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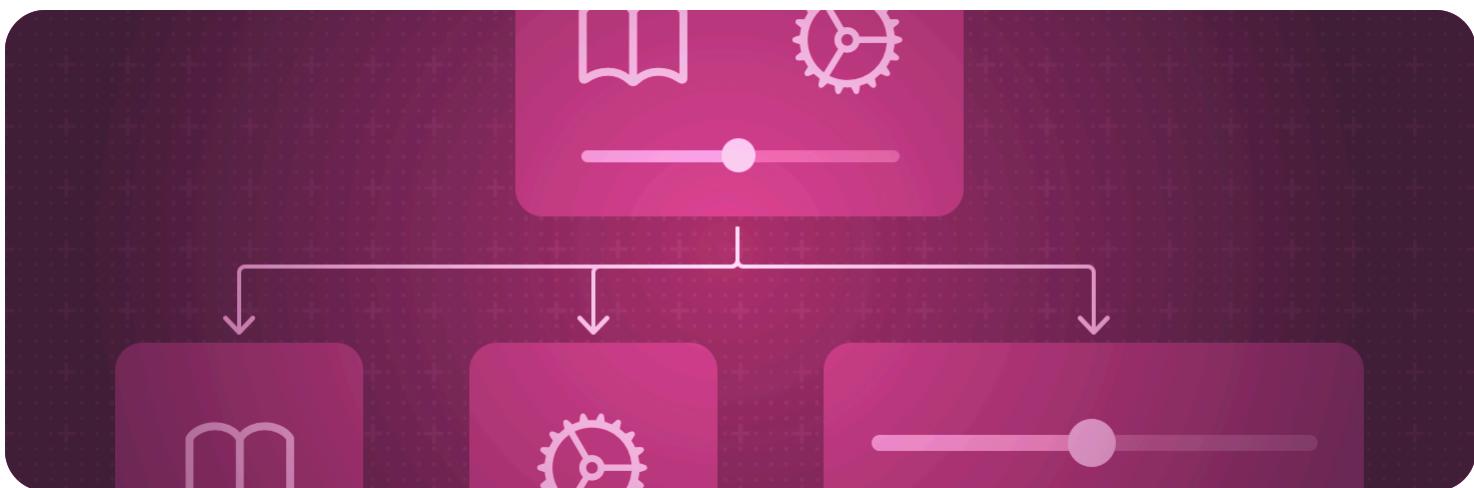
API Collection

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.

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.