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Batch: T2

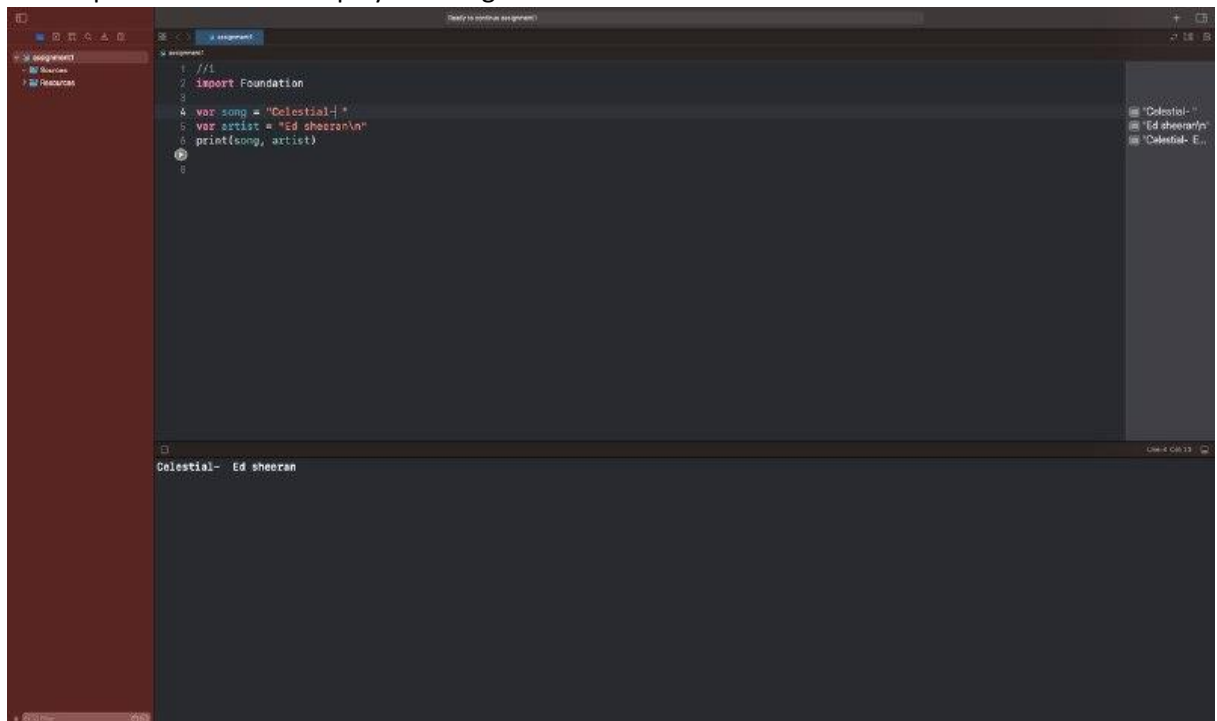
Assignment No 1

Use Playgrounds

The code below prints a few short statements about what you have learned so far. Open the console area and view the code's output.

```
print("I have learned the following:")  
print("What features make Swift a modern and safe language")  
print("How to use the Swift REPL in Terminal")  
print("How to use playgrounds to make writing Swift fun and simple")
```

1. Now print your own phrases to the console. Pick one of your favorite songs. Use your knowledge of the `print` function to display the song title and artist.



The screenshot shows a Swift Playground window with a dark theme. The left sidebar contains a 'Resources' section. The main editor area displays the following code:

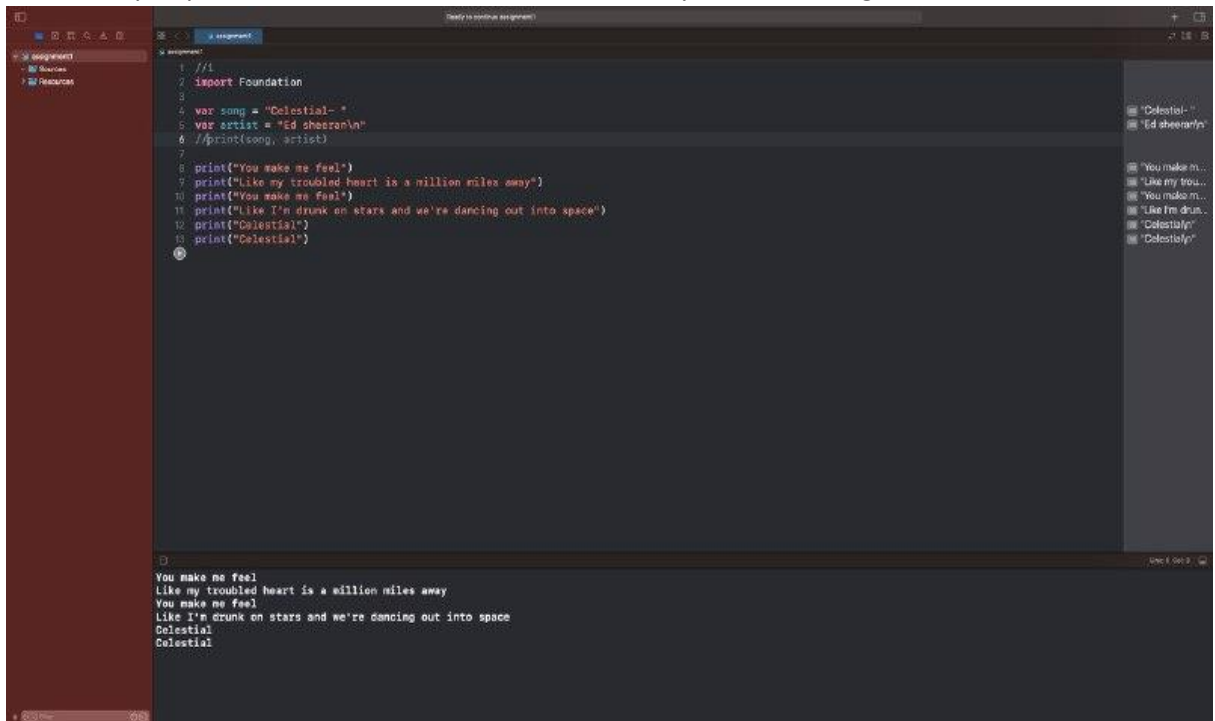
```
1 //1  
2 import Foundation  
3  
4 var song = "Celestial"  
5 var artist = "Ed sheeran"  
6 print(song, artist)  
7  
8
```

The output area at the bottom shows the result of the code execution:

```
Celestial- Ed sheeran
```

On the right side of the editor, there is a preview of the output, showing the text "Celestial- Ed sheeran" on two lines.

2. Use multiple `print` functions to write out some of the lyrics to the song.



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Assignments', 'Reviews', and 'Resources'. The main editor area contains a JavaScript file named 'assignment.js'. The code defines a song and an artist, then uses multiple `print` functions to output lyrics. The output is visible in the bottom panel.

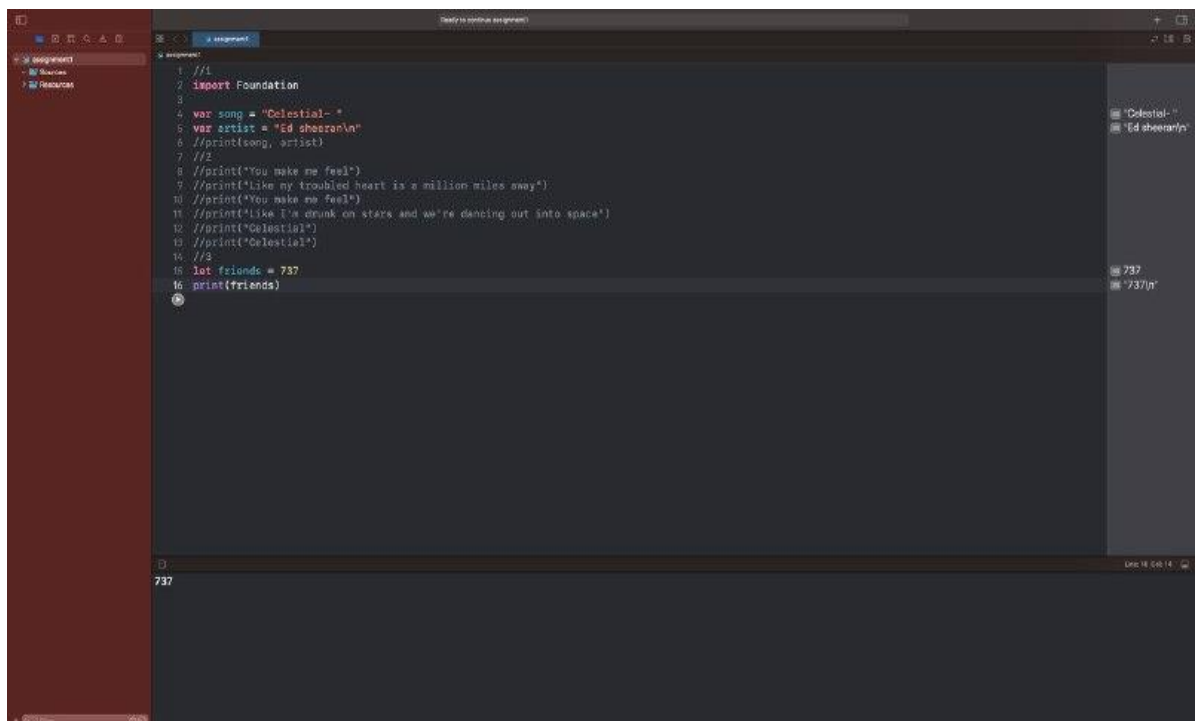
```
1 //1
2 import Foundation
3
4 var song = "Celestial- "
5 var artist = "Ed sheeran\n"
6 //print(song, artist)
7
8 print("You make me feel")
9 print("Like my troubled heart is a million miles away")
10 print("You make me feel")
11 print("Like I'm drunk on stars and we're dancing out into space")
12 print("Celestial")
13 print("Celestial")
```

Output:

```
You make me feel
Like my troubled heart is a million miles away
You make me feel
Like I'm drunk on stars and we're dancing out into space
Celestial
Celestial
```

Constants

3. Declare a constant called `friends` to represent the number of friends you have on social media. Give it a value between 50 and 1000. Print out the value by referencing your constant.



The screenshot shows the same code editor as before, but with additional code. A constant `friends` is declared with the value 737 and printed. The output shows the value 737.

```
1 //1
2 import Foundation
3
4 var song = "Celestial- "
5 var artist = "Ed sheeran\n"
6 //print(song, artist)
7 //2
8 //print("You make me feel")
9 //print("Like my troubled heart is a million miles away")
10 //print("You make me feel")
11 //print("Like I'm drunk on stars and we're dancing out into space")
12 //print("Celestial")
13 //print("Celestial")
14 //3
15 let friends = 737
16 print(friends)
```

Output:

```
737
```

4. Now assume you go through and remove a lot of your friends that aren't active on social media. Update your `friends` constant to a lower number than it currently is between 1 and 900.

```
3
4 var song = "Celestial- "
5 var artist = "Ed sheeran\n"
6 //print(song, artist)
7 //2
8 //print("You make me feel")
9 //print("Like my troubled heart is a million miles away")
10 //print("You make me feel")
11 //print("Like I'm drunk on stars and we're dancing out into space")
12 //print("Celestial")
13 //print("Celestial")
14 //3
15 let friends = 737
16
17 friends = 725
18 print(friends)
```

expression failed to parse:
error: assignment1.playground:17:1: error: cannot assign to value: 'friends' is a 'let' constant
friends = 725
~~~~~

assignment1.playground:15:1: note: change 'let' to 'var' to make it mutable  
let friends = 737  
~~~  
var

5. Does the above code compile? Why not? Print your explanation to the console using the `print` function. Go back and delete your line of code that updates the `friend` constant to a lower number so that the playground will compile properly.

```
20  
21 print("No, the above code doesn't compile. Since friends is a constant, and value of constant cannot be changed.")
```

☐

No, the above code doesn't compile. Since friends is a constant, and value of constant cannot be changed.


6. Now pretend you just had a birthday, and update the `age` variable accordingly. Print `age` to the console.

```
24 var age = 18  
25 age = 20  
26 print(age)
```

☐

20


7. Create a double variable with a value of 1.1. Update it to 2.2, 3.3, and 4.4, printing out the value after each assignment (again by referencing the variable you created).

```
28 //7
29 var num = 1.1
30 num = 2.2
31 print(num)
32 num = 3.3
33 print(num)
34 num = 4.4
35 print(num)
36 
37
```



```
2.2
3.3
4.4
```

8. Create a boolean variable and set it to `true`. Print the variable, then assign it a value of `false`, and print it again.

```
39 var s = true
40 print(s)
41 s = false
42 print(s)|
43 
44
```



```
true
false
```

9. Create two variables, one with a value of 0, the other with a value of 0.0. Try to assign the second variable to the first, and you will receive an error. Add the necessary type annotation that will allow the second variable to be assigned to the first.


```
44 //9
45
46 var x = 0
47 var y = 0.0
48
49 x = Int(y)
50 print(x)
51
52
```



0

10. Create a variable integer with a value of 1,000,000,000, ensuring that you format it so it is more readable (i.e. it's hard to read 1000000000, so make it easier to read).


```
55 var z = 1_000_000_000
56 print(z)
```


☐
1000000000

App Exercise - Step Goal

11. Your fitness tracking app needs to know goal number of steps per day. Create a constant `goalSteps` and set it to 10000.

```
59 //11
60
61 let goalSteps = 10000
62 print("Your Goal for Number of Steps
    -",goalSteps)
```


64
☐
Your Goal for Number of Steps - 10000

12. Use two `print` functions to print two separate lines to the console. The first line should say "Your step goal for the day is:", and the second line should print the value of `goalSteps` by referencing your constant.

```
63
64 //12
65
66 print("Your Step goal for the day is: ")
67 print(goalSteps)
```

☐

**Your Step goal for the day is:
10000**

Variables

13. Declare a variable `schooling` and set it to the number of years of school that you have completed. Print `schooling` to the console.

```
68
69 //13
70
71 var schooling = 17
72 print(schooling)
```

☐

17

14. Now imagine you just completed an additional year of school, and update the `schooling` variable accordingly. Print `schooling` to the console.

```
7 //7: [next](@next)
8
9 var schooling = 17;
10 print(schooling);
11 schooling = 20;
12 print(schooling);
```

☐

**17
20**

15. Does the above code compile? Why is this different than trying to update a constant? Print your explanation to the console using the `print` function.

```
75
76 //15
77
78 print("Yes the above code compiles
      because, the value of a variable is
      mutable, which means that it can be
      changed at any time.")
79
80
81
```

Line: 80 Col: 7

Yes the above code compiles because, the value of a variable is mutable, which means that it can be changed at any time.

##App Exercise - Step Count

16. Create a variable called `steps` that will keep track of the number of steps you take throughout the day. Set its initial value to 0 to represent the step count first thing in the morning. Print `steps` to the console.

```
80 //16
81
82 var steps = 0
83 print(steps)
84
85
```

0

17. Now assume the tracker has been keeping track of steps all morning, and you want to show the user the latest step count. Update `steps` to be 2000. Print `steps` to the console. Then print "Good job! You're well on your way to your daily goal."

```
81
82  var steps = 0
83  //print(steps)
84  steps = 2000
85  print(steps)
86  print("Good job!")
```

□

2000
Good job!

Constant or Variable?

18. Imagine you're creating a simple photo sharing app. You want to keep track of the following metrics for each post:
- Number of likes: the number of likes that a photo has received
 - Number of comments: the number of comments other users have left on the photo
 - Year created: The year the post was created
 - Month created: The month the post was created represented by a number between 1 and 12
 - Day created: The day of the month the post was created

```
87
88  //18
89
90  var numberOfLikes = 264
91  var noOfComments = 30
92  let yearCreated = 2017
93  let monthCreated = 11
94  let dayCreated = 20
```

19. For each of the metrics above, declare either a constant or a variable and assign it a value corresponding to a hypothetical post. Be sure to use proper naming conventions.

```
89
90 var numberOfLikes = 264
91 var noOfComments = 30
92 let yearCreated = 2017
93 let monthCreated = 11
94 let dayCreated = 20|
```

20. There are all sorts of things that a fitness tracking app needs to keep track of in order to display the right information to the user. Similar to the last exercise, declare either a constant or a variable for each of the following items, and assign each a sensible value. Be sure to use proper naming conventions.

- Name: The user's name
- Age: The user's age
- Number of steps taken today: The number of steps that a user has taken today
- Goal number of steps: The user's goal for number of steps to take each day
- Average heart rate: The user's average heart rate over the last 24 hours

```
99 7/20
100
101 let name = "Khushi"
102 var age = 20
103 var noOfSteps = 10000
104 var goalNoOfSteps = 20000
105 var averageHeartRate = 97|
106
```

21. Now go back and add a line after each constant or variable declaration. On those lines, print a statement explaining why you chose to declare the piece of information as a constant or variable.

```
88 //18
89
90 var numberOfLikes = 264
91 print("Since number of likes on a post can vary, hence it is declared as a variable")
92 var noOfComments = 30
93 print("Since number of comments on a post can vary, hence it is declared as a variable")
94 let yearCreated = 2017
95 print("Since the account of each user is unique and its year of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant")
96 let monthCreated = 11
97 print("Since the account of each user is unique and its month of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant")
98 let dayCreated = 20
99 print("Since the account of each user is unique and its day of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant")
100
101 //19
```

```
□
Since number of likes on a post can vary, hence it is declared as a variable
Since number of comments on a post can vary, hence it is declared as a variable
Since the account of each user is unique and its year of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant
Since the account of each user is unique and its month of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant
Since the account of each user is unique and its day of creation is immutable it is declared as a constant
```

```
102
103
104 //20
105
106 let name = "Khushi"
107 print("Since name of the user will never change, it is declared as a constant")
108 var age = 20
109 print("The age of the user changes every year, hence it is declared as variable")
110 var noOfSteps = 10000
111 print("The number of steps the user takes vary from time to time, hence it is declared as variable")
112 var goalNoOfSteps = 20000
113 print("User may change the goal number of steps as per his/her wish, hence it is declared as variable")
114 var averageHeartRate = 97
115 print("Average heart rate of the user varies from time to time, hence it is declared as variable")
116
```

```
Since name of the user will never change, it is declared as a constant
The age of the user changes every year, hence it is declared as variable
The number of steps the user takes vary from time to time, hence it is declared as variable
User may change the goal number of steps as per his/her wish, hence it is declared as variable
Average heart rate of the user varies from time to time, hence it is declared as variable
```
