



ADVANCED TOPICS IN SWIFT

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A BIT OF HISTORY

- Modern alternative to Objective-C
- Created by Chris Lattner and Apple
 - Begin work in 2010
 - Reached 1.0 release Summer 2014
- Took inspiration from many different languages

“[Swift] greatly benefited from the experiences hard-won by many other languages in the field, drawing ideas from Objective-C, Rust, Haskell, Ruby, Python, C#, CLU, and far too many others to list.”

– Chris Lattner

WHY SWIFT?

- A language that supports many paradigms
 - Object-oriented
 - Pure functional
 - Procedural
- Use higher-order functions with C-like performance
- **Safe**, unless you explicitly ask it not to be

At this point, @SwiftLang is probably a better, and more valuable, vehicle for learning functional programming than Haskell.

– Erik Meijer (Twitter), October 2015

SOME KEY FEATURES

- Immutability, Value Types, and Copy Semantics
- Generics (Swift's implementation is a bit different than C# or Java)
- Protocols, Protocol Extensions, and “Traits”

SOME KEY FEATURES


- Enumeration Types (A fancy type of Tuple)
 - Associated Values / Pattern matching
- Optionals (A fancy type of Enumeration)
 - Optional Chaining / Safe unwrapping with **guard**
let
- Property Observers

IMMUTABILITY

```
// Mutable. Most of us are used to this.  
var myMutableString = "Hello, Swift!"  
myMutableString = "Mutability == less predictability"  
print(myMutableString)  
  
// Immutable. Compiler enforced.  
let myImmutableString = "Hello, Swift!"  
myImmutableString = "Safe Code == ❤️" ❌ Cannot assign to value: '
```


IMMUTABILITY

Works for Value-Type Members Too

```
// Mutable.  
var myMutableRectangle = CGRect(x: 0, y: 0, width: 10, height: 10)  
myMutableRectangle.origin.x = 10  
print(NSStringFromCGRect(myMutableRectangle))  
  
// Immutable  
let immutableRectangle = CGRect(x: 0, y: 0, width: 10, height: 10)  
immutableRectangle.origin.x = 10  Cannot assign to property: 'immutableRectangle' is  
print(NSStringFromCGRect(immutableRectangle))
```

GENERICCS

```
struct MySweetCollection<Element> {  
    private(set) var elements: [Element]  
  
    func someSweetCollectionFunction() {  
        elements.forEach { element in  
            // Do something with each element  
        }  
    }  
}
```

PROTOCOLS

Extensions and “Traits”

```
import UIKit

class MyViewController : UIViewController {

    // ...

    @IBAction func completeSomeAction() {
        doStuffThatMightFail { error in
            if error != nil { // Optionals: coming up soon
                let alert = UIAlertController(title: "My Cool App",
                    message: "Something bad happened!", preferredStyle: .
                    Alert)

                alert.addAction(UIAlertAction(title: "OK", style: .Default,
                    handler: nil))

                self.presentViewController(alert, animated: true,
                    completion: nil)
            }
        }
    }

    func doStuffThatMightFail(completion: NSError? -> ()) {

    }

    // ...

}
```

PROTOCOLS

Extensions and “Traits”

```
protocol AlertPresentable {
    func showAlert(title: String, message: String)
}

extension AlertPresentable where Self : UIViewController {
    func showAlert(title: String, message: String) {
        let alert = UIAlertController(title: title, message: message,
                                      preferredStyle: .Alert)

        alert.addAction(UIAlertAction(title: "OK", style: .Default,
                                      handler: nil))

        self.presentViewController(alert, animated: true, completion: nil)
    }
}

class MyViewController : UIViewController, AlertPresentable {
    // ...
    @IBAction func completeSomeAction() {
        doStuffThatMightFail { error in
            if error != nil { // Optionals: coming up soon
                self.showAlert("My Cool App", message: "Something bad
                              happened!")
            }
        }
    }
    // ...
}
```


ENUMS

```
enum Shape {  
    case Circle  
    case Square  
    case Rectangle  
}
```

ENUMS

Associated Values

```
enum Shape {  
    case Circle(radius: Float)  
    case Square(width: Float)  
    case Rectangle(width: Float, height: Float)  
}
```

ENUMS

Pattern Matching

```
enum Shape {  
  case Circle(radius: Float)  
  case Square(width: Float)  
  case Rectangle(width: Float, height: Float)  
}  
  
let myShape: Shape = .Circle(radius: 10.0)  
  
switch myShape {  
case .Circle(let radius):  
  print("Circle (radius: \(radius))")  
case .Square(let width):  
  print("Square (width: \(width))")  
case .Rectangle(let width, let height):  
  print("Rectangle (width: \(width), height: \(height))")  
}
```

OPTIONALS

```
enum Optional<TValue> {  
    case Some(value: TValue)  
    case None  
}  
  
extension Optional : NilLiteralConvertible {  
    init(nilLiteral: ()) {  
        self = .None  
    }  
}  
  
let myNilString: Optional<String> = nil  
  
switch myNilString {  
case .Some(let string):  
    print(string)  
case .None:  
    print("Nothing to see here!")  
}
```


OPTIONALS

```
let myNilString: String? = nil

switch myNilString {
case .Some(let string):
    print(string)
case .None:
    print("Nothing to see here!")
}
```

OPTIONALS

Safe Unwrapping

- `if let`
- `guard let`
- `while let`
- `for let`

```
func requiresAnInt(int: Int) {  
    print(int)  
}  
  
func optionalFun() {  
    let foo: Int? = 42  
  
    requiresAnInt(foo) // Error  
  
    // Unwrap with if/let  
    if let value = foo {  
        requiresAnInt(value)  
    } else { return }  
  
    // ...  
}
```

OPTIONALS

Safe Unwrapping

- `if let`
- `guard let`
- `while let`
- `for let`

```
func requiresAnInt(int: Int) {  
    print(int)  
}  
  
func optionalFun() {  
    let foo: Int? = 42  
  
    requiresAnInt(foo) // Error  
  
    // Better with guard/let  
    guard let value = foo else { return }  
  
    requiresAnInt(value)  
  
    // ...  
}
```

OPTIONALS

Optional Chaining

```
extension Int {  
    func foundTheAnswer() -> Bool {  
        return self == 42  
    }  
}  
  
func optionalFun() -> Bool {  
    let foo: Int? = 42  
  
    return foo?.foundTheAnswer() ?? false  
}
```


PROPERTY OBSERVERS

```
struct MySweetType {  
    var aPrettyCoolProperty: Int {  
        willSet {  
            print("Updating from \(aPrettyCoolProperty) to \  
                (newValue)")  
        }  
        didSet {  
            print("Updated from \(oldValue) to \  
                (aPrettyCoolProperty)")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Together, these language features can make your code much **safer**, more **deterministic**, and easier to **reason about**.

How can we use these features to improve a **real application**?

Let's look at **MVC**

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View Controllers

- MVC = **M**assive **V**iew **C**ontroller
- Modeling view state is **hard**
- How can we account for all possible states?
- How can we account for all possible state transitions?

DEMO

View Controllers

- All states are accounted for
- All transitions are accounted for
- Data are localized to each state

Let's go further with **MVC**

Let's go further with **MVC**

View Layout

- Without IB / AutoLayout, view layout code can be large and complicated
- The math usually isn't difficult, but the code isn't always easy to read or maintain
- Views (or worse, controllers) become tightly coupled to a particular layout

DEMO

A Couple More Things

- Protocols and “Protocol-Oriented” Programming
- More ways to increase safety with enums

Protocol-Oriented Programming

- Provide default implementation of protocol methods
- If you're familiar with Scala, this looks like Traits
- Also looks a lot like multiple inheritance
 - But implementation determined at compile time
 - No v-table ambiguity and C++ style safety issues

Enums and Safety

- Enums are a great way to remove magic strings and numbers
- UIKit is riddled with magic strings (and sometimes numbers)
- `prepareForSegue(segue: UIStoryboardSegue)`
 - `segue.identifier` is an `Optional<String>` 😞

DEMO

References / Diving Deeper

1. Protocol and Value Oriented Programming in UIKit Apps (WWDC 2016, <https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/419/>)
2. Improving Existing Apps with Modern Best Practices (WWDC 2016, <https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/213/>)
3. Advanced Swift (Book, <https://www.objc.io/books/advanced-swift/>)
4. The Swift Programming Language (eBook, <https://itunes.apple.com/us/book/swift-programming-language/id881256329>)

<https://github.com/jamesmblair/AdvancedTopicsInSwift>

Questions?