

We ❤️ Swift



@somkiat.cc



# Swift look like ?

**Adam Denenberg**

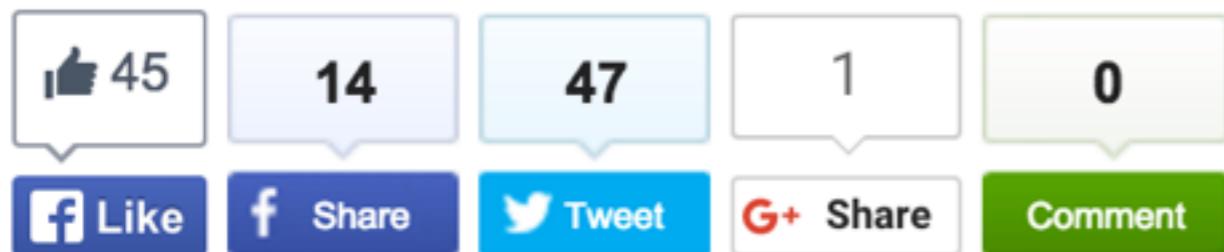
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VP Engineering @ Huffington Post

# Hello Swift, Meet Scala

Posted: 06/05/2014 1:22 pm EDT | Updated: 08/05/2014 5:59 am EDT



Yesterday, during a four and a half hour flight, I decided to read the Swift programming book (because....why not?). I was immediately blown away by Swift's similarities to Scala and think that there have been massive improvements from Objective-C.

**UITextView \*view = [[UITextView alloc] init]** becomes something like

**var view: UITextView**

# Guillaume Laforge

On all things Groovy!



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## Resources

## Apple's Swift programming language inspired by Groovy

Posted on 02 June, 2014 (1 year ago)

During Apple's [WWDC](#) conference was announced a new programming language, called [Swift](#), targeted at developing on iOS devices (and likely Mac OS X in the future as well). 

When looking through the slides from the keynote, [online documentation](#), and [iTunes ebook](#), an ac Groovy eye would immediately notice the inspiration the Swift designers took from Groovy.

In one of the slides covering Swift, Groovy was even mentioned as one of the languages clearly m developers much more productive, although I disagree with the placement of Groovy in terms of pe as Groovy should clearly be leading the pack of the bottom right hand quadrant.



PROGRAMMING

comments

related

other discussions (4)



This is an archived post. You won't be able to vote or comment.

- ↑ "Swift borrows extensively from C# and Rust" - Graydon Hoare (graydon2.dream  
153 submitted 1 year ago by [damian2000](#)  
↓ 198 comments share pocket

## all 198 comments

sorted by: [best](#) ▼

- ↑ [-] [glacialthinker](#) 50 points 1 year ago  
↓ I'm glad to see ML influences spreading through programming languages and into popular  
To me, Swift looks a lot like Haxe, but then Haxe is an ML-influenced (OCaml implementation)  
compatible with the common procedural/OO-languages (for re-targeting)... so, C# and F# approximation too. ;)

[permalink](#) [pocket](#)

- ↑ [-] [OMouse](#) 3 points 1 year ago  
↓ I'm still waiting for more Lisp features to be borrowed, I always find situations where  
they're amazing.  
[permalink](#) [parent](#) [pocket](#)



**Jeremy Bae**  
@opt9



Follow

Hmm... Swift => Haskell, Ruby mix based on  
Rust?

FAVORITE

1



3:29 PM - 3 Jun 2014



...



**Scott O'Hara**  
@scottohara\_



Follow

Swift looks as much like Haskell as it does  
JavaScript (None/Some, monad/monoid  
style types)

3:32 PM - 3 Jun 2014



...

# TALK IS CHEAP



# SHOW ME THE CODE

memegene

```
let individualScores = [20, 50, 80, 100, 78]  
var teamScore = 0  
for score in individualScores {  
    if score > 70 {  
        teamScore += 5  
    } else {  
        teamScore += 1  
    }  
}  
print(teamScore)
```

# Optional

```
var optionalName: String? = "Somkiat"  
if optionalName != nil {  
    print("Hello \(optionalName!)")  
}
```

# Optional

```
var optionalName: String? = "Somkiat"  
if let name = optionalName {  
    print("Hello \(name)")  
}
```

**Let's start Playground**



# Welcome to Xcode

Version 7.1 beta (7B75)



## Get started with a playground

Explore new ideas quickly and easily.



## Create a new Xcode project

Start building a new iPhone, iPad or Mac application.



## Check out an existing project

Start working on something from an SCM repository.

MyPlayground.playground +

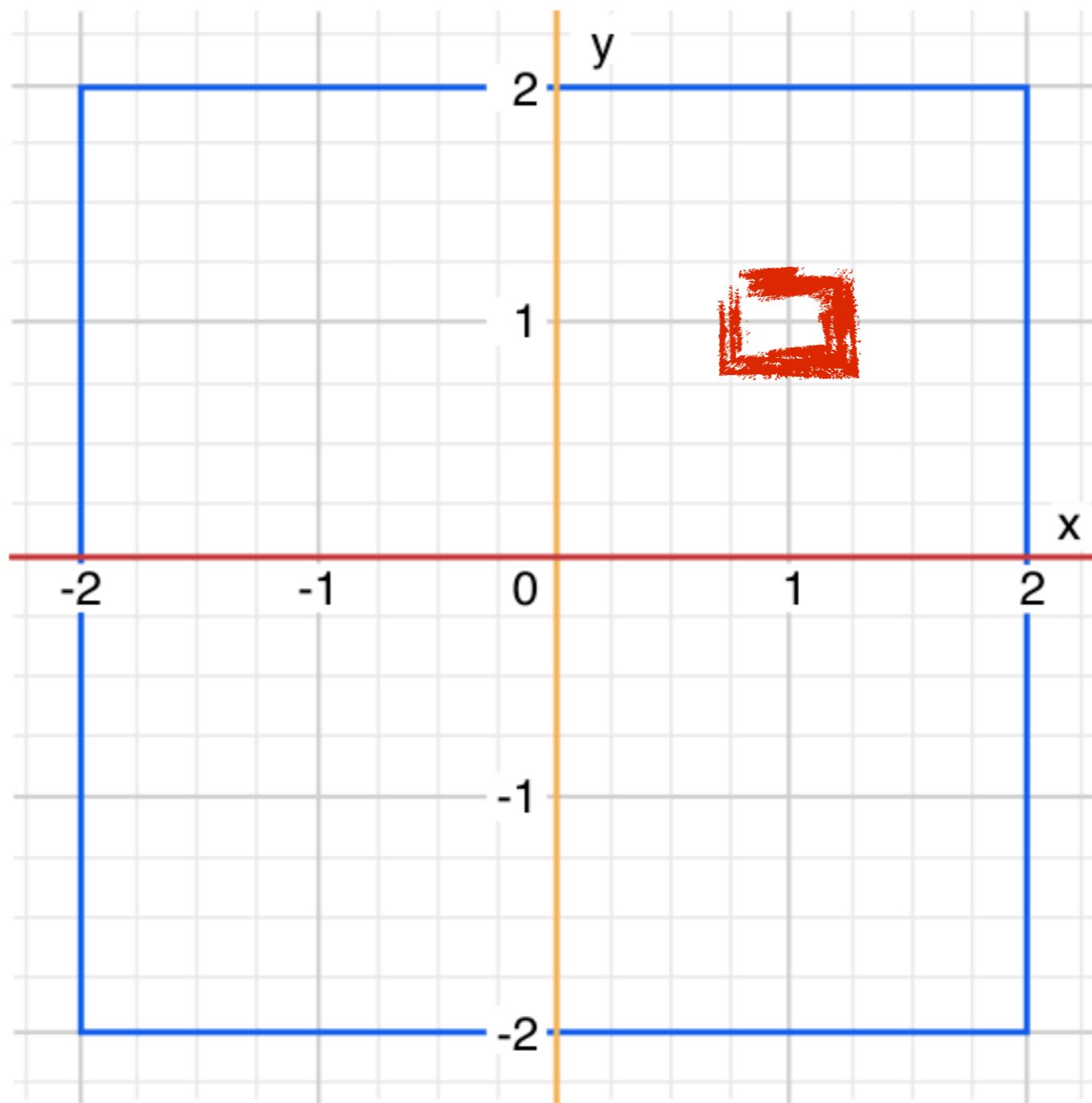
MyPlayground

```
1 let individualScores = [20, 50, 80, 100, 78]
2 var teamScore = 0
3 for score in
4     individualScores {
5         if score > 70 {
6             teamScore += 5
7         } else {
8             teamScore += 1
9         }
0
(3 times)
(2 times)
```

true  
true  
Set new value id 10.0  
Set new value success  
100.0  
600  
1000  
iPhone 6  
Invalid direction

# Switch-case !!

```
let animal = "hen"
switch animal {
    case "duck" :
        let sound = "Quack Quack"
    case "cow" :
        let sound = "Mooo Mooo"
    case "chicken", "hen" :
        let sound = "Cock-a-doodle-doo"
    default :
        let sound = "N/A"
}
```



# Tuple

```
let somePoint = (1, 1)
```

```
switch somePoint {  
    case (0, 0) :  
        print("0, 0")  
    case (_, 0) :  
        print("\((somePoint.0), 0) in x-axis")  
    case (0, _) :  
        print("(0, \((somePoint.1))) in y-axis")  
    case (-2...2, -2...2) :  
        print("Inside the box")  
    default :  
        print("Out of the box")  
}
```

# Named Tuple

```
let somePointNamed = (x: 1, y: 1)
```

```
somePointNamed.x
```

```
somePointNamed.y
```

# Function

# Named parameters

```
func sayHi( name: String, day: String ) -> String {  
    return "Hi \(name), today is \(day)"  
}  
  
sayHi("somkiat", day: "Monday")
```

# Named parameters optional

```
func sayHi( name: String, _ day: String) -> String {  
    return "Hi \(name), today is \(day)"  
}  
sayHi("somkiat", "Monday")
```

# Named parameters for external

```
func sayHi( fullName name: String,  
            dayOfWeek day: String ) -> String {  
    return "Hi \(name), today is \(day)"  
}  
  
sayHi(fullName: "Somkiat", dayOfWeek: "Monday")
```

# Variadic parameters

```
func hiAll(names: String...) -> String {  
    var message:String = ""  
    for name in names {  
        message += "Hello \(name)" + "\n"  
    }  
    return message  
}  
  
print(hiAll("Somkiat", "Up1"))
```

# In-Out parameters

```
func swap( inout first: Int, inout _ second: Int) {  
    let tempFirst = first  
    first = second  
    second = tempFirst  
}
```

```
var first = 1, second = 2  
swap(&first, &second)
```

# Return multiple result with tuple

```
func priceOf() -> (Double, Double, Double) {  
    return (1.0, 2.0, 3.0)  
}
```

```
print(priceOf().0)  
print(priceOf().1)  
print(priceOf().2)
```

# Improve named

```
func priceOf() -> (min: Double, max: Double, sum: Double) {  
    return (1.0, 2.0, 3.0)  
}
```

```
print(priceOf().min)  
print(priceOf().max)  
print(priceOf().sum)
```

# Functions are first-class type

# Function can be return value

```
func makeIncrement() -> (Int -> Int) {  
    func addOne(number: Int) -> Int {  
        return 1 + number  
    }  
    return addOne  
}
```

```
var increment = makeIncrement()  
increment(5)
```

# Function parameter

```
func hasAnyMatch(numbers: [Int],  
                  condition: Int -> Bool) -> Bool {  
    for number in numbers {  
        if condition(number) {  
            return true  
        }  
    }  
    return false  
}  
  
func lessThanTen(number: Int) -> Bool {  
    return number < 10  
}  
  
var numbers = [30, 18, 1, 50]  
hasAnyMatch(numbers, condition: lessThanTen)
```

# Anonymous function

```
hasAnyMatch(numbers,  
            condition: { number in number < 3 })
```

```
hasAnyMatch(numbers,  
            condition: { $0 < 3 })
```

# Anonymous function

```
hasAnyMatch(numbers) {  
    number in number < 3  
}
```

# Anonymous function

```
hasAnyMatch(numbers) {  
    $0 < 3  
}
```

# Where are Classes ?



# Hello class

```
class Employee {  
    var id: Int = 0  
    var firstName: String  
    var lastName: String  
  
    init(firstName: String, lastName: String) {  
        self.firstName = firstName  
        self.lastName = lastName  
    }  
  
    func simpleInfomation() -> String {  
        return "Employee infomation \u201c(firstName) \u201c(lastName)"  
    }  
  
}  
  
var employee = Employee(firstName: "somkiat", lastName: "pui")  
employee.simpleInfomation()
```

# Calculate properties

```
class Rectangle {  
    var sideLength: Double = 5.0  
    var area: Double {  
        get {  
            return sideLength * sideLength  
        }  
  
        set {  
            sideLength = newValue  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
var shape = Rectangle()  
shape.area = 10  
print(shape.area)
```

# Observable properties

```
class Rectangle {  
    var sideLength: Double = 5.0 {  
        willSet {  
            print("Set new value id \(\newValue)")  
        }  
  
        didSet {  
            print("Set new value success")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Overriding

```
class Shape {  
    func area() -> Double {  
        return 0.0  
    }  
}
```

```
class Square: Shape {  
    var width: Double = 0.0  
  
    override func area() -> Double {  
        return width * width  
    }  
}
```

```
var square = Square()  
square.width = 5  
square.area()
```

# Structure

Like class

BUT pass by value

# Struct used as Value Type

Data component manipulated by  
class

# Struct can not inheritance

```
struct Resolution {  
    var width = 0  
    var height = 0  
  
    init() {}  
}  
  
class Video {  
    var resolution = Resolution()  
    var name: String?  
    var frameRate = 0.0  
  
    init() {}  
}
```

# Struct as a Value Type

```
var normal = Resolution(width:600, height: 480)
var hd = normal

hd.width = 1000

print(normal.width) ?
print(hd.width) ?
```

# Good choice for struct

```
struct Point {  
    var x = 0  
    var y = 0  
}
```

```
struct Point3D {  
    var x = 0  
    var y = 0  
    var z = 0  
}
```

# Enumeration

# Named value type

```
enum iOSDeviceType {  
    case iPhone  
    case iPad  
    case iWatch  
}
```

# Dot syntax

```
enum iOSDeviceType {  
    case iPhone  
    case iPad  
    case iWatch  
}  
  
var myDevice: iOSDeviceType = .iPhone  
  
if myDevice == .iPhone {  
    print("This is iPhone")  
}
```

# Associated values

```
enum iOSDeviceType {  
    case iPhone(String)  
    case iPad(String)  
    case iWatch  
}  
  
var myDevice = iOSDeviceType.iPhone("6")  
  
switch myDevice {  
    case .iPhone(let model):  
        print("iPhone \(model)")  
    case .iPad(let model):  
        print("iPad \(model)")  
    case .iWatch:  
        print("iWatch")  
}
```

# Raw values

```
enum Direction: Int {  
    case Up = 1  
    case Down  
    case Right  
    case Left  
}  
  
var direction = Direction(rawValue: 4)  
print(direction?.rawValue)
```

# Raw values

```
if let direction = Direction(rawValue: 10) {  
    switch direction {  
        case .Up :  
            print("Up direction")  
        case .Down :  
            print("Down direction")  
        case .Right :  
            print("Right direction")  
        case .Left :  
            print("Down direction")  
    }  
} else {  
    print("Invalid direction")  
}
```



บริษัท สยามชานาญกิจ จำกัด และเพื่อนพ้องน้องพี่

# Emoji programming

```
var 😊 = "Smiley"
println(😊) // will print "Smiley"
let 🌎 = "🐶🐺🐱🐭"
var 🚢: String[] = []
for ❤️ in 🌎 {
    🚢.append(❤️+❤️)
}
println(🚢) // will print [🐶🐶, 🐺🐺, 🐱🐱, 🐭🐭]
```

control + command + spacebar



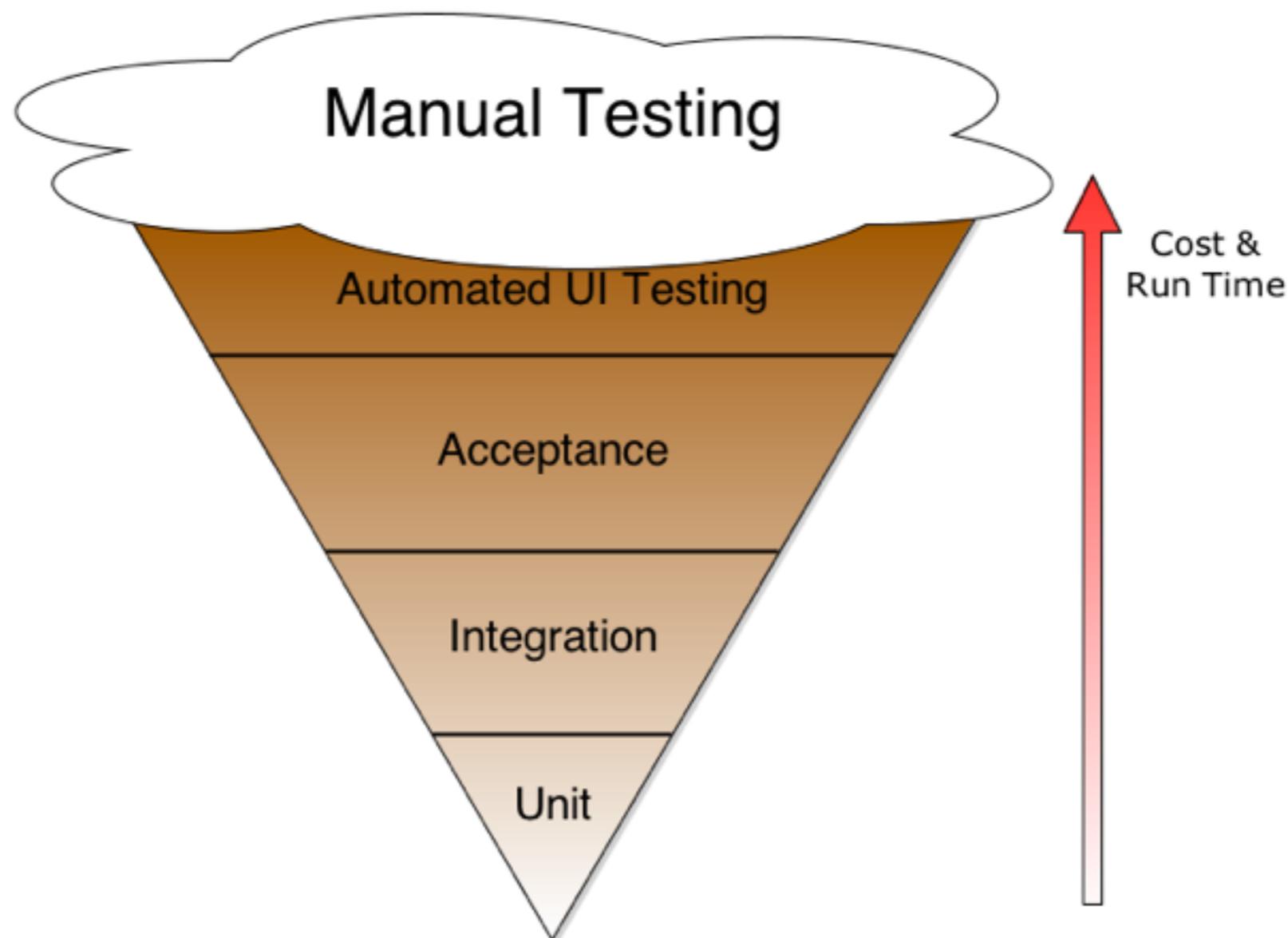
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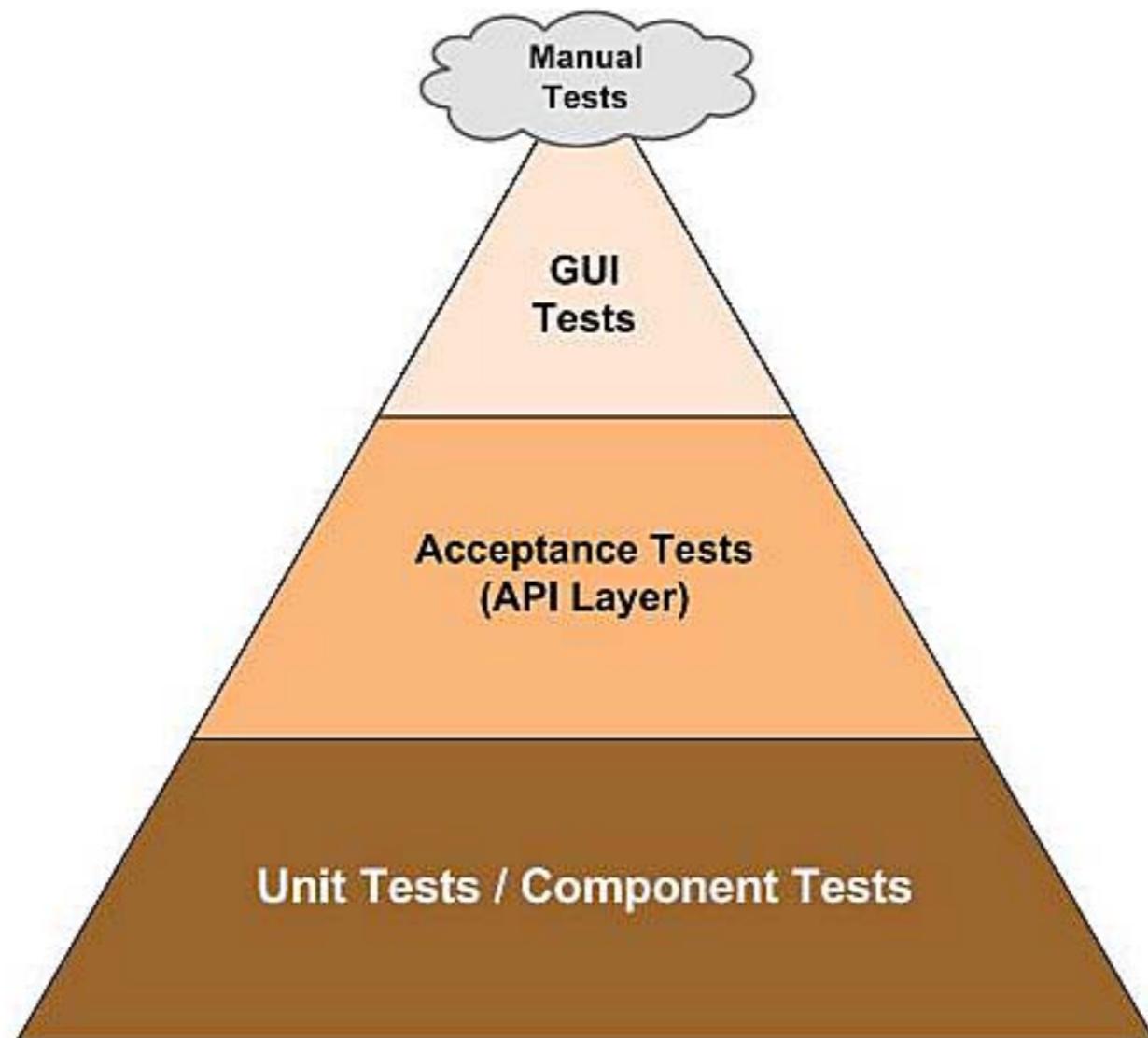
บริษัท สยามชำนาญกิจ จำกัด และเพื่อนพ้องน้องพี่



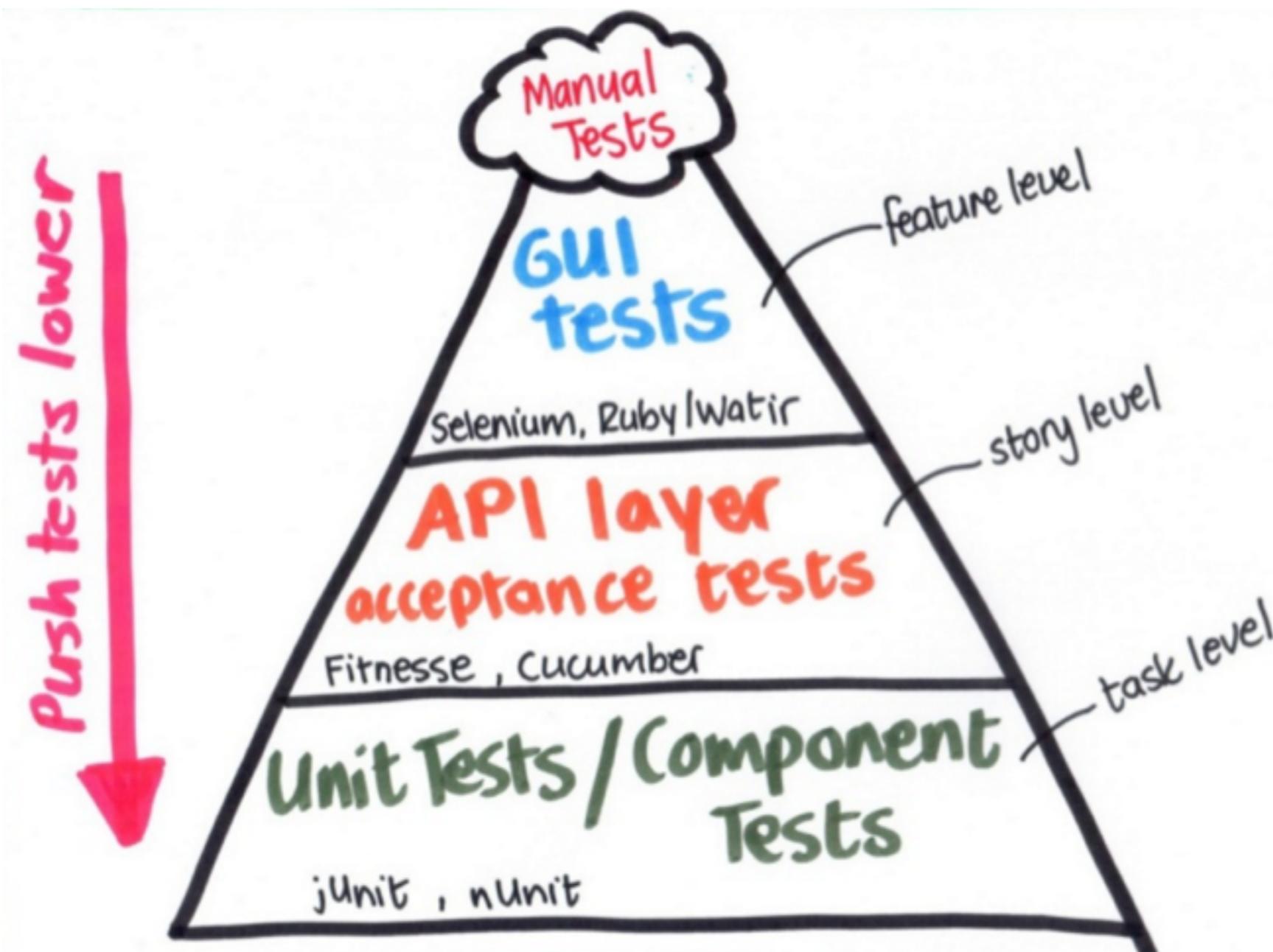
# Mobile Testing !!

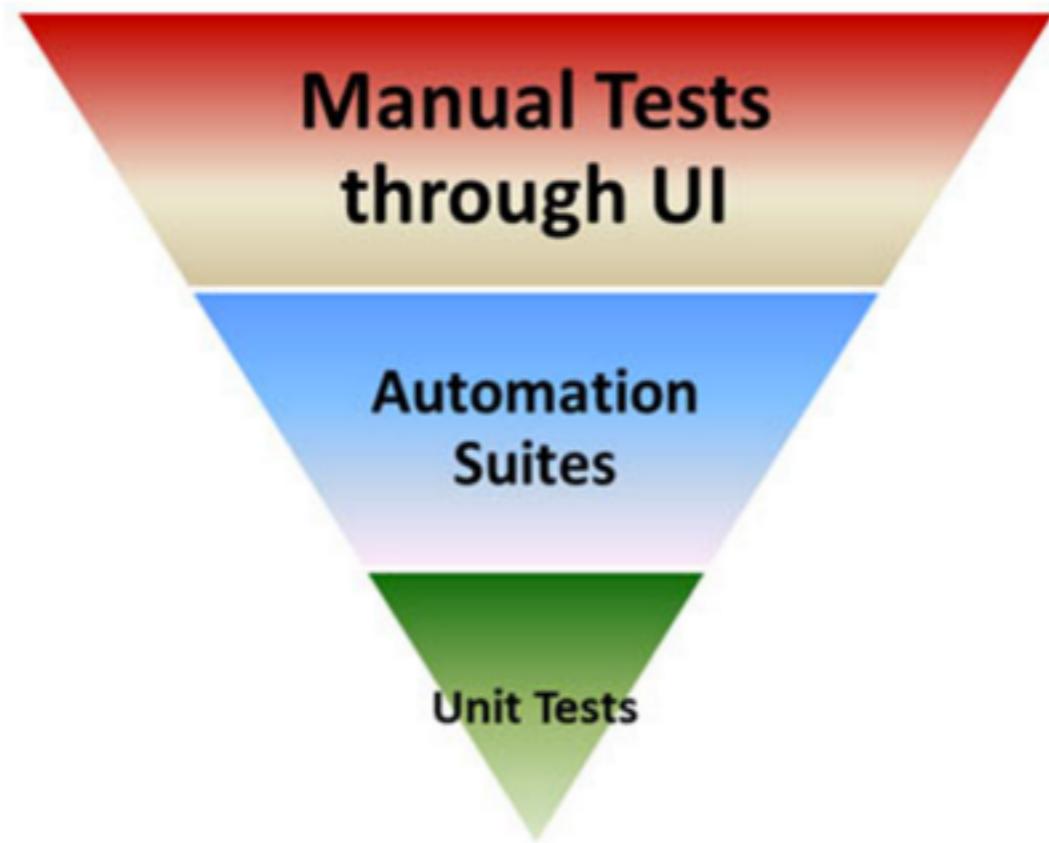


# Mobile Testing

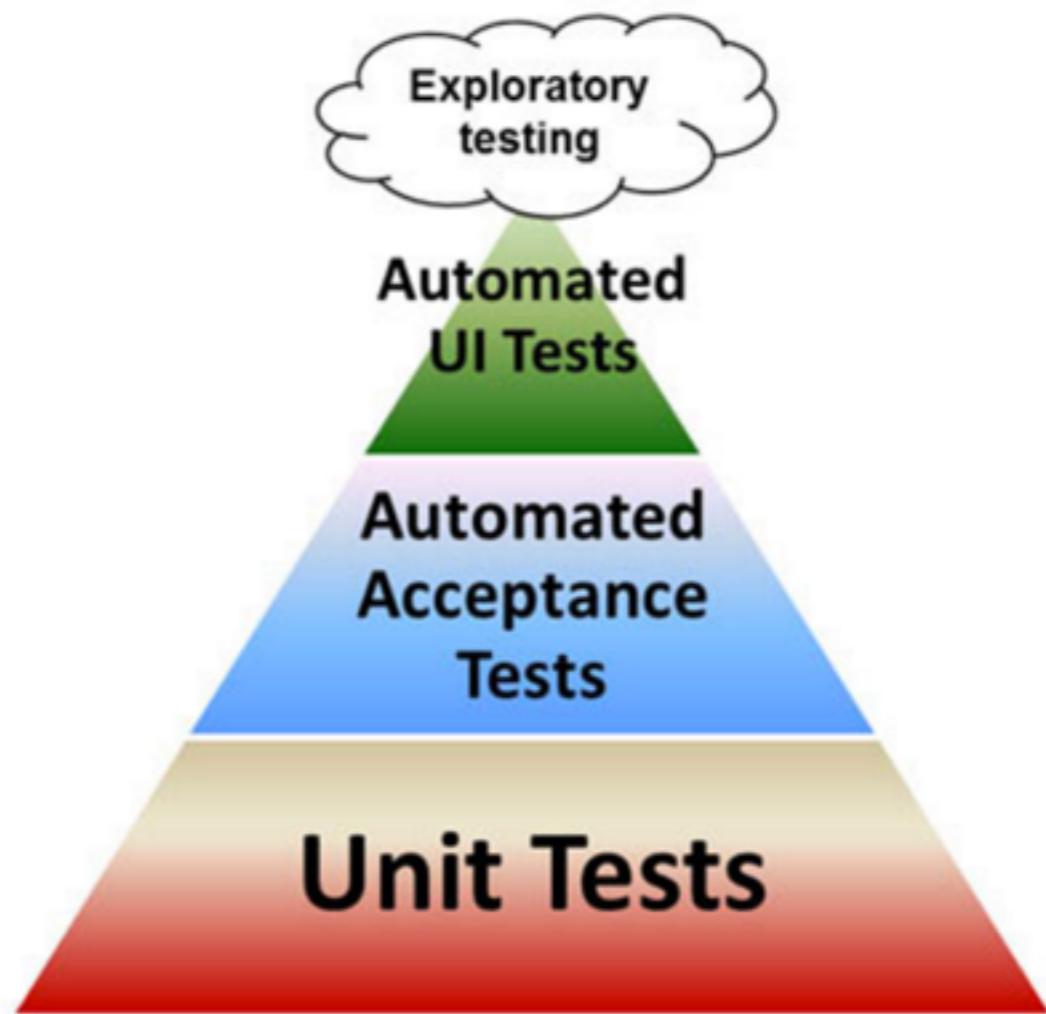


# Mobile Testing





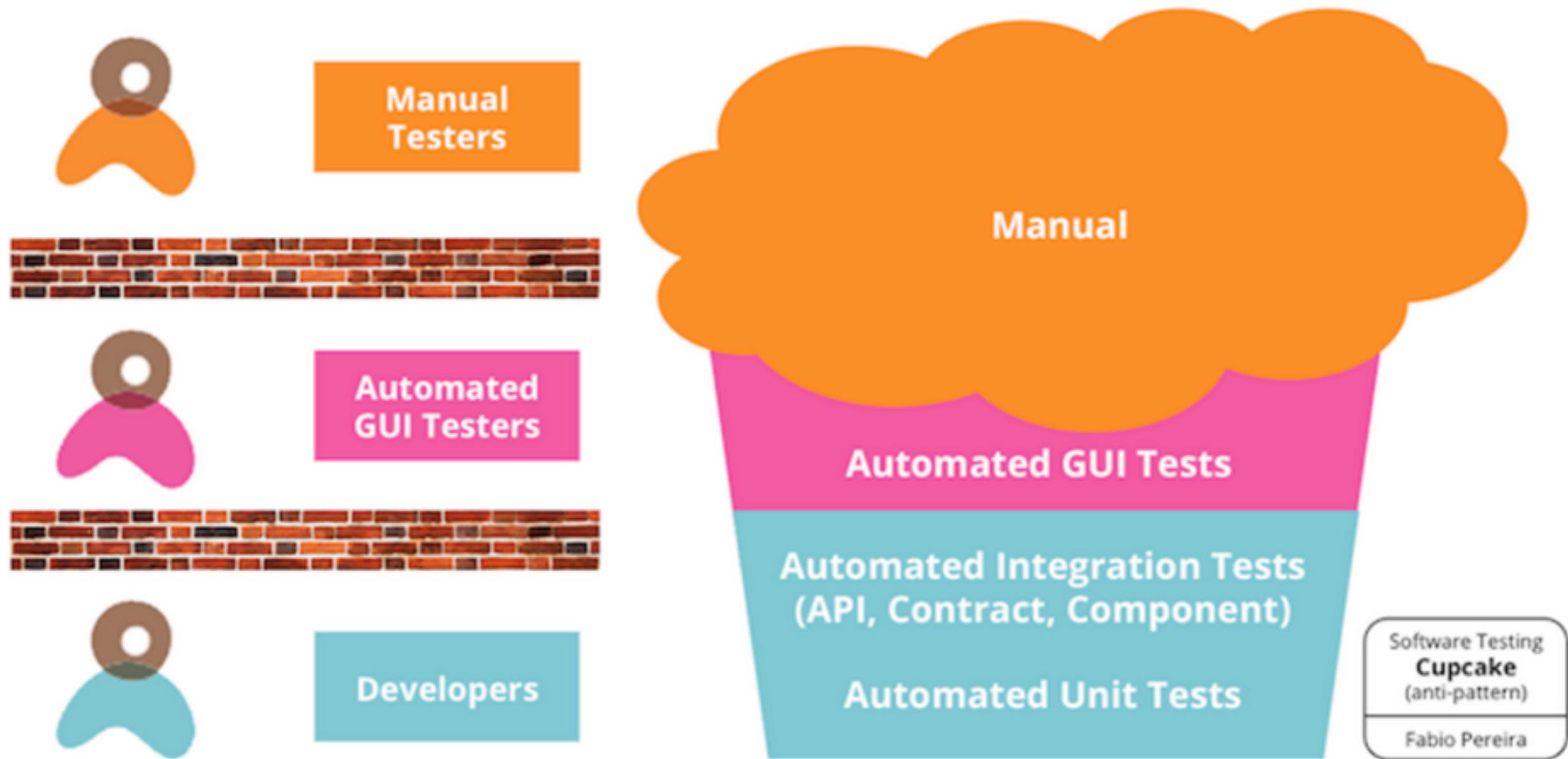
**Traditional**  
**(find bugs)**



**Agile**  
**(prevent bugs)**

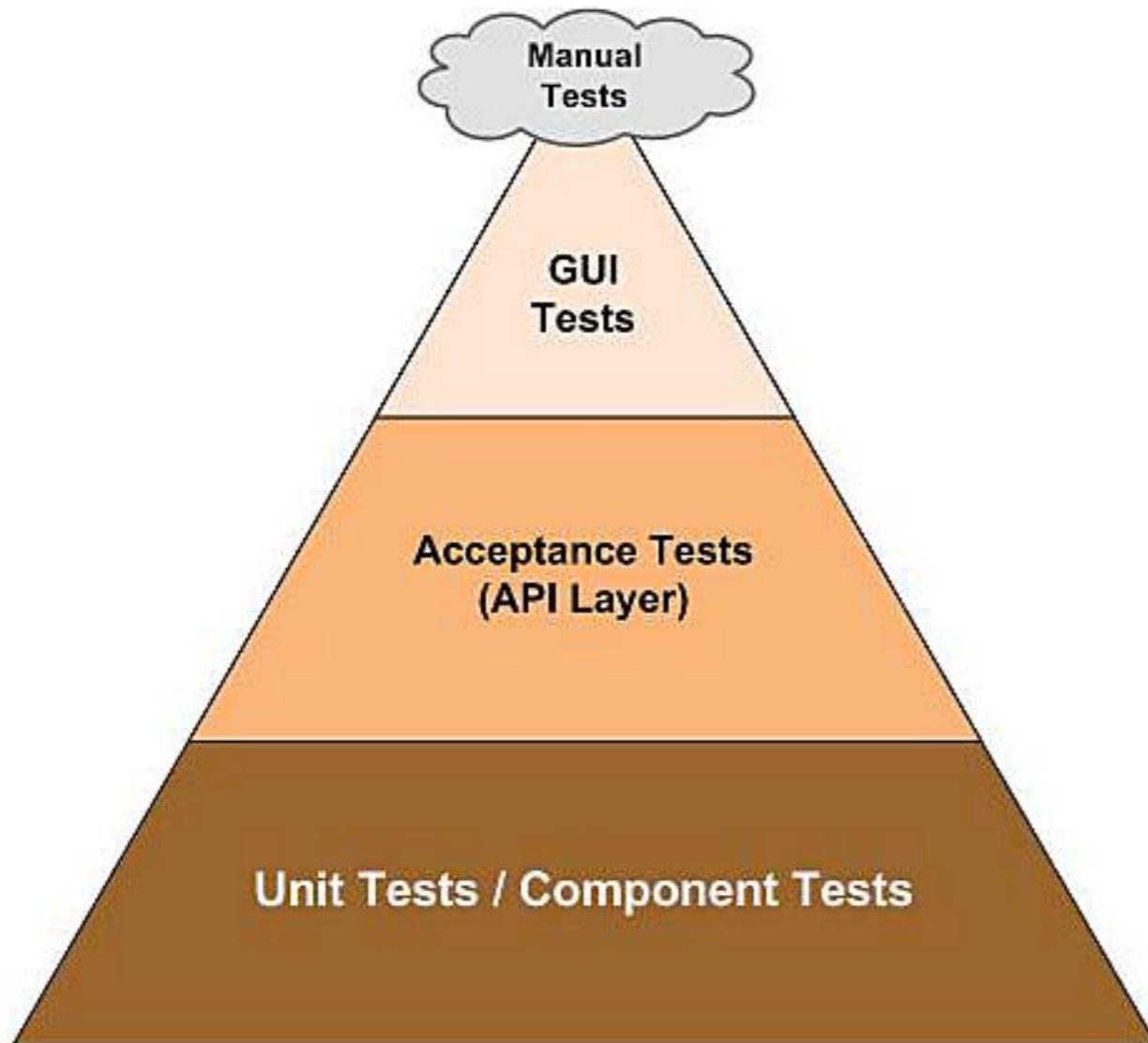
<http://testingtweaks.com/what-is-agile-testing/>

# Mistake !!



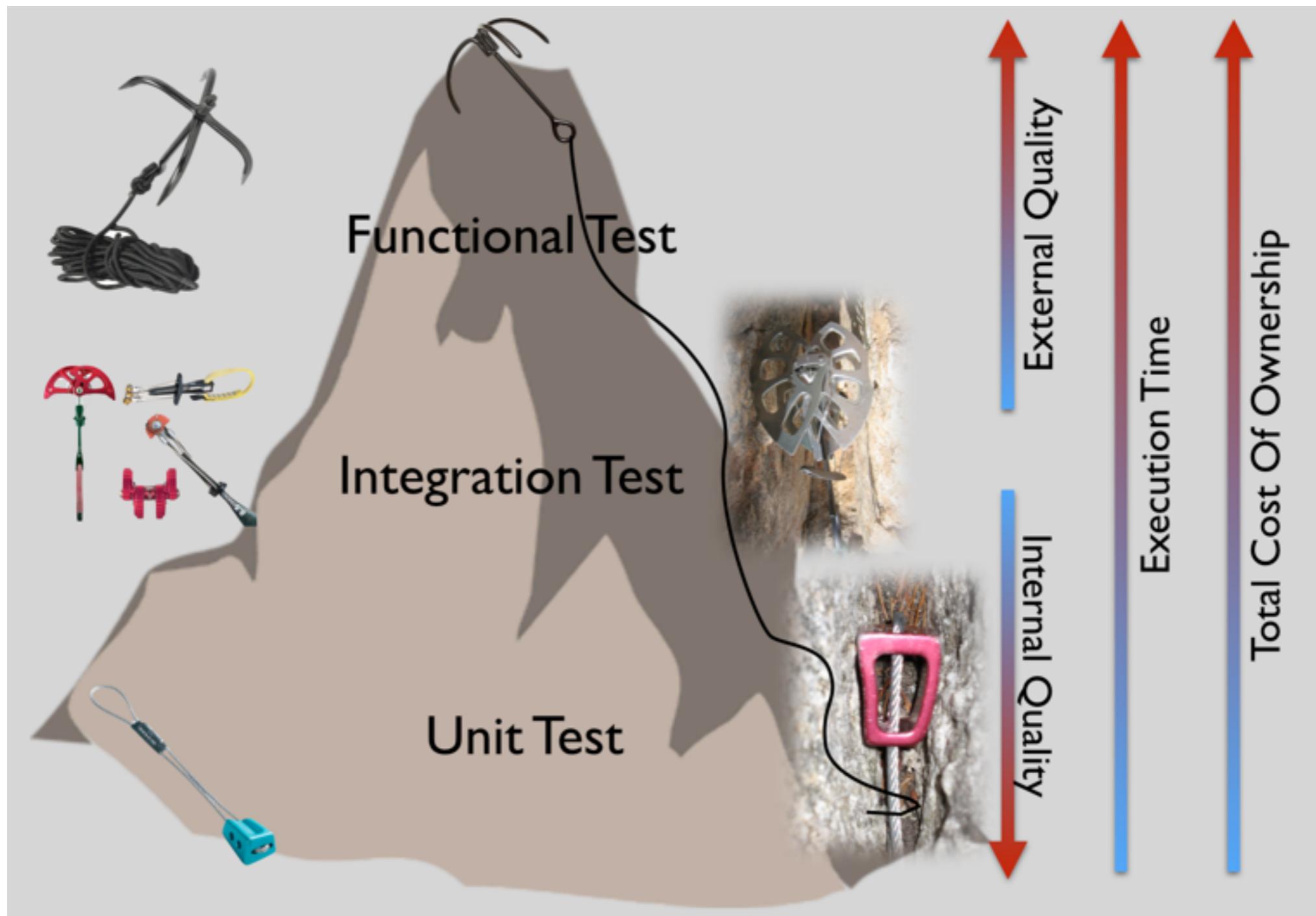
<https://www.thoughtworks.com/insights/blog/introducing-software-testing-cupcake-anti-pattern>

# iOS Testing



UI Test  
Unit Test

# Testing



# Getting start Unit testing with XCTest

# New project with Unit test

Product Name: KataRange

Organization Name: UP1

Organization Identifier: up1

Bundle Identifier: up1.KataRange

Language: Swift

Devices: Universal

Use Core Data

Include Unit Tests

Include UI Tests

# Structure of Test

```
import XCTest
@testable import KataRange

class KataRangeTests: XCTestCase {

    func testCreateRange() {
        //Arrange
        let range = MyRange()

        //Act
        range.setData("(1,5)")

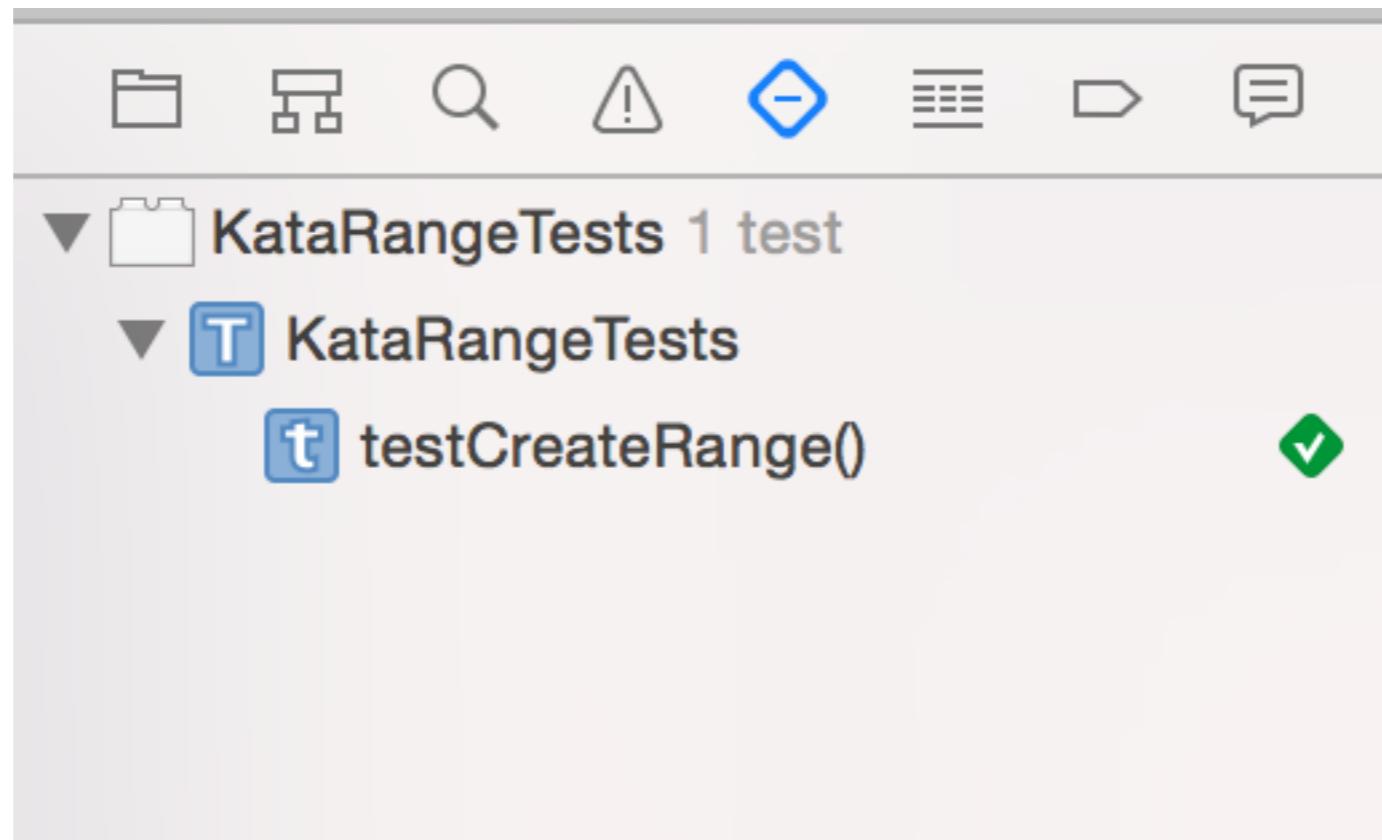
        //Assert
        XCTAssertEqual("2,3,4", range.show())
    }

}
```

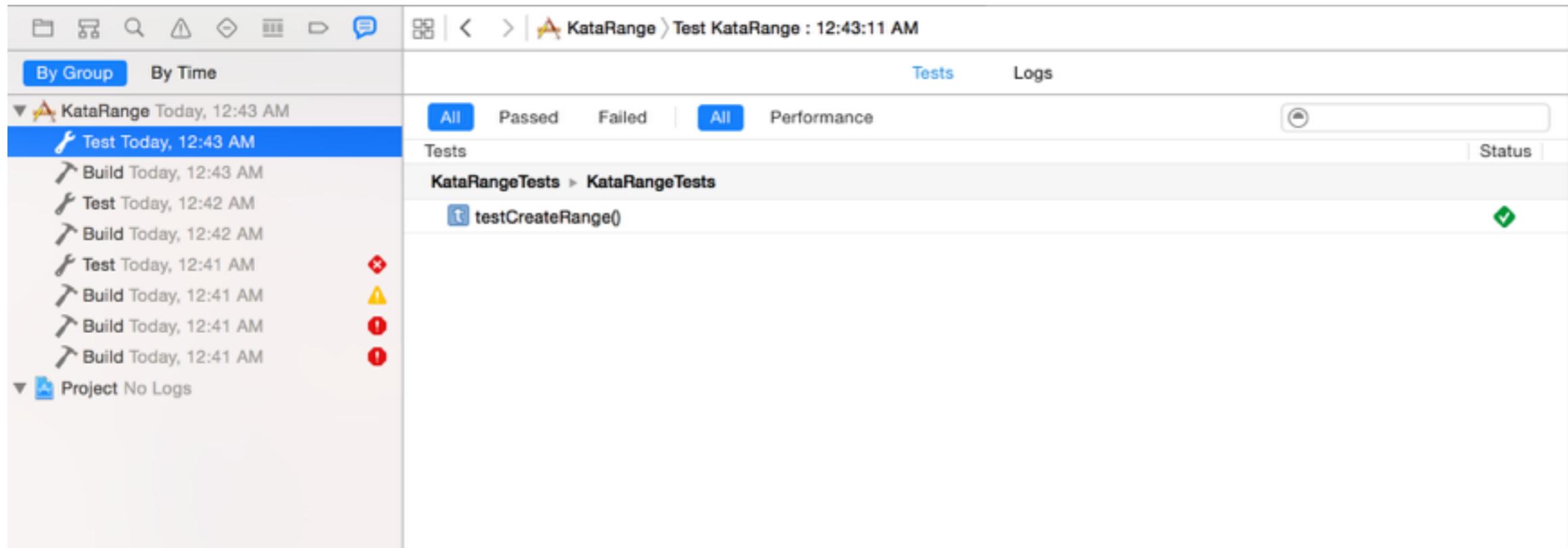
# XCTest Assertion

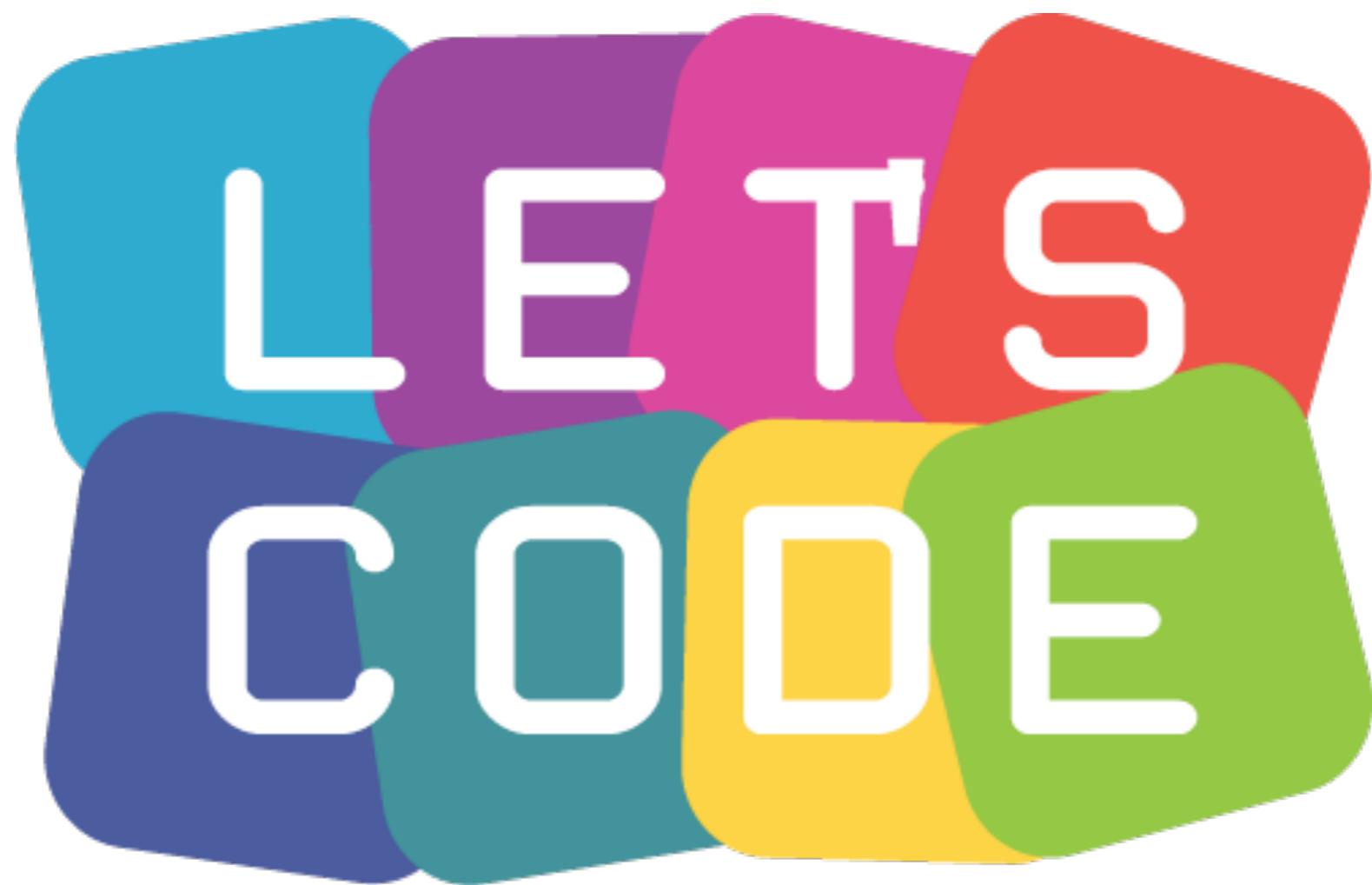
- `XCTFail (format...)`
- `XCTAssertNil (a1, format...)`
- `XCTAssertNotNil (a1, format...)`
- `XCTAssert (a1, format...)`
- `XCTAssertTrue (a1, format...)`
- `XCTAssertFalse (a1, format...)`
- `XCTAssertEqualObjects (a1, a2, format...)`
- `XCTAssertEquals (a1, a2, format...)`
- `XCTAssertEqualsWithAccuracy (a1, a2, accuracy, format...)`
- `XCTAssertThrows (expression, format...)`
- `XCTAssertThrowsSpecific (expression, specificException, format...)`
- `XCTAssertThrowsSpecificNamed (expression, specificException, exceptionName, format...)`
- `XCTAssertNoThrow (expression, format...)`
- `XCTAssertNoThrowSpecific (expression, specificException, format...)`
- `XCTAssertNoThrowSpecificNamed (expression, specificException, exceptionName, format...)`

# Test result



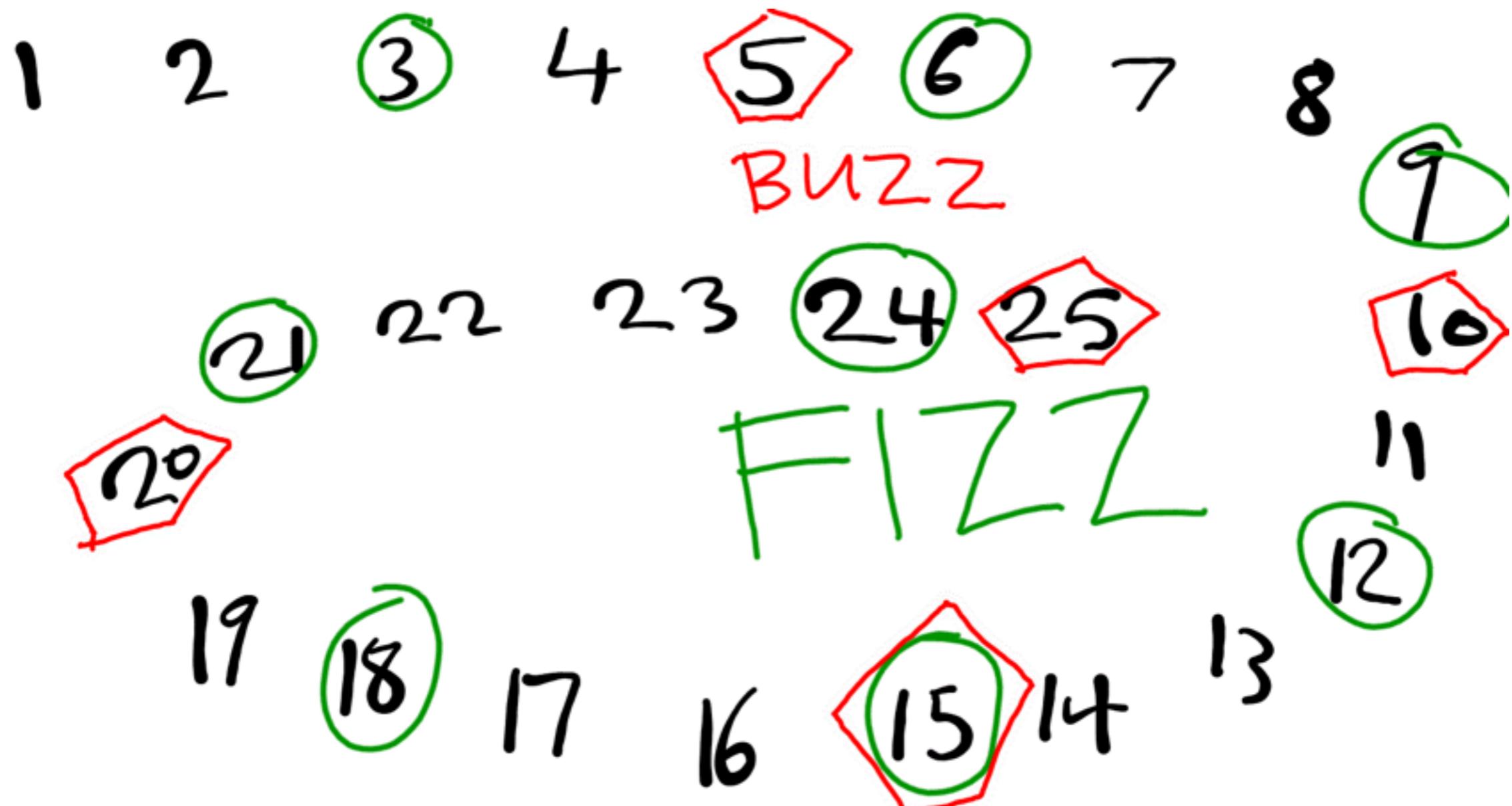
# Test panel active





# Write first test

# FizzBUZZ



# Test ที่ดีต้อง FIRST

**F**ast  
**I**ndependent  
**R**epeatable  
**S**elf-validating  
**T**imely

# สิ่งที่ไม่ใช่ Unit test

External service

File system

Database

WebService

API calls

# สิ่งที่ไม่ใช่ Unit test

## Over specification

Compare screen image

Compare HTML

# Test Naming



“What’s in a name?”

That which we call a rose

by any other name would smell

as sweet

Romeo and Juliet

# Guide to Test Writing

Don't say “**test**”, say “**should**”

# Don't use the word “test”



# Use the word “should”

```
transferShouldDeductSumFromSourceAccountBalance()  
transferShouldAddSumLessFeesToDestinationAccountBalance()  
depositShouldAddAmountToAccountBalance()
```

# Guide to Test Writing

Don't test your class, test **behaviour**

# Guide to Test Writing

**Test class names** are important too

**Structure** your test well

Tests are **deliverable** too

# Test Structure



The ratio of time spent (code)  
versus writing is  
over 10 to 1

Robert C. Martin, Clean Code



## Workshop TDD

# Code แบบไหนที่ชอบ ?

# Code แบบไหนที่ไม่ชอบ ?



# PROBLEM

## Circular Buffer

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular\\_buffer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_buffer)

# PROBLEM

## Circular Buffer

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular\\_buffer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_buffer)

# 5 นาที

## ทำความเข้าใจกับปัญหา

# ສລັບຄູ່ທຸກໆ 5 ນາທີ

## ແກ້ໄຂ code ຕ່ອໄປ

# Retrospective 5 นาที

# 5 นาที

## เขียน code ต่อไป

# Retrospective 5 นาที

# Is this how Software Developers view their Customer?

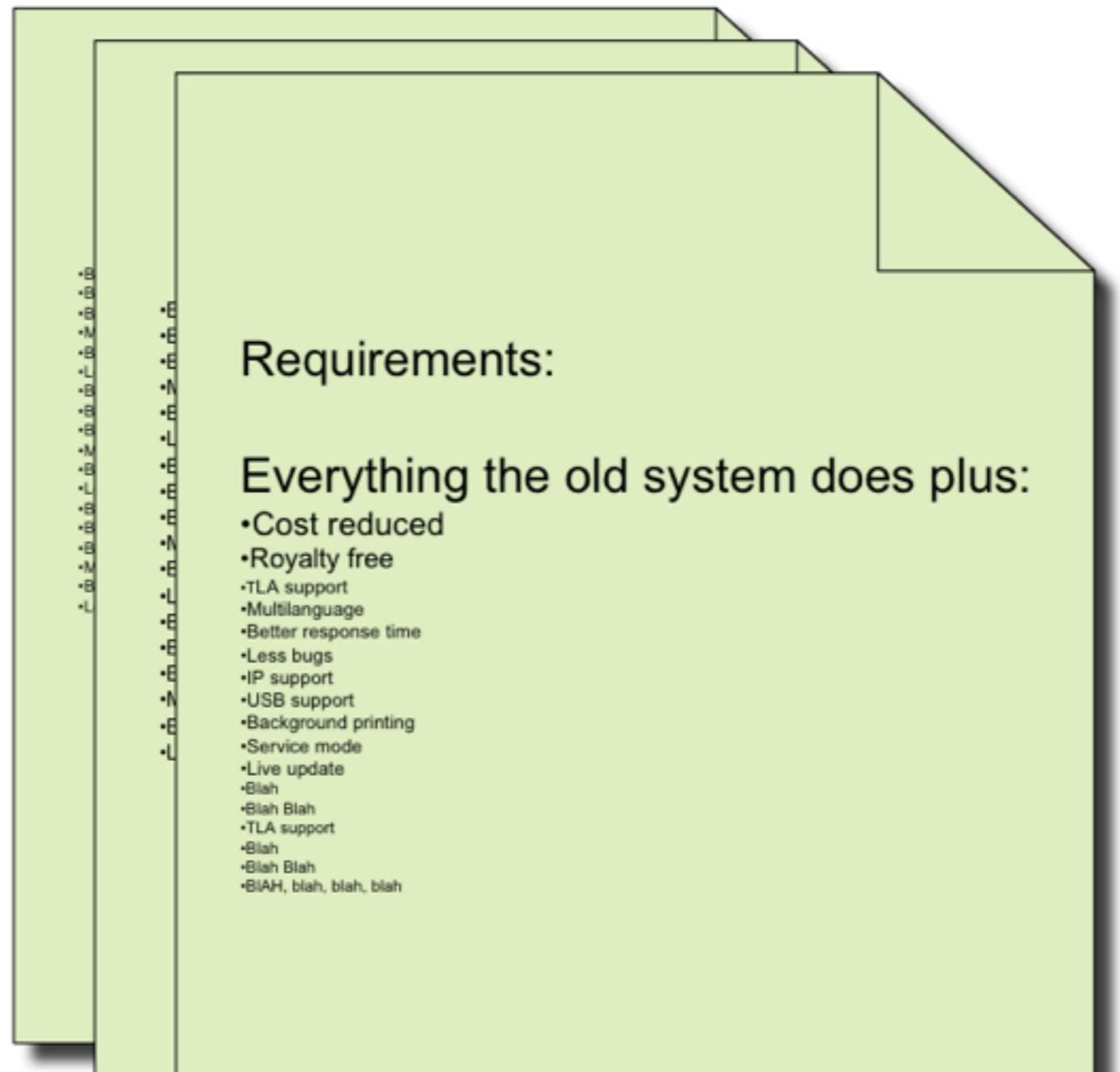
Can you add  
this new  
feature?



Go ahead and  
break other  
features while  
you are at it, no  
problem

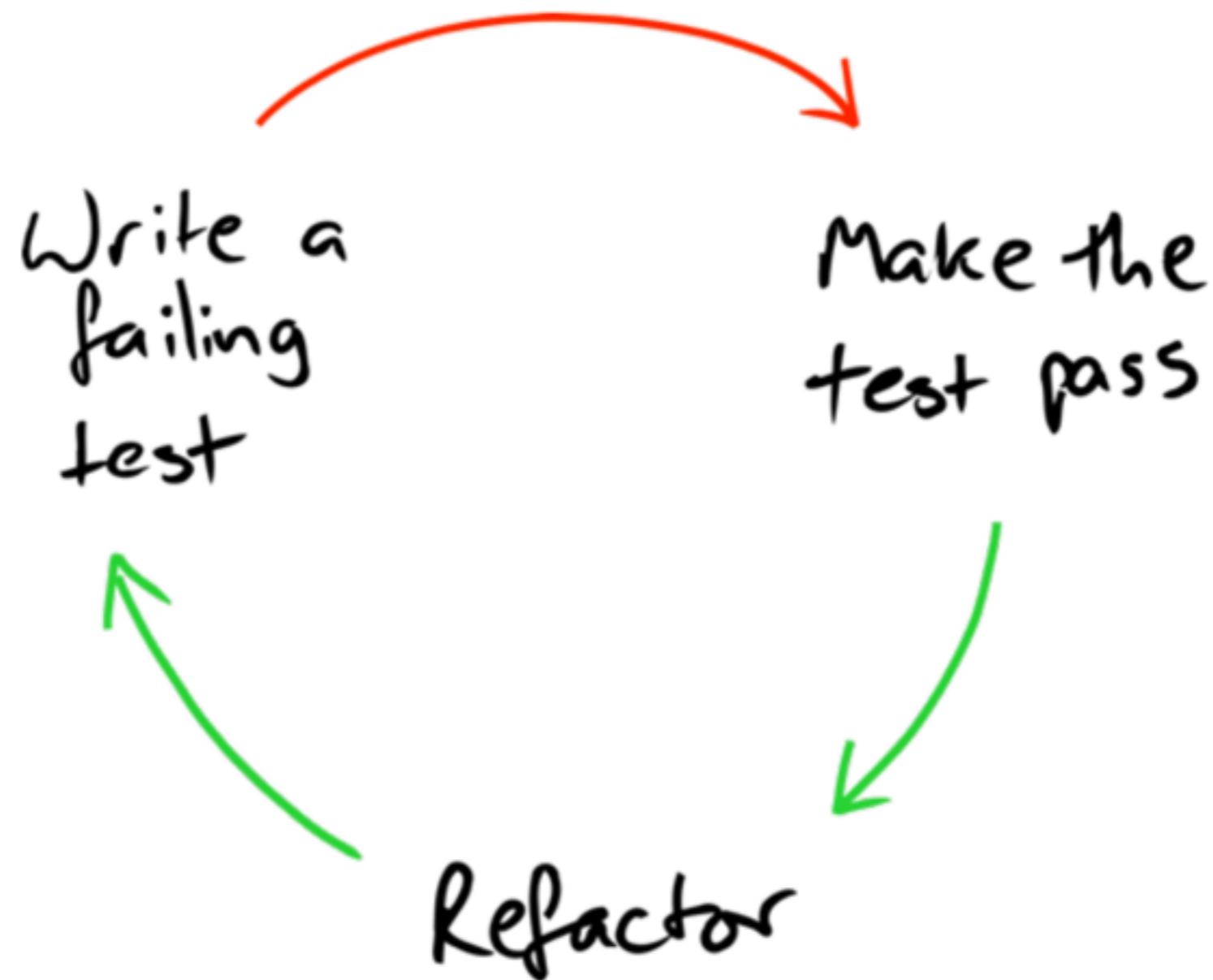
# Requirements Change

- A sign of a successful system
- Customers want new features
- Marketing wants backwards compatibility
- Old behavior must be preserved

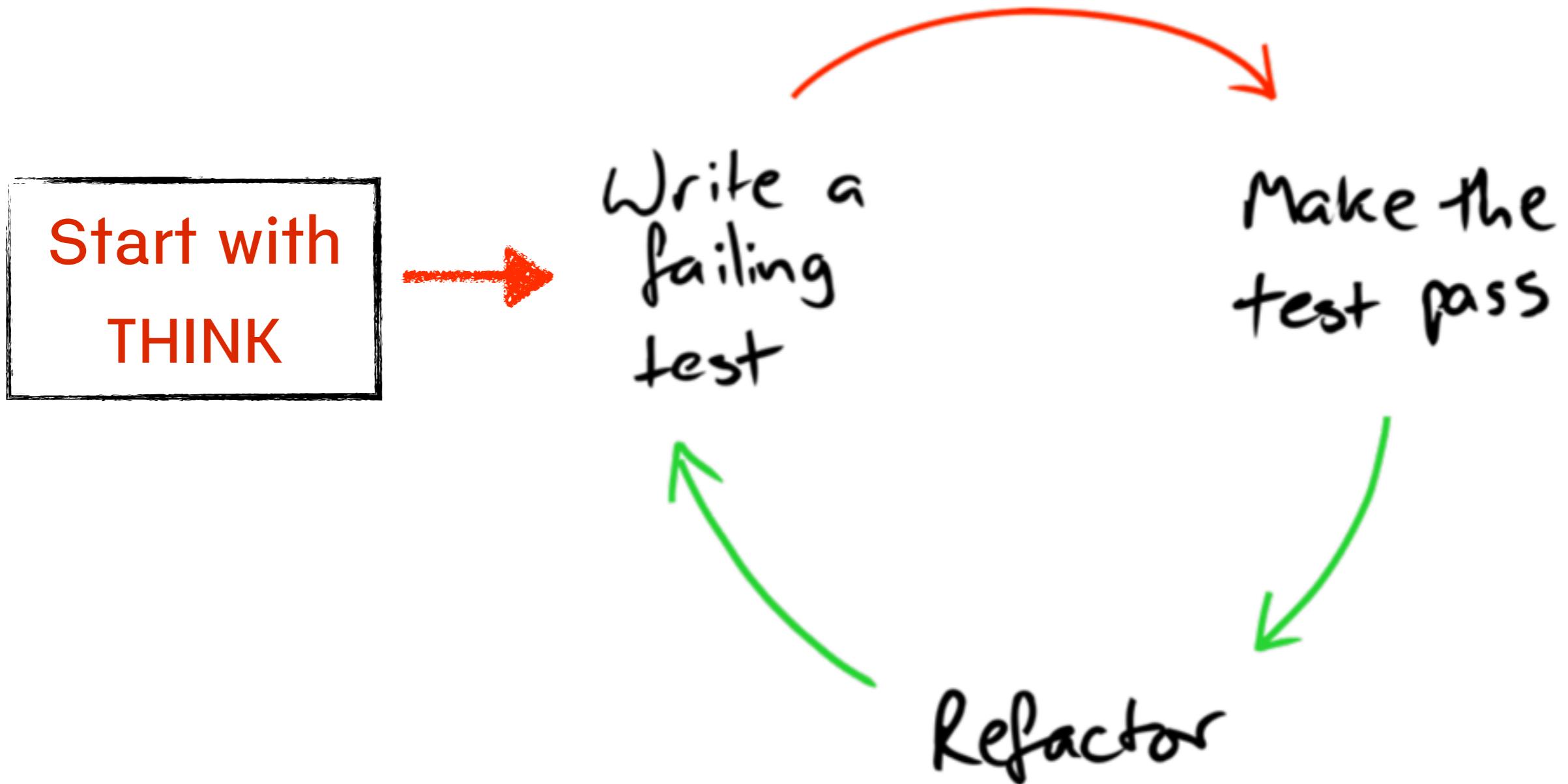


# เราต้องการวิธีการใหม่ ?

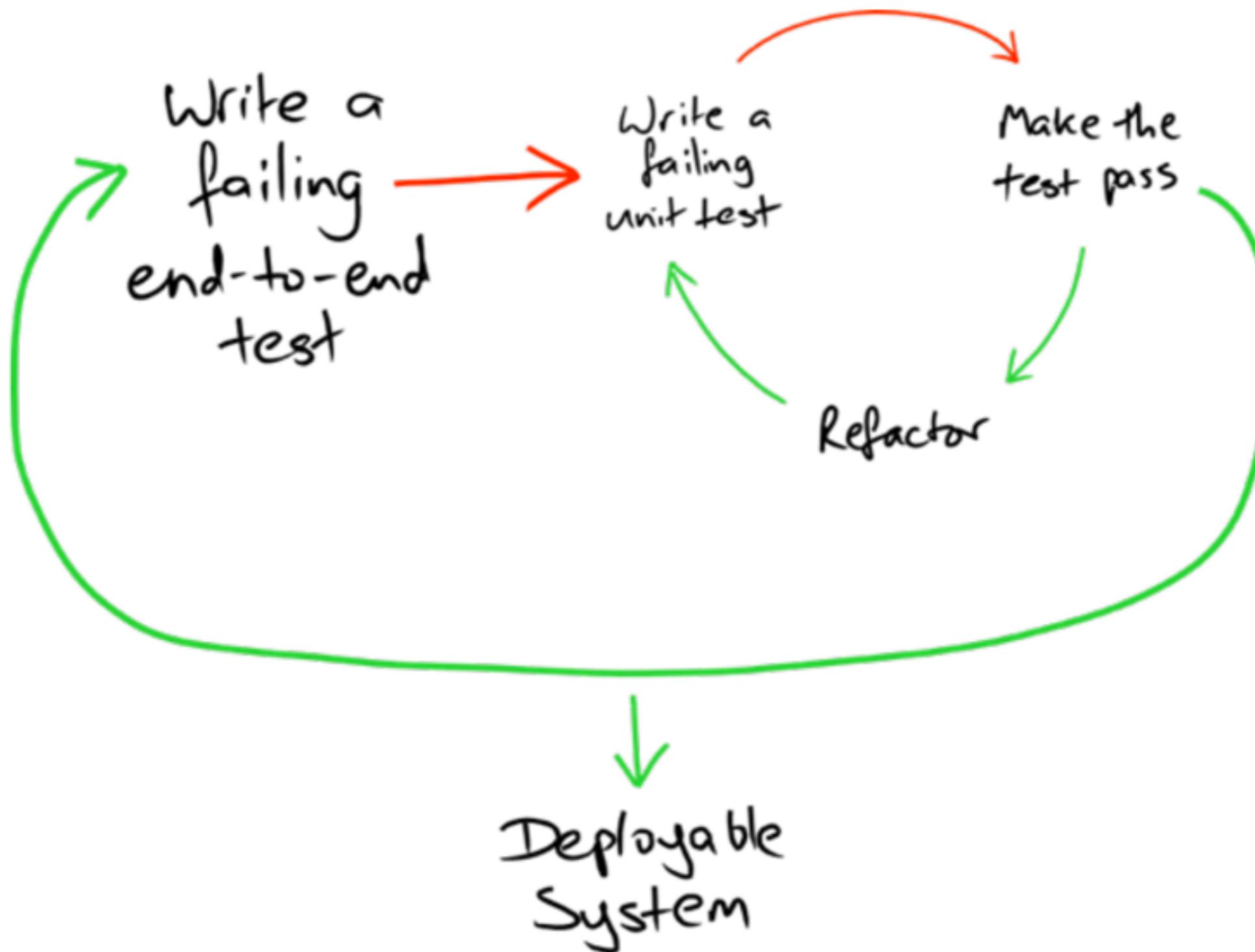
# TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT



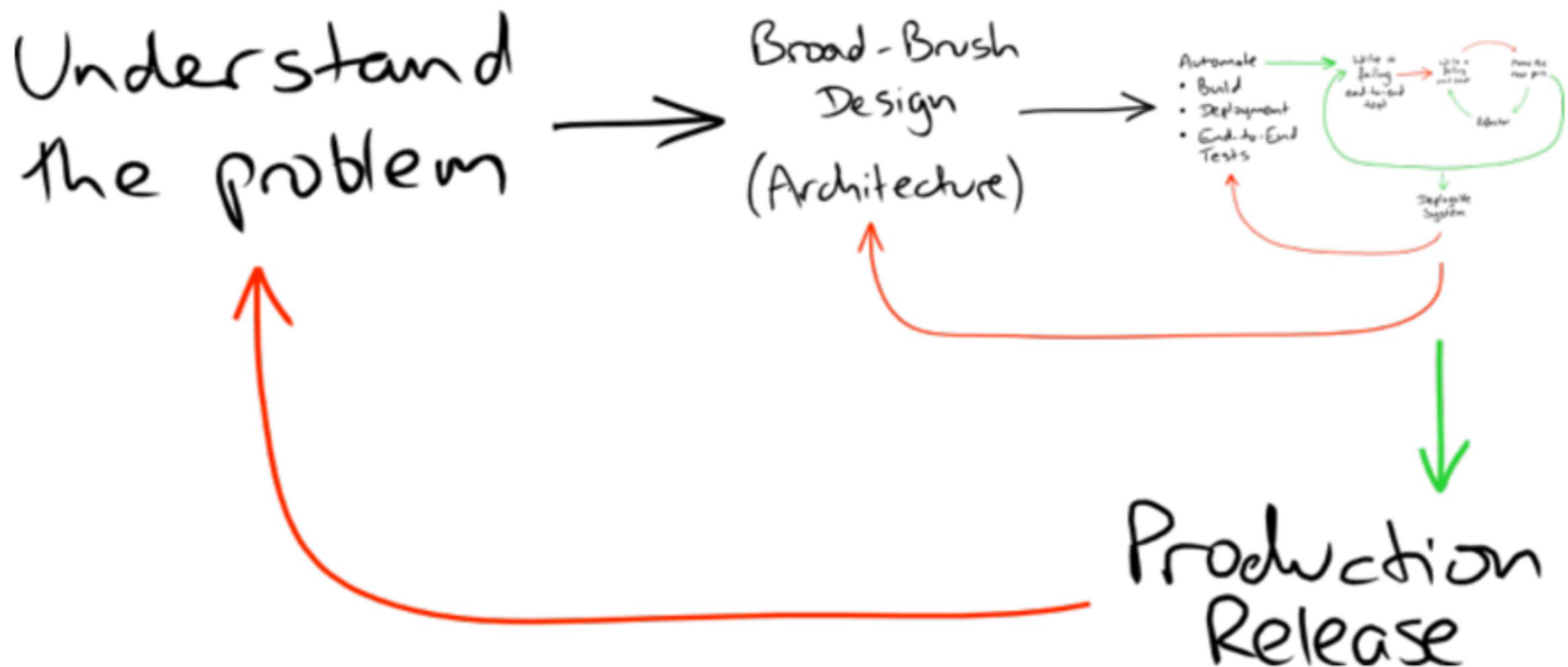
# Improve TDD Cycle



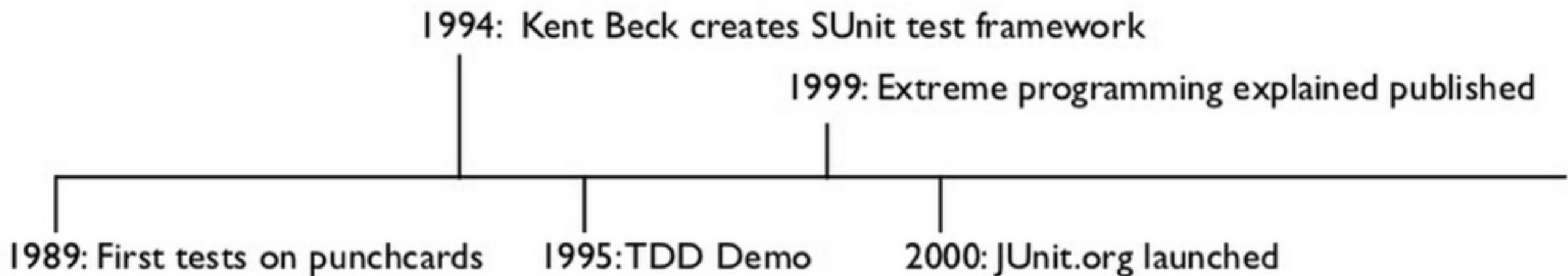
# ACCEPTANCE TEST DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT



# LARGER FEEDBACK LOOP



# ประวัติของ TDD



# Proactive vs Reactive

หาปัญหา ก่อน

ทดสอบทีหลัง

ตรวจสอบ req ก่อนทำ

แก้ไขตาม defect ที่แจ้ง

ตรวจสอบ code

debug code

# ทำไมต้อง TDD

Software **เปลี่ยนอยู่เสมอ**

คนเรามัก **มโน** และ **ทำผิดพลาดอยู่เสมอ**

# ทำไมต้อง TDD

บอกคุณว่า ผิดตรงไหน

ไม่ต้องเสียเวลา **debug**

# ทำไมต้อง TDD

Test นั้นช่วยคุณสร้างสิ่งที่ **น้อม**  
และสร้างความคาดหวังขึ้นมา

# ทำไมต้อง TDD

ผลที่ได้คือ Testable design

Loosely coupled, High codesion

**STEVE FREEMAN & NAT PRYCE**

**Never write new functionality  
without a failing test**

**ROBERT C. MARTIN**

**Testing is about trust**

# SIMPLE DESIGN RULES

All the tests pass

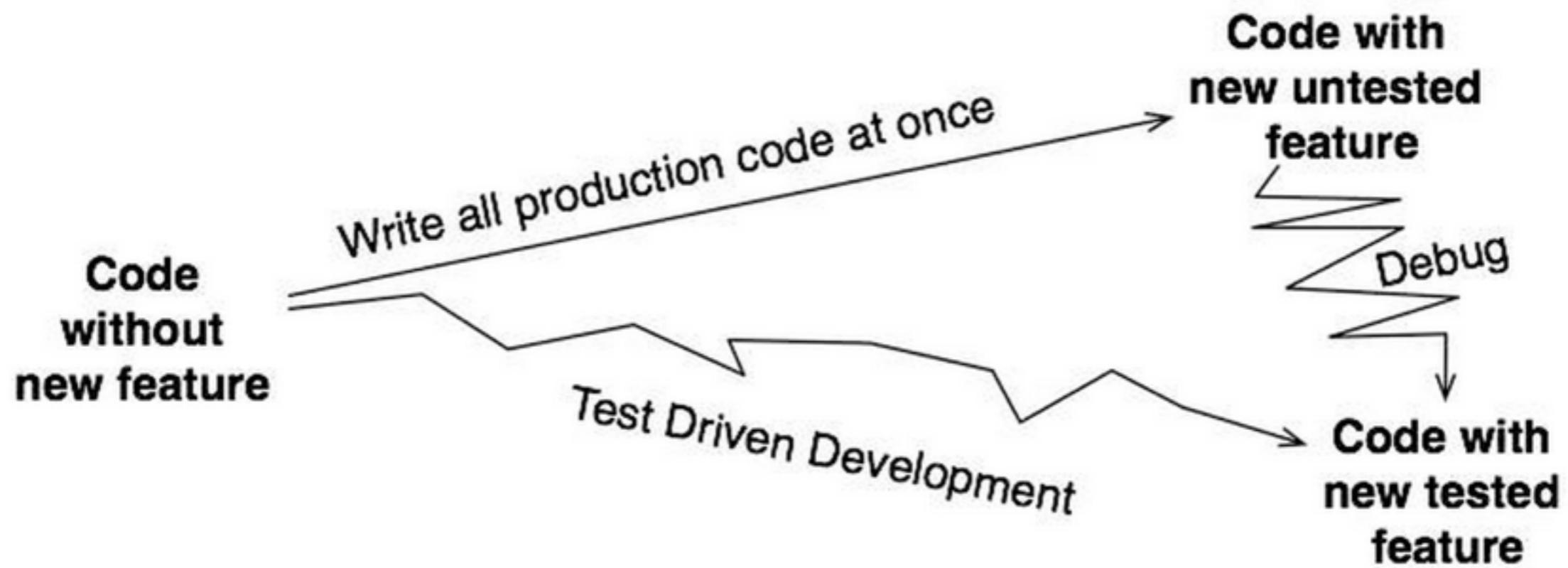
There is no duplication

Focus your intent

Classes and methods are minimized

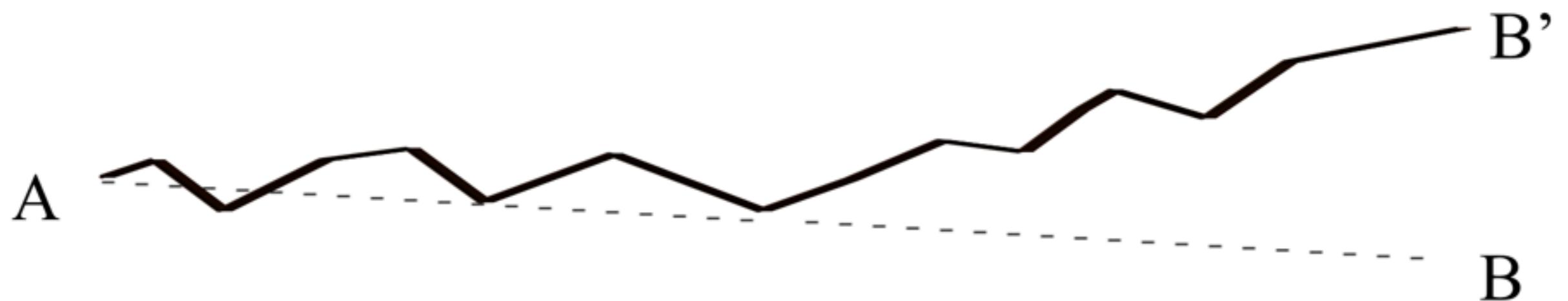
# TDD vs DLP

DLP = Debug Later Programming



รูปจาก <http://www.renaissancesoftware.net/>

# Small Step



# ก่อนจะเริ่มเขียน Test

ทำการออกแบบก่อน

# 5 นาที

1. มี API หรือ method ซื้ออะไรบ้าง
2. Data structure ง่ายที่สุดที่จะใช้งาน
3. การทำงานภายในของระบบ ที่จะเกิดขึ้น

# Test แรกที่จะเขียนคือ อะไร ?

# Empty Buffer ?

สร้าง Buffer ครึ่งแรกจะต้องว่าง ?

# Empty Buffer ?

ทำการเพิ่มข้อมูล

# Empty Buffer ?

ทำการเพิ่มข้อมูล และ ดึงข้อมูล ออกแบบมาใช้

# Full Buffer ?

## สร้าง Buffer ครึ่งแรกจะต้องเต็ม ?

# อะไรต่อไป ?

# เพิ่มข้อมูล

เพิ่มครั้งละหนึ่ง

เพิ่มครั้งละสอง

เพิ่มครั้งละสาม

# กำหนดขนาดของ Buffer

ค่า default ของ Buffer

กำหนดค่าขนาดของ Buffer ได้เอง

# อะไรต่อไป ?

# Full Buffer

เพิ่มข้อมูลจนเต็ม

เพิ่มข้อมูลจนเต็ม และ ดึงจนว่าง

# อะไรต่อไป ?

# ตรวจสอบพฤติกรรม

เพิ่มข้อมูล

เพิ่มข้อมูล

ดึงข้อมูล

เพิ่มข้อมูล

ดึงข้อมูล

ดึงข้อมูล

# Overflow ?

# Underflow ?



# Kata Range

Input	Result
[1,5]	1,2,3,4,5
[1,5)	1,2,3,4
(1,5]	2,3,4,5
(1,5)	2,3,4

# TDD in Real world

## Design Principle



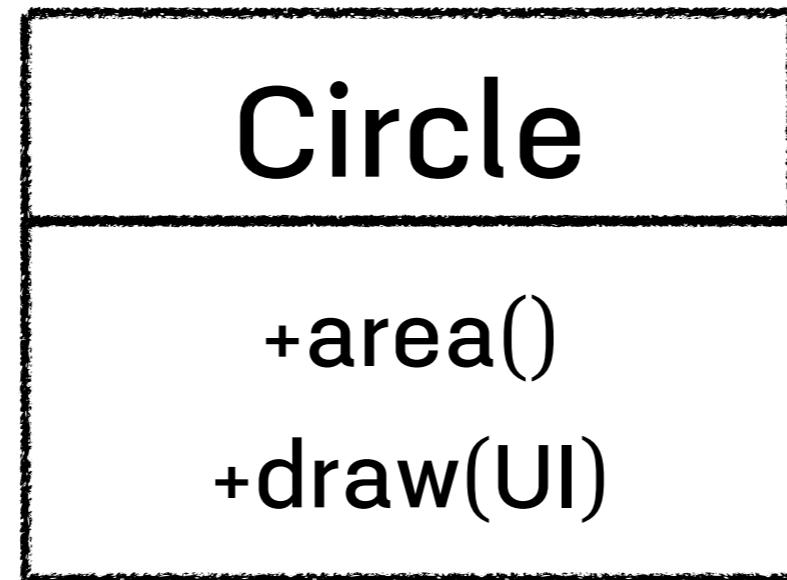
**SOLID**  
Software development is not a Jenga game.



## Single Responsibility Principle

Just because you *can* doesn't mean you *should*.

# Single Responsibility Principle



**Circle**

+area()

**CircleUI**

+draw(UI)

# Workshop

## Single Responsibility Principle



## Open-Closed Principle

Open-chest surgery isn't needed when putting on a coat.

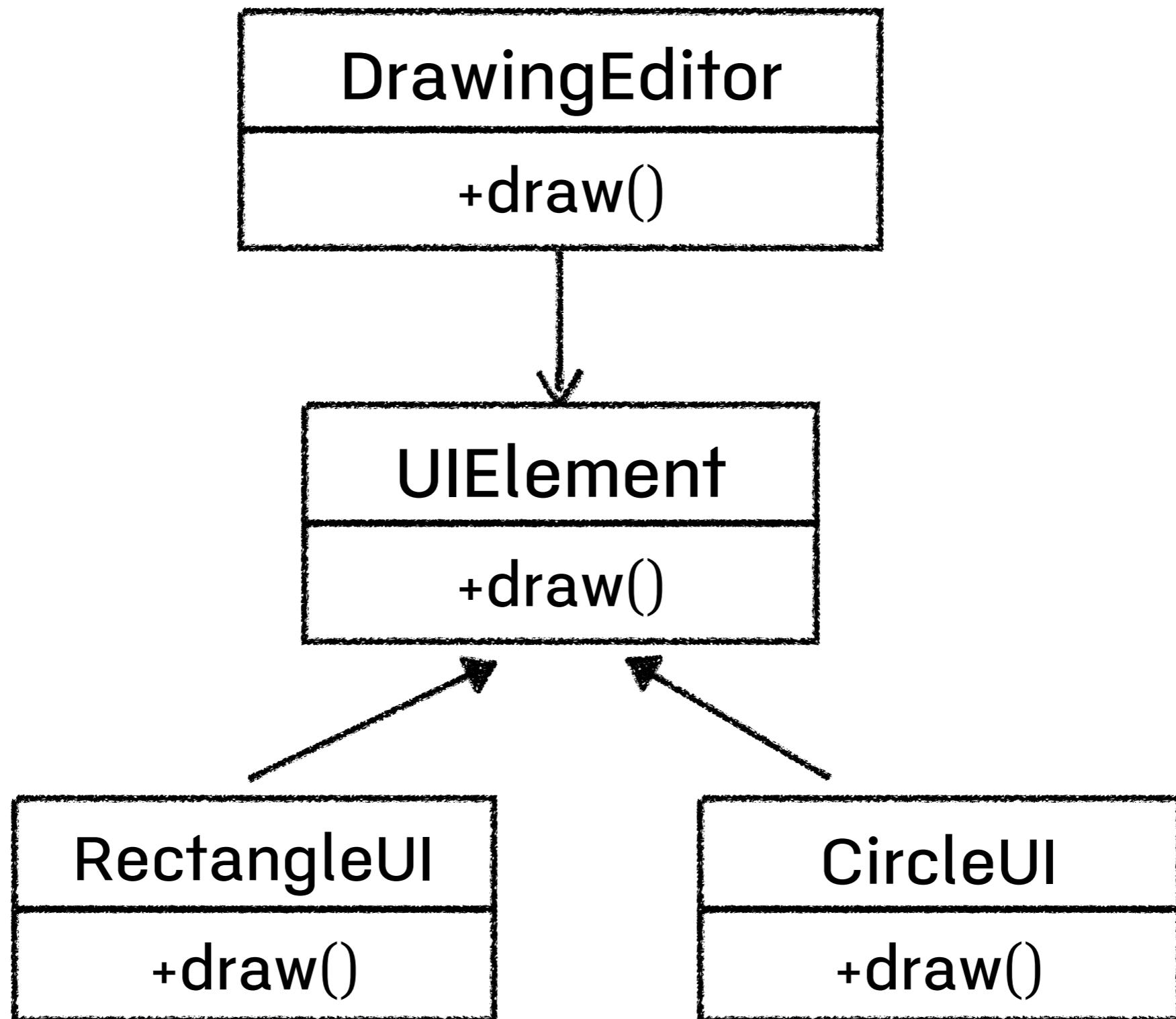
# Open/Closed Principle

DrawingEditor

+draw()

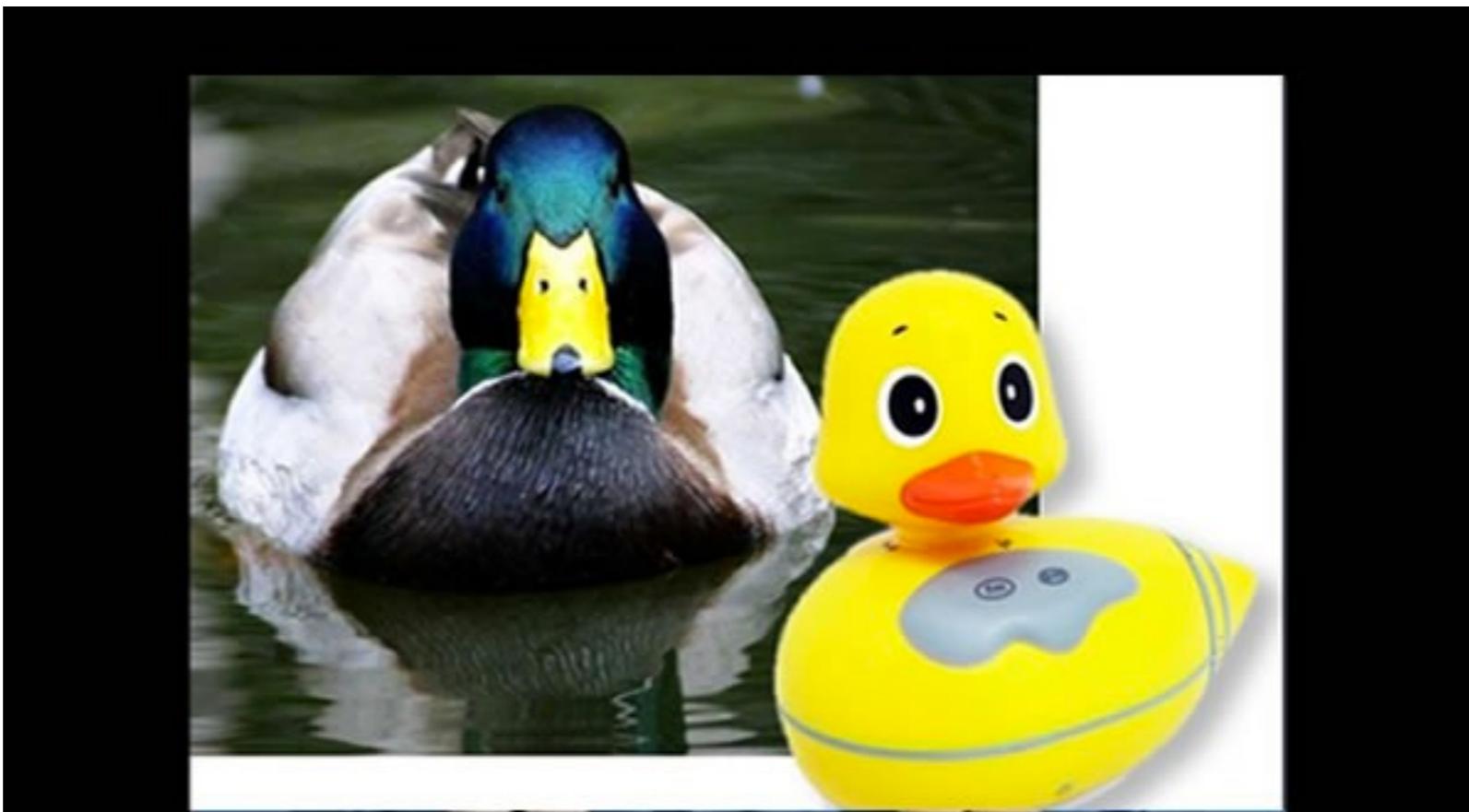
-drawCircle()

-drawRectangle()



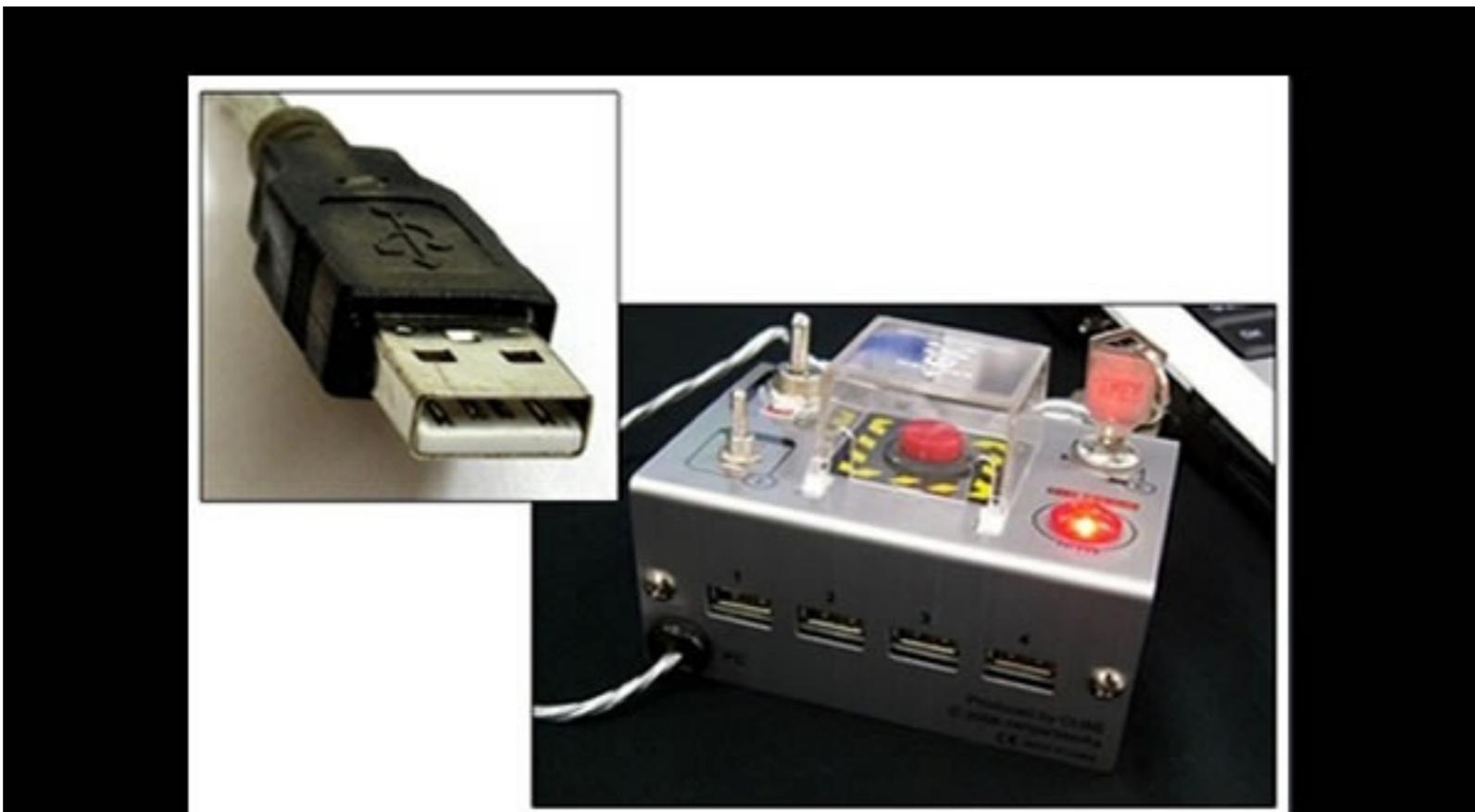
# Workshop

## Open/Closed Principle



## Liskov Substitution Principle

If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck but needs batteries,  
you probably have the wrong abstraction.



## Interface Segregation Principle

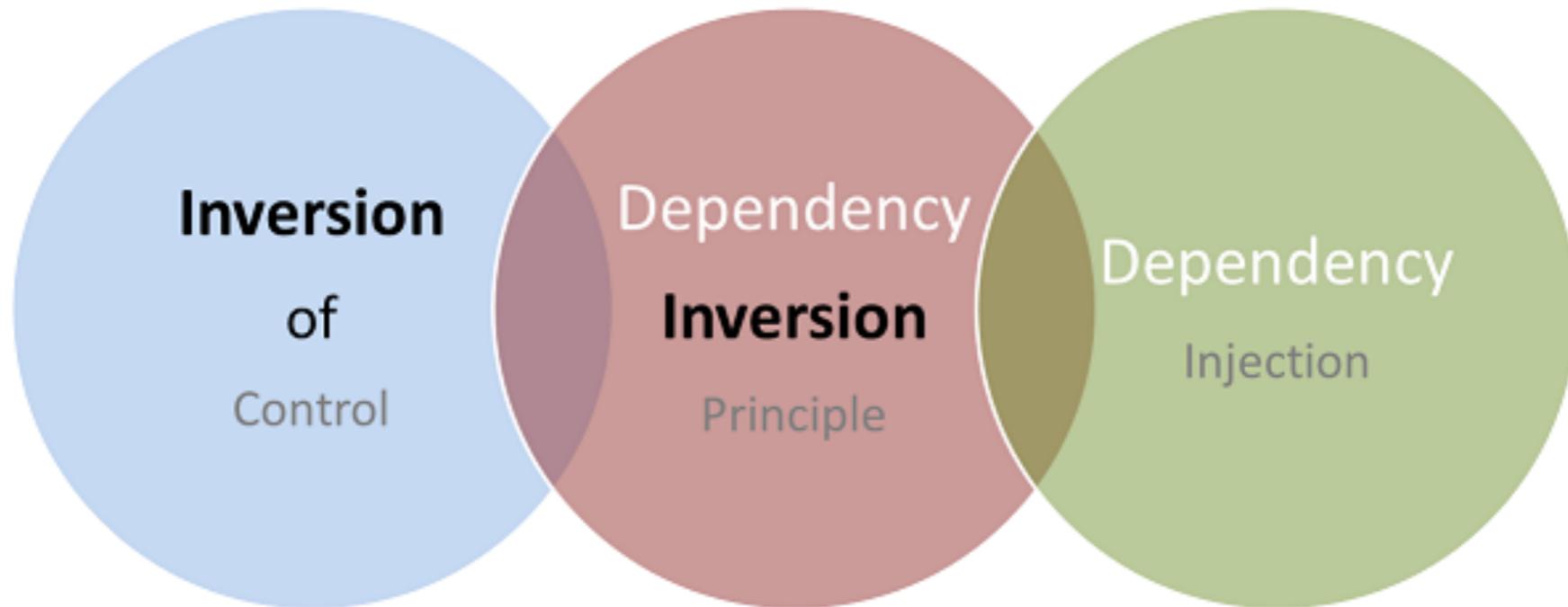
You want me to plug this in *where?*



## Dependency Inversion Principle

Would you solder a lamp directly  
to the electrical wiring in a wall?

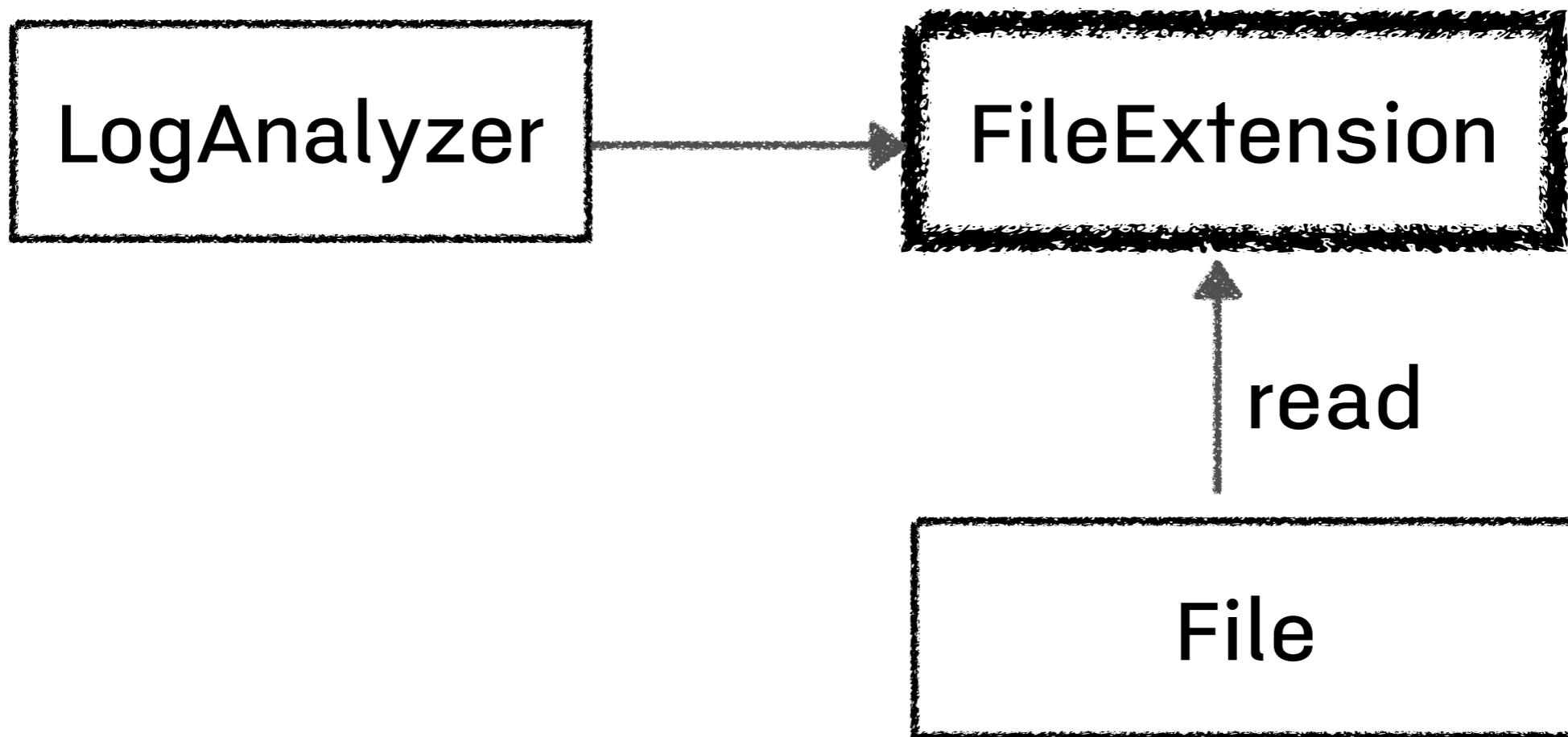
# Dependency Inversion Principle



# Dependency Inversion Principle



# Move to new class



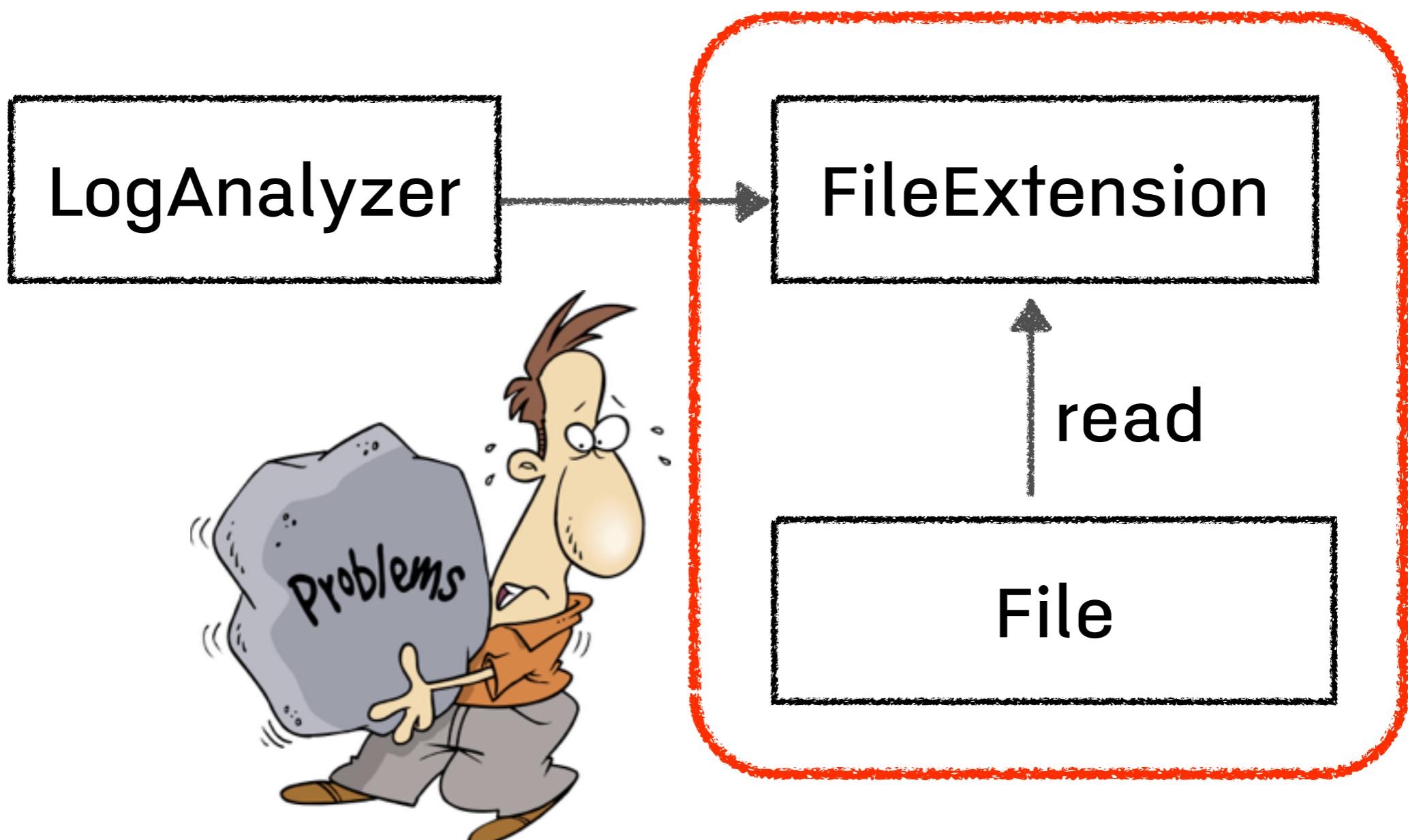
# Workshop

Discuss about FileExtension.java

# Problem ?

**F**ast  
**I**ndependent  
**R**epeatable  
**S**elf-validating  
**T**imely

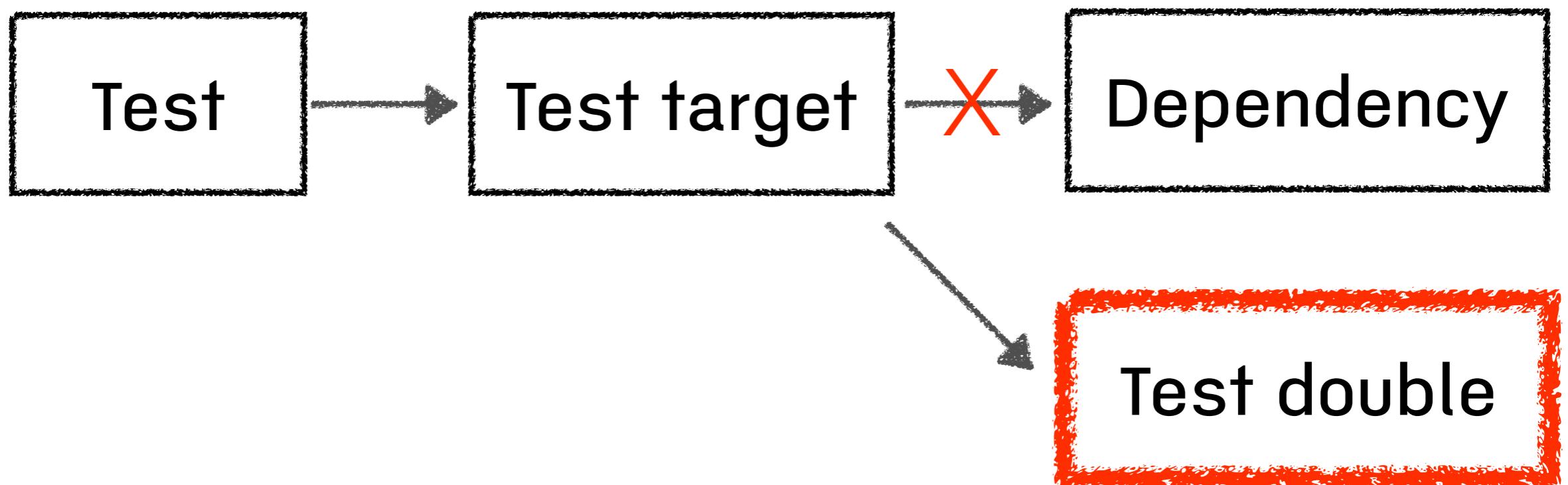
# Dependency with File



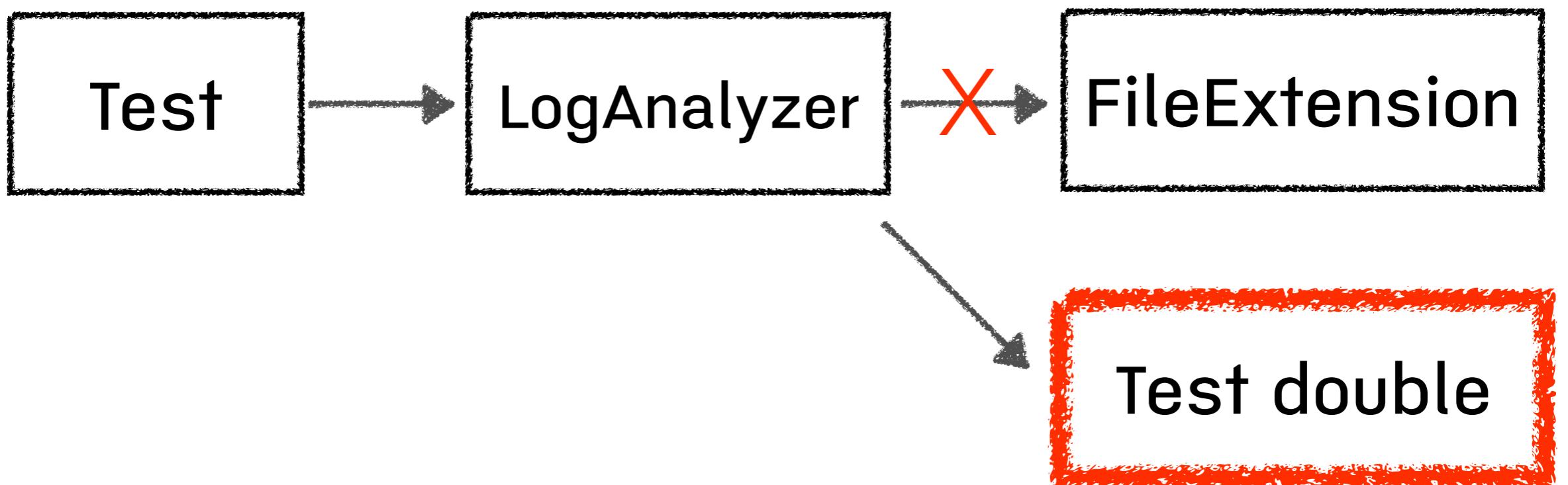
# Discuss

How to Break dependency ?

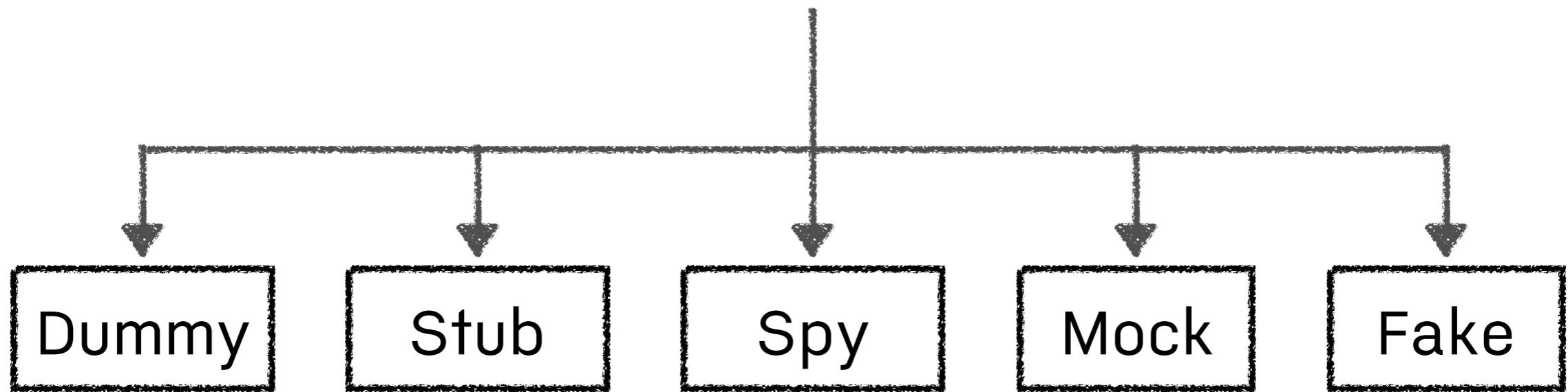
# Isolate Dependency



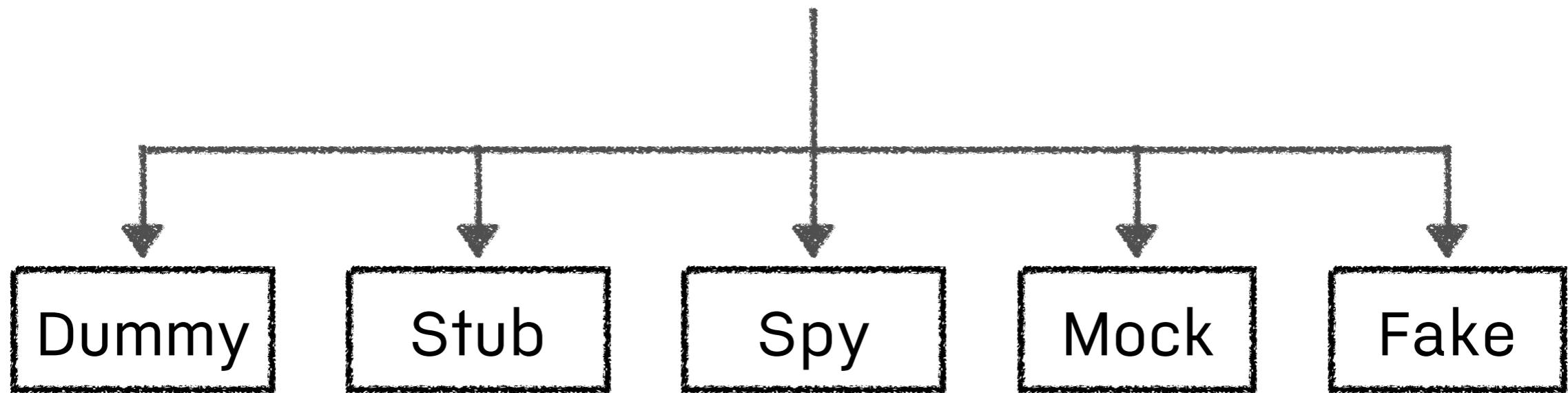
# Isolate Dependency



# Test Double

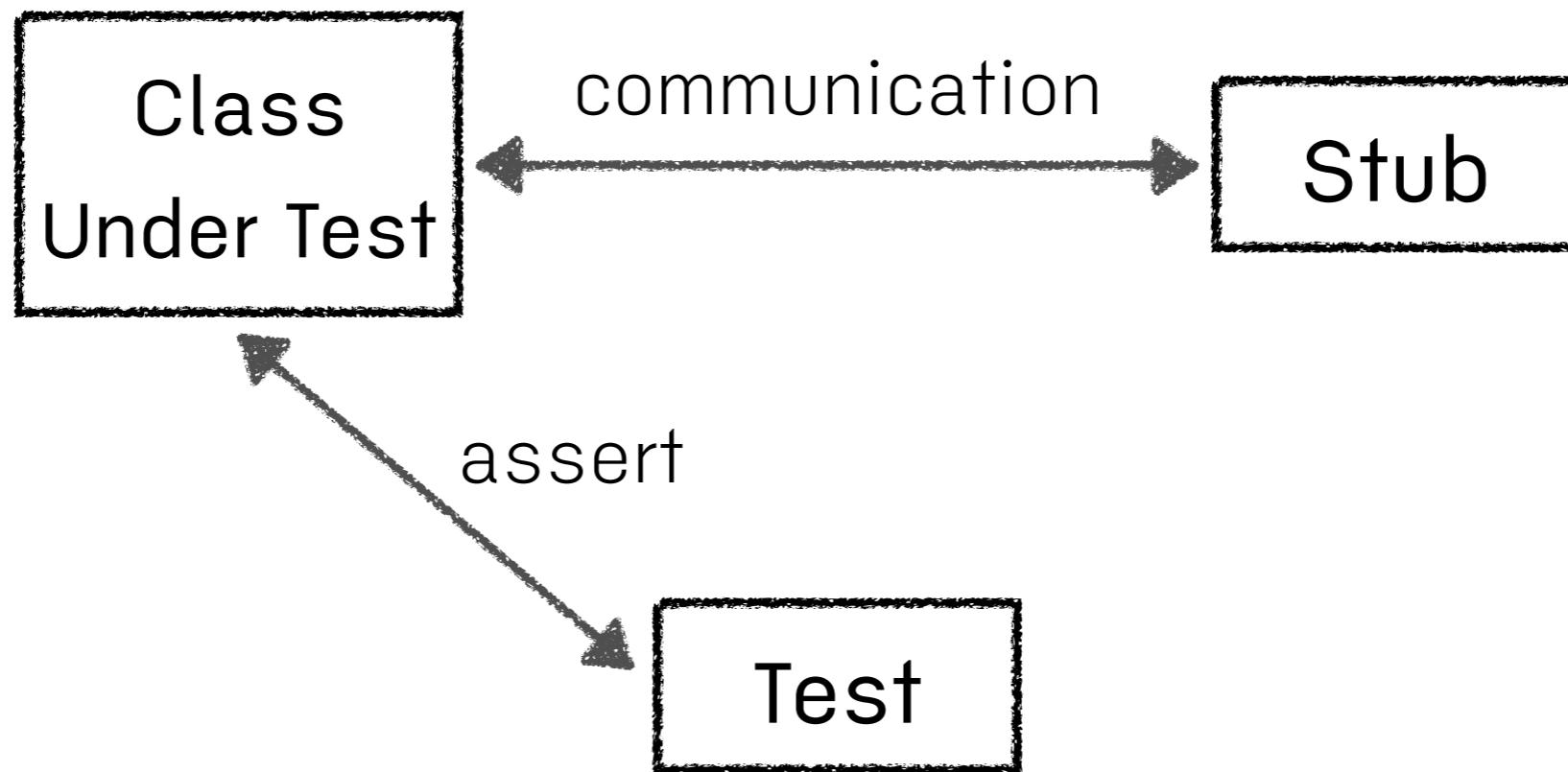


# Test Double



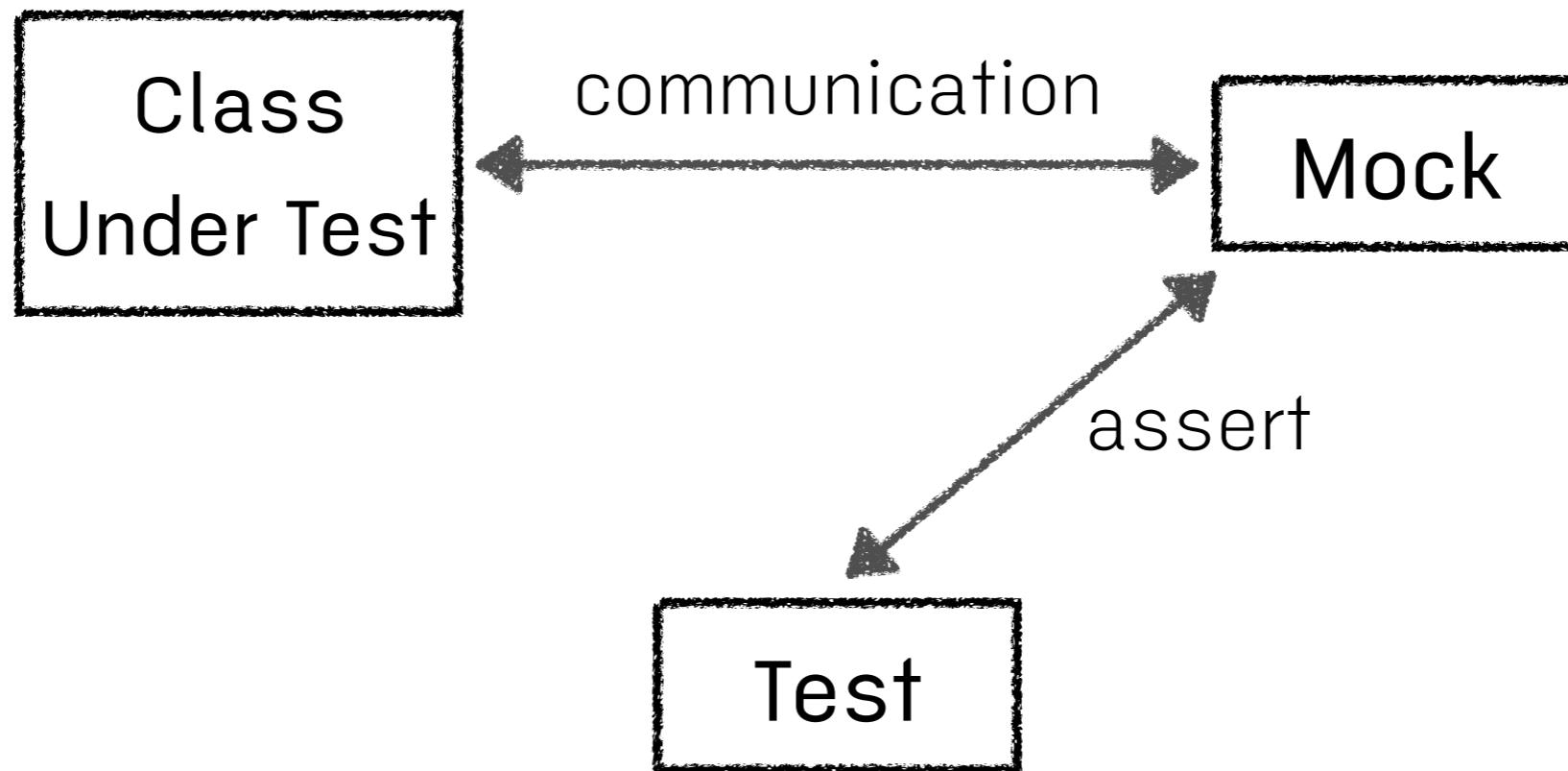
Configuration & **Hard code**

# Stub



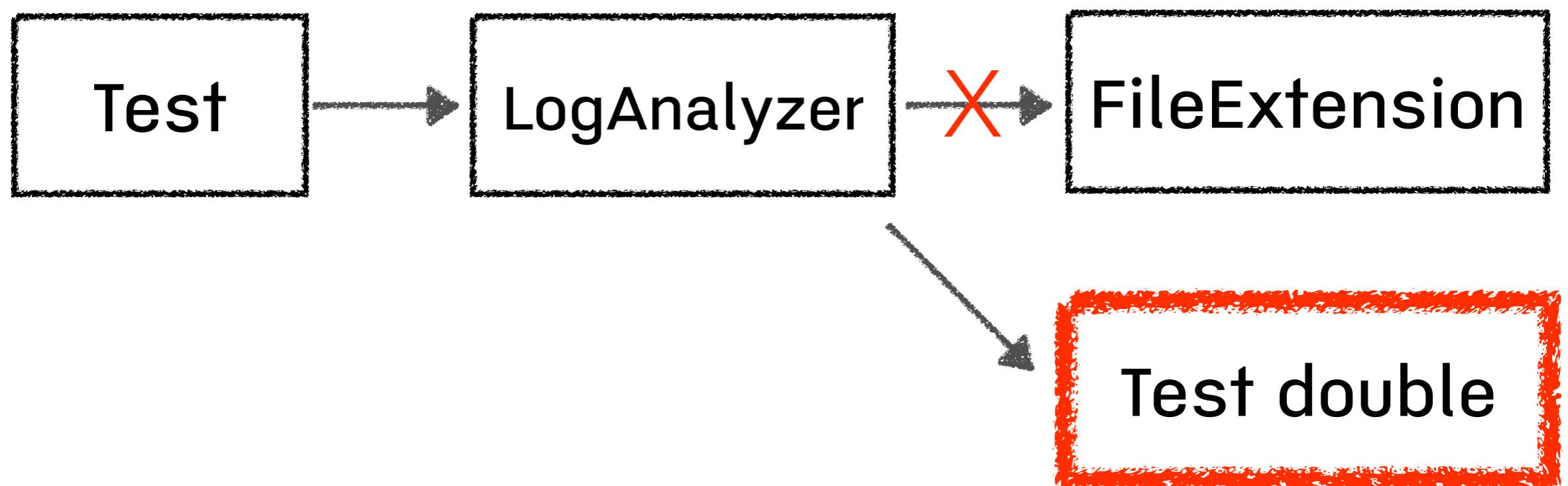
Make sure the test run smoothly

# Mock object



To verify that the test pass

# How to use Test double ?



# Demo & Discuss

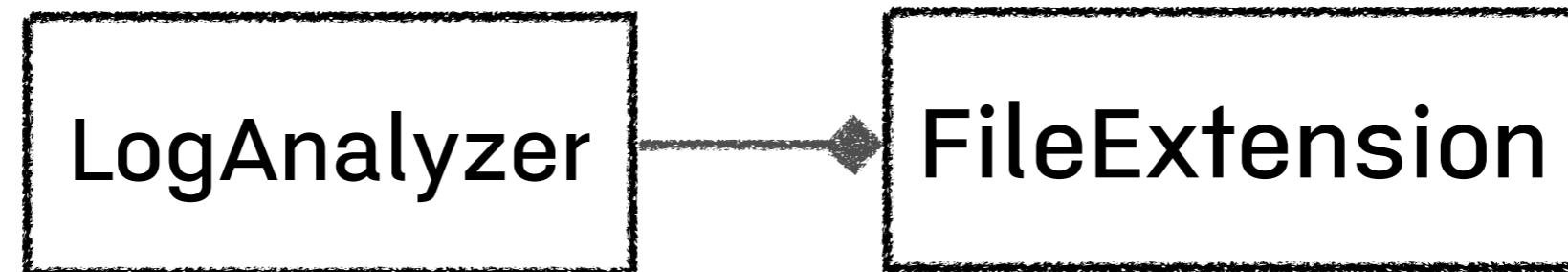
Break dependency with File System

# Discuss

How to solve this problem ?

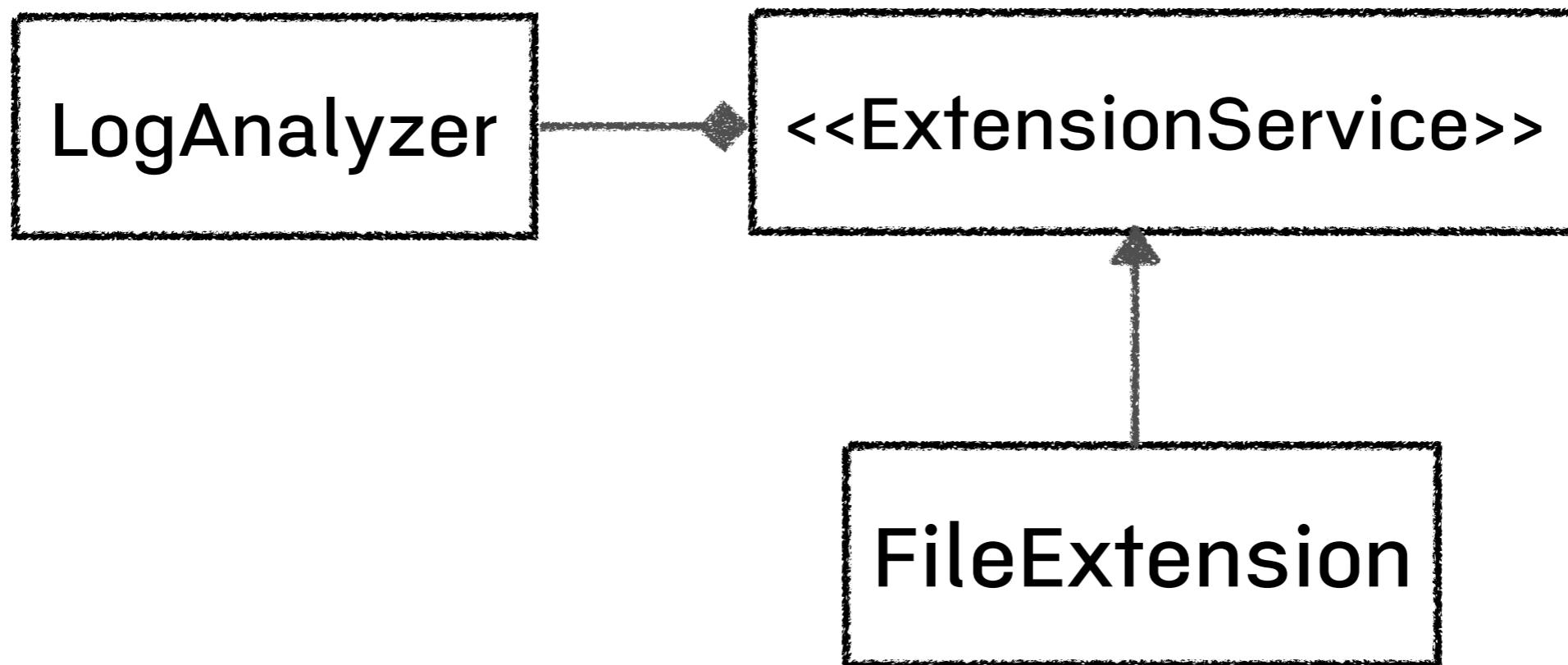
# All about Abstraction

Tight coupling !!



# All about Abstraction

Loose coupling !!

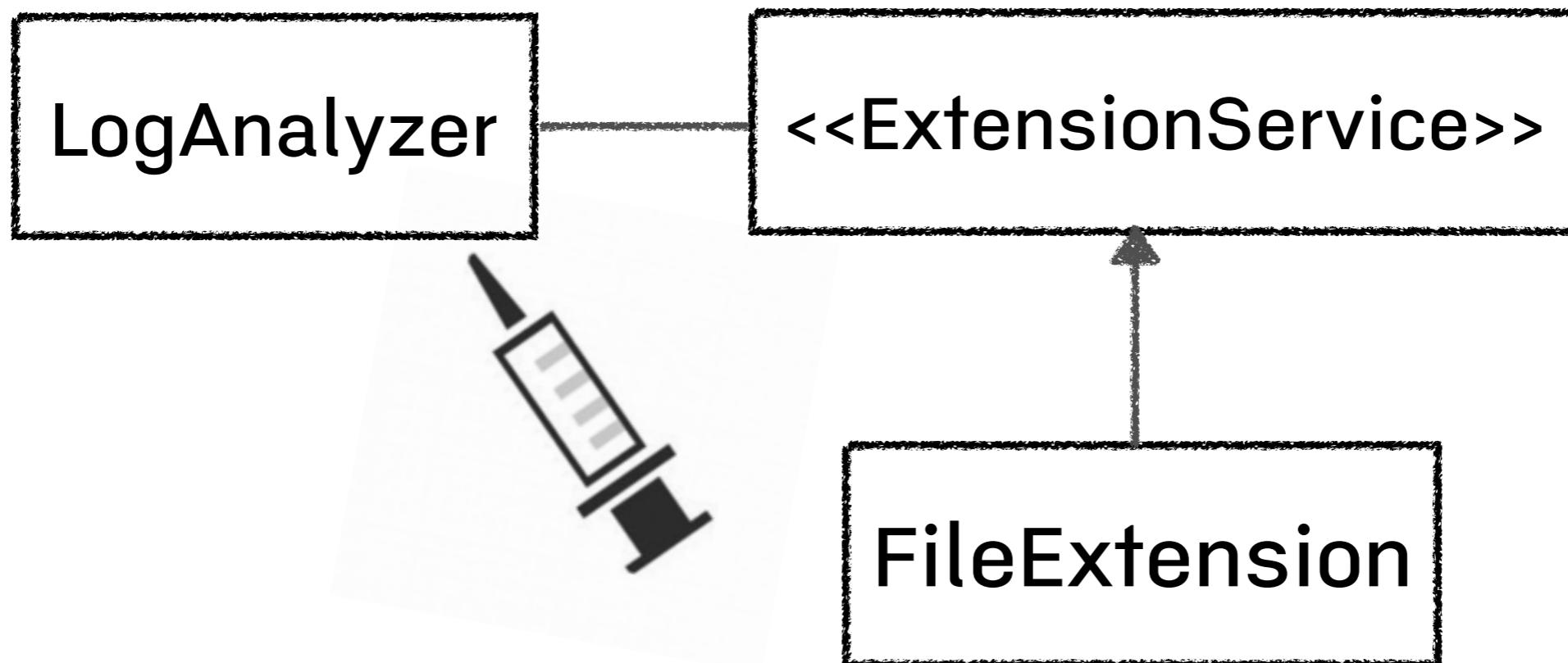


# Demo & Discuss

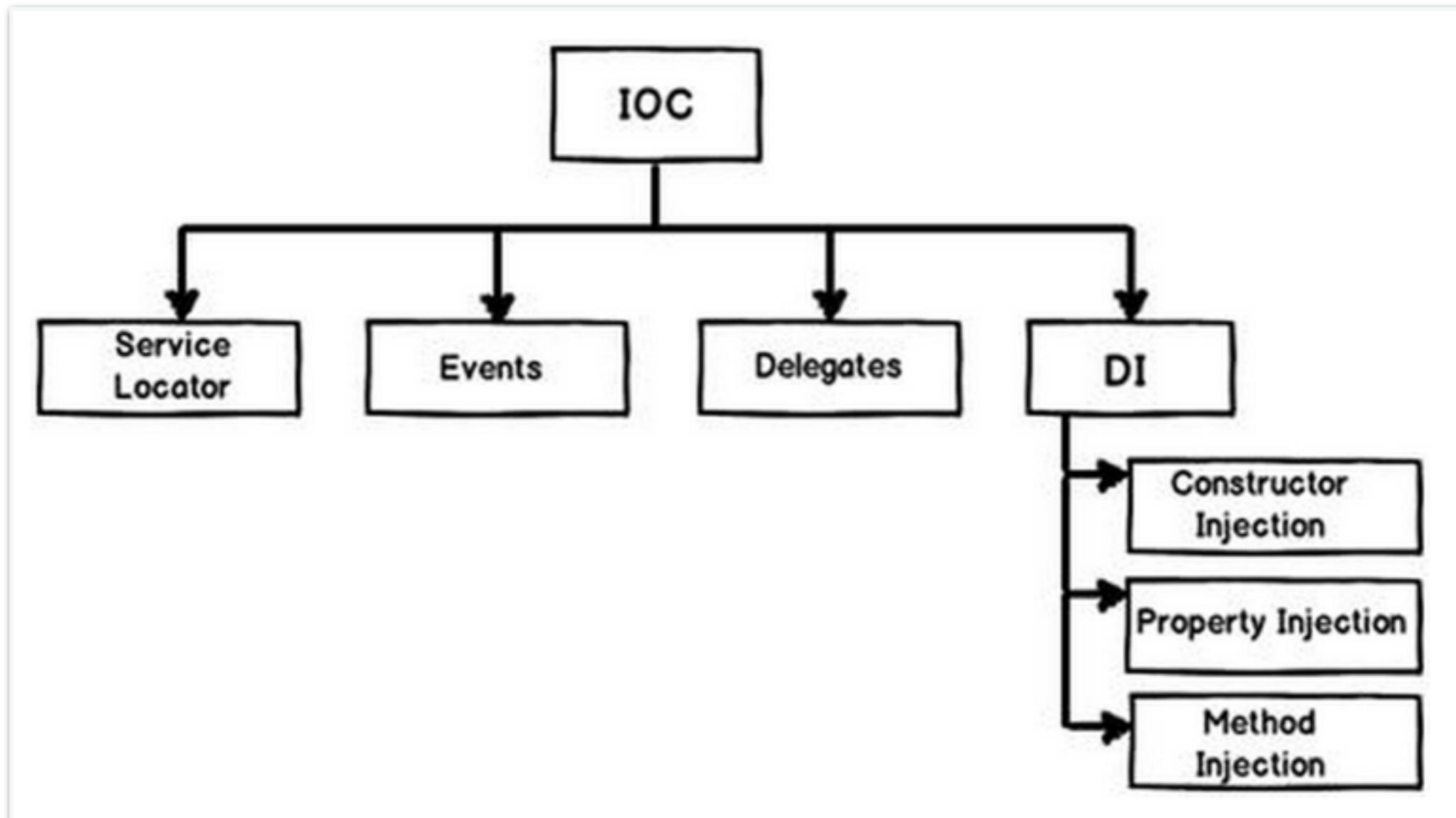
Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

# How to use FileExtension ?

Loose coupling



# Dependency Injection



# Dependency Injection

Constructor Injection

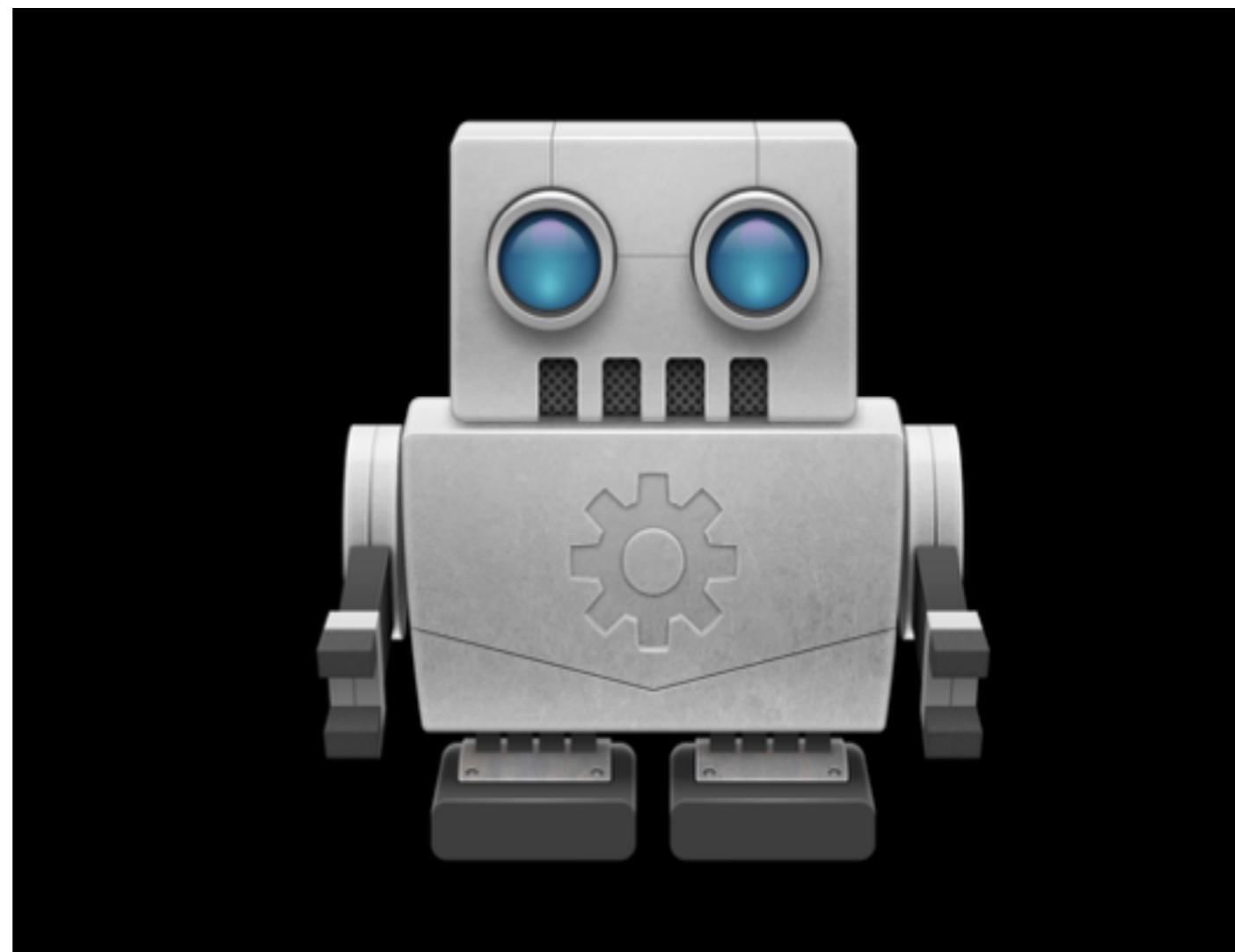
Property Injection

Method Injection

# Demo & Discuss

Dependency Injection of LogAnalyzer

# Getting start with UI Test



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# Required

iOS 9+ , OS X 10.11+

iOS device must enable for development

# Main components

UI Testing  
UI Recording  
Accessibility

# UI Testing

Find and interact with element in UI  
Validate UI property  
Validate UI state



XCTest

+



Accessibility

# Let's start UI Testing

Product Name:

WorkingWithUI

Organization Name:

UP1

Organization Identifier:

up1

Bundle Identifier:

up1.WorkingWithUI

Language:

Swift

Devices:

Universal

Use Core Data

Include Unit Tests

Include UI Tests

```
import XCTest

class WorkingWithUIUITests: XCTestCase {

    override func setUp() {
        super.setUp()
        continueAfterFailure = false
        XCUIApplication().launch()
    }

    override func tearDown() {
        super.tearDown()
    }

    func testExample() {
    }

}
```

# UI Recording

Interact with application  
Generate the code

```
15 ◇16 func testExample() {
```

```
17 }
```

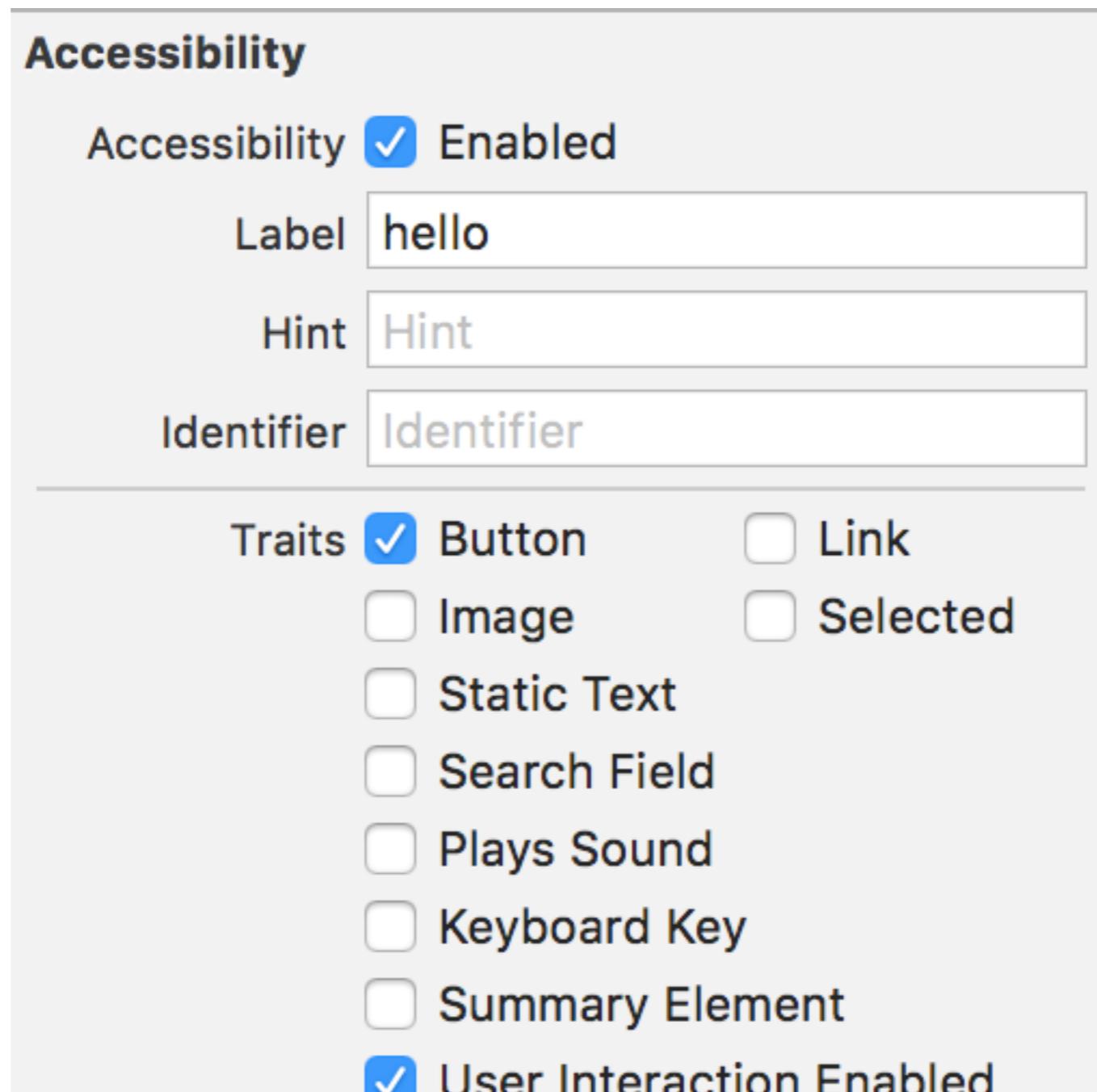
```
18 }
```

1. Put cursor

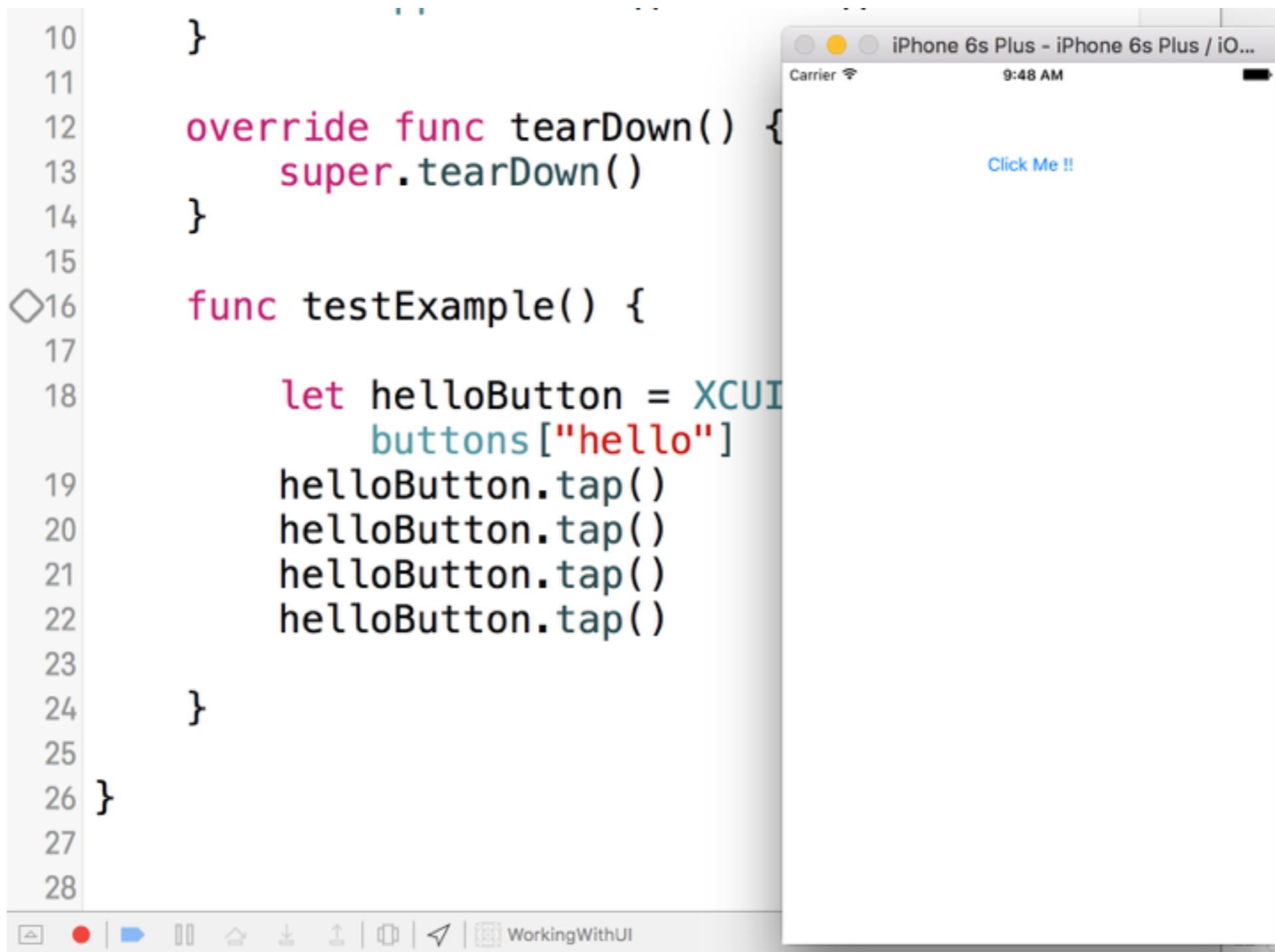
2. Click to start recording



# Enable accessibility



# Enable accessibility

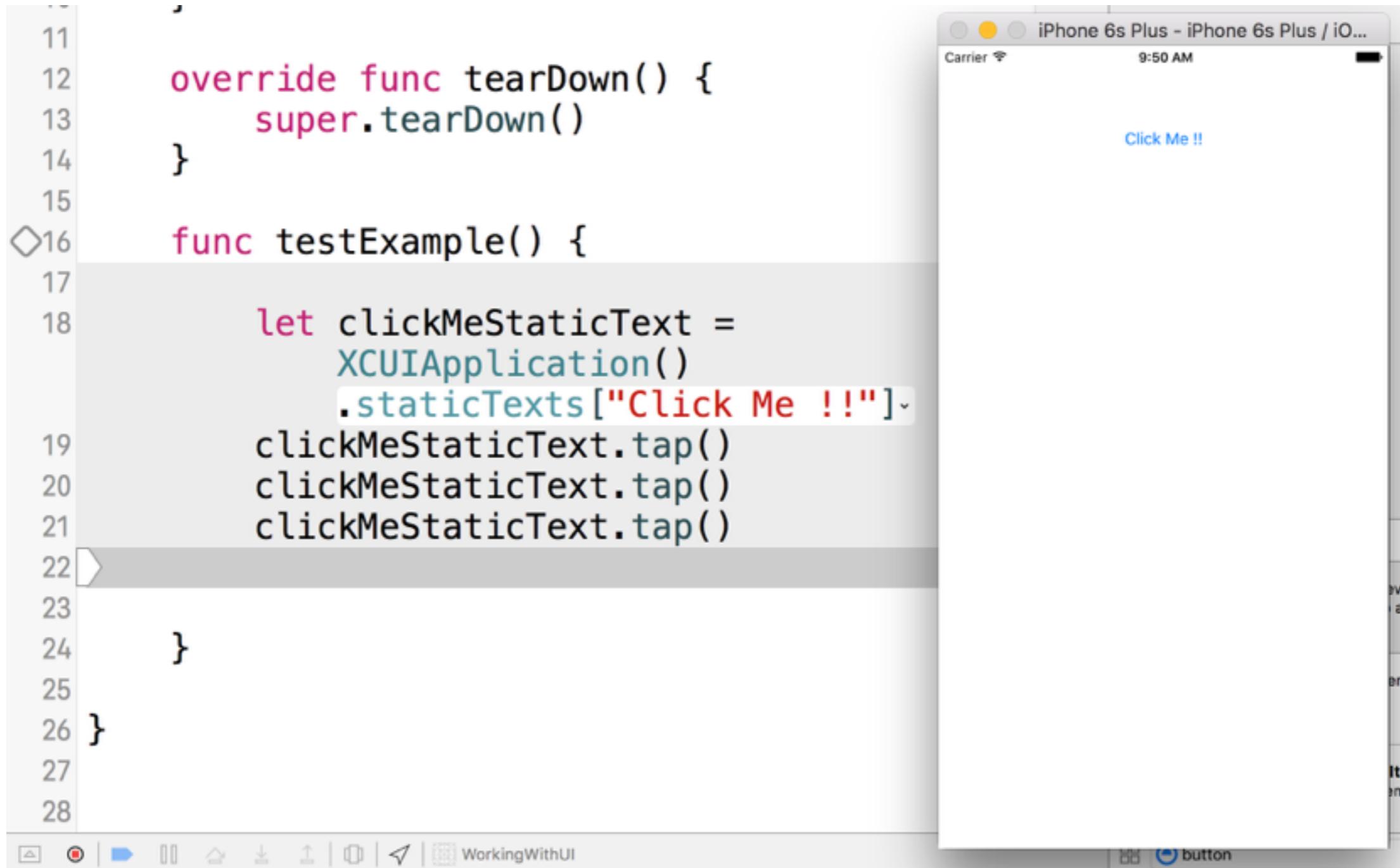


The image shows a split-screen view. On the left is a code editor window for Xcode, displaying a Swift file with UI test code. On the right is a screenshot of an iPhone 6s Plus simulator running iOS 9.3. The simulator screen shows a single button labeled "Click Me !!". The Xcode code editor contains the following code:

```
10 }
11
12     override func tearDown() {
13         super.tearDown()
14     }
15
16 ◇func testExample() {
17
18     let helloButton = XCUI
19         buttons["hello"]
20     helloButton.tap()
21     helloButton.tap()
22     helloButton.tap()
23     helloButton.tap()
24 }
25
26 }
27
28 }
```

The Xcode interface includes a toolbar at the bottom with icons for stopping, running, pausing, and navigating. The status bar at the top of the Xcode window shows "WorkingWithUI".

# Disable accessibility



The screenshot shows a Xcode interface with a code editor and a simulator window.

**Code Editor:**

```
11
12     override func tearDown() {
13         super.tearDown()
14     }
15
16     func testExample() {
17
18         let clickMeStaticText =
19             XCUIApplication()
20             .staticTexts["Click Me !!"]
21
22             clickMeStaticText.tap()
23             clickMeStaticText.tap()
24             clickMeStaticText.tap()
25
26     }
27
28 }
```

**Simulator Window:**

The simulator displays an iPhone 6s Plus screen with the text "Click Me !!".

# Add assertion

```
func testExample() {  
  
    let app = XCUIApplication()  
    let helloButton = app.buttons["hello"]  
    helloButton.tap()  
  
    let counterStaticText = app.staticTexts["counter"]  
    counterStaticText.tap()  
  
    XCTAssertEqual("0", counterStaticText.label)  
}
```

# UI Testing APIs

1. XCUIApplication
2. XCUIElement
3. XCUIElementQuery

# Element



**Application**

**View**

“Click Me” button

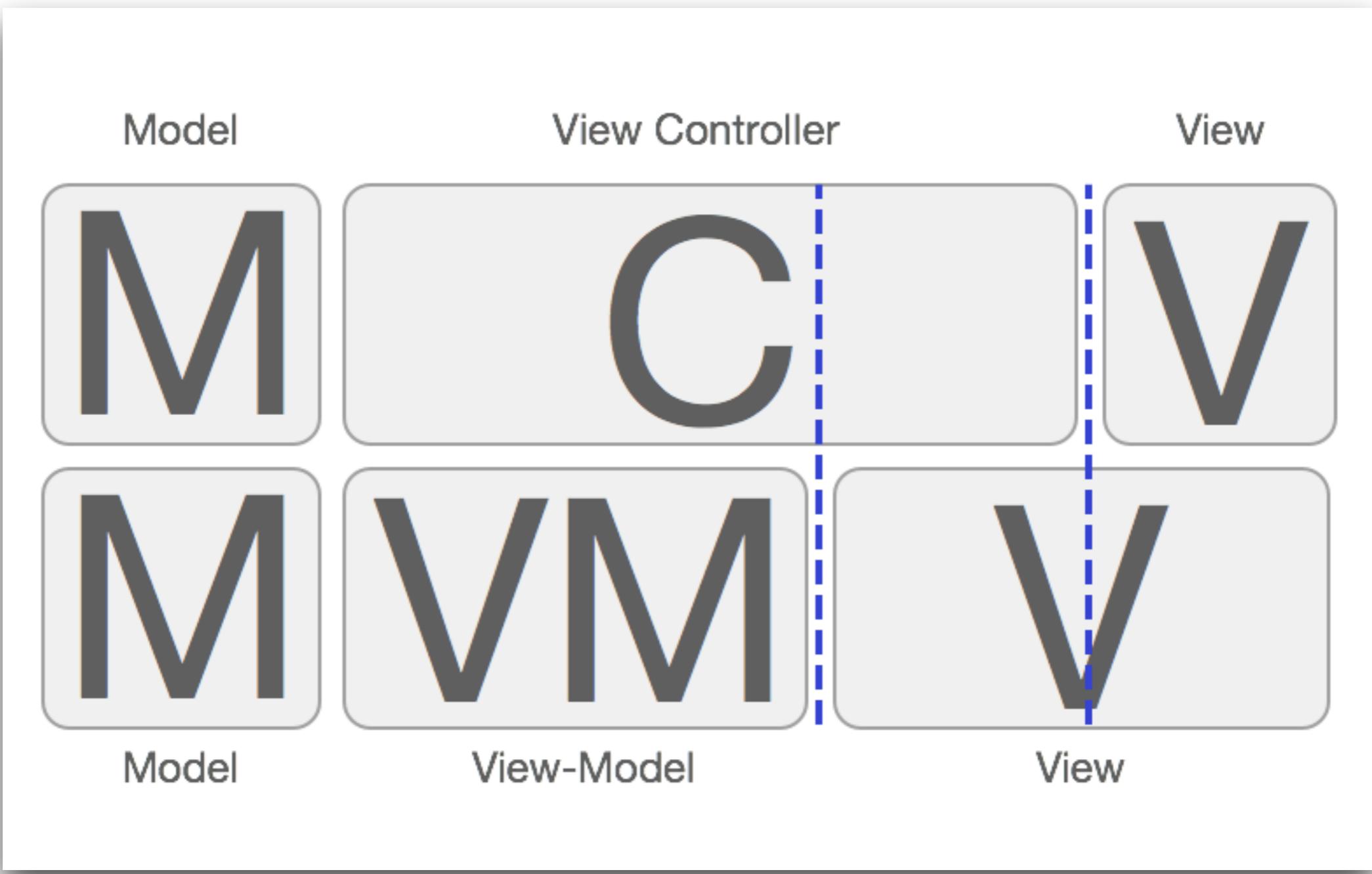
“1” static text

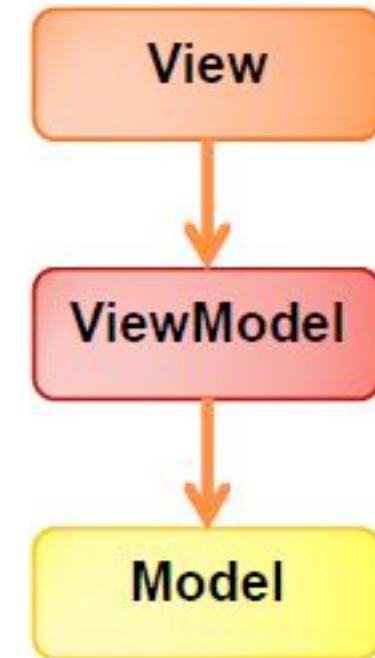
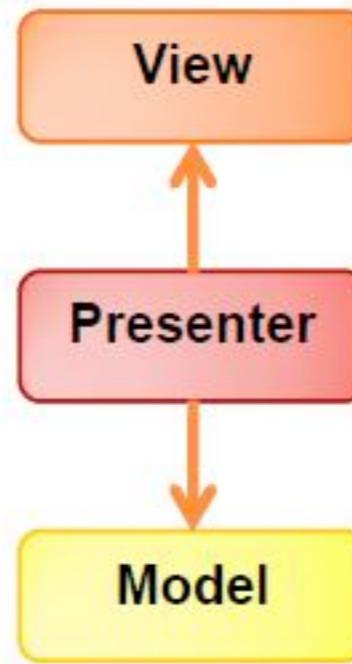
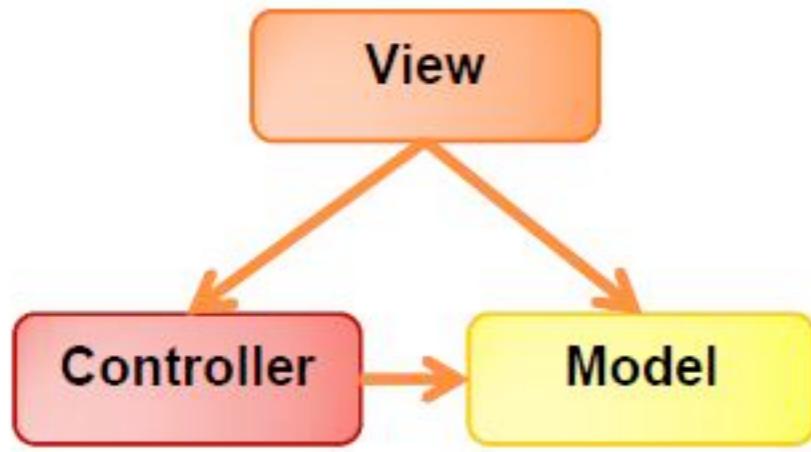
# Test report

The screenshot shows the Xcode Test Navigator interface. At the top, there are navigation icons and the title "HelloUI Test HelloUI : 7:14:36 AM". Below the title, there are tabs for "Tests" and "Logs", with "Tests" selected. Under the "Tests" tab, there are buttons for "All", "Passed", "Failed", "All", and "Performance". The left sidebar shows a tree view of tests: "HelloUITestsUITests" and "HelloUITests", with "testExample()" selected and highlighted in blue. The main pane displays the test results for "testExample()". The test status is "Passed" (indicated by a green checkmark icon). The test details are as follows:

- Start Test (Start)
- Set Up (0.00s)
  - Launch up1.HelloUI (0.01s)
    - Waiting for accessibility to load (0.97s)
    - Wait for app to idle (3.93s)
- Tap "Click Me !!" Button (4.16s)
  - Wait for app to idle (4.16s)
  - ▶ Find the "Click Me !!" Button (4.22s)
    - Synthesize event (4.32s) ⓘ
    - Wait for app to idle (4.57s)
  - Snapshot accessibility hierarchy for up1.HelloUI (5.05s)
  - Find: Descendants matching type StaticText (5.06s)
  - Find: Elements matching predicate "'0' IN identifiers" (5.06s)
- Tear Down (5.07s)



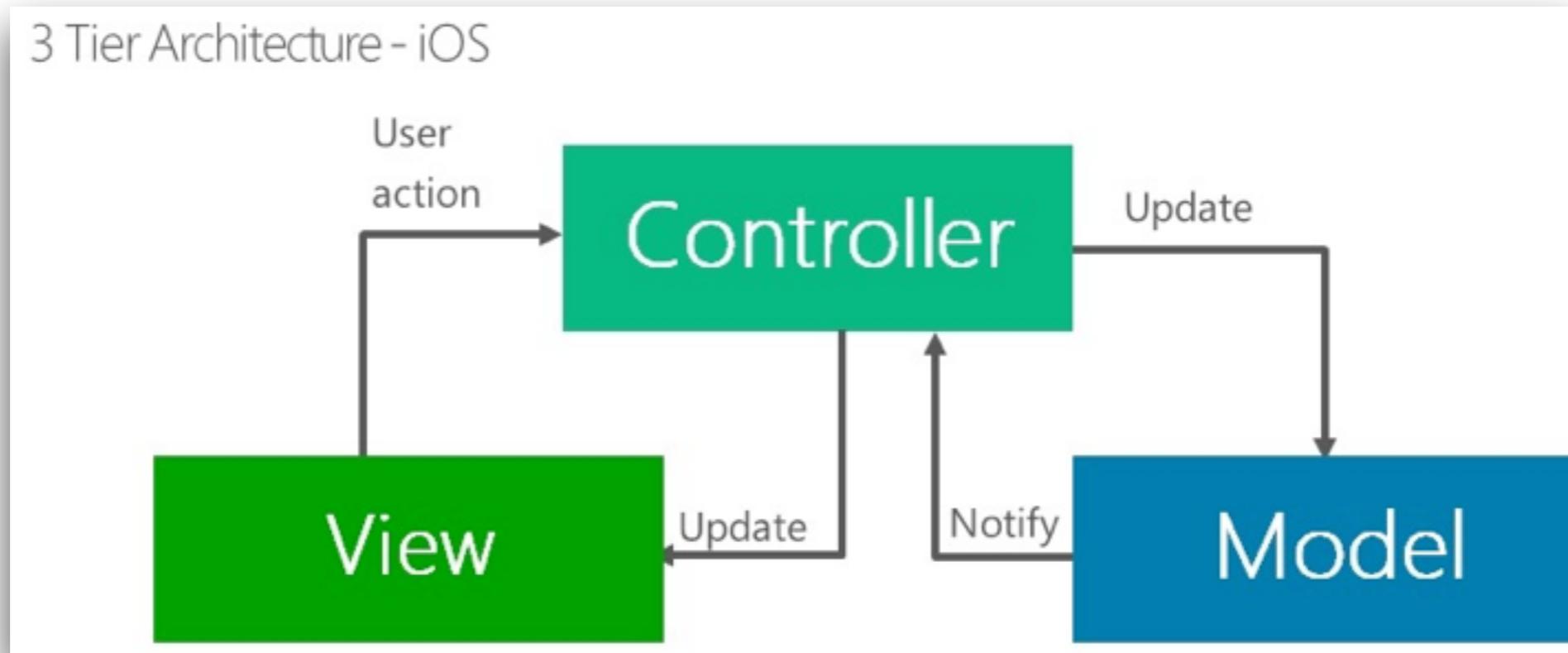


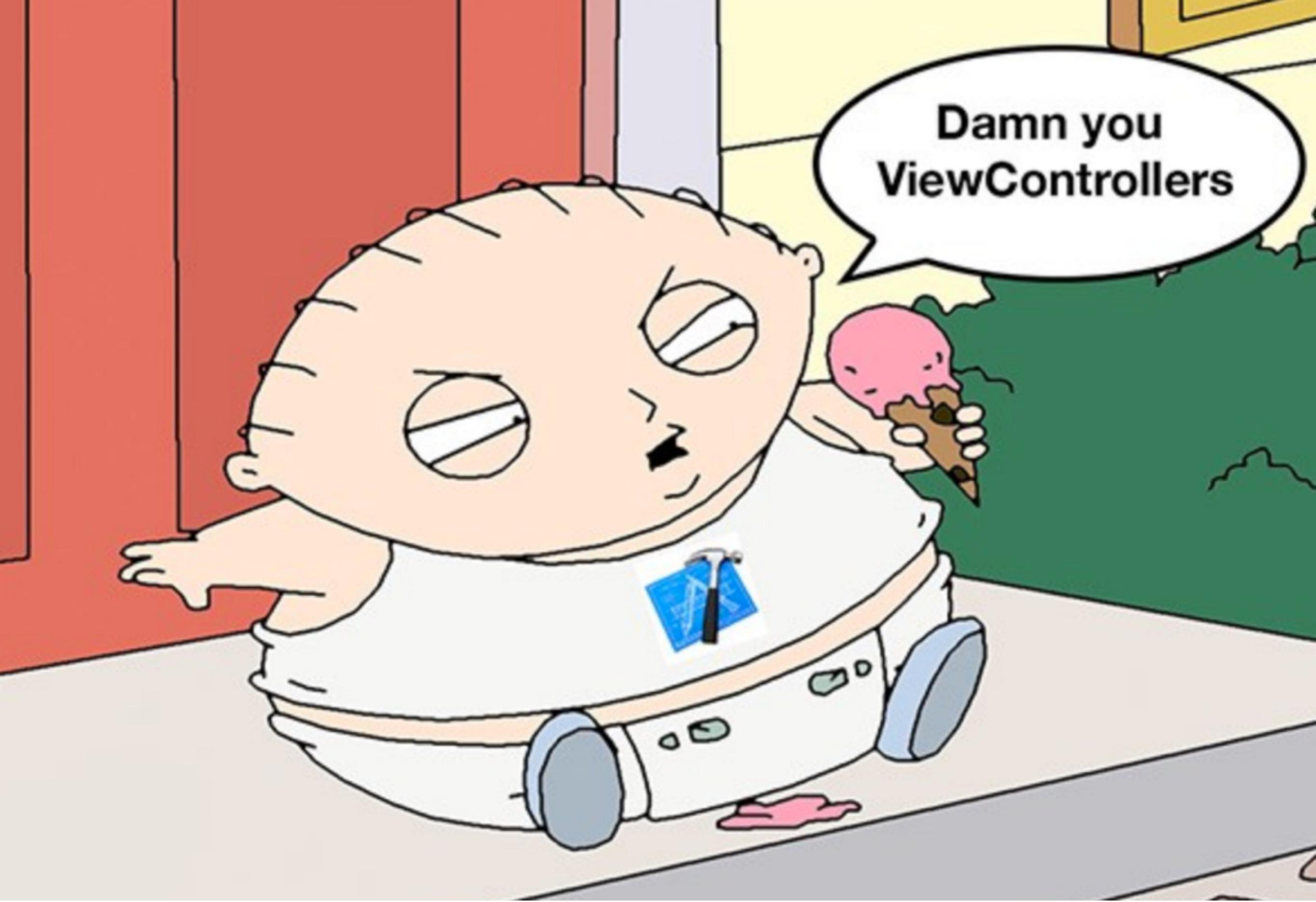


# Model View ViewModel

Data  
Presentation  
Behavior

# What problem of MVC ?

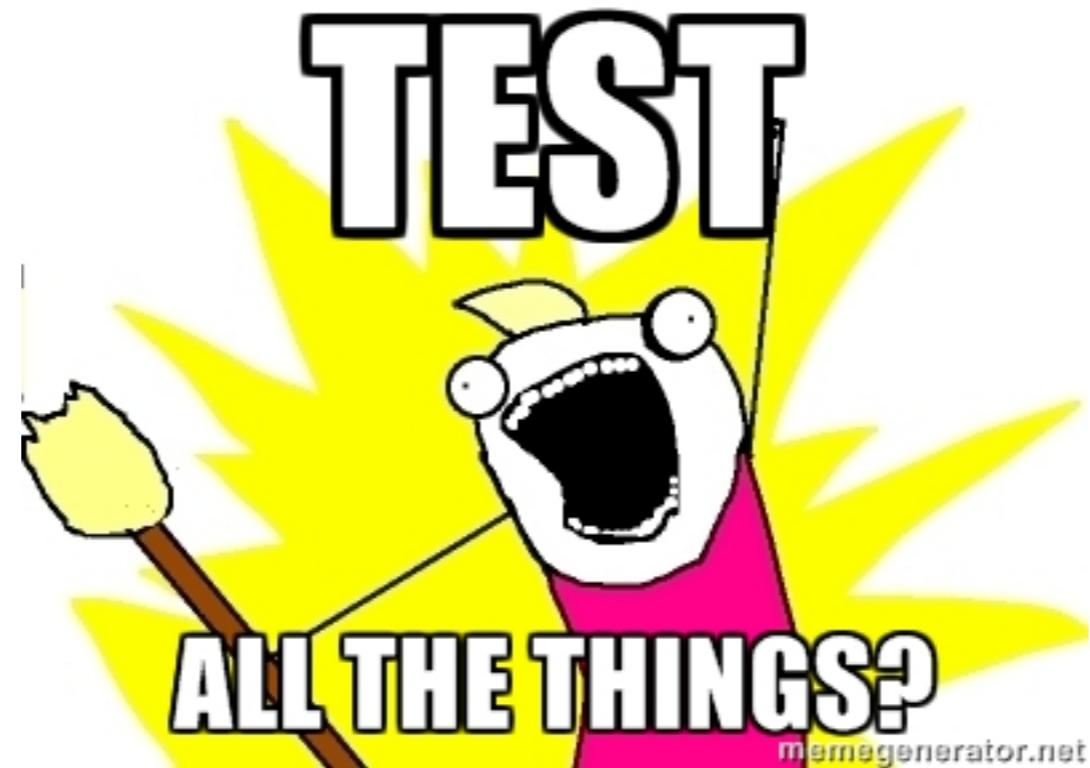




Damn you  
ViewControllers

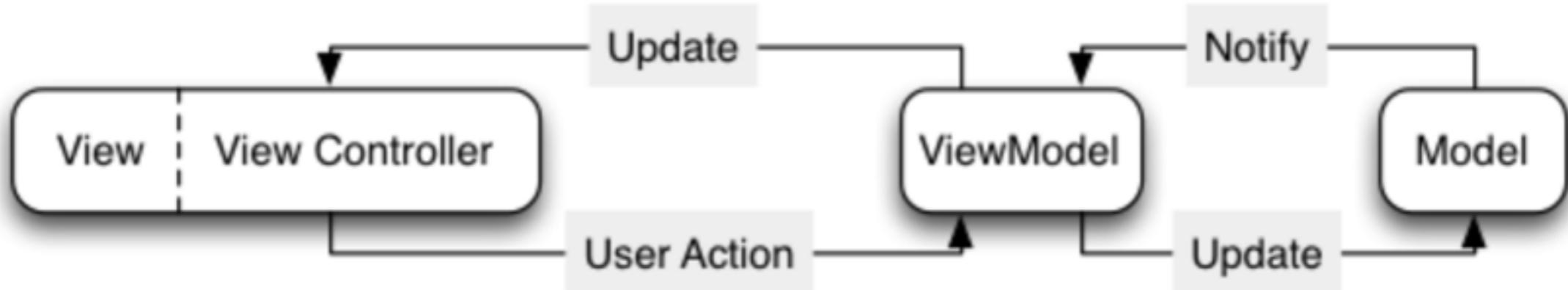
# Massive View Controller

# Hard to unit test



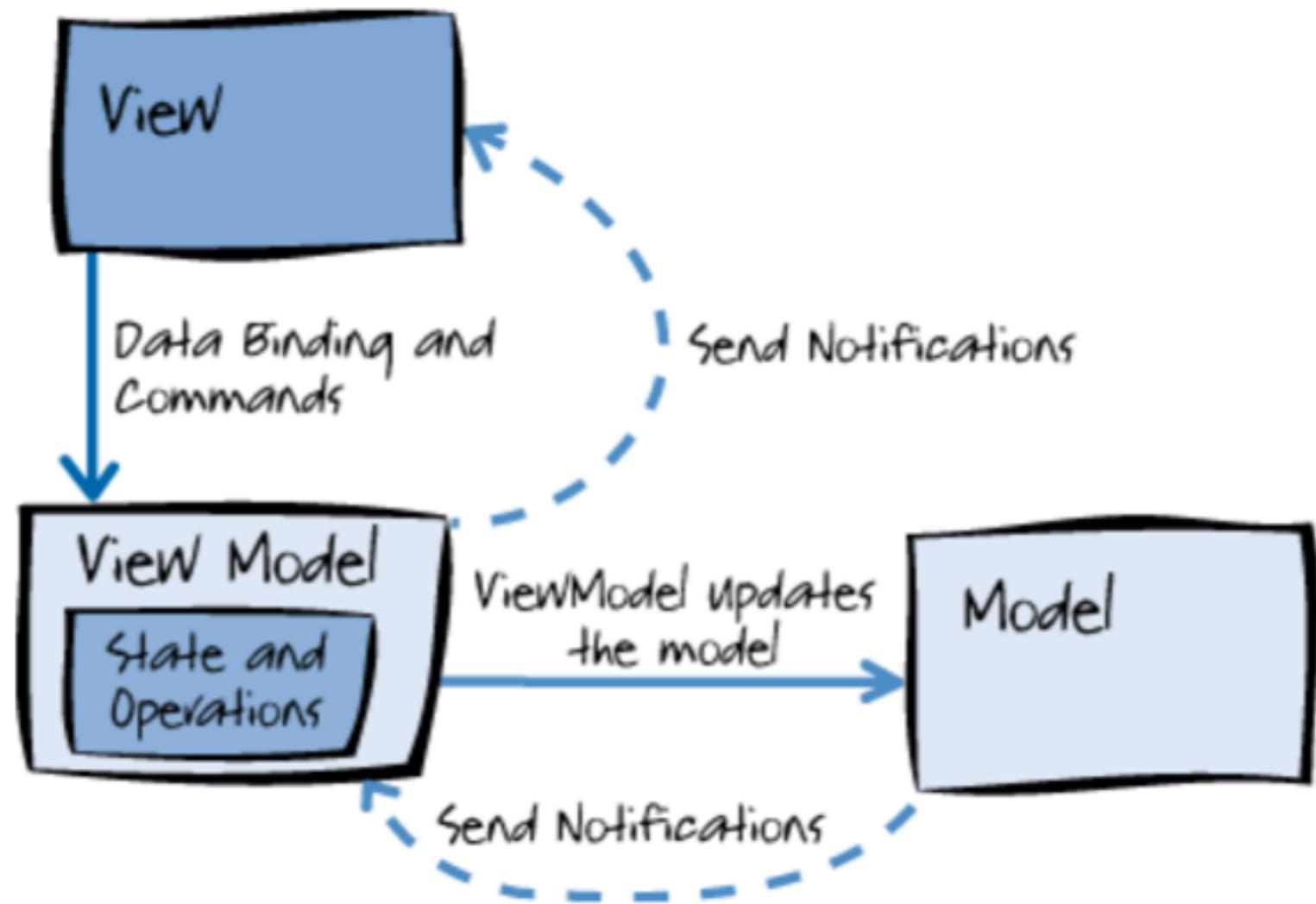
# Hard to reuse code

# Platform/framework specific



# Model View ViewModel

Data  
Presentation  
Behavior



# **Model View ViewModel**

Data layer  
Entity  
Persistence  
Network

# User Model

```
class User {  
    var id: Int  
    var firstname: String  
    var lastname: String  
    var address: String  
    var birthday: NSDate?  
    var pictureUrl: String?  
}
```

# Model View **ViewModel**

Behavior layer  
Value transformation  
View state  
Input validation  
Operation and action

# User ViewModel

```
class UserViewModel {  
    var name: String  
    var birthday: String  
    var picture: Picture  
  
    enum Picture {  
        case Network(NSURL)  
        case Placeholder(String, Int)  
    }  
}
```

# Model **View** ViewModel

Presentation layer  
User interface  
Data update  
Events  
Operation and action

# User View

# Benefit ?

## Separation of Concern



# Easy to unit test

# Reuse code

# Other ways ?

MVP

MVC

VIPER

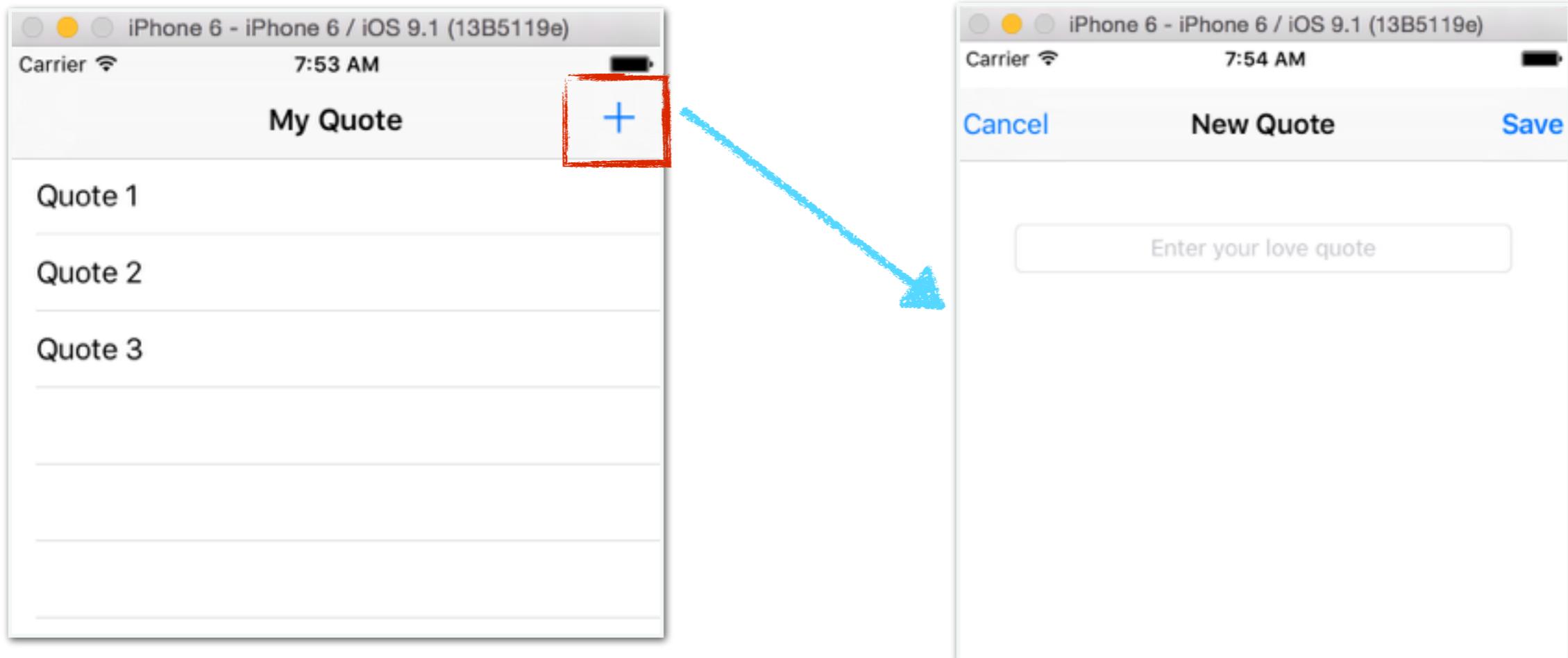
MVVM

MVA ??

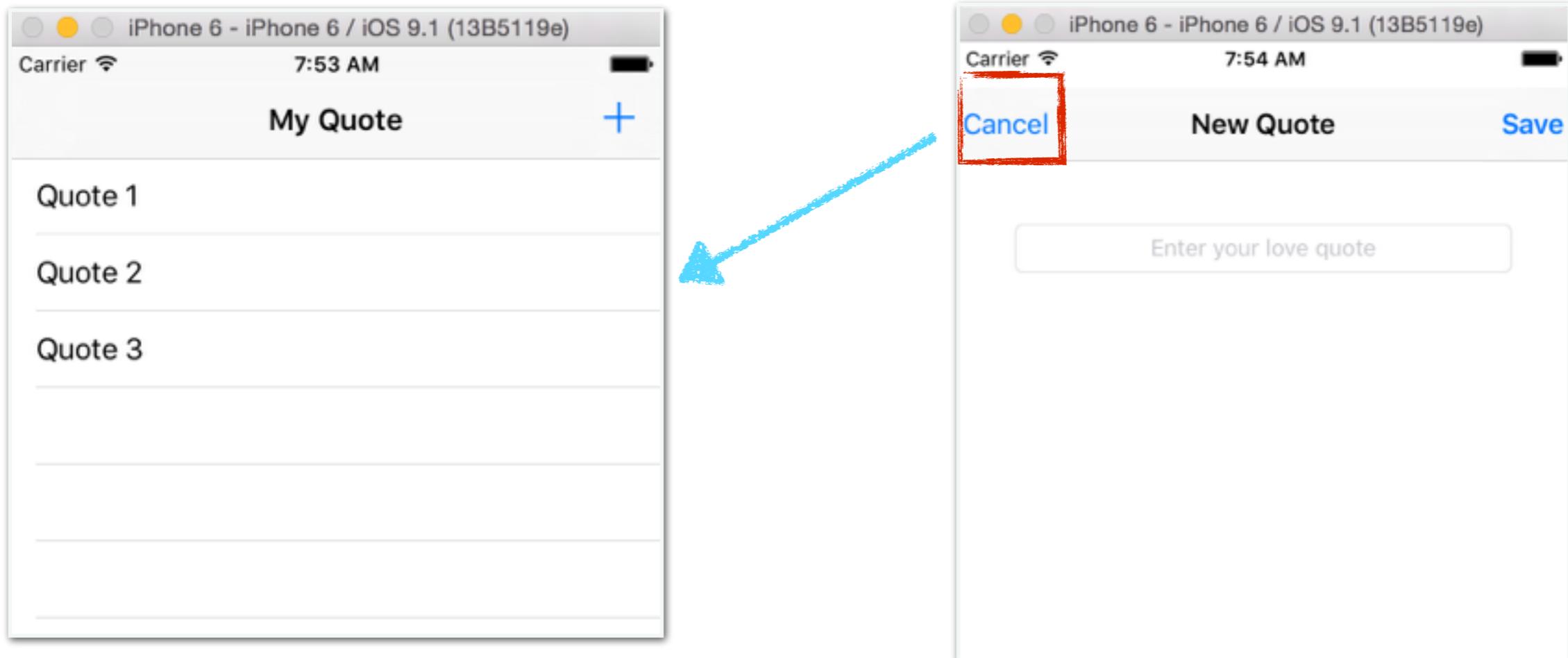
MVI



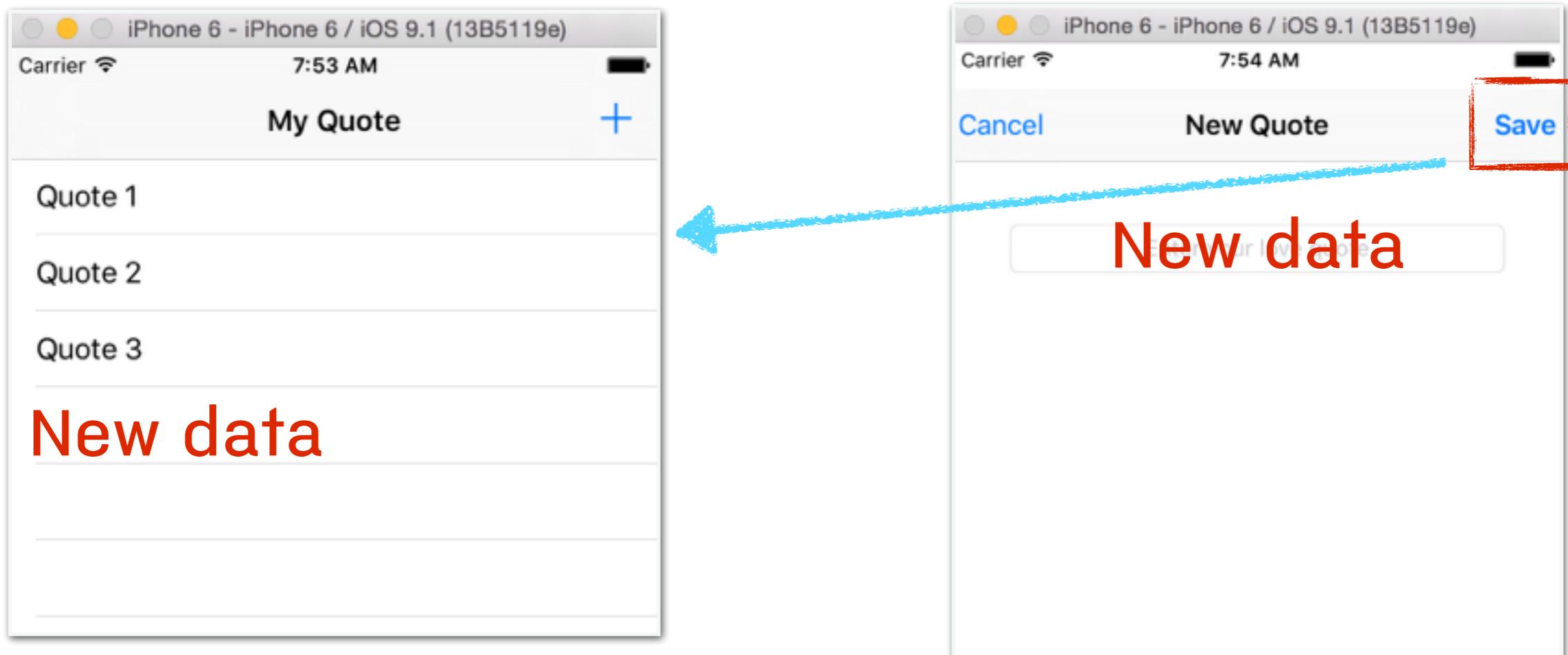
# Develop Quote app



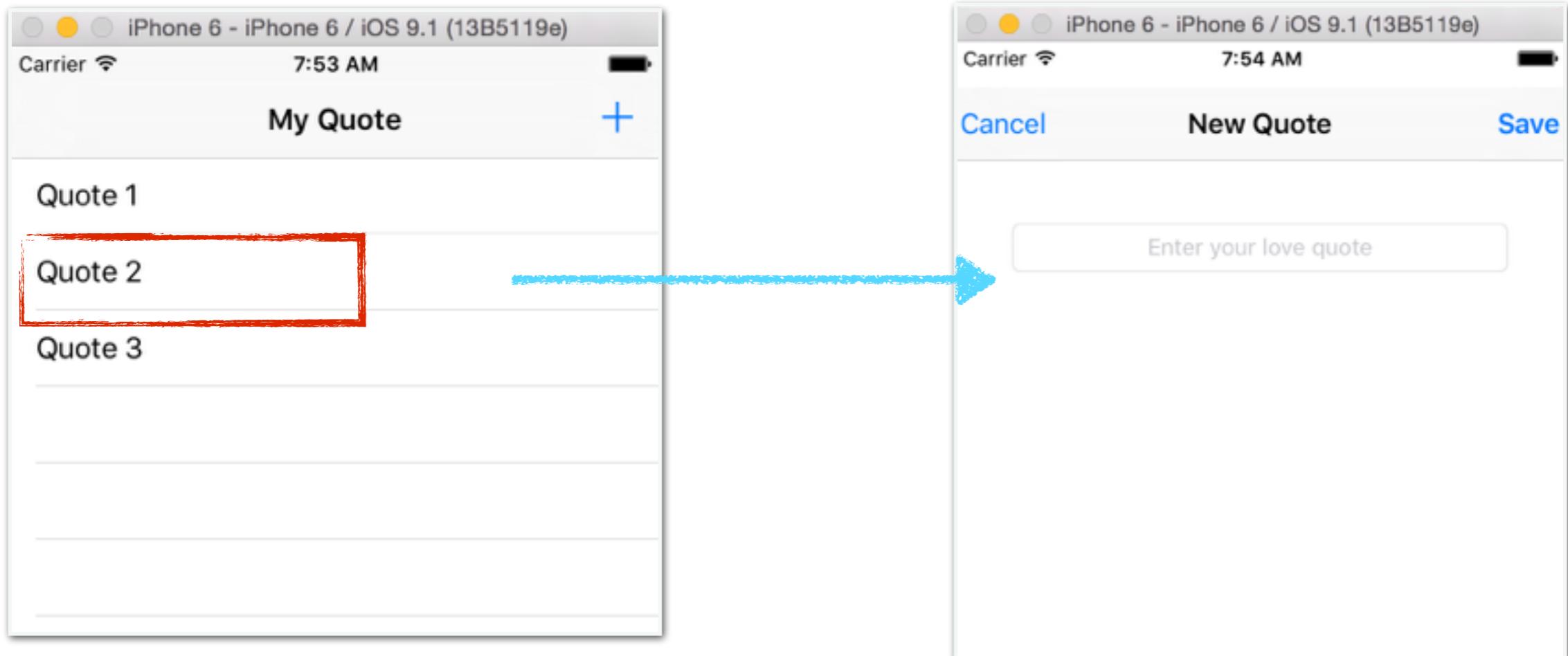
# Develop Quote app



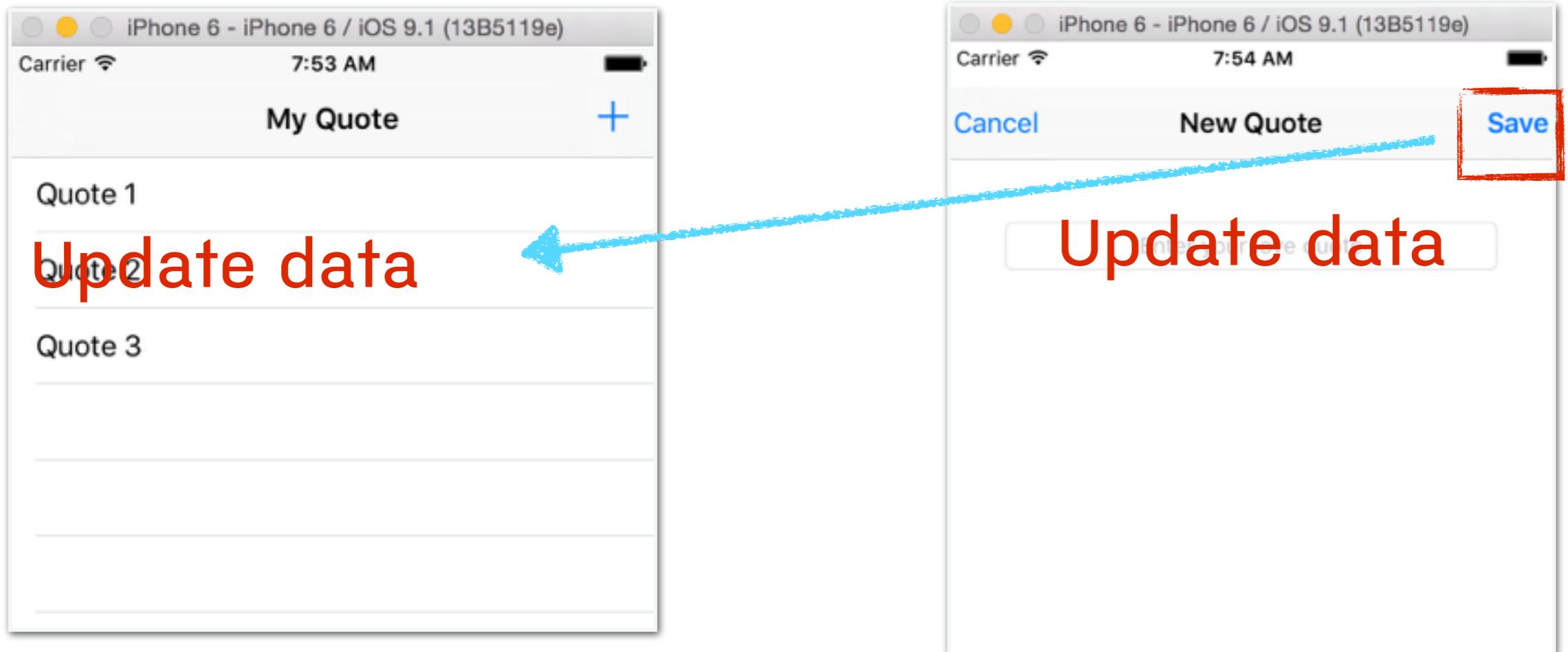
# Develop Quote app



# Update quote !!

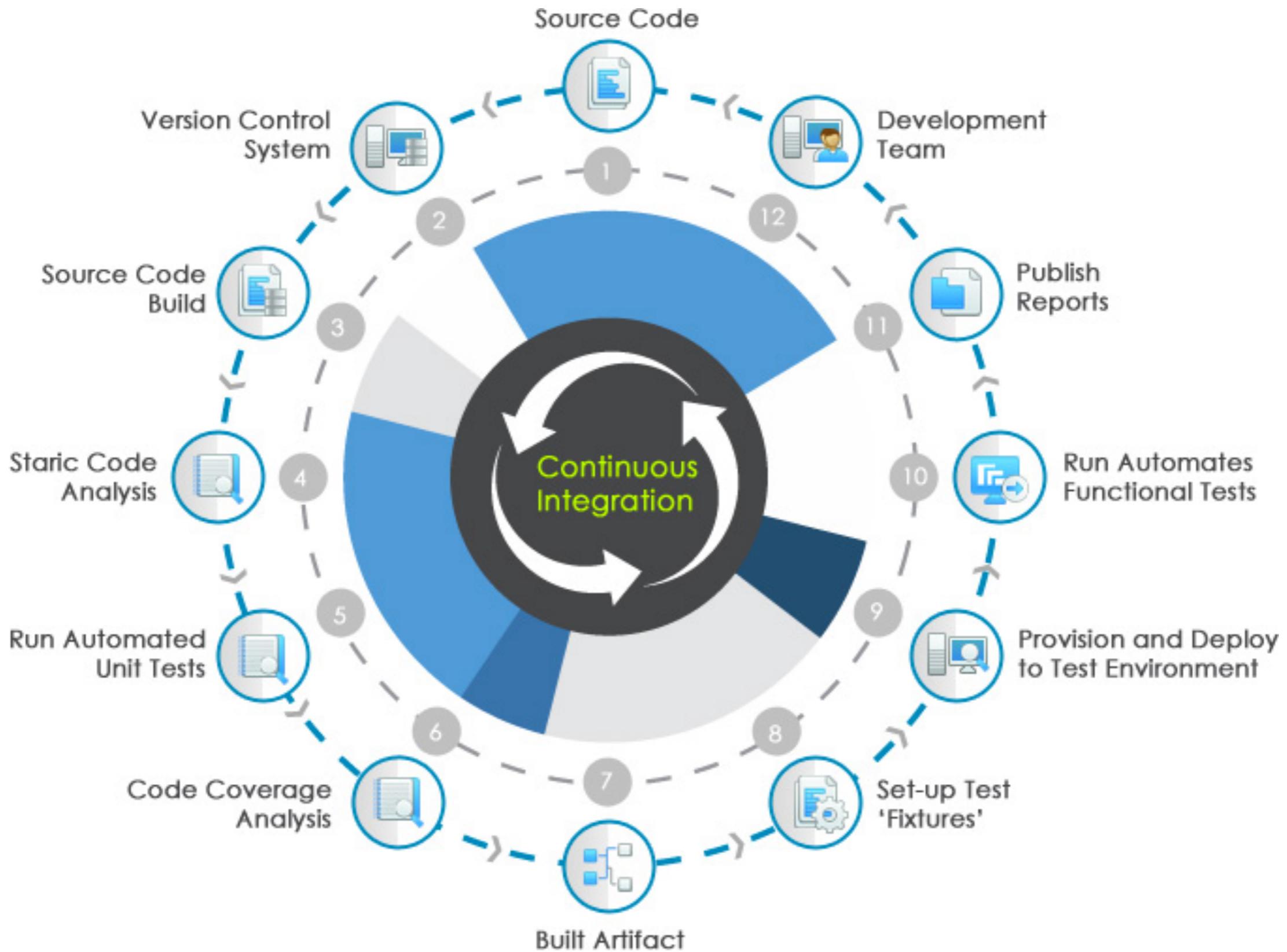


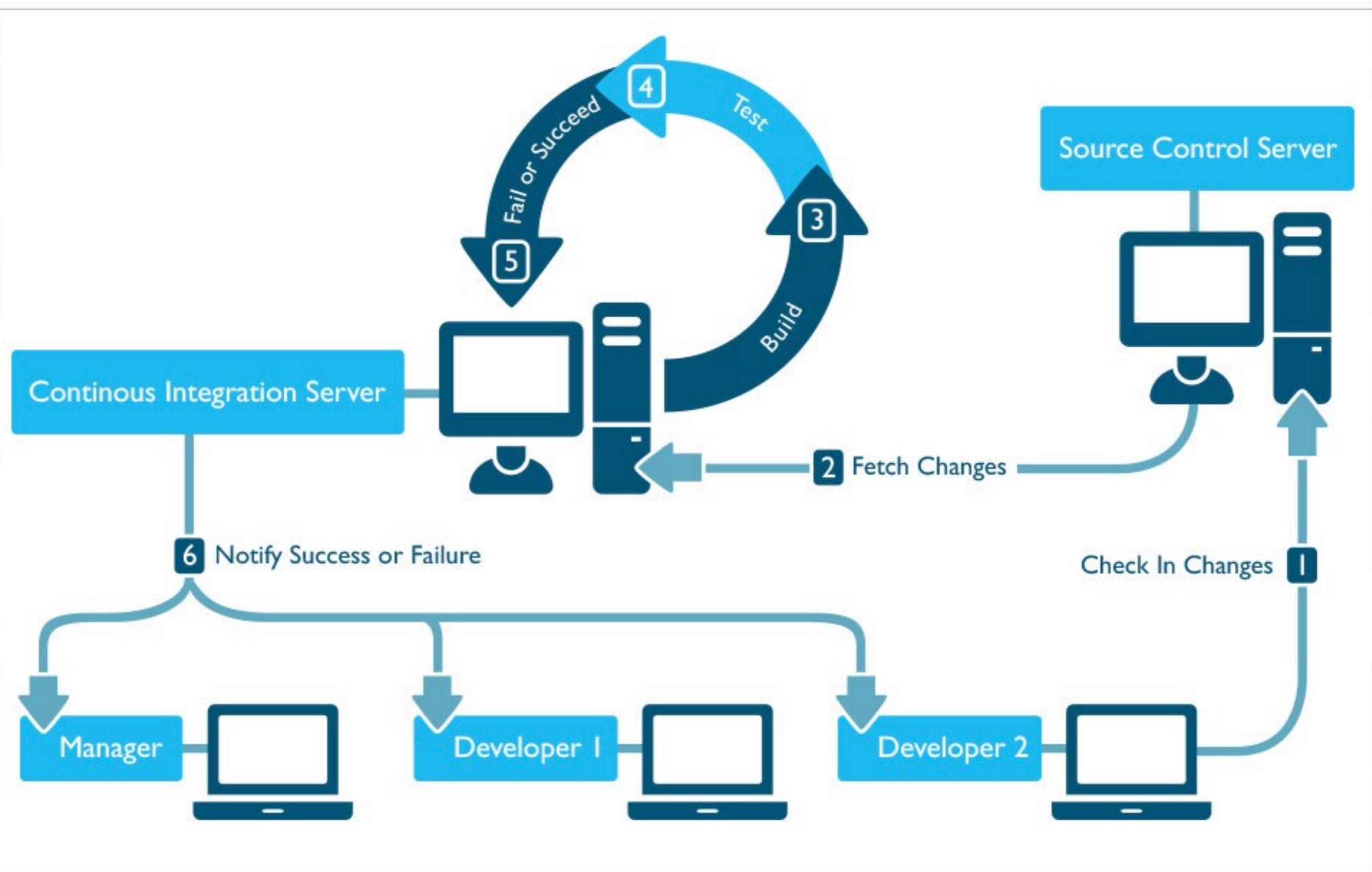
# Update quote !!

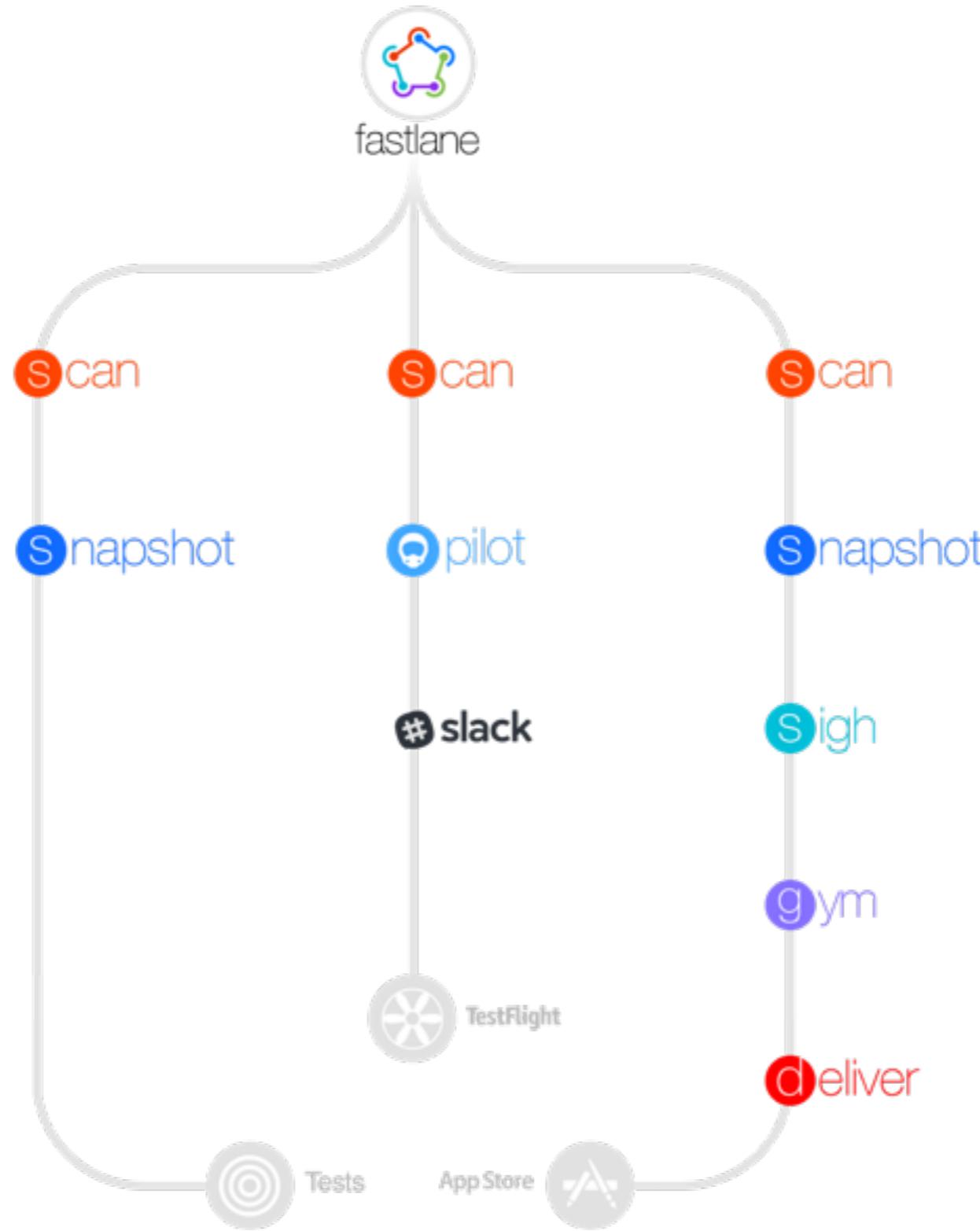




# Continuous Integration Continuous Delivery







<https://fastlane.tools/>

# Software requirement

- Ruby 2.0+
- Xcode CLI
- Paid Apple Developer Account

# Installation

```
$sudo gem install fastlane
```

# Let's start

\$fastlane init



Scan



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sigh

The logo consists of the word "gym" in a lowercase, sans-serif font. The letter "g" is enclosed within a solid blue circle. The letters "y" and "m" are positioned to the right of the circle, continuing the blue color of the "g".

gym

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deliver



We ❤️ Swift

