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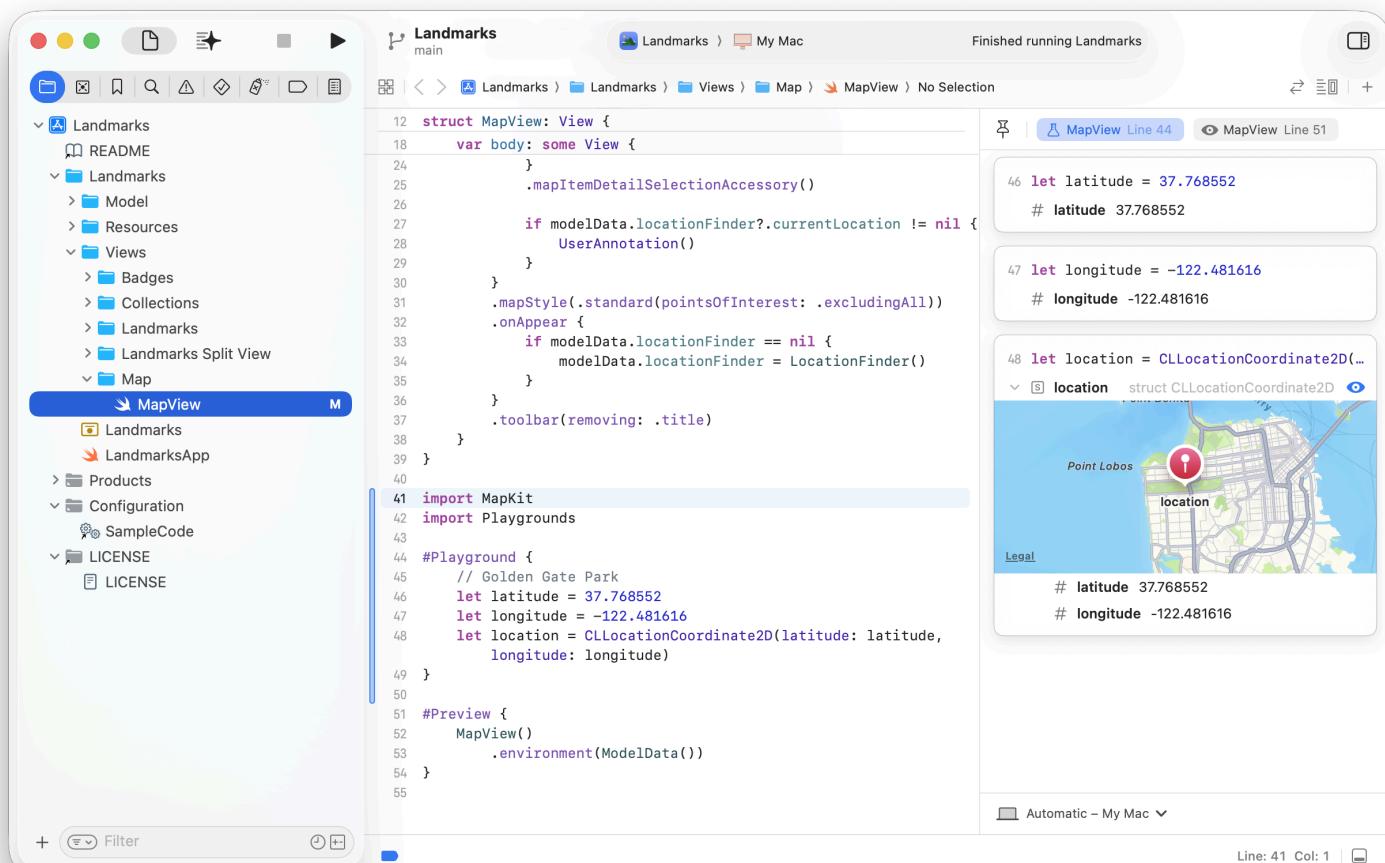
Article

Running code snippets using the playground macro

Add playgrounds to your code that run and display results in the canvas.

Overview

You can explore and experiment with your code using playgrounds that you add directly to your Swift files. Xcode immediately shows the results of running the playgrounds in the canvas. Xcode can also generate playgrounds for you about symbols or selections in your code.



The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a project named "Landmarks". The "MapView.swift" file is open in the editor. A playground macro is defined at the bottom of the file:

```
12 struct MapView: View {
13     var body: some View {
14         ...
15     }
16     .mapItemDetailAccessory()
17
18     if modelData.locationFinder?.currentLocation != nil {
19         UserAnnotation()
20     }
21     .mapStyle(.standard(pointsOfInterest: .excludingAll))
22     .onAppear {
23         if modelData.locationFinder == nil {
24             modelData.locationFinder = LocationFinder()
25         }
26     }
27     .toolbar(removing: .title)
28 }
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41 import MapKit
42 import Playgrounds
43
44 #Playground {
45     // Golden Gate Park
46     let latitude = 37.768552
47     let longitude = -122.481616
48     let location = CLLocationCoordinate2D(latitude: latitude,
49                                         longitude: longitude)
50
51 #Preview {
52     MapView()
53     .environment(ModelData())
54 }
```

The right side of the screen shows the results of running the playground macro. It displays a map of San Francisco with a red dot at the coordinates (37.768552, -122.481616), labeled "location". Below the map, the coordinates are printed again:

```
46 let latitude = 37.768552
# latitude 37.768552
47 let longitude = -122.481616
# longitude -122.481616
48 let location = CLLocationCoordinate2D...
    location
```

The "location" variable is highlighted in blue, indicating it's a playground result.

Tip

Previews that you add to SwiftUI files also appear in the canvas. For information on adding previews, see [Previewing your app's interface in Xcode](#).

Add playgrounds to your Swift files

You can add one or more playgrounds to a Swift file. First, import the Playgrounds framework in your Swift file. Then wrap the code snippet that you want to run in the `#Playground` macro, for example:

```
import MapKit
import Playgrounds

#Playground {
    // Golden Gate Park
    let latitude = 37.768552
    let longitude = -122.481616
    let location = CLLocationCoordinate2D(latitude: latitude, longitude: longitude)
}
```

If the canvas isn't open, choose Editor > Canvas to display the canvas. Then click the Resume button to run the playground and see the results in the canvas.

View the results in the canvas

In the canvas, use the controls under each line of code to see the details. For example, click the disclosure triangle under a variable name to show or hide its value.

If a line of code contains a viewable object — such as an image, color, or location — Xcode displays it in the canvas. To collapse the view, toggle the eye button to off. For example, if a line of code prints a value, Xcode displays that value. If a line of code sets a `CLLocationCoordinate2D` variable, Xcode displays the location on a map.

The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with a playground canvas. At the top, there are two tabs: 'MapView Line 44' and 'MapView Line 51'. Below them, three lines of code are shown:

```
46 let latitude = 37.768552  
# latitude 37.768552  
  
47 let longitude = -122.481616  
# longitude -122.481616  
  
48 let location = CLLocationCoordinate2D(...)
```

A disclosure triangle next to 'location' reveals a preview of a map showing a red marker at the coordinates (37.768552, -122.481616). The map is labeled 'Point Lobos' and 'location'. Below the map, the code is repeated:

```
# latitude 37.768552  
# longitude -122.481616
```

At the bottom of the canvas, there is a status bar with a monitor icon and the text 'Automatic – My Mac'.

Navigate between multiple playgrounds and previews

If you add multiple playgrounds, you can switch between them, and any previews that you add to the same file, using the tabs that appear at the top of the canvas. When you click a tab, Xcode runs that playground or preview and shows the results in the canvas. Playground tabs have a beaker icon and previews have an eye icon in front of the name.

Generate playgrounds from your code

To quickly add a playground, let the coding assistant generate one for you from a selection in your code.

In the source editor, select a symbol and click the coding assistant icon that appears, or Control-click a symbol and choose Show Coding Tools > Show Coding Tools from the pop-up menu. In the coding tools popover that appears, click Generate a Playground to add a playground.

```
/*
See the LICENSE.txt file for this sample's licensing information.

Abstract:
A structure that defines the properties of a landmark.

*/
import CoreLocation
import CoreTransferable
import SwiftUI // Image
import MapKit

/// A structure that defines the properties of a landmark.
struct Landmark: Hashable, Identifiable, Transferable {
    var id: Int
    var name: LocalizedStringResource
    var continent: String
    var description: LocalizedStringResource
    var latitude: Double
    var longitude: Double
    var span: Double
    var placeID: String?
    var totalArea: Measurement<UnitArea>?
    var elevation: Elevation?
    var location: LocalizedStringResource?
    var badge: Badge?
    var badgeProgress: BadgeProgress?

    var backgroundImageName: String {
        return "\u{1d64}"
    }

    var thumbnailImageName: String {
        return "\u{1d64}-thumb"
    }

    var locationCoordinate: CLLocationCoordinate2D {
        CLLocationCoordinate2D(
            latitude: latitude,
            longitude: longitude)
    }

    var formattedCoordinates: String {
        String(localized: "\u{1d64}\u{1d64}.formatted()\n\u{1d64}\u{1d64}.formatted()", comment: "The coordinates of a landmark, consisting of the latitude and longitude")
    }
}
```

Xcode shows the results of the playground, and for SwiftUI files, the previews, in the canvas area. If the canvas isn't open, choose Editor > Canvas to show it, then click Resume.

The coding tools communicate with the same large language model to generate the playground that the coding assistant uses to write code. For more information, see [Writing code with intelligence in Xcode](#).

See Also

Source file creation, organization, and editing

Editing source files in Xcode

Edit source files in Xcode and add Quick Help comments to improve your project's maintainability.