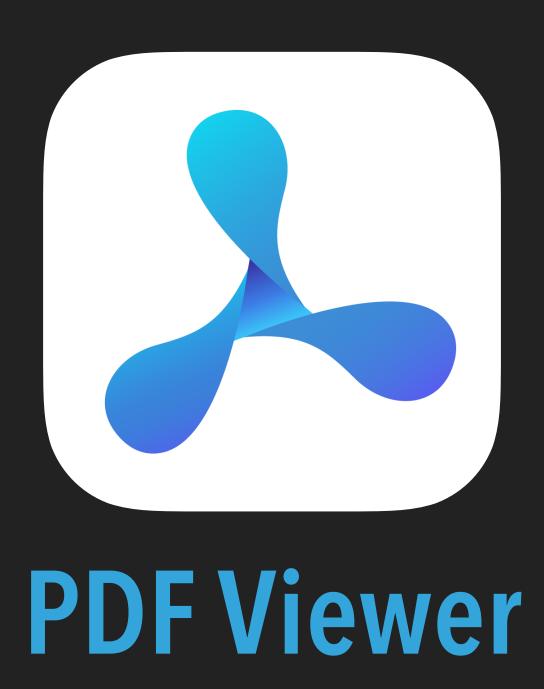
Improving user experience with Apple Pencil

Douglas Hill, June 2018
@qdoug









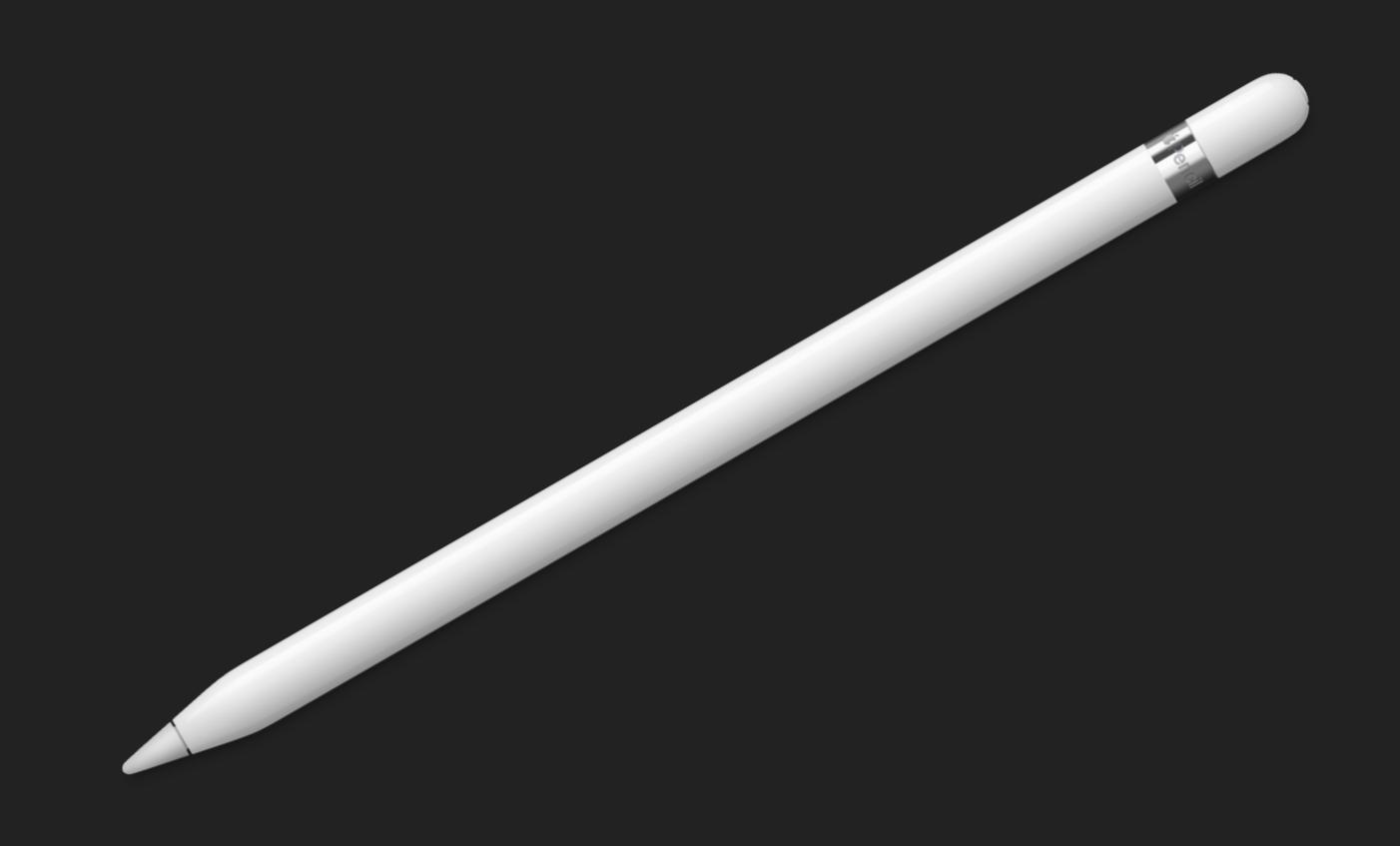




Design

API

Performance



```
iPad Air
  iPad Mini 2
  iPad Air 2
  iPad Mini 3
  iPad Mini 4
/ iPad Pro 12.9-inch (1st gen)
/ iPad Pro 9.7-inch
  iPad (2017)
/ iPad Pro 10.5-inch
iPad Pro 12.9-inch (2nd gen)
√ iPad (2018)
(NEW)
```

""If you see a stylus, they blew it"

Steve Jobs





gel pen charcoal stick crayon

piece of chalk ballpoint pen scalpel

eraser note-taker selector

quill shader bristle fan brush

paint marker paintbrush spray can

highlighter grease pencil fountain pen

marker retoucher magic wand

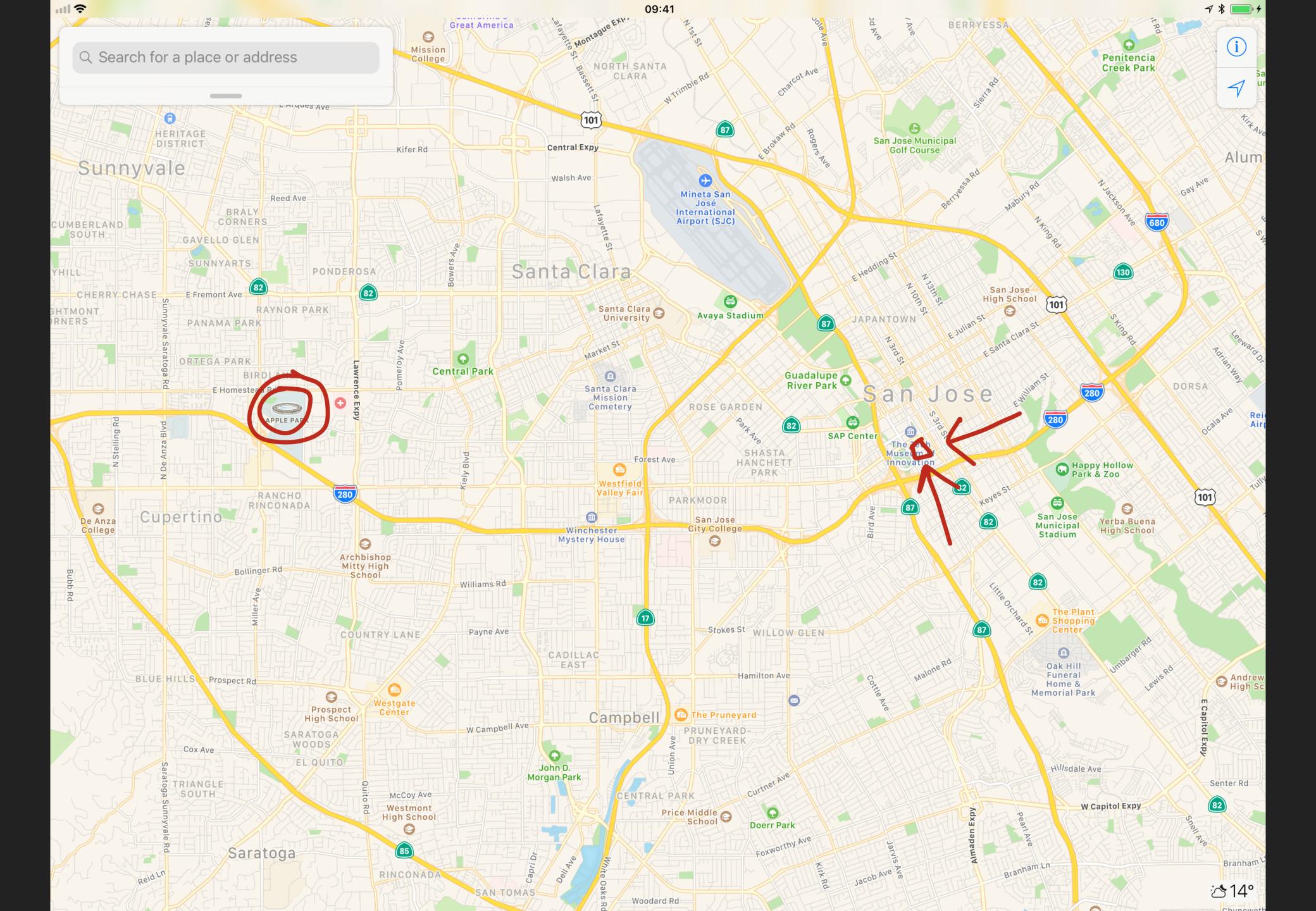
"I actually think it's very clear the Pencil is for making marks, and the finger is a fundamental point of interface for everything within the operating system."

Jonathan Ive

"I actually think it's very clear the Pencil is for making marks and the finger is a fundamental point of interface for everything within the operating system."

- Jonathan Ive

Drawing

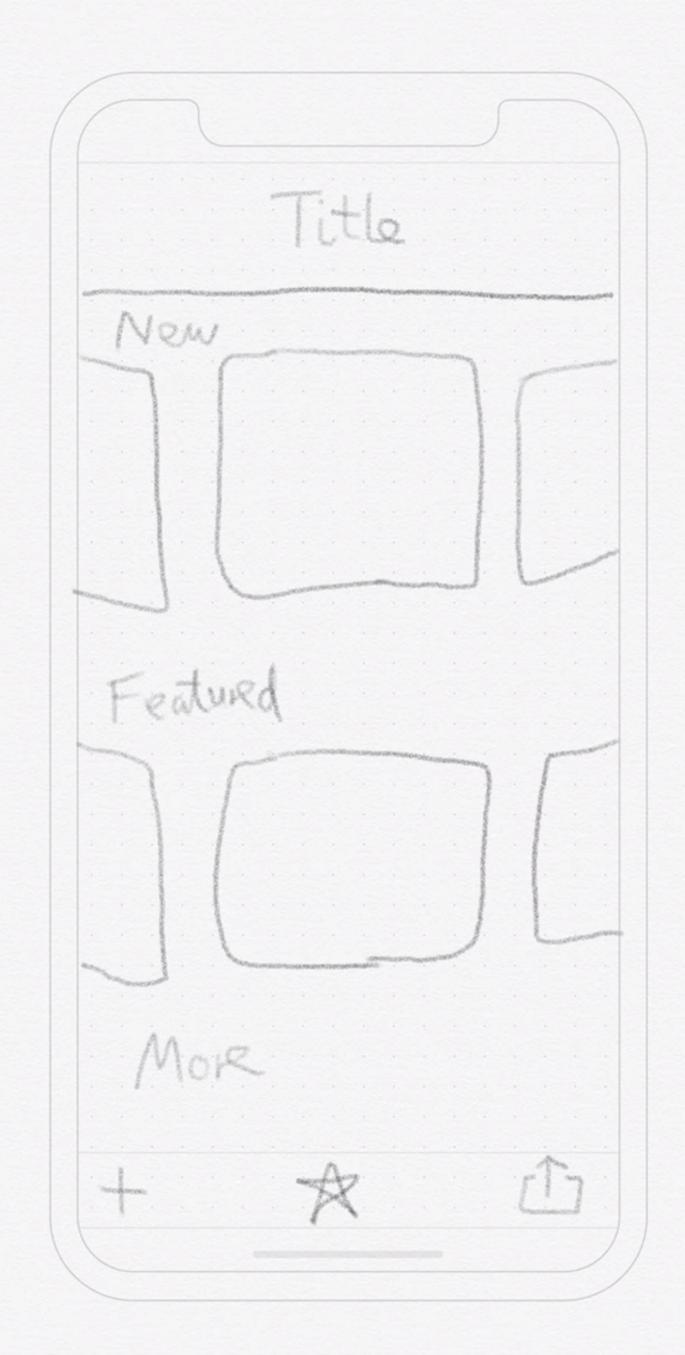


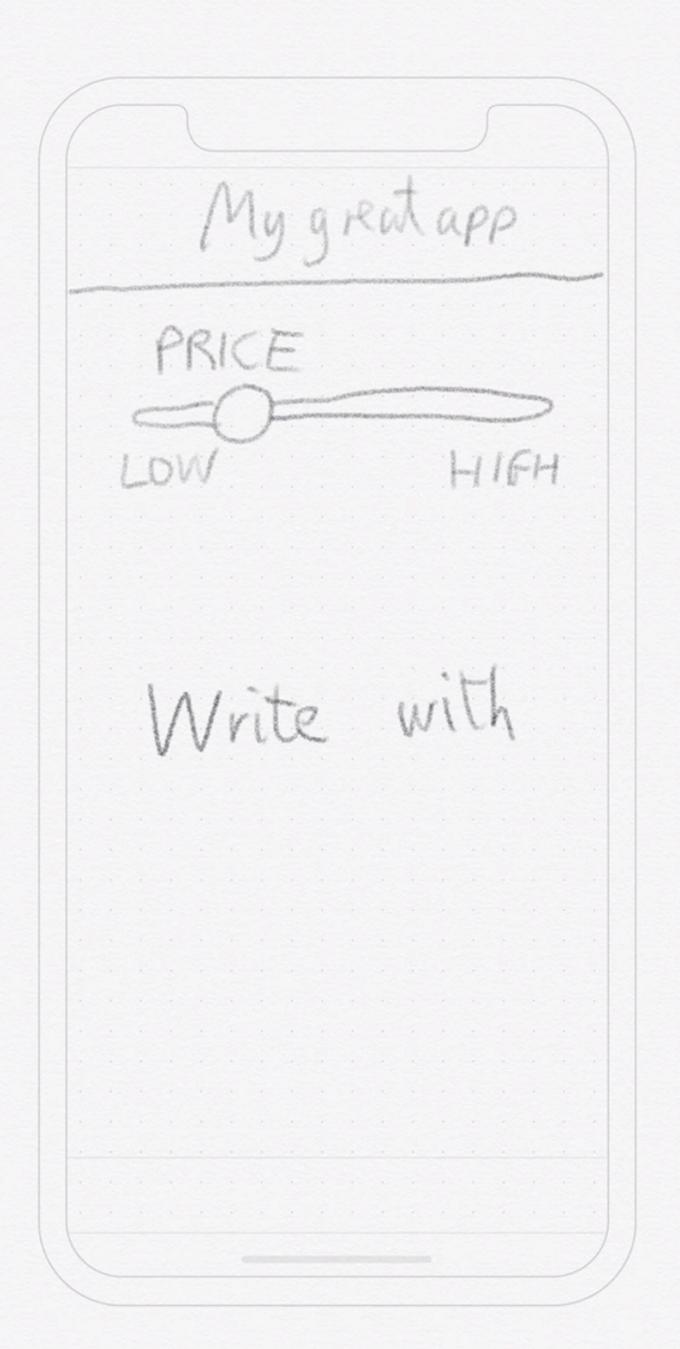
Low latency

Highly precise

Captures subtlety

Reduce modes







>€



The Iconfactory

Sketch

Highlighting

Specifically, the property observer chooses a gear that is the new currentSpeed value divided by 10, rounded down to the nearest integer, plus 1. A speed of 35.0 produces a gear of 4:

```
1  let automatic = AutomaticCar()
2  automatic.currentSpeed = 35.0
3  print("AutomaticCar: \((automatic.description)"))
4  // AutomaticCar: traveling at 35.0 miles per hour in gear 4
```

Preventing Overrides

You can prevent a method, property, or subscript from being overridden by marking it as *final*. Do this by writing the final modifier before the method, property, or subscript's introducer keyword (such as final var, final func, final class func, and final subscript).

Any attempt to override a final method, property, or subscript in a subclass is reported as a compile-time error. Methods, properties, or subscripts that you add to a class in an extension can also be marked as final within the extension's definition.

You can mark an entire class as final by writing the final modifier before the class keyword in its class definition (final class). Any attempt to subclass a final class is reported as a compile-time error.

Initialization

Initialization is the process of preparing an instance of a class, structure, or enumeration for use. This process involves setting an initial value for each stored property on that instance and performing any other setup or initialization that is required before the new instance is ready for use.

You implement this initialization process by defining *initializers*, which are like special methods that can be called to create a new instance of a particular type. Unlike Objective-C initializers, Swift initializers do not return a value. Their primary role is to ensure that new instances of a type are correctly initialized before they are used for the first time.

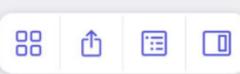
Instances of class types can also implement a *deinitializer*, which performs any custom cleanup just before an instance of that class is deallocated. For more information about deinitializers, see Deinitialization.

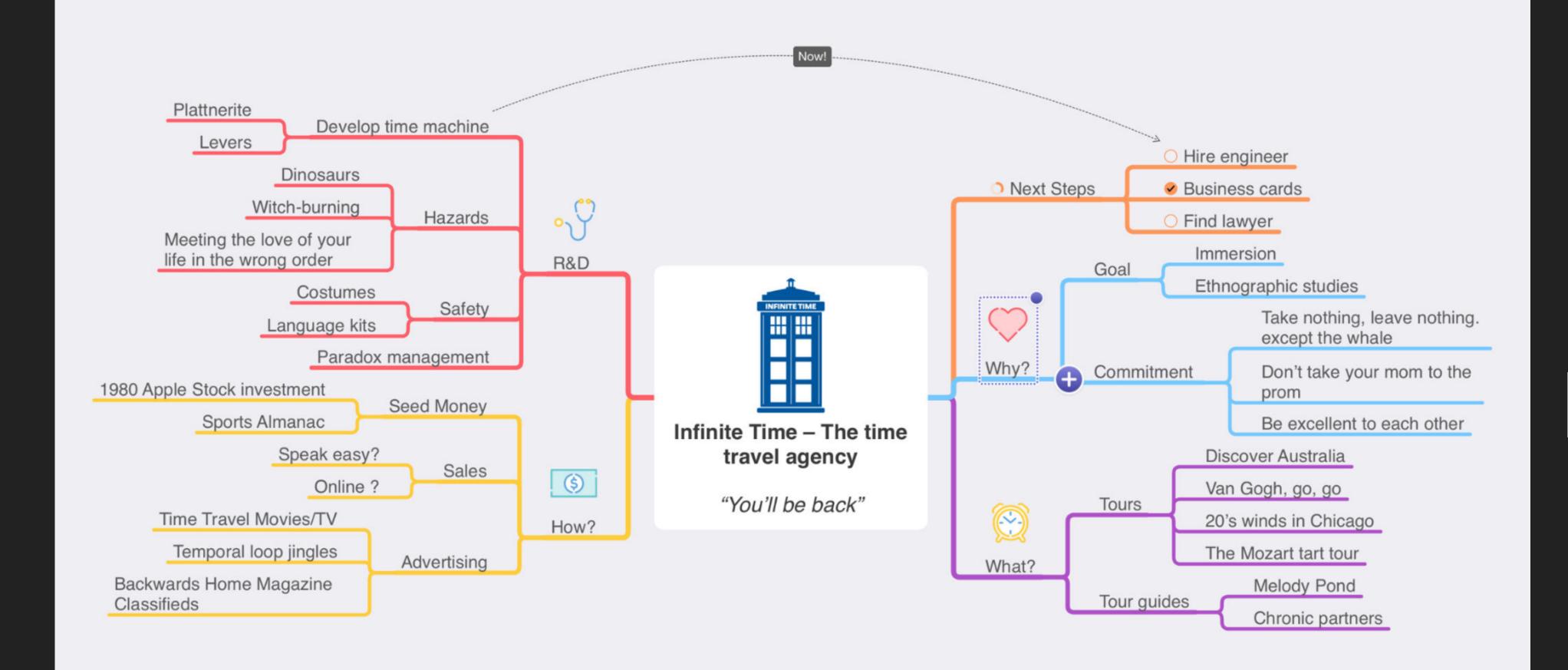
Setting Initial Values for Stored Properties

Classes and structures *must* set all of their stored properties to an appropriate initial value by the time an instance of that class or structure is created. Stored properties cannot be left in an indeterminate state.

Apple Books

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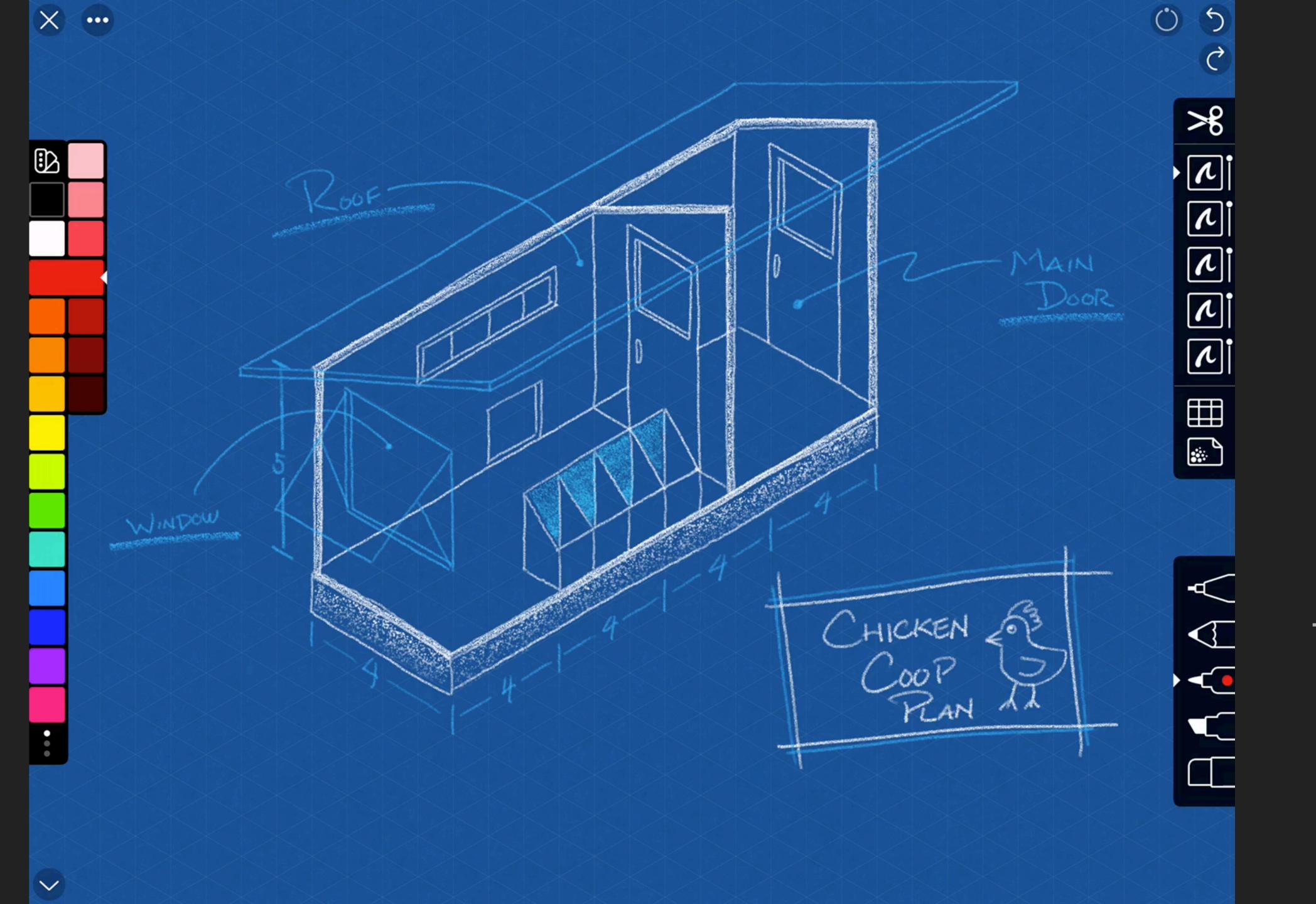




MindNode

IdeasOnCanvas

Higher interaction density

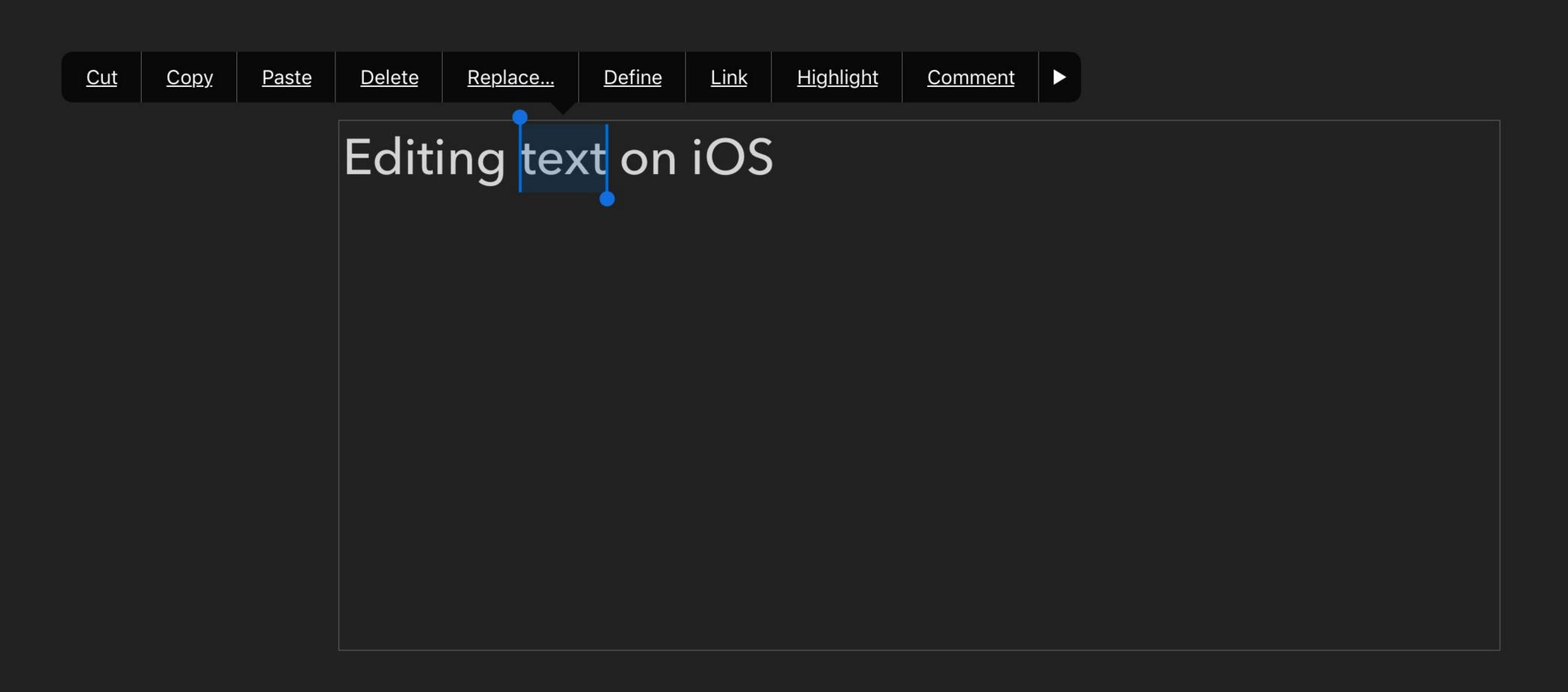




Linea Sketch

The Iconfactory

Text editing

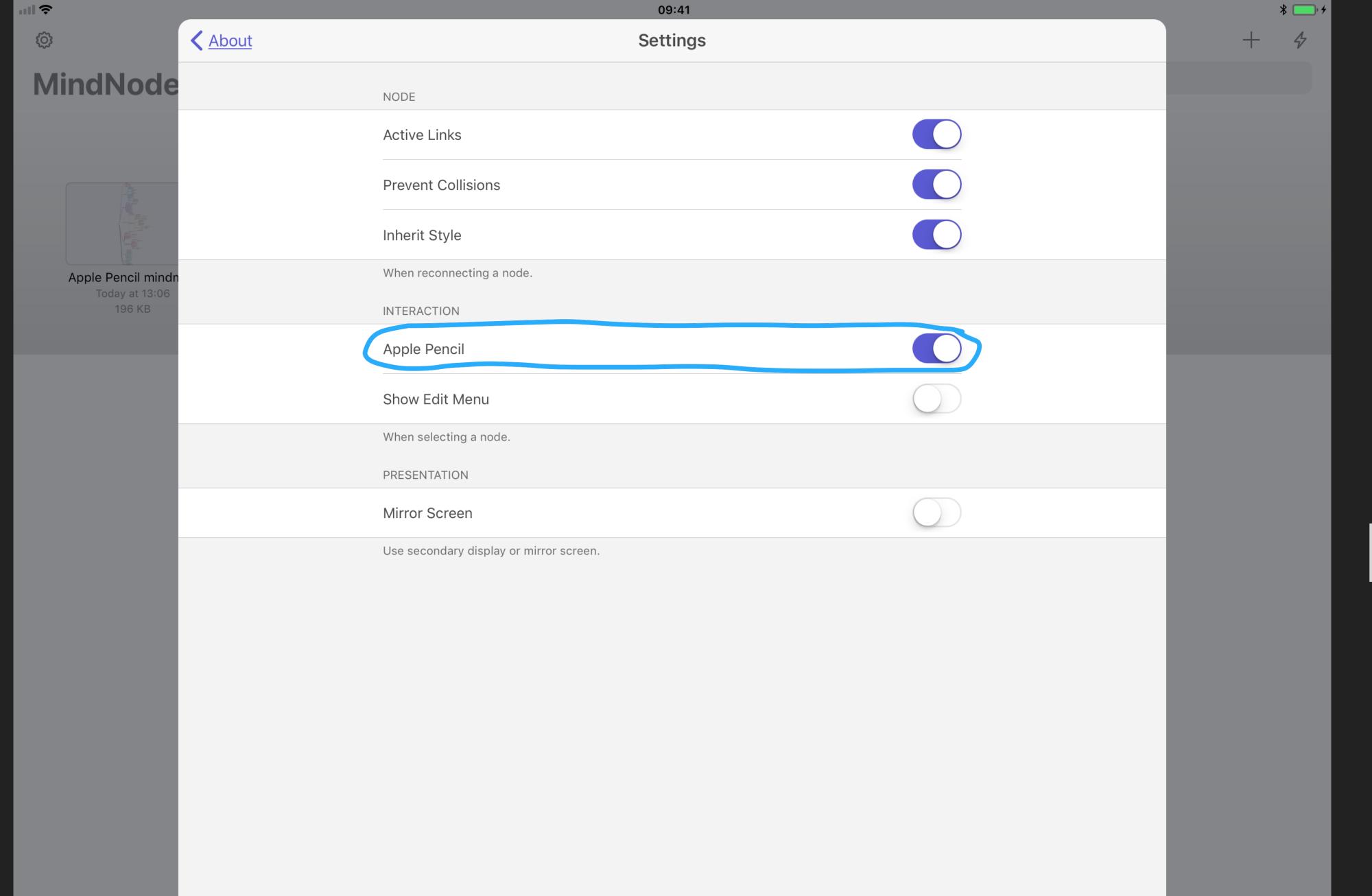




Christmas Tree Bowling

github.com/FlexMonkey/ Christmas-Tree-Bowling

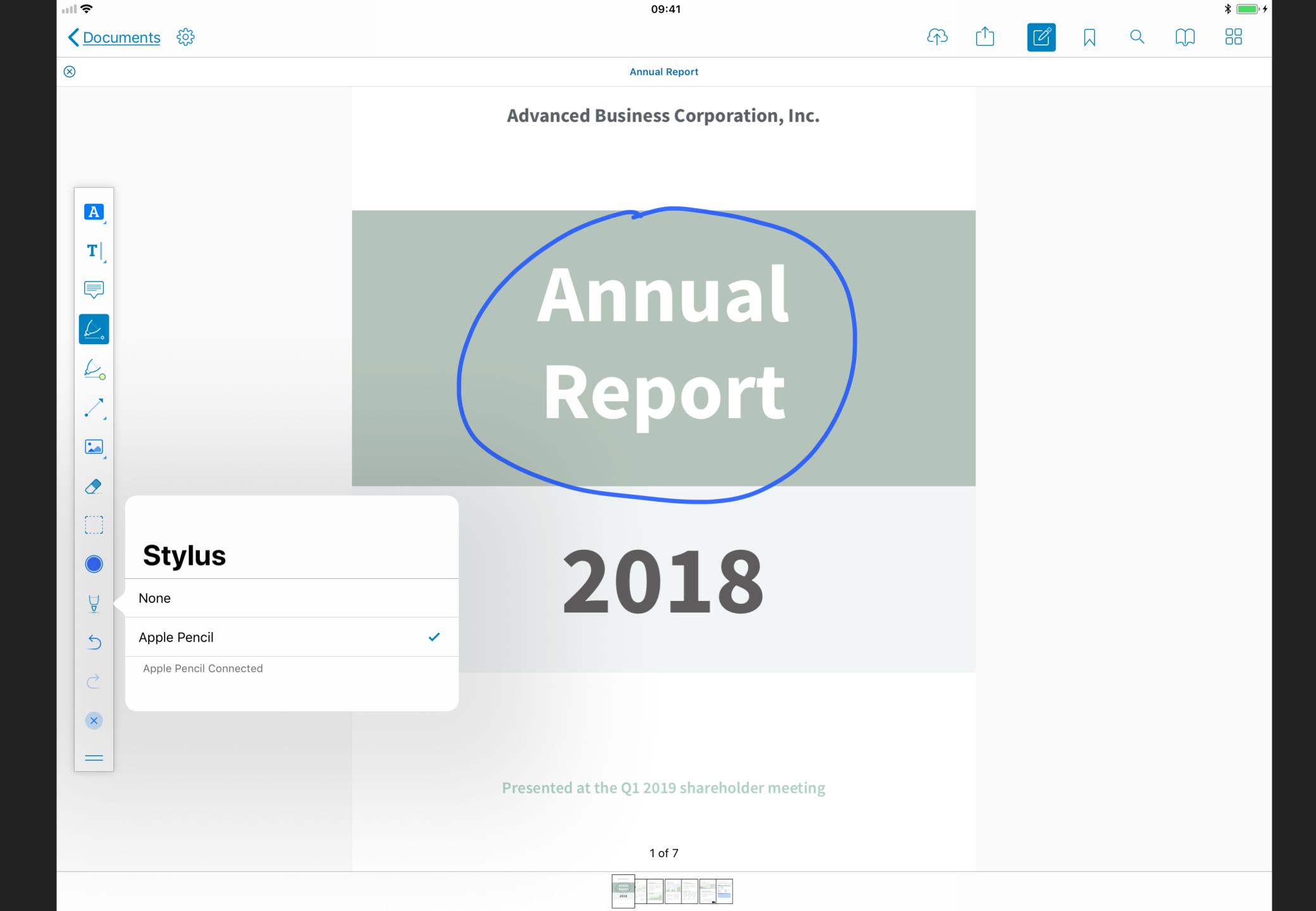
Optional





MindNode

IdeasOnCanvas



Design

API

Performance

```
public enum TouchType : Int {
    case direct
    case indirect
    case pencil
}
```

UIGestureRecognizer allowedTouchTypes

```
strokeRecogniser.allowedTouchTypes =
    [UITouchType.pencil.rawValue as NSNumber]
scrollView.panGestureRecognizer.allowedTouchTypes =
    [UITouchType.direct.rawValue as NSNumber]
```

Detecting Pencil availability

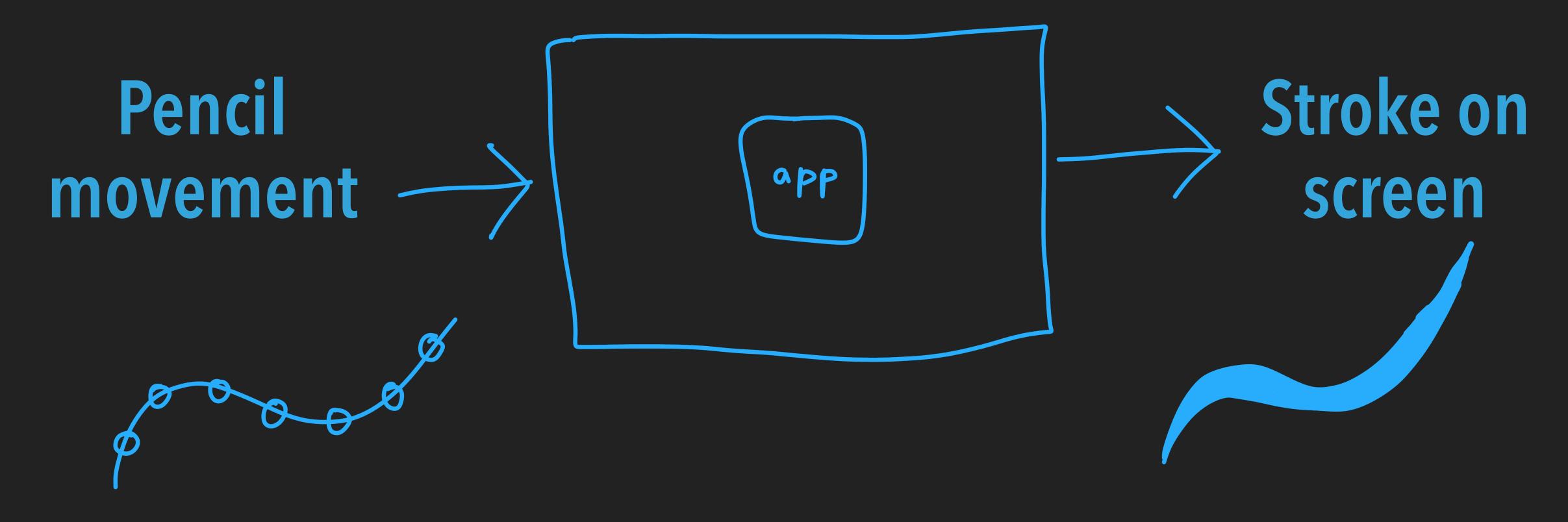
Detecting Pencil availability

```
class Application: UIApplication {
    override func sendEvent(_ event: UIEvent) {
        super.sendEvent(event)
        guard event.type == .touches, let touches = event.allTouches else {
            return
           (touches contains { $0.type == .stylus && $0.phase == .began }) {
            // Apple Pencil is connected
```

Detecting Pencil availability

```
let bluetoothManager = CBCentralManager(delegate: nil, queue: nil)
if (bluetoothManager.state != .poweredOn) {
    // Apple Pencil is not connected
}
```

Drawing



60 Hz

120 Hz

240 Hz

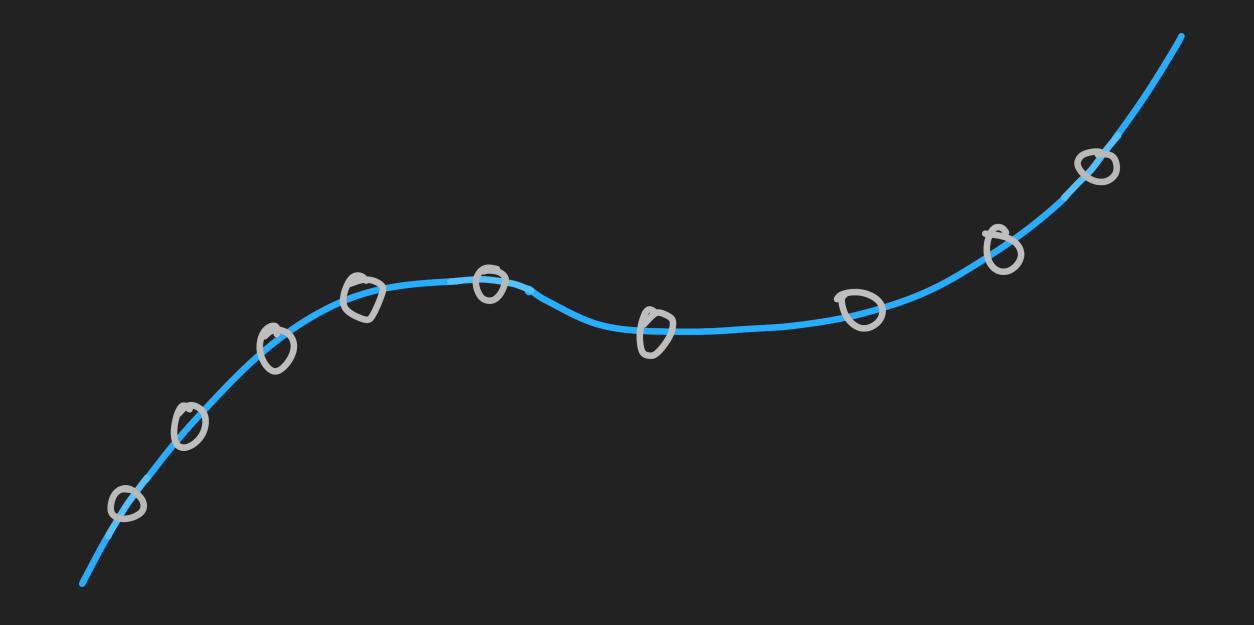
60 Hz

120 Hz

Precision

```
UITouch.location(in: view)
```

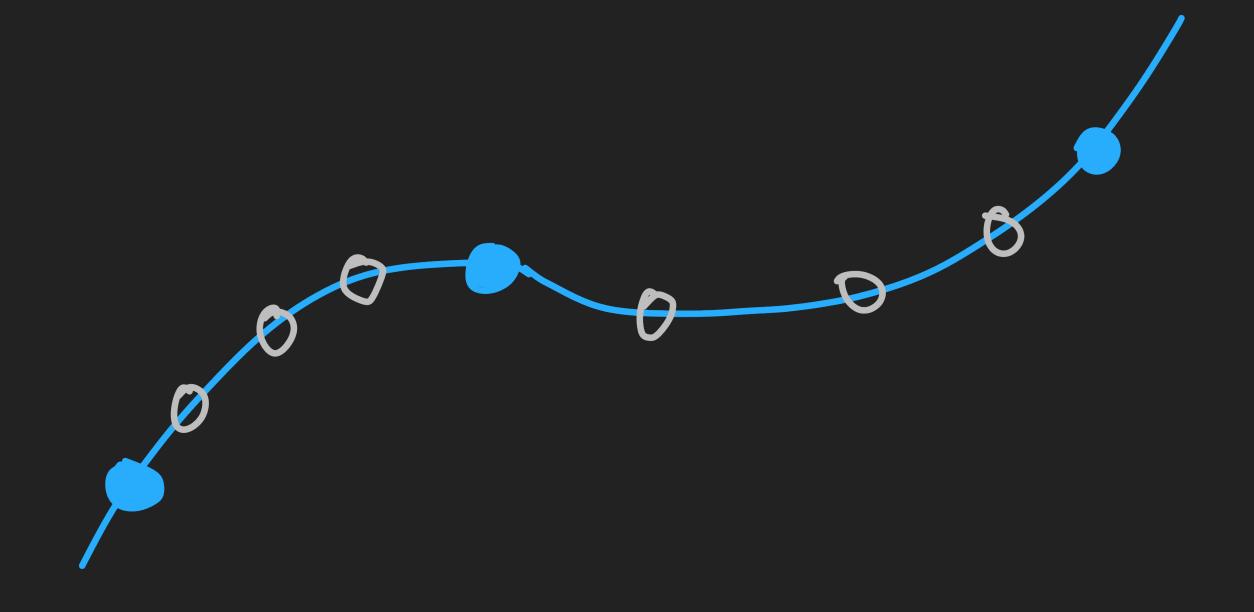
UITouch preciseLocation(in: view)

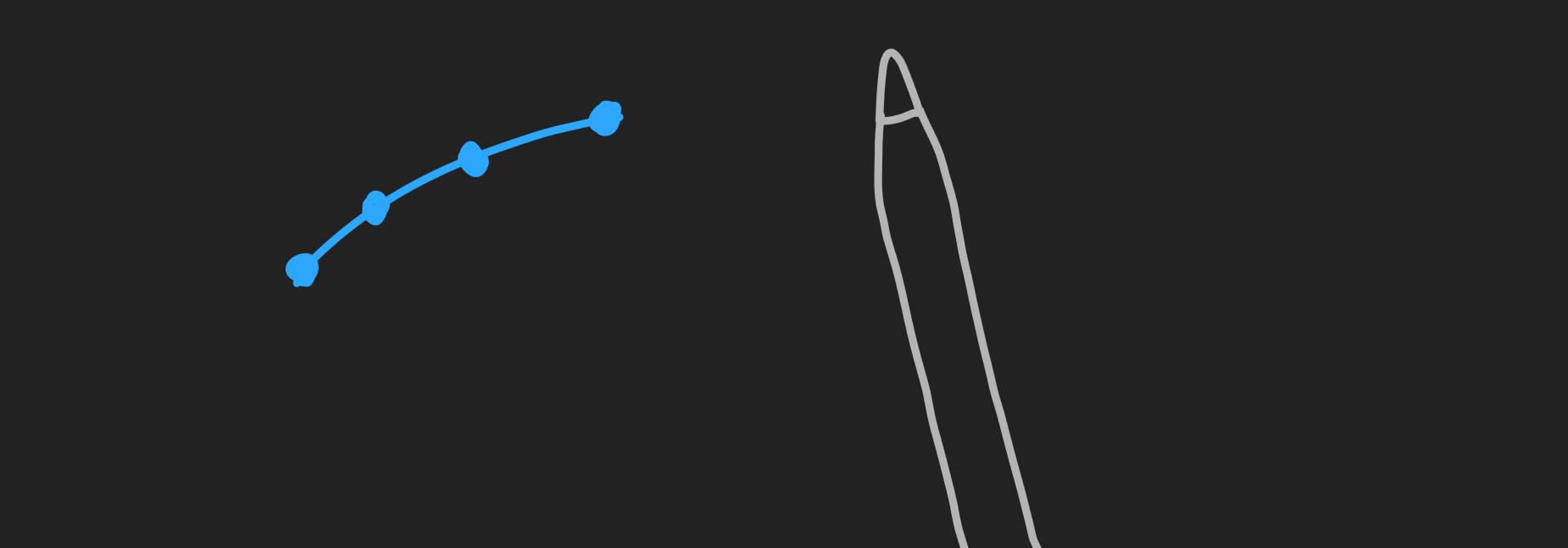


coalesced touches main touch

Coalesced touches

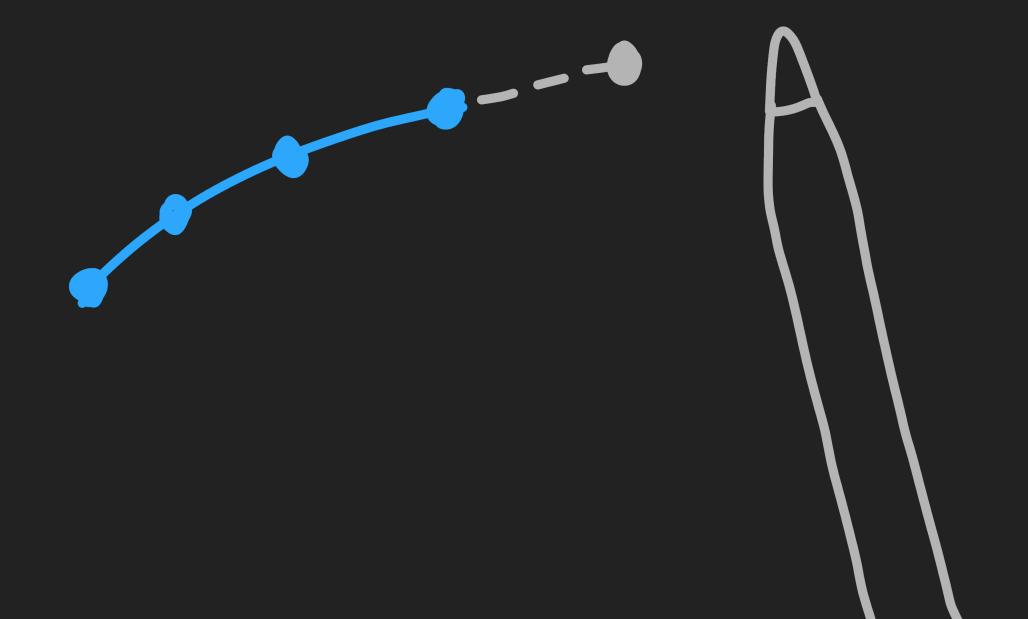
UIEvent.coalescedTouches(for: touch)

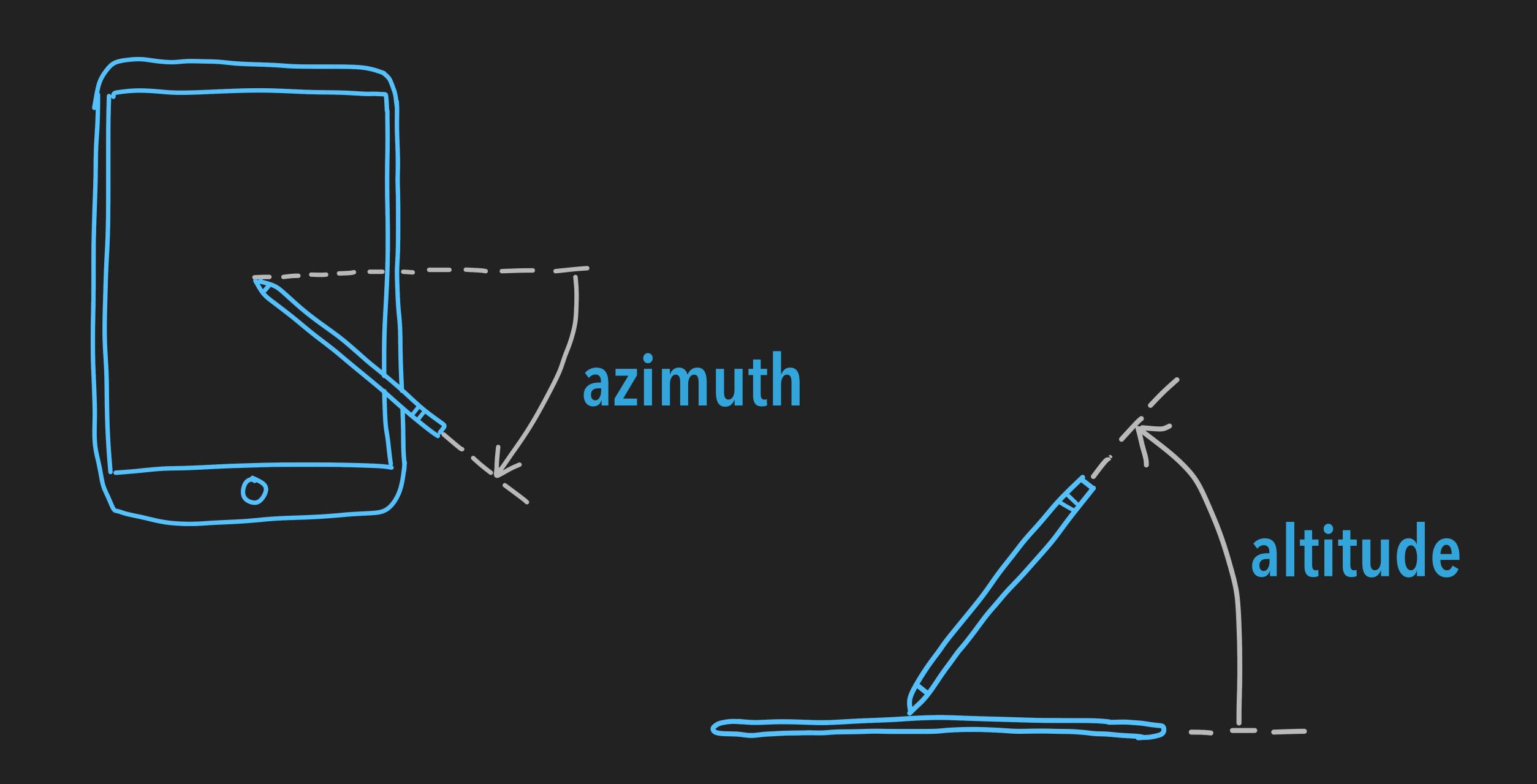




Predicted touches

UIEvent.predictedTouches(for: touch)

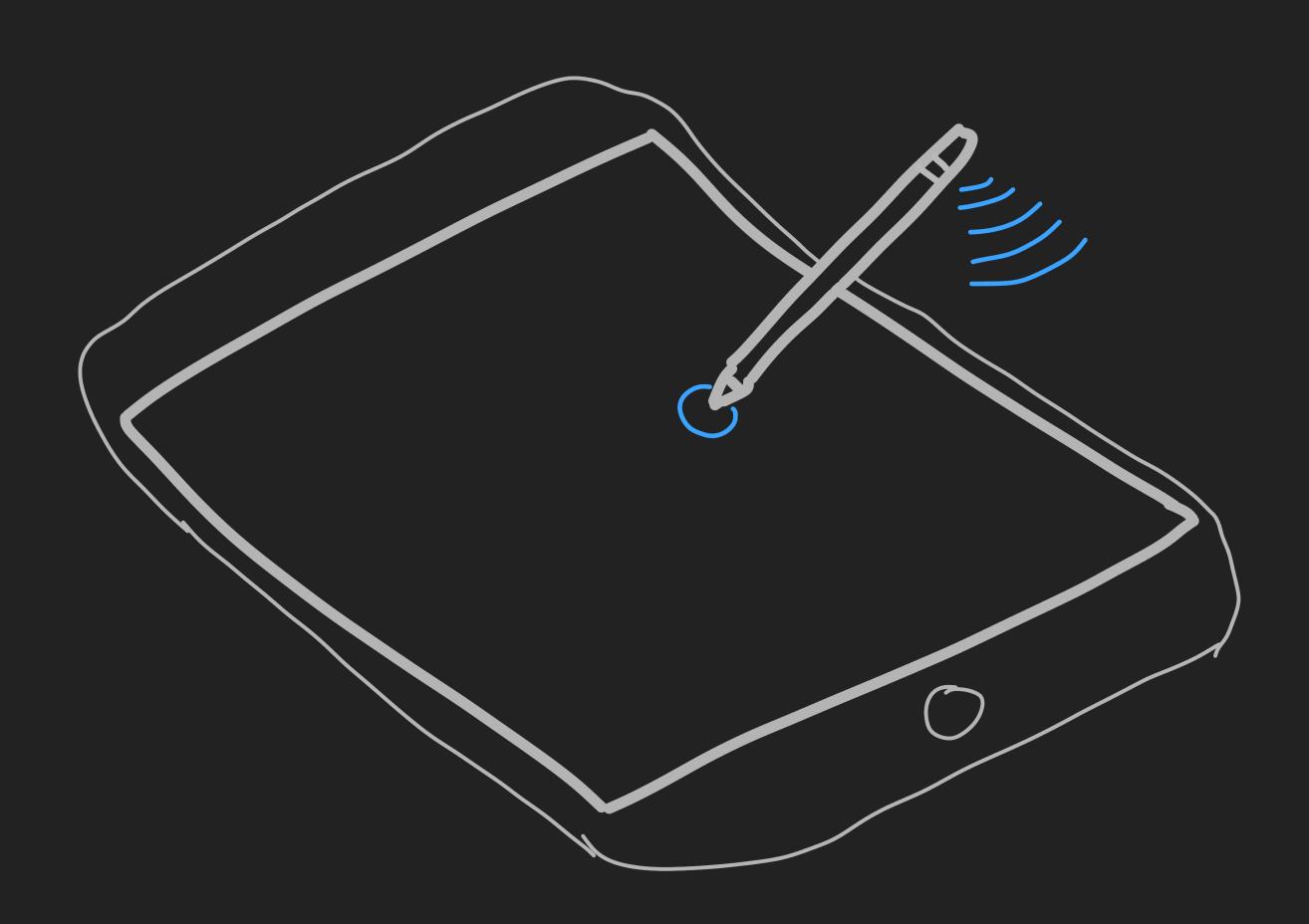




UITouch.force

UITouch.azimuthAngle(in: view)

UITouch altitude Angle



UITouch estimatedProperties

UITouch estimatedPropertiesExpectingUpdates

```
override func touchesEstimatedPropertiesUpdated(_ touches: Set<UITouch>) {
    ...
}
```

Design

API

Performance

Performance

1. Set up a benchmark

2. Profile

3. Make changes

4. Run the benchmark



Instruments

1. Convert strokes to bezier paths

2. Render bezier paths

1. Convert strokes to bezier paths

2. Render bezier paths

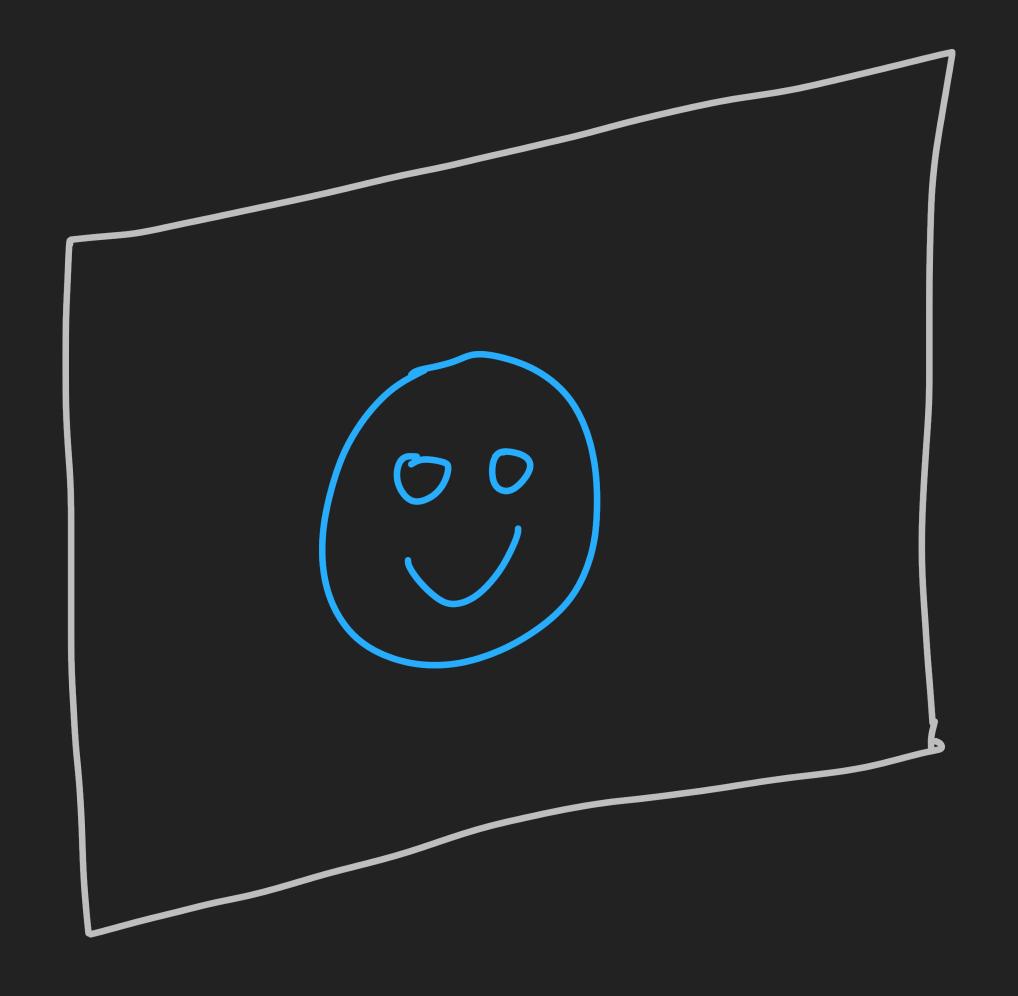
Cache and append

1. Convert strokes to bezier paths

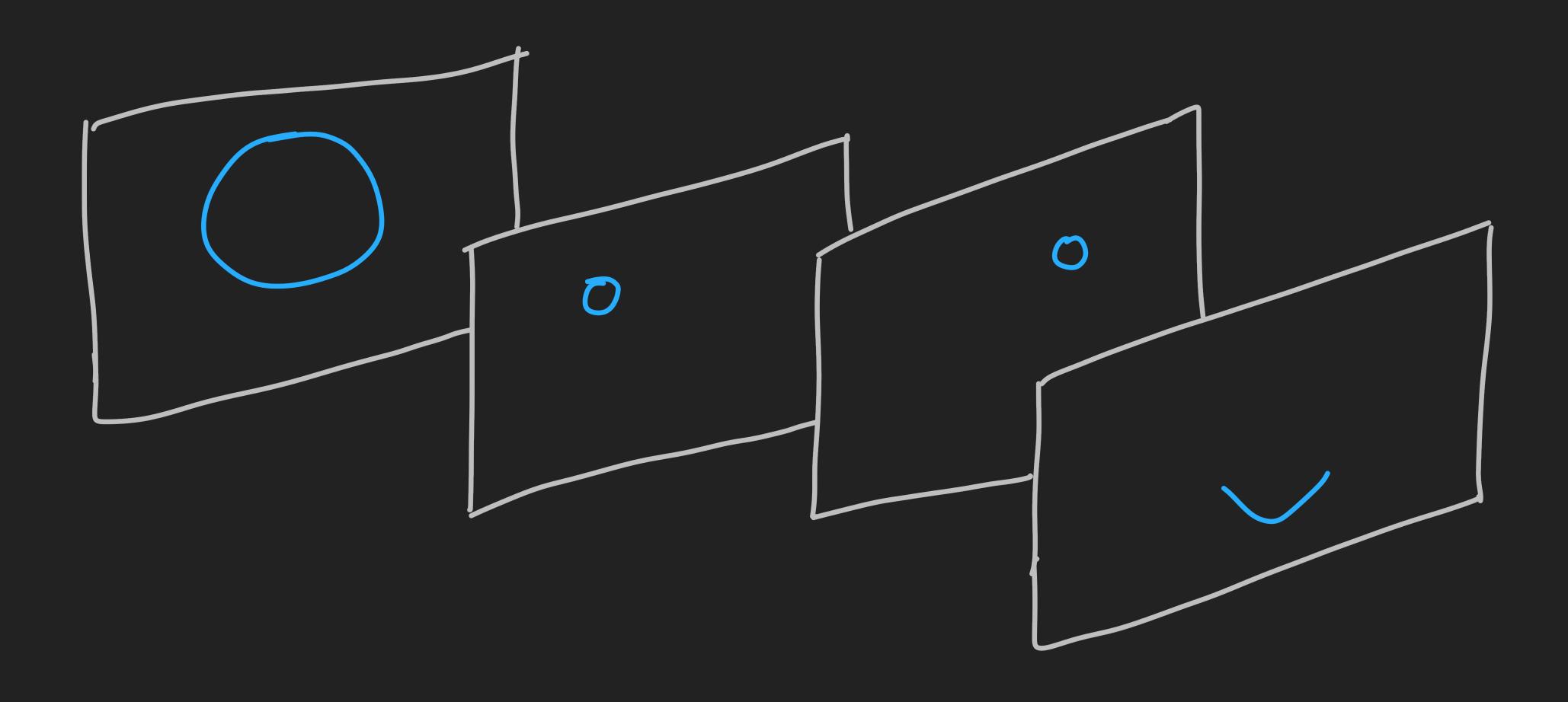
2. Render bezier paths

CAShapeLayer

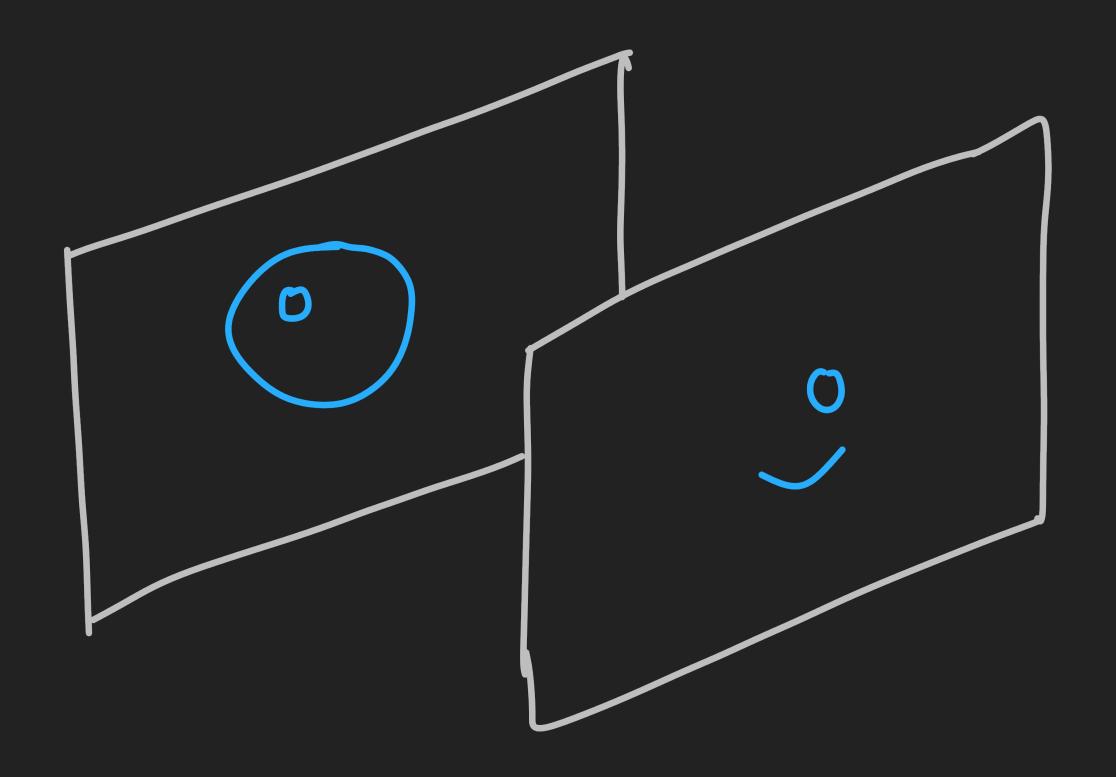
Rendering vs blending



Rendering vs blending



Rendering vs blending



Summary

Apple Pencil is for making marks and reducing modes

Touch have the type UITouchType.stylus

Drawing should use preciseLocation(in: view)

Drawing should use coalesced and predicated touches

Pressure and angle are possible but more work

Keep an eye on performance

Learn more

WWDC sessions:

- 2015/233: Advanced Touch Input on iOS
- 2016/220: Leveraging Touch Input on iOS
- 2017/219: Modern User Interaction on iOS

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