

iOS行動程式基礎開發上架

swift: 泛型

本堂教學重點

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- 3. 泛型的類型

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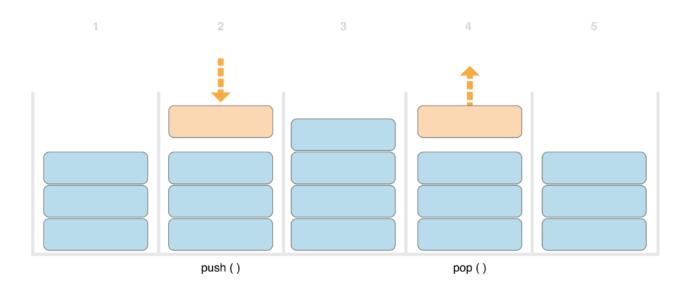
1.泛型解決的問題

```
func swapTwoInts(_ a: inout Int, _ b: inout Int) {
    let temporaryA = a
    a = b
    b = temporaryA
var someInt = 3
var anotherInt = 107
swapTwoInts(&someInt, &anotherInt)
print("someInt is now \((someInt), and anotherInt is now \((anotherInt)"))
func swapTwoStrings( a: inout String,  b: inout String) {
    let temporaryA = a
    a = b
    b = temporaryA
func swapTwoDoubles(_ a: inout Double, _ b: inout Double) {
    let temporaryA = a
    a = b
    b = temporaryA
```

2.泛型的function

```
func swapTwoValues<T>(_ a: inout T, _ b: inout T) {
    let temporaryA = a
    a = b
    b = temporaryA
func swapTwoInts(_ a: inout Int, _ b: inout Int)
func swapTwoValues<T>(_ a: inout T, _ b: inout T)
var someInt = 3
var anotherInt = 107
 swapTwoValues(&someInt, &anotherInt)
 // someInt is now 107, and anotherInt is now 3
 var someString = "hello"
var anotherString = "world"
 swapTwoValues(&someString, &anotherString)
 // someString is now "world", and anotherString is now "hello"
```

3.泛型的類型



3.泛型的類型

```
• struct IntStack {
• var items = [Int]()
• mutating func push(_ item: Int) {
• items.append(item)
• }
• mutating func pop() -> Int {
• return items.removeLast()
• }
• }
```

```
struct Stack<Element> {
    var items = [Element]()
    mutating func push(_ item: Element) {
        items.append(item)
    }
    mutating func pop() -> Element {
        return items.removeLast()
    }
}
```

```
    var stackOfStrings = Stack<String>()
    stackOfStrings.push("uno")
    stackOfStrings.push("dos")
    stackOfStrings.push("tres")
    stackOfStrings.push("cuatro")
```

•

4.擴充泛型

```
extension Stack {
    var topItem: Element? {
        return items.isEmpty ? nil : items[items.count - 1]
    }
}

if let topItem = stackOfStrings.topItem {
    print("The top item on the stack is \((topItem)."))
}
```

5.類型限制

```
func someFunction<T: SomeClass, U: SomeProtocol>(someT: T, someU: U) {
   // function body goes here
func findIndex(ofString valueToFind: String, in array: [String]) -> Int? {
    for (index, value) in array.enumerated() {
        if value == valueToFind {
            return index
    return nil
let strings = ["cat", "dog", "llama", "parakeet", "terrapin"]
if let foundIndex = findIndex(ofString: "llama", in: strings) {
    print("The index of llama is \(foundIndex)")
// Prints "The index of llama is 2"
```

5.類型限制

```
func findIndex<T>(of valueToFind: T, in array:[T]) -> Int? {
   for (index, value) in array.enumerated() {
       if value == valueToFind {
           return index
   return nil
func findIndex<T: Equatable>(of valueToFind: T, in array:[T]) -> Int? {
    for (index, value) in array.enumerated() {
        if value == valueToFind {
           return index
    return nil
```

5.類型限制

let doubleIndex = findIndex(of: 9.3, in: [3.14159, 0.1, 0.25])
 // doubleIndex is an optional Int with no value, because 9.3 isn't in the array
 let stringIndex = findIndex(of: "Andrea", in: ["Mike", "Malcolm", "Andrea"])

// stringIndex is an optional Int containing a value of 2

6.關聯類型

```
protocol Container {
associatedtype Item
mutating func append(_ item: Item)
var count: Int { get }
subscript(i: Int) -> Item { get }
```

```
struct IntStack: Container {
    // original IntStack implementation
   var items = [Int]()
   mutating func push(_ item: Int) {
        items.append(item)
   mutating func pop() -> Int {
        return items.removeLast()
    // conformance to the Container protocol
    typealias Item = Int
    mutating func append( item: Int) {
        self.push(item)
   var count: Int {
        return items.count
    subscript(i: Int) -> Int {
        return items[i]
```

6.關聯類型

```
struct Stack<Element>: Container {
   // original Stack<Element> implementation
   var items = [Element]()
   mutating func push(_ item: Element) {
       items.append(item)
   mutating func pop() -> Element {
        return items.removeLast()
   // conformance to the Container protocol
   mutating func append(_ item: Element) {
       self.push(item)
   var count: Int {
        return items.count
    subscript(i: Int) -> Element {
       return items[i]
```