

Reading Assignment I:

Intro to Swift

Objective

The goal of our first week of reading assignments is to start to get a handle on this new language you must learn called Swift. We'll cover basic stuff like variables and control flow, but also a bit of a trickier topic: closures (functions as types).

Most of you have not had experience with Objective-C, but don't worry about that. Nothing in the Swift documentation really assumes that. However, if you have never programmed in C (or C++ or any other variant), then Swift might be extremely new to you (but hopefully still not too steep a hill to climb to learn).

Materials

- All of the reading comes from this [Swift Programming Language](#) document.
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Sections to Read

To better utilize your valuable time and to emphasize important concepts, the sections in the reading have been broken down into four categories:

Red sections are VERY IMPORTANT and might be more difficult to understand. Read these carefully.

Yellow sections are important, but won't be as difficult to understand.

Green sections are important, but cover very basic, simple stuff (much of it just like C).

Grayed-out sections are not required reading (this week). They may be in future weeks.

Don't gloss over reading any NOTE text (inside gray boxes)—many of those things are quite important.

If there is a link to another section in the text, you don't have to follow that link unless what it links to is also part of this week's reading assignment.

In the **Language Guide** area, read the following sections in the following chapters:

The Basics

Constants and Variables

Comments

Semicolons

Integers

Floating-Point Numbers

Type Safety and Type Inference

Numeric Literals

Numeric Type Conversion

Type Aliases

Booleans

Tuples

Optionals

Error Handling

Assertions

Unicode variable and constant names (e.g., 🍌) can be fun, but you will be held accountable for the quality of your naming (of all kinds) and readability in your code.

Do not put semicolons at the ends of lines (only use them to (rarely) separate two statements on a single line).

Basic Operators

Most of this section is almost identical to C (that's why most sections are green).

Terminology

Assignment Operator (don't worry about references to tuples)

Arithmetic Operators

Compound Assignment Operators

Comparison Operators

Ternary Conditional Operator

Nil Coalescing Operator

Range Operators

Logical Operators

Strings and Characters

Don't worry about the NOTE box in the chapter introduction. We'll talk about Objective-C classes like NSString next week.

String Literals

Initializing an Empty String (don't worry about "initializer syntax" yet)

String Mutability

Strings Are Value Types

Working with Characters

Concatenating Strings and Characters

String Interpolation

Unicode

Counting Characters

Accessing and Modifying a String

Comparing Strings

Unicode Representations of Strings

A String can also be converted to an Array<Character> like this:

```
let myArrayOfCharacters = Array(myString). This is not mentioned in this chapter because this chapter comes before the chapter on Array.
```

Collection Types

Mutability of Collections

Arrays

Sets (ignore first NOTE box in this section)

Performing Set Operations

Dictionaries

If you try to access an index in an Array higher than its count, your program will crash.

There is also a function called `last` in Array that returns an `Optional` (i.e. it will return `nil` if, and only if, the Array is `isEmpty`).

Note that the `+=` array operator takes *another array* as the right-hand-side (not an element to add to the array).

Control Flow

For Loops (`for-in` might be new to some of you as well as `ranges`, e.g. `1..5`)

While Loops

Conditional Statements (especially `Switch`, ignore Tuples, Value Bindings & Where)

Control Transfer Statements (but ignore Labeled Statements)

Early Exit

Checking API Availability

The `switch` statement is much more important in Swift than you are used to in C or other languages.

Functions

Defining and Calling Functions

Function Parameters and Return Values (ignore Functions with Multiple Return Values and Optional Tuple Return Types)

Function Parameter Names (only skipping this to reduce your reading load this week)

Function Types (this will probably be the biggest challenge section for many of you)

Nested Functions

Closures

Understanding that a description of a function (i.e. its arguments and return value) can be a first-class “type” (just like an Array or an Int) in Swift is important. Many iOS APIs have closures as arguments.

Closure Expressions (be sure to understand **Function Types** above first)

Trailing Closures

Capturing Values

Closures are Reference Types

Nonescaping Closures

Autoclosures

Enumerations

Enumeration Syntax

Matching Enumeration Values with a Switch Statement

Associated Values

Raw Values

Recursive Enumerations

Classes and Structures

Comparing Classes and Structures

Structures and Enumerations are Value Types

Classes are Reference Types

Choosing Between Classes and Structures

Assignment and Copy Behavior for Strings, Arrays, and Dictionaries

Note that this week we only know two ways to *create* a class or struct: by putting the name of the class or struct followed by empty parentheses, e.g. `let x = VideoMode()`, or, for structs only, using the name of the struct with all of its variables getting a value, e.g. `let hd = Resolution(width: 1920, height: 1080)`. We'll learn all about much more powerful ways to initialize classes and structs next week.

Properties

Stored Properties (ignore Lazy Stored Properties and Stored Properties and Instance Variables)

Computed Properties

Property Observers

Global and Local Variables

Type Properties