



Swift, an Introduction

Setup, Demo, Variables, Types, print()

Donald Pinckney and Ash Dreyer

djpinckney@ucdavis.edu, dreyershelby@gmail.com

Table of Contents


- Administration
- What is Swift, and Why?
- Environment Setup
- Demo
- Constants
- Types
- `print()`

Administration

- Introductions: who is here?
- Fill out team registration if you haven't!
- Sign up for GitHub: <https://github.com/join?source=header-home>
- All questions, announcements, resources, etc. for programming training on Piazza
 - Invite email will be sent out to everyone tonight
- Email Donald or Ash for personal questions, or if you don't get the invite
 - djpinckney@ucdavis.edu, dreyershelby@gmail.com



What is Swift, and Why?



“Swift 3 - The powerful programming language
that is also easy to learn”

—Apple

- Transitions well to App Programming (uses Swift + Java)
- Transitions well to Robot Programming (uses C++)



Environment Setup



Follow **ALL** the Directions Here:

<https://github.com/frc1678/vagrant-box>

Demo “vagrant up”



Constants



What is a Constant?

- Name Attached to a Value
- The Value Can Not Be Changed After Creation

Examples

```
let a = 5
```

```
let b = 5 + 9
```

```
let c = 8.72
```

```
let name = "Donald"
```

Parts of a Constant

```
let b = 5 + 9
```

Parts of a Constant

let b = 5 + 9

This makes
a constant

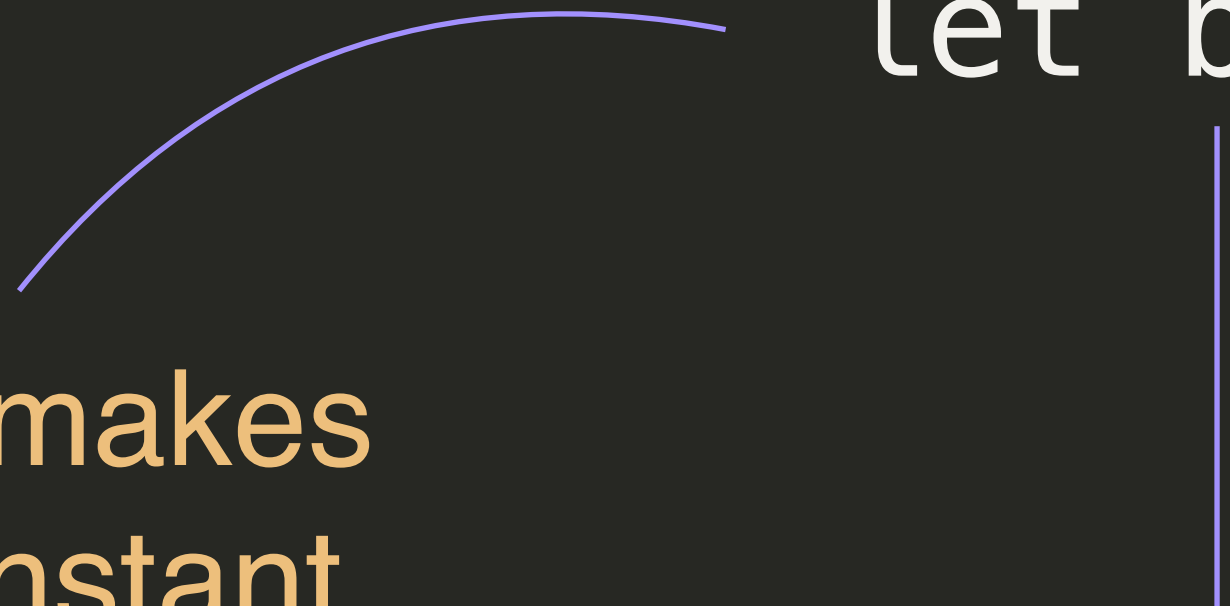


Parts of a Constant

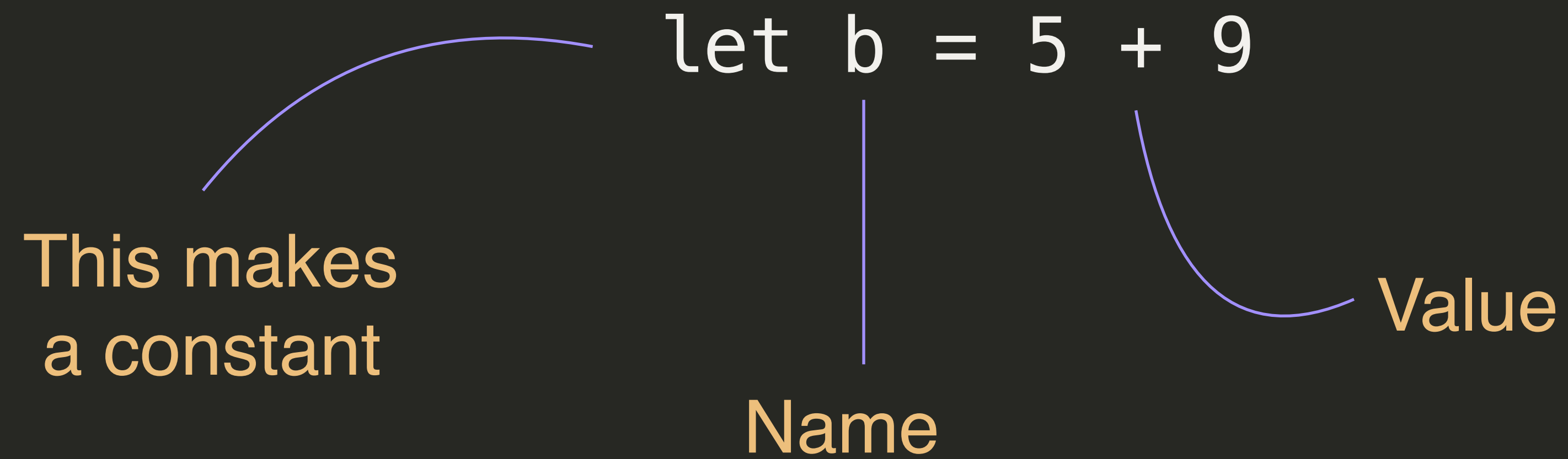
This makes
a constant

let b = 5 + 9

Name




Parts of a Constant





Types

What Are Types?

- Categories for different kinds of data
 - Int: 5, 9, 2, -8, etc.
 - Whole numbers only!
 - Double: 1.3, 8, -98.3, etc.
 - Any decimal number!
 - String: “Ash”, “”, “Donald”
 - Text only!

EVERY Constant Has a Type

- Swift guesses the **type** of your constant
 - This makes your code clearer and more concise
- You do need to understand types, since this doesn't always work
- Example:

```
1> let a = 9  
a: Int = 9
```

Demo Constants and Types

Sometimes Swift Guesses Wrong

```
1> let angle = 45
angle: Int = 45
2> let delta = 10.5
delta: Double = 10.5
3> let angle2 = angle + delta
error: repl.swift:3:20: error: binary
operator '+' cannot be applied to operands of
type 'Int' and 'Double'
```

Tell Swift the Type Directly

```
1> let angle: Double = 45
angle: Double = 45
2> let delta = 10.5
delta: Double = 10.5
3> let angle2 = angle + delta
angle2: Double = 55.5
```

Parts of a Constant Revisited

```
let b: Int = 5 + 9
```

Parts of a Constant Revisited

```
let b: Int = 5 + 9
```

This Makes
a Constant

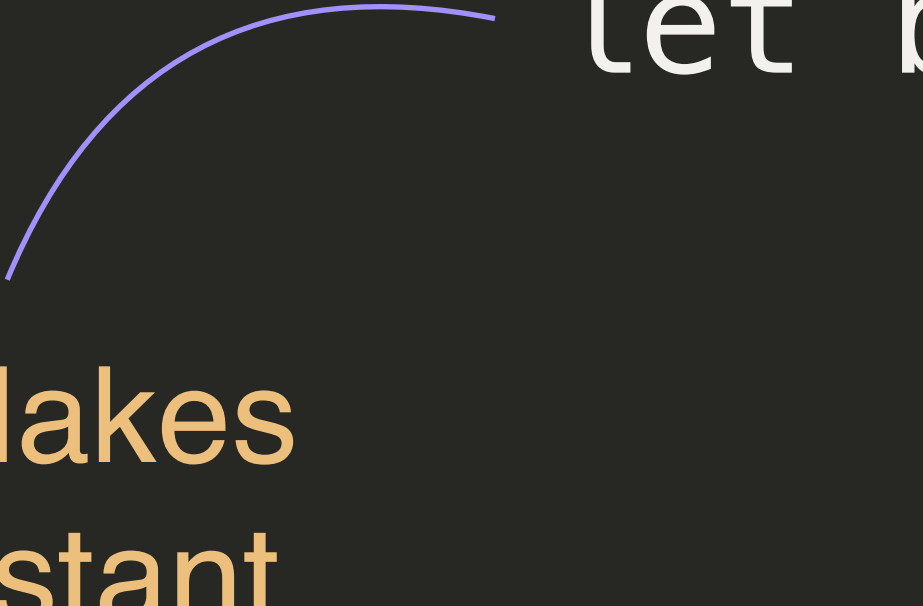


Parts of a Constant Revisited

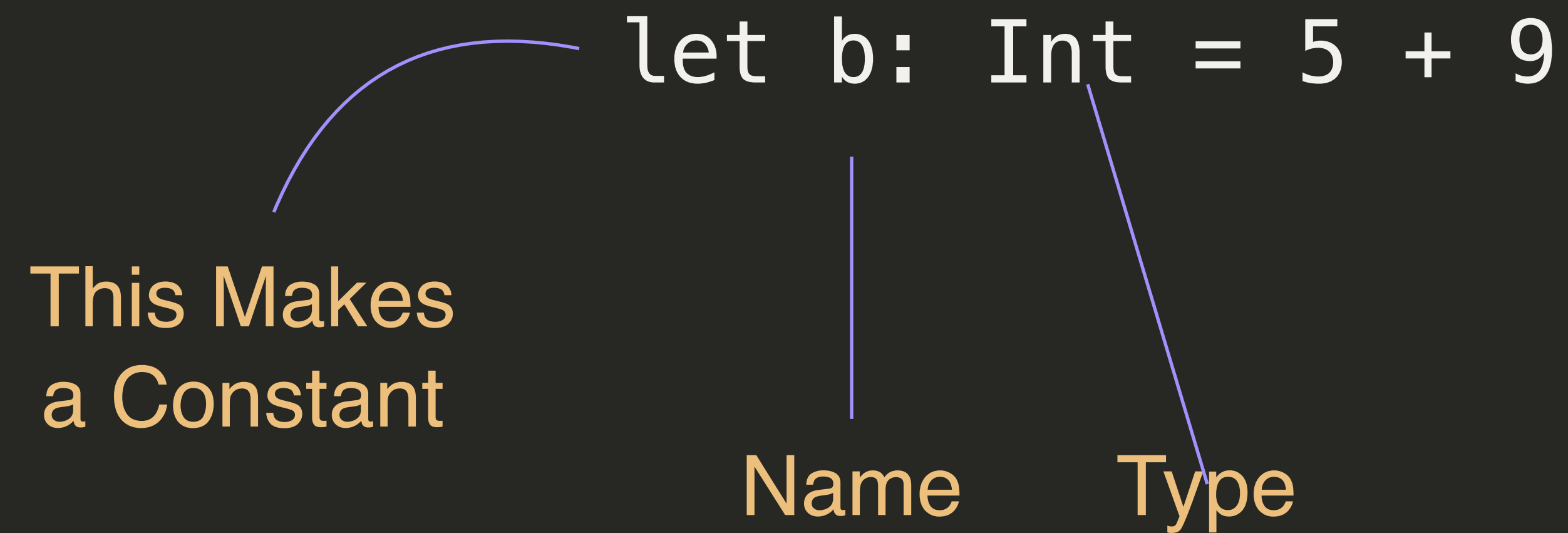
`let b: Int = 5 + 9`

This Makes
a Constant

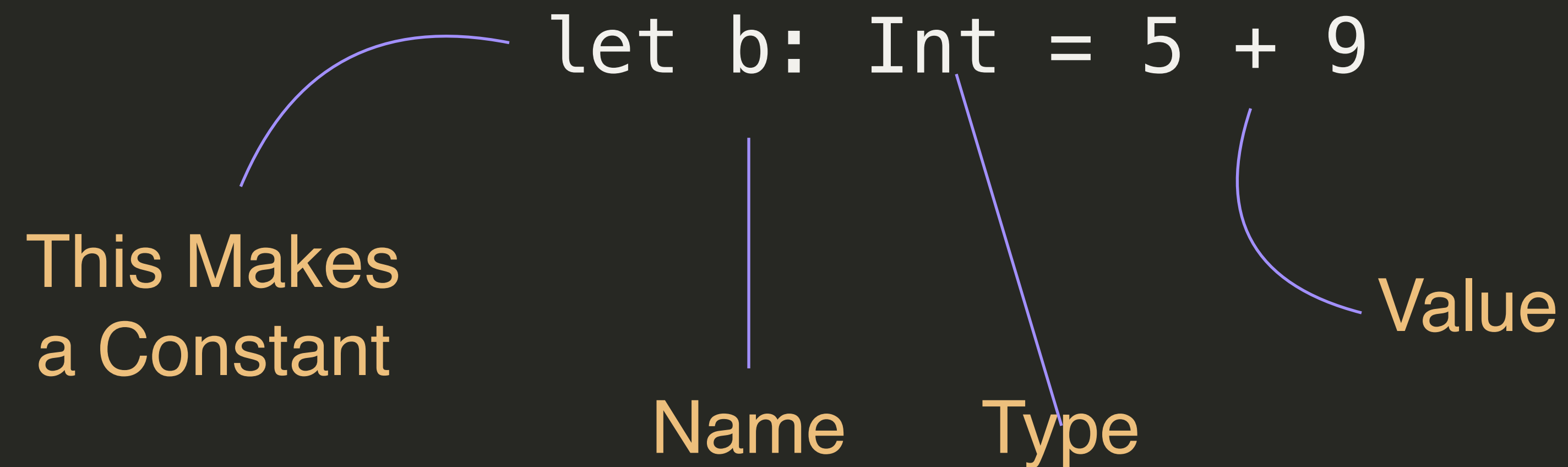
Name



Parts of a Constant Revisited



Parts of a Constant Revisited



What Types Are There?

- MANY MANY MANY TYPES!!!
- For Now, Only Know:
 - `let a: Int = 6`
 - `let b: Double = 4.2`
 - `let c: String = "Donald"`



Program Output

print() Command for Output

```
1> print("Donald")
Donald
2> print(5*98.4)
492.0
3> print("Donald is \ (21 * 12) months old")
Donald is 252 months old
4> let team = 1678
team: Int = 1678
5> print("Donald is \ (21 * 12) months old, and mentors
team \ (team)")
Donald is 252 months old, and mentors team 1678
```



How to Actually Run Code

2 Ways to Run Code

- For experimenting, use the REPL
 - Run the command “swift”, and then type code line by line to experiment
 - Type “:q” and hit enter to quit
- For final programs use a file
 - Write your code in a file, for example, “hw1.swift”
 - Then run the command “swift hw1.swift”, or whatever your file is named.
 - If you use ~/Documents in vagrant, it will be synced to your computer.
 - See demo screenshot walkthrough, which will be emailed out.