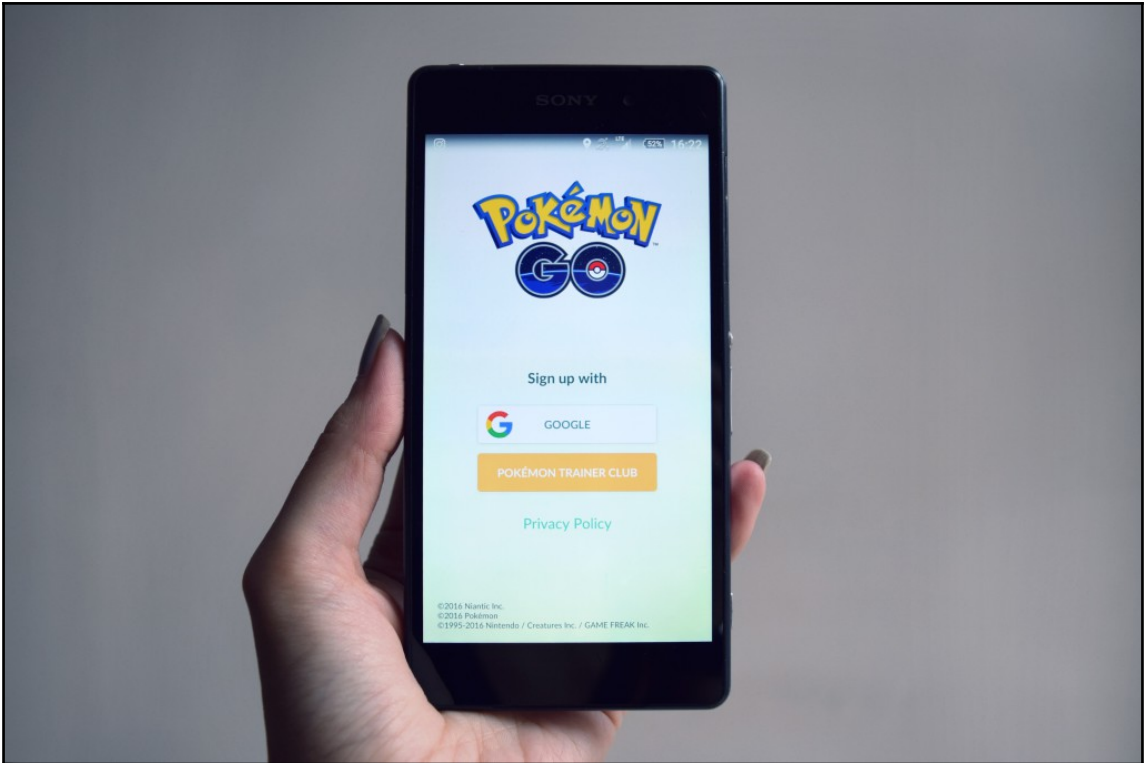


Chapter 1: What is Programming?

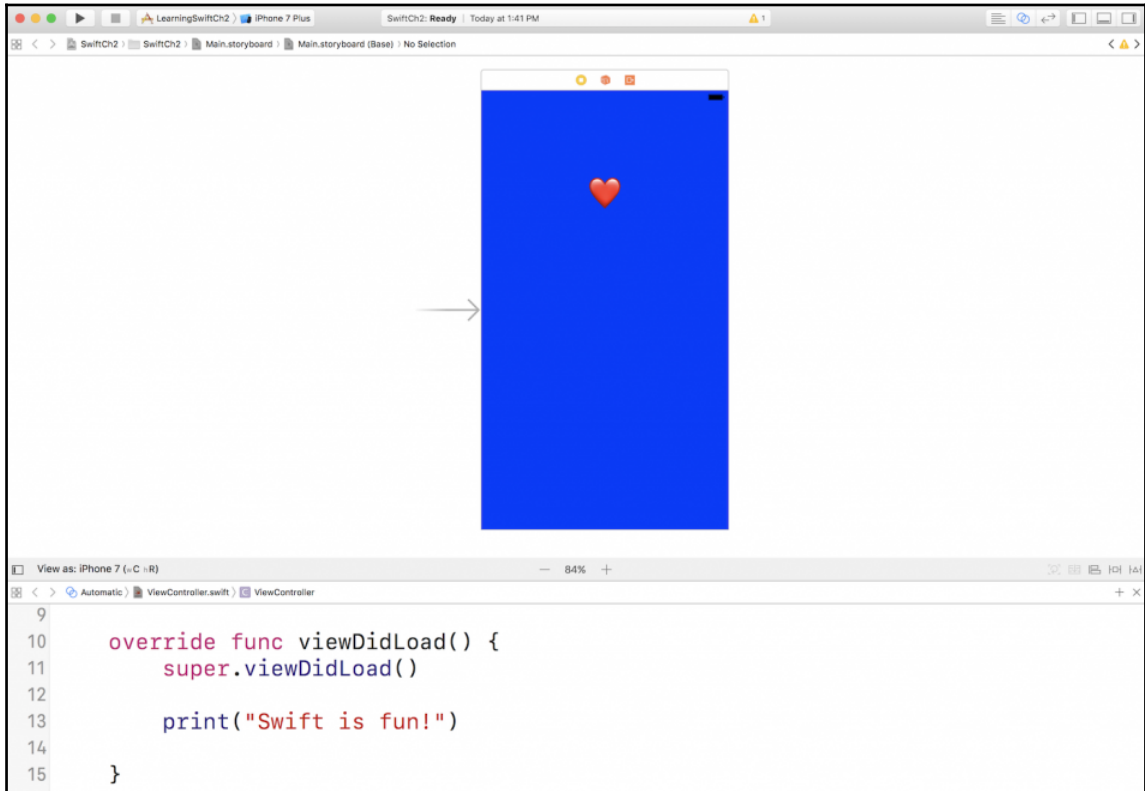


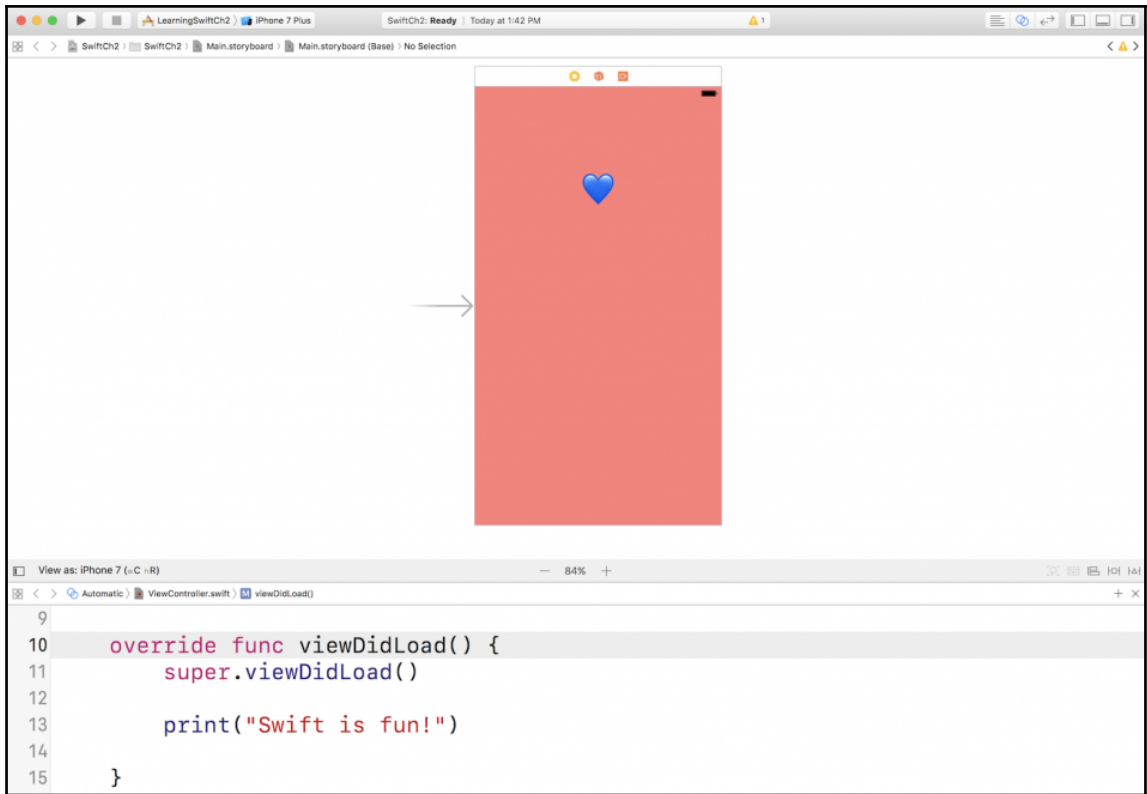




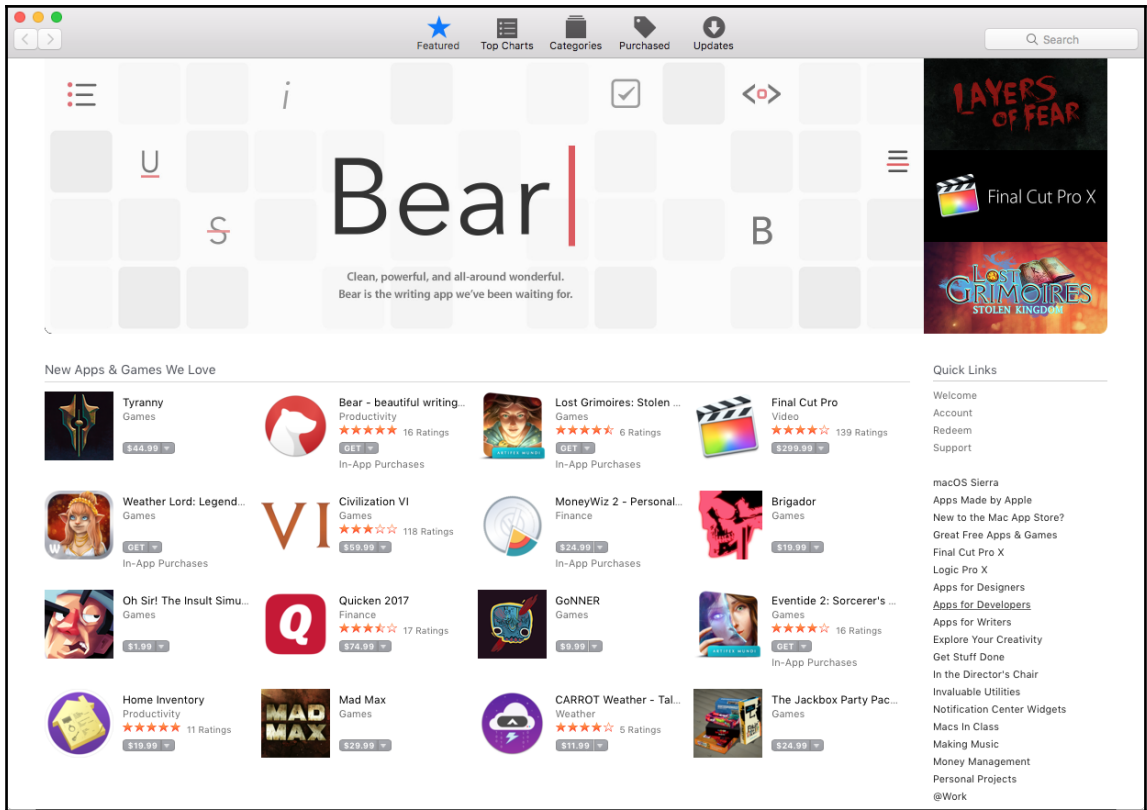


Chapter 2: Getting Set Up









The screenshot shows the Mac App Store page for Xcode. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for Featured, Top Charts, Categories, Purchased, and Updates, along with a search bar. The main header features the Xcode logo (a hammer and pencil) and the text "Xcode Create great apps for Mac, iPhone, and iPad." Below this is an "Open" button. A section titled "Xcode Essentials" contains a paragraph describing Xcode as a unified workflow for developers. Below that, "What's New in Version 8.1" lists updates like Swift 3 and various SDKs. A large image shows the Xcode IDE interface with a Swift code file open. On the right side, there are links for "Apple Web Site", "Xcode Support", "App License Agreement", and "Privacy Policy". An "Information" section lists details such as "Category: Developer Tools", "Updated: Oct 27, 2016", "Version: 8.1", "Price: Free", "Size: 4.47 GB", "Family Sharing: Yes", "Language: English", "Seller: Apple Inc.", and "© 1999–2016 Apple Inc.". A "Rated 4+" section shows the app's rating and compatibility with OS X 10.11.5 or later. At the bottom, the "More by Apple" section lists "Logic Pro X Music" with a 4.5-star rating.



Welcome to Xcode

Version 8.1 (8B62)



Get started with a playground

Explore new ideas quickly and easily.



Create a new Xcode project

Create an app for iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch or Apple TV.

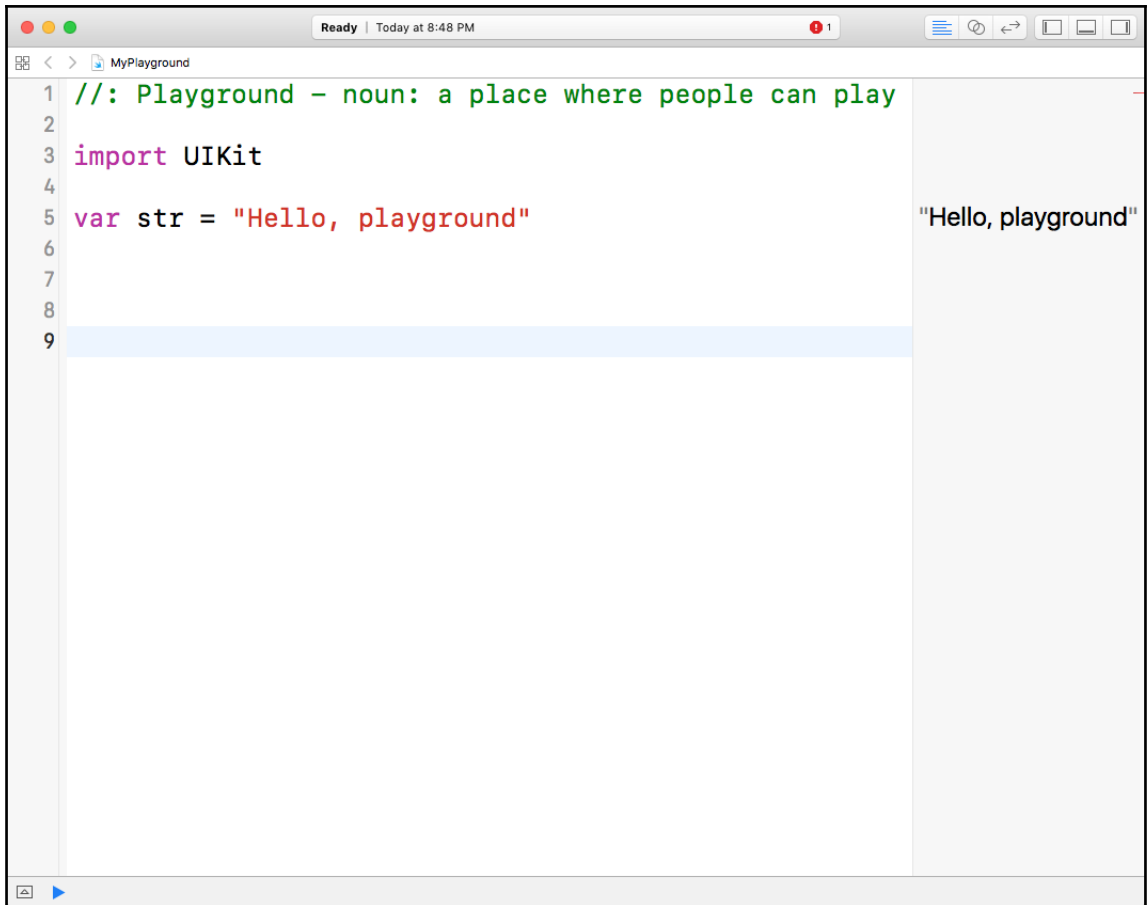


Check out an existing project

Start working on something from an SCM repository.

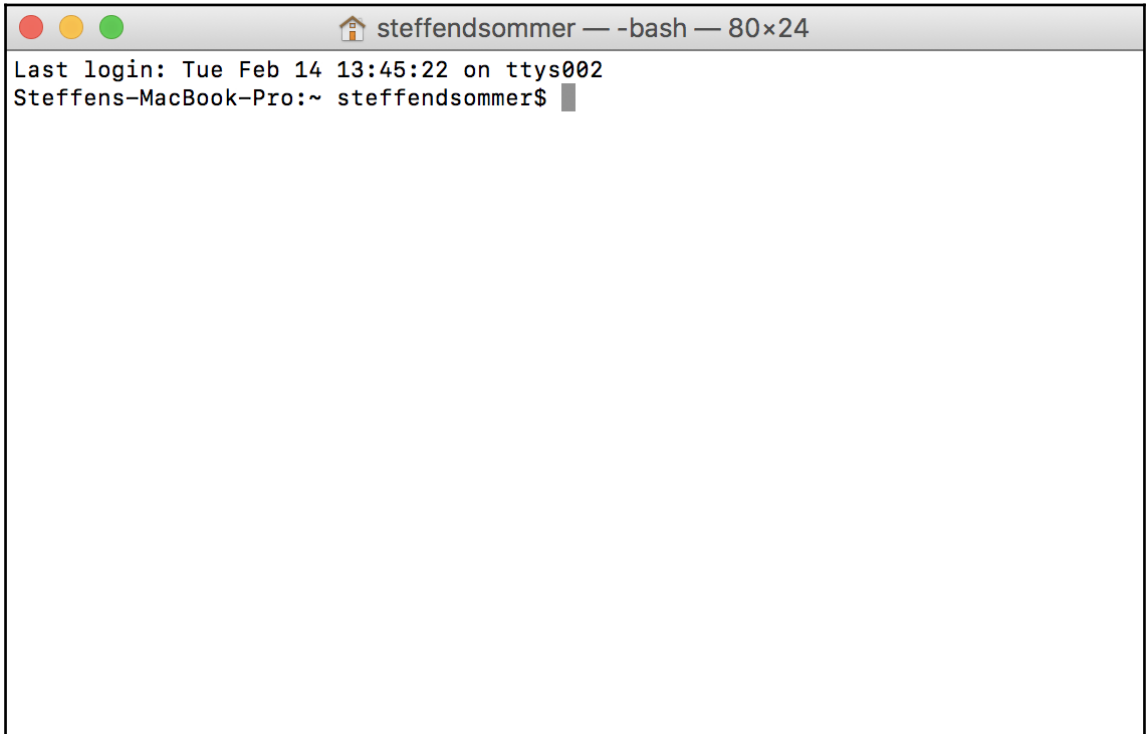
No Recent Projects

Open another project...



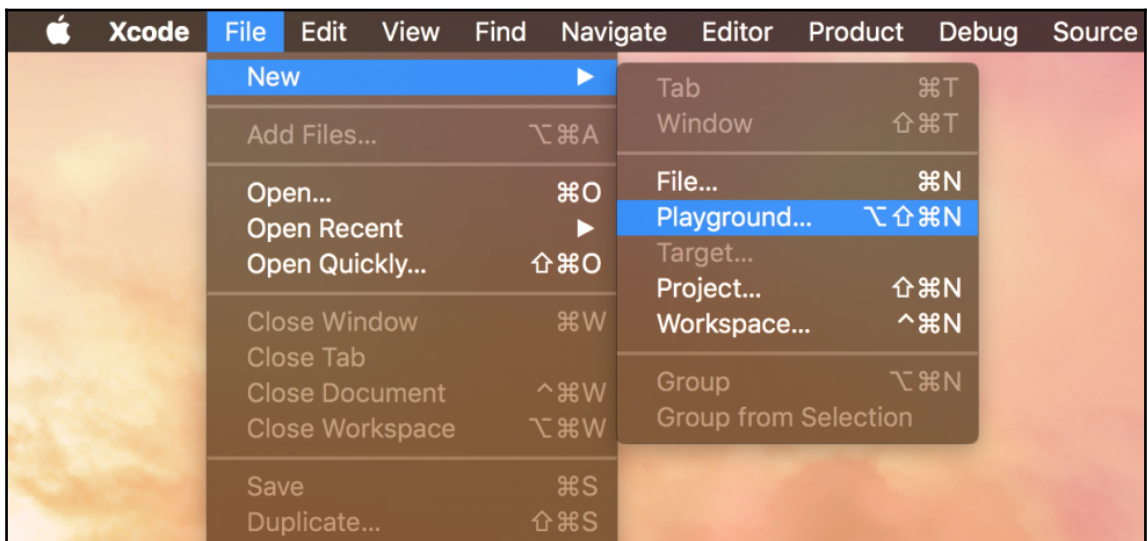
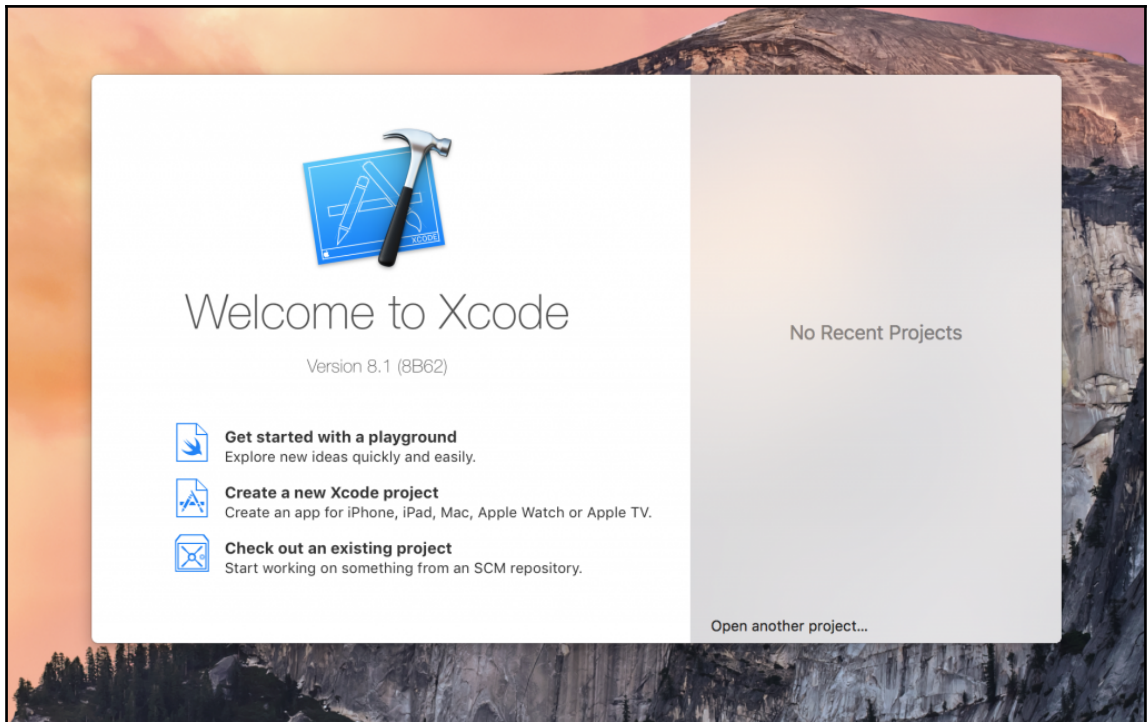


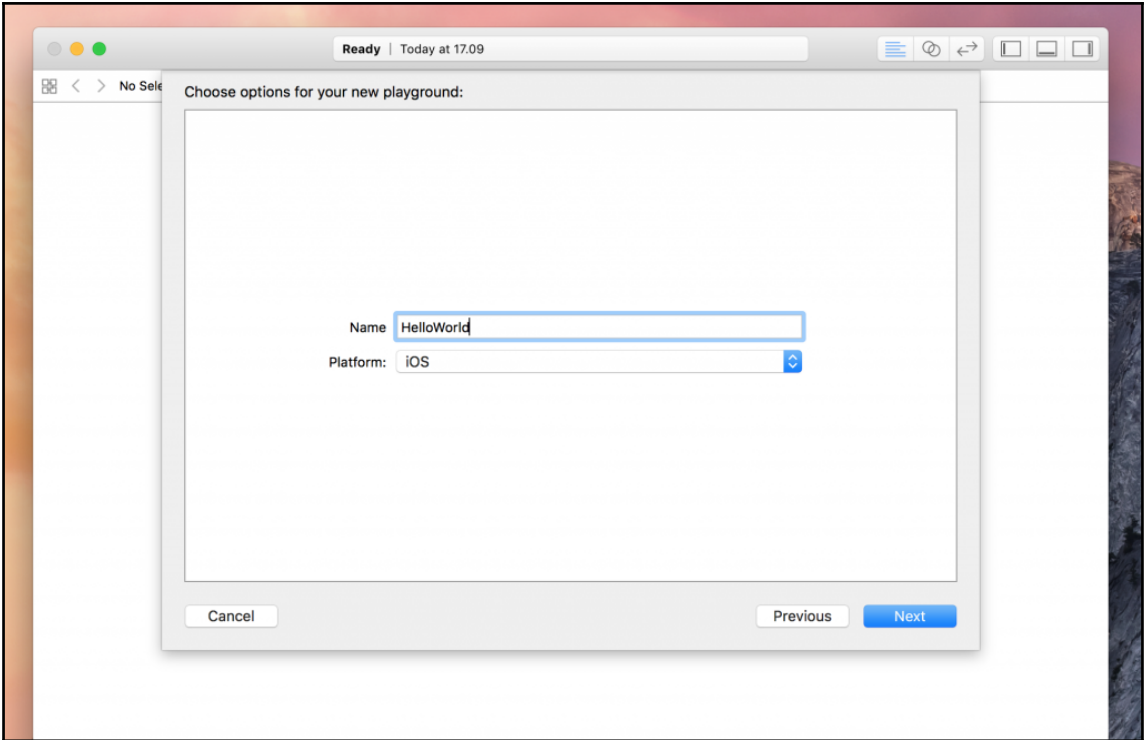
Chapter 3: Say Hello

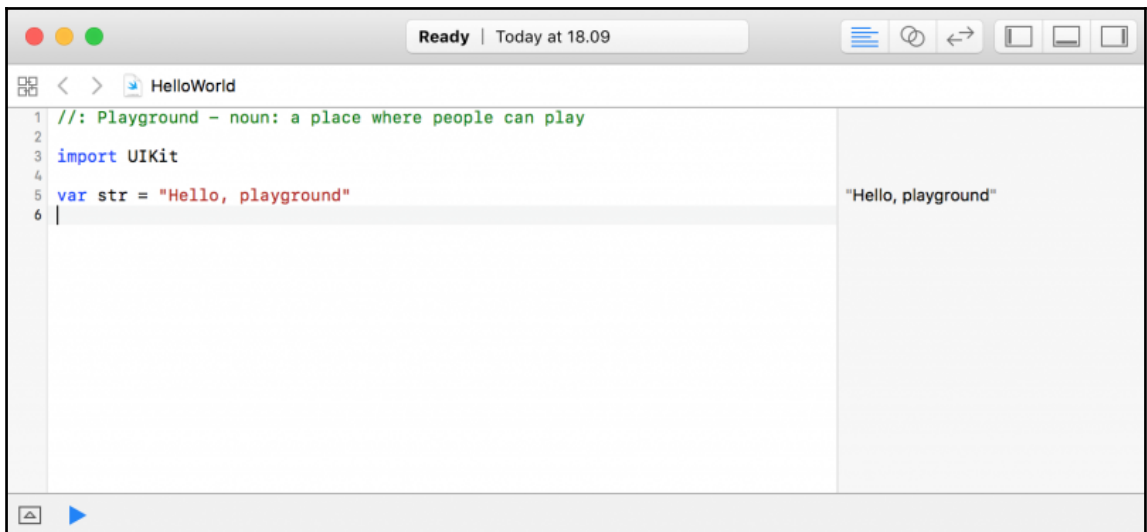
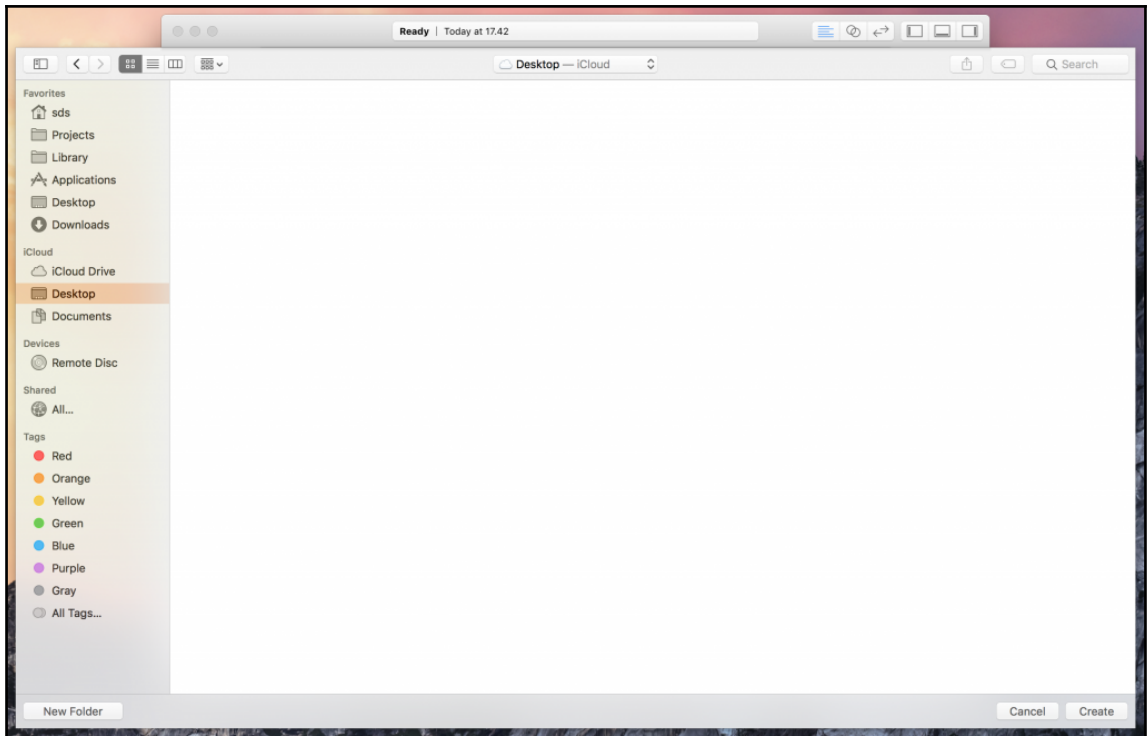
A screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The title bar shows three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) on the left, a home icon, the username 'steffendsommer', and the shell '-bash' with a window size of '80x24'. The terminal content shows the last login time: 'Last login: Tue Feb 14 13:45:22 on ttys002' and the current prompt: 'Steffens-MacBook-Pro:~ steffendsommer\$' with a cursor.

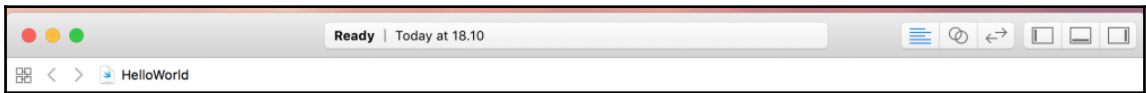
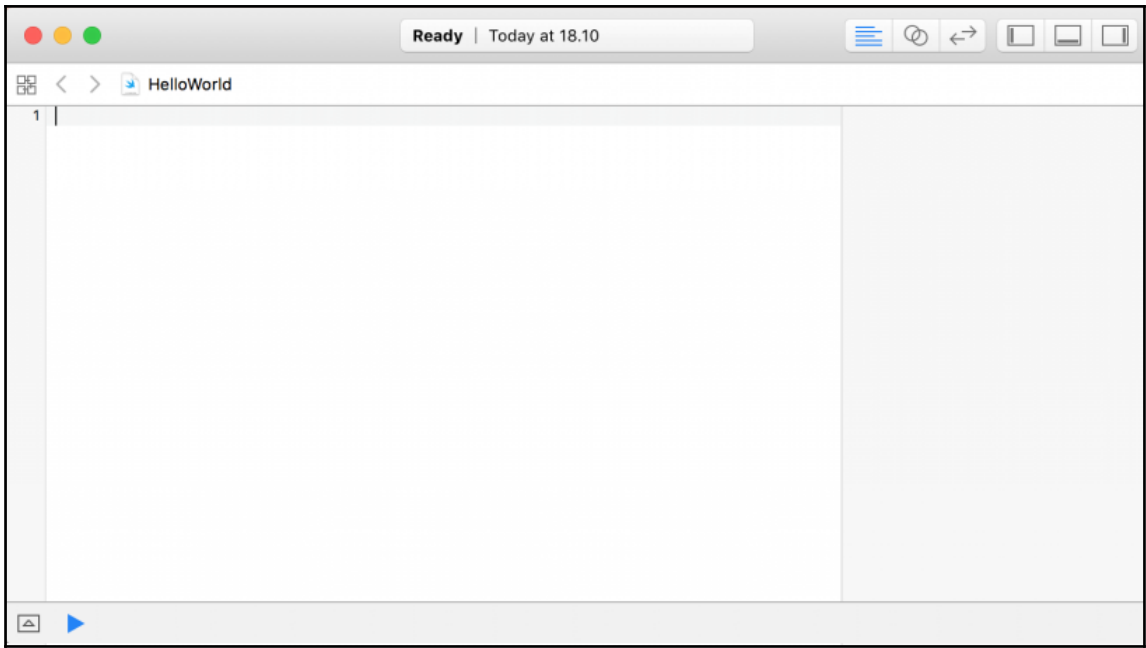
```
steffendsommer — -bash — 80x24
Last login: Tue Feb 14 13:45:22 on ttys002
Steffens-MacBook-Pro:~ steffendsommer$
```

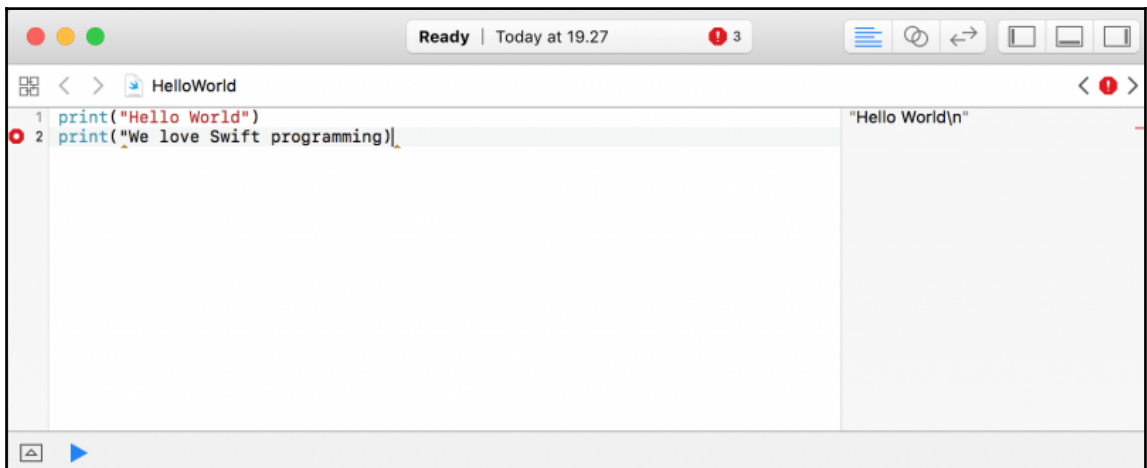
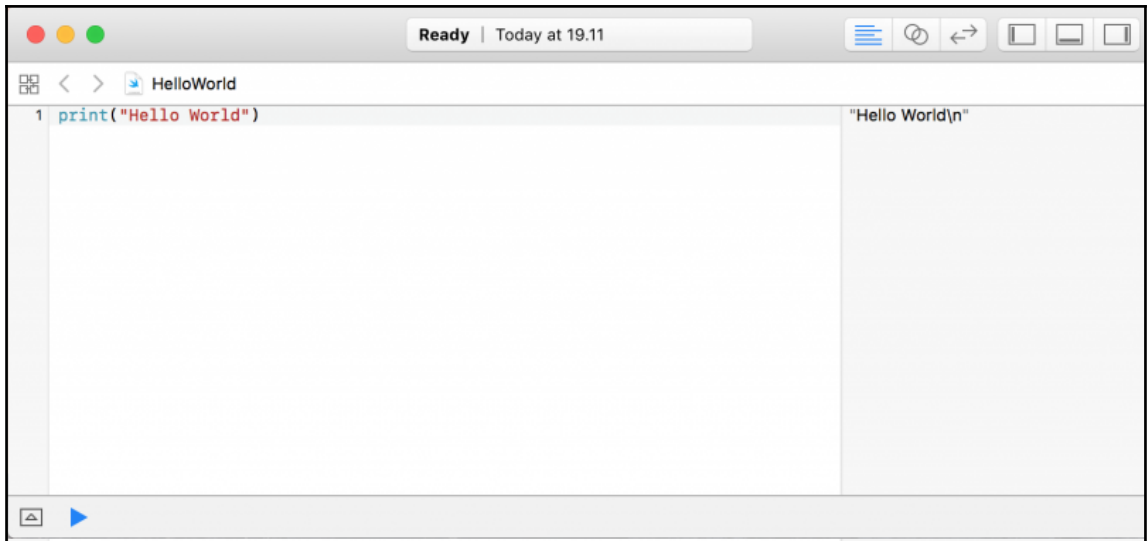


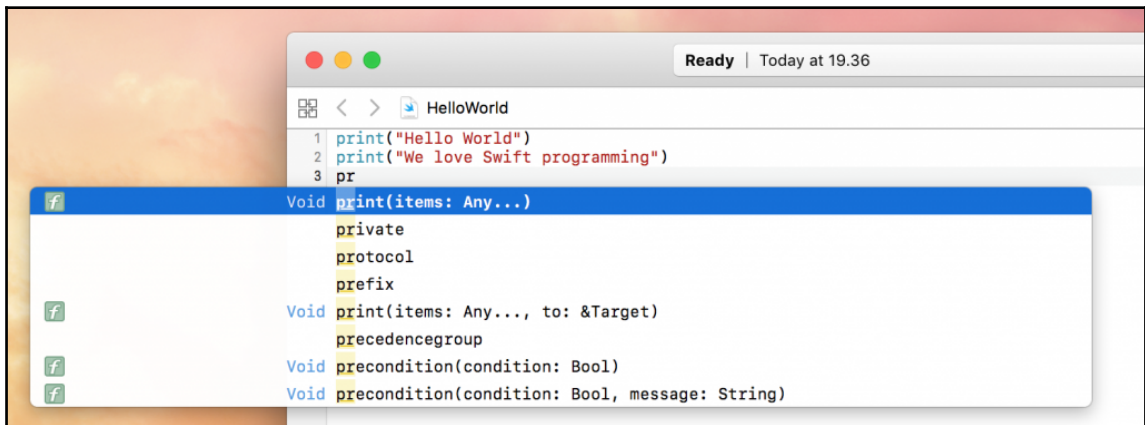
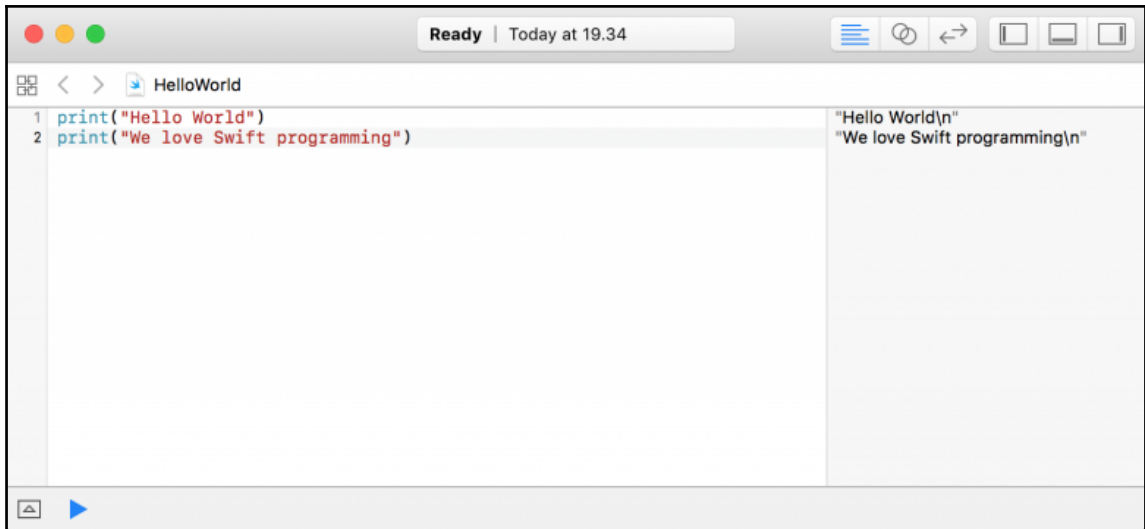


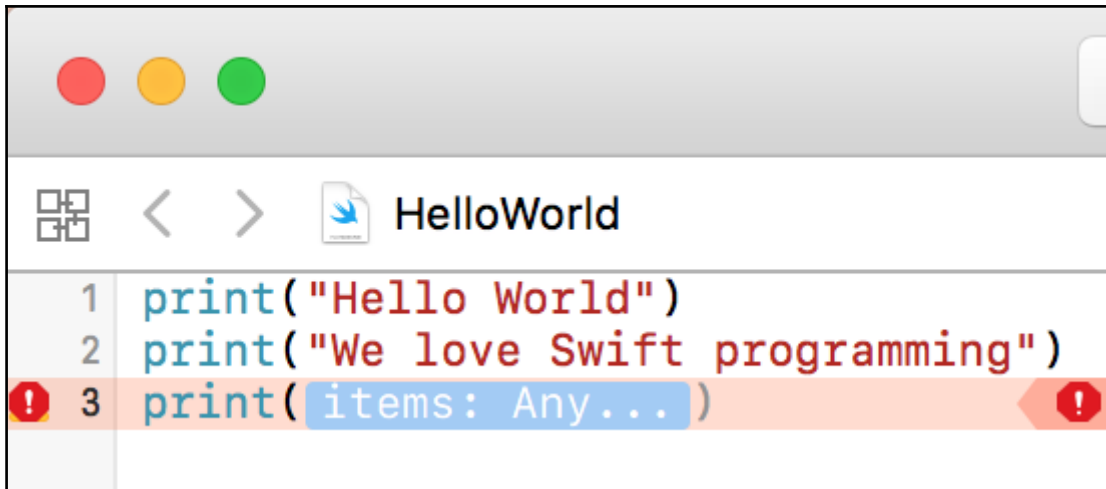








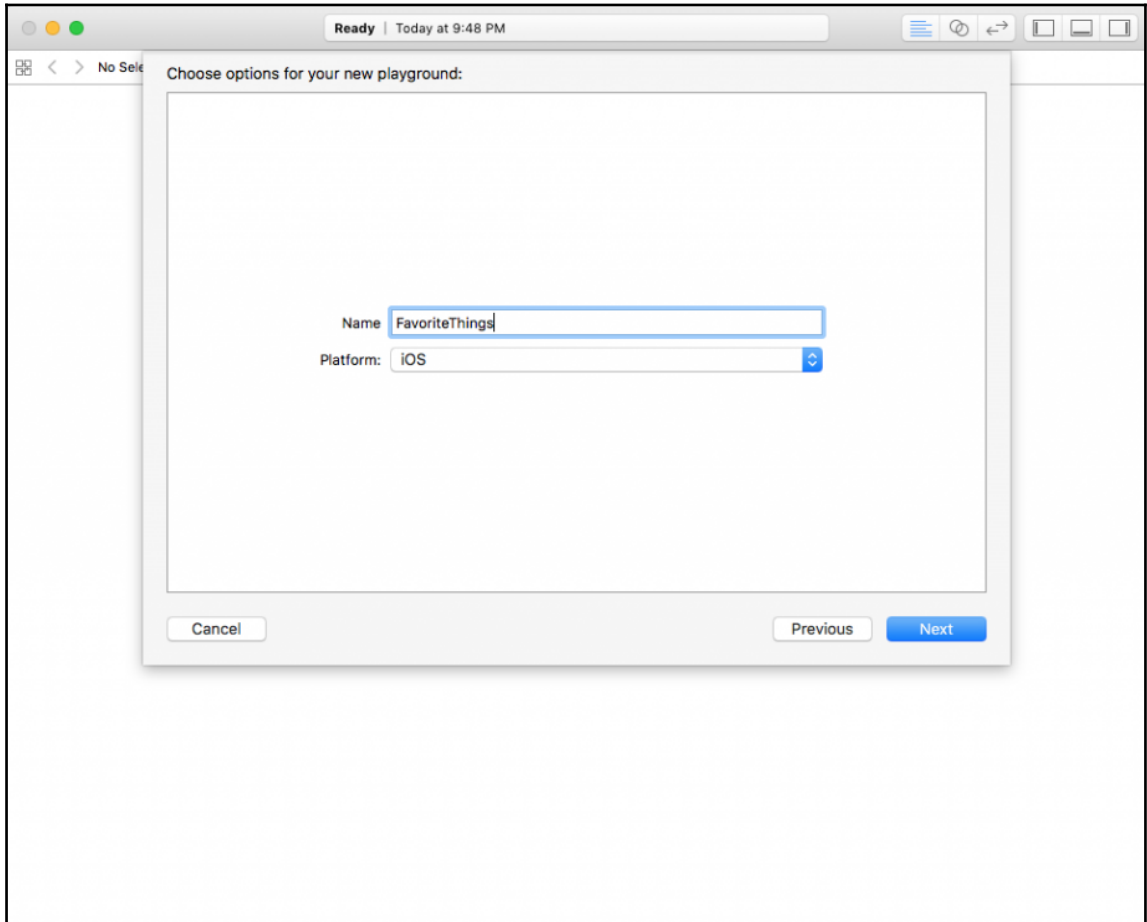


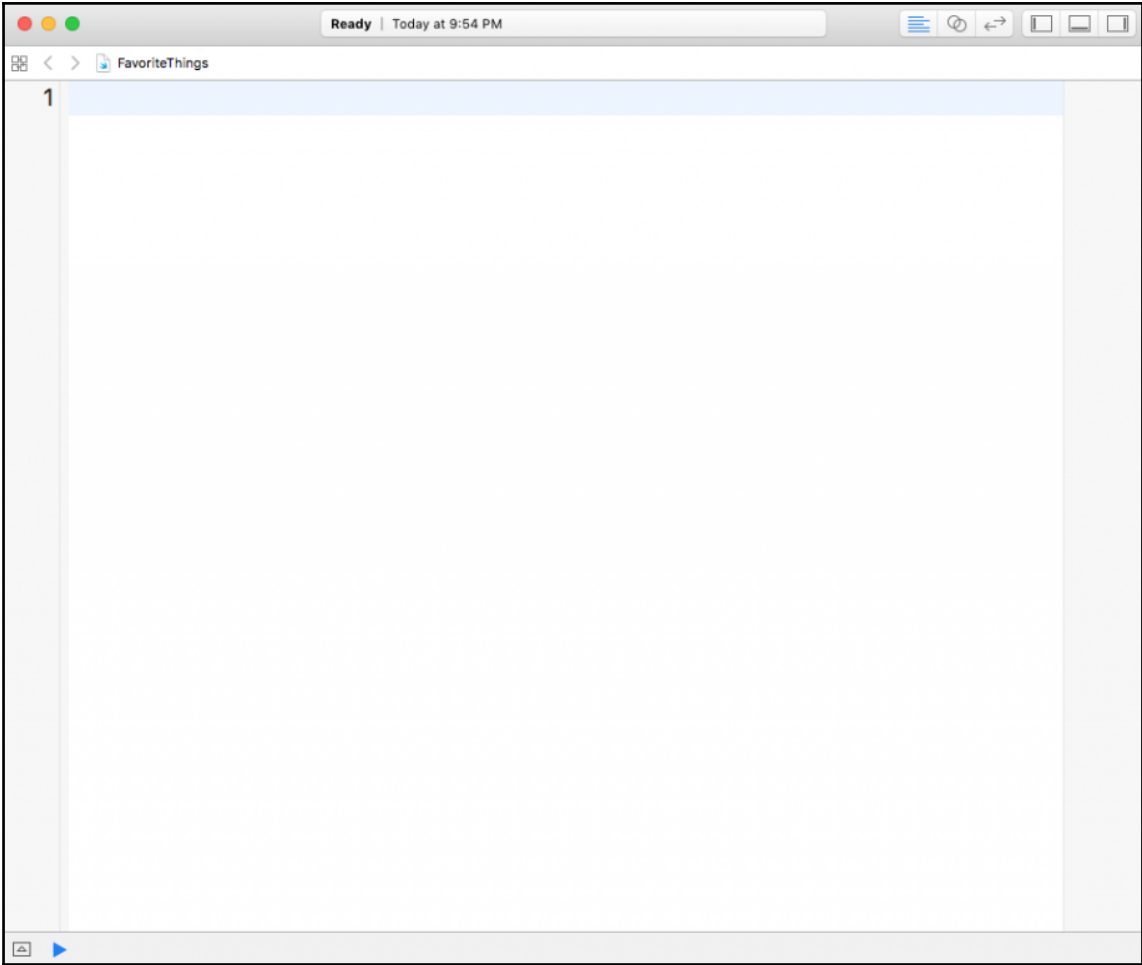


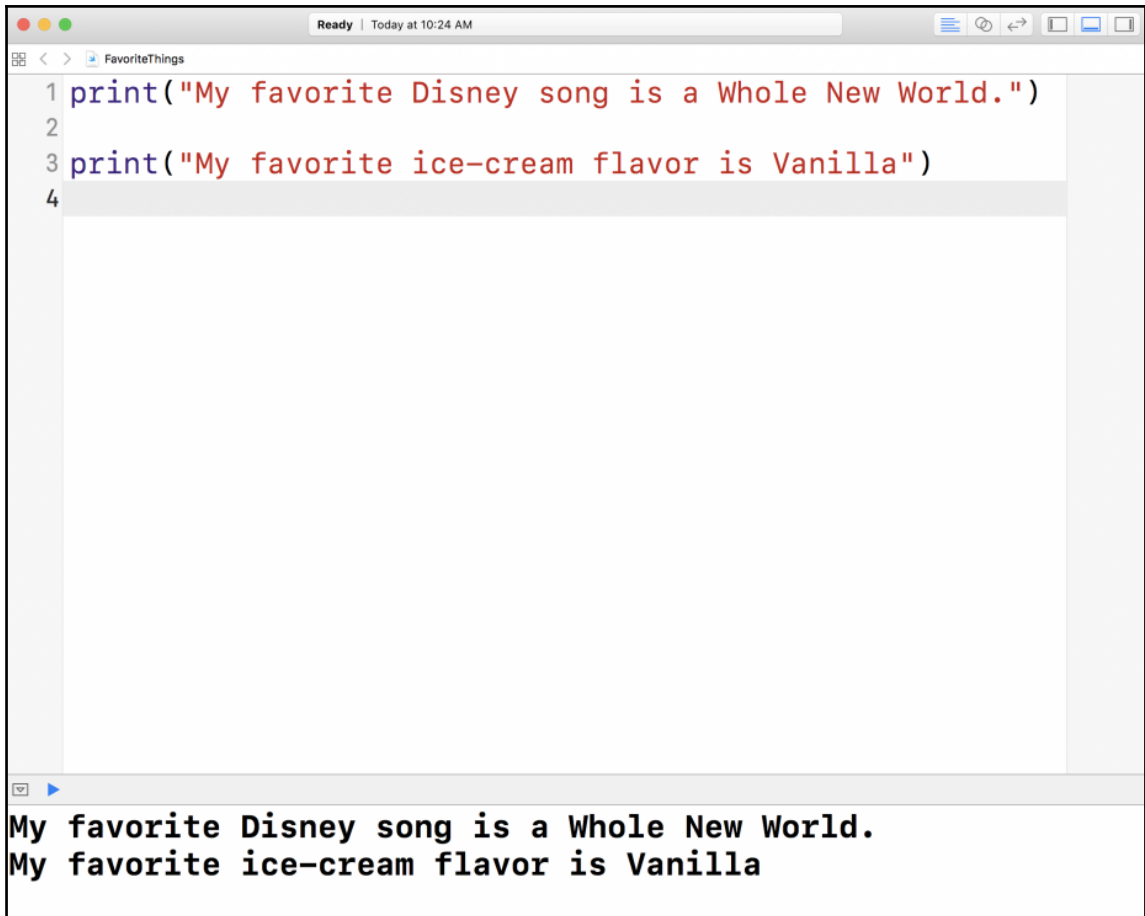
```
1 print("Hello World")
2 print("We love Swift programming")
3 print(items: Any...)
```

```
ming")
m is vanilla|)
```

Chapter 4: Favorite Things







The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar contains the text "FavoriteThings". The main content area of the browser displays two lines of Python code: `print("My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.")` and `print("My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla")`. Below the code, the browser's output area shows the results of the code execution: `My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.` and `My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla`.

```
1 print("My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.")
2
3 print("My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla")
4
```

My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.
My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla

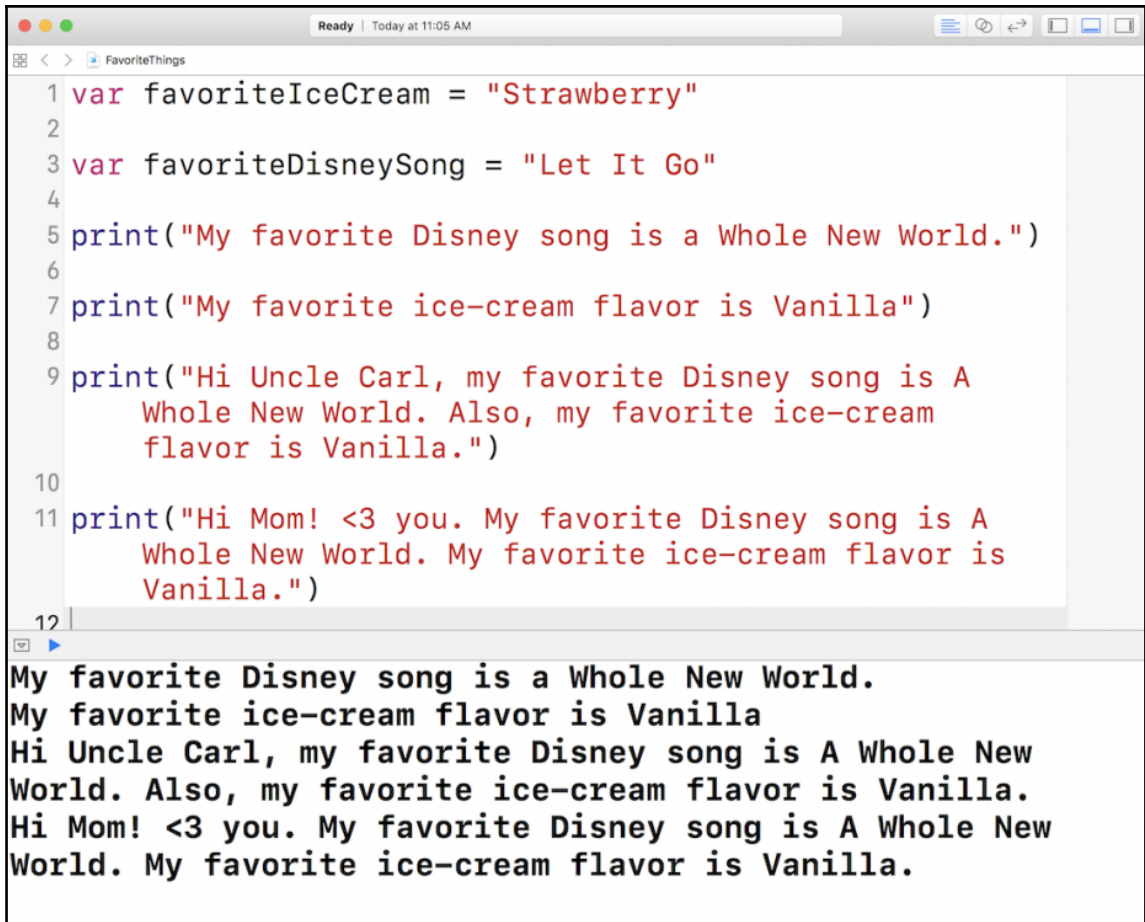


The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar displays "FavoriteThings". The main content area contains Python code for printing messages. The code is as follows:

```
1 print("My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.")
2
3 print("My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla")
4
5 print("Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is A
  Whole New World. Also, my favorite ice-cream
  flavor is Vanilla.")
6
7 print("Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is A
  Whole New World. My favorite ice-cream flavor is
  Vanilla.")
8
```

Below the code, the browser's output area shows the following text:

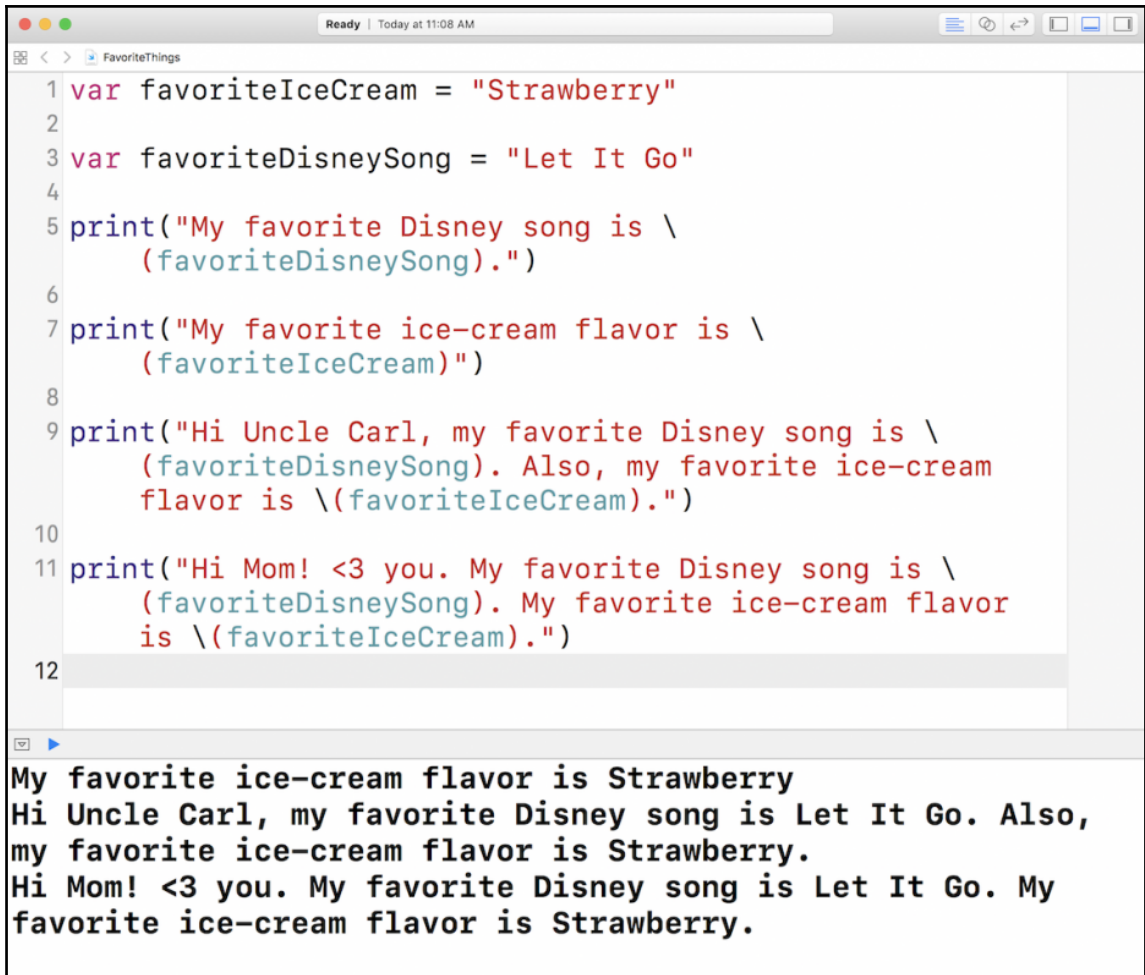
```
My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.
My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla
Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is A Whole New
World. Also, my favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla.
Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is A Whole New
World. My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla.
```

The image shows a screenshot of a code editor window titled "FavoriteThings". The window has a standard macOS-style title bar with red, yellow, and green window control buttons on the left, and a status bar on the right showing "Ready | Today at 11:05 AM". The editor contains 12 lines of Python code. The code defines two variables, prints a message about a Disney song, prints a message about an ice-cream flavor, prints a message to Uncle Carl, and prints a message to Mom. Below the code editor, there is a terminal or output window showing the execution results of the code.

```
1 var favoriteIceCream = "Strawberry"
2
3 var favoriteDisneySong = "Let It Go"
4
5 print("My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.")
6
7 print("My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla")
8
9 print("Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is A
  Whole New World. Also, my favorite ice-cream
  flavor is Vanilla.")
10
11 print("Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is A
  Whole New World. My favorite ice-cream flavor is
  Vanilla.")
12
```

My favorite Disney song is a Whole New World.
My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla
Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is A Whole New World. Also, my favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla.
Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is A Whole New World. My favorite ice-cream flavor is Vanilla.

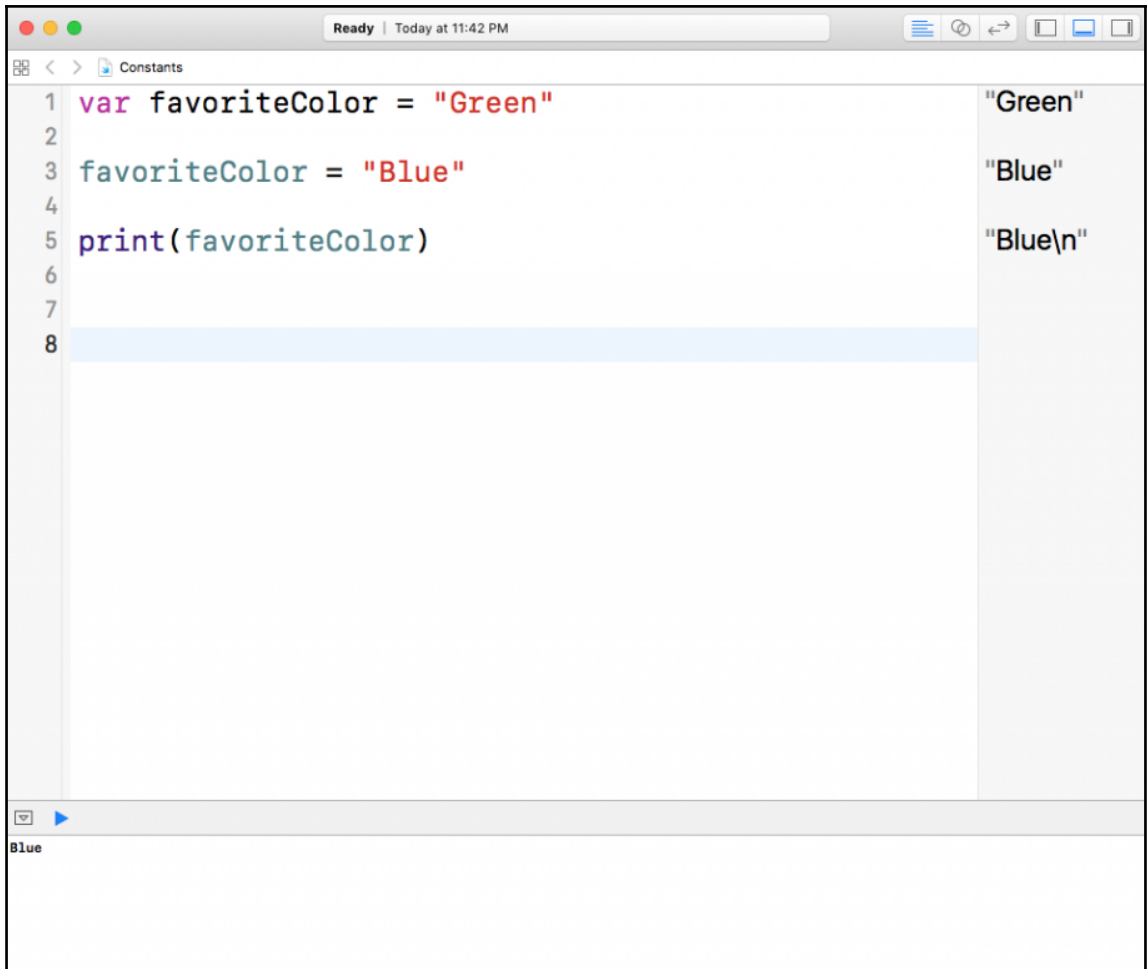


The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window titled "FavoriteThings". The browser's address bar shows "Ready | Today at 11:08 AM". The main content area displays Ruby code with line numbers 1 through 12. The code defines two variables, prints individual values, and prints two combined messages. Below the code, a terminal-like output area shows the execution results in a monospaced font.

```
1 var favoriteIceCream = "Strawberry"
2
3 var favoriteDisneySong = "Let It Go"
4
5 print("My favorite Disney song is \
  (favoriteDisneySong).")
6
7 print("My favorite ice-cream flavor is \
  (favoriteIceCream)")
8
9 print("Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is \
  (favoriteDisneySong). Also, my favorite ice-cream
  flavor is \((favoriteIceCream).")
10
11 print("Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is \
  (favoriteDisneySong). My favorite ice-cream flavor
  is \((favoriteIceCream).")
12
```

My favorite ice-cream flavor is Strawberry
Hi Uncle Carl, my favorite Disney song is Let It Go. Also,
my favorite ice-cream flavor is Strawberry.
Hi Mom! <3 you. My favorite Disney song is Let It Go. My
favorite ice-cream flavor is Strawberry.





The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Ready | Today at 11:42 PM" with a "Constants" sidebar on the right. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 var favoriteColor = "Green"  
2  
3 favoriteColor = "Blue"  
4  
5 print(favoriteColor)  
6  
7  
8
```

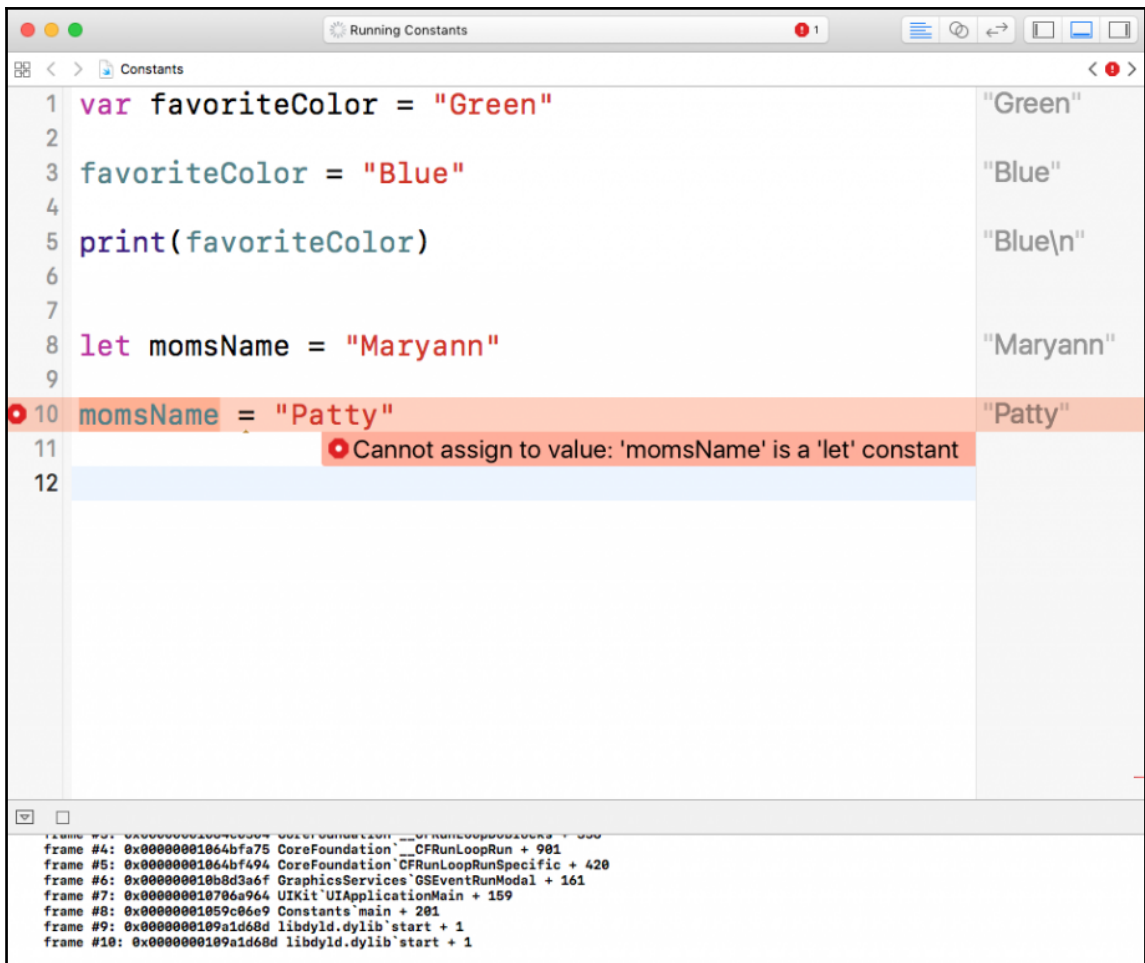
The Constants sidebar on the right displays the following values:

- "Green"
- "Blue"
- "Blue\n"

At the bottom of the editor, a console window shows the output "Blue".



10 momsName = "Patty"



Chapter 5: Factories

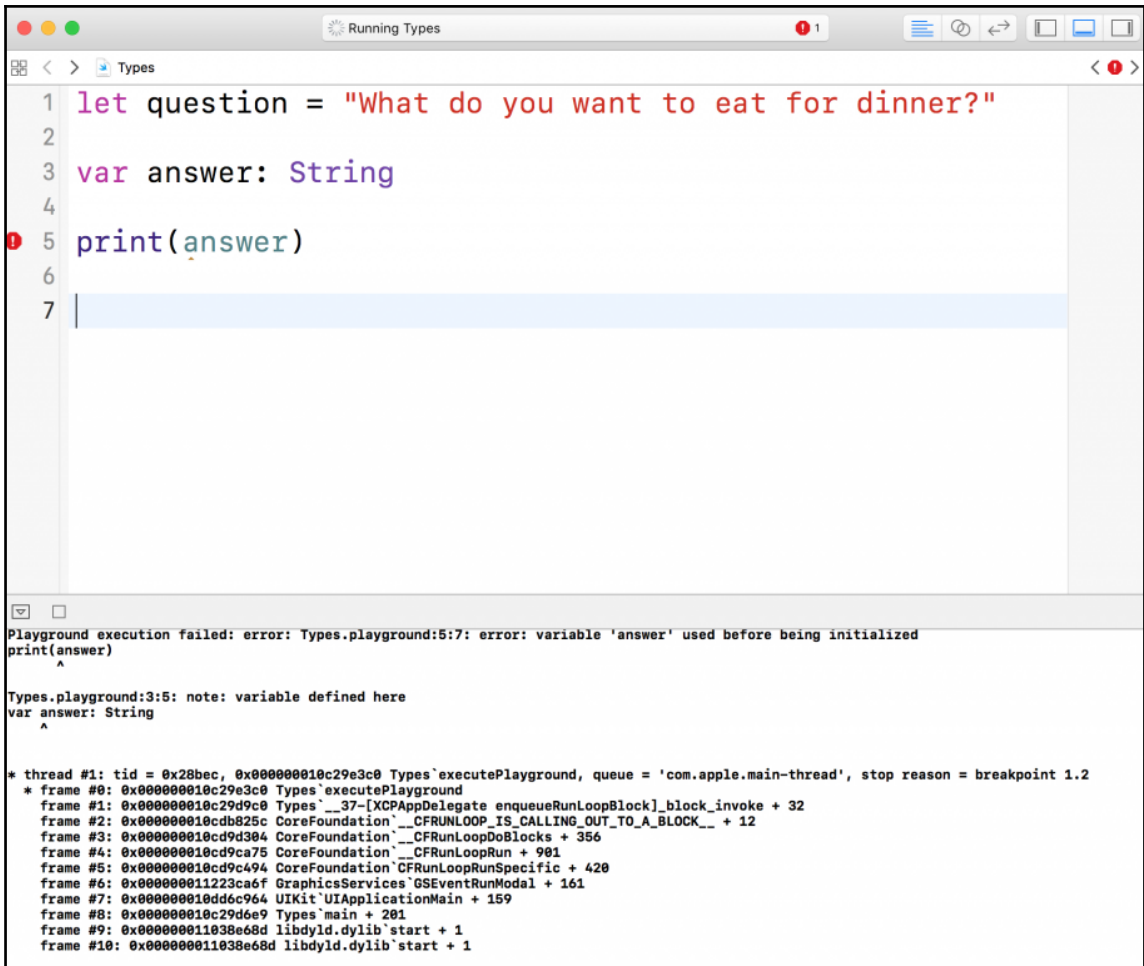
```
10 let favoriteColor = "Blue"
```

Declaration `let favoriteColor: String`
Declared In `Types.playground`

```
19 let momsName: String = "Maryann"
```

Declaration `let momsName: String`
Declared In `Types.playground`

```
Playground execution failed: error: Types.playground:5:7: error: variable 'answer' used before being initialized  
print(answer)  
  ^
```



```
Running Types 1
Types
1 let question = "What do you want to eat for dinner?"
2
3 var answer: String
4
5 print(answer)
6
7

Playground execution failed: error: Types.playground:5:7: error: variable 'answer' used before being initialized
print(answer)
  ^
Types.playground:3:5: note: variable defined here
var answer: String
  ^

* thread #1: tid = 0x28bec, 0x00000010c29e3c0 Types`executePlayground, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.2
* frame #0: 0x00000010c29e3c0 Types`executePlayground
  frame #1: 0x00000010c29d9c0 Types`__37-[XCPAppDelegate enqueueRunLoopBlock]_block_invoke + 32
  frame #2: 0x00000010cdb825c CoreFoundation`__CFRunLoop_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_BLOCK__ + 12
  frame #3: 0x00000010cd9d304 CoreFoundation`__CFRunLoopDoBlocks + 356
  frame #4: 0x00000010cd9ca75 CoreFoundation`__CFRunLoopRun + 901
  frame #5: 0x00000010cd9c494 CoreFoundation`CFRunLoopRunSpecific + 420
  frame #6: 0x00000011223ca6f GraphicsServices`GSEventRunModal + 161
  frame #7: 0x00000010dd6c964 UIKit`UIApplicationMain + 159
  frame #8: 0x00000010c29d6e9 Types`main + 281
  frame #9: 0x00000011038e68d libdyld.dylib`start + 1
  frame #10: 0x00000011038e68d libdyld.dylib`start + 1
```

```
Ready | Today at 10:12 PM  
Types  
1 let question = "What do you want to eat for dinner?"  
2  
3 var answer: String  
4  
5 answer = "Cake"  
6  
7 print(answer)  
8  
Cake
```

```
2 var age = 75  
3  
Declaration var age: Int  
Declared In Types.playground
```


A screenshot of a code editor window titled "Types" with a status bar showing "Ready | Today at 8:42 AM". The editor contains the following code and its corresponding results in a right-hand pane:

Line	Code	Result
1		
2	<code>var age = 75</code>	75
3		
4		
5	<code>age + 5</code>	80
6		
7		
8	<code>age - 4</code>	71
9		
10		
11	<code>age * 2</code>	150
12		
13		

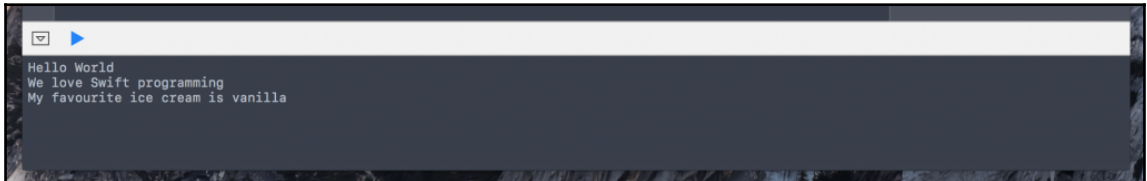
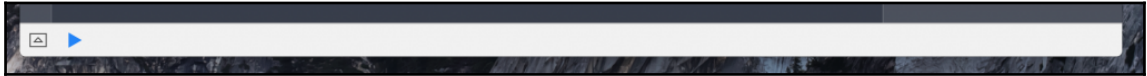
A code snippet showing the declaration of a variable:

```
4 let temperatureInF = 85.2
```

A tooltip is displayed below the code, providing the following information:

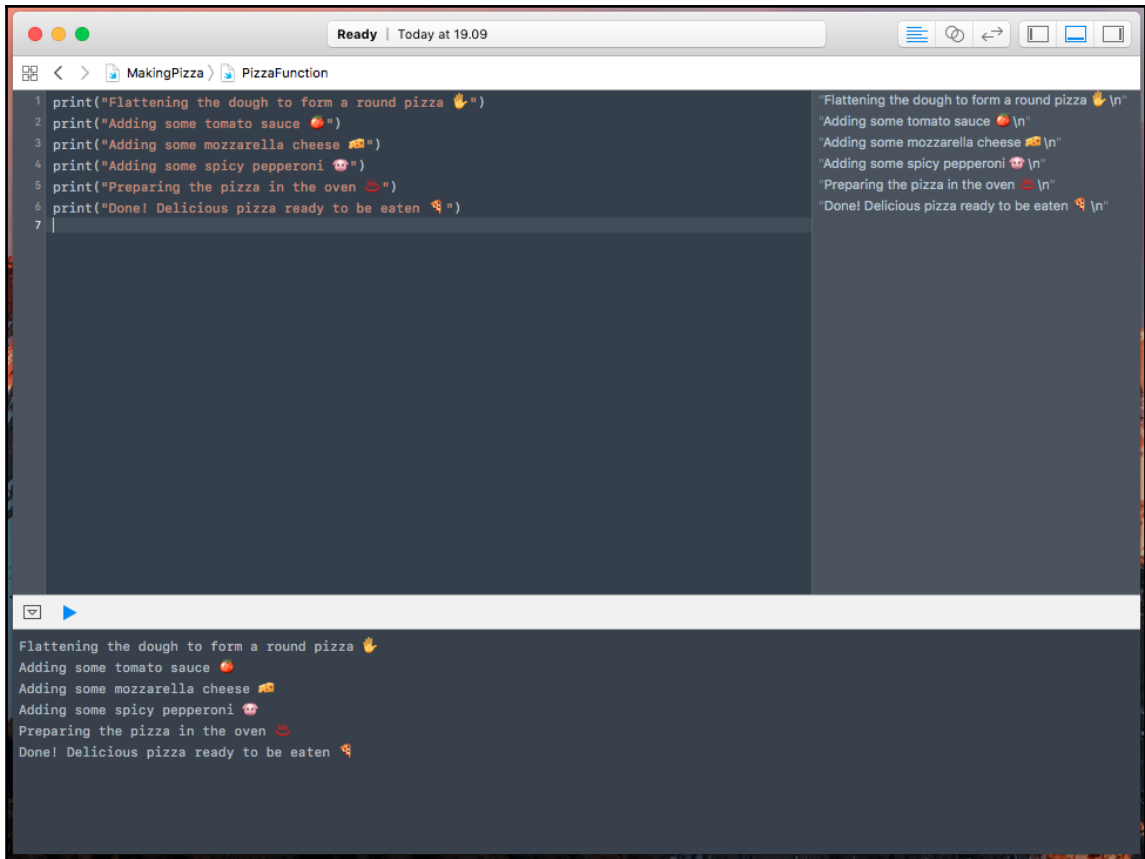
- Declaration `let temperatureInF: Double`
- Declared In `Types.playground`

Chapter 6: Making Pizza









The image shows a code editor window with a title bar that says "Ready | Today at 19.09". The editor has two tabs: "MakingPizza" and "PizzaFunction". The "PizzaFunction" tab is active and contains the following code:

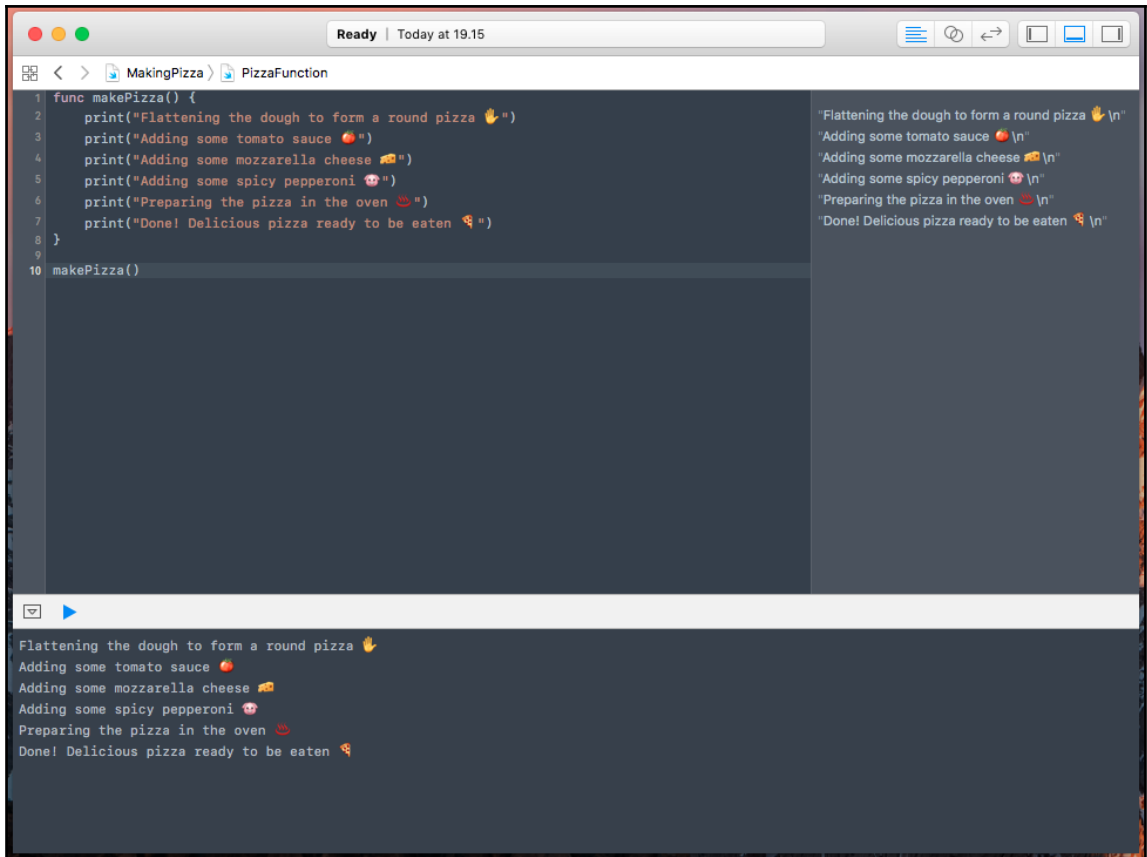
```
1 print("Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕")
2 print("Adding some tomato sauce 🍅")
3 print("Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀")
4 print("Adding some spicy pepperoni 🌶️")
5 print("Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳")
6 print("Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕")
7
```

To the right of the code editor, there is a preview of the output, which is a string representation of the code's output:

```
"Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕\n"
"Adding some tomato sauce 🍅\n"
"Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀\n"
"Adding some spicy pepperoni 🌶️\n"
"Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳\n"
"Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕\n"
```

Below the code editor, there is a terminal window showing the actual output of the code:

```
Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕
Adding some tomato sauce 🍅
Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀
Adding some spicy pepperoni 🌶️
Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳
Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕
```

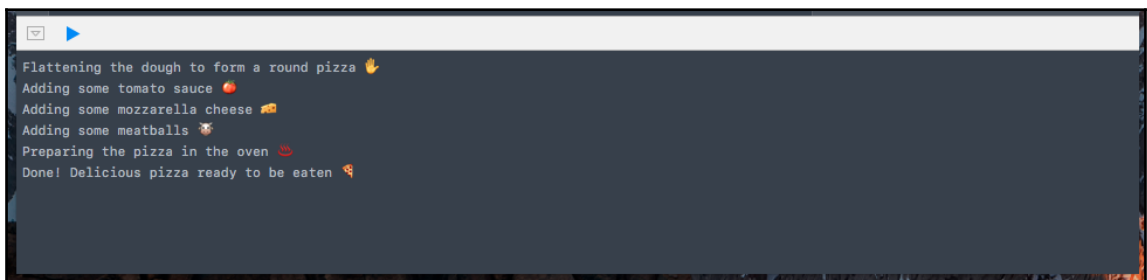


The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'Ready | Today at 19:15'. The editor has two tabs: 'MakingPizza' and 'PizzaFunction'. The code in the 'PizzaFunction' tab is as follows:

```
1 func makePizza() {  
2     print("Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕")  
3     print("Adding some tomato sauce 🍅")  
4     print("Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀")  
5     print("Adding some spicy pepperoni 🌶️")  
6     print("Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳")  
7     print("Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕")  
8 }  
9  
10 makePizza()
```

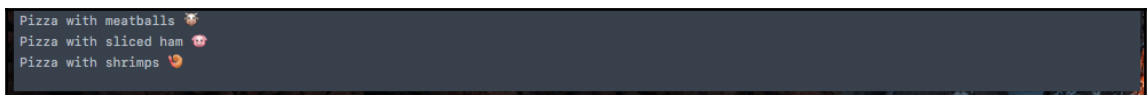
The output of the function is displayed in a terminal window below the code editor:

```
Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕  
Adding some tomato sauce 🍅  
Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀  
Adding some spicy pepperoni 🌶️  
Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳  
Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

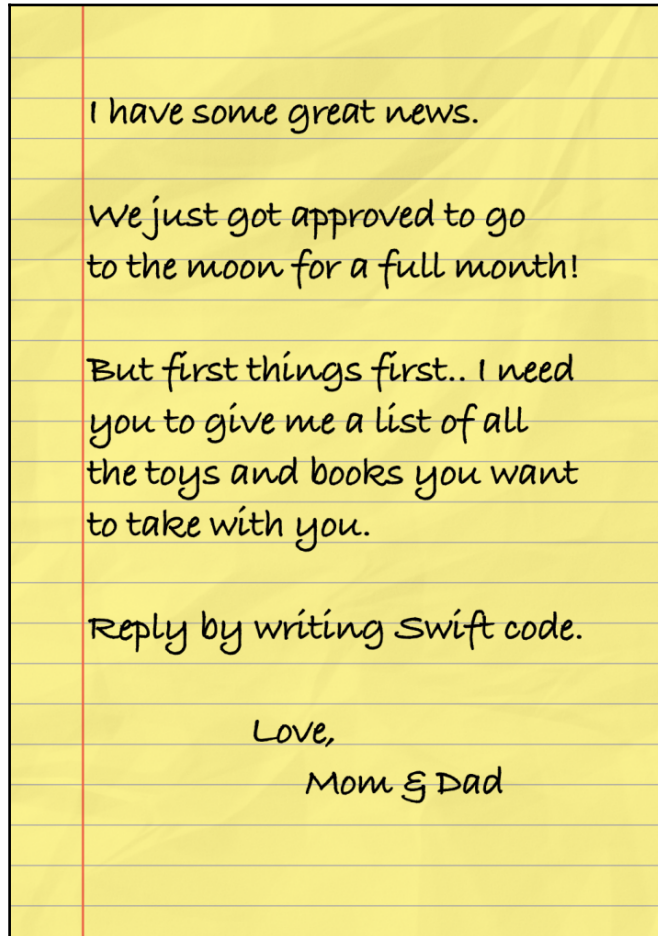
```
Flattening the dough to form a round pizza 🍕  
Adding some tomato sauce 🍅  
Adding some mozzarella cheese 🧀  
Adding some meatballs 🍖  
Preparing the pizza in the oven 🍳  
Done! Delicious pizza ready to be eaten 🍕
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
Pizza with meatballs 🍖  
Pizza with sliced ham 🍖  
Pizza with shrimps 🍤
```

Chapter 7: Toy Bin

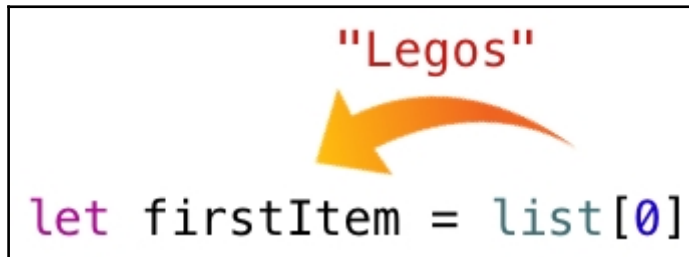
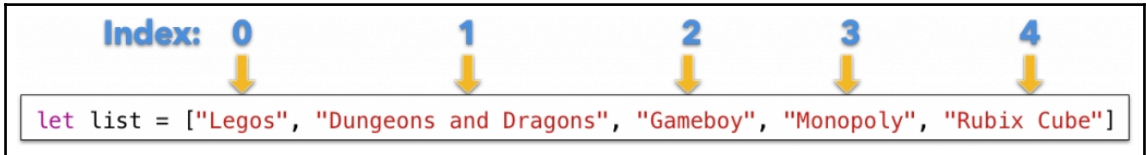


```
7 let numbers = [5, 2, 9, 22]
```

Declaration `let numbers: [Int]`
Declared In `Chapter7.playground`

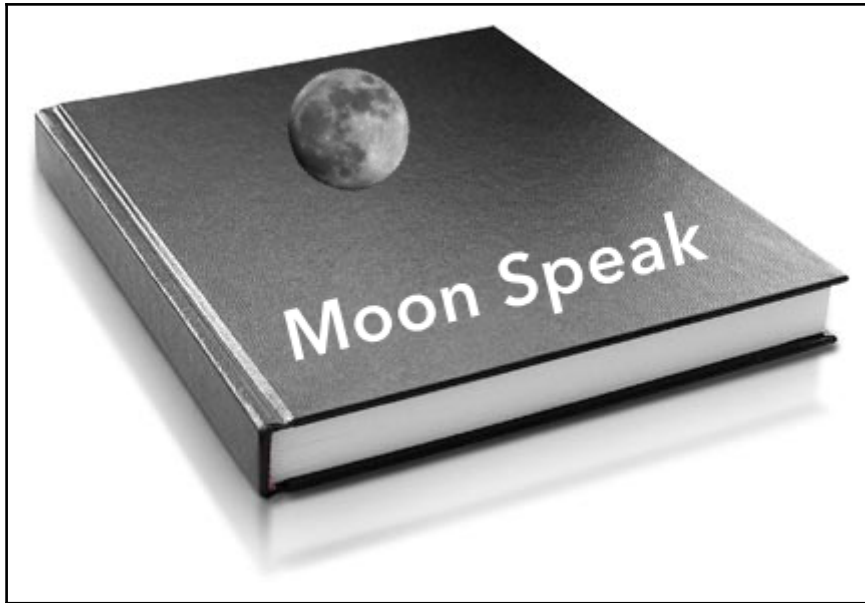
```
4 let list = ["Legos", "Dungeons and Dragons", "Gameboy",  
             "Monopoly", "Rubix Cube"]
```

Declaration let list: [String]
Declared In Chapter7.playground



```
9 let lastItem = list[5]  
10 error: Execution was interrupted, reason: EXC_BAD_INSTRUCTION
```

```
11 list[4] = "Crayons"  
12 error: Cannot assign through subscript: 'list' is a 'let' constant
```

KEY	VALUE
Coffee	A drink made from the roasted and ground beanlike seeds of a tropical shrub, served hot or iced.

```
36 let words = ["Coffee" : "A drink made from the roasted  
of ground beanlike seeds of a tropical shrub,  
"]
```

Declaration let words: [String : String]
Declared In Chapter7.playground

favoriteColors

["Carl": "blue", "Isaac": "green", "Neil": "red"]

favoriteColors["Neil"]

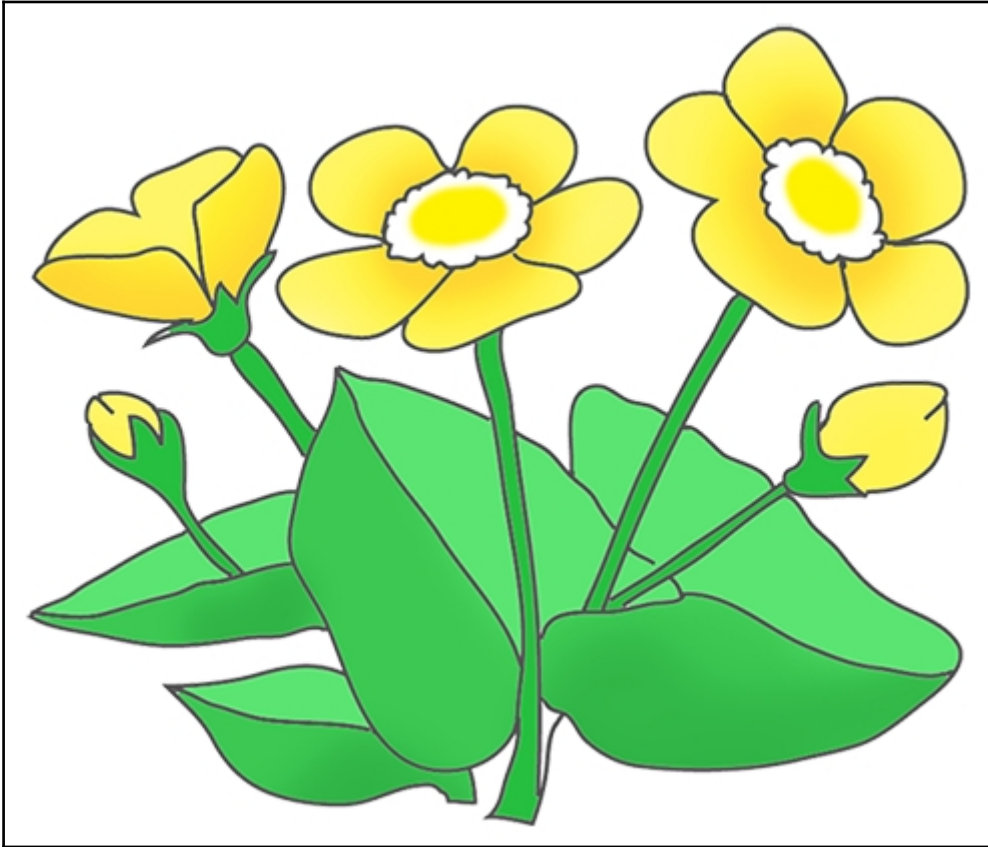


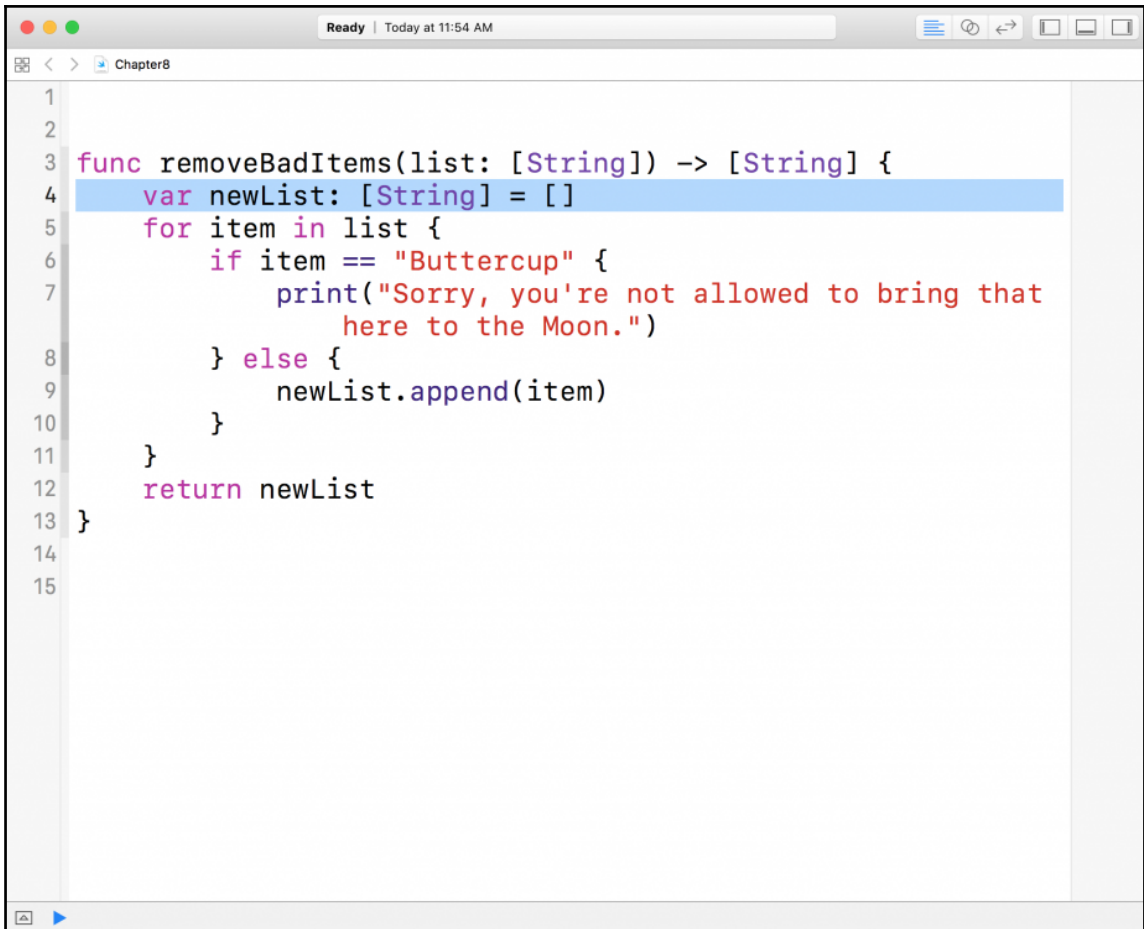
"red"

favoriteColors["Jessica"]



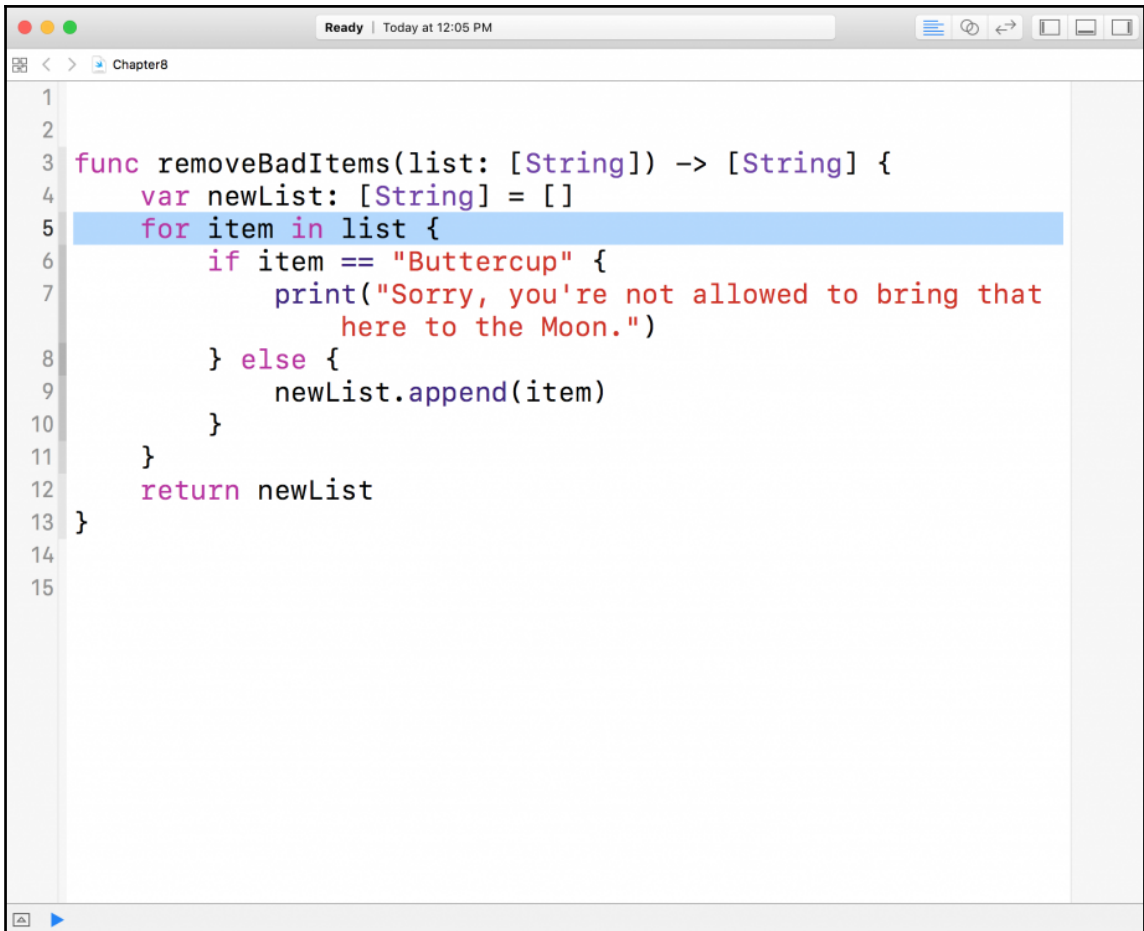
Chapter 8: Smarter Toy Bin





The image shows a screenshot of a code editor window. The window title is "Chapter8" and the status bar at the top indicates "Ready | Today at 11:54 AM". The code is written in Kotlin and defines a function named "removeBadItems" that takes a list of strings and returns a new list. The function iterates over each item in the input list. If the item is "Buttercup", it prints a message: "Sorry, you're not allowed to bring that here to the Moon." Otherwise, it appends the item to a new list. The line "var newList: [String] = []" is highlighted in blue. The code is as follows:

```
1
2
3 func removeBadItems(list: [String]) -> [String] {
4   var newList: [String] = []
5   for item in list {
6     if item == "Buttercup" {
7       print("Sorry, you're not allowed to bring that
8         here to the Moon.")
9     } else {
10      newList.append(item)
11    }
12  }
13  return newList
14 }
15
```

A screenshot of a code editor window. The title bar shows 'Ready | Today at 12:05 PM'. The editor content shows a Kotlin function 'removeBadItems' that takes a list of strings and returns a new list. The function iterates over each item in the list. If the item is 'Buttercup', it prints a message. Otherwise, it appends the item to a new list. The line 'for item in list {' is highlighted in blue. The code is as follows:

```
1
2
3 func removeBadItems(list: [String]) -> [String] {
4     var newList: [String] = []
5     for item in list {
6         if item == "Buttercup" {
7             print("Sorry, you're not allowed to bring that
8                 here to the Moon.")
9         } else {
10            newList.append(item)
11        }
12    }
13    return newList
14 }
15
```

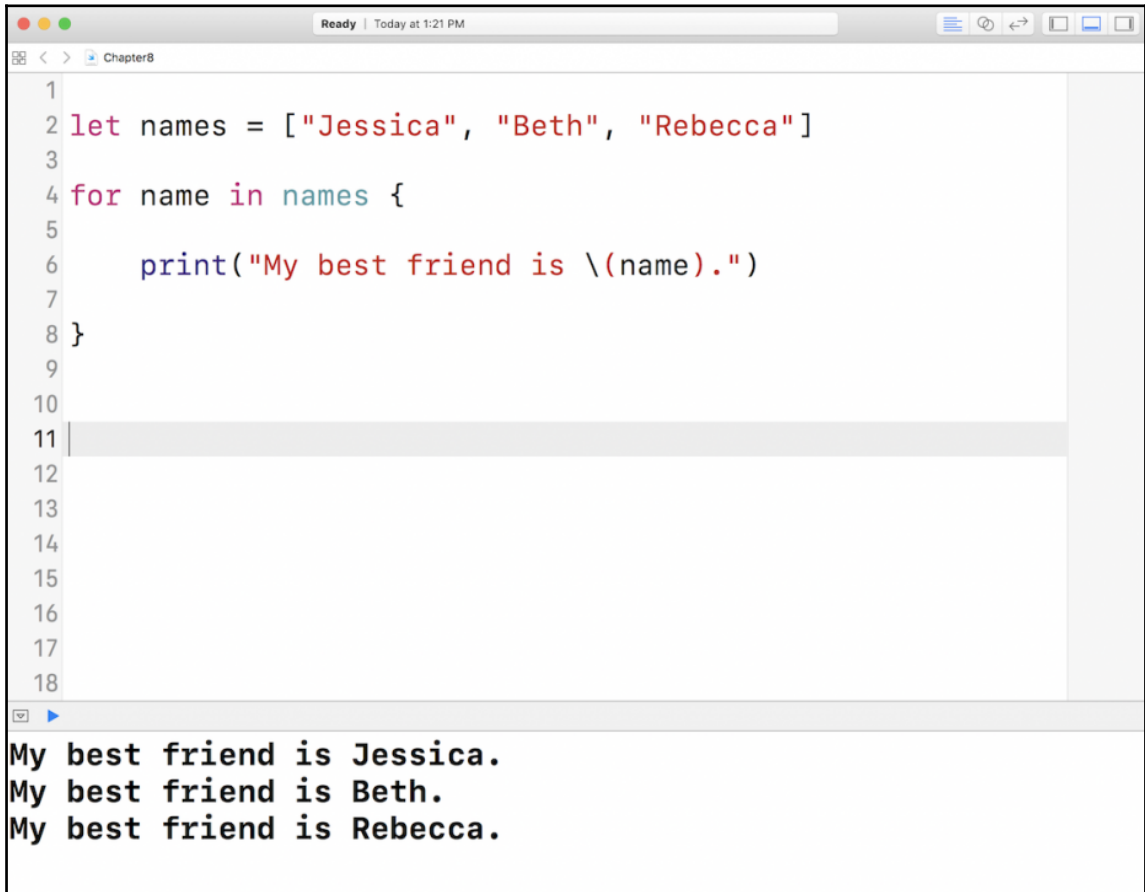
```
1 let list = [1, 2, 3]
2
3 for item in list {
4
5     // Within the scope of the for-in loop
6
7 }
8
9 // NOT within the scope
```

```
let list = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
for item in list {  
    1  
}
```

```
for item in list {  
    2  
}
```

```
for item in list {  
    3  
}
```



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a title bar that says "Ready | Today at 1:21 PM". The editor contains the following Python code:

```
1  
2 let names = ["Jessica", "Beth", "Rebecca"]  
3  
4 for name in names {  
5  
6     print("My best friend is \(name).")  
7  
8 }  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18
```

Below the code editor, the output is displayed in a terminal-like window:

```
My best friend is Jessica.  
My best friend is Beth.  
My best friend is Rebecca.
```

```
5 for name in names {  
6  
7  
8  
9 }
```

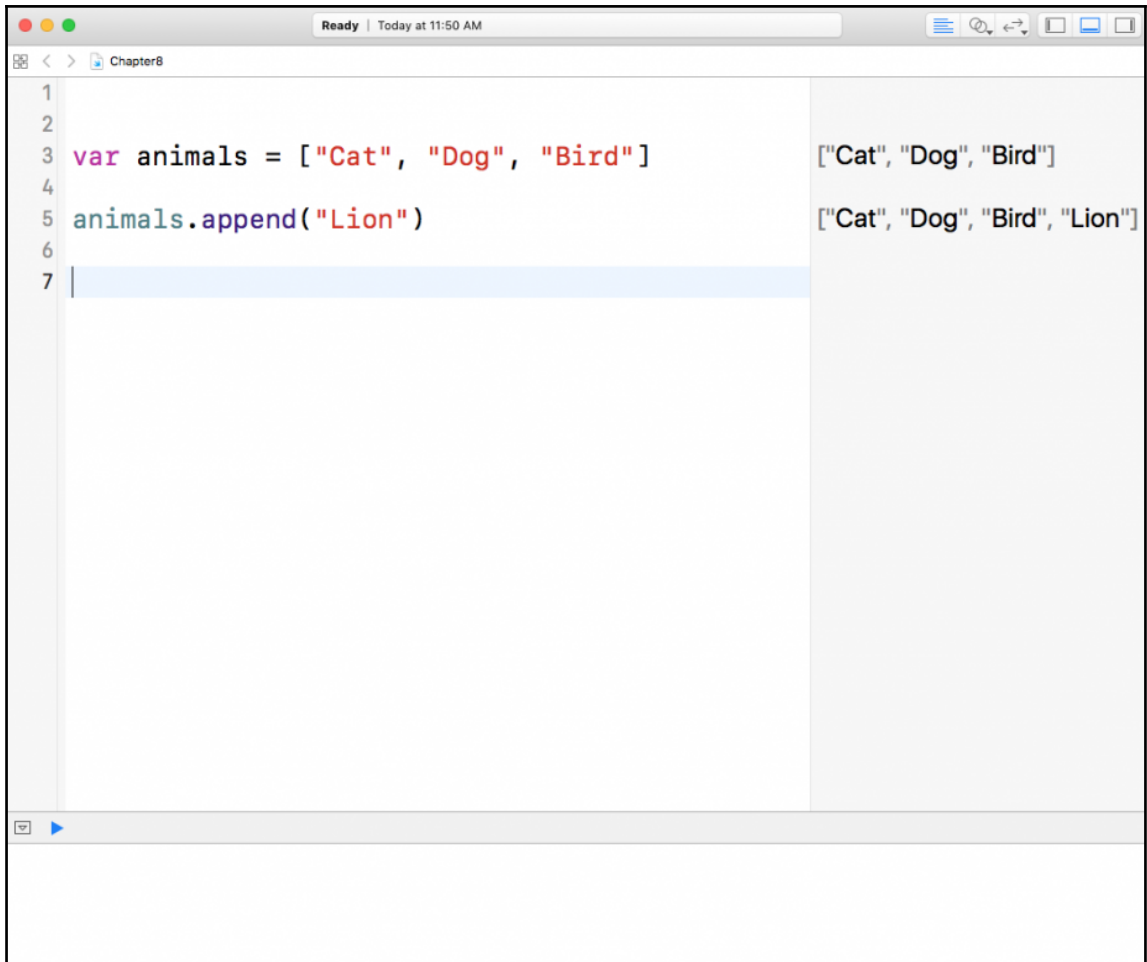
Declaration `let name: String`
Declared In `Chapter8.playground`

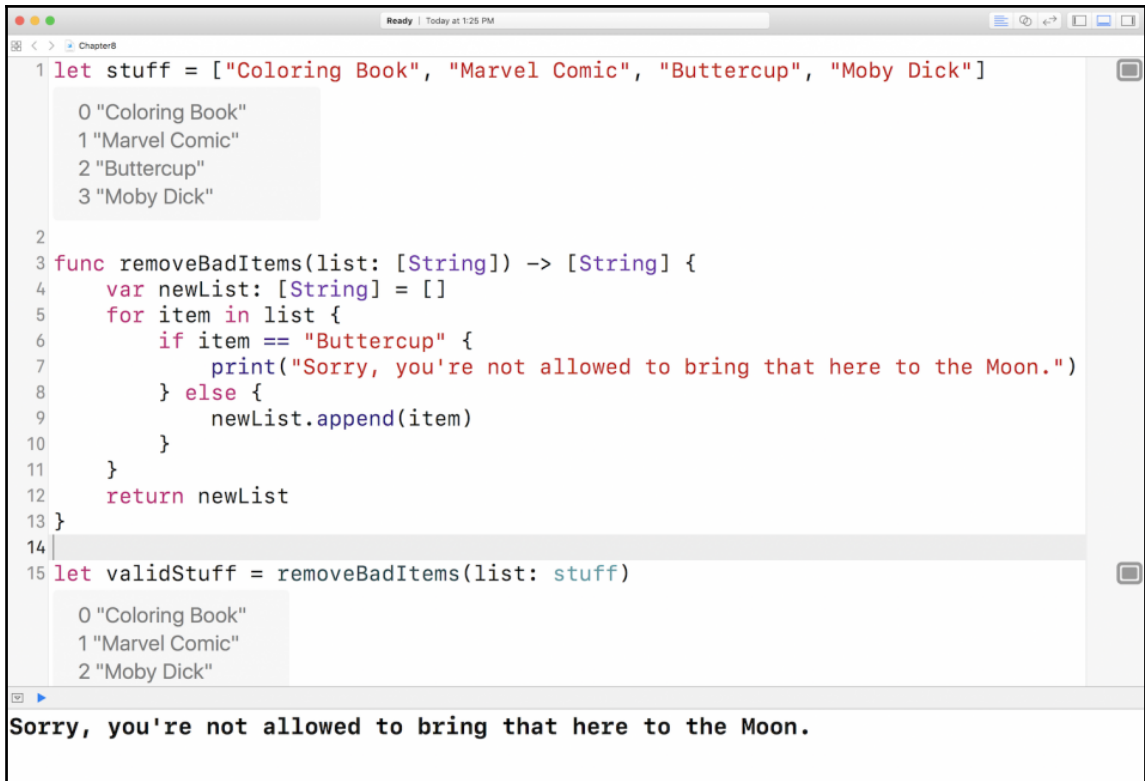
```
\(name)."
```

Ready | Today at 7:06 PM

```
1  
2  
3 5 == 4  
4  
5 2 == 2  
6  
7 "Red" == "Red"  
8  
9 "Lemon" == "Orange"  
10  
11
```

false
true
true
false





```
1 let stuff = ["Coloring Book", "Marvel Comic", "Buttercup", "Moby Dick"]
    0 "Coloring Book"
    1 "Marvel Comic"
    2 "Buttercup"
    3 "Moby Dick"
2
3 func removeBadItems(list: [String]) -> [String] {
4     var newList: [String] = []
5     for item in list {
6         if item == "Buttercup" {
7             print("Sorry, you're not allowed to bring that here to the Moon.")
8         } else {
9             newList.append(item)
10        }
11    }
12    return newList
13 }
14
15 let validStuff = removeBadItems(list: stuff)
    0 "Coloring Book"
    1 "Marvel Comic"
    2 "Moby Dick"
▶
Sorry, you're not allowed to bring that here to the Moon.
```

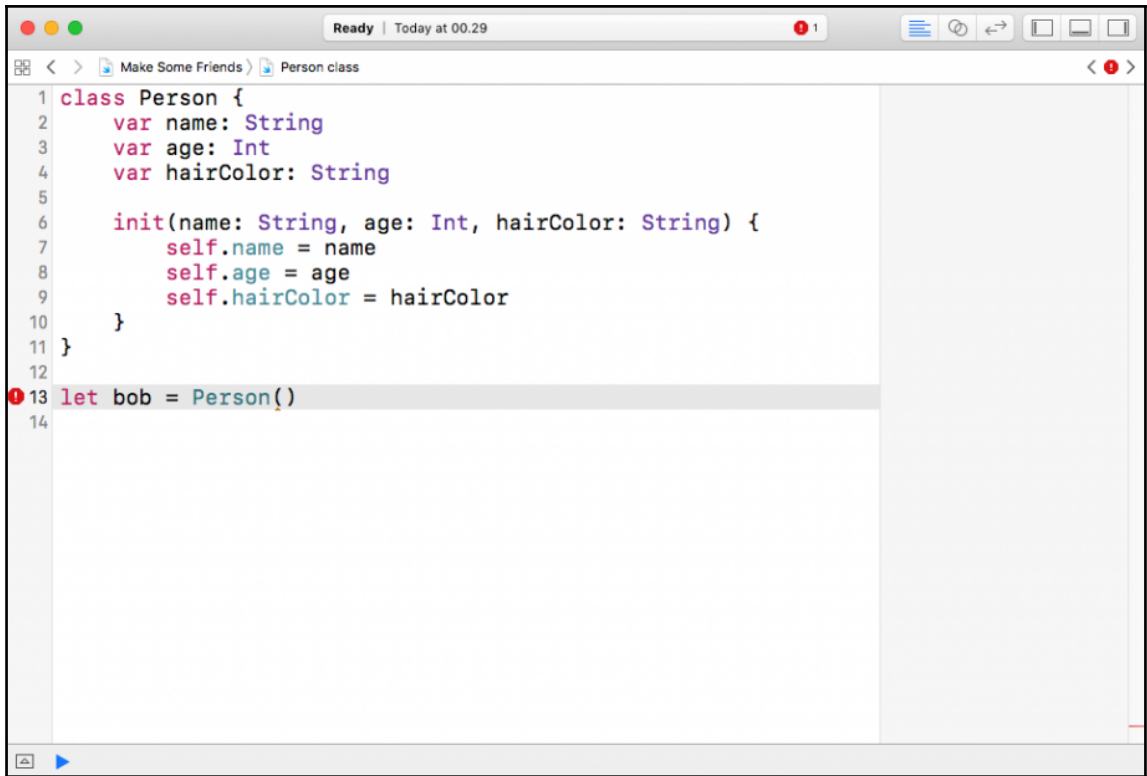
Chapter 9: Making Some Friends





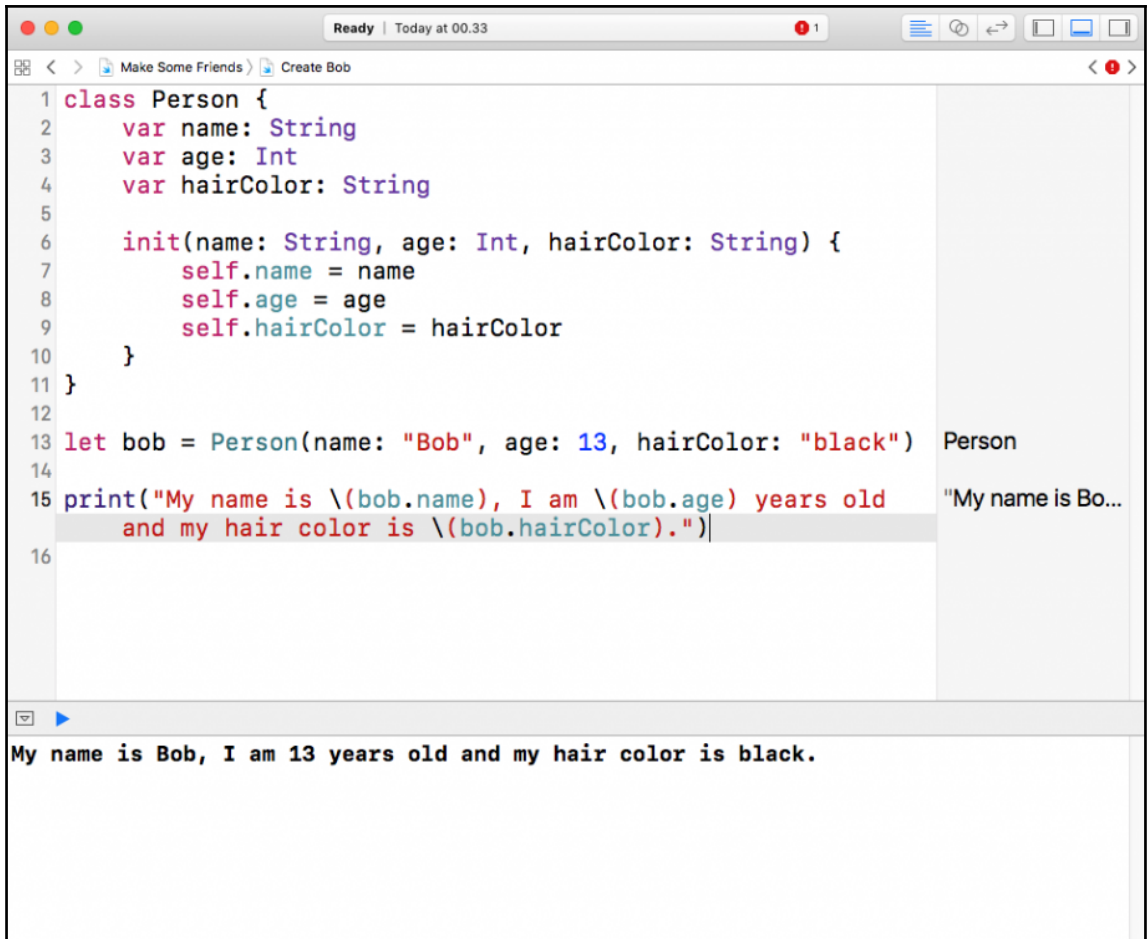






```
1 class Person {  
2   var name: String  
3   var age: Int  
4   var hairColor: String  
5  
6   init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {  
7     self.name = name  
8     self.age = age  
9     self.hairColor = hairColor  
10  }  
11 }  
12  
13 let bob = Person()  
14
```

! 13 let bob = Person() Missing argument for parameter 'name' in call



```
1 class Person {
2     var name: String
3     var age: Int
4     var hairColor: String
5
6     init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {
7         self.name = name
8         self.age = age
9         self.hairColor = hairColor
10    }
11 }
12
13 let bob = Person(name: "Bob", age: 13, hairColor: "black")
14
15 print("My name is \(bob.name), I am \(bob.age) years old
16     and my hair color is \(bob.hairColor).")
```

Person

"My name is Bo..."

My name is Bob, I am 13 years old and my hair color is black.

19 jump() | Use of unresolved identifier 'jump'

The screenshot shows a code editor window with the following content:

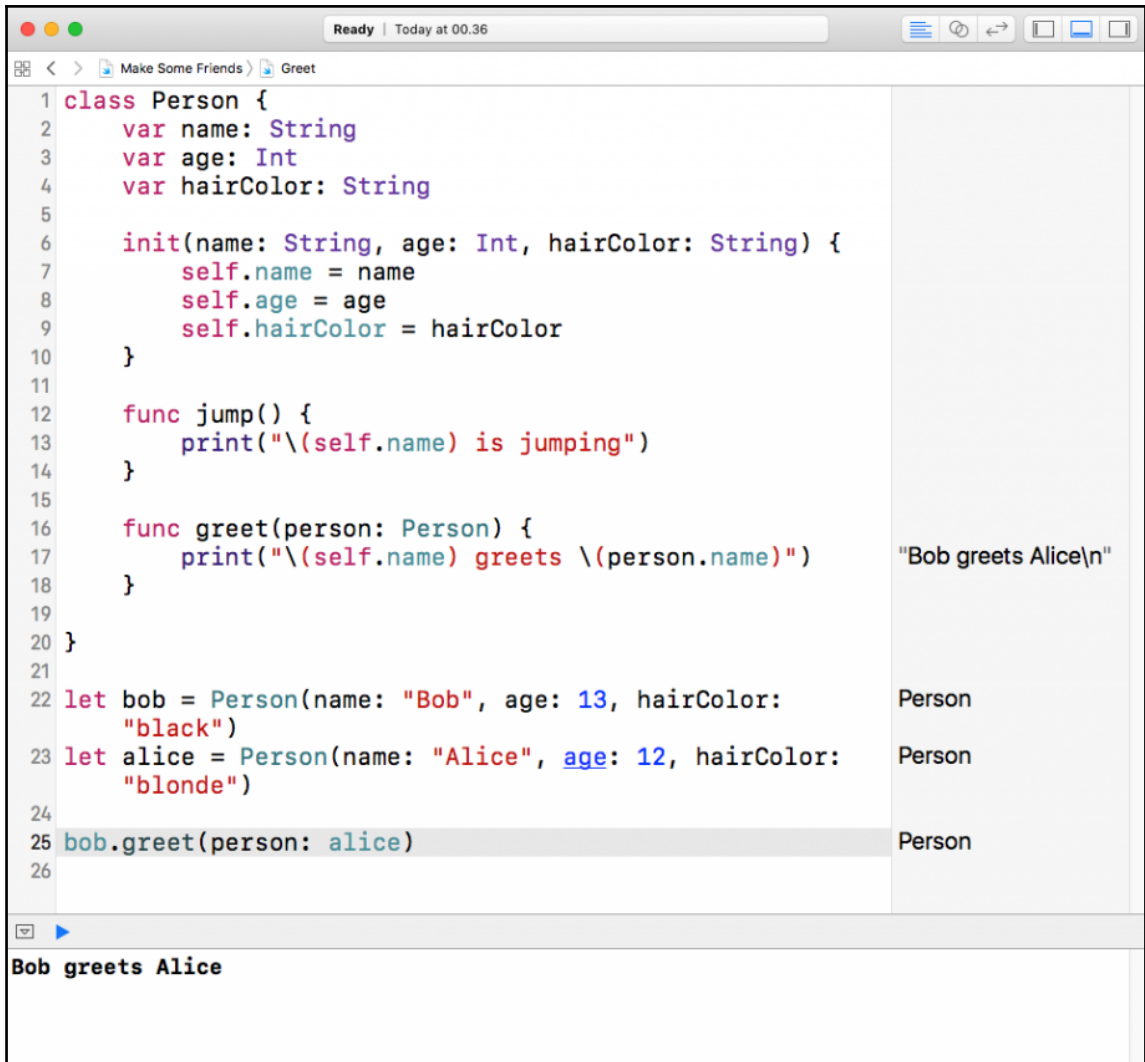
```
1 class Person {
2     var name: String
3     var age: Int
4     var hairColor: String
5
6     init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {
7         self.name = name
8         self.age = age
9         self.hairColor = hairColor
10    }
11
12    func jump() {
13        print("\(self.name) is jumping")
14    }
15 }
16
17 let bob = Person(name: "Bob", age: 13, hairColor:
18     "black")
19 bob.jump()
```

On the right side of the editor, there is a vertical pane showing the output of the code execution:

- Line 13: "Bob is jumping\n"
- Line 17: Person
- Line 18: Person

At the bottom of the editor, there is a console window with the output:

```
Bob is jumping
```

```
1 class Person {
2     var name: String
3     var age: Int
4     var hairColor: String
5
6     init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {
7         self.name = name
8         self.age = age
9         self.hairColor = hairColor
10    }
11
12    func jump() {
13        print("\(self.name) is jumping")
14    }
15
16    func greet(person: Person) {
17        print("\(self.name) greets \(person.name)")
18    }
19 }
20
21
22 let bob = Person(name: "Bob", age: 13, hairColor:
23     "black")
24
25 let alice = Person(name: "Alice", age: 12, hairColor:
26     "blonde")
27
28 bob.greet(person: alice)
```

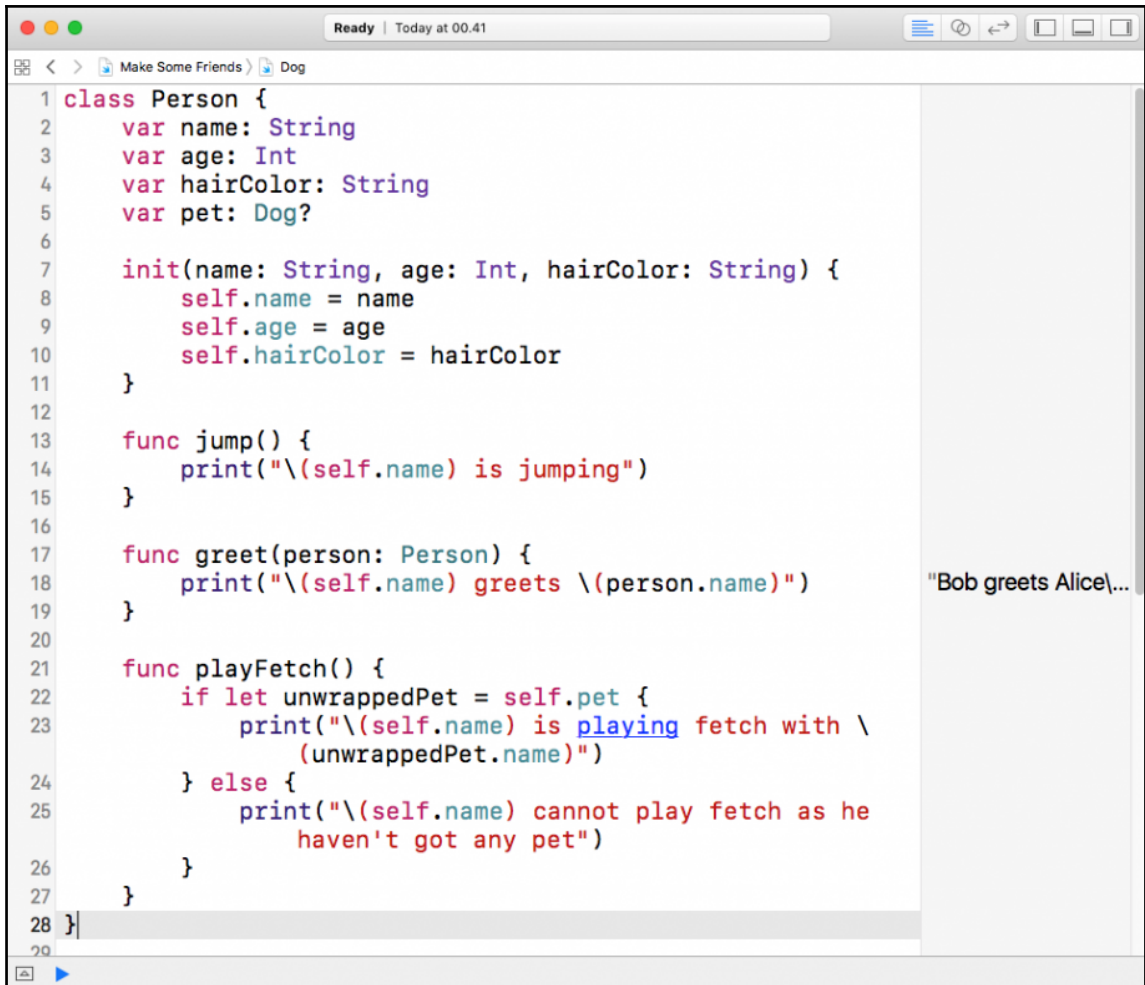
"Bob greets Alice\n"

Person

Person

Person

Bob greets Alice



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Make Some Friends" with a sub-tab "Dog". The code defines a `Person` class with the following methods:

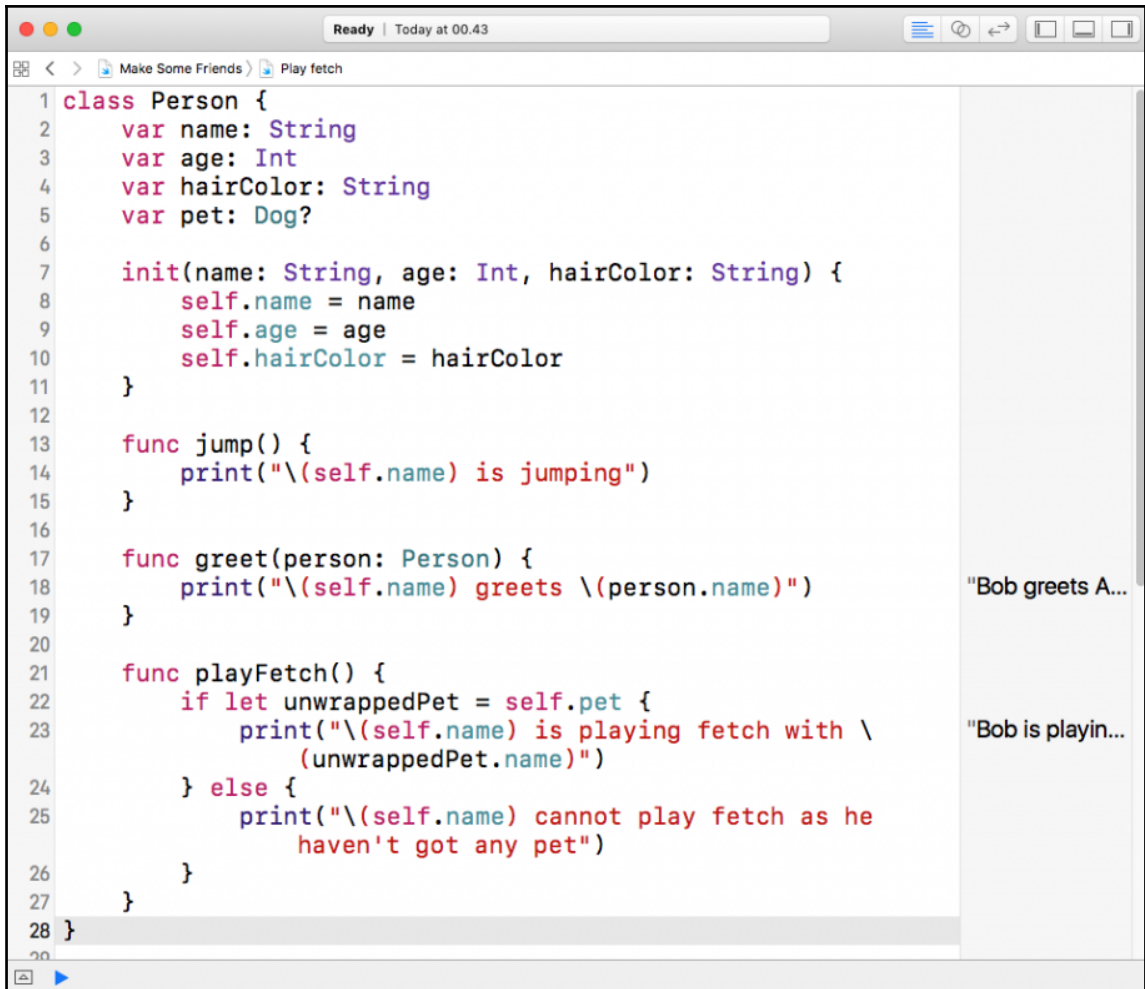
```
1 class Person {
2     var name: String
3     var age: Int
4     var hairColor: String
5     var pet: Dog?
6
7     init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {
8         self.name = name
9         self.age = age
10        self.hairColor = hairColor
11    }
12
13    func jump() {
14        print("\(self.name) is jumping")
15    }
16
17    func greet(person: Person) {
18        print("\(self.name) greets \(person.name)")
19    }
20
21    func playFetch() {
22        if let unwrappedPet = self.pet {
23            print("\(self.name) is playing fetch with \
24                (unwrappedPet.name)")
25        } else {
26            print("\(self.name) cannot play fetch as he
27                haven't got any pet")
28        }
29    }
30 }
```

The output on the right side of the editor shows the result of the `greet` method: "Bob greets Alice\...".

```
30 class Dog {
31     var name: String
32     var age: Int
33     var breed: String
34
35     init(name: String, age: Int, breed: String) {
36         self.name = name
37         self.age = age
38         self.breed = breed
39     }
40 }
41
42 let bob = Person(name: "Bob", age: 13, hairColor:
43     "black")
44 let alice = Person(name: "Alice", age: 12, hairColor:
45     "blonde")
46 bob.greet(person: alice)
47
48 let max = Dog(name: "Max", age: 5, breed: "golden
49     retriever")
```

Person
Person
Person
Dog

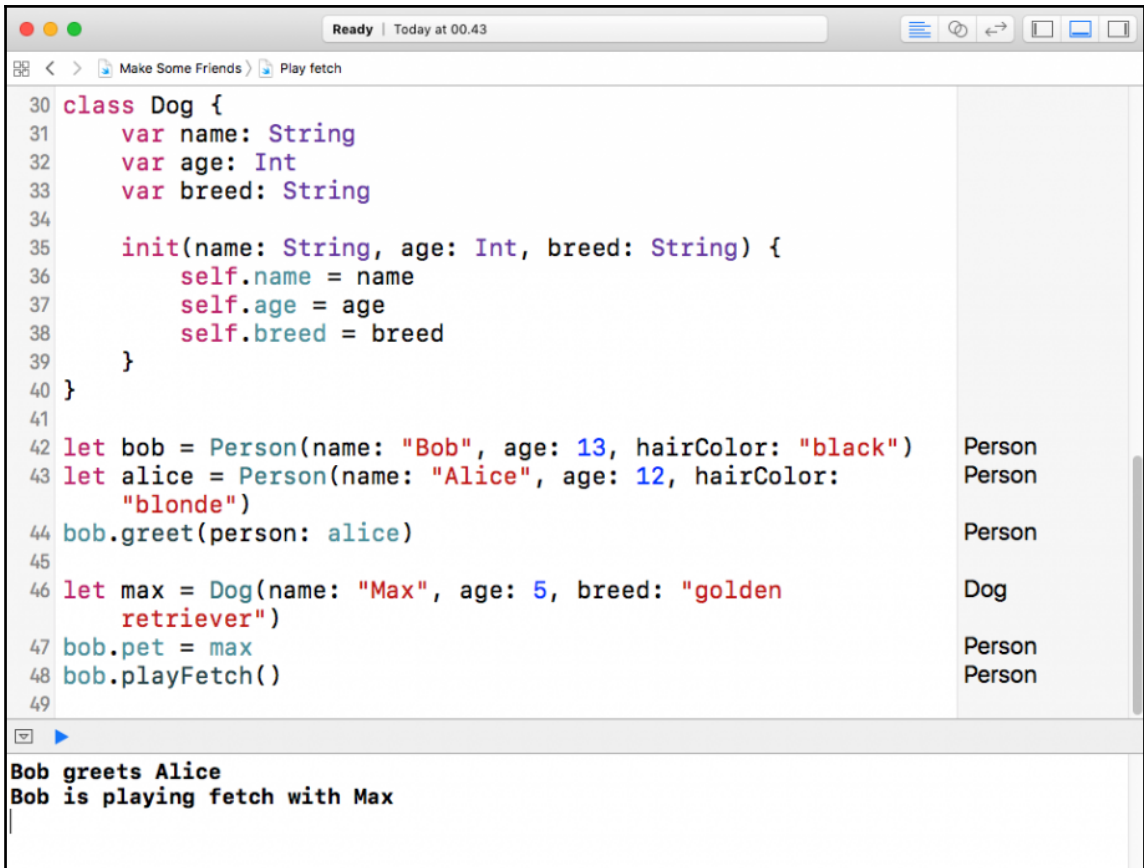
Bob greets Alice



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a title bar that says "Ready | Today at 00.43". The editor has two tabs: "Make Some Friends" and "Play fetch". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 class Person {
2     var name: String
3     var age: Int
4     var hairColor: String
5     var pet: Dog?
6
7     init(name: String, age: Int, hairColor: String) {
8         self.name = name
9         self.age = age
10        self.hairColor = hairColor
11    }
12
13    func jump() {
14        print("\(self.name) is jumping")
15    }
16
17    func greet(person: Person) {
18        print("\(self.name) greets \((person.name)")
19    }
20
21    func playFetch() {
22        if let unwrappedPet = self.pet {
23            print("\(self.name) is playing fetch with \
24                (unwrappedPet.name)")
25        } else {
26            print("\(self.name) cannot play fetch as he
27                haven't got any pet")
28        }
29    }
30 }
```

On the right side of the editor, there is a console or output area. It contains two lines of text: "Bob greets A..." and "Bob is playin...".



The screenshot shows a Scala REPL window with the following code and output:

```
30 class Dog {
31     var name: String
32     var age: Int
33     var breed: String
34
35     init(name: String, age: Int, breed: String) {
36         self.name = name
37         self.age = age
38         self.breed = breed
39     }
40 }
41
42 let bob = Person(name: "Bob", age: 13, hairColor: "black")
43 let alice = Person(name: "Alice", age: 12, hairColor:
44     "blonde")
45 bob.greet(person: alice)
46 let max = Dog(name: "Max", age: 5, breed: "golden
47     retriever")
48 bob.pet = max
49 bob.playFetch()
```

Person
Person
Person
Dog
Person
Person

Bob greets Alice
Bob is playing fetch with Max

Chapter 10: Pokemon Battle

```
18 Pokemon(|
```

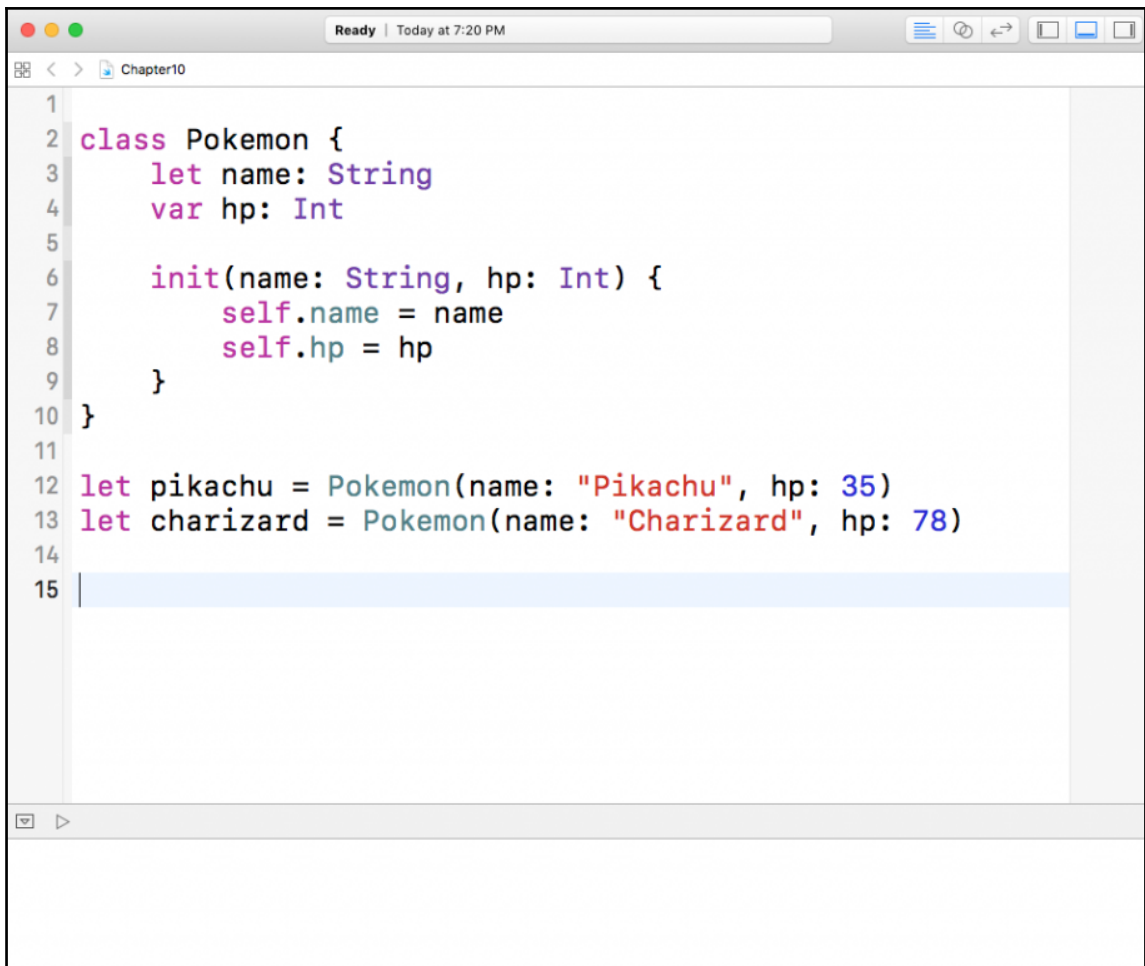
```
M Pokemon (name: String, hp: Int)
```

```
20
```

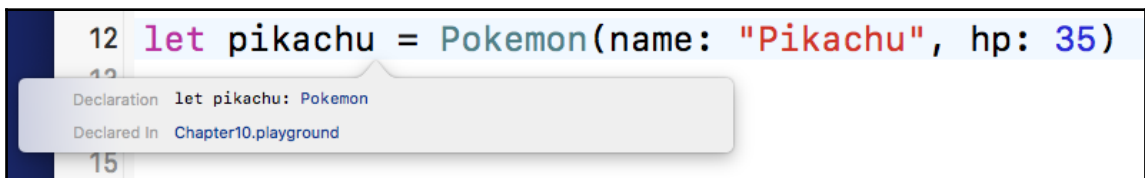
```
⚠ 18 Pokemon(name: String, hp: Int)
```

```
18 Pokemon(name: "Charizard", hp: 78)
```

```
18 let charizard = Pokemon(name: "Charizard", hp: 78)
```



```
1
2 class Pokemon {
3     let name: String
4     var hp: Int
5
6     init(name: String, hp: Int) {
7         self.name = name
8         self.hp = hp
9     }
10 }
11
12 let pikachu = Pokemon(name: "Pikachu", hp: 35)
13 let charizard = Pokemon(name: "Charizard", hp: 78)
14
15
```



```
12 let pikachu = Pokemon(name: "Pikachu", hp: 35)
13
14
15
```

Declaration let pikachu: Pokemon
Declared In Chapter10.playground

```
Ready | Today at 8:07 PM
Chapter10
1
2 class Pokemon {
3   let name: String
4   var hp: Int
5   var attack: Int
6   var defense: Int
7
8   init(name: String, hp: Int, attack: Int, defense: Int) {
9     self.name = name
10    self.hp = hp
11    self.attack = attack
12    self.defense = defense
13  }
14
15  func attack(pokemon: Pokemon) {
16    if attack > pokemon.defense {
17      let damage = attack - pokemon.defense
18      pokemon.hp = pokemon.hp - damage
19    }
20  }
21 }
22
23 let pikachu = Pokemon(name: "Pikachu", hp: 35, attack: 55,
24   defense: 40)
25 let charizard = Pokemon(name: "Charizard", hp: 78, attack: 84,
26   defense: 78)
```


charizard

hp: **78**
attack: **84**
defense: **78**

pikachu

hp: **35**
attack: **55**
defense: **40**

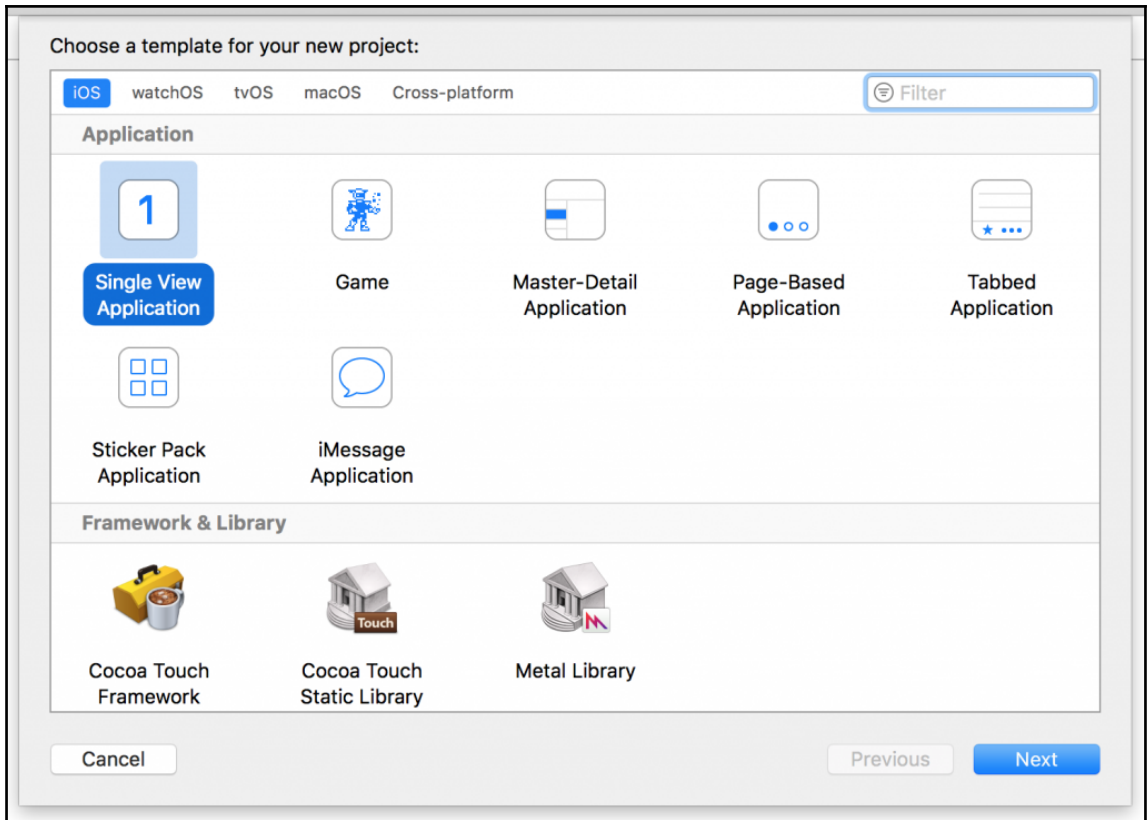
```
charizard.attack(pokemon: pikachu)
```

```
func attack(pokemon: Pokemon) {  
    if attack > pokemon.defense {  
        let damage = attack - pokemon.defense  
        pokemon.hp = pokemon.hp - damage  
    }  
}
```

```
func attack(pokemon: Pokemon) {  
    if 84 > 40 {  
        let damage = 84 - 40  
        // 44 = 84 - 40  
        pokemon.hp = 35 - damage  
        // -9 = 35 - 44  
    }  
}
```

Chapter 11: Simon Says





Choose options for your new project:

Product Name:

Team:

Organization Name:

Organization Identifier:

Bundle Identifier:

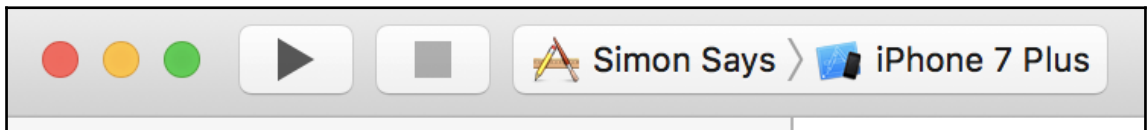
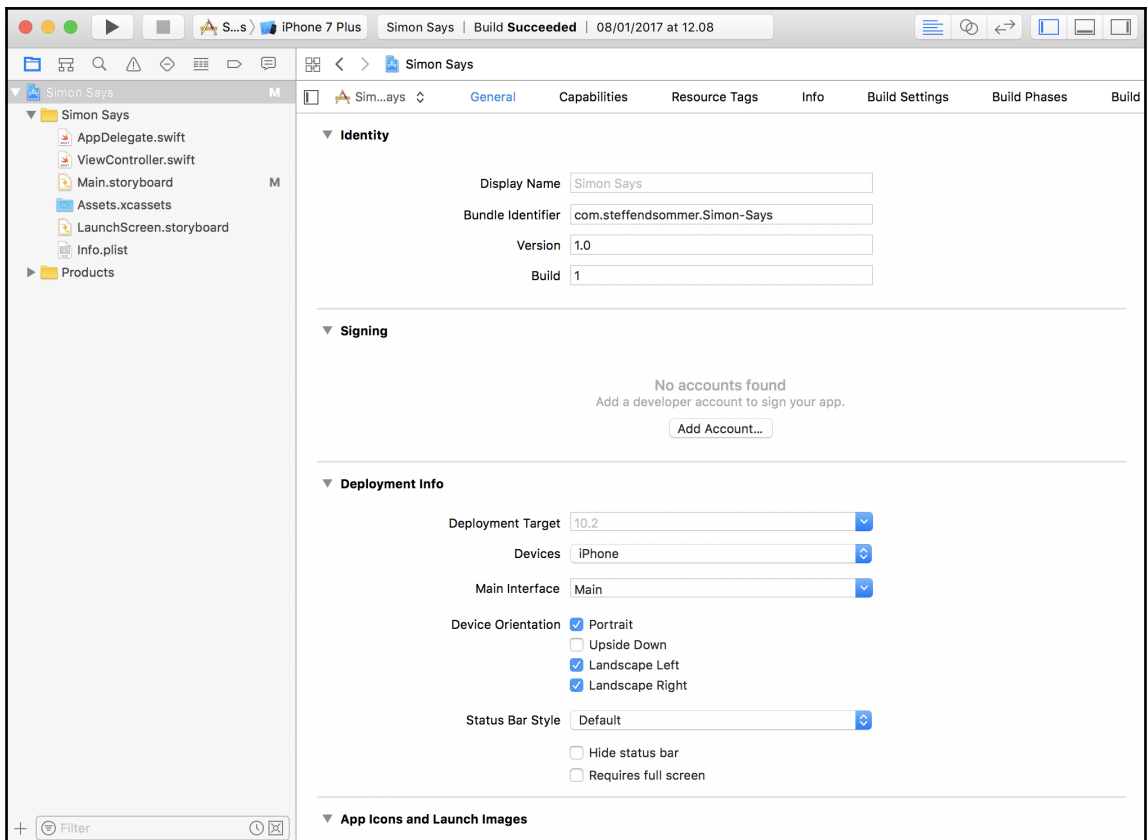
Language:

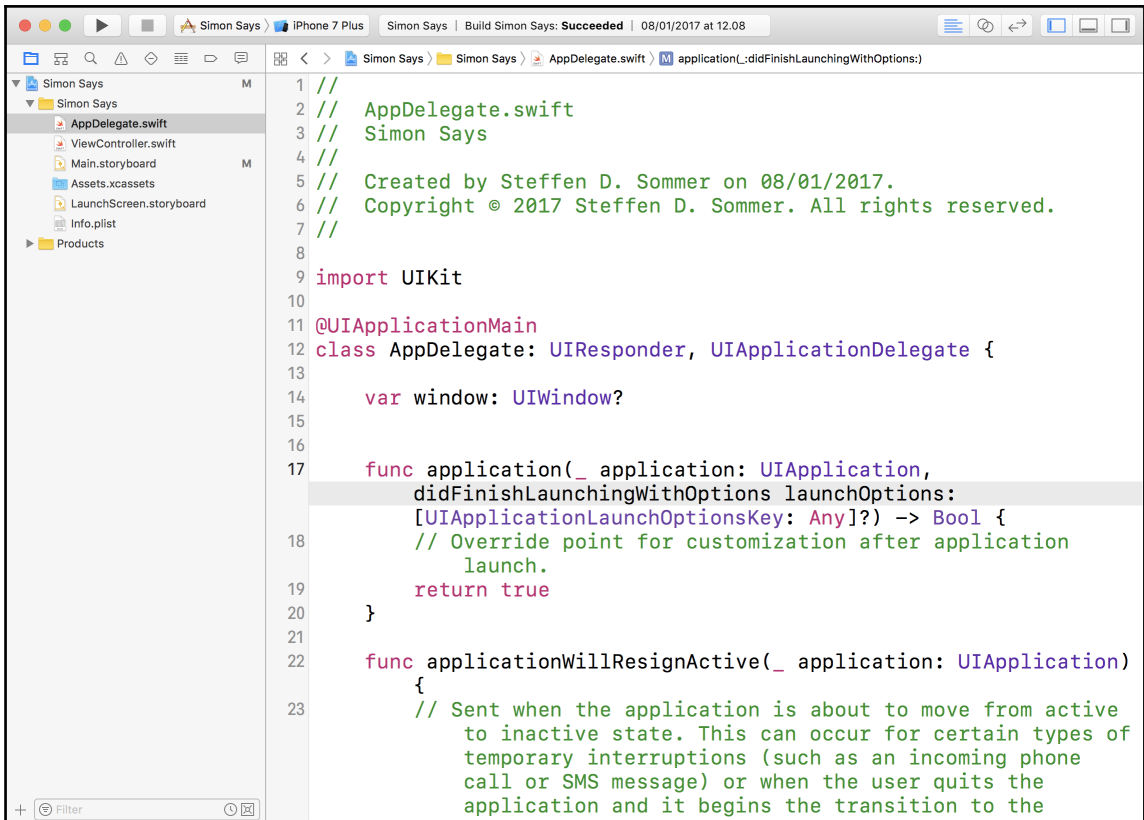
Devices:

Use Core Data

Include Unit Tests

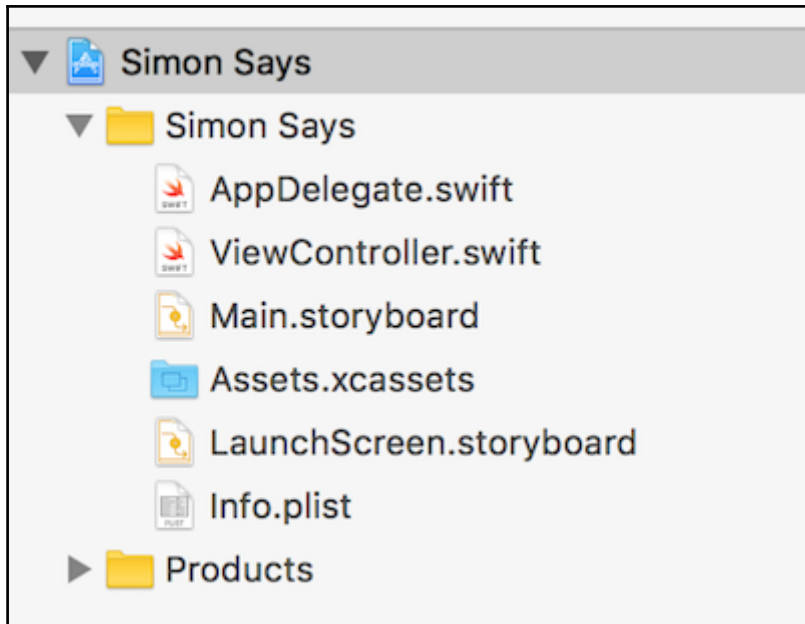
Include UI Tests

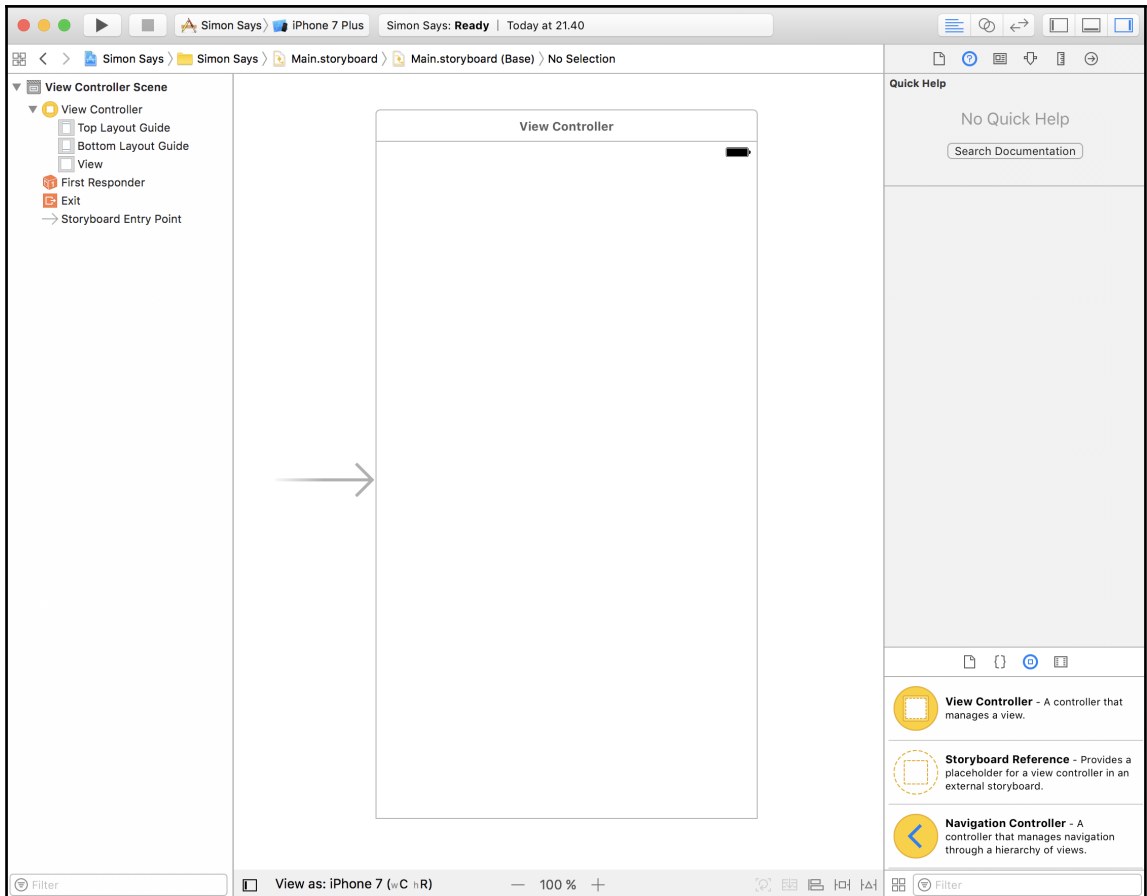


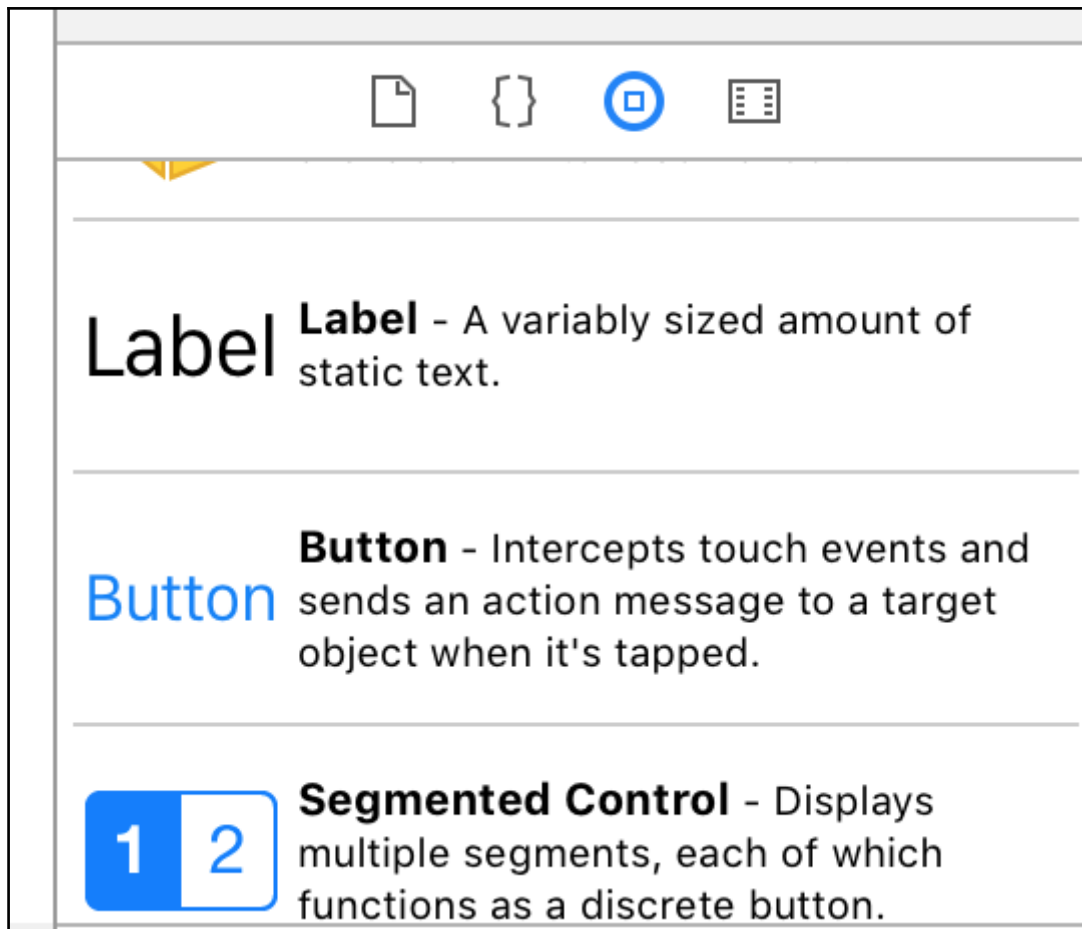


The image shows a screenshot of the Xcode IDE. The top status bar indicates the build succeeded for 'Simon Says' on 'iPhone 7 Plus' at 12:08 on 08/01/2017. The left sidebar shows a project tree with files like AppDelegate.swift, ViewController.swift, Main.storyboard, Assets.xcassets, LaunchScreen.storyboard, Info.plist, and Products. The main editor area displays the Swift code for AppDelegate.swift, which includes comments about the creator (Steffen D. Sommer) and the date (08/01/2017). The code defines the AppDelegate class, imports UIKit, and implements the didFinishLaunchingWithOptions and applicationWillResignActive methods.

```
1 //
2 // AppDelegate.swift
3 // Simon Says
4 //
5 // Created by Steffen D. Sommer on 08/01/2017.
6 // Copyright © 2017 Steffen D. Sommer. All rights reserved.
7 //
8
9 import UIKit
10
11 @UIApplicationMain
12 class AppDelegate: UIResponder, UIApplicationDelegate {
13
14     var window: UIWindow?
15
16
17     func application(_ application: UIApplication,
18 didFinishLaunchingWithOptions launchOptions:
19 [UIApplicationLaunchOptionsKey: Any]?) -> Bool {
20     // Override point for customization after application
21     launch.
22     return true
23 }
24
25     func applicationWillResignActive(_ application: UIApplication)
26     {
27         // Sent when the application is about to move from active
28         // to inactive state. This can occur for certain types of
29         // temporary interruptions (such as an incoming phone
30         // call or SMS message) or when the user quits the
31         // application and it begins the transition to the
```







The graphic bundle interface features a top toolbar with four icons: a document, curly braces, a blue square with a white square inside, and a list icon. Below the toolbar, a yellow arrow points down. The main content area is divided into three sections by horizontal lines. The first section is titled 'Label' and describes it as a variably sized amount of static text. The second section is titled 'Button' and describes it as a control that intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when tapped. The third section is titled 'Segmented Control' and describes it as a control that displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button. The 'Segmented Control' section includes a visual representation of the control with two segments, one blue with the number '1' and one white with the number '2'.

Label **Label** - A variably sized amount of static text.

Button **Button** - Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when it's tapped.

1 2 **Segmented Control** - Displays multiple segments, each of which functions as a discrete button.

Button

Type

State Config

Title

+ Font

Text Color

Shadow Color

Image

Background

Shadow Offset
Width Height

Reverses On Highlight

Drawing Shows Touch On Highlight

Highlighted Adjusts Image

Disabled Adjusts Image

Line Break

Control

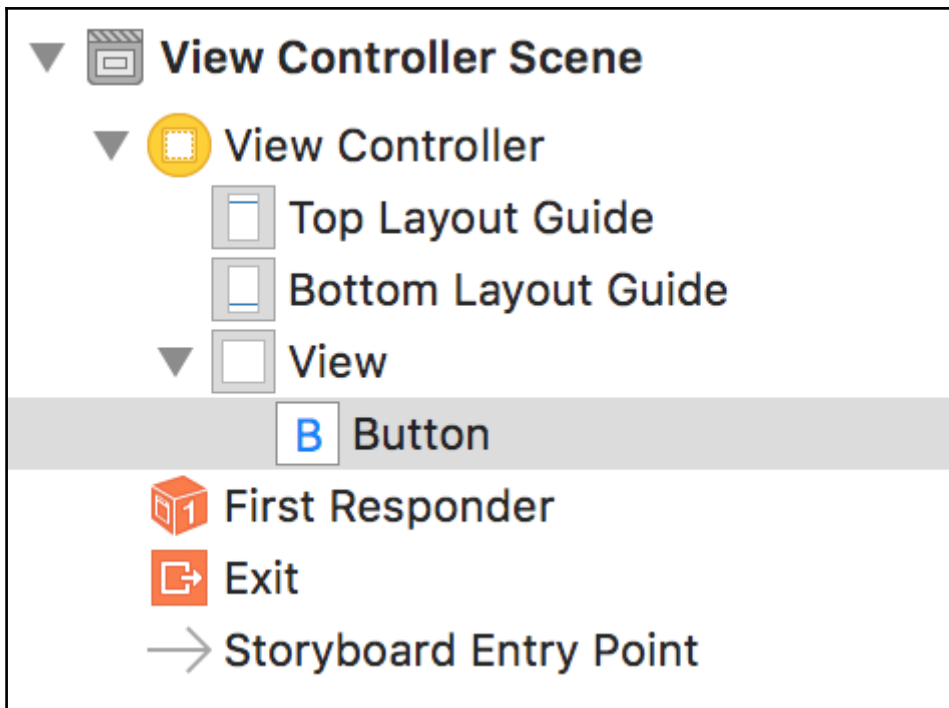
Alignment
Horizontal

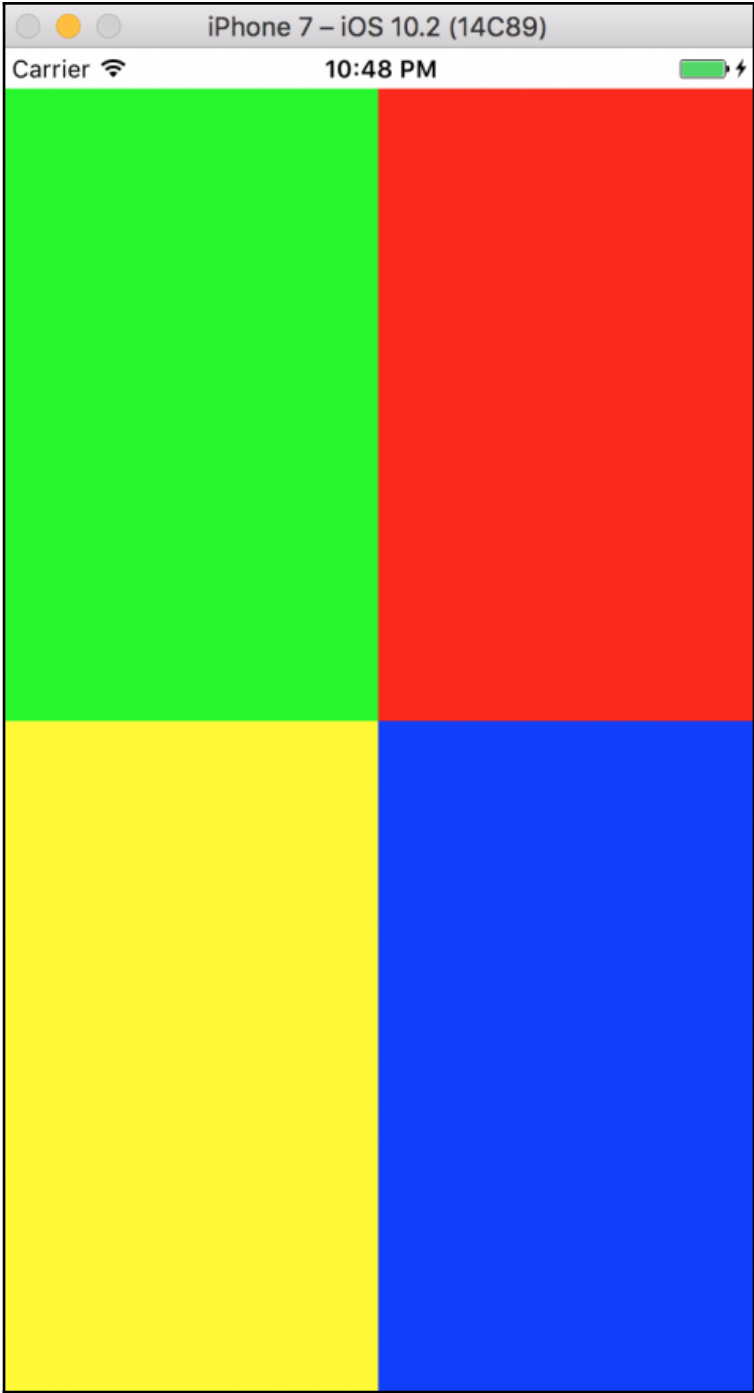
Vertical

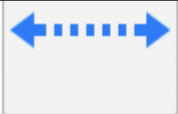




State Selected

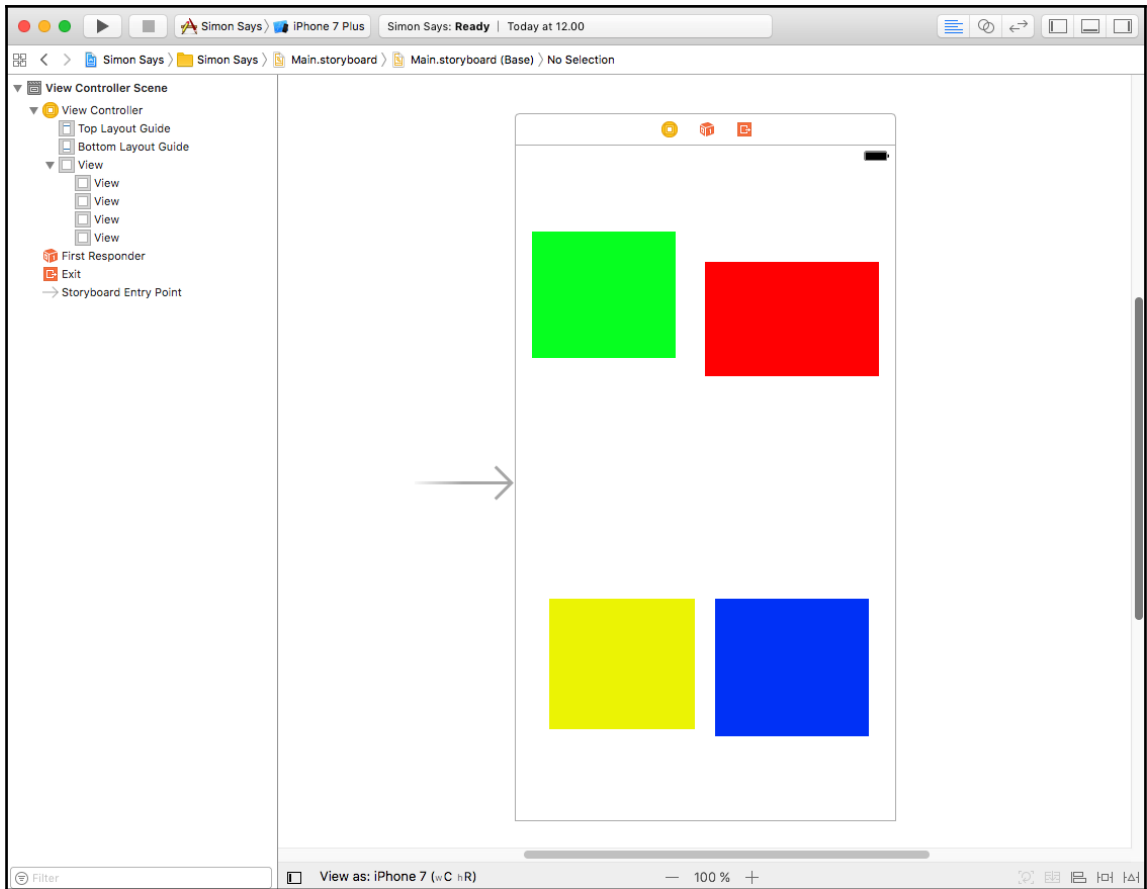
Enabled

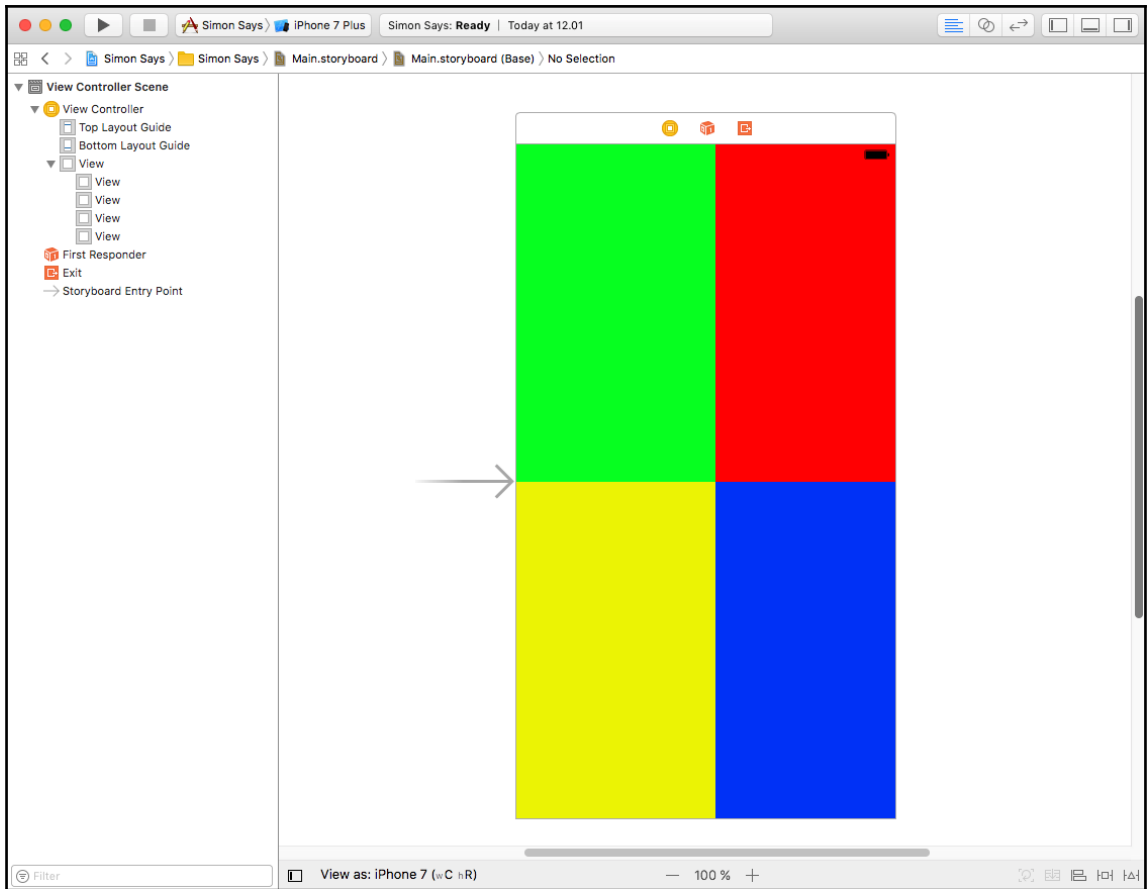
Highlighted



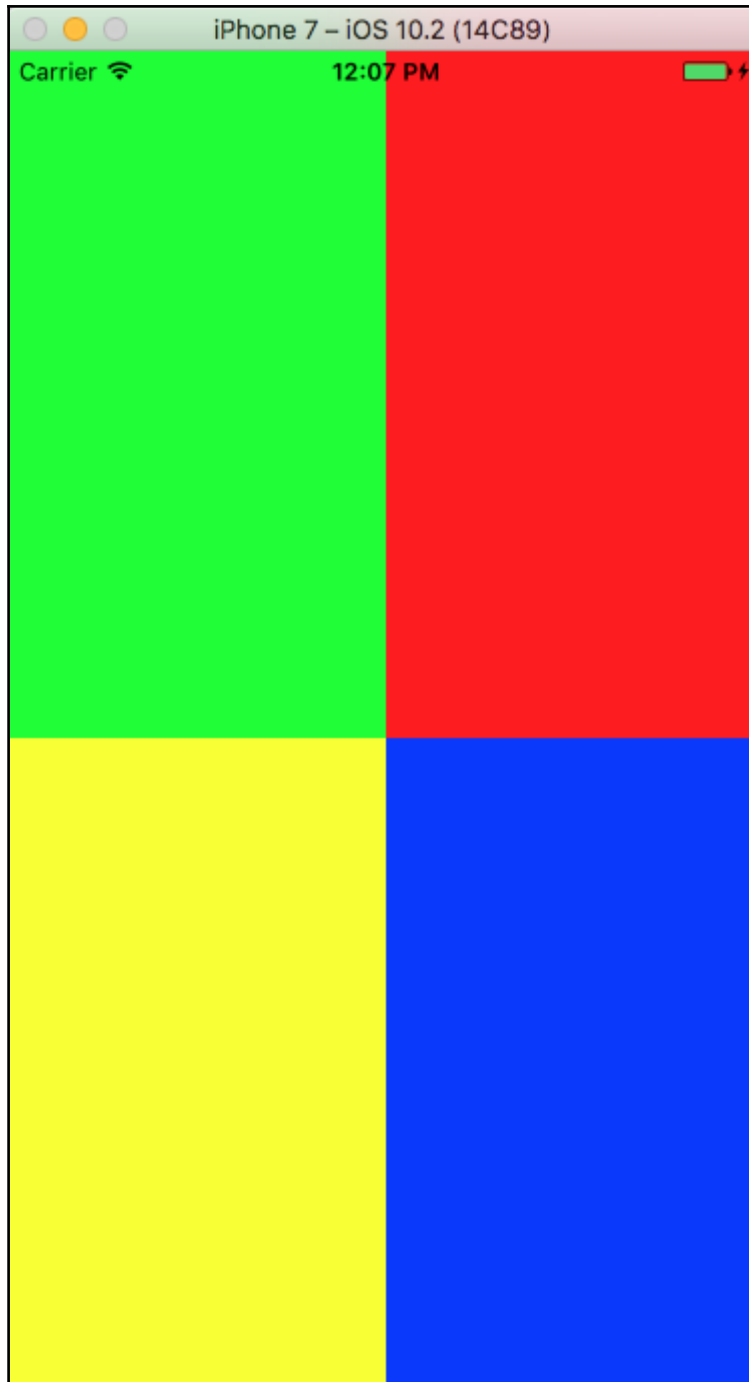


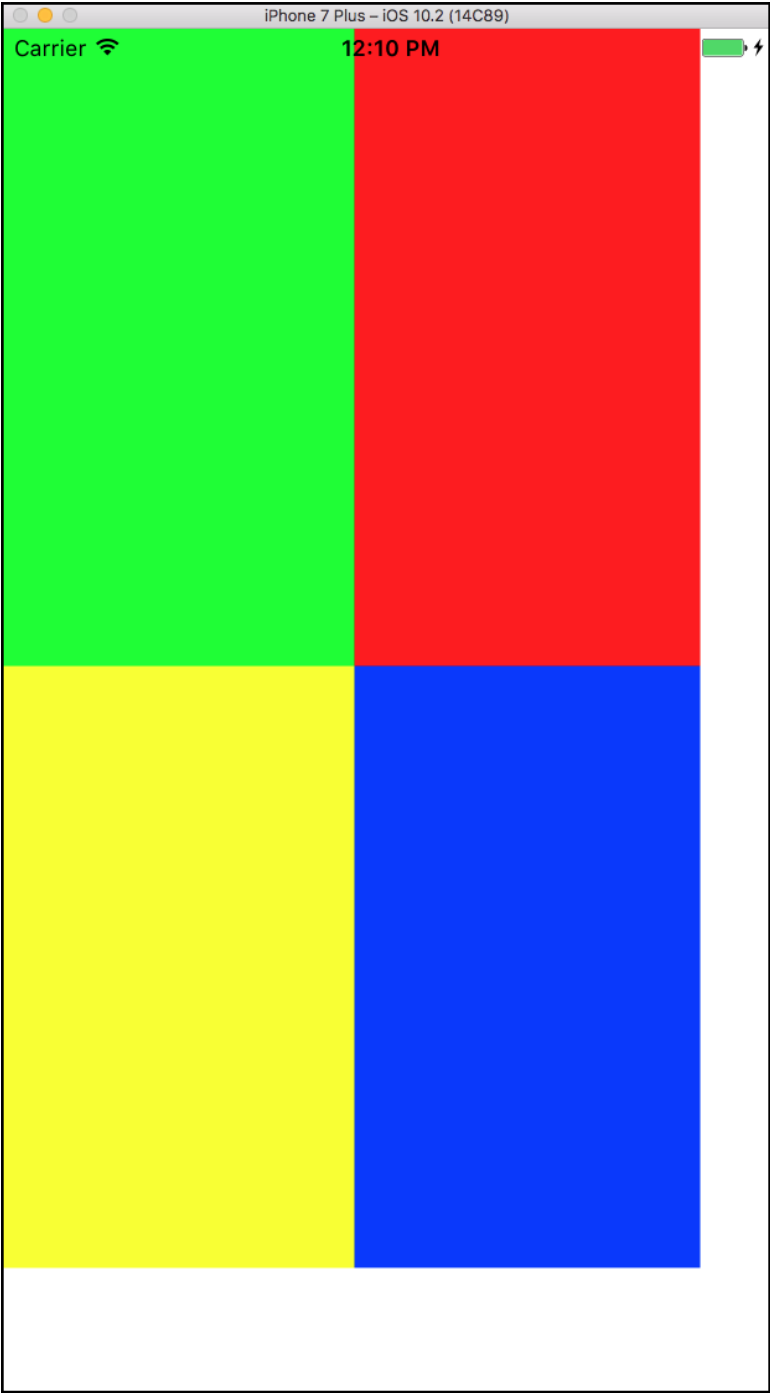
	Represents a flexible space item on a UIToolbar object.
	View - Represents a rectangular region in which it draws and receives events.
	Container View - Defines a region of a view controller that can include a child view controller.
	 Filter







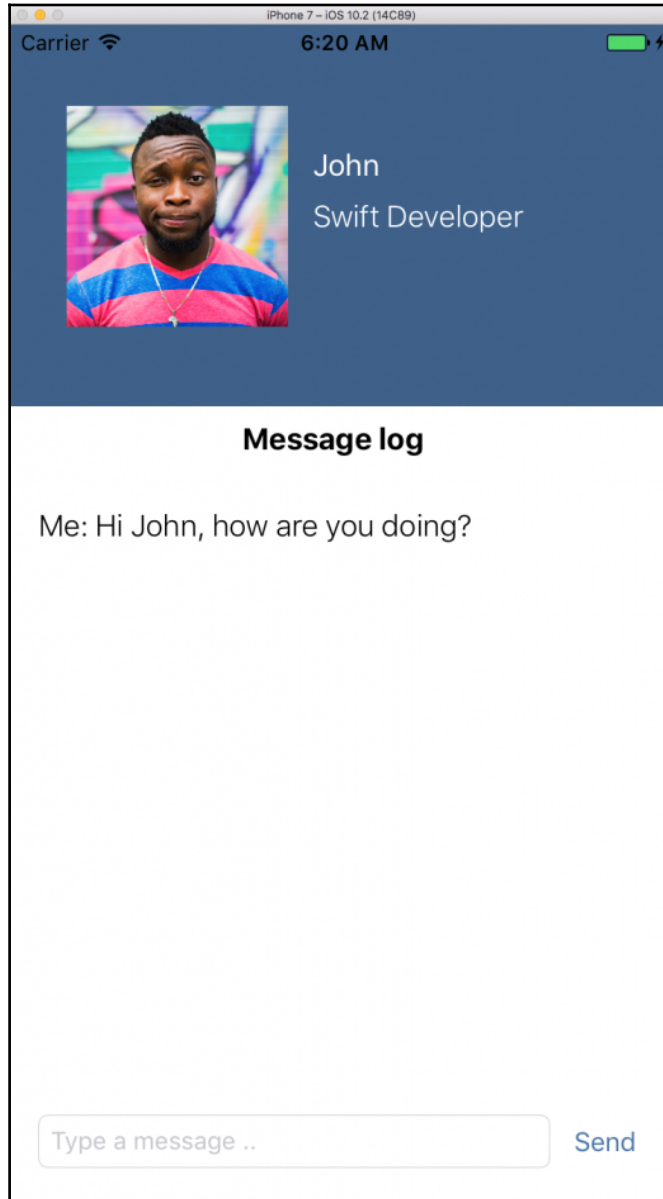


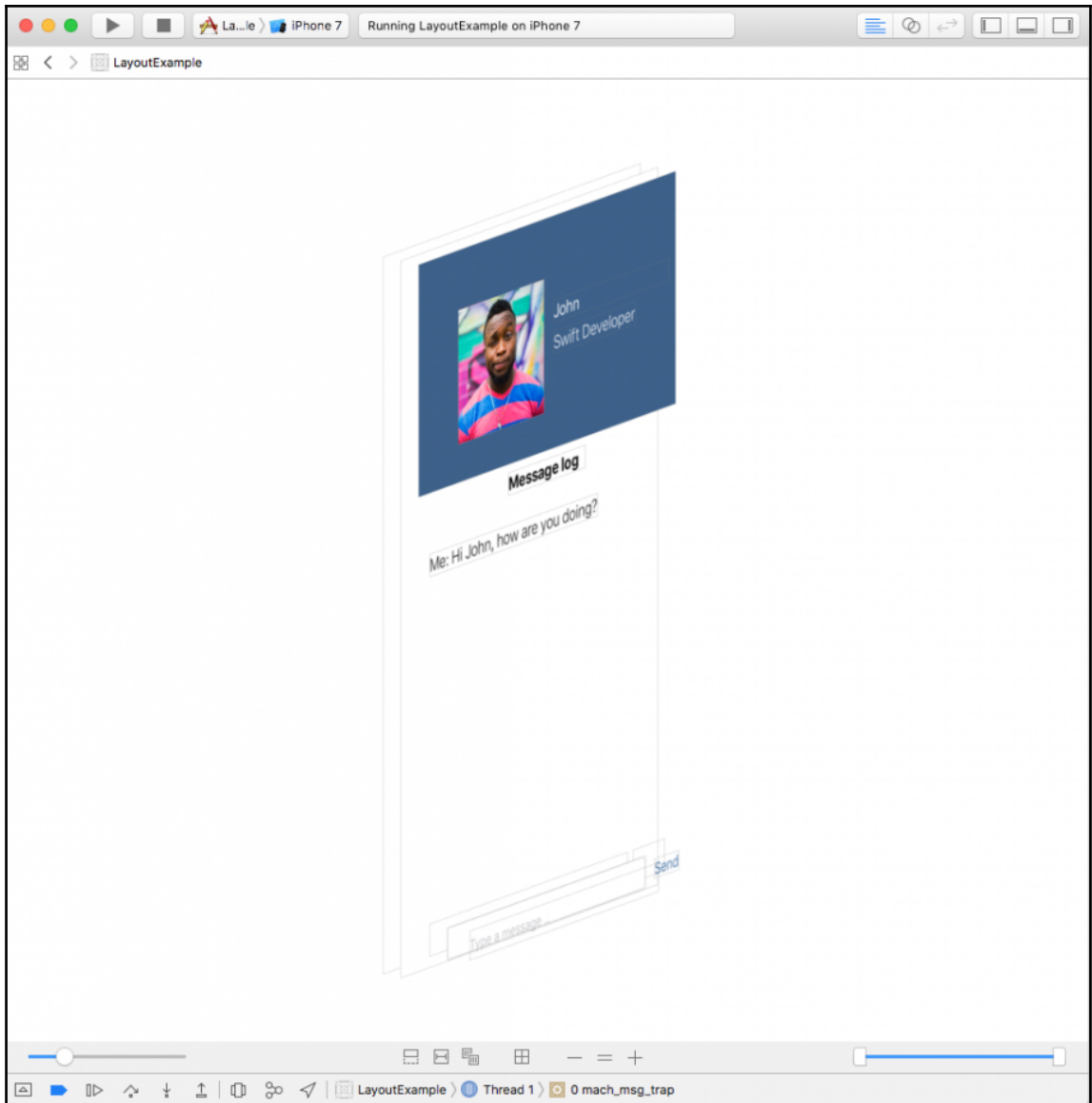


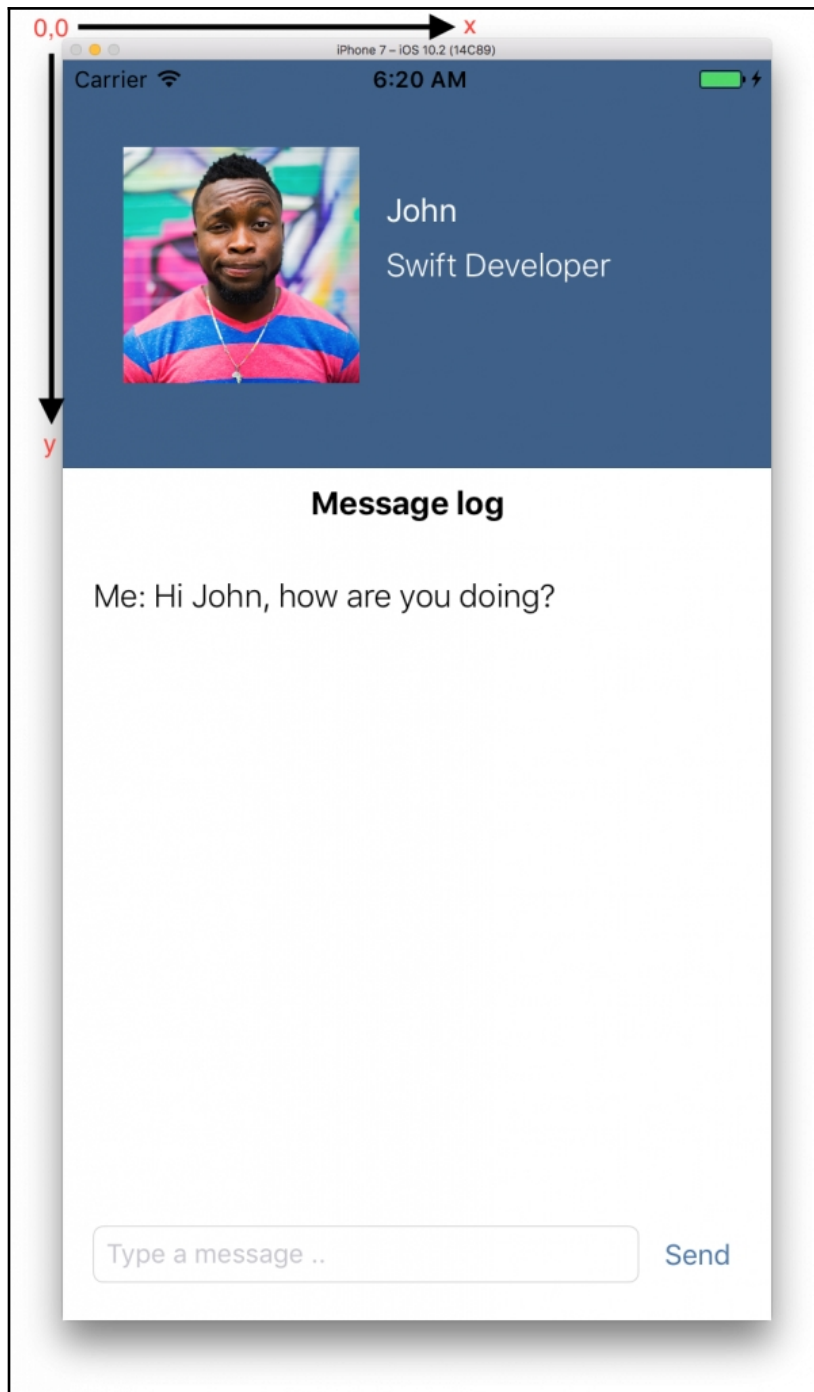


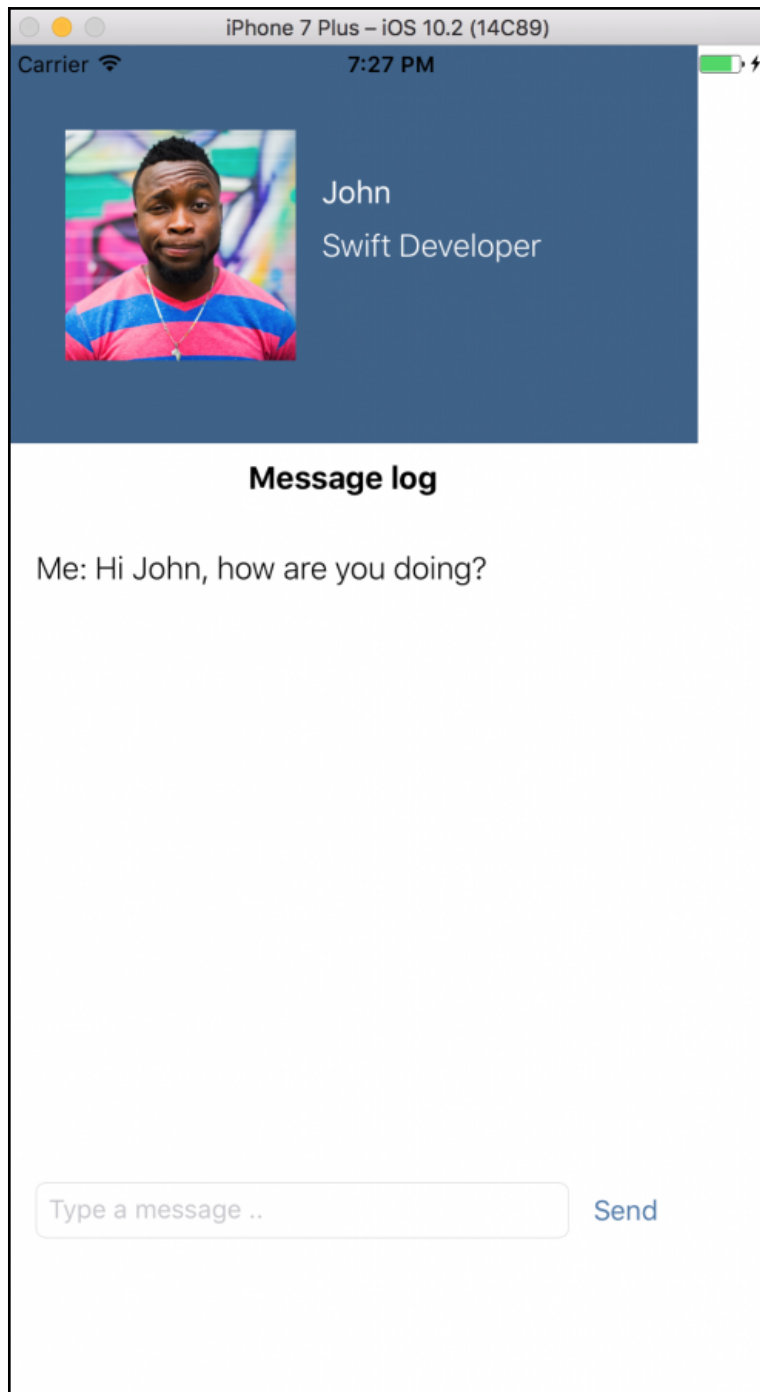
Simon Says | Build Simon Says: **Succeeded** | 08/01/2017 at 12.08

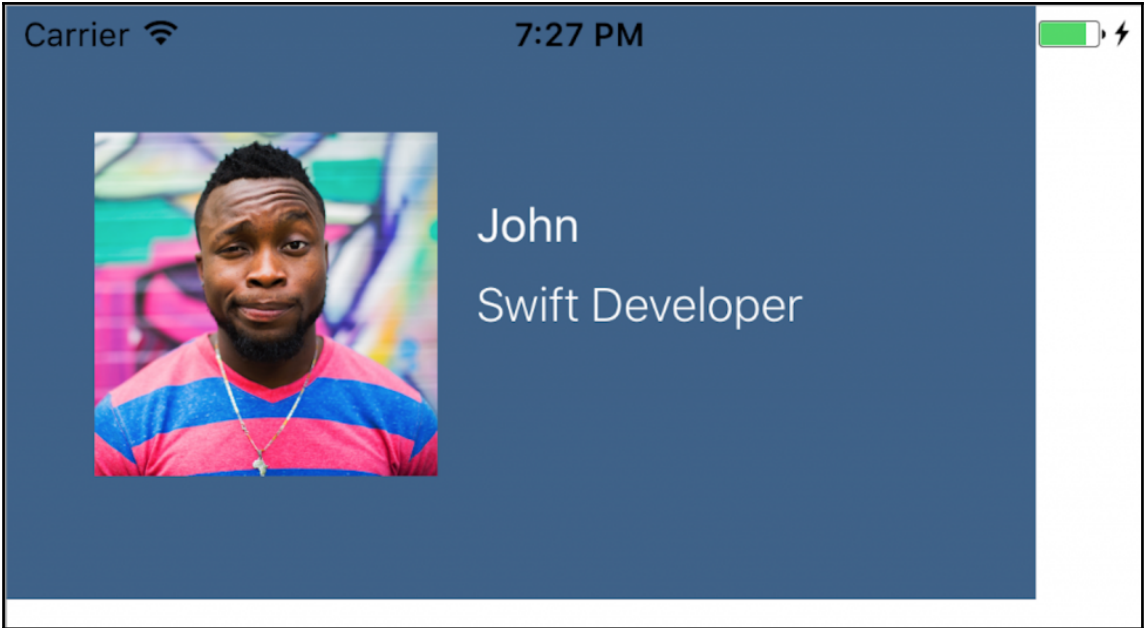
Chapter 12: Starry Night

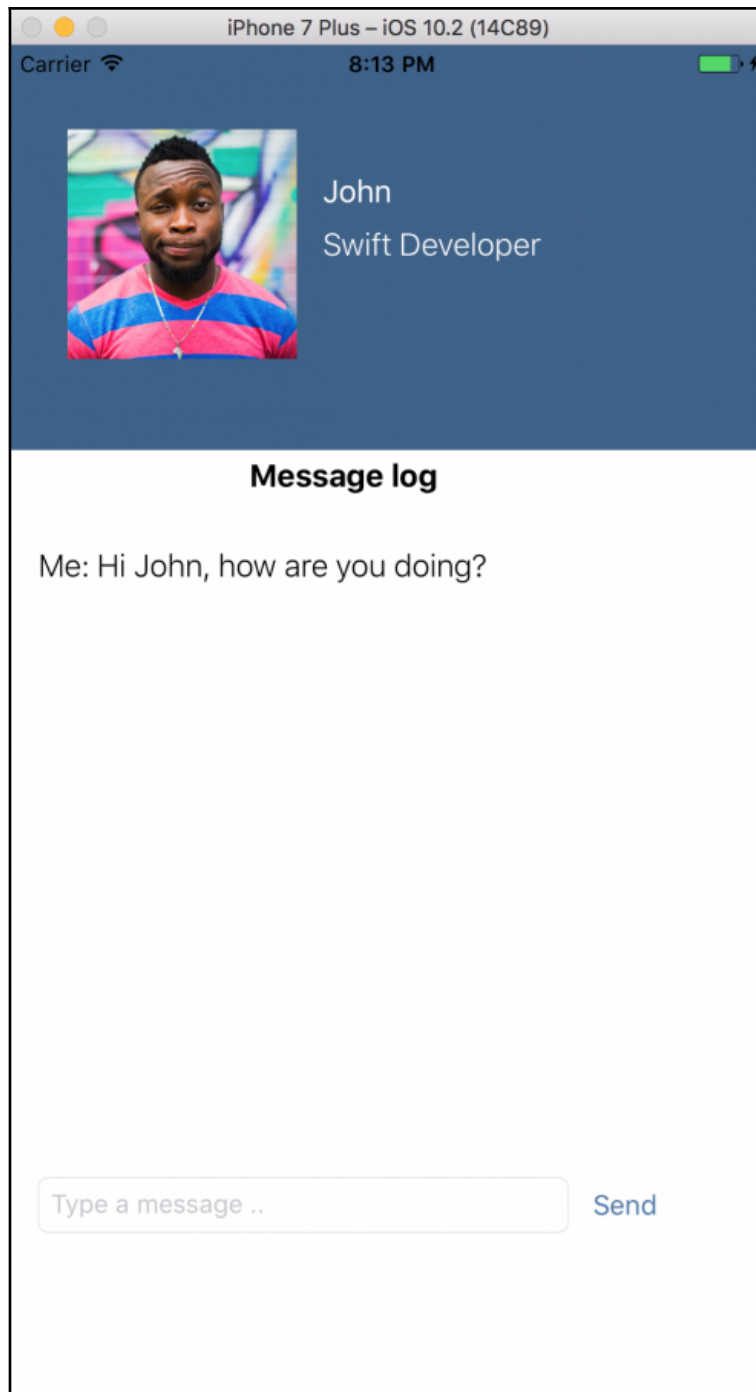


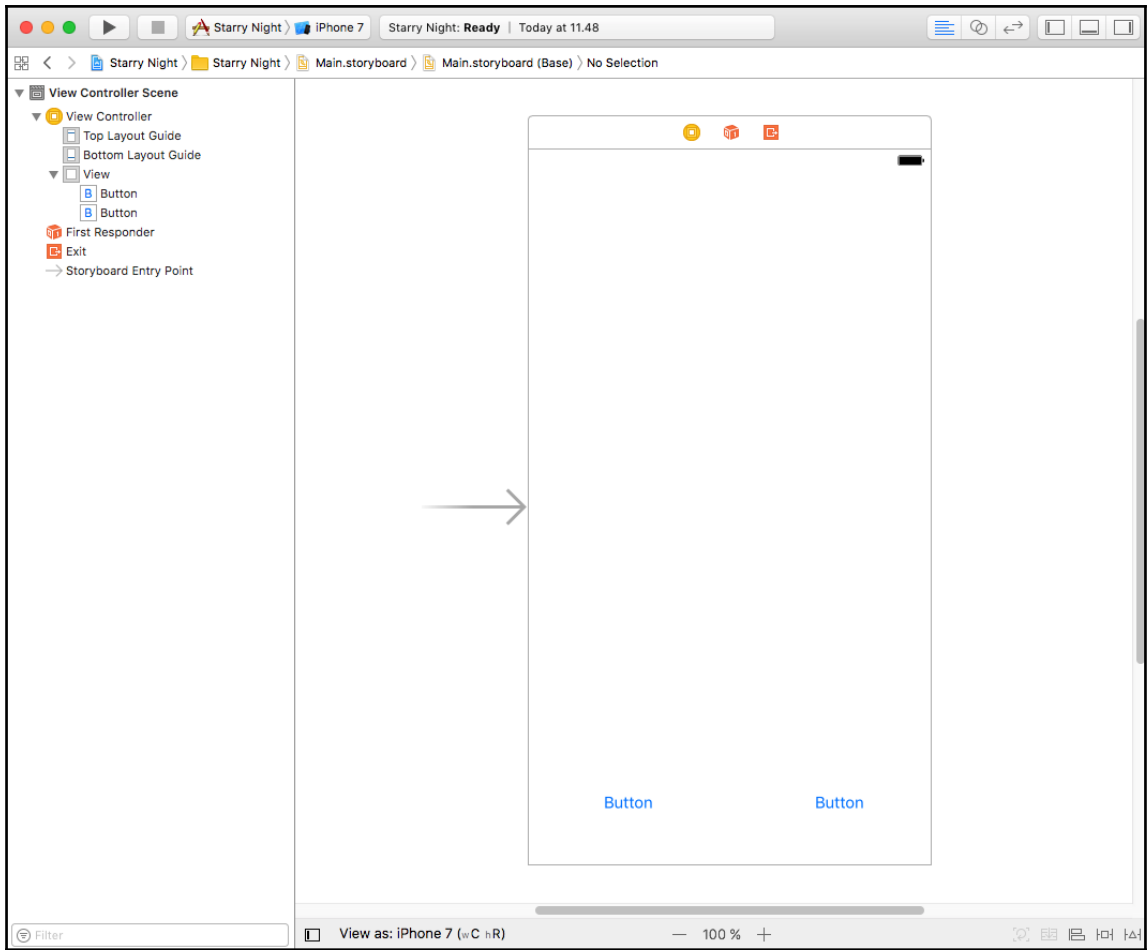














Button Hide

Type ▾

State Config ▾

Title ▾

+ Font  ▾

Text Color  ▾


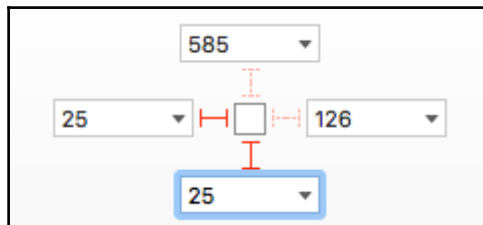
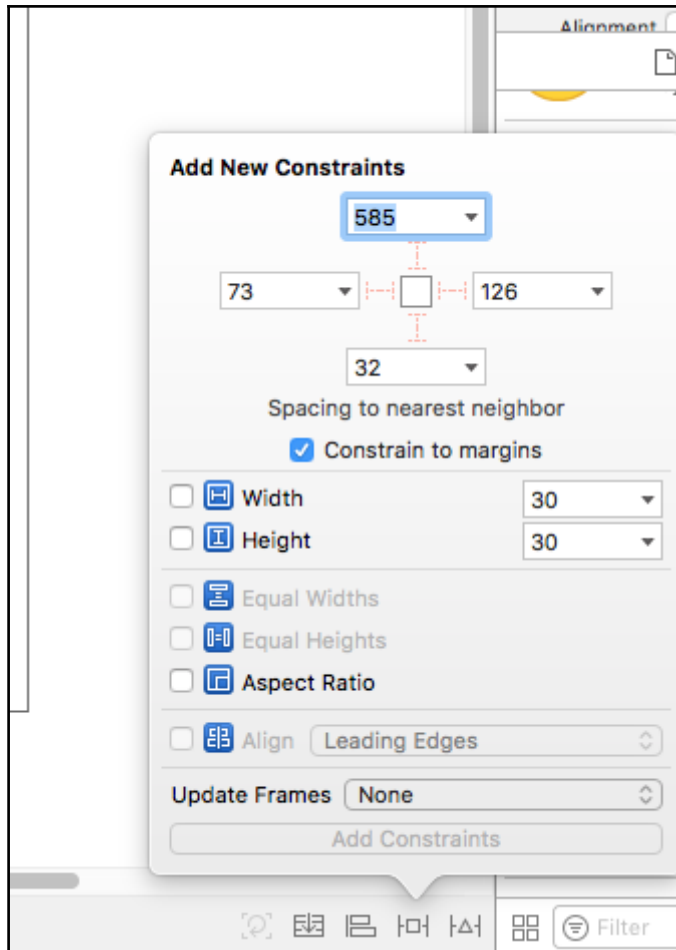
Shadow Color  ▾

Image ▾

Background ▾



Add New Constraints

585

25 126

25

Spacing to nearest neighbor

Constrain to margins

Width 30

Height 30

Equal Widths

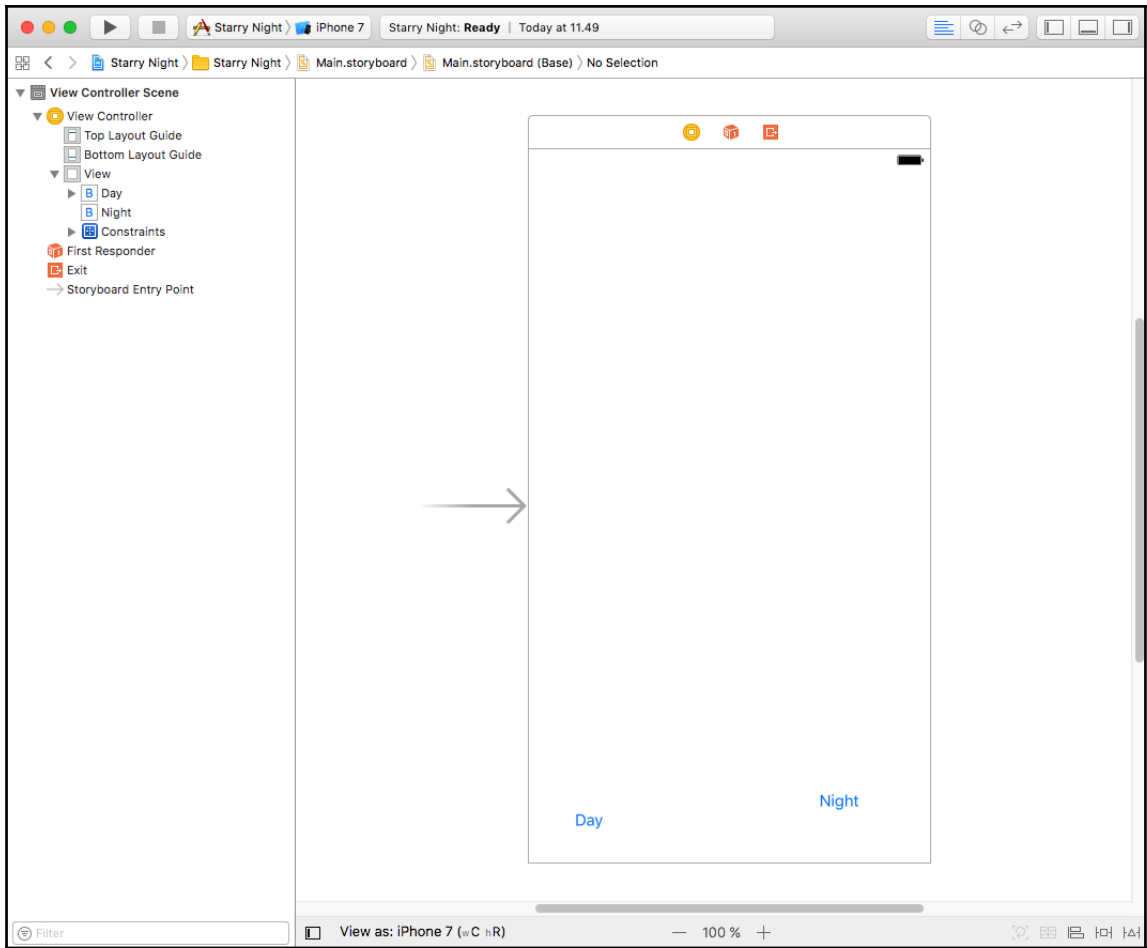
Equal Heights

Aspect Ratio

Align Leading Edges

Update Frames Items of New Constraints

Add 4 Constraints



Add New Constraints

585

174 25

25

Spacing to nearest neighbor

Constrain to margins

Width 38

Height 30

Equal Widths

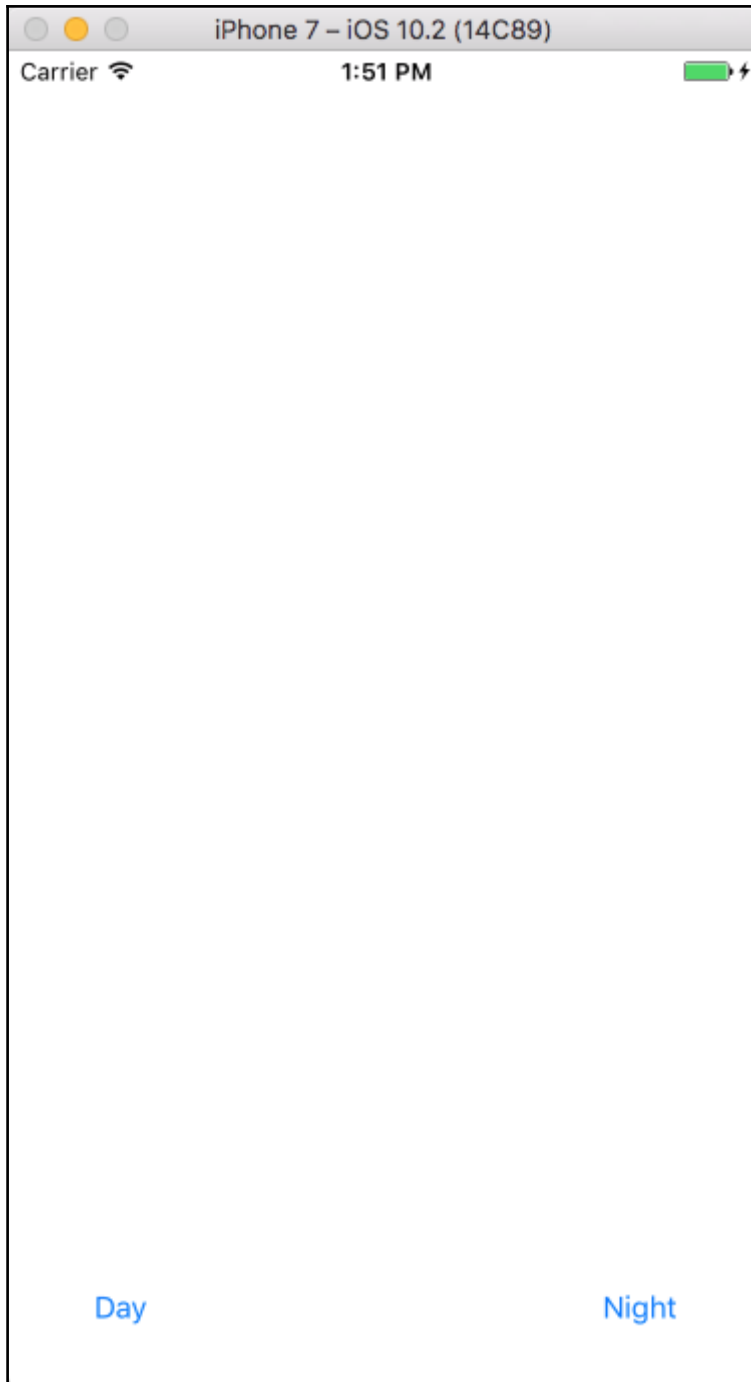
Equal Heights

Aspect Ratio

Align Leading Edges

Update Frames Items of New Constraints

Add 4 Constraints

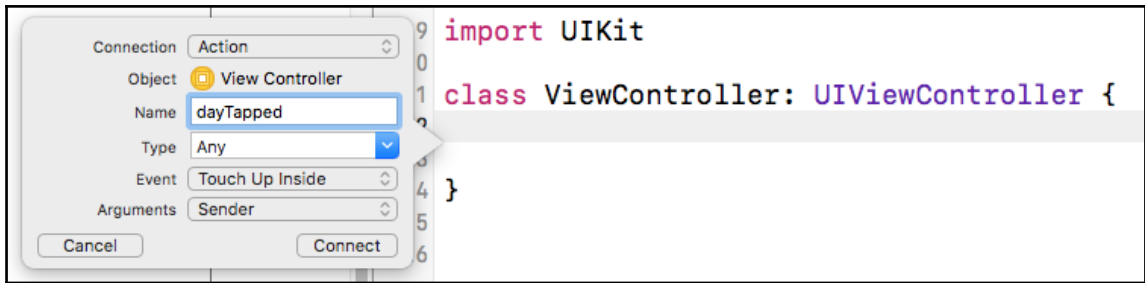




```
Automatic > ViewController.swift > ViewController
1 //
2 // ViewController.swift
3 // Starry Night
```

A screenshot of the Xcode IDE. On the left is a storyboard showing a mobile device frame with a scene named 'Night'. A blue line connects a widget in the storyboard to the Swift code on the right. The Swift code is as follows:

```
1 //
2 // ViewController.swift
3 // Starry Night
4 //
5 // Created by Steffen D. Sommer on 08/01/2017.
6 // Copyright © 2017 Steffen D. Sommer. All rights reserved.
7 //
8
9 import UIKit
10
11 class ViewController: UIViewController {
12
13
14 }
15
16
```

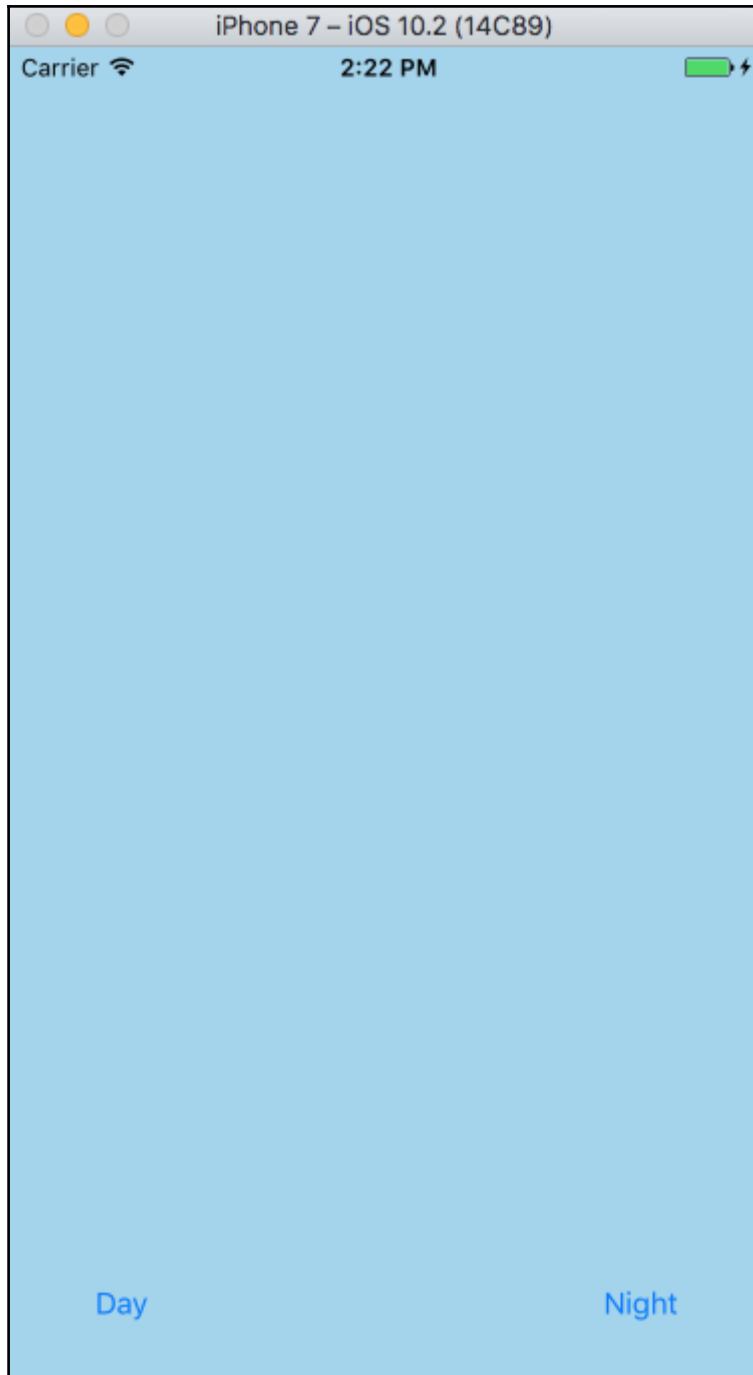


The screenshot shows the Xcode interface with an Action Sheet dialog box open. The dialog is titled "Connection" and has the following settings:

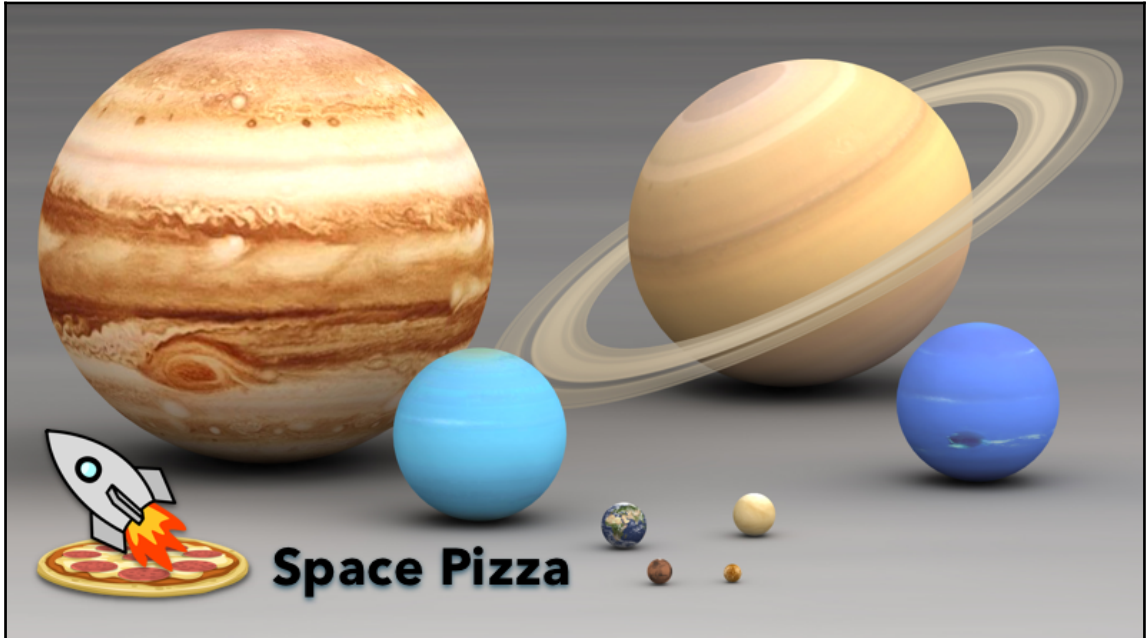
- Connection: Action
- Object: View Controller
- Name: dayTapped
- Type: Any
- Event: Touch Up Inside
- Arguments: Sender

At the bottom of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Connect" buttons. In the background, a code editor shows the following Swift code:

```
9 import UIKit
10
11 class ViewController: UIViewController {
12
13
14 }
15
16
```



Chapter 13: Space Pizza Delivery



Franks Pizza

We even deliver in space!

Delivery Charges

Mercury - \$40

Venus - \$15

Earth - \$3

Mars - \$50

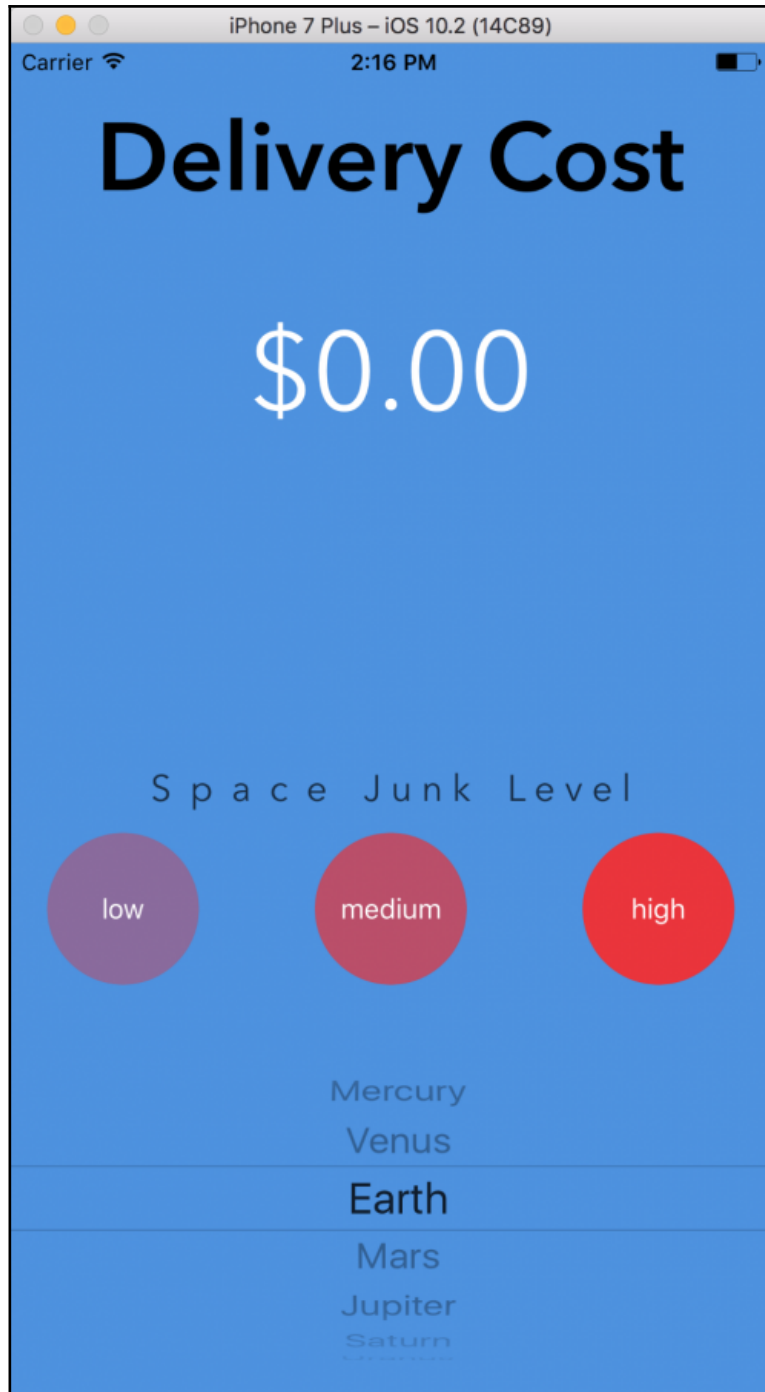
Jupiter - \$100

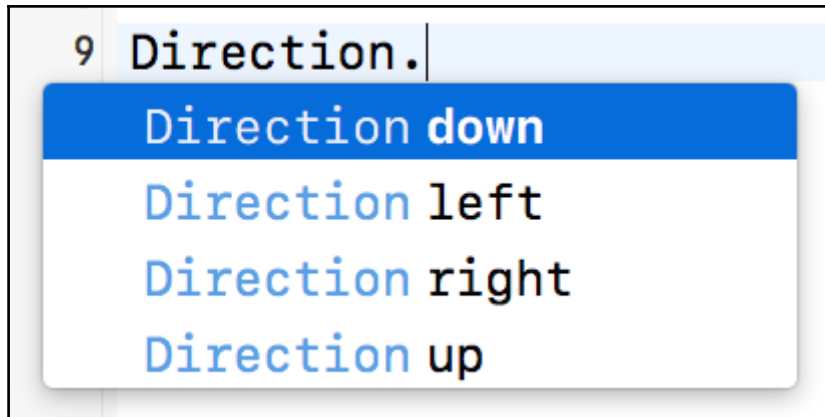
Saturn - \$500

Uranus - \$300

Neptune - \$400









The image shows a screenshot of an IDE window titled "Chapter13". The window contains the following Scala code:

```
1
2 enum Direction {
3     case up
4     case down
5     case left
6     case right
7 }
8
9 Direction.left
  left
10
11 let whereImGoing = Direction.right
  right
```

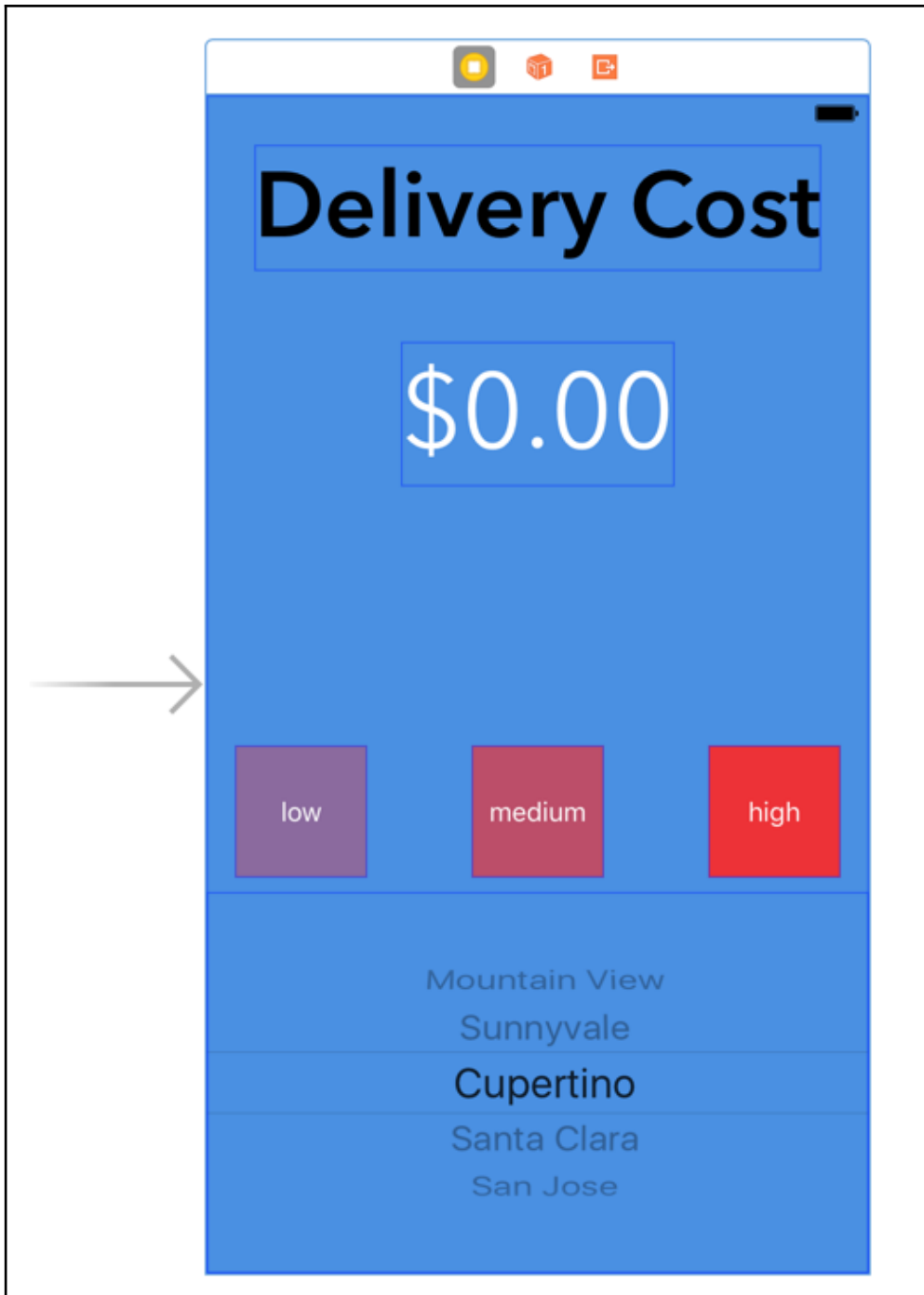
The code defines an enum `Direction` with four cases: `up`, `down`, `left`, and `right`. Below the enum definition, there are two lines of code. The first line is `Direction.left`, followed by a light gray tooltip containing the text `left`. The second line is `let whereImGoing = Direction.right`, which is highlighted in blue, followed by a light gray tooltip containing the text `right`. The IDE interface includes a top bar with window controls and a status bar at the bottom with a play button.

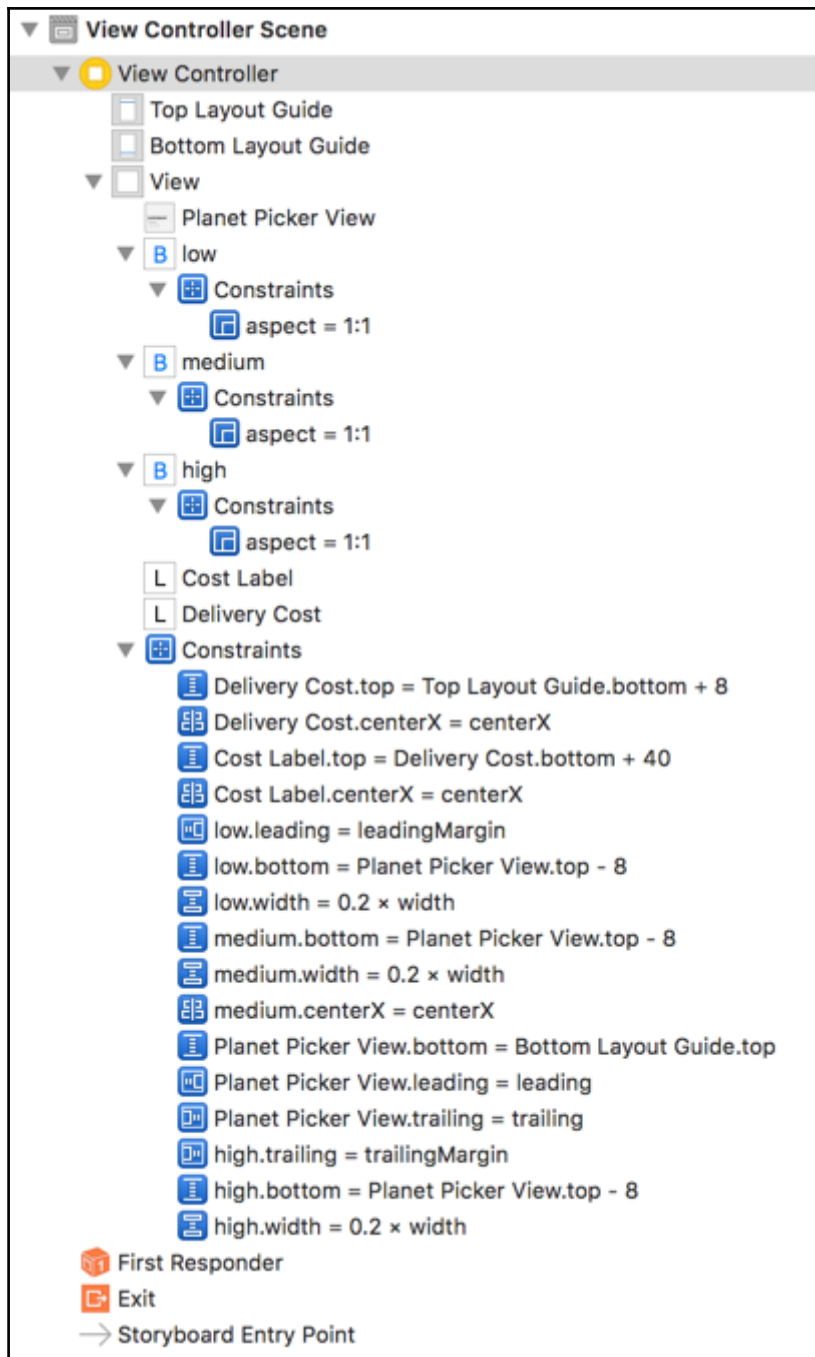


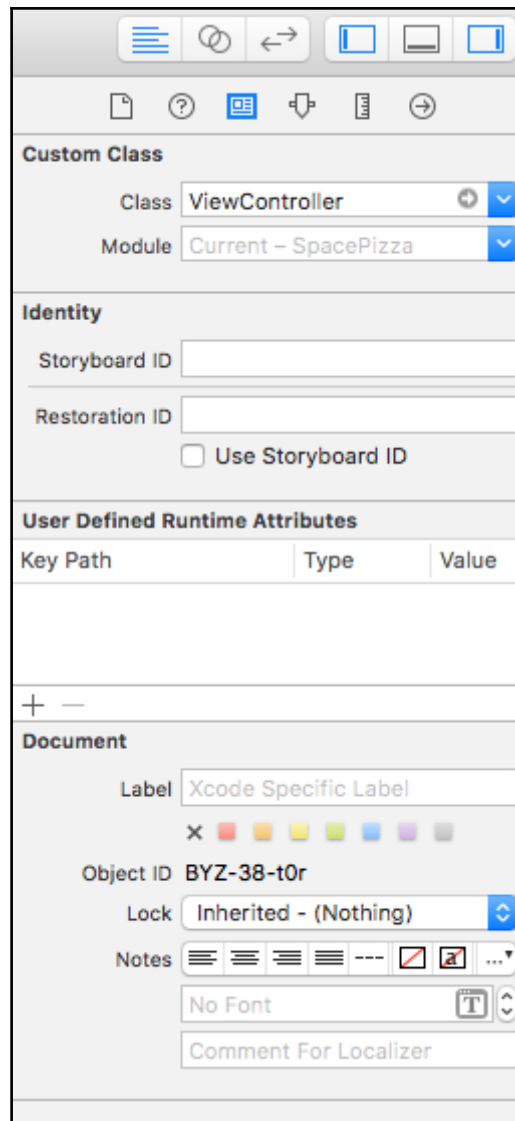


```
let testService = PizzaService(name: "Jessica's Pizza Palace")
testService.
```

V String name







```
class ViewController: UIViewController, UIPickerViewDataSource, UIPickerViewDelegate {
```

ViewController

&

UIPickerView



Hey ViewController, how many components should I display?



Only 1.



Hey ViewController, how many rows should I display?



There are 8 total planets so you should display 8 rows.

ViewController



UIPickerView



[.mercury, .venus, .earth, .mars, .jupiter, .saturn, .uranus, .neptune]



Hey ViewController. We're at row 0, what should I display?



At index 0 is the planet .mercury. Its display name is "Mercury". You should display the String "Mercury".



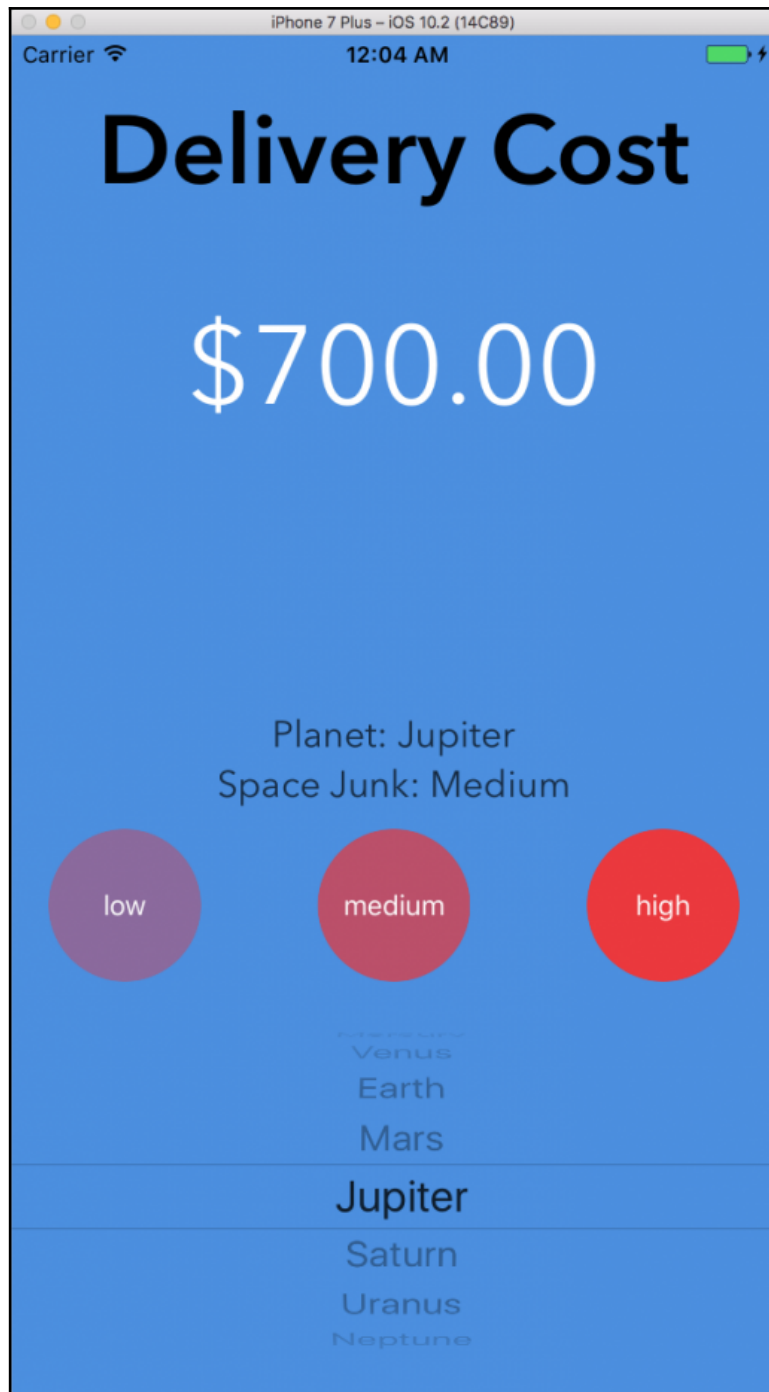
Hey ViewController. We're at row 1, what should I display?

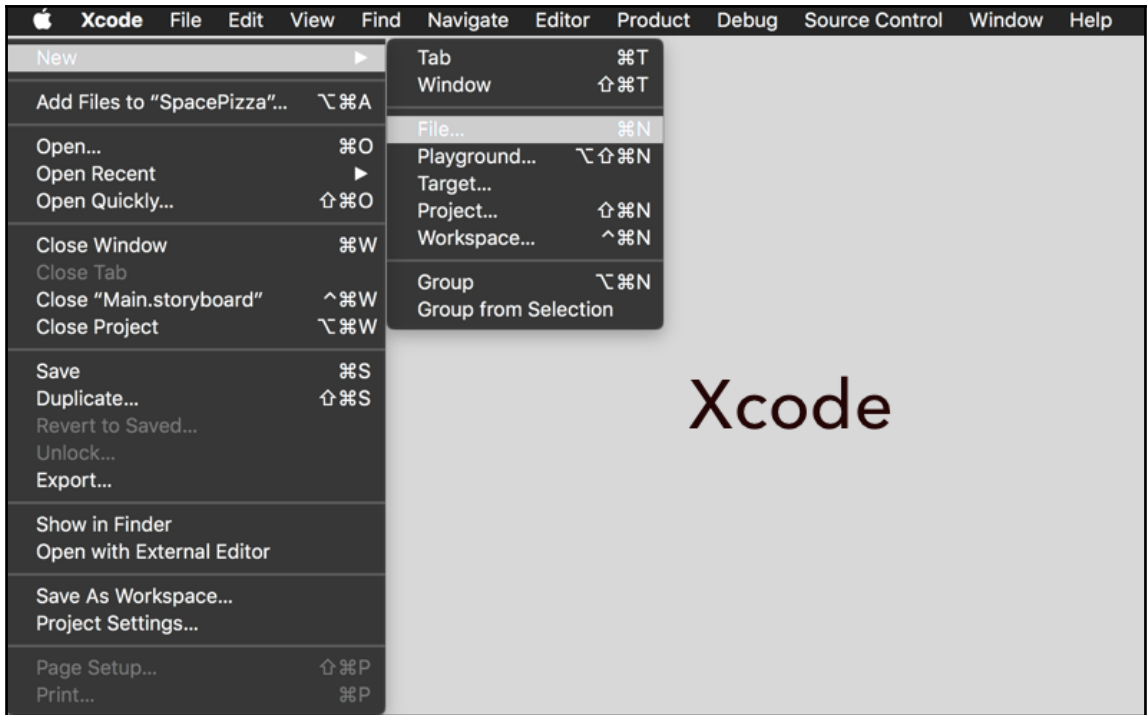


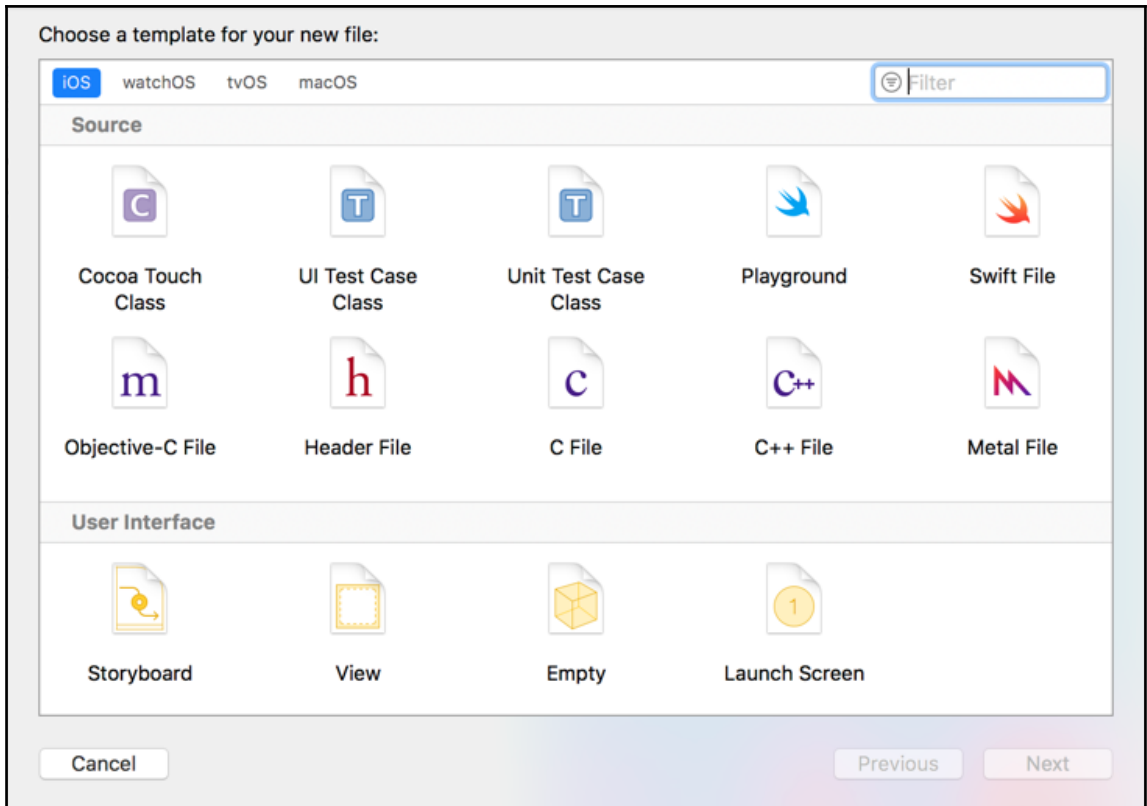
At index 1 is the planet .venus. Its display name is "Venus". You should display the String "Venus".

```
59 @IBAction func lowSpaceJunkChange(_ sender: Any) {
60     franksPizza.spaceJunk = .low
61 }
62
63 @IBAction func mediumSpaceJunkChange(_ sender: Any) {
64     franksPizza.spaceJunk = .
65 }
66
67 @IBAction func highSpaceJunkChange(_ sender: Any) {
68 }
69
```




SpaceJunk high
SpaceJunk low
SpaceJunk medium











UIPickerView

-  Planet Picker View.bottom = Bottom Layout Guide.top
-  Planet Picker View.leading = leading
-  Planet Picker View.trailing = trailing












UILabels (2)










-  `Delivery Cost.top = Top Layout Guide.bottom + 8`
-  `Delivery Cost.centerX = centerX`
-  `Cost Label.top = Delivery Cost.bottom + 40`
-  `Cost Label.centerX = centerX`

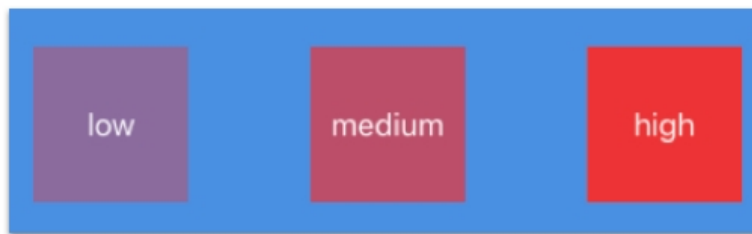
Delivery Cost

\$0.00

UIButtons (3)

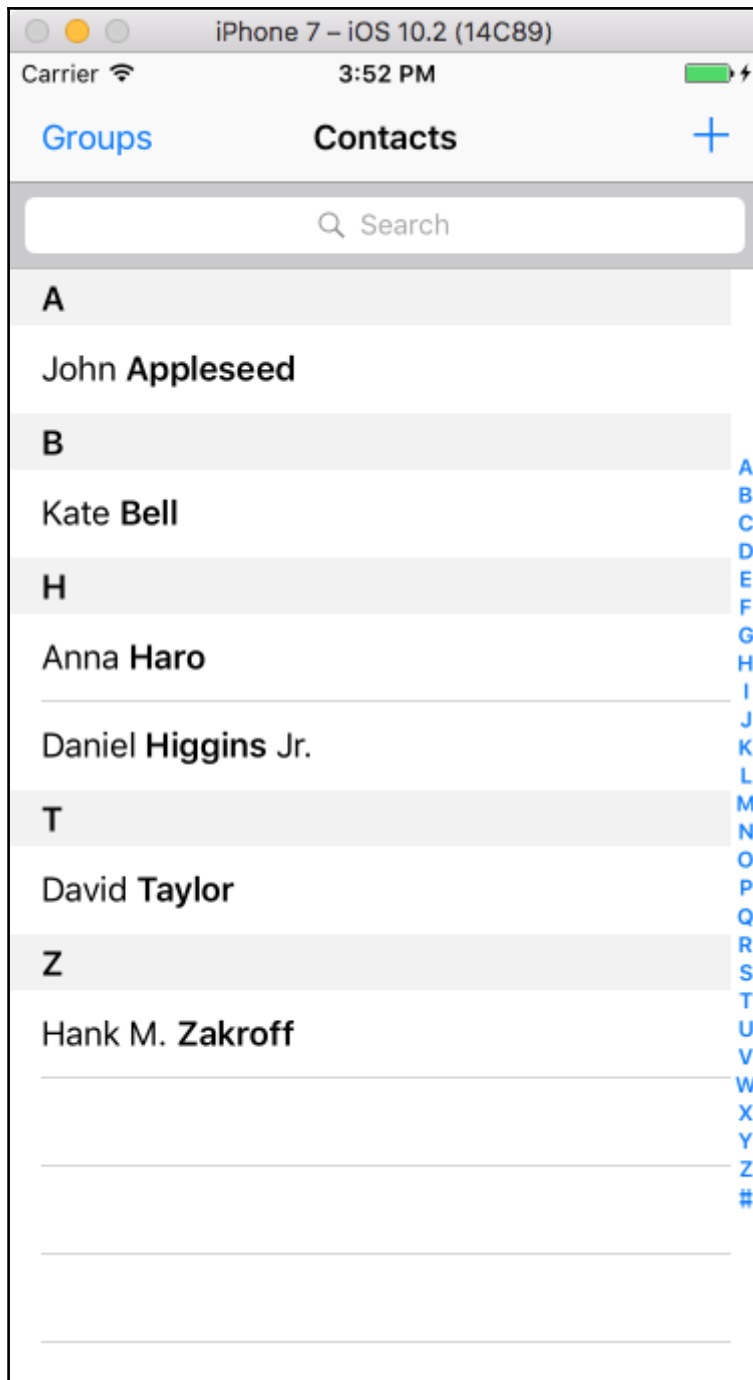
-  low.leading = leadingMargin
-  low.bottom = Planet Picker View.top - 8
-  low.width = 0.2 × width
-  medium.bottom = Planet Picker View.top - 8
-  medium.width = 0.2 × width
-  medium.centerX = centerX
-  high.trailing = trailingMargin
-  high.bottom = Planet Picker View.top - 8
-  high.width = 0.2 × width

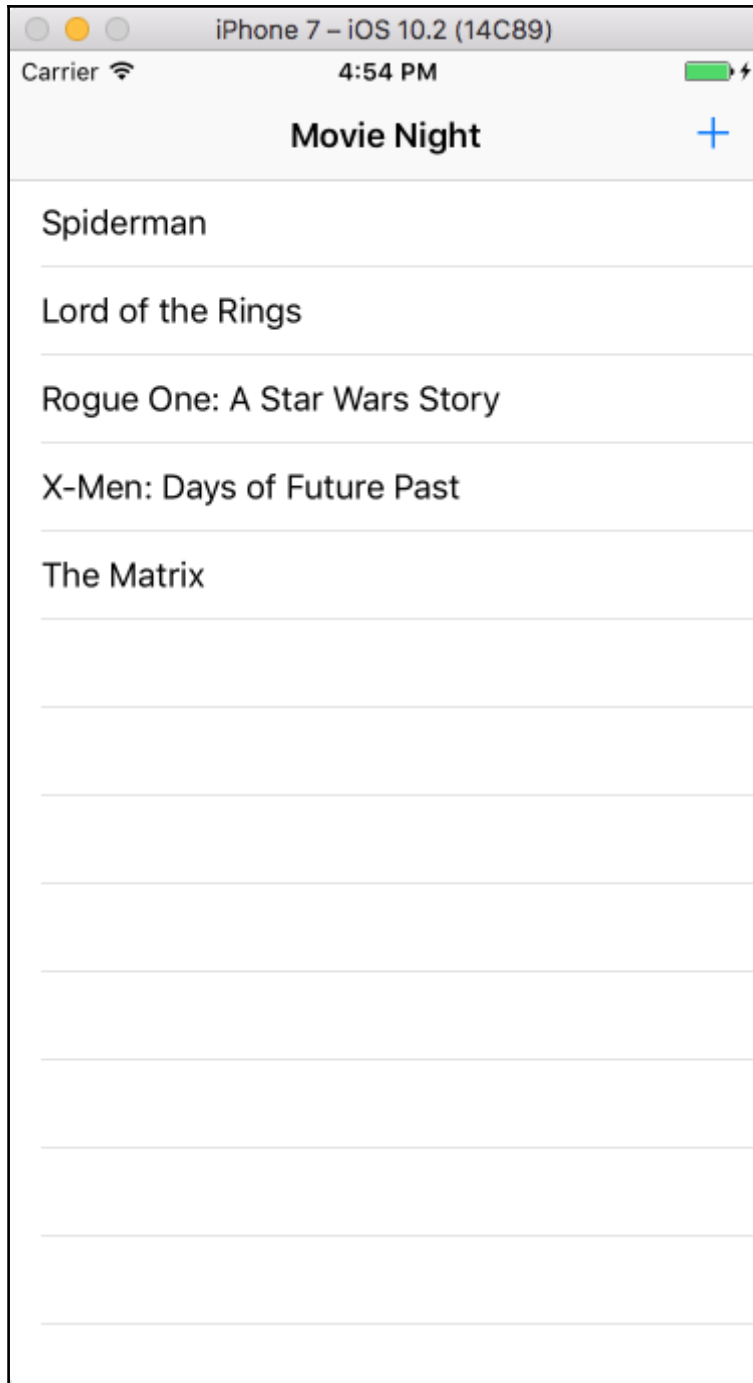
- ▼  low
 - ▼  Constraints
 -  aspect = 1:1
- ▼  medium
 - ▼  Constraints
 -  aspect = 1:1
- ▼  high
 - ▼  Constraints
 -  aspect = 1:1

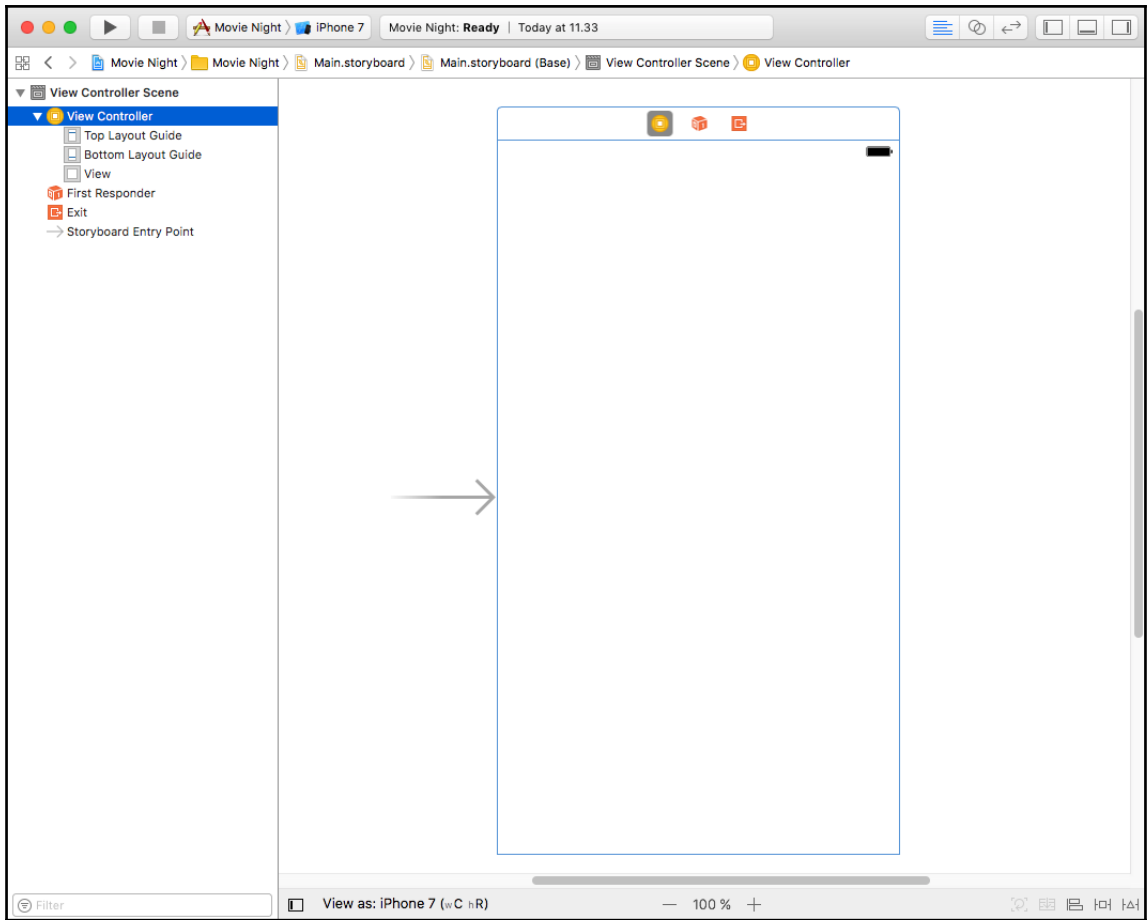








Chapter 14: Movie Night - iOS App









	View Controller - A controller that manages a view.
	Storyboard Reference - Provides a placeholder for a view controller in an external storyboard.
	Navigation Controller - A controller that manages navigation through a hierarchy of views.
	Table View Controller - A controller that manages a table view.
	Collection View Controller - A controller that manages a collection view.
	Tab Bar Controller - A controller

