

IOS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Slides and Code Samples on Github

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

Jeffrey Bergier

iOS Developer, Topology Eyewear

IOS DEVELOPMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- › Cover the basics of Mobile Development
- › Review the capabilities of Xcode
- › Learn the basics of Swift
- › Create a real iOS App
- › Review next steps and learning resources

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.



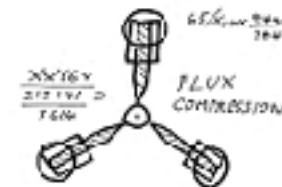
Days 7782 - 14611
Teach yourself biochemistry, molecular biology, genetics,...



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.

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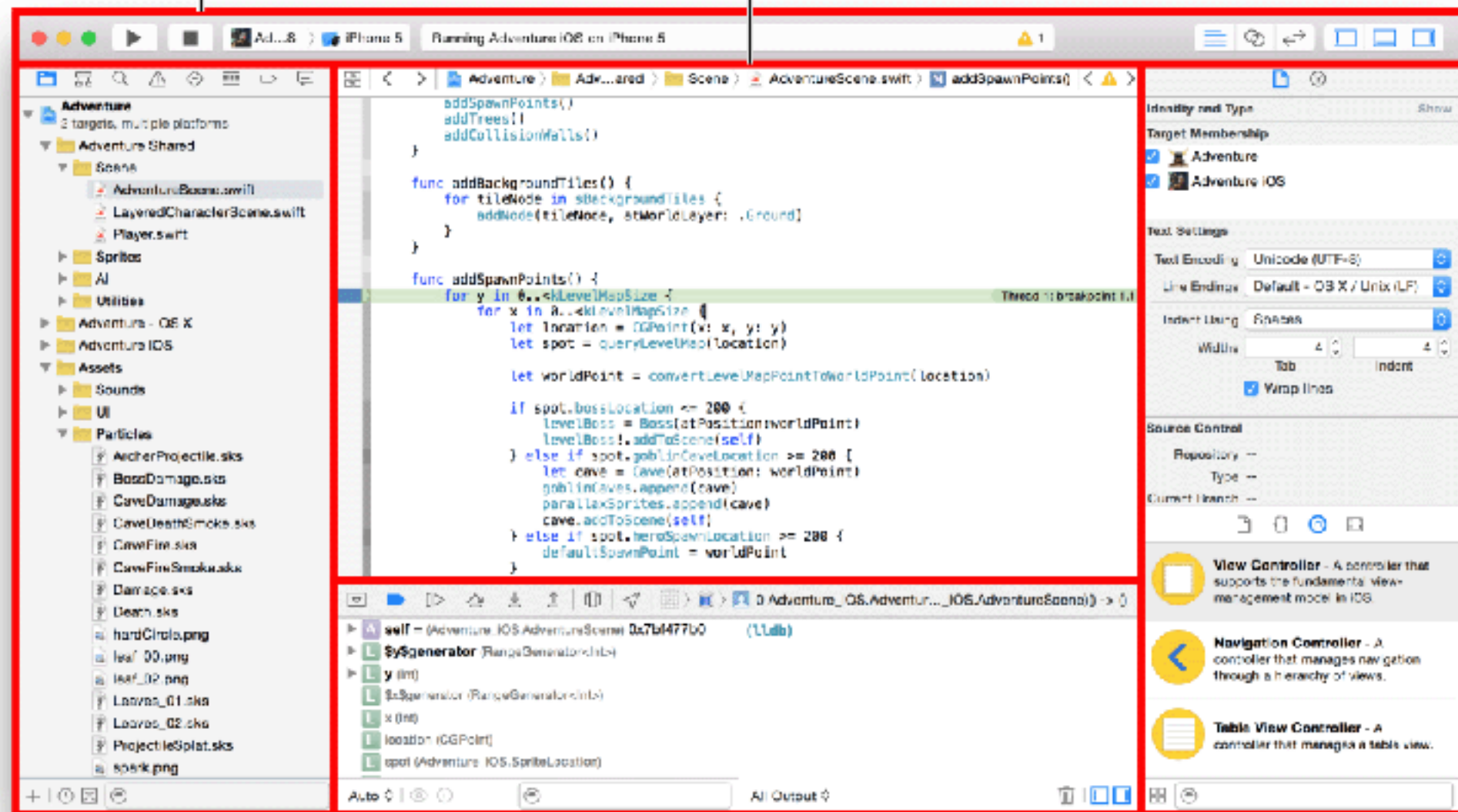
XCODE

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

Toolbar

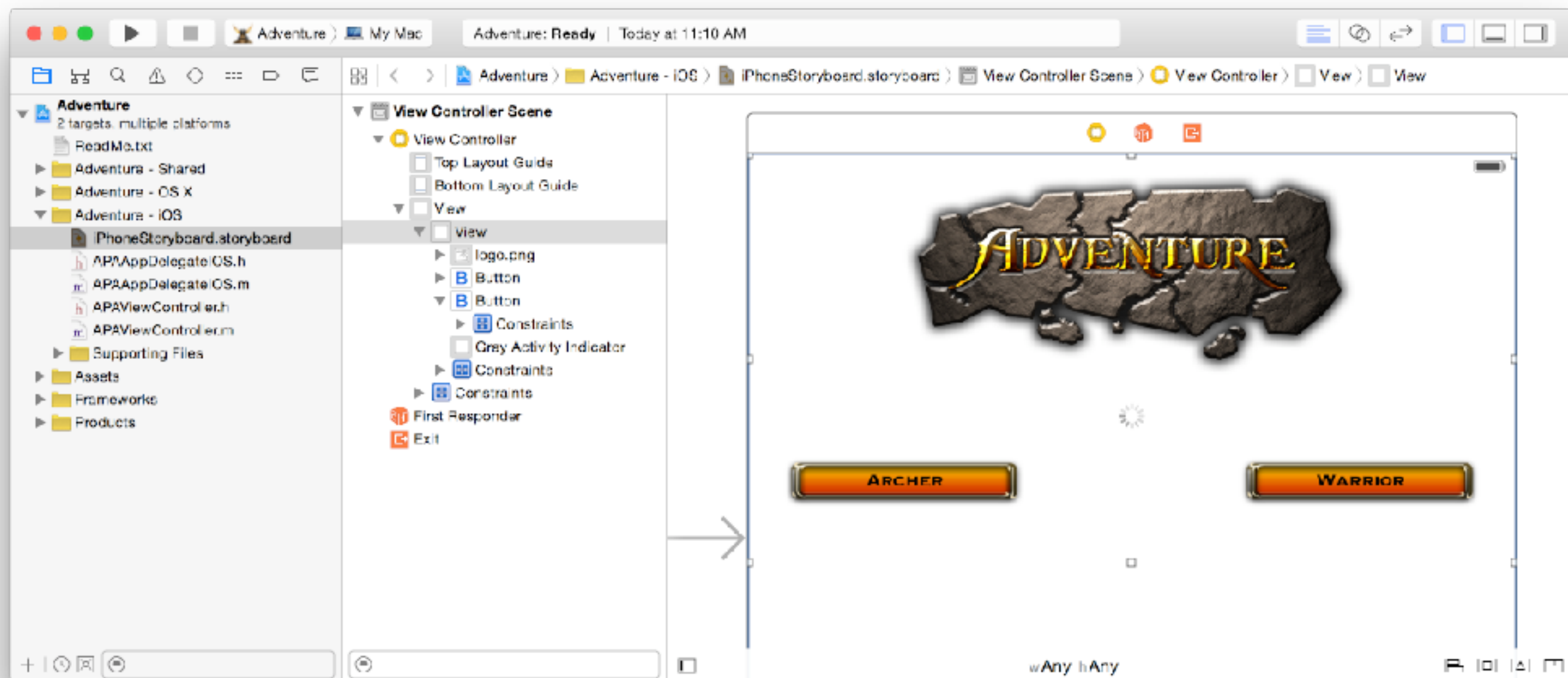
Editor area

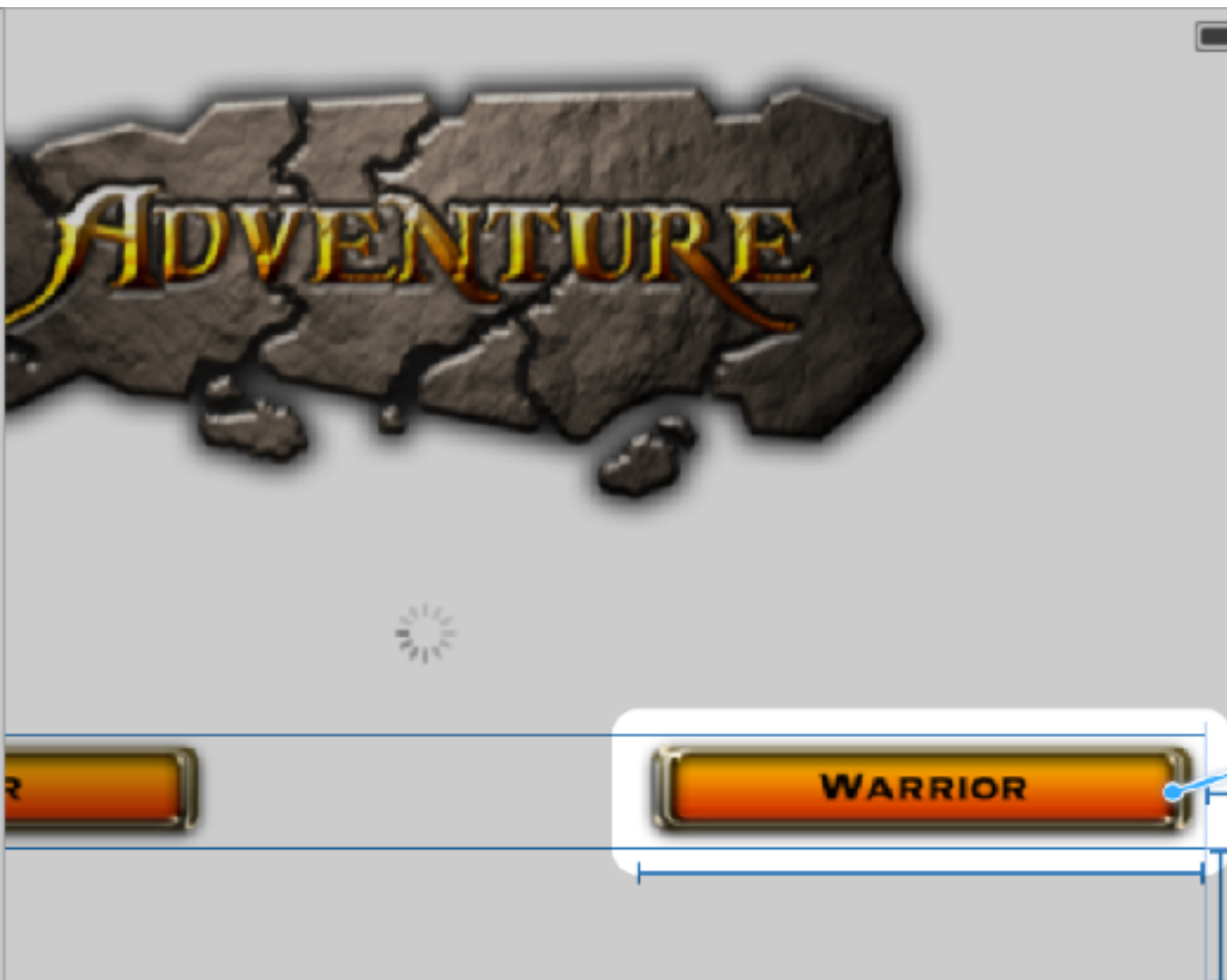


Navigator area

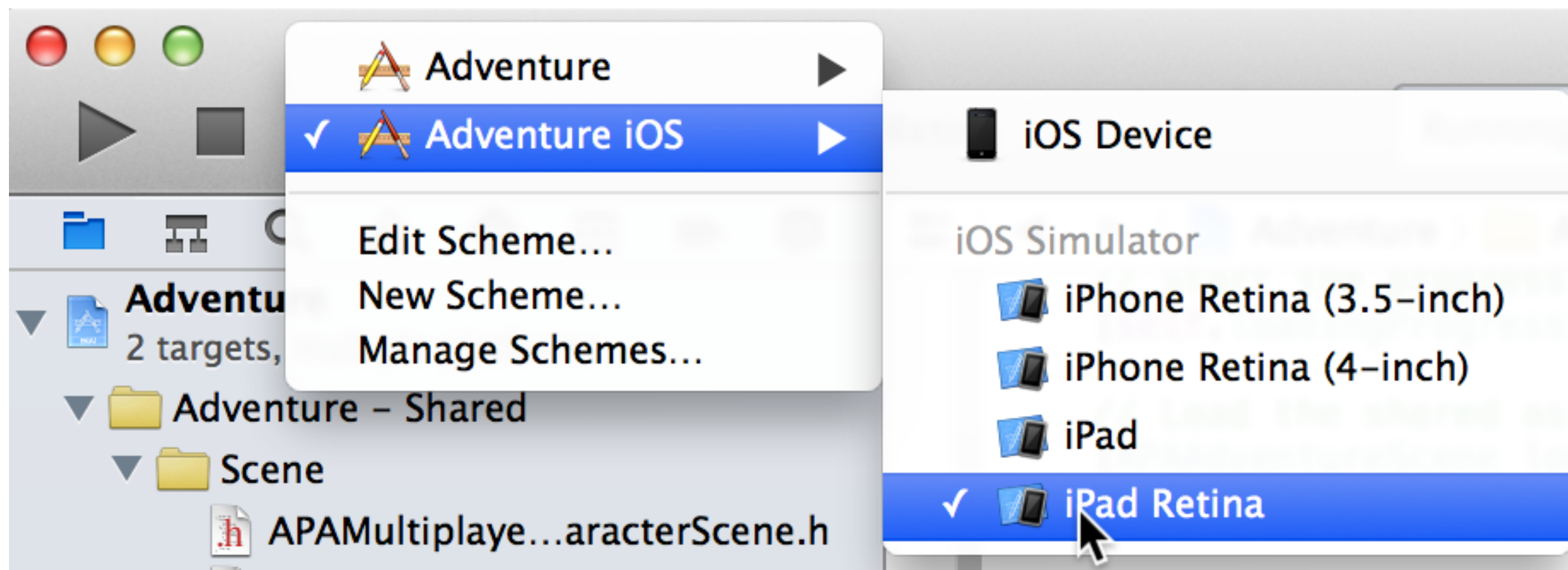
Debug area

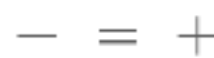
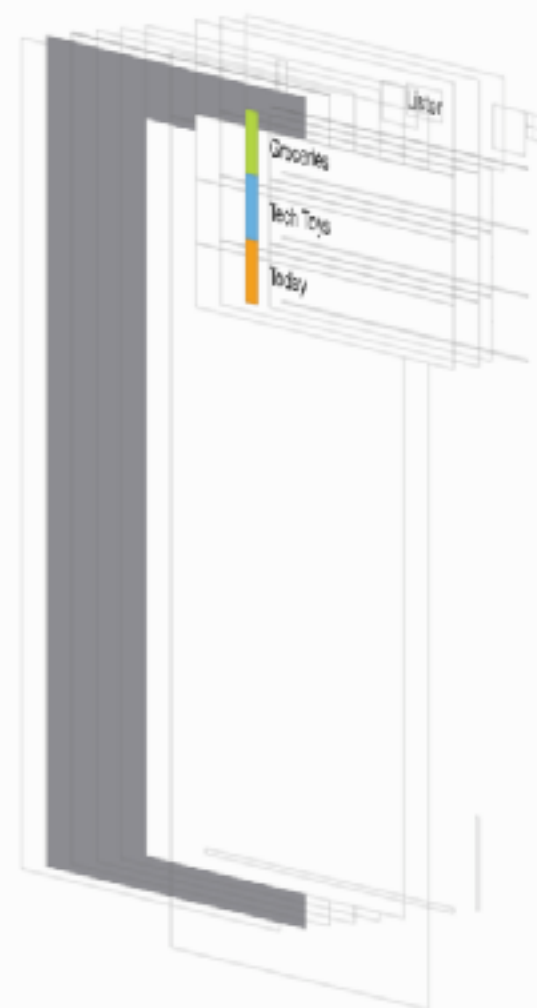
Utilities area

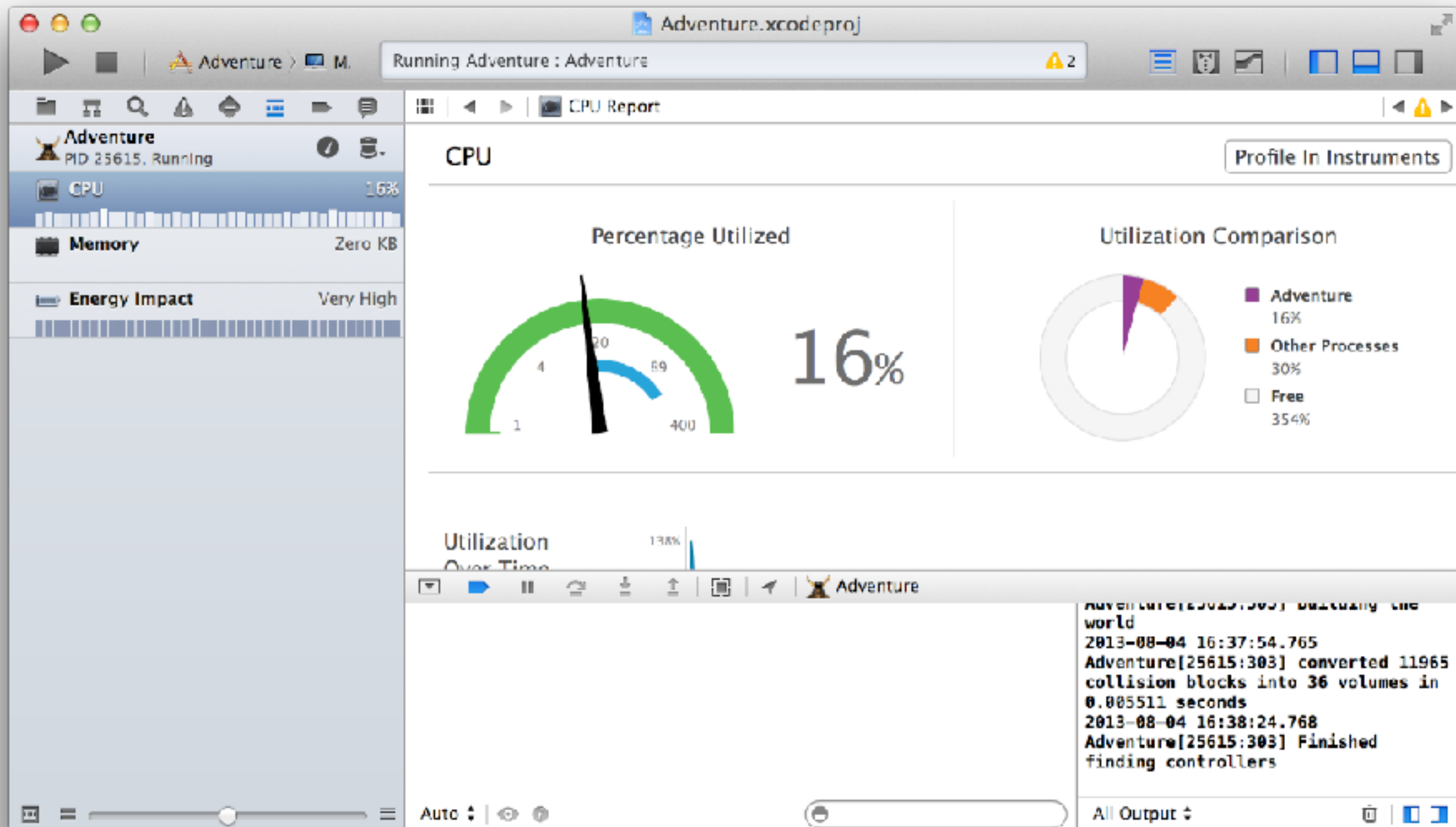


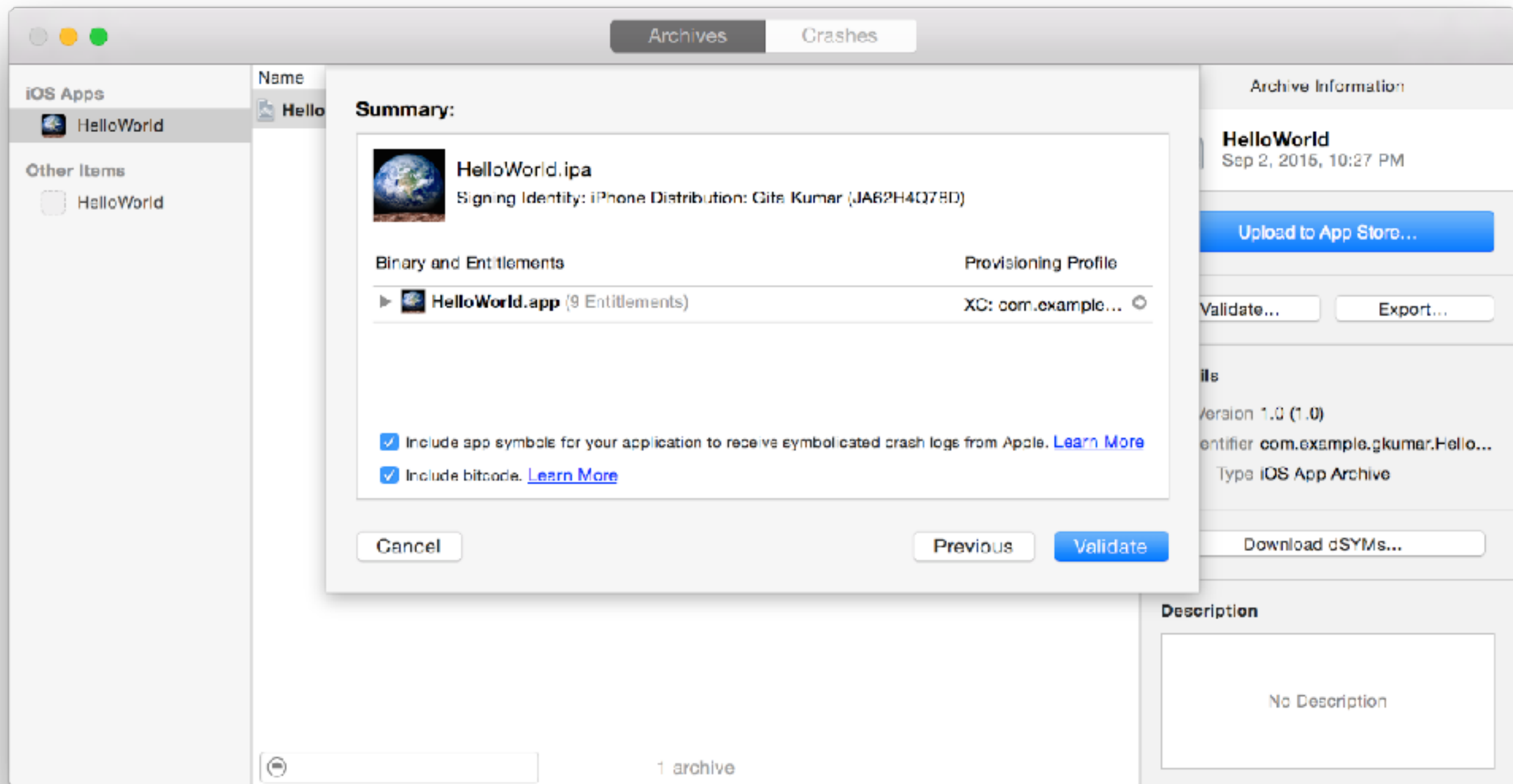


```
    } completion:NULL];  
  } else {  
    [self.gameLogo setAlpha:alpha];  
    [self.warriorButton setAlpha:  
      alpha];  
    [self.archerButton setAlpha:alpha  
      ];  
  }  
}  
  
- (IBAction)chooseArcher:(id)sender {  
  [self startGameWithHeroType:  
    APAHeroTypeArcher];  
}  
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









DemoNewFormat

DemoNewFormat.playground > No Selection

New Playground Authoring Features

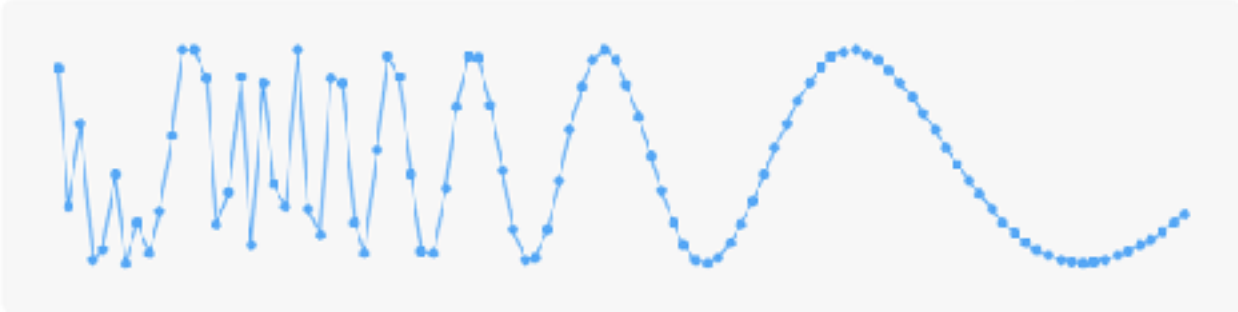
New playground files in Xcode 6.3 show results in-line within the playground document. The new format also makes it easy to create gorgeous playgrounds with stylized text and embedded images. Playgrounds are perfect for documentation, tutorials, or samples you include with your projects.

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

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BREAK

START BUILDING MOBILE APPS

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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



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.

INTRODUCTION

Objective-C

```
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
@interface User : NSObject

@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString* firstName;
@property (nonatomic, strong) NSString* lastName;
-(instancetype)initWithFirstName: (NSString *)firstName
lastName: (NSString *)lastName;

@end

#import "User.h"
@implementation User

-(instancetype)initWithFirstName: (NSString *)firstName
lastName: (NSString *)lastName
{
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {
        self.firstName = firstName;
        self.lastName = lastName;
    }
    return self;
}

@end
```

Swift

```
class User {

    var firstName: String
    var lastName: String

    init(firstName: String, lastName: String) {
        self.firstName = firstName
        self.lastName = lastName
    }
}
```

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

Function Name

External Name

Internal Name

Type

```
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)
```

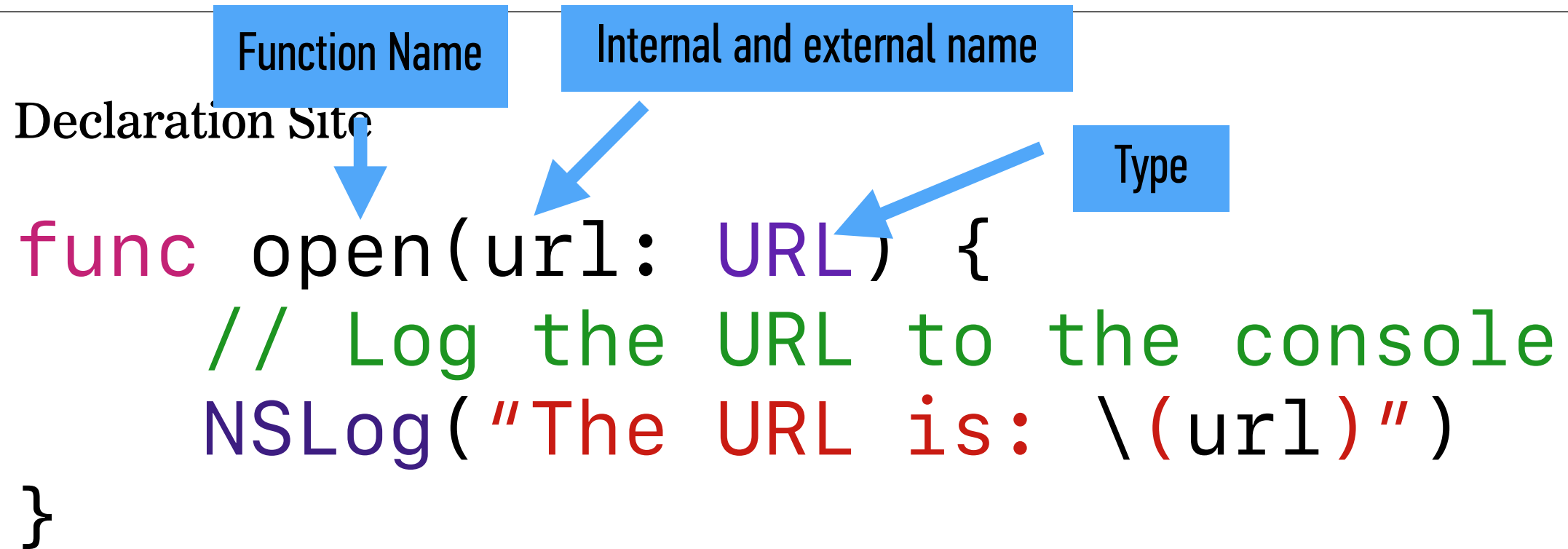
FUNCTIONS / METHODS WITH ARGUMENTS

Function Name Internal and external name

Declaration Site

Type

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



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



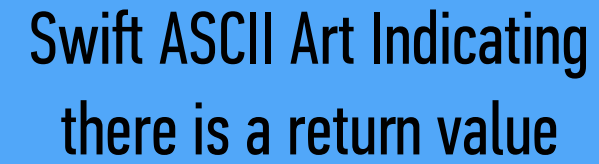
String
"Interpolation"

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  
}
```

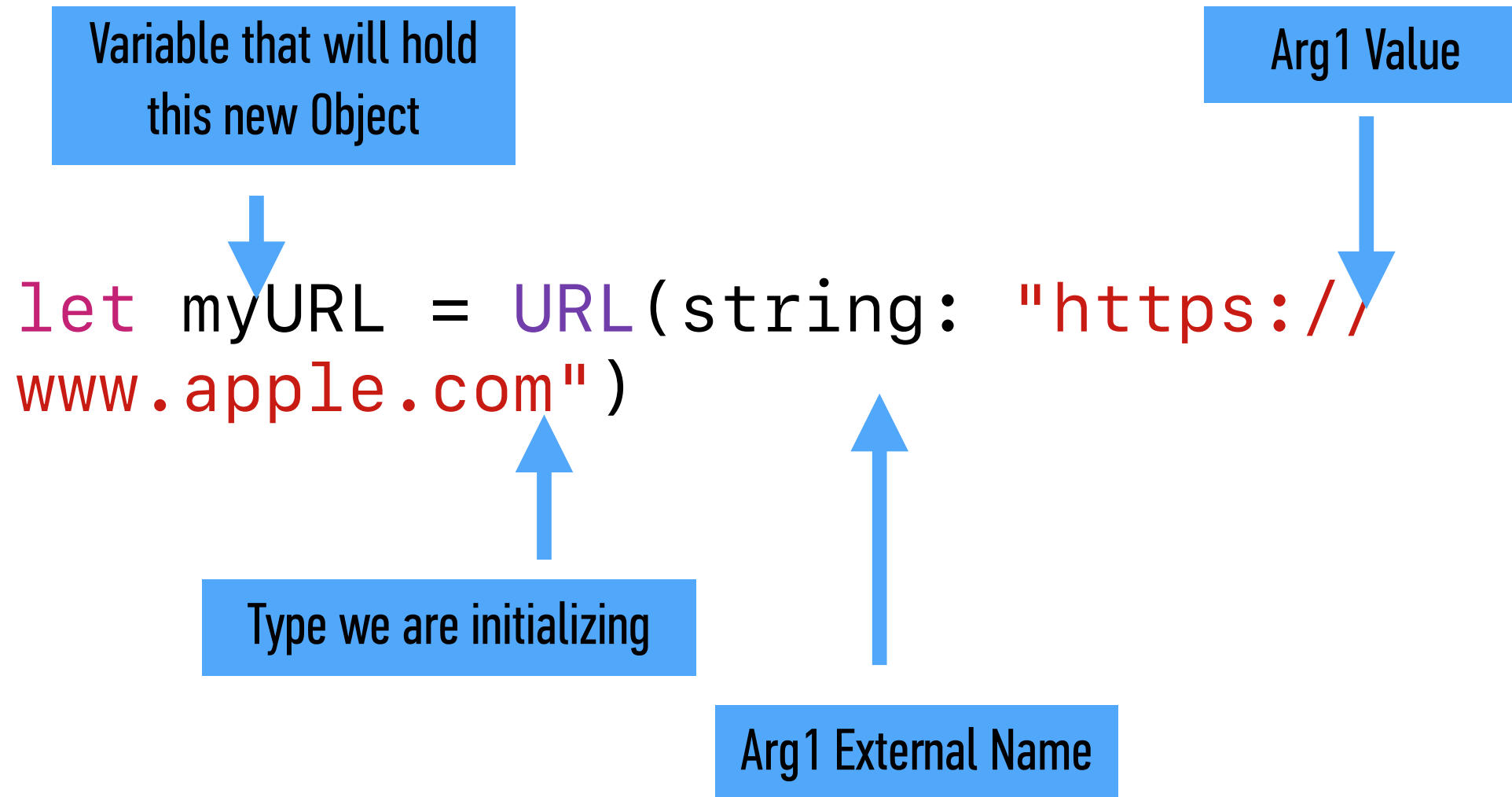


Required: Any function that has
a return type must call return
before the end

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))
```

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IOS APP

View Controller Scene

View Controller

- Top Layout Guide
- Bottom Layout Guide

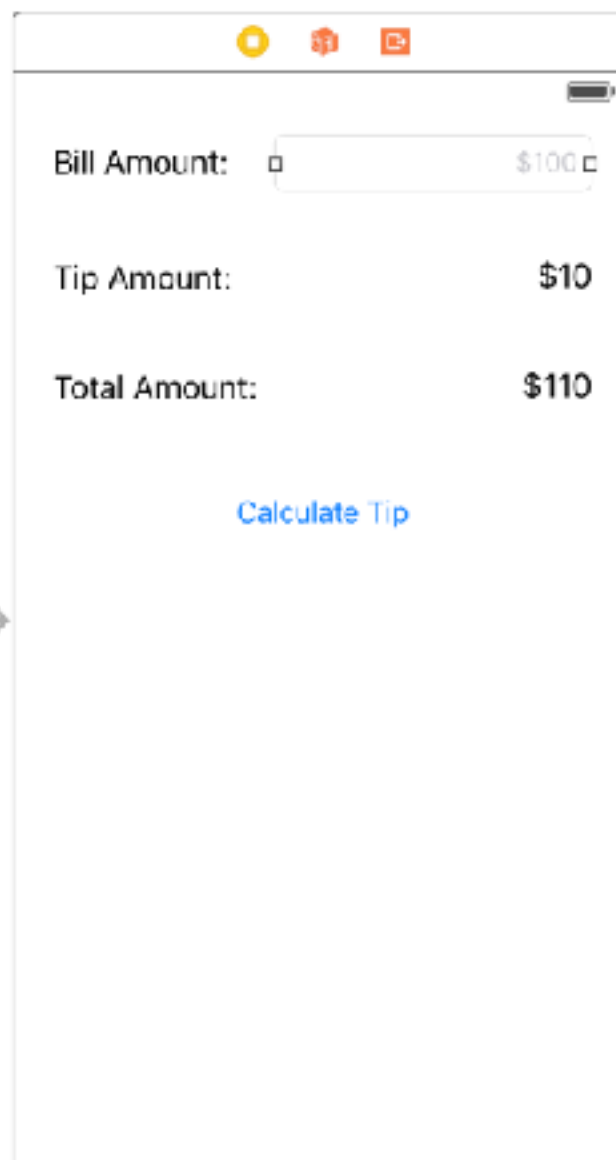
View

- 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
- ☐ 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

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)

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SWIFT OPTIONALS

BASIC SWIFT TYPES

String

Int

Double

Bool

Optional

Array

Dictionary

BASIC SWIFT TYPES

~~String~~

~~Int~~

~~Double~~

~~Bool~~

Optional ←

Array

Dictionary

What the heck is
this thing?

BASIC SWIFT TYPES

~~String~~

~~Int~~

~~Double~~

~~Bool~~

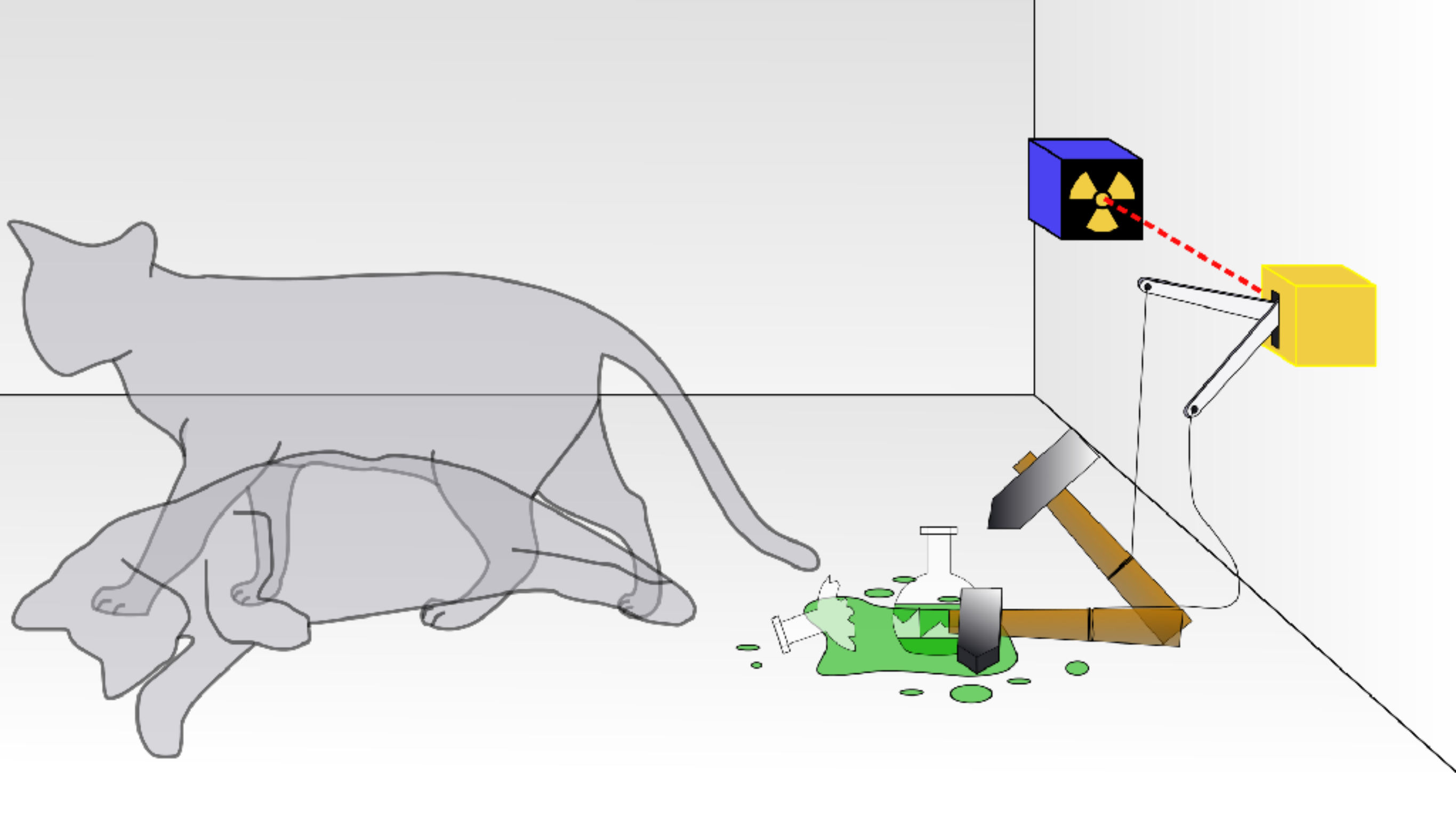
Optional ←

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

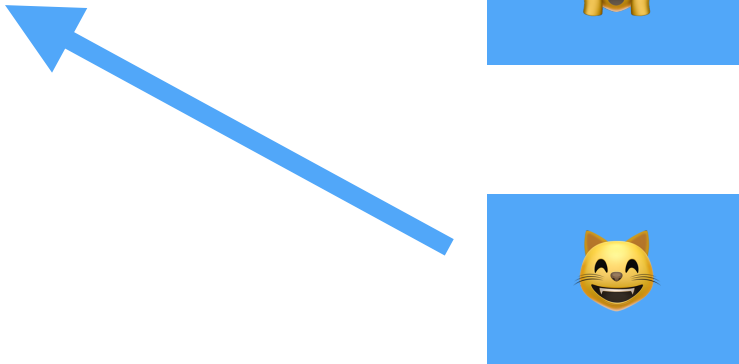
- Optionals are just this same Enum concept but the options are
 - None
 - Some

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/  
18 118011.jpg"  
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
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- 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>

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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!

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- [Learn to Code iOS Apps with Swift Tutorial 2: Your First Project](#)
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- [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%

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IOS DEVELOPMENT 101

Q&A

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DON'T FORGET TO FILL OUT YOUR EXIT TICKET