

Developing Applications for iOS



Today

- Introduction to Objective-C (con't)

Continue showing Card Game Model with Deck, PlayingCard, PlayingCardDeck

- Xcode 5 Demonstration

Start building the simple Card Game

Objective-C

Card.h

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

```
@interface Card : NSObject
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;
```

```
@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;
```

```
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;
```

```
- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;
```

```
@end
```

Card.m

```
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Card()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation Card
```

```
- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards  
{
```

```
    int score = 0;
```

```
    for (Card *card in otherCards) {
```

```
        if ([card.contents isEqualToString:self.contents]) {  
            score = 1;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return score;
```

```
}
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

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

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
@end
```

Let's look at another class.
This one represents a deck of cards.

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

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

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

Note that this method has 2 arguments
(and returns nothing).
It's called "addCard:atTop:".

And this one takes no arguments and returns a Card
(i.e. a pointer to an instance of a Card in the heap).

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

We must `#import` the header file for any class we use in this file (e.g. Card).

```
@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Deck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{

}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
```

```
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”

However, if we want an addCard:
method without atTop:, we can
define it separately.

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
```

```
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

Arguments to methods
(like the atTop: argument)
are never “optional.”

However, if we want an addCard:
method without atTop:, we can
define it separately.

And then simply implement it in
terms of the the other method.

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
```

```
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

A deck of cards obviously needs some storage to keep the cards in. We need an **@property** for that. But we don't want it to be public (since it's part of our private, internal implementation).

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()

@end

@implementation Deck

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{

}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

A deck of cards obviously needs some storage to keep the cards in. We need an **@property** for that. But we don't want it to be public (since it's part of our private, internal implementation).

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

So we put the **@property** declaration we need here in our **@implementation**.

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
```

```
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

self.cards is an **NSMutableArray** ...

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

Now that we have a property to store our cards in, let's take a look at a sample implementation of the addCard:atTop: method.

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

...and these are **NSMutableArray** methods. (insertObject:atIndex: and addObject:).

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

But there's a problem here.
When does the object pointed to by the pointer
returned by `self.cards` ever get created?

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

Declaring a `@property` makes
space in the instance for the
pointer itself, but not does not
allocate space in the heap for the
object the pointer points to.

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

The place to put this needed heap allocation is in the getter for the cards **@property**.

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    return _cards;
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

The place to put this needed heap allocation is in the getter for the cards **@property**.

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (NSMutableArray *)cards
```

```
{
```

```
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
```

```
{
```

```
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
```

```
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
```

```
{
```

```
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
}
```

```
@end
```

All properties start out with a value of 0 (called **nil** for pointers to objects). So all we need to do is allocate and initialize the object if the pointer to it is **nil**. This is called “lazy instantiation”. Now you can start to see the usefulness of a **@property**.

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (NSMutableArray *)cards
```

```
{
```

```
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
```

```
{
```

```
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
```

```
{
```

```
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }
```

```
@end
```

We'll talk about allocating and initializing objects more later, but here's a simple way to do it.

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Now the cards property will always at least be an empty mutable array, so this code will always do what we want.

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop
{
    if (atTop) {
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];
    } else {
        [self.cards addObject:card];
    }
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card
{
    [self addCard:card atTop:NO];
}

- (Card *)drawRandomCard { }

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Let's collapse the code we've written so far to make some space.

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{

}

@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    drawRandomCard simply grabs a card from a
    random spot in our self.cards array.

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (NSMutableArray *)cards
```

```
{
```

```
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard
```

```
{
```

arc4random() returns a random integer.

```
    unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
    randomCard = self.cards[index];
    [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
```

This is the C modulo operator.

```
    return randomCard;
```

```
}
```

```
@end
```

These square brackets actually are the equivalent of sending the message objectAtIndexedSubscript: to the array.

Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

Calling objectAtIndexedSubscript: with an argument of zero on an empty array will **crash** (array index out of bounds)!

So let's protect against that case.

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if ([self.cards count]) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```


Objective-C

Deck.h

Deck.m

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
#import "Card.h"

@interface Deck : NSObject

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;

- (Card *)drawRandomCard;

@end
```

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface Deck()
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card
@end

@implementation Deck

- (NSMutableArray *)cards
{
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];
    return _cards;
}

- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop { ... }
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card { ... }

- (Card *)drawRandomCard
{
    Card *randomCard = nil;

    if ([self.cards count]) {
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];
        randomCard = self.cards[index];
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];
    }

    return randomCard;
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

PlayingCard.m

Let's see what it's like to make a subclass of one of our own classes.
In this example, a subclass of Card specific to a playing card (e.g. A♠).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"  
  
@interface PlayingCard : Card
```

Of course we must `#import` our superclass.

```
@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"  
  
@implementation PlayingCard
```

And `#import` our own header file in our implementation file.

```
@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard
```

A PlayingCard has some properties that a vanilla Card doesn't have. Namely, the PlayingCard's suit and rank.

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

`NSUInteger` is a typedef for an unsigned integer.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard
```

We'll represent the suit as an `NSString` that simply contains a single character corresponding to the suit (i.e. one of these characters: ♠ ♣ ♥ ♦). If this property is `nil`, it'll mean "suit not set".

We'll represent the rank as an integer from 0 (rank not set) to 13 (a King).

We could just use the C type unsigned `int` here. It's mostly a style choice. Many people like to use `NSUInteger` and `NSInteger` in public API and unsigned `int` and `int` inside implementation. But be careful, `int` is 32 bits, `NSInteger` might be 64 bits. If you have an `NSInteger` that is really big (i.e. > 32 bits worth) it could get truncated if you assign it to an `int`. Probably safer to use one or the other everywhere.

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly. But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the contents property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

```
@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Users of our PlayingCard class might well simply access suit and rank properties directly. But we can also support our superclass's contents property by overriding the getter to return a suitable (no pun intended) `NSString`.

Even though we are overriding the implementation of the `contents` method, we are not re-declaring the `contents` property in our header file. We'll just inherit that declaration from our superclass.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

The method `stringWithFormat:` is an `NSString` method that's sort of like using the C function `printf` to create the string.

Note we are creating an `NSString` here in a different way than `alloc/init`. We'll see more about "class methods" like `stringWithFormat:` a little later.

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    return [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%d%@", self.rank, self.suit];
}
```

Calling the getters of our two properties (rank and suit) on our **self**.

But this is a pretty bad representation of the card (e.g., it would say 11♣ instead of J♣ and 1♥ instead of A♥).

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

We'll create an **NSArray** of **NSStrings**, each of which corresponds to a given rank.

Again, 0 will be “rank not set” (so we'll use ?).
11, 12 and 13 will be J Q K and 1 will be A.

Then we'll create our “J♠” string by appending (with the **stringByAppendingString:** method) the suit onto the end of the string we get by looking in the array.

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

Notice the `@[]` notation to create an array.

Here's the array-accessing `[]` notation again
(like we used with `self.cards[index]` earlier).

Also note the `@“ ”` notation to create a (constant) `NSString`.

All of these notations are converted into normal message-sends by the compiler.
For example, `@[...]` is `[[NSArray alloc] initWithObjects:...]`.
`rankStrings[self.rank]` is `[rankStrings objectAtIndexedSubscript:self.rank]`.

```
@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}
```

This is nice because a “not yet set” rank shows up as ?.

But what about a “not yet set” suit?
Let’s override the getter for suit to make a suit of `nil` return ?.

Yet another nice use for properties versus direct instance variables.

```
- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", @",", @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Let's take this a little further and override the setter for suit to have it check to be sure no one tries to set a suit to something invalid.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Notice that we can embed the array creation as the target of this message send. We're simply sending `containsObject:` to the array created by the `@[]`.

`containsObject:` is an `NSArray` method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
```

@end

But there's a problem here now.
A compiler warning will be generated
if we do this.
Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the
setter and the getter for a property,
then you have to create the instance
variable for the property yourself.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;
```

@end

But there's a problem here now.
A compiler warning will be generated
if we do this.

Why?

Because if you implement BOTH the
setter and the getter for a property,
then you have to create the instance
variable for the property yourself.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
```

Luckily, the compiler can help with this
using the **@synthesize** directive.

If you implement only the setter OR
the getter (or neither), the compiler
adds this **@synthesize** for you.

```
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Name of the property
we're creating an
instance variable for.

Name of the instance
variable to associate with
the property.

We almost always pick an
instance variable name that is
underscore followed by the
name of the property.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

You should only ever access the instance variable directly ...

... in the property's setter ...

... in its getter ...

... or in an initializer (more on this later).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

All of the methods we've seen so far are "instance methods". They are methods sent to instances of a class. But it is also possible to create methods that are sent to the class itself. Usually these are either creation methods (like `alloc` or `stringWithFormat:`) or utility methods.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Class methods start with +
Instance methods start with -

Here's an example of a class utility method which returns an `NSArray` of the `NSString`s which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([@[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Since a class method is not sent to an instance, we cannot reference our properties in here (since properties represent per-instance storage).

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Here's an example of a class utility method which returns an `NSArray` of the `NSString`s which are valid suits (e.g. ♠, ♣, ♥, and ♦).

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([
        _suit = suit;
    ]) {
        containsObject:suit]) {
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

We actually already have the array of valid suits, so let's just move that up into our new class method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

@end
```

Now let's invoke our new class method here.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

See how the name of the class appears in the place you'd normally see a pointer to an instance of an object?

It'd probably be instructive to go back and look at the invocation of the `NSString` class method `stringWithFormat:` a few slides ago.

Also, make sure you understand that `stringByAppendingString:` above is not a class method, it is an instance method.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

The validSuits class method might be useful to users of our PlayingCard class, so let's make it public.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter

+ (NSArray *)validSuits
{
    return @[@"♥", @"♦", @"♠", @"♣"];
}

- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit
{
    if ([[PlayingCard validSuits] containsObject:suit]) {
        _suit = suit;
    }
}

- (NSString *)suit
{
    return _suit ? _suit : @"?";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }
```

@end

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

Let's move our other array
(the strings of the ranks)
into a class method too.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings =
        return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K";
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;

@end
```

We'll leave this one private because the public API for the rank is purely numeric.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

@end
```

And now let's call that class method.

Note that we are not required to declare this earlier in the file than we use it.

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

But here's another class method that might be good to make public.

So we'll add it to the header file.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

And, finally, let's use maxRank inside the setter for the rank @property to make sure the rank is never set to an improper value.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCard.h

```
#import "Card.h"

@interface PlayingCard : Card

@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *suit;
@property (nonatomic) NSUInteger rank;

+ (NSArray *)validSuits;
+ (NSUInteger)maxRank;

@end
```

That's it for our PlayingCard.
It's a good example of array notation, **@synthesize**, class methods, and using getters and setters for validation.

PlayingCard.m

```
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCard

- (NSString *)contents
{
    NSArray *rankStrings = [PlayingCard rankStrings];
    return [rankStrings[self.rank] stringByAppendingString:self.suit];
}

@synthesize suit = _suit; // because we provide setter AND getter
+ (NSArray *)validSuits { ... }
- (void)setSuit:(NSString *)suit { ... }
- (NSString *)suit { ... }

+ (NSArray *)rankStrings
{
    return @[@"?", @"A", @"2", @"3", ..., @"10", @"J", @"Q", @"K"];
}

+ (NSUInteger)maxRank { return [[self rankStrings] count]-1; }

- (void)setRank:(NSUInteger)rank
{
    if (rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]) {
        _rank = rank;
    }
}

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
```

```
@end
```

Let's look at one last class.
This one is a subclass of Deck and
represents a full 52-card deck of
PlayingCards.

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
```

```
@implementation PlayingCardDeck
```

```
@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

It appears to have no public API, but it is going to override a method that Deck inherits from NSObject called `init`.

`init` will contain everything necessary to initialize a PlayingCardDeck.

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

@end
```

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
```

Initialization in Objective-C happens immediately after allocation.
We always nest a call to `init` around a call to `alloc`.
e.g. `Deck *myDeck = [[PlayingCardDeck alloc] init]`
or `NSMutableArray *cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init]`

Classes can have more complicated initializers than just plain “`init`”
(e.g. `initWithCapacity:` or some such).
We’ll talk more about that next week as well.

```
}

@end
```

Only call an `init` method immediately after calling `alloc` to make space in the heap for that new object.
And never call `alloc` without immediately calling some `init` method on the newly allocated object.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{

}

@end
```

Notice this weird “return type” of `instancetype`. It basically tells the compiler that this method returns an object which will be the same type as the object that this message was sent to.

We will pretty much only use it for `init` methods. Don't worry about it too much for now. But always use this return type for your `init` methods.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {

    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

This sequence of code might also seem weird.
Especially an assignment to **self**!

This is the **ONLY** time you would ever assign something to **self**.
The idea here is to return **nil** if you cannot initialize this object.
But we have to check to see if our **super**class can initialize itself.
The assignment to **self** is a bit of protection against our trying to
continue to initialize ourselves if our **super**class couldn't initialize.
Just always do this and don't worry about it too much.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {

    }

    return self;
}

@end
```

Sending a message to **super** is how we send a message to ourselves, but use our superclass's implementation instead of our own. Standard object-oriented stuff.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

The implementation of `init` is quite simple. We'll just iterate through all the suits and then through all the ranks in that suit ...

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {

            }
        }
    }

    return self;
}

@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize a PlayingCard and then set its suit and rank.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
            }
        }

        return self;
    }
}

@end
```

We never implemented an init method in PlayingCard, so it just inherits the one from NSObject. Even so, we must always call an init method after alloc.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Then we will allocate and initialize a PlayingCard and then set its suit and rank.

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
            }
        }

        return self;
    }
}

@end
```

We will need to **#import** PlayingCard's header file since we are referencing it now in our implementation.

We never implemented an `init` method in `PlayingCard`, so it just inherits the one from `NSObject`. Even so, we must always call an `init` method after `alloc`.

Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

Finally we just add each PlayingCard we create to our **self** (we are a Deck, remember).

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card];
            }
        }

        return self;
    }
}

@end
```


Objective-C

PlayingCardDeck.h

PlayingCardDeck.m

```
#import "Deck.h"

@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck

@end
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"
#import "PlayingCard.h"

@implementation PlayingCardDeck

- (instancetype)init
{
    self = [super init];

    if (self) {
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];
                card.rank = rank;
                card.suit = suit;
                [self addCard:card];
            }
        }

        return self;
    }
}

@end
```

And that's it!
We inherit everything else we need to
be a Deck of cards
(like the ability to drawRandomCard)
from our superclass.

Demo

- Let's start building a Card Game out of these classes

Today we'll just have a single card that we can flip over to reveal the Ace of clubs.

The following slides are a walkthrough of the demonstration done in class.
You will need this walkthrough to do your first homework assignment.

Yellow Bubbles
mean “do something.”

Green Bubbles
are just for
“information.”

Red Bubbles
mean “important!”

Green Bubbles
with small text is for
“minor notes.”



Welcome to Xcode

Version 5.0



Create a new Xcode project

Start building a new iPhone, iPad or Mac application.



Check out an existing project

Start working on something from an SCM Repository.

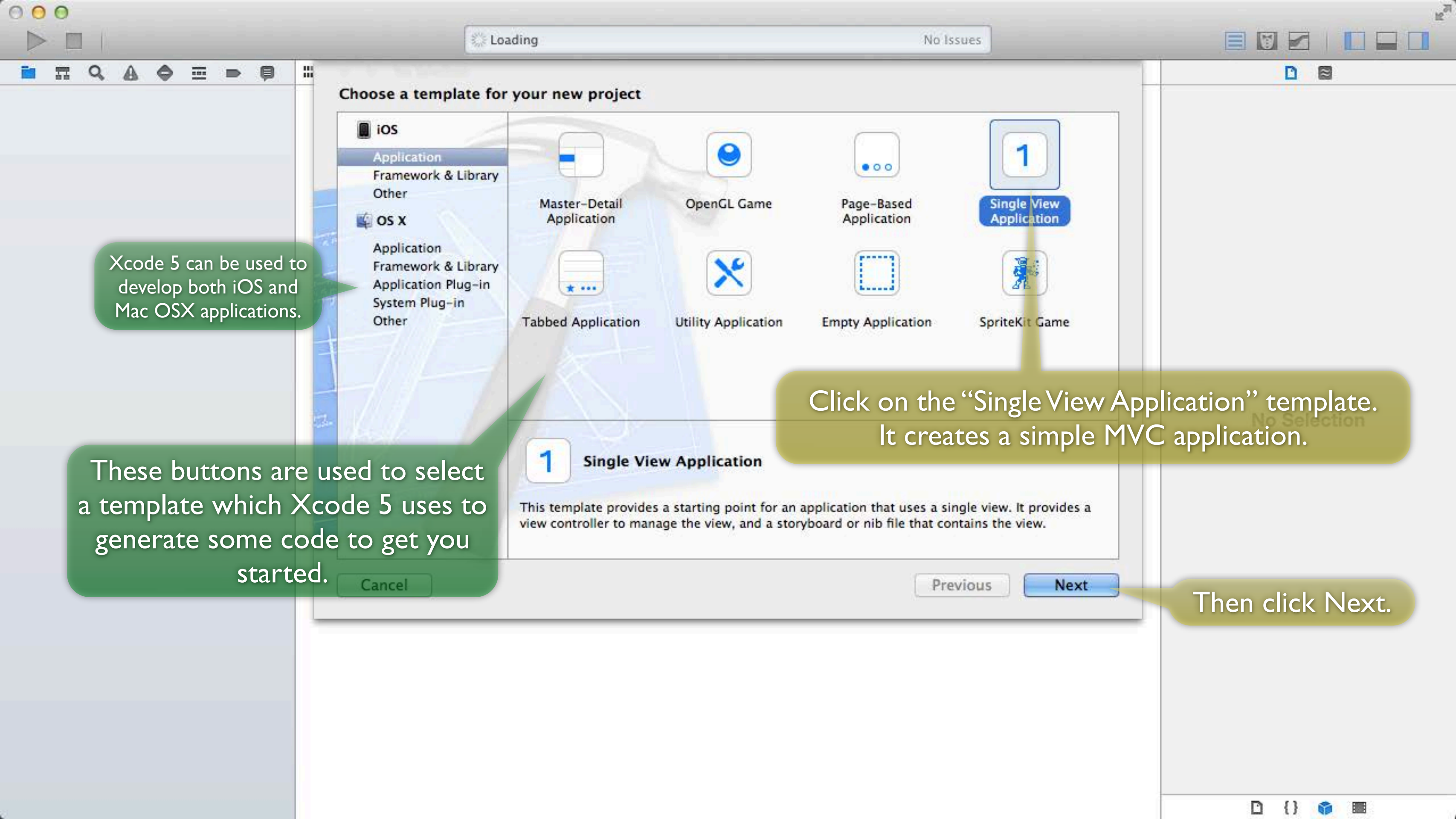
 Open Other...

Xcode 5
Splash Screen

No Recent Projects

Launch Xcode 5 and
click here to create a
new project.

As you create
projects, they will
appear here.



Xcode 5 can be used to develop both iOS and Mac OSX applications.

These buttons are used to select a template which Xcode 5 uses to generate some code to get you started.

Click on the “Single View Application” template. It creates a simple MVC application.

Then click Next.

Our first application is going to be a Card Matching Game

These fields describe your project. We'll be filling them in during the next few slides.

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name	<input type="text" value="Matchismo"/>
Organization Name	<input type="text"/>
Company Identifier	<input type="text"/>
Bundle Identifier	<input type="text" value="com.yourcompany.Matchismo"/>
Class Prefix	<input type="text"/>
Devices	<input type="button" value="Universal"/>

Cancel

Previous

Next

The name of our project is going to be "Matchismo" so type that in here.

No Selection

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name

Organization Name

Company Identifier

Bundle Identifier

Class Prefix

Devices

This will appear in the copyright at the top of all code files you create.

Here you can enter CS193p or Stanford or Bob's Awesome App House.

Cancel

Previous

Next

No Selection

Loading

No Issues

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name Matchismo

Organization Name CS193p

Company Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor

Bundle Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo

Class Prefix

Devices Universal

Cancel

Previous

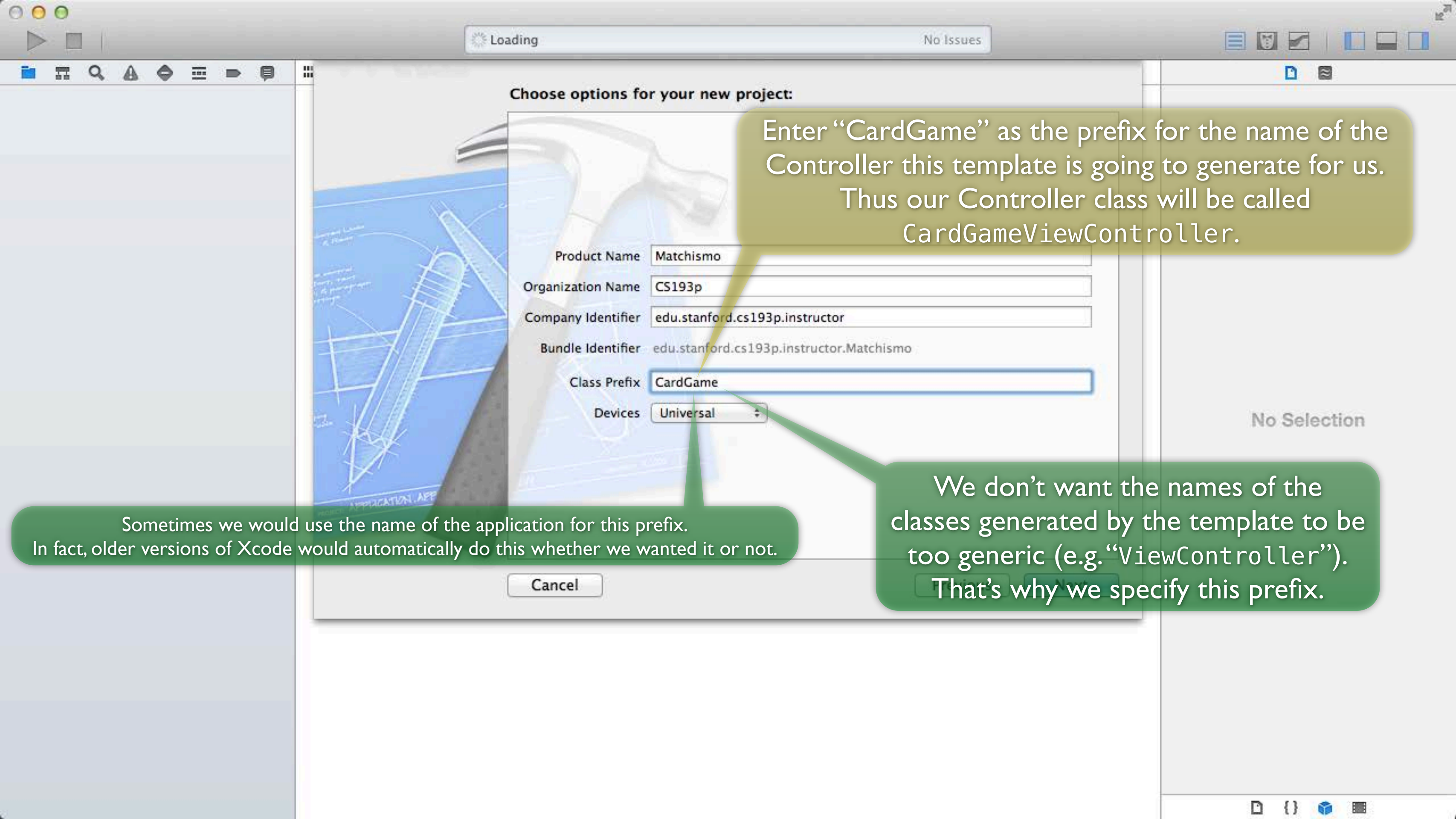
Next

This field is used to uniquely identify your application.

Enter edu.stanford.cs193p.yoursunetid

Using an entity's reverse DNS lookup string is a pretty good way to get a unique identifier.

No Selection



Choose options for your new project:

Product Name	Matchismo
Organization Name	CS193p
Company Identifier	edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor
Bundle Identifier	edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo
Class Prefix	CardGame
Devices	Universal

Enter “CardGame” as the prefix for the name of the Controller this template is going to generate for us. Thus our Controller class will be called CardGameViewController.

Sometimes we would use the name of the application for this prefix. In fact, older versions of Xcode would automatically do this whether we wanted it or not.

We don't want the names of the classes generated by the template to be too generic (e.g. “ViewController”). That's why we specify this prefix.

Cancel

Previous Next

Set the Device we're developing for to iPhone.

Our first application is going to be for the iPhone (not iPad). At least for starters.

A Universal application runs on both iPhone and iPad. In a Universal application, the iPad and the iPhone each has its own UI design (since they have different UI idioms). Xcode provides tools for designing two different UIs in the same application.

Choose options for your new project:

Product Name Matchismo

Organization Name CS193p

Company Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor

Bundle Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo

Class Prefix

iPad

iPhone

Device

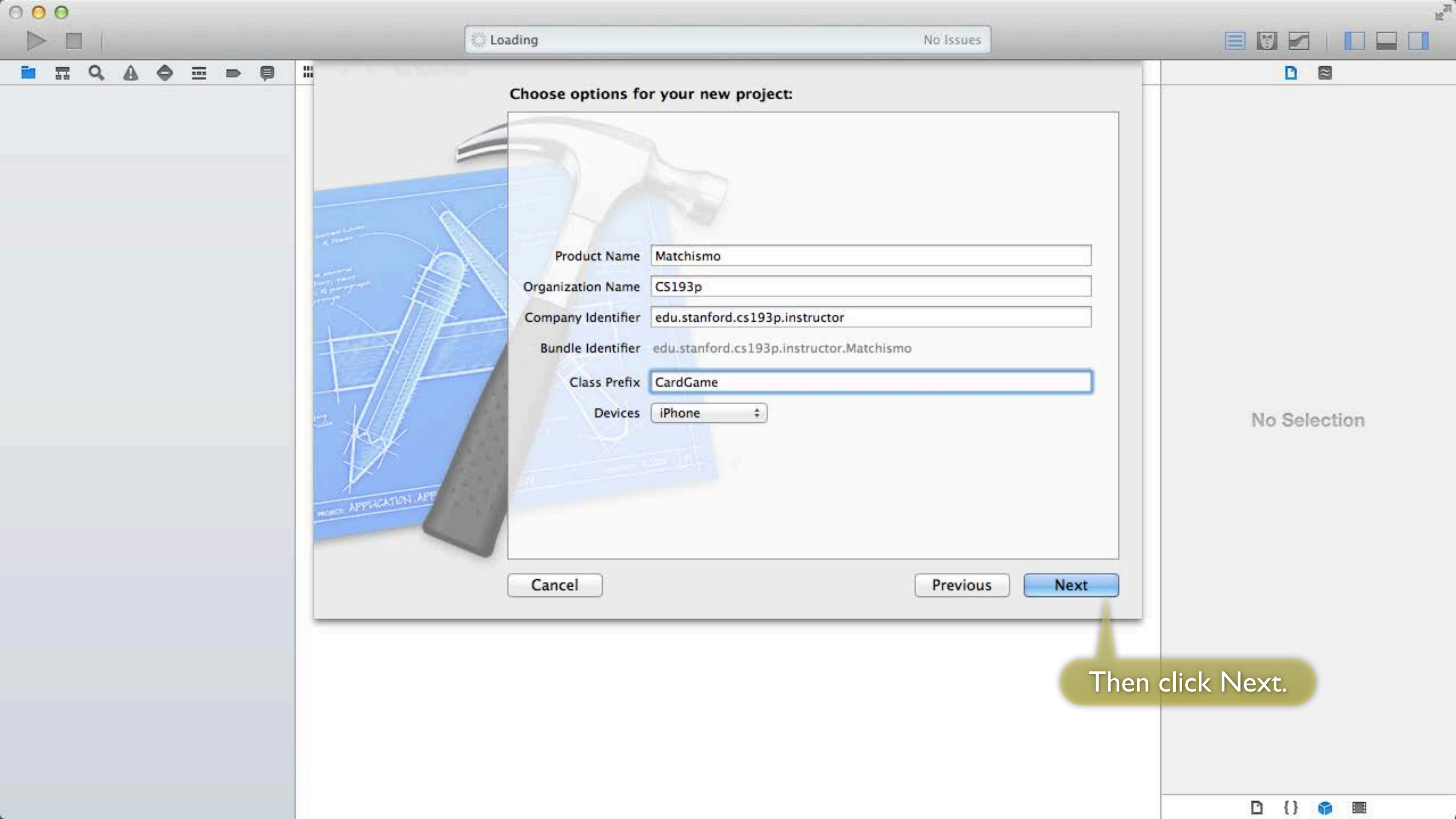
✓ Universal

Cancel

Previous

Next

No Selection



Choose options for your new project:

Product Name Matchismo

Organization Name CS193p

Company Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor

Bundle Identifier edu.stanford.cs193p.instructor.Matchismo

Class Prefix CardGame

Devices iPhone

Cancel

Previous

Next

Then click Next.

No Selection

Xcode wants to know where to store this project's directory.

Home directory.

"Developer" folder inside the home directory.
There are no projects in it currently.

We will hopefully be covering source control in this course.
But not for this first project, so leave this switch turned off.

If you don't have a Developer folder in your home directory, you can create it with this New Folder button.

Navigate to a directory called
"Developer" in your home directory
(create it if needed).

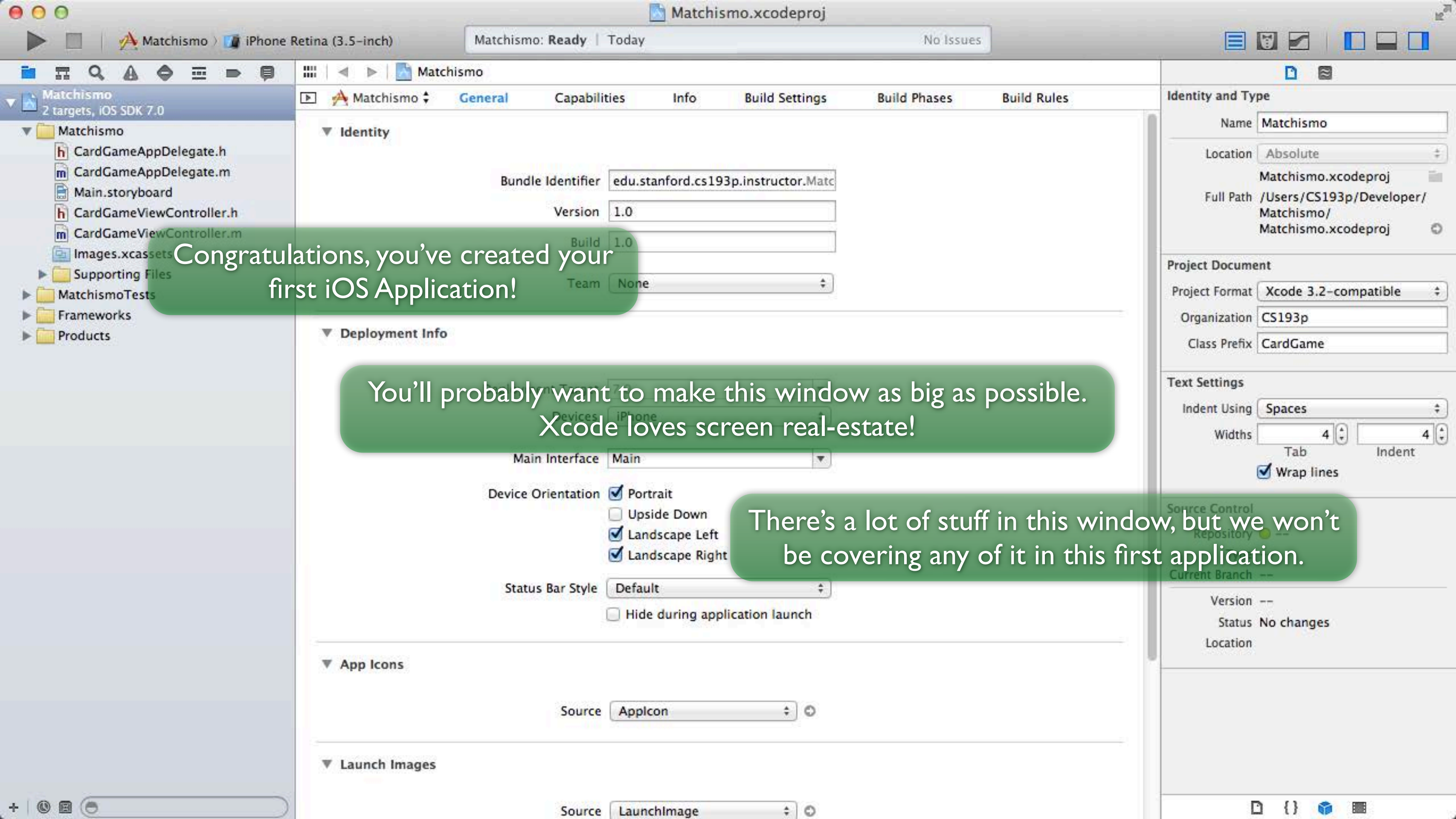
Then click Create to create your
project directory inside ~/Developer.

Source Control: ☐ Create git repository on My Mac
Xcode will place your project under version control

New Folder

Cancel

Create



Congratulations, you've created your first iOS Application!

You'll probably want to make this window as big as possible. Xcode loves screen real-estate!

There's a lot of stuff in this window, but we won't be covering any of it in this first application.

The Single View Application template we chose at the beginning has created a simple MVC for us.

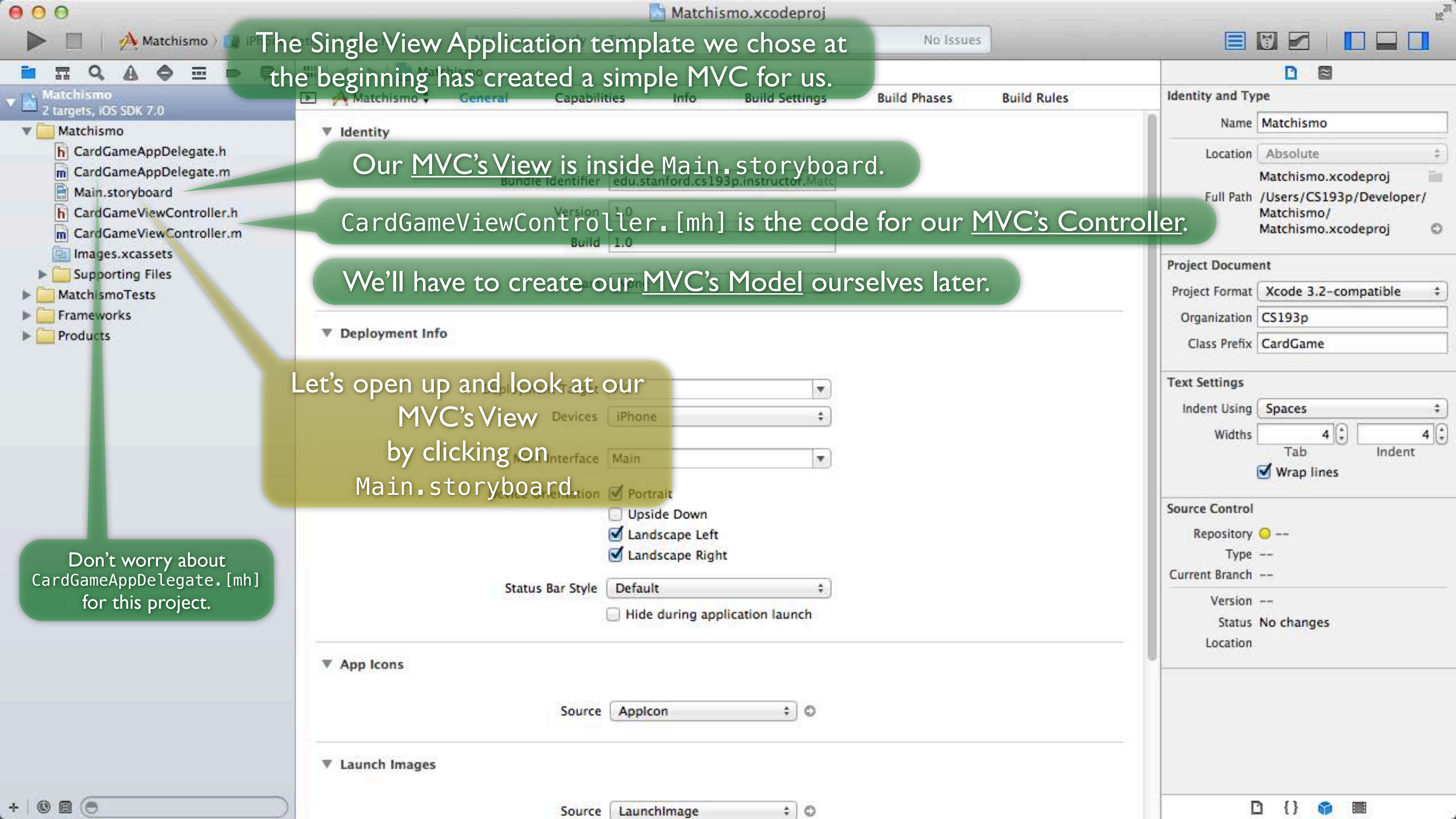
Our MVC's View is inside Main.storyboard.

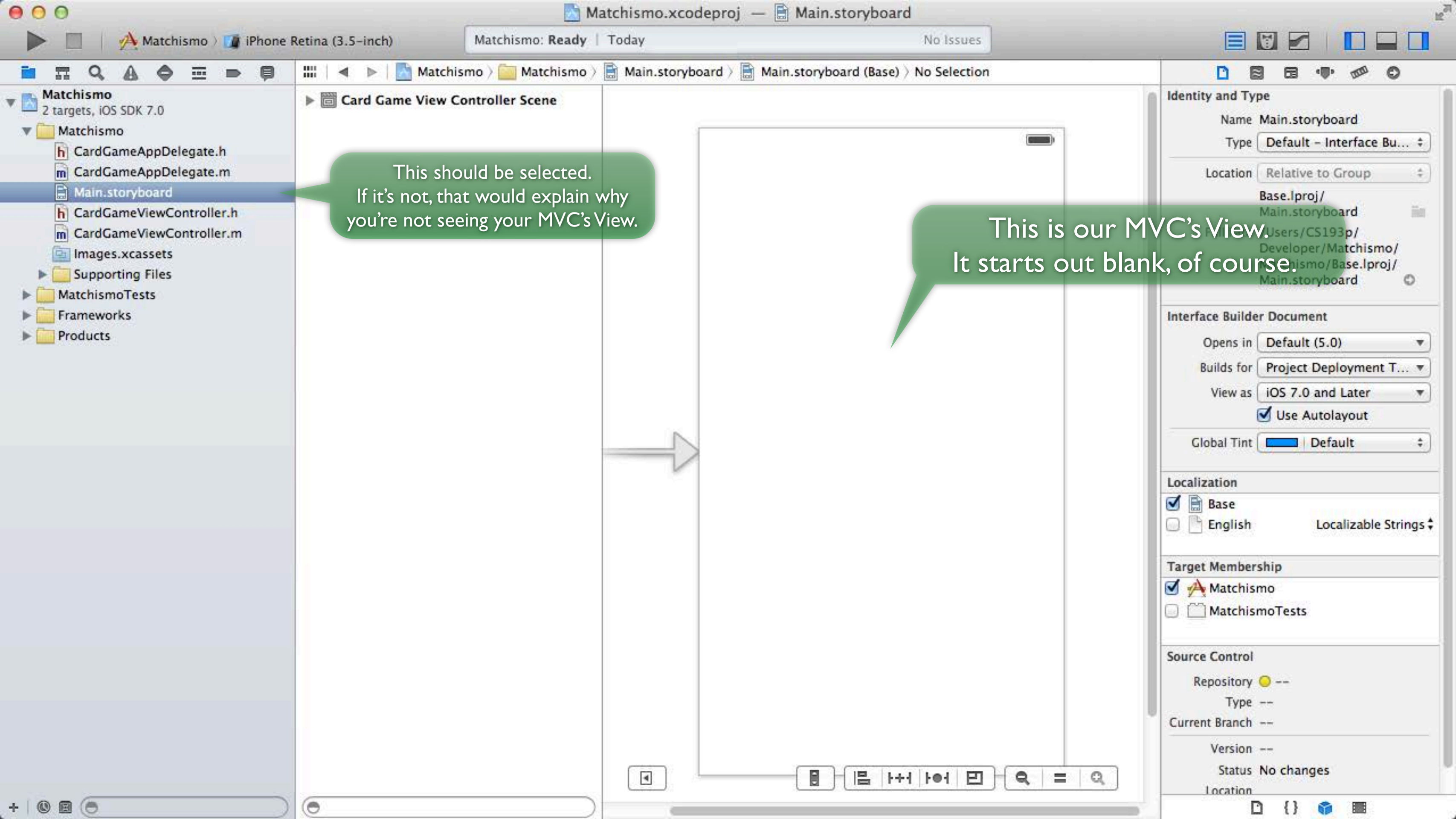
CardGameViewController.[mh] is the code for our MVC's Controller.

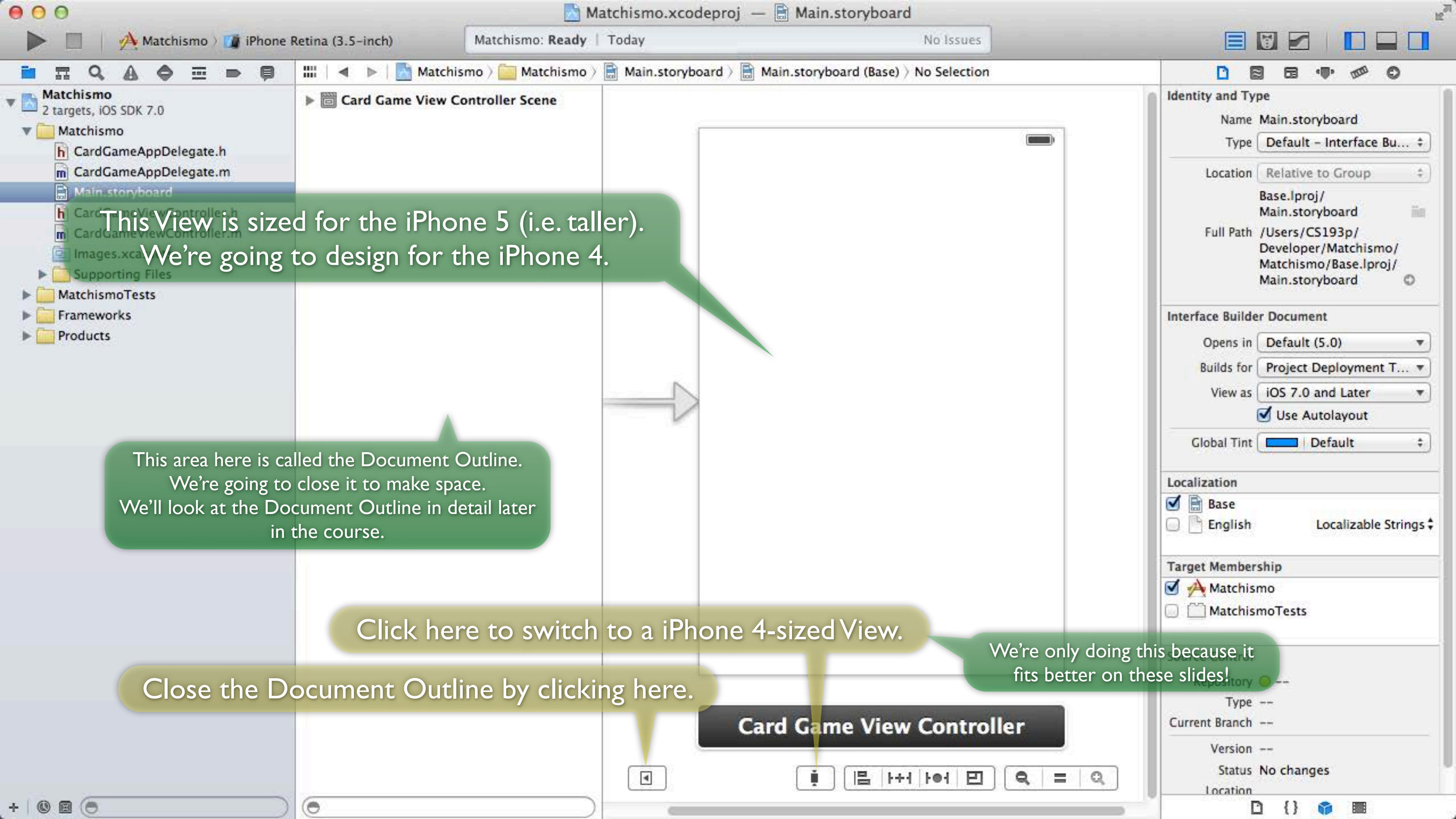
We'll have to create our MVC's Model ourselves later.

Let's open up and look at our MVC's View by clicking on Main.storyboard.

Don't worry about CardGameAppDelegate.[mh] for this project.







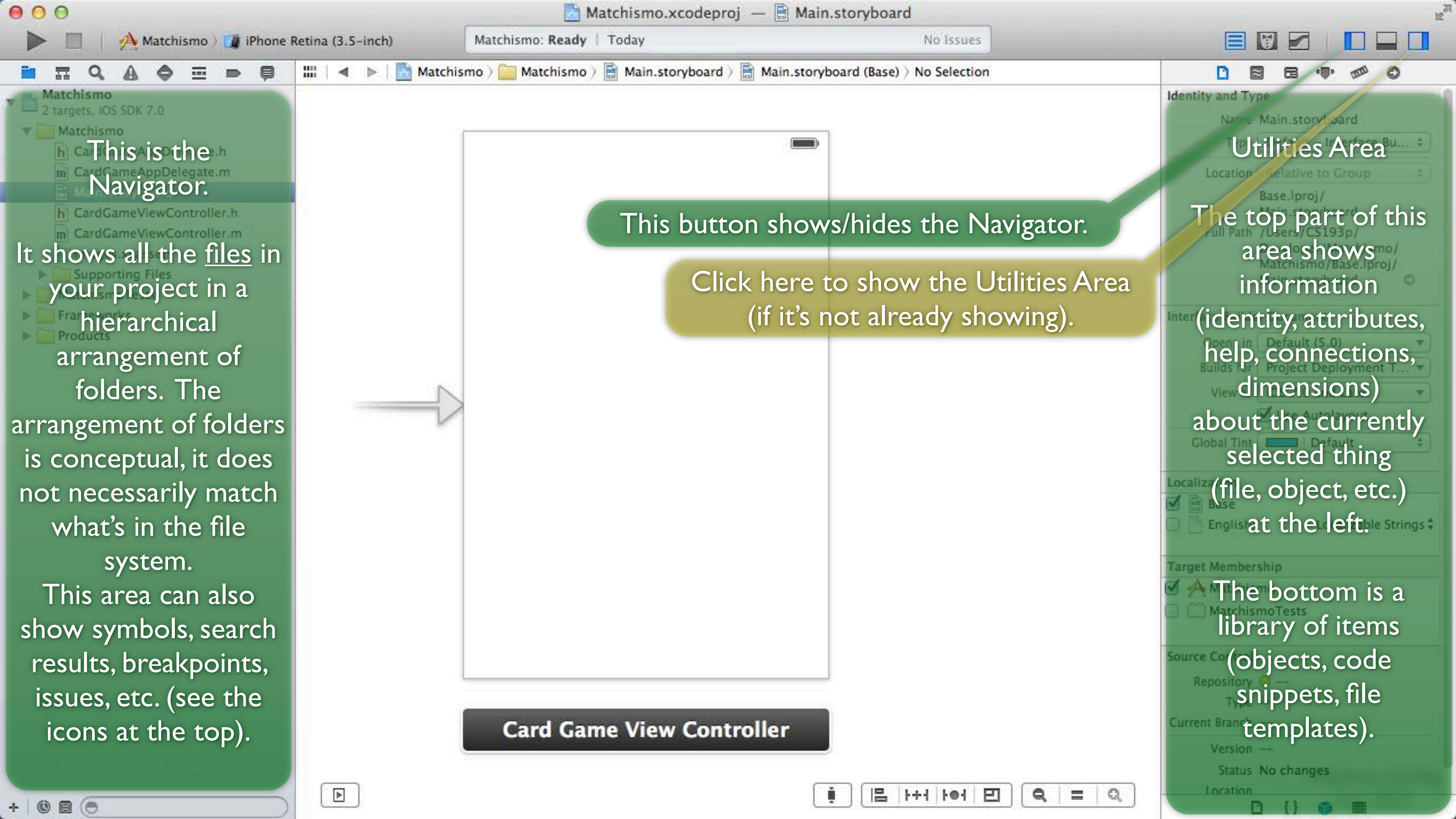
This View is sized for the iPhone 5 (i.e. taller).
We're going to design for the iPhone 4.

This area here is called the Document Outline.
We're going to close it to make space.
We'll look at the Document Outline in detail later
in the course.

Click here to switch to a iPhone 4-sized View.

Close the Document Outline by clicking here.

We're only doing this because it
fits better on these slides!



This is the Navigator.

It shows all the files in your project in a hierarchical arrangement of folders. The arrangement of folders is conceptual, it does not necessarily match what's in the file system.

This area can also show symbols, search results, breakpoints, issues, etc. (see the icons at the top).

This button shows/hides the Navigator.

Click here to show the Utilities Area (if it's not already showing).

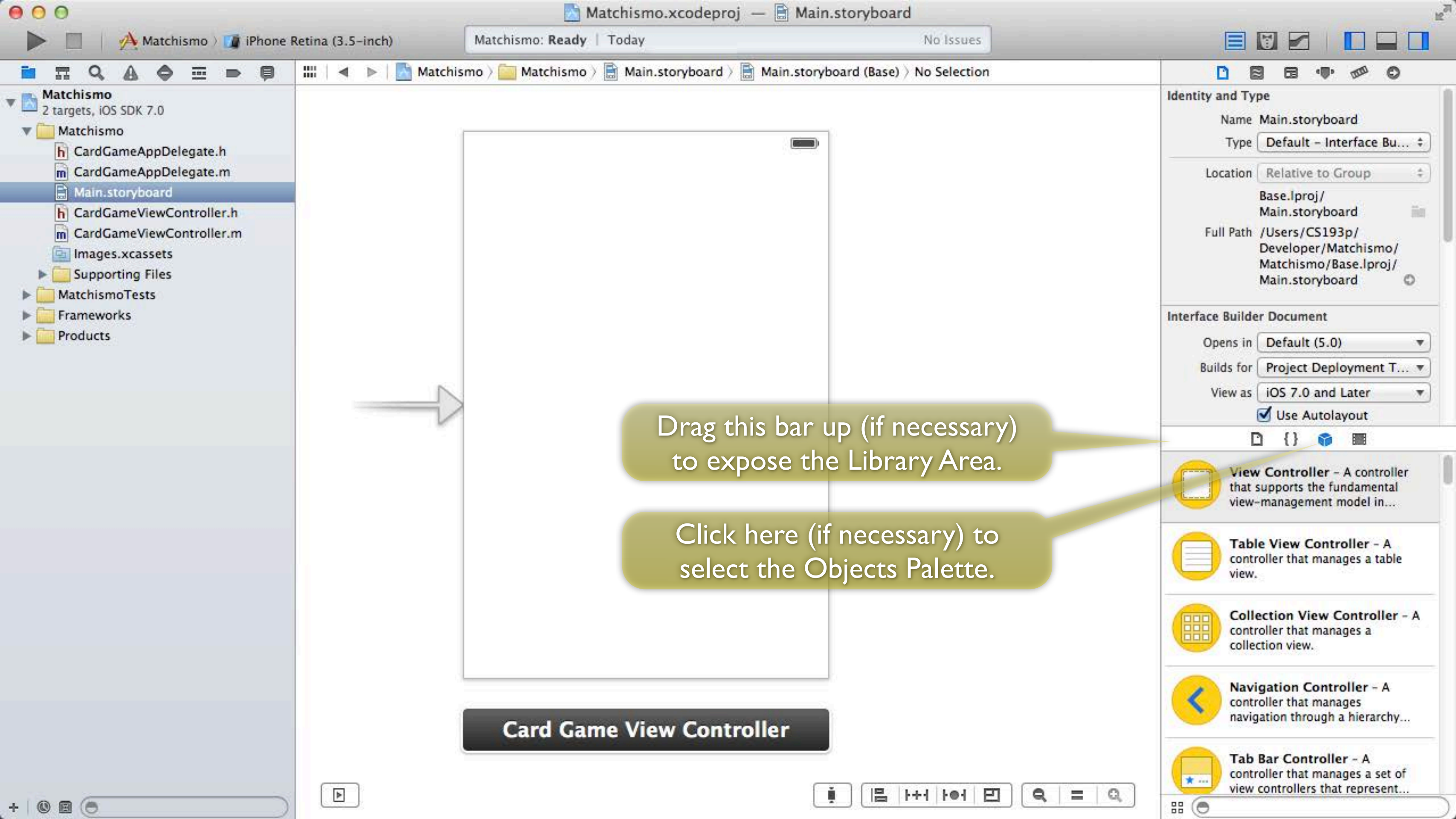
Utilities Area

The top part of this area shows information

(identity, attributes, help, connections, dimensions) about the currently selected thing (file, object, etc.) at the left.

The bottom is a library of items (objects, code snippets, file templates).

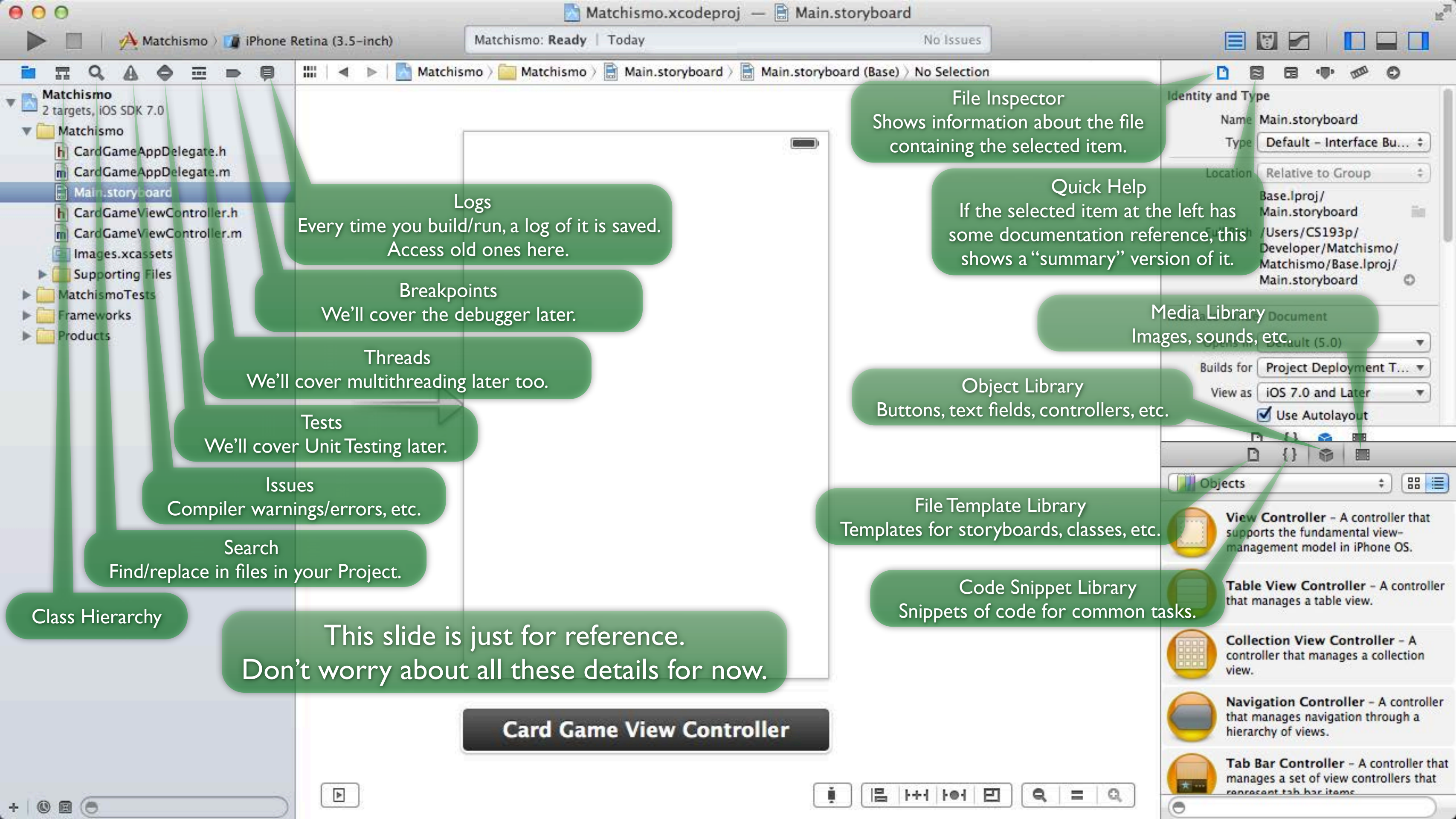
Card Game View Controller



Drag this bar up (if necessary)
to expose the Library Area.

Click here (if necessary) to
select the Objects Palette.

Card Game View Controller



Class Hierarchy

Search
Find/replace in files in your Project.

Issues
Compiler warnings/errors, etc.

Tests
We'll cover Unit Testing later.

Threads
We'll cover multithreading later too.

Breakpoints
We'll cover the debugger later.

Logs
Every time you build/run, a log of it is saved.
Access old ones here.

This slide is just for reference.
Don't worry about all these details for now.

Card Game View Controller

File Inspector
Shows information about the file
containing the selected item.

Quick Help
If the selected item at the left has
some documentation reference, this
shows a "summary" version of it.

Media Library
Images, sounds, etc.

Object Library
Buttons, text fields, controllers, etc.

File Template Library
Templates for storyboards, classes, etc.

Code Snippet Library
Snippets of code for common tasks.

Identity and Type
Name Main.storyboard
Type Default - Interface Bu...
Location Relative to Group
Base.lproj/
Main.storyboard
Full Path
/Users/CS193p/
Developer/Matchismo/
Matchismo/Base.lproj/
Main.storyboard

Media Library Document
Open in Default (5.0)
Builds for Project Deployment T...
View as iOS 7.0 and Later
Use Autolayout

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.
Collection View Controller - A
controller that manages a collection
view.
Navigation Controller - A controller
that manages navigation through a
hierarchy of views.
Tab Bar Controller - A controller that
manages a set of view controllers that
represent tab bar items.

It's time to start building the user-interface in our MVC View.
We're building a card game, so we'll start with our first "card."
We'll use a button to represent it.

The Objects Palette contains a bunch of objects you can use to build your View.

Scroll down to find Button.

If you are not seeing Button in the list, try clicking on your View.

Card Game View Controller

Identity and Type

Name Main.storyboard

Type Default - Interface Bu...

Location Relative to Group

Base.lproj/
Main.storyboard

Full Path /Users/CS193p/
Developer/Matchismo/
Matchismo/Base.lproj/
Main.storyboard

Interface Builder Document

Opens in Default (5.0)

Builds for Project Deployment T...

View as iOS 7.0 and Later

☒ Use Autolayout

directly available in Interface...

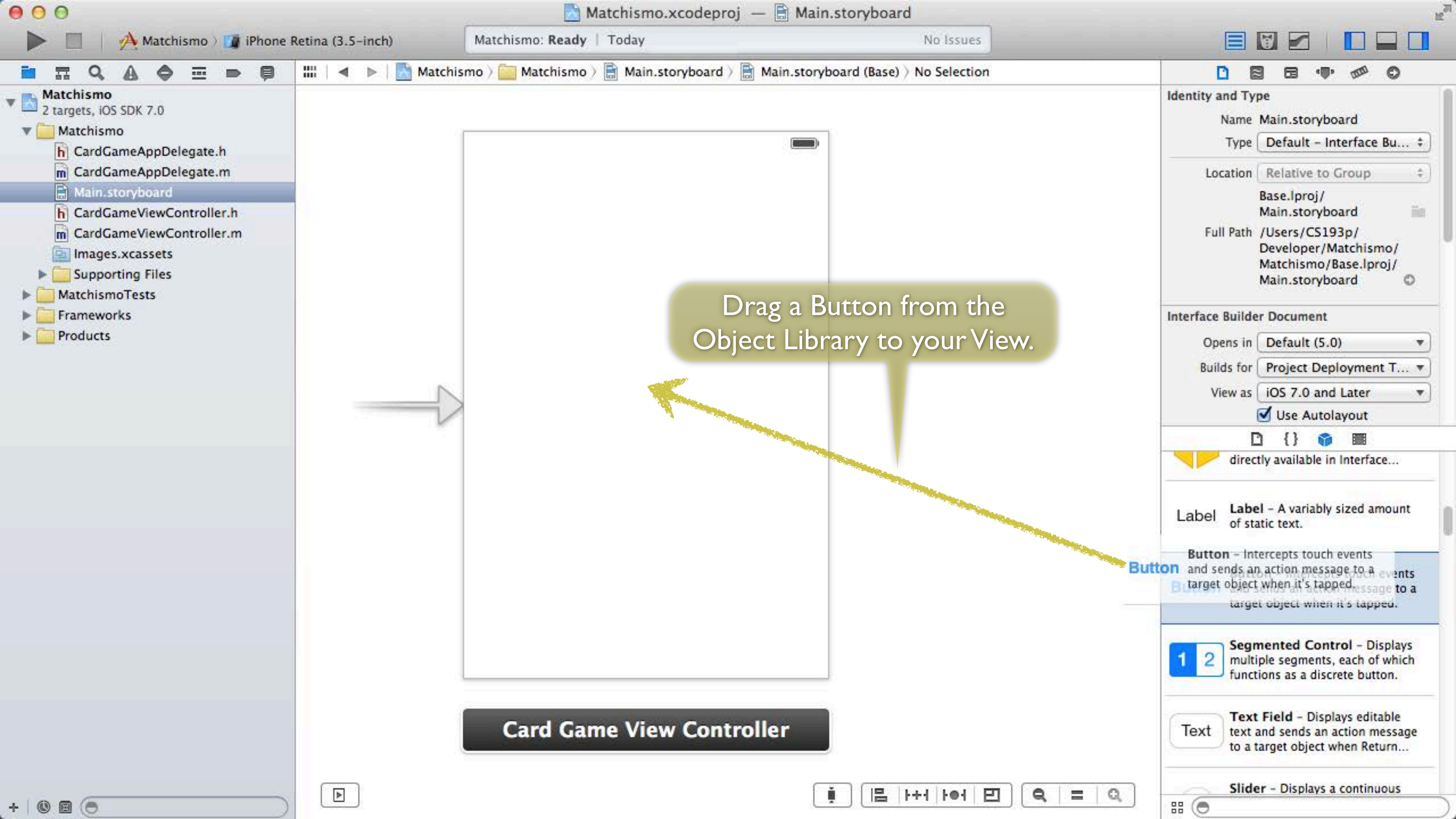
Label Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Button Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

1 2 Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Text Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...

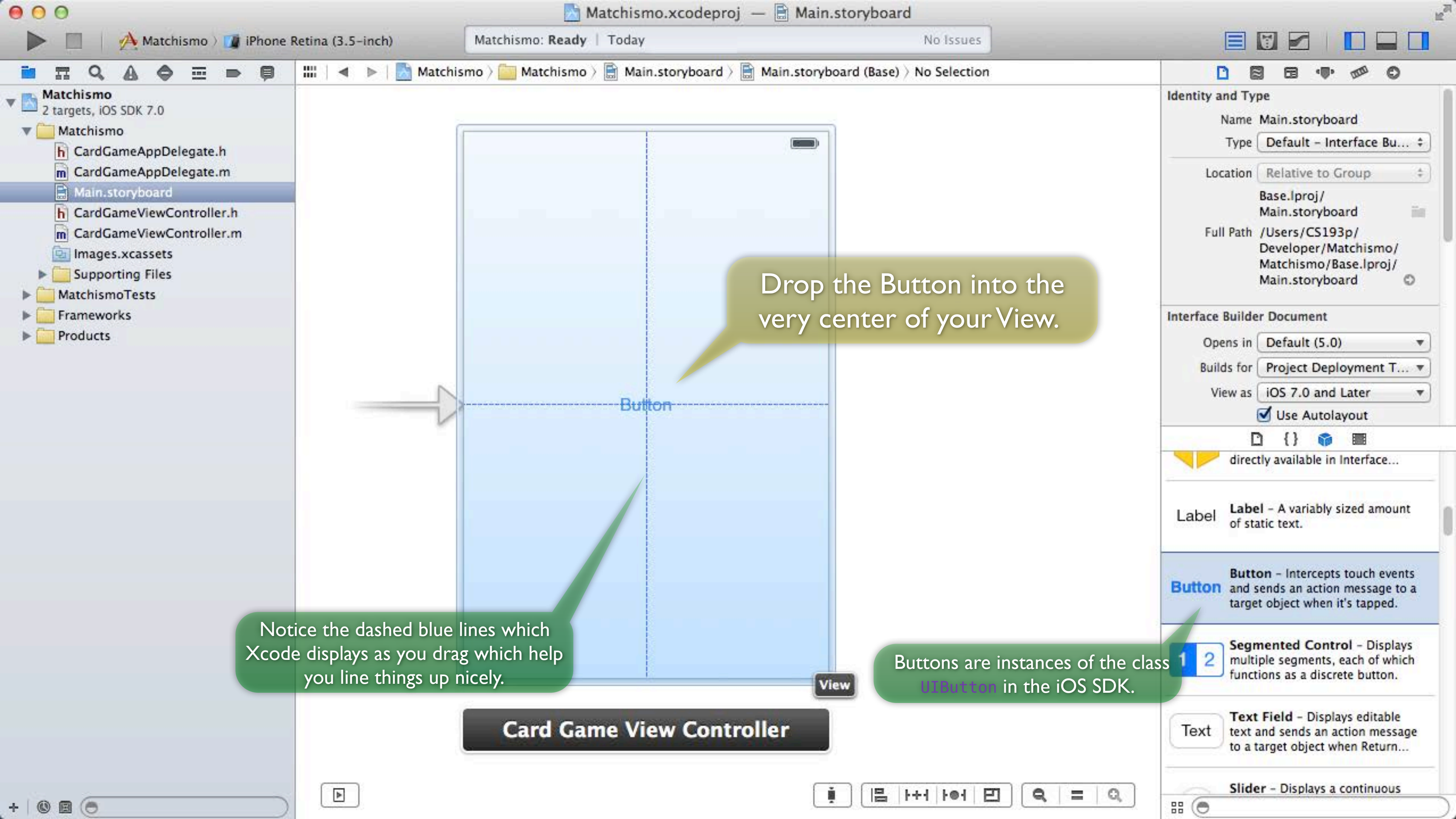
Slider - Displays a continuous

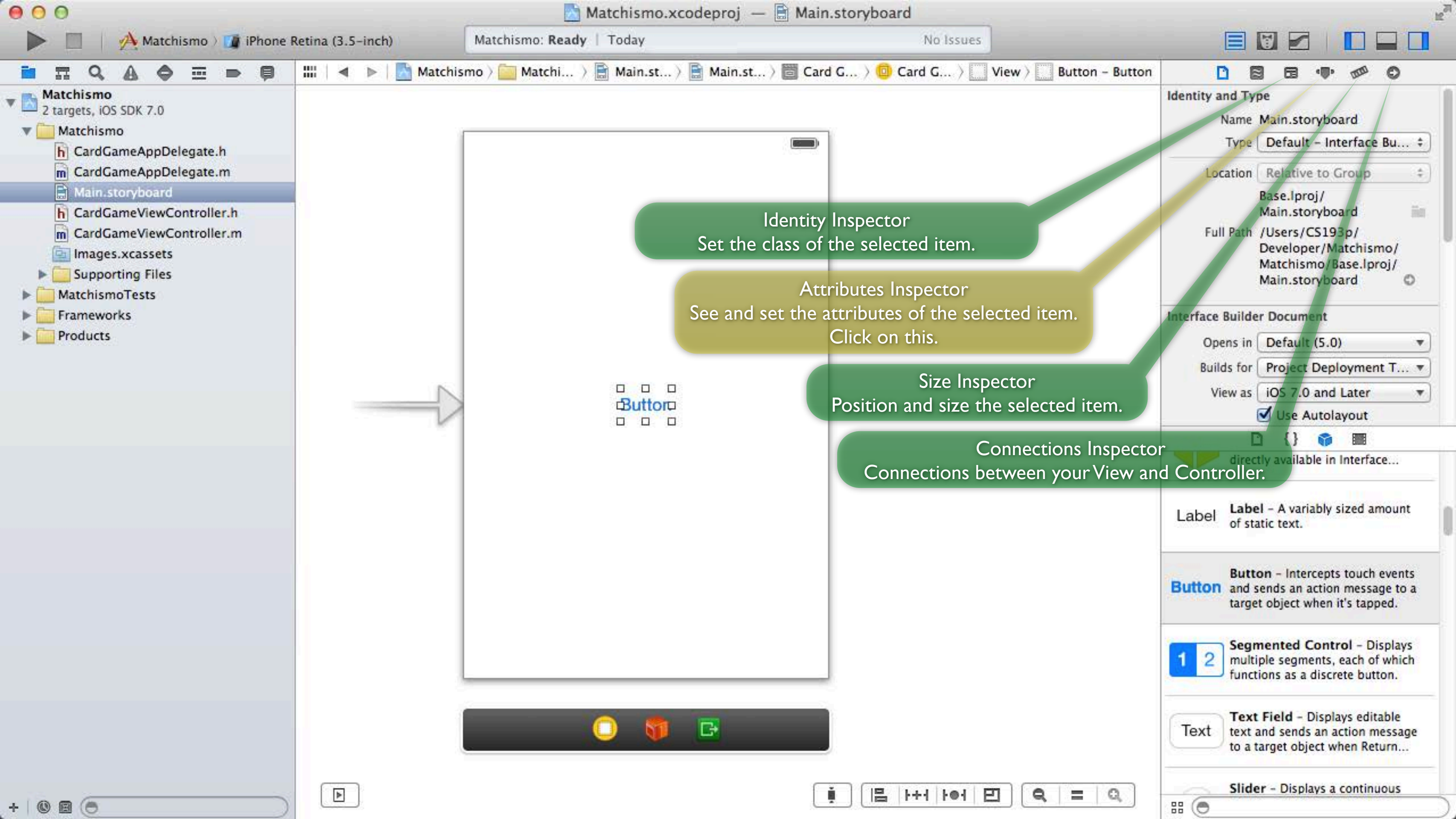


Drag a Button from the
Object Library to your View.

Card Game View Controller

- Label** Label - A variably sized amount of static text.
- Button** Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.
- 1 2 Segmented Control** - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.
- Text** Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...
- Slider** - Displays a continuous



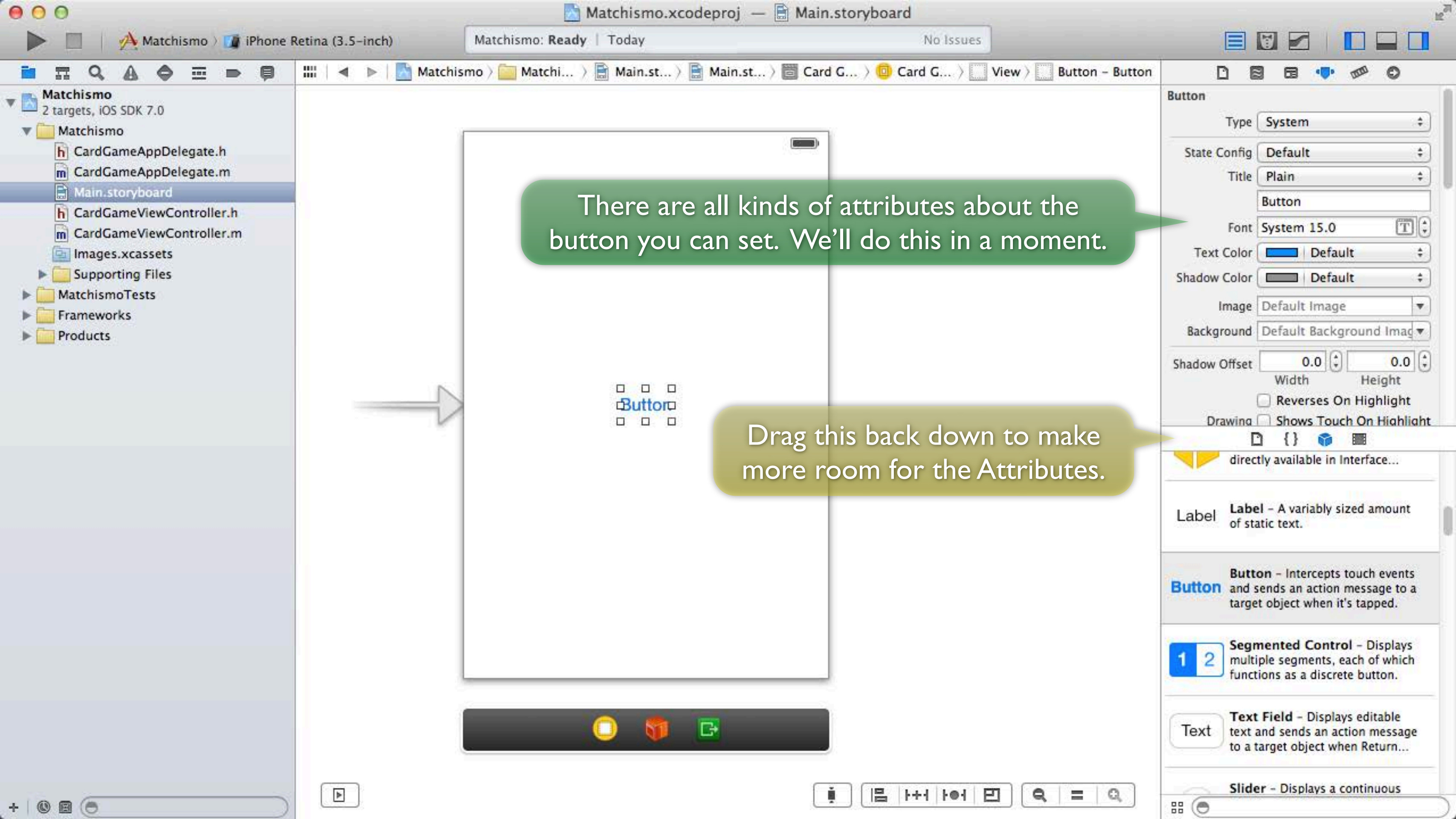


Identity Inspector
Set the class of the selected item.

Attributes Inspector
See and set the attributes of the selected item.
Click on this.

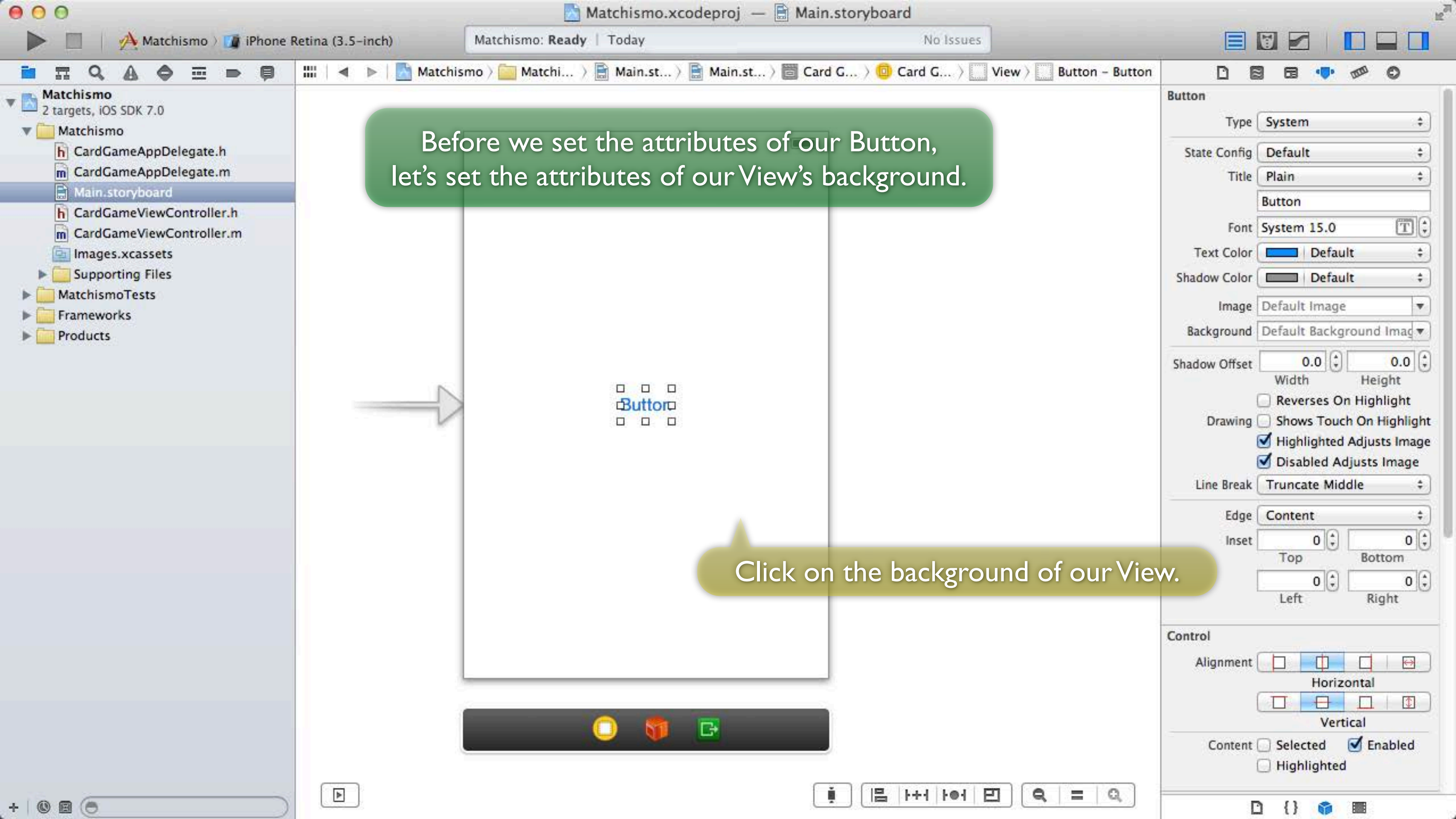
Size Inspector
Position and size the selected item.

Connections Inspector
Connections between your View and Controller.



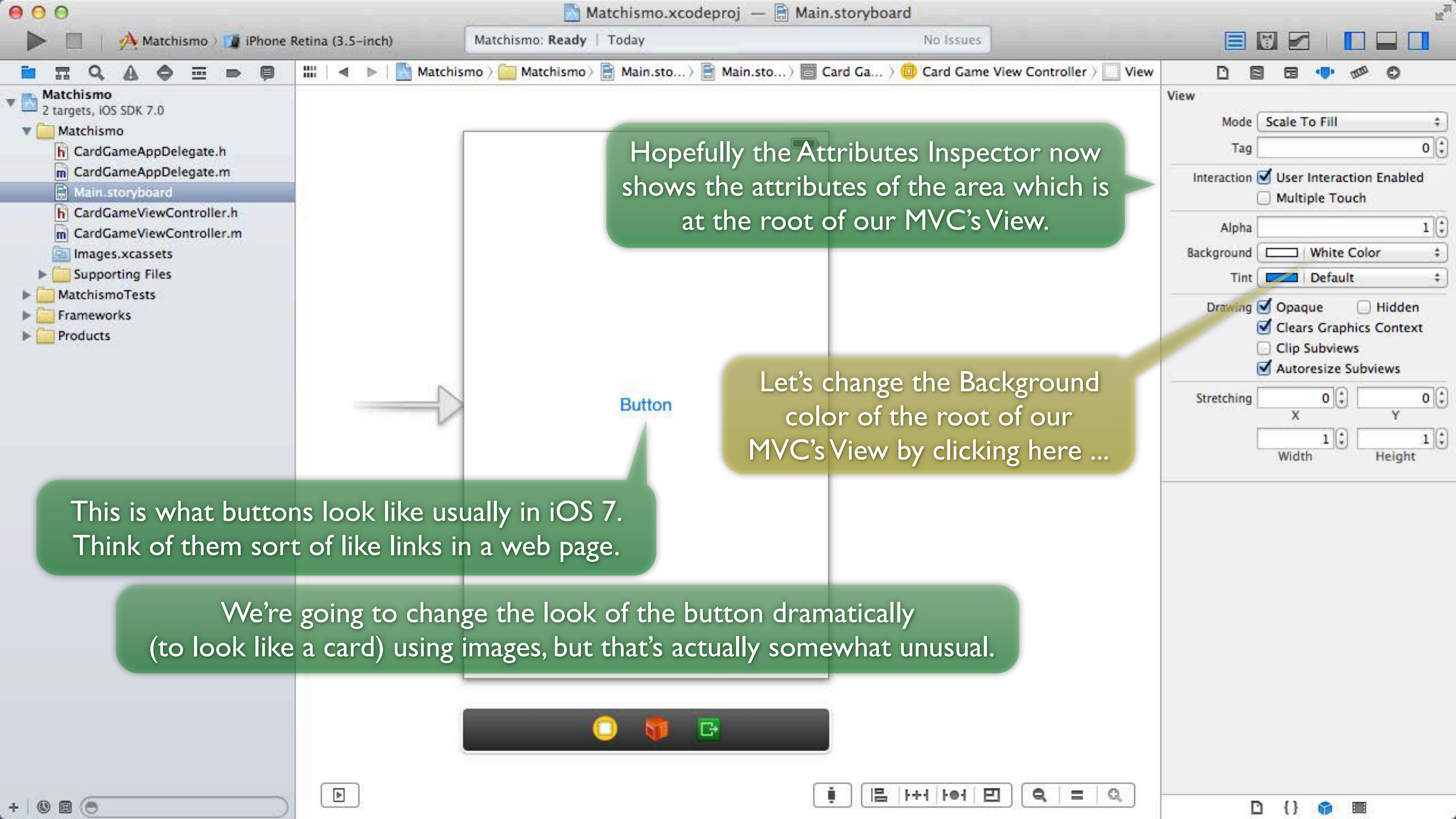
There are all kinds of attributes about the button you can set. We'll do this in a moment.

Drag this back down to make more room for the Attributes.



Before we set the attributes of our Button,
let's set the attributes of our View's background.

Click on the background of our View.

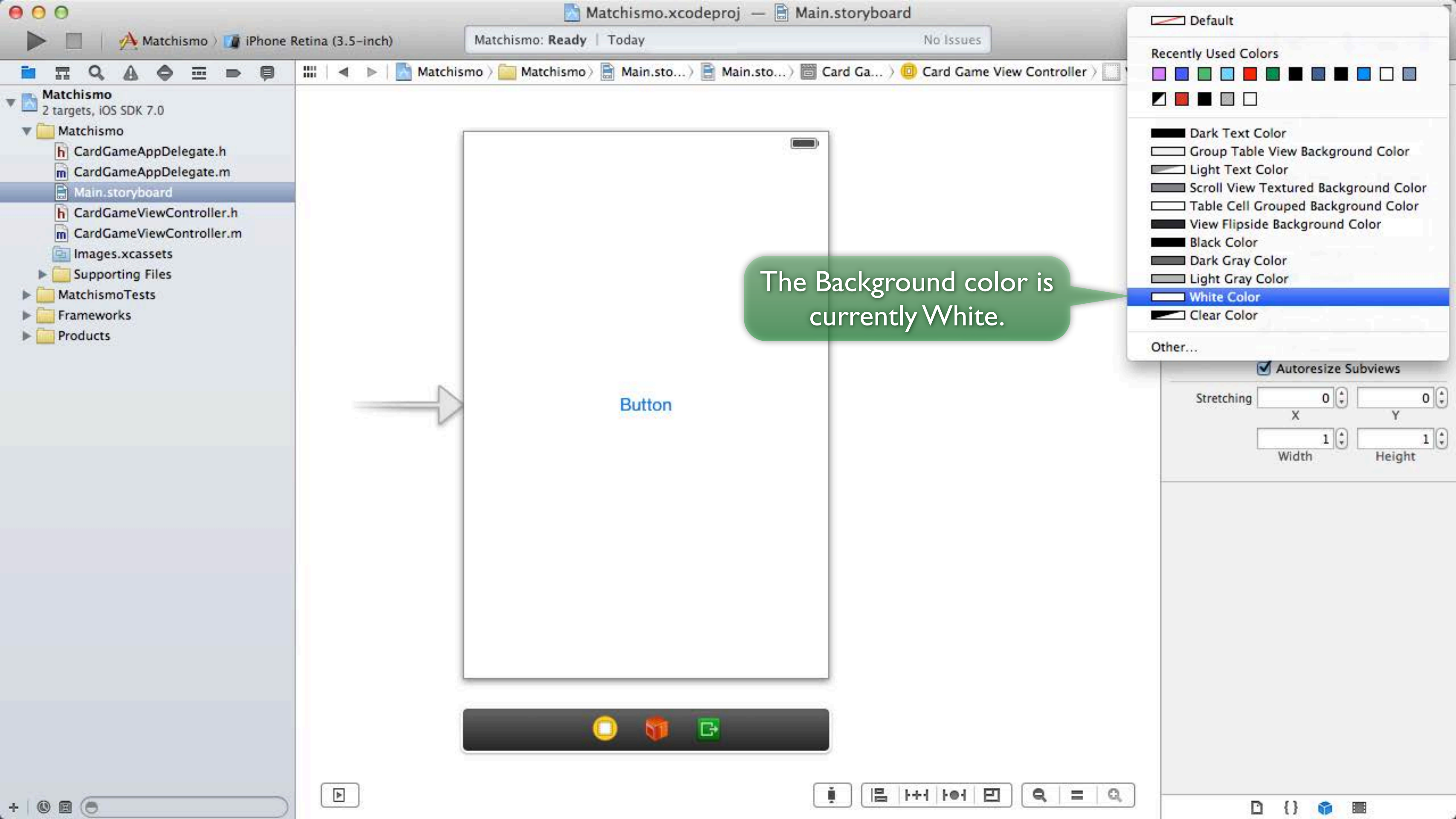


Hopefully the Attributes Inspector now shows the attributes of the area which is at the root of our MVC's View.

Let's change the Background color of the root of our MVC's View by clicking here ...

This is what buttons look like usually in iOS 7. Think of them sort of like links in a web page.

We're going to change the look of the button dramatically (to look like a card) using images, but that's actually somewhat unusual.



The Background color is currently White.

Default

Recently Used Colors

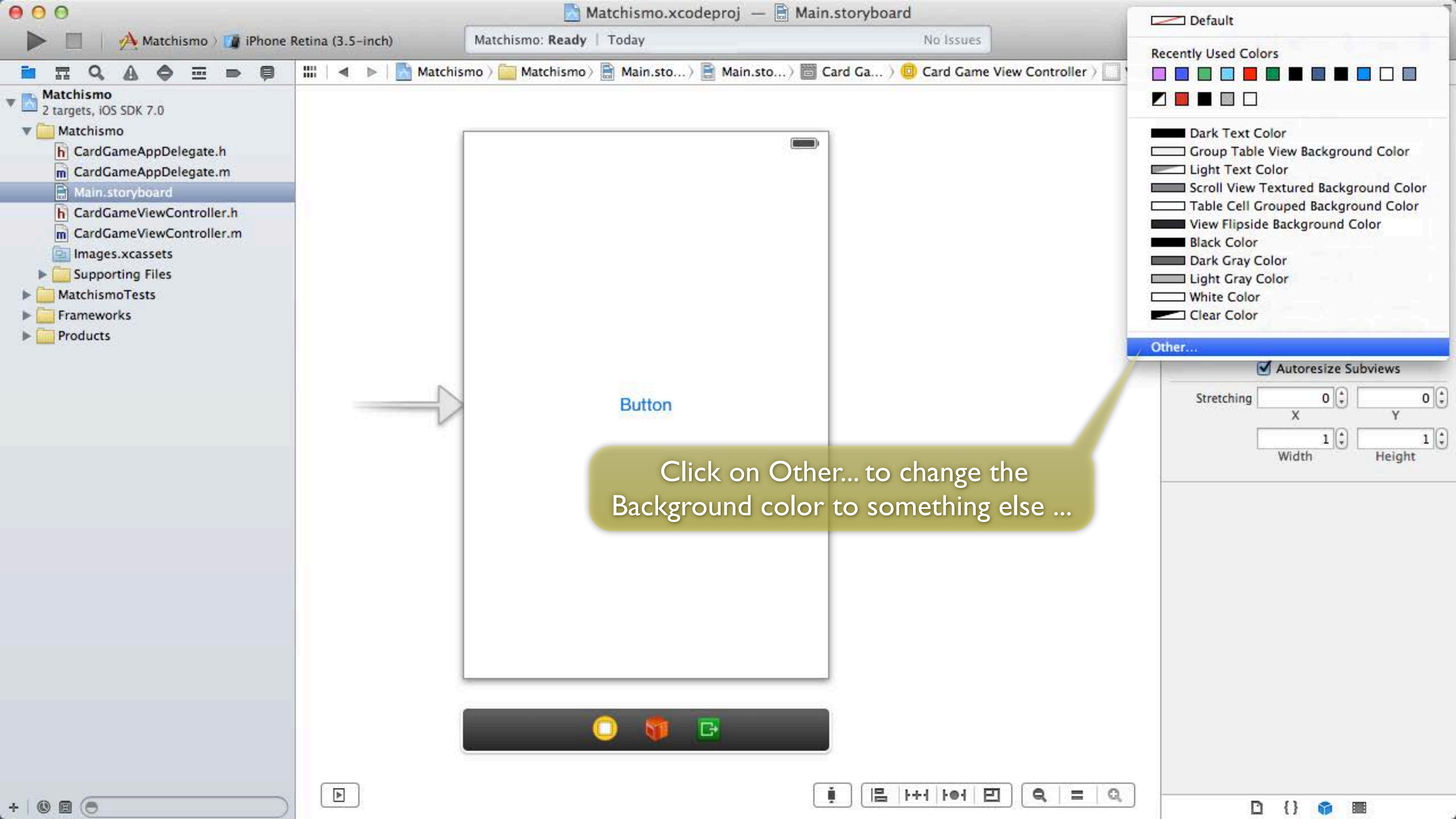
- Dark Text Color
- Group Table View Background Color
- Light Text Color
- Scroll View Textured Background Color
- Table Cell Grouped Background Color
- View Flipside Background Color
- Black Color
- Dark Gray Color
- Light Gray Color
- White Color**
- Clear Color

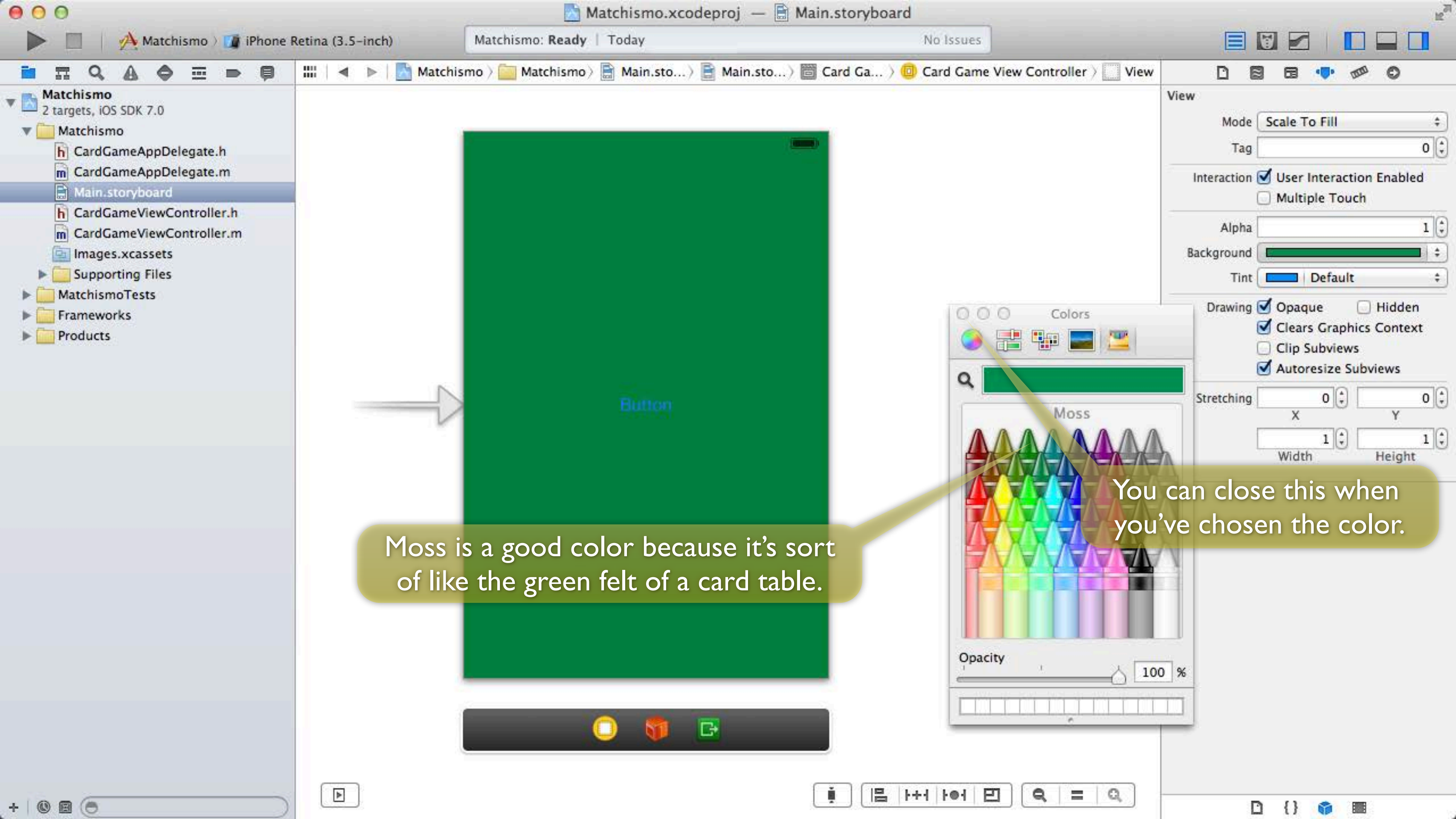
Other...

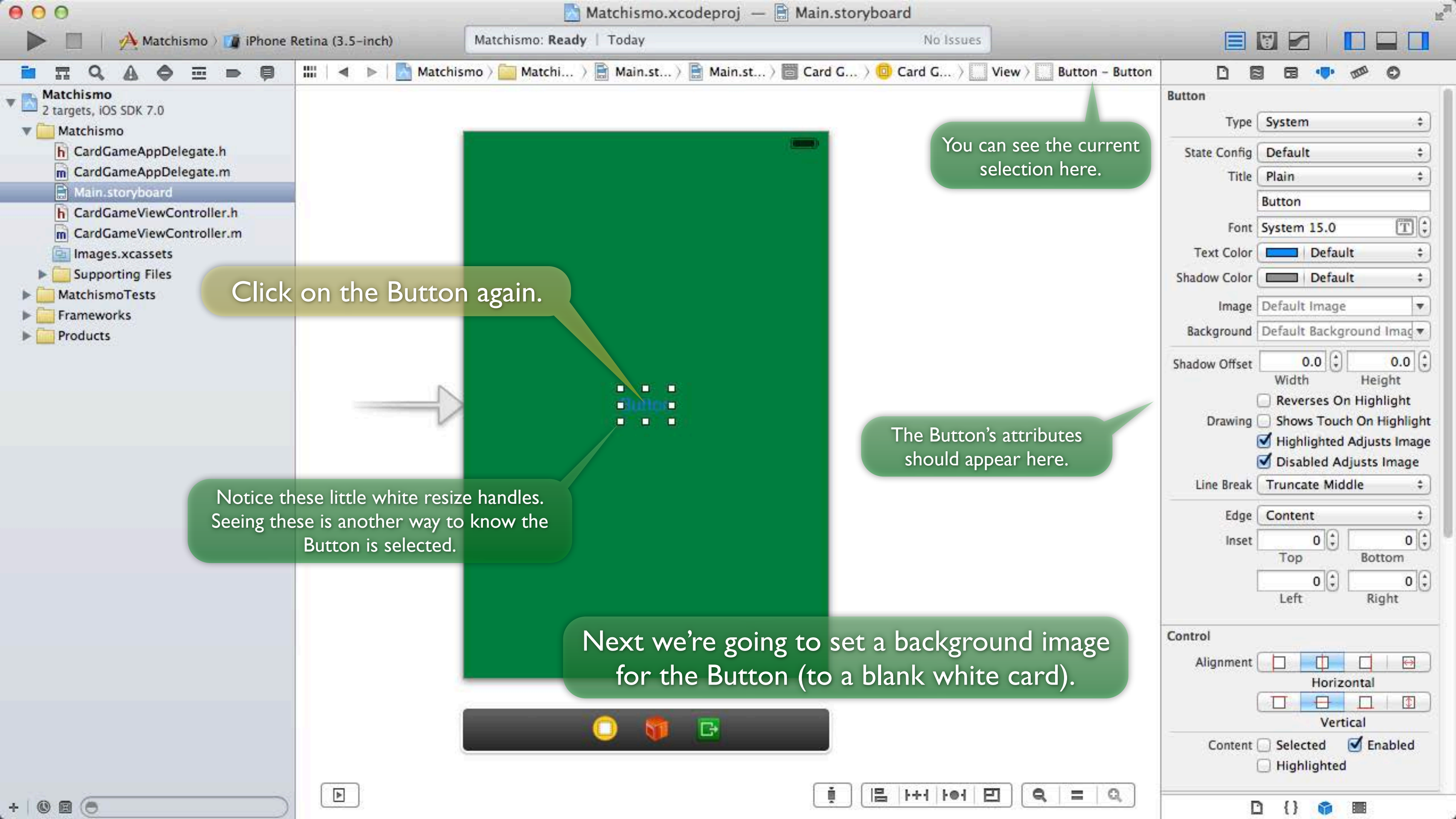
☒ Autosize Subviews

Stretching

X	0	Y	0
Width	1	Height	1







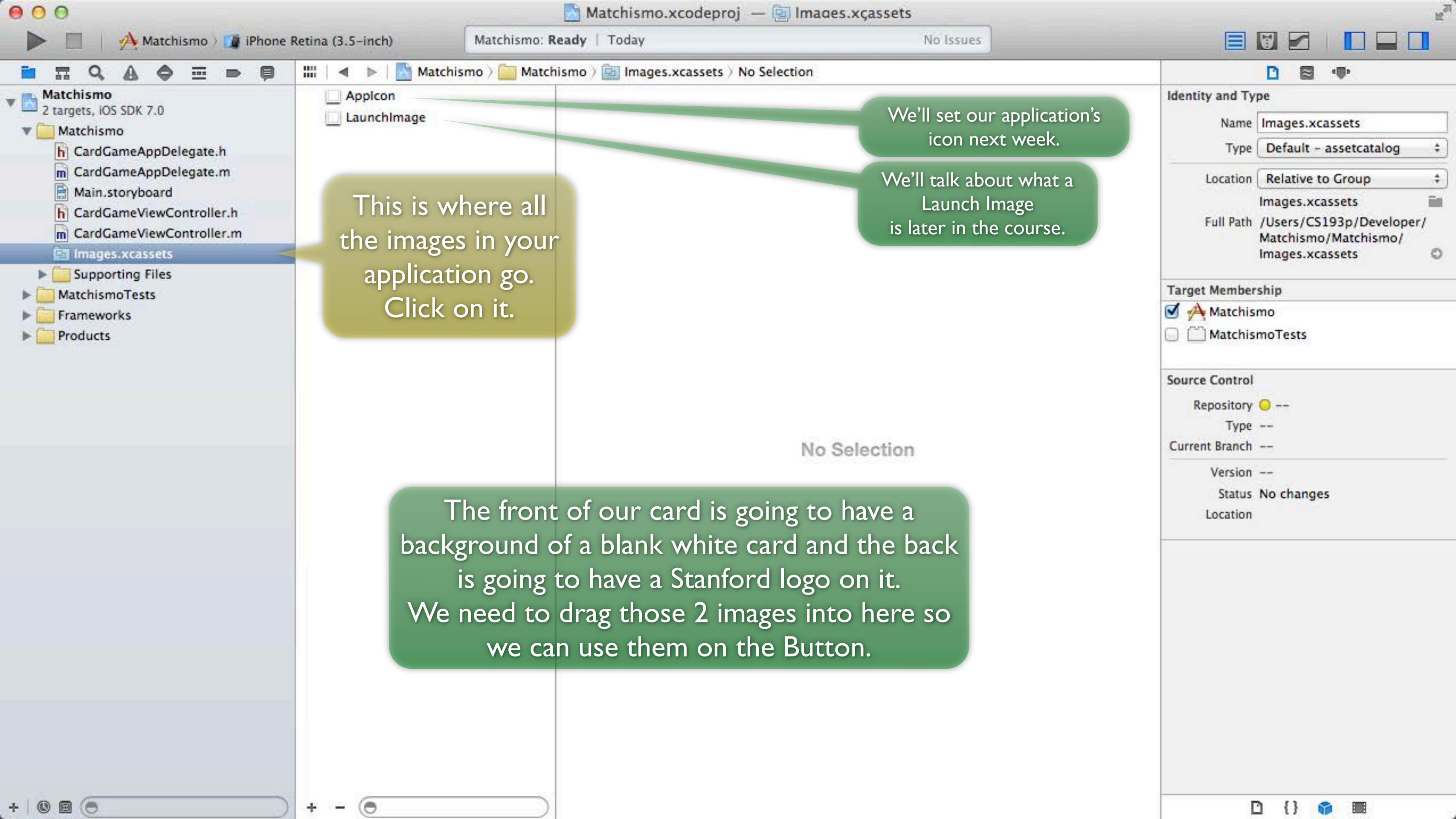
Click on the Button again.

Notice these little white resize handles. Seeing these is another way to know the Button is selected.

Next we're going to set a background image for the Button (to a blank white card).

You can see the current selection here.

The Button's attributes should appear here.

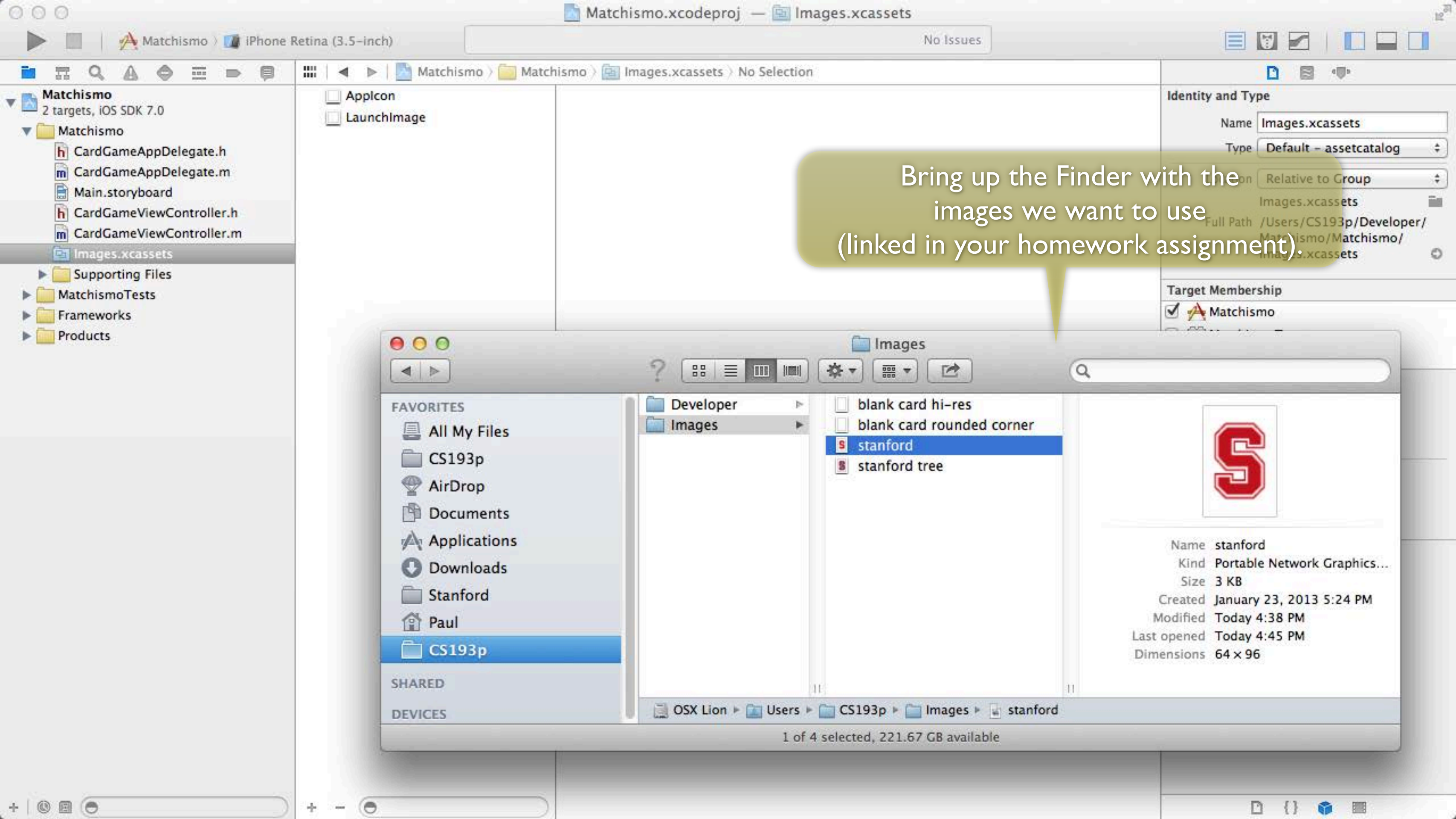


This is where all the images in your application go. Click on it.

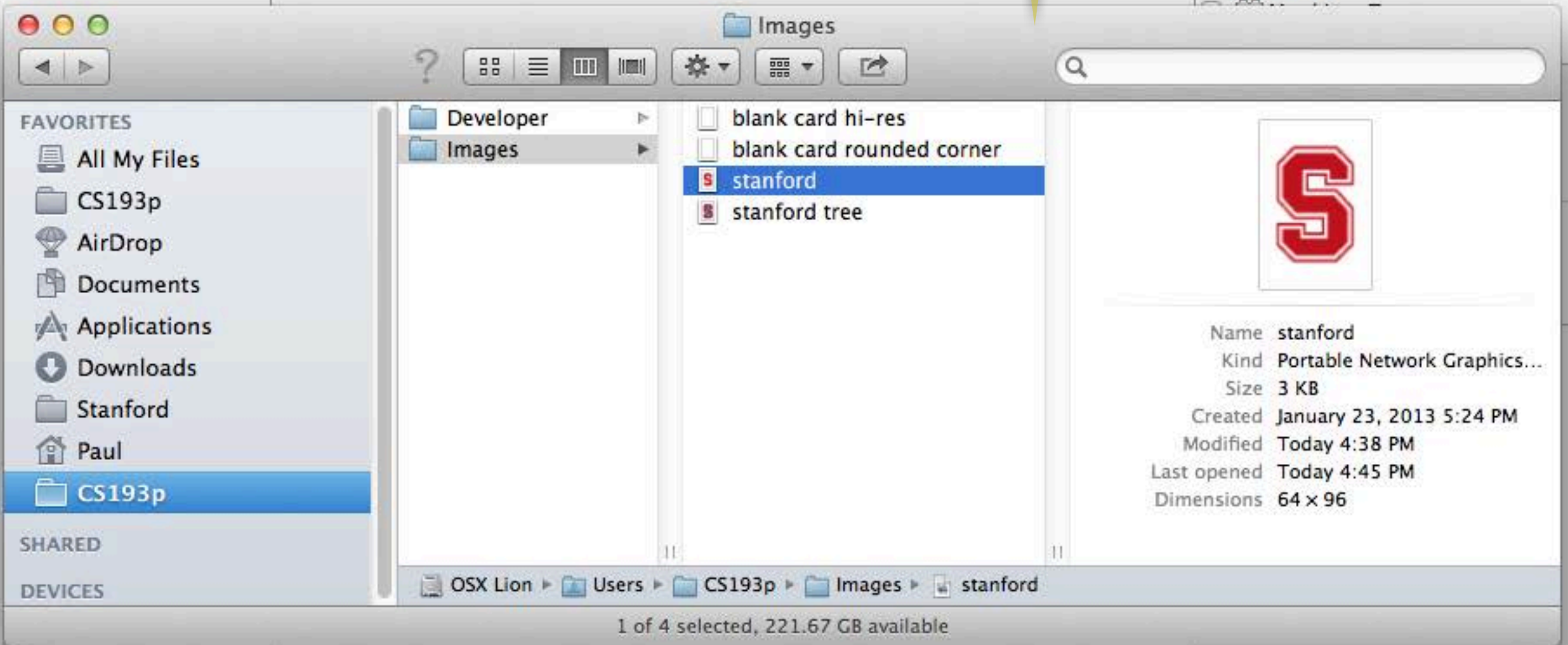
We'll set our application's icon next week.

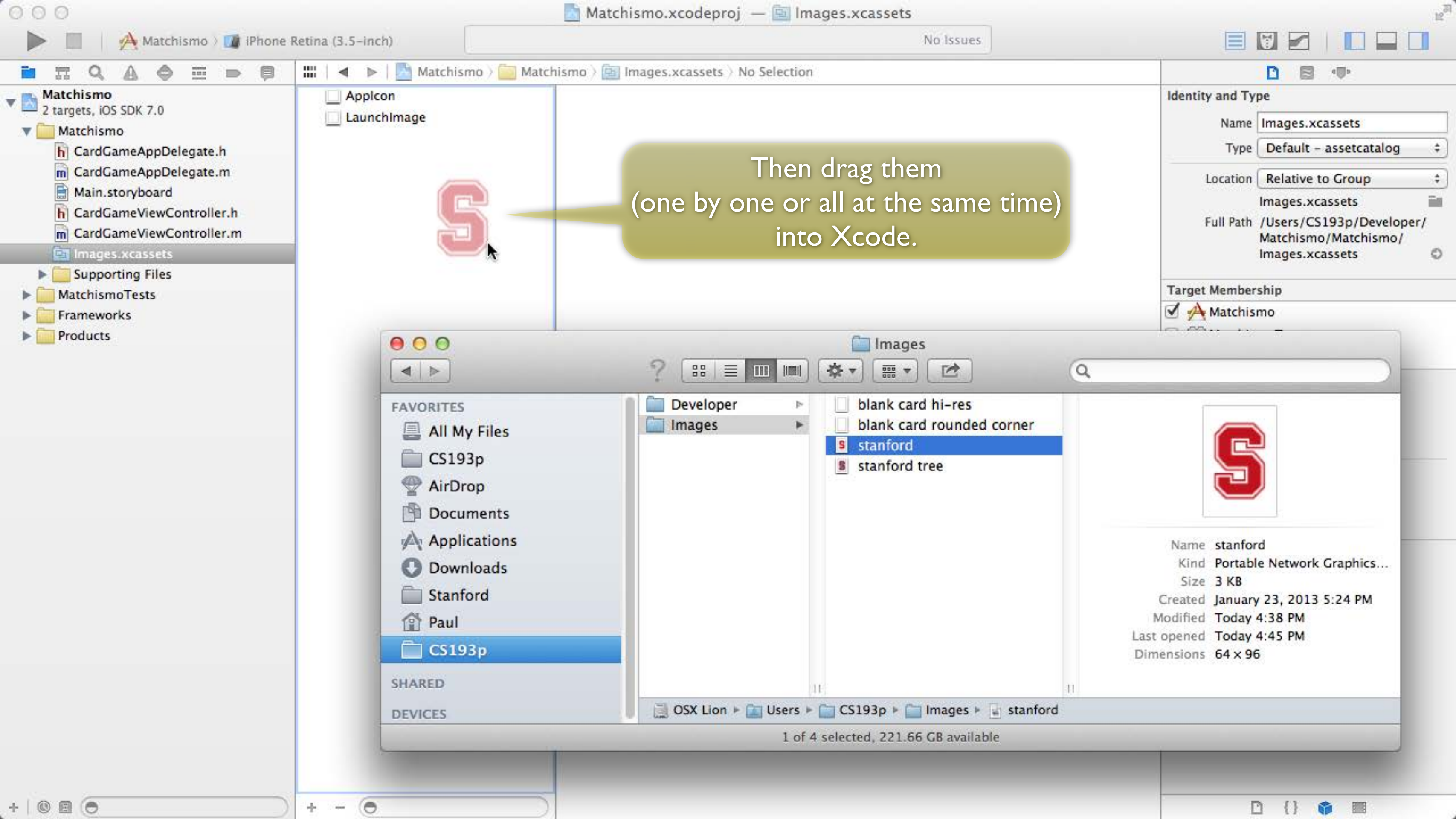
We'll talk about what a Launch Image is later in the course.

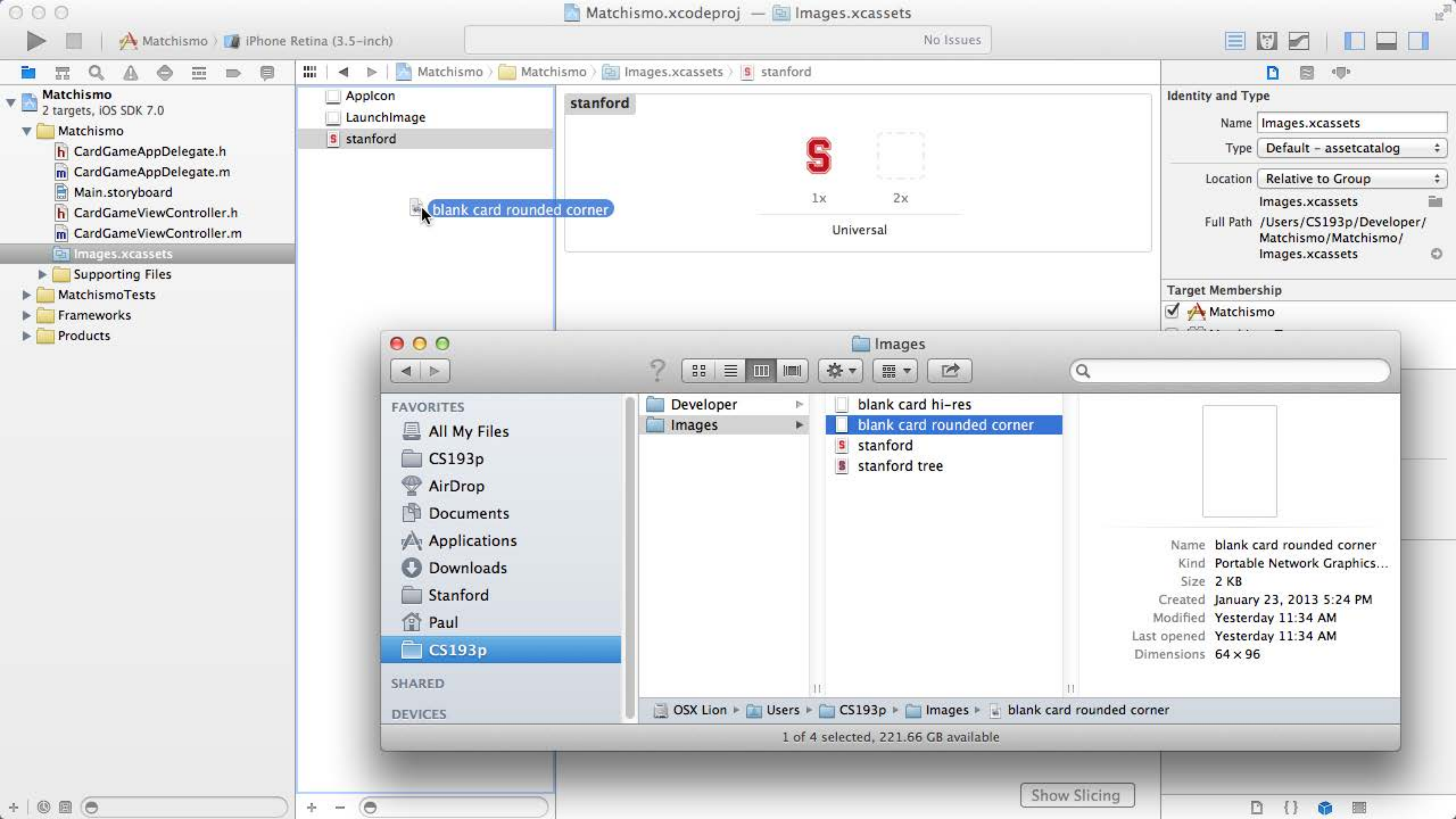
The front of our card is going to have a background of a blank white card and the back is going to have a Stanford logo on it. We need to drag those 2 images into here so we can use them on the Button.

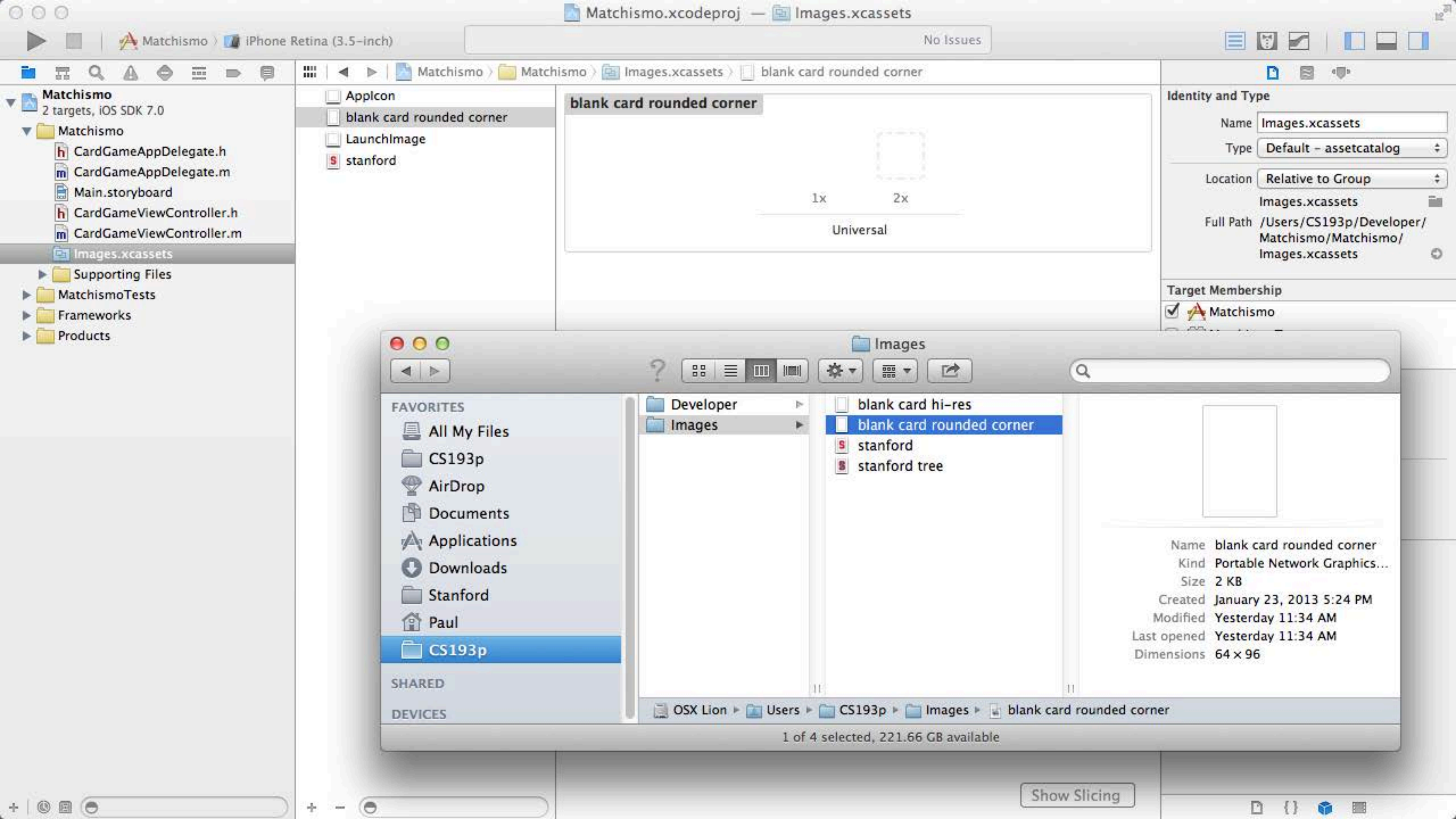


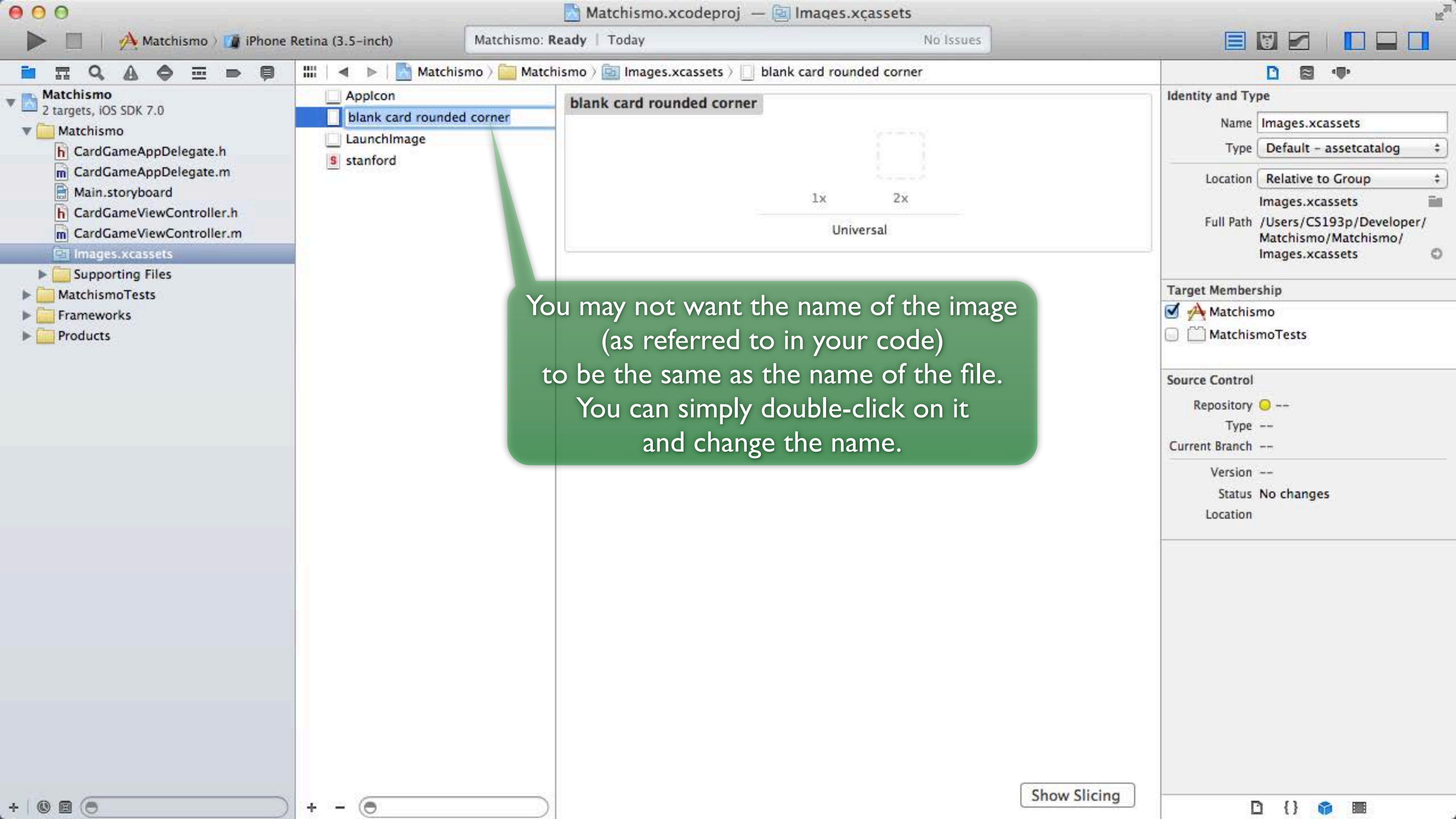
Bring up the Finder with the images we want to use (linked in your homework assignment).

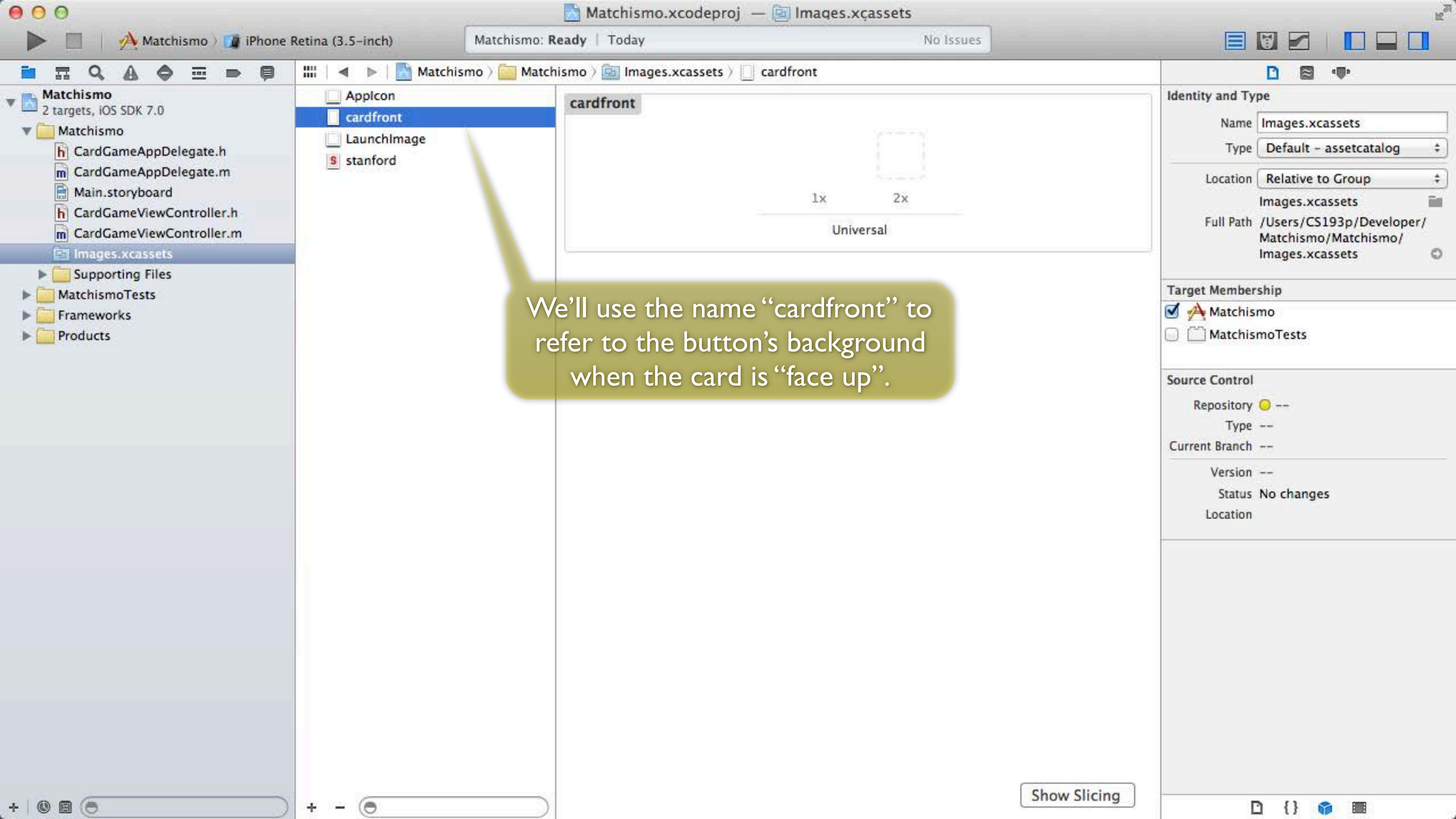




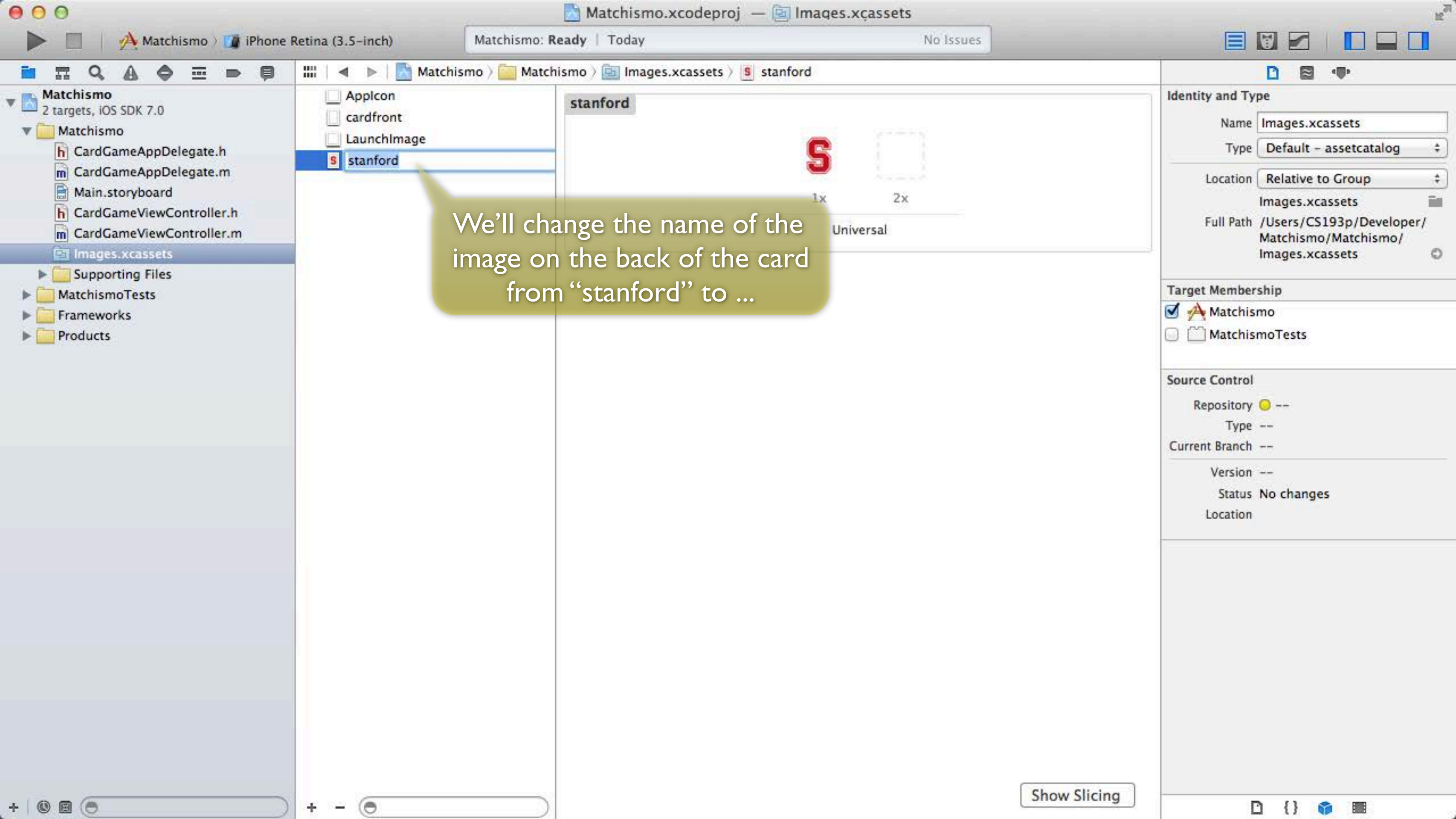


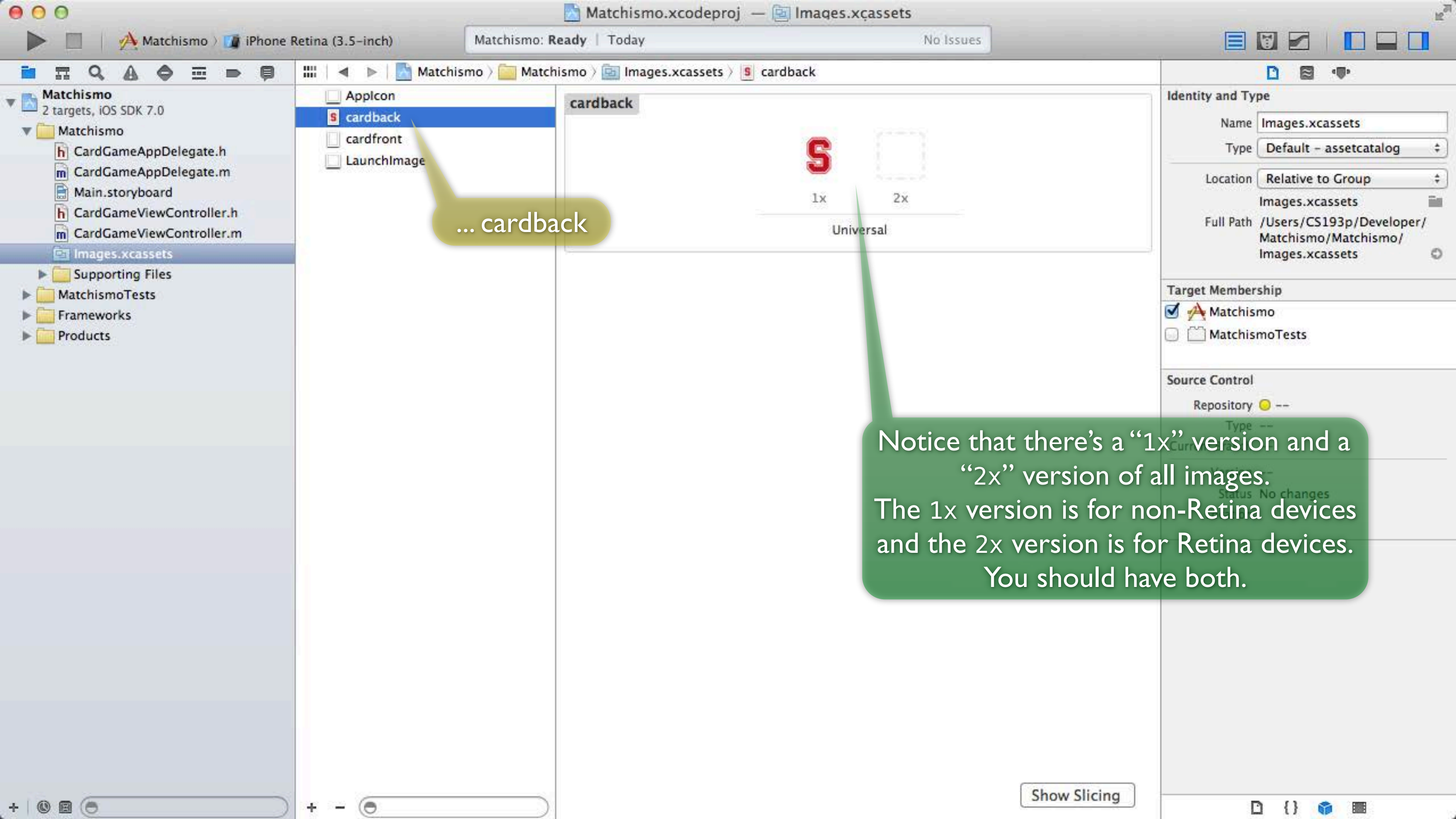


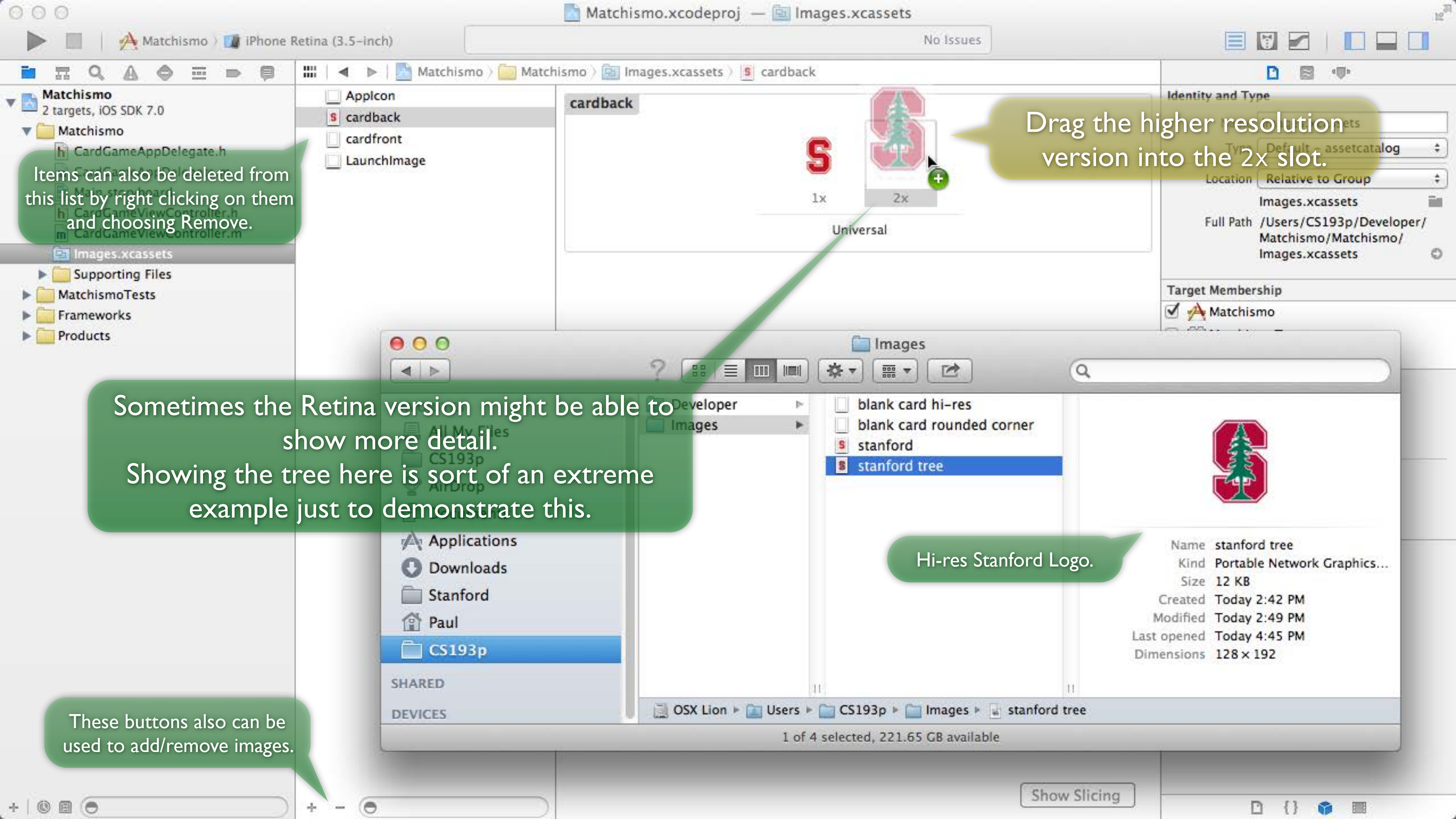




We'll use the name "cardfront" to refer to the button's background when the card is "face up".







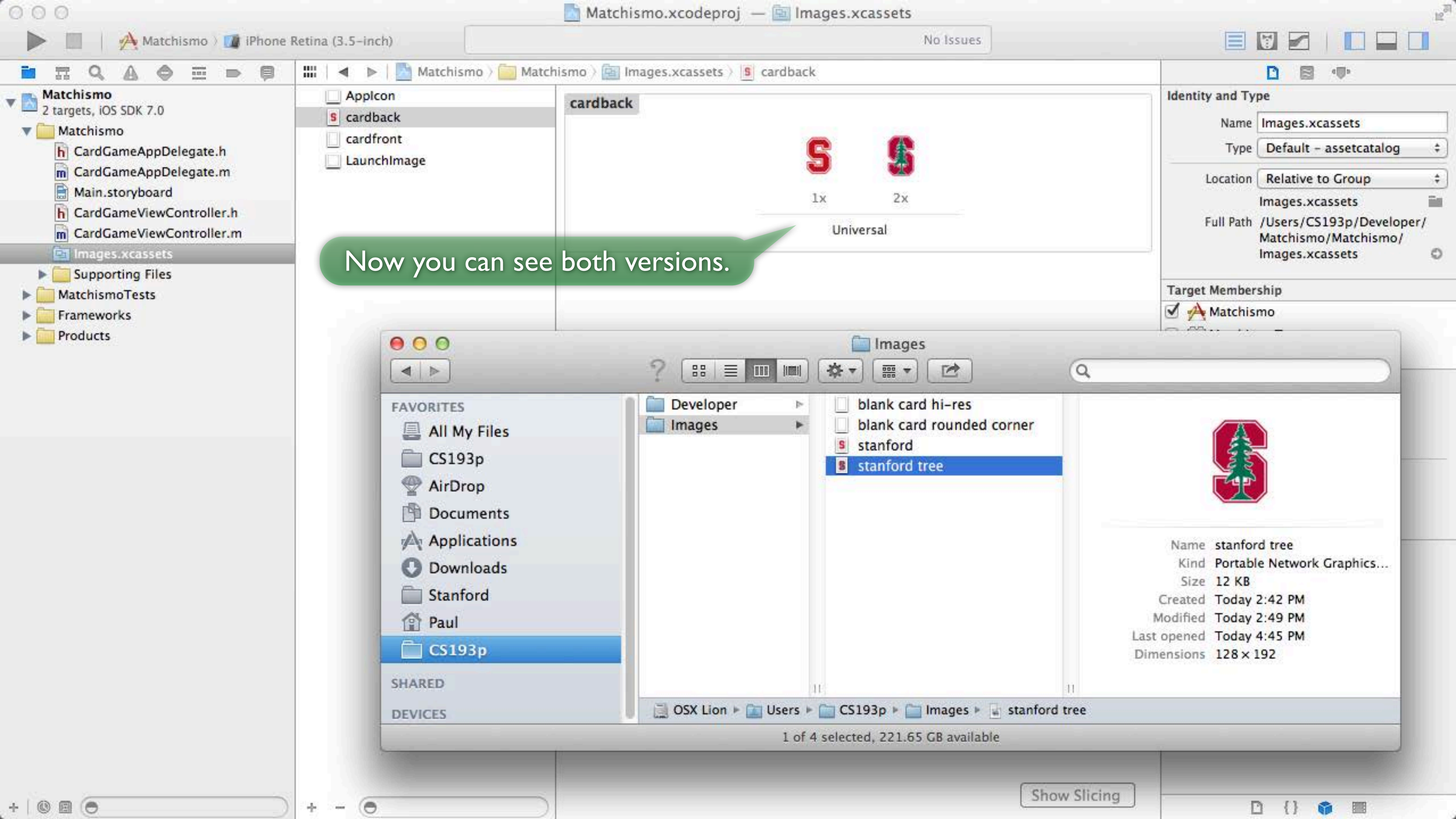
Items can also be deleted from this list by right clicking on them and choosing Remove.

Drag the higher resolution version into the 2x slot.

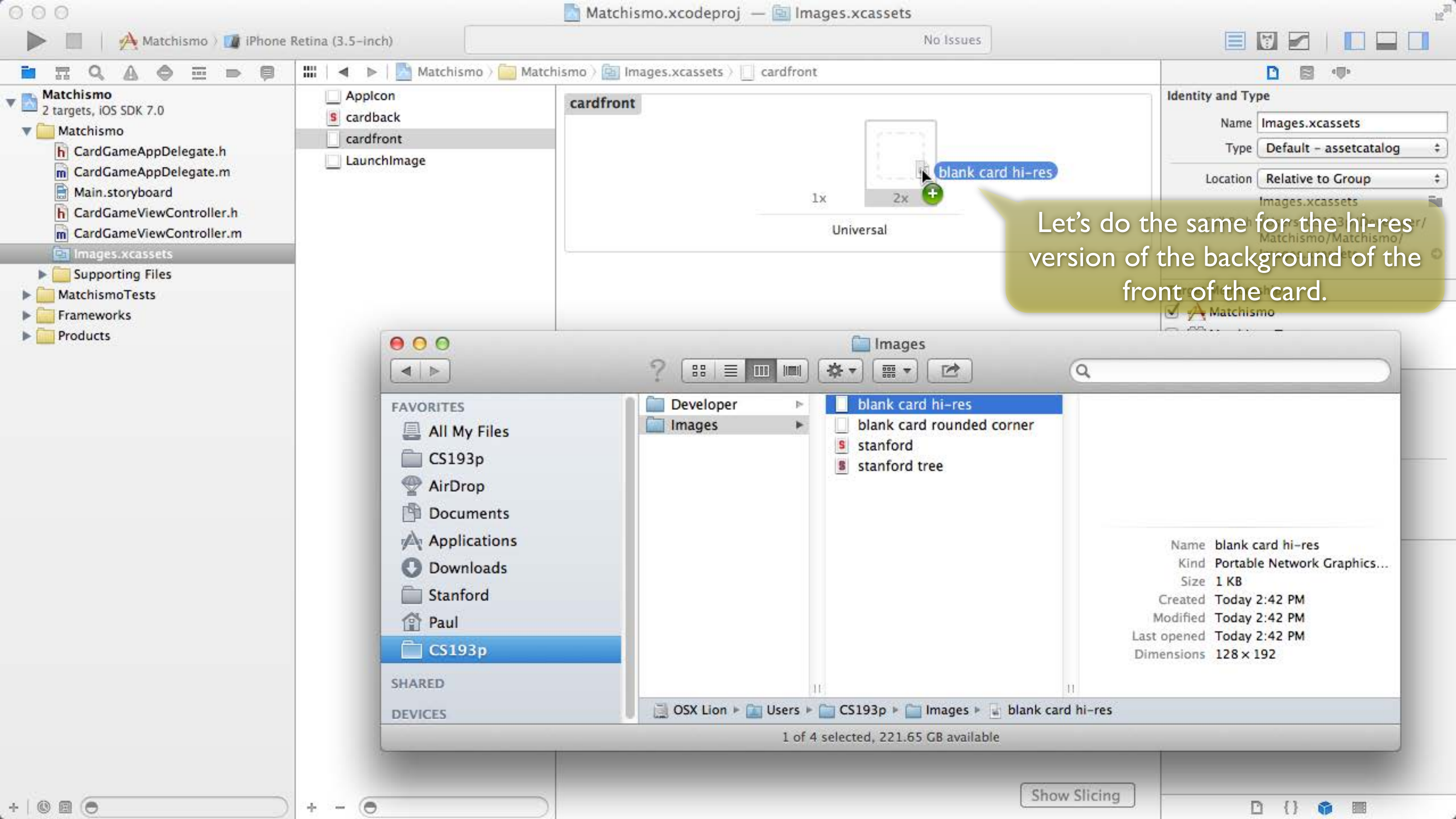
Sometimes the Retina version might be able to show more detail.
Showing the tree here is sort of an extreme example just to demonstrate this.

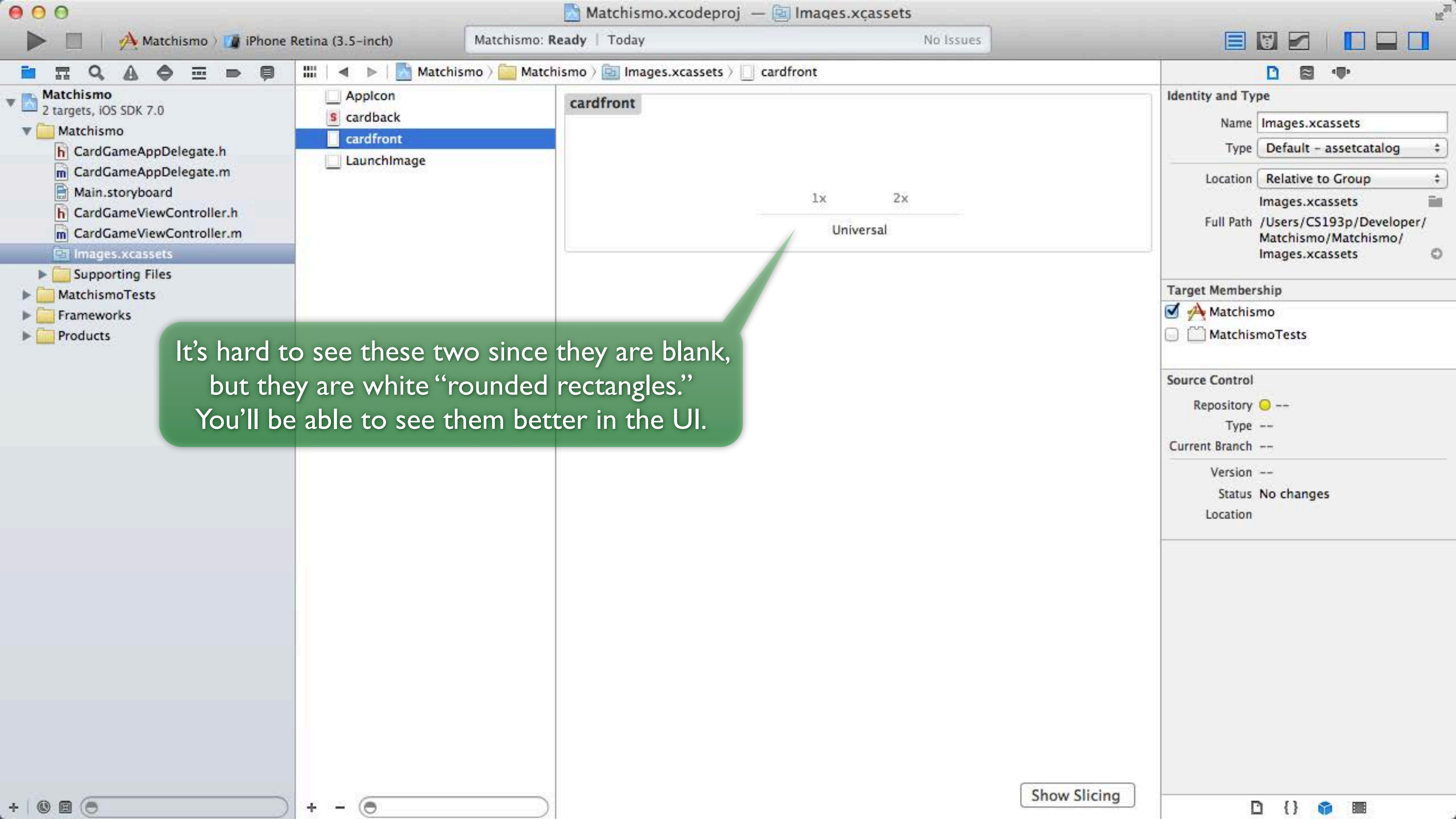
Hi-res Stanford Logo.

These buttons also can be used to add/remove images.



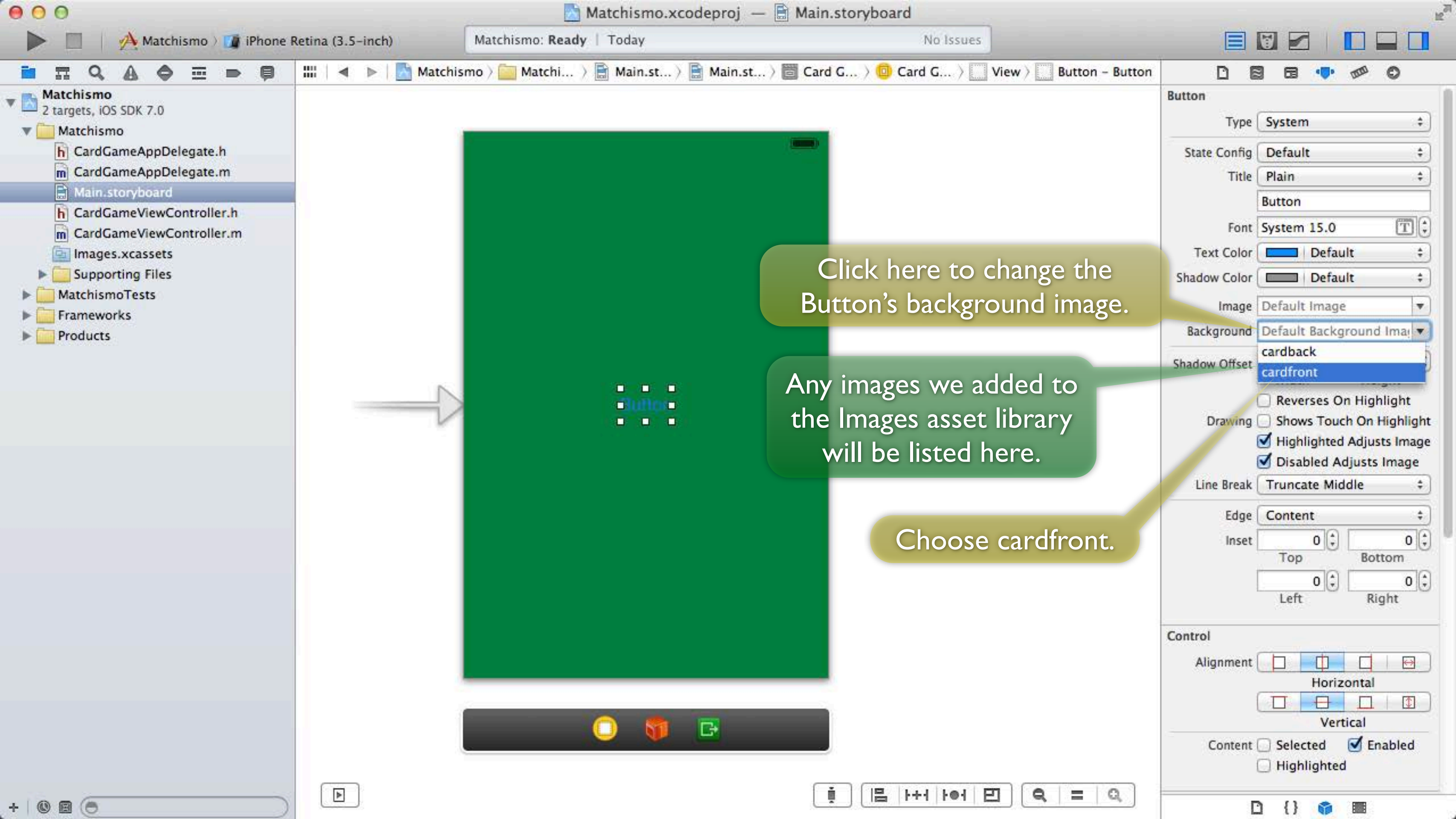
Now you can see both versions.





It's hard to see these two since they are blank,
but they are white "rounded rectangles."
You'll be able to see them better in the UI.

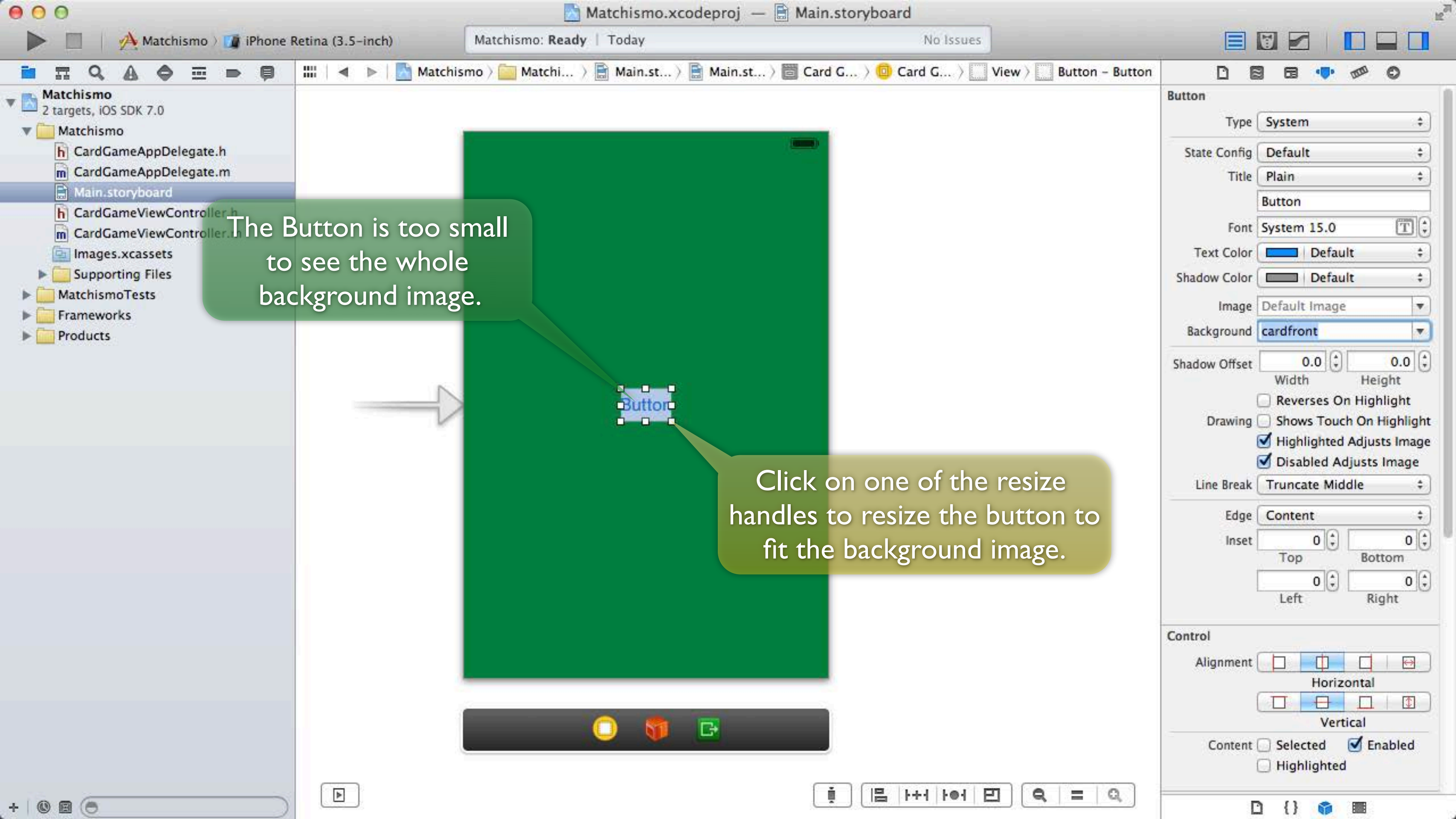
Show Slicing

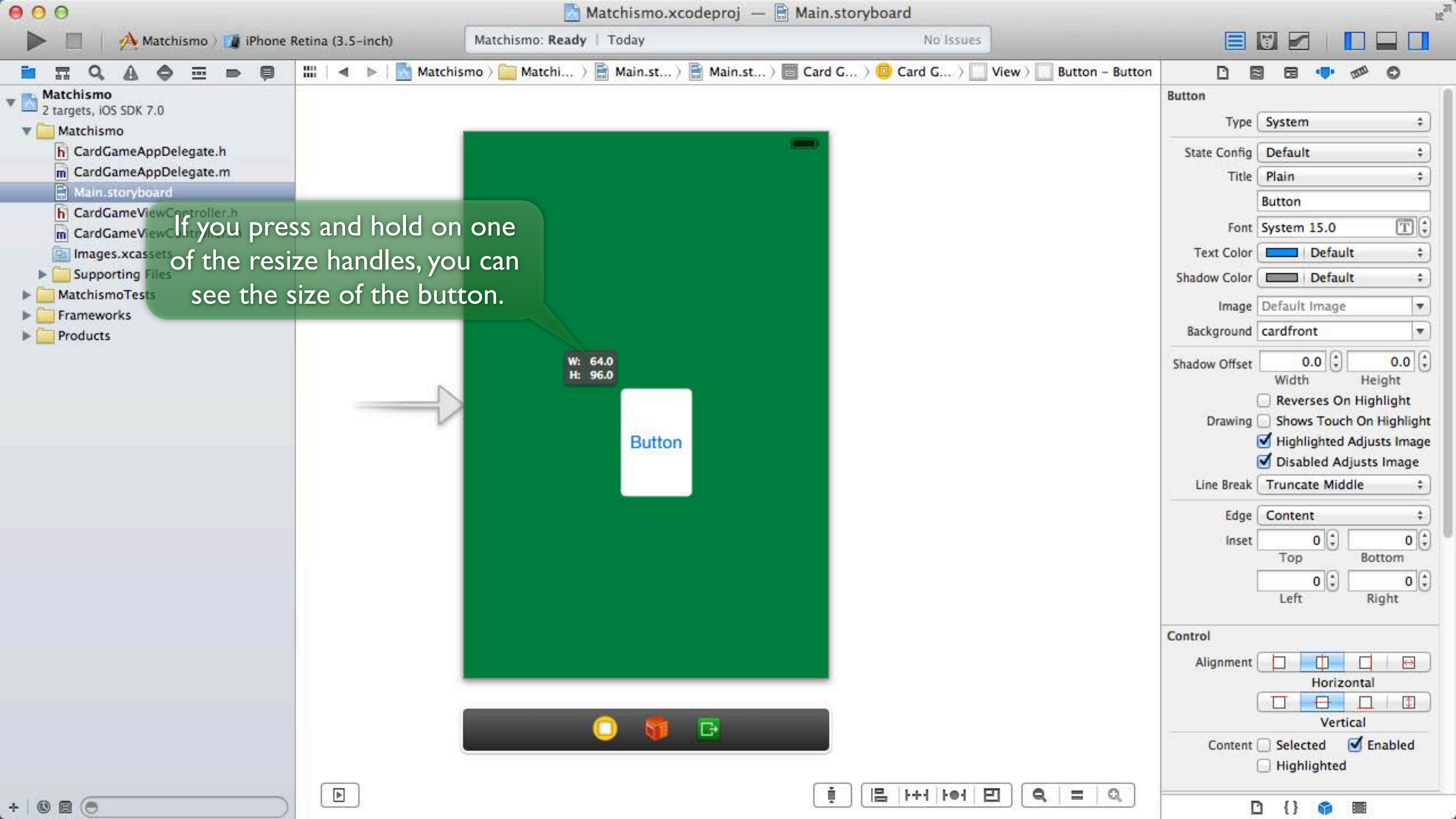


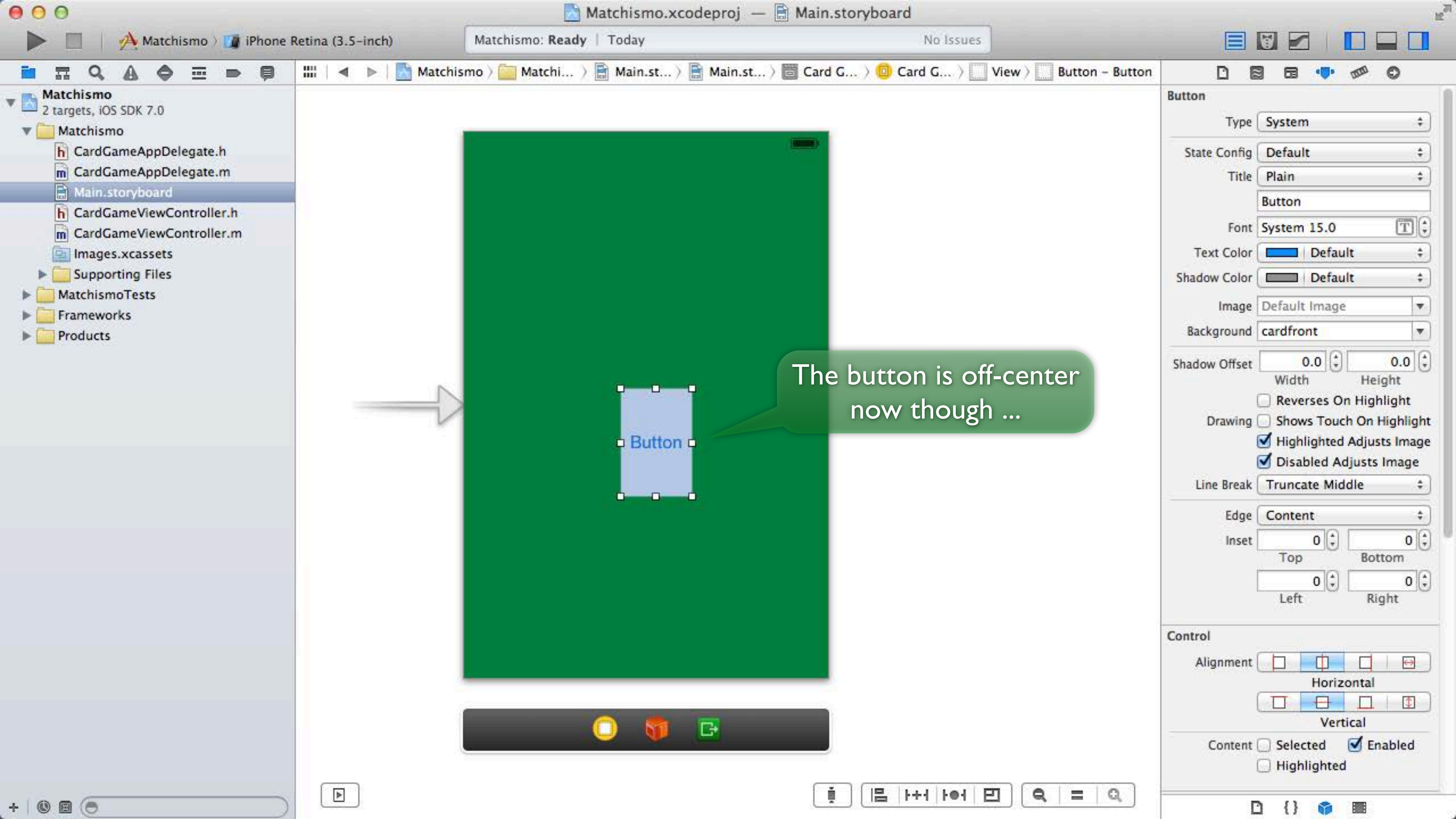
Click here to change the Button's background image.

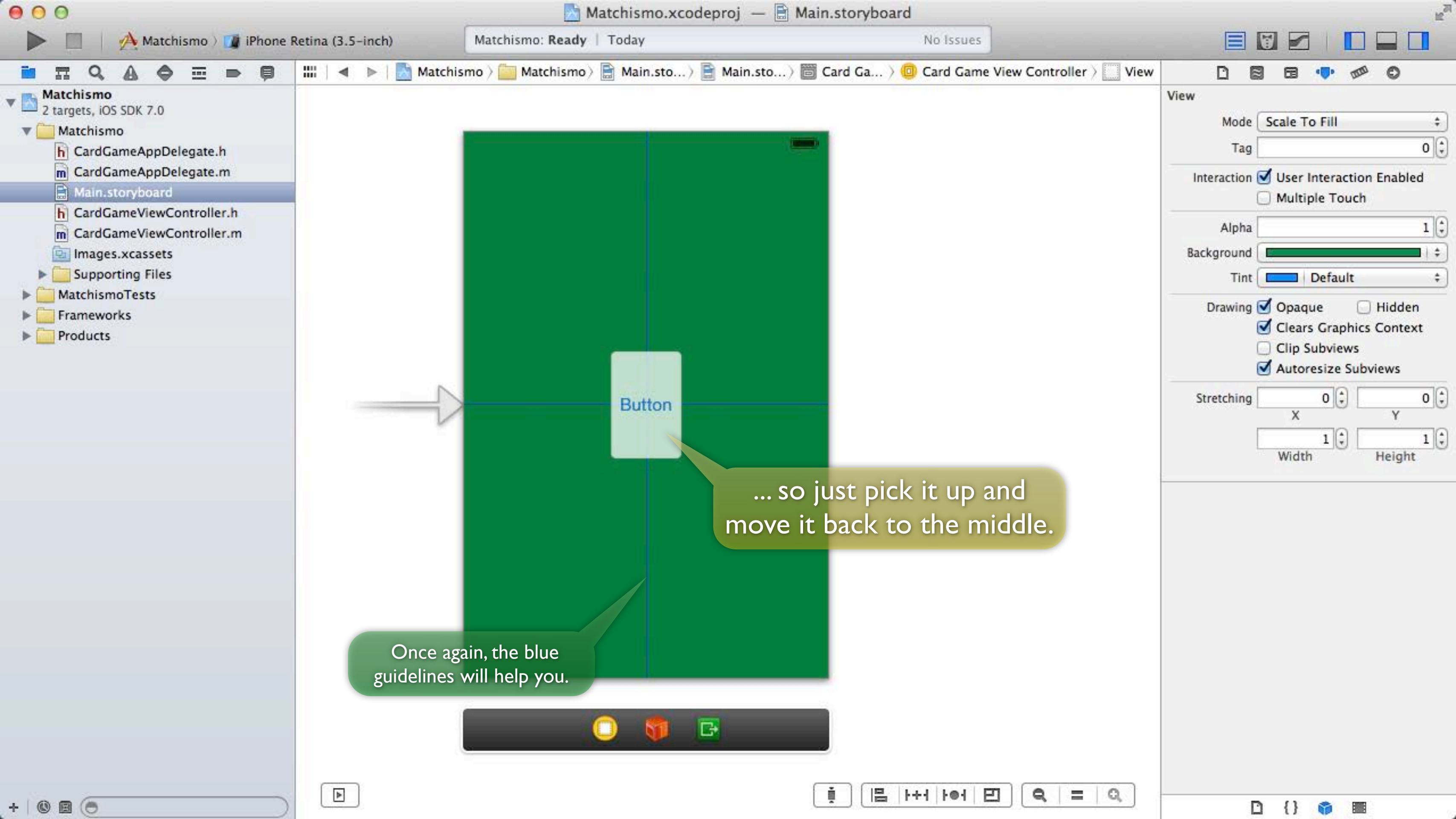
Any images we added to the Images asset library will be listed here.

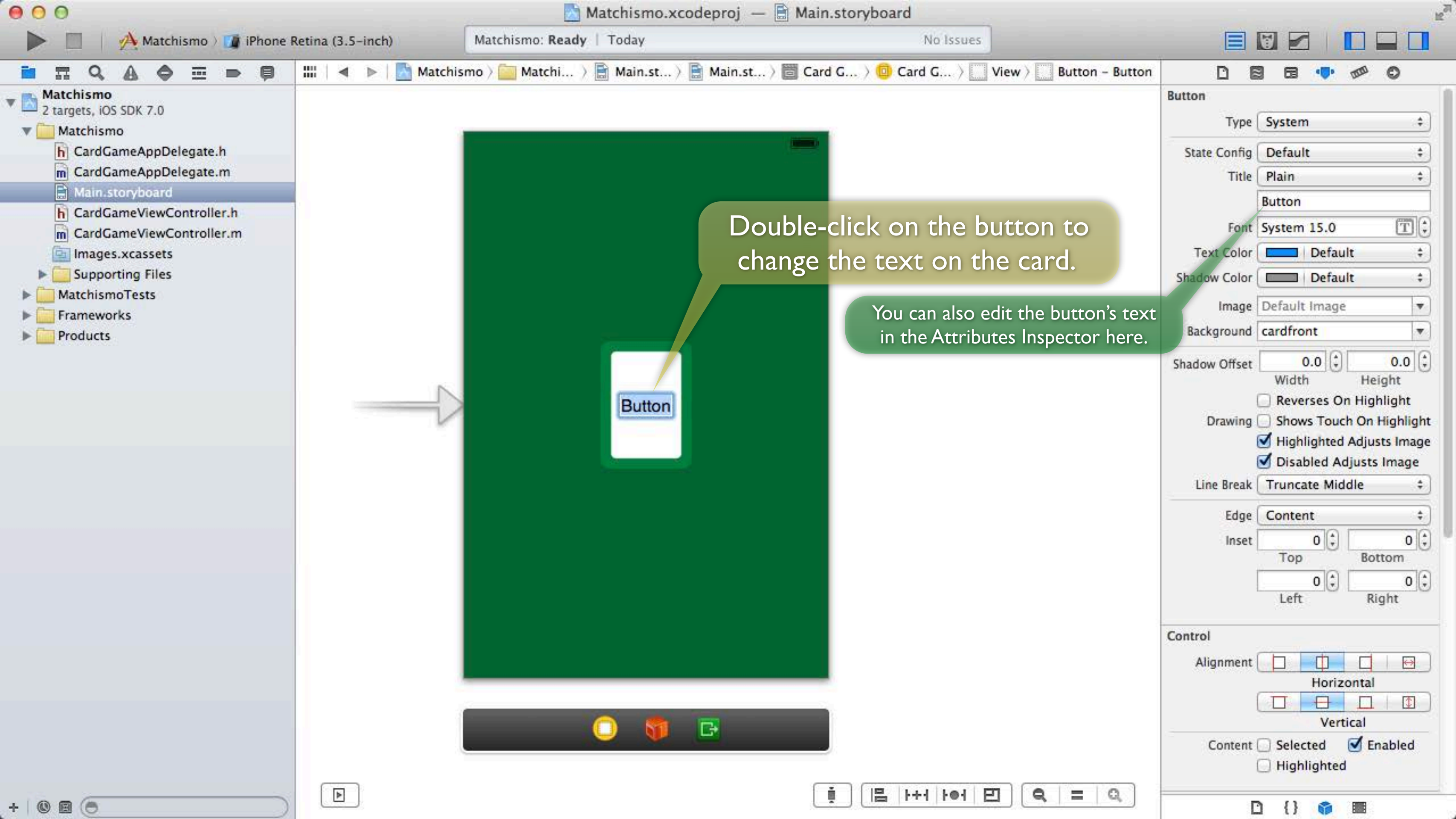
Choose cardfront.

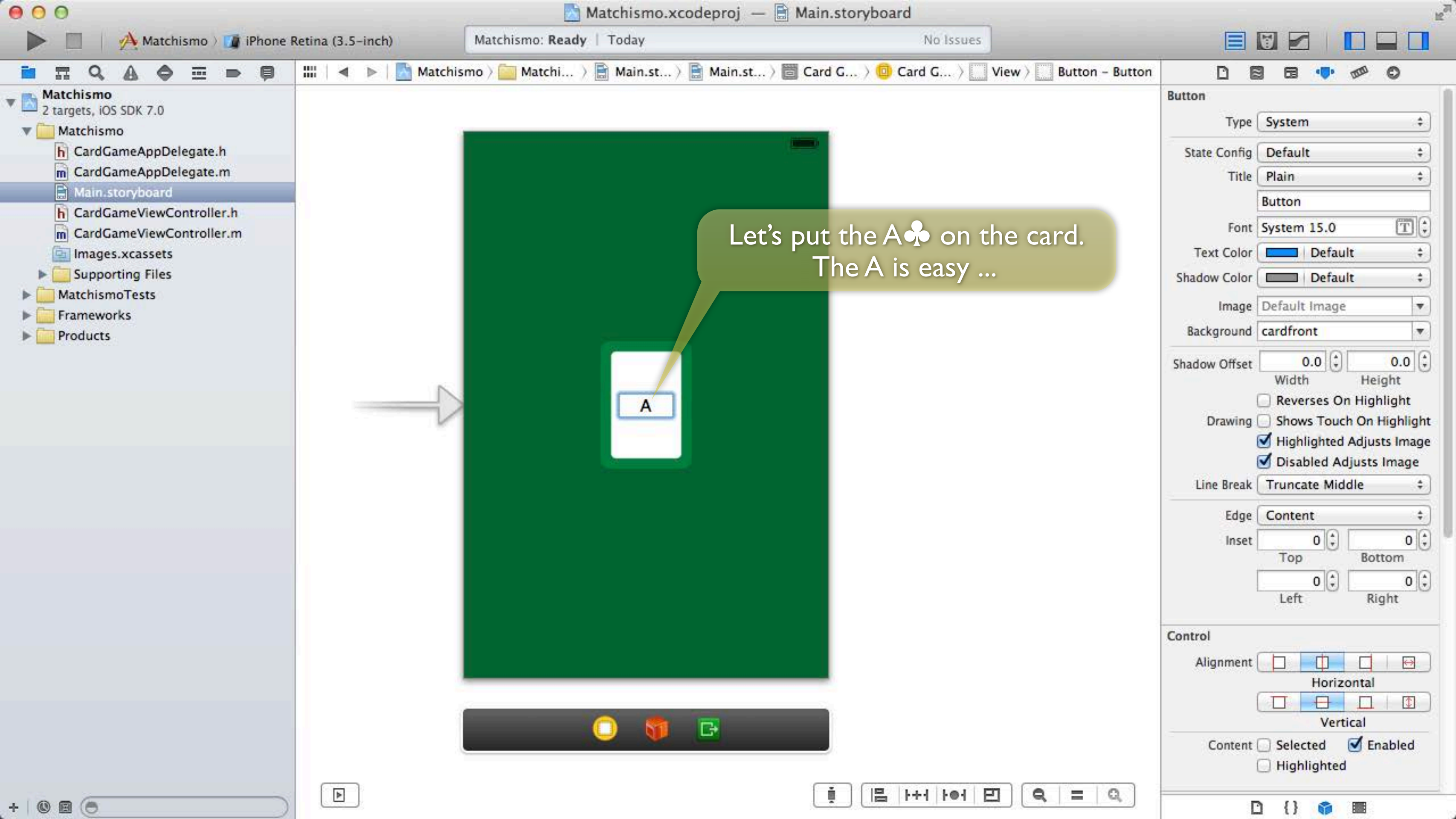


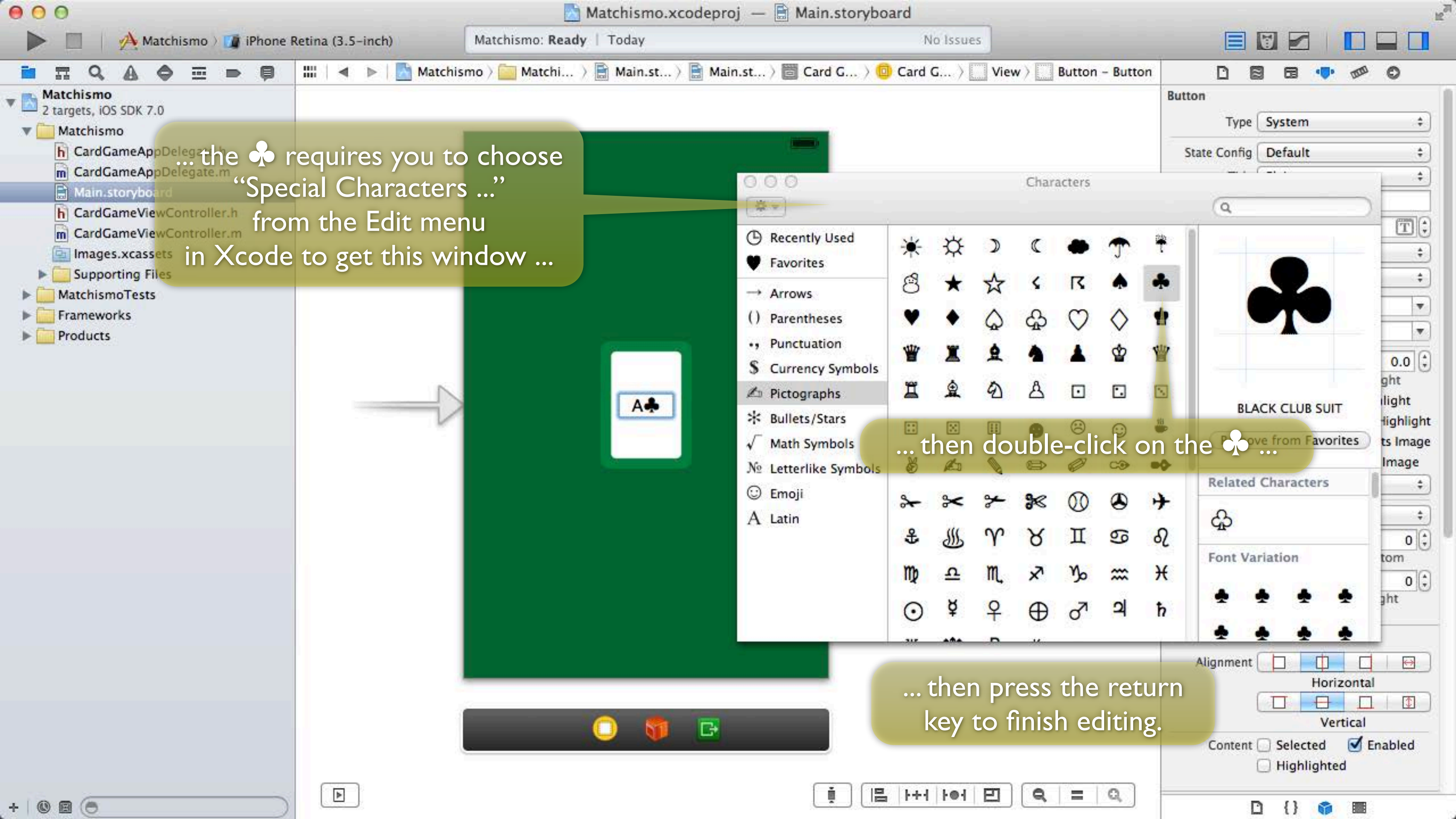








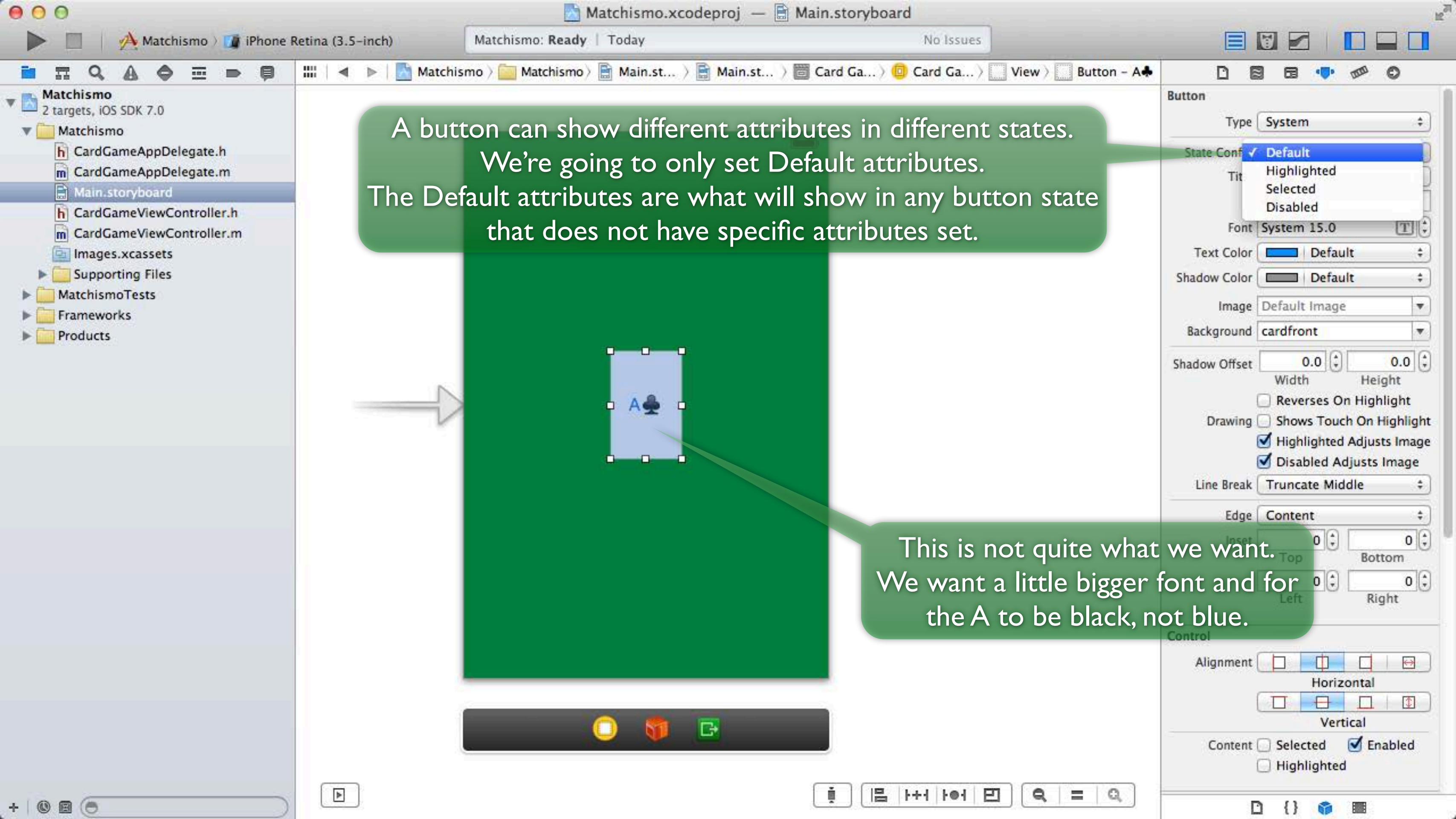




...the ♣ requires you to choose "Special Characters ..." from the Edit menu in Xcode to get this window ...

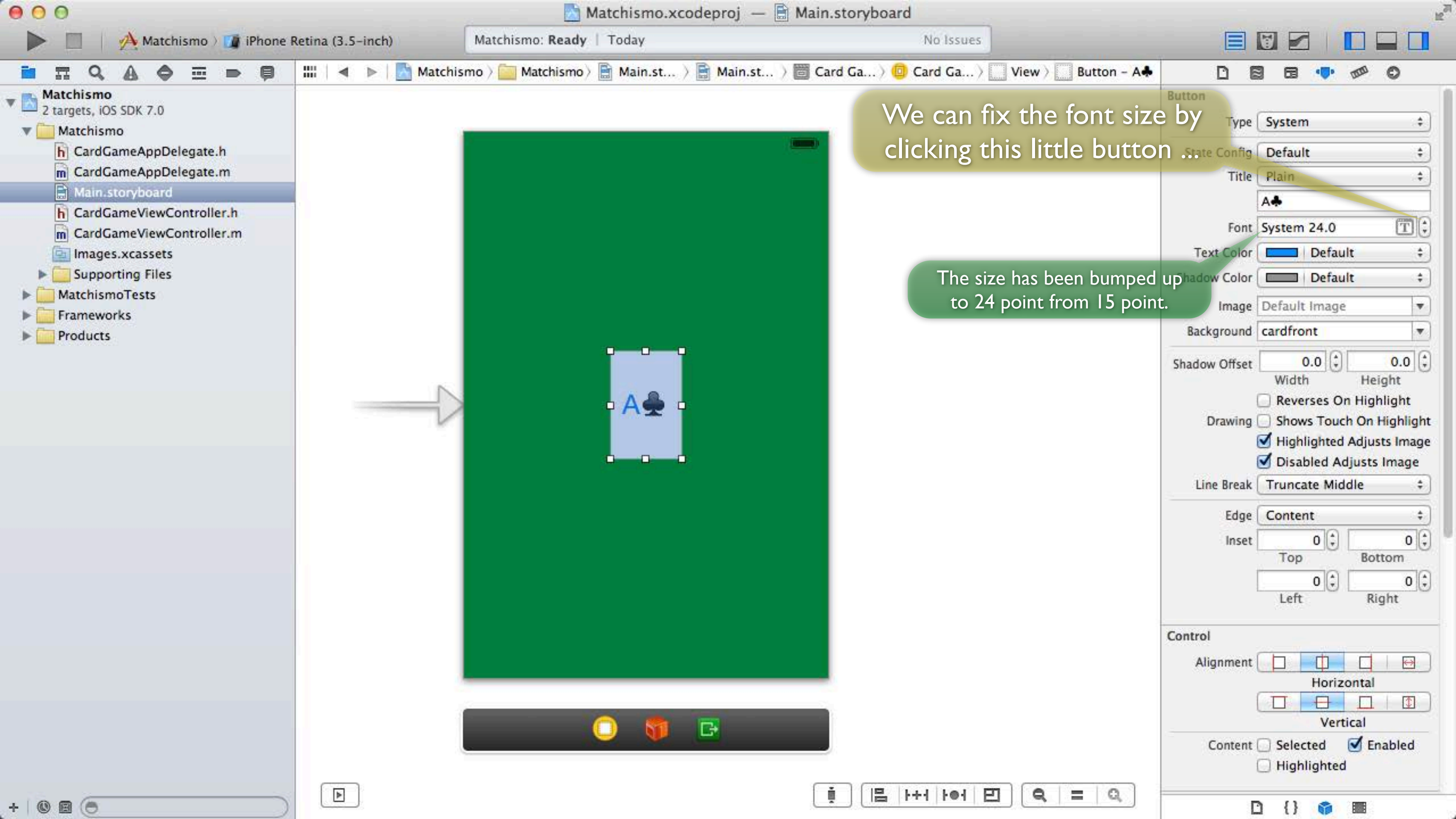
... then double-click on the ♣ ...

... then press the return key to finish editing.



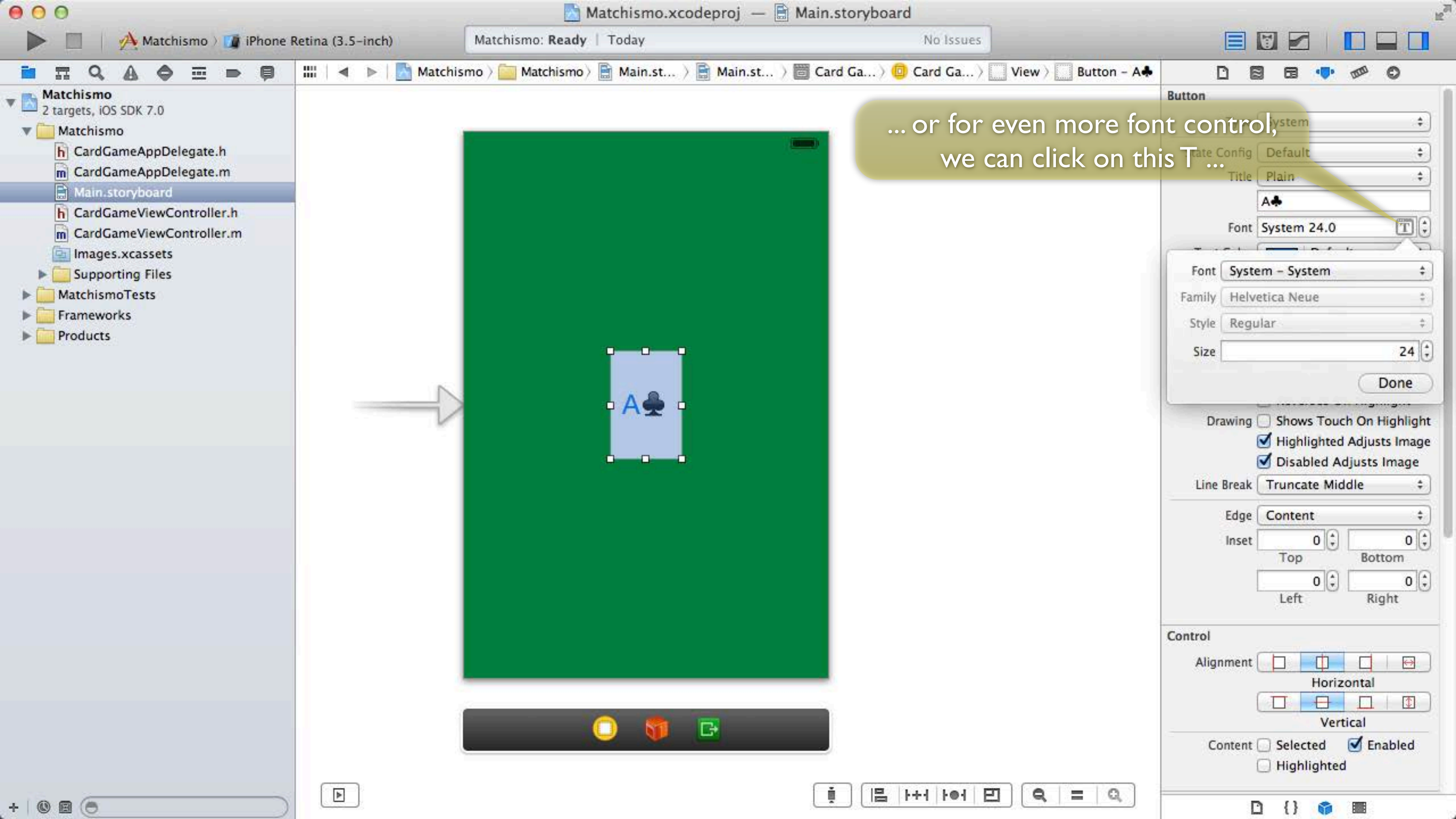
A button can show different attributes in different states. We're going to only set Default attributes. The Default attributes are what will show in any button state that does not have specific attributes set.

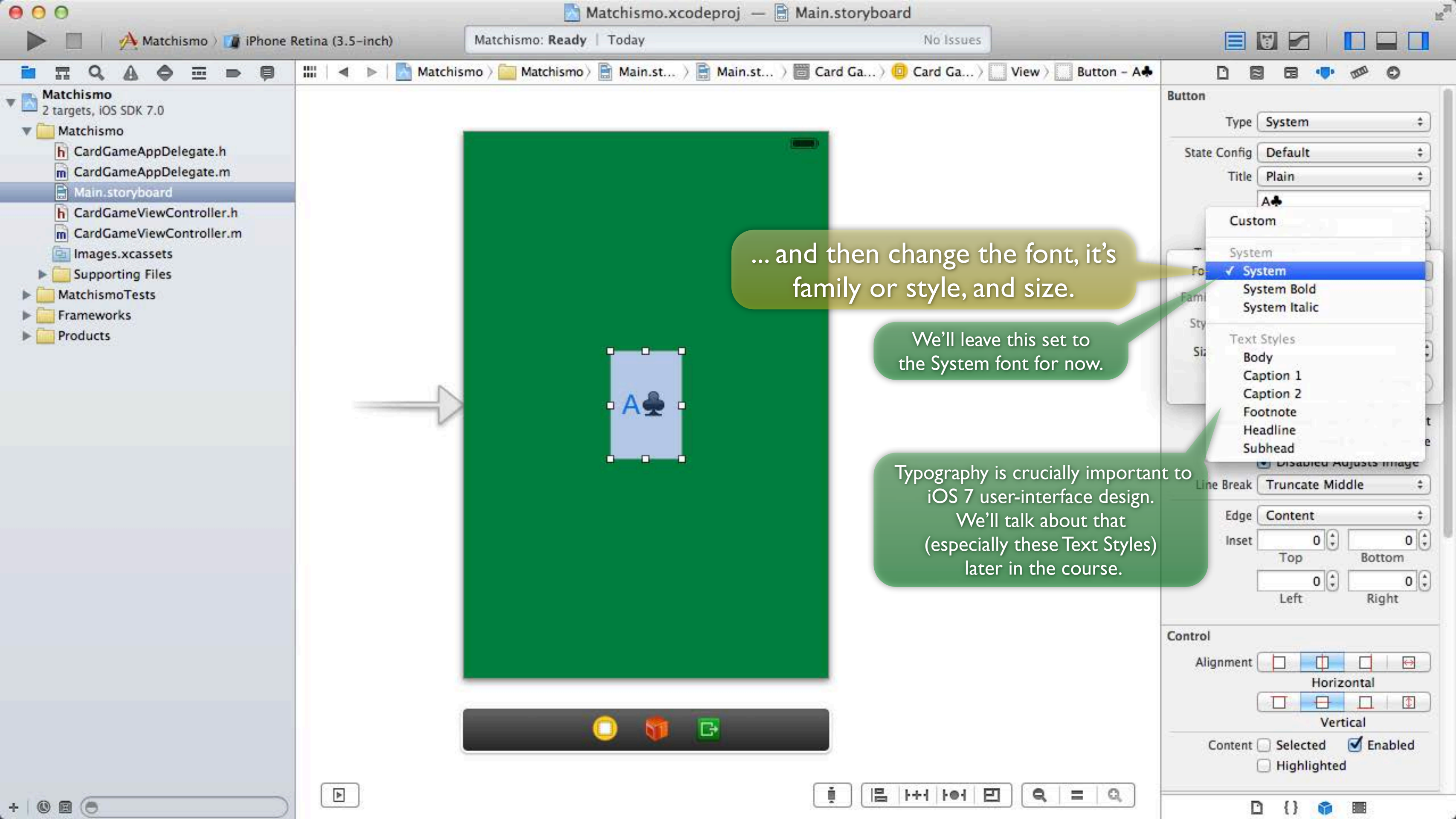
This is not quite what we want. We want a little bigger font and for the A to be black, not blue.

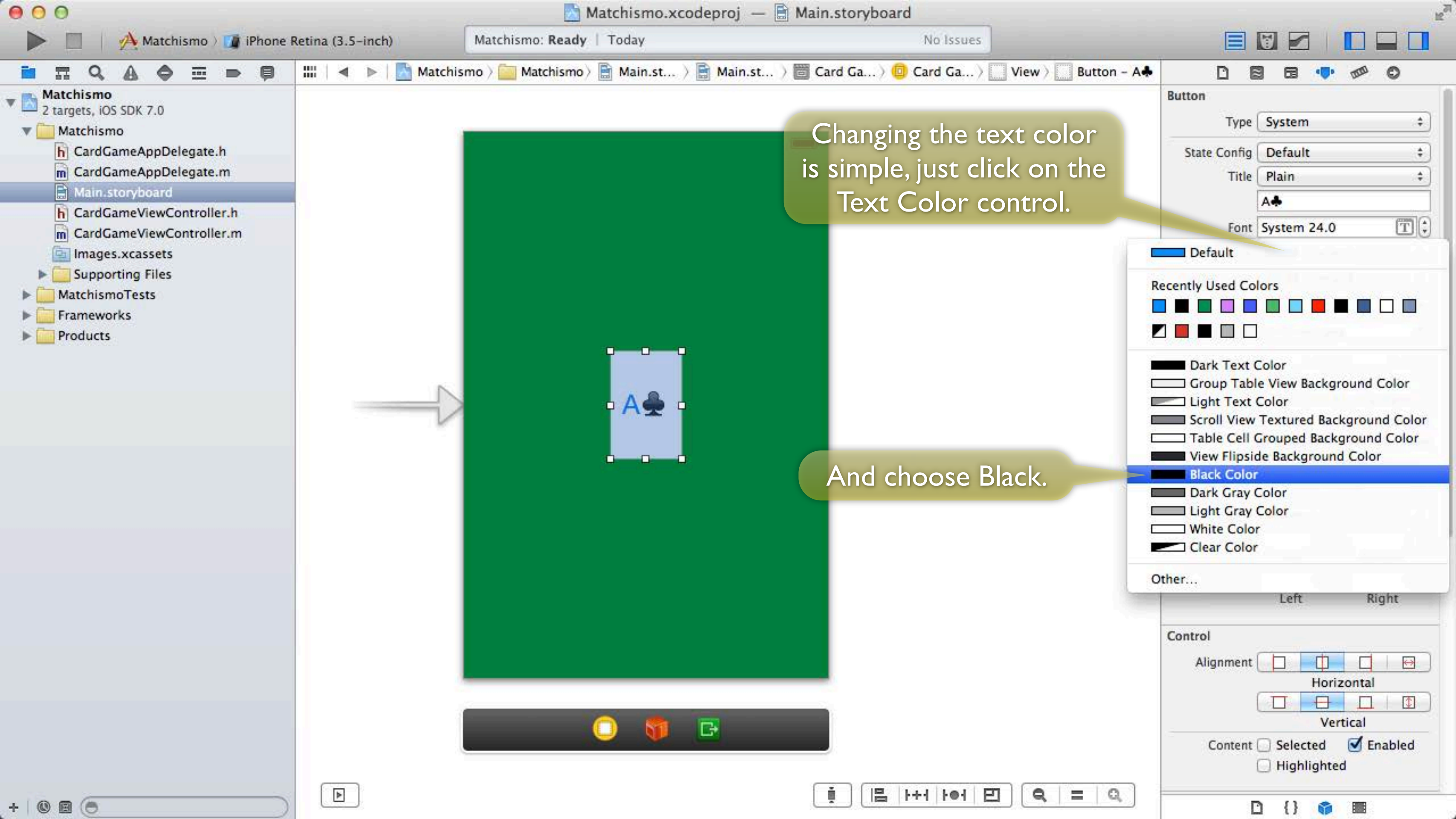


We can fix the font size by clicking this little button ..

The size has been bumped up to 24 point from 15 point.







Changing the text color is simple, just click on the Text Color control.

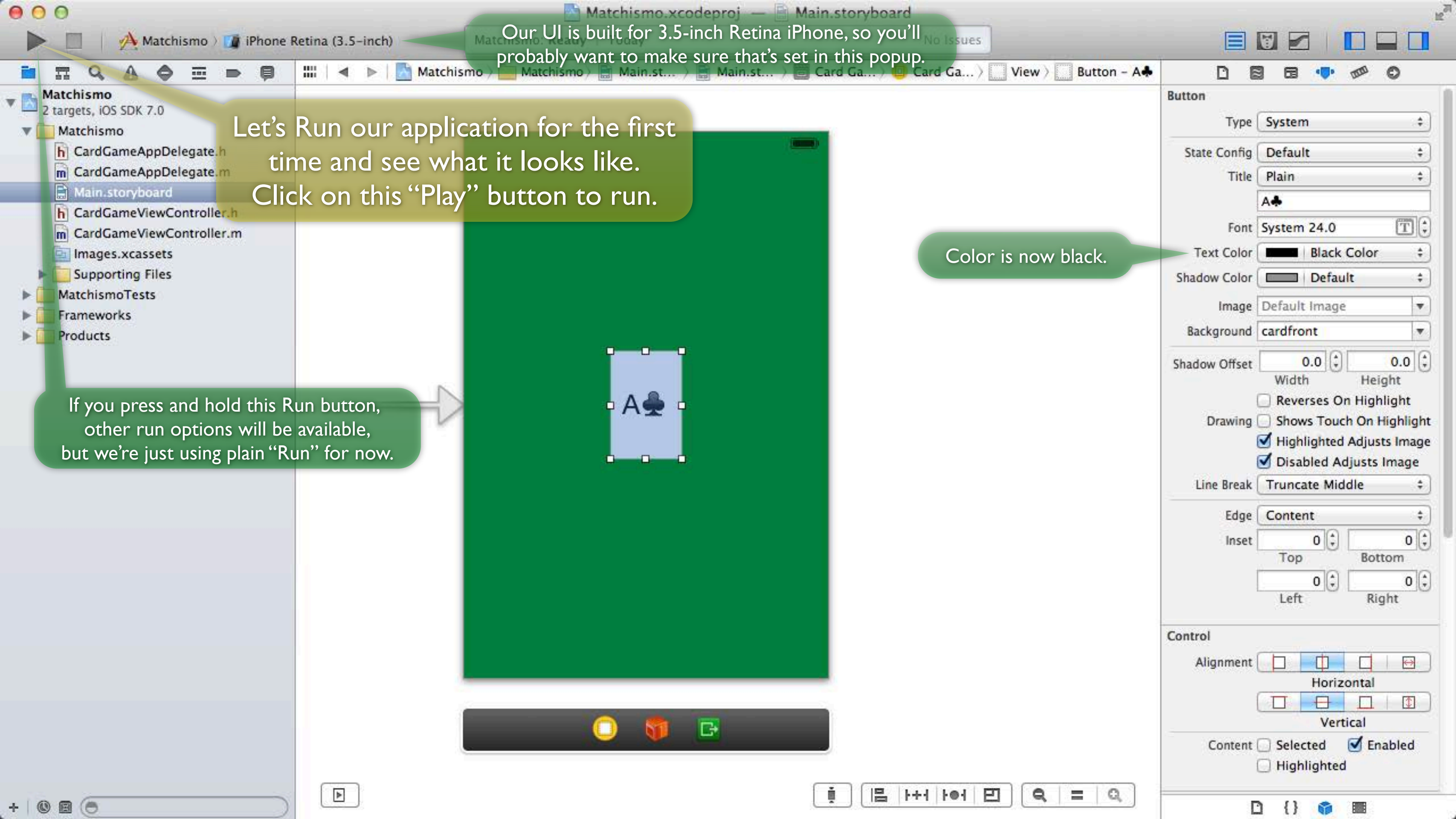
And choose Black.

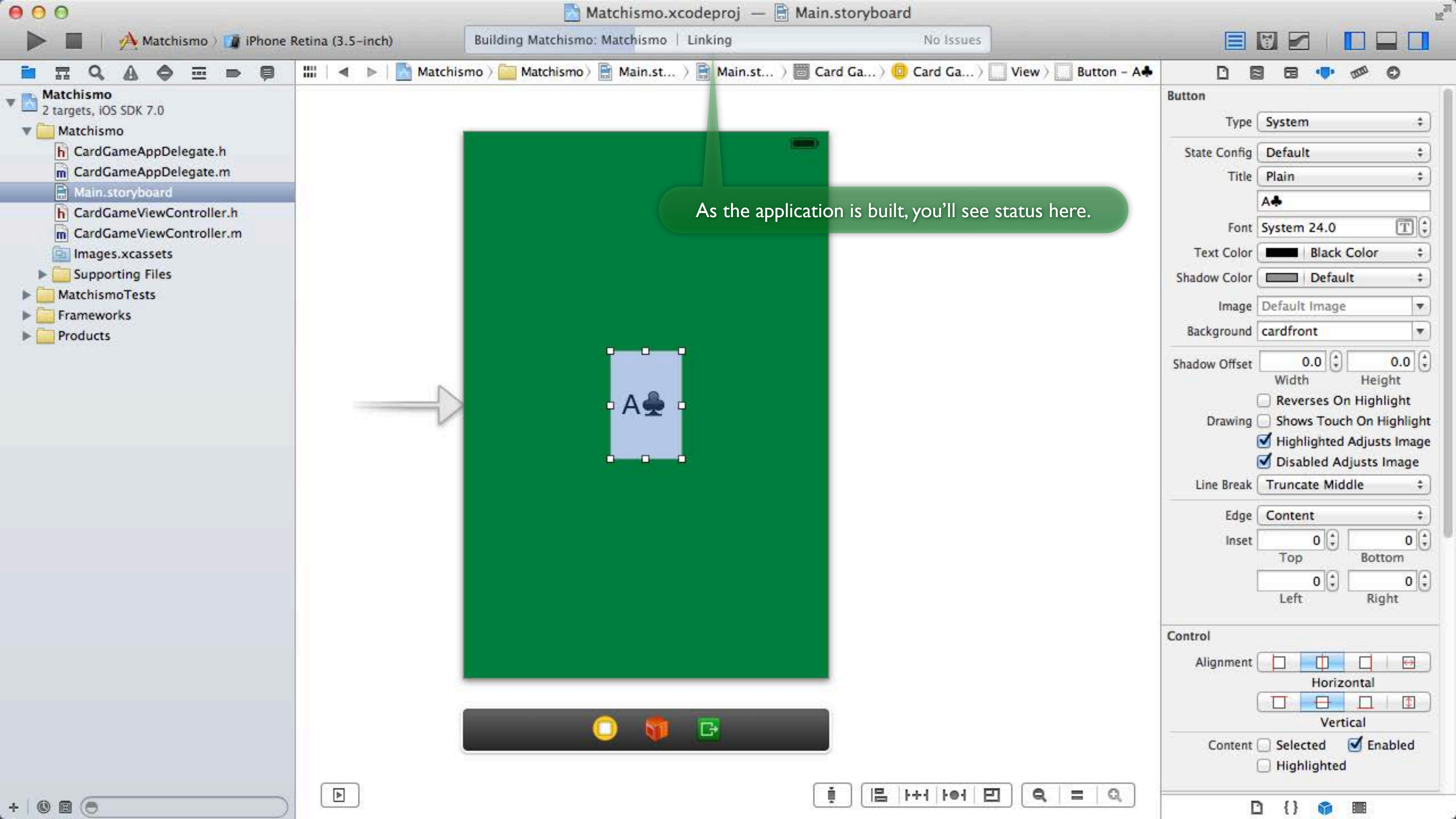
Our UI is built for 3.5-inch Retina iPhone, so you'll probably want to make sure that's set in this popup.

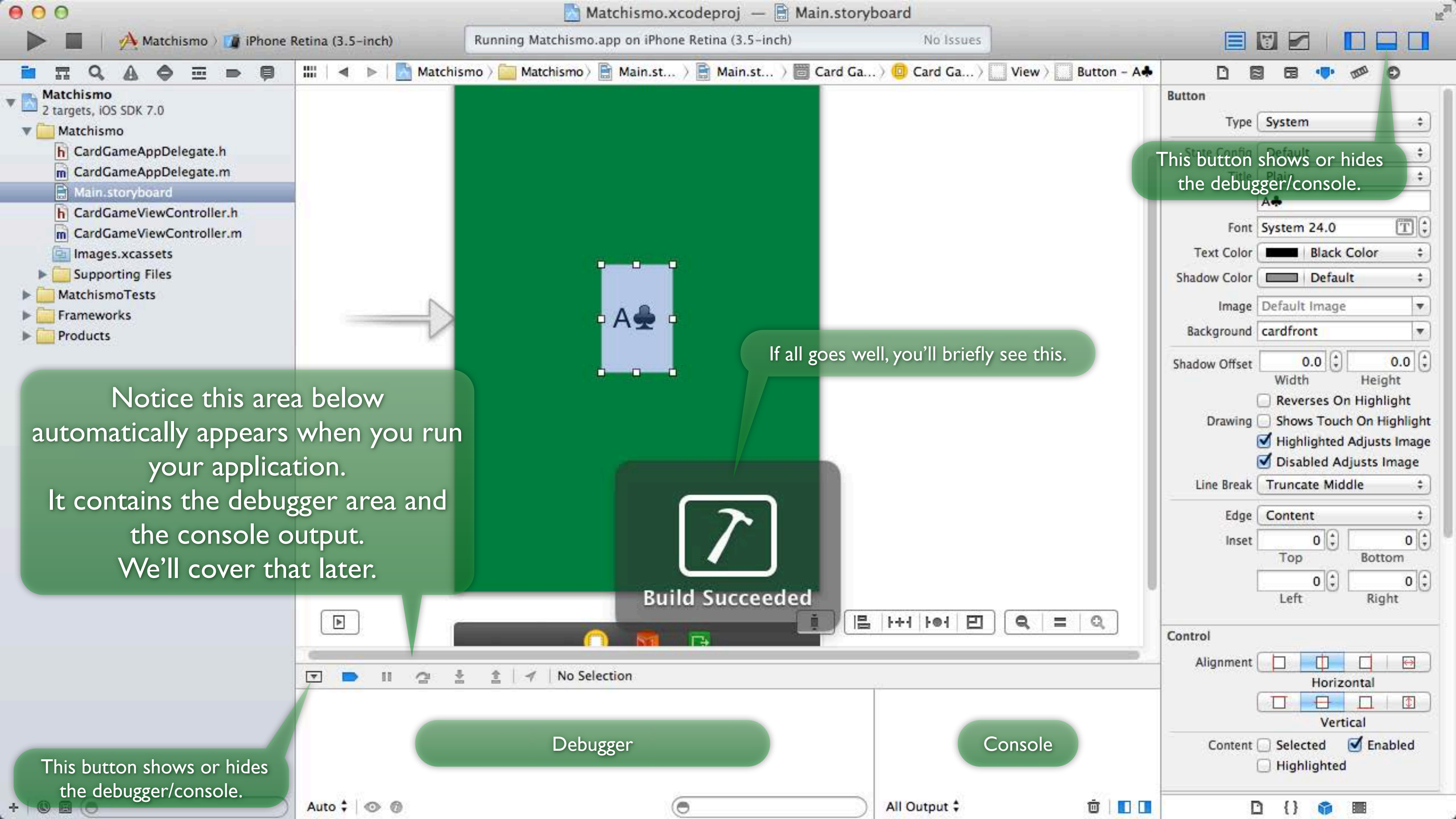
Let's Run our application for the first time and see what it looks like.
Click on this "Play" button to run.

If you press and hold this Run button, other run options will be available, but we're just using plain "Run" for now.

Color is now black.







Notice this area below automatically appears when you run your application. It contains the debugger area and the console output. We'll cover that later.

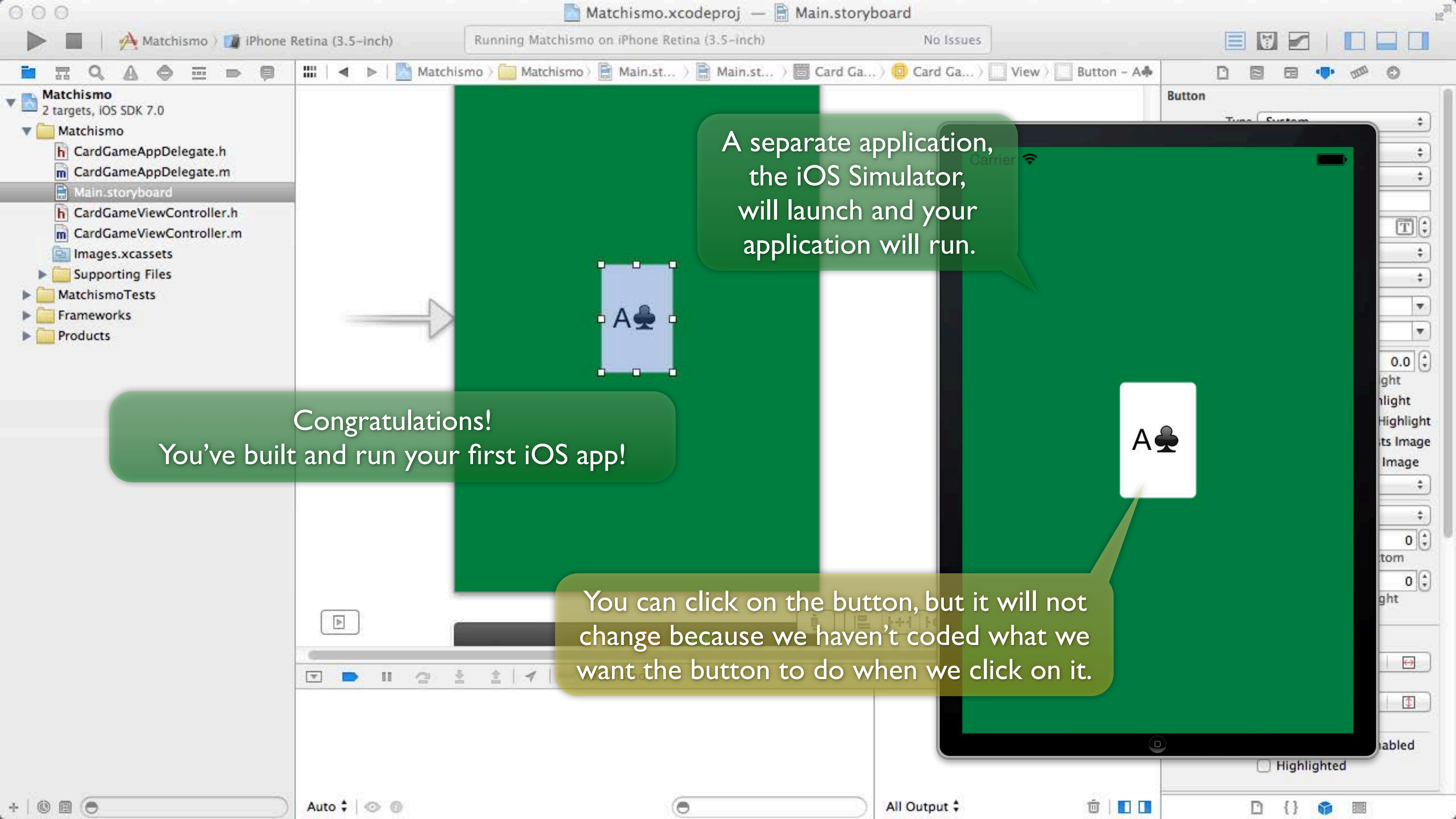
This button shows or hides the debugger/console.

If all goes well, you'll briefly see this.

This button shows or hides the debugger/console.

Debugger

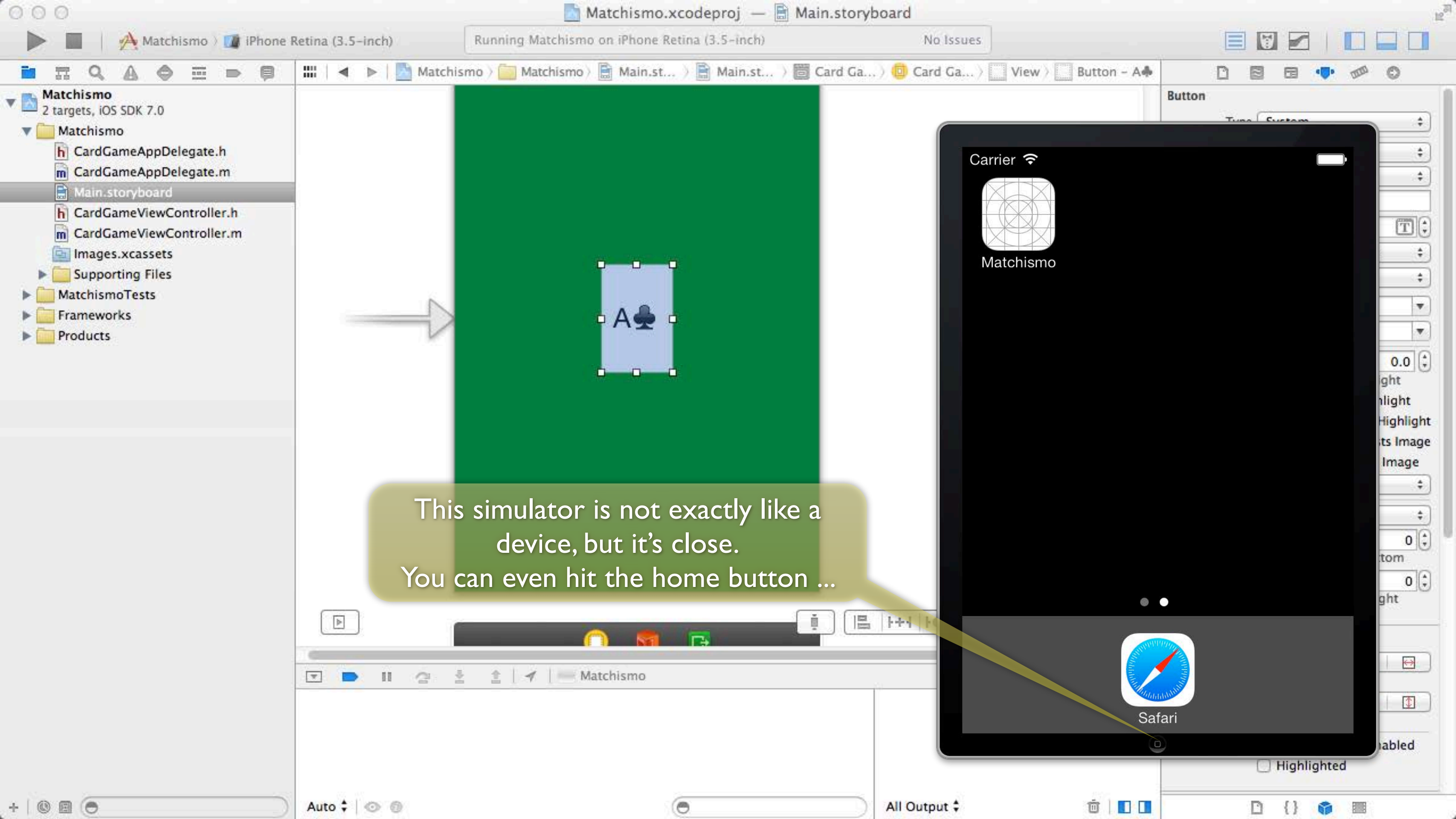
Console

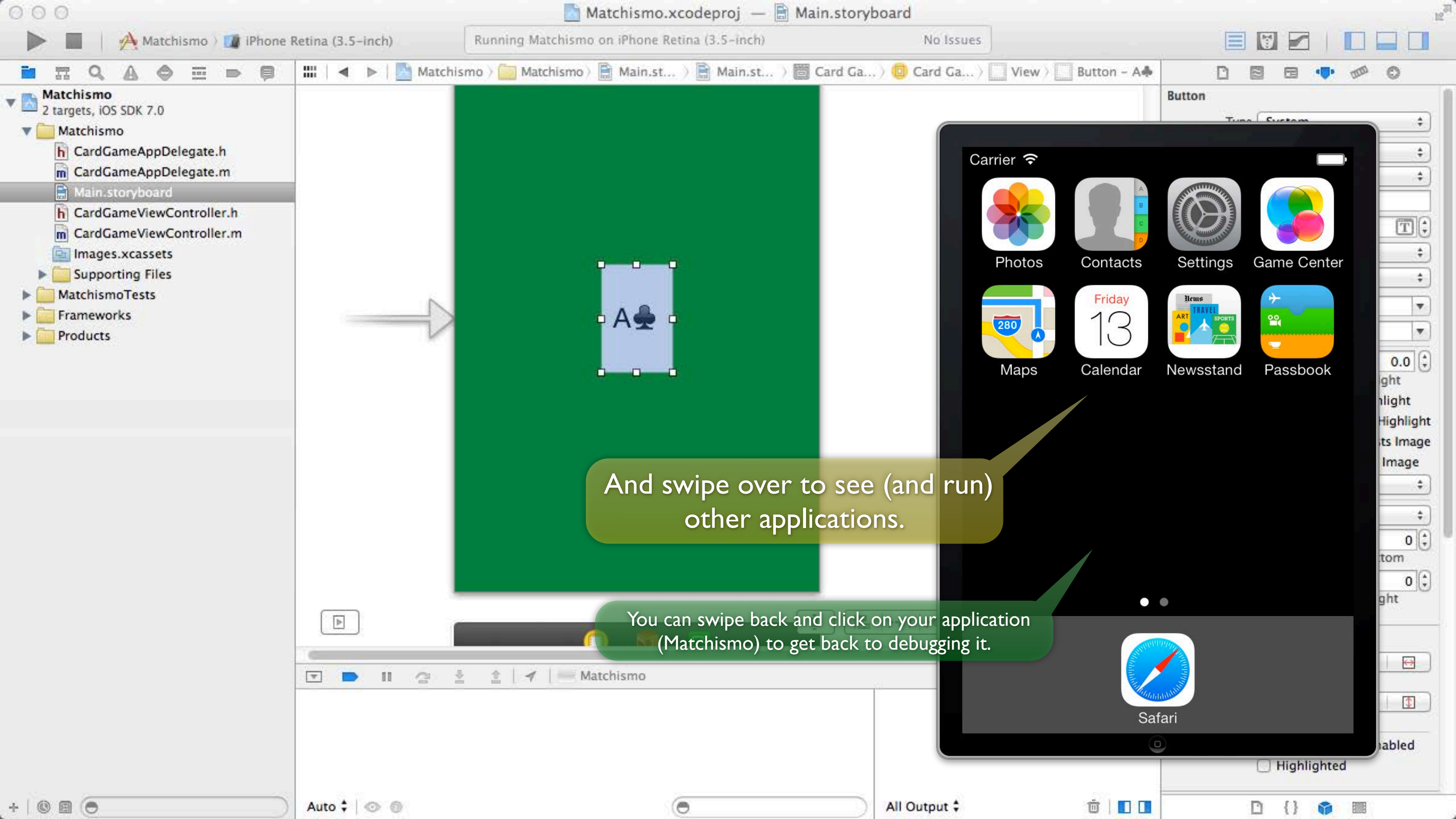


Congratulations!
You've built and run your first iOS app!

You can click on the button, but it will not change because we haven't coded what we want the button to do when we click on it.

A separate application, the iOS Simulator, will launch and your application will run.





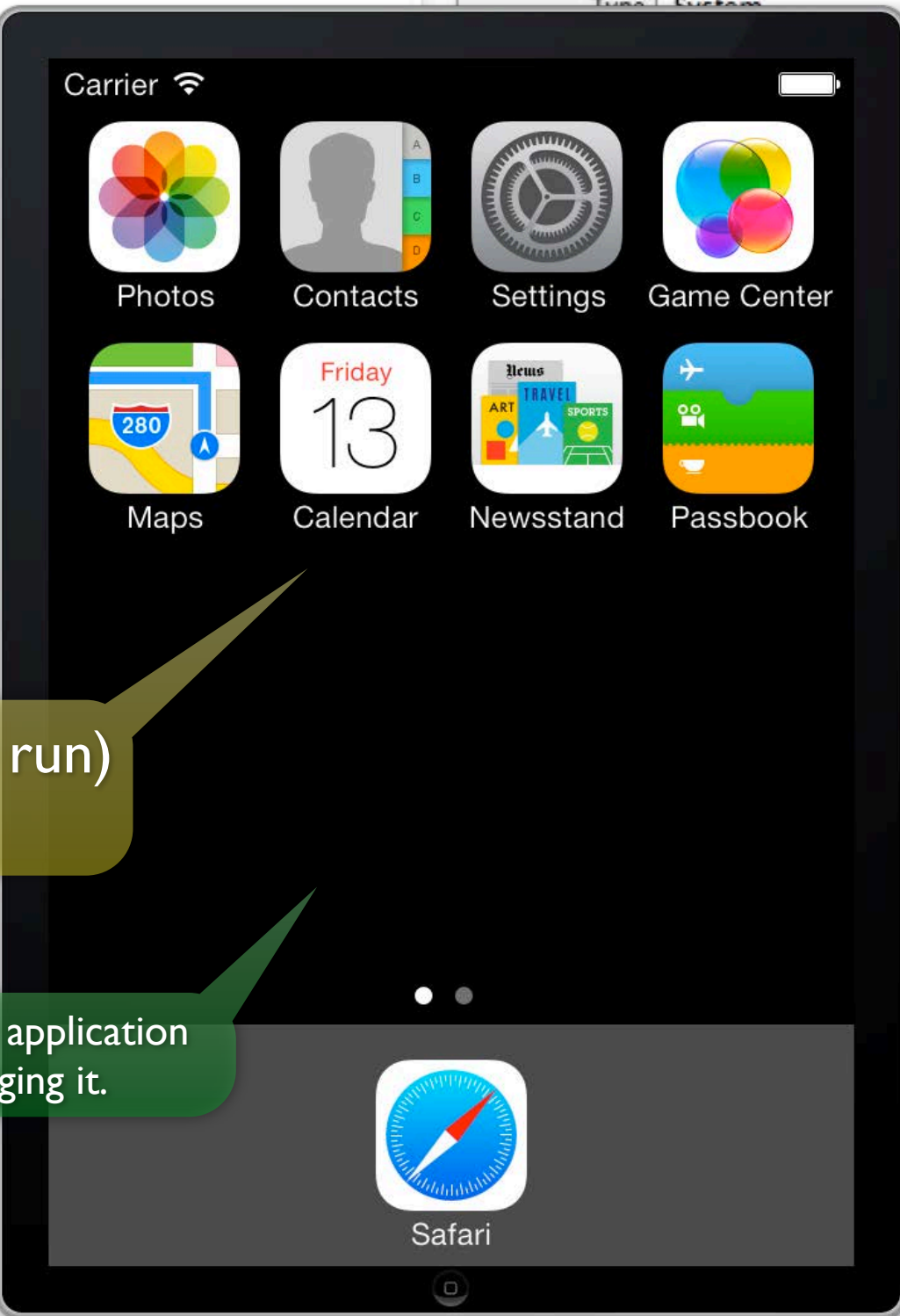
Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

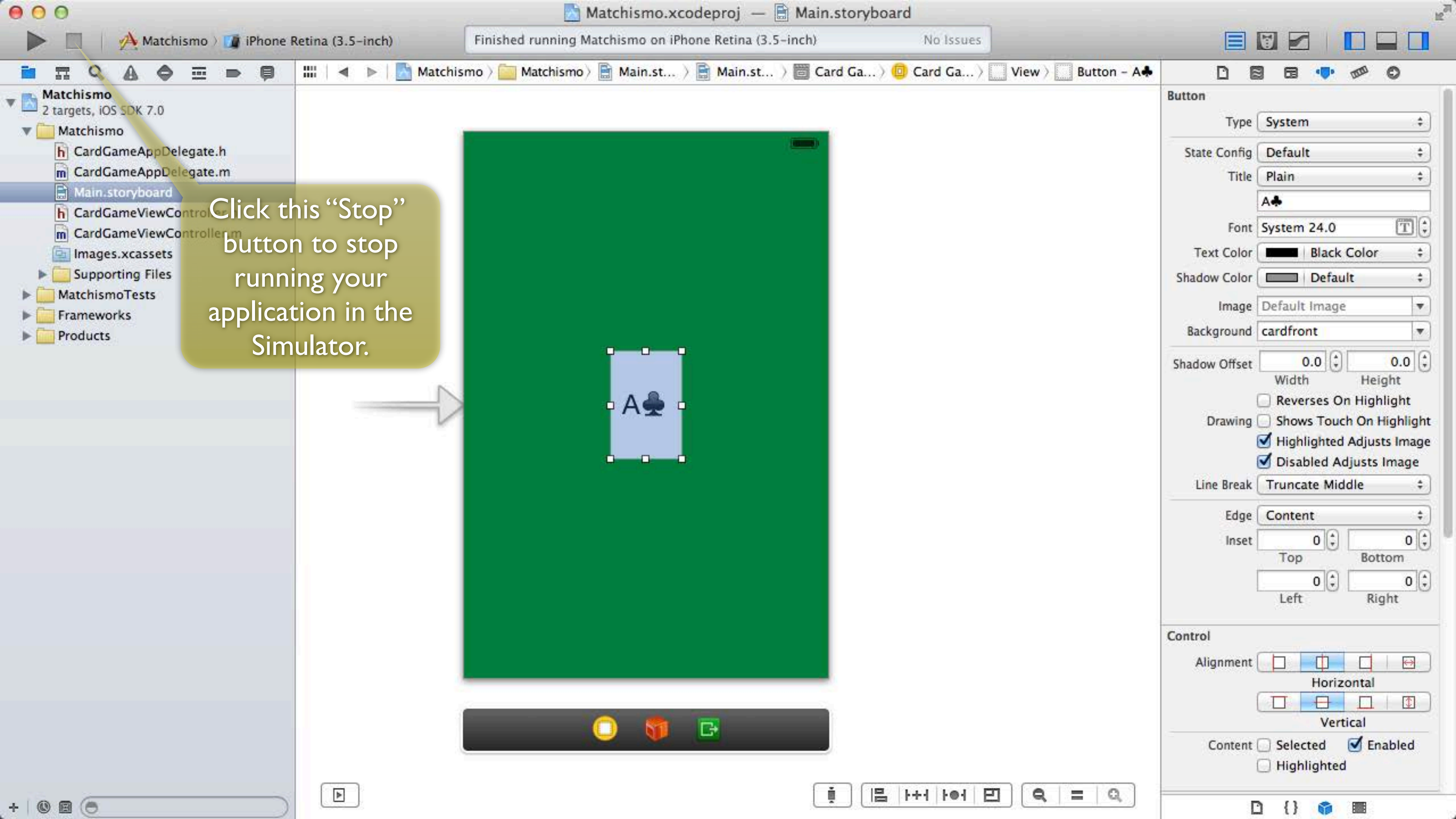
No Issues

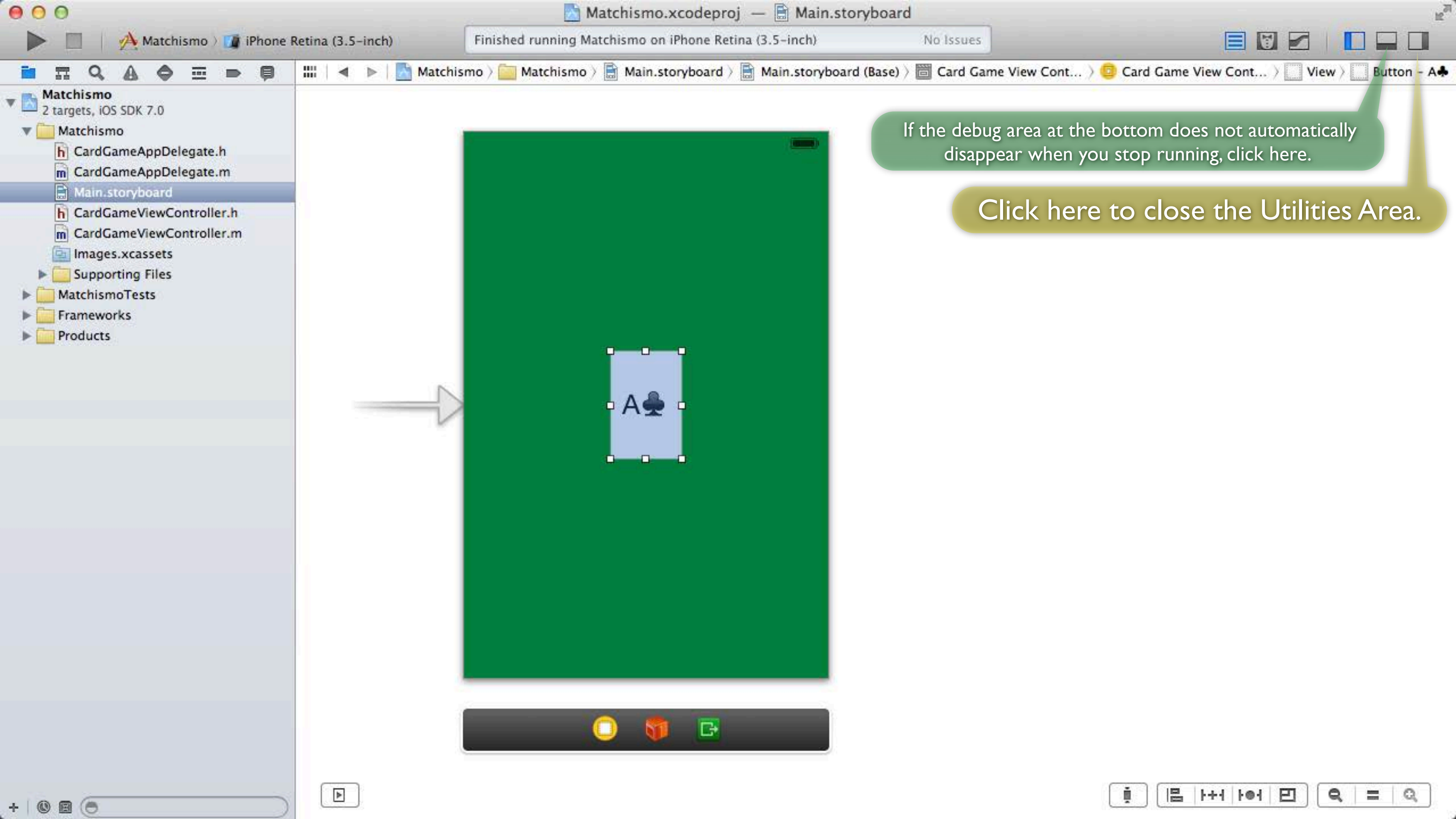
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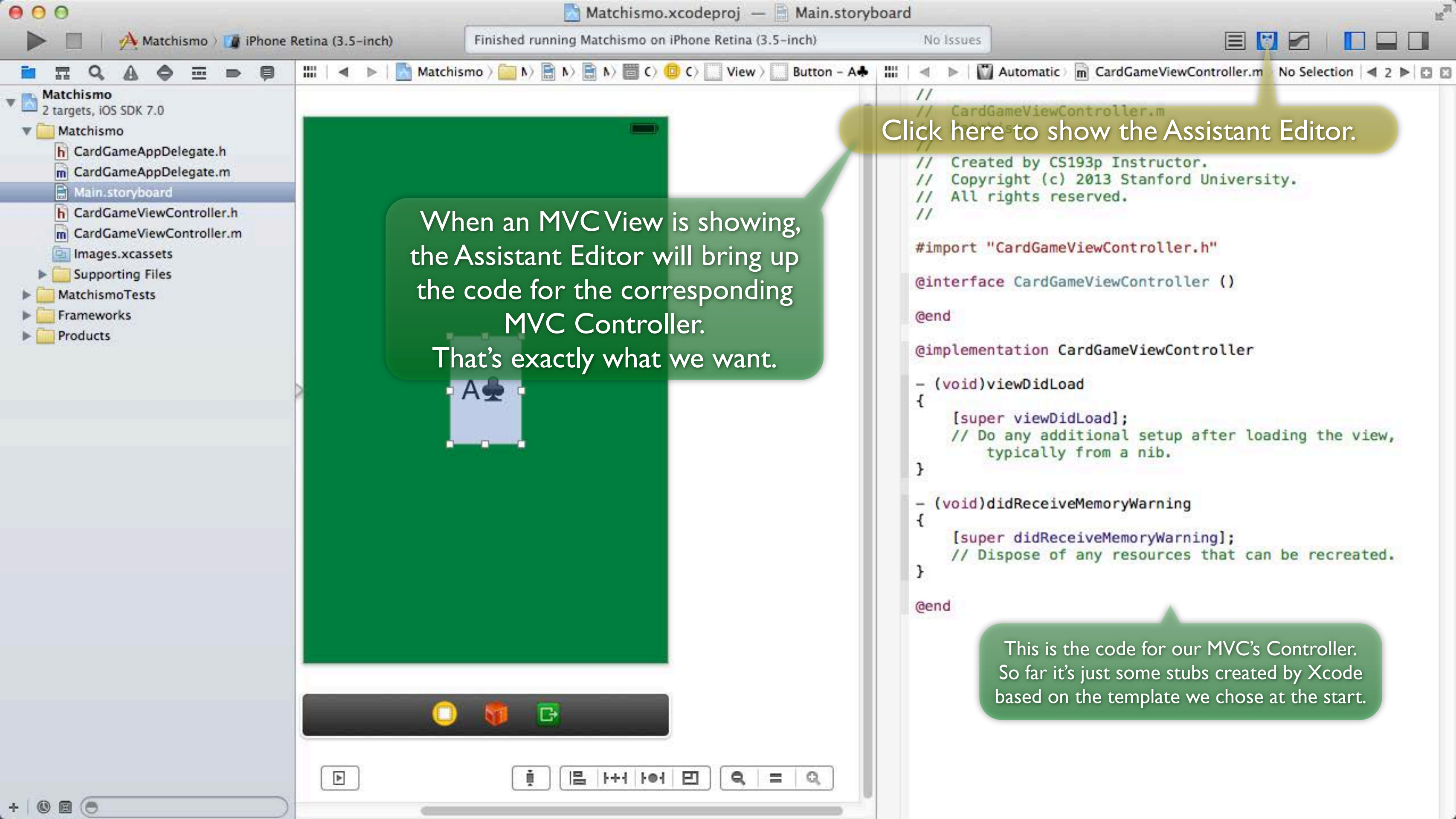
And swipe over to see (and run) other applications.

You can swipe back and click on your application (Matchismo) to get back to debugging it.









Matchismo.xcodeproj — Main.storyboard

Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues



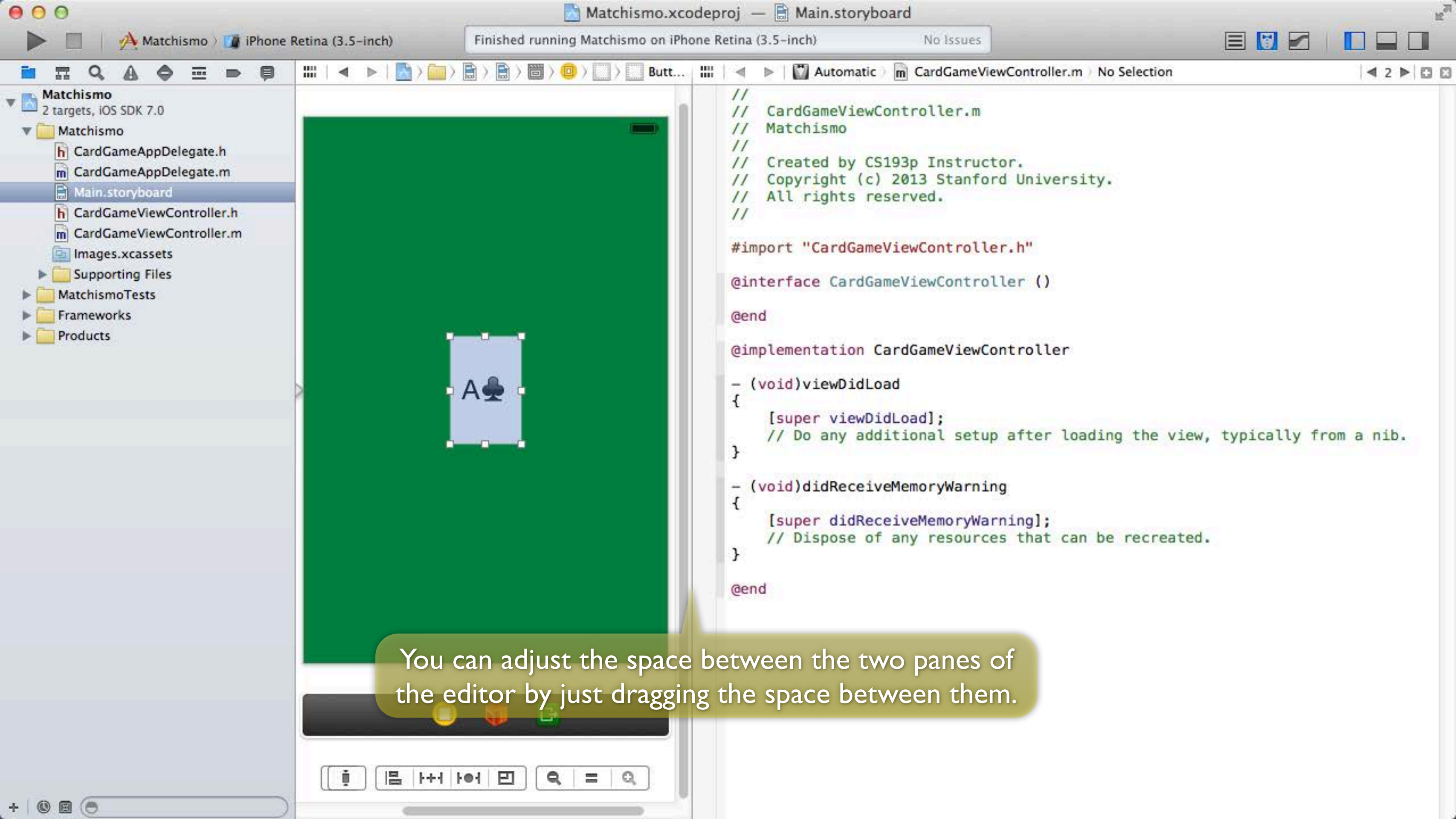
- Matchismo
 - 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0
 - Matchismo
 - CardGameAppDelegate.h
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 - CardGameViewController.h
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When an MVC View is showing,
the Assistant Editor will bring up
the code for the corresponding
MVC Controller.
That's exactly what we want.

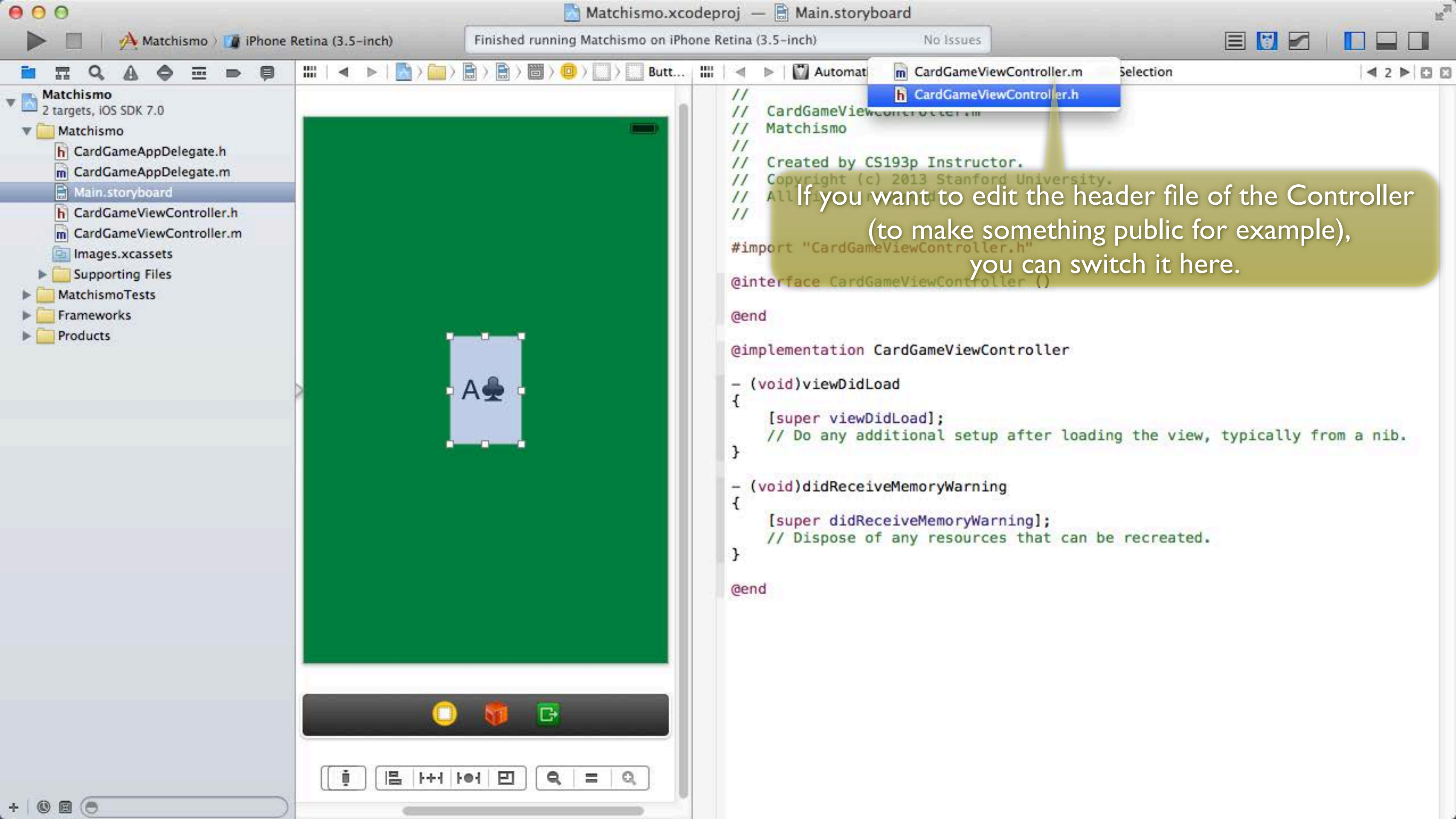
Click here to show the Assistant Editor.

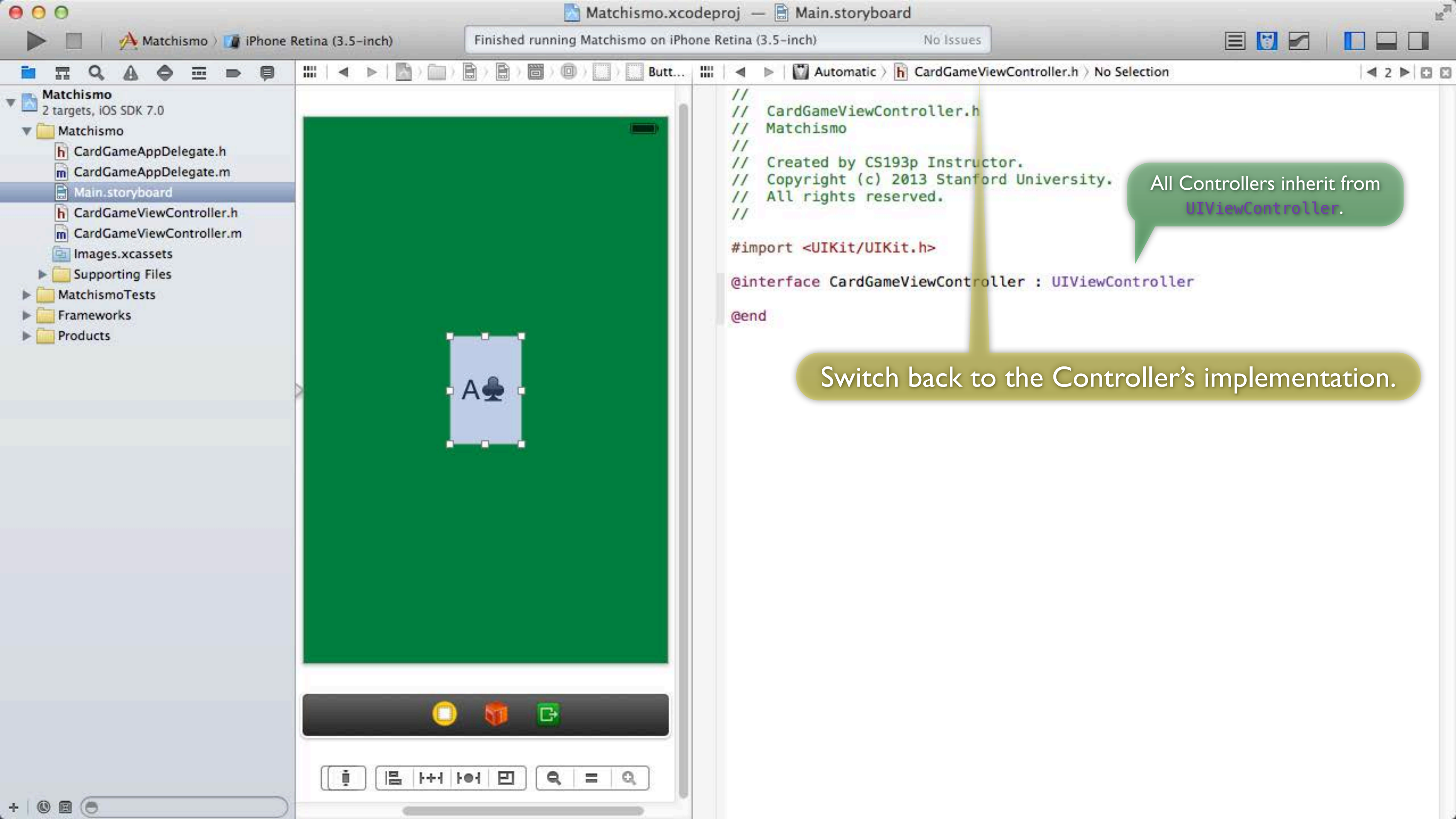
```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (void)viewDidLoad  
{  
    [super viewDidLoad];  
    // Do any additional setup after loading the view,  
    typically from a nib.  
}  
  
- (void)didReceiveMemoryWarning  
{  
    [super didReceiveMemoryWarning];  
    // Dispose of any resources that can be recreated.  
}  
  
@end
```

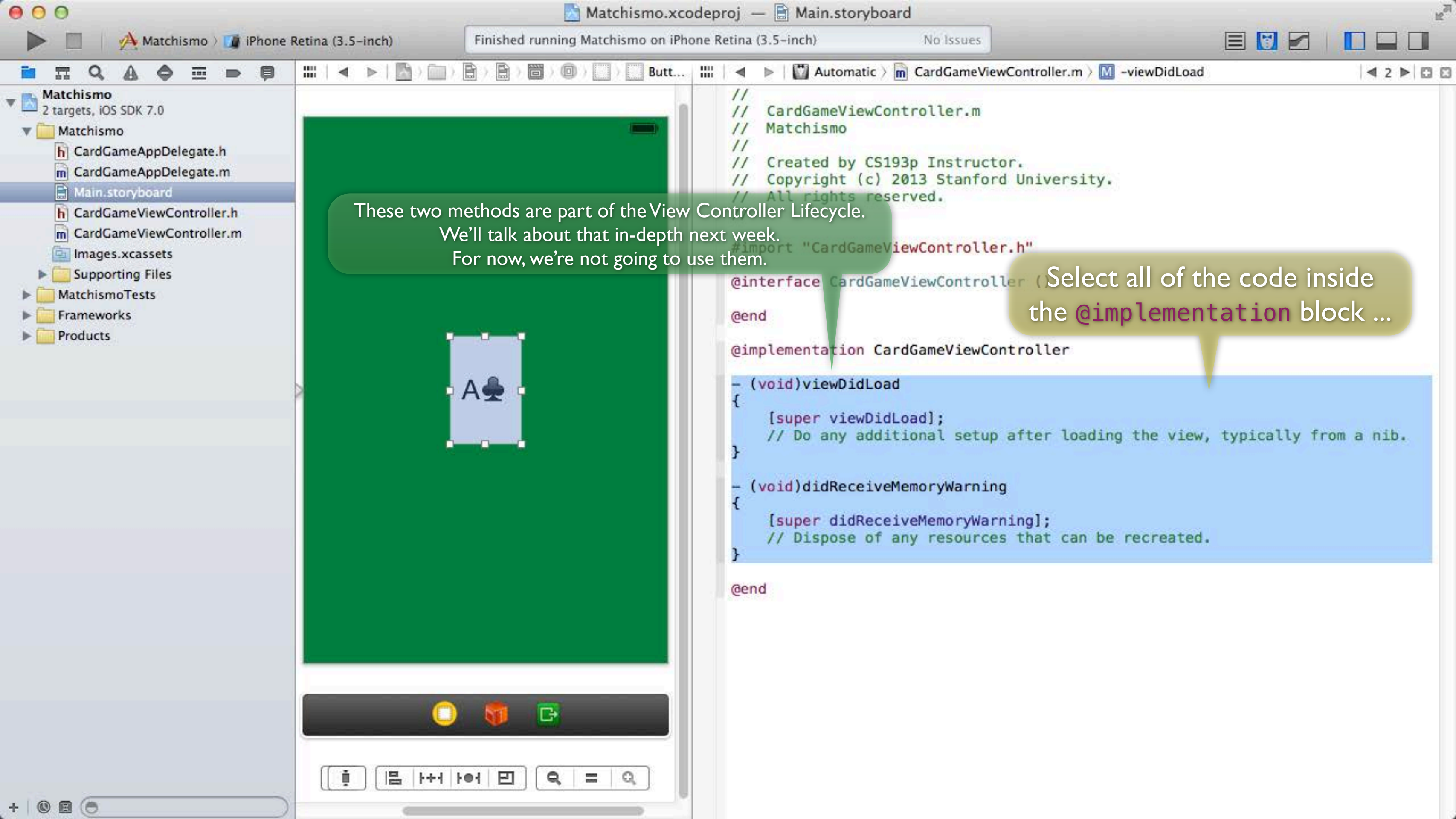
This is the code for our MVC's Controller.
So far it's just some stubs created by Xcode
based on the template we chose at the start.



You can adjust the space between the two panes of the editor by just dragging the space between them.

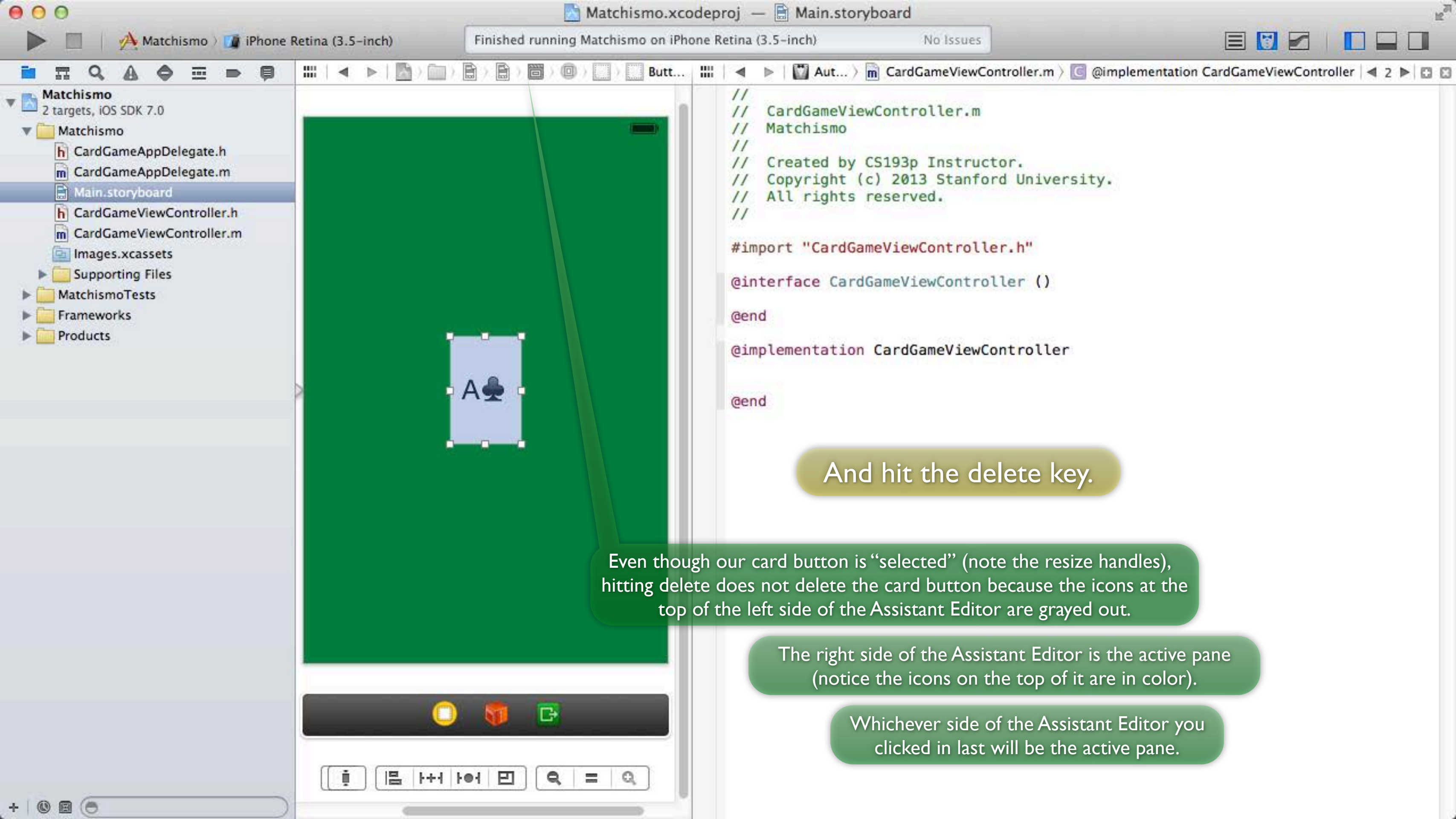






These two methods are part of the View Controller Lifecycle.
We'll talk about that in-depth next week.
For now, we're not going to use them.

Select all of the code inside
the **@implementation** block ...



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
@end
```

And hit the delete key.

Even though our card button is “selected” (note the resize handles), hitting delete does not delete the card button because the icons at the top of the left side of the Assistant Editor are grayed out.

The right side of the Assistant Editor is the active pane (notice the icons on the top of it are in color).

Whichever side of the Assistant Editor you clicked in last will be the active pane.

Now it's time to connect the button to our Controller so that touching the button "flips the card over."

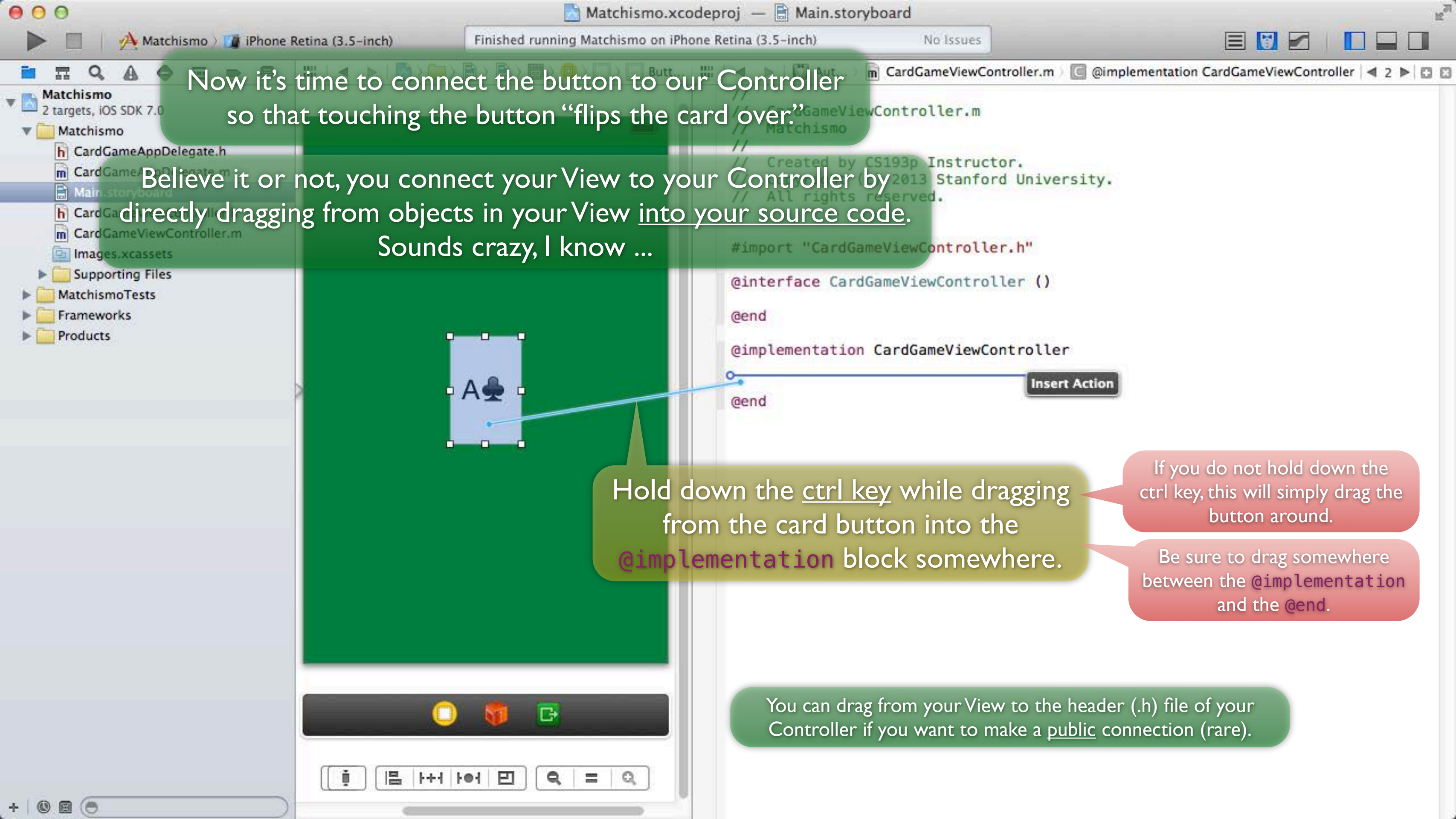
Believe it or not, you connect your View to your Controller by directly dragging from objects in your View into your source code. Sounds crazy, I know ...

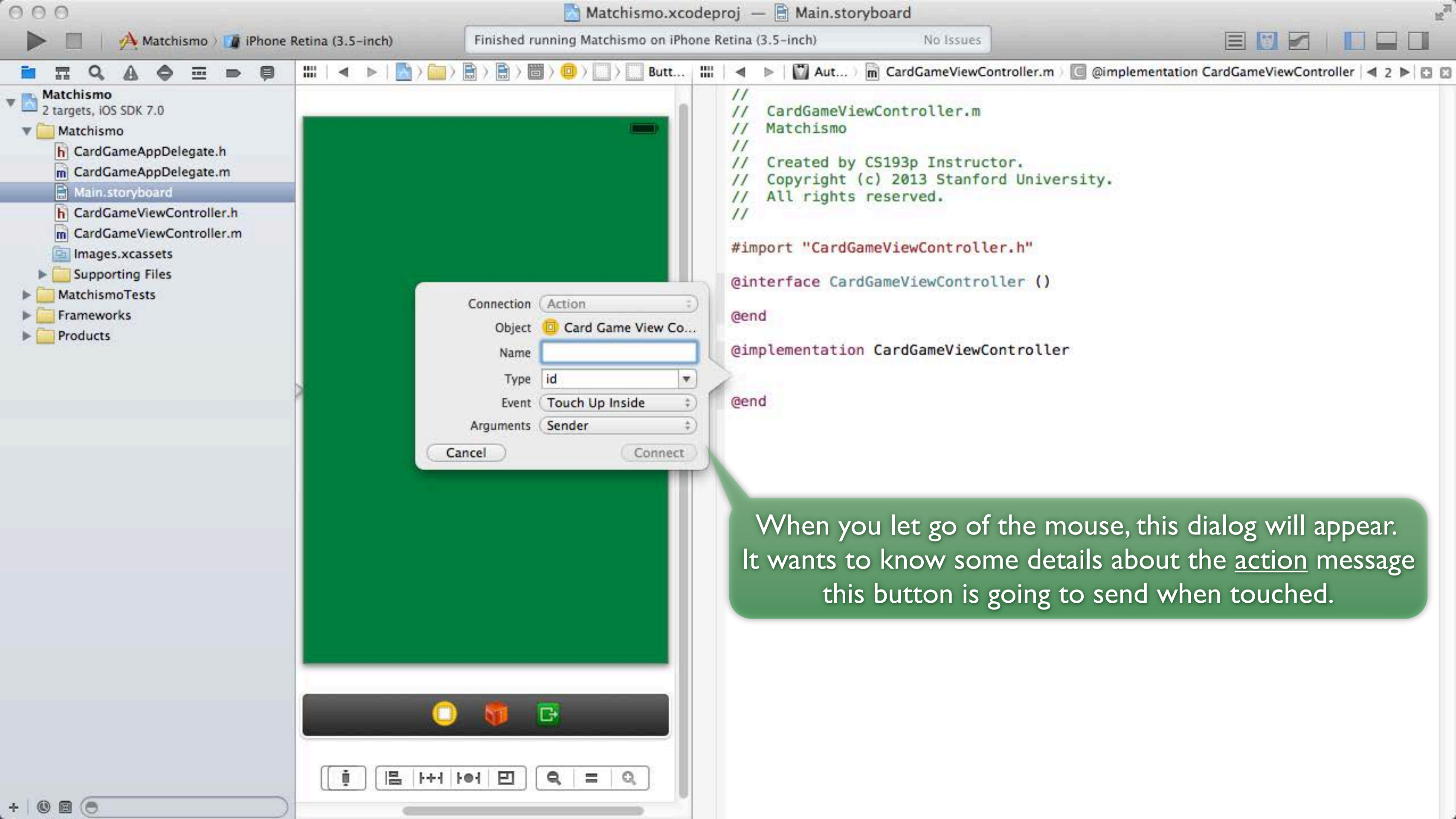
Hold down the ctrl key while dragging from the card button into the **@implementation** block somewhere.

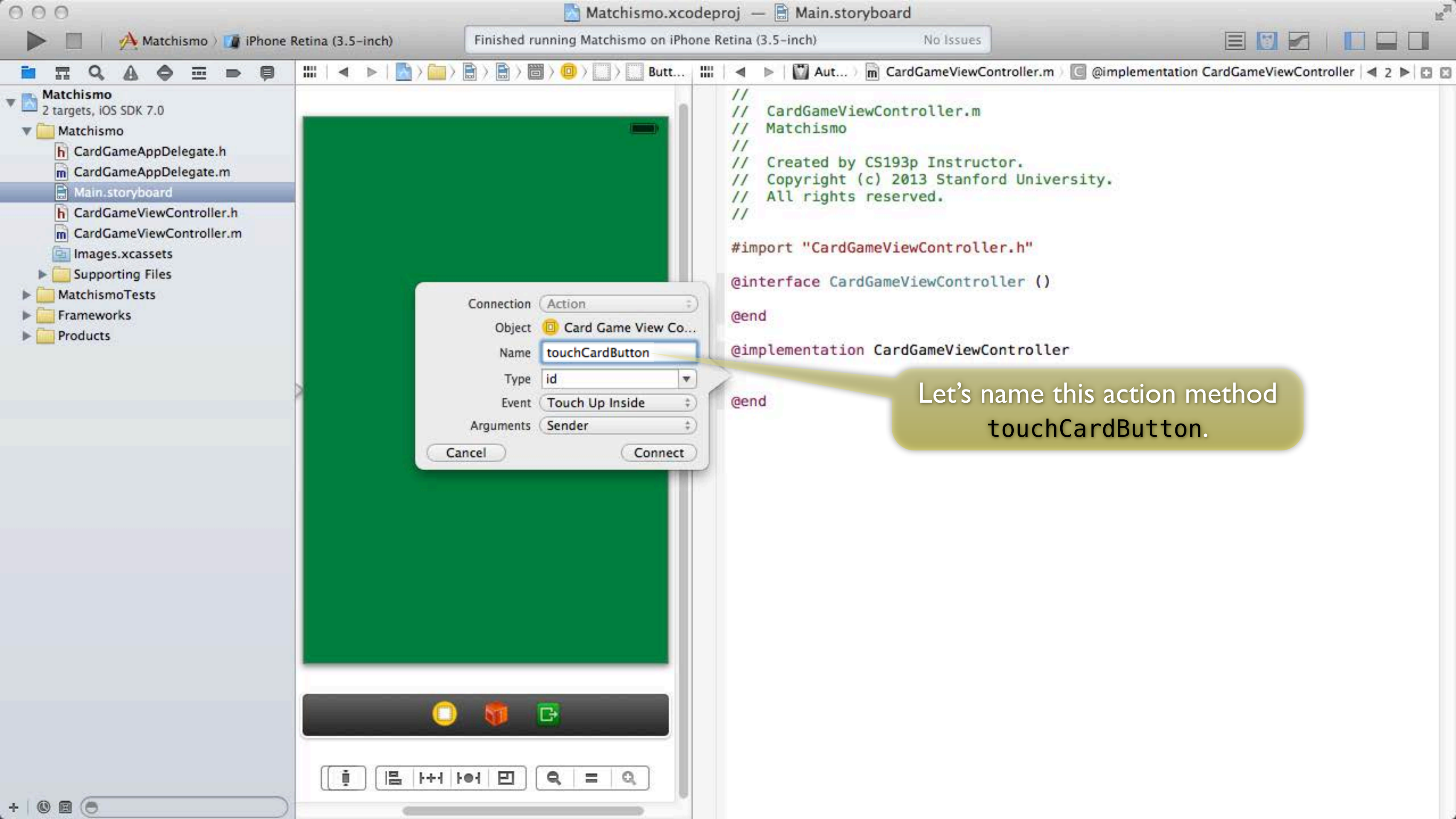
If you do not hold down the ctrl key, this will simply drag the button around.

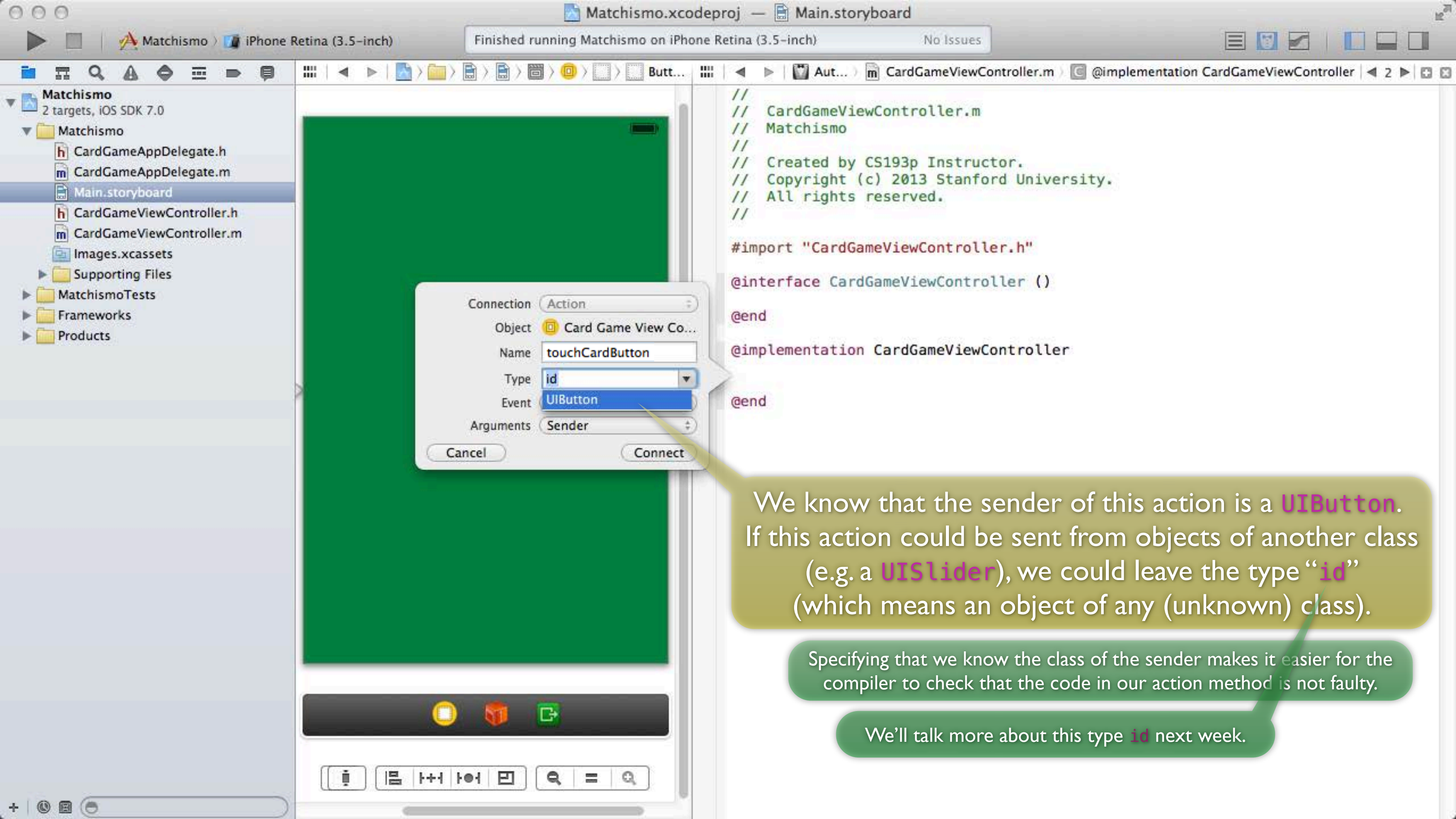
Be sure to drag somewhere between the **@implementation** and the **@end**.

You can drag from your View to the header (.h) file of your Controller if you want to make a public connection (rare).









Connection: Action

Object: Card Game View Co...

Name: touchCardButton

Type: id

Event: UIButton

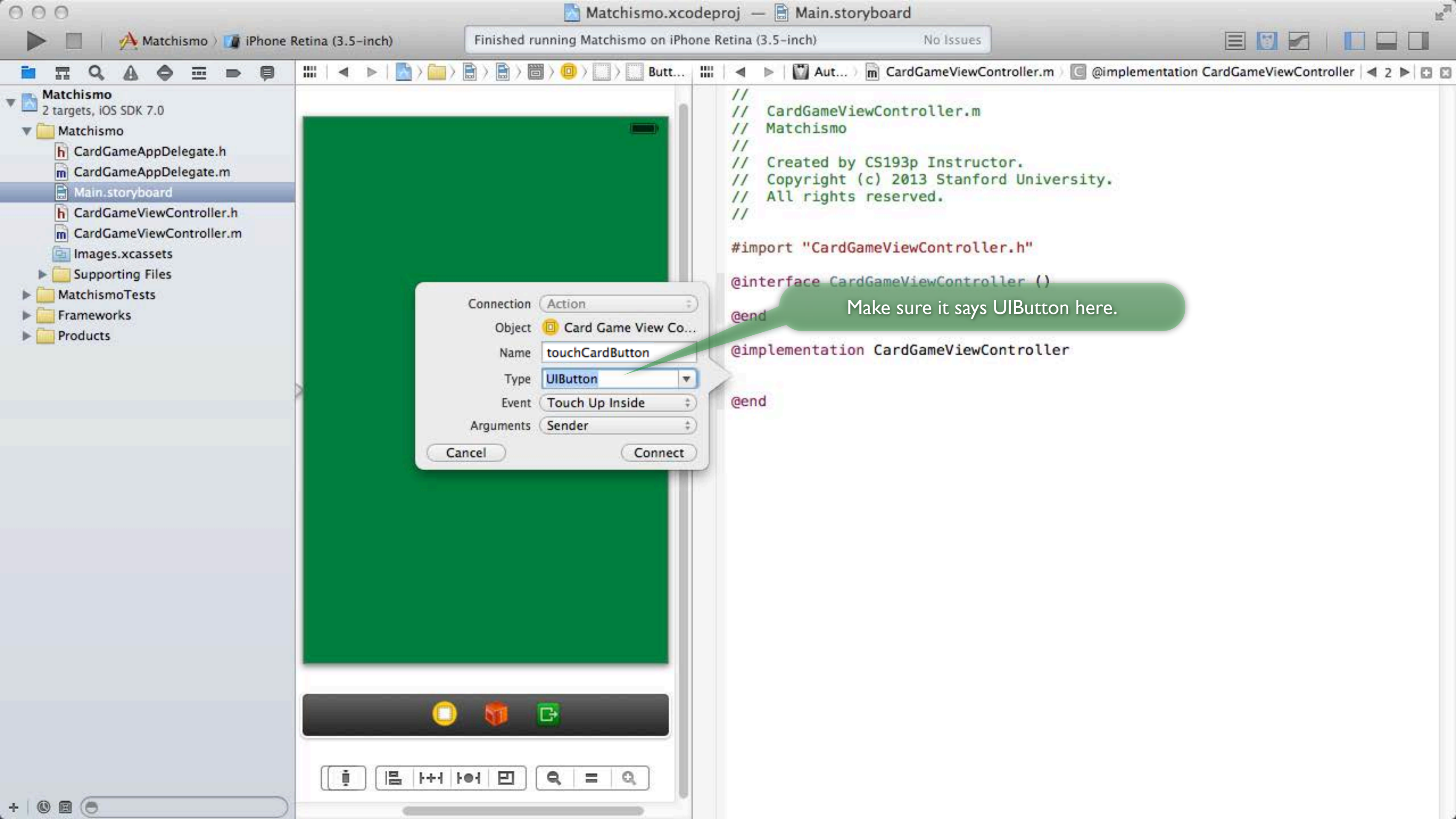
Arguments: Sender

Cancel Connect

We know that the sender of this action is a **UIButton**. If this action could be sent from objects of another class (e.g. a **UISlider**), we could leave the type "**id**" (which means an object of any (unknown) class).

Specifying that we know the class of the sender makes it easier for the compiler to check that the code in our action method is not faulty.

We'll talk more about this type **id** next week.



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

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Connection: Action

Object: Card Game View Co...

Name: touchCardButton

Type: UIButton

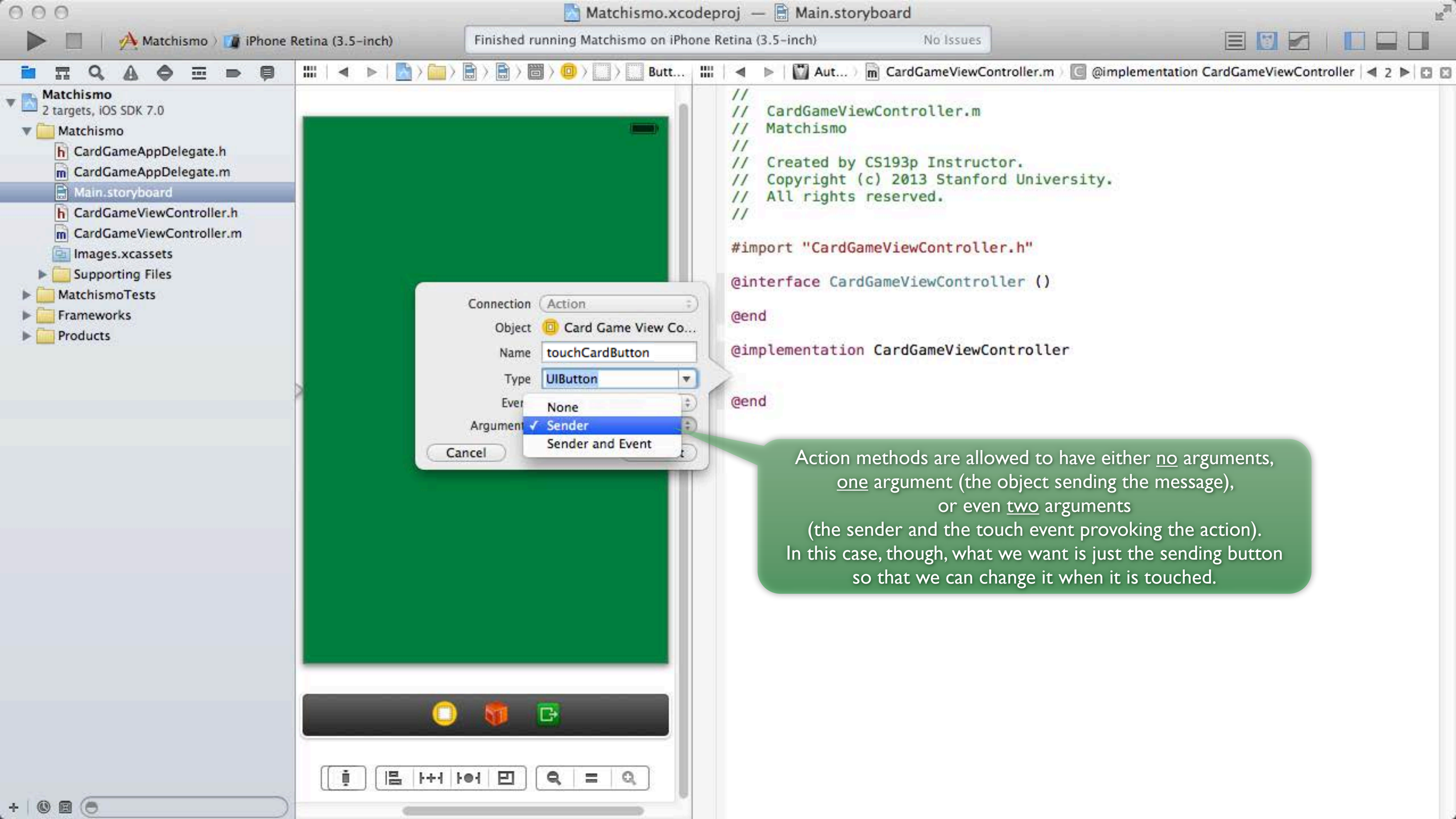
Event: Touch Up Inside

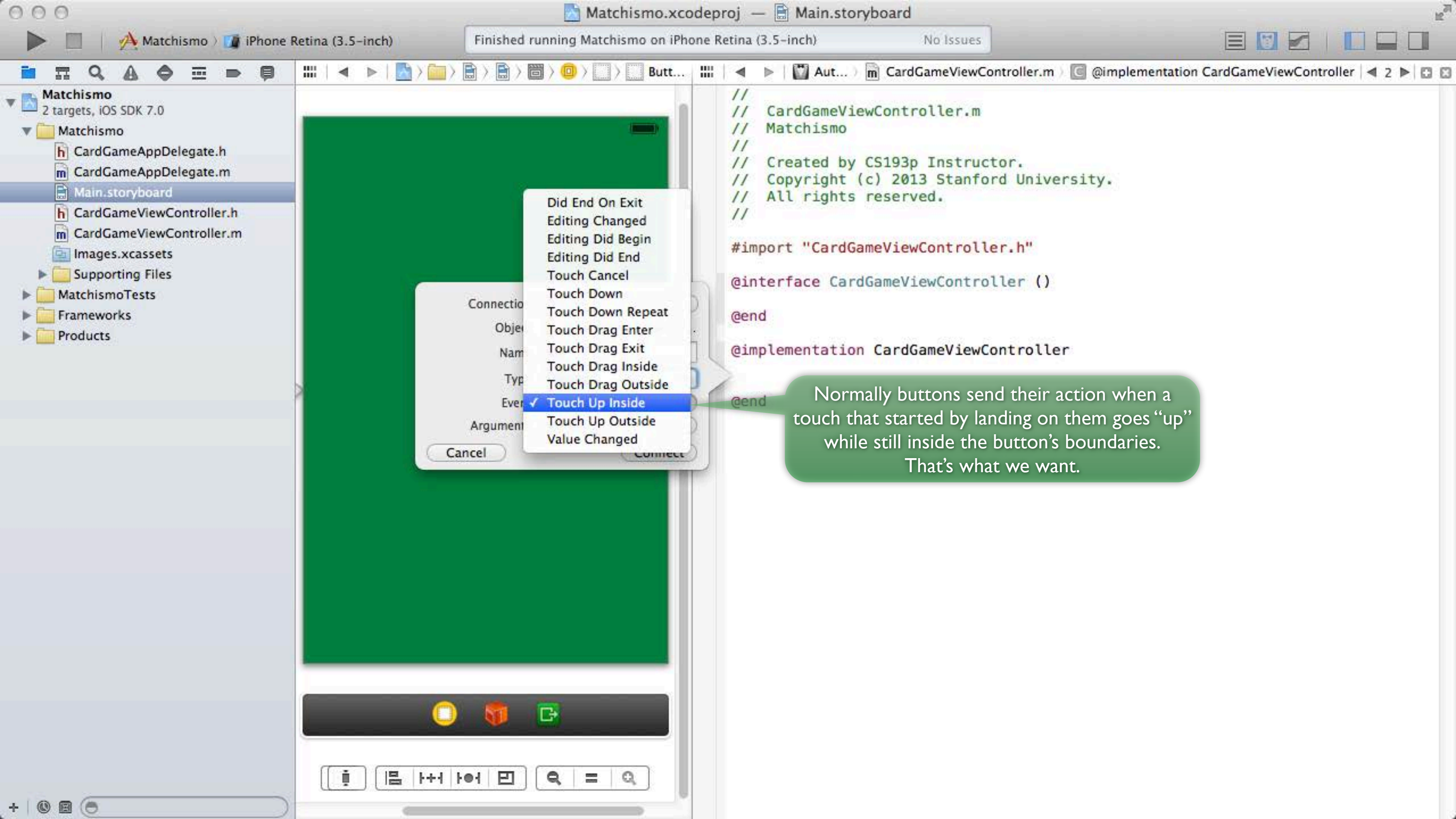
Arguments: Sender

Cancel Connect

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
@end
```

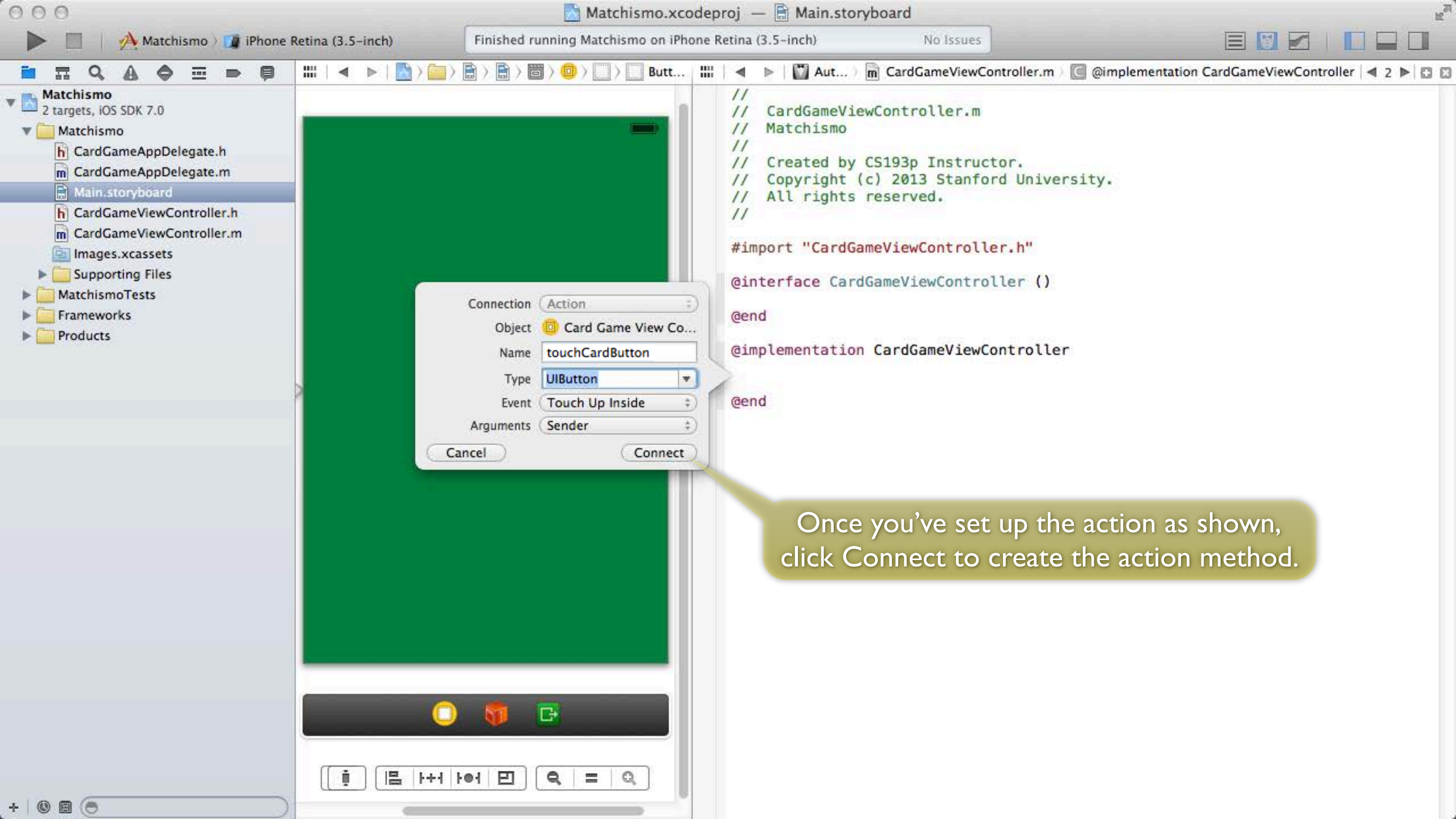
Make sure it says UIButton here.





- Did End On Exit
- Editing Changed
- Editing Did Begin
- Editing Did End
- Touch Cancel
- Touch Down
- Touch Down Repeat
- Touch Drag Enter
- Touch Drag Exit
- Touch Drag Inside
- Touch Drag Outside
- ✓ Touch Up Inside
- Touch Up Outside
- Value Changed

Normally buttons send their action when a touch that started by landing on them goes “up” while still inside the button’s boundaries. That’s what we want.



Matchismo

2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

Matchismo

CardGameAppDelegate.h

CardGameAppDelegate.m

Main.storyboard

CardGameViewController.h

CardGameViewController.m

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Connection Action

Object Card Game View Co...

Name touchCardButton

Type UIButton

Event Touch Up Inside

Arguments Sender

Cancel

Connect

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

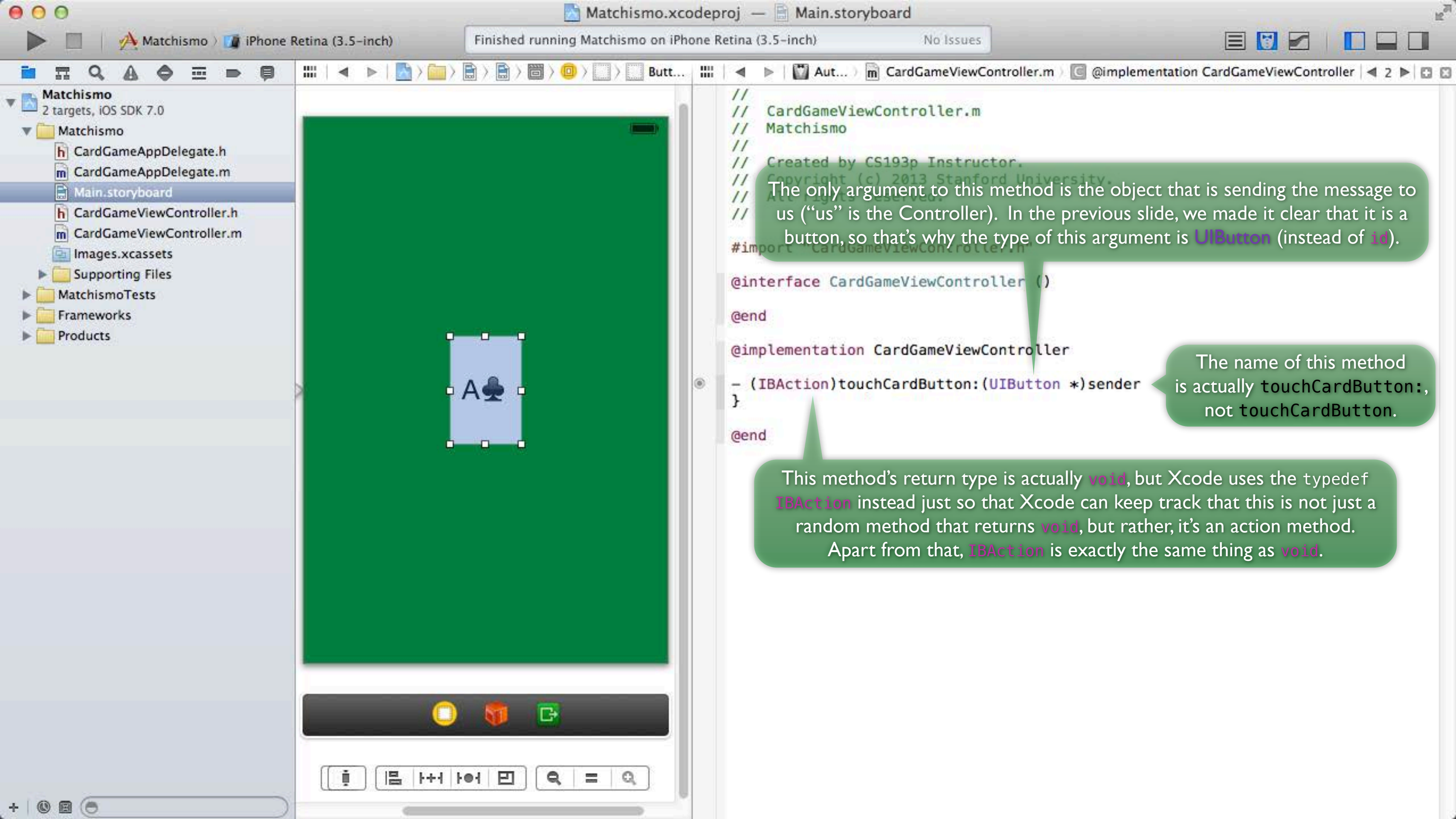
```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
@end
```

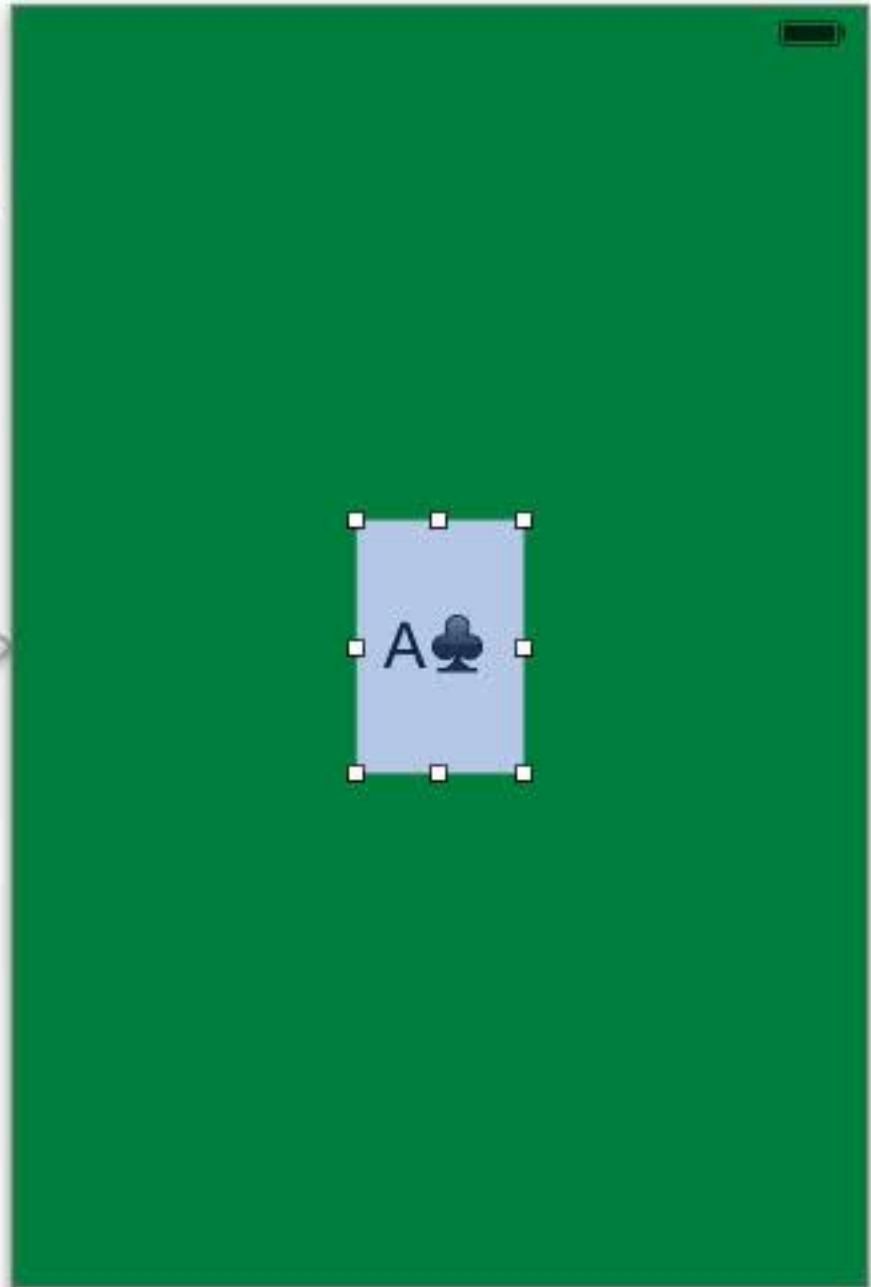
Once you've set up the action as shown,
click Connect to create the action method.



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

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```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

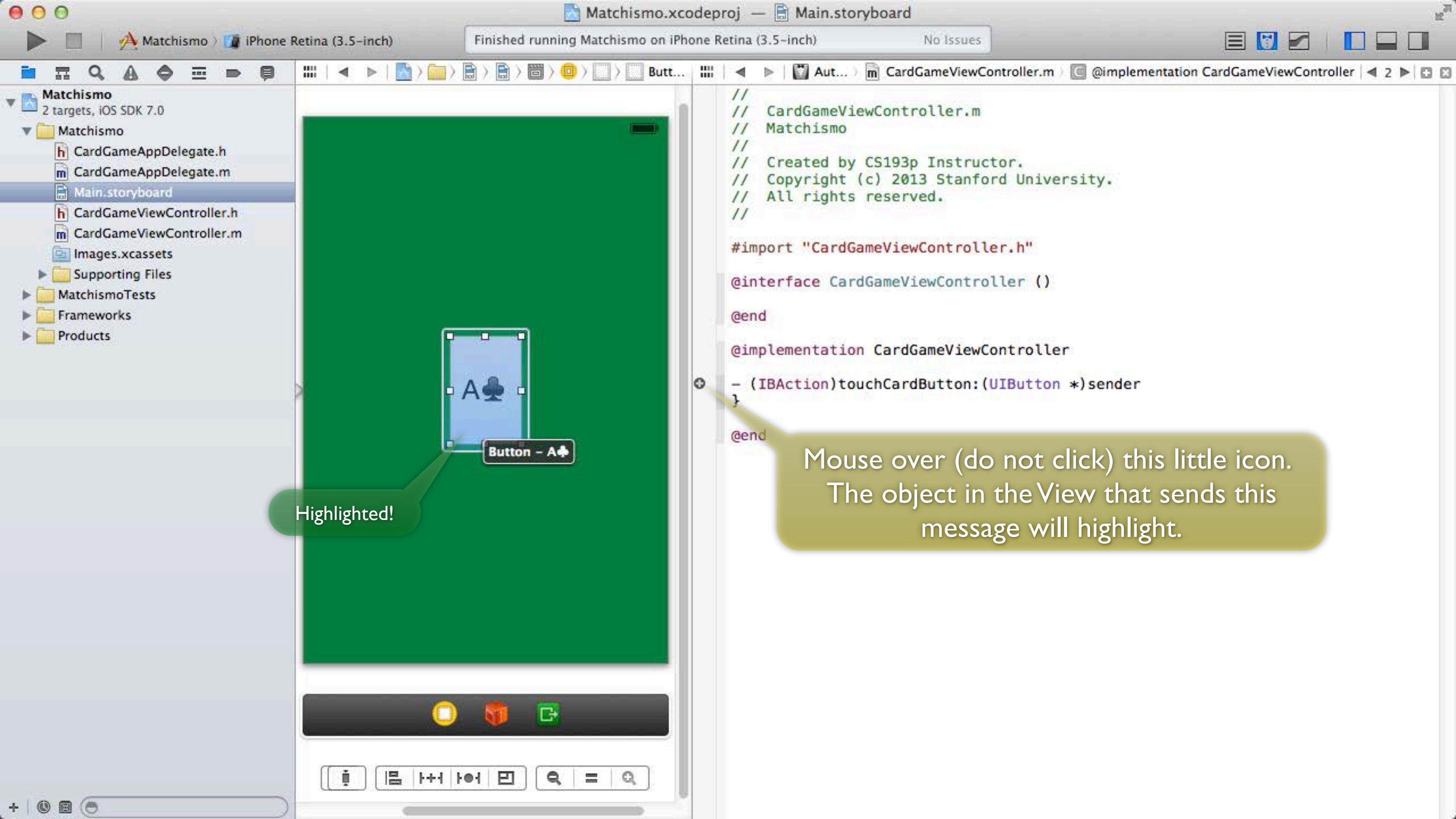
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
}

@end
```

The only argument to this method is the object that is sending the message to us ("us" is the Controller). In the previous slide, we made it clear that it is a button, so that's why the type of this argument is **UIButton** (instead of **id**).

The name of this method is actually **touchCardButton:**, not **touchCardButton**.

This method's return type is actually **void**, but Xcode uses the typedef **IBAction** instead just so that Xcode can keep track that this is not just a random method that returns **void**, but rather, it's an action method. Apart from that, **IBAction** is exactly the same thing as **void**.



Our implementation of this method is quite simple. We're just going to change the text on the button to be blank and change the background image to be our card back (the Stanford logo), thus "flipping the card over to its back."

```
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
// Created by CS193L, Stanford University.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

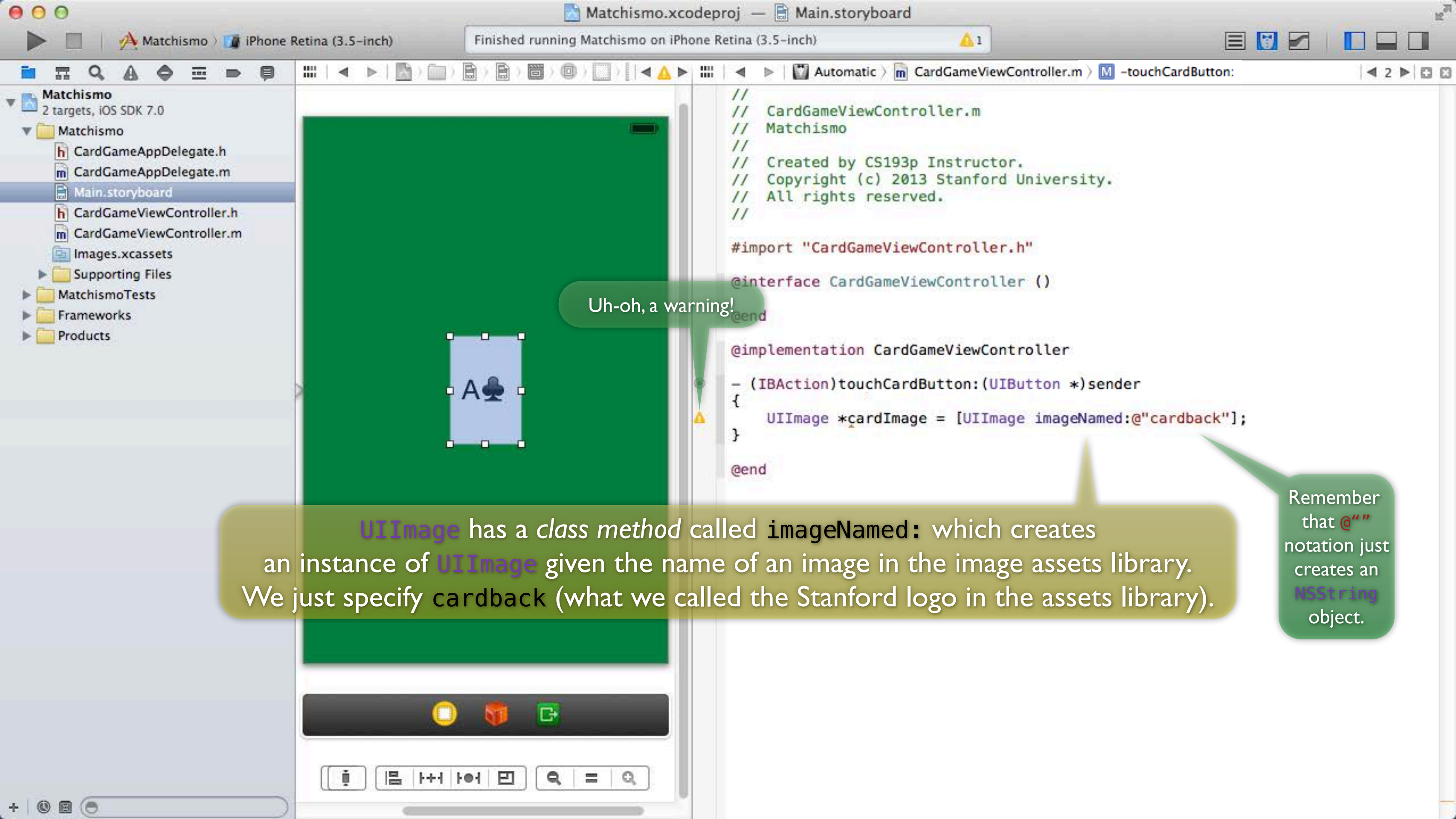
@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage =
}

@end
```

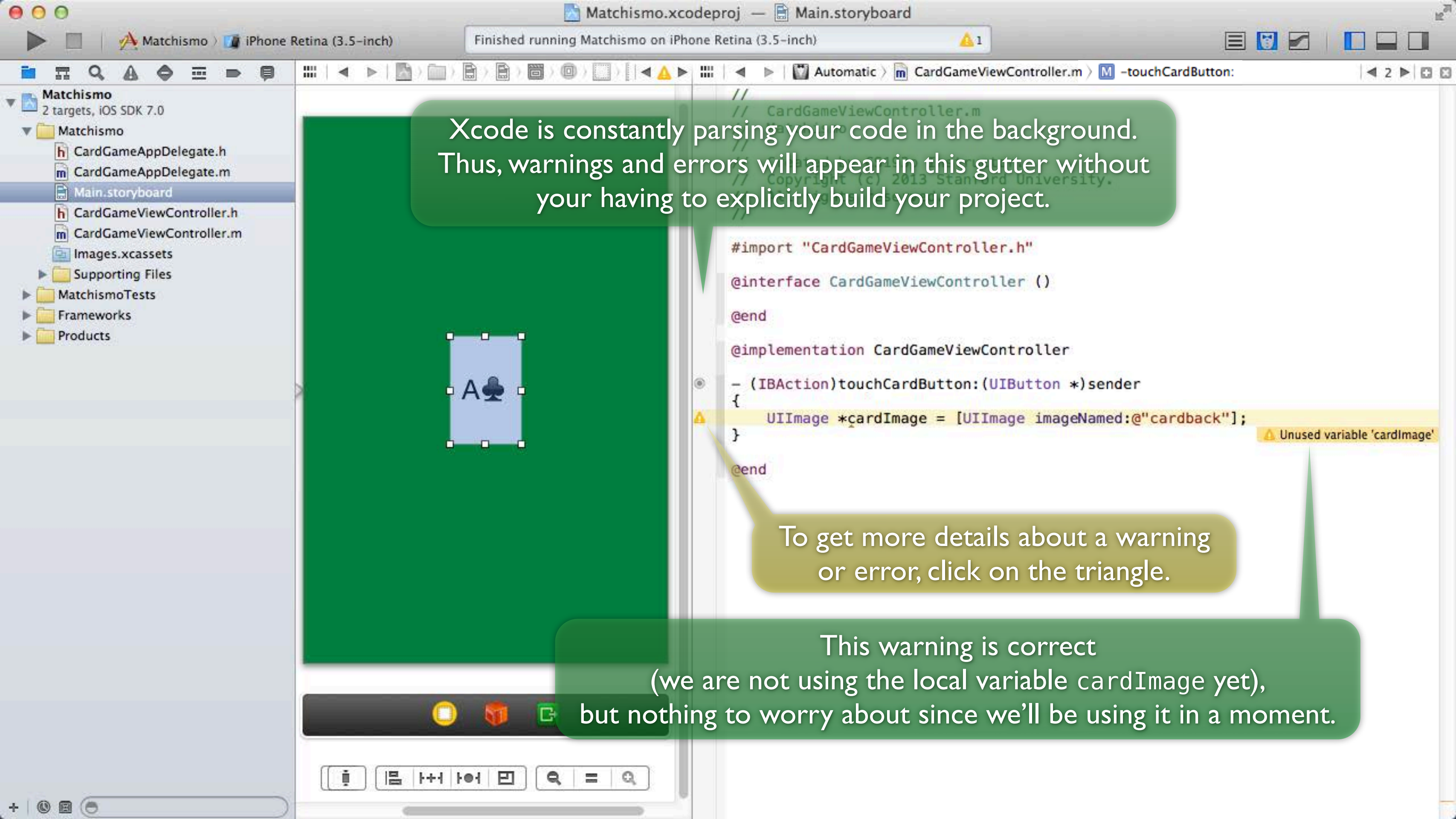
Let's start by declaring a *local variable* called `cardImage` to hold the cardback image (the Stanford logo we imported). The local variable is a pointer to an instance of the class `UIImage` which represents a JPEG, PNG, TIFF or other image.



Uh-oh, a warning!

`UIImage` has a *class method* called `imageNamed:` which creates an instance of `UIImage` given the name of an image in the image assets library. We just specify `cardback` (what we called the Stanford logo in the assets library).

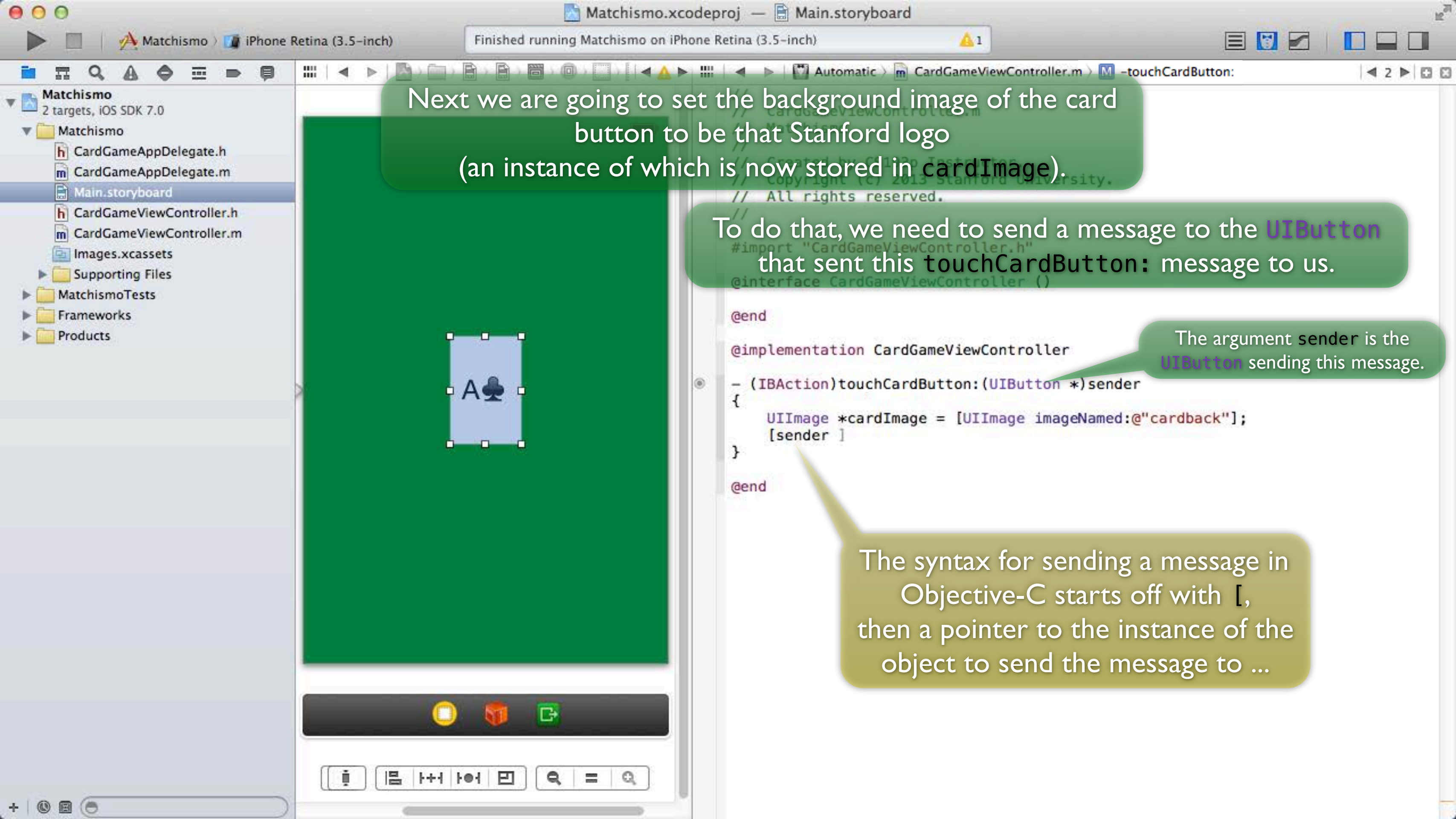
Remember that `@` notation just creates an `NSString` object.



Xcode is constantly parsing your code in the background. Thus, warnings and errors will appear in this gutter without your having to explicitly build your project.

To get more details about a warning or error, click on the triangle.

This warning is correct (we are not using the local variable cardImage yet), but nothing to worry about since we'll be using it in a moment.

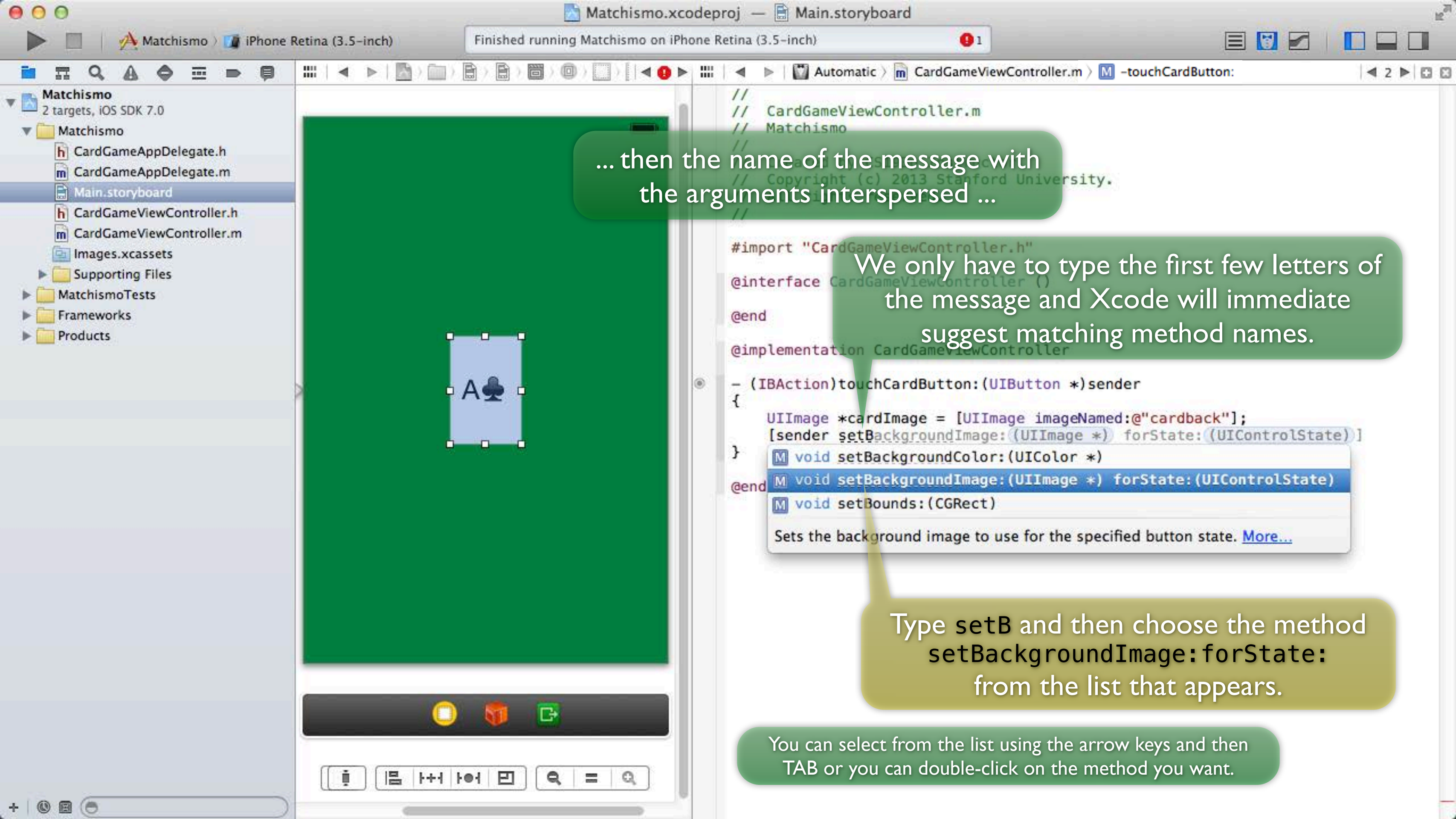


Next we are going to set the background image of the card button to be that Stanford logo (an instance of which is now stored in cardImage).

To do that, we need to send a message to the **UIButton** that sent this **touchCardButton:** message to us.

The argument sender is the **UIButton** sending this message.

The syntax for sending a message in Objective-C starts off with [, then a pointer to the instance of the object to send the message to ...

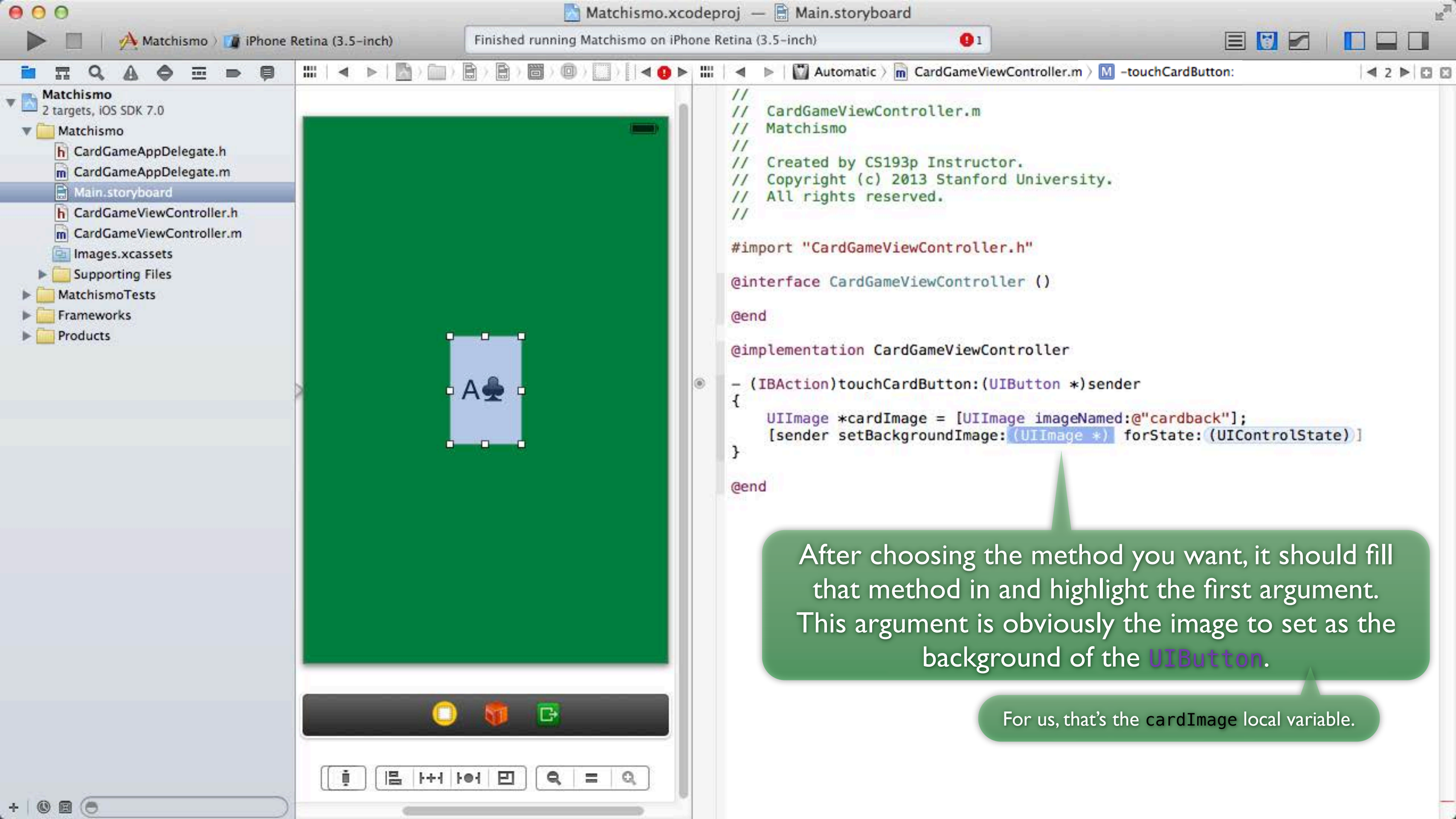


... then the name of the message with the arguments interspersed ...

We only have to type the first few letters of the message and Xcode will immediately suggest matching method names.

Type setB and then choose the method setBackgroundImage: forState: from the list that appears.

You can select from the list using the arrow keys and then TAB or you can double-click on the method you want.



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

1

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -touchCardButton:

2

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

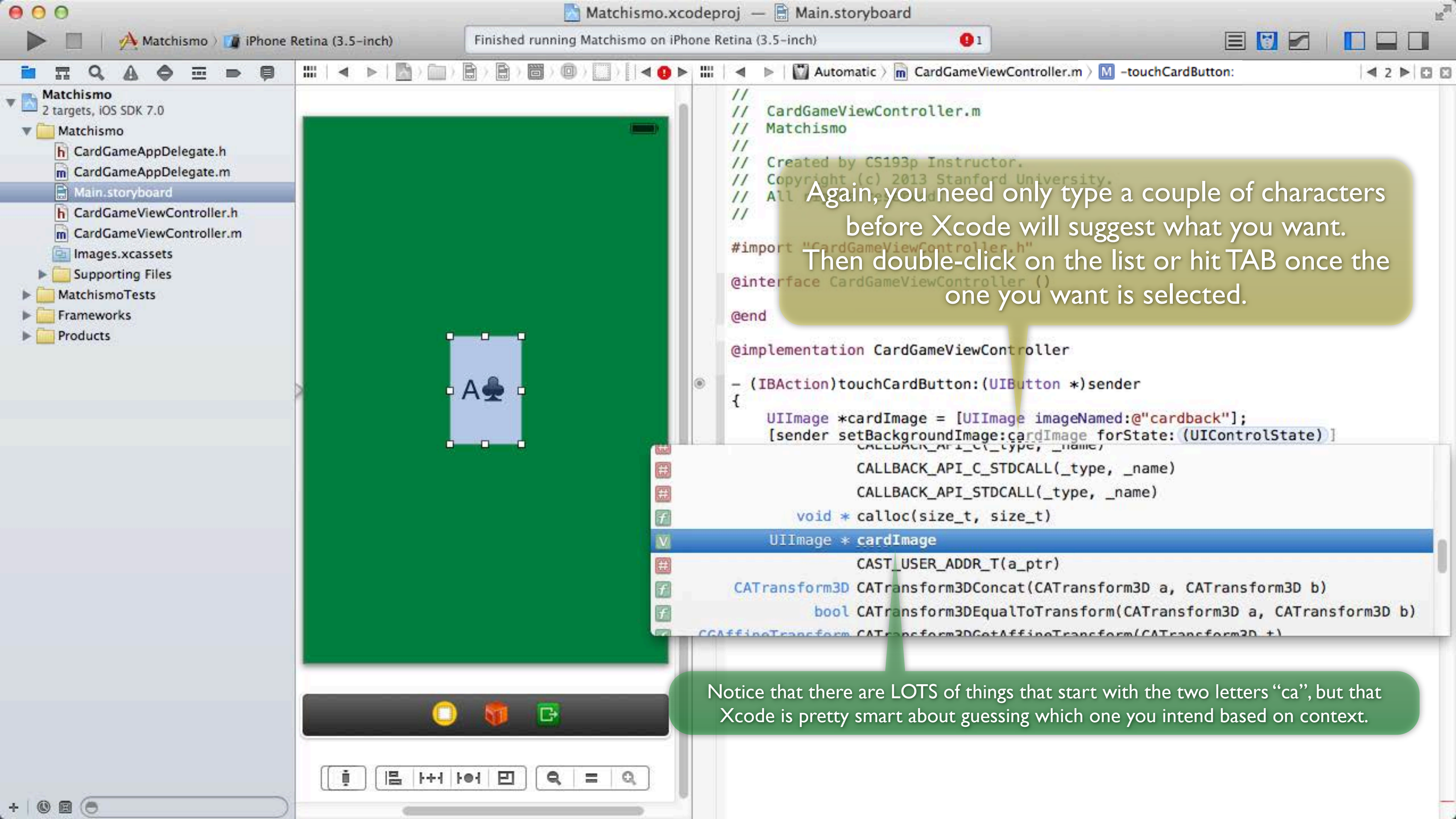
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *) cardImage forState:(UIControlState)]
}

@end
```

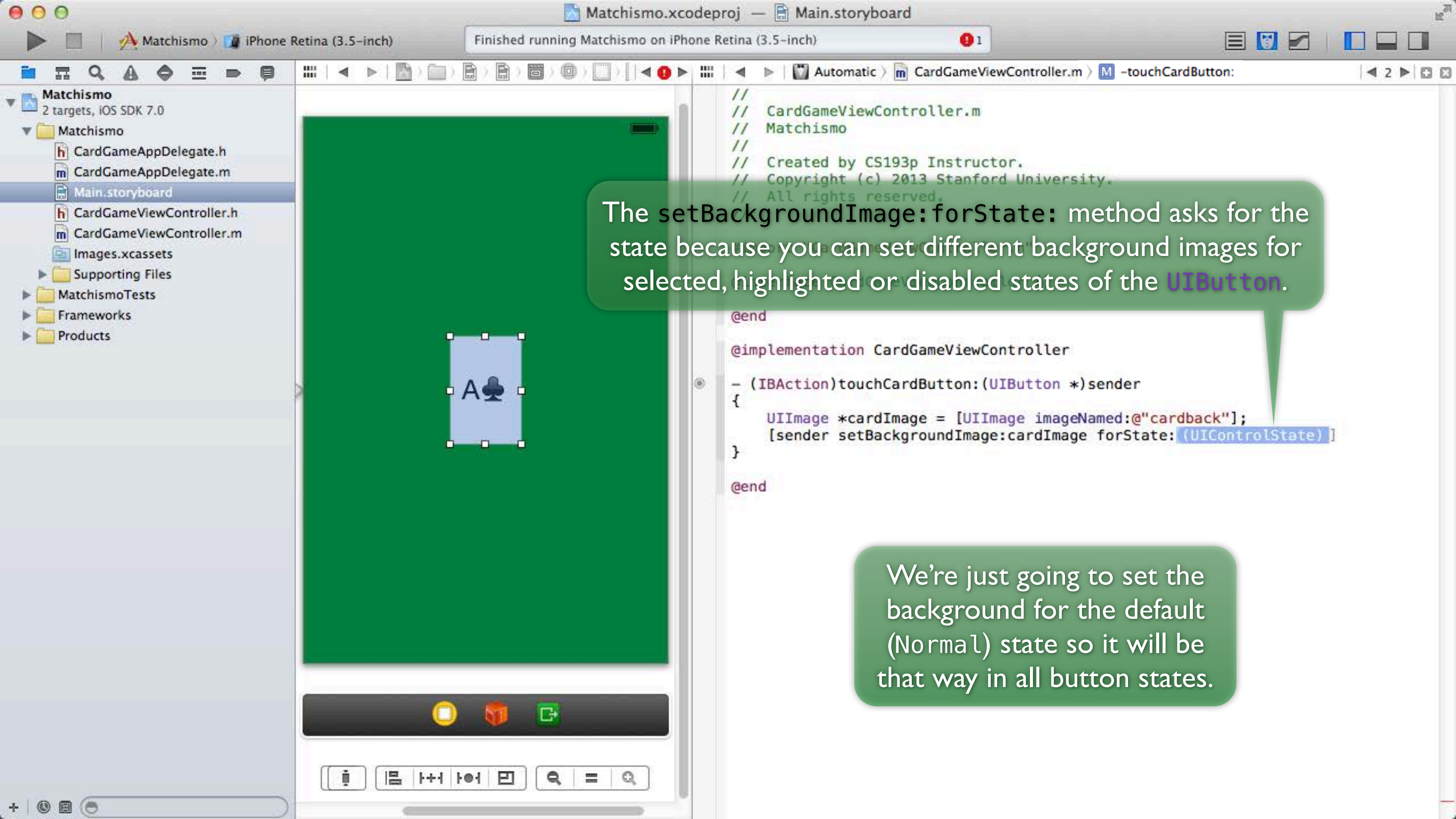
After choosing the method you want, it should fill that method in and highlight the first argument. This argument is obviously the image to set as the background of the UIButton.

For us, that's the cardImage local variable.



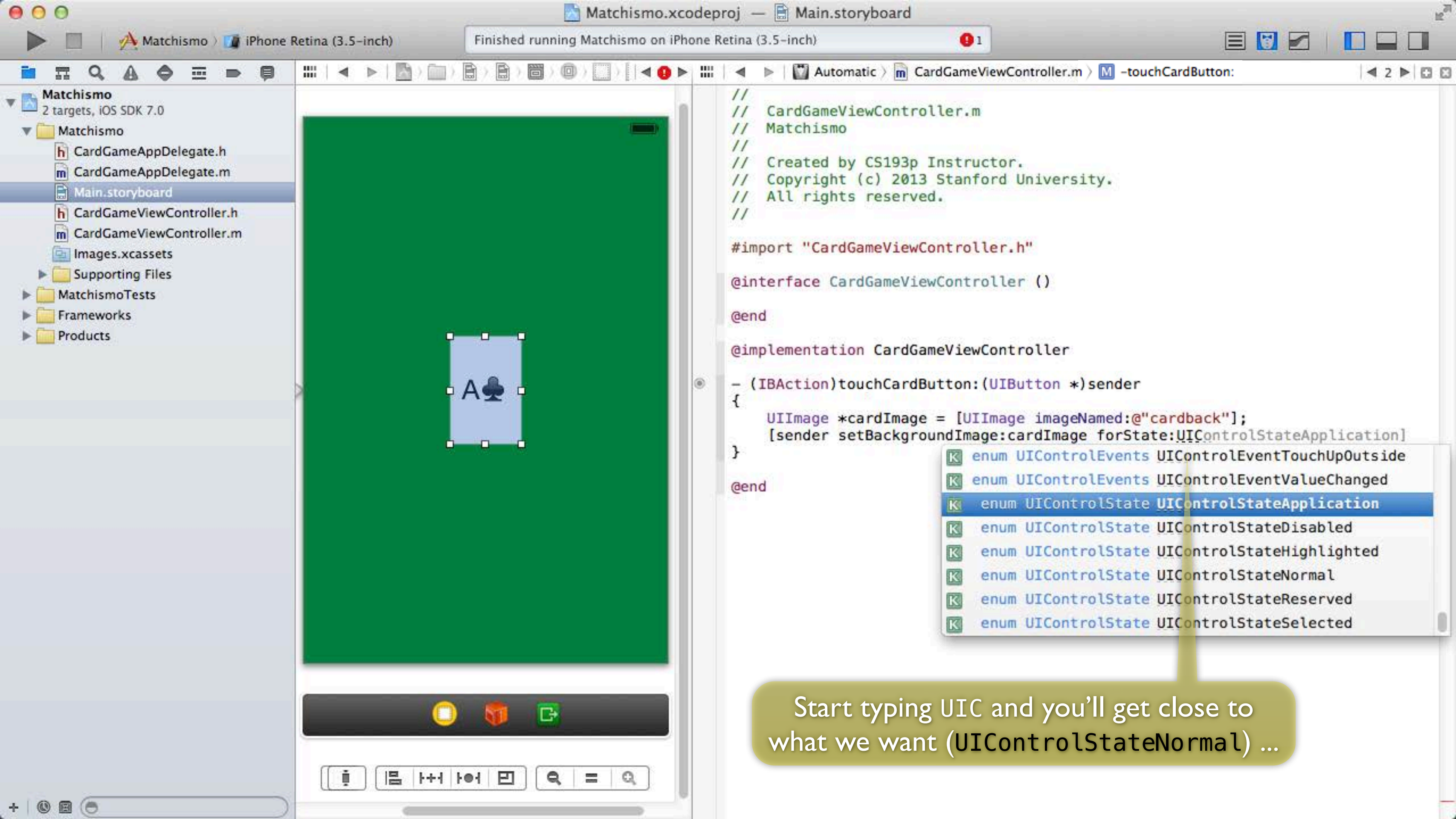
Again, you need only type a couple of characters before Xcode will suggest what you want. Then double-click on the list or hit TAB once the one you want is selected.

Notice that there are LOTS of things that start with the two letters “ca”, but that Xcode is pretty smart about guessing which one you intend based on context.

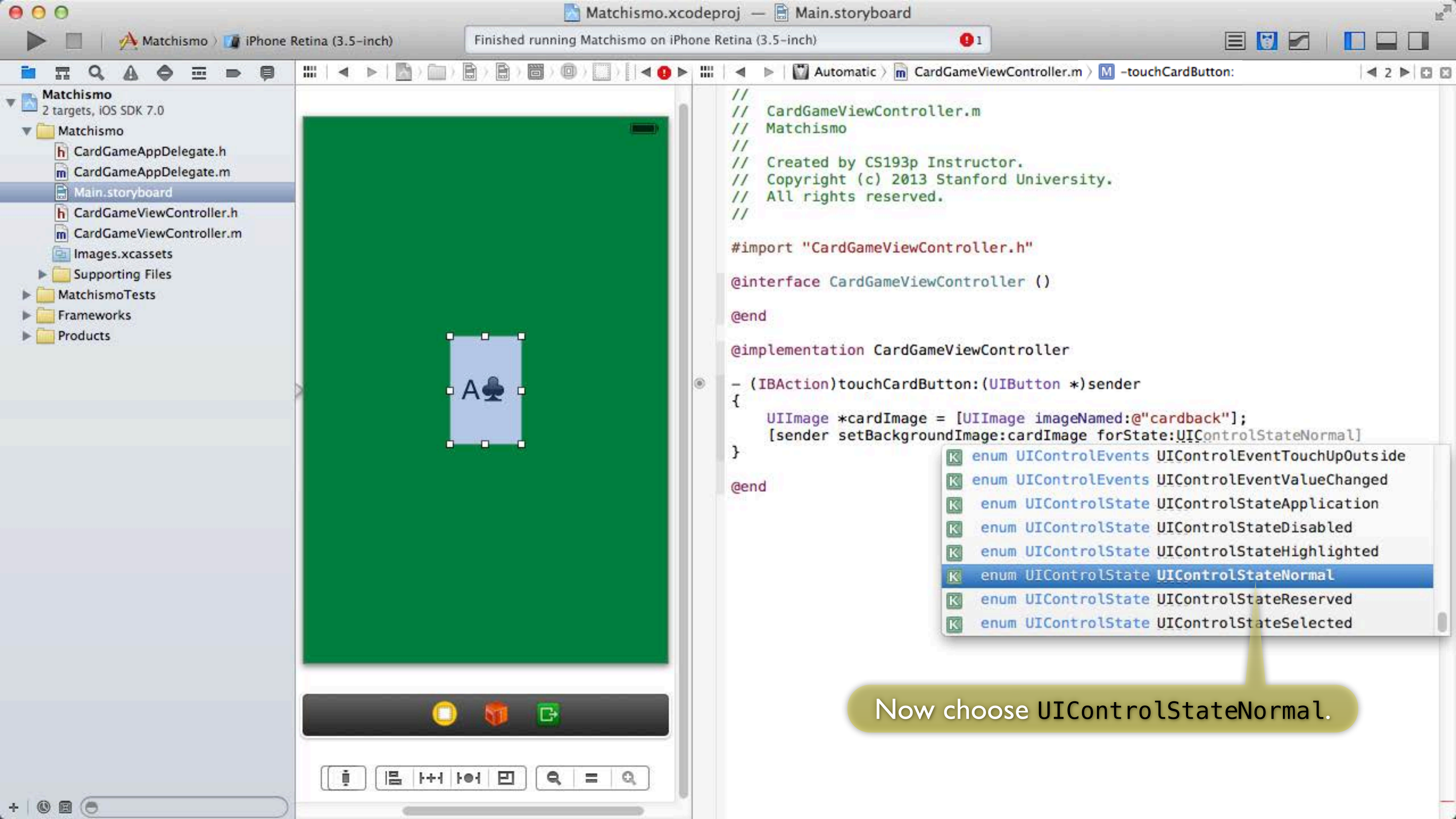


The setBackgroundImage:forState: method asks for the state because you can set different background images for selected, highlighted or disabled states of the UIButton.

We're just going to set the background for the default (Normal) state so it will be that way in all button states.



Start typing UIC and you'll get close to what we want (UIControlStateNormal) ...



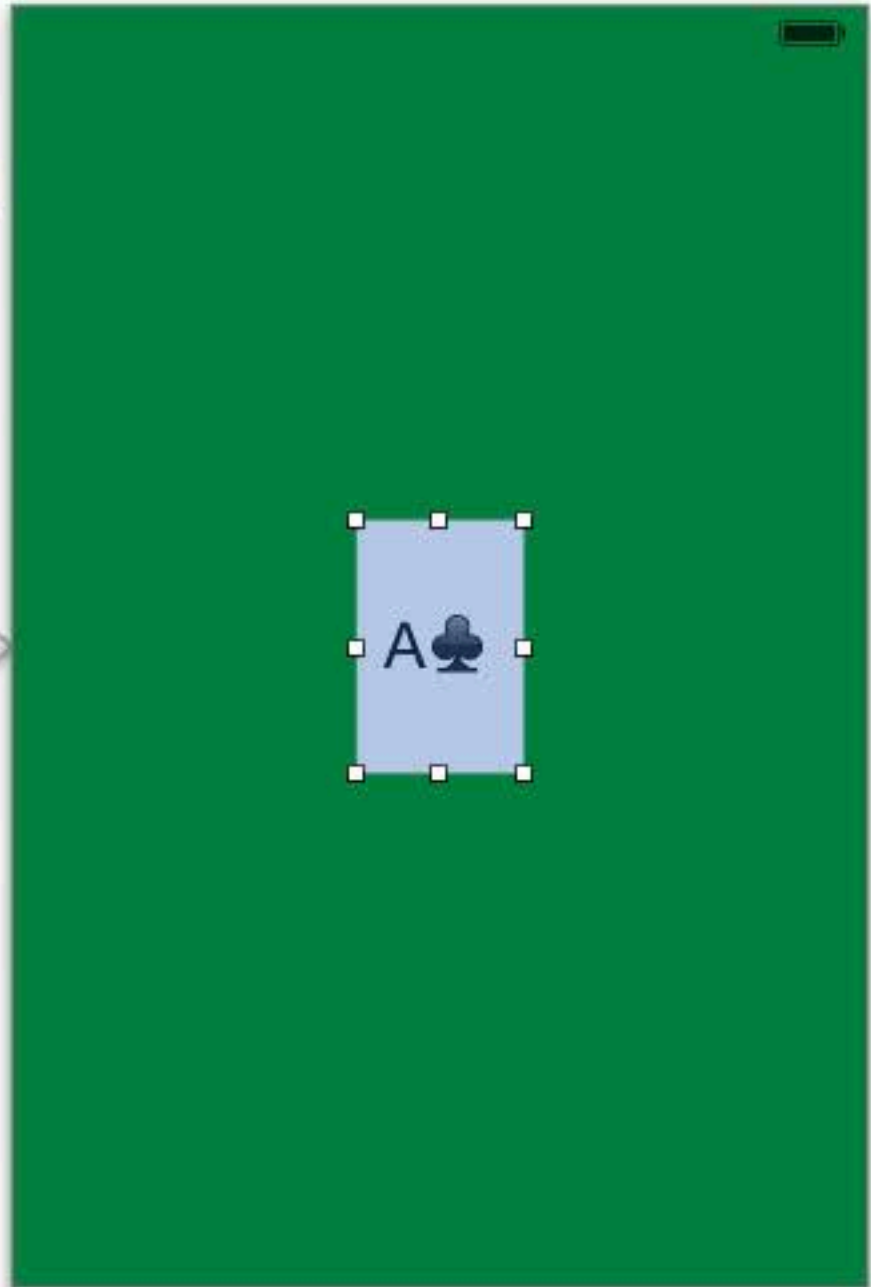
Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

1

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > -touchCardButton:

2

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```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

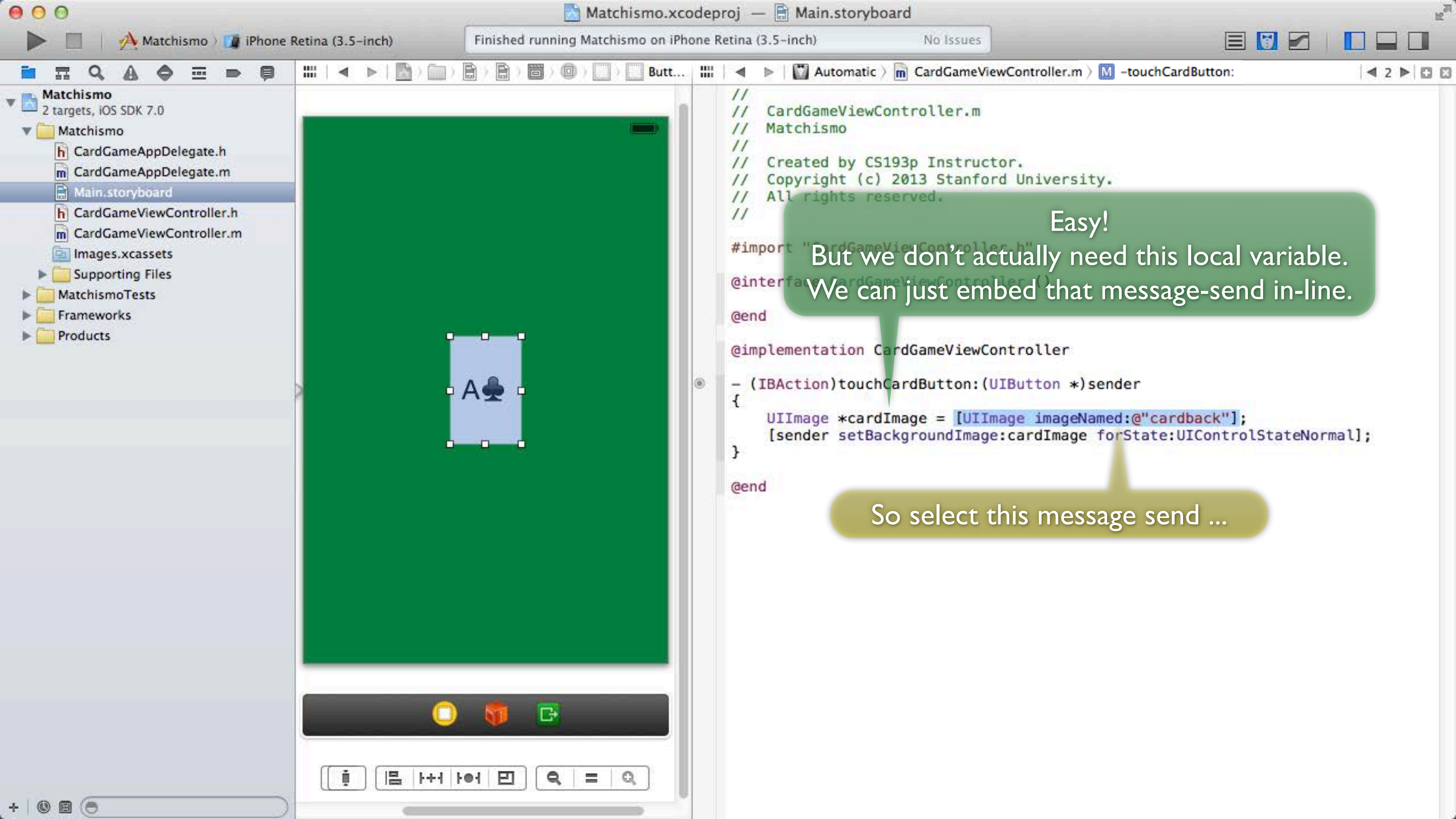
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = [UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"];
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal]
}

@end

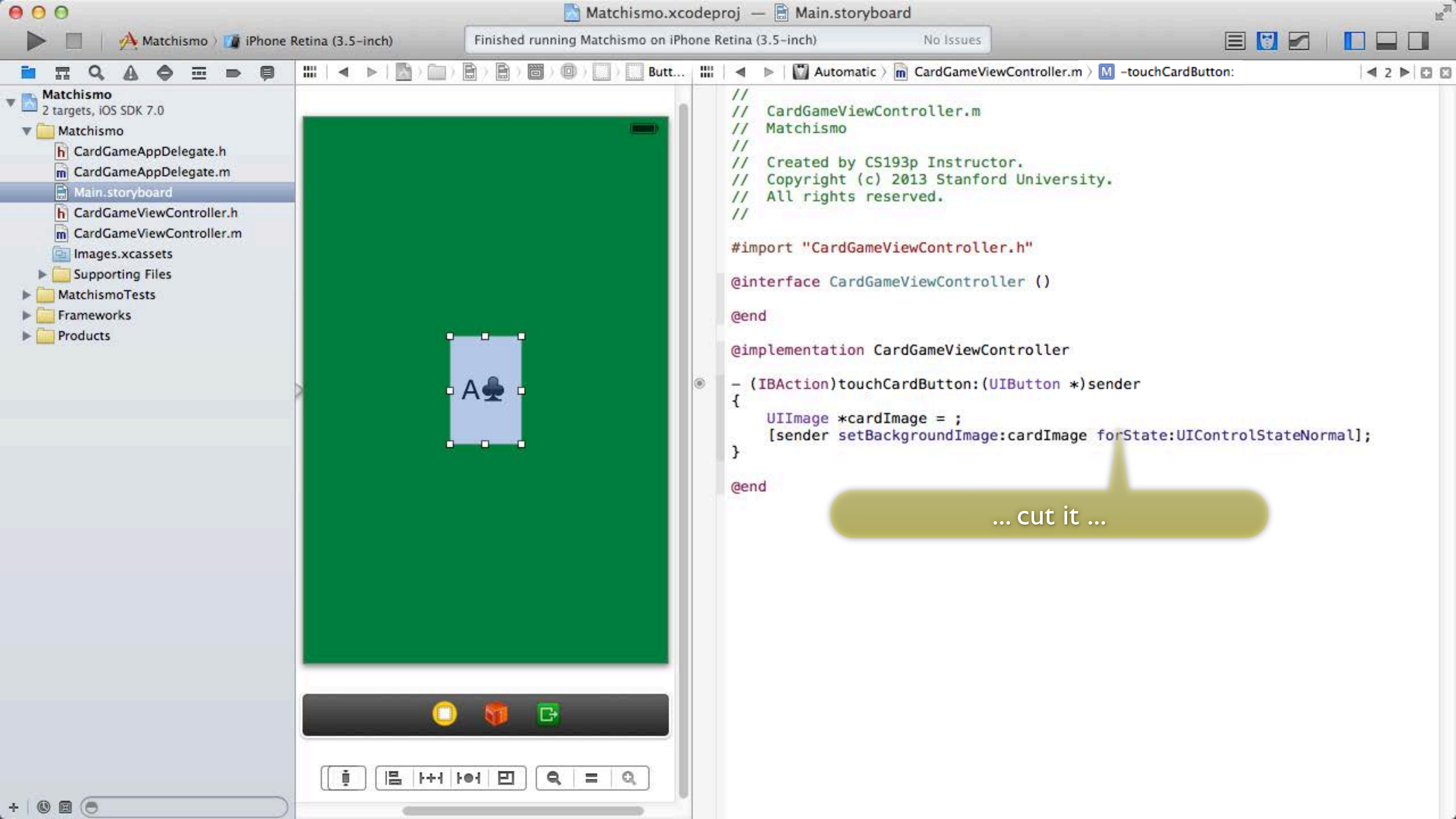
enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventTouchUpInside
enum UIControlEvents UIControlEventValueChanged
enum UIControlState UIControlStateApplication
enum UIControlState UIControlStateDisabled
enum UIControlState UIControlStateHighlighted
enum UIControlState UIControlStateNormal
enum UIControlState UIControlStateReserved
enum UIControlState UIControlStateSelected
```

Now choose UIControlStateNormal.



Easy!
But we don't actually need this local variable.
We can just embed that message-send in-line.

So select this message send ...

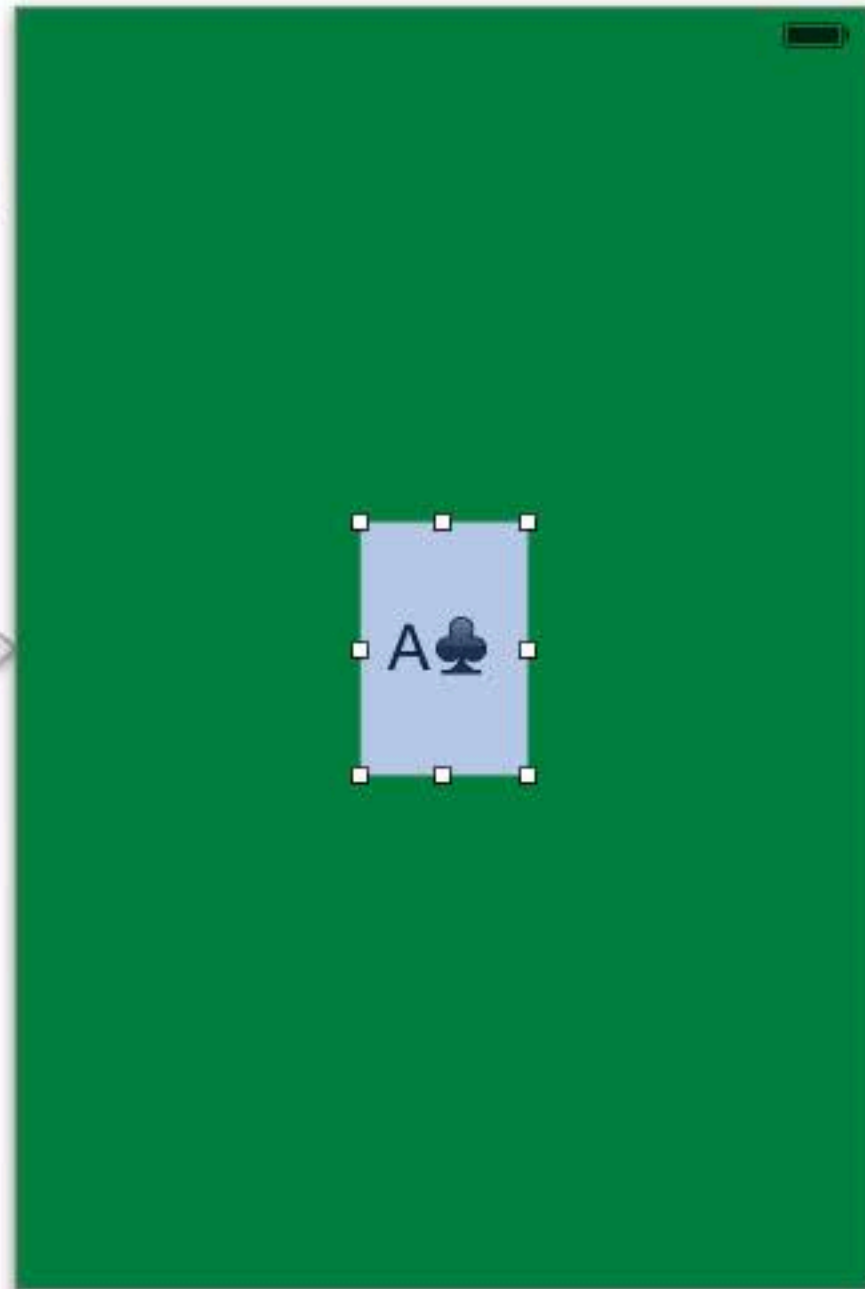


Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

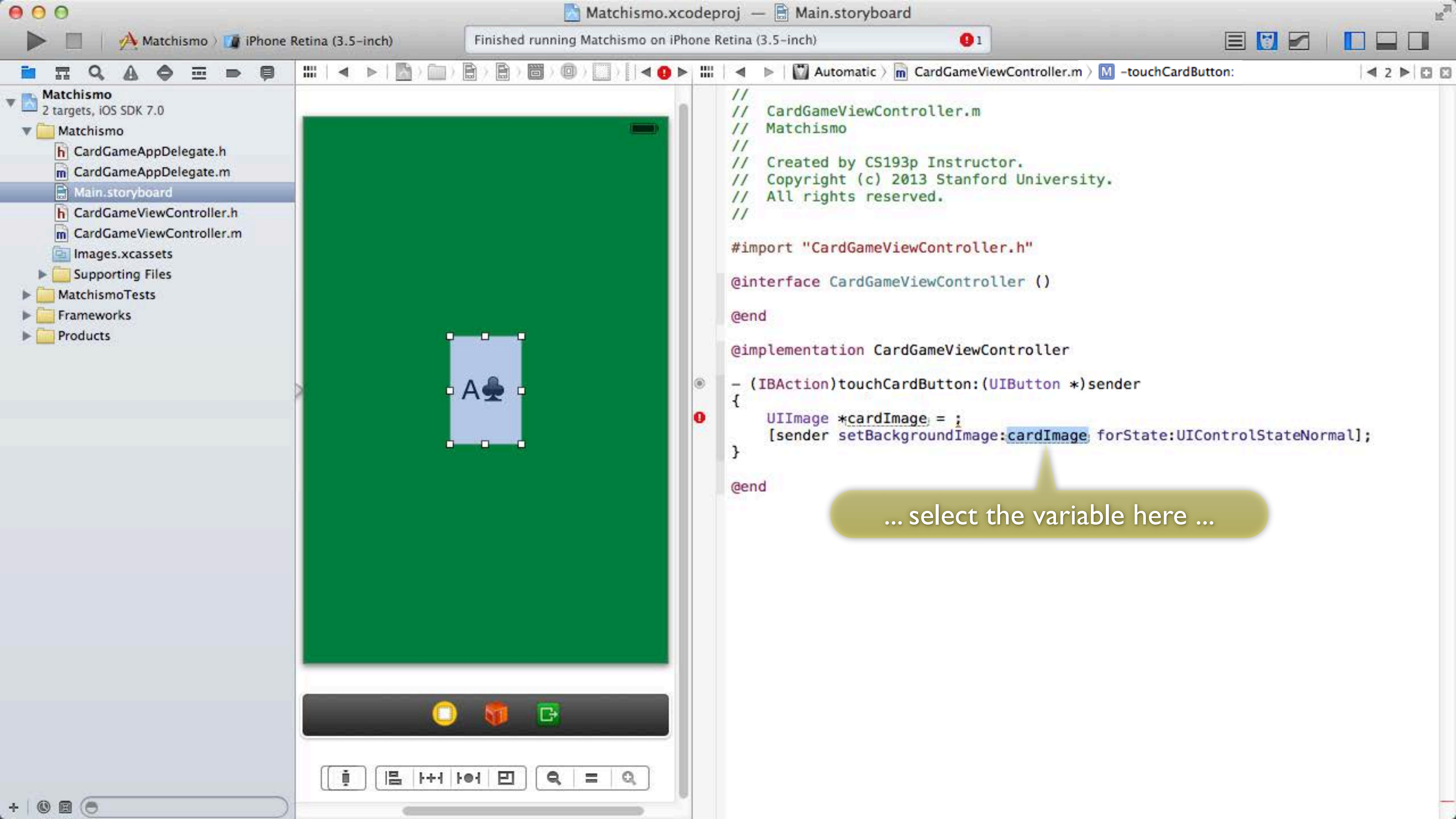


- Matchismo
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```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    UIImage *cardImage = ;  
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
}  
  
@end
```

... cut it ...



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

1

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > M -touchCardButton:

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

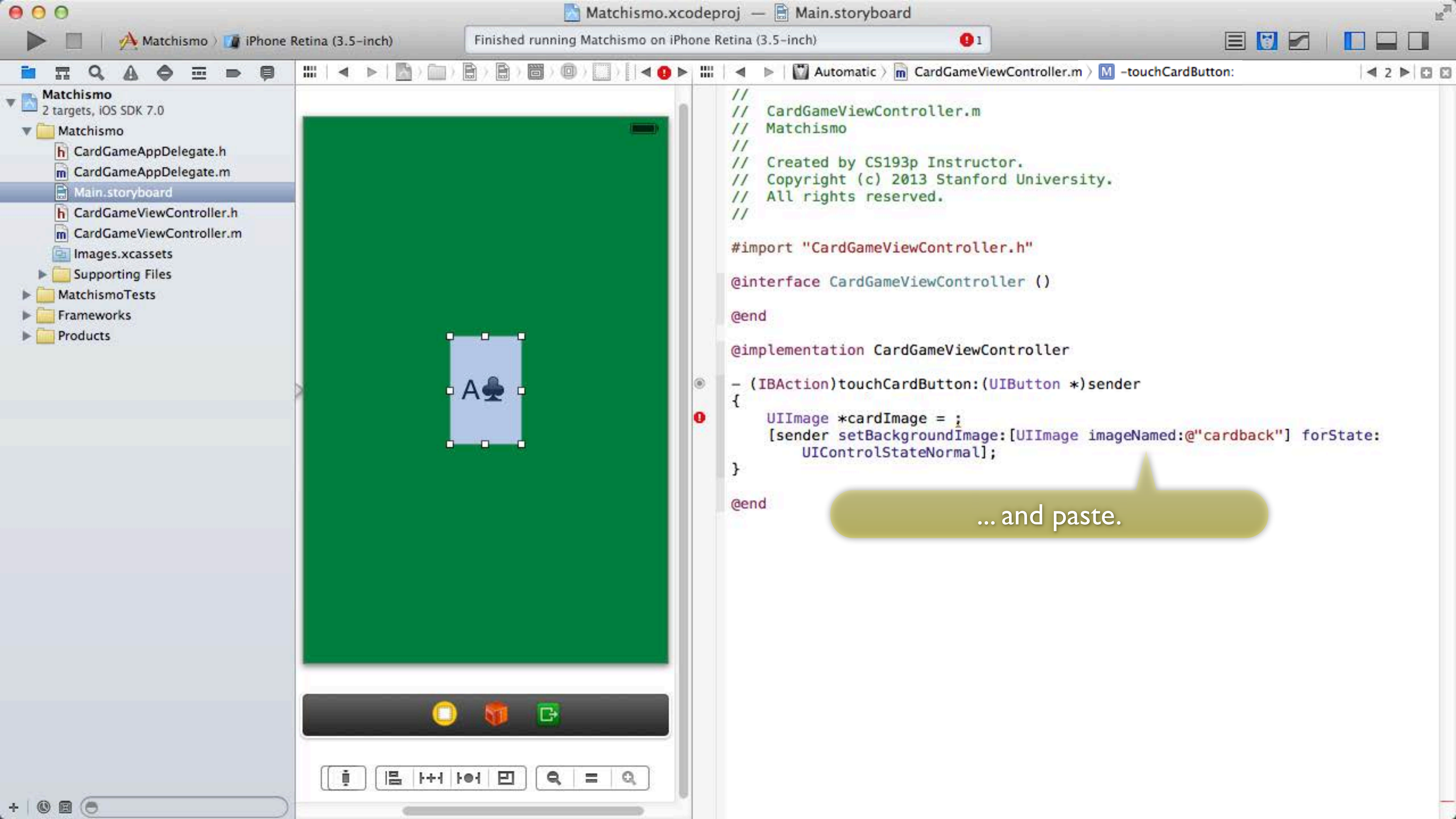
@end

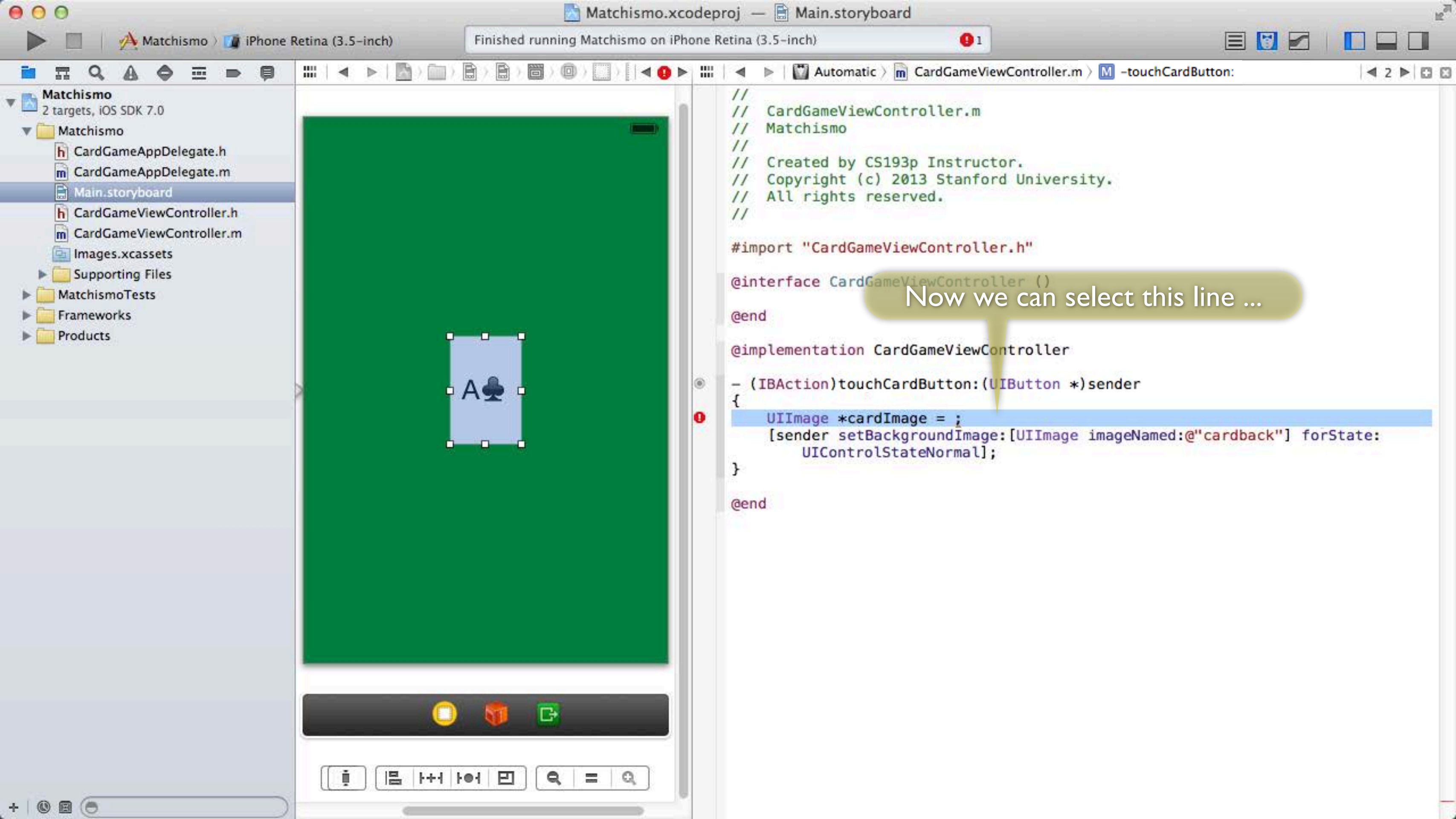
@implementation CardGameViewController

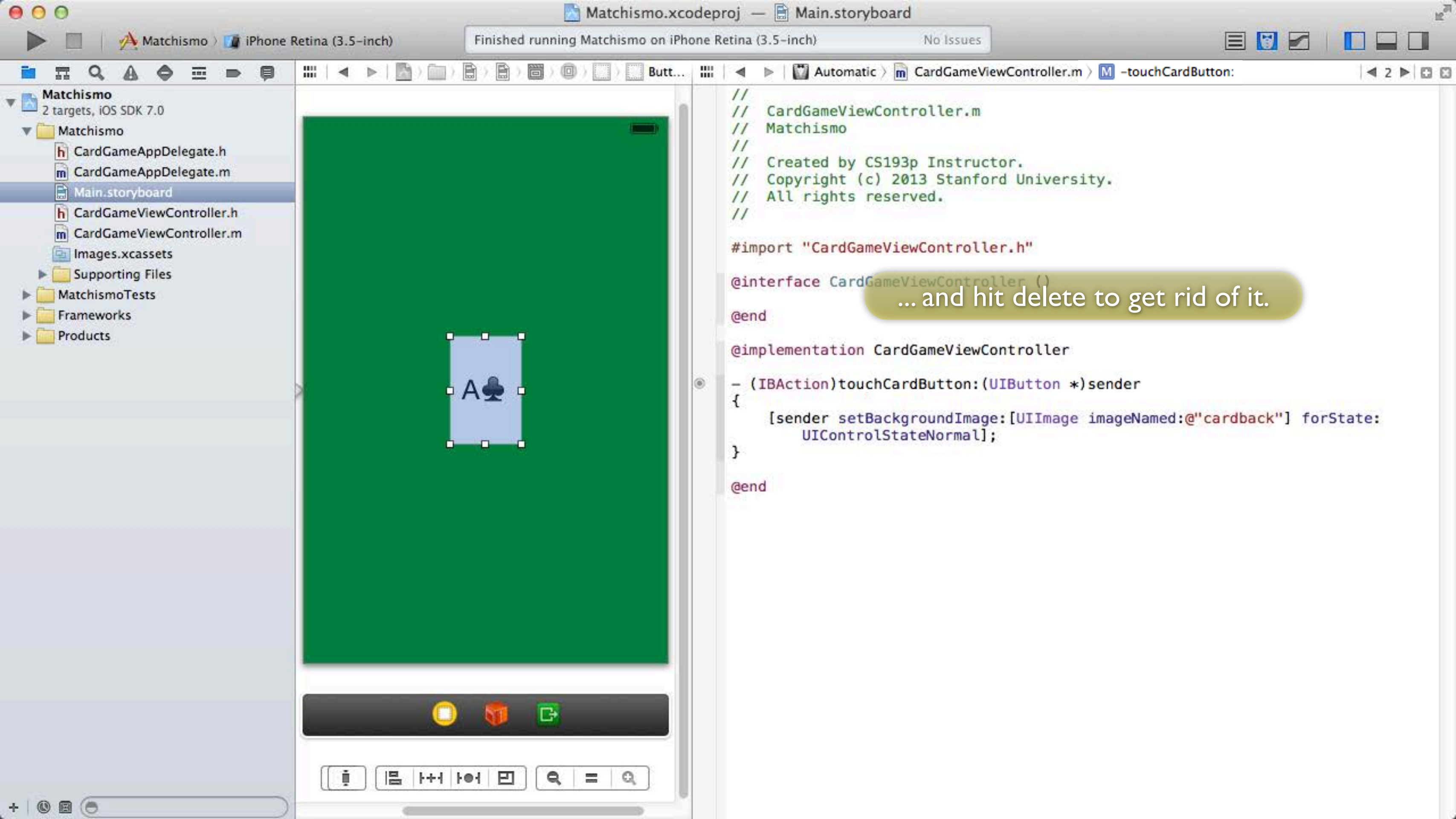
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    UIImage *cardImage = ;
    [sender setBackgroundImage:cardImage forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... select the variable here ...

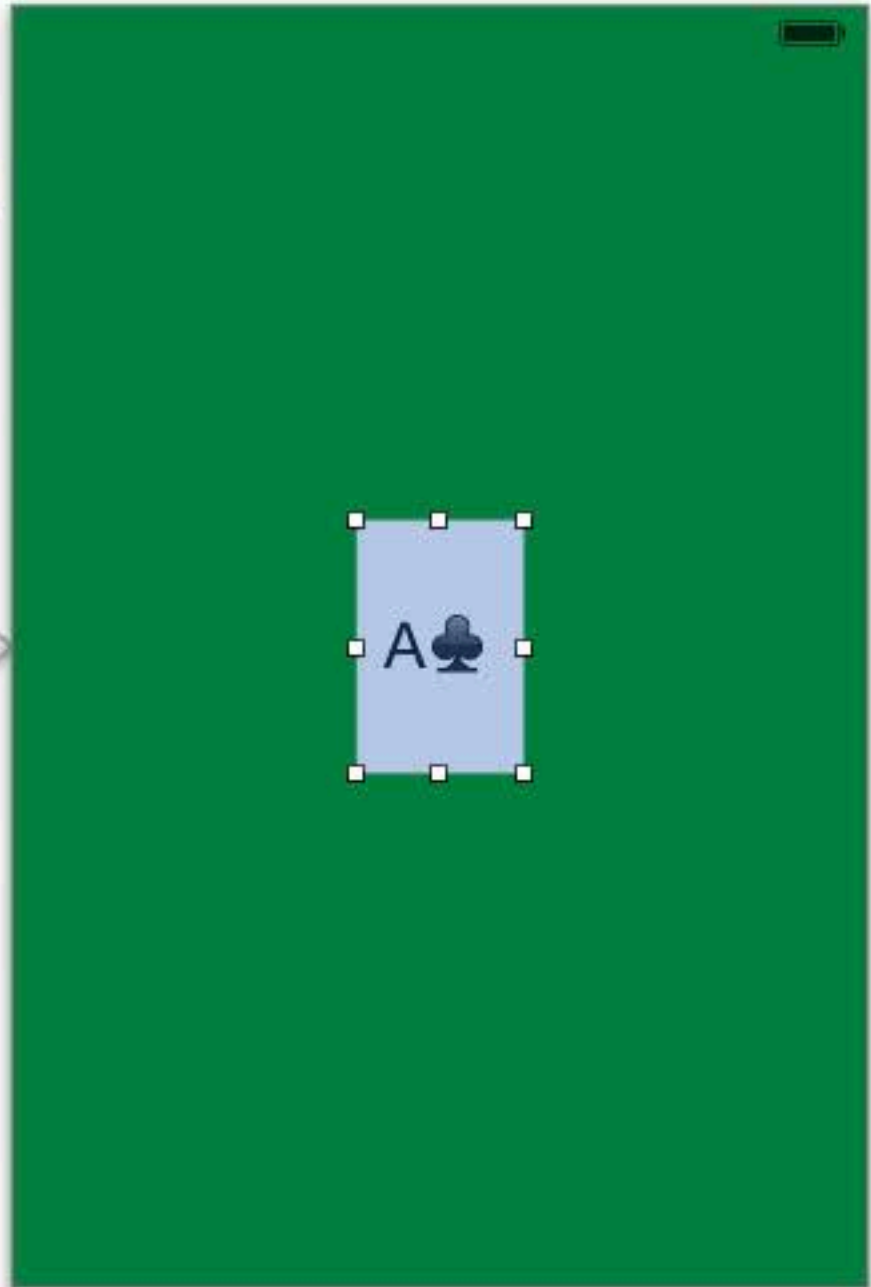






Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch) No Issues

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 - 2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0
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 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
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```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

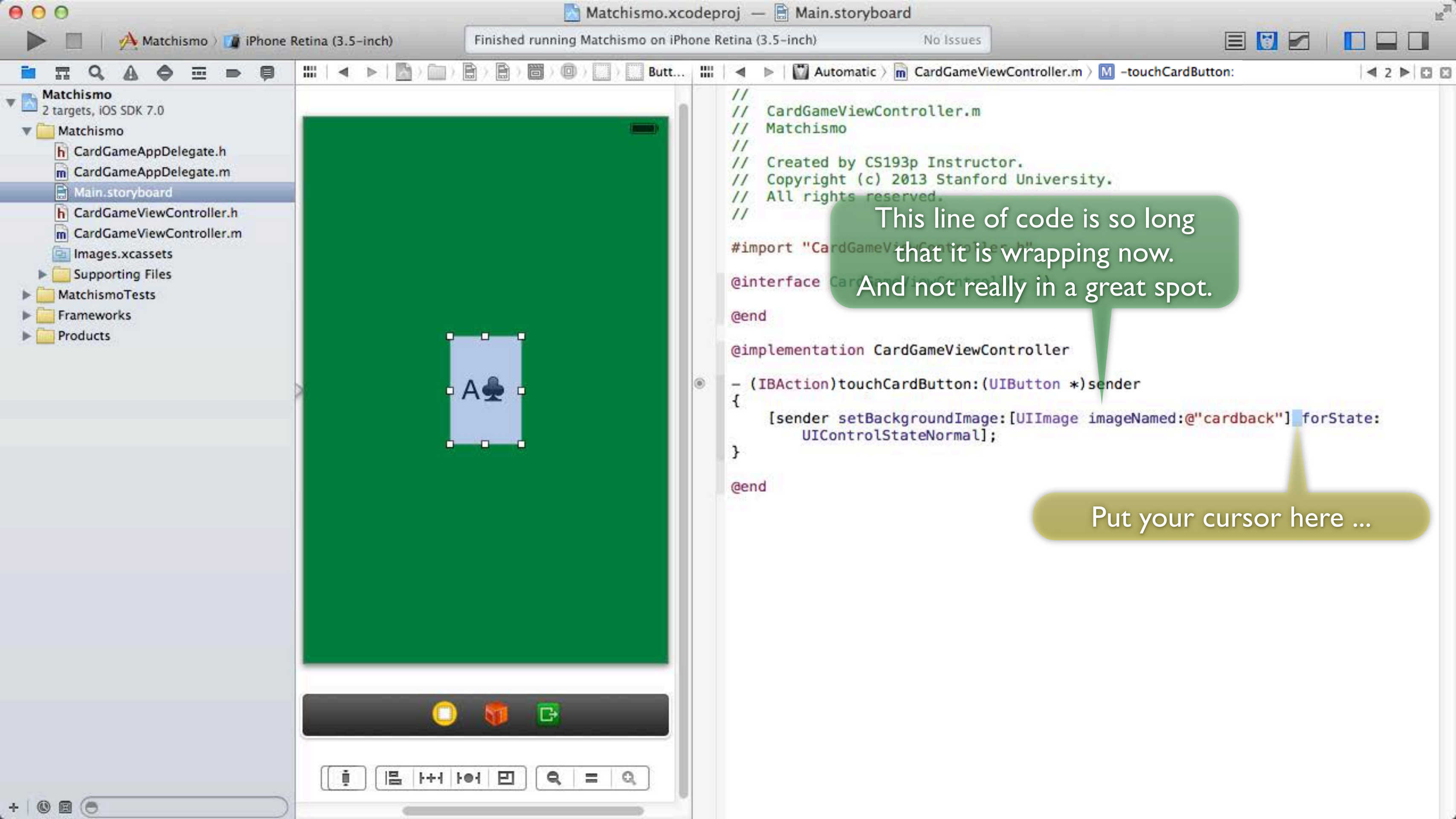
@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:
        UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

... and hit delete to get rid of it.

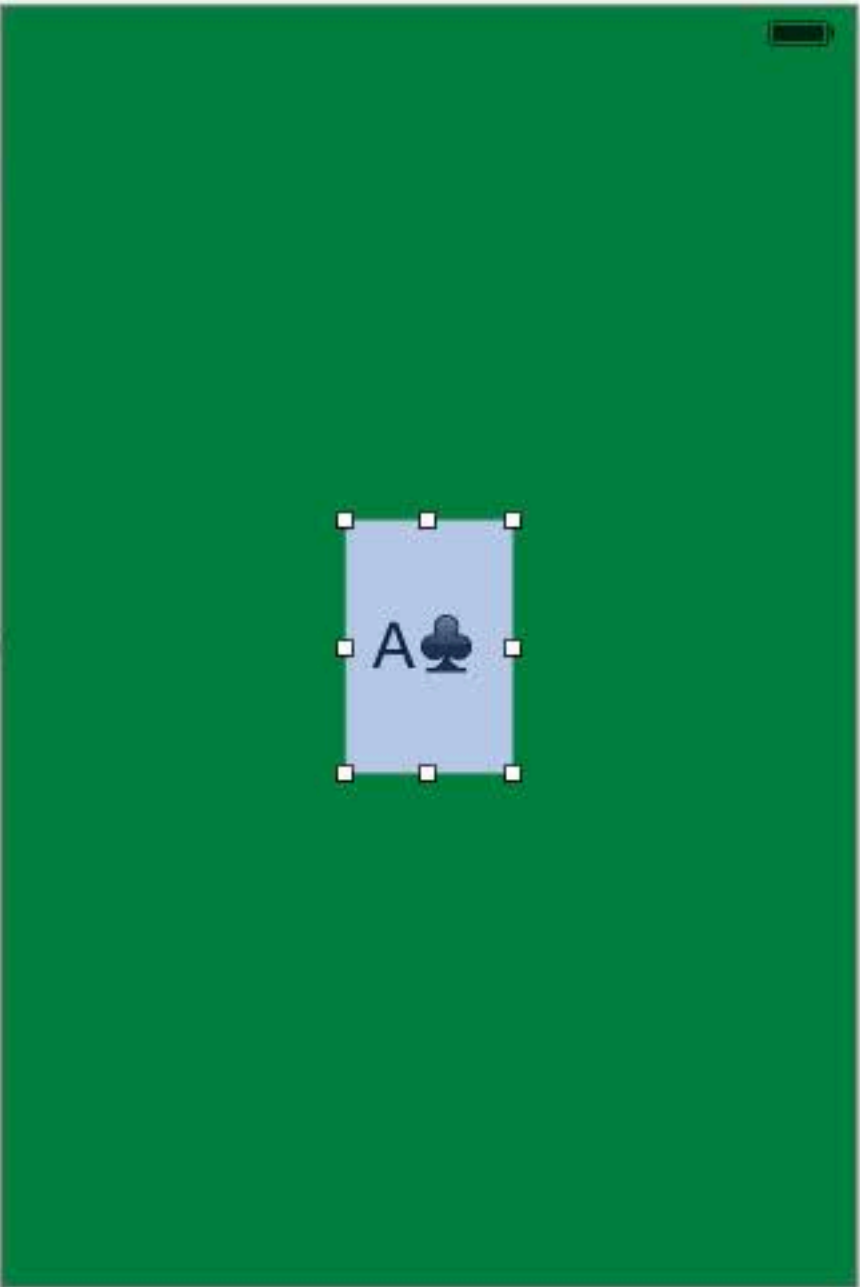


Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Matchismo
2 targets, iOS SDK 7.0

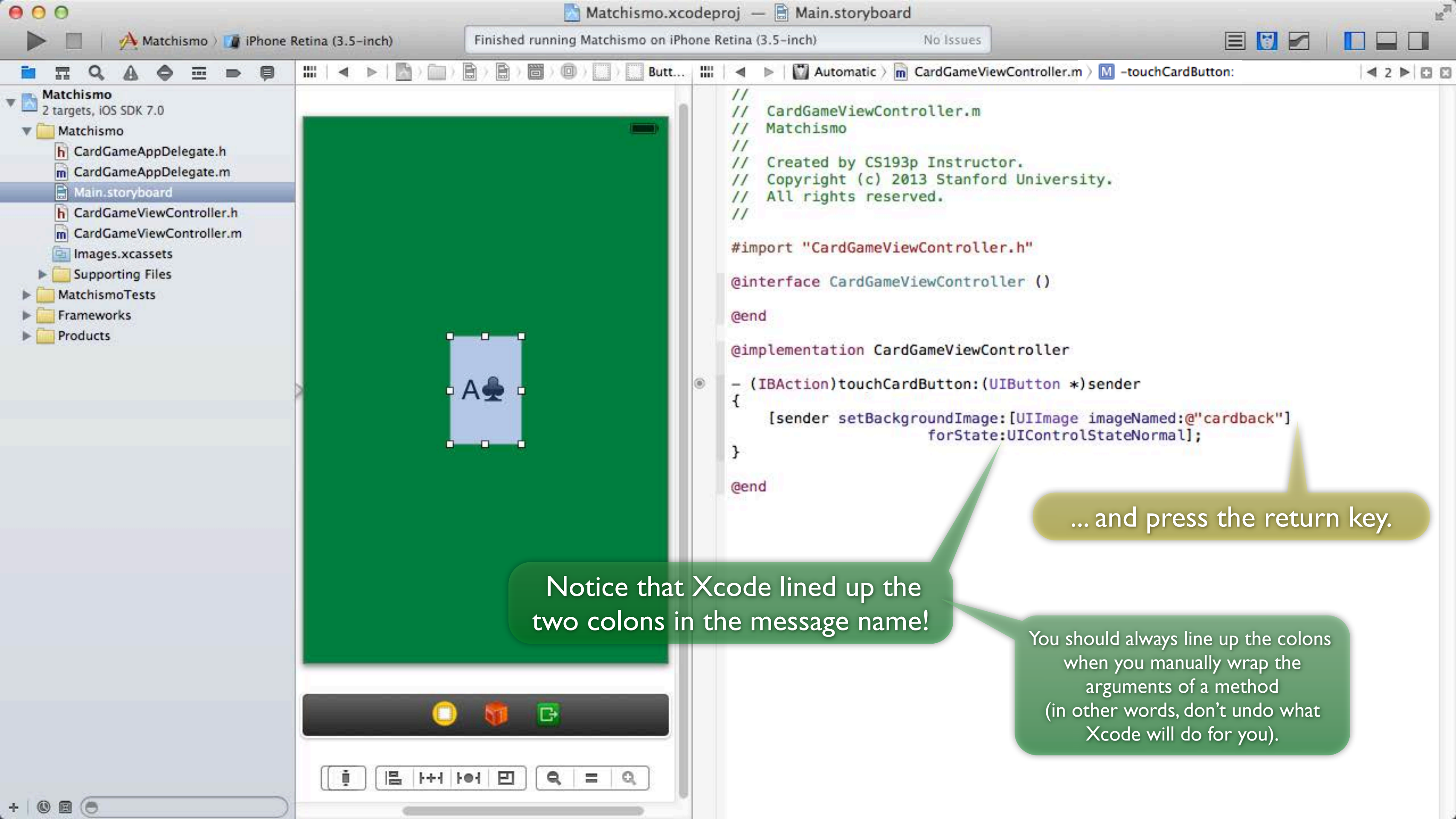
- Matchismo
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 - CardGameViewController.h
 - CardGameViewController.m
 - Images.xcassets
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```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"] forState:  
        UIControlStateNormal];  
}  
  
@end
```

This line of code is so long
that it is wrapping now.
And not really in a great spot.

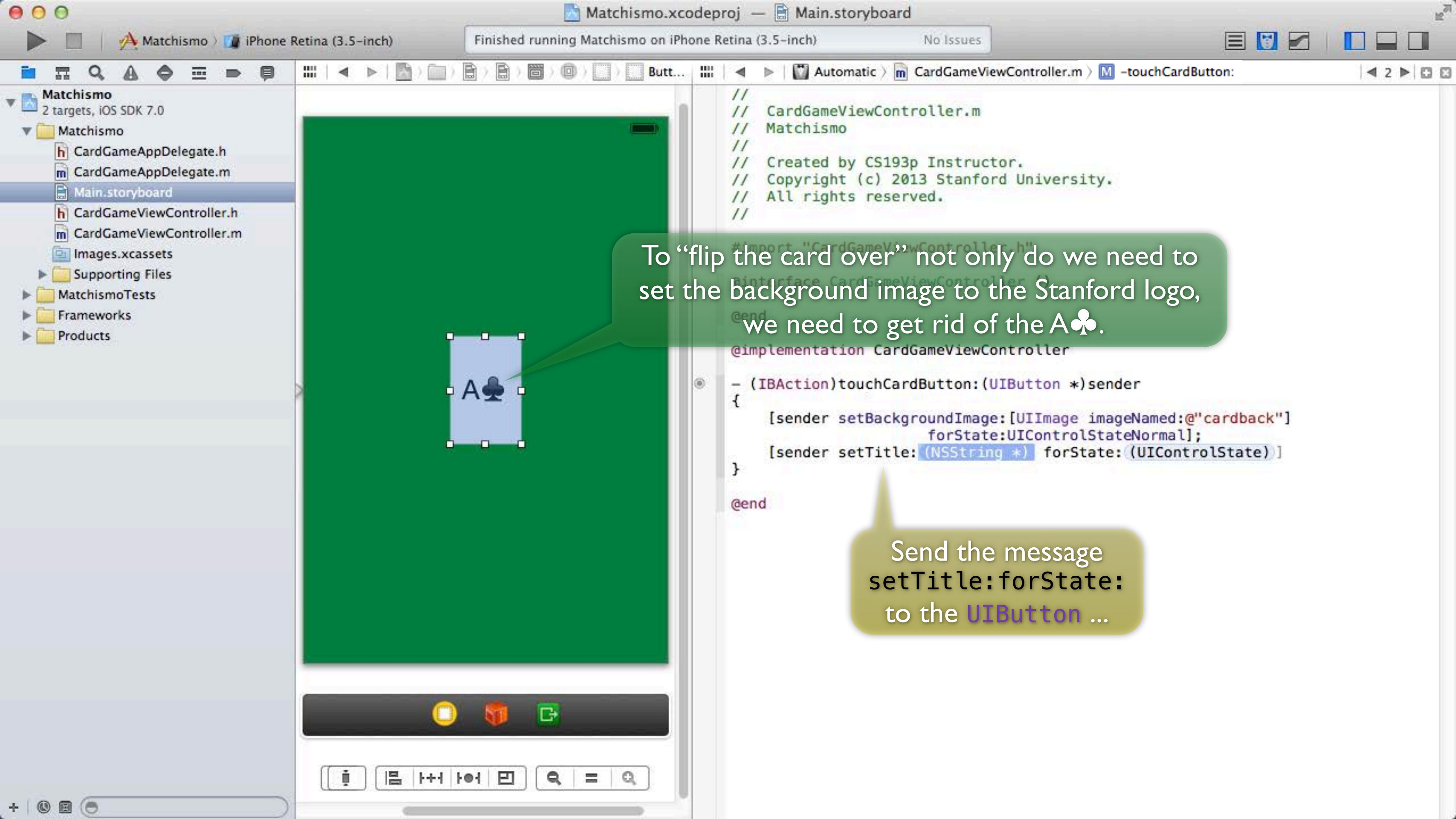
Put your cursor here ...



Notice that Xcode lined up the two colons in the message name!

... and press the return key.

You should always line up the colons when you manually wrap the arguments of a method (in other words, don't undo what Xcode will do for you).

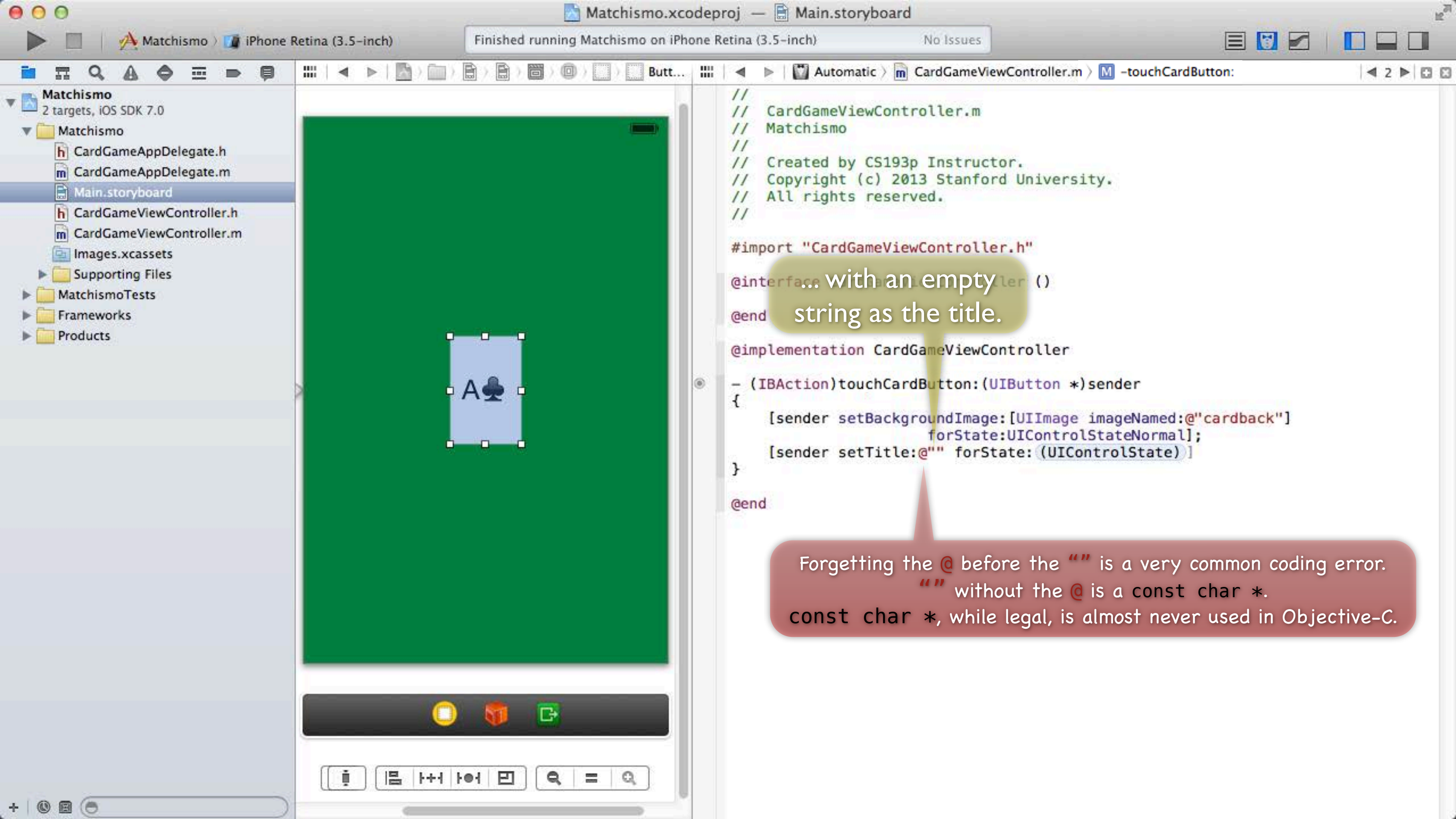


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To “flip the card over” not only do we need to set the background image to the Stanford logo, we need to get rid of the A♣.

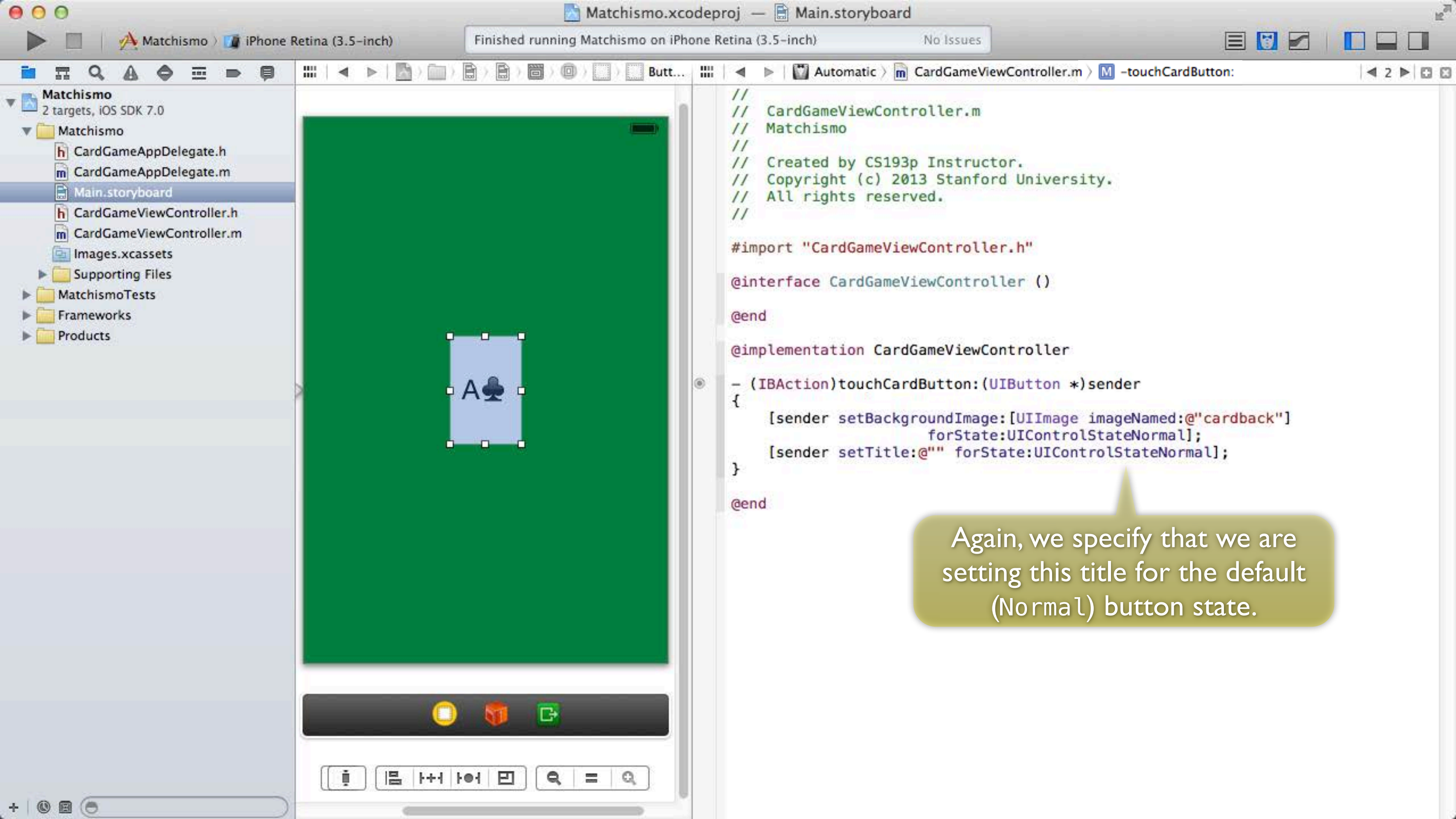
```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
#interface CardGameViewController()  
@end  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    [sender setTitle:(NSString *) forState:(UIControlState)]  
}  
@end
```

Send the message setTitle: forState: to the UIButton ...



... with an empty string as the title.

Forgetting the @ before the "" is a very common coding error. "" without the @ is a const char *. const char *, while legal, is almost never used in Objective-C.



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > M -touchCardButton:

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

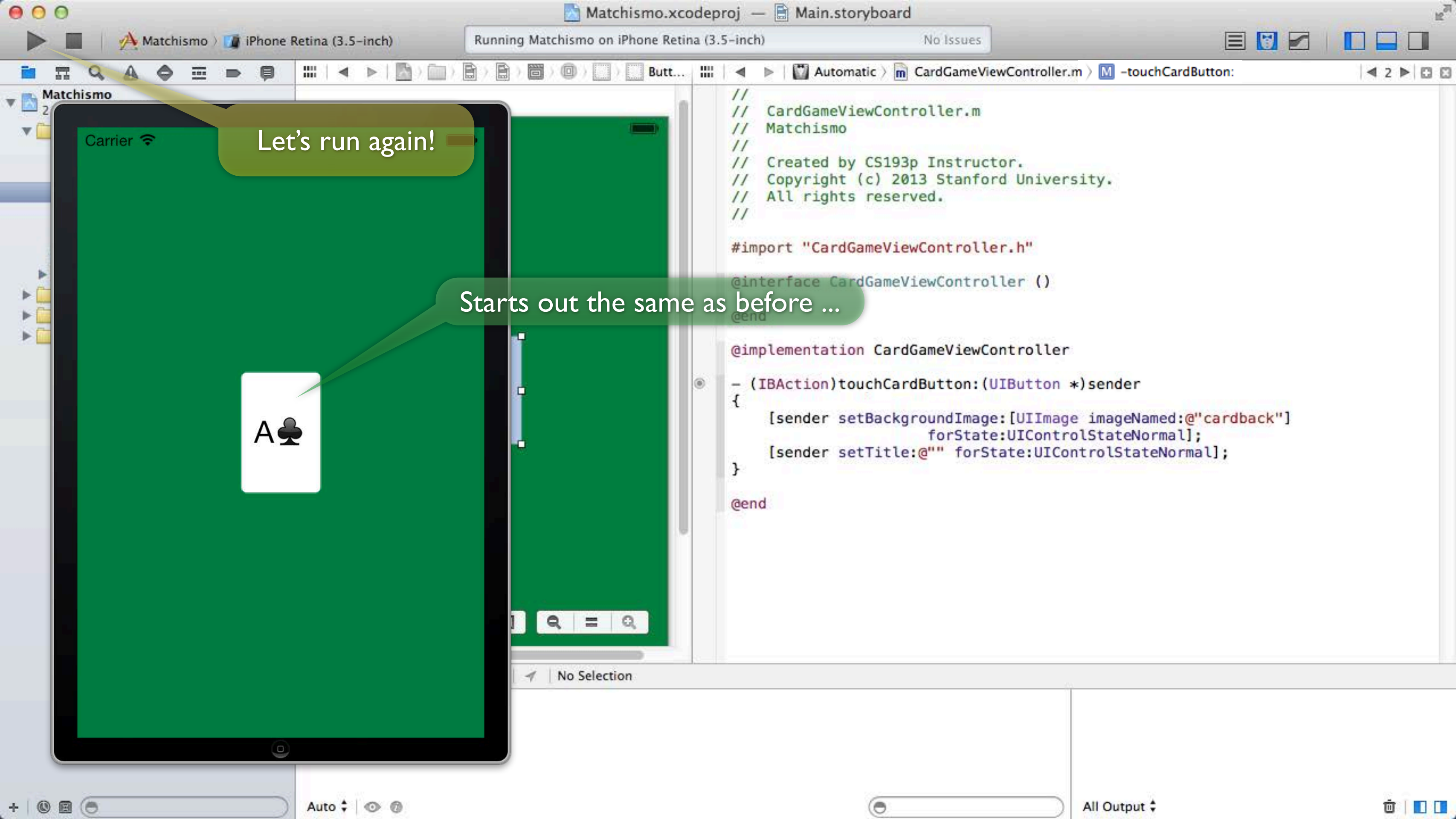
@end

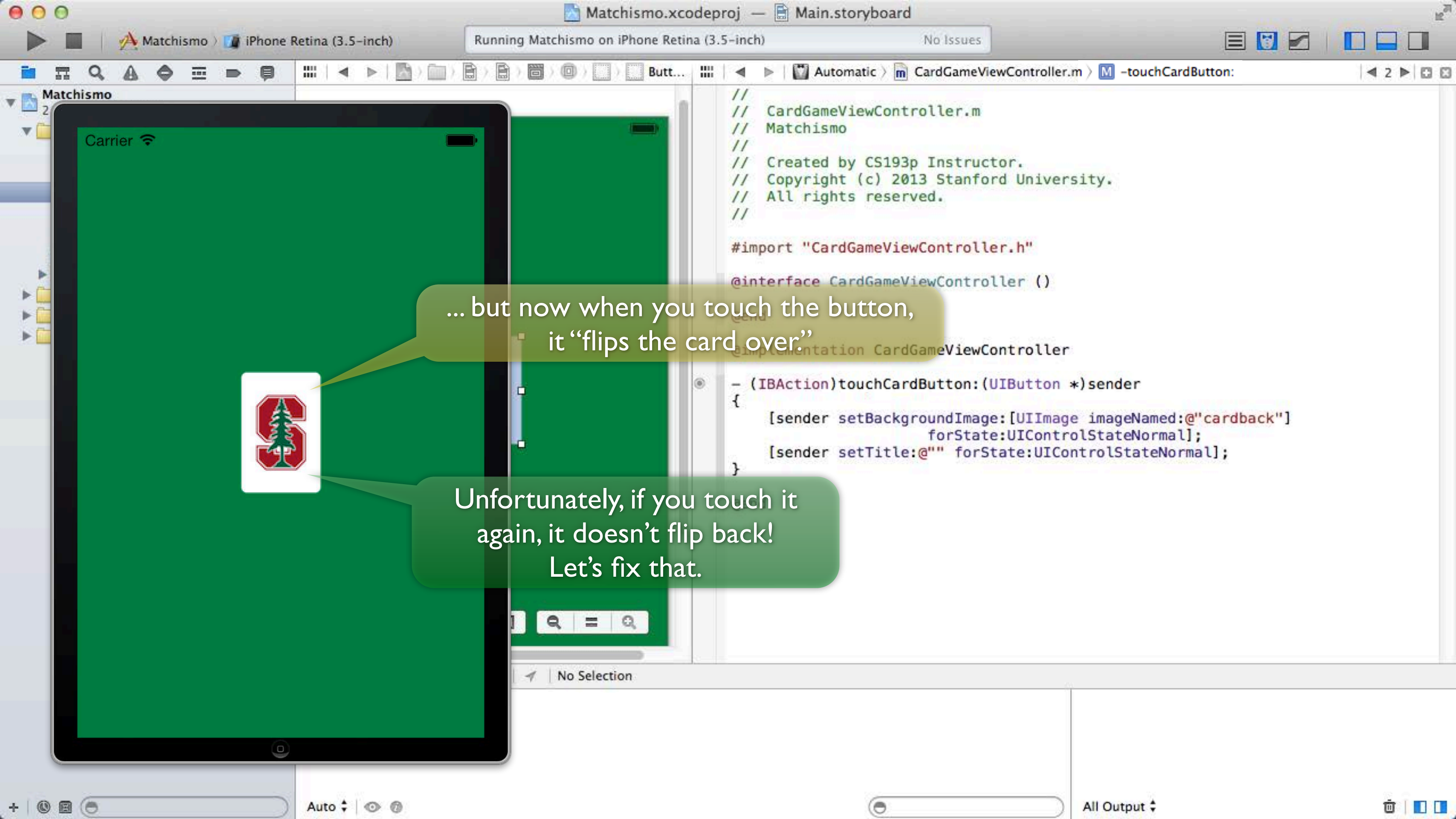
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                           forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

Again, we specify that we are setting this title for the default (Normal) button state.



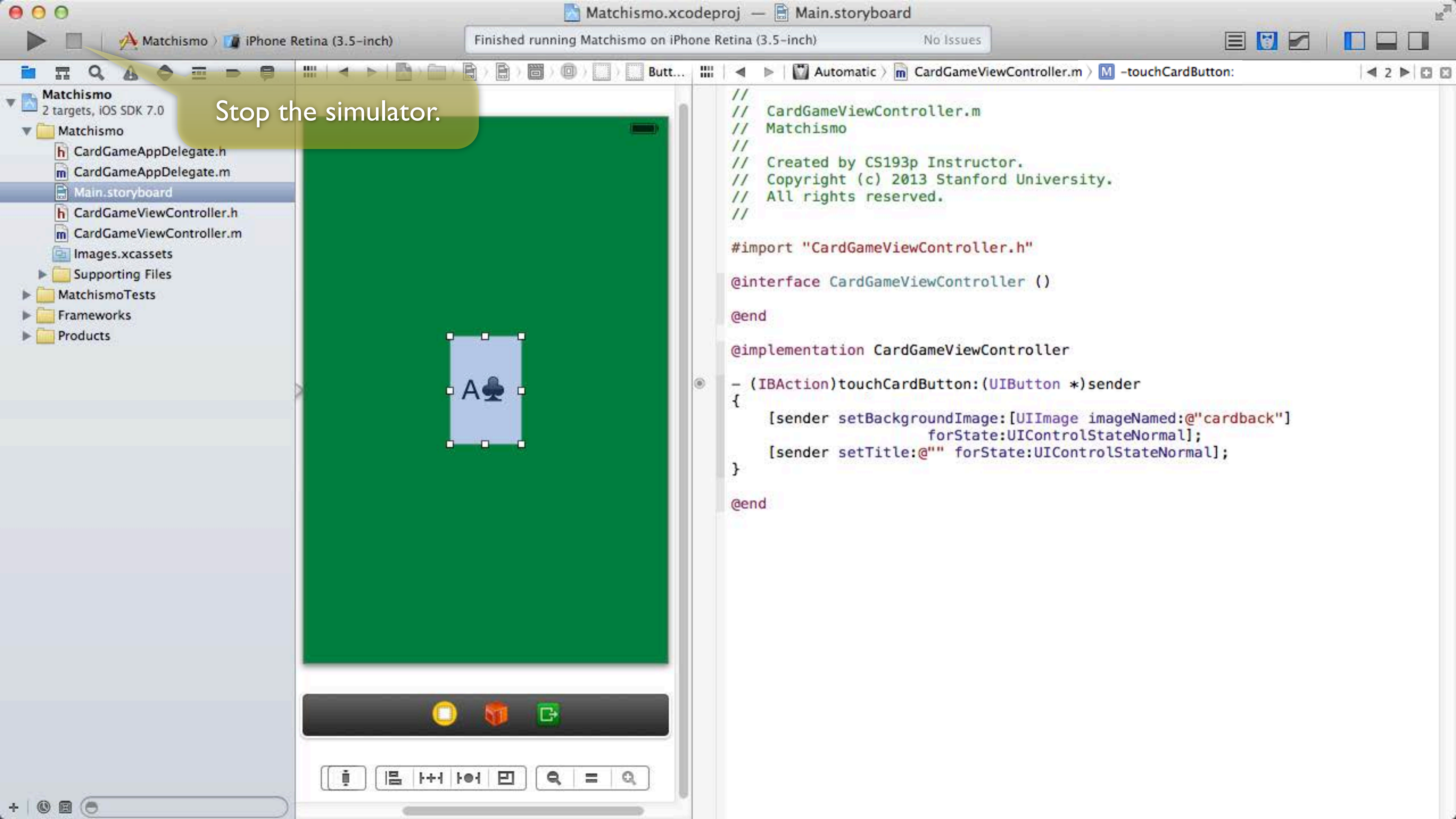


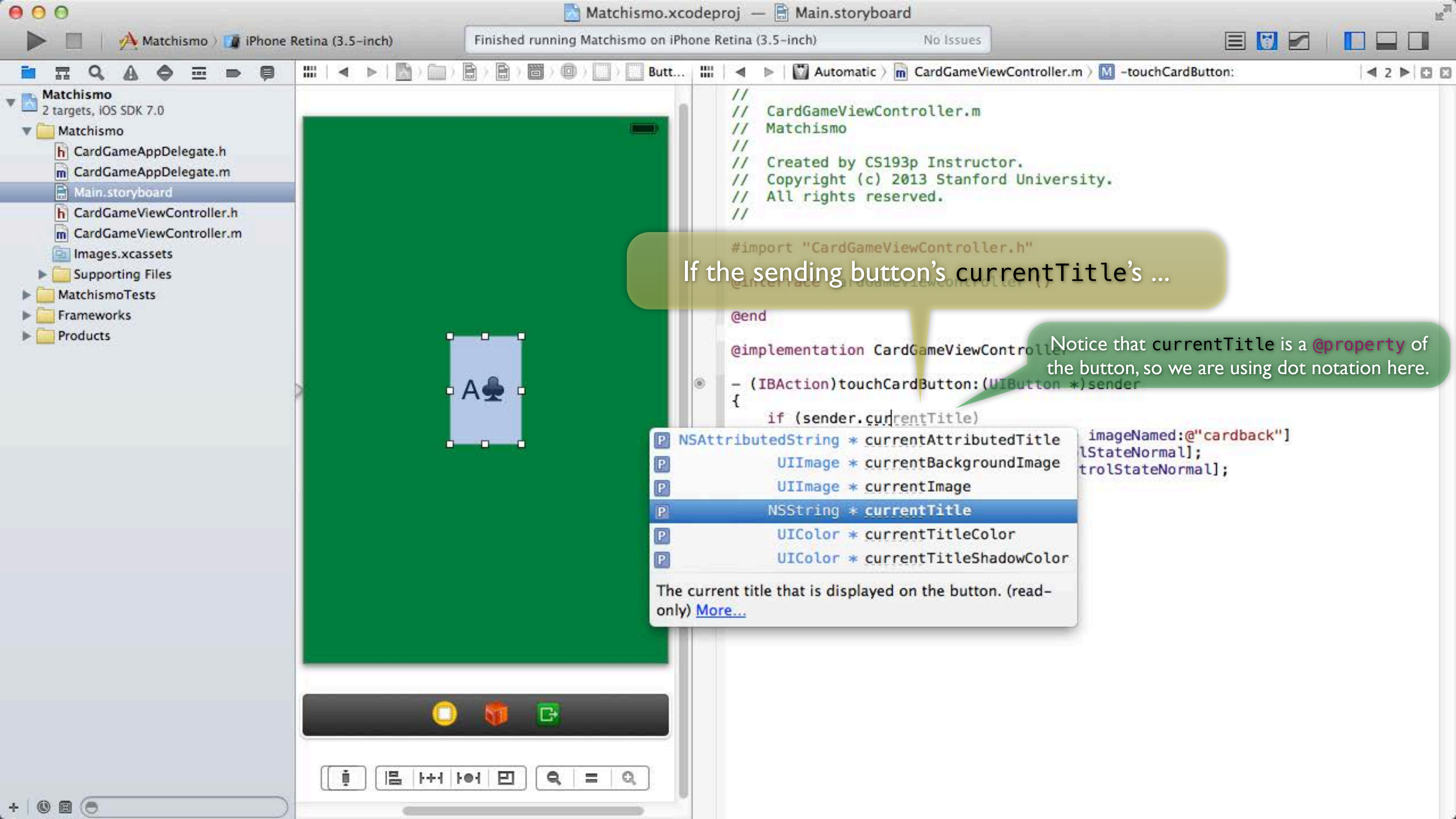
... but now when you touch the button,
it “flips the card over.”

Unfortunately, if you touch it
again, it doesn't flip back!
Let's fix that.

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                             forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
}
```

Stop the simulator.





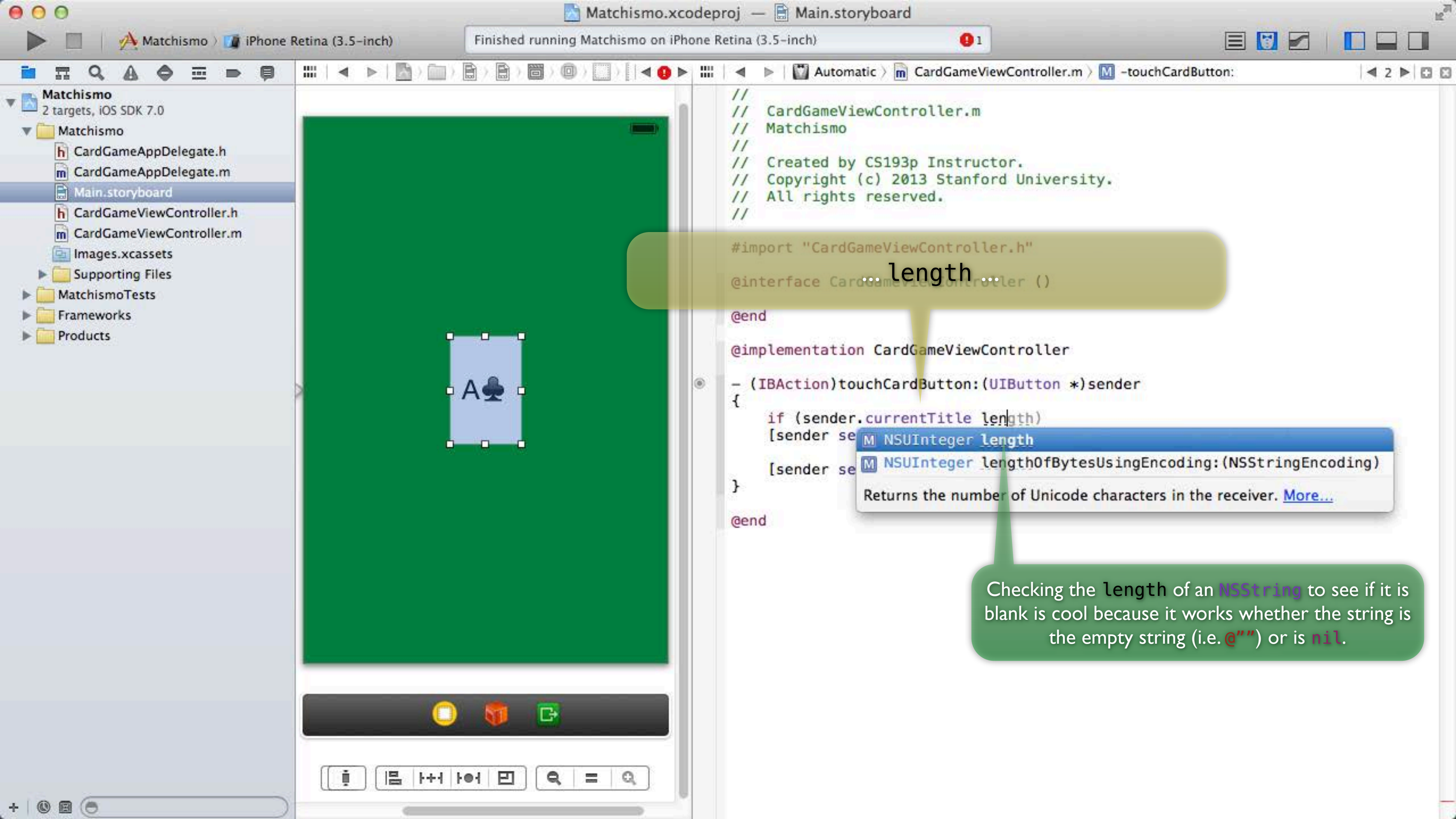
If the sending button's currentTitle's ...

Notice that currentTitle is a @property of the button, so we are using dot notation here.

NSString * currentAttributedTitle
UIImage * currentBackgroundImage
UIImage * currentImage
NSString * currentTitle
UIColor * currentTitleColor
UIColor * currentTitleShadowColor

The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only) [More...](#)

imageName:@"cardback"]
lStateNormal];
trolStateNormal];



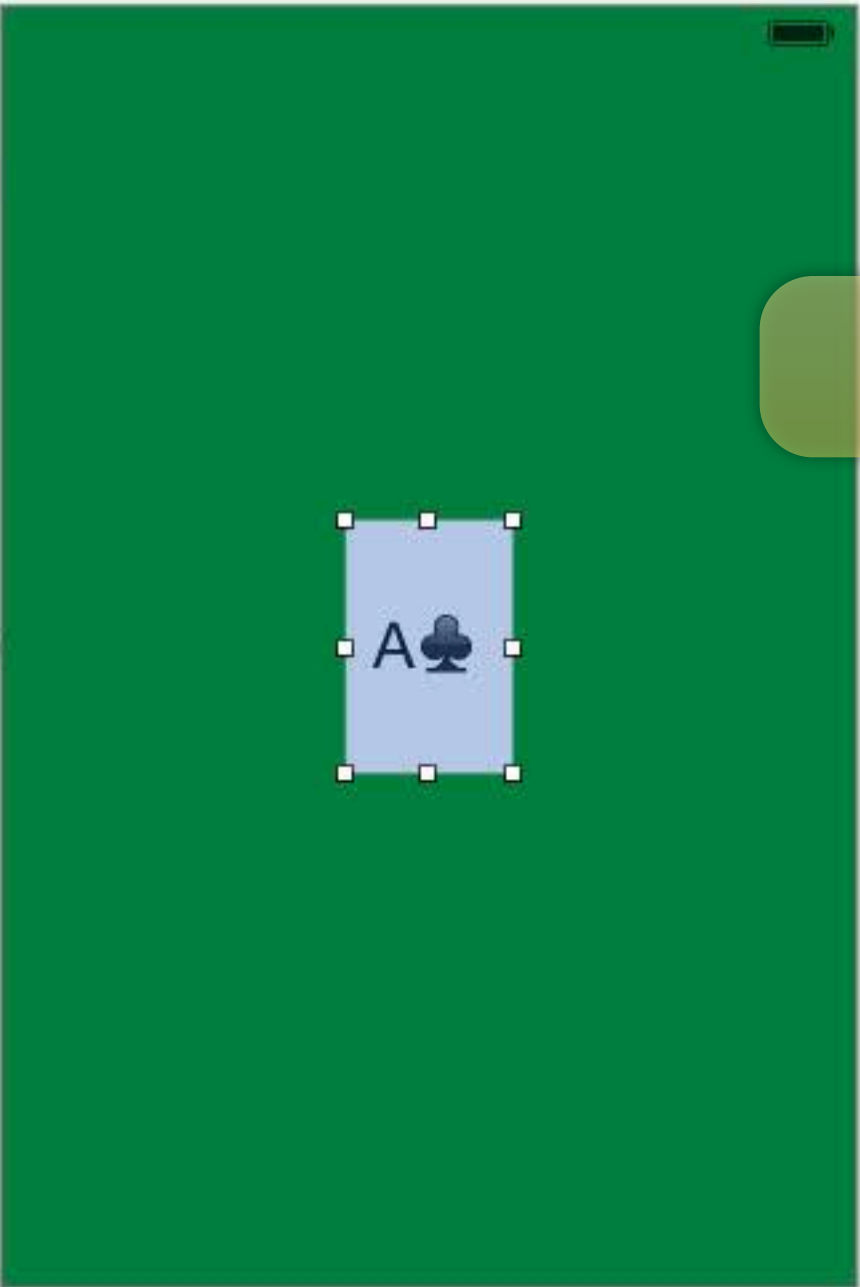
Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

1

Automatic CardGameViewController.m -touchCardButton:

2

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```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
```

```
{
```

```
    if (sender.currentTitle length)
```

```
    [sender se
```

```
    [sender se
```

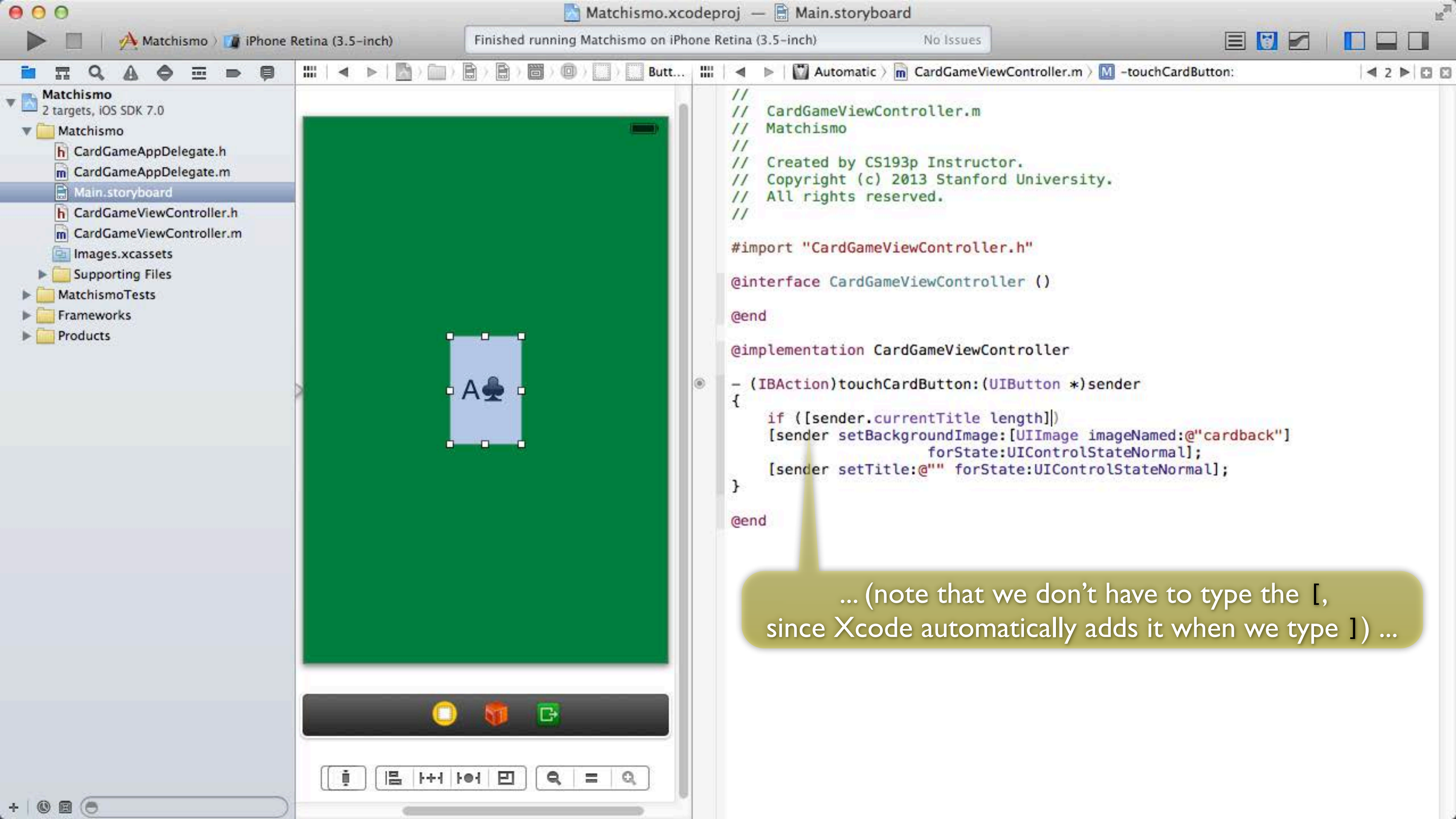
```
}
```

```
@end
```

length

NSString length
Returns the number of Unicode characters in the receiver. More...

Checking the length of an NSString to see if it is blank is cool because it works whether the string is the empty string (i.e. @"") or is nil.

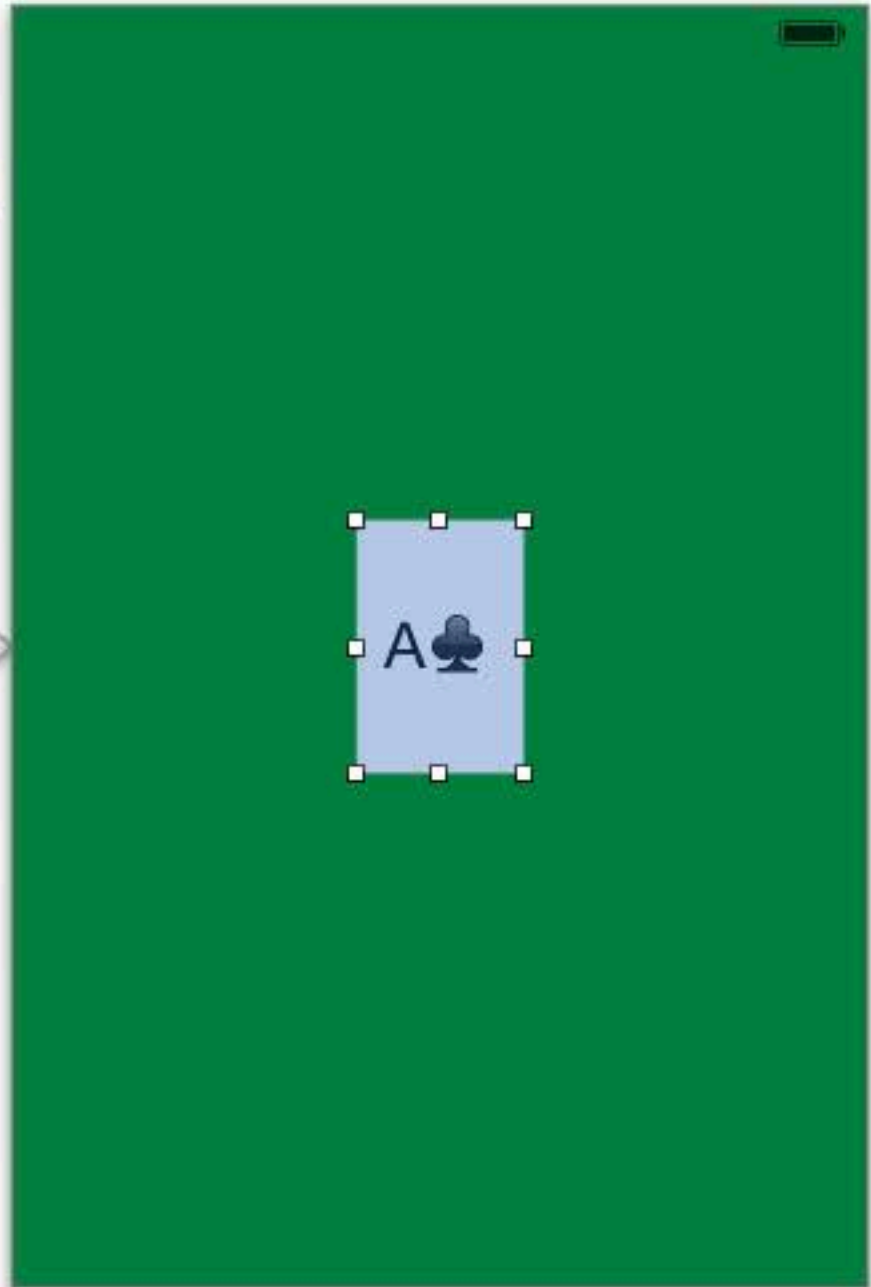


Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues



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 - CardGameAppDelegate.m
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```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

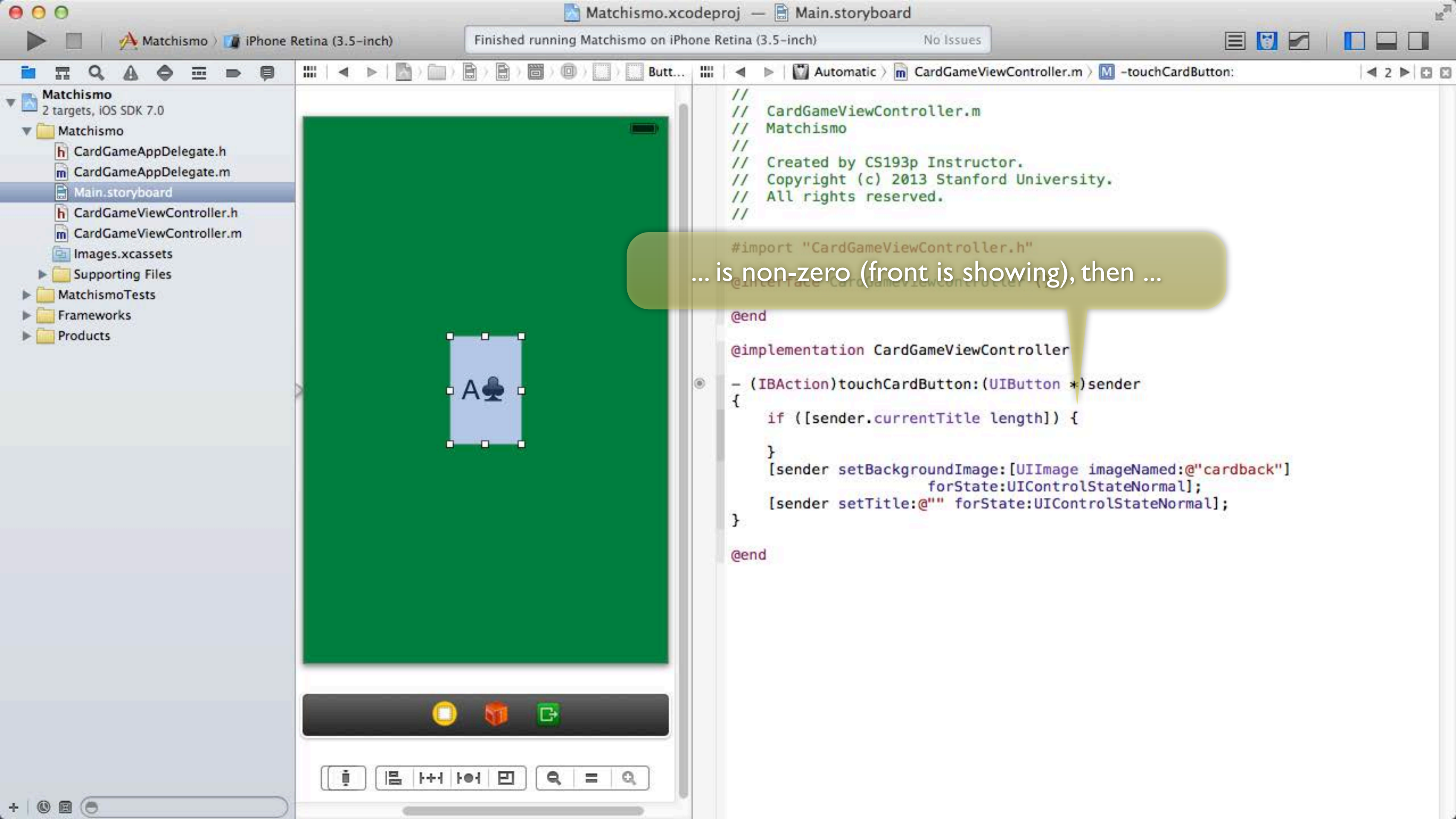
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

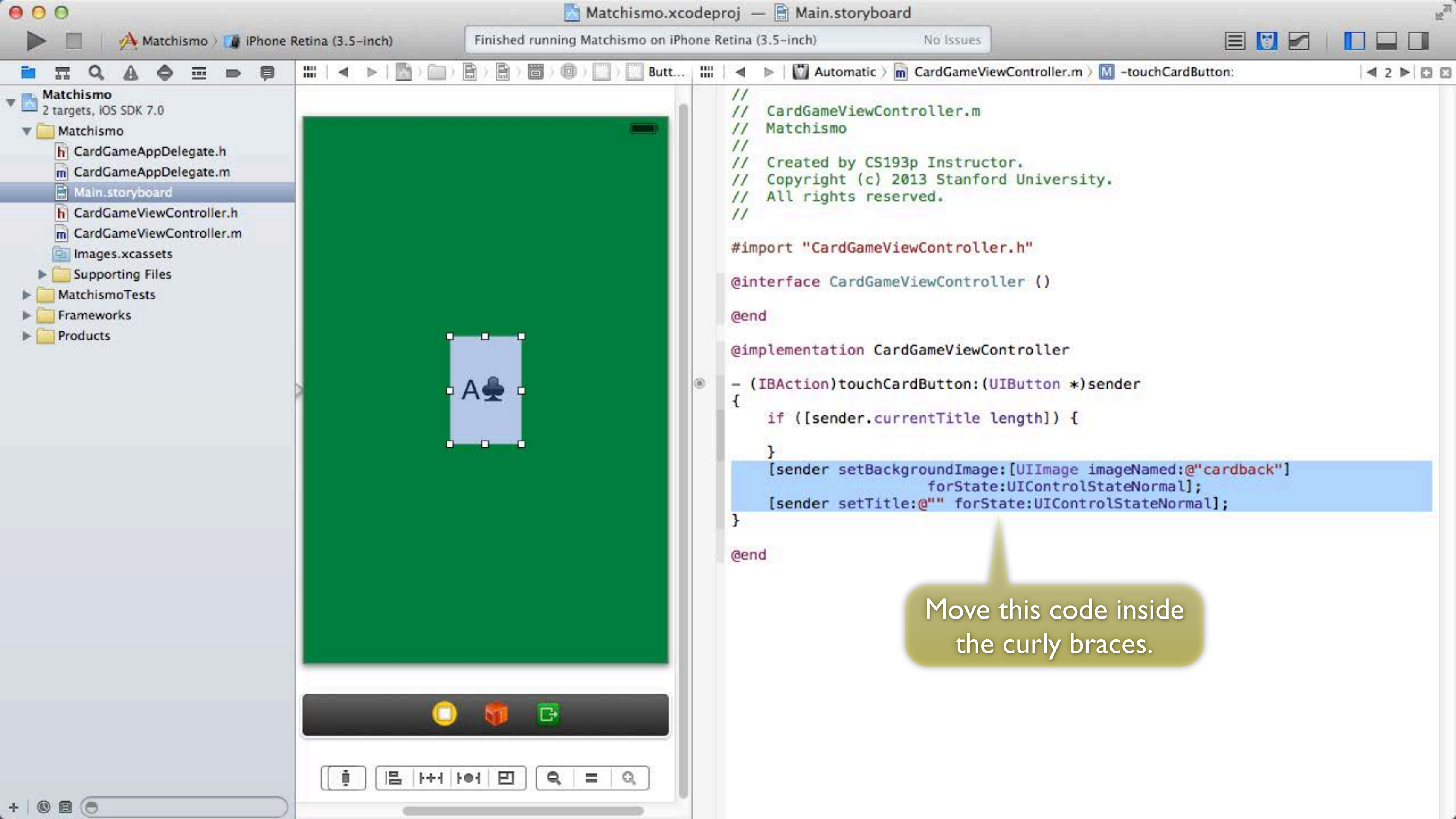
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length])
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
}

@end
```

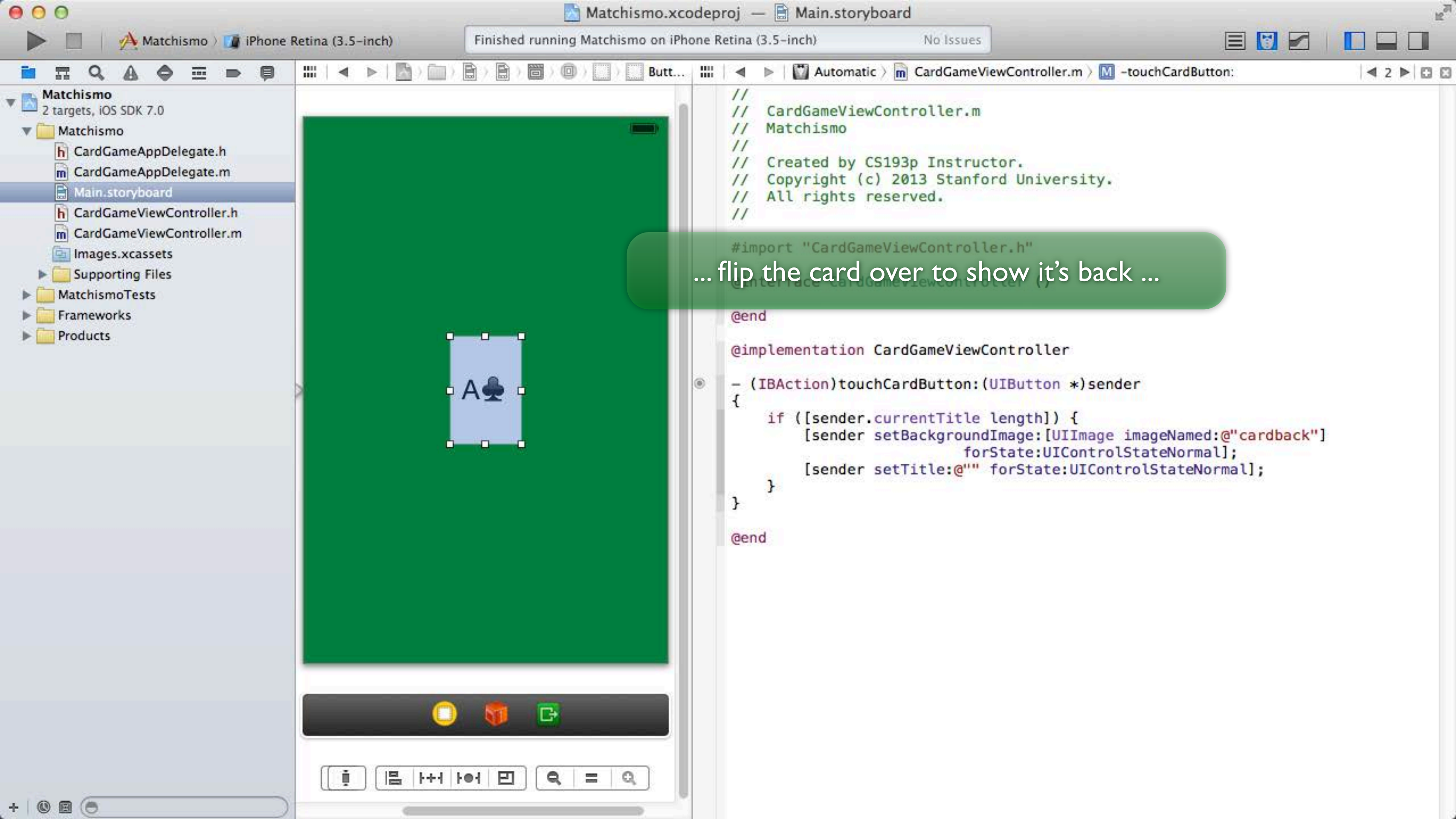
... (note that we don't have to type the [, since Xcode automatically adds it when we type]) ...

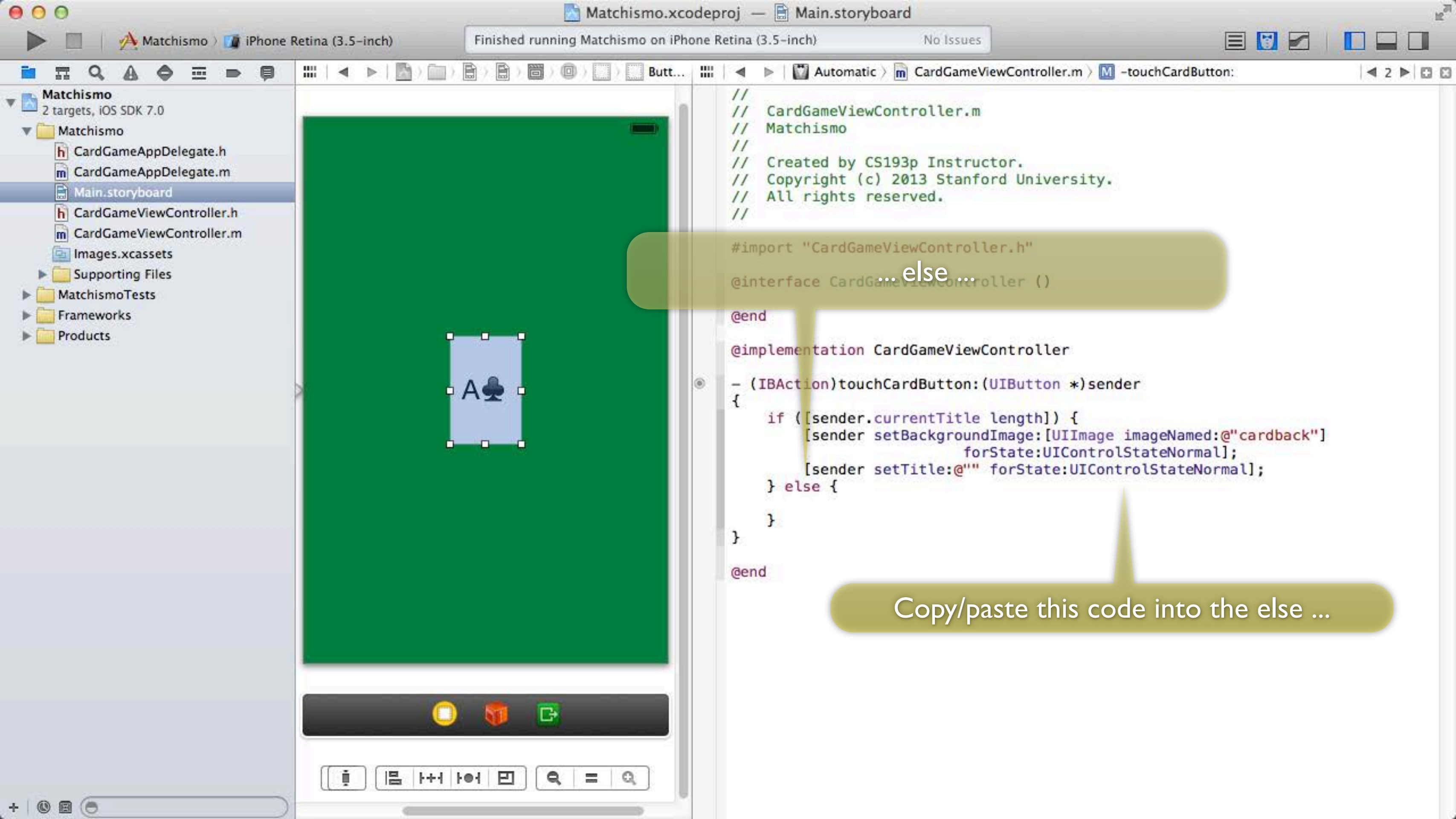


... is non-zero (front is showing), then ...



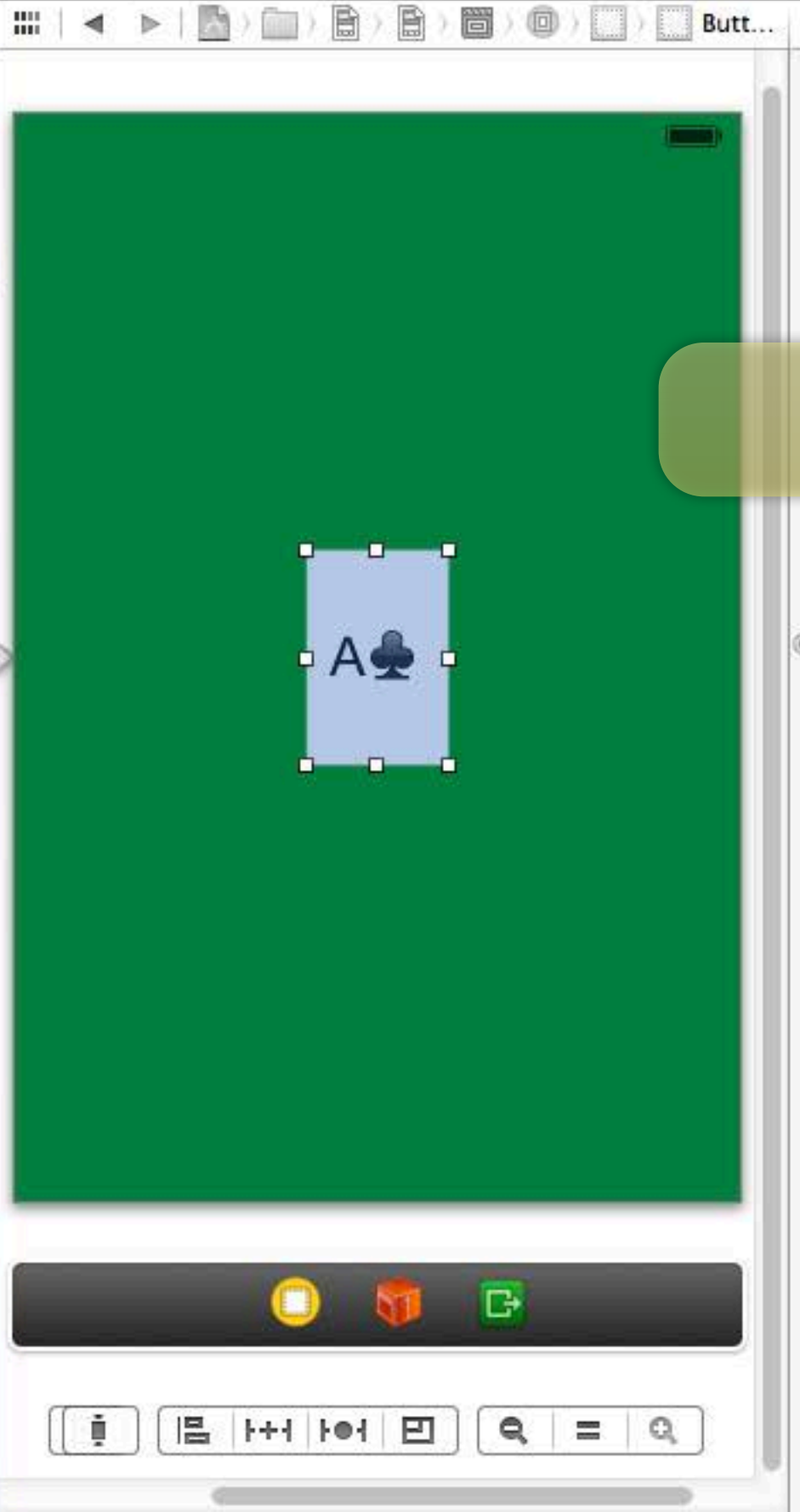
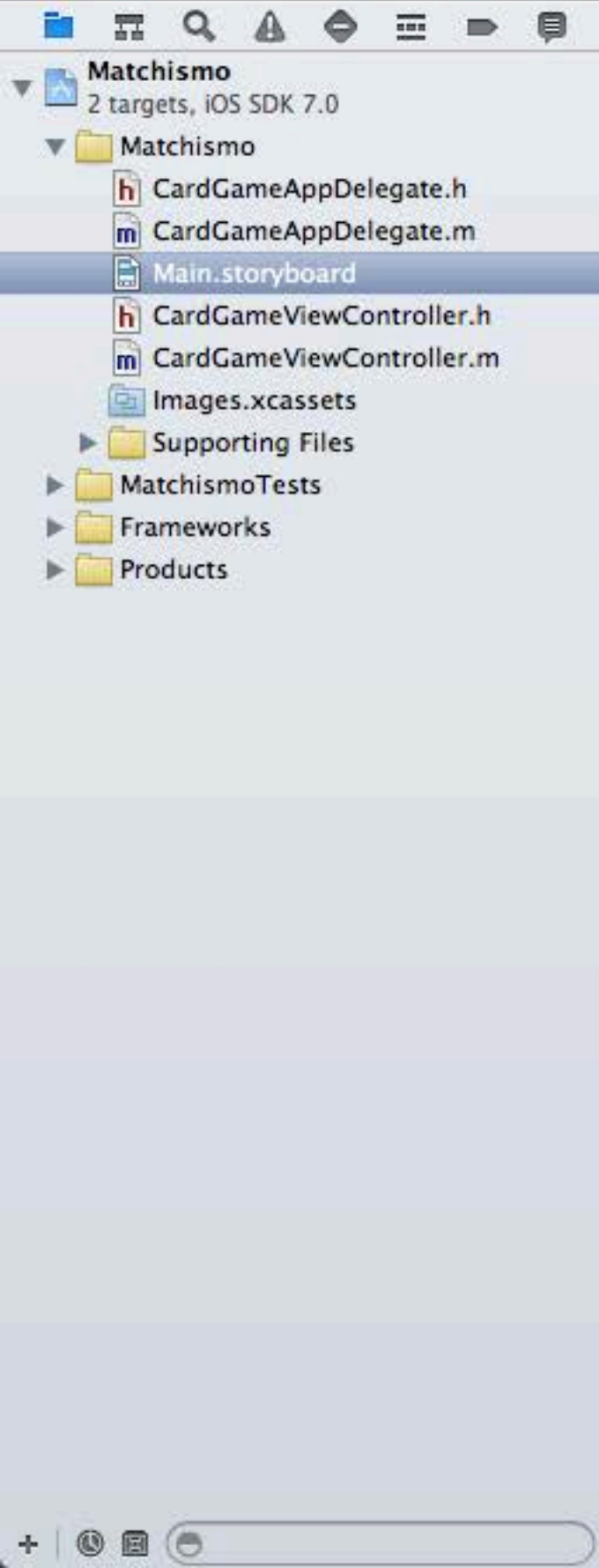
Move this code inside the curly braces.





Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues



```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

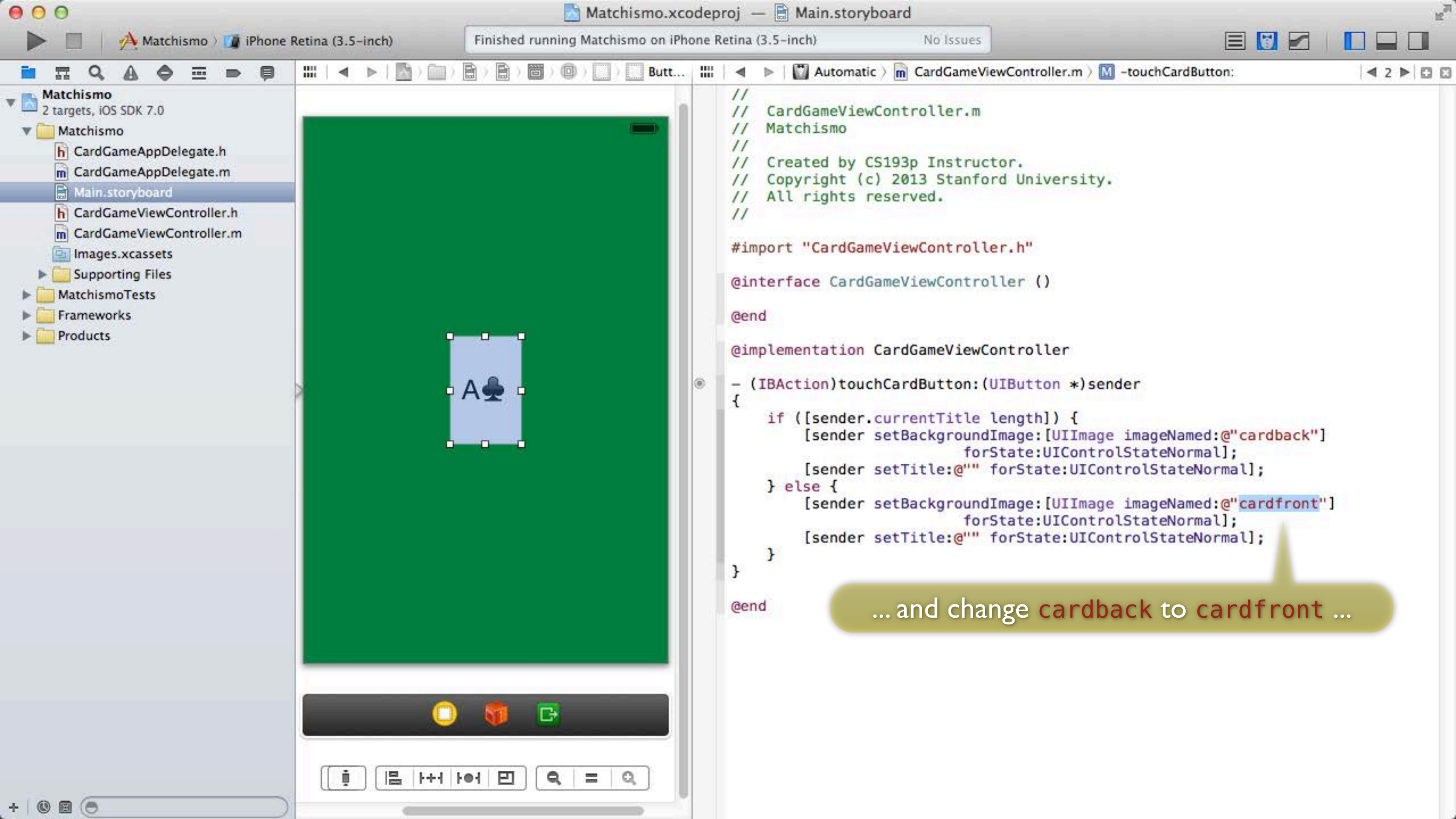
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
    }
}

@end
```

... else ...

Copy/paste this code into the else ...



Finished running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues



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Automatic > CardGameViewController.m > touchCardButton:

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

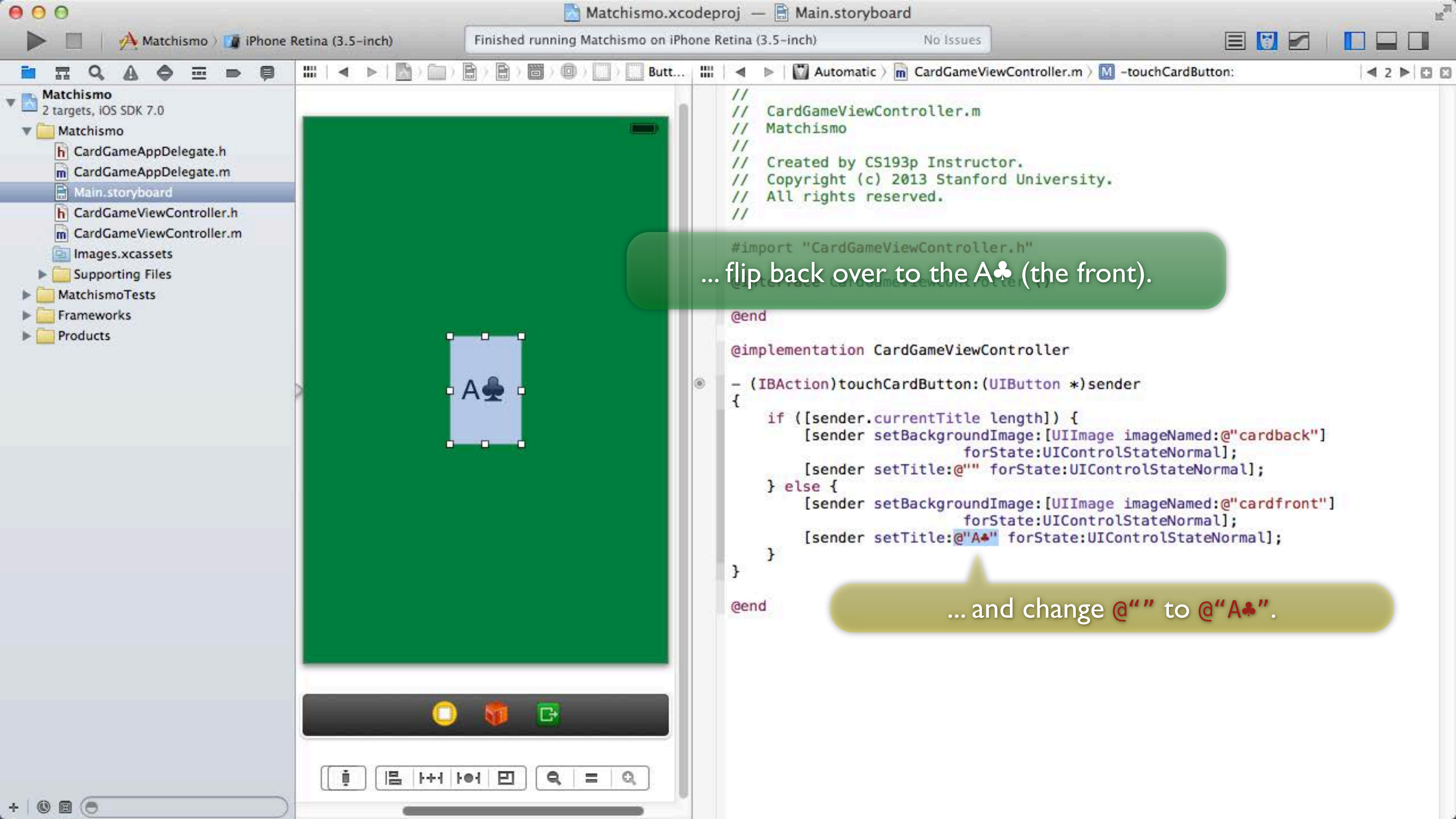
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

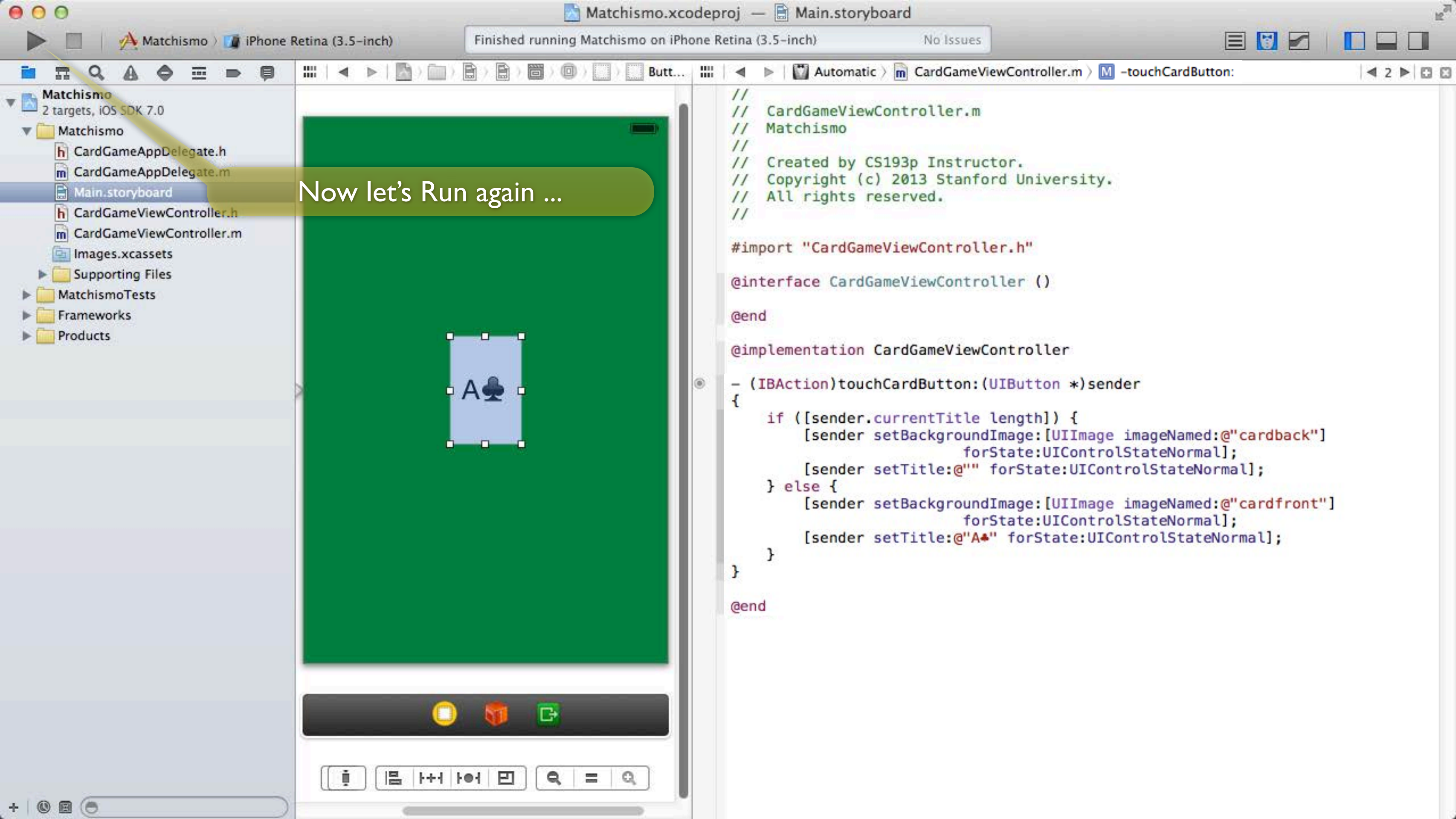
@end
```

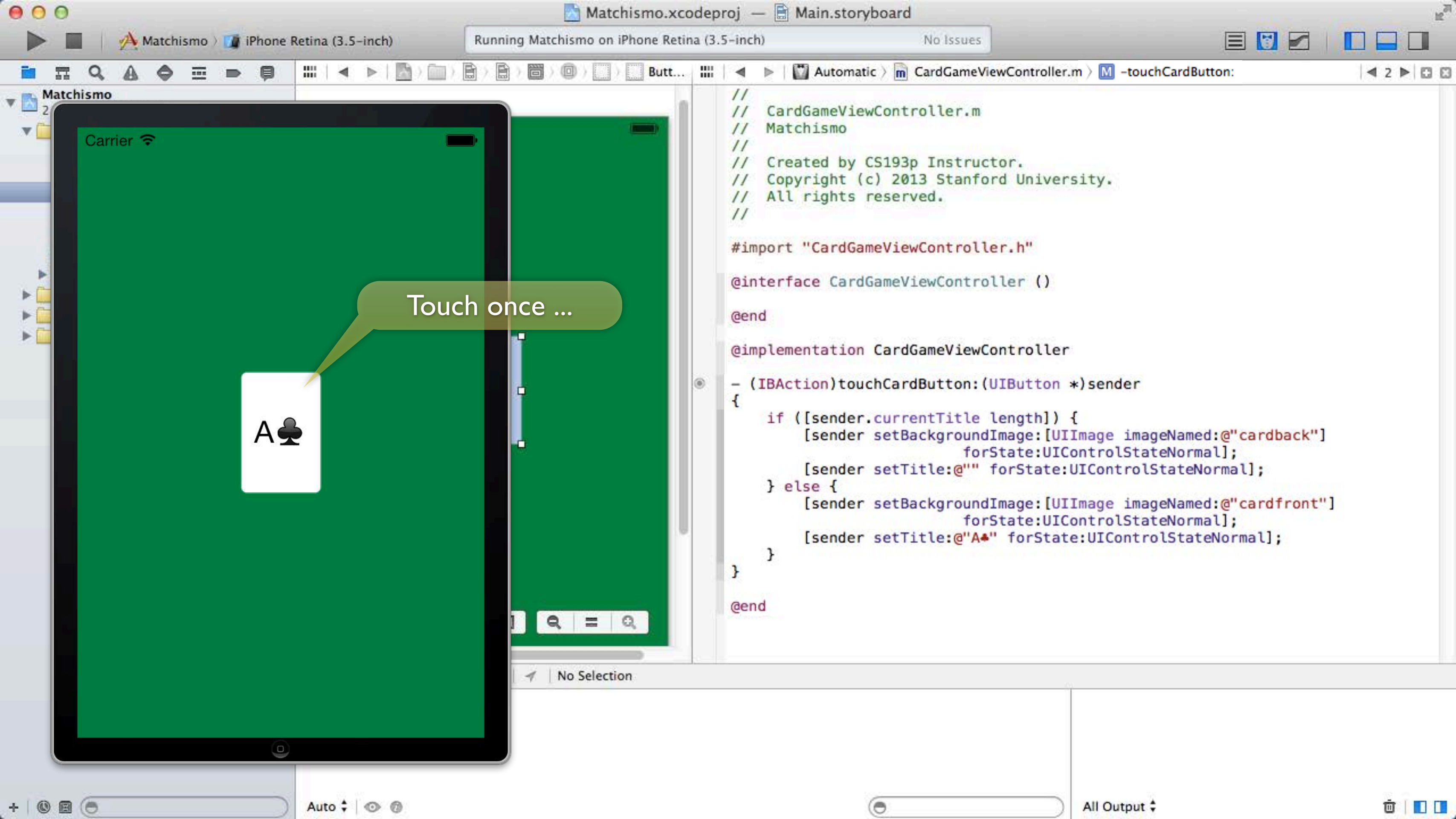
... and change cardback to cardfront ...



... flip back over to the A♣ (the front).

... and change @"" to @"A♣".





Touch once ...

A♣

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

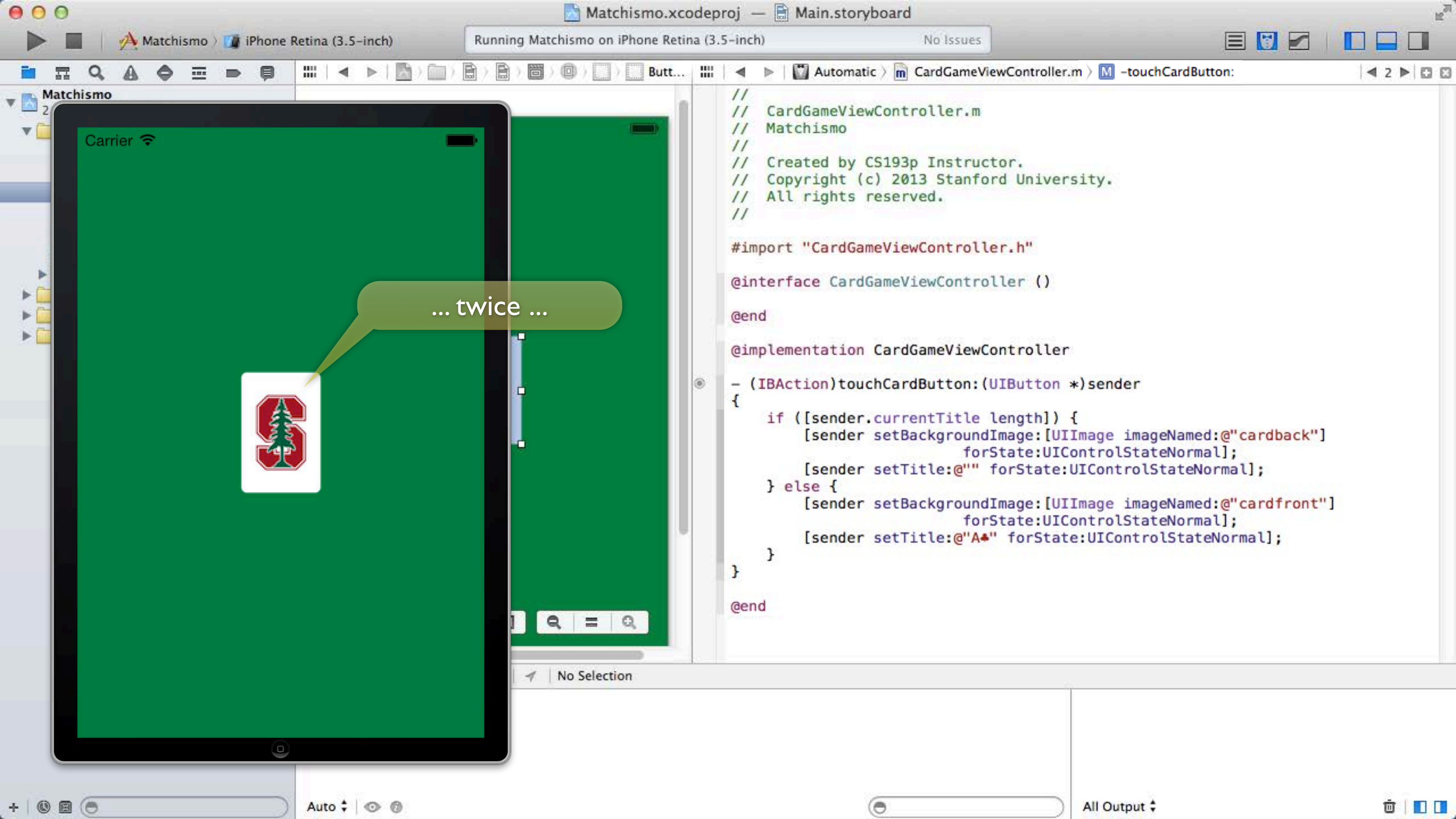
@interface CardGameViewController ()

@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

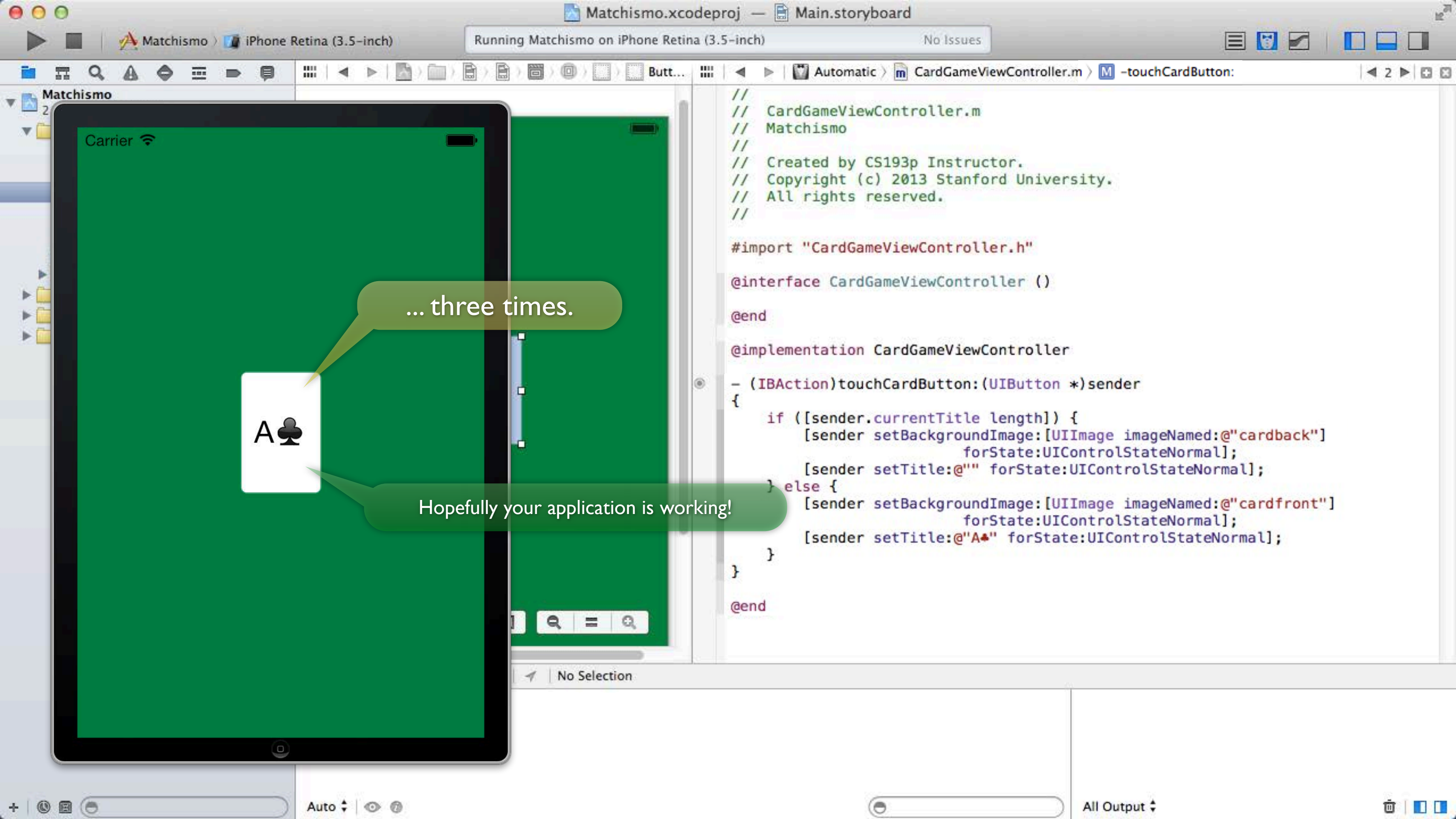
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♠" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♠" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

... twice ...



... three times.

Hopefully your application is working!

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

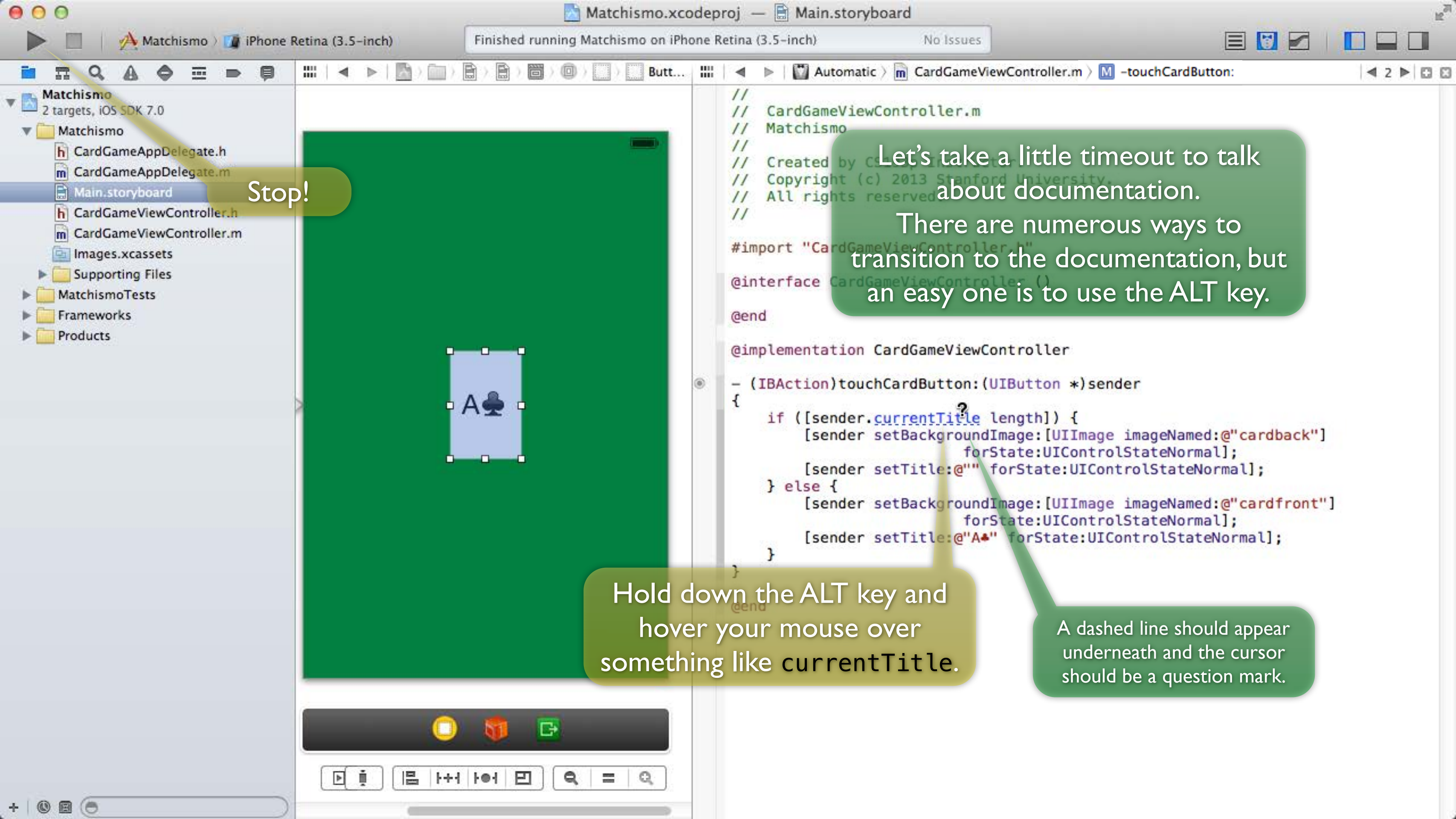
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♠" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

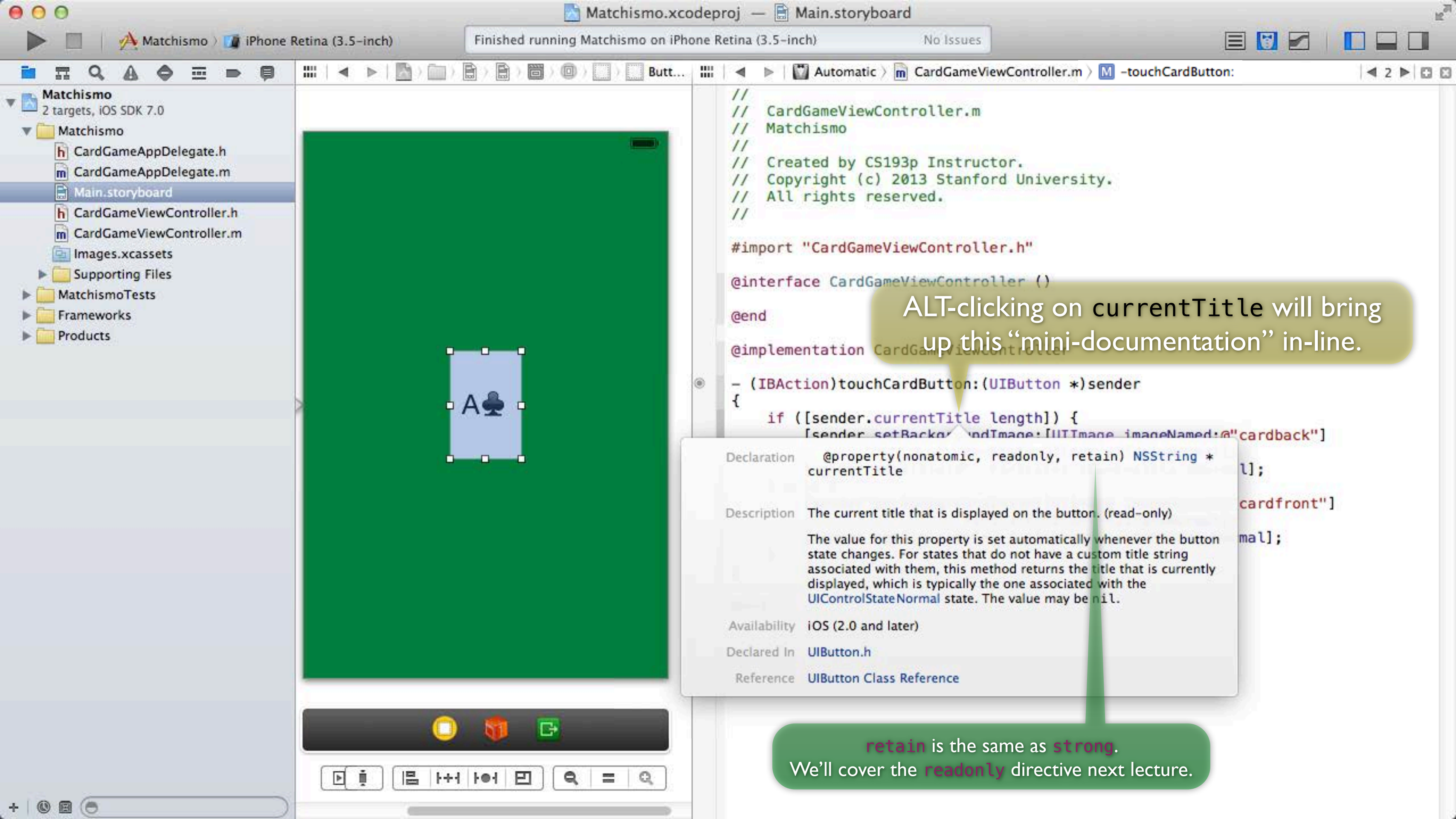


Stop!

Let's take a little timeout to talk about documentation. There are numerous ways to transition to the documentation, but an easy one is to use the ALT key.

Hold down the ALT key and hover your mouse over something like `currentTitle`.

A dashed line should appear underneath and the cursor should be a question mark.



ALT-clicking on currentTitle will bring up this “mini-documentation” in-line.

Declaration @property(n nonatomic, readonly, retain) NSString * currentTitle

Description The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only)

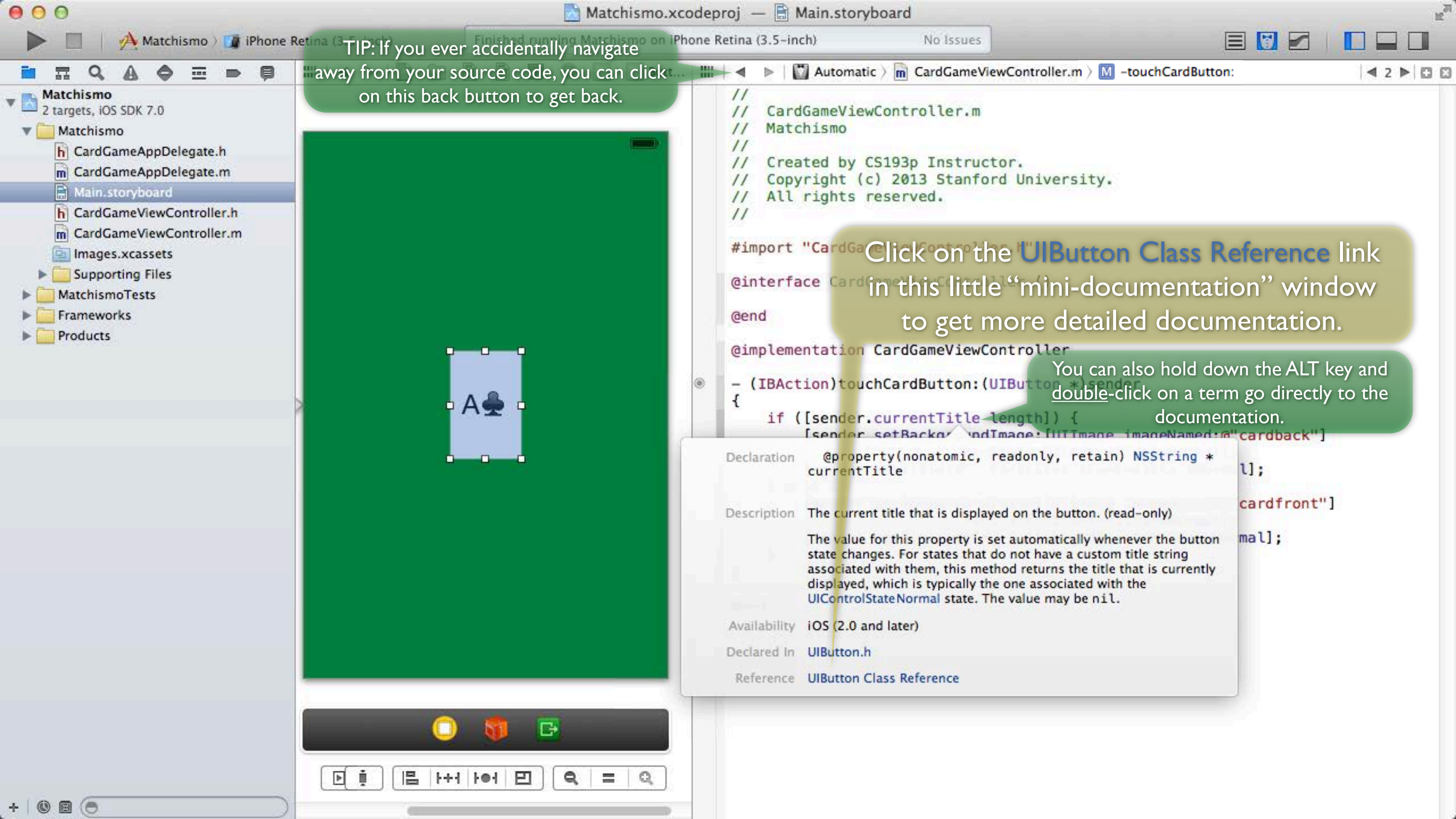
 The value for this property is set automatically whenever the button state changes. For states that do not have a custom title string associated with them, this method returns the title that is currently displayed, which is typically the one associated with the UIControlStateNormal state. The value may be nil.

Availability iOS (2.0 and later)

Declared In UIButton.h

Reference UIButton Class Reference

retain is the same as strong.
We'll cover the readonly directive next lecture.



TIP: If you ever accidentally navigate away from your source code, you can click on this back button to get back.

Click on the [UIButton Class Reference](#) link in this little “mini-documentation” window to get more detailed documentation.

You can also hold down the ALT key and double-click on a term go directly to the documentation.

Declaration

@property(n nonatomic, readonly, retain) NSString * currentTitle

Description

The current title that is displayed on the button. (read-only)

The value for this property is set automatically whenever the button state changes. For states that do not have a custom title string associated with them, this method returns the title that is currently displayed, which is typically the one associated with the UIControlStateNormal state. The value may be nil.

Availability

iOS (2.0 and later)

Declared In

UIButton.h

Reference

[UIButton Class Reference](#)

Overview

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An instance of the `UIButton` class implements a button on the touch screen. A button intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when tapped. Methods for setting the target and action are inherited from `UIControl`. This class provides methods for setting the title, image, and other appearance properties of a button. By using these accessors, you can specify a different appearance for each button state.

For information about basic view behaviors, see [View Programming Guide for iOS](#).

For more information about appearance and behavior configuration, see ["Buttons"](#).

Tasks

Creating Buttons

+ `buttonWithType:`

Configuring the Button Title

`titleLabel` *property*

`reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted` *property*

– `setTitle:forState:`

– `setAttributedTitle:forState:`

– `setTitleColor:forState:`

– `setTitleShadowColor:forState:`

– `titleColorForState:`

– `titleForState:`

– `attributedTitleForState:`

– `titleShadowColorForState:`

Configuring Button Presentation

This is the Documentation window.

You should explore what is here.
It is substantial.

Being able to maneuver through the
documentation is critical to success in
iOS Development.

UIButton Class Reference

Overview

Tasks

- Creating Buttons
- Configuring the Button Title
- Configuring Button Presentation
- Configuring Edge Insets
- Getting the Current State
- Getting Dimensions
- Deprecated Properties

Properties

- `adjustsImageWhenDisabled`
- `adjustsImageWhenHighlighted`
- `buttonType`
- `contentEdgeInsets`
- `currentAttributedTitle`
- `currentBackgroundImage`
- `currentImage`
- `currentTitle`
- `currentTitleColor`
- `currentTitleShadowColor`
- `imageEdgeInsets`
- `imageView`
- `reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted`
- `showsTouchWhenHighlighted`
- `tintColor`
- `titleEdgeInsets`
- `titleLabel`

Class Methods

- `buttonWithType:`

Instance Methods

- `attributedTitleForState:`
- `backgroundImageForState:`
- `backgroundRectForBounds:`
- `contentRectForBounds:`
- `imageForState:`

Available in iOS 6.0 and later.

Declared In
UIButton.h

setBackgroundImage:forState:

Sets the background image to use for the specified button state.

```
– (void)setBackgroundImage:(UIImage *)image forState:(UIControlState) state
```

Parameters

image

The background image to use for the specified state.

state

The state that uses the specified image. The values are described in [UIControlState](#).

Discussion

In general, if a property is not specified for a state, the default is to use the [UIControlStateNormal](#) value. If the [UIControlStateNormal](#) value is not set, then the property defaults to a system value. Therefore, at a minimum, you should set the value for the normal state.

Availability

Available in iOS 2.0 and later.

See Also

– [backgroundImageForState:](#)

Related Sample Code

[Accessory](#)

[AddMusic](#)

[UICatalog](#)

Declared In

UIButton.h

setImage:forState:

Sets the image to use for the specified state.

```
– (void)setImage:(UIImage *)image forState:(UIControlState) state
```

Parameters

For example, scroll down to
`setBackgroundImage:forState:`.

You can click on the many
links here, like [UIImage](#) ...

UIButton Class Reference

Overview

Tasks

- Creating Buttons
- Configuring the Button Title
- Configuring Button Presentation
- Configuring Edge Insets
- Getting the Current State
- Getting Dimensions
- Deprecated Properties

Properties

- [adjustsImageWhenDisabled](#)
- [adjustsImageWhenHighlighted](#)
- [buttonType](#)
- [contentEdgeInsets](#)
- [currentAttributedTitle](#)
- [currentBackgroundImage](#)
- [currentImage](#)
- [currentTitle](#)
- [currentTitleColor](#)
- [currentTitleShadowColor](#)
- [imageEdgeInsets](#)
- [imageView](#)
- [reversesTitleShadowWhenHighlighted](#)
- [showsTouchWhenHighlighted](#)
- [tintColor](#)
- [titleEdgeInsets](#)
- [titleLabel](#)

Class Methods

- [buttonWithType:](#)

Instance Methods

- [attributedTitleForState:](#)
- [backgroundImageForState:](#)
- [backgroundRectForBounds:](#)
- [contentRectForBounds:](#)
- [imageForState:](#)

UIImage Class Reference

And get detailed class overviews.

Overview

Important: This is a preliminary document for an API or technology in development. Although this document has been reviewed for technical accuracy, it is not final. This Apple confidential information is for use only by registered members of the applicable Apple Developer program. Apple is supplying this confidential information to help you plan for the adoption of the technologies and programming interfaces described herein. This information is subject to change, and software implemented according to this document should be tested with final operating system software and final documentation. Newer versions of this document may be provided with future seeds of the API or technology.

A `UIImage` object is a high-level way to display image data. You can create images from files, from Quartz image objects, or from raw image data you receive. The `UIImage` class also offers several options for drawing images to the current graphics context using different blend modes and opacity values.

Image objects are immutable, so you cannot change their properties after creation. This means that you generally specify an image's properties at initialization time or rely on the image's metadata to provide the property value. It also means that image objects are themselves safe to use from any thread. The way you change the properties of an existing image object is to use one of the available convenience methods to create a copy of the image but with the custom value you want.

Because image objects are immutable, they also do not provide direct access to their underlying image data. However, you can get an `NSData` object containing either a PNG or JPEG representation of the image data using the `UIImagePNGRepresentation` and `UIImageJPEGRepresentation` functions.

The system uses image objects to represent still pictures taken with the camera on supported devices. To take a picture, use the `UIImagePickerController` class. To save a picture to the Saved Photos album, use the `UIImageWriteToSavedPhotosAlbum` function.

Images and Memory Management

In low-memory situations, image data may be purged from a `UIImage` object to free up memory on the system. This purging behavior affects only the image data stored internally by the `UIImage` object and not the object itself. When you attempt to draw an image whose data has been purged, the image object automatically reloads the data from its original file. This extra load step, however, may incur a small performance penalty.

You should avoid creating `UIImage` objects that are greater than 1024 x 1024 in size. Besides the large amount of memory such an image would consume, you may run into problems when using the image as a texture in OpenGL ES or when drawing the image to a view or layer. This size restriction does not apply if you are performing code-based manipulations, such as resizing an image larger than 1024 x 1024 pixels by drawing to a bitmap-backed graphics context. In fact, you may need to resize an image in this manner (or break it into several smaller images) in order to

- ▼ UIImage Class Reference
 - ▼ Overview
 - Images and Memory Management
 - Supported Image Formats
 - ▼ Tasks
 - Cached Image Loading Routines
 - Creating New Images
 - Initializing Images
 - Image Attributes
 - Drawing Images
 - ▼ Properties
 - alignmentRectInsets
 - capInsets
 - CGImage
 - CImage
 - duration
 - imageOrientation
 - images
 - renderingMode
 - resizingMode
 - scale
 - size
 - ▼ Class Methods
 - animatedImageNamed:duration:
 - animatedImageWithImages:duration:
 - animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...
 - animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...
 - imageNamed:
 - imageWithCGImage:
 - imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:
 - imageWithCImage:
 - imageWithCImage:scale:orientation:
 - imageWithContentsOfFile:
 - imageWithData:
 - imageWithData:scale:
 - ▼ Instance Methods

Q NSString

Top Hit

C NSString

API Reference

C Appendix A: Deprecated NSString Methods

NSString Class Reference

C Appendix A: Deprecated NSString UIKit Additions Methods

NSString UIKit Additions Reference

f CFStringConvertEncodingToNSStringEncoding

f CFStringConvertNSStringEncodingToEncoding

C NSString

SDK Guides

NSString

Appendix A: Old-Style ASCII Property...

Strings Are Represented b...ances of the NSString Class

Objects Can Represent Primitive Values

NSString from C Strings and Data

Creating Strings

Technical Q&A QA1235

Converting to Precomposed Unicode

Sample Code

Birthdays

IDEs

LLDBCustomDataFormatter

Languages & Utilities

Show All Results

You can also search for classes, methods,
or just general topics of interest.

Supported

Table 1 lists the

Table 1 Support

Format	
Tagged Image	
Joint Photogra	
Graphic Inter	
Portable Netw	
Windows Bitm	
Windows Icon	
Windows Cursor	.cur
XWindow bitmap	.xbm

Note: Windows Bitmap Format (BMP) files that are formatted as RGB-565 are converted to ARGB-1555 when they are loaded.

Tasks

Cached Image Loading Routines

[+ imageNamed:](#)

Creating New Images

[+ initWithContentsOfFile:](#)[Provide Feedback](#)

UIImage Class Reference

Overview

[Images and Memory Management](#)[Supported Image Formats](#)

Tasks

[Cached Image Loading Routines](#)[Creating New Images](#)[Initializing Images](#)[Image Attributes](#)[Drawing Images](#)

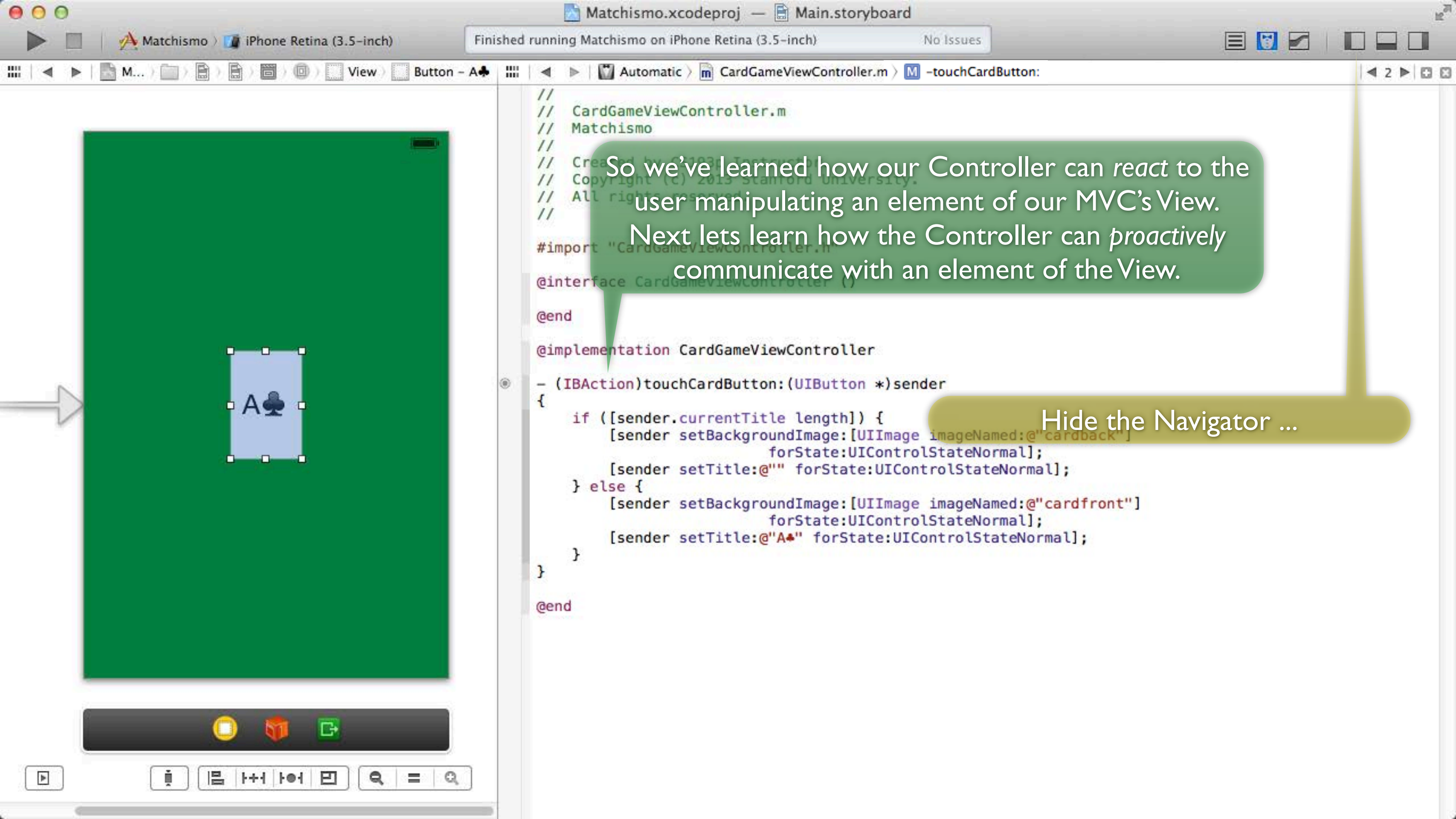
Properties

[alignmentRectInsets](#)[capInsets](#)[CGImage](#)[CImage](#)[duration](#)[imageOrientation](#)[images](#)[renderingMode](#)[resizingMode](#)[scale](#)[size](#)

Class Methods

[animatedImageNamed:duration:](#)[animatedImageWithImages:duration:](#)[animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...](#)[animatedResizableImageNamed:ca...](#)[imageNamed:](#)[imageWithCGImage:](#)[imageWithCGImage:scale:orientation:](#)[imageWithCImage:](#)[imageWithCImage:scale:orientation:](#)[imageWithContentsOfFile:](#)[imageWithData:](#)[imageWithData:scale:](#)

Instance Methods



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
// Created by C103p on 10/3/15.  
// Copyright (c) 2015 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

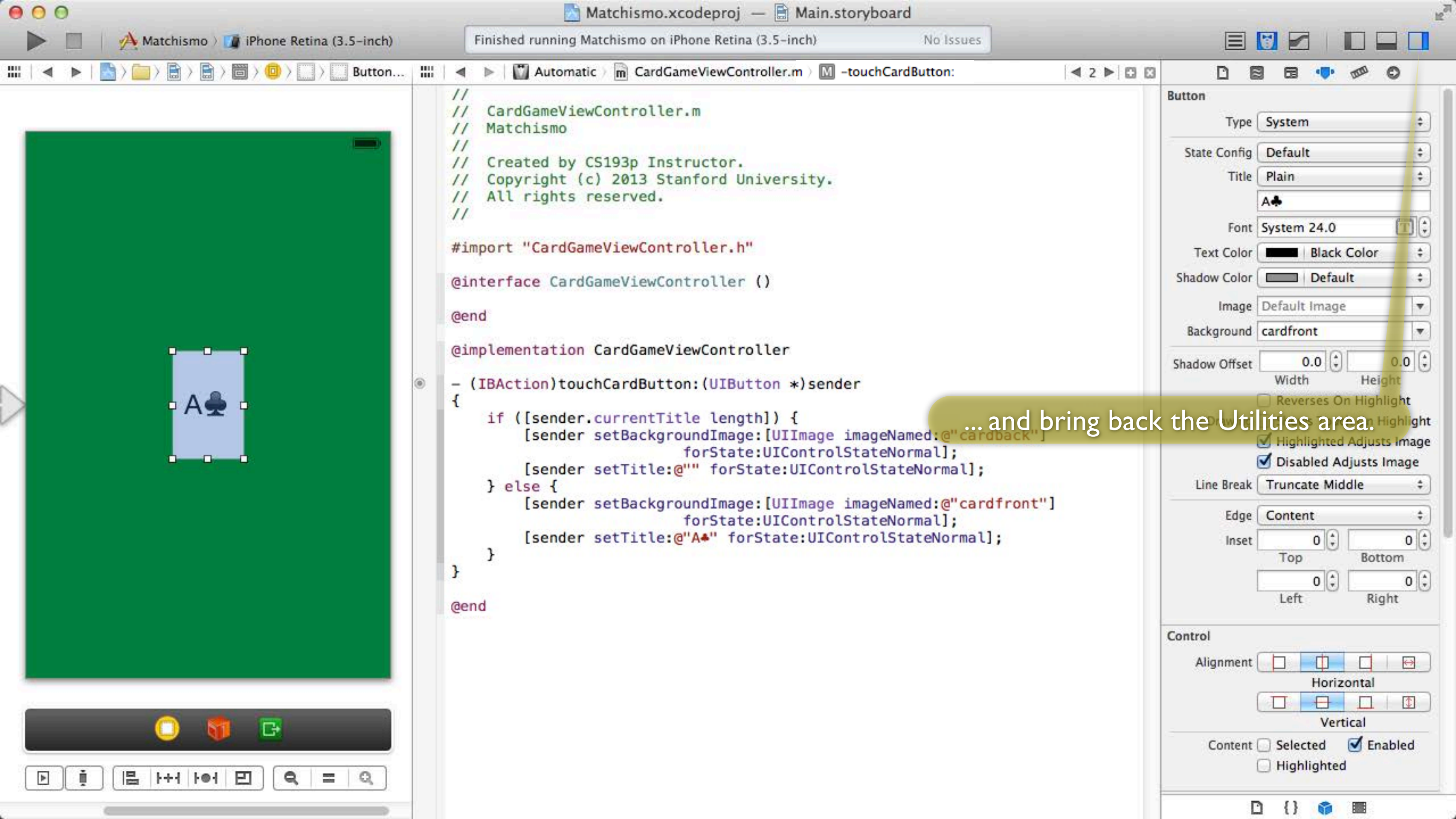
```
-(IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{
```

```
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

So we've learned how our Controller can *react* to the user manipulating an element of our MVC's View. Next lets learn how the Controller can *proactively* communicate with an element of the View.

Hide the Navigator ...



```
//  
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// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{
```

```
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                   forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                   forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
@end
```

... and bring back the Utilities area.

Button

Type **System**

State Config **Default**

Title **Plain**

A♣

Font **System 24.0**

Text Color **Black Color**

Shadow Color **Default**

Image **Default Image**

Background **cardfront**

Shadow Offset **0.0** **0.0**
Width Height

☐ Reverses On Highlight

☐ Down Arrow on Highlight

☒ Highlighted Adjusts Image

☒ Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break **Truncate Middle**

Edge **Content**

Inset **0** **0**
Top Bottom

0 **0**
Left Right

Control

Alignment ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

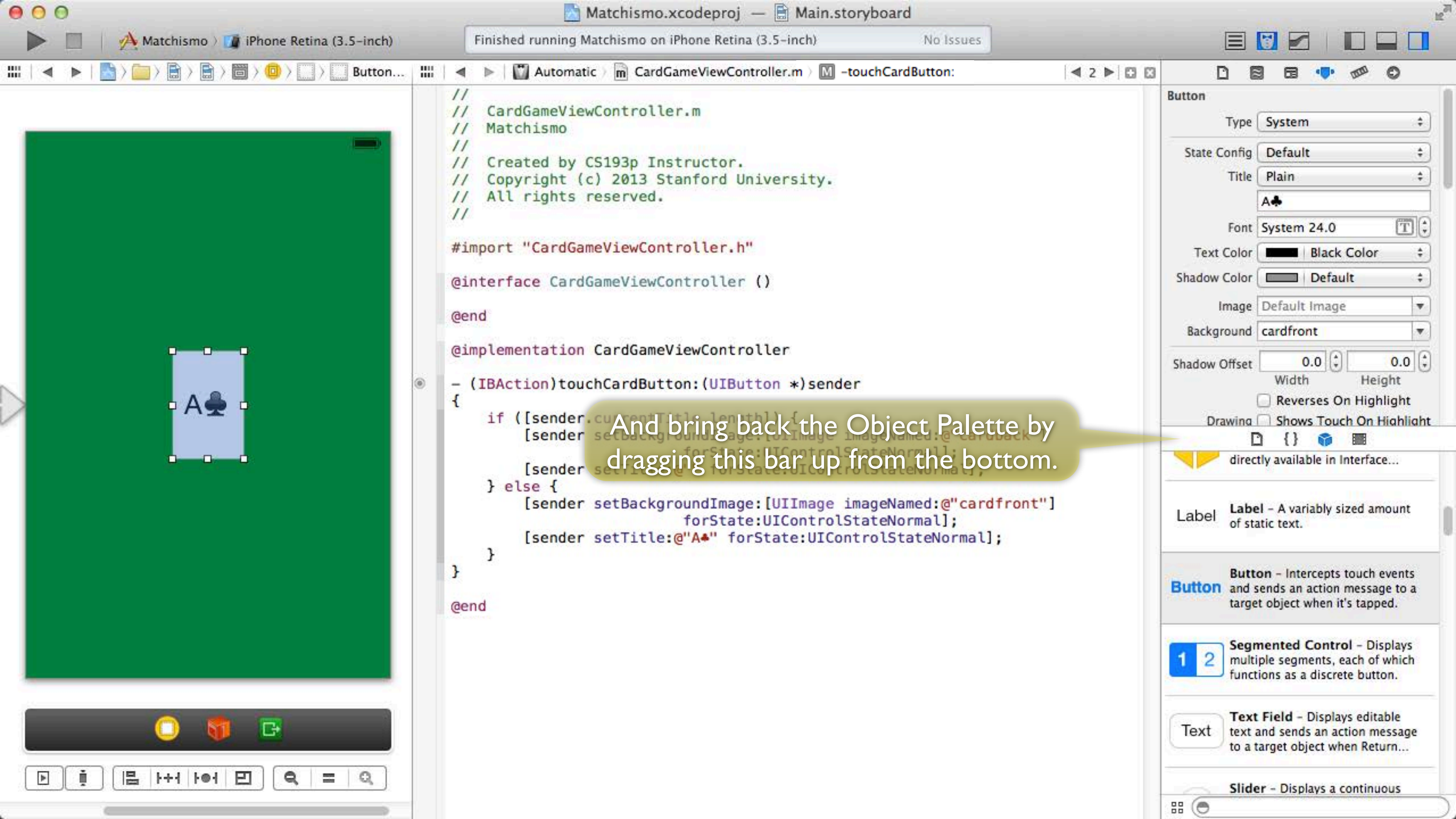
Horizontal

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Vertical

Content ☐ Selected ☒ Enabled

☐ Highlighted



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
```

```
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle.length] > 0) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

And bring back the Object Palette by dragging this bar up from the bottom.

Button

Type System

State Config Default

Title Plain

A♣

Font System 24.0

Text Color Black Color

Shadow Color Default

Image Default Image

Background cardfront

Shadow Offset 0.0 0.0

Width Height

☐ Reverses On Highlight

Drawing ☐ Shows Touch On Highlight

directly available in Interface...

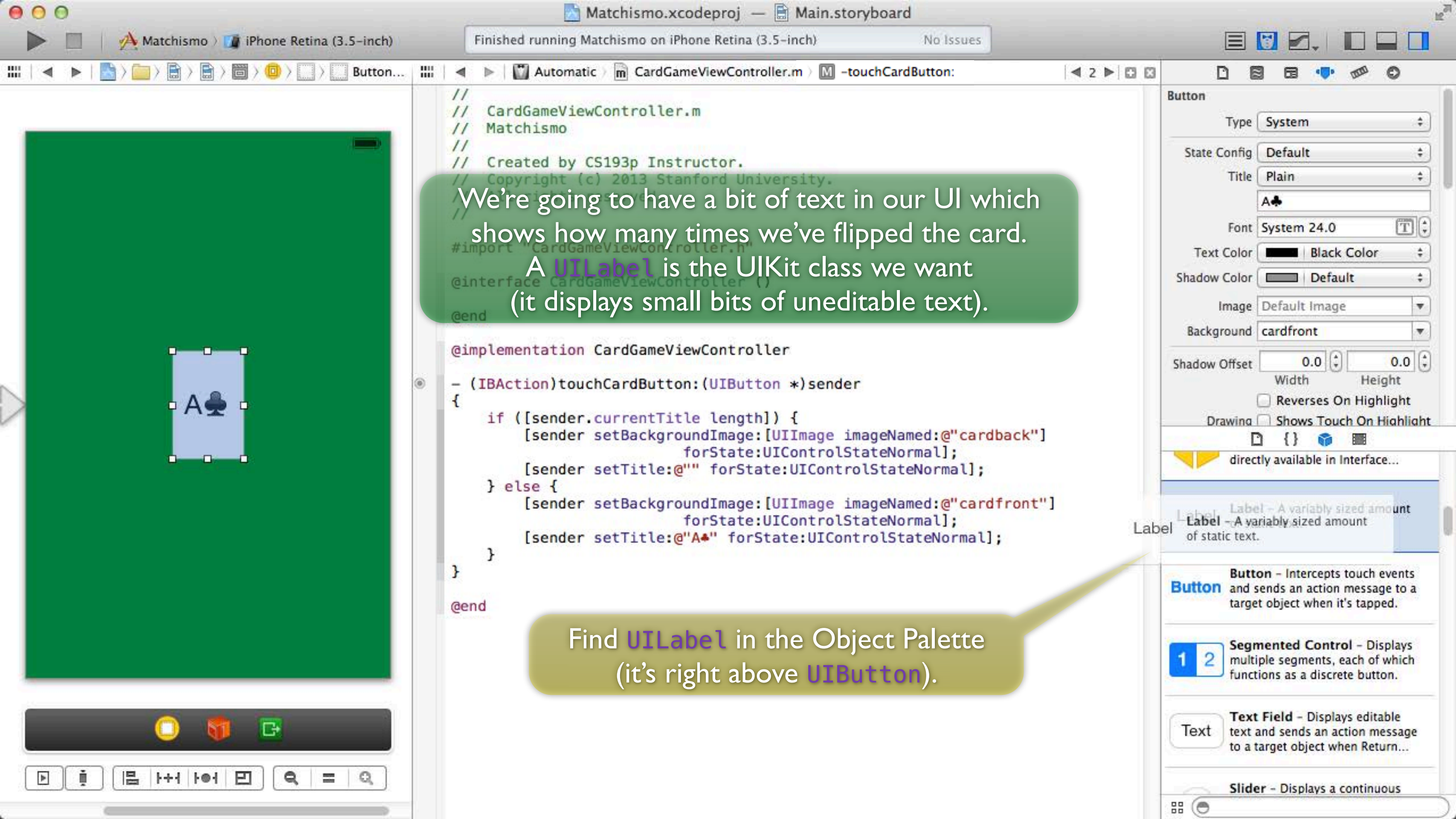
Label Label - A variably sized amount of static text.

Button Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

1 2 Segmented Control - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

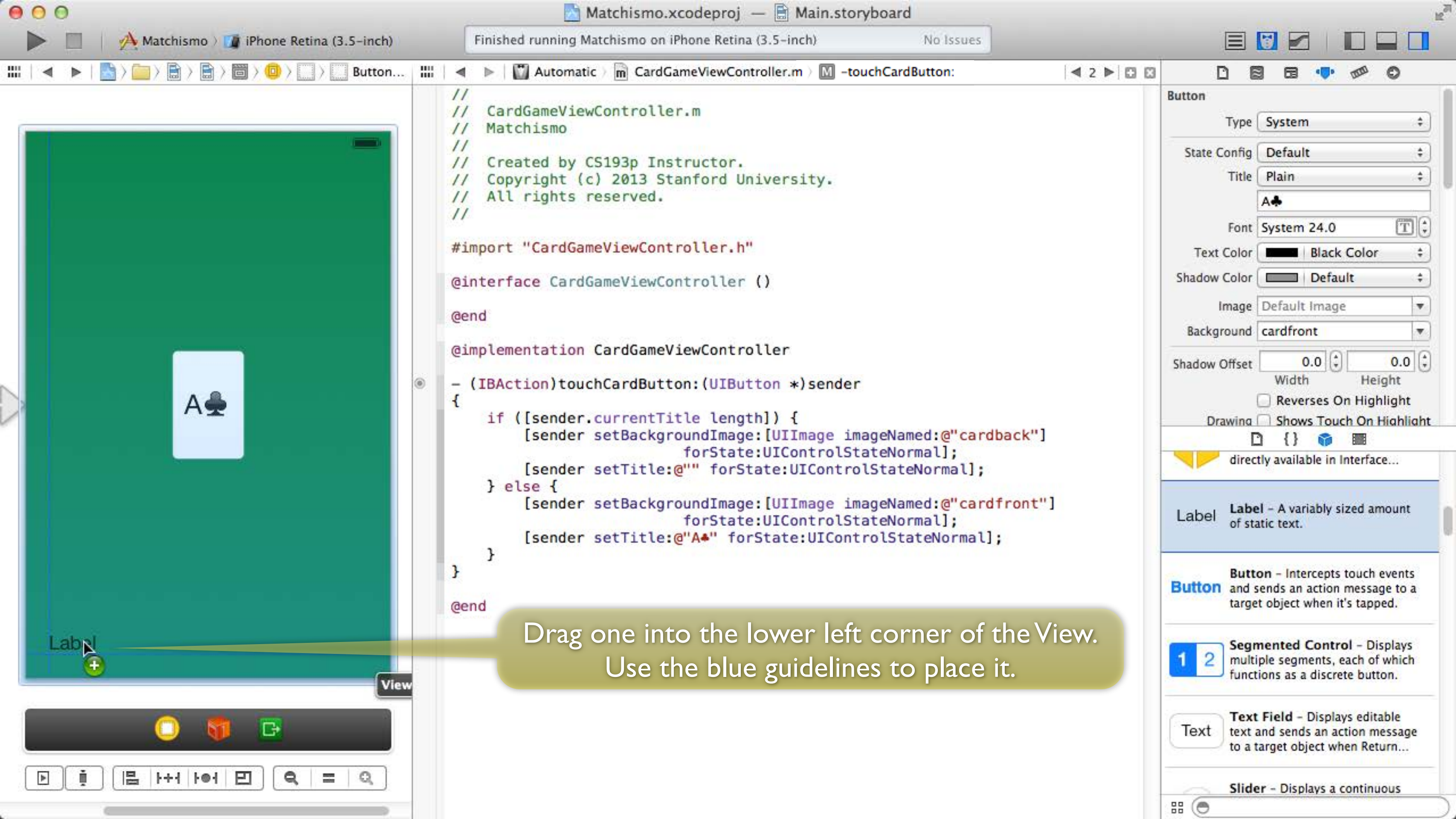
Text Text Field - Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when Return...

Slider - Displays a continuous

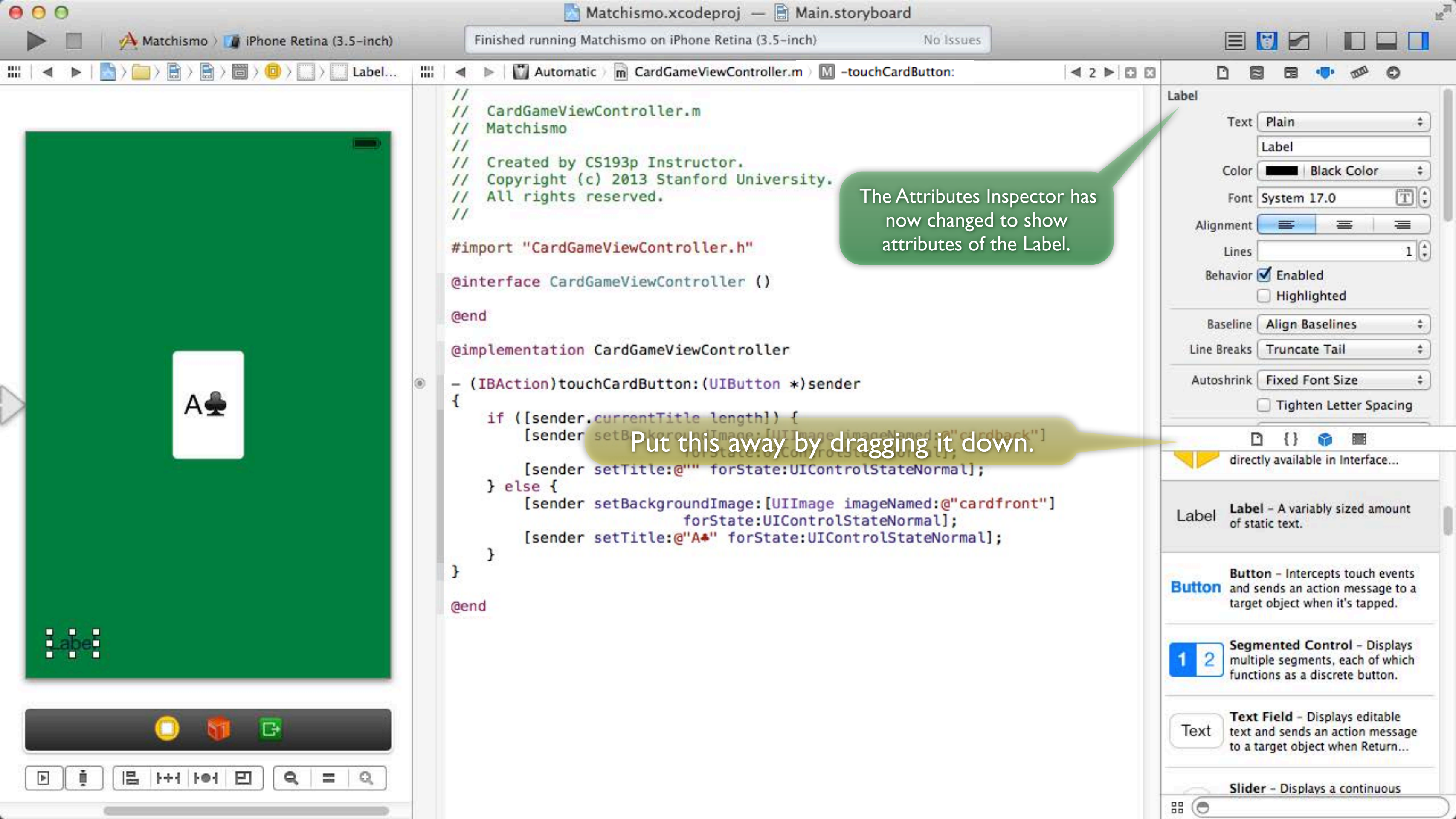


We're going to have a bit of text in our UI which shows how many times we've flipped the card.
A `UILabel` is the UIKit class we want (it displays small bits of uneditable text).

Find `UILabel` in the Object Palette (it's right above `UIButton`).



Drag one into the lower left corner of the View.
Use the blue guidelines to place it.



```
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//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()
```

```
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{
```

```
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

The Attributes Inspector has
now changed to show
attributes of the Label.

Put this away by dragging it down.

Label

Text Plain

Label

Color Black Color

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior ☒ Enabled☐ Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

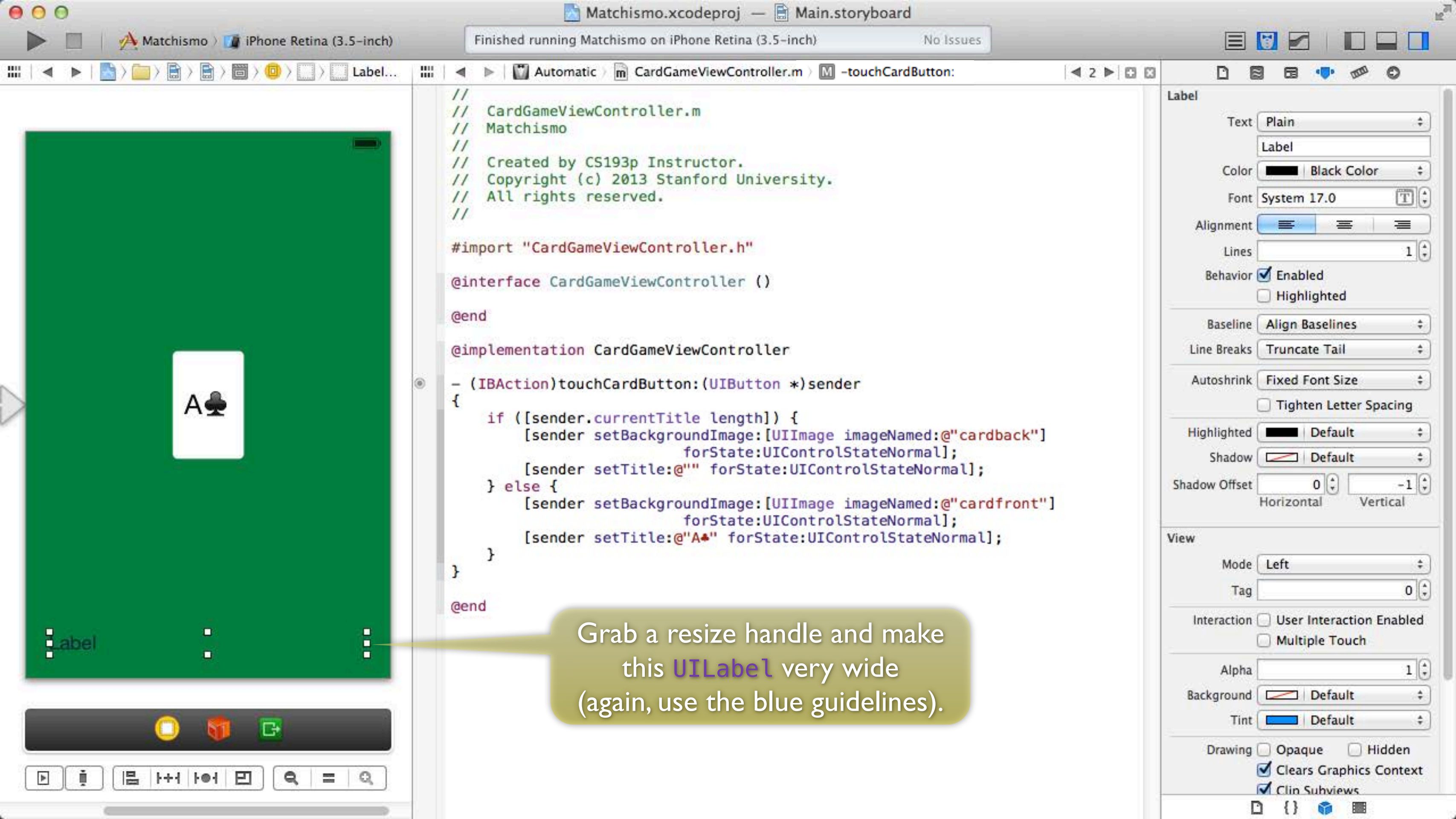
☐ Tighten Letter Spacing

{ }

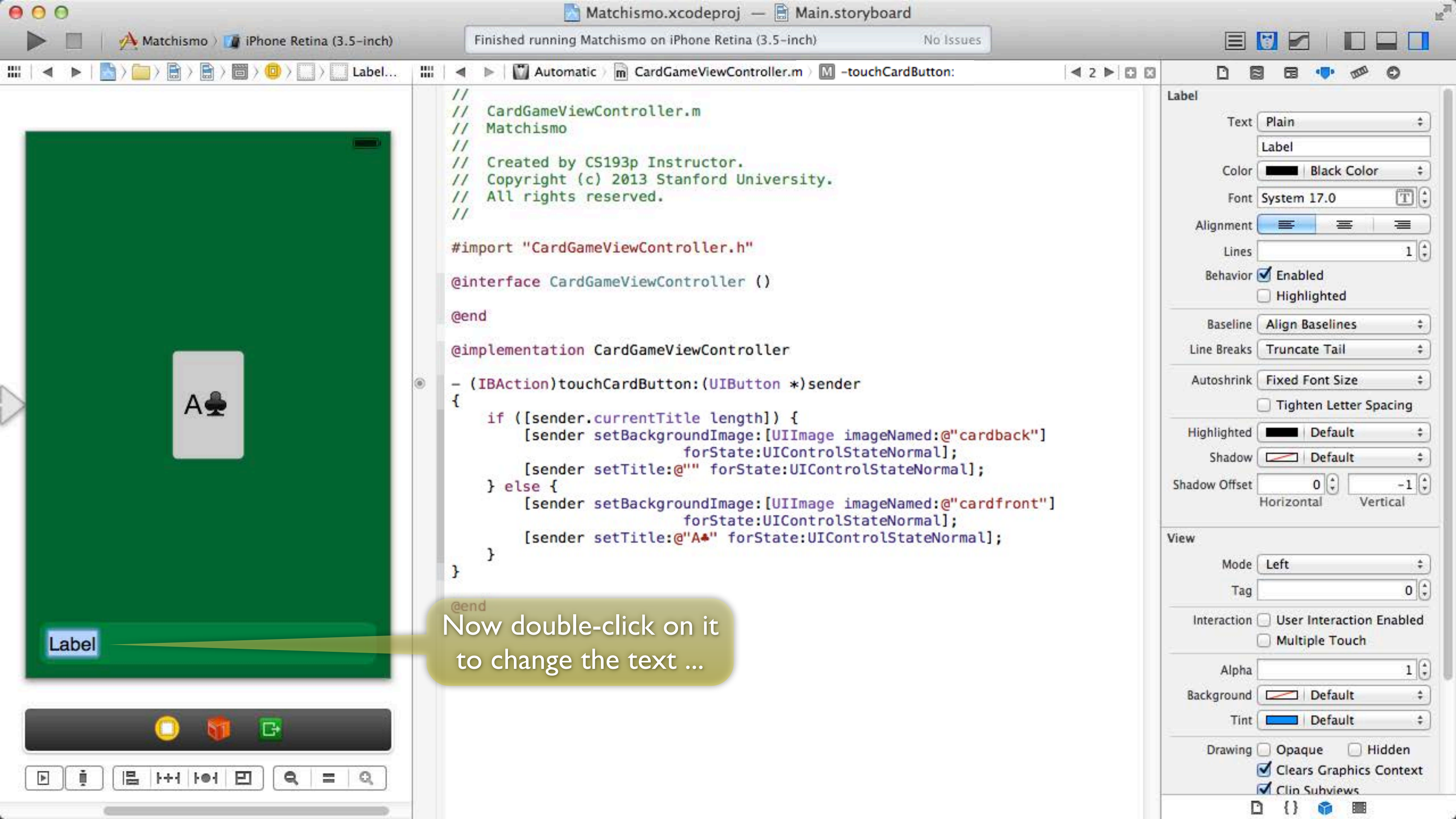
directly available in Interface...

Label Label - A variably sized amount
of static text.Button Button - Intercepts touch events
and sends an action message to a
target object when it's tapped.1 2 Segmented Control - Displays
multiple segments, each of which
functions as a discrete button.Text Text Field - Displays editable
text and sends an action message
to a target object when Return...

Slider - Displays a continuous



Grab a resize handle and make this UILabel very wide (again, use the blue guidelines).



```
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//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Now double-click on it
to change the text ...

Label

Text Plain ▾
Label

Color Black Color ▾

Font System 17.0 T ▾

Alignment ▮ ▮ ▮

Lines 1 ▴ ▾

Behavior ☒ Enabled
☐ Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines ▾

Line Breaks Truncate Tail ▾

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size ▾
☐ Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Default ▾

Shadow Default ▾

Shadow Offset 0 ▴ ▾ -1 ▴ ▾
Horizontal Vertical

View

Mode Left ▾

Tag 0 ▴ ▾

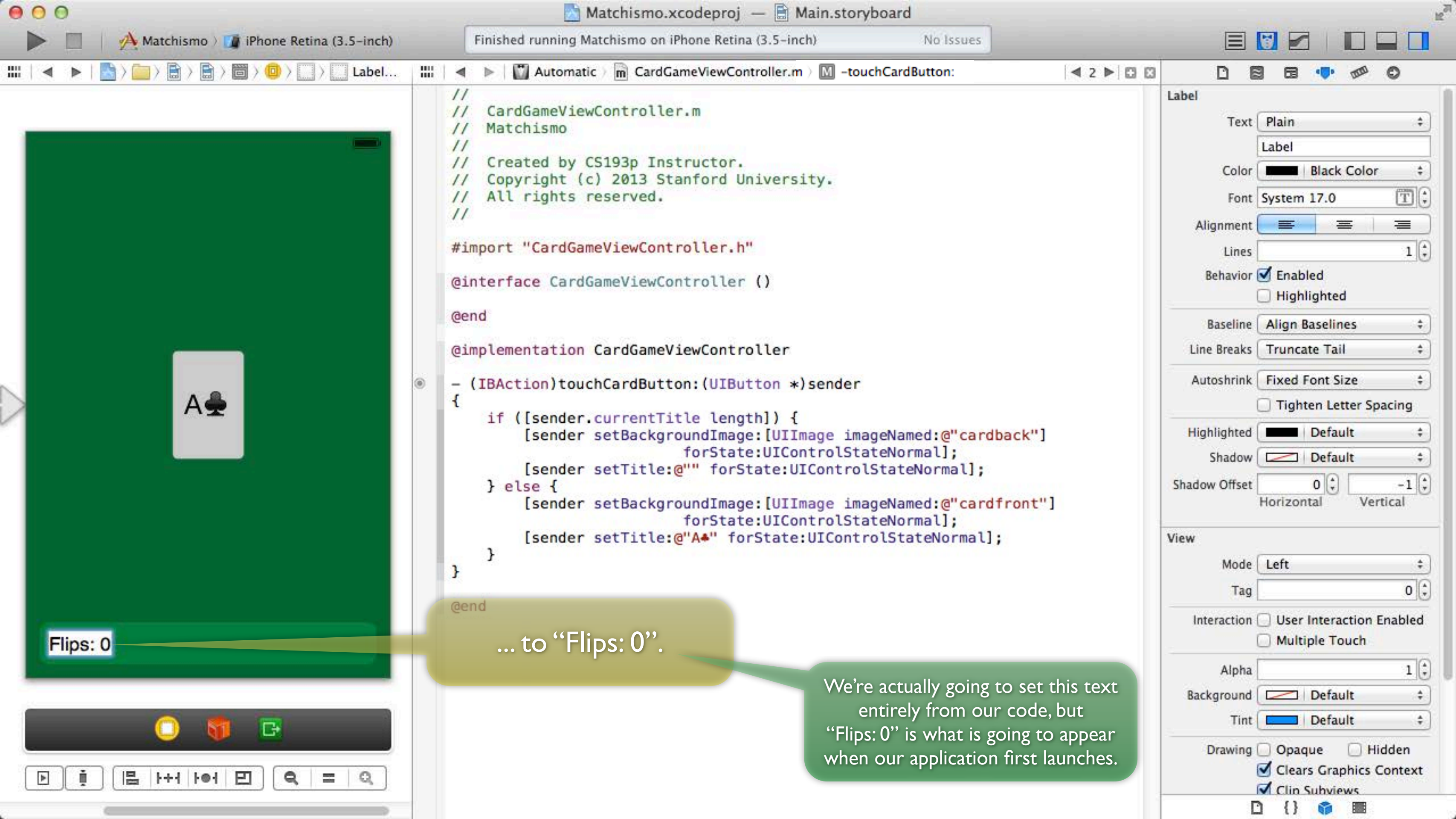
Interaction ☐ User Interaction Enabled
☐ Multiple Touch

Alpha 1 ▴ ▾

Background Default ▾

Tint Default ▾

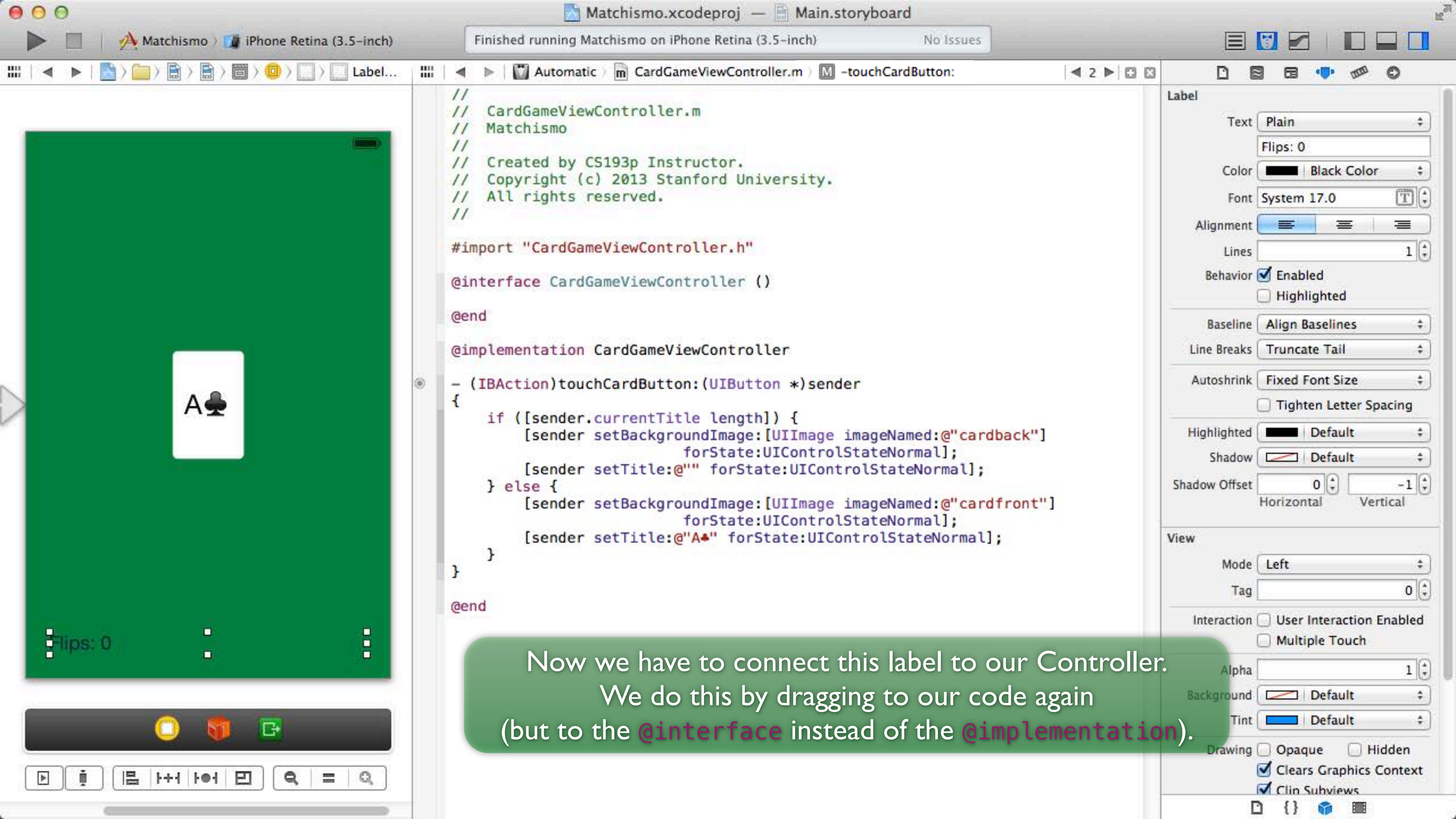
Drawing ☐ Opaque ☐ Hidden
☒ Clears Graphics Context
☒ Clips Subviews



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

... to "Flips: 0".

We're actually going to set this text entirely from our code, but "Flips: 0" is what is going to appear when our application first launches.



```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()

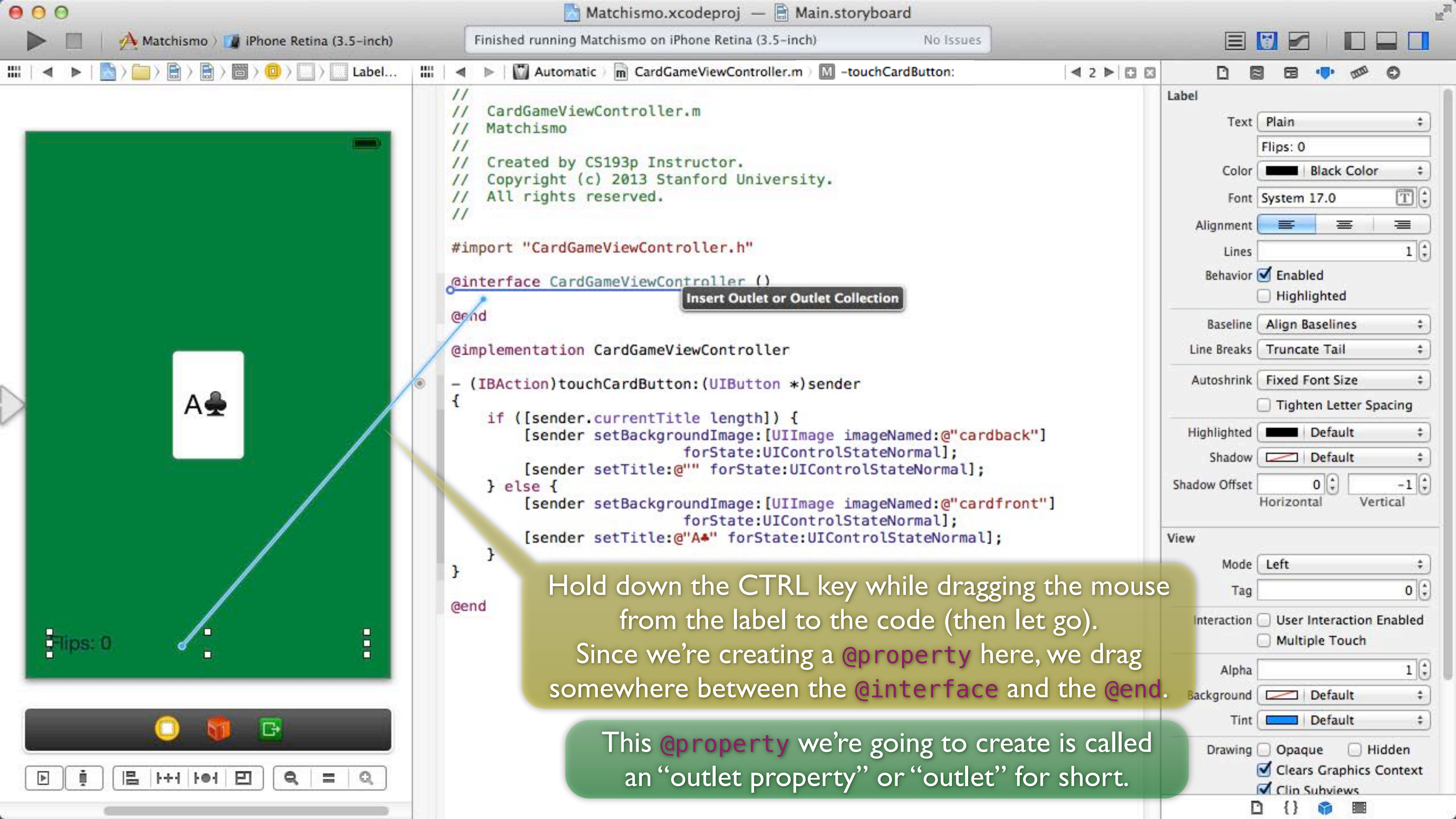
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

Now we have to connect this label to our Controller.
We do this by dragging to our code again
(but to the `@interface` instead of the `@implementation`).



```
//  
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//  
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// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Hold down the CTRL key while dragging the mouse from the label to the code (then let go). Since we're creating a **@property** here, we drag somewhere between the **@interface** and the **@end**.

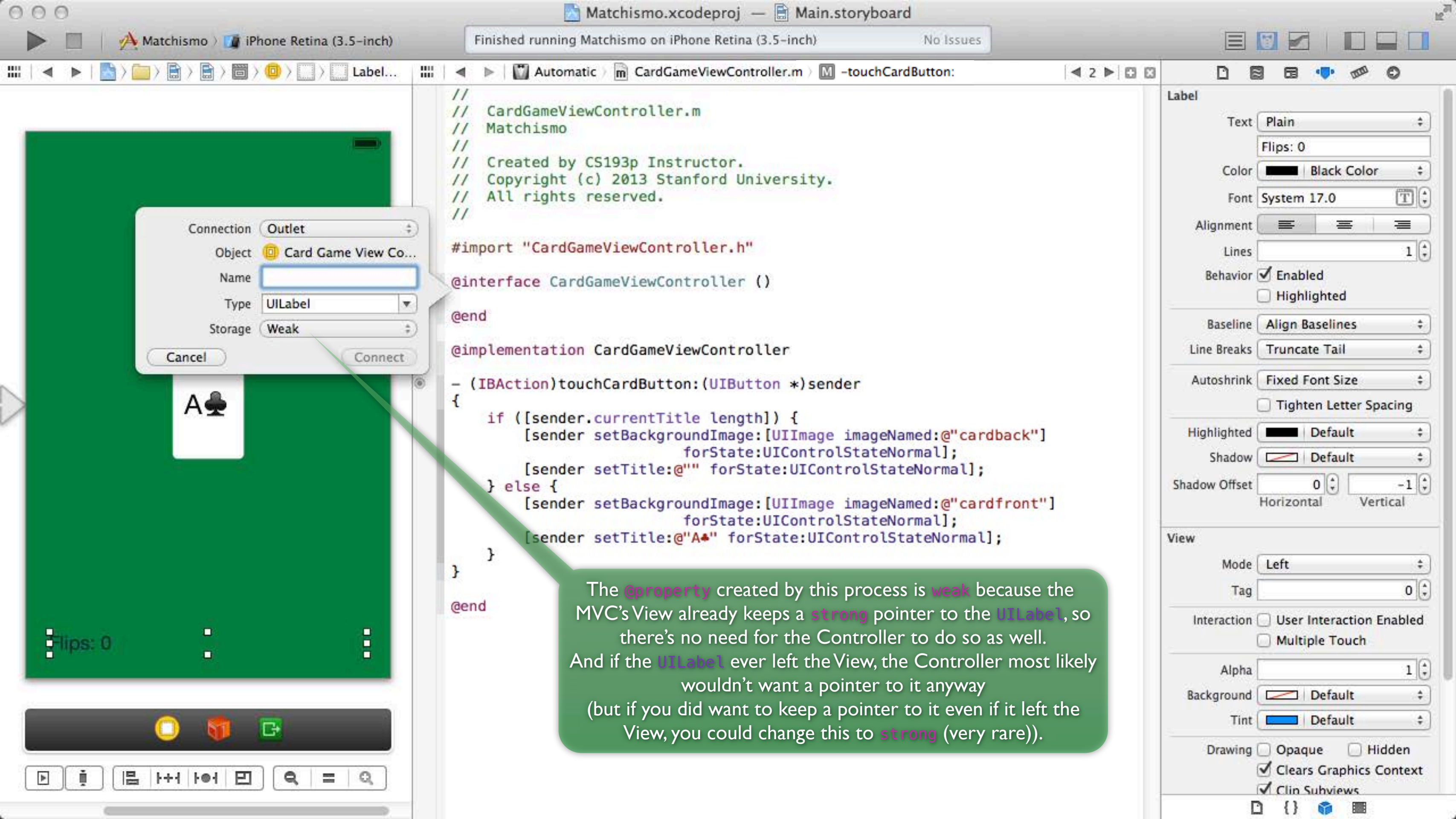
This **@property** we're going to create is called an "outlet property" or "outlet" for short.

Label

Text: Plain
Flips: 0
Color: Black Color
Font: System 17.0
Alignment: Left
Lines: 1
Behavior: ☒ Enabled
☐ Highlighted
Baseline: Align Baselines
Line Breaks: Truncate Tail
Autoshrink: Fixed Font Size
☐ Tighten Letter Spacing
Highlighted: Default
Shadow: Default
Shadow Offset: 0 Horizontal, -1 Vertical

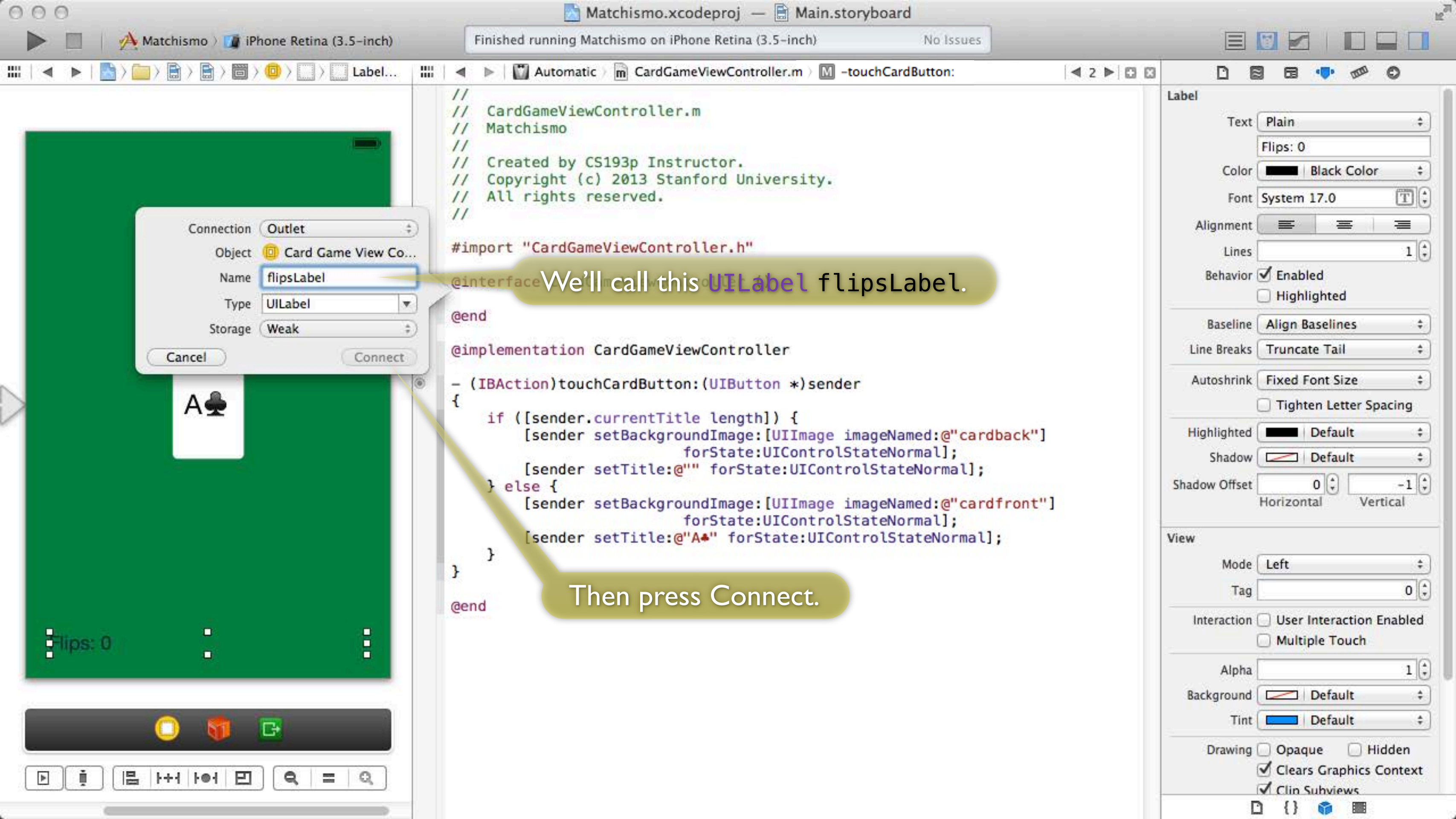
View

Mode: Left
Tag: 0
Interaction: ☐ User Interaction Enabled
☐ Multiple Touch
Alpha: 1
Background: Default
Tint: Default
Drawing: ☐ Opaque, ☐ Hidden
☒ Clears Graphics Context
☒ Clips Subviews



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

The `@property` created by this process is `weak` because the MVC's View already keeps a `strong` pointer to the `UILabel`, so there's no need for the Controller to do so as well. And if the `UILabel` ever left the View, the Controller most likely wouldn't want a pointer to it anyway (but if you did want to keep a pointer to it even if it left the View, you could change this to `strong` (very rare)).



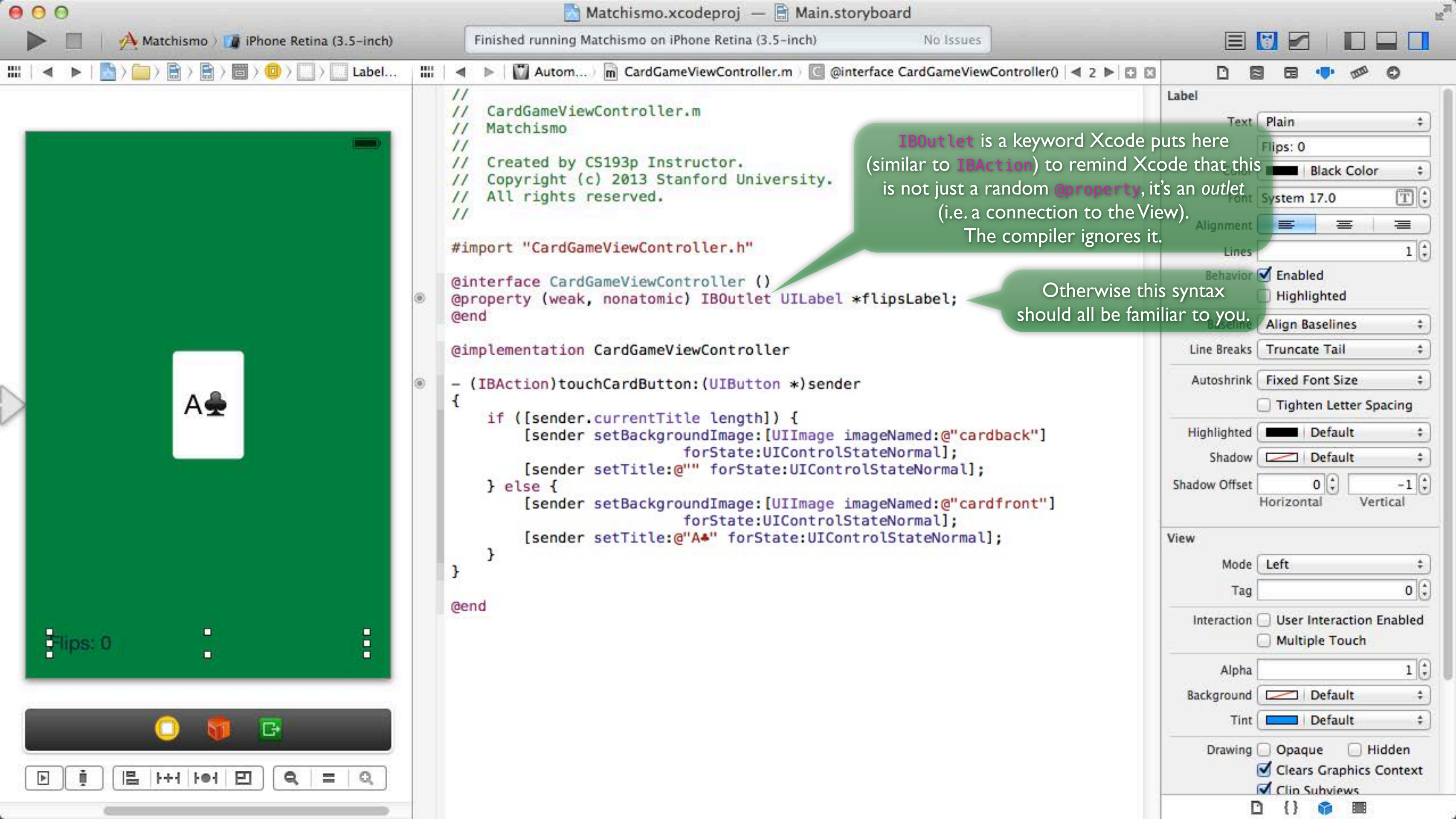
```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController  
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
@end
```

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

IBOutlet is a keyword Xcode puts here (similar to IBAction) to remind Xcode that this is not just a random @property, it's an outlet (i.e. a connection to the View). The compiler ignores it.

Otherwise this syntax should all be familiar to you.

Label

Text Plain

Flips: 0

Color Black Color

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior ☒ Enabled ☐ Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

☐ Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Default

Shadow Default

Shadow Offset 0 -1

Horizontal Vertical

View

Mode Left

Tag 0

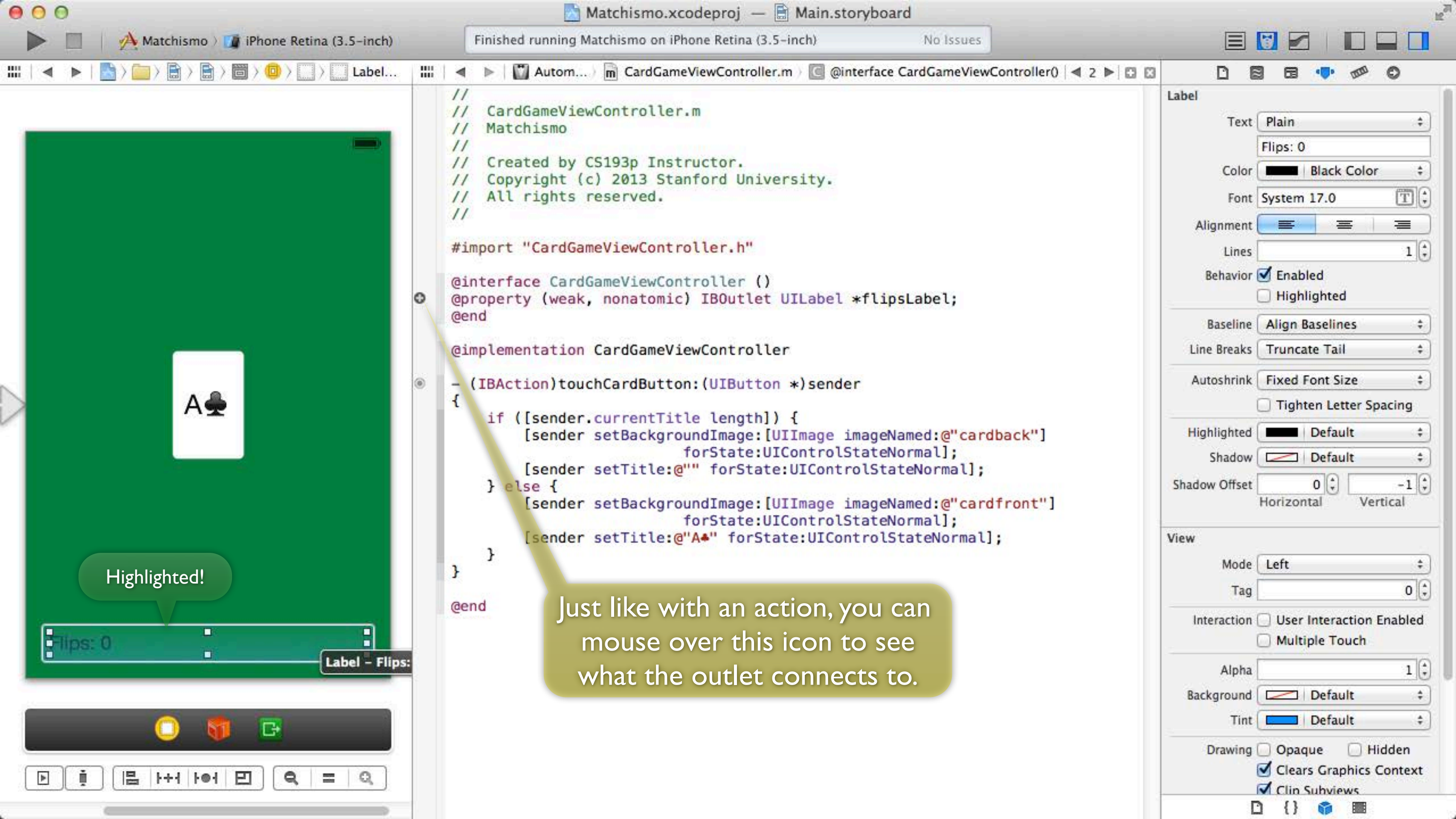
Interaction ☐ User Interaction Enabled ☐ Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background Default

Tint Default

Drawing ☐ Opaque ☐ Hidden ☒ Clears Graphics Context ☒ Clip Subviews



```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

Just like with an action, you can mouse over this icon to see what the outlet connects to.

Label

Text: Plain

Flips: 0

Color: Black Color

Font: System 17.0

Alignment: Left

Lines: 1

Behavior: ☒ Enabled
☐ Highlighted

Baseline: Align Baselines

Line Breaks: Truncate Tail

Autoshrink: Fixed Font Size

☐ Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted: Default

Shadow: Default

Shadow Offset: 0 Horizontal, -1 Vertical

View

Mode: Left

Tag: 0

Interaction: ☐ User Interaction Enabled
☐ Multiple Touch

Alpha: 1

Background: Default

Tint: Default

Drawing: ☐ Opaque ☐ Hidden
☒ Clears Graphics Context
☒ Clips Subviews

It is also possible to see the connections between your View and Controller by right-clicking on an element in your View.

For example, right-click on the Flips:0 label.

Here are all the connections to/from this UILabel. Notice the outlet flipsLabel.

```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

Label

Text Plain

Flips: 0

Color Black Color

Font System 17.0

Alignment

Lines 1

Behavior ☒ Enabled ☐ Highlighted

Baseline Align Baselines

Line Breaks Truncate Tail

Autoshrink Fixed Font Size

☐ Tighten Letter Spacing

Highlighted Default

Shadow Default

Shadow Offset 0 -1

Horizontal Vertical

View

Mode Left

Tag 0

Interaction ☐ User Interaction Enabled ☐ Multiple Touch

Alpha 1

Background Default

Tint Default

Drawing ☐ Opaque ☐ Hidden ☒ Clears Graphics Context ☒ Clips Subviews

Label - Flips: 0

Outlet Collections

gestureRecognizers

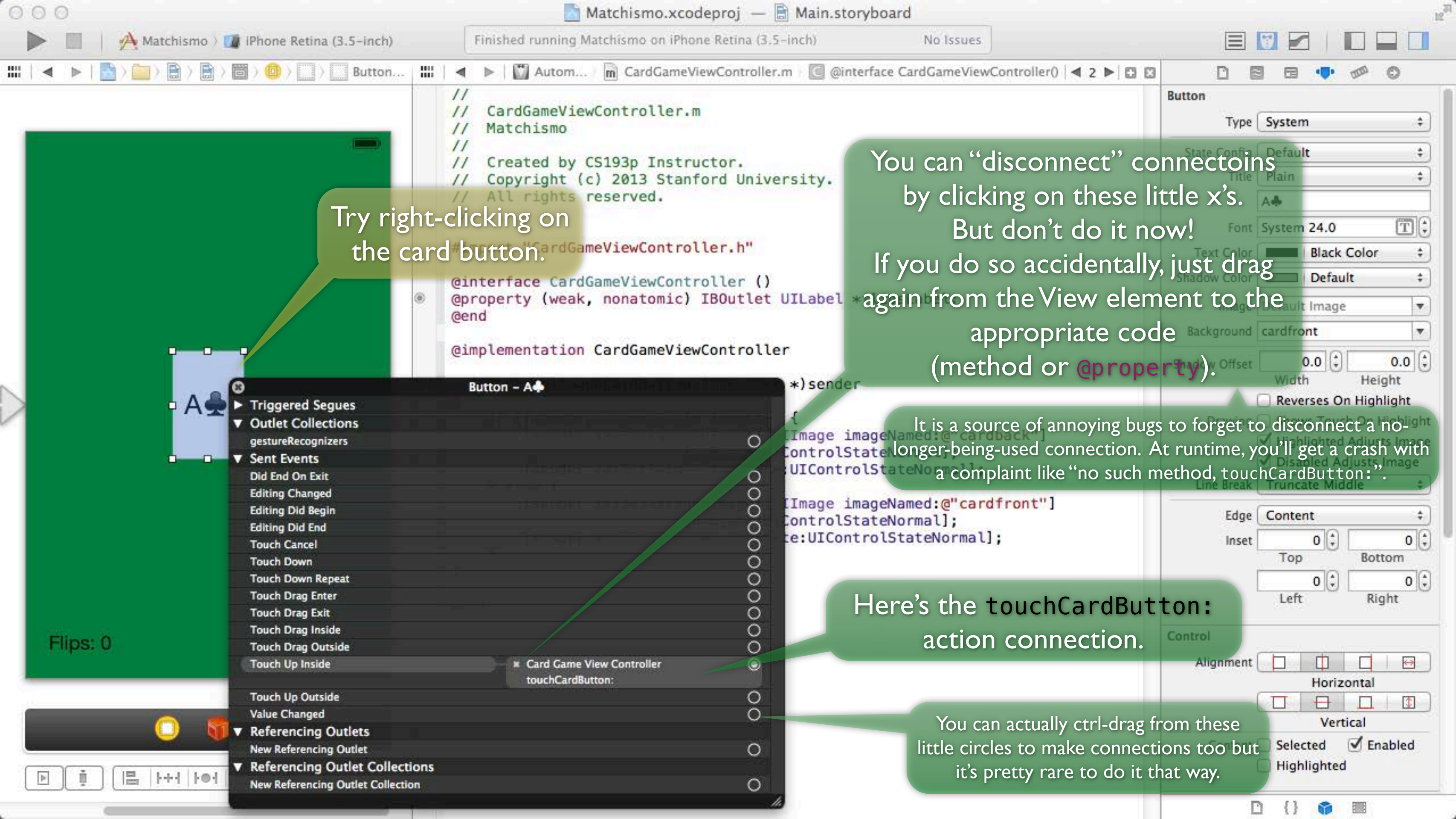
Referencing Outlets

flipsLabel Card Game View Controller

New Referencing Outlet

Referencing Outlet Collections

New Referencing Outlet Collection



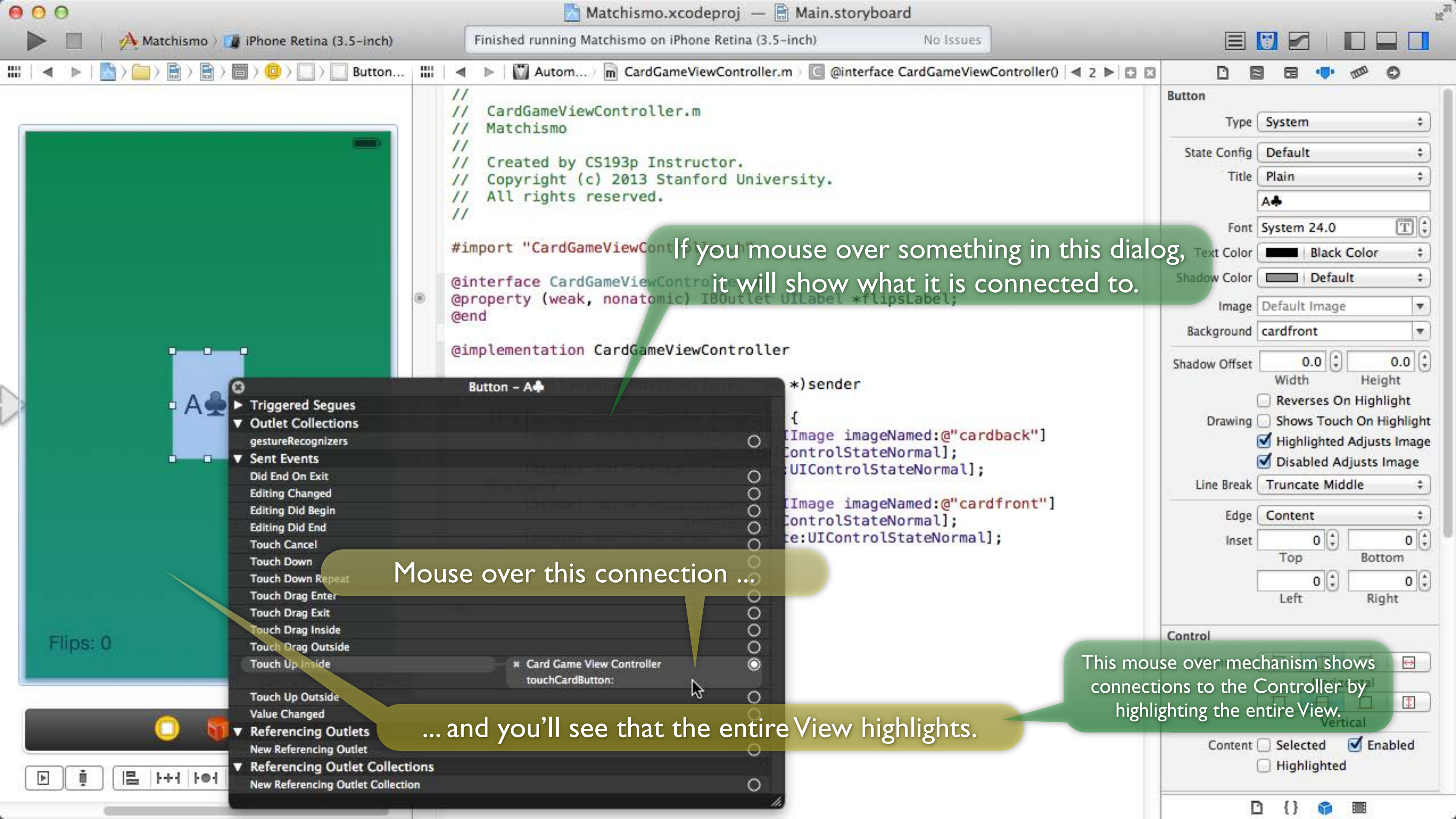
Try right-clicking on the card button.

You can “disconnect” connections by clicking on these little x’s. But don’t do it now! If you do so accidentally, just drag again from the View element to the appropriate code (method or **@property**).

It is a source of annoying bugs to forget to disconnect a no-longer-being-used connection. At runtime, you’ll get a crash with a complaint like “no such method, touchCardButton:”.

Here’s the touchCardButton: action connection.

You can actually ctrl-drag from these little circles to make connections too but it’s pretty rare to do it that way.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
*) sender  
{  
    [Image imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
    [ControlStateNormal];  
    [UIControlStateNormal];  
  
    [Image imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
    [ControlStateNormal];  
    [UIControlStateNormal];  
}
```

Button

Type **System**

State Config **Default**

Title **Plain**

A♣

Font **System 24.0**

Text Color **Black Color**

Shadow Color **Default**

Image **Default Image**

Background **cardfront**

Shadow Offset **0.0** **0.0**

Width Height

☐ Reverses On Highlight

Drawing ☐ Shows Touch On Highlight

☒ Highlighted Adjusts Image

☒ Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break **Truncate Middle**

Edge **Content**

Inset **0** **0**

Top Bottom

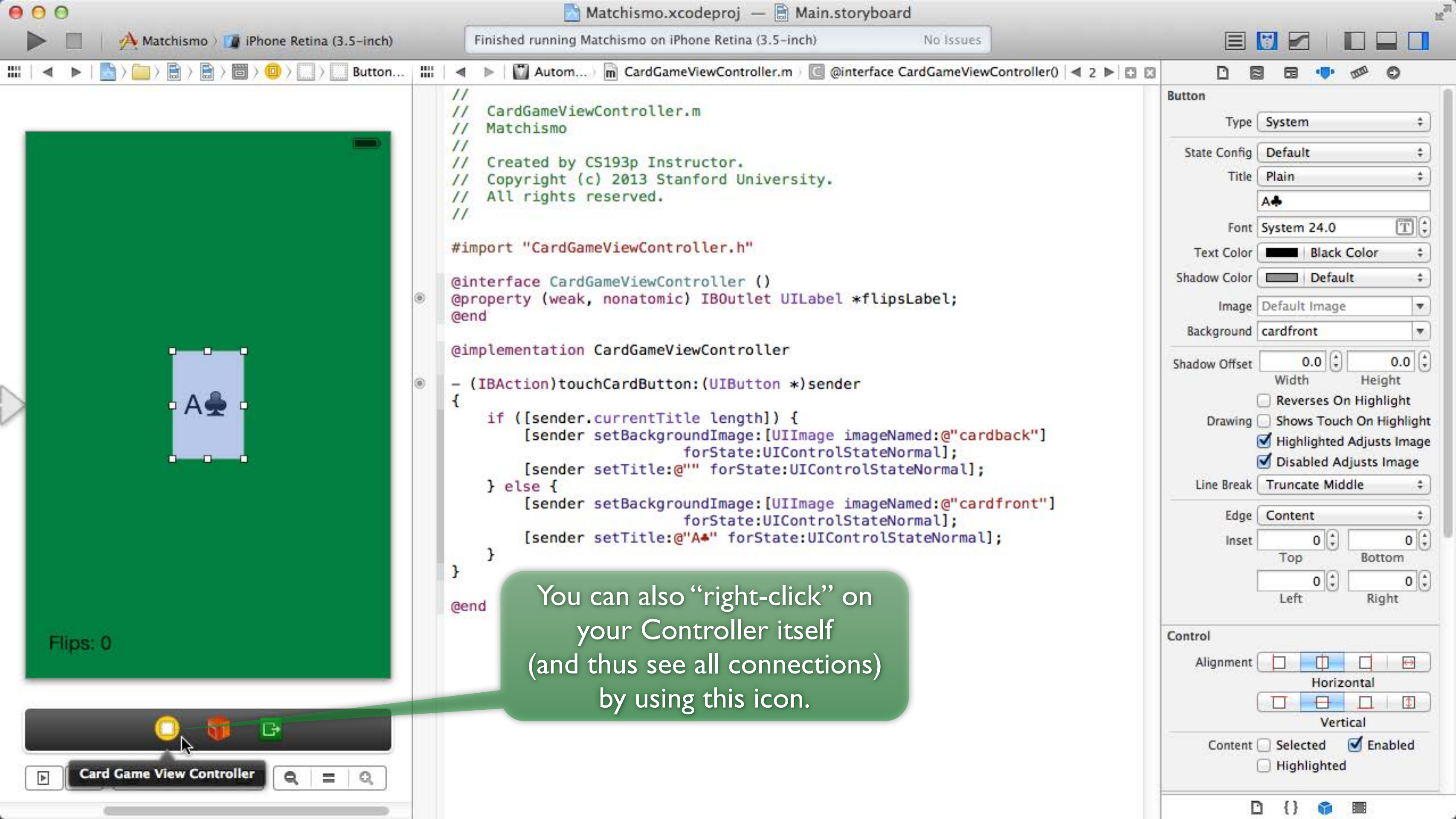
0 **0**

Left Right

Control

☐ Content ☐ Selected ☒ Enabled

☐ Highlighted



```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

You can also “right-click” on your Controller itself (and thus see all connections) by using this icon.

Button

Type: System

State Config: Default

Title: Plain

A♣

Font: System 24.0

Text Color: Black Color

Shadow Color: Default

Image: Default Image

Background: cardfront

Shadow Offset: 0.0 Width, 0.0 Height

☐ Reverses On Highlight

Drawing ☐ Shows Touch On Highlight

☒ Highlighted Adjusts Image

☒ Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break: Truncate Middle

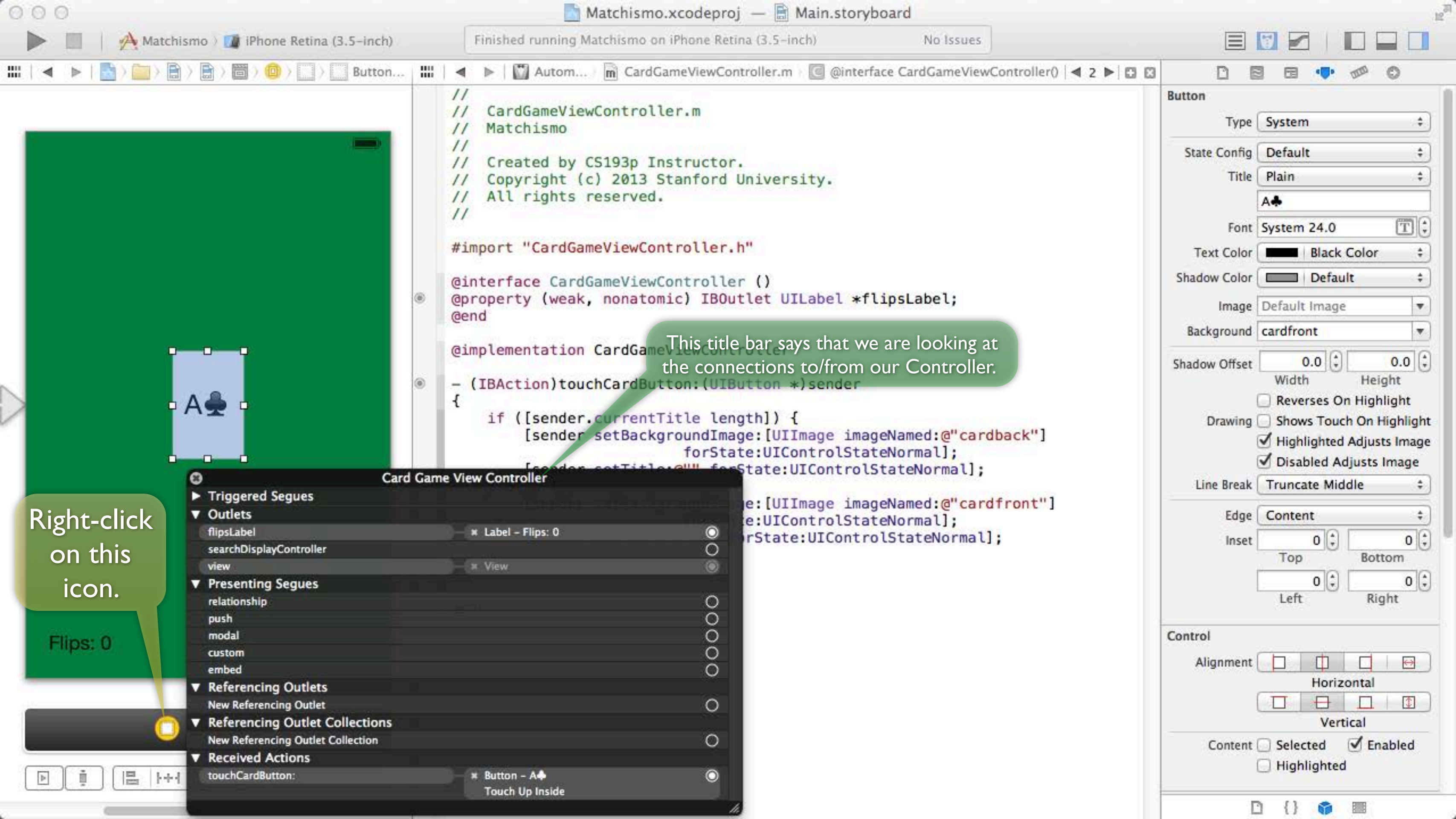
Edge: Content

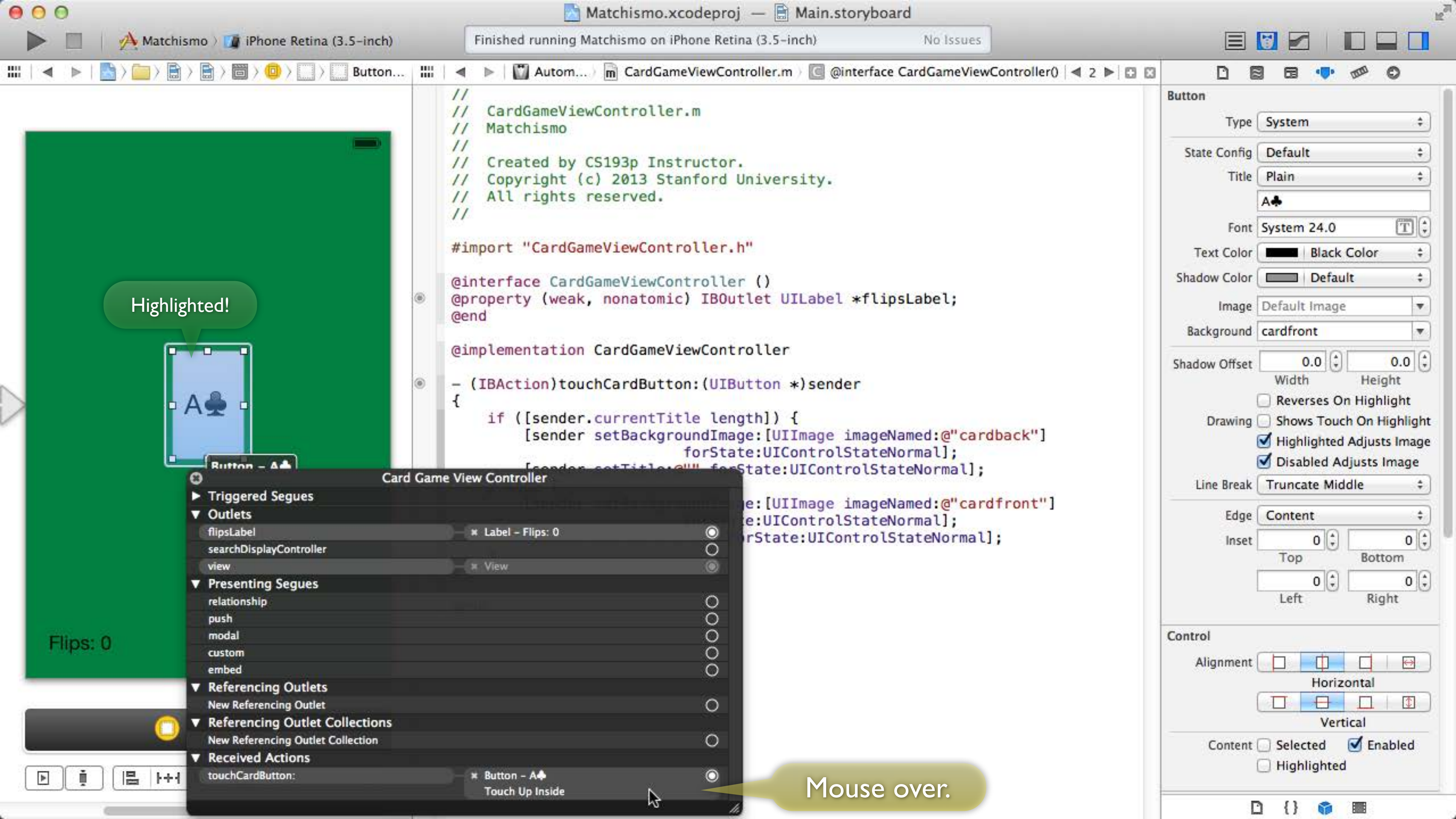
Inset: 0 Top, 0 Bottom, 0 Left, 0 Right

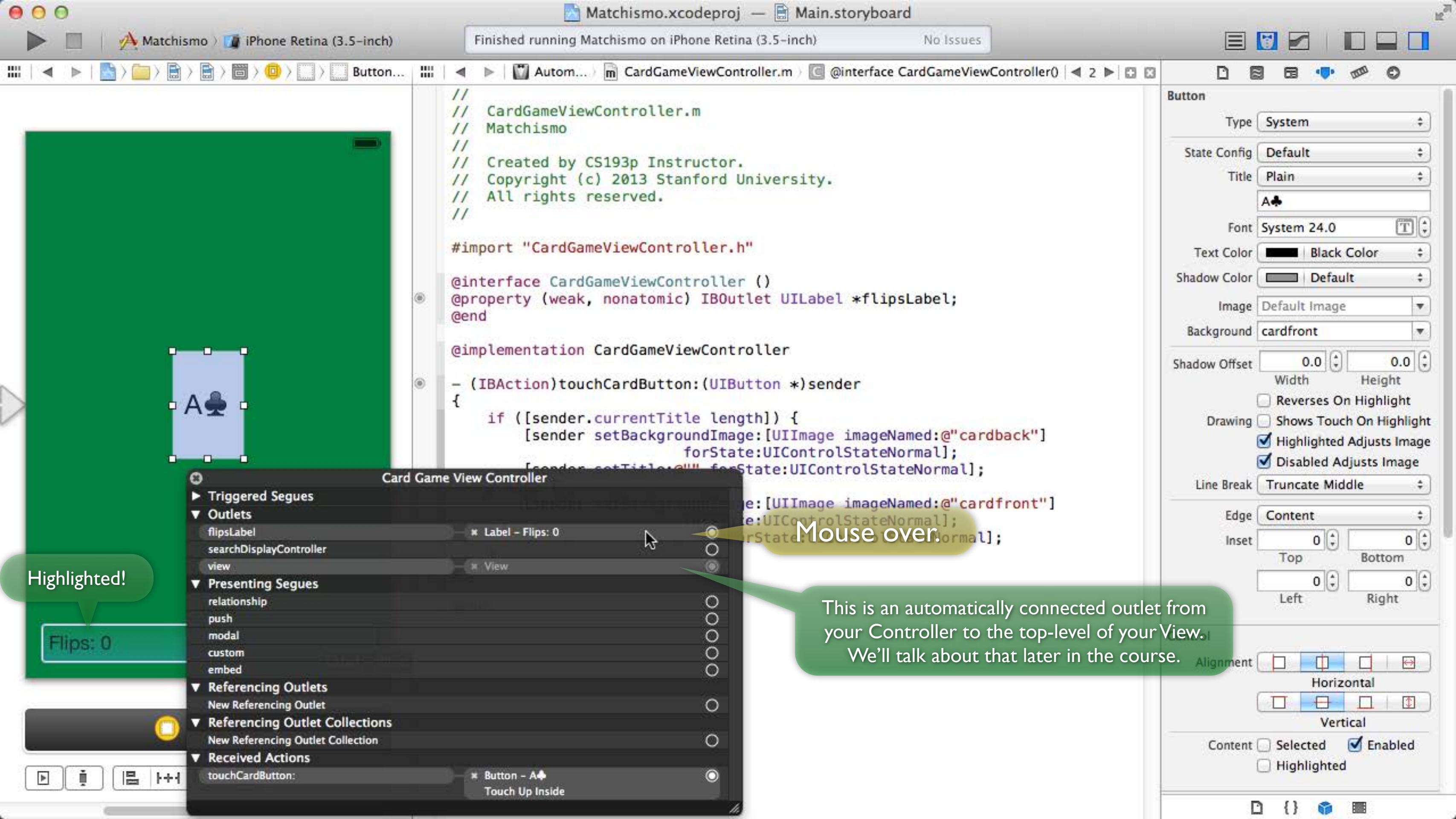
Control

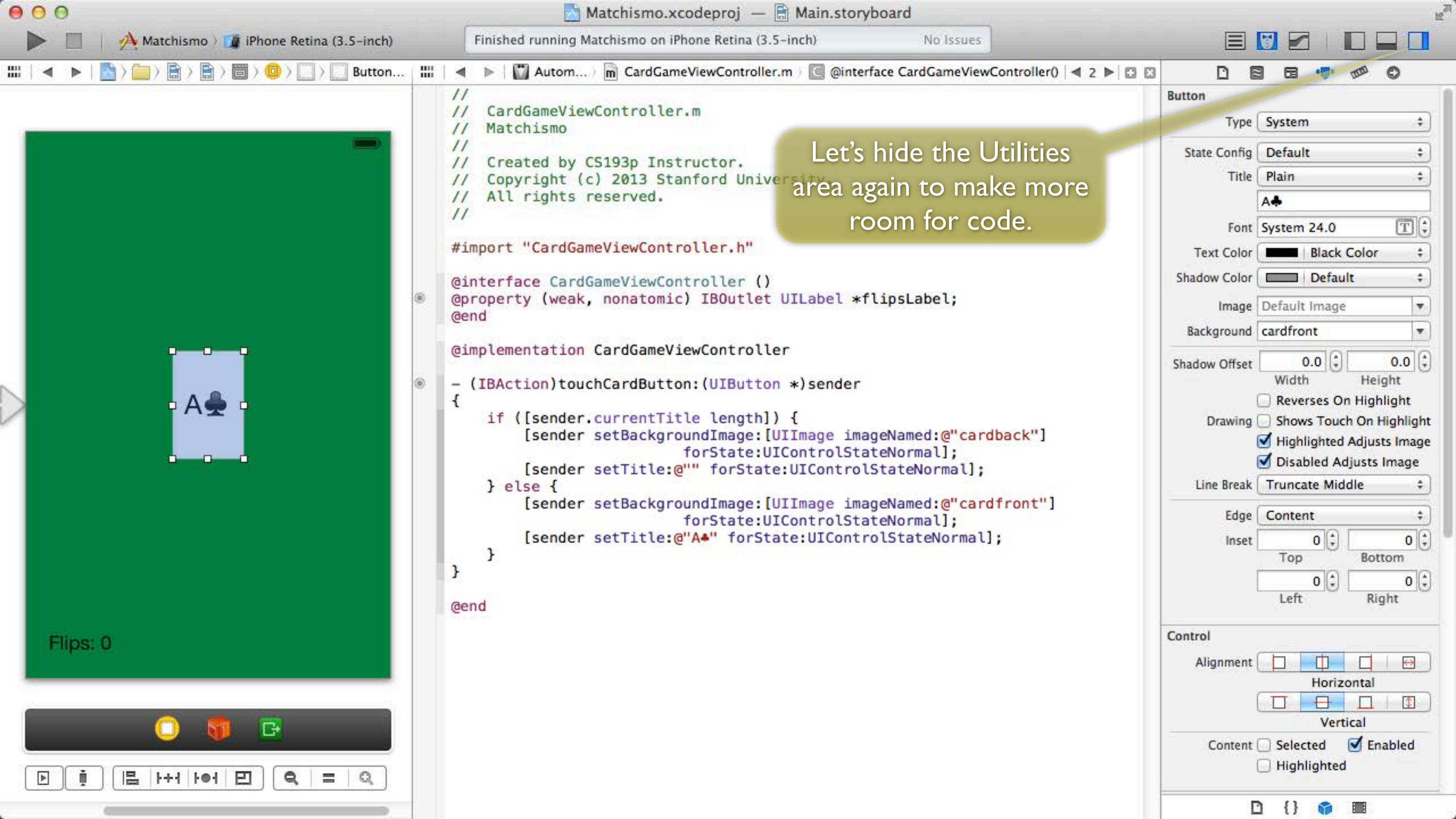
Alignment: Horizontal

☐ Content ☐ Selected ☒ Enabled ☐ Highlighted









```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}  
  
@end
```

Let's hide the Utilities
area again to make more
room for code.

Button

Type **System**

State Config **Default**

Title **Plain**

A♣

Font **System 24.0**

Text Color **Black Color**

Shadow Color **Default**

Image **Default Image**

Background **cardfront**

Shadow Offset **0.0** **0.0**
Width Height

☐ Reverses On Highlight

Drawing ☐ Shows Touch On Highlight
☒ Highlighted Adjusts Image
☒ Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break **Truncate Middle**

Edge **Content**

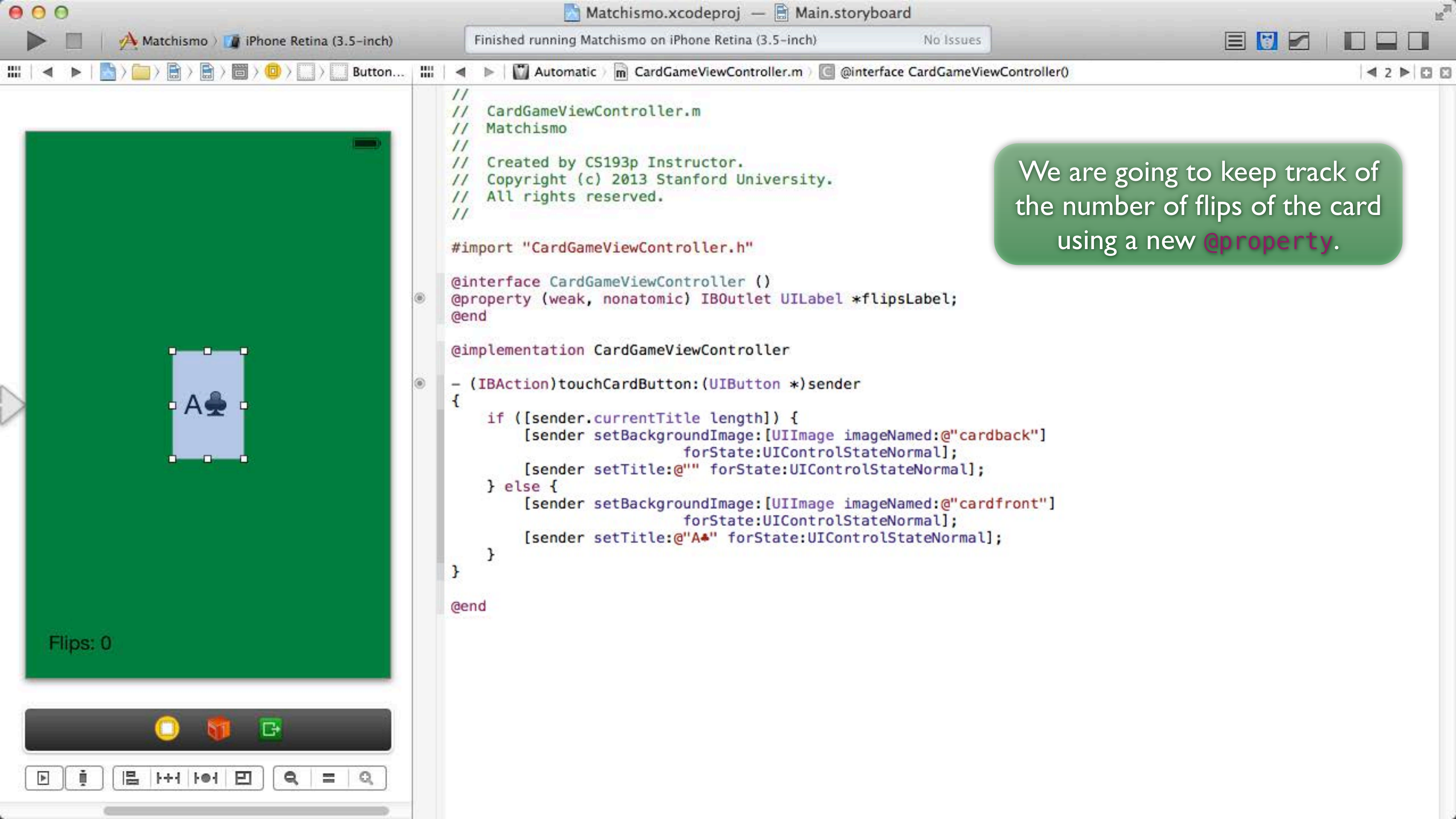
Inset **0** **0**
Top Bottom
0 **0**
Left Right

Control

Alignment ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐
Horizontal

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐
Vertical

Content ☐ Selected ☒ Enabled
☐ Highlighted



```
//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@end

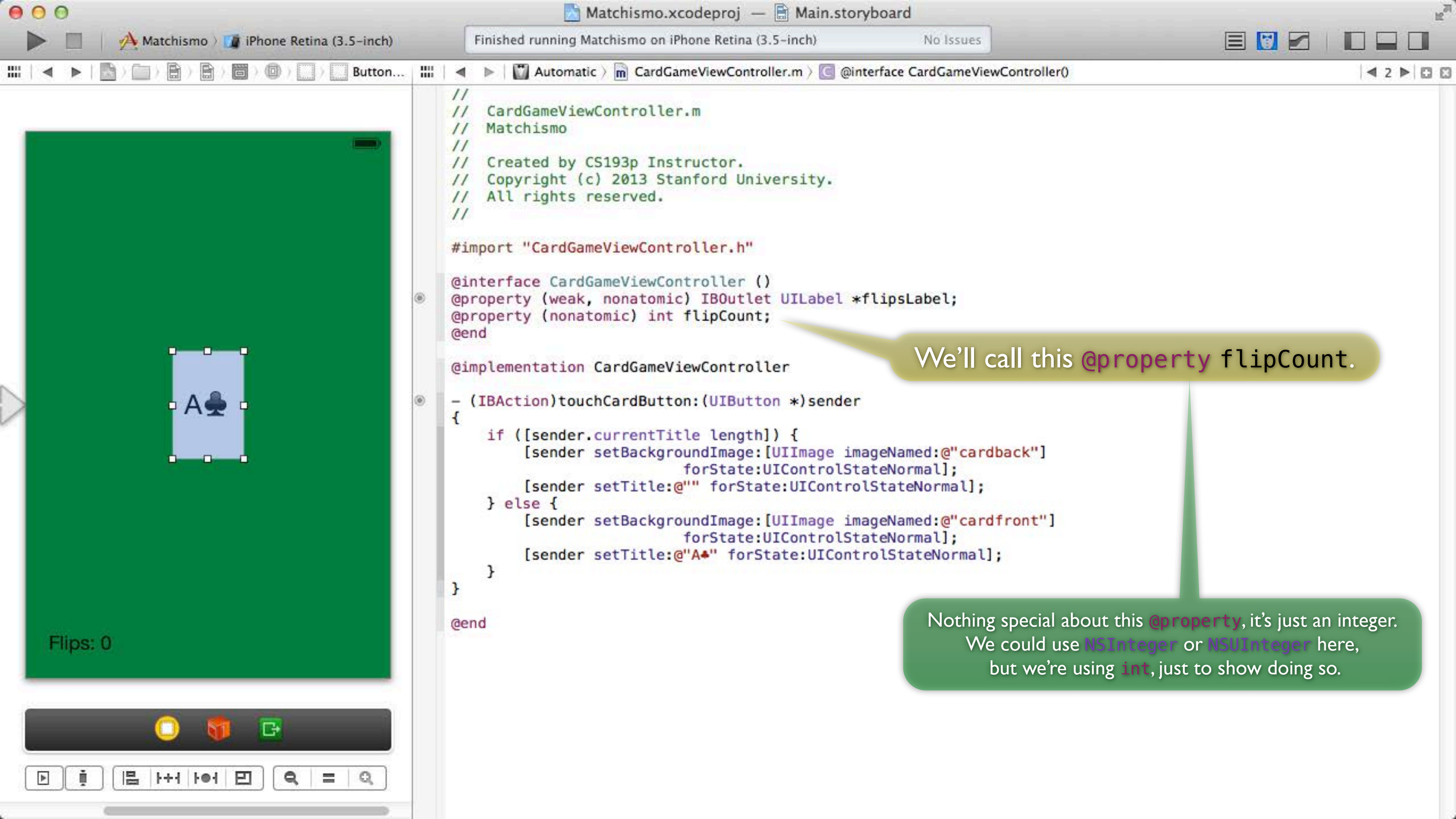
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}

@end
```

We are going to keep track of the number of flips of the card using a new **@property**.

Flips: 0



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

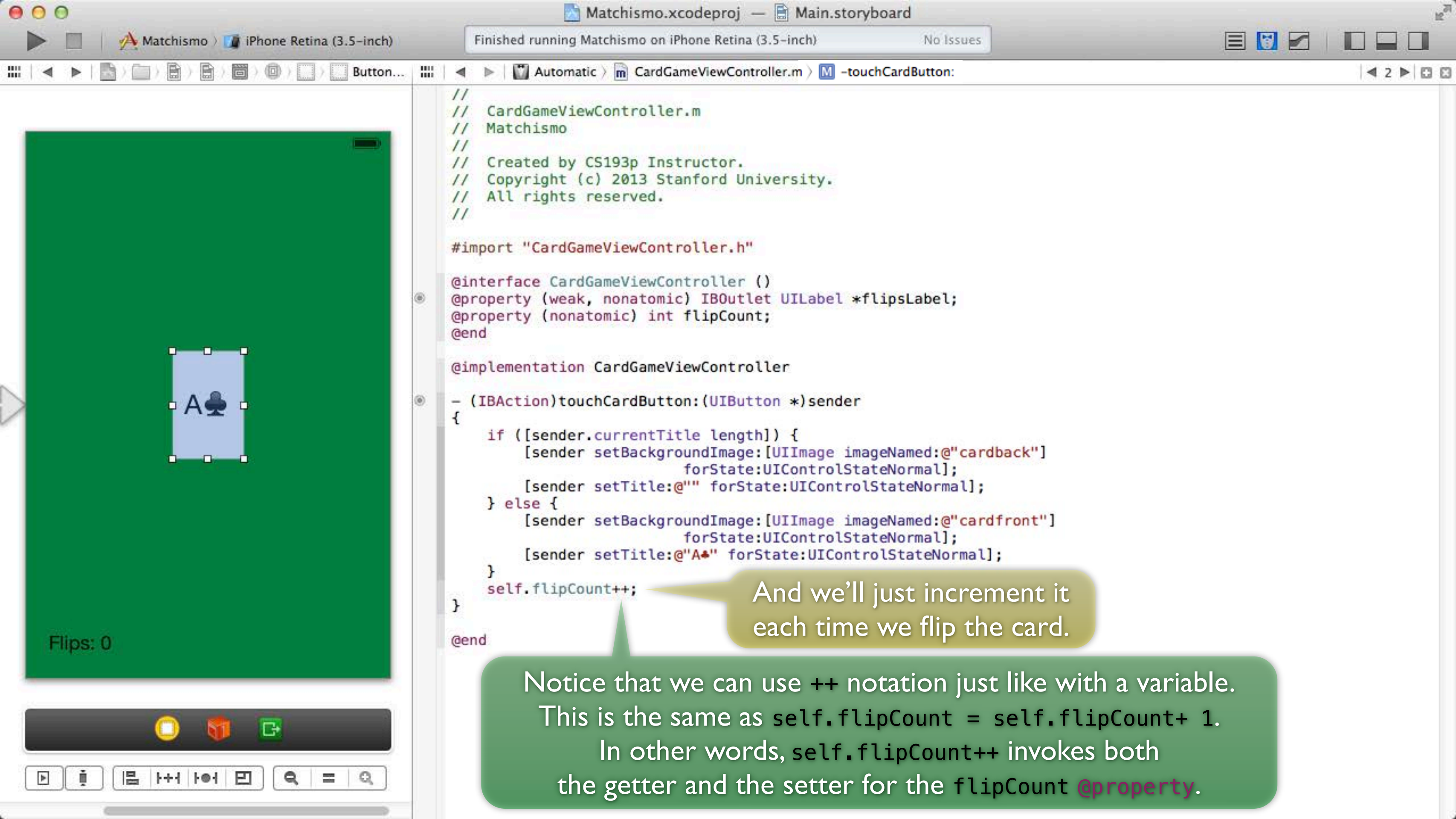
```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
}
```

```
@end
```

We'll call this `@property` flipCount.

Nothing special about this `@property`, it's just an integer. We could use `NSInteger` or `NSUInteger` here, but we're using `int`, just to show doing so.

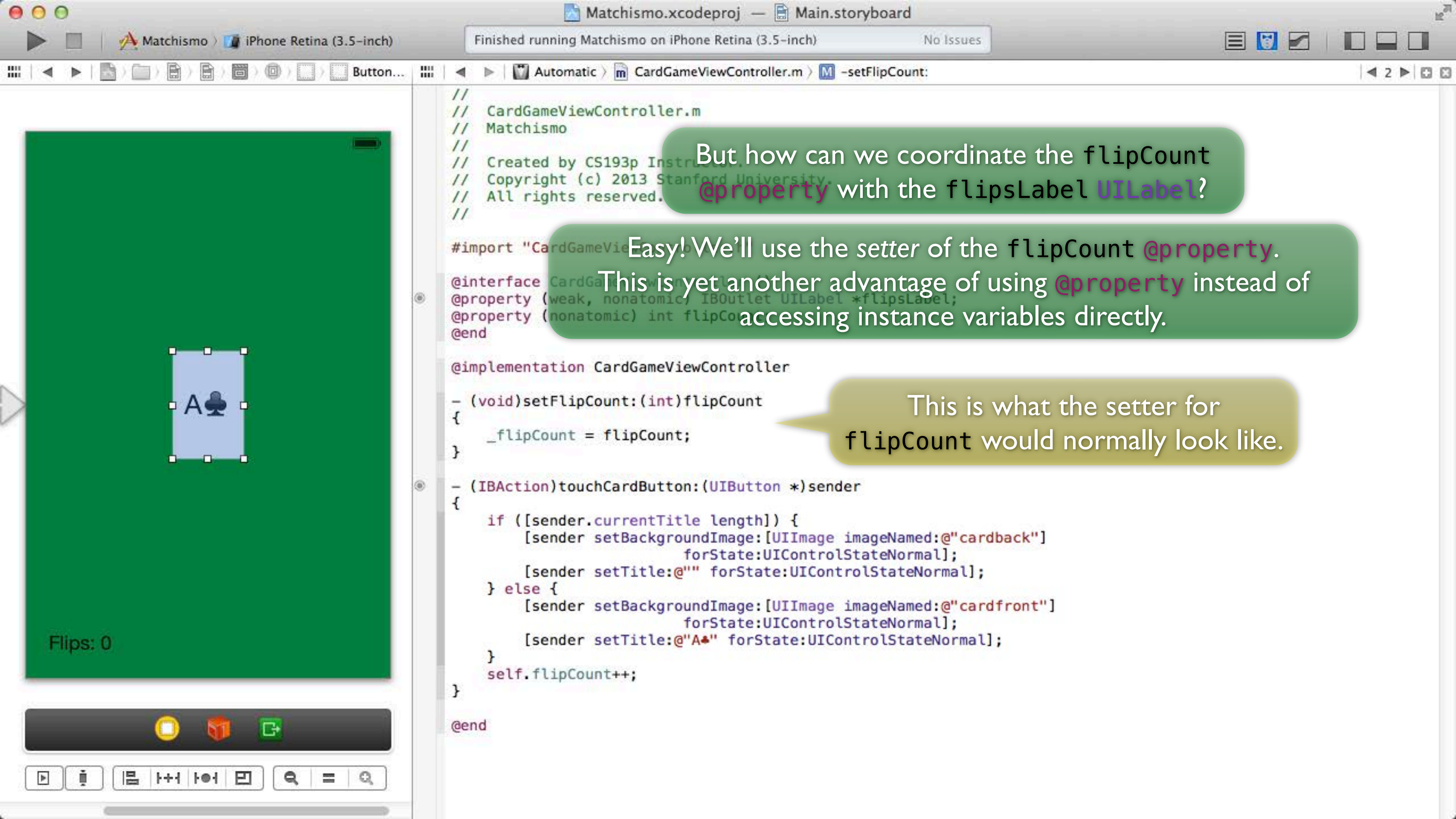
Flips: 0



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "CardGameViewController.h"  
  
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end  
  
@implementation CardGameViewController  
  
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}  
  
@end
```

And we'll just increment it
each time we flip the card.

Notice that we can use ++ notation just like with a variable.
This is the same as `self.flipCount = self.flipCount + 1`.
In other words, `self.flipCount++` invokes both
the getter and the setter for the flipCount **property**.



```
//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//
```

But how can we coordinate the flipCount **@property** with the flipsLabel UILabel?

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end
```

Easy! We'll use the setter of the flipCount **@property**. This is yet another advantage of using **@property** instead of accessing instance variables directly.

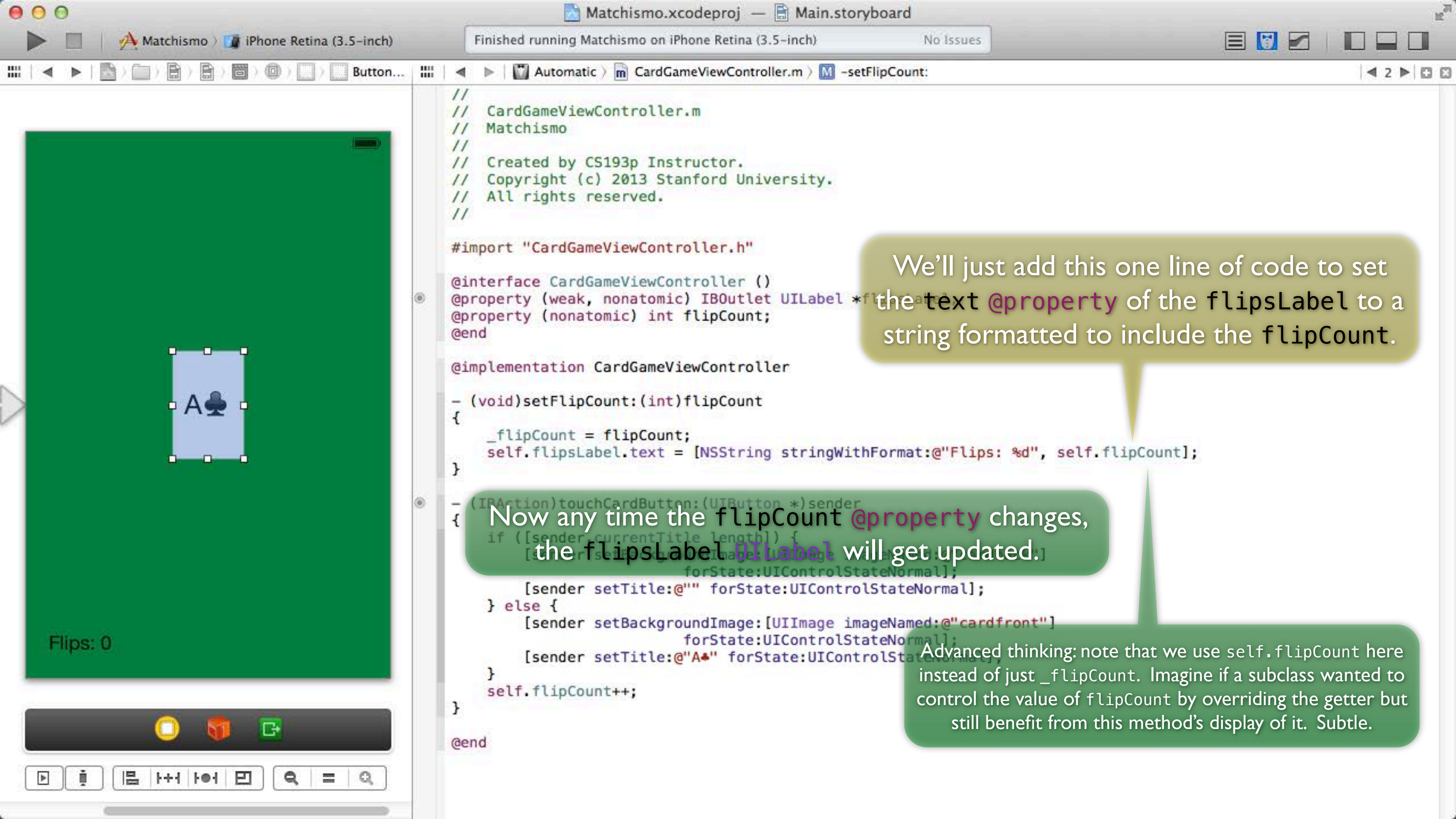
```
@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
    self.flipCount++;
}

@end
```

This is what the setter for flipCount would normally look like.



```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
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// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
-(void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
}
```

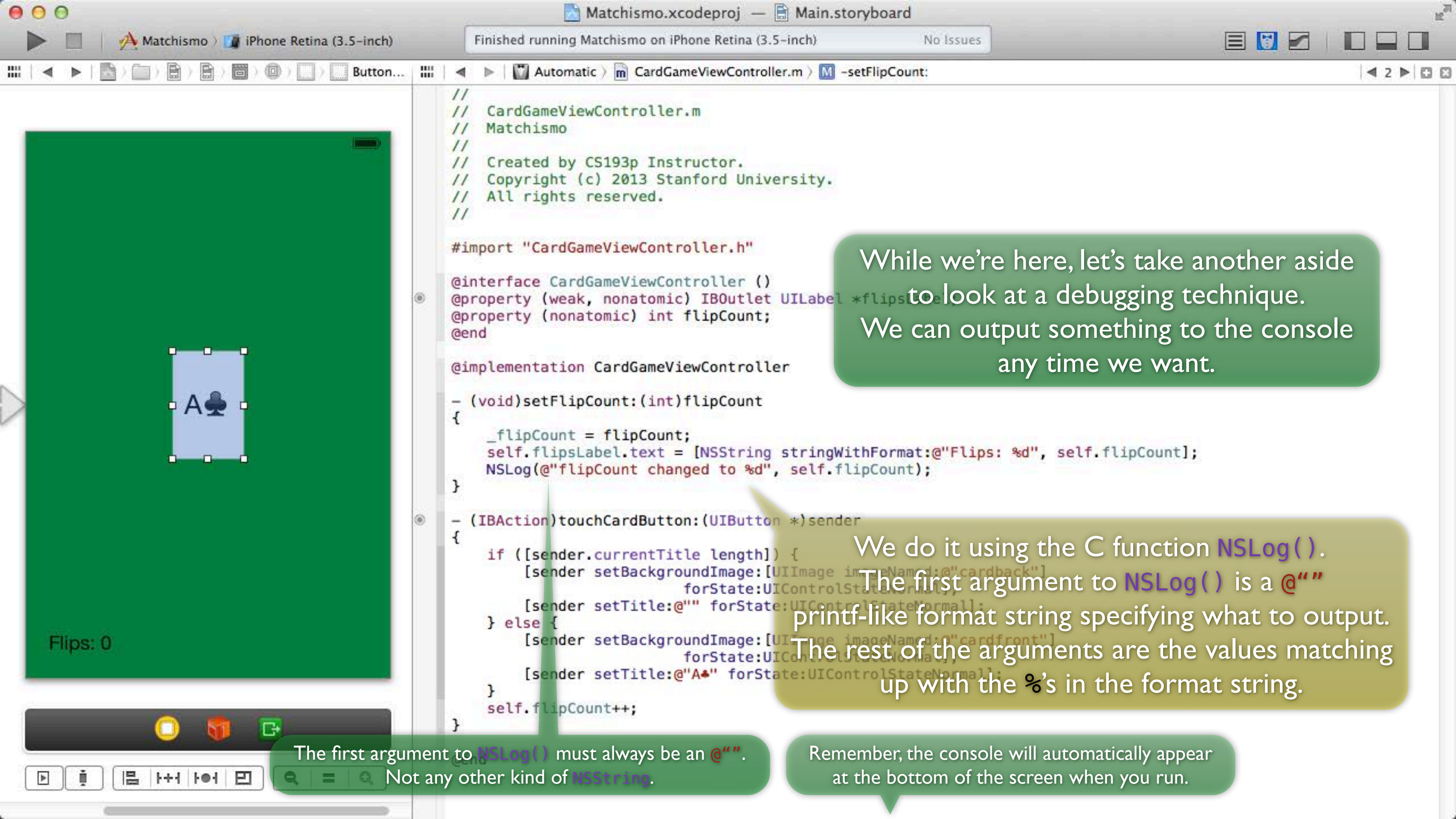
```
-(IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}
```

```
@end
```

We'll just add this one line of code to set the text **@property** of the flipsLabel to a string formatted to include the flipCount.

Now any time the flipCount **@property** changes, the flipsLabel **UILabel** will get updated.

Advanced thinking: note that we use self.flipCount here instead of just _flipCount. Imagine if a subclass wanted to control the value of flipCount by overriding the getter but still benefit from this method's display of it. Subtle.



```
//
//  CardGameViewController.m
//  Matchismo
//
//  Created by CS193p Instructor.
//  Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
//  All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        self.flipCount++;
    }
}
```

While we're here, let's take another aside to look at a debugging technique. We can output something to the console any time we want.

We do it using the C function `NSLog()`. The first argument to `NSLog()` is a `@""` printf-like format string specifying what to output. The rest of the arguments are the values matching up with the `%`'s in the format string.

The first argument to `NSLog()` must always be an `@""`. Not any other kind of `NSString`.

Remember, the console will automatically appear at the bottom of the screen when you run.

Okay, let's run again!

```
//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardBack"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardFront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}
```

Note this starts out with whatever we typed in our View.

Carrier

A♣

Flips: 0

Matchismo

iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Button...

Automatic

CardGameViewController.m

-setFlipCount:

Flips: 0

Flips: 1

Touch

This should change.

```
//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardBack"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardFront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}
```

2013-00-00 14:29:14.411 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 1

And here's the output of the NSLog().

Matchismo

iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

Running Matchismo on iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)

No Issues

Button...

Automatic

CardGameViewController.m

-setFlipCount:

Flips: 0

Flips: 2

Flips: 0

Flips: 2

```
//
// CardGameViewController.m
// Matchismo
//
// Created by CS193p Instructor.
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.
// All rights reserved.
//

#import "CardGameViewController.h"

@interface CardGameViewController ()
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;
@end

@implementation CardGameViewController

- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount
{
    _flipCount = flipCount;
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);
}

- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender
{
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardBack"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    } else {
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardFront"]
                               forState:UIControlStateNormal];
    }
}
```

Carrier

Touch again.

Changes again.

2013-00-00 14:29:14.411 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 1

2013-00-00 14:29:14.834 Matchismo[72114:a0b] flipCount changed to 2

Auto

All Output

And outputs here again.

Stop.



Flips: 0

```
//  
// CardGameViewController.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "CardGameViewController.h"
```

```
@interface CardGameViewController ()  
@property (weak, nonatomic) IBOutlet UILabel *flipsLabel;  
@property (nonatomic) int flipCount;  
@end
```

```
@implementation CardGameViewController
```

```
- (void)setFlipCount:(int)flipCount  
{  
    _flipCount = flipCount;  
    self.flipsLabel.text = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.flipCount];  
    NSLog(@"flipCount changed to %d", self.flipCount);  
}
```

```
- (IBAction)touchCardButton:(UIButton *)sender  
{  
    if ([sender.currentTitle length]) {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardback"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    } else {  
        [sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]  
                                forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
        [sender setTitle:@"A♣" forState:UIControlStateNormal];  
    }  
    self.flipCount++;  
}
```

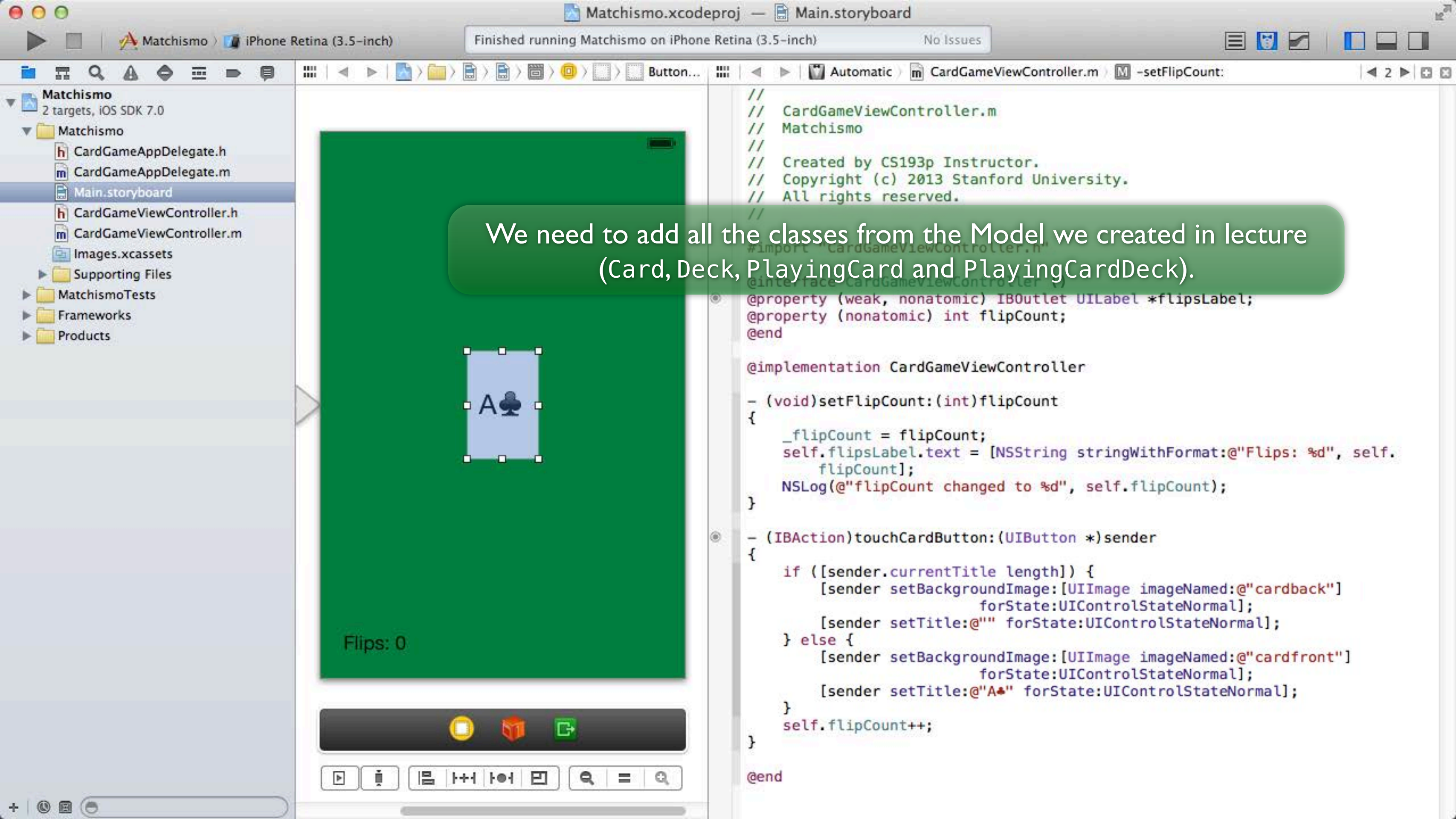
```
@end
```

Well this is all wonderful, but it's sort of boring since it only shows the A♣ all the time.

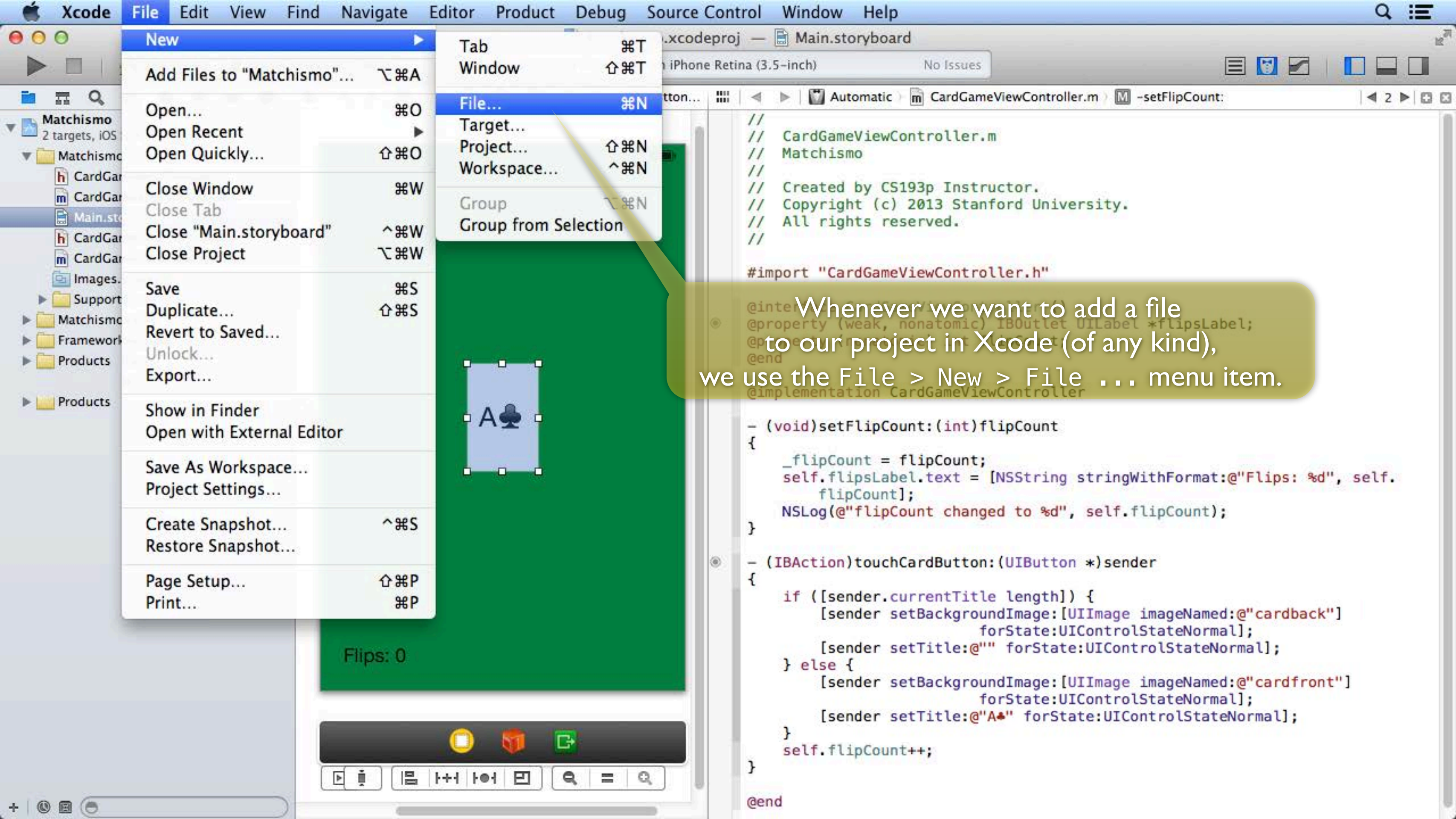
If only we had a Deck of PlayingCards to drawRandomCard from, we could make each flip show a different card.

Hmmm ...

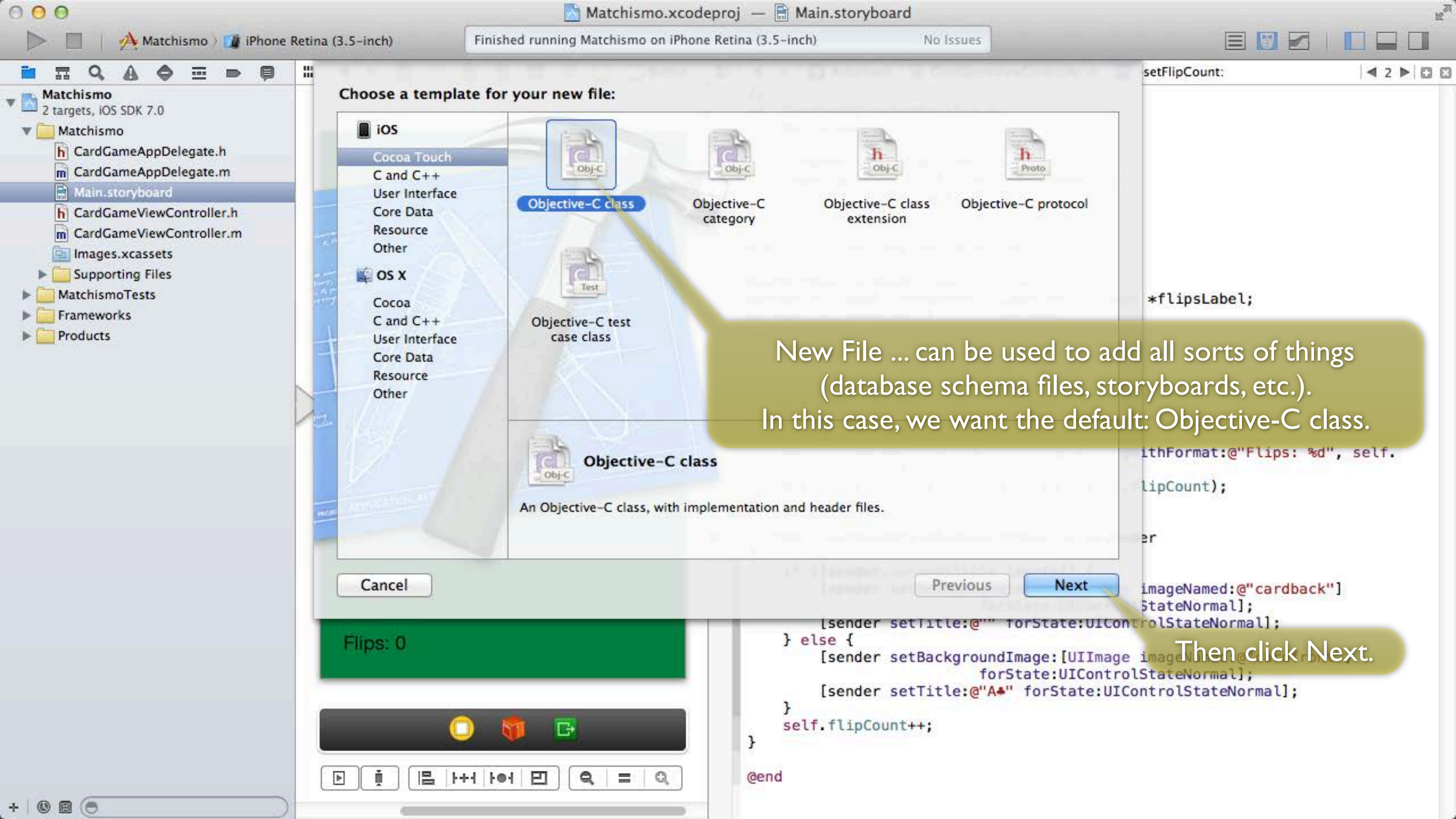
Let's start by revealing the Navigator again.

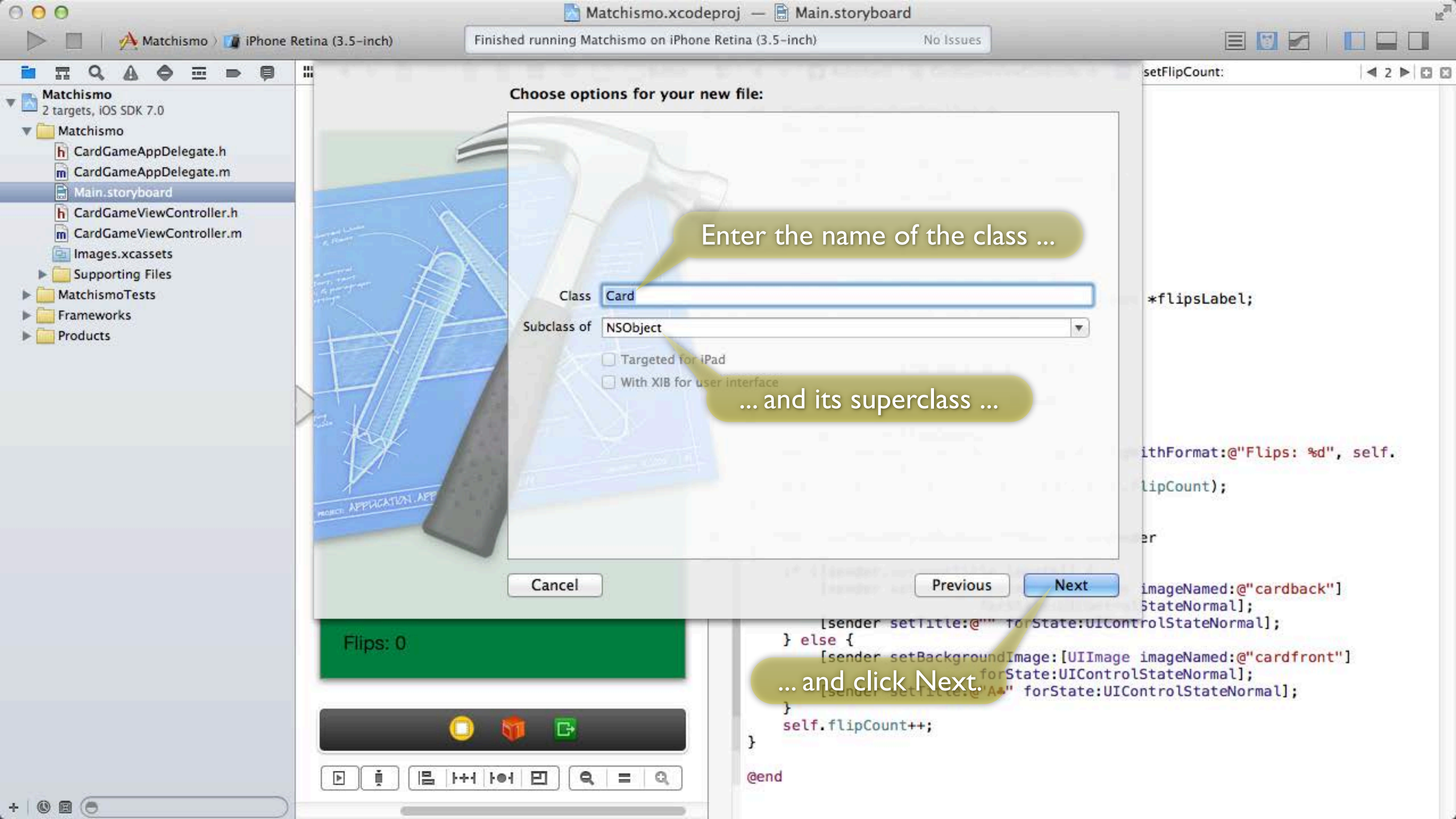


We need to add all the classes from the Model we created in lecture (Card, Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck).



Whenever we want to add a file to our project in Xcode (of any kind), we use the File > New > File ... menu item.





Choose options for your new file:

Class

Subclass of

☐ Targeted for iPad

☐ With XIB for user interface

Cancel

Previous

Next

Enter the name of the class ...

... and its superclass ...

... and click Next.

setFlipCount:

*flipsLabel;

withFormat:@"Flips: %d", self.

flipCount);

er

imageName:@"cardback"]
StateNormal];

[sender setTitle:@"" forState:UIControlStateNormal];

} else {

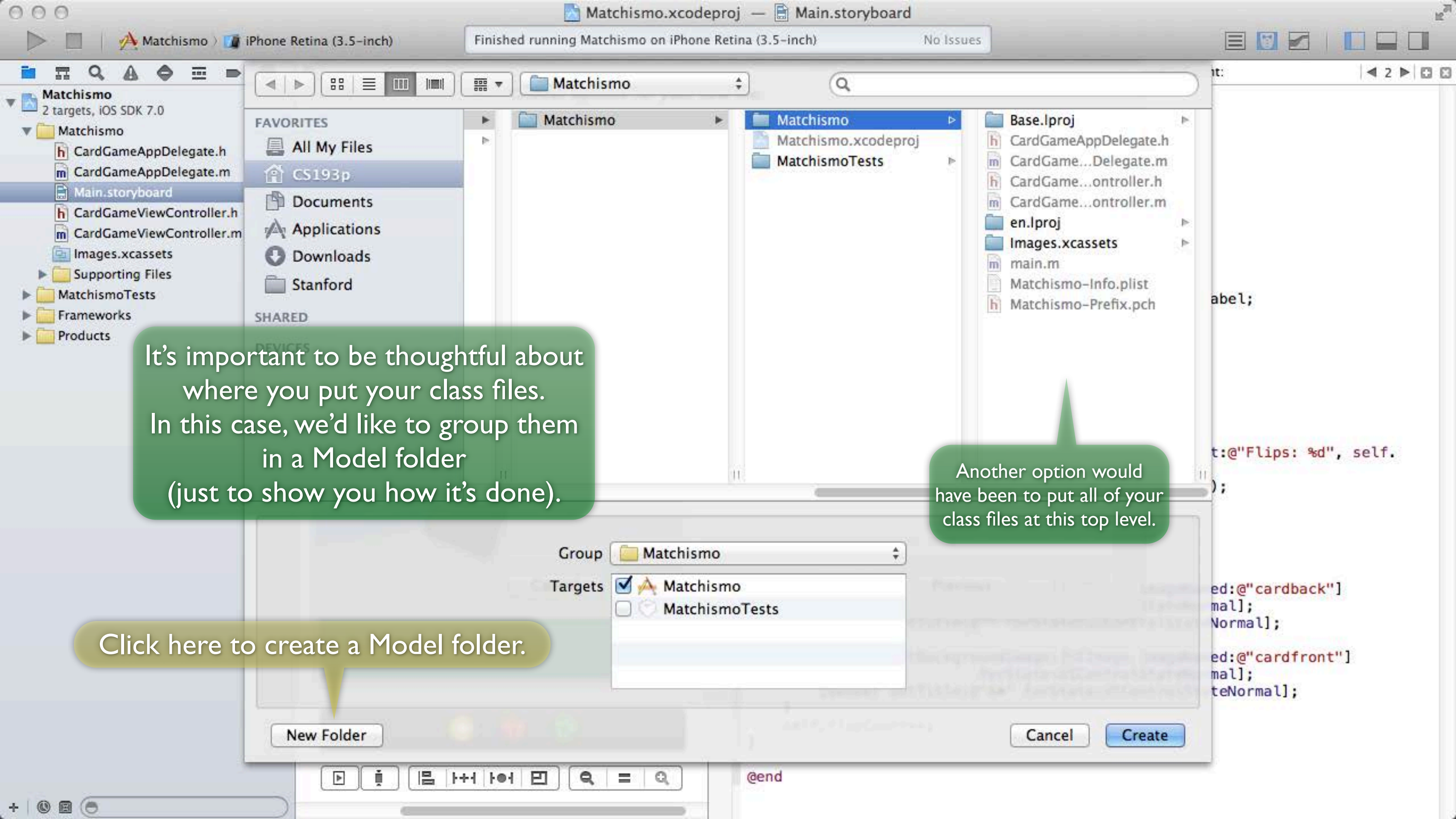
[sender setBackgroundImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"cardfront"]
forState:UIControlStateNormal];

[sender setTitle:@"A" forState:UIControlStateNormal];

}

self.flipCount++;

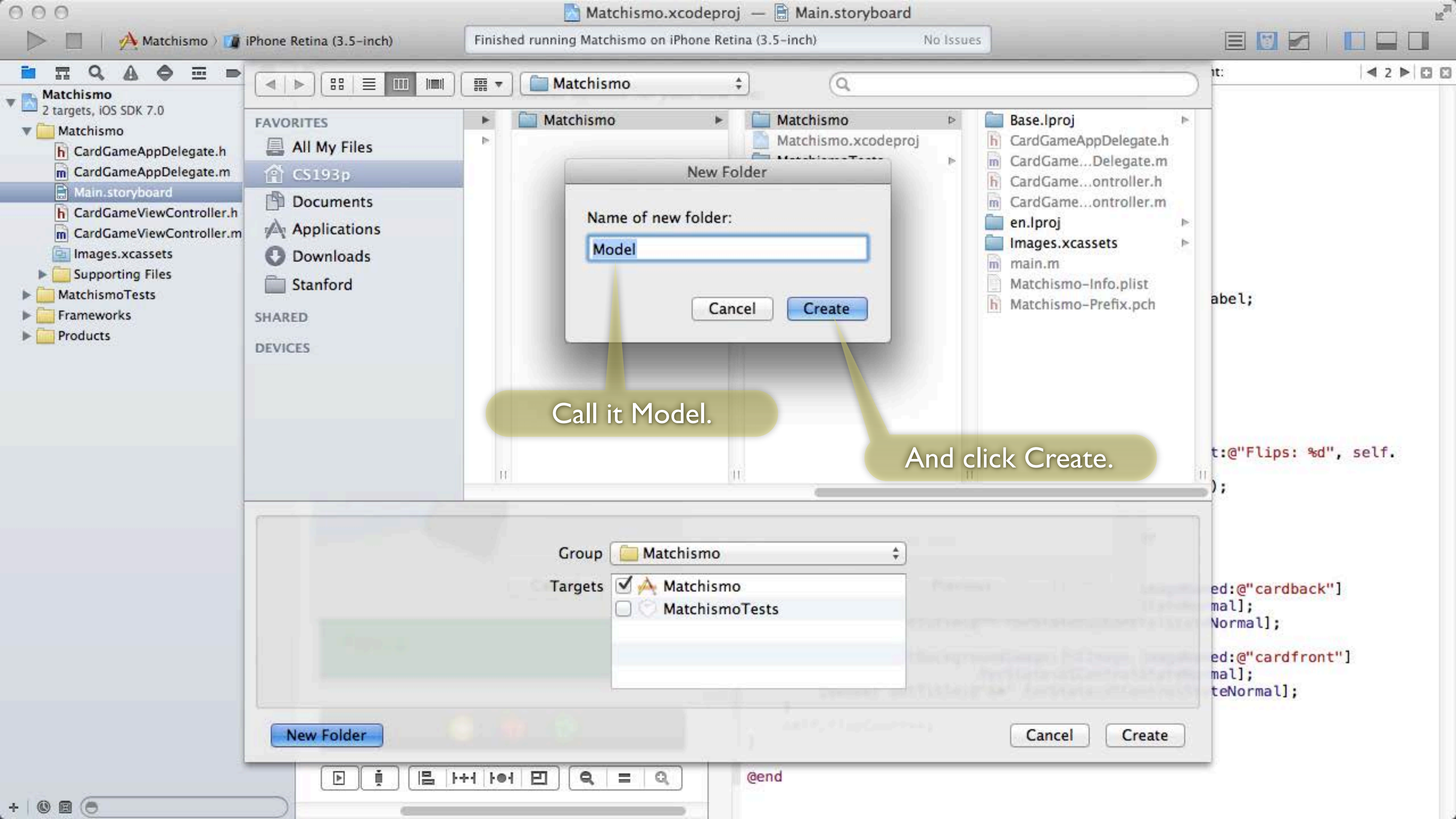
@end

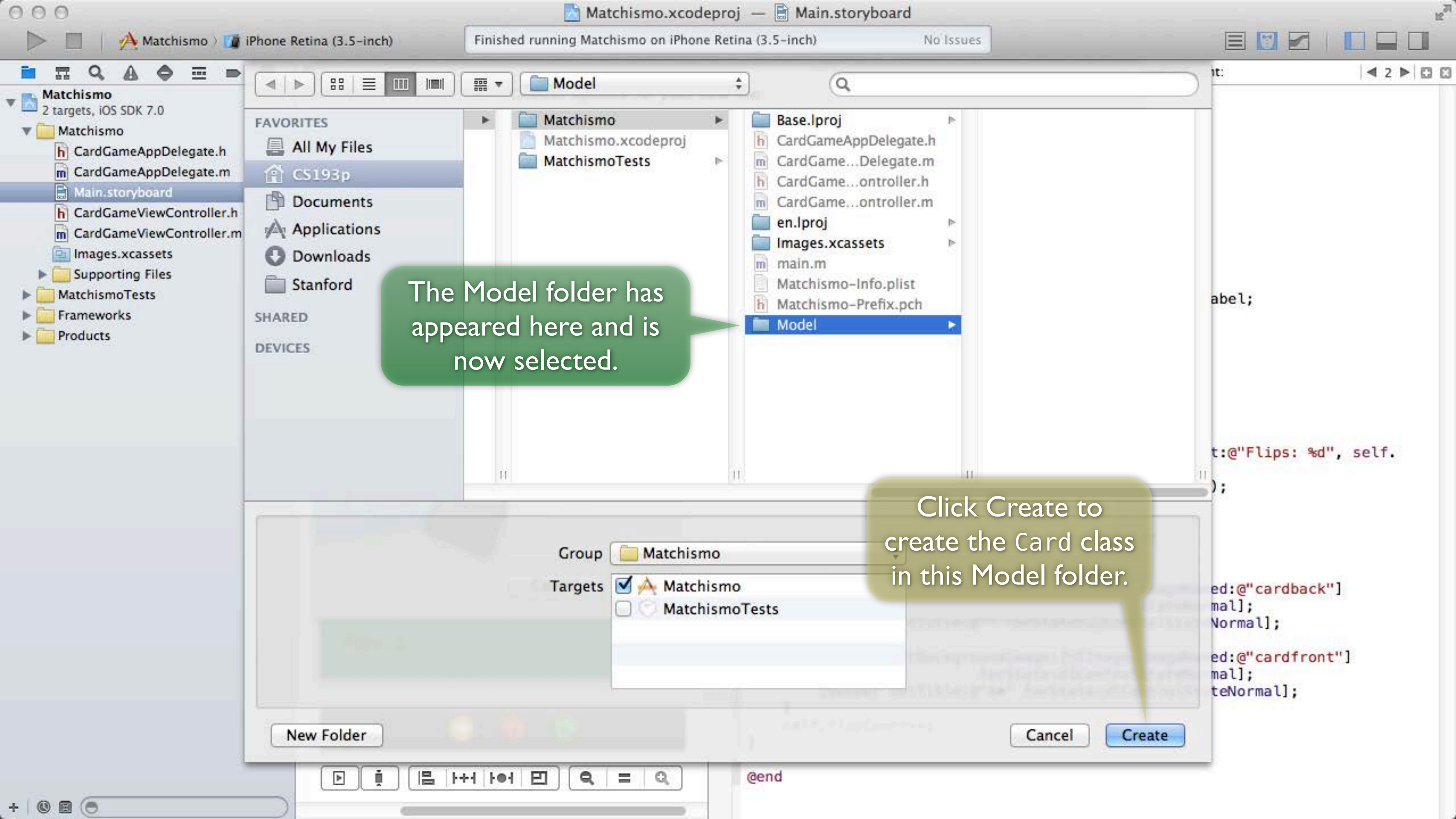


It's important to be thoughtful about where you put your class files. In this case, we'd like to group them in a Model folder (just to show you how it's done).

Click here to create a Model folder.

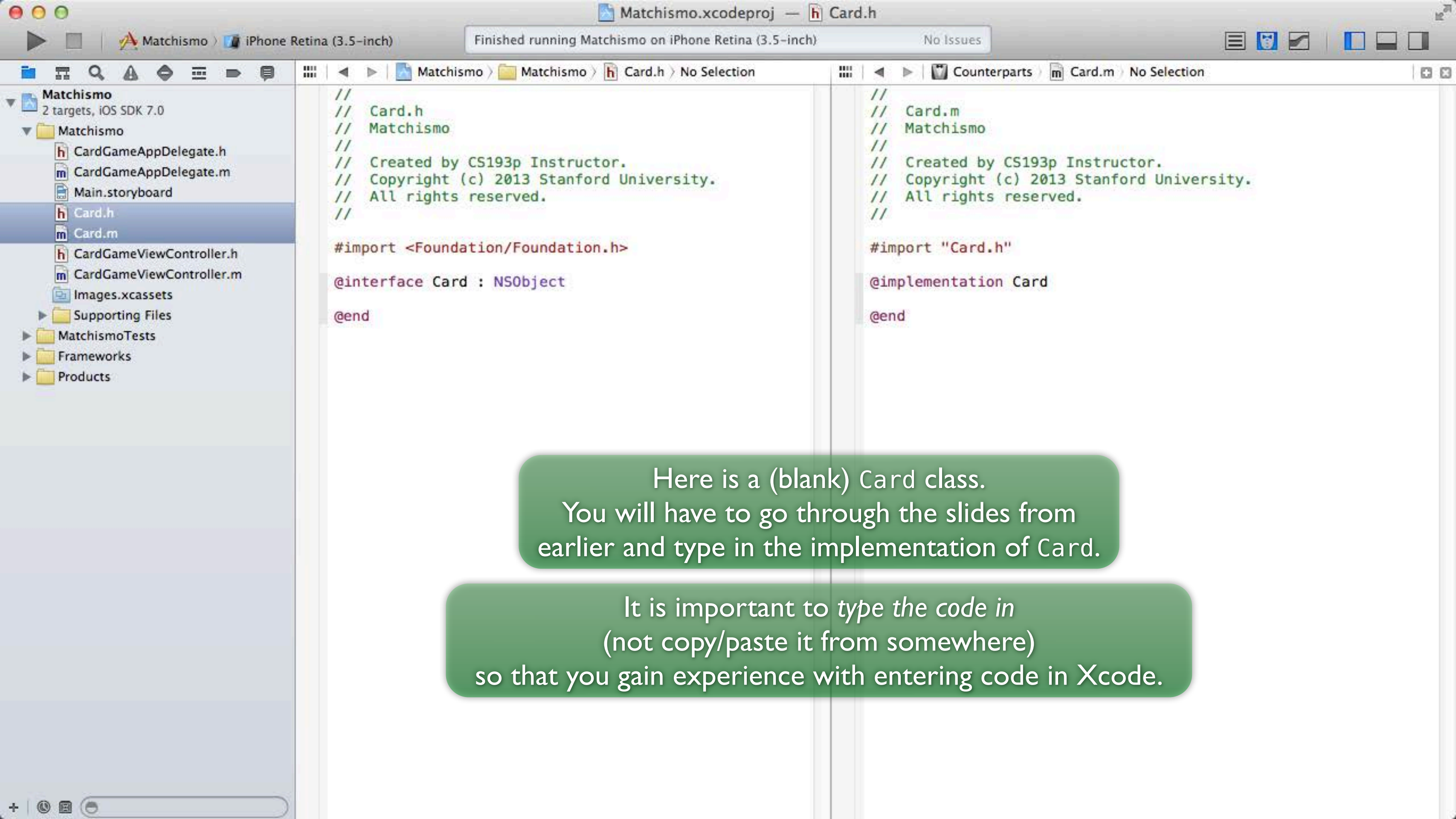
Another option would have been to put all of your class files at this top level.





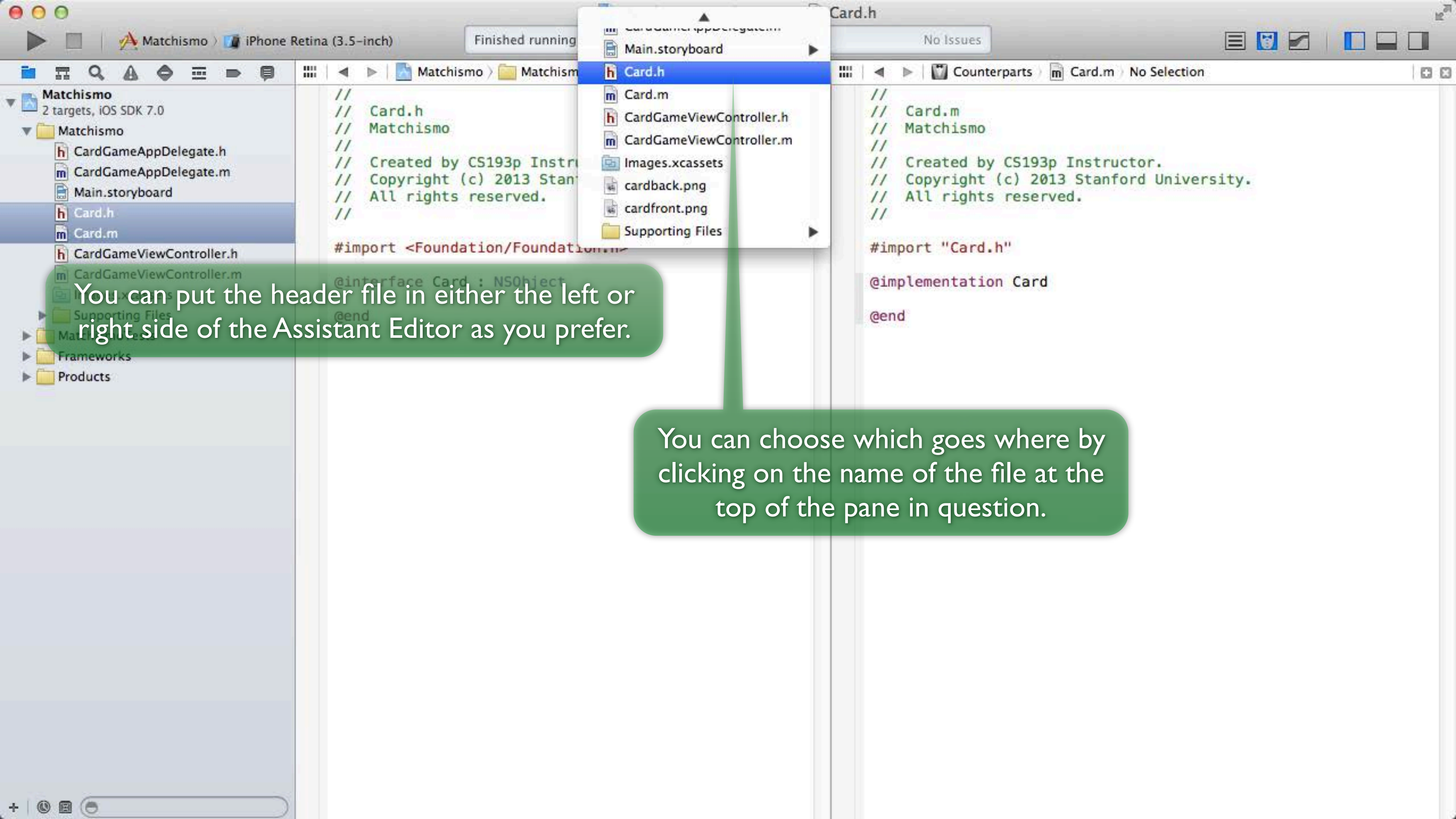
The Model folder has appeared here and is now selected.

Click Create to create the Card class in this Model folder.



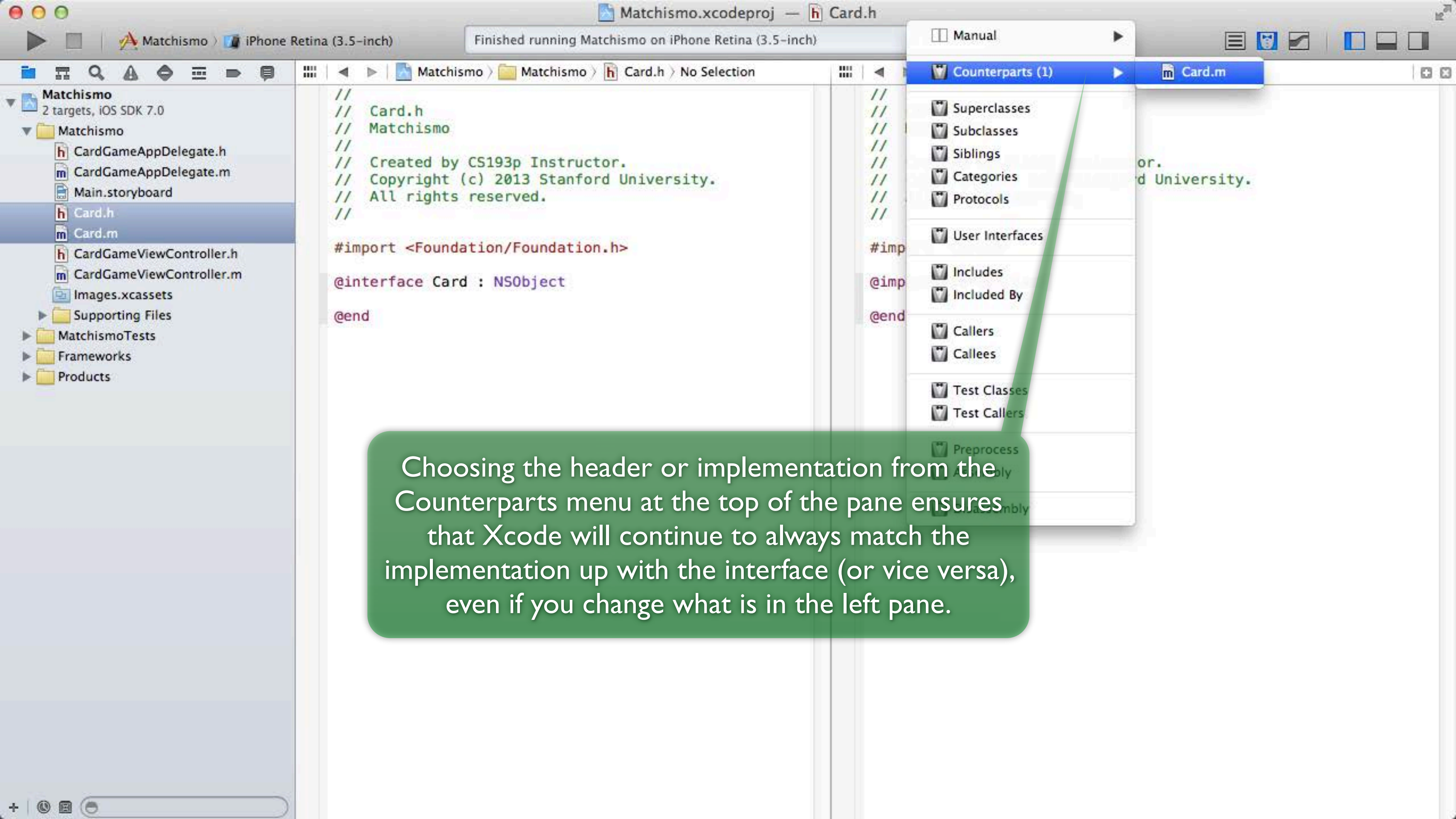
Here is a (blank) Card class.
You will have to go through the slides from
earlier and type in the implementation of Card.

It is important to *type the code in*
(not copy/paste it from somewhere)
so that you gain experience with entering code in Xcode.



You can put the header file in either the left or right side of the Assistant Editor as you prefer.

You can choose which goes where by clicking on the name of the file at the top of the pane in question.



Let's create a Navigator group for all of our Model classes.

Show in Finder
Open with External Editor
Open As
Show File Inspector

New File...
New Project...
Add Files to "Matchismo"...

Delete

New Group
New Group from Selection

Sort by Name
Sort by Type

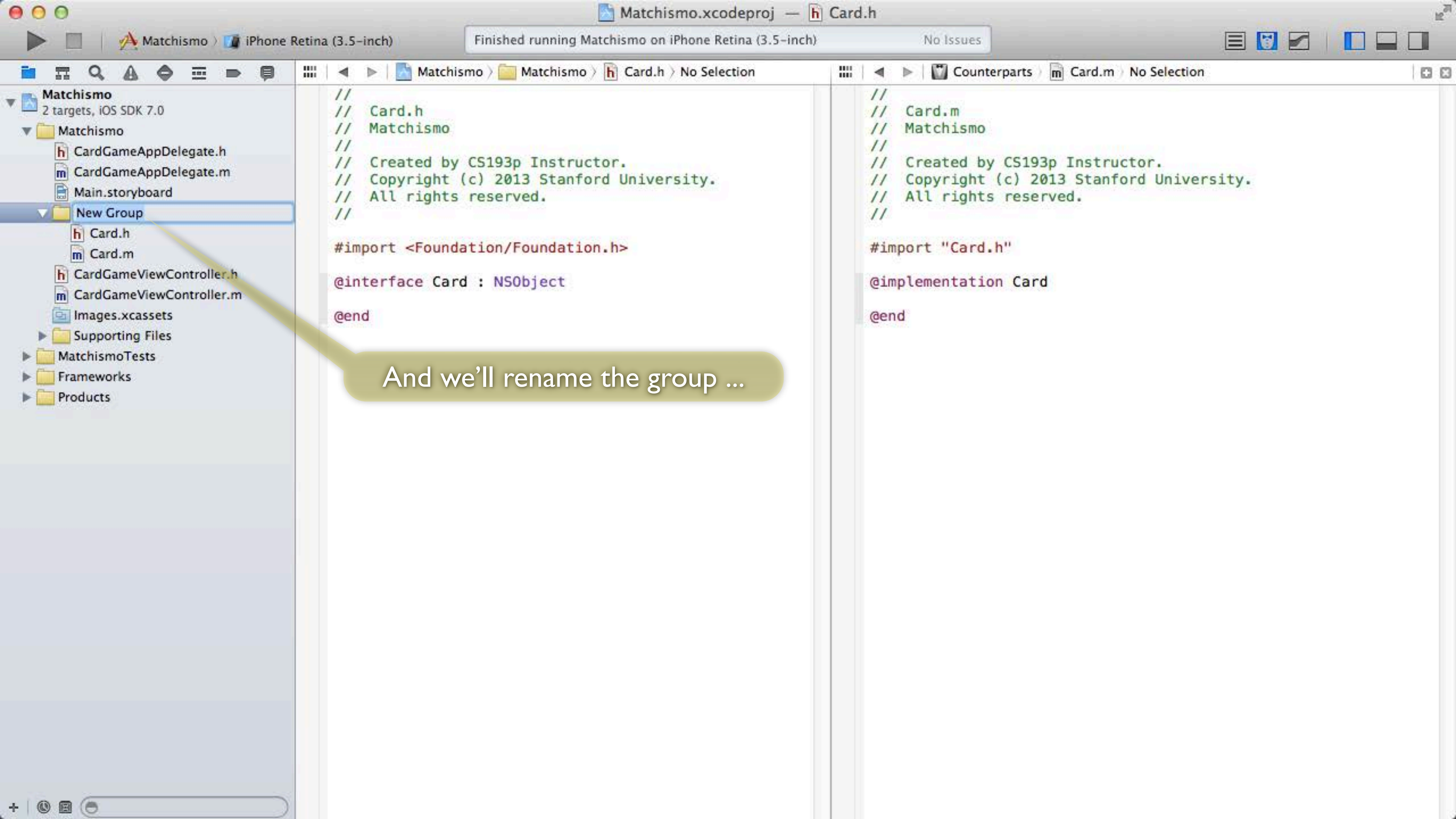
Find in Selected Groups...

Source Control

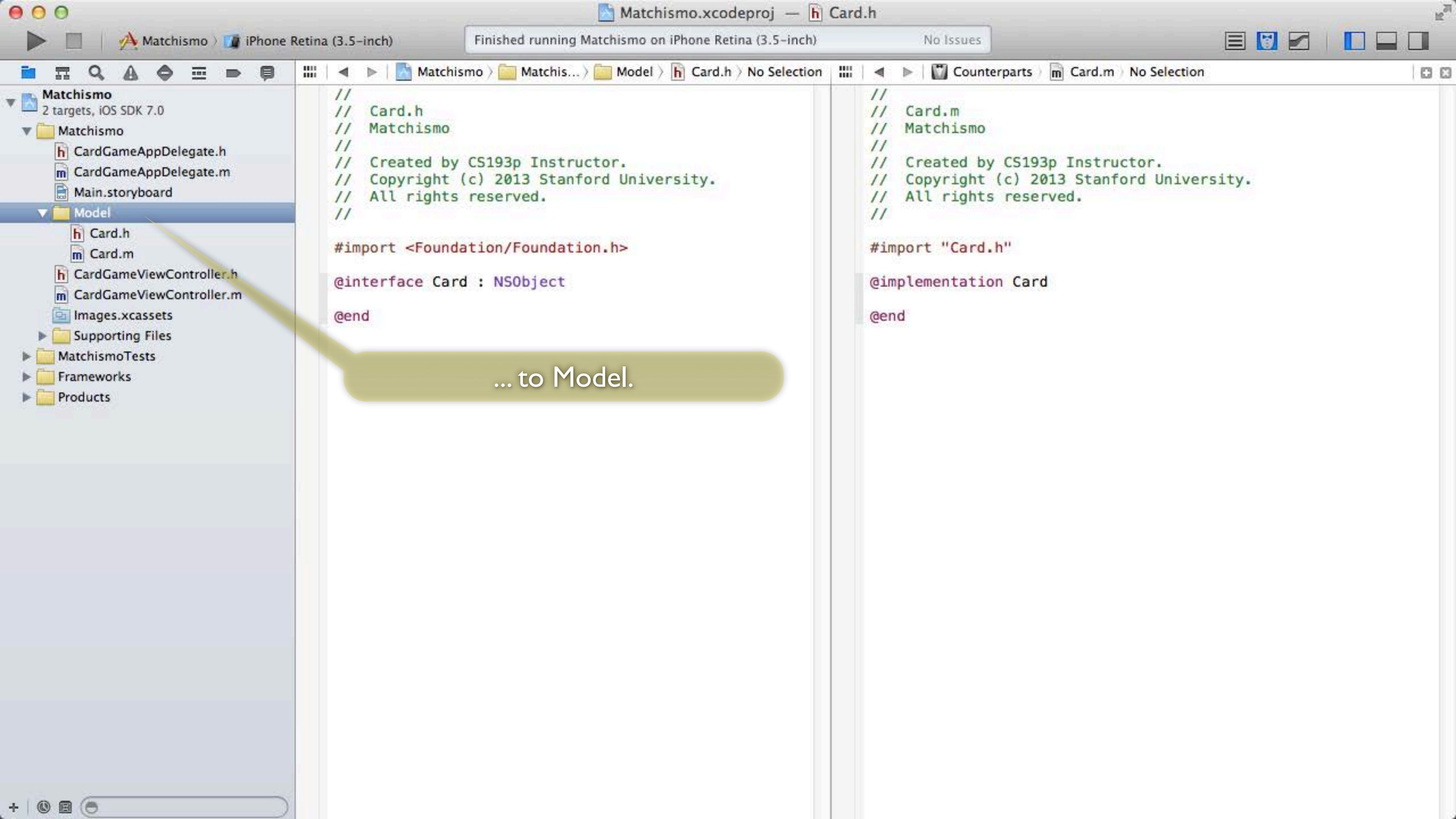
Project Navigator Help

Select both Card.h and Card.m and then right-click on them to get this menu, then choose New Group from Selection.

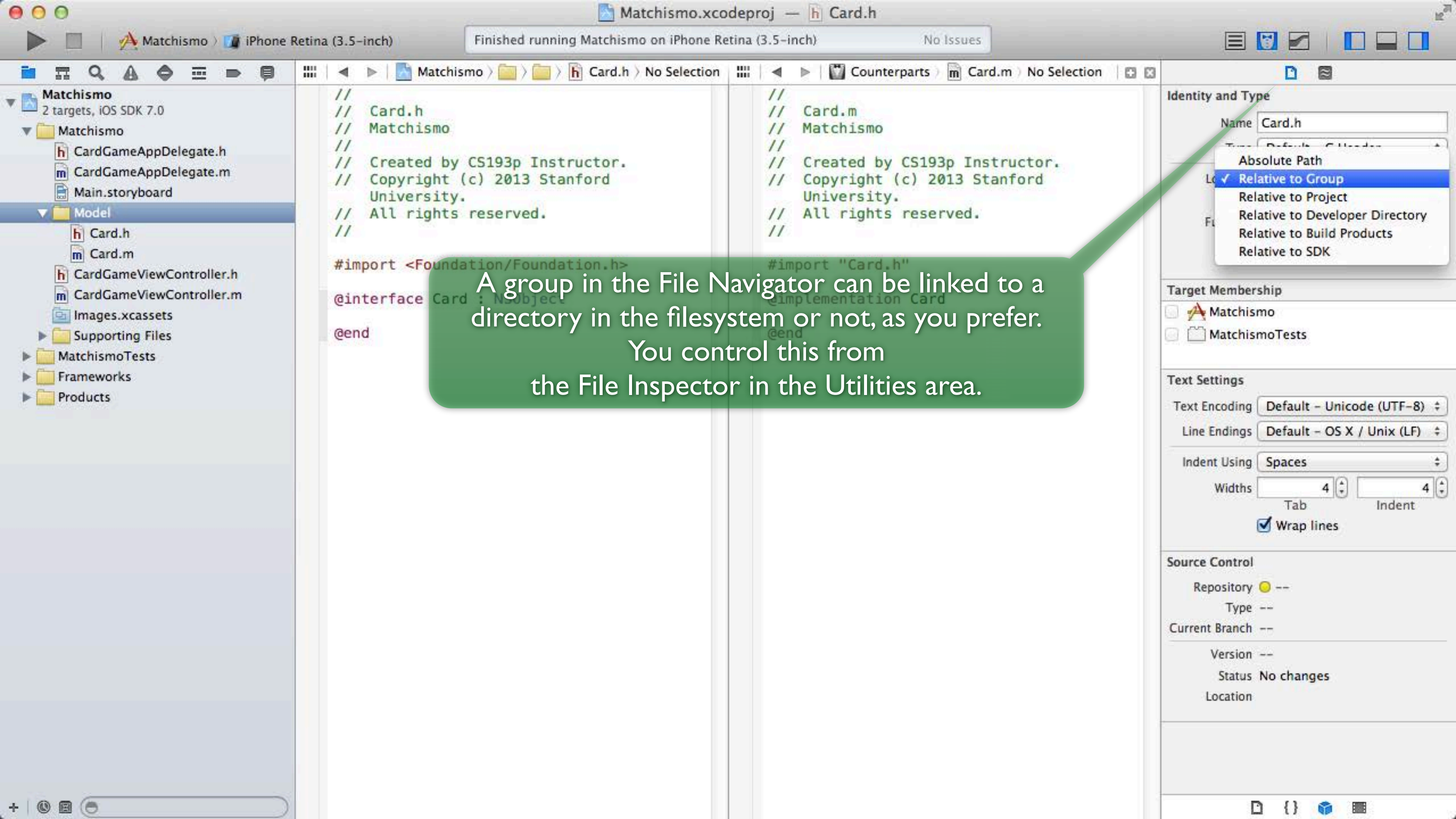
```
//  
// Card.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@implementation Card  
  
@end
```

And we'll rename the group ...



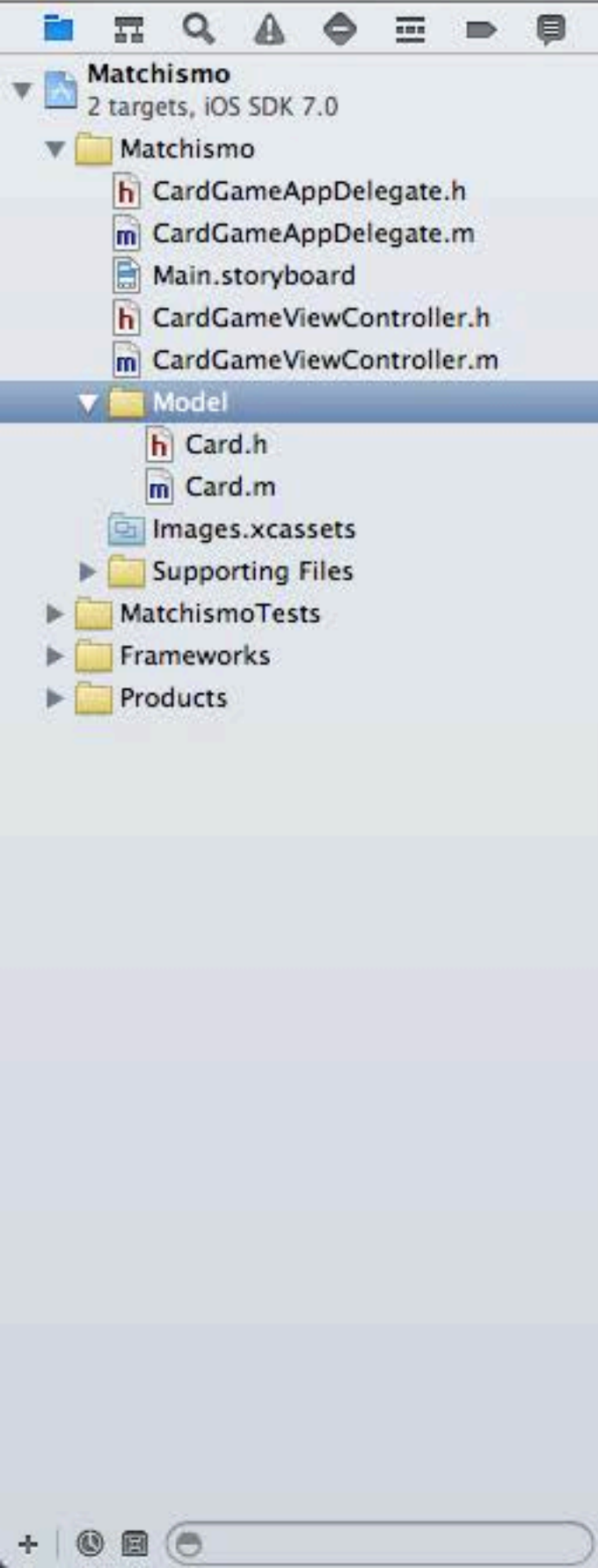
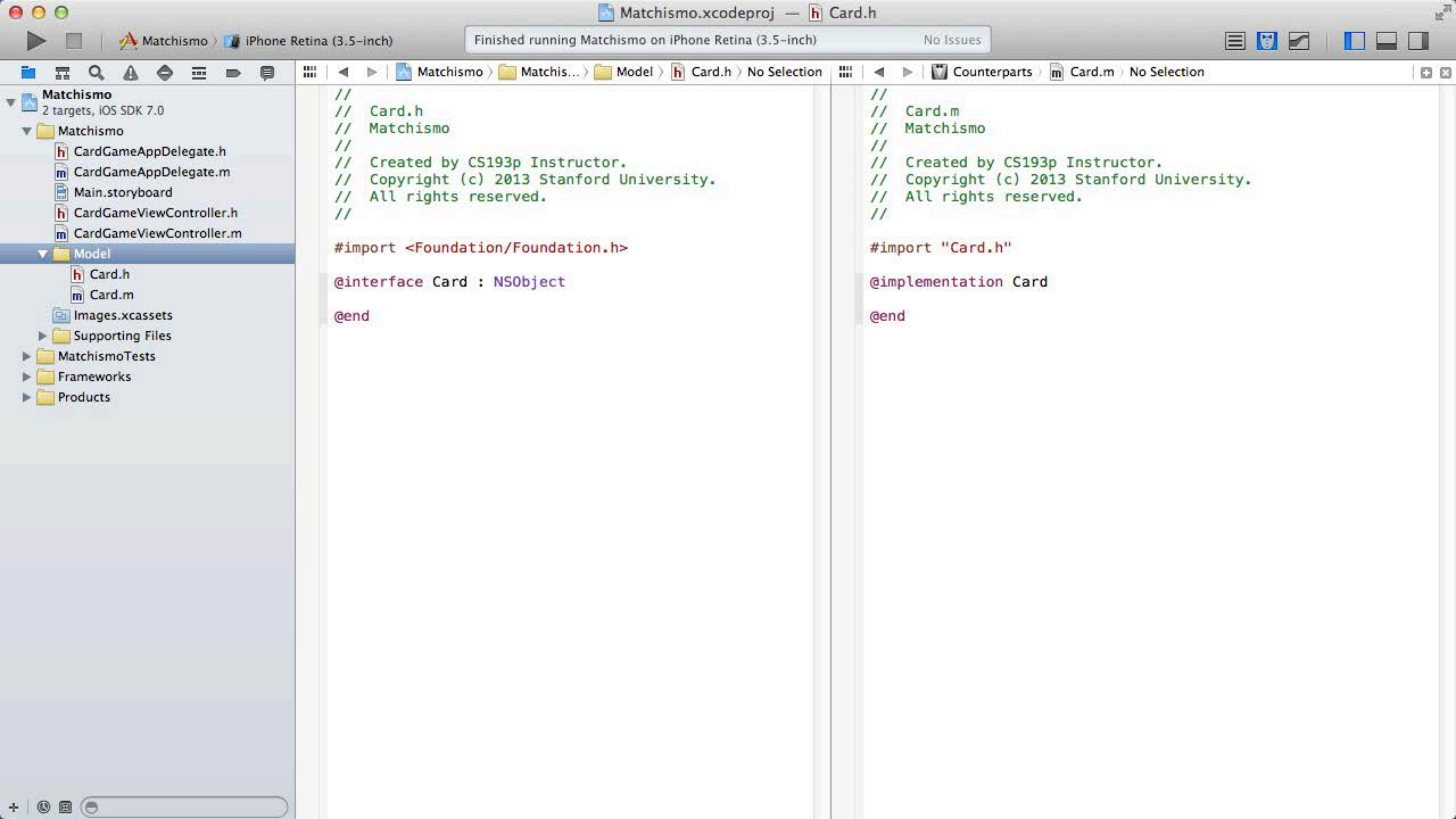
... to Model.



A group in the File Navigator can be linked to a directory in the filesystem or not, as you prefer. You control this from the File Inspector in the Utilities area.



You can drag things around in the File Navigator to put them in whatever order you want.



```
//  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

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

```
@interface Card : NSObject
```

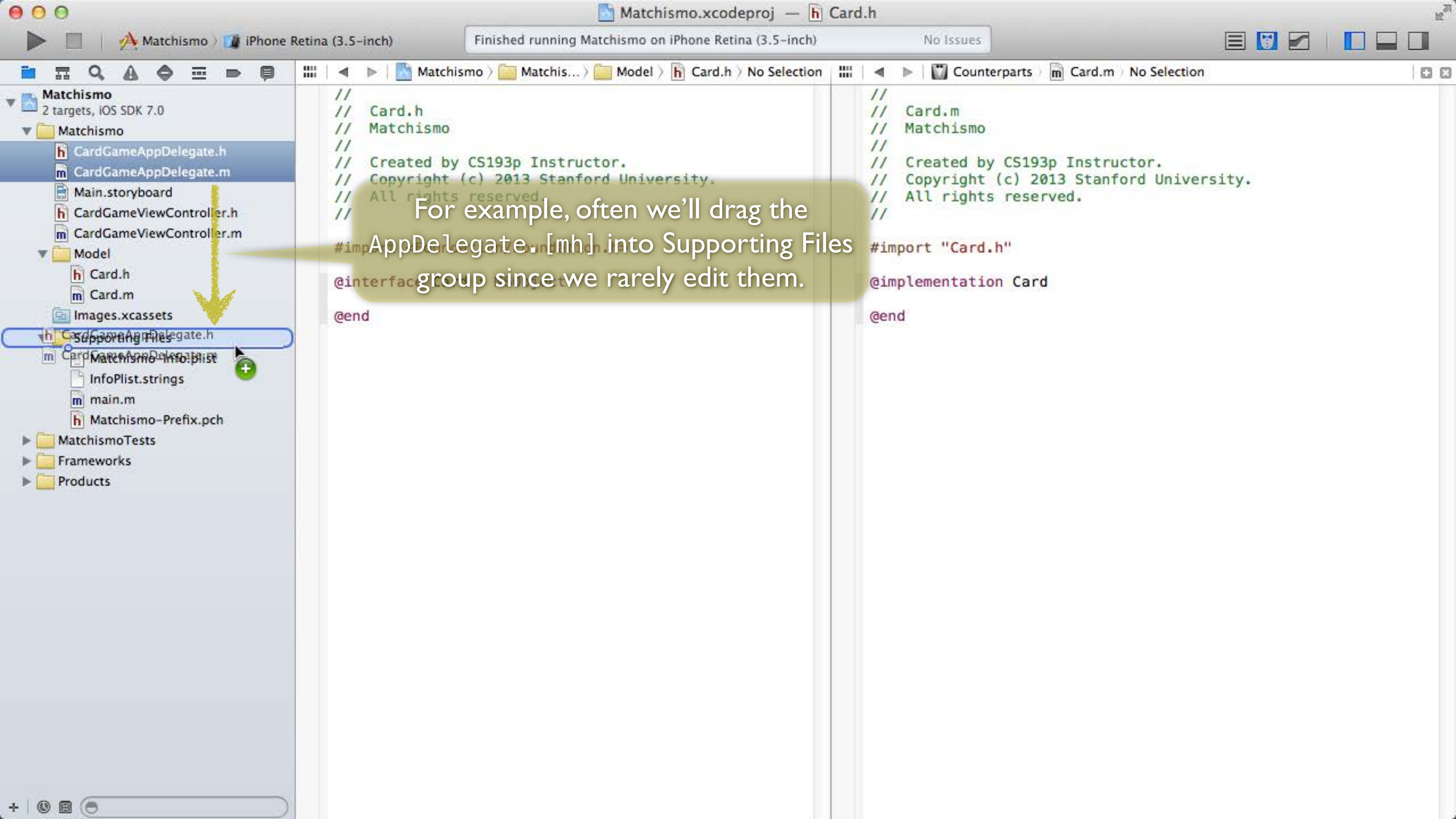
```
@end
```

```
//  
// Card.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@implementation Card
```

```
@end
```

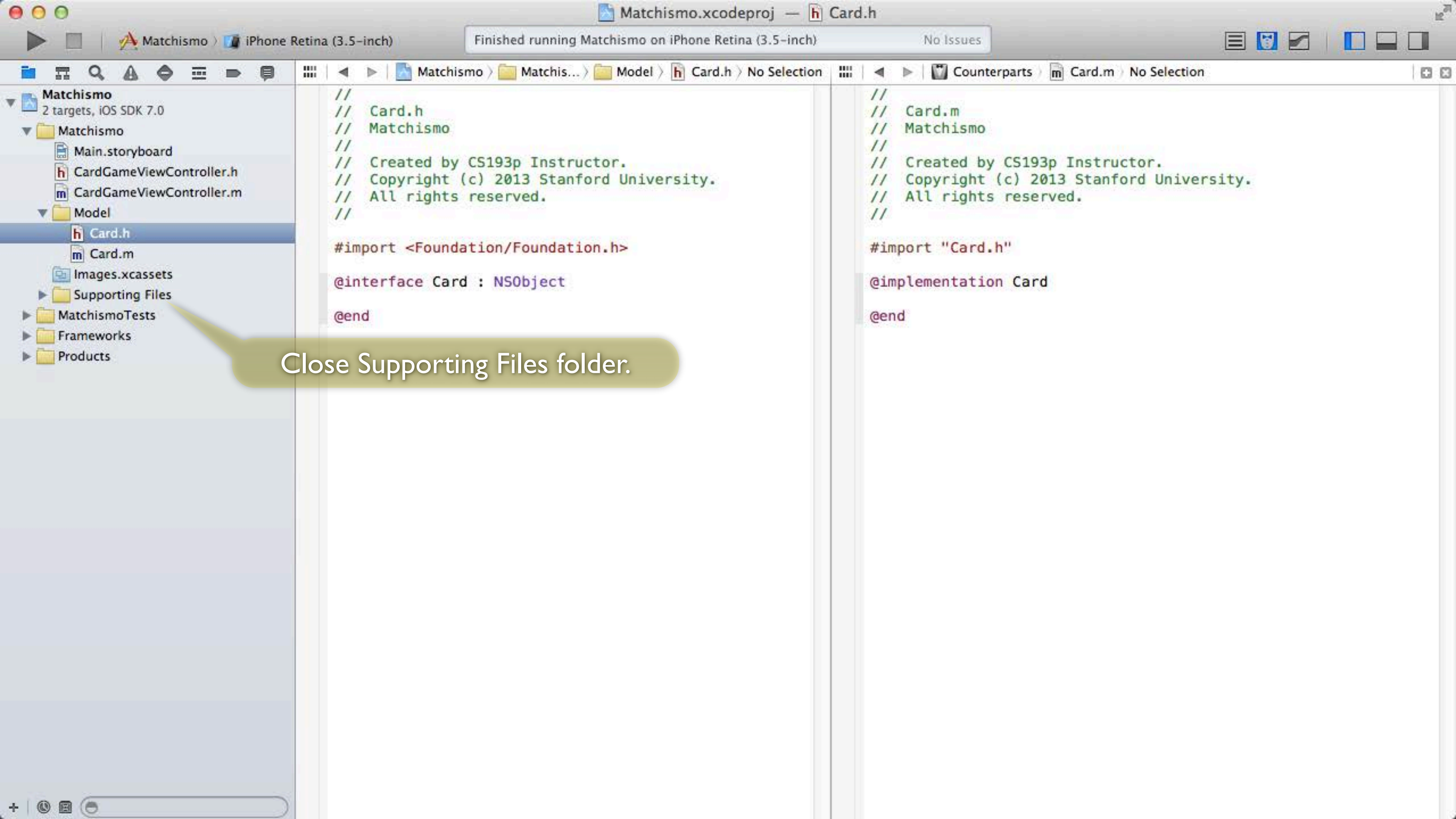


For example, often we'll drag the AppDelegate.[mh] into Supporting Files group since we rarely edit them.



If you explicitly click on Card.h in the File Navigator, it will show it in the left pane of the Assistant Editor.

And Card.m will automatically appear in the right pane as long as Counterparts is selected here.



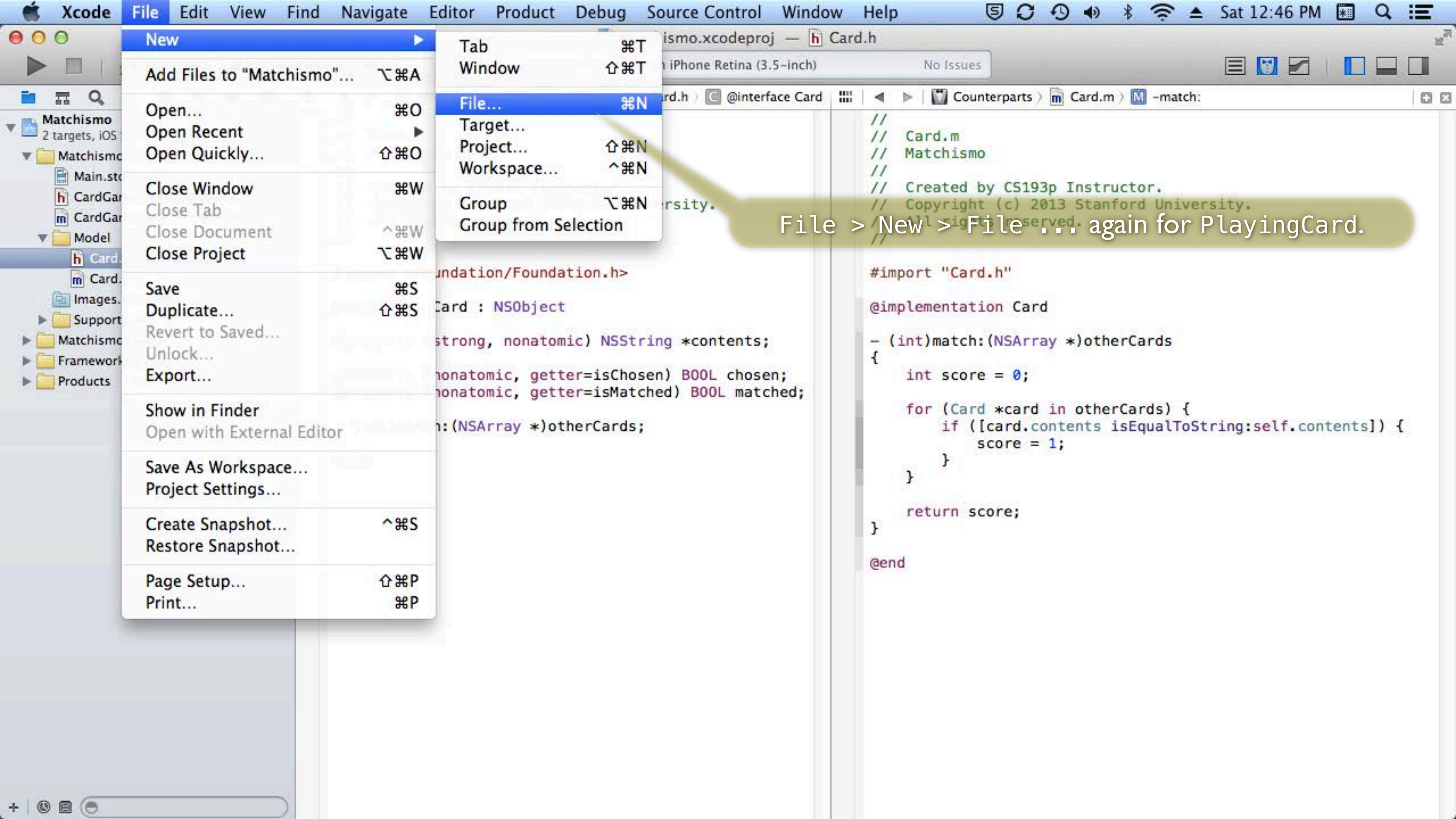


```
//  
// Card.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
  
@interface Card : NSObject  
  
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSString *contents;  
  
@property (nonatomic, getter=isChosen) BOOL chosen;  
@property (nonatomic, getter=isMatched) BOOL matched;  
  
- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards;  
  
@end
```

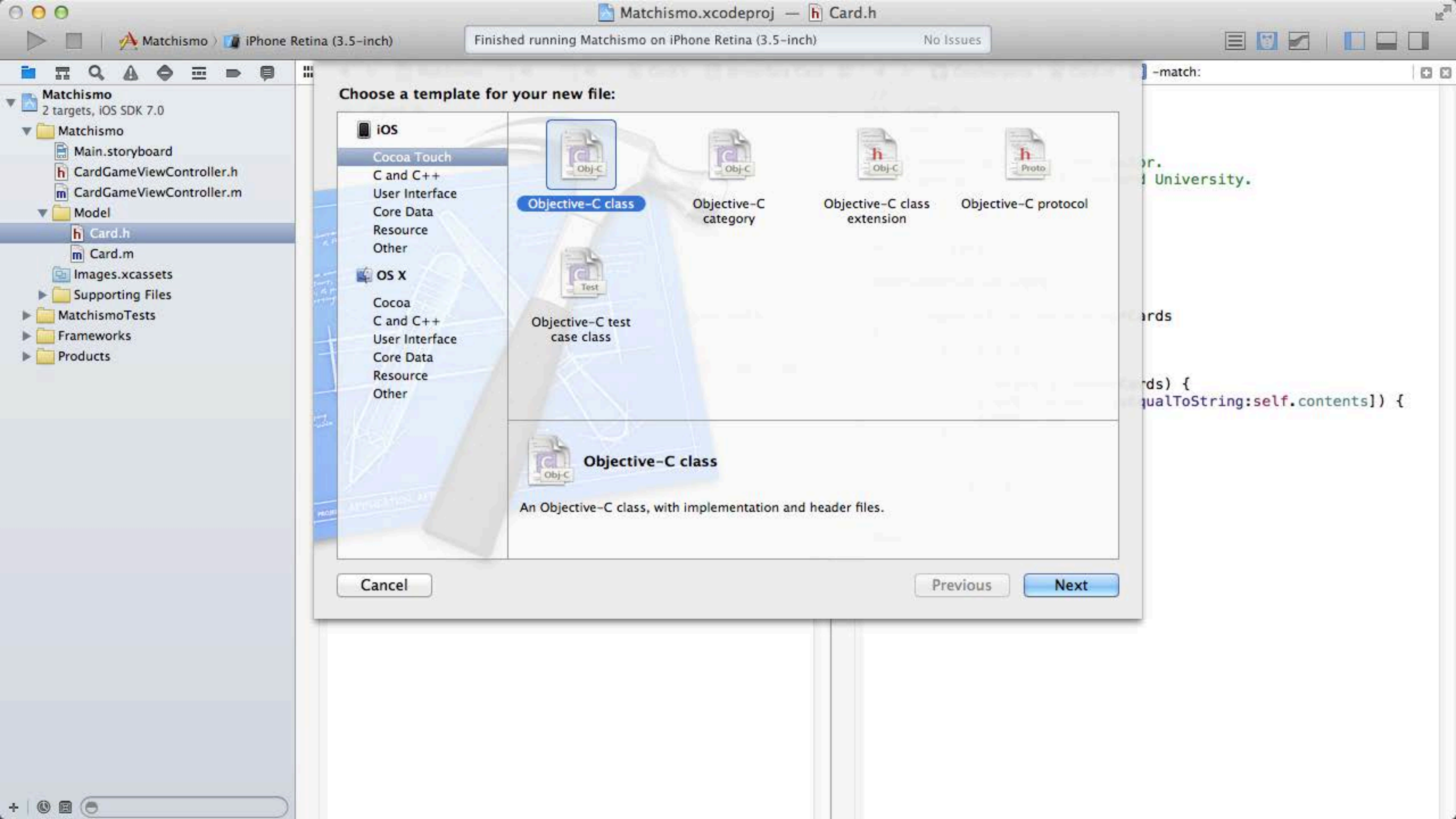
```
//  
// Card.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//  
  
#import "Card.h"  
  
@implementation Card  
  
- (int)match:(NSArray *)otherCards  
{  
    int score = 0;  
  
    for (Card *card in otherCards) {  
        if ([card.contents isEqualToString:self.contents]) {  
            score = 1;  
        }  
    }  
  
    return score;  
}  
  
@end
```

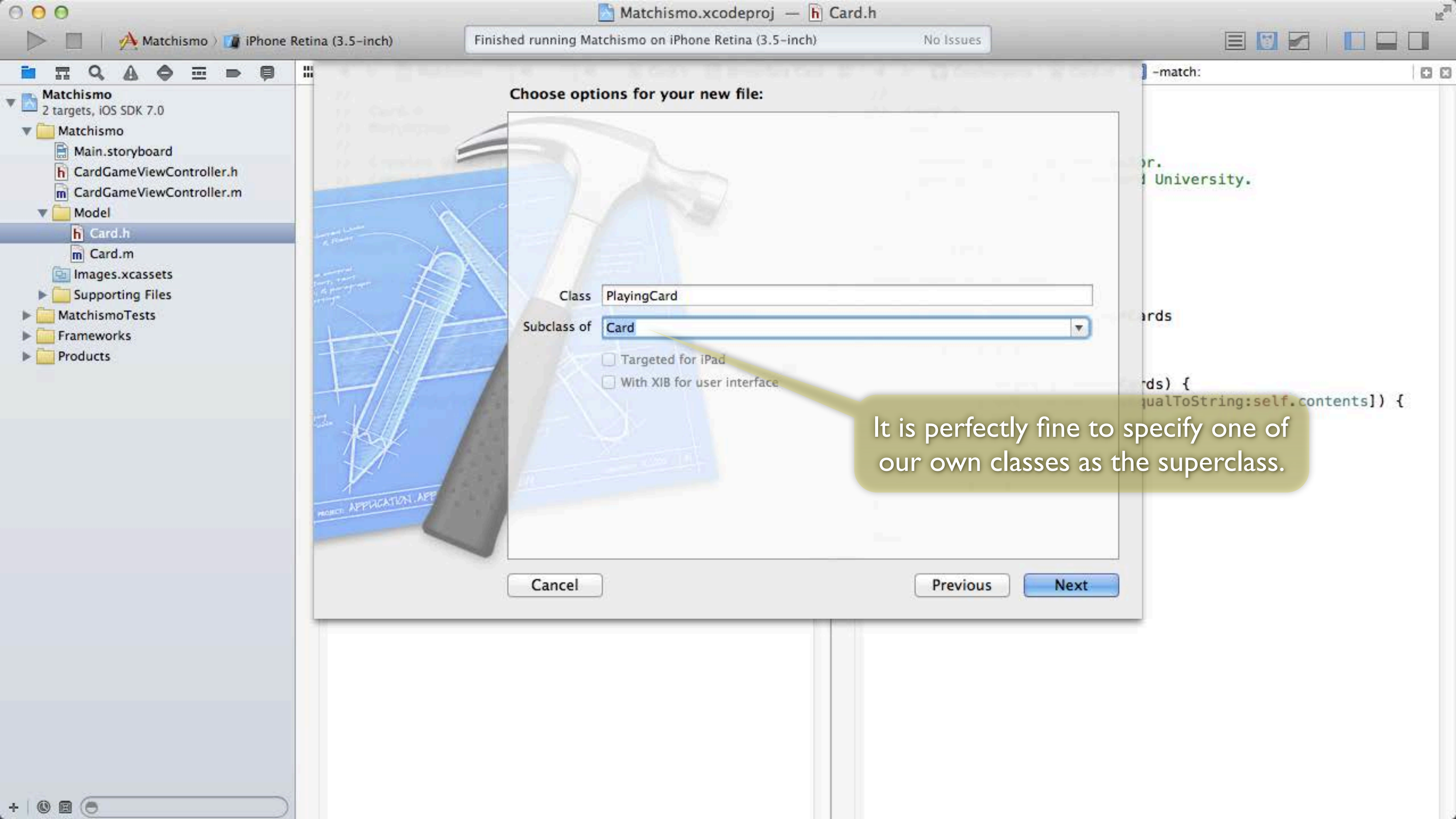
Type in the code for Card. [mh].

Now let's move on to creating templates for the Deck, PlayingCard and PlayingCardDeck classes.



File > New > File ... again for PlayingCard.





Choose options for your new file:

Class

Subclass of

☐ Targeted for iPad

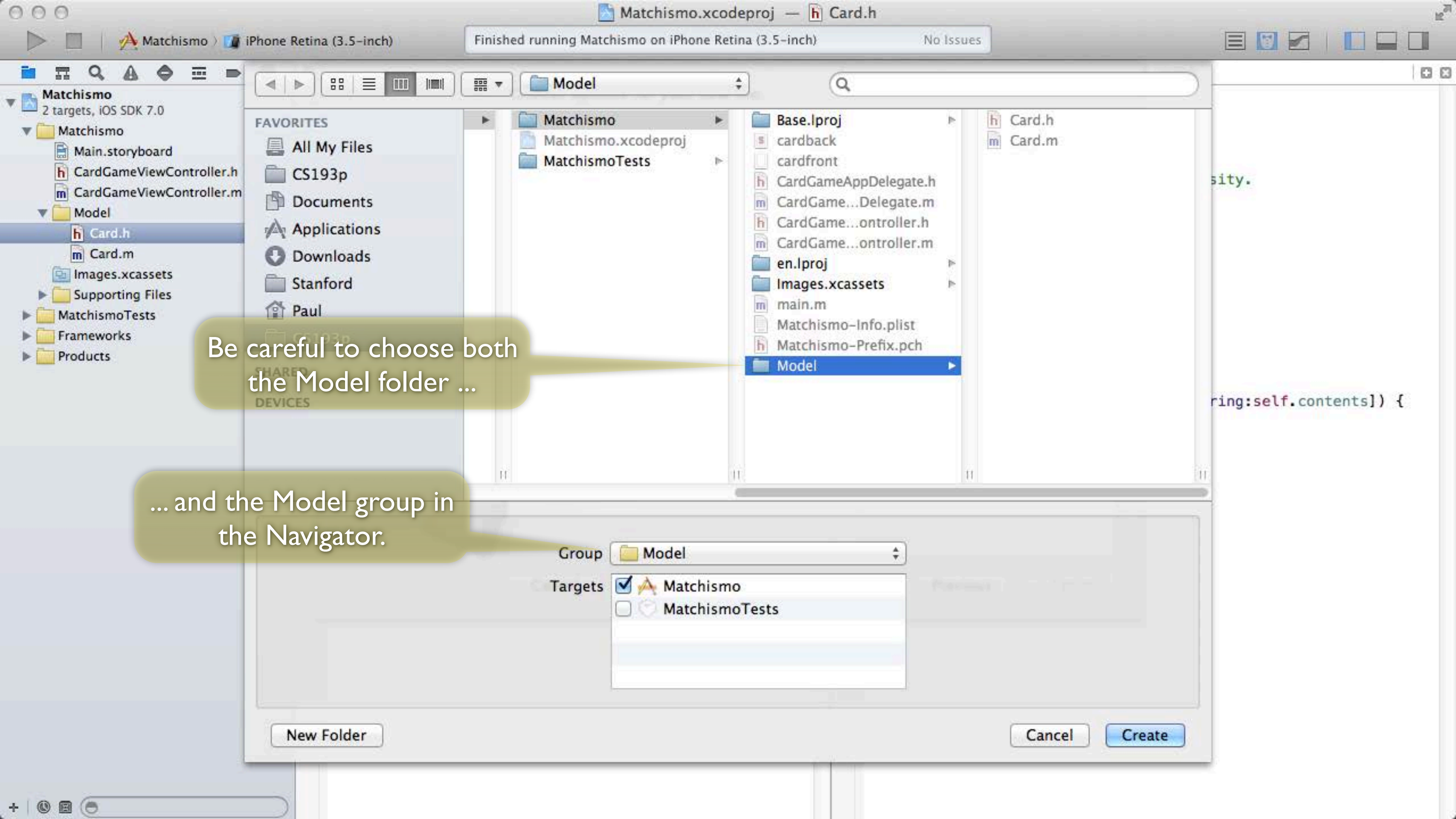
☐ With XIB for user interface

Cancel

Previous

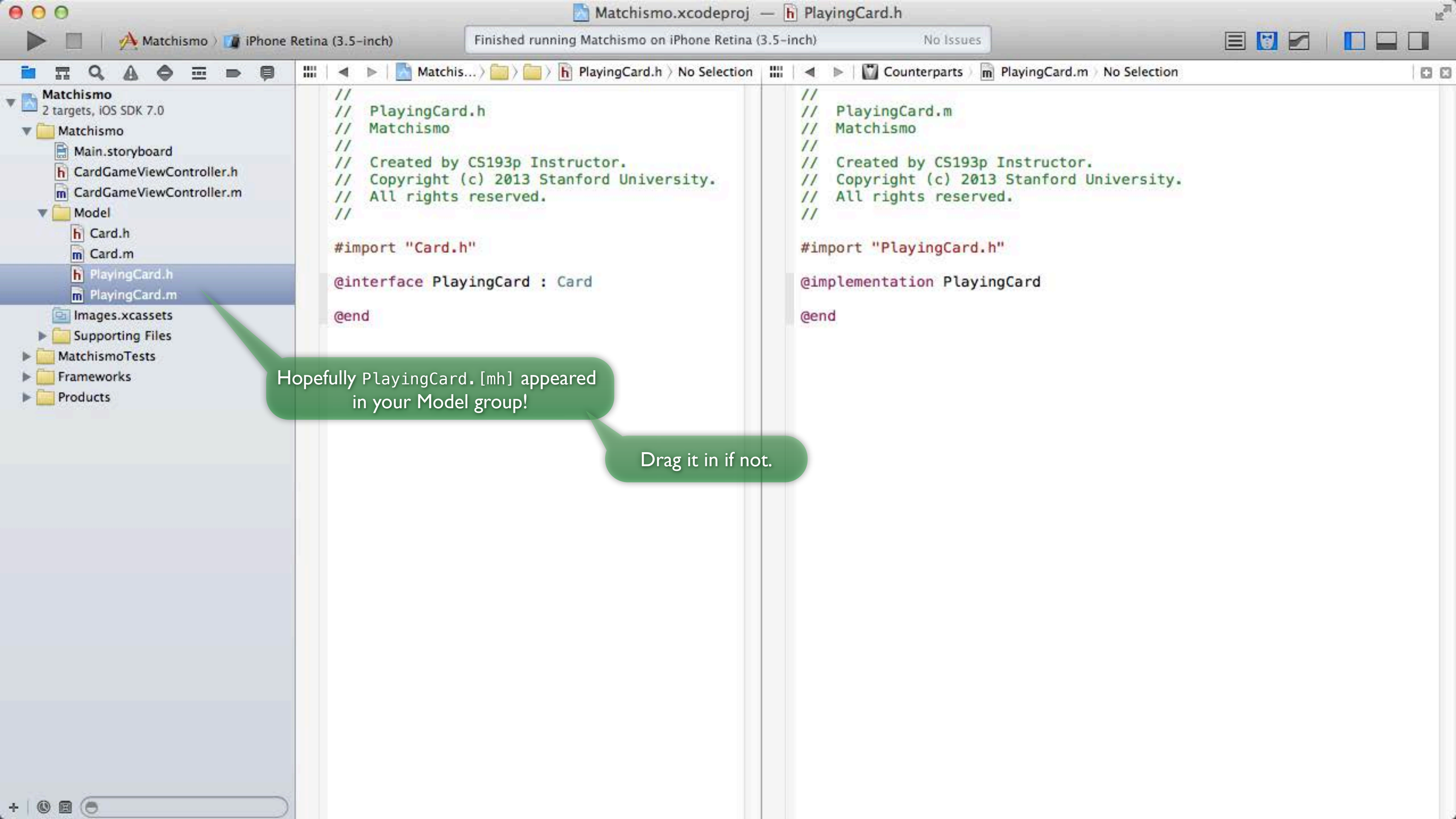
Next

It is perfectly fine to specify one of our own classes as the superclass.



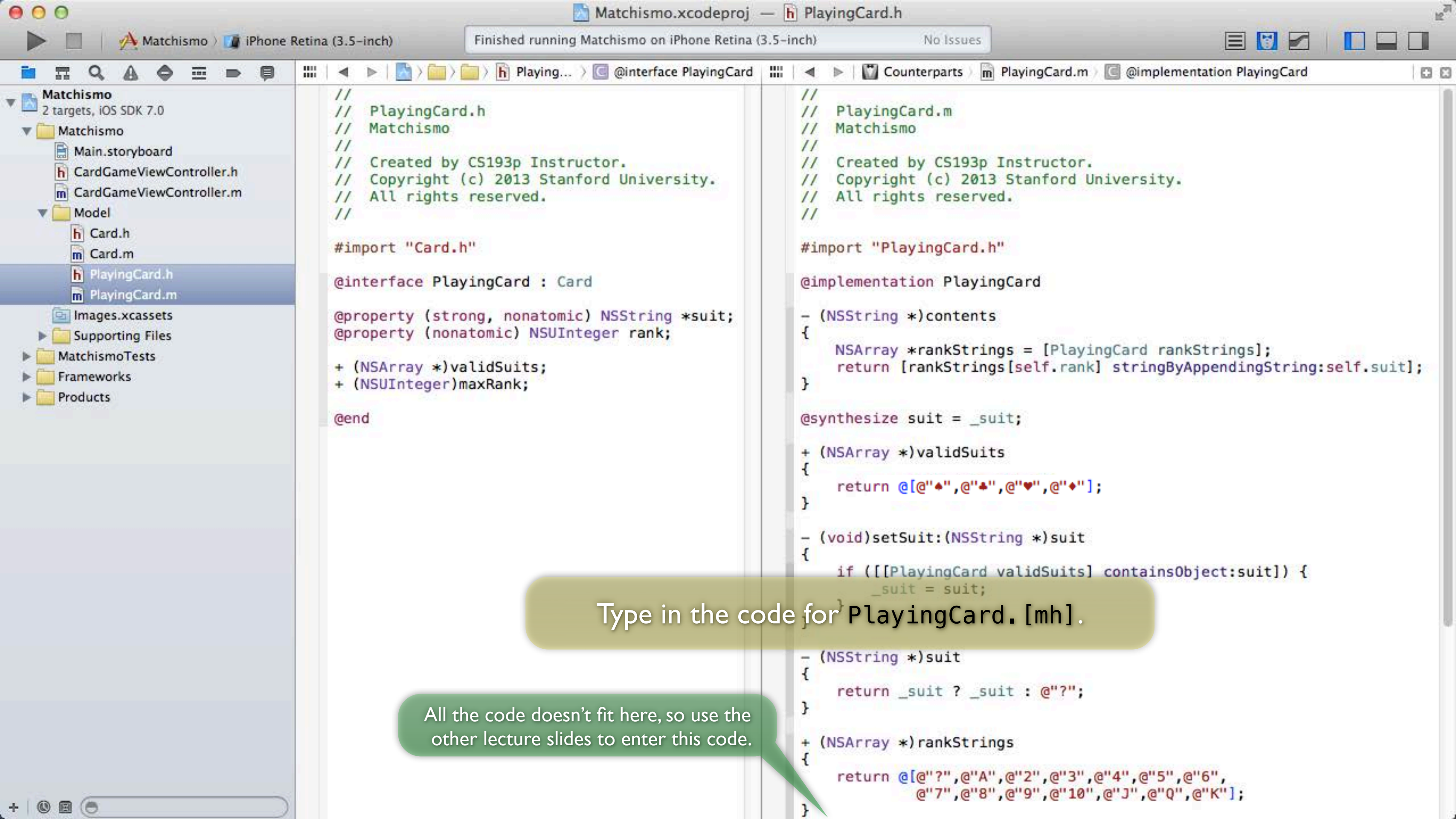
Be careful to choose both the Model folder ...

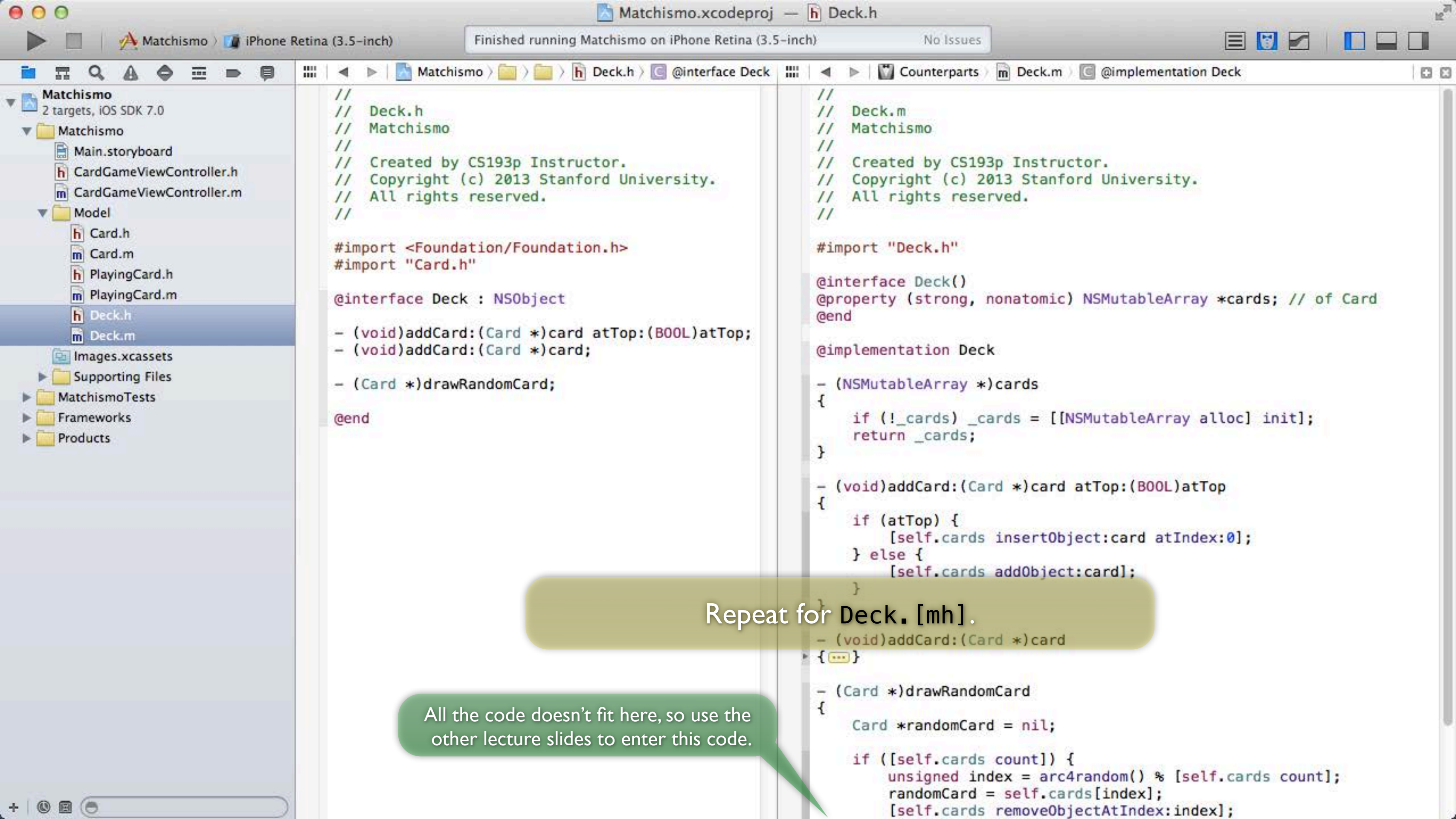
... and the Model group in the Navigator.



Hopefully PlayingCard.[mh] appeared in your Model group!

Drag it in if not.





```
//  
// Deck.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>  
#import "Card.h"
```

```
@interface Deck : NSObject
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop;  
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card;  
  
- (Card *)drawRandomCard;
```

```
@end
```

```
//  
// Deck.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface Deck()
```

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) NSMutableArray *cards; // of Card  
@end
```

```
@implementation Deck
```

```
- (NSMutableArray *)cards  
{  
    if (!_cards) _cards = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];  
    return _cards;  
}
```

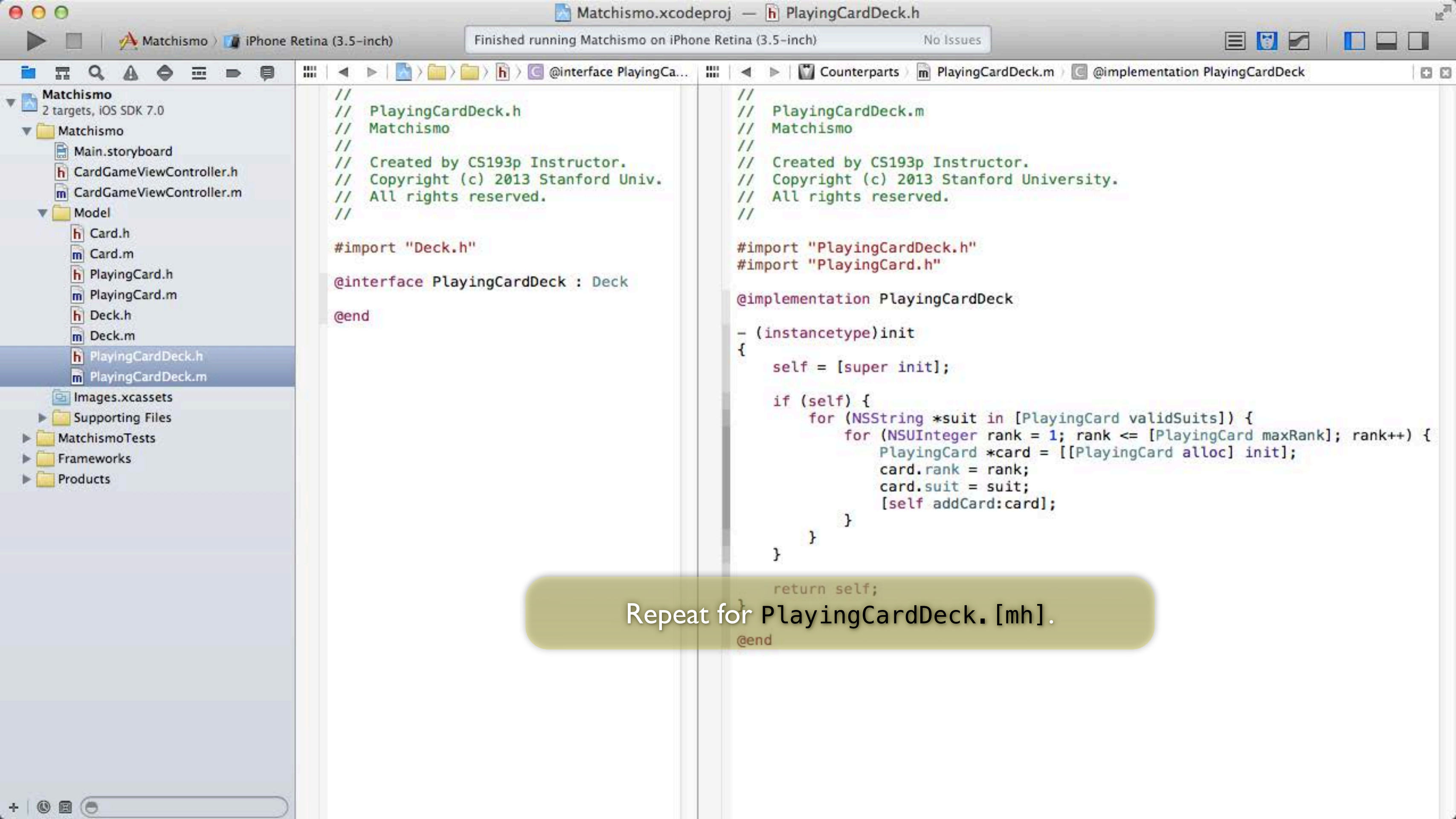
```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card atTop:(BOOL)atTop  
{  
    if (atTop) {  
        [self.cards insertObject:card atIndex:0];  
    } else {  
        [self.cards addObject:card];  
    }  
}
```

```
- (void)addCard:(Card *)card  
{ ... }
```

```
- (Card *)drawRandomCard  
{  
    Card *randomCard = nil;  
  
    if ([self.cards count]) {  
        unsigned index = arc4random() % [self.cards count];  
        randomCard = self.cards[index];  
        [self.cards removeObjectAtIndex:index];  
    }  
}
```

Repeat for Deck. [mh].

All the code doesn't fit here, so use the other lecture slides to enter this code.



```
//  
// PlayingCardDeck.h  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford Univ.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "Deck.h"
```

```
@interface PlayingCardDeck : Deck
```

```
@end
```

```
//  
// PlayingCardDeck.m  
// Matchismo  
//  
// Created by CS193p Instructor.  
// Copyright (c) 2013 Stanford University.  
// All rights reserved.  
//
```

```
#import "PlayingCardDeck.h"  
#import "PlayingCard.h"
```

```
@implementation PlayingCardDeck
```

```
- (instancetype)init  
{
```

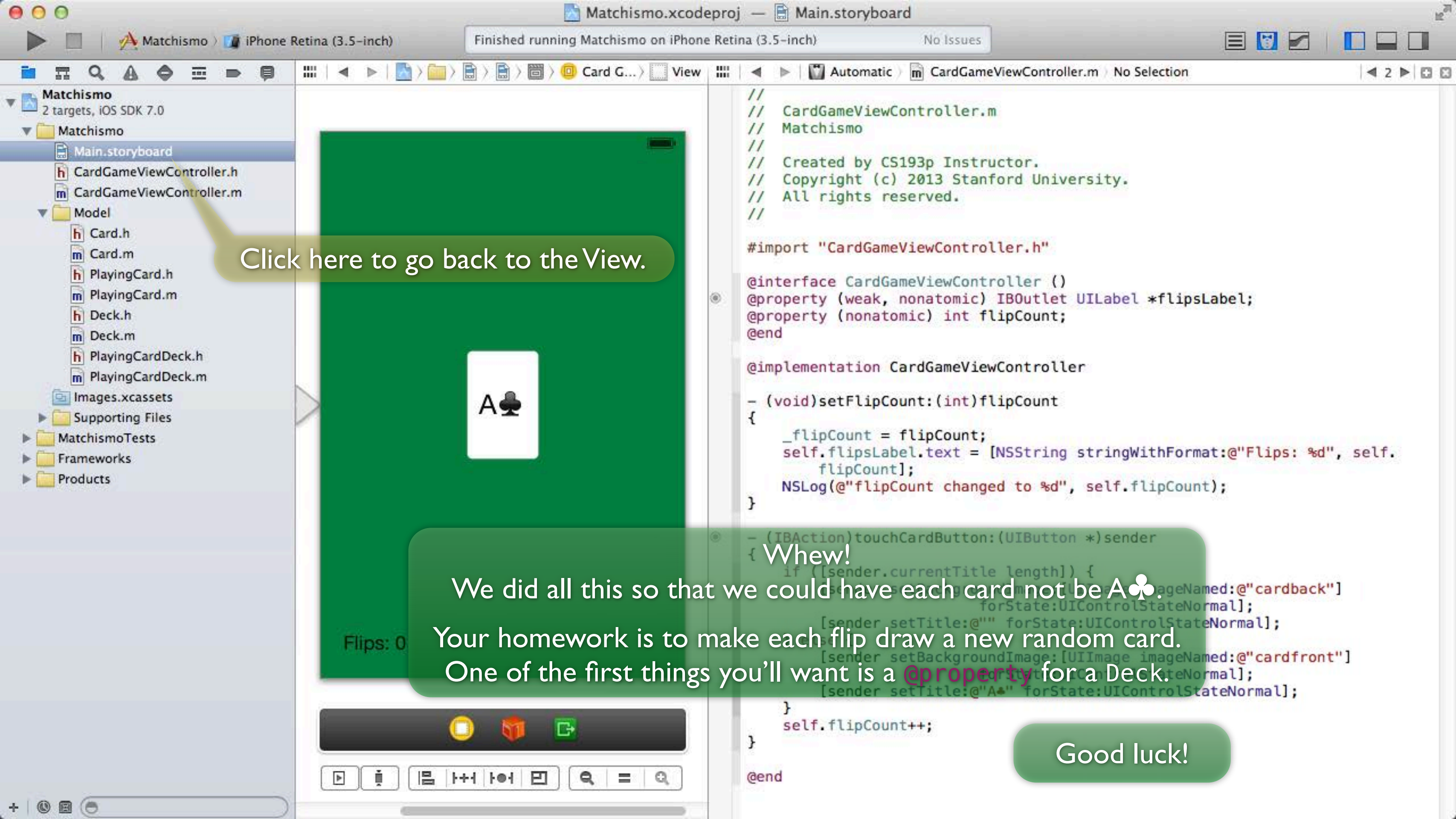
```
    self = [super init];
```

```
    if (self) {  
        for (NSString *suit in [PlayingCard validSuits]) {  
            for (NSUInteger rank = 1; rank <= [PlayingCard maxRank]; rank++) {  
                PlayingCard *card = [[PlayingCard alloc] init];  
                card.rank = rank;  
                card.suit = suit;  
                [self addCard:card];  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
    return self;
```

```
@end
```

Repeat for PlayingCardDeck.[mh].



Coming Up

• Needs more Card Game!

Your homework will be to have that single card flip through an entire Deck of PlayingCards. Next week we'll make multiple cards and put in logic to match them against each other.

• Also next week ...

Objective-C language in depth

Foundation classes: arrays, dictionaries, strings, etc.

Dynamic vs. static typing

Protocols, categories and much, much more!