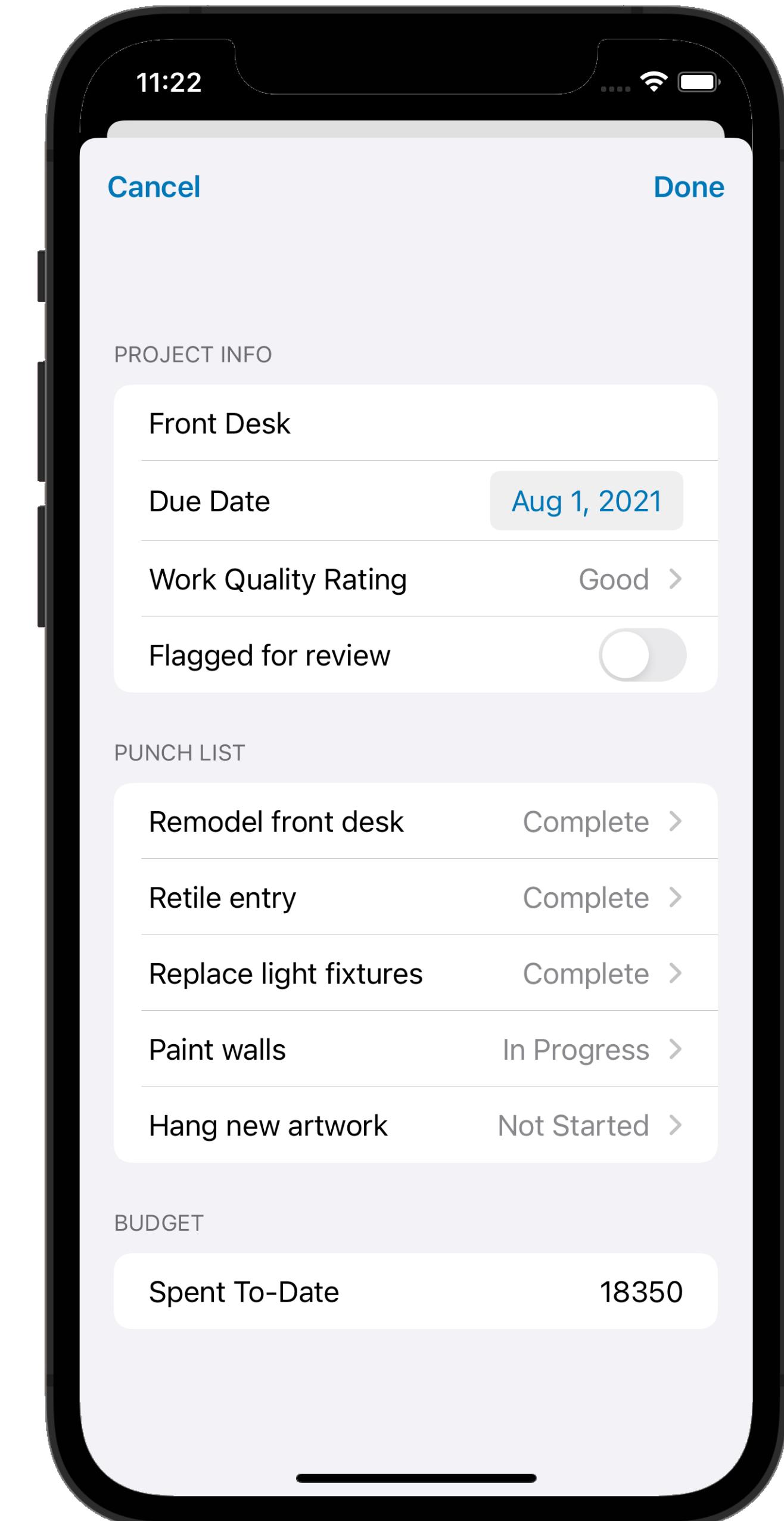
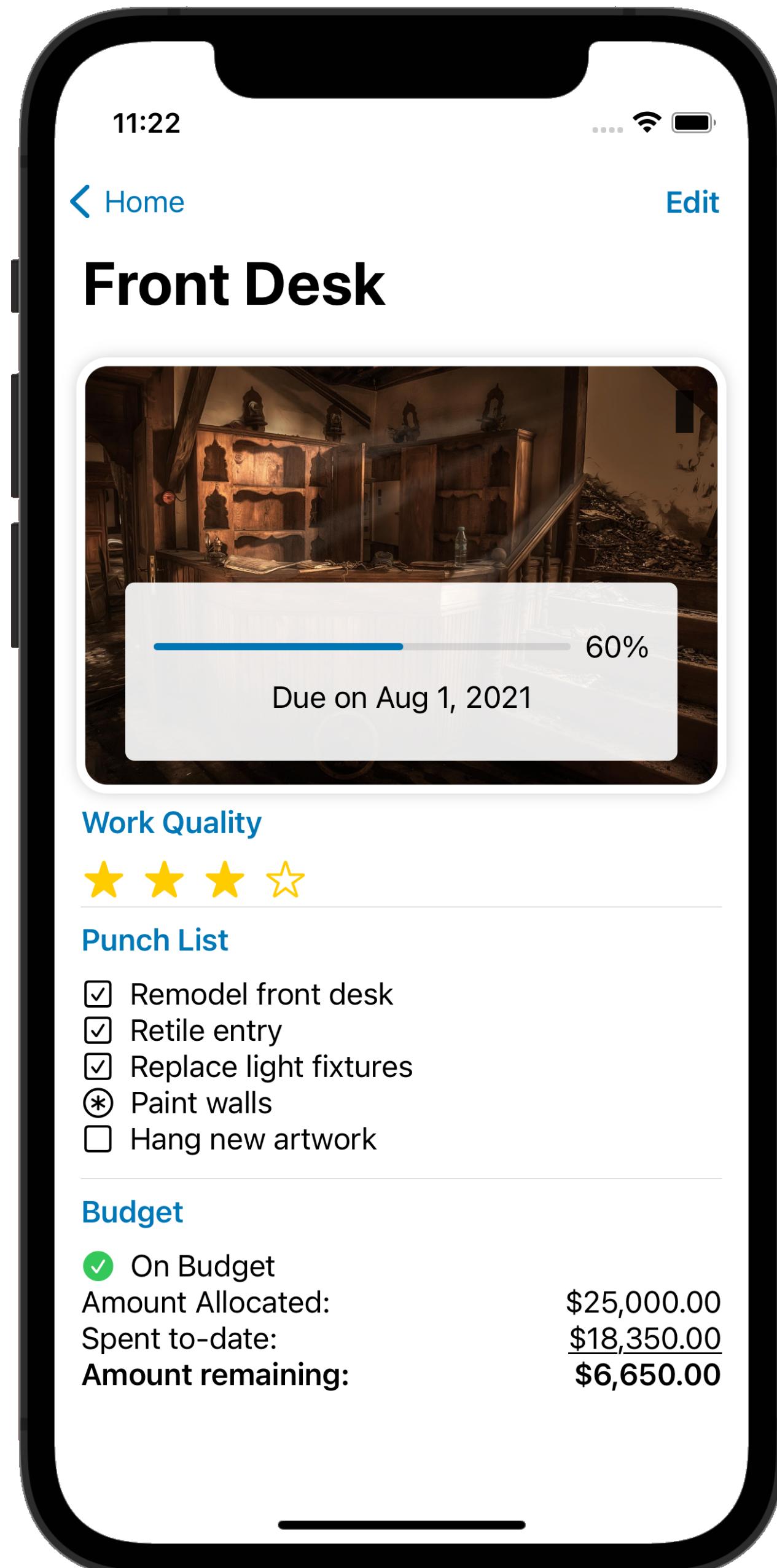
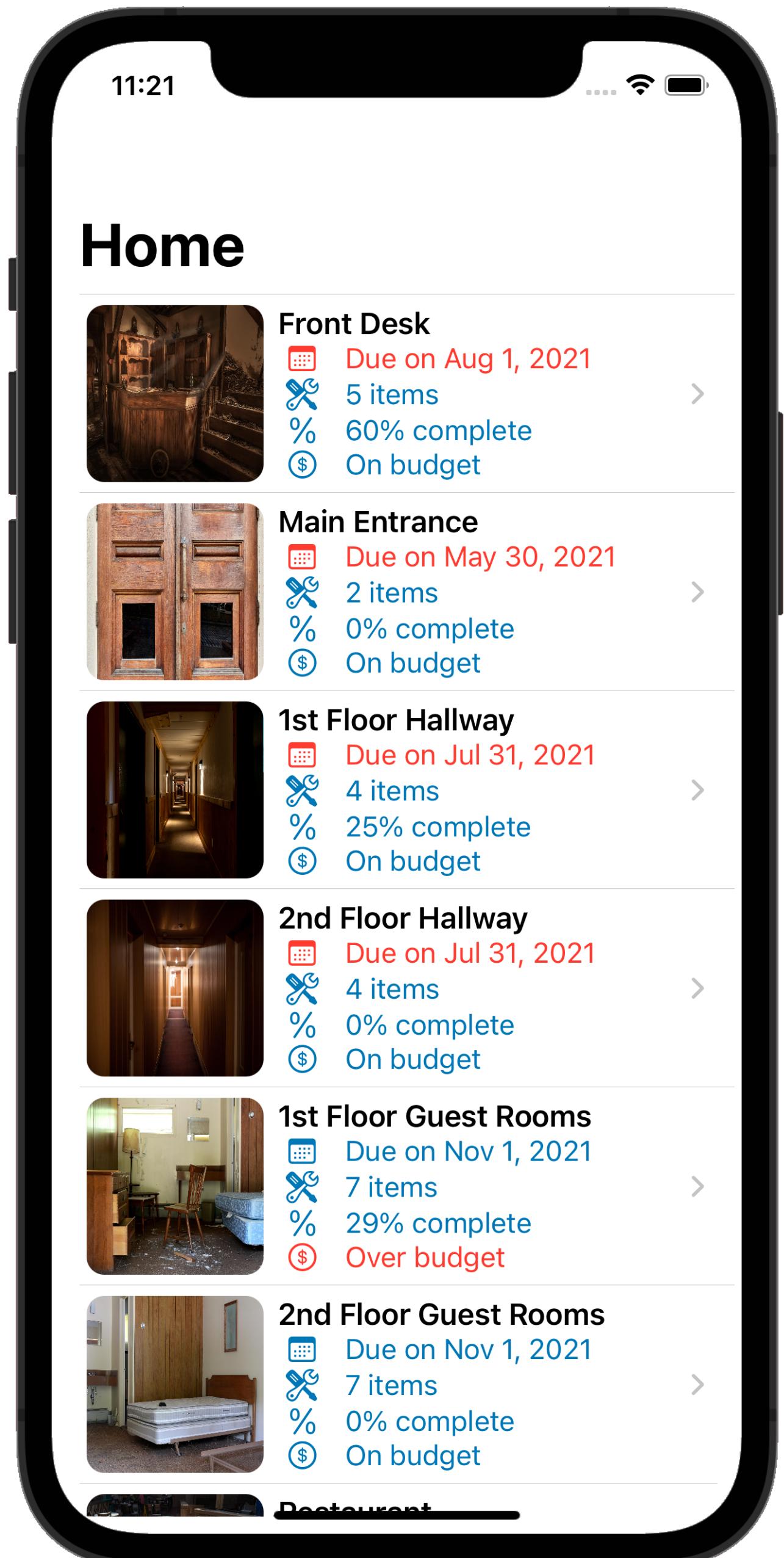


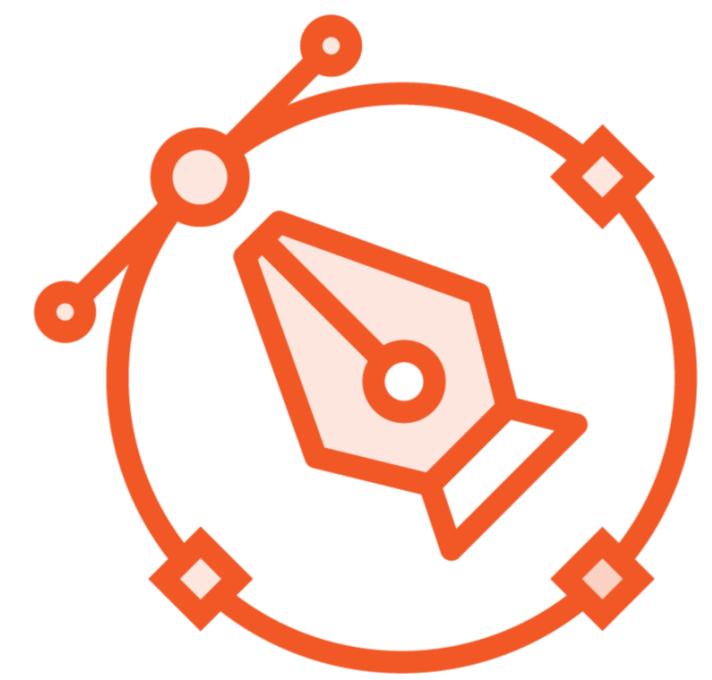
Bringing Apps to Life with Drawing, Animation, and Gestures



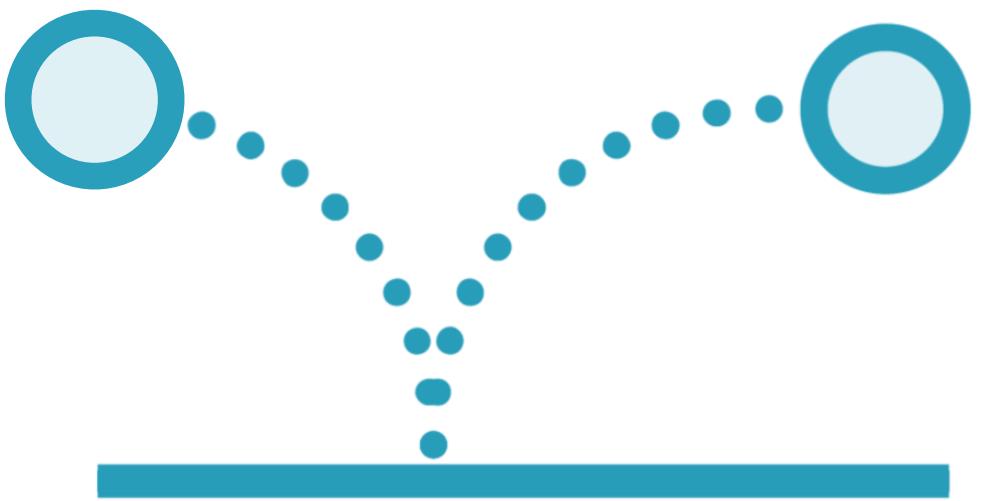
Andrew Bancroft

@andrewcbancroft www.andrewcbancroft.com

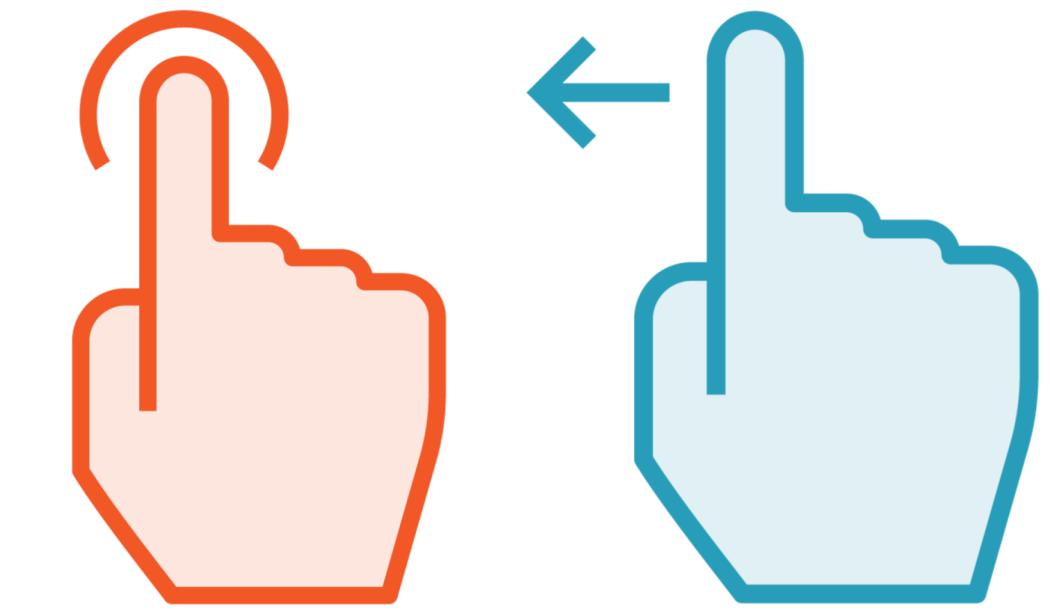




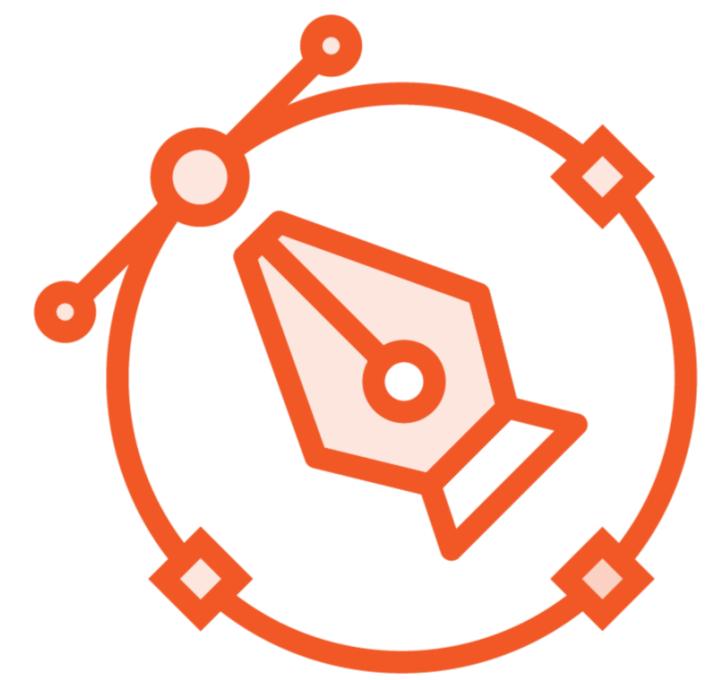
Drawing



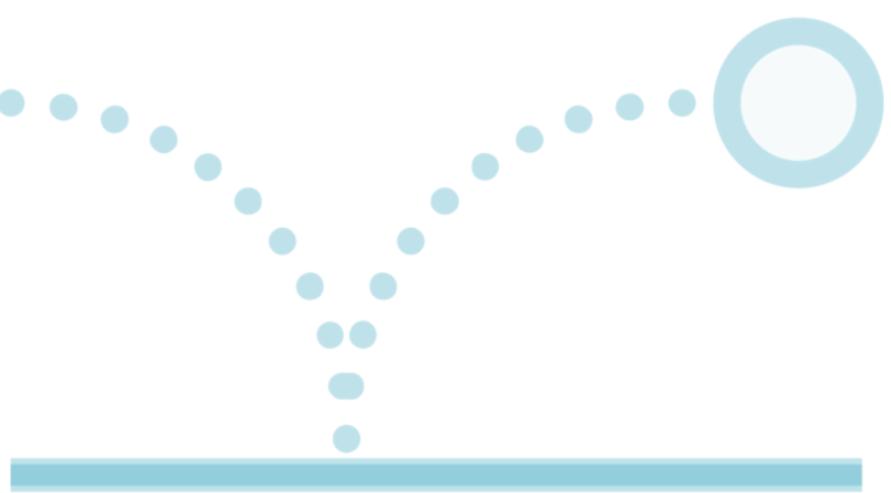
Animation



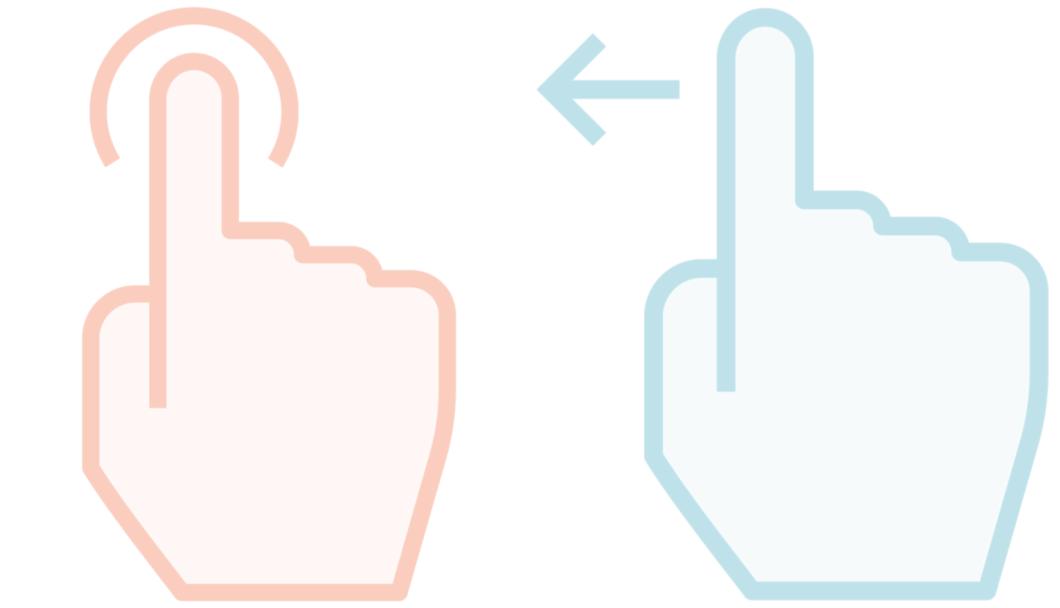
Gestures



Drawing



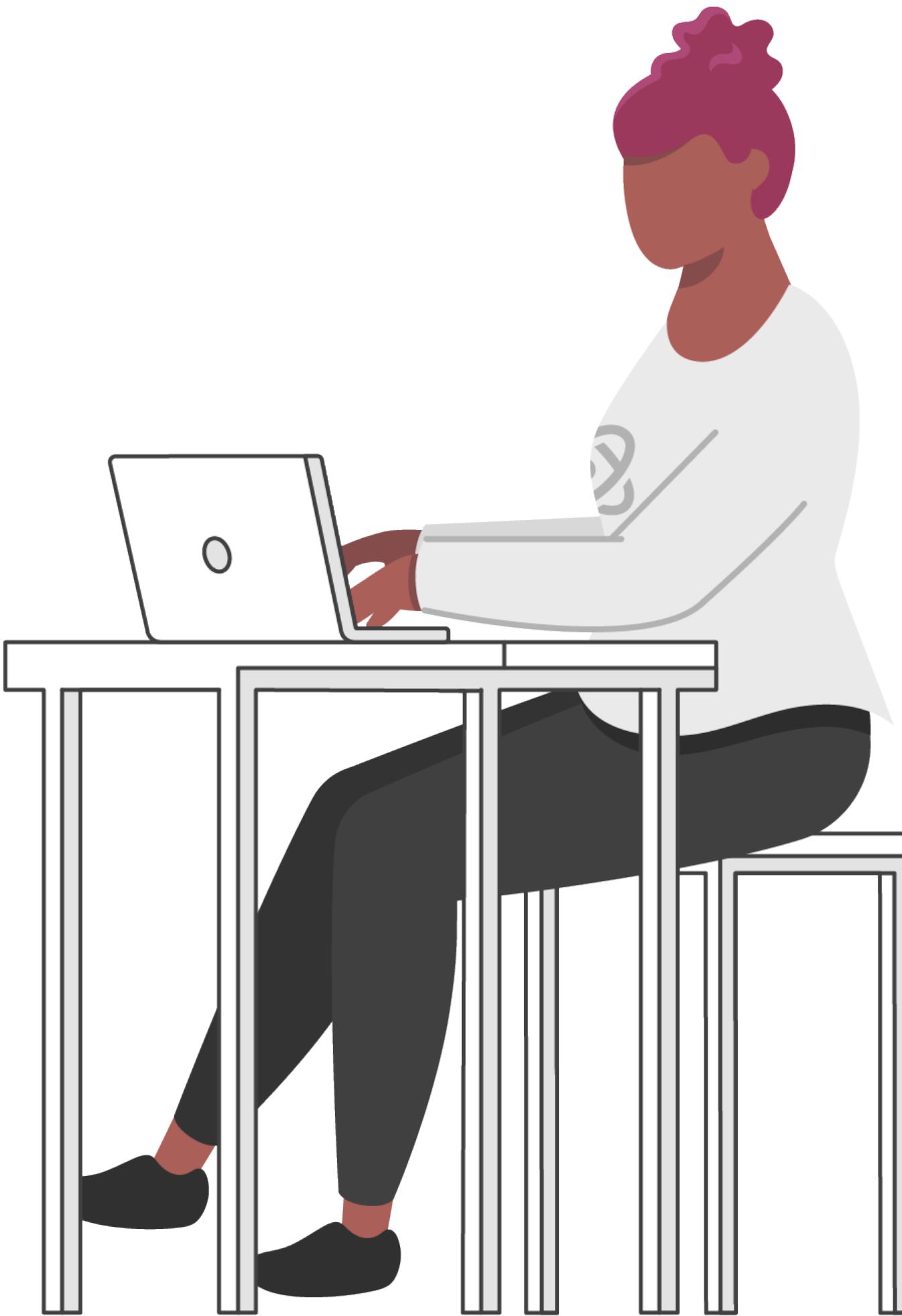
Animation



Gestures



ProgressView



11:46

Home Edit

Front Desk



Work Quality

★★★☆ View Inspection Log ↗

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

Budget

On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00

11:51

Home Edit

Front Desk

100% complete
Due on Aug 1, 2021

Work Quality

★★★★ View Inspection Log

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

Budget

On Budget

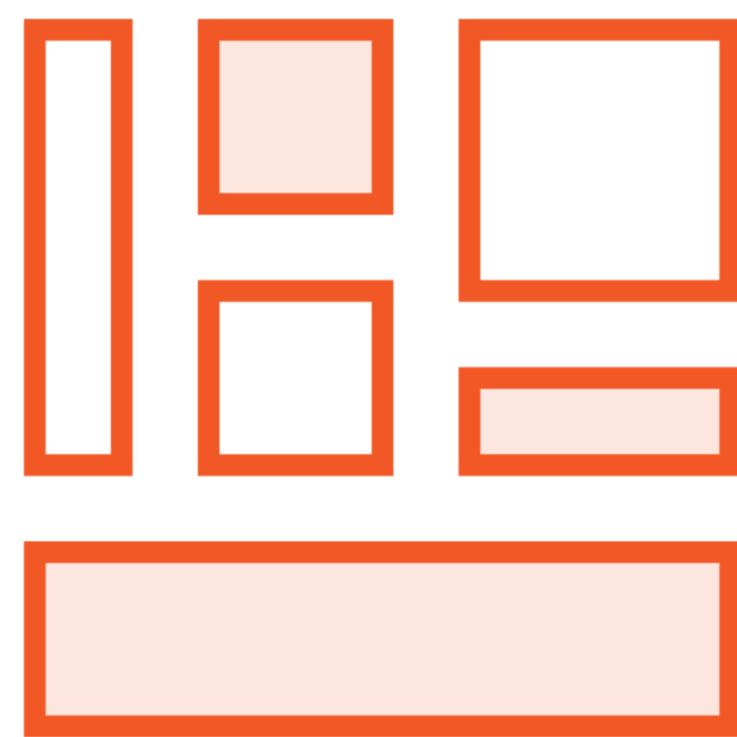
Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00



Think about drawing like SwiftUI “thinks” about drawing.

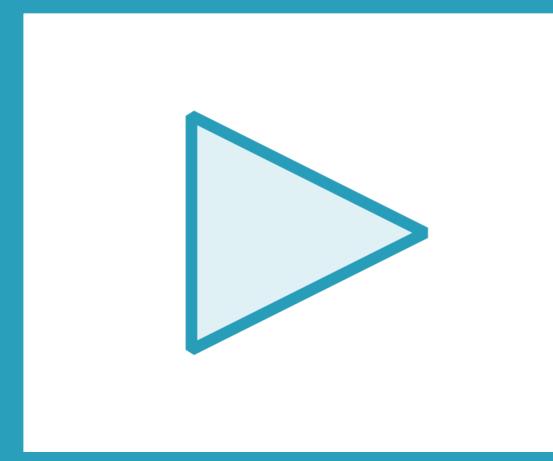


Drawing System



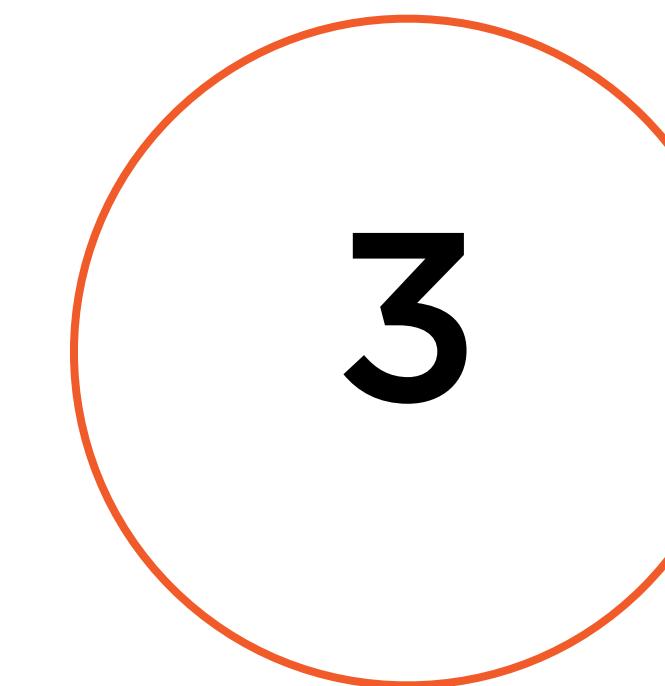
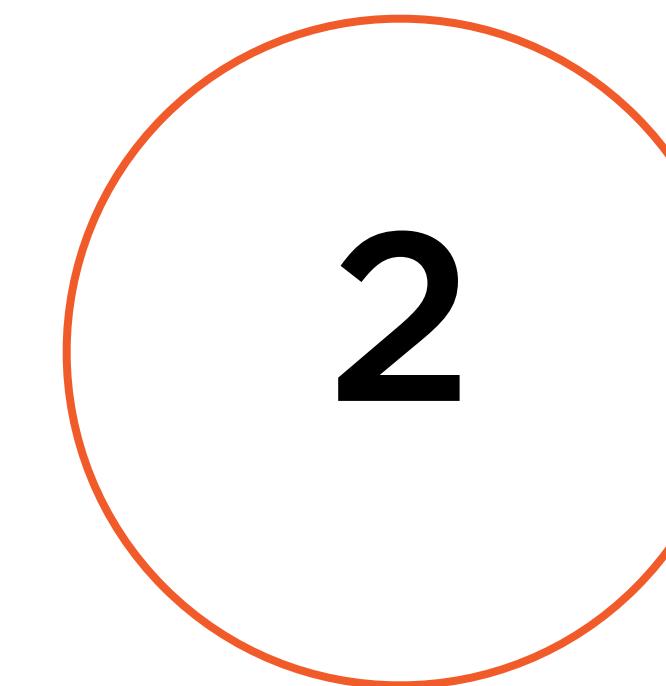
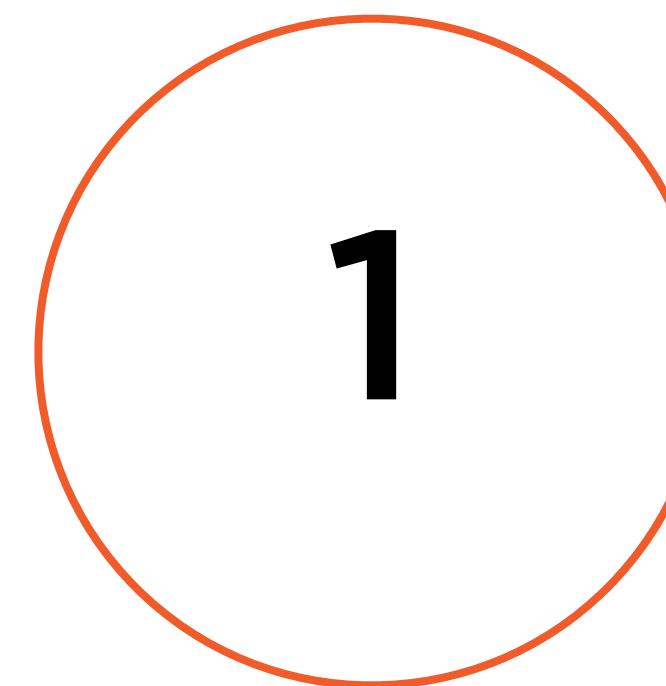
Layout System

iOS App Development Learning Path Resources



iOS Getting Started – Building Single View Applications

SwiftUI Layout Process



SwiftUI Layout Process

- 
- 1
 - 2
 - 3

How much space a particular View takes up

Where a particular View gets positioned onto an iOS screen

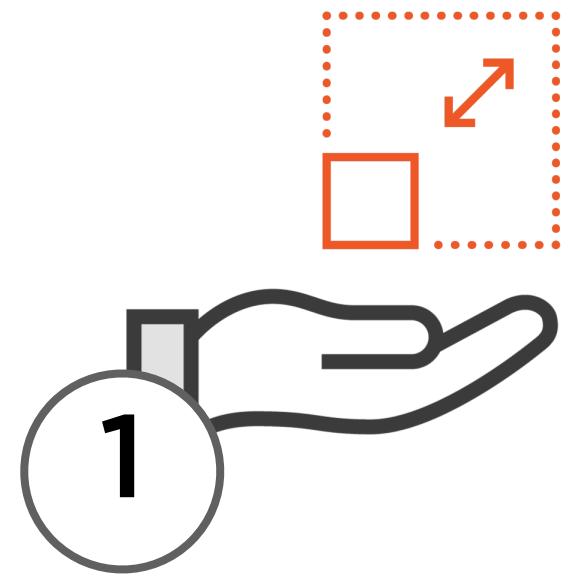
App Scene WindowGroup

RenovationProjectsView

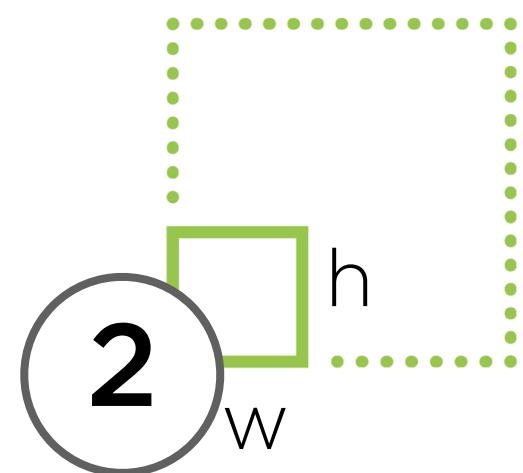
DetailView

EditView

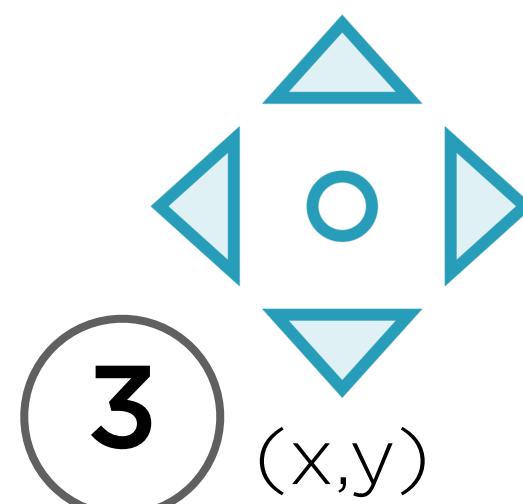
SwiftUI Layout Process



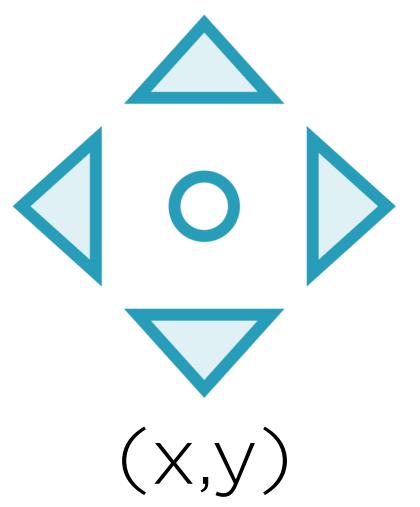
A **parent View** **offers** a child View some **space**



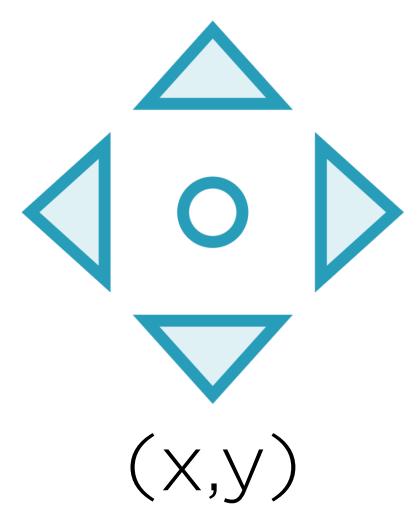
The **child** considers the offer and **chooses a size for itself** that is up to and including the total amount offered to it, then reports back to the layout system



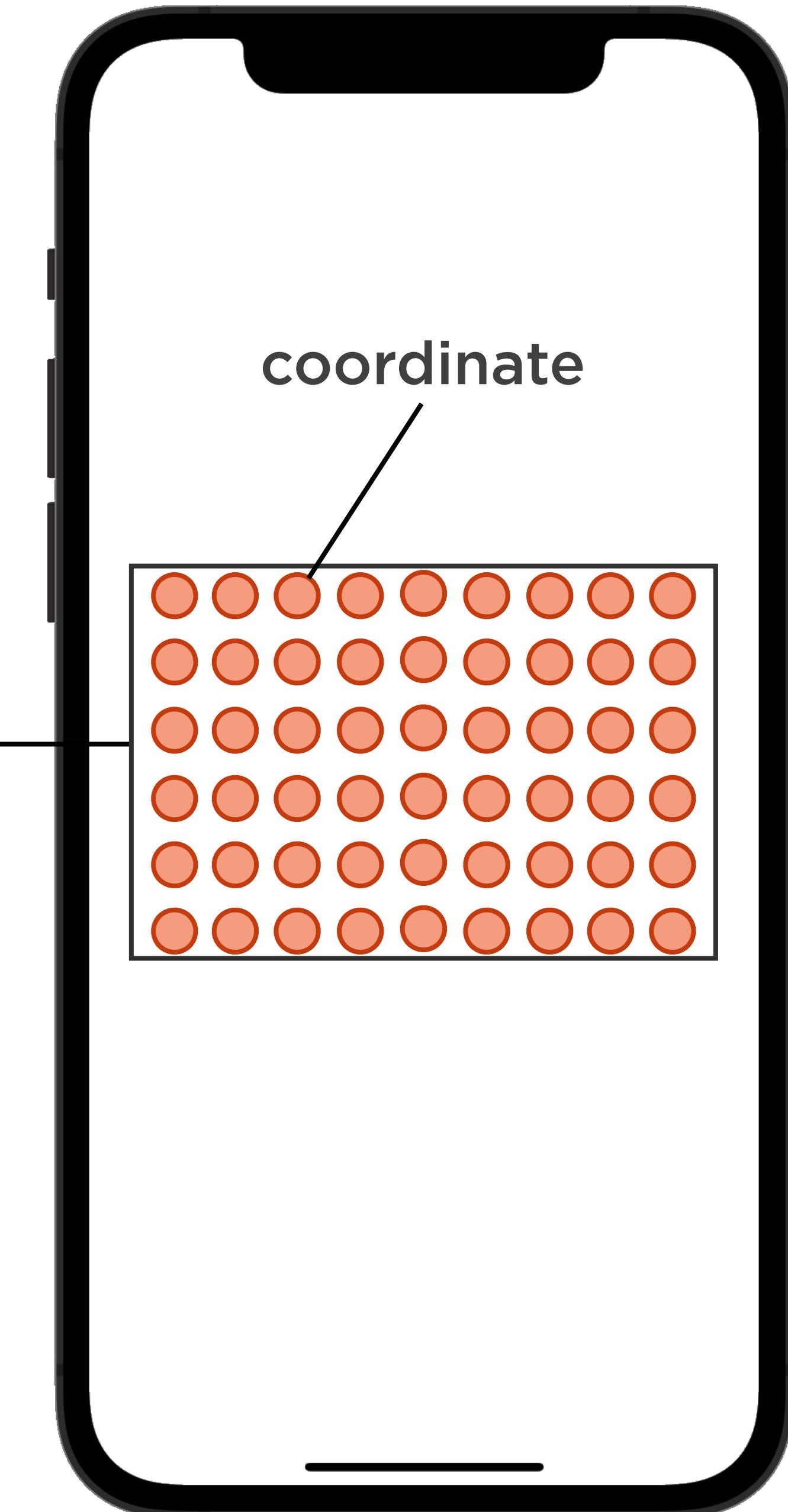
The **parent View** uses the height and width that its child chose, and **positions** that child View directly **in the center** of its own available coordinate space



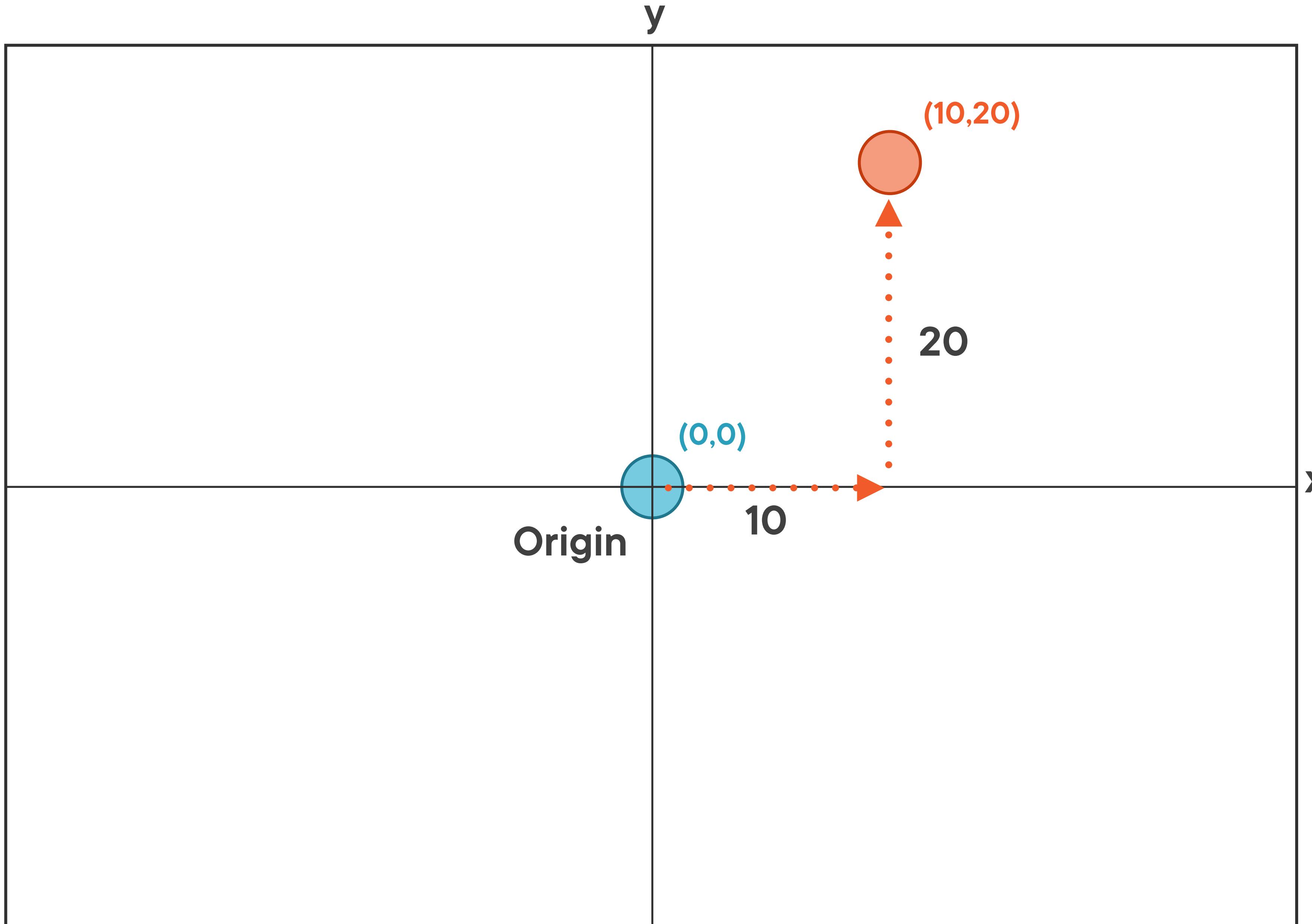
coordinate space



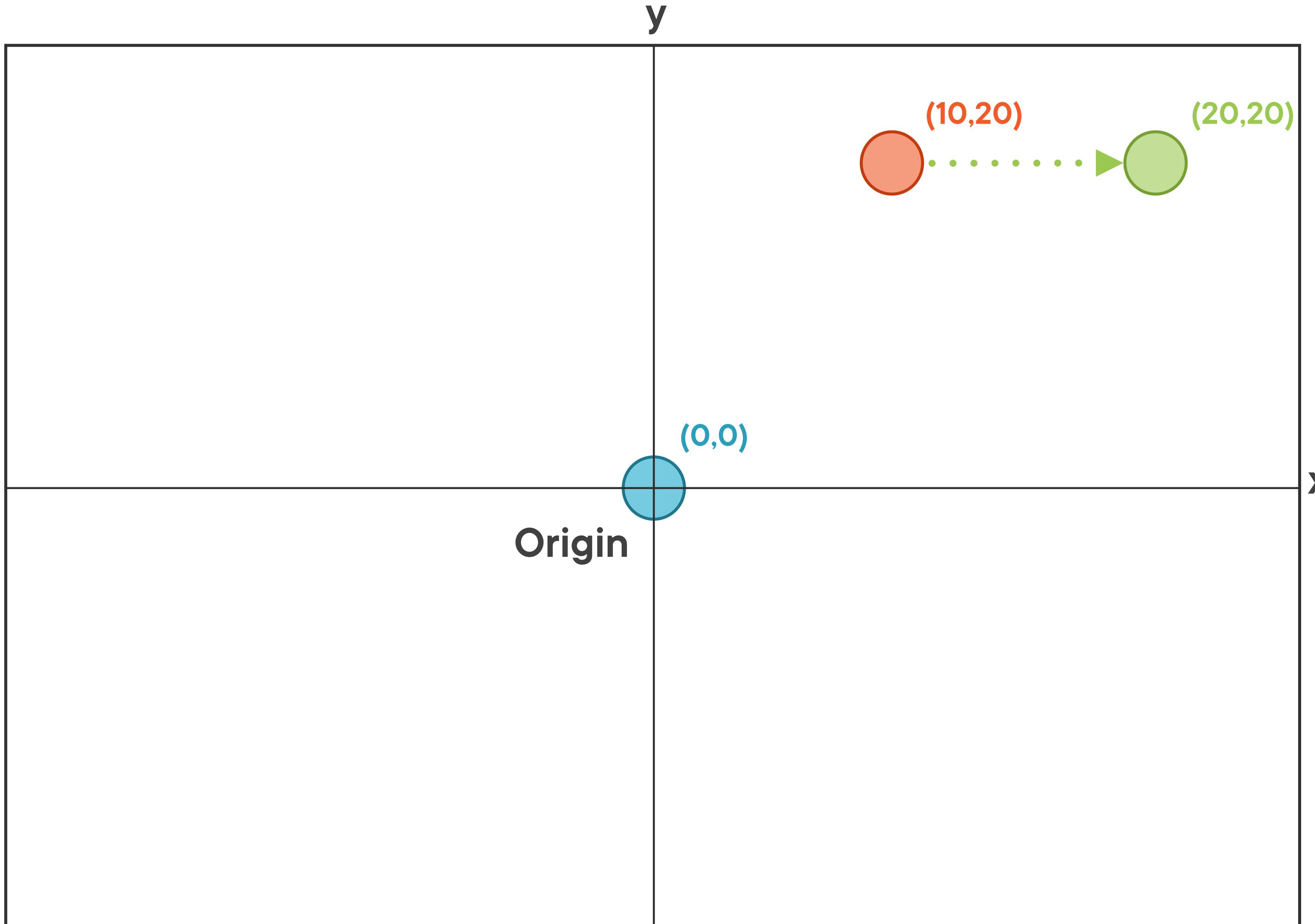
coordinate space



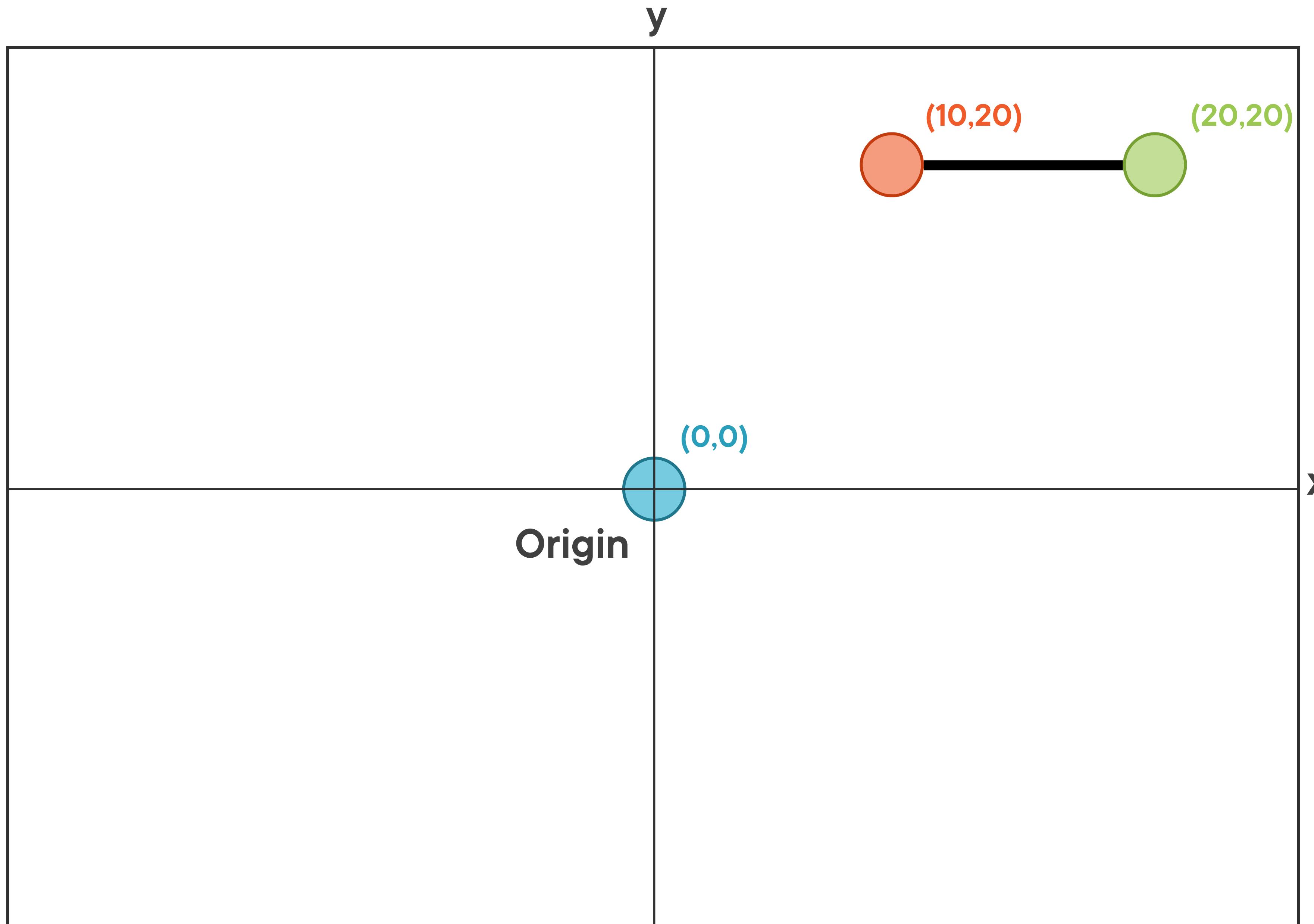
Cartesian Coordinate System

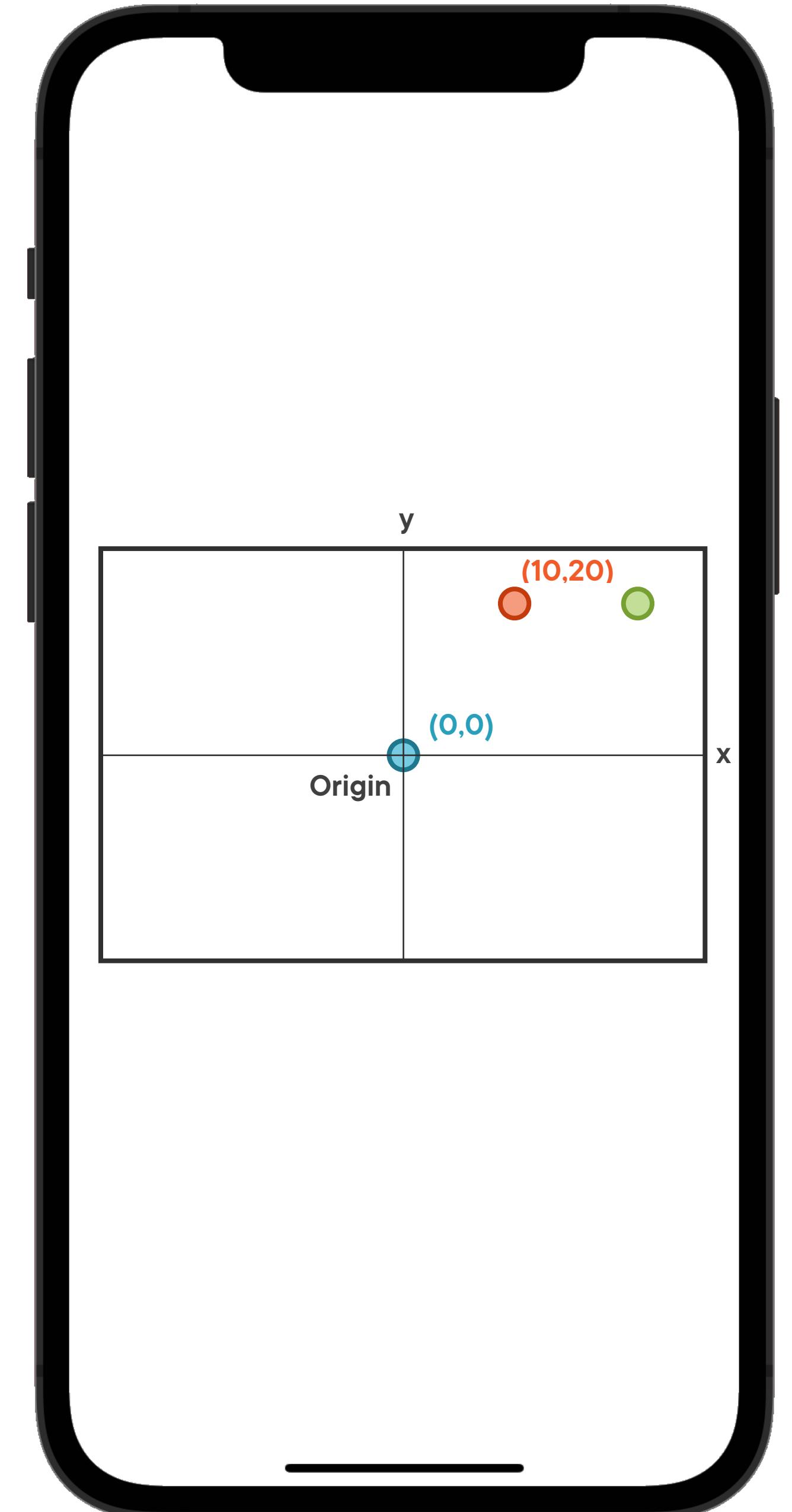


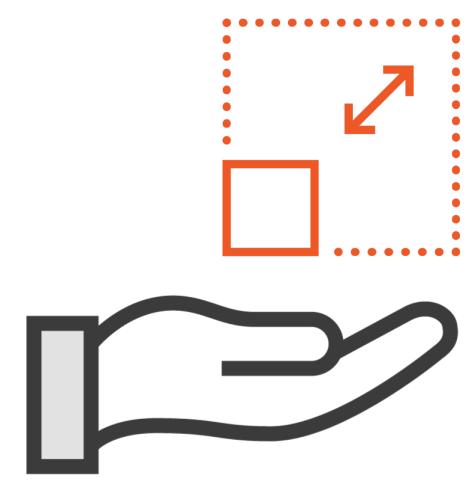
Cartesian Coordinate System



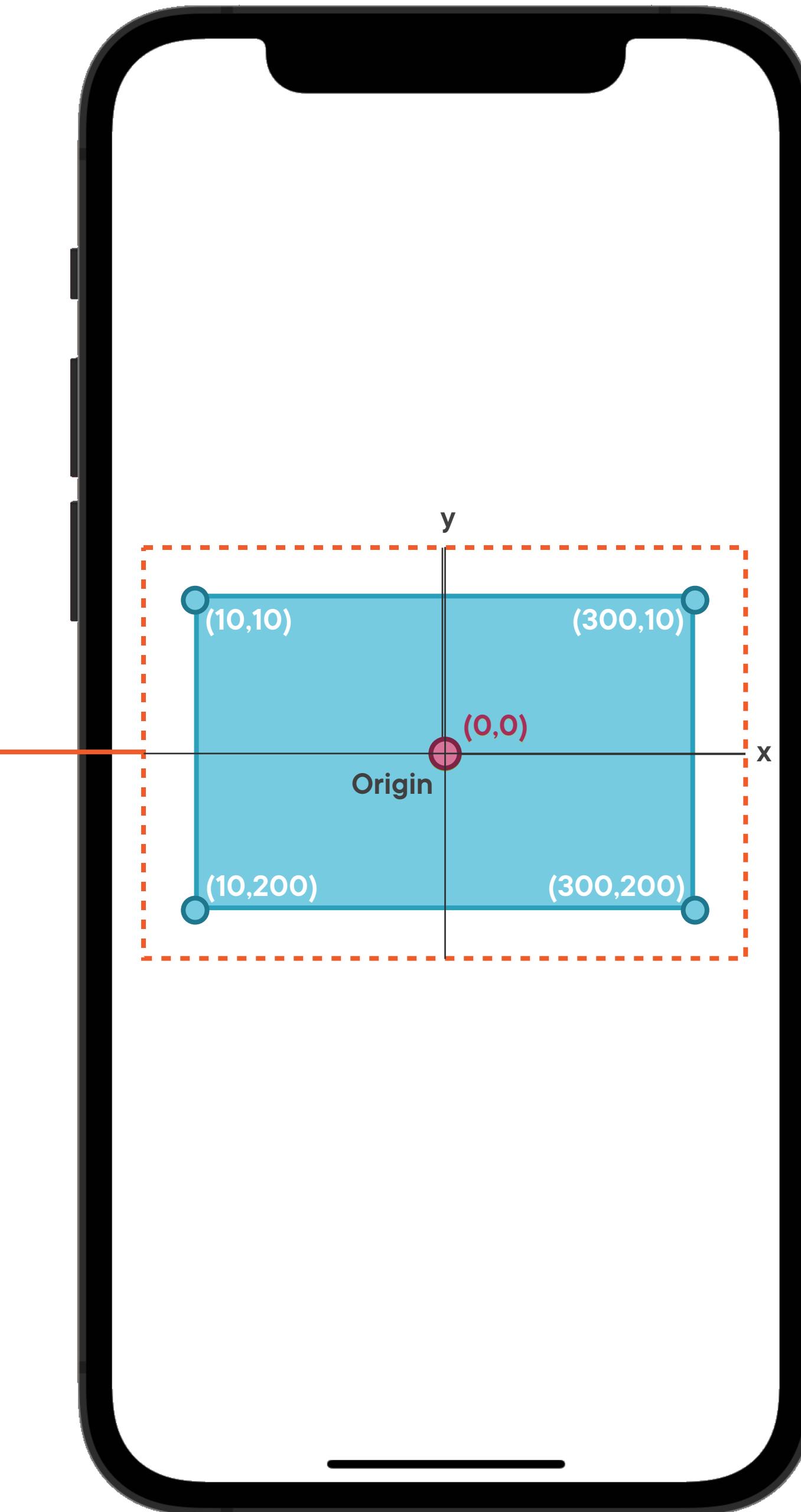
Cartesian Coordinate System

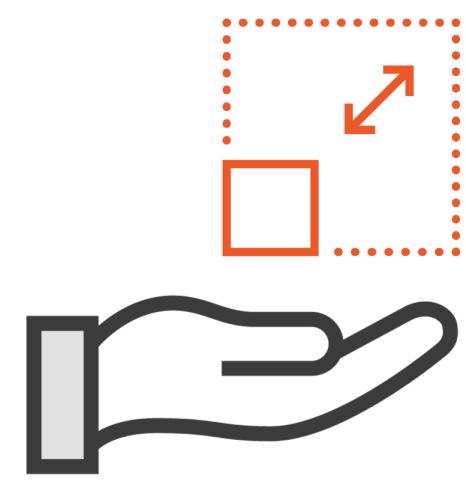




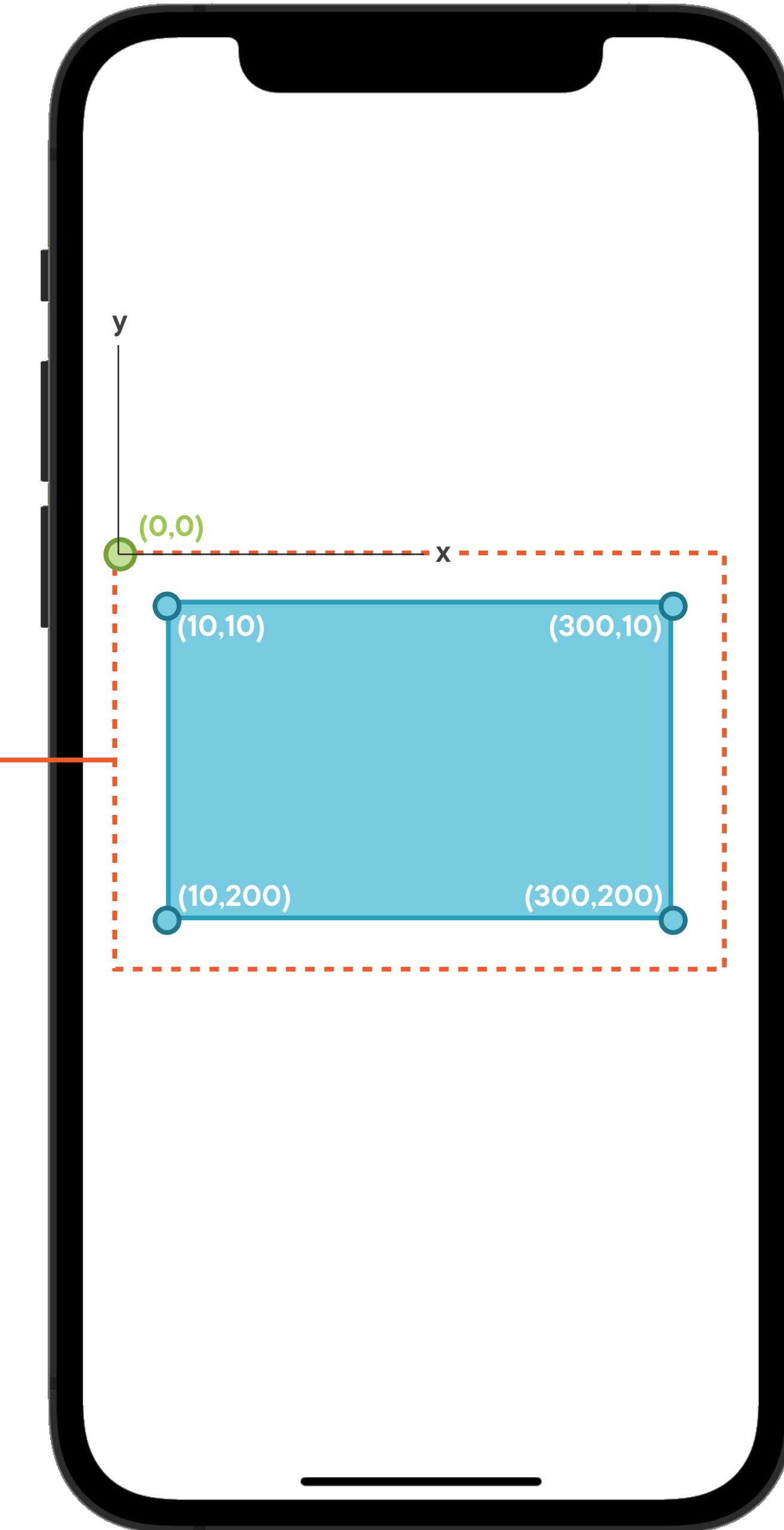


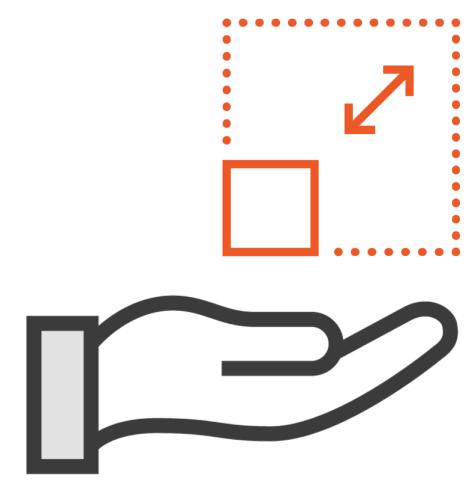
Offered space



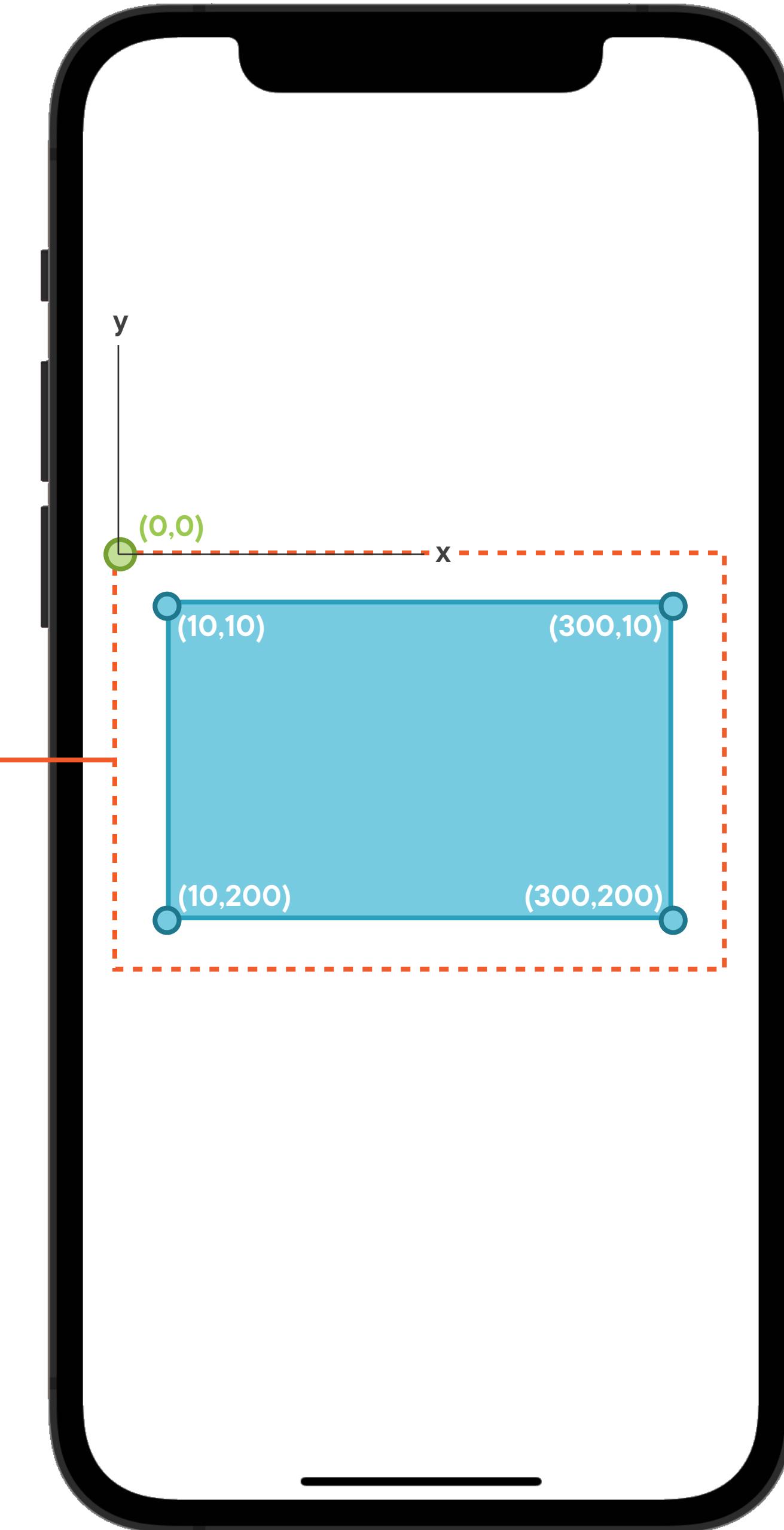


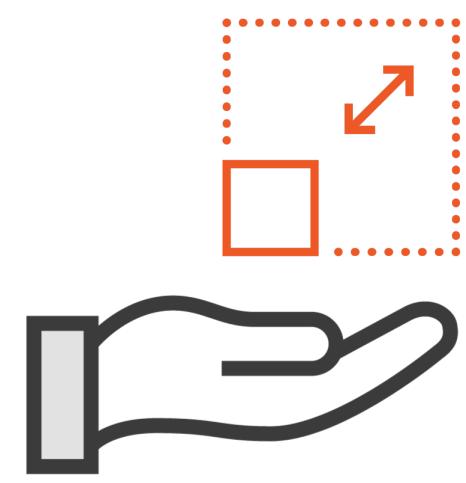
Offered space



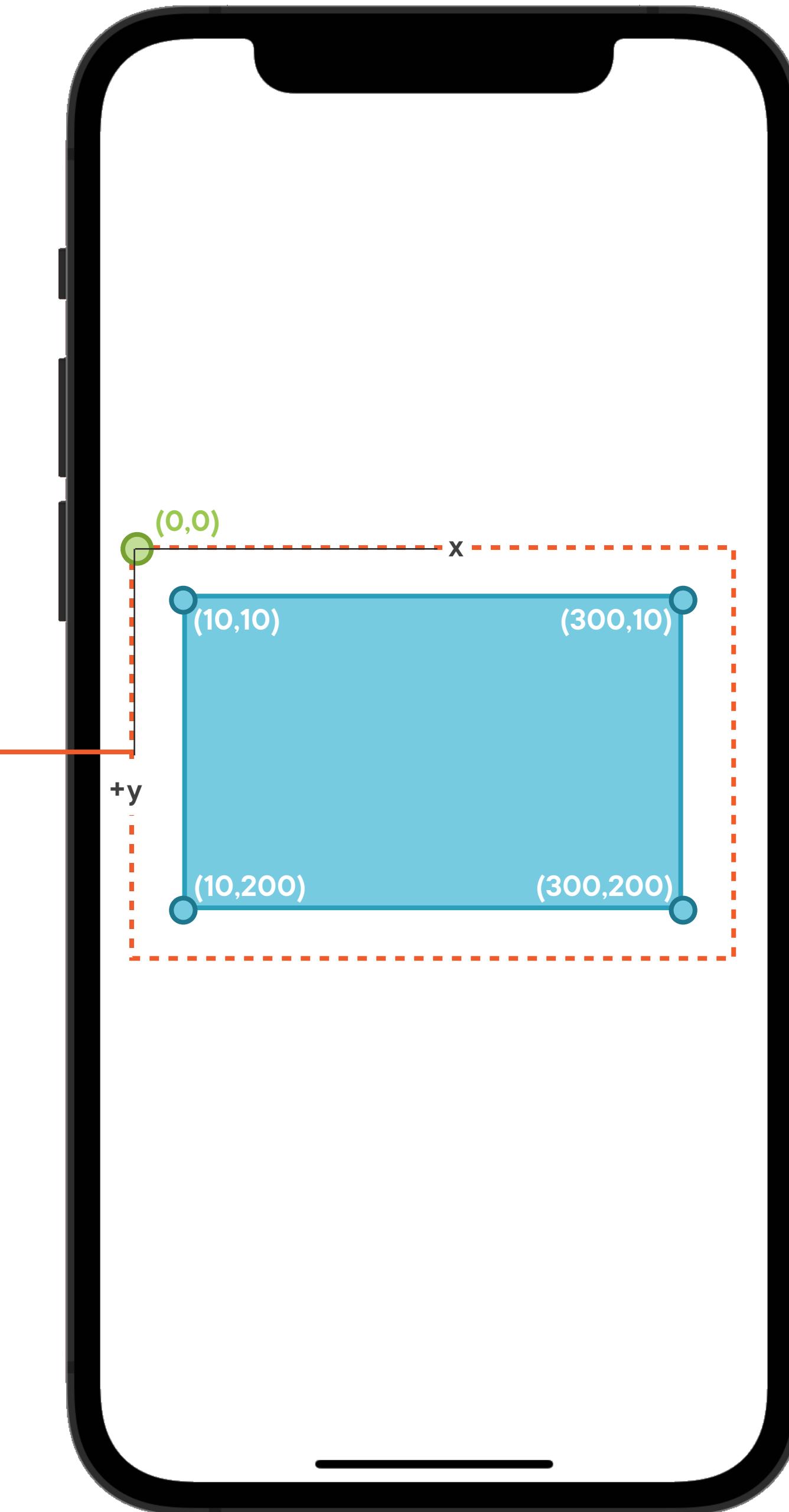


Offered space





Offered space



Move to the coordinate (10,10)

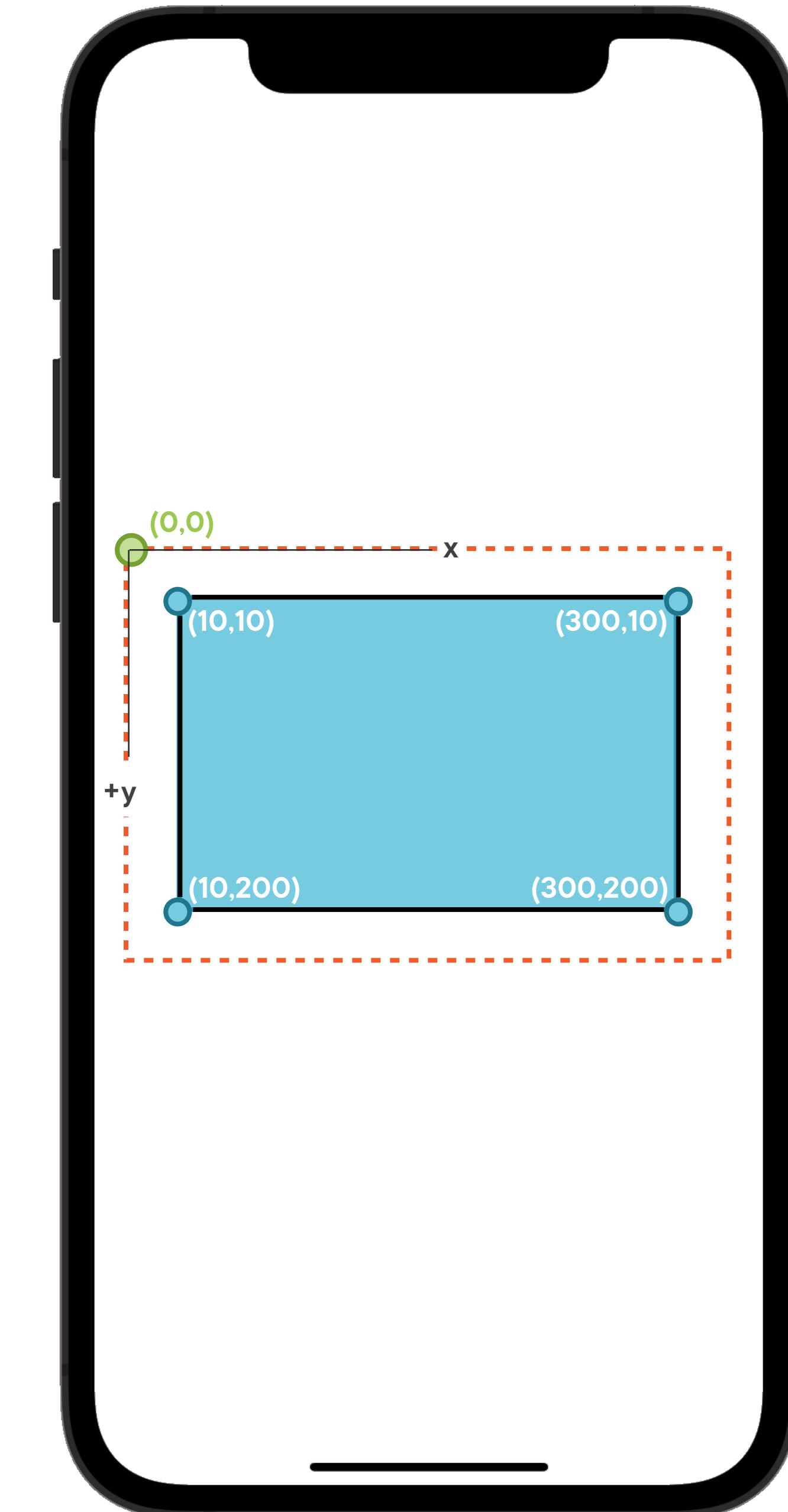
Draw a line from (10,10) to (300,10)

Draw a line from (300,10) to (300,200)

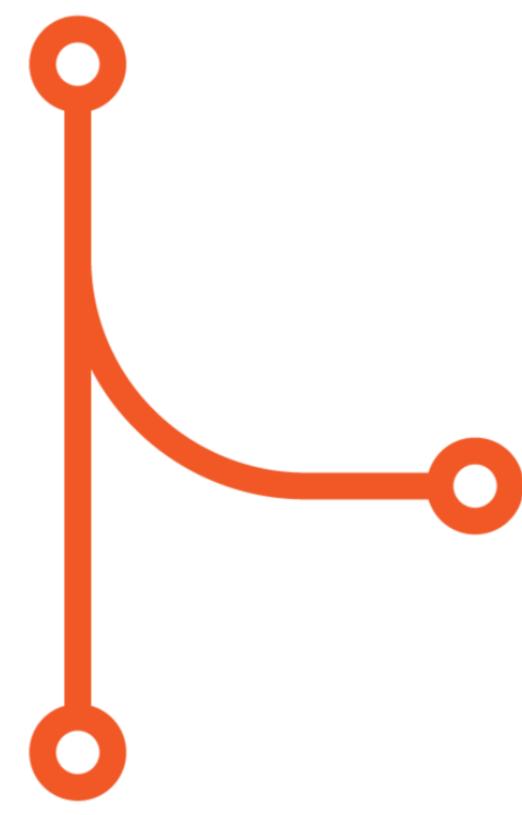
Draw a line from (300,200) to (10,200)

Draw a line from (10,200) to (10,10)

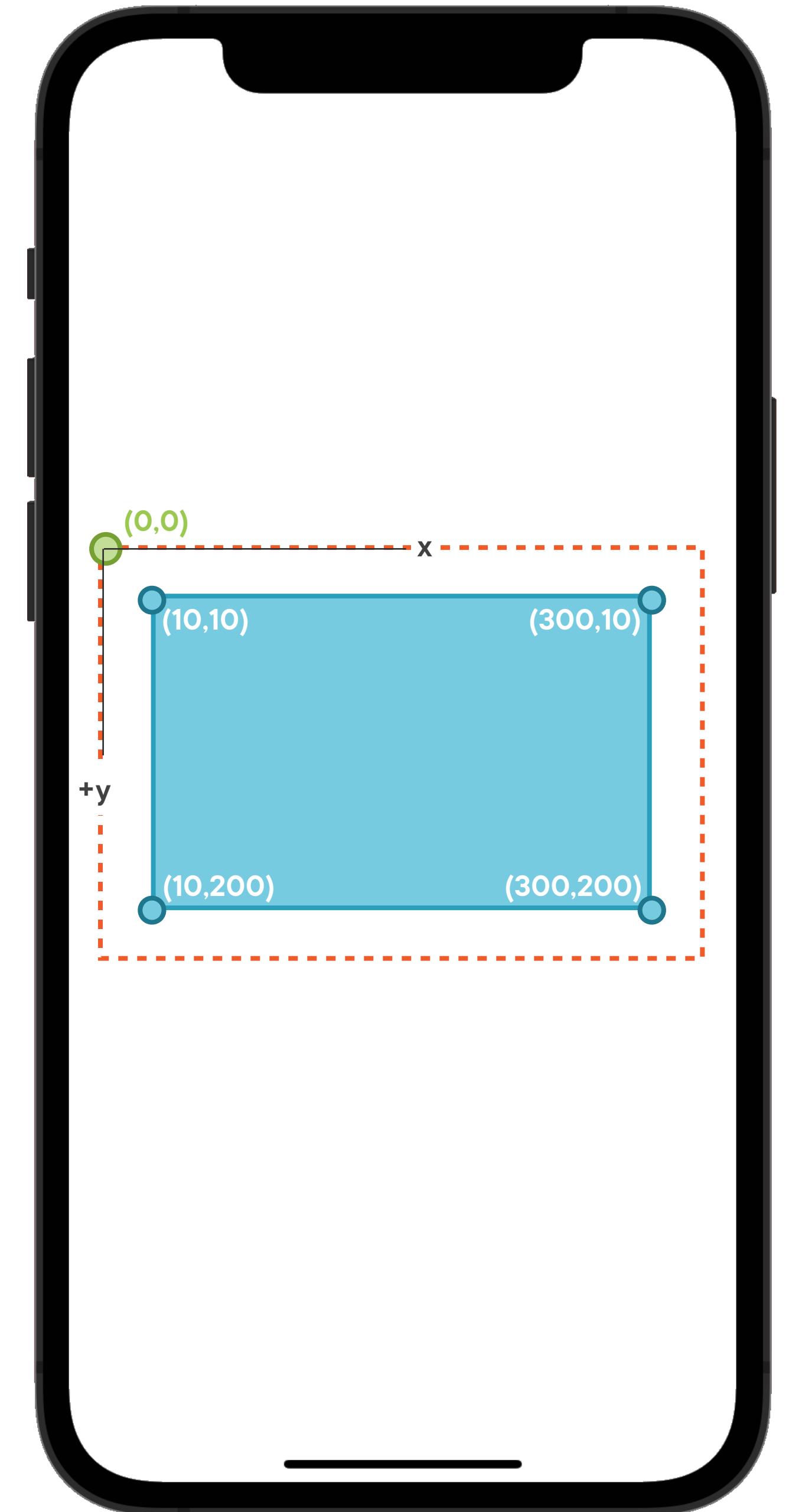
Fill the whole area with the color blue



Drawing with Paths



Path



Move to the coordinate (10,10)

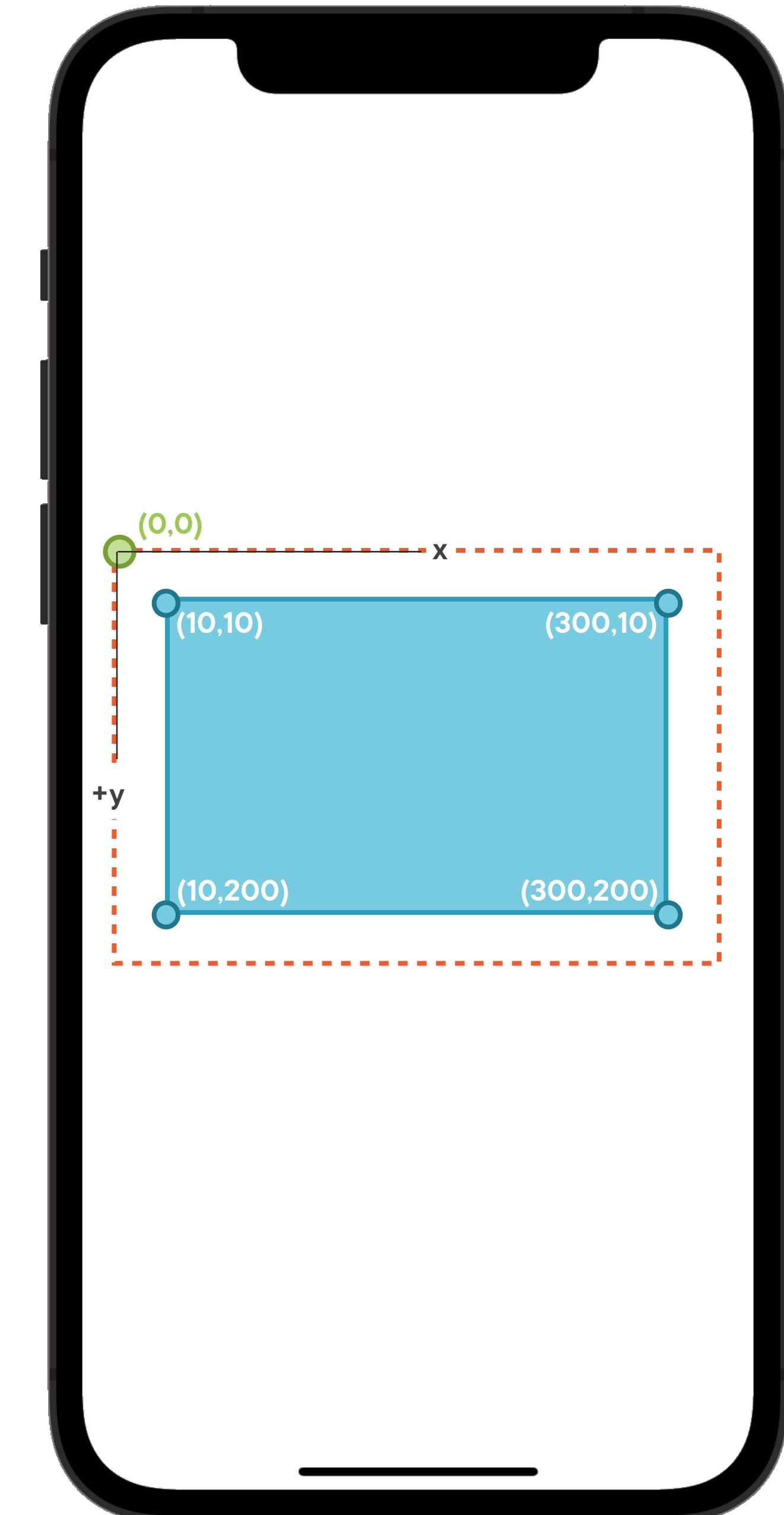
Draw a line from (10,10) to (300,10)

Draw a line from (300,10) to (300,200)

Draw a line from (300,200) to (10,200)

Draw a line from (10,200) to (10,10)

Fill the whole area with the color blue



RenoTracker > iPhone 12

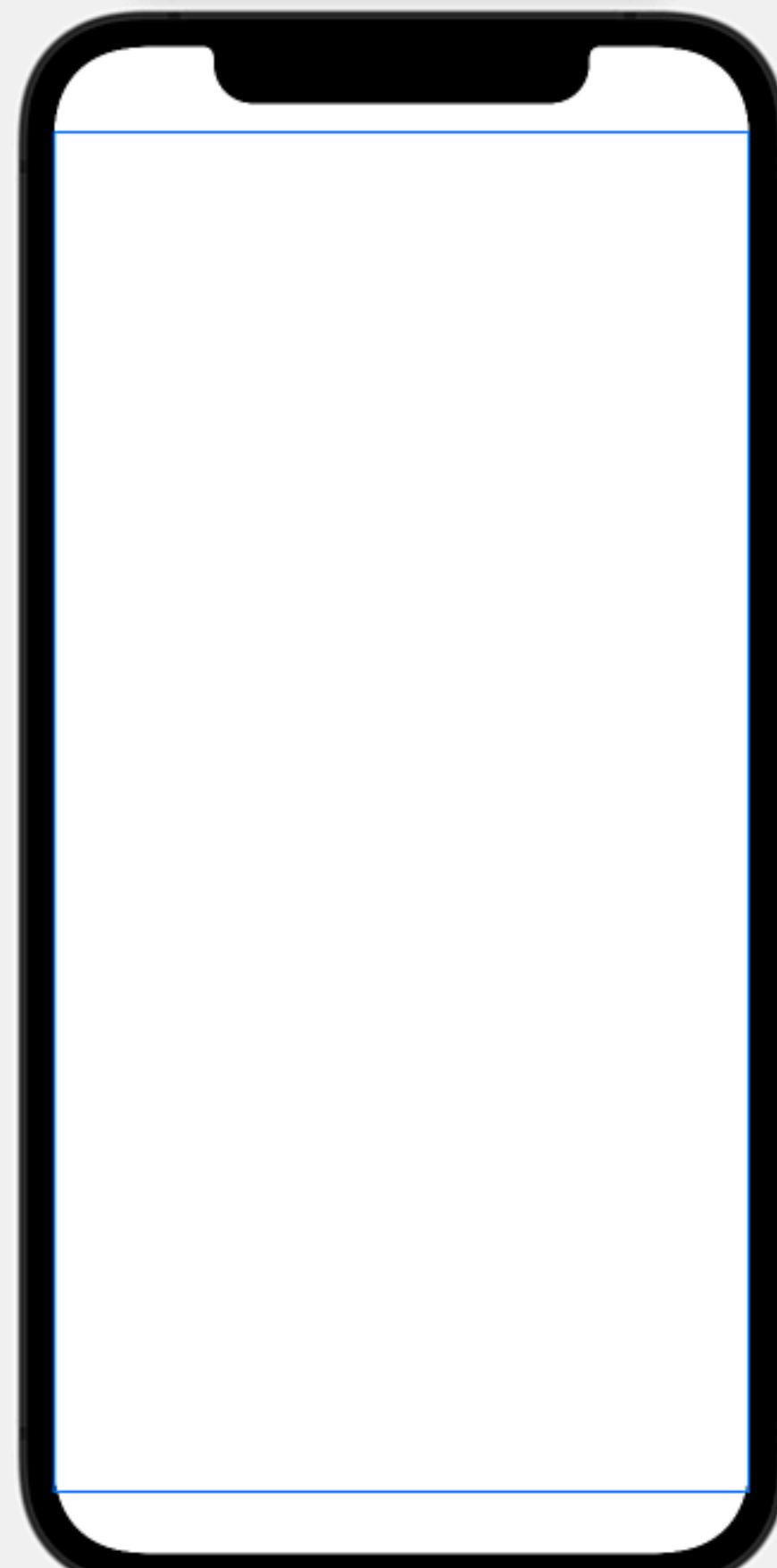
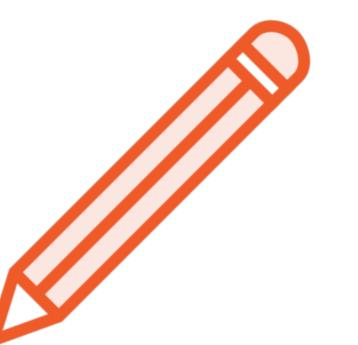
RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 6:06 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
1
2 import SwiftUI
3
4 struct Snowflake: View {
5     var body: some View {
6         Path { mainPath in
7             mainPath.move(to: CGPoint(x: 10, y: 10))
8         }
9     }
10 }
11
12 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
13     static var previews: some View {
14         Snowflake()
15     }
16 }
17
```

Preview







Core Graphics



Core Graphics

Contains types and functions that enable you and I to perform 2-dimensional graphics rendering.



Can we use Path to draw a snowflake?

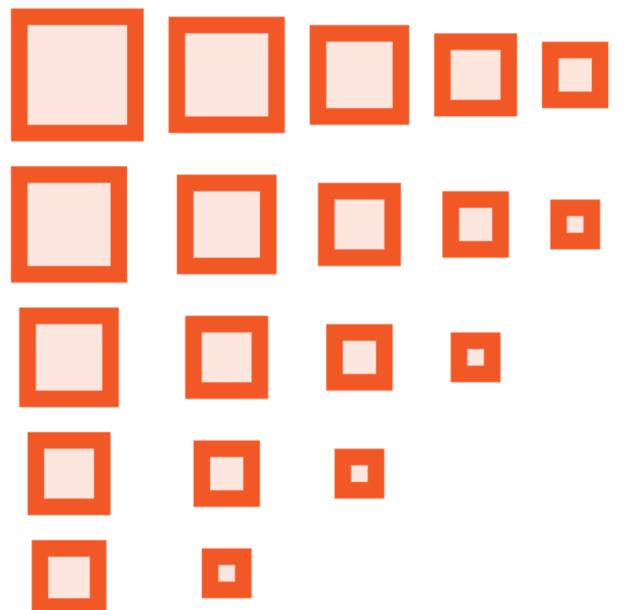
Paths can be used to draw any two-dimensional shape that your imagination can conjure.



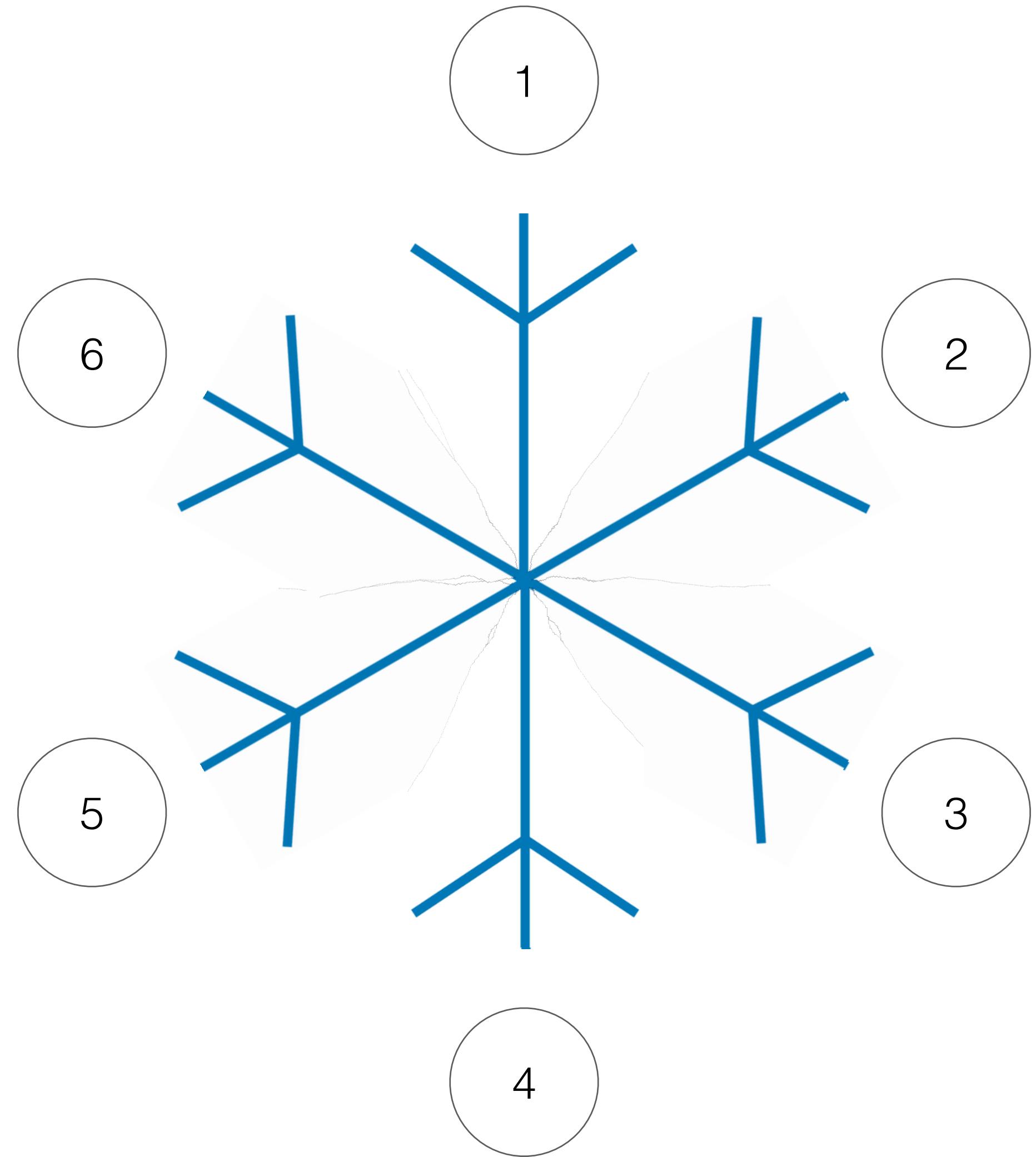
Which characteristics of a snowflake do you want to include in a drawing?

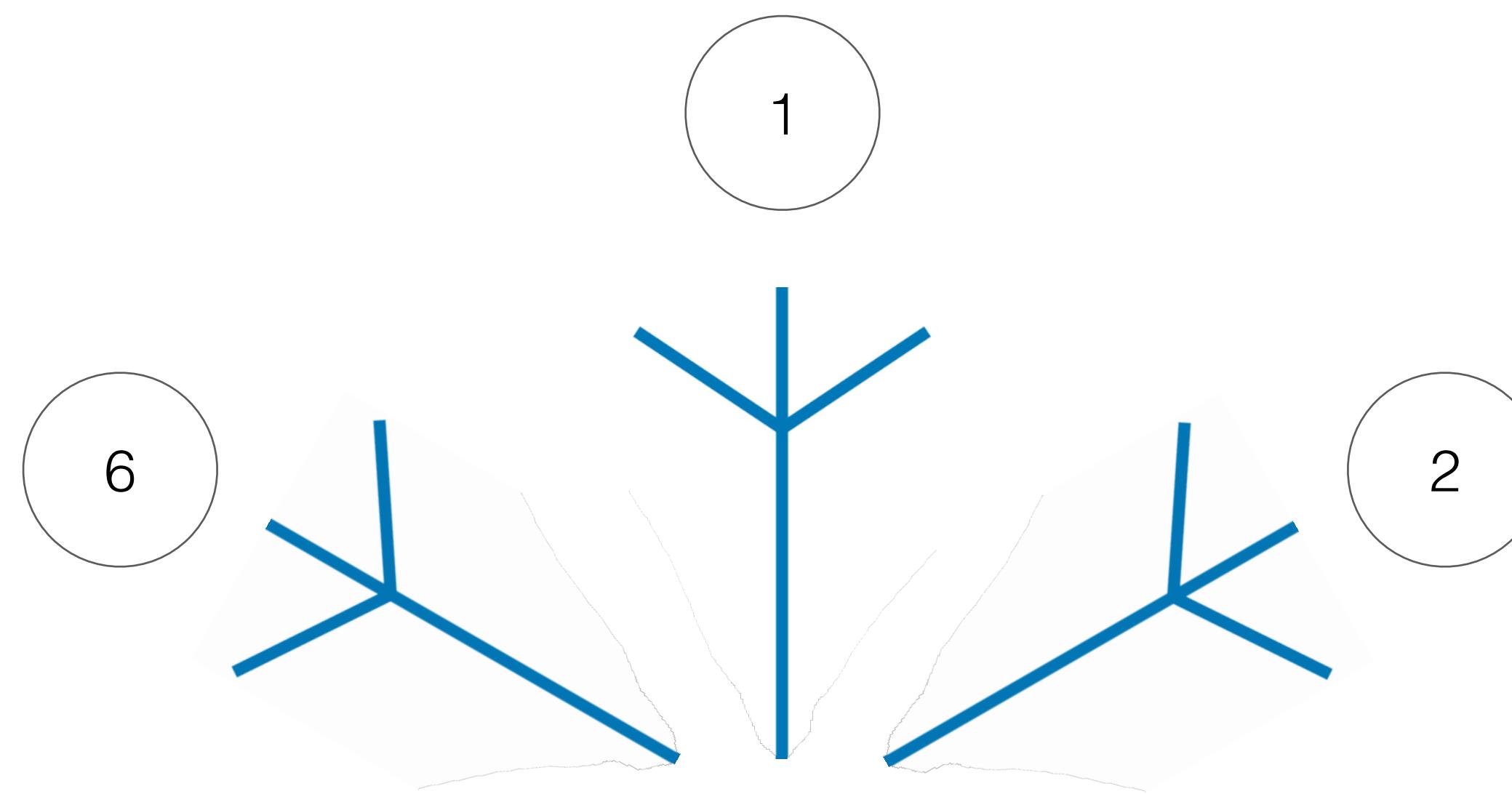


Which characteristics of a snowflake do you want to include in a drawing?

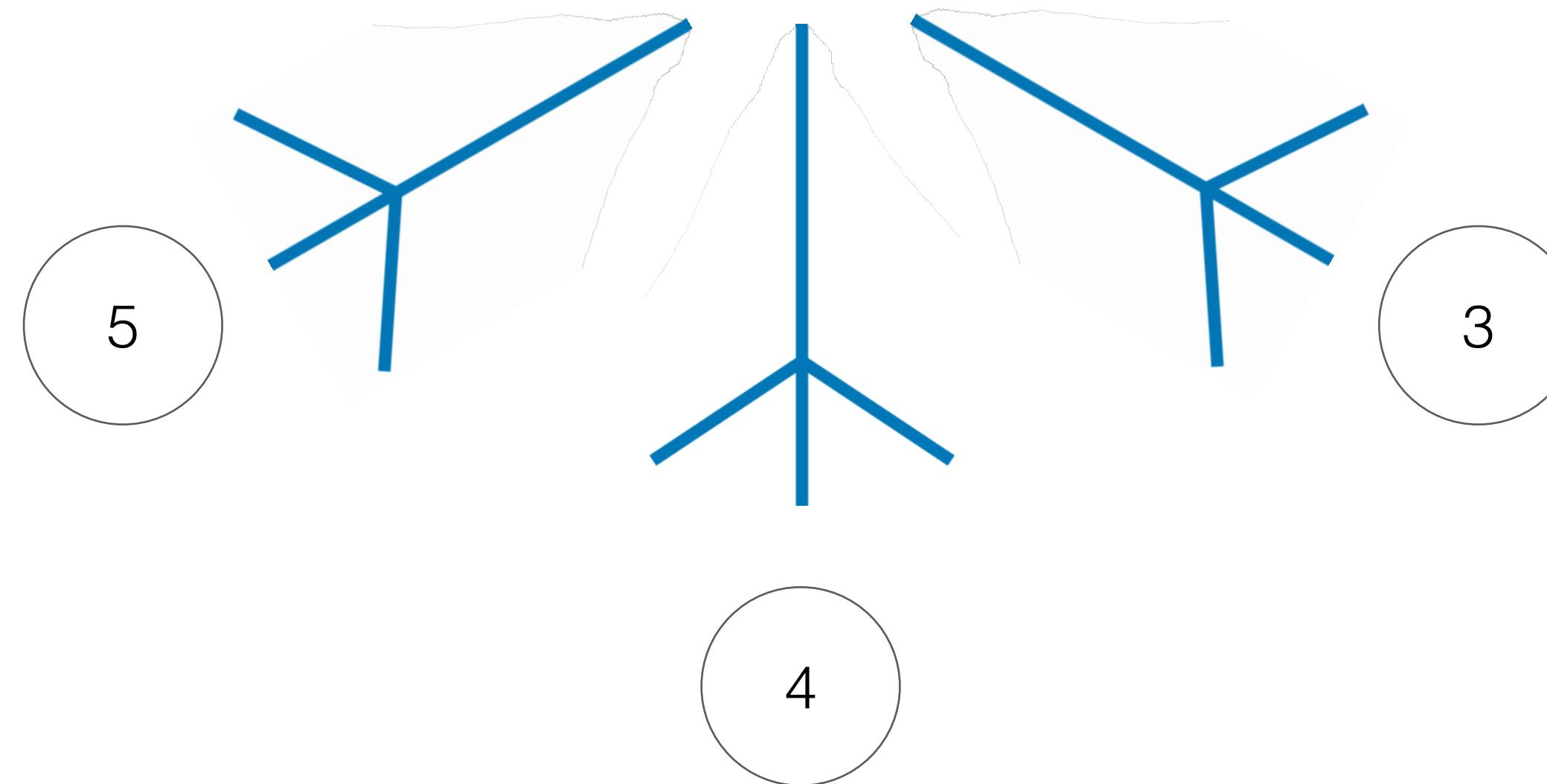


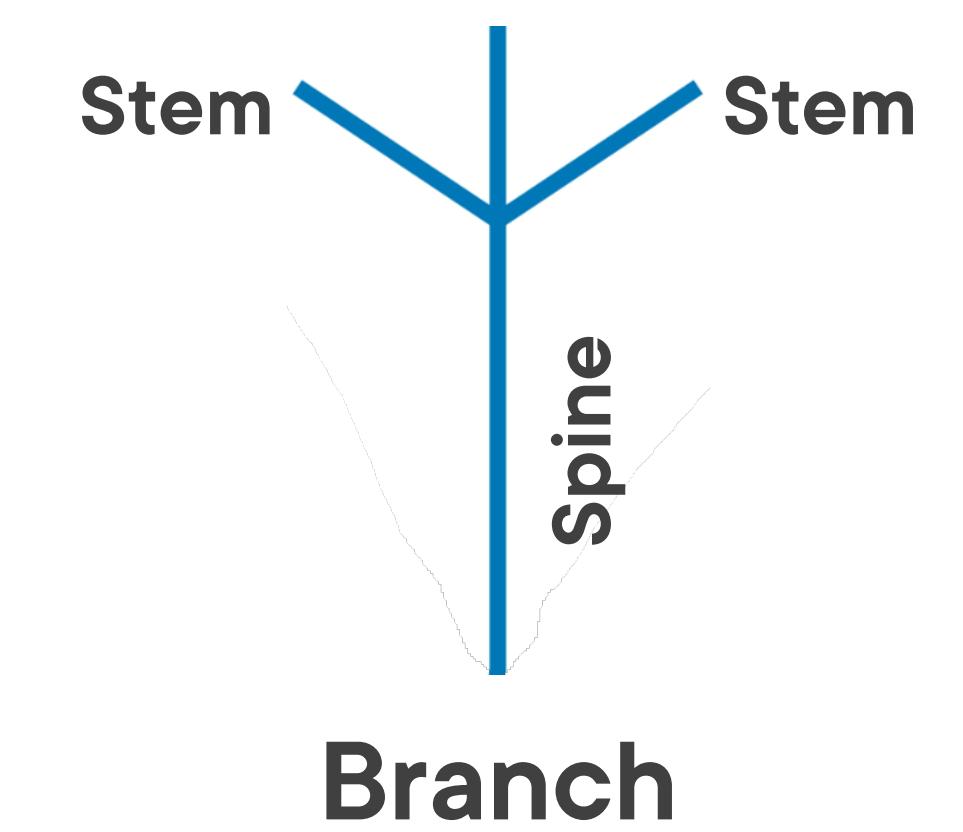
Break the drawing down into its component parts.

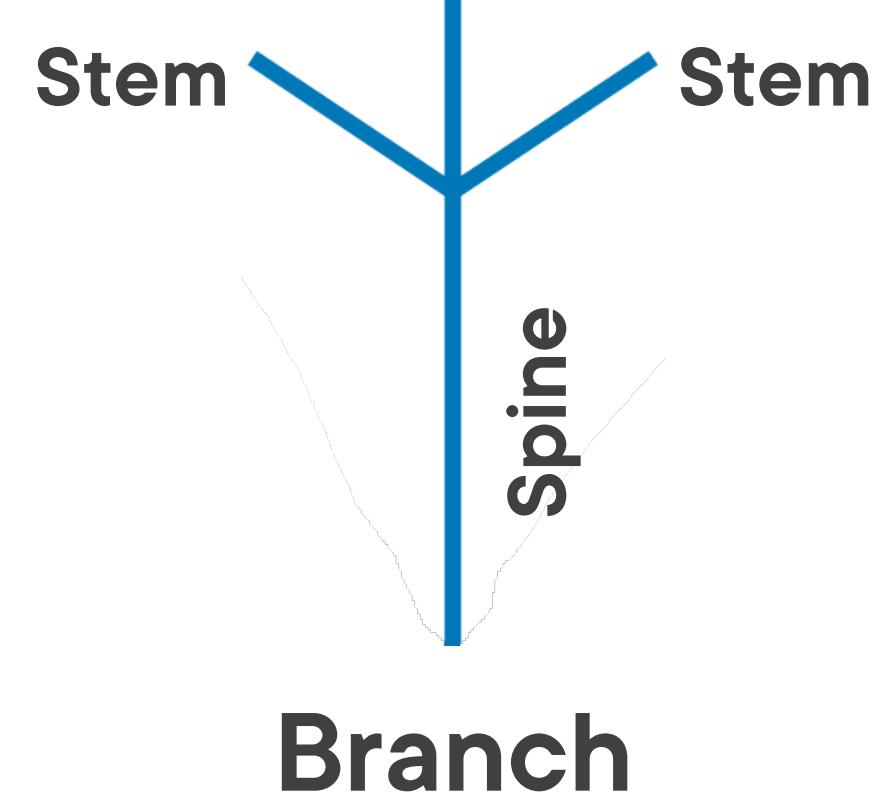
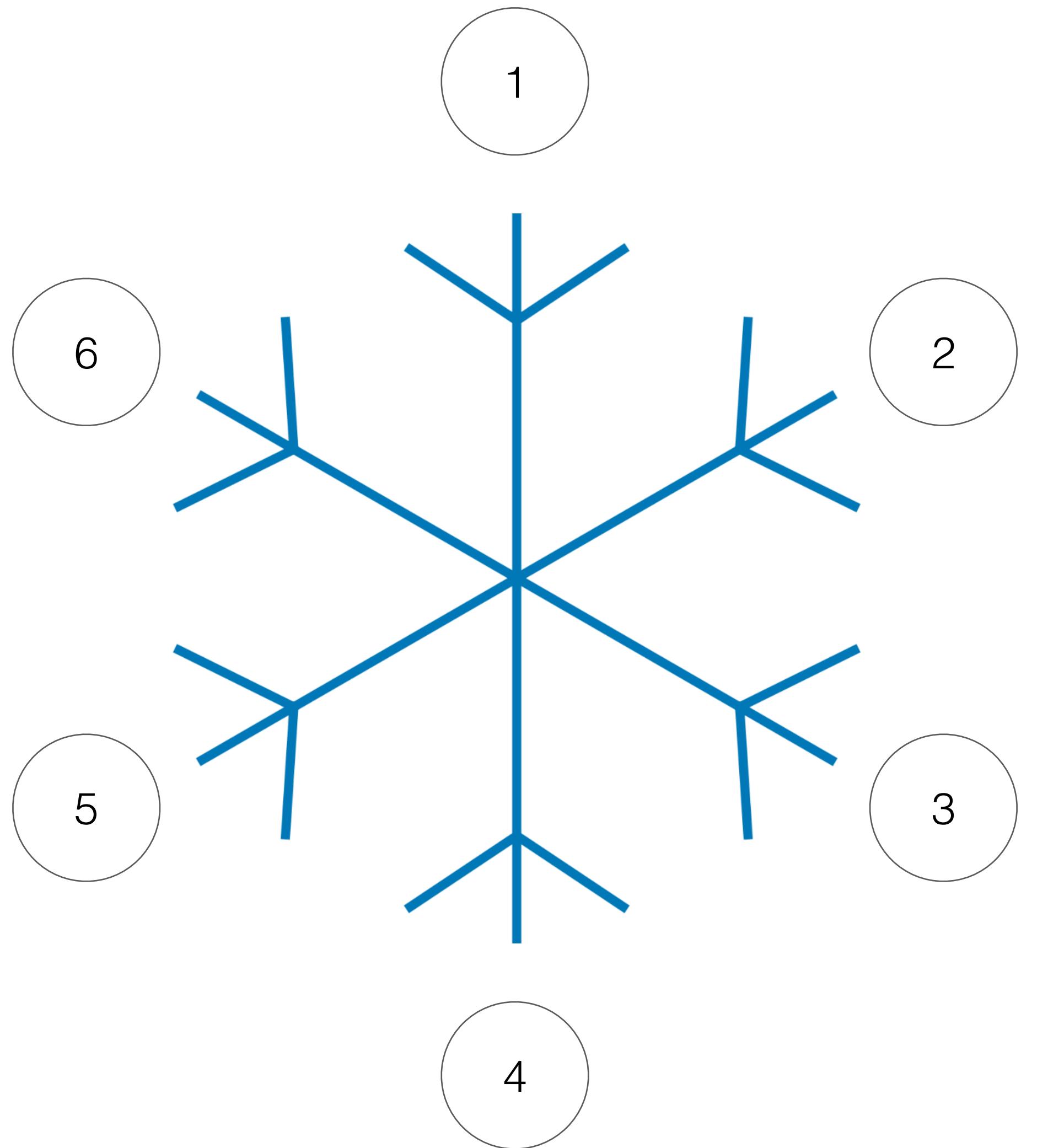


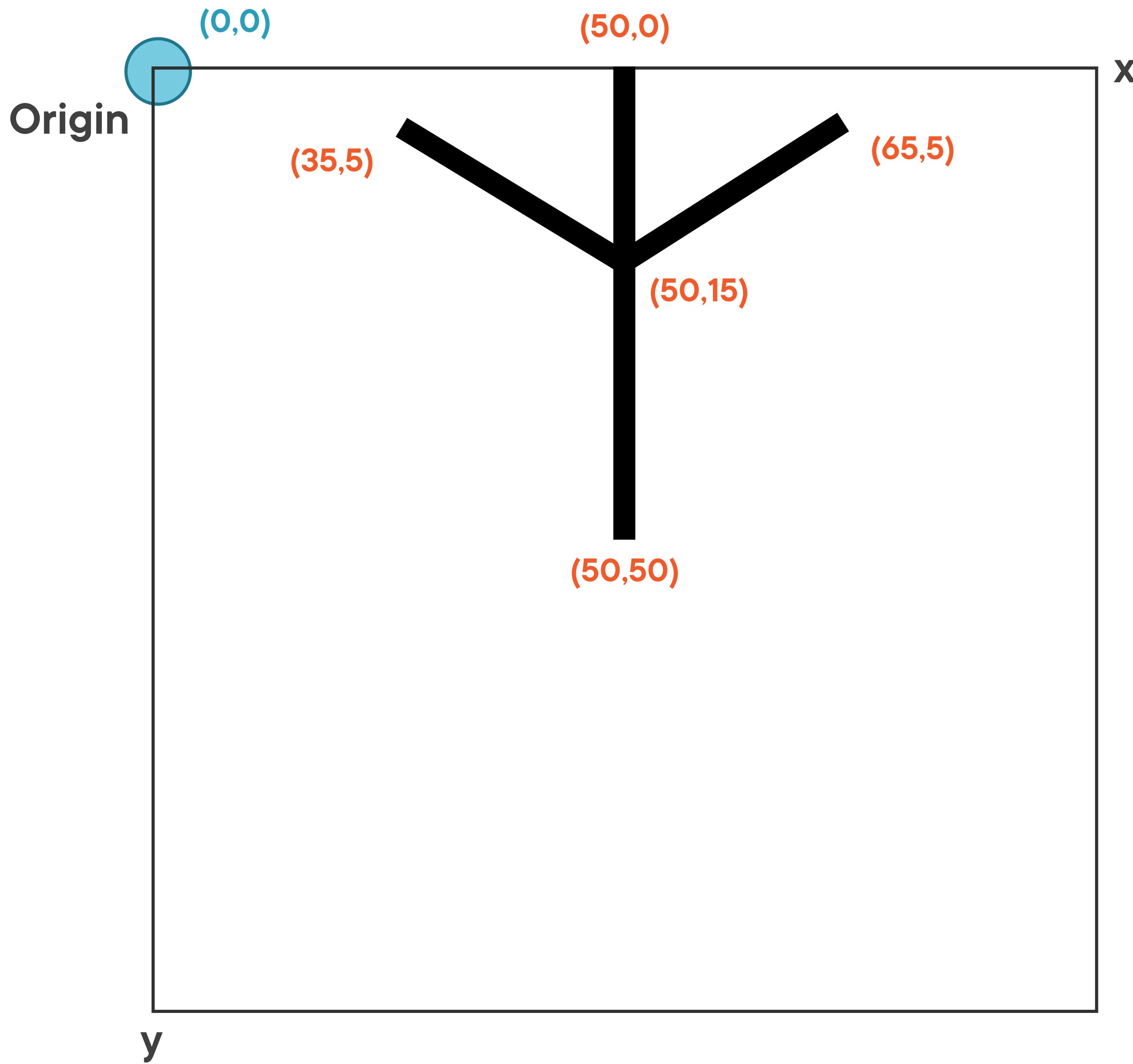


Each piece of the snowflake is a “branch”.



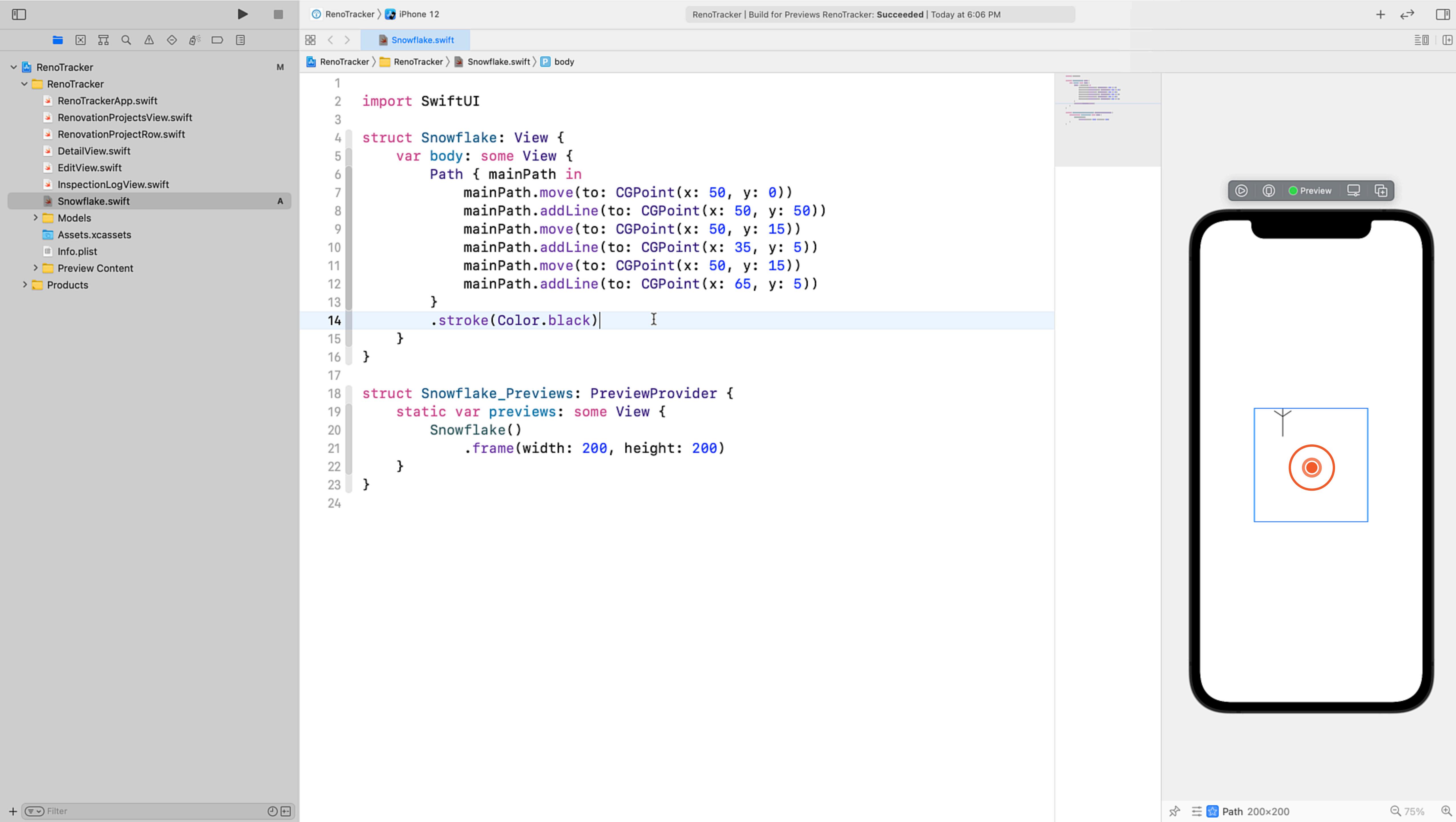






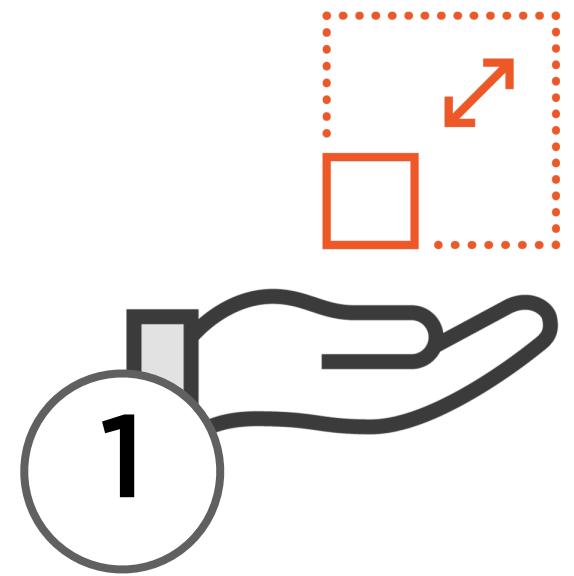


What if we do want a Path to be drawn in such a way that the points and line lengths are **relative** to the amount of space that was offered by the layout system?

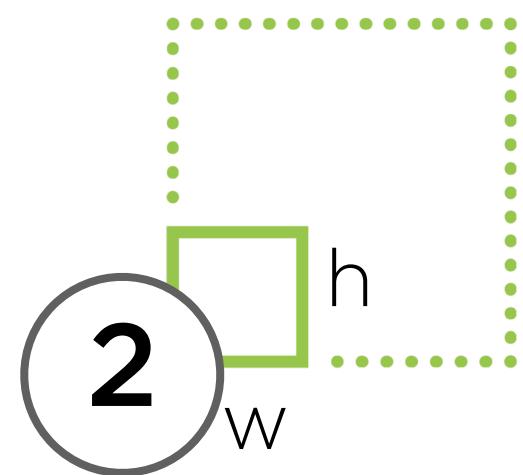


Using GeometryReader

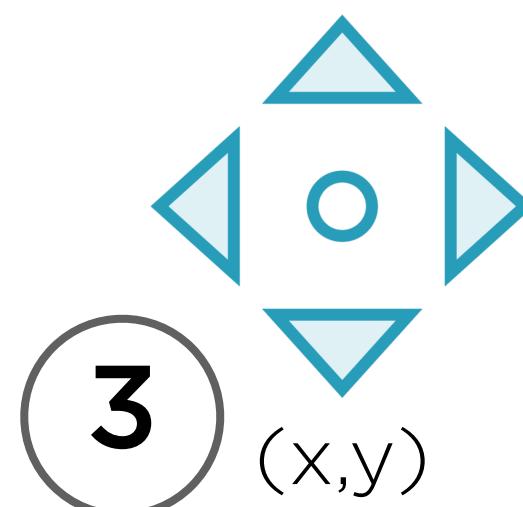
SwiftUI Layout Process



A **parent View** **offers** a child View some **space**



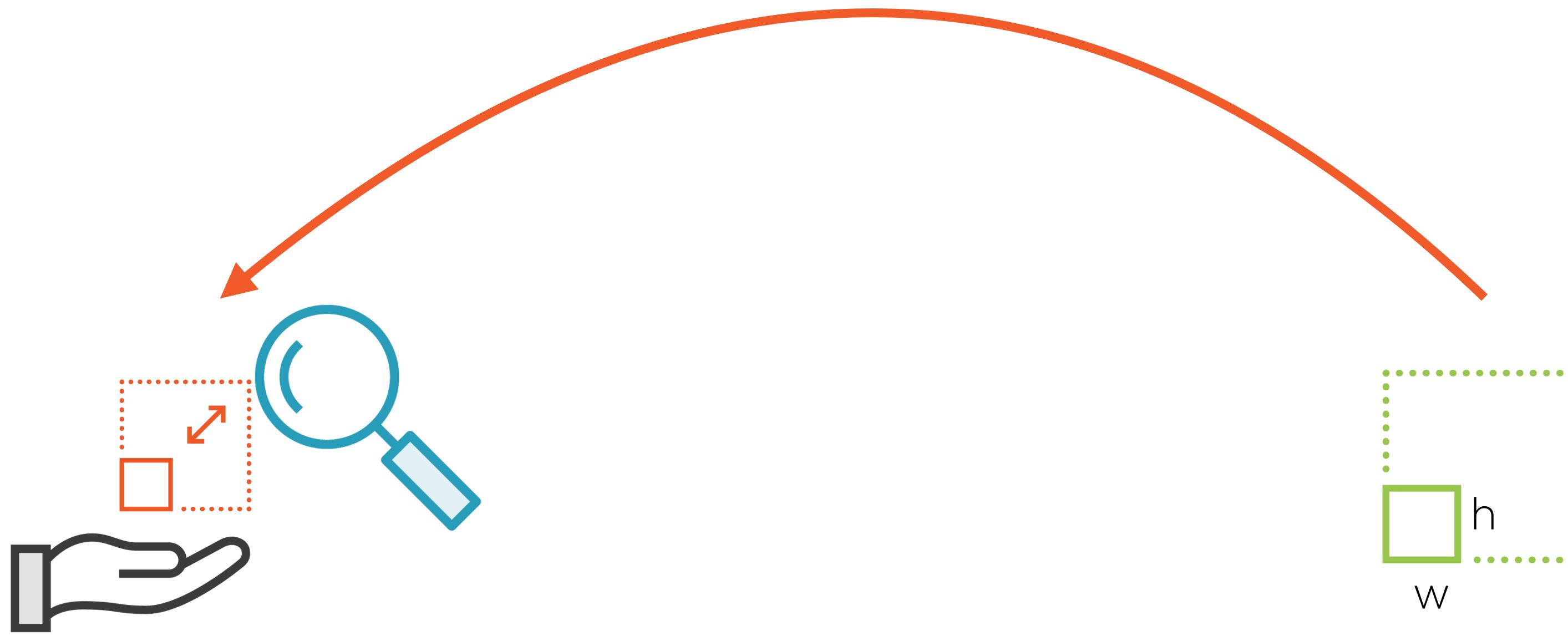
The **child** considers the offer and **chooses a size for itself** that is up to and including the total amount offered to it, then reports back to the layout system



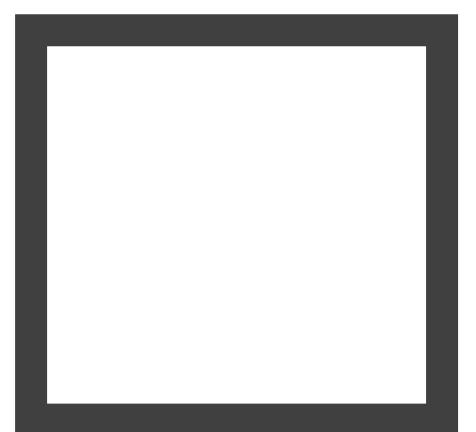
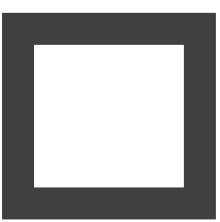
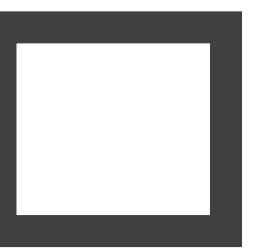
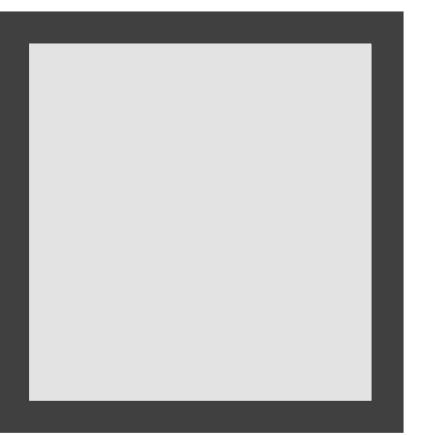
The **parent View** uses the height and width that its child chose, and **positions** that child View directly **in the center** of its own available coordinate space



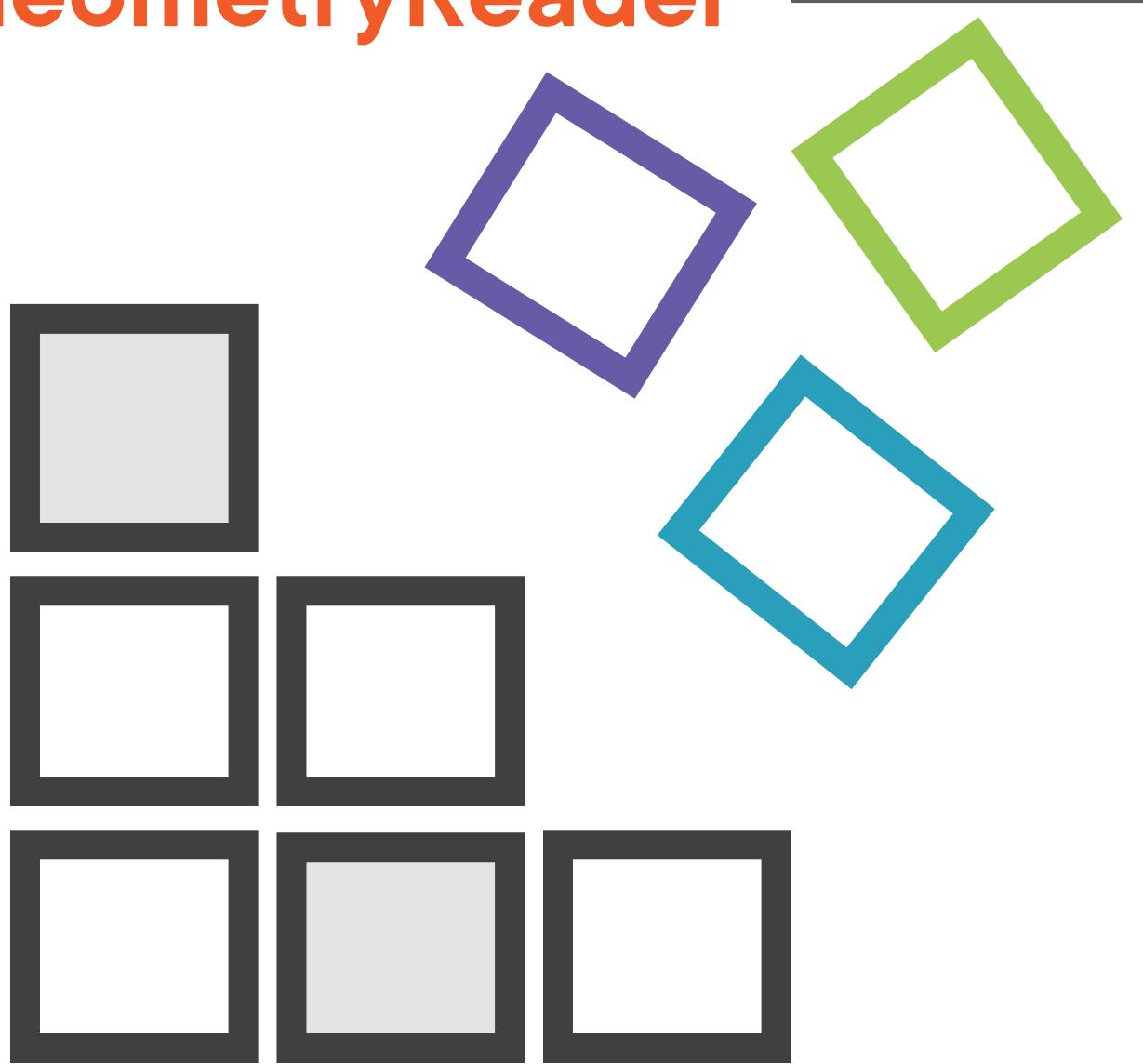
**Inspect the dimensions of the space that's being offered
at runtime...**

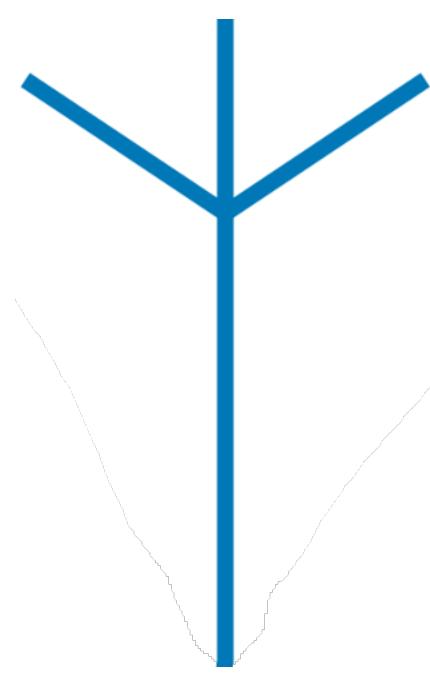


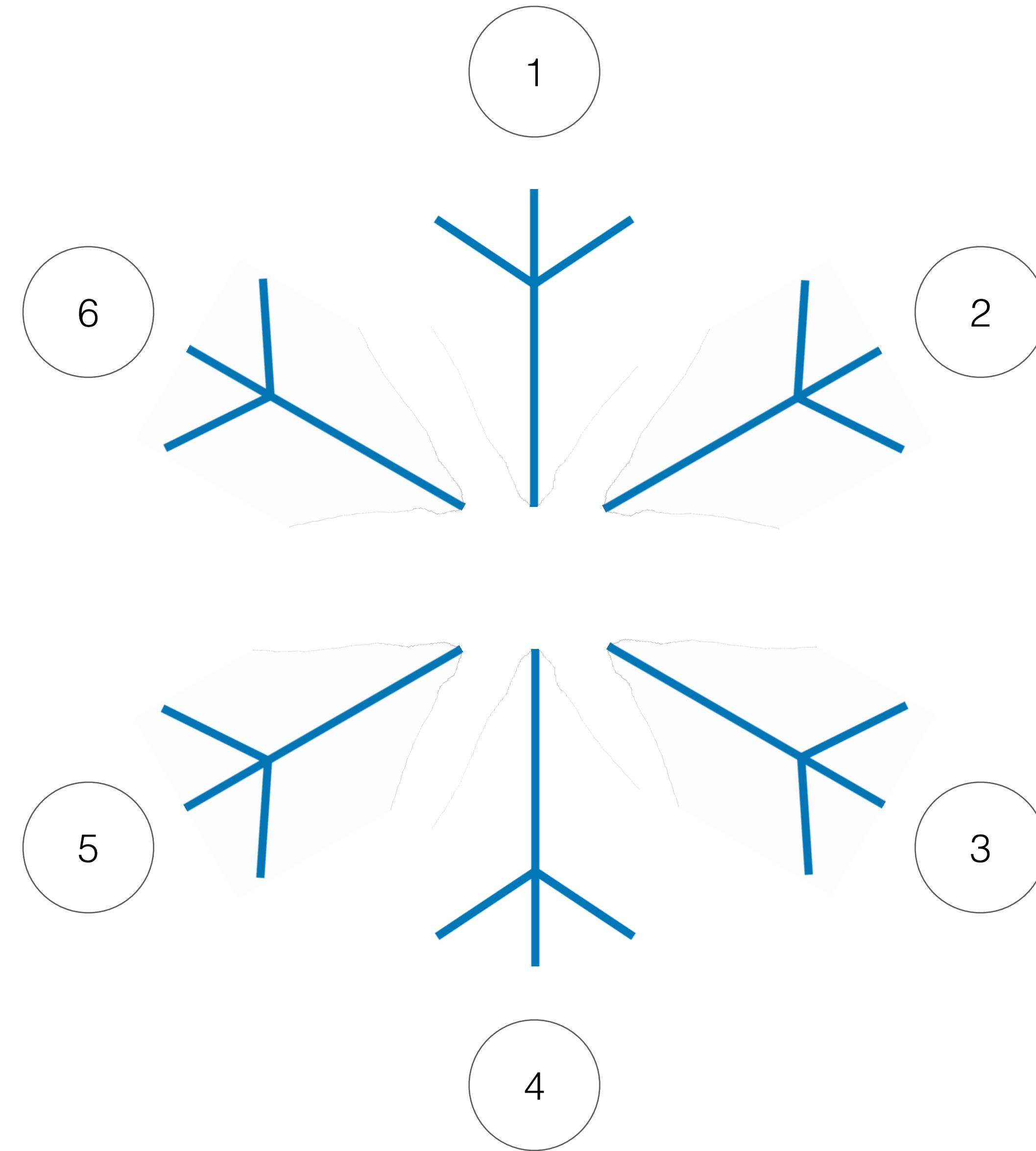
**The View can dynamically determine its width, height, and position
in a way that's directly related to the amount of space
that's been offered.**

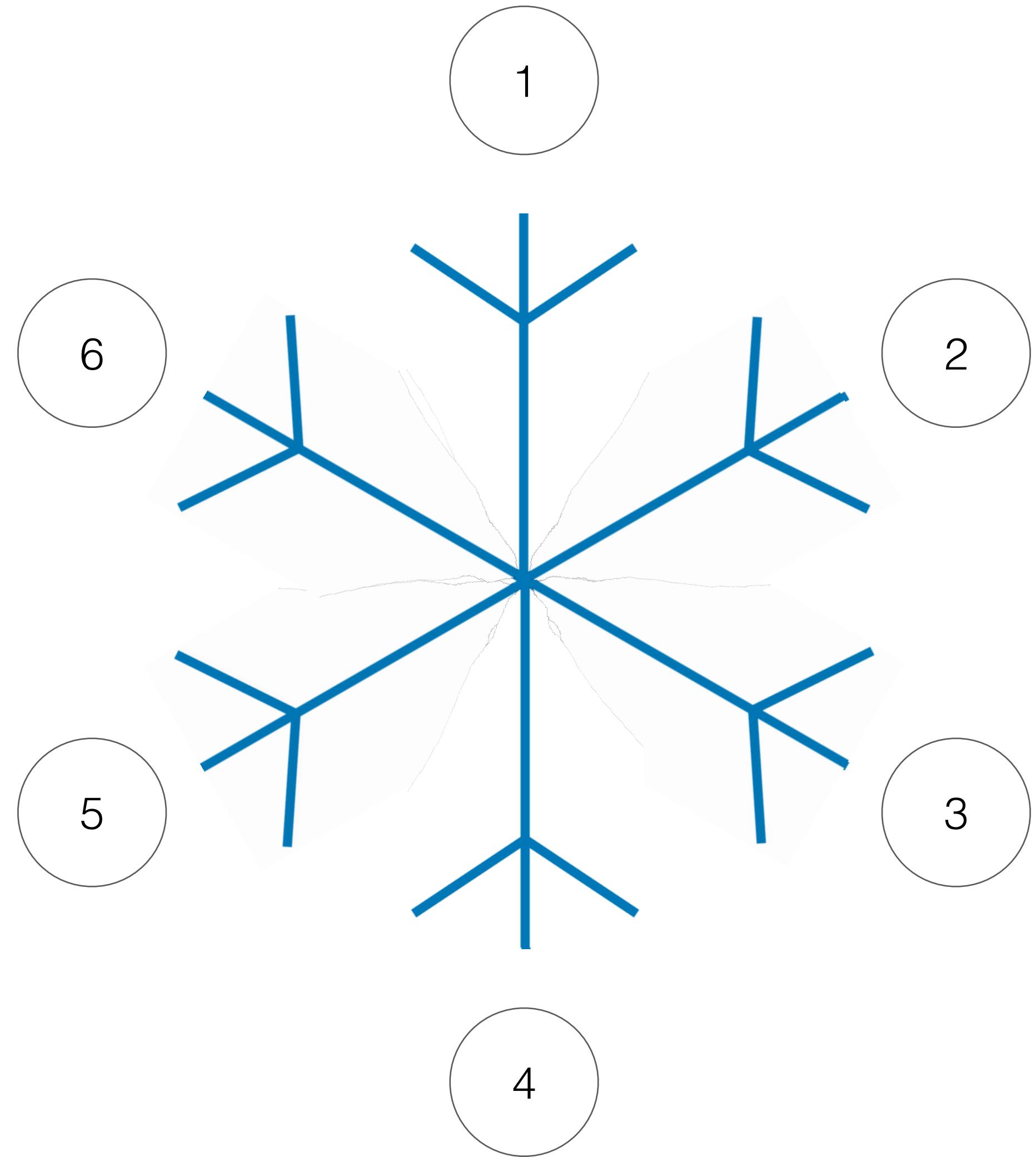


GeometryReader





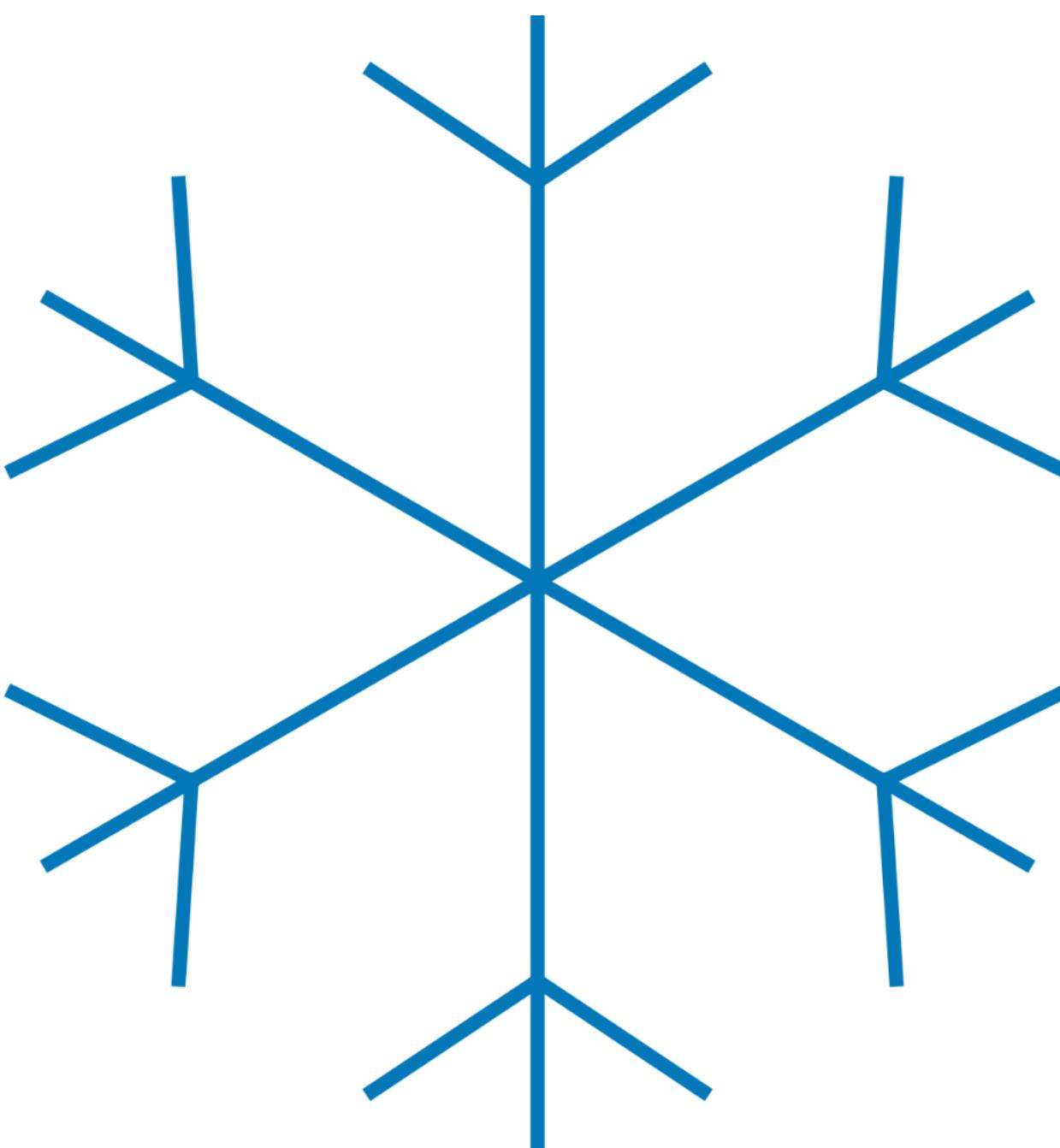


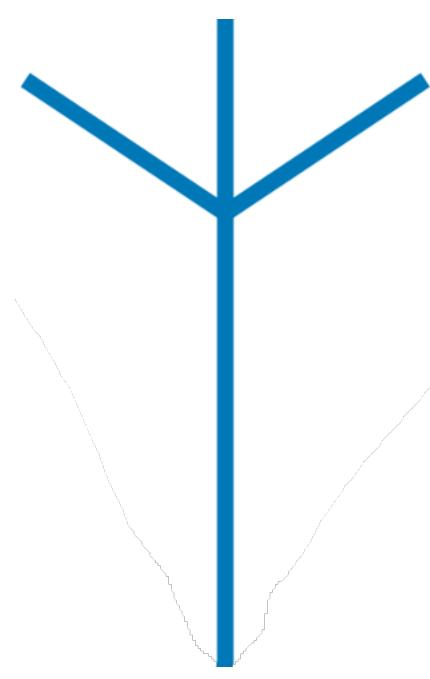


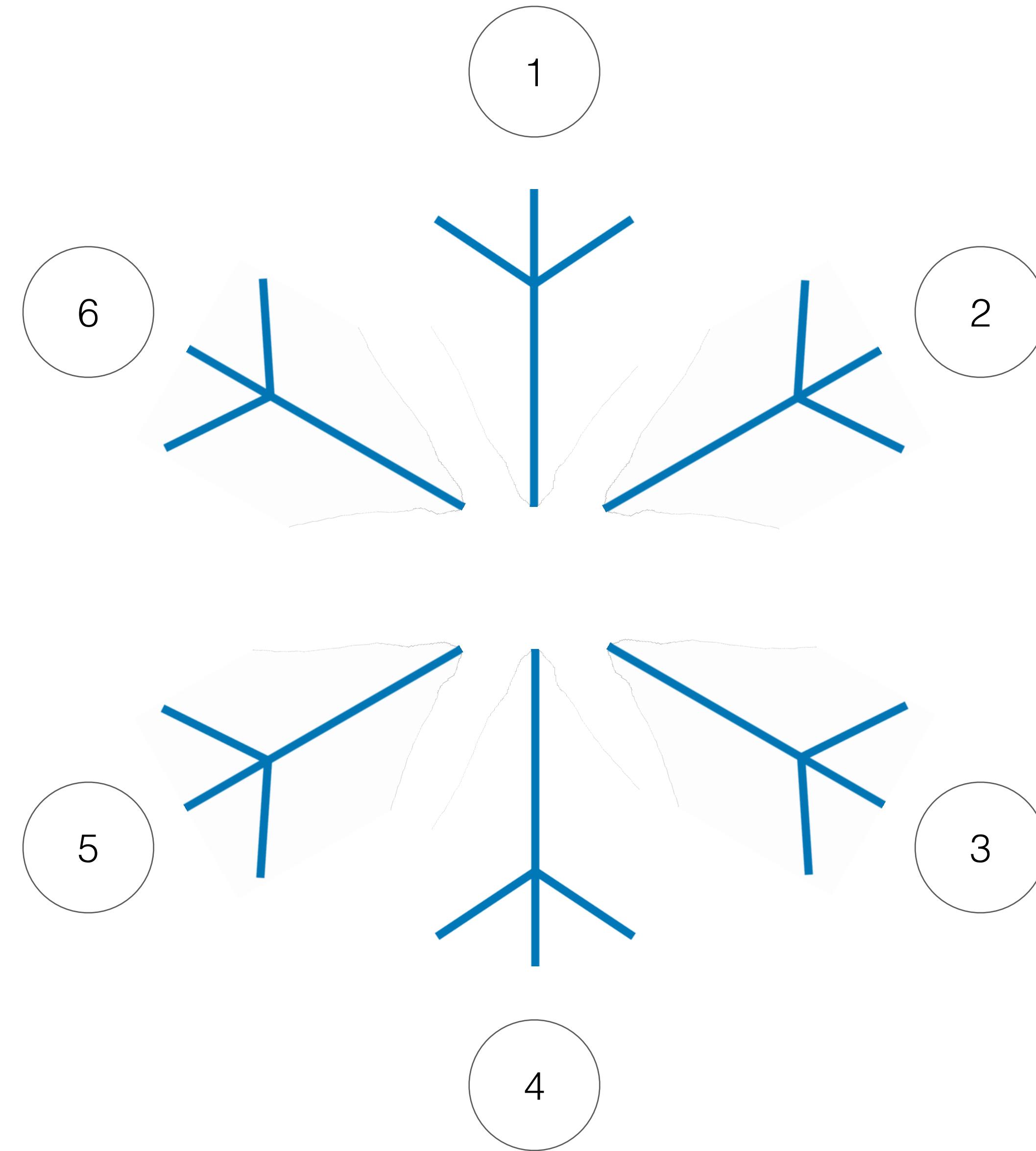


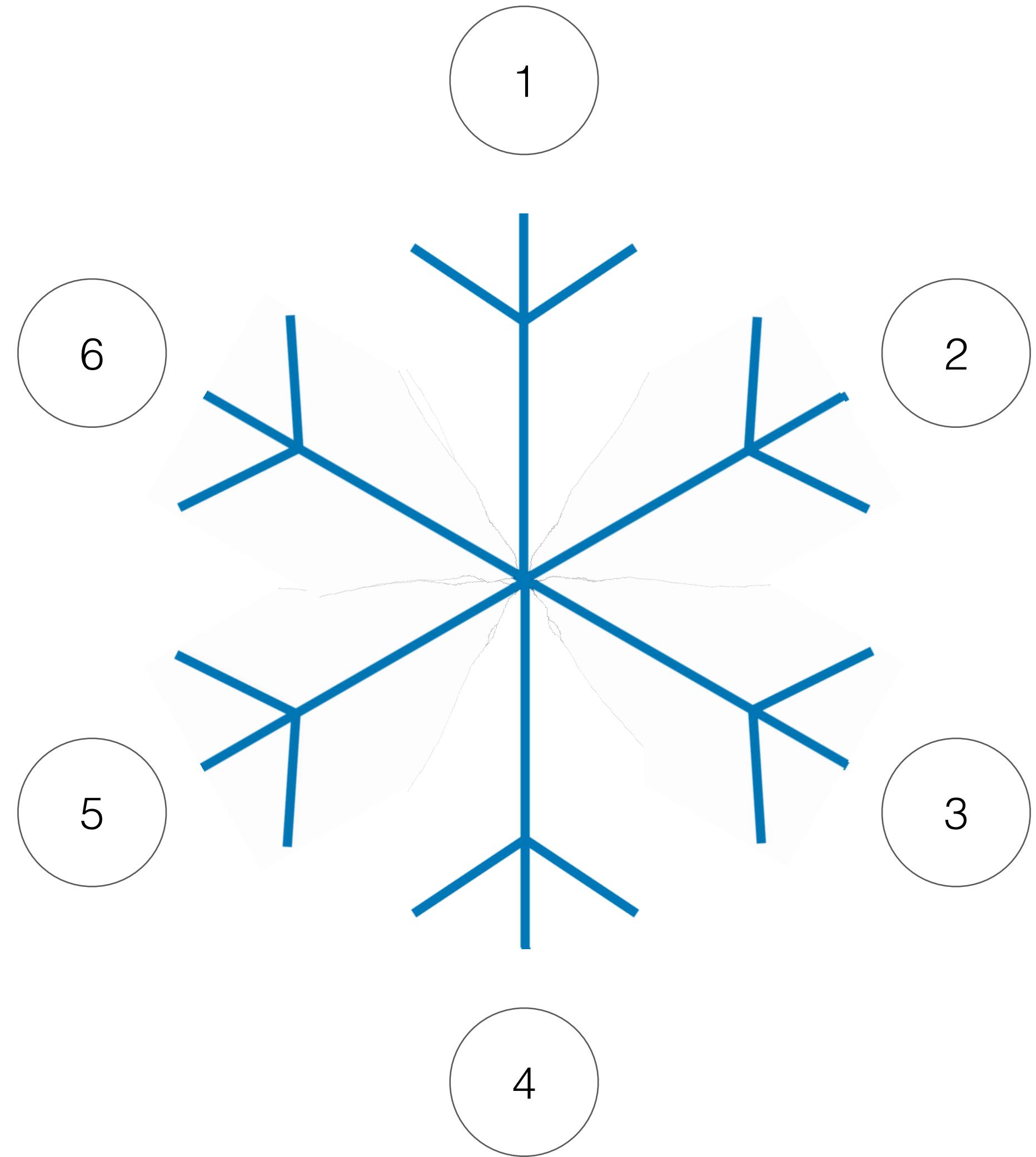
How do we apply transformations to Paths?

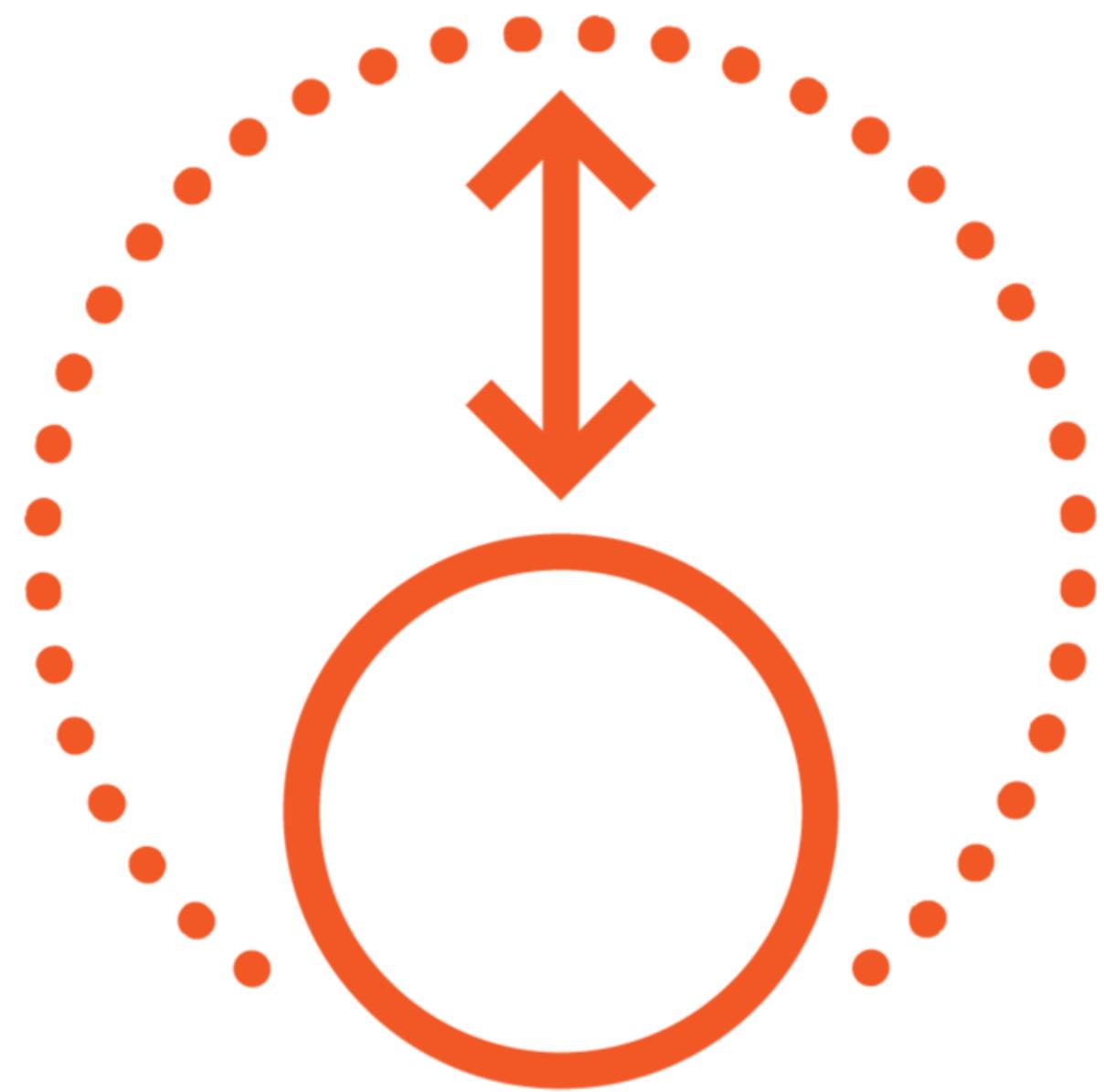
Applying Transformations to Paths











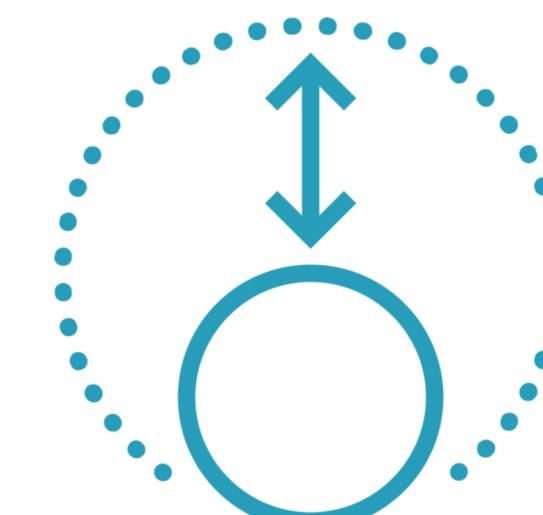
Applying Transformations to Paths

Transformations are represented by a type called `CGAffineTransform`.

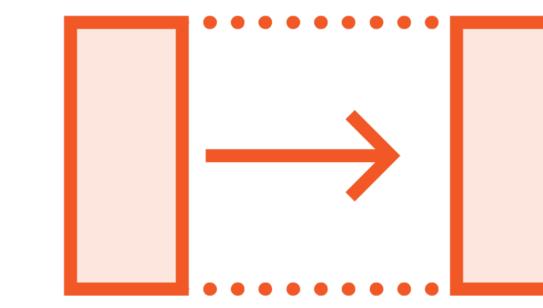
CGAffineTransform



Rotate



Scale



Translate



Skew

RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
let stemEndY = height * 0.05
let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65

var snowflakeBranch = Path()
// A branch of the snowflake
snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))

snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y: stemEndY))

snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y: stemEndY))

let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)

let rotationTransformation =
    CGAffineTransform
        .identity
        .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))

let rotatedBranch =
    snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)

mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
}

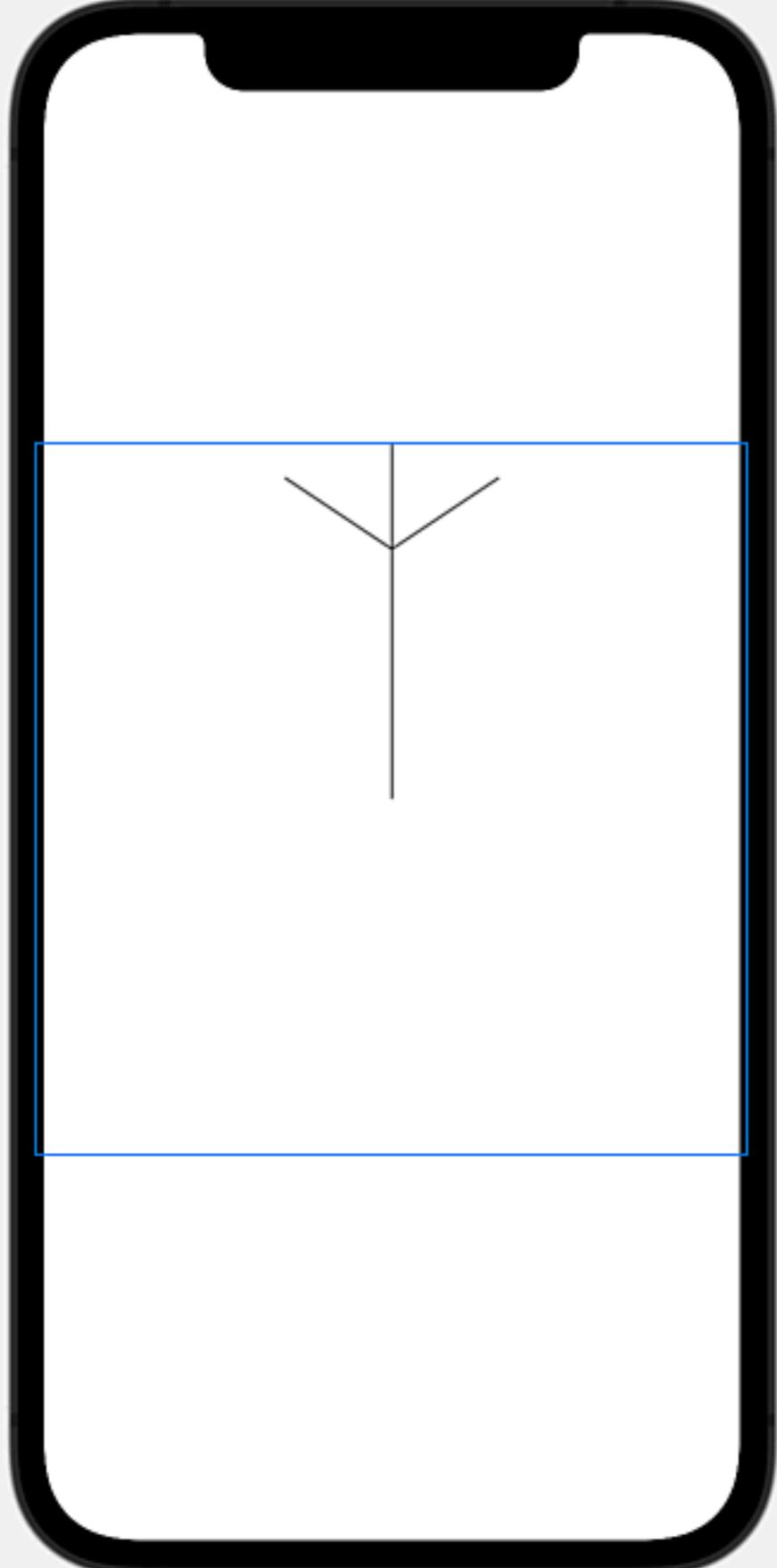
.stroke()

}

}

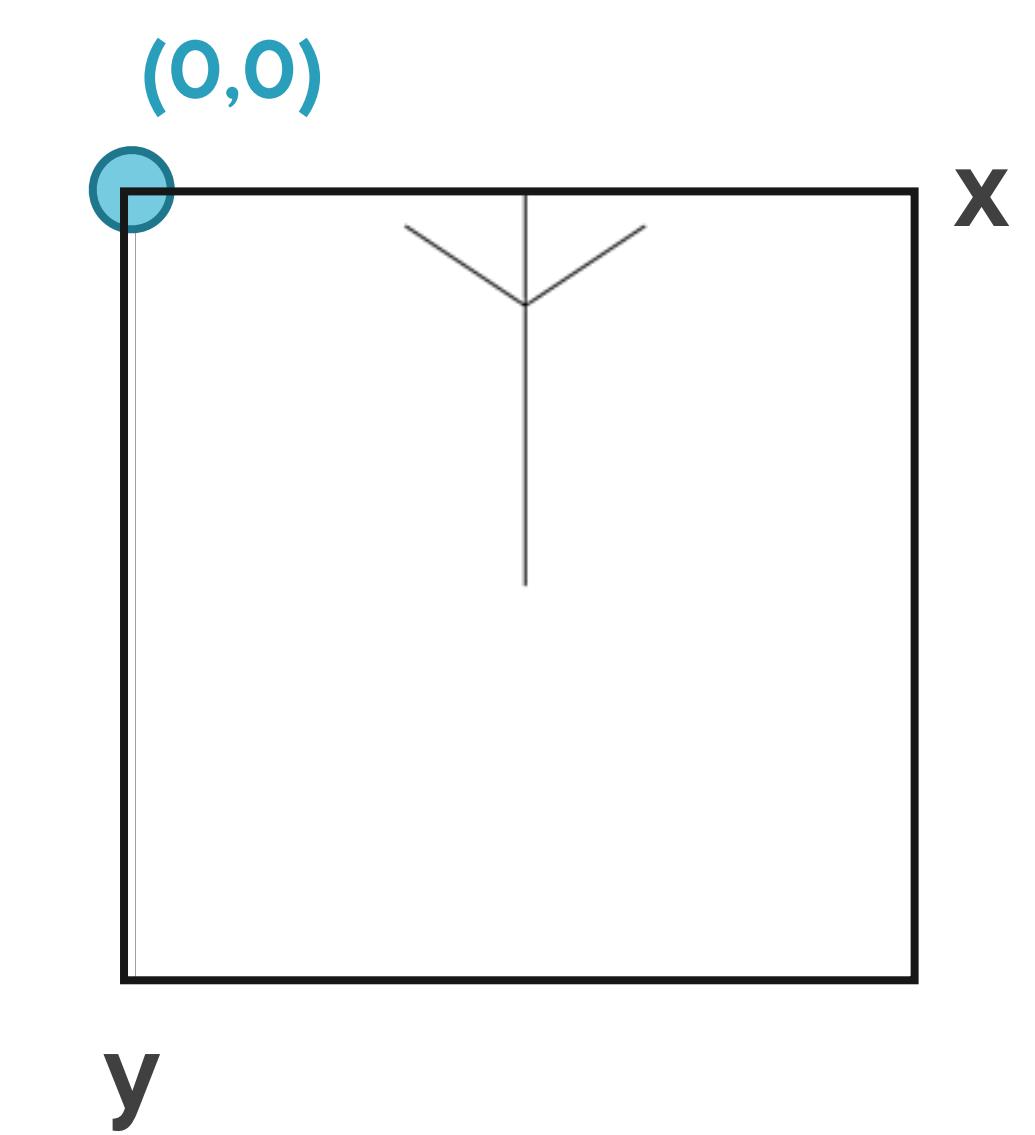
struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
    static var previews: some View {
        Snowflake()
            .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
            .border(Color.blue)
    }
}
```

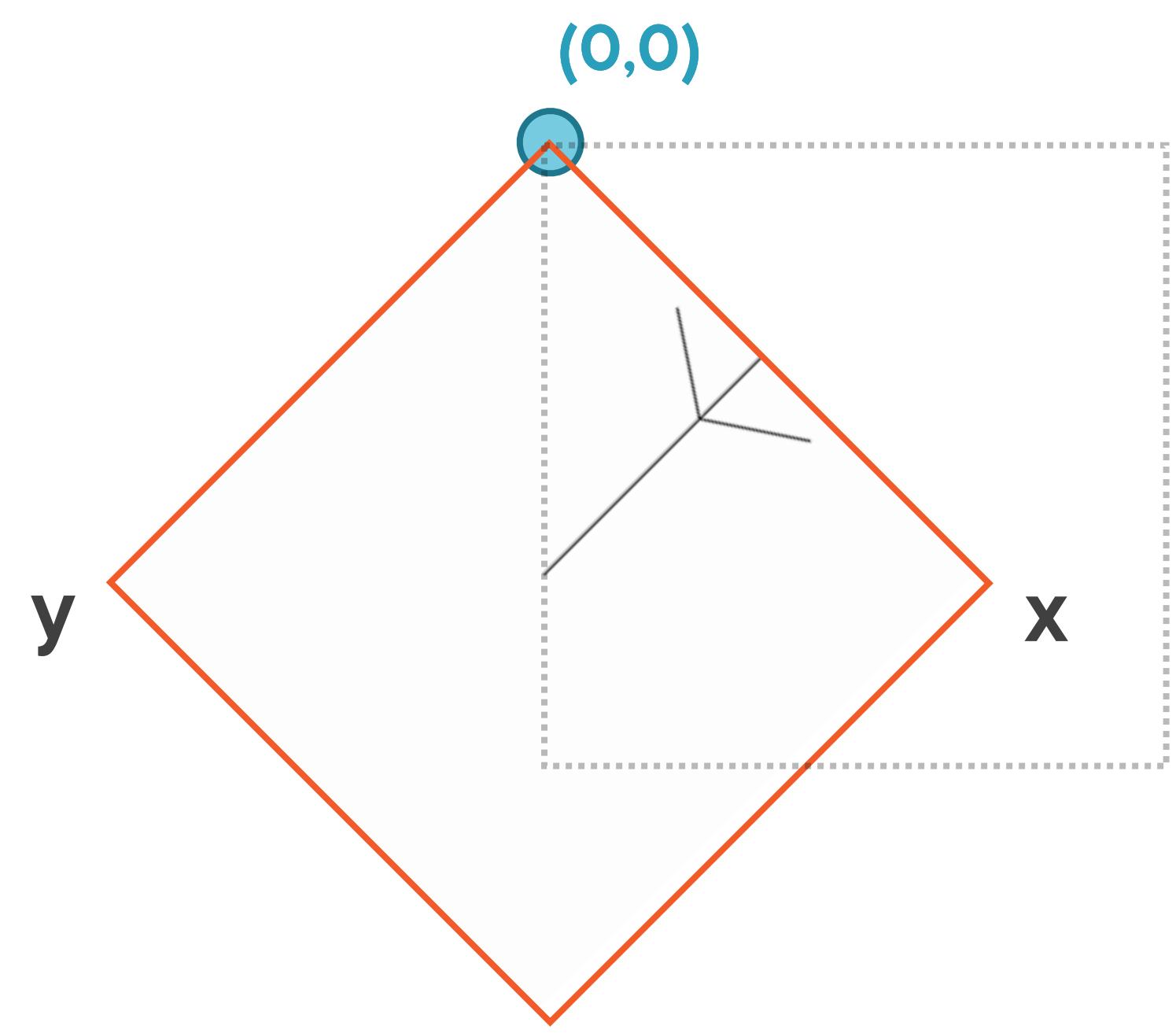
Preview



Path 400x400

75%





RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
let stemEndY = height * 0.05
let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65

var snowflakeBranch = Path()
// A branch of the snowflake
snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))

snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y: stemEndY))

snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y: stemEndY))

let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)

let rotationTransformation =
    CGAffineTransform
        .identity
        .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))

let rotatedBranch =
    snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)

mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
}
.stroke()
```

struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
 static var previews: some View {
 Snowflake()
 .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
 .border(Color.blue)
 }
}

Preview

Path 400x400

75%

The image shows a Swift file named "Snowflake.swift" in Xcode. The code defines a path for a snowflake branch, moves to a stem start point, and rotates it by 45 degrees before adding it to a main path. The preview shows a red diamond shape with a blue border on an iPhone 12 screen.

RenoTracker > iPhone 12 RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34     CGAffineTransform
35     .identity
36     .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39     snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

Path 400x400

75%

RenoTracker > iPhone 12 RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34         CGAffineTransform
35         .identity
36         .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39         snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

The image shows a smartphone screen displaying a 400x400 path. The path consists of a central vertical line segment and two diagonal line segments forming a V-shape. The top vertex of the V is highlighted with a blue circle. The path is contained within a blue-bordered frame. The phone has a black border and a white background. A coordinate system is overlaid on the screen, with the origin at the top-left corner. The x-axis is labeled 'X' and points towards the right, while the y-axis is labeled 'y' and points towards the bottom-left.

Path 400x400

75%

RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34         CGAffineTransform
35             .identity
36             .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39         snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

The image shows an iPhone 12 screen displaying a preview of a Swift code execution. The code defines a snowflake shape using a Path object. The path starts at the center, moves down to a stem, then branches out to the left and right. It is then rotated 45 degrees counter-clockwise. The resulting path is stroked with a red line. A blue circular marker is placed at the top-left corner of the red-stroked area. The preview interface includes standard iOS navigation buttons like back, forward, and search.

Path 400x400

75%

RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34         CGAffineTransform
35             .identity
36             .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39         snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

The image shows an iPhone 12 simulator displaying a single snowflake branch. The branch is rotated 45 degrees counter-clockwise from the vertical. It has a central vertical stem ending at a height of 0.05. Two diagonal stems extend from the top and bottom of this stem. The entire branch is rendered in a light gray color. The phone is set against a white background with a blue border around its screen area. A red 'X' mark is visible in the bottom right corner of the screen.

RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift > body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34         CGAffineTransform
35             .identity
36             .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39         snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

Path 400x400

75%

RenoTracker > iPhone 12

RenoTracker | Build for Previews RenoTracker: Succeeded | Today at 8:47 PM

Snowflake.swift

RenoTracker > RenoTracker > Snowflake.swift body

```
14     let stemEndY = height * 0.05
15     let leadingStemEndX = width * 0.35
16     let trailingStemEndX = width * 0.65
17
18     var snowflakeBranch = Path()
19     // A branch of the snowflake
20     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: 0))
21     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: centerY))
22
23     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
24     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: leadingStemEndX, y:
25         stemEndY))
26
27     snowflakeBranch.move(to: CGPoint(x: centerX, y: stemStart))
28     snowflakeBranch.addLine(to: CGPoint(x: trailingStemEndX, y:
29         stemEndY))
30
31     let rotationAngle = Angle(degrees: 45)
32
33     let rotationTransformation =
34         CGAffineTransform
35             .identity
36             .rotated(by: CGFloat(rotationAngle.radians))
37
38     let rotatedBranch =
39         snowflakeBranch.applying(rotationTransformation)
40
41     mainPath.addPath(rotatedBranch)
42
43 }
44
45 struct Snowflake_Previews: PreviewProvider {
46     static var previews: some View {
47         Snowflake()
48             .frame(width: 400, height: 400)
49             .border(Color.blue)
50     }
51 }
```

Preview

The image shows an iPhone 12 simulator displaying a single snowflake branch. The branch is orange and has a circular head at the top right. It is rotated 45 degrees clockwise relative to the vertical axis of the screen. The background is white, and the phone has a black notch at the top.

Path 400x400

75%



How can we make our drawings more reusable?

Building Reusable Shapes

Swift

Featured

App Frameworks

- Accessibility
- App Clips
- AppKit
- Bundle Resources
- Foundation
- Swift

SwiftUI

Essentials

- Introducing SwiftUI
- App Structure and Behavior

User Interface

- Views and Controls
- View Layout and Presentations

Drawing and Animation

Essentials

- Drawing Paths and Shapes
- Building Custom Views

Shape

Defining a Shape's Path

- func path(in: CGRect) -> Path
- func trim(from: CGFloat, to: CGFloat) -> some Shape

Transforming a Shape

- func transform(CGAffineTransform) -> some Shape
- func size(CGSize) -> CGSize
- func size(width: CGFloat) -> CGSize
- func scale(CGFloat, by: CGFloat) -> some Shape
- func scale(x: CGFloat, by: CGFloat) -> some Shape
- func rotation(Angle) -> some Shape
- func offset(CGSize) -> some Shape
- func offset(CGPoint) -> some Shape
- func offset(x: CGFloat, by: CGFloat) -> some Shape

Setting the Stroke Characteristics

- func stroke<S>(S, lineWidth: CGFloat, style: StrokeStyle) -> some Shape
- func stroke<S>(S, style: StrokeStyle) -> some Shape
- func stroke(lineWidth: CGFloat, style: StrokeStyle) -> some Shape
- func stroke(style: StrokeStyle) -> some Shape

Filling a Shape

- func fill<S>(S, style: FillStyle) -> some Shape
- func fill(style: FillStyle) -> some Shape

Animation

- Animating Views and Transitions
- Animation

Filter

Protocol

Shape

A 2D shape that you can use when drawing a view.

Availability

- iOS 13.0+
- macOS 10.15+
- Mac Catalyst 13.0+
- tvOS 13.0+
- watchOS 6.0+

Declaration

```
protocol Shape : Animatable, View
```

Overview

Shapes without an explicit fill or stroke get a default fill based on the foreground color.

You can define shapes in relation to an implicit frame of reference, such as the natural size of the view that contains it. Alternatively, you can define shapes in terms of absolute coordinates.

Topics

Defining a Shape's Path

func `path(in: CGRect) -> Path`

Describes this shape as a path within a rectangular frame of reference.

Required.

func `trim(from: CGFloat, to: CGFloat) -> some Shape`

Trims this shape by a fractional amount based on its representation as a path.

Framework

SwiftUI

On This Page

- [Declaration](#)
- [Overview](#)
- [Topics](#)
- [Relationships](#)



How do we use animation in our SwiftUI apps?

Understanding Animations

Animation signals that important changes have occurred in the application.

Animation

Describe the way to change a View's visual appearance from some starting state to some ending state over time.

Start



End



Start



End



Start



End



I want this car to drive at a **constant speed** and arrive at the destination in six seconds.

Start



End

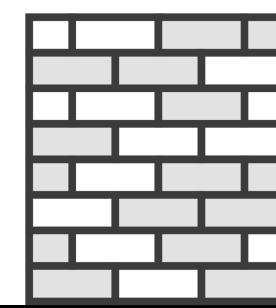


I want this car to gradually **accelerate** to its peak driving speed
and then gradually **decelerate** at the end.

Start



End





How do we take the concept of change over time
and apply it to a user interface?

Adding Basic Animation

Animation

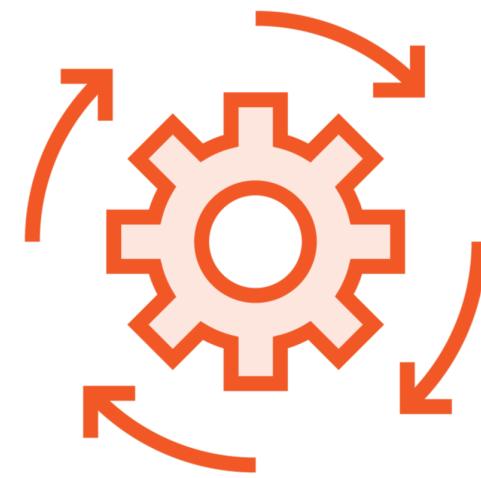
Describe the way to change a View's visual appearance from some starting state to some ending state over time.



Some animatable aspect of a View depends on a variable that changes.

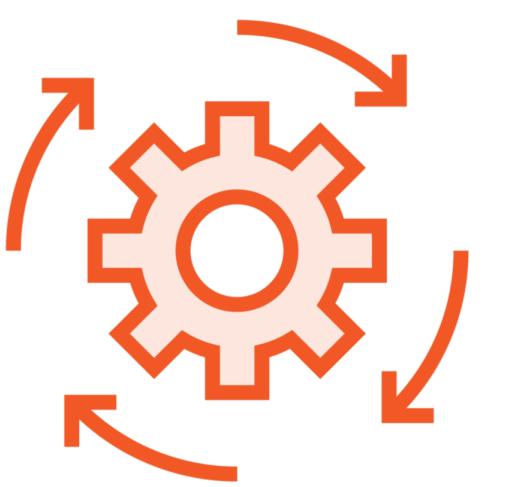
A View at rest will stay at rest
unless something about the state
it depends on changes.

Context



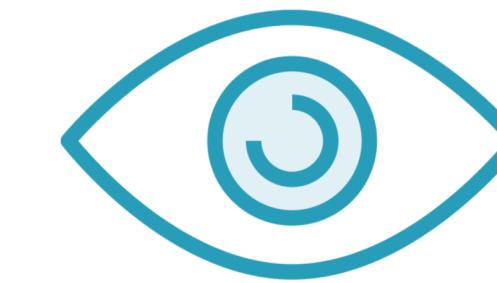
SwiftUI recomputes a View's body

Context



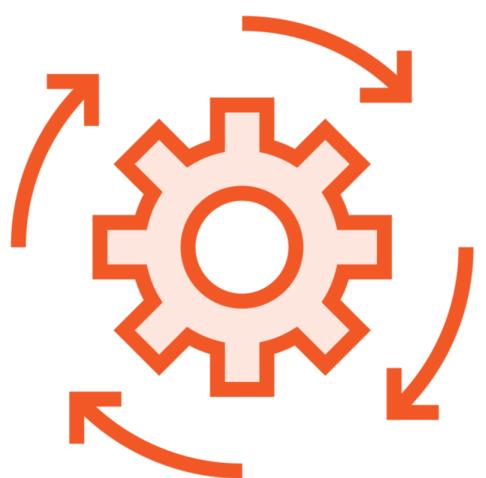
SwiftUI recomputes a View's body

Animatable Aspect



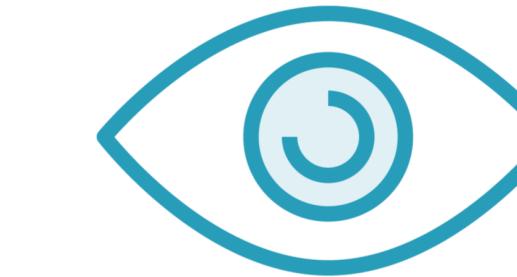
An aspect of a View that can be represented as a decimal number

Context



SwiftUI recomputes a View's body

Animatable Aspect



An aspect of a View that can be represented as a decimal number

Arguments to View initializers or View modifiers that require one of Swift's decimal data types (like `Float`, `Double`, or `CGFloat`) serve as candidates for animation.

Swift
> Accessibility
> App Clips
> AppKit
> Bundle Resources
> Foundation
> Swift
SwiftUI
Essentials
> Introducing SwiftUI
> App Structure and Behavior
User Interface
> Views and Controls
> View Layout and Presentati...
> Drawing and Animation
Essentials
> Drawing Paths and Shap...
> Building Custom Views i...
> Shape
Animation
> Animating Views and Tra...
> Animation
> Animatable
> AnimatableModifier
> func withAnimation<Res...
> AnimatablePair
> EmptyAnimatableData
> AnyTransition
Shapes
> Rectangle
> Edge
> RoundedRectangle
> Circle
> Ellipse
> Capsule
> Path
Transformed Shapes
> InsettableShape
> ScaledShape
> RotatedShape
> OffsetShape
> TransformedShape
> ContainerRelativeShape
Paints, Styles, and Gradie...
> Color
> ImagePoint

Protocol

VectorArithmetic

A type that can serve as the animatable data of an animatable type.

Availability

iOS 13.0+

macOS 10.15+

Mac Catalyst 13.0+

tvOS 13.0+

watchOS 6.0+

Framework

SwiftUI

On This Page

Declaration 

Overview 

Topics 

Relationships 

Declaration

```
protocol VectorArithmetic : AdditiveArithmetic
```

Overview

VectorArithmetic extends the AdditiveArithmetic protocol with scalar multiplication and a way to query the vector magnitude of the value. Use this type as the animatableData associated type of a type that conforms to the [Animatable](#) protocol.

Topics

Instance Properties

```
var magnitudeSquared: Double
```

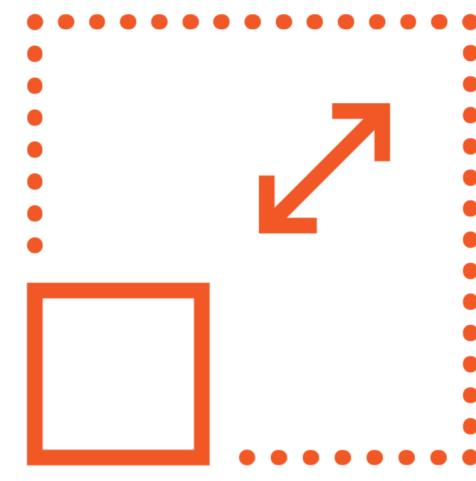
Returns the dot-product of this vector arithmetic instance with itself.

Required.

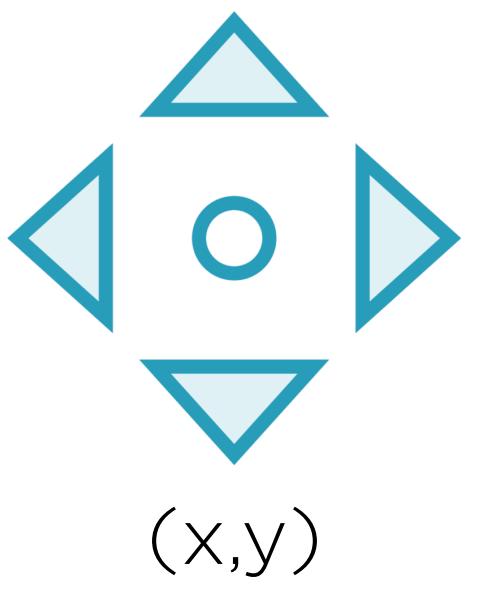
Instance Methods

```
func scale(by: Double)
```

Multiples each component of this value by the given value.



Size



Position



Angle of Rotation



Opacity



Color

Swift

App Frameworks

- > Accessibility
- > App Clips
- > AppKit
- > Bundle Resources
- > Foundation
- > Swift
- < SwiftUI

Essentials

- > Introducing SwiftUI
- > App Structure and Behavior

User Interface

- > Views and Controls
- > View Layout and Presentations
- > Drawing and Animation

Essentials

- > Drawing Paths and Shapes
- > Building Custom Views
- > Shape

Animation

- > Animating Views and Transitions
- > Animation
- > Animatable
- > AnimatableModifier
- > func withAnimation<Result>(
- > AnimatablePair
- > EmptyAnimatableData
- > AnyTransition

Shapes

- > Rectangle
- > Edge
- > RoundedRectangle
- > Circle
- > Ellipse
- > Capsule
- > Path

Transformed Shapes

- > InsettableShape
- > ScaledShape
- > RotatedShape
- > OffsetShape
- > TransformedShape
- > ContainerRelativeShape

Paints, Styles, and Gradients

- > Color

Filter

SwiftUI > Drawing and Animation > Color

Search documentation

Structure

Color

An environment-dependent color.

Declaration

```
@frozen struct Color
```

Overview

A `Color` is a late-binding token: SwiftUI only resolves it to a concrete value just before using it in a given environment.

Topics

Creating a Color

`init(String, bundle: Bundle?)`
Creates a named color.

`init(Color.RGBColorSpace, red: Double, green: Double, blue: Double, opacity: Double)`

`init(Color.RGBColorSpace, white: Double, opacity: Double)`

`init(brightness: Double, saturation: Double, hue: Double, opacity: Double)`

Availability

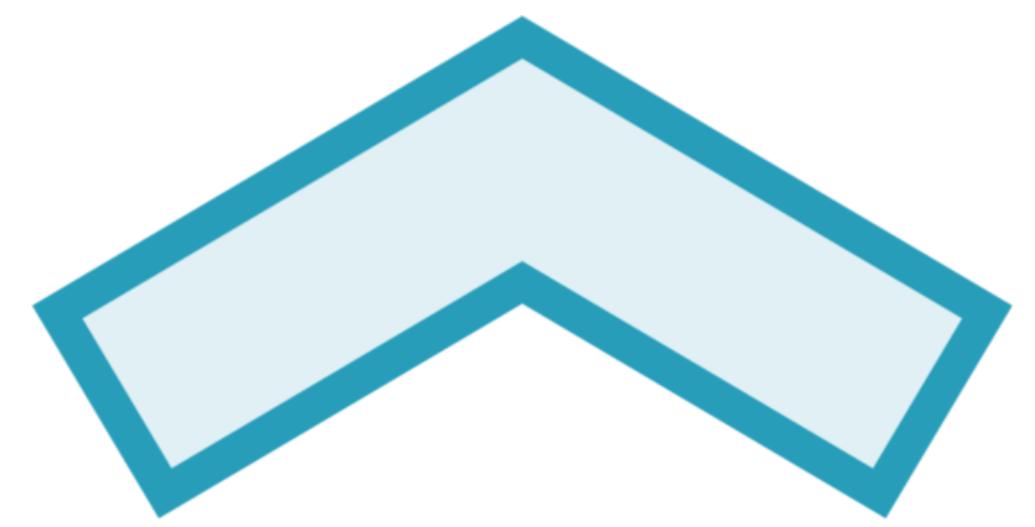
iOS 13.0+
macOS 10.15+
Mac Catalyst 13.0+
tvOS 13.0+
watchOS 6.0+

Framework

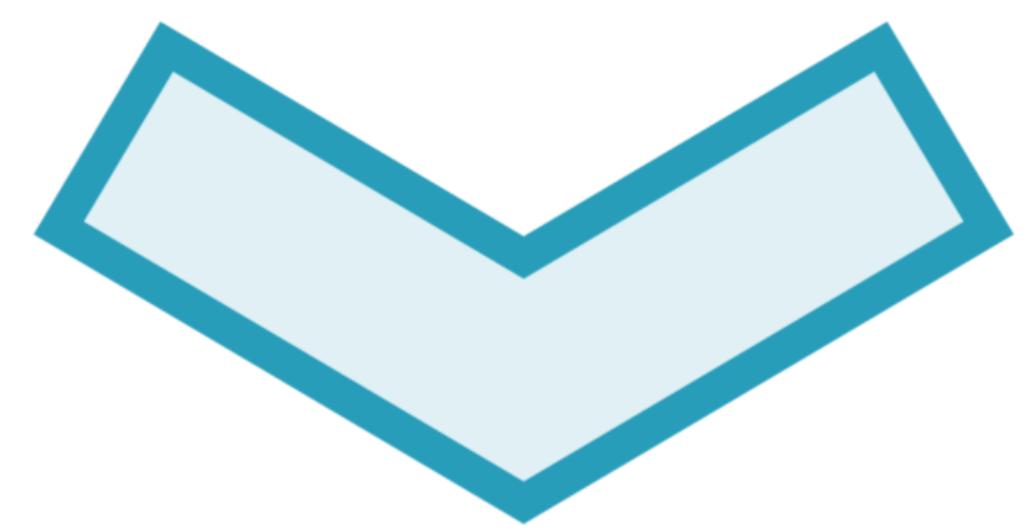
SwiftUI

On This Page

Declaration 
Overview 
Topics 
Relationships 

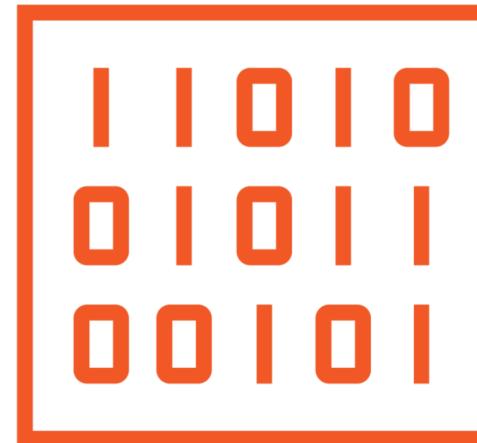


Rotate 180 degrees

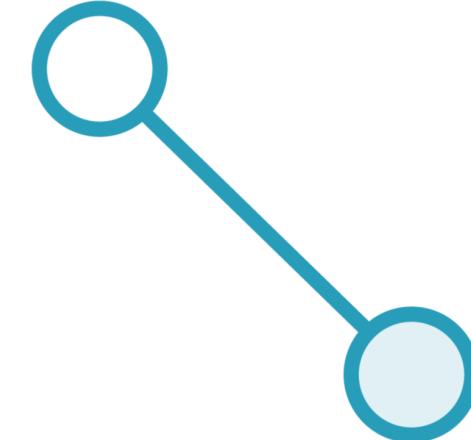


Rotate 180 degrees

Conditions for Animation



Data that's changeable



**The appearance of your view is connected
to that changeable (decimal value) data**



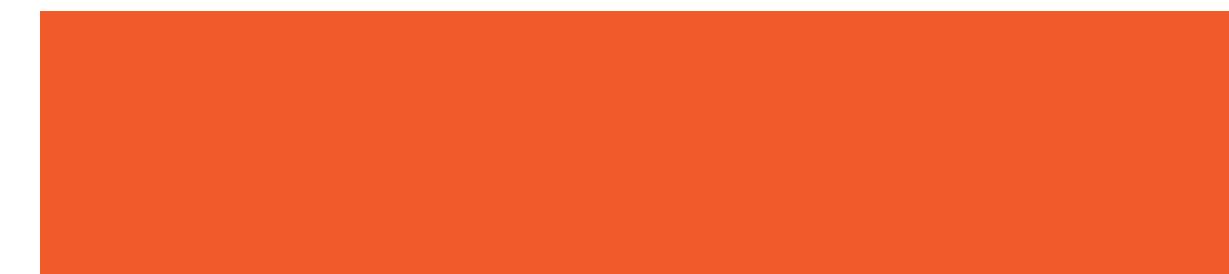
**Turn on animations with the animation modifier or
wrap the trigger point in a withAnimation function**



How do we animate changes to the View hierarchy?

Animating View Hierarchy Changes with Transitions

Add a View to the View Hierarchy



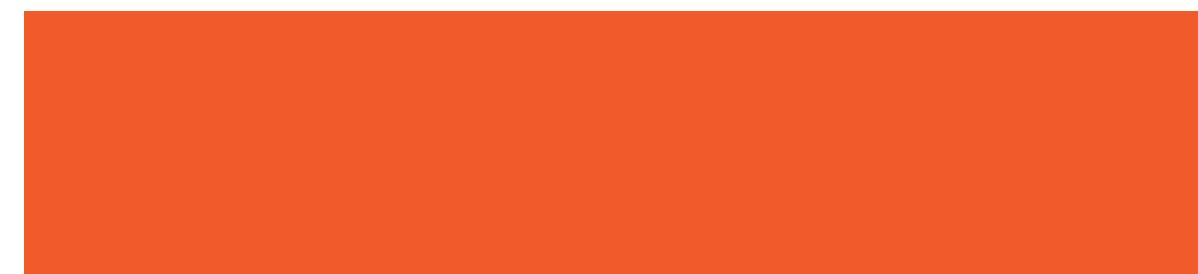
Add a View to the View Hierarchy

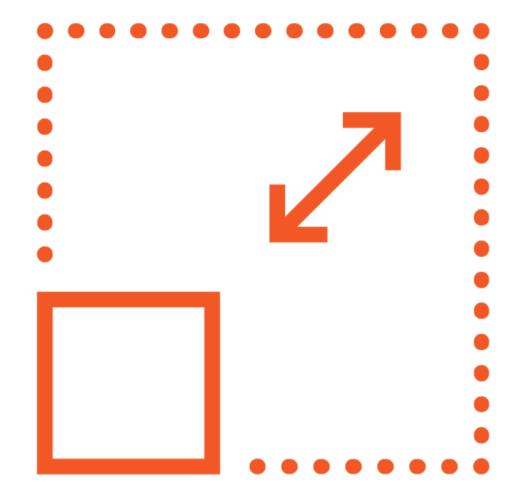


Remove a View from the View Hierarchy

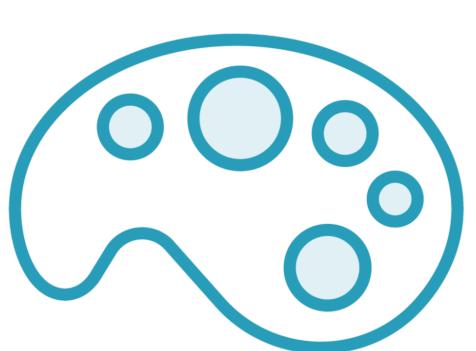


Remove a View from the View Hierarchy

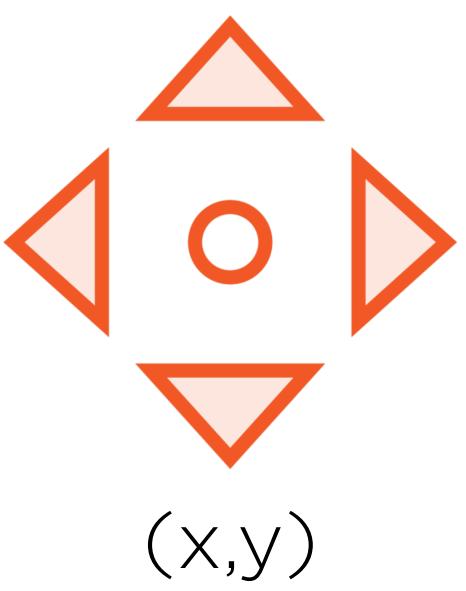




Size



Color



Position



Angle of Rotation

showProgressInfoCard = true



ProgressInfoCard



showProgressInfoCard = false

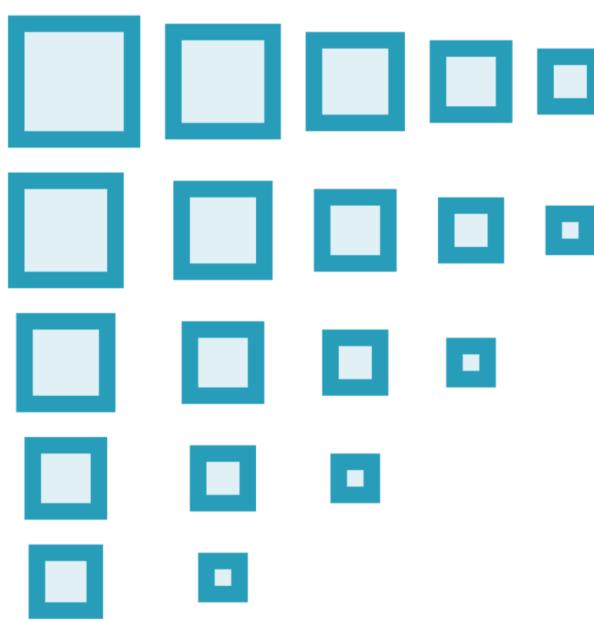


Transition

Instruct SwiftUI to animate changes in the View hierarchy smoothly over time.



Animation



Transition



How do we combine multiple animation effects and multiple transitions to create even more dynamic visual experiences?

Combining Multiple Animations and Transitions

9:38

Home Edit

Front Desk

Work Quality

★★★☆ [View Inspection Log](#)

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

Budget

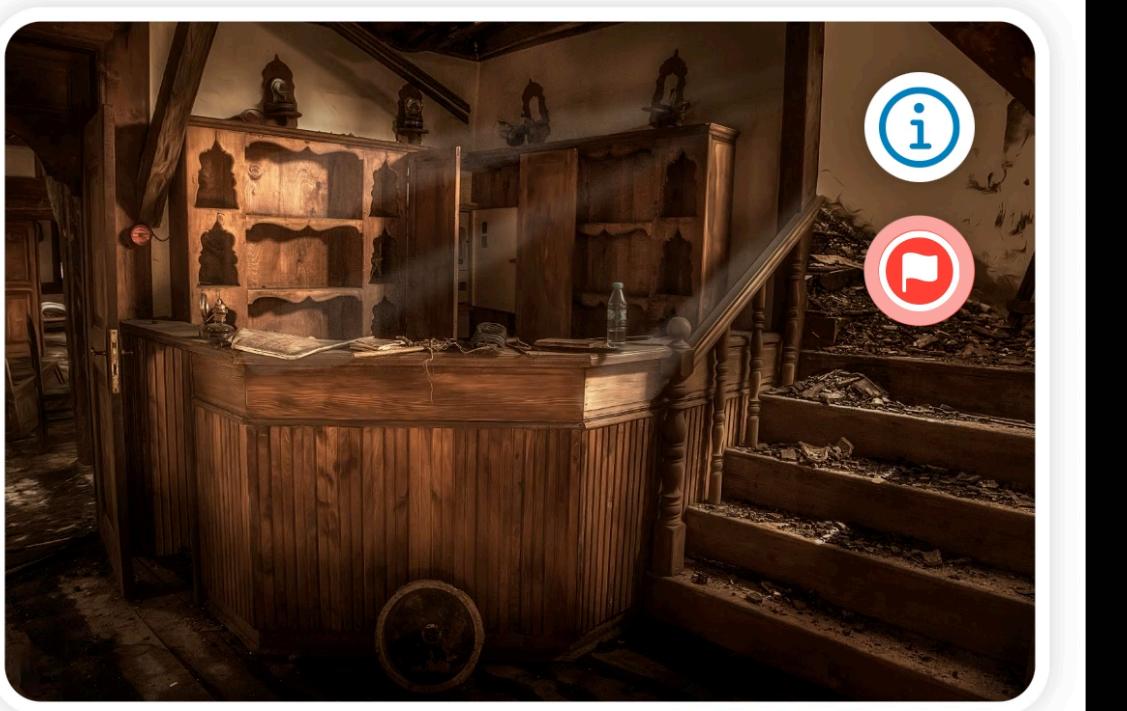
On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00

9:44

Home Edit

Front Desk



Work Quality

★★★☆ View Inspection Log ↗

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

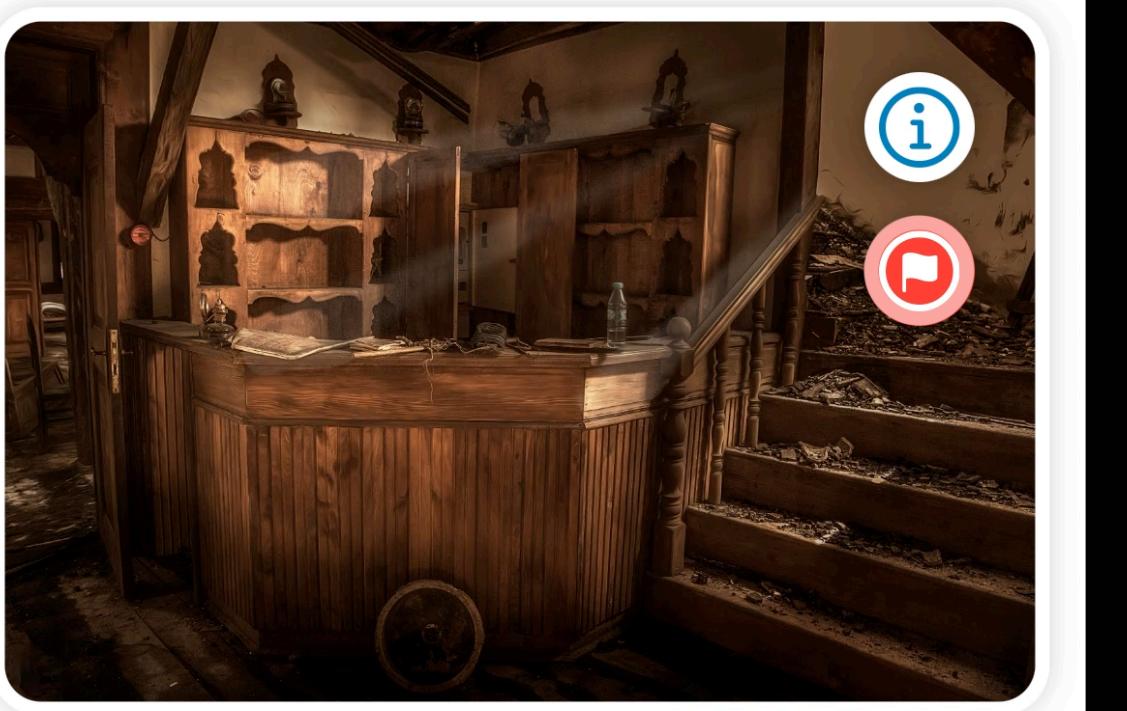
Budget

On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00

[Home](#) [Edit](#)

Front Desk



Work Quality

★★★☆ [View Inspection Log](#)

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

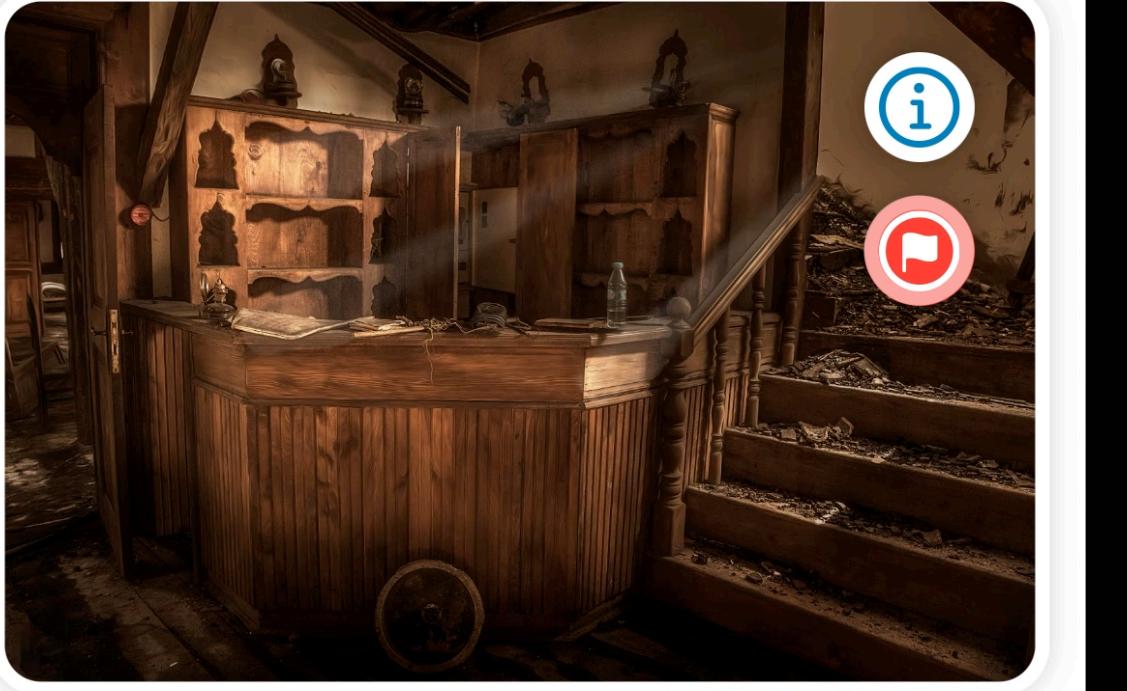
Budget

On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00

Home Edit

Front Desk



Work Quality

★★★☆ [View Inspection Log](#)

Punch List

- Remodel front desk
- Retile entry
- Replace light fixtures
- Paint walls
- Hang new artwork

Budget

On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$25,000.00
Spent to-date:	\$18,350.00
Amount remaining:	\$6,650.00



How do we respond to user gestures in SwiftUI?

Responding to Gestures

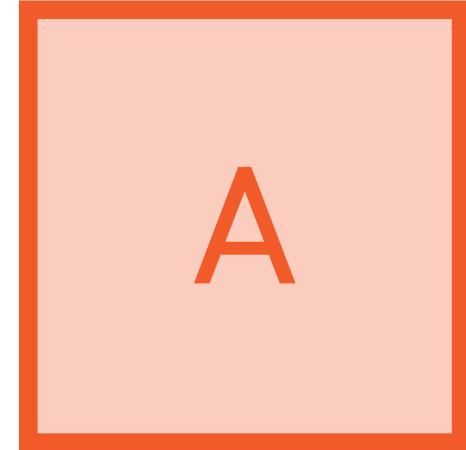




How does SwiftUI let us tap into the
gesture recognition system of iOS?



How does SwiftUI let us tap into the gesture recognition system of iOS?



By applying one of SwiftUI's gesture modifiers to the View.

[Home](#) [Edit](#)

Ski Lift 1



[i](#) [Flag](#)

Work Quality

★★★★ [View Inspection Log](#)

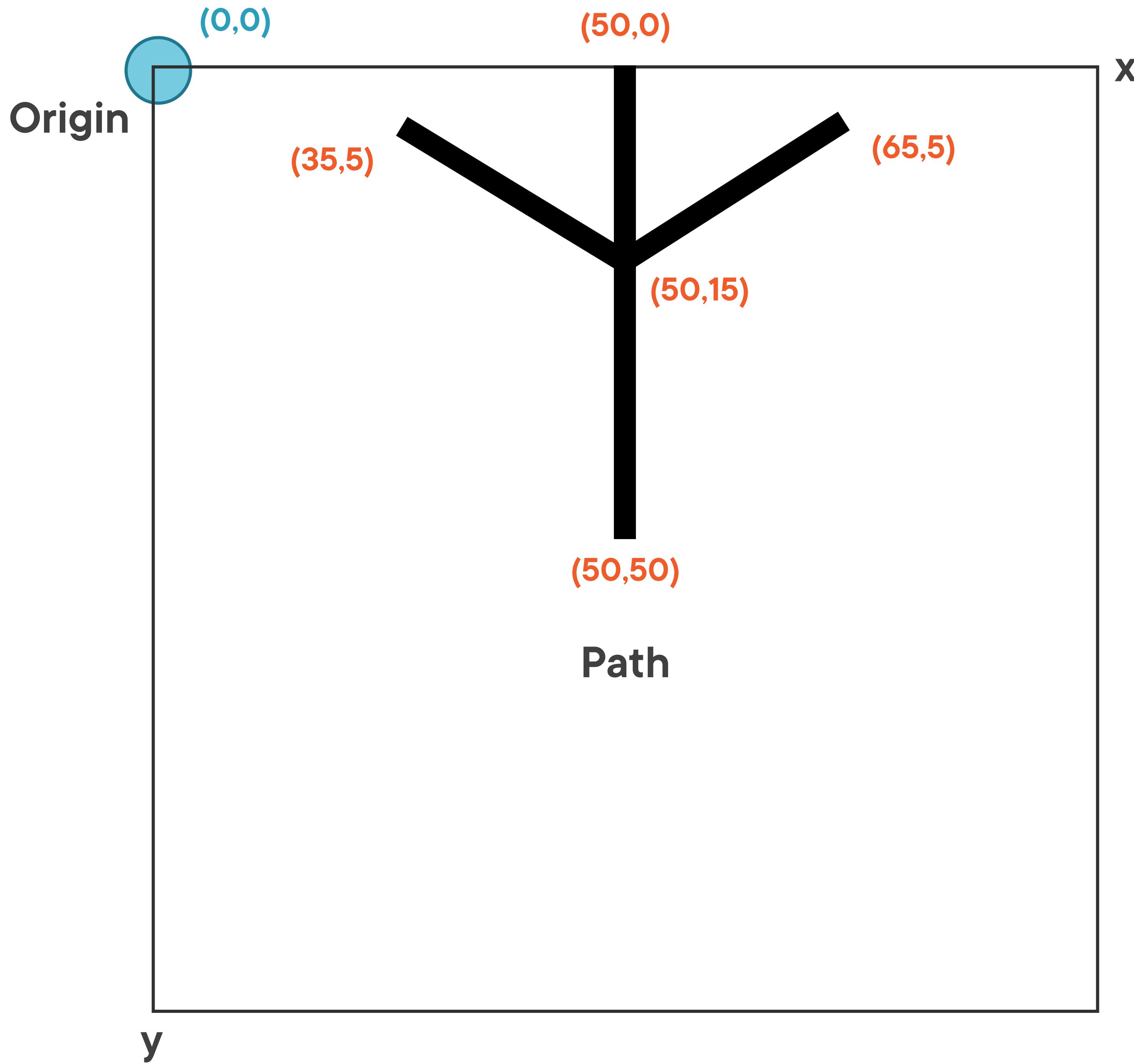
Punch List

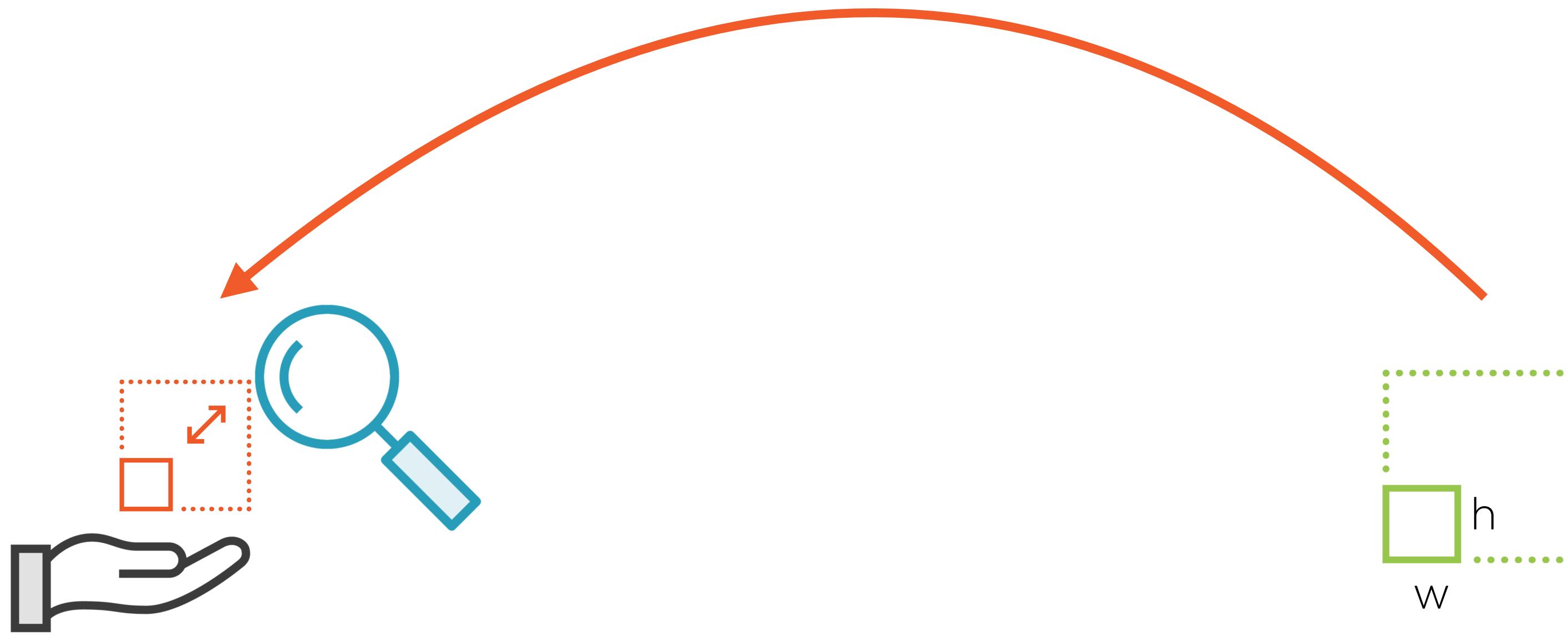
- Repair lift motor
- Install new cables
- Paint lift towers
- Install new chairs

Budget

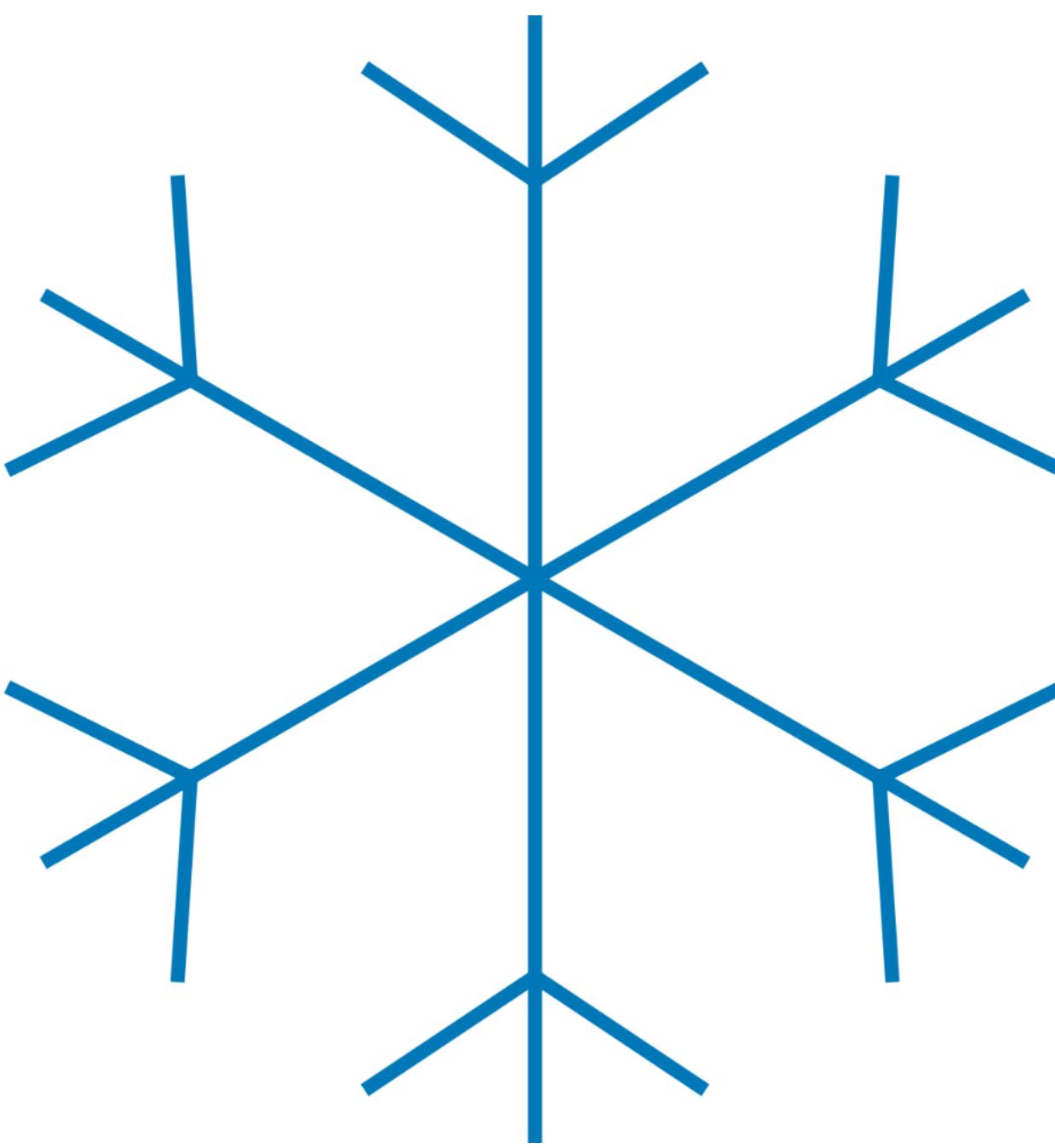
On Budget

Amount Allocated:	\$24,500.00
Spent to-date:	\$21,600.00
Amount remaining:	\$2,900.00





With **GeometryReader**, a View can dynamically determine its width, height, and position in a way that's directly related to the amount of space that's been offered.



Shape

Animation

Start



End



I want this car to gradually **accelerate** to its peak driving speed
and then gradually **decelerate** at the end.

Add a View to the View Hierarchy



Add a View to the View Hierarchy



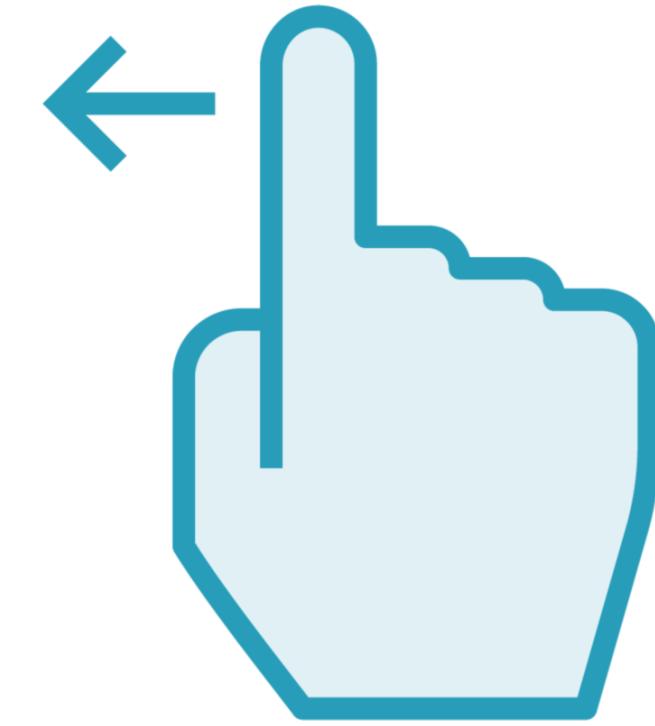
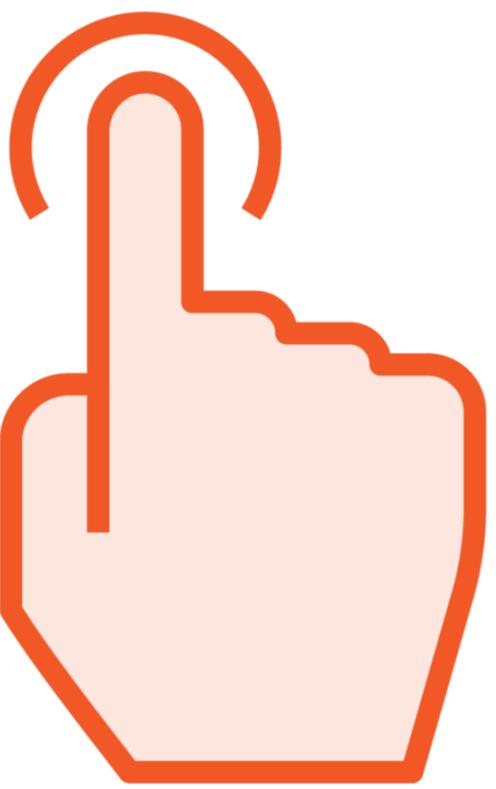
Remove a View from the View Hierarchy



Remove a View from the View Hierarchy



Gestures



SwiftUI isn't the only Apple UI
framework being used in today's
Apple Developer world.



UIKit



How do we mix SwiftUI and UIKit to leverage
the power of both frameworks?