

TEB



iOS Programlama Eğitimi 4. Gün

Initialization



- Bir class, struct yada enum nesnesi hazırlama işlemi
- Objective-C'de init metodları değeri return eder
- Swift'te return yok

Initializers



```
init() {  
    // perform some initialization here  
}
```

Initializers



```
struct Celsius {  
    var temperature: Double  
    init() {  
        temperature = 20.0  
    }  
}  
  
var f = Celsius()  
println("Sıcaklık \ (f.temperature)° ")  
// "Sıcaklık 20.0° "
```

Initializers



```
struct Celsius {  
    var temperature: Double  
    init() {  
        temperature = 20.0  
    }  
}  
  
var f = Celsius()  
println("Sıcaklık \ (f.temperature)° ")  
// "Sıcaklık 20.0° "
```

Initialization Parameters



```
struct Celsius {  
    var temperatureInCelsius: Double  
    init(fromFahrenheit fahrenheit: Double) {  
        temperatureInCelsius = (fahrenheit - 32.0) / 1.8  
    }  
    init(fromKelvin kelvin: Double) {  
        temperatureInCelsius = kelvin - 273.15  
    }  
}  
  
let boilingPointOfWater = Celsius(fromFahrenheit: 212.0)  
// boilingPointOfWater.temperatureInCelsius is 100.0  
  
let freezingPointOfWater = Celsius(fromKelvin: 273.15)  
// freezingPointOfWater.temperatureInCelsius is 0.0
```

Local and External Parameter Names



```
struct Color {  
    let red, green, blue: Double  
    init(red: Double, green: Double, blue: Double) {  
        self.red    = red  
        self.green   = green  
        self.blue    = blue  
    }  
    init(white: Double) {  
        red    = white  
        green  = white  
        blue   = white  
    }  
}
```

Local and External Parameter Names



```
let magenta = Color(red: 1.0, green: 0.0, blue: 1.0)
let halfGray = Color(white: 0.5)
```


Initializer Parameters Without External Names



```
struct Celsius {  
    var temperatureInCelsius: Double  
    init(fromFahrenheit fahrenheit: Double) {  
        temperatureInCelsius = (fahrenheit - 32.0) / 1.8  
    }  
    init(fromKelvin kelvin: Double) {  
        temperatureInCelsius = kelvin - 273.15  
    }  
    init(_ celsius: Double) {  
        temperatureInCelsius = celsius  
    }  
}  
  
let bodyTemperature = Celsius(37.0)  
// bodyTemperature.temperatureInCelsius is 37.0
```

Memberwise Initializers



```
struct Size {  
    var width = 0.0, height = 0.0  
}  
let twoByTwo = Size(width: 2.0, height: 2.0)
```

Initializer Delegation



```
struct Size {  
    var width = 0.0, height = 0.0  
}
```

```
struct Point {  
    var x = 0.0, y = 0.0  
}
```

Initializer Delegation



```
struct Rect {  
    var origin = Point()  
    var size = Size()  
    init() {}  
    init(origin: Point, size: Size) {  
        self.origin = origin  
        self.size = size  
    }  
    init(center: Point, size: Size) {  
        let originX = center.x - (size.width / 2)  
        let originY = center.y - (size.height / 2)  
        self.init(origin: Point(x: originX, y: originY), size: size)  
    }  
}
```

Designated and Convenience Initializers



1. `init(parameters) {`
2. `statements`
3. `}`

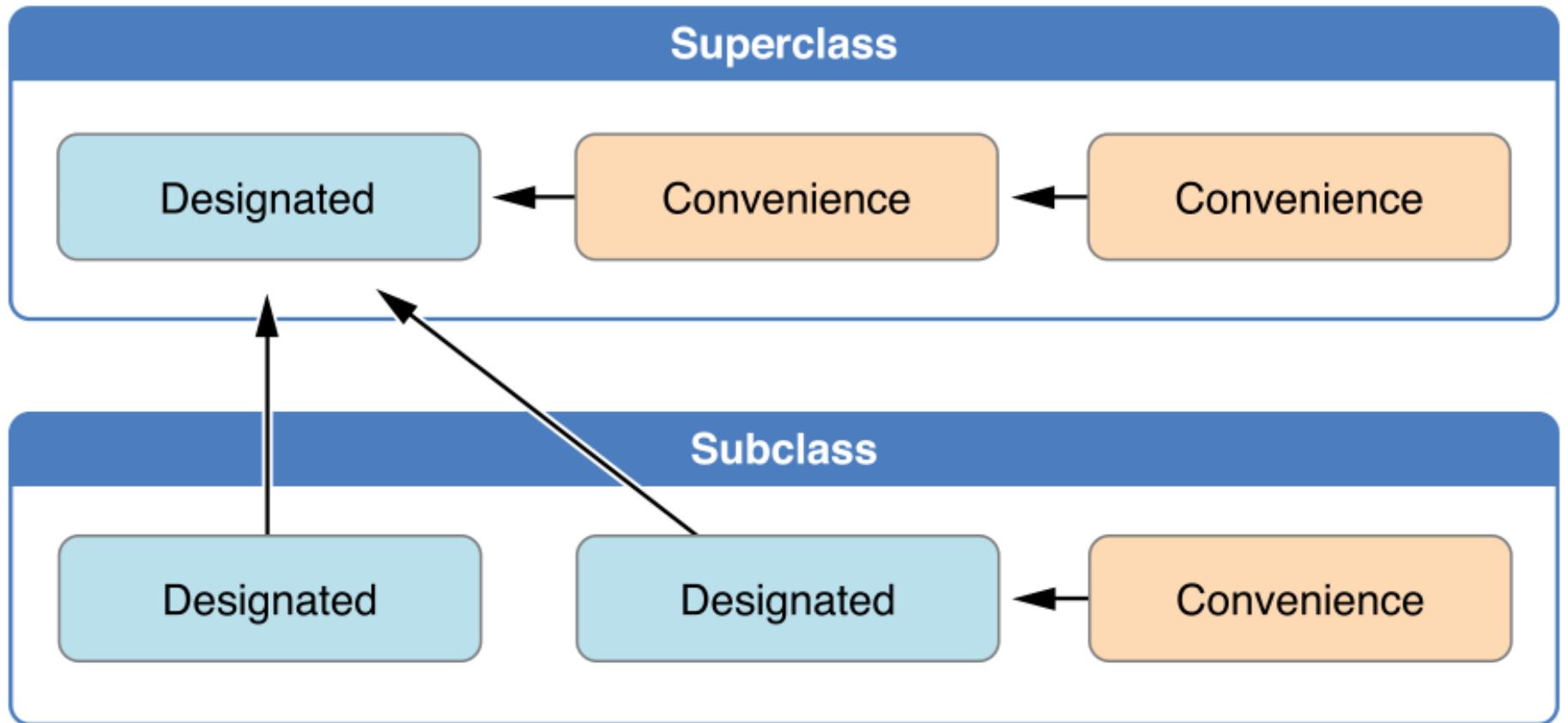
4. `convenience init(parameters) {`
5. `statements`
6. `}`

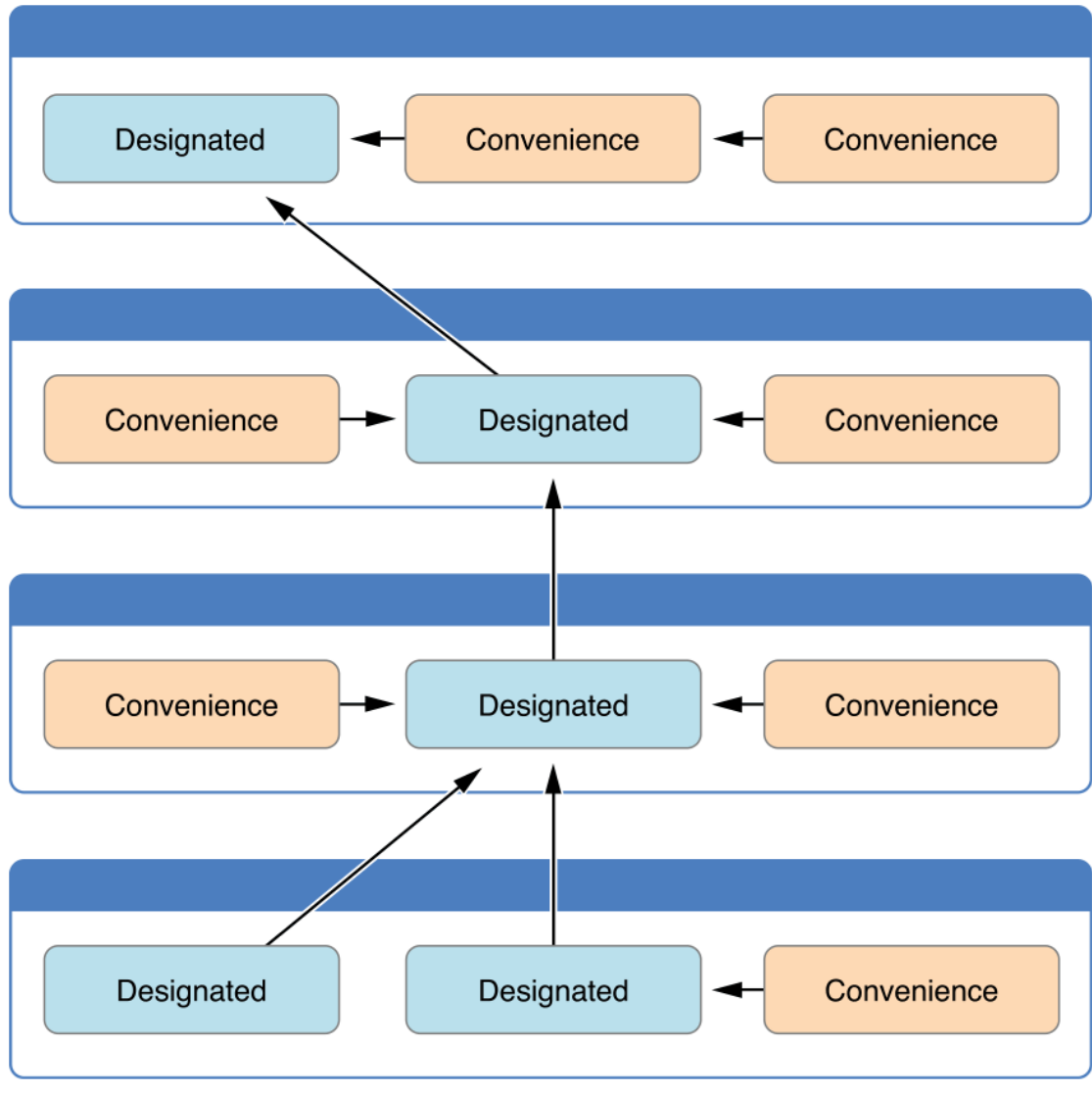
Initializer Chaining



- **Kural 1**
 - ‘Designated initializer’ , super class’ının ‘designated initializer’ methodunu çağırır
- **Kural 2**
 - ‘Convenience initializer’ aynı class’taki farklı bir initializer’ı çağırır
- **Kural 3**
 - ‘Convenience initializer’ en nihayetinde bir ‘designated initializer’ çağırmalıdır

Initializer Chaining





Initializers In Action



```
class Food {  
    var name: String  
    init(name: String) {  
        self.name = name  
    }  
    convenience init() {  
        self.init(name: "[Unnamed]")  
    }  
}
```

Initializers In Action



```
class Food
  var name: String
```

Convenience

`init()`



Designated

`init(name)`

Initializers In Action



```
class RecipeIngredient: Food {  
    var quantity: Int  
    init(name: String, quantity: Int) {  
        self.quantity = quantity  
        super.init(name: name)  
    }  
    override convenience init(name: String) {  
        self.init(name: name, quantity: 1)  
    }  
}
```

Initializers In Action



```
class Food  
var name: String
```

Convenience

`init()`

Designated

`init(name)`

```
class RecipeIngredient: Food  
var quantity: Int
```

Inherited

`init()`

Convenience

`init(name)`

Designated

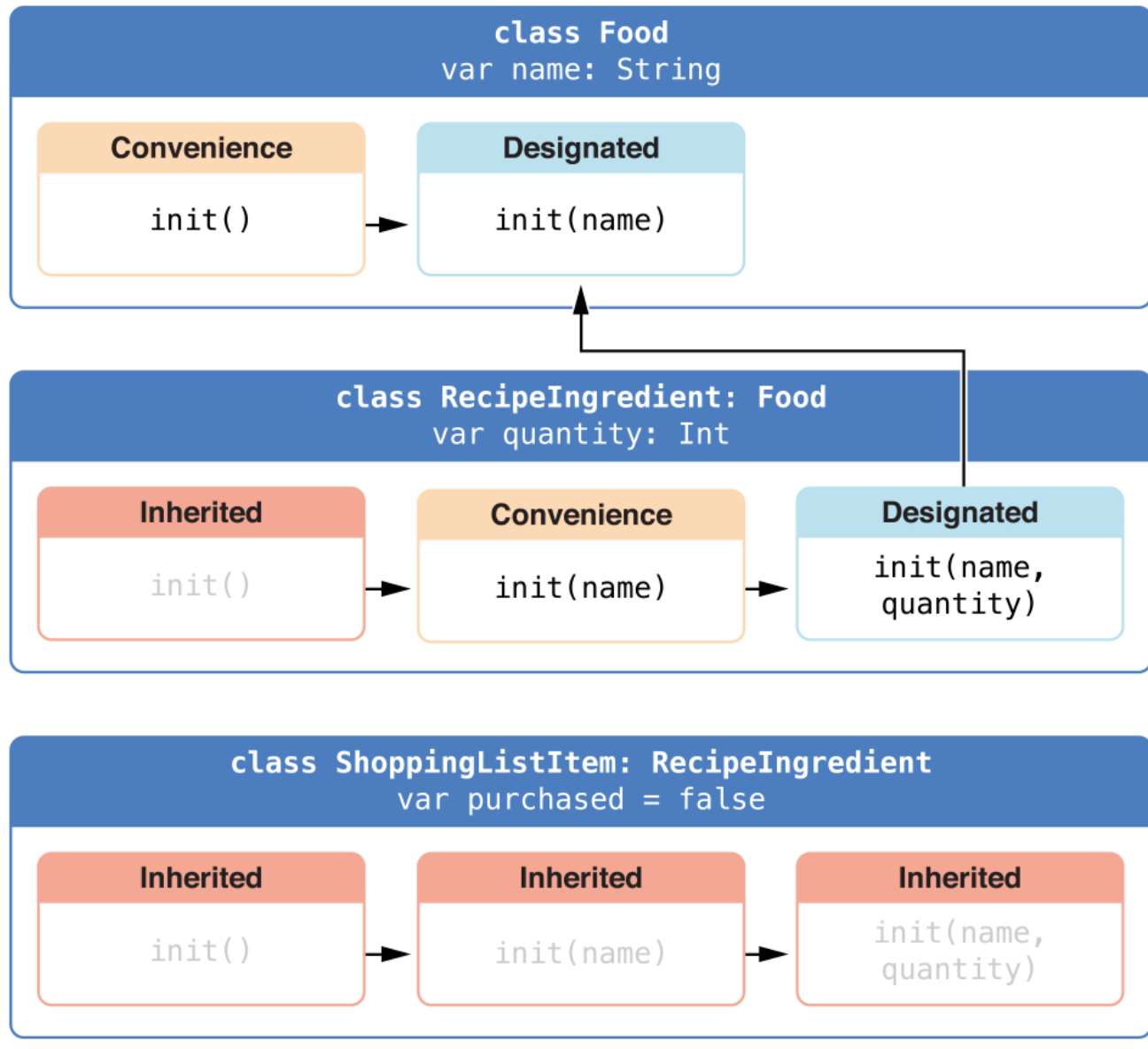
`init(name,
quantity)`



Initializers In Action



```
class ShoppingListItem: RecipeIngredient {  
    var purchased = false  
    var description: String {  
        var output = "\(quantity) x \name)"  
        output += purchased ? " ✓" : " x"  
        return output  
    }  
}
```



Initializers In Action



```
var breakfastList = [  
    ShoppingListItem(),  
    ShoppingListItem(name: "Bacon"),  
    ShoppingListItem(name: "Eggs", quantity: 6),  
]  
breakfastList[0].name = "Orange juice"  
breakfastList[0].purchased = true  
for item in breakfastList {  
    println(item.description)  
}  
// 1 x Orange juice ✓  
// 1 x Bacon ✗  
// 6 x Eggs ✗
```

Required Initializers



```
class SomeClass {  
    required init() {  
        // initializer implementation goes here  
    }  
}
```


Required Initializers



```
class SomeSubclass: SomeClass {  
    required init() {  
        // subclass implementation of required initializer  
    }  
}
```

Deinitialization



- ‘Deinitializer’ method, class hafızadan silinmeden hemen önce çalışır. (Yani deallocation öncesi)
- deinit keyword’ü kullanılır
- Sadece class’larda vardır.

Deinitializer



```
deinit {  
    // perform the deinitialization  
}
```

Deinitializer



- Parametre almaz
- Parantez kullanılmaz
- Otomatik olarak çağrılır, biz çağıramayız
- Çağırılma sırasında henüz class yok olmadığı için bütün property'lerine erişebilir

Deinitializer In Action



```
struct Bank {  
    static var coinsInBank = 10_000  
    static func vendCoins(var numberOfCoinsToVend: Int) -> Int {  
        numberOfCoinsToVend = min(numberOfCoinsToVend, coinsInBank)  
        coinsInBank -= numberOfCoinsToVend  
        return numberOfCoinsToVend  
    }  
    static func receiveCoins(coins: Int) {  
        coinsInBank += coins  
    }  
}
```

Deinitializer In Action



```
class Player {  
    var coinsInPurse: Int  
    init(coins: Int) {  
        coinsInPurse = Bank.vendCoins(coins)  
    }  
    func winCoins(coins: Int) {  
        coinsInPurse += Bank.vendCoins(coins)  
    }  
    deinit {  
        Bank.receiveCoins(coinsInPurse)  
    }  
}
```

Deinitializer In Action



```
var playerOne: Player? = Player(coins: 100)
println("Player joined with \((playerOne!.coinsInPurse) coins")
// prints "A new player has joined the game with 100 coins"
println("There are now \((Bank.coinsInBank) coins left in the bank")
// prints "There are now 9900 coins left in the bank"
```

Deinitializer In Action



```
playerOne!.winCoins(2_000)
println("Player won 2000. Now has \(playerOne!.coinsInPurse) ")
// prints "PlayerOne won 2000 coins & now has 2100 coins"
println("The bank now only has \((Bank.coinsInBank) coins left")
// prints "The bank now only has 7900 coins left"
```


Deinitializer In Action



```
playerOne = nil
println("PlayerOne has left the game")
// prints "PlayerOne has left the game"
println("The bank now has \(Bank.coinsInBank) coins")
// prints "The bank now has 10000 coins"
```