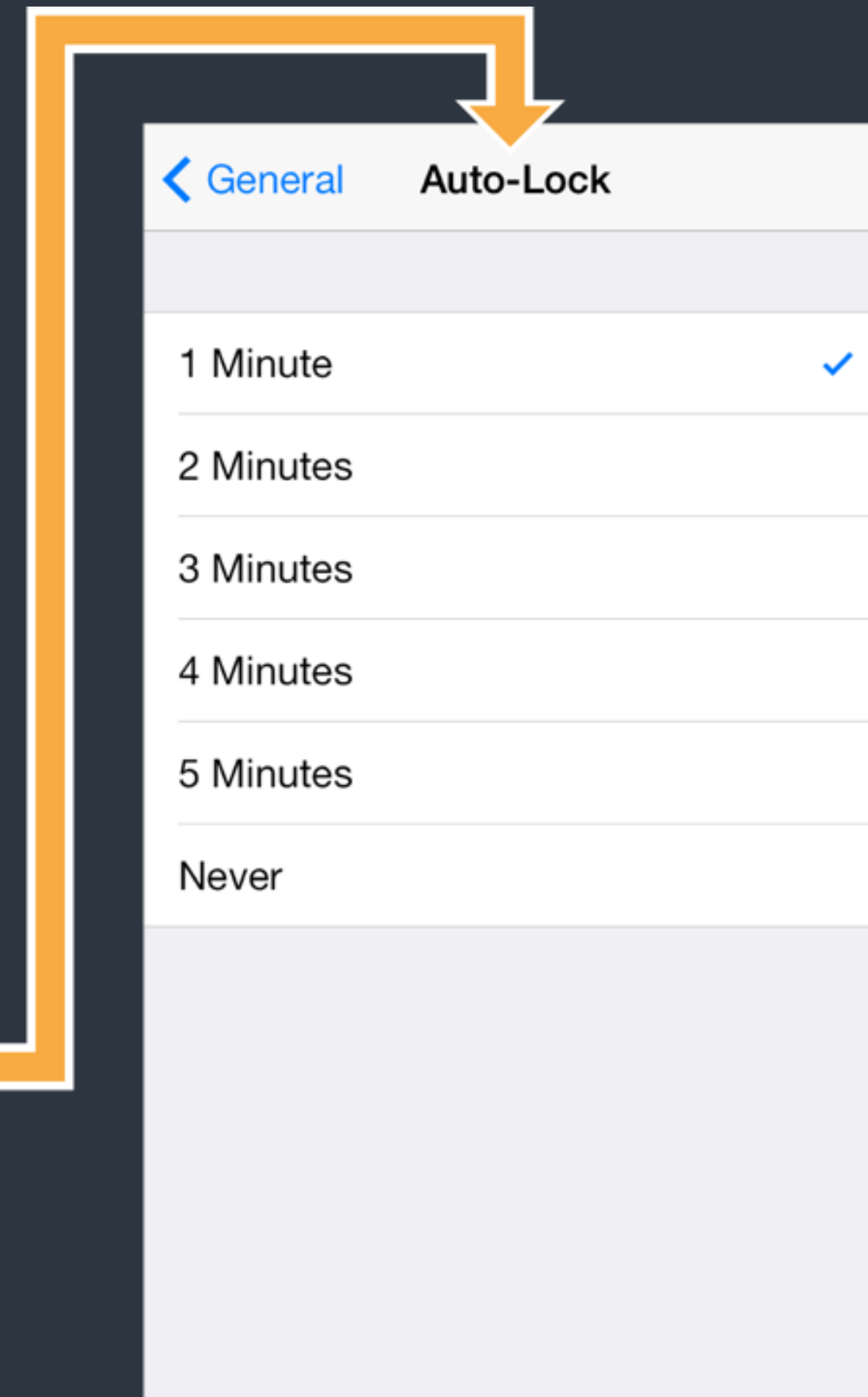
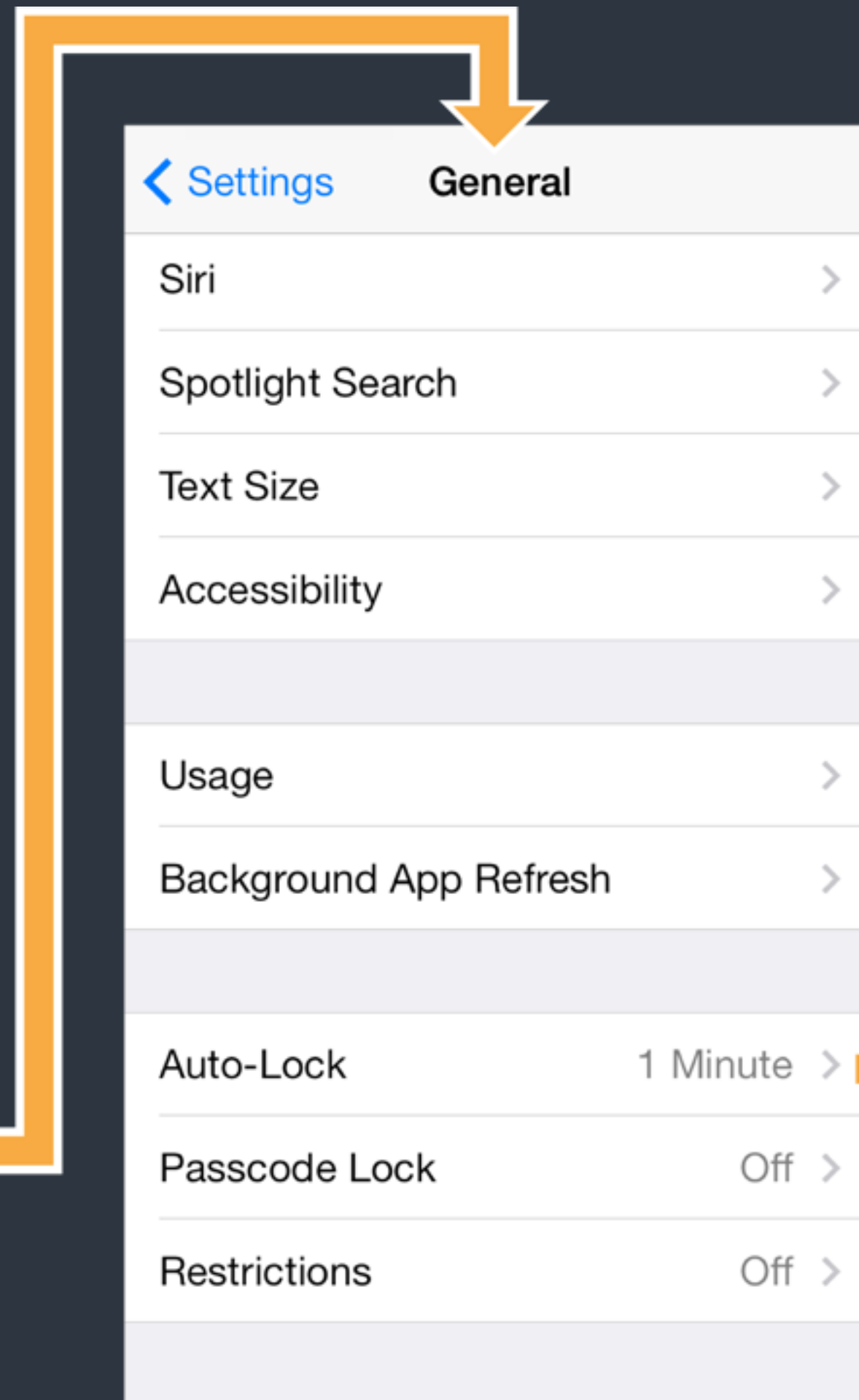
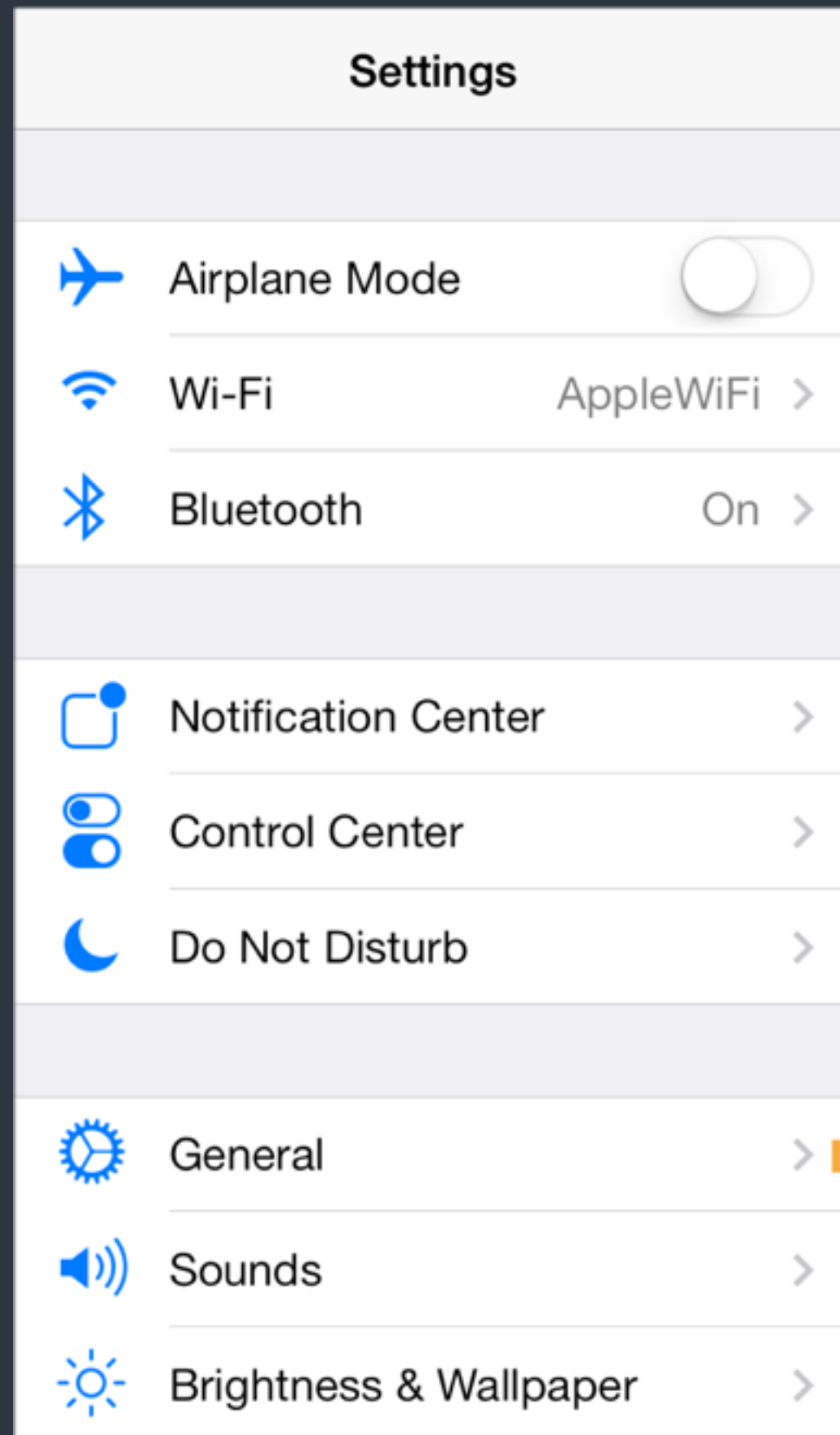


Table View and Navigation Controller

Mar. 24 '16

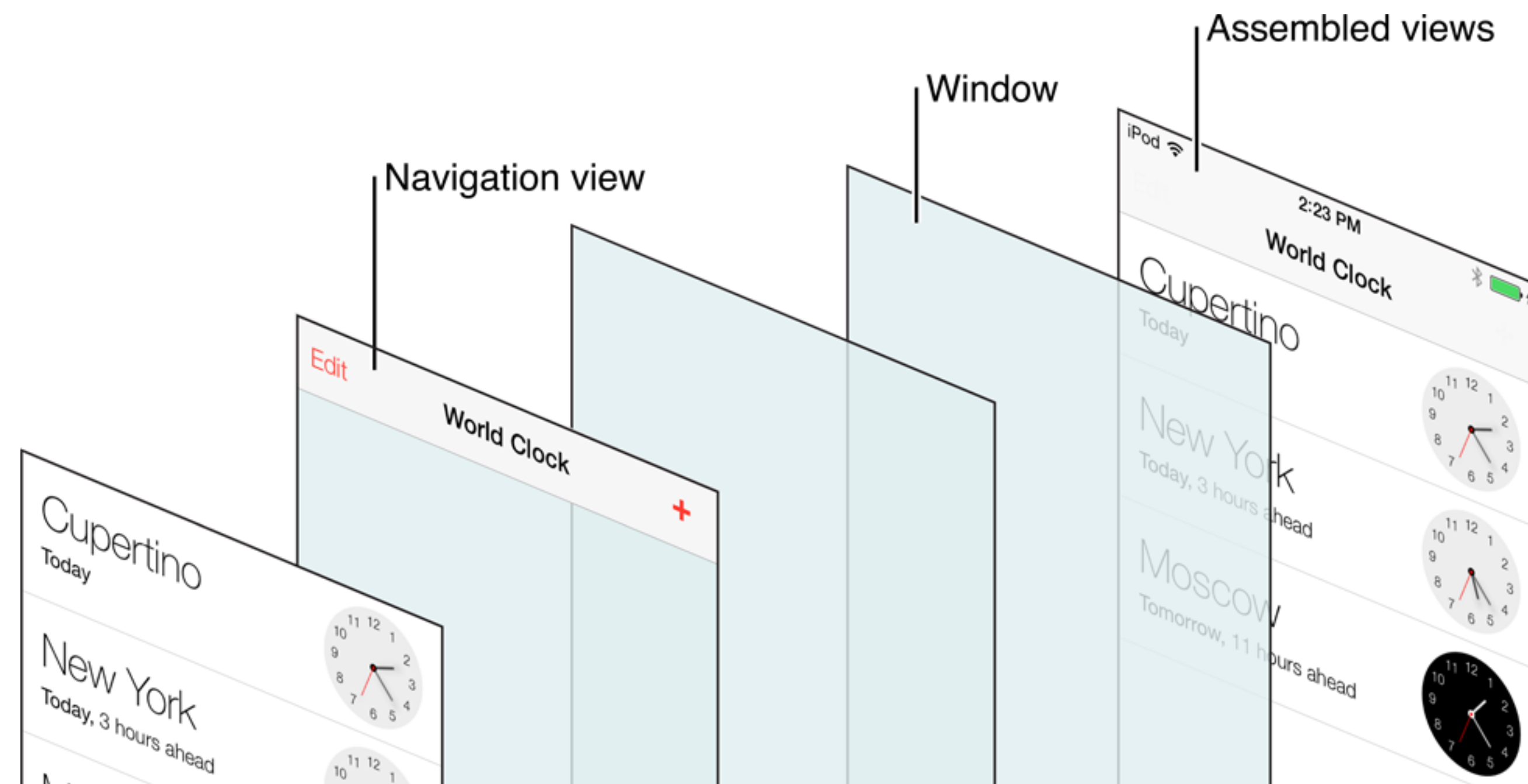
Navigation Controller



UINavigationController

- A navigation controller manages **a stack of view controllers** to provide a drill-down interface for hierarchical content.
The top view controller is the one current showing. You push a view controller in to send users to next level, and pop the top view controller to bring users back.
- UINavigationController is one of **container** view controllers in the iOS and is widely used in the iOS.
- For each view controller, use `navigationController` property to access current UINavigationController.

Navigation Bar and Item



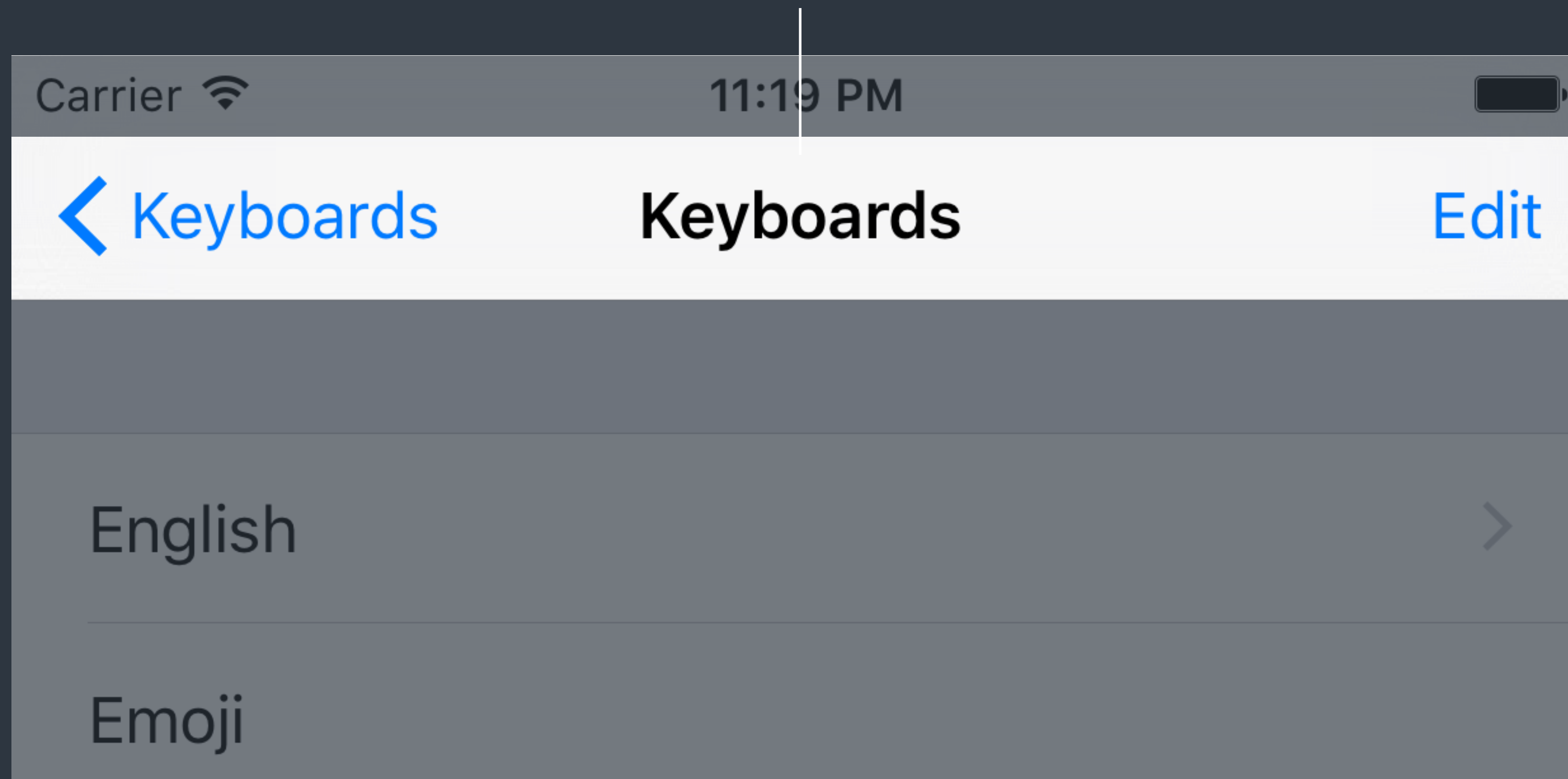
- Each view controller has a property `navigationItem` which is used to customize the navigation bar.

UINavigationControllerItem

the Left item

the Middle item

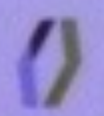
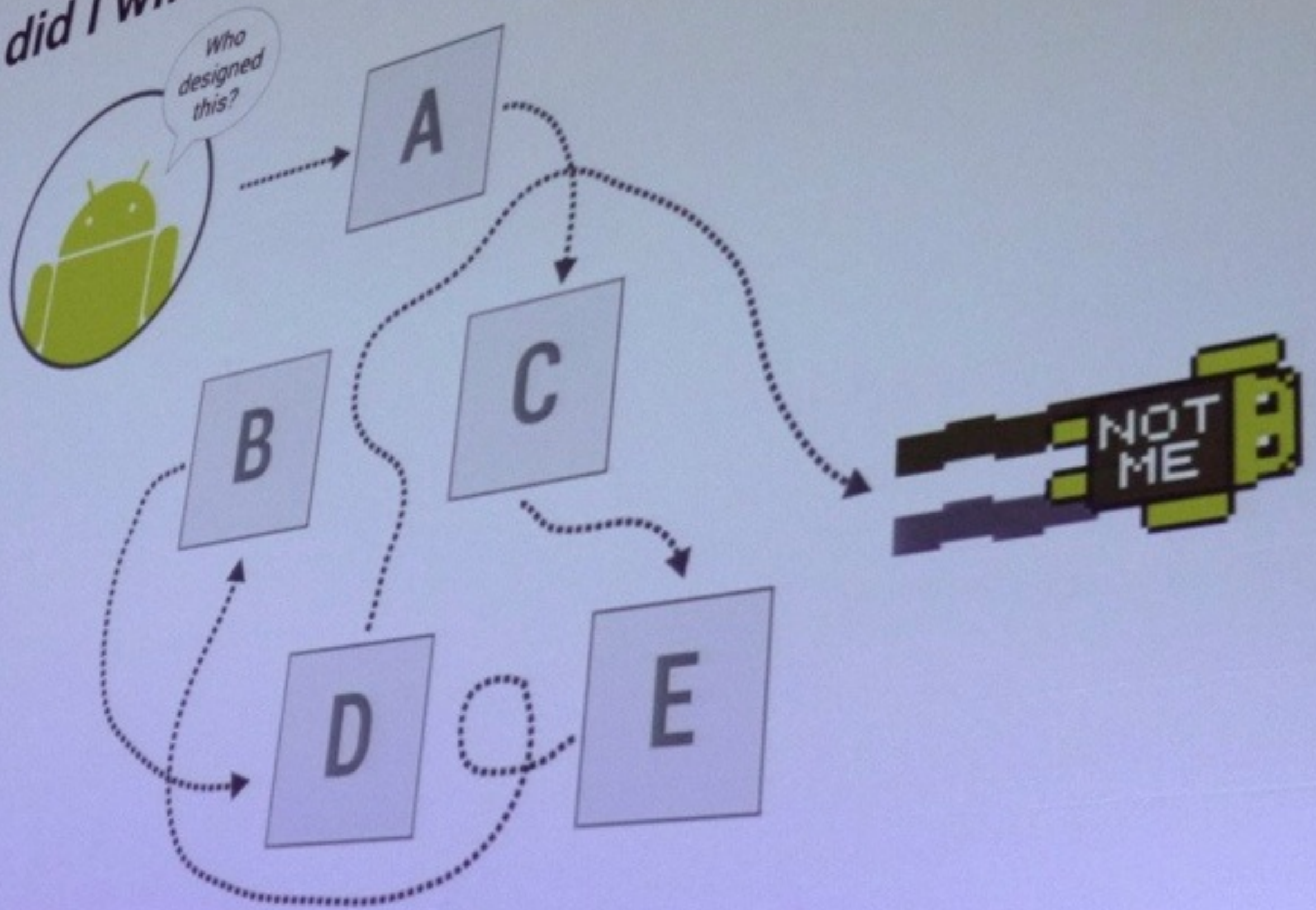
the Right item



UINavigationController

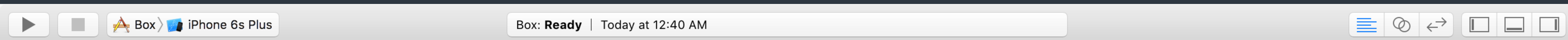
- The middle item shows the title of a view controller by default.
Assign a view as titleView of the navigation item to replace it.
- The right item is empty by default.
- The left item shows a back arrow with title of previous view controller by default.
Set leftBarButtonItem or backBarButtonItem of the navigation item to customize.

How did I wind up here?

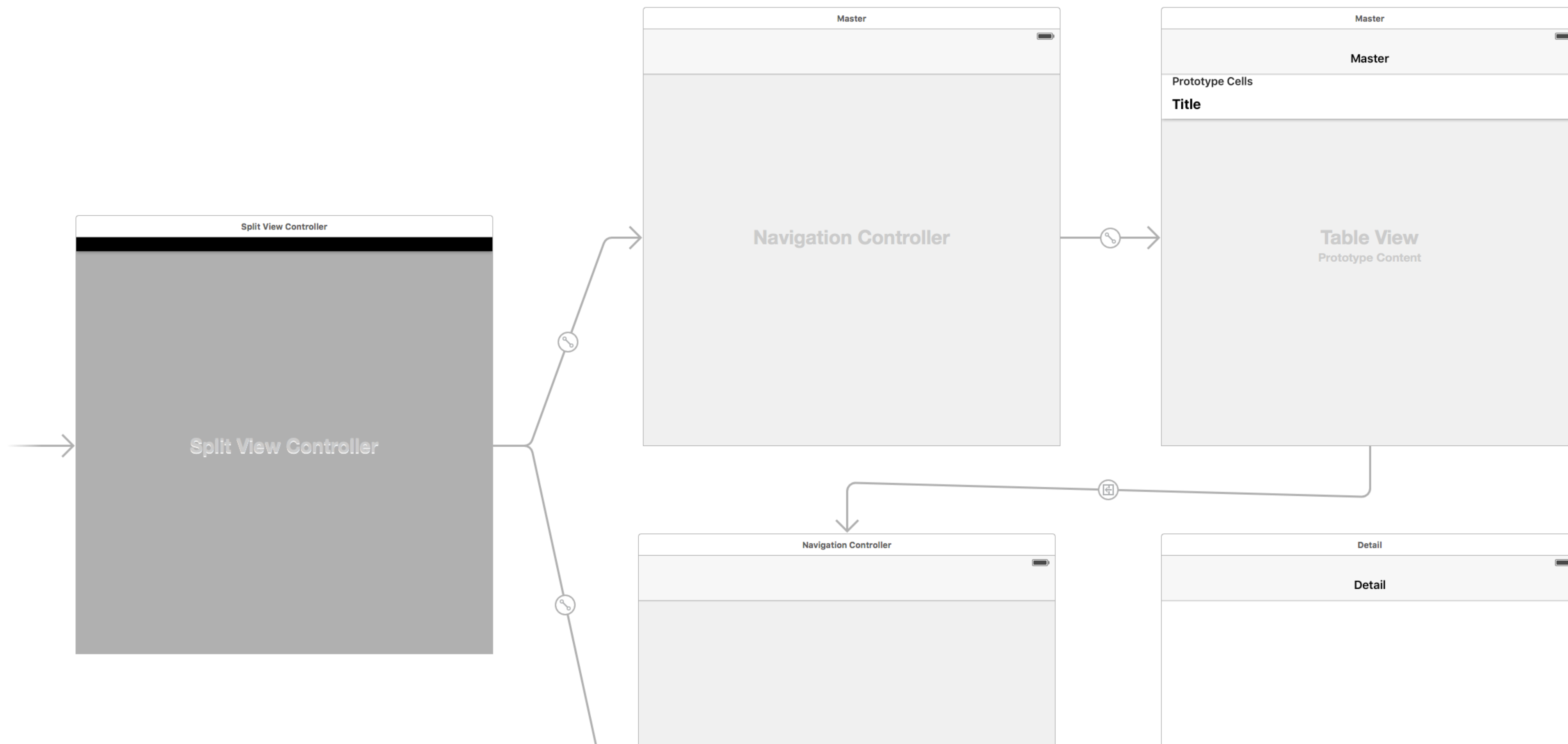


Storyboard Segue

Storyboard Segue



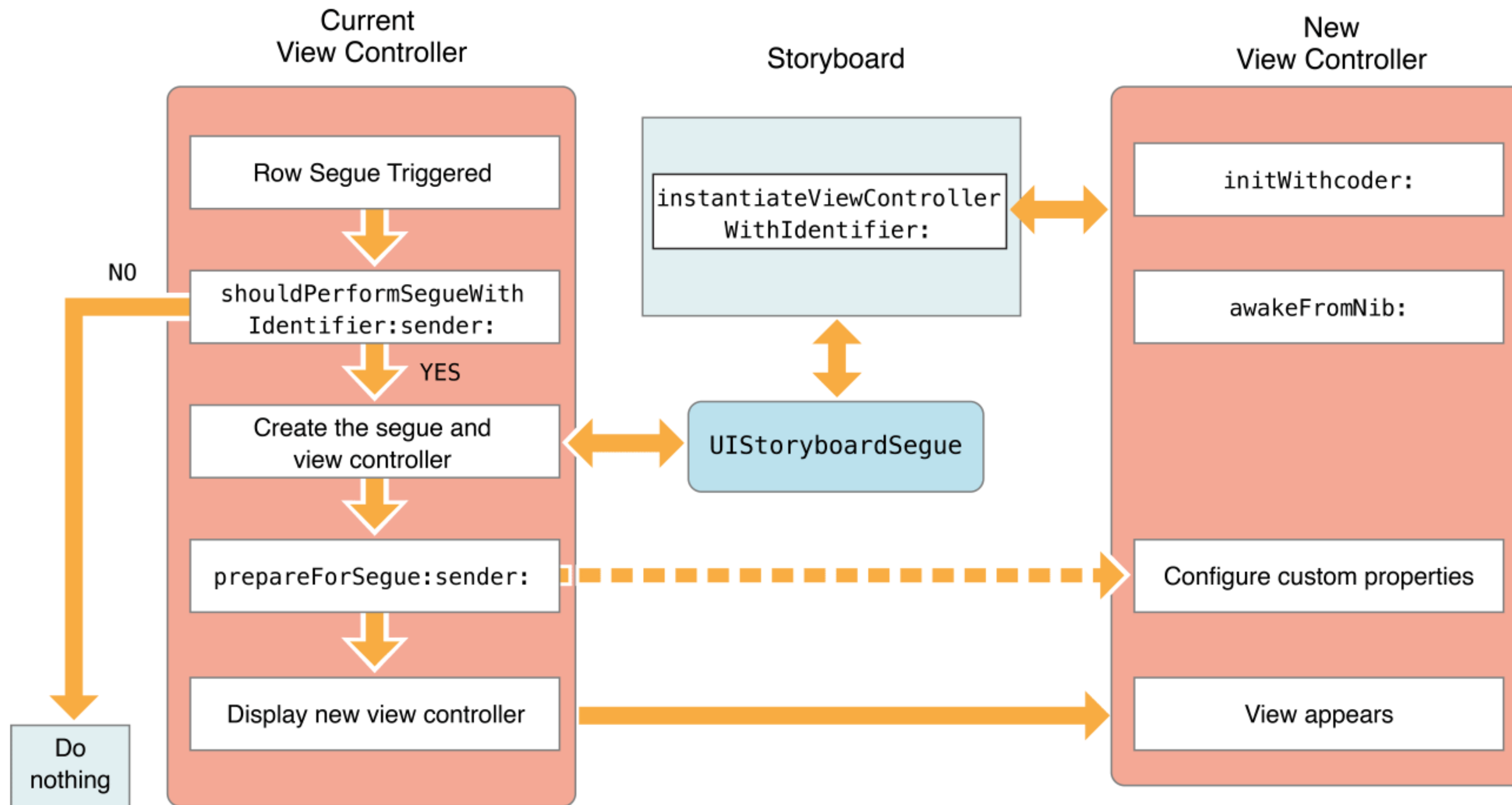
Box > Box > Main.storyboard > Main.storyboard (Base) > No Selection



Storyboard Segue

- **Segue** is responsible for performing the visual transition between two view controllers. Segue is also used to represent relationship between view controllers.
- Override methods of `UIViewController` to handle segue events.
- Use **identifier** to access segue in code.
- Also use ***control+drag*** to create segues.

Storyboard Segue



Storyboard Segue - *Future Topics*

- Common segue patterns
- Unwind segue
- Custom segues
- Perform segue via code

Table View

Table View

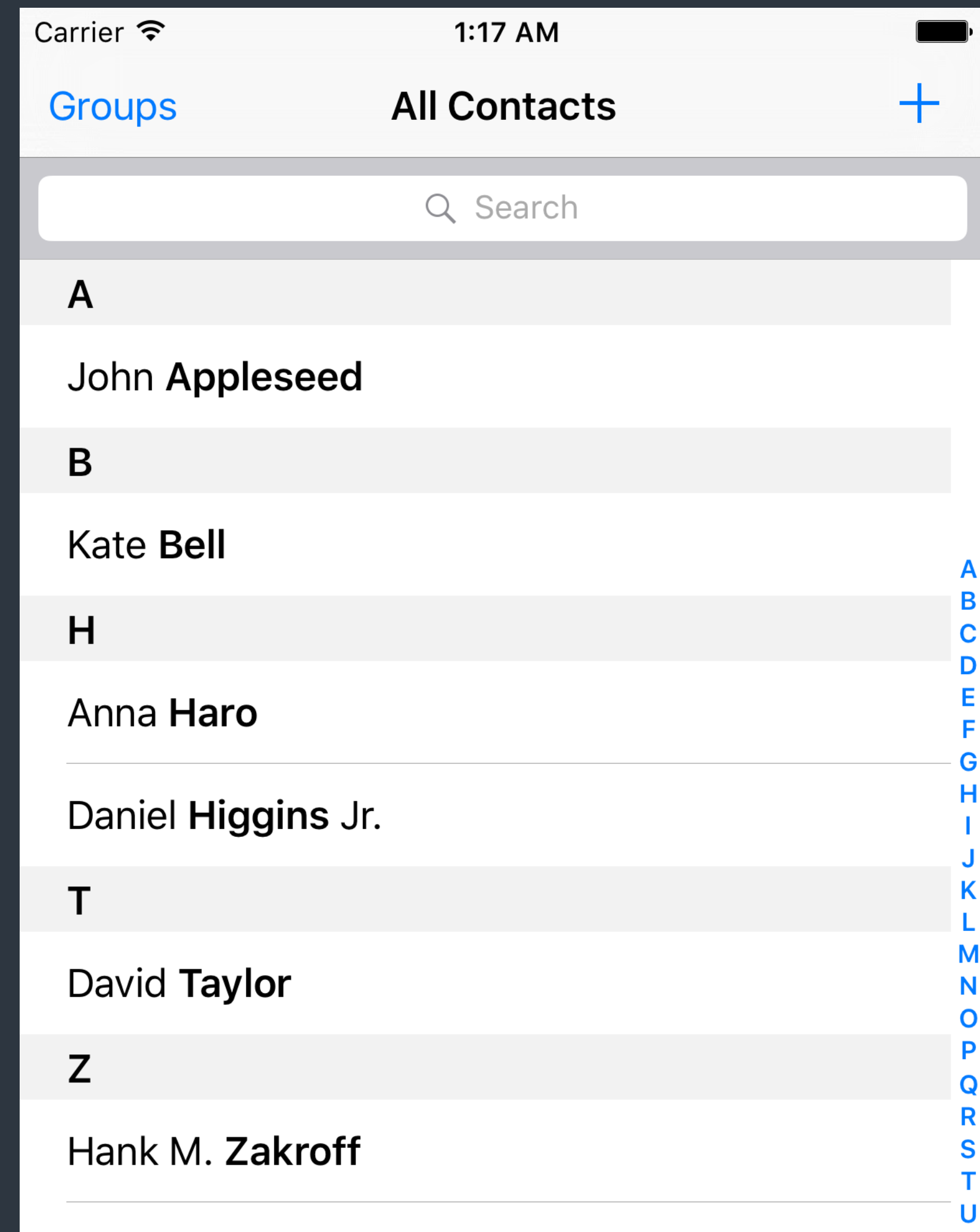
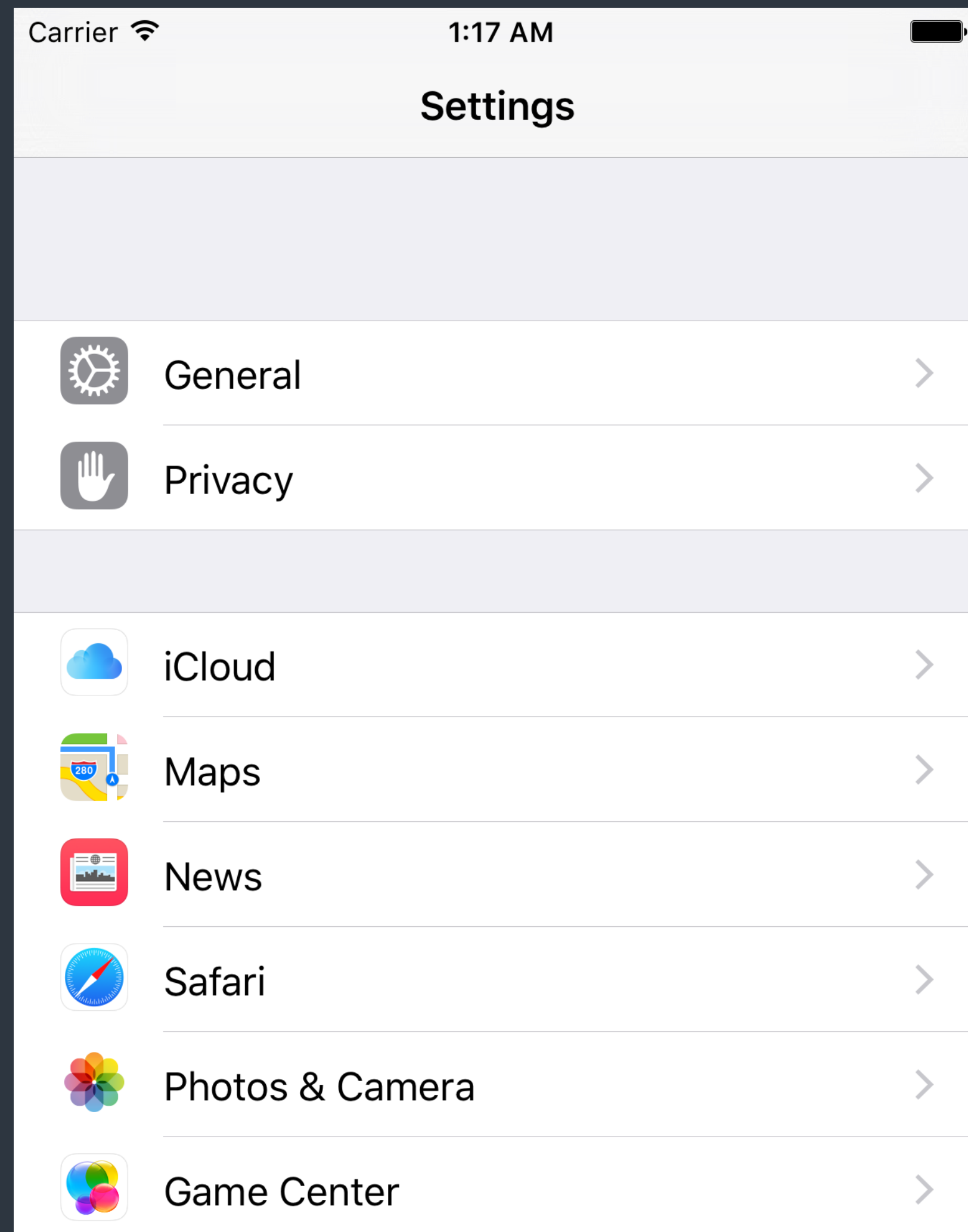
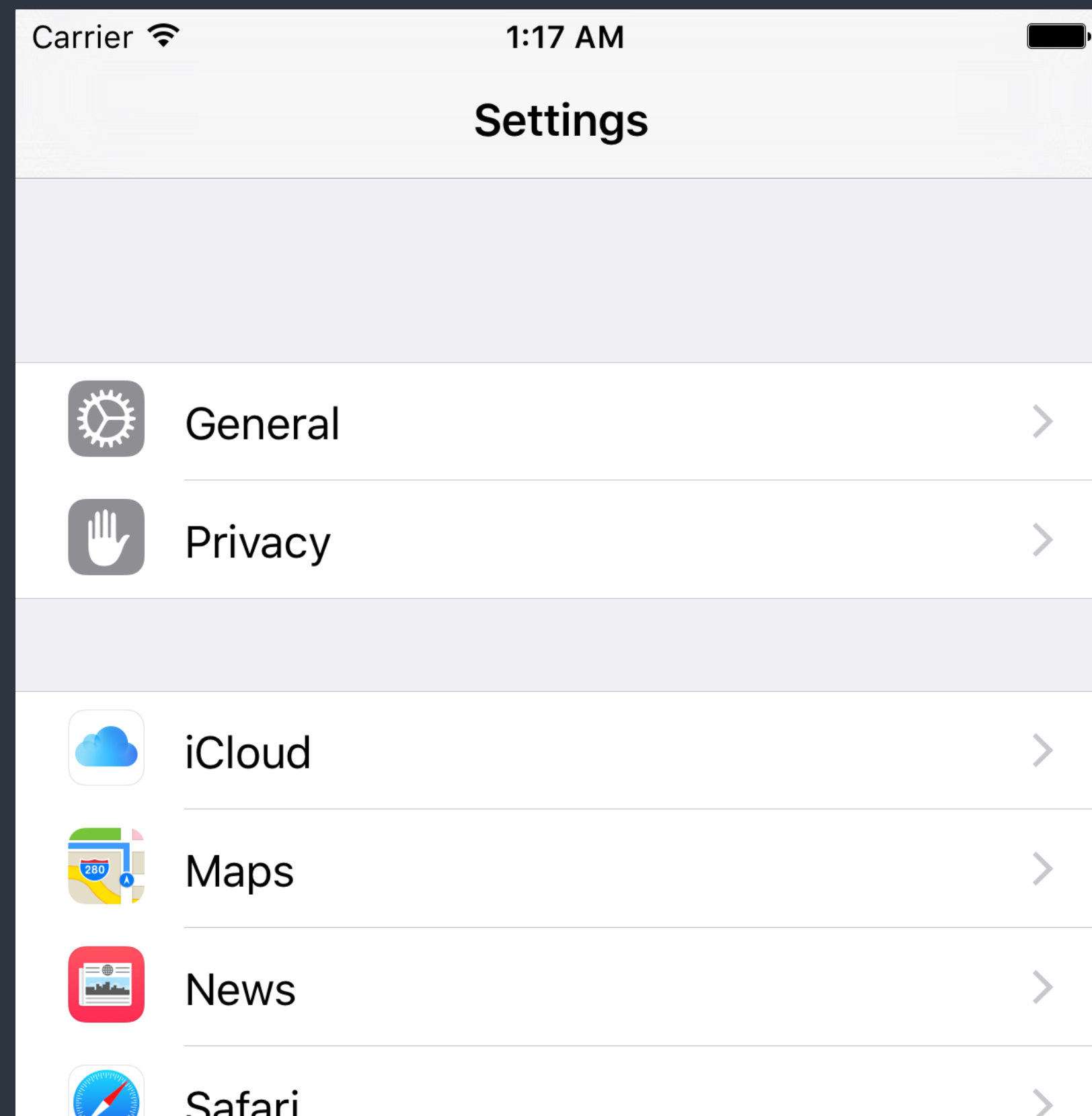


Table View

Grouped Style



Plain Style

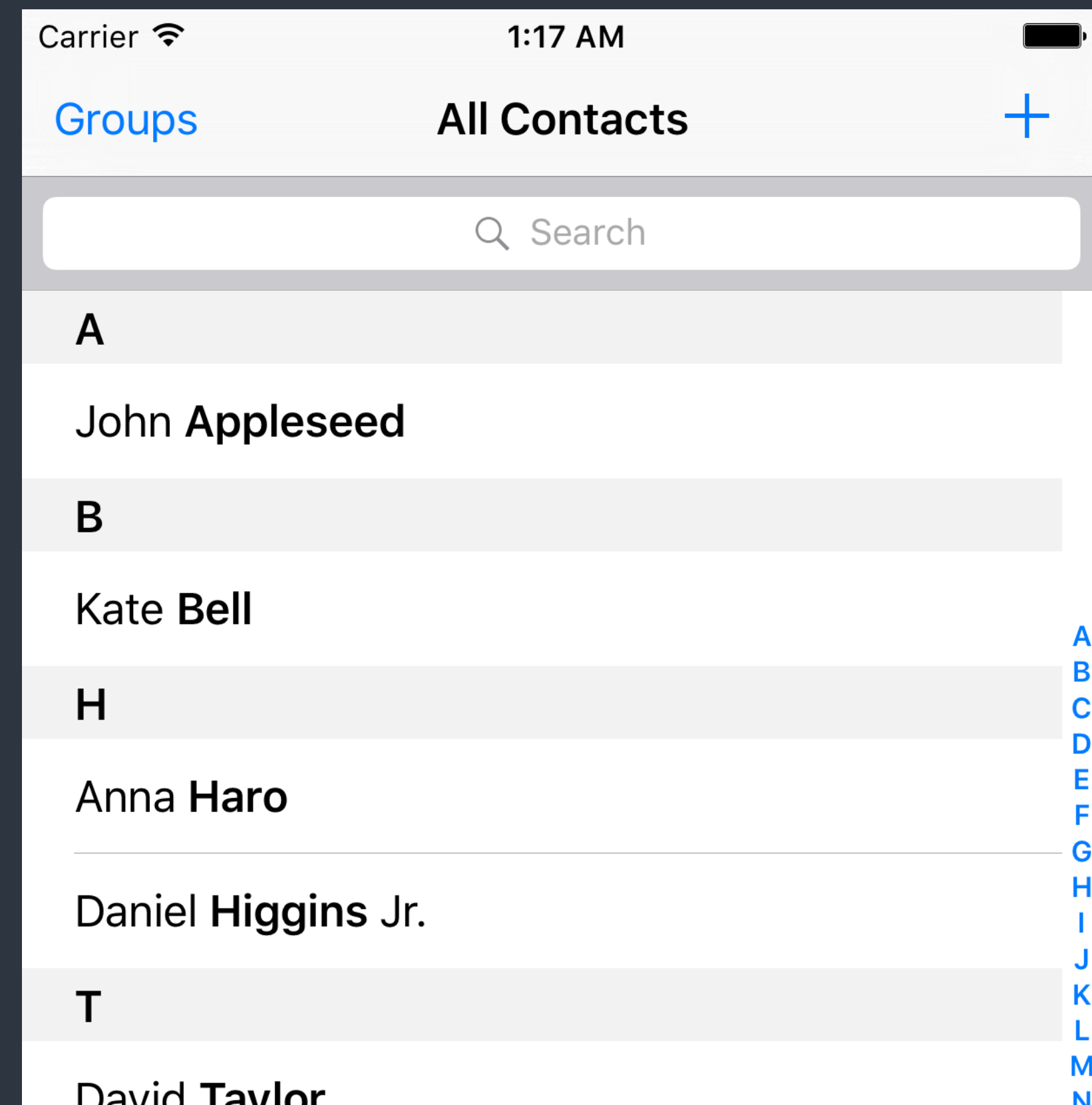
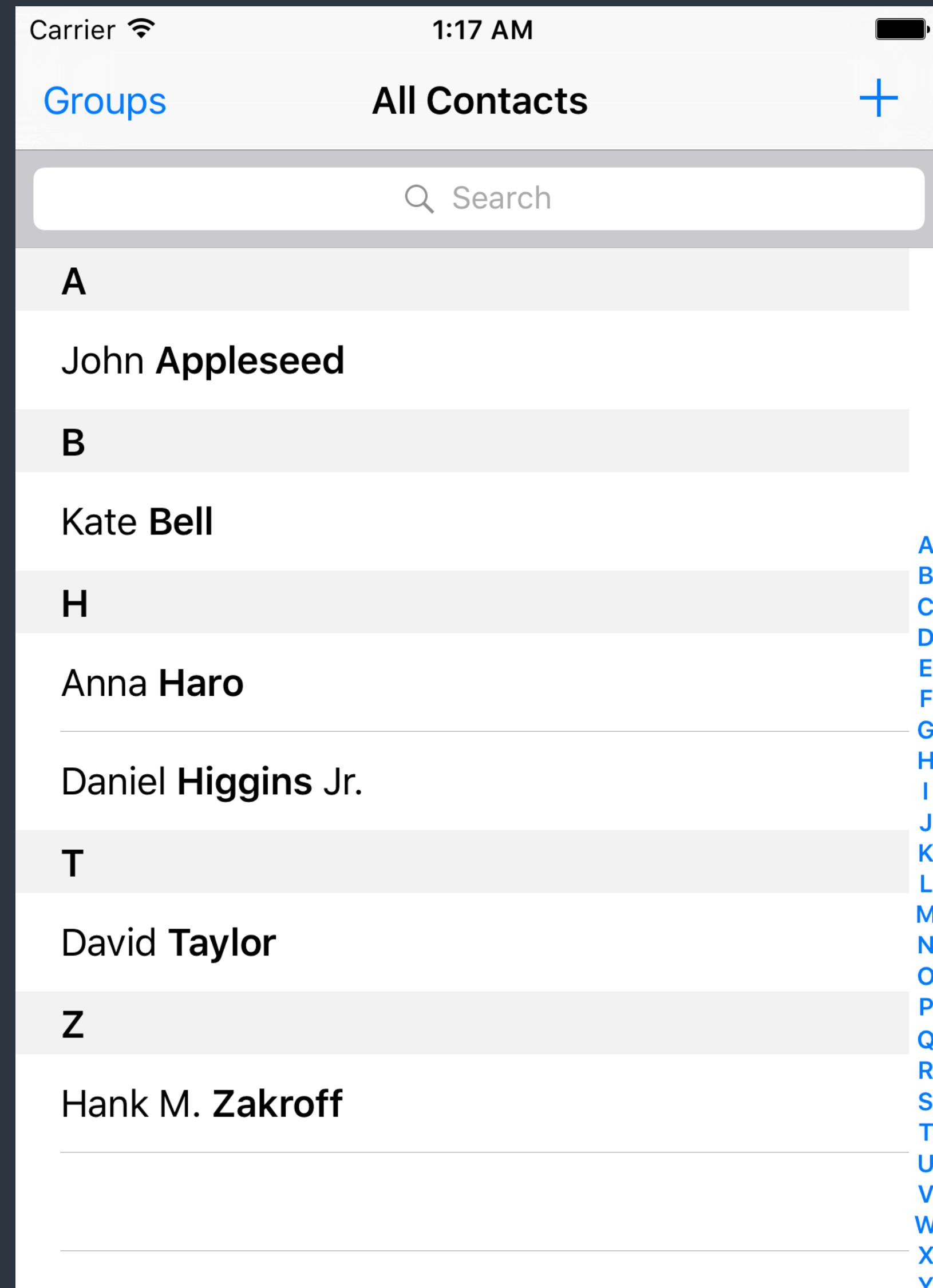
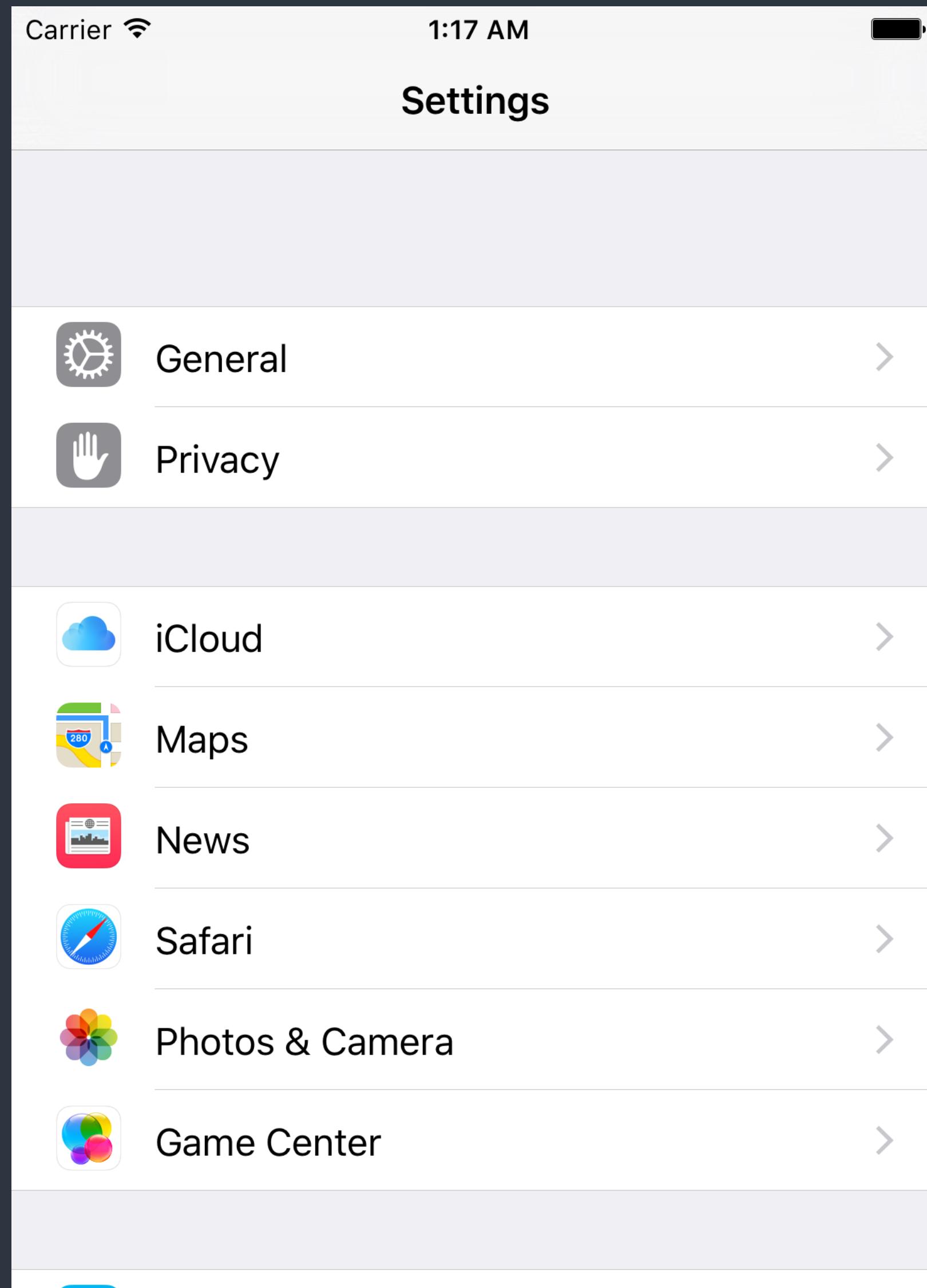


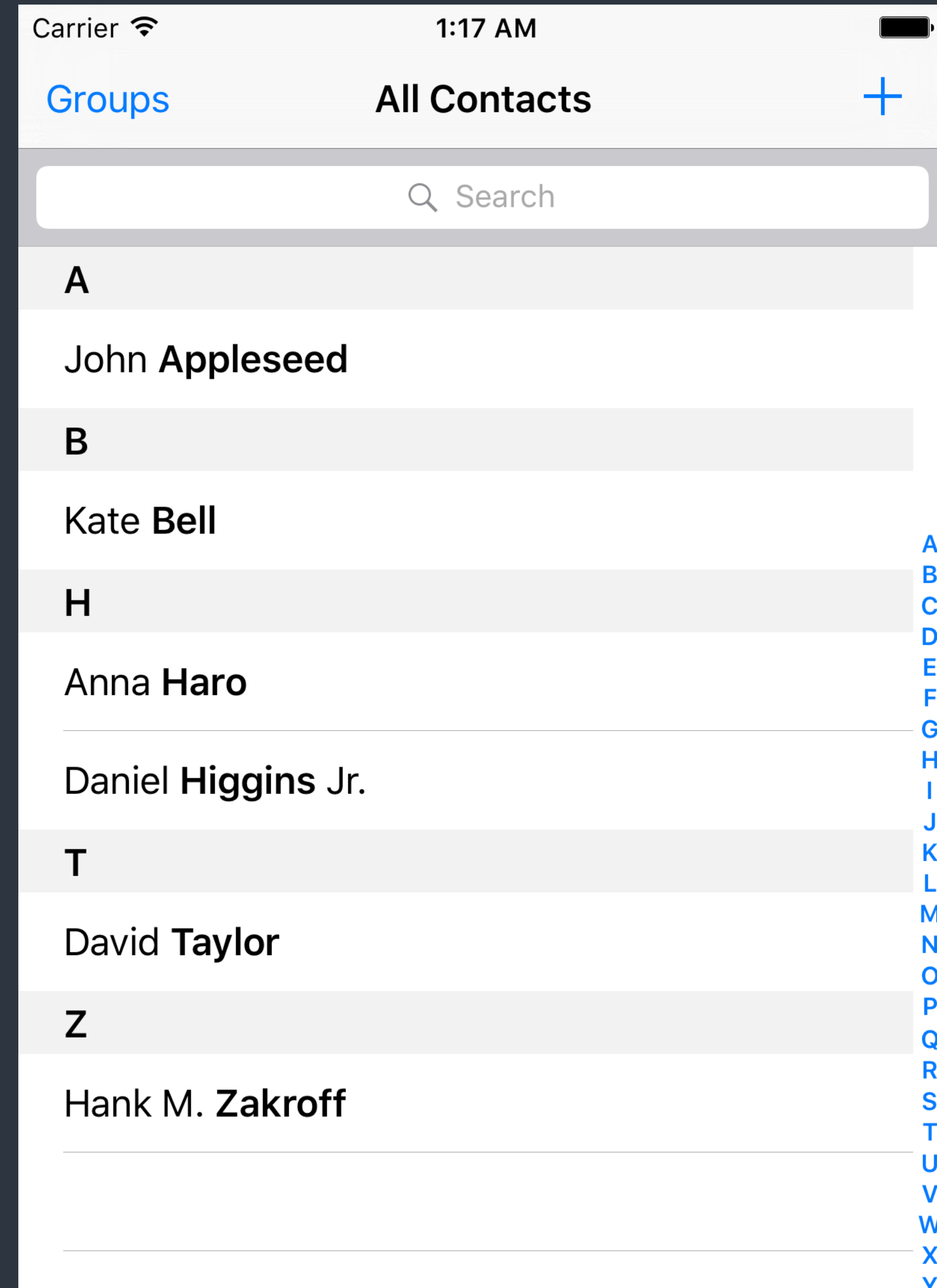
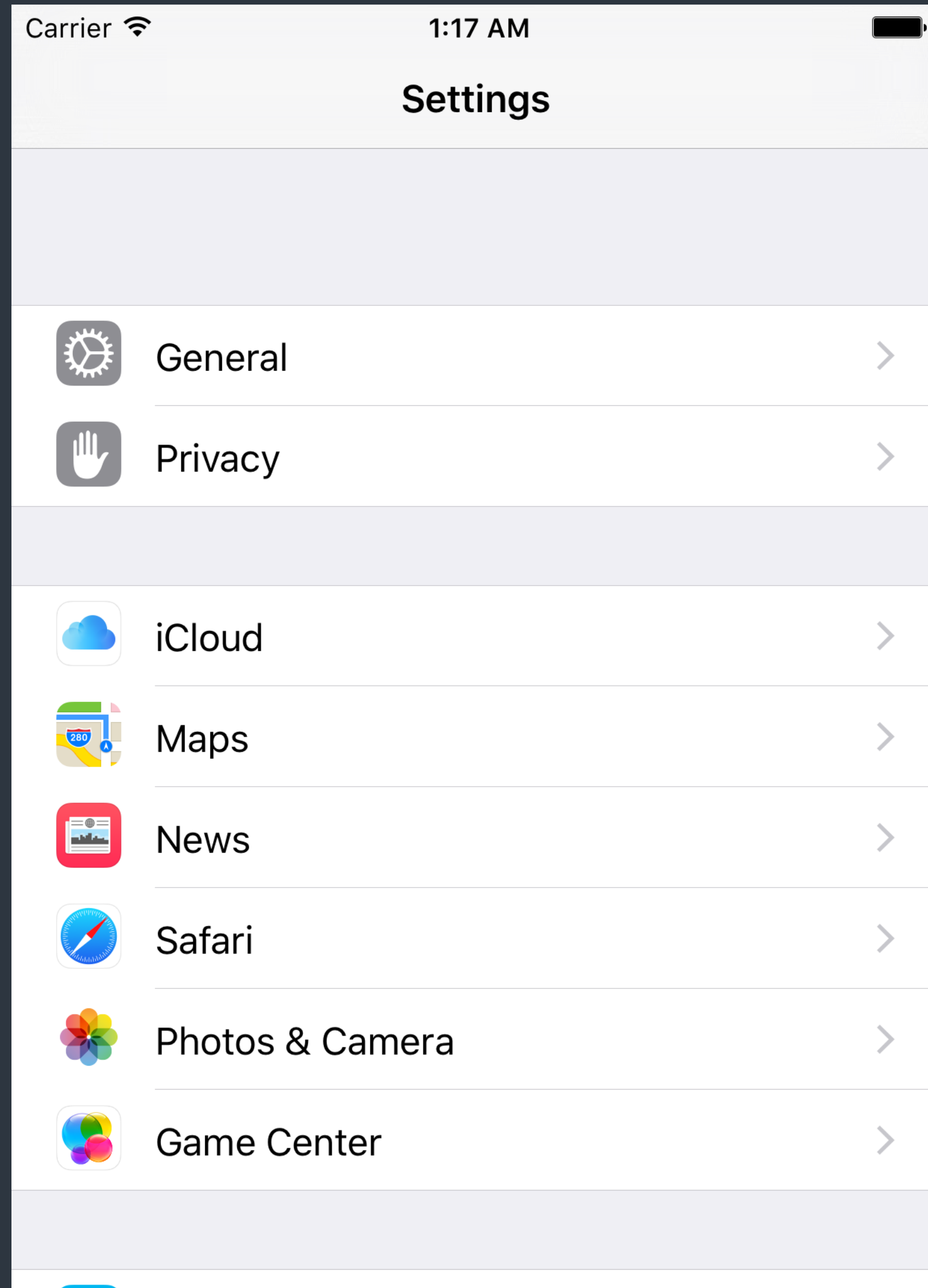
Table View

Cells



Cells

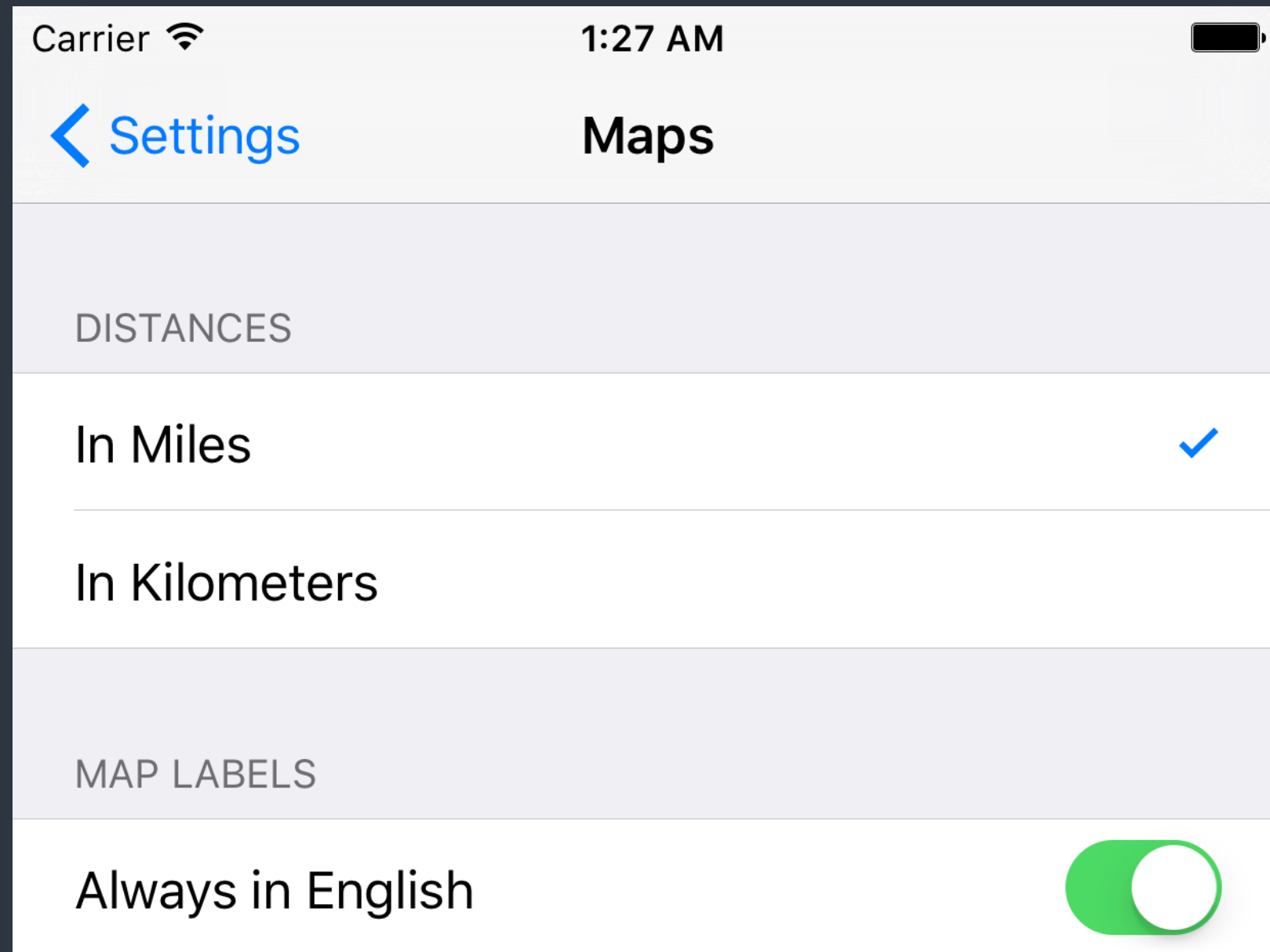
Table View



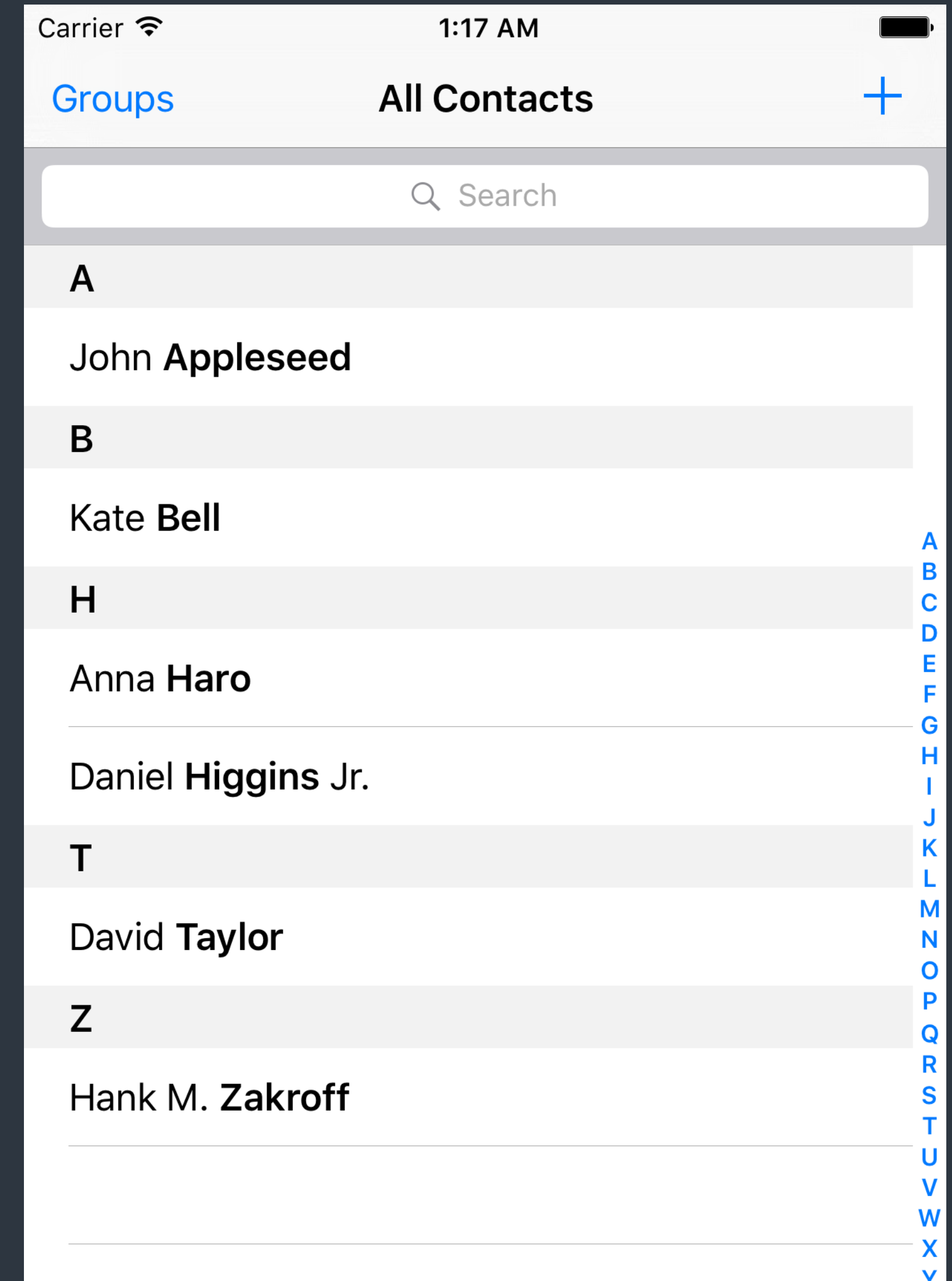
Sections

Sections

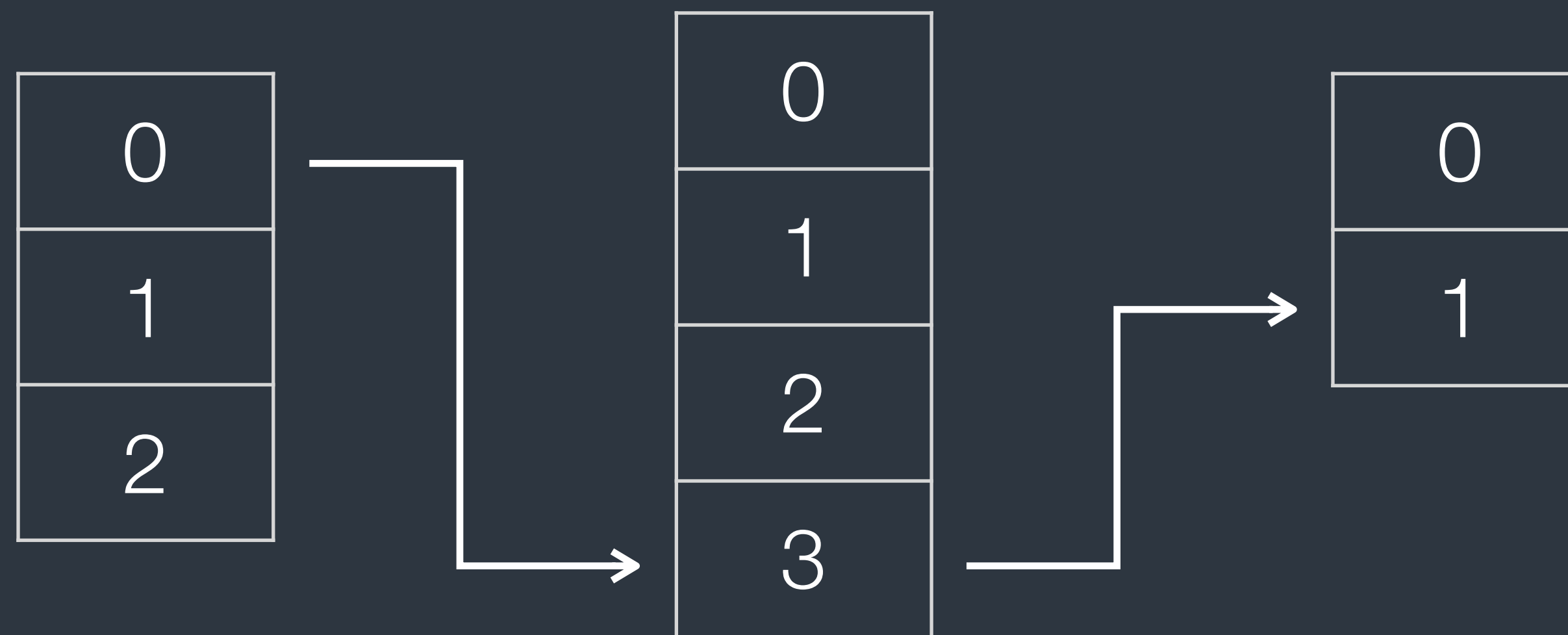
Table View



Section Header

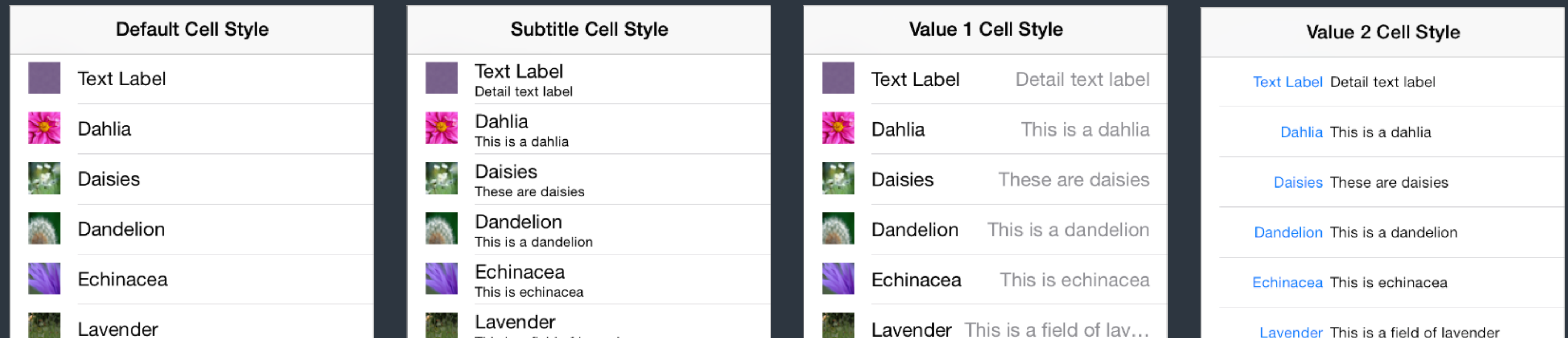


NSIndexPath



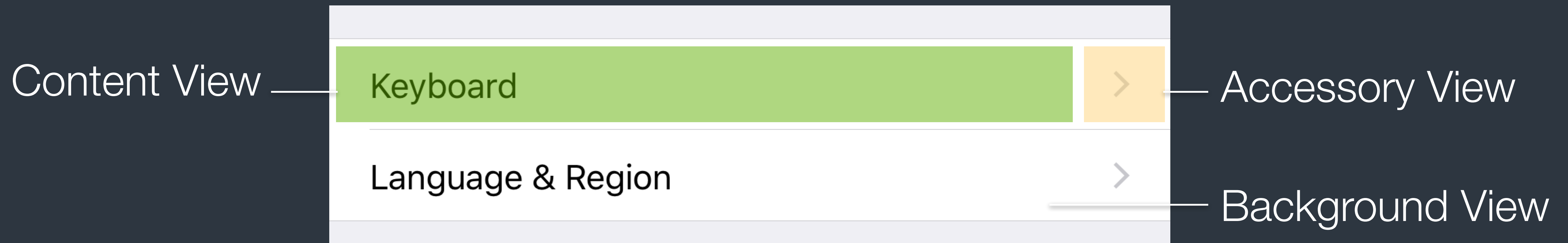
- The `NSIndexPath` class represents the path to a specific node in a tree of nested array collections.
- `UITableView` uses `NSIndexPath` to represent cell position by **section** and **row**.

Styles of UITableViewCell



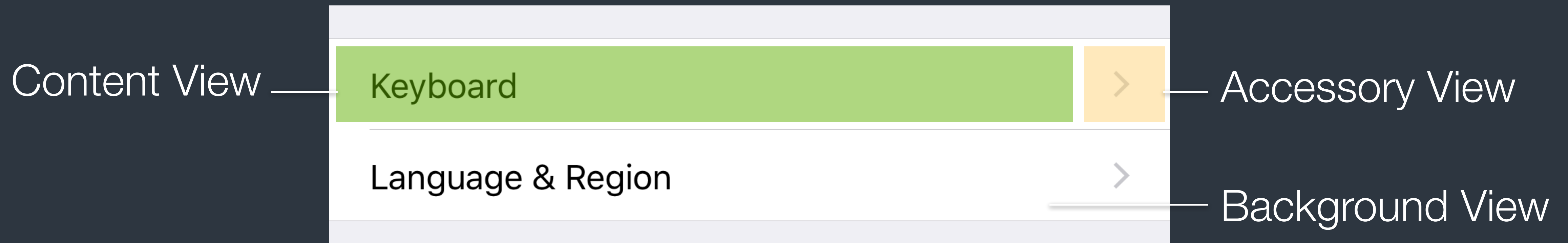
- UITableViewCell has 4 standard styles.
Use properties like `textLabel` to access these standard style content.

UITableViewCell



- Use **tag** to access subviews in cells is easier than using outlets. To use outlets, you have to create a subclass of UITableViewCell.
- Storyboard supports to create static UITableViewCell.

UITableViewCell



- **Select Segue** are triggered by events on the cell itself.
- **Accessory Action (Segue)** are triggered by the Accessory view.

Table View Performance

- **Reuse** cells. (*UITableView has provided reuse mechanism.*)
Object allocation has a performance cost, especially if the allocation has to happen repeatedly over a short period.
- Use opaque subviews and avoid to relayout/redraw of content.
Use static or rendered images, make things easier while reusing. When customizing table view cells, make the subviews of the cell not transparent.
- **Leave main thread doing UI job.**
Fetch resources and perform I/O in other thread. Use preloading and caching.

Delegation Pattern

- The `UITableView` uses **delegation pattern** to fetch data and configure appearance and behavior.
- The `UITableViewDataSource` is designed for providing data for the table view. And the `UITableViewDelegate` is used to configure the table view and its events.
- The `UITableViewController` is a shortcut which conforms to both the 2 protocols.

Property List

Property List

- A file presentation to store **Foundation** data types.
2 formats: XML and Binary.
- OS X and iOS uses Property List to save settings and preferences.
Apps use Info.plist to save app info.
- Available data types are: **NSArray**, **NSDictionary**, **NSString**, **NSData**, **NSDate**, **NSNumber**.
“NSDate” is date-time representation in Objective-C, and “NSData” is a wrapper of binary bytes.

Property List

```
let array = [1, 2, 3]
(array as NSArray).writeToFile(path, atomically: true)
let array2: NSArray? = NSArray(contentsOfFile: path)
```

- For NSString and NSData, they are written into **plain files** directly. String is written as text file, and data as binary file.
- For NSArray and NSDictionary, they are saved into **plist files**.
- Set “**atomically**” to use auxiliary file when writing files.

References

- [UINavigationController references](#)
- [Navigation Controllers](#)
View Controller Catalog for iOS
- [Using Segues](#)
View Controller Programming Guide for iOS
- [Table View Programming guide for iOS](#)
- [Property List Programming Guide](#)

