Xcode Introduction

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Xcode **Objective-C Swift Interface Builder UI Objects** MVC **Outlets and Actions Xcode Example – outlets and actions**

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Xcode

Managing all code Running App in the simulator

Objective-C / Swift

Declaring and implementing objects Sending messages between objects

Interface Builder

Connecting objects to send messages to each other Setting up the properties of objects

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Xcode

an integrated development environment (IDE) containing a suite of software development tools developed by Apple for developing software for OS X and iOS.

- Installing Xcode and the iOS SDK
- Becoming a registered Apple Developer
- Joining the iOS Developer Program
- Creating a simple iOS app

Objective-C was created by Brad Cox an Tom Love in 1983

It was his attempt to add object-oriented programming concepts to the C programming language Steve Jobs licensed objective-C (then OpenStep) for use in NeXT computers

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Sabine Krauss

Most of Apple's present-day Cocoa API is based on OpenStep interface objects, and is the most significant **Objective-C environment** being used for active development

In 1997, Apple purchased NeXT and transformed NeXTSTEP into MacOS X which was first released in the summer of 2000 Objective-C has been one of the primary ways to develop applications for MacOS for the past 11 years

In 2008, it became the primary way to develop applications for iOS targeting (currently) the iPhone and the iPad and (soon, I'm guessing) the Apple TV

Objective-C makes a small set of extensions to C which turn it into an object-oriented language

Strict superset of C

The Foundation framework contains classes for basic concepts such as strings, arrays and other data structures and provides classes to interact with the underlying operating system

The AppKit contains classes for developing applications and for creating windows, buttons and other widgets

Data types Variables Operators Functions

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Together, Foundation and AppKit are called Cocoa On iOS, AppKit is replaced by UIKit

Foundation and UIKit are called Cocoa Touch

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Since Objective-C is "C plus objects" any skills you have in the C language directly apply statements, data types, structs, functions, etc.

What the OO additions do, is reduce your need on structs, malloc, dealloc and the like and enable all of the object-oriented concepts we've been discussing Objective-C and C code otherwise freely intermix

Introduced in 2014

Swift is a multi-paradigm, compiled programming language created by Apple for iOS and OS X development.

Swift is designed to work with Apple's frameworks and the large body of existing Objective-C code written for Apple products.

Swift contains a lot of modern features that will make it more versatile, more concise, and nicer to read and write

Most of Apple's Apps today are written in Swift

Swift expands on the best of C and Objective-C, without the constraints of C compatibility. ... Swift has a clean slate that is supported by the developed and muchadored Cocoa and Cocoa Touch frameworks.

For understanding the basics of programming, Swift is a much easier language to work with. Objective-C is over 30 years old and was written at a time when different considerations had to be made regarding how we interacted with computers.

Grasp of both Objective-C and Swift is important

The basics of programming are easier to understand with Swift than with Objective-C. Key word here is basics.

Xcode Playgrounds Swift Playgrounds

The environment for learning Swift is far more engaging and provides immediate feedback, making concepts easier to learn.

Easier to read and write than Objective-C

Objective-C: it's been the de facto language for iOS development for around 10 years.

Third party libraries and frameworks are primarily in Objective-C

The overwhelming majority of learning resources – books, blog posts, conference videos and so on, are all in Objective-C

iOS app development experts have clearly expressed that the significant launch of swift doesn't suggest the demise of Objective-C

With Swift, you're developing apps using the same framework and APIs as you would with Obj-C

```
Swift:
```

```
let view = UIView(frame: CGRectMake(0, 0, 200, 200))
view.backgroundColor = UIColor.blueColor()
```

Objective-C:

```
UIView *view = [[UIView alloc] initWithFrame:CGRectMake(0, 0, 200, 200)];
view.backgroundColor = [UIColor blueColor];
```

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Interface Builder is a software development application for Apple's Mac OS X operating system.

It is part of Xcode (formerly Project Builder)

Allows developers to create interfaces for applications using a graphical user interface without writing any code.

Simply drag and drop windows, buttons, text fields, and other objects onto the design canvas to create a functioning Mac, iPhone, or iPad user interface.

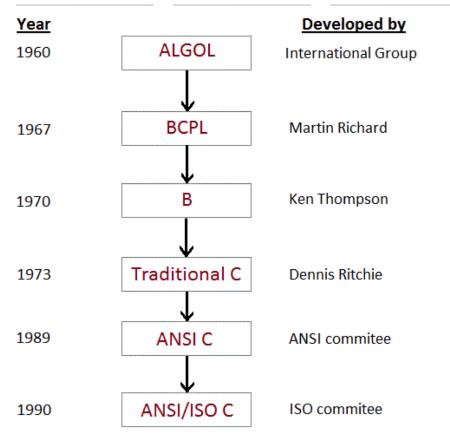
Apple's XCode is used to develop in Objective-C

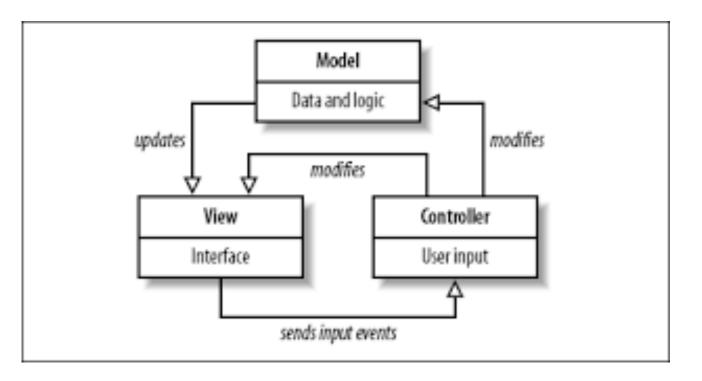
Behind the scenes, XCode makes use of either gcc or Apple's own LLVM to compile Objective-C programs

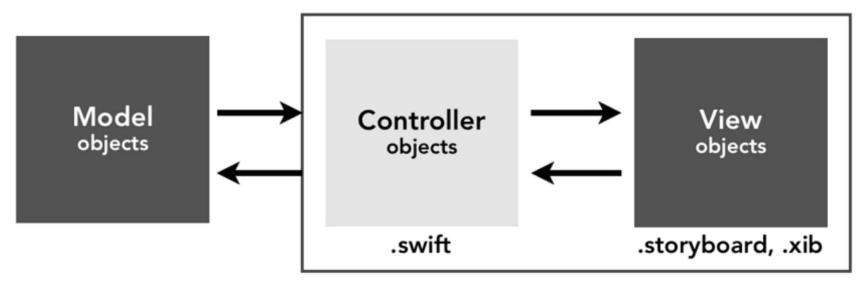
Xcode 4 integrated functionality that previously existed in a separate application, known as Interface Builder

XCode is available on the Mac App Store It is free for users of OS

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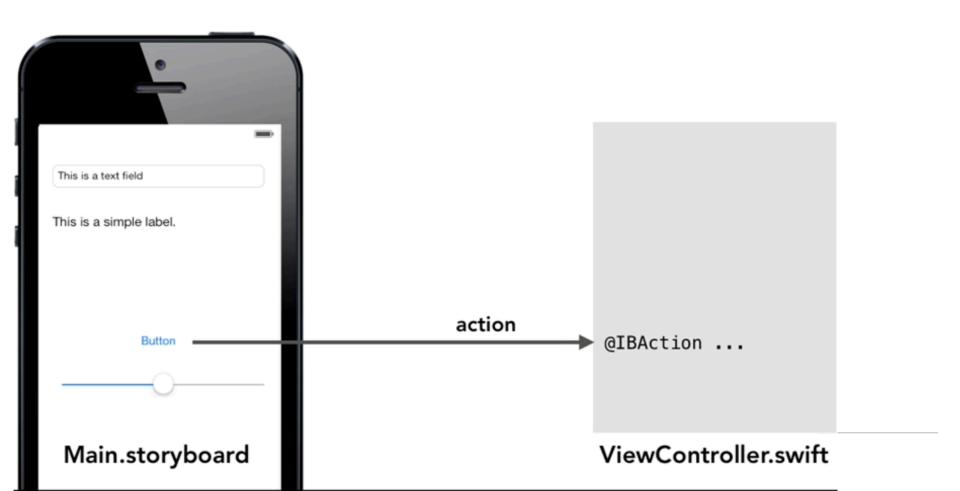


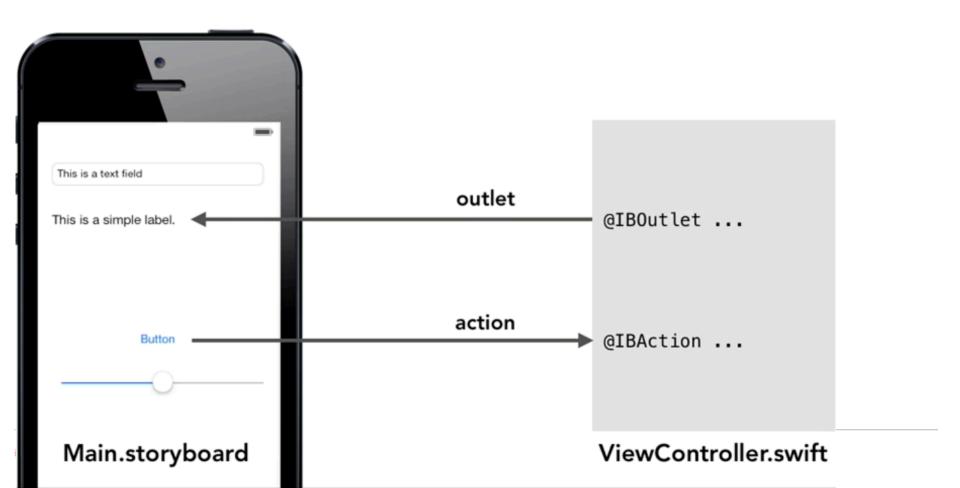


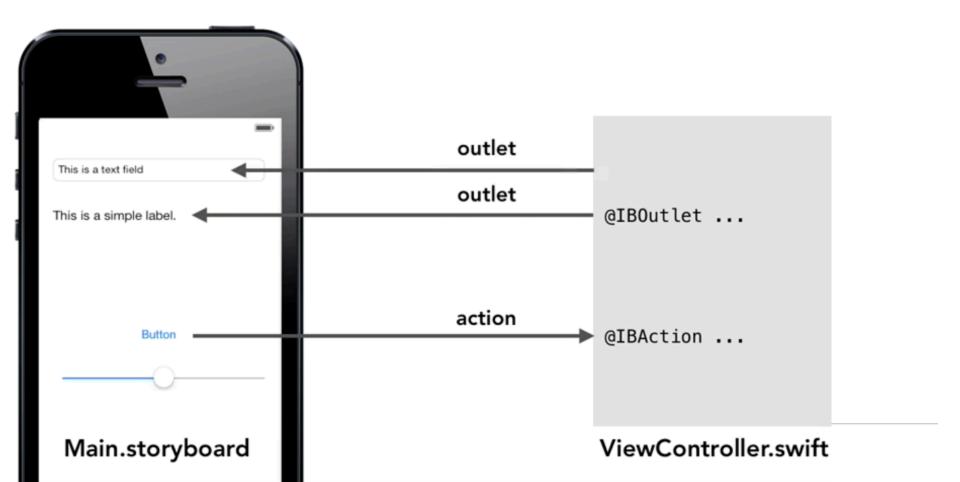


Four pillars of iOS development

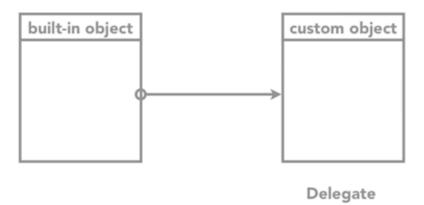
your application Tools Language Rules Design Xcode 6 Swift App flow **Default behavior** iOS Simulator Correct UI Customizing Design behavior patterns Apple HIG Instruments Signing & Supporting submitting apps frameworks (etc)



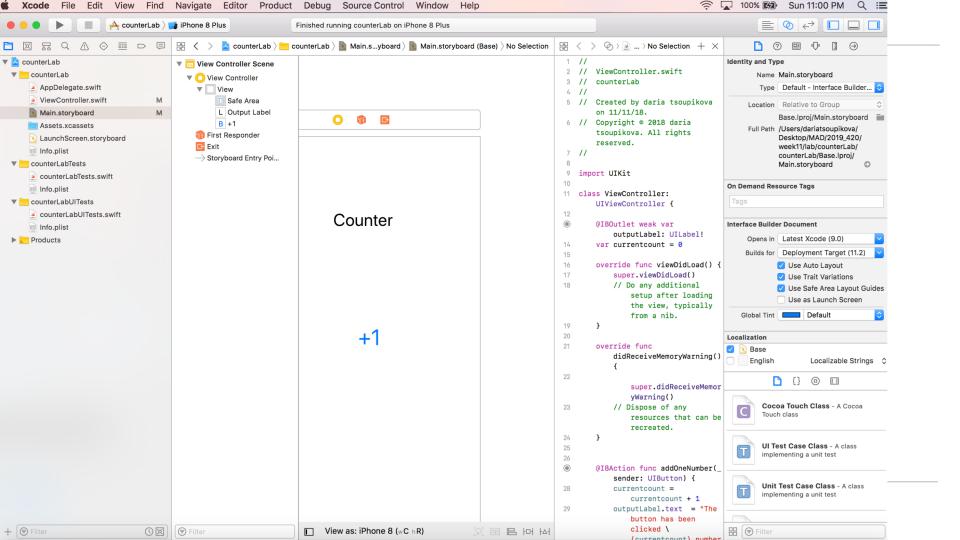


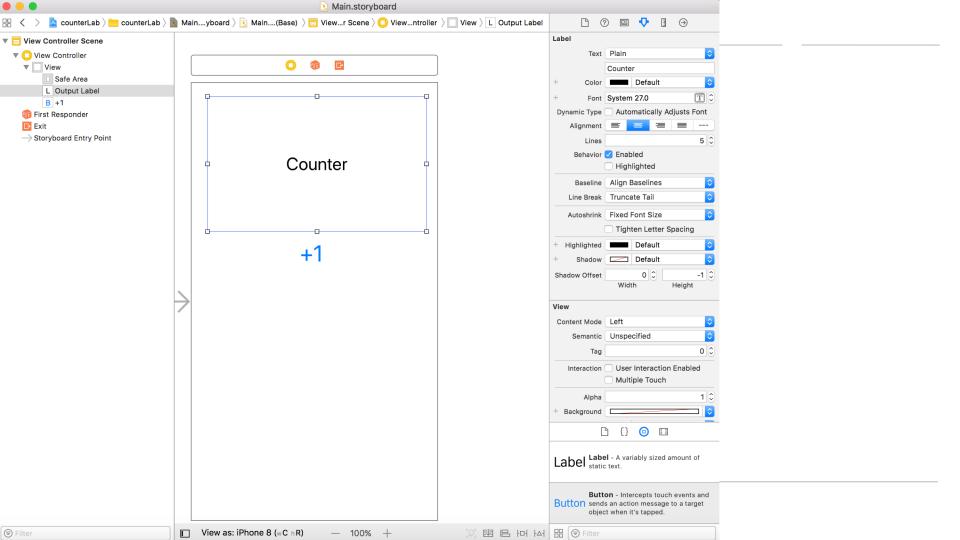


How one object can hand off responsibility to another object



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```
🔼 counterLab 🕽 🦰 counterLab 🕽 💽 ViewController.swift 🕻 No Selection
1 //
       ViewController.swift
       counterLab
       Created by daria tsoupikova on 11/11/18.
       Copyright @ 2018 daria tsoupikova. All rights reserved.
8
   import UIKit
   class ViewController: UIViewController {
12
       @IBOutlet weak var outputLabel: UILabel!
var currentcount = 0
15
       override func viewDidLoad() {
16
           super.viewDidLoad()
17
           // Do any additional setup after loading the view, typically from a nib.
       }
19
20
       override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {
21
            super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()
           // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.
25
26
       @IBAction func addOneNumber(_ sender: UIButton) {
           currentcount = currentcount + 1
           outputLabel.text = "The button has been clicked \((currentcount)\) number of times"
           outputLabel.textColor = UIColor.brown
32
33
34 }
35
```

ViewController.swift