UE LI385
Parcours DANT

# Introduction to iOS development with Swift

Swift



Swift

Swift 1.0 (sep. 2014)

Swift 1.2 (apr. 2015)

Swift 2.0 (sep. 2015)

Swift 3.0 (sep. 2016)

Swift 4.0 (sep. 2017)

# Swift 3.0

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

var myVariable = 42
myVariable = 50

```
let myConstant = 42

myConstant = 50
// Cannot assign to 'let' value 'maConstante'
// myConstant = 50
// ~~~~~~^
```

```
var myInt = 42
var myFloat = 4.1
var myString = "DANT"
myString = 17
// Cannot assign a value of type 'Int' to a value
// of type 'String'
// myString = 17
```

```
var myInt: Int = 42
var myFloat: Float = 4.1
var myString: String = "DANT"
```

```
var entierImplicite = 42 // 42
var doubleImplicite = 42.0 // 42.0
var doubleExplicite: Double = 42 // 42.0
```

```
let x: Float? // Float or nil
let y: Float // Float
```

```
func myFunction(param: String?) {
   print(param)
// -> Optional(DANT)
   if let param = param {
       print(param) // -> DANT
```

myFunction(param: "DANT")

```
enum Optional <T> {
    case none
    case some(T)
}
```

```
let x: String? = nil
let x = Optional<String>.none

let x: String? = "hello"
let x = Optional<String>.some("hello")
```

# Tuples

#### Tuples

```
let x: (String, Int, Double) = ("hello", 5, 0.85)
let (word, number, value) = x

print(word)  // hello
print(number)  // 5
print(value)  // 0.85
```

Tuples

```
func getSize() -> (weight: Int, height: Int) {
    return (250, 80)
}
```

# Ranges

#### Ranges

### Data structures

#### Data structures

class

struct

enum

#### Data structures: similarities

```
class ViewController {
struct CalculatorBrain {
enum Op {
```

#### Data structures: similarities

```
func myFunction(arg: Double) -> Int {
var storedProperty: Float?
var computedProperty: String {
   get {}
   set {}
var storedProperty = 42  // Not enums
```

#### Data structures: differences

Inheritance (class only)

Value type vs. Reference type

enum, struct

class

#### Data structures: differences

#### Value (enum, struct)

- Copied when passed as an argument
- Copied when assigned to a variable
- Immutable if assigne to a variable with let
- Every function that can mutate must have the keyword mutating

#### Reference (class)

- Can be inherited and can inherit
- Shared in the heap and reference counted
- Constant pointer to a class can still be mutated with methods and properties
- Not copied when passed as an argument

### Methods

```
func foo(extFirst first: Int, extSecond second: Double) {
    var sum = 0.0
    for _ in 0..<first { sum += second }
}
foo(extFirst: 123, extSecond: 5.5)</pre>
```

```
func foo(_ first: Int, extSecond second: Double) {
   var sum = 0.0
   for _ in 0..<first { sum += second }
}
foo(123, extSecond: 5.5)</pre>
```

```
func foo(first: Int, second: Double) {
    var sum = 0.0
    for _ in 0..<first { sum += second }
}
foo(first: 123, second: 5.5)</pre>
```

```
func foo(_ first: Int, _ second: Double) {
    var sum = 0.0
    for _ in 0..<first { sum += second }
}
foo(123, 5.5)</pre>
```

Methods: keywords

override

final

static

# Array

#### Arrays

```
var a = [String]()
var b: [String]

let animals = ["Dog", "Cow", "Cat"]

animals.append("Sheep")  // Won't build
let animal = animals[3]  // Crash at runtime
```

Arrays

```
for animal in animals {
   print(animal)
}
```

# Dictionary

#### Dictionaries

```
var upmc = [String: Int]()
upmc = ["Students": 1, "Teachers":11]
upmc ["Cal"] = 12
let number = upmc["Teachers"]
// ["Cal": 12, "Students": 1, "Teachers": 11]
```

Arrays

```
for (key, value) in upmc {
   print("\(key): \(value)")
}
```

### Initialization

#### Initialization

```
let dant = Classroom()
let dant = Classroom(name: "DANT")
let dant = Classroom(name: "DANT", students: 16)
```

#### Initialization

```
class Classroom {
   init() {}
   init(name param: String) {}
   init(name param: String, students: Int) {}
}
```

### The End.

Resources

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