EVOLUCIONANDO CON SWIFT

Como escribir código más expresivo y seguro utilizando las nuevas funcionalidades del lenguaje.

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EVOLUCIÓN.

SWIFT 1.2

- » flatMap
- » @noescape
- » Set
- » Multiple if-let

SWIFT 2

- » try/catch
- » guard
- » defer
- » API availability

SWIFT 2.1

» String interpolation

"String \(value)"

SWIFT 2.2

Primer release desde que es open source

- » C style deprecations (++, --, loops)
- » var parameters deprecation

SWIFT 3

- » Better Translation of Objective-C APIs
 Into Swift
- » Apply API Guidelines to the Standard Library
- » ~100 proposals

SWIFT 3.1

- » Concrete Constrained Extensions
- » Nested Generics

SWIFT 4

- » Codable
- » String revision (SE-0163)
- » Multi-line string literals
- » Improve keypaths and Dictionary

SWIFT 4.1

- » Synthesized Equatable and Hashable (SE-0185)
- » Conditional conformances (SE-0143)
- » Key decoding strategy for Codable
- » Recursive constraints on associated types
- » Introduce Sequence.compactMap(_:)

HASHABLE & EQUATABLE

SWIFT 4.0

```
struct User: Decodable {
   let id: String
   let name: String
   let email: String
   let registerDate: Date
   let talks: [Talk]
}
```

HASHABLE & EQUATABLE EN SWIFT 4.0

- » Implementación duplicada
- » Propenso a errores al modificar nuestras estructuras
- » Complejo de agregar en ciertos casos (enum con associated values)

SE-0185 SYNTHESIZED EQUATABLE AND HASHABLE

SWIFT 4.1

```
struct User: Decodable, Hashable, Equatable {
    let id: String
    let name: String
    let registerDate: Date
    let talks: [Talk]
}
```

- » Eliminar boilerplate y errores del programador.
- » Conformar a Hashable o Equatable de manera simple.

SE-0143 CONDITIONAL CONFORMANCES

https://swift.org/blog/conditionalconformance/

Esto puede verse reflejado en Arrays u Opcionales

```
extension Array: Equatable where Element: Equatable {
   // implementation of == for Array
extension Optional: Equatable where Wrapped: Equatable {
   // implementation of == for Optional
/// [Int?]
let a = [Int("1"), Int("2")]
let b = [Int("1"), Int("2")]
a == b // Swift 4.0 X
a == b // Swift 4.1
```

COMO PODEMOS UTILIZARLO?

```
struct SomeWrapper<Wrapped> {
 let wrapped: Wrapped
protocol HasIdentity {
  static func ===(lhs: Self, rhs: Self) -> Bool
extension SomeWrapper: Equatable where Wrapped: Equatable {
  static func ==(lhs: SomeWrapper<Wrapped>, rhs: SomeWrapper<Wrapped>) -> Bool {
   return lhs.wrapped == rhs.wrapped
// error: SomeWrapper already stated conformance to Equatable
extension SomeWrapper: Equatable where Wrapped: HasIdentity {
  static func ==(lhs: SomeWrapper<Wrapped>, rhs: SomeWrapper<Wrapped>) -> Bool {
   return lhs.wrapped === rhs.wrapped
```

» Podemos crear wrappers alrededor de cualquier tipo y aún conformar a los protocolos que necesitemos.

» Con ayuda de Phantom Types podemos generar tipos que sean únicos aunque el tipo que contengan sea el mismo.

TAGGED BY POINTFREE

```
struct Tagged<Tag, RawValue> {
    var rawValue: RawValue
}
```

CONDITIONAL CONFORMANCES

```
// MARK: - Equatable
extension Tagged where RawValue: Equatable {
    static func == (lhs: Tagged, rhs: Tagged) -> Bool {
        return lhs.rawValue == rhs.rawValue
// MARK: - Decodable
extension Tagged: Decodable where RawValue: Decodable {
   init(from decoder: Decoder) throws {
       self.init(rawValue: try decoder.singleValueContainer()
       .decode(RawValue.self))
```

SWIFT 4.2

- » Enhanced Hashable
- » Dynamic Member Lookup (SE-0195)
- » Case Iterable (SE-0194)
- » Random API
- » Warnings and Errors (SE-0196)