

# **SWIFT**

## **FOR RUBY DEVELOPERS**

**WHO AM I?**

**JP SIMARD**

**@SIMJP**

**REALM.IO**

**Realm** 



**GITHUB.COM/REALM/REALM-COCOA**



&

OBJECTIVE-C

# RUBY & OBJECTIVE-C COEXIST

- ▶ RubyMotion
- ▶ CocoaPods
- ▶ liftoff
- ▶ jazzy
- ▶ xcpretty
- ▶ lots more

# RUBY & OBJECTIVE-C ARE SIMILAR

- ▶ common ancestor: smalltalk
  - ▶ dynamic dispatch
  - ▶ dynamic typing
- ▶ kind\_of? ➡ isKindOfClass:
- ▶ respond\_to? ➡ respondsToSelector:

**NIL CHECKS**



**NIL CHECKS EVERYWHERE**





# FEW SIMILARITIES BETWEEN RUBY & SWIFT

- ▶ REPL

- ▶ Good for scripting: `#!/usr/bin/xcrun swift`

- ▶ Functional concepts in the standard library

- ▶ String interpolation

# DIFFERENCES

- ▶ **Swift is still a compiled language**
  - ▶ **API's, Libraries & Frameworks**
    - ▶ **Type safety & generics**
- ▶ **Swift doesn't work outside **

**WHAT WOULD IT**

**TAKE TO...**

# ... RUN SWIFT OUTSIDE IOS/OSX?

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

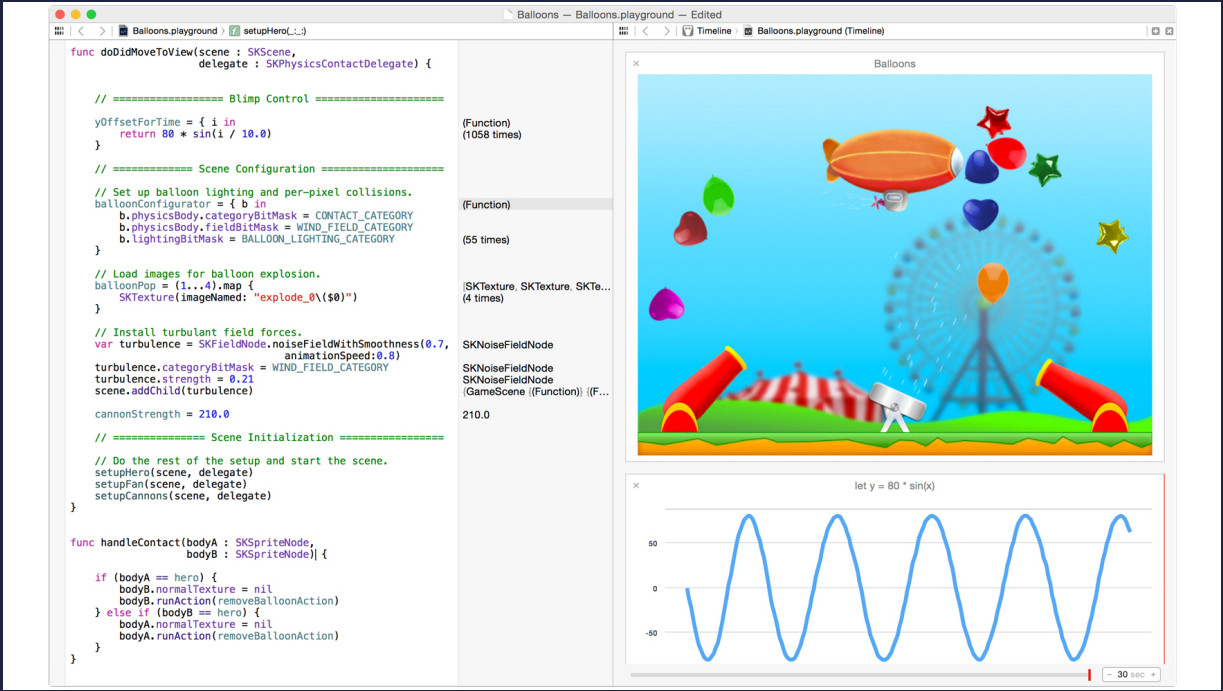
Objective-C is 30 years old and they still haven't done #3.

**RUBY REPL**

**==**

**SWIFT REPL + PLAYGROUNDS**

# xcrun swift



BETA

*Demo*

XCODE



1. **Classes**
2. **Closures**
3. **Type Safety & Inference**
4. **Mutability**
5. **Functional Programming**
6. **Optionals**
7. **Generics**

# 1. CLASSES

# RUBY CLASS

```
class Vehicle  
end
```

```
class Car < Vehicle  
  def initialize(model)  
    @model = model  
  end  
  
  def drive  
    "driving my " + @model  
  end  
end
```

```
car = Car.new('Batmobile')  
car.drive # => Driving my Batmobile
```

# SWIFT CLASS

```
class Vehicle {}  
class Car: Vehicle {  
    var model = ""  
    func drive() -> String {  
        return "Driving my " + model  
    }  
}
```

```
let car = Car()  
car.model = "Batmobile"  
car.drive()
```

# 2. CLOSURES

# RUBY CLOSURES

```
def say_hello(&block)  
  block.call  
end
```

```
say_hello { puts "Hello there" } # => "Hello there"
```

# SWIFT CLOSURES

```
func sayHello(block: () -> ()) {  
    block()  
}
```

```
sayHello { println("Hello there") } // => "Hello there"
```

# 3. TYPE SAFETY & INFERENCE



# RUBY'S DYNAMIC TYPE

```
name = "John"
```

```
name = Time.now()
```

```
name = 123.45
```

# SWIFT'S TYPE SAFETY & INFERENCE

```
let anInt = 3
let aDouble = 0.1416
var pi = anInt + aDouble // Compile warning

pi = 3 + 0.1416
// Compiles: number literals are untyped
```

**LIKE RUST & SCALA**

# 4. MUTABILITY

# MUTABILITY IN RUBY

```
str = "abc".freeze
```

```
# => "abc"
```

```
hash = { str => { str => "value" } }.freeze
```

```
# => {"abc"=>{"abc"=>"value"}}
```

```
hash[str] = "foo"
```

```
# => RuntimeError: can't modify frozen Hash
```

```
hash[str][str] = "bar"
```

```
# => "bar"
```

```
hash
```

```
# => {"abc"=>{"abc"=>"bar"}}
```

# MUTABILITY IN RUBY

```
let str = "abc"  
// => "abc"  
let hash = [str: [str: "value"]]  
// => ["abc": ["abc": "value"]]  
hash[str] = [str: "foo"]  
// => compile error  
hash[str]![str] = "bar"  
// => compile error
```

# MUTABILITY IN SWIFT

- ▶ `var` is mutable
- ▶ `let` is immutable

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

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

# 5. FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN RUBY

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
numbers.map { |n|
```

```
  3 * n
```

```
} # => [3, 6, 9, 12]
```

```
numbers.select { |n| n % 2 == 0 } # => [2, 4]
```



# FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN SWIFT

```
let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]
numbers.map {
    (n: Int) -> Int in
    return 3 * n
} // => [3, 6, 9, 12]
numbers.filter {$0 % 2 == 0} // => [2, 4]
```

# 6. **OPTIONALS**

# OPTIONALS

```
var string = ""  
if string == nil {} // => compilation error: can never be nil
```

```
var optString: String?
```

```
if optString == nil {  
    optString = "foobar"  
}
```

```
if let forSureAString = optString {  
    println("forSureAString: " + forSureAString)  
}
```

# 7. GENERICS

```
// Re-implement 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: [String]
letters = ["a"]
```

# LOTS MORE!

- ▶ Protocols
- ▶ Super-Enums™
- ▶ Structs
- ▶ Pattern Matching
- ▶ Objective-C interoperability
- ▶ Runtime

**SWIFT != RUBY**

# FUTURE

- ▶ **Swift will displace Ruby for Mac-only scripting**
- ▶ **Tools like RubyMotion likely won't be too affected**



# LINKS (🍏)

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

Free Apple Developer Account Required

# LINKS (!)

- ▶ **This talk:** [github.com/jpsim/talks](https://github.com/jpsim/talks)
- ▶ **From Ruby to Objective-C:** [speakerdeck.com/eddie](https://speakerdeck.com/eddie)
  - ▶ Closures in Ruby
  - ▶ Immutability in Ruby
  - ▶ Why Rubyist Will Love Swift

**THANK YOU!**

Meetup().questions?.askThem!!

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