

# START BUILDING MOBILE APPS

## AN INTRO TO IOS PROGRAMMING USING XCODE AND SWIFT

2016/05/16

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@jeffburg



jeffburg.com

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# **2016/05/16 – START BUILDING MOBILE APPS**

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## **AGENDA**

- Mobile Intro
- Learn basics of Xcode IDE
- stretch break
- Learn programming basics with Swift
- stretch break
- Make a basic iOS application
- stretch break
- Dive a little deeper into Swift
- Resources

---

# MOBILE INTRO

# MOBILE INTRO

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- › 2 Primary Avenues
  - › Web
  - › iOS App
- › Always default to web
  - › Can still have dedicated app icon on home screen
  - › Supports offline use
  - › No “Disney” filter app review
  - › Instant updates
  - › No installation necessary
  - › Potentially cross-platform

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# MOBILE INTRO

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- › Why Go Native?
  - › Performance
  - › Device specific capabilities
    - › Sensors, Camera, Location, Backgrounding
  - › 3D / OpenGL / Metal
  - › Notifications
- › Note that many of the above items are now do-able on web
  - › Camera, Pictures
  - › Location
  - › Notifications (Desktop Safari only right now)

---

## **THAT BEING SAID, I LOVE NATIVE!**

---

- › I like learning 1 language and be able to do everything
  - › As opposed to HTML/CSS/Javascript as 3 languages
- › I like that the developer ecosystem is contained
  - › Apple maintains huge influence over how things “should” work
  - › The web is a wild west of frameworks and approaches
- › I can’t stand CSS. I find Auto Layout much easier

## MOBILE INTRO

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- › Just remember to think critically about your project and whether the user experience will be better on web vs native
  - › Is performance stretched on Web?
  - › Is this something a user will only use 1 time and be hesitant to install permanently on their device?
  - › Does this use unique features of native?
- › e.g Amazon Shopping (great on web, terrible native)
- › e.g. Instagram (great on native, questionable on web)

# **SET EXPECTATIONS**

- Learning iOS
    - in 21 days

## Days 1 - 10

### Teach yourself variables, constants, arrays, strings, expressions, statements, functions,....



## **Days 11 - 21**



**Days 22 - 697**  
Do a lot of recreational programming. Have fun hacking but remember to learn from your mistakes.



**Days 698 - 3648**  
Interact with other programmers.  
Work on programming projects  
together. Learn from them.



**Days 3649 - 7781**  
**Teach yourself advanced theoretical physics and formulate a consistent theory of quantum gravity.**



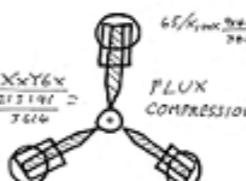
**Days 7782 - 14611**  
**Teach yourself biochemistry,  
molecular biology, genetics...**



**Day 14611**  
Use knowledge of biology to  
make an age-reversing potion.



**Day 14611**  
Use knowledge of physics to build flux capacitor and go back in time to day 21.



Day 21



**As far as I know, this  
is the easiest way to**

"Teach Yourself C++ in 21 Days".

---

## MOBILE INTRO

---

- › We are going to barely touch the surface
- › Basics of Swift
- › Basics of iOS
  - › From here on out referred to as Cocoa or Cocoa Touch
- › Leave you with resources so you can combine tonight's lesson with online resources so you can continue learning.

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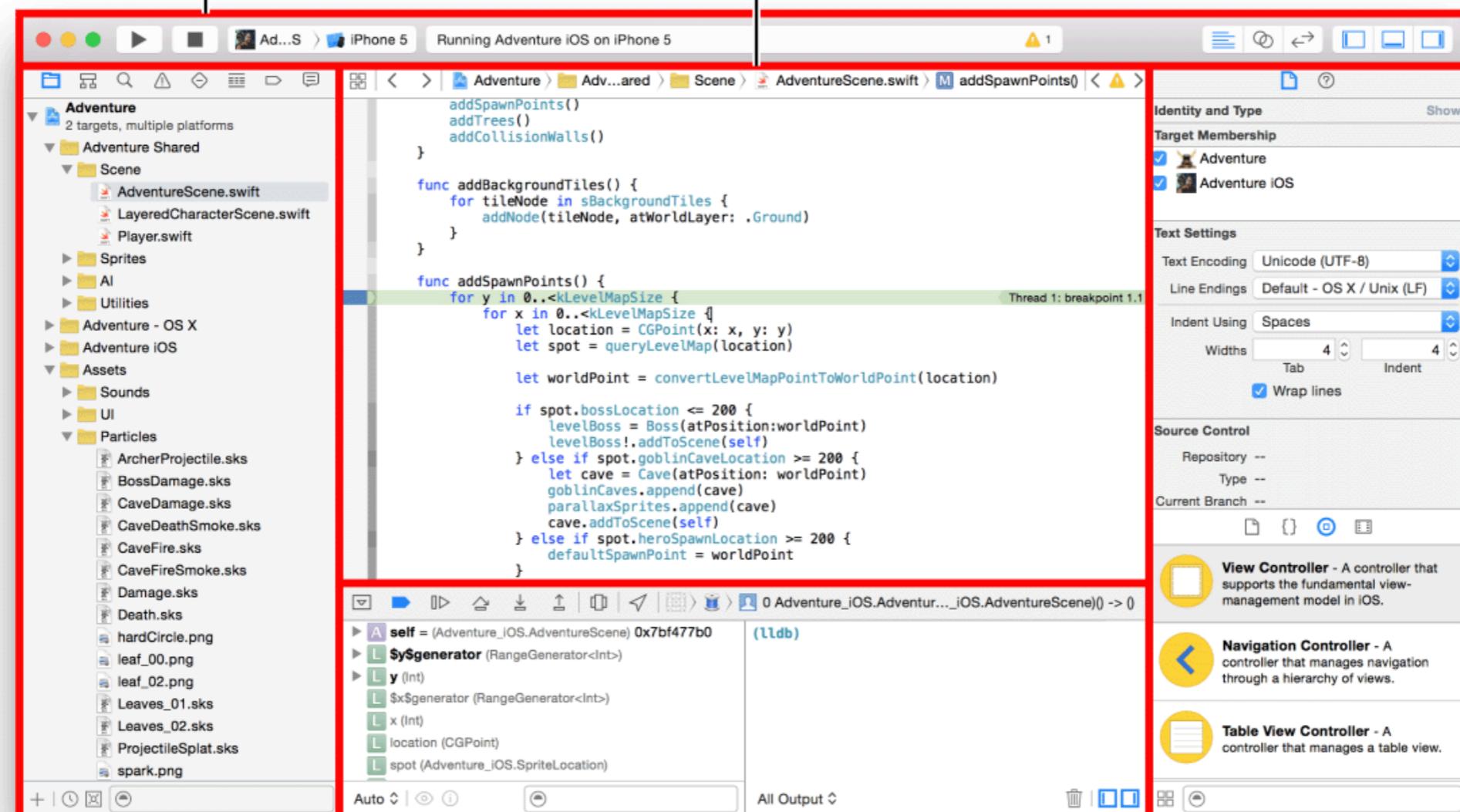
---

# XCODE

## XCODE

---

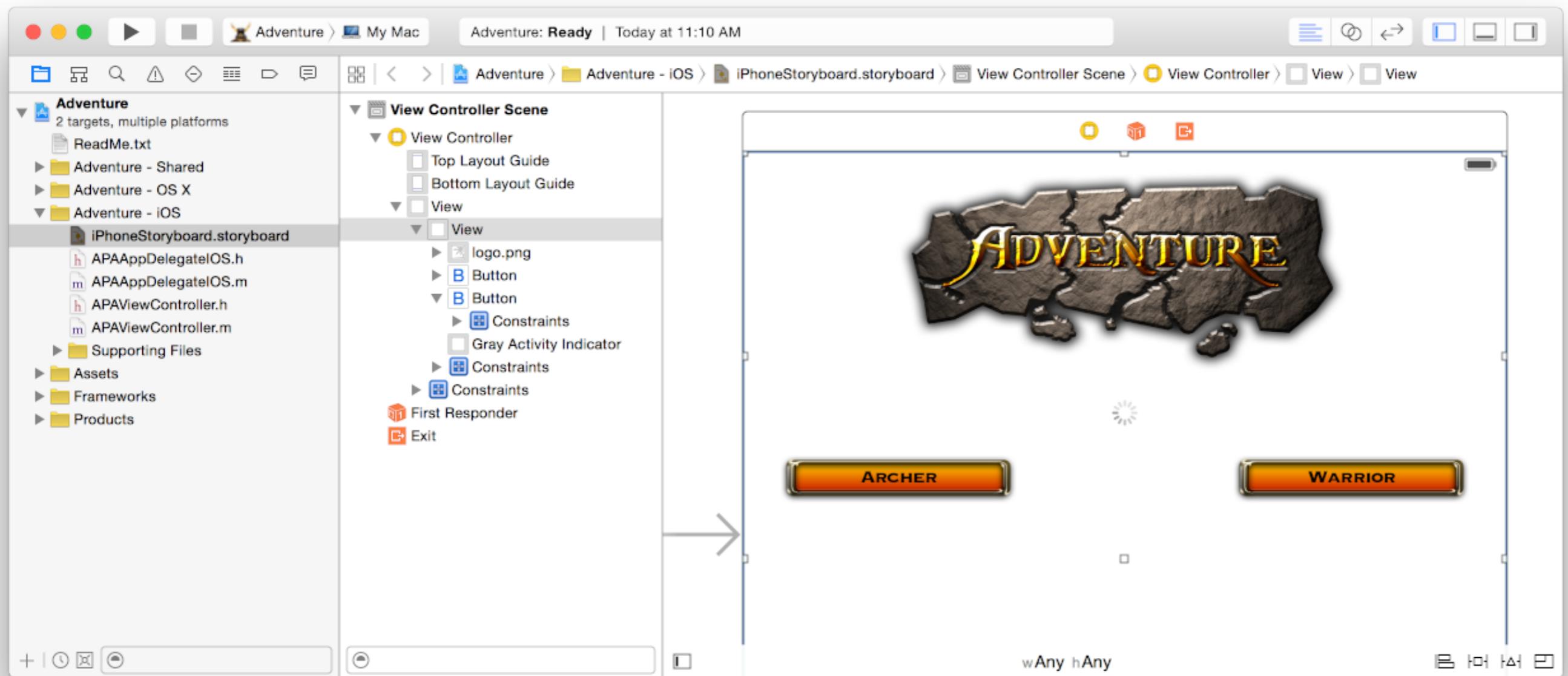
- › Apple's primary IDE for the iOS/watchOS/tvOS/macOS platforms
- › Available Free from Mac App Store and <http://developer.apple.com>
- › It does everything:
  - › Code editor with auto complete and warnings for common mistakes
  - › Interface Builder
  - › Compiler
  - › Debugger
  - › Unit Testing
  - › Submitting to App Store

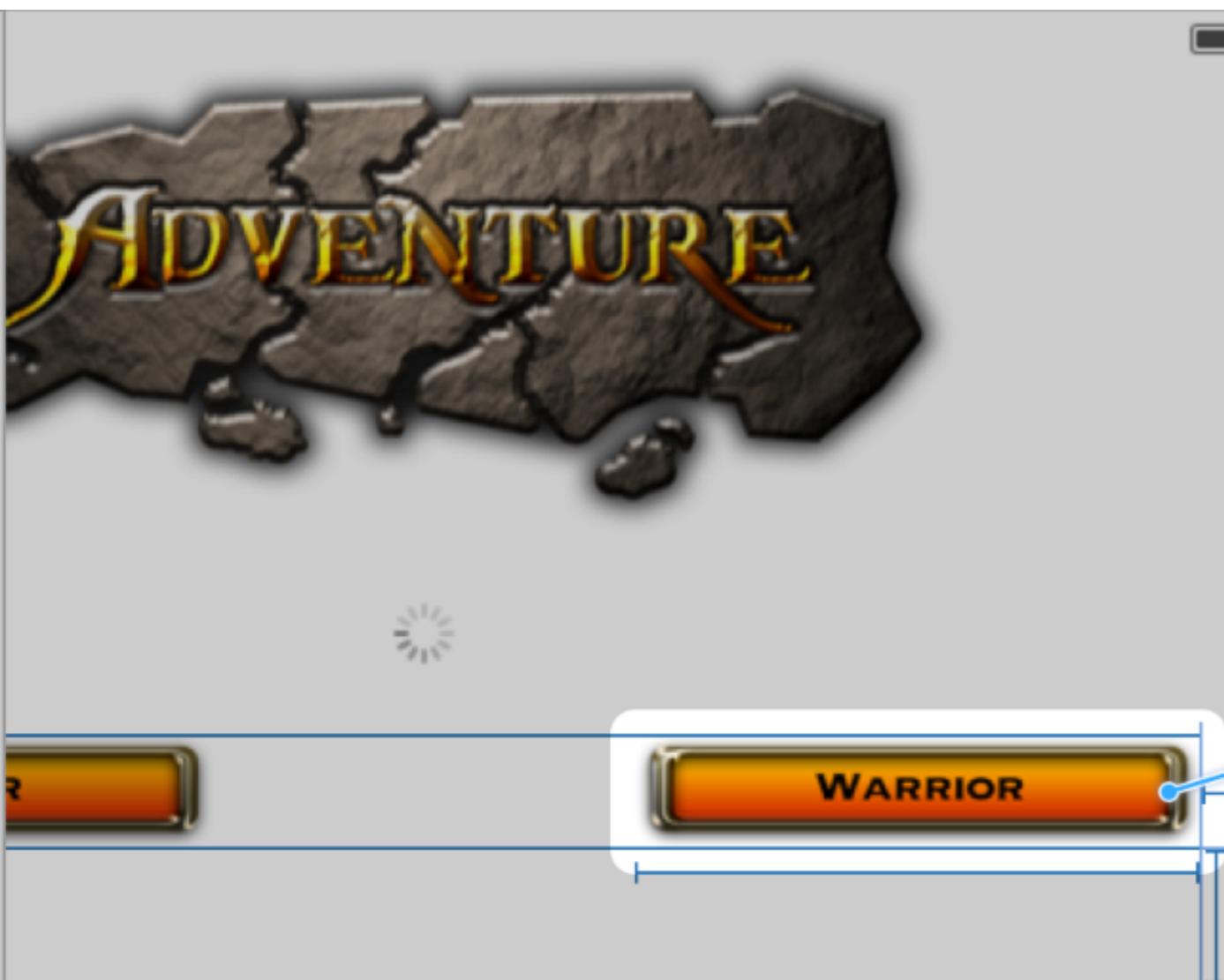


Navigator area

Debug area

Utilities area



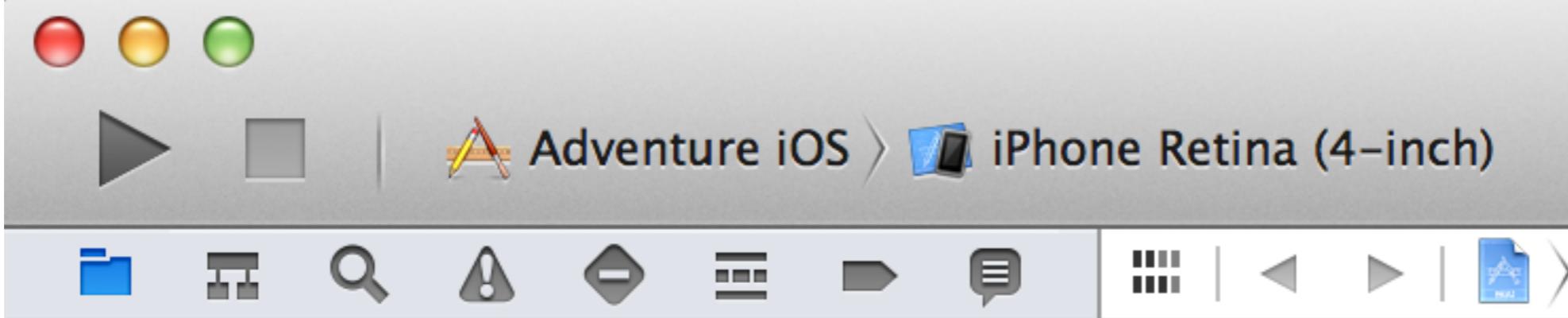


```
        } completion:NULL];
    } else {
        [self.gameLogo setAlpha:alpha];
        [self.warriorButton setAlpha:
         alpha];
        [self.archerButton setAlpha:alpha
        ];
    }
}

- (IBAction)chooseArcher:(id)sender {
    [self startGameWithHeroType:
     APAHeroTypeArcher];
}

#pragma mark - Starting the Game
- (void)startGameWithHeroType:
     (APAHeroType)type {
    [self hideUIElements:YES animated:YES]
```

Insert Action



A screenshot of the Xcode interface showing the "Adventure" project structure. A context menu is open over the "Adventure iOS" target, listing options: "Edit Scheme...", "New Scheme...", and "Manage Schemes...". To the right, a list of available targets is displayed under "iOS Device" and "iOS Simulator". The "iPad Retina" target is currently selected, indicated by a blue highlight and a checkmark icon.

- Adventure
- ✓ Adventure iOS
- Edit Scheme...
- New Scheme...
- Manage Schemes...

iOS Device

- iOS Simulator
- ✓ iPhone Retina (3.5-inch)
- iPhone Retina (4-inch)
- iPad
- ✓ iPad Retina

Adventure

2 targets,

Adventure – Shared

Scene

APAMultiplaye...aracterScene.h

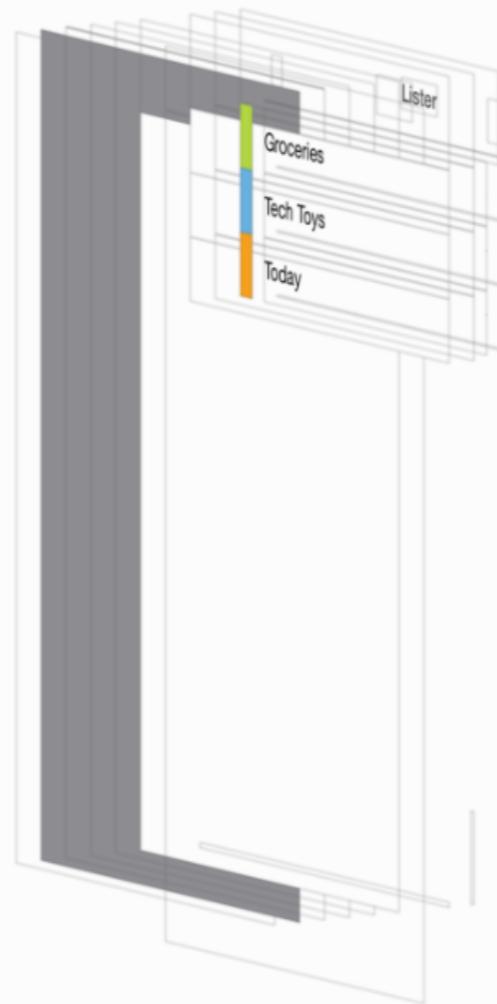
CPU 0% // Start the progress indicator animation.  
Memory 12.6 MR [self.loadingProgressIndicator startAnimating]; Thread 1: breakpoint 2.1

-(APAViewController \*) 0x97698e0  
▶ UIViewController  
▶ \_skView = (SKView \*) 0x977b410  
▶ \_gameLogo = (UIImageView \*) 0x9773320  
▶ LoadingProgressIndicator = (UIActivityIndicatorView \*) 0x9774d20

 A detailed 3D rendering of the word "ADVENTURE" in a stylized, golden font. The letters are partially embedded in a dark, greyish-brown rock formation with jagged edges and small piles of dust or debris at the base.

A \_gameLogo Open With Preview

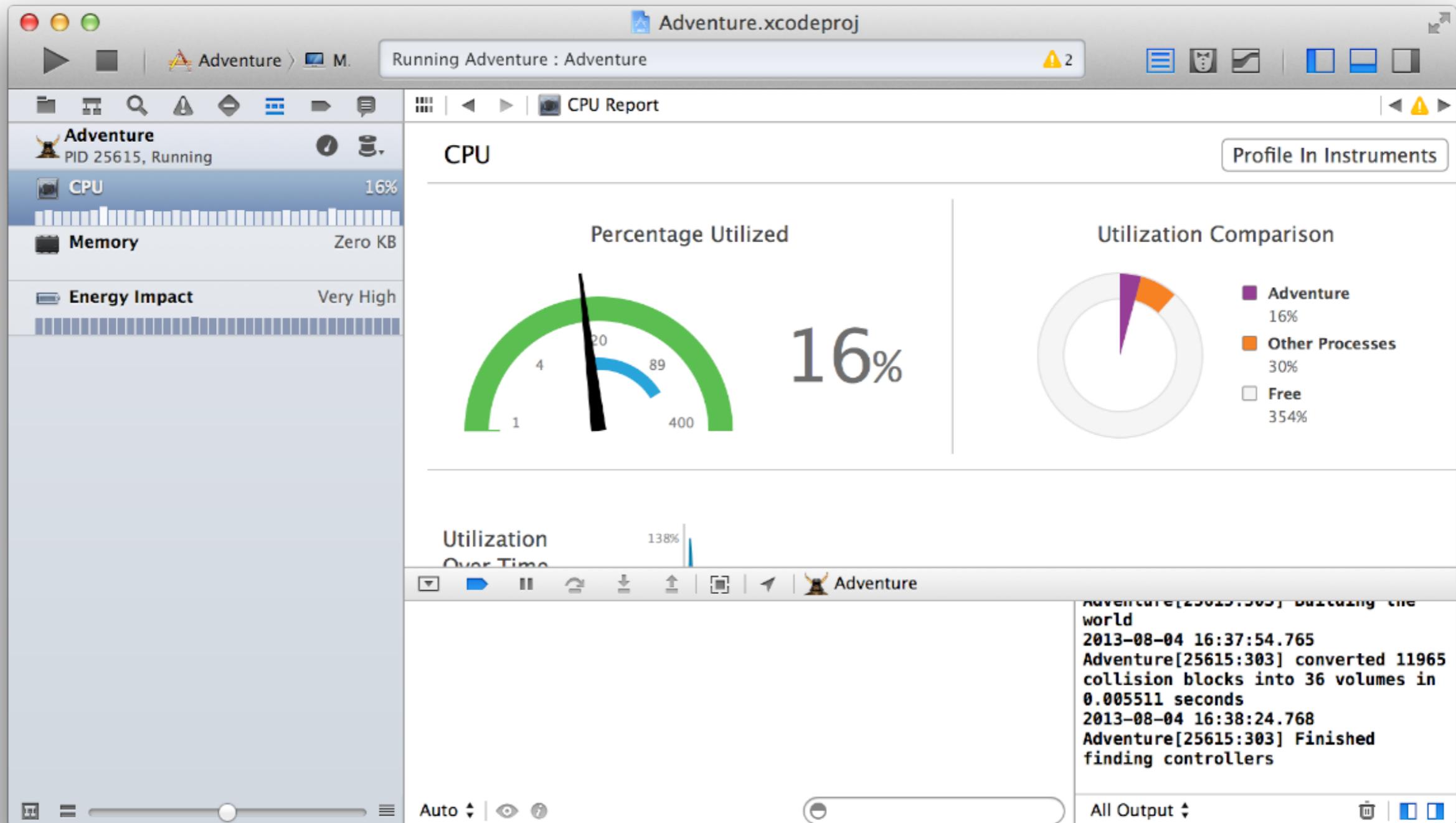
e before we initialize and load it.  
hCompletionHandler:^{  
s.size;  
  
o see a similar amount of the scene as on iPad.  
ne to be double the size of the view, which is  
nch. This effectively scales the scene to 50%.  
UIUserInterfaceIdiomPhone) {  
  
AdventureScene alloc] initWithSize:viewSize];  
deAspectFill;  
d1 > 0 -[APAViewController viewWillAppear:]  
<CALayer: 0x9773ca0>>  
Printing description of self->\_gameLogo:  
<UIImageView: 0x9773320; frame = (120 -10;  
375 220); autoresizingMask = W+H;  
userInteractionEnabled = NO; layer =  
<CALayer: 0x9773ca0>>  
(lldb)  
d20 All Output

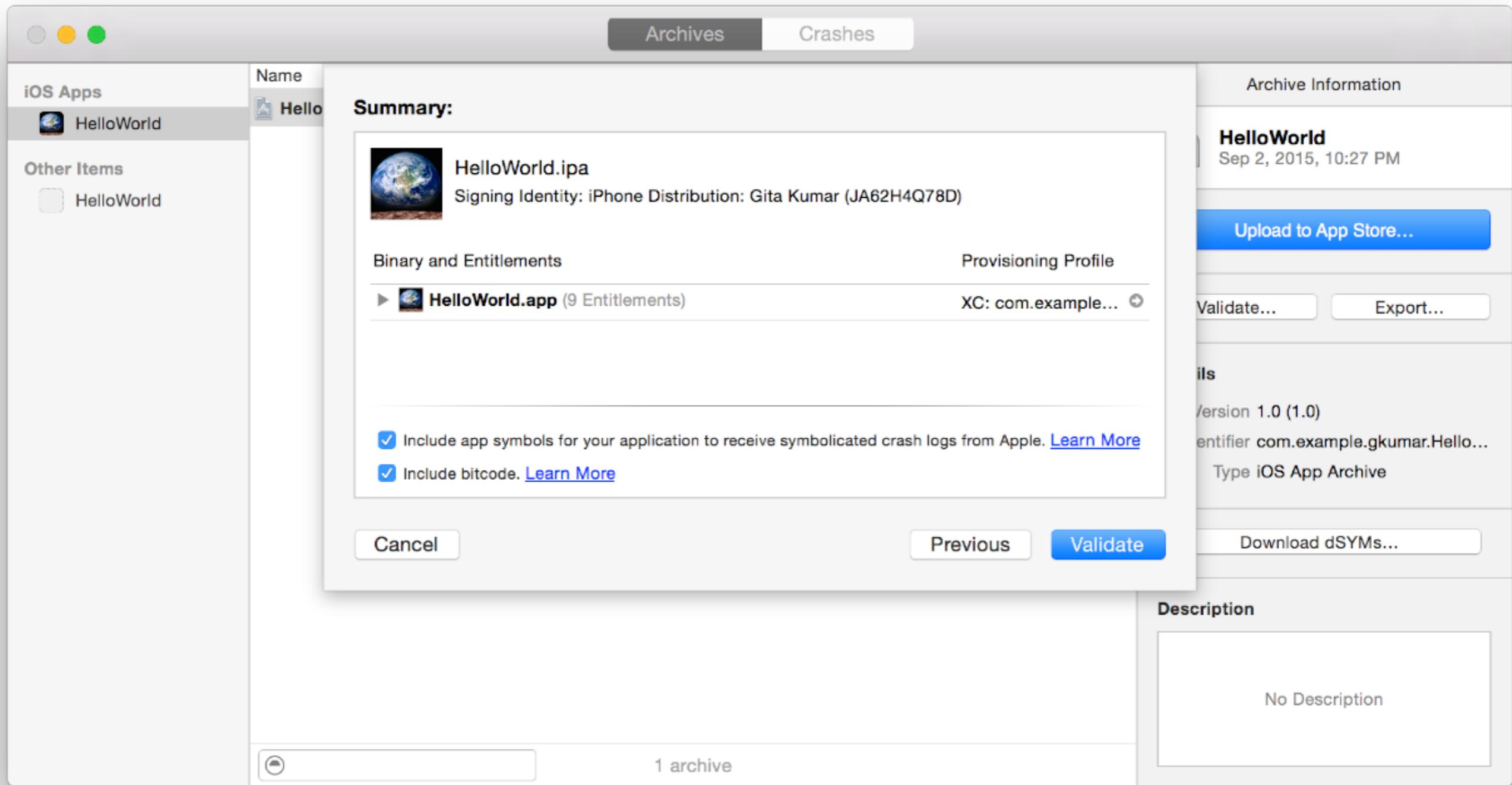


- = +



0 -[AAPLListDocumentsViewController prepareForSegue:sender:]







## New Playground Authoring Features

New playground files in Xcode 6.3 show results in-line within the playground document. The new format also makes it easy to create gorgeous playgrounds with stylized text and embedded images. Playgrounds are perfect for documentation, tutorials, or samples you include with your projects.

Using simple plain text markup you can quickly create new headings, lists, **bold** or *italic* text, and [links](#) from within playground comments. Select the Editor -> Show Documentation as Rich Text menu option to see your playground rendered with styles enabled.

```
import Cocoa  
  
// Let's play with mathematics and an in-line graph  
for count in 0...100 {  
    sin(1000.0 / Double(count))
```



```
}
```

(101 times)

Playgrounds contain their own resource bundle. Just drag images or other assets into the Resources folder of the playground using Show Package Contents in Finder.

```
// Load a full color image directly from within the playground's Resources folder  
var vacationImage = NSImage(named: "Tortolla.jpg")
```

w 5,808 h 1,952



---

# XCODE

---

- Create New Project
- Add Button and View to Storyboard
- Change the text in the button and the color of the view
- Run in the simulator
- Zip (01)

---

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# BREAK

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# SWIFT BASICS

---

# SWIFT

---



Swift. A modern programming language  
that is safe, fast, and interactive.

Swift is a powerful and intuitive programming language for iOS, OS X, tvOS, and watchOS. Writing Swift code is interactive and fun, the syntax is concise yet expressive, and apps run lightning-fast. Swift is ready for your next project — or addition into your current app — because Swift code works side-by-side with Objective-C.

## SWIFT - THE GOOD



Strongly Typed

Playgrounds

Swift. A modern programming language  
that is safe, fast, and interactive.

OMG! Yes!

Swift is a powerful and intuitive programming language for iOS, OS X, tvOS, watchOS. Writing Swift code is interactive and fun, the syntax is concise yet expressive, and apps run lightning-fast. Swift is ready for your next project — or addition into your current app — because Swift code works side-by-side with Objective-C.

Compatible

## SWIFT - THE BAD



Swift. A modern programming language  
that is safe, fast, and interactive.

Swift is a powerful and intuitive programming language for iOS, OS X, t  
watchOS. Writing Swift code is interactive and fun, the syntax is concise yet expressive,  
and apps run lightning-fast. Swift is ready for your next project — or addition into your  
current app — because Swift code works side-by-side with Objective-C.

---

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

String

Int

Double

Bool

Optional

Array

Dictionary

---

## DECLARING VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS

---

```
var myName: String = "Jeff"
```

```
let currentYear: Int = 2016
```

## DECLARING VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS

```
var myName: String = "Jeff"
```

Variable  
Keyword

No Semicolon! 😊

```
let currentYear: Int = 2016
```

Constant  
Keyword

Name

Data Type

Data Value

## DECLARING VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS

---

```
var myName = "Jeff"
```

Type Inference



```
let currentYear = 2016
```

---

**BOOL**

---

let isNervous = true

---

**BOOL**

---

let isNervous = true



Objective-C used  
YES / NO

## **STRONGLY TYPED**

---

- › Once a variable is declared, its type cannot change
  - › This is for both explicit and inferred types
- › This makes code easier to reason about
- › But it makes conversion from one type to another a PITA
- › This is where Swift differs most from “easy” languages
  - › Javascript, Python, Ruby, etc

## STRONGLY TYPED

---

```
1 var currentYear = "MMXVI"
```

```
2 currentYear = 2016
```

! Cannot assign value of type 'Int' to type 'String'

---

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

String

Int

Double

Bool

Optional

Array

Dictionary

---

# XCODE PLAYGROUND

---

- Create a new iOS playground
- Declare constants of type: String, Int, Double, Bool
- Show how to check type
- Try to change constant
- Zip (02)

---

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS

---

```
func extendStateRestoration() {  
    // extend state here  
}
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS

```
func extendStateRestoration() {  
    // extend state here  
}
```

Keyword

Function Name

Function arguments.  
None in this case.

Opening and closing  
braces for code block

---

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENS

---

```
func openURL(url: NSURL) {  
    // Log the URL to the console  
    NSLog("The URL is: \(url)")  
}
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENS

```
func openURL(url: NSURL){  
    // Log the URL to the console  
    NSLog("The URL is: \(url)")  
}
```

Function Name

First Argument “Internal” Name

First Argument Type

```
graph TD; A[Function Name] --> B["First Argument “Internal” Name"]; C["First Argument Type"] --> D["url: NSURL"]
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENS

---

```
func openURL(url: NSURL) {  
    // Log the URL to the console  
    NSLog("The URL is: \(url)")  
}
```

Print / Log  
command

String  
“Interpolation”

---

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH RETURN VALUES

---

```
func canOpenURL(url: NSURL) -> Bool {  
    // I can totally open this URL  
    return true  
}
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH RETURN VALUES

Swift ASCII Art Indicating  
there is a return value

```
func canOpenURL(url: NSURL) -> Bool {  
    // I can totally open this URL  
    return true  
}
```

Required: Any function that has  
a return type must call return  
before the end

Return Type

---

# XCODE PLAYGROUND

- Create a no argument function
  - Call it
- Create a 1 argument function
  - Call it
- Create a function that returns a value
  - Call it
- Zip (03)

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH MULTIPLE ARGUMENTS

---

```
func performActionWithString1(string1: String, andString2 string2: String) {  
    NSLog(@"%@", string1)  
    NSLog(@"%@", string2)  
}
```

```
performActionWithString1("My String", andString2: "My Other String")
```

# FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH MULTIPLE ARGUMENTS

Function Name

Arg1 External Name

Arg2 External Name

```
func performActionWithString1(string1: String, andString2 string2: String) {  
    NSLog(@"%@", string1)  
    NSLog(@"%@", string2)  
}
```

Arg1 Internal Name

Arg 2 Internal Name

```
performActionWithString1("My String", andString2: "My Other String")
```

# FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH MULTIPLE ARGUMENTS

Function Name

Arg1 External Name

Arg2 External Name

```
func performActionWithString1(string1: String, andString2 string2: String) {  
    NSLog(@"%@", string1)  
    NSLog(@"%@", string2)  
}
```

Arg1 Internal Name

Arg 2 Internal Name

```
performActionWithString1("My String", andString2: "My Other String")
```

Arg1 Internal Name

Arg 2 Internal Name

## METHODS SHOULD SOUND LIKE PROSE

---

```
-animateWithDuration:  
    delay:  
usingSpringWithDamping:  
initialSpringVelocity:  
    options:  
animations:  
completion:
```

## METHODS SHOULD SOUND LIKE PROSE

---

```
UIView.animateWithDuration(1.0,  
    delay: 0.0,  
    usingSpringWithDamping: 1.0,  
    initialSpringVelocity: 1.0,  
    options: options,  
    animations: {  
        // finished state of the UI  
    }, completion: { success in  
        // code to run when finished  
    })
```

---

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# BREAK

---

# **2016/05/16 – START BUILDING MOBILE APPS**

---

## **AGENDA**

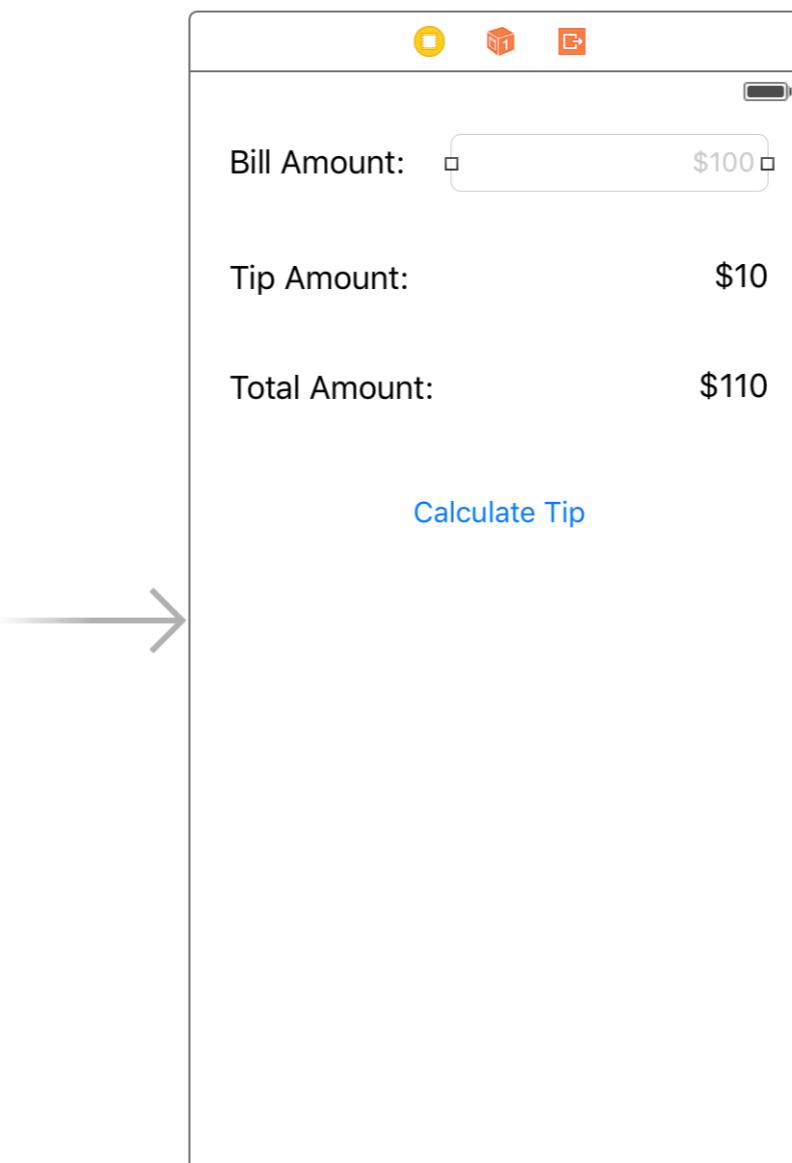
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# IOS APP

View Controller Scene

- View Controller
  - Top Layout Guide
  - Bottom Layout Guide
- View
  - L Bill Amount:
  - F \$100
  - L Tip Amount:
  - L \$10
  - L Total Amount:
  - L \$110
  - B Calculate Tip
- First Responder
- Exit
- Storyboard Entry Point



**Text Field**

Text Plain  
Text  
Color Black Default  
Font System 14.0  
Alignment Center Center Center Center  
Placeholder \$100  
Background Background Image  
Disabled Disabled Background Image  
Border Style  
Clear Button Never appears  
Clear when editing begins  
Min Font Size 17  
Adjust to Fit  
Capitalization None  
Correction Default  
Spell Checking Default  
Keyboard Type Default  
Appearance Default  
Return Key Default  
Auto-enable Return Key  
Secure Text Entry

Button - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

Bar Button Item - Represents an item on a UIToolbar or UINavigationItem object.

Fixed Space Bar Button Item - Represents a fixed space item on a UIToolbar object.

button

## PROPERTIES AND METHODS - COCOA OBJECTS

---

- › Properties - Describe an object
  - › eg. A physical car has:
    - › Make
    - › Model
    - › Color
- › Methods - Functions that let an object do stuff
  - › eg. A car can do:
    - › Start engine
    - › Drive forward
- › The difference between these and our playgrounds is these live at the top level of our custom objects in Cocoa.

---

## **IBOUTLETS AND IB ACTIONS - COCOA OBJECTS**

---

- › **IBOutlet** - Property that lets our code communicate with the interface
- › **IBAction** - Function that lets the interface communicate with our code

# TIP CALCULATE SNEAK PEAK

---

```
import UIKit

class ViewController: UIViewController {

    @IBOutlet weak var totalAmountLabel: UILabel!
    @IBOutlet weak var tipAmountLabel: UILabel!
    @IBOutlet weak var billAmountTextField: UITextField!

    @IBAction func calculateTip(sender: UIButton) {
        // get the double value of the string in the text field
        let billAmount = Double(self.billAmountTextField.text!)!

        // hard code our tip percentage
        let tipPercentage = 0.2

        // calculate the tip amount and update the UI
        let tipAmount = billAmount * tipPercentage
        self.tipAmountLabel.text = "$\(tipAmount)"

        // calculate the total amount and update the UI
        let total = billAmount + tipAmount
        self.totalAmountLabel.text = "$\(total)"
    }
}
```

---

# XCODE

---

- Create a tip calculator
- Layout the interface
- Create an IBAction for the button
- Create outlets for the labels
- Do the math
- Zip (04)

---

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# SWIFT OPTIONALS

---

---

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

String

Int

Double

Bool

Optional

Array

Dictionary

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

~~String~~

~~Int~~

~~Double~~

~~Bool~~

Optional ←

What the heck is  
this thing?

Array

Dictionary

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

~~String~~

~~Int~~

~~Double~~

~~Bool~~

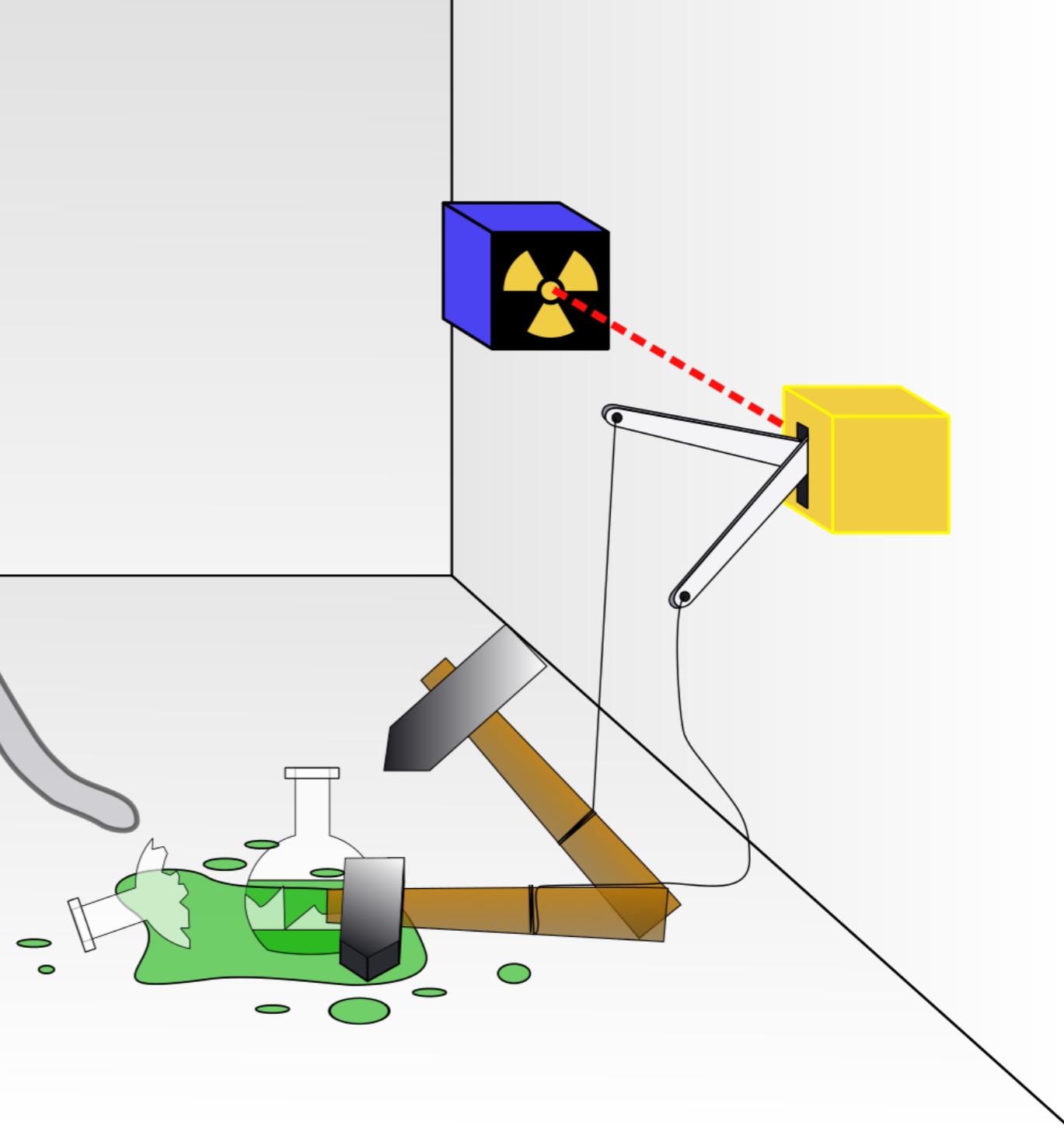
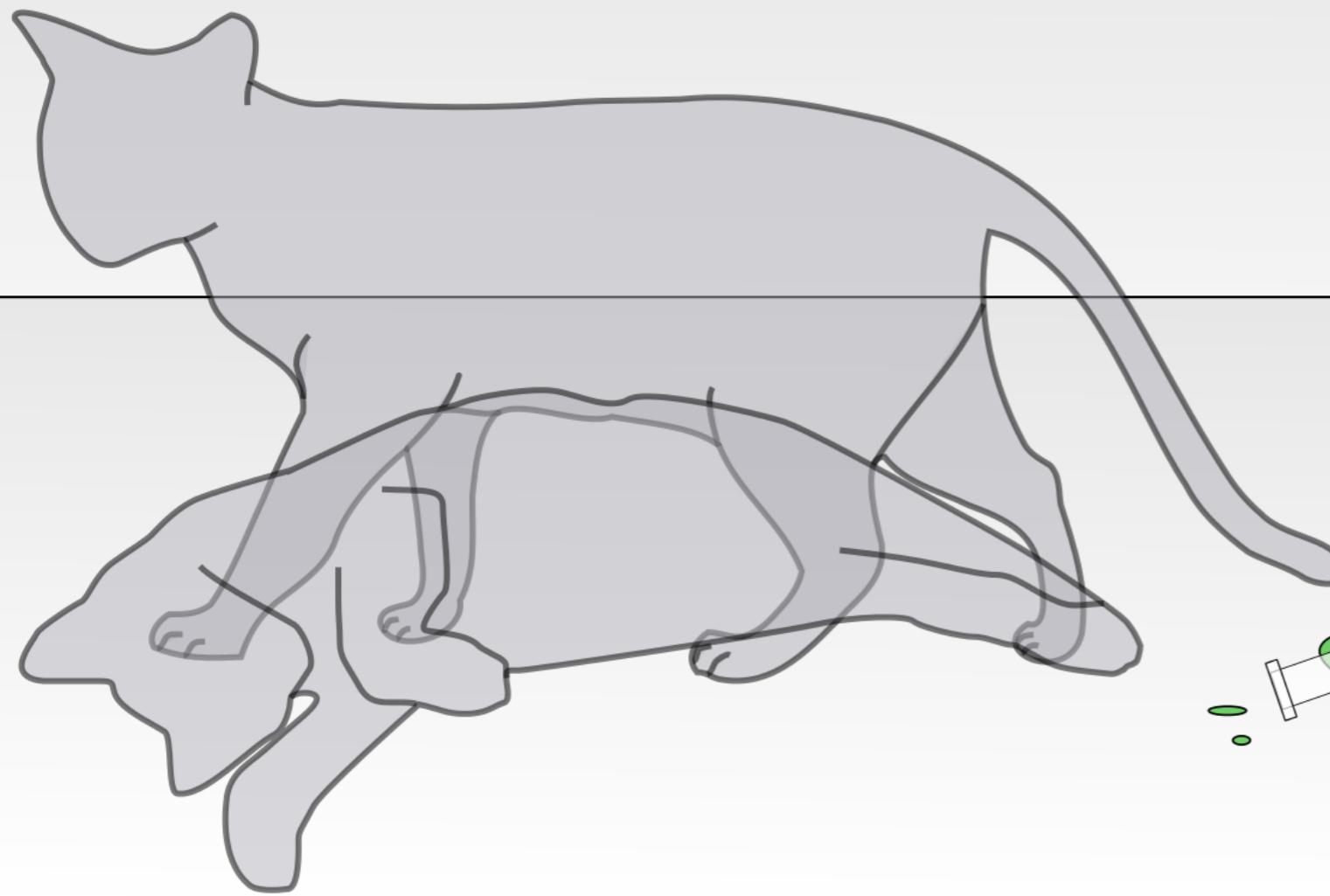
Optional ←

Array

Dictionary

Swift has its own  
Schrödinger Cat Type





## OPTIONALS

---

- Optionals are actually very similar to Booleans
- Booleans are special kind of type called an ENUM(eration)
- Enums contain a set list of possible options
- For example:
  - True / False
  - Logged In / Logged Out
  - Not Downloading / Downloading / Downloaded
  - Not Downloading / Downloading / Downloaded / Error

---

## OPTIONALS

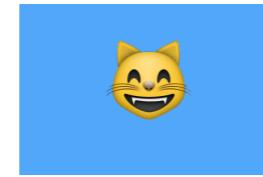
---

- Optionals are just this same Enum concept but the options are
  - None
  - Some

## OPTIONALS

---

- › Optionals are just this same Enum concept but the options are
  - › None
  - › Some



## OPTIONALS

---

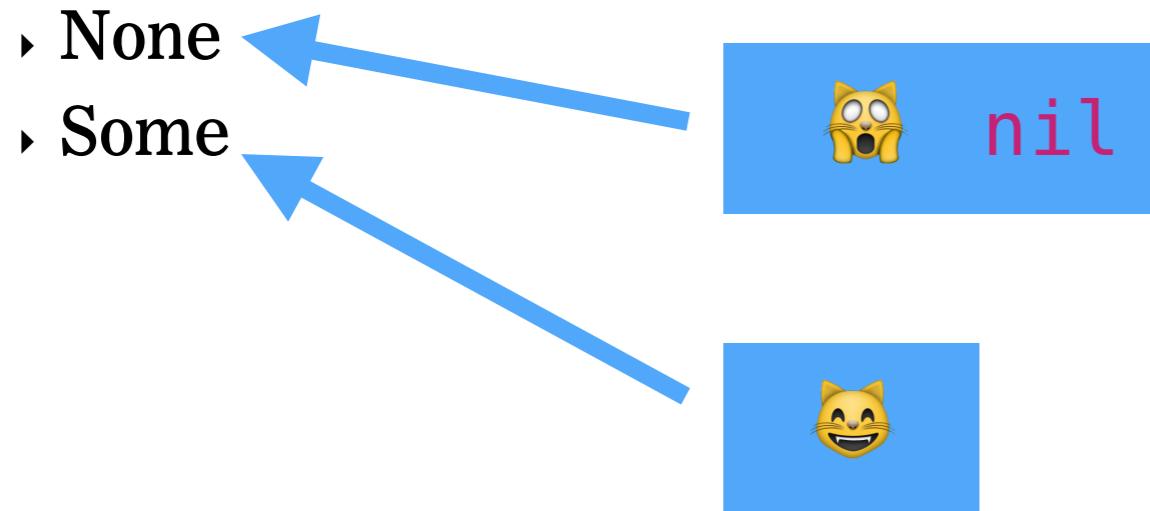
- › Optionals are just this same Enum concept but the options are
  - › None
  - › Some



## OPTIONALS

---

- › Optionals are just this same Enum concept but the options are



- › But you're asking... how is this like Schrödinger?
  - › So far, there is no mystery

## OPTIONALS

---

- › Optionals allow Swift developers to explicitly specify what is known and when.
  - › “compile time” knowledge
    - › VS
    - › “runtime” knowledge
- › For example. Downloading an image:
  - › You have a URL. You tell the code to download the URL
  - › But there is no guarantee the server will actually send you an image
  - › It could send you a 404 error which is an HTML file... or nothing...
  - › Either way, its not an image and you don't know this at “compile time”

```
16 let imageURLString: String = "http://fantasyjunction.com/img/  
cars/xlarge/118011.jpg"  
17 let imageURL: NSURL? = NSURL(string: imageURLString)  
18 let imageData: NSData? = NSData(contentsOfURL: imageURL!)  
19 let image: UIImage? = UIImage(data: imageData!)
```



"http://fantasyjunction.co...  
http://fantasyjunction.co...  
<ffd8ffe0 00104a46 494...  
w 800 h 533



## OPTIONALS

---

- › ? = The type we're dealing with is optional
- › ! = I'm super confident that the cat is alive
  - › If I'm wrong, I accept that my app will crash for my users if the cat is dead
- › But, there is a way to deal with optionals in a safe way
  - › So that you can present an error to the user if the cat is dead
  - › This is never an easy conversation :-/

```
17 let imageURLString: String = "http://fantasyjunction.com/img/cars/xlarge/  
118011.jpg"  
18 let imageURL: NSURL? = NSURL(string: imageURLString)  
19  
20 if let imageURL = imageURL {  
21     // now the NSURL cat is alive  
22     let imageData = NSData(contentsOfURL: imageURL)|  
23 } else {  
24     // sorry, the NSURL cat is dead. Time to show an error to the user  
25 }
```

Confirmed String  
(non-optional)



```
17 let imageURLString: String = "http://fantasyjunction.com/img/cars/xlarge/  
118011.jpg"  
18 let imageURL: NSURL? = NSURL(string: imageURLString) ← Optional NSURL  
19  
20 if let imageURL = imageURL { ← safely unwrap the optional  
21 // now the NSURL cat is alive  
22 let imageData = NSData(contentsOfURL: imageURL)|  
23 } else {  
24 // sorry, the NSURL cat is dead. Time to show an error to the user  
25 }
```

Now the imageURL constant  
can be used safely

---

# XCODE PLAYGROUNDS

---

- Create an optional string
- Set it to NIL
- Experiment with Printing it
- Safely Unwrap it
- Zip (05)

---

# SWIFT COLLECTION TYPES

---

---

## BASIC SWIFT TYPES

---

String

Int

Double

Bool

Optional

Array

Dictionary

# ARRAY

---

- Ordered list of items
- Its #1 job in life is to keep items in order
- Strongly Typed
- Mixed Type arrays are allowed but not recommended
- Get items out by asking the array for the item at an Integer index
- Arrays are 0-indexed
- Runtime crash caused by asking the Array for an item that doesn't exist.

---

## ARRAY

---

```
let pets: [String] = ["Fido", "Sable", "Jack"]
```

# ARRAY

---

Strongly Typed

Square brackets  
indicate array

```
let pets: [String] = ["Fido", "Sable", "Jack"]
```

Comma Separated

# ARRAY

---

Type can be inferred



```
let pets = ["Fido", "Sable", "Jack"]
```

# ARRAY

---

```
14 let myFavoritePet = pets[1]
```

"Sable"

```
15
```

```
! 16 let myLeastFavoritePet = pets[4]
```

! error

```
17 ! Execution was interrupted, reason: EXC_BAD_INSTRUCTION (code=EXC_I386_INV...
```

# ARRAY

Pick your item via its number in the list

List is 0 indexed. So 1 is the second item.

Special square brackets syntax is called “Subscripting”

```
14 let myFavoritePet = pets[1]
```

"Sable"

15

```
! 16 let myLeastFavoritePet = pets[4]
```

! error

17

```
! Execution was interrupted, reason: EXC_BAD_INSTRUCTION (code=EXC_I386_INV...
```

If you ask for an entry that does not exist, you get a runtime crash.

# DICTIONARY

---

- Key / value pairs
- Unordered
- The Key is strongly typed and the Value is strongly typed
  - But they do not need to be the same type.
- Access the value by asking for the dictionary for it via the key.
- Its ok to ask the dictionary for an item with a key that does not exist.
  - It returns nothing. No crash.

# DICTIONARY

---

```
9 let ages: [String : Int] = ["Sam" : 22, "Jim" : 49]
10
11 let jimsAge = ages["Jim"]
12 let jessiesAge = ages["Jessie"]
```

["Sam": 2...

49

nil

# DICTIONARY

Strongly Typed

Square bracket with Colon  
indicates Dictionary

```
9 let ages: [String : Int] = ["Sam" : 22, "Jim" : 49]
10
11 let jimsAge = ages["Jim"]
12 let jessiesAge = ages["Jessie"]
```

["Sam": 2...

49  
nil

Subscripting to get  
the value out

When you ask for something  
that doesn't exist, you get NIL

---

# XCODE PLAYGROUNDS

---

- Create an Array
- Get an item out of the array
- Create a dictionary
- Get an item out of the dictionary
- Zip (06)

---

# **2016/05/16 – START BUILDING MOBILE APPS**

---

## **AGENDA**

- Mobile Intro
- Learn basics of Xcode IDE
- stretch break
- Learn programming basics with Swift
- stretch break
- Make a basic iOS application
- stretch break
- Dive a little deeper into Swift
- Resources

---

# SWIFT AND COCOA TOUCH RESOURCES

# RESOURCES

<https://www.raywenderlich.com/category/swift>

## Alternative – For Complete Beginners to Programming

The iOS Apprentice is the best option, but if you don't feel like signing up for the newsletter, don't worry - we have an alternative option for you.

This series is a gentle introduction to Swift for those who are completely new to programming. Enjoy!

- [Learn to Code iOS Apps with Swift Tutorial 1: Welcome to Programming](#)
- [Learn to Code iOS Apps with Swift Tutorial 2: Your First Project](#)
- [Learn to Code iOS Apps with Swift Tutorial 3: Arrays, Objects, and Classes](#)
- [Learn To Code iOS Apps With Swift Tutorial 4: Your First App](#)
- [Learn To Code iOS Apps With Swift Tutorial 5: Making it Beautiful](#)

## Alternative – For Experienced Programmers

If you are already an experienced programmer and want a "quick start" to Swift, this is the best option for you.

In this series, you'll learn the basics of the Swift language, and will make a basic tip calculator app using what you have learned.

- [Swift 2 Tutorial: A Quick Start](#)
- [Swift 2 Tutorial Part 2: A Simple iOS App](#)
- [Swift 2 Tutorial Part 3: Tuples, Protocols, Delegates, and Table Views](#)



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# **2016/05/16 – START BUILDING MOBILE APPS**

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# Q&A

(SLIDES)

<https://github.com/jeffreybergier/ga-start-building-mobile-apps>

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