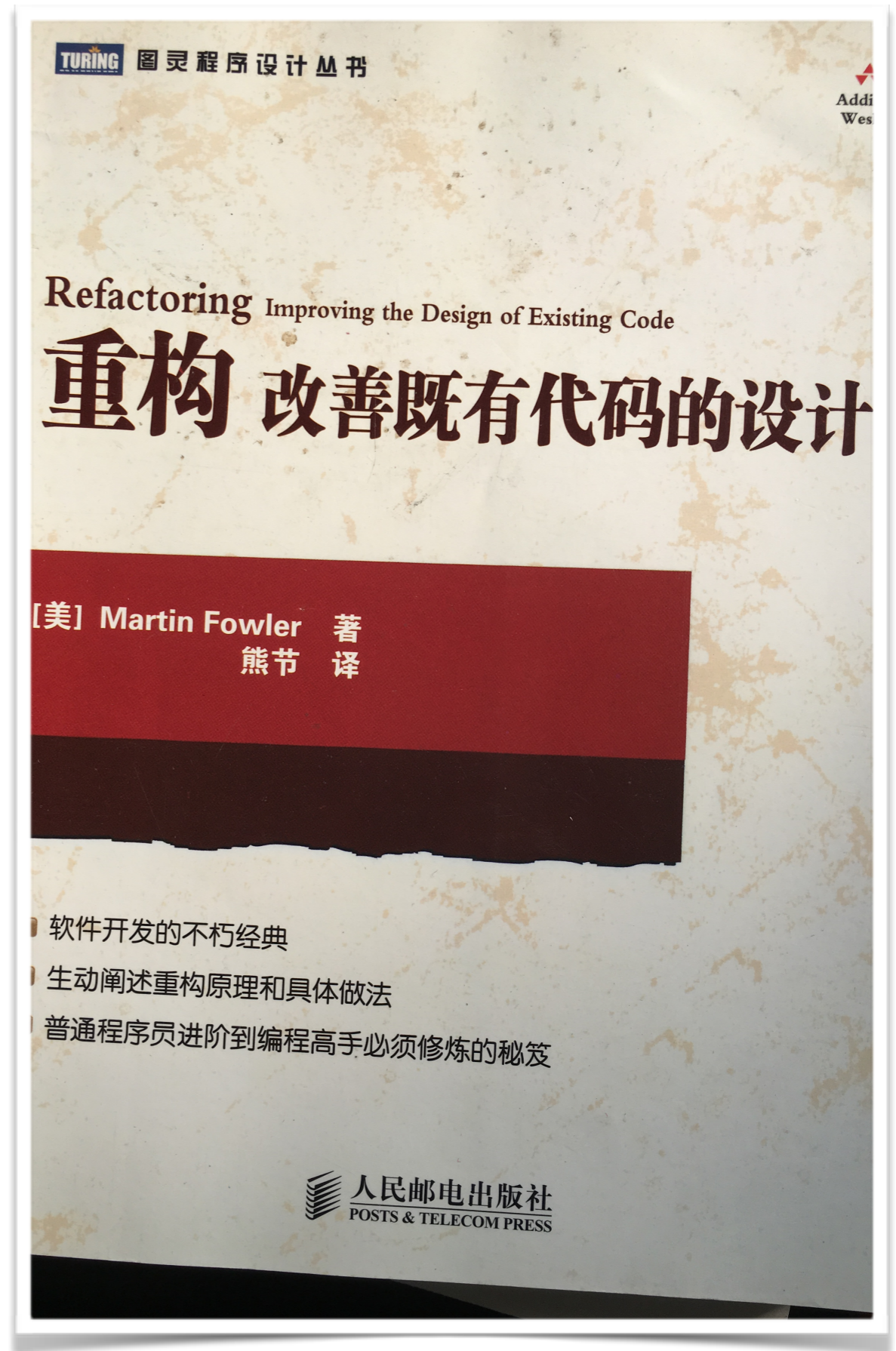


# Swift 改善既有代码的设计

翁阳 (酒仙)

有时候相似  
不是巧合



重构 与 Swift 有啥关系





你必须面对**既有代码!**

无论是不是由你编写

# 这些**既有代码**你无法逃避

---

- ① 遗留的老项目
- ② Cocoa Touch
- ③ Cocoa Pods

或许

**Swift**

和

**重构**

都让你尝尽苦头





但这一切**绝对值得!**

因为我们需要改变世界

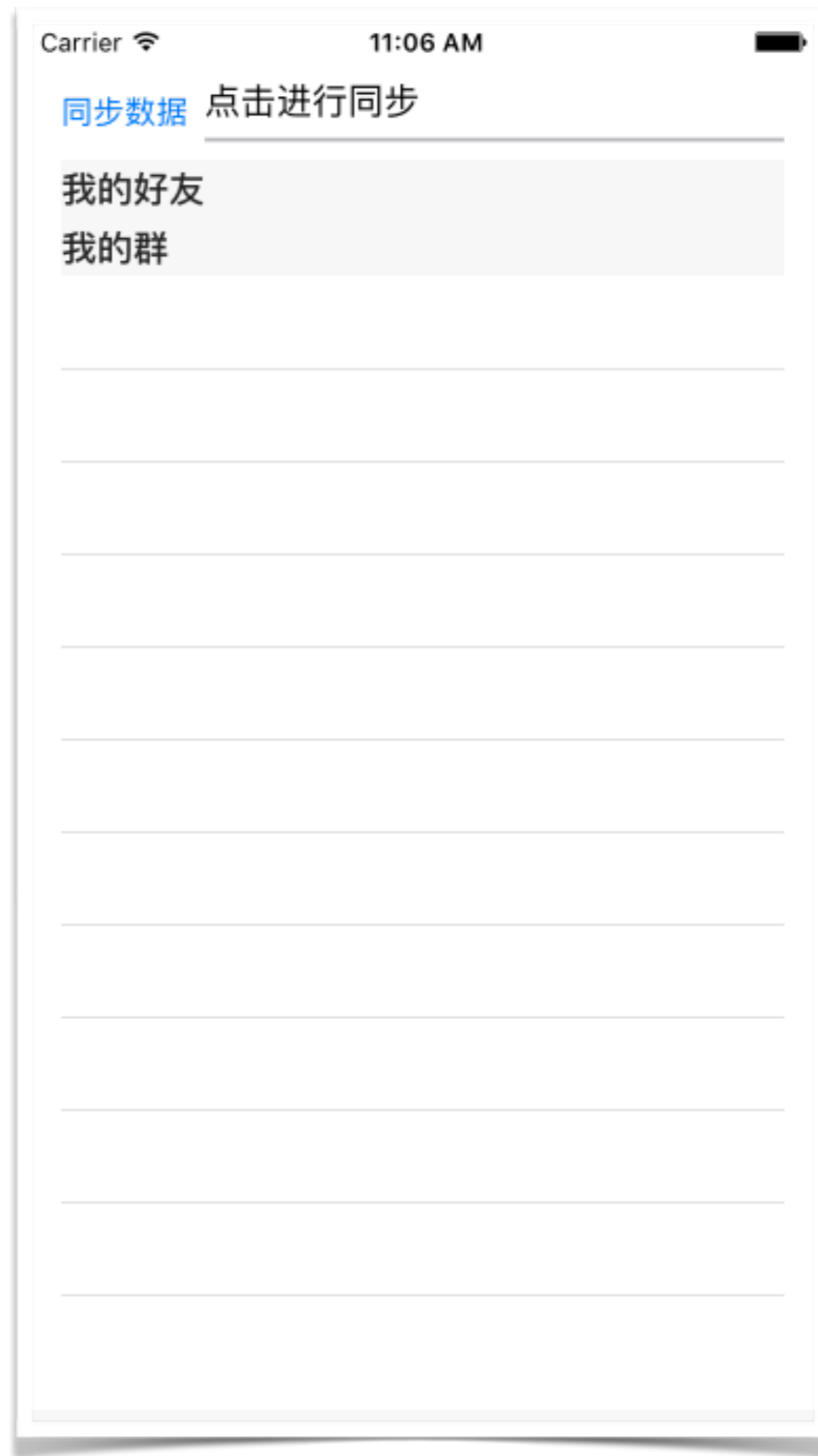
这一切要从“**举个栗子**”开始





# 这是我们的例子

一个已知，却一直未被很好  
解决的问题



非常常见的**既有设计**

```
- (IBAction)syncButtonTouched:(UIButton *)sender {  
    self.statusLabel.text = @"正在同步好友...";
```

```
[WebAPI requestBuddyList:^(NSArray<Buddy *> *buddys, NSError *error) {  
    [self.buddys removeAllObjects];  
    [self.buddys addObjectsFromArray:buddys];
```

```
dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), ^{  
    self.statusLabel.text = @"正在同步群...";  
    self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.5;  
    [self.tableView reloadData];
```

```
[WebAPI requestGroupList:^(NSArray<Group *> *groups, NSError *error) {  
    [self.groups removeAllObjects];  
    [self.groups addObjectsFromArray:groups];
```

```
dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), ^{  
    self.statusLabel.text = @"点击进行同步";  
    self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.0;  
    [self.tableView reloadData];
```

```
});
```

```
});
```

```
});
```

```
});
```

```
}
```

# 这段代码有哪些问题

---

- UI逻辑和数据逻辑混合
- 嵌套层次太深
- 违背了OCP



那就用 **Swift** 吧

```
@IBAction func syncButtonTouched(sender: UIButton) {  
    self.statusLabel.text = "正在同步好友..."
```

```
    WebAPI.requestBuddyList { (buddys, error) -> Void in  
        self.buddys.removeAll()  
        self.buddys.appendContentsOf(buddys)
```

```
    dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), { () -> Void in  
        self.statusLabel.text = "正在同步群..."  
        self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.5  
        self.tableView.reloadData()
```

```
    WebAPI.requestGroupList({ (groups, error) -> Void in  
        self.groups.removeAll()  
        self.groups.appendContentsOf(groups)
```

```
    dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), { () -> Void in  
        self.statusLabel.text = "点击进行同步"  
        self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.0  
        self.tableView.reloadData()
```

```
    })
```

```
    })
```

```
    })
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

没有任何意义，人肉翻译

- UI逻辑和数据逻辑混合

回归问题 解决问题  
• 嵌套层次太深

- 违背了OCP

# 剥离UI和数据逻辑



# 提取同步方法，隔离 UI 逻辑

```
func syncBuddys(completion: () -> Void) {  
    WebAPI.requestBuddyList { (buddys, error) -> Void in  
        self.buddys.removeAll()  
        self.buddys.appendContentsOf(buddys)  
  
        completion()  
    }  
}
```

```
func syncGroups(completion: () -> Void) {  
    WebAPI.requestGroupList { (groups, error) -> Void in  
        self.groups.removeAll()  
        self.groups.appendContentsOf(groups)  
  
        completion()  
    }  
}
```

# 满满的只剩 UI 逻辑，但是...

```
@IBAction func syncButtonTouched(sender: UIButton) {  
    self.statusLabel.text = "正在同步好友..."  
    self.syncBuddys {  
        dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue()) {  
            self.statusLabel.text = "正在同步群..."  
            self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.5  
            self.tableView.reloadData()  
        }  
    }  
    self.syncGroups {  
        dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue()) {  
            self.statusLabel.text = "点击进行同步"  
            self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.0  
            self.tableView.reloadData()  
        }  
    }  
}  
}
```

**D**on't **R**epeat **Y**ourself

# 使用嵌套函数，有效的局部封装

```
@IBAction func syncButtonTouched(sender: UIButton) {
```

```
    func updateStatus(text: String, progress: Float = 0.0, reload: Bool = true) {  
        self.statusLabel.text = text  
        self.statusProgressView.progress = progress  
        if reload { self.tableView.reloadData() }  
    }
```

```
    updateStatus("正在同步好友...", reload: false)  
    self.syncBuddys {  
        dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue()) {  
            updateStatus("正在同步群...", progress: 0.5)  
            self.syncGroups {  
                dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue()) {  
                    updateStatus("点击进行同步")  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**展开**嵌套层次

# 自定义操作符，展开嵌套的神器

```
infix operator |> { associativity left precedence 140 }
```

# 自定义操作符，展开嵌套的神器

```
typealias Action = () -> Void
typealias AsyncTask = (Action) -> Void
```

```
func |>(lhs: AsyncTask, rhs: Action) -> AsyncTask {
    return { (action) -> Void in
        lhs { rhs(); action() }
    }
}
```

```
func |>(lhs: AsyncTask, rhs: Action) -> Action {
    return {
        lhs { rhs() }
    }
}
```

```
func |>(lhs: AsyncTask, rhs: AsyncTask) -> AsyncTask {
    return { (action) -> Void in
        lhs { rhs(action) }
    }
}
```

# 所以，展开后是这样的

```
let switchToMainThread: AsyncTask = { (action) -> Void in  
    dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(), action)  
}
```

```
updateStatus("正在同步好友...", reload: false)
```

---

```
let task: Action = syncBuddys |> switchToMainThread |> {  
    updateStatus("正在同步群...", progress: 0.5)  
} |> syncGroups |> switchToMainThread |> {  
    updateStatus("点击进行同步")  
}
```

```
task()
```



# Functional **Swift**

# 细分执行步骤，增强可读性

```
let beginSyncBuddys: AsyncTask = switchToMainThread |> {  
  updateStatus("正在同步好友...", reload: false)
```

```
}
```

```
let beginSyncGroups: AsyncTask = switchToMainThread |> {  
  updateStatus("正在同步群...", progress: 0.5)
```

```
}
```

```
let endSync: Action = switchToMainThread |> {  
  updateStatus("点击进行同步")
```

```
}
```

```
let task: Action = beginSyncBuddys |> syncBuddys |>  
  beginSyncGroups |> syncGroups |> endSync
```

```
task()
```

# 提取高阶函数，简化代码

**updateStatus:**

`(String, Float, Bool) -> Void`



`(String, Float, Bool) -> () -> Void`

# 提取高阶函数，简化代码

```
let beginSyncBuddys: AsyncTask = switchToMainThread |>  
  updateStatus("正在同步好友...", reload: false)
```

```
let beginSyncGroups: AsyncTask = switchToMainThread |>  
  updateStatus("正在同步群...", progress: 0.5)
```

```
let endSync: Action = switchToMainThread |>  
  updateStatus("点击进行同步")
```

最后一个问题：**OCP**

**POP** vs **OOP** vs **ISP**

# 提炼基础协议，达到最小依赖

```
func syncBuddys(completion: Action) {  
    WebAPI.requestBuddyList { (buddys, error) -> Void in  
        self.buddys.removeAll()  
        self.buddys.appendContentsOf(buddys)  
  
        completion()  
    }  
}
```

```
func syncGroups(completion: Action) {  
    WebAPI.requestGroupList { (groups, error) -> Void in  
        self.groups.removeAll()  
        self.groups.appendContentsOf(groups)  
  
        completion()  
    }  
}
```

# 提炼基础协议，达到最小依赖

```
protocol Synchronizable {  
    typealias Element  
  
    var items: [Element] { get }  
  
    func synchronize(completion: Action)  
}
```



# 封装同步逻辑

```
class BuddyDataProvider: Synchronizable {
    typealias Element = Buddy

    private(set) var items = [Buddy]()

    func synchronize(completion: Action) {
        WebAPI.requestBuddyList { (buddys, error) -> Void in
            self.items.removeAll()
            self.items.appendContentsOf(buddys)

            completion()
        }
    }
}
```

```
class GroupDataProvider: Synchronizable {
    typealias Element = Group
    .....
}
```

解耦 **UI** 与 **数据** 的依赖

# 提炼 UI 数据协议



- Section
- Section.Name
- Section.RowCount
- Row.Name

# 提炼 UI 数据协议

```
protocol TableViewSectionDataSource {  
    var sectionName: String { get }  
  
    var rowCount: Int { get }  
  
    subscript(i: Int) -> String { get }  
}
```

# 扩展原有实现， 更好的接口隔离

```
extension BuddyDataProvider: TableViewSectionDataSource {
    var sectionName: String {
        return "我的好友"
    }

    var rowCount: Int {
        return self.items.count
    }

    subscript(i: Int) -> String {
        return self.items[i].displayName
    }
}

extension GroupDataProvider: TableViewSectionDataSource {
    ...
}
```

# 定义扩展点

```
func addTableViewSection<T: TableViewSectionDataSource  
    where T: Synchronizable>(section: T, updatingText: String)
```

# 实现扩展点

```
self.tableViewSections.append(section)
```

```
if let preSyncTask = self.syncTask {  
    let index = self.tableViewSections.count - 1  
    let updateProgress: Action = { [unowned self] in  
        let progress = Float(index) / Float(self.tableViewSections.count)  
        self.statusProgressView.progress = progress  
    }  
    self.syncTask = preSyncTask |>  
        switchToMainThread |>  
        updateStatus(updatingText) |>  
        updateProgress |>  
        section.synchronize  
} else {  
    self.syncTask = switchToMainThread |>  
        updateStatus(updatingText, reload: false) |>  
        section.synchronize  
}
```

# 那么，最后的按钮响应是这样

```
@IBAction func syncButtonTouched(sender: UIButton) {
    guard let performSync = self.syncTask else {
        return
    }

    let resetProgress: Action = {
        [unowned self] in
        self.statusProgressView.progress = 0.0
    }

    let endSync: Action = switchToMainThread |> resetProgress |>
        updateStatus("点击进行同步")

    let task: Action = performSync |> endSync

    task()
}
```



# 所以面对变化时，这样扩展

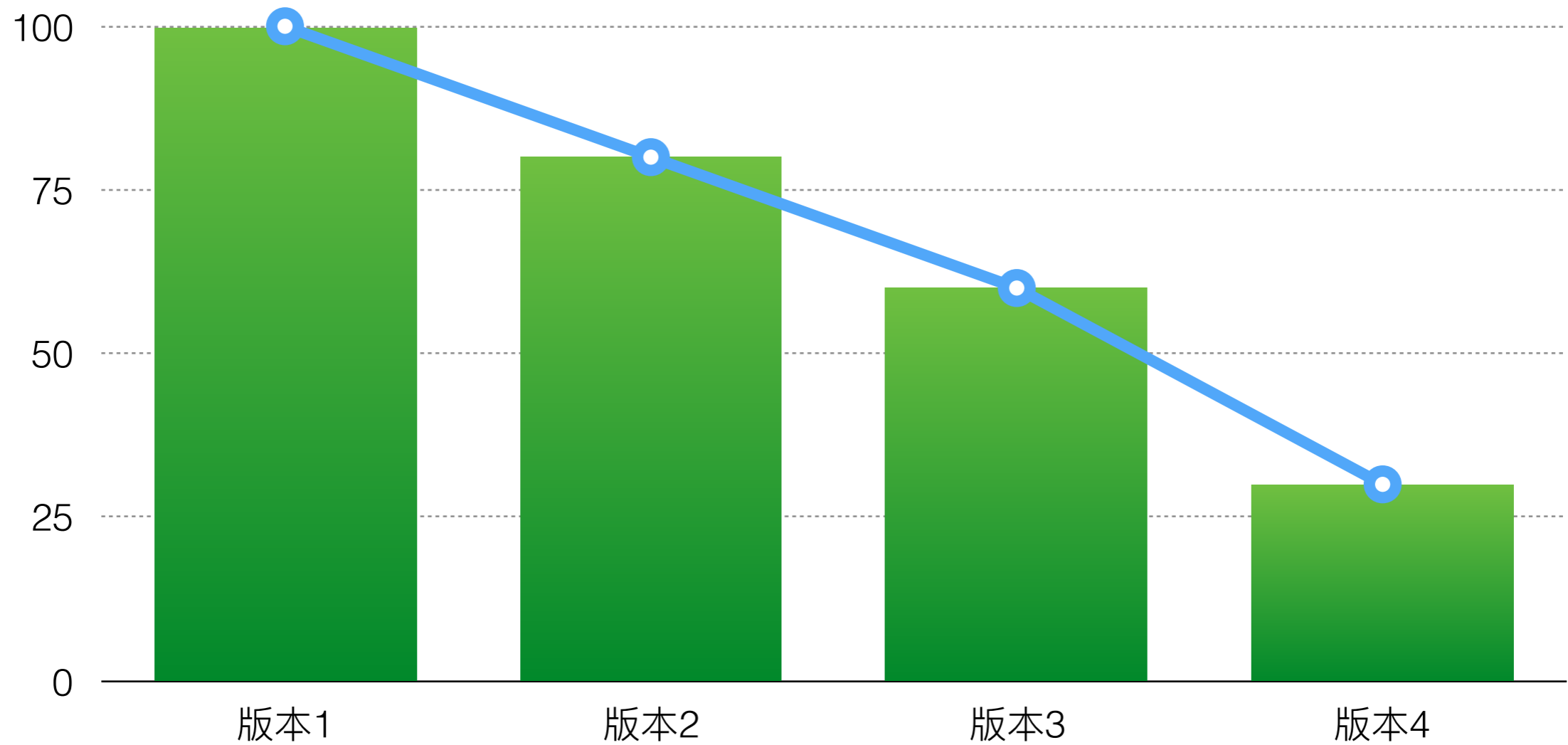
```
self.tableViewSection(BuddyDataProvider(), updatingText: "正在同步好友...")  
self.tableViewSection(GroupDataProvider(), updatingText: "正在同步群...")  
self.tableViewSection(DiscussDataProvider(), updatingText: "正在同步讨论组...")
```



最终我们**解决了**所有问题

但是...

# 别人的**认知度**是这样



为什么？

优良的设计是...

**从无到有**

再从**有到无**的过程

# Swift 的确改善了设计，但是

---

- 权衡团队的综合实力
- 传播思想，分享理念
- 稳定住整体结构，不要过度纠结细节
- 接受不完美的完美

谢谢