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## ios guidelines action sheet

Modality creates focus by preventing people from doing other things until they complete a task or reject a message or view. Action sheets, alerts, and activity views provide modal experiences. When a modal view appears on the screen, the user must make a choice by pressing a button or otherwise ending the modal experience. Some apps implement modal views, such as when you edit an event in Calendar or select a bookmark in Safari. A modal view can occupy the entire screen, an entire parent view, such as a popover or part of the screen. A modal view usually contains completion and cancel buttons that exit the view. Minimize the use of modality. Typically, people prefer to interact with apps in nonlinear ways. Consider creating a modal context only when it's important to get someone's attention, when a task needs to be completed or left off to continue using the app, or to store important data. Provide an obvious and safe way to end a modal task. Make sure that people always know the outcome of the action when they reject a modal view. Keep modal tasks simple, short and narrowly focused. Don't create an app in your app. If a modal task is too complicated, people may lose sight of the task they suspended when they entered the modal context. Be especially careful about creating modal tasks that involve a hierarchy of views because users may get lost and forget how to track their steps again. If a modal task must contain subviews, you must specify a single path through the hierarchy and a clear path to completion. Avoid using Ready-made buttons for things other than completing the task. If necessary, display a title that identifies a task. You can also provide text in other parts of the view that more fully describe the task or provide guidance. Reserve alerts to deliver essential – and ideally workable – information. A notification interrupts the experience and requires a push to reject, so it's important for people to feel that intrusion is justified. For more information, see Notifications. Respect notification preferences. In Settings, people specify how they want to receive notifications from your app. Follow these settings so they won't be tempted to turn off your app's notifications completely. Don't show a modal view over a popover. With the possible exception of a notification, nothing should appear over a popover. In rare cases when you need to present a modal view after the action is taken in a popover, close the popover before viewing modal view. Coordinate modal display appearance with your app. For example, a modal view might contain a navigation bar. When this is the case, use the same look as the navigation bar in the app. Select a suitable modal display style. You can use any of these styles: Full screen. Covers the entire screen. Used for potentially complex task that can be completed in the context of the modal view. Side sheets. Side sheets, covers the underlying content of larger devices held in landscape orientation. All uncovered areas are dimmed to prevent interaction with them. Covers the entire screen on smaller devices and in portrait orientation. Used for a potentially complex task that can be completed in the context of the modal view. Form sheet. Appears centered on the screen, but can be moved if a keyboard is visible. All uncovered areas are dimmed to prevent interaction with them. Can cover the entire screen on smaller devices. Used to collect information. Current context. Appears the same size as the parent view. Allows you to display modal content in a shared, interstate, or non-full-screen view. Select a suitable transition style to reveal a modal view. Use a transition style that coordinates with your app and improves awareness of the temporary context shift. The default transition pushes the vertical modal view up from the bottom of the screen down again when it is rejected. The flip-style transition appears to flip a view horizontally to display the modal view. Visually, the modal view looks like the back of the current view. It turns back when it's rejected. Use consistent modal transition styles throughout the app. For modal view implementation details, see UINavigationController and UIPresentationController. An action sheet is a specific notification style that slides up from the bottom of the screen in response to a control or action, and displays a set of two or more options associated with the current context. Avoid viewing action sheets in CarPlay. Action sheets disrupt the user experience and increase the complexity of your app. It's okay to offer action sheets on iPhone, but avoid showing them in CarPlay. For related design guidance, see Notifications. iOS includes notifications, activity views (or tiles) and action sheets that you use in specific situations in your app. iOS 13 and later supports the following presentation styles to present custom modal content in the app. Sheet The presentation style appears as a card that partially covers the underlying content and mutes all uncovered areas to prevent interaction with them. The top edge of the parental view or a previous card is visible behind the current card to help people remember the task they suspended when they opened the card. People reject a card by swiping down from the top of the screen Swipe down from anywhere on the screen when card content is scrolled to the top Press a button Use a sheet for non-immersive modal content that does not enable a complex task. Full screen Full screen presentation style covers the entire screen. The previous view is completely covered, minimizing visual distraction. People reject a modal view in full screen at the touch of a button. Use a modal full-screen view for immersive content — for example, images or camera displays — or complex tasks that benefit from a full-screen presentation, such as marking a document or editing an image. If you use the current context modal display style to display modal content in a shared view pane, interstate, or other non-full-screen view, you should switch to using a sheet when presenting modal content in a compact environment. Use modality when it makes sense. Create a modal experience only when it's important to focus people's attention on making a choice or performing a task that's different from their current task. A modal experience takes people out of their current context and requires an action to reject, so it's important to use it only when it gives a clear advantage. Reserve alerts to deliver essential – and ideally workable – information. Usually a notification appears because something has gone wrong. Because a notification interrupts the experience and requires a push to reject, it's important for people to feel that intrusion is justified. For guidance, see Notifications. Keep modal tasks simple, short and narrowly focused. Avoid creating an app in your app. If a modal task is too complicated, people may lose sight of the task they suspended when they entered the modal context. Be especially careful about creating modal tasks that involve a hierarchy of views because people can get lost and forget how to track their steps again. If a modal task must contain subviews, you must specify a single path through the hierarchy and a clear path to completion. Avoid using a Done button for anything other than completing the task. Always include a button that rejects the modal display. For example, you can use Done or Cancel. Including a button ensures that the modal view is accessible for assistive technologies and provides an alternative to parting movements. When necessary, you can help people avoid data loss by getting confirmation before closing a modal view. Whether people use a rejection gesture or a button to close the view, if the action causes loss of user-generated content, can present an action sheet that explains the situation, and gives people ways to resolve it. Do not display a card that appears on top of a popover. Although you can view a card in a popover, nothing should appear on top of a popover (except possibly a notification). In rare cases when you need to present a card after people have done an action in a popover, close the popover before viewing the card. Generally display a title that identifies the modal task. When people go into a modal task, they switch away from their previous context, so it's a good idea to make the new context clear. You can also provide text in other parts of the view that more fully describe the task or provide guidance. Coordinate the modal display appearance with your app. For example, when a modal view navigation bar, it should use the same same as a navigation bar in the app. Choose a modal transition style that makes sense in your app. Use a transition style that coordinates with your app and improves awareness of the temporary context shift. The default transition pushes the vertical modal view up from the bottom of the screen down again when rejected. Use consistent modal transition styles throughout the app. For guidance for developers, see UINavigationController and UIPresentationController. An action sheet is a specific notification style that appears in response to a control or action and displays a set of two or more options related to the current context. Use an action sheet to let people start tasks, or to request confirmation before performing a potentially devastating operation. On smaller screens, an action sheet slides up from the bottom of the screen. On larger screens, an action sheet is displayed at the same time as a popover. If it adds clarity, enter a Cancel button. A Cancel button instills trust when the user leaves a task. Cancel buttons should always be included in action sheets at the bottom of the screen. Make destructive choices prominent. Use red for buttons that perform destructive or dangerous actions, and display these buttons at the top of an action sheet. Avoid scrolling in an action sheet. If an action sheet has too many options, people need to scroll to see all the options. Scrolling requires extra time to make a choice and is difficult to do without inadvertently pressing a button. For guidance for developers, see the UIAlertControllerStyleActionSheet constant in UIAlertController. UIAlertController.

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