

1

Session #2: Take Home Assignment

Required Reading

Complete these readings **before** starting the coding assignment:

- [Control Flow](#)
- [Functions](#)
- [Closures](#)
- [Enumerations](#)

Coding Assignment

Deliverable: Create `Session2Assignment.swift`

Part 1: Functions

- Task 1.1:** Rectangle Area Calculator
 - Function name: `calculateRectangleArea`
 - Parameters: width and height (with default values)
 - Return: Area as a Double
 - Test with: No parameters, one parameter, both parameters
- Task 1.2:** Min/Max Finder
 - Function name: `findMinMax`
 - Parameter: Array of numbers
 - Return: Tuple containing (min, max)

- Handle edge case: empty array

Questions to Consider:

- Why would default parameters be useful in real iOS apps?
 - When would you use tuples vs creating a custom struct?
-

Part 2: Closures

Task 2.1: Filter Odd Numbers

- Create an array of integers (1-20)
- Use `filter` with a closure to keep only even numbers
- Print the result

Task 2.2: Counter Closure

- Create a closure that captures a counter variable
- Each time the closure is called, increment and return the counter
- Demonstrate calling it multiple times

Questions to Consider:

- What does "capturing" mean in the context of closures?
 - How is this different from passing a parameter?
-

Part 3: Collections - Transformations

Task 3.1: Square Numbers with Map

- Create an array: `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`
- Use `map` to create new array with squared values
- Print both arrays

Task 3.2: Shopping Cart Total with Reduce

- Create an array of item prices (e.g., `[29.99, 15.50, 8.99, 42.00]`)
- Use `reduce` to calculate the total

- Print formatted total with currency symbol

Domain Modeling Insight: Think about how these operations model real-world transformations in apps

Part 4: Collections - Sets & Dictionaries

Task 4.1: Common Friends Finder

- Create two Sets representing friend groups:
 - `friendsGroupA` : Set of names
 - `friendsGroupB` : Set of names
- Find common friends using set operations
- Print the result

Task 4.2: Student Grades Manager

- Create a dictionary: `[String: Int]` (student name: grade)
- Add at least 5 students with grades
- Update one student's grade
- Filter students with grades above 80
- Print the filtered results

Questions to Consider:

- Why use a Set instead of Array for finding common elements?
 - What are the performance implications?
-

Part 5: Bonus Challenge

Performance Comparison: Array vs Set

- Create a large Array (10,000+ elements)
- Create a Set with the same elements
- Measure time to search for an element in both
- Use `CFAbsoluteTimeGetCurrent()` for timing

- Document your findings

Expected Investigation:

- Why is Set faster for lookups?
- When would you choose Array over Set despite performance?



Additional Resources

Optional materials for deeper learning:

- [Swift Standard Library - Collections](#)
- [Higher-Order Functions in Swift](#)
- [Measuring execution speed using CFAbsoluteTimeGetCurrent\(\)](#)