

CS121 Tutorial 2

This is the second ios dev tutorial.

Purple bubbles give you information you'll need to know.

Yellow Bubbles tell you what to do.

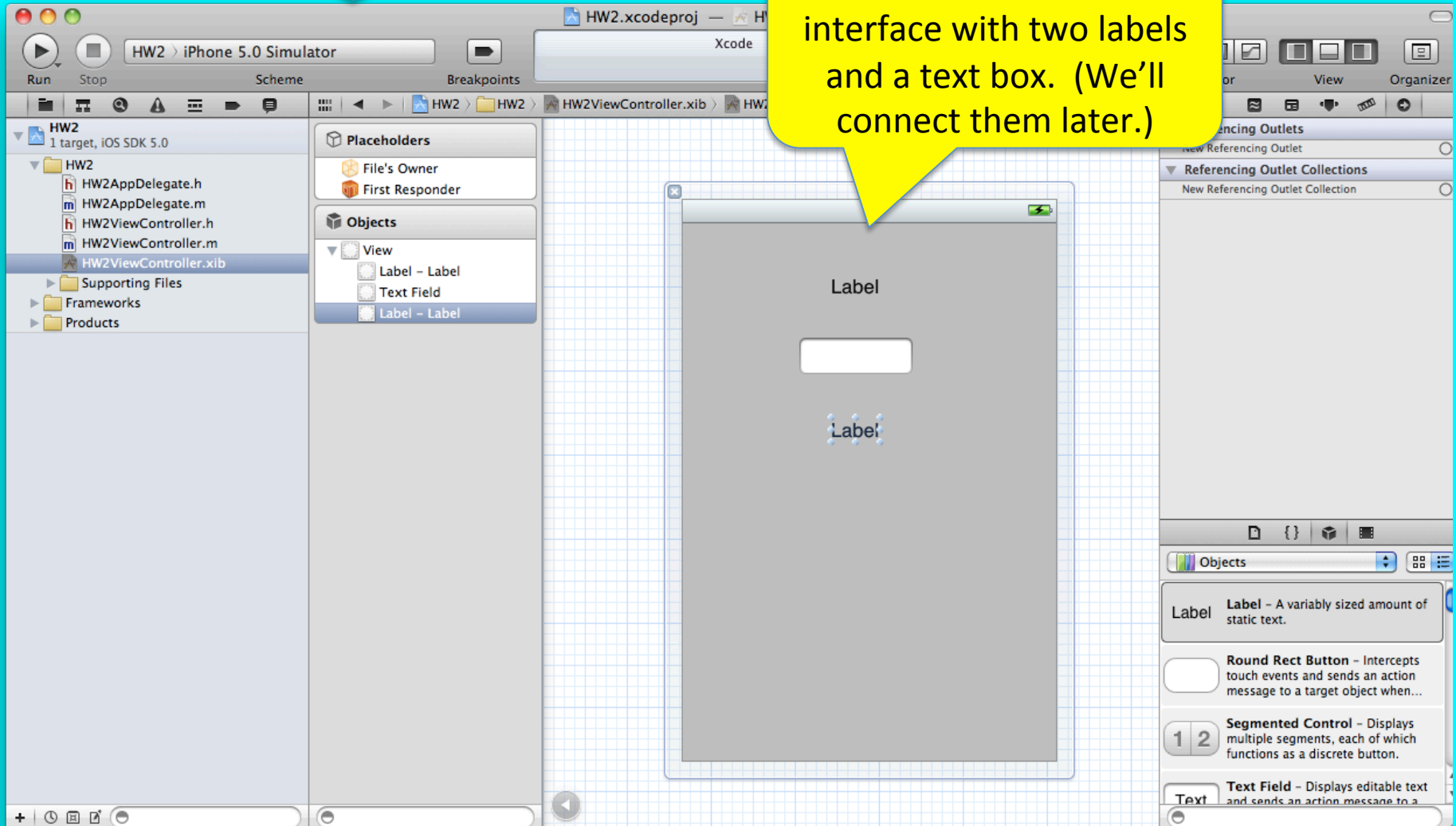
Orange bubbles tell you what you're not expected to understand yet. 😊

Goals for tutorial

- Build the chopped fruit app
- Explore the architecture of an iOS app
- Explore some handy classes like NSArray and NSString

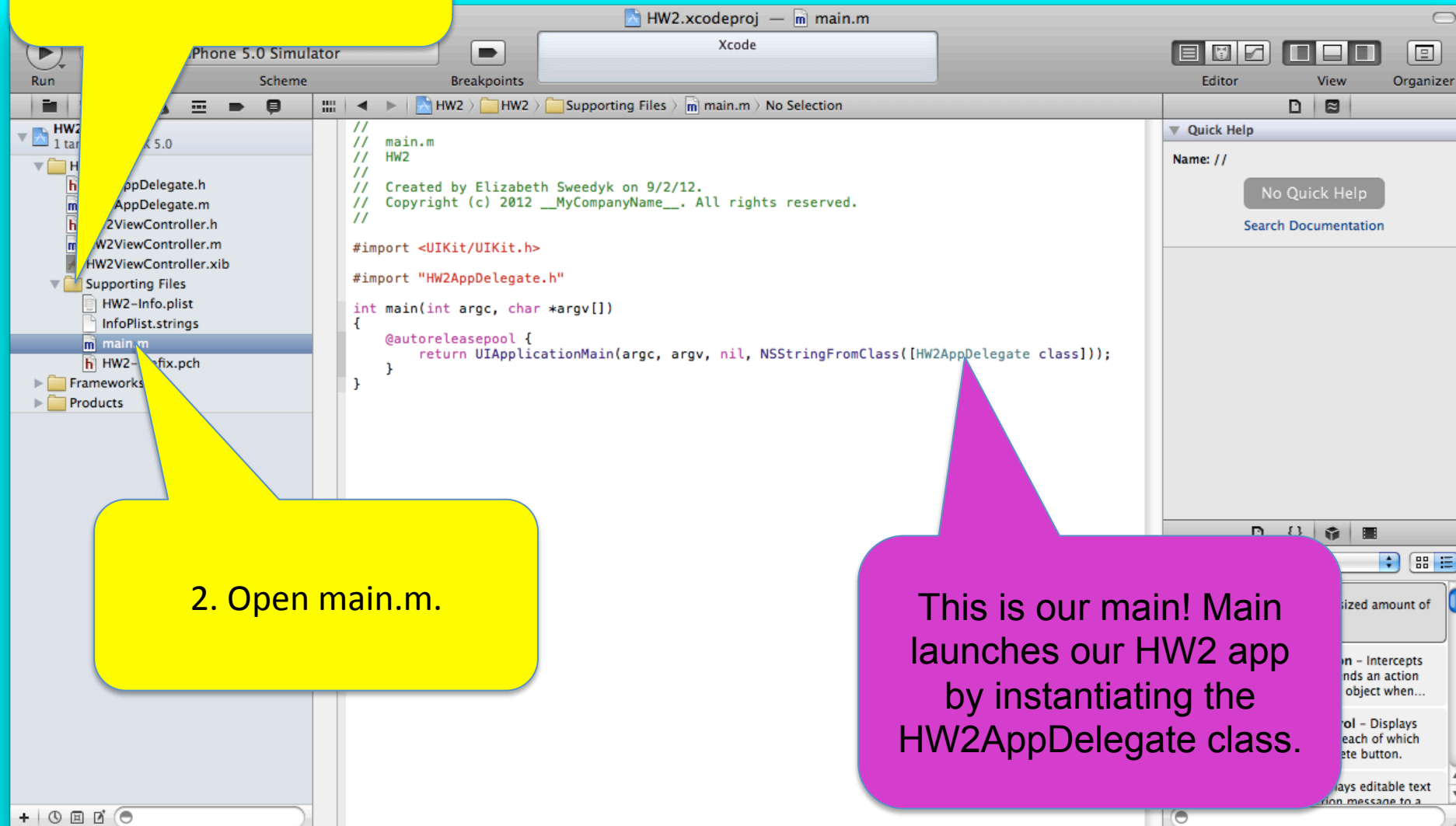
1. Follow the instructions from last time to create a new project named HW2.

2. Use the IB to create an interface with two labels and a text box. (We'll connect them later.)



1. Open the Supporting Files folder.

2. Open main.m.



This is our main! Main launches our HW2 app by instantiating the HW2AppDelegate class.

Open this the
HW2AppDelegate header
file.

```
// HW2AppDelegate.h
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/2/12.
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@class HW2ViewController;

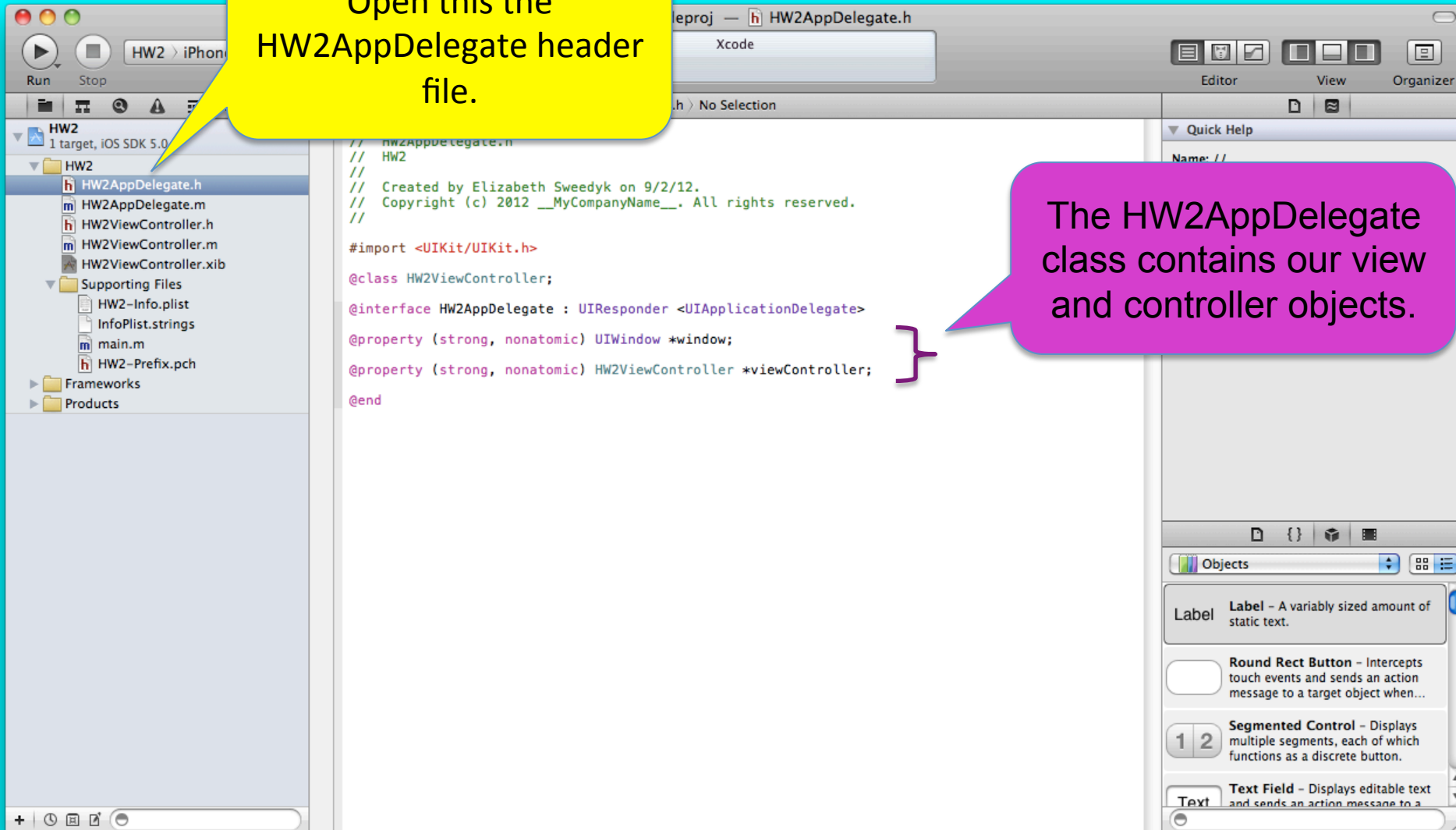
@interface HW2AppDelegate : UIResponder <UIApplicationDelegate>

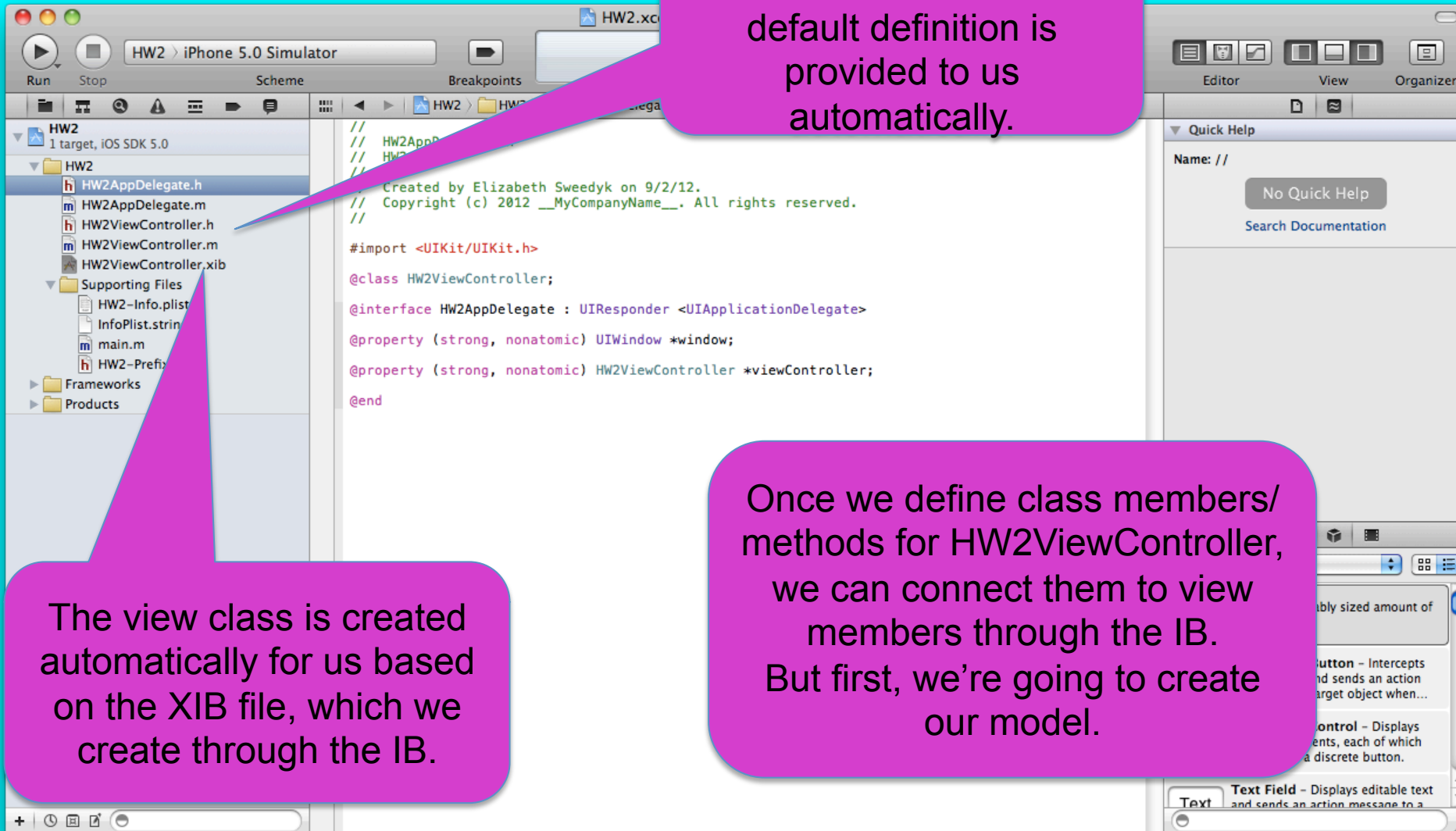
@property (strong, nonatomic) UIWindow *window;

@property (strong, nonatomic) HW2ViewController *viewController;

@end
```

The HW2AppDelegate
class contains our view
and controller objects.



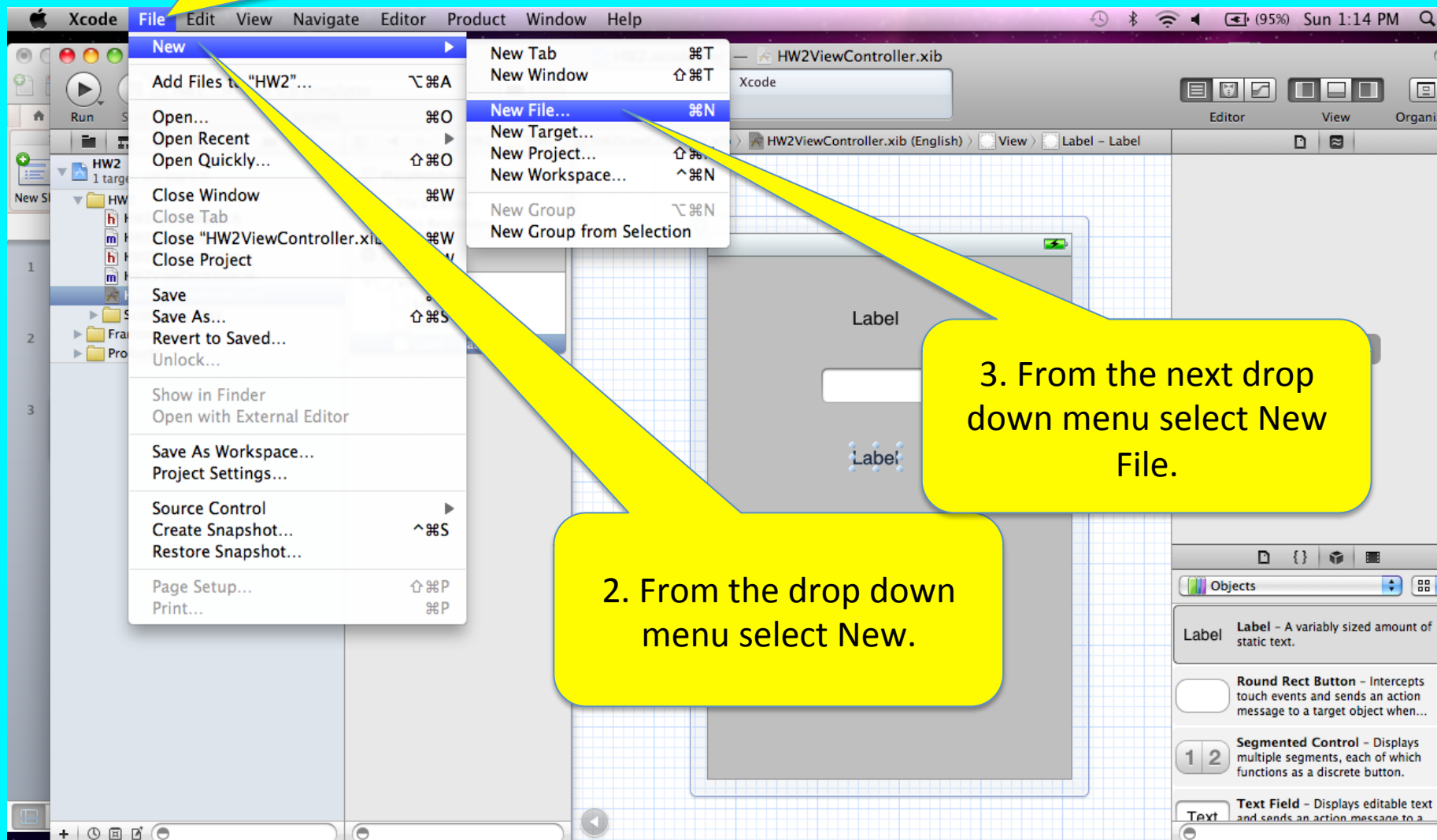


The controller class is HW2ViewController. A default definition is provided to us automatically.

The view class is created automatically for us based on the XIB file, which we create through the IB.

Once we define class members/methods for HW2ViewController, we can connect them to view members through the IB. But first, we're going to create our model.

1. Select the File tab.



2. From the drop down menu select New.

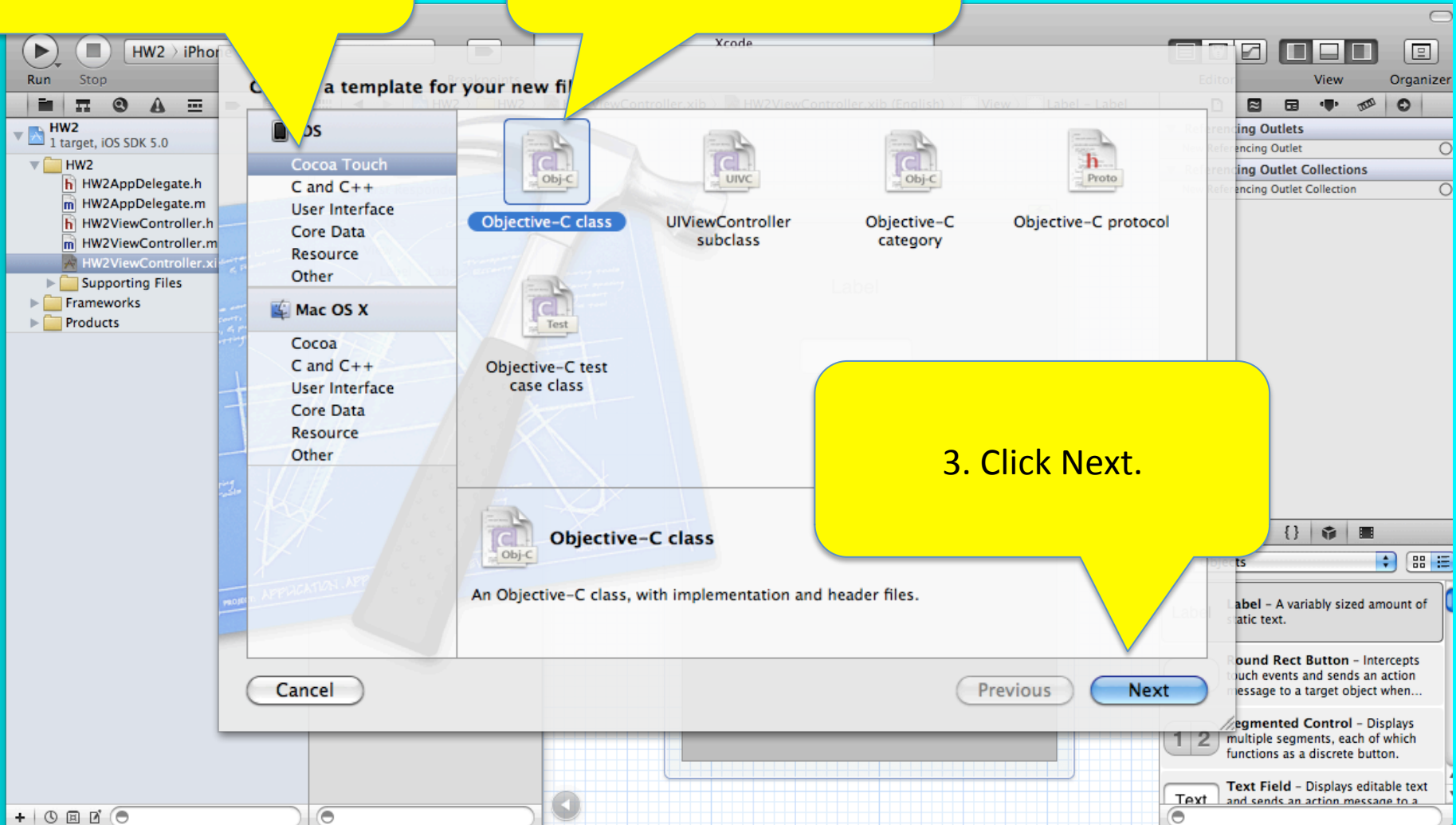
3. From the next drop down menu select New File.



1. Select Cocoa Tools.

2. Select Objective-C class.

3. Click Next.



Choose options for your new file:

1. Name the new class
HW2Model.

Class HW2Model

Subclass of NSObject

2. Select NSObject.

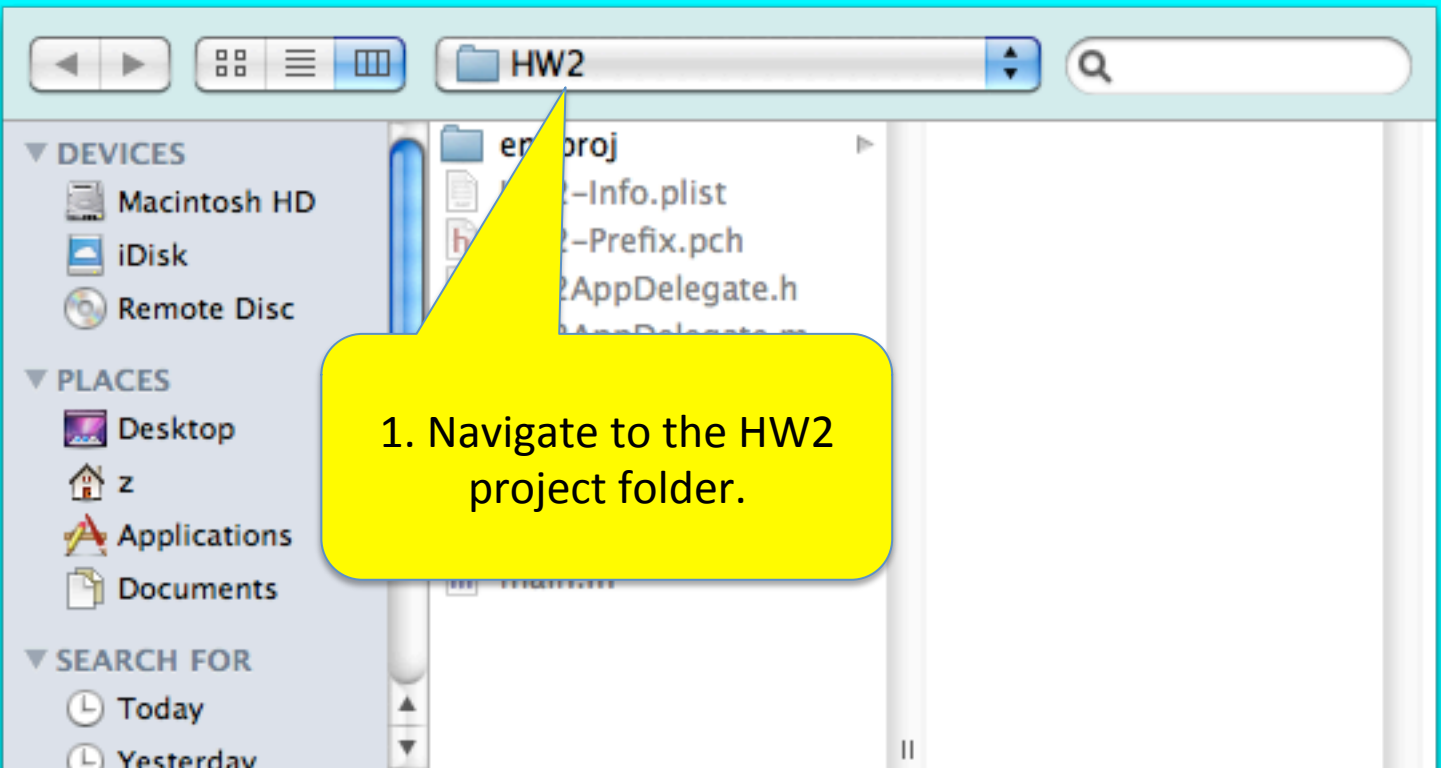
3. Click Next.

We'll talk about NSObjects
later.

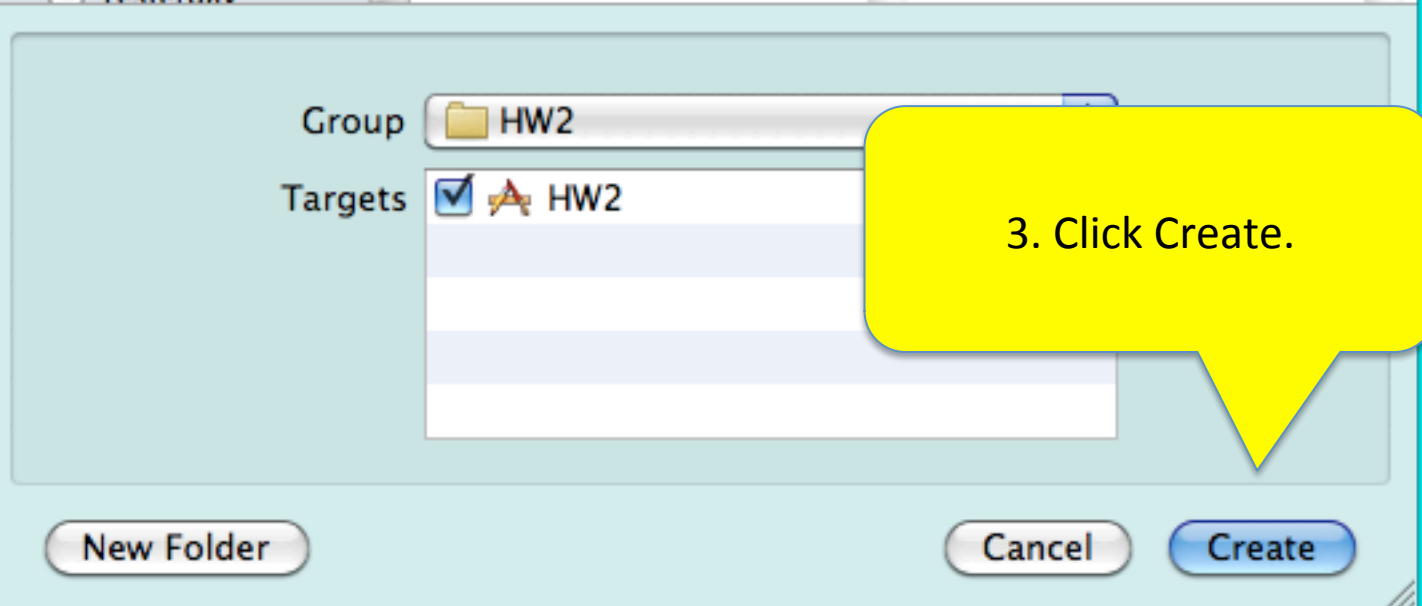
Cancel

Previous

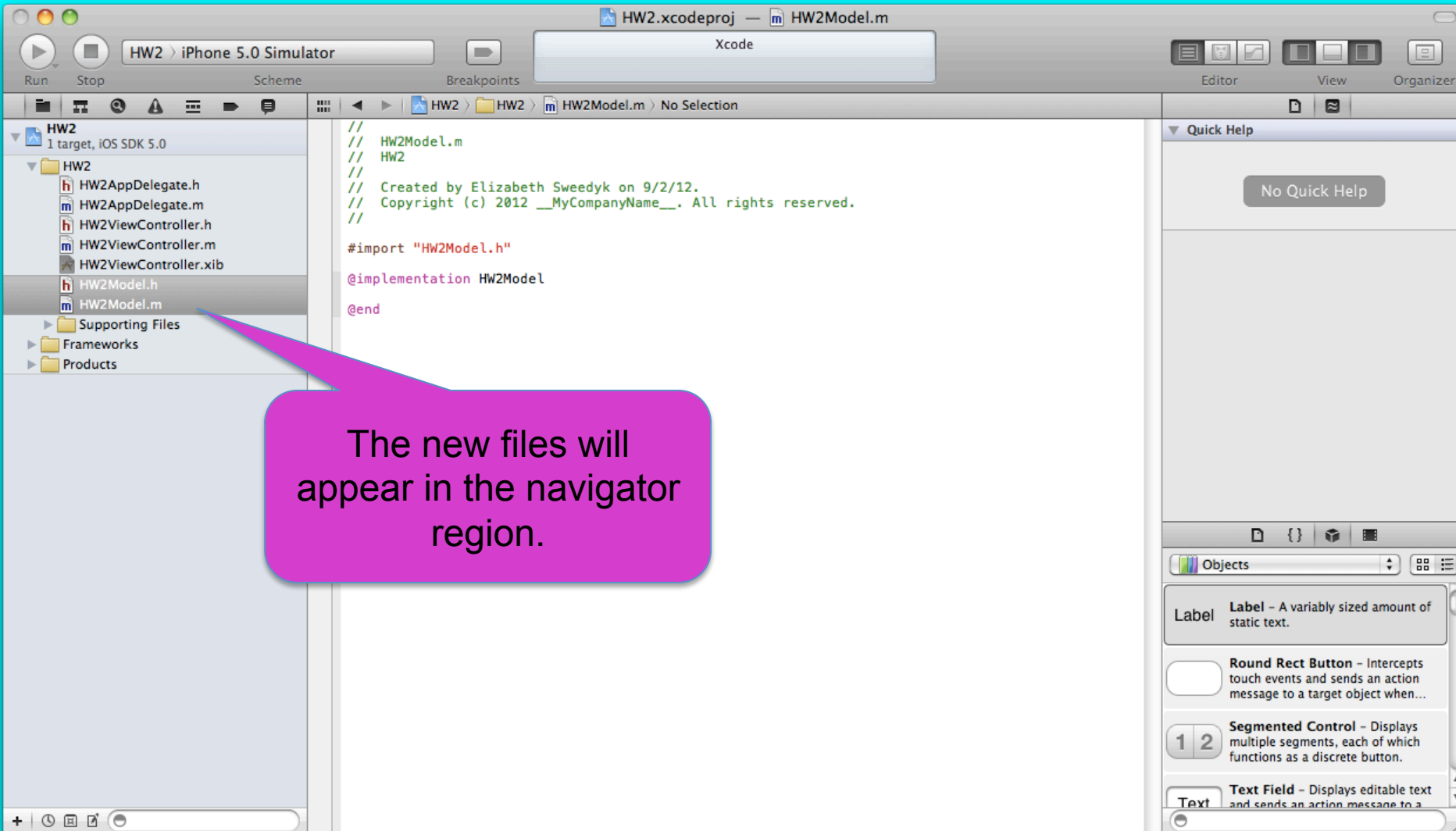
Next



1. Navigate to the HW2 project folder.



3. Click Create.



1. Open the header file.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE interface. The top status bar indicates "Finished running HW 2 on iPhone 5.0 Simulator" and "No Issues". The breadcrumb navigation shows the path: HW 2 > HW 2 > HW2Model.h > -chopNewFruit. The left sidebar shows a project tree with files like HW2AppDelegate.h, HW2AppDelegate.m, HW2NewViewController.h, HW2NewViewController.m, HW2Model.h (selected), HW2Model.m, and HW2ViewController.xib. The main editor window displays the content of HW2Model.h:

```
// HW2Model.h
// HW 2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/1/12.
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface HW2Model : NSObject {
    NSArray* theFruit;
    NSString* currentFruit;
    NSMutableString* choppedFruit;
}

-(id) init;
-(NSMutableString*) chopNewFruit;
-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess;

@end
```

A yellow bracket highlights the code block from the `@interface` to the `@end` line. A yellow callout bubble points to this bracket with the text "2. Add this code." The right sidebar shows the "Quick Help" panel with "No Quick Help" and the "Object Library" panel with various button types like "Push Button", "Gradient Button", "Rounded Rect Button", and "Rounded Textured Button".

2. Add this code.

This looks a lot like the class we designed.

```
// HW2Model.h
// HW 2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/1/12
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__
//

#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface HW2Model : NSObject {
    NSArray* theFruit;
    NSString* currentFruit;
    NSMutableString* choppedFruit;
}

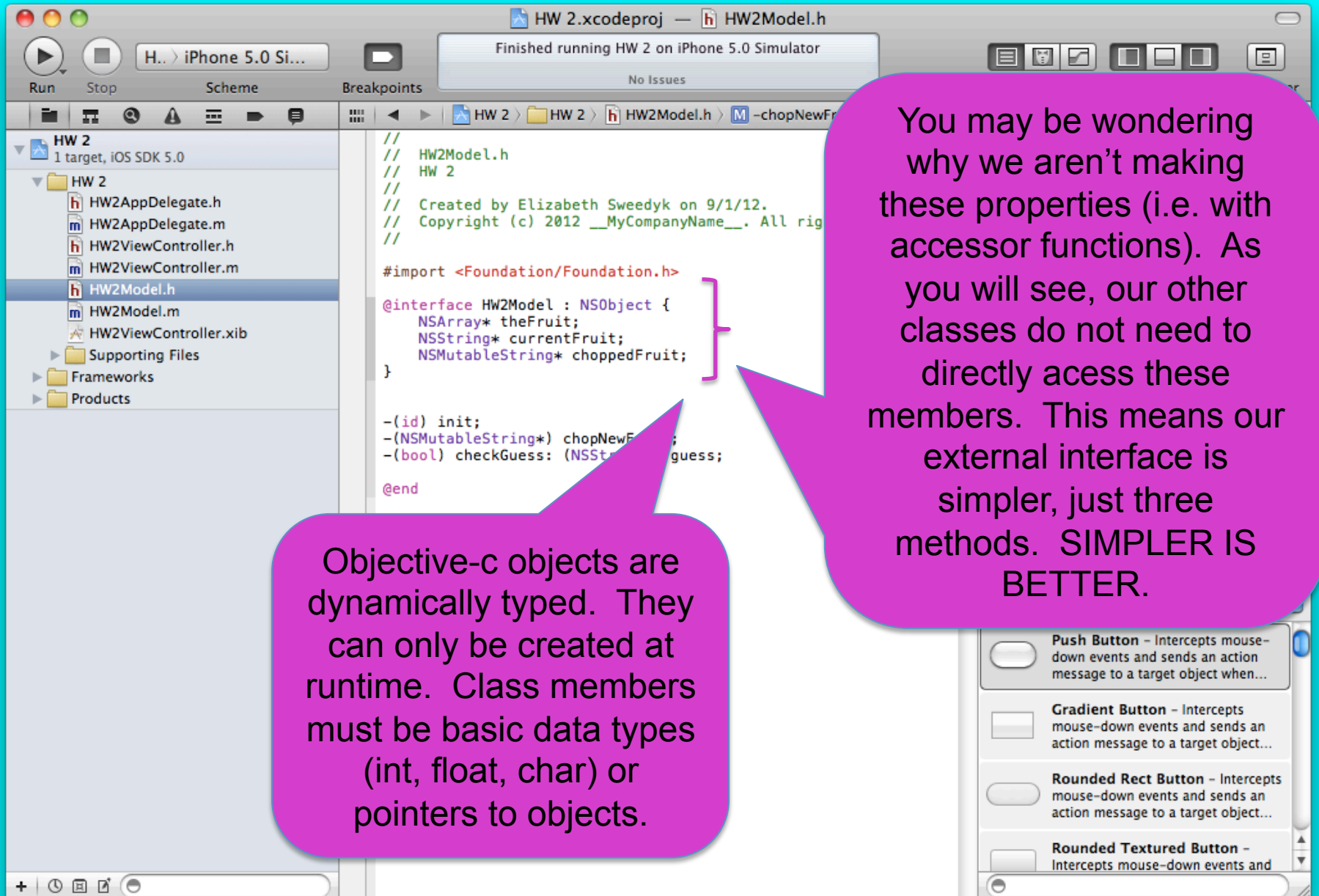
-(id) init;
-(NSMutableString*) chopNewFruit;
-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess;

@end
```

theFruit is a pointer to an NSArray.

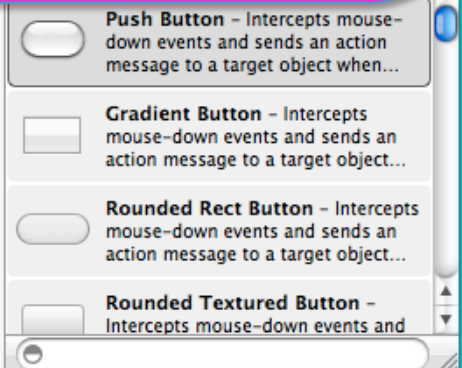
currentFruit is a pointer to an NSString.

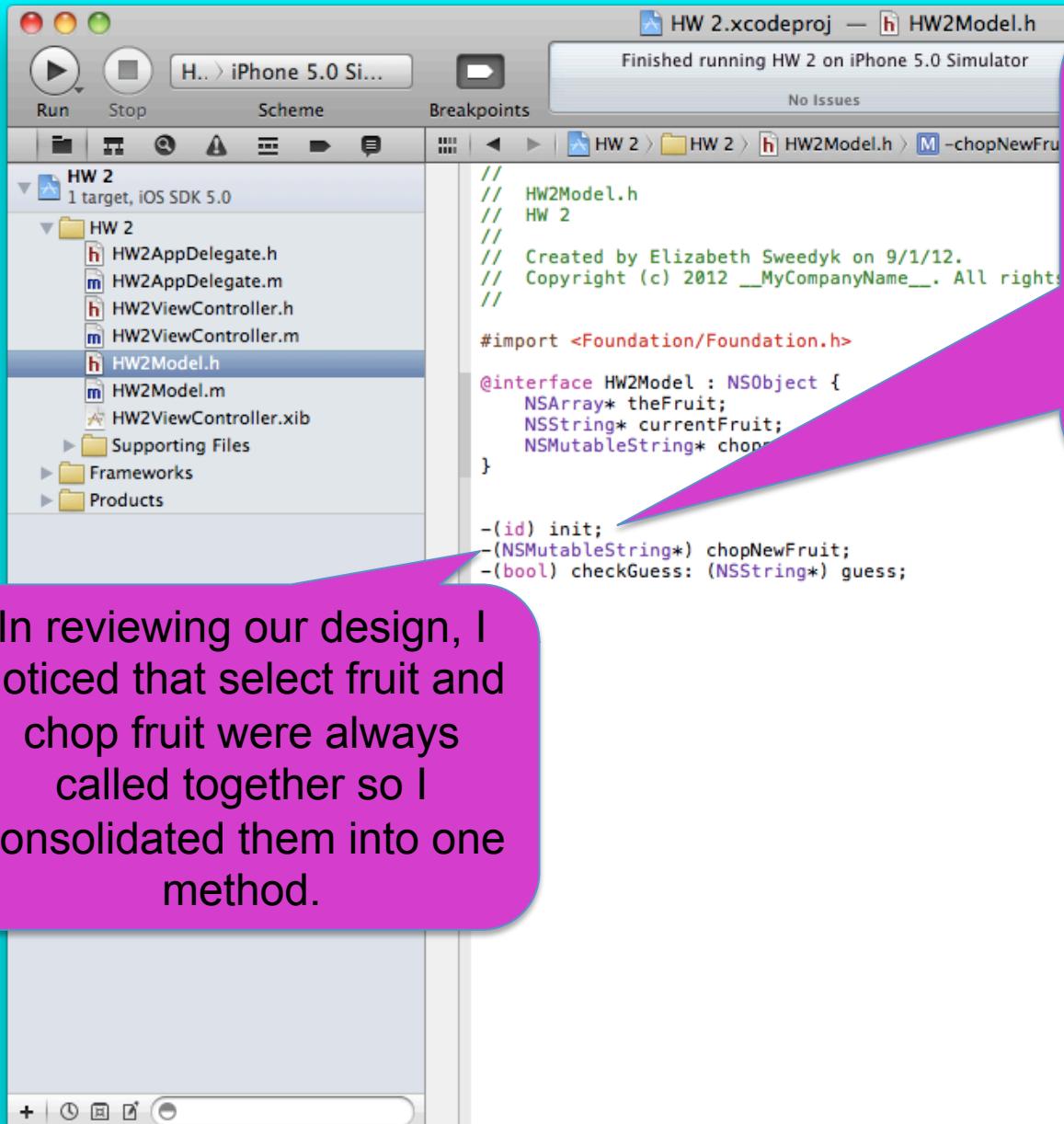
choppedFruit is a pointer to an NSMutableString. This is a slight change from our design. We'll talk more about it later.



Objective-c objects are dynamically typed. They can only be created at runtime. Class members must be basic data types (int, float, char) or pointers to objects.

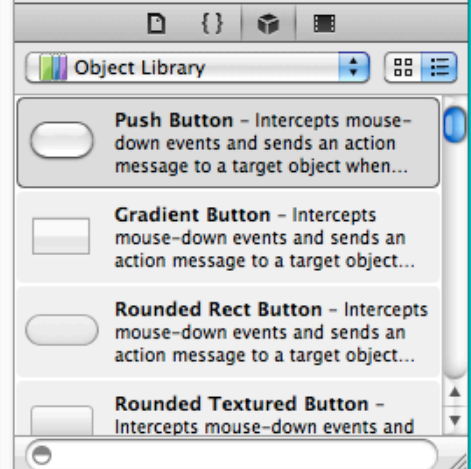
You may be wondering why we aren't making these properties (i.e. with accessor functions). As you will see, our other classes do not need to directly access these members. This means our external interface is simpler, just three methods. **SIMPLER IS BETTER.**





Objective-c does not use constructors. Objects are created by first allocating space and then initializing it. This init method will initialize our HW2Model objects.

In reviewing our design, I noticed that select fruit and chop fruit were always called together so I consolidated them into one method.



1. Open the source file.

2. Create the checkGuess method.

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface. On the left, the Project Navigator shows the file structure for 'HW 2', with 'HW2Model.m' selected. The main editor window shows the implementation of the `checkGuess` method in `HW2Model.m`. The code is as follows:

```
// HW2Model.m
// HW 2
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/1/12.
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.

#import "HW2Model.h"

@implementation HW2Model

-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess
{
    return [currentFruit isEqualToString:guess];
}

@end
```

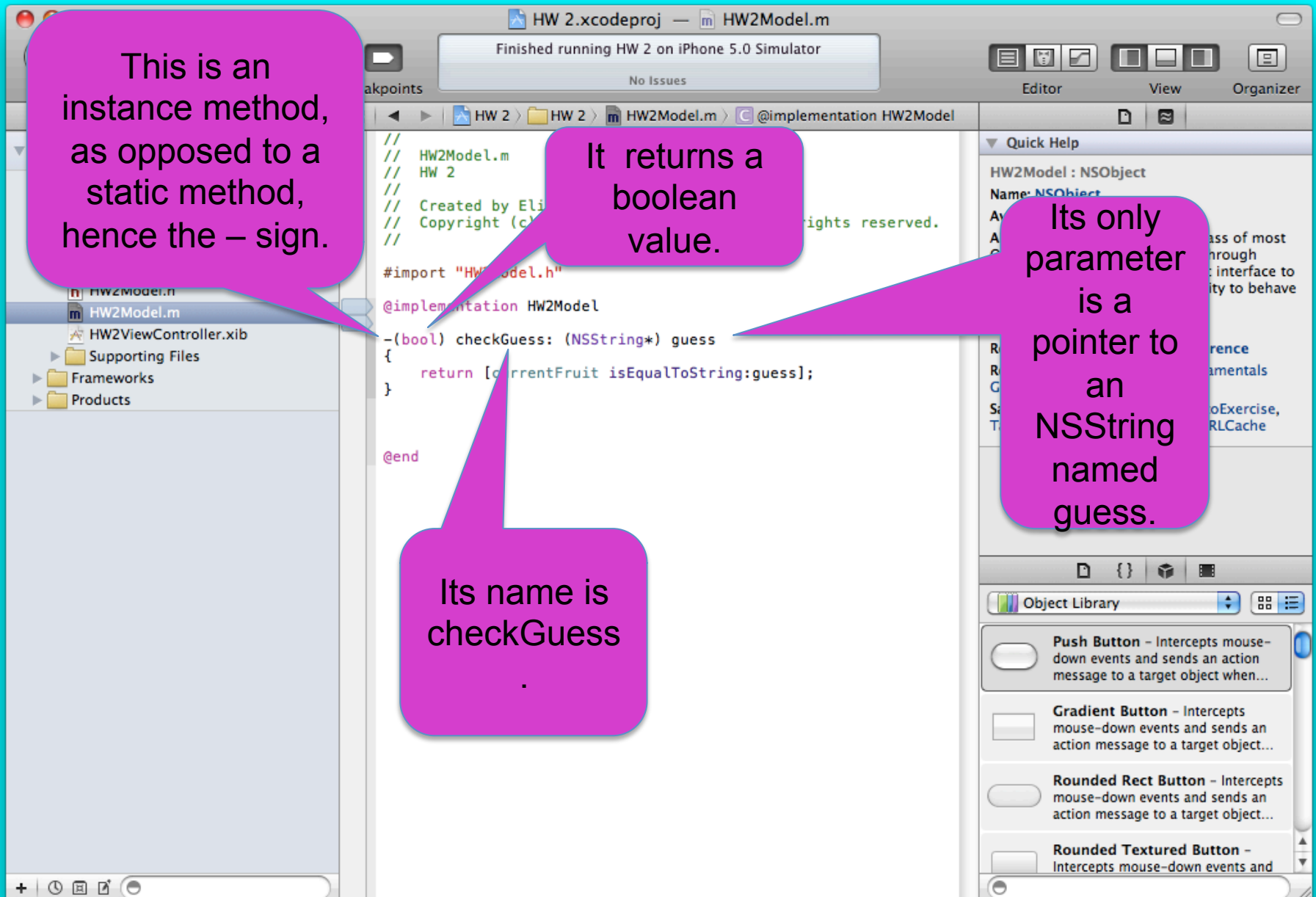
On the right, the Quick Help pane displays information for `NSObject`, including its name, availability, abstract description, and related documents. Below the Quick Help pane is the Object Library, which lists various UI components like `PushButton`, `Gradient Button`, `Rounded Rect Button`, and `Rounded Textured Button`.

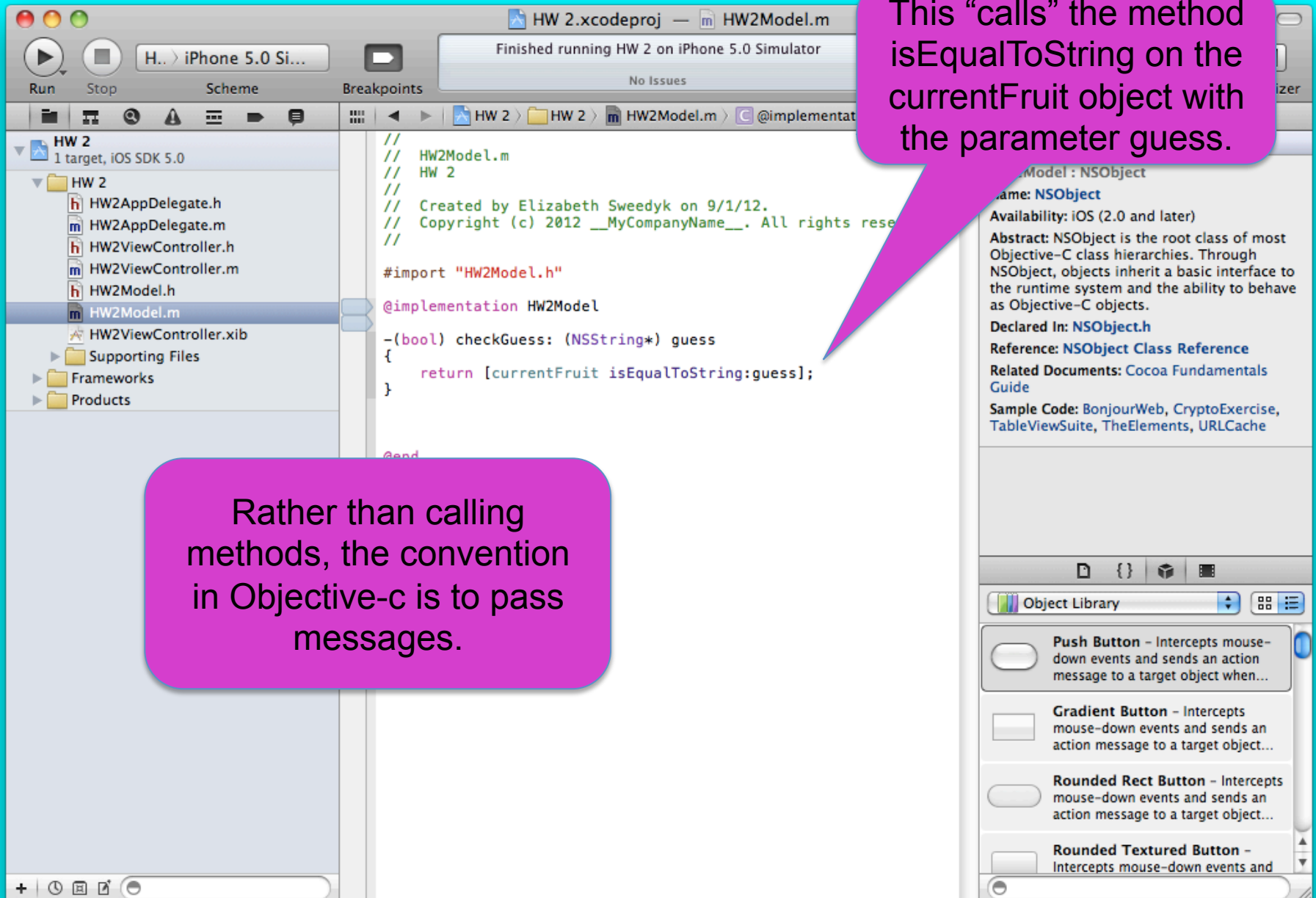
This is an instance method, as opposed to a static method, hence the – sign.

It returns a boolean value.

Its only parameter is a pointer to an NSString named guess.

Its name is checkGuess





C++ method call:
`Obj->method(arg);`

is equivalent to

Objective-c message passing:
`[Obj method:arg];`

What about methods with
multiple arguments? Hold
that thought.

Now is a good time to talk about online documentation.

1. Open a web browser and google ios developer NSString. One of the first links will be this one. Open it.

The screenshot shows the NSString Class Reference page on the iOS Developer Library website. The page is titled "NSString Class Reference" and is part of the "Foundation" framework. The left sidebar contains a "Table of Contents" with sections like Overview, Adopted Protocols, Tasks, Class Methods, Instance Methods, Constants, Appendix A: Deprecated NSString Methods, and Revision History. Below this are "COMPANION GUIDES" for String Programming Guide and Property List Programming Guide. The main content area is divided into sections: "Converting String Contents Into a Property List" (with methods like -rangeOfComposedCharacterSequencesForRange, -propertyList, -propertyListFromStringsFileFormat), "Identifying and Comparing Strings" (with methods like -caseInsensitiveCompare:, -localizedCaseInsensitiveCompare:, -compare:, -localizedCompare:, -compare:options:, -compare:options:range:, -compare:options:range:locale:, -localizedStandardCompare:, -hasPrefix:, -hasSuffix:, -isEqualToString:, -hash), "Folding Strings" (with method -stringByFoldingWithOptions:locale:), and "Getting a Shared Prefix". A yellow callout bubble points to the -isEqualToString: method in the "Identifying and Comparing Strings" section.

2. Scroll down to the section Identifying and Comparing Strings.

3. Everything you need to know about the string comparison method is here. Just click.

Now add the init function to HW2Model.m.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the following components:

- Project Navigator (Left):** Shows the project structure for 'HW 2', including files like HW2AppDelegate.h, HW2AppDelegate.m, HW2ViewController.h, HW2ViewController.m, HW2Model.h, and HW2Model.m (which is selected).
- Editor (Center):** Displays the implementation of the `init` method in `HW2Model.m`. The code is as follows:

```
@implementation HW2Model

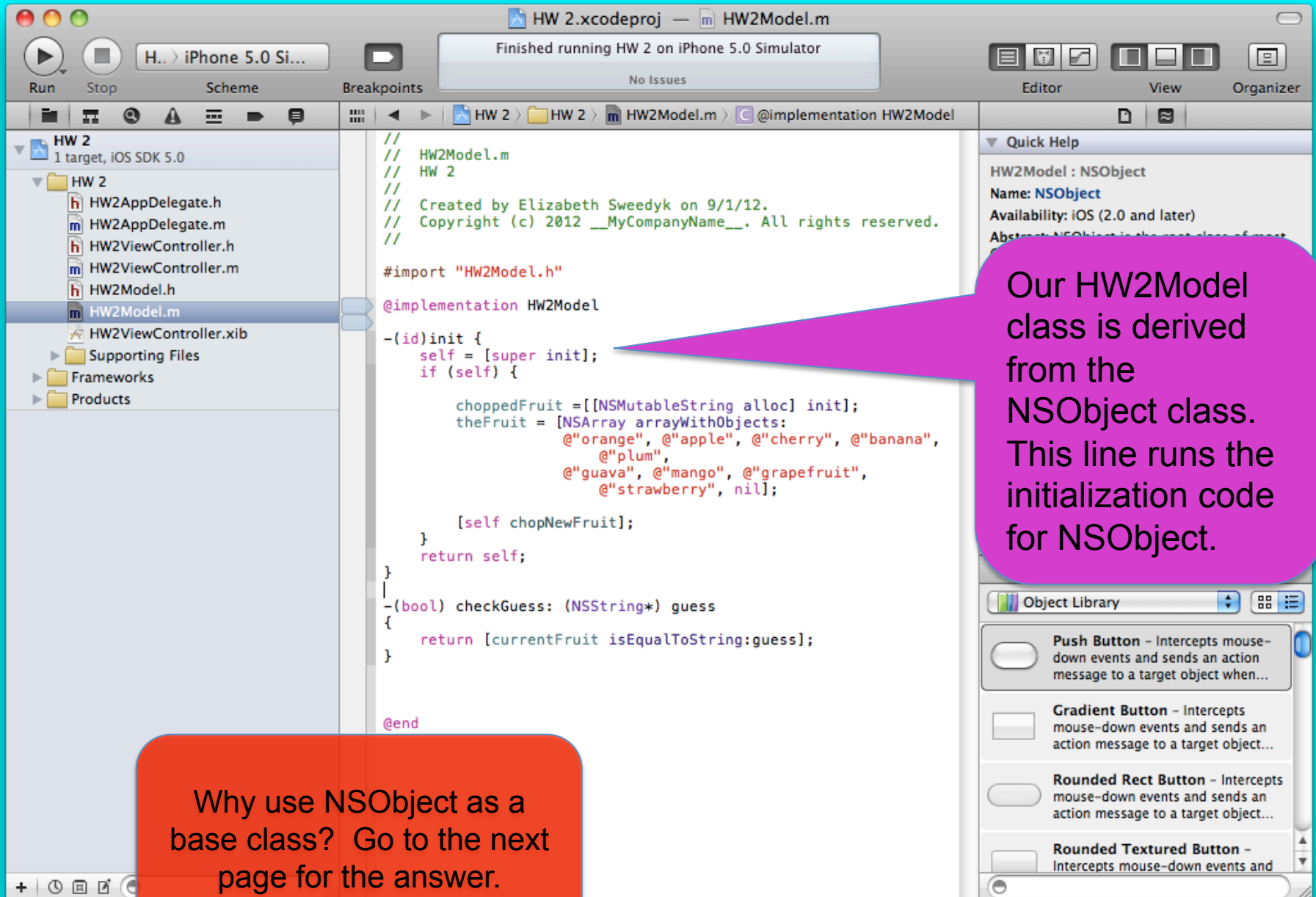
-(id)init {
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {

        choppedFruit = [[NSMutableString alloc] init];
        theFruit = [NSArray arrayWithObjects:
            @"orange", @"apple", @"cherry", @"banana",
            @"plum",
            @"guava", @"mango", @"grapefruit",
            @"strawberry", nil];

        [self chopNewFruit];
    }
    return self;
}

-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess
{
    return [currentFruit isEqualToString:guess];
}

@end
```
- Quick Help (Right):** Shows the documentation for `NSObject`, including its name, availability, abstract description, and related documents.
- Object Library (Bottom Right):** Lists various UI components like Push Button, Gradient Button, Rounded Rect Button, and Rounded Textured Button.



Our HW2Model class is derived from the NSObject class. This line runs the initialization code for NSObject.

Why use NSObject as a base class? Go to the next page for the answer.

Open a browser, google “ios developer library NSObject” and open this link. Scroll down to Tasks.

NSObject Class Reference

developer.apple.com/library/ios/#documentation/Cocoa/Reference/Foundation/Classes/NSObject

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iOS Developer Library | Developer

NSObject Class Reference | PDF

Table of Contents | Jump To...

Overview

- Tasks
- Class Methods
- Instance Methods
- Revision History

Tasks

Initializing a Class

- + initialize
- + load

Creating, Copying, and Deallocating Objects

- + alloc
- + initWithZone:
- init
- copy
- + copyWithZone:
- mutableCopy
- + mutableCopyWithZone:
- dealloc
- + new

Identifying Classes

- + class
- + superclass

iOS Dev Center | iOS Developer Library | Framework | Core Services Layer | Foundation

These are some of the tasks the NSObject takes care of for us. You don't really want to write your own alloc do you?

The iOS Architecture has four layers that provide amazing services.

Cocoa Touch

Media Services

Core Services

Core OS

Cocoa Touch includes important frameworks for building iOS application. One is UIKit, which provides the UI elements we've been using.

The IOS Architecture has four layers that provide amazing services.

Cocoa Touch

Media Services

Core Services

Core OS

Media Services provides support for graphics, audio and video. Next week we'll start working with graphics, using this layer.

The IOS Architecture has four layers that provide amazing services.

Cocoa Touch

Media Services

Core Services

Core OS

Core Services provides fundamental system services like ARC and Foundation classes (including NSObject).

The IOS Architecture has four layers that provide amazing services.

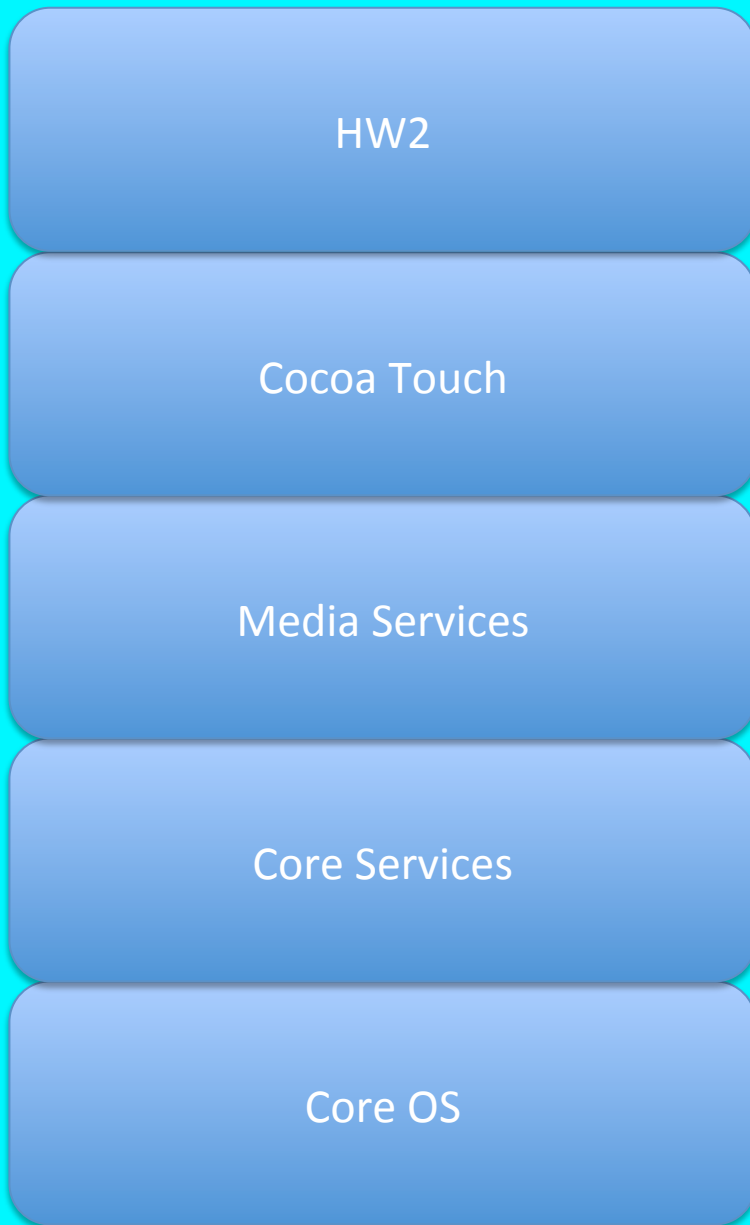
Cocoa Touch

Media Services

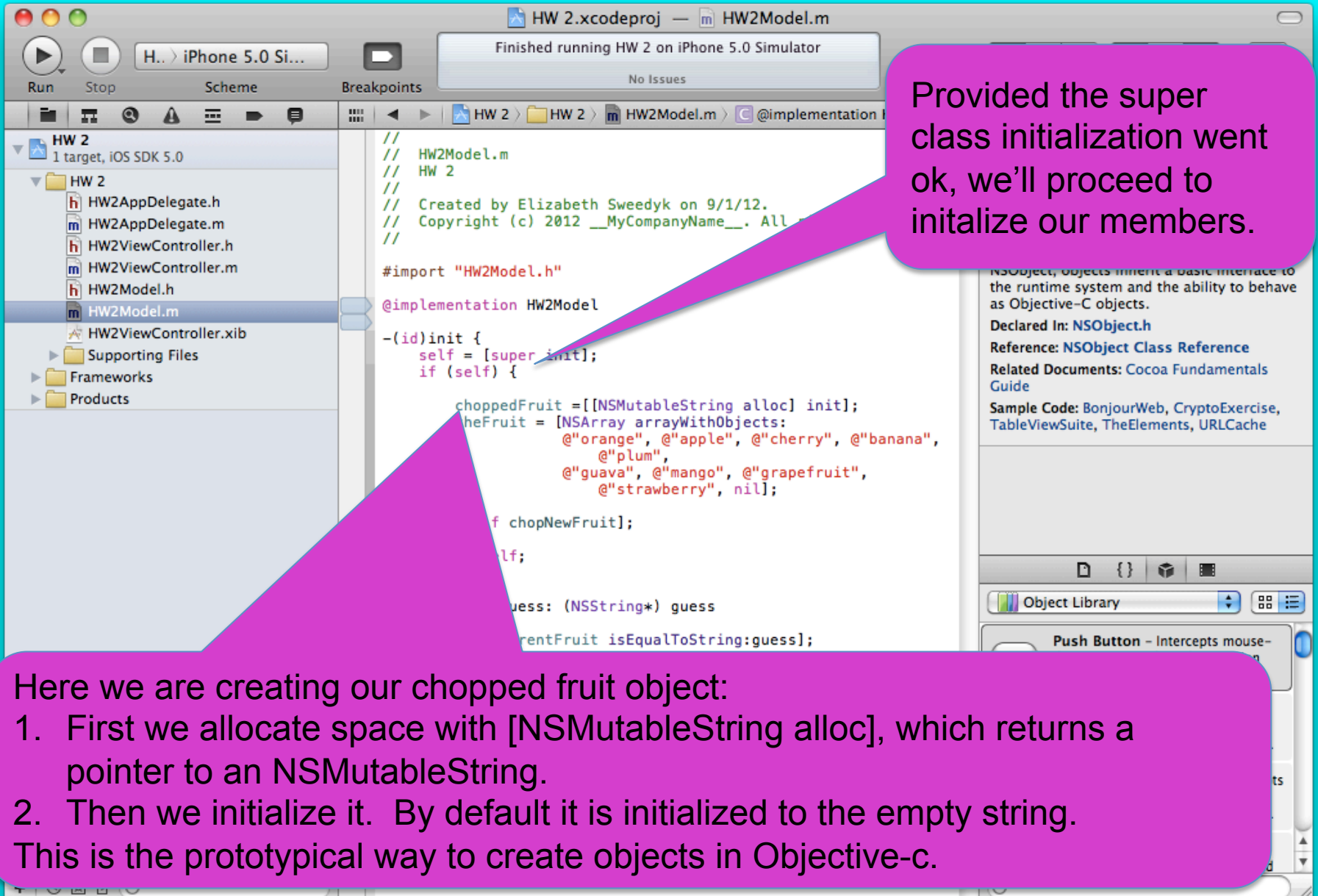
Core Services

Core OS

Core OS provides low level functionality that other classes build on like threading and bluetooth.



Our app sits on top but we can reach down to any layer we want; e.g. to use NSObject as a base class.



The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the HW2Model.m file open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
// HW2Model.m
// HW 2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/1/12.
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import "HW2Model.h"

@implementation HW2Model

-(id)init {
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {

        choppedFruit = [[NSMutableString alloc] init];
        theFruit = [NSArray arrayWithObjects:
                    @"orange", @"apple", @"cherry", @"banana",
                    @"plum",
                    @"guava", @"mango", @"grapefruit",
                    @"strawberry", nil];

        [self chopNewFruit];

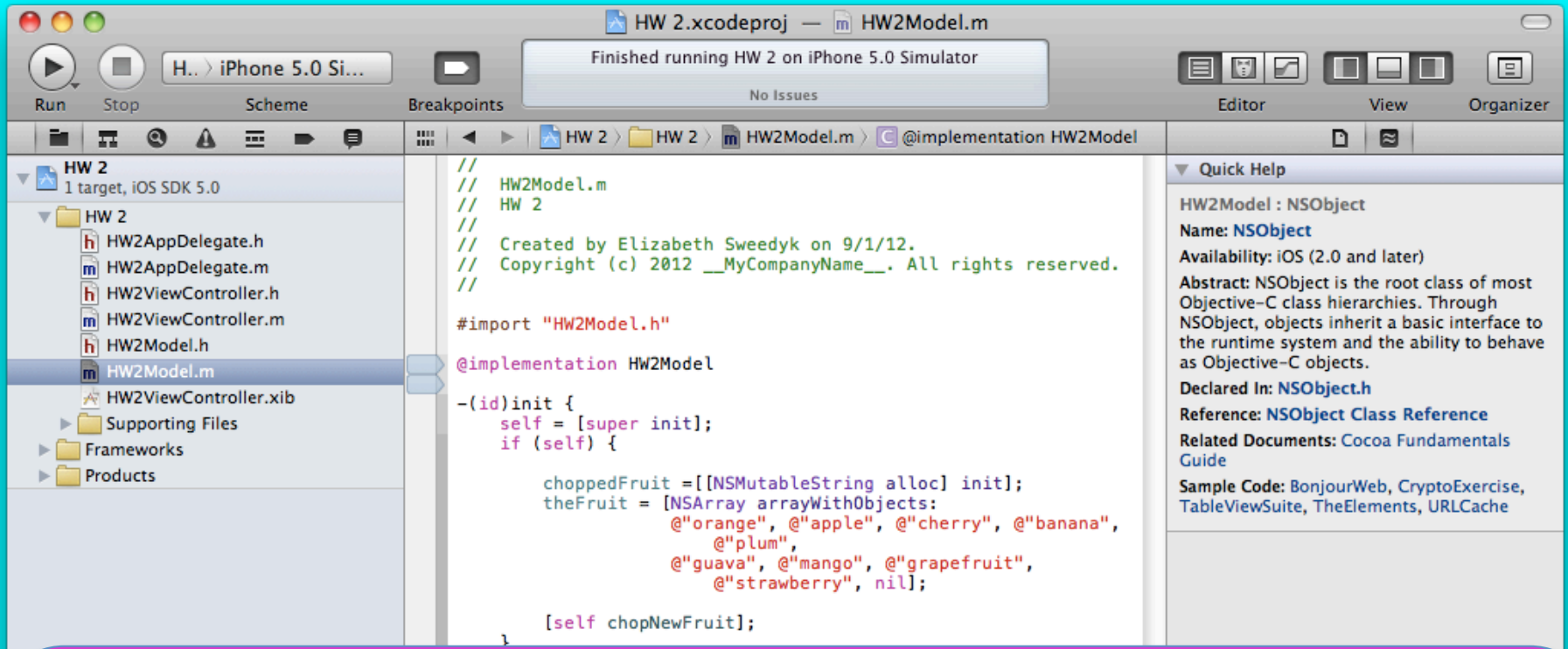
        self;

        Guess: (NSString*) guess

        currentFruit isEqualToString:guess];
    }
}
```

A purple callout bubble points to the NSArray initialization code, containing the text: "Here we create our list of Fruit. This is an exception to the allocate and initialize rule."

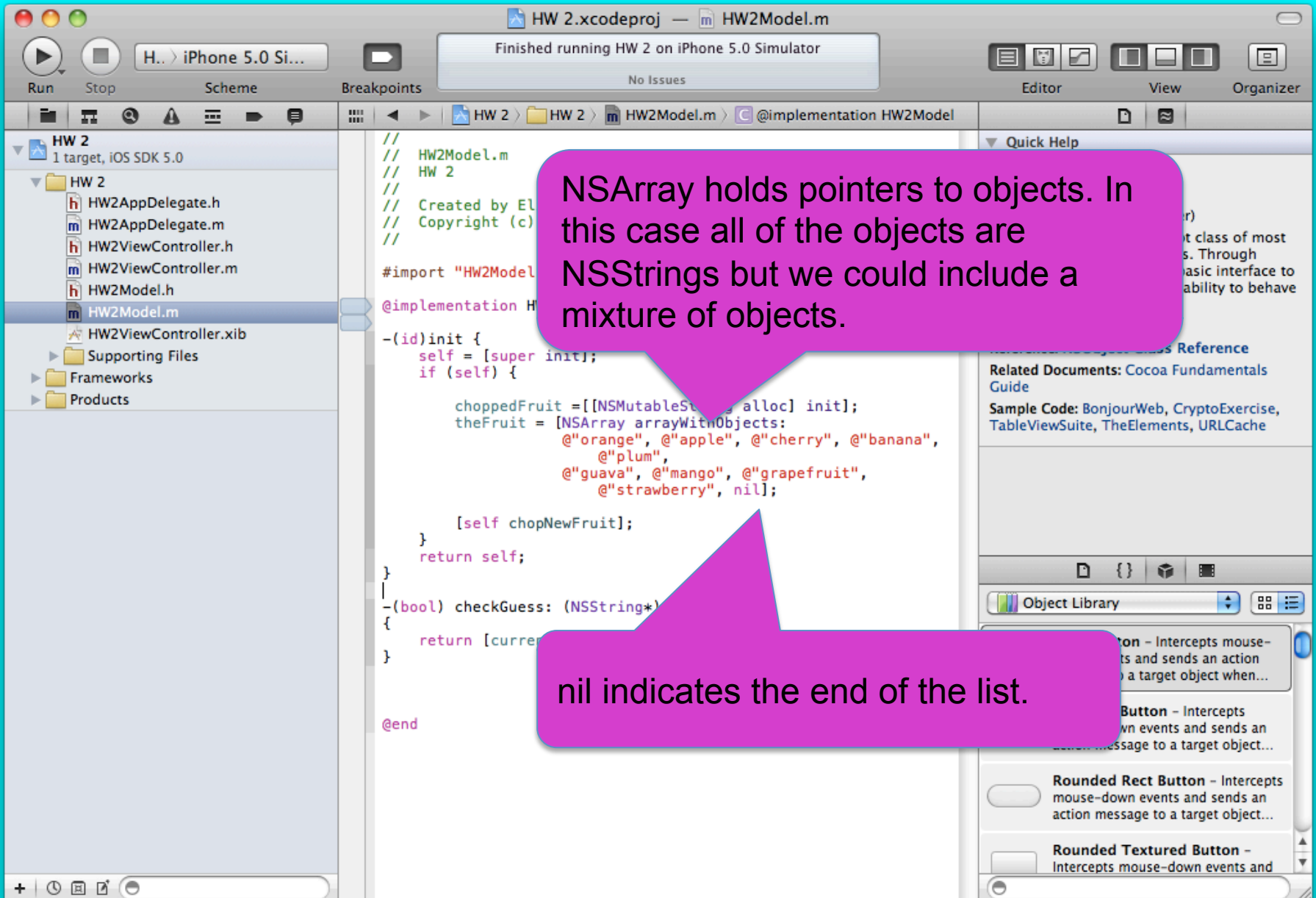
The right sidebar shows the Quick Help for NSObject, including details on its availability, abstract nature, and related documents. The Object Library at the bottom right lists various button types like Push Button, Gradient Button, Rounded Rect Button, and Rounded Textured Button.



Usually creating a new object is explicitly a two step process, allocation and then initialization. NSArray provides methods to combine these two steps.

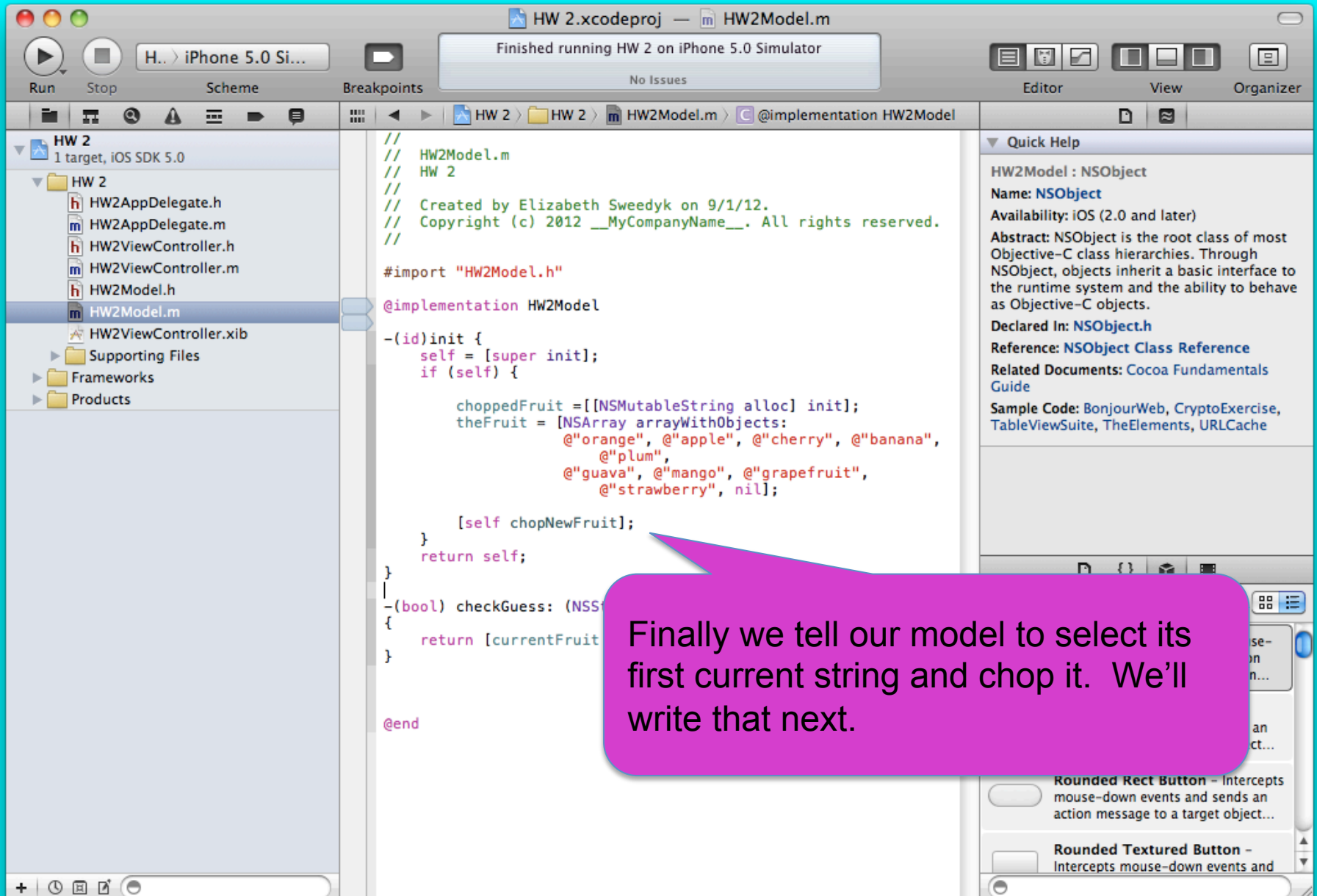
Any object with a fixed size can be allocated without any information about its contents. But container types, like arrays and strings, have variable sizes. These type of objects come in two varieties: immutable and mutable.

Immutable classes, like NSArray, have methods that combine allocation and initialization in which the size is specified, so that an appropriate space can be allocated. Mutable types have sizes that are changed dynamically; they are created in the prototypical way and, by default, are initialized to be empty.



NSArray holds pointers to objects. In this case all of the objects are NSStrings but we could include a mixture of objects.

nil indicates the end of the list.



This is the pseudo code for chopNewFruit:

Set currentFruit to a random element in theFruit

Copy currentFruit to choppedFruit

For (i=length(choppedFruit)-1, i>0, i--) {
 swap the character at index i with the character at a random position
 in [0,i]

This algorithm is called the Knuth shuffle!

Unfortunately, it is not easy to swap characters in an NSMutableString. So rather, we'll first permute the character indices then create the appropriate string. Here is the revised pseudocode.

Set currentFruit to a random element in theFruit

Create array of indices: 0,1,..., length(currentFruit)-1

For (i=length(currentFruit)-1, i>0, i--) {

 swap the array element at index i with the array element at a random index in [0,i]

For (i=0;i<length(currentFruit)-1)

 set i-th character of chopped fruit to the indices[i] character in currentFruit

This is our chopNewFruit method.

```
self;

-(NSMutableString*) chopNewFruit
{
    // get new current string
    int randNum = (int) (arc4random() % [theFruit count]);
    currentFruit = [theFruit objectAtIndex:randNum];

    // initialize it
    [choppedFruit setString:@""];

    // create array of indices
    NSMutableArray* indices = [[NSMutableArray alloc]
                               initWithCapacity:[currentFruit length]];
    for (int i=0;i<[currentFruit length];i++)
        [indices addObject:[NSNumber numberWithInt:i]];

    // create random permutation of indices
    for (int i=[indices count]-1; i > 0; i--) {
        randNum = (int) (arc4random() % i);
        if (i!=randNum) {
            [indices exchangeObjectAtIndex:i
                               withObjectAtIndex:randNum];
        }
    }

    // now create chopped string
    for (int i=0;i<[indices count]; i++) {
        int index=[[indices objectAtIndex:i] intValue];
        [choppedFruit appendFormat:@"%c",[currentFruit
            characterAtIndex:index]];
    }
    return choppedFruit;
}

-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess
{
    return [currentFruit isEqualToString:guess];
}

@end
```

Here we select the new currentString. arc4Random() is a nice random number generator in that it is self-initializing. Objective-c is a superset of C; arc4radom is a C function and is called using C syntax.

Object Library

- Push Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object when...
- Gradient Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object...
- Rounded Rect Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object...
- Rounded Textured Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and

We initialize choppedFruit to the empty string. (Later we'll append characters one by one.)

Here we create an array of $\{0, 1, \dots, \text{length}(\text{currentFruit})-1\}$. NSArray can only hold pointers (not ints), so we convert our integer indices to NSNumber, which are general-purpose wrappers for numbers.

Here we use Knuth's shuffle to permute our indices.

```
}
    return self;
}

-(NSMutableString*) chopNewFruit
{
    // get new current string
    int randNum = (int) (arc4random() % [theFruit length]);
    currentFruit = [theFruit objectAtIndex:randNum];

    // initialize it
    [choppedFruit setString:@""];

    // create array of indices
    NSMutableArray* indices = [[NSMutableArray alloc]
        initWithCapacity:[currentFruit length]];
    for (int i=0; i<[currentFruit length]; i++)
        [indices addObject:[NSNumber numberWithInt:i]];

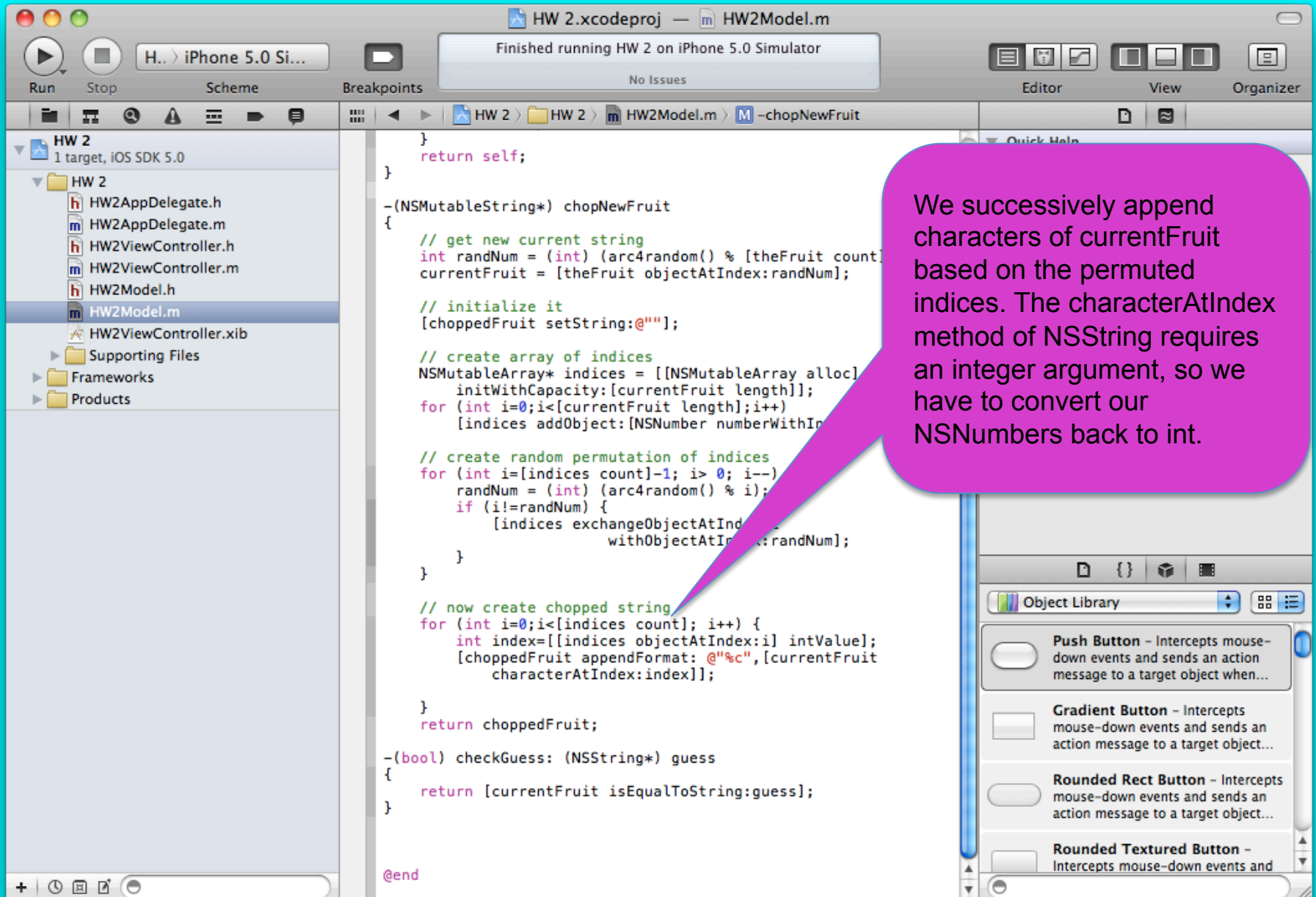
    // create random permutation of indices
    for (int i=[indices count]-1; i > 0; i--) {
        randNum = (int) (arc4random() % i);
        if (i!=randNum) {
            [indices exchangeObjectAtIndex:i
                withObjectAtIndex:randNum];
        }
    }

    // now create chopped string
    for (int i=0; i<[indices count]; i++) {
        int index=[[indices objectAtIndex:i] intValue];
        [choppedFruit appendFormat:@"%c", [currentFruit
            characterAtIndex:index]];
    }

    return choppedFruit;
}

-(bool) checkGuess: (NSString*) guess
{
    return [currentFruit isEqualToString:guess];
}

@end
```



HW2Model interface and implementation are done!!

1. Open our controller header file.

2. Import the model header.

3. Add the interface definition.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the file `HW2ViewController.h` open. The code is as follows:

```
// HW2ViewController.h
// HW2
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 9/2/12.
// Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>
#import "HW2Model.h"

@interface HW2ViewController : UIViewController {
    HW2Model* bowlOfFruit;
}
@property(strong, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel* choppedFruit;
@property(strong, nonatomic) IBOutlet UITextField* guess;
@property(strong, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel* rightWrongMessage;

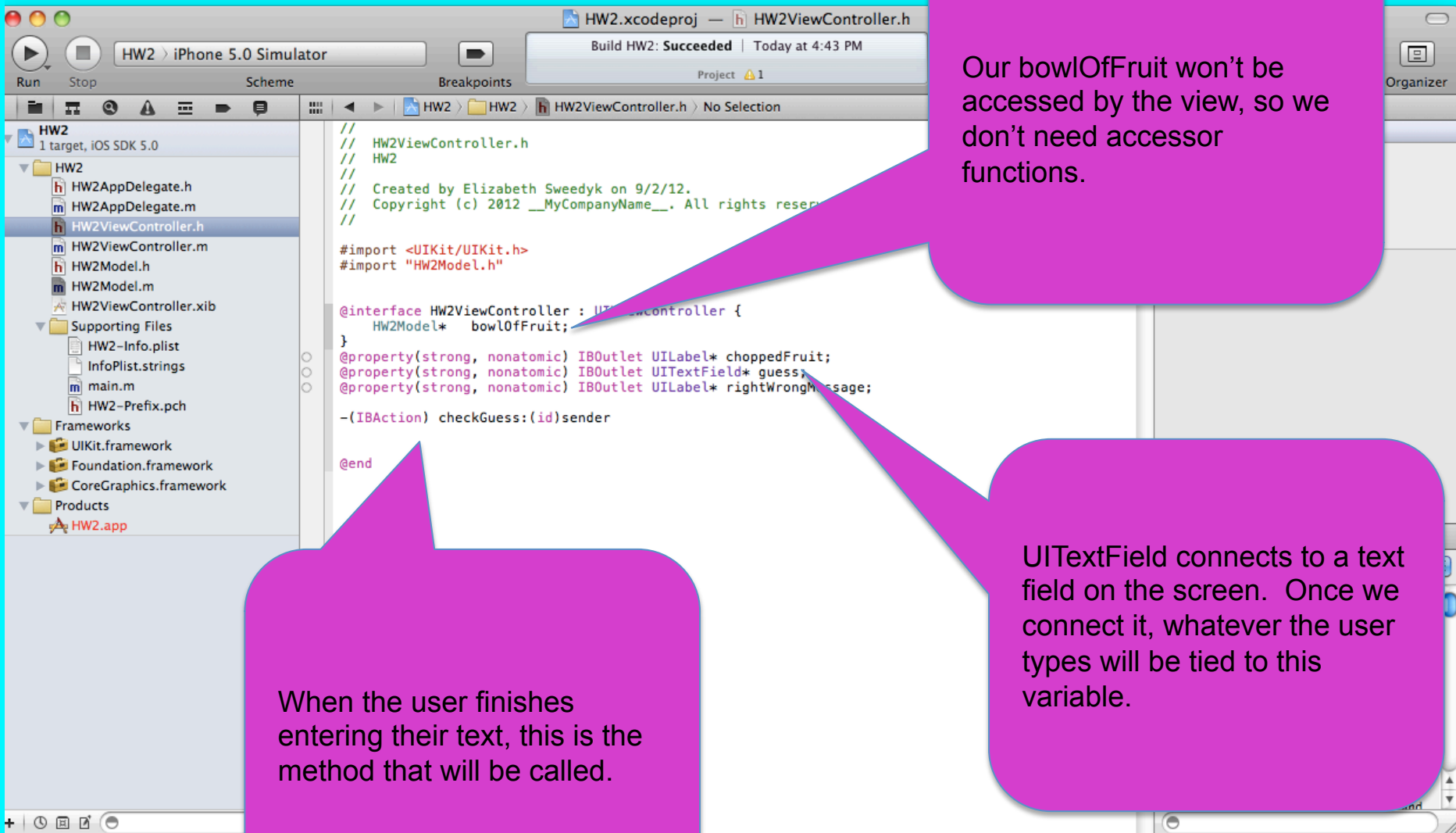
-(IBAction) checkGuess:(id)sender

@end
```

Annotations in the image include:

- A yellow callout bubble pointing to the file `HW2ViewController.h` in the project navigator on the left.
- A yellow callout bubble pointing to the `#import "HW2Model.h"` line in the code.
- A yellow bracket on the right side of the code, spanning from the `@interface` line down to the `@end` line.

The right sidebar shows the 'Quick Help' panel with the name '@end' and a 'No Quick Help' button. Below it is the 'Object Library' panel with various UI components like 'Push Button', 'Gradient Button', 'Rounded Rect Button', and 'Rounded Textured Button'.



Our bowlOfFruit won't be accessed by the view, so we don't need accessor functions.

When the user finishes entering their text, this is the method that will be called.

UITextField connects to a text field on the screen. Once we connect it, whatever the user types will be tied to this variable.

1. Open the xib file.

2. Click on the label.

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface. On the left, the Project Navigator shows a project named 'HW2' with a file hierarchy including 'HW2ViewController.xib'. The main canvas shows a storyboard with a central text field and two labels above and below it. A yellow callout bubble points to the text field, and another yellow callout bubble points to the label above it. On the right, the 'Sent Events' pane lists various touch and editing actions. A purple callout bubble points to this list.

These are the actions we can connect to our checkGuess method.

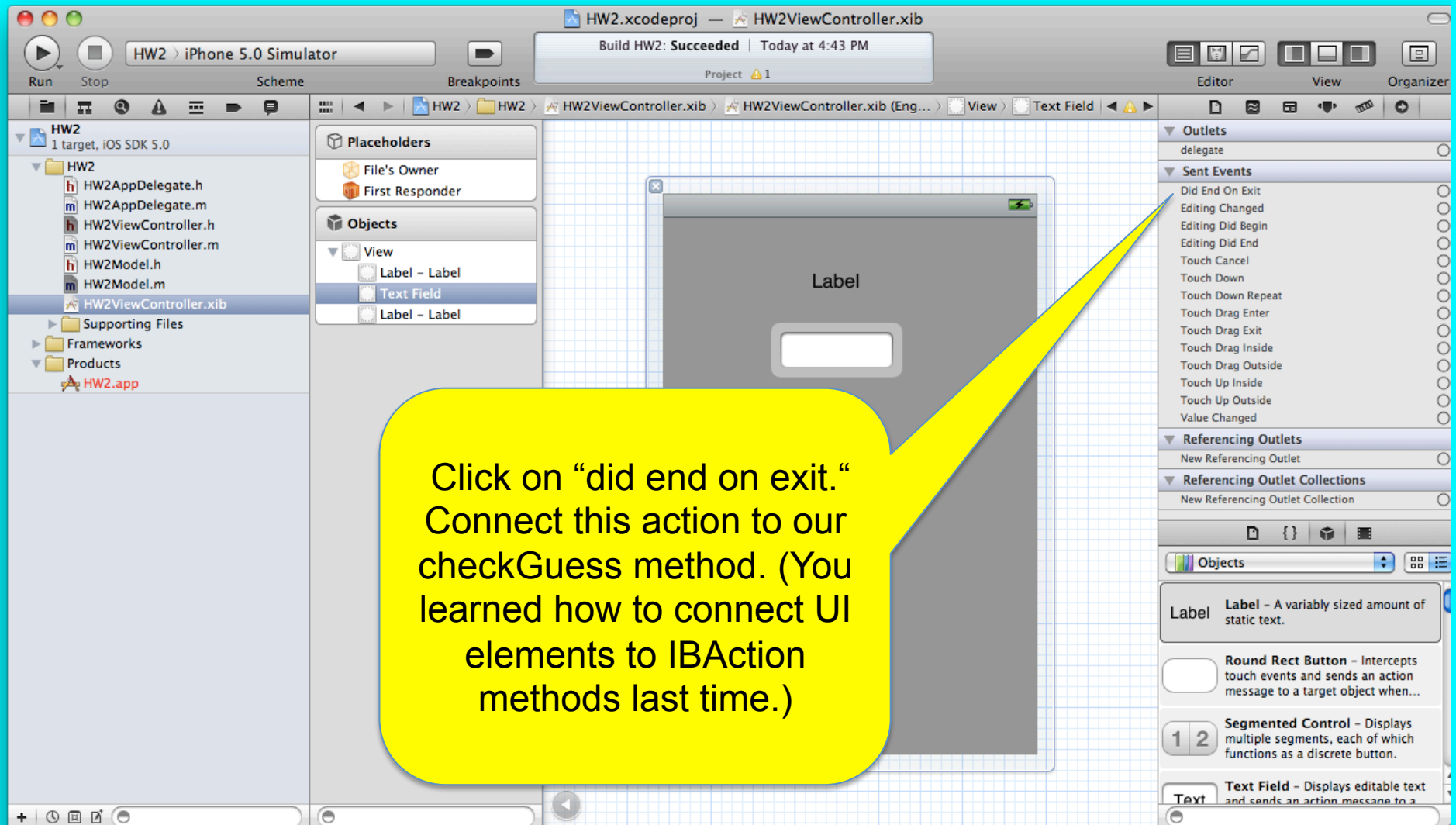
- Did End On Exit
- Editing Changed
- Editing Did Begin
- Editing Did End
- Touch Cancel
- Touch Down
- Touch Down Repeat
- Touch Drag Enter
- Touch Drag Exit
- Touch Drag Inside
- Touch Drag Outside
- Touch Up Inside
- Touch Up Outside
- Value Changed

Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Round Rect Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when...

Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a



Click on “did end on exit.” Connect this action to our checkGuess method. (You learned how to connect UI elements to IBAction methods last time.)

You should be able to finish the app on your own.

But help is available! I will be around tomorrow until 3.
Stop by or send me email if you want to meet.

Our iOS expert tutors will have tutoring hours in the
LSC Saturday and Sunday 3-5 PM.