移动平台开发 _{实验课三}: SwiftUI进阶









Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { Button("按钮", action: {})







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		按钮				
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Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { Button("按钮", action: {}) .buttonStyle(.bordered)











Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

var pressed = false

var body: some View { Button("按钮", action: {})

.buttonStyle(.bordered)











Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI

Cannot assign to property: 'self' is immutable

struct ContentView: View {

var pressed = false

var body: some View { Button("按钮", action: {})

.buttonStyle(.bordered)

实验课三:SwiftUI进阶











Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

@State var pressed = false

var body: some View {
 Button("按钮", action: {
 pressed = true
 })

.buttonStyle(.bordered)





Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {
 @State var pressed = false

var body: some View {
 Button("按钮", action: {
 pressed.toggle()
 }
}

})

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.buttonStyle(.bordered)





SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { @State var pressed = false var body: some View { Button("按钮", action: { pressed.toggle() }) .foregroundColor(pressed ? .green .buttonStyle(.bordered)





SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { @State var pressed = false var body: some View { Button(action: { pressed.toggle() },label: { Text("按钮") }) .foregroundColor(pressed ? .green : .blue) 实验课三:SwiftUI进阶





SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { @State var pressed = false var body: some View { Button(action: { pressed.toggle() },label: { HStack{ Text(...) Image(...) } }) .foregroundColor(pressed ? .green : 实验课三:SwiftUI进阶





Interacting elements in SwiftUI

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```
import SwiftUI
struct ContentView: View {
    @State private var flag1 = false
    @State private var flag2 = false
    @State private var flag3 = false
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            Toggle("Switch toggle", isOn: $flag1)
            Toggle(is0n: $flag2, label: { Text("Enable") })
        }
        .padding()
```





```
@State private var c: Double = 0
@State private var f: Double = 32
@State var value: Double = 0.5
var body: some View {
    VStack {
        Stepper {
            Text("Temp \(formatVal(c)) C
        } onIncrement: {
            self.c += 1
            self. f = self.c * (9/5) + 32
        } onDecrement: {
            self.c -= 1
            self.f = self.c * (9/5) + 32
        }
```

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```
@State private var c: Double = 0
@State private var f: Double = 32
@State var value: Double = 0.5
Stepper(onIncrement: {
    self.c += 1
     self_f = self_c * (9/5) + 32
}, onDecrement: {
    self.c -= 1
    self.f = self.c * (9/5) + 32
}, onEditingChanged: {
     print("\($0)")
}, label: {
    Text("Temp \(formatVal(c)) C / \(formatVal(f)) F")
})
```





```
@State private var cgColor: CGColor = CGColor(red: 0.4, green:
@State private var selectedDate = Date()
let colors: [Color] = [.green, .yellow, .orange, .red]
let title = "Select Color"
var body: some View{
    VStack {
        ColorPicker(title, selection: $cgColor,
                     supportsOpacity: true)
        DatePicker("Date + Time",
                    selection: self.$selectedDate,
            // .datePickerStyle(WheelDatePickerStyle())
    .padding()
实验课三: SwiftUI进阶
```







Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { List{ **Text(...) Text(...)** Button(...) ٦

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Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { Form{ Text(...) **Text(...)** Button(...) ٦

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Interacting elements in SwiftUI

List



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Interacting elements in SwiftUI

List

.listStyle(.inset)

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Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { List{ **Text("1")** . . . **Text("10")** 实验课三:SwiftUI进阶









Interacting elements in SwiftUI

import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { List{ ForEach(0...9, id: \.self){ i in Text("\(i)") 实验课三:SwiftUI进阶





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SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { List{ Section { **Text("1") Text("10")** 实验课三:SwiftUI进阶





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SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { List{ Section (header: Text("!!")) { **Text("1")** Text("10") 、实验课三:SwiftUI进阶







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Interacting elements in SwiftUI



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SwiftUI中的交互的视图组建 Interacting elements in SwiftUI import SwiftUI struct ContentView: View { var body: some View { TabView{ homePage .tabItem { Label("First View", systemImage: "a.circle")















```
import SwiftUI
```

```
struct ContentView: View {
    @State var pressed = false
    var body: some View{
        Button("Trick or Treat", action: {pressed.toggle()})
            .buttonStyle(.bordered)
            .sheet(isPresented: $pressed){
                MySheet
            .sheet(isPresented: $pressed,
                   onDismiss: { print("finished!") },
                   content: {
                    MySheet
                     .presentationDragIndicator(.visible)
```



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Interacting elements in SwiftUI





Form / List / Section

NavigationStack









TabView



SheetView



The Animation in SwiftUI

- 存储属性 var playerName = "Yoo"
- 是存储在class或struct中的属 性,可以是常量或者变量
- 初始化:在定义时进行初始化, 或者在init()函数中进行初始化





计算属性 var playerBlood { ... }

计算属性没有存储值,而是提供了一 个Getter和一个可选的Setter,在 引用这个属性时再进行计算



The Animation in SwiftUI

属性包装器 @wrapperName

属性包装器可以对属性的操作进行统一过滤 **@State** 是SwiftUI用于管理存储属性的包装器,当被@State包装 的属性发生更改时,当前的视图直接废止,并重新计算body的值 一般来说:只在当前视图内部访问被@State包装的属性, 防止外部干扰,所以被@State包装的属性一般声明为private









The Animation in SwiftUI





@State装饰的属性改变时, body计算属性重新计算

```
struct PlayView: View{
   @State private var isPlaying: Bool = false
   var body: some View{
       HStack{
           Text("Start Play")
                                      bool值取非
               .font(.title)
               .padding()
           Button(action:{
                 self.isPlaying.toggle()
            }){
                Image(systemName: isPlaying ?
                     "pause.circle":"play.circle")
```







The Animation in SwiftUI









The Animation in SwiftUI

- 存储属性 var playerName = "Yoo"
- 计算属性 var playerBlood { ... }
- 属性包装器 @wrapperName

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```
struct PlayView: View{
   @State private var isPlaying: Bool = false
    var body: some View{
        HStack{
            Text("Start Play")
                .font(.title)
                .padding()
            Button(action:{
               withAnimation(.spring()){
                   self.isPlaying.toggle()
            }){
                Image(systemName: isPlaying ?
                   "pause.circle":"play.circle")
                    .resizable()
                    .frame(width: isPlaying ? 50 : 20,
                          height: isPlaying ? 50 : 20)
```



Animation

The Animation in SwiftUI

TapGesture

LongPressGesture

DragGesture

CustomGesture

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The Animation in SwiftUI



Preview



The Animation in SwiftUI





The Animation in SwiftUI





SwiftUI中使用MapKit

MapKit in SwiftUI

```
var body: some View {
   let parking = CLLocationCoordinate2D(
       latitude: 42.354528, longitude: -71.068369
   Map {
         Annotation("Parking", coordinate: parking){
                ZStack {
                    Image(systemName: "car").padding(5)
```







