

EE443 / EE593

Mobile Application Development

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Lecture 6: Chapter 9: Table Views

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What are Table Views?

- First introduced in iOS 2.0 (2008)
- Continually improved each year
- It is an object in UIKit
- Displays data in lists
- Inherits from UIScrollView
- Each Table View row is a **UITableViewCell**
- Editable & Removable



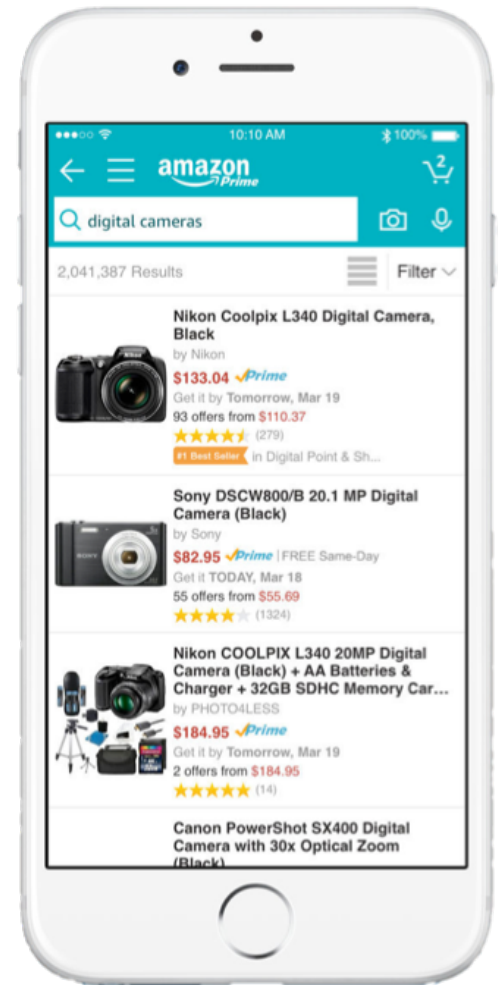
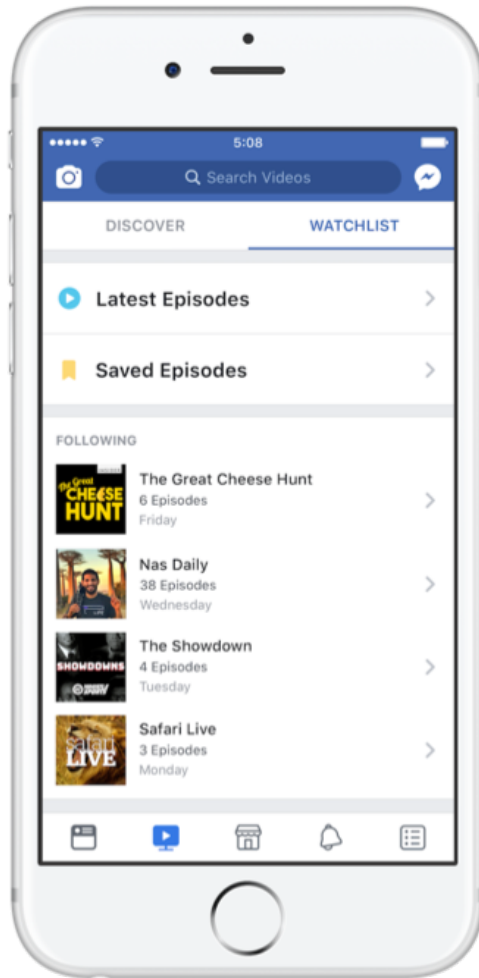
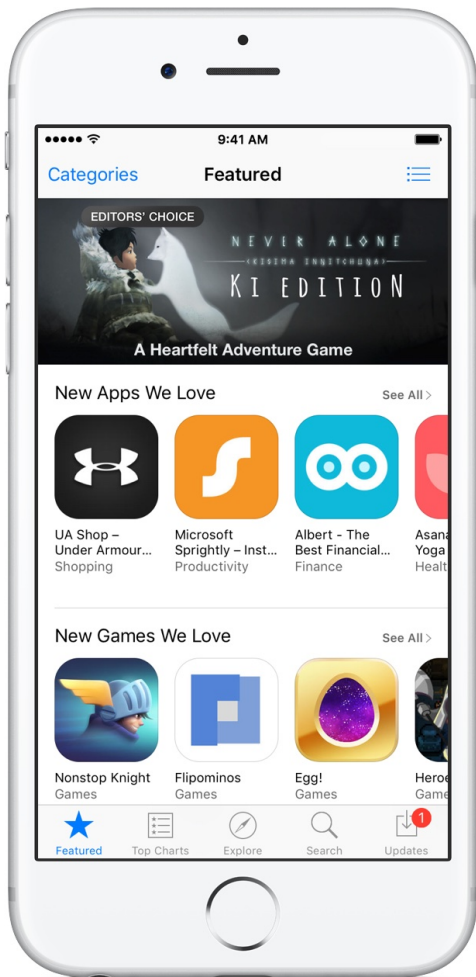


Table Views Sections

- Table Views can have **sections**.
- In the Apple Music app, each letter in the alphabet has its own section.

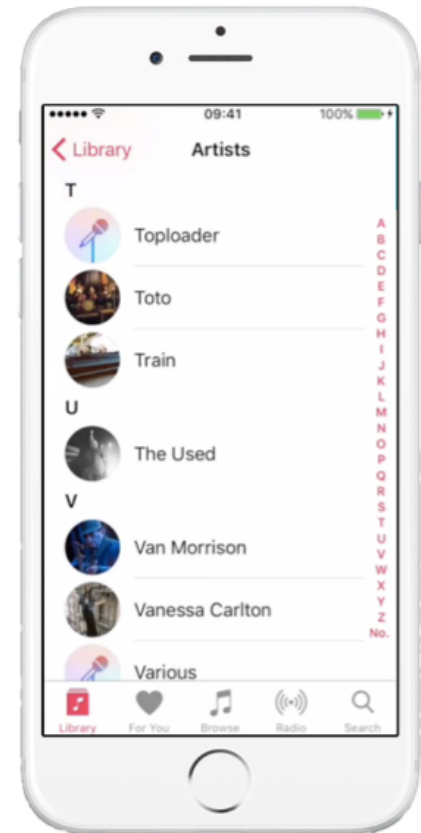
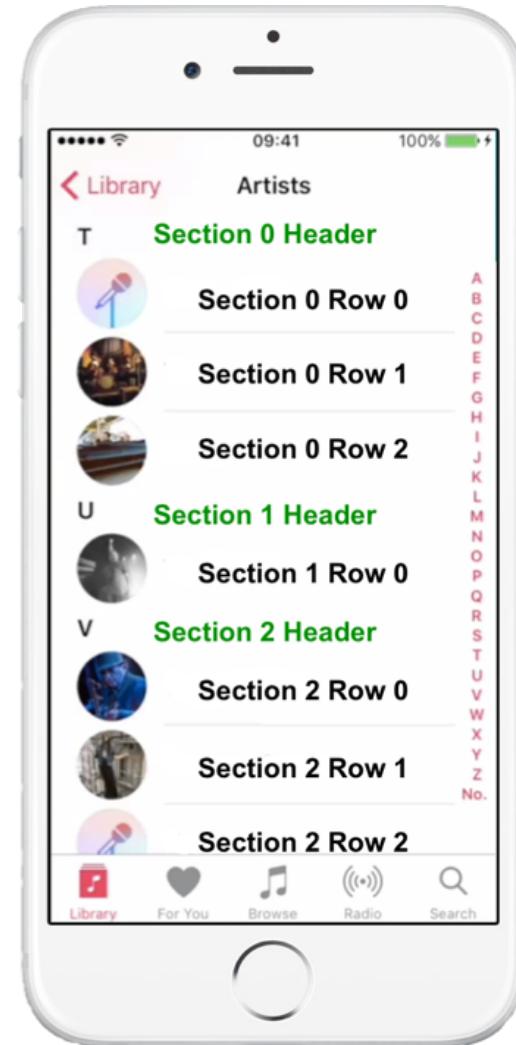


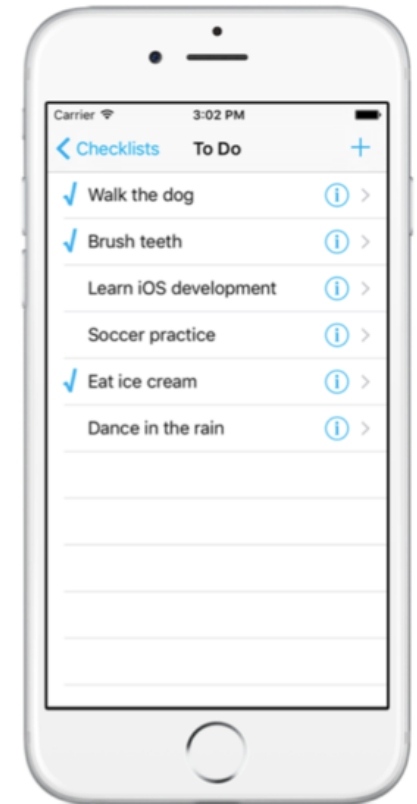
Table Views Rows

- Every row in a Table View has an index path.
- An **index path** is made up of a section and a rows starting from 0.
- You can customize cells!



Project: Checklists App

- In this lecture, you utilize Table Views in order to make the Checklists App!



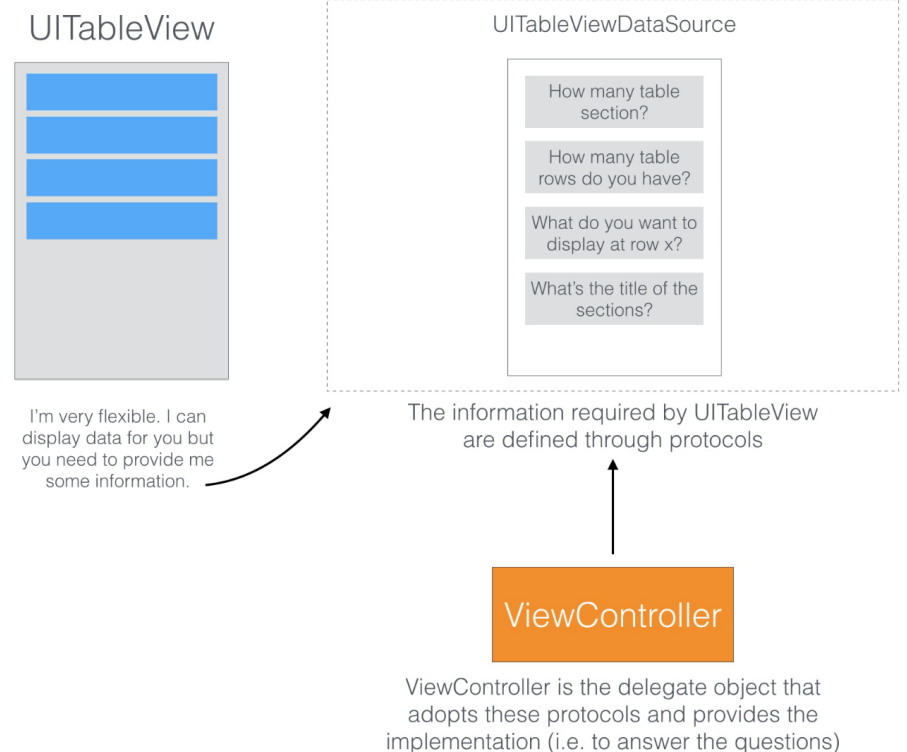
Programming To-Do List

Chapter 9 App Demo

1. Put a Table View on the app's screen.
2. Conform to Table View protocols.
3. Put data into the table view.
4. Allow the user to tap a row in the table to toggle a checkmark on and off.

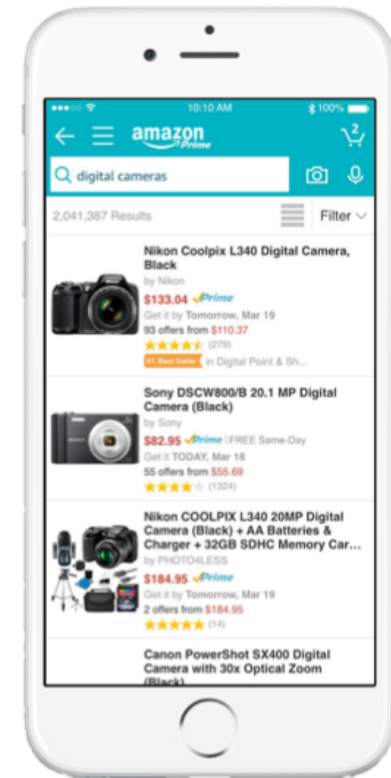
What is UITableViewDataSource?

- It is a **required protocol** to display information/data.
- UITableViewDataSource **requires 2 functions**.
 1. `cellForRowAtIndexPath()`
 2. `numberOfRowsInSection()`



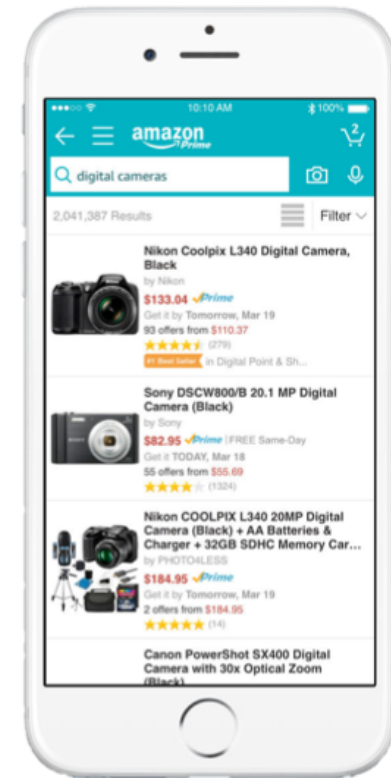
DequeReusableCells

- Every time you return a plain UITableViewCell in cellForRowAtIndexPath(), you will **create** new cells in memory.
- What do you think will happen if we have 100,000 high quality picture cells in our table view?



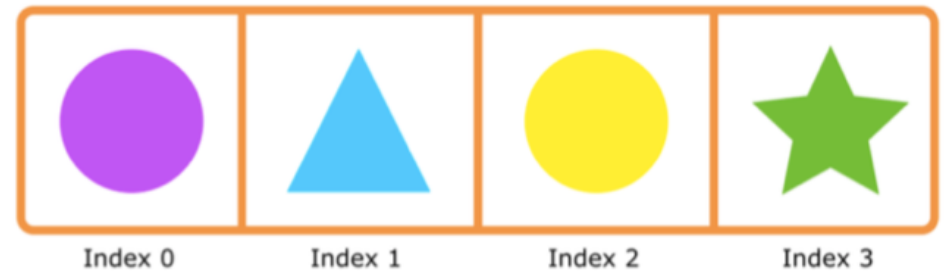
DequeueReusableCells (cont.)

- You will run into memory problems and your app will **crash!**
- Use `tableView.dequeueReusableCell()` in order to tell the table view that whenever a cell is off the screen, it will be **replaced** with new data.



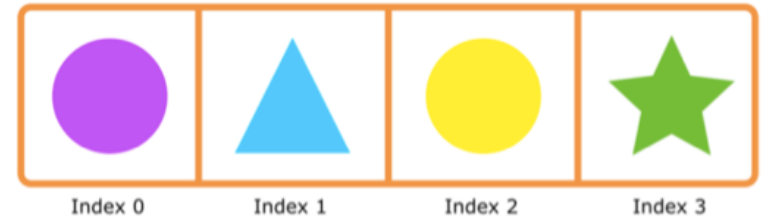
Populating Cells with Arrays (Instead of Else-Ifs)

- Instead of manually assigning values to cell text labels, lets use an array to populate it!
- Change:
 - `cell.textLabel?.text = "text"`
 - to:
 - `cell.textLabel?.text = array[0];`



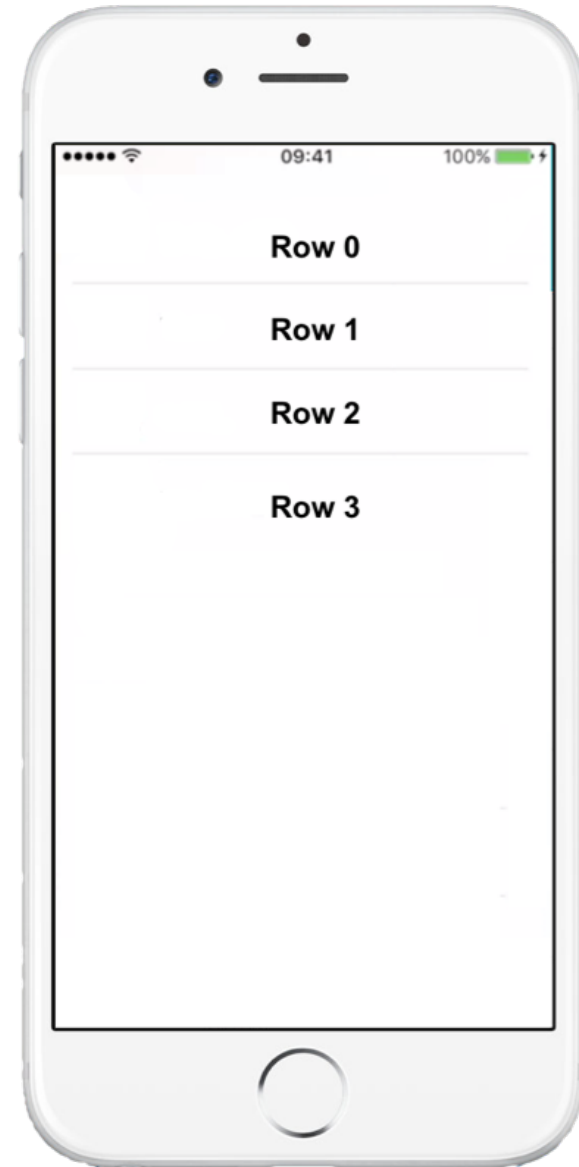
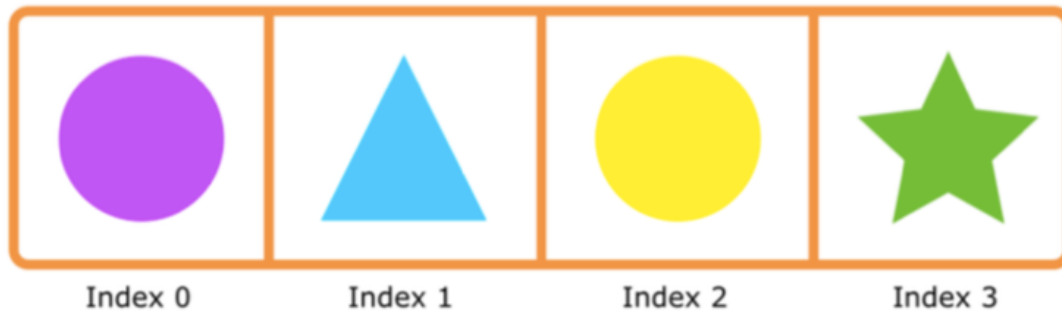
Populating Cells with Arrays (cont.)

- Now let's **dynamically** set each unique cell with a different index of the array!
- Change:
 - `cell.textLabel?.text = array[0]`
 - to:
 - `cell.textLabel?.text = array[indexPath.row]`



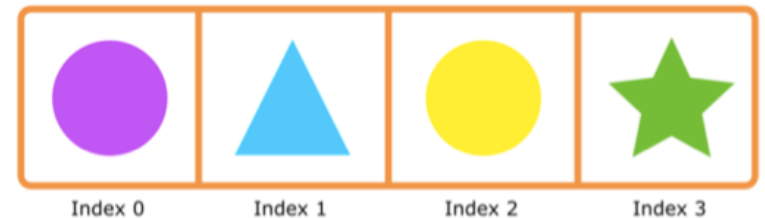
What does this code do?

```
cell.textLabel?.text = array[indexPath.row]
```



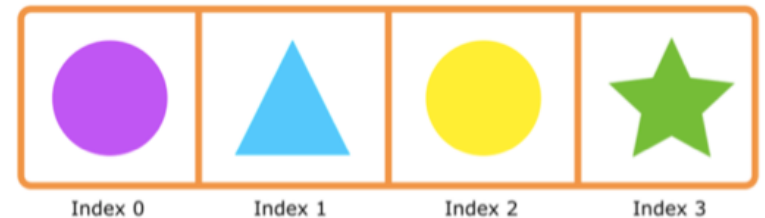
Populating Cells with Arrays (cont.)

- **Why does our app crash!?**
- If there are more rows than the array length, the array will go out of bounds!
- We need a way to tell the array to loop back to the beginning of the array when it hits the end.



Populating Cells with Arrays (cont.)

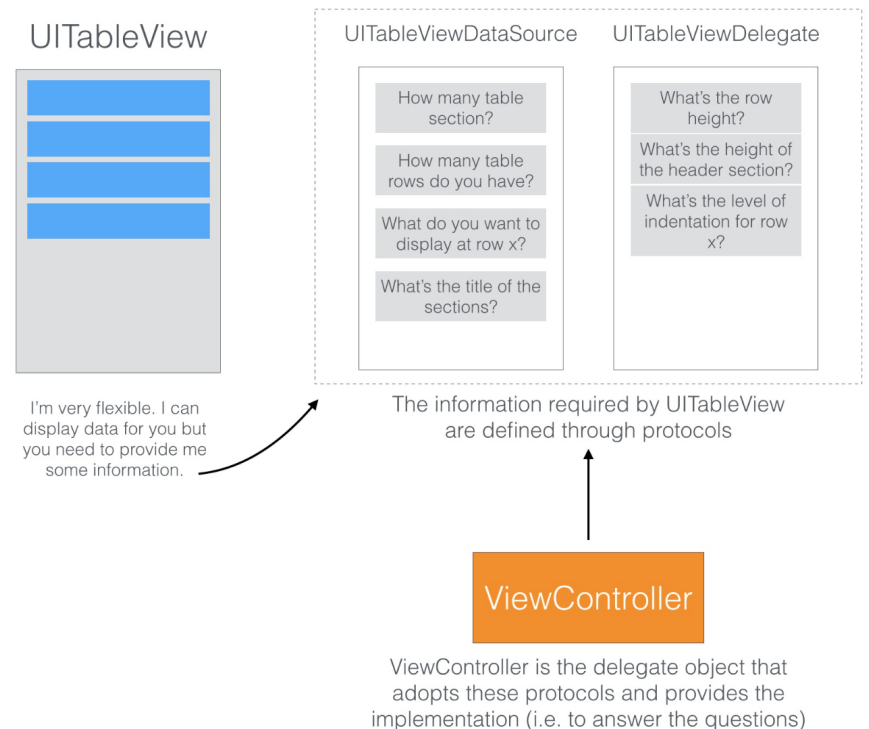
- Lets use **Modulus!**
- Modulus gives us the remainder of a division problem. (ex: $32 \% 6 = 2$)
- Use this piece of code:



```
cell.textLabel?.text = array[indexPath.row % array.count]
```

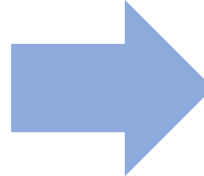
What is UITableViewDelegate?

- It is a **required protocol** for interaction and customization.
- UITableViewDataSource **does not require** any functions.



Utilizing Extensions

```
class ChecklistViewController: UIViewController {  
  
    var emojis = ["👉👉👉", "😄", "😁", "👨", "👩", "👦"]  
}  
  
extension ChecklistViewController: UITableViewDataSource {  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, numberOfRowsInSection section: Int) -> Int {  
        return 100  
    }  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
        let myCustomCell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: "myCell", for: indexPath)  
        myCustomCell.textLabel?.text = emojis[indexPath.row % emojis.count]  
        return myCustomCell  
    }  
}  
  
extension ChecklistViewController: UITableViewDelegate {  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, didSelectRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {  
  
        if let cell = tableView.cellForRow(at: indexPath) {  
  
            if cell.accessoryType == .checkmark {  
                cell.accessoryType = .none  
            } else {  
                cell.accessoryType = .checkmark  
            }  
        }  
  
        tableView.deselectRow(at: indexPath, animated: true)  
    }  
}
```



```
class ChecklistViewController: UIViewController {  
  
    let emoji = ["👉👉👉", "😄", "😁", "👨", "👩", "👦"]  
}  
  
extension ChecklistViewController: UITableViewDataSource {  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, numberOfRowsInSection section: Int) -> Int {  
        return 100  
    }  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, cellForRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) -> UITableViewCell {  
        let myCustomCell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier: "myCell", for: indexPath)  
        myCustomCell.textLabel?.text = emoji[indexPath.row % emoji.count]  
        return myCustomCell  
    }  
}  
  
extension ChecklistViewController: UITableViewDelegate {  
  
    public func tableView(_ tableView: UITableView, didSelectRowAt indexPath: IndexPath) {  
  
        if let cell = tableView.cellForRow(at: indexPath) {  
  
            if cell.accessoryType == .checkmark {  
                cell.accessoryType = .none  
            } else {  
                cell.accessoryType = .checkmark  
            }  
        }  
  
        tableView.deselectRow(at: indexPath, animated: true)  
    }  
}
```

Utilizing Extensions (cont.)

- It is bad practice to “clump” all your code in the ViewController class.
- Extensions helps increase readability of your code.
- Extend any class by typing:
 - `extension ViewController { }`
- Let’s use this method to separate our protocol functions!

We are Done!

- In chapter 10, we will build a data model to fix our bug!

Any Questions???

What is the Difference Between a UITableViewController and a Table View?

- UITableViewController sets up your delegate & datasource automatically and gives you some boiler plate code.
- UITableViewController are **not** resizable and only saves about 10 minutes in the setup phase.
- You can implement **anything** a UITableViewController can implement with an embedded Table View in a normal ViewController
- Table Views **are** resizable

Re-watch this lecture on my GitHub
or YouTube Channel!

Check out:

<https://github.com/kricheso>

or

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u
hDHIQg1zNo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u
hDHIQg1zNo)

