

iOS行動程式基礎開發上架

同學,歡迎你參加本課程

- ☑ 請關閉你的FB、Line等溝通工具,以免影響你上課。
- ✓ 考量頻寬、雜音,請預設關閉攝影機、麥克風,若有需要再打開。
- ☑ 隨時準備好,老師會呼叫你的名字進行互動,鼓勵用麥克風提問。
- 如果有緊急事情,你必需離開線上教室,請用<mark>聊天室私訊</mark>給老師, 以免老師癡癡呼喚你的名字。
- **▼** 軟體安裝請在上課前安裝完成,未完成的同學,請盡快進行安裝。

課程檔案下載



ZOOM 學員操作說明



swift基礎6堂課

◆ 第一堂:swift基本概念

◆ 第二堂:基本運算子、字串和字元

◆ 第三堂:集合物件

◆ 第四堂:流程控制

◆ 第五堂:函式和閉鎖

第六堂:列舉

iOS行動程式基礎開發上架20堂課

◆ 第一堂:使用swift建立第一個App

◆ 第二堂: AutoLayout

◆ 第三堂:使用Stack Views設計UI

◆ 第四堂:建立以表格為基礎的App

◆ 第五堂:使用原型儲存格建立自訂的TableView

◆ 第六堂:用UIAlertController和使用者互動

◆ 第七堂:儲存格的刪除和自訂功能按鈕

iOS行動程式基礎開發上架20堂課

- ◆ 第八堂:使用導覽控制
- ◆ 第九堂:自訂細節頁面
- ◆ 第十堂:自動調整高度的儲存格
- ◆ 第十一堂:使用地圖
- ◆ 第十二堂:展示圖片控制項
- ◆ 第十三堂:使用CoreData
- 第十四堂:搜尋控制項

iOS行動程式基礎開發上架20堂課

◆ 第十五堂: TabBarController

◆ 第十六堂:內建瀏覽器

◆ 第十七堂:自多國語言

◆ 第十八堂:使用實機測試

◆ 第十九堂:上架說明1

◆ 第二十堂:上架說明2



iOS行動程式基礎開發上架

第一堂:swift基本概念

本堂教學重點

- 1. 常數和變數
- 2. 資料類型註解
- 3. 輸出常數和變數
- 4. 註解
- 5. 整數
 - 整數的範圍
 - Int
 - UInt
- 6. 浮點數

- 7. 資料型別安全和型別推測
- 8. 數值表示法
- 9. 數值類型的轉換
 - 整數類型轉換
 - 整數和浮點數間的轉換
- 10. 資料類型的小名
- 11. 布林值
- 12. Tuple
- 13. Optionals
- 14. 錯誤處理

1常數和變數

```
let maximumNumberOfLoginAttempts = 10
var currentLoginAttempt = 0
```

$$var x = 0.0, y = 0.0, z = 0.0$$

資料類型註解

```
var welcomeMessage: String
welcomeMessage = "Hello"
```

輸出常數和變數

```
let π = 3.14159
let 你好 = "你好世界"
let •• = "dogcow"
```

```
var friendlyWelcome = "Hello!"
friendlyWelcome = "Bonjour!"
// friendlyWelcome 现在是 "Bonjour!"
```

```
let languageName = "Swift"
languageName = "Swift++"
// this is a compile-time error -
languageName cannot be changed
```

註解

```
// This is a comment.
/* This is also a comment
but is written over multiple lines.
*/
/* This is the start of the first multiline comment.
 /* This is the second, nested multiline comment. */
This is the end of the first multiline comment. */
```

整數

```
let minValue = UInt8.min // minValue is equal to 0, and is of type UInt8
let maxValue = UInt8.max // maxValue is equal to 255, and is of type UInt8
```

浮點數

let pi = 3.14159

資料型別安全和型別推測

- let meaningOfLife = 42
- // meaningOfLife is inferred to be of type Int
- let pi = 3.14159
- // pi is inferred to be of type Double
- let anotherPi = 3 + 0.14159
- // anotherPi is also inferred to be of type Double

數值表示法

```
let decimalInteger = 17
let binaryInteger = 0b10001  // 17 in binary notation
let octalInteger = 0o21  // 17 in octal notation
let hexadecimalInteger = 0x11  // 17 in hexadecimal notation
let paddedDouble = 000123.456
let oneMillion = 1_000_000
let justOverOneMillion = 1 000 000.000 000 1
```

數值類型的轉換

整數和浮點數間的轉換

- let twoThousand: UInt16 = 2_000
- let one: UInt8 = 1
- let twoThousandAndOne = twoThousand + UInt16(one)

整數和浮點數間的轉換

- let three = 3
- let pointOneFourOneFiveNine = 0.14159
- let pi = Double(three) + pointOneFourOneFiveNine
- // pi equals 3.14159, and is inferred to be of type Double
- let integerPi = Int(pi)

資料類型的小名

typealias AudioSample = UInt16

- var maxAmplitudeFound = AudioSample.min
- // maxAmplitudeFound is now 0

布林值

```
let orangesAreOrange = true
let turnipsAreDelicious = false
if turnipsAreDelicious {
print("Mmm, tasty turnips!")
} else {
print("Eww, turnips are horrible.")
}
// Prints "Eww, turnips are horrible."
```

Tuples

```
let http404Error = (404, "Not Found")
 // http404Error is of type (Int, String), and equals (404, "Not Found")
  let (statusCode, statusMessage) = http404Error
  print("The status code is \(statusCode)")
  // Prints "The status code is 404"
 print("The status message is \(statusMessage)")
  // Prints "The status message is Not Found"
  let (justTheStatusCode, _) = http404Error

    print("The status code is \( justTheStatusCode)")

  // Prints "The status code is 404"
```

Tuples

```
print("The status code is \((http404Error.0)")
// Prints "The status code is 404"
print("The status message is \((http404Error.1)")
// Prints "The status message is Not Found"
let http200Status = (statusCode: 200, description: "OK")
print("The status code is \((http200Status.statusCode)")
// Prints "The status code is 200"
print("The status message is \((http200Status.description)")
// Prints "The status message is OK"
```

- let possibleNumber = "123"
- let convertedNumber = Int(possibleNumber)
- // convertedNumber is inferred to be of type "Int?", or "optional Int"

- var serverResponseCode: Int? = 404
- // serverResponseCode contains an actual Int value of 404
- serverResponseCode = nil
- // serverResponseCode now contains no value
- var surveyAnswer: String?
- // surveyAnswer is automatically set to nil

if判斷式和強制打開

```
if convertedNumber != nil {
    print("convertedNumber contains some integer value.")
}

// Prints "convertedNumber contains some integer value."

if convertedNumber != nil {
    print("convertedNumber has an integer value of \((convertedNumber!)."))
}

// Prints "convertedNumber has an integer value of 123."
```

Optional Binding

```
    if let actualNumber = Int(possibleNumber) {
    print("The string \"\(possibleNumber)\" has an integer value of \(actualNumber)\")
    } else {
    print("The string \"\(possibleNumber)\" could not be converted to an integer")
    }
    // Prints "The string "123" has an integer value of 123"
```

Implicitly Optional Binding

```
if let definiteString = assumedString {
    print(definiteString)
}

// Prints "An implicitly unwrapped optional string."
```