

# Developing Applications for iOS



## Lecture 6: Table Views

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# Content

- UITableView
- **Creating Table View MVCs**
- UITableViewDataSource
- UITableViewDelegate

# UITableView

Very important class for displaying data in a table

- One-dimensional table.
- It's a subclass of `UIScrollView`.
- Table can be a static or dynamic list of items.
- Lots and lots of customization via a `dataSource` protocol and a `delegate` protocol.
- Very efficient even with very large sets of data.

# UITableView

## Displaying multi-dimensional tables

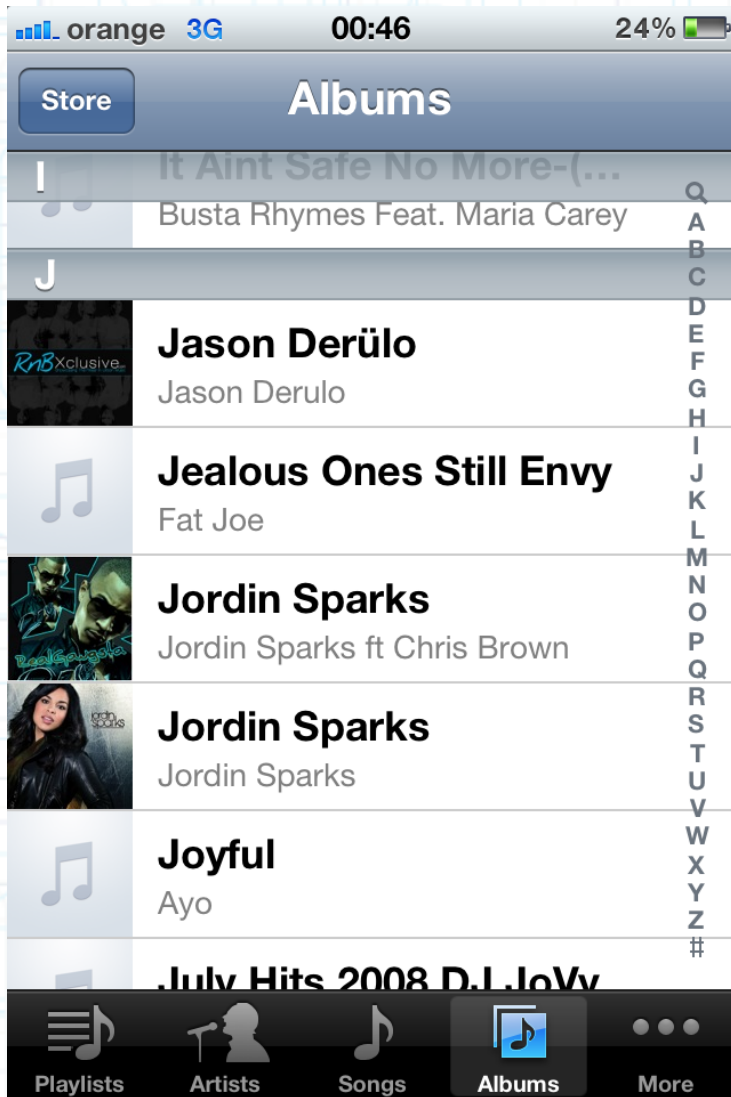
- Usually done via a UINavigationController containing multiple MVC's where View is UITableView.
- Or, via the new UICollectionView in iOS 6.0. Collection views provide the same general function as table views, except that a collection view is able to support more layouts.
- Collection views support customizable layouts that can be used to implement multi-column grids, circular layouts, and many more.

## Kinds of UITableViews

- Plain or Grouped.
- Static or Dynamic.
- Divided into sections or not.
- Different formats for each row in the table (including completely customized).

# UITableView

UITableViewStylePlain



UITableViewStyleGrouped



# UITableView

## Plain Style

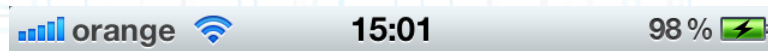


Table Header

**Header of Section 0**

**Row 0**

**Row 1**

**Row 2**

**Footer 0**

**Header of Section 1**

**Row 0**

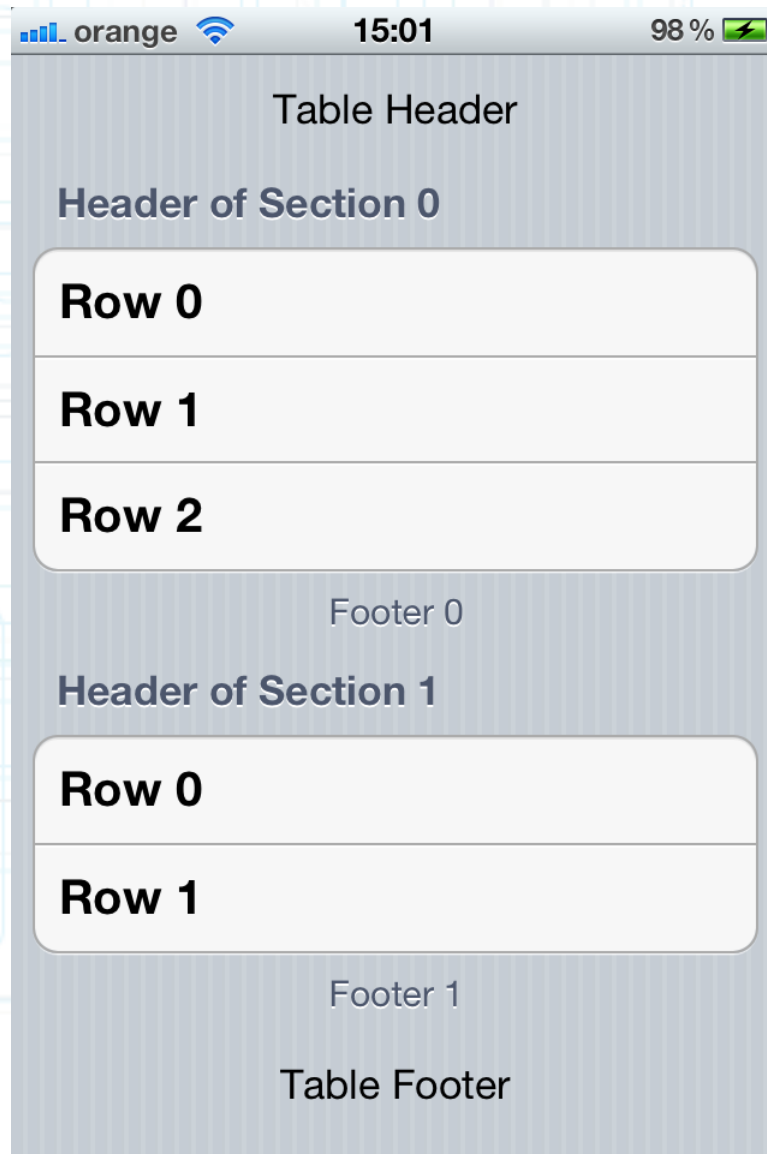
**Row 1**

**Footer 1**

Table Footer


# UITableView

## Grouped Style




# UITableView

## No Sections



<b>Barcelona</b>
Spain
<b>Bucharest</b>
Romania
<b>Istanbul</b>
Turkey
<b>Madrid</b>
Spain
<b>Mersin</b>
Turkey
<b>Milano</b>
Italy
<b>Nice</b>
France
<b>Paris</b>
France
<b>Rome</b>
Italy
<b>Toulouse</b>
France

## Sections



<b>France</b>
<b>Nice</b>
France
<b>Paris</b>
France
<b>Toulouse</b>
France
<b>Italy</b>
<b>Milano</b>
Italy
<b>Rome</b>
Italy
<b>Romania</b>
<b>Bucharest</b>
Romania
<b>Spain</b>
<b>Barcelona</b>
Spain
<b>Madrid</b>
Spain
<b>Turkey</b>



# Cell Type

## Subtitle

UITableViewCellStyleSubtitle

## Right Detail

UITableViewCellStyleValue1

<b>Barcelona</b> Spain	>
<b>Bucharest</b> Romania	>
<b>Istanbul</b> Turkey	>
<b>Madrid</b> Spain	>
<b>Mersin</b> Turkey	>
<b>Milano</b> Italy	>
<b>Nice</b> France	>
<b>Paris</b> France	>
<b>Rome</b> Italy	>
<b>Toulouse</b> France	>

<b>Barcelona</b>	>
<b>Bucharest</b>	>
<b>Istanbul</b>	>
<b>Madrid</b>	>
<b>Mersin</b>	>
<b>Milano</b>	>
<b>Nice</b>	>
<b>Paris</b>	>
<b>Rome</b>	>
<b>Toulouse</b>	>

<b>Barcelona</b>	Spain >
<b>Bucharest</b>	Romania >
<b>Istanbul</b>	Turkey >
<b>Madrid</b>	Spain >
<b>Mersin</b>	Turkey >
<b>Milano</b>	Italy >
<b>Nice</b>	France >
<b>Paris</b>	France >
<b>Rome</b>	Italy >
<b>Toulouse</b>	France >

<b>Barcelona</b>	<b>Spain</b>	>
<b>Bucharest</b>	<b>Romania</b>	>
<b>Istanbul</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	>
<b>Madrid</b>	<b>Spain</b>	>
<b>Mersin</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	>
<b>Milano</b>	<b>Italy</b>	>
<b>Nice</b>	<b>France</b>	>
<b>Paris</b>	<b>France</b>	>
<b>Rome</b>	<b>Italy</b>	>
<b>Toulouse</b>	<b>France</b>	>

## Basic

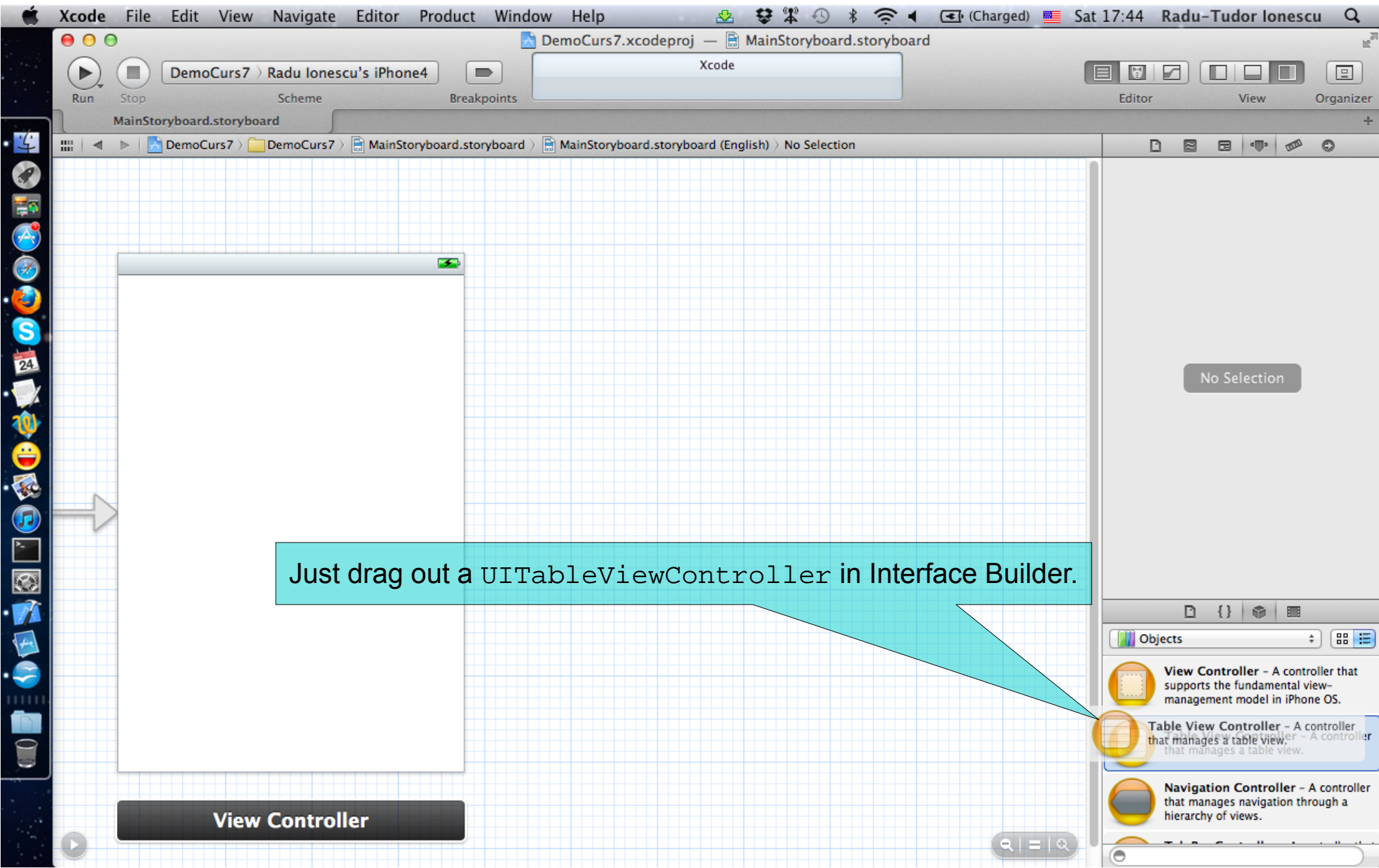
UITableViewCellStyleDefault

## Left Detail

UITableViewCellStyleValue2

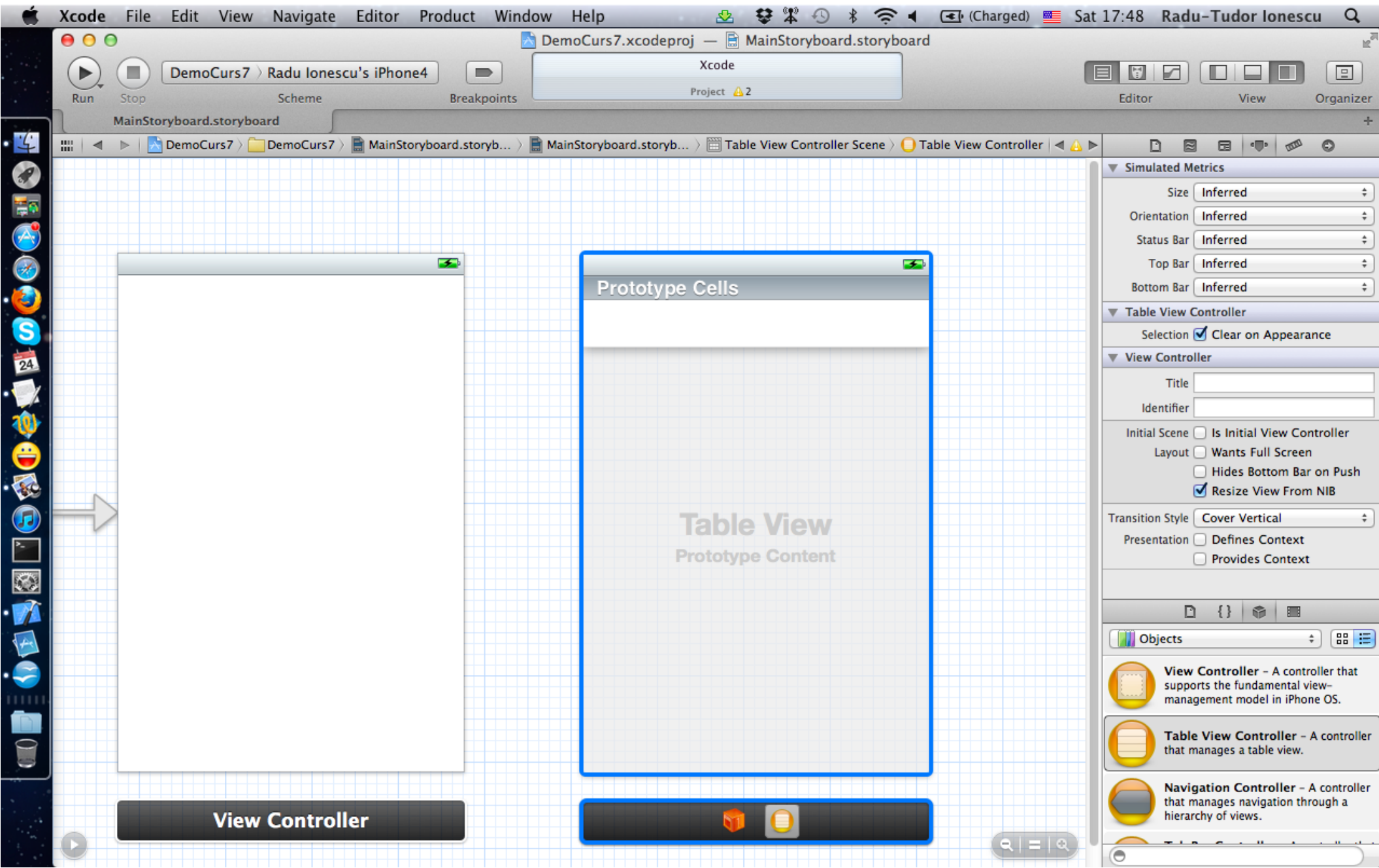
# Creating Table View MVCs

UITableViewController is the iOS class used as the base class for MVC's that display UITableViews.



# Creating Table View MVCs

UITableViewController is the iOS class used as the base class for MVC's that display UITableViews.



# Creating Table View MVCs

Choose “New File ...” from the File menu to create a custom subclass of UITableViewController.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard open. A dialog box titled "Choose a template for your new file:" is displayed in the center. The dialog has a sidebar on the left with categories: iOS, Mac OS X, and Cocoa Touch. Under iOS, the "Objective-C class" template is selected. The main area of the dialog shows four options: "Objective-C class", "Objective-C category", "Objective-C class extension", and "Objective-C protocol". The "Objective-C class" option is highlighted with a blue border and a description: "An Objective-C class, with implementation and header files." Below the dialog are "Cancel", "Previous", and "Next" buttons. In the background, a storyboard is visible with a "View Controller" box highlighted in blue. The right sidebar shows the "Table View Controller" settings, including "Selection" (checked), "Clear on Appearance" (checked), "View Controller" (Title and Identifier fields), "Initial Scene" (Is Initial View Controller, Wants Full Screen, Hides Bottom Bar on Push, Resize View From NIB), "Transition Style" (Cover Vertical), and "Presentation" (Defines Context, Provides Context). The bottom of the screen shows a toolbar with a search icon, a list icon, and a refresh icon.

# Creating Table View MVCs

Choose “New File ...” from the File menu to create a custom subclass of UITableViewController.

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE with a dialog box titled "Choose options for your new file:". The dialog is set to create a new class named "MyTableViewController" which is a subclass of "UITableViewController". The "Subclass of" dropdown menu is highlighted with a teal callout box containing the text "Be sure to set the superclass to UITableViewController." The dialog also includes checkboxes for "Targeted for iPad" and "With XIB for user interface", both of which are currently unchecked. The "Next" button is highlighted in blue. In the background, the Xcode interface shows a storyboard with a "View Controller" button and a "Table View Controller" button. The right sidebar contains a "Simulated Metrics" panel and an "Objects" panel with descriptions for "View Controller", "Table View Controller", and "Navigation Controller".

Class: MyTableViewController

Subclass of: UITableViewController

Targeted for iPad

With XIB for user interface

Be sure to set the superclass to UITableViewController.

View Controller

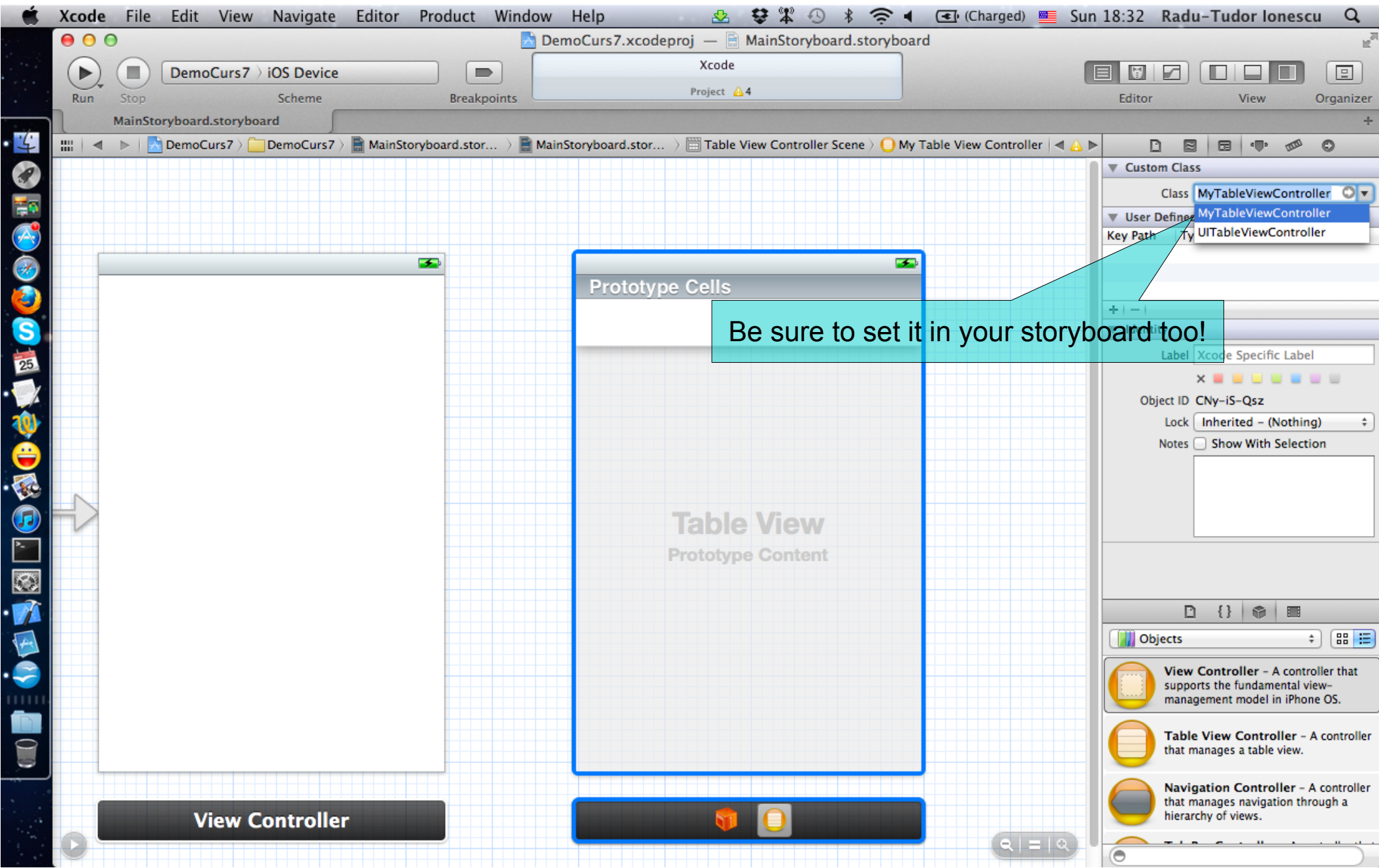
Table View Controller

Navigation Controller

- View Controller** - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller** - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller** - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

# Creating Table View MVCs

Choose “New File ...” from the File menu to create a custom subclass of UITableViewController.



# Creating Table View MVCs

You can customize both the look of the table view and its cells from Interface Builder.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard open. The storyboard contains two views: a 'View Controller' and a 'Table View'. The 'Table View' is selected, and its properties are visible in the Inspector on the right. A callout box points to the 'Table View' with the text: 'Click on the table view (not the table view controller) to see its properties in the Inspector.'

**Table View Properties:**

- Content: Dynamic Prototypes
- Prototype Cells: 1
- Style: Plain
- Separator: Single Line
- Selection: Single Selection
- Editing: No Selection During Editing
- Show Selection on Touch
- Index Row Limit: 0

**Scroll View Properties:**

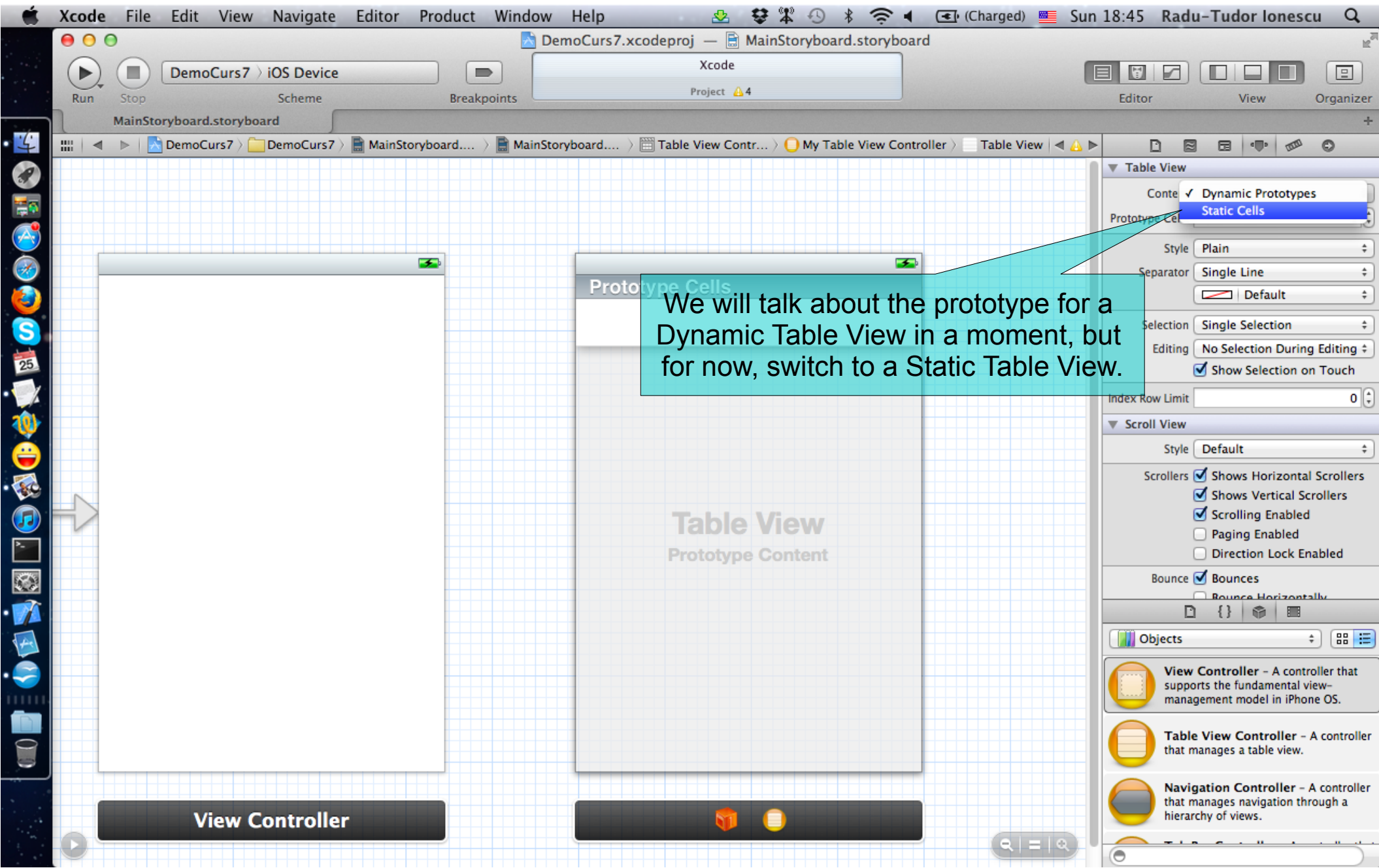
- Style: Default
- Scrollers:  Shows Horizontal Scrollers,  Shows Vertical Scrollers,  Scrolling Enabled,  Paging Enabled,  Direction Lock Enabled
- Bounce:  Bounces,  Bounce Horizontally

**Objects List:**

- View Controller** - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller** - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller** - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

# Creating Table View MVCs

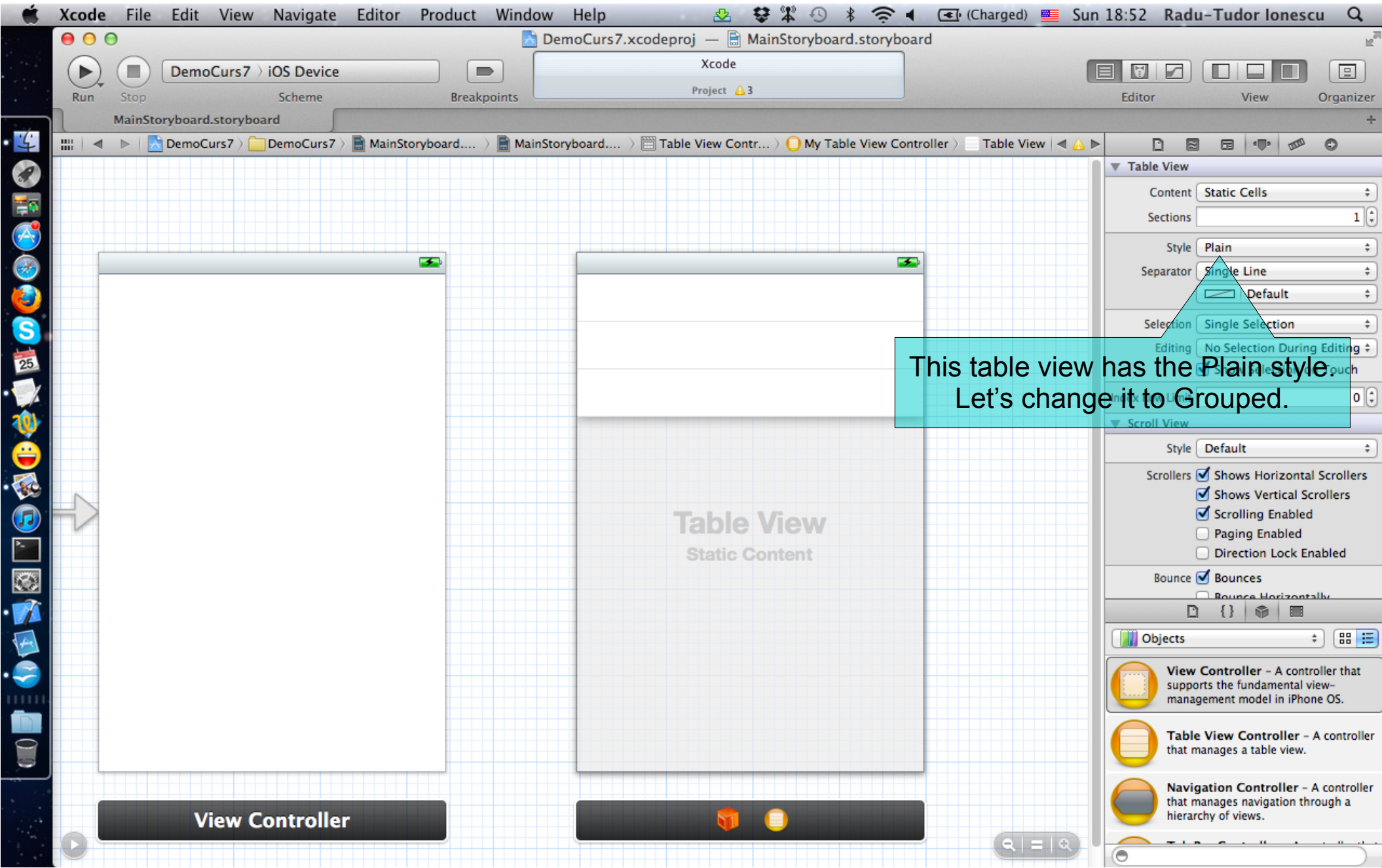
You can customize both the look of the table view and its cells from Interface Builder.





# Creating Table View MVCs

You can customize both the look of the table view and its cells from Interface Builder.



# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard named 'MainStoryboard.storyboard' open. The storyboard contains a 'Table View' with 'Static Content'. A 'Table View Cell' is selected, and its attributes are visible in the Inspector on the right. The cell's style is set to 'Custom', and its identifier is 'Reuse Identifier'. The Inspector also shows settings for Selection (Blue), Accessory (None), Editing Acc. (None), Indentation (Level 1, Width 0), and View (Mode Scale To Fill, Tag 0). The Inspector also includes a list of objects: View Controller, Table View Controller, and Navigation Controller.

Click on a cell that you want to change and set its attributes in the Inspector.

View Controller

Table View  
Static Content

Table View Cell

Style: Custom  
Identifier: Reuse Identifier  
Selection: Blue  
Accessory: None  
Editing Acc.: None  
Indentation: Level 1, Width 0  
Indent While Editing:   
Shows Re-order Controls:   
View: Mode Scale To Fill, Tag 0  
Interaction:  User Interaction Enabled,  Multiple Touch  
Alpha: 1  
Background: Default  
Drawing:  Opaque,  Hidden

Objects

- View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

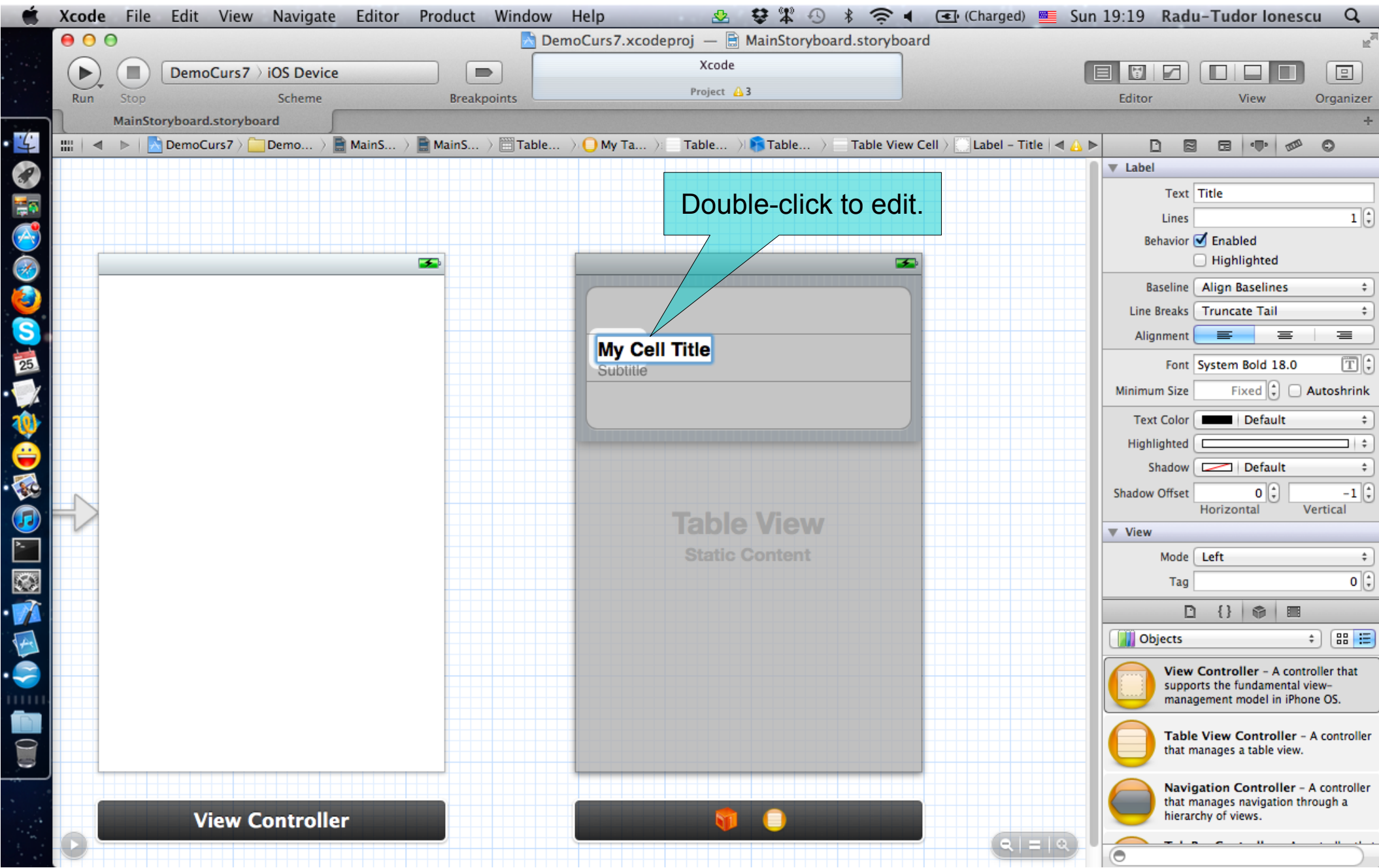
# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a storyboard named 'MainStoryboard.storyboard'. The storyboard contains two views: a 'View Controller' and a 'Table View Static Content'. The 'Table View Static Content' view contains a 'Table View Cell'. The 'Table View Cell' is currently set to 'Style: Subtitle'. A callout box points to the 'Table View Cell' and contains the text: 'Change Style to Basic, Right Detail, Left Detail, Subtitle and notice the cell layout each time.' The right-hand side of the interface shows the 'Table View Cell' inspector with various settings: Style (Subtitle), Image, Identifier (Reuse Identifier), Selection (Blue), Accessory (None), Editing Acc. (None), Indentation (Level: 1, Width: 0), Indent While Editing (checked), Shows Re-order Controls (unchecked), View (Mode: Scale To Fill, Tag: 0), Interaction (User Interaction Enabled checked, Multiple Touch unchecked), Alpha (1), and Background (Default). The bottom of the interface shows the 'Objects' list with 'View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.', 'Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.', and 'Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.'

# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.



# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard named 'MainStoryboard.storyboard'. The storyboard contains a 'Table View' widget with the text 'Table View Static Content'. A 'Table View Cell' is selected, and its properties are visible in the right-hand pane. The cell contains the text 'My Cell Title' and 'Subtitle'. A callout box points to the 'Disclosure Indicator' property, stating: 'Show disclosure accessory. This should be on whenever clicking on a row in the table brings up another MVC.'

The Xcode interface includes the menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Editor, Product, Window, Help), the toolbar (Run, Stop, Scheme, Breakpoints), and the right-hand pane (Inspector, Objects). The Inspector shows the following properties for the selected 'Table View Cell':

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: (empty)
- Identifier: Reuse Identifier
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Disclosure Indicator
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: (empty)
- Level: (empty)
- Width: 0
- Indent While Editing: (checked)
- Shows Re-order Controls: (unchecked)

The Objects panel on the right shows the following objects:

- View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface for a project named 'DemoCurs7'. The storyboard is titled 'MainStoryboard.storyboard' and is currently displaying a 'Table View Cell' configuration. The cell is styled as a 'Subtitle' with a blue background and a checkmark accessory. The right-hand inspector shows the following properties for the 'Table View Cell':

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: (empty)
- Identifier: Reuse Identifier
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Checkmark
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: 1 (Level), 0 (Width)
- Indent While Editing:
- Shows Re-order Controls:

A callout box with a teal background and white text points to the 'Accessory: Checkmark' property, stating: "Show checkmark accessory. This can be used to show multiple selection in the table (requires some other API use)."

The storyboard also shows a 'Table View' with 'Static Content' and a 'View Controller' at the bottom. The 'View Controller' is currently empty, while the 'Table View' contains one cell with the text 'My Cell Title' and 'Subtitle'.

# Creating Table View MVCs

And you can change the look of each cell as well.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface for creating a Table View MVC. The main storyboard area displays a 'Table View' with 'Static Content'. A 'Table View Cell' is selected, and its properties are visible in the right-hand pane. The 'Table View Cell' properties include:

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: (empty)
- Identifier: Reuse Identifier
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Detail Disclosure
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: 1 Level, 0 Width
- Indent While Editing
- Shows Re-order Controls
- Background: Default

A text box on the right side of the image provides additional information:

Show detail disclosure accessory. This is an active control. Use it to show auxiliary info. Clicking on the row should still do the "main thing" for this row.

The 'Objects' pane at the bottom right lists the following controllers:

- View Controller** - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller** - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller** - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

# Creating Table View MVCs

User taps on the blue detail disclosure below?

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a storyboard open. A table view cell is selected, and its properties are visible in the right-hand pane. The cell has a blue detail disclosure button (a right-pointing arrow) on its right side. A teal callout box points to this button. Below the callout, there is a text box containing the following code snippet:

```
This will be sent to your UITableViewController:  
- (void)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView  
  accessoryButtonTappedForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath;
```

The right-hand pane shows the following properties for the selected Table View Cell:

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: (empty)
- Identifier: Reuse Identifier
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Detail Disclosure
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: Level 1, Width 0
- Indents While Editing:
- Shows Re-order Controls:

The View properties are:

- Mode: Scale To Fill
- Tag: 0
- Interaction:  User Interaction Enabled,  Multiple Touch
- Alpha: 1
- Background: Default

The Objects pane at the bottom right shows the following objects:

- View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.



# Creating Table View MVCs

Notice that some cell styles can have an image.

You can set this in the code as well (more in a moment on this).

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Navigate, Editor, Product, Window, and Help. The title bar shows the project name 'DemoCurs7.xcodeproj' and the storyboard 'MainStoryboard.storyboard'. The main workspace displays a storyboard with a 'Table View' and a 'Table View Cell'. The 'Table View Cell' is selected, and its properties are visible in the right-hand pane. The properties include Style (Subtitle), Image (Orange.PNG), Identifier, Selection (Blue), Accessory (Detail Disclosure), Editing Acc. (None), Indentation (Level 1, Width 0), and View (Mode Scale To Fill, Tag 0). The 'Table View' is labeled 'Table View Static Content'. The 'View Controller' is labeled 'View Controller'.

**Table View Cell Properties:**

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: Orange.PNG
- Identifier: [empty]
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Detail Disclosure
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: Level 1, Width 0
- Indent While Editing
- Shows Re-order Controls

**View Properties:**

- Mode: Scale To Fill
- Tag: 0
- Interaction:  User Interaction Enabled,  Multiple Touch
- Alpha: 1
- Background: Default

**Objects:**

- View Controller** - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller** - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller** - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

# Creating Table View MVCs

Notice that some cell styles can have an image.

You can set this in the code as well (more in a moment on this).

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface for creating a Table View MVC. The main storyboard area shows two views: a blank 'View Controller' on the left and a 'Table View' on the right. The 'Table View' is labeled 'Table View Static Content' and contains a single cell. The cell has a blue background and contains the text 'My Cell Title' with a subtitle 'Subtitle' and an orange image icon. A right arrow is visible on the cell. The right sidebar shows the 'Table View Cell' inspector with the following settings:

- Style: Subtitle
- Image: Orange.PNG
- Identifier: Reuse Identifier
- Selection: Blue
- Accessory: Detail Disclosure
- Editing Acc.: None
- Indentation: Level 1, Width 0
- Indent While Editing
- Shows Re-order Controls

The 'View' section of the inspector shows:

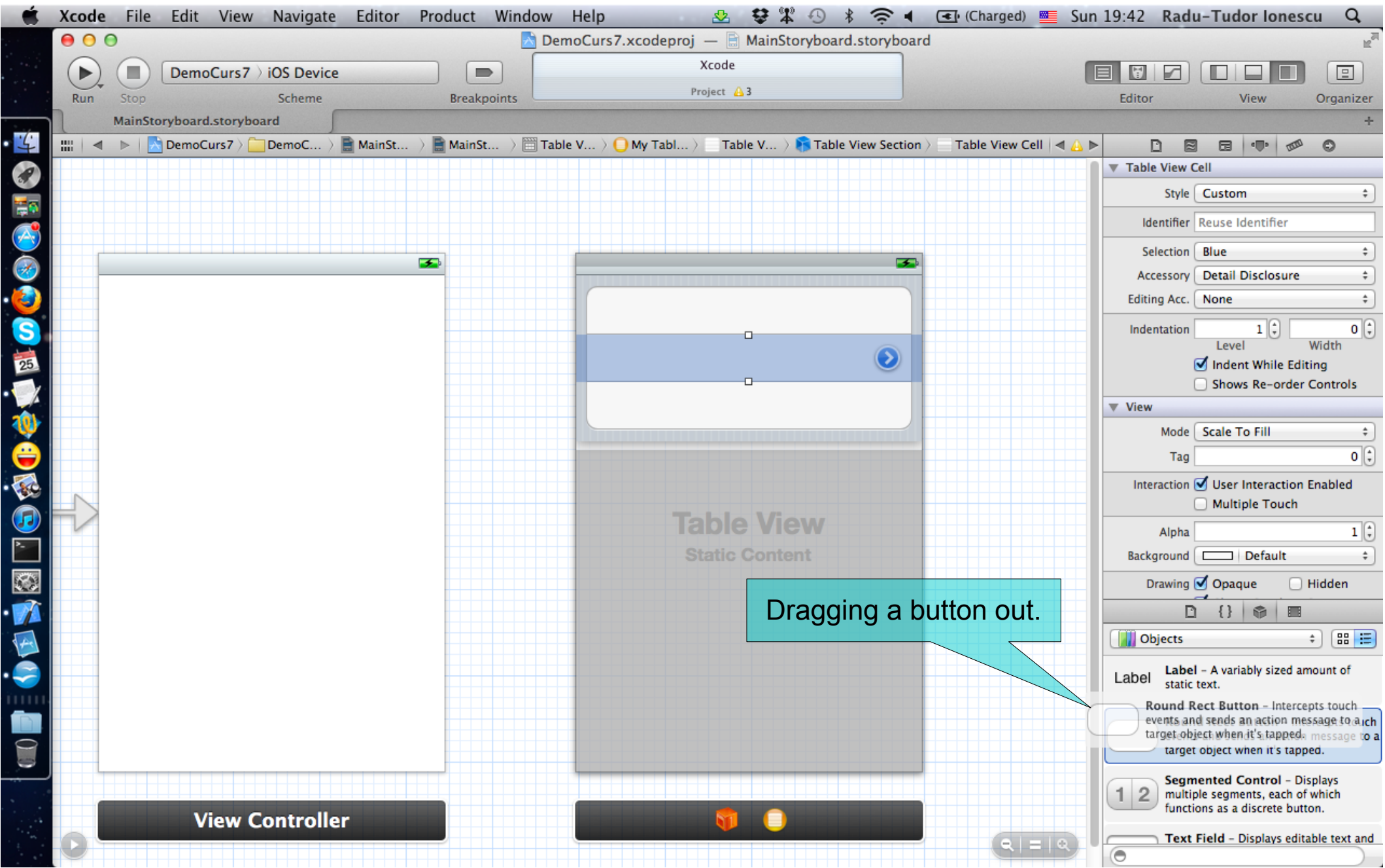
- Mode: Scale To Fill
- Tag: 0
- Interaction:  User Interaction Enabled,  Multiple Touch
- Alpha: 1
- Background: Default

The 'Objects' section at the bottom of the sidebar lists:

- View Controller** - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
- Table View Controller** - A controller that manages a table view.
- Navigation Controller** - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.

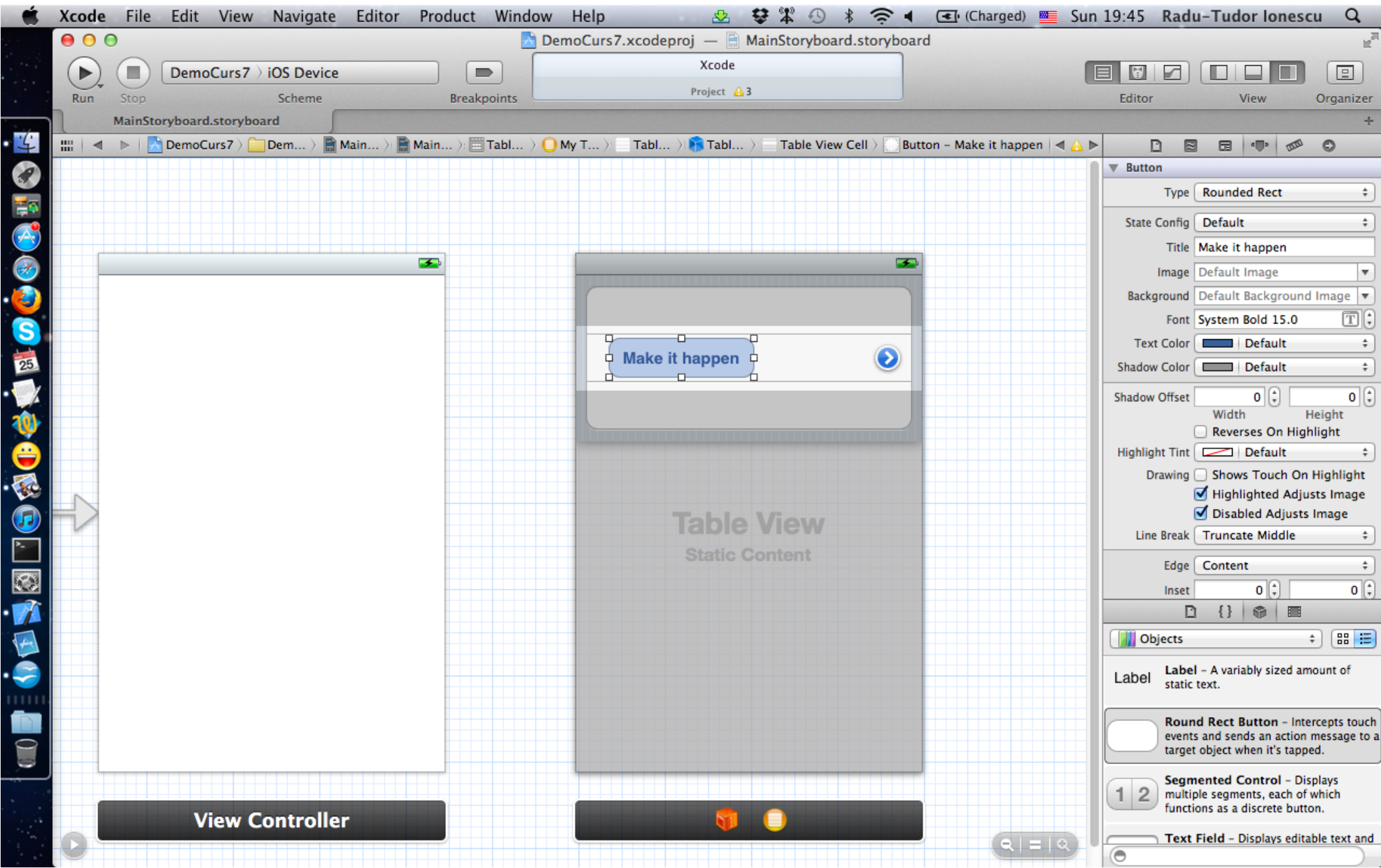
# Creating Table View MVCs

In the Custom style, you can drag out views and wire them up as outlets!



# Creating Table View MVCs

In the Custom style, you can drag out views and wire them up as outlets!



# Creating Table View MVCs

In the Custom style, you can drag out views and wire them up as outlets!

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard on the left and a code editor on the right. The storyboard displays a mobile interface with a button labeled "Make it happen" and a table view below it. A blue arrow points from the button to the code editor. The code editor shows the implementation of a UITableViewController, with a comment indicating that the button is wired up as an outlet.

```
23     return self;
24 }
25
26 - (void)viewDidLoad
27 {
28     [super viewDidLoad];
29
30     // Uncomment the following line to preserve selection between
31     // releases. Only do this between device rotations. See:
32     // http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/qa/qa2012/01226.html
33     // self.clearsSelectionOnViewWillAppear = NO;
34
35     // Uncomment the following line to display an Edit button in the
36     // table. See: http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/qa/qa2012/01226.html
37     // self.navigationItem.rightBarButtonItem = self.editButtonItem;
38 }
39
40 - (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning
41 {
42     [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];
43     // Release any retained subviews of the main view.
44     // e.g. self.myOutlet = nil;
45 }
46
47 - (BOOL)shouldAutorotateToInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)orientation
48 {
49     #pragma mark - Table view data source
50     Insert Action
51     - (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tableView
52     {
53     #warning Potentially incomplete method implementation.
54     // Return the number of sections.
55     return 0;
56     }
57
58     - (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView numberOfRowsInSectionSection:(NSInteger)section
59     {
60     #warning Incomplete method implementation.
61     // Return the number of rows in the section.
62     return 0;
63     }
64
65     - (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath
66     {
67     static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"Cell";
68     UITableViewCell *cell = [tableView dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:CellIdentifier];
69     // Configure the cell...
70
71     return cell;
72 }
```

# Creating Table View MVCs

In the Custom style, you can drag out views and wire them up as outlets!

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface for a project named "DemoCurs7". The main window shows a storyboard with a "Table View" containing a "Static Content" section. A custom button labeled "Make it happen" is placed on the table view. The code editor shows the implementation of the controller, including methods for view lifecycle, orientation, and table view data source.

```
23     return self;
24 }
25
26 - (void)viewDidLoad
27 {
28     [super viewDidLoad];
29
30     // Uncomment the following line to preserve selection between
31     // self.clearsSelectionOnViewWillAppear = NO;
32
33     // Uncomment the following line to display an Edit button in
34     // self.navigationItem.rightBarButtonItem = self.editButtonItem;
35 }
36
37 - (void)viewDidUnload
38 {
39     [super viewDidUnload];
40     // Release any retained subviews of the main view.
41     // e.g. self.myOutlet = nil;
42 }
43
44 - (BOOL)shouldAutorotateToInterfaceOrientation:(UIInterfaceOrientation)orientation
45 {
46     return (interfaceOrientation == UIInterfaceOrientationPortrait);
47 }
48
49 - (IBAction)makeItHappenNow
50 {
51     NSLog(@"We make things happen!");
52 }
53
54 #pragma mark - Table view data source
55
56 - (NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)tableView
57 {
58     #warning Potentially incomplete method implementation.
59     // Return the number of sections.
60     return 0;
61 }
62
63 - (NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView numberOfRowsInSectionSection:(NSInteger)section
64 {
65     #warning Incomplete method implementation.
66     // Return the number of rows in the section.
67     return 0;
68 }
69
70 - (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView cellForRowAtIndexPath:
71 {
72     static NSString *CellIdentifier = @"Cell";
```

# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface for editing a storyboard. The main canvas displays a storyboard with a 'View Controller' on the left and a 'Table View' on the right. The 'Table View' is currently in 'Static Content' mode, as indicated by the text 'Table View Static Content' in the center. A teal callout box with a white border and a pointer to the 'Dynamic Prototypes' option in the settings panel contains the text: 'Switch to a Dynamic Table with Prototype Cells.' The settings panel on the right is open to the 'Table View' section, showing the 'Dynamic Prototypes' option selected. Below this, the 'Static Cells' option is checked. Other settings include 'Style: Grouped', 'Separator: Single Line Etched', 'Selection: Single Selection', and 'Editing: No Selection During Editing'. The 'Scroll View' section is also visible, with 'Style: Default' and various scroller and bounce options checked. The 'Objects' panel at the bottom right lists 'View Controller', 'Table View Controller', and 'Navigation Controller' with brief descriptions.

# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard open. The storyboard contains two views: a 'View Controller' and a 'Table View'. The 'Table View' is in dynamic mode, showing a 'Prototype Cells' section. A callout box points to the prototype cell with the text: 'Now click on the Prototype to edit it. All cells in this table will be like this Prototype (though we'll set the contents to be different in code)'. The right-hand side of the interface shows the 'Table View' inspector with settings for 'Content' (Dynamic Prototypes), 'Style' (Plain), 'Separator' (Single Line), 'Selection' (Single Selection), and 'Scroll View' (Default). The 'Objects' list at the bottom right includes 'View Controller', 'Table View Controller', and 'Navigation Controller'.

Now click on the Prototype to edit it.  
All cells in this table will be like this Prototype (though we'll set the contents to be different in code).

Table View  
Content: Dynamic Prototypes  
Prototype Cells: 1  
Style: Plain  
Separator: Single Line  
Selection: Single Selection  
Editing: No Selection During Editing  
Index Row Limit: 0

Scroll View  
Style: Default  
Scrollers: Shows Horizontal Scrollers, Shows Vertical Scrollers, Scrolling Enabled  
Bounce: Bounces

View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.  
Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.  
Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.



# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard open. The storyboard contains a Table View with a 'Prototype Cells' header. A callout box points to the 'Prototype Cells' header with the text: "Now click on the Prototype to edit it. All cells in this table will be like this Prototype (though we'll set the contents to be different in code)." Another callout box points to the Attributes Inspector on the right, which is titled 'Table View Cell' and contains various settings like Style (Custom), Identifier (Reuse Identifier), Selection (Blue), and Interaction (User Interaction Enabled). The Attributes Inspector also shows a 'View' section with Mode (Scale To Fill) and Tag (0). The Objects panel at the bottom right lists 'View Controller', 'Table View Controller', and 'Navigation Controller'.

You should see Table View Cell properties appear in the Attributes Inspector.

Now click on the Prototype to edit it. All cells in this table will be like this Prototype (though we'll set the contents to be different in code).

View Controller

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# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface for editing a storyboard. The main canvas displays a storyboard with a 'View Controller' and a 'Table View' containing a 'Table View Cell' prototype. The 'Table View Cell' is currently selected, and its properties panel is open on the right. The 'Style' dropdown menu is open, showing options: Basic, Right Detail, Left Detail, and Subtitle. The 'Subtitle' option is selected. A callout box points to the 'Style' dropdown with the text: "Let's change the Prototype's style to be Subtitle, for example." The 'Table View Cell' properties panel also shows 'Indentation' (Level: 1, Width: 0), 'Mode' (Scale To Fill), 'Tag' (0), 'Interaction' (User Interaction Enabled), 'Alpha' (1), 'Background' (Default), and 'Drawing' (Opaque).

Build Succeeded | Yesterday at 20:01 PM

Table View Cell

Style Custom

- Basic
- Right Detail
- Left Detail
- Subtitle

Editing Acc. None

Indentation Level 1 Width 0

Indent While Editing

Shows Re-order Controls

Mode Scale To Fill

Tag 0

Interaction  User Interaction Enabled

Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background Default

Drawing  Opaque  Hidden

Objects

- View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
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View Controller

Table View Prototype Content

Let's change the Prototype's style to be Subtitle, for example.

# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE interface. The main canvas displays a storyboard with a large empty rectangle on the left and a 'Table View' on the right. The 'Table View' contains a 'Table View Cell' prototype. The cell has a blue header with the text 'Title' and a subtitle area with the text 'Subtitle'. An arrow points from the empty rectangle to the 'Table View Cell'.

The right-hand side of the interface shows the 'Table View Cell' properties inspector. The 'Style' is set to 'Subtitle'. The 'Identifier' is set to 'Reuse Identifier'. The 'Selection' is set to 'Blue'. The 'Accessory' is set to 'None'. The 'Editing Acc.' is set to 'None'. The 'Indentation' is set to 1. The 'Interaction' section is checked for 'User Interaction Enabled' and 'Multiple Touch' is unchecked. The 'Alpha' is set to 1 and the 'Background' is set to 'Default'.

A text box with a light blue background and a teal border is overlaid on the 'Table View Cell' properties, pointing to the 'Identifier' field. The text inside the box reads: 'This is a very important field! It is the name that we will reference in our code to identify this prototype (more on this in a moment).'

At the bottom of the storyboard, there are two buttons: 'View Controller' and a button with a cube and a document icon.

# Creating Table View MVCs

All of the above examples were “static” cells (setup in the storyboard). If you switch to dynamic mode, then the cell you edit is a “prototype” for all cells in the list.

The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with a storyboard open. On the left, a 'View Controller' is visible. In the center, a 'Table View' contains a 'Table View Cell - My Table View Cell' prototype. The prototype cell has a 'Title' label and a 'Subtitle' label. An arrow points from the 'View Controller' to the 'Table View'. On the right, the 'Table View Cell' properties panel is open, showing the 'Identifier' set to 'My Table View Cell'. A callout box points to the identifier field with the text: 'Pick a name that is meaningful. “My Table View Cell” would probably not be that great. Something like “Photo Description” (if this were a list of photos) would be better.'

View Controller

Table View Cell

Style: Subtitle

Image: [empty]

Identifier: My Table View Cell

Selection: Blue

Accessory: None

Editing Acc: None

Indentation: 1

Level: 1, Width: 0

Alpha: 1

Background: Default

Objects

- View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.
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# UITableView Protocols

How do we connect to all this stuff in our code?

- A UITableView has two important @property: its delegate and its dataSource.
- The delegate is used to control how the table is displayed.
- The dataSource provides the data that is displayed inside the cells.
- Your UITableViewController is automatically set as the UITableView's delegate and dataSource.
- Your UITableViewController subclass will also have a property that points to the UITableView:

```
@property (nonatomic, strong) UITableView *tableView;
```

# UITableView Protocols

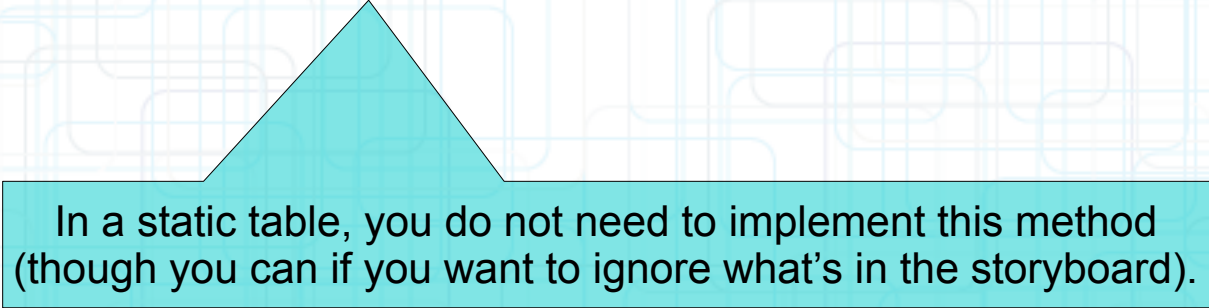
- To be “dynamic”, we need to be the UITableView’s dataSource.
- Three important methods in this protocol:
  1. How many sections in the table?
  2. How many rows in each section?
  3. Give me a UIView to use to draw each cell at a given row in a given section.
- Let’s cover the last one first.

# UITableViewDataSource

How do we control what is drawn in each cell in a dynamic table?

- Each row is drawn by its own instance of `UITableViewCell`.
- Here is the `UITableViewDataSource` method to get that cell for a given row in a given section.

```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender  
  cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath  
{
```



In a static table, you do not need to implement this method (though you can if you want to ignore what's in the storyboard).

```
}
```

# UITableViewDataSource

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```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender  
  cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath  
{
```

`NSIndexPath` is just an object with two important properties for use with `UITableView:row` and `section`.

```
}
```



# UITableViewDataSource

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```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath
{
    // get a cell to use (instance of UITableViewCell)

    // set @propertys on the cell to prepare it to display
}
```

# UITableViewDataSource

How do we control what is drawn in each cell in a dynamic table?

- Each row is drawn by its own instance of `UITableViewCell`.
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```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender  
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath  
{  
    // get a cell to use (instance of UITableViewCell)  
    UITableViewCell *cell;  
    cell = [self.tableView  
        dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];
```

This MUST match what is in your storyboard if you want to use the prototype you defined there!

```
// set @propertys on the cell to prepare it to display
```

```
}
```

# UITableViewDataSource

How do we control what is drawn in each cell in a dynamic table?

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```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender  
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath  
{  
    // get a cell to use (instance of UITableViewCell)  
    UITableViewCell *cell;  
    cell = [self.tableView  
        dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];
```

The cells in the table are actually reused. When one goes off-screen, it gets put into a “reuse pool”. The next time a cell is needed, one is grabbed from the reuse pool if available. If none is available, one will be put into the reuse pool if there’s a prototype in the storyboard. Otherwise this dequeue method will return `nil` (let’s deal with that next).

```
// set @propertys on the cell to prepare it to display
```

```
}
```

# UITableViewDataSource

How do we control what is drawn in each cell in a dynamic table?

- Each row is drawn by its own instance of `UITableViewCell`.
- Here is the `UITableViewDataSource` method to get that cell for a given row in a given section.

```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath
{
    // get a cell to use (instance of UITableViewCell)
    UITableViewCell *cell;
    cell = [self.tableView
        dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];

    if (!cell)
    {
        cell = [[UITableViewCell alloc]
            initWithStyle:UITableViewCellStyleSubtitle
            reuseIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];
    }

    // set @propertys on the cell to prepare it to display
}
```

# UITableViewDataSource

How do we control what is drawn in each cell in a dynamic table?

- Each row is drawn by its own instance of `UITableViewCell`.
- Here is the `UITableViewDataSource` method to get that cell for a given row in a given section.

```
- (UITableViewCell *)tableView:(UITableView *)sender
    cellForRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath
{
    // get a cell to use (instance of UITableViewCell)
    UITableViewCell *cell;
    cell = [self.tableView
        dequeueReusableCellWithIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];

    if (!cell)
    {
        cell = [[UITableViewCell alloc]
            initWithStyle:UITableViewCellStyleSubtitle
            reuseIdentifier:@"My Table View Cell"];
    }
    cell.textLabel.text = [self dataForRow:indexPath.row
        inSection:indexPath.section];
    return cell;
}
```

There are obviously other things you can do in the cell besides setting its text (detail text, image, accessory, etc).

# UITableViewDataSource

How does a dynamic table know how many rows there are?

- And how many sections, too, of course?
  - `(NSInteger)numberOfSectionsInTableView:(UITableView *)sender;`
  - `(NSInteger)tableView:(UITableView *)sender  
numberOfRowsInSection:(NSInteger)section;`
- Number of sections is 1 by default. In other words, if you don't implement `numberOfSectionsInTableView:`, it will be 1.
- No default for number of rows in a section.
- This is a required method in this protocol (as is `tableView:cellForRowAtIndexPath:`).

What about a static table?

- Do not implement these `dataSource` methods for a static table.
- `UITableViewController` will take care of that for you.

# UITableViewDataSource

There are a number of other methods in this protocol

- But we're not going to cover all of them.
- They are mostly about getting the headers and footers for sections.
- And about dealing with editing the table (moving/deleting/inserting rows).

# UITableViewDataSource

There are a number of other methods in this protocol

- Let us continue with our demo and see, for example, how can we delete rows from a Table View.
- We implement the following method to return YES to allow editing.

```
- (BOOL)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView  
canEditRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath  
{  
    /* Return NO if you do not want  
    * the specified item to be editable. */  
    return YES;  
}
```



# UITableViewDataSource

There are a number of other methods in this protocol

- Let us continue with our demo and see, for example, how can we delete rows from a Table View.
- We delete the row from the Table View and also from the Model by implementing this method:

```
- (void)tableView:(UITableView *)tableView
commitEditingStyle:(UITableViewCellEditingStyle)editingStyle
forRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)indexPath
{
    if (editingStyle == UITableViewCellEditingStyleDelete)
    {
        [self.tableData removeObjectAtIndex:indexPath.row];

        NSArray *indexPaths = [NSArray arrayWithObject:indexPath]
        [tableView deleteRowsAtIndexPaths:indexPaths
                        withRowAnimation:UITableViewRowAnimationFade];
    }
}
```

# UITableViewDelegate

- All of the above was the `UITableView`'s `dataSource`.

But `UITableView` has another protocol-driven delegate called its `delegate`.

- The `delegate` controls how the `UITableView` is displayed.

Not what it displays (that's the `dataSource`'s job).

- It is common for `dataSource` and `delegate` to be the same object.

Usually the Controller of the MVC in which the `UITableView` is part of the (or is the entire) View.

- The `delegate` also lets you observe what the table view is doing.

Especially responding to when the user selects a row.

We often will use segues when this happens, but we can also track it directly.

# Table View “Target/Action”

UITableViewDelegate method sent when row is selected

- This is sort of like table view “target/action”.
- You might use this to update a detail view in a split view if master is a table view

```
- (void)tableView:(UITableView *)sender
didSelectRowAtIndexPath:(NSIndexPath *)path
{
    /* go do something based on information about my
    * data structure corresponding to indexPath.row
    * in indexPath.section */
}
```

# Table View “Target/Action”

Lots and lots of other delegate methods

- `will/did` methods for both selecting and deselecting rows.
- Providing `UIView` objects to draw section headers and footers.
- Handling editing rows (moving them around with touch gestures).
- `willBegin/didEnd` notifications for editing.
- Copying/pasting rows.

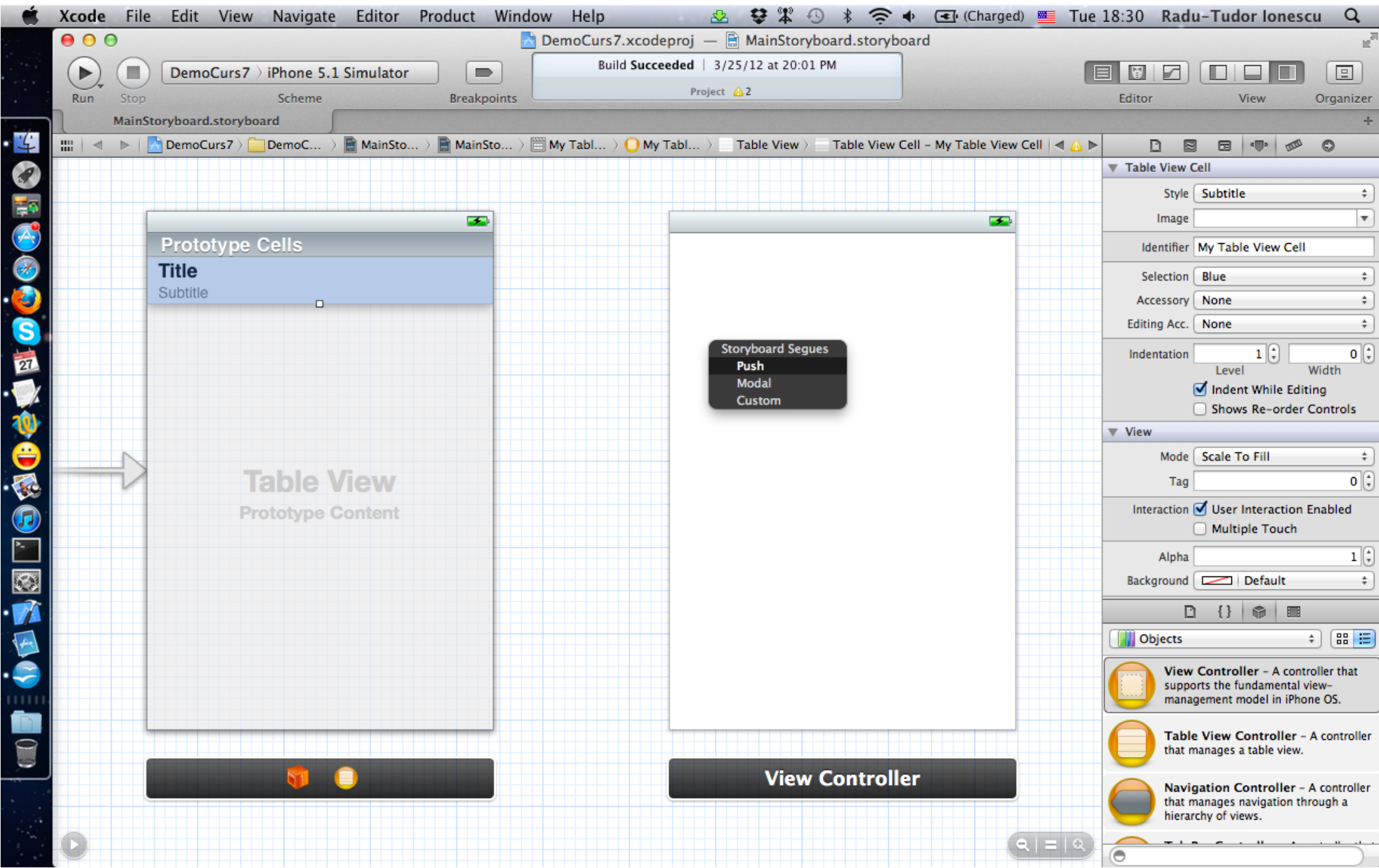
# Table View Segues

You can segue when a row is touched, just like from a button. Segues will call `prepareForSegue:sender:` with the chosen `UITableViewCell` as sender.

The screenshot displays the Xcode IDE interface. The top menu bar includes 'Xcode', 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Navigate', 'Editor', 'Product', 'Window', and 'Help'. The title bar shows the project name 'DemoCurs7.xcodeproj' and the storyboard 'MainStoryboard.storyboard'. The status bar indicates 'Build Succeeded' at 3/25/12 at 20:01 PM. The main workspace shows a storyboard with a 'Table View' containing 'Prototype Content'. A 'Table View Cell' is selected, and a segue arrow points from it to a 'View Controller'. The right-hand 'Inspector' panel shows the 'Table View Cell' settings, including 'Style: Subtitle', 'Identifier: My Table View Cell', and 'Interaction: User Interaction Enabled'. The 'Objects' panel at the bottom right lists 'View Controller - A controller that supports the fundamental view-management model in iPhone OS.', 'Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.', and 'Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.'

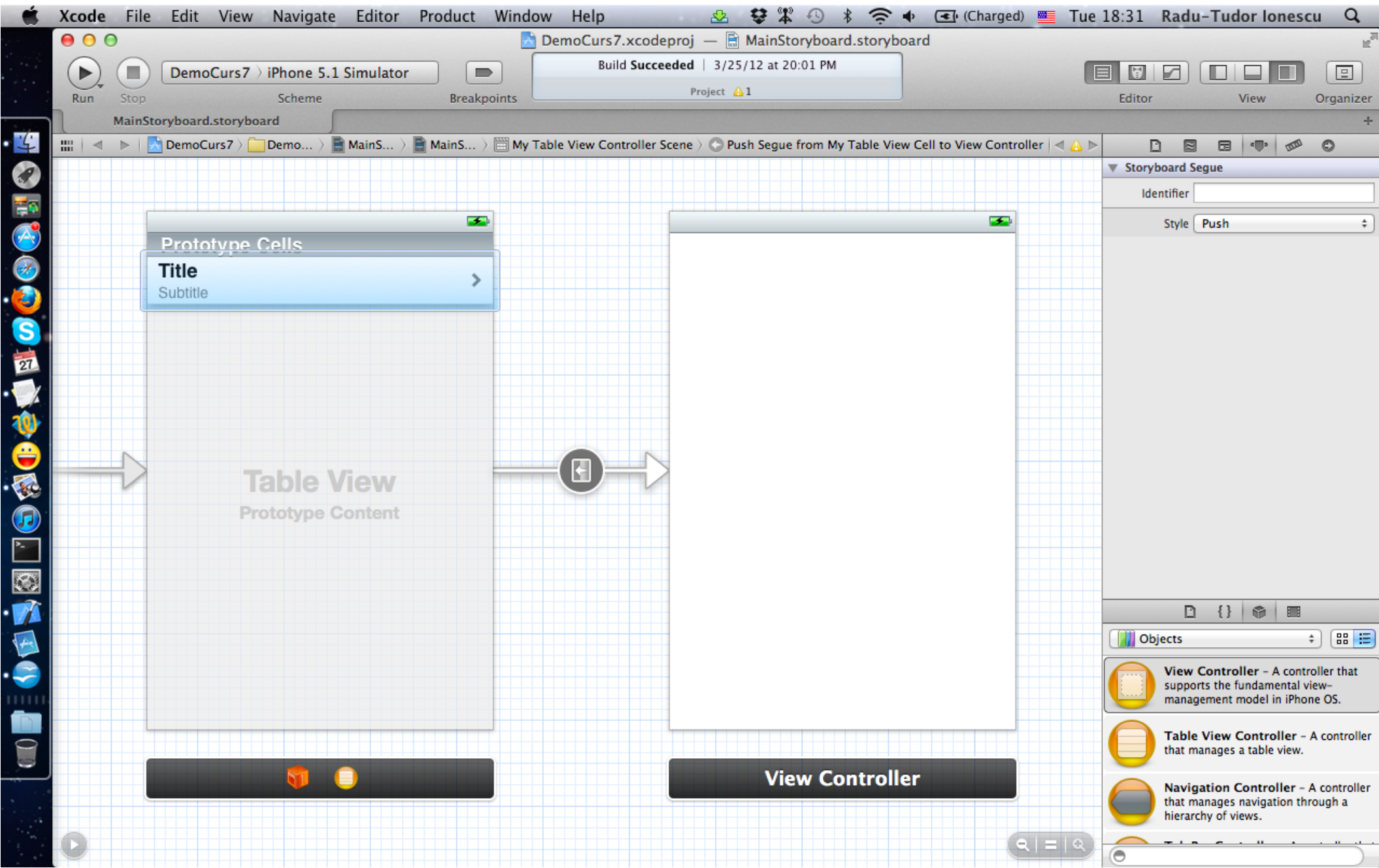
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# Table View Segues

- You can tailor whatever data the MVC needs to whichever cell was selected.
- This works whether dynamic or static.

```
- (void)prepareForSegue:(UIStoryboardSegue *)segue
    sender:(id)sender
{
    NSIndexPath *indexPath = [self.tableView
                              indexPathForCell:sender];

    /* prepare segue.destinationController to display
     * based on information about my data structure
     * corresponding to indexPath.row
     * in indexPath.section */
}
```



# UITableView

## What if your Model changes?

- You can:
  - `(void)reloadData;`
- Causes the table view to call `numberOfSectionsInTableView:` and `numberOfRowsInSection:` all over again and then `cellForRowAtIndexPath:` on each visible cell.
- Relatively heavy weight obviously, but if your entire data structure changes, that's what you need.
- If only part of your Model changes, there are lighter-weight reloaders, for example:
  - `(void)reloadRowsAtIndexPaths:(NSArray *)indexPaths  
withRowAnimation:  
(UITableViewRowAnimation)animationStyle;`

# UITableView

There are dozens of other methods in `UITableView`

- Setting headers and footers for the entire table.
- Controlling the look (separator style and color, default row height, etc).
- Getting cell information (cell for index path, index path for cell, visible cells, etc). Scrolling to a row.
- Selection management (allows multiple selection, getting the selected row, etc).
- Moving, inserting and deleting rows, etc.

# Next Time

## View Controller Lifecycle and UIKit:

- View Controller Lifecycle
- Image View
- Web View
- Scroll View