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# NSViewController Class Reference

User Experience: Windows & Views



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# NSViewController Class Reference

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<b>Inherits from</b>	NSResponder : NSObject
<b>Conforms to</b>	NSCoding NSCoding (NSResponder) NSObject (NSObject) NSEditor (Informal Protocol) NSEditorRegistration (Informal Protocol)
<b>Framework</b>	/System/Library/Frameworks/AppKit.framework
<b>Availability</b>	Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.
<b>Declared in</b>	NSViewController.h
<b>Related sample code</b>	AnimatedTableView ComplexBrowser SourceView ViewController ZipBrowser

## Overview

An `NSViewController` object manages a view, typically loaded from a nib file.

This management includes:

- Memory management of top-level objects similar to that of the `NSWindowController` class, taking the same care to prevent reference cycles when controls are bound to the nib file's owner that `NSWindowController` began taking in Mac OS v 10.4.
- Declaring a generic `representedObject` (page 11) property, to make it easy to establish bindings in the nib to an object that isn't yet known at nib-loading time or readily available to the code that's doing the nib loading.
- Implementing the key-value binding `NSEditor` informal protocol, so that applications using `NSViewController` can easily make bound controls in the views commit or discard the changes the user is making.

`NSViewController` is meant to be highly reusable. For example, the `NSPageLayout` and `NSPrintPanel` `addAccessoryController:` methods take an `NSViewController` instance as the argument, and set the `representedObject` (page 11) to the `NSPrintInfo` that is to be shown to the user. This allows a developer to easily create new printing accessory views using bindings and the `NSPrintInfo` class' new key-value coding and key-value observing compliance. When the user dismisses a printing panel, `NSPageLayout` and

`NSPrintPanel` each send `NSEditor` messages to each accessory view controller to ensure that the user's changes have been committed or discarded properly. The titles of the accessories are retrieved from the view controllers and shown to the user in pulldown menus that the user can choose from. If your application needs to dynamically associate relatively complex views with the objects that they present to the user, you might be able to reuse `NSViewController` in similar ways.

## Tasks

### Creating A View Controller

- [initWithNibName:bundle:](#) (page 8)  
Returns an `NSViewController` object initialized to the nib file in the specified bundle.
- [loadView](#) (page 9)  
Instantiate the receiver's view and set it.

### Represented Object

- [setRepresentedObject:](#) (page 11)  
Sets the object whose value is being presented in the receiver's view.
- [representedObject](#) (page 11)  
Returns the object whose value is being presented in the receiver's view.

### Nib Properties

- [nibName](#) (page 10)  
Return the name of the nib bundle to be loaded to instantiate the receivers view.
- [nibName](#) (page 10)  
Return the name of the nib to be loaded to instantiate the receivers view

### View Properties

- [view](#) (page 13)  
Returns the receiver's view.
- [setView:](#) (page 12)  
Sets the receivers view to the specified object.
- [title](#) (page 12)  
Returns the localized title of the receiver's view.
- [setTitle:](#) (page 11)  
Sets the localized title of the receiver's view to the specified string.

## NSEditor Conformance

- [commitEditingStyleWithDelegate:didCommitSelector:contextInfo:](#) (page 7)  
Attempt to commit any currently edited results of the receiver.
- [commitEditingStyle](#) (page 7)  
Returns whether the receiver was able to commit any pending edits.
- [discardEditingStyle](#) (page 8)  
Causes the receiver to discard any changes, restoring the previous values.

## Instance Methods

### commitEditingStyle

Returns whether the receiver was able to commit any pending edits.

- (BOOL)commitEditingStyle

#### Return Value

Returns YES if the changes were successfully applied to the model, NO otherwise.

#### Discussion

A commit is denied if the receiver fails to apply the changes to the model object, perhaps due to a validation error.

#### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

#### See Also

- [commitEditingStyleWithDelegate:didCommitSelector:contextInfo:](#) (page 7)
- [discardEditingStyle](#) (page 8)

#### Declared In

NSViewController.h

### commitEditingStyleWithDelegate:didCommitSelector:contextInfo:

Attempt to commit any currently edited results of the receiver.

- (void)commitEditingStyleWithDelegate:(id)delegate  
didCommitSelector:(SEL)didCommitSelector contextInfo:(void \*)contextInfo

#### Parameters

*delegate*

An object that can serve as the receiver's delegate. It should implement the method specified by *didCommitSelector*.

*didCommitSelector*

A selector that is invoked on delegate.

*contextInfo*

Contextual information that is sent as the `contextInfo` argument to delegate when `didCommitSelector` is invoked.

#### Discussion

The receiver must have been registered as the editor of an object using `objectDidBeginEditing:`, and has not yet been unregistered by a subsequent invocation of `objectDidEndEditing:`. When the committing has either succeeded or failed, send the *delegate* the message specified by `didCommitSelector`.

The `didCommitSelector` method must have the following method signature:

```
- (void)editor:(id)editor didCommit:(BOOL)didCommit contextInfo:(void *)contextInfo
```

If an error occurs while attempting to commit, for example if key-value coding validation fails, an implementation of this method should typically send the receiver's view `presentError:modalForWindow:delegate:didPresentSelector:contextInfo: message`, specifying the view's containing window.

You may find this method useful in some situations when you want to ensure that pending changes are applied before a change in user interface state. For example, you may need to ensure that changes pending in a text field are applied before a window is closed. See also [commitEditing](#) (page 7) which performs a similar function but which allows you to handle any errors directly, although it provides no information beyond simple success/failure.

#### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

#### See Also

- [commitEditing](#) (page 7)
- [discardEditing](#) (page 8)

#### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## discardEditing

Causes the receiver to discard any changes, restoring the previous values.

```
- (void)discardEditing
```

#### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

#### See Also

- [commitEditing](#) (page 7)

#### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## initWithNibName:bundle:

Returns an `NSViewController` object initialized to the nib file in the specified bundle.

```
- (id)initWithNibName:(NSString *)nibNameOrNil bundle:(NSBundle *)nibBundleOrNil
```

**Parameters**

*nibNameOrNil*

The name of the nib file, without any leading path information.

*nibBundleOrNil*

The bundle in which to search for the nib file. If you specify nil, this method looks for the nib file in the main bundle.

**Return Value**

The initialized `NSViewController` object or nil if there were errors during initialization or the nib file could not be located.

**Discussion**

The `NSViewController` object looks for the nib file in the bundle's language-specific project directories first, followed by the Resources directory.

The specified nib should typically have the class of the file's owner set to `NSViewController`, or a custom subclass, with the `view` outlet connected to a view.

If you pass in a nil for *nibNameOrNil* then `nibName` (page 10) will return nil and `loadView` (page 9) will throw an exception; in this case you must invoke `setView:` (page 12) before `view` (page 13) is invoked, or override `loadView` (page 9).

**Availability**

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

**Related Sample Code**

`AnimatedTableView`

`ComplexBrowser`

`SourceView`

`ViewController`

`ZipBrowser`

**Declared In**

`NSViewController.h`

**loadView**

Instantiate the receiver's view and set it.

```
- (void)loadView
```

**Discussion**

The default implementation of this method invokes `nibName` (page 10) and `nibBundle` (page 10) and then uses the `NSNib` class to load the nib with the receiver as the file's owner. If the `view` outlet of the file's owner in the nib is properly connected, the regular nib loading machinery will send the receiver a `setView:` (page 12) message.

**Availability**

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### Related Sample Code

[AnimatedTableView](#)

### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## nibName

Return the name of the nib bundle to be loaded to instantiate the receivers view.

```
- (NSBundle *)nibName
```

### Return Value

The name of the nib bundle.

### Discussion

The default implementation returns whatever value was passed to the initializer.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [initWithNibName:bundle:](#) (page 8)
- [nibName](#) (page 10)

### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## nibName

Return the name of the nib to be loaded to instantiate the receivers view

```
- (NSString *)nibName
```

### Return Value

The name of the nib.

### Discussion

The default implementation returns whatever value was passed to the initializer.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [initWithNibName:bundle:](#) (page 8)
- [nibName](#) (page 10)

### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## representedObject

Returns the object whose value is being presented in the receiver's view.

- (id)representedObject

### Return Value

The object whose value is presented in the receiver's view.

### Discussion

This class is key-value coding and key-value observing compliant for [representedObject](#) (page 11) so when you use it as the file's owner of a view's nib you can bind controls to the file's owner using key paths that start with `representedObject`.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [setRepresentedObject:](#) (page 11)

### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## setRepresentedObject:

Sets the object whose value is being presented in the receiver's view.

- (void)setRepresentedObject:(id)representedObject

### Parameters

*representedObject*

The object whose value is presented in the receiver's view.

### Discussion

The default implementation of this method doesn't copy the passed-in object, it retains it. In another words, *representedObject* is a to-one relationship, not an attribute.

This class is key-value coding and key-value observing compliant for [representedObject](#) (page 11) so when you use it as the file's owner of a view's nib you can bind controls to the file's owner using key paths that start with `representedObject`.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [representedObject](#) (page 11)

### Declared In

NSViewController.h

## setTitle:

Sets the localized title of the receiver's view to the specified string.

```
- (void)setTitle:(NSString *)title
```

**Parameters**

*title*

The localized title of the receiver view.

**Discussion**

`NSViewController` does not use the title property directly. This property is here because so many anticipated uses of this class will involve letting the user choose among multiple named views using a pulldown menu or some other user interface.

This class is key value coding and key value compliant for this property.

**Availability**

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

**See Also**

- [title](#) (page 12)

**Declared In**

`NSViewController.h`

**setView:**

Sets the receivers view to the specified object.

```
- (void)setView:(NSView *)view
```

**Parameters**

*view*

The view the receiver should manage.

**Discussion**

You can invoke this method immediately after creating the object to specify a view that's created in a different manner than the receiver's default implementation would provide.

**Availability**

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

**See Also**

- [view](#) (page 13)

**Declared In**

`NSViewController.h`

**title**

Returns the localized title of the receiver's view.

```
- (NSString *)title
```

**Return Value**

The localized title of the receiver's view

### Discussion

`NSViewController` does not use the title property directly. This property is here because so many anticipated uses of this class will involve letting the user choose among multiple named views using a pulldown menu or some other user interface.

This class is key value coding and key value compliant for this property.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [setTitle:](#) (page 11)

### Declared In

`NSViewController.h`

## view

Returns the receiver's view.

- (`NSView *`)view

### Return Value

The receiver's view object.

### Discussion

The default implementation of this method first invokes [loadView](#) (page 9) if the view hasn't been set yet.

### Availability

Available in Mac OS X v10.5 and later.

### See Also

- [setView:](#) (page 12)

- [loadView](#) (page 9)

### Related Sample Code

[AnimatedTableView](#)

[ViewController](#)

### Declared In

`NSViewController.h`



# Document Revision History

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This table describes the changes to *NSViewController Class Reference*.

Date	Notes
2007-05-02	New document that describes the class used to manage a view, usually a view stored in a nib file.

## REVISION HISTORY

### Document Revision History

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