

CS121 Tutorial 2

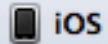
Intro to views and re-intro to buttons.

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. 😊

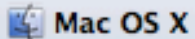
Choose a template for your new project



Application

Framework & Library

Other



Application

Framework & Library

Application Plug-in

System Plug-in

Other

Create a new project but
this time make it an
Empty Application.

Master-Detail
Application

OpenGL Game



Page-Based
Application



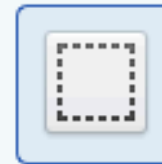
Single View
Application



Tabbed Application



Utility Application



Empty Application

Name your project
ViewTest.

This template provides just an application delegate and a window.

Cancel

Previous

Next

1. Open the Supporting Files folder.

2. Open main.m.

```
//
//  main.m
//  viewTest
//
//  Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/23/13.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

#import "AppDelegate.h"

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    @autoreleasepool {
        return UIApplicationMain(argc, argv, nil, NSStringFromClass([AppDelegate class]));
    }
}
```

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

An empty application still has an AppDelegate, which launches the app, but no ViewController is generated.

Open the AppDelegate header file.

Every app needs a window. Here is ours.

```
// AppDelegate.h
// AppDelegate
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/23/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface AppDelegate : UIResponder <UIApplicationDelegate>

@property (strong, nonatomic) UIWindow *window;

@end
```

Identity and Type

File Name: AppDelegate.h

File Type: Default - C header

Location: Relative to Group

App Delegate.h

Full Path: /Users/z/Desktop/viewTest/viewTest/AppDelegate.h

Localization

No Localizations

Target Membership

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

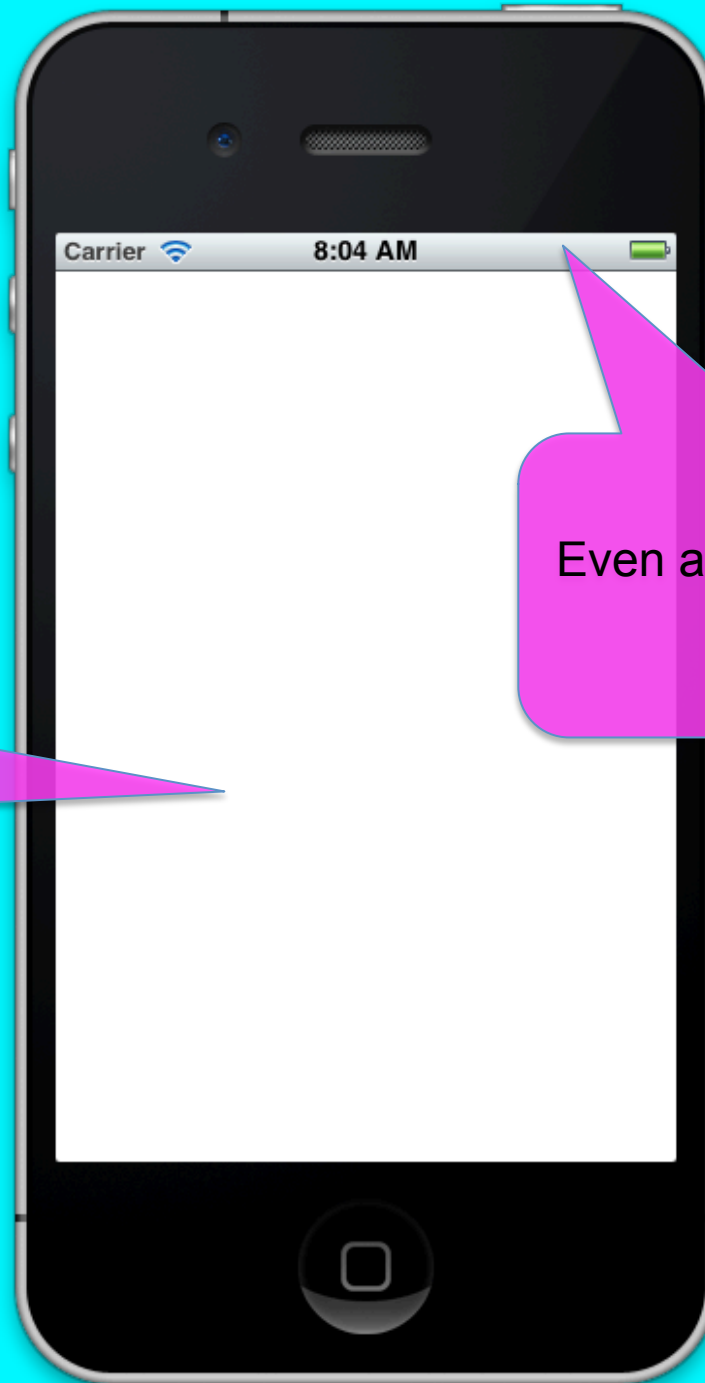
Rounded Rect Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object

Rounded Textured Button - Intercepts mouse-down events and sends an action message to a target object

Run the app and check out the simulator.

The white region is our window.

Even an empty app has a status bar.



1. Open the AppDelegate source file.

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

```
// AppDelegate.m
// viewTest
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/23/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import "AppDelegate.h"

@implementation AppDelegate

@synthesize window = _window;

- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
{
    self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds]];
    // Override point for customization after application launch.
    self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];
    [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
    return YES;
}

- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application
{
    /*
     Sent when the application is about to move from active to inactive state. This can occur for
     certain types of temporary interruptions (such as an incoming phone call or SMS message) or
     when the user quits the application and it begins the transition to the background state.
     Use this method to pause ongoing tasks, disable timers, and throttle down OpenGL ES frame rates
     for games. Games should use this method to pause the game.
     */
}
```

Annotations in the image:

- A yellow callout points to the AppDelegate.m file in the project navigator, stating: "1. Open the AppDelegate source file."
- A pink callout points to the line `self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds]];`, stating: "This line instantiates the window."
- A pink callout points to the line `self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];`, stating: "This lines makes the window white."
- A yellow callout points to the line `self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];`, stating: "2. Change whiteColor to redColor."

The right sidebar shows the 'Object Library' with various UI components like Push Button, Gradient Button, Rounded Rect Button, and Rounded Textured Button.

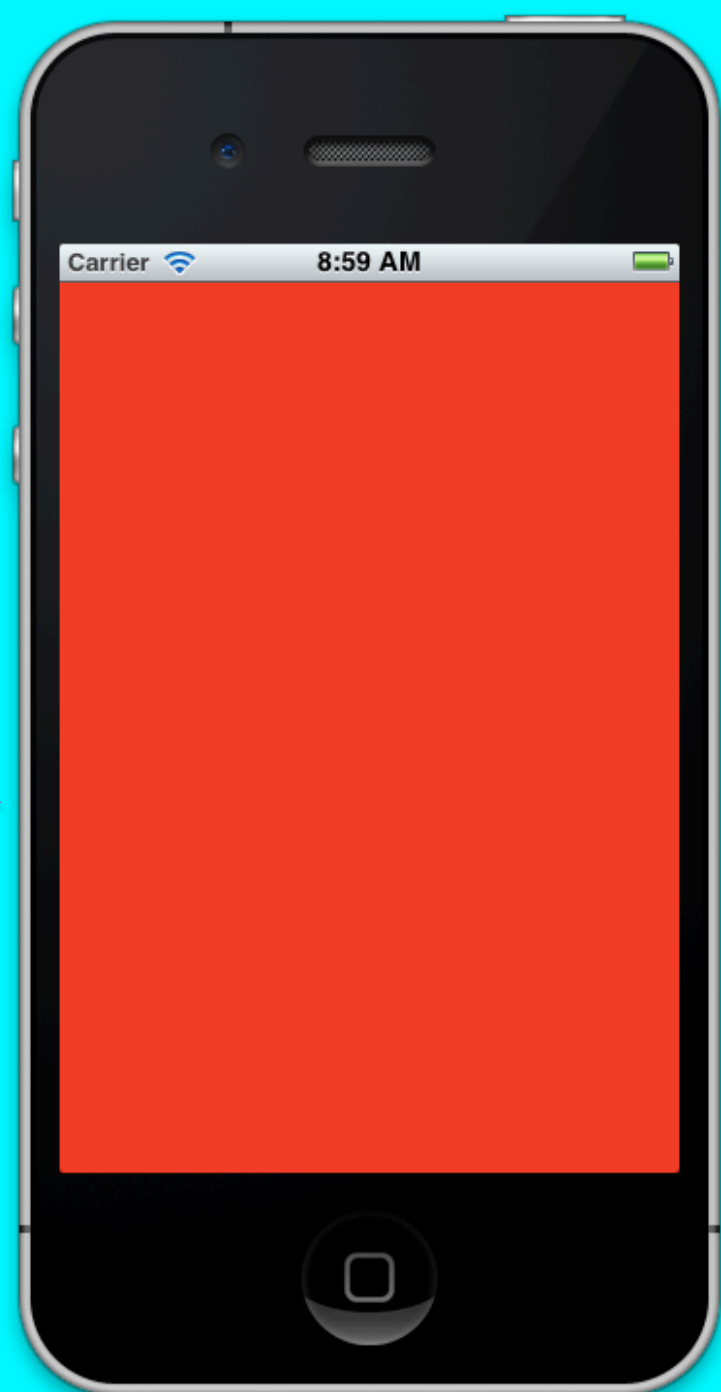
This line instantiates the window.

This lines makes the window white.

2. Change whiteColor to redColor.

Run the app and check out the simulator.

Now our window is red.



Choose options for your new file:

1. Create a new class.

2. Call the class
SimpleView.

3. Make it a subclass of
NSObject.

Class SimpleView

Subclass of NSObject

Cancel

Previous

Next

Choose a template for your new file:

1. Select Cocoa Touch.

2. Select Objective-C Class.

3. Click Next.

1. Select Cocoa Touch.

2. Select Objective-C Class.

3. Click Next.

Choose options for your new file:

1. Call the class SimpleView.

Class SimpleView

Subclass of NSObject

2. Make it a subclass of NSObject.

Cancel

Previous

Next

3. Click Next.

Open the SimpleView header file.

```
// SimpleView.h
// viewTest
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/23/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

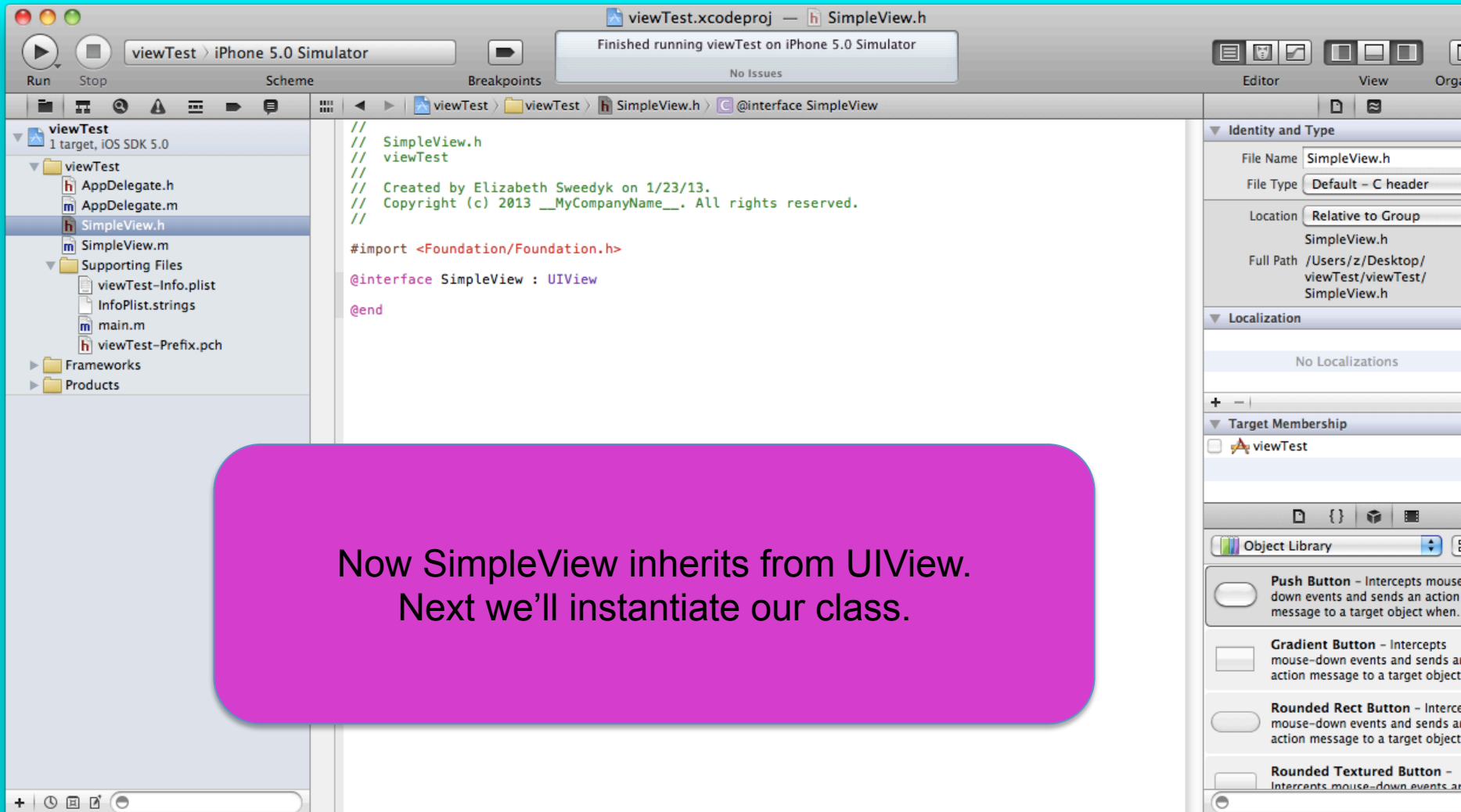
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>

@interface SimpleView : NSObject

@end
```

2. Change SimpleView so it inherits from UIView rather than NSObject.

Huh?
Why didn't we just tell xcode that to begin with?
Because xcode would have produced a lot of template code we don't want right now!



1. Open the AppDelegate source file.

2. Import our class header.

3. Insert this code.

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

```
// AppDelegate.m
// viewTest
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/23/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.

#import "AppDelegate.h"
#import "SimpleView.h"

@implementation AppDelegate

@synthesize window = _window;

- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
{
    self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds];
    // Override point for customization after application launch.

    // create view
    CGRect frame1 = CGRectMake(50,50,100,100);
    SimpleView* view1 = [[SimpleView alloc] initWithFrame: frame1];
    [view1 setBackgroundColor: [UIColor whiteColor]];
    [[[self window] addSubview:view1];

    self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor redColor];
    [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
    return YES;
}

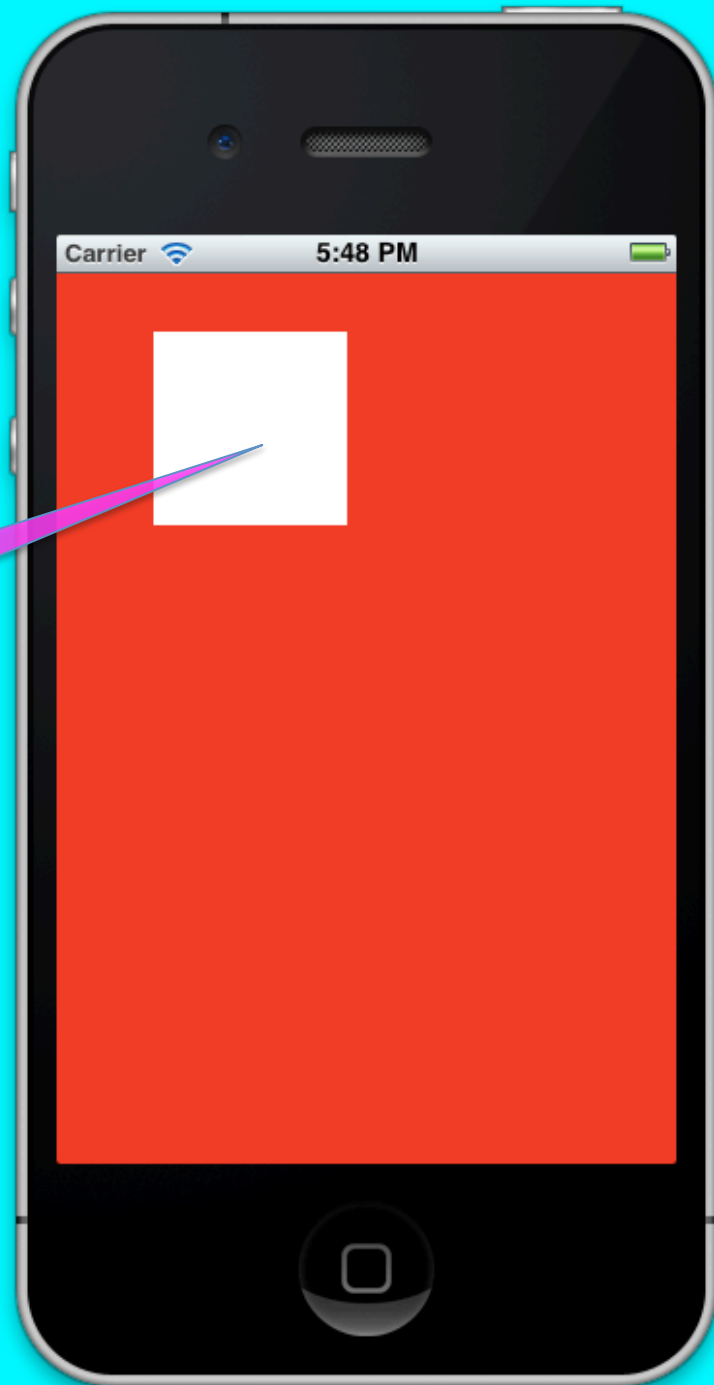
- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application
{
    /*
     Sent when the application is about to move from active to inactive state. This can occur for
     certain types of temporary interruptions (such as an incoming phone call or SMS message) or
     when the user quits the application and it begins the transition to the background state.
     Use this method to pause ongoing tasks, disable timers, and throttle down OpenGL ES frame rates.
     Games should use this method to pause the game.
     */
}
```

Annotations in the image include:

- A yellow callout bubble pointing to the AppDelegate.m file in the project navigator.
- A yellow callout bubble pointing to the #import "AppDelegate.h" and #import "SimpleView.h" lines.
- A yellow callout bubble pointing to the implementation block, with a large curly brace highlighting the code between the first and second closing braces of the didFinishLaunchingWithOptions method.

Run the app.

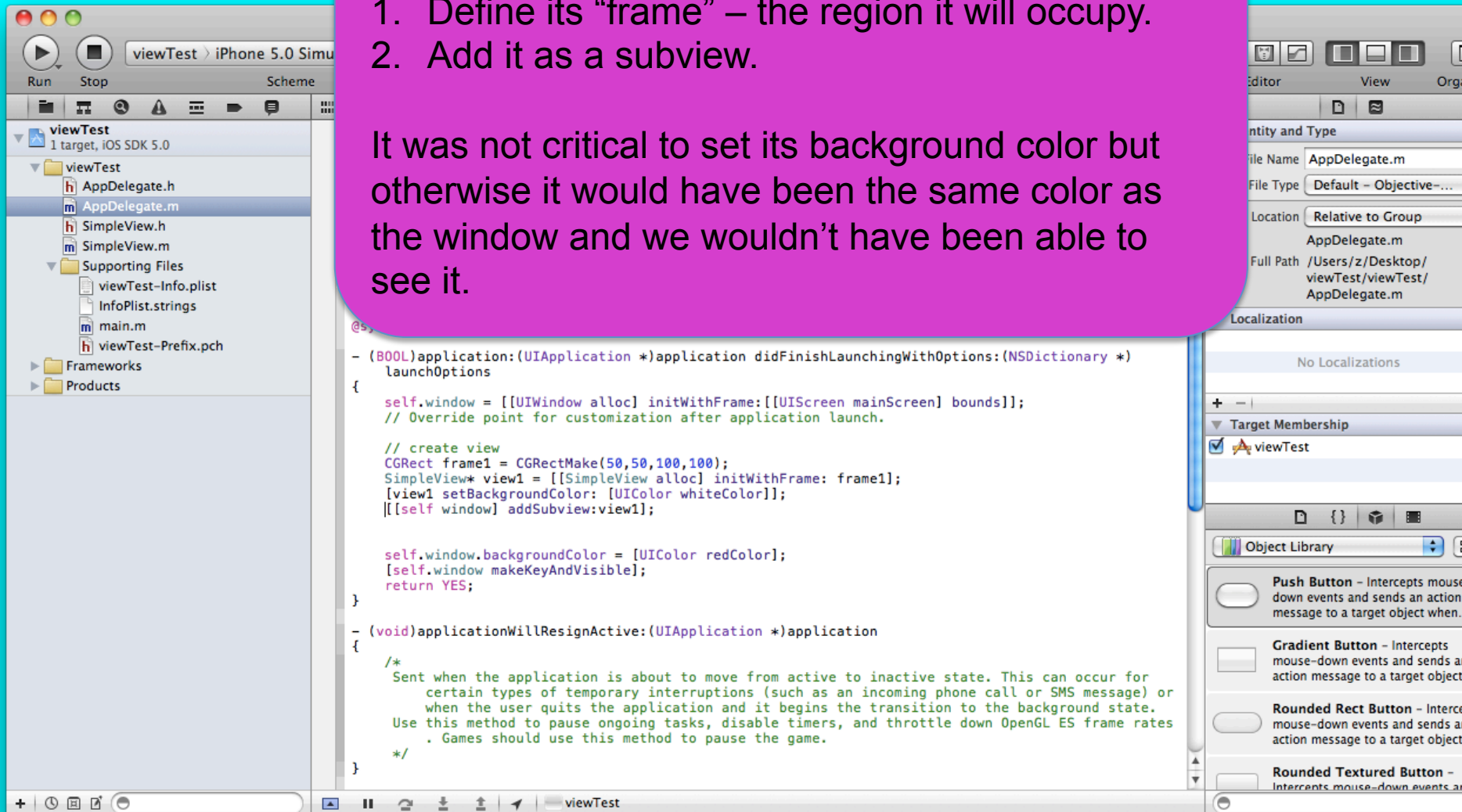
This is our new view.



A view is like a subwindow. The key steps to creating a view are to:

1. Define its “frame” – the region it will occupy.
2. Add it as a subview.

It was not critical to set its background color but otherwise it would have been the same color as the window and we wouldn't have been able to see it.



We can have multiple views!

```
@synthesize window = _window;

- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
{
    self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen mainScreen].bounds];
    // Override point for customization after application launch.

    // create a view
    CGRect frame1 = CGRectMake(50,50,100,100);
    SimpleView* view1 = [[SimpleView alloc] initWithFrame: frame1];
    [view1 setBackgroundColor:[UIColor whiteColor]];
    [[self window] addSubview:view1];

    // create another view
    CGRect frame2 = CGRectMake(20,20,50,50);
    SimpleView* view2 = [[SimpleView alloc] initWithFrame: frame2];
    [view2 setBackgroundColor:[UIColor blueColor]];
    [[self window] addSubview:view2];

    self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor redColor];
    [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
    return YES;
}

- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application
{
    /*

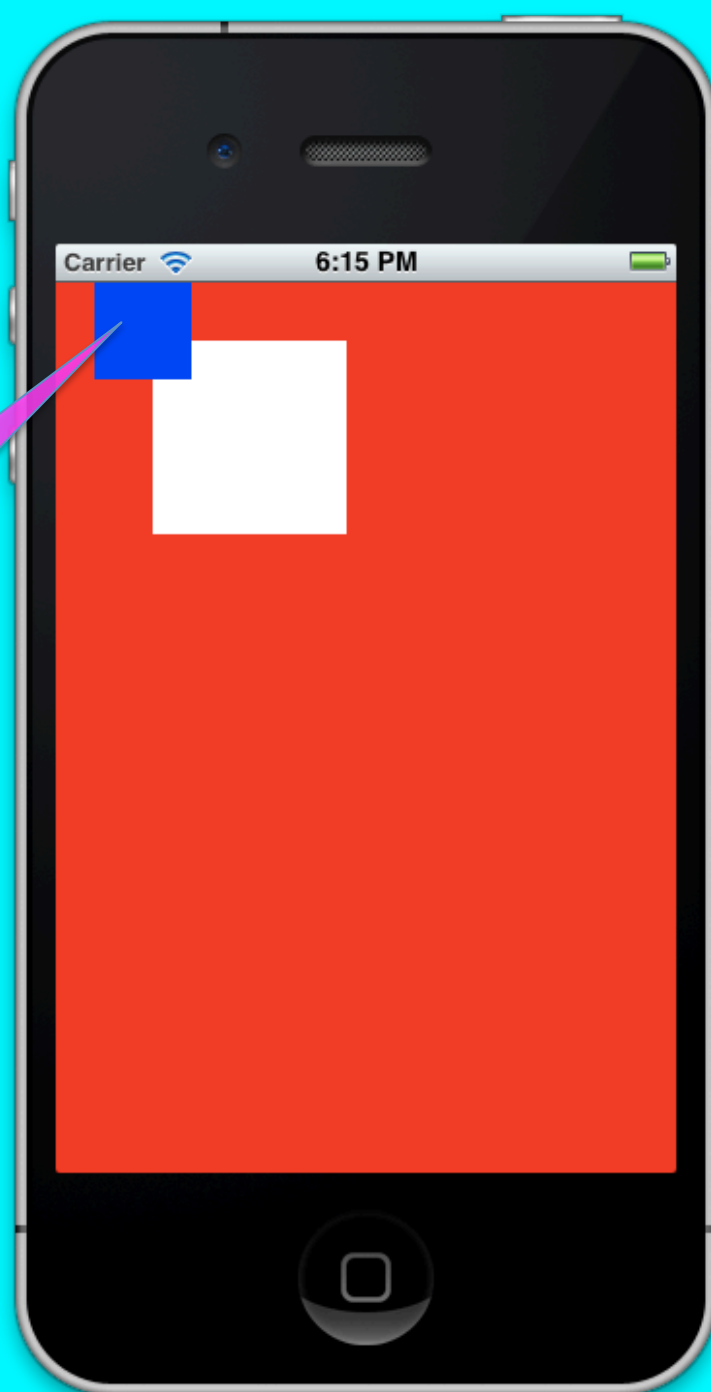
```

Insert this code.

```
All Output +
Pending breakpoint 1 - ""AppDelegate.m":32"
resolved
Current language: auto; currently objective-c
2013-01-23 18:15:50.557 viewTest[1872:207]
Applications are expected to have a root view
controller at the end of application launch
```

Run the app.

This is our new view.
Views are drawn in the
order they are added as
subviews, so the blue
view is drawn on top of
the red one.
(There is a way to
reorder the views.)



A view can have subviews.

```
@implementation AppDelegate

@synthesize window = _window;

- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
{
    self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds];
    // Override point for customization after application launch.

    // create a view
    CGRect frame1 = CGRectMake(50,50,100,100);
    SimpleView* view1 = [[SimpleView alloc] initWithFrame: frame1];
    [view1 setBackgroundColor:[UIColor whiteColor]];
    [self.window addSubview:view1];

    // create another view
    CGRect frame2 = CGRectMake(20,20,50,50);
    SimpleView* view2 = [[SimpleView alloc] initWithFrame: frame2];
    [view2 setBackgroundColor:[UIColor blueColor]];
    [view1 addSubview:view2];

    self.window.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];
    [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
    return YES;
}

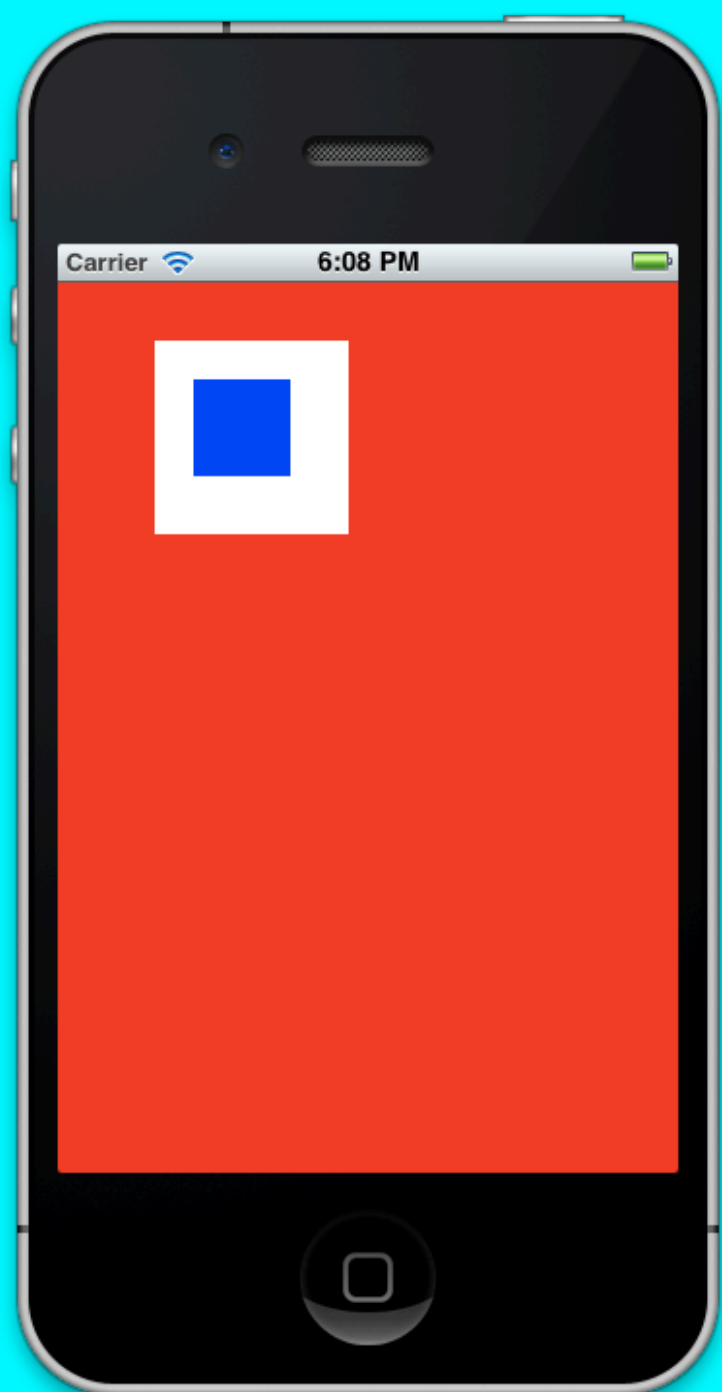
- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application
{
    /*
     *
     */
}
```

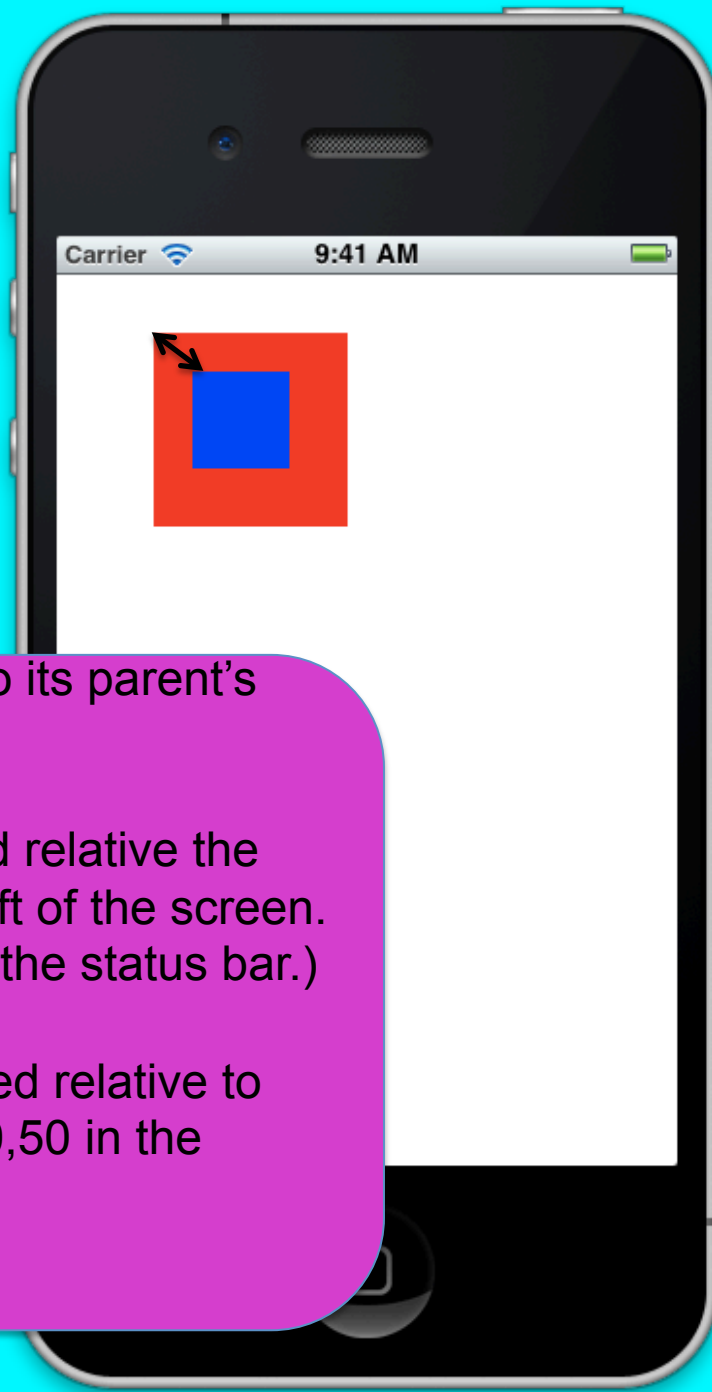
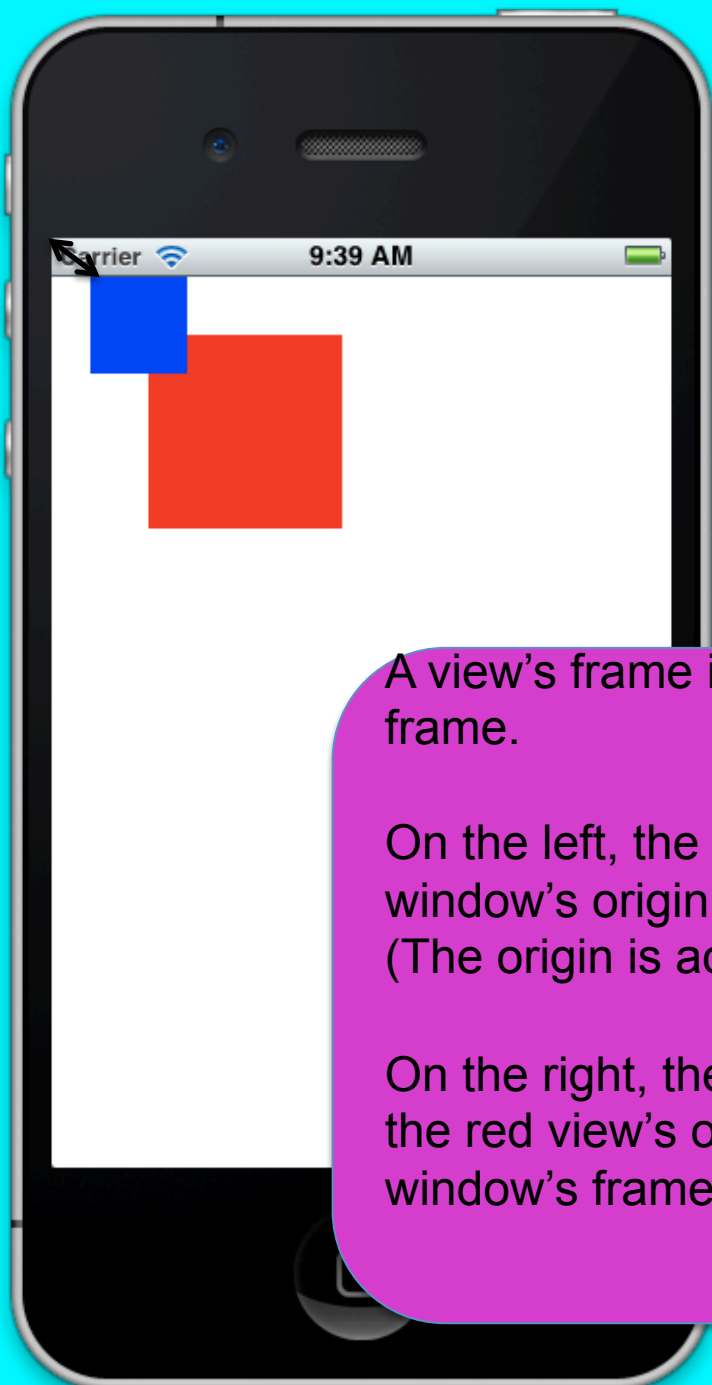
Make view2 a subview of view1.

All Output ↓
Pending breakpoint 1 - ""AppDelegate.m":32" resolved
Current language: auto; currently objective-c
2013-01-23 18:15:50.557 viewTest[1872:207]
Applications are expected to have a root view controller at the end of application launch

Run the app.

Is this what you expected?



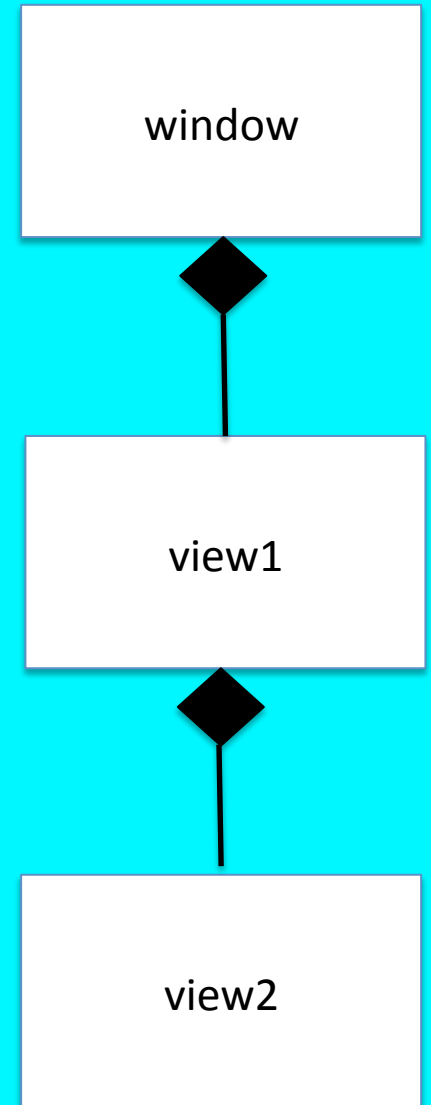
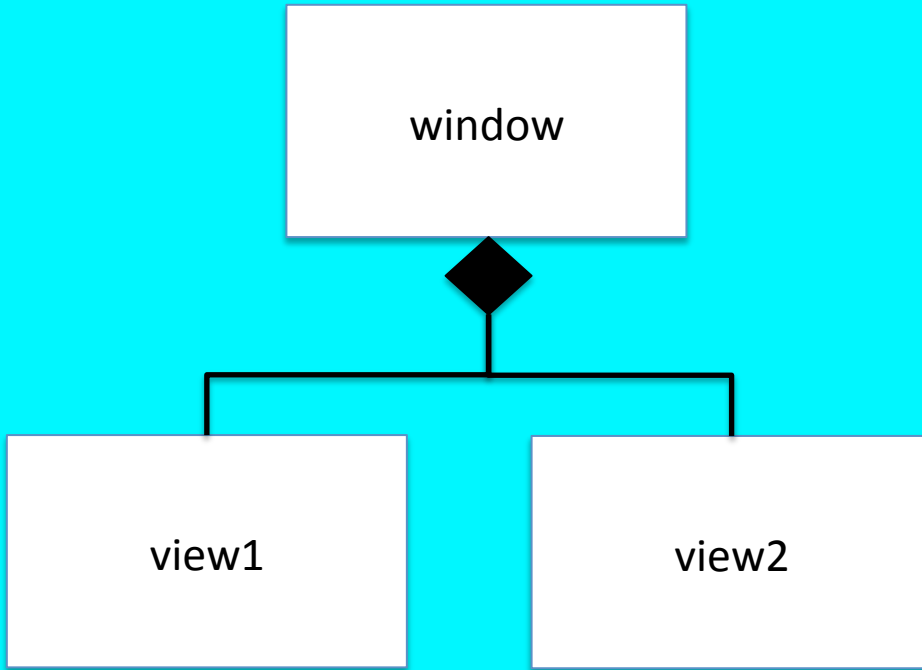


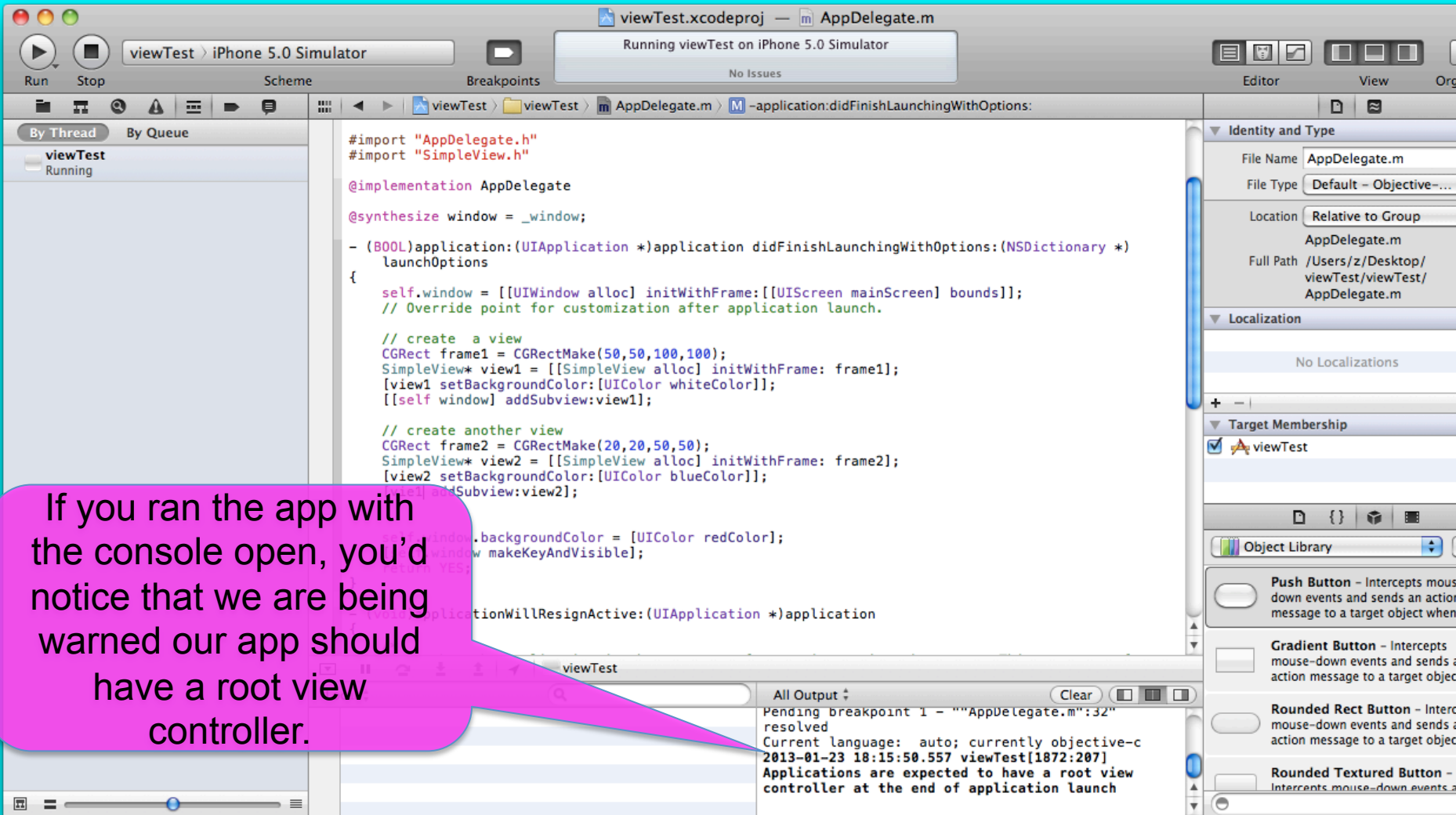
A view's frame is defined relative to its parent's frame.

On the left, the blue view is defined relative to the window's origin, which is the top left of the screen. (The origin is actually occluded by the status bar.)

On the right, the blue view is defined relative to the red view's origin, which is at 50,50 in the window's frame.

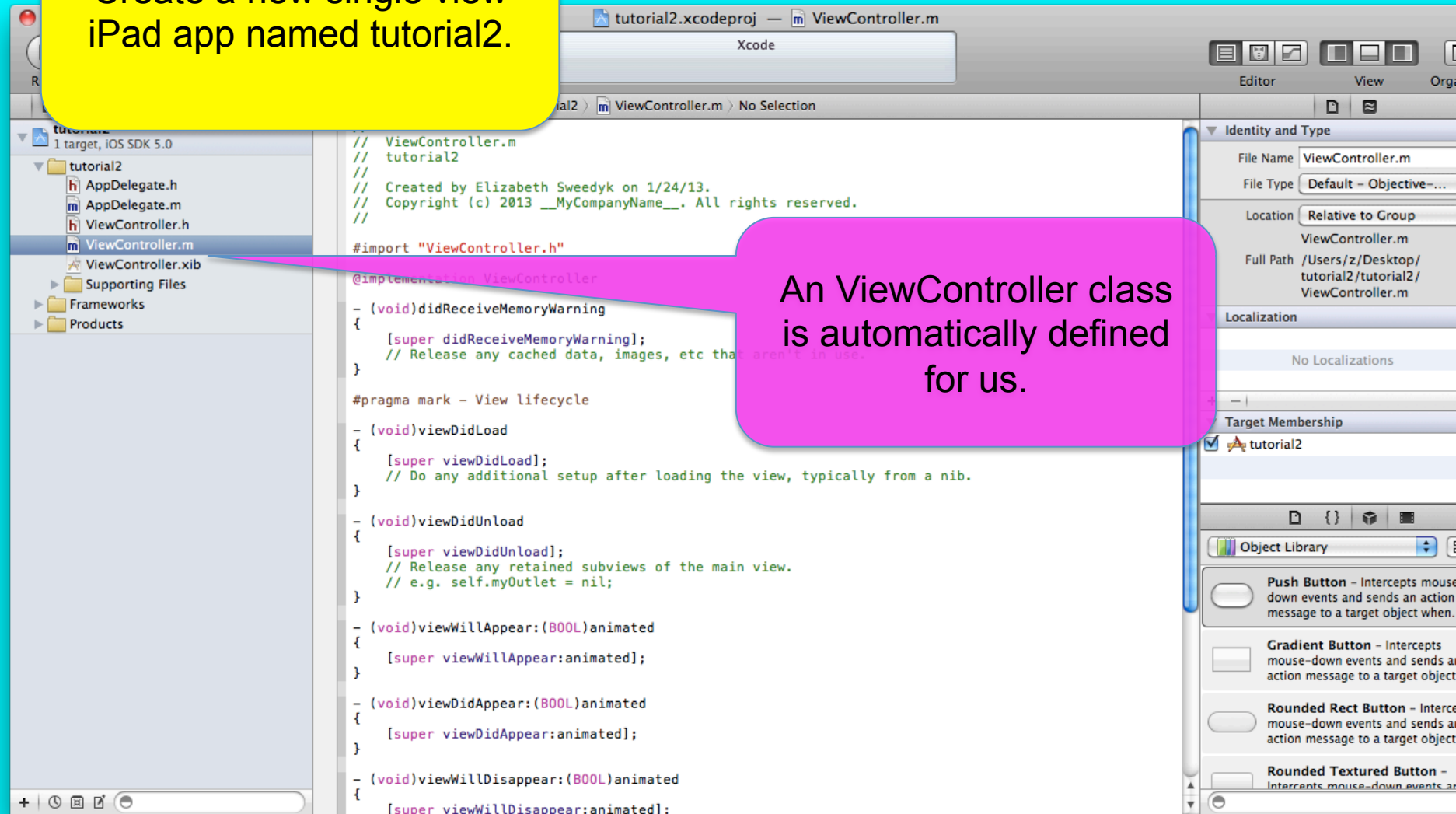
Here are" UML Object diagrams" of the two approaches!





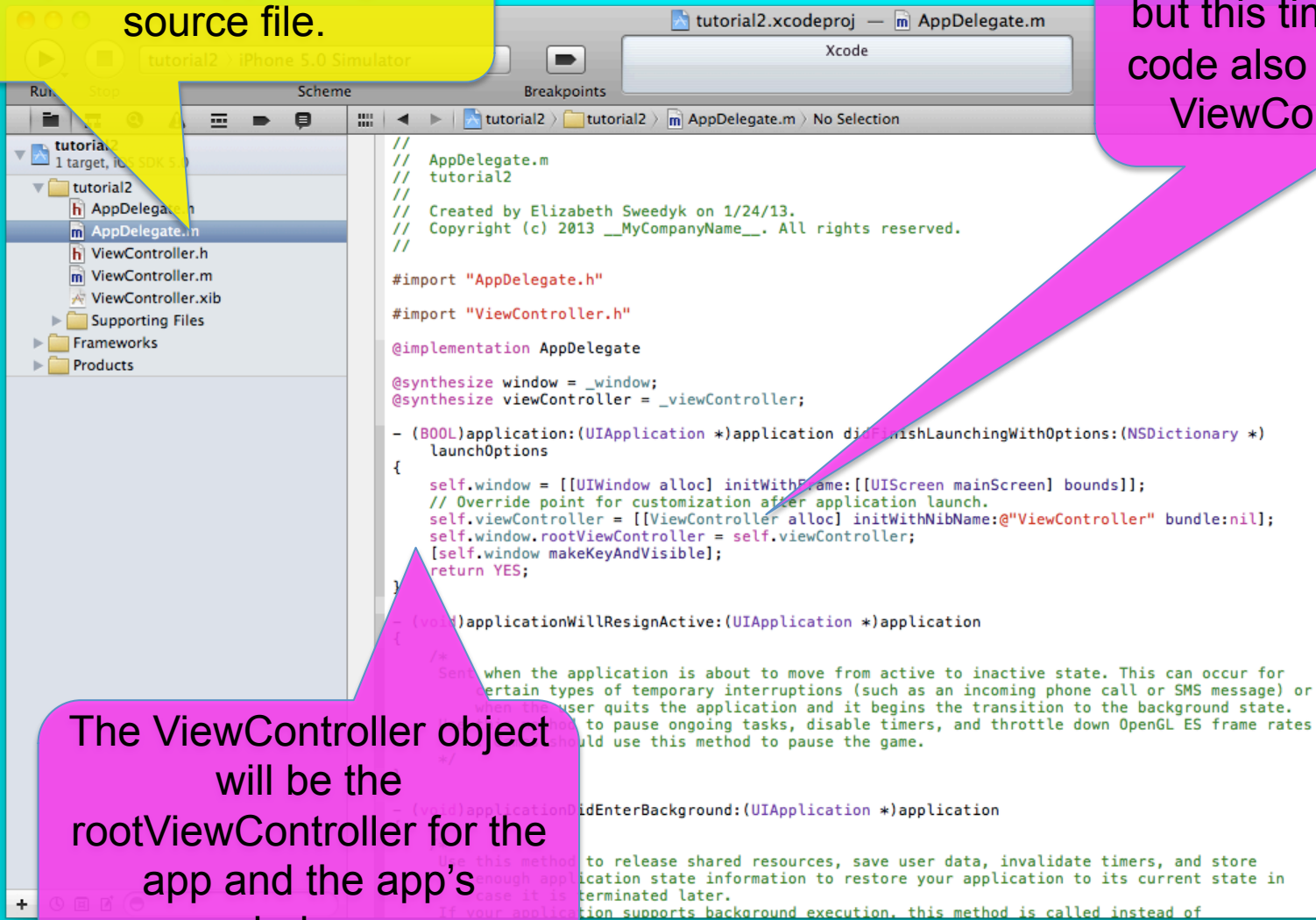
What we did was an experiment. Until you become an iOS expert, you would be wise to use the template code.

Create a new single view iPad app named tutorial2.



An ViewController class is automatically defined for us.

Open the AppDelegate source file.



```
// AppDelegate.m
// tutorial2
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.

#import "AppDelegate.h"
#import "ViewController.h"

@implementation AppDelegate

@synthesize window = _window;
@synthesize viewController = _viewController;

- (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
{
    self.window = [[UIWindow alloc] initWithFrame:[UIScreen mainScreen] bounds];
    // Override point for customization after application launch.
    self.viewController = [[ViewController alloc] initWithNibName:@"ViewController" bundle:nil];
    self.window.rootViewController = self.viewController;
    [self.window makeKeyAndVisible];
    return YES;
}

- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application
{
    // Sent when the application is about to move from active to inactive state. This can occur for
    // certain types of temporary interruptions (such as an incoming phone call or SMS message) or
    // when the user quits the application and it begins the transition to the background state.
    // Your code should pause ongoing tasks, disable timers, and throttle down OpenGL ES frame rates
    // while the application is in the background. Use whatever methods you like to achieve this, but do
    // not use UIApplication.sharedApplication.backgroundTaskExpirationDate to pause the game.
}

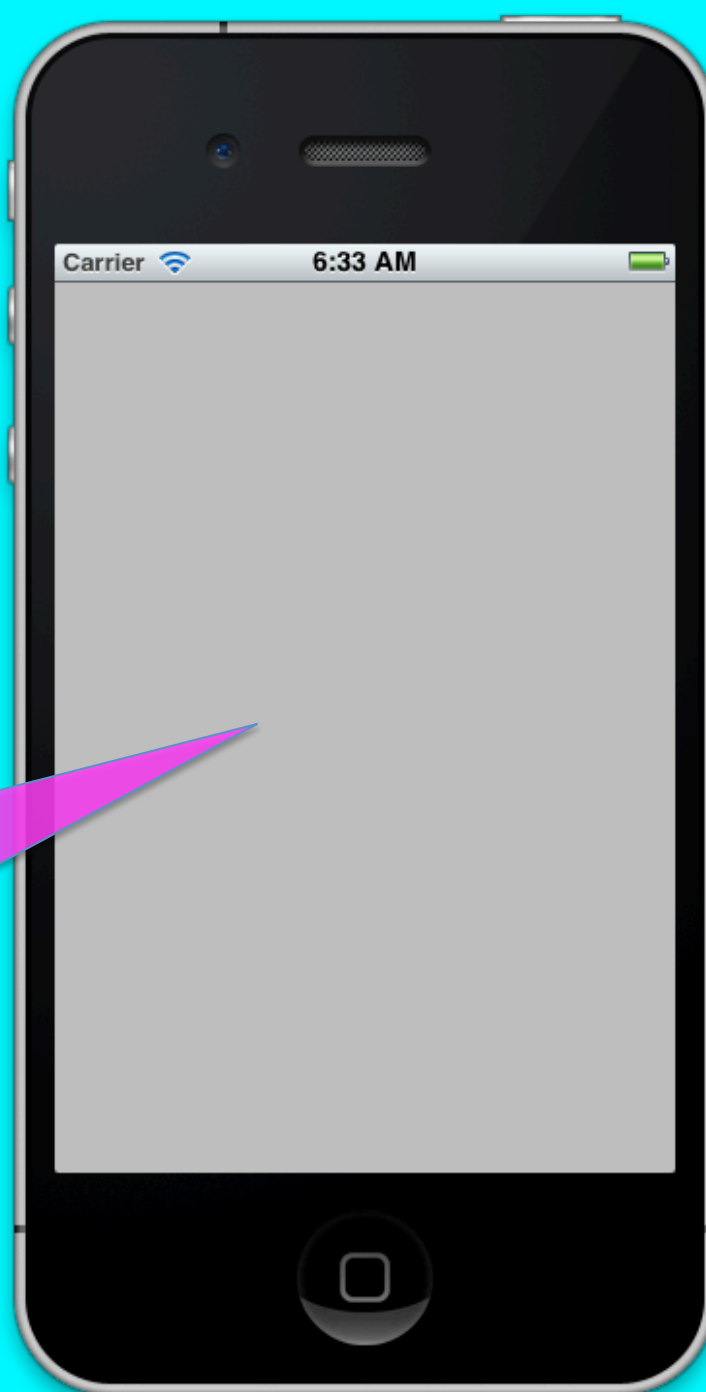
- (void)applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)application
{
    // Use this method to release shared resources, save user data, invalidate timers, and store
    // enough application state information to restore your application to its current state in
    // case it is terminated later.
    // If your application supports background execution, this method is called instead of
    // applicationWillResignActive: when the application enters the background state after the user
    // presses the Home button.
}
```

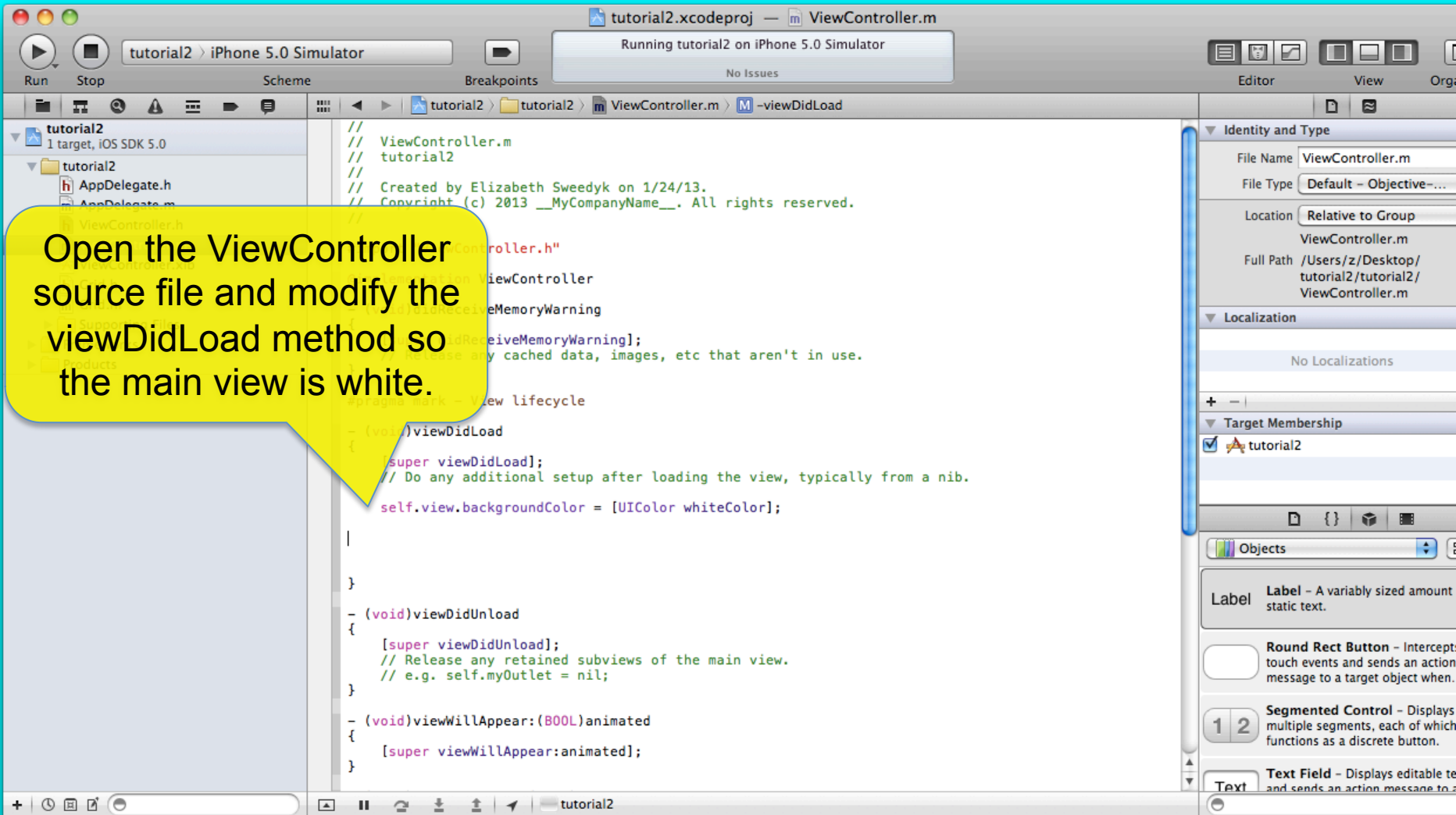
We still have a window but this time the template code also instantiates our ViewController class.

The ViewController object will be the rootViewController for the app and the app's windows.

Run the app.

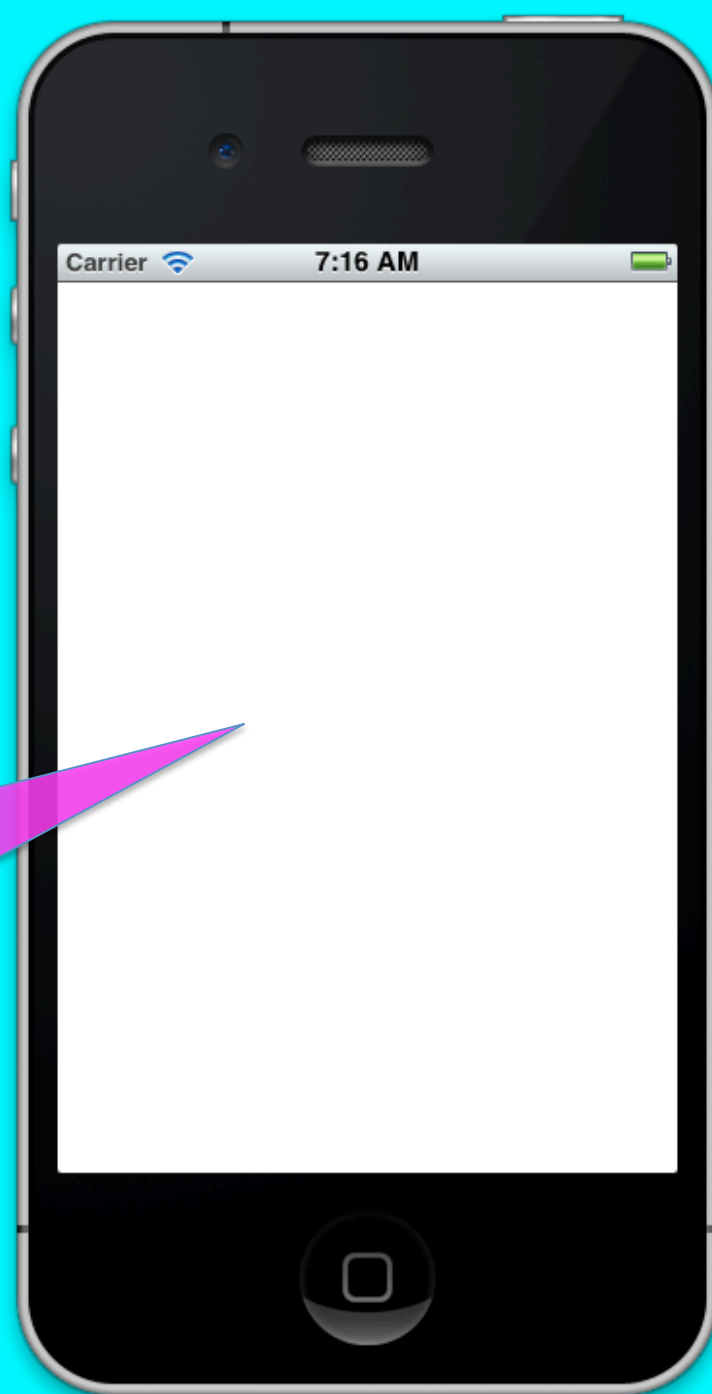
The UIViewController class has a pointer to a view. When the class is instantiated this “main view” is created as well. The default background color of the main view is gray.





Run the app.

Now the
rootViewController's
main view is black.



Now we are going to give our view controller a subview that will, eventually, hold our Sudoku grid.

Choose options for your new file:

Create a new class Grid that inherits from UIView.

Class

Grid

Subclass of

UIView

Cancel

Previous

Next

A UIView subclass should implement this method. It doesn't have to do anything other than call its parent's method of the same name.

Open the source file.

Add this line to set the background color to black.

```
// Grid.m
// tutorial2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import "Grid.h"

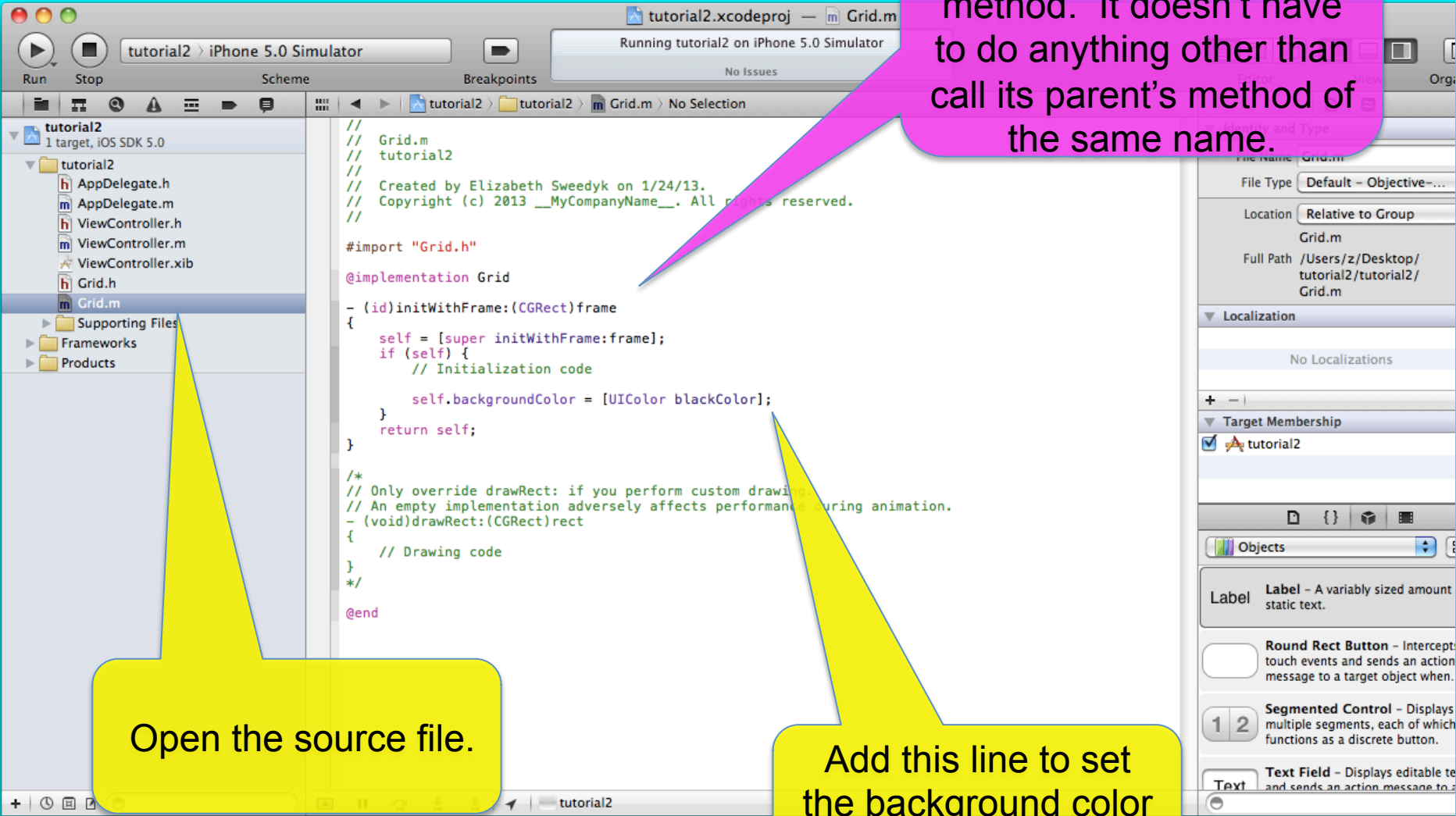
@implementation Grid

- (id)initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
{
    self = [super initWithFrame:frame];
    if (self) {
        // Initialization code

        self.backgroundColor = [UIColor blackColor];
    }
    return self;
}

/*
// Only override drawRect: if you perform custom drawing.
// An empty implementation adversely affects performance during animation.
- (void)drawRect:(CGRect)rect
{
    // Drawing code
}
*/

@end
```



1. Open the
ViewController header
file.

2. Import Grid.h.

3. Create a member
variable to store our
view.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the following components:

- Left Panel (Project Navigator):** Shows a project named 'tutorial2' with a target for 'iPhone 5.0 Simulator'. The file list includes AppDelegate.h, AppDelegate.m, ViewController.h, ViewController.m, ViewController.xib, Grid.h, and Grid.m.
- Center Panel (Code Editor):** Displays the content of 'ViewController.h':

```
// ViewController.h
// tutorial2
// Created by Elizabeth Sedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.

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

@interface ViewController : UIViewController
{
    UIView* theGrid;
}

@end
```
- Right Panel (Inspector):** Shows the 'Identity and Type' section for 'ViewController.h', indicating it is a 'Default - C header' file located relative to the group.

Yellow callout boxes with arrows point to the following code elements:

- Box 1 points to the project file list in the Project Navigator.
- Box 2 points to the `#import "Grid.h"` line in the code editor.
- Box 3 points to the `UIView* theGrid;` line in the code editor.

Open the
ViewController
source file.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the following elements:

- Toolbar:** Run, Stop, Breakpoints, and a status bar indicating "Running tutorial2 on iPhone 5.0 Simulator" with "No Issues".
- Project Navigator:** Shows the project structure with "ViewController.m" selected.
- Editor:** Displays the source code for "ViewController.m".
- Inspector:** Shows "Identity and Type" (File Name: ViewController.m) and "Target Membership" (checked for tutorial2).
- Objects:** Shows a list of UI elements including Label, Round Rect Button, Segmented Control, and Text.

```
// ViewController.m
// tutorial2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import "ViewController.h"

@implementation ViewController

- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning
{
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];
    // Release any cached data, images, etc that aren't in use.
}

#pragma mark - View lifecycle

- (void)viewDidLoad
{
    [super viewDidLoad];
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.

    self.view.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];

    // create frame for grid
    int originX = self.view.bounds.size.width *.10;
    int originY = self.view.bounds.size.height *.10;
    int size = MIN(self.view.bounds.size.width, self.view.bounds.size.height) *.6;
    CGRect gridFrame = CGRectMake(originX, originY, size, size);

    // create grid
    theGrid = [[Grid alloc] initWithFrame:gridFrame];
    [self.view addSubview:theGrid];
}

- (void)viewDidUnload
{
    [super viewDidUnload];
}
```

A yellow callout bubble points to the "ViewController.m" file in the Project Navigator. Another yellow callout bubble points to the code block for creating and adding the grid, with a bracket indicating the specific lines of code.

Add this line to
create theGrid and
add it as a subview.

In creating the frame for our grid, we size it relative to the main view. This allows our implementation to work for iPhone and iPad, whether in portrait or landscape mode.

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE with the following components:

- Left Panel (Project Navigator):** Shows a project named 'tutorial2' with files including AppDelegate.h, AppDelegate.m, ViewController.h, ViewController.m, ViewController.xib, Grid.h, and Grid.m.
- Center Panel (Code Editor):** Contains Objective-C code for ViewController.m. The code includes comments and implementation for `viewDidLoad`, where a grid frame is calculated relative to the view's bounds and a grid is added as a subview.

```
// ViewController.m
// tutorial2
// Created by E
// Copyright (c)

#import "ViewCon

@implementation

- (void)didRecei
{
    [super didRe
    // Release an

}

#pragma mark - View lifecycle

- (void)viewDidLoad
{
    [super viewDidLoad];
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.

    self.view.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];

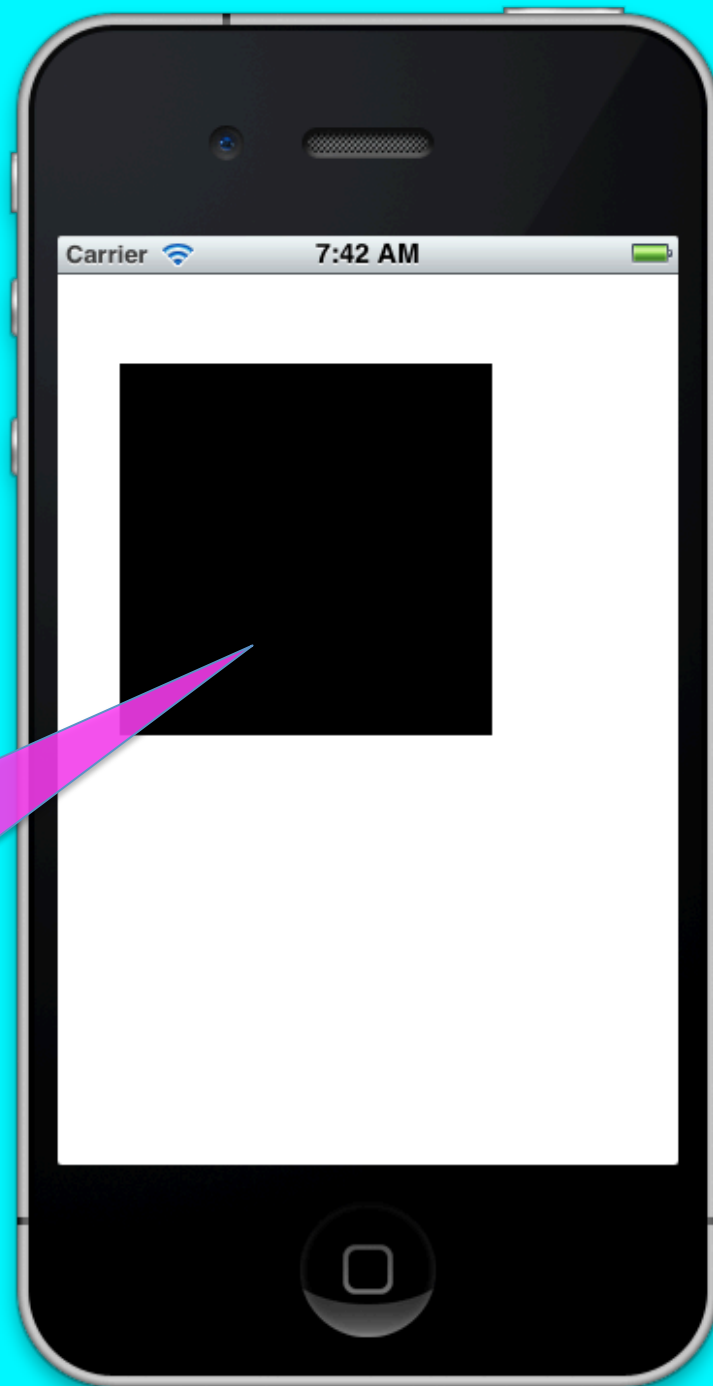
    // create frame for grid
    int originX = self.view.bounds.size.width *.10;
    int originY = self.view.bounds.size.height *.10;
    int size = MIN(self.view.bounds.size.width, self.view.bounds.size.height) *.6;
    CGRect gridFrame = CGRectMake(originX, originY, size, size);

    // create grid
    theGrid = [[Grid alloc] initWithFrame:gridFrame];
    [self.view addSubview:theGrid];
}

- (void)viewDidUnload
{
    [super viewDidUnload];
}
```
- Right Panel (Inspector):** Shows the 'Identity and Type' section for the selected 'ViewController.m' file, including file name, type, location, and full path. Below it, the 'Target Membership' section shows the file is targeted to the 'tutorial2' target. The 'Objects' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Run the app.

This is our grid view.
You'll need to refine the
location and size once
you develop and test
your UI design.



Open the Grid header file.

```
// Grid.h
// tutorial2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface Grid : UIView
{
    UIButton* theButton;
}

@end
```

Let's add a button to our grid.

Open the Grid source file.

UIButton is a subclass of UIView. So we need to give it a frame. We can also set its background color.

Add this code to create the button and add it as a subview.

```
// Grid.m
//
//  Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import "Grid.h"

@implementation Grid

- (id)initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
{
    self = [super initWithFrame:frame];
    if (self) {
        // Initialization code

        self.backgroundColor = [UIColor blackColor];

        // create frame for button
        int originX=0;
        int originY=0;
        int size = self.bounds.size.width * .2;
        CGRect buttonFrame = CGRectMake(originX, originY, size, size);

        // create the button and add as a subview
        theButton = [[UIButton alloc] initWithFrame:buttonFrame];
        theButton.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];
        [self addSubview:theButton];
    }
    return self;
}

/*
// Only override drawRect: if you perform custom drawing.
// An empty implementation adversely affects performance during animation.
- (void)drawRect:(CGRect)rect
{
    // Drawing code
}
*/

@end
```

Label Label - A variably sized amount static text.

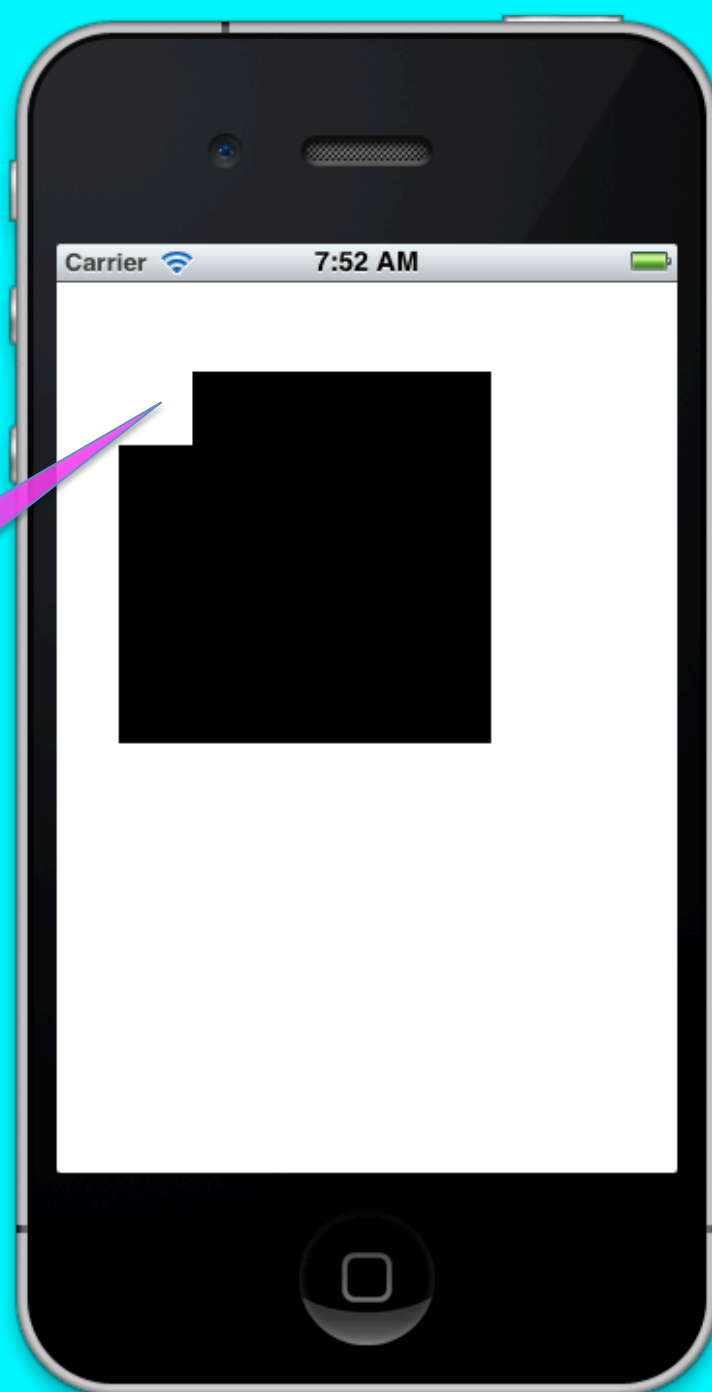
Round Rect Button - Intercept touch events and sends an action message to a target object when.

1 2 Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when.

Run the app.

This is our button. It doesn't do anything yet. We have to configure it appropriately.



Open the Grid header file.

```
// Grid.h
// tutorial2
//
// Created by Elizabeth Sweedyk on 1/24/13.
// Copyright (c) 2013 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
//

#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>

@interface Grid : UIView
{
    UIButton* theButton;
}

-(void) buttonClicked: (id) sender;

@end
```

Declare a buttonPressed method.

Local

All Output

```
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-apple-darwin".Attaching to process 3026.
2013-01-24 10:23:24.044 tutorial2[3026:207] Unknown class MyView in Interface Builder file.
2013-01-24 10:23:25.833 tutorial2[3026:207] Button was pressed.
```

We'll talk about "targets" later.

1. Open the Grid source file.

2. Set the "target" for a button press.

3. Define the buttonPressed method.

The NSLog command writes an NSString to the console..

```
-(id)initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
{
    self = [super initWithFrame:frame];
    if (self) {
        // Initialization code

        self.backgroundColor = [UIColor blackColor];

        // create frame for button
        int originX=0;
        int originY=0;
        int size = self.bounds.size.width * .2;
        CGRect buttonFrame = CGRectMake(originX, originY, size, size);

        // create the button and add as a subview
        theButton = [[UIButton alloc] initWithFrame:buttonFrame];
        theButton.backgroundColor = [UIColor whiteColor];
        [theButton addTarget:self action:@selector(buttonPressed:) forControlEvents:UIControlEventTouchUpInside];
        [self addSubview:theButton];
    }
    return self;
}

-(void) buttonPressed: (id) sender
{
    NSLog(@"Button was pressed.");
}

/*
// Only override drawRect: if you perform custom drawing.
// An empty implementation adversely affects performance during animation.
-(void)drawRect:(CGRect)rect
{
    // Drawing code
}

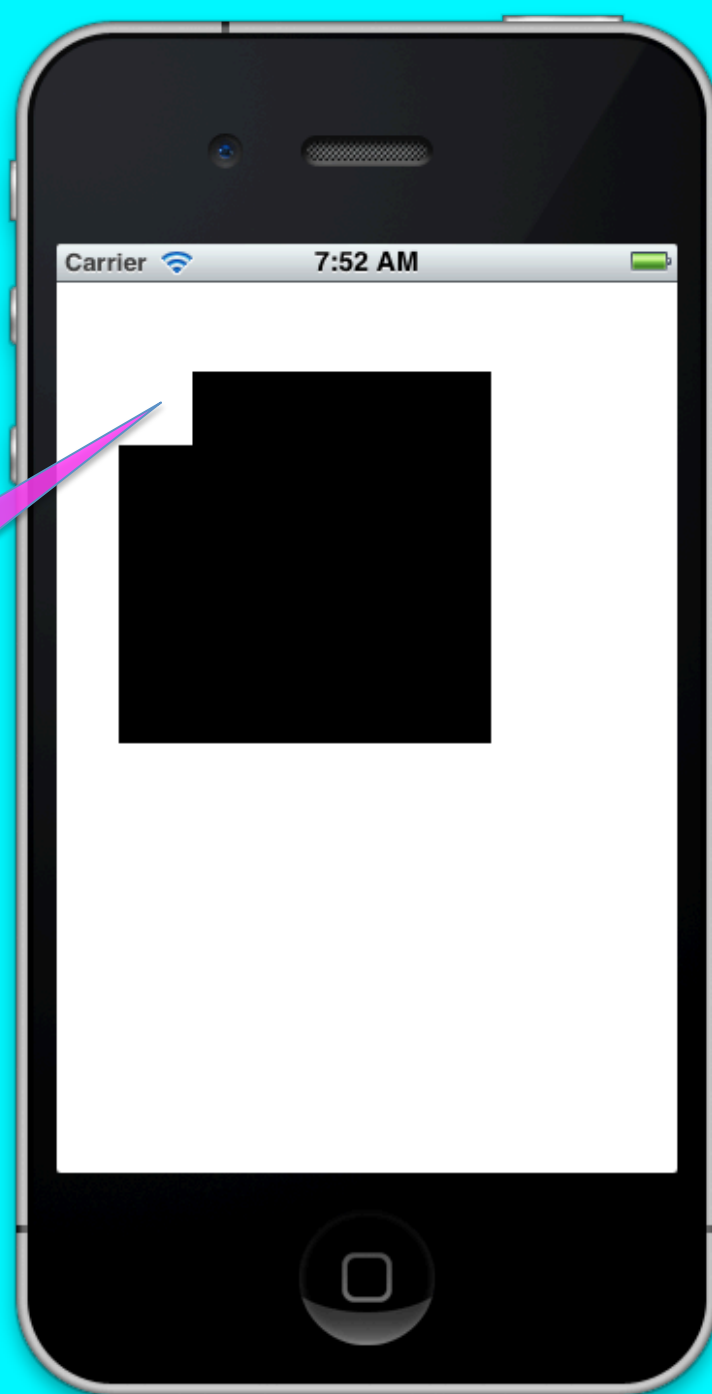
```

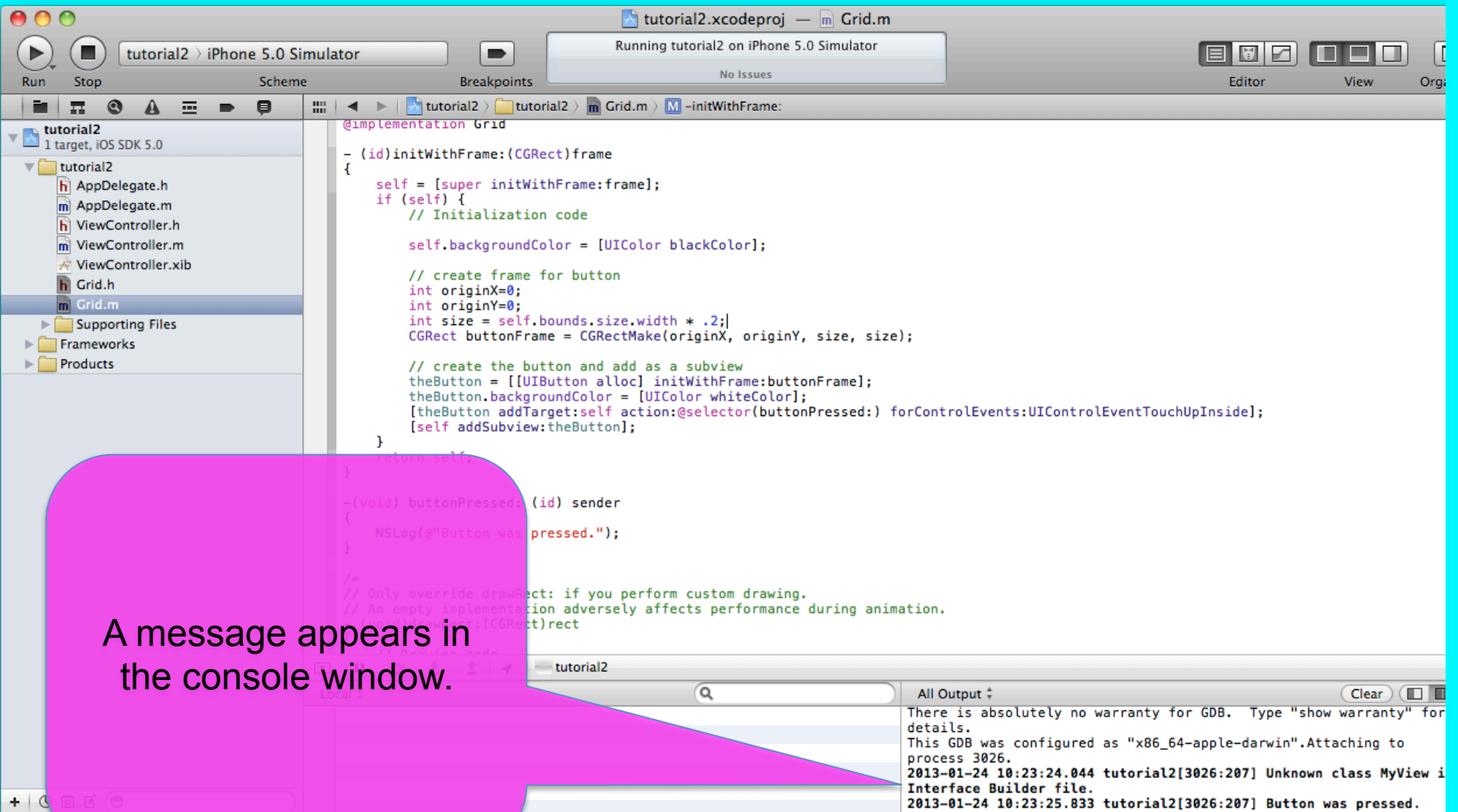
All Output

There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-apple-darwin".Attaching to process 3026.
2013-01-24 10:23:24.044 tutorial2[3026:207] Unknown class MyView in Interface Builder file.
2013-01-24 10:23:25.833 tutorial2[3026:207] Button was pressed.

Run the app.

Press the button





A message appears in the console window.