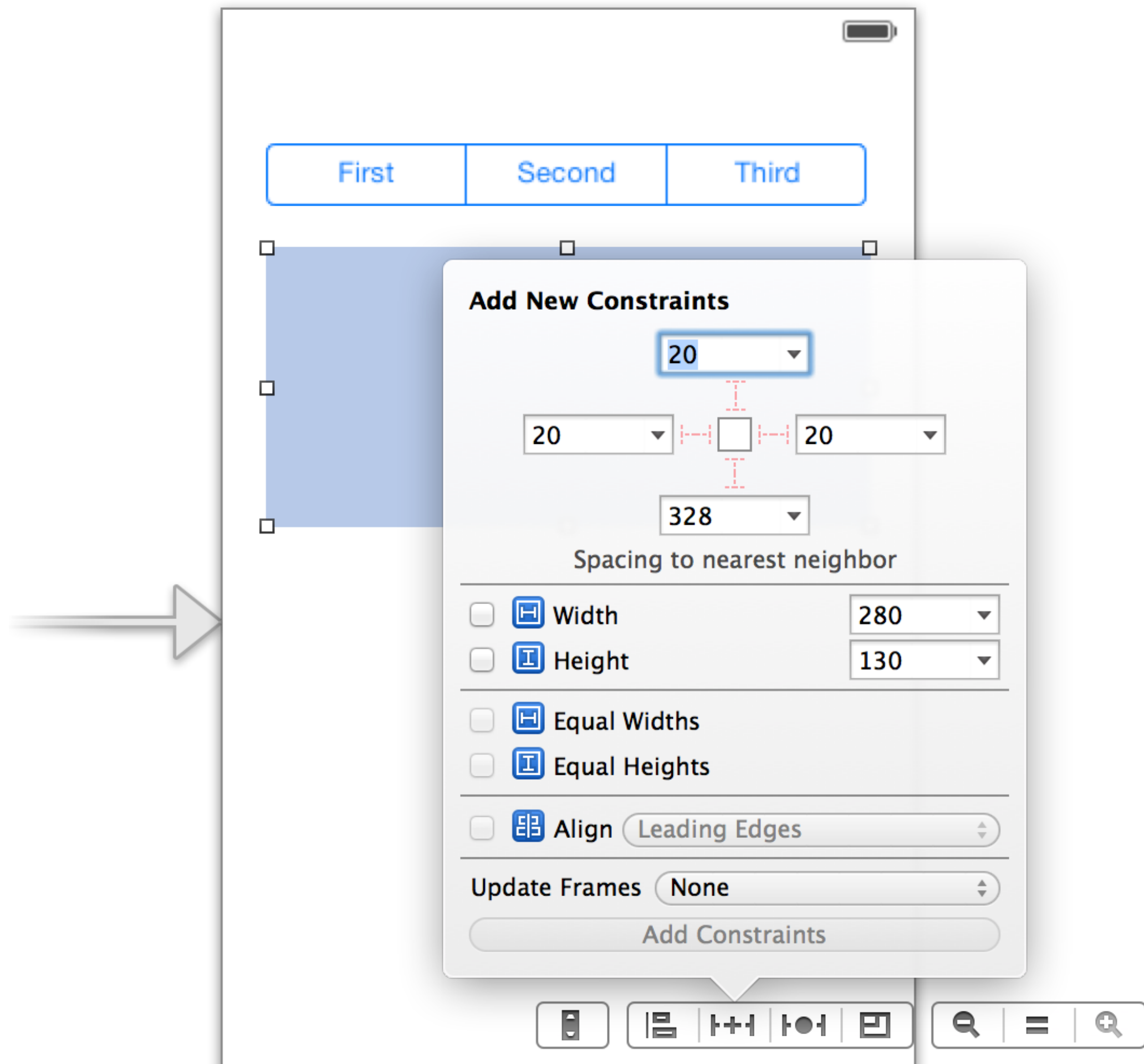




Auto Layout





ALIGN


Add New Alignment Constraints


☐  Leading Edges


☐  Trailing Edges


☐  Top Edges

☐  Bottom Edges


☐  Horizontal Centers

☐  Vertical Centers

☐  Baselines

☐  Horizontal Center in Container

0

☐  Vertical Center in Container

0

Update Frames

None

Add Constraints

이름 너비 높이

PIN

Add New Constraints

140


144

144


160

Spacing to nearest neighbor


☒ Constrain to margins


☐  Width


280


☐  Height

280

☐  Equal Widths

☐  Equal Heights

☐  Aspect Ratio

☐  Align

Leading Edges

Update Frames

None

Add Constraints

POSITION
SIZE

SIZE

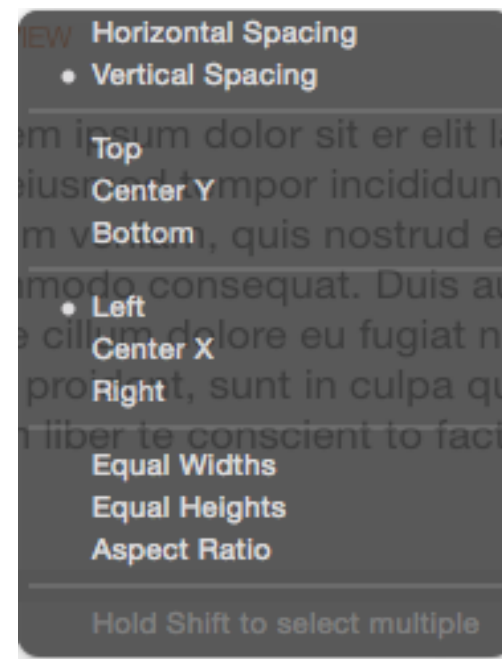
이름 너비 높이

Auto Layout?

- Define a interface por relações matemáticas entre elementos (*constraints*)
- Útil devido aos novos tamanhos de tela e diferentes devices
- Resolve sistemas de equações lineares ([Cassowary](#))

Programaticamente x Storyboard

- Focaremos no uso via Storyboard
- Para criar constraints entre 2 elementos, selecione o primeiro, deixe *Control* apertado e arraste para o outro

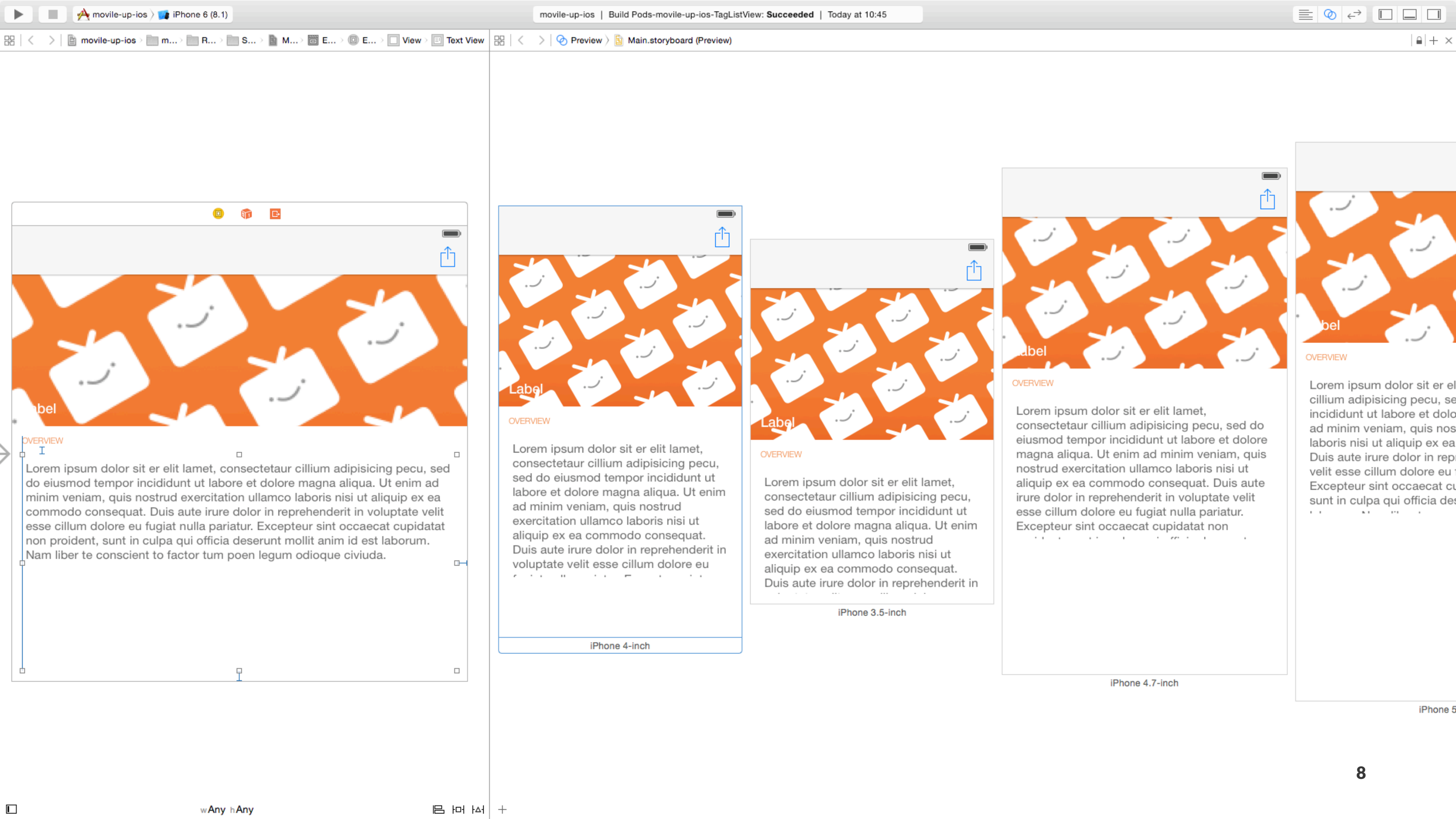


Prática e mais prática

Importante!

- Deixar de setar `frame` e `bounds`
- Criar outlets para *constraints* e alterar a *property constant*
- Inclusive para fazer animações!

```
@IBOutlet weak var overviewContainerHeightConstraint: NSLayoutConstraint!  
  
override func viewDidLoadSubviews() {  
    super.viewDidLoadSubviews()  
    overviewContainerHeightConstraint.constant = 120  
}
```





Chapter 32

OVERVIEW

Frank and Claire travel to Moscow to negotiate the return of an imprisoned U.S. citizen. Claire takes a stand that jeopardizes their plans.