

## Mobile Development

### Delegate-Mechanismus in Swift-Apps

# Abgesandter von Swift

Mittels Delegates werden Aufgaben an Objekte zur Bearbeitung übergeben. Wie funktioniert es?

#### Listing 1: Delegate mit UIPickerView

```
import UIKit
class ViewController: UIViewController, UIPickerViewDelegate
{
    let towns =
["Berlin", "Dortmund", "Frankfurt", "Stuttgart", "München"]
    @IBOutlet var uiLabel: UILabel!
    @IBOutlet var uiPickerView: UIPickerView!
    override func viewDidLoad() {
        super.viewDidLoad()
        uiPickerView.delegate = self;
    }
    override func didReceiveMemoryWarning() {
        super.didReceiveMemoryWarning()
    }
    func numberOfComponentsInPickerView(pickerView:
    UIPickerView) -> Int {
        return 1
    }
    func pickerView(pickerView: UIPickerView,
        numberOfRowsInComponent component: Int) -> Int {
        return towns.count
    }
    func pickerView(pickerView: UIPickerView, titleForRow
    row: Int,
        forComponent component: Int) -> String? {
        return towns[row]
    }
    func pickerView(pickerView: UIPickerView, didSelectRow
    row: Int,
        inComponent component: Int)
    {
        uiLabel.text = towns[row]
    }
}
```

#### Listing 2: AppDelegate-Klasse

```
import UIKit
@UIApplicationMain
class AppDelegate: UIResponder, UIApplicationDelegate {
    var window: UIWindow?

    func application(application: UIApplication,
        didFinishLaunchingWithOptions launchOptions: [NSObject:
    AnyObject]?) -> Bool {
        return true
    }
    func applicationWillResignActive(application:
    UIApplication) {
    }
    func applicationDidEnterBackground(application:
    UIApplication) {
    }
    func applicationWillEnterForeground(application:
    UIApplication) {
    }
    func applicationDidBecomeActive(application:
    UIApplication) {
    }
    func applicationWillTerminate(application: UIApplication)
    {
    }
}
```

