

A BRIEF IMMERSION FROM

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**OBJECTIVE-C TO SWIFT**

## WHO IS THIS GUY?

- ▶ 傅若愚 (Ruoyu Fu)
- ▶ A Mobile Developer from ThoughtWorks
- ▶ Author of SwiftyJSON
- ▶ A Geek with Drinking Problems

**WHEN SWAMP?**

让我们从一段  
TRICKY的CODE  
开始今天的旅程

## SOME TRICKY CODE

```
someArray = [1,2,3]
var result = someArray.map({"No. \($0)"})
/// 现在 `result` 这个变量的值应该是什么?
```

- ▶ 首先将一个数组`[1,2,3]`赋值给someArray
- ▶ 然后将someArray.map方法调用的结果赋值给result
- ▶ 问：现在result的值是什么？

## SOME TRICKY CODE

```
someArray = [1,2,3]
var result = someArray.map({"No. \($0)"} )
result
```

```
[0] "No. 1"
```

```
[1] "No. 2"
```

```
[2] "No. 3"
```

```
/// 当然, 一个String的数组|
```

**IS THAT TRUE?**

## SOME TRICKY CODE

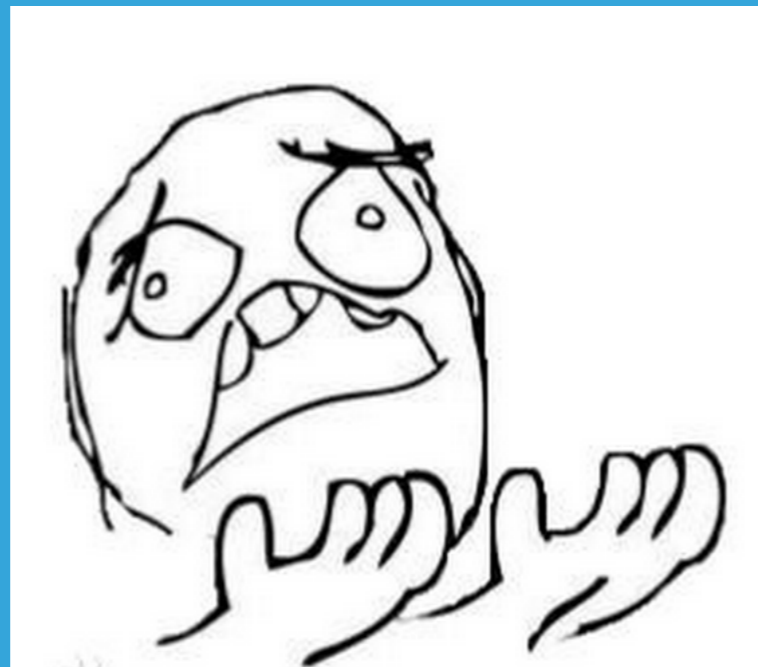
```
someArray = [1, 2, 3]
var result = someArray.map({"No. \($0)"} )
result
```

No. [1, 2, 3]

/// 它也可能会有是这样的!

- ▶ 同样一部分代码，可能产生完全不同的结果
- ▶ 即便是发生在同一个对象上!





**WTF?**

**Really Serious Programmer**

## NOTE THE TYPES, NOT THE INSTANCES

```
var someArray: [Int]?  
  
someArray = [1, 2, 3]  
var result = someArray.map({"No. \($0)"})  
result
```

No. [1, 2, 3]

## ANOTHER EXAMPLE

```
2 var dictionary: [String: String?] = [:]
3 dictionary = ["key": "value"]
4 func justReturnNil() -> String? {
5     return nil
6 }
7
8
9 dictionary["key"] = justReturnNil()
10 dictionary
11
12 dictionary["key"] = nil
13 dictionary
14
15 Optional<String>.None
16 Optional<Optional<String>>.None
```

[:]  
["key": {Some "value"}]  
nil  
nil  
["key": nil]  
nil  
[:]  
nil  
nil

# TYPE SYSTEMS

- ▶ 弱类型 -> 强类型
- ▶ 欢迎来到类型安全的世界
- ▶ [⌘ + Click] -> [⌘ + Click]

```
var result = someArray
```

Declaration `var result: NSArray`

Declared In `DemoPlayground.playground`

# TYPE SYSTEMS

- ▶ 动态多态 -> 静态多态
- ▶ 以前经常使用继承来实现的多态，现在不到万不得已，不会用到继承，而会优先考虑Protocol + Generics
- ▶ NSObject is gone -\_-!
- ▶ No more method swizzling  
(And other Runtime tricks)
- ▶ 让编译器做它该做的事!

# TYPE SYSTEMS

### ▶ 强大的Runtime -> 弱小的Runtime

- 一个悲伤的故事：

曾经我有一个朋友想用Swift写一个ORM Mapper，  
后来我多了一个疯掉的朋友。

# DESIGN PATTERNS

**Snuck in a design  
pattern on me, eh?**



# DESIGN PATTERNS

- ▶ 对设计模式进行任何具体的解析，从来都不是一件妥当的事情，他们应当自动地浮现，而不应当执着地实现！
- ▶ 但我们在从Objective-C转到Swift的过程中还是可以遵循一定的原则



# DESIGN PATTERNS

- ▶ Rule No.1: 除非不得已, 不要使用继承
- ▶ Rule No.2: 除非不得已, 不要使用继承
- ▶ Why?

# WHY NOT INHERITANCE ?

- ▶ 组合往往优于继承 (参见网上大家的讨论)
- ▶ Implicit sharing (参见WWDC)
- ▶ Mutable.....  
Thread hells, locks etc
- ▶ “fatal error, should implemented by subclass”
- ▶ 子类与父类是两种不同的类型，强静态类型系统下会产生大量的Type Casting，它会导致：
  - a, 失去编译器对类型安全的保护。
  - b, 与OC不同Type Casting在Runtime消耗大量性能
  - c, 大量的冗余代码

**当然——技术本身并不可耻**

**这只是一个适用范围的问题**

# DESIGN PATTERNS

- ▶ 建议1：需要使用继承的地方，优先选择Protocol
- ▶ 建议2：更多通过Swift提供的 enum, struct, extension等元素达成目的
- ▶ 建议3：与其他编程范式相结合

## EXAMPLE

```
2
3 protocol RenderContext{
4
5     func renderText(texts:String...)
6     func renderImage(images:UIImage...)
7
8 }
9
10 protocol ViewModelType{
11
12     func renderInContext(context:RenderContext)
13     |
14 }
15
```

## EXAMPLE

```
29 extension UITableViewCell:RenderContext{
30
31     func renderText(texts: String...) {
32         self.textLabel?.text = texts.first
33         self.detailTextLabel?.text = texts.last
34     }
35
36     func renderImage(images: UIImage...) {
37         self.imageView?.image = images.first
38     }
39 }
```

## EXAMPLE

```
16 struct People:ViewModelType {
17
18
19     let name:String
20     let age:Int
21     let avatar:UIImage
22
23     func renderInContext(context: RenderContext) {
24         context.renderText(name, "\ (age)")
25         context.renderImage(avatar)
26     }
27 }
28
```

## EXAMPLE

在OC中通过弱类型+多态表示JSON非常容易：对于一个id来说，我们可以发任意方法的消息给它。（虽然会Crash）而在Swift中呢？

```
enum JSON{  
    case JArray([JSON])  
    case JObject([String: JSON])  
    case JString(String)  
    case JNumber(Double)  
    case JBool(Bool)  
    case JNull  
}
```



## EXAMPLE

通过一个enum + 自定义的subscript方法我们可以同样简单，同时更加安全地表示JSON

```
subscript(index:Int) -> JSON? {
    guard case .JArray(let array) = self else{
        return nil
    }
    return array[index]
}

subscript(key:String) -> JSON? {
    guard case .JObject(let dic) = self else{
        return nil
    }
    return dic[key]
}
```

# PARADIGMS

Swift中可供选择的编程范式非常的广泛，并且都可以有很好的地实践，ReactiveCocoa，RxSwift都是经受过大量实际项目检验的不同范式的框架，我们应该将自己眼界放得更开。

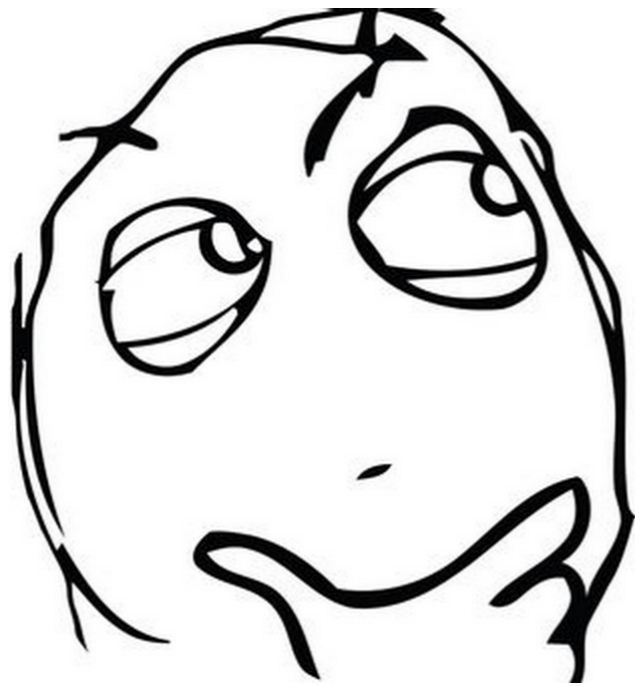
- ▶ Protocol Oriented Programming
- ▶ Object Oriented Programming
- ▶ Reactive Programming
- ▶ Functional Programming
- ▶ .....

THINK FUNCTIONALLY

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**THINK FUNCTIONALLY**

*A Sad Story About API disasters*



```

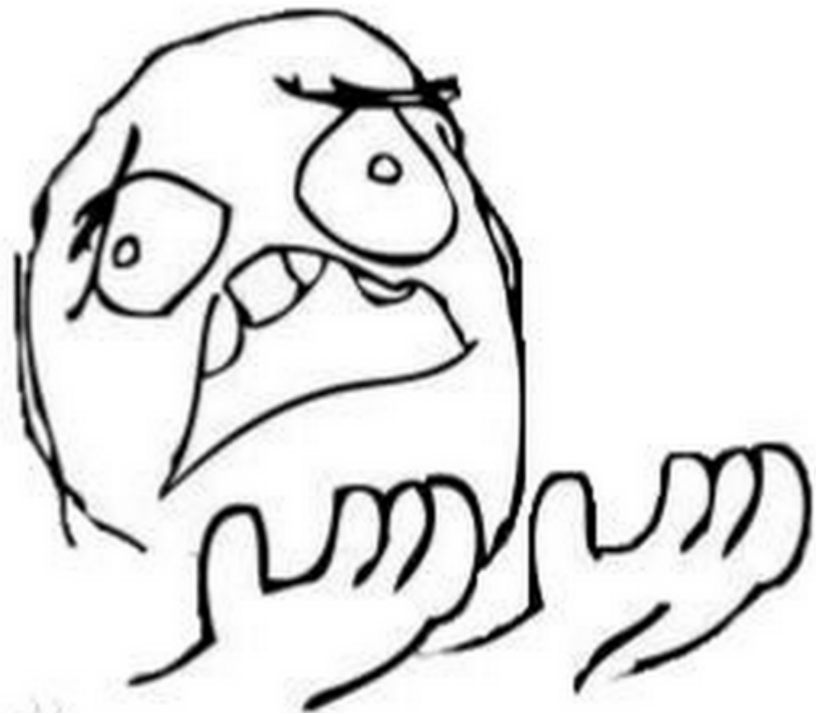
func doSomeAsyncOperation(params: String, success: String -> Void, failure: NSError -> Void) {
    SomeAPI.fetchSomeAPI(params,
        success: { result in
            SomeOtherAPI.fetchSomeOtherAPI(result,
                success: { someOtherResult in
                    /*
                     Do Some Thing with someOtherResult
                    */
                    let finallyTheParams = self.transformResult(someOtherResult)
                    SomeThirdAPI.fetchSomeThirdAPI(finallyTheParams,
                        success: { finalResult in
                            let finishedResult = self.transformFinalResult(finalResult)
                            success(finishedResult)
                        },
                        failure: { someThirdError in
                            //handles error
                            failure(someThirdError)
                        }
                    )
                },
                failure: { someOtherError in
                    //handles error
                    failure(someOtherError)
                }
            )
        },
        failure: { error in
            //handles error
            failure(error)
        }
    )
}

```

THINK FUNCTIONALLY

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**THINK FUNCTIONALLY**

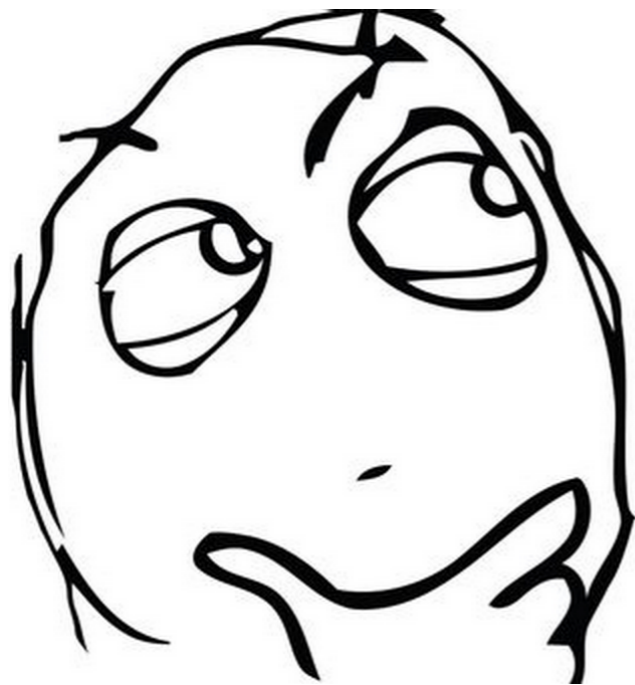


是可忍孰不可忍?

THINK FUNCTIONALLY

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THINK FUNCTIONALLY

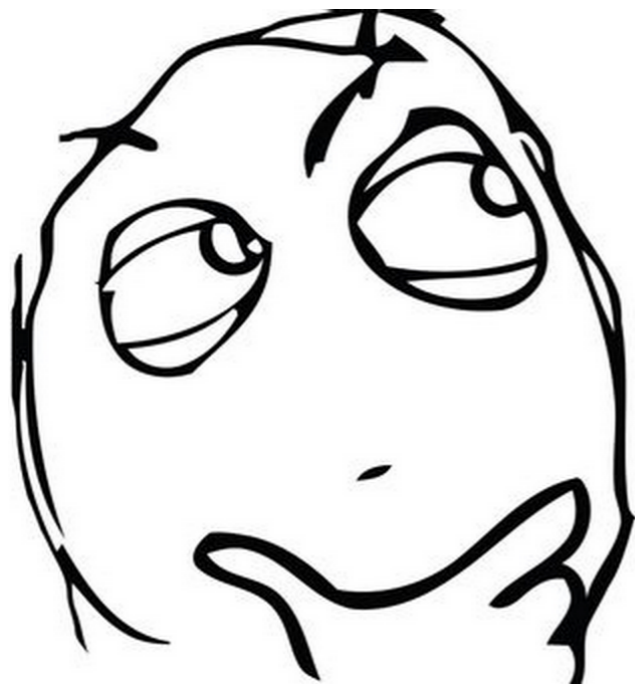


自己写个Promise?

THINK FUNCTIONALLY

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**THINK FUNCTIONALLY**



或许，还有更简单的办法！

## THINK FUNCTIONALLY

完工之后的样子  
看起来棒棒哒！

```
1 func someAsyncOperation(params: String) -> Async<String> {  
    return fetchSomeAPI(params)  
        .then(fetchSomeOtherAPI)  
        .map(transformResult)  
        .then(fetchSomeThirdAPI)  
        .map(transformFinalResult)  
}
```



## THINK FUNCTIONALLY

第一步，定义一个叫做Async的东西，将异步过程封装起来

```
struct Async<T> {  
    let function: (Result<T> -> Void) -> Void  
}
```

其中用到的Result如下：

```
enum Result<T> {  
    case Success(T)  
    case Failure(ErrorType)  
}
```

## THINK FUNCTIONALLY

注意到它是一个Functor，所以  
第二步，定义一个map函数

```
// Functor
extension Async {
  func map<U>(f: T throws -> U) -> Async<U>{
    return Async<U>{ cont in
      self.function{cont($0.map(f))}
    }
  }
}
```

# THINK FUNCTIONALLY

注意它也是一个Monad，所以  
第三步，定义一个flatMap函数

```
//Monad
extension Result {
  func flatMap<U>(@noescape f: T throws-> Result<U>) -> Result<U>{
    switch self{
    case .Success(let v):
      do{
        return try f(v)
      }catch let e{
        return .Failure(e)
      }
    case .Failure(let e):
      return .Failure(e)
    }
  }
}
```

# THINK FUNCTIONALLY

第四步，给flatMap改个名字，叫做then

```
//Readable
extension Result {
    func then<U>(@noescape f: T throws-> Result<U>) -> Result<U>{
        switch self{
        case .Success(let v):
            do{
                return try f(v)
            }catch let e{
                return .Failure(e)
            }
        case .Failure(let e):
            return .Failure(e)
        }
    }
}
```

## THINK FUNCTIONALLY

OK, Done !  
并且

- ▶ 你还可以再加入`apply`让它成为一个Applicative
- ▶ 可以再加入`foldl`让它支持递归执行
- ▶ 甚至定义组合他们的运算符，以及更多.....

## THINK FUNCTIONALLY

可以看到，在Swift中，适当引入函数式编程的思想和方法，常常会有奇效  
然而，凡事总有个然而

## FUNCTIONAL TIPS

- ▶ 请根据自己项目的实际情况来考量是否引入FP，注意它的学习曲线并不平滑。
- ▶ 如果引入，尽可能与Reactive Programming结合着一起引入，很可能事半功倍。(RxSwift, Reactive Cocoa)

**THANKS**