



A Mac Development Project Template

By
Steve Barnett

A Mac Development Template Project

By
Steve Barnett

Copyright © 2023

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any forms or means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Trademarked names, logos, and images may appear in this book. This work uses names, logos, and images in an editorial fashion to the benefit of the trademark owner with no intention of infringement of the trademark rather than use a trademark symbol with every occurrence of a trademarked name, logo, or image. This use of trade names, trademarks, service marks, and similar terms, even when not identified as such, is not an expression of opinion as to whether or not they are subject to proprietary rights.

The information in this book is distributed on an "as is" basis, without warranty. Although precaution has been taken in the preparation of this work, the author shall not have any liability to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in this work.

Contents

Contents	4
Preface	6
Who Am I?	6
Why Read This Book?	6
Chapter One - Introduction	8
Introduction	8
YAGNI	8
The Default Project	9
DefaultTemplate	9
First Fix Jobs	14
FirstFix	14
WindowSize	14
WindowTitle	16
CloseAppOnWindowClose	17
Clean up	20
CleanUp	20
Structure Changes	20
File Changes	21
Constants	22
Conclusion	24
Conclusion	24
Chapter Two - Dialogs	26
Introduction	26
About Box	27
The Default About Box	27
Extending The Default About Box	28
Replacing The Default About Box	29
Settings	34
Introduction	34
The Settings Dialog	34
Connecting the Settings Dialog up	35
Options Model	36
Basic Template Settings	38
Basic Template Settings	38
General Settings	39
Set 1 Settings	40
Advanced Settings	42
AdvancedSettings	42
BuildingTheAdvancedSettings	45
Dark Mode	50
Dark Mode Toggle	50
Display Mode Enum	50
Settings View Model Changes	51
Settings View Changes	51
Changing The Display Mode	52
Initial Appearance	53
Chapter Three - The Main Window	56
Introduction	56
The Existing Code	56
Basic Layout Changes	58

Basic Layout Changes.....	58
Sidebar Size.....	59
Window Components.....	60
Toolbars.....	62
A Tool Bar.....	62
Sidebar Toolbar.....	65
Tidy Up.....	68
Clean up the body.....	68
Tips.....	69
View Model.....	71
The View Model.....	71
Testing The View Model.....	72
Chapter Four - Cleanup.....	74
Structure Cleanup.....	74
SwiftLint.....	77
SwiftLint.....	77
First Pass Scan.....	77
Auto Correct.....	78
Configuration.....	78
Integrating With XCode.....	79
Chapter Five - Menus.....	82
Introduction.....	82
Initial Setup.....	83
Replacing Menu Items.....	85
Standard Menus.....	86
Add a New Menu.....	88
Adding To Existing Menus.....	91
Remove a Menu Item.....	95

Preface

There are a great many books, videos and courses on the market that will teach you SWIFT and many more that will teach you iOS development. If you want to write an application for the Mac, however, the availability of information becomes somewhat rare, as does the quality of that information.

Dig around and you will find answers to most questions. Those answers will generally be in Objective-C and will almost always require re-work before you can do anything practical with them. What I want to achieve here is an accumulation of the bits and pieces of knowledge I have gained in pursuit of my ambition to write a Mac application using Xcode and Swift.

So, just exactly who am I?

Well, if you're hoping for someone with decades of Apple development, you're going to be disappointed. I've been writing code since the early 1980's so I guess that makes me an experienced programmer. My background has been in IBM mainframes and then on to PC development using a variety of languages.

When it comes to developing for the Apple world, I'm a newcomer. I've done a bunch of SWIFT courses and written a couple of iOS apps for my own amusement and education, but I have not written commercially. That doesn't make me an Apple expert but neither does it mean I have no ability to fathom out Apple development. A for loop is a for loop regardless of the language you use.

Why Read This Book?

So, why would you want to read this book? While I can't promise it'll be the best book you'll ever read on development or necessarily be the most accurate book on Mac development, I can offer you my take on how to do practical things on the Mac. I present an eclectic collection of development topics that cover the things that I needed to do when developing my applications. The things I present here are real-world and worked for me. That's always a good starting place.

What I can't promise is that I'll be getting in-depth with the patterns and practices of development. Honestly, while I accept that there are some great development methodologies out there, I confess to not always using them.

My plan here is to present software that I have used in my own programs. If it happens to match a recognised pattern, it'll be purely coincidence.

Chapter One

Introduction

One of the really nice things about Xcode development is that you can, with a couple of clicks, create a complete working app. Being able to get the basics in place so quickly is great. Unfortunately the apps that get generated are so basic that they are practically useless. Worse, the template for the Mac app is missing several key items to make the app work properly.

The purpose of this document is to run through a simple set of customisations that need to be done to a project to make it work. We then expand this out to define a series of changes that build on these changes to give us a template project with a good deal of functionality on tap ready to use.

YAGNI

One point I should make early on. There is a concept in development called YAGNI. It stands for You Ain't Going to Need It. The basic principle is that you don't write a piece of code until you actually need to use it. It's a way of ensuring that your app only contains code that you need and you don't end up with unused code polluting the apps code.

I think this principle is great and I largely agree that it has merit.

As I have developed applications over the years I have also come to the conclusion that I re-write the same basic chunks of code time and time again. Pretty much every app I have created, whether iOS, MacOS, Windows or anything else, has settings and needs a way to manage them. They all also have an "about" screen of some sort giving the user access to program version information and support links.

I could code these every single time from scratch. I prefer to have a template with the boiler-plate code already in place. It kind of breaks YAGNI but I prefer to think that it's allowed because I know I'm going to need it!

The Default Project

As a starting point, fire up Xcode and create a MacOS app. It'll give us a chance to see what problems we get from the default and how easily they are fixed.



Figure 1: Xcode Welcome Window

Select the option to Create a new Xcode project.

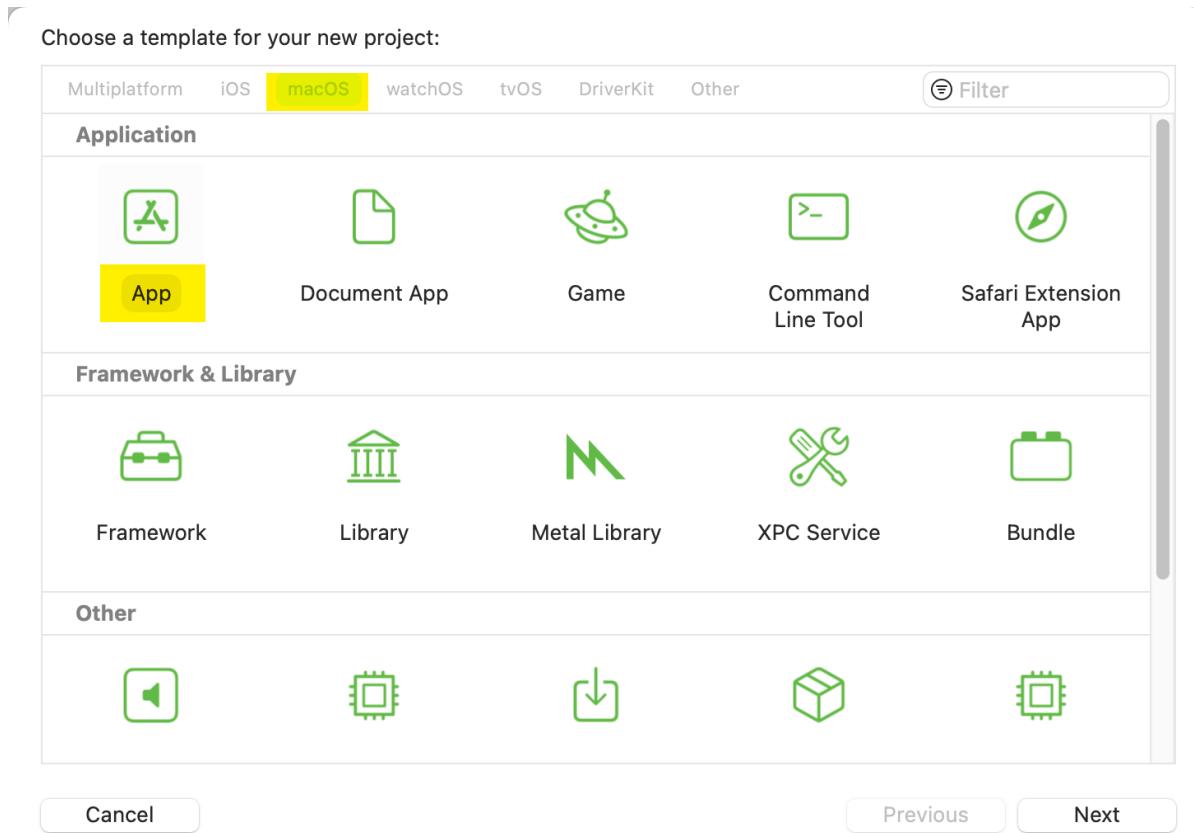


Figure 2: Select an Xcode template

From the template selection window, select the *macOS* tab and select the *App* icon, then press *Next*. Xcode will prompt you to set your project properties. These are going to identify your project and define a bunch of internal names such as the bundle name.

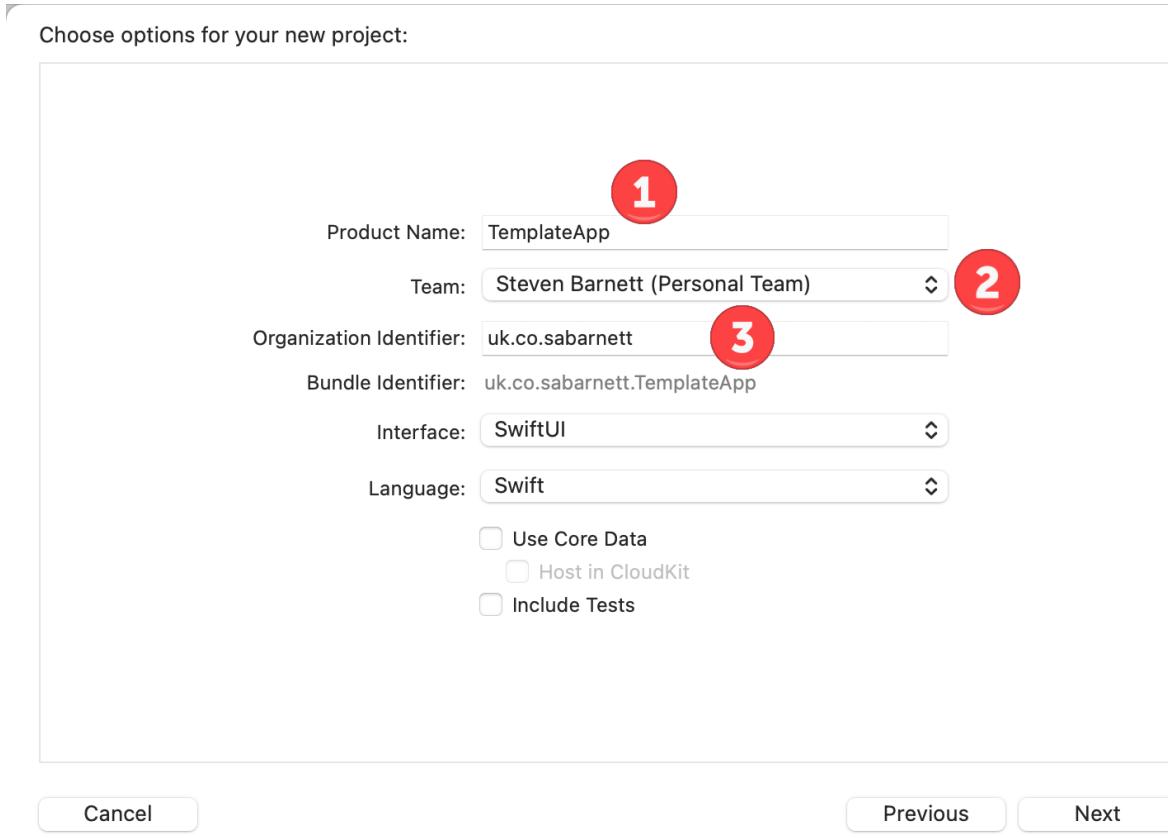


Figure 3: Xcode project properties

You're going to give your project a product name (1), select your team name (2) to allow the project to compile cleanly and specify the organisation identifier (3) which is typically your domain name reversed. The ID needs to be unique if your app is going to compile and run properly, so the combination of product name and organisation identifier need to result in a unique name.

Press *Next* and Xcode will ask you to save your project. Select a location and press *Save*. Xcode will grab its template files and generate you a working project! Excellent:

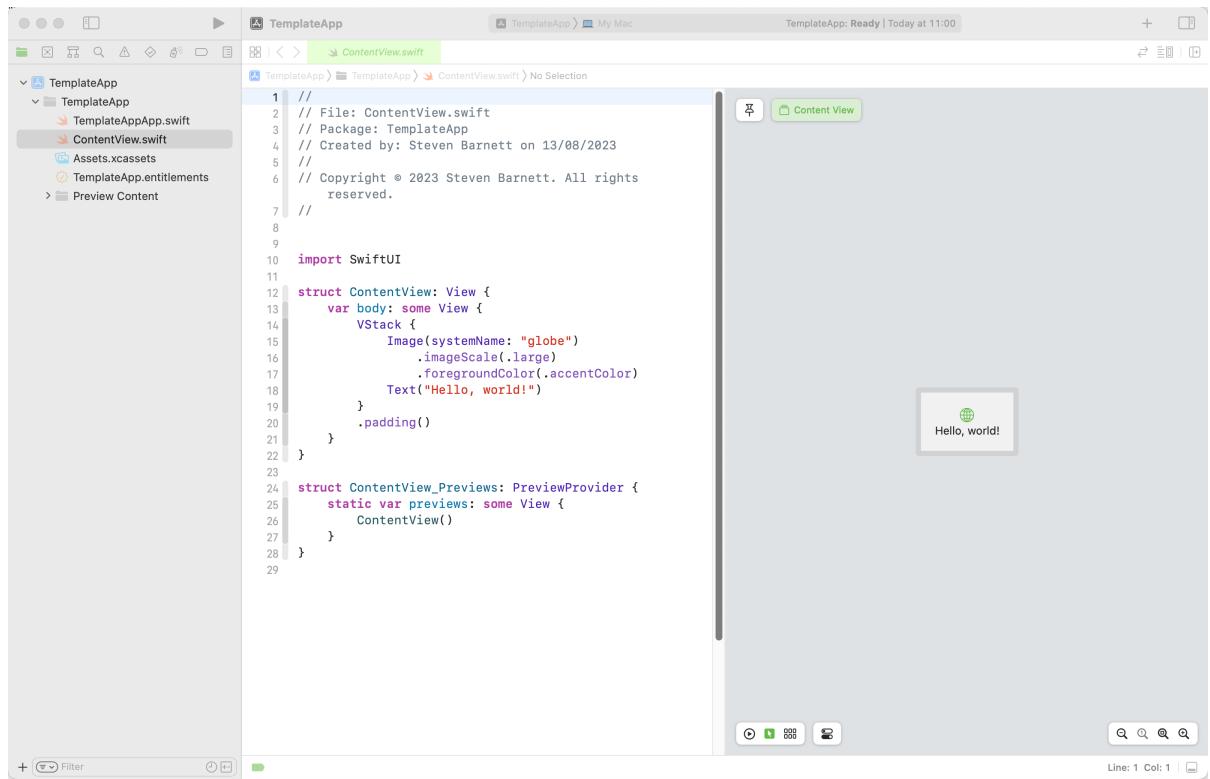


Figure 4: Xcode created project

There are the bare minimum of files listed in the project explorer on the left. You'll be interested in the App and ContentView files to begin with. However, before we get into what we need to do, let's run the app and see what we get.

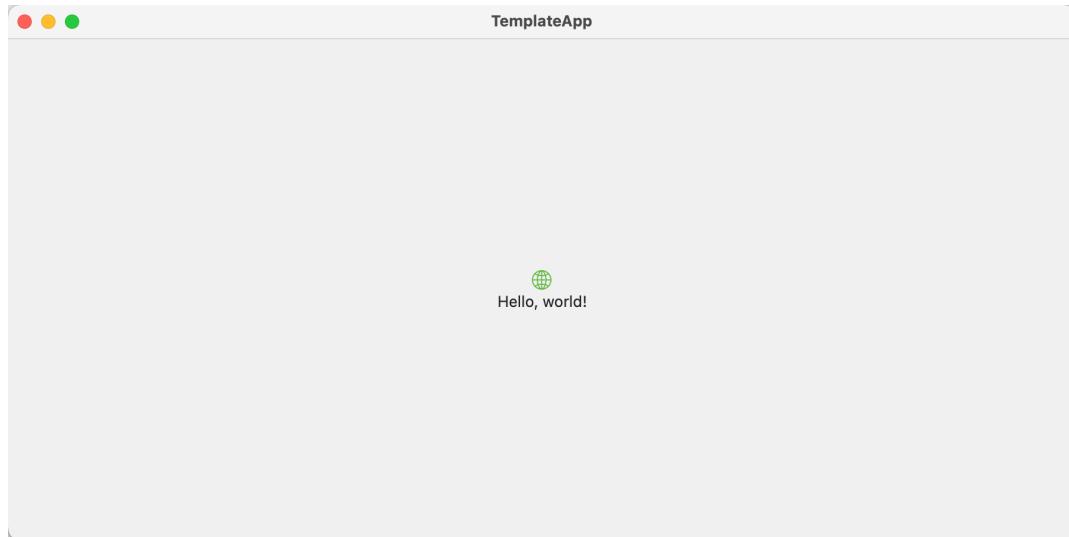


Figure 5: The default app

Firstly, we get a rather large window with our tiny amount of content sat in the middle of it. We also get a standard set of menu items attached to the app.

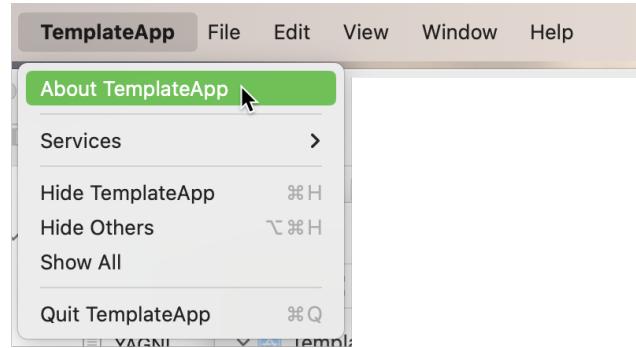


Figure 6: The default app menu

This has a few issues. As you can see, there is no settings menu. If you scroll along the menus, you'll also find a bunch of other menu items, many of which may not be appropriate to your app.

Finally, click the close icon on the main window. It will close, as you expect. However, if you look at the menu, you will see that the app is still running. It doesn't close when you close the main window. Now, that may be something you want but, for most apps I have seen, this is not what I would expect to happen and is not helpful.

We're going to address these issues in the up-coming sections.

First Fix Jobs

Ok, so we need a few fixes to get us past these initial issues. For a first fix, we're going to keep the changes small. The aim is just to get some basic functionality created that makes the app more usable.

Window Size

Let's start with the easy one though; the window size.

Our aim here is to have the window initially sized to fit the contents we define in our initial view. The template code comes with a label and a small image. That gets lost in the full sized window, so we need to tell Xcode to resize the window to fit around the actual contents of our view:

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {
    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            ContentView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentSize)
    }
}
```

The `windowResizability` modifier informs the system that the window should be resized automatically to fit the content of the view. This results in an unappealing little window, but one that is fitted to our content:

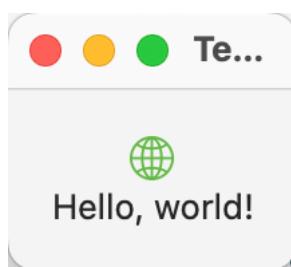


Figure 7: The auto-resized window

However, this also presents us with our next challenge. The window that results cannot be resized. It is always going to fit the content. Normally, this isn't going to be a problem as the content of the window itself will be resizable (we'll address this later), so the window will be resizable along with its content. In this case, however, the content size is fixed and cannot scale, so the window can never be resized.

So, how do we fix this? If we pop over to the `ContentView`, we can add a frame definition to the `VStack` and give it a frame with a minimum width and height:

```
struct ContentView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Image(systemName: "globe")
                .imageScale(.large)
                .foregroundColor(.accentColor)
            Text("Hello, world!")
        }
        .padding()
        .frame(minWidth: 160, minHeight: 160)
    }
}
```

Well, that helped a little by making the window a little larger. However, it still sticks to the size we defined and still isn't resizable. We need to revisit the App definition.

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {
    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            ContentView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    }
}
```

When we set-up the *windowResizability*, we told Xcode to resize the window to the content size. It does this and strictly applies the rule. That's going to be great if your main window is intended to be of a fixed size and you really do not want it resizable. In our template, this isn't the case. We want the user to be able to resize our window, so we set the *windowResizability* to *.contentMinSize*. This will ensure that the minimum window size is determined by the frame in our ContentView but that we can allow it to be resized.

As a result of this change, we are able to resize the window, though we cannot make it smaller than the minimum size we defined.

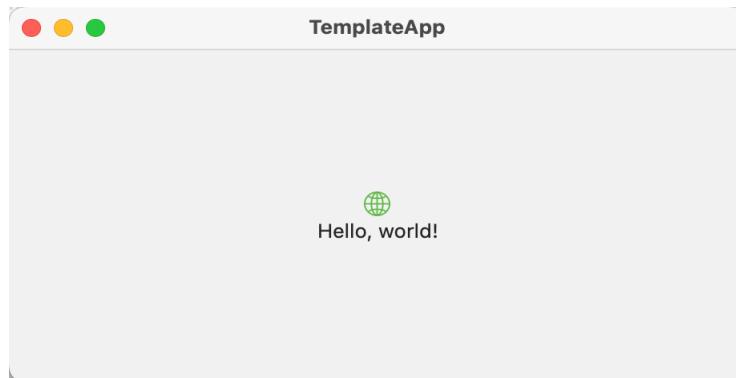


Figure 8: The auto-resized window

Just as importantly, MacOS will remember the size and position of the window so it is restored each time the app is opened again.

We're not finished yet!

What we have above works perfectly well and is good for the main window. However, it suffers one fatal flaw. If you File->New to create a new window, the window will be created using a default size determined by MacOS. That's not great.

So, while the previous method is fine if you're only going to have one window, we need a better method if we intend to allow multiple windows to be opened. Fortunately, that's pretty easy too. Change the TemplateApp code to this:

```
var body: some Scene {
    WindowGroup {
        MainView()
    }
    .defaultSize(width: 800, height: 600)
    .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
```

We've added a default size, which will be used to set the size of any new windows created.

So, we now have the best of all worlds. Any new windows we create will be sized to the default size we specified (800x500) with a constraint that the window cannot be shrunk below the minimum content size.

Window Title

While we have our window properly resizable, it also has a default window title. A particularly ugly one at that, since it was generated when the project was created and matches the project name we chose. To change it, we need to add a *navigationTitle* to our ContentView:

```
struct ContentView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Image(systemName: "globe")
                .imageScale(.large)
                .foregroundColor(.accentColor)
            Text("Hello, world!")
        }
        .padding()
        .frame(minWidth: 160, minHeight: 160)
        .navigationTitle("A Mac Template Window")
    }
}
```

The resulting window now have a much more useful title.

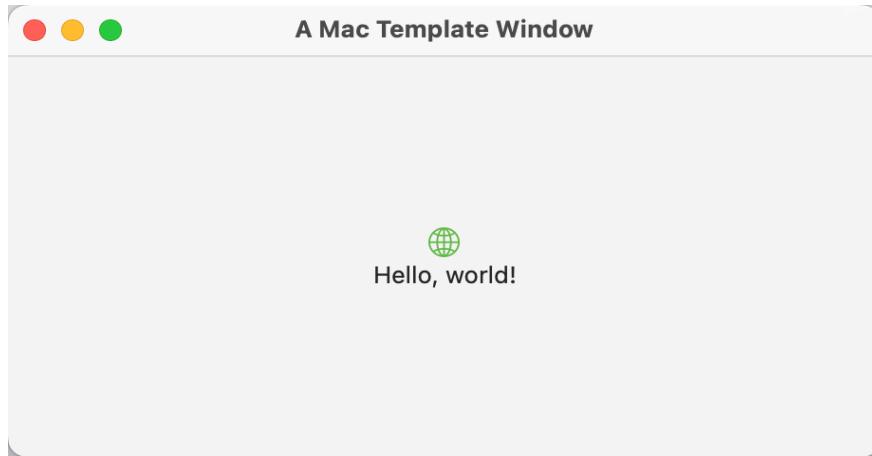


Figure 9: A new window title

You can optionally include a sub-title in your window. It's going to appear below the title in a smaller, lighter, font. There are applications where this might be appropriate, but we're not going to bother for the template. It's a little bit too specialised for a generic template file. If you want to try it, just add:

```
.navigationSubtitle("This is a sub-title.")
```

below the `.navigationTitle` line.

Closing Our App

When you close the initial window, you will notice that the app continues to run. It still has a menu bar but there is no window to see. For some apps, that's a perfectly acceptable thing to happen. You might, for example, have File -> New or File -> Open menu items to open a file. In that case, you would legitimately leave the app running when there is no open window.

For many apps, however, when you close the last open window it is more likely that you want to close the app at the same time.

We can achieve this in one of two ways, depending on the style of your app. To understand the difference, you need to understand the difference in behaviour between a `Window` and a `WindowGroup` in the app definition.

We currently have an app definition that consists of:

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {
    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            ContentView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
        .defaultSize(width: 800, height: 600)
    }
}
```

Our scene contains a `WindowGroup` and the `WindowGroup` contains a single `ContentView`. When our app starts, the scene is created and the `WindowGroup` opened. This displays the `ContentView`.

Because we have used WindowGroup, the app assumes that we may have other windows, so it forces the app to remain active even when the last window is closed.

Auto-close behaviour - Method one

If we know that closing the main window is the end of our app, when we can change the WindowGroup to a Window.

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {
    var body: some Scene {
        Window("Test App", id: "ContentView") {
            ContentView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    }
}
```

By switching to a Window, we ensure that the app will only ever create one top level window and tell the app that it is finished when this window closes. Because we are creating a window, we are obliged to give the window a name and to give it an identifier. The identifier must be unique within our app.

With this small change, you will find that the app closes when the top level window closes. That's the simple scenario dealt with.

It does, however, have the down side that we lose the window management that WindowGroup gives us. We are limited to a single top level window and the automatically generated *File->New Window* menu item will not be created.

Auto-close behaviour - Method two

Using a Window is fine if you only have one main window and do not want to support multiple copies of your app running at the same time. Good practice, however, suggests that you should be using WindowGroup. In order to support automatic closure of the app when the last window closes when using WindowGroup, we have to do a little more work.

Firstly, we need to delve into a little AppKit code. Our app, at the AppKit level, exposes various methods that we can override once we become a delegate for the app. This means we're going to need access to an AppDelegate class.

So, create a new file and define the AppDelegate:

```
import Foundation
import AppKit

class AppDelegate: NSObject, NSApplicationDelegate {
    func applicationShouldTerminateAfterLastWindowClosed(_ sender: NSApplication) -> Bool {
        return true
    }
}
```

An AppDelegate is based on an NSObject and implements the NSApplicationDelegate protocol. We are not required to implement anything in the delegate. However, for our needs we need to override a function that will be called to determine what happens when the last window closes; *applicationShouldTerminateAfterLastWindowClosed*. By returning *true* we tell our app to terminate itself.

This is only half of the job. We now have access to the AppDelegate and all of the functions it exposes. However, the app itself will not use it until we modify the App source.

Nip back to the app definition and modify it to declare the app delegate:

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            ContentView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
        .defaultSize(width: 800, height: 600)
    }
}
```

The *@NSApplicationDelegateAdapter* will make the connection between the app and the app delegate class we defined. With this in place, run the app and close the main window. The app will terminate when you close the main window.

As a better test, run the app and use File->New Window to create some more instances of the main window. As you close them, you will see that the app remains active until the last one is closed.

Clean up

With the minimal amount of code we have added so far, the overall structure of the app hasn't changed much. Now is a good time to make some changes to the structure; before we end up with a lot of files and a lot more work to do.

Structure Changes

At present, the structure looks like this:

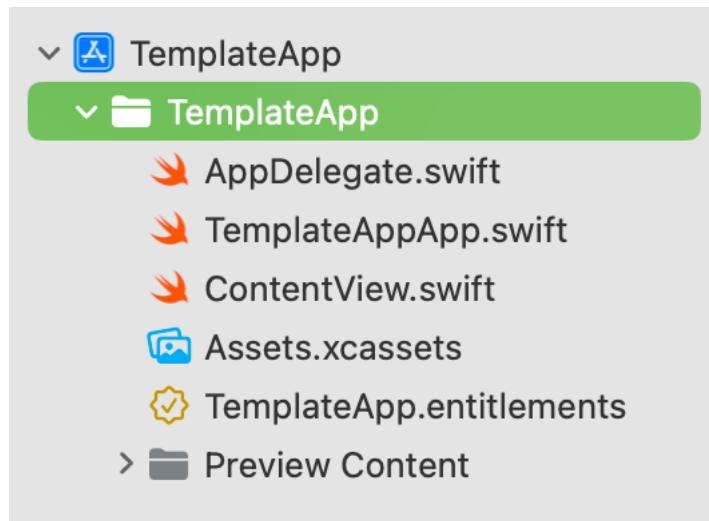


Figure 10: Our project structure

The structure of a project is a very personal thing. It revolves around how your brain works and how you organise things mentally in a logical way. I could offer all sorts of advice and it may work for you. It may not. So I offer a personal preference. It should be said, I do not dive in and create a lot of folders up-front. I prefer to evolve my folder structure as I work. At this stage, we have a small number of files, so few only need a small number of folders to get us started.

My restructured project looks like this:

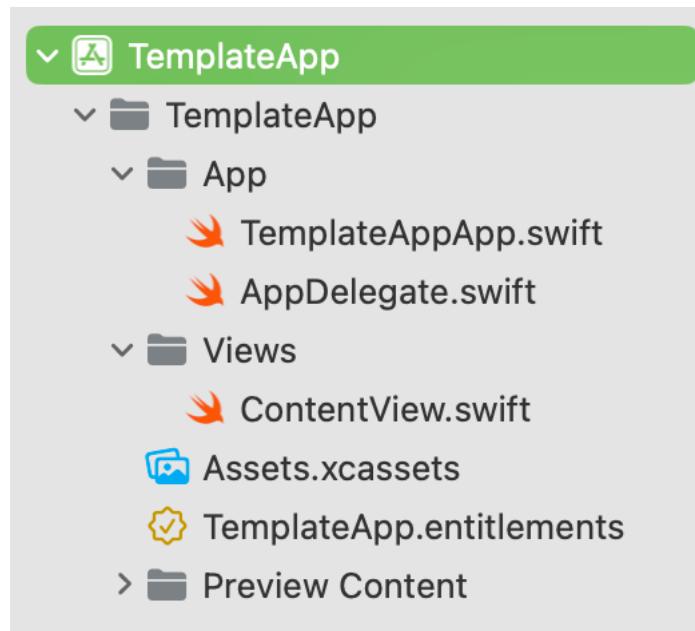


Figure 11: Our new project structure

The change is simple, I have moved the app specific file to a folder called *App* and our initial view to a folder called *Views*. I expect this structure to change as the app evolves, but this is a good place to start.

File Changes

Something I have been guilty of many times is leaving my main view called *ContentView*. It's not particularly descriptive and, while you could find it by convention, it's better to rename it to something more meaningful. Since it's our main root view and our app doesn't actually have a purpose yet, let's rename it to *MainView.swift*.

Open the *ContentView.swift* file, right click on *ContentView* in the structure and select Refactor->Rename:

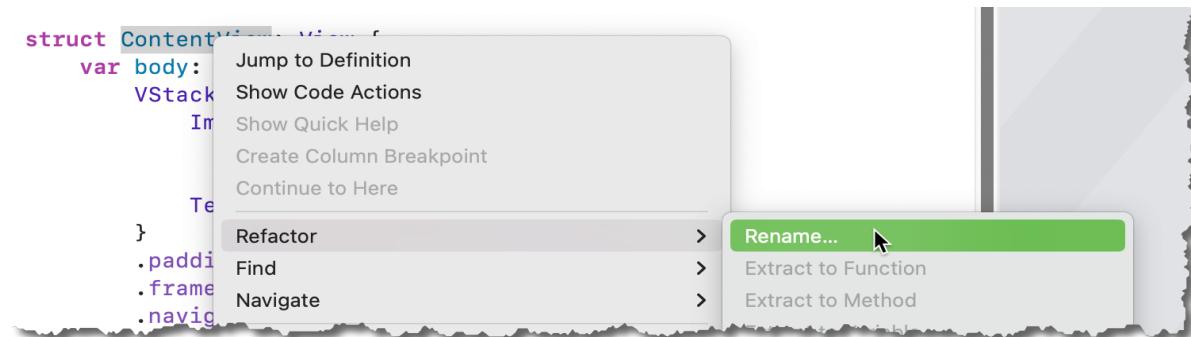


Figure 12: Rename ContentView

Xcode will scan the project and highlight all instances of *ContentView*. Just type the new view name and press enter:

```

1 // 
2 // File: ContentView.swift
3 // Package: TemplateApp
10
11 struct ContentView View {
12     var body: some View {
13         static var previews: some View {
14             ContentView()
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

```

Figure 13: Entering ContentView new name

Sadly, it's not 100% perfect, which is why we're going this up-front. It misses the preview!

```

struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        MainView()
    }
}

```

Figure 14: Rename the preview

Constants

Our app is cleaner than when we started. However, we have also written in a few constants. Constants have their place, but I try to gather together any constants that may need to change over time and, since this is a template, we want to make customisation as easy as possible. So, let's create a new structure in the App folder called *Constants.swift* to hold these constants.

```

import SwiftUI

struct Constants {
}

```

Figure 15: App level constants

Scanning through our app, we have a small number of things we want to make constants. For this initial pass, we're going to define:

```

import SwiftUI

struct Constants {
    // Main window
    static let mainWindowWidth: CGFloat = 800
    static let mainWindowHeight: CGFloat = 500
    static let mainWindowMinWidth: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowMinHeight: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowTitle: String = "A Mac Template Window"
}

```

There will be corresponding changes to the MainView to use these constants:

```

struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {

```

```
    VStack {
        Image(systemName: "globe")
            .imageScale(.large)
            .foregroundColor(.accentColor)
        Text("Hello, world!")
    }
    .padding()
    .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
           minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
    .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
}
}
```

This will make customising our project easier. We also need to update the App file to use the default window sizes:

```
var body: some Scene {
    WindowGroup {
        MainView()
    }
    .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
Constants.mainWindowHeight)
```

Conclusion

We have made minimal changes to the out of the box template that Xcode provided us with. However, the app now has a simple way of controlling the size of a new window and behaves in a more consistent way when closing windows.

Chapter Two

Dialogs

Almost every app you look at will have at least two dialogs; An *About* box and a *Settings* screen. Your default app template will have created an about box for you automatically.

The Settings is all your own problem, though there is infrastructure in place to help.

About Box

The Default About Box

When the app was created, Xcode created an about box for you. You can't see the code for this, but it is there. When you run your app, you'll have a menu option:

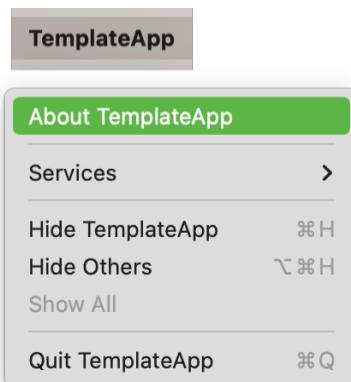


Figure 16: About App Menu

If you select this, a popup window will appear with the system generated about box content:

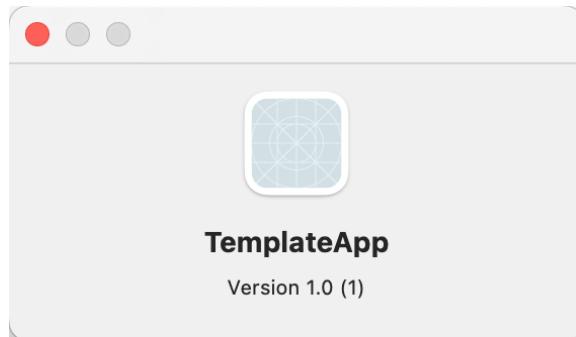


Figure 17: About App Window

For something you get for free, it's not too bad. The image is your App Icon, the title is your target name and the version is the app version from the bundle.

Renaming your app

Calling our app "TemplateApp" is fine while we're in development, but makes the menu item and the about box title look rather poor. We can get a quick fix here by renaming the target name. Go over to the project settings and click on the target to set a new name:

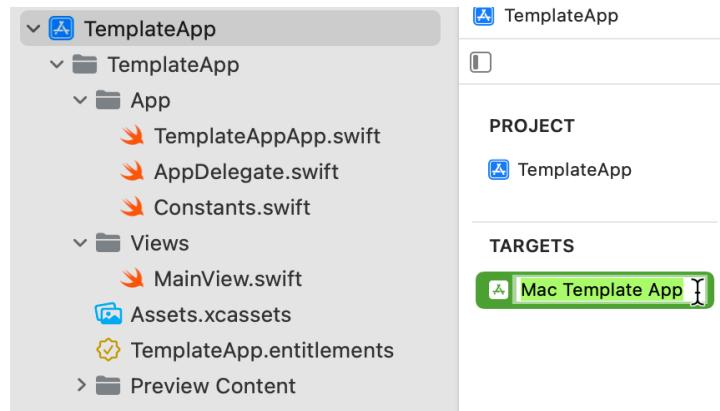
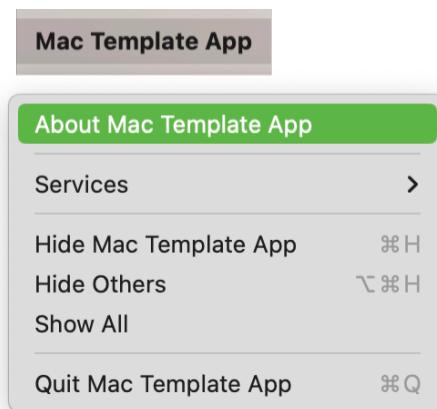
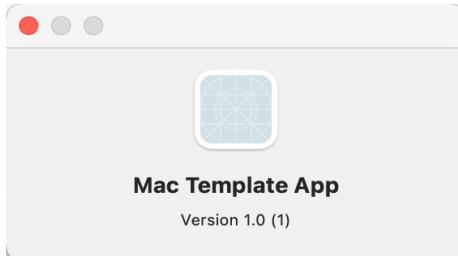


Figure 18: Rename the target

This one simple change makes the menu and the about box a little cleaner:



The title of the app has changed, the menu item has changed and the about box has changed.



Enhancing the About Box

For all its functionality, it is a little basic. There is no copyright, no author name or any contact details.

As so often happens, there are multiple ways to address this shortfall and which route you go down depends on how complex you want to make your About box.

Extending the default about box

This is the easiest option. It will allow you to add formatted text at the bottom of the existing about box.

To achieve this, add a file called *Credits.rtf* to the project; I've added mine to the App folder:



Figure 19: Adding Credits

You can edit the content to include any kind of text you want. For this example, I've added my name, web site address and a copyright notice. Basic identification details. Because this file exists, when the about box is built by the system, it will include these details on the dialog that gets shown:

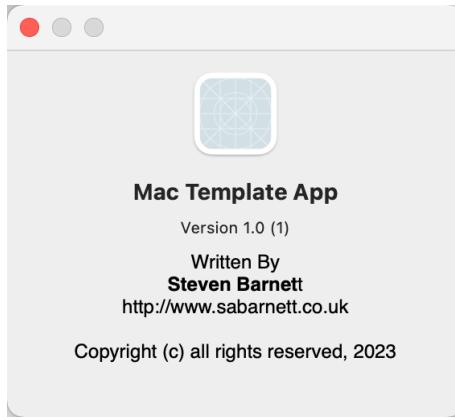


Figure 20: About box with credits

Not a bad result for so little work. It does, however, have one issue that we can't fix using the *Credits.rtf* file; the link to my web site isn't clickable. That may not be a big deal, but it would be nice to fix it.

Replacing the default about box

When the default about box isn't sufficient, we need to revert to Plan-B and replace it entirely. This is going to be slightly complicated and will introduce more AppKit like code. We're sticking with SwiftUI, so bear with me.

The first job is to replace the About menu item so we can control what happens when it's clicked. To do that, we go back to our app struct and add the following:

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            MainView()
                .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
```

```

        minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
    }
    .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
Constants.mainWindowHeight)

    .commands {
        // Replace the About menu item.
        CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
            Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
                appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
            }
        }
    }
}

```

The `.commands` modifier gives us access to the menu bar, allowing us to replace existing menu items, remove them completely or add new ones. In this specific case, we're looking to replace what happens when the About menu item is clicked. This particular menu item is referenced using the `CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo` enum. Here we have elected to replace it with a button that will call the `showAboutWnd` method of the `appDelegate`.

Luckily, we defined an `appDelegate` earlier, so we can add our method to that:

```

class AppDelegate: NSObject, NSApplicationDelegate {

    private var aboutBoxWindowController: NSWindowController?

    func showAboutWnd() {
        if aboutBoxWindowController == nil {
            let styleMask: NSWindow.StyleMask =
[.closable, .miniaturizable, .titled]
            let window = NSWindow()
            window.styleMask = styleMask
            window.title = "About \(Bundle.main.appName)"
            window.contentView = NSHostingView(rootView: AboutView())
            window.center()
            aboutBoxWindowController = NSWindowController(window:
window)
        }
    }

    aboutBoxWindowController?.showWindow(aboutBoxWindowController?.window)
}

func applicationShouldTerminateAfterLastWindowClosed(_ sender:
NSApplication) -> Bool {
    return true
}

```

We define a variable called `aboutBoxWindowController` to keep track of whether the about box has been shown before. We don't want to recreate it every time we display it. If it doesn't currently exist, we create an `NSWindow`, which is an AppKit style window, and assign our SwiftUI view as its `contentView`. This way we have an `NSWindow` with SwiftUI content. Finally, we tell the controller to display the window.

You are also going to have to import SwiftUI in order to use NSHostingView, so make sure you add that to the top of your file.

If you compile at this stage, it's not going to work! For the window title, we are assigning the appName. This isn't an actual property of the bundle, so that property isn't going to be found. We need to add that property by extending the Bundle to add a few properties that we might find useful here and in the about box.

For the sake of organisation, create a new folder and call it Extensions. We're going to group our extension code in this one place so we always know where to go to find any extensions we code. Once you have the folder, create a new Swift file and call it *Bundle+Extensions.swift* to contain the extension code. Then create the code:

```
import Foundation

extension Bundle {
    public var appName: String { getInfo("CFBundleName") }
    public var copyright: String { getInfo("NSHumanReadableCopyright")
        .replacing("\\\\n", with: "\\n") }

    public var appBuild: String { getInfo("CFBundleVersion") }
    public var appVersionLong: String
    { getInfo("CFBundleShortVersionString") }

    fileprivate func getInfo(_ str: String) -> String {
        infoDictionary?[str] as? String ?? "⚠"
    }
}
```

We're almost there. We now have everything we need to replace the about box with our custom one, so now we just need to code a new About box.

Under the *Views* folder, add a new folder called *Dialogs* and add a new SwiftUI View called *AboutView*. This is what we are going to create:

```
struct AboutView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack(spacing: 10) {
            Image(nsImage: NSImage(named: "AppIcon")!)

            Text("\(Bundle.main.appName)")
                .font(.system(size: 20, weight: .bold))
                .textSelection(.enabled)

            Link(Constants.homeAddress,
                  destination: Constants.homeUrl)

            Text("Ver: \(Bundle.main.appVersionLong) (\\"
                  \n(Bundle.main.appBuild)) ")
                .textSelection(.enabled)

            Text(Bundle.main.copyright)
                .font(.system(size: 10, weight: .thin))
                .multilineTextAlignment(.center)
        }
        .padding(20)
```

```

        .frame(minWidth: 350, minHeight: 300)
    }
}

```

We will have an image with the name of the app below it. Under that, we will have a link to our support page. Following that we will have the app version and a copyright notice.

As before, if you compile this code now, it will fail to compile. I've added a couple of new constants; one for the support page message and one for the support page URL. You'll need to add these to the *Constants* swift file.

```

//About box
static let homeUrl: URL = URL(string: "http://www.sabarnett.co.uk")!
static let homeAddress: String = "App support page"

```

This will give us code that compiles, but doesn't run. It will crash when we display the about box because we have referenced the AppIcon image and we have not added an AppIcon yet. So, create yourself an AppIcon before you run this code. Once you have an AppIcon, run your code and select the About menu item.

If you're struggling to create an AppIcon, take a look at a package on the Mac App Store called Bakery. It's really useful for creating icons.

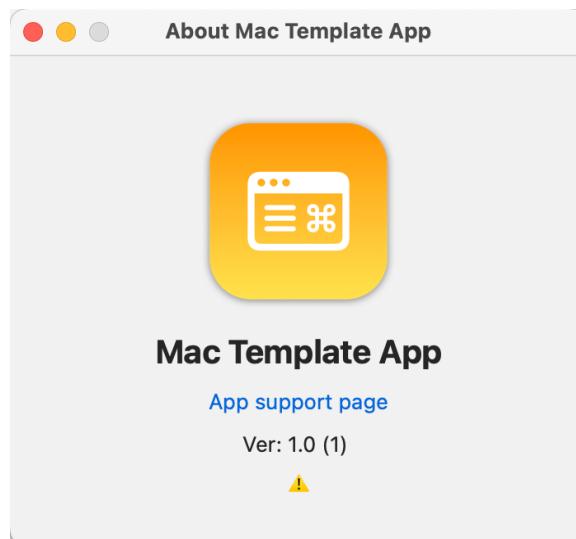


Figure 21: New About Box

Oops, we have a problem. The copyright isn't being shown.

By default, there isn't a human readable copyright generated for our App, so we need to set the text to be displayed ourselves. We need to add this to the target. It's easier to find, if you search!

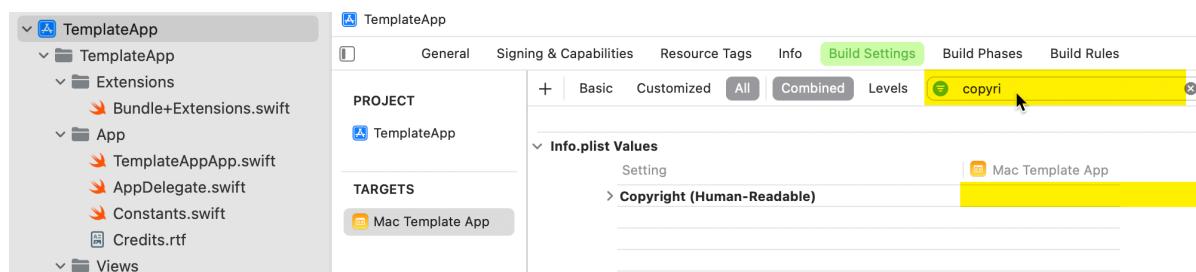


Figure 22: Set the copyright

Enter the copyright text you want to see against the Human Readable Copyright option. Once that's entered, re-run your app and check that the copyright is being picked up correctly.

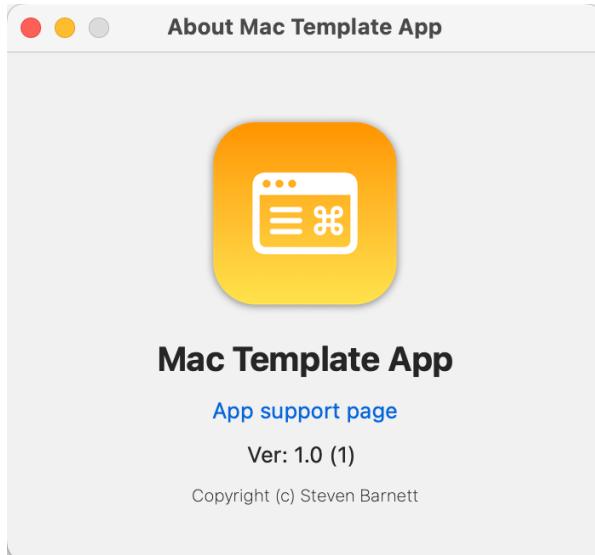


Figure 23: The Fixed About Box

The content is entirely up to you. What we have done here is replace the baked-in about box with one that we can customise to fit our needs. While the process seems a little complicated it isn't really. There are a few steps to follow and we gain a large degrees of flexibility.

Also worth noting, if you click no the *App support page* text, your web browser will open up on the page you defined.

Settings

Very few of the apps I have ever used didn't have some kind of user settings. Little tweaks that make the app more customisable by the user. They are generally small options that can have a big impact on the way the app works.

Our template does not have any settings nor does it have a settings menu option. Crafting useful user settings can be difficult but adding a settings menu and dialog are relatively straight forward.

The Settings Dialog

Before we can add our menu item, we need a settings dialog to show. This can be as simple as a window with a single setting or as complex as a tabbed dialog with hundreds of settings. Here, we will plan for a basic template settings dialog, based around tabs and a couple of example settings.

In the View->Dialogs folder we create a new SwiftUI struct called *SettingsView*. This is what we're going to show when the user selects the settings menu.

```
struct SettingsView: View {
    var body: some View {
        TabView {
            Text("General")
                .tabItem {
                    Label("General", systemImage: "gearshape")
                }

            Text("Set 1")
                .tabItem {
                    Label("One", systemImage: "square.and.arrow.up")
                }

            Text("Set 3")
                .tabItem {
                    Label("Advanced", systemImage: "gearshape.2")
                }
        }
        .frame(minWidth: 460)
    }
}
```

This is a simple placeholder view for now. It's a TabView with three tabs, each of which consists of a Text view so we can see something on the screen. We can expand on this later.

It is important to set the frame width to some sensible value. While the window is going to resize itself, we need to endure that there is always enough space to define all of the icons.

Connecting the Settings Dialog up

Switch back to the App definition. We're going to add a link to our settings dialog here. After the .commands, we add Settings() and set the content to be displayed to our settings view.

```
@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            MainView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
        .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
        Constants.mainWindowHeight)

        .commands {
            // Replace the About menu item.
            CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
                Button("About \\" + Bundle.main.appName + "") {
                    appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    Settings {
        SettingsView()
    }
}
```

It's that simple. Run the app and open the app menu. You'll see that there is a new menu item that was generated by Xcode with the standard settings shortcut:

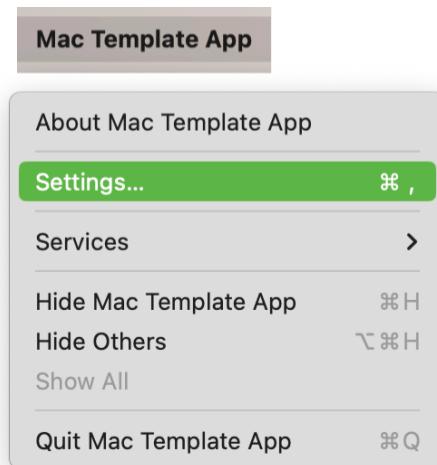


Figure 24: The Settings Menu

If you select this menu item, you'll see a rather uninspiring settings dialog appear:

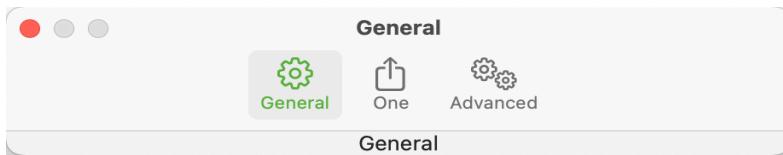


Figure 25: The Settings Dialog

While uninspiring, it comes with some basic functionality. As you click on the tabs, the title of the window will change and the content of the view will change:

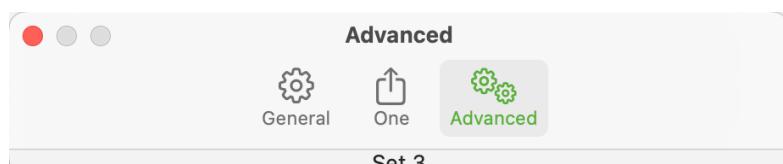
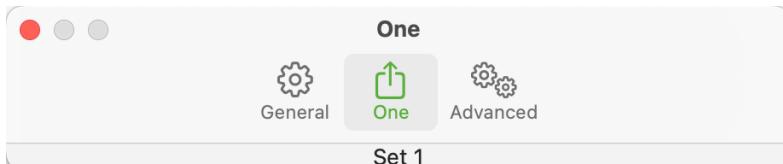


Figure 25: The Settings Tabs

The window title changes to the text of the label we used to define the tab item. The content is whatever we defined as the content of the tab item, the `Text()` in this case.

Options Model

In a real app, we're going to have several options and coding all of these into the settings view is quickly going to make it very large, so we need to have a View Model handle the options. In a simple app this may seem over-kill, but simple apps have a habit of becoming more complex over time, so it's best to prepare for the future and it's good practice to split the view from its data. So, win-win.

Over in `Views->Dialogs` create a file called `SettingsViewModel` and populate it with this basic content:

```
import SwiftUI

class SettingsViewModel: ObservableObject {
```

```
}
```

It's a basic Observable Object into which we will place our settings.

Back in the `SettingsView`, add a reference to the view model:

```
struct SettingsView: View {

    @StateObject private var settings = SettingsViewModel()

    var body: some View {
        TabView {
```

This gets our settings available to our view. All we need now are some settings and some code to let us set them.

Basic Template Settings

Sample Settings Content

We now have a settings screen which we can display through the menu. It has three tabs defined and we have sample, if useless, content one each tab. For the template project to be useful, we need to define some example settings that we can customise at a later date when the template gets used.

Tabs

Each tab is currently represented with a Text() view. We can replace these with a VStack with our content or, in order to not over complicate our view code, we can separate the settings into separate views. Which method you use will depend entirely on the number and complexity of the settings you want to support. Being a template, we'll go for a half-way solution.

Head over to the *SettingsView* and make these changes to the body:

```
var body: some View {
    TabView {
        generalSettings()
        .tabItem {
            Label("General", systemImage: "gearshape")
        }

        set1Settings()
        .tabItem {
            Label("One", systemImage: "square.and.arrow.up")
        }

        advancedSettings()
        .tabItem {
            Label("Advanced", systemImage: "gearshape.2")
        }
    }
    .frame(minWidth: 460)
}
```

The individual Text() views have been replaced with function calls that will return the actual content. To achieve this, add three functions to the same file.

```
private func generalSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        Text("These are the general settings")
    }.padding(15)
}

private func set1Settings() -> some View {
```

```

VStack {
    Text("These are the set 1 settings")
}.padding(15)
}

private func advancedSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        Text("These are the advanced settings")
    }.padding(15)
}

```

Each function corresponds to each tab and will define the settings that we want on that tab. It's also worth noting that I have added padding around the individual VStack's to give us some space within the window.

Doing it this way gives us a degree of separation in the view definition and the content of each tab. It also leaves us set-up if we decide to move the content of the tab to a separate file at some later date.

General Settings

On the general settings tab, we're going to have a few basic settings, just for illustration. For the general tab, let's start with some toggle settings. First off, create the settings in the View Model:

```

class SettingsViewModel: ObservableObject {

    // General tab options
    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting2") var toggle2: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting3") var toggle3: Bool = false

}

```

This goes us something to bind to. Back in the Settings view, modify the *generalSettings* function to implement these settings:

```

private func generalSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        Text("These are the general settings and these are some
instructions to the user.")

        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle1, label: { Text("This is setting
1") })
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle2, label: { Text("This is setting
2") })
        Divider()
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle3, label: { Text("This is setting
3") })
    }.padding(15)
}

```

We have some instructional text for the user and three Toggle()'s to allow the settings to be changed. When we run this, we get a slightly more impressive General tab.

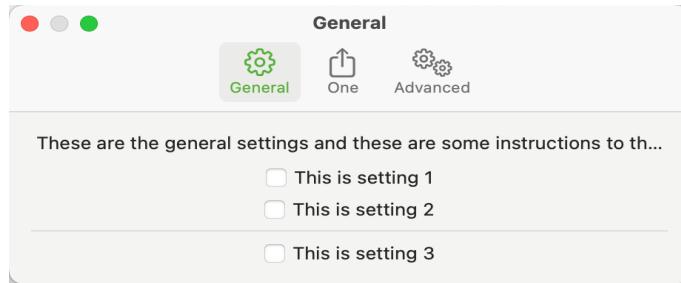


Figure 26: The General Setting Tab

All the content is entered, which is a side effect of the VStack and we have three check boxes; one for each setting. It's also worth noting that the window has expanded to fit the content. If you select another setting tab, the window will shrink back to fit the content on that specific tab.

Set 1 Settings

We've seen how toggles work. For the Set 1 settings, we'll add some other settings. Modify the Set 1 settings as follows:

```
private func set1Settings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        HStack {
            Text("Support email:")
            TextField("Your email", text: $settings.supportEmail)
        }

        Picker("Experience Level", selection:
$settings.experienceLevel) {
            ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level in
                Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
            }
        }

        HStack {
            Slider(value: $settings.yearsExperience,
                in: 1...11,
                label: { Text("Years Experience") },
                minimumValueLabel: {Text("1")},
                maximumValueLabel: {Text(">10")})
            Text(String(format: "%.0f", settings.yearsExperience))
                .font(.caption)
        }

        Button("Reset Settings") { print("Reset settings") }
    }.padding(15)
}
```

We've added four input types here;

- A plain text field
- A picker control attached to an enum

- A slider control - using an HStack to include the current value
- A button.

To make this work, we're going to have to add some settings to the view model:

```
class SettingsViewModel: ObservableObject {
    // General tab options
    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting2") var toggle2: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting3") var toggle3: Bool = false

    // Set 1 settings
    @AppStorage("SupportEmail") var supportEmail: String = ""
    @AppStorage("ExperienceLevel") var experienceLevel: UserExperience
    = .beginner
    @AppStorage("yearsExperience") var yearsExperience: Double = 1.0
}
```

Our experienceLevel setting is based on the UserExperience enum, so we also need to create that:

```
enum UserExperience: String, CaseIterable {
    case beginner
    case novice
    case junior
    case senior
    case lead
}
```

We've defined it as a String base type so we can use the raw value in the picker. We also define it as CaseIterable so we can iterate over all cases when we build the picker.

The resulting settings tab looks like this:

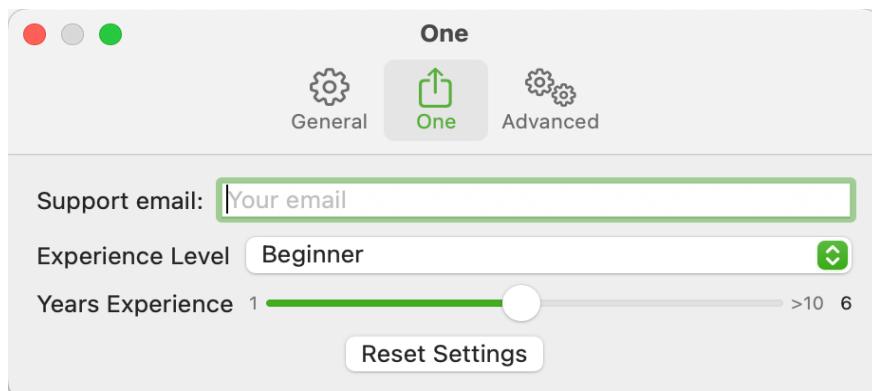


Figure 27: The Set 1 Setting Tab

Not wildly inspiring, but it illustrates some of the potential input types.

Advanced Settings

Advanced Settings

For the Advanced Settings tab, we're going to take a different route. If you open up the Xcode settings, you'll see something like this:

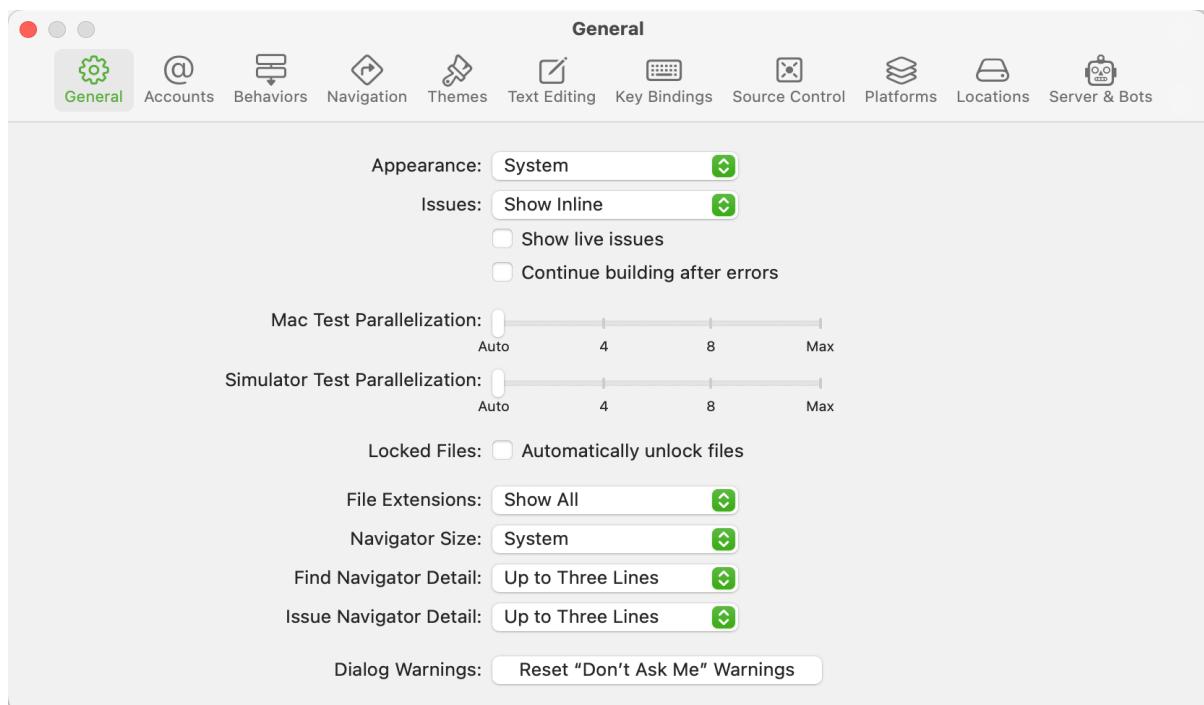


Figure 28: Xcode settings

The overall style is that there is a label on the left(optional for check boxes) and the input fields are vertically aligned on the left. It makes it easier and quicker for the user to scan down the settings and looks a lot better than raggedly aligned options. We want to achieve this in our advanced settings.

Be warned, there are lots of ways to achieve this kind of layout and none of them are particularly simple to achieve. For reference purposes, this is the advanced settings that we are going to create for our template.

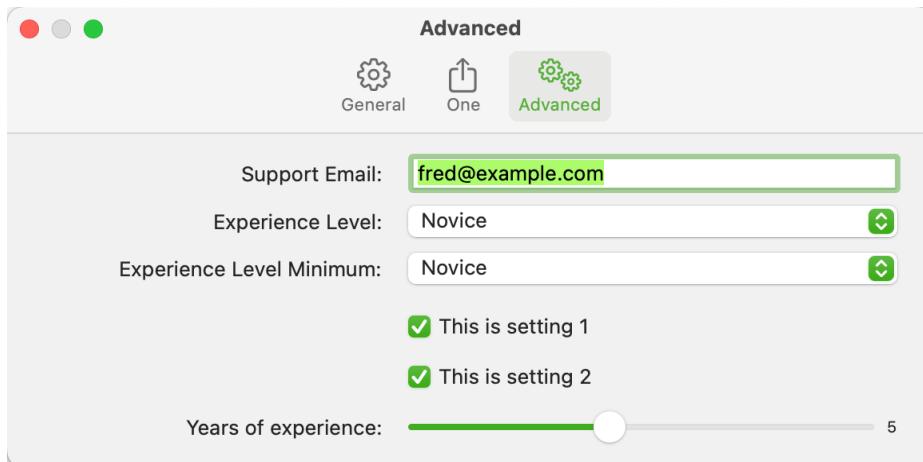


Figure 29: Advanced settings

Not an earth shattering window, but it serves to illustrate a few of the issues we're going to have along the way.

Housekeeping

Firstly, we need to do a little housekeeping. We need two new constants in our constants file; one for the width of the settings window and one for the amount of space to allow for the setting label:

```
struct Constants {
    // Main window
    static let mainWindowWidth: CGFloat = 800
    static let mainWindowHeight: CGFloat = 500
    static let mainWindowMinWidth: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowMinHeight: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowTitle: String = "A Mac Template Window"

    //About box
    static let homeUrl: URL = URL(string: "http://www.sabarnett.co.uk")!
    static let homeAddress: String = "App support page"

    // Settings window width
    static let settingsWindowWidth: CGFloat = 550
    static let settingsWindowLabelWidth: CGFloat = 220
}
```

Because we're going to be cramming a lot onto one line, the width of the settings window really needs to be increased, so I've made it 550. That'll give us enough room to get the label in and to ensure that there is enough space for the options.

We then need to change the corresponding frame the SettingsView:

```
TabView {
    generalSettings()
    .tabItem {
        Label("General", systemImage: "gearshape")
    }

    set1Settings()
    .tabItem {
        Label("One", systemImage: "square.and.arrow.up")
    }
}
```

```

        advancedSettings()
            .tabItem {
                Label("Advanced", systemImage: "gearshape.2")
            }
    }
    .frame(width: Constants.settingsWindowWidth)

```

Settings Line Helper

We're going to need a fair amount of code to define the content of a setting. There's going to be the left side content, which is a right aligned label and there is going to be the right side content, which is the left aligned input control. We need to ensure that the label side is of a fixed width and we need to ensure that the controls on the right side all line up.

To make some of this work easier, we will define a new view that encompasses a single settings line:

```

struct SettingsLine<Content: View>: View {
    var content: () -> Content
    var label: String

    init(label: String, @ViewBuilder content: @escaping () -> Content) {
        self.label = label
        self.content = content
    }

    var body: some View {
        HStack {
            HStack(alignment: .top) {
                Spacer()
                Text(label)
            }
            .frame(width: Constants.settingsWindowLabelWidth)

            HStack {
                content()
                Spacer()
            }
        }
        .frame(width: Constants.settingsWindowWidth)
    }
}

```

Since the type of input control will vary, we're defining this as dynamically created content that is passed to us by the caller of the view. By using `@ViewBuilder`, we leave the responsibility for the content with the caller.

The body of our view consists of an `HStack`, that we constrain to the width we specified in our `Constants`, that contains two further `HStack`'s. The first defines the label, with a `Spacer` to force it to right aligned, and constrains its width. The second defines the user supplied input control followed by a `Spacer` to ensure it's left aligned.

With most views, I would usually create them in separate files to make them easier to find in the project structure. In this case, since this view will only ever be used in the `SettingsView`, I have added it to `SettingsView.swift`. It removes a little of the potential clutter in the project.

Building The Advanced Settings

Lets start simple and add an email collection input:

```
private func advancedSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        SettingsLine(label: "Support Email:", content:
            {TextField("Your email", text:
                $settings.supportEmail)
        })
    }.padding(15)
}
```

We have defined a single SettingsLine using our helper view with a left side label of "Support Email:" and a TextField to collect the data. The encompassing VStack has some padding to make sure it doesn't butt up against the window edges. When we run this, we get:

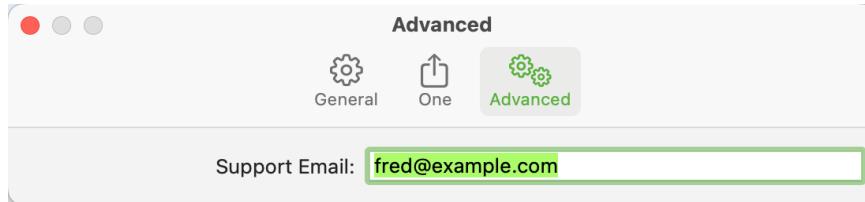


Figure 30: Our first advanced setting

Looks good and seems to be working as expected. So, let's add some more settings to see how it looks with a little more input.

```
private func advancedSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        SettingsLine(label: "Support Email:", content:
            {TextField("Your email", text:
                $settings.supportEmail)
        })

        SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level:", content: {
            Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevel) {
                ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
                    in
                        Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
                }
            }
        })

        SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level Minimum:", content: {
            Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevelMin) {
                ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
                    in
                        Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
                }
            }
        })
    }.padding(15)
}
```

For our next attempt, we've added two drop-down pickers. Again, using the SettingsLine helper view, it's straight forward to deal with the layout requirements. When we run this, we get:

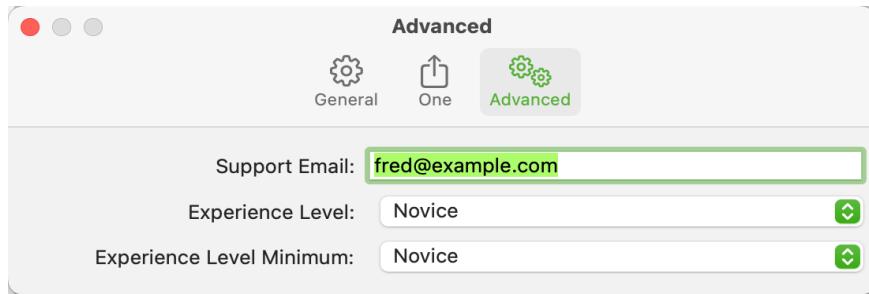


Figure 31: Our second advanced setting

Ok, looks good, but I'm seeing an issue here. The padding around controls isn't consistent, so we may end up with an alignment issue. Lets continue to add some more settings and see where we get to:

```
private func advancedSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        SettingsLine(label: "Support Email:", content:
            TextField("Your email", text:
$settings.supportEmail)
        )

        SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level:", content: {
            Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevel) {
                ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
in
                Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
            }
        })
    }

    SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level Minimum:", content: {
        Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevelMin) {
            ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
in
                Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
            }
        })
    }

    SettingsLine(label: "", content: {
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle1, label: { Text("This is
setting 1")})
    })

    SettingsLine(label: "", content: {
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle2, label: { Text("This is
setting 2")})
    })

    SettingsLine(label: "Years of experience:", content: {
        HStack {
            Slider(value: $settings.yearsExperience,
                in: 1...11,
                label: { Text("")})
            if settings.yearsExperience == 11 {

```

```

        Text(">10")
            .font(.caption)
        } else {
            Text(String(format: "%.0f",
settings.yearsExperience))
                .font(.caption)
        }
    })
.padding(15)
}

```

I've added a couple of check boxes ad our slider to expand the view out. When we run this, we get a better view of the alignment issue we're having:

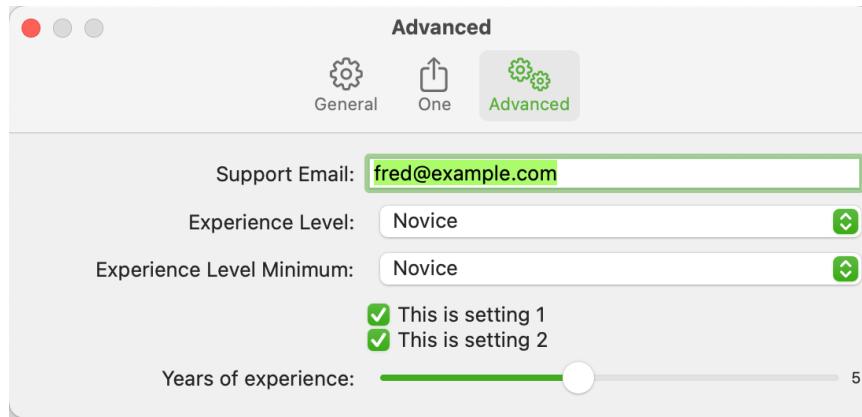


Figure 32: Our third advanced setting

Now we get a clear view of the problem. While the labels are properly aligned, the default padding around the various inputs means that nothing on the right lines up and the spacing between settings is not very consistent. Basically, it works but looks ugly.

There is no scientific way to fix this. We're going to need to change the padding around each of the inputs until we arrive at better alignment. It's hit and miss but, thankfully, consistent. What works for one Toggle will work for them all. After some experimentation, our advanced settings gets modified as follows:

```

private func advancedSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        SettingsLine(label: "Support Email:", content: {
            TextField("Your email", text: $settings.supportEmail)
                .padding(.leading, 10)
        })

        SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level:", content: {
            Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevel) {
                ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
                    in
                        Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
                }
            }
        })

        SettingsLine(label: "Experience Level Minimum:", content: {
            Picker("", selection: $settings.experienceLevelMin) {

```

```

        ForEach(UserExperience.allCases, id: \.self) { level
    in
        Text(level.rawValue.capitalized)
    }
})
)

SettingsLine(label: "", content: {
    Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle1, label: { Text("This is
setting 1") })
        .padding(8)
})

SettingsLine(label: "", content: {
    Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle2, label: { Text("This is
setting 2") })
        .padding(8)
})

SettingsLine(label: "Years of experience:", content: {
    HStack {
        Slider(value: $settings.yearsExperience,
            in: 1...11,
            label: { Text("")})
        if settings.yearsExperience == 11 {
            Text(">10")
                .font(.caption)
        } else {
            Text(String(format: "%.0f",
settings.yearsExperience))
                .font(.caption)
        }
    }
})
).padding(15)
}

```

To improve the alignment, we've added padding to the SupportEmail setting and to the two Toggles. Nothing has been added to the pickers or the Slider as they already have in-built padding that we are trying to align to. When we run this, we get to:

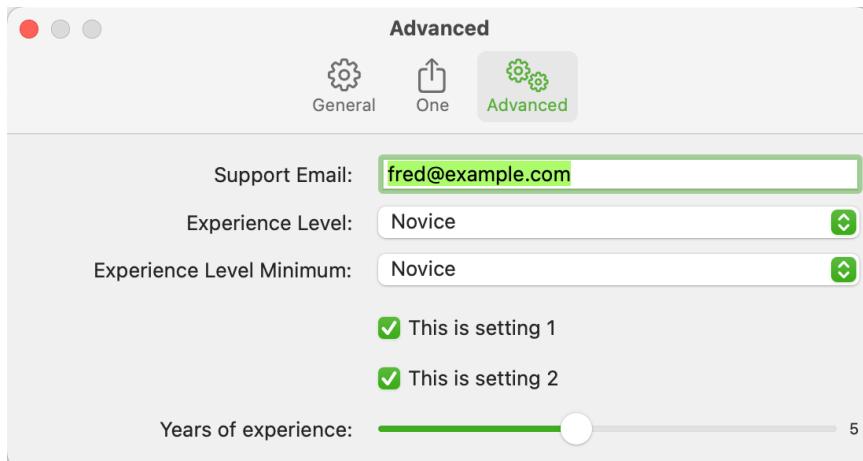


Figure 33: Our final advanced setting

This looks a lot better. Everything aligns and the spacing of the Toggle's has improved.

With that, we can declare our settings example code done!

Dark Mode

Dark Mode Toggle

To finish off the setting discussion, let's add a 'useful' setting to our template; one that will be useful in a real application.

Users are polarised to using applications in Light Mode or Dark Mode. Back in the day, there was only light mode and you had to live with it. These days, users expect to be able to toggle between seeing their app in light or dark mode or, just to complicate things, to have the application switch automatically between light and dark mode.

So, any application we build from this template is likely to need to support the setting of the light/dark state.

DisplayMode Enum

The first thing we need is an enum that describes the available modes. While enums are generally quite simple, they can be quite complex too. In our case, we're going to need to implement a few protocols to make it usable for our purposes. As it's an enum for a specific purpose that will only be used in a small number of places throughout the app, I've created a folder called *enumerations* and have added a file to it called *DisplayMode*, the contents of which are:

```
enum DisplayMode: String, Identifiable, CaseIterable, Equatable {
    case light
    case dark
    case auto

    var id: String {
        return self.description
    }

    var description: String {
        switch self {
            case .light:
                return "Light"
            case .dark:
                return "Dark"
            case .auto:
                return "Auto"
        }
    }
}
```

Why so complicated or an enum with only three values? Well, we have to define the enum with a type that can be stored in AppStorage and that's quite limited, so we define our enum as a String type. We're going to use the enum in a loop in the settings screen, so it has to be Identifiable; hence the id property too. Because we want the loop to display all possible values, we make the enum CaseIterable which will give us an *allCases* property to iterate over every possible value. At some stage, we're going to need to know when the value of the display mode changes, so we need to make it Equatable.

To give us some control over what appears in the setting screen, we define a property called *description* to get us a displayable value.

The Settings Model

We're going to need to edit the setting and we are going to need to persist it to AppStorage so we are going to need to add a value to our SettingsViewModel. We're going to add our setting to the General tab, so we add it to the General properties:

```
class SettingsViewModel: ObservableObject {

    // General tab options
    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting2") var toggle2: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting3") var toggle3: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("displayMode") var displayMode: DisplayMode = .auto
```

We default the value to .auto as that is the default setting for any app.

The Settings View

The final part of editing our appearance is to add the code to the settings view to allow the user to change the value. Since we're adding this to the general settings, we edit the *generalSettings* function to add our new code:

```
private func generalSettings() -> some View {
    VStack {
        Text("These are the general settings and these are some instructions to the user.")

        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle1, label: { Text("This is setting 1") })
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle2, label: { Text("This is setting 2") })
        Divider()
        Toggle(isOn: $settings.toggle3, label: { Text("This is setting 3") })

        Divider()
        Picker(selection: $settings.displayMode, content: {
            ForEach(DisplayMode.allCases) { mode in
                Text(mode.description).tag(mode)
            }
        }, label: {
            Text("Display mode")
```

```

        })
    }.padding(15)
}

```

The picker is bound to the value we defined in the view model and the content of the picker is created by iterating over the values in the `DisplayMode` enum. It is very important to set the tag on each item in the list. This tag is what the picker uses to select the current item in the list and to save the selected value to the selection.

If we run this, we will see our option in the general tab and can select one of our three options:

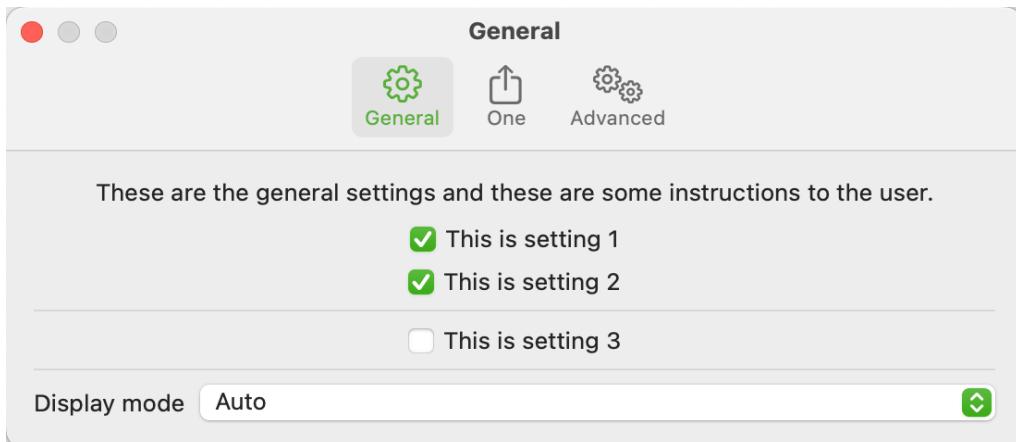


Figure 34: Display Mode Selection

Changing the display mode

Selecting a display mode from the list will, of course, have no effect on our application. We need to add a little mode code to the template app definition to enact the change of mode.

```

struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @AppStorage("displayMode") var displayMode: DisplayMode = .auto
    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            MainView()
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
        .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
        Constants.mainWindowHeight)

        .onChange(of: displayMode, perform: { newVal in
            switch displayMode {
                case .light:
                    NSApp.appearance = NSAppearance(named: .aqua)
                case .dark:
                    NSApp.appearance = NSAppearance(named: .darkAqua)
                case .auto:
                    NSApp.appearance = nil
            }
        })
    }
}

```

By adding an @AppStorage variable to the app, we get access to the last stored value that the user set. If they have not set anything, then we default to .auto.

On the face of it, this works. If you go into the settings and change the appearance to Dark, the whole app will change to dark mode. There is, however, a small problem. If you close and re-open the app, it will come back in “auto” mode. When you check the setting, it will still reflect the Dark setting, but the app will not show dark.

Initial Appearance

We can work round this quite simply. Firstly, refactor the code within the onChange to a separate method:

```
fileprivate func setDisplayMode() {
    switch displayMode {
        case .light:
            NSApp.appearance = NSAppearance(named: .aqua)
        case .dark:
            NSApp.appearance = NSAppearance(named: .darkAqua)
        case .auto:
            NSApp.appearance = nil
    }
}
```

We're going to need this code in two places, so it makes sense to isolate it. Next, refactor the code in the body:

```
var body: some Scene {
    WindowGroup {
        MainView()
            .onAppear {
                setDisplayMode()
            }
    }
    .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
    Constants.mainWindowHeight)

    .onChange(of: displayMode, perform: { newVal in
        setDisplayMode()
    })
}
```

We've refactored the .onChange modifier to call our new function. We have also added an onAppear modifier to the MainView. This means that, the first time the app is run, it will call the function to set the display appearance. So, when we close and re-open our application, the last saved value will be re-instated.

Light Mode

In Light Model, we have light windows:

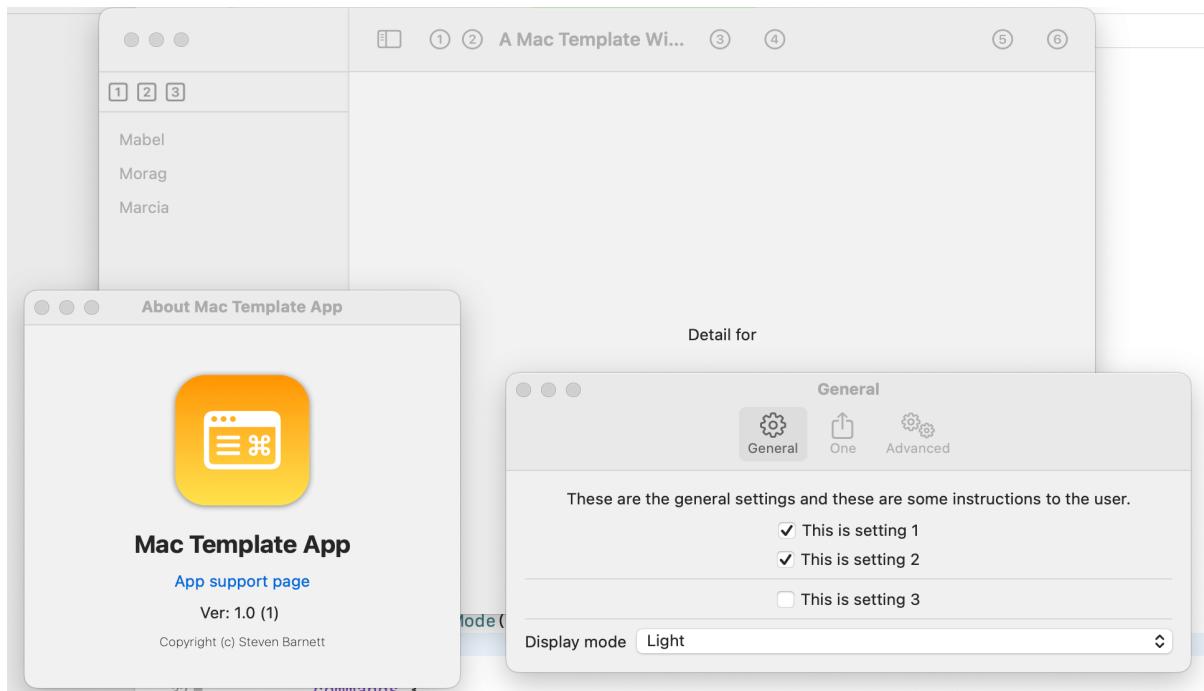


Figure 35: Light Mode Windows

Dark Mode

In dark Mode we get dark windows:

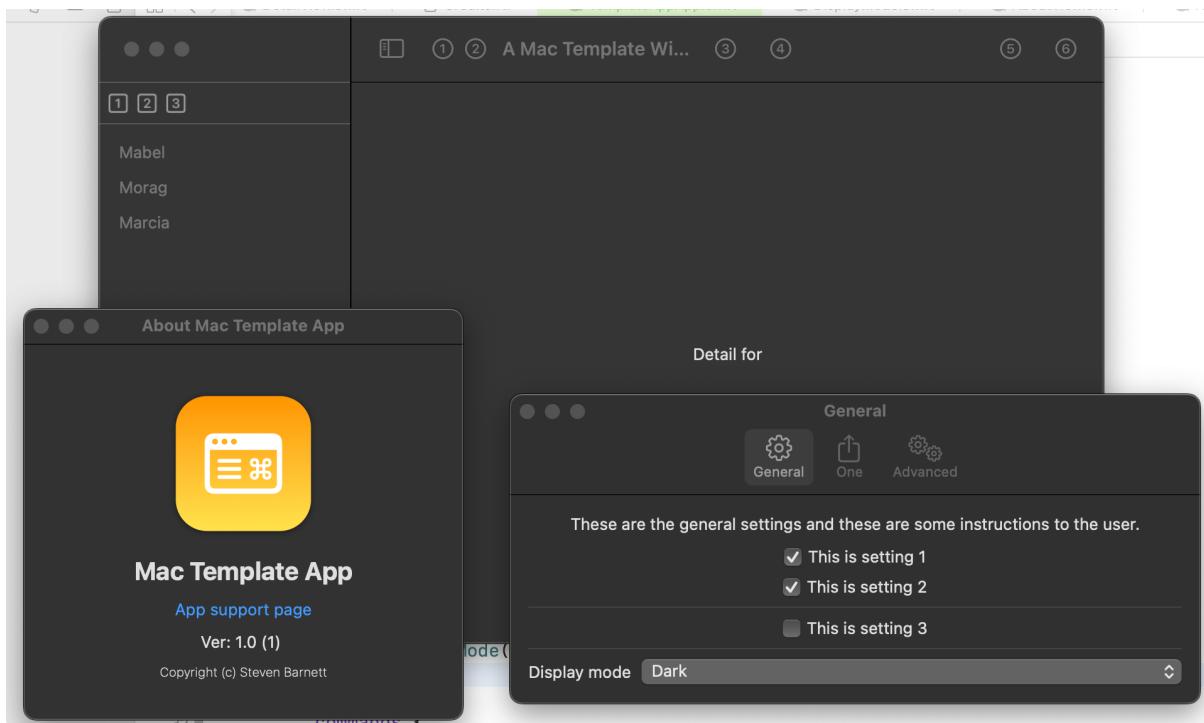


Figure 36: Dark Mode Windows

Chapter Three

The Main Window

Our main window is a little uninspiring. It is the default content that Xcode generated for us and it does nothing. Since this is a template app, we can't determine what the future needs of our app will be, but we can make some assumptions that will apply for the majority of future Mac Apps.

There is a typical layout for apps that consists of a sidebar, a main window area and an optional toolbar over the main window. We can achieve this layout relatively easily, which is the subject of this section.

The existing code

When we run our app, we get a simple main window.

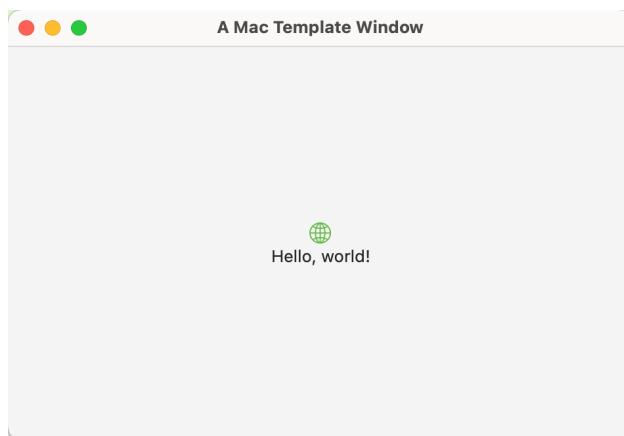


Figure 37: The Main Window

It comes with some basic functionality in that we have maximise and minimise buttons and the window is resizable. When we close the window, MacOS will save its size and position for us and will restore it the next time the window is opened. We modified the default code to give the window a default size and to set the title to appear on the title bar.

```
struct MainView: View {  
    var body: some View {  
        VStack {
```

```
        Image(systemName: "globe")
            .imageScale(.large)
            .foregroundColor(.accentColor)
        Text("Hello, world!")
    }
.padding()
.frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
       minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
.navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
}
}
```

It's possible to work with this layout for many simple apps. However, our goal is to define a default layout that is more applicable to a Mac app.

Basic Layout Changes

Basic Layout Changes

With a minimum of changes, we can achieve a new look.

```
struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            Text("Sidebar")
        }, detail: {
            Text("Main Window")
        })
        .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
               minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
        .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
    }
}
```

The previous VStack has been replaced with a NavigationSplitView defining the sidebar content and the main window content. We also removed the padding... it looks very odd if you leave the padding there! The resulting window looks a lot more like the result we are after:

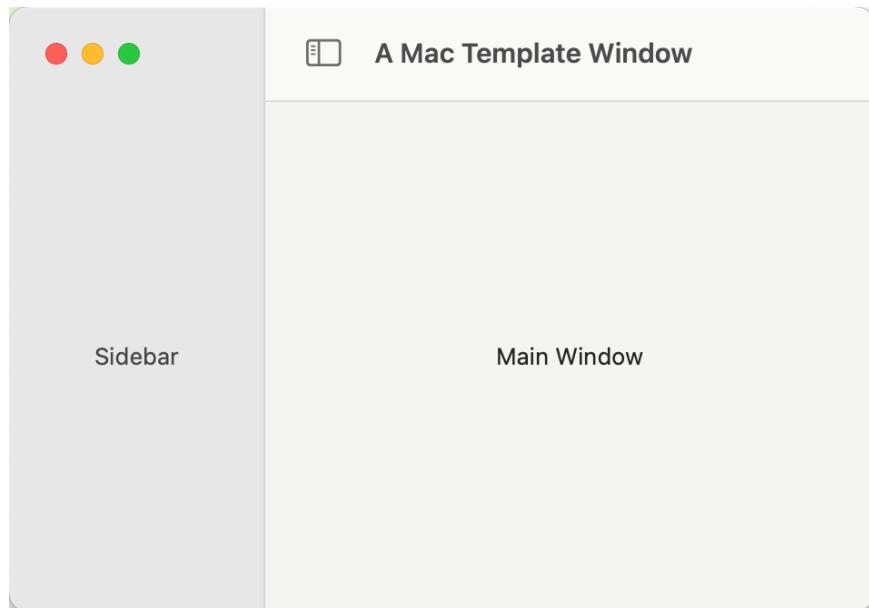


Figure 38: The Revised (basic) Main Window

We have retained the useful parts of our previous window with its sizing abilities but we now have a sidebar and main window area and, on the window title line, we have an auto-generated icon that will hide/show the sidebar.

The Sidebar Width

The sidebar will be given a default width by the NavigationSplitView. This might be appropriate for your app, but it's quite possible that there may not be enough space to accommodate your content. Luckily, changing the size of the sidebar is just a matter of adding a frame:

```
struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            Text("Sidebar")
                .frame(minWidth: 200)
        }, detail: {
            Text("Main Window")
        })
            .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
                   minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
            .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
    }
}
```

With the frame added, the sidebar will be resized accordingly.

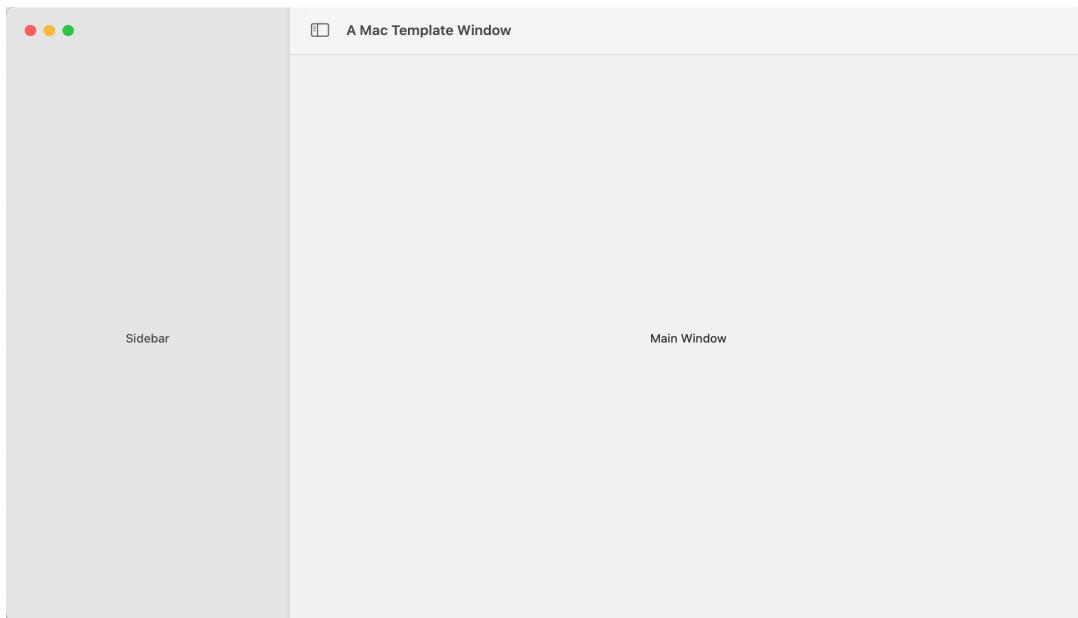


Figure 39: Wider Sidebar

This gives us the added advantage that, should the user shrink the size of the window, the sidebar will remain visible:



Figure 40: Sidebar in a shrunken window

The user can still drag the sidebar to make it wider, but they cannot make it smaller than the width you require. It's also worth noting that the sidebar size will be saved when the window is closed, so the user can adjust it to meet their needs while retaining your minimum size requirement and the operating system will remember their preference.

To remain in keeping with what we have done so far, let's replace that hard coded number with a value in our Constants file:

```
struct Constants {
    // Main window
    static let mainWindowWidth: CGFloat = 800
    static let mainWindowHeight: CGFloat = 500
    static let mainWindowMinWidth: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowMinHeight: CGFloat = 160
    static let mainWindowTitle: String = "A Mac Template Window"
    static let mainWindowSidebarMinWidth: CGFloat = 200
```

We make the corresponding change to the MainView:

```
struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            Text("Sidebar")
            .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowSidebarMinWidth)
        }, detail: {
            Text("Main Window")
        })
    }
}
```

This just makes the code cleaner and helps remove those nasty 'magic numbers' from the code.

Window Components

Before we go too much further, we need to deal with the NavigationStackView components. It has a sidebar and it has a detail view. At the moment, we're displaying simple Text boxes:

```
struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            Text("Sidebar")
            .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowSidebarMinWidth)
        }, detail: {
            Text("Main Window")
```

```
        })
    .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
           minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
    .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
}
}
```

That's fine for a very short amount of time. However, it will quickly become an issue to us as the content grows. So, now is a good time to split this up.

Firstly, in the *Views* folder, we create two new views called *SidebarView* and *DetailView* with some very basic content:

```
struct SidebarView: View {
    var body: some View {
        Text("Sidebar")
    }
}
```

and

```
struct DetailView: View {
    var body: some View {
        Text("Detail")
    }
}
```

We then modify the *MainView* to use these views in place of the Text views:

```
struct MainView: View {
    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            SidebarView()
                .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowSidebarMinWidth)
        }, detail: {
            DetailView()
        })
        .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
               minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
        .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
    }
}
```

With that simple change, we have reduced the complexity of our main window.

Toolbars

Adding A Tool Bar

In a ‘real-world’ app, we’re unlikely to just have a simple main window. It’s highly likely we’re going to want to provide the user with quick ways to do things and providing that functionality generally falls to either menus or toolbars. Menus are a fairly large topic but we can provide the basics of toolbars pretty easily.

There are three areas where we can put our toolbar icons.



Figure 41: Toolbar icon positions

1. On the leading edge of the window.
2. In the centre of the window.
3. On the trailing edge of the window.

These are referred to as the “navigation”, “principal” and “primary” areas of the toolbar. Because this is a template and we have no idea what will be required in any final app, we’re going to add icons to all three locations. That’s going to be done in the *DetailView* view. We’re going to replace the existing Text view with a VStack and the toolbar definition.

```
struct DetailView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Text("Detail")
        }
        .toolbar(content: {
            ToolbarItemGroup(placement: .navigation) {
                Button(action: { print("Nav_1") },
                    label: { Image(systemName: "1.circle") })
            }
        })
    }
}
```

```
        Button(action: { print("Nav_2") },
                label: { Image(systemName: "2.circle") })
    }
}
}
```

Conventional wisdom has it that we put multiple toolbar buttons inside a *ToolbarItemGroup*. This results in two buttons on the toolbar in the navigation area:

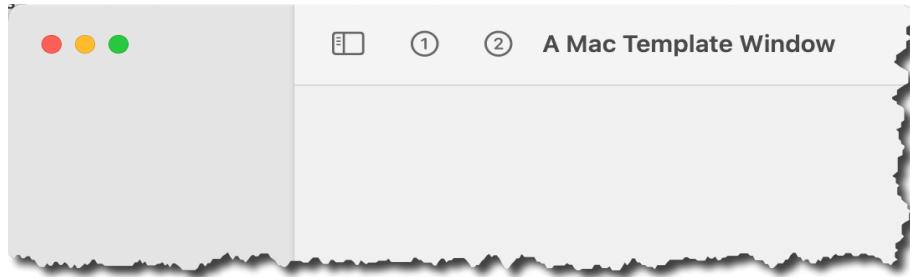


Figure 42: Navigation Area toolbar icons

That's fine and does what we asked. Personally, I dislike this result because the toolbar icons are too separated. It won't take long to fill up the toolbar with that level of spacing. Sadly, *ToolbarItemGroup* doesn't have any options for spacing, so we're stuck with it.

Except... we can work around it with a few more layout options. Let's replace the `ToolbarItemGroup` with a standard `ToolbarItem` and embed our icons in an `HStack` without spacing:

```
struct DetailView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Text("Detail")
        }
        .toolbar(content: {
            ToolbarItem(placement: .navigation) {
                HStack(spacing: 0) {
                    Button(action: { print("Nav_1") },
                           label: { Image(systemName: "1.circle") })
                    Button(action: { print("Nav_2") },
                           label: { Image(systemName: "2.circle") })
                }
            }
        })
    }
}
```

Run that and you'll see no difference. As a last resort, we need to limit the size of the buttons to try to eliminate the spacing:

```
.toolbar(content: {
    ToolbarItem(placement: .navigation) {
        HStack(spacing: 0) {
            Button(action: { print("Nav_1") },
                  label: { Image(systemName: "1.circle") })
                .frame(width: 26, height: 32)
            Button(action: { print("Nav_2") },
                  label: { Image(systemName: "2.circle") })
                .frame(width: 26, height: 32)
        }
    }
})
```

```
    }
})
```

And, with that change, we reduce the spacing.

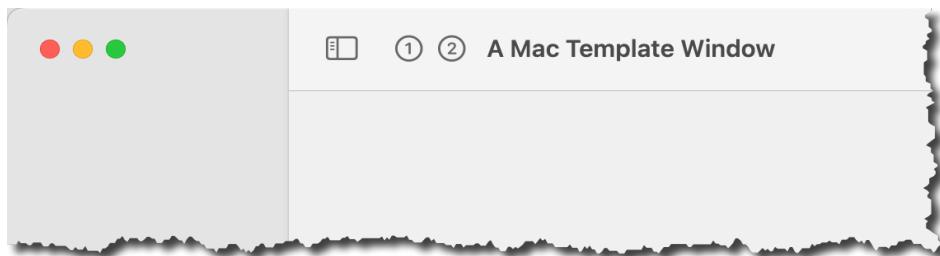


Figure 43: Navigation Area reduced spacing

It's debatable whether this is better or worse. It's non-standard and whether you use this hack will depend on how many icons you end up with. It's good to know the option exists.

Next, let's expand the toolbar to include icons in the principal (centre) area and the primary (trailing) area of the window.

```
.toolbar(content: {
    ToolbarItem(placement: .navigation) {
        HStack(spacing: 0) {
            Button(action: { print("Nav_1") },
                  label: { Image(systemName: "1.circle") })
                .frame(width: 26, height: 32)
            Button(action: { print("Nav_2") },
                  label: { Image(systemName: "2.circle") })
                .frame(width: 26, height: 32)
        }
    }

    ToolbarItemGroup(placement: .principal) {
        Button(action: { print("Prn_1") },
              label: { Image(systemName: "3.circle") })
        Button(action: { print("Prn_2") },
              label: { Image(systemName: "4.circle") })
    }

    ToolbarItemGroup(placement: .primaryAction) {
        Spacer()
        Button(action: { print("Pri_1") },
              label: { Image(systemName: "5.circle") })
        Button(action: { print("Pri_2") },
              label: { Image(systemName: "6.circle") })
    }
})
```

The spacing here is less of an issue, so I'm going with the defaults. When this gets run, we can see the correctly positioned toolbar icons.



Figure 44: Principal and Primary icons

Too many icons is going to make this all look very untidy. However, we're creating a template, so the goal is to provide examples of what's possible and this code does that.

Recommendation

One recommendation if you're going to have more than a few icons on the toolbar - keep the window title short. The more text you put in the title, the more cramped the toolbar will become. If we start to run out of space, MacOS will shrink your title, adding ellipses to the end, but it's not a great look.

Better yet, have a think about whether you need the title at all!

Sidebar Toolbar

At this point you might find yourself wanting some toolbar icons in the sidebar. It's something that Xcode does and it often makes sense to have sidebar specific icons. I would advise against spending a lot of time trying to code `.toolbar` modifiers in a vain attempt to get a toolbar. I tried many, many combinations and every one of them ended with the icons added over the detail view.

The method I have chosen produces a nice toolbar like effect but without the `.toolbar` modifier. There is an argument to be had that this method could be used to create the whole app toolbar, releasing the title bar to contain just the window title. That's a better for you and your design. If you wanted a single toolbar across the window, you would just need to add this code to the main view above the `NNavigationSplitView`.

Sidebar changes

Lets start with a crude change to the SidebarView code

```
struct SidebarView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Divider()
            HStack {
                Button(action: {
                    print("action 1")
                }, label: {
                    Image(systemName: "1.square").scaleEffect(1.3)
                }).buttonStyle(.plain)

                Button(action: {
                    print("action 2")
                }, label: {
                    Image(systemName: "2.square").scaleEffect(1.3)
                }).buttonStyle(.plain)

                Button(action: {
                    print("action 3")
                }, label: {
                    Image(systemName: "3.square").scaleEffect(1.3)
                }).buttonStyle(.plain)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        Spacer()
    }
    .padding(.vertical, 1)
    .padding(.horizontal, 8)
    .frame(maxWidth: .infinity)
    .foregroundColor(.gray)

    Divider()

    Text("Sidebar")
    Spacer()
}
}
}

```

The first and last `Divider()` are there to provide some separation between the title bar and the sidebar content. I've also added a `Spacer()` below the `Text` to push it to the top of the window. The toolbar is defined in the `HStack` and consists of a series of buttons. To give the `HStack` more of a toolbar look, I've added some padding, extended the frame to the full width of the sidebar and made the icons grey.

The result doesn't look too bad:

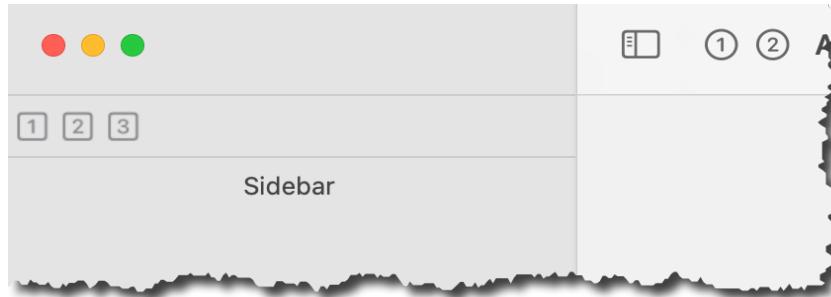


Figure 45: Sidebar Toolbar

The down-side is that defining even a single icon is a lot of repetitive code. We need to simplify this.

Simplified Sidebar Button

We need a new view. We could add this to the views folder but, since it will probably only ever be used in the sidebar, we can define it there. So, add this view:

```

struct ToolButton: View {

    let systemName: String
    let action: (() -> Void)

    var body: some View {
        Button(action: {
            action()
        }, label: {
            Image(systemName: systemName)
                .scaleEffect(1.3)
        }).buttonStyle(.plain)
    }
}

```

All we are doing is encapsulating the definition of a toolbar button. Importantly, it gives us a single place for the definition so we only have to make changes once if we decide to refactor our buttons. We can then change the SidebarView to redefine our buttons to use this new view.

```
    HStack {
        ToolButton(systemName: "1.square") {
            print("1 square clicked")
        }
        ToolButton(systemName: "2.square") {
            print("2 square clicked")
        }
        ToolButton(systemName: "3.square") {
            print("3 square clicked")
        }

        Spacer()
    }
```

It's a little more readable and provides all the functionality we need.

Conclusion

There are a lot of other ways to achieve this effect, but this one will work for our template.

Tidy Up

We can do better!

I like to keep the content of the body as concise as possible when possible. What we have now feels wrong and will only get worse as we add more items. It takes up just too much space.

There are two solutions; we can refactor this out into another view, which will give us issues with how to communicate which icon was pressed, or we can refactor it out of the way into a function. In this case, I think a function is our way to clean up the body.

Lets refactor the code to separate out the toolbar:

```
struct SidebarView: View {
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            toolbarIcons()

            Text("Sidebar")
            Spacer()
        }
    }

    func toolbarIcons() -> some View {
        VStack {
            Divider()
            HStack {
                ToolButton(systemName: "1.square") {
                    print("1 square clicked")
                }
                ToolButton(systemName: "2.square") {
                    print("2 square clicked")
                }
                ToolButton(systemName: "3.square") {
                    print("3 square clicked")
                }

                Spacer()
            }
            .padding(.vertical, 1)
            .padding(.horizontal, 8)
            .frame(maxWidth: .infinity)
            .opacity(0.6)

            Divider()
        }
    }
}
```

```
}
```

This makes our body definition so much cleaner and separates out the toolbar to a single place. While I was at it, I replaced the hard coded foregroundColor (grey) with opacity. We want the icon to be slightly faded out but don't want to dictate the colour.

Tips

One of the nice features of working on a Mac app is that we can help the user by displaying tips with our icons. We may want to use this facility or we may not. However, it's nice to have the option, so let's build that into the *ToolButton* view:

```
struct ToolButton: View {

    let systemName: String
    var helpText: String?
    let action: (() -> Void)

    var body: some View {
        Button(action: {
            action()
        }, label: {
            Image(systemName: systemName)
                .scaleEffect(1.3)
        })
        .buttonStyle(.plain)
        .help(helpText ?? "")
    }
}
```

It's a simple change. We add the *helpText* property and we add the *.help* modifier to display it if it's available. We can then add tips to the toolbar definition.

```
HStack {
    ToolButton(systemName: "1.square",
               helpText: "Click for option 1") {
        print("1 square clicked")
    }
    ToolButton(systemName: "2.square",
               helpText: "Click for option 2") {
        print("2 square clicked")
    }
    ToolButton(systemName: "3.square",
               helpText: "Click for option 3") {
        print("3 square clicked")
    }

    Spacer()
}
```

When the user now hovers over an icon, they will get a tip displayed that lets them know what the icon will do.

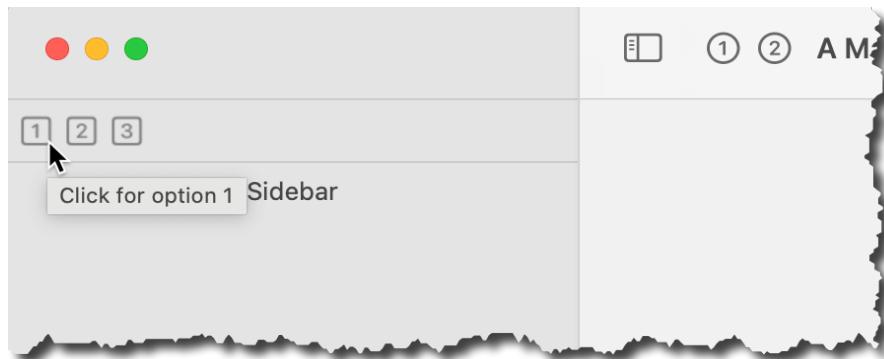


Figure 46: Toolbar Tips

Much more user friendly.

View Model

The View Model

We're almost done with the changes for our template. However, there is still one issue to address and that's how the sidebar and the detail are going to communicate. When I select something in the sidebar, how do I communicate the selection to the detail view.

Since this is a template, I have no firm data structure to deal with. So our functionality can only be generic and will definitely need to be changed when we create a 'proper' application.

To get ourselves started, let's create a new Swift file called *MainViewModel*. Now, there is a lot of debate about where this file should exist; should it be in the same folder as the view it relates to, or should it exist in a *ViewModels* folder, or any other number of places. The answer is that it depends; depends on the complexity of the application or the number of component views. For the sake of our template, I create a folder called *ViewModels* and create the file in there.

The content is very simple:

```
import Foundation

class MainViewModel: ObservableObject {
```

```
}
```

It's going to be a class and it's going to contain published properties, so we inherit from *ObservableObject*.

View Changes

We're going to need three view changes to make use of this class.

In our *mainView*, we define a *StateObject* that creates the view model:

```
struct MainView: View {

    @StateObject var vm: MainViewModel = MainViewModel()

    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
            SidebarView(vm: vm)
                .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowSidebarMinWidth)
        }, detail: {
            DetailView(vm: vm)
        })
    }
}
```

```

        .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
               minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
        .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)

    }
}

```

We then pass this view model to the sidebar and the detail views.

The sidebar view gets a reference to the view model:

```

struct SidebarView: View {

    @ObservedObject var vm: MainViewModel

    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            toolbarIcons()

            Text("Sidebar")
            Spacer()
        }
    }
}

```

Because we're being passed a StateObject instance, we code it in the child view as an @ObservedObject. We make the same change to the detail view:

```

struct DetailView: View {

    @ObservedObject var vm: MainViewModel

    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Text("Detail")
        }
    }
}

```

We can now create and set properties that we can change in the sidebar view which will trigger an update in the detail view.

Testing The View Model

While we can be sure that the view model is going to work, it's helpful to see something changing in the template that illustrates the mechanism working. We cannot predict the data type we will be dealing with, but we can produce a working example with the minimum of code.

Lets enhance our view model to include some sample data:

```

class MainViewModel: ObservableObject {

    @Published var items: [String] = ["Mabel", "Morag", "Marcia"]
    @Published var selectedItem: String = ""

}

```

We're going to have a list of names in the sidebar, as defined by the *items* array. When an item is selected, the *selectedItem* value will be changed.

```

@ObservedObject var vm: MainViewModel

var body: some View {
    VStack {
        toolbarIcons()

        List(vm.items, id: \.self) { item in
            Text(item)
                .onTapGesture {
                    vm.selectedItem = item
                }
        }
        Spacer()
    }
}

```

The list in the sidebar is a simple list of strings and an onTapGesture that sets the selectedItem in the view model when a name is tapped.

The detail view is then updated to use the *selectedItem* property from the view model:

```

var body: some View {
    VStack {
        Text("Detail for")
        Text(vm.selectedItem)
    }
}

```

Every time we tap a name in the sidebar, the detail is updated to reflect the new selection:

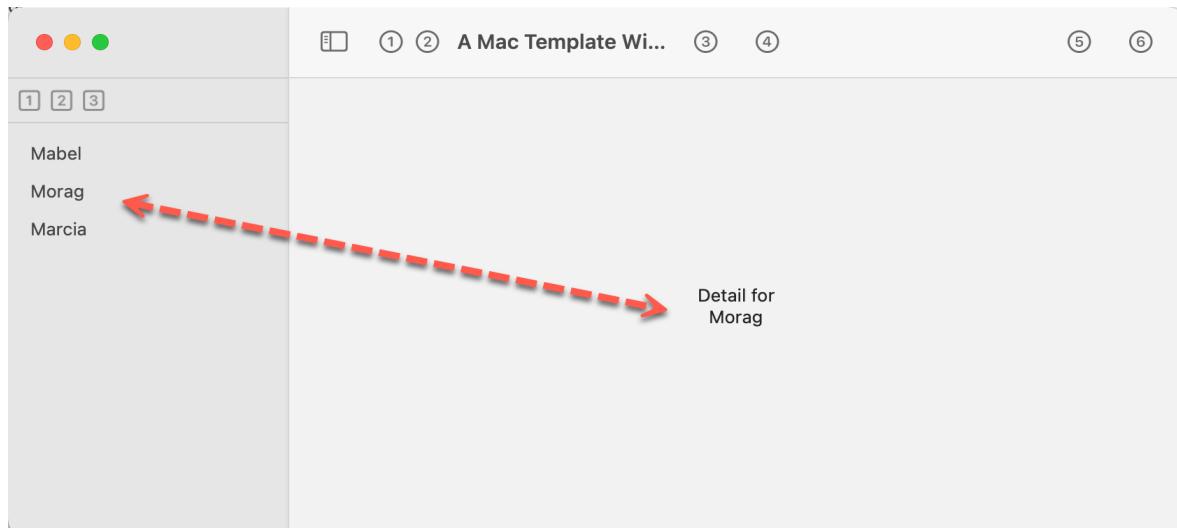


Figure 47: Testing the View Model

Chapter Four

Cleanup

Structure Cleanup

If you've followed along this far, you will see that we have introduced a couple of structure inconsistencies. They're not major, but we're at a checkpoint and it makes sense to clean them up now. It's inevitable that, as a project grows, decisions you make over structure may need to change. There is no ideal structure.

Views

The existing views folder currently contains

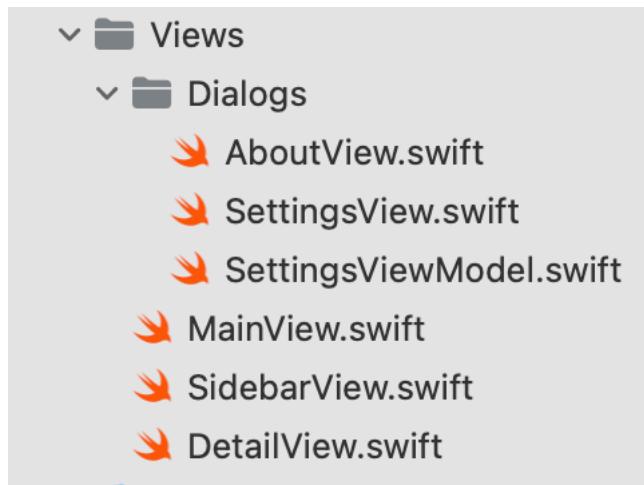


Figure 48: The Existing Views Folder

We have a sub-folder for the AboutView and the SettingsView. In the Dialogs folder, we have the View Model that corresponds to the SettingsView. My reference is to keep the view model in the same folder as the view that uses it, so this is a sensible approach for the settings.

However, we also have a view model that is associated with the MainView and we put that into a ViewModels folder. That's our first inconsistency.

So, My first fix it to group MainView, SidebarView and DetailView into a folder of their own and to move the MainViewModel in to that folder. This gives us the new structure:

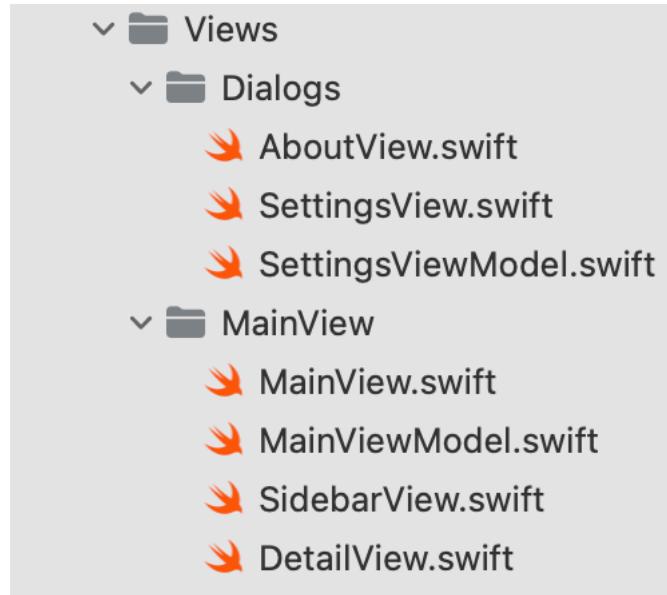


Figure 49: The Refactored Views Folder

Once the MainViewModel has been moved, the old ViewModels folder can be deleted.

Enumerations

We also created a folder for Enumerations, which currently contains a single enum:

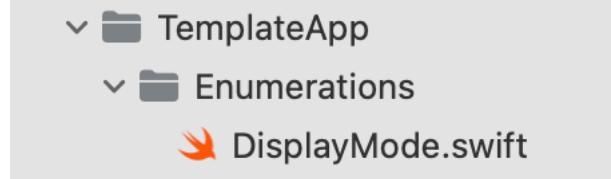


Figure 50: The Existing Enumerations Folder

That's fine, except we also defined an enum in the SettingsViewModel:

```

enum UserExperience: String, CaseIterable {
    case beginner
    case novice
    case junior
    case senior
    case lead
}
    
```

This needs to be refactored out into it's own file in the Enumerations folder:

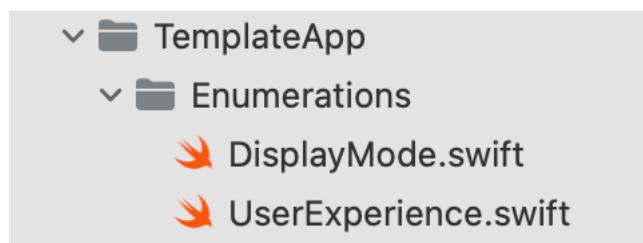


Figure 51: The Refactored Enumerations Folder

It is quite possible that this particular enum will be removed in any final app, so it makes sense to have it in a consistent place to allow us to delete the file.

Unused File

Back when we started this journey, we extended the default About window using a Credits.rtf file in the App folder:

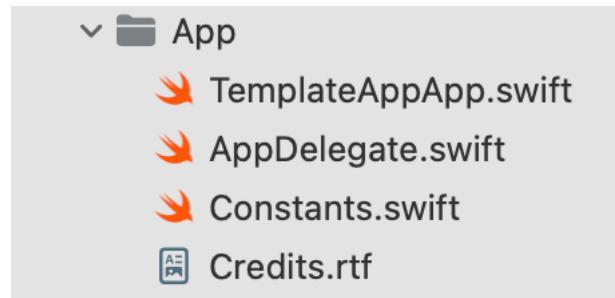


Figure 52: Redundant Credits.rtf file

Since we defined our own about dialog, this file isn't required any more, so we can delete it.

SwiftLint

SwiftLint

Linters are a matter of taste. They're not 100% necessary and they can be really frustrating at times but they also help ensure that our code remains consistent and some of the common issues that we introduce into our code can be mitigated against. So far, in our template, we have written a lot of code and, being honest, that code has been thrown in at times and refactored to arrive at an end result. It's not bad code, but it has some issues with layout.

Some of this can be addressed by SwiftLint, which you can get from <https://github.com/realm/SwiftLint>

How you install is entirely up to you. I chose to use the pkg file because I have had so much trouble using home-brew on an Apple Silicon machine. You may have fixed this for yourself... I hope so!

First Pass

Running SwiftLint from the command line in the root folder gives us a few issues to deal with:

```
Linting /Swift/files in current working directory
Linting 'TemplateAppApp.swift' (2/13)
Linting '!DisplayMode.swift' (3/13)
Linting 'UserExperience.swift' (1/13)
Linting 'Constants.swift' (4/13) current directory with this command
Linting 'AppDelegate.swift' (5/13)
Linting 'Bundle+Extensions.swift' (6/13)
Linting '!AboutView.swift' (7/13) swiftlint -- --help
Linting 'SettingsViewModel.swift' (9/13)
Linting 'DetailView.swift' (10/13)
Linting 'SettingsView.swift' (8/13)
Linting 'SidebarView.swift' (11/13)
Linting 'MainViewModel.swift' (12/13)

Done linting! Found 65 violations, 0 serious in 13 files.
```

Figure 53: First SwiftLint output

65 violations isn't too bad given the amount of code we've written at this point. If you checkout the issues, a lot of them are style issues to do with vertical and trailing space. It would be irritating to have to go through all of these and fix them manually, so we will let SwiftLint fix them for us.

AutoCorrect

There are a number of style fixed that SwiftLint will fix for us. All we need to do is run:

```
SwiftLint -fix
```

The result of this is:

```
Linting Swift files in current working directory. SwiftLint will fix them for us.  
Linting 'UserExperience.swift' (1/13)  
Linting 'TemplateAppApp.swift' (2/13)  
Linting 'DisplayMode.swift' (3/13)  
Linting 'Constants.swift' (4/13) AutoCorrect  
Linting 'AppDelegate.swift' (5/13)  
Linting 'Bundle+Extensions.swift' (6/13) A number of style fixed by SwiftLint -fix  
Linting 'AboutView.swift' (7/13)  
Linting 'SettingsView.swift' (8/13)  
Linting 'SettingsViewModel.swift' (9/13) SwiftLint -fix  
Linting 'SidebarView.swift' (10/13)  
Linting 'DetailView.swift' (11/13) The result of this is:  
Linting 'MainViewModel.swift' (12/13)  
Linting 'MainView.swift' (13/13)  
Done linting! Found 0 violations, 0 serious in 13 files.
```

Figure 54: Fixed SwiftLint output

Well, that is a result! Turns out our code was not that bad after all.

Configuration

To be fair, we got this result with a little configuration tweaking. For example, SwiftLint imposes a minimum identifier length of 3 characters while we regularly use “vm” for the view model name. This generates a linter error. Personally, I like using “vm”, so I tweaked the configuration file to allow it.

Configuration is in the “.swiftlint.yaml” file that is in the root folder. This is mine:

```
disabled_rules: # rule identifiers to exclude from running  
# - colon  
# - comma  
# - control_statement  
# - file_length  
- force_cast  
# - force_try  
# - function_body_length  
# - leading_whitespace  
# - line_length  
- nesting  
- large_tuple  
- unused_closure_parameter  
# - opening_brace  
# - operator_whitespace  
# - return_arrow_whitespace  
# - statement_position  
# - todo  
# - trailing_newline  
# - trailing_semicolon
```

```

    - trailing_whitespace
# - type_body_length
- type_name
- xctfail_message
# - variable_name_max_length
# - variable_name_min_length
# - variable_name
#included: # paths to include during linting. `--path` is ignored if
present. takes precedence over `excluded`.

excluded: # paths to ignore during linting. overridden by `included`.
- Carthage
- Pods
- Modules

line_length: 130

identifier_name:
  excluded: # excluded via string array
    - vm
    - id
    - URL
    - GlobalAPIKey

```

Most of the rules are commented out, but I leave them there as I can never remember the syntax! To deal with our use of “vm” I have two options; allow 2 character identifiers or exclude “vm” from the validated identifiers. Since we don’t want to encourage ourselves to break the rules, I have chosen to exclude “vm” from the identifier rule.

Integrating with Xcode

Dropping to the terminal to run SwiftLint is going to get tedious very quickly. Luckily, we can get listing run on every build.

Select the project and switch to the Build Phases tab. Click the + to add a “New Run Script Phase”

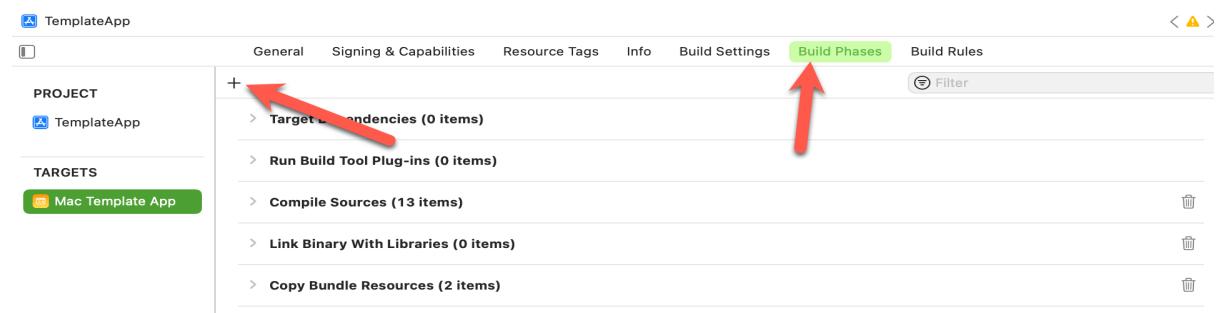


Figure 55: New run script phase to the build

When you add the new script phase, it will be added to the build process. You’ll need to configure is as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'Run Script' configuration in Xcode. The script content is:

```
1 # Type a script or drag a script file from your workspace to insert its path.
2 if which swiftlint > /dev/null; then
3     swiftlint
4 else
5     echo "warning: SwiftLint not installed, download from https://github.com/realm/SwiftLint"
6 fi
7
```

Below the script, there are several run script options:

- Run script:
 - For install builds only
 - Based on dependency analysis
 - Will force script to run in all incremental builds.
- Show environment variables in build log
- Use discovered dependency file: \$(DERIVED_FILES_DIR)/\$(INPUT_FILE_PATH).d

Figure 56: SwiftLint script

Now, when you build your project, SwiftLint will be run and any issues found will be flagged up right there in the source code.

Chapter Five

Menus

Introduction

Mac desktop apps have menus. They're often overlooked and rarely documented in the courses I have looked at for Mac and SwiftUI, so we need to ensure that our template has enough information to show us how to:

- Remove unused menu items.
- Rename an existing item.
- Add 'standard' menu items defined by the Mac.
- Add new menu items.
- Enable and Disable menu items depending on the app state.
- Create menu items dynamically - such as a recent files list.

This section will attempt to address these things and build examples into our template.

We already have a clue in our code because we created code to override the About box display:

```
.commands {
    // Replace the About menu item.
    CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
        Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
            appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
        }
    }
}
```

By default an About box is created for the app which is pretty basic. We wanted full control over the information displayed so we created our own About box, coded in SwiftUI. The above code finds the supplied About menu item and replaces the text of the menu item and the handler if it is clicked.

Menu items supplied as default have an id defined in the *CommandGroupPlacement* enumeration. The specific item for the about box is the *appInfo* enum.

Menu customisation is performed in the *.commands* modifier and individual commands are part of a *CommandGroup*.

That's the basic's. More detail will follow.

Initial Setup

Before we get into the detail of menus, we need to do some initial setup. The definition of menus can get out of hand quickly and we don't want all that in out app definition file, so we're going to move the menus into a separate file of their own. We can further modularise the menus as we go along and it makes it clear where the menus are defined.

So, create a file called *Menus.swift* in the App folder. I've put it in the app folder because menus tend to be over all windows so are more appropriate at the app level.

The content of the menus file will be based on the existing About box menu item. It gives us a starting point:

```
import SwiftUI

struct Menus: Commands {

    @UIApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Commands {
        // Replace the About menu item.
        CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
            Button("About \\" + (Bundle.main.appName) + "") {
                appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The menus are treated in a similar way to views, except that the base is *Commands* instead of *Views*. As with Views, we have to conform to the *Commands* protocol by creating a body property which returns *some Commands*. In that body, we return the code we previously had in the app.

Since we're going to need access to the *appDelegate*, we move the definition into our menus file.

The app definition is then simplified to:

```
struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @AppStorage("displayMode") var displayMode: DisplayMode = .auto
```

```
var body: some Scene {
    WindowGroup {
        MainView()
            .onAppear {
                setDisplayMode()
            }
    }
    .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
    .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
Constants.mainWindowHeight)

    .onChange(of: displayMode, perform: { _ in
        setDisplayMode()
    })

    .commands {
        Menus()
    }
}

Settings {
    SettingsView()
}
```

We're removed the appDelegate definition and have replaced the menu with Menus() to load our new file.

Replacing Menu Items

Replacing Menu Items

Since we have already done it, let's get replacing existing menu items out of the way. Taking a look at the *Menus.swift* file, we see:

```
import SwiftUI

struct Menus: Commands {

    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate

    var body: some Commands {
        // Replace the About menu item.
        CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
            Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
                appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The *CommandGroup* statement is what adds or replaces a menu item. In this incarnation, we have initialised the *CommandGroup* with the *replacing* argument. This specifies which of the existing menu items we want to replace.

You'll need to check the documentation for *CommandGroupPlacement* to see what can be overridden in this way.

The content of the closure defines the content of the menu. Here we have chosen to display a button and make the action of the button display the about box. You can, however, display other controls, such as a Toggle or a Picker.

Adding Menu Items

Standard Menus

There are a number of standard menus that provide us with additional menu items for free. These are coded in to the system for us to add if we need the specific functionality. There are five groups to pick from:

- SidebarCommands()
- ToolbarCommands()
- TextEditingCommands()
- TextFormattingCommands()
- EmptyCommands()

SidebarCommands adds a menu item to toggle the sidebar. We already have a toolbar icon for that and the menu item replicates that functionality for those of us who like menus.

ToolbarCommands adds menu items to toggle the toolbar on/off and to customise the toolbar if you have enabled that functionality. I have not covered that in this document, but you can google it.

TextEditingCommands adds menu items relating to text editing, such as find and spell check (there are many more).

TextFormattingCommands adds commands dealing with text formatting, such as fonts.

EmptyCommands is a special case that does absolutely nothing.

To use the commands, just add them to the menu definition:

```
struct Menus: Commands {  
  
    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate  
  
    var body: some Commands {  
        ToolbarCommands()  
        SidebarCommands()  
  
        // Replace the About menu item.  
        CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {  
            Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {  
                appDelegate.showAboutWnd()  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

}

When we run our app, we get the new functionality added to the menus.

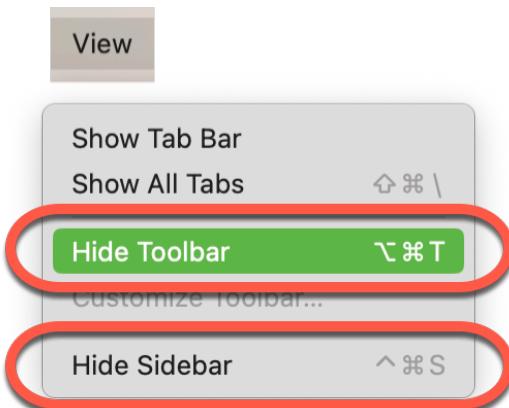


Figure 57: Standard Menus

With the sidebar and toolbar toggled off, the menu automatically changes the text of the menu items to a more appropriate value:

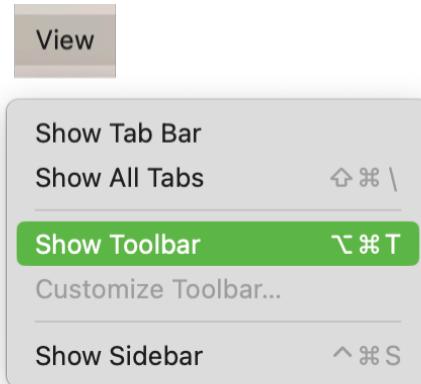


Figure 58: Toolbar and Sidebar toggle

The resulting window now does not have a sidebar or a toolbar:



Figure 59: Window with Toolbar and Sidebar Toggled Off

At this point, you can see the usefulness of the sidebar toggle menu... with the toolbar dismissed there is no other way to toggle the sidebar.

Add a New Menu

Let's start big. Let's add a completely new menu across the top of the menu bar. Our existing menu consists of:

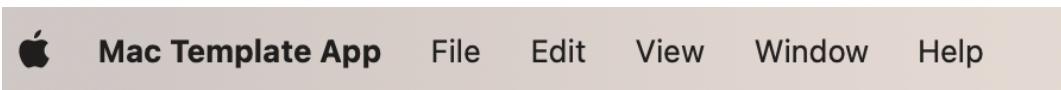


Figure 60: Our initial menu

There is a lot of functionality tied up in this menu and most of it is handled automatically for us. When our app evolves, though, we're going to want to add new menus with custom items. The new menu may have one or a dozen different items and sub-items, so we need a quick and easy way to create it. That's where *CommandMenu* comes in to play.

In the *Menus.swift* file, add the following right after our About Box CommandGroup:

```
CommandMenu("Display") {
    Button("Item 1") {
        print("Item 1 selected")
    }
    Button("Item 2") {
        print("Item 2 selected")
    }
    Divider()
    Button("Item 3") {
        print("Item 3 selected")
    }
}
```

```
}
```

When we run the app, we'll get a new menu called *Display* at the top with three sub-menu items:

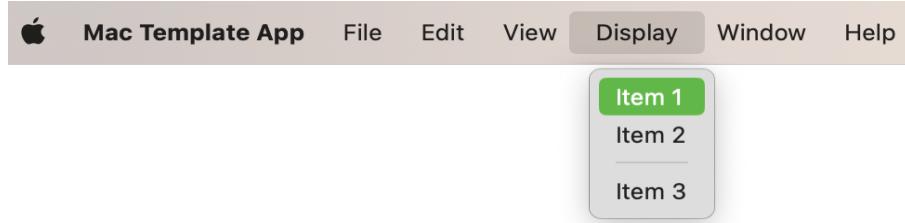


Figure 61: Our Display Menu

This code illustrates adding simple buttons and placing a divider between options. It's the simplest form of new menu.

Adding a Toggle

Now we have a new menu, let's move things up a bit and add a toggle switch. Back when we created the Settings form, we created some toggle settings. These were defined in the *SettingsViewModel*.

```
class SettingsViewModel: ObservableObject {

    // General tab options
    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting2") var toggle2: Bool = false
    @AppStorage("setting3") var toggle3: Bool = false

}
```

Lets add a toggle to our new menu for "setting 1". First thing we need is an `@AppStorage` for the item we want to change, so add this to the top of the Menus file:

```
struct Menus: Commands {

    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false
    @UIApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate
```

If the menu toggles this value, all references will also change, so it's instant feedback. Add this to the new menu definition:

```
CommandMenu("Display") {
    Button("Item 1") {
        print("Item 1 selected")
    }
    Button("Item 2") {
        print("Item 2 selected")
    }
    Divider()
    Button("Item 3") {
        print("Item 3 selected")
    }

    Divider()
    Toggle(isOn: $toggle1) { Text("Setting 1") }
}
```

When you run the app, you'll get the Setting 1 menu item:

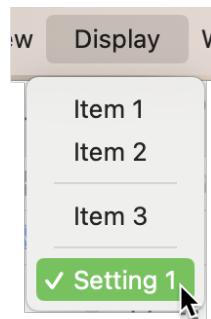


Figure 62: Setting 1 Toggle Menu Item

If you click the item, the check mark will disappear. It works exactly as you would expect; it toggles the setting on and off. You can validate this by looking at the settings dialog as the menu is connected to Setting 1 on the general tab. Whatever state you set on the menu will be reflected in the settings. Similarly, when you set the state of Setting 1 in the Settings dialog, its state will be reflected in the menu.

Picker

The final option we want to add to our sample menu is a picker.

We have a setting that allows us to toggle the display mode between light and dark mode. It presents a drop down selector for Light, Dark or Auto mode. What we're going to replicate here is the same ability to change display mode but via a menu.

As with the settings, we need a connection to AppStorage, so add the following to the menu:

```
struct Menus: Commands {  
  
    @AppStorage("displayMode") var displayMode: DisplayMode = .auto  
    @AppStorage("setting1") var toggle1: Bool = false  
    @NSApplicationDelegateAdaptor(AppDelegate.self) var appDelegate
```

The DisplayMode enum is as we defined it previously. We then extend the CommandMenu to include a picker control:

```
CommandMenu("Display") {  
    Button("Item 1") {  
        print("Item 1 selected")  
    }  
    Button("Item 2") {  
        print("Item 2 selected")  
    }  
    Divider()  
    Button("Item 3") {  
        print("Item 3 selected")  
    }  
  
    Divider()  
    Toggle(isOn: $toggle1) { Text("Setting 1") }  
  
    Divider()  
    Picker(selection: $displayMode, content: {  
        ForEach(DisplayMode.allCases) { mode in
```

```

        Text(mode.description).tag(mode)
    }
}, label: {
    Text("Display mode")
})
}

```

This is exactly the same picker that we used in the settings to display the three options. It results in a sub-menu for setting the display mode:

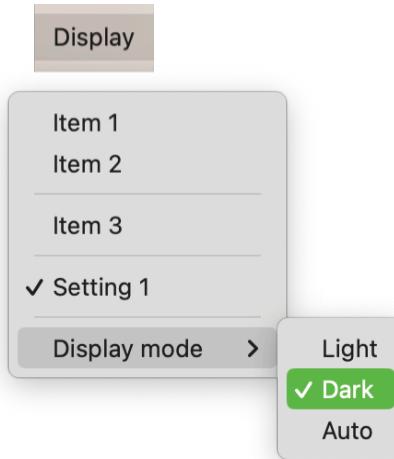


Figure 63: Display Mode menu

Whichever menu item you select the display will instantly change to reflect the option you pick. This is happening because of the *onChange* that was coded in the App which is triggered when you change the menu.

Conclusion

Overall, for a minimal amount of code, we have obtained a useful new menu.

Adding To Existing Menus

We've already seen how to replace a menu item in Replacing Menu Items. That used the *CommandGroup* control with the *replacing* initialiser. *CommandGroup* has two other initialisers that allow you to add a new menu item before or after an existing menu item.

- *CommandGroup(after:, addition:)*
- *CommandGroup(before:, addition:)*

Let's add a new item called *New from template* that new would use to create a new file from a template file. Adding this menu item is pretty trivial (well, the menu item is):

```

var body: some Commands {
    ToolbarCommands()
    SidebarCommands()

    // Replace the About menu item.

```

```

CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
    Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
        appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
    }
}

CommandGroup(after: CommandGroupPlacement newItem) {
    Button("New from template") {
        print("New from template")
    }
}

```

When this code is run, we get a new item on the menu after the File->New menu:

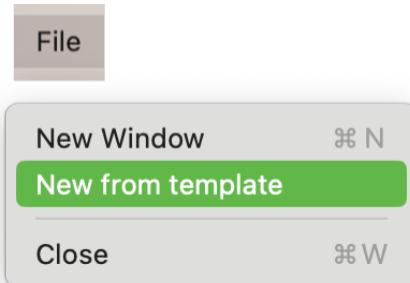


Figure 64: Add Menu Item After

In a similar way, we can add an option after an existing menu item:

```

// Replace the About menu item.
CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
    Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
        appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
    }
}

CommandGroup(after: CommandGroupPlacement newItem) {
    Button("New from template") {
        print("New from template")
    }
}

CommandGroup(before: CommandGroupPlacement.appTermination) {
    Button("Discard Changes") {
        print("Discard Changes")
    }
}

```

In this case, we have added a menu called *Discard Changes* to appear before the app close menu:

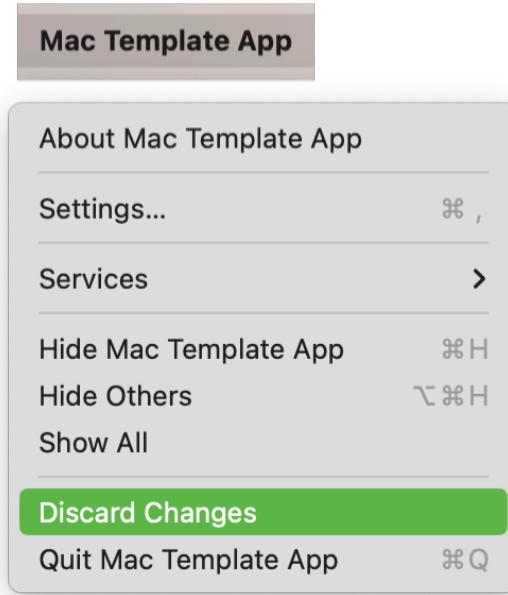


Figure 65: Add Menu Item Before

Web link

One useful example we can add to our template that will be useful for more than just place holding is a link to our product web site from the help menu. We already have a link to the home web page that we use for the About Box defined in our *Constants* file:

```
// About box
static let homeUrl: URL = URL(string: "http://www.sabarnett.co.uk")!
static let homeAddress: String = "App support page"
```

So, we can re-use this from our menu.

```
CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.appInfo) {
    Button("About \(Bundle.main.appName)") {
        appDelegate.showAboutWnd()
    }
}

CommandGroup(before: CommandGroupPlacement.help) {
    Link(Constants.homeAddress,
          destination: Constants.homeUrl)
    Divider()
}

CommandGroup(after: CommandGroupPlacement newItem) {
    Button("New from template") {
        print("New from template")
    }
}
```

Adding this new command group adds a new option to the help menu that, when clicked, takes the user to your web site:

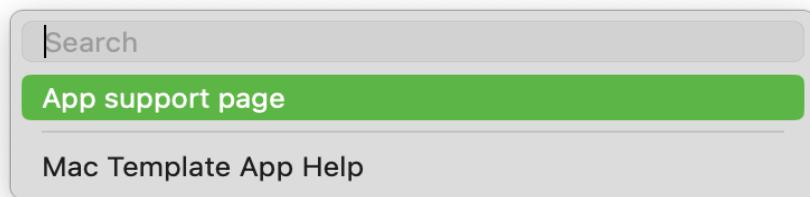


Figure 66: Link to a web site

Removing Standard Menu Items

Remove A Menu Item

It's good that we're provided with so many menu items for free. But what if there are menu items that we just do not want. How can we remove them?

This is where the `EmptyCommands()` built in group we met in standard menus comes to our rescue. Coupled with a `CommandGroup` replacing, we can remove a menu item.

On the Edit menu, you can see two options for Undo/Redo.

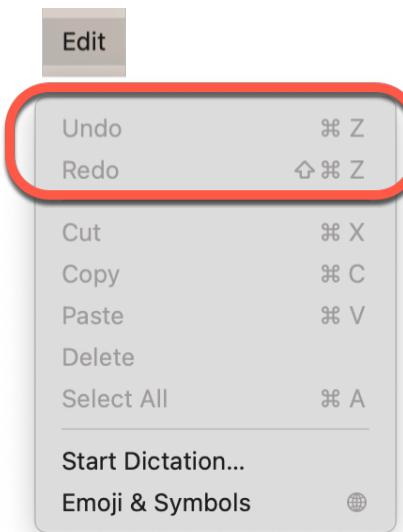


Figure 67: Remove a Menu Item

Let's suppose our app doesn't support undo/redo, then these menu items should not appear. We need to remove them:

```
CommandGroup(replacing: CommandGroupPlacement.undoRedo) {
    EmptyView()
}
```

There is a standard group that defines the undo/redo menu items called `.undoRedo`. To remove the menu, we just replace this group with an empty view. Because there is no content, the menu will not appear:

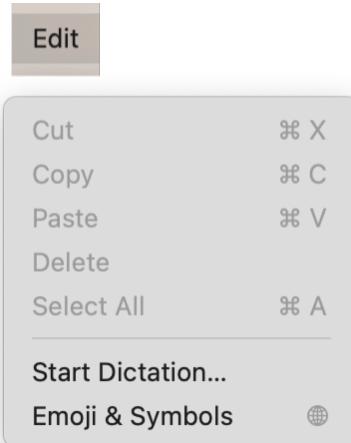


Figure 68: Undo/Redo removed

Connecting a Menu to your View

Connecting Menus to Views

Everything so far has either acted at a global level or has been hooked up to an AppStorage setting. For the most part, this is sufficient for simple apps. However, there will inevitably come a time when you need to initiate an action in a view when you select a menu item.

There is a mechanism built in that will do some of this for you based around `@FocusedBinding` and `.focusedValue`. The mechanism allows you to connect a value maintained in the app/menu to a bound value in the currently focused view. That works great for binding a value (though I have had some issues with it properly determining which window is focused). It does not help us if what we want to do is run a function in the View Model.

I'm going to present a potential solution here. It's my own go at fixing the issue of running a function, based on an article I found on *Medium*. The principles are the same as the original article, but I've optimised it as much as I can to make the code simpler and more flexible than the original. I cannot guarantee this is a perfect solution or that there aren't other ways of doing this. For the purposes of my template, it's a solution that works to achieve a specific goal.

We want to achieve two things from this code:

- A way to tell a view model when a menu item is clicked.
- A way for the view model to tell the menu when items should be enabled or disabled.

We added three sample menu items earlier to a menu called `Display` and we will be adding code that allows the currently active view model to work with these three menu items:

```
CommandMenu("Display") {
    Button("Item 1") {
        print("Item 1 selected")
    }

    Button("Item 2") {
        print("Item 2 selected")
    }

    Divider()
```

```

        Button("Item 3") {
            print("Item 3 selected")
        }
    }
}

```

The General Principle

In overview, what we're going to write here is simple.

At the App level, we're going to need a global app state class. This is going to keep track of what windows we have opened, together with a reference to their associated view models. When a window becomes the active window, we use its view model as a handler for the menu items.

When a window is closed, we will remove the window and its view model from the register of opened windows.

When a menu item we are interested in is clicked, we check that we have an active view model and we call a method on that view model to handle the menu click.

Menu Handler Protocol

We're going to be storing a reference to our view model in the global app state. That's fine, but we don't really want to expose the entire view model in such a public place. The aim is to handle menu items, not to expose the view model. So, we're going to start our menu handler with a protocol:

Create a group called *Protocols* and add a file called *MenuHandlerProtocol* with this content:

```

import SwiftUI

protocol MenuHandlerProtocol {
    func item1MenuItemClick()
    func item2MenuItemClick()
    func item3MenuItemClick()
}

```

In our custom menu we defined three menu items that we want to handle in the currently active view. What we have defined here are the names of the handlers that will respond when we click one of those menu items.

The advantage of the protocol is that we can use the name of the protocol in the app state rather than the name of the view model, so we limit what is exposed at the app state level.

The down-side is that, when we add a new menu item, we need to add a handler to the protocol. It's not much of a down side.

Global State

We're going to need something to track the currently active window and the current view model. This needs to be available from anywhere in our view hierarchy, so we need an App level view model to maintain state.

In the *App* folder, add the *AppState* swift file with the following content:

```
import SwiftUI

class AppState: NSObject, ObservableObject {

    // all currently opened windows and their view models
    private var windows = Set<NSWindow>()
    private var viewModels: [Int: MenuHandlerProtocol] = [:]

    // currently active window and view model
    public var activeWindow: NSWindow?
    public var activeViewModel: MenuHandlerProtocol?

    // Add a new window and it's view model to the tracking list and
    // since it's a new window, set it as the currently selected window/
    window model
    func addWindowAndModel(window: NSWindow, viewModel: MenuHandlerProtocol) {
        window.delegate = self
        windows.insert(window)

        let windowNumber = window.windowNumber
        viewModels[windowNumber] = viewModel

        activeViewModel = viewModels[windowNumber]
        activeWindow = windows.first(where: { win in win.windowNumber == windowNumber})
    }
}

extension AppState: NSWindowDelegate {
    // When we close a window, make sure it's removed from the tracking
    list
    func windowWillClose(_ notification: Notification) {
        guard let window = notification.object as? NSWindow else
        { return }

        windows.remove(window)
        viewModels.removeValue(forKey: window.windowNumber)
    }

    // When a window becomes active, make sure we update the current
    window/view model
    func windowDidBecomeKey(_ notification: Notification) {
        guard let window = notification.object as? NSWindow else
        { return }

        activeWindow = window
        activeViewModel = viewModels[window.windowNumber]
    }
}
```

}

We are going to pass this around via an `@EnvironmentObject`, so we need to create a class and it has to inherit from `NSObject` and `ObservableObject`. `NSObject` isn't strictly necessary, but we're also going to become a delegate for `NSWindow` and it's required for that.

Internal to our class, we need to maintain a list of our main windows (the `windows` set) and their view models (the `viewModels` dictionary). You will note that the type of the view model dictionary is `MenuHandlerProtocol` so we are only going to have access to the menu handlers in the view model. This ensures that we don't get carried away with what we try to do from a menu!

It's also worth noting that the index of the dictionary items is an `Int`. Every window has a unique number that identifies it within the app. This is the `windowNumber`. It's this number that will be used to index the view model dictionary.

We also have two variables that define the current window and the current view model. These will change over time as windows activate or are closed. These variables are what we will interact with in the menus.

Finally, there is a single function called `addWindowAndModel` that we call to add any new window and its associated view model to the internal list. This will be called when a main window is opened (more on that later) to add the window and view model. Since it will be called when the window is created and activated, we also take this opportunity to set the current window and view model. It saves us having to have separate activation code in the view.

NSWindowDelegate

In the file is also an extension to `AppState` to handle `NSWindow` messages. We want to handle two messages:

`windowWillClose` is called when the main window closes. When this happens, we need to know what window closed and we need to remove the window and its corresponding view model from the internal lists.

`windowDidBecomeKey` is called when a main window is activated and becomes the current focus of our app. When this happens, we need to update the `activeWindow` and the `activeViewModel`, ready for any menu requests. It's worth noting here that this method does not appear to be called when our window is created, which is why we set the active window/view model in the `addWindowAndModel` function.

And that's it for the app state. It's likely that we will want to add other app level values, so we're not creating this class just for our menus. It's just a very convenient way to get us to our goal.

Sharing the global state

Now we have a global state, we need to filter it down to our views.

Firstly, we need to update the App to create an instance of the `AppState` and to get it filtered down to the main views:

```

@main
struct TemplateAppApp: App {

    @State var appState = AppState()
    @AppStorage("displayMode") var displayMode: DisplayMode = .auto

    var body: some Scene {
        WindowGroup {
            MainView()
                .environmentObject(appState)
                .onAppear {
                    setDisplayMode()
                }
        }
        .windowResizability(.contentMinSize)
        .defaultSize(width: Constants.mainWindowWidth, height:
        Constants.mainWindowHeight)
    }
}

```

We create the app state variable, which will get it initialised. To get it out to the views, we pass it to the main view using the `.environmentObject` modifier.

In our MainView, we gain access to the AppState:

```

struct MainView: View {

    @EnvironmentObject() var appState: AppState
}

```

Updating our View Model

Before we can connect the view to the AppState, we need to add to our view model. The AppState requires a specific type rather than our whole view model, so we need to add an extension to the view model to implement the menu protocol:

```

import Foundation

class MainViewModel: ObservableObject {

    @Published var items: [String] = ["Mabel", "Morag", "Marcia"]
    @Published var selectedItem: String = ""

}

// Handlers for the menus we added.
extension MainViewModel: MenuHandlerProtocol {

    func item1MenuClick() {
        print("Item 1 click handler called")
    }

    func item2MenuClick() {
        print("Item 2 click handler called")
    }

    func item3MenuClick() {
        print("Item 3 click handler called")
    }
}

```

```
}
```

I've chosen to use an extension here as it concentrates the menu handlers into a single place. We conform to the *MenuHandlerProtocol* which means we must define three functions to handle the three menu items we defined in the protocol. Because the code is being called in the view model, we have access to any functionality that the view model contains and can set any published properties to cause the view to update.

Making the Connection

We're almost there! Next job is to connect the view to the AppState by calling *addWindowAndModel* passing it our window and our view model. Problem is, how do we find out window?

Turns out, we need to get down and dirty with AppKit to get the window. We could code this in the main view itself, but we want to make our view code as clean as possible, so we define a view that will gather the information for us in a nice neat package.

In the *Views* group, create a new Group called *Helpers* and create a new file in there called *HostingWindowFinder* with the following content:

```
import SwiftUI

struct HostingWindowFinder: NSViewRepresentable {
    var callback: (NSWindow?) -> Void

    func makeNSView(context: Self.Context) -> NSView {
        let view = NSView()
        DispatchQueue.main.async { [weak view] in
            self.callback(view?.window)
        }
        return view
    }
    func updateNSView(_ nsView: NSView, context: Context) {}
}
```

What we have here is an *NSViewRepresentable* view; one that wraps AppKit code to work as an interface between AppKit and SwiftUI. The *makeNSView* function makes an *NSView* and uses that to get access to the window. Access to the window isn't available in SwiftUI directly; hence the need to create an AppKit view where it is available.

Once we have the window, we call a callback, passing it the window.

View Update

To use the *HostingWindowFinder*, we need to add the view to our *MainView*:

```
struct MainView: View {

    @EnvironmentObject() var appState: AppState
    @StateObject var vm: MainViewModel = MainViewModel()
    @State var windowNumber: Int = 0

    var body: some View {
        NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {
```

```

        SidebarView(vm: vm)
            .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowSidebarMinWidth)
        }, detail: {
            DetailView(vm: vm)
        })
        .frame(minWidth: Constants.mainWindowMinWidth,
               minHeight: Constants.mainWindowMinHeight)
        .navigationTitle(Constants.mainWindowTitle)
        .navigationSubtitle("This is a sub-title.")

    // HostingWindowFinder { window in
        if let window = window {
            self.appState.addWindowAndModel(window: window,
                                             viewModel: vm)
        }
    }.frame(height: 0)
}
}

```

I don't particularly want to pollute the view with this kind of admin view, so I've added it to the end of the view definition. It doesn't matter where you put it in the view hierarchy, but the end is very convenient.

The callback that we defined in the NSViewRepresentable is called with the window associated with our view which we use to call the *addWindowAndModel* function in the appState. This makes the connection we need between the view model and the menus.

The *.frame(0)* modifier is there to ensure that the view takes up no space on the screen.

Handling the Menu Click

The final change is adding some code to the menu definitions to handle menu clicks.

```

CommandMenu("Display") {
    Button("Item 1") {
        guard let vm = appState.activeViewModel else { return }
        vm.item1MenuClick()
    }
    Button("Item 2") {
        guard let vm = appState.activeViewModel else { return }
        vm.item2MenuClick()
    }
    Divider()
    Button("Item 3") {
        guard let vm = appState.activeViewModel else { return }
        vm.item3MenuClick()
    }
}

```

When a menu item is clicked, we check that we have a view model to handle it and, provided we do, we call the relevant handler function.

Because the currently active window and view model are being maintained in the appState, clicking a menu item will direct the menu click to the active view model.