

App Structure

Lecture 5

<https://github.com/cis1951/lec5-code>



Previously, on CIS 1951...

SwiftUI State Management

- View hierarchy
- Property wrappers
 - @State, @Binding
 - @ObservedObject, @StateObject, @EnvironmentObject
- .onChange modifier
- Animations and transitions
- **Questions? Comments?**

**So far, we've only made simple,
single-screen apps.**

That changes today.

This week

The tools you need to create larger apps

Navigation & modal presentations

MVVM

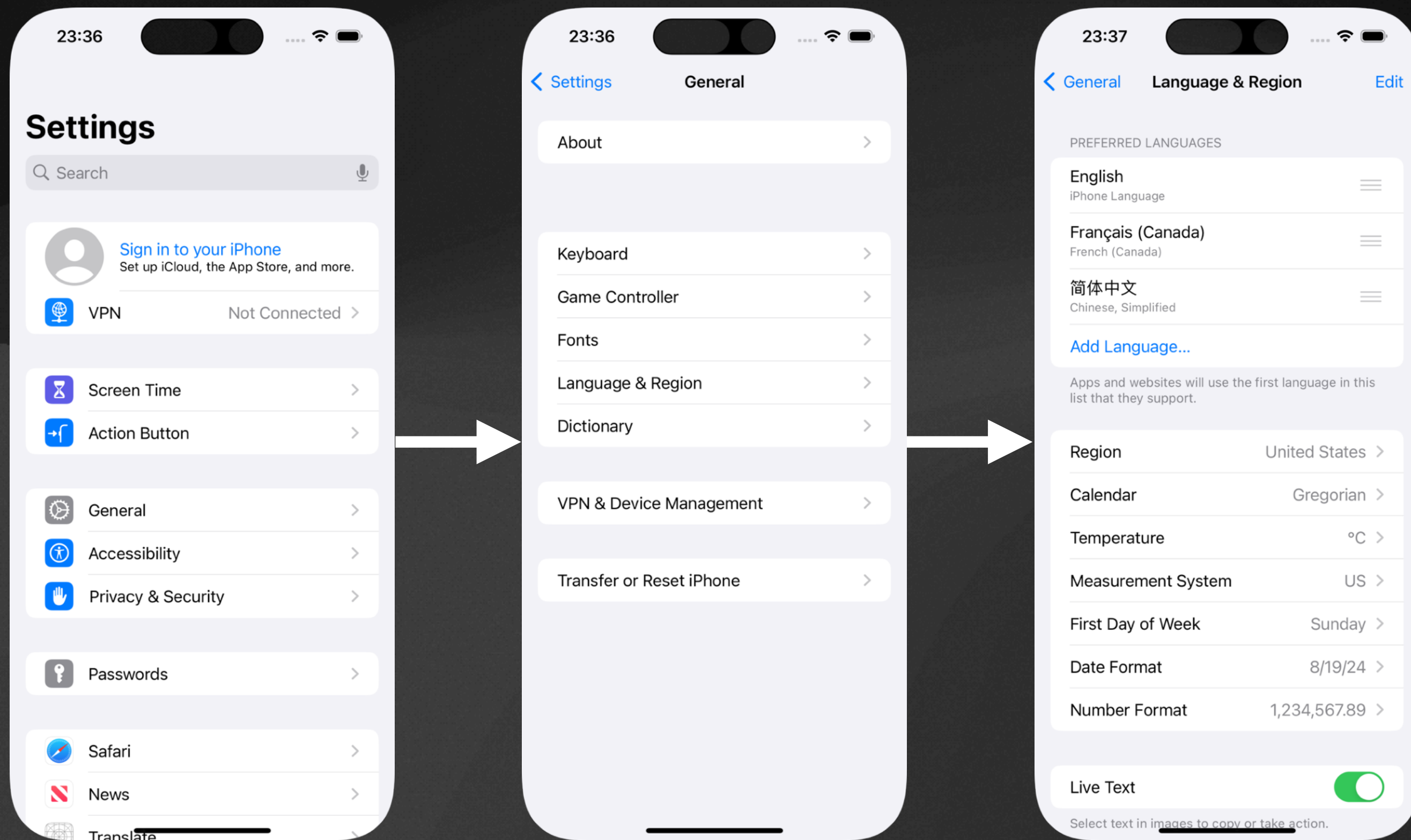
Lifecycle events

Navigation & Modal Presentations

**How do we organize multiple
screens?**

Hierarchical Navigation

Example: Settings App



push

pop

Language & Region

General

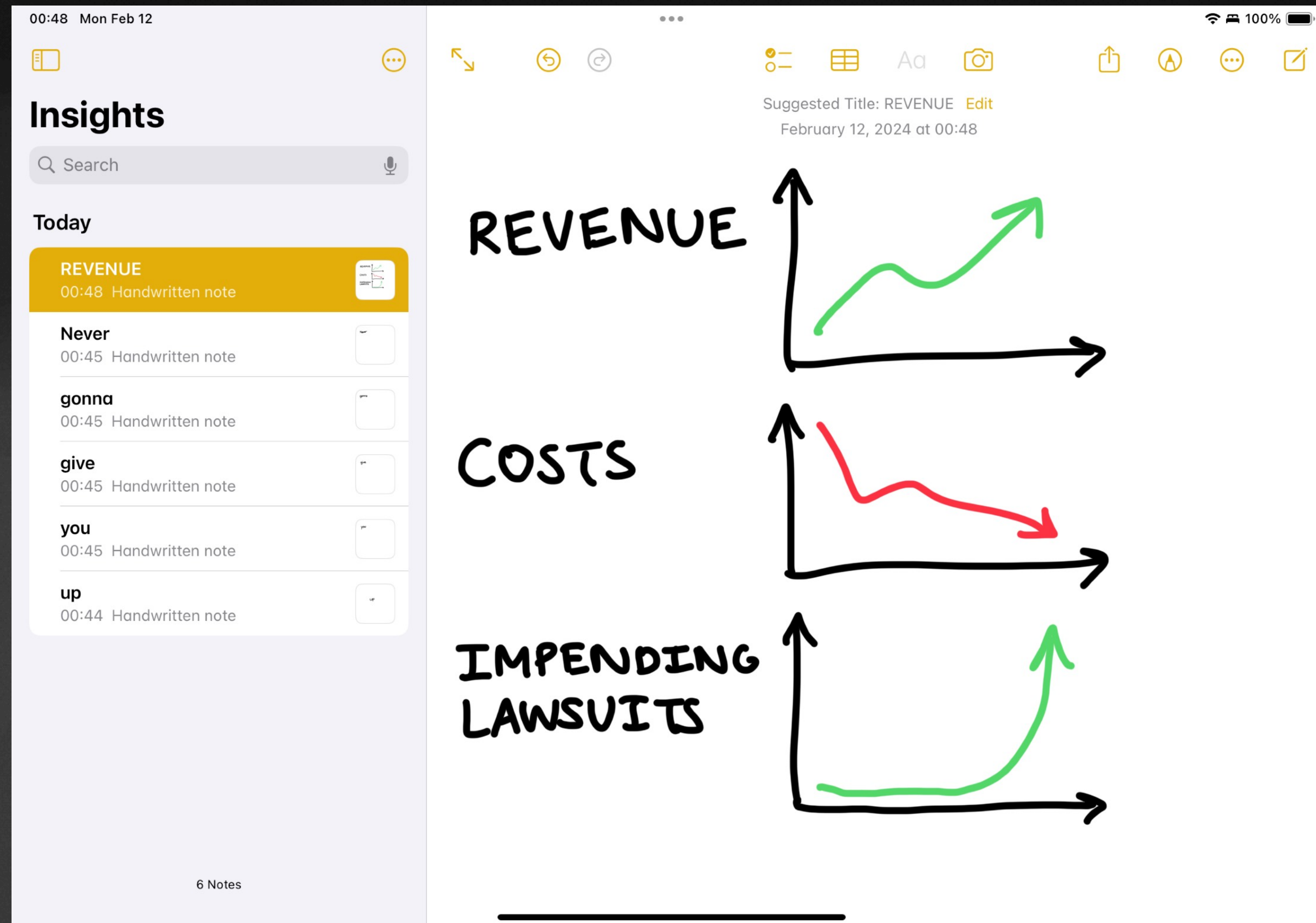
Settings

Master-Detail Navigation

Example: Notes App

Master

List of notes

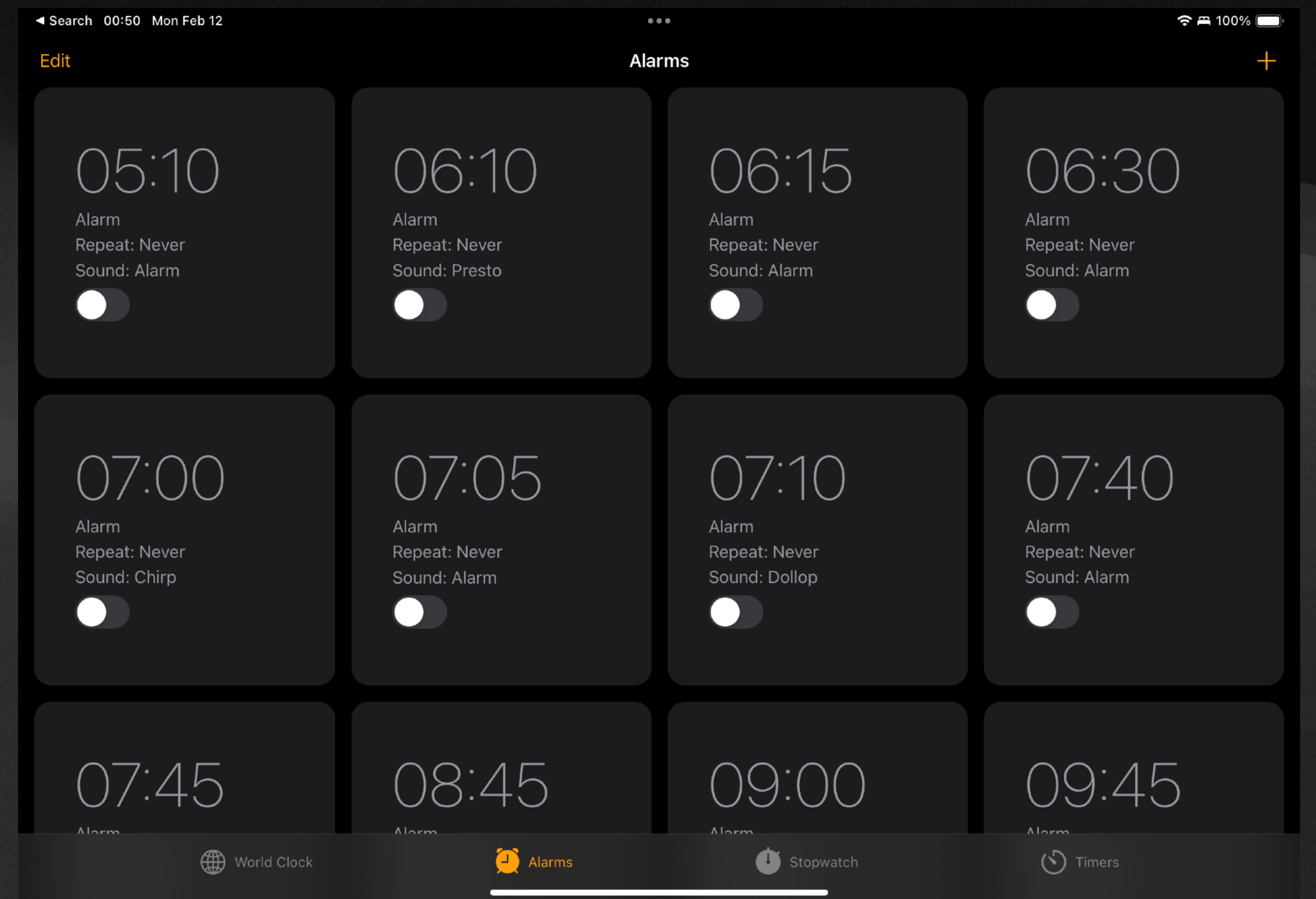
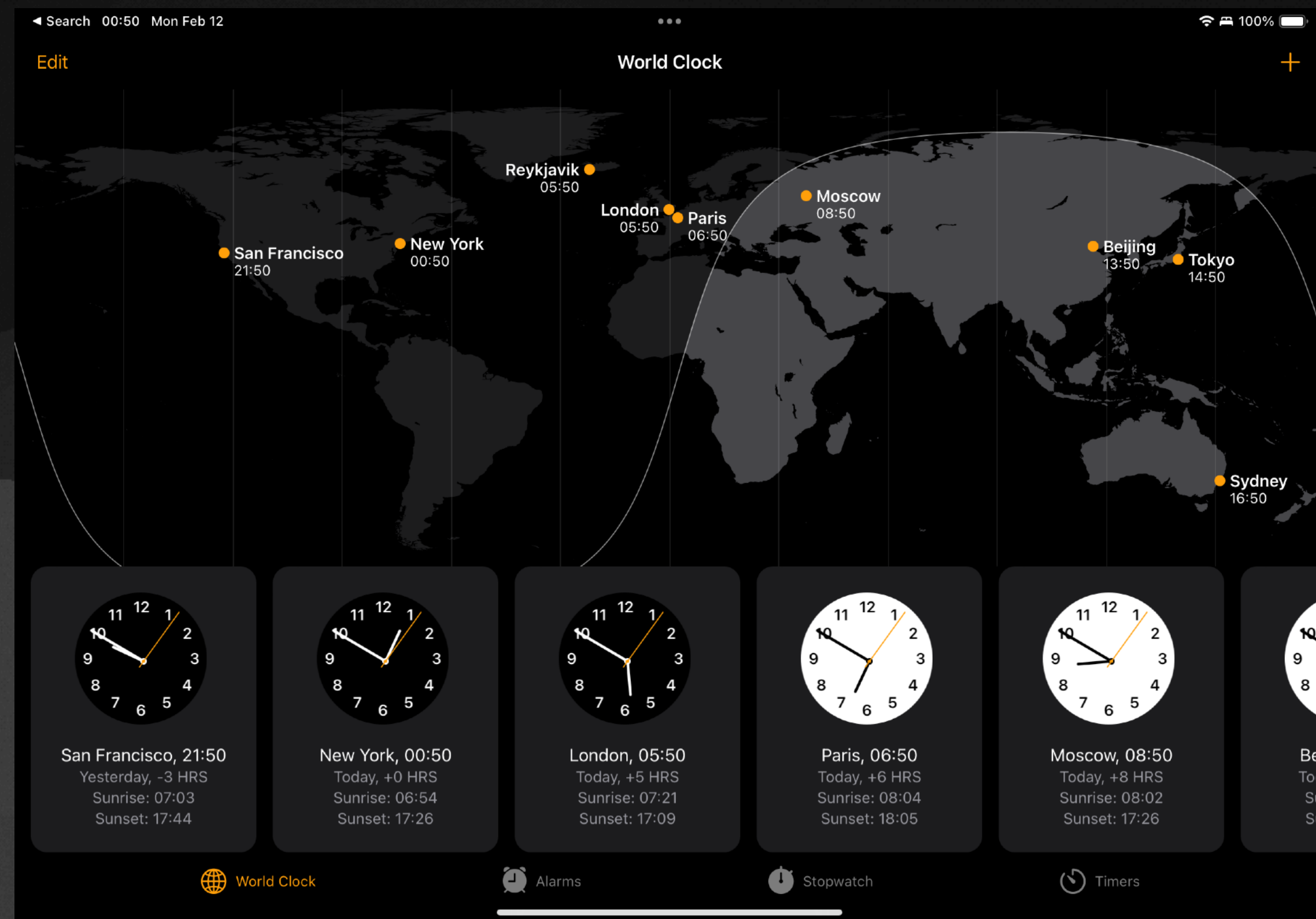


Detail

Single note

Tab Bar Navigation

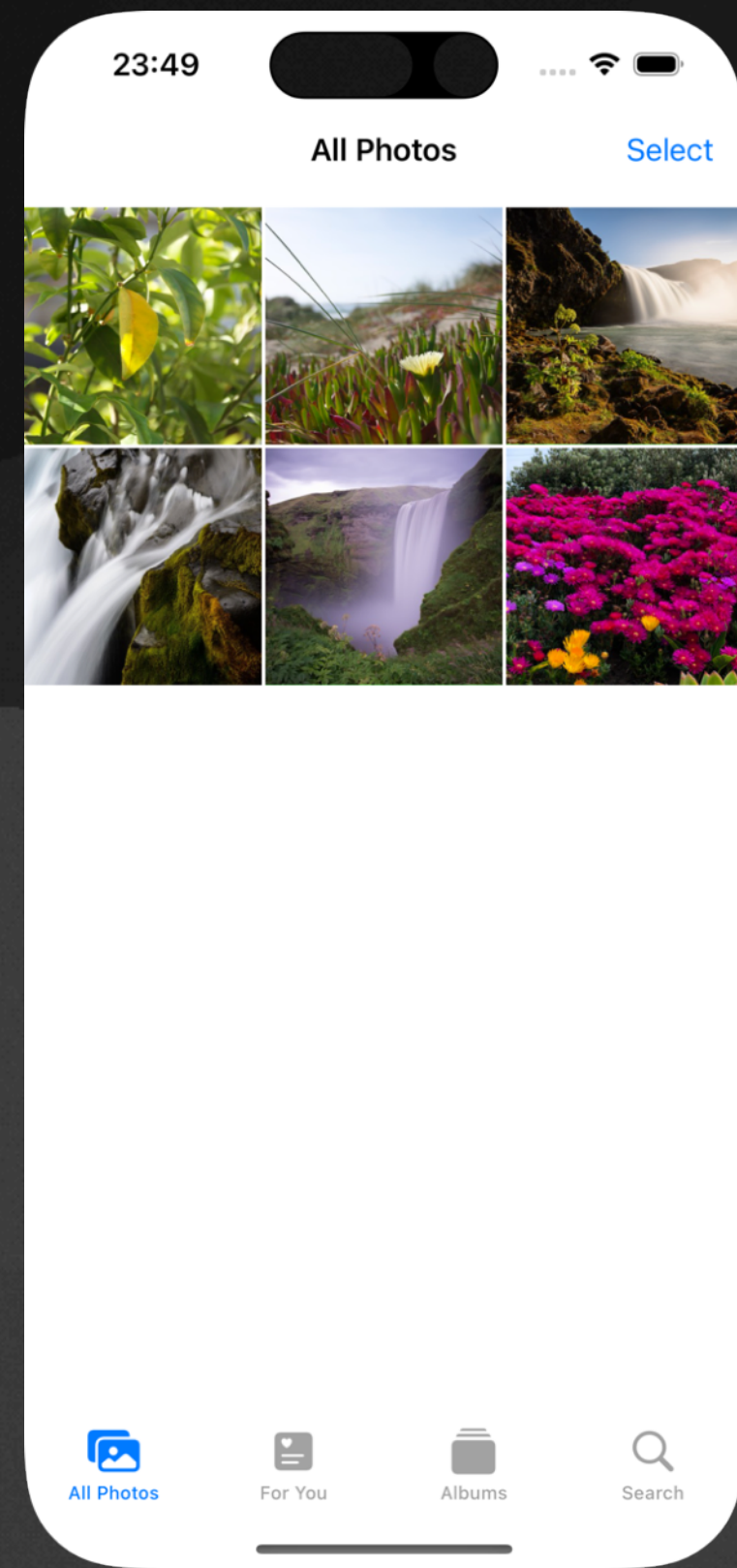
Example: Clock App



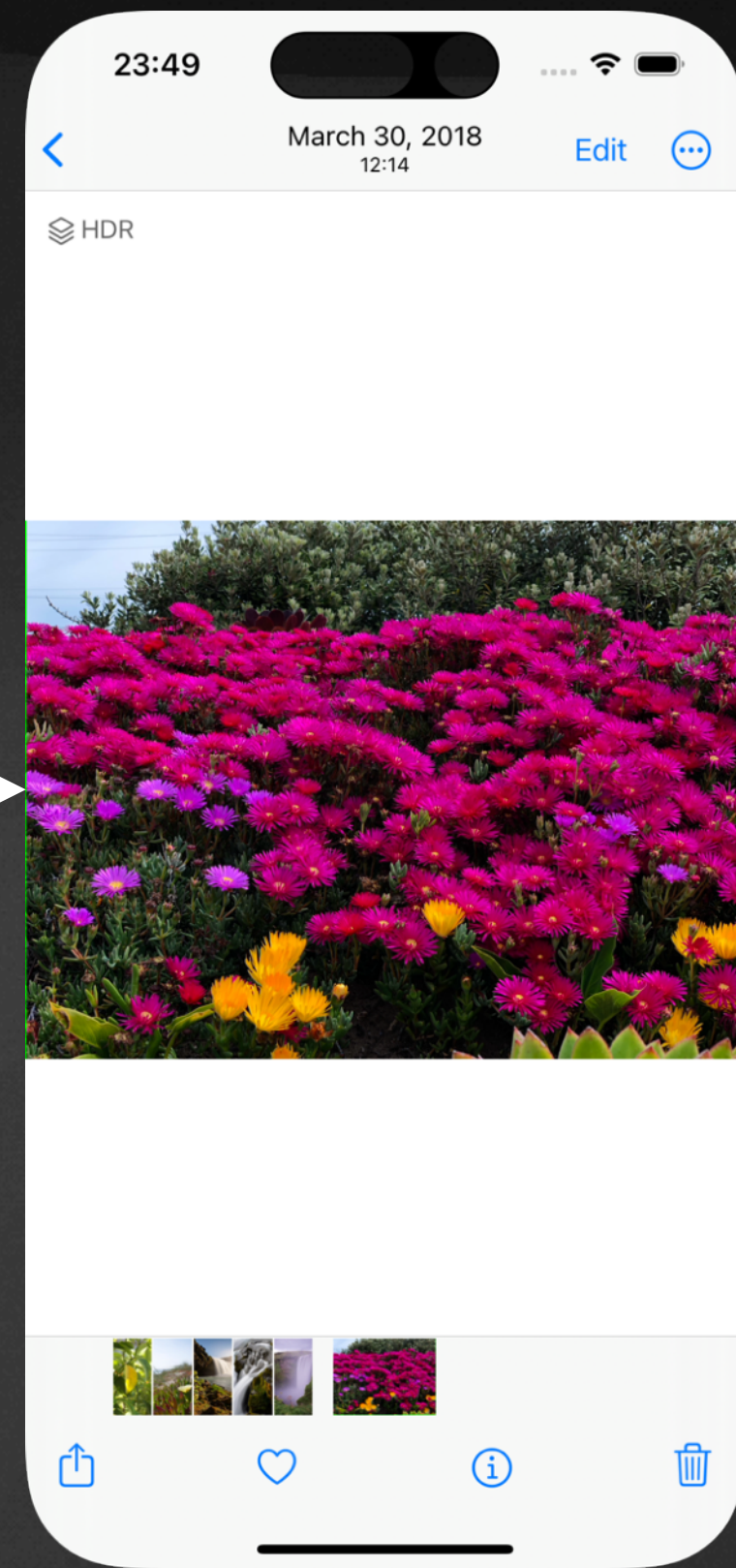
Bottom bar for quick navigation

Hybrid Navigation

Example: Photos App

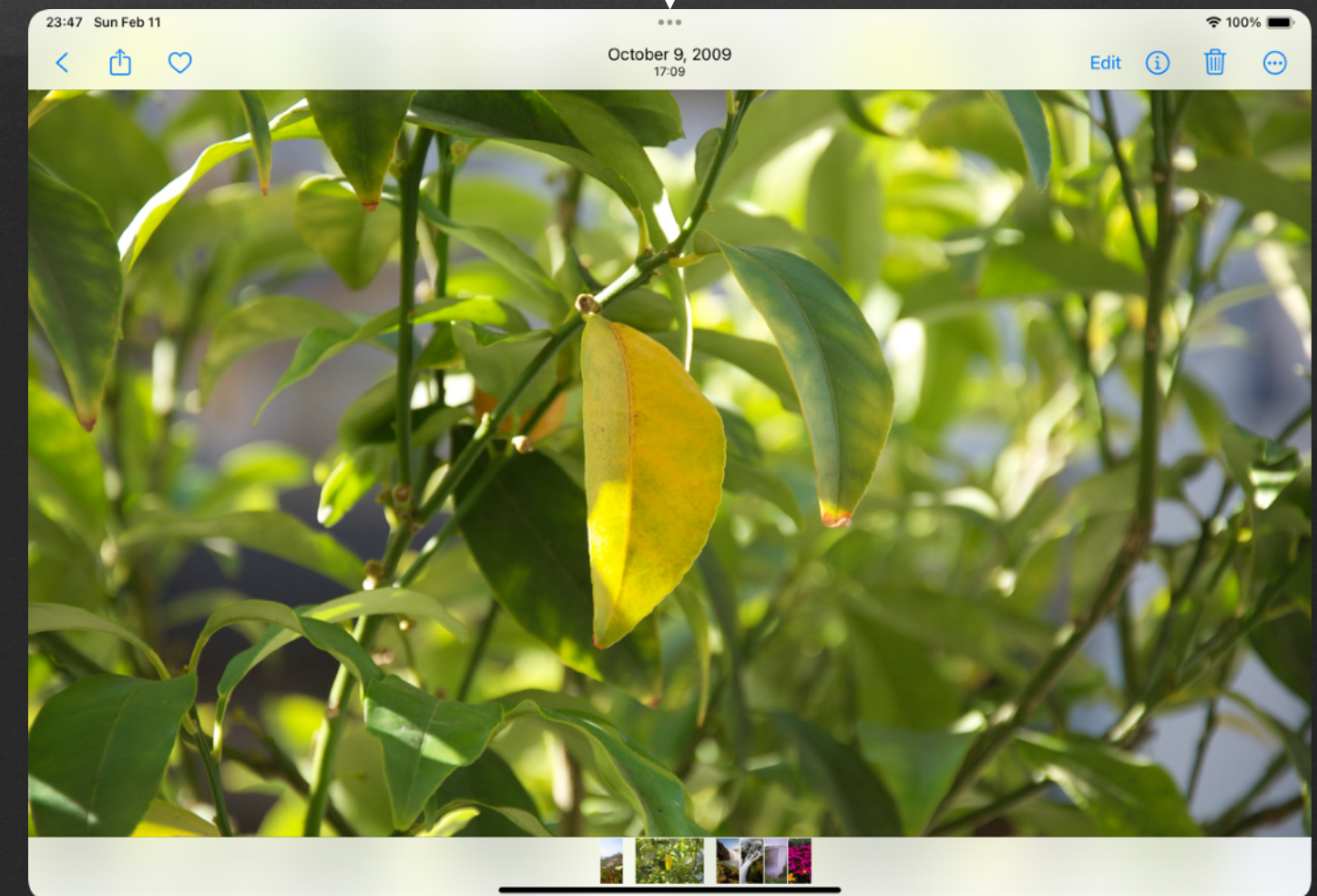
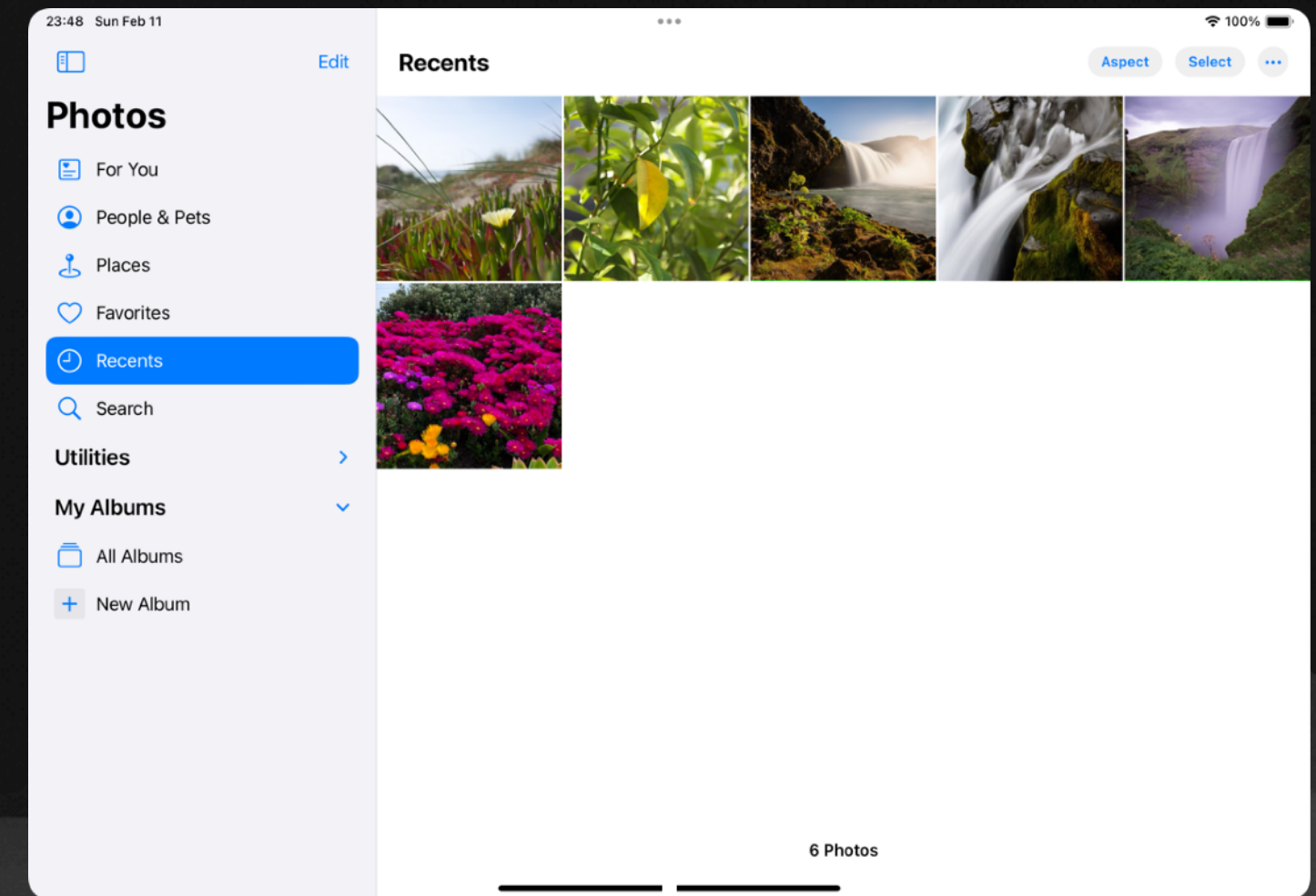


Tab bar



Hierarchical

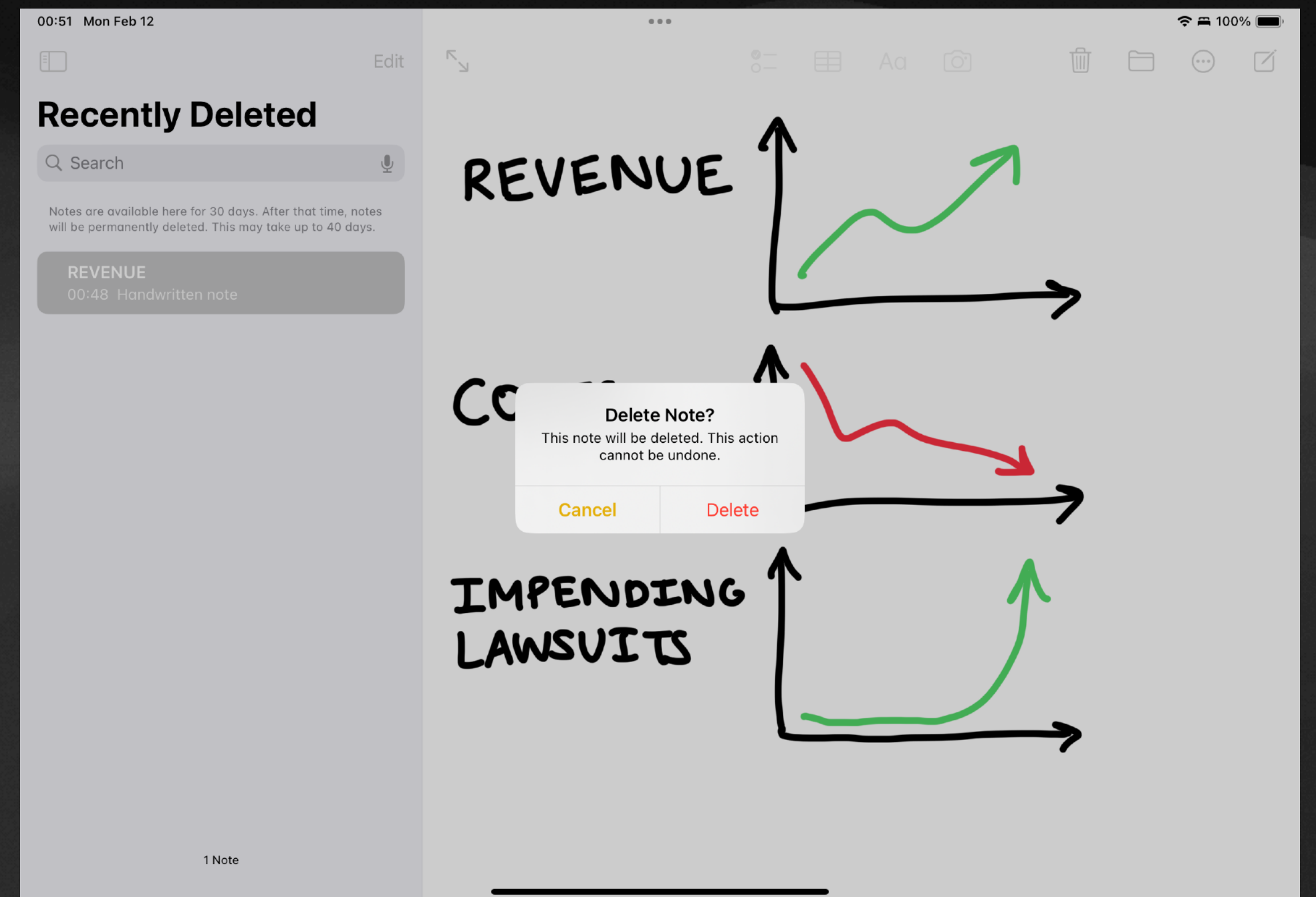
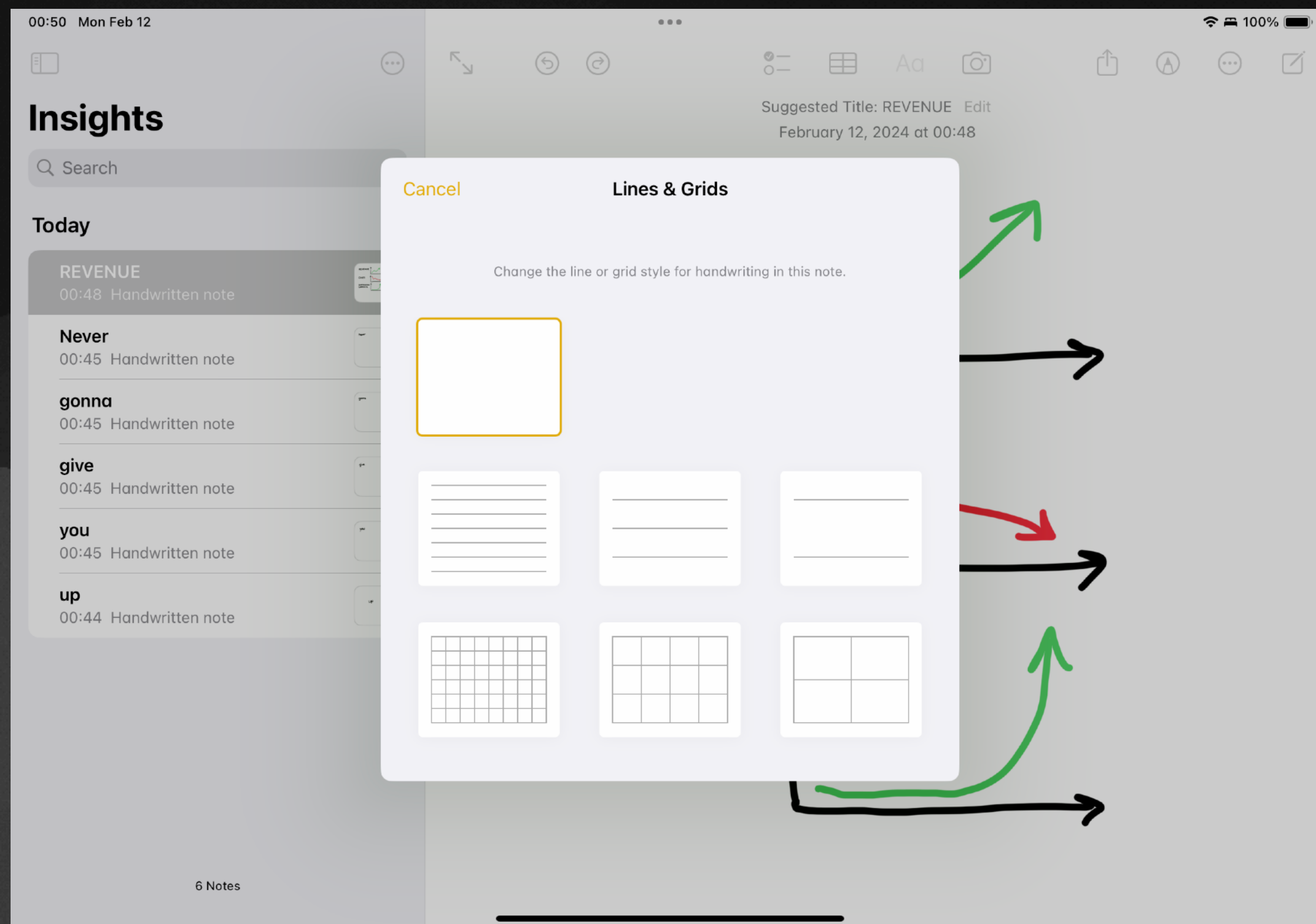
Master-detail



Hierarchical

Modals

Example: Notes App



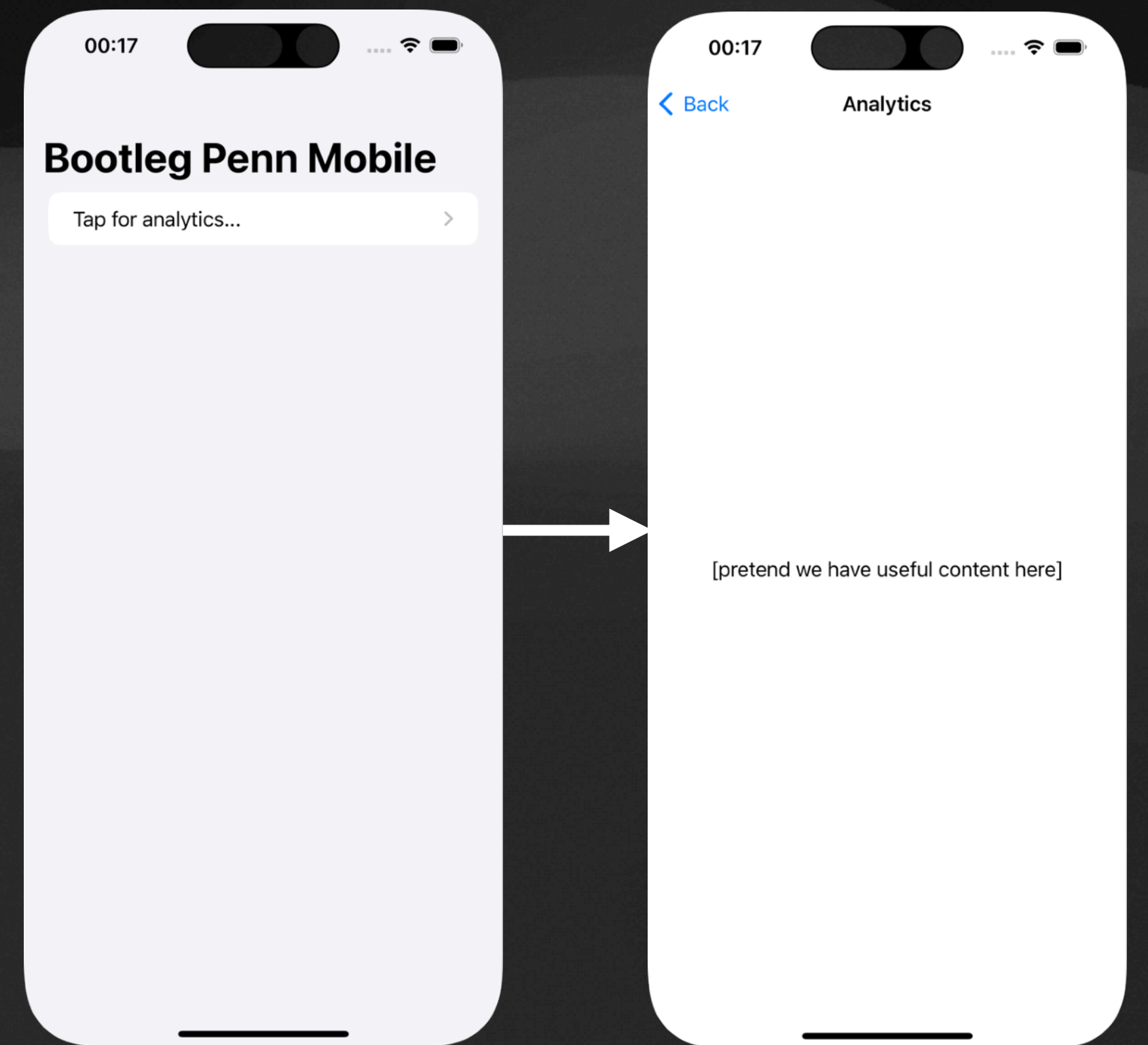
Lightweight and focused interactions

Implementation

NavigationView

Deprecated in recent versions of iOS

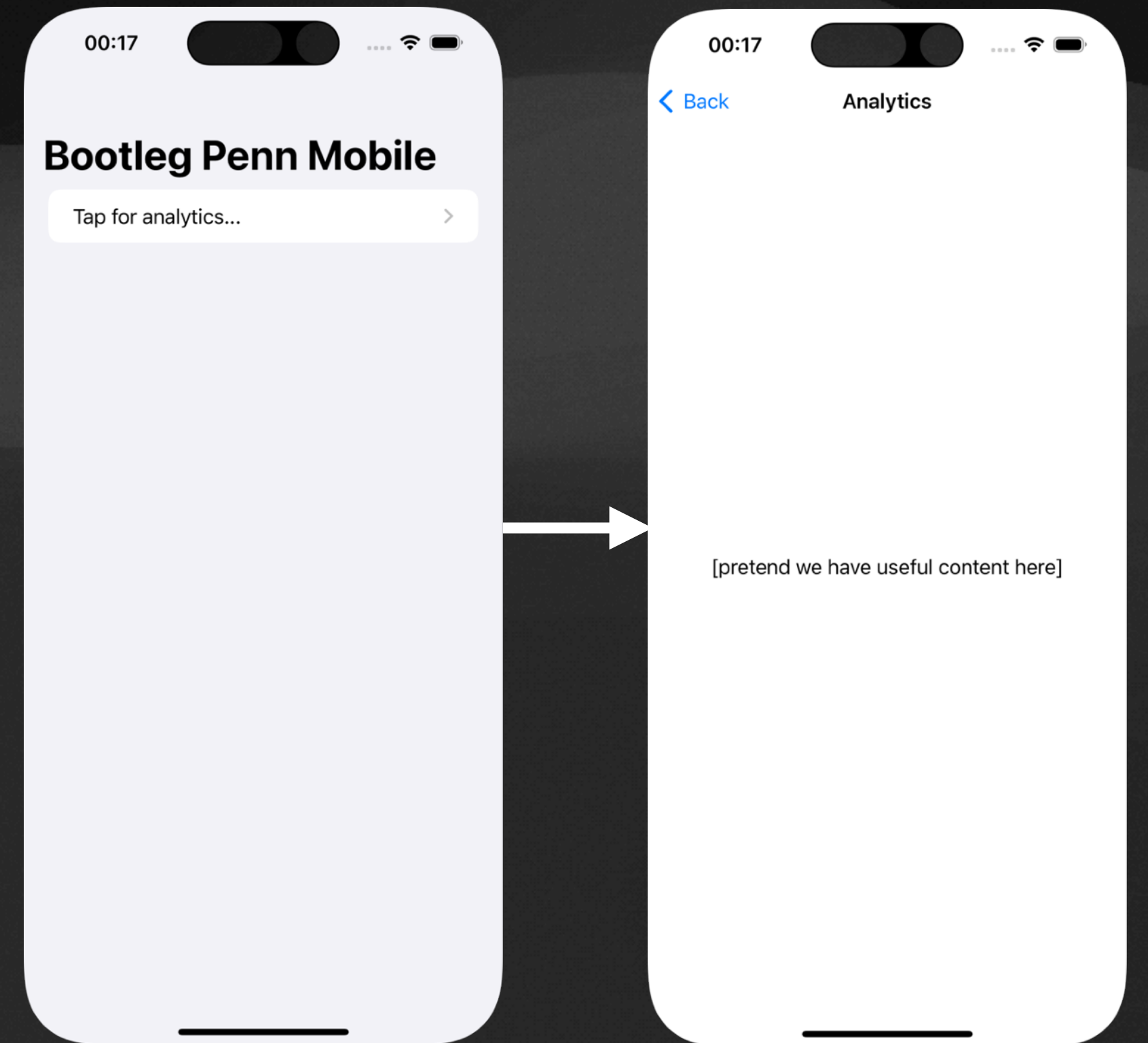
```
NavigationView {  
  List {  
    NavigationLink("Tap for analytics...") {  
      Text("[pretend we have useful content here]")  
        .navigationTitle("Analytics")  
        .navigationBarTitleDisplayMode(.inline)  
    }  
  }  
  .navigationTitle("Bootleg Penn Mobile")  
}
```



NavigationStack

Directly linking to views

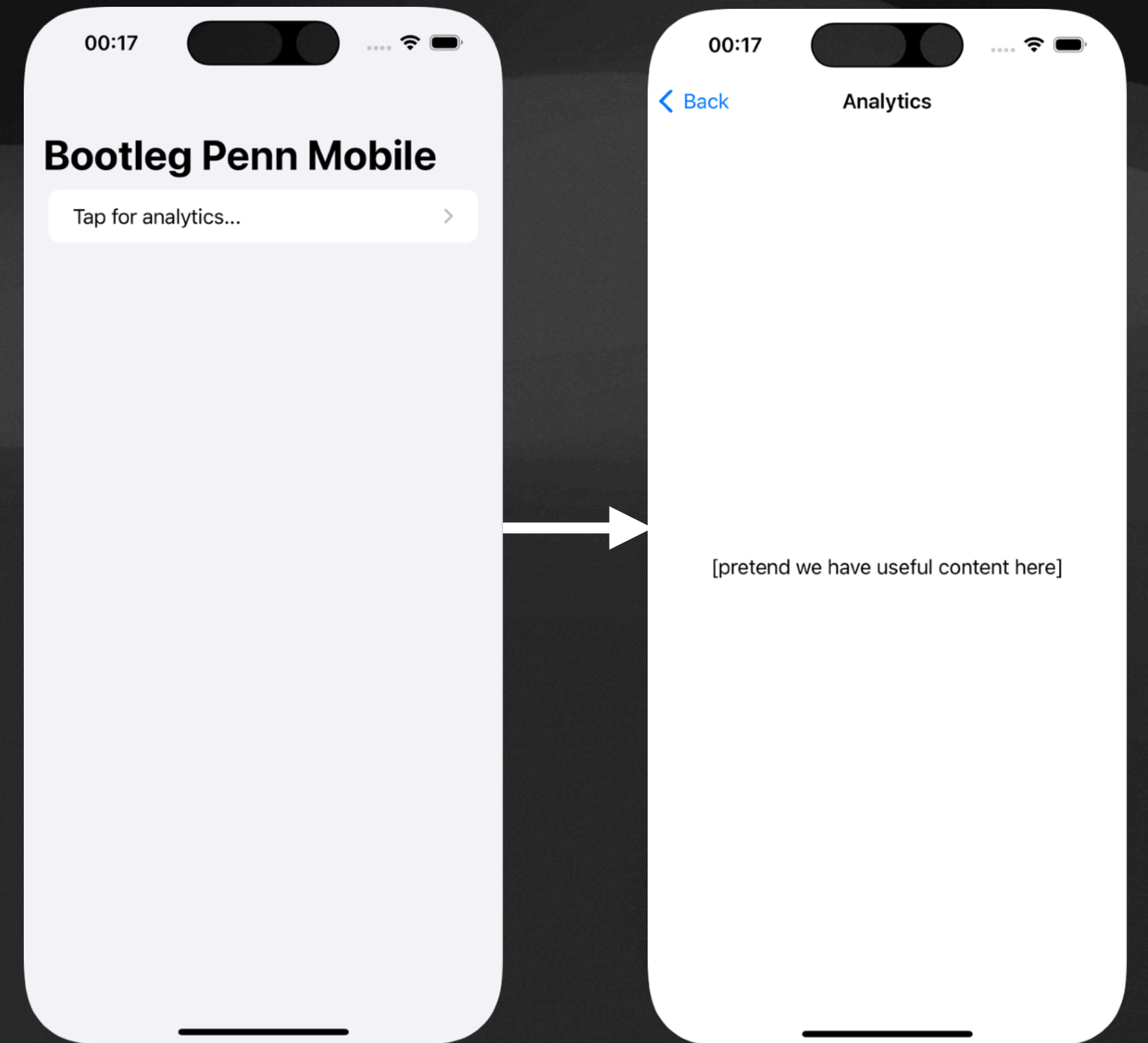
```
NavigationStack {  
  List {  
    NavigationLink("Tap for analytics...") {  
      Text("[pretend we have useful content here]")  
        .navigationTitle("Analytics")  
        .navigationBarTitleDisplayMode(.inline)  
    }  
  }  
  .navigationTitle("Bootleg Penn Mobile")  
}
```



NavigationStack

Presenting based on data

```
NavigationStack(path: $path) {  
  List {  
    NavigationLink("Tap for analytics...",  
                  value: "Analytics")  
  }  
  .navigationTitle("Bootleg Penn Mobile")  
  .navigationDestination(for: String.self) { value in  
    Text("[pretend we have useful content here]")  
    .navigationTitle(value)  
    .navigationBarTitleDisplayMode(.inline)  
  }  
}
```



NavigationStack

Presenting based on data

```
NavigationStack(path: $path) {  
  List {  
    NavigationLink("Tap for analytics...", value: "Analytics")  
  }  
  .navigationTitle("Bootleg Penn Mobile")  
  .navigationDestination(for: String.self) { value in  
    Text("[pretend we have useful content here]")  
    .navigationTitle(value)  
    .navigationBarTitleDisplayMode(.inline)  
  }  
}
```



Allows you to modify path programmatically

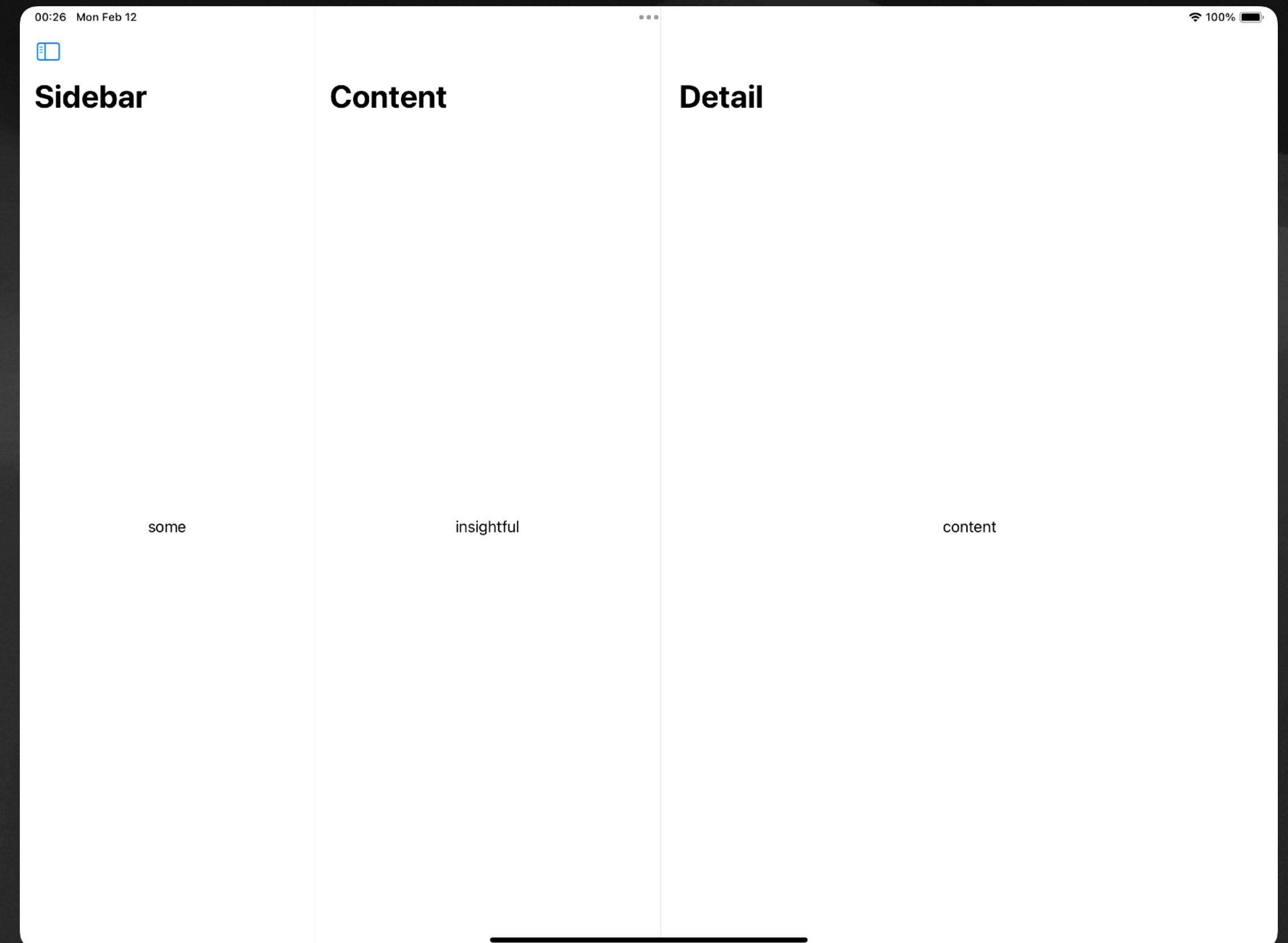
value is passed into **.navigationDestination**

Can help make code cleaner

NavigationSplitView

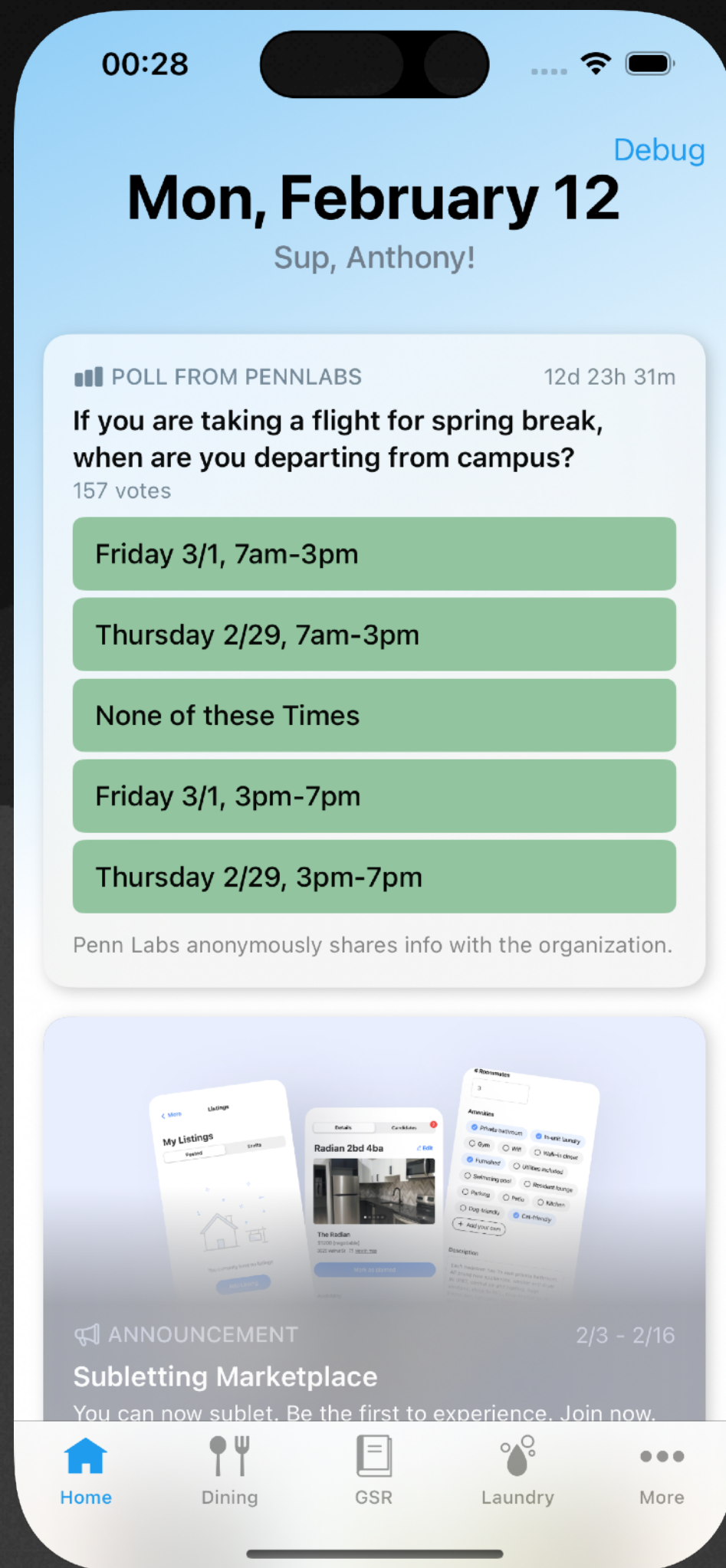
Multi-column layouts

```
NavigationSplitView(sidebar: {  
    Text("Sidebar")  
}, content: {  
    Text("Content")  
}, detail: {  
    Text("Detail")  
})  
.font(.largeTitle)
```



Appears as a NavigationStack on iPhone

TabView



The image shows a screenshot of the Apple Developer documentation page for SwiftUI TabView. The page is titled "TabView" and is part of the "Navigation" section. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with categories like "Presenting views in tabs", "Displaying views in multiple panes", "Deprecated Types", "Modal presentations", "Toolbars", "Search", "App extensions", "Data and storage", "Model data", "Environment values", and "Preferences". The main content area is titled "Structure" and "TabView". It describes TabView as "A view that switches between multiple child views using interactive user interface elements." and lists supported platforms: iOS 13.0+, iPadOS 13.0+, macOS 10.15+, Mac Catalyst 13.0+, tvOS 13.0+, watchOS 7.0+, and visionOS 1.0+. A code snippet shows the struct definition:

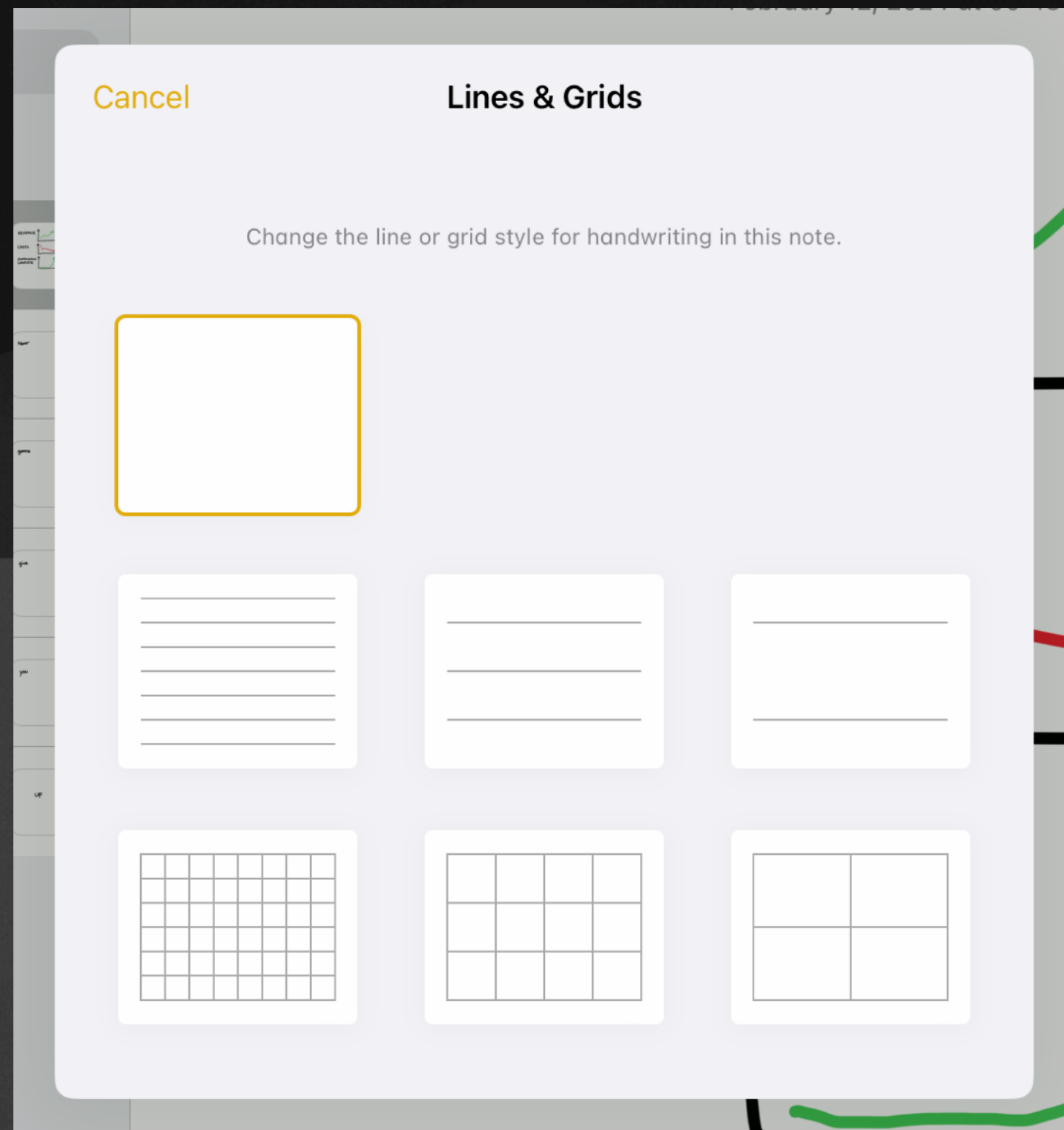
```
struct TabView<SelectionValue, Content> where SelectionValue : Hashable, Content
```

. The "Overview" section explains how to create a user interface with tabs, mentioning the `tabItem(_:)` modifier and badge modifiers like `badge(_:)`. A code snippet shows a simple TabView implementation:

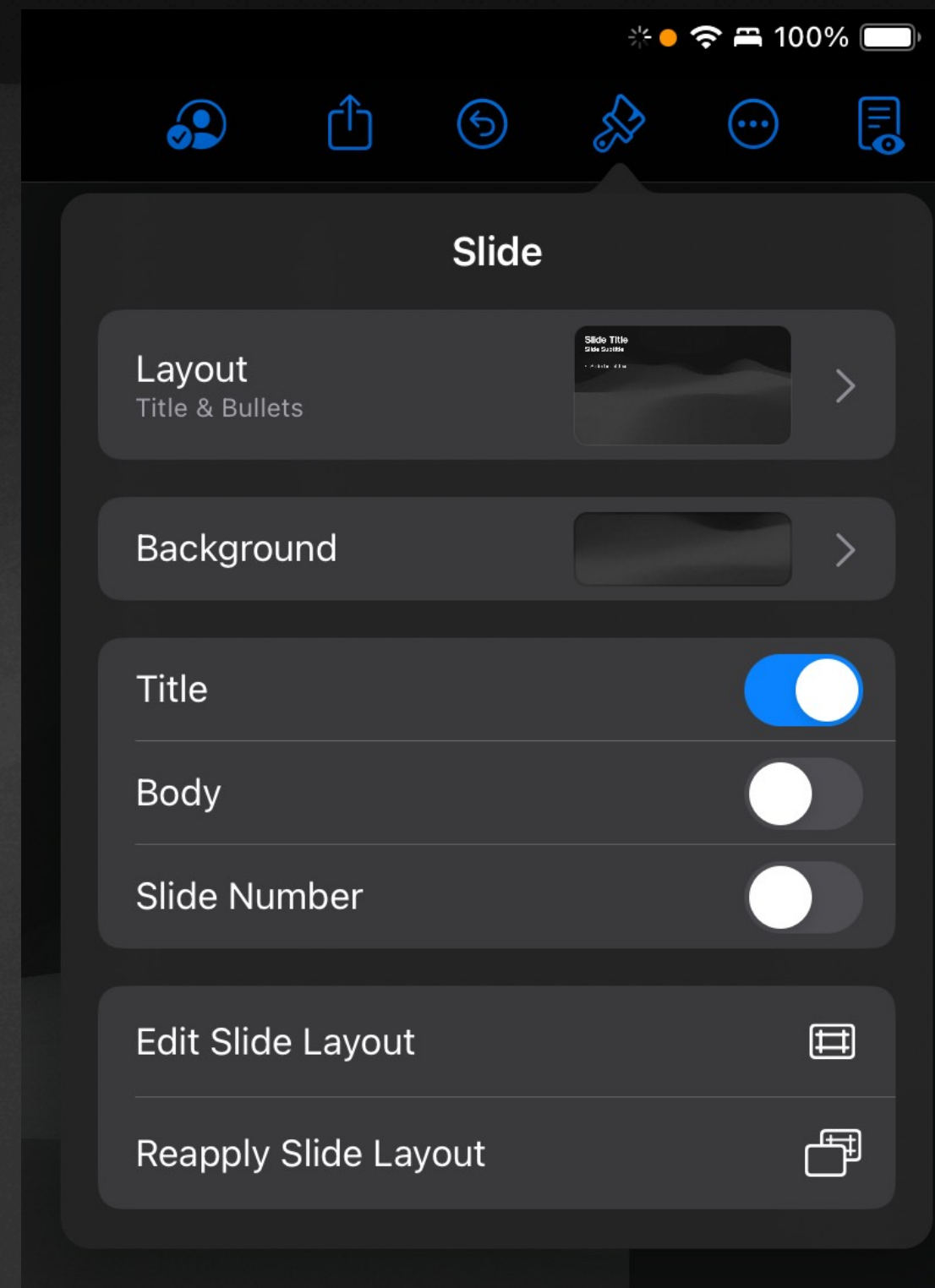
```
TabView {  
    ReceivedView()  
    .badge(2)
```

Modal presentations

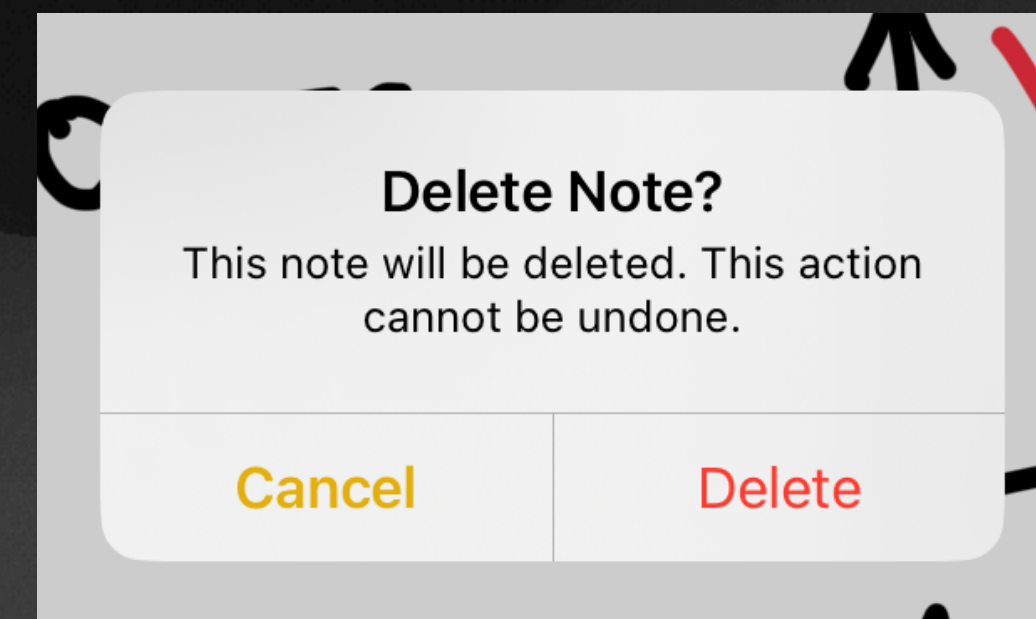
For lightweight, focused interactions



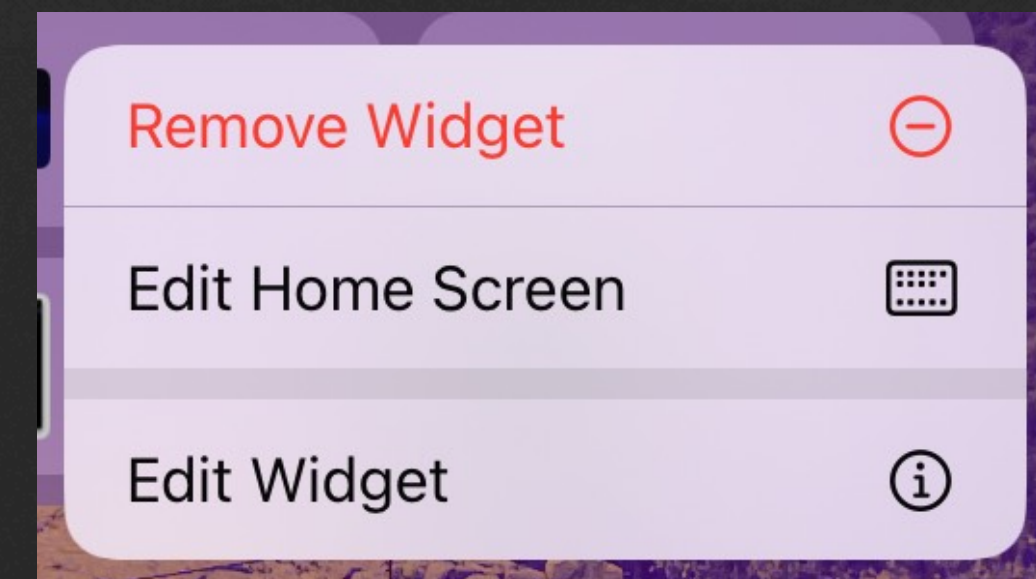
.sheet



.popover



.alert



Menu

— OR —

.contextMenu

Developer
Open in the Developer app

Open

Videos

Collections Topics All Videos About

The SwiftUI cookbook for navigation

The recipe for a great app begins with a clear and robust navigation structure. Join the SwiftUI team in our proverbial coding kitchen and learn how you can cook up a great experience for your app. We'll introduce you to SwiftUI's navigation stack and split view features, show you how you can link to specific areas of your app, and explore how you can quickly and easily restore navigational state.

Resources

- ⬇ [Bringing robust navigation structure to your SwiftUI app](#)
- 💬 [Have a question? Ask with tag wwdc2022-10054](#)
- 📄 [List](#)
- 📄 [Migrating to new navigation types](#)
- 📄 [NavigationSplitView](#)
- 📄 [NavigationStack](#)
- 💬 [Search the forums for tag wwdc2022-10054](#)
- ⬇ [HD Video](#) | [SD Video](#)

Related Videos

Tech Talks

- ▶ [What's new for enterprise developers](#)

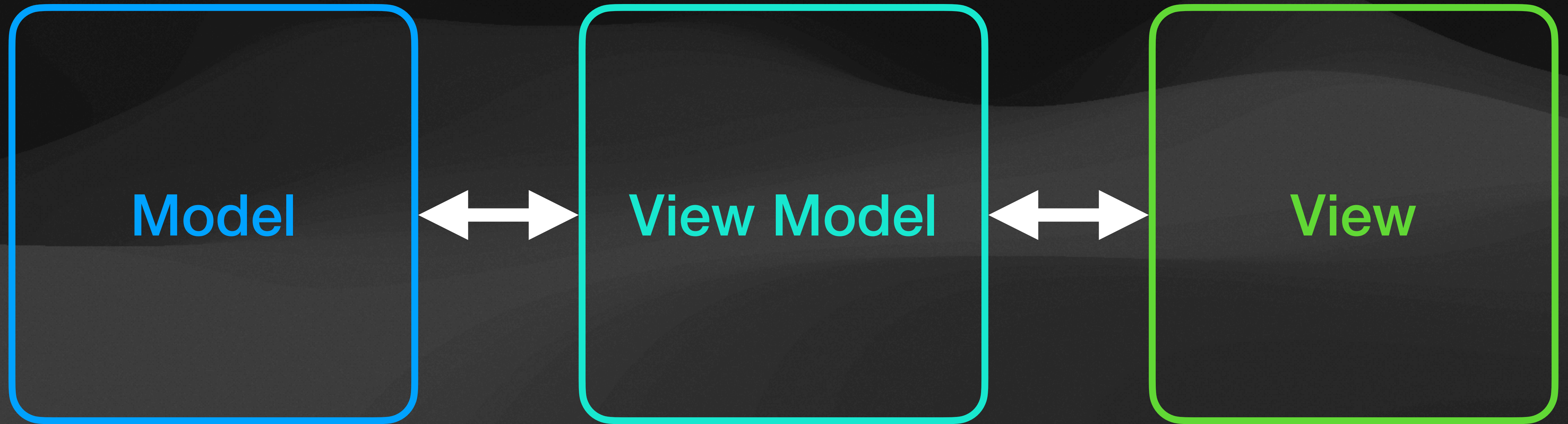
MVVM

Separation of Concerns

- Split code into **modular components**
- Each component only **handles one thing** (a "concern")
- Why? More testable, readable, maintainable code

MVVM

Model-View-View Model



Represents the
app's data

Coordinates
between the two

Defines what
the user sees

MVVM

The View Model

View Model

Lets the view **bind to data** and **send commands**

Notifies the view of any changes

Converts data to and from what the view wants

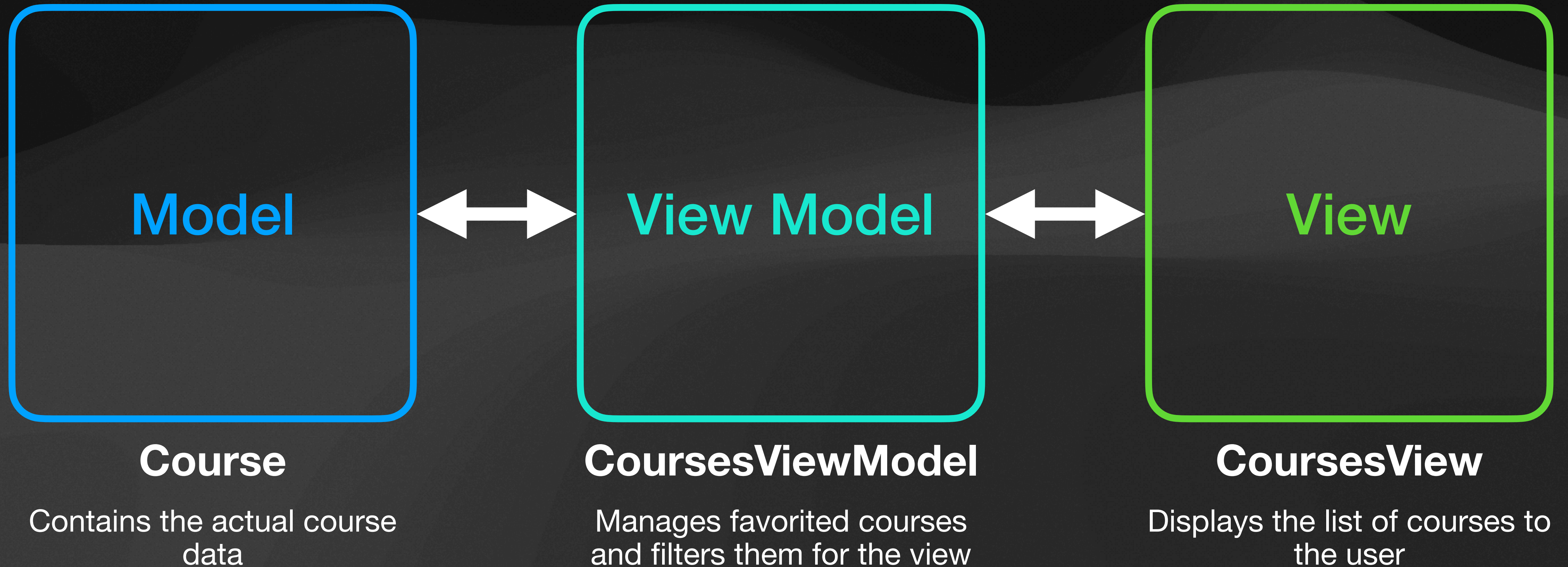
Isolates the view from its underlying data

Usually a **class**

Coordinates
between the two

MVVM

How we'll use it



Lifecycle Events

.onAppear and .onDisappear

```
VStack {  
    Image(systemName: "lightbulb.fill")  
        .imageScale(.large)  
        .foregroundColor(.yellow)  
    Text("Fun fact:")  
        .fontWeight(.bold)  
    Text("Eating is good for you!")  
}  
.onAppear {  
    print("Hello!")  
}  
.onDisappear {  
    print("Goodbye!")  
}
```

.onAppear

Hello!

[View is shown in app]



Fun fact:
Eating is good for you!

.onDisappear

Goodbye!

Why should I use lifecycle events?

Side effects

EXAMPLES

Loading or saving data

Making network requests

Triggering animations

Requesting access to sensor data

Cleaning up resources

And more!

Recap

- **Navigation and modal presentation views** let us organize multiple screens
- **Model-view-view model** enables separation of concerns
- **Lifecycle events** let us trigger side effects in response to views appearing and disappearing

Homework 2

Trivia Game

- Will be released **Monday, 2/19**
- Due on **Monday, 3/11**
 - Includes break — start early!
- Focuses on **lectures 3-5**
- [details pending]

