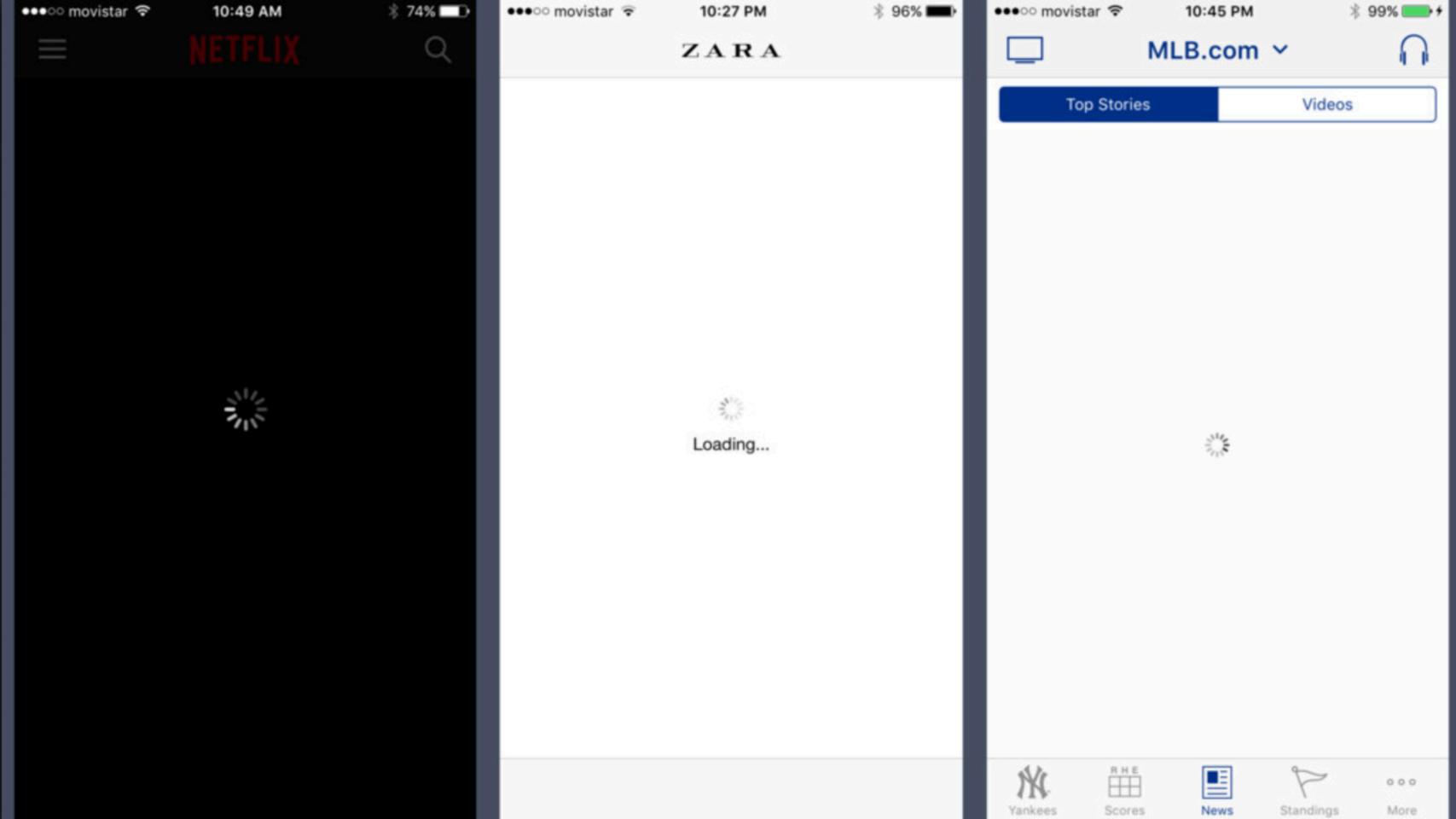
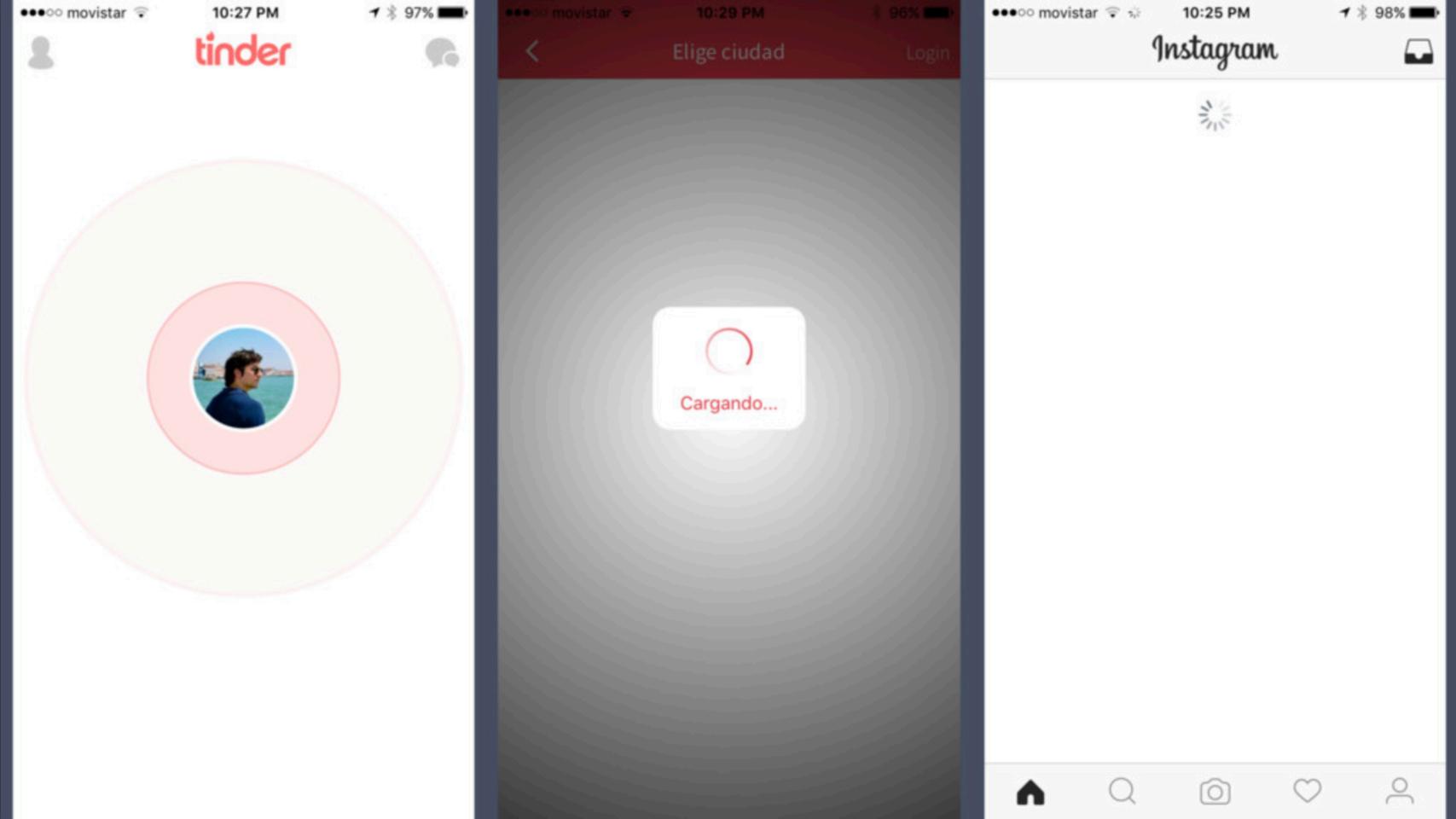
Stateful DataSource

Stateful UICollectionView DataSource





Swift == Stateless



In Swift you can be more explicit about the state

...back in Objective-C

```
(void)requestWithCompletionBlock:(AAPLCompletionBlock)block
self.executingRequest = YES;
[self showLoadingView];
[self requestUsersWithPage:self.currentPagination completionBlock:^(NSArray *array, NSError *error) {
    if (error) {
        [self showError];
    } else {
        self.array = array;
        [self.tableView reloadData];
    self.executingRequest = NO;
   block(array, error);
}];
```

what if...

```
private func fetchData() {
self.collectionView.state = .loading
presenter.fetchLocationAndUsers { (result) in
  switch result {
  case .failure(let error):
      self.collectionView.state = .failure(error)
  case .success(let users):
      self.collectionView.state = .loaded(users)
```

However, last time I tried to do collectionView.state this happened:

Value of type 'UICollectionView' has no member 'state'

So what, then?

Apple provides 3 point of customizations:

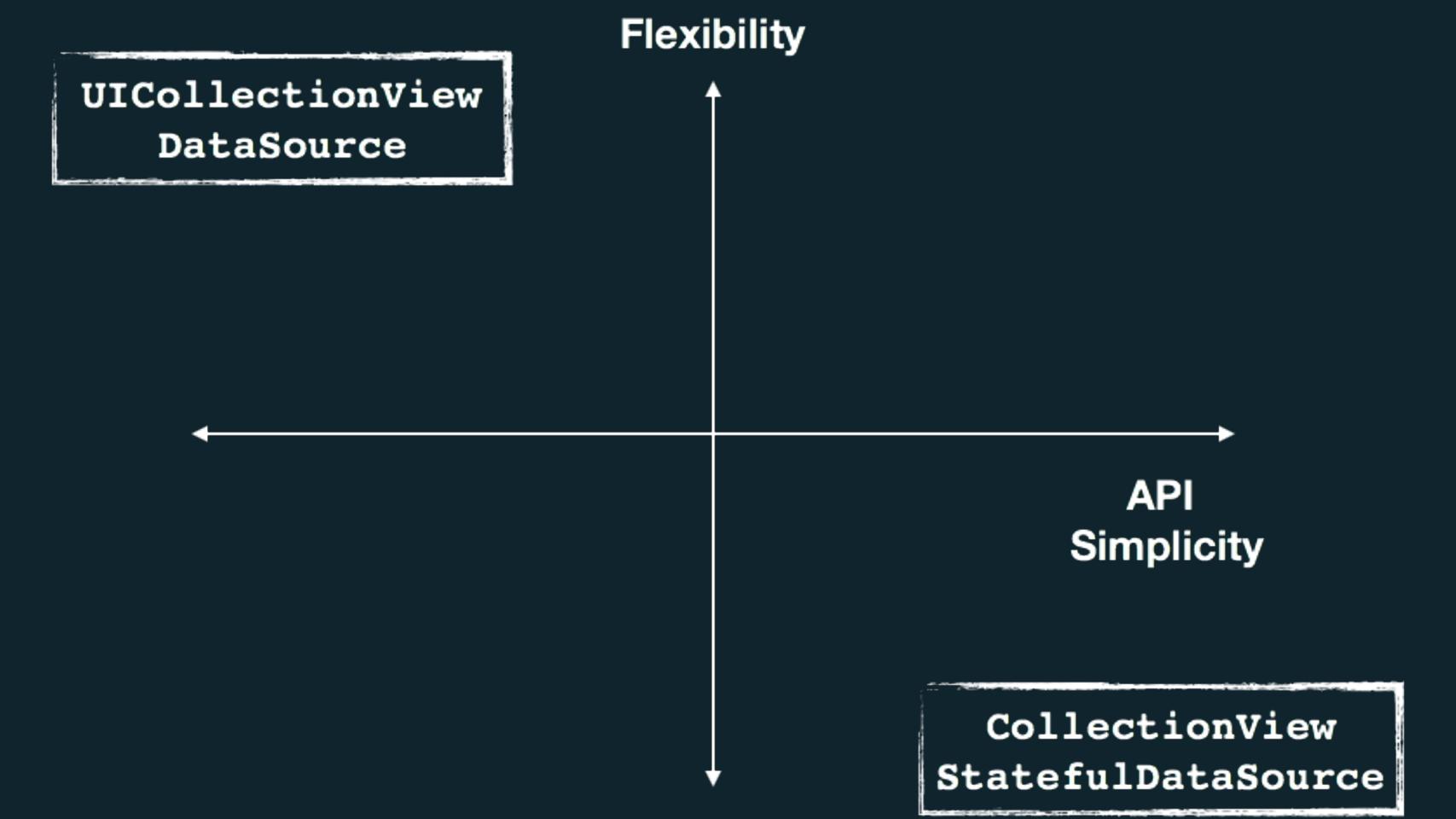
- 1. Subclassing
- 2. UICollectionViewFlowLayout
- 3. UICollectionViewDataSource

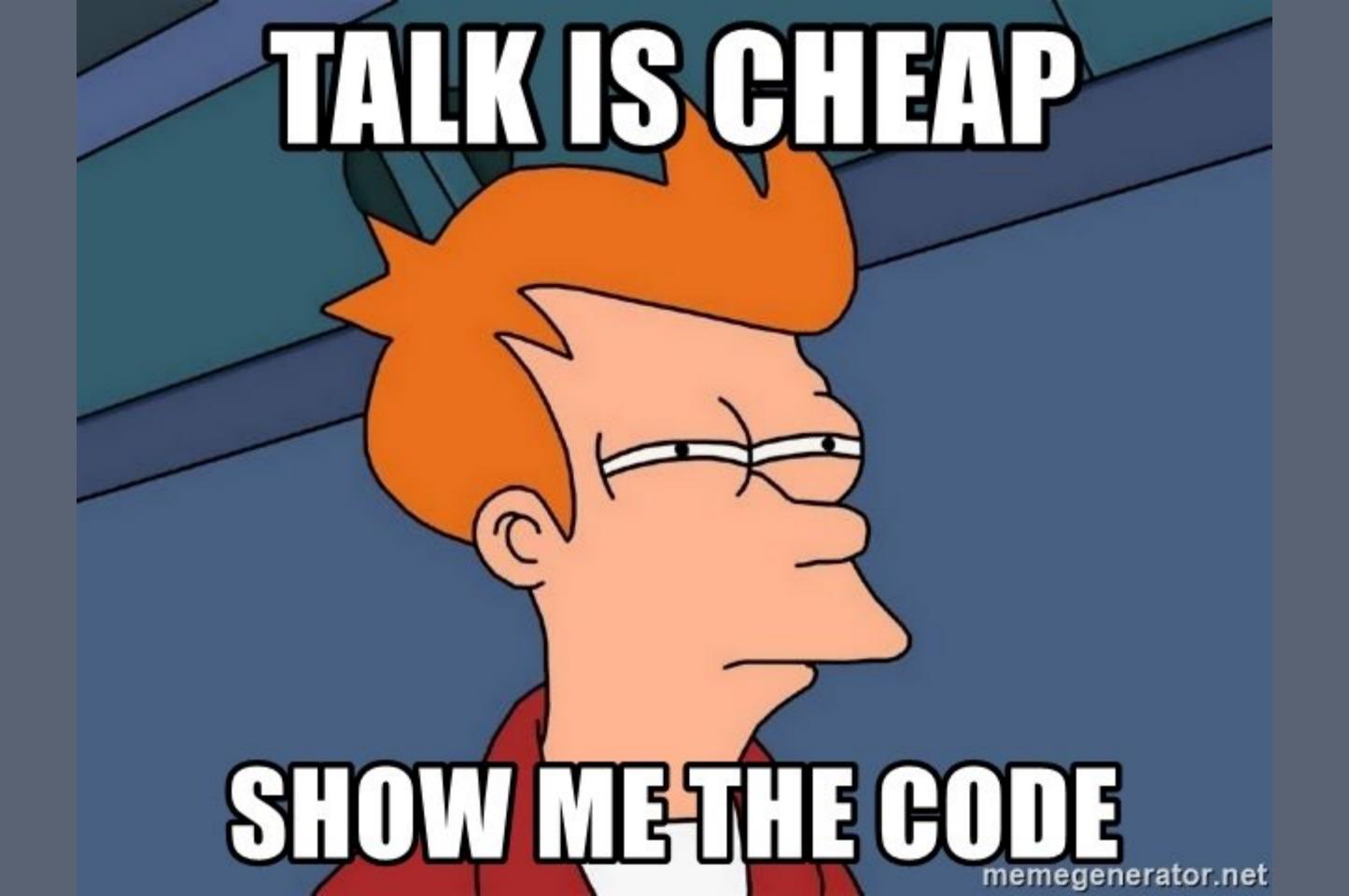
Apple provides 3 point of customizations:

- 1. Subclassing
- 2. UICollectionViewFlowLayout
- 3. UICollectionViewDataSource <a>V

Objectives:

- Easier to use than UICollectionViewDataSource.
- Map one model object to one cell kind at compile time.
- Support for loading, error and empty state.





Now, Snapshot Tests

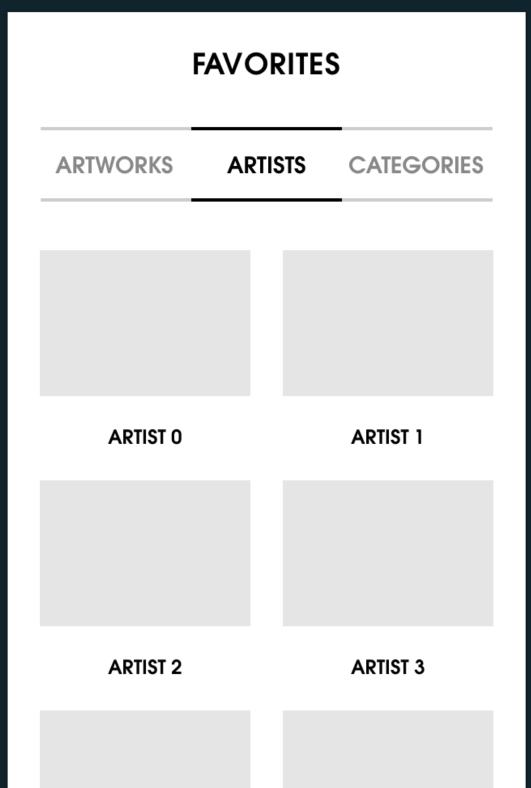
FB Snapshot Tests

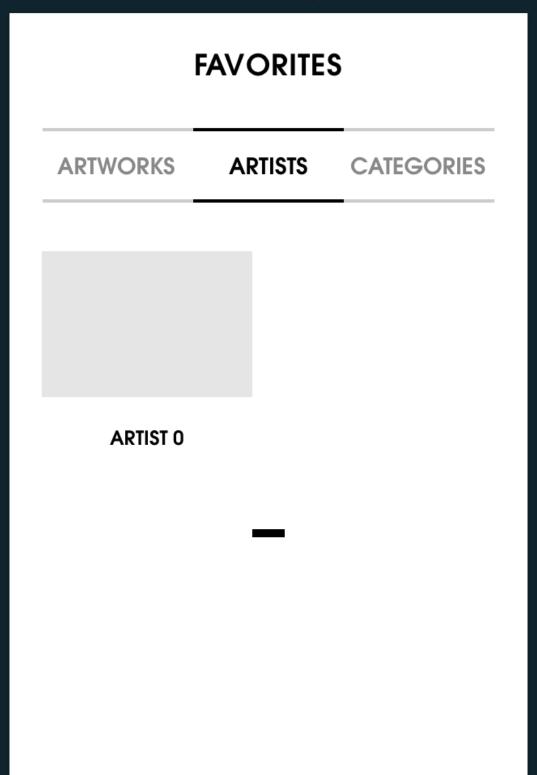
- Allow us to refactor view code with ease.
- Tests results are analized in the problem domain: Pixels
 - -f(vm,ss) = screenshot.png
- Built by Facebook, currently maintained by Uber.

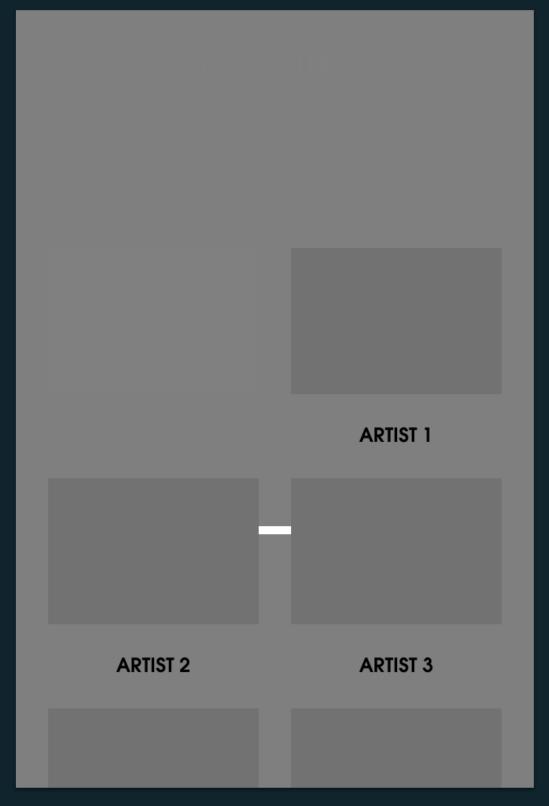
How it works:

- Set expectations
 - Create UIView/UIViewController
 - Inject dependencies
- Run the method
 - Layout the View
 - Generate a PNG for the View
- Compare to expectation
 - Run a diff

```
class ProfileViewControllerTests: BSWSnapshotTest {
  func testSampleLayout() {
      let viewModel = ProfileViewModel.sampleVM()
      let detailVC = ProfileViewController(
        viewModel: viewModel
      let navController = UINavigationController(
        rootViewController: detailVC
      waitABitAndVerify(viewController: navController)
```









Takeaways

- Be aware of the tradeoffs before writing any abstraction.
 - Bad abstractions are very, very expensive.
- Don't be afraid to refactor.
 - Cover yourself here with Tests.

Takeaways

- Use Swift's extensions to declare types.
 - Don't litter the global namespace.
 - Improves compile time and code completion.
 - Very useful with types like VM or Cells that are only used within a class.