

Swift Code Patterns From the Ranch

<https://github.com/bignerdranch/RanchWeather>



* Built Using Swift 3, Xcode 8b6

June 2, 2014



Swift

Strongly Typed

Value Types

Composition

Protocol-Oriented Programming

Objective-C / UIKit

Weakly Typed

Reference Types

Inheritance

Object-Oriented Programming

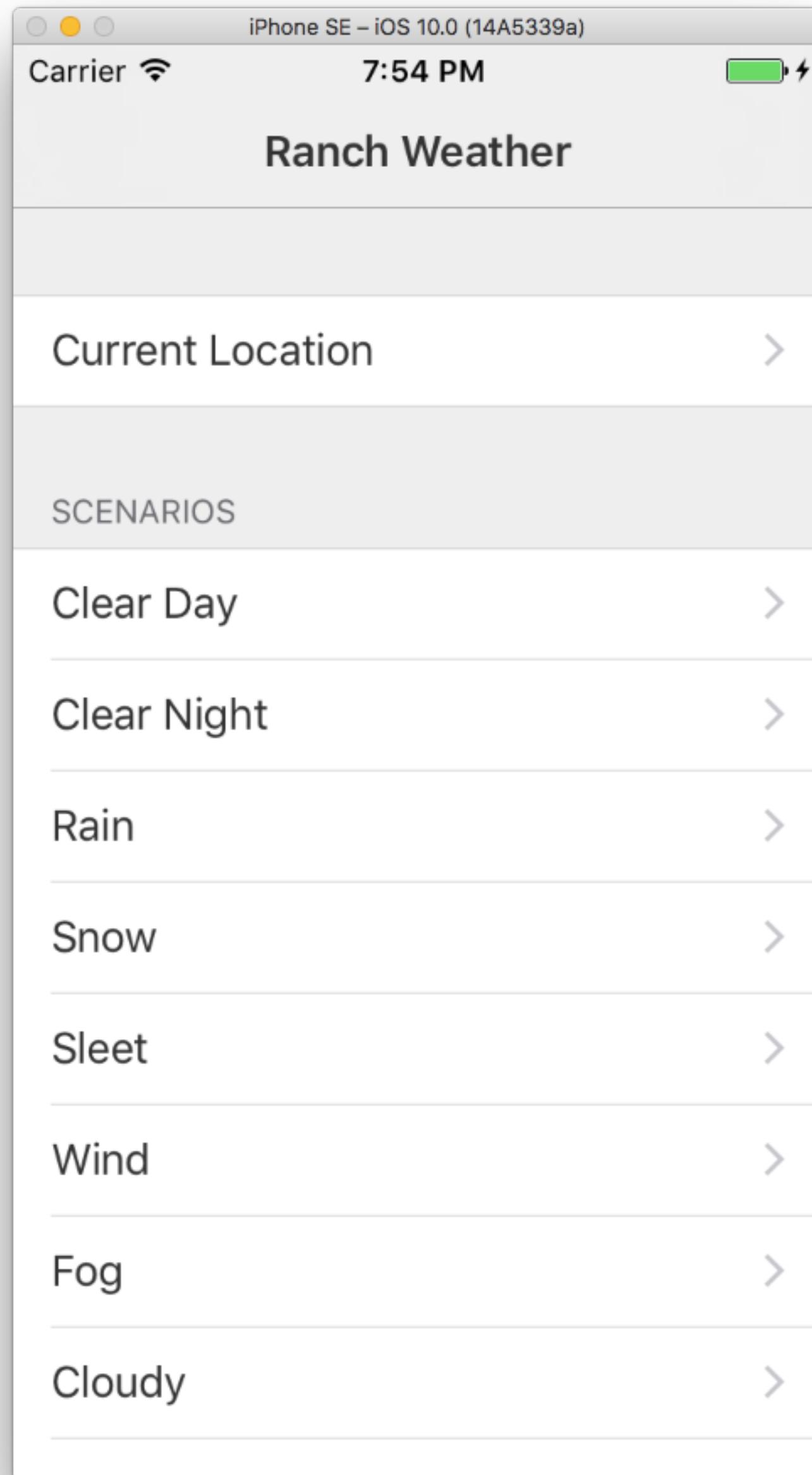
**How do we use UIKit
with Swift and honoring its goals?**

Safe. Fast. Expressive.

<https://swift.org/about/>

Safe. Expressive.

Safe. Expressive. Testable.



123.4°F

clear-day

Sep 6, 2016, 7:54:34 PM

Initialization

```
class Car {  
    let driver: Driver  
    init() {  
    }  
}
```

```
class Car {  
  
    let driver: Driver  
  
    init() {  
  
    }  
    // Return from initializer without  
    // initializing all stored properties.  
}
```

```
class Car {  
  
    let driver: Driver  
  
    init(driver: Driver) {  
        self.driver = driver  
    }  
  
}
```

View Controllers

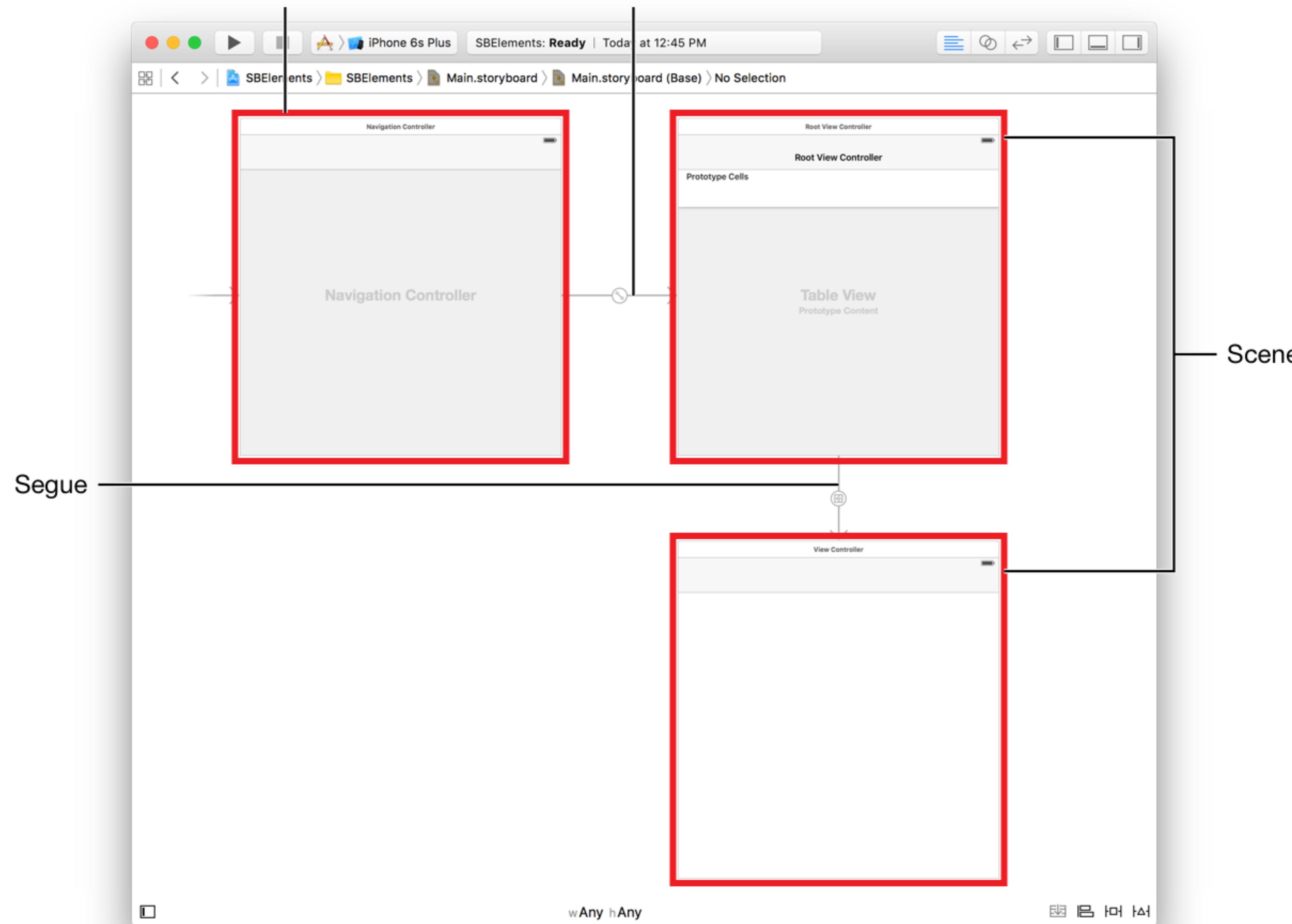
```
class DisplayViewController: UIViewController {  
    let weatherService: WeatherService  
}
```

```
init(nibName nibNameOrNil: String?,  
      bundle nibBundleOrNil: Bundle?)
```

```
init?(coder aDecoder: NSCoder)
```

Container
view controller

Relationship connection



```
class DisplayViewController: UIViewController {  
    let weatherService: WeatherService  
}
```

```
class DisplayViewController: UIViewController {  
    var weatherService: WeatherService?  
}  
}
```

```
class DisplayViewController: UIViewController {  
    var weatherService: WeatherService!  
}  
}
```

Dependency Injection

```
// Injectable is a simple protocol to helps enforce Dependency Injection.  
// It is typically used on View Controllers where you don't have early  
// life-cycle access and need to inject or configure required properties  
// after the object has been initialized.  
protocol Injectable {  
  
    // When honoring this protocol we expect you to make a method called  
    // inject() that has the needed properties for this object.  
  
    // checkDependencies is a method intended to verify that our  
    // implicitly unwrapped optionals preconditions have been populated.  
    // It should called in an early life-cycle method where the  
    // required dependancies should have already been set.  
    // For View Controllers, viewDidLoad() is a common choice.  
    func checkDependencies()  
}
```

```
class WeatherDisplayViewController: UIViewController {
    var weatherService: WeatherService!
    var location: Location!

    override func viewDidLoad() {
        super.viewDidLoad()
        checkDependencies()
        updateUI()
    }
}

//MARK: - Injectable
extension WeatherDisplayViewController: Injectable {
    func inject(weatherService: WeatherService, location: Location) {
        self.weatherService = weatherService
        self.location = location
    }

    func checkDependencies() {
        precondition(weatherService != nil)
        precondition(location != nil)
    }
}
```

Dependency Injection

DRY Strings

```
extension UserDefaults {  
  
    enum Key {  
        static let themeIdentifier = "com.ranchweather.userdefaults.theme"  
    }  
  
    enum Notifications {  
        static let themeDidChange =  
            Notification.Name("com.ranchweather.notification.themeDidChange")  
    }  
  
}  
  
string(forKey: Key.themeIdentifier)  
  
NotificationCenter.default.post(name: Notifications.themeDidChange, object: self)
```

```
extension UIImage {
    enum Asset: String {
        case clearDay = "clear-day"
        case clearNight = "clear-night"
        case rain = "rain"
        case snow = "snow"
        case sleet = "sleet"
        case wind = "wind"
        case fog = "fog"
        case cloudy = "cloudy"
        case partlyCloudyDay = "partly-cloudy-day"
        case partlyCloudyNight = "partly-cloudy-night"
    }
    convenience init!(asset: Asset) {
        self.init(named: asset.rawValue)
    }
}
UIImage(asset: .snow)
```

```
extension UIStoryboard {
    private enum File: String {
        case main = "Main"
        case weatherDisplay = "WeatherDisplay"
        case feedback = "Feedback"
        case debugMenu = "DebugMenu"
    }

    private convenience init(_ file: File) {
        self.init(name: file.rawValue, bundle: nil)
    }
}

let storyboard = UIStoryboard(.weatherDisplay)
```

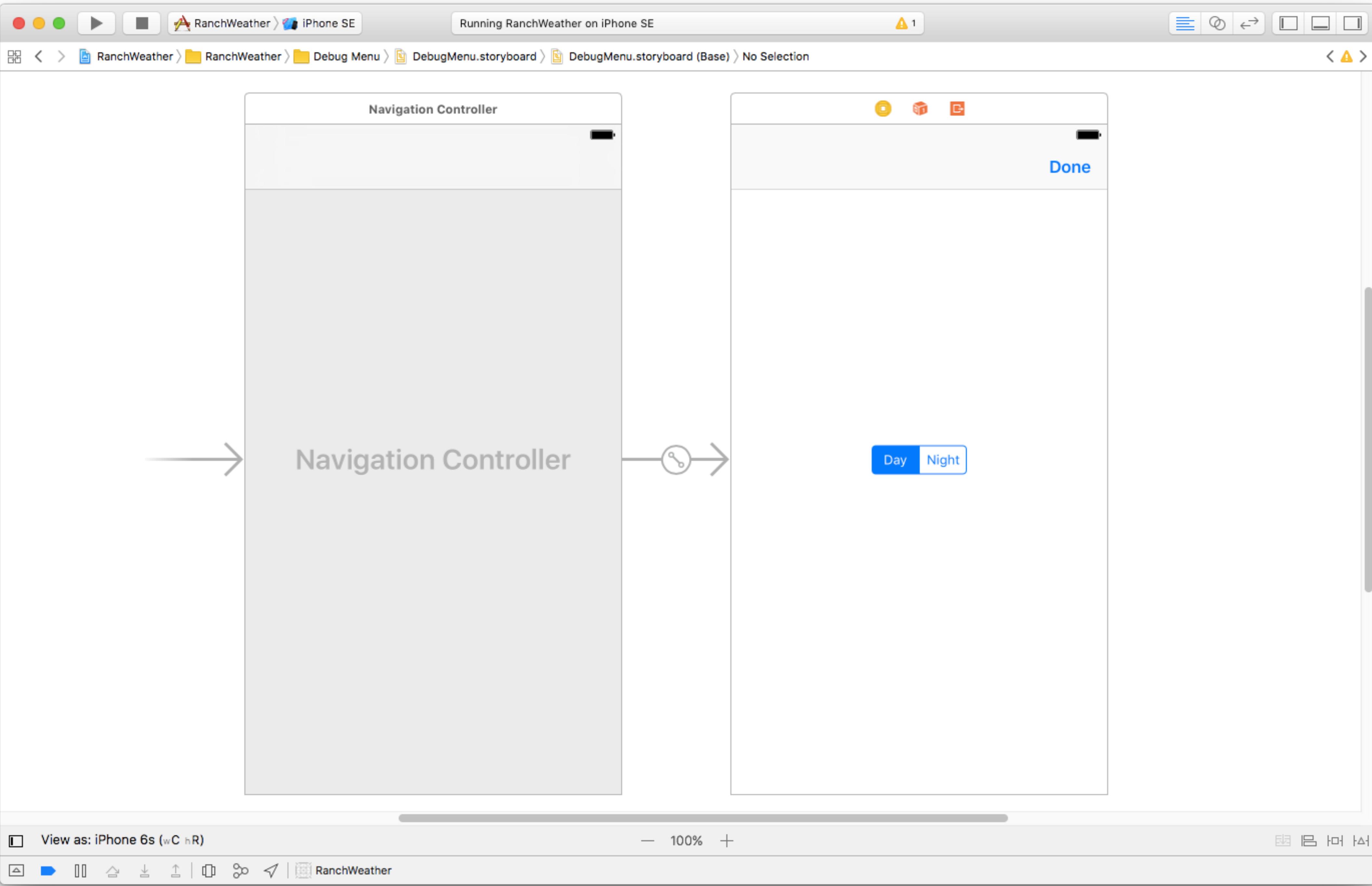
View Controllers from Storyboards

```
extension UIStoryboard {
    private enum Identifier: String {
        ...
    }

    private convenience init(_ identifier: Identifier) {
        self.init(name: identifier.rawValue, bundle: nil)
    }
}

let storyboard = UIStoryboard(.WeatherDisplay)
```

```
extension UIStoryboard {  
  
    static func weatherDisplayViewController() -> WeatherDisplayViewController {  
        let storyboard = UIStoryboard(.weatherDisplay)  
        return storyboard.instantiateInitialViewController() as! WeatherDisplayViewController  
    }  
  
}  
  
let vc = UIStoryboard.weatherDisplayViewController()
```



```
extension UIStoryboard {  
  
    static func debugViewControllerStack(configure: (DebugMenuViewController) -> Void) ->  
        UINavigationController  
{  
    let navigationController = UIStoryboard(.DebugMenu).  
        instantiateInitialViewController() as! UINavigationController  
    let debugMenu = navigationController.viewControllers[0]  
        as! DebugMenuViewController  
    configure(debugMenu)  
    return navigationController  
}  
  
}  
  
let debugNavController = UIStoryboard.debugViewControllerStack { (debugVC) in  
    debugVC.inject(userDefaults: UserDefaults.standard, delegate: self)  
}  
present(debugNavController, animated: true, completion: nil)
```

Data Adaptors (Many DataSources)

WeatherDetailVC

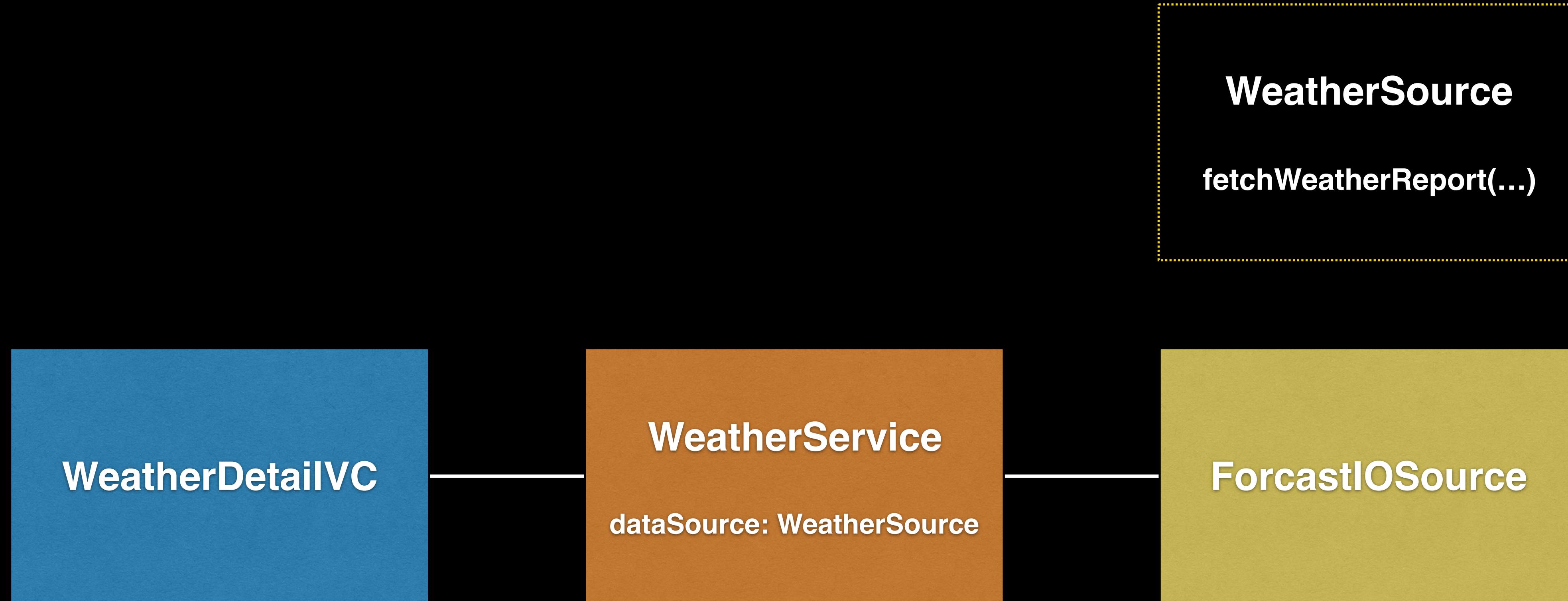
WeatherDetailVC

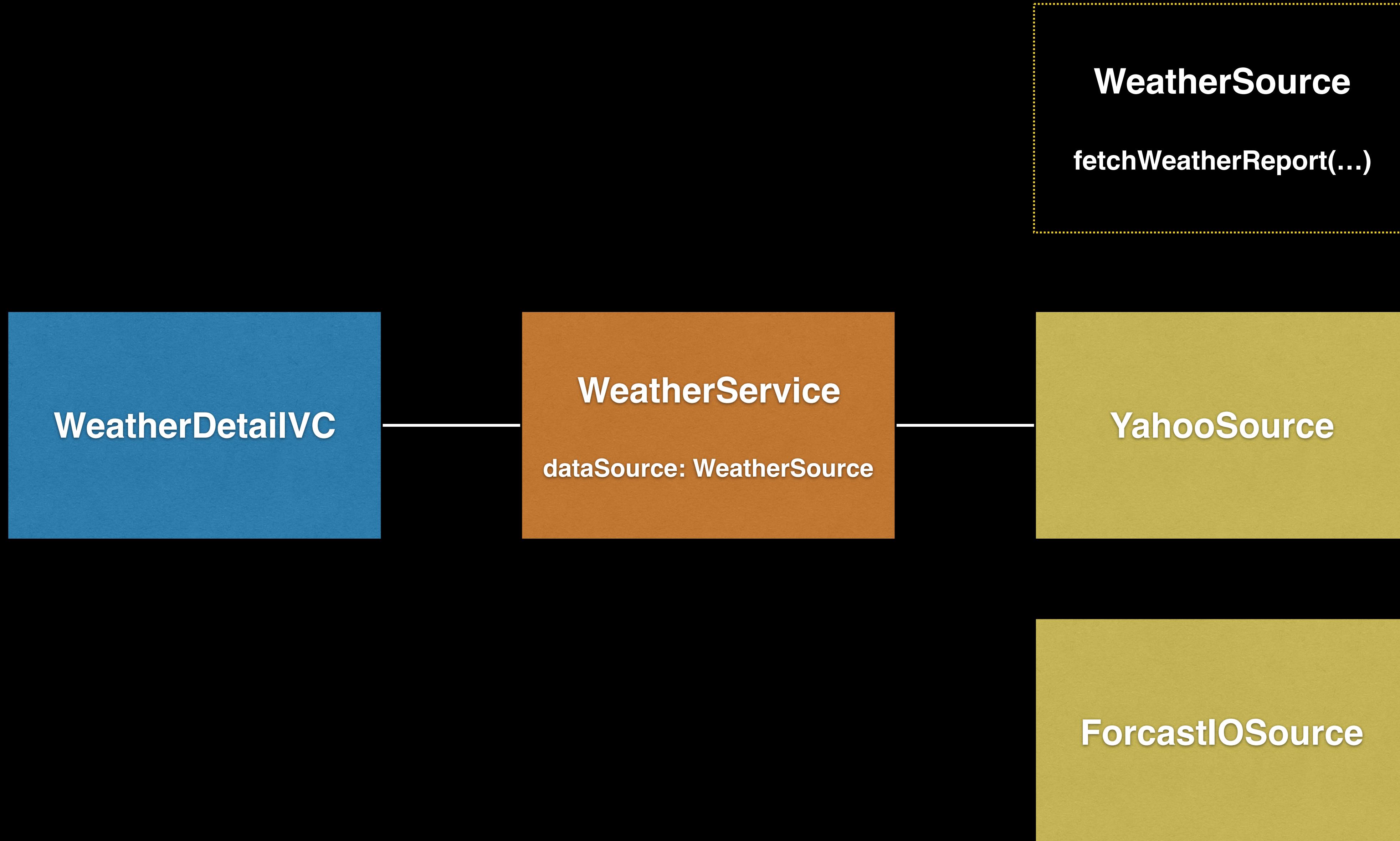
WeatherService

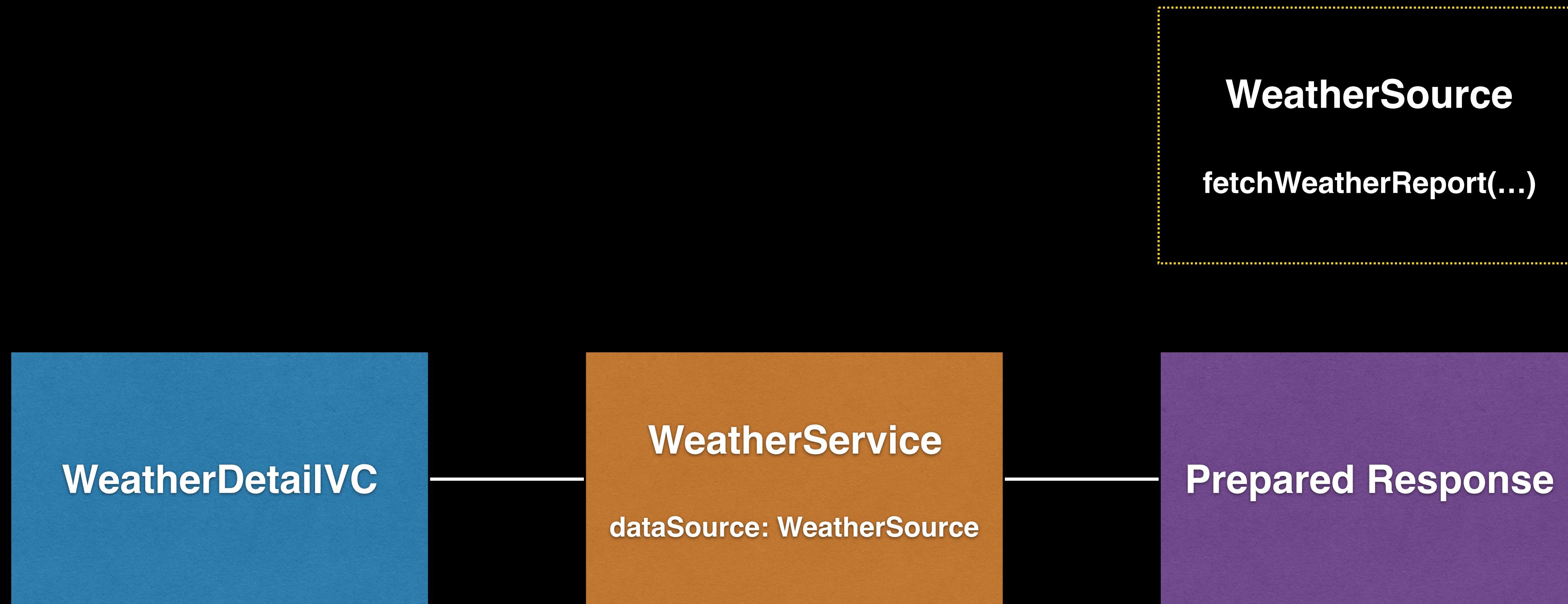
fetchWeatherReport(...)

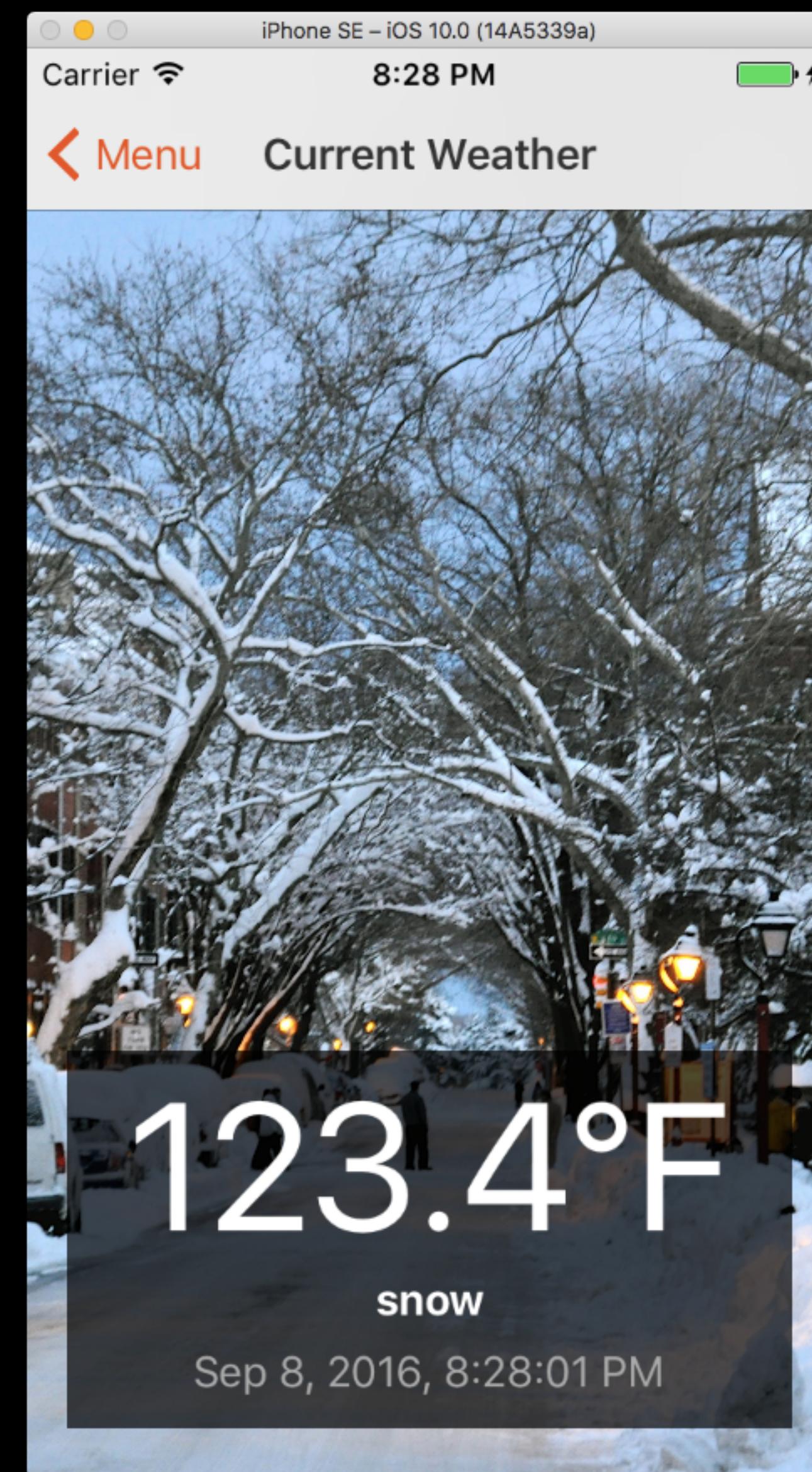
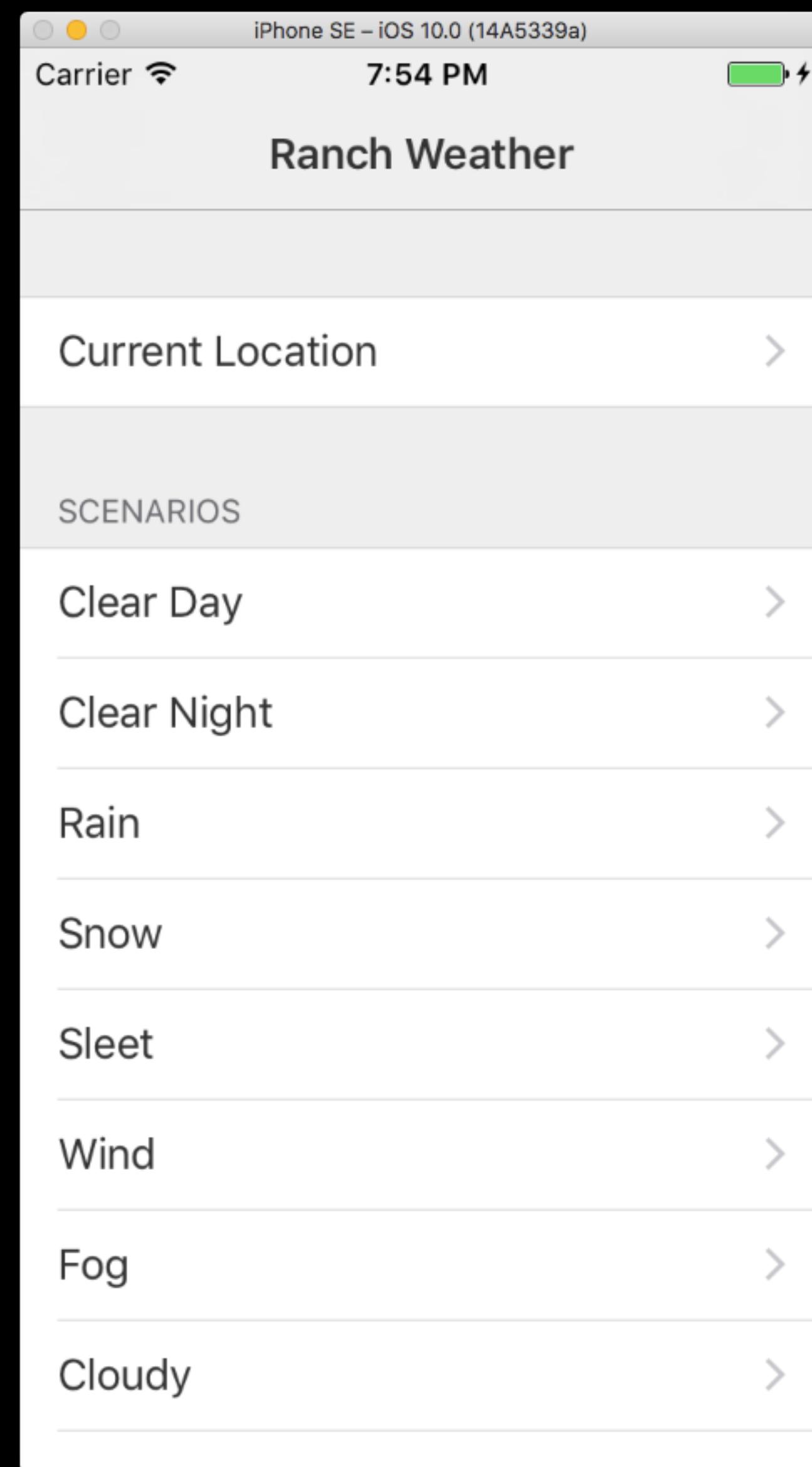


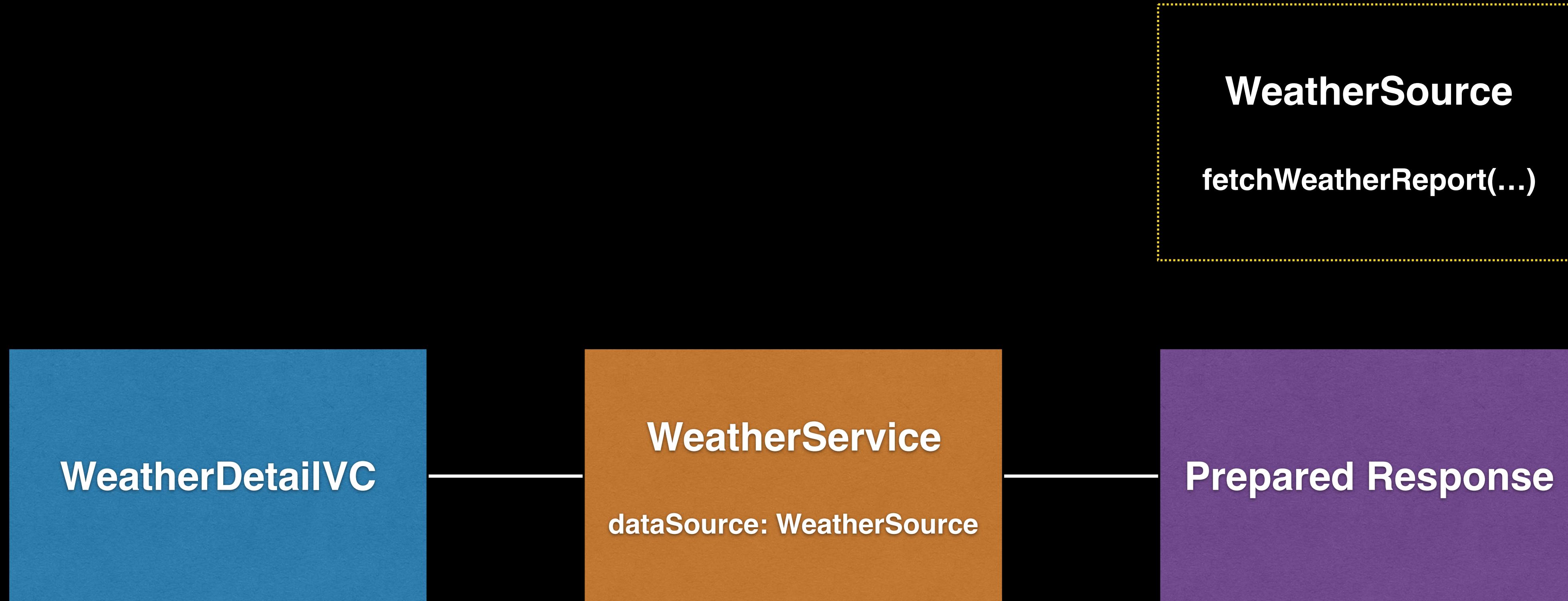












Service Interface

```
struct WeatherService {  
  
    func fetchWeatherReport(latitude: Double, longitude: Double,  
                           completion: @escaping (_ result: WeatherService.Result) -> Void)  
{  
    dataSource.fetchWeatherReport(latitude: latitude, longitude: longitude,  
                                   completion: completion)  
}  
  
}
```



```
struct WeatherService {  
  
    enum Result {  
        case success(WeatherReport)  
        case failure(WeatherService.Error) // Many would use ErrorType  
    }  
  
}
```

```
struct WeatherService {  
  
    enum Result {  
        case success(WeatherReport)  
        case failure(WeatherService.Error) // Many would use ErrorType  
    }  
  
    enum Error {  
        case invalidLatitude  
        case invalidLongitude  
        case parseError  
        case noPreparedResponse  
        case networkError(NSError)  
        case noDataError  
    }  
}
```

```
enum ValidatorError: Equatable {
    case MinLengthInvalid(actual: Int, required: Int)
    case MaxLengthInvalid(actual: Int, allowed: Int)
    case RequiredCharacterMissing(requiredSet: NSCharacterSet)
    case RequiredPrefixCharacterMissing(requiredPrefixSet: NSCharacterSet)
    case DoesNotMatchRegex(regex: String)
}
```

// Taken From Swift2 project, forgive the CamelCase enum names.

Theming

UIColor

```
private extension UIColor {  
    convenience init(hex: UInt32) {  
        // Note: This is called the bit shift operator  
        let red   = CGFloat((hex >> 16) & 0xff) / 255  
        let green = CGFloat((hex >>  8) & 0xff) / 255  
        let blue  = CGFloat((hex         ) & 0xff) / 255  
        self.init(red: red, green: green, blue: blue, alpha: 1)  
    }  
}
```

```
let yellow = UIColor(hex: 0xECB02F)  
// Note: These are called hexadecimal literals
```

```
private enum BNRColors {  
    static let offWhite = UIColor(hex: 0xEEEEEE)  
    static let offBlack = UIColor(hex: 0x333333)  
    static let red     = UIColor(hex: 0xE15827)  
    static let yellow  = UIColor(hex: 0xECB02F)  
}
```

```
enum Theme: String {
    case day    = "com.ranchweather.theme.day"
    case night = "com.ranchweather.theme.night"

    var backgroundColor: UIColor {
        switch self {
            case .day:    return BNRColors.offWhite
            case .night: return BNRColors.offBlack
        }
    }

    var textColor: UIColor {
        switch self {
            case .day:    return BNRColors.offBlack
            case .night: return BNRColors.offWhite
        }
    }

    var tintColor: UIColor {
        switch self {
            case .day:    return BNRColors.red
            case .night: return BNRColors.yellow
        }
    }

    var preferredStatusBarStyle: UIStatusBarStyle {
        switch self {
            case .day:    return UIStatusBarStyle.default
            case .night: return UIStatusBarStyle.lightContent
        }
    }
}
```

```
struct Themer {  
    let theme: Theme  
  
    init(theme: Theme) {  
        self.theme = theme  
        updateGlobalThemeSettings()  
    }  
}
```

```
struct Themer {
    let theme: Theme

    init(theme: Theme) {
        self.theme = theme
        updateGlobalThemeSettings()
    }

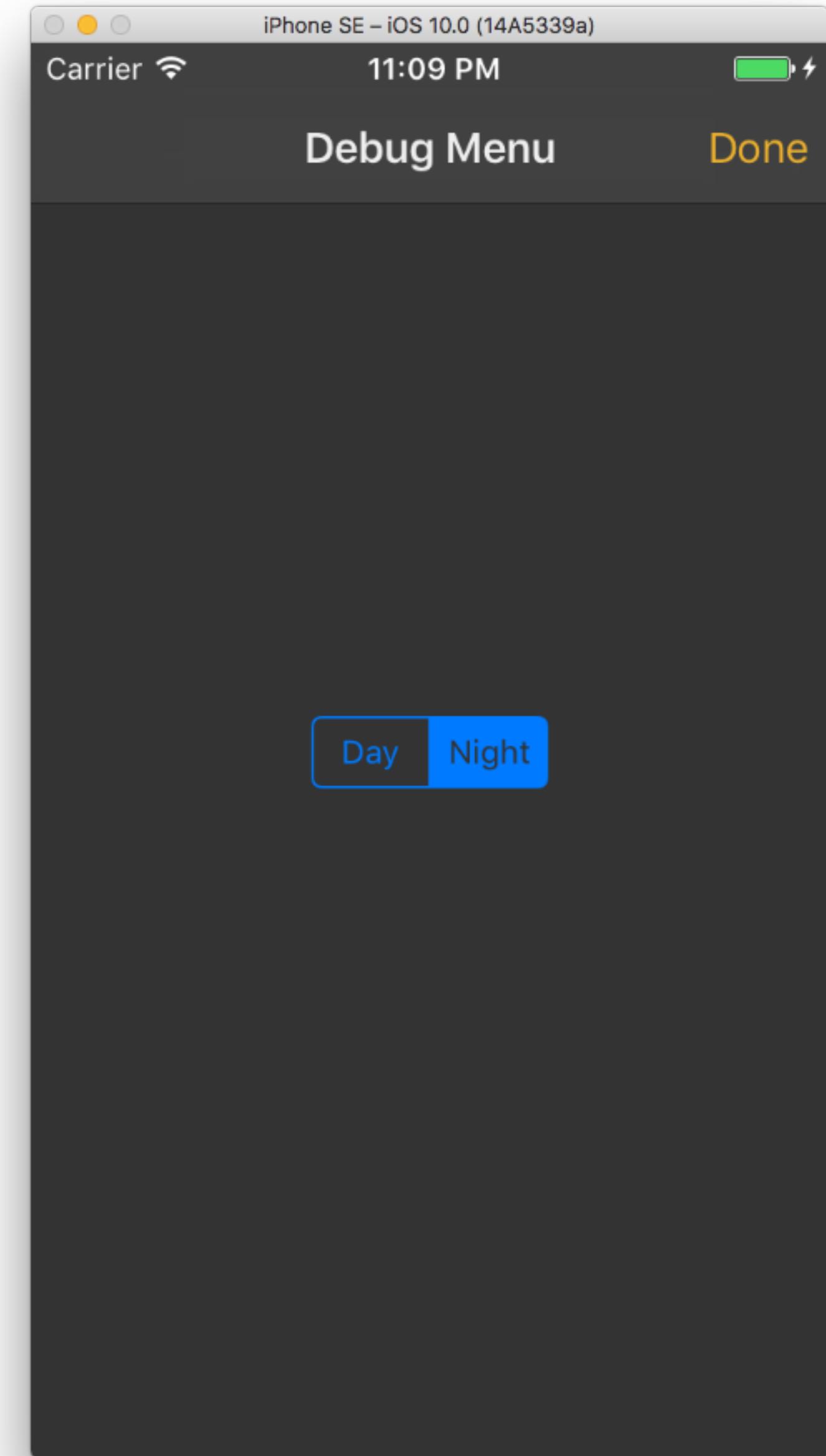
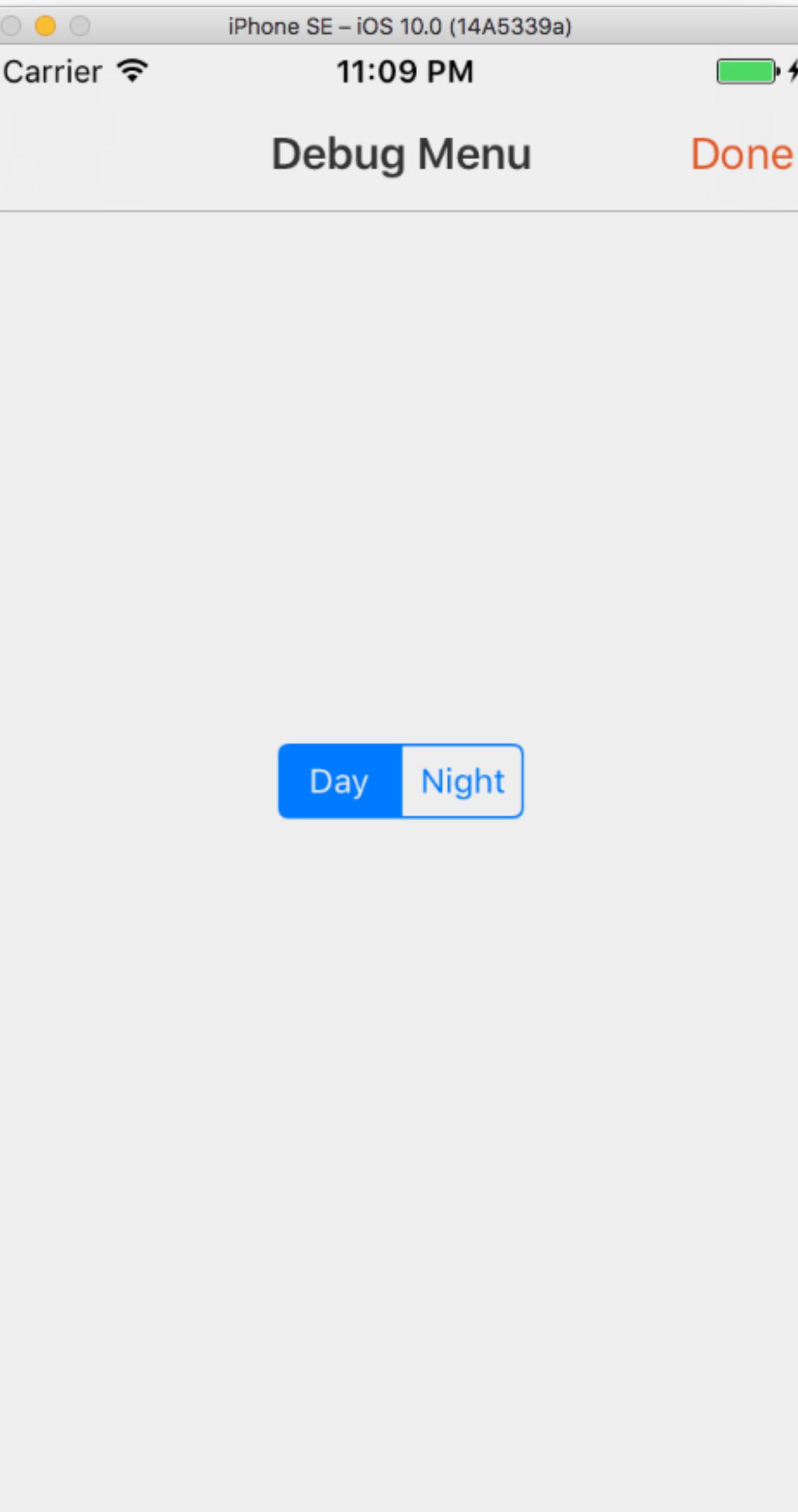
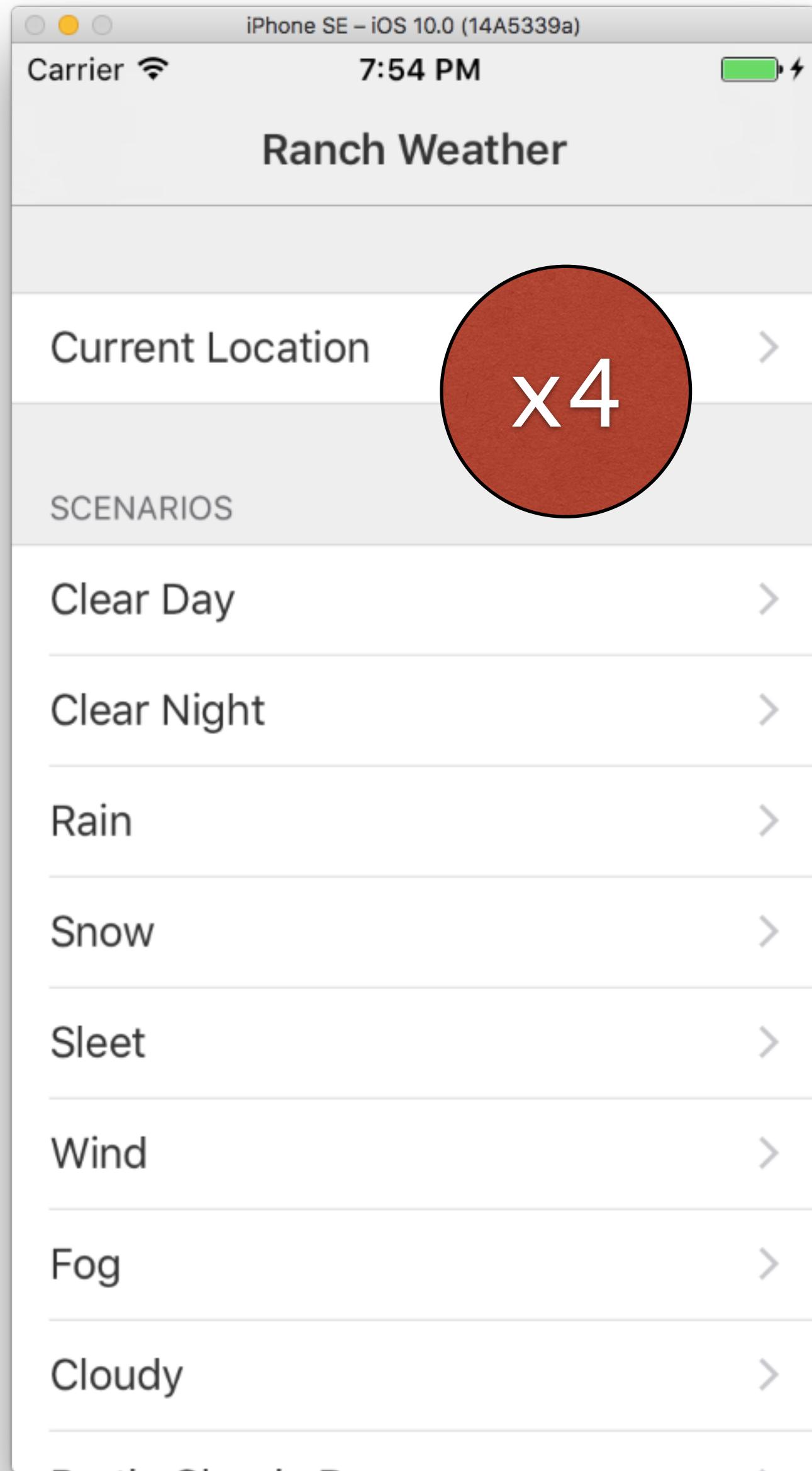
    func updateGlobalThemeSettings() {
        updateNavigationBar()
        reloadWindow()
    }

    func updateNavigationBar() {
        let appearance = UINavigationBar.appearance()
        appearance.barTintColor = theme.backgroundColor
        appearance.titleTextAttributes = [NSForegroundColorAttributeName: theme.textColor]
        appearance.tintColor = theme.tintColor
    }
}
```

```
struct Themer {  
    ...  
  
    // Manual calls  
  
    func theme(_ tableView: UITableView) {  
        tableView.backgroundColor = theme.tableViewBackgroundColor  
    }  
  
    func theme(_ cell: UITableViewCell) {  
        cell.backgroundColor = theme.tableViewCellBackgroundColor  
        cell.textLabel?.textColor = theme.tableViewCellTextColor  
    }  
  
    func theme(_ view: UIView) {  
        view.backgroundColor = theme.tableViewBackgroundColor  
    }  
}
```

Theming

Debug Menus



Story Time

Dequeuing TableView Cells

```
let cell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier("CustomCell",  
    forIndexPath: indexPath) as! CustomCell
```



```
let cell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(withIdentifier("CustomCell",  
    forIndexPath: indexPath) as! CustomCell
```

```
let cell = tableView.dequeueReusableCell(cellOfType: CustomCell.self,  
    forIndexPath: indexPath)
```

Problem

Pain Threshold

Safe. Expressive. Testable.

Big Nerd Ranch Open Source

Big Nerd Ranch loves open source. We love it so much, that sometimes we even open up some of our own source. And then we put a link to it here:

Android

Simple Item Decoration

A library for adding dividers and offsets to Android's RecyclerView using RecyclerView.ItemDecoration.

[More info](#) | [View on Github](#)

RecyclerView MultiSelect

RecyclerView MultiSelect is a tool to help implement single or multichoice selection on RecyclerView items.

[More info](#) | [View on Github](#)

Expandable RecyclerView

A custom RecyclerView which allows for an expandable view to be attached to each ViewHolder

[More info](#) | [View on Github](#)

iOS

Core Data Stack

The BNR Core Data Stack is a small framework, written in Swift, that makes it easy to

Freddy

Parsing JSON elegantly and safely can be hard, but Freddy is here to help. Freddy is a

Deferred

Lets you work with values that haven't been determined yet, like an array that's

RanchWeather

<https://github.com/bignerdranch/RanchWeather>

Thank you.