Updated for iOS 9 and Swift 2.1

iPhone Application Programming Lecture 1: Introduction





Prof. Dr. Jan Borchers Media Computing Group RWTH Aachen University

Winter Semester 2015/2016

http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/iphone



iPhone Programming Team

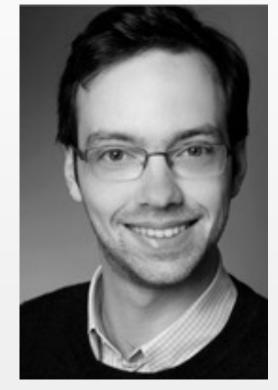
- Prof. Jan Borchers
- Nur Al-huda Hamdan
 - hamdan@cs.rwth-aachen.de
- Specialized topics presenters



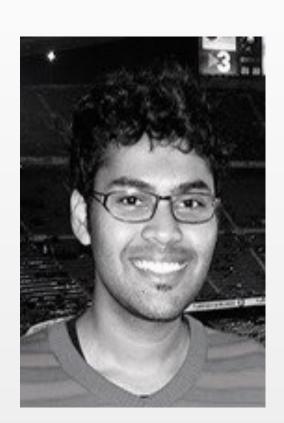










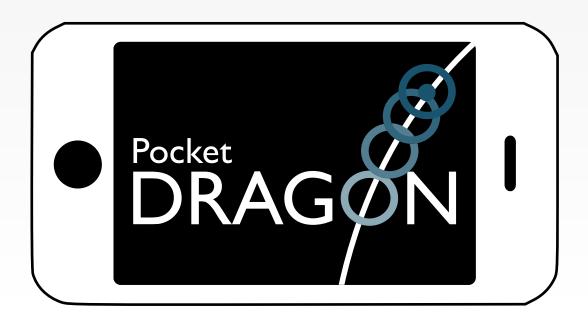








Our Projects with iOS















We Are in the App Store



iEat for iOS







Class Goals

- · Understand the differences between desktop and mobile development
- · Look at a software framework designed from scratch
- · Illustrate how established software engineering patterns are applied in the real world

Class Topics

- Mobile application design principles
- Swift 2.1
- iOS development basics
- View controllers & dialogs
- Rendering
- Input techniques

- Location & maps
- Audio
- Networking
- Data persistence
- Integration



Administrative Stuff

- Lecture
 - Tue. 9:15–11:45, room 2222
 - Reading assignments
- Lab (16 spots)
 - Mon. 14:15–15:45, room 2222
 - Programming assignments
 - Final project with presentation (09.02.16)
- Final exam: 19.02.16, 10:00—12:00, room 2222

	3 ECTS Lecture only	6 ECTS Lecture + Lab
Assignments		20%
Project		20%
Final Exam	100%	60%





Requirements

- OOP experience
- No Mac required
 - We will supply Macs & iPhones/iPods for the lab
- You must register for this course in CAMPUS
 - Register for exam before 20.11.15 (no exceptions)
- · Lab: You already received the list of accepted students



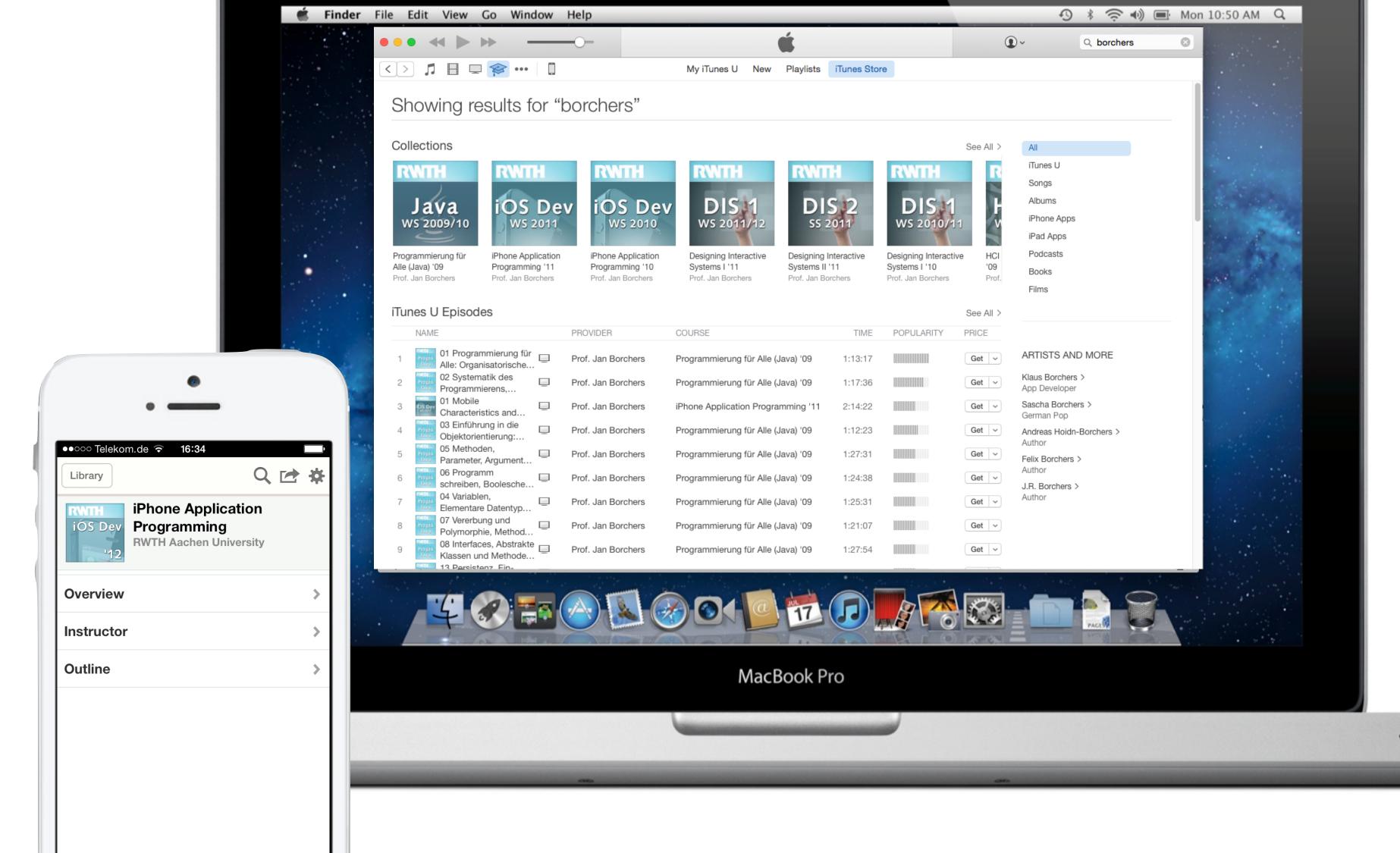
iPhone Developer University Program

- RWTH is a member of the iPhone Developer University Program
- Free on-device development for you throughout the semester (without restrictions)
 - Free provisioning in Xcode 7



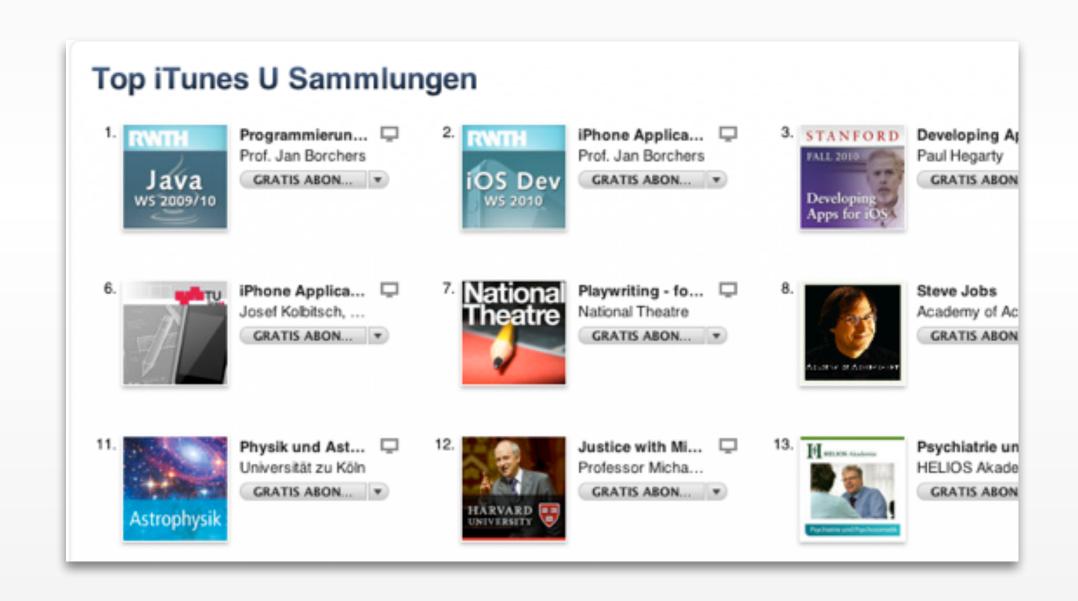


All slides and lecture videos will be available on iTunesU



Why Take This Class?

- We know HCI, OS X, and iOS
 - Projects, publications, AATCe
- High iTunes U ranking
- Updated to latest iOS 9
- Updated to Swift 2.1







Developing for Mobile Platforms



The iOS Family











Mobile Device Characteristics

- Screen size is compact
- Memory is limited
- Users interact with one screen at a time
- Users interact with one application at a time (iPad is changing that)
- Onscreen help is minimal
- · Context is key: task focus, attention split, peripheral use, movement, interaction time



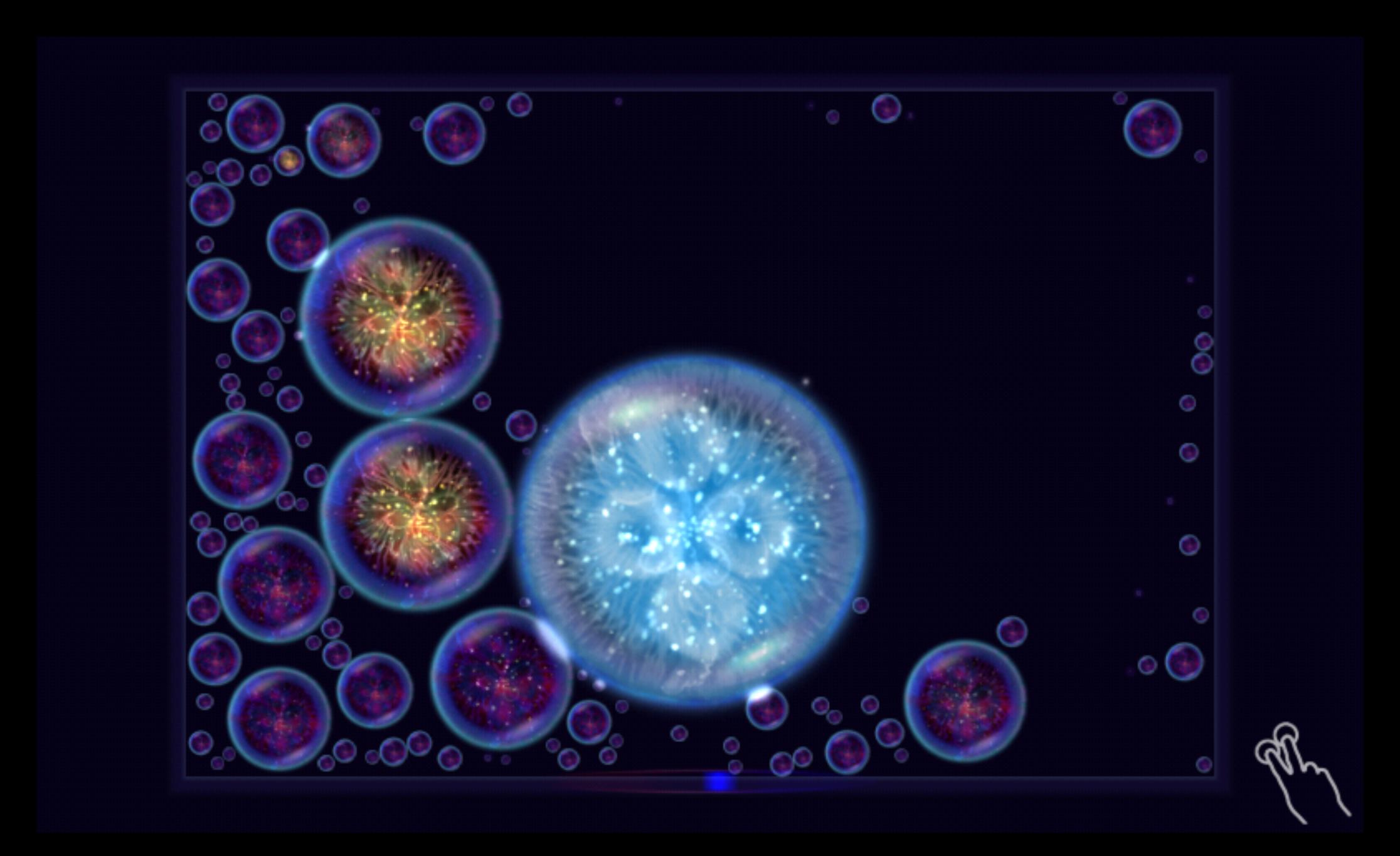


10 Golden Rules of Interface Design (see DIS 1)

- Keep the interface simple
- Speak the user's language
- Be consistent and predictable
- Provide feedback
- Minimize memory load

- Avoid errors, help to recover, offer undo
- Design clear exits and closed dialogs
- · Include help and documentation
- Offer shortcuts for experts
- Hire a graphics designer



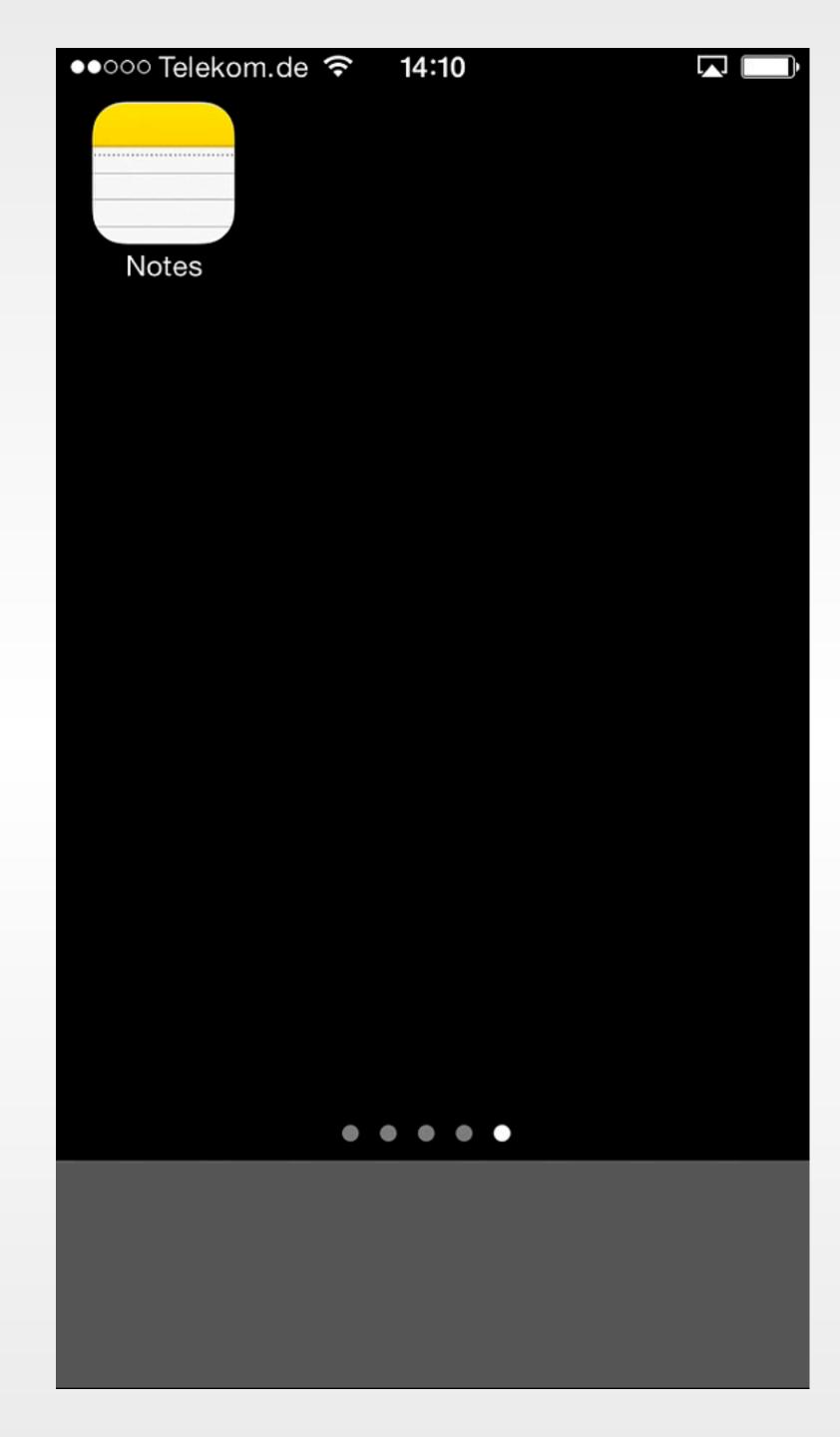


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Life as an App

- The iPhone is an app-centric environment
- One app per task!
 - Define the task that users want to accomplish with your app
 - Do one thing, but do it well
- Data is stored per app
- Data exchange between some apps is difficult



Designing the Ul

- Make it obvious how to use your application
- Sort information from top to bottom
- · Use visual weight for relative importance
- Use alignment for groupings or hierarchy







Designing the Ul

- Text should always be legible
- Avoid inconsistent appearances
- Provide fingertip-size targets (44 x 44 points)
- Minimize text input







Interaction Design

- Multitouch interaction is still new
- Interaction patterns not established yet
- Follow Apple's examples if possible
- If you use complex gestures, help the user



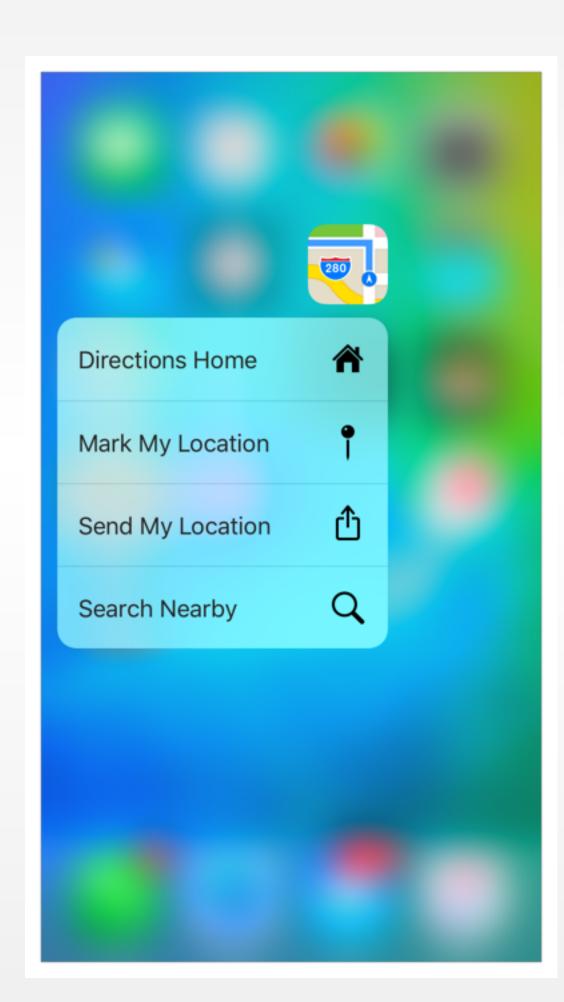
Standard Gestures

Physical	Tap	To press or select a control or item (analogous to a single mouse click).	
Show they	Drag	To scroll or pan.	
	Flick	To scroll or pan quickly.	
Jhy Thy	Swipe	In a table-view row, to reveal the Delete button.	
	Double tap	To zoom in and center a block of content or an image. To zoom out (if already zoomed in).	
	Pinch open	To zoom in.	
	Pinch close	To zoom out.	
	Touch and hold	In editable text, to display a magnified view for cursor positioning.	



3D Touch

- An additional interaction dimension (right click!)
- Detects several levels of pressure
- Quick Actions
- Peek and Pop
- Turn keyboard to trackpad
- Available for iPhone 6s and 6s Plus
- Apple Watch can also detect Force Touch





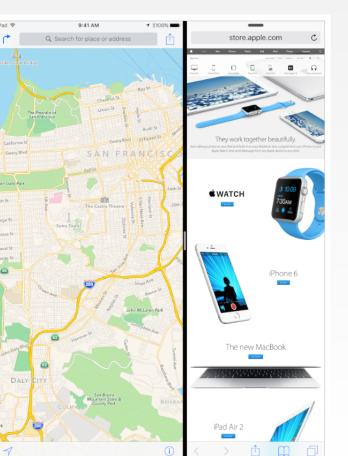


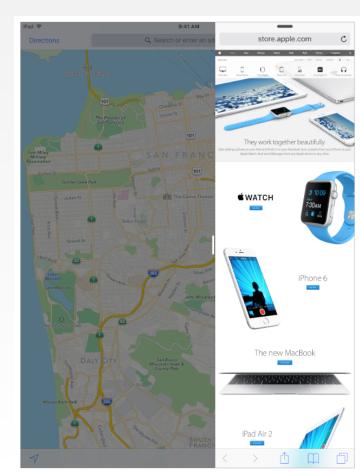


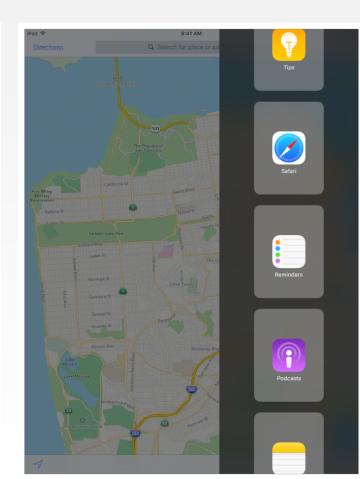


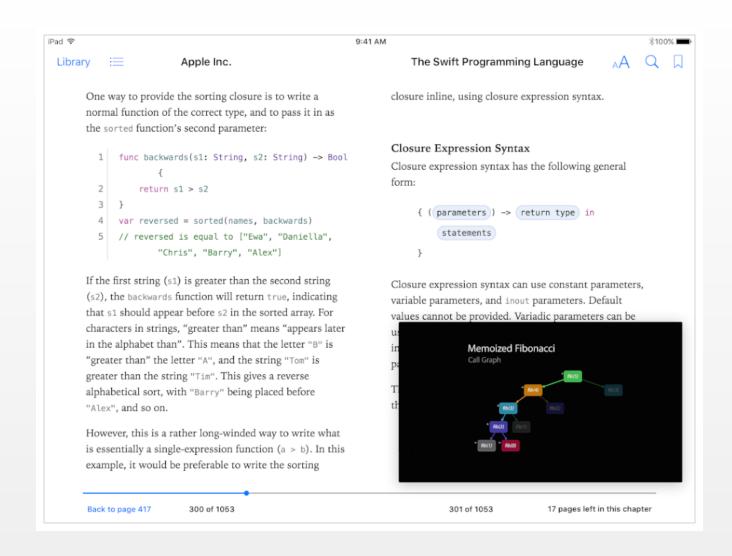
Multitasking on iPad

- Slide Over
- Split View
- Picture in Picture





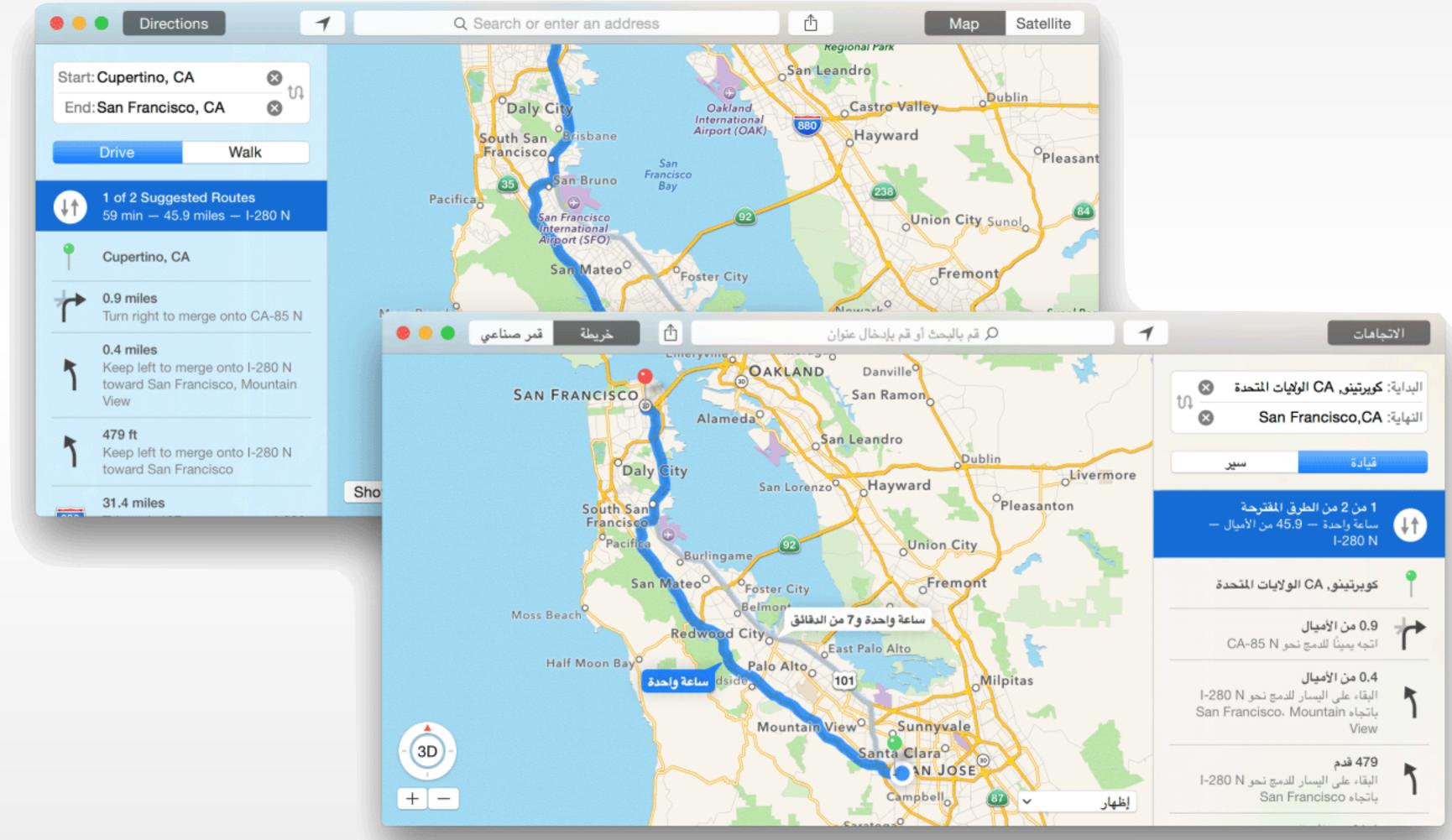








Supporting Right-to-Left Languages





Designing the Ul

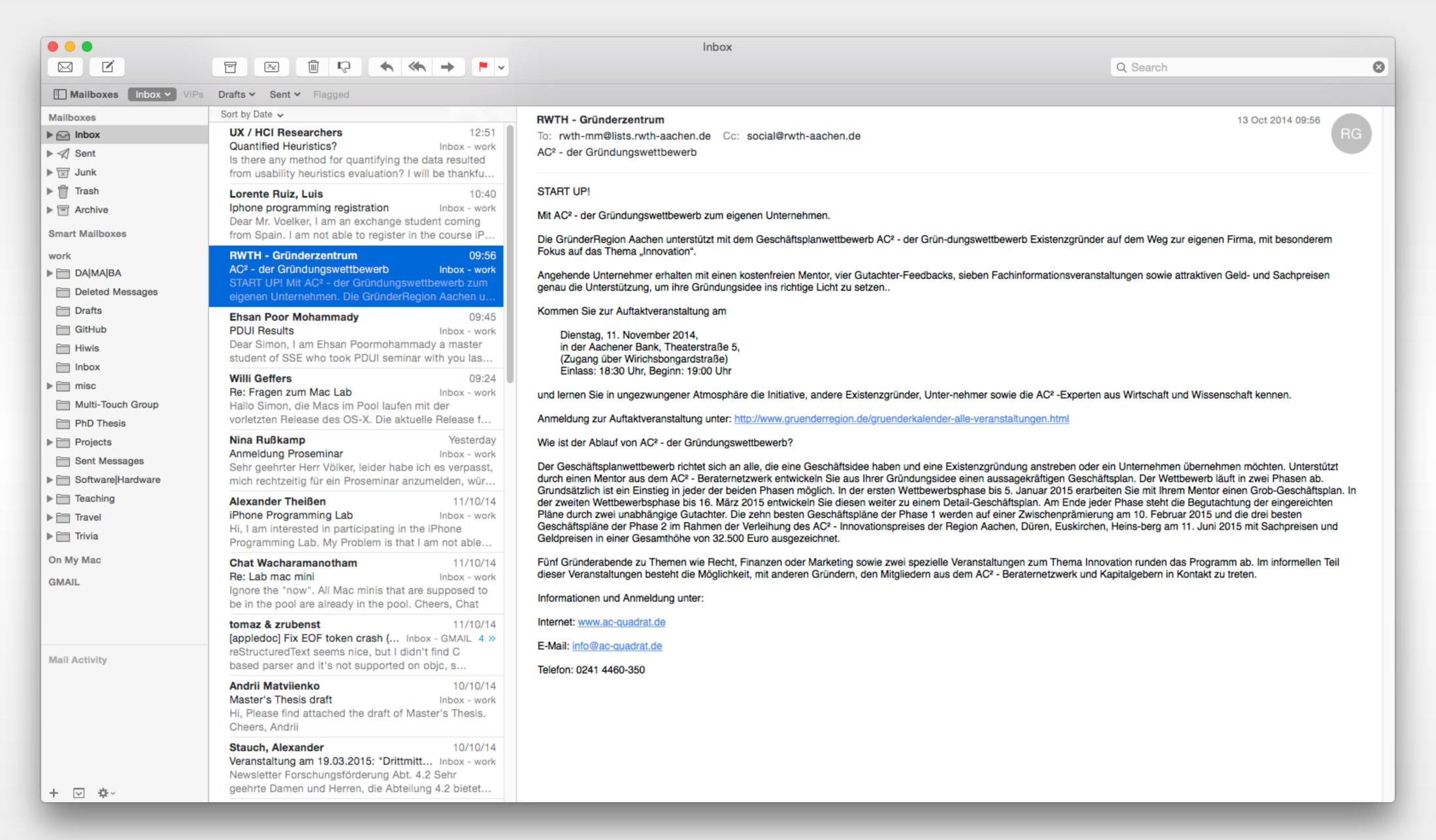
• Seven resolutions, three aspect ratios:

	Resolution		Aspect Ratio
	Classic	Retina	
iPhone	480 x 320	960 x 640	3:2
iPhone 5(S, C)		1136 x 640	16:9
iPhone 6(S)		1334 x 750	16:9
iPhone 6(S) Plus		1920 x 1080	16:9
iPad	1024 x 768	2048 x 1536	4:3
iPad Mini	1024 x 768		4:3



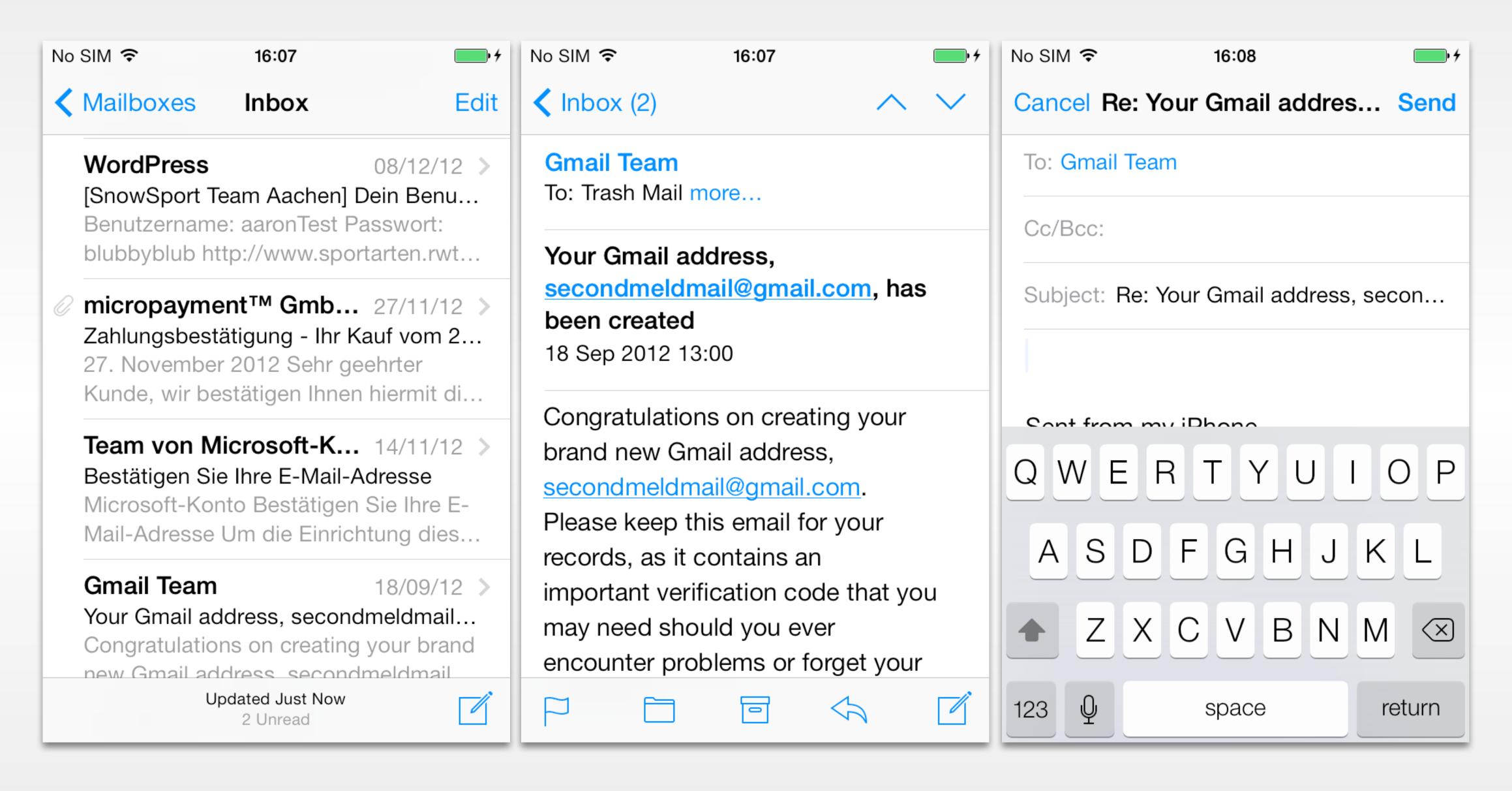
- Device orientation: portrait or landscape
- · Designing for the iPad requires more than increasing the resolution





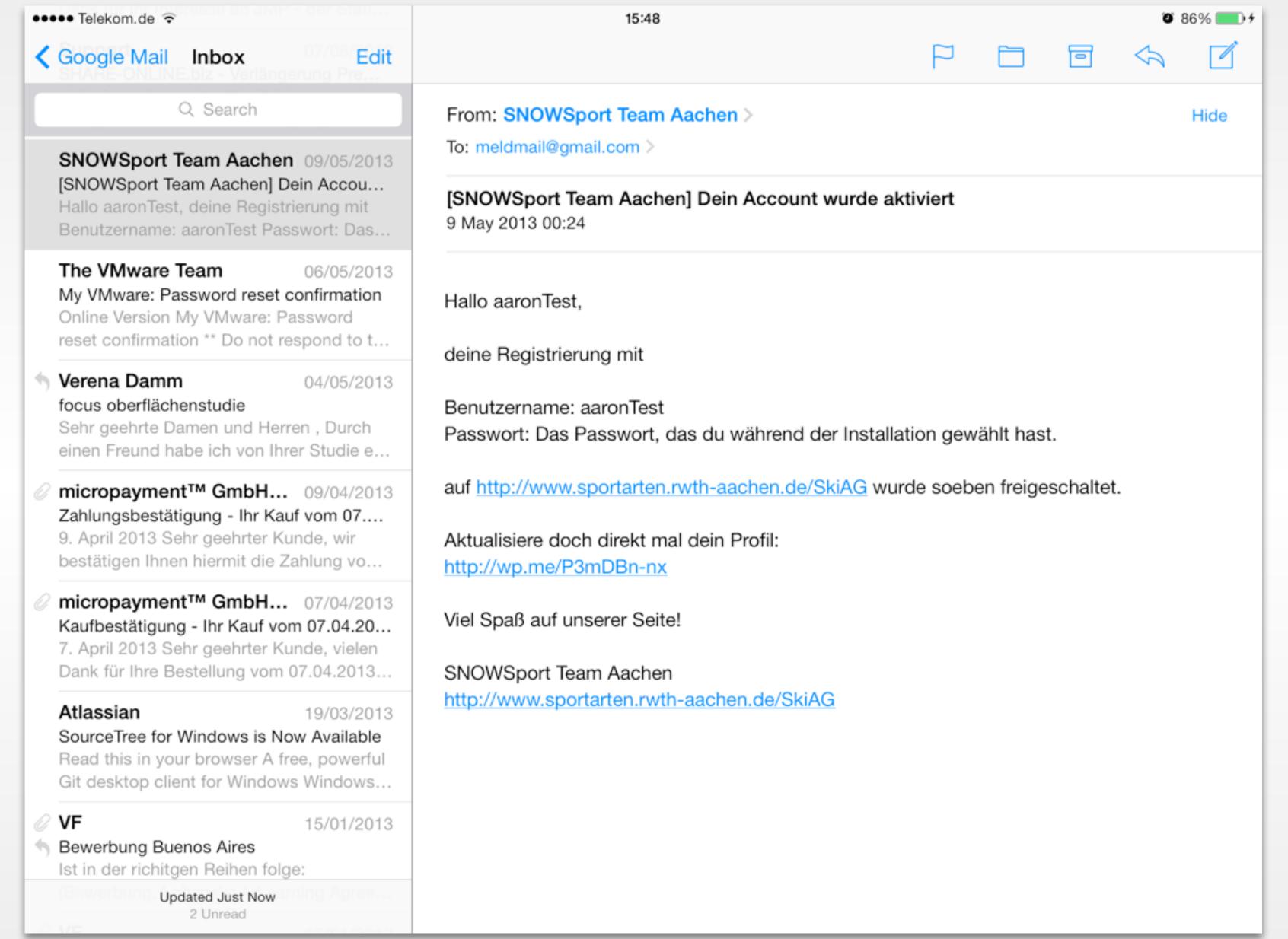






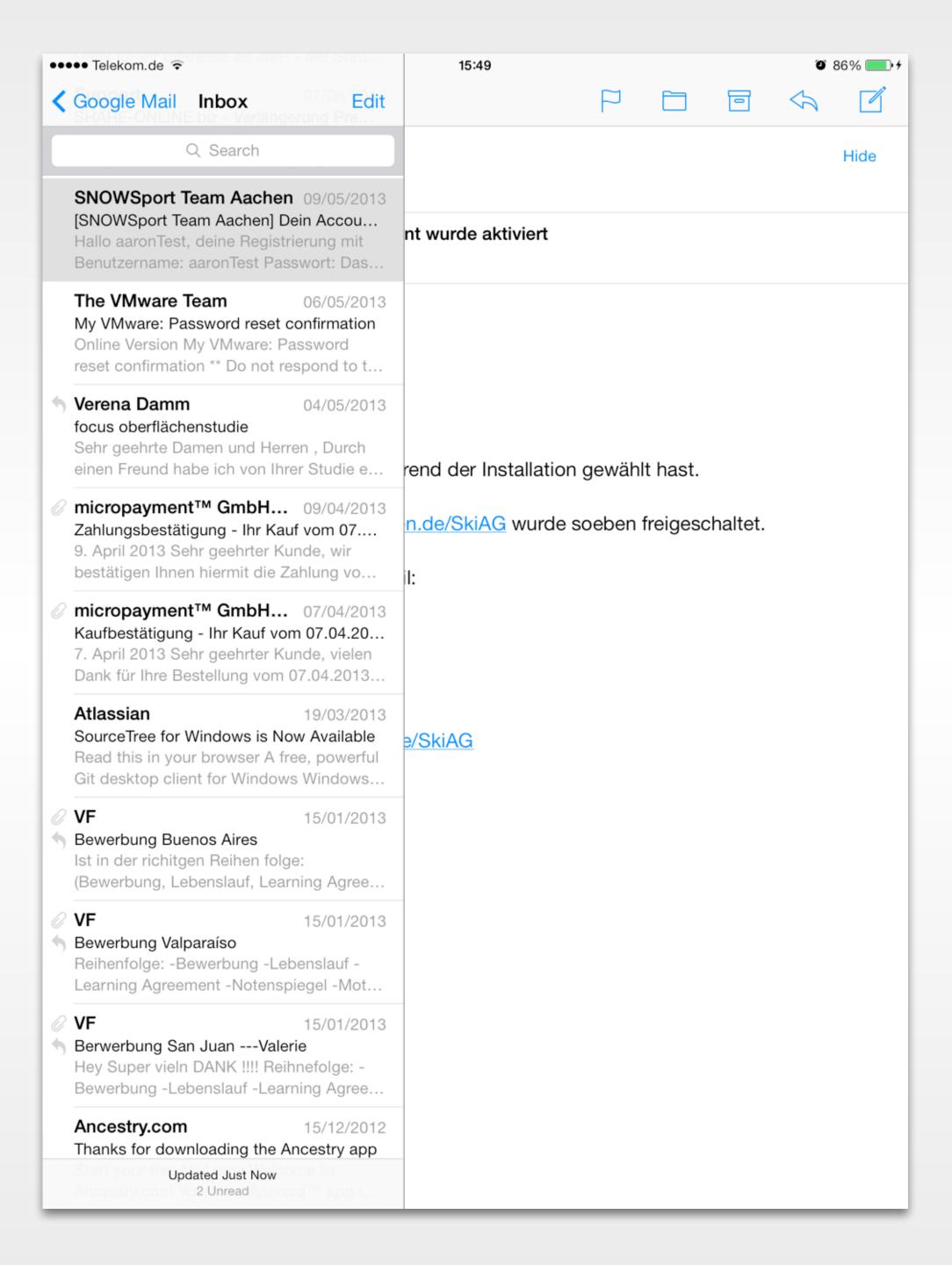




















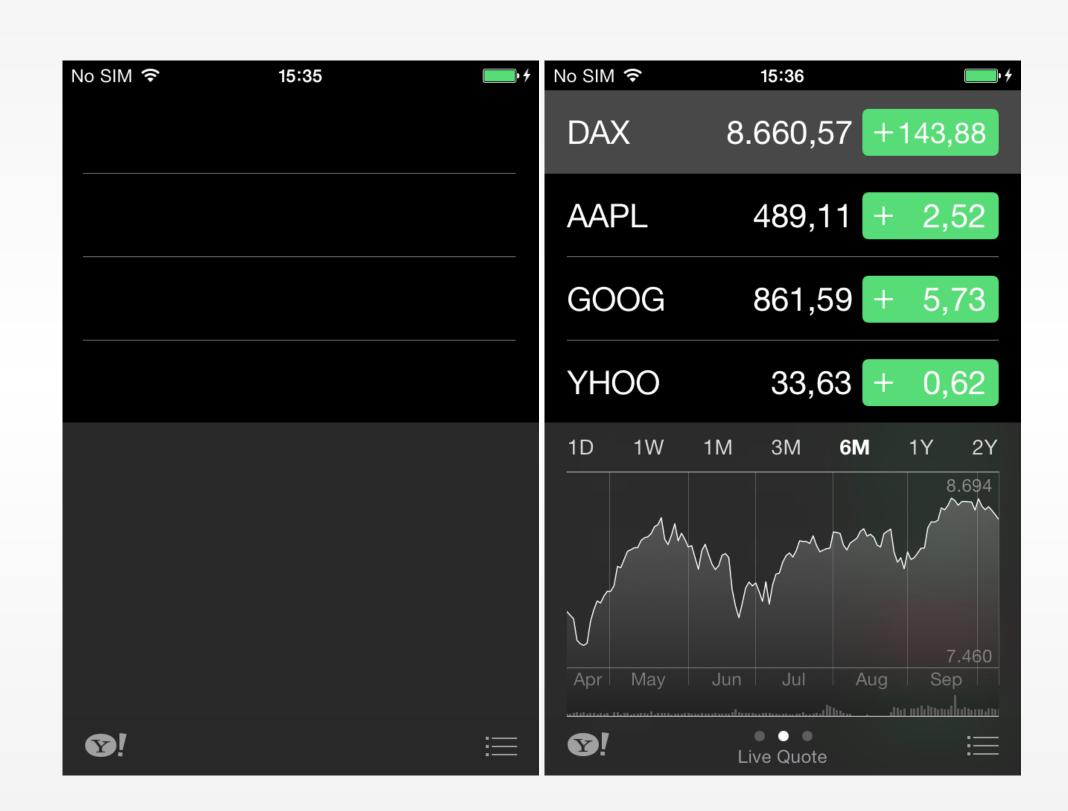






Starting

- Apps should start quickly to provide a fluid user experience
- Show a launch image that closely resembles the first screen of your app (launch file)
- Restore the state of last run (minimize user input)
- · Delay a login requirement for as long as possible
- By default, launch in device's current orientation
- Think carefully before providing an onboarding experience

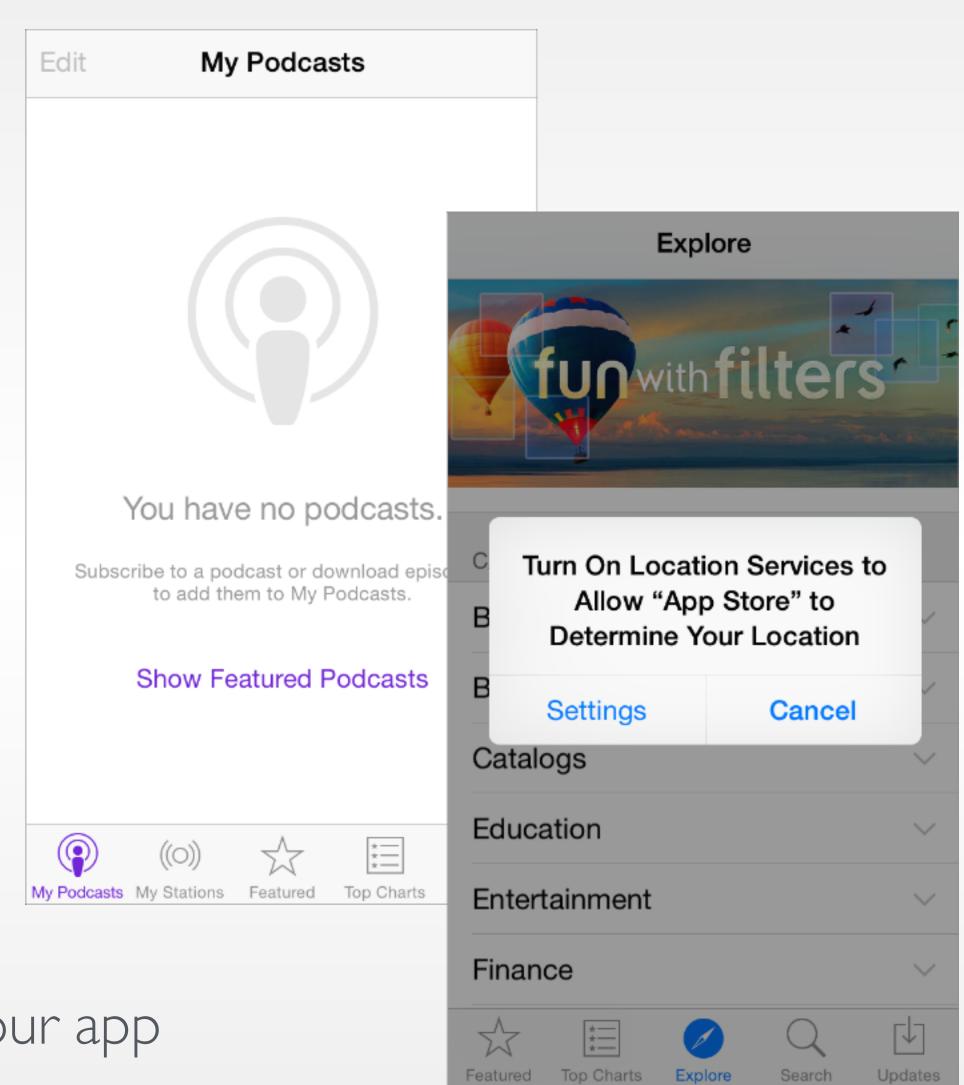






Stop

- No Quit button or menu item
- Be prepared to quit at any time
- Program flow interrupted by external events
 - Incoming phone call
- Store state when stopping
- Application moved to background
- Notify users what feature are unavailable and limiting your app

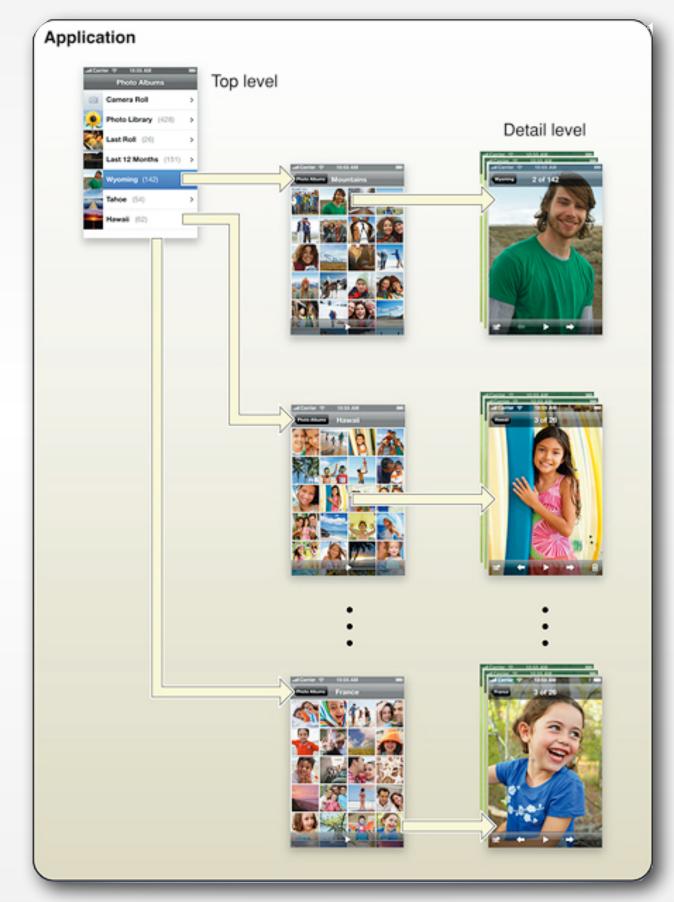






Application Styles

Productivity Utility Immersive



Photos



Weather



Seadragon



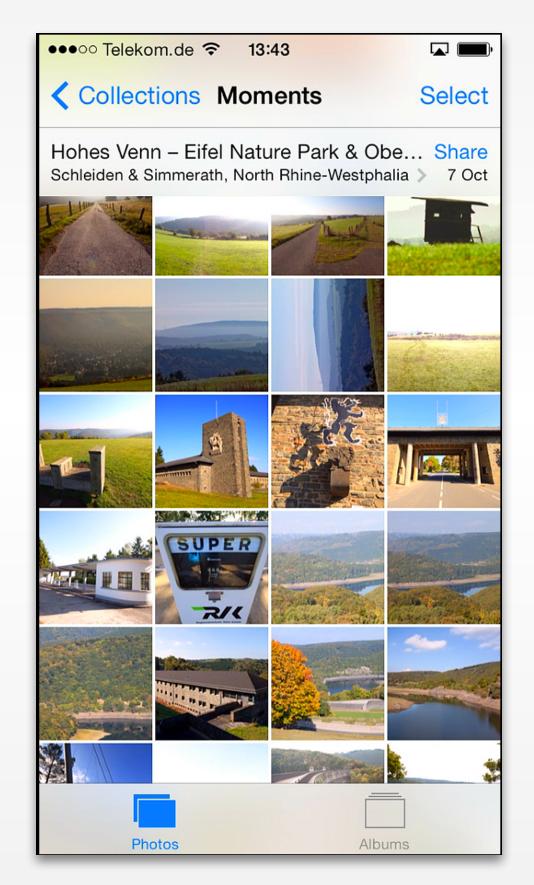


Productivity Applications

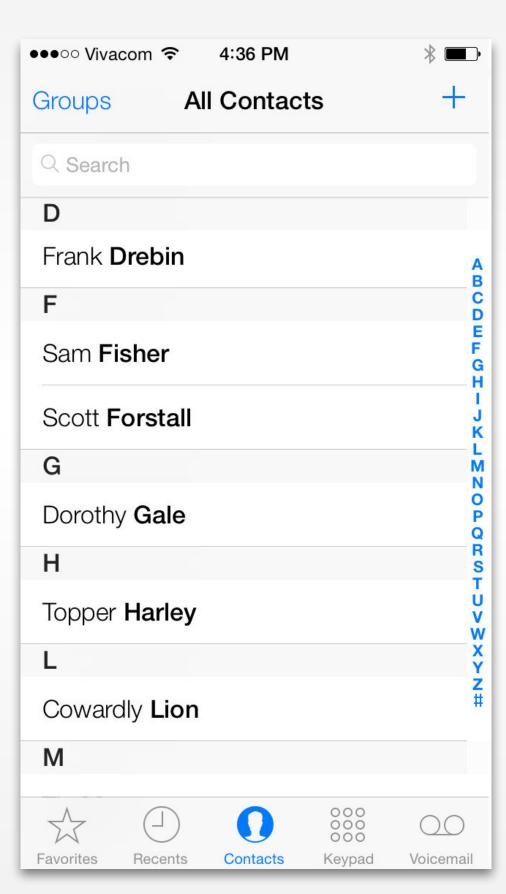
- Organizing and managing detailed information
- Often organize data hierarchically
- · Organizing the list, add or remove items
- Examples: Contacts, Photos



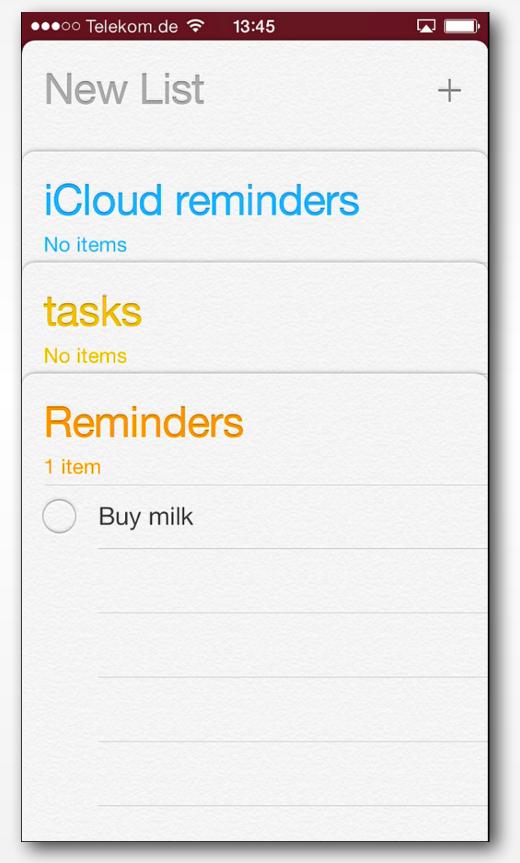
Productivity Applications



Photos



Contacts



Reminders



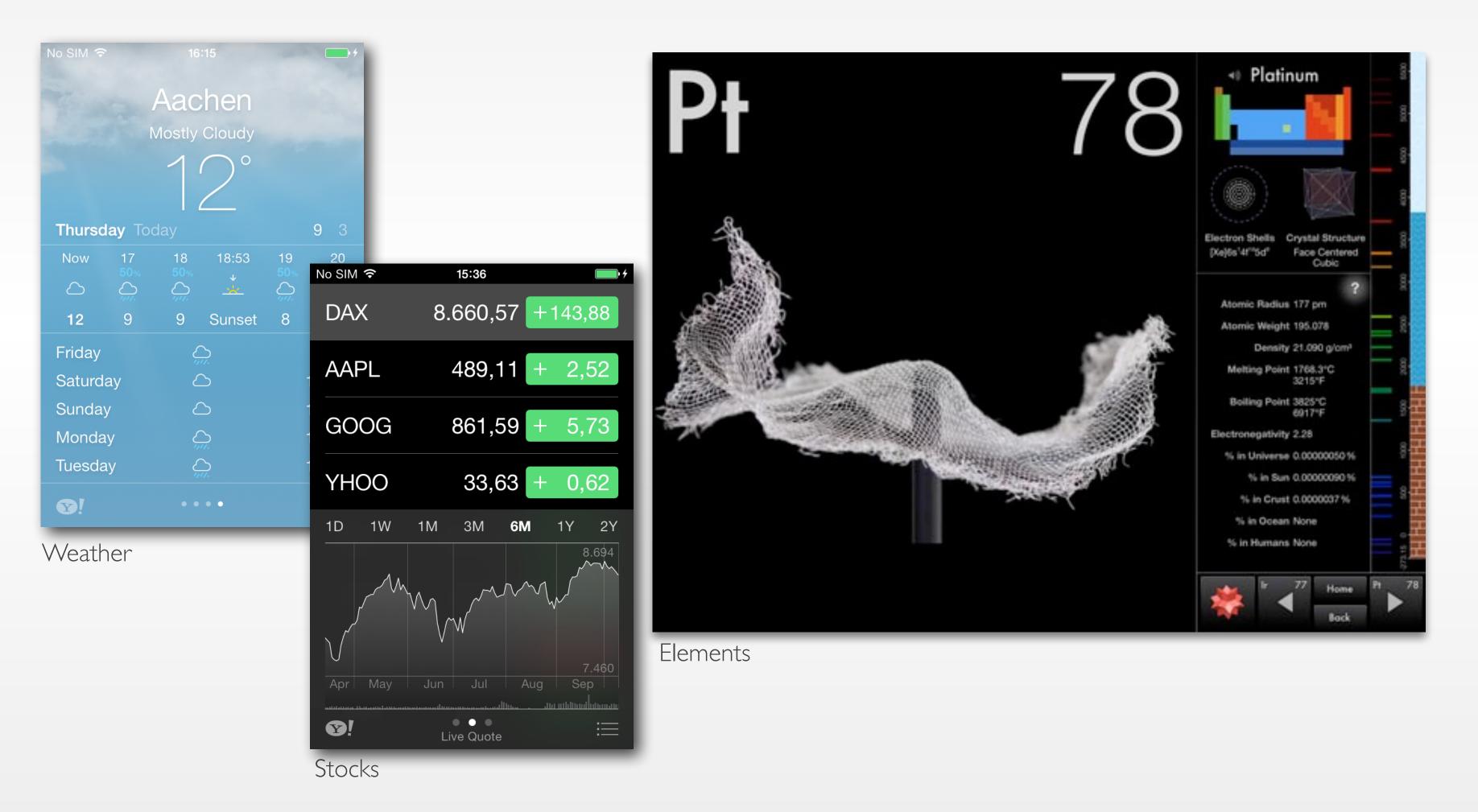


Utility Applications

- Simple task, minimum user input
- Customized, visually attractive UI that enhances the displayed information
- Data is organized in flattened list of items
- Examples: Weather, Stocks



Utility Applications





Immersive Applications

- Full-screen, visually rich Ul
- Focussed on content and user experience
- Tends to hide much of the device's user interface
- Custom navigational methods
- Examples: Living Earth, Carpenter



Immersive Applications



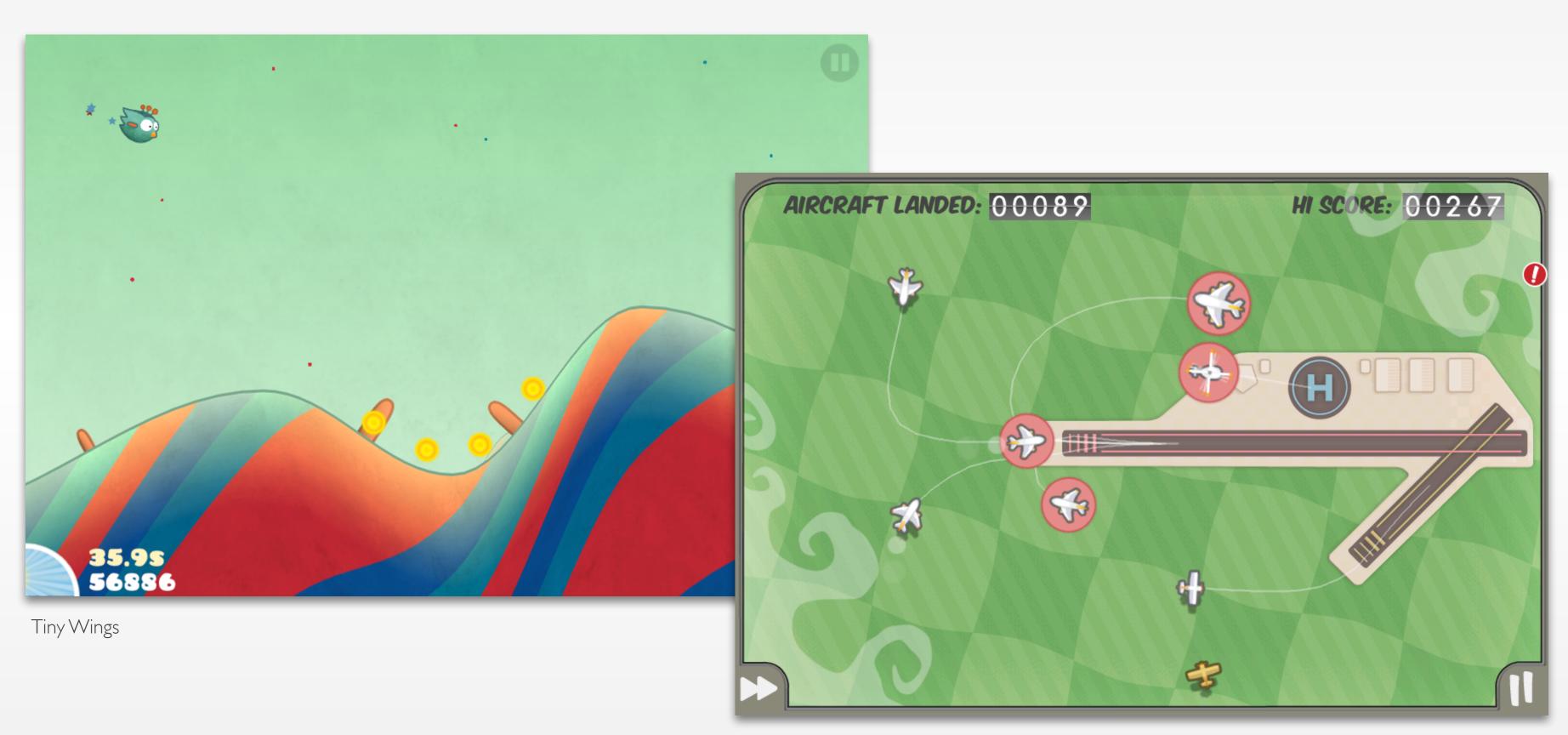


Living Earth Carpenter





Games



FlightControl





iOS Design Themes

- **Deference**. The UI helps users understand and interact with the content, but never competes with it.
- Clarity. Text is legible at every size, icons are precise and lucid, adornments are subtle and appropriate, and a sharpened focus on functionality motivates the design.
- **Depth**. Visual layers and realistic motion impart vitality and heighten users' delight and understanding.









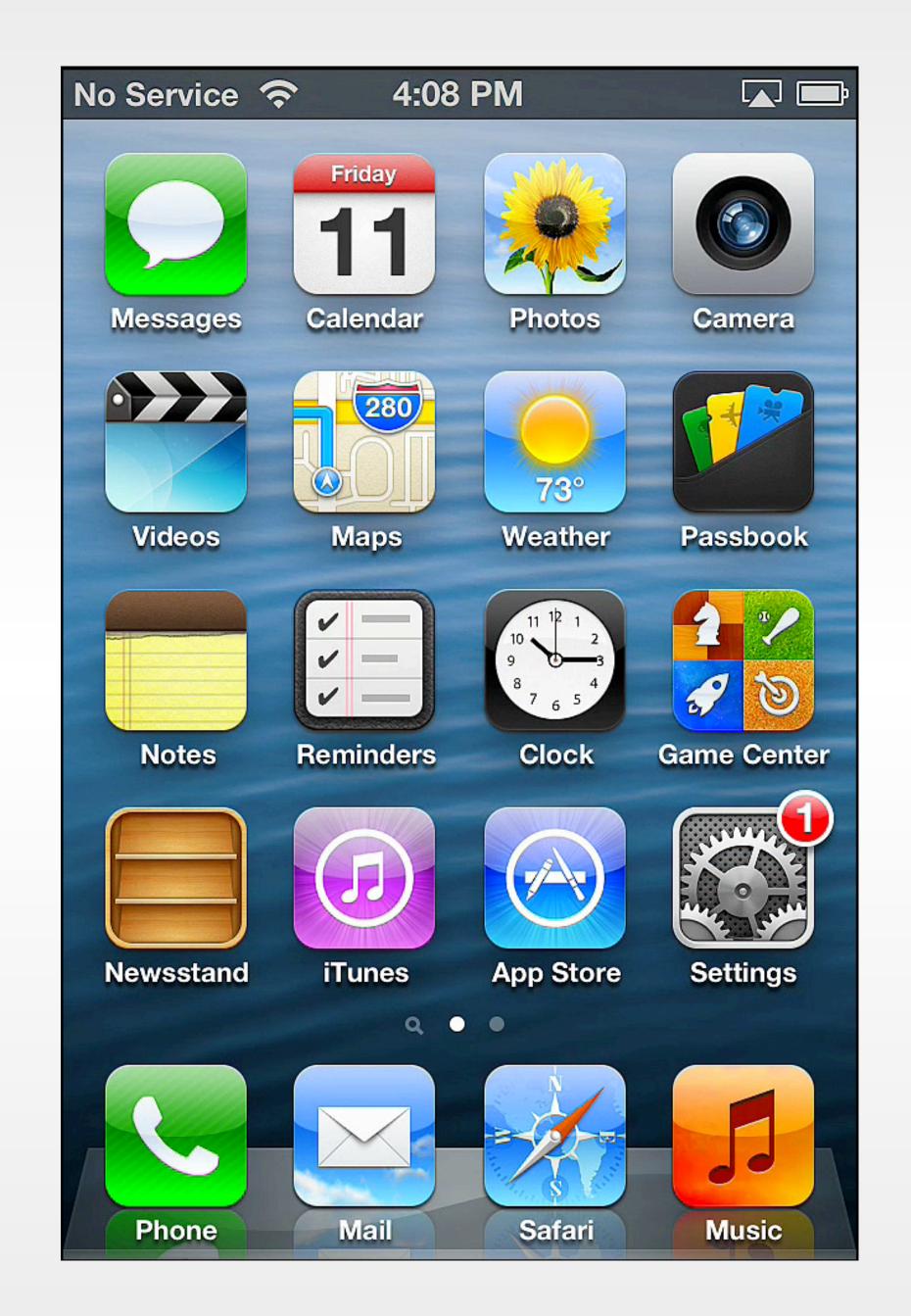


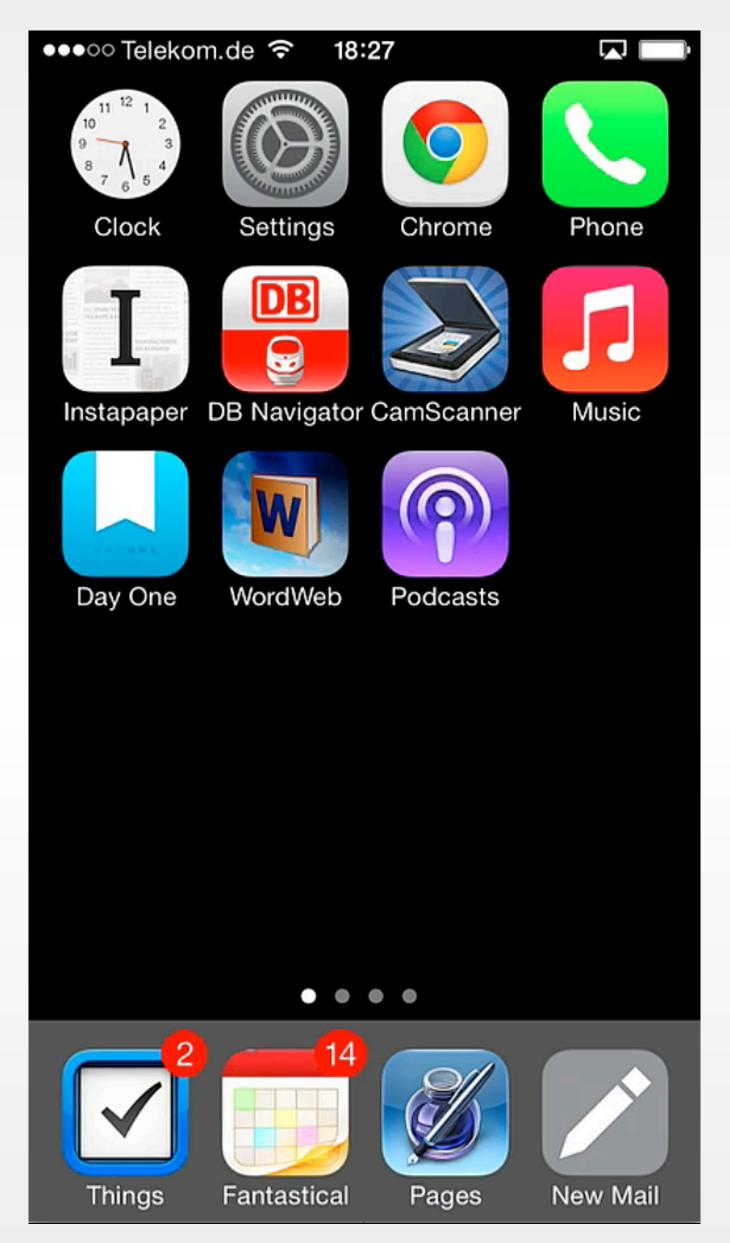








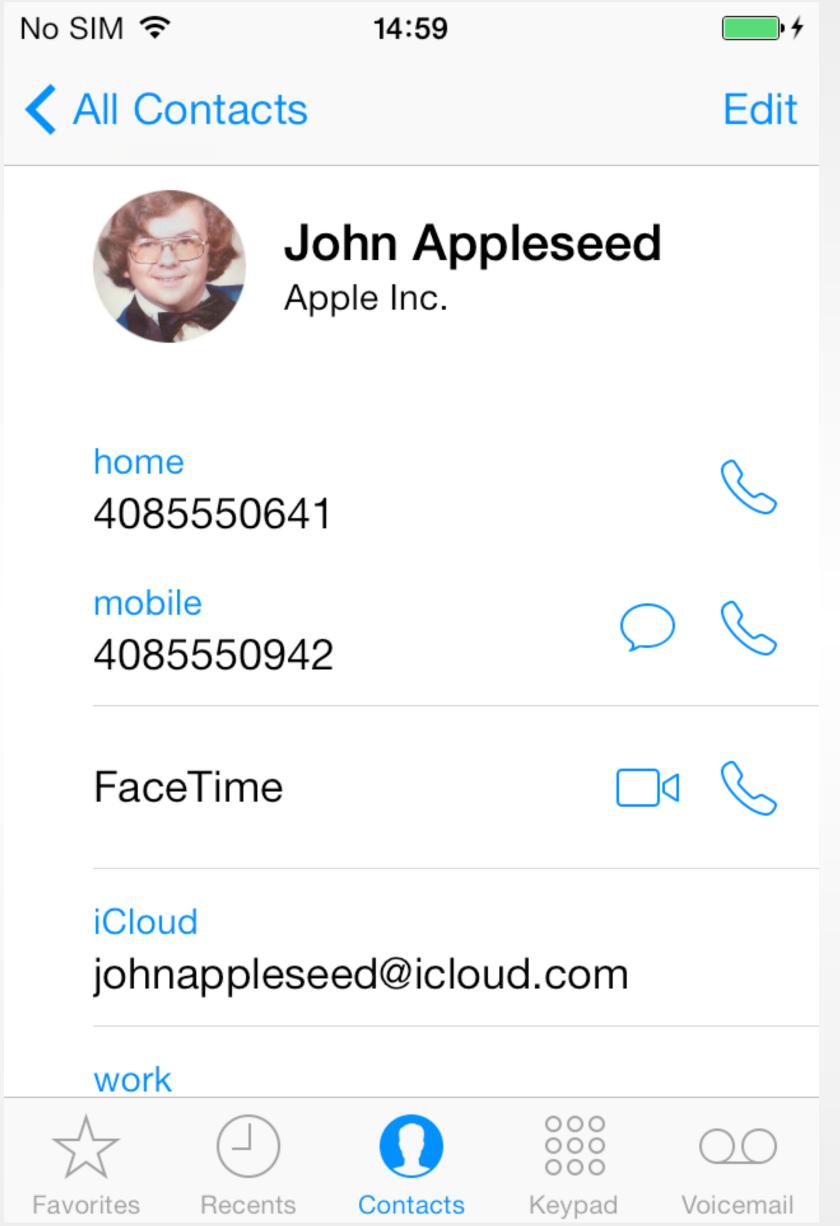






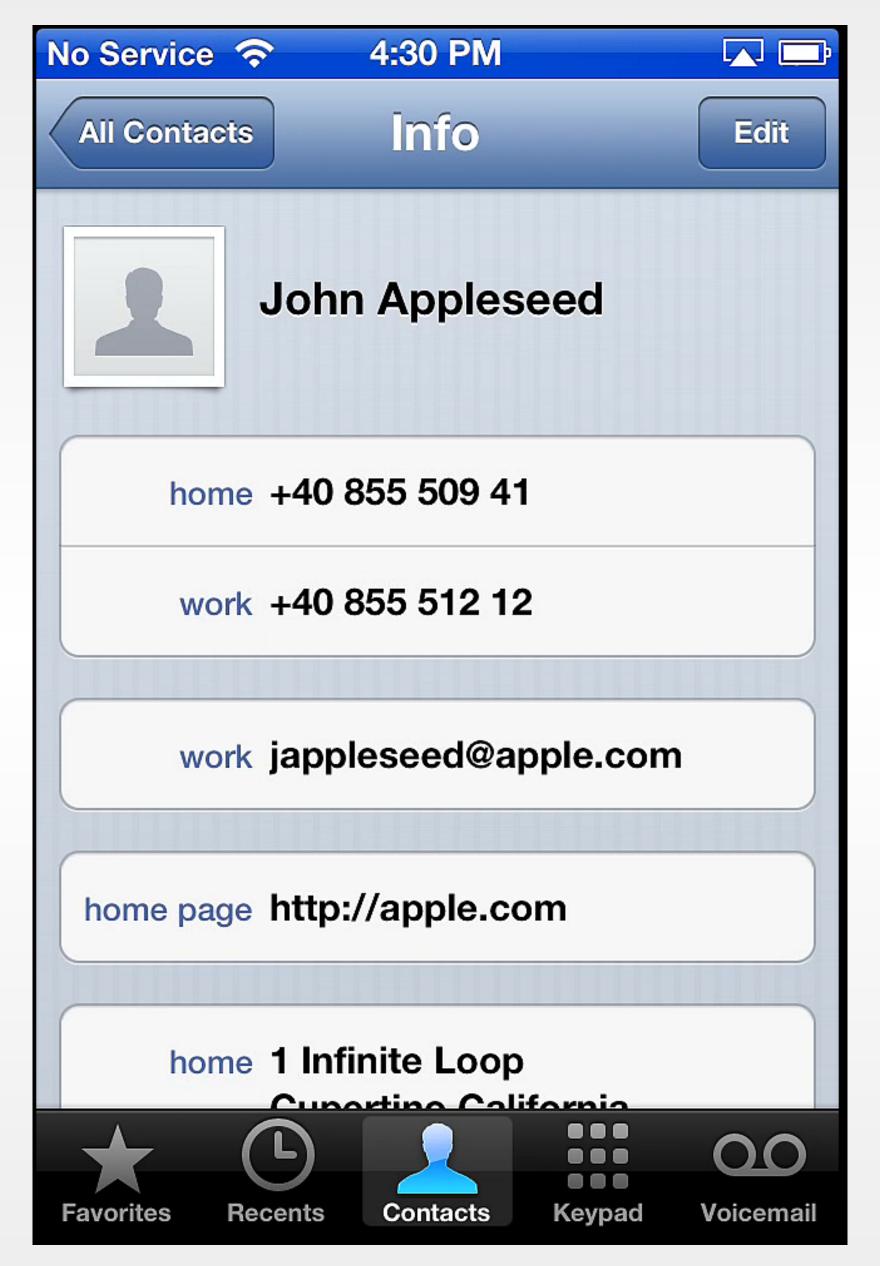


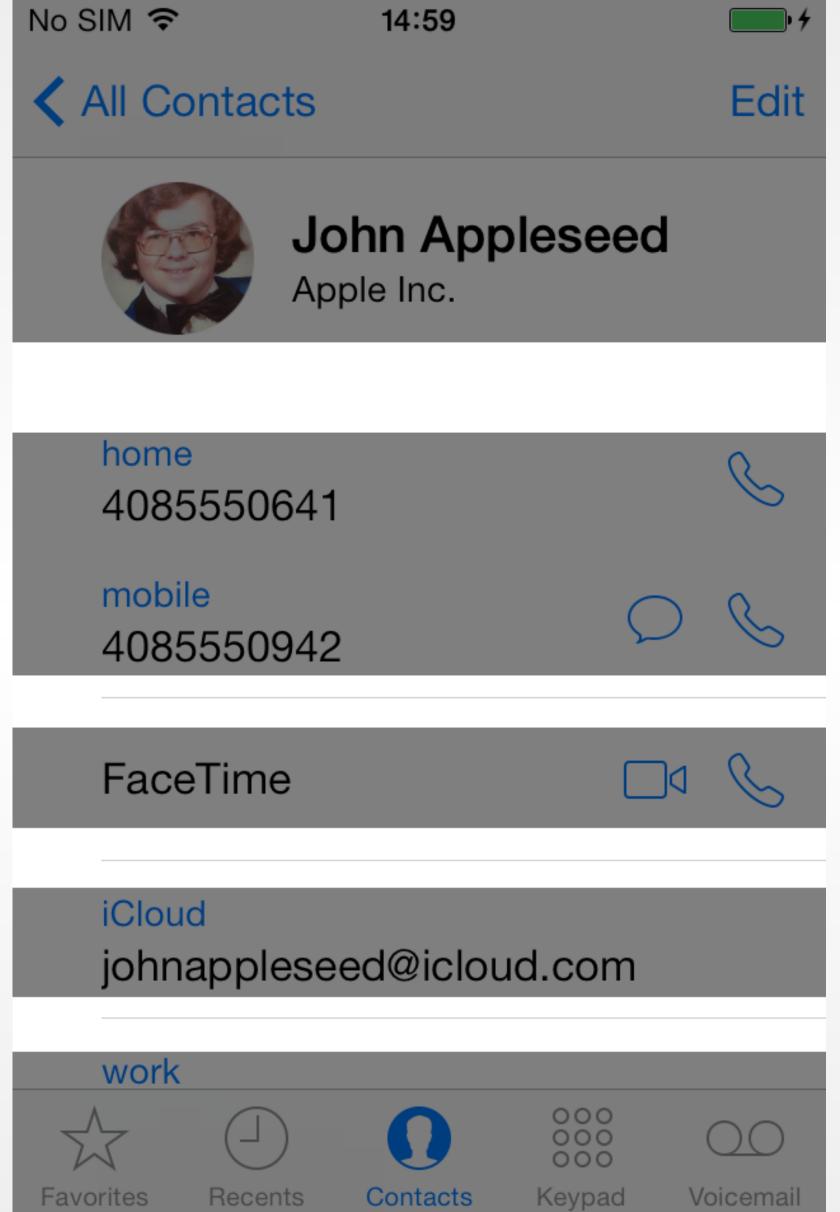








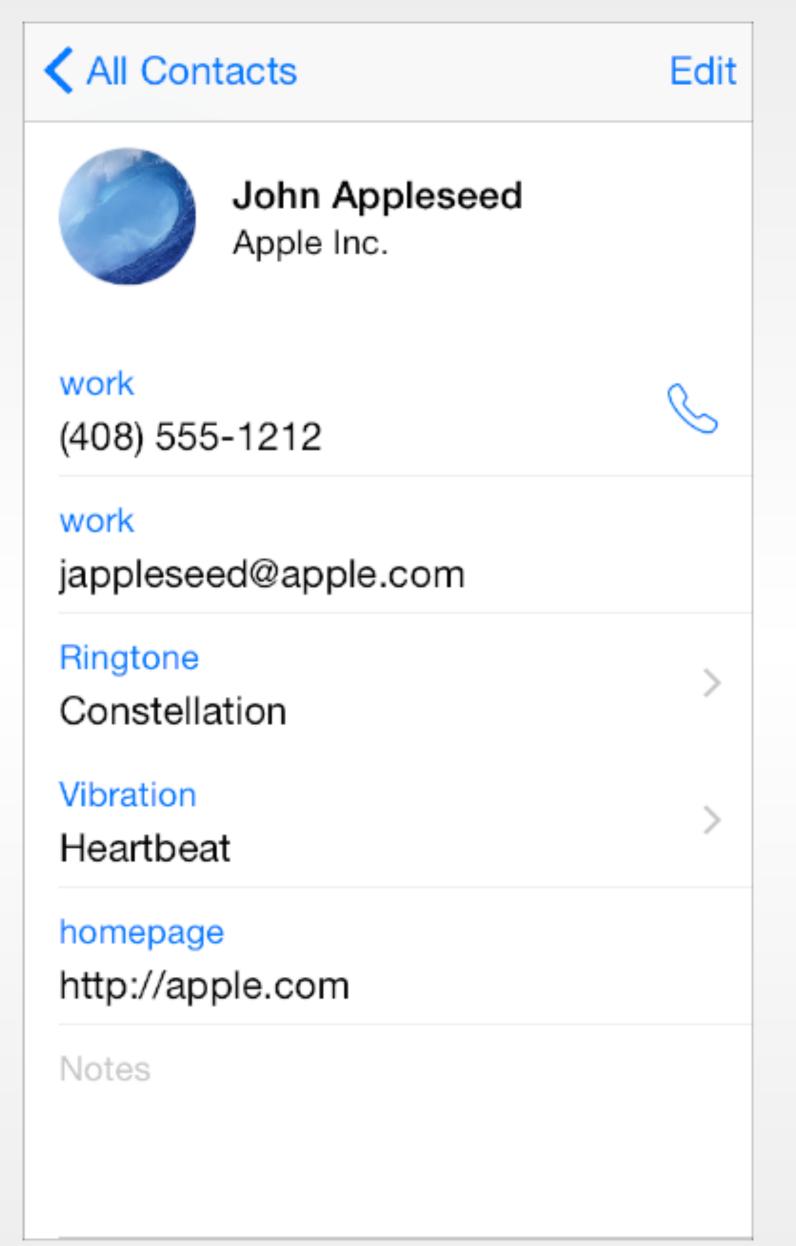






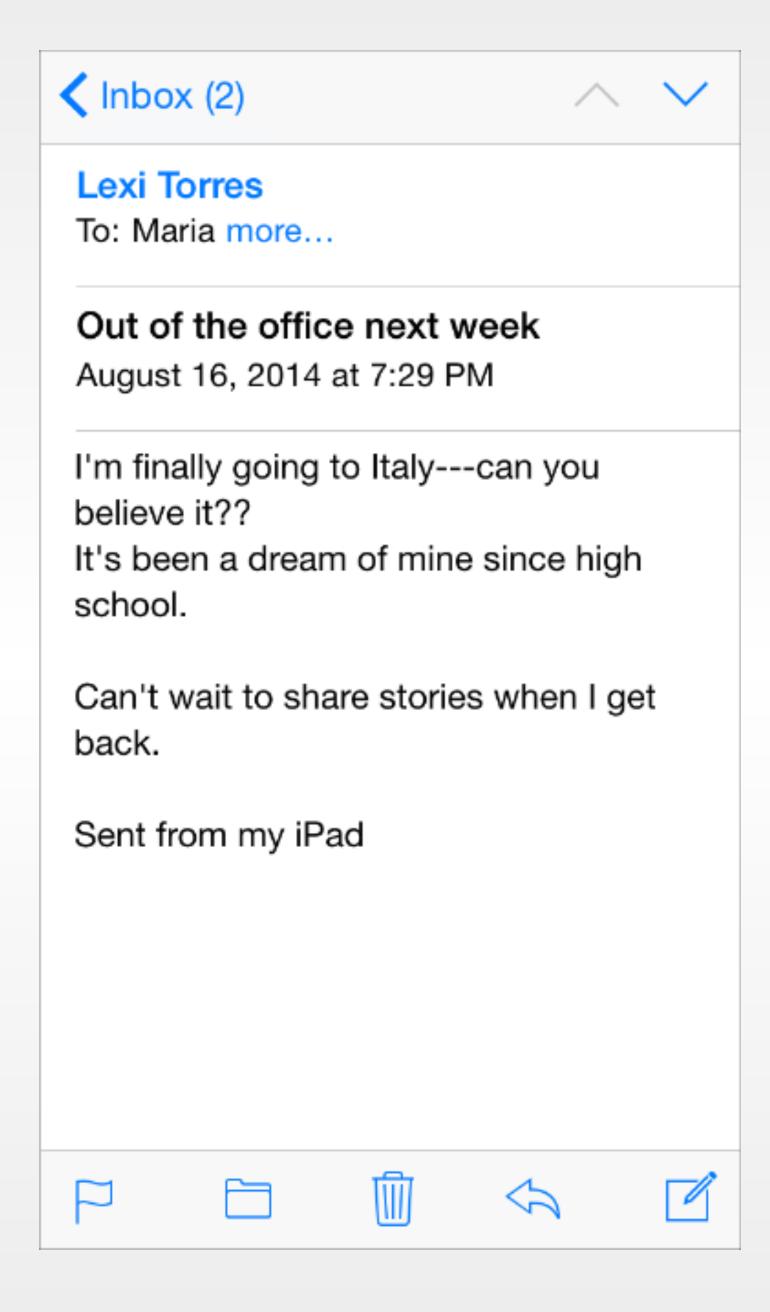






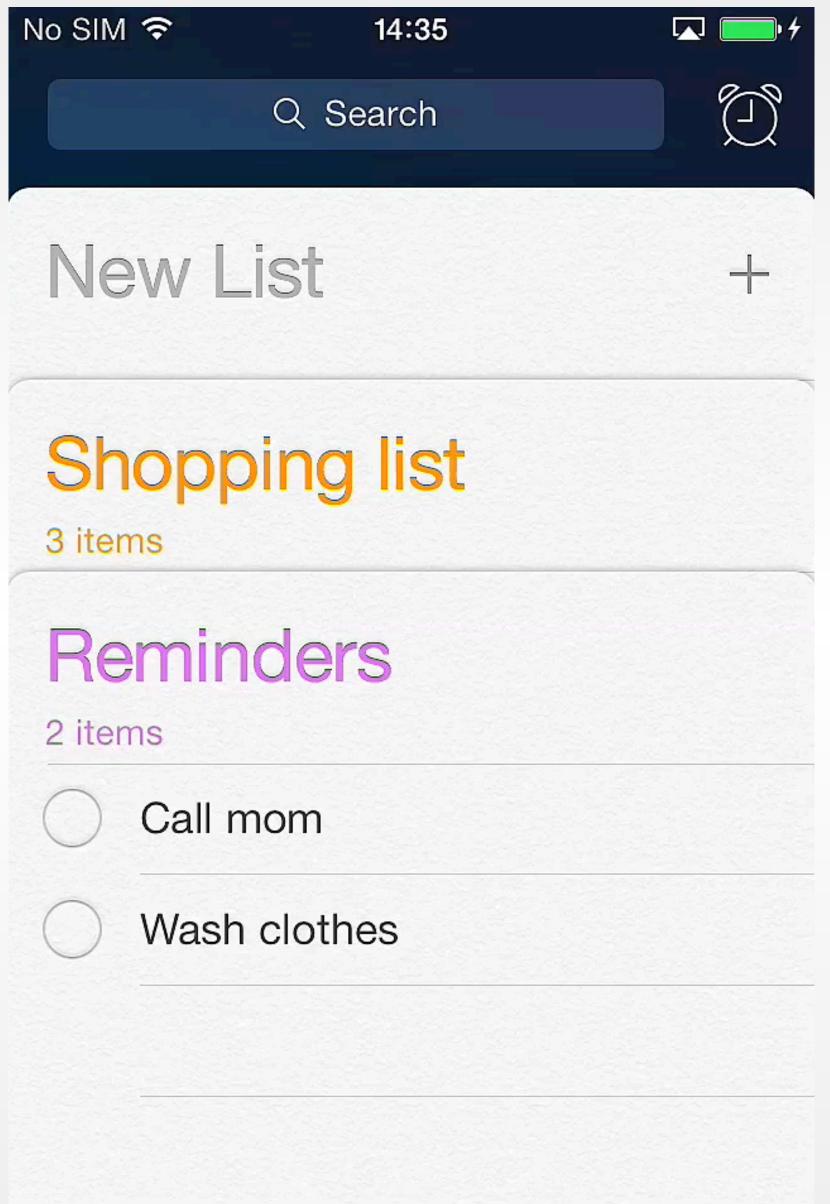






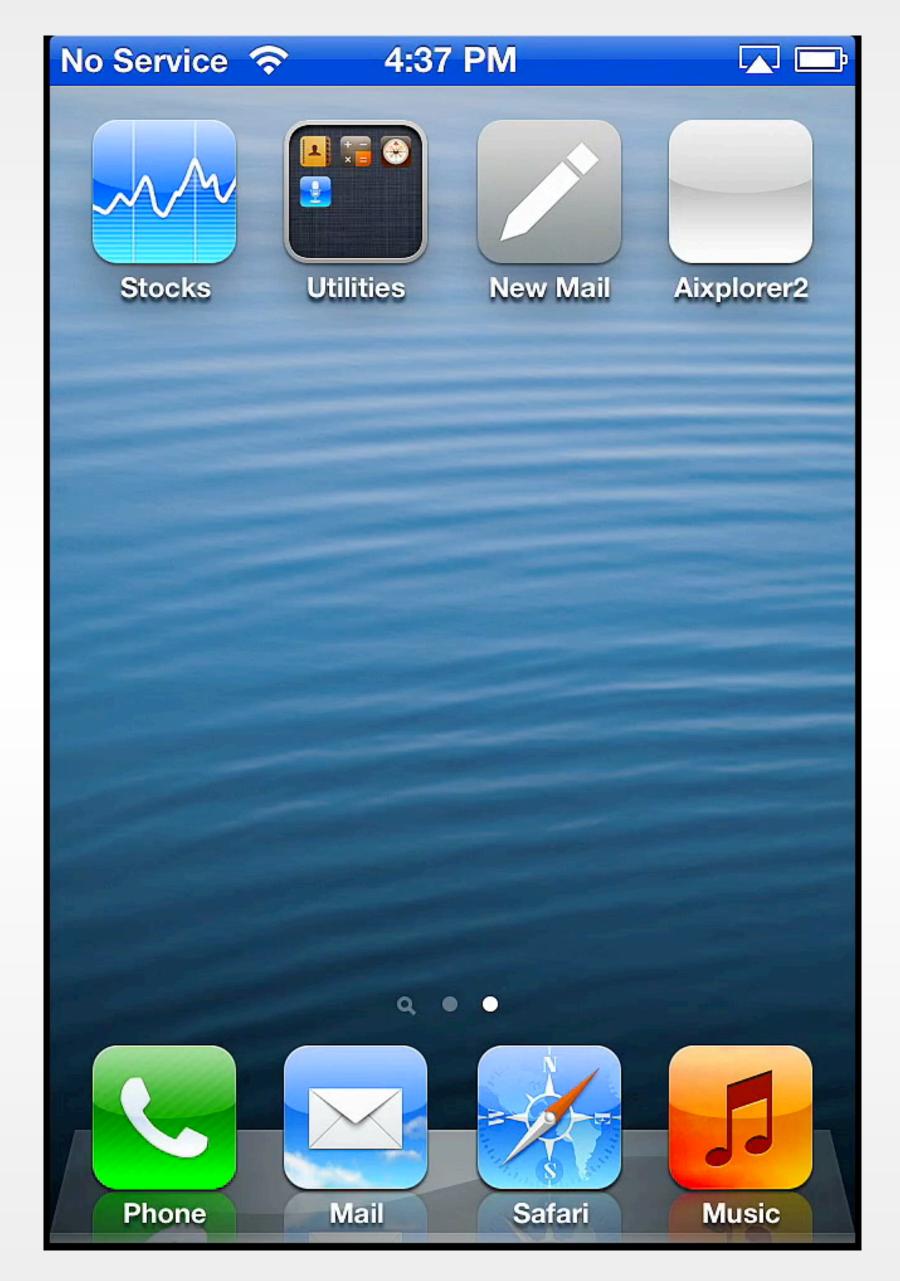


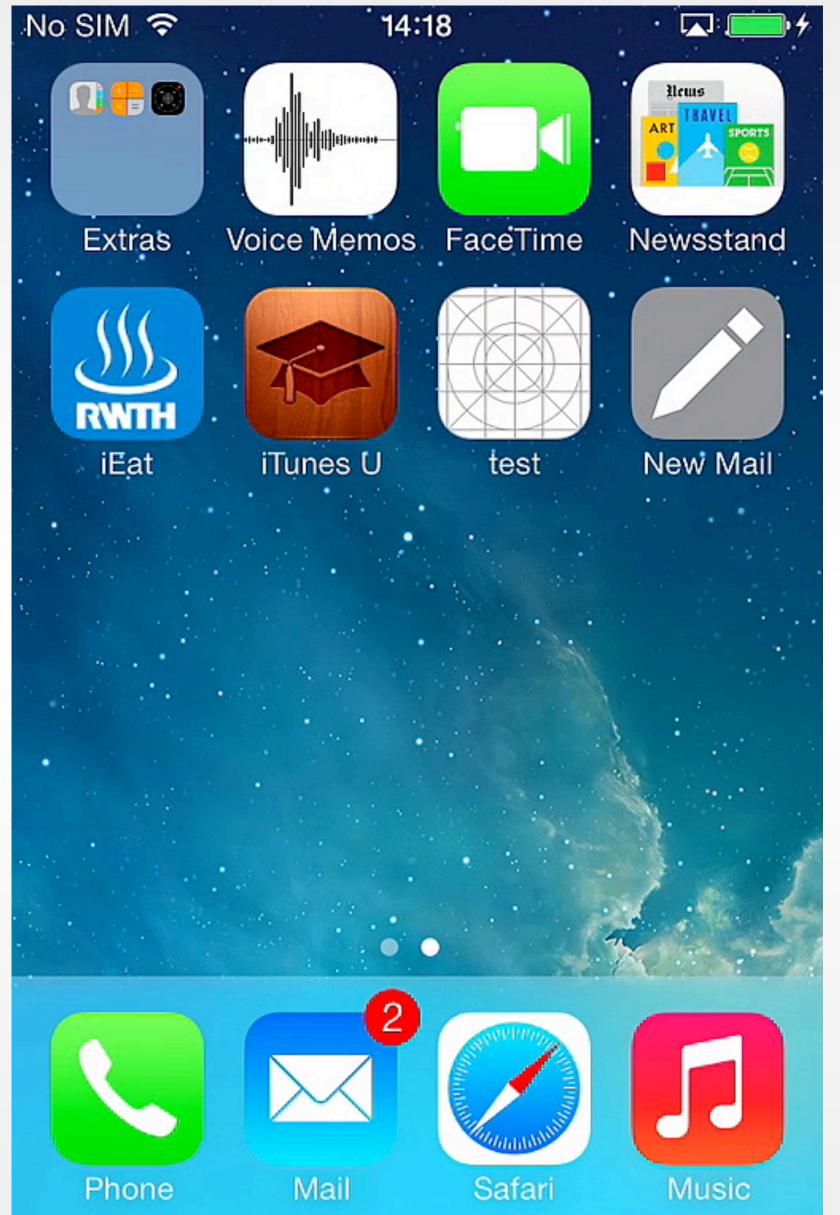






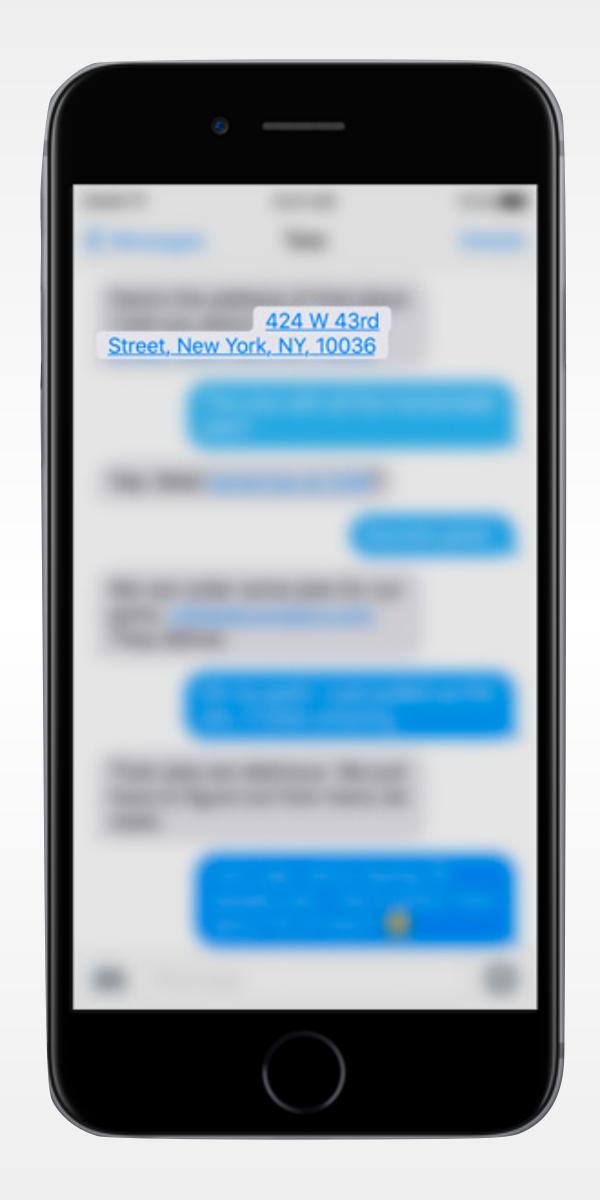


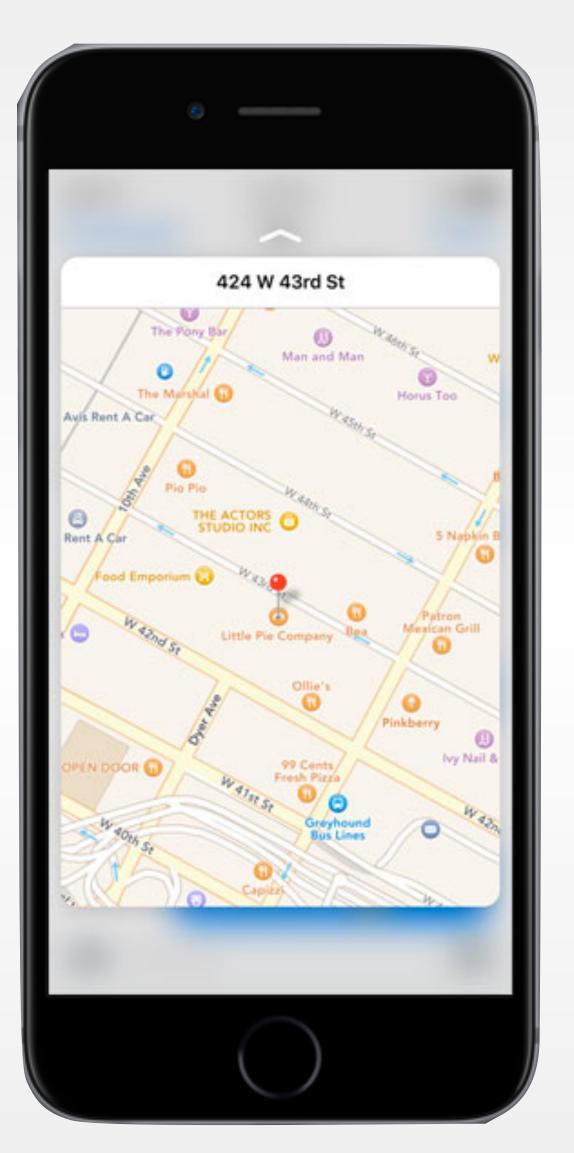


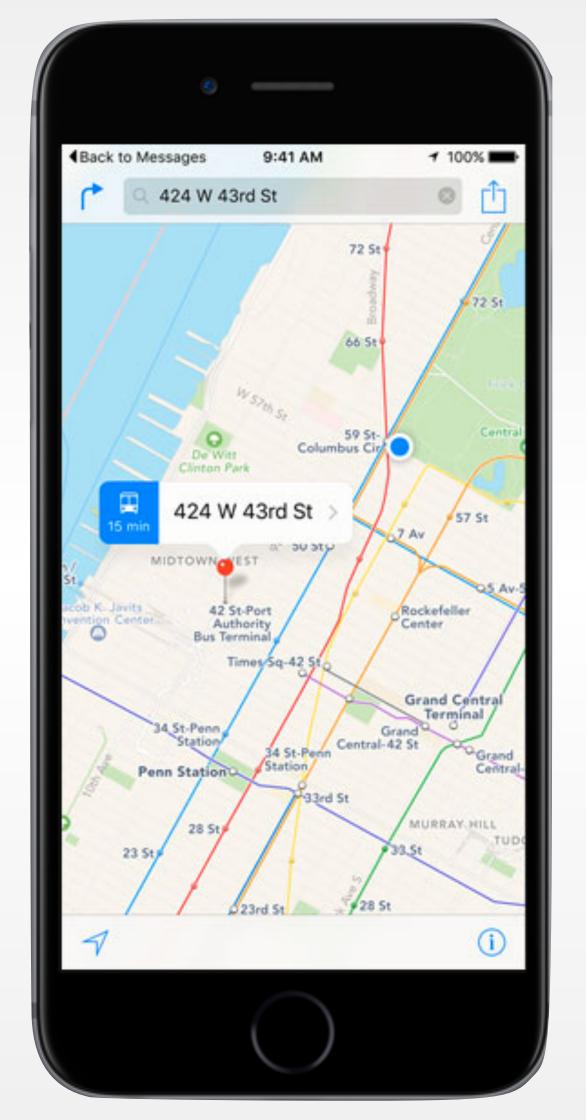






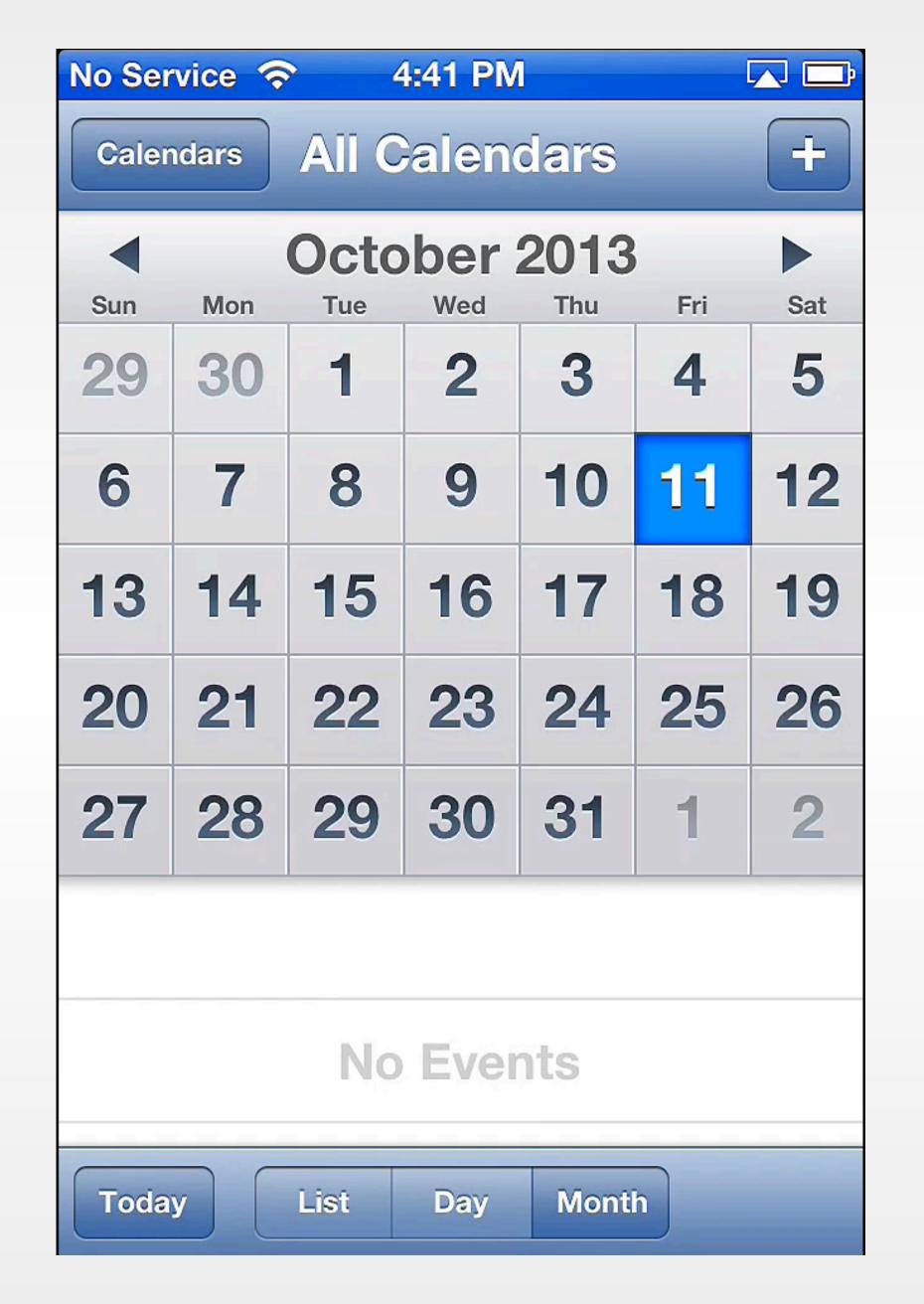


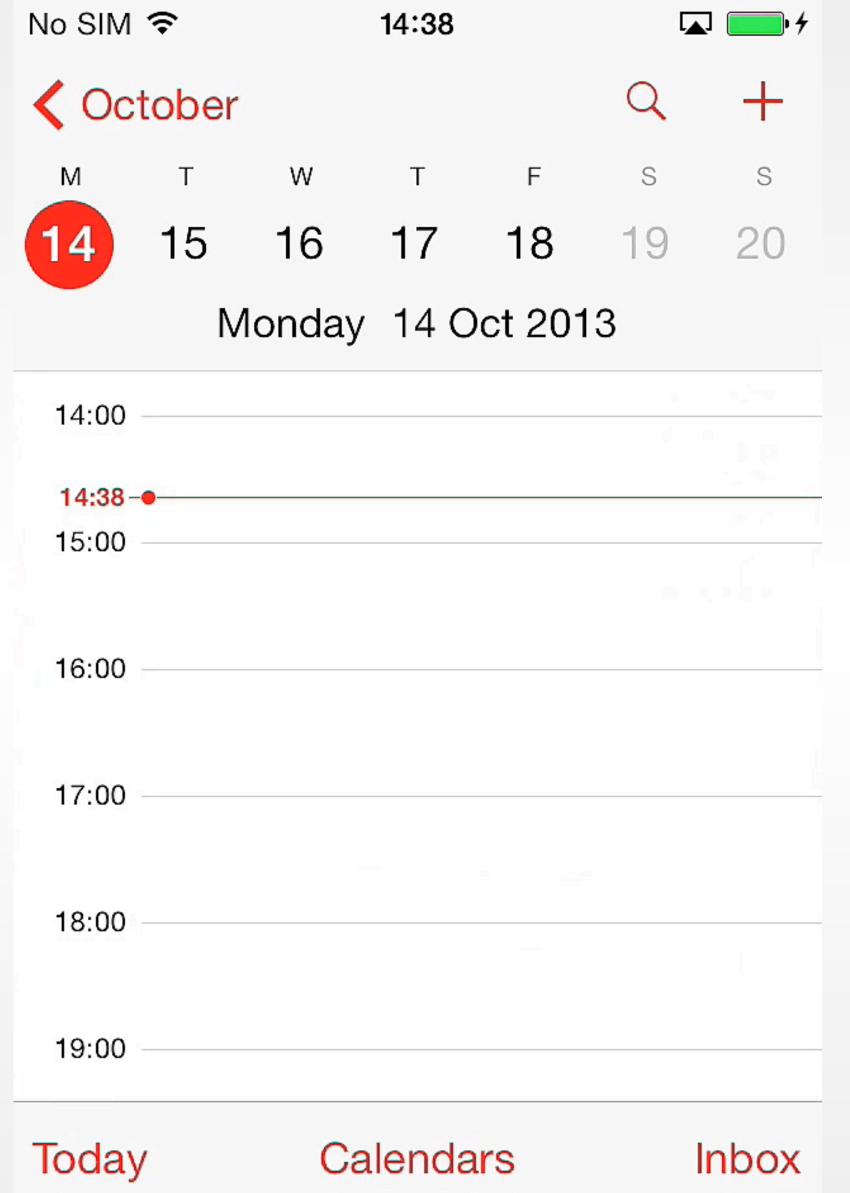
















iOS Architecture: Overview









Cocoa Touch Architecture

Cocoa Touch

UlKit

User interface elements Application runtime Event handling Hardware APIs

Foundation

Utility classes Collection classes Object wrappers for system services





SDK Some iOS Frameworks











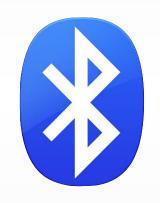
WebKit

Bonjour

Store Kit

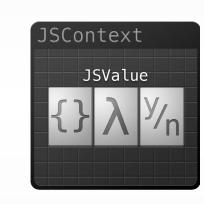
Text Kit











Core Location Core Bluetooth GL Kit

Event Kit

JavaScript Core







Core Audio



Scene Kit



Sprite Kit



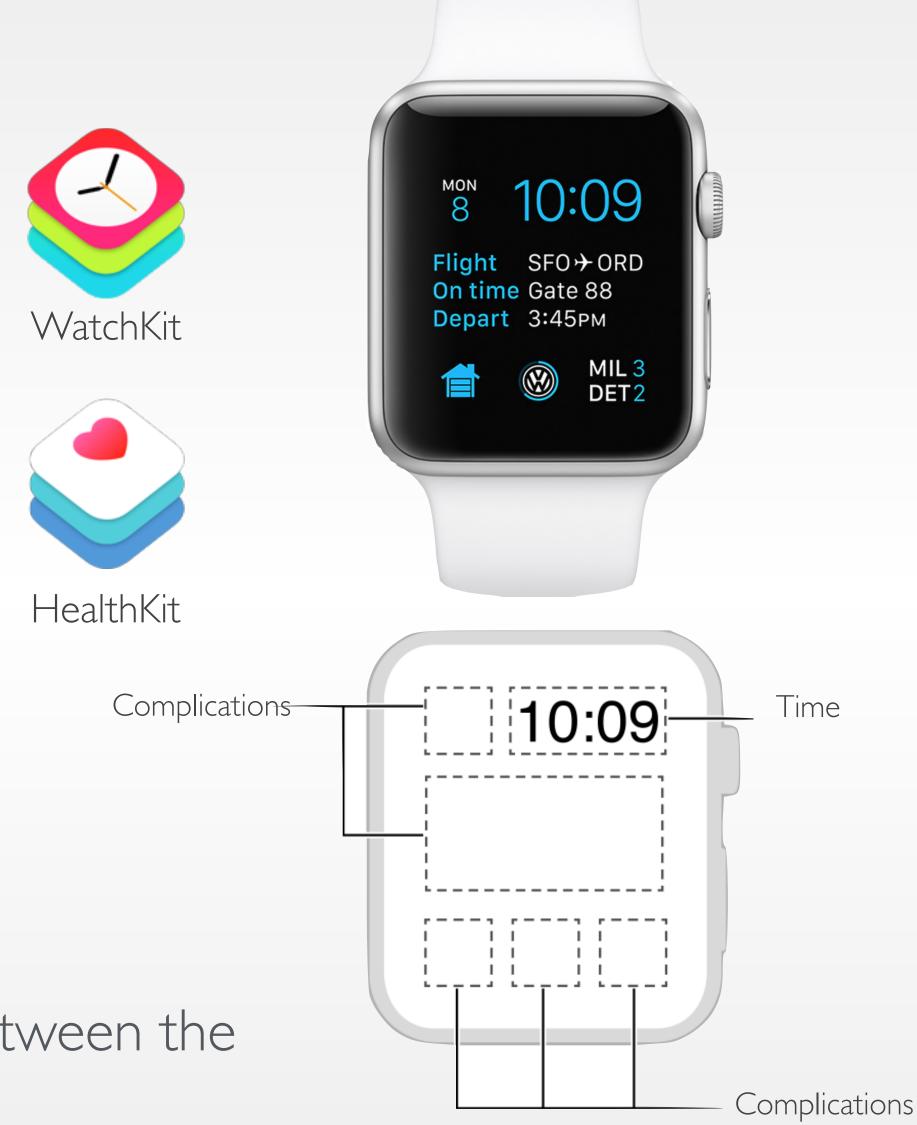
Game Center





watchOS 2

- In watchOS 2 we now have native apps
- Apps can integrate more closely with the watch
- Programmatic access to hardware
 - Digital Crown (WKInterfacePicker)
 - Microphone, Taptic engine, and health sensors
- ClockKit allows building custom watch face Complications
- WatchConnectivity provides a two-way communication between the watch and the iPhone in real-time







Sumary

- Mobile vs. desktop apps: user, task, context
- Keep hardware restrictions in mind
- Application styles: productivity, utility, immersive
- Required reading assignment:



Selected iOS Human Interface Guidelines and WWDC videos will be listed on hci.rwth-aachen.de/iphone (you will need this for the assignments, final project, and exam)



