# FOR JAVASCRIPT DEVELOPERS

### 

## JP SIMARD GSIMJP REALM.IO

### Realm

### GITHUB.COM/REALM/REALM-COCOA

### SPONSORS

- PubNub
  - DeNA
- ► FastForwardJS
  - newcircle
  - loop/recur
    - wework
- SiliconValley CodeCamp

### at WWDG.



### RUNS IN SWIFT & JS

```
var strings = ["a", "b"]
strings.reverse()
strings[0]
```

#### RUNS IN SWIFT & JS

```
var strings = ["a", "b"] // => [a, b]
strings.reverse() // => [b, a]
strings[0] // => Swift: a, JS: b
```

### SIMILARITIES

- Syntax
  - ► REPL
- Scripting feel

### DIFFERENCES

- Swift is still a compiled language
  - ► API's, Libraries & Frameworks
    - ► Type safety & generics
      - Functional concepts
- Swift will never work in-browser

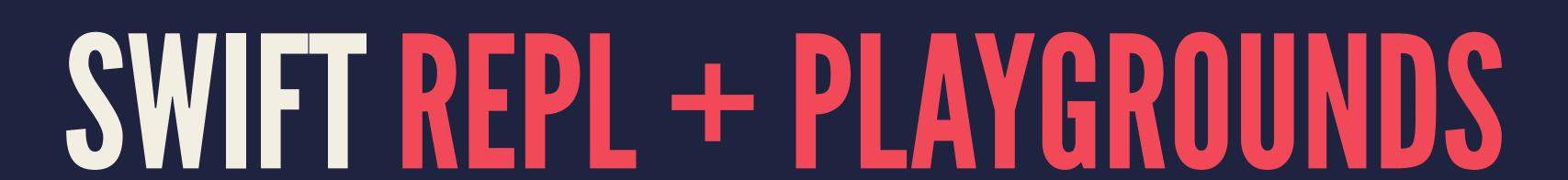
### WHAT WOULD IT

### ... RUN SWIFT OUTSIDE IOS/OSX

- 1. Open source Swift compiler
- 2. Open source Swift runtime
- 3. Open source Swift standard library

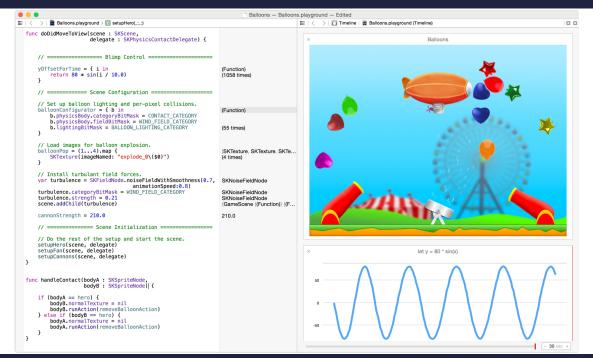
Objective-C is 30 years old and they still haven't done #3.

### NODE REPL



#### xcrun swift





### DEMO



- 1. Classes
- 2. Callbacks
- 3. Promises
- 4. Type Safety & Inference
  - 5. Tuples
  - 6. Mutability
- 7. Functional Programming 8. Generics

### GLASSES

### JS "CLASS"

```
function Car(model){
  this.model = model;
Car.prototype.drive = function() {
  return 'Driving my ' + this.model;
var car = new car('Batmobile');
car.drive(); // => Driving my Batmobile
```

### SWIFT CLASS

```
class Car {
    var model = ""
    func drive() -> String {
        return "Driving my " + model
let car = Car()
car.model = "Batmobile"
car.drive()
```

### 2. CALLBACKS

#### JS CALLBACKS

```
var log = function(txt, done) {
  setTimeout(function() {
    console.log('callbacks are ' + txt);
    done();
 }, 1000)
log('awesome', function() {
  console.log('and done');
});
```

#### SWIFT CALLBACKS

```
func log(txt: String, completion: () -> ()) {
    var delta = 1 * Int64(NSEC PER SEC)
   var time = dispatch_time(DISPATCH_TIME_NOW, delta)
    dispatch_after(time, dispatch_get_main_queue()) {
        println("closures are " + txt)
log("not the same as JS closures") {
    println("and done")
```

### 3. PROMISES

#### JS PROMISES

```
var log = function(txt) {
  return new Promise((resolve) => {
    setTimeout(function() {
      console.log('promises are ' + txt);
      resolve();
    }, 1000)
log('the future').then(() => {
  console.log('and done');
});
```

#### SWIFT PROMISES

```
func log(txt: String, #resolve: () -> (), #reject: () -> ()) {
    var delta = 1 * Int64(NSEC_PER_SEC)
    var time = dispatch_time(DISPATCH_TIME_NOW, delta)
    dispatch_after(time, dispatch_get_main_queue()) {
        println("closures are " + txt)
        resolve()
log("not the same as JS closures",
    resolve: {
        println("and done")
    reject: {
        // handle errors
})
```

### 4. TYPESAFETY & RERENCE

#### TYPE SAFETY & INFERENCE

```
let anInt = 3
let aFloat = 0.1416
var pi = anInt + aFloat // Compile warning
pi = 3 + 0.1416
// Compiles: number literals are untyped
```

#### LIKE RUST & SCALA

### 5. TUPLES

#### TUPLES

```
let http404Error = (404, "Not Found")
http404Error.0 // => 404
http404Error.1 // => Not Found
```



### G. MUTABILITY

#### RUNS IN SWIFT & JS

```
var strings = ["a", "b"] // => [a, b]
strings.reverse() // => [b, a]
strings[0] // => Swift: a, JS: b
```

### MUTABILITY IN SWIFT

- var is mutable
- ▶ let is immutable

```
var letter = "a"
letter = b // works

let a = "a"
a = "b" // compilation error
```

### MUTABILITY IN JAVASCRIPT

- var is mutable
- ▶ let is mutable (only limits scope)
- const is immutable (only in FireFox & Chrome)

### Object.freeze() IN JAVASCRIPT

```
var obj = {
  foo: "bar"
};

obj.foo = "baz"; // works
Object.freeze(obj); // freezes obj
obj.foo = "bar"; // silently does nothing
```

## T. FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMME

#### FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

```
let numbers = [1, 5, 3, 12, 2]
numbers.map {
     (number: Int) -> Int in
     return 3 * number
} // => [3, 15, 9, 36, 6]
numbers.filter {$0 % 2 == 0} // => [12, 2]
```

#### LIKE UNDERSCORE.JS

### 8-GENIERICS

```
// Reimplement the Swift standard
// library's optional type
enum OptionalValue<T> {
    case None
    case Some(T)
var maybeInt: OptionalValue<Int> = .None
maybeInt = .Some(100)
// Specialized Array
var letters: [Array]
letters = ["a"]
```

#### LOTS MORE!

- Optionals
- **▶** Super-Enums <sup>™</sup>
  - Structs
- Pattern Matching
  - Runtime

# 

## But.

## SWIFT SIS



- Official Swift website (and blog)
- ► The Swift Programming Language Book
  - WWDC Videos
  - WWDC Sample Code
  - Xcode 6 (and other resources)

### LINKS (! (S)

- This talk: github.com/jpsim/talks
- MircoZeiss: Swift for JavaScript Developers ( kg x 200 )
  - ModusCreate: JavaScript Take on Swift
    - DockYard: Swift and JavaScript
      - Swift on StackOverflow

### THANK YOU!

#### Meetup().questions?.askThem!

### Meetup().questions?.askThem! JP SIMARD, @SIMJP, REALM.IO