

# IOS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

*Slides and Code Samples on Github*

<http://bit.ly/2e75RU2>

*Jeffrey Bergier*

iOS Developer, Topology Eyewear

# **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- › Explain relevant history and trends in iOS development.
- › Identify key skills leveraged by iOS developers.
- › Survey the common tools used within the iOS ecosystem.
- › Apply key concepts and skills to build your own basic iOS application.
- › Create a custom learning plan to help you continue to build fundamental iOS development skills after this workshop.

---

**IOS DEVELOPMENT**

---

**PRE-WORK**

---

## PRE-WORK REVIEW

---

- Bring a Mac laptop with Xcode installed. Macs are required to create apps for the iOS ecosystem.
- Please note: you may need to update your OS in order to install the latest version of Xcode.

---

**IOS DEVELOPMENT 101**

---

# OPENING

# JEFFREY BERGIER

iOS Developer @ Topology Eyewear  
TA @ General Assembly

UX Designer @ Riverbed (4 years)  
Teacher @ MobileBridge



@jeffburg



jeffburg.com



## WaterMe

Plant Watering  
Reminders



## Gratuity

The Simple Tip  
Calculator

---

## ABOUT YOU

---

- Before we dive in, let's talk a bit about you!
- Name:
- What brings you to GA?
  - Current activities:
  - Goals:
- Fun fact?

ALL  
ABOUT  
YOU.



---

# 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

---

---

# MOBILE INTRO

---

## MOBILE INTRO

---

- 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

---

## MOBILE INTRO

---

- 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 being 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


---

- › 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**  
Teach yourself program flow, pointers, references, classes, objects, inheritance, polymorphism, ....




**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.



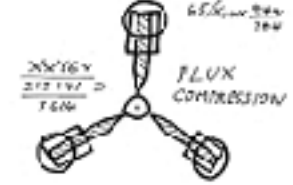
**Days 7782 - 14611**  
Teach yourself biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics,...



**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**  
Replace younger self.



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.



---

# 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

---

---

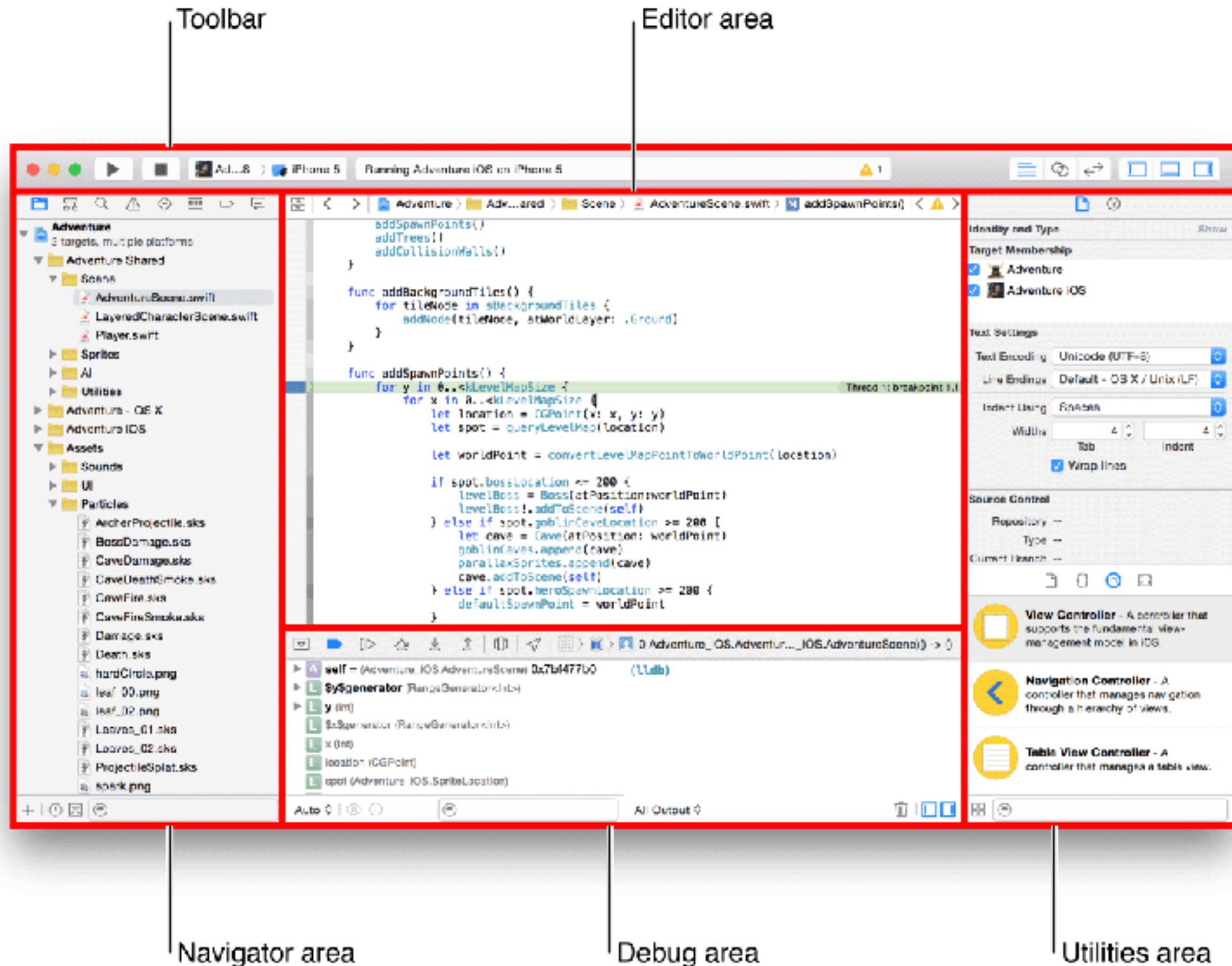
# XCODE

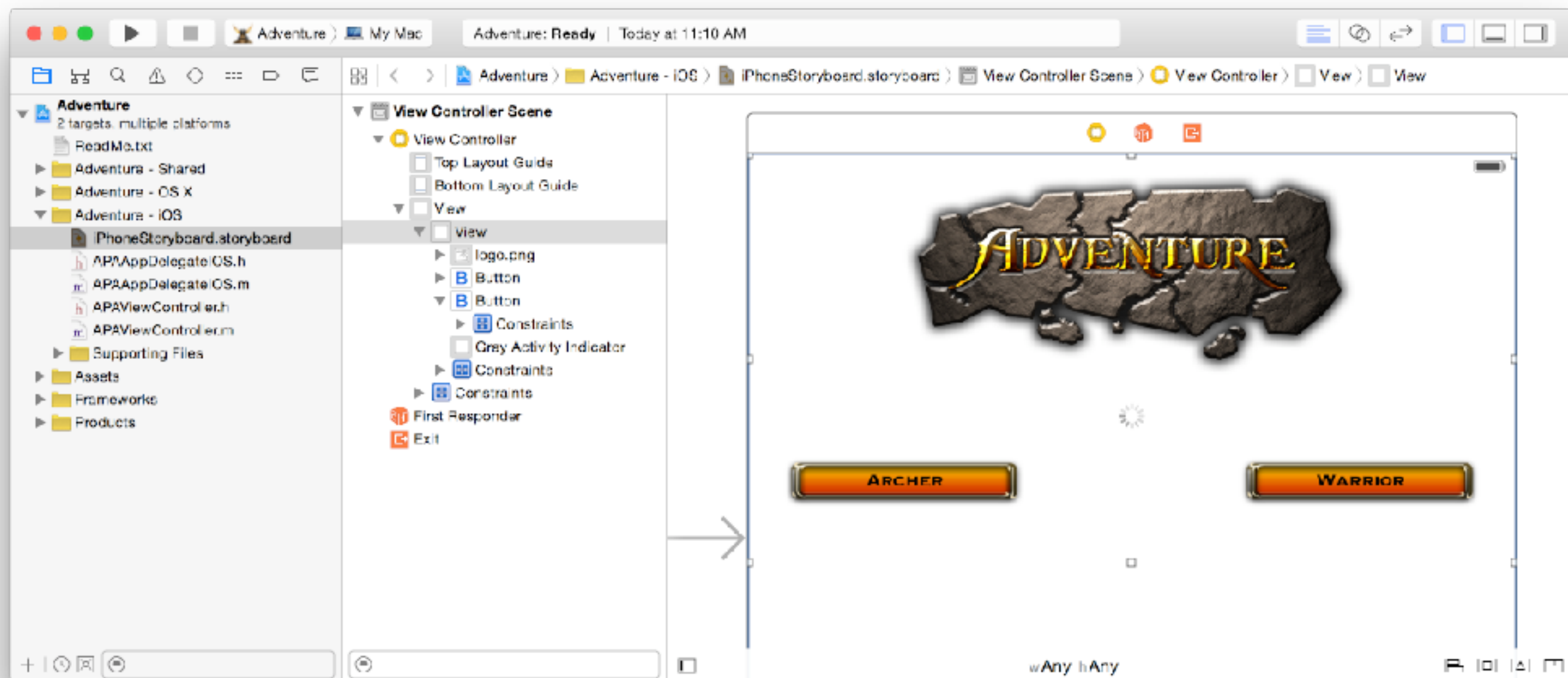
---

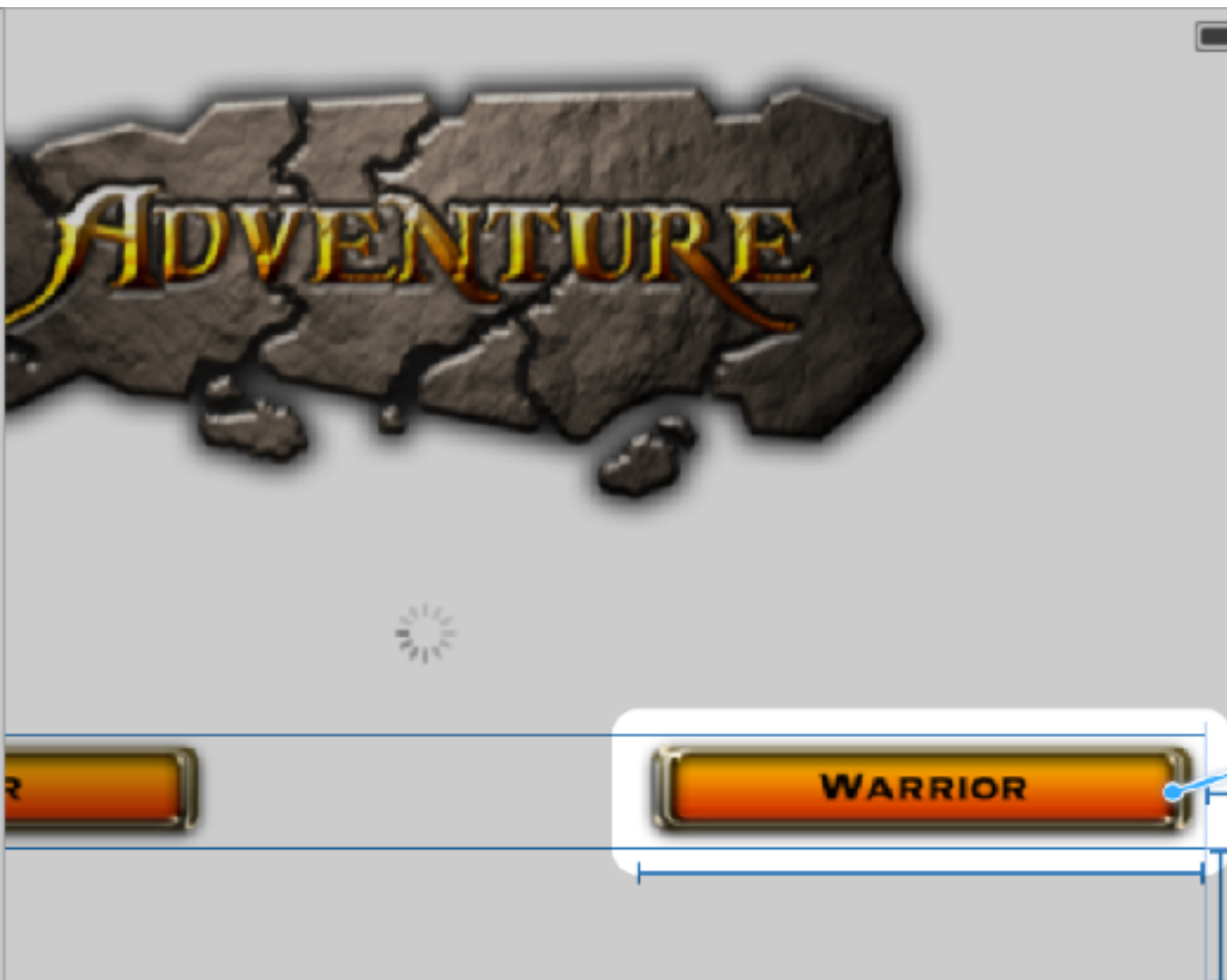
# XCODE

---

- 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

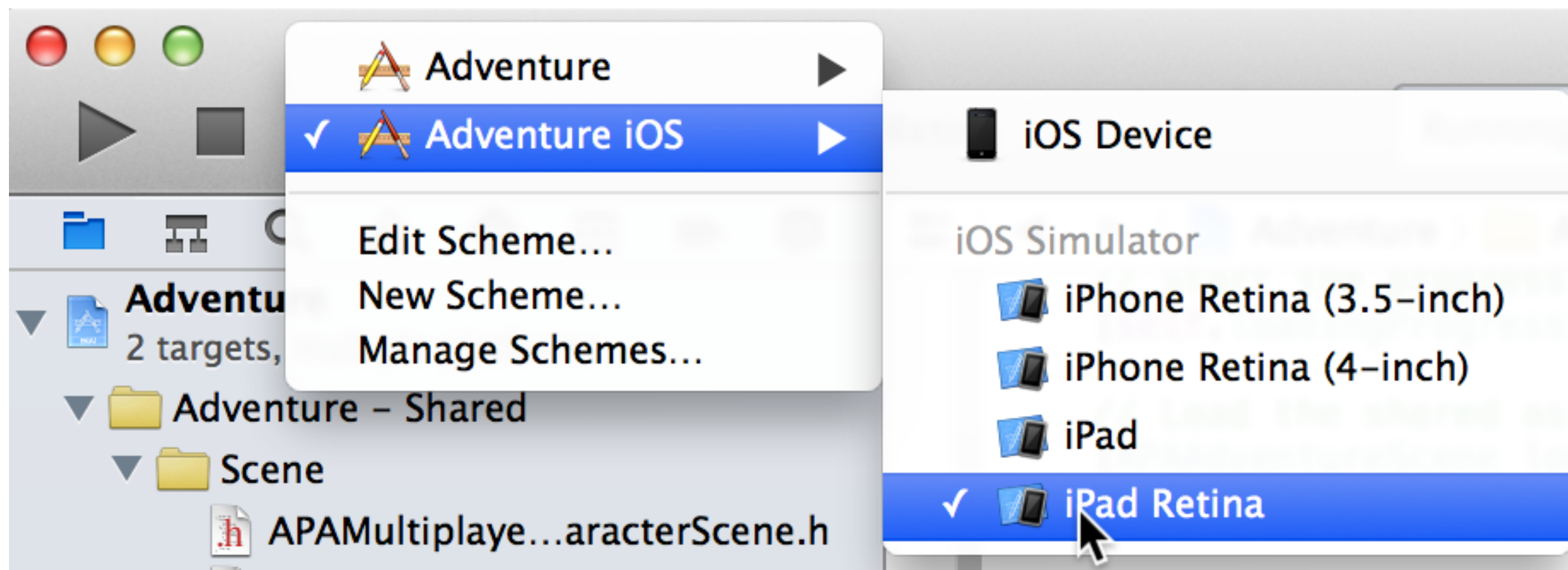






```
        } completion:NULL];  
    } else {  
        [self.gameLogo setAlpha:alpha];  
        [self.warriorButton setAlpha:  
            alpha];  
        [self.archerButton setAlpha:alpha  
            ];  
    }  
}  
  
- (IBAction)chooseArcher:(id)sender {  
    [self startGameWithHeroType:  
        APAHeroTypeArcher];  
}  
  
#pragma mark - Starting the Game  
- (void)startGameWithHeroType:  
    (APAHeroType)type {  
    [self hideUIElements:YES animated:YES
```

Insert Action





CPU	0%
-----	----

Memory 12.6 MB

**The**  
**Que**



**The**  
**Que**

 Thi

```
- (void)viewWillAppear:(BOOL)animated {
    // Start the progress indicator animation.
    [self.loadingProgressIndicator startAnimating];
}
```

Thread 1: breakpoint 2.1

▼ (APAViewController \*) 0x97698e0

## ► UINavigationController

```
► skView = (SKView *) 0x977b410
```

```
▶ gameLogo = (UIImageView *) 0x9773320
```

```
loadingProgressIndicator = (UIActivityIndicatorView)(new *).initWithFrame(CGRectMake(0, 0, 20, 20))
```

**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) {
```

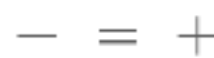
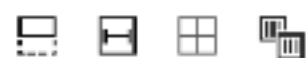
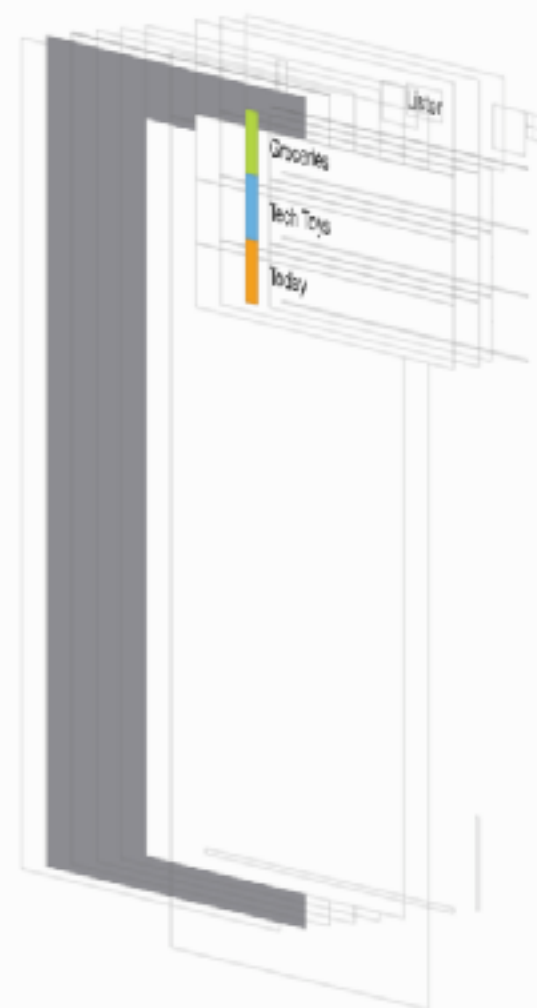
```
AdventureScene alloc] initWithSize:viewSize];
deAspectFill;
```

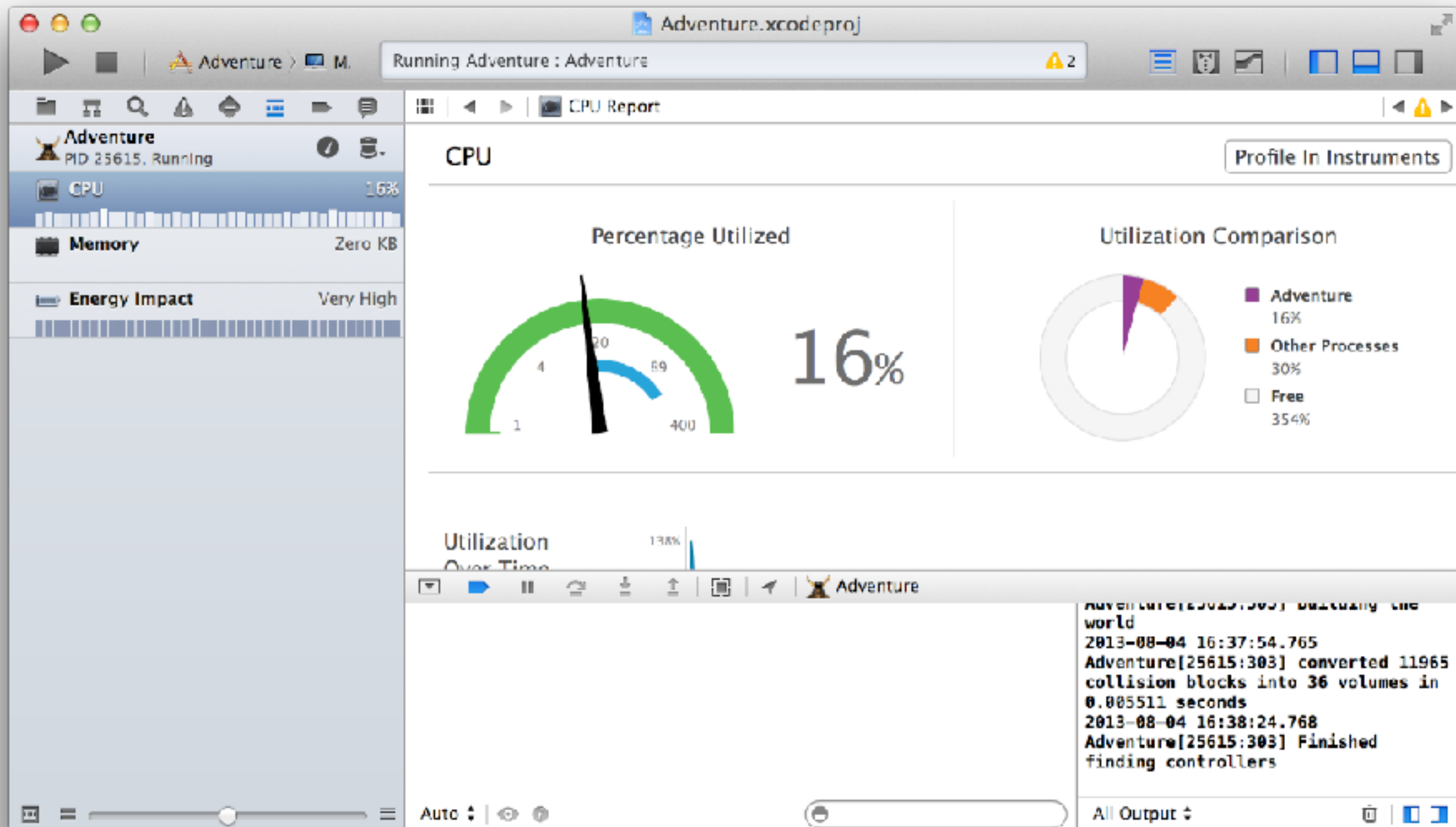
```
11 > 0 -[APAVViewController viewWillAppear:]
```

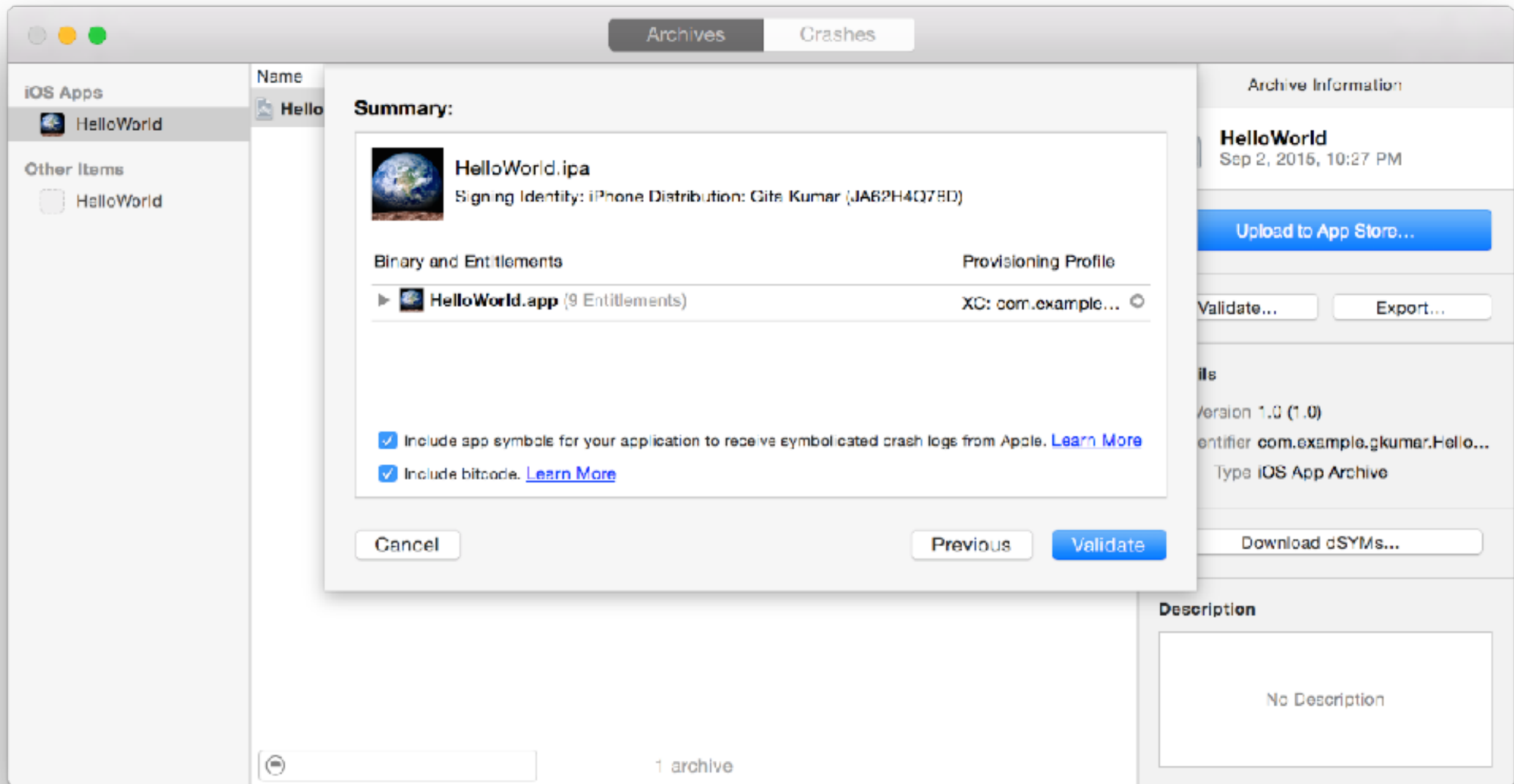
```
<CALayer: 0x9773ca0>>
Printing description of self->_gameLogo:
<UIImageView: 0x9773320; frame = (120 -10;
375 220); autoresize = W+H;
userInteractionEnabled = NO; layer =
<CALayer: 0x9773ca0>>
(lldb)
```

All Output 









DemoNewFormat

DemoNewFormat.playground > No Selection

## New Playground Authoring Features

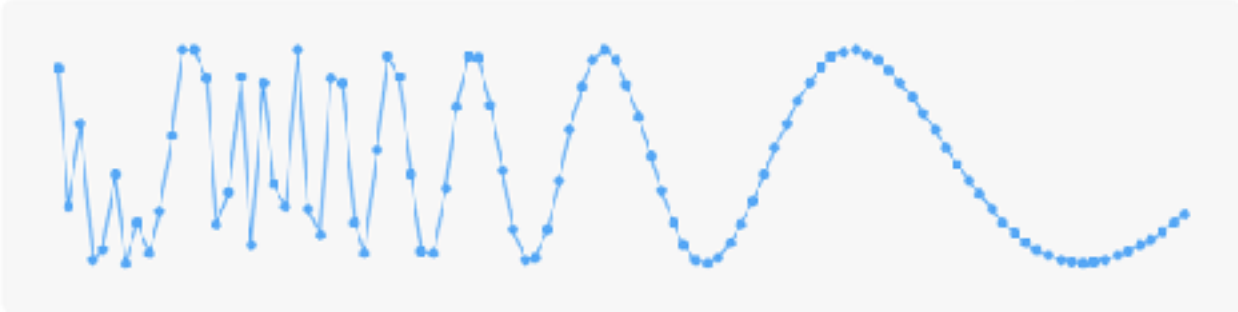
New playground files in Xcode 6.3 show results in-line within the playground document. The new format also makes it easy to create gorgeous playgrounds with stylized text and embedded images. Playgrounds are perfect for documentation, tutorials, or samples you include with your projects.

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)



```
}

// Load a full color image directly from within the playground's Resources folder
var vacationImage = UIImage(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)

---

# 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

---

---

# BREAK

---

# 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 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

---



Not in the way you expect

Playgrounds

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

OMG! Yes!

Compatible

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 BAD

---



Crashes

Not generally in iOS

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

OMG! Yes!

Massive  
Legacy

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.

---

## 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

No Semicolon! 😊

Variable  
Keyword

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

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

Constant  
Keyword

Name

Data Type

Data Value

## DECLARING VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS

---

Type Inference



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

```
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

Keyword

Function Name

Function arguments.  
None in this case.

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

Opening and closing  
braces for code block



## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENTS

---

Declaration Site

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

Call Site

```
openURL(myURL)
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENTS

Declaration Site

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

Call Site

```
openURL(myURL)
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENTS

---

Declaration Site

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

Call Site

```
open(url: myURL)
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENTS

Function Name      Internal and external name

Declaration Site

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

Type

Call Site

```
open(url: myURL)
```

## SOME DETAILS

---

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



Print / Log  
command



String  
"Interpolation"

---


## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH RETURN VALUES

---


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



Return Type



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

## USING INITIALIZERS

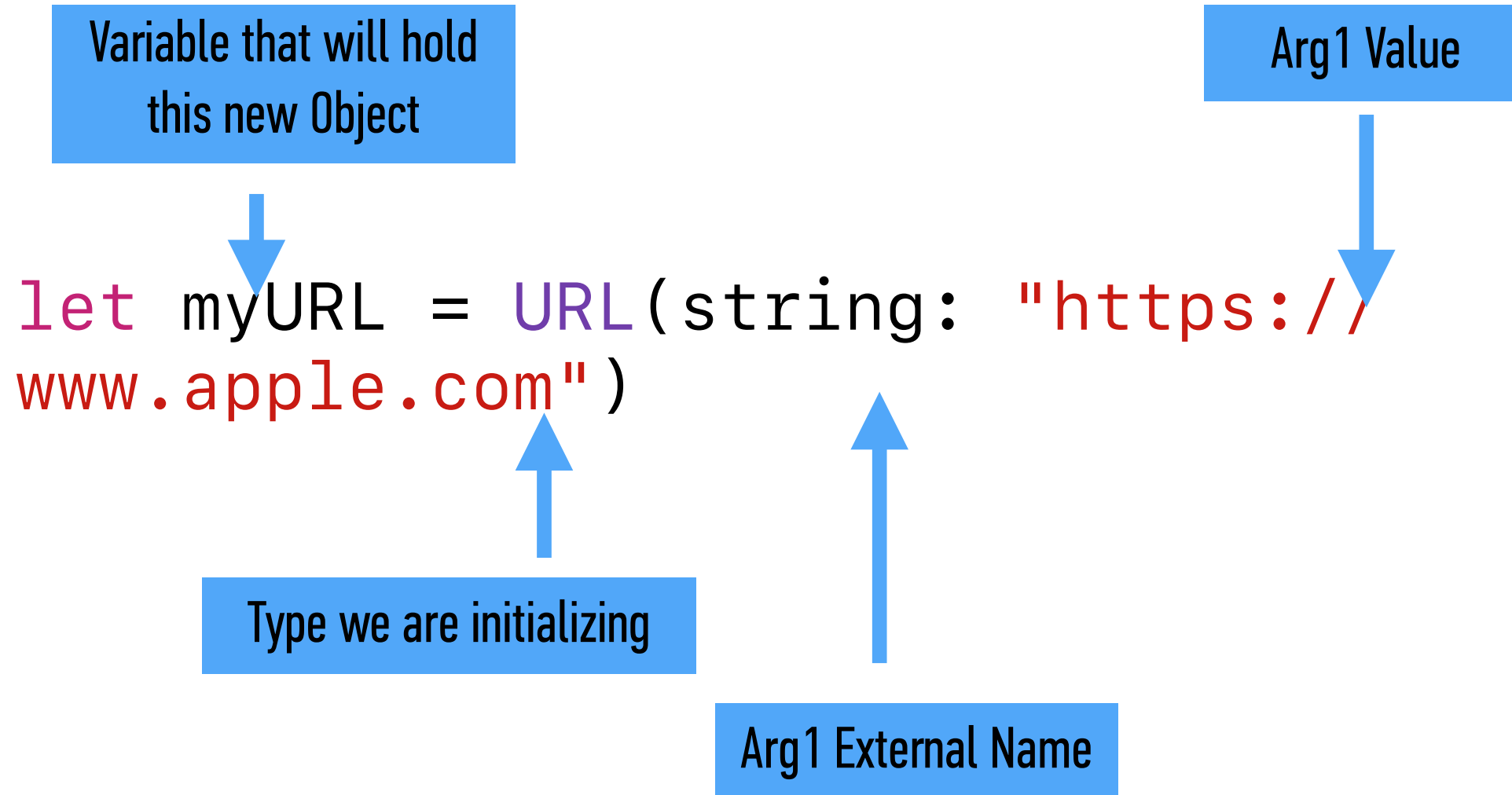
---

```
let myURL = URL(string: "https://  
www.apple.com")
```



## USING INITIALIZERS

---



---

# 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

---

### Declaration Site

```
func performAction(with string1: String, and string2: String)
{
    NSLog( "\\(string1)" )
    NSLog( "\\(string2)" )
}
```

### Call Site

```
performAction(with: "My String", and: "My Other String")
```

## FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH MULTIPLE ARGUMENTS

Function Name

Arg1 External Name

Arg2 External  
Name

Declaration Site

```
func performAction(with string1: String, and string2: String)
{
    NSLog(@"\(string1)")
    NSLog(@"\(string2)")
}
```

Arg1 Internal Name

Arg 2 Internal Name

Call Site

```
performAction(with: "My String", and: "My Other String")
```

Arg1 External name

Arg 2 External Name

---

## METHODS SHOULD SOUND LIKE PROSE

---

```
+ (void)animateWithDuration:(NSTimeInterval)duration
    delay:(NSTimeInterval)delay
    usingSpringWithDamping:(CGFloat)dampingRatio
    initialSpringVelocity:(CGFloat)velocity
    options:(UIViewAnimationOptions)options
    animations:(void)animations
    completion:(void)finished
```

---

## METHODS SHOULD SOUND LIKE PROSE

---

```
func animate(withDuration duration: TimeInterval,  
              delay: TimeInterval,  
              usingSpringWithDamping dampingRatio: CGFloat,  
              initialSpringVelocity velocity: CGFloat,  
              options: UIViewAnimationOptions,  
              animations: (void),  
              completion: (void))
```

---

# 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

---

---

# BREAK



---

# 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

---

---

# IOS APP

View Controller Scene

View Controller

- Top Layout Guide
- Bottom Layout Guide

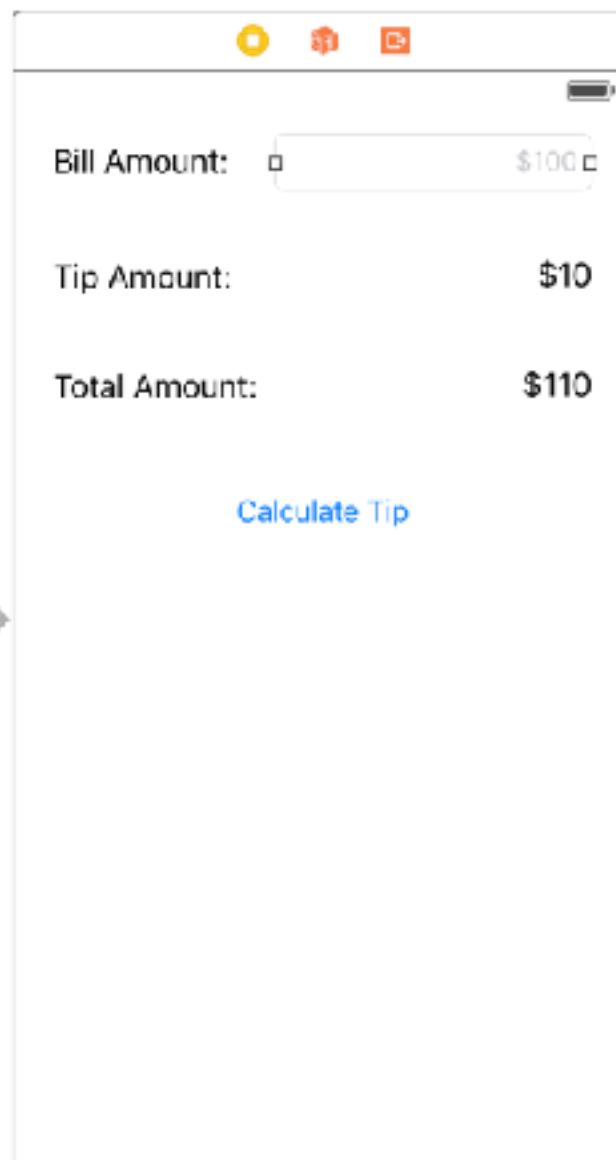
View

- Bill Amount:
- \$100
- Tip Amount:
- \$10
- Total Amount:
- \$110
- Calculate Tip

First Responder

Exit

Storyboard Entry Point



Text Field

- Text: Plain
- Color: Default
- Font: System 14.0
- Alignment: Left
- Placeholder: \$100
- Background: Background Image
- Disabled: Disabled Background Image
- Border Style: None
- Clear Button: Never appears
- 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

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

Item

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

Fixed Space Bar Button Item

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

---

## 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

---

```
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 ?? "") ?? 0

        // 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)

---

# 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



---

---

# BREAK

---

# 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 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~~

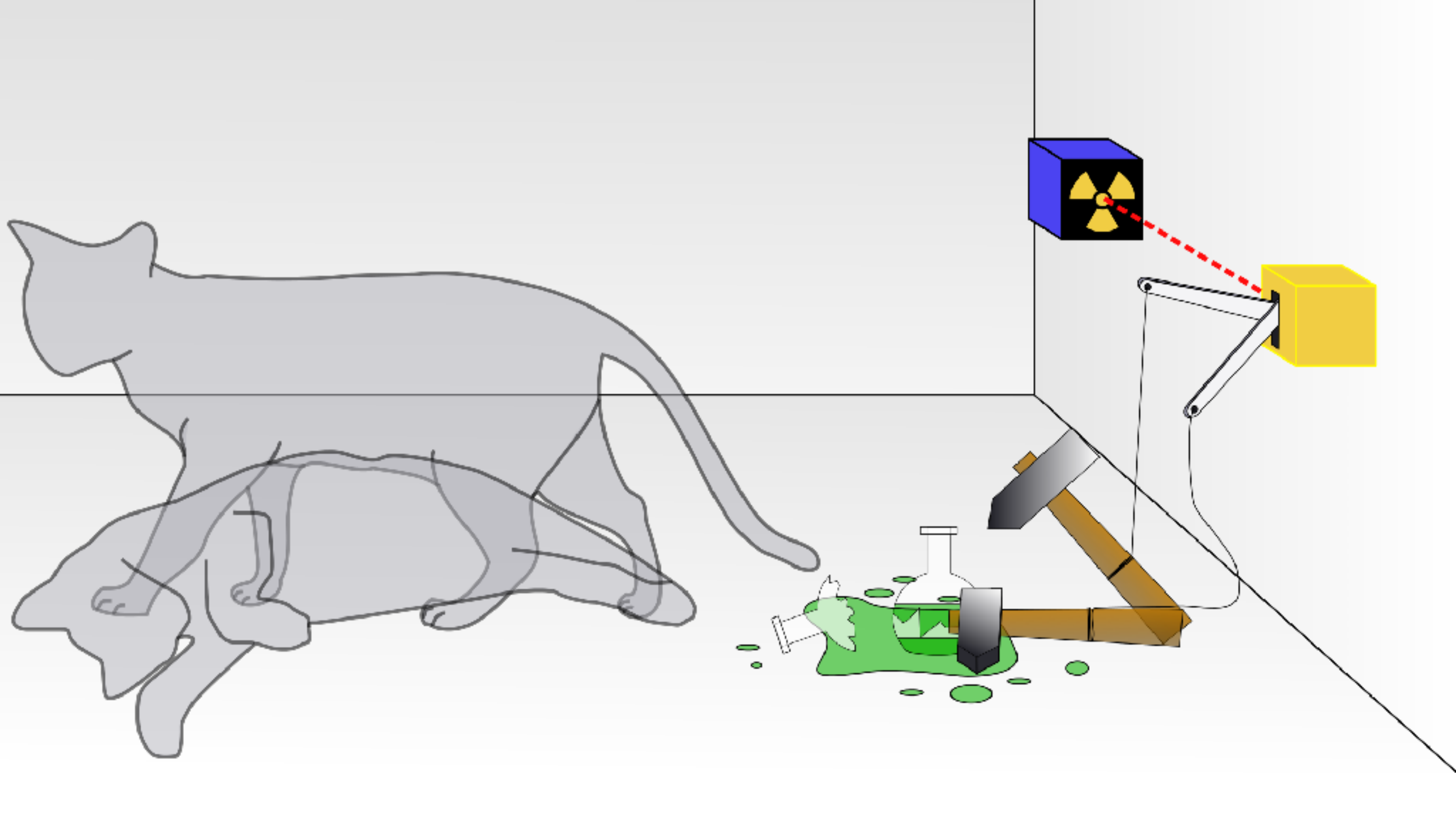
Optional ←

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

---

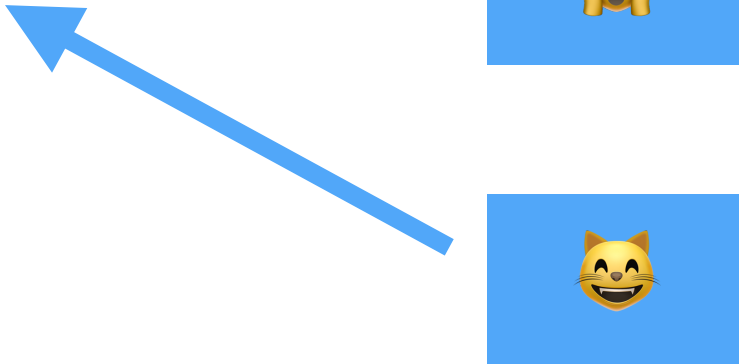
# OPTIONALS

---

› 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



`nil`



---

## 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”

## EXPRESSING OPTIONALITY

---

String?

Int?

Double?

Bool?

Anything?



? - Indicates  
Optional

```
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)
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 }
```

Optional NSURL

safely unwrap the optional

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

---

Square brackets  
indicate array

Strongly Typed

```
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"]
```

Subscripting to get  
the value out

```
["Sam": 2...
49
nil
```

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)

---

# 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 Program

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](#)



Carrier	
Bill Total (Po	
Tax Percent	
	15%
	18%
	20%

# 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

## IOS DEVELOPMENT 101

---

# Q&A

# **EXIT TICKETS**

**DON'T FORGET TO FILL OUT YOUR EXIT TICKET**