

SWIFT 4.2

ENUMERATIONS

WAS SIND ENUMERATIONS?

- ▶ "Eigener Datentyp"
- ▶ Gruppierung zusammenhängender Werte
- ▶ Beginnen mit Großbuchstaben
- ▶ Syntax:

```
enum SomeEnumeration {  
    // enumeration definition goes here  
}
```

DEKLARATION

► Multiline:

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

► Singleline:

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

VERWENDUNG

- ▶ Variablen initialisieren:

```
var directionToHead = CompassPoint.west
```

- ▶ Wert ändern:

```
directionToHead = .north
```

VERWENDUNG

► Werte abfragen:

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

► Nur bestimmte Werte abfragen:

```
switch directionToHead {  
    case .north :  
        print ( "You're on the right way" )  
    default :  
        print ( "Please head north to reach your destination" )  
}
```

ÜBER ENUMS ITERIEREN

- ▶ Als iterierbar kennzeichnen:

```
enum Beverage : CaseIterable {  
    case coffee, tea, juice  
}
```

- ▶ iterieren:

```
for beverage in Beverage.allCases {  
    print ( beverage )  
}
```

- ▶ allCases.count:

```
let numberOfChoices = Beverage.allCases.count  
print ( "\ (numberOfChoices) beverages available")
```

ASSOCIATED VALUES

► Deklaration:

```
enum Barcode {  
    case upc(Int, Int, Int, Int)  
    case qr(String)  
}
```



► Verwendung

```
var productBarcode = Barcode.upc(8, 85909, 51226, 3)  
productBarcode = .qr("ABCDEFGHJKLMNOP")
```

ASSOCIATED VALUES

► switch-case:

```
switch productBarcode {  
    case .upc (let numbersystem, let manufacturer, let product, let check) :  
        print ( "UPC: \(numbersystem), \(manufacturer), \(product), \(check)" )  
    case .qr (let productCode) :  
        print ( "QR: \(productcode)" )  
}
```

► Kurzschreibweise:

```
switch productBarcode {  
    case let .upc (numbersystem, manufacturer, product, check) :  
        print ( "UPC: \(numbersystem), \(manufacturer), \(product), \(check)" )  
    case let .qr (productCode) :  
        print ( "QR: \(productcode)" )  
}
```


RAW VALUES

- ▶ vordefinierte Werte der Enum-Cases
- ▶ nicht veränderbar
- ▶ Bsp.:

```
enum ASCIIControlCharacter {  
    case tab = "\t"  
    case lineFeed = "\n"  
    case carriageReturn = "\r"  
}
```

IMPLICITLY ASSIGNED RAW VALUES

- ▶ Werte der Enum-Cases werden automatisch erzeugt

- ▶ Bsp. Nummerieren:

```
enum Planet : Int {  
    case mercury = 1, venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn, uranus, neptune  
}  
  
print ( Planet.earth.rawValue )  
// prints "3"
```

- ▶ Bsp. String als Wert:

```
enum Planet : String {  
    case mercury, venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn, uranus, neptune  
}  
  
print ( Planet.earth.rawValue )  
// prints "earth"
```

IMPLICITLY ASSIGNED RAW VALUES

► Variablen initialisieren:

```
enum Planet : Int {  
    case mercury = 1, venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn, uranus, neptune  
}
```

```
if let planetEarth = Planet(rawValue: 3) { // returns an Optional of Planet  
    print(planetEarth)  
    // prints "Planet.earth"  
}
```

RECURSIVE ENUMS

- ▶ Enum, die eine weitere Instanz derselben Enum beinhaltet

- ▶ Syntax:

```
enum ArithmeticExpression {  
    case number(Int)  
    indirect case addition(ArithmeticExpression, ArithmeticExpression)  
    indirect case multiplication(ArithmeticExpression, ArithmeticExpression)  
}
```

- ▶ Kurzschreibweise:

```
indirect enum ArithmeticExpression {  
    case number(Int)  
    case addition(ArithmeticExpression, ArithmeticExpression)  
    case multiplication(ArithmeticExpression, ArithmeticExpression)  
}
```

RECURSIVE ENUMS

► Bsp.:

```
let five = ArithmeticExpression.number(5)
```

```
let four = ArithmeticExpression.number(4)
```

```
var sum = ArithmeticExpression.addition(five, four)
```

```
var product = ArithmeticExpression.multiplication(sum, five)
```

RECURSIVE ENUMS

► In rekursiven Funktionen:

```
func evaluate(_ expression :ArithmeticExpression) -> Int {  
    switch expression {  
        case let .number(value) :  
            return value  
        case let .addition(left, right) :  
            return evaluate(left) + evaluate(right)  
        case let .multiplication(left, right) :  
            return evaluate(left) * evaluate(right)  
    }  
}
```

```
var sum = ArithmeticExpression.addition(five, four)  
var product = ArithmeticExpression.multiplication(sum, five)  
  
print(evaluate(product)) // prints "45"
```

BEISPIEL

Erstelle eine Enumeration `Drink`, welche entweder `Tee`, `Kaffee`, oder `Wasser` sein kann.

Jeder `Drink` hat einen bestimmten fixen Preis (z.B. `Wasser` 0.5€, `Tee` 1.5€ und `Kaffee` 2.0€)

Danach erstelle eine zweite Enumeration `CashdeskObject`, welches entweder eine `Double-Zahl` oder eine `Addition` aus 2 `CashdeskObjects` darstellt.

Erstelle nun 2 gekaufte Artikel (`Drinks`) und schreibe eine Funktion, die diese `Drinks` anschließend zusammenrechnet.

Gib den Endpreis aus.

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