MAP KIT

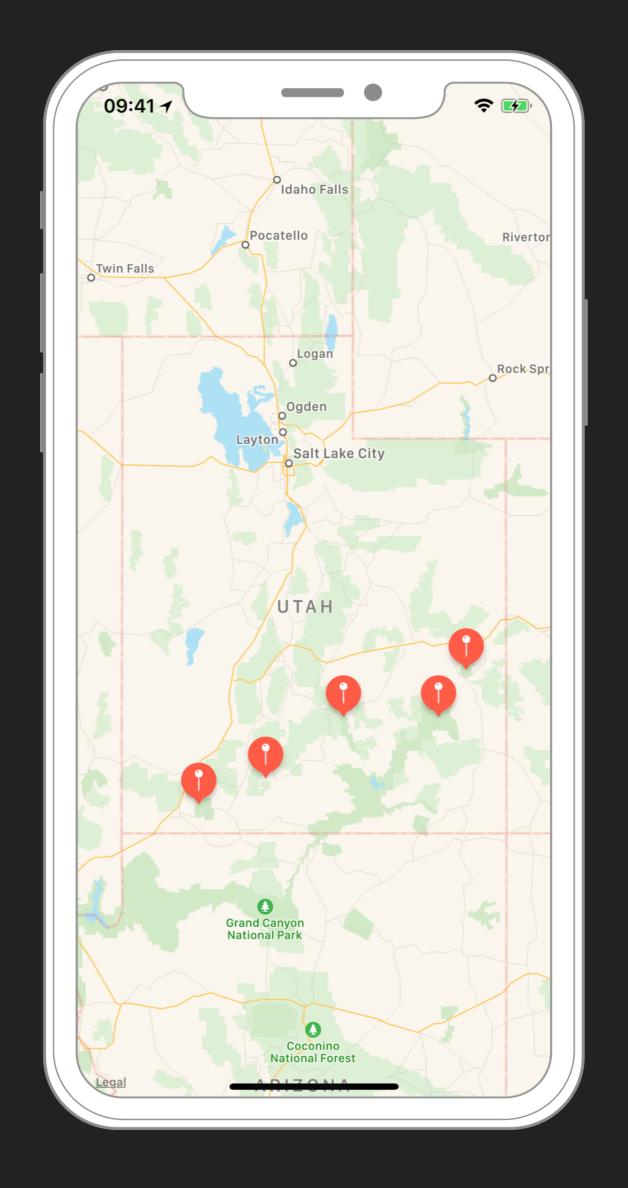
WHAT WE'LL COVER

- Annotations
- Annotation Views specifically MKMarkerAnnotationView
- Overlays
- User Location
- Directions

ANNOTATIONS

ANNOTATIONS

- Defined by a single coordinate point
- Stay in place
- Annotation object
 - ▶ Conforms to MKAnnotation protocol
 - Manages the data for the annotation
- Annotation View
 - Used to draw the visual representation of the annotation on the map surface



DEFINE ANNOTATION OBJECT

```
class Annotation: NSObject, MKAnnotation {
  //required
   var coordinate = CLLocationCoordinate2D()
  //optional
  var title: String?
  var subtitle: String?
  //your custom defined properties
```

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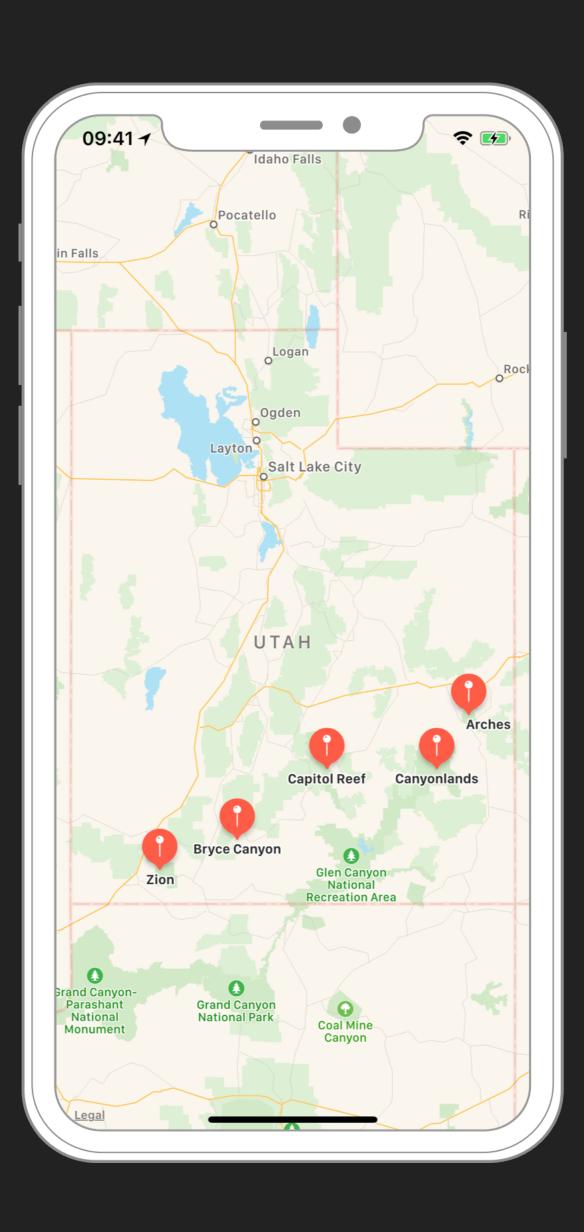
DEFINE ANNOTATION OBJECT

```
import Foundation
import MapKit
class NationalPark: NSObject, MKAnnotation {
    //National Park Properties
    var name: String
    //National Park Methods
    init(name: String, coordinate: CLLocationCoordinate2D) {
        self.name = name
        self.coordinate = coordinate
        super.init()
    // MARK: - MKAnnotation Protocol
    var coordinate: CLLocationCoordinate2D
    var title: String? {
        get { return name }
```

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ADD ANNOTATIONS

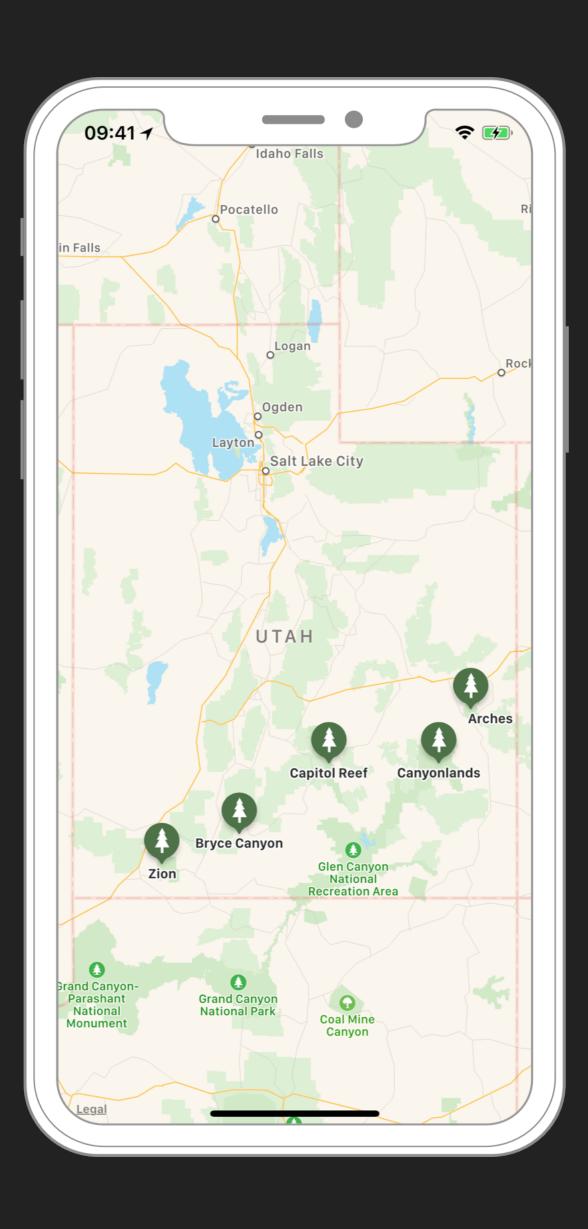
```
import UIKit
import MapKit
class ViewController: UIViewController, MKMapViewDelegate, CLLocationManagerDelegate {
   // MARK: - PROPERTIES
   @IBOutlet weak var mapView: MKMapView!
    func utahNationalParks() -> [NationalPark] {...}
    func utahCenterCoordinate() -> CLLocationCoordinate2D {...}
   override func viewDidLoad() {
        super.viewDidLoad()
        let utahRegion = MKCoordinateRegion(center: utahCenterCoordinate(),
                                              span: MKCoordinateSpan(latitudeDelta: 6.5,
                                                                     longitudeDelta: 6.5))
        mapView.region = utahRegion
        for nationalPark in utahNationalParks() {
           mapView.addAnnotation(nationalPark)
```



ANNOTATION VIEWS

MARKER ANNOTATION VIEW

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, MKMapViewDelegate {
   func mapView(_ mapView: MKMapView, viewFor annotation: MKAnnotation) -> MKAnnotationView? {
      if annotation is NationalPark {
         var annotationView = mapView.dequeueReusableAnnotationView(withIdentifier: "Marker")
                              as? MKMarkerAnnotationView
         if let dequeuedAnnotationView = annotationView {
            dequeuedAnnotationView.annotation = annotation
         } else {
            annotationView = MKMarkerAnnotationView(annotation: annotation, reuseIdentifier: "Marker")
         annotationView?.glyphImage = UIImage(named: "Tree")
         annotationView?.markerTintColor = UIColor(red: 78.0/255.0,
                                                 green: 114.0/255.0,
                                                  blue: 72.0/255.0,
                                                 alpha: 1.0)
         return annotationView
      return nil
```



OVERLAYS

OVERLAYS

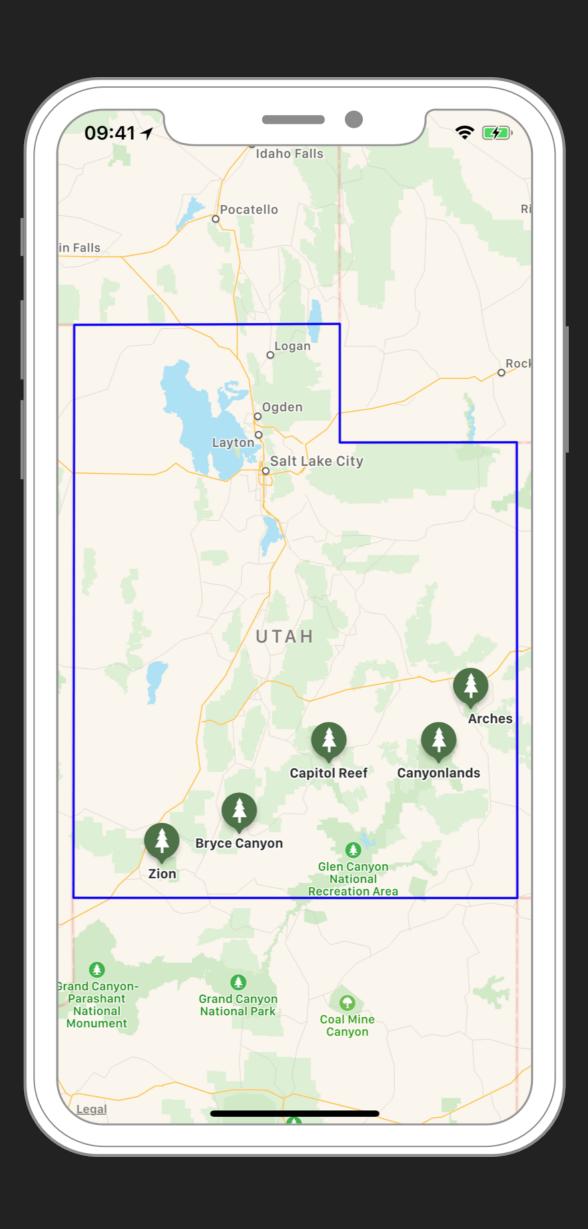
- Content that is defined by any number of points
 - May constitute one or more, contiguous or noncontiguous shape(s)
- Pre-defined overlays:
 - MKCircle
 - MKPolyline
 - MKPolygon

OVERLAY RENDERS

- Need an MKOverlayRenderer object:
 - ▶ MKCircleRenderer
 - ▶ MKPolylineRenderer
 - MKPolygonRenderer
- The renderer object defines the overlay style:
 - Fill color
 - Line color
 - Line width
 - etc...
- Specify your renderer object in the map view delegate
 - mapView(_:rendererFor:)

OVERLAY

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, MKMapViewDelegate {
  @IBOutlet weak var mapView: MKMapView!
   func utahCoordinates() -> [CLLocationCoordinate2D] {...}
  override func viewDidLoad() {
      let utahPolygon = MKPolygon(coordinates: utahCoordinates(), count: utahCoordinates().count)
      mapView.add(utahPolygon)
   func mapView(_ mapView: MKMapView, rendererFor overlay: MKOverlay) -> MKOverlayRenderer {
      if overlay is MKPolygon {
         let renderer = MKPolygonRenderer(overlay: overlay)
         renderer lineWidth = 1.5
         renderer.strokeColor = .blue
         return renderer
     } else {
         return MKOverlayRenderer()
```



USER LOCATION

USER LOCATION SERVICES

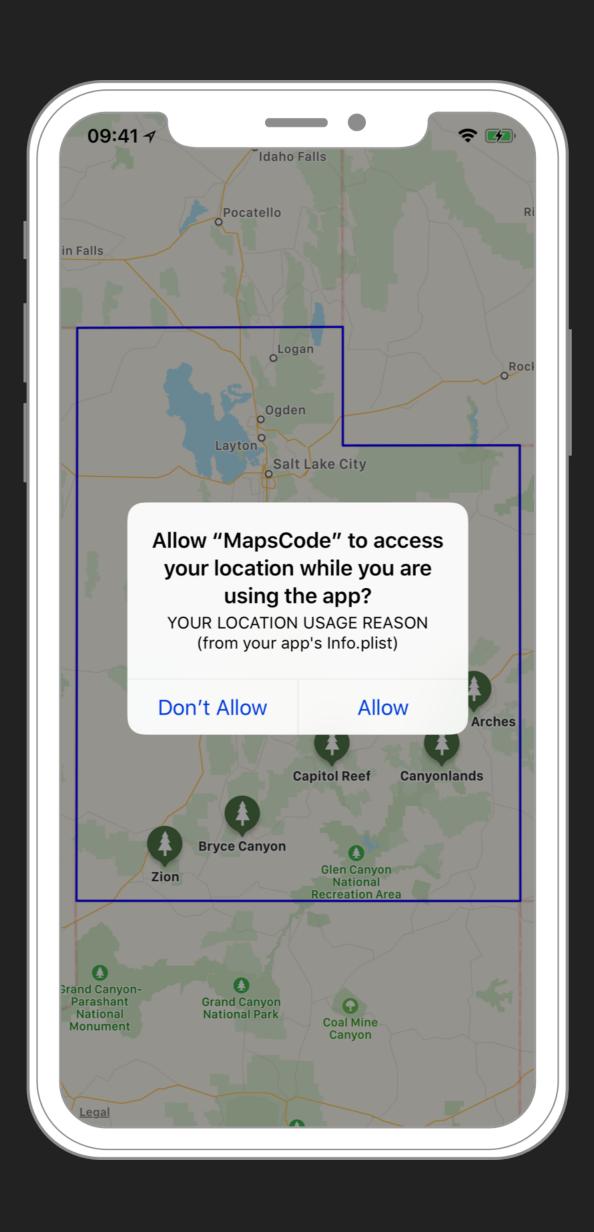
- Core Location framework
 - Standard location service
 - Significant-change location service
- Power-intensive operation

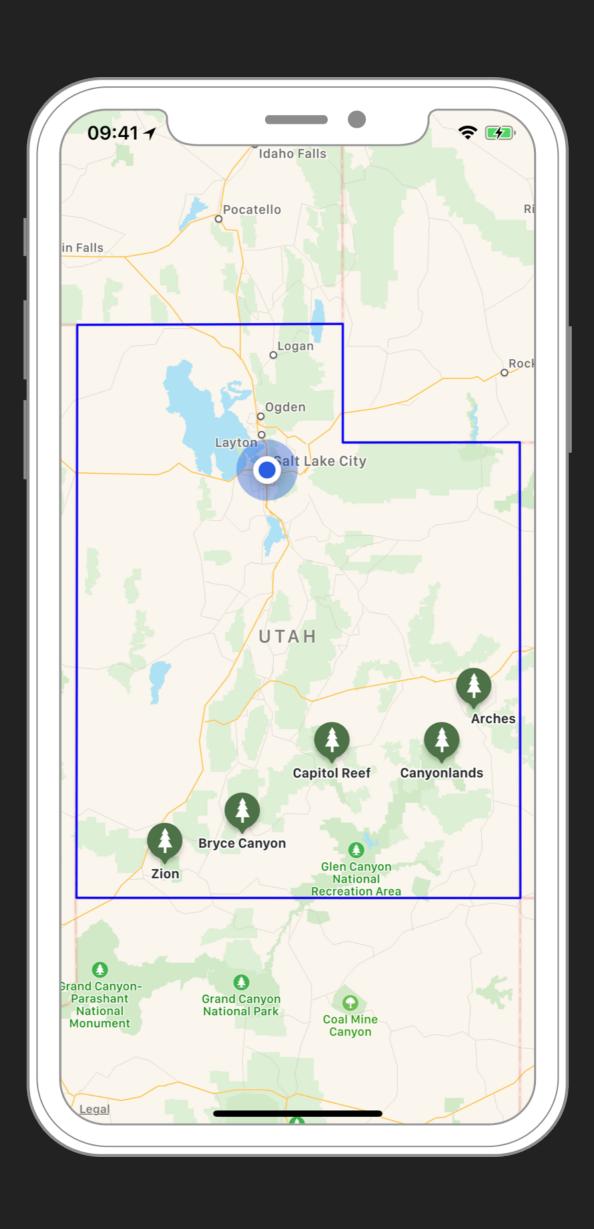
LOCATION MANAGER

- Use CLLocationManager class to start and stop location services
- Use requestWhenInUseAuthorization() or requestAlwaysAuthorization() to ask for user permission
- Use Privacy Location When In Use Usage Description or Privacy Location Always Usage Description keys in info.plist to describe how you use the user's location
- Use the CLLocationManagerDelegate to monitor location events
- Before starting location services, Apple recommends you call CLLocationManager.locationServicesEnabled()

STANDARD LOCATION SERVICES

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, MKMapViewDelegate, CLLocationManagerDelegate {
   @IBOutlet weak var mapView: MKMapView!
   var locationManager = CLLocationManager()
   override func viewDidAppear(_ animated: Bool) {
      super.viewDidAppear(animated)
      askForLocationPermissions()
   func askForLocationPermissions() {
      locationManager.requestWhenInUseAuthorization()
      locationManager.delegate = self
      locationManager.desiredAccuracy = kCLLocationAccuracyBest
      if CLLocationManager.locationServicesEnabled() {
         locationManager_startUpdatingLocation()
         mapView.showsUserLocation = true
   // MARK: - LOCATION MANAGER DELEGATE
   func locationManager(_ manager: CLLocationManager, didChangeAuthorization status: CLAuthorizationStatus) {
      if status == _authorizedWhenInUse {
         manager_startUpdatingLocation()
         mapView.showsUserLocation = true
```





DIRECTIONS

GENERAL PURPOSE DIRECTION INFORMATION

- Use the MKDirections API to get information about a route:
 - Distance
 - Expected travel time
 - Localized advisory notices
 - Individual steps that make up the route
- Server-based and require a network connection

STEPS TO GET DIRECTION INFORMATION

- 1. Create an MKDirectionsRequest object and configure it with start and end MKMapItem objects
- 2. Create an MKDirections object and initialize it with the MKDirectionsRequest object you created in step 1.
- 3. Call calculateDirectionsWithCompletionHandler: to start the route finding process
- 4. Handle the route information contained in the MKDirectionsResponse object

DIRECTION CODE

```
class ViewController: UIViewController, MKMapViewDelegate, CLLocationManagerDelegate {
   func getDrivingDirectionsFromCurrentLocation() {
      let drivingRouteRequest = MKDirectionsRequest()
      drivingRouteRequest_transportType = _automobile
      drivingRouteRequest.source = MKMapItem(placemark: MKPlacemark(coordinate: mapView.userLocation.coordinate))
     let zion = utahNationalParks()[0]
      drivingRouteRequest.destination = MKMapItem(placemark: MKPlacemark(coordinate: zion.coordinate))
      //2
      let drivingRouteDirections = MKDirections(request: drivingRouteRequest)
      UIApplication.shared.isNetworkActivityIndicatorVisible = true
      //3
      drivingRouteDirections.calculate { (response: MKDirectionsResponse?, error: Error?) in
        DispatchQueue.main.async { UIApplication.shared.isNetworkActivityIndicatorVisible = false }
        //4
        guard let response = response else { print("\(String(describing: error?.localizedDescription))"); return }
        guard let firstRoute = response.routes.first else { print("No Routes"); return }
        if let routePolyline = self.routePolyline {
           self.mapView.remove(routePolyline)
        self.routePolyline = firstRoute.polyline
        DispatchQueue.main.async { self.mapView.add(firstRoute.polyline) }
```

```
let drivingRouteRequest = MKDirectionsRequest()
drivingRouteRequest.transportType = .automobile

let sourcePlacemark = MKPlacemark(coordinate: mapView.userLocation.coordinate)
drivingRouteRequest.source = MKMapItem(placemark: sourcePlacemark)

let zion = utahNationalParks()[0]
let destinationPlacemark = MKPlacemark(coordinate: zion.coordinate)
drivingRouteRequest.destination = MKMapItem(placemark: destinationPlacemark)
```

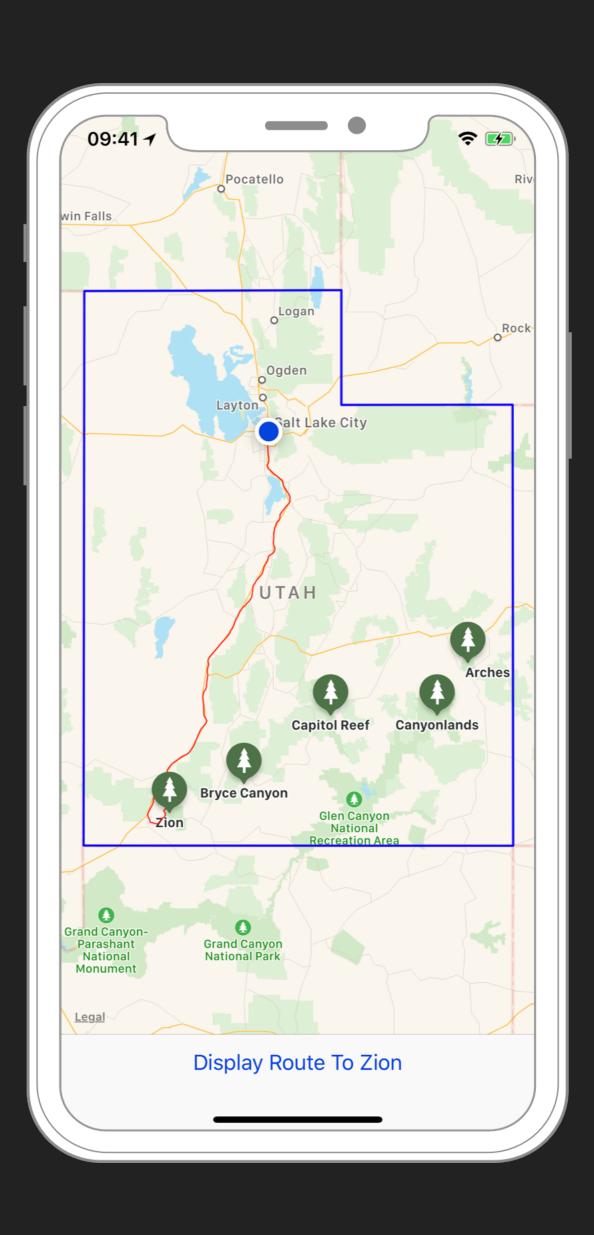
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```
let drivingRouteDirections = MKDirections(request: drivingRouteRequest)
UIApplication.shared.isNetworkActivityIndicatorVisible = true
```

```
drivingRouteDirections.calculate { (response: MKDirectionsResponse?, error: Error?) in
    DispatchQueue main async {
        UIApplication.shared.isNetworkActivityIndicatorVisible = false
```

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```
drivingRouteDirections.calculate {    (response: MKDirectionsResponse?, error: Error?) in
    DispatchQueue main async {
        UIApplication.shared.isNetworkActivityIndicatorVisible = false
    guard let response = response else {
        print("\(String(describing: error?.localizedDescription))"); return
    guard let firstRoute = response routes first else { print("No Routes"); return }
    if let routePolyline = self.routePolyline {
        self.mapView.remove(routePolyline)
    self.routePolyline = firstRoute.polyline
    DispatchQueue.main.async { self.mapView.add(firstRoute.polyline) }
```



QUESTIONS?

WORKS CITED

- Location and Maps Programming Guide
 - https://developer.apple.com/library/content/documentation/UserExperience/ Conceptual/LocationAwarenessPG/Introduction/Introduction.html
- "What's New in MapKit"
 - https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2017/237/