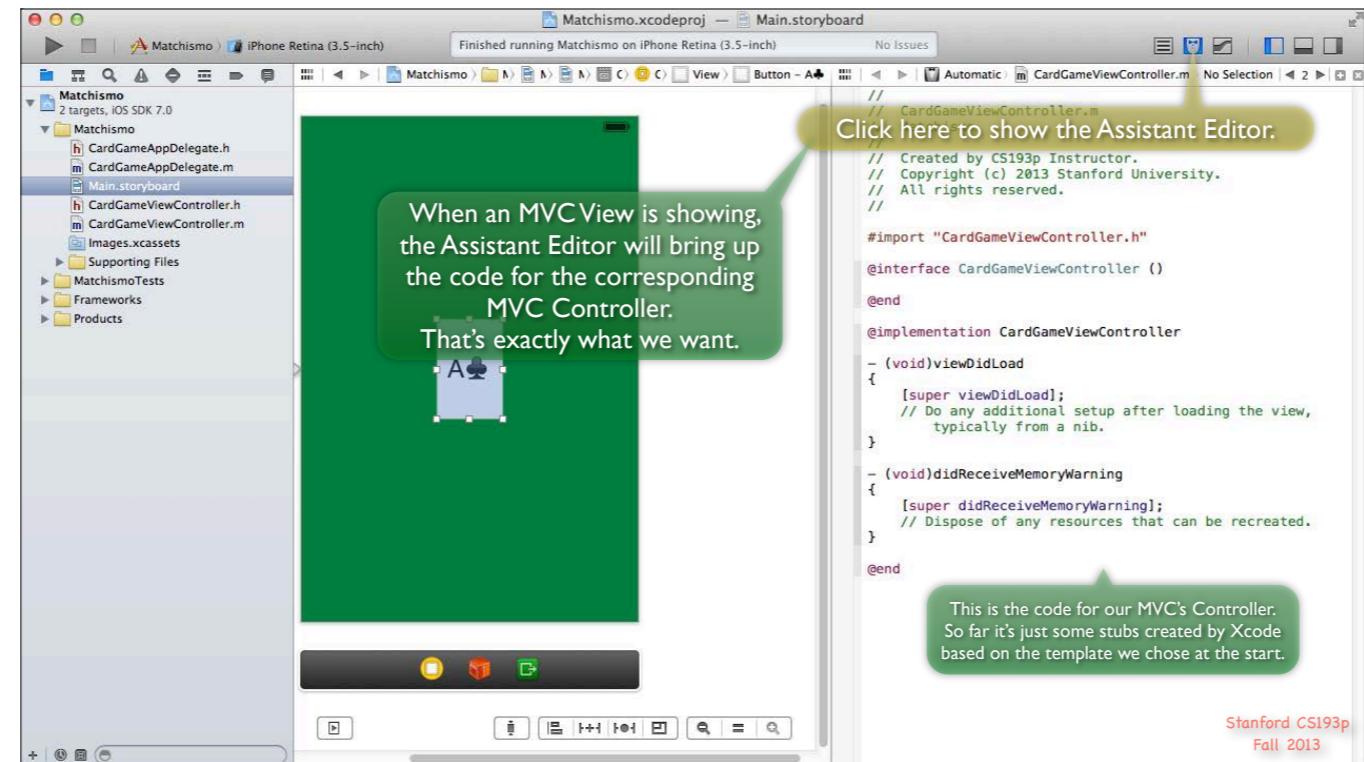


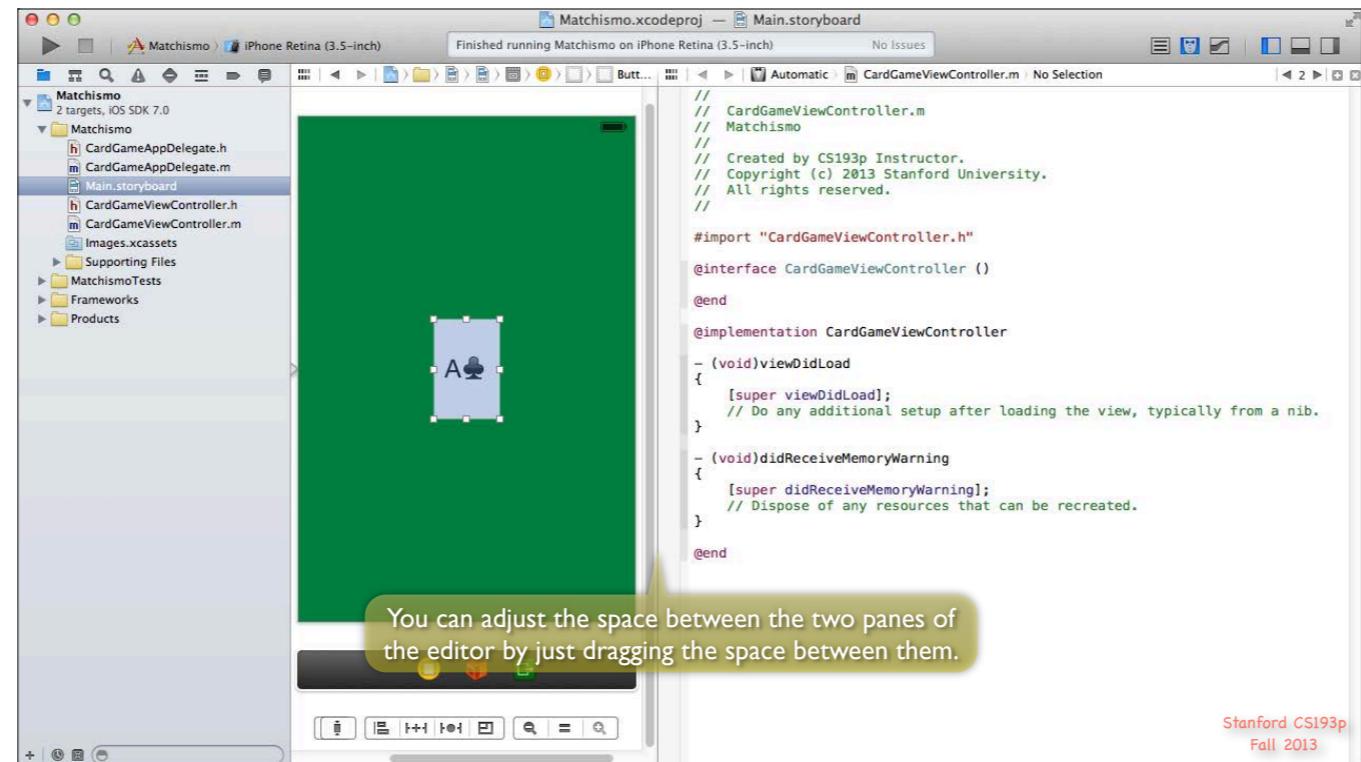


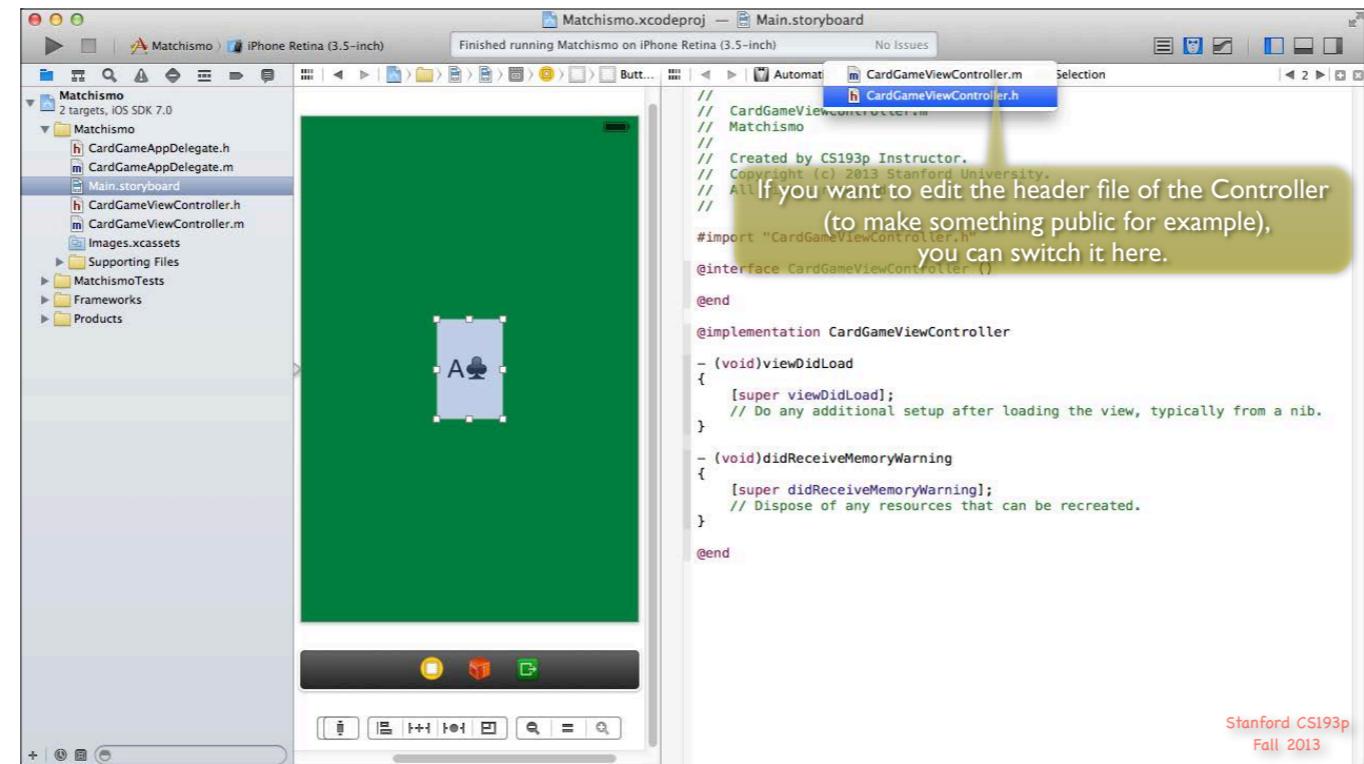


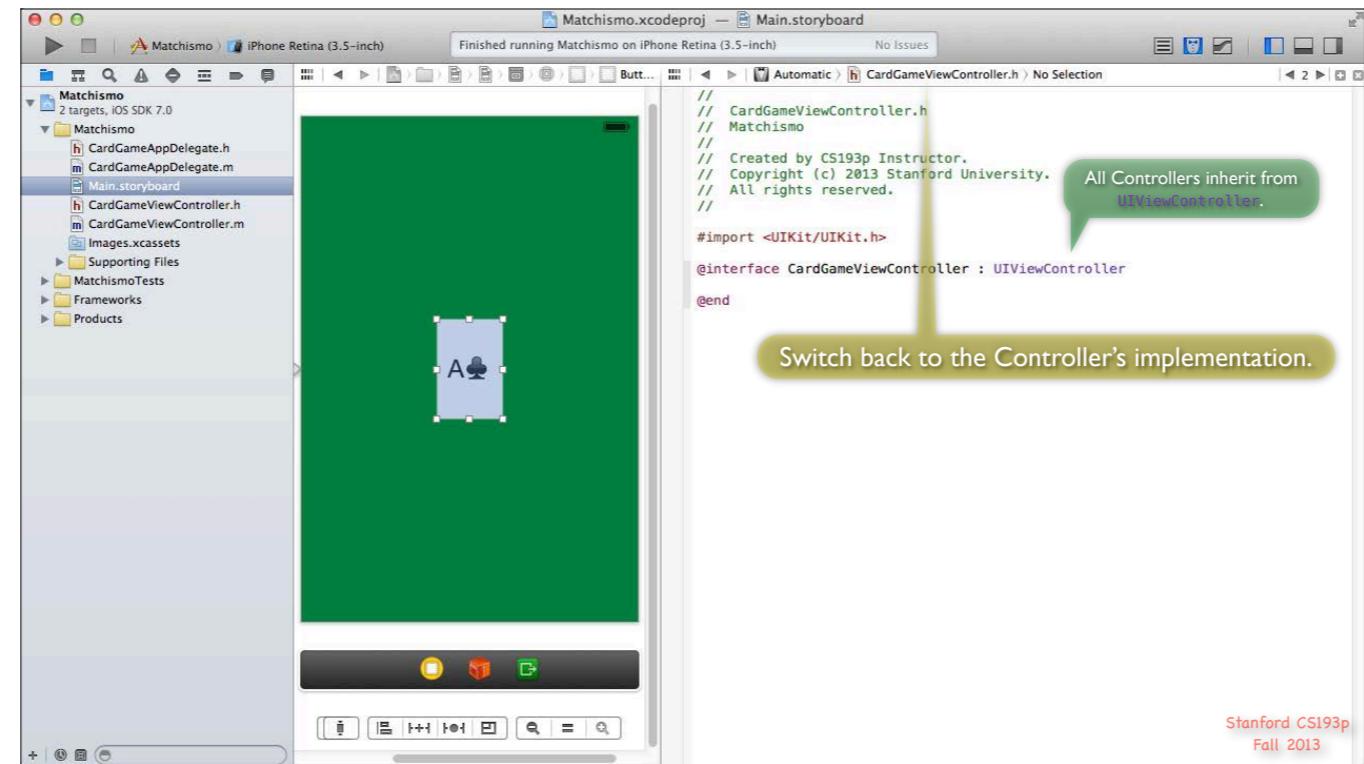


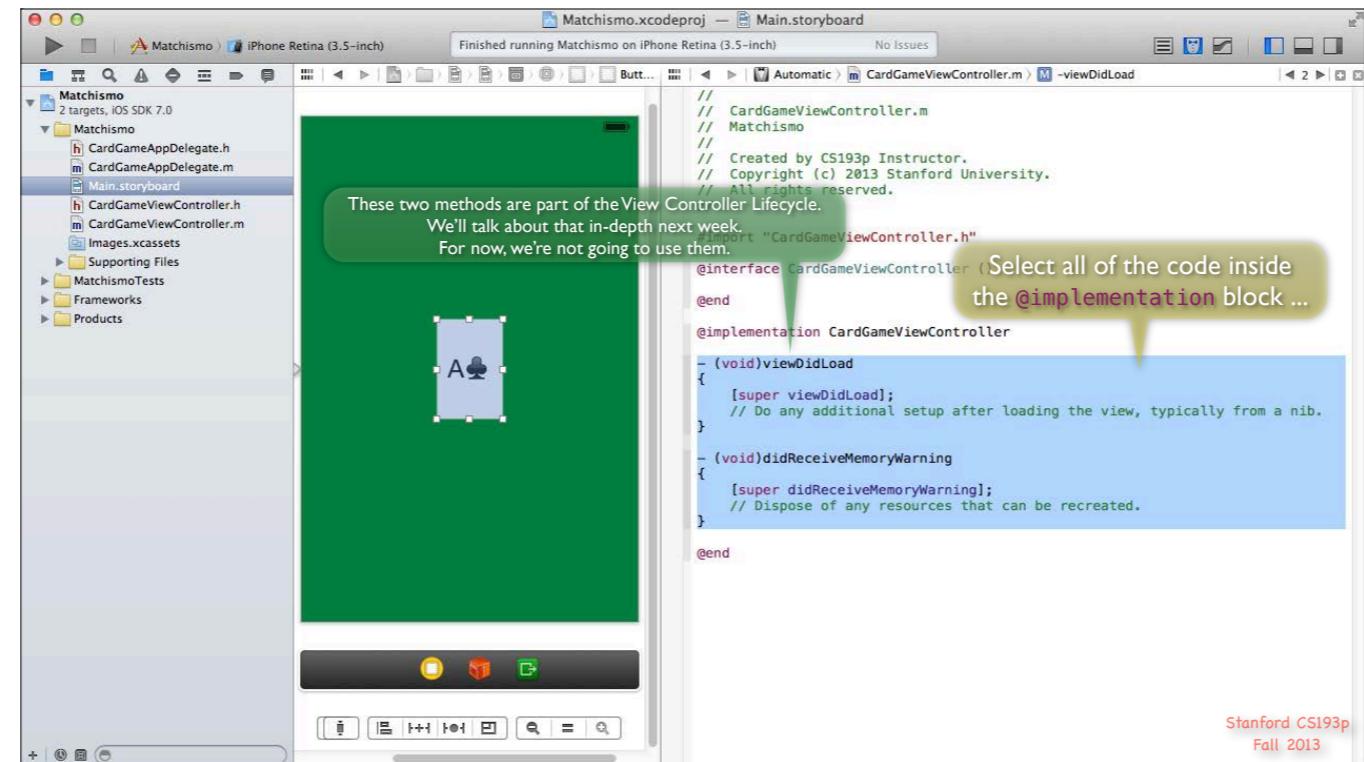




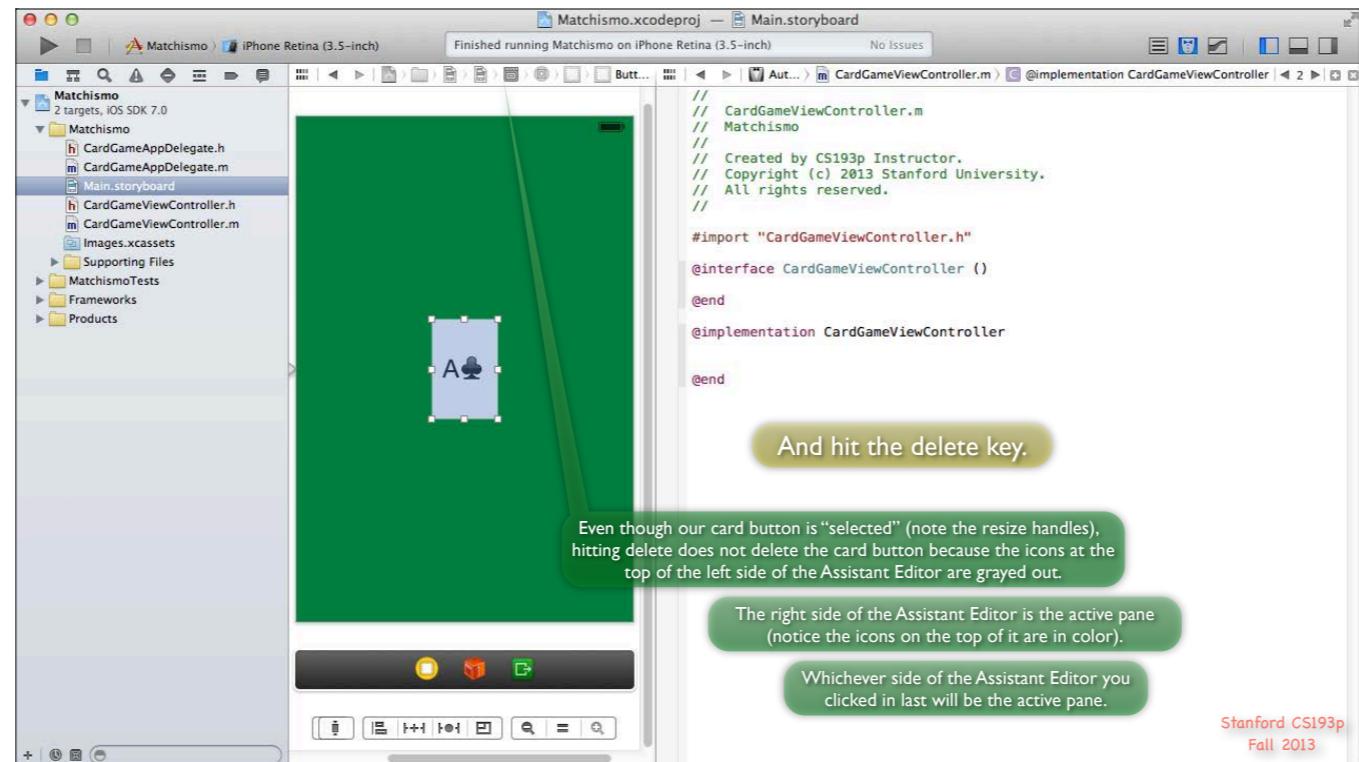


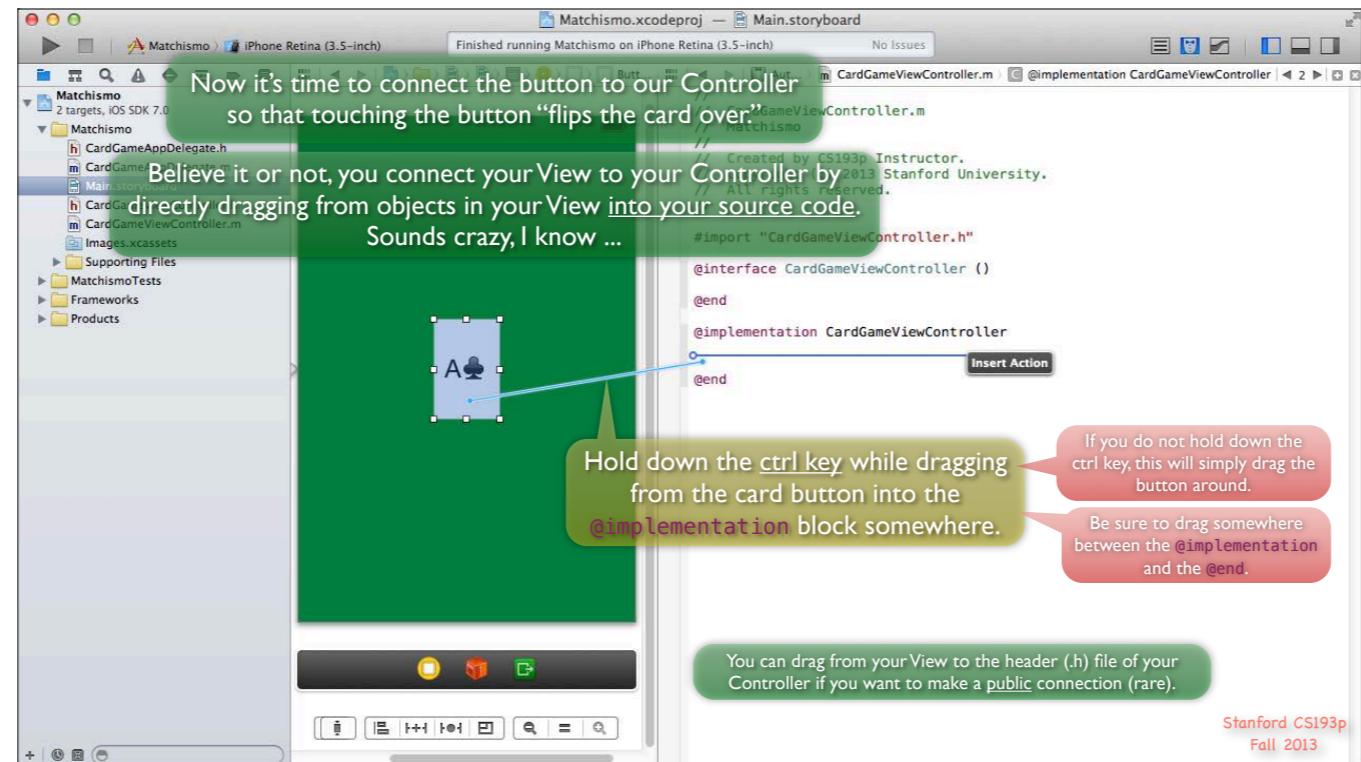


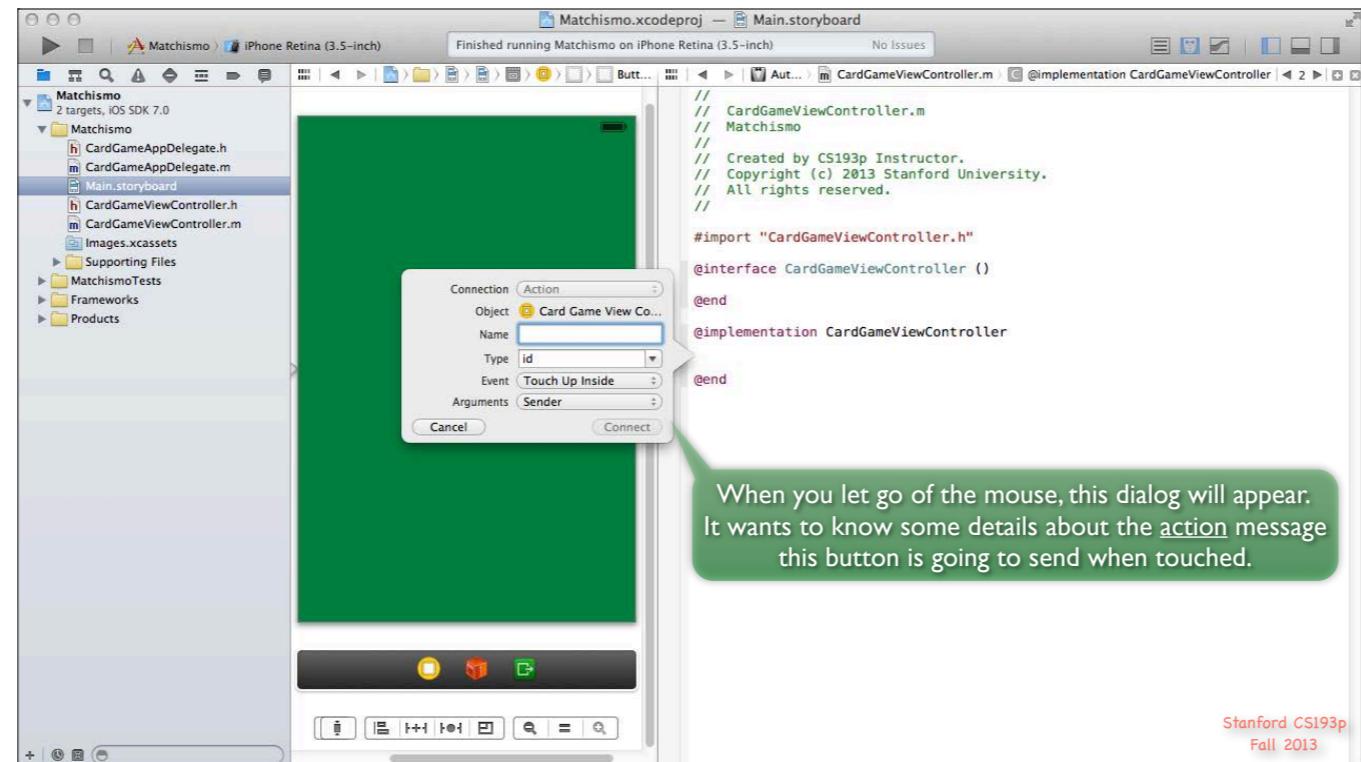




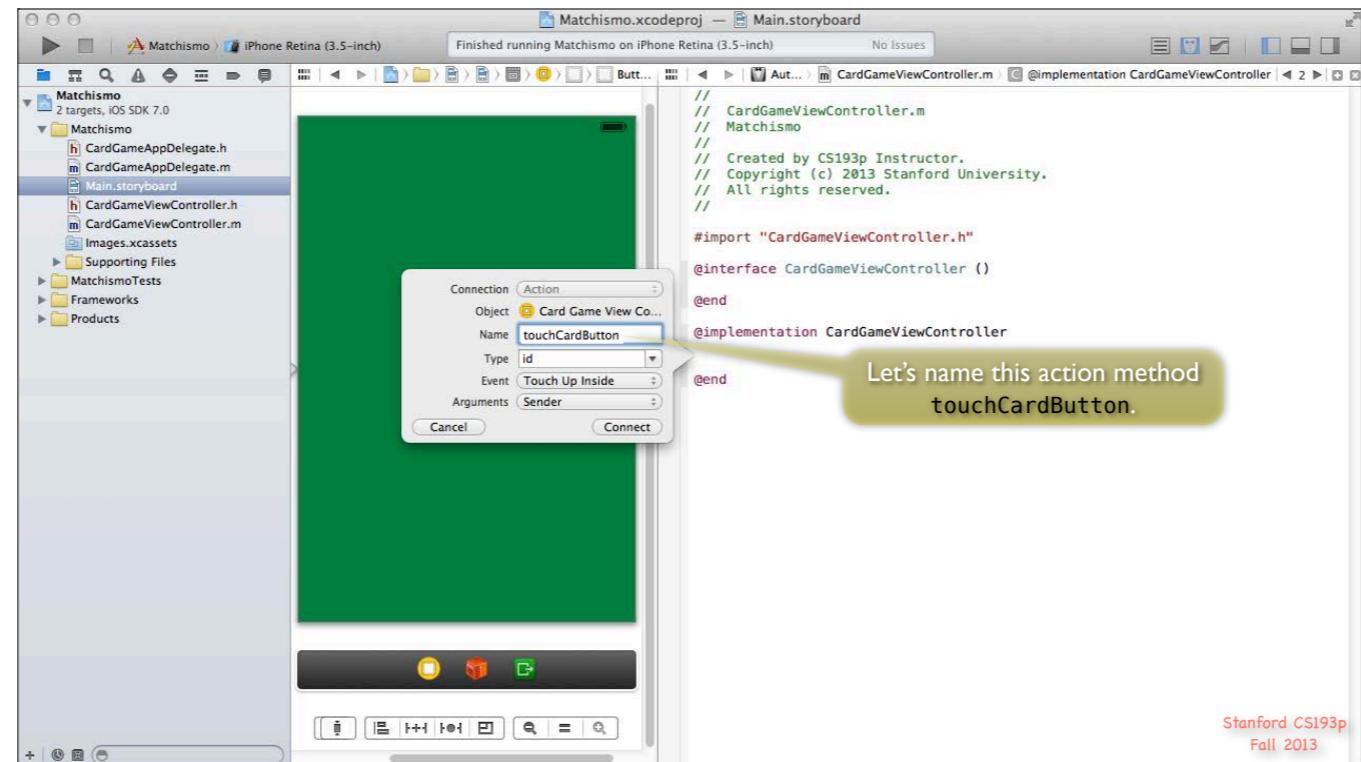
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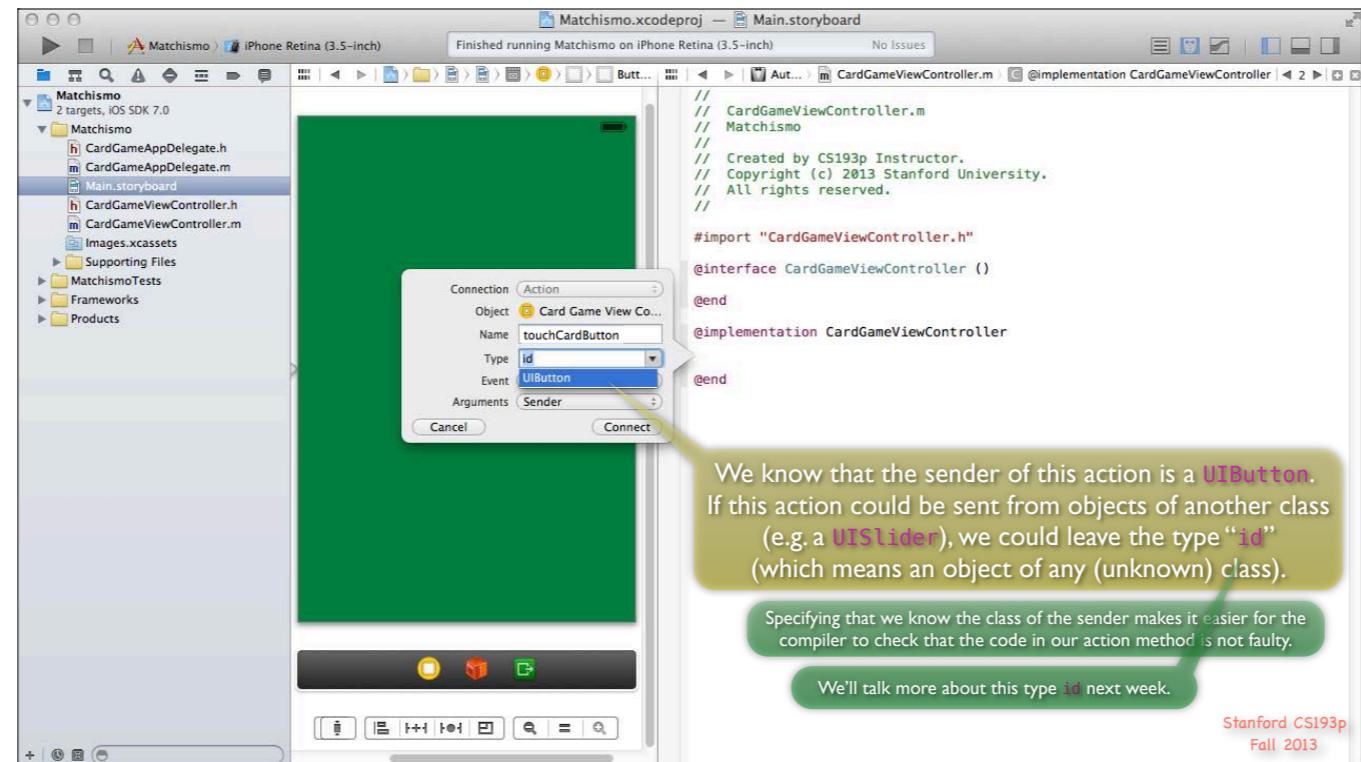


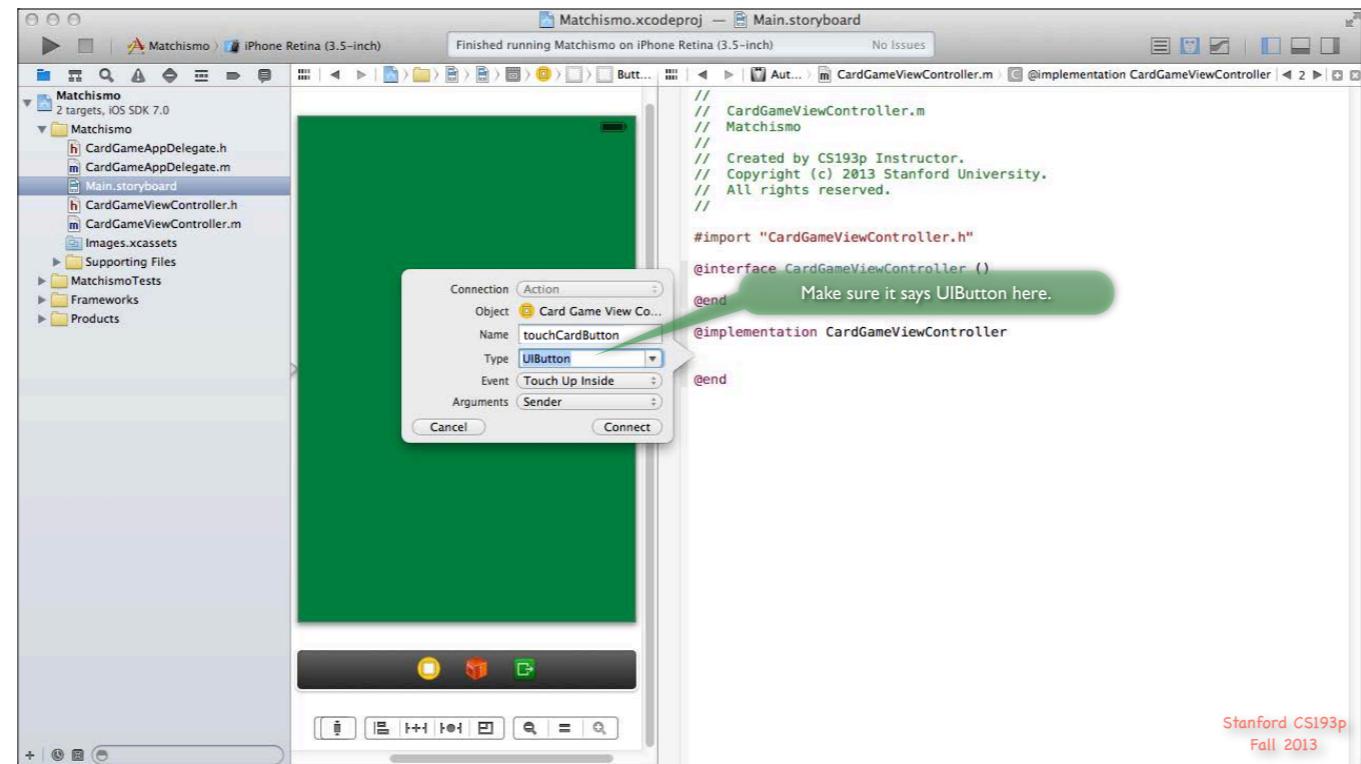


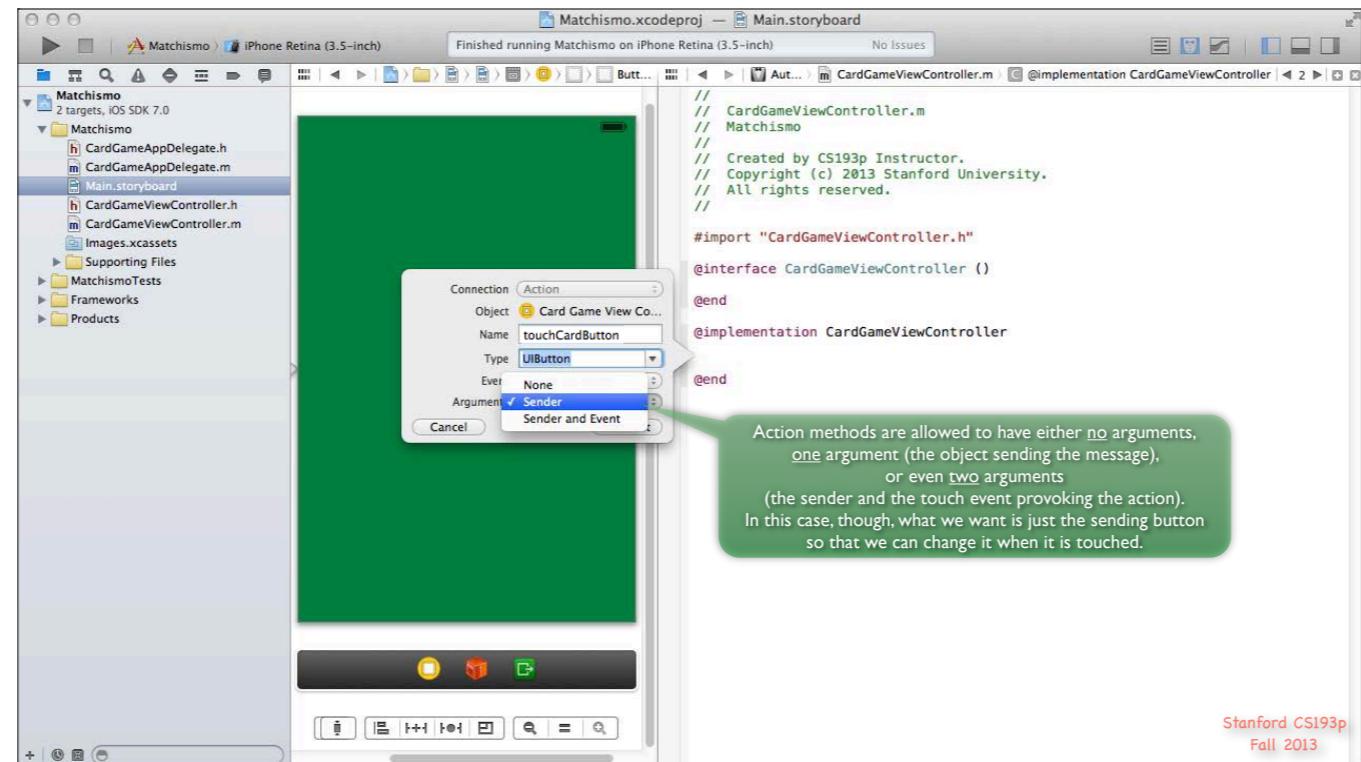


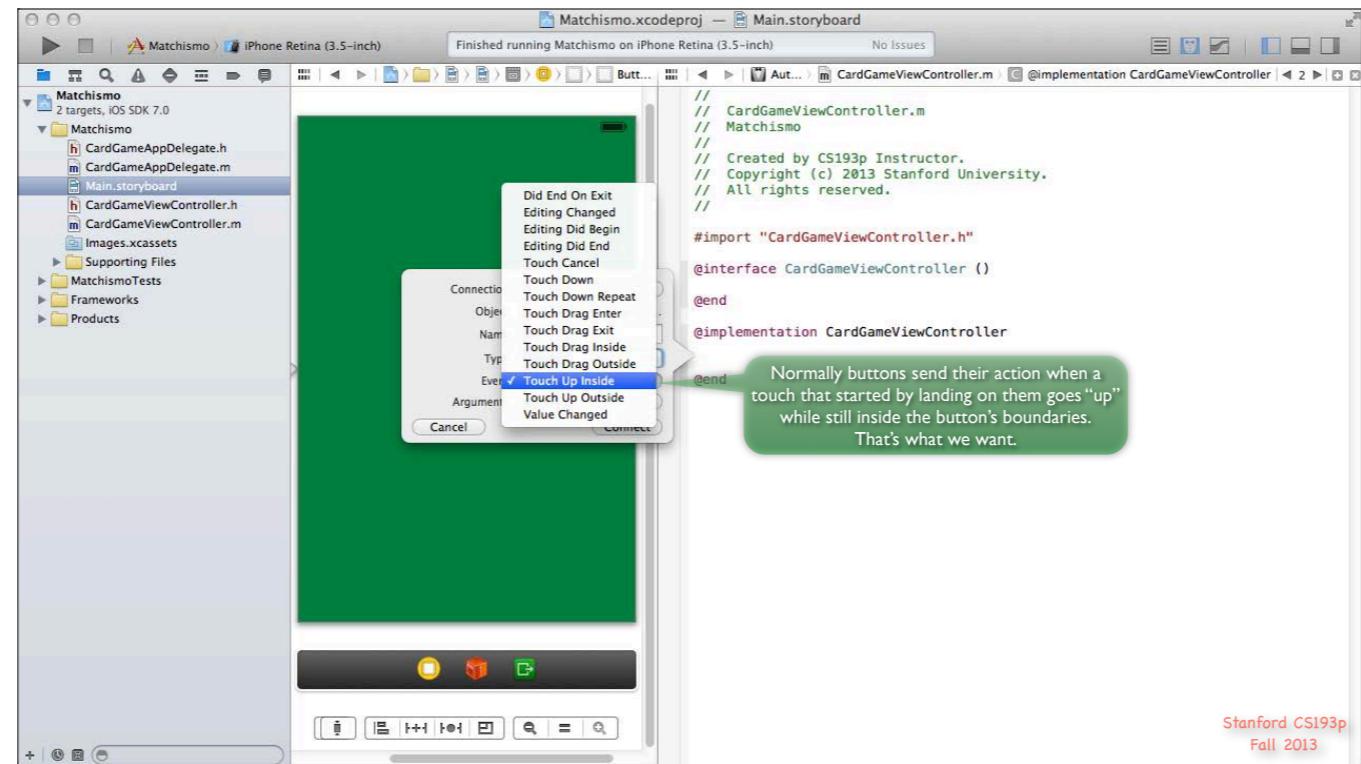
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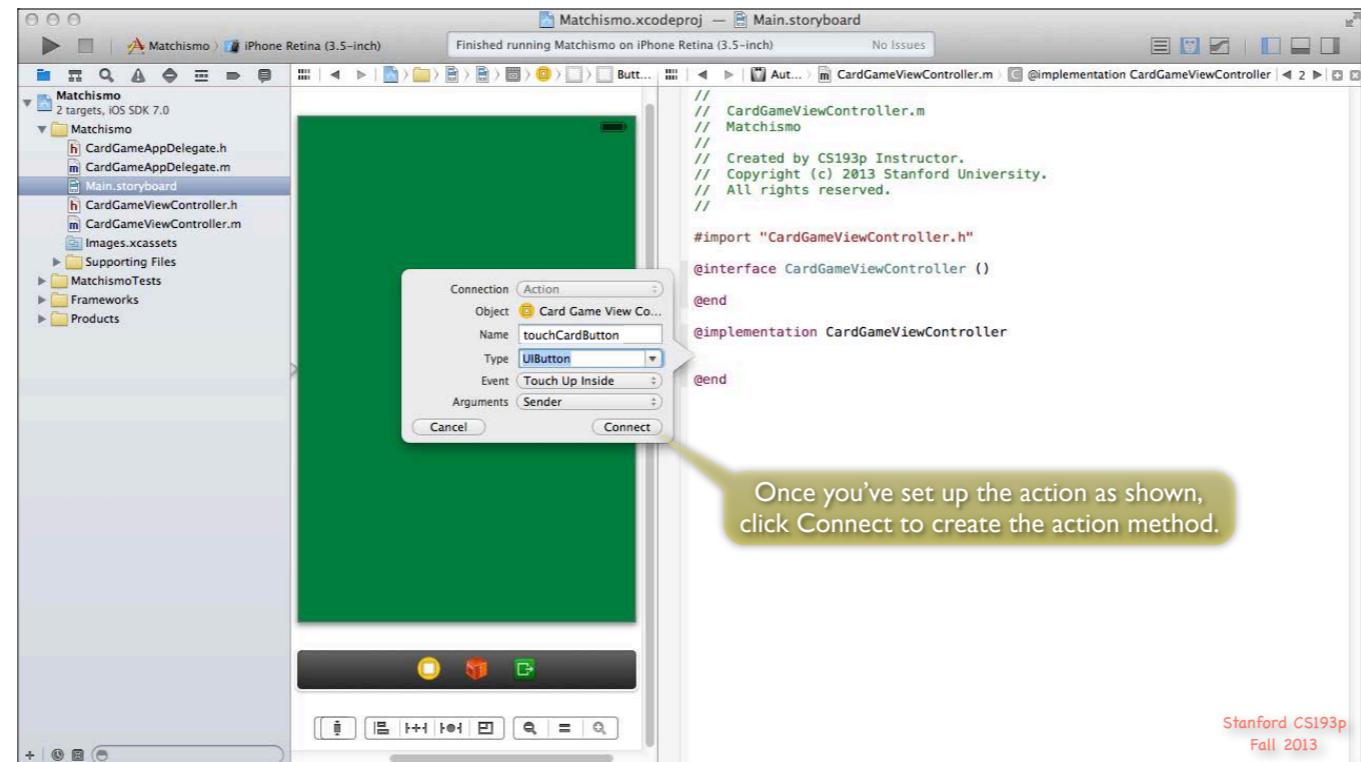






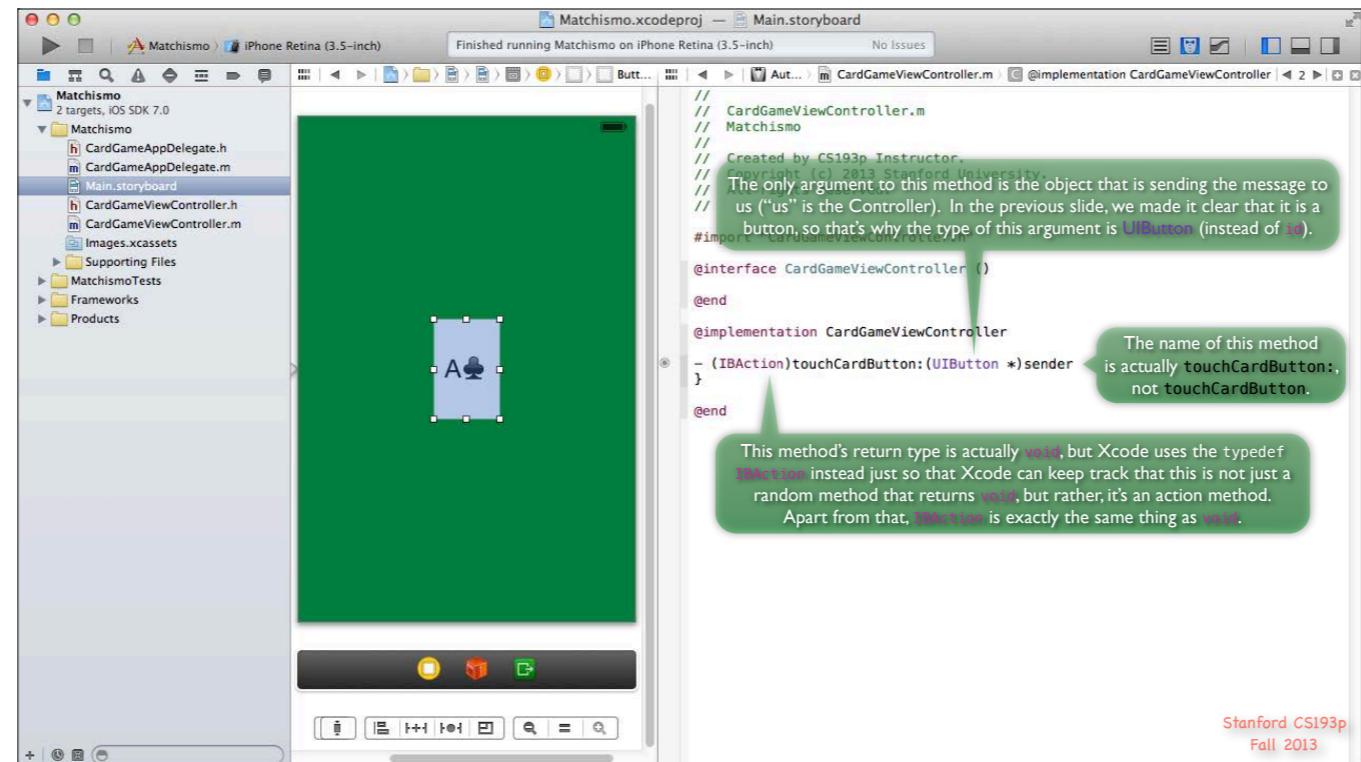


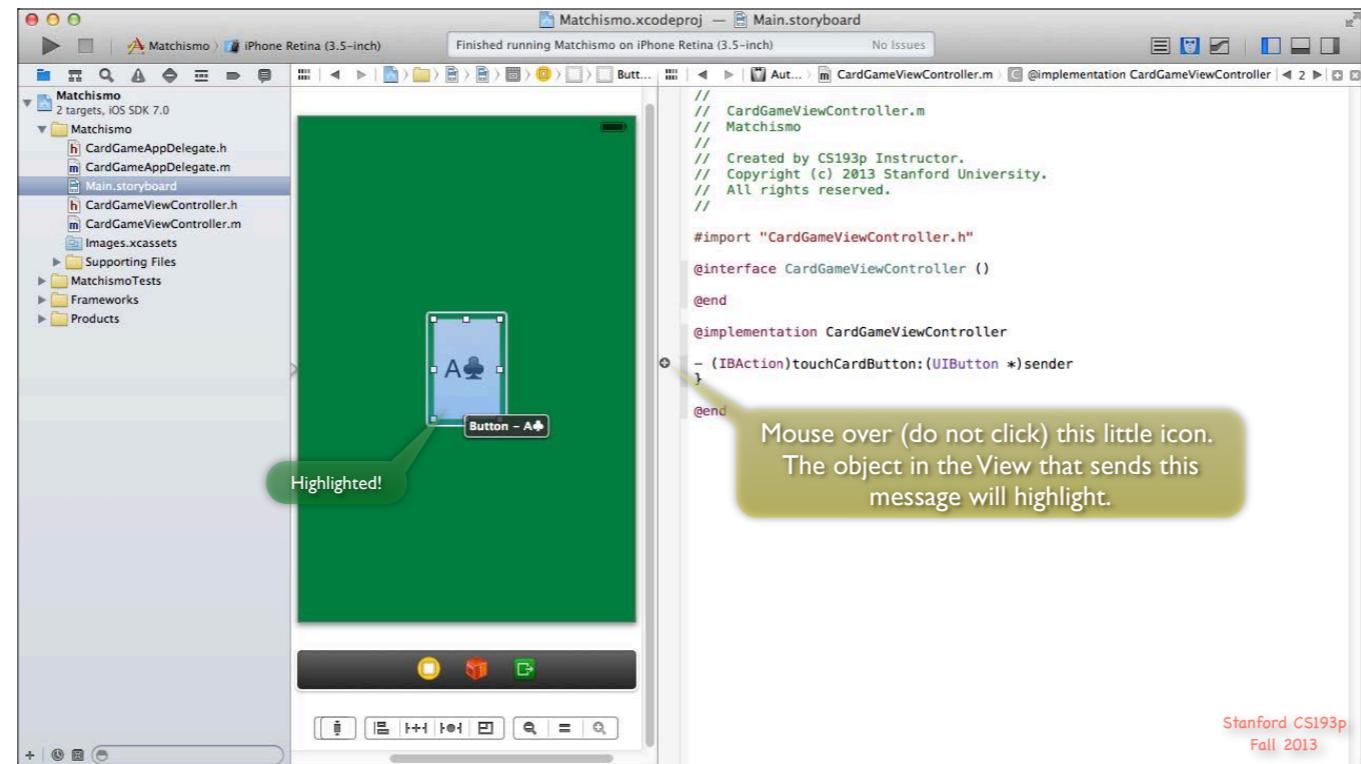




Once you've set up the action as shown,  
click Connect to create the action method.

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Our implementation of this method is quite simple.  
We're just going to change the text on the button to be blank `actor`,  
and change the background image to be our card back `back`.  
(the Stanford logo), thus "flipping the card over to its back"

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Copyright © 2013 Stanford University.

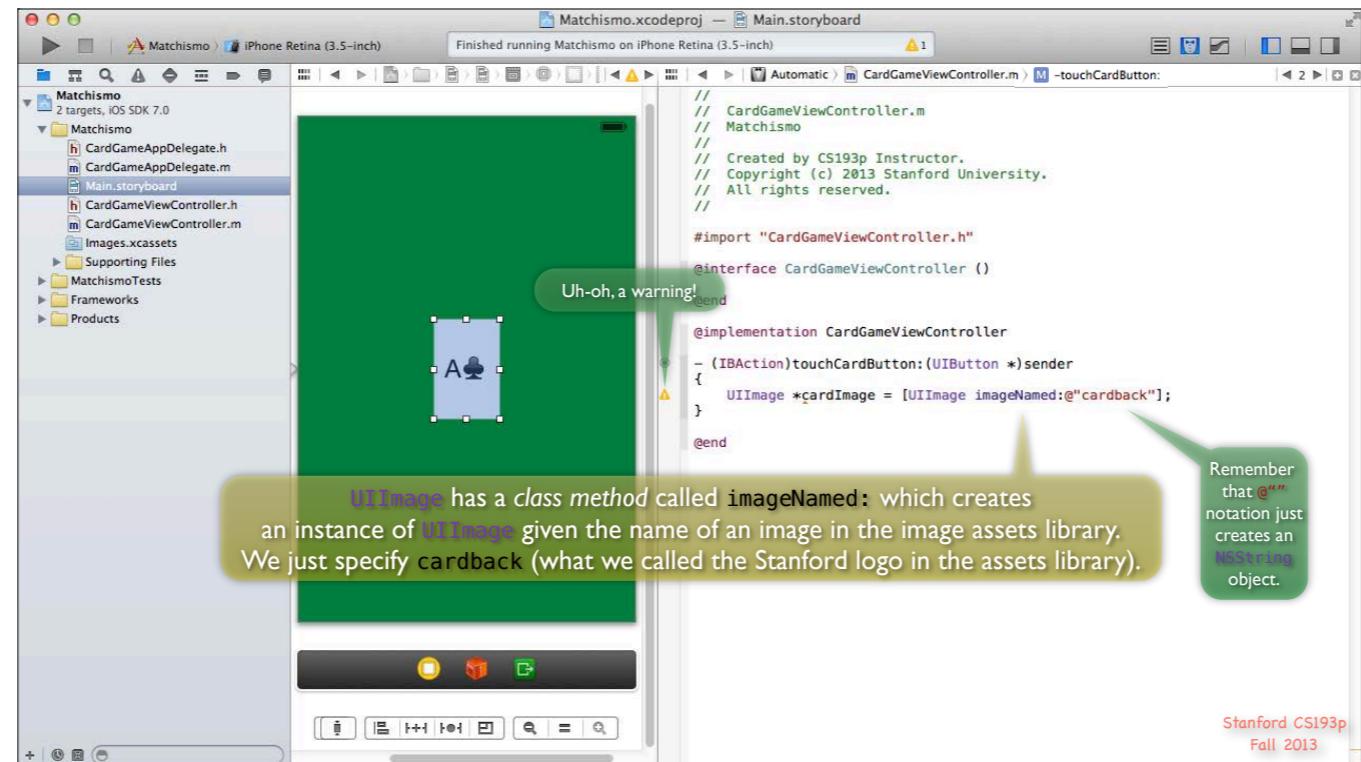
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

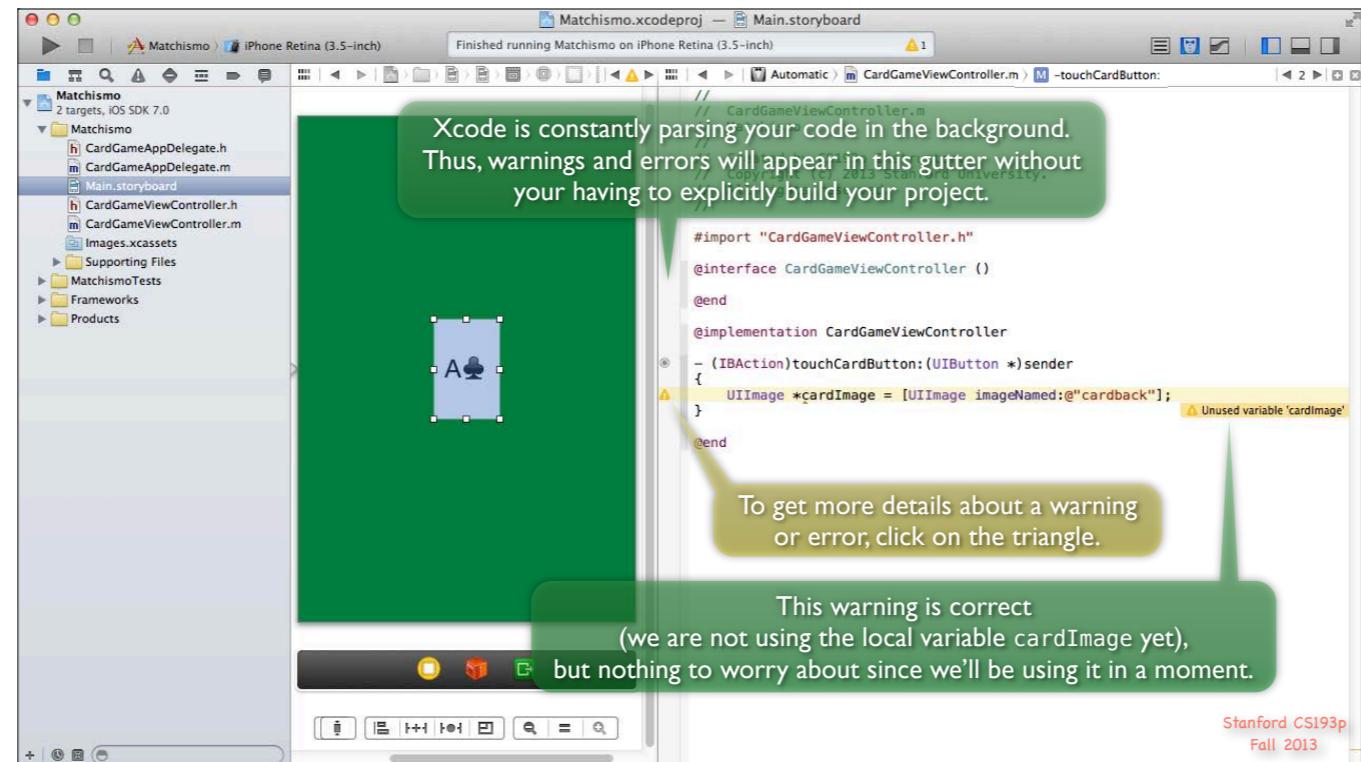
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@end

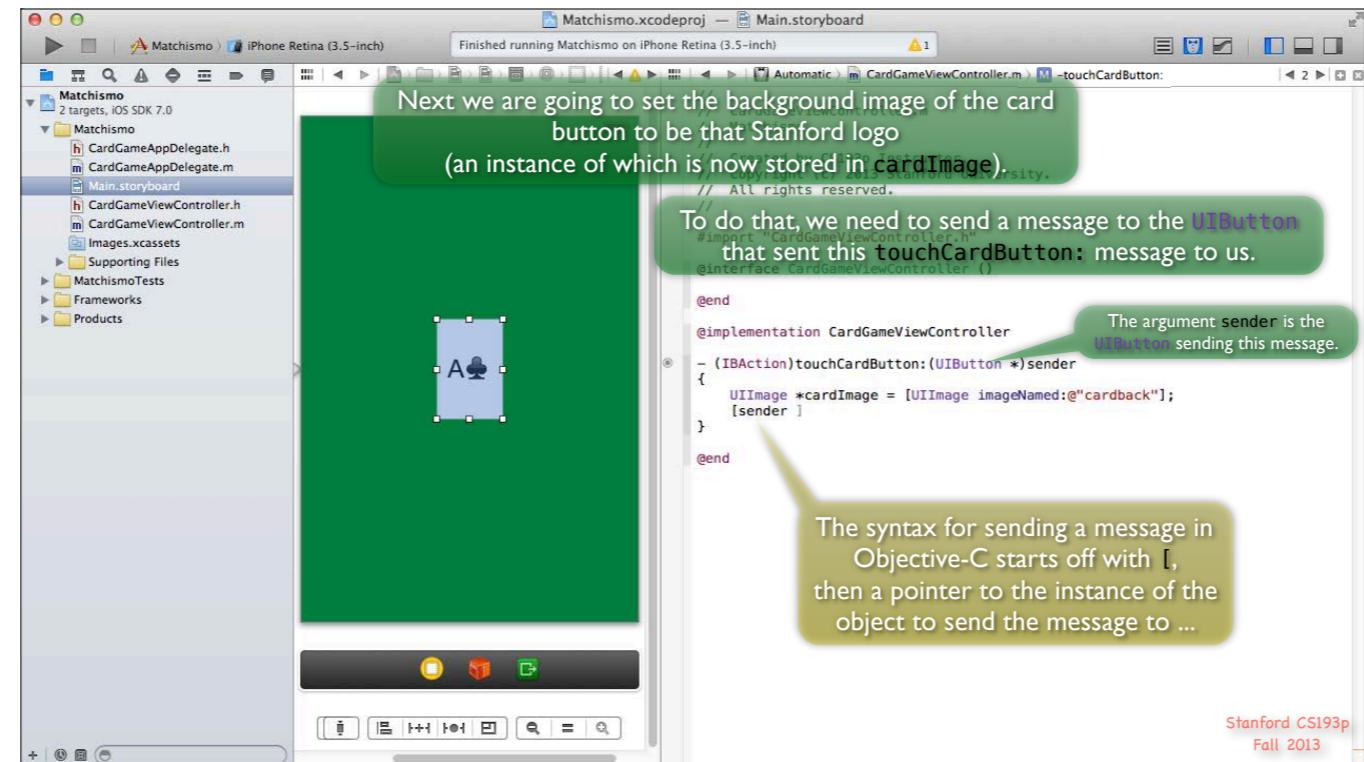
@implementation CardGameViewController
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage =
}
@end
```

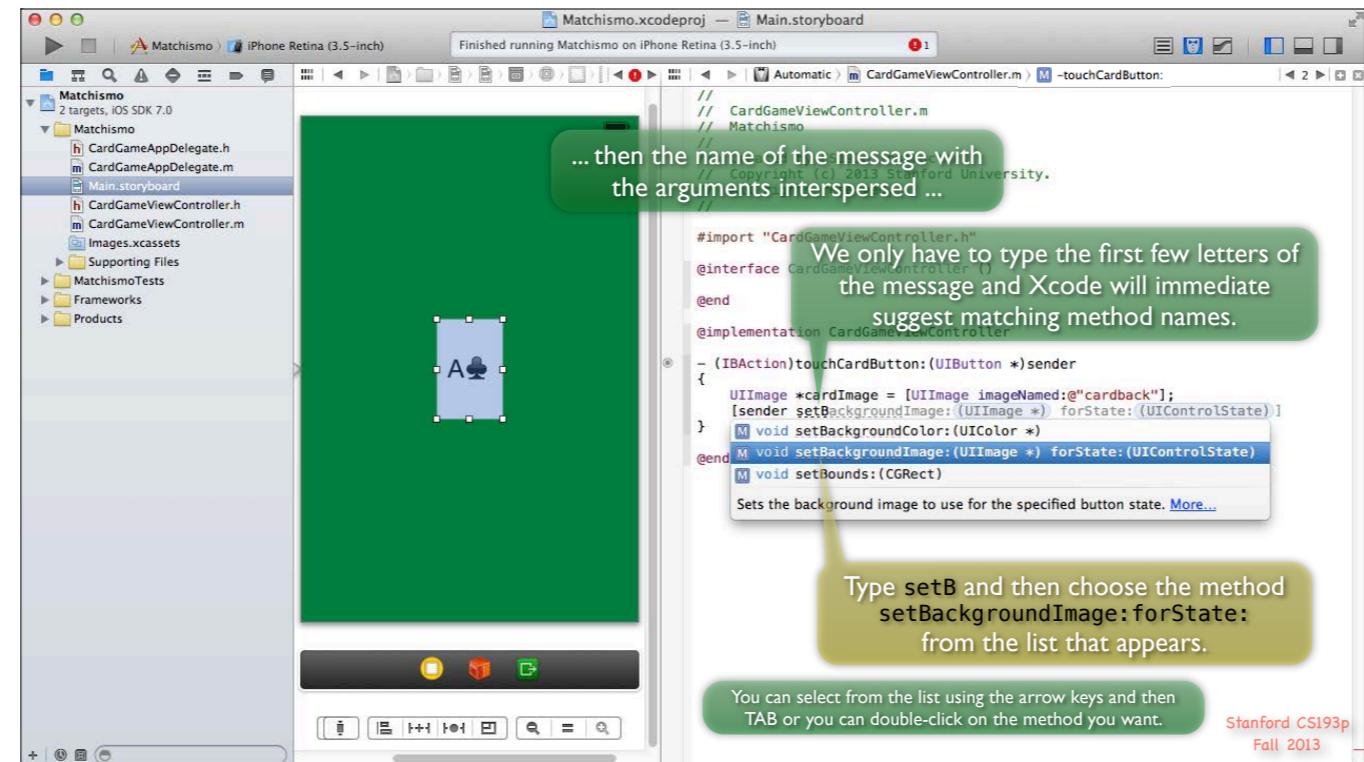
Let's start by declaring a *local variable* called `cardImage` to hold  
the cardback image (the Stanford logo we imported).  
The local variable is a pointer to an instance of the class  
`UIImage` which represents a JPEG, PNG, TIFF or other image.

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project 'Matchismo' open. The left sidebar shows files like 'CardGameAppDelegate.h', 'CardGameAppDelegate.m', and 'Main.storyboard'. The main area has two panes: the left pane shows 'Main.storyboard' with a single button containing an 'A' and a club symbol; the right pane shows the code for 'CardGameViewController.m'. The code includes imports, class declarations, and an implementation section with a method 'touchCardButton:' that sets a background image for a button.

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

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

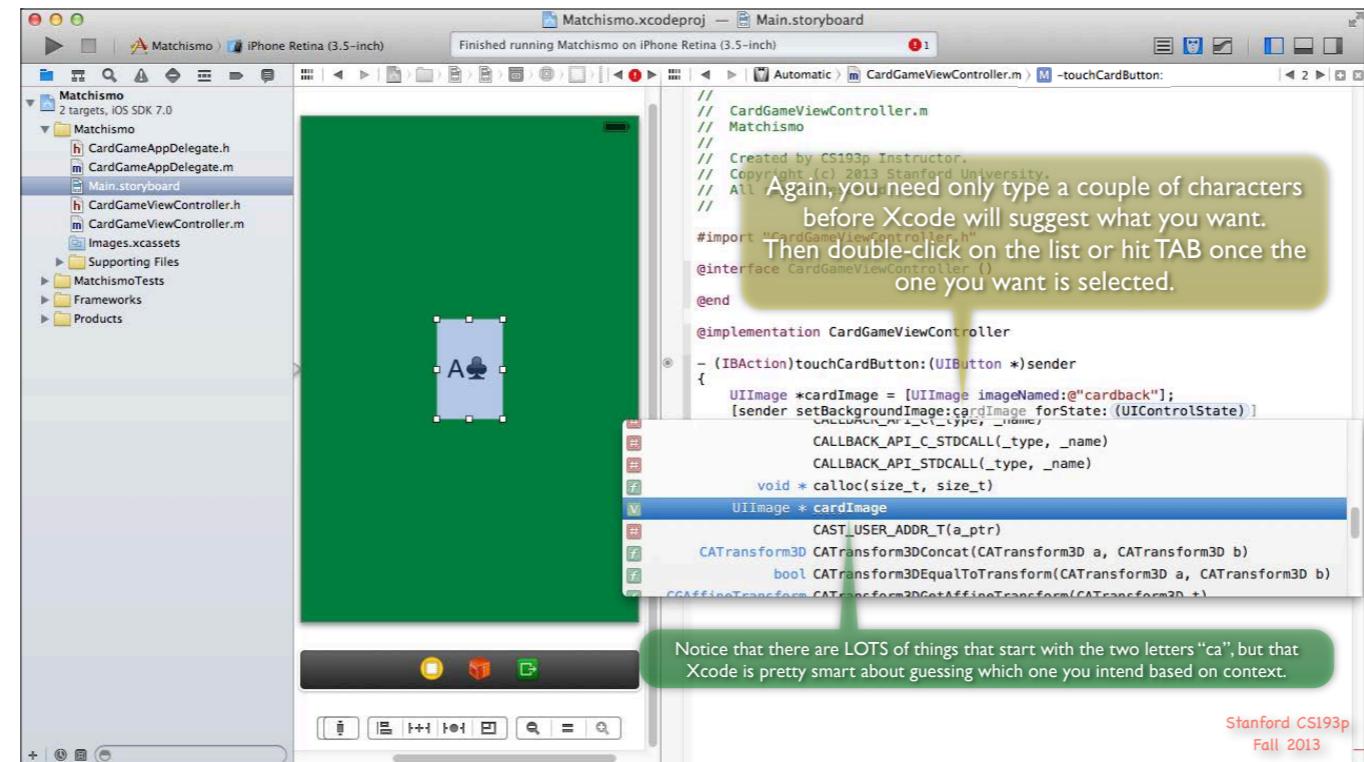
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *) cardImage forState:(UIControlState) sender];
}

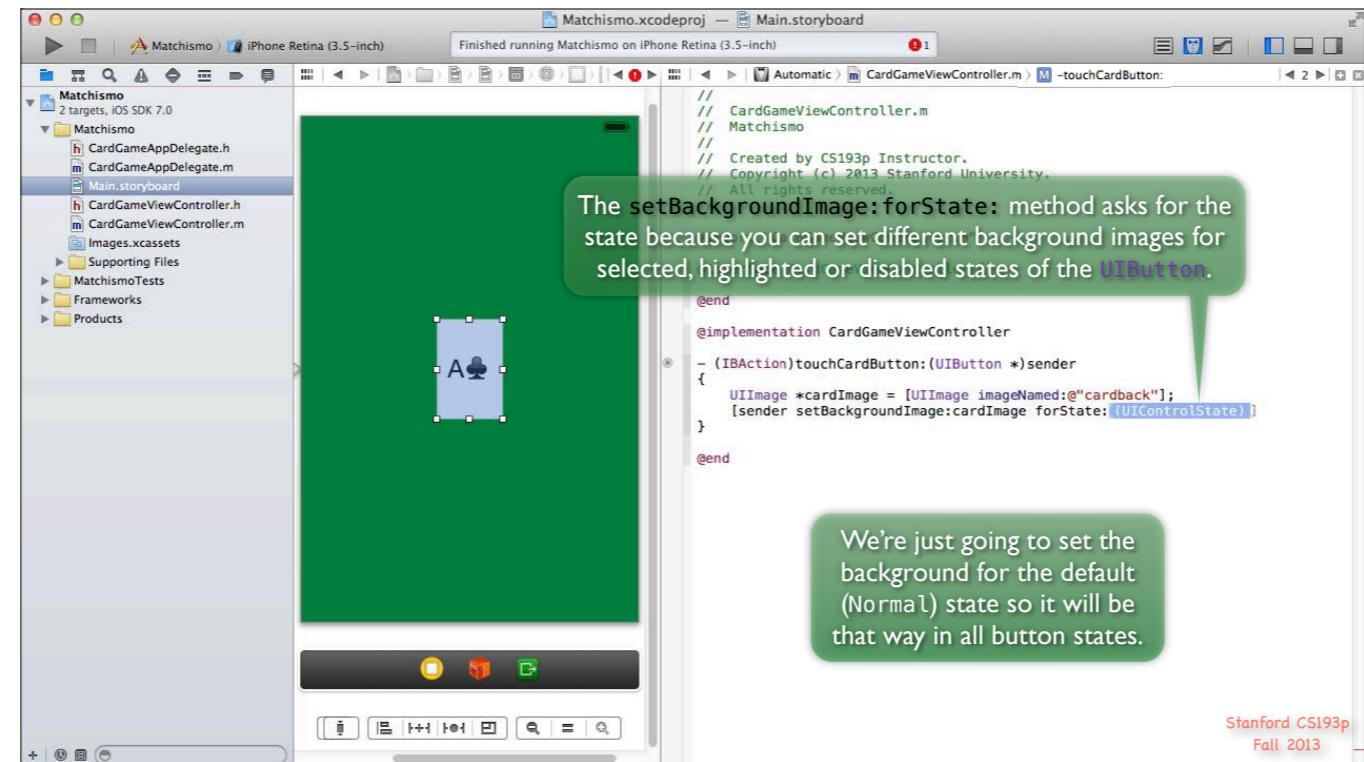
@end
```

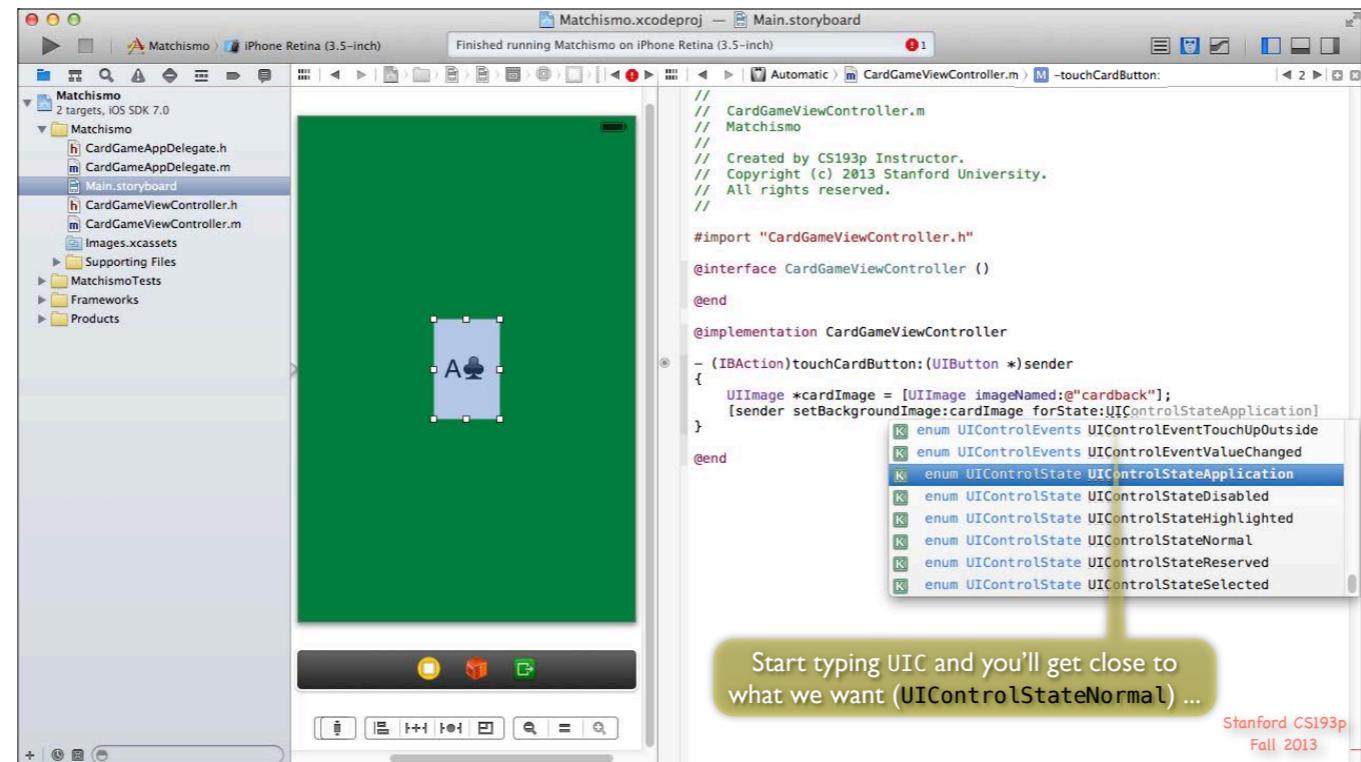
After choosing the method you want, it should fill that method in and highlight the first argument. This argument is obviously the image to set as the background of the `UIButton`.

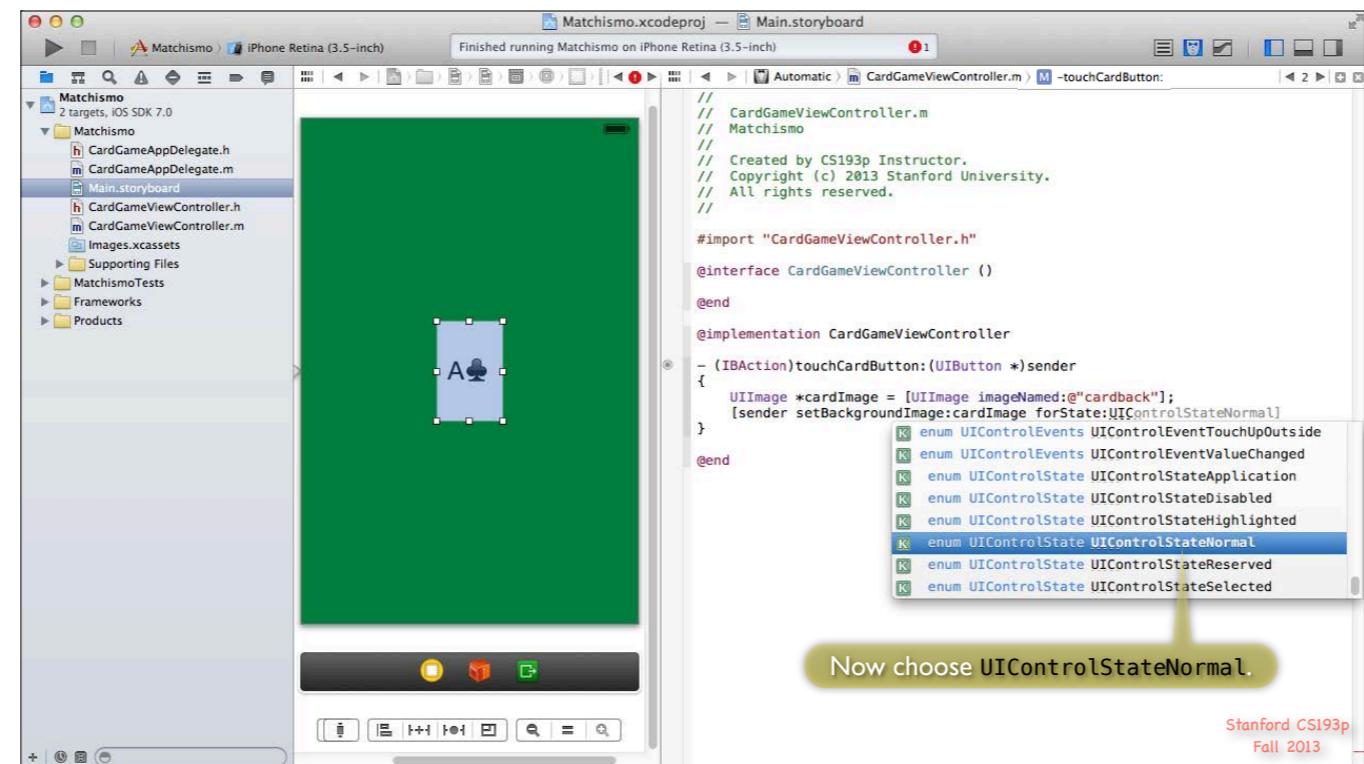
For us, that's the `cardImage` local variable.

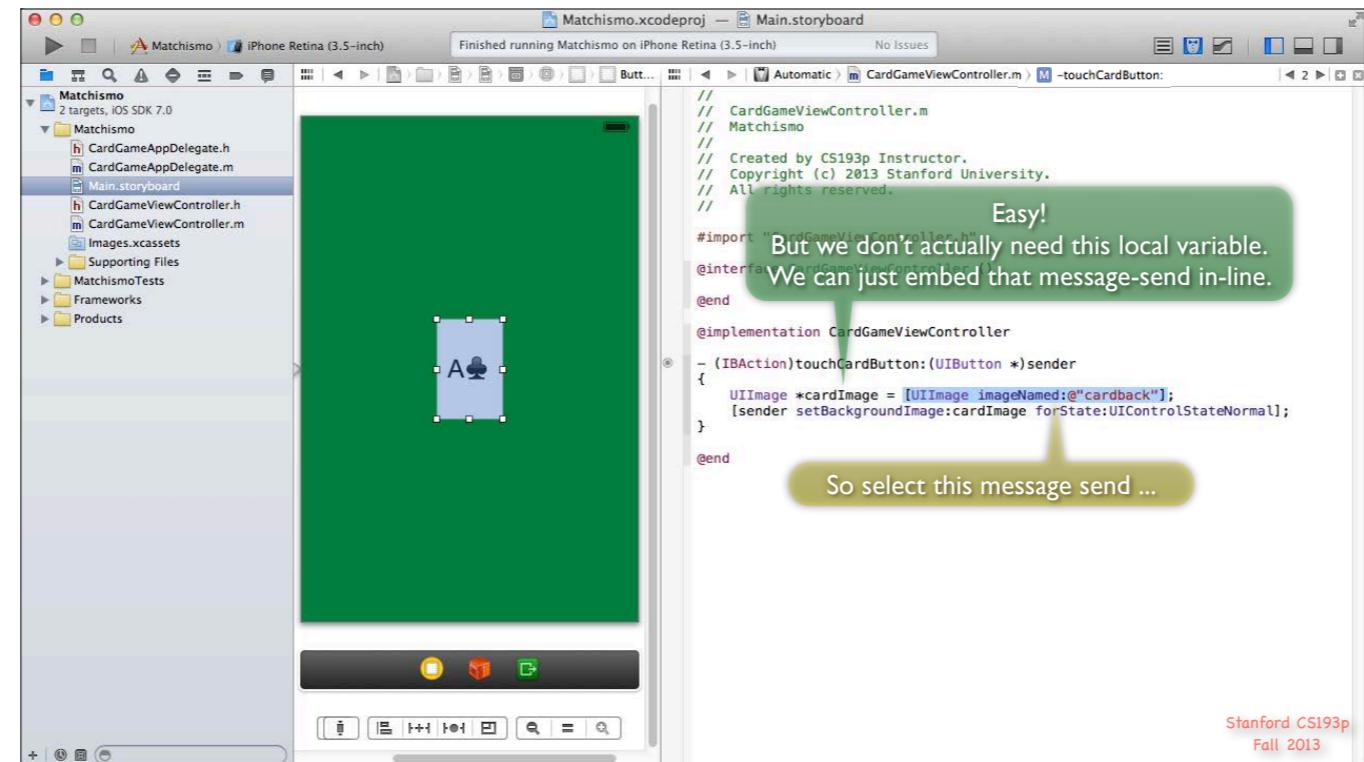
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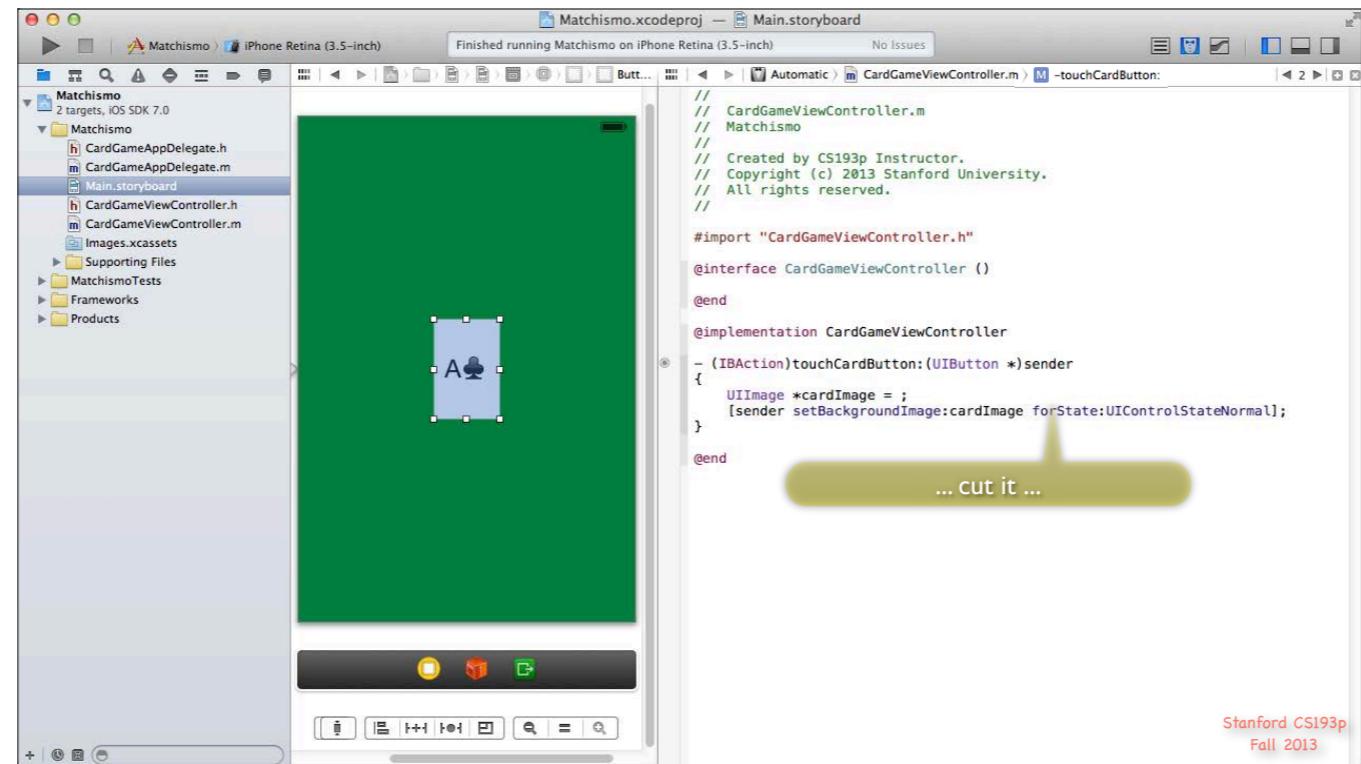


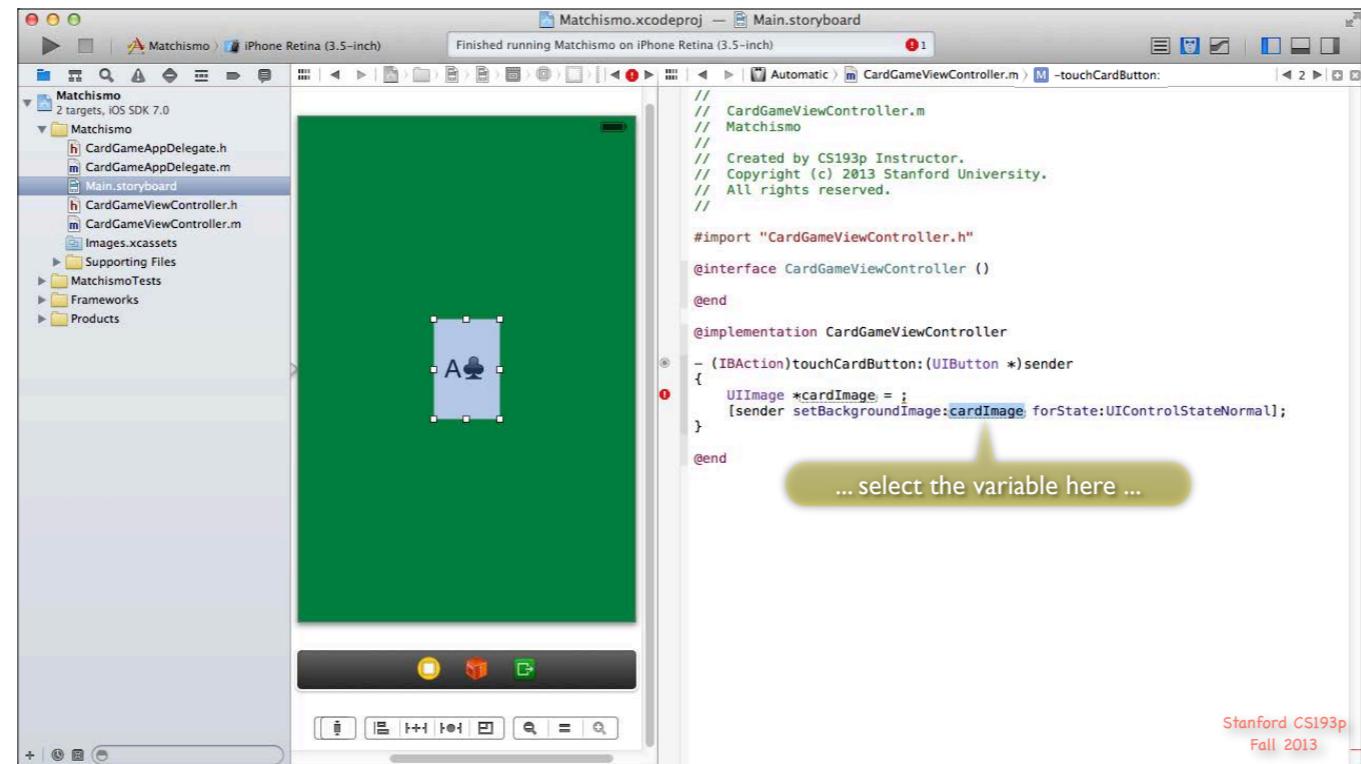




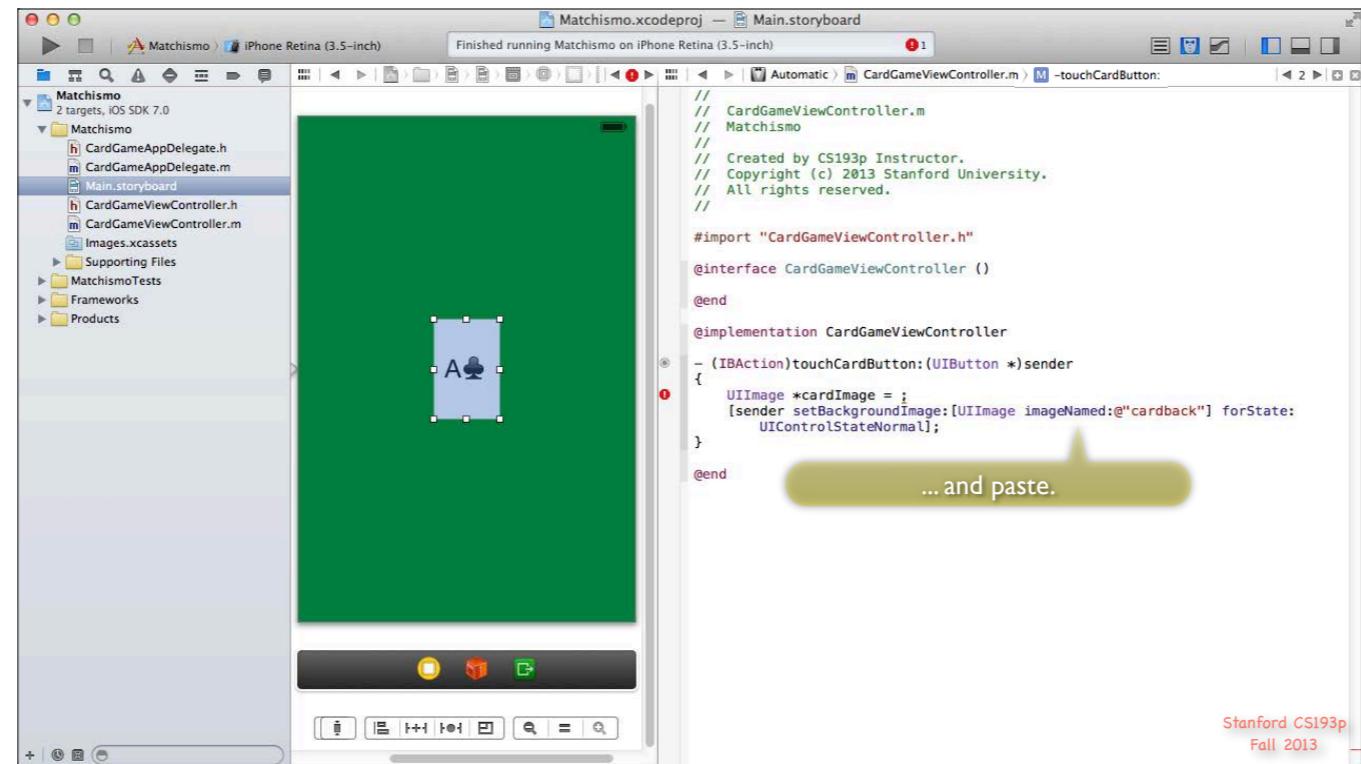


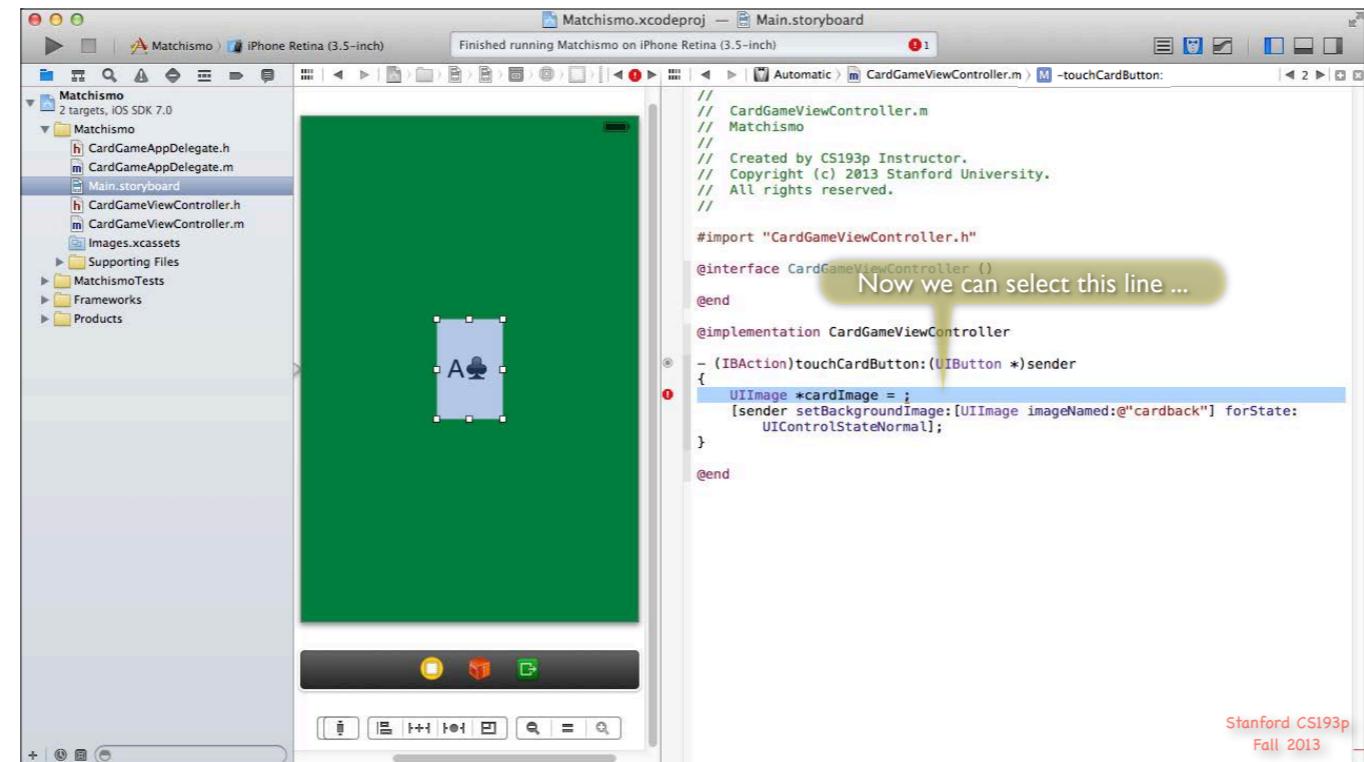


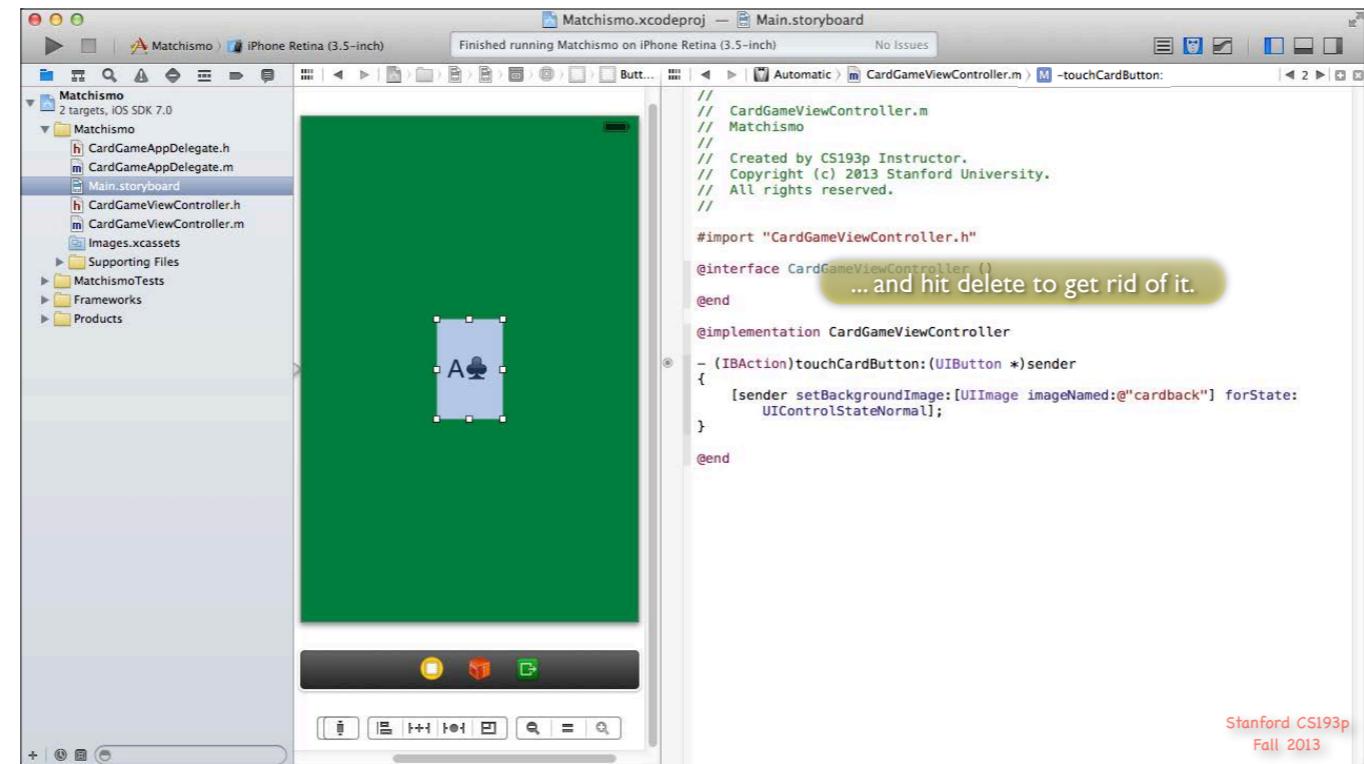


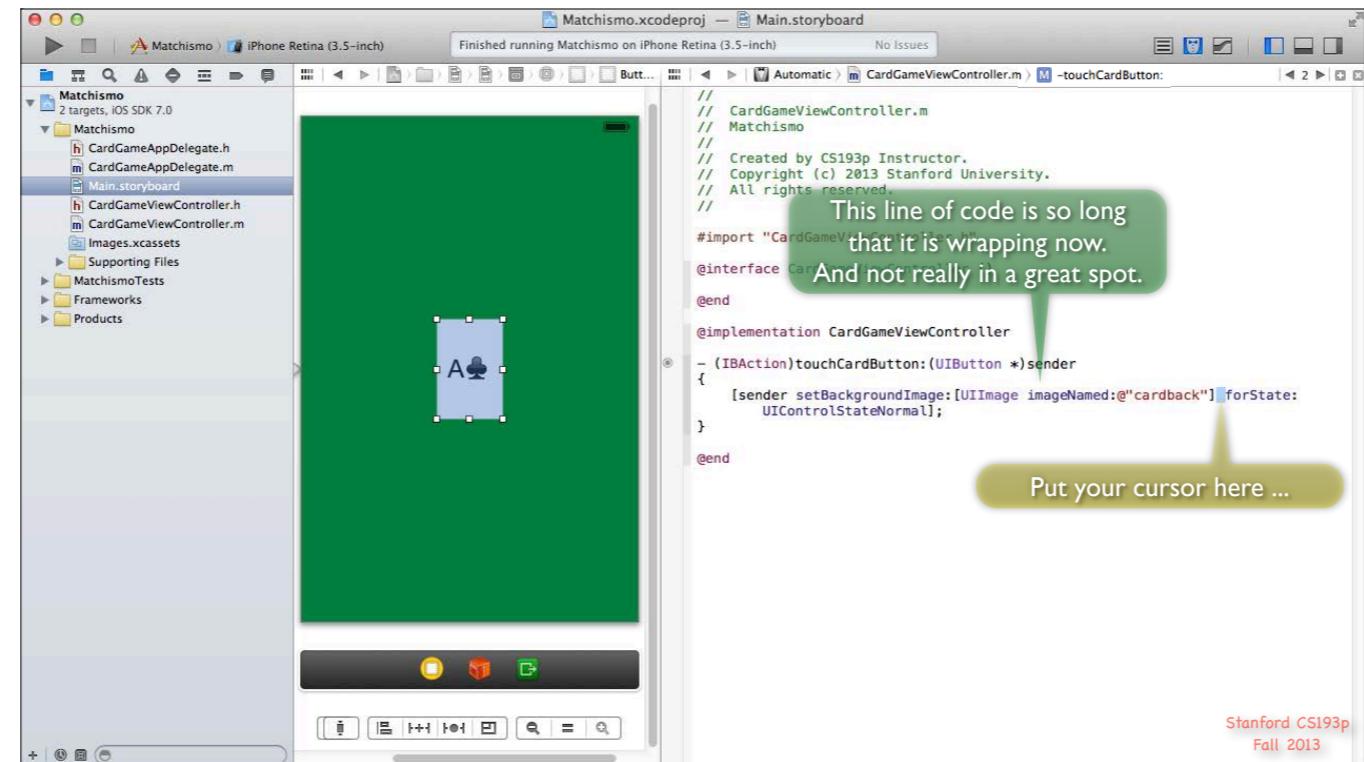


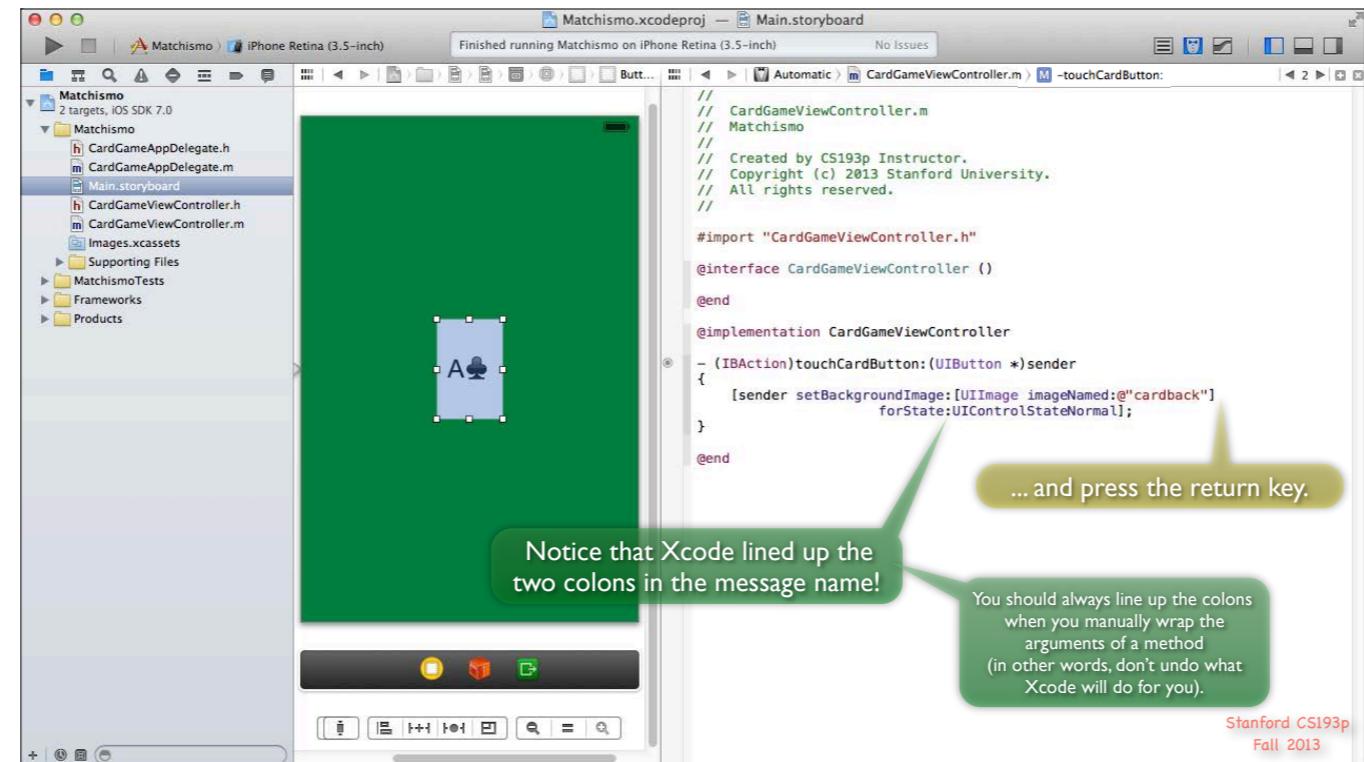
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Fall 2013

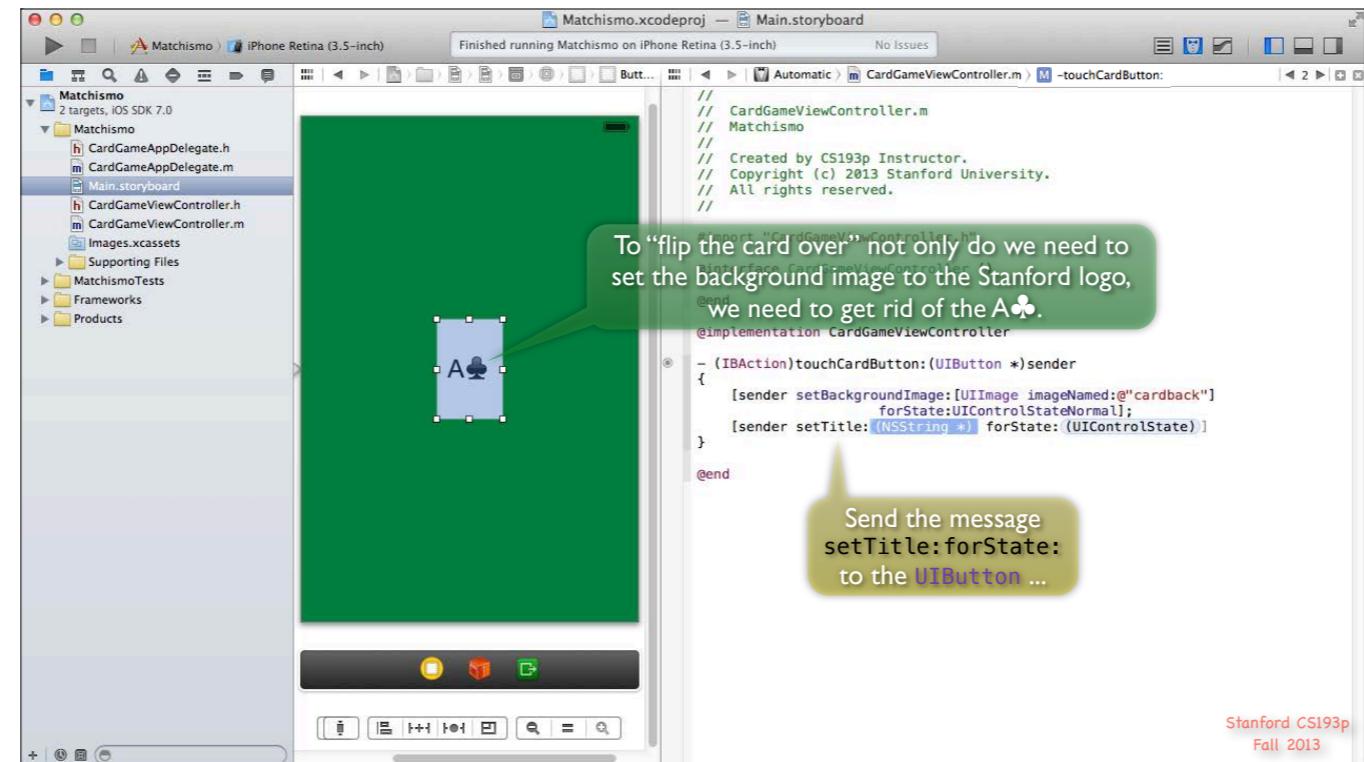


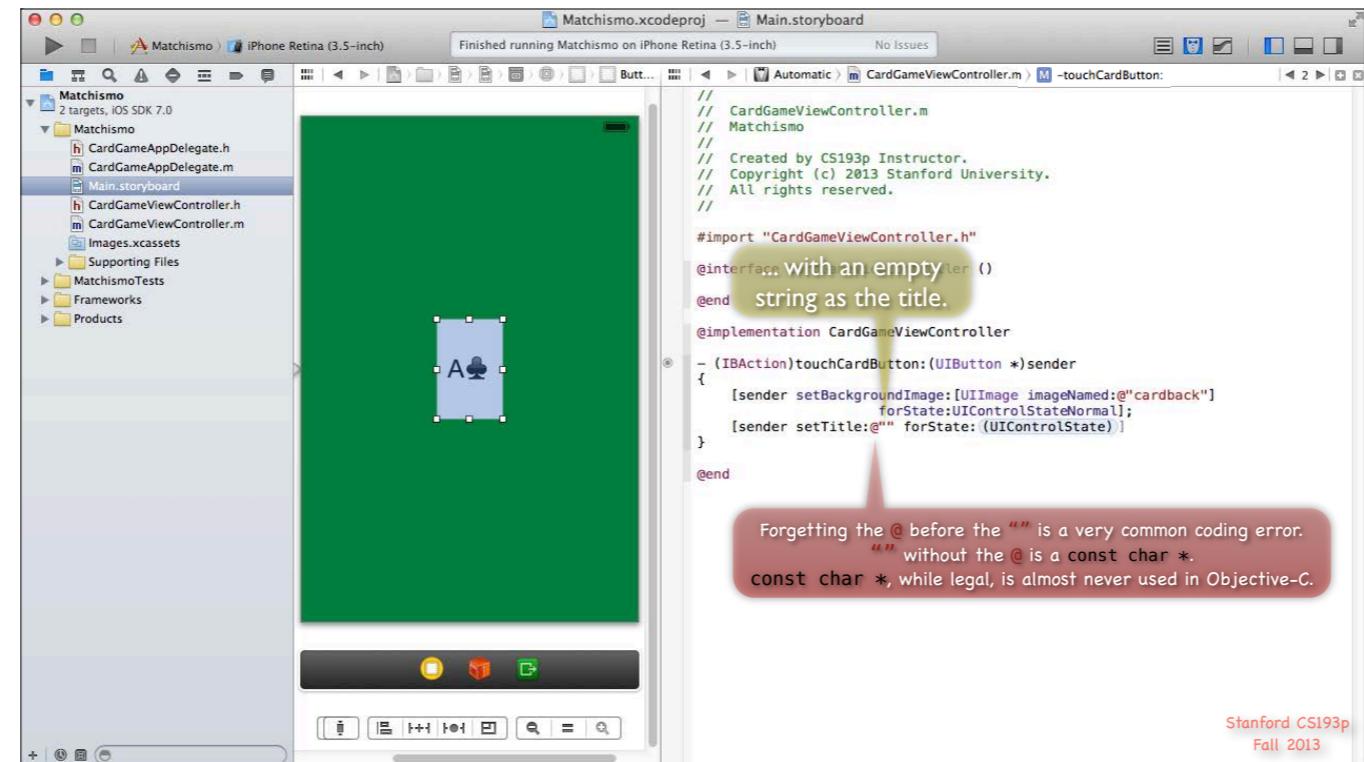


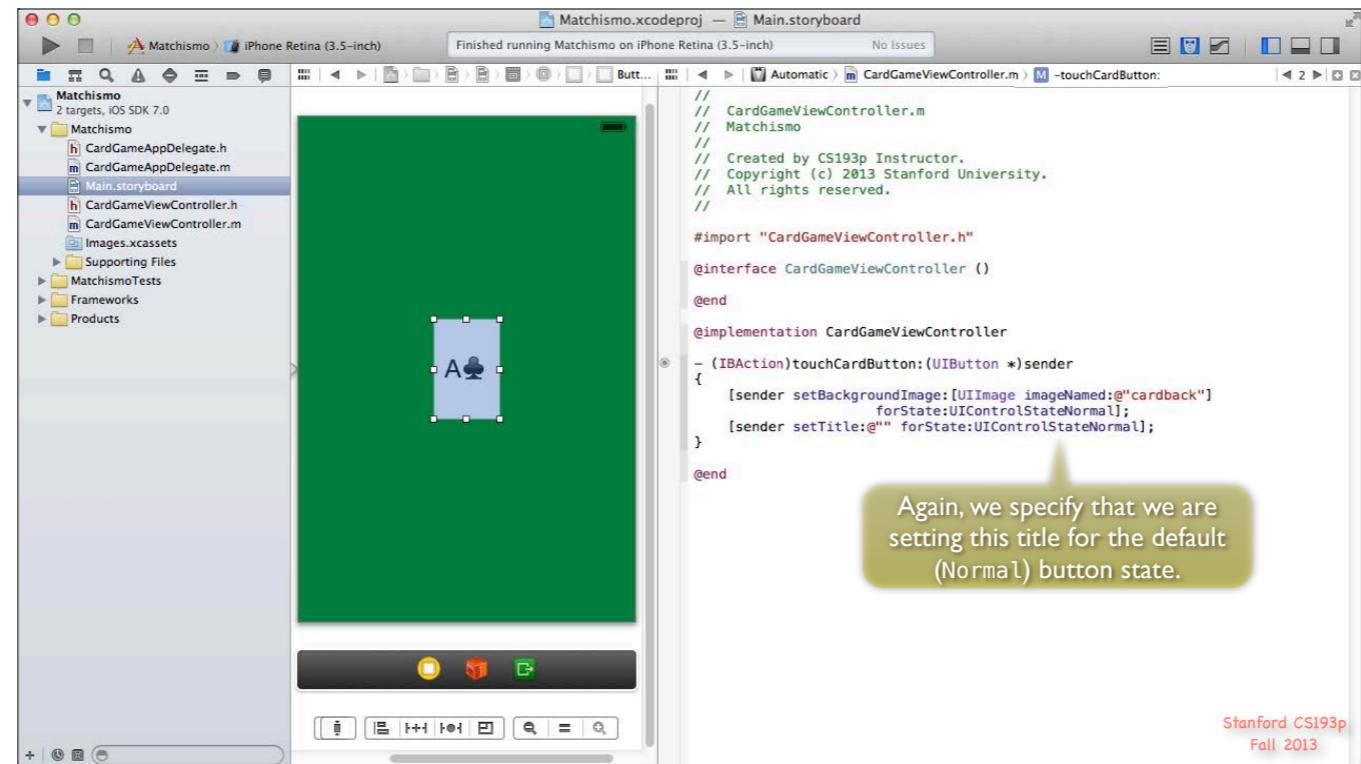


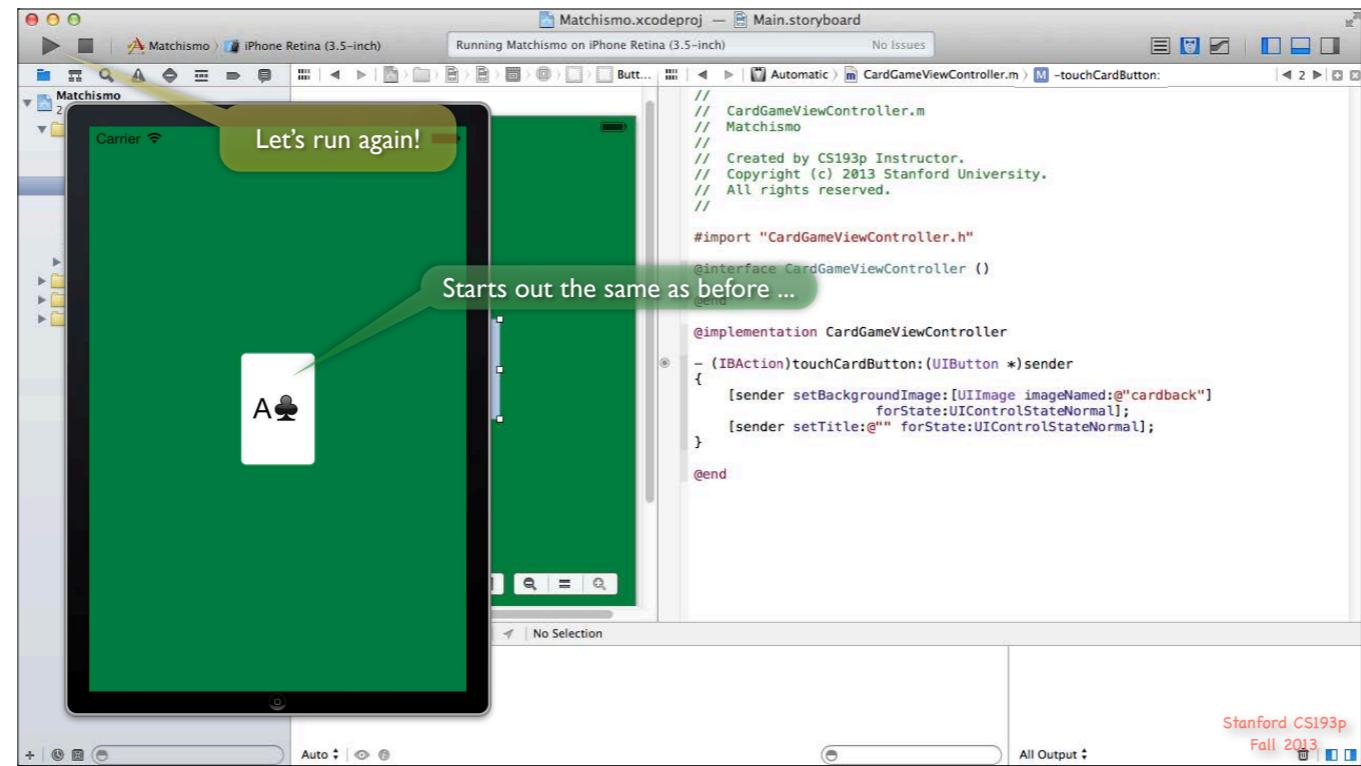


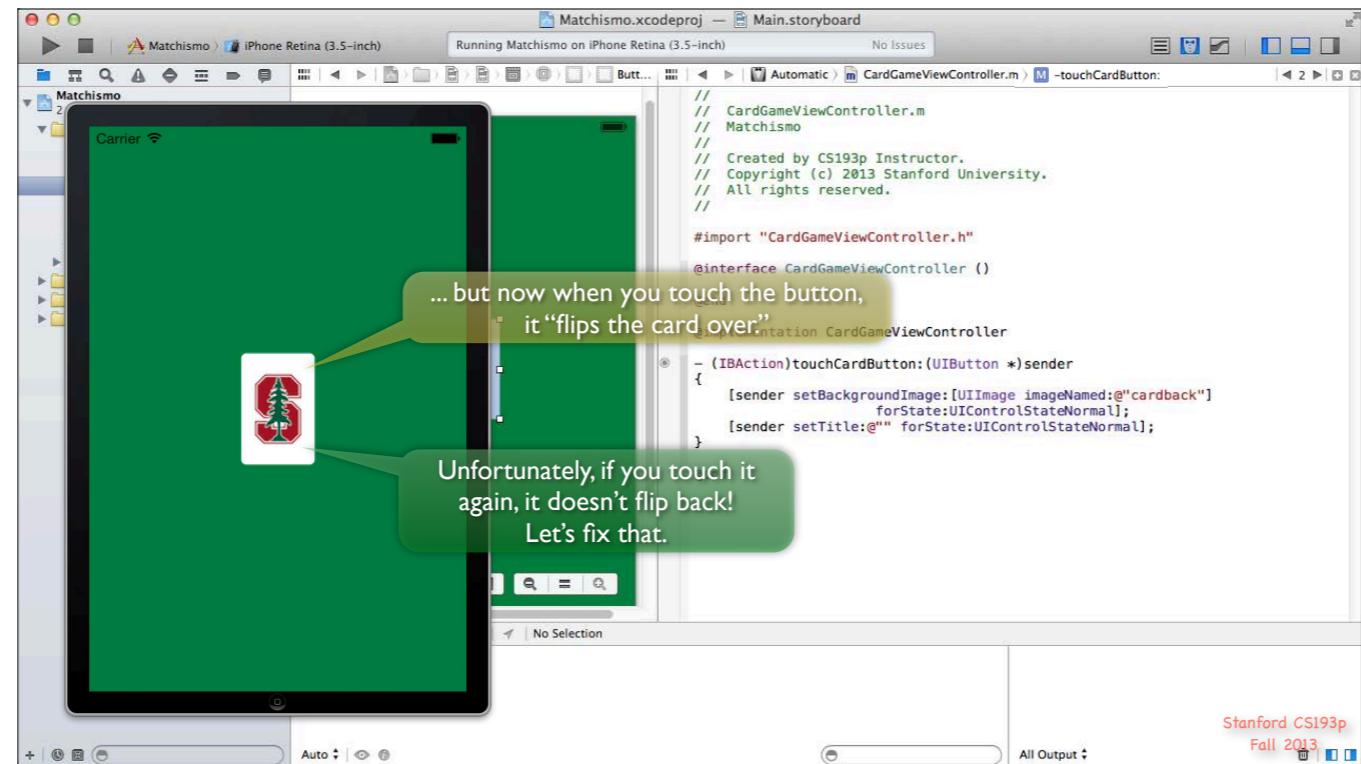


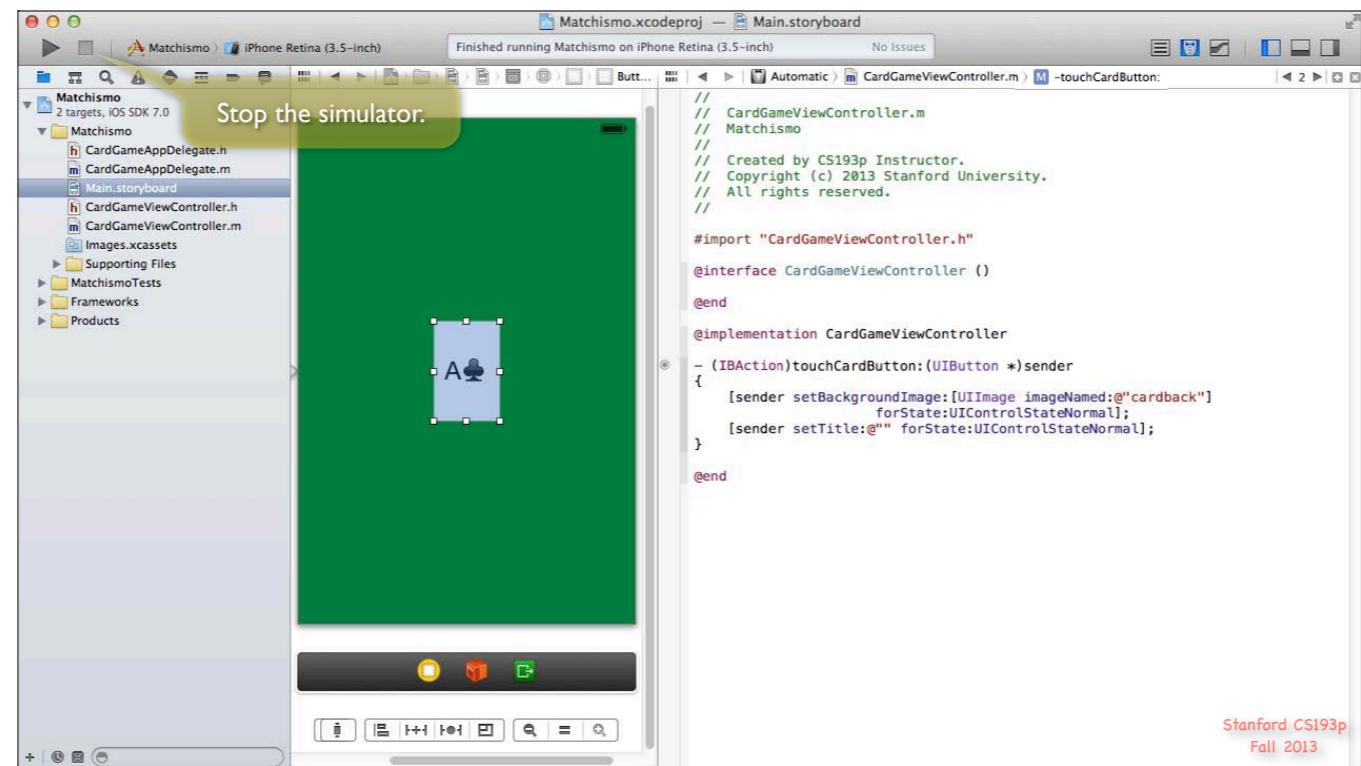


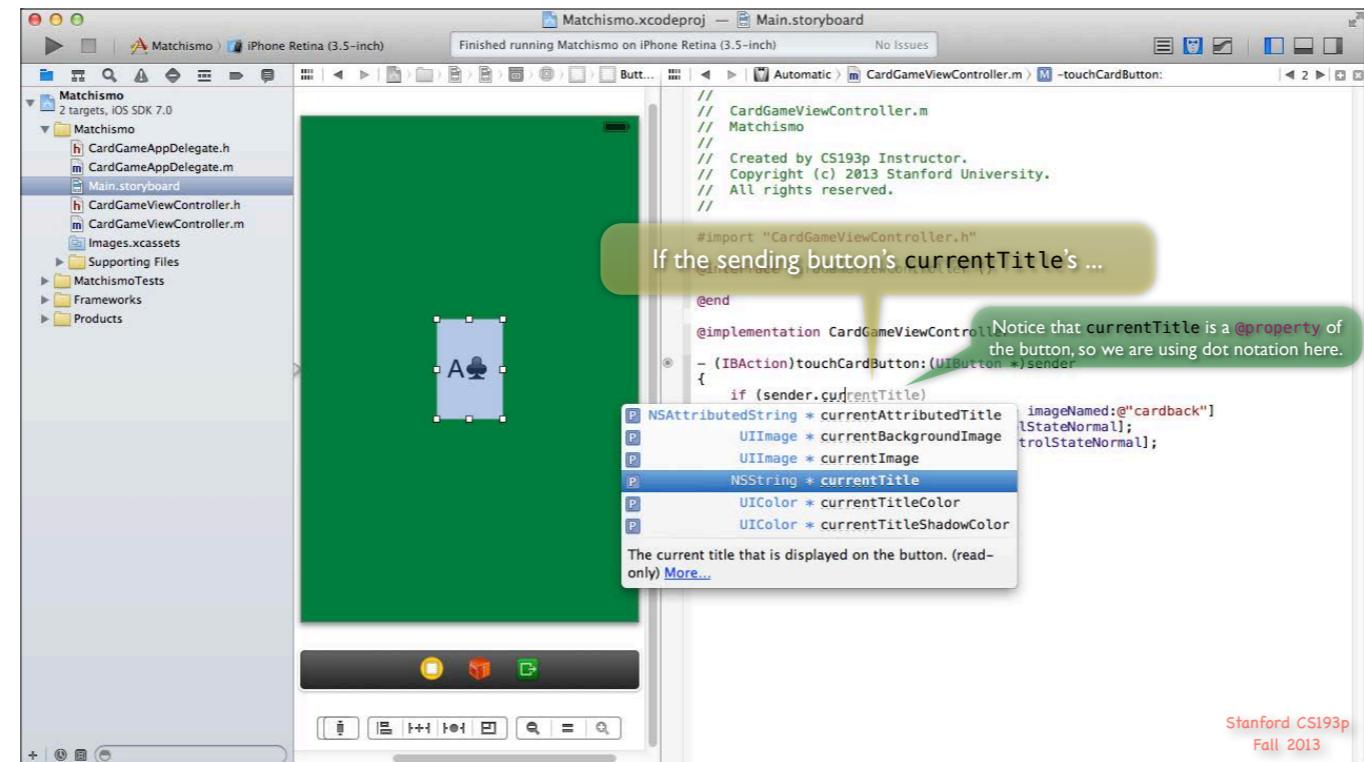


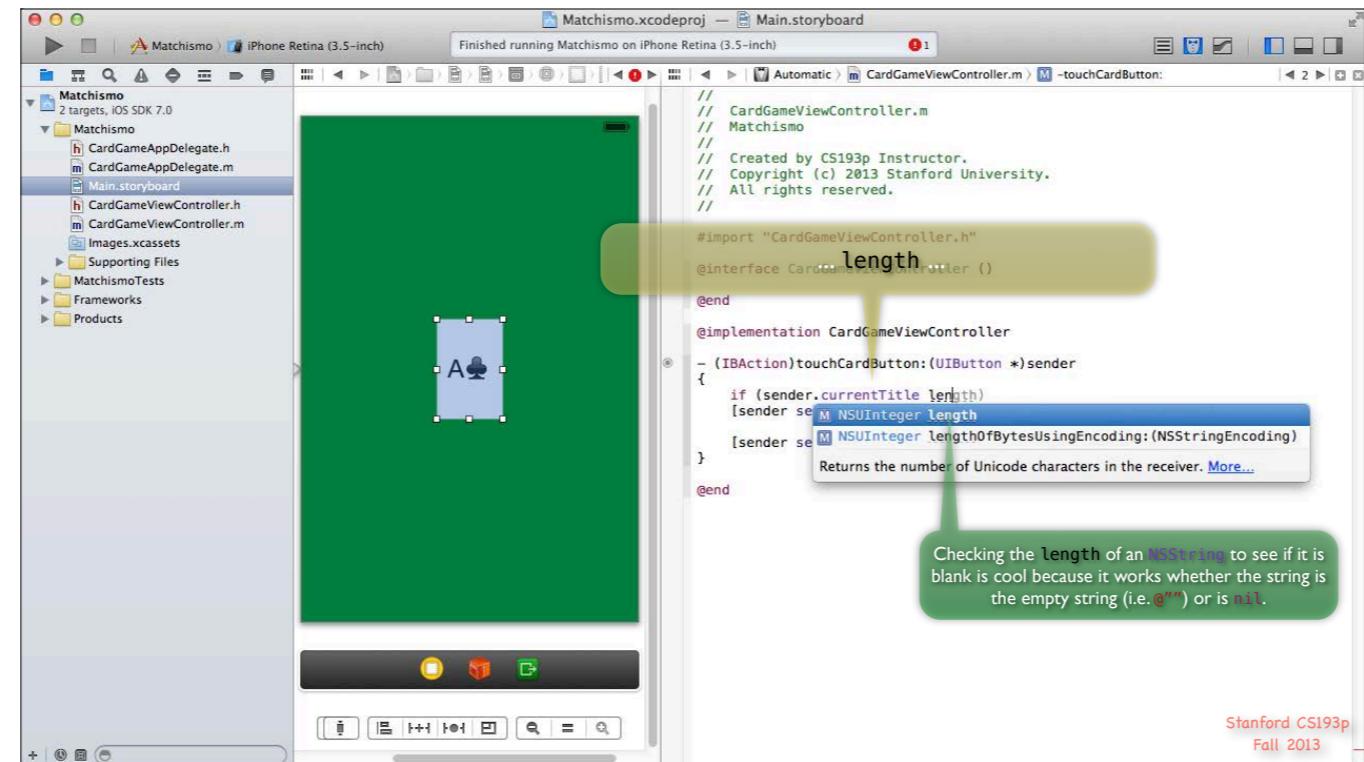


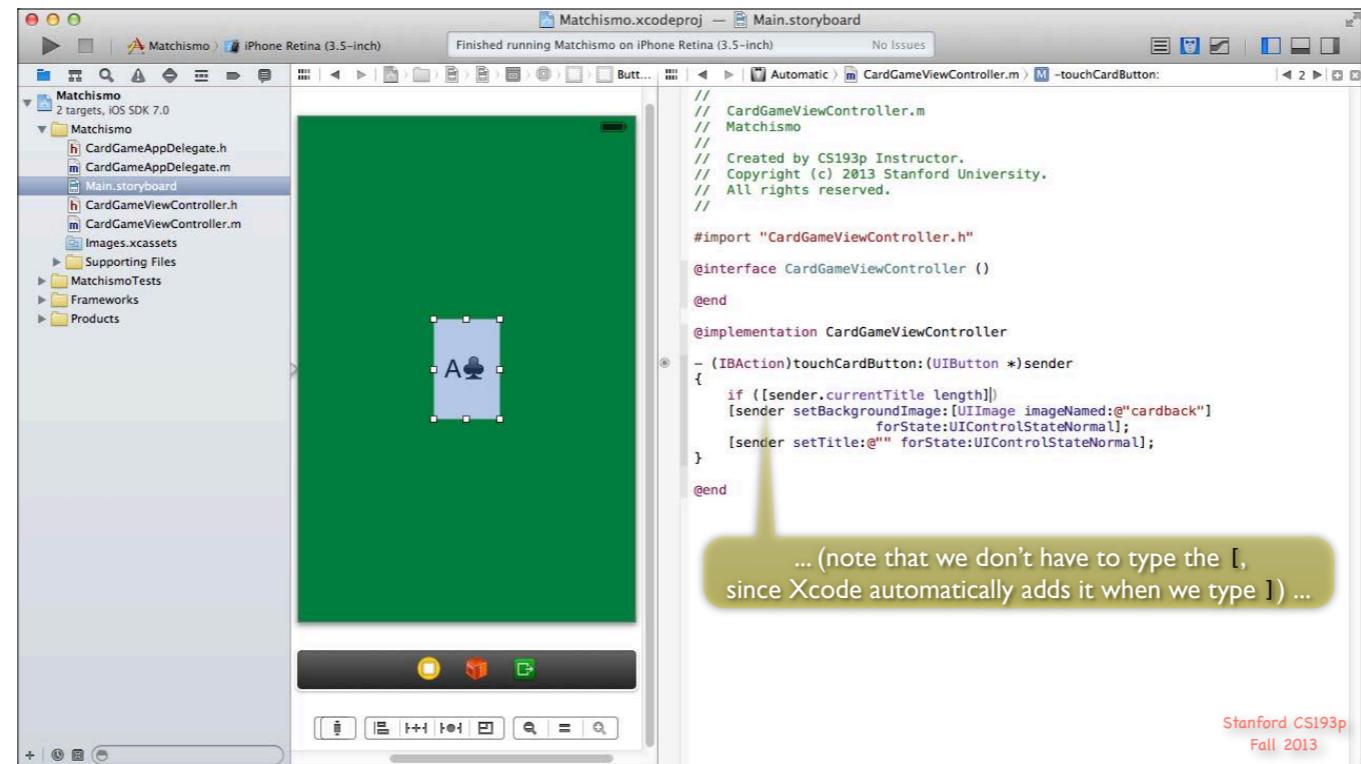


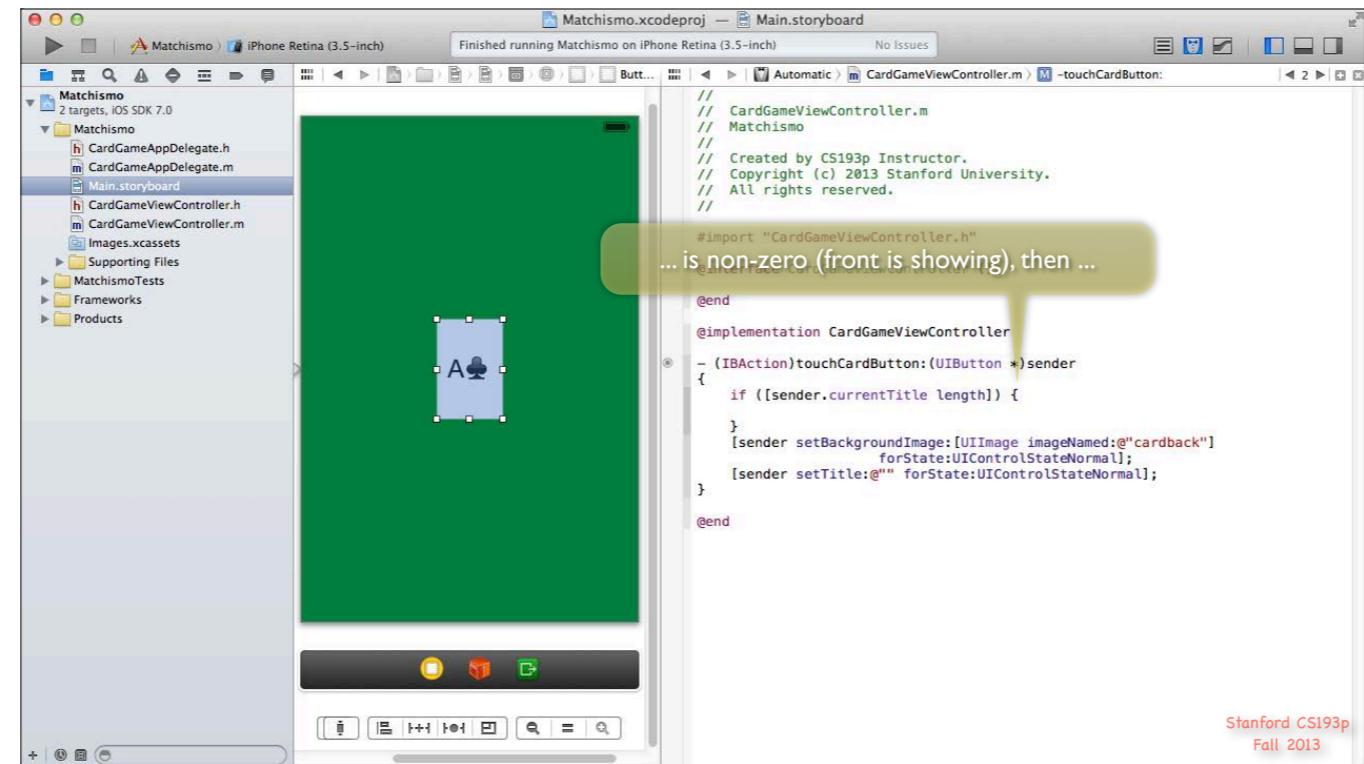


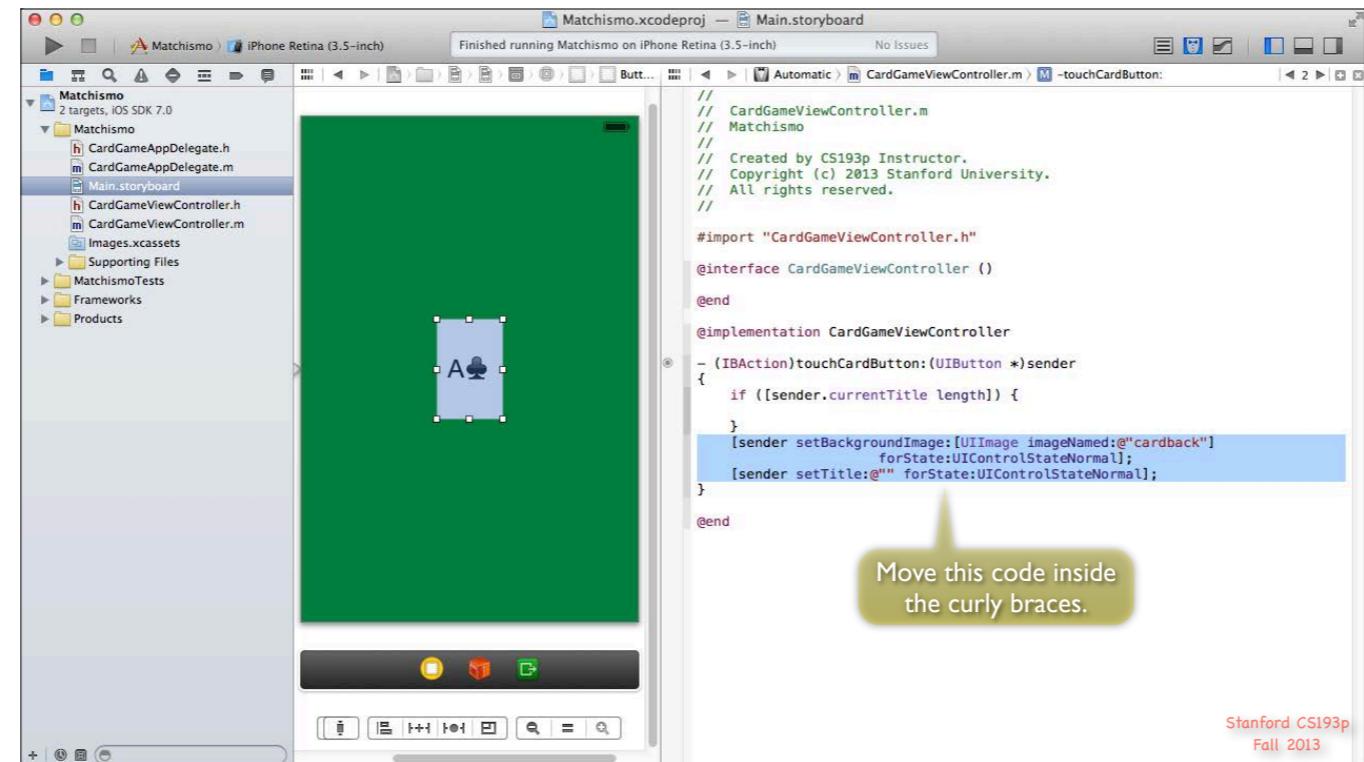


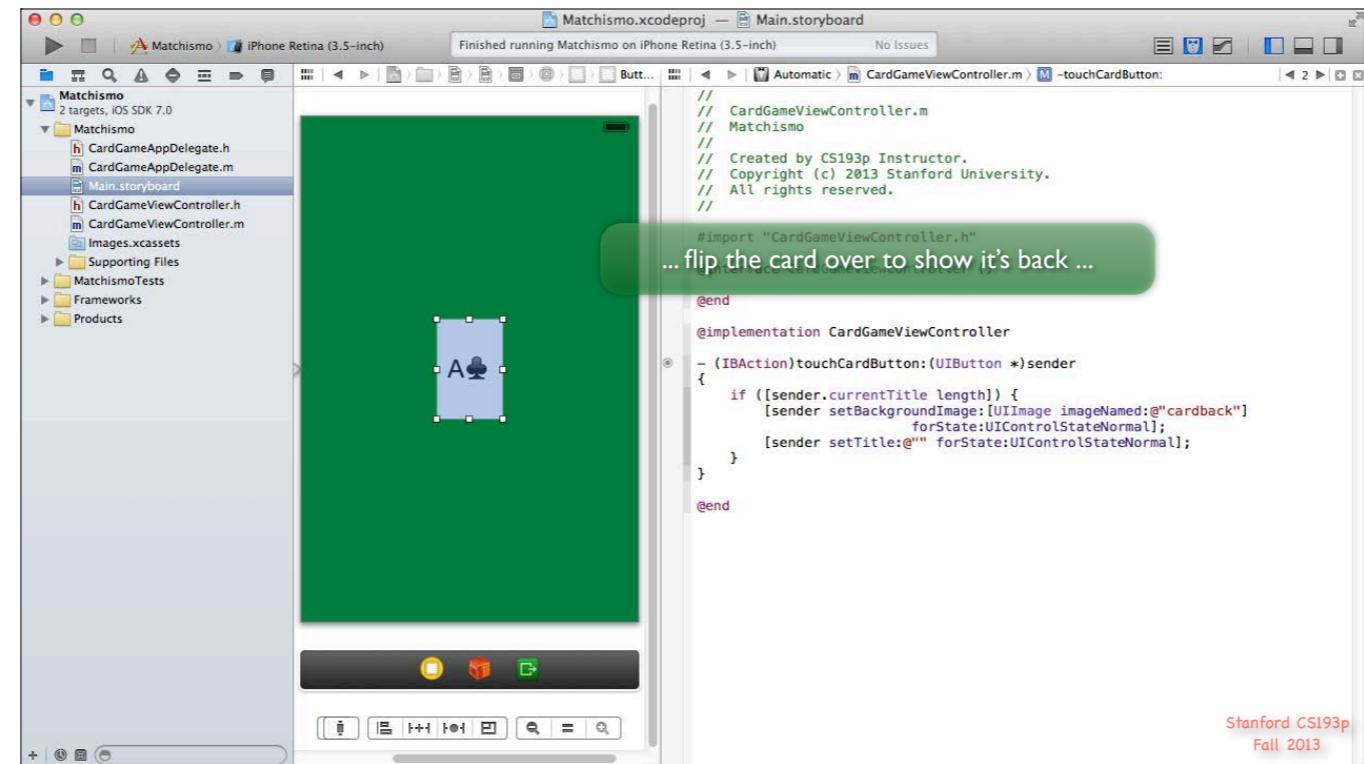


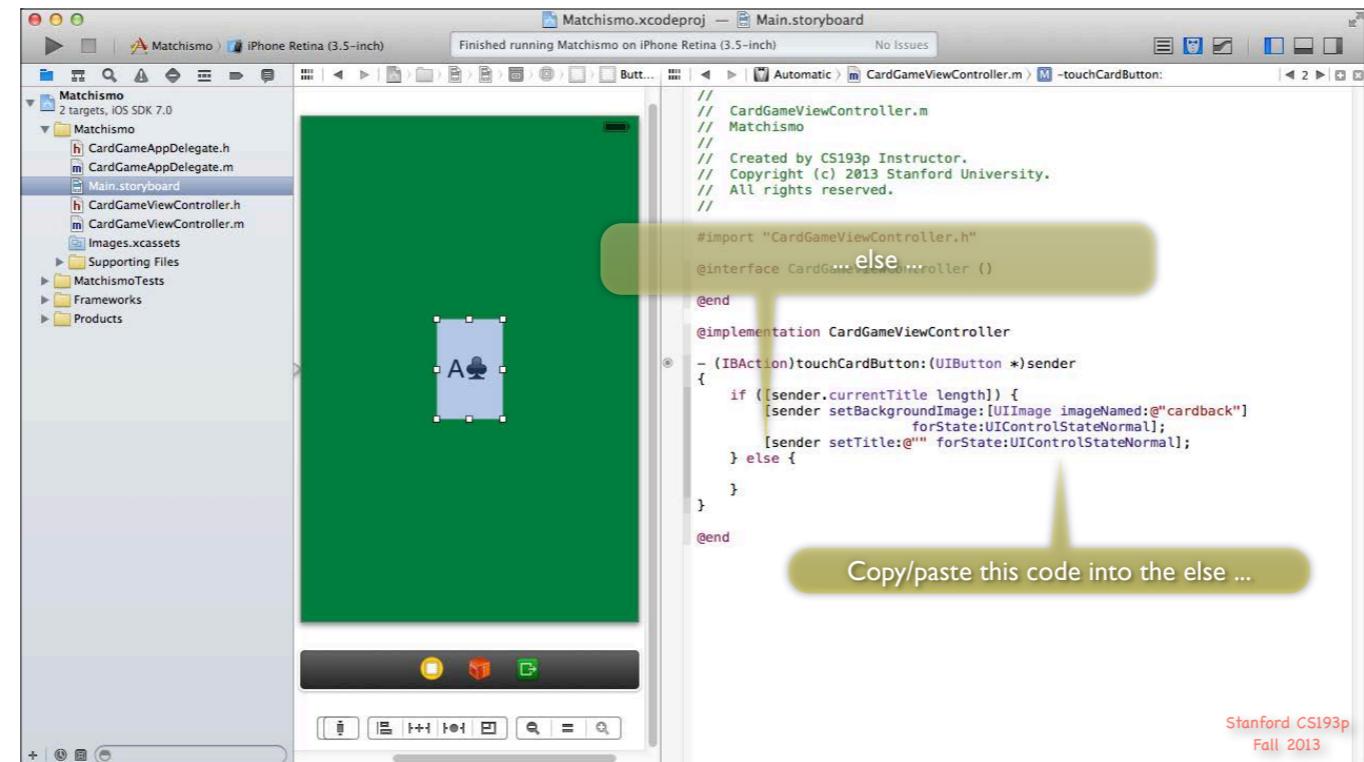


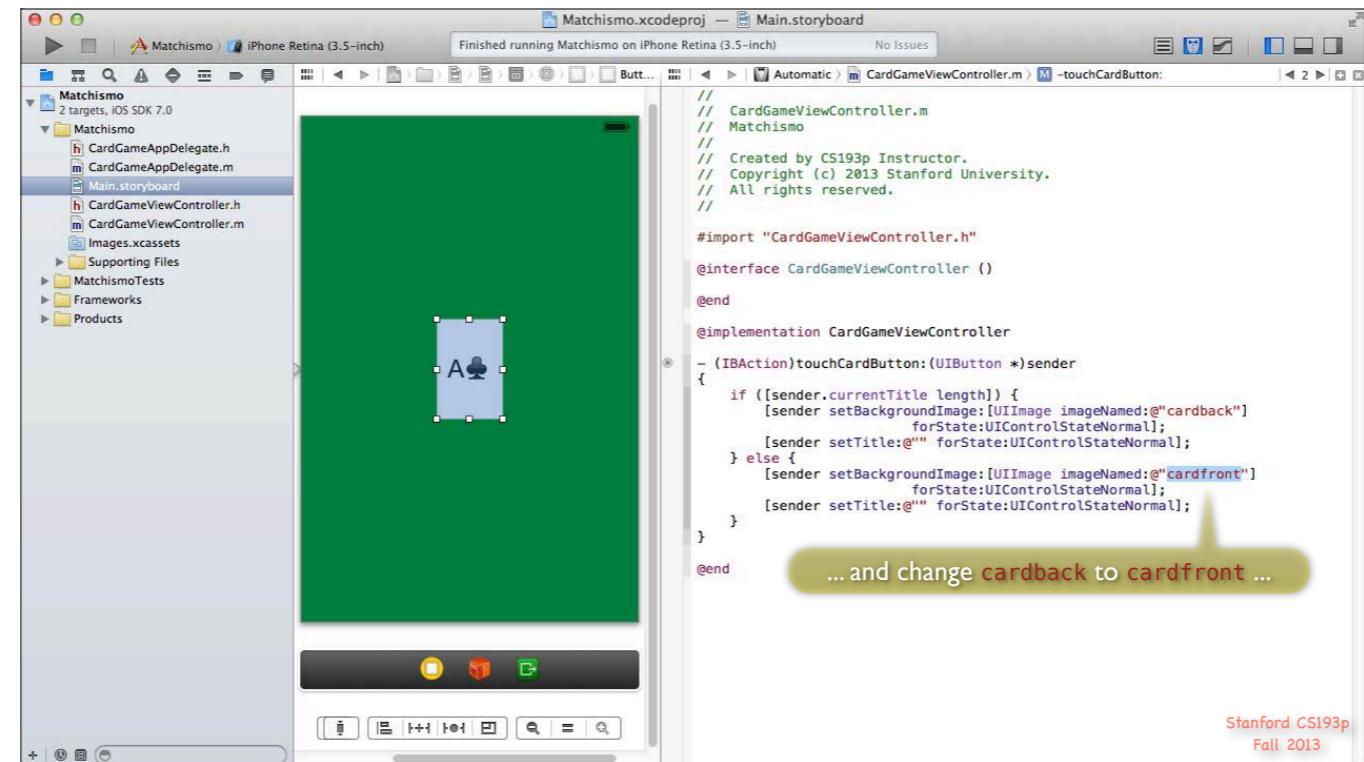












Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

Matchismo

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.m

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

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

... flip back over to the A♣ (the front).

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton \*)sender

{

if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {

[sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];

[sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];

} else {

[sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
 forState:UIControlStateNormal];

[sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];

}

}

@end

... and change @"" to @"A♣".

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```
Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard
Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues
Matchismo
Main.storyboard
CardGameViewController.m
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

... flip back over to the A♣ (the front).

@end

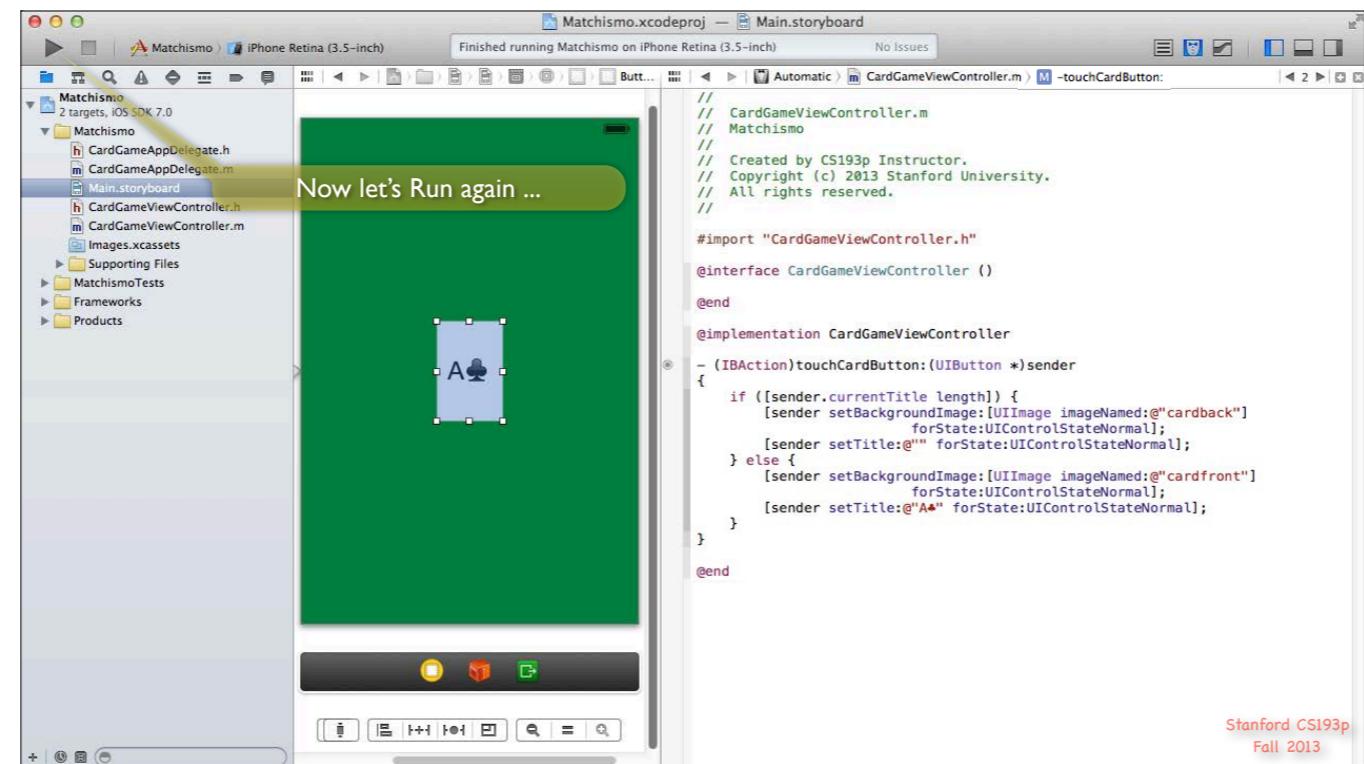
@implementation CardGameViewController

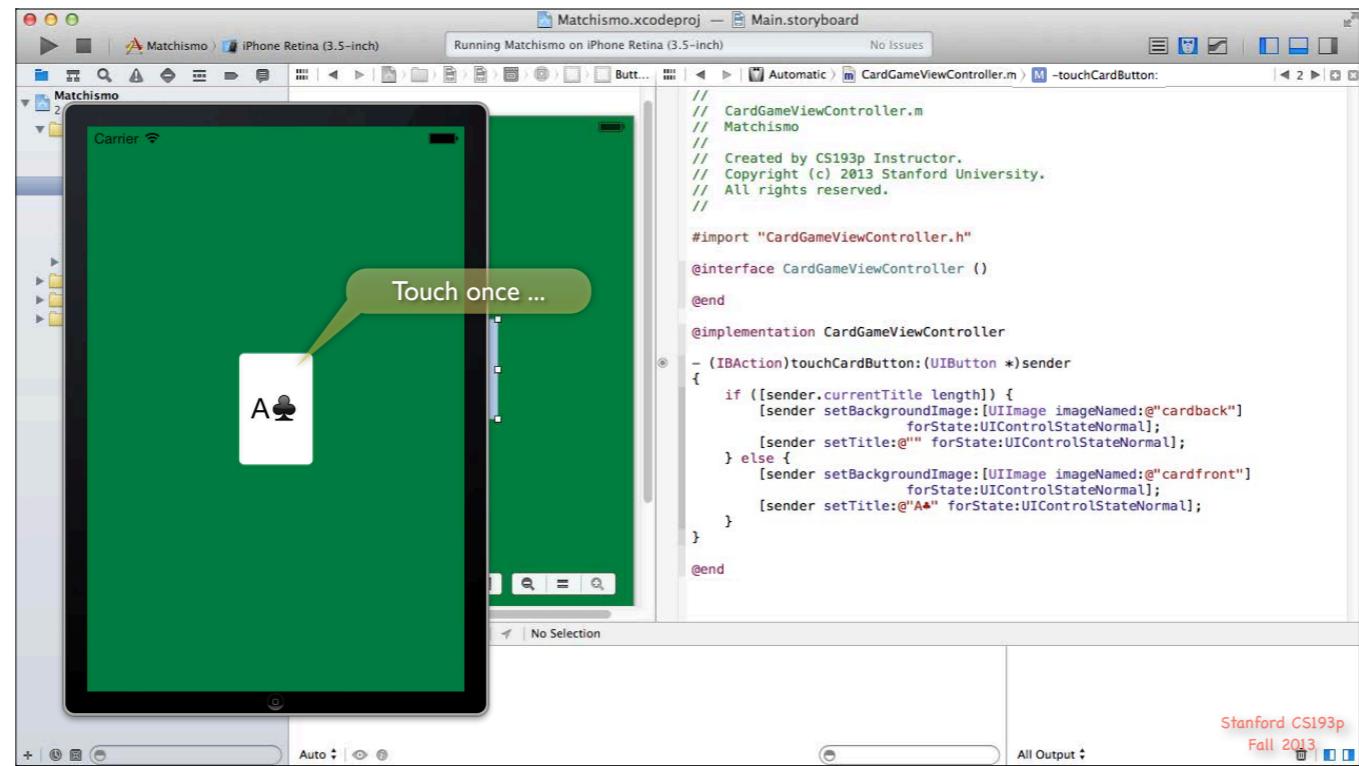
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
        forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
        forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

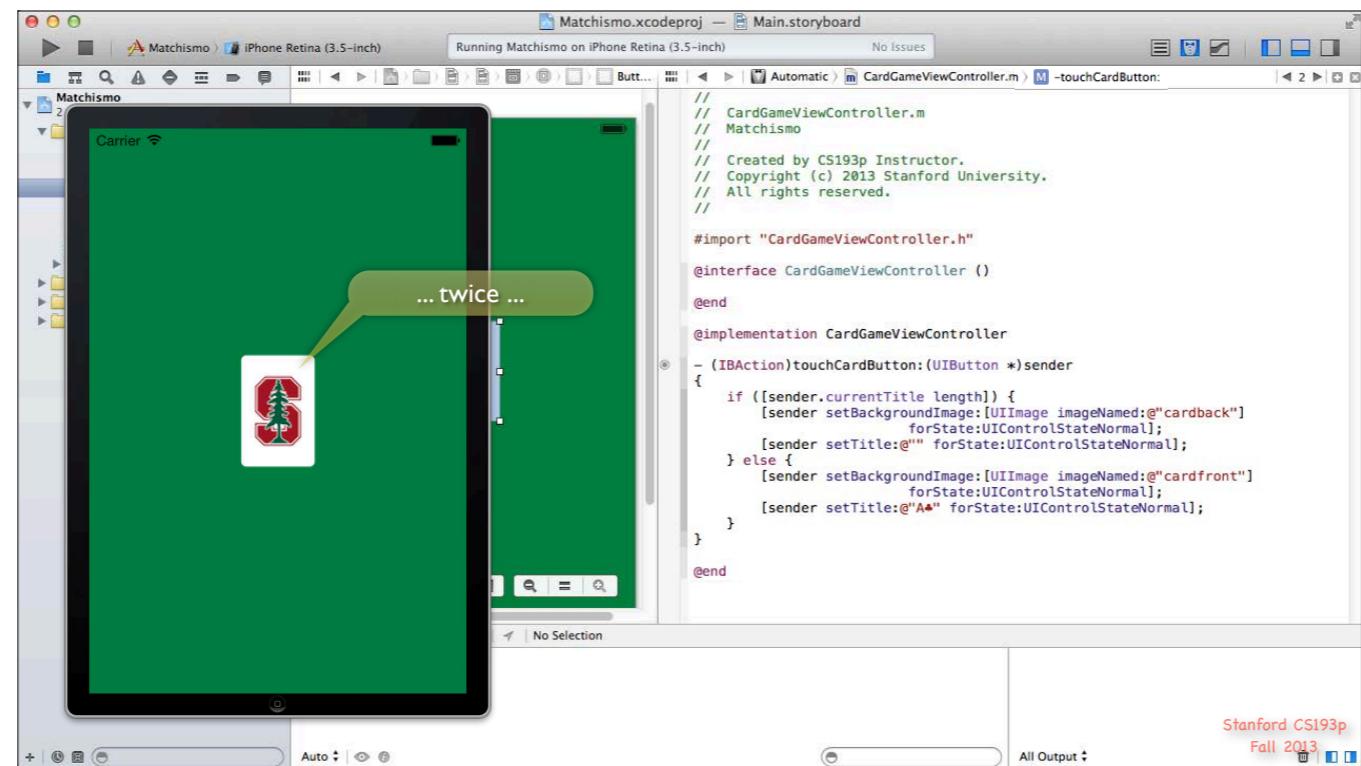
@end

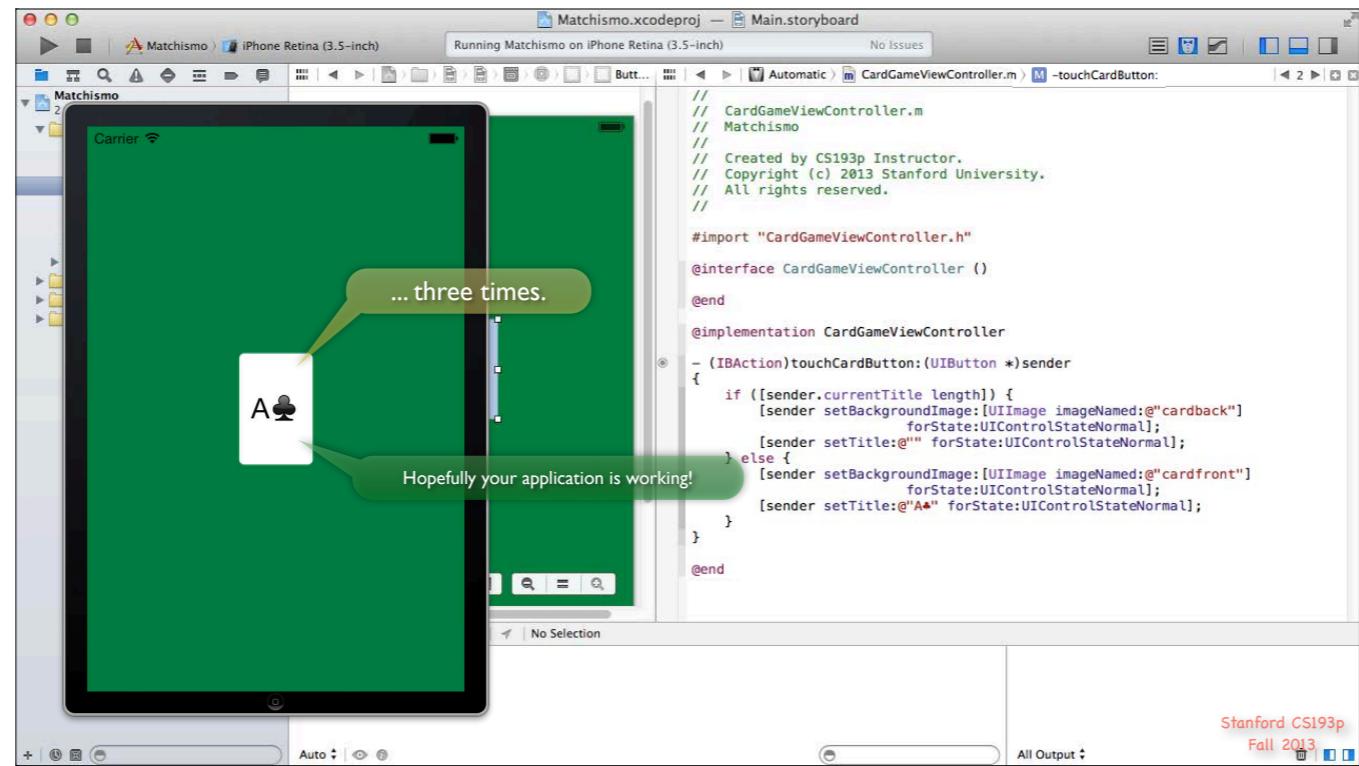
... and change @"" to @"A♣".

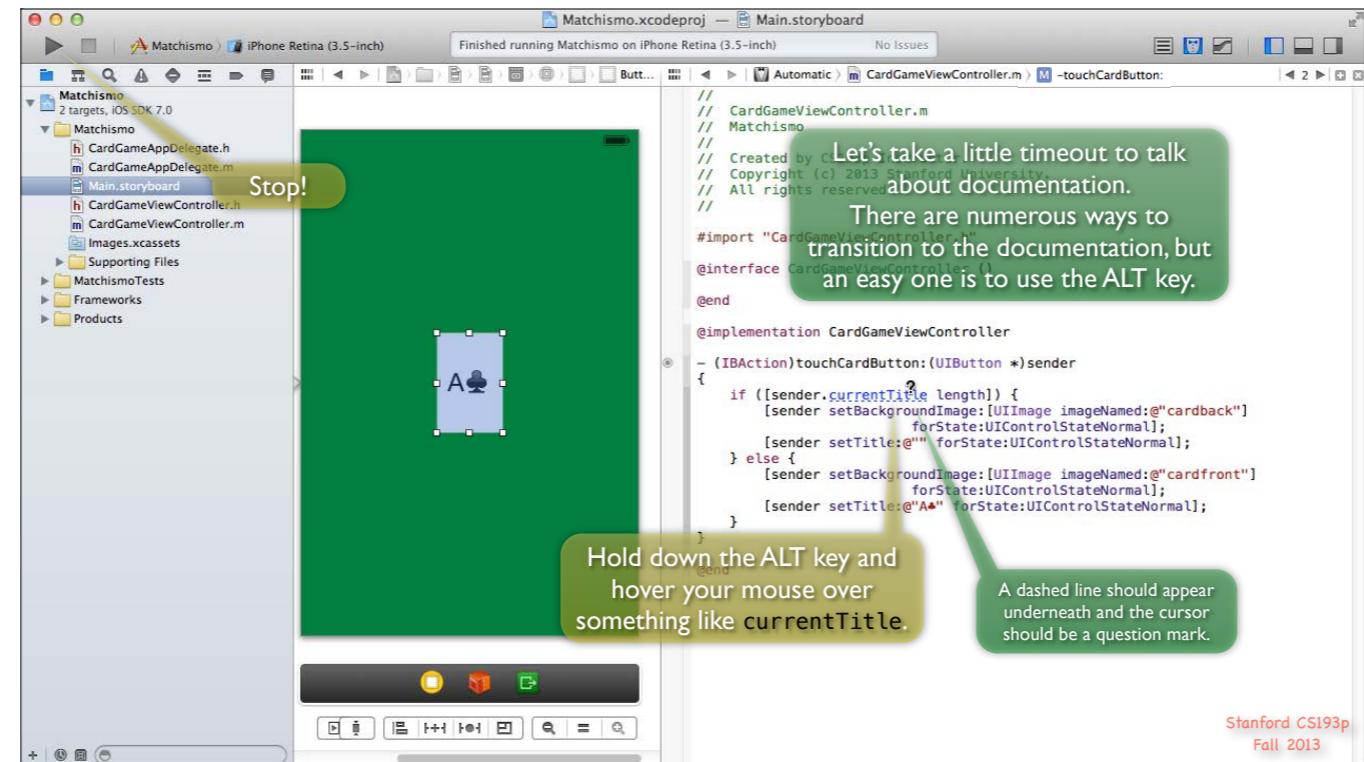
Stanford CS193p
Fall 2013
```

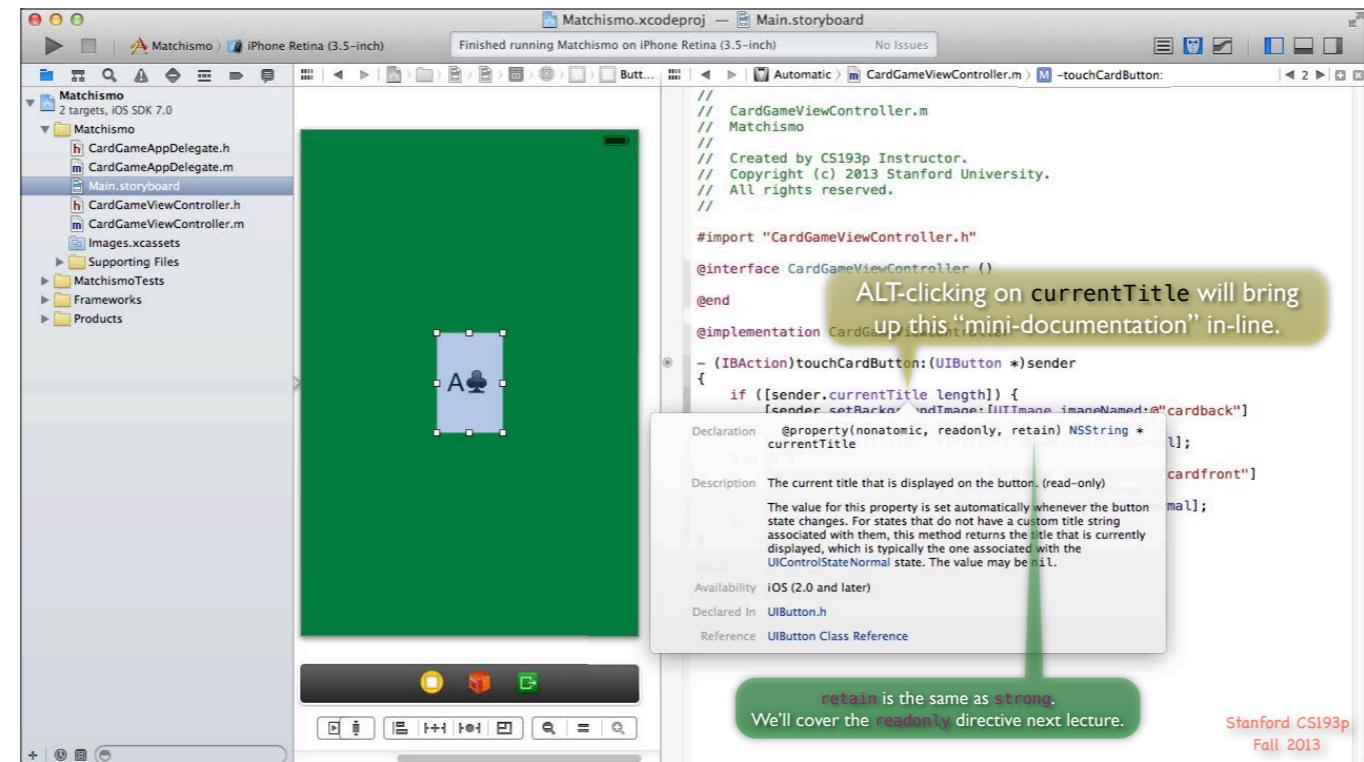


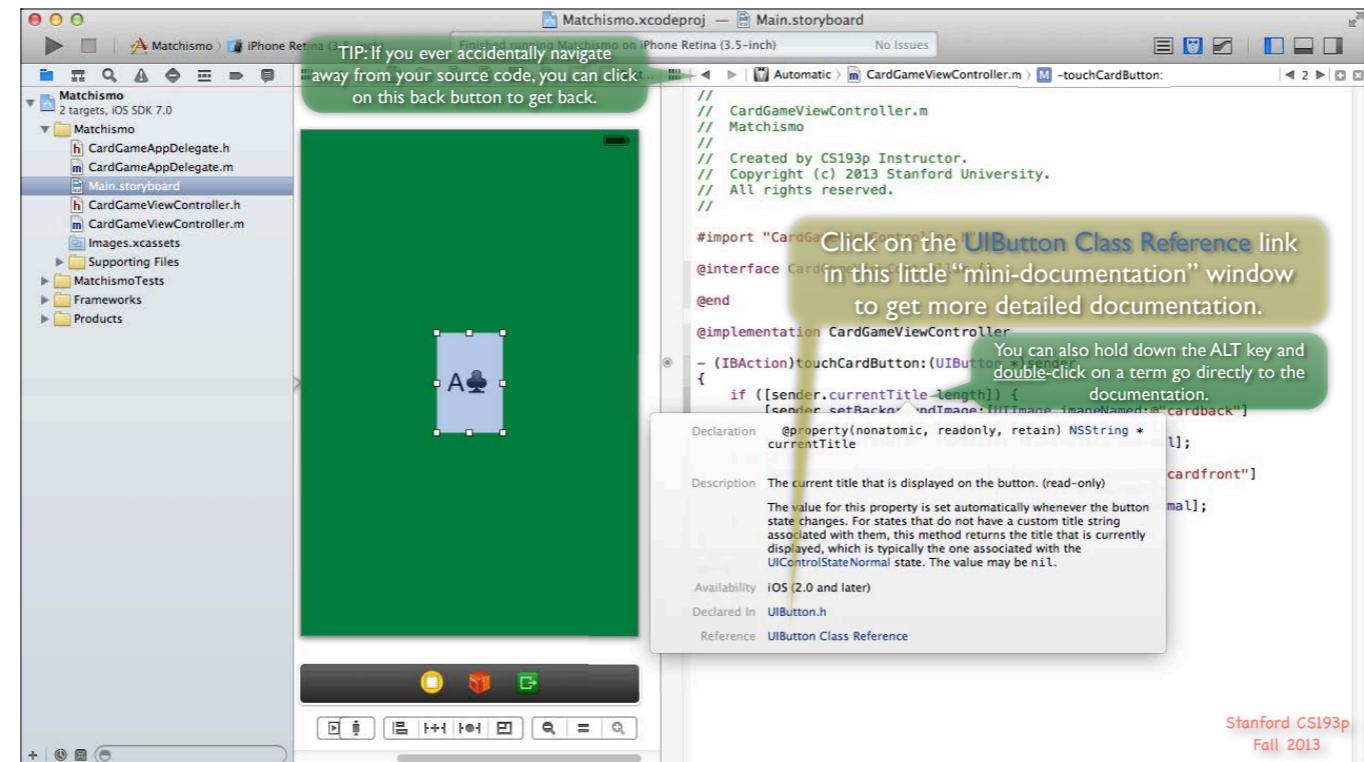












This is the Documentation window.

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](#).

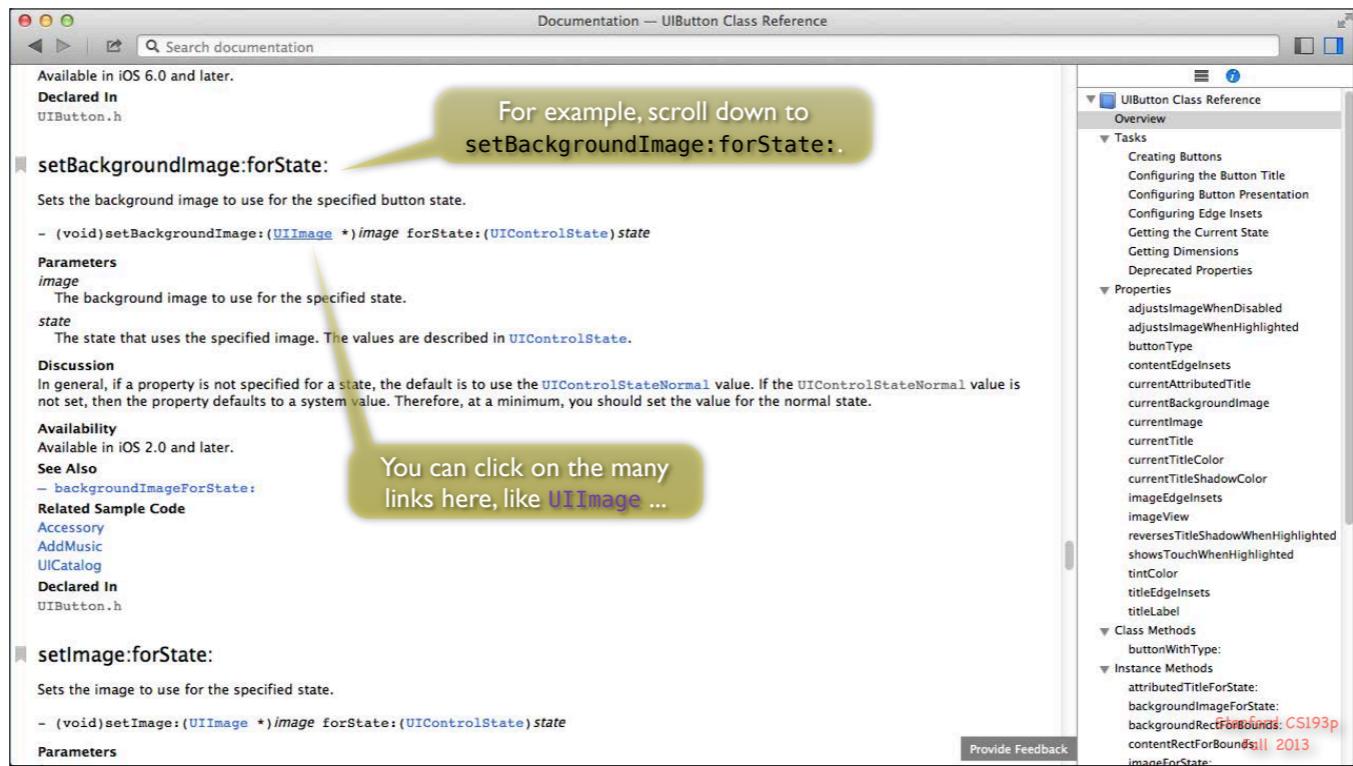
For more information about appearance and behavior configuration, see ["Buttons"](#).

## Tasks

- Creating Buttons**
  - + `buttonWithType:`
- Configuring the Button Title**
  - `titleLabel` *property*
  - `reverseTitleShadowWhenHighlighted` *property*
  - `setTitle:forState:`
  - `setTitleAttributedTitle:forState:`
  - `setTitleColor:forState:`
  - `setTitleShadowColor:forState:`
  - `titleColor forState:`
  - `titleForState:`
  - `attributedTitleForState:`
  - `titleShadowColor forState:`
- Configuring Button Presentation**

You should explore what is here.  
It is substantial.  
Being able to maneuver through the documentation is critical to success in iOS Development.

Provide Feedback



Documentation — `UIImage` Class Reference

Search documentation

## UIImage Class Reference

And get detailed class overviews.

### Overview

**Important:** This is a preliminary document for an API or technology in development. Although this document has been reviewed for technical accuracy, it is not final. This Apple confidential information is for use only by registered members of the applicable Apple Developer program. Apple is supplying this confidential information to help you plan for the adoption of the technologies and programming interfaces described herein. This information is subject to change, and software implemented according to this document should be tested with final operating system software and final documentation. Newer versions of this document may be provided with future seeds of the API or technology.

A `UIImage` object is a high-level way to display image data. You can create images from files, from Quartz image objects, or from raw image data you receive. The `UIImage` class also offers several options for drawing images to the current graphics context using different blend modes and opacity values.

Image objects are immutable, so you cannot change their properties after creation. This means that you generally specify an image's properties at initialization time or rely on the image's metadata to provide the property value. It also means that image objects are themselves safe to use from any thread. The way you change the properties of an existing image object is to use one of the available convenience methods to create a copy of the image but with the custom value you want.

Because image objects are immutable, they also do not provide direct access to their underlying image data. However, you can get an `NSData` object containing either a PNG or JPEG representation of the image data using the `UIImagePNGRepresentation` and `UIImageJPEGRepresentation` functions.

The system uses image objects to represent still pictures taken with the camera on supported devices. To take a picture, use the `UIImagePickerController` class. To save a picture to the Saved Photos album, use the `UIImageWriteToSavedPhotosAlbum` function.

### Images and Memory Management

In low-memory situations, image data may be purged from a `UIImage` object to free up memory on the system. This purging behavior affects only the image data stored internally by the `UIImage` object and not the object itself. When you attempt to draw an image whose data has been purged, the image object automatically reloads the data from its original file. This extra load step, however, may incur a small performance penalty.

You should avoid creating `UIImage` objects that are greater than 1024 x 1024 in size. Besides the large amount of memory such an image would consume, you may run into problems when using the image as a texture in OpenGL ES or when drawing the image to a view or layer. This size restriction does not apply if you are performing code-based manipulations, such as resizing an image larger than 1024 x 1024 pixels by drawing it to a bitmap-backed graphics context. In fact, you may need to resize an image in this manner (or break it into several smaller images) in order to fit it into memory.

Next

Ullimage Class Reference

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Images and Memory Management

Supported Image Formats

Tasks

Cached Image Loading Routines

Creating New Images

Initializing Images

Image Attributes

Drawing Images

Properties

`alignmentRectInsets`

`capInsets`

`CGImage`

`ClImage`

`duration`

`imageOrientation`

`images`

`renderingMode`

`resizingMode`

`scale`

`size`

Class Methods

`animatedImageNamed:duration:`

`animatedImageWithImages:duration:`

`animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...`

`animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...`

`imageNamed:`

`imageWithCGImage:`

`imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:`

`imageWithClImage:`

`imageWithClImage:scale:orientation:`

`imageWithContentsOfFile:`

`imageWithData:Stanford CS193p`

`imageWithData:scale:Fall 2013`

Instance Methods

Documentation — UIImage Class Reference

Q NSString

Top Hit

NSString

API Reference

Appendix A: Deprecated NSString Methods

Appendix A: Deprecated NSString UIKit Additions Methods

NSString Class Reference

NSString UIKit Additions Reference

Supported

Table 1 lists the supported formats for images.

Format

Tagged Image

Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)

Graphic Interchange Format (GIF)

Portable Network Graphics (PNG)

Windows Bitmap (BMP)

Windows Icon

SDK Guides

NSString

Strings Are Represented by Instances of the NSString Class

NSString from C Strings and Data

Technical Q&A QA1235

Sample Code

Birthdays

LLDBCustomDataFormatter

Show All Results

Windows Cursor

.cur

XWindow bitmap

.xbm

Note: Windows Bitmap Format (BMP) files that are formatted as RGB-565 are converted to ARGB-1555 when they are loaded.

You can also search for classes, methods, or just general topics of interest.

Tasks

Cached Image Loading Routines

+ imageNamed:

Creating New Images

+ imageWithContentsOfFile:

Provide Feedback

UIImage Class Reference

Overview

Images and Memory Management

Supported Image Formats

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alignmentRectInsets

capInsets

CGImage

ClImage

duration

imageOrientation

images

renderingMode

resizingMode

scale

size

Class Methods

animatedImageNamed:duration:

animatedImageWithImages:duration:

animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...

animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...

imageNamed:

imageWithCGImage:

imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:

imageWithClImage:

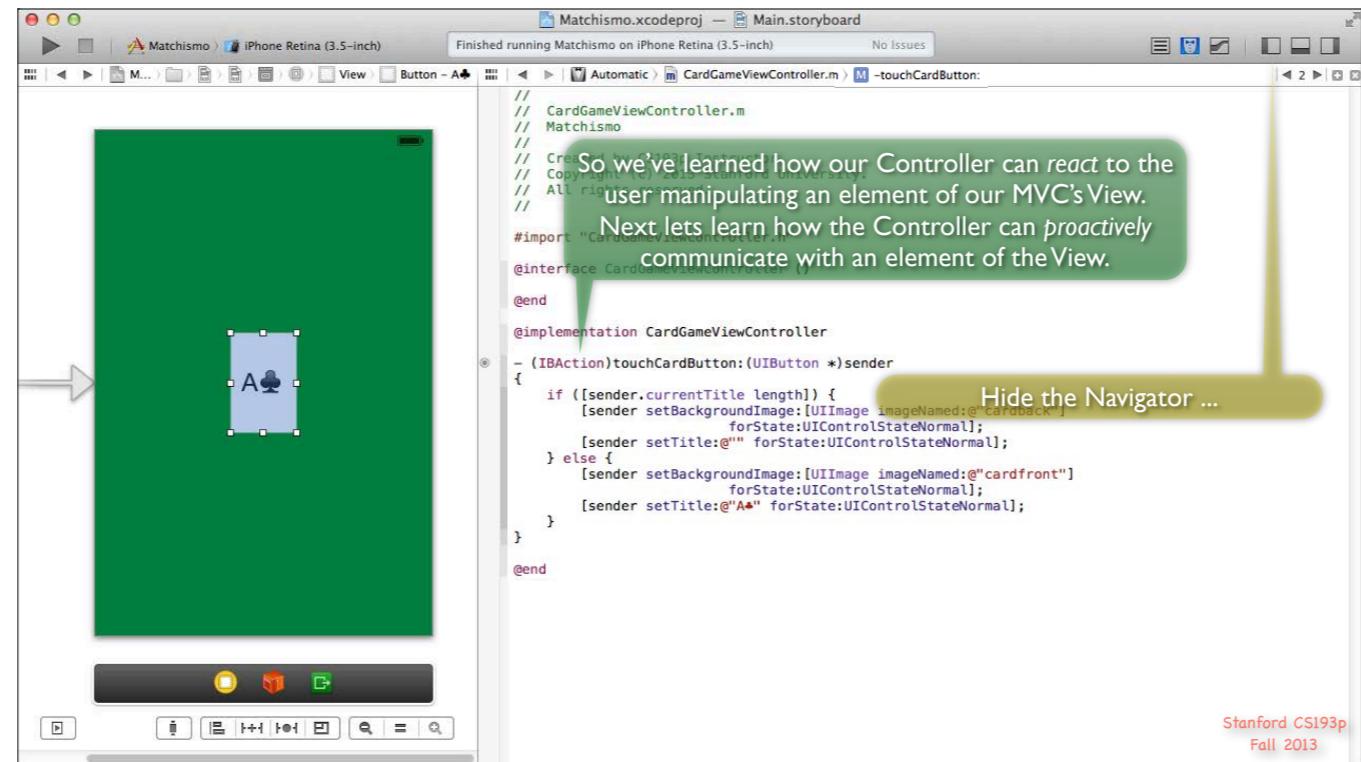
imageWithClImage:scale:orientation:

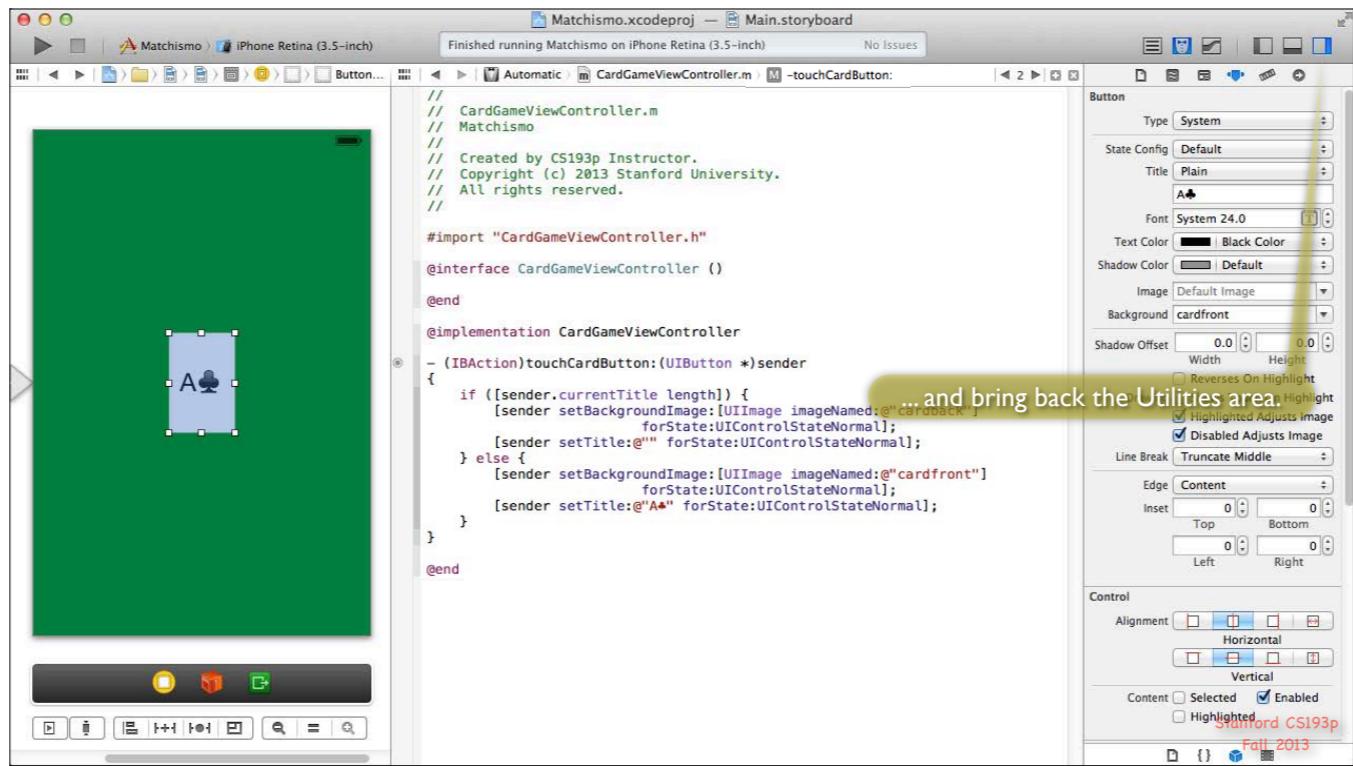
imageWithContentsOfFile:

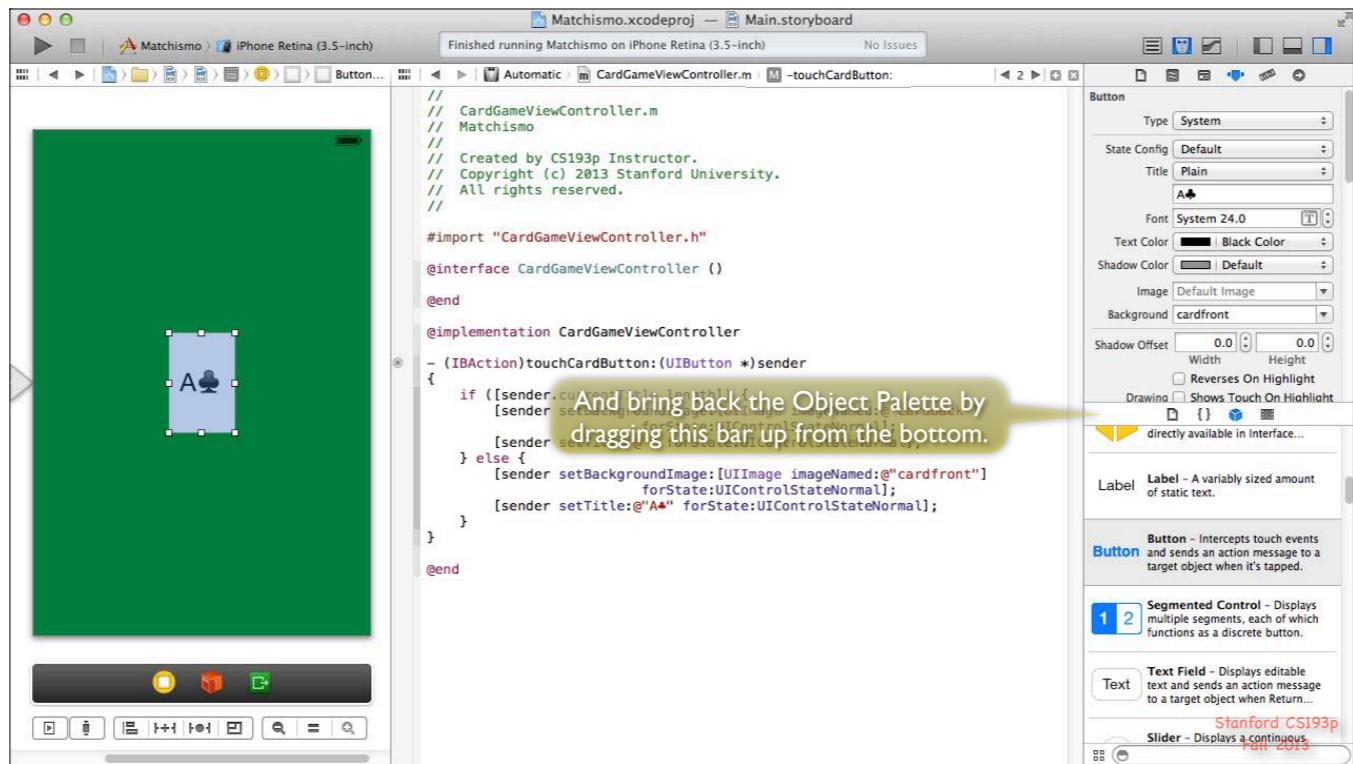
imageWithData:**Stanford CS193p**

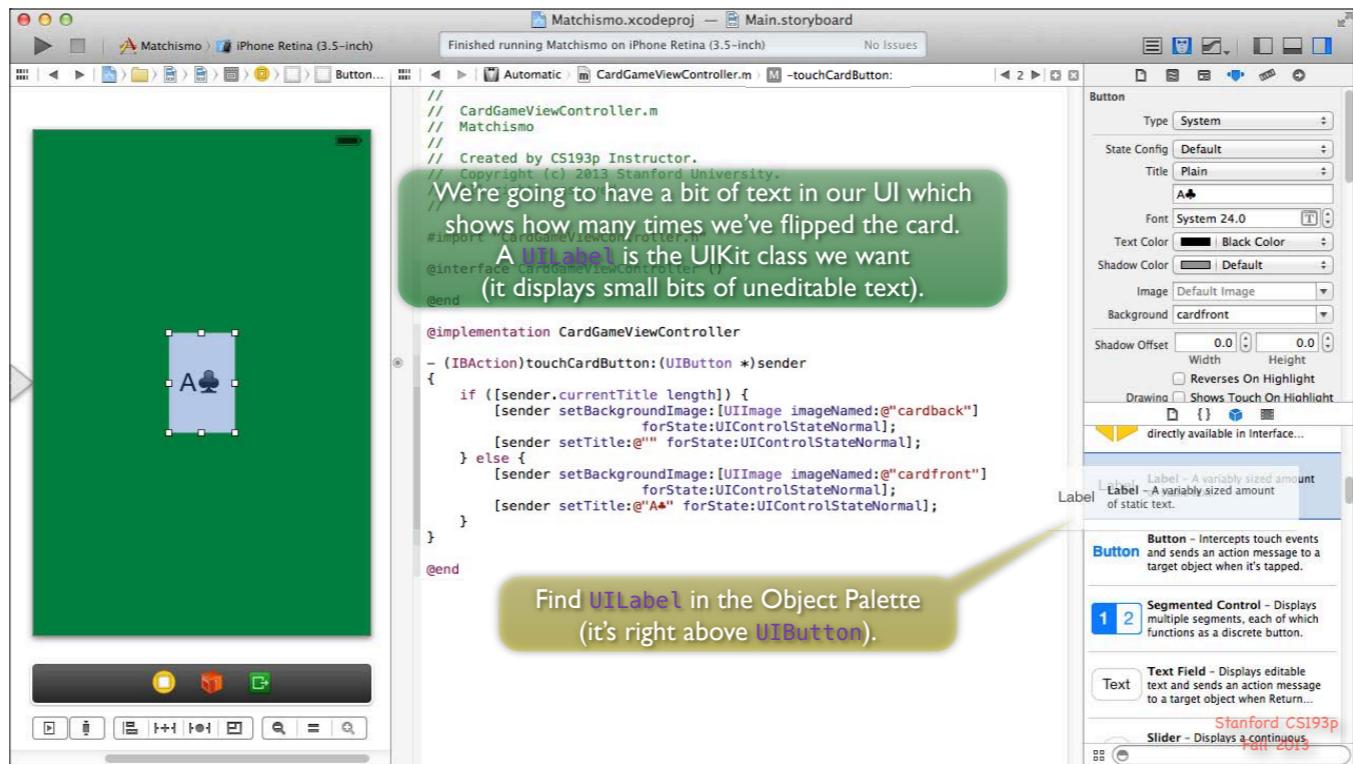
imageWithData:scale:**Fall 2013**

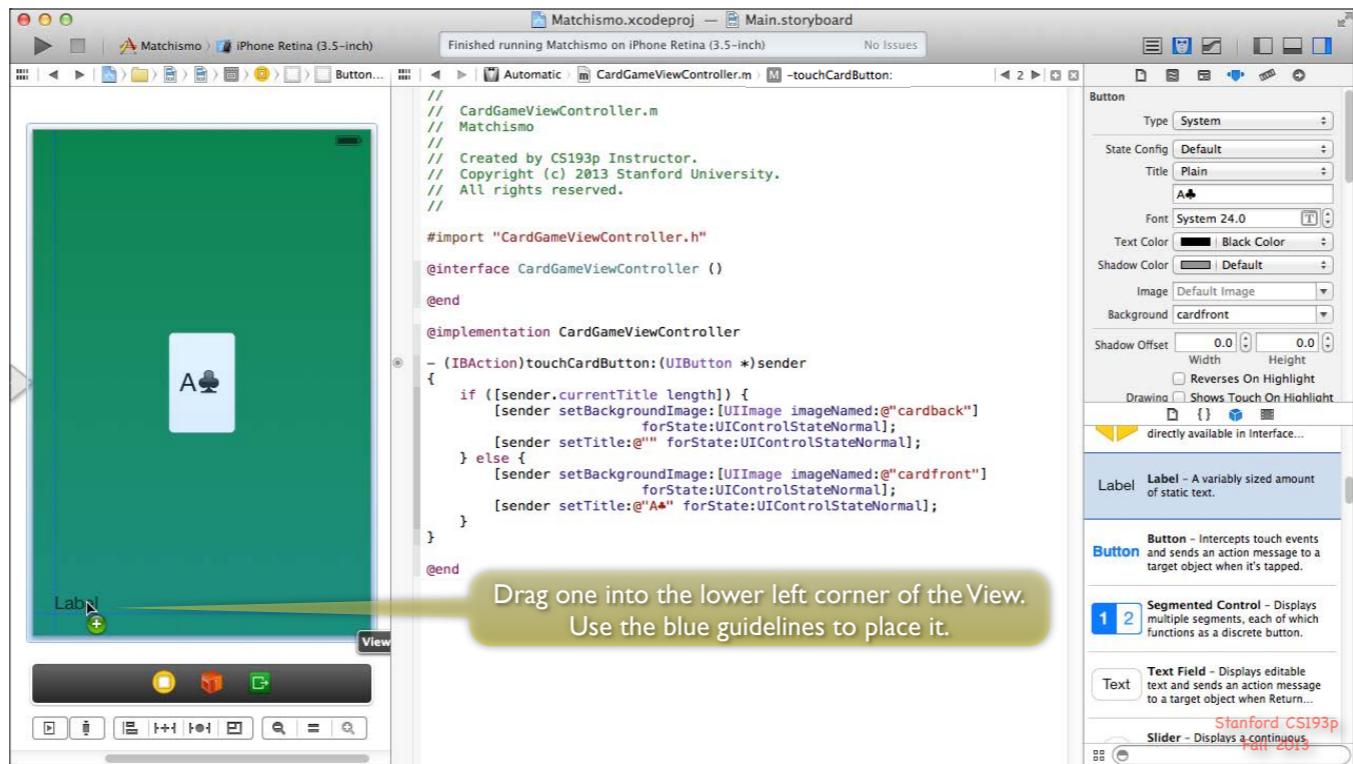
Instance Methods

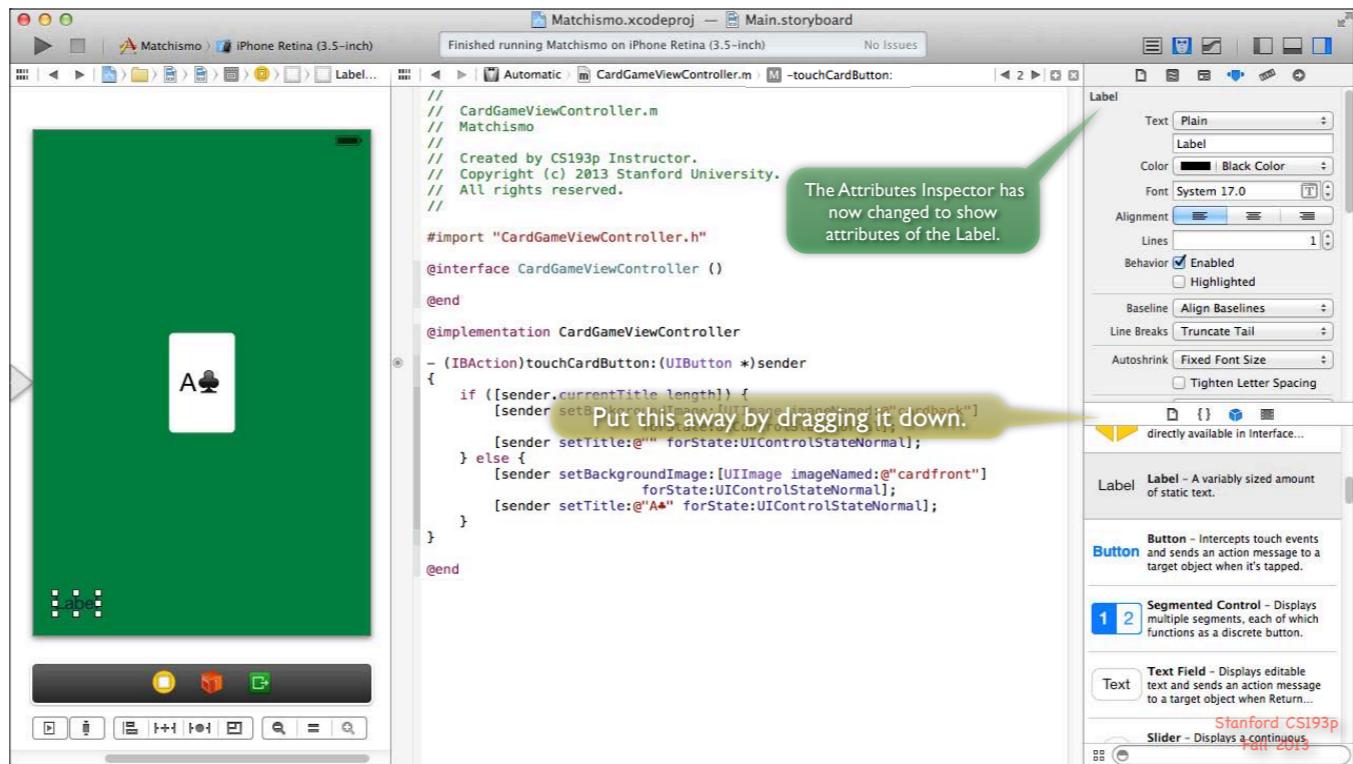


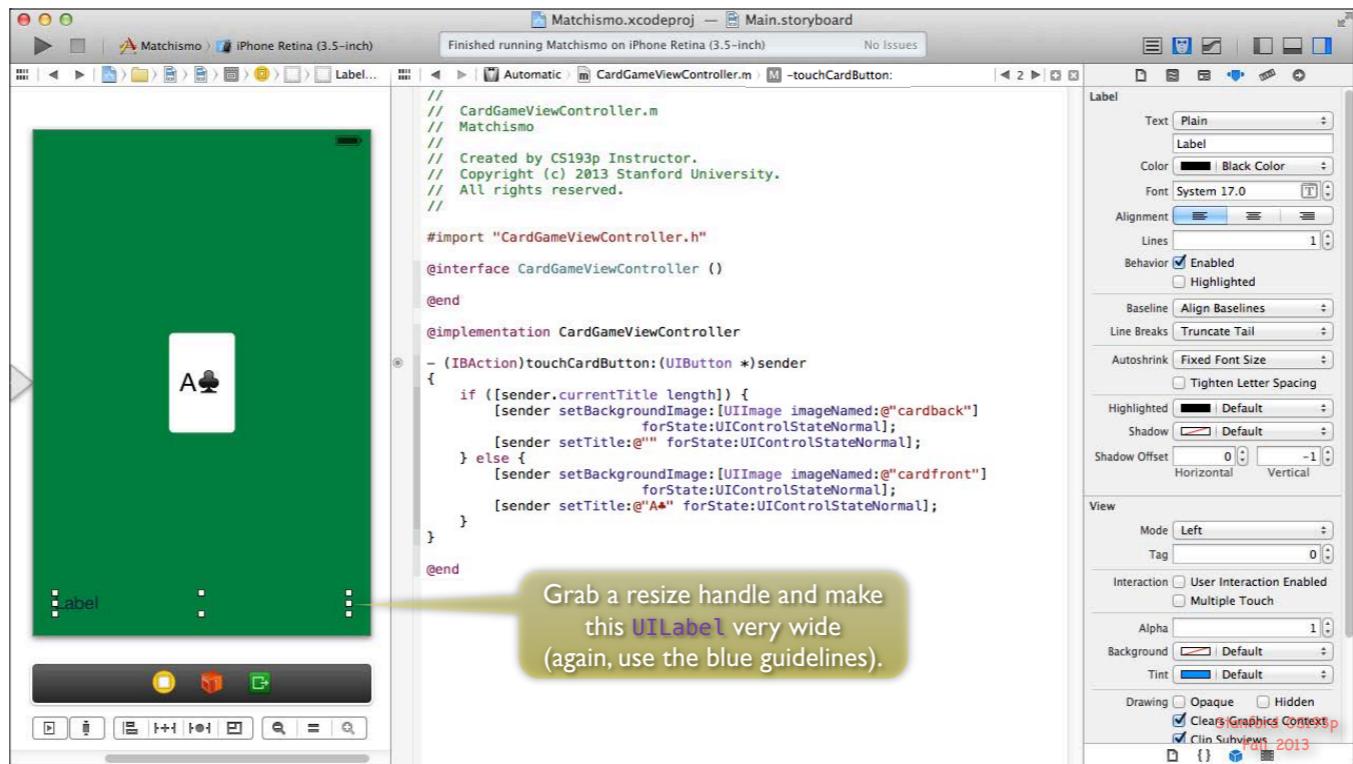


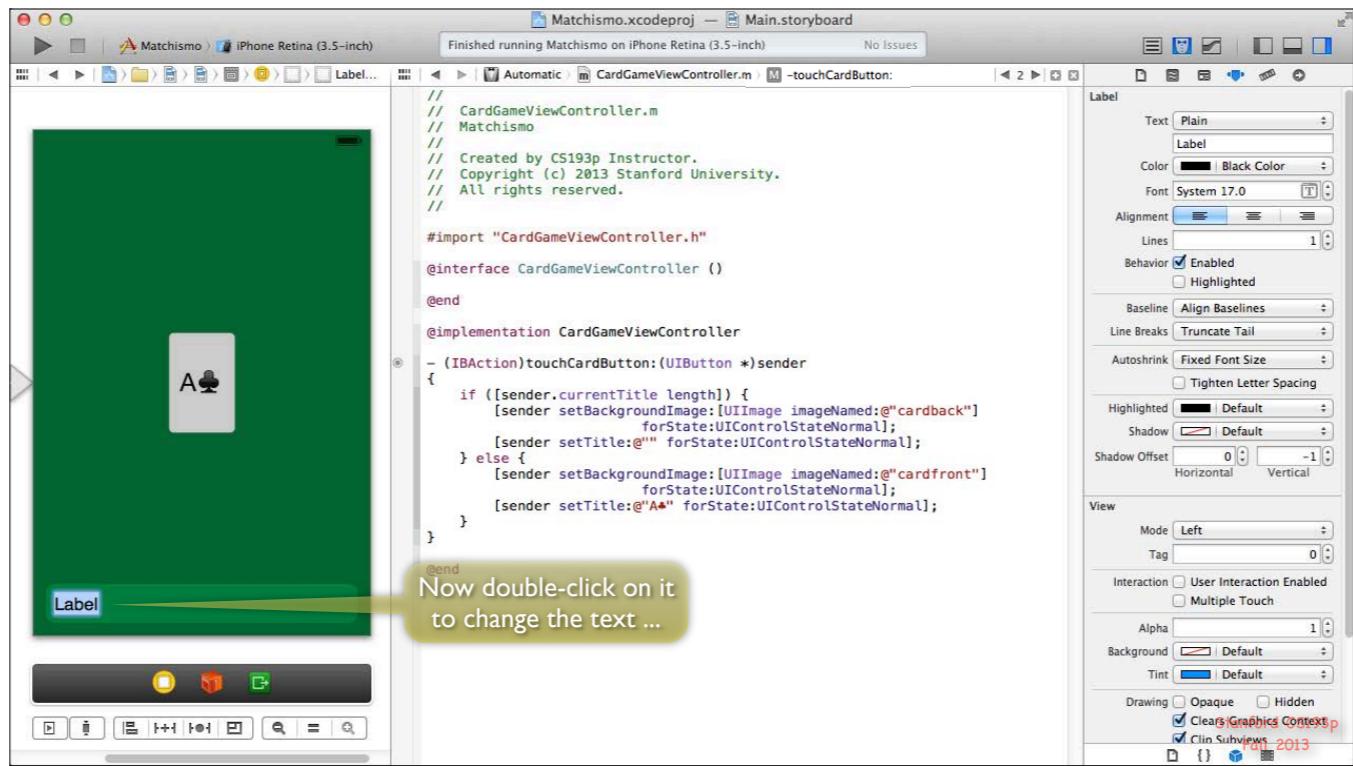


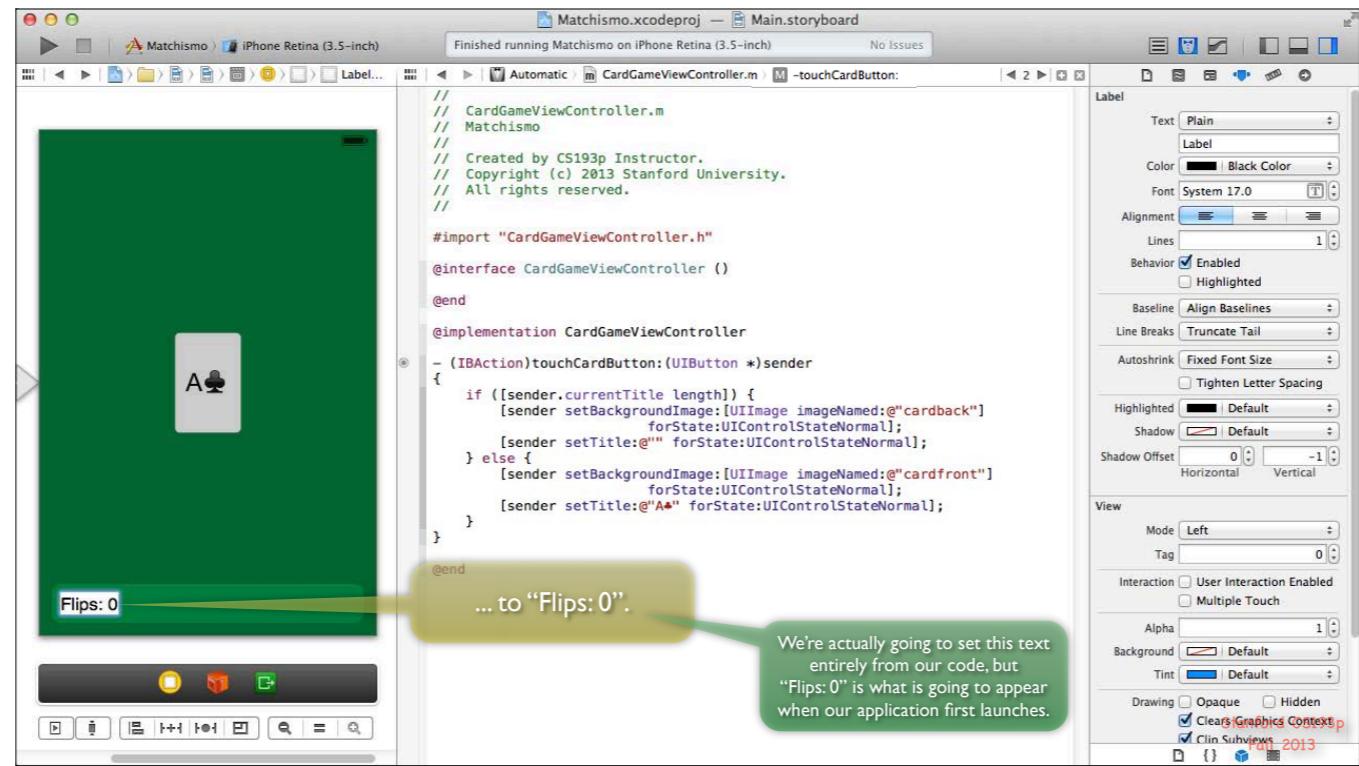


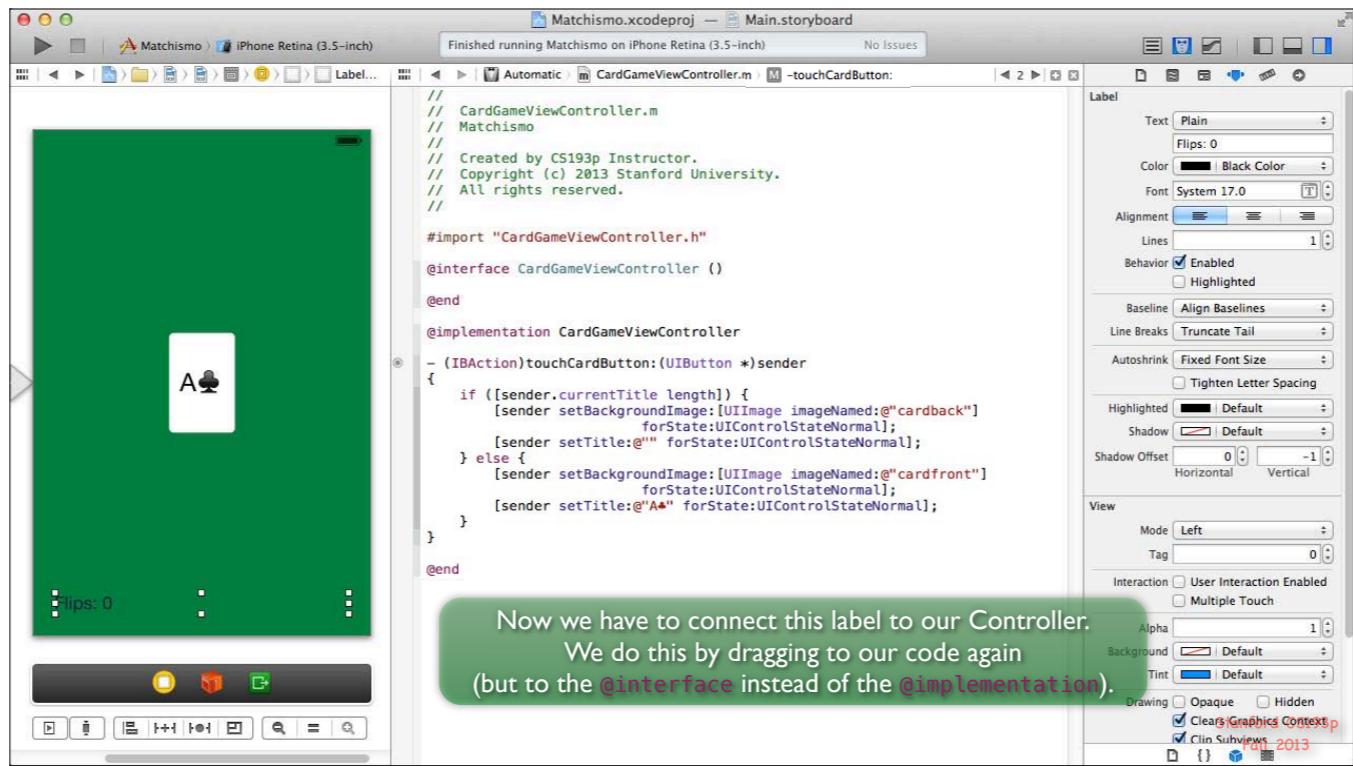




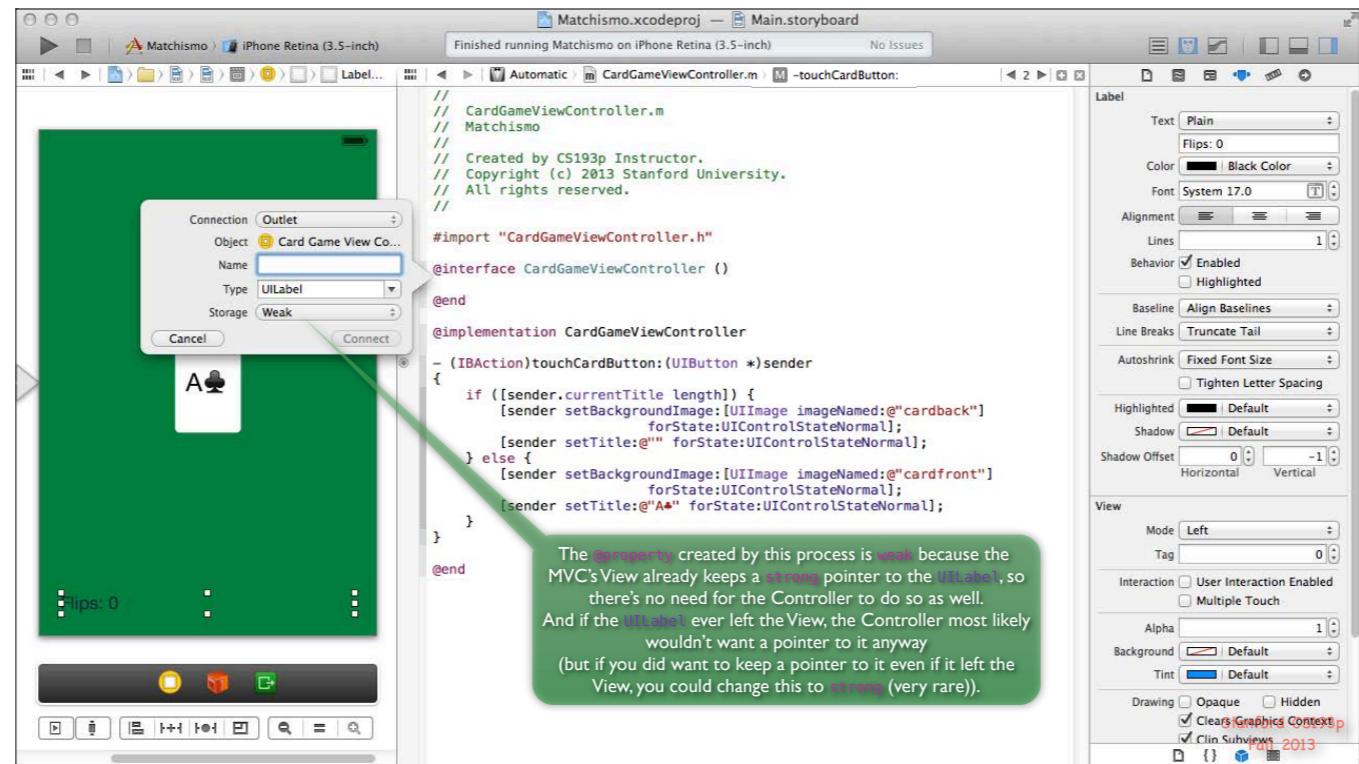


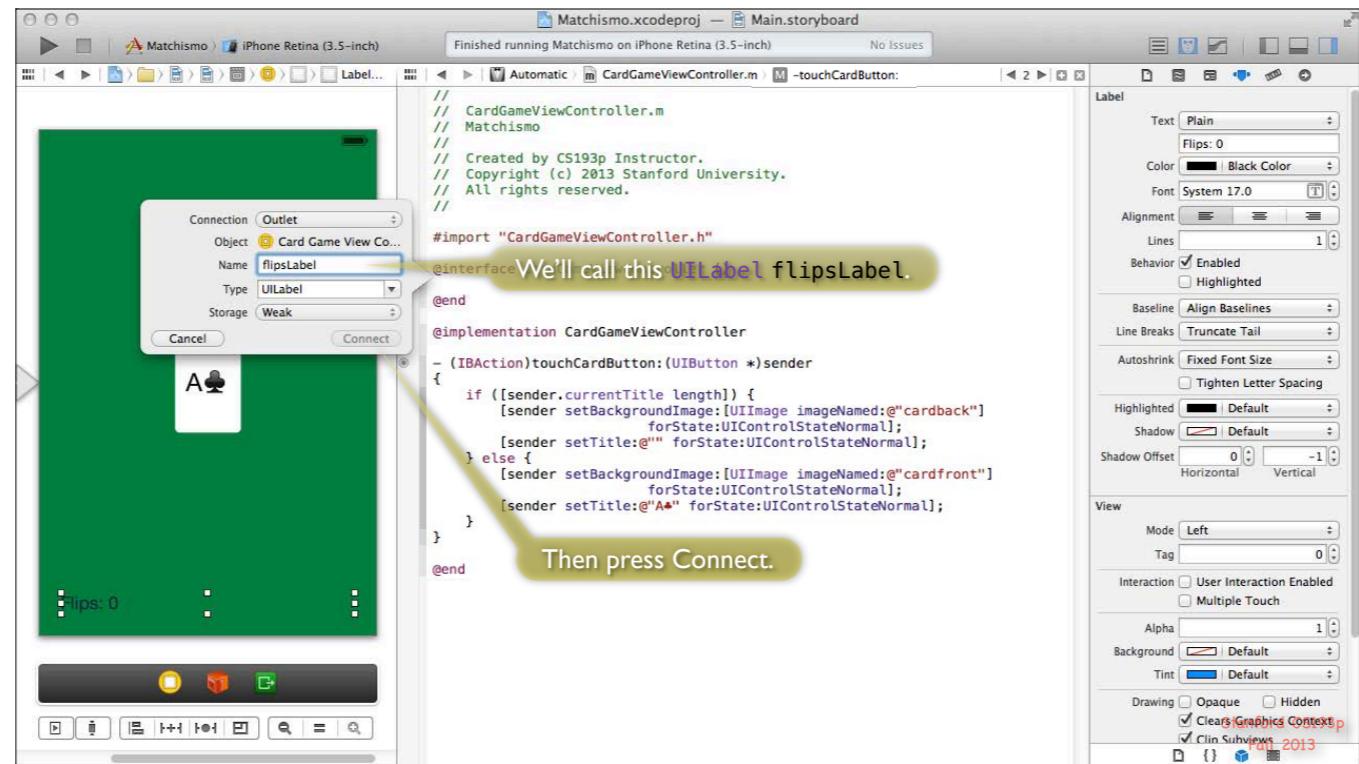


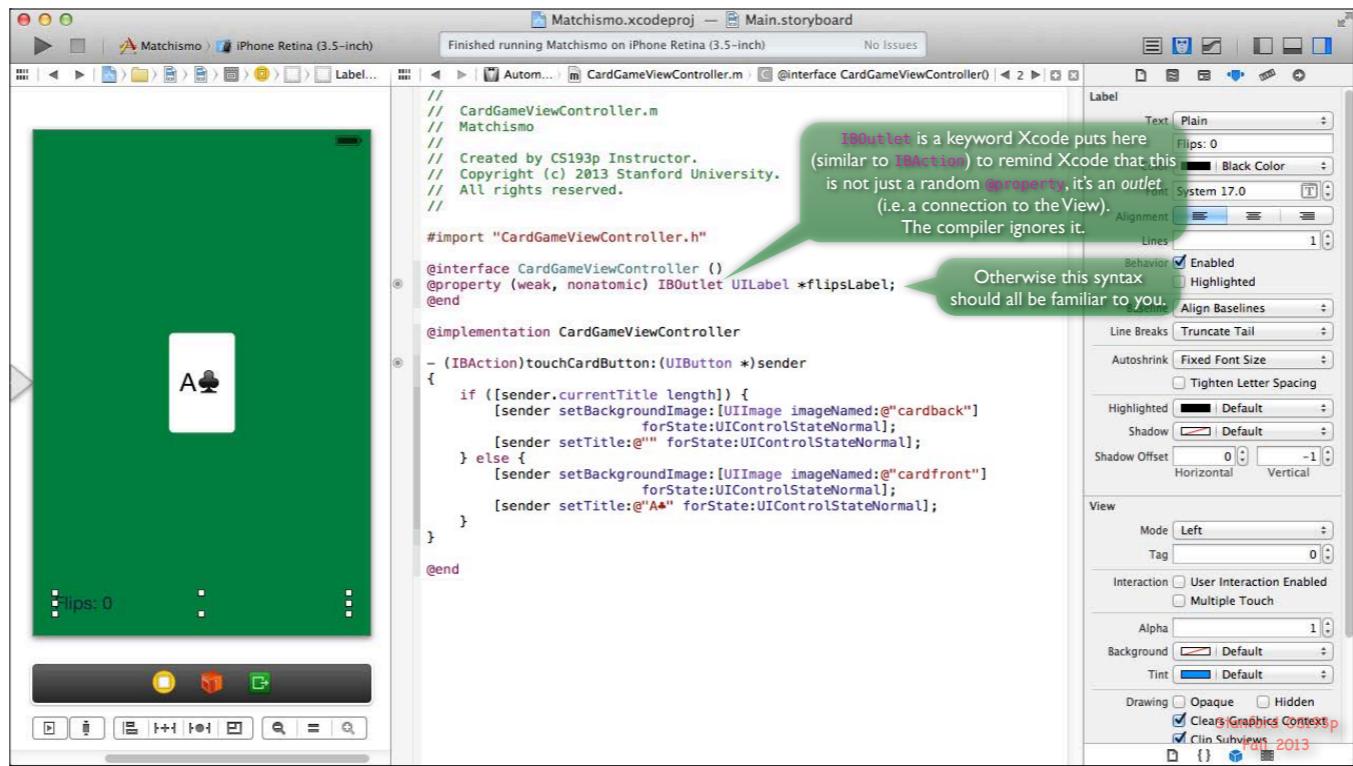


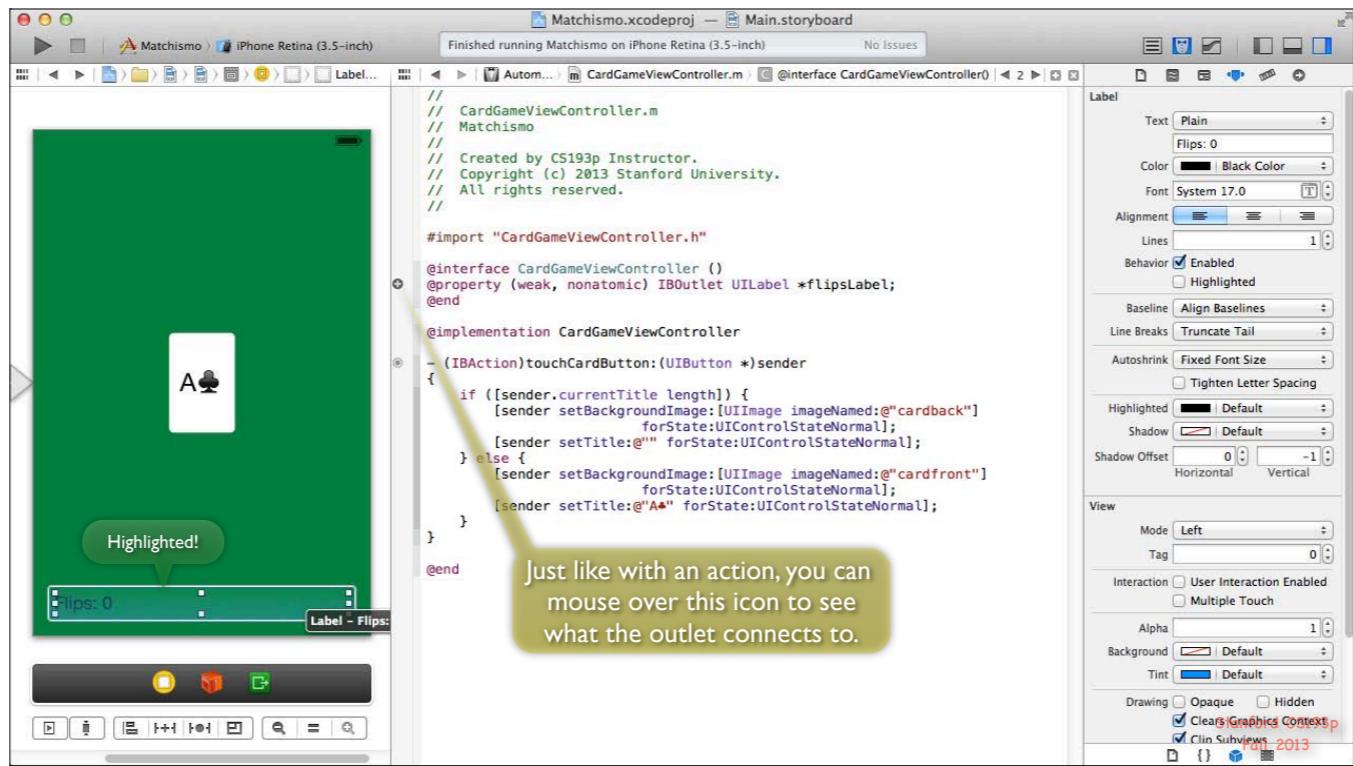


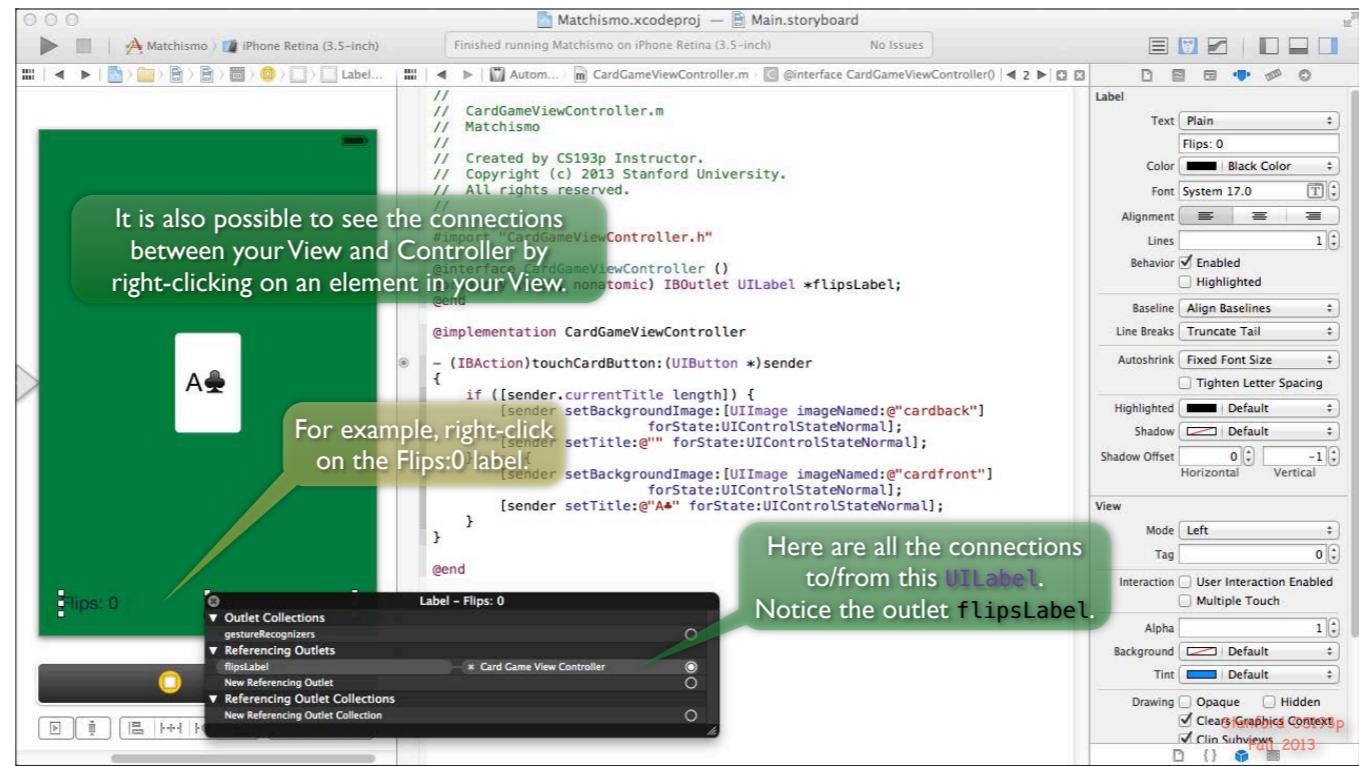


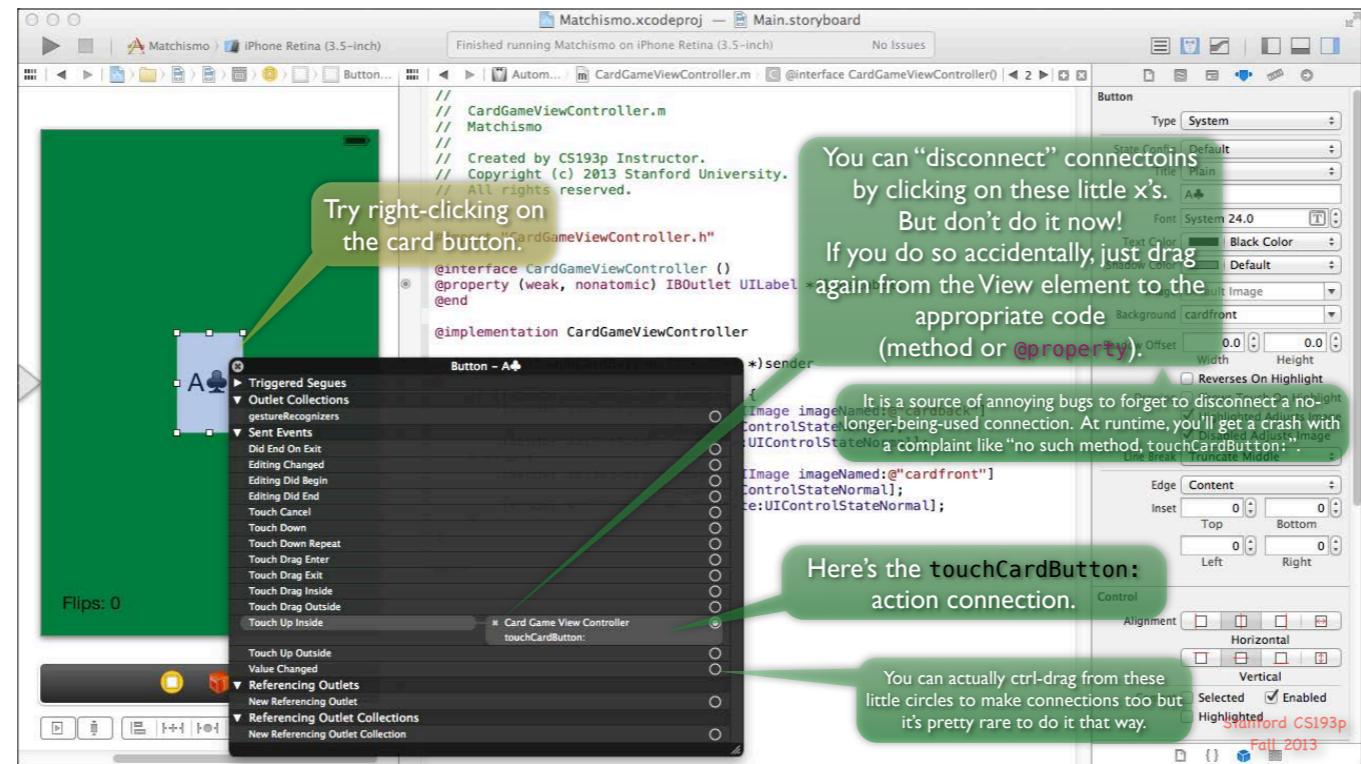


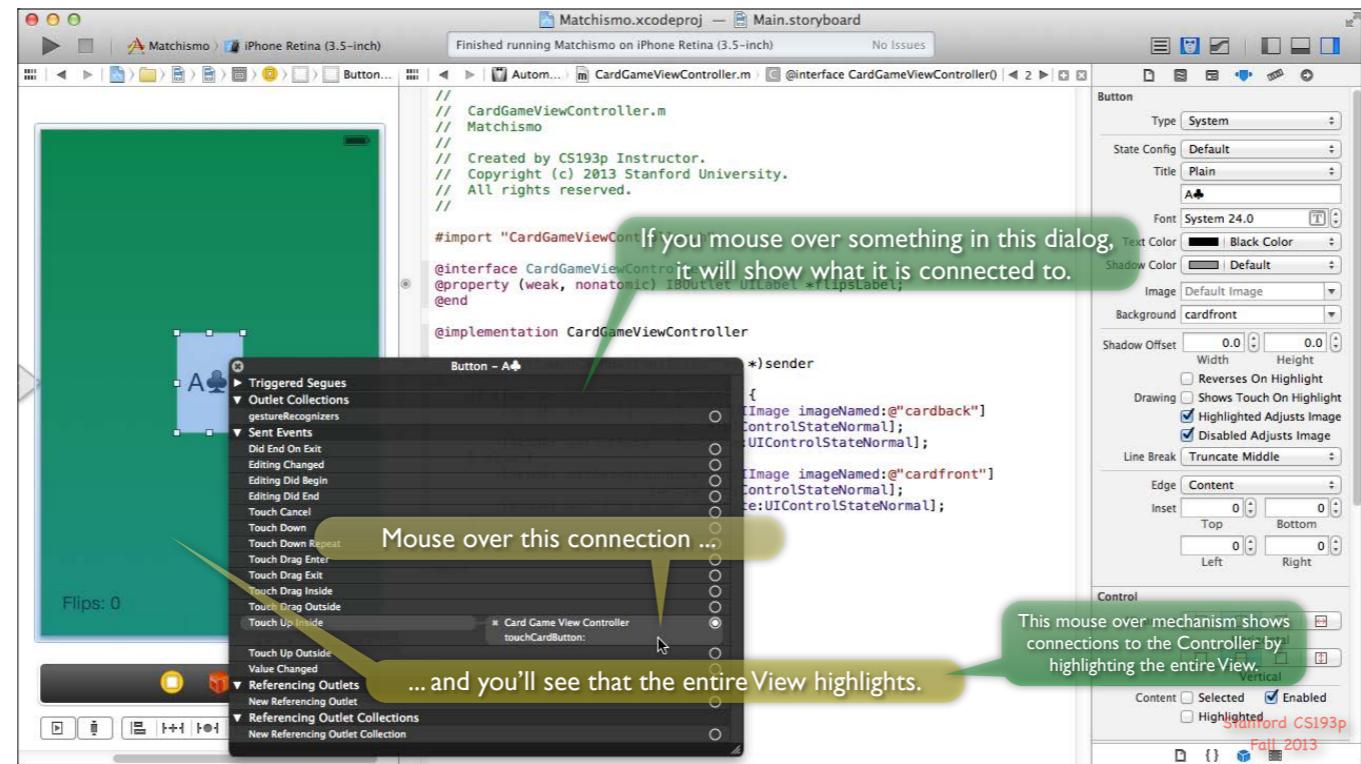


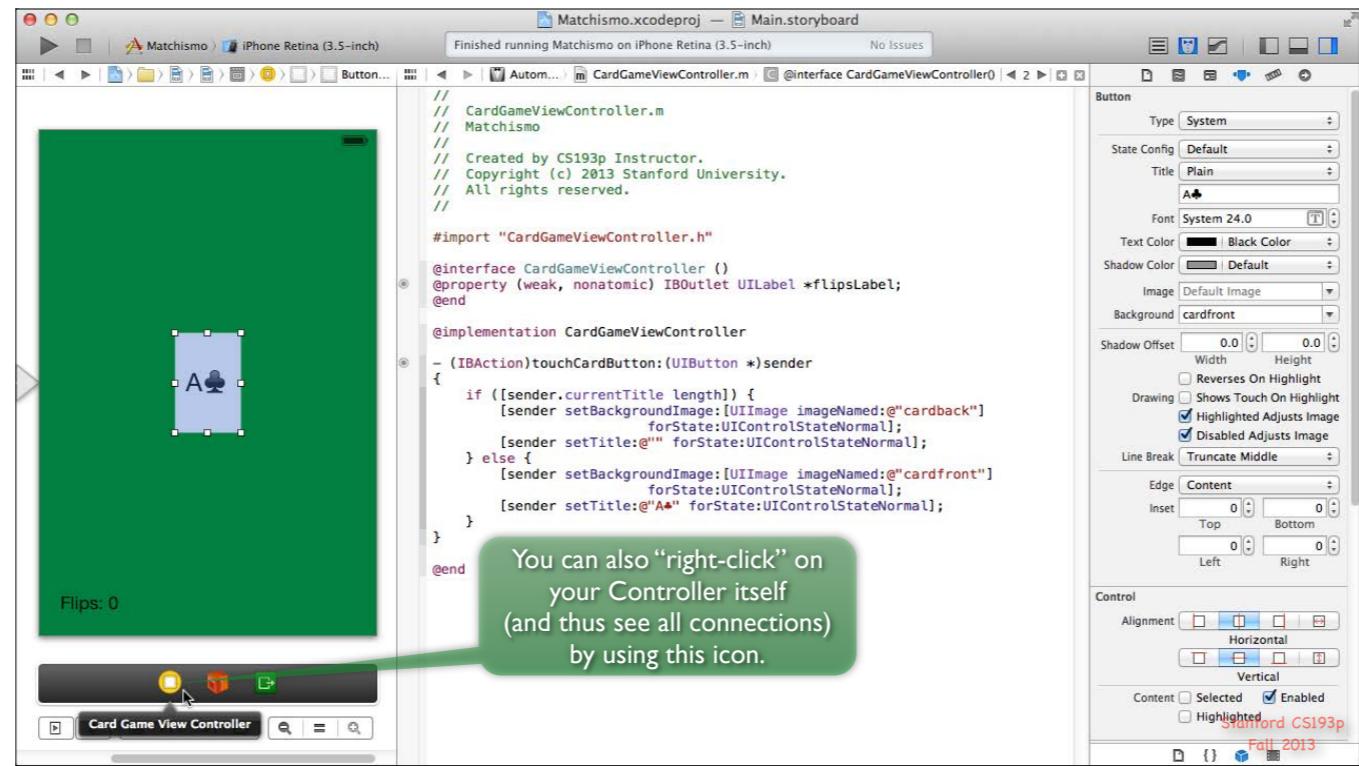


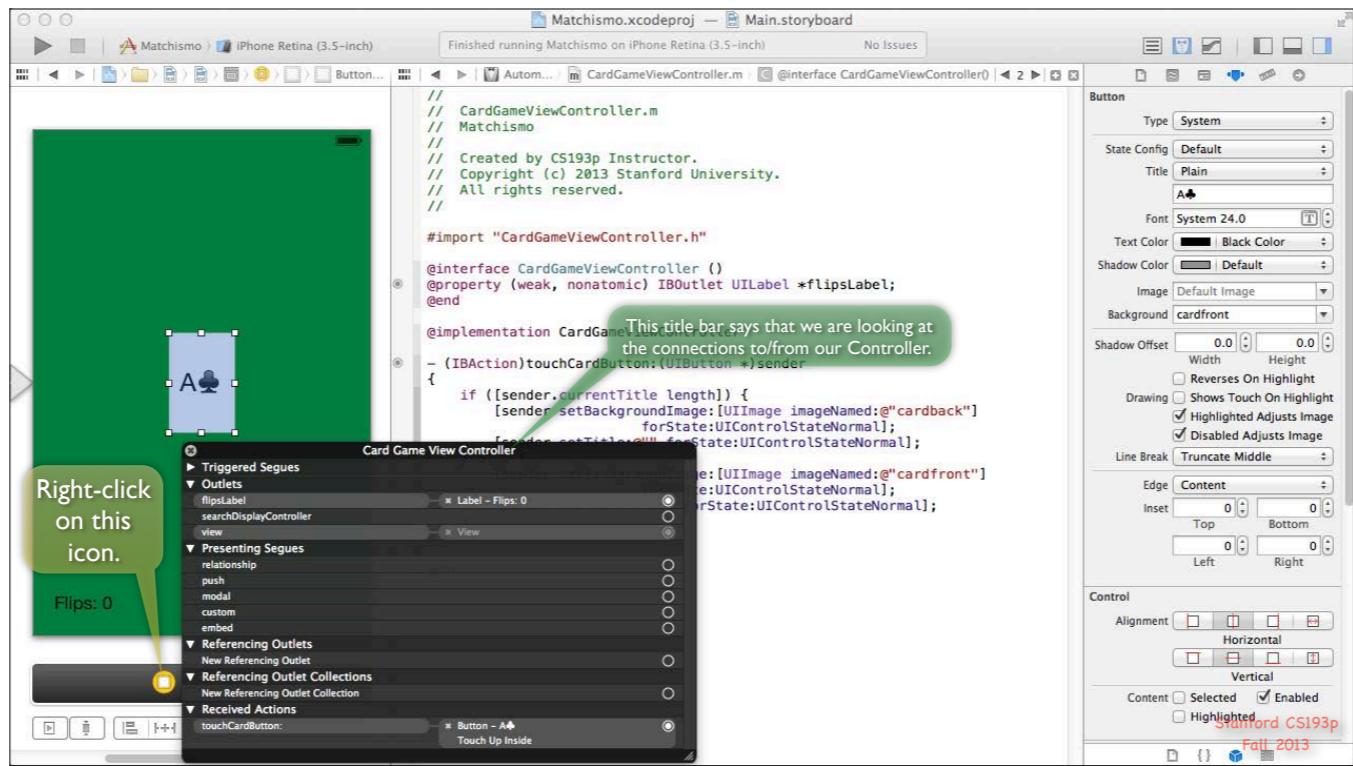


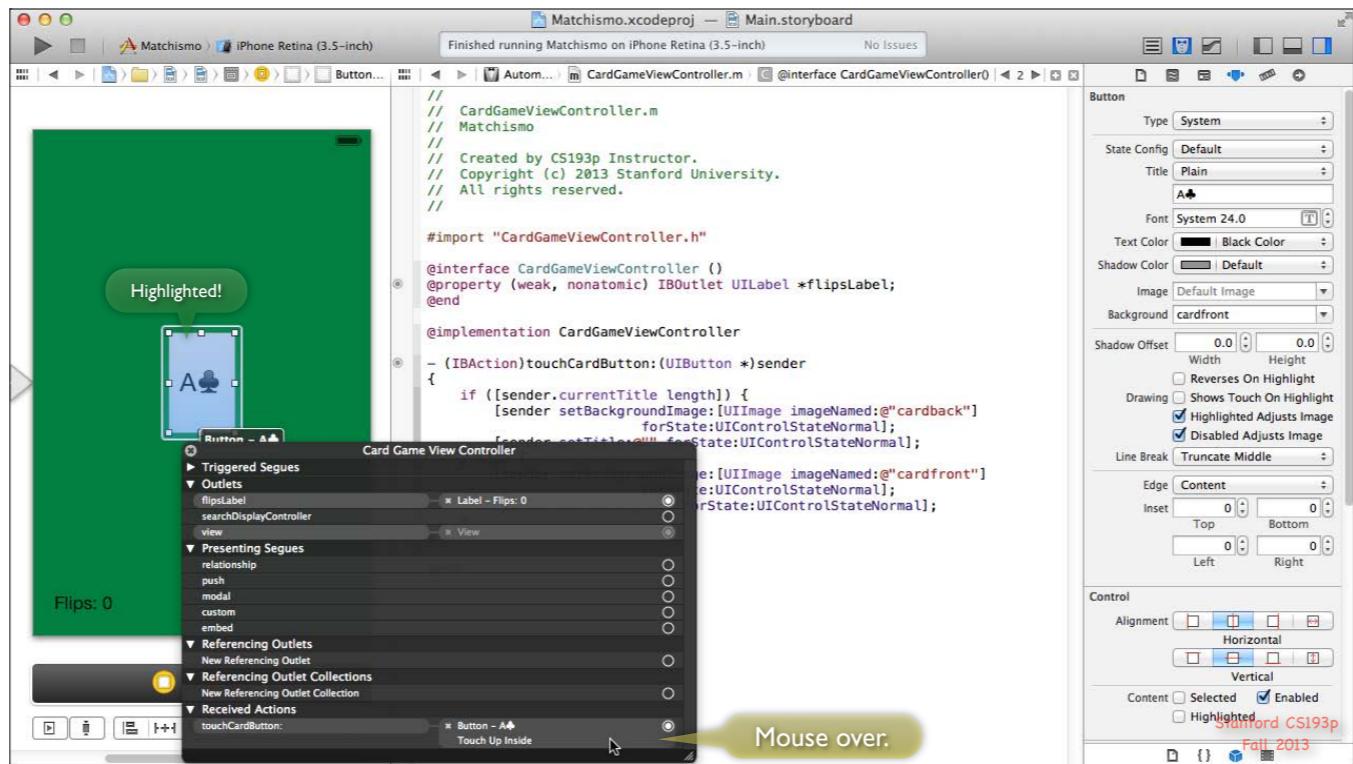


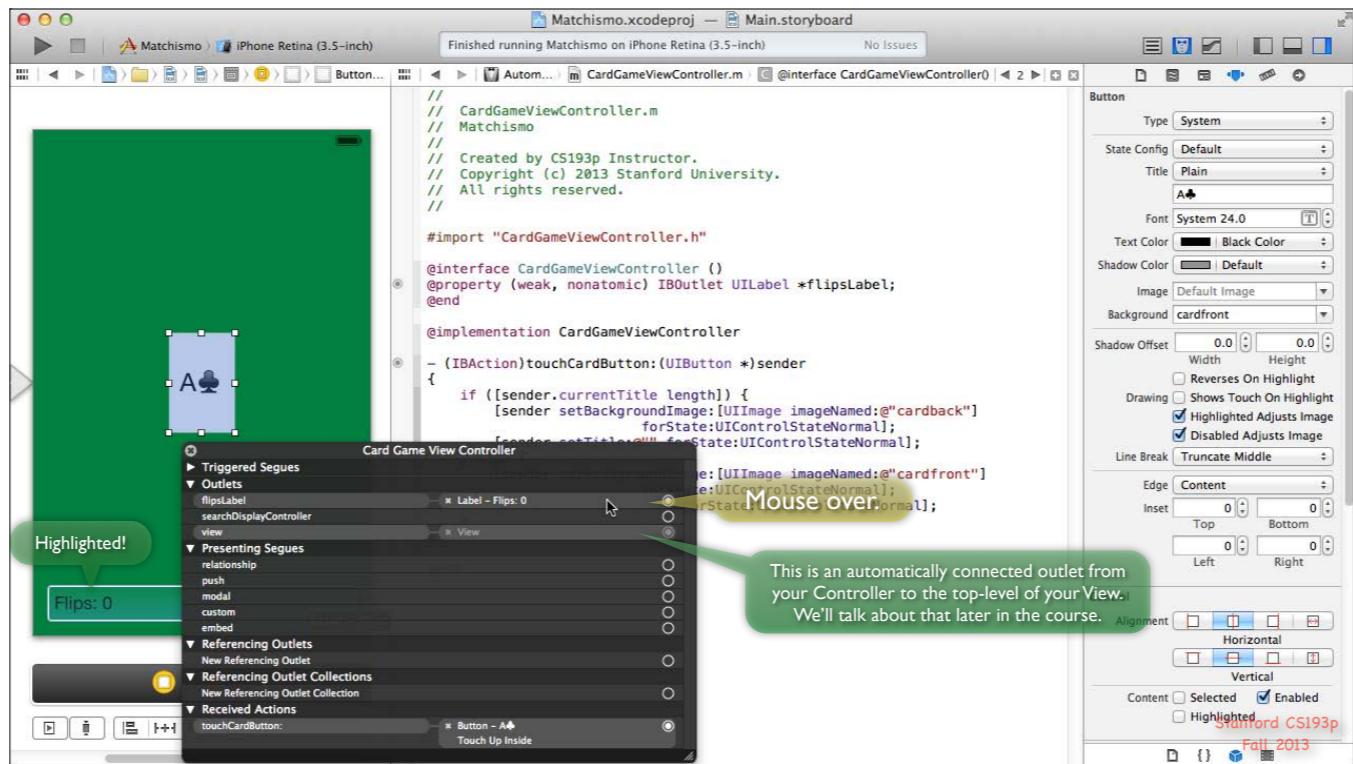


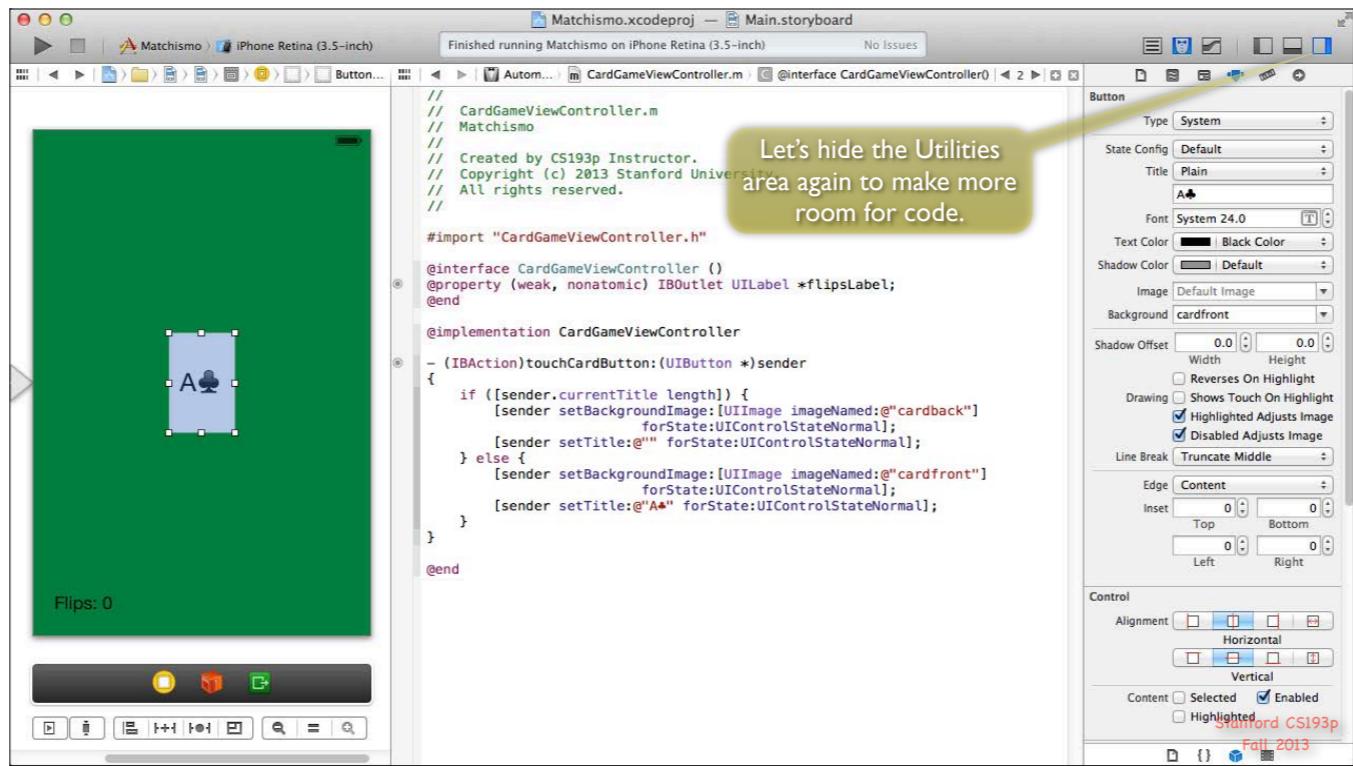


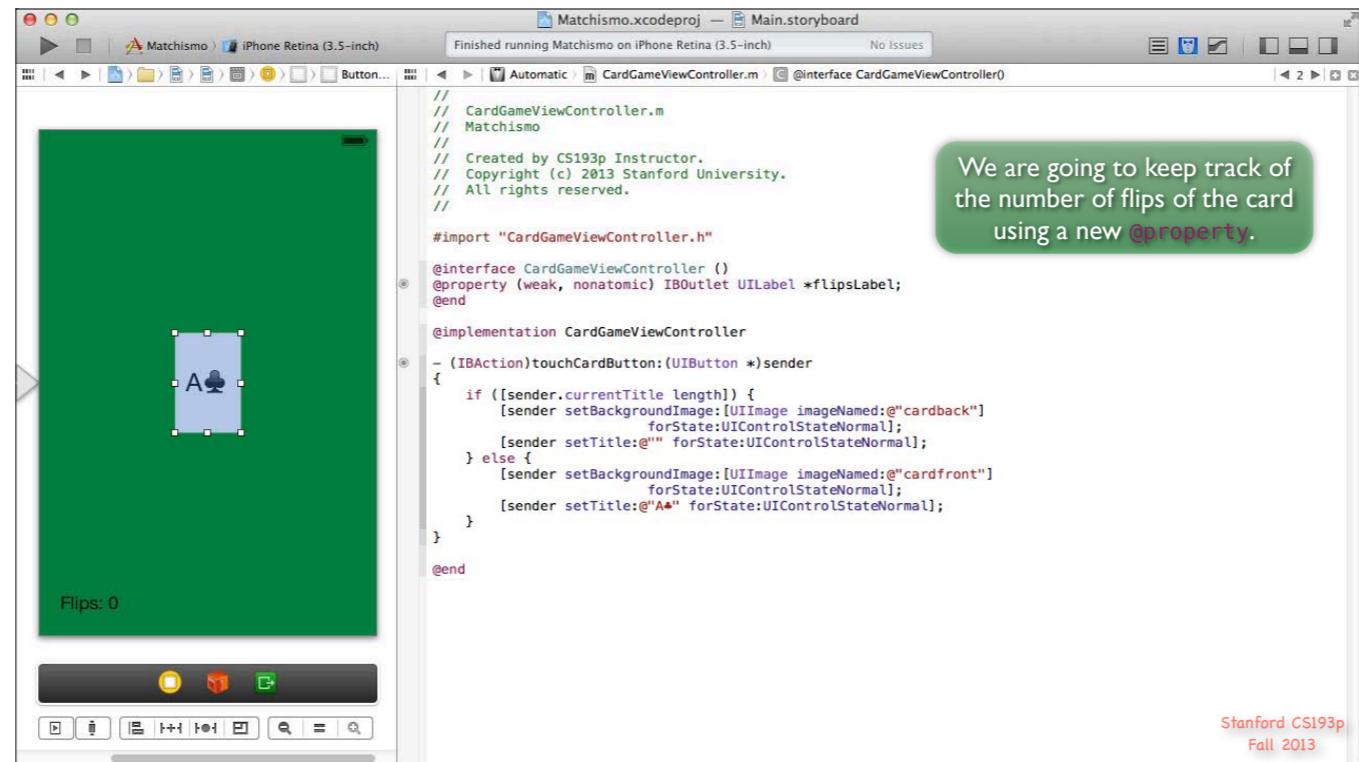












The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project "Matchismo" open. The storyboard "Main.storyboard" is displayed on the left, showing a single view controller with a green background. Inside the view, there is a button labeled "A ♠" and a label below it that says "Flips: 0". The code editor on the right contains the implementation of the `CardGameViewController` class.

```
//  
// 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)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length] == 0) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

We are going to keep track of the number of flips of the card using a new `@property`.

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```
// 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

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

We'll call this `@property flipCount`.

Nothing special about this `@property`, it's just an integer.  
We could use `NSInteger` or `NSUInteger` here,  
but we're using `int`, just to show doing so.

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```
// 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

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
@end
```

And we'll just increment it each time we flip the card.

Notice that we can use `++` notation just like with a variable.  
This is the same as `self.flipCount = self.flipCount + 1`.  
In other words, `self.flipCount++` invokes both the getter and the setter for the `flipCount` `@property`.

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the following details:

- Storyboard View:** Shows a green card with an Ace of Spades icon and a label below it reading "Flips: 0".
- Code View:** Displays the `CardGameViewController.m` file.
- Annotations:** A callout bubble highlights the `@property` line in the code, with the text: "But how can we coordinate the `flipCount` `@property` with the `flipsLabel` `UILabel`?" Another callout bubble highlights the `setFlipCount:` method, with the text: "Easy! We'll use the setter of the `flipCount` `@property`. This is yet another advantage of using `@property` instead of accessing instance variables directly." A third callout bubble highlights the `setFlipCount:` method signature, with the text: "This is what the setter for `flipCount` would normally look like."
- Text at Bottom:** "Stanford CS193p Fall 2013"

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor on 10/18/13.
// 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;
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length] == 0) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♦" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

```
// 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)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.titleLabel length] == 0)  
    {  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
@end
```

We'll just add this one line of code to set the `text` `@property` of the `flipsLabel` to a string formatted to include the `flipCount`.

Now any time the `flipCount` `@property` changes, the `flipsLabel` will get updated.

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

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```
// 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 *flips;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

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

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}
```

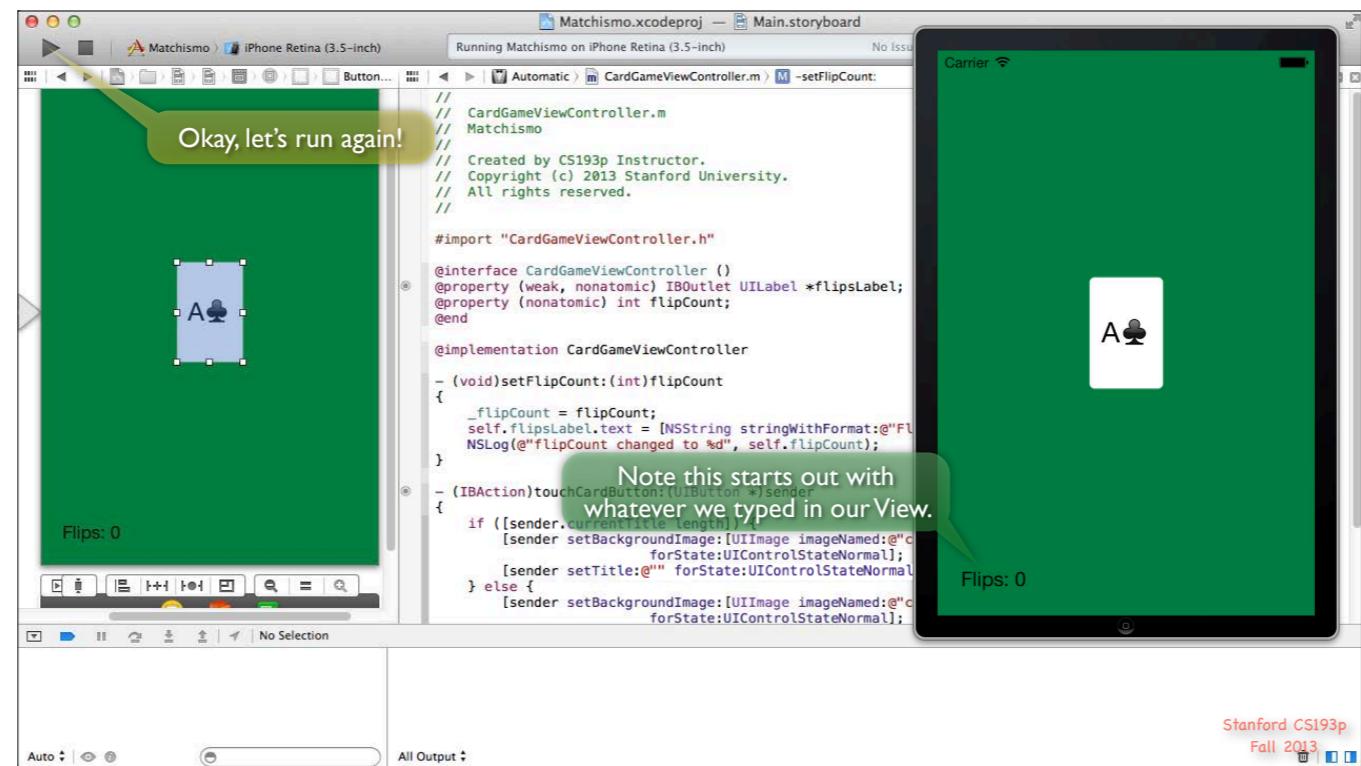
While we're here, let's take another aside to look at a debugging technique. We can output something to the console any time we want.

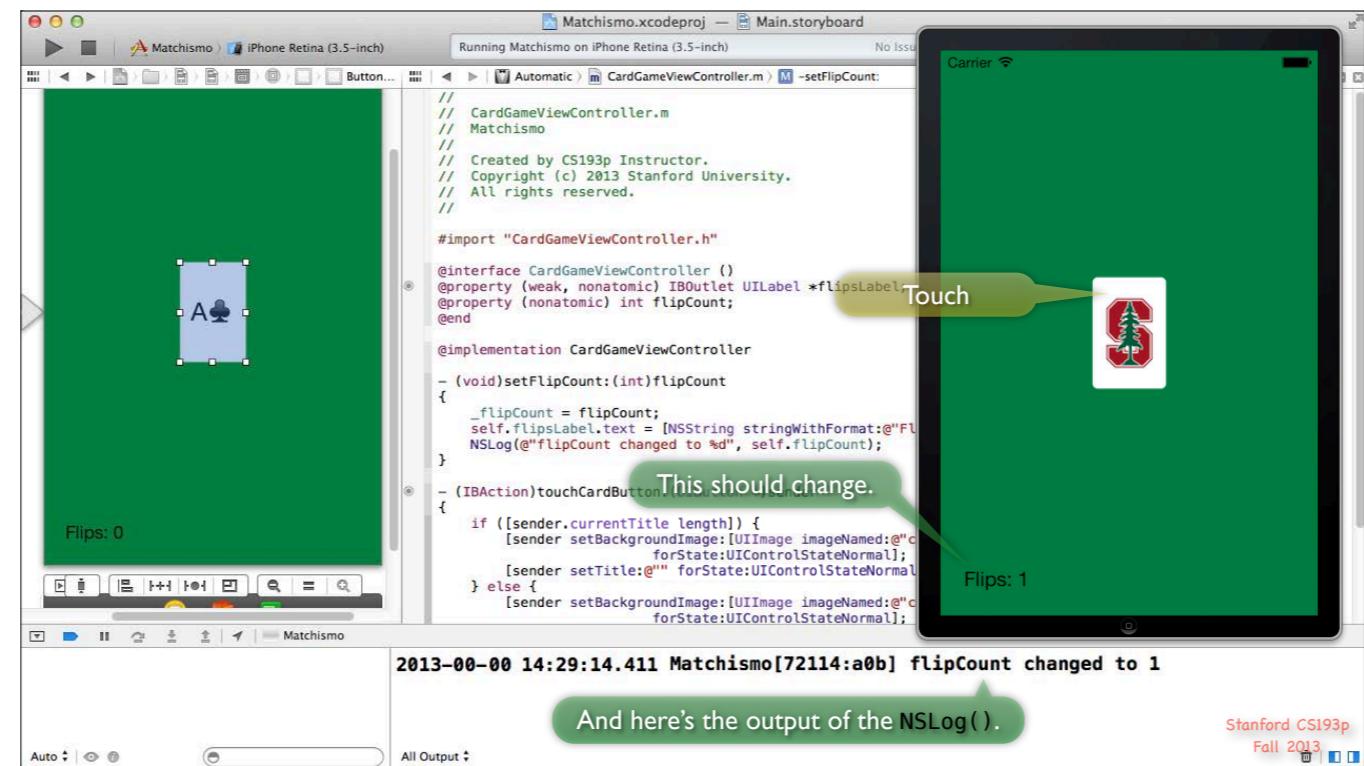
We do it using the C function `NSLog()`. The first argument to `NSLog()` is a @"" printf-like format string specifying what to output. The rest of the arguments are the values matching up with the %'s in the format string.

The first argument to `NSLog()` must always be an @"". Not any other kind of `NSLog`.

Remember, the console will automatically appear at the bottom of the screen when you run.

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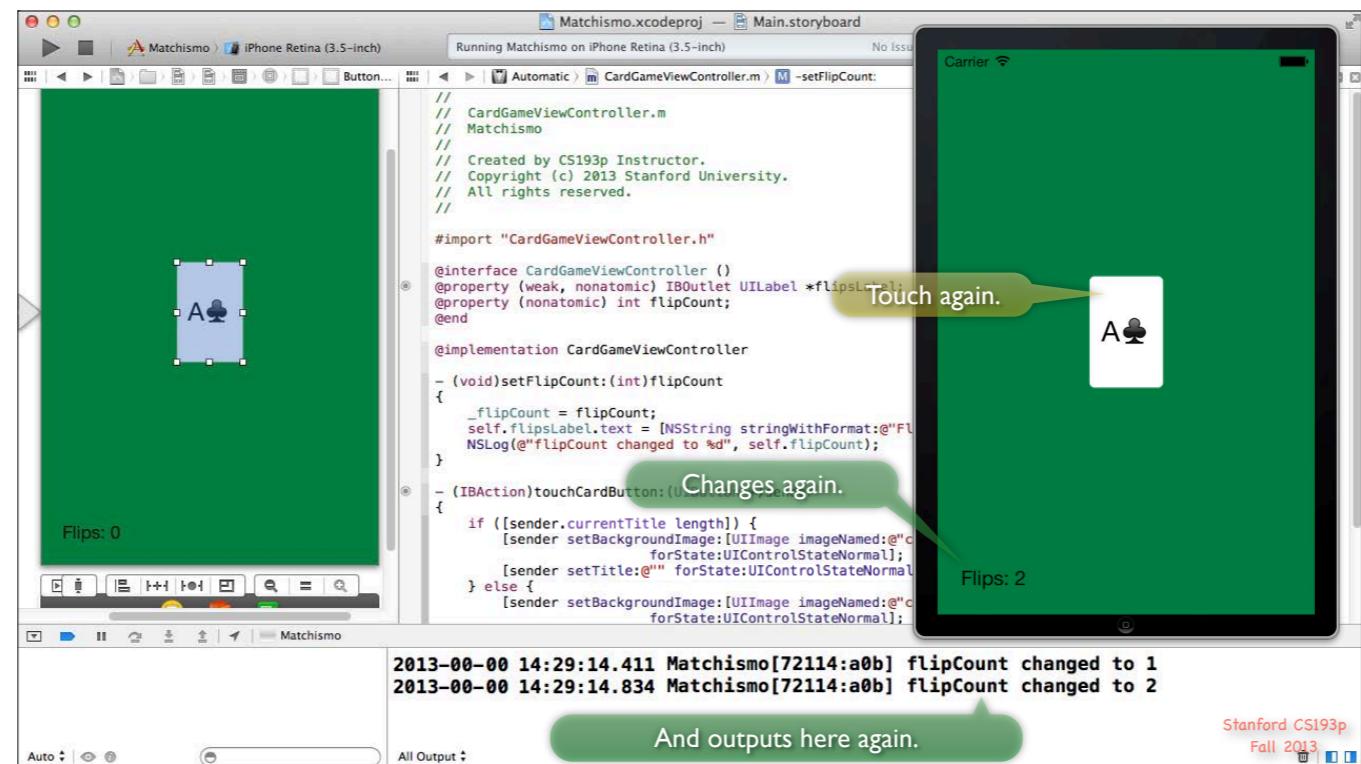




This should change.

And here's the output of the NSLog().

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The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the project "Matchismo" open. The storyboard view displays a green screen with a small white card showing an Ace of Clubs. A button labeled "Stop." is at the top right. Below the card, the text "Flips: 0" is displayed. The code editor shows the implementation of the `CardGameViewController`. A callout bubble highlights a comment in the code: "Well this is all wonderful, but it's sort of boring since it only shows the A♣ all the time." Another callout bubble points to the code: "If only we had a Deck of PlayingCards to drawRandomCard from, we could make each flip show a different card." Below that is the text "Hmmm ...". A third callout bubble points to the code: "Let's start by revealing the Navigator again." The bottom right corner of the code editor has the text "Stanford CS193p Fall 2013".

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

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

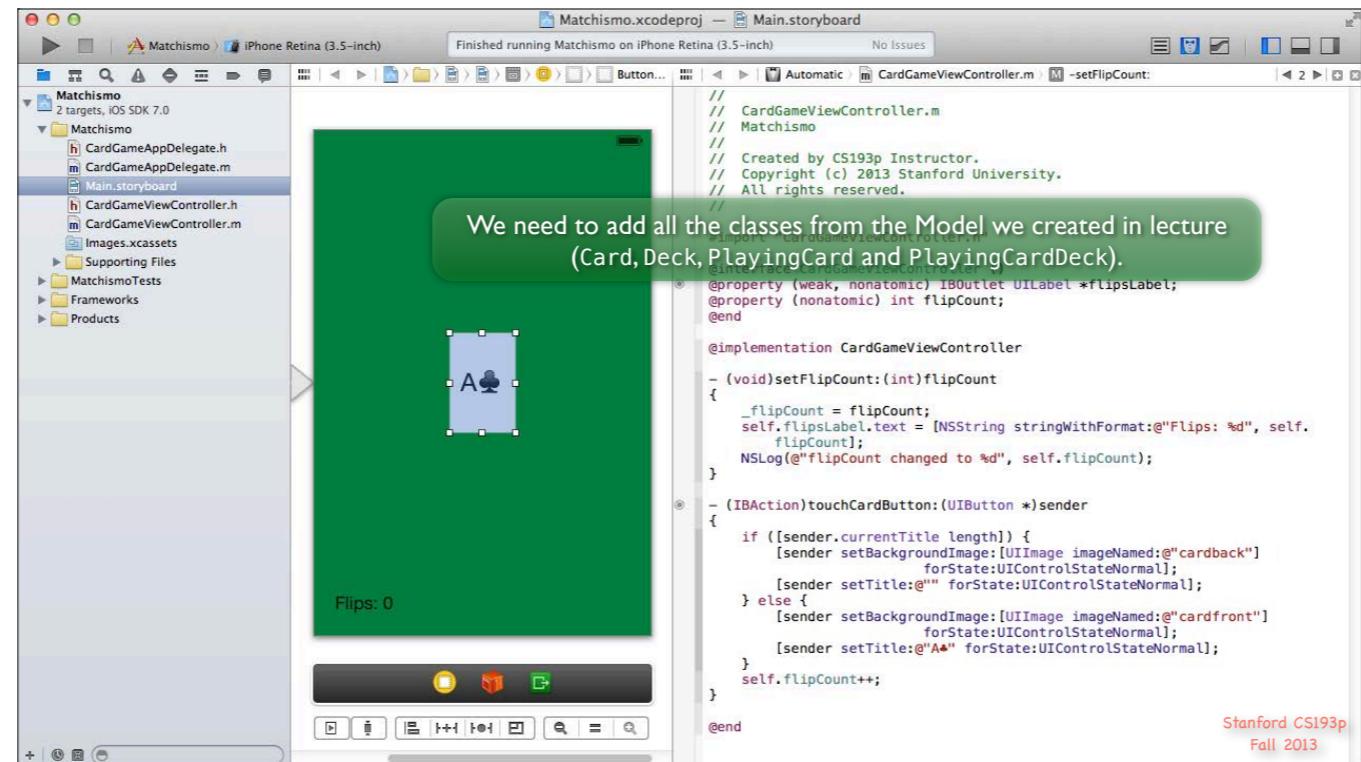
@interface CardGameViewController : UIViewController
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

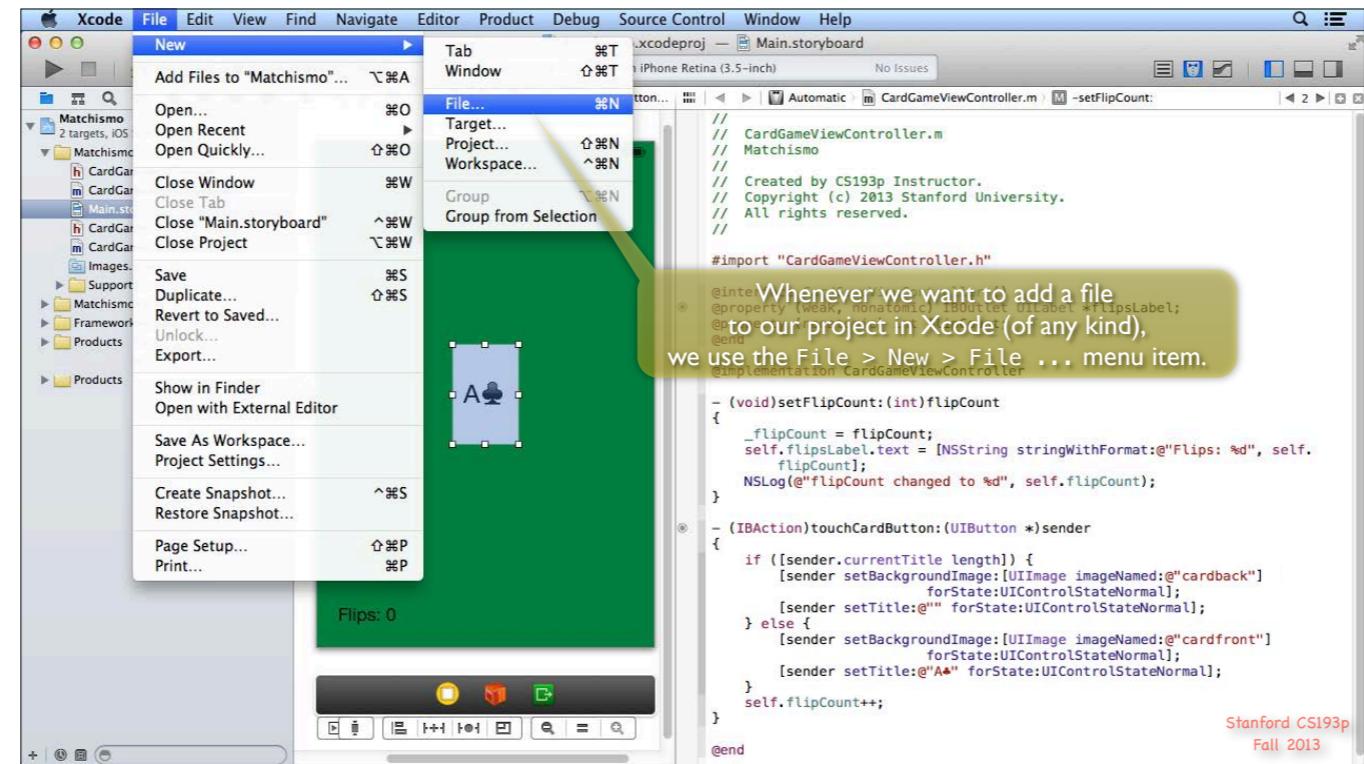
@implementation CardGameViewController

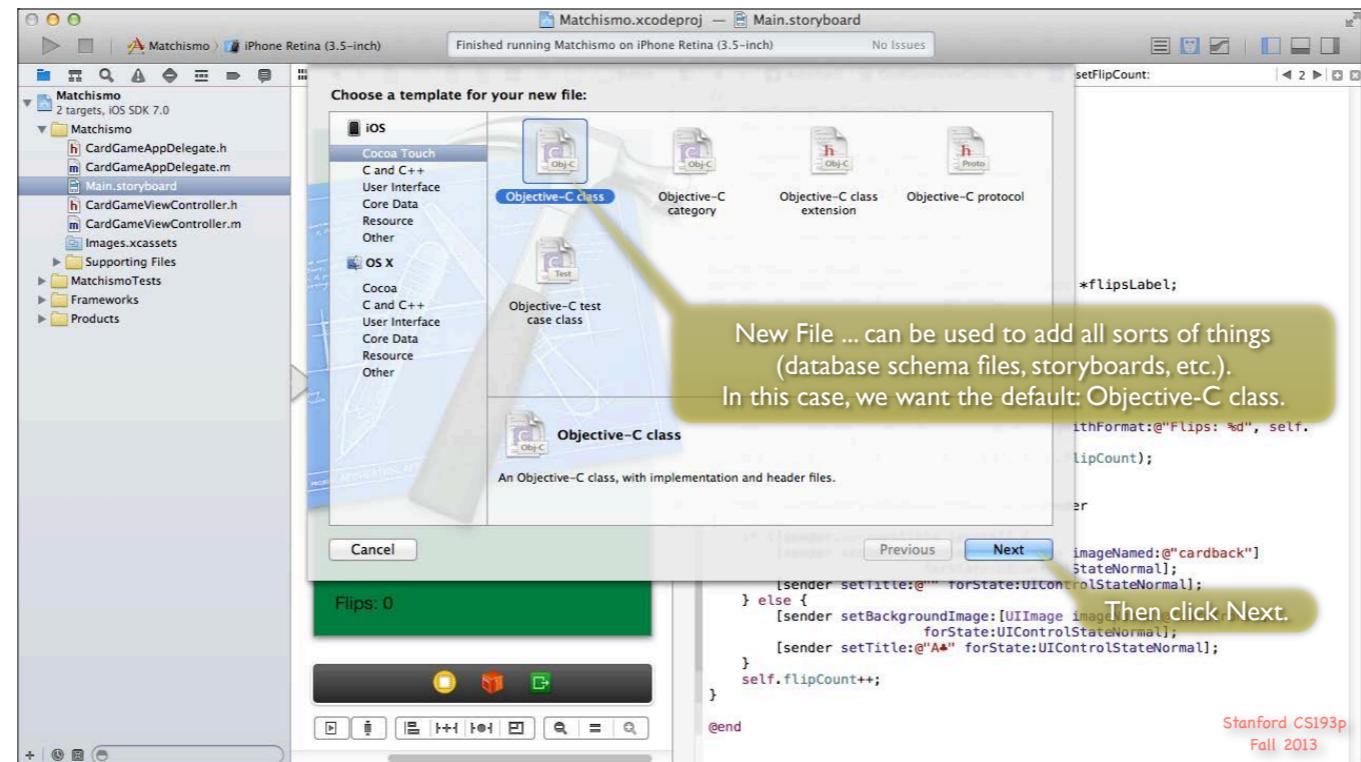
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

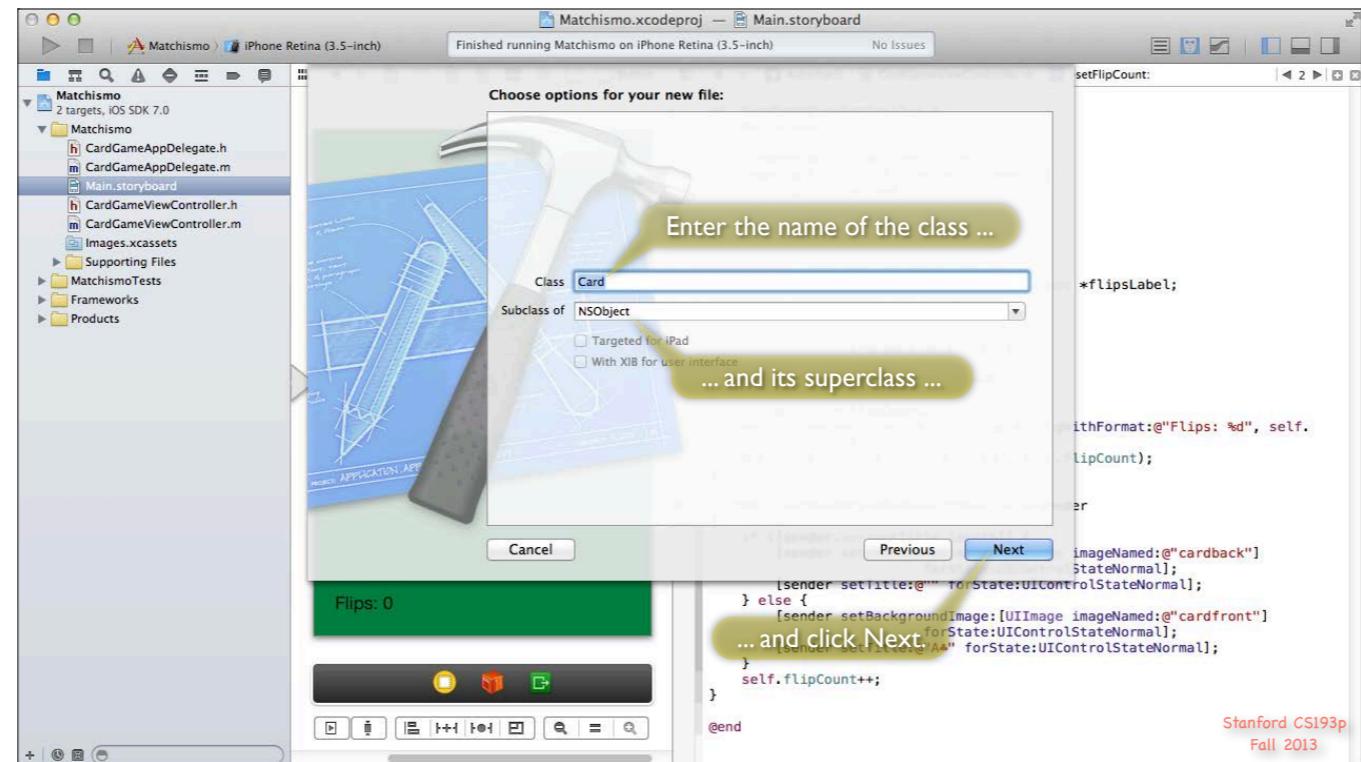
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}

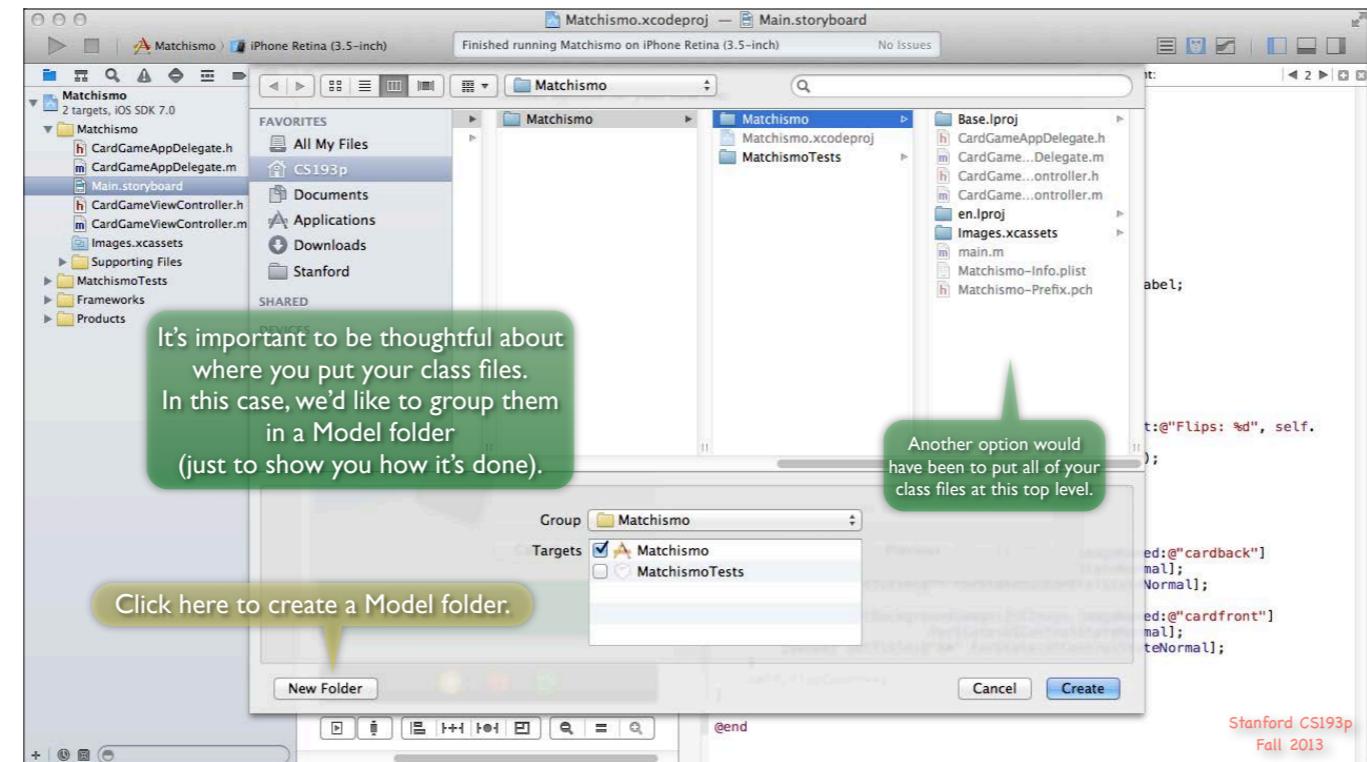
@end
```



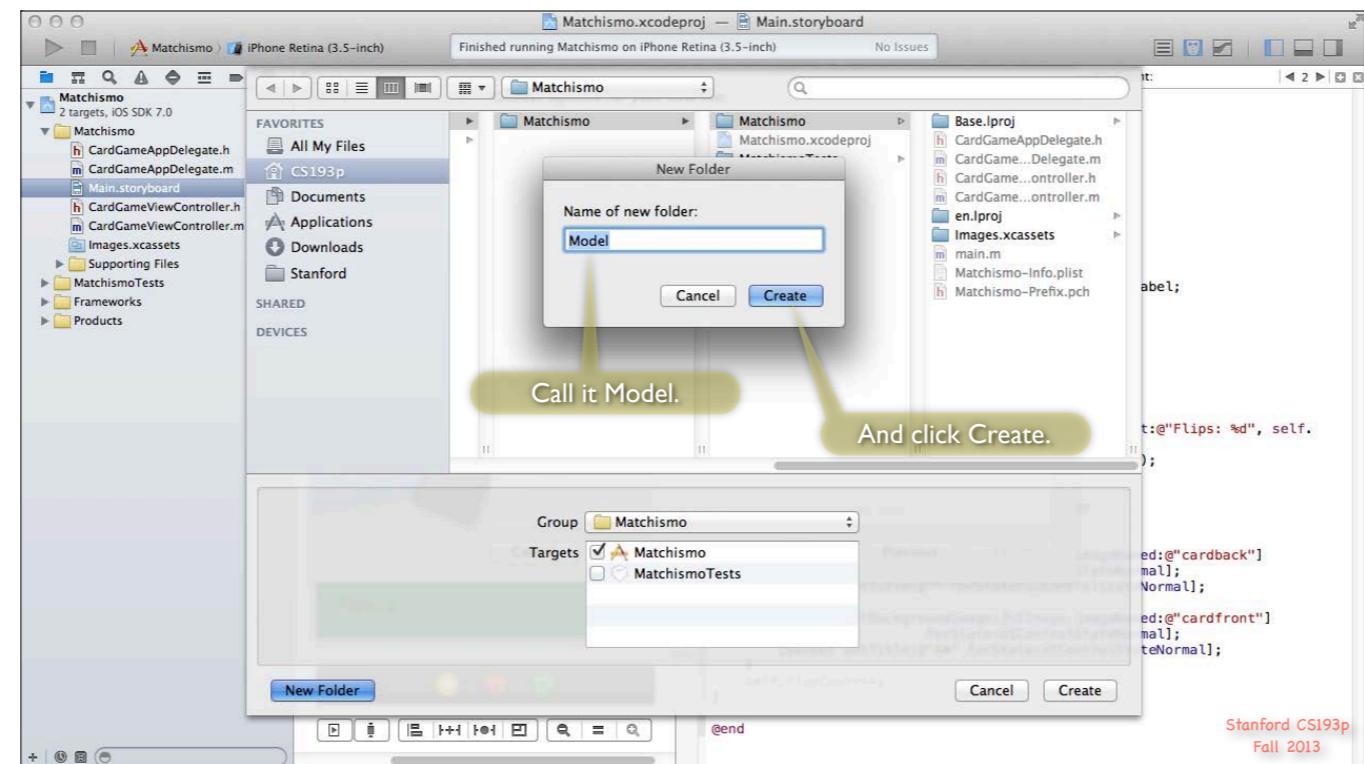


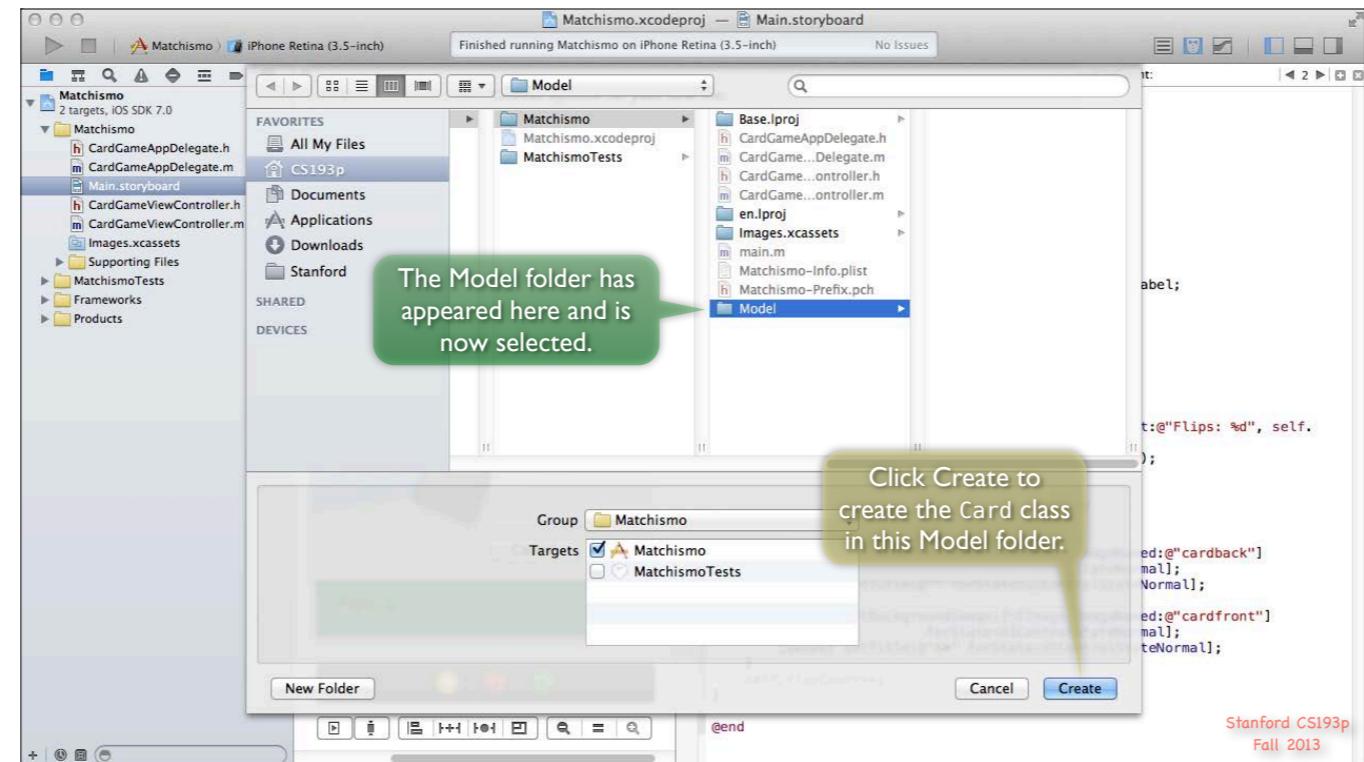






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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project 'Matchismo' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure, including targets, files like CardGameAppDelegate.h, Main.storyboard, and Card.h/m. Two code editors are visible: 'Card.h' and 'Card.m'. Both files contain identical boilerplate code for a class named 'Card'.

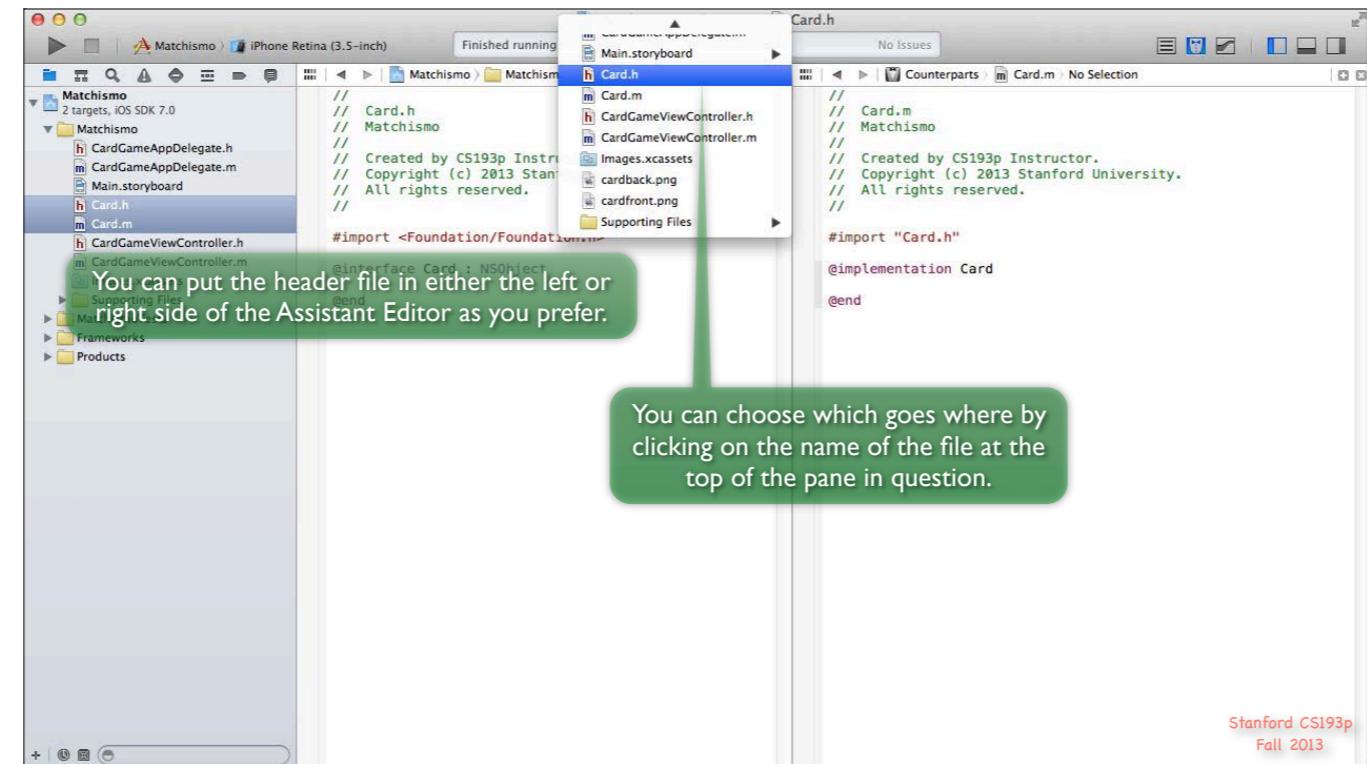
```
// Card.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
@interface Card : NSObject
@end
```

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

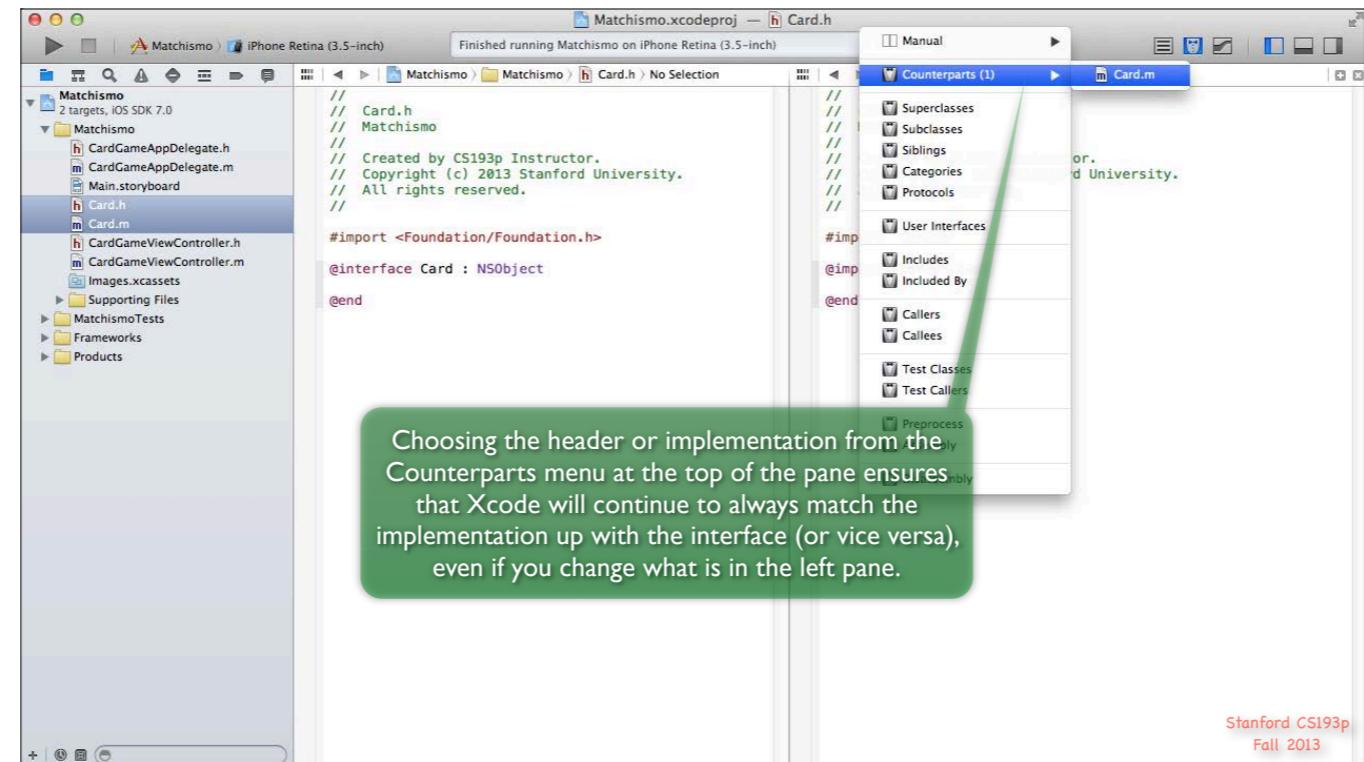
**Here is a (blank) Card class.  
You will have to go through the slides from  
earlier and type in the implementation of Card.**

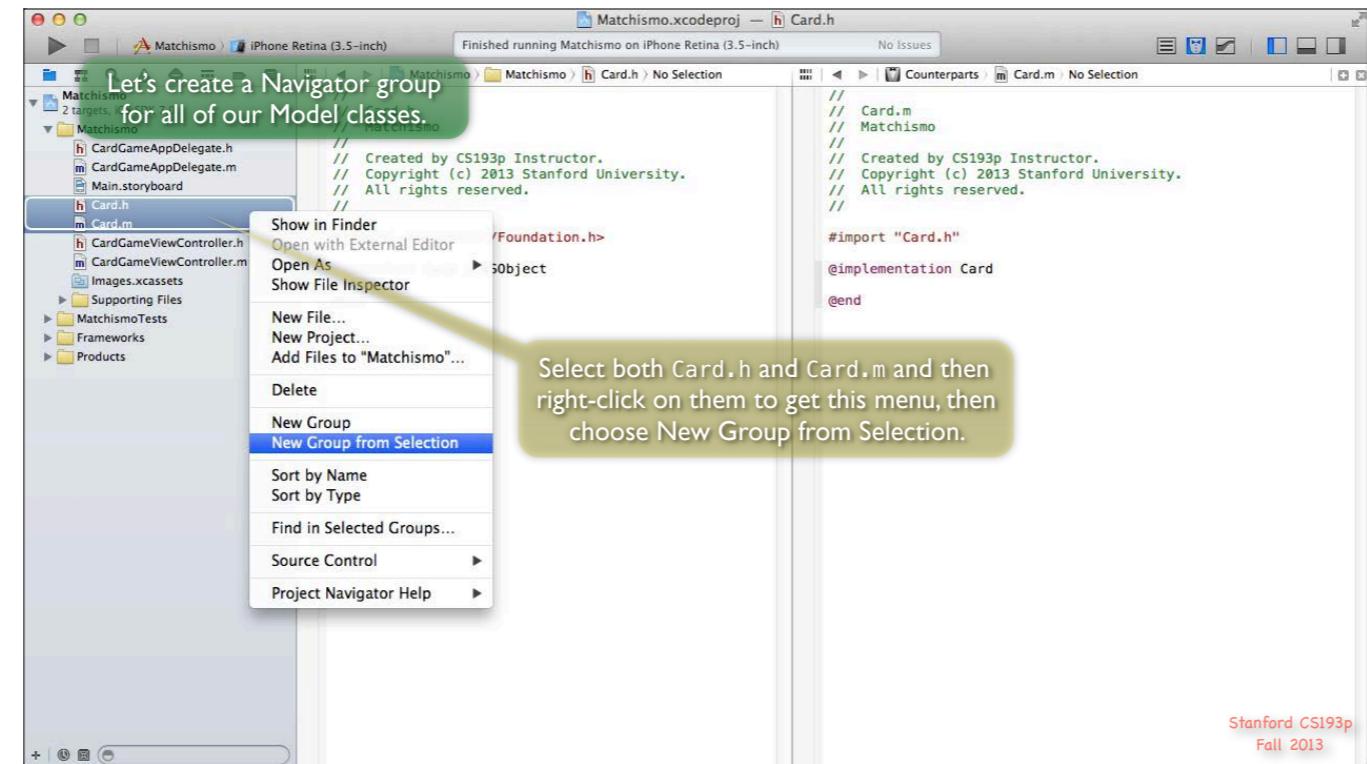
**It is important to *type the code in*  
(not copy/paste it from somewhere)  
so that you gain experience with entering code in Xcode.**

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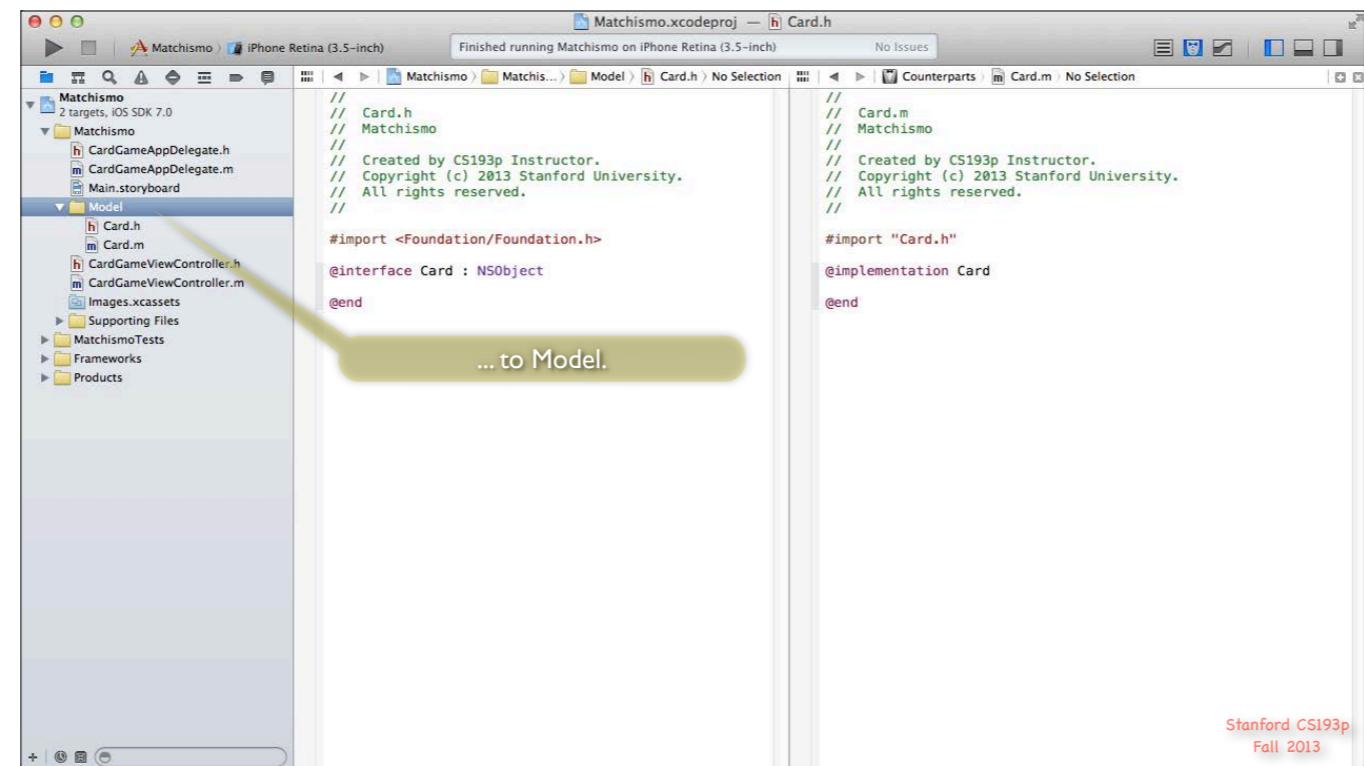
The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the Matchismo project open. The left pane displays the project structure, including the Matchismo target, Main.storyboard, and various source files like CardGameAppDelegate.h and CardGameViewController.m. A new group named "New Group" is visible, containing the Card.h and Card.m files. A yellow arrow points from the text "And we'll rename the group ..." to this group. The right pane shows the code for Card.h and Card.m. Both files contain identical boilerplate code:

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

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

In the bottom right corner of the right pane, there is a watermark that reads "Stanford CS193p Fall 2013".

And we'll rename the group ...



Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

Model

Card.h

Card.m

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

Card.h

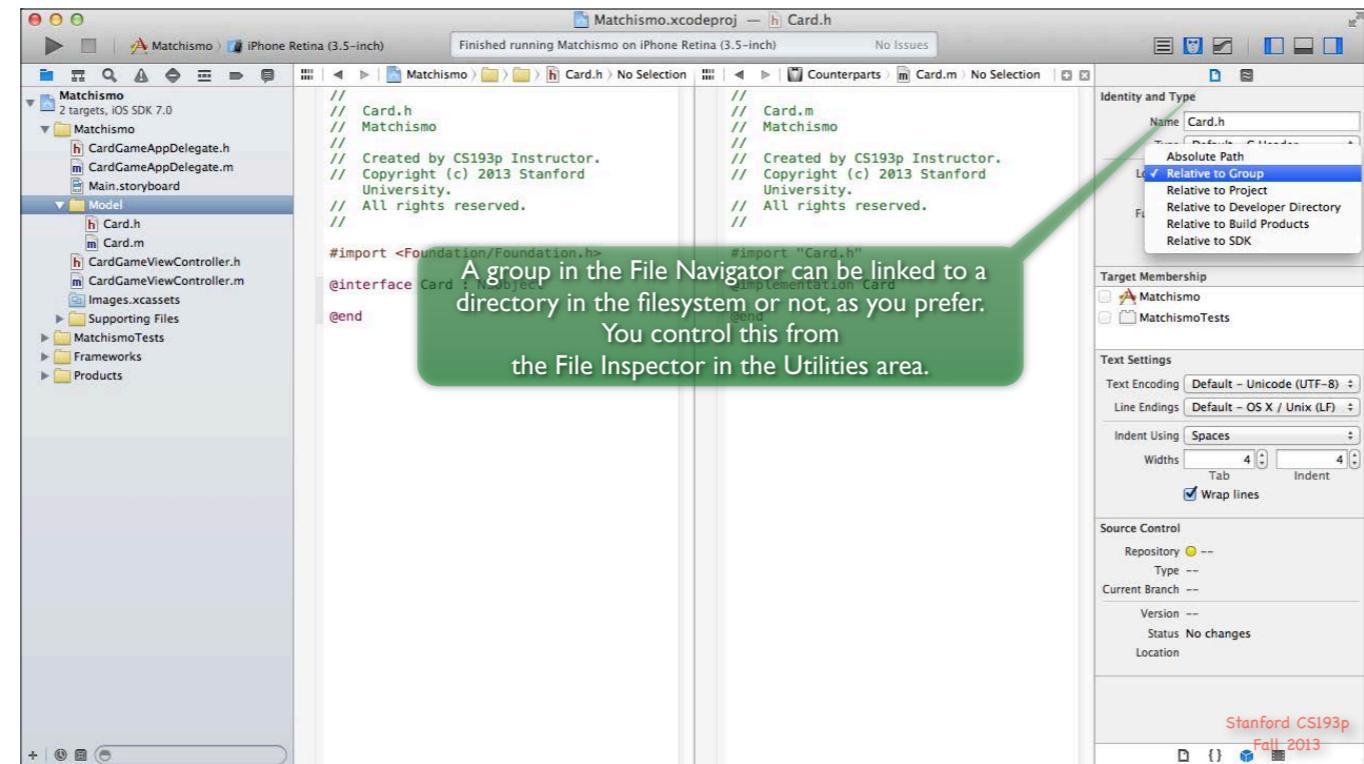
```
//  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
  
@interface Card : NSObject  
  
@end
```

Card.m

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

... to Model.

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the Matchismo project open. The left pane displays the File Navigator, showing the project structure with files like CardGameAppDelegate.h, CardGameAppDelegate.m, Main.storyboard, Model, and Counterparts. A yellow arrow points from a callout bubble to the 'Model' folder in the navigator. The right pane shows two code editors side-by-side, both displaying the 'Card.h' file. The code is identical in both panes:

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

A yellow callout bubble with a black border contains the text: "You can drag things around in the File Navigator to put them in whatever order you want." The Xcode status bar at the bottom right indicates "Stanford CS193p Fall 2013".

Matchismo.xcodeproj — Card.h

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

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

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface Card : NSObject

@end

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

#import "Card.h"

@implementation Card

@end
```

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project "Matchismo" open. The left sidebar displays the project structure:

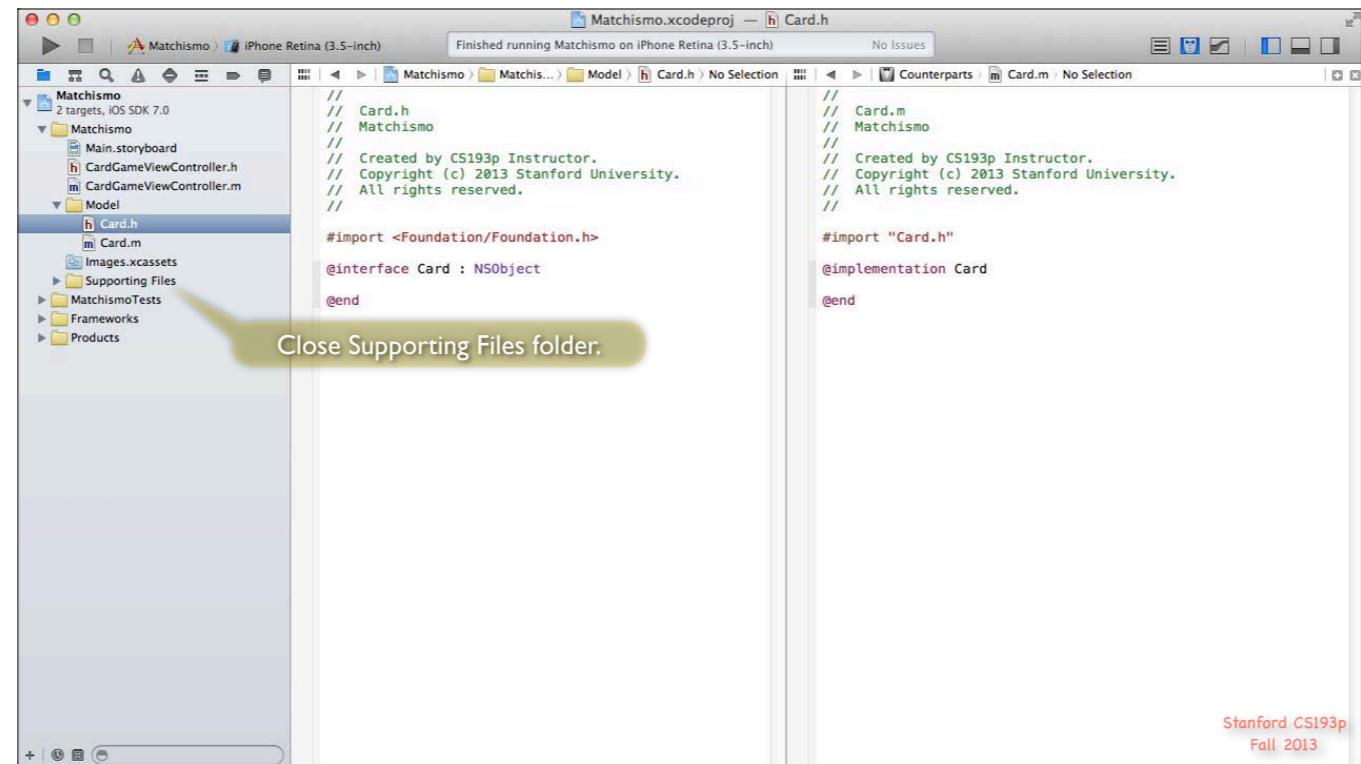
- Matchismo (target)
- 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0
- Matchismo (group)
  - CardGameAppDelegate.h
  - CardGameAppDelegate.m
  - Main.storyboard
  - CardGameViewController.h
  - CardGameViewController.m
- Model (group)
  - Card.h
  - Card.m
  - Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files (group)
  - CardGameAppDelegate.h
  - Matchismo-Info.plist
  - InfoPlist.strings
  - main.m
  - Matchismo-Prefix.pch
- MatchismoTests (group)
- Frameworks (group)
- Products (group)

The right pane shows the code editor for `Card.h`. A yellow callout bubble with the text "For example, often we'll drag the `#import "Card.h"` into Supporting Files group since we rarely edit them." points to the `#import "Card.h"` line in the code.

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

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Xcode interface showing the Matchismo project. The Project Navigator on the left displays the project structure:

- Matchismo (target)
- 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0
- Matchismo (target)
- Main.storyboard
- CardGameViewController.h
- CardGameViewController.m
- Model (group)
- Card.h
- Card.m
- Images.xcassets
- Supporting Files (highlighted)
- MatchismoTests
- Frameworks
- Products

The Card.h file is open in the Editor pane, showing the following code:

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

The Card.m file is also visible in the Editor pane, showing:

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

A yellow callout with the text "Close Supporting Files folder." points to the "Supporting Files" folder in the Project Navigator.

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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project 'Matchismo' open. The left sidebar shows the project structure with targets 'Matchismo' and 'MatchismoTests'. The main editor window displays the 'Card.h' header file. The code defines a protocol 'Card' and its implementation. A callout bubble points to the 'match:' method implementation with the instruction: 'Type in the code for Card. [mh].'

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

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@protocol Card : NSObject

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;

- (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;
        }
    }

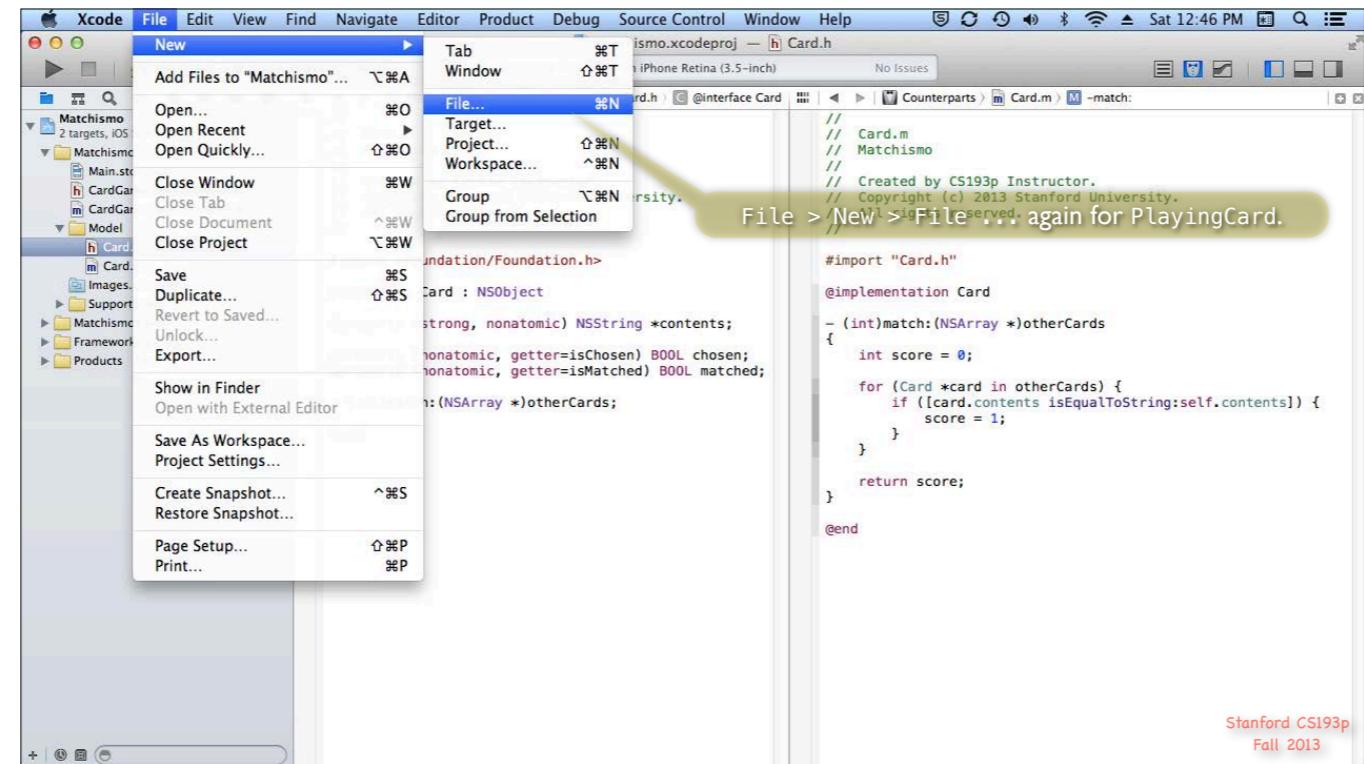
    return score;
}

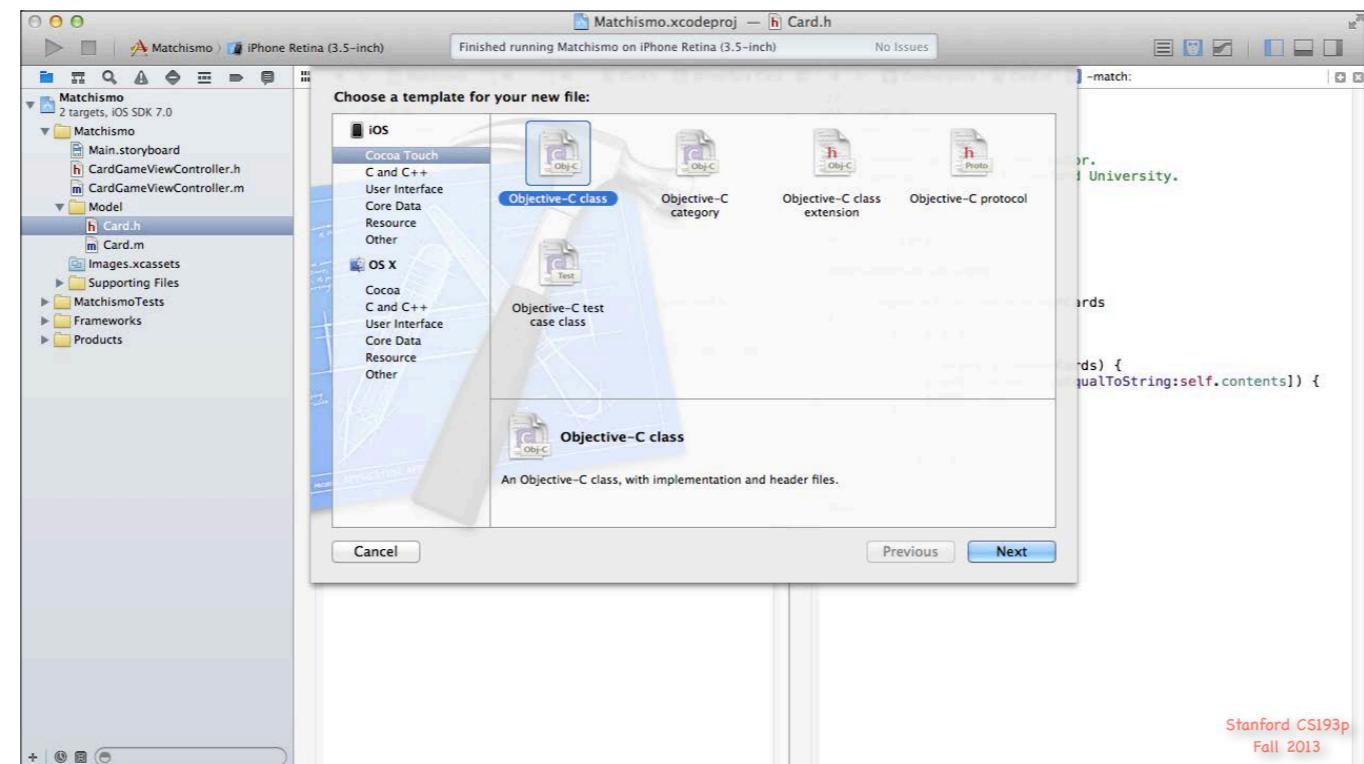
@end
```

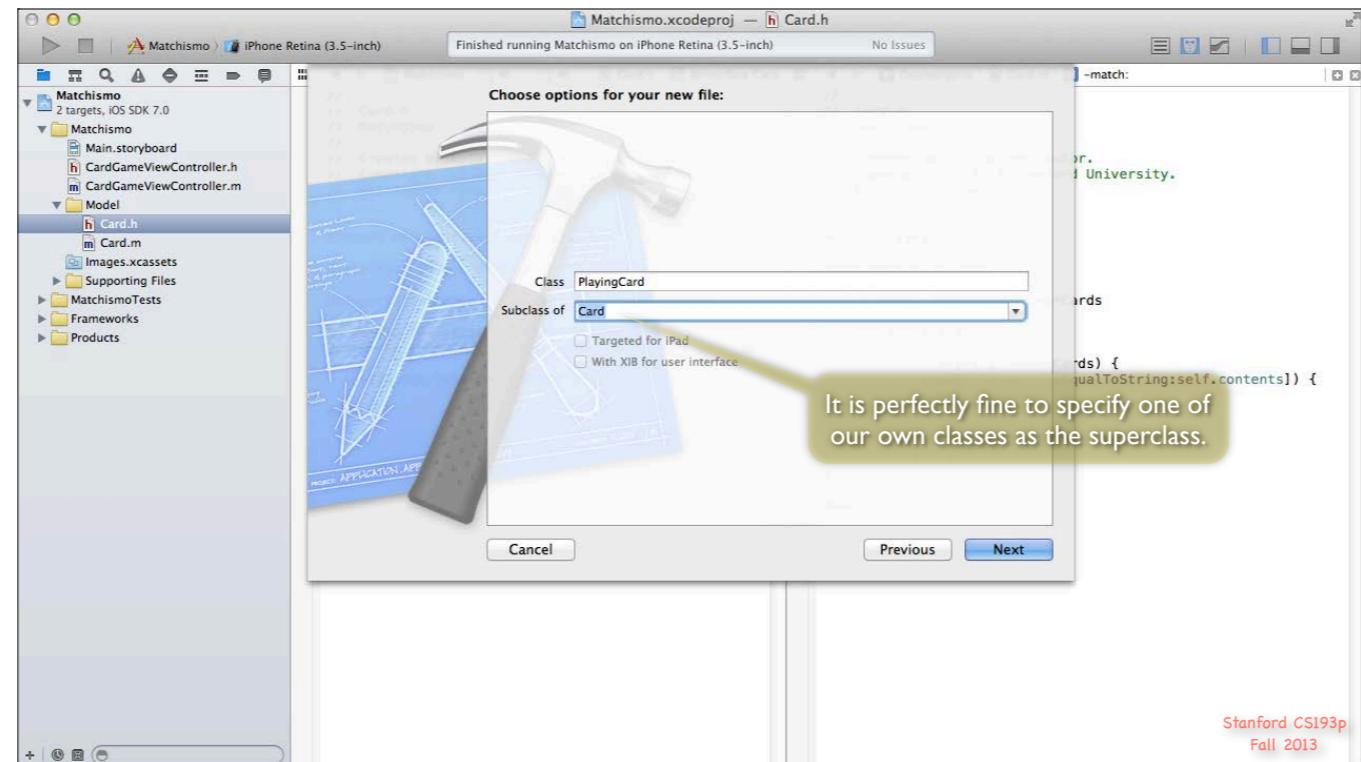
Type in the code for Card. [mh].

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

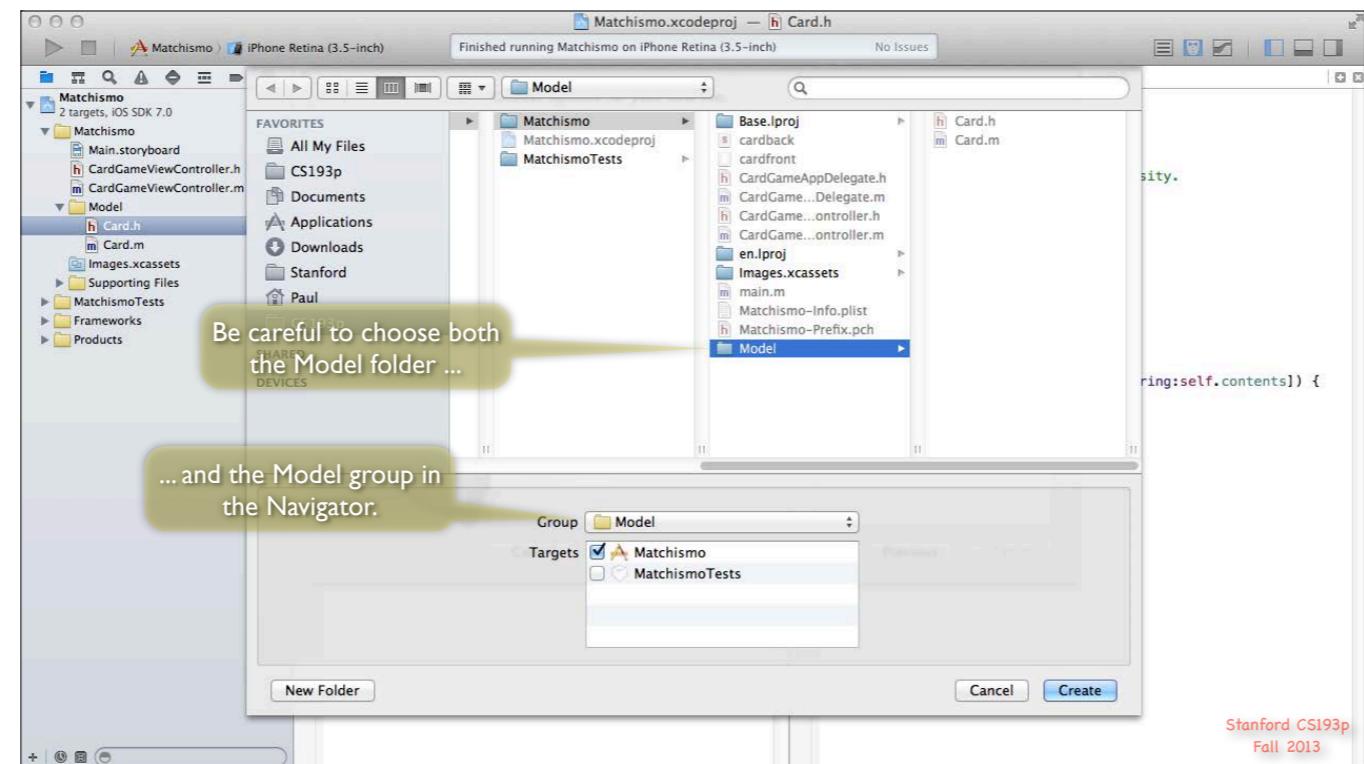
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The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with the project 'Matchismo' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure:

- Matchismo (target)
- Matchismo (target)
- Matchismo

  - Main.storyboard
  - CardGameViewController.h
  - CardGameViewController.m
  - Model
    - Card.h
    - Card.m
    - PlayingCard.h
    - PlayingCard.m
  - Images.xcassets
  - Supporting Files
  - MatchismoTests
  - Frameworks
  - Products

The file 'PlayingCard.h' is selected in the Model group. The right pane shows the code for PlayingCard.h://  
// PlayingCard.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCard : Card  
  
@end

A green callout bubble points to the 'PlayingCard.h' file in the Project Navigator with the text: "Hopefully PlayingCard.h [mh] appeared in your Model group!" Another green callout bubble points to the code with the text: "Drag it in if not."

In the bottom right corner of the Xcode window, there is a red watermark: "Stanford CS193p Fall 2013".

```
// 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

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

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

@implementation PlayingCard

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

@synthesize suit = _suit;
+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♠",@"♦",@"♥",@"♦"];
}

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

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

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?",@"A",@"2",@"3",@"4",@"5",@"6",@"7",@"8",@"9",@"10",@"J",@"Q",@"K"];
}


```

Type in the code for PlayingCard.[mh].

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

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```
// 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;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
@end

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

#import "Deck.h"
#import "Card.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];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:YES];
}

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

```

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

Repeat for Deck. [mh].

Matchismo.xcodeproj — PlayingCardDeck.h

Matchismo (iPhone Retina (3.5-inch))

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Matchismo

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

Model

Card.h

Card.m

PlayingCard.h

PlayingCard.m

Deck.h

Deck.m

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

Images.xcassets

Supporting Files

MatchismoTests

Frameworks

Products

```
// PlayingCardDeck.h
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford Univ.
// 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

- (instancetype)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];
            }
        }
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

Repeat for PlayingCardDeck.mh.

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