Sort Descriptor Programming Topics

Cocoa > Data Management



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Introduction to Sort Descriptors

This document describes how to use sort descriptors. Sort descriptors specify how a collection of objects are sorted.

Organization of This Document

This programming topic contains the following articles:

■ "Creating and Using Sort Descriptors" (page 9) describes how to create and use sort descriptors.

Introduction to Sort Descriptors

Creating and Using Sort Descriptors

A sort descriptor describes a comparison used to sort a collection of objects. You create an instance of NSSortDescriptor that specifies the property key to be sorted, and whether the comparison should be in ascending, or descending order. A sort descriptor can also specify a method to use when comparing the property key values, rather than the default of compare:.

It is important to remember that NSSortDescriptor does not sort objects. It provides the description of how to sort objects. The actual sorting is done by other classes, often NSArray or NSMutableArray.

Specifying Sorts Using NSSortDescriptor

Let's assume, as an example, that we have an array (an instance of NSArray) containing instances of a custom class, Employee (that meets the requirements set out in "Requirements of Collection Objects" (page 11)). The Employee class has attributes for an employee's first and last name (instances of NSString), date of hire (an instance of NSDate), and age (an instance of NSDate).

Our first task is to return an NSArray object sorted using the age. The example in Listing 1 illustrates how to create an NSSortDescriptor that can be used to sort the array contents in ascending order by the age key.

Listing 1 Sorting the array by the age key

You'll note that when sorting the array it was necessary to provide an array of NSSortDescriptor instances. Each of the sort descriptors are applied in sequence, providing a means of sorting on multiple property keys.

If we also wanted to sort by the date of hire, we can add another descriptor to the array we provide to sortedArrayUsingDescriptors:. The example in Listing 2 demonstrates using multiple sort descriptors to sort on the age, and then sort employees of the same age by their date of hire.

Listing 2 Sorting the array by the age and date of hire keys

In each of these cases, the default comparison method, <code>compare:</code>, is used. When sorting by age (where the age values are instances of <code>NSNumber</code>), the <code>compare:</code> method implemented by <code>NSNumber</code> is used; when sorting by date of hire (where the date of hire values are instances of <code>NSDate</code>), the <code>compare:</code> method implemented by <code>NSDate</code> is used.

If we want to sort the employees by name, however, since the names are strings the results should be ordered alphabetically according to the user's locale, and perhaps without case sensitivity. The default compare: method of NSString does not do this, so we need to specify a custom method to perform the comparison.

Specifying Custom Comparisons

The preceding examples all rely on the default <code>compare:</code> method to sort by age and date of hire. Names are strings, and when you sort strings to present to the user you should always use a localized comparison (see Searching and Comparing Strings in String Programming Guide for Cocoa). Often you also want to perform a case insensitive comparison. The example in Listing 3 shows how to specify a suitable comparison method (localizedCaseInsensitiveCompare:) to order the array by last and first name.

Listing 3 Sorting the array using a localized case insensitive comparison

The Foundation classes that have methods that can be used with sort descriptors are listed in Table 1.

 Table 1
 Common Foundation classes and comparison methods

Comparison Method	Supporting Classes
compare:	NSString, NSMutableString, NSDate, NSCalendarDate, NSValue (scalar types and unsigned char only), NSNumber
caseInsensitiveCompare:	NSString, NSMutableString
localizedCompare:	NSString, NSMutableString
localizedCaseInsensitiveCompare:	NSString, NSMutableString

You can add comparison support to their classes by implementing a compliant compare method as described in "Requirements of Collection Objects."

Requirements of Collection Objects

In order for a collection to be able to sort its contents using <code>NSSortDescriptor</code>, the objects must conform to the following expectations.

- Each object in the collection must be key-value coding-compliant for the property key used to create the sort descriptor (for more about key-value coding, see *Key-Value Coding Programming Guide*).
- The object at the specified property key, relative to each object in the collection, must implement the compare selector used to create the sort descriptor. If no custom selector was specified, the objects must implement compare:.
- The selector used for the comparison is passed a single parameter, the object to compare against self, and must return the appropriate NSComparisonResult.

Attempting to sort a collection containing objects that fail any of these requirements will raise an exception.

Creating and Using Sort Descriptors

Document Revision History

This table describes the changes to Sort Descriptor Programming Topics.

Date	Notes
2007-07-10	Changed string-based examples to use localized comparisons.
2003-08-08	First release of conceptual and task material covering the usage of new classes in Mac OS X v10.3 for specifying collection sorting.

Document Revision History