可选项

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> 小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 实力IT教育 www.520it.com

码拉松



小码哥教育 可选项 (Optional)

- 可选项,一般也叫可选类型,它允许将值设置为nil
- 在类型名称后面加个问号? 来定义一个可选项

```
var name: String? = "Jack"
name = nil
```

```
var age: Int? // 默认就是nil
age = 10
age = nil
```

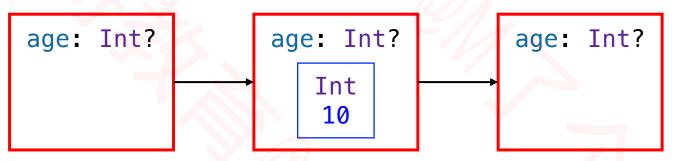
```
var array = [1, 15, 40, 29]
func get(_ index: Int) -> Int? {
    if index < 0 || index >= array.count {
       return nil
    return array[index]
```

```
print(get(1)) // Optional(15)
print(get(-1)) // nil
print(get(4)) // nil
```

「金融 強力 経制解包(Forced Unwrapping)

- 可选项是对其他类型的一层包装,可以将它理解为一个盒子
- □如果为nil,那么它是个空盒子
- □如果不为nil,那么盒子里装的是:被包装类型的数据

```
var age: Int? // 默认就是nil
age = 10
age = nil
```



■ 如果要从可选项中取出被包装的数据(将盒子里装的东西取出来),需要使用感叹号! 进行强制解包

```
var age: Int? = 10
let ageInt: Int = age!
ageInt += 10
```

■ 如果对值为nil的可选项(空盒子)进行强制解包,将会产生运行时错误

```
var age: Int?
age!
```

Fatal error: Unexpectedly found nil while unwrapping an Optional value

《程图教息 判断可选项是否包含值

```
let number = Int("123")
if number != nil {
   print("字符串转换整数成功: \(number!)")
} else {
   print("字符串转换整数失败")
// 字符串转换整数成功: 123
```



小型型教息 可选项绑定(Optional Binding)

- ■可以使用可选项绑定来判断可选项是否包含值
- □如果包含就自动解包,把值赋给一个临时的常量(let)或者变量(var),并返回true,否则返回false

```
if let number = Int("123") {
   print("字符串转换整数成功: \(number)")
   // number是强制解包之后的Int值
   // number作用域仅限于这个大括号
} else {
   print("字符串转换整数失败")
// 字符串转换整数成功: 123
```

```
enum Season : Int {
    case spring = 1, summer, autumn, winter
if let season = Season(rawValue: 6) {
    switch season {
    case spring:
        print("the season is spring")
    default:
        print("the season is other")
} else {
    print("no such season")
  no such season
```

小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 等价写法

```
if let first = Int("4") {
    if let second = Int("42") {
        if first < second && second < 100 {</pre>
            print("\(first) < \(second) < 100")</pre>
// 4 < 42 < 100
```

```
if let first = Int("4"),
   let second = Int("42"),
    first < second && second < 100 {
    print("\(second) < \(second) < 100")</pre>
// 4 < 42 < 100
```

』與國教皇 while循环中使用可选项绑定

```
// 遍历数组,将遇到的正数都加起来,如果遇到负数或者非数字,停止遍历
var strs = ["10", "20", "abc", "-20", "30"]
```

```
var index = 0
var sum = 0
while let num = Int(strs[index]), num > 0 {
    sum += num
    index += 1
print(sum)
```

Nagentage Appendix Properties Of the Propertie

```
public func ?? <T>(optional: T?, defaultValue: @autoclosure () throws -> T?) rethrows -> T?
```

```
public func ?? <T>(optional: T?, defaultValue: @autoclosure () throws -> T) rethrows -> T
```

- ■a ?? b
- □a 是可选项
- □b 是可选项 或者 不是可选项
- □b 跟 a 的存储类型必须相同
- □如果 a 不为nil,就返回 a
- □如果 a 为nil,就返回 b
- □如果 b 不是可选项,返回 a 时会自动解包

哈爾黎 空合并运算符 ??(Nil-Coalescing Operator)

```
let a: Int? = 1
let b: Int? = 2
let c = a ?? b // c是Int? ,
Optional(1)
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int? = 2
let c = a ?? b // c是Int?,
Optional(2)
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int? = nil
let c = a ?? b // c是Int? , nil
```

```
let a: Int? = 1
let b: Int = 2
let c = a ?? b // c是Int , 1
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int = 2
let c = a ?? b // c是Int , 2
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int = 2
// 如果不使用??运算符
let c: Int
if let tmp = a {
 c = tmp
} else {
    c = b
```

↑ 小妈哥教育 多个 ?? 一起使用

```
let a: Int? = 1
let b: Int? = 2
let c = a ?? b ?? 3 // c是Int , 1
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int? = 2
let c = a ?? b ?? 3 // c是Int , 2
```

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int? = nil
let c = a ?? b ?? 3 // c是Int , 3
```

小丹哥教育 ??跟if let配合使用

```
let a: Int? = nil
let b: Int? = 2
if let c = a ?? b {
   print(c)
// 类似于if a != nil || b != nil
```

```
if let c = a, let d = b {
    print(c)
    print(d)
// 类似于if a != nil && b != nil
```



小码哥教育 if语句实现登陆

```
func login(_ info: [String : String]) {
    let username: String
    if let tmp = info["username"] {
       username = tmp
    } else {
       print("请输入用户名")
       return
    let password: String
    if let tmp = info["password"] {
       password = tmp
    } else {
       print("请输入密码")
        return
    // if username ....
   // if password ....
   print("用户名: \(username)", "密码: \(password)", "登陆ing")
```

```
login(["username": "jack", "password": "123456"]) // 用户名: jack 密码: 123456 登陆ing
login(["password": "123456"]) // 请输入密码
login(["username": "jack"]) // 请输入用户名
```



小码哥教育 guard语句

```
guard 条件 else {
   // do something....
   退出当前作用域
   // return, break, continue, throw error
```

- 当guard语句的条件为false时,就会执行大括号里面的代码
- 当guard语句的条件为true时,就会跳过guard语句
- guard语句特别适合用来"提前退出"

■ 当使用guard语句进行可选项绑定时,绑定的常量(let)、变量(var)也能在外层作用域中使用

```
func login(_ info: [String : String]) {
    quard let username = info["username"] else {
       print("请输入用户名")
        return
    guard let password = info["password"] else {
       print("请输入密码")
        return
      if username ....
    // if password ....
    print("用户名: \(username)", "密码: \(password)", "登陆ing")
```

温泉教息 隐式解包(Implicitly Unwrapped Optional)

- 在某些情况下,可选项一旦被设定值之后,就会一直拥有值
- 在这种情况下,可以去掉检查,也不必每次访问的时候都进行解包,因为它能确定每次访问的时候都有值
- 可以在类型后面加个感叹号! 定义一个隐式解包的可选项

```
let num1: Int! = 10
let num2: Int = num
if num1 != nil {
    print(num1 + 6) // 16
if let num3 = num1 {
    print(num3)
```

```
let num1: Int! = nil
// Fatal error: Unexpectedly found nil while implicitly unwrapping an Optional value
let num2: Int = num1
```

小码哥教育 字符串插值

■ 可选项在字符串插值或者直接打印时,编译器会发出警告

```
var age: Int? = 10
print("My age is \((age)")
```

■ 至少有3种方法消除警告

```
print("My age is \(age!)")
// My age is 10
```

```
print("My age is \((String(describing: age))")
// My age is Optional(10)
```

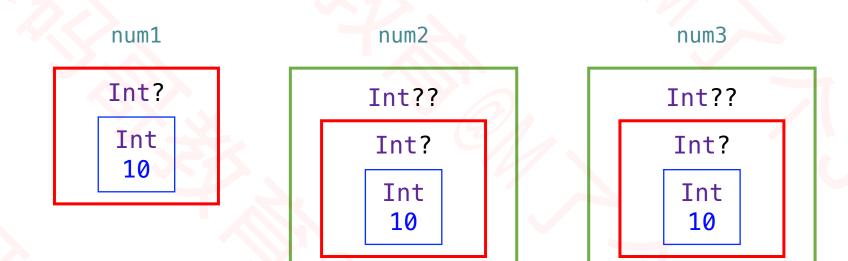
```
print("My age is \(age ?? 0)")
// My age is 10
```



小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 多重可选项

```
var num1: Int? = 10
var num2: Int?? = num1
var num3: Int?? = 10
```

print(num2 == num3) // true



■可以使用lldb指令 frame variable -R 或者 fr v -R 查看区别

小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 多重可选项

```
var num1: Int? = nil
var num2: Int?? = num1
var num3: Int?? = nil
```

```
print(num2 == num3) // false
```

```
(num2 ?? 1) ?? 2 // 2
(num3 ?? 1) ?? 2 // 1
```

num1

Int?

num2

Int?

Int??

num3

Int??