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Udemy 深入淺出iPhone開發(使用swift 4)

第一節 你的第一款應用程式:Hello swift

- 申請成為開發者
- 熟悉、使用xcode
- 了解button連結 (action)
- 了解label連結 (outlet)
- viewDidLoad() 是在畫面剛讀入時執行
- didReceiveMemoryWarning()是在記憶體不夠時執行
- 連結元件到程式碼是按住control鍵拖曳

第二節 swift語言快速上手:基礎型別

- playground
- 變數宣告 var a = 5
- 常數宣告 let b = 2.5
- 變數/常數+型別

```
var age:Int = 4
var weight:Float = 66.6
let pi:Double = 3.14
```

• 浮點數

```
age / weight
//錯誤,整數不能直接除小數
Float(age) / weight
//須先轉型成Float,再做除法
5/2
// 2,整數除整數會無條件捨去到整數位
Double(5)/2
// 2.5,若要得到正確答案,須先轉型
```

- 布林值var isLocked:Bool = true
- 字串

```
var language:String = "swift"
let hello:String = "Hello"
hello + " " + language
//output: "hello swift", 連結字串用加號
var str = "my language is \((language)"
//output: "my language is swift",也可以用\(變數)來加入字串
"my language is \"swift\""
//output: "my language is "swift"",若字串中有雙引號,要在雙引號前放上跳脫字
元\
var str = "aAbBCc"
str.lowercased() //output: "aabbcc"
str.uppercased() //output: "AABBCC"
var str = """
a b c
d e f
ghi
//output: "a b c\nd e f\ng h i",多行字串用"""包起來
```

第三節 集合型別

陣列

```
//索引值從0開始
var array:[String] = ["A","b","c","D","EF"]
//索引值 0 1 2 3 4
array[0] //output: "A"
array[3] //output: "D"
array[5] //錯誤,沒有5號元素
array.count //output: 5,計算陣列有多少成員
array.append("ghi") //array: ["A", "b", "c", "D", "EF", "ghi"]
// array.append():在陣列後面加入新成員
array.insert("new", at: 3)
// array: ["A", "b", "c", "new", "D", "EF", "ghi"]
// array.insert():在指定位址插入新成員
array.remove(at: 2)
// array: ["A", "b", "new", "D", "EF", "ghi"]
// array.remove():刪除指定位置的成員
array.removeLast()
// array: ["A", "b", "new", "D", "EF"]
// array.removeLast():刪除最後一個元素
```

```
array.removeFirst()
// array: ["b", "new", "D", "EF"]
// array.removeFirst():刪除第一個元素

array.append(1)
//錯誤, array只能存放同一型別的成員

array.reverse()
// array: ["EF", "D", "new", "b"]
// array.reverse():將array反轉

var array2: [String] = ["1","2","3"]

array = array + array2
// array: ["EF", "D", "new", "b", "1", "2", "3"]
// array加法:把兩個陣列連起來

//建立空陣列的方法
var array2 = [Int]()
```

字典

```
var e2c:[String:String] = ["one":"-","two":"\(\sum_\)","three":"\(\sum_\)"
// 鍵值對格式:key:value,每組鍵值對間用逗號隔開
e2c["one"] // output: "—"
e2c["three"] // output: "三"
e2c["two"] // output: "="
e2c["ten"] // output: nil
// 用不存在的key取值會得到nil
// 更新value的方法
e2c["one"] = "壹"
// e2c: ["one": "壹", "two": "二", "three": "三"]
e2c.updateValue("—", forKey: "one")
// e2c: ["one": "-", "two": "\(\tau\), "three": "\(\tau\)]
// 加入新的鍵值對
e2c["four"] = "四"
e2c.updateValue("五", forKey: "five")
// e2c: ["one": "一", "three": "三", "four": "四", "five": "五", "two":
"="]
// 刪除鍵值對
e2c["five"] = nil; // nil代表空
e2c.removeValue(forKey: "four")
// e2c: ["one": "-", "two": "=", "three": "="]
```

• if判斷式

```
var price = 80;

if price < 70{
    print("Very cheap")
} else if price > 130{
    print("Are you crazy?")
} else {
    print("buy it")
}

// &&: 且, ||: 或
```

switch

```
var price = 80
switch price {
case 20...40:
    print("cheap")
case 70,80,90:
    print("ok")
case 200:
    print("expensive")
default:
    print("???")
}
// default不可省略
// 20...40 是指20到40都會進入這個case
// 70,80,90 是指70,80,90這三個會進入這個case
```

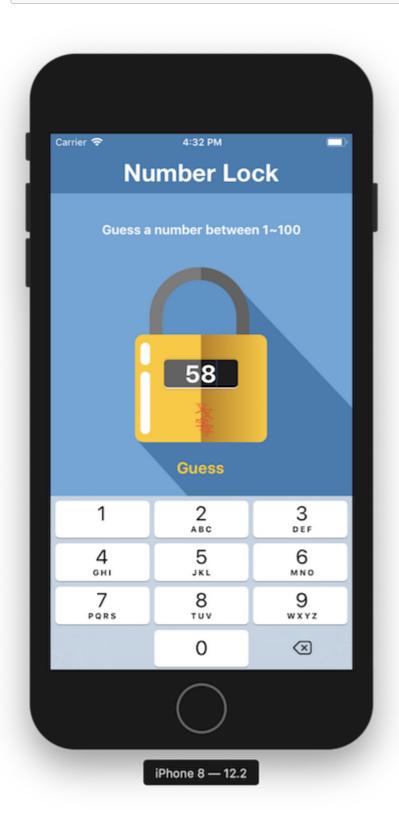
● 解鎖大師遊戲APP

```
// 取亂數
import GameKit
var answer:Int = GKRandomSource.sharedRandom().nextInt(upperBound:
100)+1

// 修改StatusBarStyle
override var preferredStatusBarStyle: UIStatusBarStyle{
    return .lightContent
}

// 修改背景圖
@IBOutlet weak var background: UIImageView!
background.image = UIImage(named: "Finish")
```

```
// 修改messageLabel.text
messageLabel.text = "Guess a number between \(min\) to \(max\)"
```



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第五節 重複做事情的好幫手:迴圈

for loop

```
// 格式
for 自己設定的名字 in 陣列的名字{
    // 要執行的程式碼
let array: [Int] = [1,2,3,4,5]
for i in array{
   print(i)
}
// output: "1\n2\n3\n4\n5\n"
var array2:[Int] = []
for i in array{
    array2.append(i+2)
}
// array2: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
let strArr:[String] = ["Acs","CcC","ewf","cAc"]
var strArr2:[String] = []
for str in strArr{
    strArr2.append(str.lowercased())
// output: ["acs", "ccc", "ewf", "cac"]
// 全閉範圍區間 1...5 指的是 (1,2,3,4,5)
// 半壁範圍區間 1..<5 指的是(1,2,3,4)
for index in 1...100{
    print(index)
// 從1印到100
// 若for 中用不到index 可將index改為
for _ in 1...3{
   print("HI")
}
// 迴圈做3次
// 九九乘法表
for num1 in 1..<10{
    for num2 in 1..<10{
        print("\setminus (num1) * \setminus (num2) = \setminus (num1*num2)")
    }
}
for index in 1...10 where index%2 == 1{
    print(index)
// output: "1\n3\n5\n7\n9\n"
// for + dictionary
let e2c:[String:String] = ["one":"-","two":"\(\sum_\),"three":"\(\sum_\)]
for (key,value) in e2c{
```

```
print("\(key):\(value)")
}
// output: "three:\(\in\)\(\ta\)\none:\(-\)\n"
```

• tuple 元組,把很多資料用小括號包起來

```
// (key,value) : 稱為元組(tuple),把很多資料用小括號包起來
let colors = ("red","orange","yellow","green")
// 元組用 colors.0 的方式存取

// tuple 中可存不同型別
let tuple = ("a",12,true,3.14,[1,2,3])
let e2c = (one:"—",two:"二",three:"三")
e2c.one // output: "—"
e2c.0 // output: "—"
```

while loop

```
var index = 1
while index <= 10 {
    print(index)
    index += 1
}
// while + array
let array: [Int] = [1,2,3,4,5]
var index = 0
while index < array.count{</pre>
    print(array[index])
    index += 1
}
// repeat-while
repeat{
    print("just do it \(index) times.")
    index += 1
}while index < 11</pre>
// 從1印到10
// repeat-while 即使條件不符合,最少會執行一次,類似其他的do-while
```

第六節 函式:呼叫我!使命必達!

- DRY:Don't Repeat Youself: 避免使用重複程式碼
- function

```
// 定義函式: 函式還不會執行
func functionName(parameter) {
   // 會需要重複做的事情
}
// 呼叫函式 : 函式執行
functionName(parameter)
func eat(foodName:String){
   print("eat "+foodName)
}
eat(foodName: "hamburger")
// output: eat hamburger
eat(foodName: "pizza")
// output: eat pizza
// 有回傳值的函式
func add(num1:Int,num2:Int) -> Int{
   return num1 + num2
let ans = add(num1: 2, num2: 6)
// 沒有回傳值的寫法
func functionName(parameter){
func functionName(parameter) -> Void{
func functionName(parameter) -> (){
}
// 外部參數名: withWidth、andHeight
// 內部參數名: width、height
func calculateArea(withWidth width:Float, andHeight height:Float) ->
Float{
   return width * height
calculateArea(withWidth: 12.3, andHeight: 45.6)
// 省略外部參數名
func buy(_ thing:String){
   print("buy "+thing)
}
buy("macbook")
```

- 變數可視範圍
 - 大括號裡面看得到外面

```
var a:Int = 10
if true{
    print(a)
}
// output: 10
```

• 大括號外面看不到裡面

```
if true{
    let i = 12
}
print(i)
// output: 5
```

• 大括號創造了新的命名空間

```
let i = 5
if true{
    let i = 12
}
print(i)
// output: 5
```

第七節 閉包:請先想成這是沒有名字的函式

- closure(閉包)
- 沒有外部參數名

```
let helloClosure = {
    print("hello")
}
helloClosure()

let add = {
    (num1:Int,num2:Int) -> Int in
    return num1 + num2
}
add(3,5)
// closure也有型別
// helloClosure 的型別是()->()
// add 的型別是(Int,Int)->Int
```

• 可當作變數傳入函式

```
func calculate(num1:Int,num2:Int,operation:(Int,Int)->Int){
    print(operation(num1,num2))
}
let add = {
```

```
(num1:Int,num2:Int) -> Int in
  return num1 + num2
}
calculate(num1: 3, num2: 4, operation: add)
```

- 簡寫closure
 - 1. 已經能夠確認參數與回傳值得型別的話,可以刪除,可以刪除Closure裡面參數跟回傳值得型別

```
// before
let add = {
  (num1:Int,num2:Int) -> Int in
  return num1 + num2
}

// after
let add:(Int,Int)->Int = {
     (num1,num2) in
     return num1 + num2
}
```

2. 程式碼只有一行的情況下可以刪除return

```
// before
let add:(Int,Int)->Int = {
     (num1,num2) in
     return num1 + num2
}
// after
let add:(Int,Int)->Int = {
     (num1,num2) in num1 + num2
}
```

3. 用\$0,\$1,\$2...代替傳進來的參數名稱

```
// before
let add:(Int,Int)->Int = {
    (num1,num2) in num1 + num2
}
// after
let add:(Int,Int)->Int = { $0 + $1 }
```

4. 如果是最後或是唯一個參數,可把closure放在參數小括號外

```
// before
let numberArrayAddTen = numberArray.map({ $0+10 })
```

```
// after
let numberArrayAddTen = numberArray.map(){ $0+10 }
```

5. 如果是唯一個參數,可省略參數小括號

```
// before
let numberArrayAddTen = numberArray.map(){ $0+10 }
// after
let numberArrayAddTen = numberArray.map{ $0+10 }
```

• 陣列的 map() 方法:把陣列的每個成員拿出來做一些事情

```
var numberArray=[1,3,5,7,9,2,4,6,8,10]
let numberArrayAddTen = numberArray.map {$0 + 10}
}
// output: [11,13,15,17,19,12,14,16,18,20]
```

• 陣列的 filter() 方法:過濾功能

```
var numberArray=[1,3,5,7,9,2,4,6,8,10]
let numberArrayEven = numberArray.filter {$0 % 2 == 0}
// output: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

第八節 optional 與質數判斷APP

• optional型別 (非必需的)

```
var i:Int = 10
// i的型別是Int,儲存10
var j:Int = nil
// error: j的型別是Int,無法儲存nil
var k:Int? = nil
// 為了儲存nil和Int,必須使用optional Int型別(Int?)
var isLightOn:Bool? = nil;
// 為了儲存nil和Bool,必須使用optional Bool型別(Int?)

var x:Int?
// x預設為nil

var y:Int? = 8;
print(y)
// output: optional(8)
```

```
// error: optional Int 和 Int無法相加
var z:Int!;
// 除了用Int?表示optional外,也可用Int!表示
// 用Int!在程式中,都不會檢查值是否為nil,類似其他語言
```

- 處理optional的方法
 - 1. 強迫解開包裝 force unwarpping

```
// 在變數後加上!可以強迫解開包裝
var x:Int? = 8
x! + 2
// output: 10

var y:Int? = nil
y! + 2
// error
```

2. 先判斷是否有值,再做後續的處理

```
var x:Int? = 8;
if x != nil{
    x! + 2
    // output: 10
    x = x! + 2
    // x: optional(10)
}
```

3. optional binding:最好的處理方式

```
var x:Int? = 8;
if let myNumber = x{
    myNumber + 2
}
```

• TernaryConditionI operator(三元運算子)

```
var x:Int? = 3
var y:Int
y = x != nil ? x! : 0
//等價於下面
if x != nil{
    y = x!
} else {
```

```
y = 0
}
```

• Nil-Coalesing operator(空值聚合運算子)

```
var x:Int? = 3
var y:Int
y = x ?? 0
//等價於下面
if x != nil{
    y = x!
} else {
    y = 0
}
```

- 質數判斷APP
- playground練習

```
let inputNumber:Int = 18
var isPrime:Bool? = true
if inputNumber <= 0 {</pre>
    isPrime = nil
} else if inputNumber == 1{
    isPrime = true
} else {
    for i in 2..<inputNumber{</pre>
        if(inputNumber % i == 0) {
            isPrime = false
        }
    }
}
if isPrime == true {
   print("\(inputNumber) is prime")
} else if isPrime == false{
   print("\(inputNumber) isn't prime")
} else {
   print("reenter")
// 函數寫法
func checkPrime(withNumber testNumber:Int) -> String{
    var isPrime:Bool? = true
    if testNumber <= 0 {</pre>
        isPrime = nil
    } else if testNumber == 1{
        isPrime = true
```

```
} else {
    for i in 2..<testNumber{
        if(testNumber % i == 0) {
            isPrime = false
        }
    }
}

if isPrime == true {
    return "\(testNumber) is prime"
} else if isPrime == false{
    return "\(testNumber) isn't prime"
} else {
    return "reenter"
}

print(checkPrime(withNumber: inputNumber))</pre>
```

- @IBaction interface builder Action
- push the keyboard on :inputTextField.becomeFirstResponder()
- viewController.swift

```
import UIKit
class ViewController: UIViewController {
   @IBOutlet weak var inputTextField: UITextField!
   @IBOutlet weak var resultLabel: UILabel!
   override var preferredStatusBarStyle: UIStatusBarStyle{
        return .lightContent
   }
   @IBAction func doThePrimeTest(_ sender: UIButton) {
       // 1. 把文字輸入框的文字拿出
       if let inputText = inputTextField.text, let inputNumber =
Int(inputText){
           // 3.用checkPrime()得到輸出的字串
           // 4.用resultLabel顯示結果
           checkPrime(withNumber: inputNumber) {
               self.resultLabel.text = $0
               self.resultLabel.isHidden = false
           }
       }
       inputTextField.text = ""
    }
   override func viewDidLoad() {
```

```
super.viewDidLoad()
        // Do any additional setup after loading the view.
        // push the keyboard on
        inputTextField.becomeFirstResponder()
   }
    func checkPrime(withNumber testNumber:Int) -> String{
        var isPrime:Bool? = true
        if testNumber <= 0 {
            isPrime = nil
        } else if testNumber == 1{
            isPrime = true
        } else {
            for i in 2..<testNumber{</pre>
                if(testNumber % i == 0) {
                    isPrime = false
                    break
                }
            }
        }
        if isPrime == true {
           return "\(testNumber) is prime"
        } else if isPrime == false{
           return "\(testNumber) isn't prime"
        } else {
           return "reenter"
       }
   }
   func checkPrime(withNumber number:Int,andCompletionHandler
handler: (String)->()){
       handler(checkPrime(withNumber: number))
   }
}
```