

Announcements

- **Wednesday is our first "lab day", we will meet in Whitaker 316**
- **Fill out the Google Form I emailed to the class, by Thursday**
- **If you have a Mac laptop**
 - Install Xcode 9.4
 - <https://developer.apple.com/download/more/>
 - Come to Steinberg 105
- **If you DO NOT have a Mac laptop**
 - Come to Whitaker 316 at your assigned time (either or Wednesday or Thursday)

Today's Topics

- **Swift**
 - Overview
 - Syntax
 - Examples
- **Xcode 9**
 - Playgrounds

Swift

- **New programming language developed by Apple**
- **Announced at WWDC 2014**
- **Interoperates with Objective-C**
 - Both are considered first class citizens
- **We are using Swift version 4**

Hello World in Swift

```
print("Hello World")
```

- **No semicolons**
- **No main method needed**

Variables and Constants

- **Swift uses var and let to describe variables and constants**
- **Variables and constants have a type**
 - **let** languageName: **String** = "Swift"
 - **var** version: **Double** = 1.0
 - **let** isEverChanging: **Bool** = true
- **Swift supports type inference**
 - **let** languageName = "Swift " //inferred as String
 - **var** version = 1.0 //inferred as Double
 - **let** isEverChanging = true //inferred as Bool

Common Data Types in Swift

- **String**
- **Character**
- **Int**
- **Float**
- **Double**
- **Bool**
- **Optional**

Strings

- **Swift makes working with strings easy**

```
let firstName = "John"  
let lastName = "Smith"  
let fullName = firstName + " " + lastName
```

- **Enumerating through them is familiar**

```
for character in firstName.characters{  
    print(character)  
}
```

```
J  
o  
h  
n
```

String Interpolation

```
let a = 2, b = 3
```

```
// "2 times 3 is 6"
```

```
let mathResult = "\(a) times \(b) is \(a * b)"
```

Collections - Arrays and Dictionaries

```
var names = ["Bob", "Alice", "Mike", "Jen"]
```

– Inferred as a typed collection of Strings

- I could also be more explicit:

```
var names: [String] = ["Bob", "Alice", "Mike", "Jen"]
```

```
var numberOfLegs = ["ant": 6, "snake": 0, "cow" :4]
```

– Inferred as a typed dictionary of Strings and Ints

- Or I could be more explicit:

```
var numberOfLegs: [String: Int] = ["ant": 6, "snake": 0, "cow" :4]
```

Collections – Sets

A collection that stores distinct elements with no defined order

```
var favoriteGenres: Set<String> = ["Rock", "Classical", "Hip hop"]
```

```
var favoriteGenres: Set = ["Rock", "Classical", "Hip hop"]
```

– Inferred as a set of type Set<String> collection of Strings

```
print("I have \${favoriteGenres.count} music genres.")  
//Prints "I have 3 favorite music genres."
```

```
if favoriteGenres.isEmpty {  
    print("Nothing here")  
}
```

- Add unique strings to the set
 favoriteGenres.insert("Jazz")

Loops

```
while !done {
    keepDoingSomething()
}
for num in 1...5 { //Prints from 1 up to and including 5
    print("\(num) times 4 is \(num * 4)")
}
for num in 1..<5 { //Prints from 1 up to 4
    doSomething(i)
}
```

Conditionals

```
if legCount == 0 {
    print("Does not walk")
} else if legCount == 1 {
    print("Hopping around")
} else {
    print("I can walk")
}

switch legCount {
    case 0:
        print("Does not walk")
    case 1, 3, 5, 7:
        print("Limps around")
    default:
        print("I can walk")
}
```

Functions

```
func sayHi() {  
    print("Hi")  
}  
sayHi()
```

```
func sayHi(name: String = "CSE 438") {  
    print("Hi \ \(name)!")  
}  
sayHi() //Prints Hi CSE 438  
sayHi(name: "Bob") //Prints Hi Bob
```

```
func sayHi(name: String) {  
    print("Hi \ (name)!")  
}  
sayHi(name: "Bob")
```

Functions

```
func sayHi(name: String = "CSE 438") -> String {  
    return "Hi " + name  
}  
let name = sayHi() //Name contains "Hi CSE 438"
```

```
func refreshWebSite() -> (Int, String) {  
    // refresh  
    return (200, "Success")  
}  
let (statusCode, message) = refreshWebSite()
```

Closures

- Self-contained blocks of functionality that can be passed around

```
let displayGreeting = {  
  print("Hello Class")  
}
```

```
let displayGreeting: () -> () = {  
  print("Hello Class")  
} //Inferred as this  
//looks very similar to a  
//function (named closure)
```

```
displayGreeting()
```

Optionals

- Optionals handle the absence of a value
 - There is a value and it equals x or there isn't a value

```
var numberOfLegs = ["ant": 6, "snake": 0, "cow": 4]  
let possibleNumLegs = numberOfLegs["goat"] ???  
let possibleNumLegs: Int? = numberOfLegs["goat"] //Value or nil
```

```
If possibleNumLegs != nil {  
  let legCount = possibleNumLegs! //Use ! to unwrap the optional  
  print("Goat has \$(legCount) legs")  
}
```

- Shorthand for above, if let

```
If let legCount = possibleNumLegs {  
  print("Goat has \$(legCount) legs")  
}
```


Enumerations

- A common type for a group of related values
- Much more powerful than enumerations in the C language
- Allows for associated values of ANY type (not just integer values)

```
enum CompassPoint {  
    case north  
    case south  
    case east  
    case west  
}
```

Enumerations

```
enum CompassPoint {  
    case north  
    case south  
    case east  
    case west  
}  
  
var directionToHead = CompassPoint.west  
directionToHead = .south  
  
switch directionToHead {  
    case .north:  
        print("Lots of planets have a north")  
    case .south:  
        print("Watch out for penguins")  
    case .east:  
        print("Where the sun rises")  
    case .west:  
        print("Where the skies are blue")  
}  
// Prints "Watch out for penguins"
```

Classes and Structures (structs)

- **General purpose constructs which are the building blocks of your code**
- **You define methods and properties to add functionality**
- **Classes have additional capabilities that structs do not**
 - Inheritance enables one class to inherit characteristics of another
 - Type casting allows you to treat an instance as a superclass or subclass from their class hierarchy

Classes

```
class Person {
  var age = 21 //defines the properties

  var description: String { //defines a computed property
    get {
      return "You are \$(age) years old"
    }
  }
}

let somePerson = Person()
print("Hello, you are \$(somePerson.age) years old")
```

Properties

- **Associated values with a particular class, struct, or enum**
- **Properties are either stored or computed**
 - Stored properties are constants and variables associated with an instance
 - **Not available in an enum**
 - Computed properties are calculated

```
struct FixedLengthRange {  
    var firstValue: Int  
    let length: Int  
}
```

```
var rangeOfThreeItems = FixedLengthRange(firstValue: 0, length: 3)  
// the range represents integer values 0, 1, and 2
```

```
rangeOfThreeItems.firstValue = 6  
// the range now represents integer values 6, 7, and 8
```

Extensions

- **Adds new functionality to an existing structure, class, enumeration or protocol**
- **Extensions support the following features:**
 - Add computed instance and type properties
 - Specify instance and type methods
 - Make existing type conform to a protocol
- **Extensions may add new functionality to a type, but are unable to override existing functionality**

Extensions

```
extension Double {
    var km: Double { return self * 1_000.0 }
    var m: Double { return self }
    var cm: Double { return self / 100.0 }
    var mm: Double { return self / 1_000.0 }
    var ft: Double { return self / 3.28084 }
}

let oneInch = 25.4.mm
print("One inch is \(oneInch) meters")
// Prints "One inch is 0.0254 meters"

let threeFeet = 3.ft
print("Three feet is \(threeFeet) meters")
// Prints "Three feet is 0.914399970739201 meters"
```

More Information about Swift Language

- **Official Swift Programming Guide**
 - <https://docs.swift.org/swift-book/index.html>
- **WWDC 2016, 2017 and 2018 Videos**
 - developer.apple.com

Examples in Playground