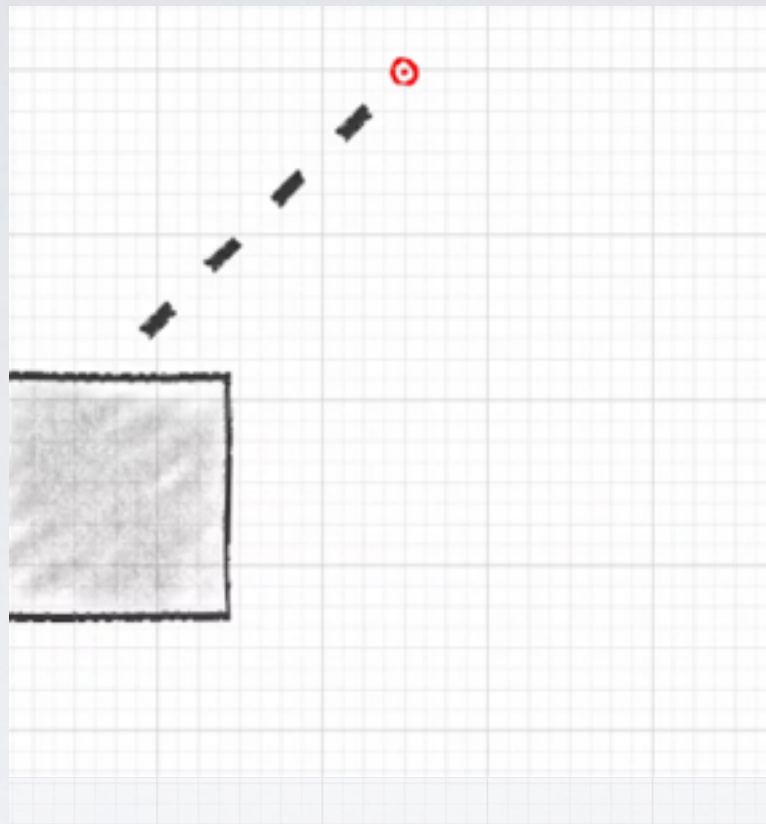


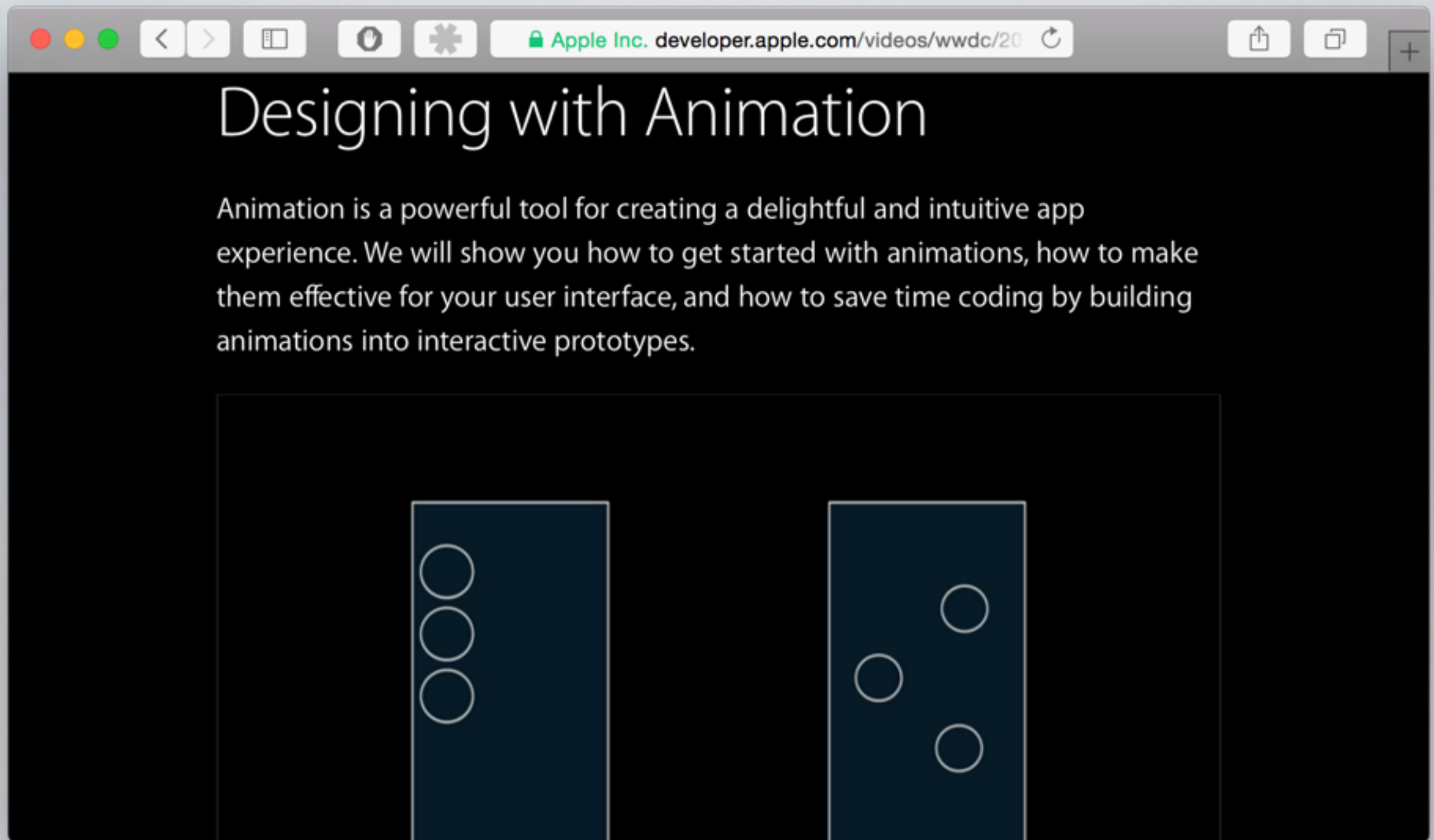
# ANIMATION IN IOS BY EXAMPLES

Nick Chen  
Fall 2015  
[talentspark.io](http://talentspark.io)



# ANIMATION IN IOS BY EXAMPLES

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<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=803>

# ANIMATIONS IN IOS



# ANIMATIONS IN IOS



Animating with UIView properties

Animation of UIView transitions

Dynamic Animation

# ANIMATIONS IN IOS



Animating with UIView properties

Animation of UIView transitions

Dynamic Animation

Core Animation

# ANIMATIONS IN IOS



Animating with UIView properties

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Dynamic Animation



Core Animation



SpriteKit



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Metal



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Metal

# ANIMATIONS IN IOS



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Animation of UIView transitions

Dynamic Animation



Core Animation



SpriteKit



Metal

# ANIMATING UIVIEW PROPERTIES



# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

Apple Inc. developer.apple.com/librar	
iOS Developer Library — Prerelease	
View Programming Guide for iOS	
Table of Contents	
Table 4-1 Animatable <code>UIView</code> properties	
Property	Changes you can make
<code>frame</code>	Modify this property to change the view's size and position relative to its superview's coordinate system. (If the <code>transform</code> property does not contain the identity transform, modify the <code>bounds</code> or <code>center</code> properties instead.)
<code>bounds</code>	Modify this property to change the view's size.
<code>center</code>	Modify this property to change the view's position relative to its superview's coordinate system.
<code>transform</code>	Modify this property to scale, rotate, or translate the view relative to its center point. Transformations using this property are always performed in 2D space. (To perform 3D transformations, you must animate the view's layer object using Core Animation.)
<code>alpha</code>	Modify this property to gradually change the transparency of the view.
<code>backgroundColor</code>	Modify this property to change the view's background color.
<code>contentStretch</code>	Modify this property to change the way the view's contents are stretched to fill the available sp
Feedback	



# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

The screenshot shows the Xcode documentation for the `UIView` class method `animateWithDuration:animations:completion:`. The left sidebar shows the class hierarchy and a search bar with the text `animateWithDuration`. The main content area displays the method signature, a description, the Swift declaration, and a table of parameters.

**UIView Class Reference**

Search: `animateWithDuration`

**animateWithDuration(animations:completion:)**

Animate changes to one or more views using the specified duration and completion handler.

**Declaration**

```
SWIFT
class func animateWithDuration(_ duration: NSTimeInterval,
    animations animations: () -> Void, completion completion:
    ((Bool) -> Void)?)
```

**Parameters**

<i>duration</i>	The total duration of the animations, measured in seconds. If you specify a negative value or 0, the changes are made without animating them.
<i>animations</i>	A block object containing the changes to commit to the views. This is where you programmatically change any animatable properties of the views in your view hierarchy. This block takes no parameters and has no return value. This parameter must not be nil.

# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

```
UIViewAnimateWithDuration: Ready | Today at 10:09 PM

UIViewAnimateWithDuration > UIViewAnimateWithDuration > AlphaExampleViewController.swift > No Selection

override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {
    super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()
}

@IBAction func fadeIn(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 100
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeInButton.enabled = false
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = true
        }
    })
}

@IBAction func fadeOut(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 0
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = false
        }
    })
}
```



# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

Does the animation in 1.0 second

```
override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {
    super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()
}

@IBAction func fadeIn(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 100
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeInButton.enabled = false
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = true
        }
    })
}

@IBAction func fadeOut(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 0
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = false
        }
    })
}
```

# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

Does the animation in 1.0 second

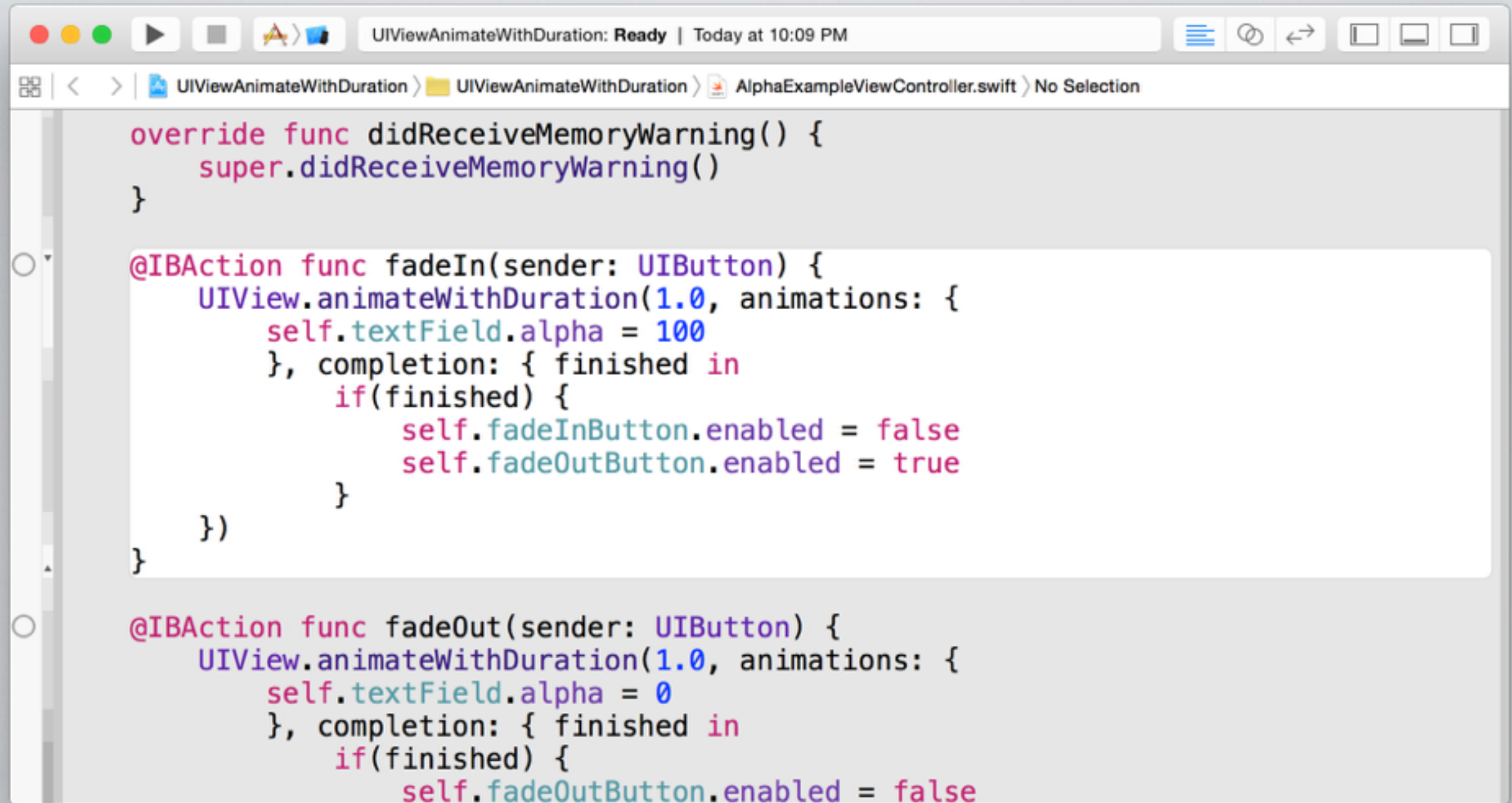
```
override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {  
    super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()  
}  
  
@IBAction func fadeIn(sender: UIButton) {  
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {  
        self.textField.alpha = 100  
    }, completion: { finished in  
        if(finished) {  
            self.fadeInButton.enabled = false  
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = true  
        }  
    })  
}
```

After completing, perform these actions

```
@IBAction func fadeOut(sender: UIButton) {  
    self.textField.alpha = 0  
    }, completion: { finished in  
        if(finished) {  
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = false  
        }  
    })  
}
```



# UIVIEW PROPERTIES



```
UIViewAnimateWithDuration: Ready | Today at 10:09 PM

UIViewAnimateWithDuration > UIViewAnimateWithDuration > AlphaExampleViewController.swift > No Selection

override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {
    super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()
}

@IBAction func fadeIn(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 100
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeInButton.enabled = false
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = true
        }
    })
}

@IBAction func fadeOut(sender: UIButton) {
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.textField.alpha = 0
    }, completion: { finished in
        if(finished) {
            self.fadeOutButton.enabled = false
        }
    })
}
```

# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

The screenshot shows the Xcode documentation for the `UIView` class, specifically the `animateWithDuration:animations:completion:` method. The left sidebar shows the class hierarchy and a search bar with the text "animateWithDuration". The main content area displays the method signature, a description, the Swift declaration, and a table of parameters.

**Animating Views with Block Objects**

`animateWithDuration(_:delay:options:animations:completion:)`

Animate changes to one or more views using the specified duration, delay, options, and completion handler.

**Declaration**

```
SWIFT
class func animateWithDuration(_ duration: NSTimeInterval,
    delay delay: NSTimeInterval, options options:
    UIViewAnimationOptions, animations animations: () -> Void,
    completion completion: ((Bool) -> Void)?)
```

**Parameters**

<i>duration</i>	The total duration of the animations, measured in seconds. If you specify a negative value or 0, the changes are made without animating them.
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



# UIVIEW PROPERTIES

The screenshot shows the SwiftUI documentation for the `UIView.animateWithDuration` method. The left sidebar lists various animation methods, with `+ animateWithDuration(_:delay:options:animations:completion:)` selected. The main content area displays the method signature, a description, the Swift declaration, and a table of parameters.

**Animating Views with Block Objects**

`animateWithDuration(_:delay:options:animations:completion:)`

Animate the views that are subviews of the receiver with the specified animations, using the specified duration, delay, options, and completion block.

**Declaration**

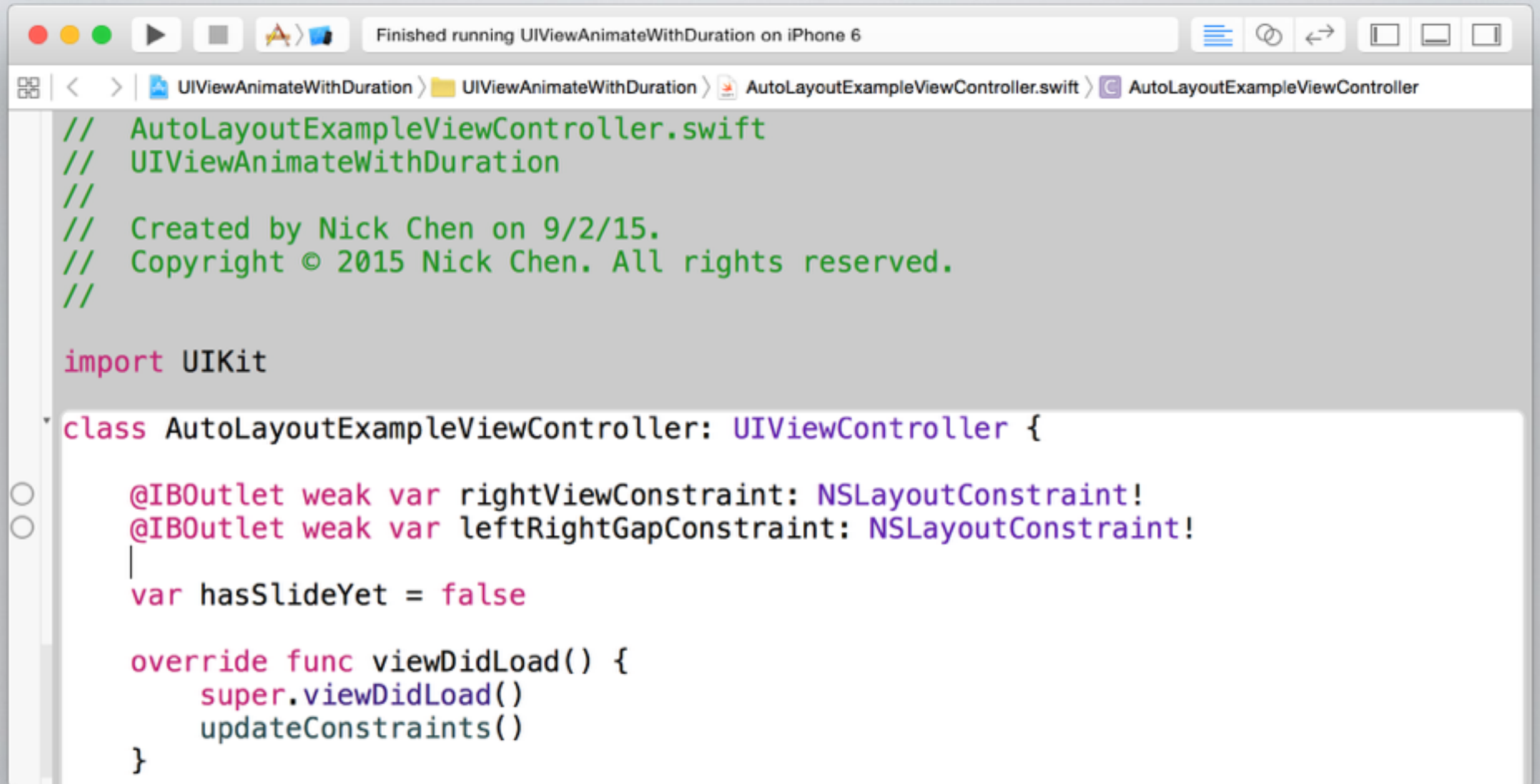
```
SWIFT
class func animateWithDuration(_ duration: NSTimeInterval,
    delay delay: NSTimeInterval, options options:
    UIViewAnimationOptions, animations animations: () -> Void,
    completion completion: ((Bool) -> Void)?)
```

**Parameters**

<i>duration</i>	The total duration of the animations, measured in seconds. If you specify a negative value or 0, the changes are made without animating them.
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A green callout box with a pointer to the `options` parameter in the signature contains the text: "This just has more options".

# WHAT ABOUT AUTO LAYOUT?



The image shows a screenshot of an Xcode editor window. The title bar at the top indicates the project is 'Finished running UIViewAnimateWithDuration on iPhone 6'. The breadcrumb navigation shows the file path: 'UIViewAnimateWithDuration > UIViewAnimateWithDuration > AutoLayoutExampleViewController.swift > AutoLayoutExampleViewController'. The code editor displays the following Swift code:

```
// AutoLayoutExampleViewController.swift
// UIViewAnimateWithDuration
//
// Created by Nick Chen on 9/2/15.
// Copyright © 2015 Nick Chen. All rights reserved.
//

import UIKit

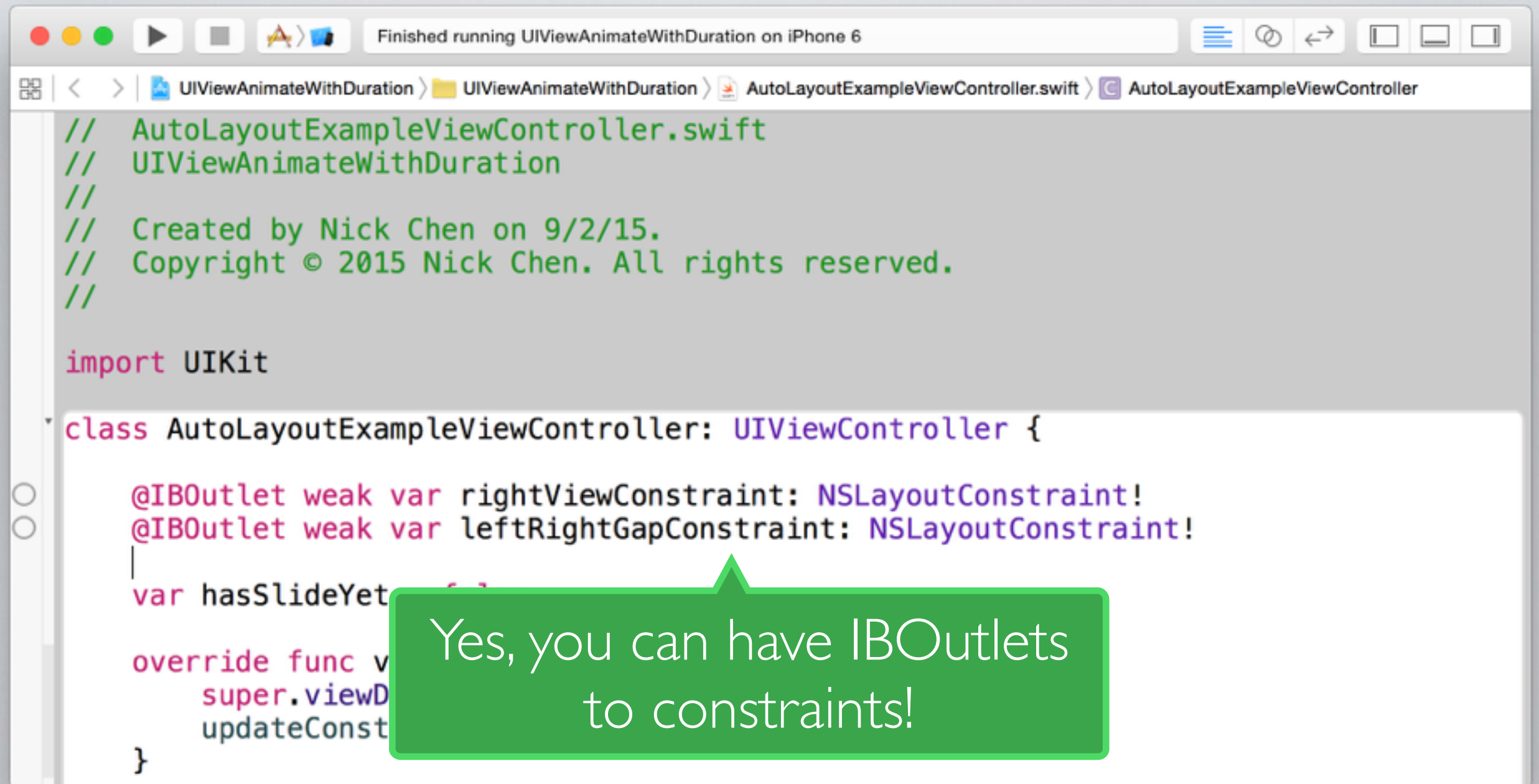
class AutoLayoutExampleViewController: UIViewController {

    @IBOutlet weak var rightViewConstraint: NSLayoutConstraint!
    @IBOutlet weak var leftRightGapConstraint: NSLayoutConstraint!
    |
    var hasSlideYet = false

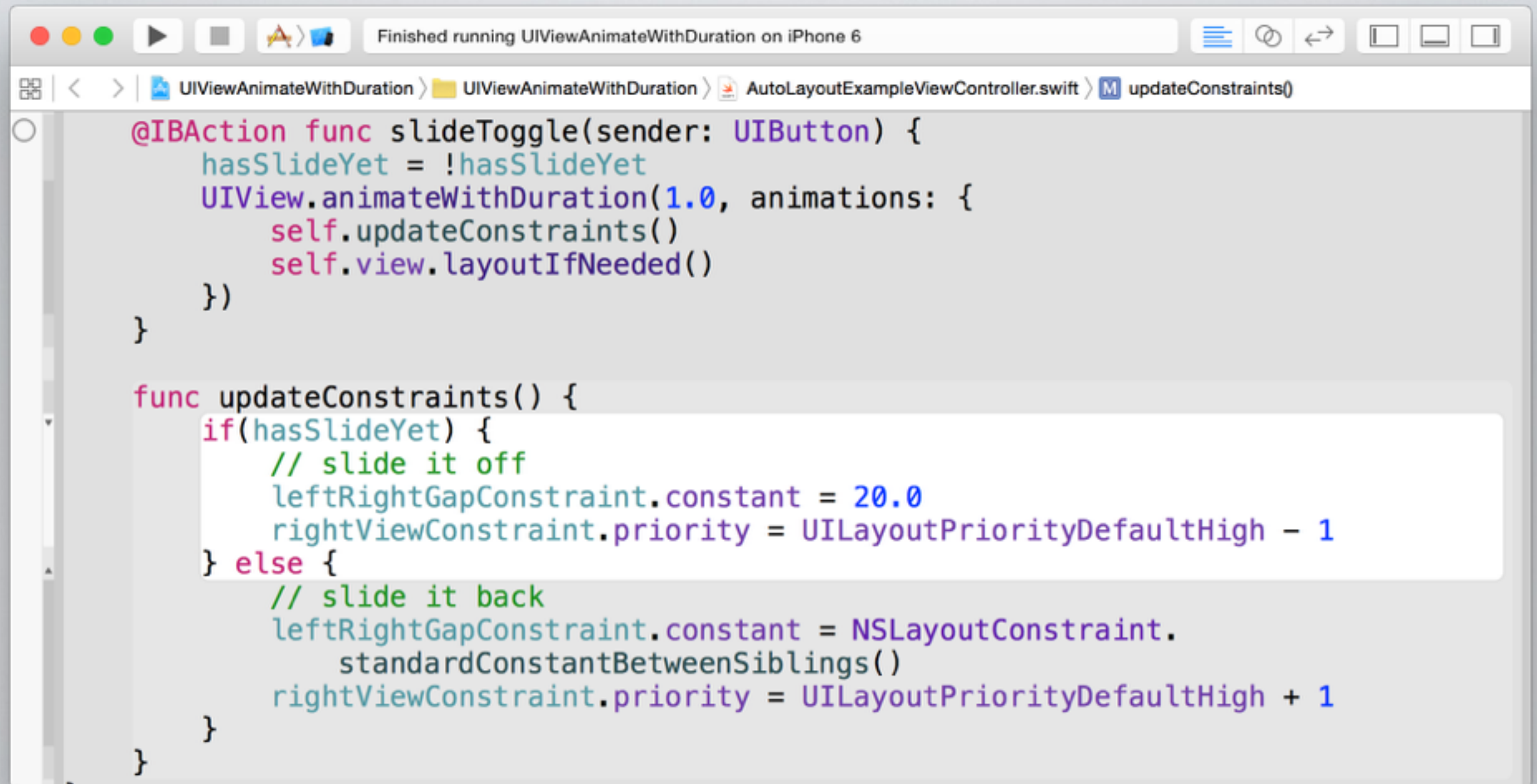
    override func viewDidLoad() {
        super.viewDidLoad()
        updateConstraints()
    }
}
```



# WHAT ABOUT AUTO LAYOUT?



# WHAT ABOUT AUTO LAYOUT?

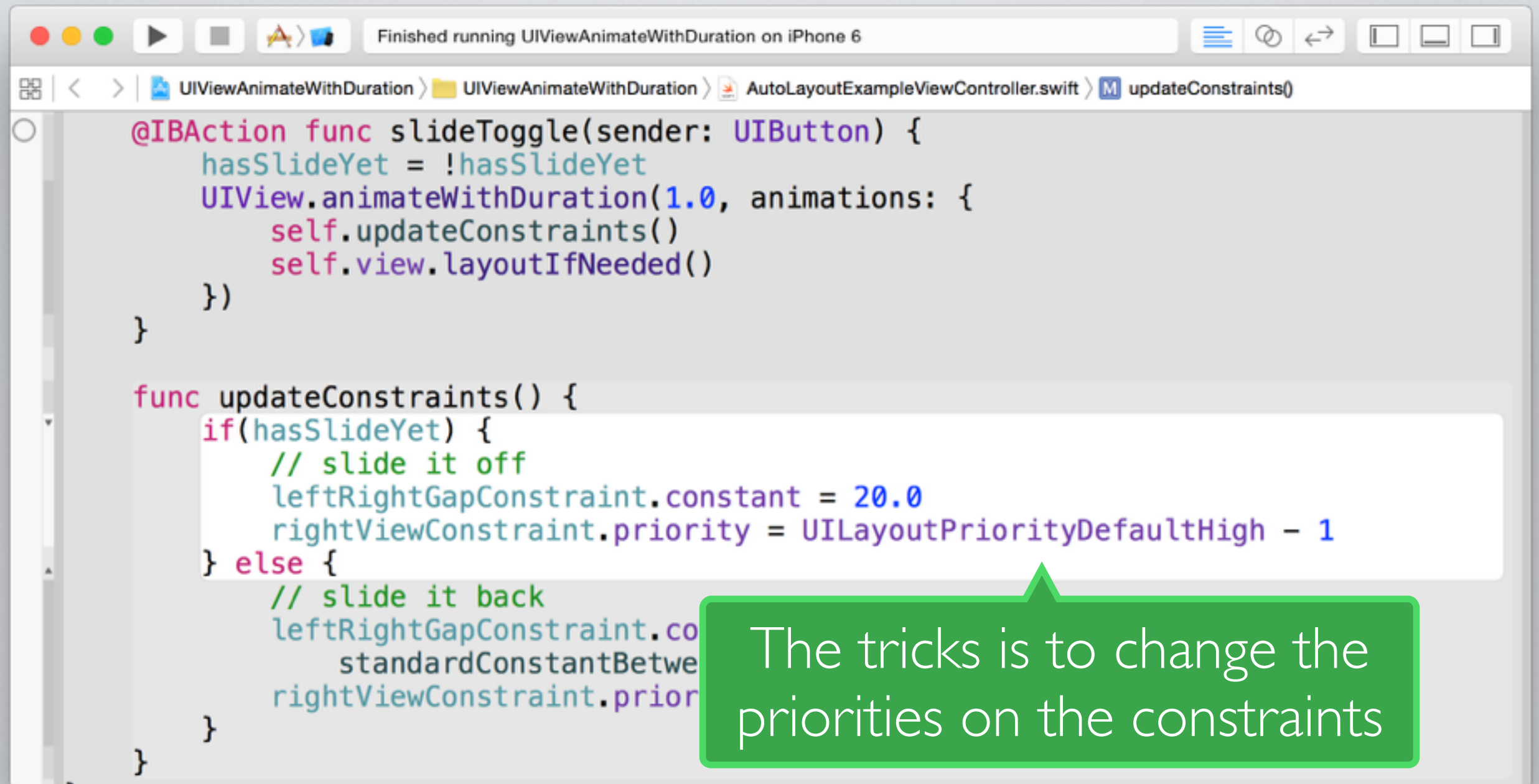


The image shows a screenshot of the Xcode IDE. At the top, a status bar indicates "Finished running UIViewAnimateWithDuration on iPhone 6". Below this, the breadcrumb navigation shows the file path: "UIViewAnimateWithDuration > UIViewAnimateWithDuration > AutoLayoutExampleViewController.swift". The main editor area displays the following Swift code:

```
@IBAction func slideToggle(sender: UIButton) {
    hasSlideYet = !hasSlideYet
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.updateConstraints()
        self.view.layoutIfNeeded()
    })
}

func updateConstraints() {
    if(hasSlideYet) {
        // slide it off
        leftRightGapConstraint.constant = 20.0
        rightViewConstraint.priority = UILayoutPriorityDefaultHigh - 1
    } else {
        // slide it back
        leftRightGapConstraint.constant = NSLayoutConstraint.
            standardConstantBetweenSiblings()
        rightViewConstraint.priority = UILayoutPriorityDefaultHigh + 1
    }
}
```

# WHAT ABOUT AUTO LAYOUT?



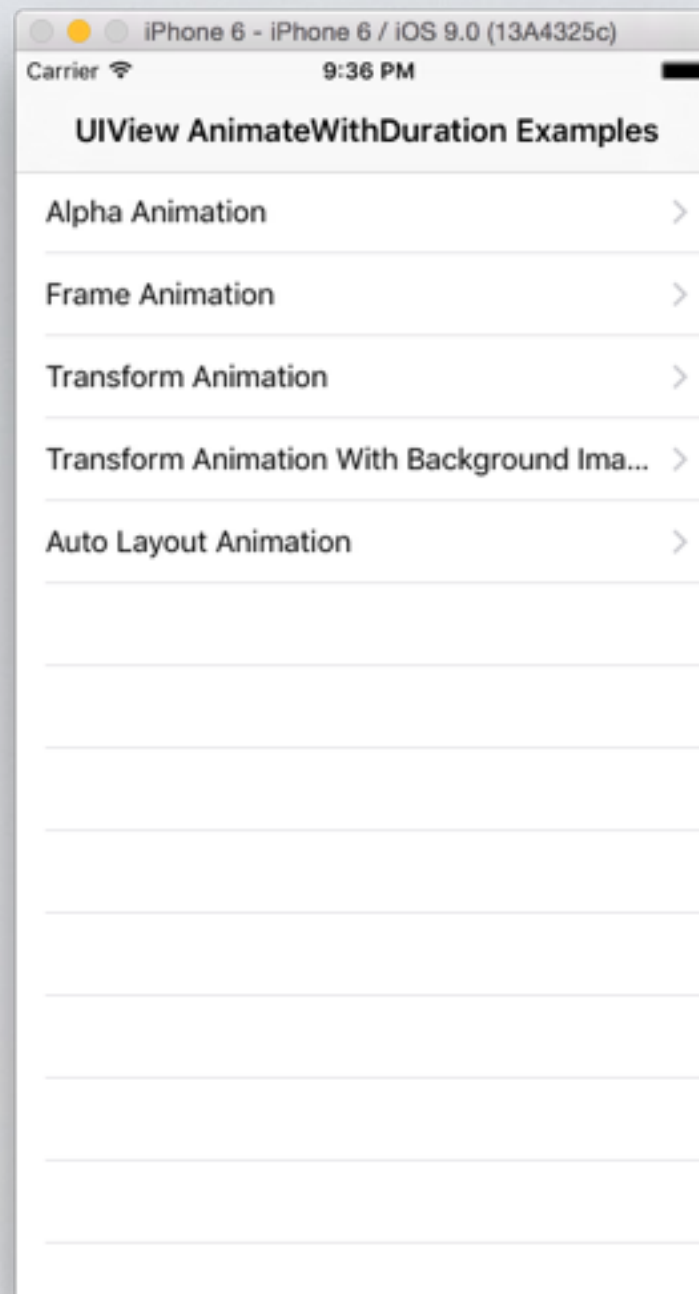
```
Finished running UIViewAnimateWithDuration on iPhone 6
UIViewAnimateWithDuration > UIViewAnimateWithDuration > AutoLayoutExampleViewController.swift > M updateConstraints()

@IBAction func slideToggle(sender: UIButton) {
    hasSlideYet = !hasSlideYet
    UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0, animations: {
        self.updateConstraints()
        self.view.layoutIfNeeded()
    })
}

func updateConstraints() {
    if(hasSlideYet) {
        // slide it off
        leftRightGapConstraint.constant = 20.0
        rightViewConstraint.priority = UILayoutPriorityDefaultHigh - 1
    } else {
        // slide it back
        leftRightGapConstraint.co
            standardConstantBetwe
        rightViewConstraint.prior
    }
}
```

The tricks is to change the priorities on the constraints





# DEMO

<https://github.com/talentsparkio/UIViewAnimateWithDuration>



# UIKIT DYNAMICS

# UIKIT DYNAMICS

A composable, reusable, declarative,  
real-world inspired animation, and  
interaction system

# UIKIT DYNAMICS

A composable, reusable, declarative,  
real-world inspired animation, and  
interaction system

*Pretty darn good fake physics that's easy  
to set up*



# UIKIT DYNAMICS

## Getting Started with UIKit Dynamics

Session 206  
**Olivier Gutknecht**  
iOS Applications & Frameworks Engineer

These are confidential sessions—please refrain from streaming, blogging, or taking pictures

## Advanced Techniques with UIKit Dynamics

Session 221  
**Olivier Gutknecht**

**Bruce D. Nilo**

These are confidential sessions—please refrain from streaming, blogging, or taking pictures

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2013/>

# UIKIT DYNAMICS

App Frameworks

#WWDC15

## What's New in UIKit Dynamics and Visual Effects

Session 229

Michael Turner UIKit Engineer

David Duncan UIKit Engineer

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<https://developer.apple.com/videos/wwdc/2015/?id=229>





UIView

UIView

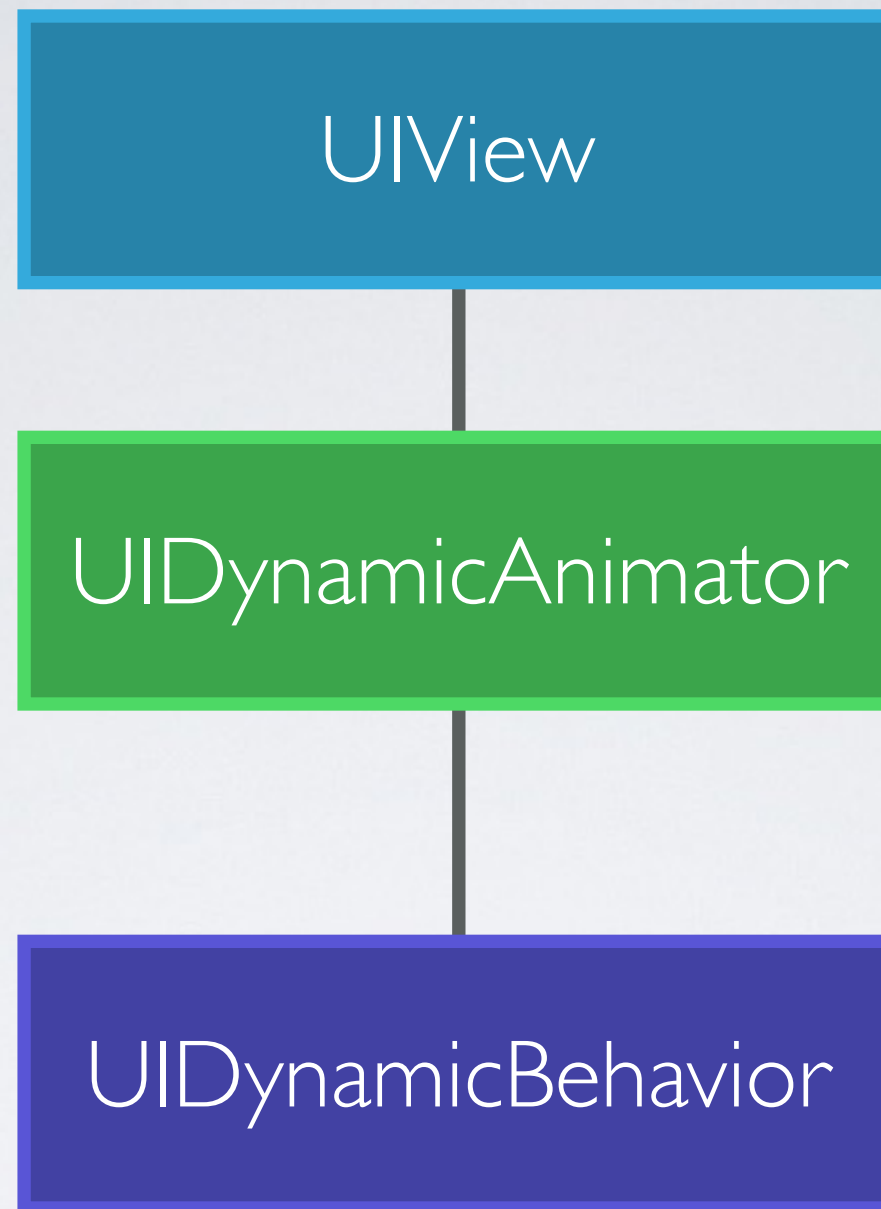
UIDynamicAnimator



UIView

UIDynamicAnimator

UIDynamicBehavior





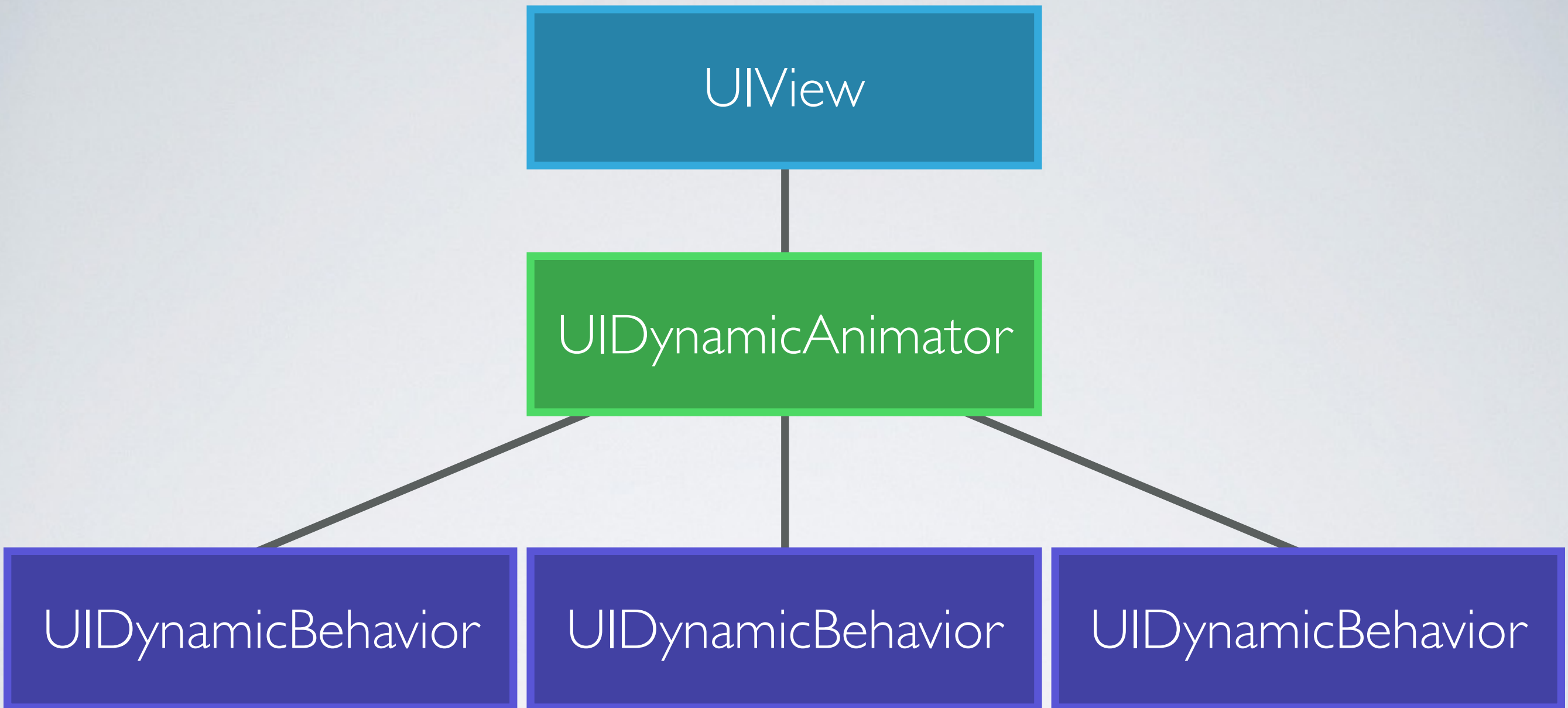
UIView

UIDynamicAnimator

UIDynamicBehavior

UIDynamicBehavior

UIDynamicBehavior



UIView

UIDynamicAnimator

UIDynamicBehavior

Gravity

UIDynamicBehavior

UIDynamicBehavior

UIView

UIDynamicAnimator

UIDynamicBehavior

Gravity

UIDynamicBehavior

Collision

UIDynamicBehavior



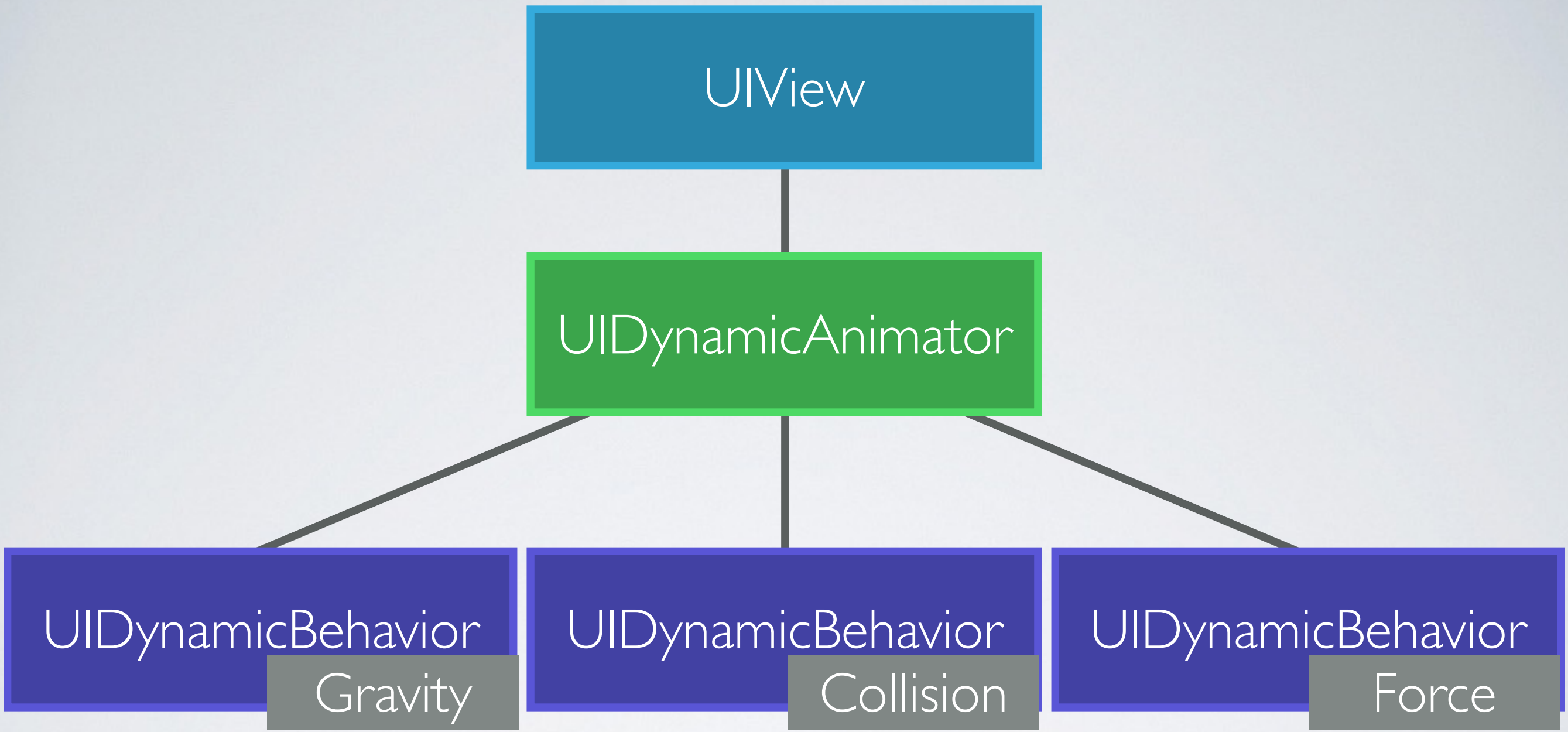
UIView

UIDynamicAnimator

UIDynamicBehavior  
Gravity

UIDynamicBehavior  
Collision

UIDynamicBehavior  
Force



UIView

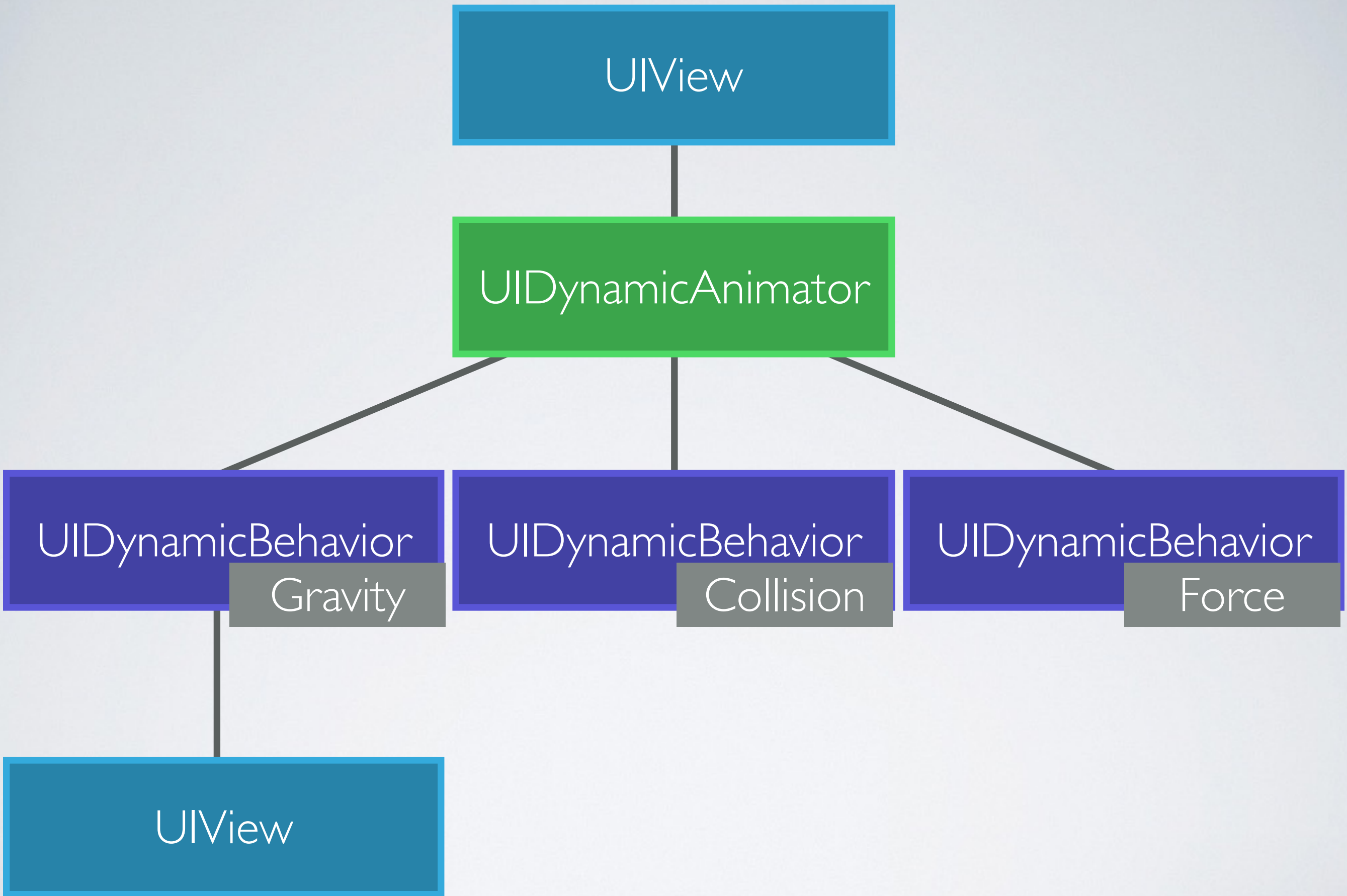
UIDynamicAnimator

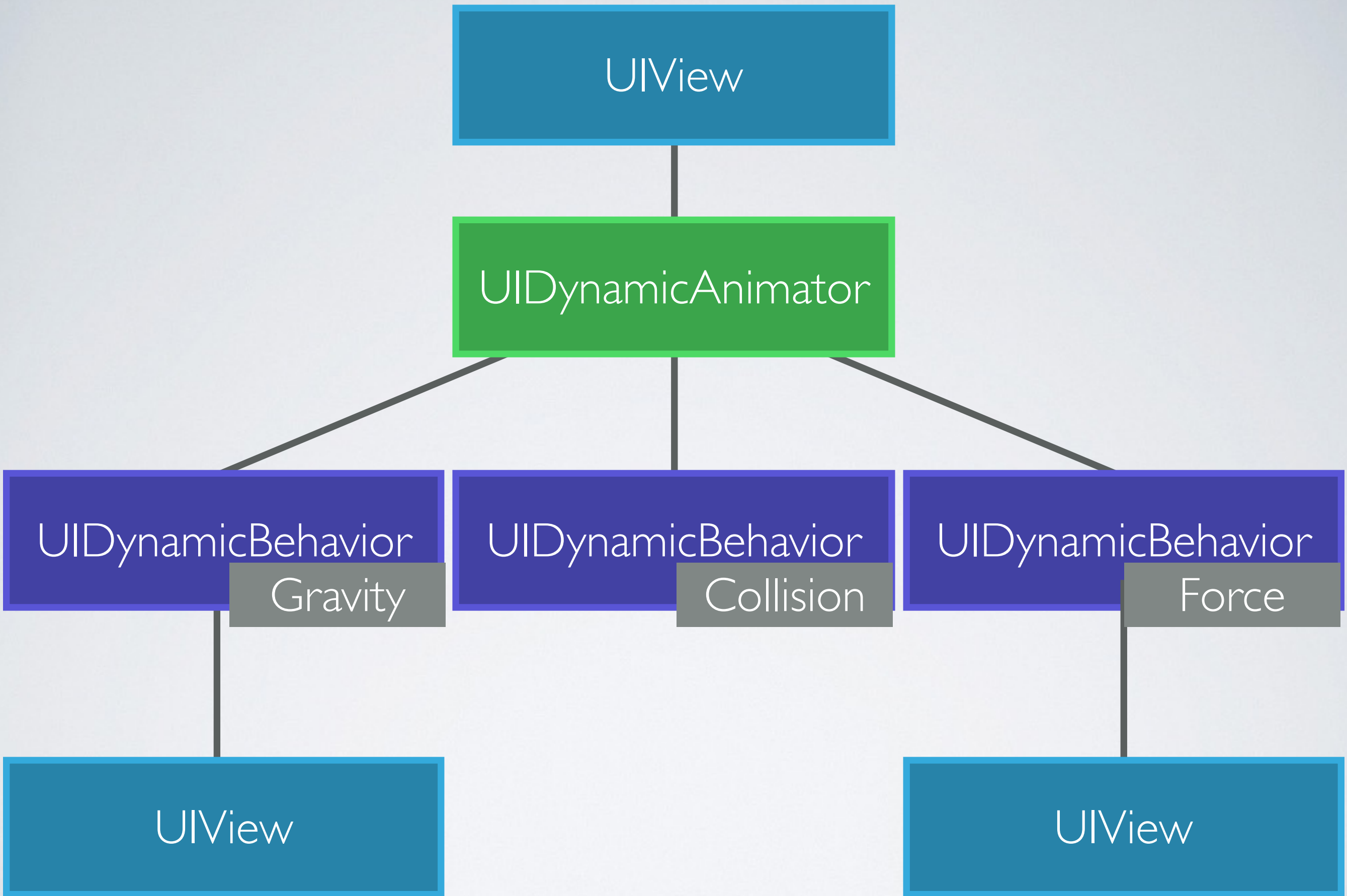
UIDynamicBehavior  
Gravity

UIDynamicBehavior  
Collision

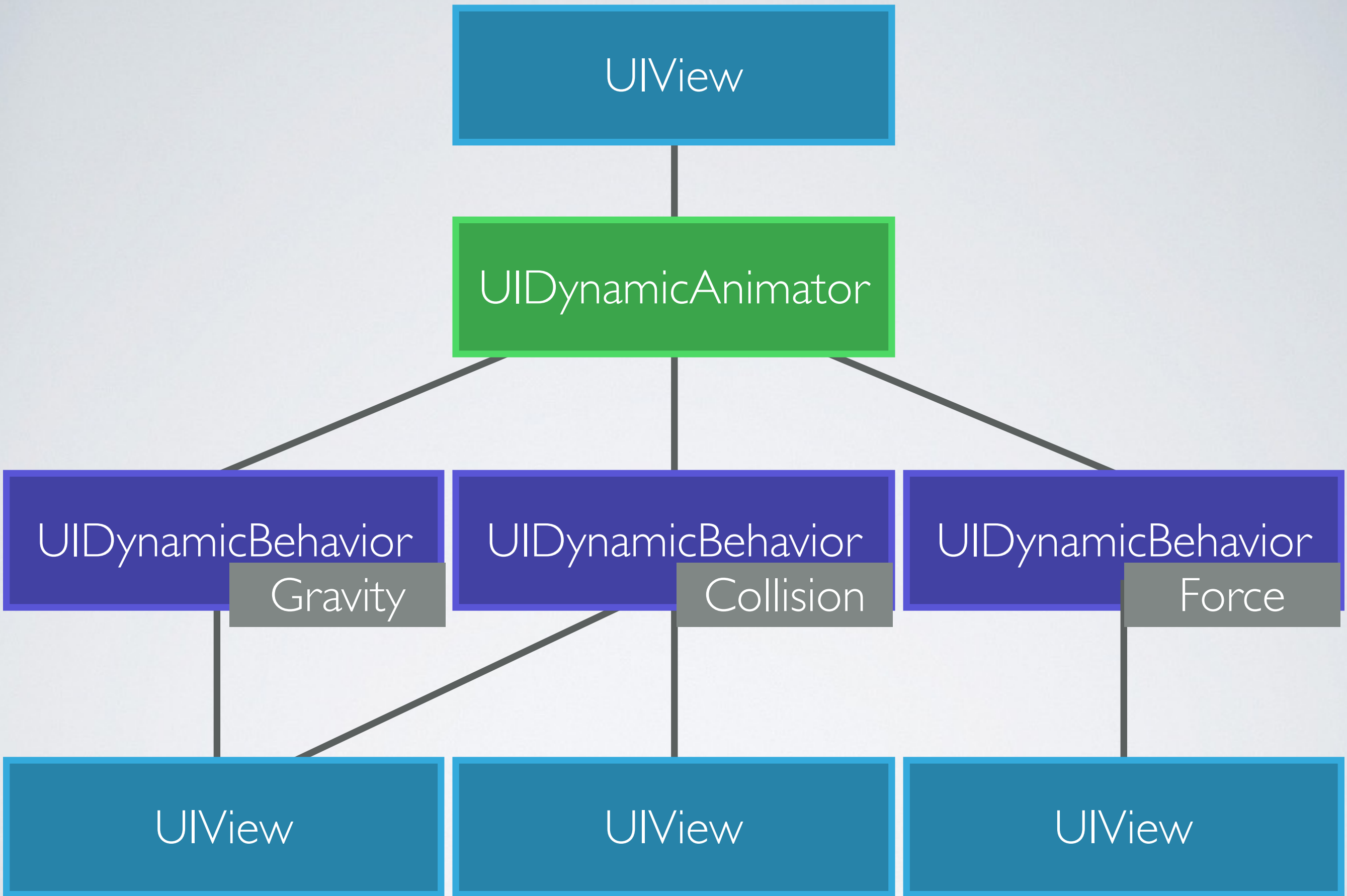
UIDynamicBehavior  
Force

UIView

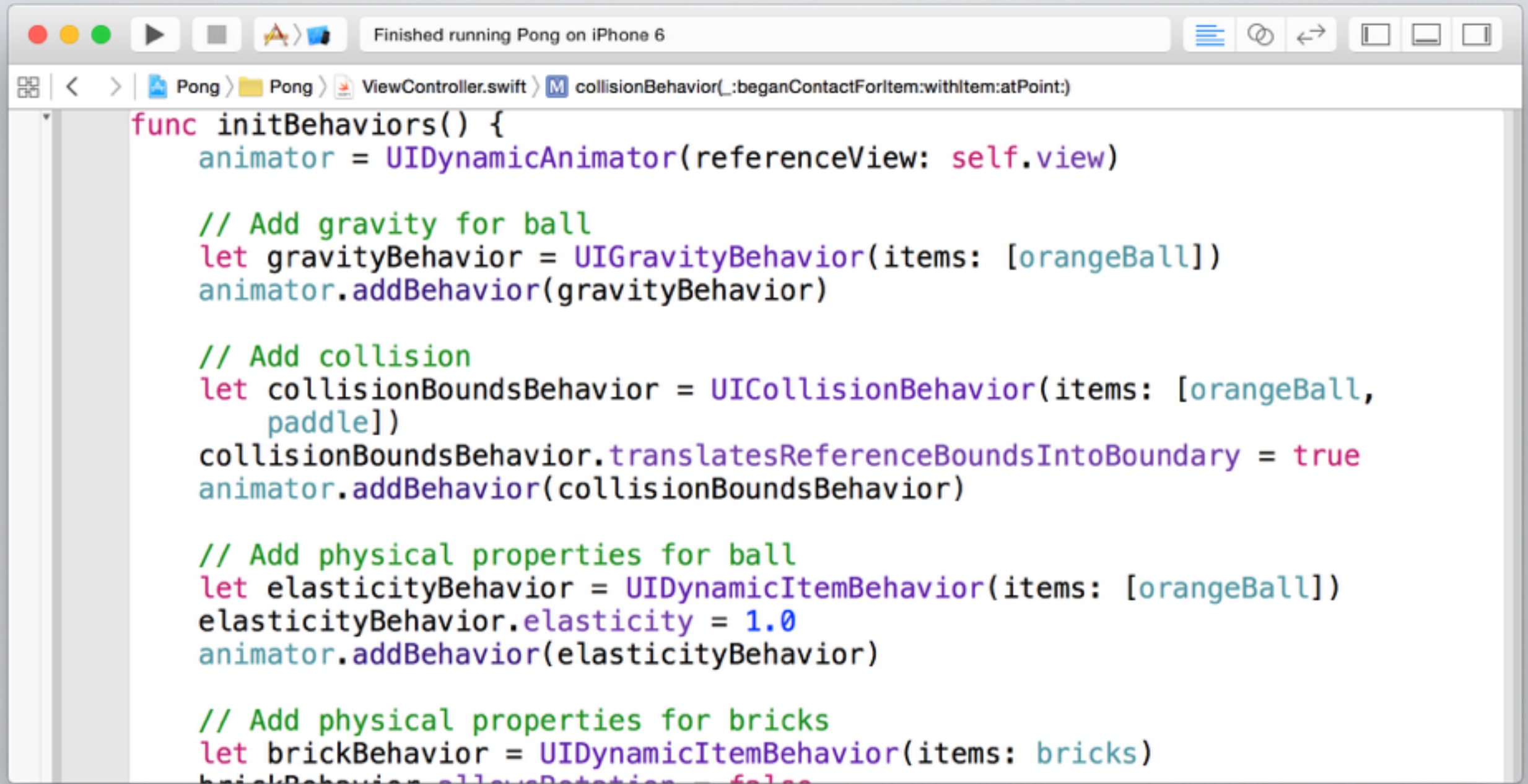








# EXAMPLE



```
func initBehaviors() {
    animator = UIDynamicAnimator(referenceView: self.view)

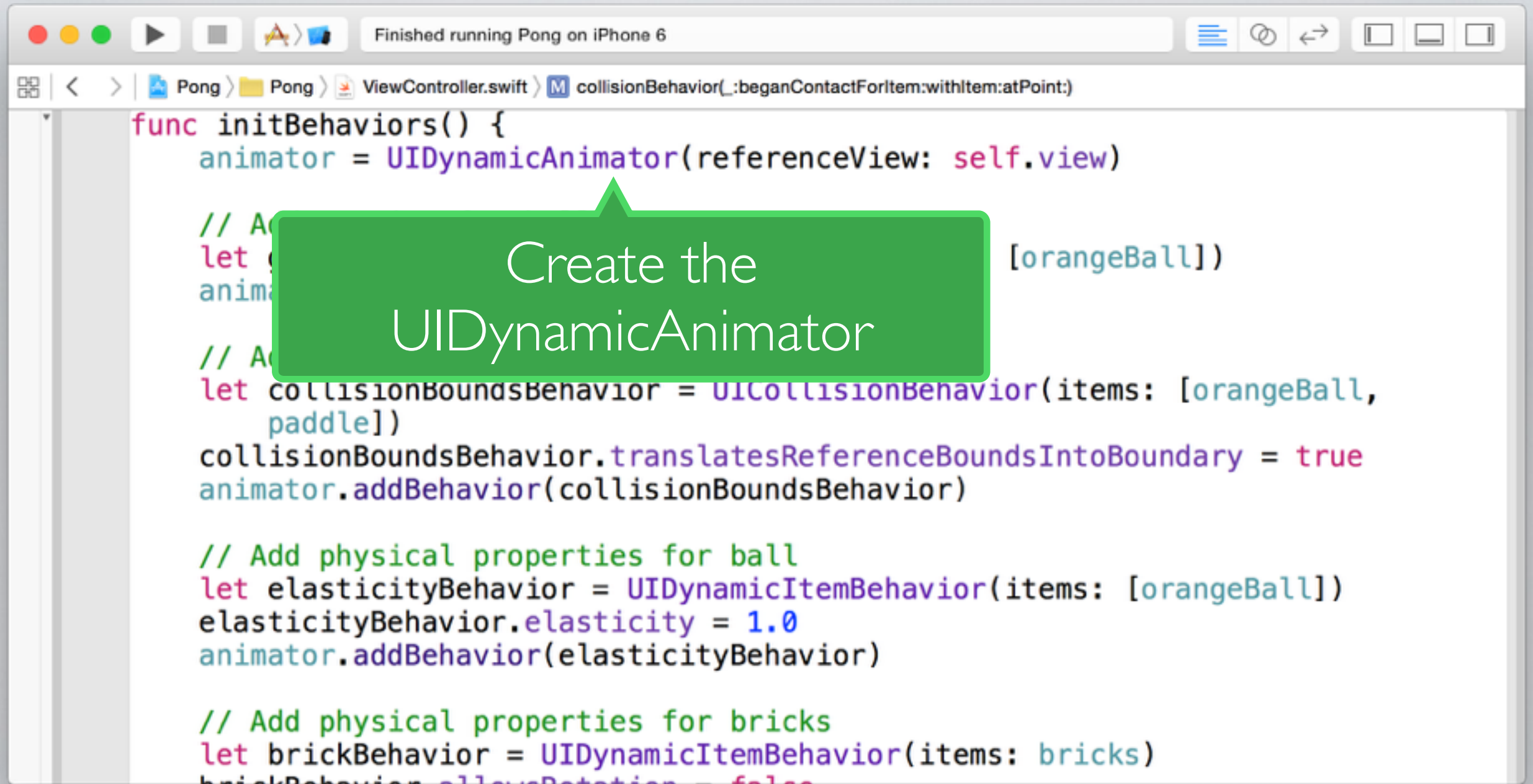
    // Add gravity for ball
    let gravityBehavior = UIGravityBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    animator.addBehavior(gravityBehavior)

    // Add collision
    let collisionBoundsBehavior = UICollisionBehavior(items: [orangeBall,
        paddle])
    collisionBoundsBehavior.translatesReferenceBoundsIntoBoundary = true
    animator.addBehavior(collisionBoundsBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for ball
    let elasticityBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    elasticityBehavior.elasticity = 1.0
    animator.addBehavior(elasticityBehavior)

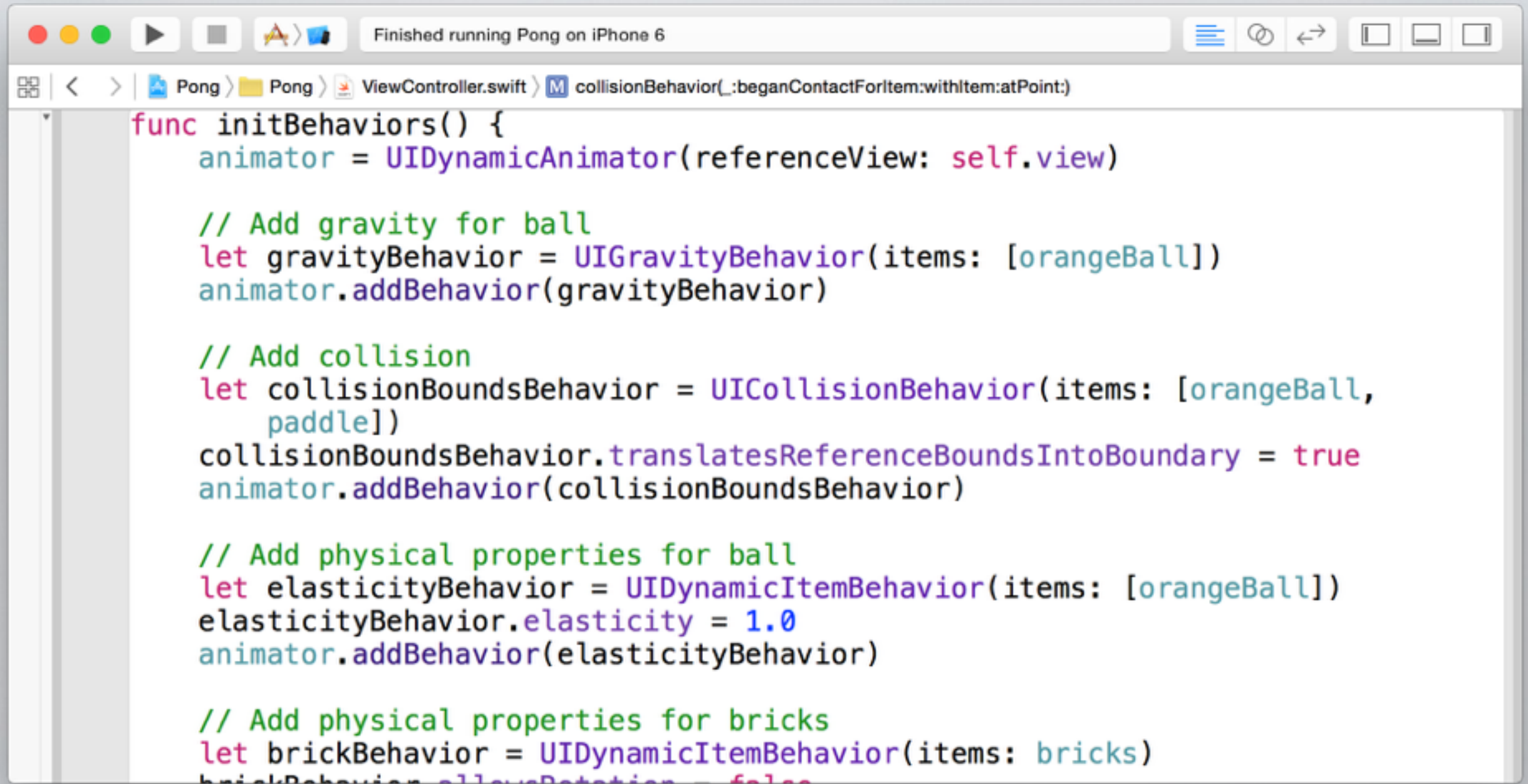
    // Add physical properties for bricks
    let brickBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: bricks)
    brickBehavior.allowsRotation = false
```

# EXAMPLE





# EXAMPLE



```
func initBehaviors() {
    animator = UIDynamicAnimator(referenceView: self.view)

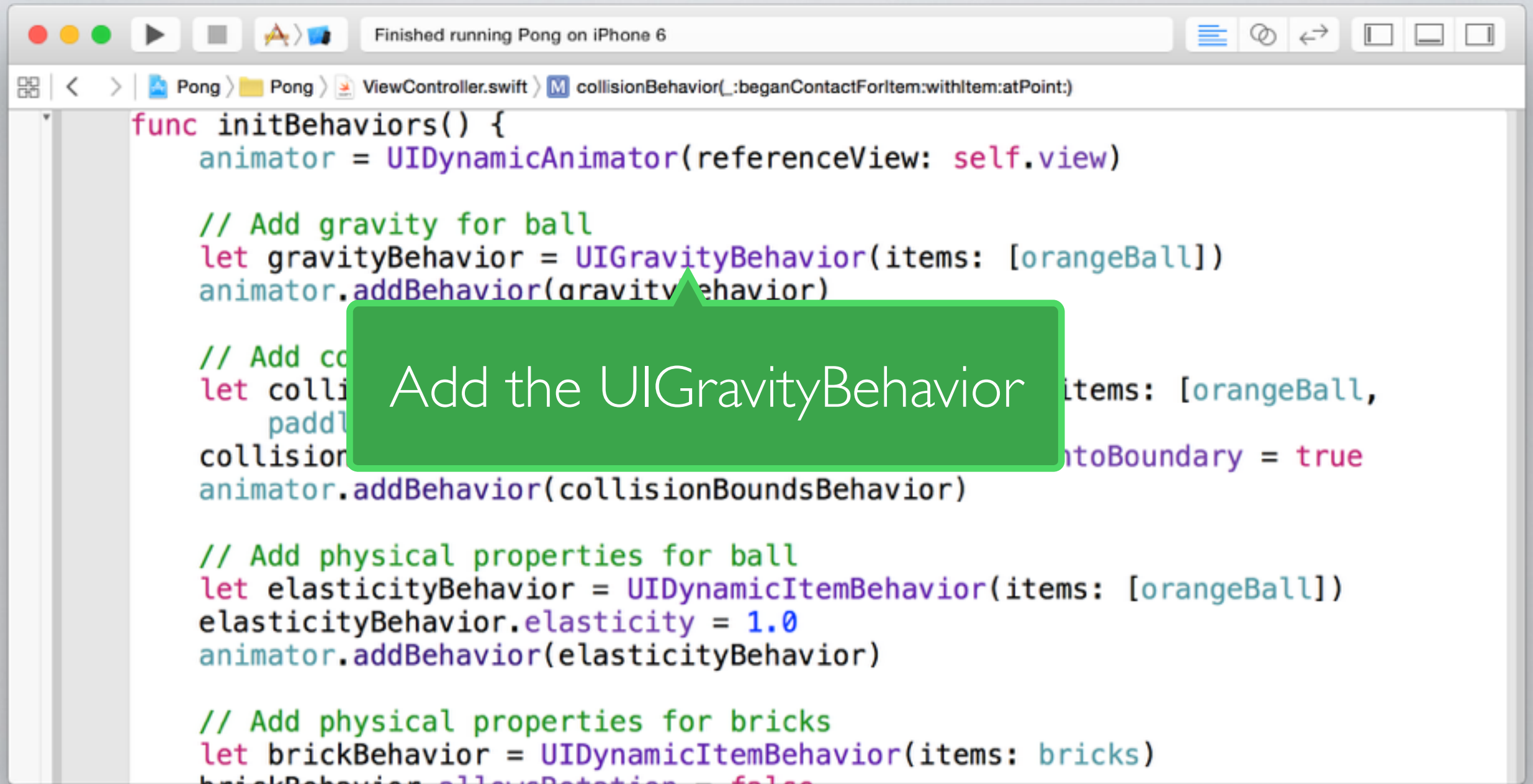
    // Add gravity for ball
    let gravityBehavior = UIGravityBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    animator.addBehavior(gravityBehavior)

    // Add collision
    let collisionBoundsBehavior = UICollisionBehavior(items: [orangeBall,
        paddle])
    collisionBoundsBehavior.translatesReferenceBoundsIntoBoundary = true
    animator.addBehavior(collisionBoundsBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for ball
    let elasticityBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    elasticityBehavior.elasticity = 1.0
    animator.addBehavior(elasticityBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for bricks
    let brickBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: bricks)
    brickBehavior.allowsRotation = false
```

# EXAMPLE



```
func initBehaviors() {
    animator = UIDynamicAnimator(referenceView: self.view)

    // Add gravity for ball
    let gravityBehavior = UIGravityBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    animator.addBehavior(gravityBehavior)

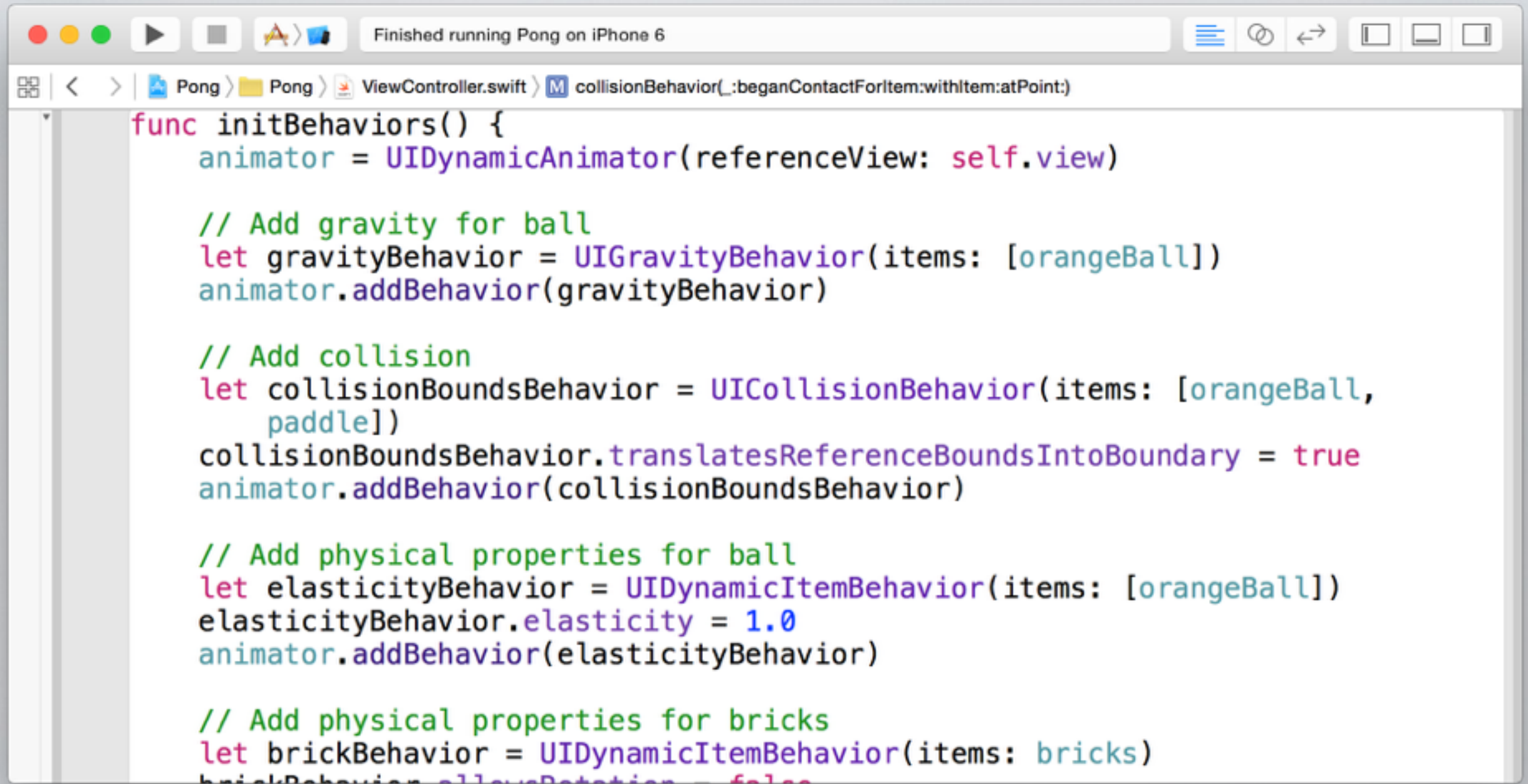
    // Add collision
    let collisionBehavior = UICollisionBehavior(items: [orangeBall,
        paddle], friction: 0.1, restitution: 0.5)
    collisionBehavior.translatesReferenceBoundsIntoBoundary = true
    animator.addBehavior(collisionBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for ball
    let elasticityBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    elasticityBehavior.elasticity = 1.0
    animator.addBehavior(elasticityBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for bricks
    let brickBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: bricks)
    brickBehavior.elasticity = 0.5
    animator.addBehavior(brickBehavior)
}
```



# EXAMPLE



```
func initBehaviors() {
    animator = UIDynamicAnimator(referenceView: self.view)

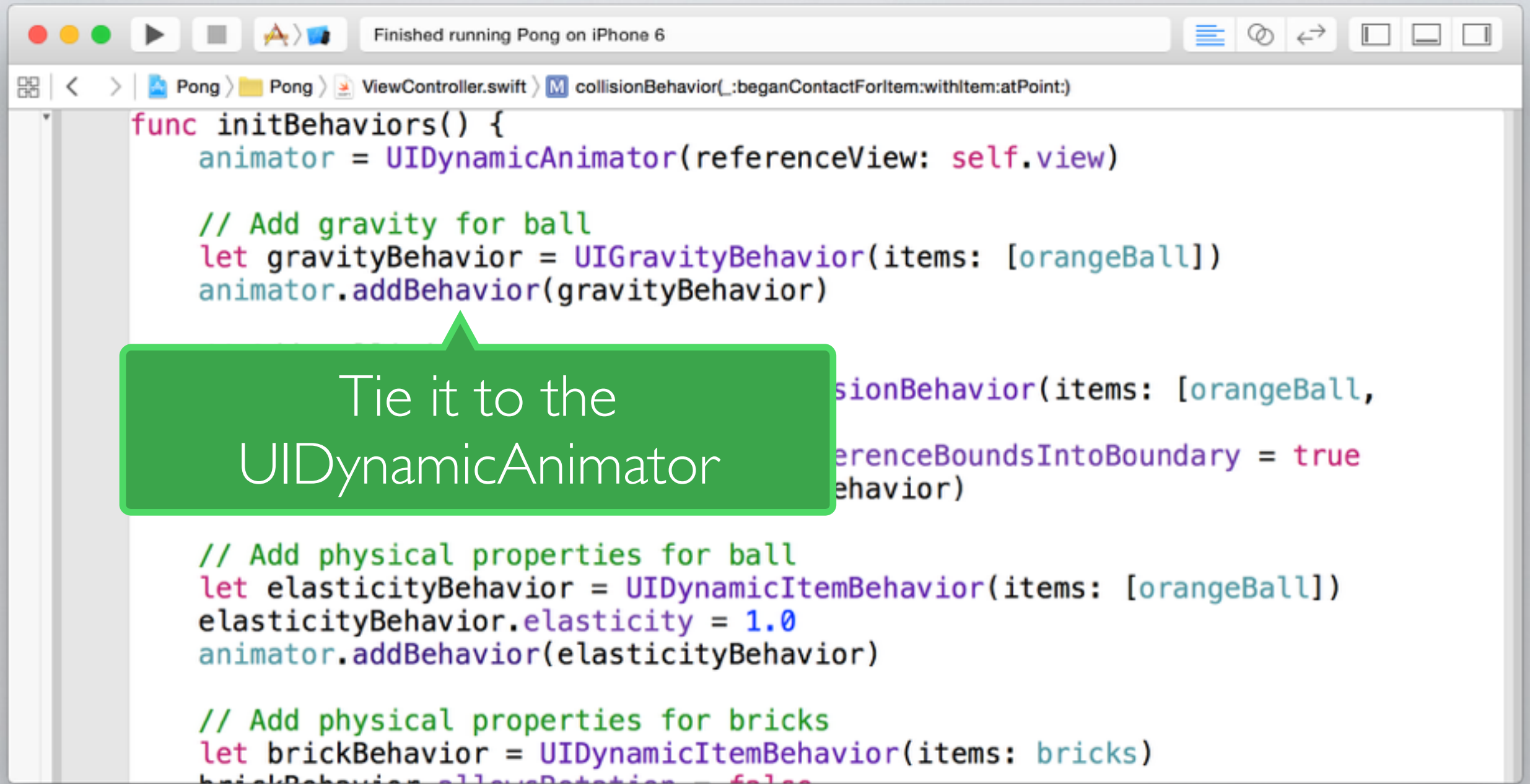
    // Add gravity for ball
    let gravityBehavior = UIGravityBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    animator.addBehavior(gravityBehavior)

    // Add collision
    let collisionBoundsBehavior = UICollisionBehavior(items: [orangeBall,
        paddle])
    collisionBoundsBehavior.translatesReferenceBoundsIntoBoundary = true
    animator.addBehavior(collisionBoundsBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for ball
    let elasticityBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    elasticityBehavior.elasticity = 1.0
    animator.addBehavior(elasticityBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for bricks
    let brickBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: bricks)
    brickBehavior.allowsRotation = false
```

# EXAMPLE



The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a Swift file named `ViewController.swift` open. The code is for a Pong game and includes several behaviors for a ball and bricks. A green callout box with a pointer highlights the `UIDynamicAnimator` initialization.

```
func initBehaviors() {
    animator = UIDynamicAnimator(referenceView: self.view)

    // Add gravity for ball
    let gravityBehavior = UIGravityBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    animator.addBehavior(gravityBehavior)

    // Add collision behavior
    let collisionBehavior = UICollisionBehavior(items: [orangeBall,
                                                        brick1, brick2, brick3],
                                                referenceBoundsIntoBoundary = true)
    animator.addBehavior(collisionBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for ball
    let elasticityBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: [orangeBall])
    elasticityBehavior.elasticity = 1.0
    animator.addBehavior(elasticityBehavior)

    // Add physical properties for bricks
    let brickBehavior = UIDynamicItemBehavior(items: bricks)
    brickBehavior.elasticity = 0.5
    animator.addBehavior(brickBehavior)
}
```

Tie it to the  
UIDynamicAnimator



# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john = Person(name: "John Appleseed")  
unit4A = Apartment(unit: "4A")
```

# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john = Person(name: "John Appleseed")  
unit4A = Apartment(unit: "4A")
```

var john



strong

<Person instance>

name: "John Appleseed"

apartment: nil

var unit4A



strong

<Apartment instance>

unit: "4A"

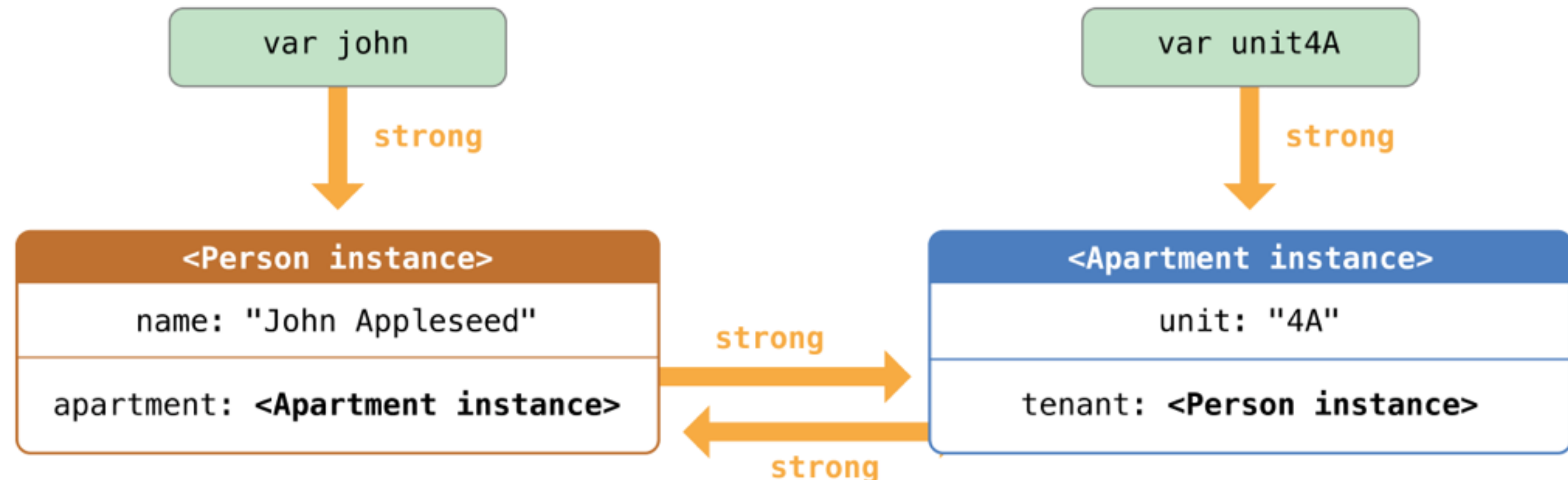
tenant: nil

# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john!.apartment = unit4A  
unit4A!.tenant = john
```

# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john!.apartment = unit4A  
unit4A!.tenant = john
```





# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john = nil  
unit4A = nil
```

# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john = nil  
unit4A = nil
```

var john

var unit4A

<Person instance>

name: "John Appleseed"

apartment: <Apartment instance>

strong

<Apartment instance>

unit: "4A"

tenant: <Person instance>

strong



# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

```
john = nil  
unit4A = nil
```

var john

var unit4A

Cycle! Can't remove  
memory 😞

<Person instance>

name: "John Appleseed"

apartment: <Apartment instance>

strong

<Apartment instance>

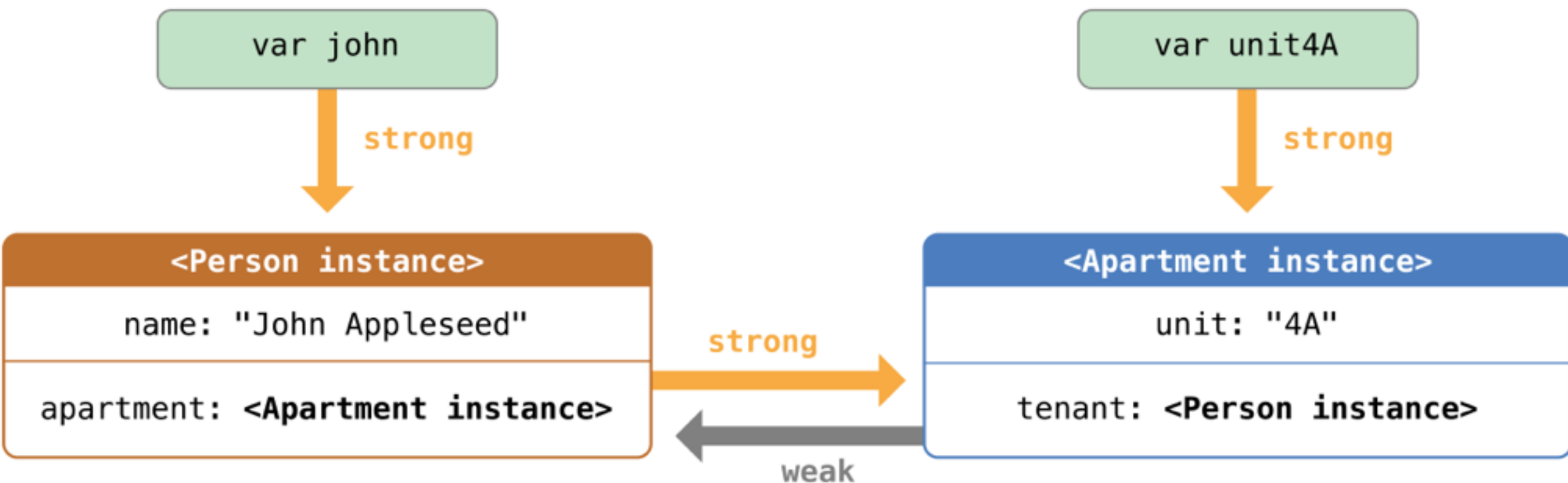
unit: "4A"

tenant: <Person instance>

strong



# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE





# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

var john

var unit4A

strong

<Person instance>

name: "John Appleseed"

apartment: <Apartment instance>

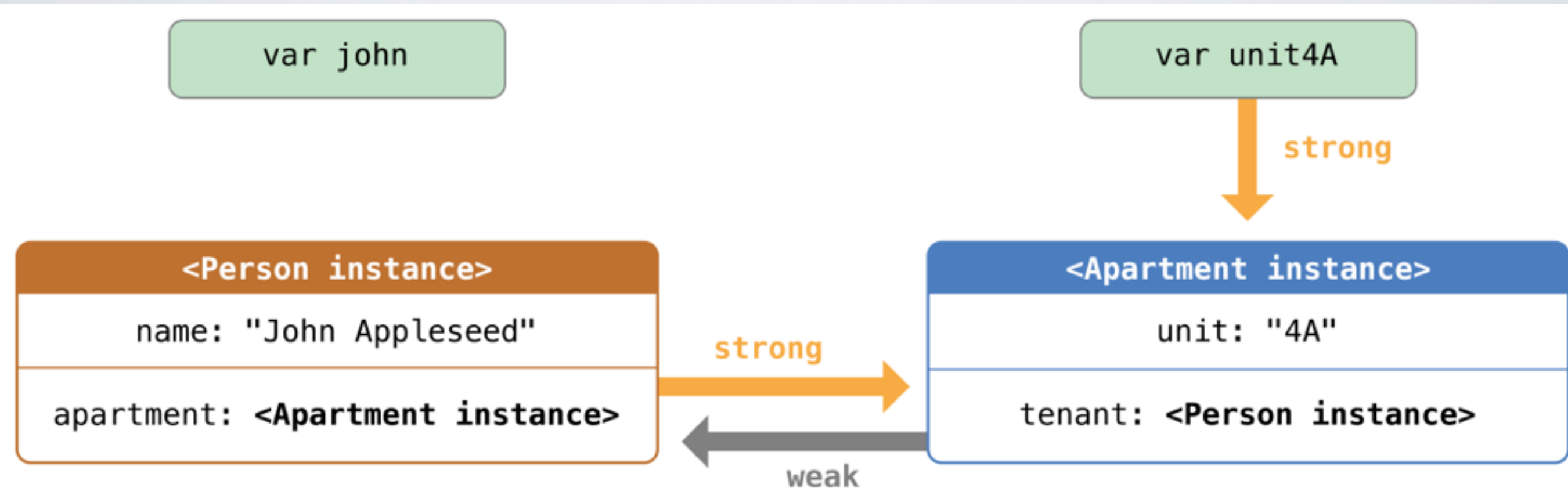
<Apartment instance>

unit: "4A"

tenant: <Person instance>

strong

weak



# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

var john

var unit4A

<Person instance>

name: "John Appleseed"

apartment: <Apartment instance>

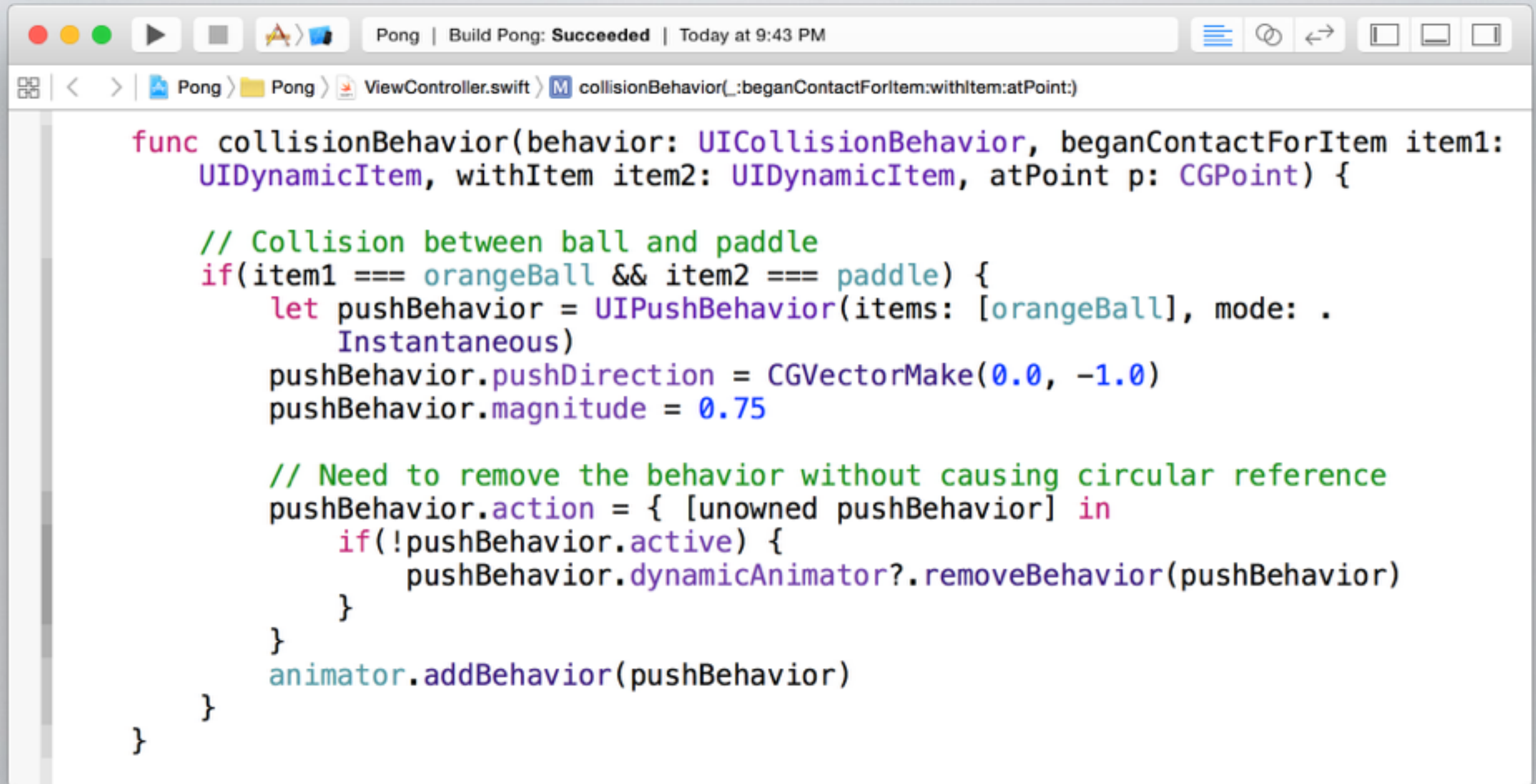
<Apartment instance>

unit: "4A"

tenant: <Person instance>



# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE

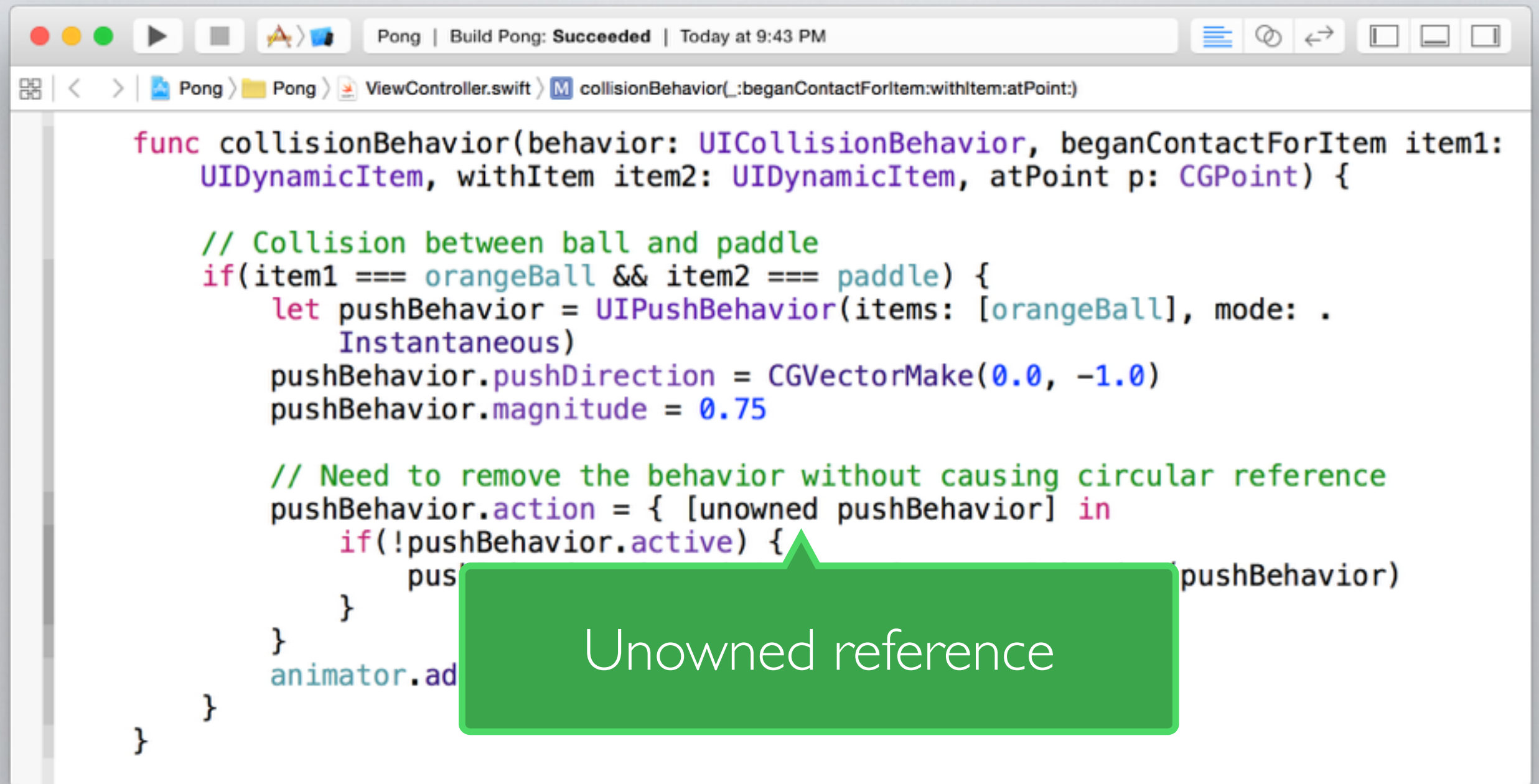


```
func collisionBehavior(behavior: UICollisionBehavior, beganContactForItem item1:
    UIDynamicItem, withItem item2: UIDynamicItem, atPoint p: CGPoint) {

    // Collision between ball and paddle
    if(item1 === orangeBall && item2 === paddle) {
        let pushBehavior = UIPushBehavior(items: [orangeBall], mode: .
            Instantaneous)
        pushBehavior.pushDirection = CGVectorMake(0.0, -1.0)
        pushBehavior.magnitude = 0.75

        // Need to remove the behavior without causing circular reference
        pushBehavior.action = { [unowned pushBehavior] in
            if(!pushBehavior.active) {
                pushBehavior.dynamicAnimator?.removeBehavior(pushBehavior)
            }
        }
        animator.addBehavior(pushBehavior)
    }
}
```

# PREVENTING MEMORY CYCLE



```
Pong | Build Pong: Succeeded | Today at 9:43 PM

Pong > Pong > ViewController.swift > collisionBehavior(_:beganContactForItem:withItem:atPoint:)

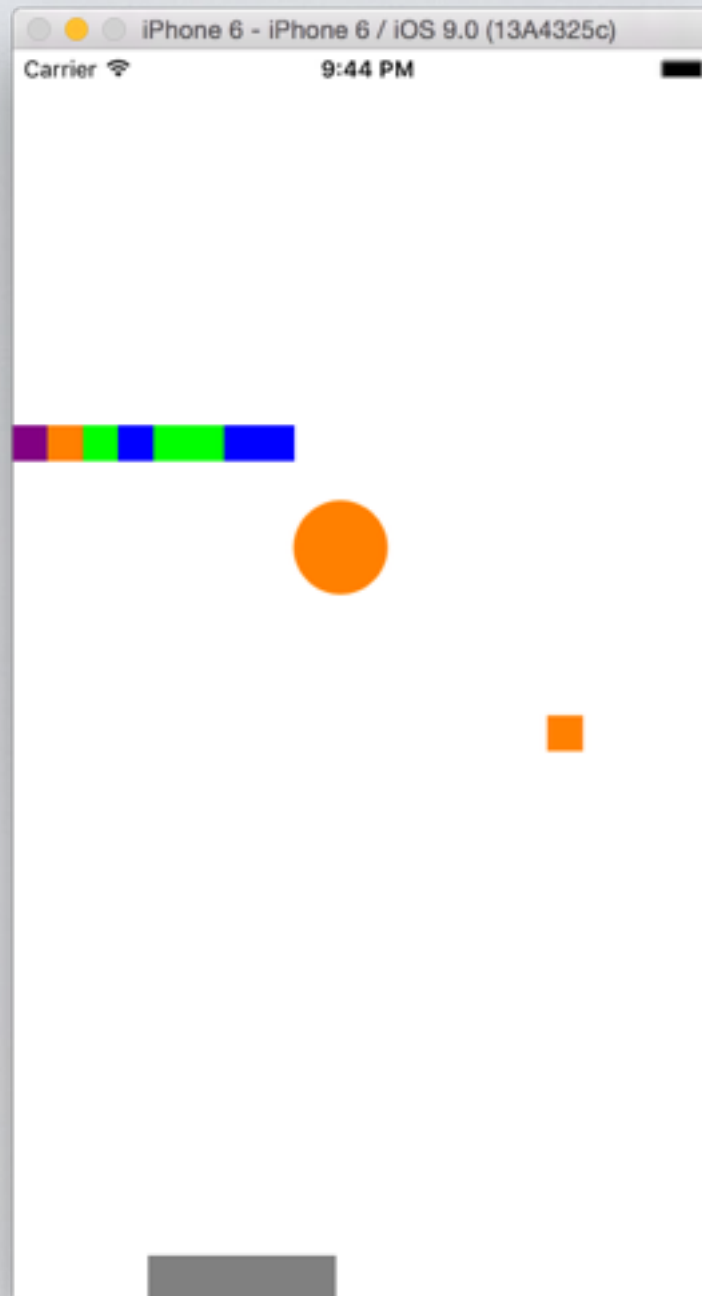
func collisionBehavior(behavior: UICollisionBehavior, beganContactForItem item1:
    UIDynamicItem, withItem item2: UIDynamicItem, atPoint p: CGPoint) {

    // Collision between ball and paddle
    if(item1 === orangeBall && item2 === paddle) {
        let pushBehavior = UIPushBehavior(items: [orangeBall], mode: .
            Instantaneous)
        pushBehavior.pushDirection = CGVectorMake(0.0, -1.0)
        pushBehavior.magnitude = 0.75

        // Need to remove the behavior without causing circular reference
        pushBehavior.action = { [unowned pushBehavior] in
            if(!pushBehavior.active) {
                pushBehavior.removeFromParent()
            }
        }
        animator.addBehavior(pushBehavior)
    }
}
```

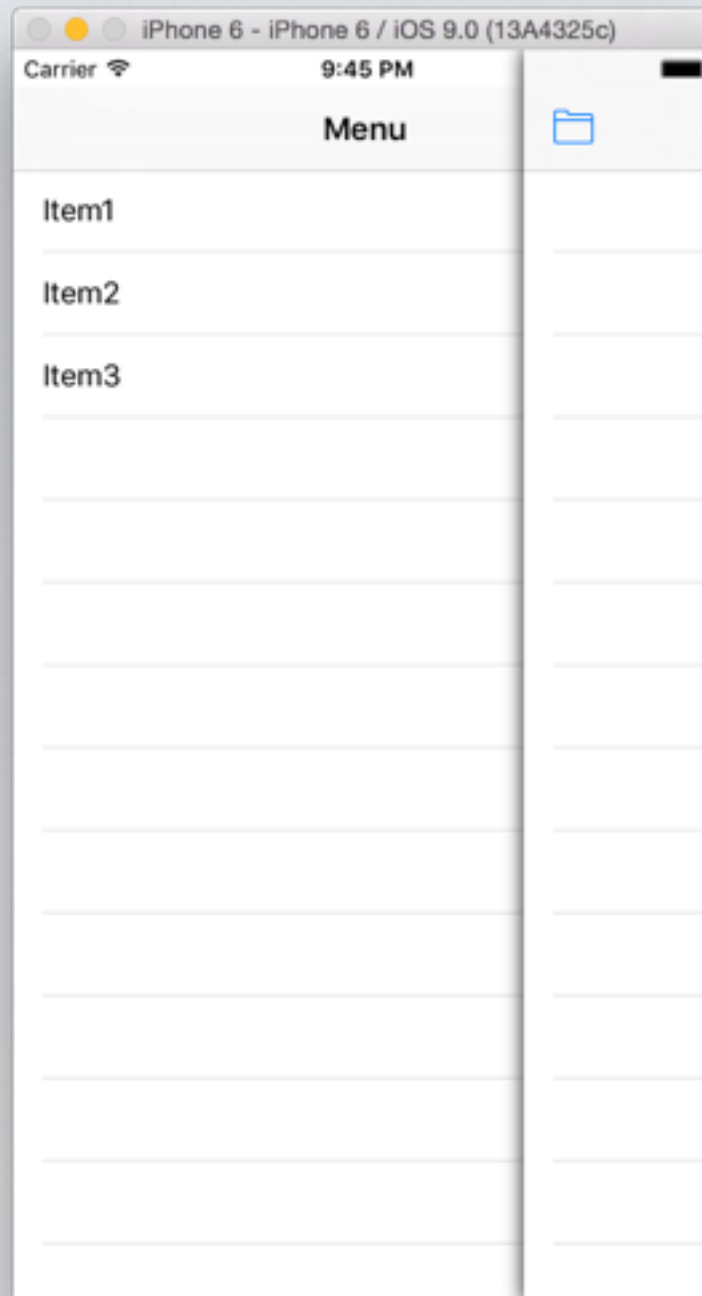
Unowned reference





# DEMO

<https://github.com/talentsparkio/Pong>



# DEMO

<https://github.com/talentsparkio/SlidingMenu>

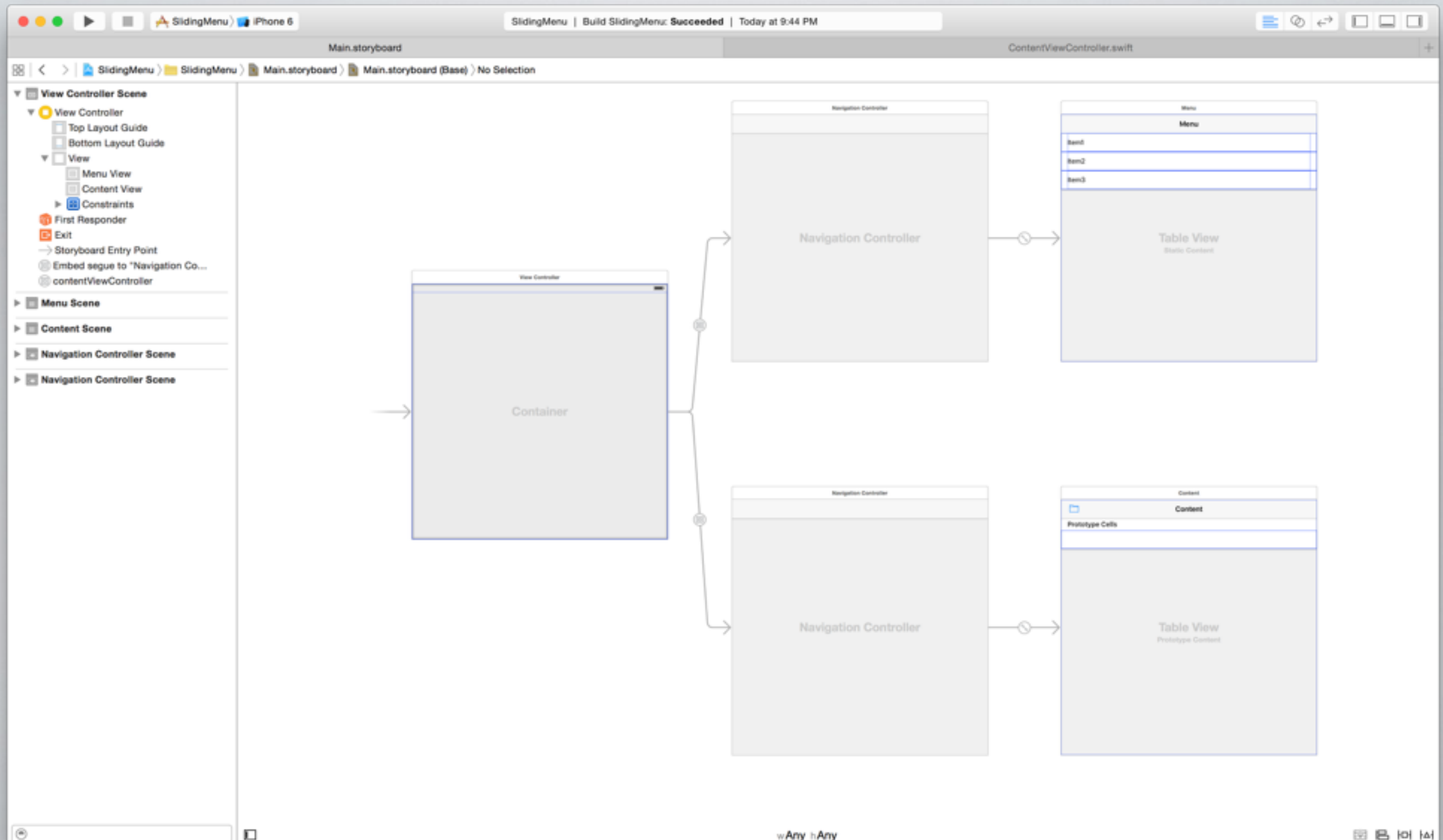


# Introduction to UIKit Dynamics

Written by [Ash Furrow](#) on September 20, 2013 in [Development](#)

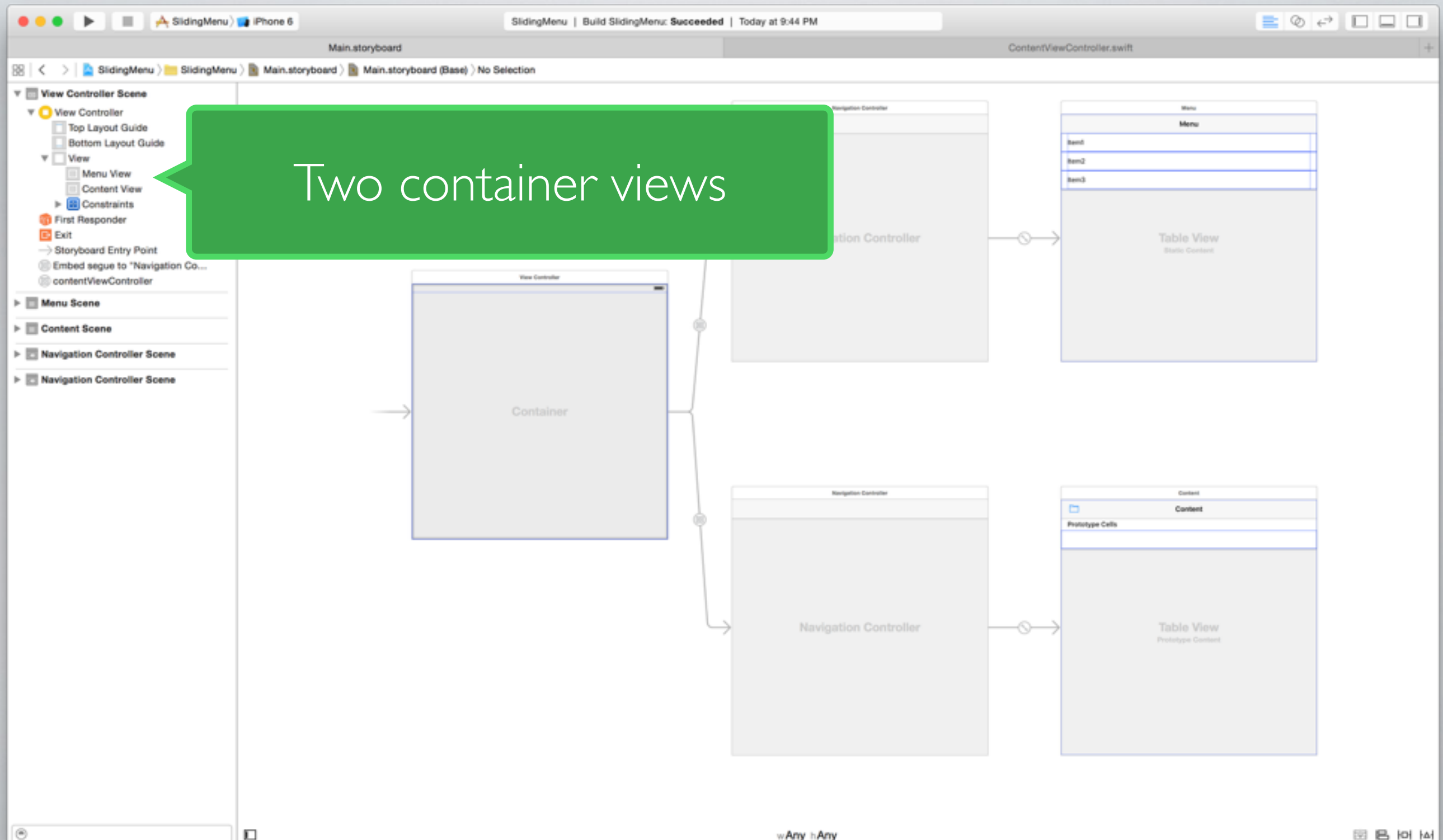
iOS 7 is a real conundrum. It juxtaposes its smooth, platonic interface elements with the physical realism of making those elements respond realistically to user interaction. We already covered [UIMotionEffects](#), which adjust the appearance of an interface to the way the user is holding a device. Today, we're going to cover realistic animations using UIKit Dynamics.

# KEY IDEAS

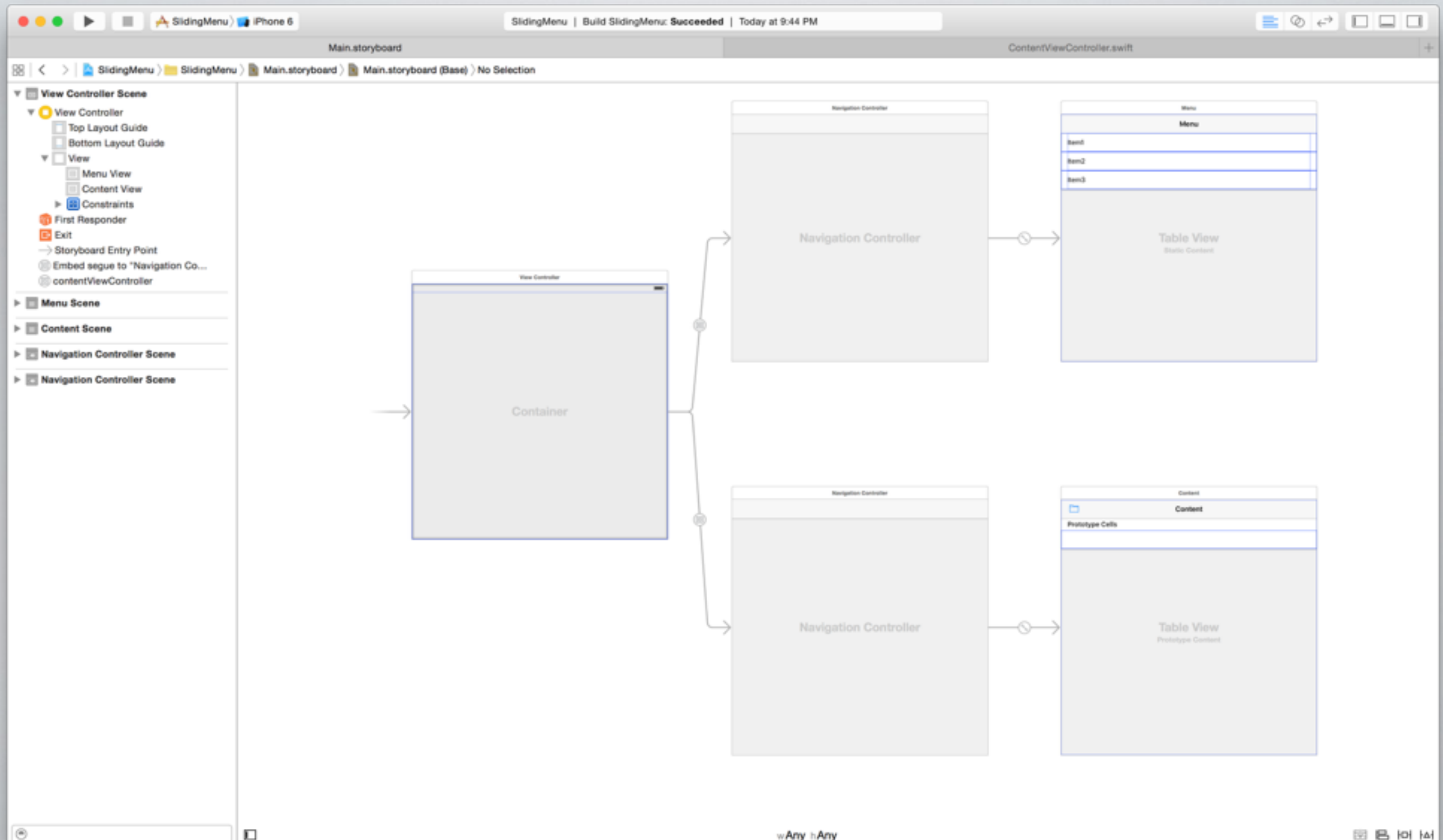




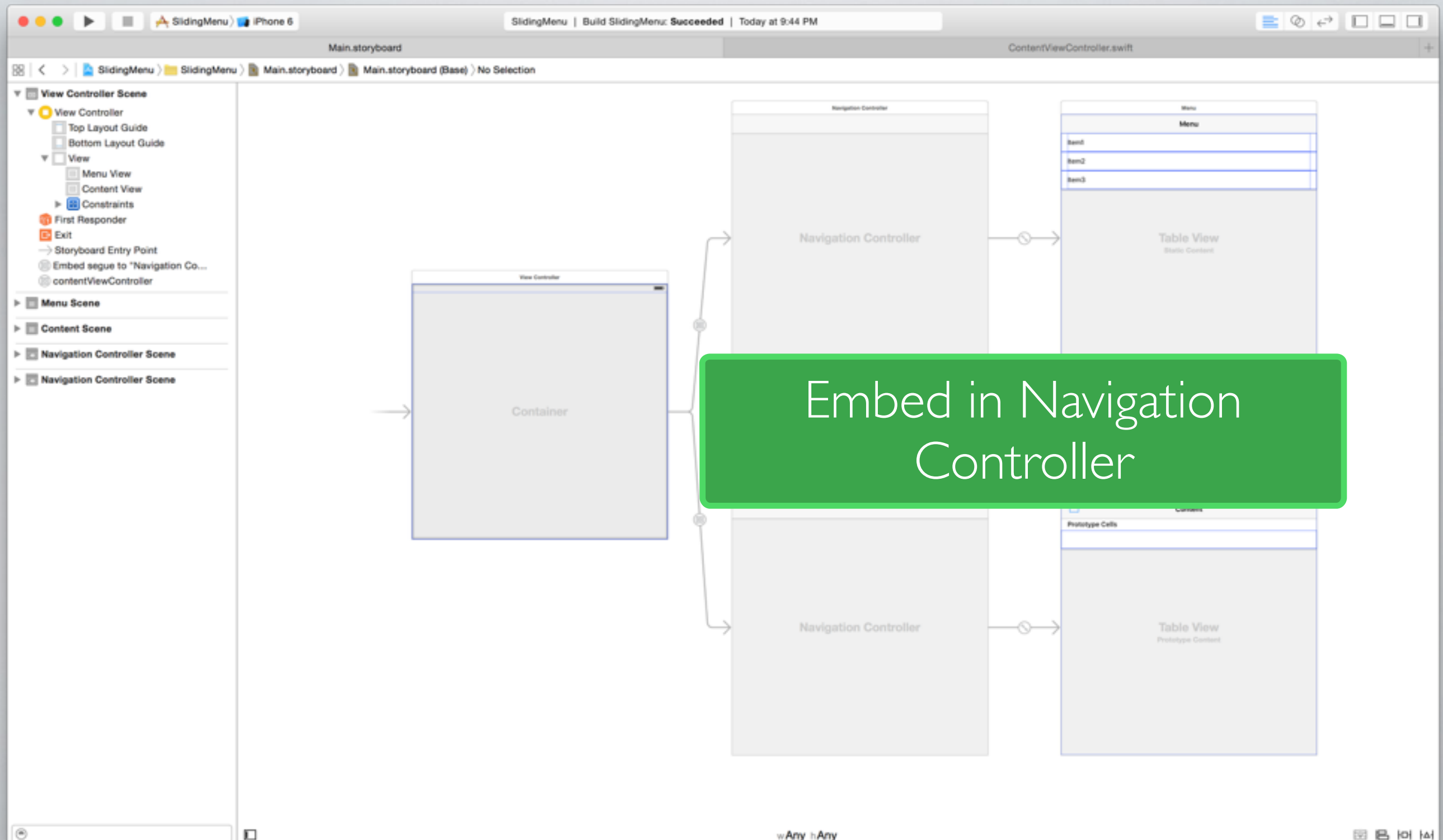
# KEY IDEAS



# KEY IDEAS



# KEY IDEAS



# WHAT'S NEXT?

- Go through the WWDC videos
- Check out <http://pttrns.com>
- Check out <https://www.cocoacontrols.com>

