

Swift & SwiftUI

Computer programming II

Applied Mathematics, National Dong Hwa University

Jiann-Ming Wu, Feb 2023

This course introduces fundamental swift programming and SwiftUI App design. Programming here is object-oriented and extensively integrated with user interface of iOS components and touch screen views.

It will first give introduction to new features of the swift programming language as well as swift basics, true or false, if statements, optional , arrays, loop de loop, string, dictionary, functions, switch, tuples, enums, classes, closures, extensions, and properties.

SwiftUI programing on Xcode will be also introduced for iPhone App design. Basic and advanced artificial intelligence App design examples will be also demonstrated.

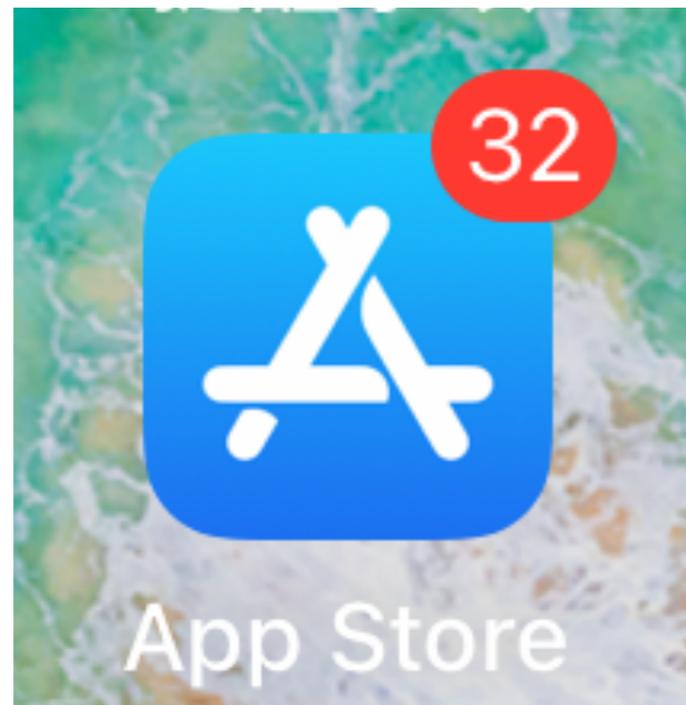
Course Teaching Website

<http://gpfai.net>

Apple App Store

wikipedia App_Store_(iOS/iPadOS)

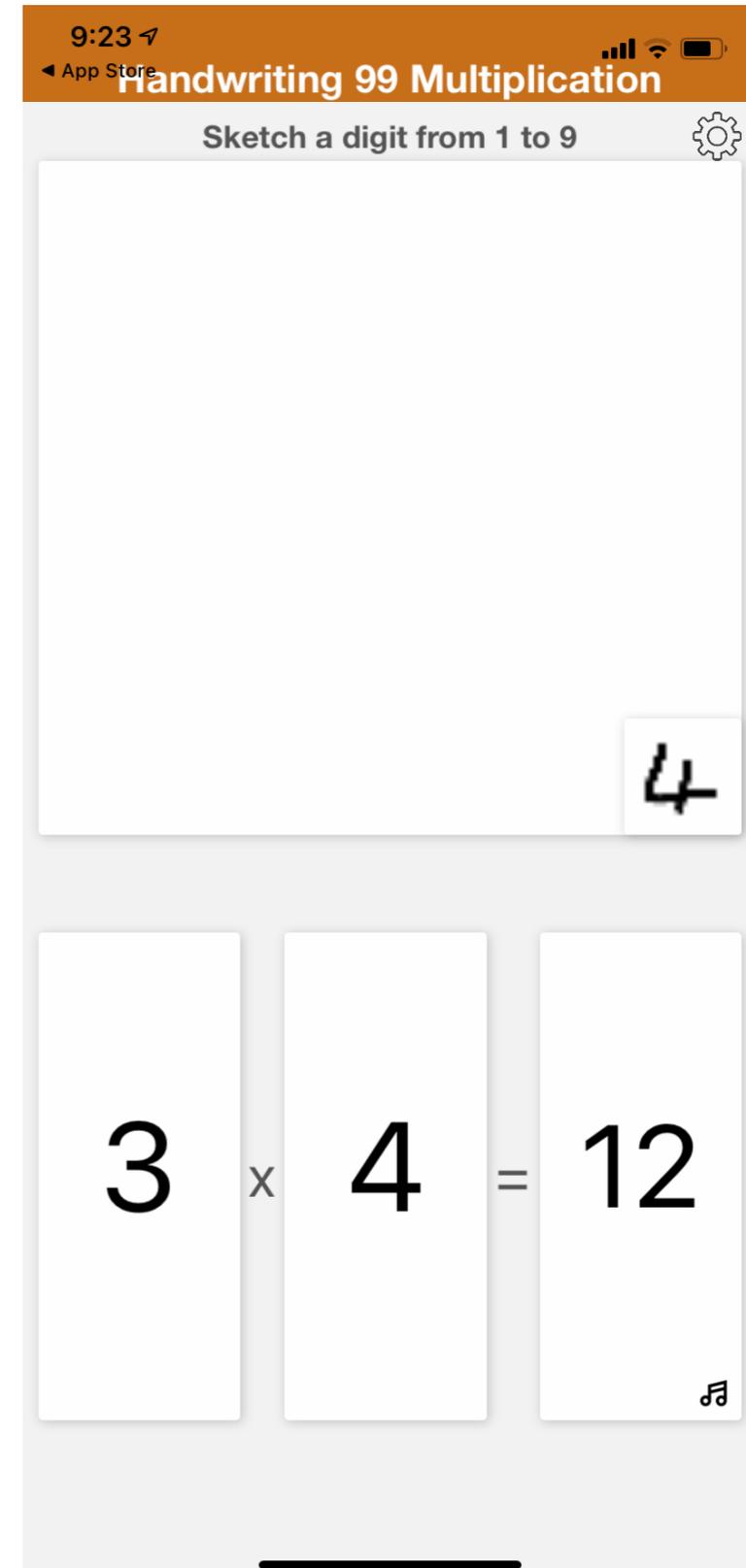
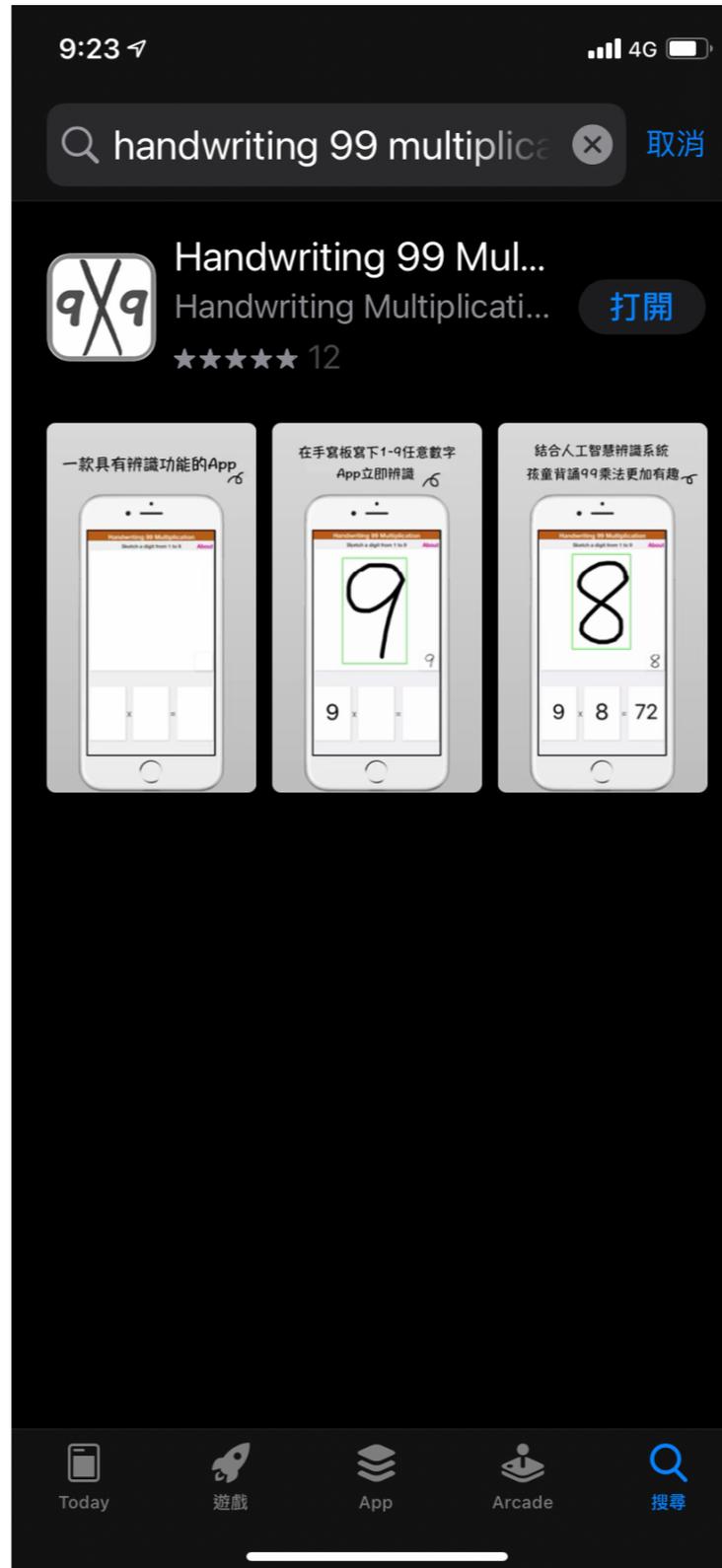
- Let everybody share Apps
- Get Apps
- Applications on iOS devices



AI App

Handwriting 99 multiplication

- An App published
- Integrate AI CNN models with touch screen of iPhone
- Author is graduated from AMNDHU
- 2018



Install to iPhone and execute on iPhone

The image displays a split-screen view. On the left is an iPhone simulator running an app titled "Handwriting letter". The app's interface includes a header with the time "9:41", signal strength, Wi-Fi, and battery icons. Below the header is a text prompt "Sketch a digit from A to Z" above a large white drawing area. At the bottom, there are two side-by-side boxes: "Network input" containing a blurred handwritten digit 'A', and "Network output" containing a sharp printed digit 'A'. On the right is the Xcode IDE. The top toolbar shows the "LetterCore" project name and the target device "Jiann-Ming's iPhone". The left sidebar shows a project navigator with a tree view containing folders like "LetterCore", "AppDelegate", "ViewController", "DataMean", "MainView", "ShadowView", "EMNIST_letter", "UIView+Constraints", "Float+String", "Colors", "Assets", "LaunchScreen", and "Info". The main editor area shows the Swift code for "ViewController.swift". The code includes comments and imports for UIKit and CoreML. A class definition for "ViewController" is shown, which inherits from "UIViewController". Inside the class, there are comments for "View", "Neural network", and "Drawing state variables". The line `let model = EMNIST_letter()` is highlighted in yellow, with a warning icon and the text "'init()' i" next to it. The bottom status bar of Xcode shows "LetterCore" and "Auto" mode.

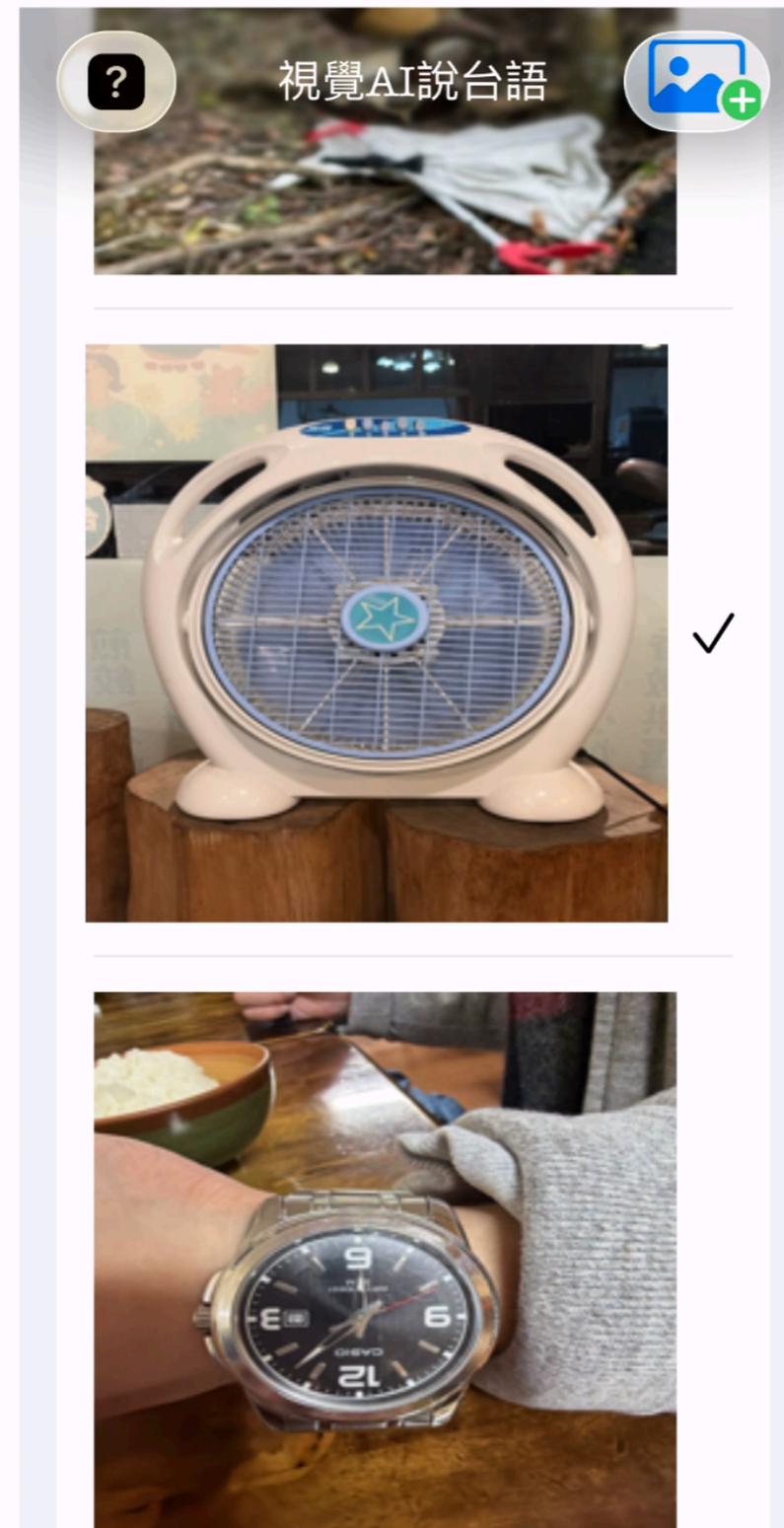
AI Object
Recognition
App



object recognition app



Execute an App: 視覺AI說台語



台

電扇 :1000

Shortest Path Optimization App



AI App

暢遊花蓮

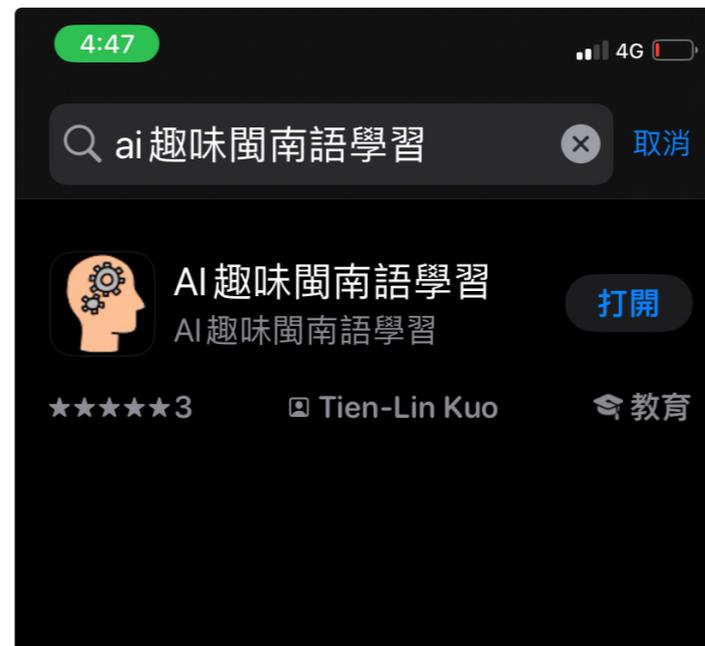
- An App published
- Integrate AI CNN models with touch screen of iPhone
- Author is from AM NDHU
- 2023



AI App

AI趣味閩南語學習

- An App published
- Integrate AI CNN models with touch screen of iPhone
- Author is from AM NDHU
- 2023

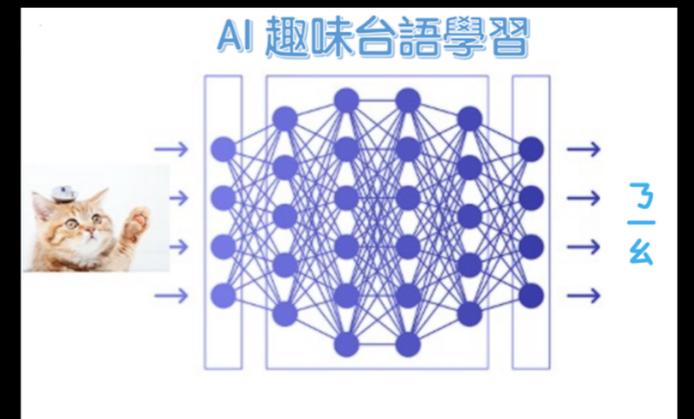


功能選單

📷 圖片辨識

📄 辨識類別列表

⏹ 結束系統



國立東華大學應用數學系IT實驗室製作
email:810811002@gms.ndhu.edu.tw
版次:1.0

A Book

Deep learning has become a trending area of research due to its adaptive characteristics and high levels of applicability. In recent years, researchers have begun applying deep learning strategies to image analysis and pattern recognition for solving technical issues within image classification. As these technologies continue to advance, professionals have begun translating this intelligent programming language into mobile applications for devices. Programmers and web developers are in need of significant research on how to successfully develop pattern recognition applications using intelligent programming.

MatConvNet Deep Learning and iOS Mobile App Design for Pattern Recognition:

Emerging Research and Opportunities

Jiann-Ming Wu

National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Chao-Yuan Tien

National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Research Insights

MatConvNet Deep Learning and iOS Mobile App Design for Pattern Recognition

Emerging Research and Opportunities

國立東華大學圖書館



W0073196



Jiann-Ming Wu and Chao-Yuan Tien

IGI Global
CREATOR OF KNOWLEDGE

MatConvNet Deep Learning and iOS Mobile App Design for Pattern Recognition: Emerging Research and Opportunities is an essential reference source that presents a solution to developing intelligent pattern recognition Apps on iOS devices based on MatConvNet deep learning. Featuring research on topics such as medical image diagnosis, convolutional neural networks, and character classification, this book is ideally designed for programmers, developers, researchers, practitioners, engineers, academicians, students, scientists, and educators seeking coverage on the specific development of iOS mobile applications using pattern recognition strategies.

Cary 2

Supercomputer

The **Cray-2** is a **supercomputer** with four **vector processors** made by **Cray Research** starting in 1985. At 1.9 **GFLOPS** peak performance, it was the fastest machine in the world when it was released, replacing the **Cray X-MP** in that spot. It was, in turn, replaced in that spot by the **Cray Y-MP** in 1988.

Cray-2



iPhone X and Cray II

iOS mobile devices possess amazing computing power and fruitful hardware equipments for data acquisition. Apple iPhone 4 with computing power in CPU speed of 800 MHz and 1.9 GFLOPS has been recognized compatible with Cray-2 supercomputer. Now according to performance evaluation by Primate Labs of Canada, Apple iPhone X has improved iPhone 4 more than twenty folds in computing power. Especially Apple iPhone X has been extensively equipped with modern components of audio, camera, video, three-core GPU, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, GPS and 3D Touch, and sensors of accelerometer, gyro, proximity, compass and barometer, which provide variant ways of online pattern acquisition for classification. Pattern recognition CNN Apps on iOS devices

Standalone AI App on Iphones

acquisition for classification. Pattern recognition CNN Apps on iOS devices can thus operate stand-alone for pattern recognition without any linkage to computing servers on clouds. Mounting convolutional neural networks on iOS devices helps designers to build up a stand-alone App that executes for online pattern recognition. A stand-alone App can directly work for online pattern recognition using computing power more than twenty folds of Cray-2 supercomputer and can be published on Apple's App Store for facilitating App access by users. Currently, iOS devices can be locally extended to access

iPhone 17 pro max



A19 Pro chip

6-core CPU with 2 performance and 4 efficiency cores

6-core GPU with Neural Accelerators

16-core Neural Engine

Hardware-accelerated ray tracing

SwiftUI

Easy to design Apps on iOS devices



SwiftUI

Better apps. Less code.

Framework

SwiftUI

Declare the user interface and behavior for your app on every platform.

iOS 13.0+ | iPadOS 13.0+ | Mac Catalyst 13.0+ | macOS 10.15+ | tvOS 13.0+ |

visionOS 1.0+ | watchOS 6.0+

Overview

SwiftUI provides views, controls, and layout structures for declaring your app's user interface. The framework provides event handlers for delivering taps, gestures, and other types of input to your app, and tools to manage the flow of data from your app's models down to the views and controls that users see and interact with.

Define your app structure using the [App](#) protocol, and populate it with scenes that contain the views that make up your app's user interface. Create your own custom views that conform to the [View](#) protocol, and compose them with SwiftUI views for displaying text, images, and custom shapes using stacks, lists, and more. Apply powerful modifiers to built-in views and your own views to customize their rendering and interactivity. Share code between apps on multiple platforms with views and controls that adapt to their context and presentation.

SwiftUI Essentials

Creating and Combining Views

9:41




Hello, world!

```
helloWorld2023
main
helloWorld2023 › helloWorld2023 › ContentView › No Selection

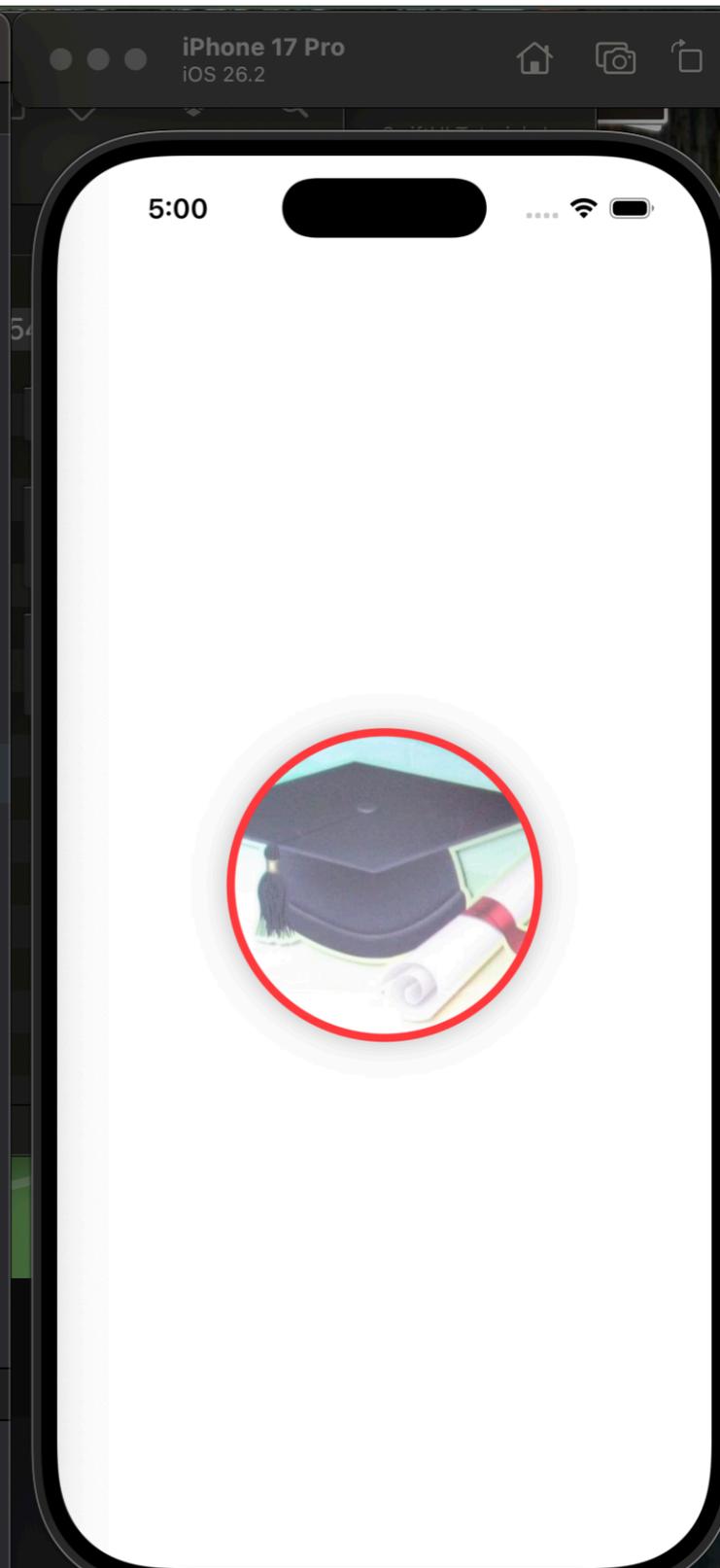
1 //
2 // ContentView.swift
3 // helloWorld2023
4 //
5 // Created by Apple on 2023/2/24.
6 //
7
8 import SwiftUI
9
10 struct ContentView: View {
11     var body: some View {
12         VStack {
13             Image(systemName: "globe")
14                 .imageScale(.large)
15                 .foregroundColor(.accentColor)
16             Text("Hello, world!")
17         }
18         .padding()
19     }
20 }
21
```

helloWorld2023

Auto Filter Executable Canvas

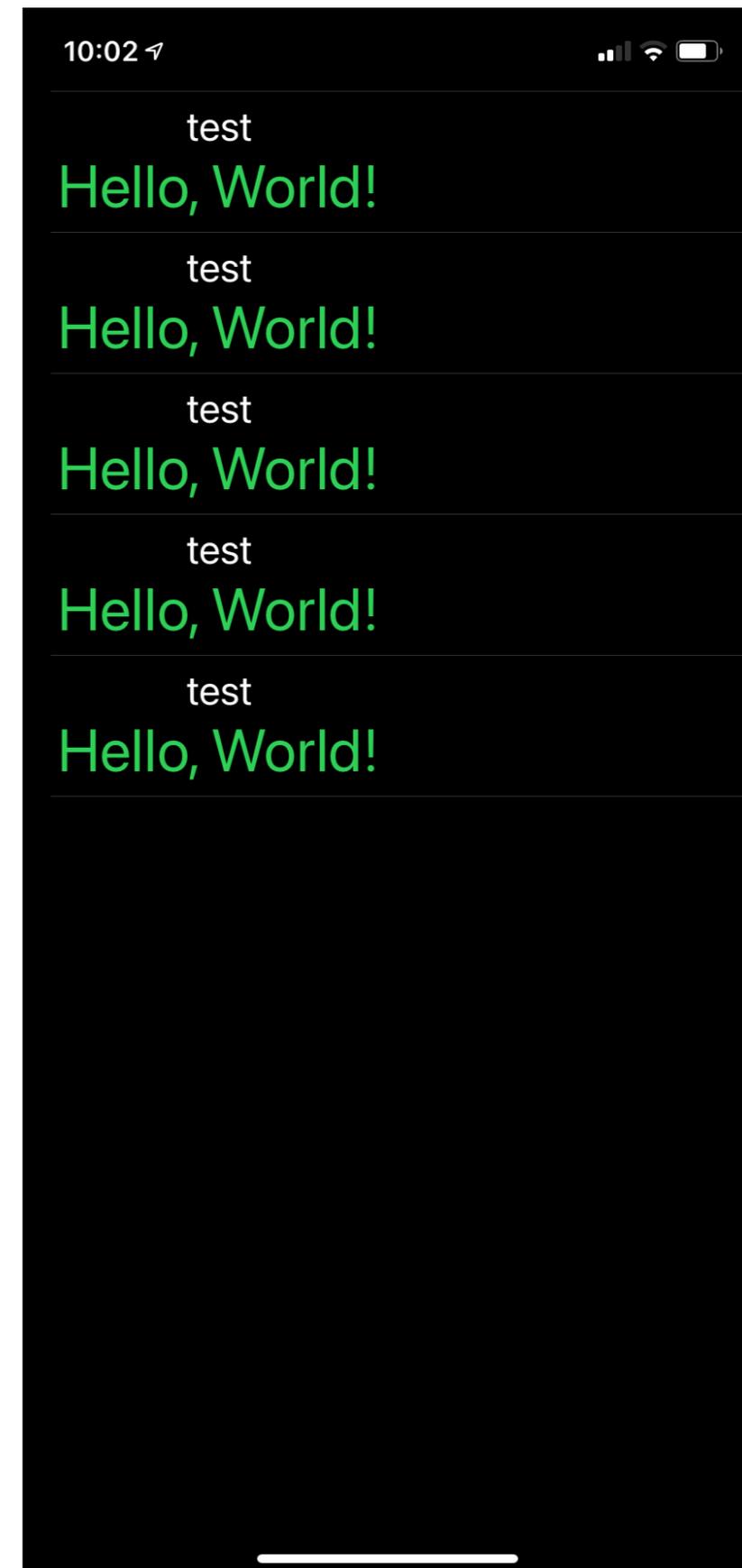
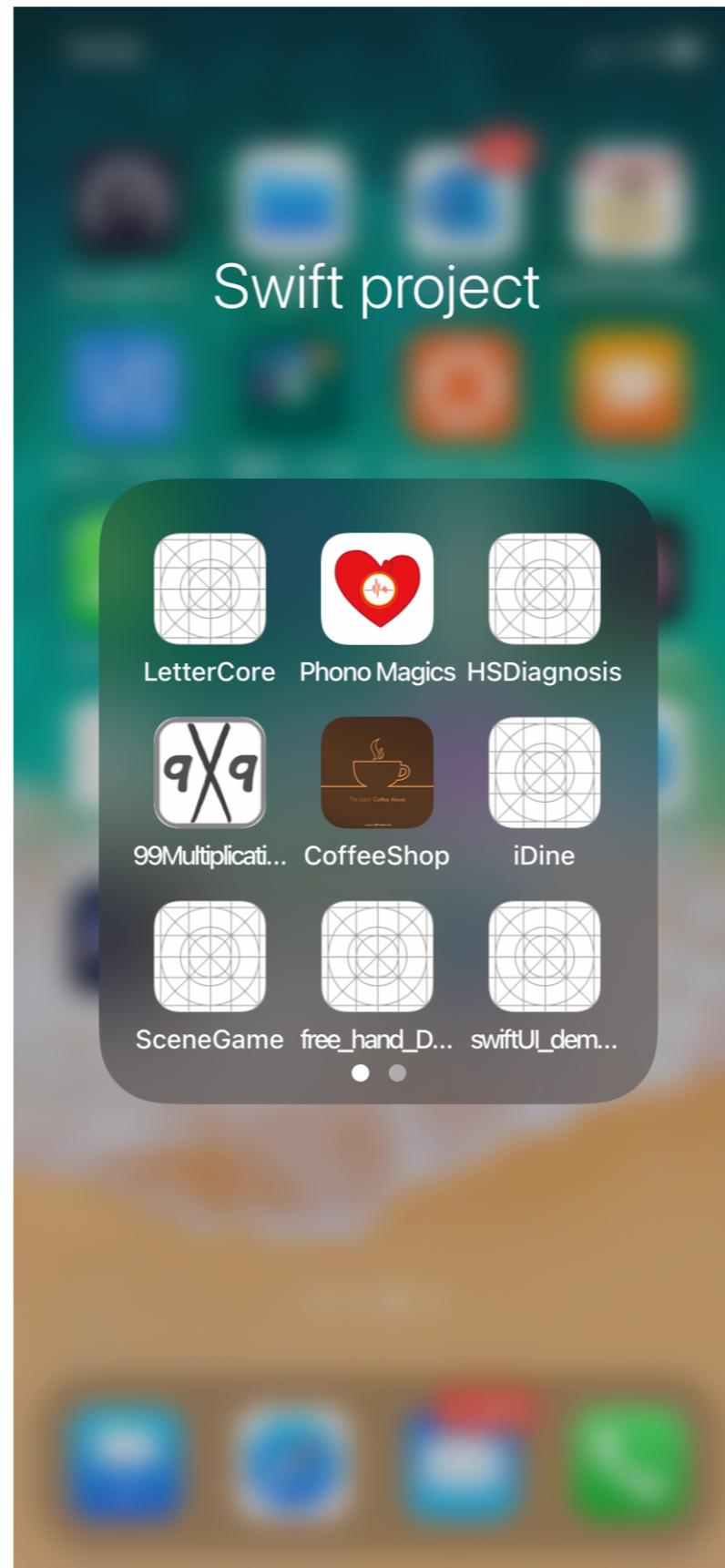
```
swiftUI_demo master
swiftUI_demo swiftUI_demo ContentView ContentView
10
11 struct ContentView: View {
12
13     var body: some View {
14         Image("1")
15             .clipShape(Circle())
16             .shadow(radius: 10)
17             .overlay(Circle()
18                 .stroke(Color.red,
19                     lineWidth: 5))
20     }
21
22 struct ContentView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
23     static var previews: some View {
24         ContentView()
25     }
26 }
27
```

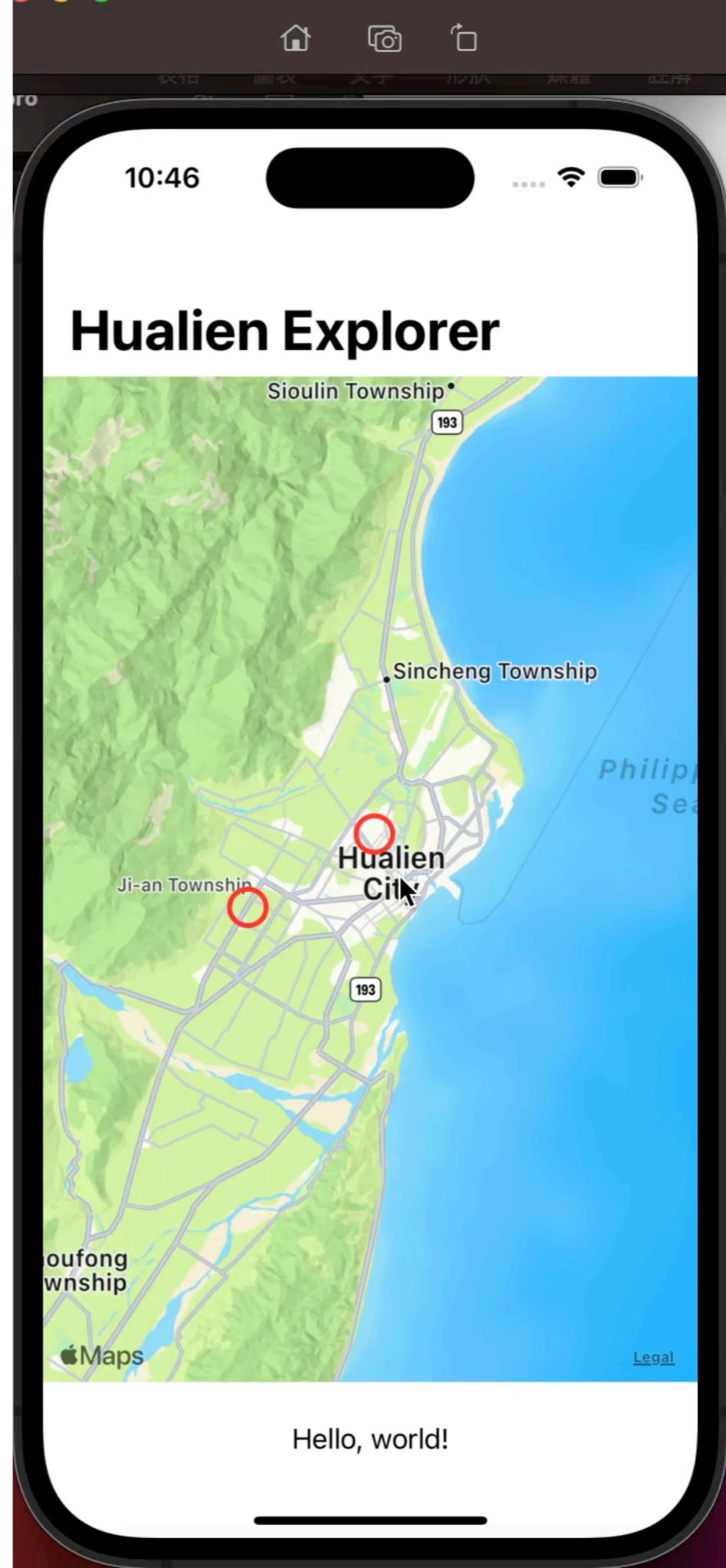
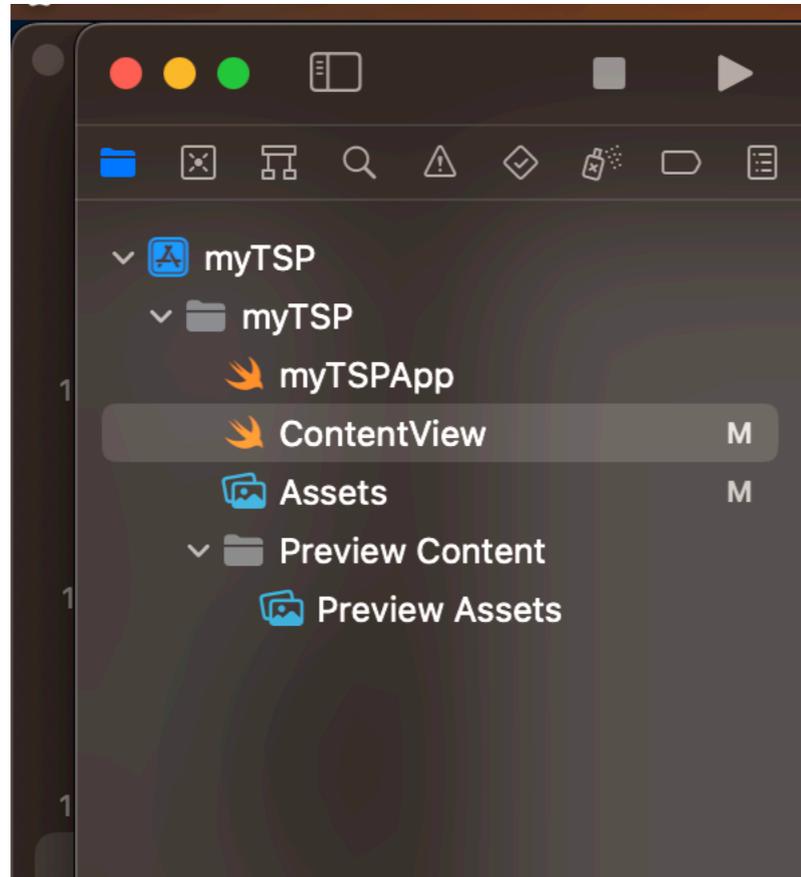
Line: 18 Col: 6



Hello world

Display texts
iteratively

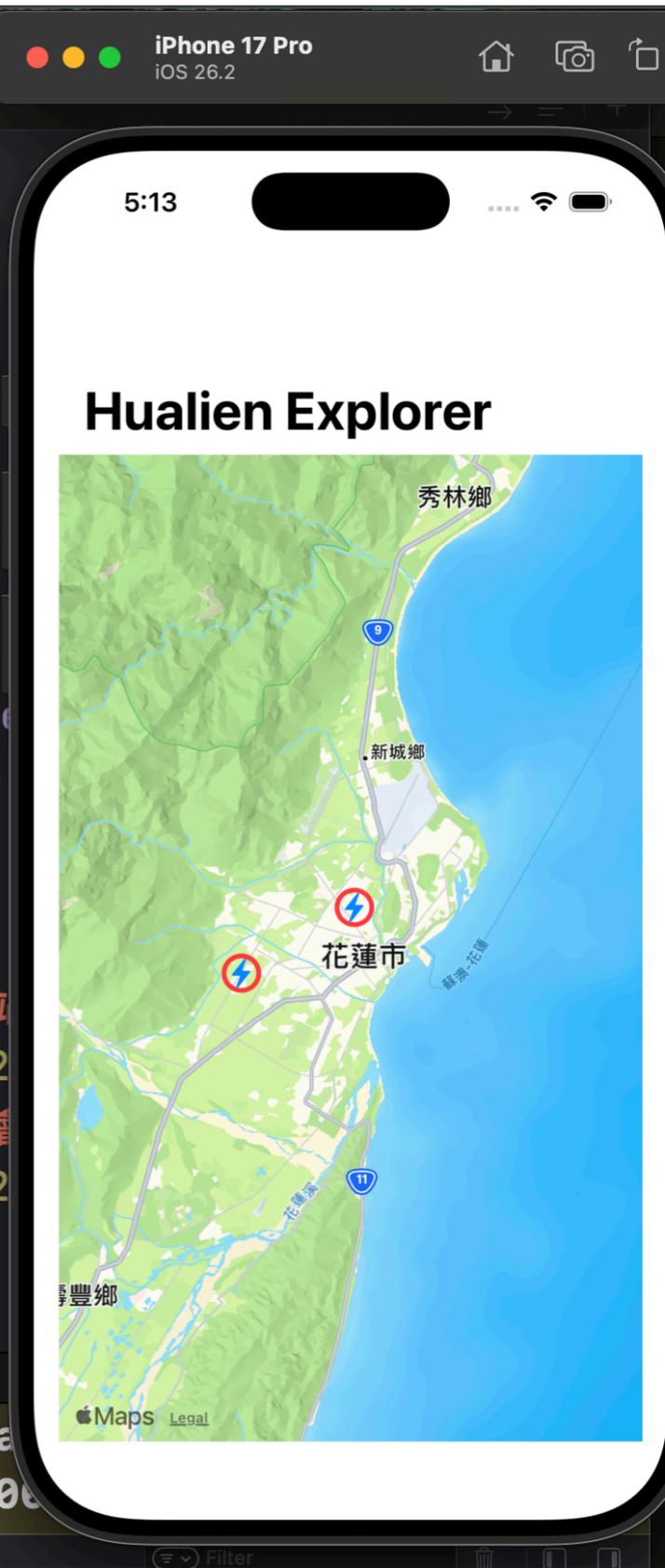




```
myTSP2025
main
myTSP2025 > iPhone 17 Pro
Running myTSP2025 on iPhone 17 Pro

myTSP2025
  myTSP2025
    myTSP2025App
    ContentView
    Assets
    Preview Content

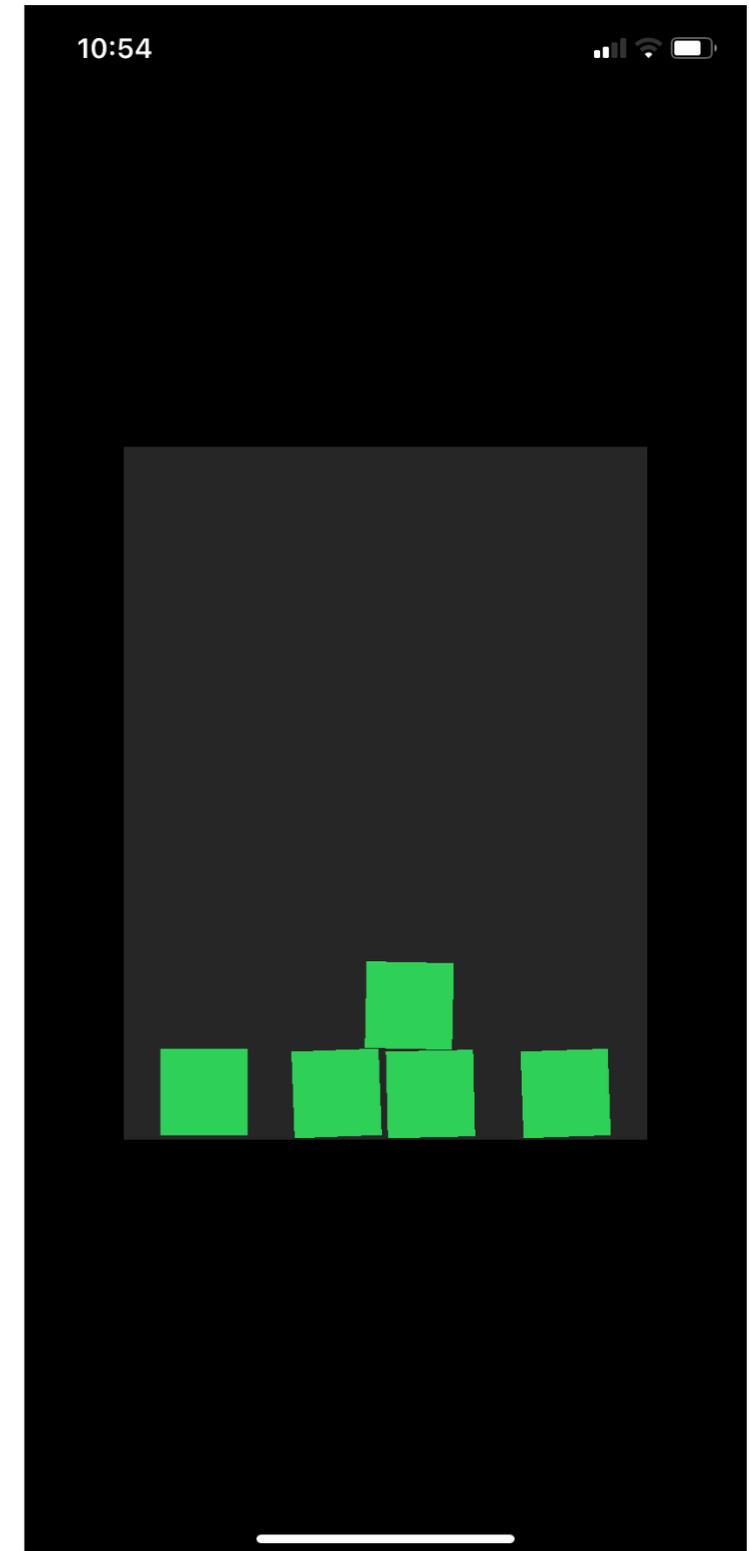
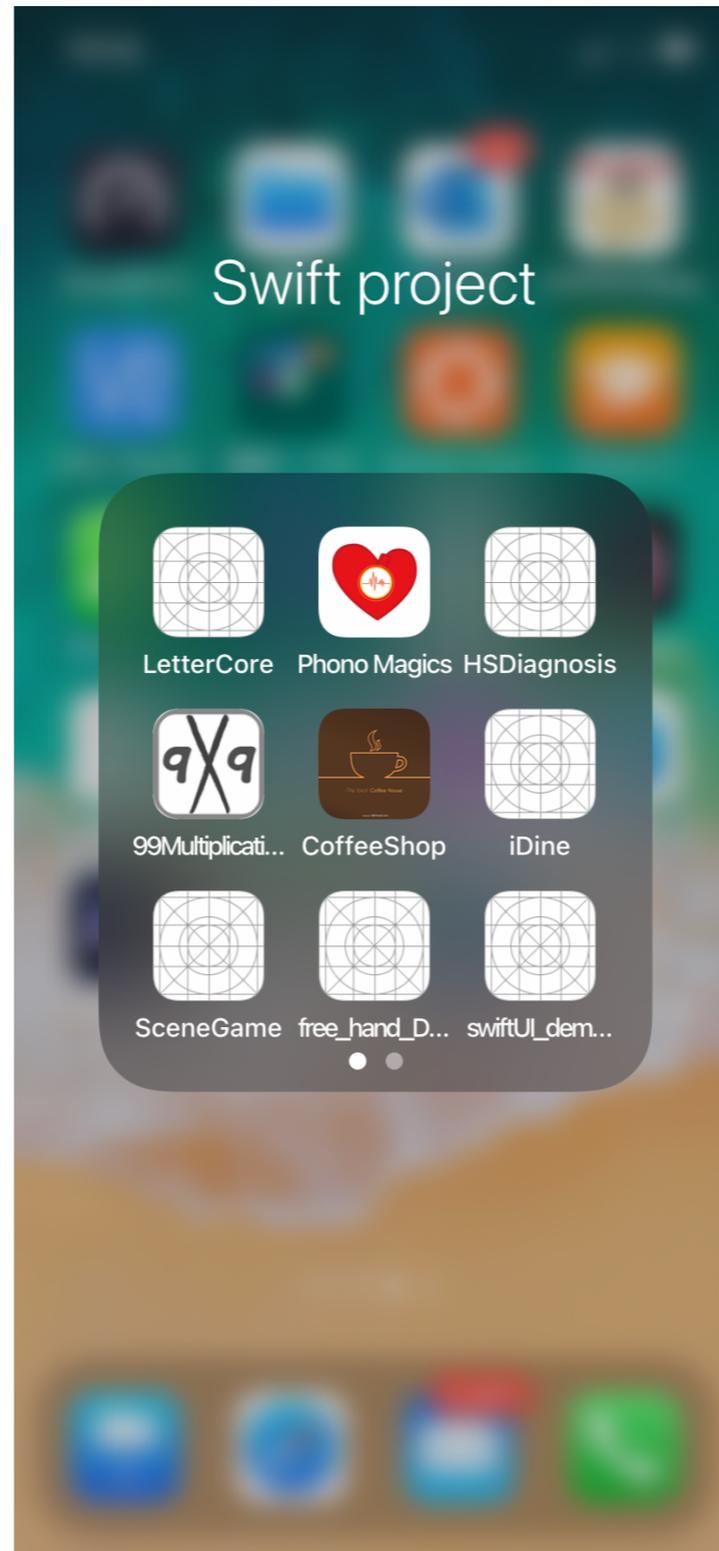
8 import SwiftUI
9 import MapKit
10 struct Location: Identifiable {
11     let id = UUID()
12     let name: String
13     let coordinate: CLLocationCoordinate2D
14 }
15
16 struct ContentView: View {
17     @State private var mapRegion = MKCoordinateRegion(
18         CLLocationCoordinate2D(latitude: 23.98,
19         span: MKCoordinateSpan(latitudeDelta: 0.2))
20
21     var body: some View {
22         let locations = [Location(name: "火車站",
23         CLLocationCoordinate2D(latitude: 23.98,
24         longitude: 121.6014)), Location(name: "吉安農會",
25         CLLocationCoordinate2D(latitude: 23.98,
26         longitude: 121.5626)) ]
27
28         NavigationView {
29             Map(coordinateRegion: mapRegion, locations: locations)
```



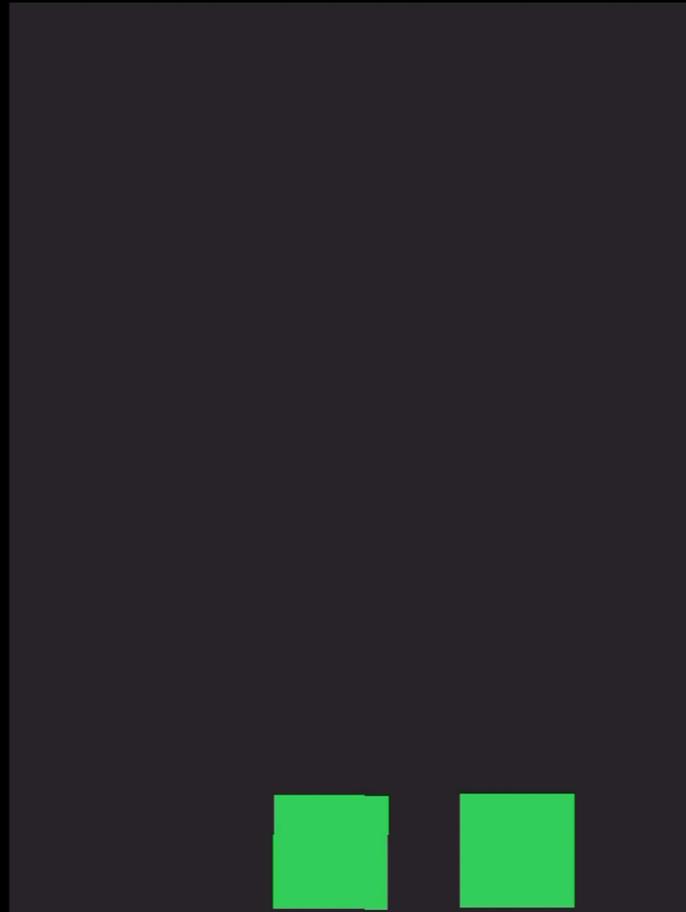
CAMetalLayer ignoring invalid width=0.000000 height=0.000000

SceneGame

A scene game
Animation of
blocks

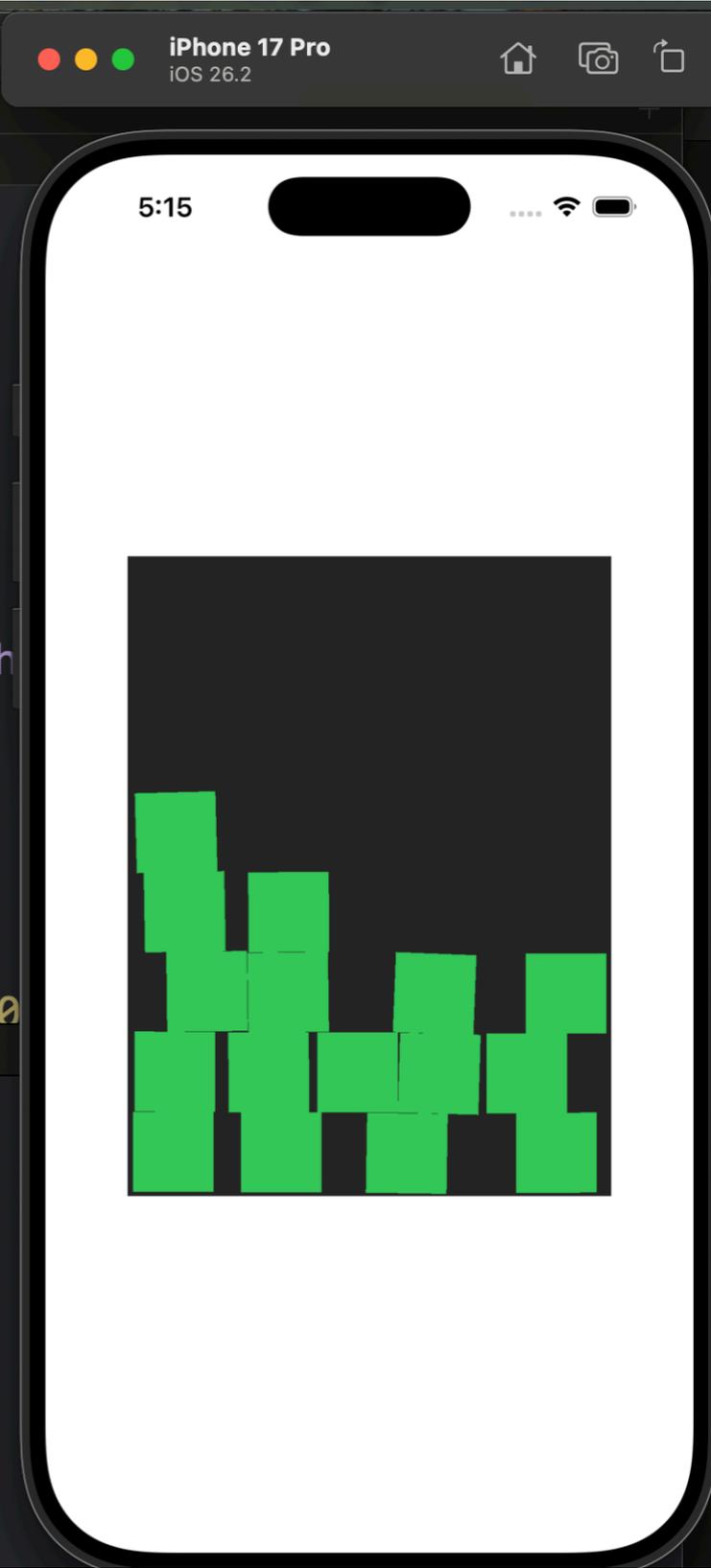


SceneGame



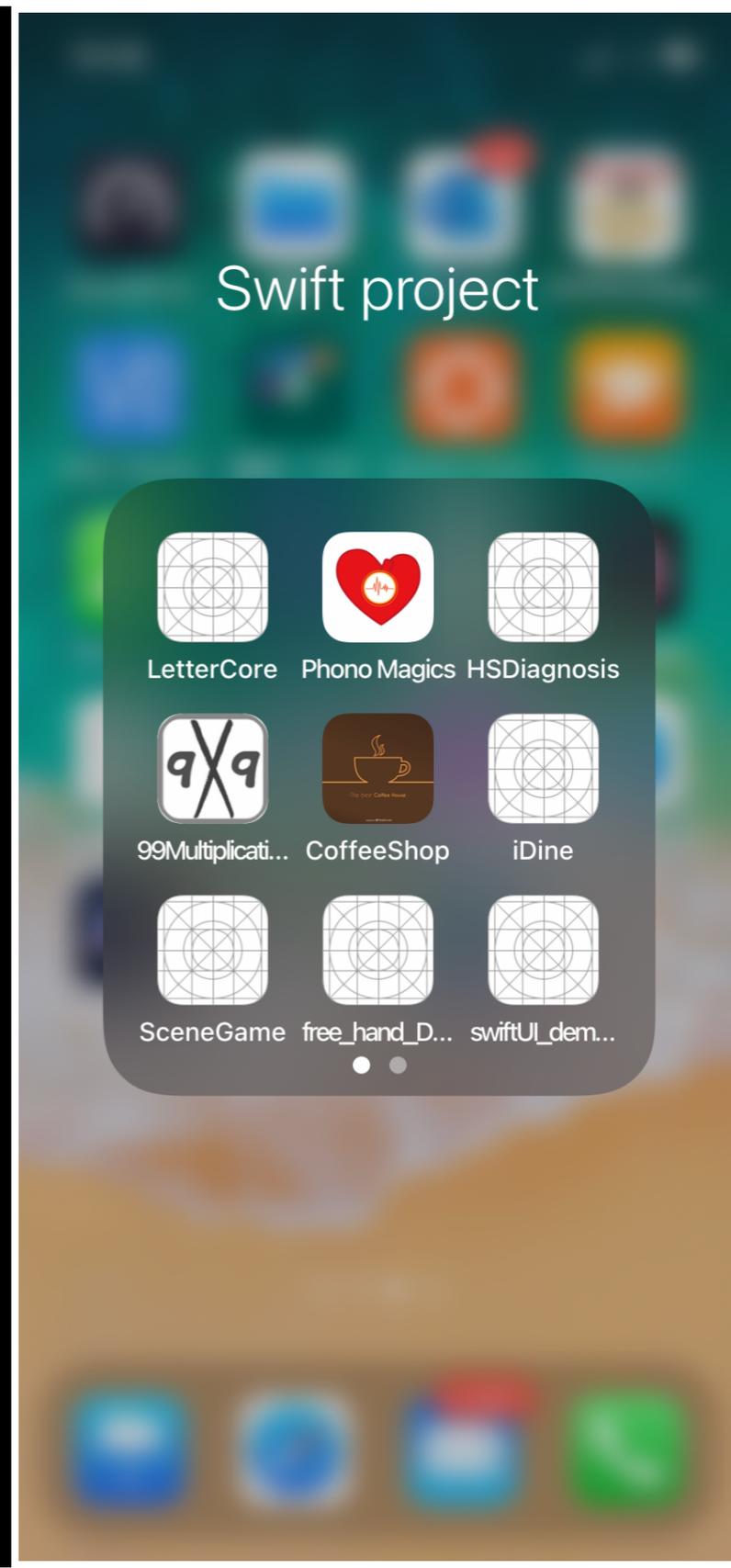
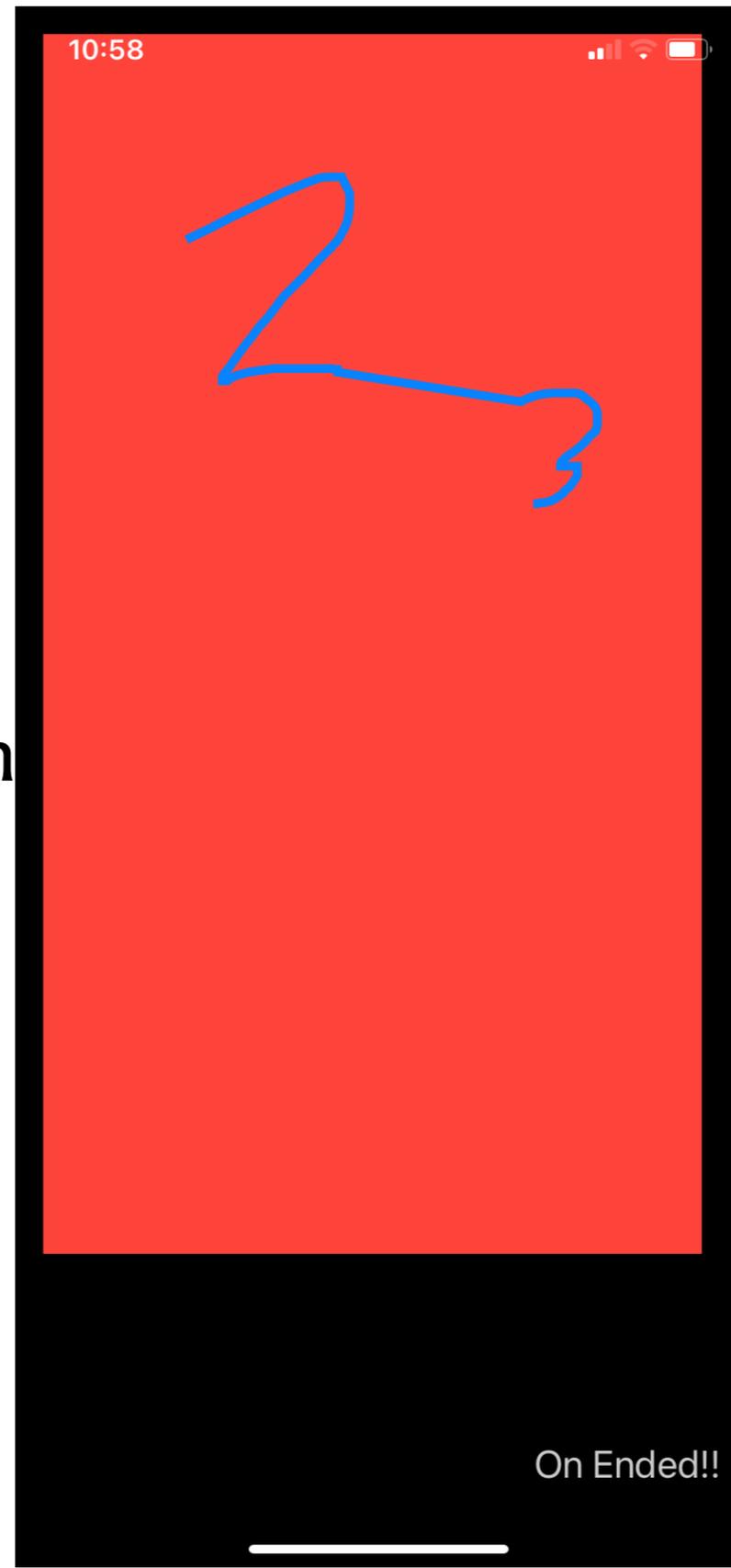
```
SceneGame master
ContentView
ContentView
SceneGame > SceneGame > ContentView > touchesBegan(_:with:)
    20         50, height: 50))
    21         addChild(box)
    22     }
    23 }
    24 @available(iOS 14.0, *)
    25 struct ContentView: View {
    26     var scene: SKScene{
    27         let scene = GameScene()
    28         scene.size = CGSize(width: 300, height: 400)
    29         scene.scaleMode = .fill
    30         return scene
    31     }
    32     var body: some View {
    33         SpriteView(scene: scene)
    34         .frame(width: 300, height: 400)

```

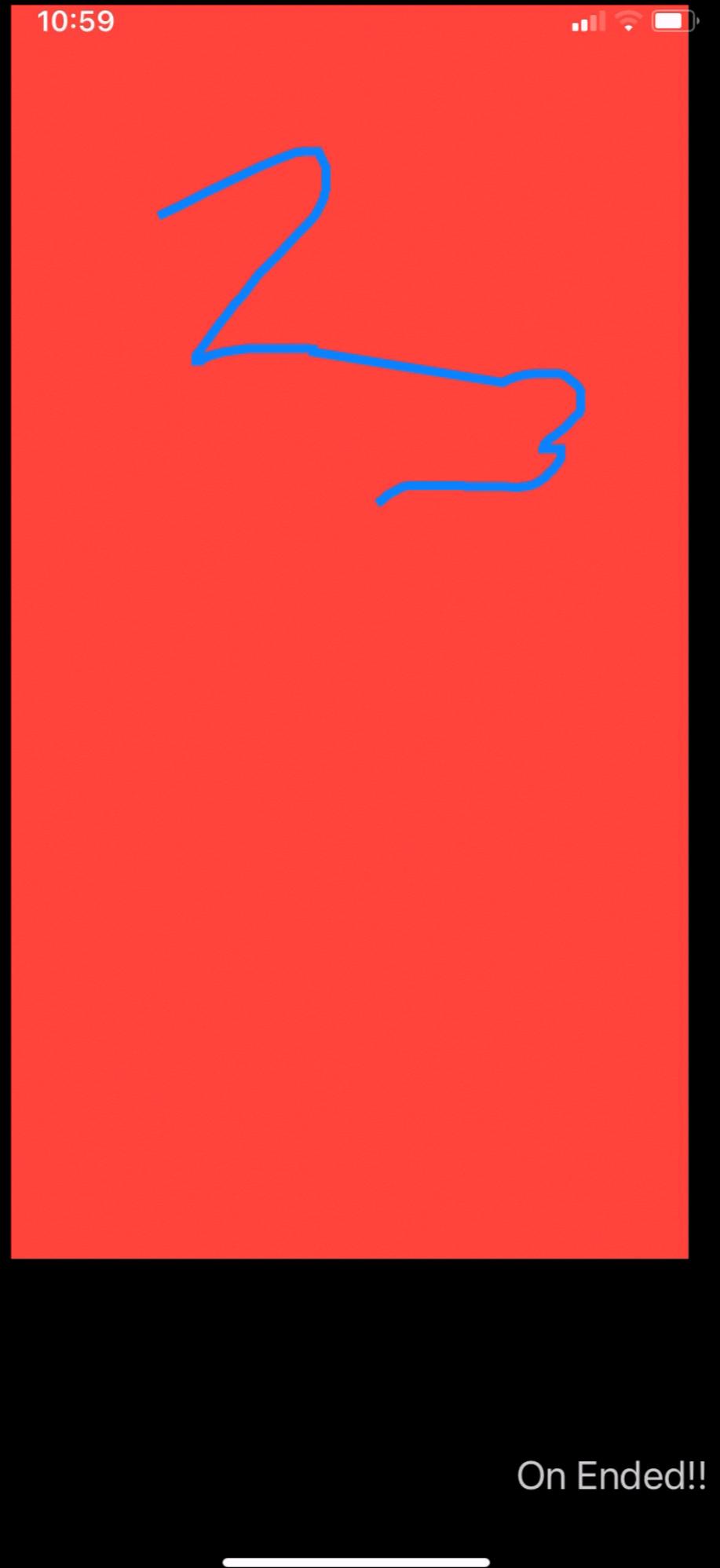


Free Hand Draw

- Track gesture
- Free hand draw on touch screen

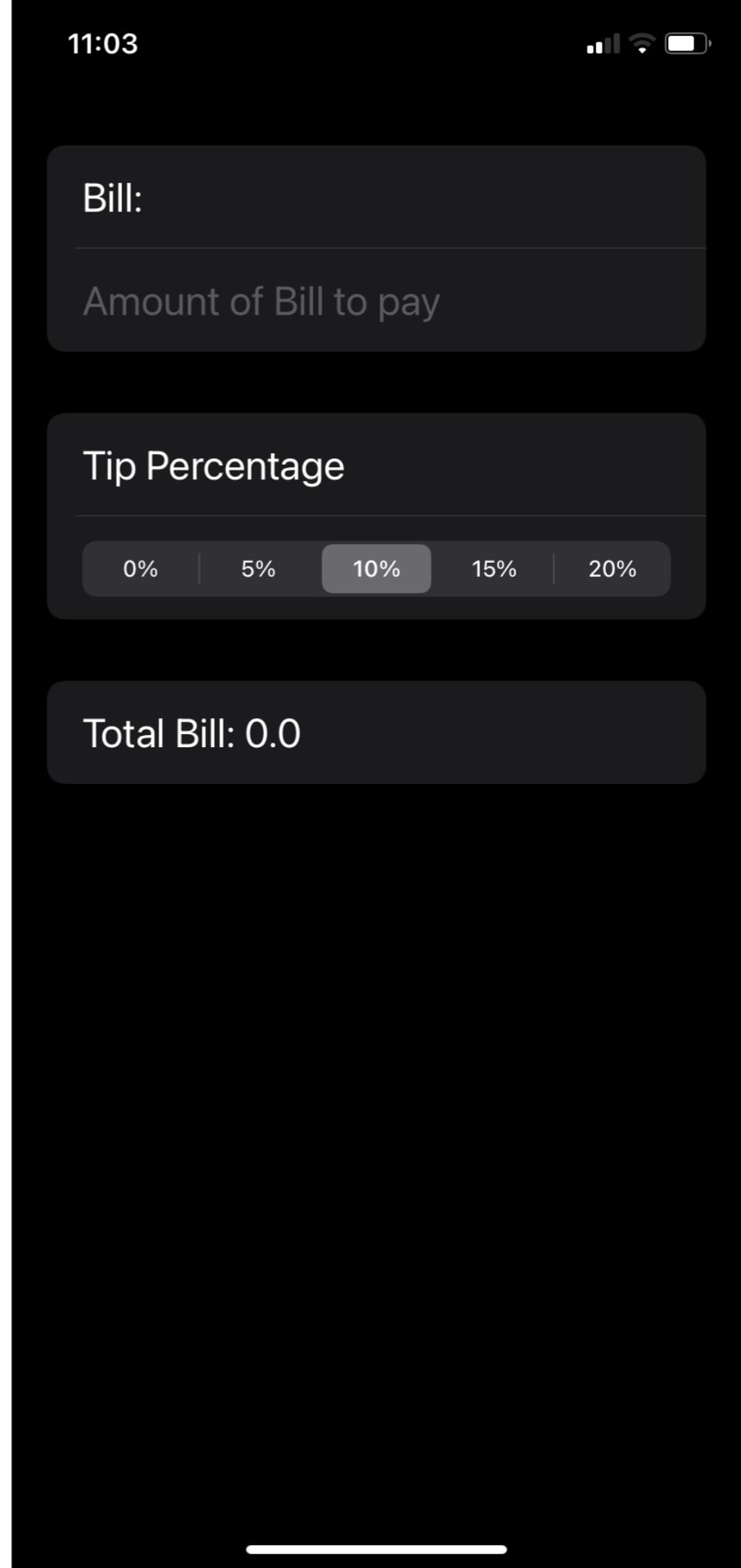


Free Hand Draw



Tip Calculator

- Get bill
- Picker
- Calculate amount



Tip Calculator

11:04



Bill:

Amount of Bill to pay

Tip Percentage

0%

5%

10%

15%

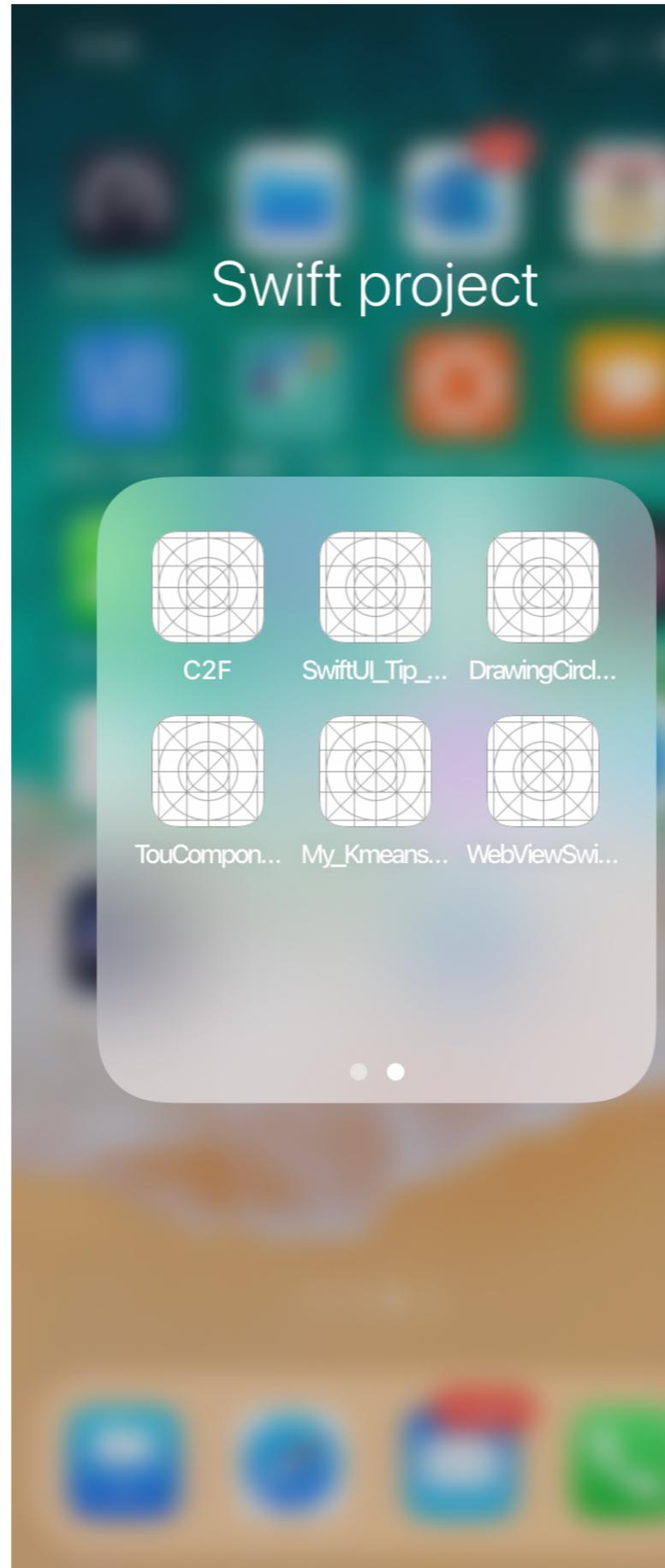
20%

Total Bill: 0.0



C2F

Temperature transferred



11:07



F2C

C2F

華氏溫度

0

華氏轉攝氏 F to C

攝氏溫度

F2C

C2F

C2F

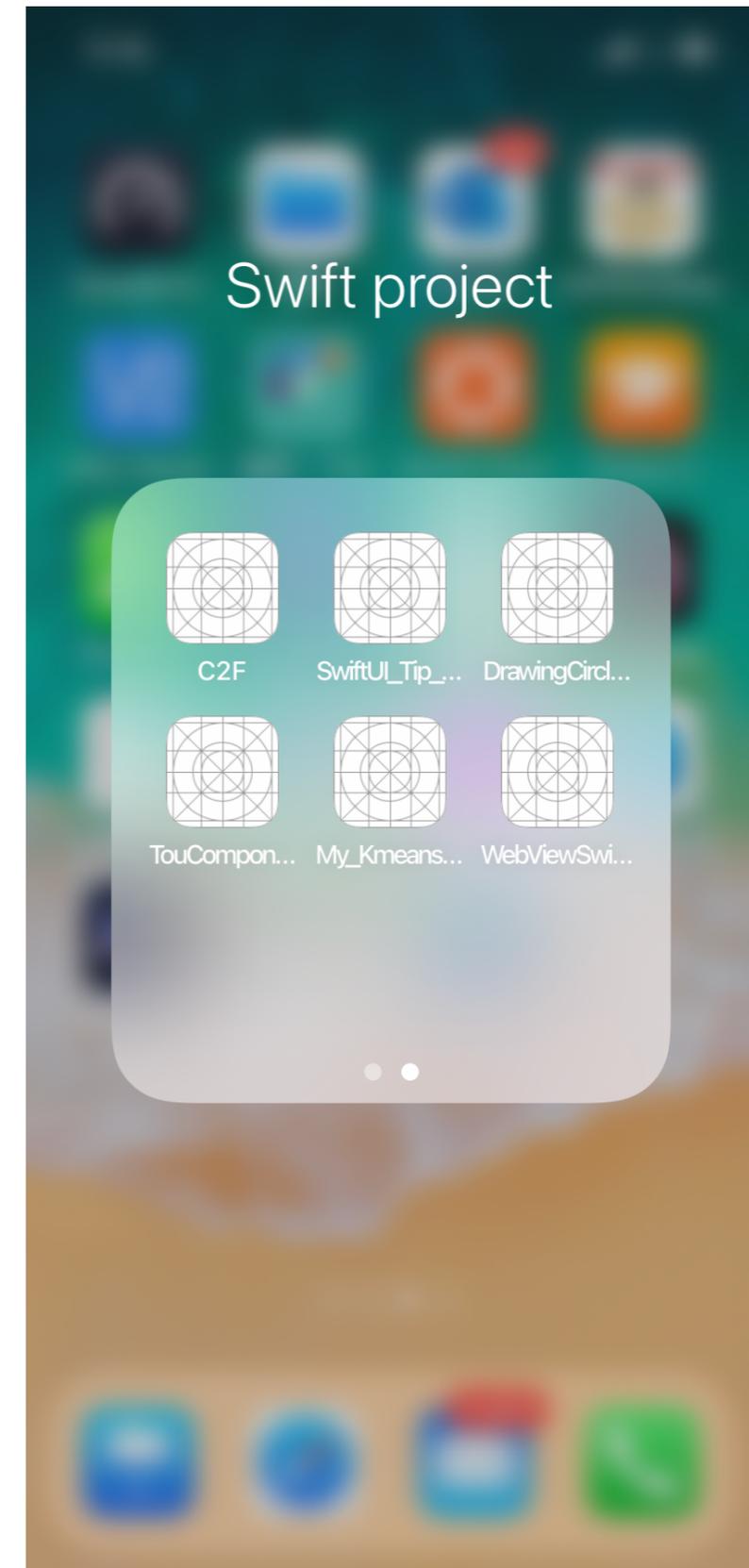
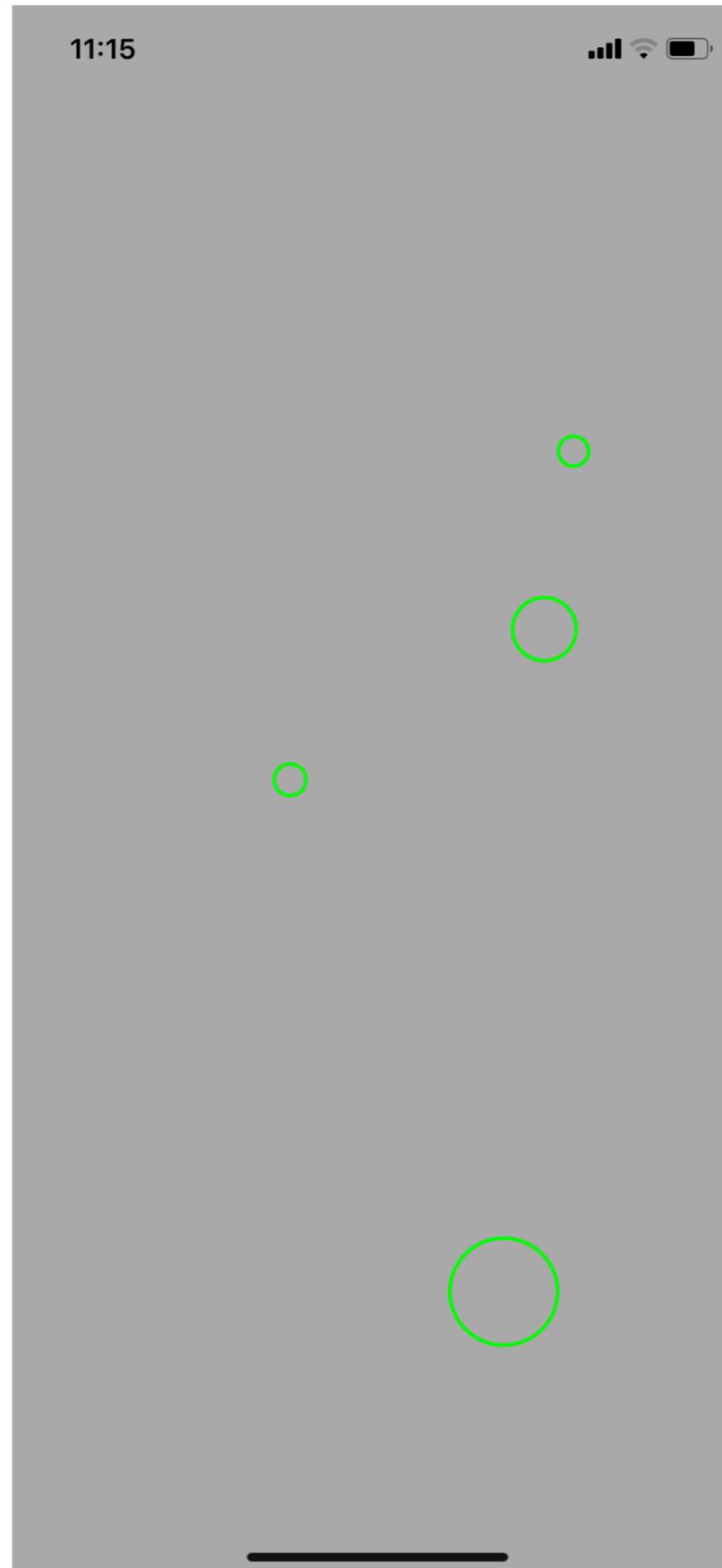
華氏溫度

華氏轉攝氏 F to C

攝氏溫度

Draw Circles

- Draw a circle at where finger touches screen



Swift project



C2F



SwiftUI_Tip_...



DrawingCircl...



TouCompon...



My_Kmeans...



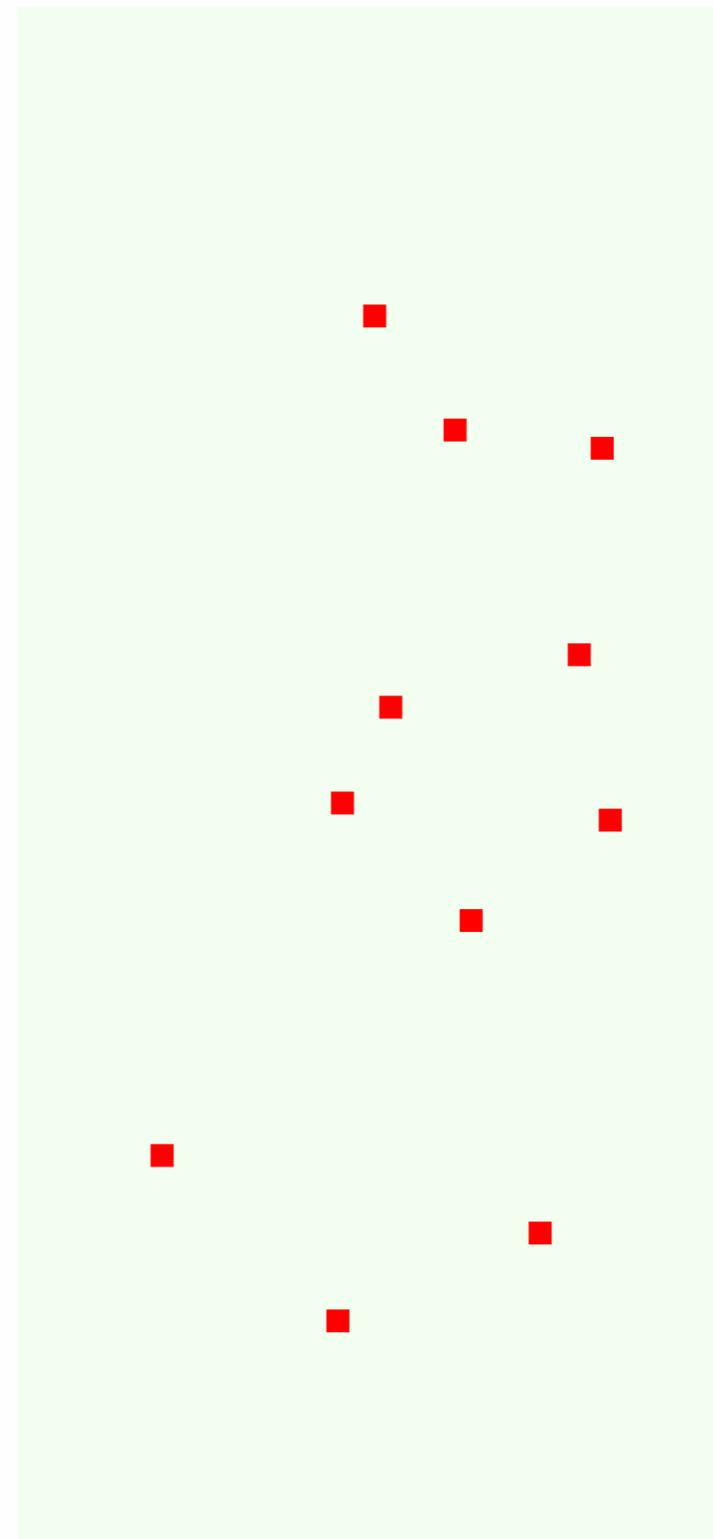
WebViewSwi...



Draw Circles

Clustering

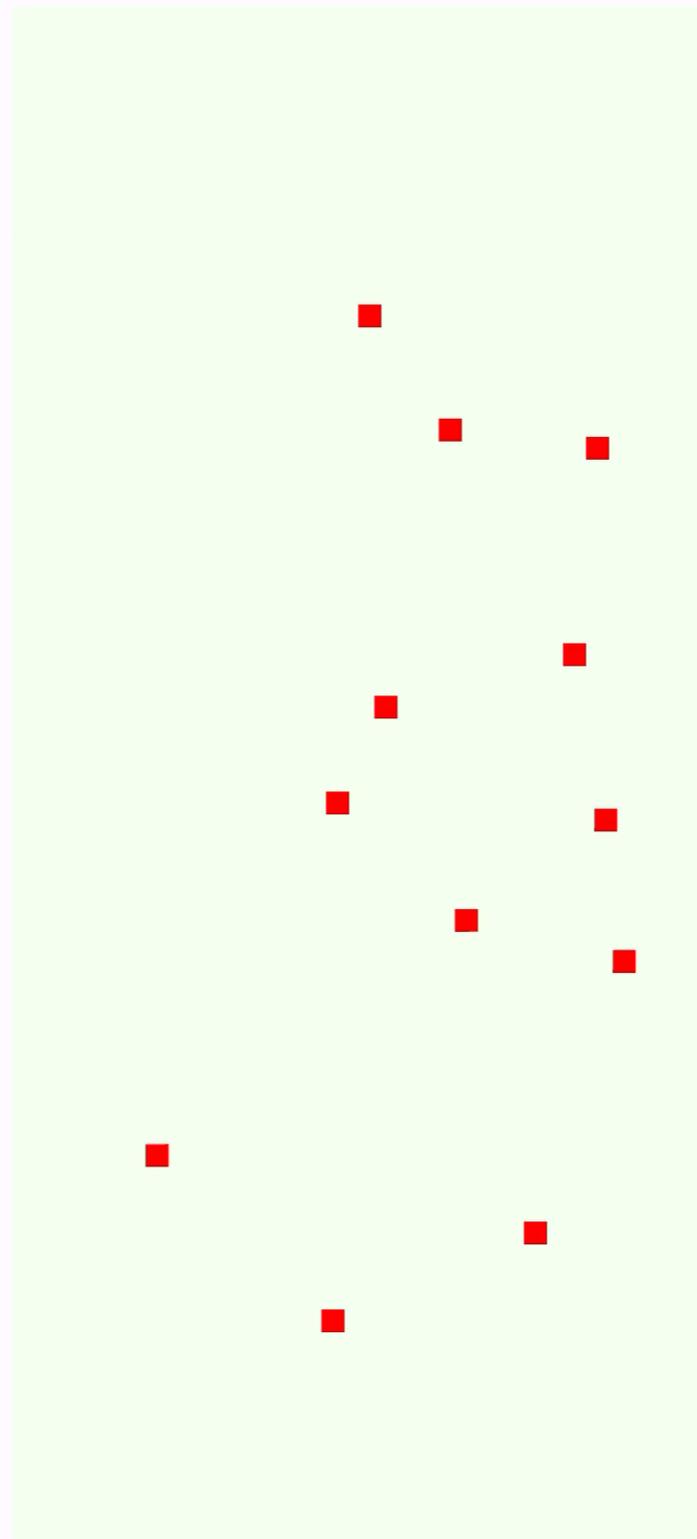
- Touch screen to place points
- Display points
- Find centers



3 Clusters

Clear All

Clustering



3 Clusters

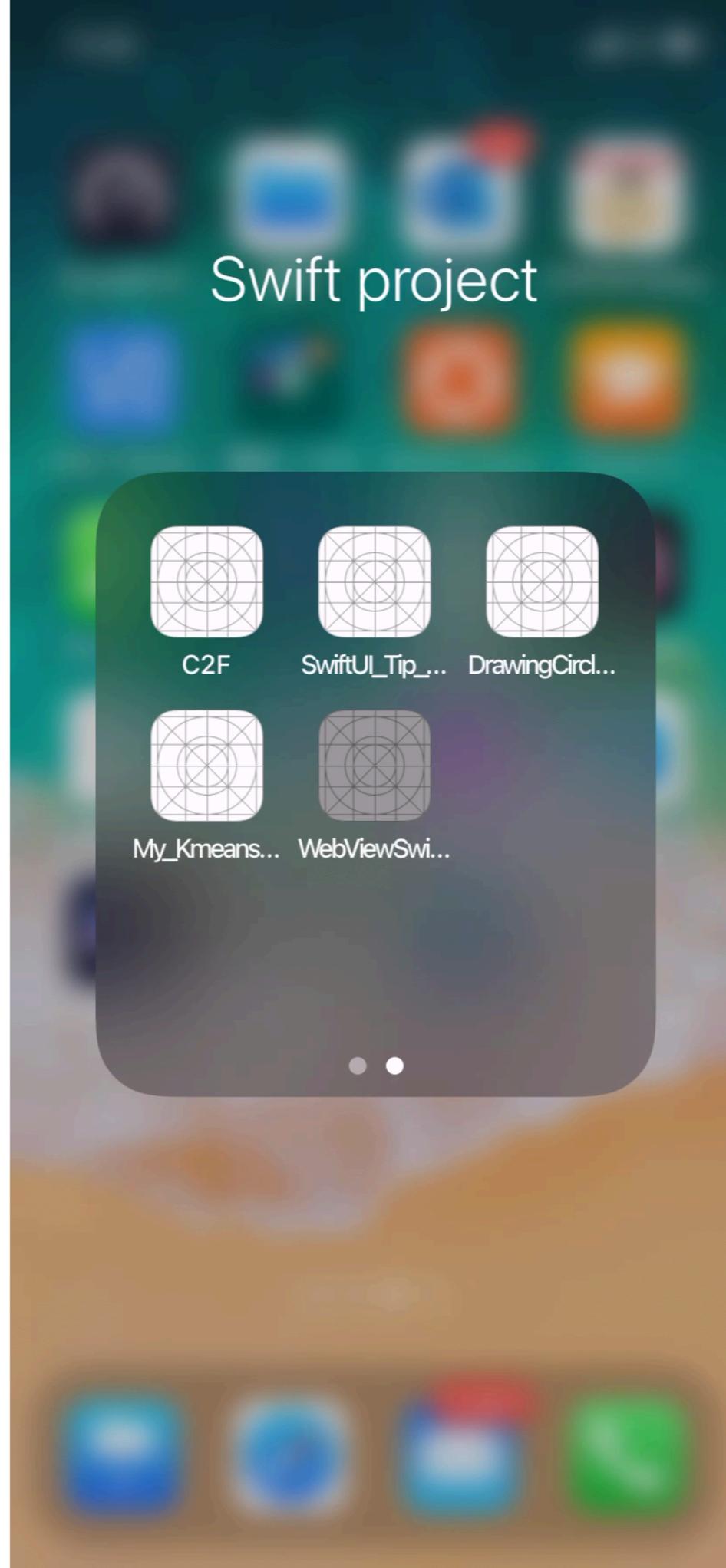
Clear All

My Web View

- Use swiftUI
- Use Webkit
- Build a WebView App



My Web View



Coffee Shop

- Add products
- Select products
- Increase/ decrease order number
- Bill



11:30



Fuli	\$ 6.00	3	-	+
Mountan	\$ 7.00	2	-	+

Total \$ 32.00



Shop



Menu



Bill

11:30



Coffee List

Mountan	\$ 7.00
Moca	\$ 5.00
Fuli	\$ 6.00



Shop



Menu



Bill

11:30



Product List

Mountan	\$ 7.00	>
Moca	\$ 5.00	>
Fuli	\$ 6.00	>



Shop

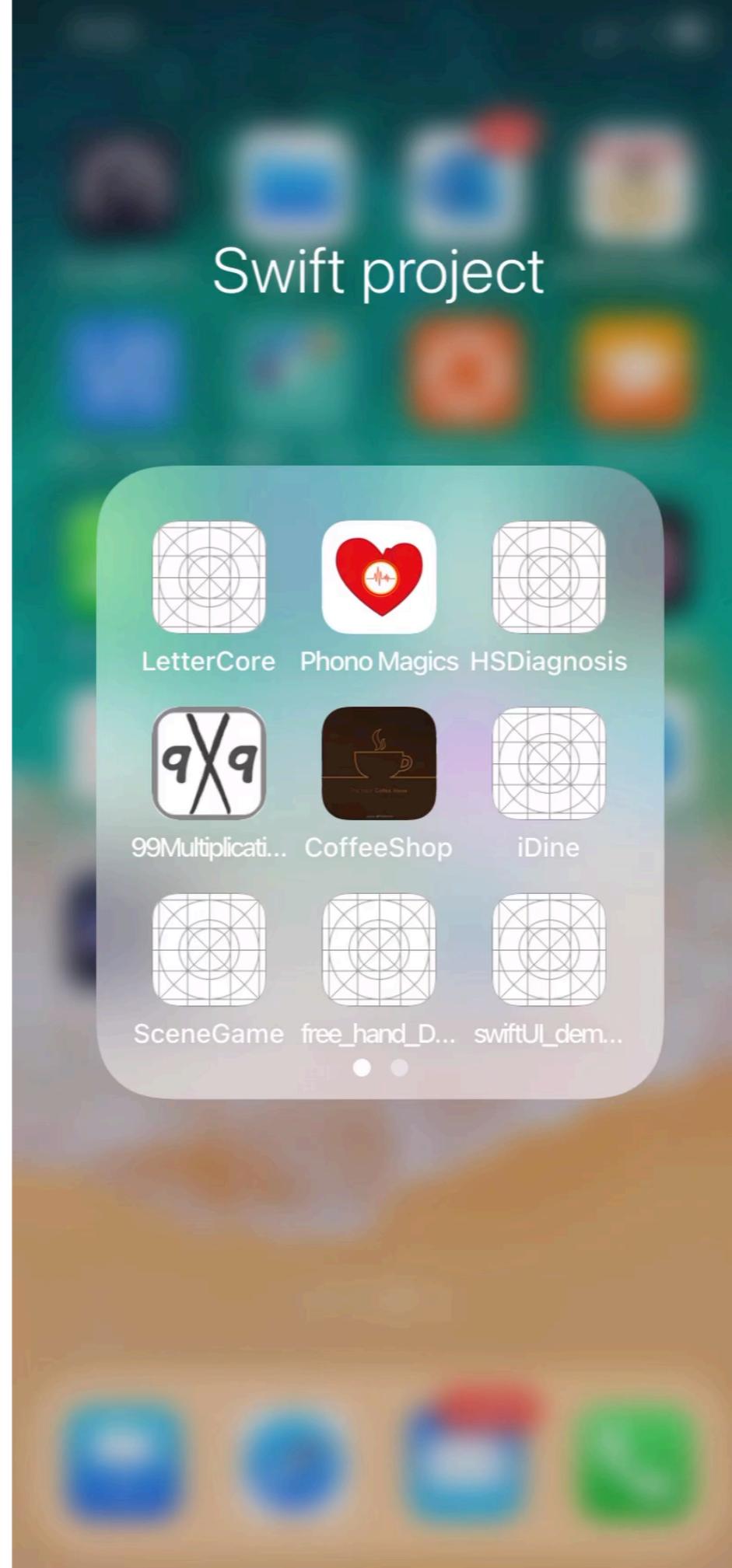


Menu



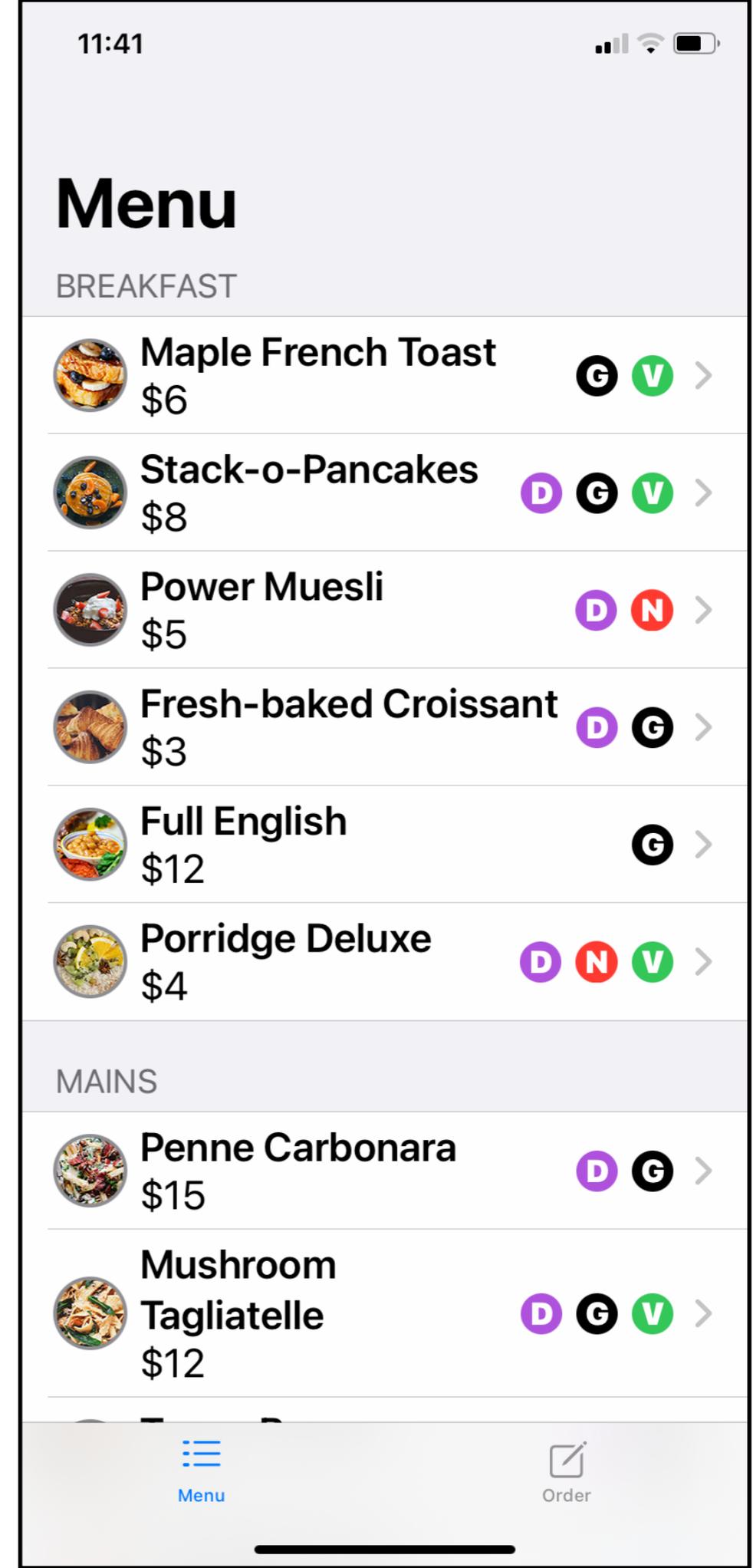
Bill

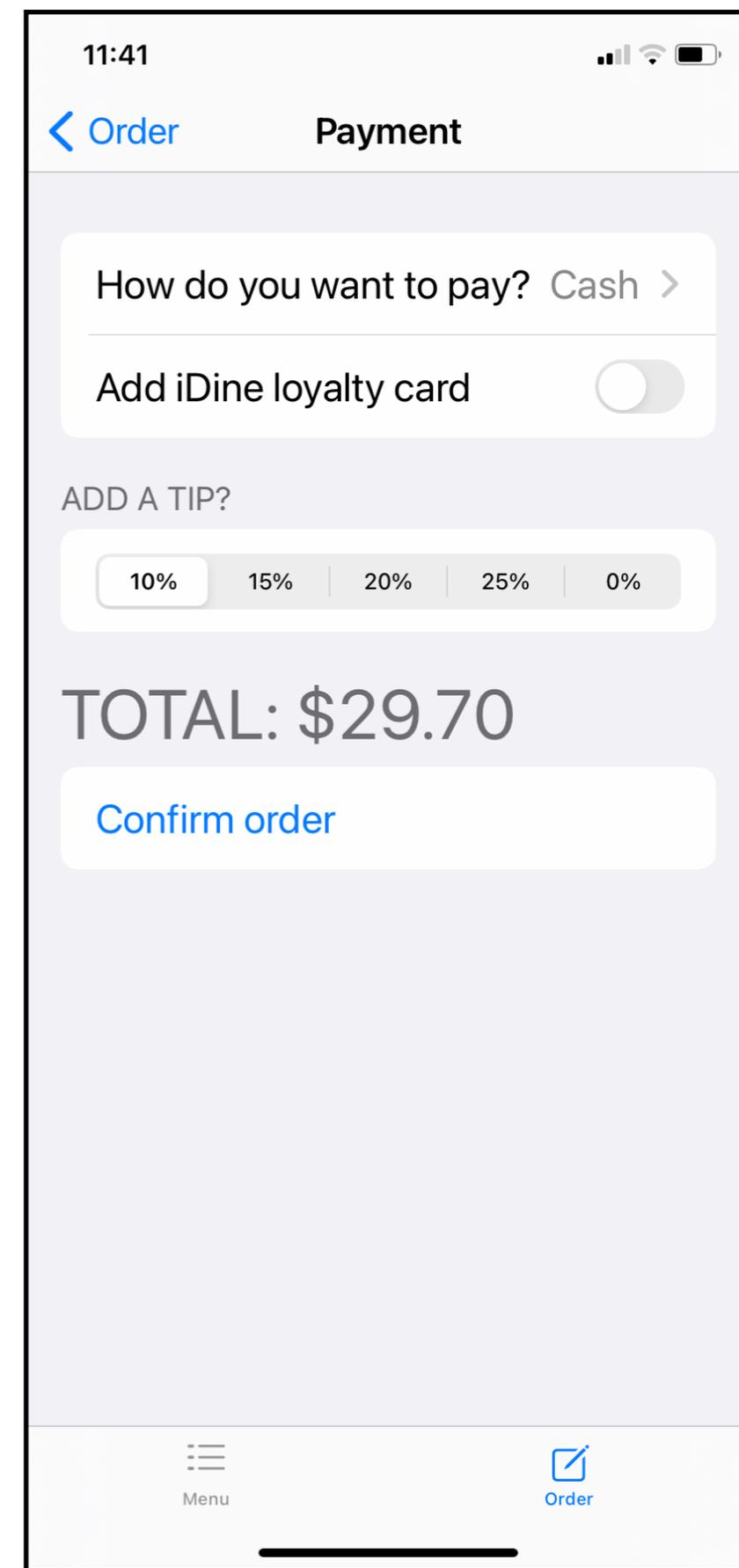
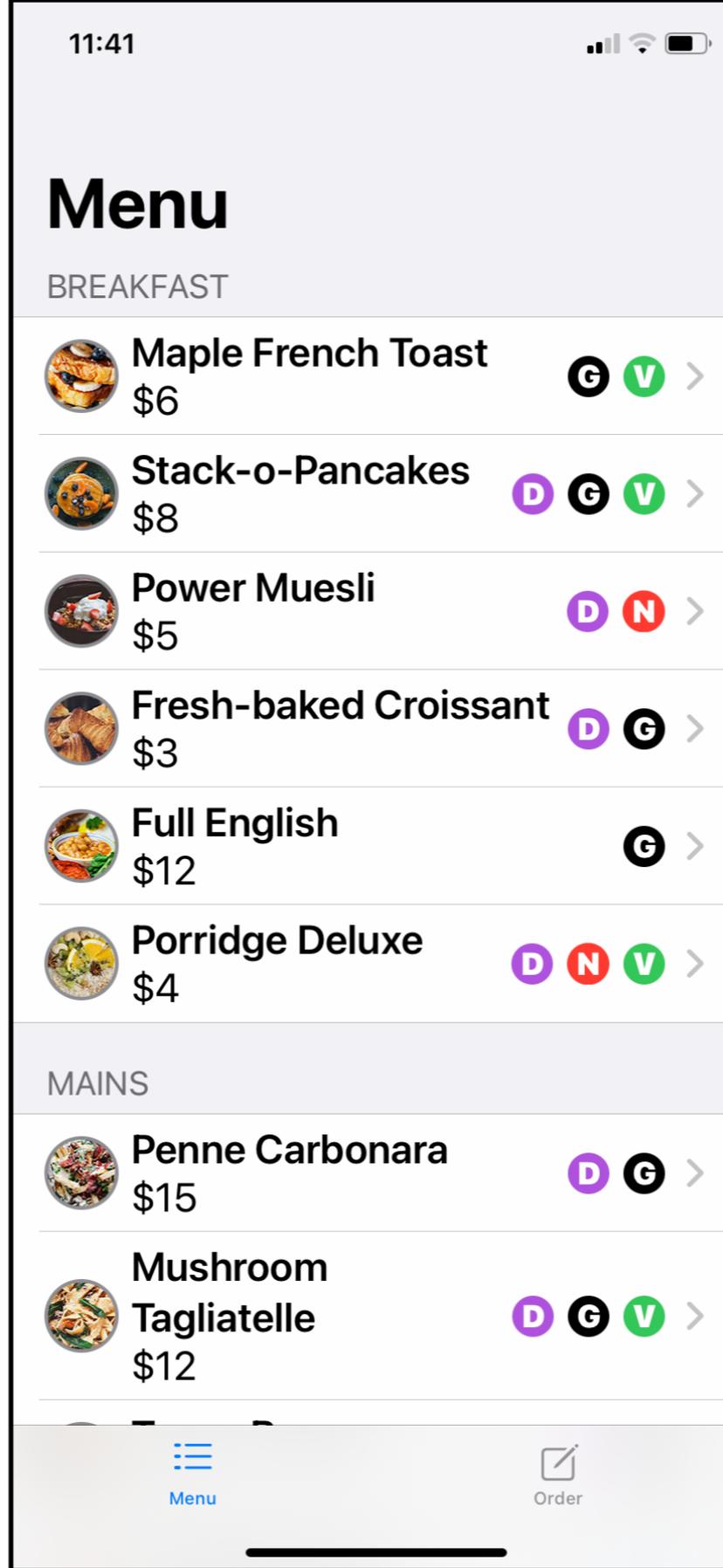
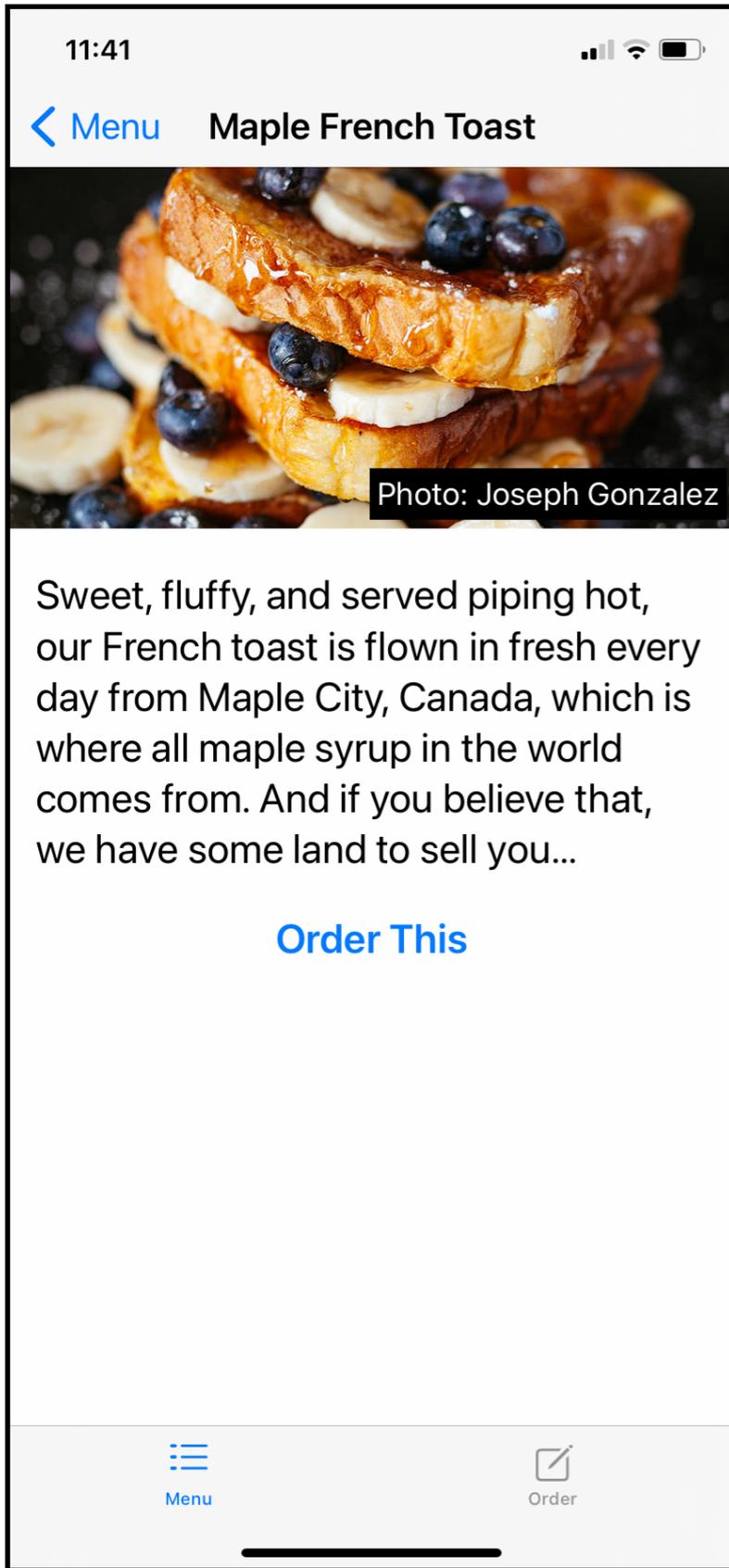
Coffee Shop



iDine

- Menu
- Product introduction
- Order
- Edit order
- Summary
- Tip





Edit

Order

Maple French Toast \$6

Penne Carbonara \$15

Maple French Toast \$6

Place Order >



Menu



Order

< Order

Payment

How do you want to pay? Cash >

Add iDine loyalty card

ADD A TIP?

10%

15%

20%

25%

0%

TOTAL: \$29.70

Confirm order

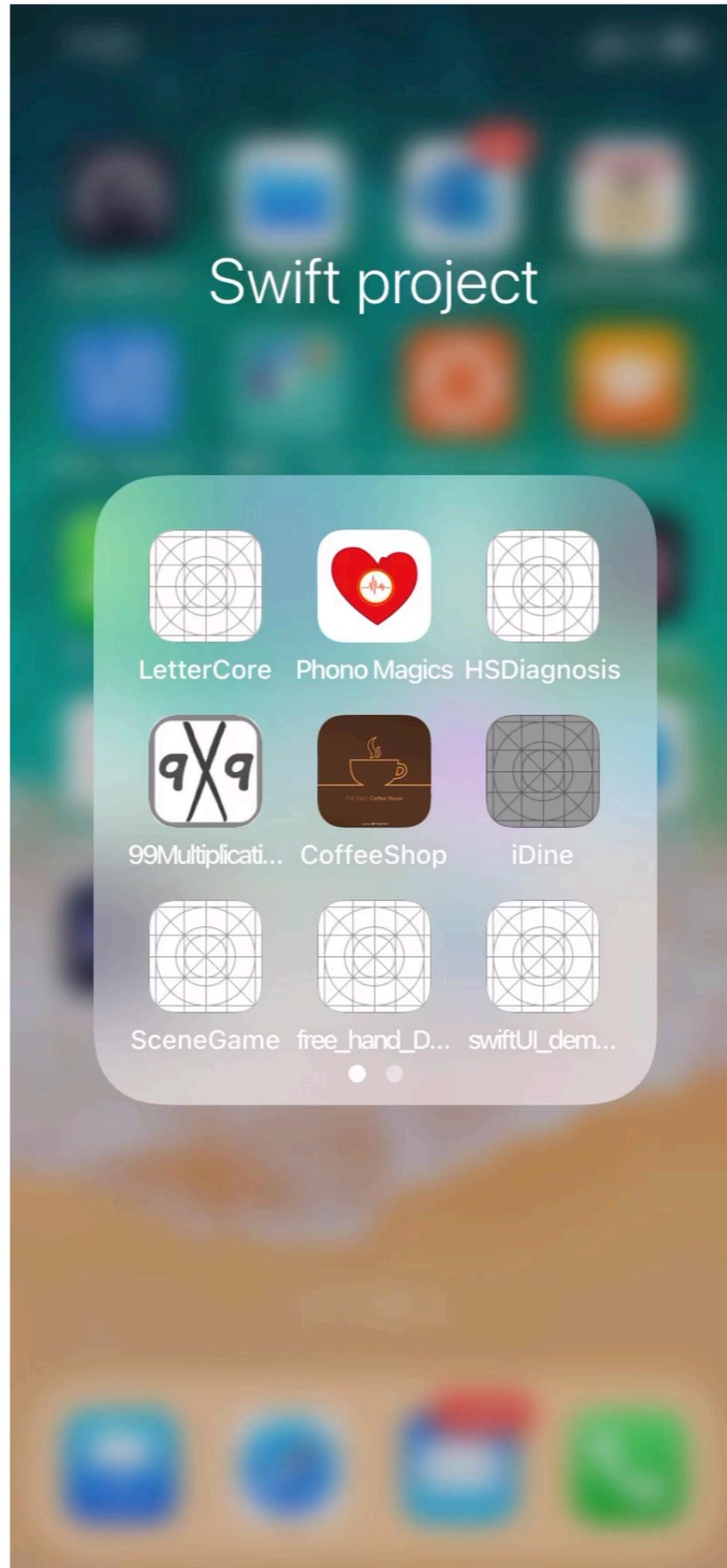


Menu



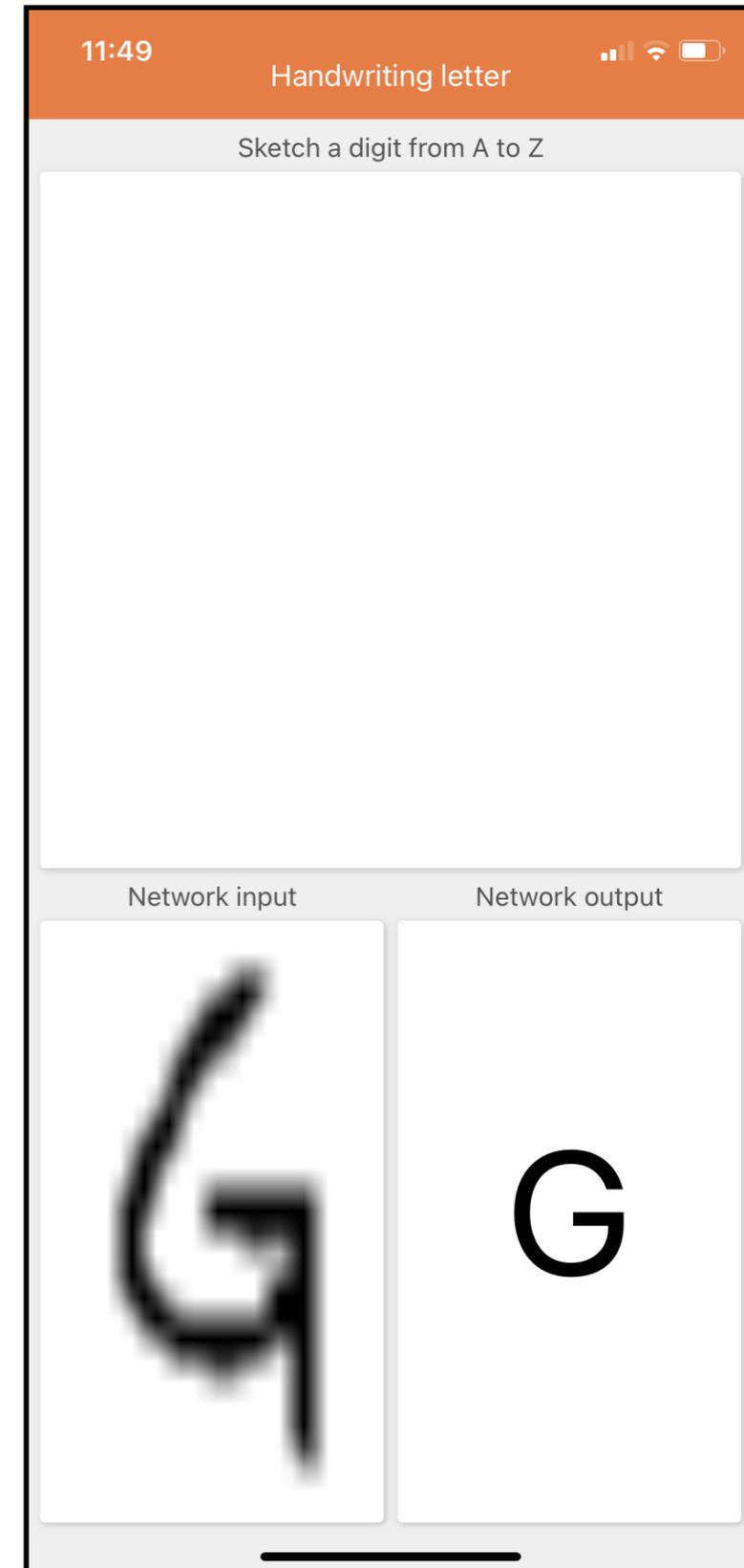
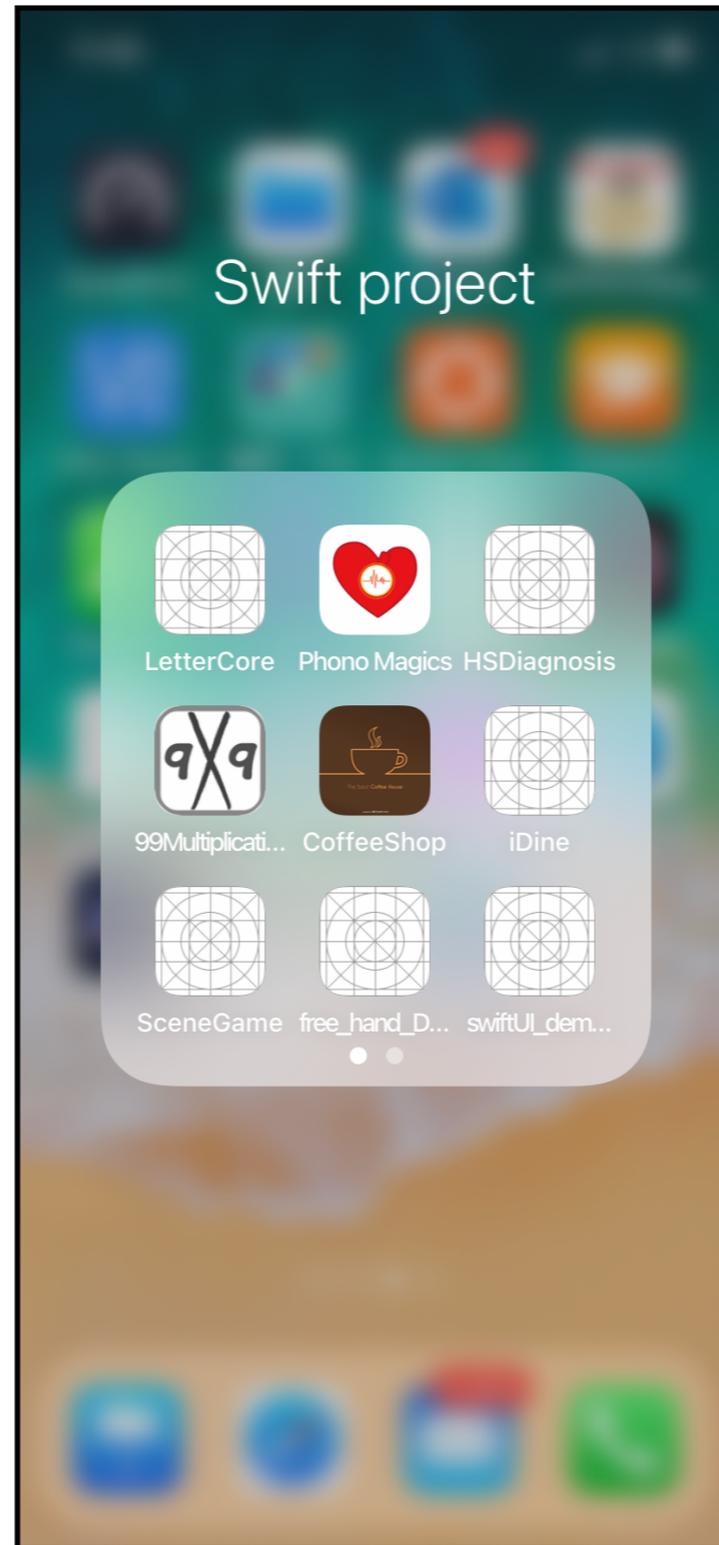
Order

Breakfast order

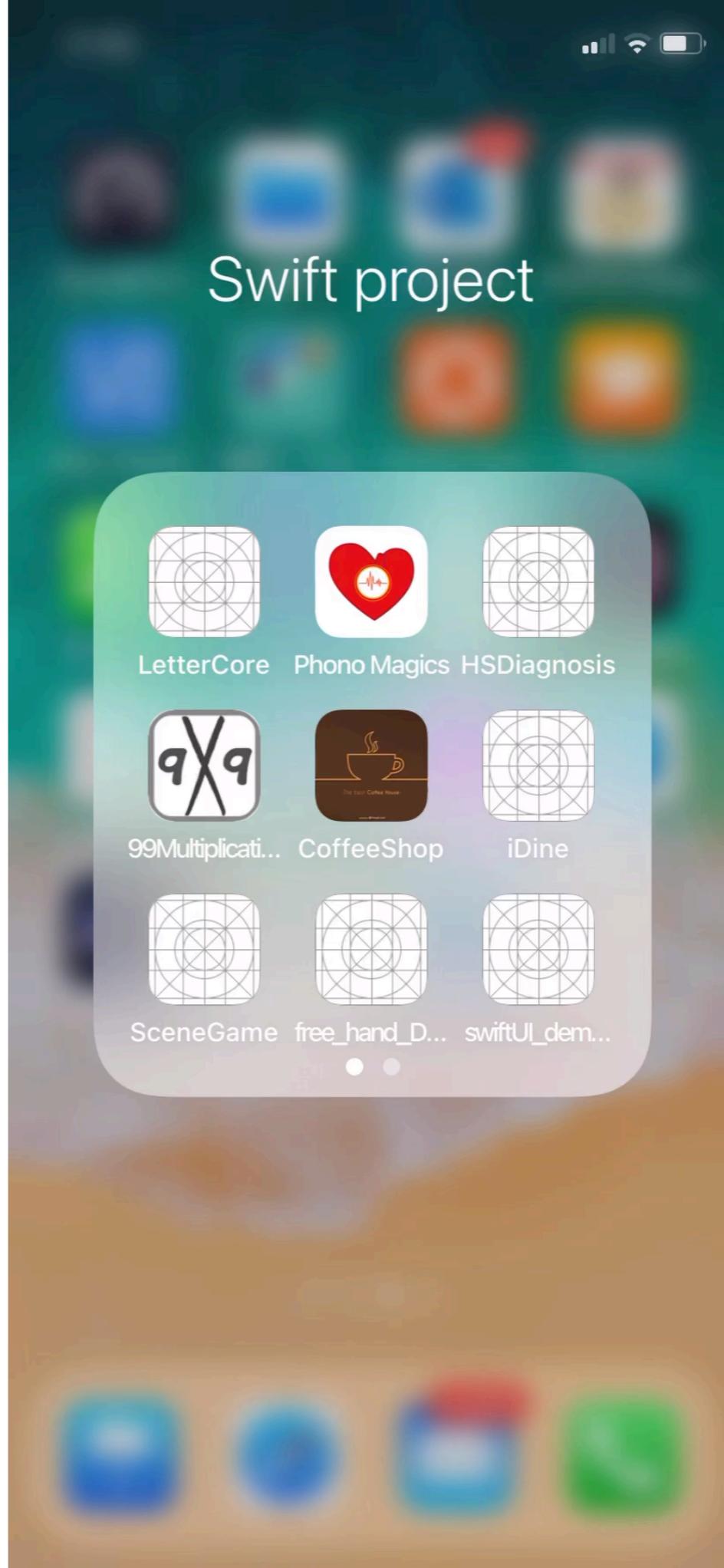


Hand Writing Character Recognition

- Hand writing
- Deep learning
- Deep CNN
- AI Pattern Recognition

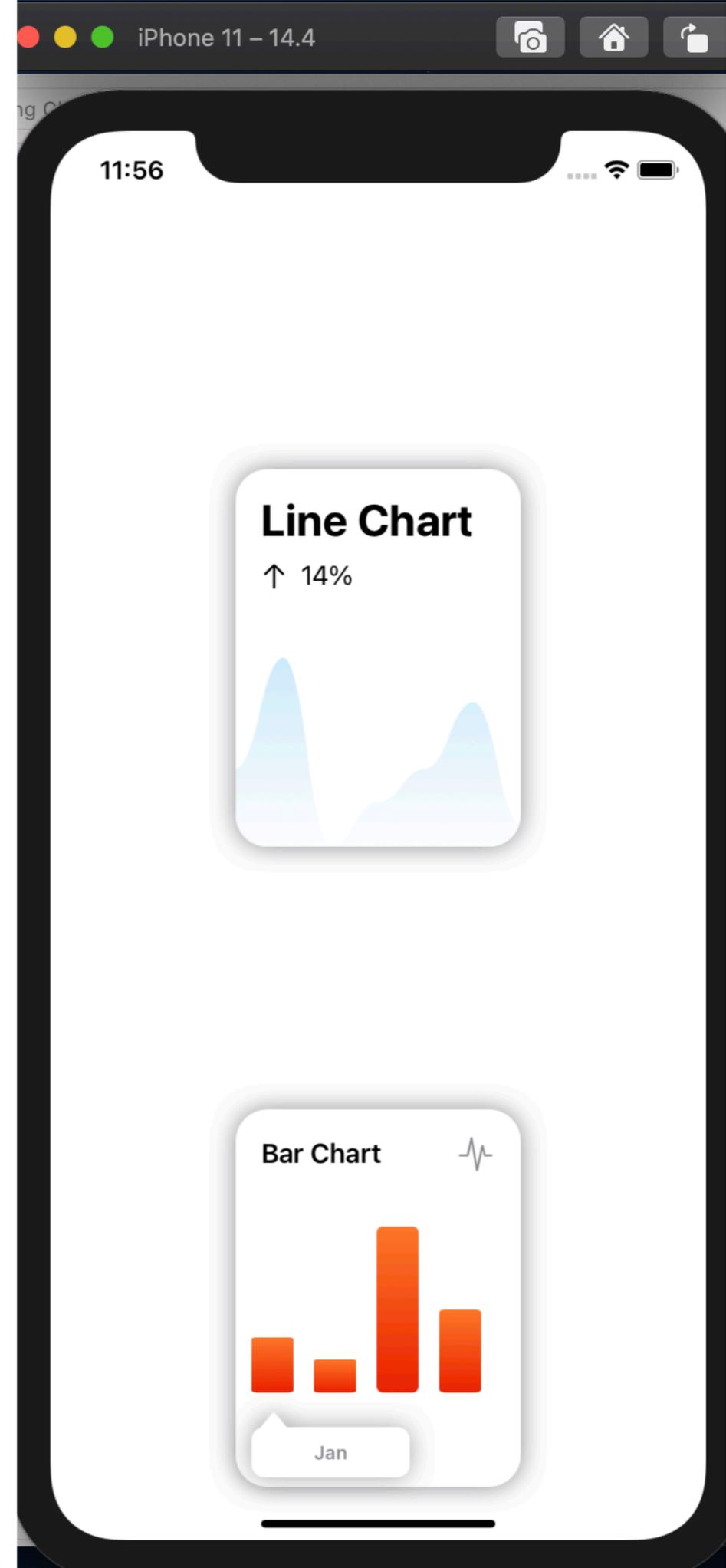


Hand Writing Character Recognition

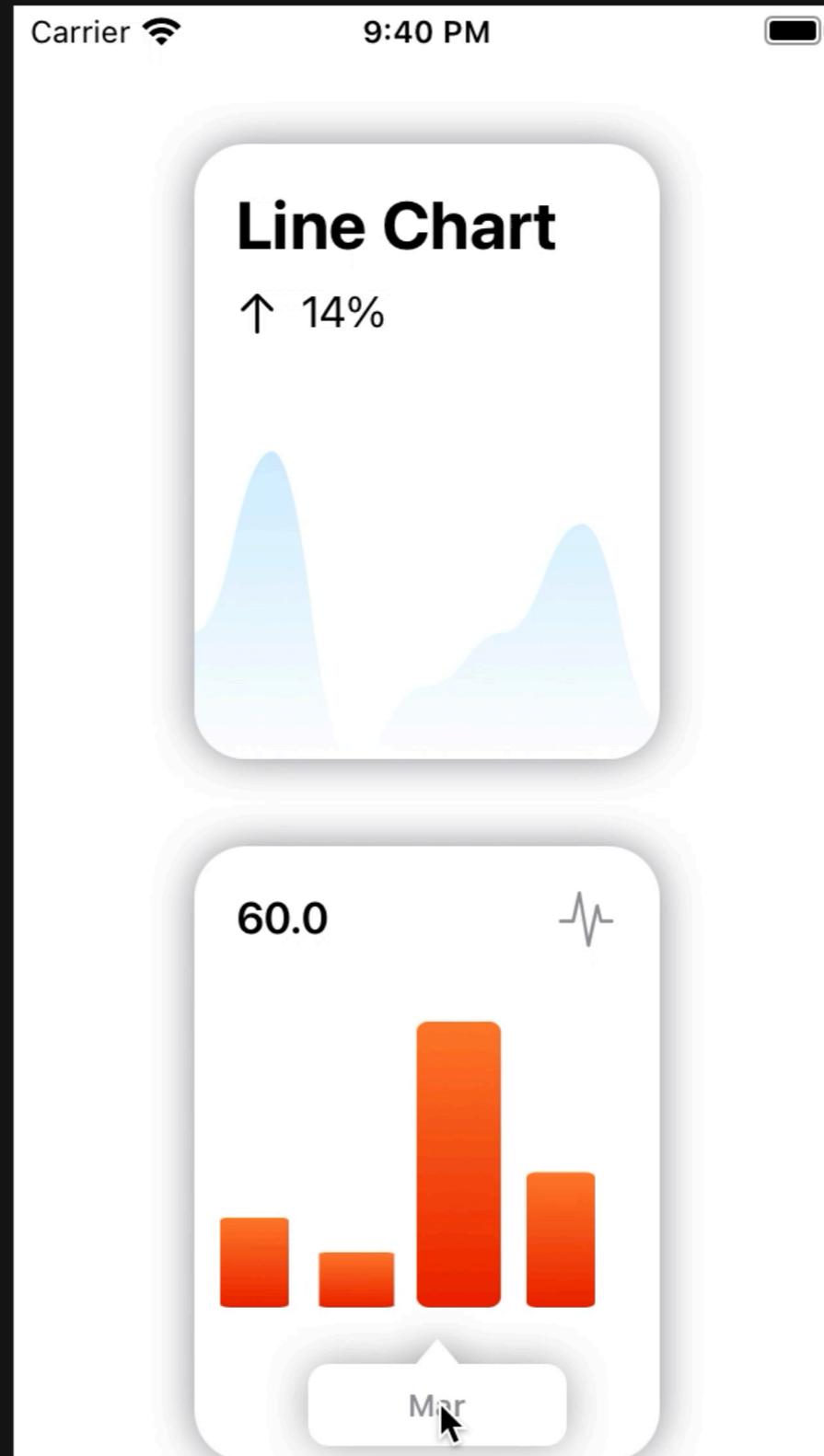


Line Chart and Bar

- Display line for connecting points
- Display Bar Chart
- Use dependency

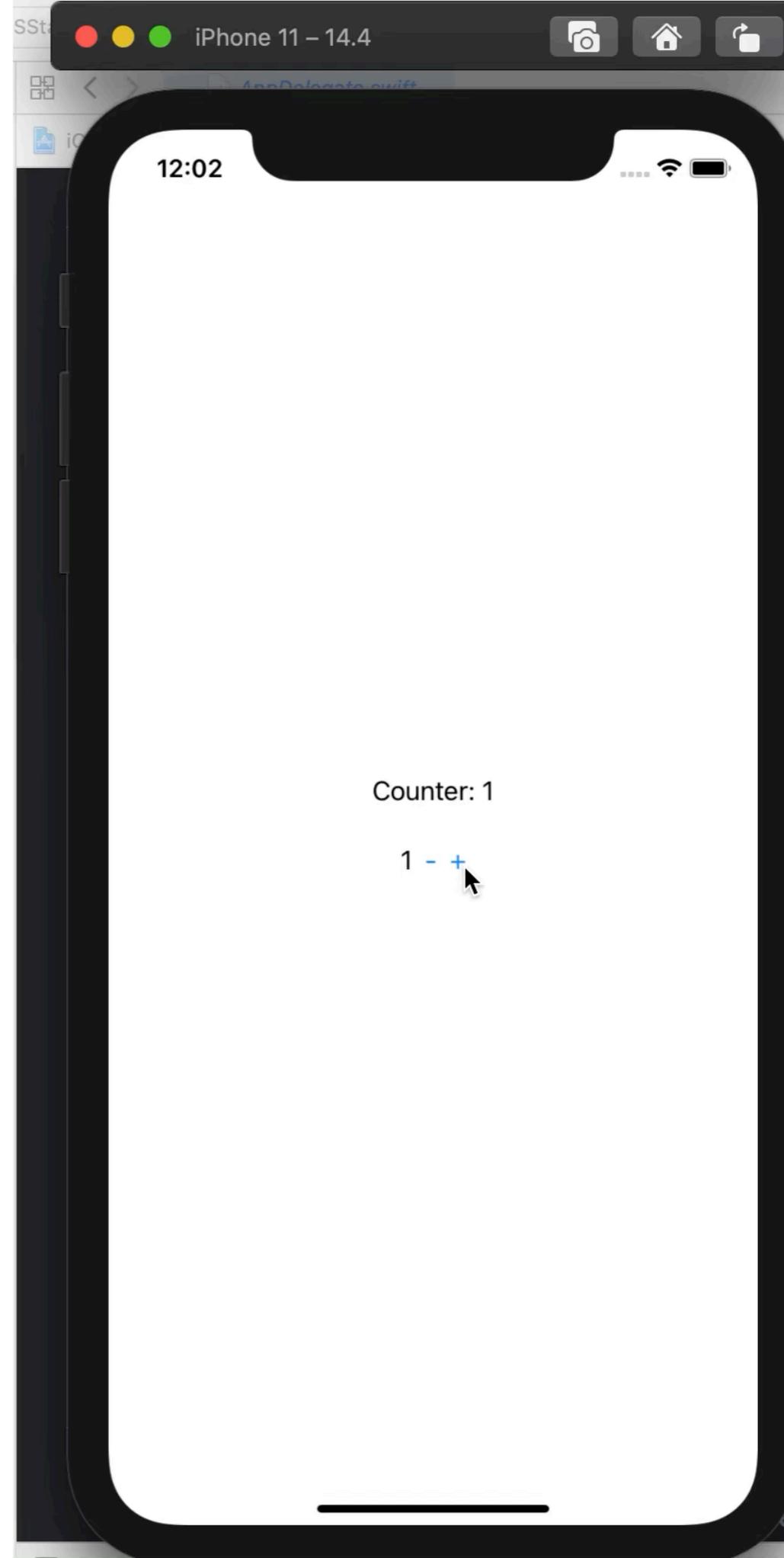


Line Chart and Bar



iOS state binding example

- Demo statebinding



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51xIHDm_BDs

5 SwiftUI Concepts

Every new SwiftUI developer needs to know

Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!



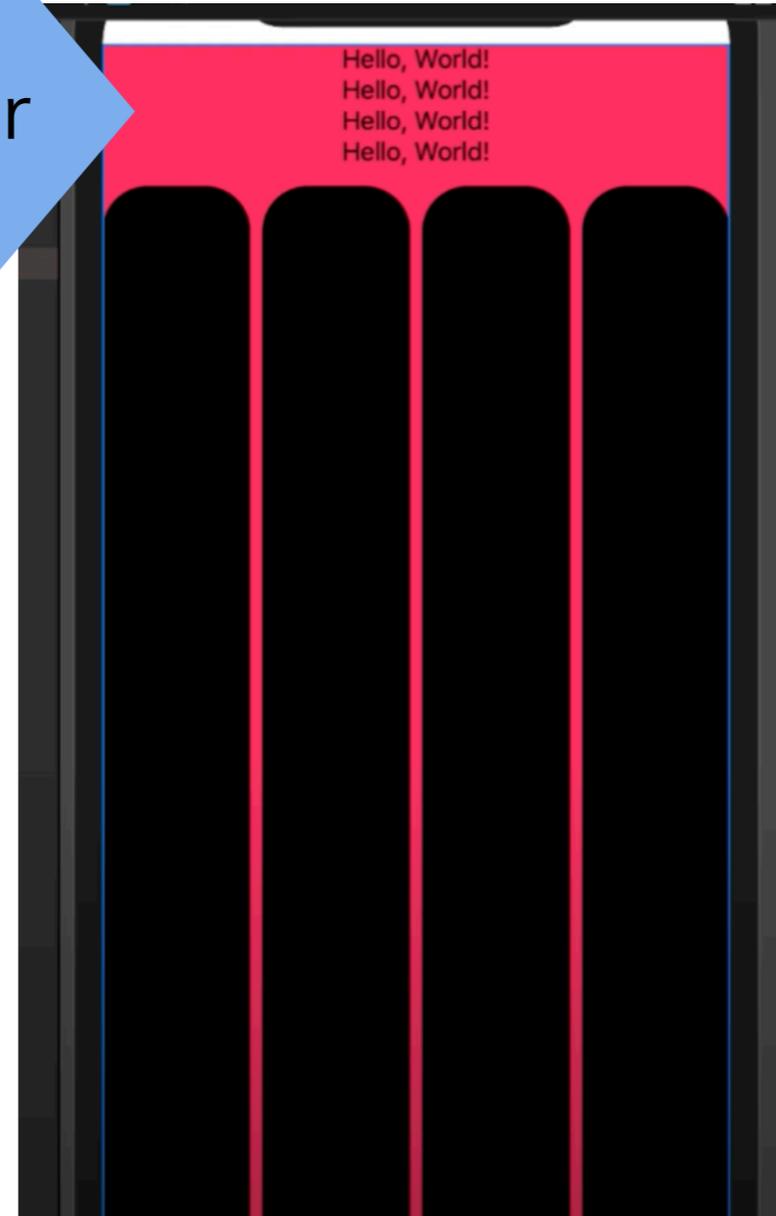
Vertical Stacking

Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!



Horizontal Stacking

Bottom Layer



```
23 @Stack OnlyThreeWaysToLayoutViews_Previews: PreviewProvider {  
24     var previews: Preview {  
25         Depth Stack (ZStack)  
26     }  
27 }  
28
```

Depth Stack (ZStack)

Everything inside is laid out one on top of another.

CONCEPT

2

Everything is a View

Everything is a View!

This text is a view!

This color is a view:



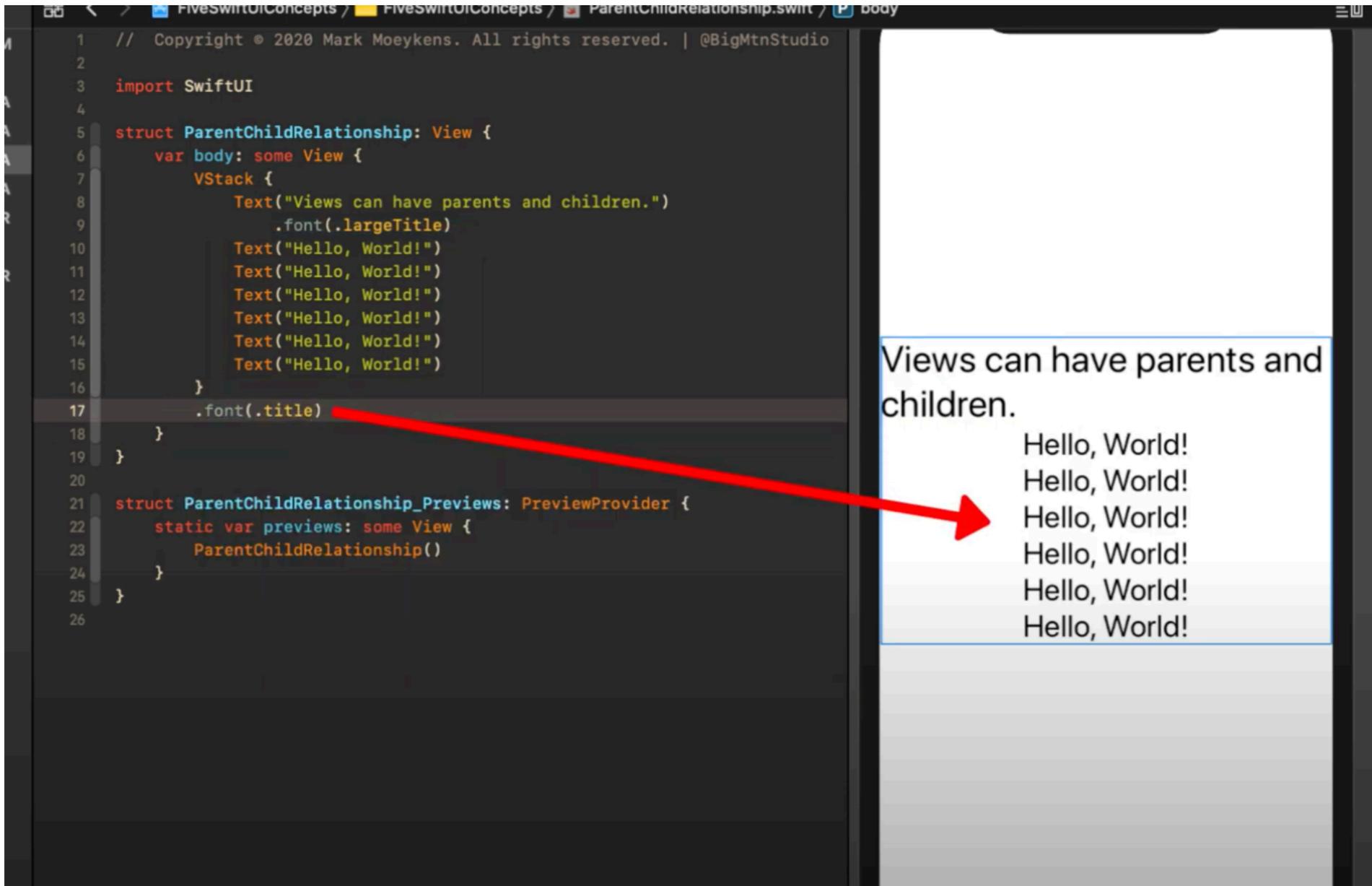
CONCEPT

3

Parent – Child Relationships

Views can have parents and children.

Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!



```
1 // Copyright © 2020 Mark Moeykens. All rights reserved. | @BigMtnStudio
2
3 import SwiftUI
4
5 struct ParentChildRelationship: View {
6     var body: some View {
7         VStack {
8             Text("Views can have parents and children.")
9                 .font(.largeTitle)
10            Text("Hello, World!")
11            Text("Hello, World!")
12            Text("Hello, World!")
13            Text("Hello, World!")
14            Text("Hello, World!")
15            Text("Hello, World!")
16        }
17        .font(.title)
18    }
19 }
20
21 struct ParentChildRelationship_Previews: PreviewProvider {
22     static var previews: some View {
23         ParentChildRelationship()
24     }
25 }
26
```

**Overrides
parent**

Views can have parents and children.

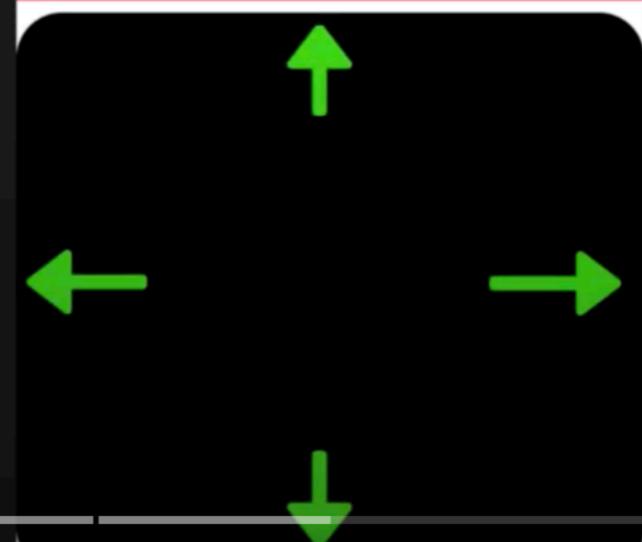
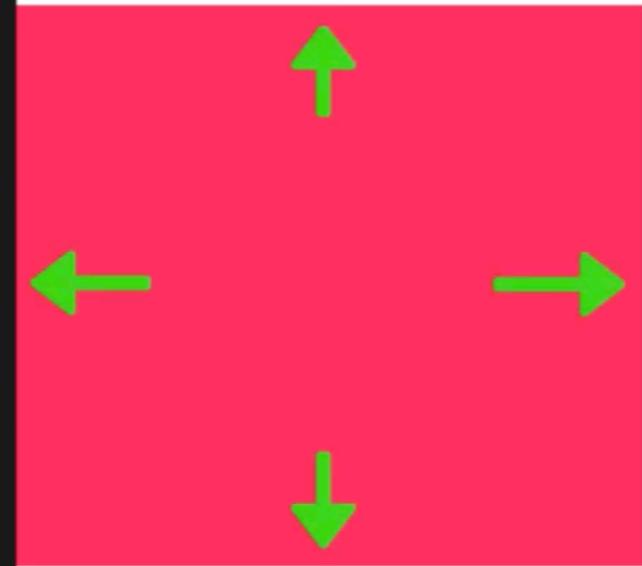
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!

CONCEPT

4

Pull-In & Push-Out

Text views are pull-in views



播放 (k)

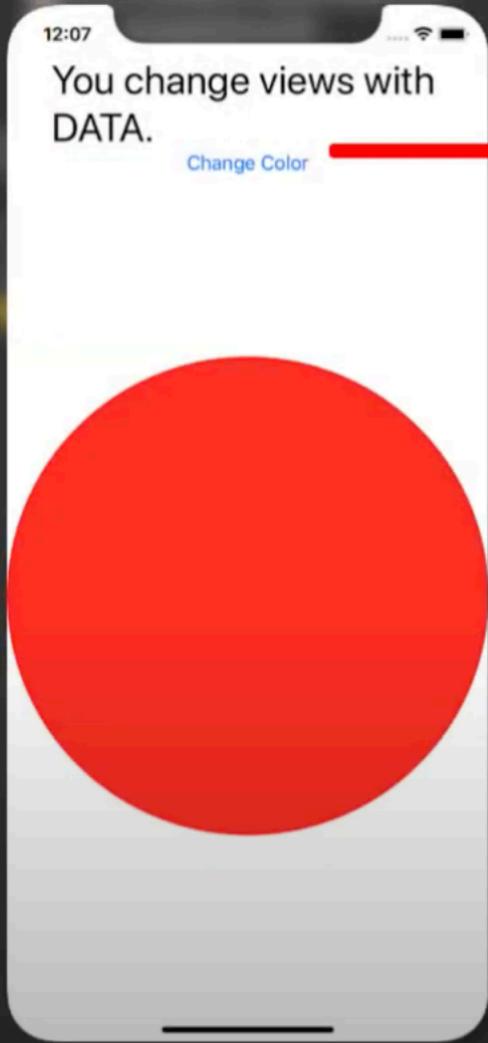
CONCEPT

5

Change Views with DATA

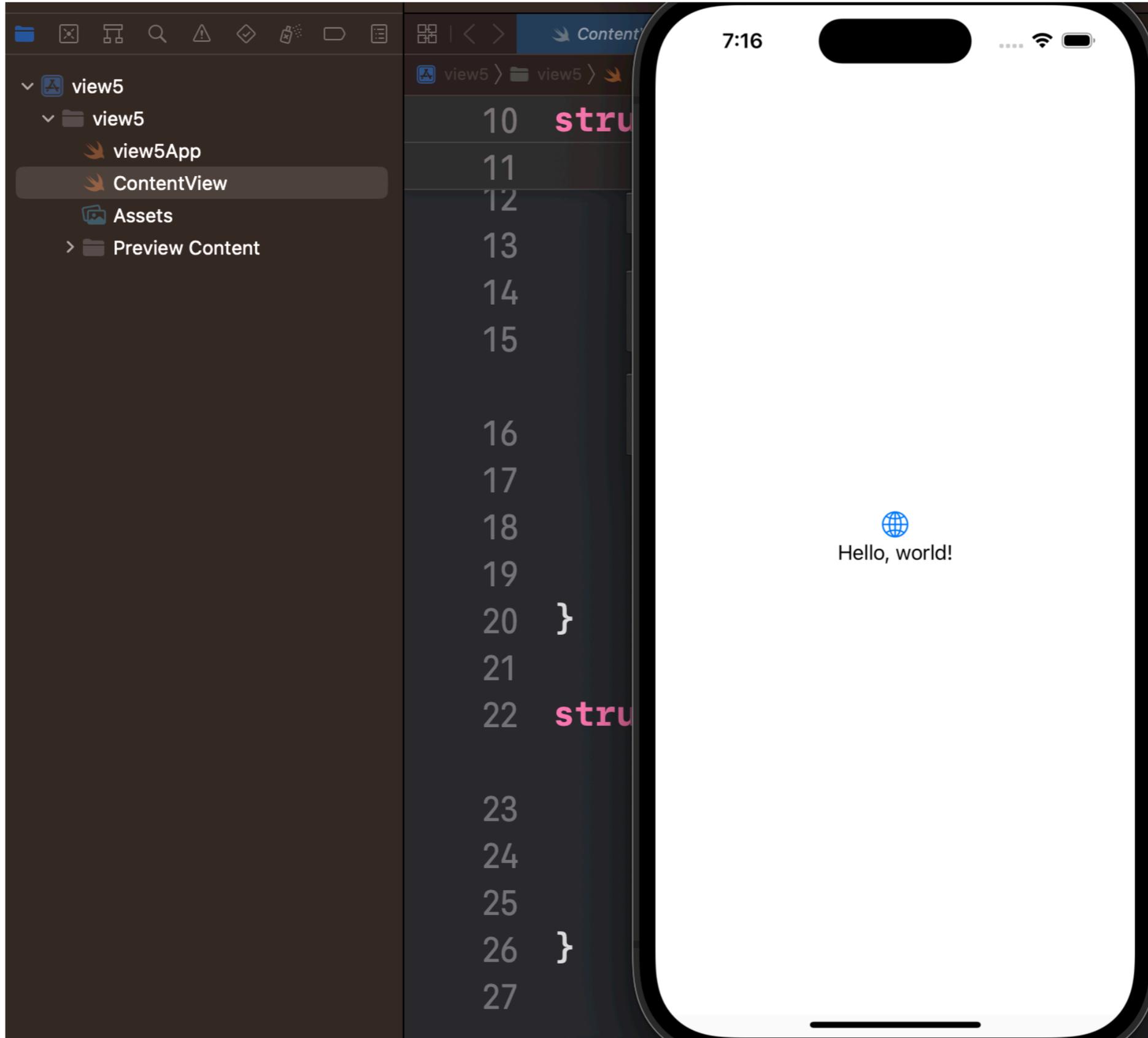
Data Changed

```
self.circleColor  
= Color.green
```



5 SwiftUI Concepts

- 1. Only 3 ways to layout your UI**
- 2. Everything is a View**
- 3. Views can be parents and have child views**
- 4. Views can pull in or push out**
- 5. Alter views with data, not directly**







教育人員將 Swift 納入課程

並非只有開發者體驗過 Swift 的潛力，世界各地的大學與學術機構都在 Mac 上使用 Swift 和 Xcode 進行教學，使學生可以運用最佳工具，擁有打造精彩 app 的能力。再者，透過 Apple 的「使用 Swift 開發」免額外付費課程，更能輕易從入門編碼轉換到使用 Swift 開發 app。



將 Swift 納入課程的大專校院

阿伯里斯特威斯大學 (Aberystwyth University)

曼哈頓區社區學院 (Borough of Manhattan Community College)

加州理工州立大學 (California Polytechnic State University)

中皮德蒙特社區學院 (Central Piedmont Community College)

山麓學院 (Foothill College)

福賽大學 (Full Sail University)

休士頓社區學院系統 (Houston Community College System)

Ingésup

勞森州立社區學院 (Lawson State Community College)

梅薩社區學院 (Mesa Community College)

西北堪薩斯技術學院 (Northwest Kansas Technical College)

普利茅斯大學 (Plymouth University)

皇家墨爾本理工大學 (RMIT University)

南方衛理公會大學 (Southern Methodist University)

史丹福大學 (Stanford University)

慕尼黑工業大學 (Technical University of Munich)

蒙特雷科技大學 (Tecnológico de Monterrey)

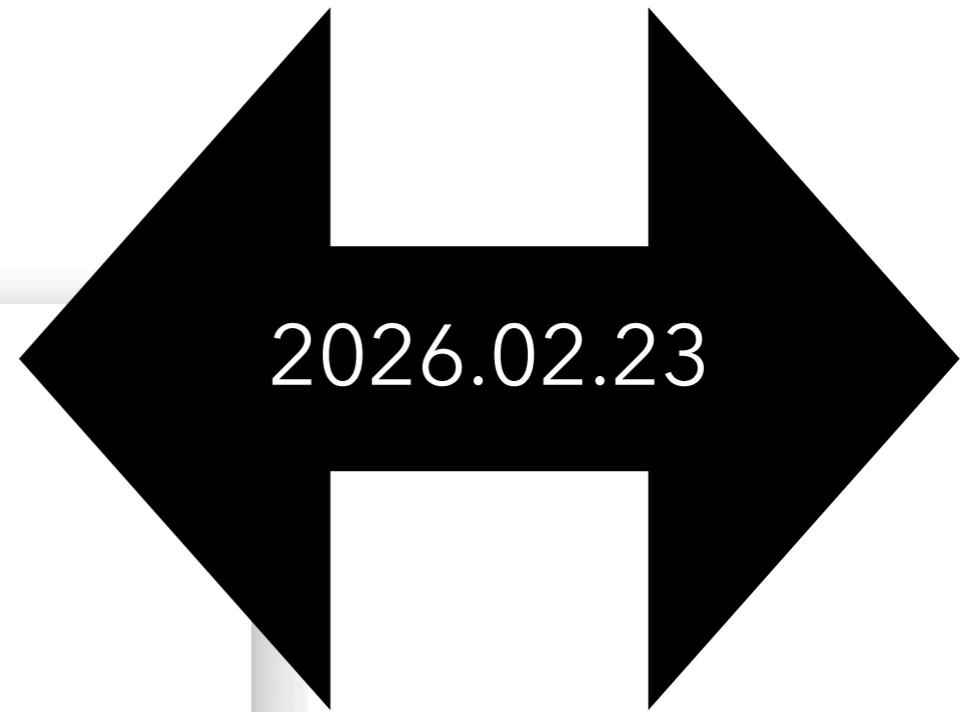
加州大學聖克魯斯分校 (University of California, Santa Cruz)



Swift

**THE SWIFT
PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE**

SWIFT 5.4



Documentation

The Swift Programming Language...

📄 About Swift

📄 Version Compatibility

📄 A Swift Tour

Language Guide

📄 The Basics

📄 Basic Operators

📄 Strings and Characters

📄 Collection Types

📄 Control Flow

📄 Functions

📄 Closures

📄 Enumerations

📄 Structures and Classes

📄 Properties

📄 Methods

📄 Subscripts

☰ Filter

/

The Swift Programming Language (6.2.3)

Topics

Welcome to Swift

📄 [About Swift](#)

Understand the high-level goals of the language.

📄 [Version Compatibility](#)

Learn what functionality is available in older language modes.

📄 [A Swift Tour](#)

Explore the features and syntax of Swift.

Language Guide

📄 [The Basics](#)

Work with common kinds of data and write basic syntax.

📄 [Basic Operators](#)



Swift

**The powerful programming language
that's also easy to learn.**

Swift is a powerful and intuitive programming language for all Apple platforms. It's easy to get started using Swift, with a concise-yet-expressive syntax and modern features you'll love. Swift code is safe by design and produces software that runs lightning-fast.

Create a playground

The image shows a screenshot of an Xcode playground window titled "Ready to continue MyPlayground2026Introduction". The main editor area contains the following Swift code:

```
1 import UIKit
2
3 var greeting = "Hello,
   playground"
4 print(greeting)
```

A yellow callout box labeled "Swift codes" points to the code in the editor. Another yellow callout box labeled "Variables" points to the variable declaration on line 3. A third yellow callout box labeled "output" points to the output area at the bottom of the playground, which displays "Hello, playground".

On the right side, the "Results" pane shows the execution results for lines 3 and 4:

- Line 3: `var greeting = "Hello, playground"` results in a `String` value of `Hello, playground`.
- Line 4: `print(greeting)` results in the printed output `Hello, playground`.

The bottom status bar shows "Line: 5 Col: 1".

Modern

Modern

Swift is the result of the latest research on programming languages, combined with decades of experience building software that runs on billions of devices. Named parameters are expressed in a clean syntax that makes APIs in Swift easy to read and maintain. Even better, you don't even need to type semi-colons. Inferred types make code cleaner and less prone to mistakes, while modules eliminate headers and provide namespaces. To best support international languages and emoji, strings are Unicode-correct and use a UTF-8-based encoding to optimize performance for a wide variety of use cases. Memory is managed automatically using tight, deterministic reference counting, keeping memory usage to a minimum without the overhead of garbage collection. You can even write concurrent code with simple, built-in keywords that define asynchronous behavior, making your code more readable and less error prone.

```
struct Player {  
    var name: String  
    var highScore: Int = 0  
    var history: [Int] = []  
  
    init(_ name: String) {  
        self.name = name  
    }  
}  
  
var player = Player("Tomas")
```

Declare new types with modern, straightforward syntax. Provide default values for instance properties and define custom initializers.

Declare new types with modern, straightforward syntax. Provide default values for instance properties and define custom initializers.

```
extension Player {  
    mutating func updateScore(_ newScore: Int) {  
        history.append(newScore)  
        if highScore < newScore {  
            print("\(newScore)! A new high score for \(name)! 🎉")  
            highScore = newScore  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Quickly extend your custom types to take advantage of powerful language features, such as automatic JSON encoding and decoding.

Add functionality to existing types using extensions, and cut down on boilerplate code with custom string interpolations.

```
extension Player: Codable, Equatable {}

import Foundation
let encoder = JSONEncoder()
try encoder.encode(player)

print(player)
// Prints "Player(name: "Tomas", highScore: 50, history: [50])"
```

```
3 var greeting = "Hello, playground"
4 print(greeting)
5
6 struct Player {
7     var name: String
8     var highScore: Int = 0
9     var history: [Int] = []
10
11     init(_ name: String){
12         self.name = name
13     }
14 }
15
16 var player = Player("Tomas")
17 print(player.name)
18
19 extension Player: Codable, Equatable{}
20
21 import Foundation
22 let encoder = JSONEncoder()
23 try encoder.encode(player)
24 print(player)
```



Exercise 1.

Quickly extend your custom types to take advantage of powerful language features, such as automatic JSON encoding and decoding.

```
func getPlayers()-> [Player]{
    var players = [Player]()
    var player = Player("Tomas")
    player.updateScore(60)
    players.append(player)
    player = Player("John")
    player.updateScore(50)
    players.append(player)
    return players
}
```

```
let players = getPlayers()
```

```
// Sort players, with best high scores first
```

```
let ranked = players.sorted(by: { player1, player2 in
    player1.highScore > player2.highScore
})
```

```
let rankedNames = ranked.map { $0.name }
print(rankedNames)
```

```
37
40 func getPlayers()-> [Player]{
41     var players = [Player]()
42     var player = Player("Tomas")
43     player.updateScore(60)
44     players.append(player)
45     player = Player("John")
46     player.updateScore(50)
47     players.append(player)
48     return players
49 }
50 let players = getPlayers()
51 // Sort players, with best high scores first
52 let ranked = players.sorted(by: { player1, player2 in
53     player1.highScore > player2.highScore
54 })
55
56 let rankedNames = ranked.map { $0.name }
57 print(rankedNames)
```

Exercise 2.

```
Player(name: "Tomas", highScore: 60, history: [60])
60! A new high score for Tomas! 🎉
50! A new high score for John! 🎉
["Tomas", "John"]
```

Mutating

<https://medium.com/the-andela-way/swift-understanding-mutating-functions-in-two-minutes-d9e363904e3a>

In swift, classes are **reference type** whereas structures and enumerations are **value types**. The properties of value types cannot be modified within its instance methods by default. In order to modify the properties of a value type, you have to use the **mutating keyword** in the instance method. With this keyword, your method can then have the ability to mutate the values of the properties and write it back to the original structure when the method implementation ends.

```
struct Stack {  
    public private(set) var items = [Int]() // Empty items array  
  
    mutating func push(_ item: Int) {  
        items.append(item)  
    }  
  
    mutating func pop() -> Int? {  
        if !items.isEmpty {  
            return items.removeLast()  
        }  
        return nil  
    }  
}
```

```
var stack = Stack()  
stack.push(4)  
stack.push(78)  
stack.items // [4, 78]  
stack.pop()  
stack.items // [4]
```



Exercise 3.

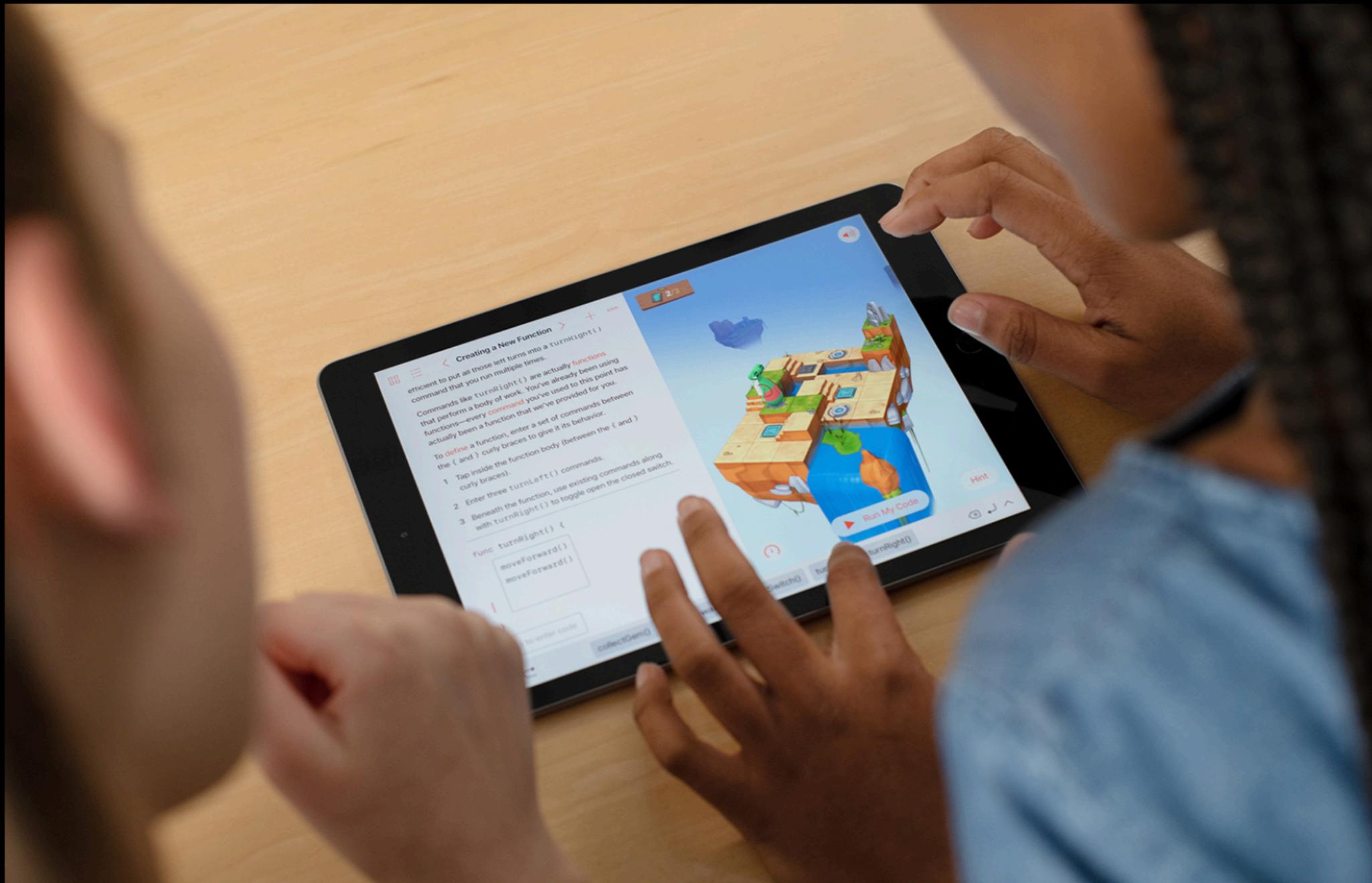
Fast and powerful

From its earliest conception, Swift was built to be fast. Using the incredibly high-performance LLVM compiler technology, Swift code is transformed into optimized machine code that gets the most out of modern hardware. The syntax and standard library have also been tuned to make the most obvious way to write your code also perform the best whether it runs in the watch on your wrist or across a cluster of servers.

Swift is a successor to the C, C++, and Objective-C languages. It includes low-level primitives such as types, flow control, and operators. It also provides object-oriented features such as classes, protocols, and generics.

Great first language

Swift can open doors to the world of coding. In fact, it was designed to be anyone's first programming language, whether you're still in school or exploring new career paths. For educators, Apple created free curriculum to teach Swift both in and out of the classroom. First-time coders can download Swift Playground — an app for iPad and Mac that makes getting started with Swift code interactive and fun.



Open source

Swift is developed in the open at [Swift.org](https://swift.org), with source code, a bug tracker, forums, and regular development builds available for everyone. This broad community of developers, both inside Apple as well as hundreds of outside contributors, work together to make Swift even more amazing. There is an even broader range of blogs, podcasts, conferences, and meetups where developers in the community share their experiences of how best to use Swift.

Cross-platform

Swift already supports all Apple platforms, Linux, and Windows, with community members actively working to port to even more platforms. With SourceKit-LSP, the community has integrated Swift support into a wide-variety of developer tools. We're excited to see more ways in which Swift makes software safer and faster, while also making programming more fun.

Swift for server

Swift is also being used for a new class of modern server applications. It's perfect for use in server apps that need runtime safety, compiled performance, and a small memory footprint. To steer the direction of Swift for developing and deploying server applications, the community formed the Swift Server work group. The first product of this effort was SwiftNIO, a cross-platform asynchronous event-driven network application framework for high performance protocol servers and clients. It serves as the foundation for additional server-oriented tools and technologies, including logging, metrics, and database drivers.

To learn more about the open source Swift community and the Swift Server work group, visit [Swift.org](https://swift.org) ↗.

Swift



Xcode + Swift

Xcode combined with the Swift programming language makes developing apps easy and fun.

[View in Mac App Store](#)

Programming Language I

- 1951 - Regional Assembly Language
- 1952 - Autocode
- 1954 - FORTRAN **
- 1954 - IPL (LISP的先驅)
- 1955 - FLOW-MATIC (COBOL的先驅)
- 1957 - COMTRAN (COBOL的先驅)
- 1958 - LISP **
- 1958 - ALGOL 58
- 1959 - FACT (COBOL的先驅)
- 1959 - COBOL **
- 1962 - APL
- 1962 - Simula
- 1962 - SNOBOL
- 1963 - CPL (C的先驅)
- 1964 - BASIC
- 1964 - PL/I
- 1967 - BCPL (C的先驅)
-

**有三個現代程式語言於1950年代被設計出來

這三者所衍生的語言直到今日仍舊廣泛地被採用

Programming Language II

確立了基礎範式

- 1968 - Logo
- 1970 - Pascal
- 1970 - Forth
- 1972 - C語言
- 1972 - Smalltalk
- 1972 - Prolog
- 1973 - ML
- 1975 - Scheme
- 1978 - SQL (起先只是一種查詢語言，擴充之後也具備了程式結構)
-

Programming Language III

1980年代：增強、模組、效能

- 1980 - **Ada**
 - 1983 - **C++** (就像有類別的C)
 - 1984 - **Common Lisp**
 - 1985 - **Eiffel**
 - 1986 - **Erlang**
 - 1987 - **Perl**
 - 1988 - **Tcl**
 - 1989 - **FL** (Backus)
 -
- C++**合併了物件導向以及系統程式設計

Programming Languages for Internet

- 1990 - Haskell 提升程式設計師的生產力
- 1991 - Python
- 1991 - Visual Basic
- 1993 - Ruby
- 1993 - Lua
- 1994 - CLOS (part of ANSI Common Lisp)
- 1995 - Java
- 1995 - Delphi (Object Pascal)
- 1995 - JavaScript
- 1995 - PHP
- 1997 - REBOL
- 1999 - D
-

現今的趨勢

- 元件導向(component-oriented)軟體開發
- 更重視分散式及移動式的應用

- 2001 - C#
- 2001 - Visual Basic .NET
- 2002 - F#
- 2003 - Scala
- 2003 - Factor
- 2006 - Windows PowerShell
- 2007 - Clojure
- 2009 - Go
- 2014 - Swift (程式語言)
-

Mathematics, Statistics and AI computing

- Mathematical and Statistical Softwares
 - C, C++
 - R, SAS and MATLAB
 - Python
 - Swift **
- Mathematical AI and Applications
 - Parallel and distributed computing
 - Medical images
 - Apple App store
 - Integration of databases, mathematical models, neural networks to Apps on iMac and iPhones **

Swift is a fantastic way to write software, whether it's for phones, desktops, servers, or anything else that runs code. It's a safe, fast, and interactive programming language that combines the best in modern language thinking with wisdom from the wider Apple engineering culture and the diverse contributions from its open-source community.

The compiler is optimized for performance and the language is optimized for development, without compromising on either.

**Swift is friendly to new programmers.
It's an industrial-quality programming
language that's as expressive and
enjoyable as a scripting language.**

Writing Swift code in a playground lets you experiment with code and see the results immediately, without the overhead of building and running an app.

**Swift defines away large classes
of common programming
errors by adopting modern
programming patterns:**

- **Variables are always initialized before use.**
- **Array indices are checked for out-of-bounds errors.**
- **Integers are checked for overflow.**

- **Optionals ensure that `nil` values are handled explicitly.**
- **Memory is managed automatically.**
- **Error handling allows controlled recovery from unexpected failures.**

Swift combines powerful type inference and pattern matching with a modern, lightweight syntax, allowing complex ideas to be expressed in a clear and concise manner. As a result, code is not just easier to write, but easier to read and maintain as well.

Swift code is compiled and optimized to get the most out of modern hardware. The syntax and standard library have been designed based on the guiding principle that the obvious way to write your code should also perform the best.

Its combination of safety and speed make Swift an excellent choice for everything from “Hello, world!” to an entire operating system.

Swift has been years in the making, and it continues to evolve with new features and capabilities. Our goals for Swift are ambitious. We can't wait to see what you create with it.

- New
- Add Files... ⌘A
- Open... ⌘O
- Open Recent
- Open Quickly... ⇧⌘O
- Close Tab ⌘W
- Close Document ^⌘W
- Close Editor ^⇧⌘W
- Close Window Tab ⇧⌘W
- Close Workspace ^⌘W
- Save ⌘S
- Duplicate... ⇧⌘S
- Revert to Saved...
- Unlock...
- Export...
- Show in Finder
- Open in Tab ⌘O
- Open in New Window
- Open with External Editor
- Swift Packages
- Save As Workspace...
- Workspace Settings...
- Page Setup... ⇧⌘P
- Print... ⌘P

- Editor ^⌘T
- Editor Below ^⌘T
- Window Tab ⌘T
- Window ⇧⌘T
- File... ⌘N
- Target...
- Playground... ⇧⌘N
- Project... ⇧⌘N
- Swift Package... ^⇧⌘N
- Workspace... ^⌘N
- Group ⌘N
- Group from Selection



Welcome to Xcode

Version 12.4 (12D4e)

- Create a new Xcode project**
Create an app for iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch, or Apple TV.
- Clone an existing project**
Start working on something from a Git repository.
- Open a project or file**
Open an existing project or file on your Mac.



- MyPlayground_new ~/Desktop
- MyPlayground_morden ~/Desktop/Jiann-Ming Wu/2021-II SWIFT
- GuidedTour-2 ~/Downloads
- iOSStateBindingExample ...sktop/swift_2019_2020/waynestalk-master
- ChartSinSwiftUI ~/Desktop/swift_2019_2020
- WebViewSwiftUI ~/Desktop/swift_2019_2020
- CF temperature ~/Desktop/swift_2019_2020
- KMeansSwift ...op/swift_2019_2020/KMeans-Swift-master
- C2F ~/Desktop/swift_2019_2020
- DrawCirclesTutorial ~/Desktop/swift_2019_2020



Welcome to Xcode

Version 14.1 (14B47b)



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Clone an existing project

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Open a project or file

Open an existing project or file on your Mac.



GuidedTour-2

...p/Jiann-Ming Wu/2021-2022II-2023SWIFT



MyPlayground_0315_b

...p/Jiann-Ming Wu/2021-2022II-2023SWIFT



PokedexSwiftUI

~/Desktop/swift2021/swift2019_2020



PokedexSwiftUI

~/Desktop/swift2021/bookPokedexSwiftUI



myuserJSON

~/Desktop/swift2021/swift2019_2020



myjsonApp2024

~/Desktop/swift_2022_AI



userJSON2023

~/Desktop/swift_2022_AI



MyPlayground2024

~/Desktop/swift_2022_AI



view5

~/Desktop/swift_2022_AI



RedBlue3

~/Desktop/swift_2022_AI

A Swift Tour

Explore the features and syntax of Swift.

Tradition suggests that the first program in a new language should print the words “Hello, world!” on the screen. In Swift, this can be done in a single line:

```
print("Hello, world!")  
// Prints "Hello, world!"
```

This syntax should look familiar if you know another language — in Swift, this line of code is a complete program. You don’t need to import a separate library for functionality like outputting text or handling strings. Code written at global scope is used as the entry point for the program, so you don’t need a `main()` function. You also don’t need to write semicolons at the end of every statement.

This tour gives you enough information to start writing code in Swift by showing you how to accomplish a variety of programming tasks. Don’t worry if you don’t understand something — everything introduced in this tour is explained in detail in the rest of this book.

- Simple Values
- Control Flow
- Functions and Closures
- Objects and Classes
- Enumerations and Structures
- Protocols and Extensions
- Error Handling
- Generics
- License
- Sources
- Resources

AS

Tradition
screen.

program in a new language should print the words "Hello, world!" on the
in a single line:

```
5 print("Hello, world!")
```

6

If you have written code in C or Objective-C, this syntax looks familiar to you—in Swift, this line of code is a complete program. You don't need to import a separate library for functionality like input/output or string handling. Code written at global scope is used as the entry point for the program, so you don't need a `main()` function. You also don't need to write semicolons at the end of every statement.

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this tour is explained in detail in the rest of this book.

Simple Values

Use `let` to make a constant and `var` to make a variable. The value of a constant doesn't need to be known at compile time, but you must assign it a value exactly once. This means you can use constants to name a value that you determine once but use in many places.

```
15 var myVariable = 42
16 myVariable = 50
17 let myConstant = 42
```

18

```
42
50
42
```

A constant or variable must have the same type as the value you want to assign to it. However, you don't always have to write the type explicitly. Providing a value when you create a constant or variable lets the



Hello, world!



The Swift Programming Language (5.10 beta)



Welcome to Swift

[About Swift](#)

[Version Compatibility](#)

[A Swift Tour](#)

Language Guide

[The Basics](#)

[Basic Operators](#)

[Strings and Characters](#)

[Collection Types](#)

[Control Flow](#)

[Functions](#)

[Closures](#)

[Enumerations](#)

[Structures and Classes](#)

[Properties](#)

[Methods](#)

[Subscripts](#)

[Inheritance](#)

[Initialization](#)

Filter



About Swift

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- Array indices are checked for out-of-bounds errors.
- Integers are checked for overflow.
- Optionals ensure that `nil` values are handled explicitly.
- Memory is managed automatically.
- Error handling allows controlled recovery from unexpected failures.