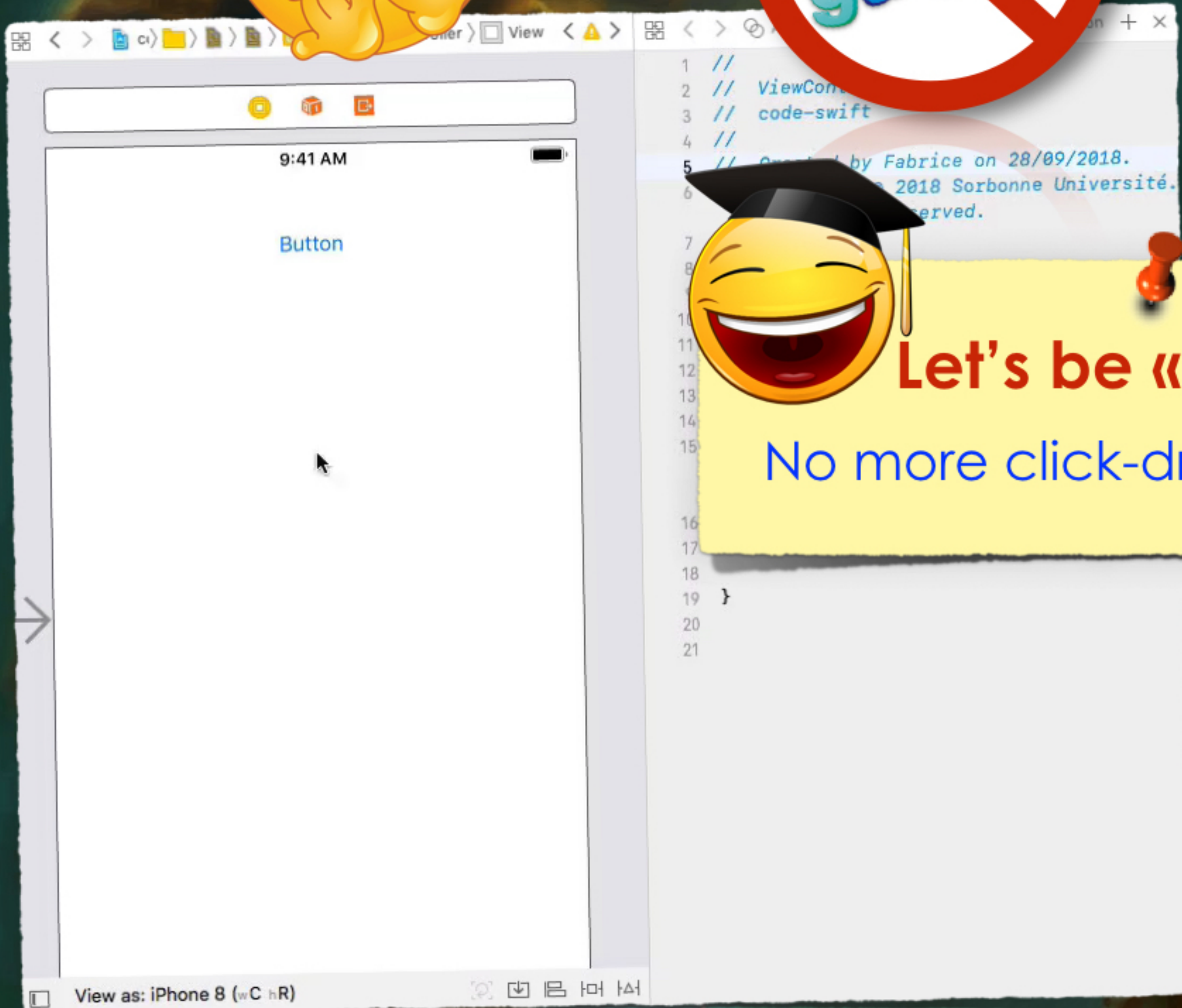
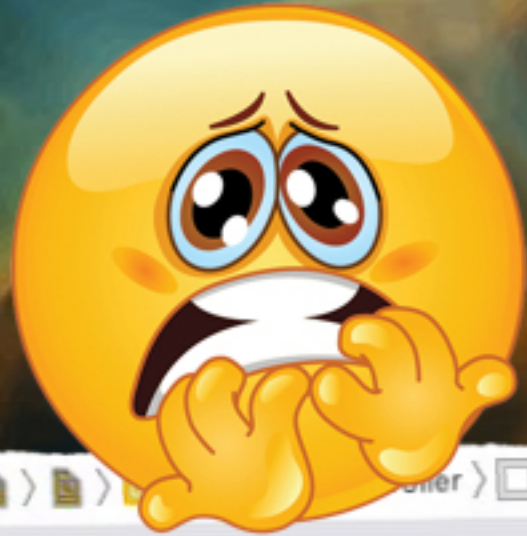


Views, handling actions

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As an introduction...



Let's be «Geeks»

No more click-drag-end-drop!

How to catch actions?

I — create (programmatically) the «widget»

• It is a view (like all widgets)... with more features

• UIButton properties

- ▶ `tintColor`, `backgroundColor`, `titleLabel`, etc.

• Method to setup the title

- ▶ `setTitle:forState` / `setTitle`



II — associate a target

• `addTarget:action:forState` / `addTarget`

- ▶ The object to be invoked
- ▶ The method to be invoked
- ▶ The event to be caught

How to catch actions?



I — create (programmatically) the «widget»

- It is a view (UIButton)
- UIButton properties
 - ▶ `tintColor`, `backgroundColor`
- Method to set the title
 - ▶ `setTitle:forState / setTitle`

This stands for any «widget»

Be careful about caught events



II — add

- `addTargetAction:toControlEvents:`
 - ▶ The object
 - ▶ The method
 - ▶ The event

The event-list

`touchDown`, `touchDownRepeat`, `touchDragInside`, `touchDragOutside`, `touchDragEnter`, `touchDragExit`, `touchUpInside`, `touchUpOutside`, `touchCancel`, `valueChanged`, `editingDidBegin`, `editingChanged`, `editingDidEnd`, `editingDidEndOnExit`, `allTouchEvents`, `allEditingEvents`, `applicationReserved`, `systemReserved`, `allEvents`

More on event catching

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Disassociate a target?

- Technique 1
 - ▶ Make a new association
- Technique 2
 - ▶ The `removeTarget` method

Remark about `addTarget` & `removeTarget`

- They are defined at a «higher level»
- Also stand in `UIView`
 - ▶ `UIButton` (and so) inherit from `UIView`

As a conclusion...

- 📱 Once again, isn't it easy?
- 📱 You can «read your mistakes»
- 📱 Remind the videos about event-based programming
 - 🎧 This is event-based programming

