



# iPhone Development Basics

Do You have a Mac?

---



# Basics for iPhone

- Need -> OS X operating system.
- Either a real Mac or a system that has OS X installed on it
- Need the iPhone SDK
- <http://developer.apple.com>
- This gives you the simulator and X Code installed on your computer

# X Code

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface. The top menu bar includes Apple, Xcode, File, Edit, View, Project, Build, Run, Design, SCM, Window, Help, and system status icons. The title bar shows 'FML2GO\_Revised' and the system clock 'Mon 12:59 AM'. The toolbar contains icons for Page, Action, Build, Build and Go, Tasks, Info, and Editor. A search bar labeled 'String Matching' is visible on the right.

The left sidebar, titled 'Groups & Files', shows a project named 'FML2GO\_Revised' with a 'Classes' folder containing various source files. The main editor window shows the code for 'FML\_Category.m'. The code includes comments, imports, and implementation details for the FML\_Category class.

```
1 //
2 // FML_Category.m
3 // fml_ogain
4 //
5 // Created by xnegi on 3/25/09.
6 // Copyright 2009 CMU. All rights reserved.
7 //
8
9 #import "FML_Category.h"
10 #import "FML_Category_Cell.h"
11 #import "tableViewFML.h"
12
13 @implementation FML_Category
14 @synthesize thisController;
15 @synthesize currentTableView;
16
17 -(id) initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
18 {
19     self = [super init];
20
21     thisController = [[UINavigationController alloc] initWithRootViewController:self];
22     currentFrame = frame;
23
24     currentTableView = [[UITableView alloc] initWithFrame:frame style:UITableViewStyleGrouped];
25     [currentTableView setDelegate:self];
26     [currentTableView setDataSource:self];
27
28     loadView = [[UIActivityIndicatorView alloc] initWithActivityIndicatorStyle:UIActivityIndicatorViewStyleWhiteLarge];
29
30
31
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'FML2GO\_Revised launched' and 'Succeeded'.

# Iphone Simulator



← iPhone Simulator

- Looks like an iPhone
- Runs like an iPhone

- Not an iPhone
- Limited in certain areas
- Decieving



# iPhone Simulator Limitations

- No Camera
- None. You cannot use the Mac webcam to take pictures.
- You are limited to the iPhone's photo library to process images
- Camera requires real hardware



## iPhone Sim Limitations More

- The simulator is very fast. It runs faster than your iPhone
- Not as picky as real hardware
- Harder to process multi touches in simulator



# iPhone Hardware

- Selections between 2G (First Gen), 3G (Second Gen), and 3GS(Second 1/2 Gen)
- BIG differences in the hardware limitations
- What will run well on the 3GS means nothing for the previous iPhones



## iPhone Hardware continued

- iPod touches have no camera. But otherwise same conditions apply.
- First Gen iPod Touches have no bluetooth or speaker

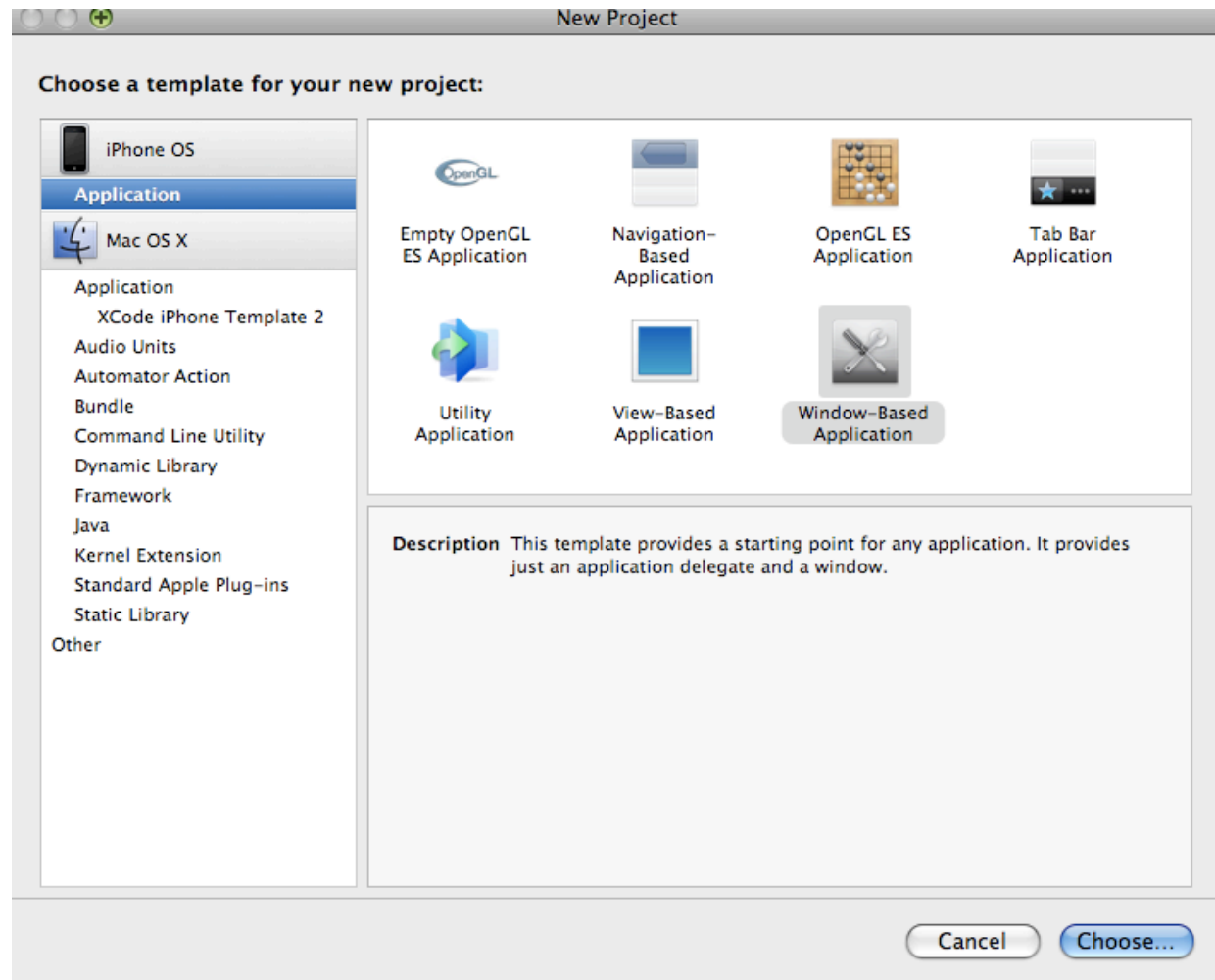




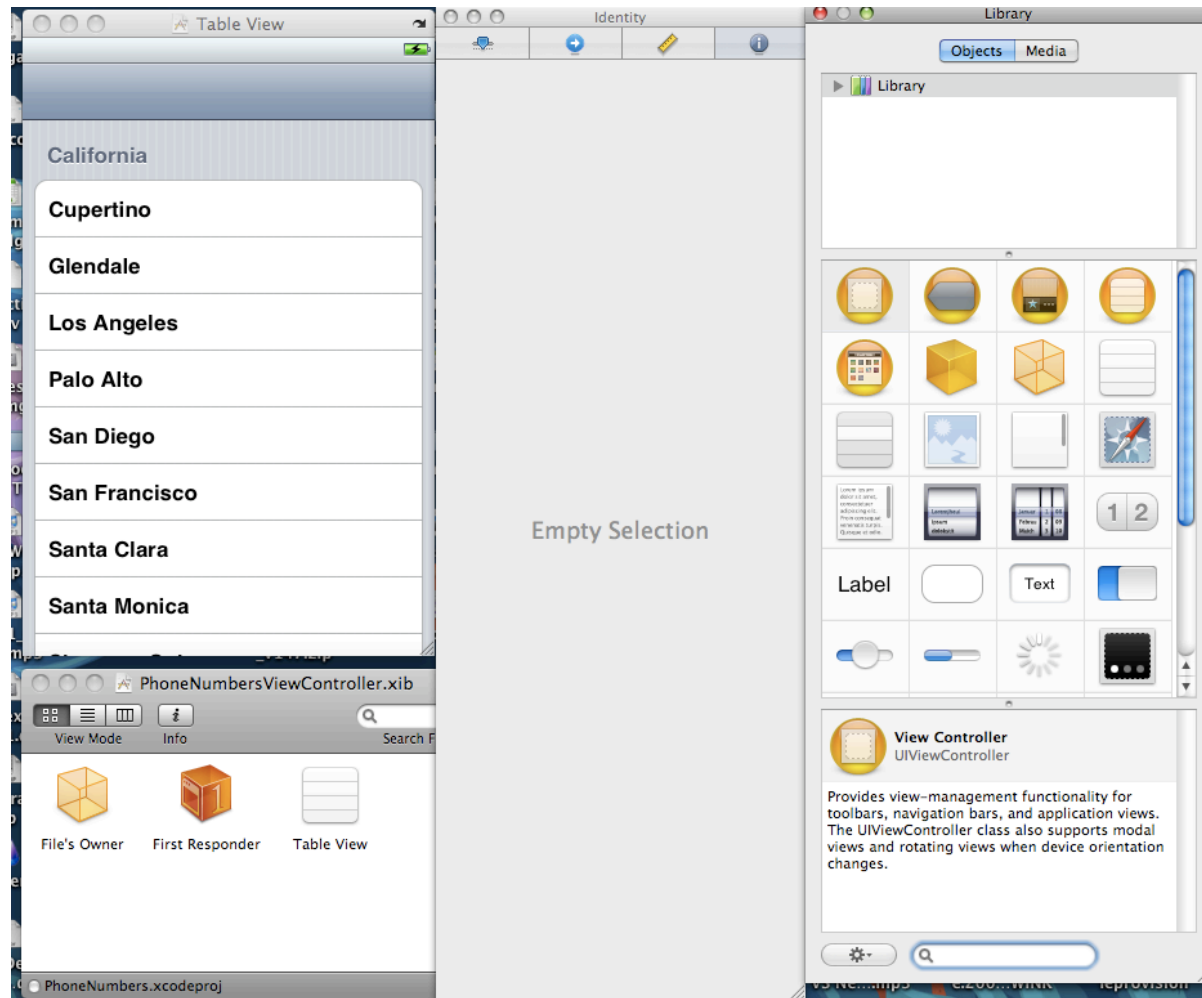
# Objective-C Basics

- It's like a cross between java and C.
- There's objects like java but C like syntax.
- Objective-C is SUPER-SET of C
  - You can write pure C code for iPhone Apps
  - Problem: Will need to write Objective-C wrappers to do conversion between C data and Objective-C objects
  - Luckily Objective-C has many objects available for you to use

# Objective-C Basics



# Interface Builder





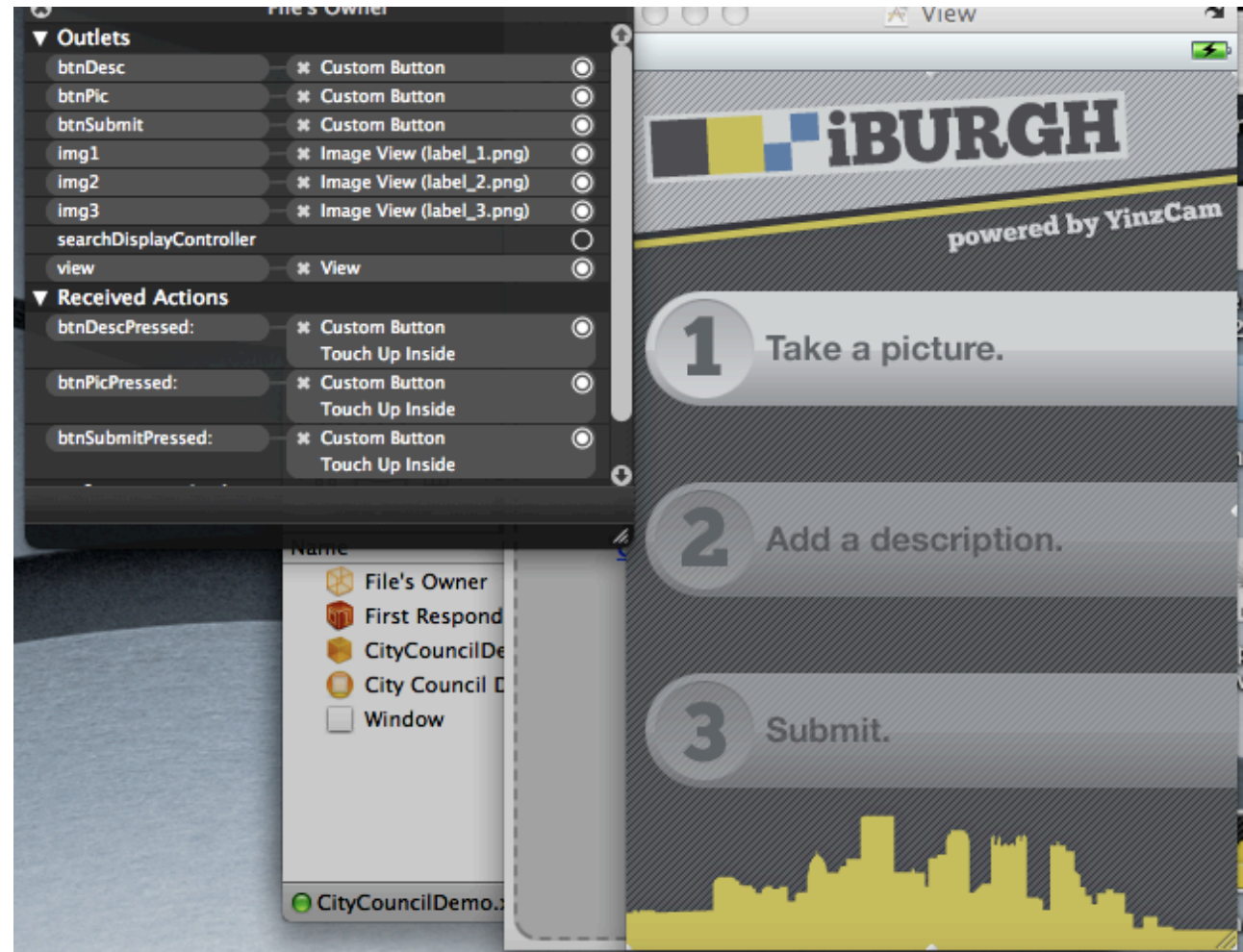
# Interface Builder

- Very easy to use and powerful.
- Almost all the default Apple GUI elements included
- Easily integrated with code via 'IBOutlet' connections

# X Code and Interface Builder

```
// UI components
IBOutlet UIButton *btnPic;
BOOL btnPic_selected;
IBOutlet UIButton *btnDesc;
BOOL btnDesc_selected;
IBOutlet UIButton *btnSubmit;
BOOL btnSubmit_selected;

IBOutlet UIImageView *img1;
IBOutlet UIImageView *img2;
IBOutlet UIImageView *img3;
```



# X Code

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE interface for a project named "FML2GO\_Revised". The menu bar includes Apple, Xcode, File, Edit, View, Project, Build, Run, Design, SCM, Window, Help, and system status icons. The toolbar contains icons for Page, Action, Build, Build and Go, Tasks, Info, and Editor. A search bar for "String Matching" is visible.

The "Groups & Files" sidebar on the left shows a tree view of the project structure under "FML2GO\_Revised" > "Classes". The "File Name" table on the right lists the following files with their sizes and checkboxes:

File Name	Code	Checkbox
CurTabBarController.h		
CurTabBarController.m	17K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Flop_FML_View.h		
Flop_FML_View.m	36K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FML2GO_RevisedAppDelegate.h		
FML2GO_RevisedAppDelegate.m	55K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FML_Category.h		
FML_Category.m	67K	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FML_Category_Cell.h		

The code editor displays the content of "FML\_Category.m" at line 18, starting with the `initWithFrame:` method:

```
1 //
2 // FML_Category.m
3 // fml_ogain
4 //
5 // Created by xnegi on 3/25/09.
6 // Copyright 2009 CMU. All rights reserved.
7 //
8
9 #import "FML_Category.h"
10 #import "FML_Category_Cell.h"
11 #import "tableViewFML.h"
12
13 @implementation FML_Category
14 @synthesize thisController;
15 @synthesize currentTableView;
16
17 -(id) initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
18 {
19     self = [super init];
20
21     thisController = [[UINavigationController alloc] initWithRootViewController:self];
22     currentFrame = frame;
23
24     currentTableView = [[UITableView alloc] initWithFrame:frame style:UITableViewStyleGrouped];
25     [currentTableView setDelegate:self];
26     [currentTableView setDataSource:self];
27
28     loadView = [[UIActivityIndicatorView alloc] initWithActivityIndicatorStyle:UIActivityIndicatorViewStyleWhiteLarge];
29
30
31
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "FML2GO\_Revised launched" and "Succeeded".

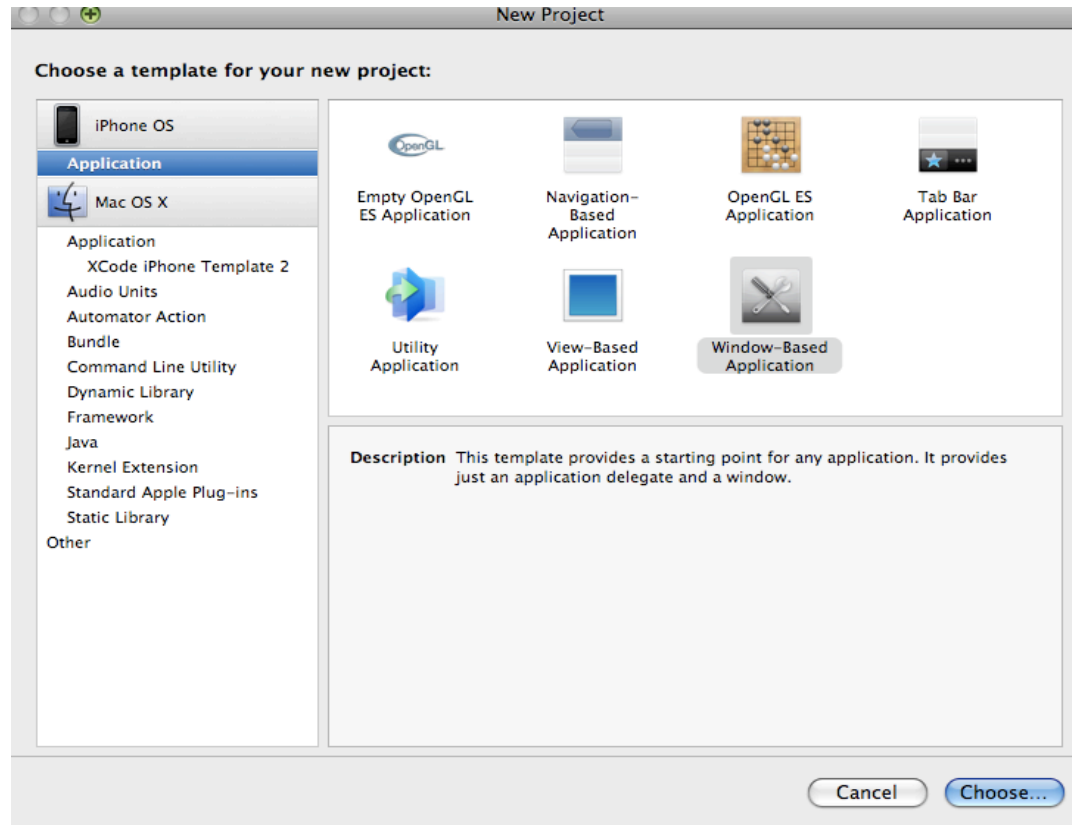


# X Code & Objective-C

- Similar file definitions
  - .h for header files
  - .m for Objective-C files
  - Will compile \*.c files as well

# Creating a new project

- Open up XCode, Select File->New Project





# Objective-C basics

- C's `#include` is Objective-C's `#import`
  - Like Java but with C syntax
  - i.e. `#import "MyheaderFile.h"`
- Classes are outlined in header files as such
  - `@interface CLASS_NAME : SUPER_CLASS`  
  
`//fill stuff in here with variables and types`  
`@end`

# Similar too...

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import <MapKit/MapKit.h>

@interface MapKitAnnotation : NSObject <MKAnnotation, MKReverseGeocoderDelegate> {
    CLLocationCoordinate2D mkcoord;
    NSString *mktitle;
    MKPlacemark *mkpm;
}

@property (nonatomic, retain) NSString *mktitle;

-(id) initWithCoordinate:(CLLocationCoordinate2D)coordinate title:(NSString *)title;
-(void) changeCoordinate:(CLLocationCoordinate2D)coordinate;
-(NSString*) subtitle;

@end
```

# Confused?

```
@interface MapKitAnnotation : NSObject <MKAnnotation, MKReverseGeocoderDelegate> {
```

- Note: @interface <Class\_Name>
- The <Class\_Name> : NSObject indicates you are subclassing NSObject
- Technically all Classes you write will subclass somethin
- NSObject <stuff?> - this indicates what delegate methods this class will implement/override



# Delegates?

- Everytime you want to write your own custom subclass of something Apple already wrote it's really easy.
- Just override the delegate methods needed by the class with your own versions
- Like Java overloading

# @property?

- @property (nonatomic, retain)  
<Class\_type> <class\_name>
  - i.e. @property (nonatomic, retain) NSString \*astring;
  - @property indicates you are setting properties for this variable
  - The (nonatomic, retain) indicate type of properties to set.
    - MORE in Apple documentation.
    - (nonatomic, retain ) is one of the most common ones
  - By properties I mean GET/SET methods for these values.
  - Objective-C is a OOP language -> prefers you to use get/set methods to assign/read values.

# @property?

- @property ( #properties you set# ) sets the properties for the variable.
- Objective-C allows get/set methods to be generated automatically for variables
- Such as: NSString \*mystring;
- Set property: @property (nonatomic, retain) NSString\* mystring
- This says to the compiler: set GET/SET methods for mystring and keep the variable in memory until I release it
- Require a corresponding @synthesize mystring method

## @synthesize?

- When you have a @property you must have a corresponding @synthesize in the \*.m file to INIT the properties of the value.
- NOTE: @synthesize only inits the properties, not the value itself.
- Still must allocate memory for the value or assign a initial value

# Like this:

- Header.h will be like so:
  - #import "someother headerfile.h"

```
@interface Test_Class : NSObject
{
    NSString *mystring;
}
@property (nonatomic, retain) NSString *mystring;
@end
```



# Header.m

- `@implementation Test_Class`  
`@synthesize mystring`

`//other stuff here`

`@end`

- Simple right?
- How to initialize the string?
- Most Objective-C objects will require the following initializing code:  
`object = [[object_class alloc] init];`

# How to set value?

- Now if you want to set the value you can just do this
- `[self setMystring:@”Hello World”]`
- Self is Java’s ‘this’ in reference to the current object class
- If another class holds the object, reference that object with that class’s object name instead of self
- Same principles apply to function calling
- `[self functionName:Parameters];`

# wait? What? The?

- `[object_owner setMystring:@”Hello World”]`
- Confused? This is how Objective-C calls functions, in a `[ ]` fashion.
- Always `[object_owner function:<parameters>];`
  
- `Object_owner` is the owner of the function/value you want to call/  
set
- Same type of call is used for return values:
  - `New_value = [object_owner <value_name>];` will return that value
  
  - Can be kind of annoying and useful at the same time

# Functions

- Header.h will be like so:
  - #import "someother headerfile.h"

```
@interface Test_Class : NSObject
{
    NSString *mystring;
}
@property (nonatomic, retain) NSString *mystring;

- (void) letsprint : (NSString*) astring;
@end
```

# Header.c

- Within Header.c between @implementation and @end you fill out the function prototype just like C

- - (void) printstring : (NSString \*)astring  
{

```
//print the string to the 'console'  
NSLog(@"%@@", astring);
```

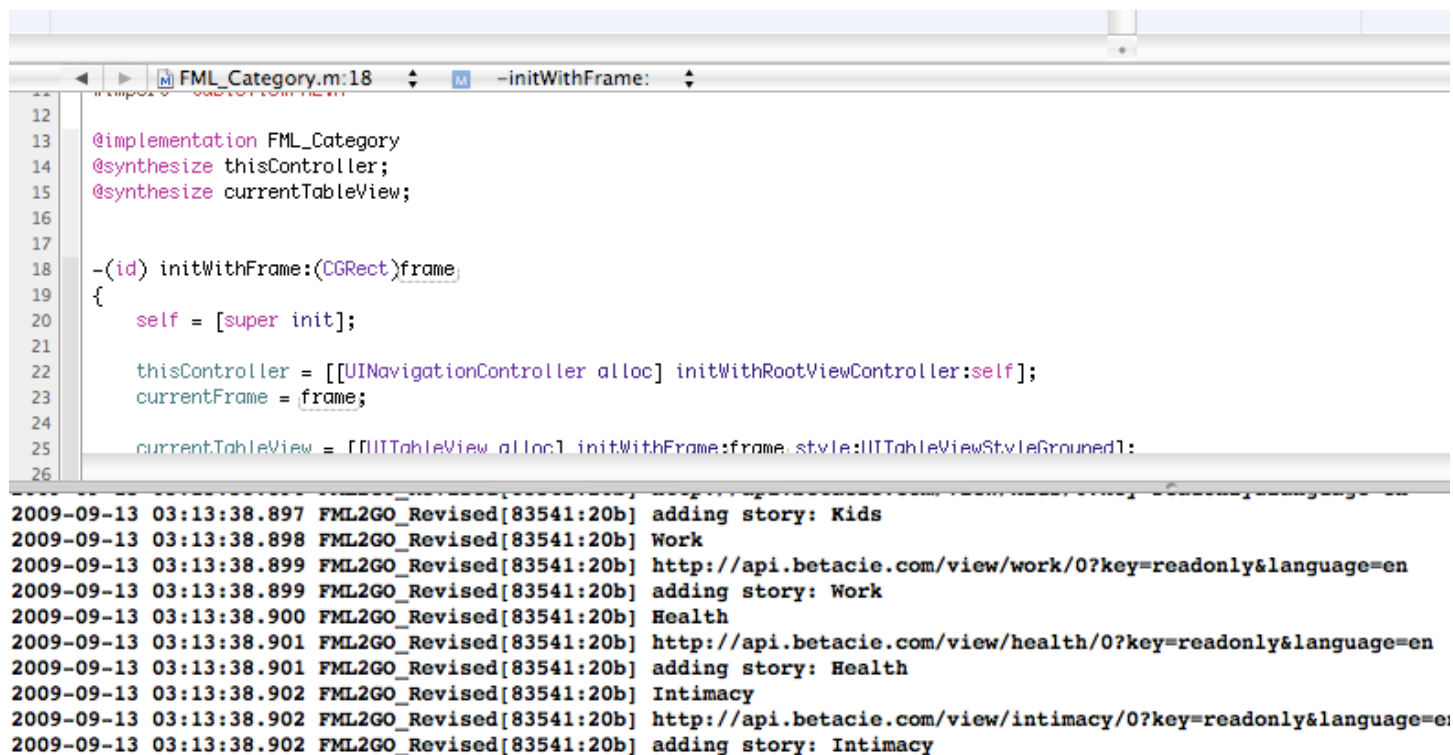
```
}
```

## NSLog? %@?

- NSLog is the function that prints to the Xcode console
- iPhone apps are GUI apps so this is the only way to log out information to the GDB console
- %@ is the %s equivalent in Objective-C
- **NOTE: ALL STRINGS MUST HAVE A '@' in front**

# Calling the function

- The function can be called somewhere in another function like thus `[self letsprint:@”hey”];`
- And the GDB console will print “hey”;



The screenshot shows the Xcode editor with the following code in `FML_Category.m`:

```
12
13 @implementation FML_Category
14 @synthesize thisController;
15 @synthesize currentTableView;
16
17
18 -(id) initWithFrame:(CGRect)frame
19 {
20     self = [super init];
21
22     thisController = [[UINavigationController alloc] initWithRootViewController:self];
23     currentFrame = frame;
24
25     currentTableView = [[UITableView alloc] initWithFrame:frame style:UITableViewStyleGrouped];
26
```

The GDB console below shows the following execution logs:

```
2009-09-13 03:13:38.897 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] adding story: Kids
2009-09-13 03:13:38.898 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] Work
2009-09-13 03:13:38.899 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] http://api.betaciel.com/view/work/0?key=readonly&language=en
2009-09-13 03:13:38.899 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] adding story: Work
2009-09-13 03:13:38.900 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] Health
2009-09-13 03:13:38.901 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] http://api.betaciel.com/view/health/0?key=readonly&language=en
2009-09-13 03:13:38.901 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] adding story: Health
2009-09-13 03:13:38.902 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] Intimacy
2009-09-13 03:13:38.902 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] http://api.betaciel.com/view/intimacy/0?key=readonly&language=en
2009-09-13 03:13:38.902 FML2GO_Revised[83541:20b] adding story: Intimacy
```

# Basic iPhone Development

- Whenever a new project is created.
  - A `XXX_XXXAppDelegate.h` & `*.m` file are created.
  - These are executed by the apps `main.c` (which you will never have to modify hopefully) and displays the initial screen
  - The loading function for every app is:
  - `-(void)applicationDidFinishLaunching`



# Memory?

- Objects are created thus:
- `new_object = [[A_CLASS alloc] init];`
- To release this later you will call `[new_object release];`
- PLEASE be careful about memory leaks. On an iPhone can severely impact performance.
- You can usually release everything in an objects
- `-(void)dealloc()` method. This is the default method called when object is closed or 'released'
- Objective C is not too picky about memory initialization. Won't always crash but your application might not work. Make sure you always alloc and init your objects



# The MVC model

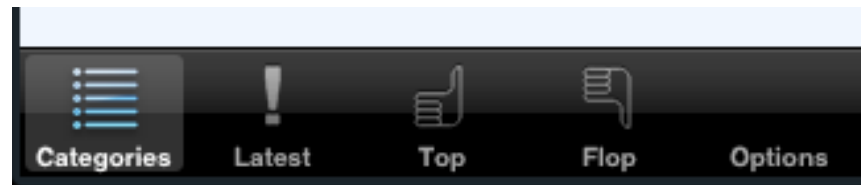
- Model-View-Control model
- Makes it so all elements are separate from each other
- The view (GUI), the data (Model) and the interaction between (Control)
- May fit you may not. Do what is best and doesn't break your code easily or frustrate you

# Basic Apple GUI elements to note

- UIView – basic view : shown to user; add gui elements to the objects view to show
- UIViewController -> Controls a 'view'. Think of this as literally the guardian of the UIView. Used with navigation controls
- UINavigationController -> that navigation bar on top with a 'Back' button



- UITabBarController -> bottom row tab bar with buttons



# More GUI elements

- `UIWebView` -> similar to safari html browser
- `UITableViewController` -> lists data in a cell like fashion
- `UITextField`
- `UITextArea`
- `UILabel`
- `UIButton`
- Etc...



<b>Love</b>	>
<b>Money</b>	>
<b>Kids</b>	>
<b>Work</b>	>
<b>Health</b>	>
<b>Intimacy</b>	>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	>



# Any questions?

- Hmm.
- Google is your friend.
- [www.iphonedevsdk.com](http://www.iphonedevsdk.com) is a good resource.
- <http://developer.apple.com> is very good.

<http://www.iphonedevcentral.org/home.php>

Site with lots of video tutorials. Interface Builder is confusing at first, so all the basic tutorials here can get you up to speed.

<http://www.iphonedevsdk.com>

great site for beginners with a forum for questions.

[http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/documentation/iPhone/Conceptual/iPhone101/Articles/00\\_Introduction.html](http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/documentation/iPhone/Conceptual/iPhone101/Articles/00_Introduction.html)

basic introduction from apple to application programming

[http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/referencelibrary/GettingStarted/Learning\\_Objective-C\\_A\\_Primer/](http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/referencelibrary/GettingStarted/Learning_Objective-C_A_Primer/)

basic objective-C introduction; useful for the little introduction stuff and a primer

<http://developer.apple.com/iphone/index.action>

where the above links came from; Don't need an account to download the SDK or view the documents. Accounts only good for real iphone device development