Introduction to Swift

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What is Swift?

- Programming language for developing OSX, iOS, WatchOS, and TvOS applications
- Best of C and Objective-C without compatibility issues
- Easier to use
- More flexible to program
- Cleaner syntax
An Apple Language

- Provides seamless access to Cocoa frameworks (the interface to OS X)
  - Systems programming language for the lower level operating system
  - Has mix-and-match interoperability with Objective-C
  - Will not be using Objective-C in this class
  - Treats everything as an object
Main Function

- `main` function is often the starting point for execution of code
- Swift does not have a `main` function
- Entry point is globally-scoped code
  - Code outside of any function
- Command line applications only have code at global-scope in `main.swift`
- iOS applications have entry point in `AppDelegate.swift`
Data Types

- Data types define what kind of thing a variable is
- Built-in data types:
  - Int, UInt, Float, Double
  - Bool
  - Character, String
  - Optional
Integer Data Types

- Integer types can be signed or unsigned
  - Signed ints have negative to positive range
  - Unsigned ints have positive range
- Size of range determined by number of bits
  - Int8, Int16, Int32, Int64, UInt8, UInt16, UInt32, UInt64
- Int and UInt default to 32-bit or 64-bit depending on platform
Floating Point Data Types

- Allow for decimal place values
- Float is 32-bits
- Double is 64-bits
- Size of floating points affects its precision
Boolean Data Type

Everything must be a Boolean value (true or false)

Comparison operators can evaluate boolean expressions:

- >, <, ==, >=, <= and !=
- &&, || and !
String Data Type

- Values must be explicitly converted to another type
- `String(value)` will convert `value` from its initial data type to a String type
- String interpolation allows conversion to a String as well
- `\( value \)` will convert `value` from initial data type to a String type
Declaring a Type

- Data type annotation assigns a type to a variable
- Colon followed by type:
  ```
  var name: String = "Yossarian"
  ```
- Data types not required and can be inferred
  ```
  var name = "Yossarian" // name must be a string
  ```
Optionals

- Work with values that might be missing
- Optional value contains a value or contains `nil`
- Question mark after type marks the value as optional
  
  ```swift
  var optionalInt: Int? = 9
  ```
- Unwrapping an optional returns the underlying value
  
  ```swift
  done with an exclamation point after the optional
  ```
Variables

- Used to store values for a program
- Swift has constant and mutable variables
- Constants (immutable) cannot change during runtime
- Mutables can be changed during runtime
* `var` declares a mutable variable

```javascript
var numApples = 3
```

* `let` declares an immutable variable

```javascript
let numApples = 3
```

* Example:

```javascript
let numApples = 3  // numApples is now 3
numApples = 5  // throws an error

var numOranges = 3  // numOranges is now 3
numOranges = 5  // numOranges is now 5
```
Initializing a Constant

- Constants do not need to be initialized when declared
  - That is, you do not have to specify the value immediately
- The data type must be defined in this case:

```swift
let numApples: Int
numApples = 3
```
Control Flow

- Statements that dictate the order of the code that is executed at runtime
- Conditional statements (*if* and *switch*)
- Loop statements (*for-in*, *while* and *do-while*)
If-Statements

Do not require parenthesis (but they’re okay, and I’d encourage you to use them for readability)

let n = 20

if (n < 10) { print(“n is small”) } else if (n > 100) { print(“n is big”) } else { print(“n is in the middle”) }
Switch Statements

- Provides cases for all potential choices and runs all that are true

```swift
let n: UInt = 5

switch n {
    case 0: print("n is less than 1")
    case 1: print("n is 1")
    default: print("n is greater than 1")
}
```
For-Loops with Ranges

- Range operators preferred over C-style syntax

- Range can be inclusive:

  ```
  for i in 0...5 { //do task}
  ```

- Range can be exclusive:

  ```
  for i in 0..<5 { //do task}
  ```

- What's the difference?
While and Repeat-While Loops

- Standard C-style loops

- While loops look like this:

  ```
  var index = 0
  while index < 3 {index+=1}
  ```

- Repeat-While loops looks like this:

  ```
  var index = 0
  repeat { index+=1 } while index < 3
  ```
Type Aliasing

- Create an alternative name for an existing type
- Allows programmer to refer to existing type within a context
- Format is `typealias newtypename = type`

`typealias Feet = Int`