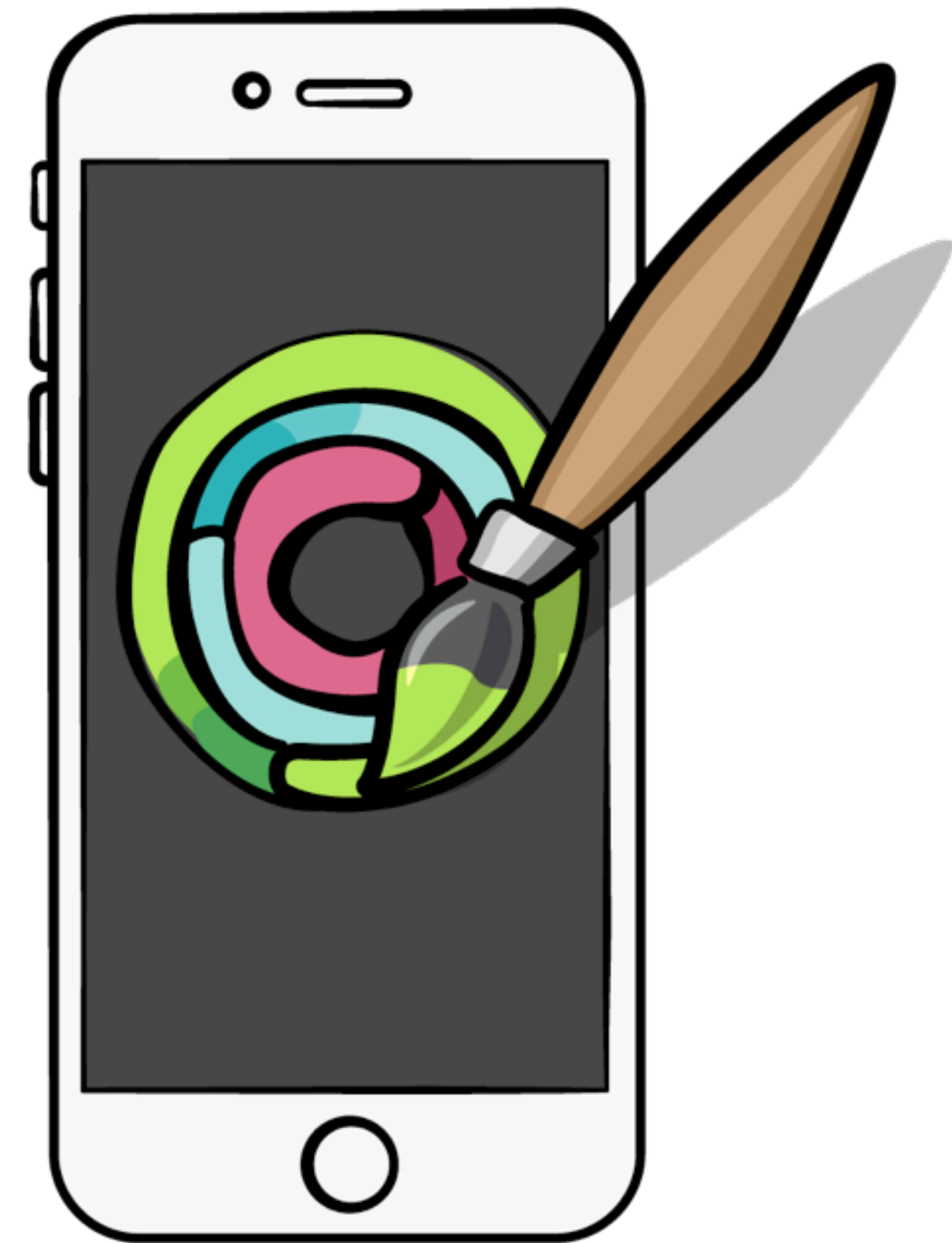
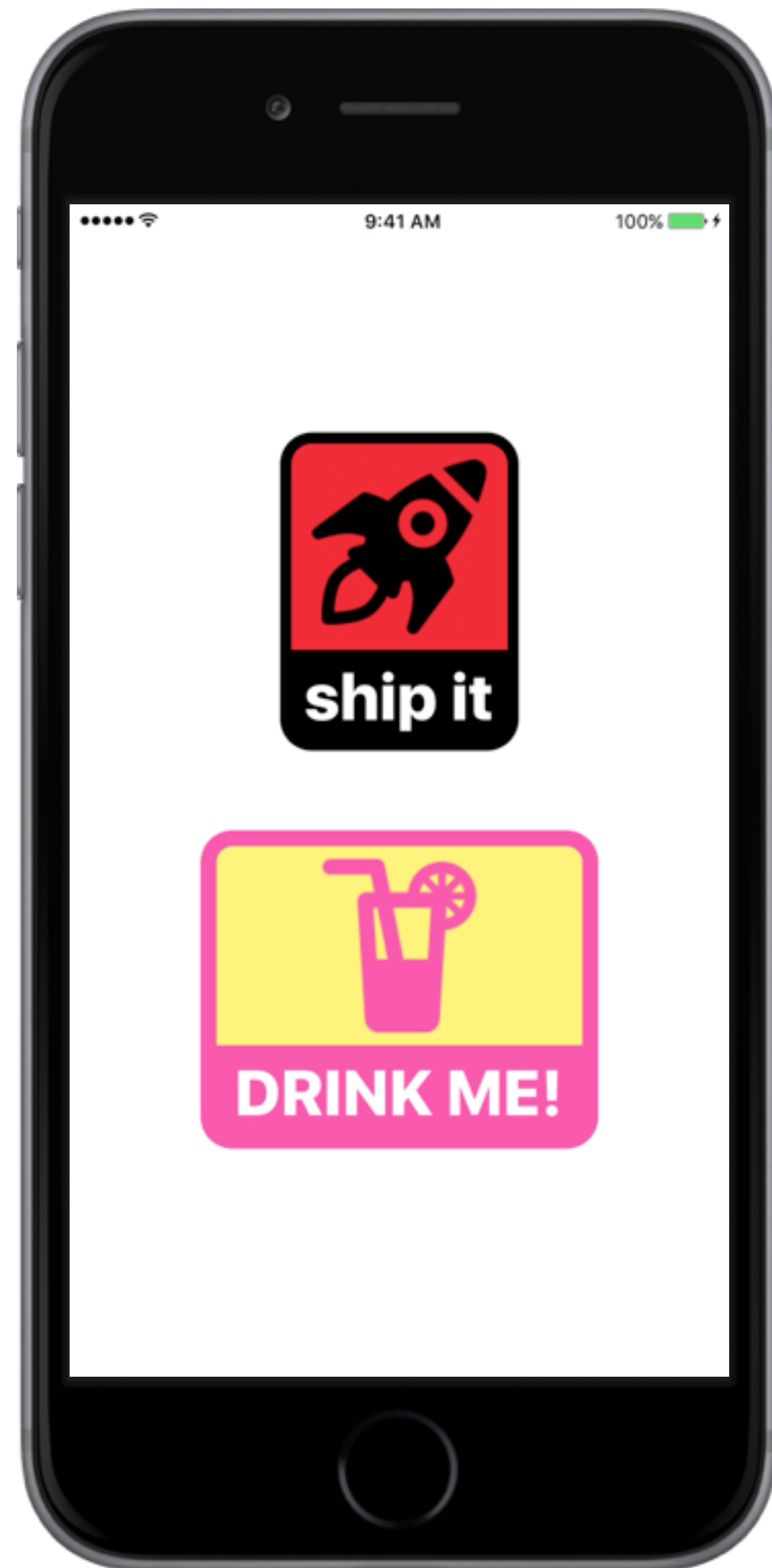


CUSTOM CONTROLS ■ IN iOS ■



PART 12: CONCLUSION

ACT I - DELUXE BUTTON



- ▶ Creating a custom control via composition
- ▶ Playground Driven Development
- ▶ Integration with Interface Builder
- ▶ UIControl to implement interaction

ACT II - THREE RING CONTROL



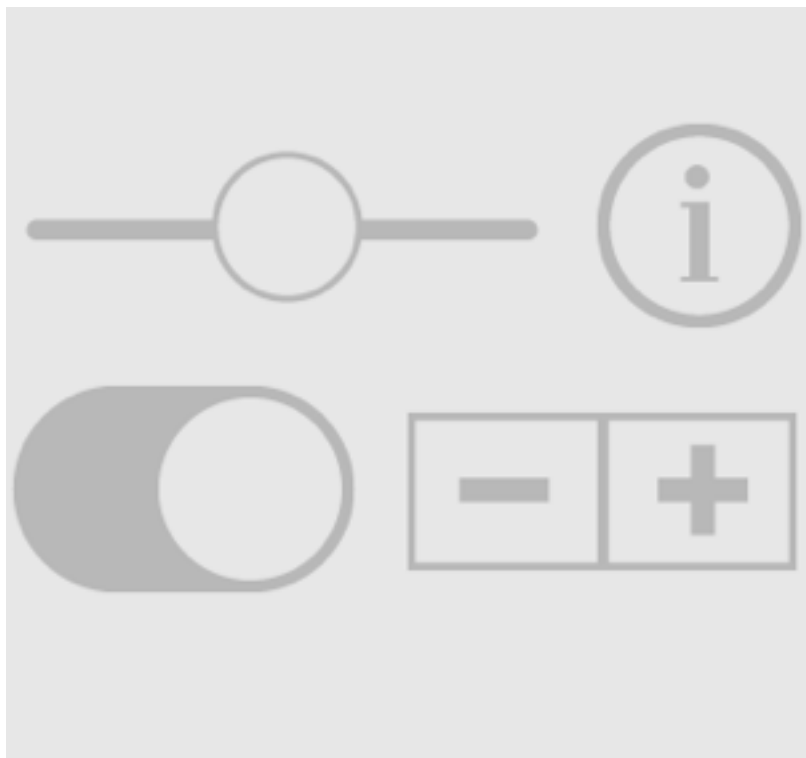
- ▶ Construction of the appearance using Core Animation layers
- ▶ Adding animation to a custom control

ACT III - SKETCHPAD



- ▶ Making controls reusable across projects
- ▶ Using Core Graphics and Core Image to draw the interface
- ▶ Creating custom gesture recognizers to enhance interaction

WHICH APPROACH?



UIKit



Core Animation



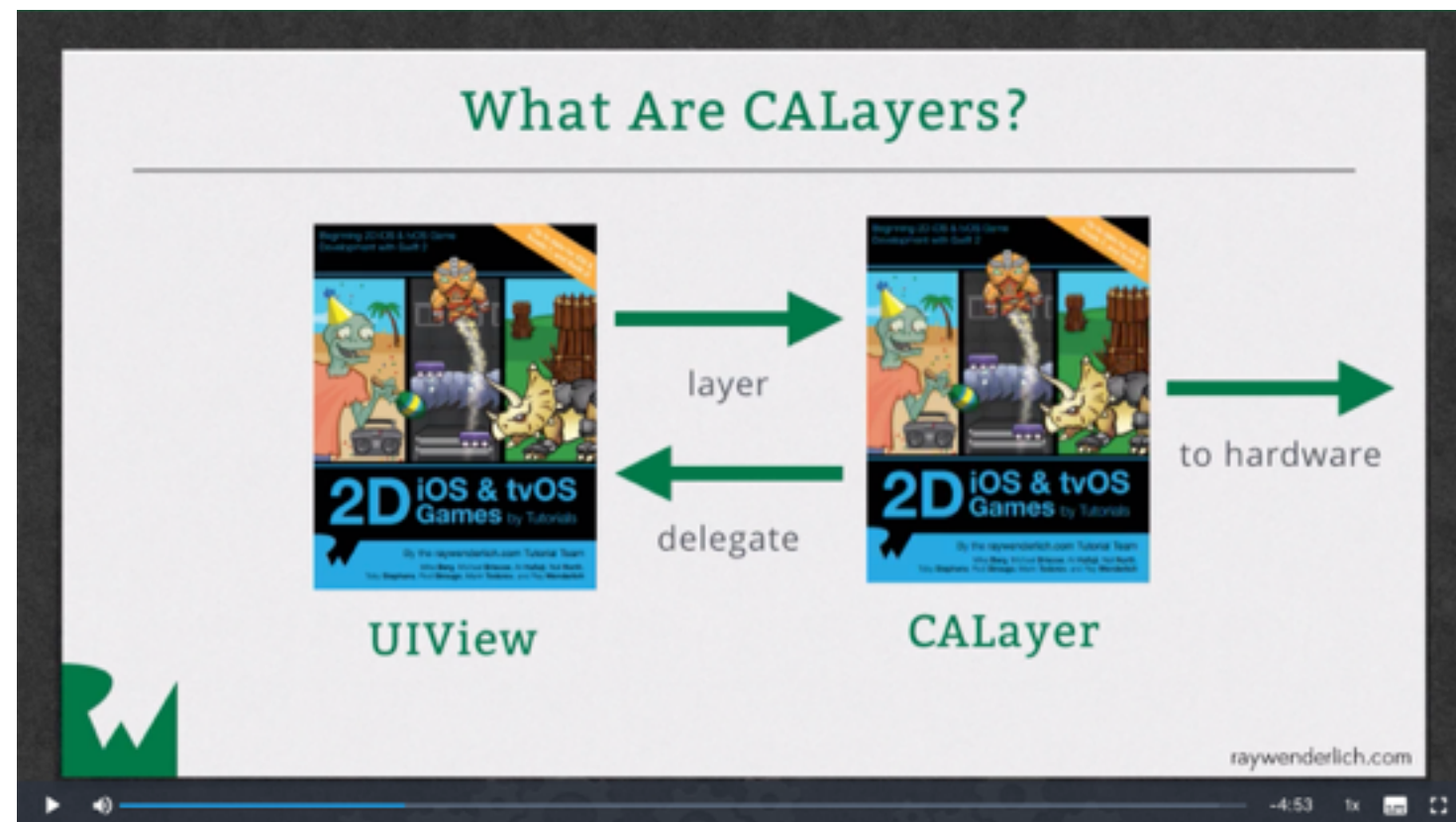
Core Graphics



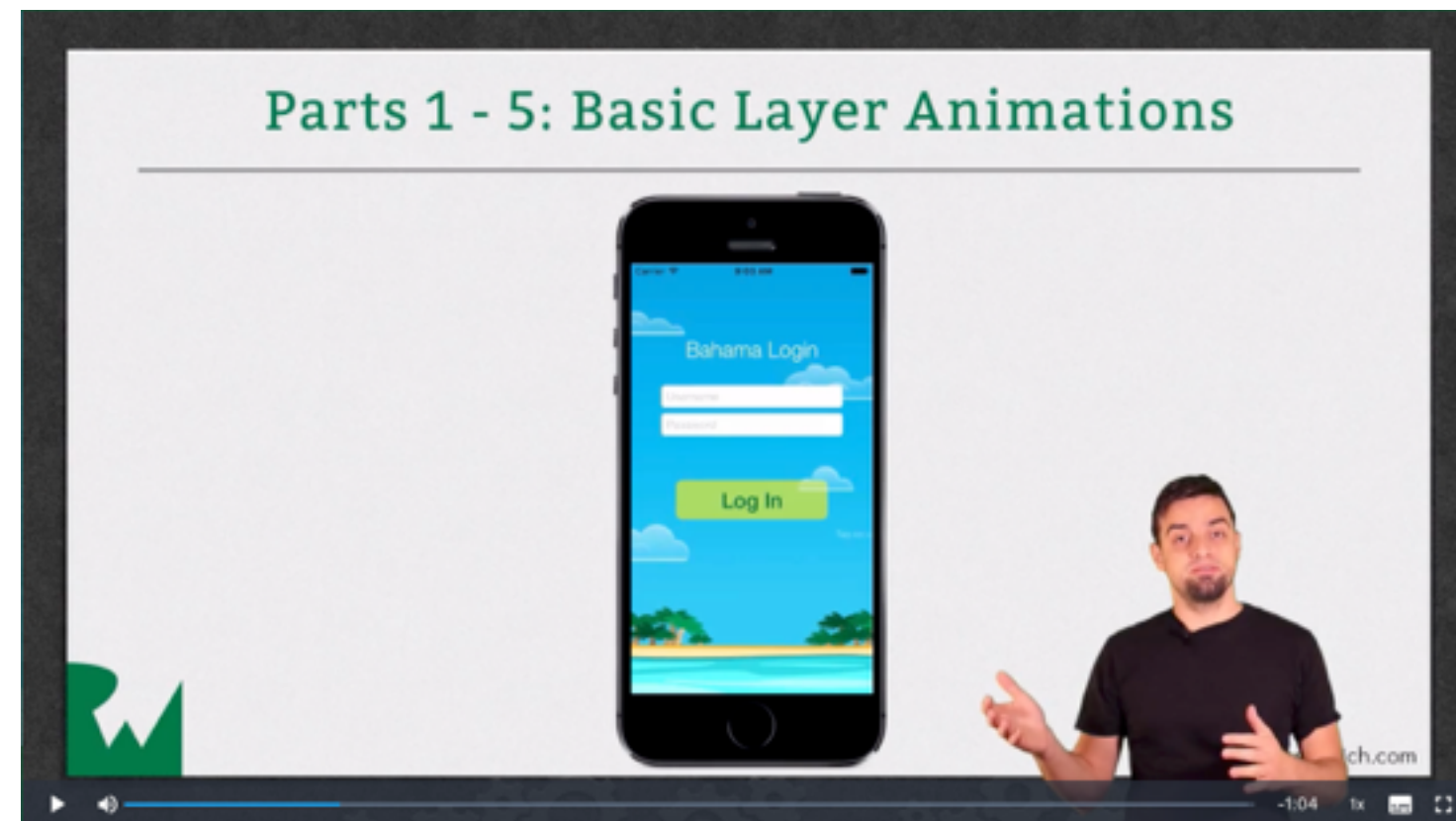
Core Image



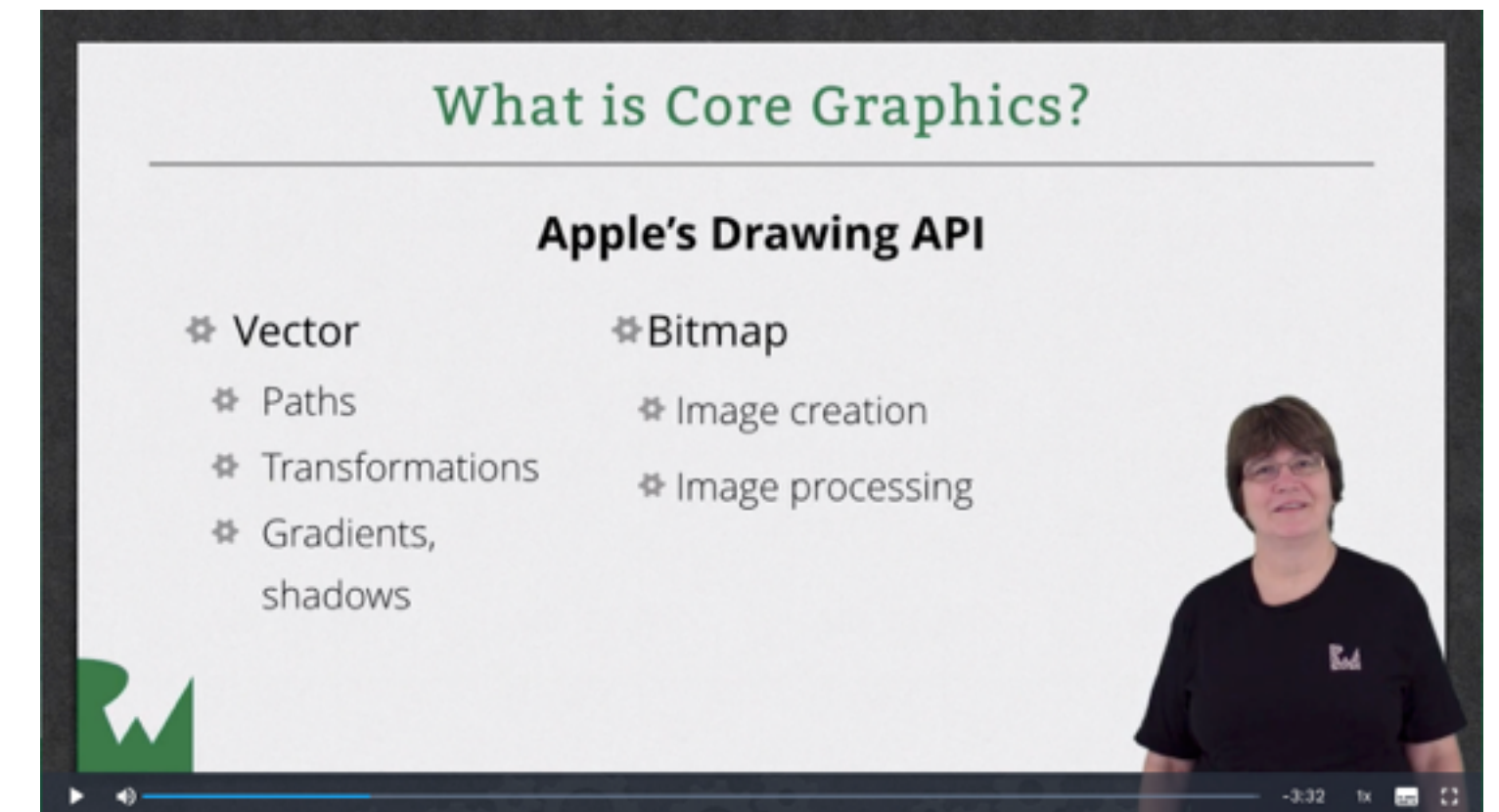
WHERE TO GO FROM HERE?



CALayers



iOS
Animations



Beginning
Core Graphics



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE?

Carthage Tutorial: Getting Started



James Frost on September 15, 2015

Update 9/22/15: This tutorial was updated to iOS 9, Xcode 7, and Swift 2 by James Frost.

Two great things about iOS development are the fantastic community, and the wide range of available third party libraries.

If you've coded on the platform for a while, chances are you've used at least one of these libraries. Whether it's [AFNetworking](#), [SDWebImage](#), [SSKeychain](#) or [CocoaLumberjack](#), you already know the value of making use of someone else's code because you're not fond of reinventing the wheel.

Then there's [CocoaPods](#). If you're not acquainted with this lovely tool, it's a popular dependency manager that streamlines the process of integrating these sorts of libraries into your project.

It's widely used in the iOS community, and even [Google now uses it](#) to distribute their various iOS SDKs.

While CocoaPods is awesome, there are other options. [Carthage](#) is one such alternative dependency manager for Mac and iOS, created by a group of developers from

It was the first dependency manager to work with Swift; in fact, Carthage itself is exclusively uses dynamic frameworks instead of static libraries – this is only way to distribute frameworks supported by iOS 8 and up.

In this Carthage tutorial, you'll learn the following:

- Why and when to use a dependency manager, and what makes Carthage different

Learn
managing
dependencies

CREATING
A
COCOAPOD



11:34 1x

Creating and Distributing iOS Frameworks



Michael Katz on June 7, 2016

This tutorial has been updated to Xcode 8, CocoaPods 1.3 on Sept 28, 2016.

Learn how to create a chunk of code between two or more projects, and to share a part of your program with other projects.

Organize your code similarly to how the iOS architecture works, or perhaps you want to distribute your code as popular 3rd parties do.

In this tutorial you'll learn how to do all of the following:

• Create a new template, **Cocoa Touch Framework**, which makes creating custom frameworks easier.

• Distribute frameworks for various purposes:

You can share your framework with your other apps, team members, or the iOS community. When combined with Swift's access control, frameworks help define strong, testable interfaces between code blocks.



C'mon on in and learn how to create and distribute iOS frameworks!