

[SwiftUI](#) / View fundamentals

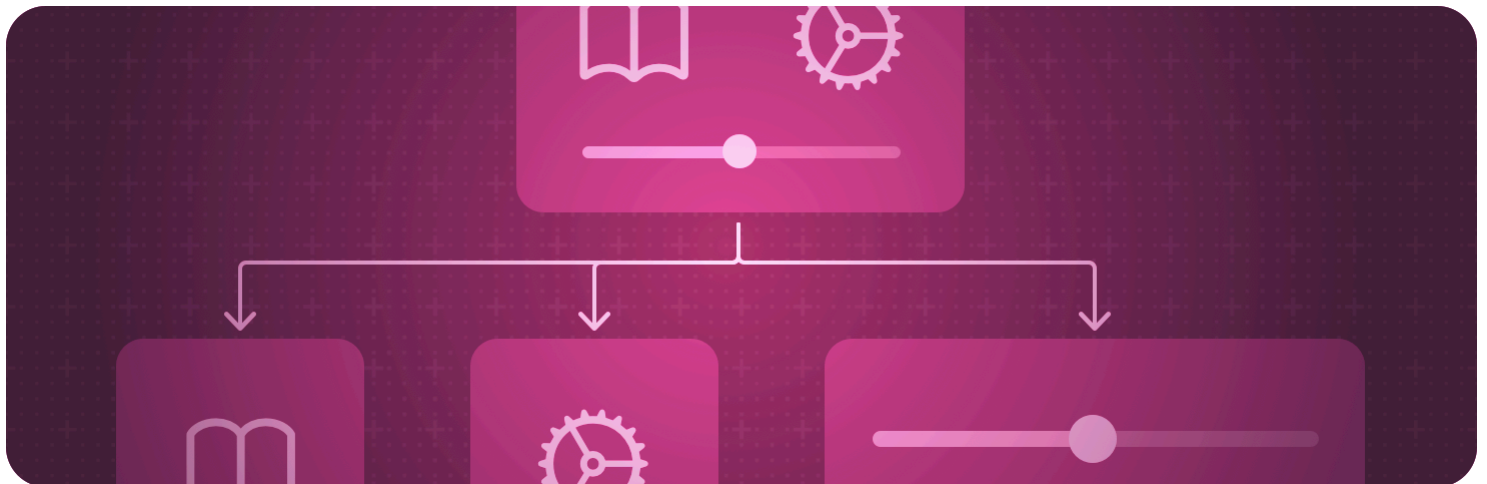
API Collection

# View fundamentals

Define the visual elements of your app using a hierarchy of views.

## Overview

Views are the building blocks that you use to declare your app's user interface. Each view contains a description of what to display for a given state. Every bit of your app that's visible to the user derives from the description in a view, and any type that conforms to the [View](#) protocol can act as a view in your app.



Compose a custom view by combining built-in views that SwiftUI provides with other custom views that you create in your view's `body` computed property. Configure views using the view modifiers that SwiftUI provides, or by defining your own view modifiers using the [ViewModifier](#) protocol and the `modifier(_:)` method.

## Topics

## Creating a view



### Declaring a custom view

Define views and assemble them into a view hierarchy.

```
protocol View
```

A type that represents part of your app's user interface and provides modifiers that you use to configure views.

```
struct ViewBuilder
```

A custom parameter attribute that constructs views from closures.

## Modifying a view



### Configuring views

Adjust the characteristics of a view by applying view modifiers.



### Reducing view modifier maintenance

Bundle view modifiers that you regularly reuse into a custom view modifier.

```
func modifier<T>(T) -> ModifiedContent<Self, T>
```

Applies a modifier to a view and returns a new view.

```
protocol ViewModifier
```

A modifier that you apply to a view or another view modifier, producing a different version of the original value.

```
struct EmptyModifier
```

An empty, or identity, modifier, used during development to switch modifiers at compile time.

```
struct ModifiedContent
```

A value with a modifier applied to it.

```
protocol EnvironmentalModifier
```

A modifier that must resolve to a concrete modifier in an environment before use.

```
struct ManipulableModifier
```

```
struct ManipulableResponderModifier
```

```
struct ManipulableTransformBindingModifier
```

```
struct ManipulationGeometryModifier
```

```
struct ManipulationGestureModifier
```

```
struct ManipulationUsingGestureStateModifier
```

```
enum Manipulable
```

A namespace for various manipulable related types.

## Responding to view life cycle updates

```
func onAppear(perform: (() -> Void)?) -> some View
```

Adds an action to perform before this view appears.

```
func onDisappear(perform: (() -> Void)?) -> some View
```

Adds an action to perform after this view disappears.

```
func task(priority: TaskPriority, () async -> Void) -> some View
```

Adds an asynchronous task to perform before this view appears.

```
func task<T>(id: T, priority: TaskPriority, () async -> Void) -> some View
```

Adds a task to perform before this view appears or when a specified value changes.

## Managing the view hierarchy

```
func id<ID>(ID) -> some View
```

Binds a view's identity to the given proxy value.

```
func tag<V>(V, includeOptional: Bool) -> some View
```

Sets the unique tag value of this view.

```
func equatable() -> EquatableView<Self>
```

Prevents the view from updating its child view when its new value is the same as its old value.

## Supporting view types

```
struct AnyView
```

A type-erased view.

```
struct EmptyView
```

A view that doesn't contain any content.

## `struct EquatableView`

A view type that compares itself against its previous value and prevents its child updating if its new value is the same as its old value.

## `struct SubscriptionView`

A view that subscribes to a publisher with an action.

## `struct TupleView`

A View created from a swift tuple of View values.

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# See Also

## Views



### View configuration

Adjust the characteristics of views in a hierarchy.



### View styles

Apply built-in and custom appearances and behaviors to different types of views.



### Animations

Create smooth visual updates in response to state changes.



### Text input and output

Display formatted text and get text input from the user.



### Images

Add images and symbols to your app's user interface.



### Controls and indicators

Display values and get user selections.



### Menus and commands

Provide space-efficient, context-dependent access to commands and controls.



### Shapes

Trace and fill built-in and custom shapes with a color, gradient, or other pattern.



### Drawing and graphics

Enhance your views with graphical effects and customized drawings.