

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

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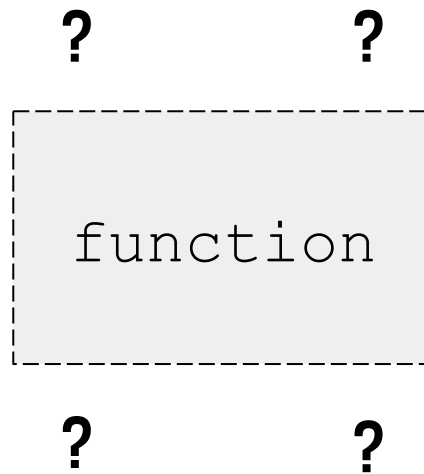
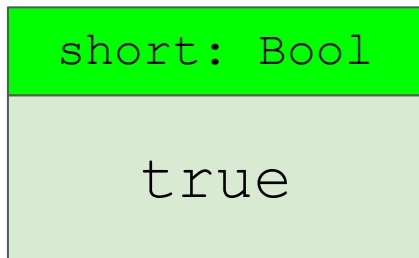
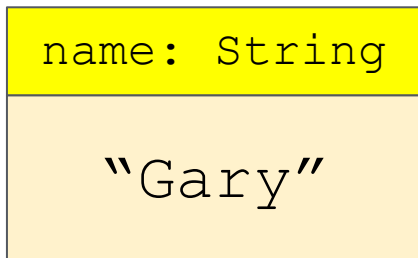
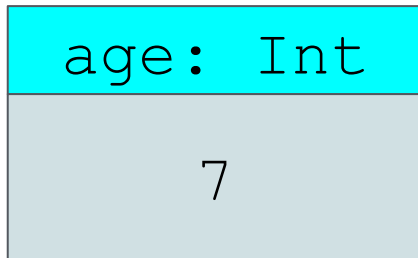
SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- + Define a closure
- + Declare a closure variable
- + Call functions that accept closures as parameters
- + Write functions that accept closures as parameters

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

WHAT IS A FUNCTION?



SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

FUNCTIONS ARE OBJECTS!

```
func sayHello()
```

```
print("Hello!")
```

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

CLOSURES

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All functions are closures. When we write them, we're just defining a closure object.

Like an object of any other type, closures can be instantiated and passed as a parameter.

Unlike other objects, closures can be run.

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

CLOSURES

```
var closureName: (ParameterTypes) -> (ReturnType)
```

```
var errand: () -> (Bool)
```

```
let printHello = {  
    print("Hello!")  
}
```

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

CLOSURES

```
var closureName: (ParameterTypes) -> (ReturnType)
```

Practice

- 1) Declare a closure variable that takes an Int and returns a String.
- 2) Define a closure constant that takes a string and prints it with an exclamation point on the end.

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

PASSING CLOSURES

```
funcName({ (parameters) -> ReturnType in return returnValue})
```

```
someFunc(myClosure)
```

```
someOtherFunc({ (myString) -> Bool in  
    print(myString)  
    return true  
})
```

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

PASSING CLOSURES

```
funcName({ (parameters) -> ReturnType in return returnValue})
```

Practice

- 1) Copy the provided function that takes a closure.
- 2) Call the provided function once, passing it a closure that prints the passed string parameter twice.
- 3) Define a constant with the return value of the function call you wrote for the previous task.

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

TAKING CLOSURES

```
func funcName(closure: (ParameterTypes) -> (ReturnType))
```

```
func doThreeTimes(doable: () -> ()) {  
    for 1...3 {  
        doable()  
    }  
}
```

SWIFT FUNCTIONS (CLOSURES)

TAKING CLOSURES

```
func funcName(closure: (ParameterTypes) -> (ReturnType))
```

Practice

- 1) Write a function that takes a closure as a parameter. The closure parameter should have no parameters or return type. The function should run the closure once, then print "Done!"
- 2) Write a function that takes a string and a closure as parameters. The closure parameter should take a string and return a string. The function should run the closure, passing it its own string parameter with an exclamation point added.