# You

# Deserve

# Nice

Things

Soroush Khanlou

Pragma 2017

```
@interface NSString (NSStringExtensionMethods)
- (BOOL)containsString:(NSString *)str NS_AVAILABLE(10_10, 8_0);
@end
```

@interface NSString (NSStringExtensionMethods)

- (NSRange)rangeOfString:(NSString \*)searchString;

@end

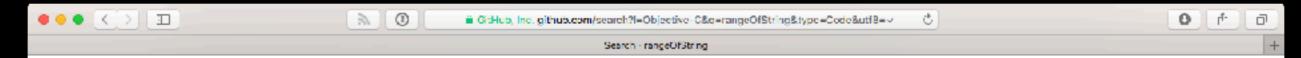
```
if ([haystack rangeOfString:needle].location != NSNotFound) {
    // The string was found
}
```

@cdzombak @khanlou The Cocoa Team tried to avoid adding API that might save a few lines of repeated code if it didn't add useful abstract.

8:05 PM - 4 Nov 2016

Anonymous

```
@implementation NSString (Contains)
- (BOOL)contains:(NSString *)string {
    return [self rangeOfString:string].location != NSNotFound }
@end
```



## Search



## Languages

Objective-C	×
Swift	38,528
Objective-C++	24,884
C++	5,369
Markdown	1,711
HTML	862
Objective-J	538
XML	199
Text	177
Logos	171

Advanced search Cheat sheet

```
We've found 468,007 code results
                                                                                     Sort: Best match +
     chrismeehan/Ice_Box - StringToUllmage.m
                                                                                            Objective-C
     Showing the top two matches. Last indexed on Sep 16.
        @implementation StringToUIImage
   12
   13
        +(UIImage+)UIImageFromString:(NSString+)title{
   14
             if([title rangeOfString:@"mayo"].length>0){
   15
                 return [UIImage imageNamed:@"Mayo.jpg"];
   16
   17
            else if([title rangeOfString:@"canada dry"].length>0 || [title
        rangeOfString:@"pepsi"].length>0 || [title rangeOfString:@"pop"].length>0 || [title
        rangeOfString:@"soda"].length>0){
     jacoli/FMUrlRouter - NSString+UrlRouter.m
                                                                                             Objective-C
     Showing the top three matches. Last indexed on Sep 24.
        @implementation NSString (UrlRouter)
   12
        - INSString *!urlRouter_toBaseUrl {
   14
            NSRange rangeOfString = [self rangeOfString:@"?"];
   15
            if (rangeOfString.length > 0) {
   16
                 return (self substringToIndex:rangeOfString.location);
            }
   17
   18
            else {
   19
                 return self;
   20
            }-
   21
   22
   23
        @end
```

Search

Objective-C

rangeOfString

## mbkulik/moviestreamerapp - Browser.m

Showing the top two matches, Last indexed on Sep 15.

```
@interface NSString (NSStringExtensionMethods)
- (BOOL)containsString:(NSString *)str NS_AVAILABLE(10_10, 8_0);
@end
```

```
@available(iOS 8.0, *)
open func contains(_ str: String) -> Bool
```

```
extension Sequence {
    func first(_ predicate: (Generator.Element) -> Bool) ->
Generator.Element? {
        for element in self {
            if try predicate(element) {
                return element
            }
        }
        return nil
    }
}
```

[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] first({ int in int < 0 }) // => -1

```
extension Sequence {
    public func first(where predicate: (Element) throws -> Bool)
rethrows -> Element?
}
```

## RULES

• Does it increase expressivity?

```
let a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
let pairs = ???
```

```
// [(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)]
```

```
let a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
let pairs = zip(a, a.dropFirst()) // [(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)]
```

```
extension Sequence {
    func eachPair() -> AnySequence<(Element, Element)> {
        return AnySequence(zip(self, self.dropFirst()))
    }
}
```

```
extension Sequence {
    func eachPair() -> AnySequence<(Element, Element)> {
        return AnySequence(zip(self, self.dropFirst()))
    }
}
[1, 2, 3, 4].eachPair() // [(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)]
```

```
let a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
a.reduce(0, +)
```

```
let a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
a.reduce(0, +) // => 10
```

```
extension Sequence where Element: Numeric {
    var sum: Element {
        return self.reduce(0, +)
    }
}
```

```
extension Sequence where Element: Numeric {
    var sum: Element {
        return self.reduce(0, +)
    }
}

extension Array where Element: BinaryFloatingPoint {
    var average: Element {
        return self.reduce(0, +) / Element(self.count)
    }
}
```

## RULES

• Does it increase expressivity?

## RULES

- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?

let rowCount: Int = 5
let height: CGFloat = 20

```
let rowCount: Int = 5
let height: CGFloat = 20
let result = height * rowCount
```

let rowCount: Int = 5
let height: CGFloat = 20

Binary operator '\*' cannot be applied to operands of type 'CGFloat' and 'Int'

```
let rowCount: Int = 5
let height: CGFloat = 20
let result = height * CGFloat(rowCount)
```

```
func *(lhs: Int, rhs: CGFloat) -> CGFloat {
    return CGFloat(lhs) * rhs
}

func *(lhs: CGFloat, rhs: Int) -> CGFloat {
    return lhs * CGFloat(rhs)
}
```

```
let rowCount: Int = 5
let height: CGFloat = 20
let result = height * rowCount
```

```
// before ![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] contains(where: \{ !(\$0 > 0) \})
```

```
// before ![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: \{ !(\$0 > 0) \}) // => false
```

```
// before
![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] contains(where: \{ !(\$0 > 0) \}) // => false
extension Sequence {
    func all(_ predicate: (Element) -> Bool) -> Bool {
        for element in self {
            if !predicate(element) {
               return false
       return true
// after
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] all(\{ \$0 > 0 \}) // => false
```

```
// before ![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: { $0 > 0 })
```

```
// before ![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: { $0 > 0 }) // => false
```

```
// before
![1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: { $0 > 0 }) // => false
extension Sequence {
    func none(_ predicate: (Element) -> Bool) -> Bool {
        for element in self {
            if predicate(element) {
               return false
       return true
// after
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] none({ $0 > 0 }) // => false
```

```
// before [1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: { \$0 > 0 }) // => true
```

```
// before
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].contains(where: \{ \$0 > 0 \}) // => true
extension Sequence {
    // also in the standard library as `contains`
    func any(_ predicate: (Element) -> Bool) -> Bool {
        for element in self {
            if predicate(element) {
                return true
       return false
// after
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] any (\{ \$0 > 0 \}) // => true
```

- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?

- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?
- Is there an optimization in there?

```
// before [1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] filter({ $0 > 0 }) count // => 3
```

```
// before
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] filter({ $0 > 0 }) count // => 3
extension Sequence {
    func count(where predicate: (Element) -> Bool) -> Int {
        var count = 0
        for element in self {
            if try predicate(element) {
                count += 1
            }
        return count
```

```
// before
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3].filter({ $0 > 0 }).count // => 3
extension Sequence {
    func count(where predicate: (Element) -> Bool) -> Int {
        var count = 0
        for element in self {
            if try predicate(element) {
                count += 1
        return count
// after
[1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3] count(where: \{ \$0 > 0 \}) // => 3
```

```
NSArray *array = @[@"A", @"B", @"C"];
```

NSArray \*reversed = [array reversedArray];

No visible @interface for 'NSArray' declares the selector 'reversedArray'

```
NSArray *array = @[@"A", @"B", @"C"];
NSArray *reversed = array_reverseObjectEnumerator_allObjects;
```

NSArray \*array = @[@"A", @"B", @"C"];

Thread 1: breakpoint 1.1

```
NSArray *array = @[@"A", @"B", @"C"];
```

Thread 1: breakpoint 1.1

(lldb) po [array reversedArray];

```
NSArray *array = @[@"A", @"B", @"C"];
```

Thread 1: breakpoint 1.1

```
(lldb) po [array reversedArray];
<_NSArrayReversed 0x60800003f0a0>(
C,
B,
A
)
```



- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?
- Is there an optimization in there?

- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?
- Is there an optimization in there?
- Does it belong on every instance of this type?

```
let requestProperties: [String: Any] = // data to prepare some request
let request: Request? = requestProperties.buildRequest()
```

```
let requestProperties: [String: Any] = // data to prepare some request
let request = RequestBuilder(properties: requestProperties).buildRequest()
```

```
@implementation NSDictionary (PushNotifications)
- (NSDictionary *)apsDict {
    return self[@"aps"];
}
```

- Does it increase expressivity?
- Does it decrease noise?
- Is there an optimization in there?
- Does it belong on every instance of this type?

```
extension Sequence {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return Array(Set(self))
    }
}
```

```
extension Sequence {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return Array(Set(self))
        }
}
```

```
extension Sequence where Element: Hashable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return Array(Set(self))
    }
}
```

```
extension Sequence {
   func uniqueElements(by elementsEqual: (Element, Element) -> Bool)
-> [Element] {
extension Sequence where Element: Equatable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return uniqueElements(by: ==)
```

```
extension Sequence {
    func uniqueElements(by elementsEqual: (Element, Element) -> Bool)
-> [Element] {
        var result: [Element] = []
        return result
extension Sequence where Element: Equatable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return uniqueElements(by: ==)
```

```
extension Sequence {
   func uniqueElements(by elementsEqual: (Element, Element) -> Bool)
-> [Element] {
        var result: [Element] = []
        for element in self {
        return result
extension Sequence where Element: Equatable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return uniqueElements(by: ==)
```

```
extension Sequence {
   func uniqueElements(by elementsEqual: (Element, Element) -> Bool)
-> [Element] {
        var result: [Element] = []
        for element in self {
            if !result.contains(where: { resultElement in
elementsEqual(element, resultElement) }) {
        return result
extension Sequence where Element: Equatable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return uniqueElements(by: ==)
```

```
extension Sequence {
   func uniqueElements(by elementsEqual: (Element, Element) -> Bool)
-> [Element] {
        var result: [Element] = []
        for element in self {
            if !result.contains(where: { resultElement in
elementsEqual(element, resultElement) }) {
                result_append(element)
        return result
extension Sequence where Element: Equatable {
    func uniqueElements() -> [Element] {
        return uniqueElements(by: ==)
```

```
// before
```

houses.sorted(by: { \$0.numberOfResidents < \$1.numberOfResidents })</pre>

```
// before
houses.sorted(by: { $0.numberOfResidents < $1.numberOfResidents })
extension Sequence {
    func sorted<T: Comparable>(on propertyAccessor: (Element) -> T) ->
[Element] {
        return sorted(by: { propertyAccessor($0) <</pre>
propertyAccessor($1) })
// after
houses.sorted(on: { $0.numberOfResidents })
```



# What can you steal from Ruby's Enumerable?

```
let numbers = ["1","2","3","4","5","6","7"]

let chunked = numbers.chunk(size: 3)
    // => [["1", "2", "3"], ["4", "5", "6"], ["7"]]
```

```
extension Array {
   func chunk(size: Int) -> [[Element]] {
     let steps = stride(
         from: self.startIndex,
         to: self.endIndex,
         by: size)
```

```
extension Array {
   func chunk(size: Int) -> [[Element]] {
     let steps = stride(
        from: self.startIndex,
        to: self.endIndex,
        by: size)
   return steps.map({ i -> Array<Element> in
     })
}
```

## UIKit

```
extension UIImage {
    var aspectRatio: CGFloat {
        return size.width / size.height
    }
}
```

```
func update(with freshData: [Data]) {
    // ...

    // user may be interacting with changing content

    // ...
}
```

```
func update(with freshData: [Data]) {
    // ...

panGestureRecognizer.isEnabled = false
    panGestureRecognizer.isEnabled = true

// ...
}
```

```
func update(with freshData: [Data]) {
    // ...

    // this cancels any in-progress gestures
    panGestureRecognizer.isEnabled = false
    panGestureRecognizer.isEnabled = true

    // ...
}
```

```
extension UIGestureRecognizer {
    func cancel() {
    //save old value?
        isEnabled = false
        isEnabled = true
    }
}
```

```
func update(with freshData: [Data]) {
    // ...
    panGestureRecognizer.cancel()
    // ...
}
```

```
extension UIViewController {
   var isVisible: Bool {
     return self.view.window != nil
   }
}
```

```
extension UIViewController {
   var isVisible: Bool {
     return self_isViewLoaded && self_view_window != nil
   }
}
```

## THANKS

## What's the vendor's responsibility here?

• HMMM?

```
extension Int {
    func times(_ each: () -> ()) {
        (0..<self).forEach { _ in each() }
    }
}
5.times { print("hello") }</pre>
```

```
extension Int {
    func timesWithIndex(_ each: (Int) -> ()) {
        (0..<self).forEach({ i in each(i) })
    }
}
5.timesWithIndex { i in print("hello", i) }</pre>
```

```
extension URLComponents {
   var pathExtension: String {
        get {
            return NSString(string: self.path).pathExtension
        set {
            let nsStringPath = NSString(string: self.path)
            let nsStringPathWithoutExtension = NSString(string:
nsStringPath_deletingPathExtension)
            if let nsStringWithNewExtension =
nsStringPathWithoutExtension.appendingPathExtension(newValue) {
                self.path = nsStringWithNewExtension
```

```
public struct NilError: Error { }

extension Optional {
    public func unwrap() throws -> Wrapped {
        guard let result = self else {
            throw NilError()
        }
        return result
    }
}
```