

# Swift Playgrounds

Session 408

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# Introducing Playgrounds

```
func doDidMoveToView(scene : SKScene,
                    delegate : SKPhysicsContactDelegate) {

    // ===== Blimp Control =====

    yOffsetForTime = { i in
        return 80 * sin(i / 10.0)
    }

    // ===== Scene Configuration =====

    // Set up balloon lighting and per-pixel collisions.
    balloonConfigurator = { b in
        b.physicsBody.categoryBitMask = CONTACT_CATEGORY
        b.physicsBody.fieldBitMask = WIND_FIELD_CATEGORY
        b.lightingBitMask = BALLOON_LIGHTING_CATEGORY
    }

    // Load images for balloon explosion.
    balloonPop = (1...4).map {
        SKTexture(imageNamed: "explode_0\($0)")
    }

    // Install turbulent field forces.
    var turbulence = SKFieldNode.noiseFieldWithSmoothness(0.7,
                                                         animationSpeed:0.8)
    turbulence.categoryBitMask = WIND_FIELD_CATEGORY
    turbulence.strength = 0.21
    scene.addChild(turbulence)

    cannonStrength = 210.0

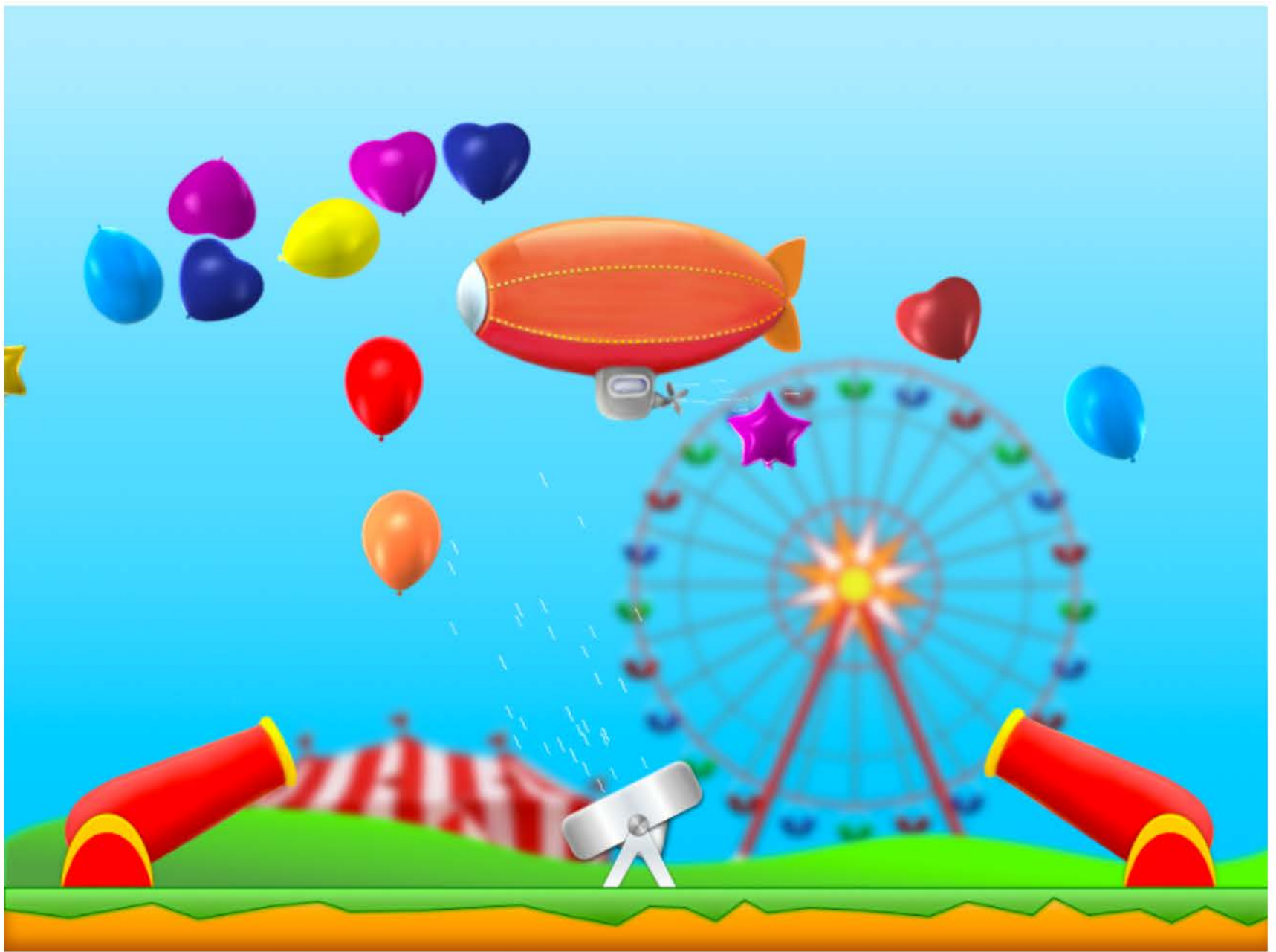
    // ===== Scene Initialization =====

    // Do the rest of the setup and start the scene.
    setupHero(scene, delegate)
    setupFan(scene, delegate)
    setupCannons(scene, delegate)
}

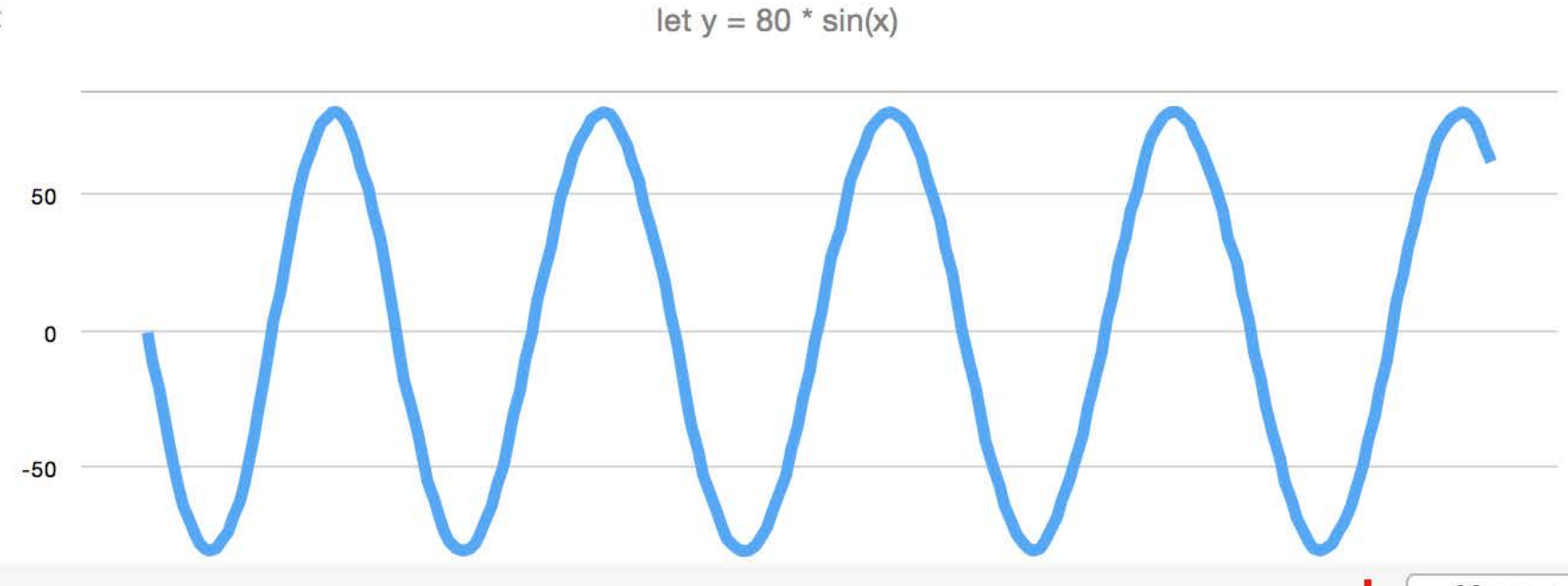
func handleContact(bodyA : SKSpriteNode,
                  bodyB : SKSpriteNode) {

    if (bodyA == hero) {
        bodyB.normalTexture = nil
        bodyB.runAction(removeBalloonAction)
    } else if (bodyB == hero) {
        bodyA.normalTexture = nil
        bodyA.runAction(removeBalloonAction)
    }
}
```

(Function)	(1058 times)
(Function)	(55 times)
[SKTexture, SKTexture, SKTe...	(4 times)
SKNoiseFieldNode	
SKNoiseFieldNode	
SKNoiseFieldNode	
{GameScene {(Function)} {(F...	
210.0	



let y = 80 \* sin(x)



# What You Will Learn

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

Resources

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

Resources

Algorithm development

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

Resources

Algorithm development

XCTest



# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

Resources

Algorithm development

XCTest

Custom Quick Looks

# What You Will Learn

Conceptual background

Learning, exploration, and visualization

Resources

Algorithm development

XCTest

Custom Quick Looks

Custom view development

# What You Will Learn

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Custom Quick Looks

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Asynchronous code

# What You Will Learn

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Learning, exploration, and visualization

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Asynchronous code

Limitations

# What Are Playgrounds?



# What Are Playgrounds?



# What Are Playgrounds?



```
// AppDelegate
// AppDelegate
// Copyright © 2014 Apple Inc. All rights reserved.

import Cocoa

class AppDelegate: NSObject, NSApplicationDelegate {
    var results: NSArray?
    var NSUserDefaults: UserDefaults?
    var viewController: ViewController?

    @IBOutlet var window: NSWindow!

    func applicationWillFinishLaunching(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

    func applicationWillOpen(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

    func applicationWillTerminate(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

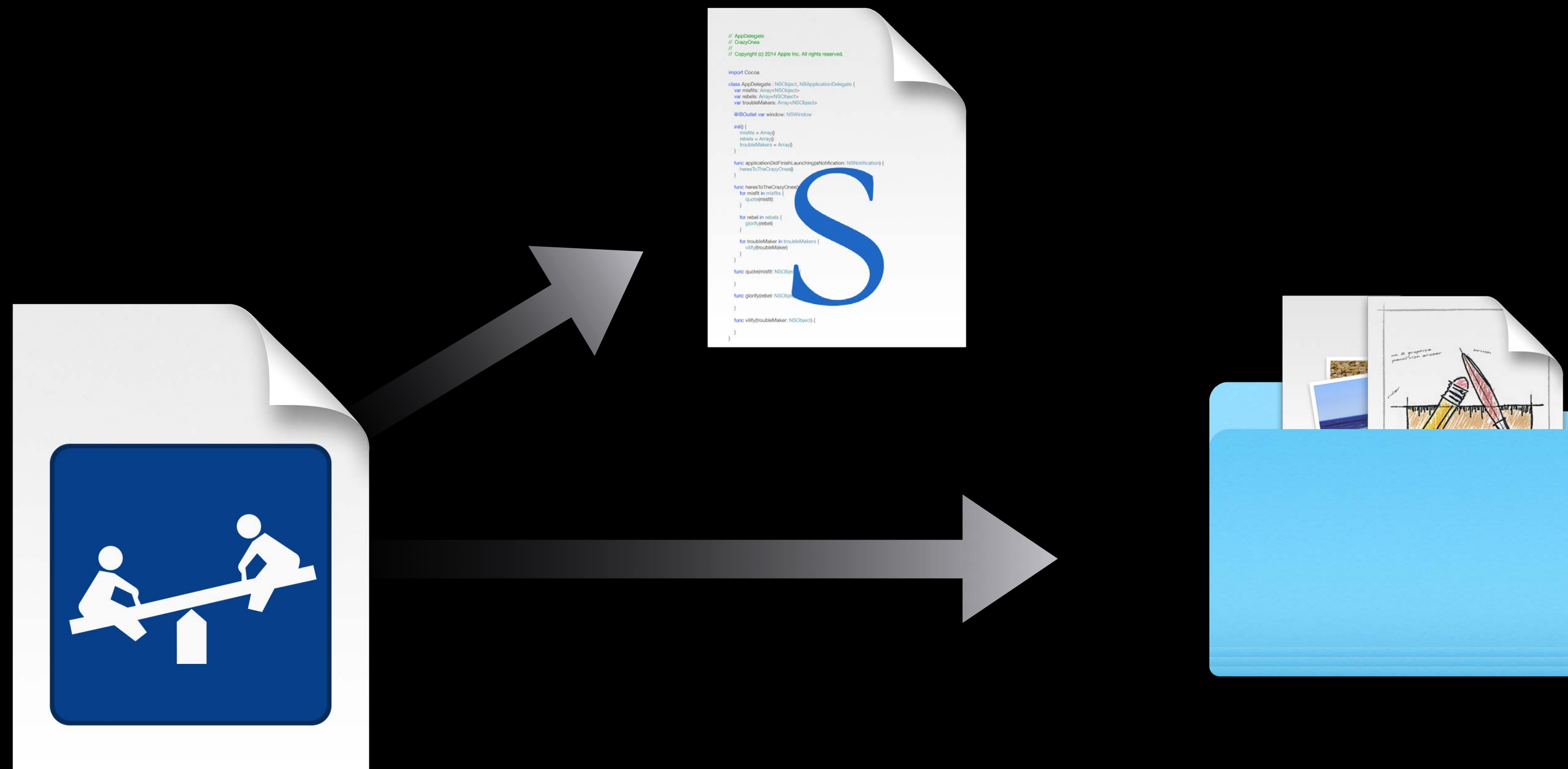
    func applicationWillResignActive(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

    func applicationWillBecomeActive(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

    func applicationWillSleep(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }

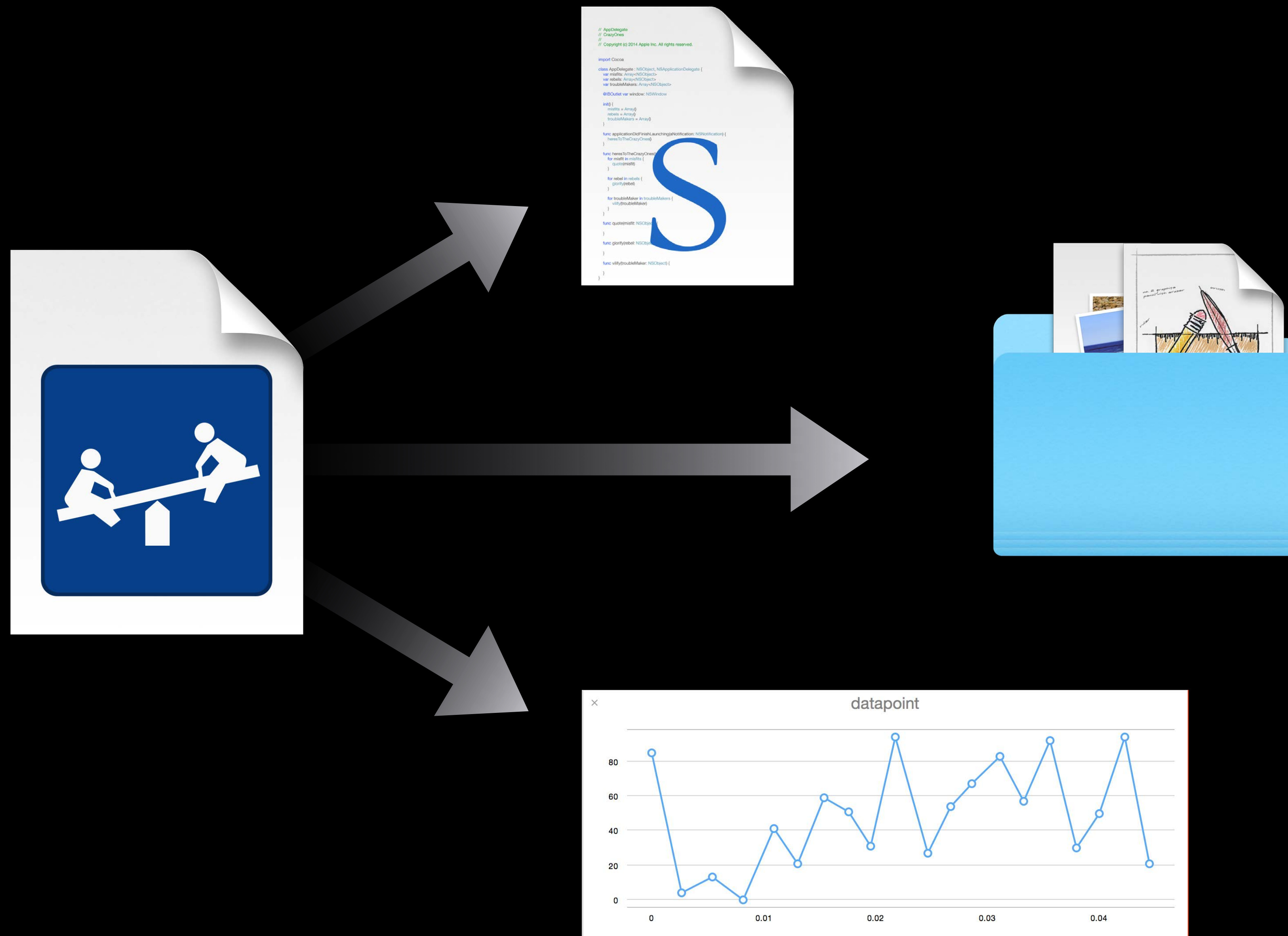
    func applicationWillWake(_ notification: Notification) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

# What Are Playgrounds?

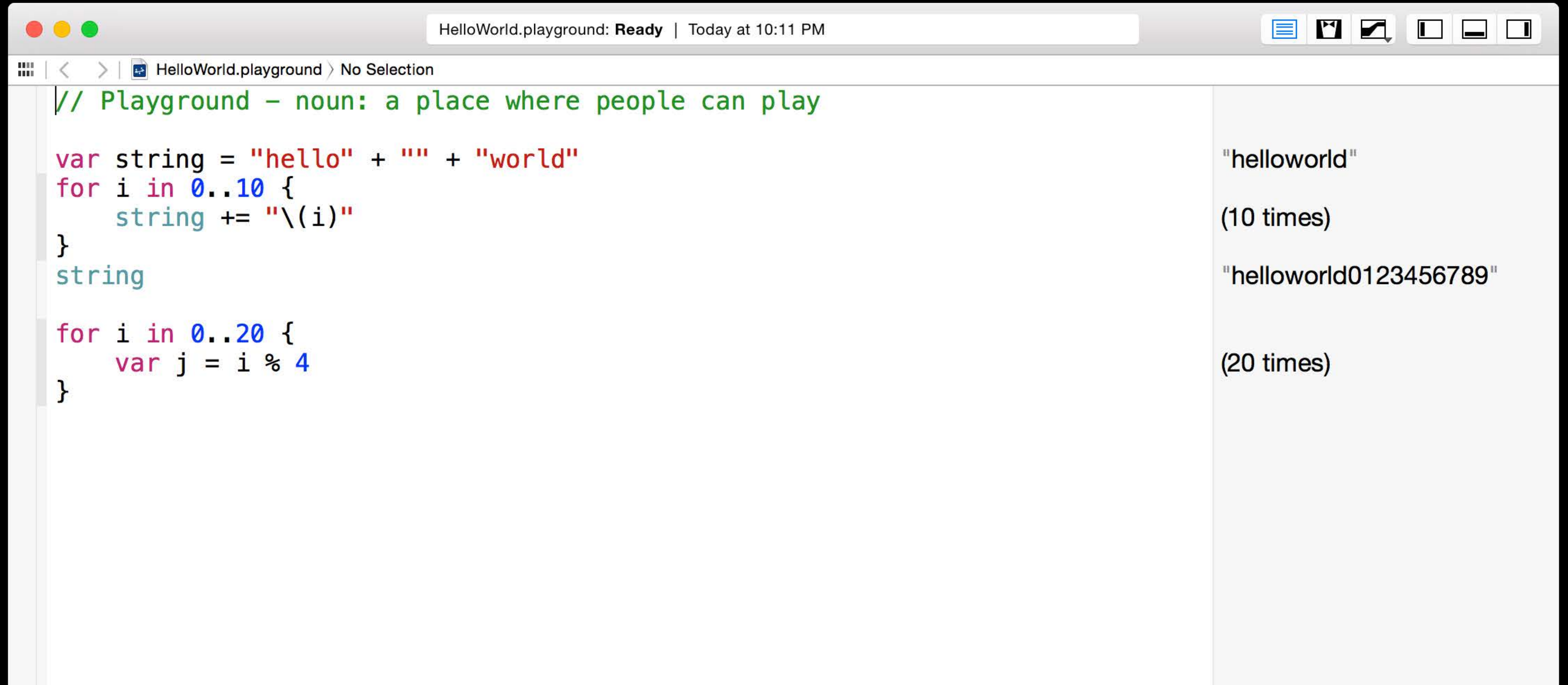




# What Are Playgrounds?



# What Are Playgrounds?



The screenshot shows a Swift Playground window titled "HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
// Playground – noun: a place where people can play

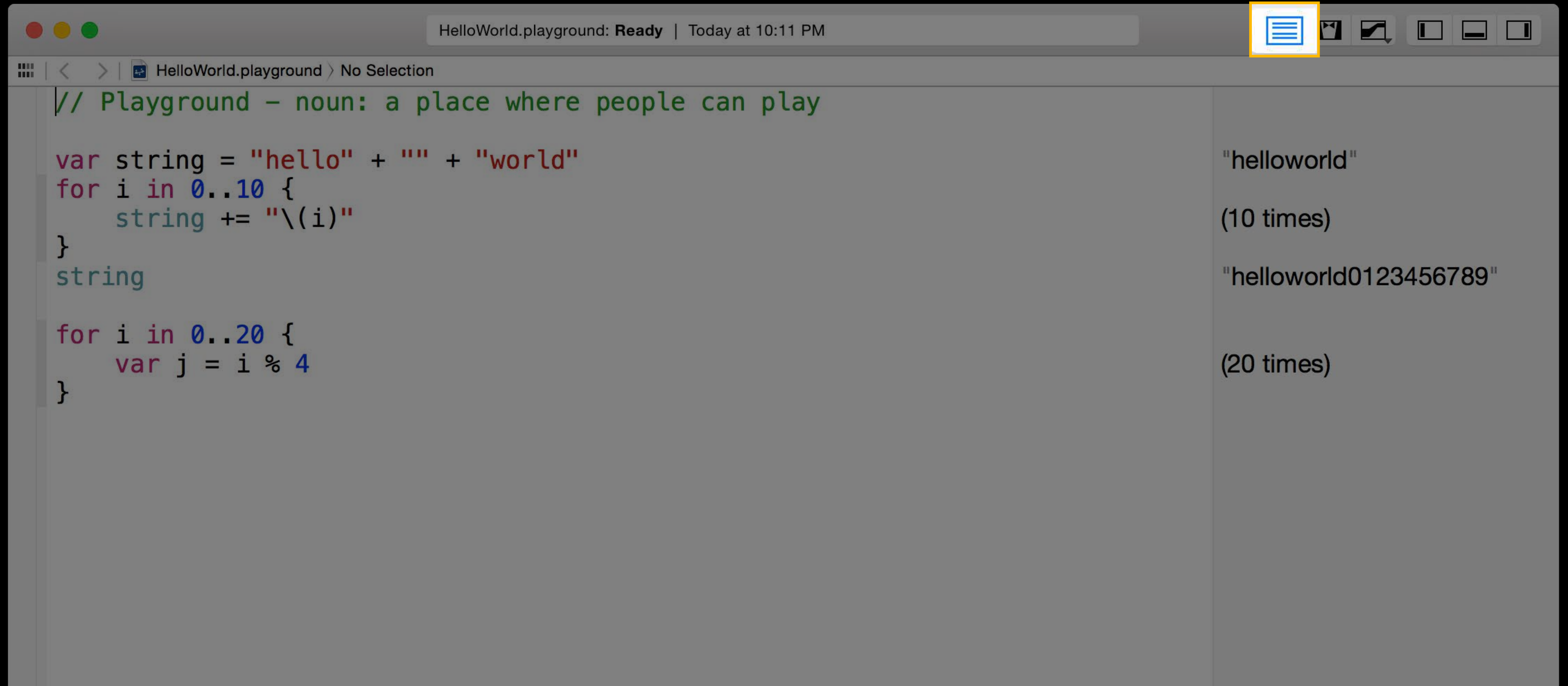
var string = "hello" + "" + "world"
for i in 0..10 {
    string += "\(i)"
}
string

for i in 0..20 {
    var j = i % 4
}
```

The output on the right side of the playground is:

```
"helloworld"
(10 times)
"helloworld0123456789"
(20 times)
```

# The Timeline



The screenshot shows a code playground window titled "HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM". The code editor contains the following Kotlin code:

```
// Playground – noun: a place where people can play

var string = "hello" + "" + "world"
for i in 0..10 {
    string += "\(i)"
}
string

for i in 0..20 {
    var j = i % 4
}
```

The output pane on the right displays the results of the code execution:

- "helloworld"
- (10 times)
- "helloworld0123456789"
- (20 times)

# The Timeline

Timeline view of the Kotlin Playground code execution:

```
// Playground – noun: a place where people can play

var string = "hello" + "" + "world"
for i in 0..10 {
    string += "\(i)"
}
string

for i in 0..20 {
    var j = i % 4
}
```

Timeline output:

- "helloworld"
- (10 times)
- "helloworld0123456789"
- (20 times)

Timeline duration: - 30 sec +

# The Timeline

The screenshot displays the Kotlin Playground interface. The top window title is "HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM". The left pane shows the source code:

```
// Playground – noun: a  
// place where people  
// can play  
  
var string = "hello" +  
    "" + "world"  
for i in 0..10 {  
    string += "\(i)"  
}  
string  
  
for i in 0..20 {  
    var j = i % 4  
}
```

The middle pane shows the execution results:

```
"helloworld"  
  
(10 times)  
  
"helloworld0123456789"  
  
(20 times)
```

The right pane is titled "Timeline" and shows "HelloWorld.playground (Timeline)". At the bottom right, there is a timeline slider set to "- 30 sec +".

# The Timeline

HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM

HelloWorld.playground > No Selection

```
// Playground – noun: a  
place where people  
can play  
  
var string = "hello" +  
  "" + "world"  
for i in 0..10 {  
  string += "\(i)"  
}  
string  
  
for i in 0..20 {  
  var j = i % 4  
}
```

"helloworld"  
(10 times)  
"helloworld0123456789"  
(20 times)

Timeline > HelloWorld.playground (Timeline)

var j = i % 4

Time	j = i % 4
0.000	0
0.001	1
0.002	2
0.003	3
0.004	0
0.005	1
0.006	2
0.007	3
0.008	0
0.009	1
0.010	2
0.011	3
0.012	0
0.013	1
0.014	2
0.015	3
0.016	0
0.017	1
0.018	2
0.019	3
0.020	0
0.021	1
0.022	2
0.023	3
0.024	0
0.025	1
0.026	2
0.027	3
0.028	0
0.029	1
0.030	2
0.031	3
0.032	0
0.033	1
0.034	2
0.035	3
0.036	0
0.037	1
0.038	2
0.039	3
0.040	0
0.041	1
0.042	2
0.043	3
0.044	0
0.045	1
0.046	2
0.047	3
0.048	0
0.049	1
0.050	2
0.051	3

- 30 sec +

# The Timeline

The screenshot shows a code playground interface with three main sections: code editor, output, and a timeline graph.

**Code Editor:**

```
// Playground - noun: a place where people can play

var string = "hello" +
  "" + "world"
for i in 0..10 {
  string += "\(i)"
}
string

for i in 0..20 {
  var j = i % 4
}
```

**Output:**

"helloworld"  
(10 times)  
"helloworld0123456789"  
(20 times)

**Timeline Graph:**

The graph is titled "var j = i % 4". The x-axis represents time from 0 to 0.05, and the y-axis represents the value of j, ranging from 0 to 3. The graph shows a repeating sawtooth pattern where j increases from 0 to 3 and then resets to 0.

Time	j
0.000	0
0.0025	1
0.005	2
0.0075	3
0.010	0
0.0125	1
0.015	2
0.0175	3
0.020	0
0.0225	1
0.025	2
0.0275	3
0.030	0
0.0325	1
0.035	2
0.0375	3
0.040	0
0.0425	1
0.045	2
0.0475	3
0.050	0

At the bottom right, there is a timer control showing "- 30 sec +".

# The Timeline

HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM

HelloWorld.playground > No Selection

```
// Playground - noun: a place where people can play

var string = "hello" +
  "" + "world"
for i in 0..10 {
  string += "\(i)"
}
string

for i in 0..20 {
  var j = i % 4
}
```

"helloworld"  
(10 times)  
"helloworld0123456789"  
(20 times)

Timeline > HelloWorld.playground (Timeline)

var j = i % 4

Time	j = i % 4
0.000	0
0.001	1
0.002	2
0.003	3
0.004	0
0.005	1
0.006	2
0.007	3
0.008	0
0.009	1
0.010	2
0.011	3
0.012	0
0.013	1
0.014	2
0.015	3
0.016	0
0.017	1
0.018	2
0.019	3
0.020	0
0.021	1
0.022	2
0.023	3
0.024	0
0.025	1
0.026	2
0.027	3
0.028	0
0.029	1
0.030	2
0.031	3
0.032	0
0.033	1
0.034	2
0.035	3
0.036	0
0.037	1
0.038	2
0.039	3
0.040	0
0.041	1
0.042	2
0.043	3
0.044	0
0.045	1
0.046	2
0.047	3
0.048	0
0.049	1
0.050	2
0.051	3



# The Timeline

HelloWorld.playground: Ready | Today at 10:11 PM

HelloWorld.playground > No Selection

```
// Playground – noun: a  
place where people  
can play  
  
var string = "hello" +  
  "" + "world"  
for i in 0..10 {  
  string += "\(i)"  
}  
string  
  
for i in 0..20 {  
  var j = i % 4  
}
```

"helloworld"  
(10 times)  
"helloworld0123456789"  
(20 times)

Timeline > HelloWorld.playground (Timeline)

var j = i % 4

Time	j = i % 4
0.000	0
0.001	1
0.002	2
0.003	3
0.004	0
0.005	1
0.006	2
0.007	3
0.008	0
0.009	1
0.010	2
0.011	3
0.012	0
0.013	1
0.014	2
0.015	3
0.016	0
0.017	1
0.018	2
0.019	3
0.020	0
0.021	1
0.022	2
0.023	3
0.024	0
0.025	1
0.026	2
0.027	3
0.028	0
0.029	1
0.030	2
0.031	3
0.032	0
0.033	1
0.034	2
0.035	3
0.036	0
0.037	1
0.038	2
0.039	3
0.040	0
0.041	1
0.042	2
0.043	3
0.044	0
0.045	1
0.046	2
0.047	3
0.048	0
0.049	1
0.050	2
0.051	3

- 30 sec +

# Why Use Playgrounds

# Why Use Playgrounds

Learning

# Why Use Playgrounds

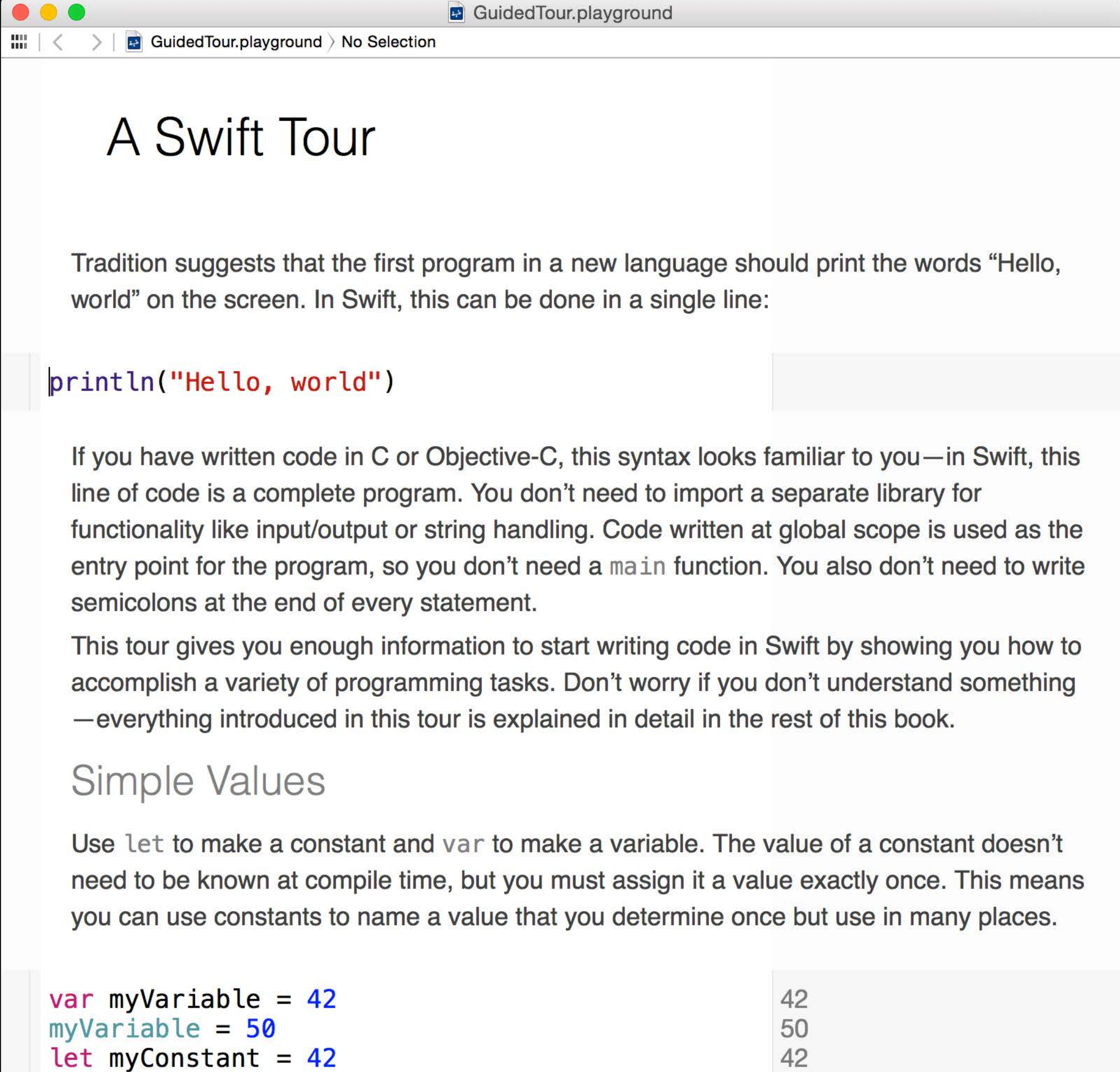
## Learning

- Learn Swift by playing around

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Learning

- Learn Swift by playing around
- Interactive learning with the Swift Tour



The screenshot shows a window titled "GuidedTour.playground" with a browser-like interface. The main content area displays the title "A Swift Tour" and a paragraph of text explaining the tradition of printing "Hello, world". Below the text is a code editor with the line `println("Hello, world")`. Further down, another paragraph explains the syntax for simple values, mentioning `let` and `var`. At the bottom, there is another code editor with three lines of code: `var myVariable = 42`, `myVariable = 50`, and `let myConstant = 42`. To the right of this code, the output values are shown: 42, 50, and 42.

GuidedTour.playground

GuidedTour.playground > No Selection

## A Swift Tour

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:

```
println("Hello, world")
```

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.

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

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.

```
var myVariable = 42
myVariable = 50
let myConstant = 42
```

42  
50  
42

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Learning

- Learn Swift by playing around
- Interactive learning with the Swift Tour
- Teach programming to beginners

# Why Use Playgrounds

Code development

# Why Use Playgrounds

Code development

- Algorithm development



# Why Use Playgrounds

## Code development

- Algorithm development
- Drawing code development

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Code development

- Algorithm development
- Drawing code development
- Processing code (value transformers, image filters, etc.)

# Why Use Playgrounds

Experimentation

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Experimentation

- Try out API

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Experimentation

- Try out API
- No project needed

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Experimentation

- Try out API
- No project needed
- Run code from a standalone document

# Why Use Playgrounds

## Experimentation

- Try out API
- No project needed
- Run code from a standalone document
- Keep a playground in your dock for quick access

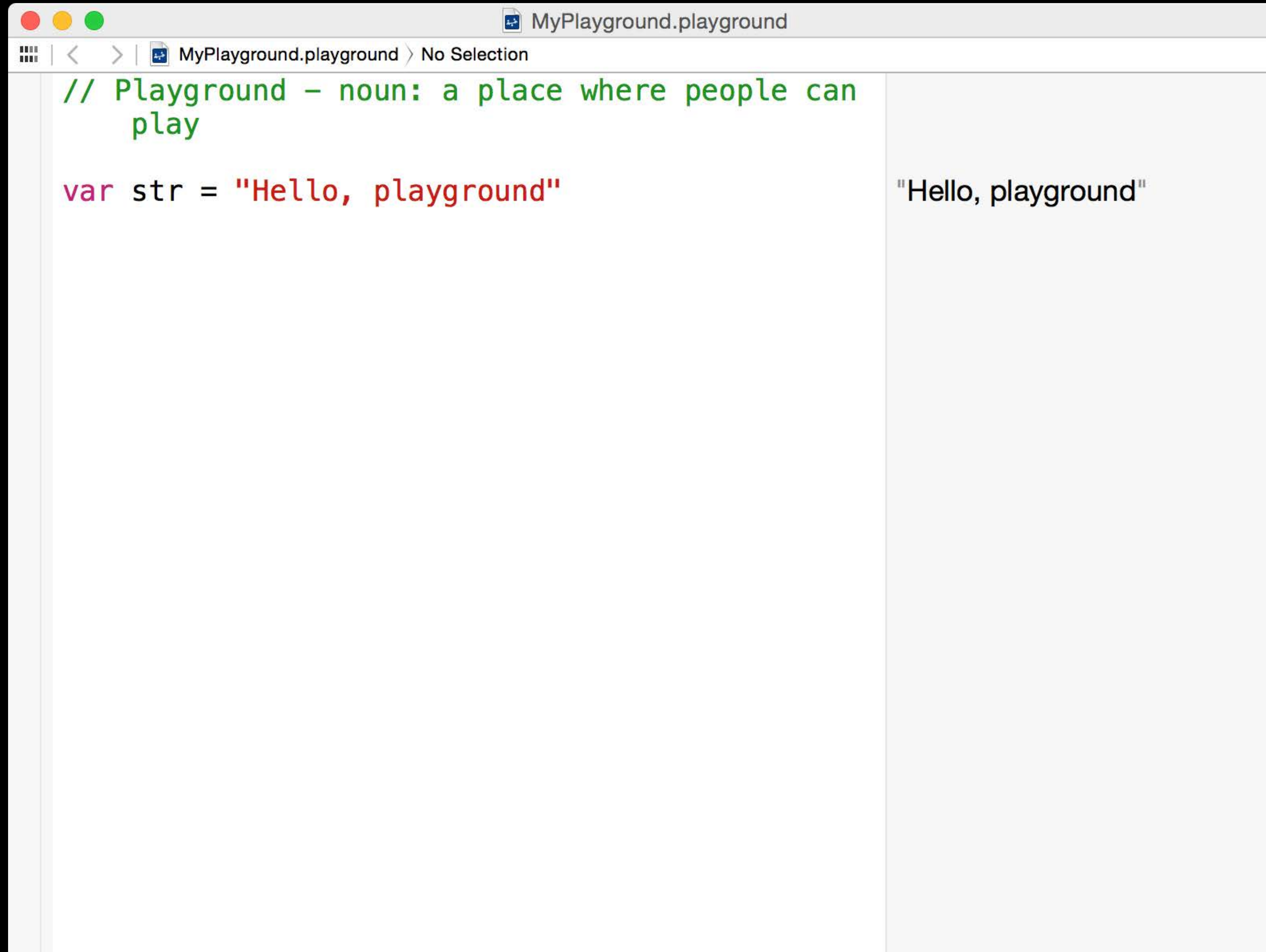
# Working with Playgrounds



*Demo*

Working with playgrounds

# Playgrounds Automatically Execute

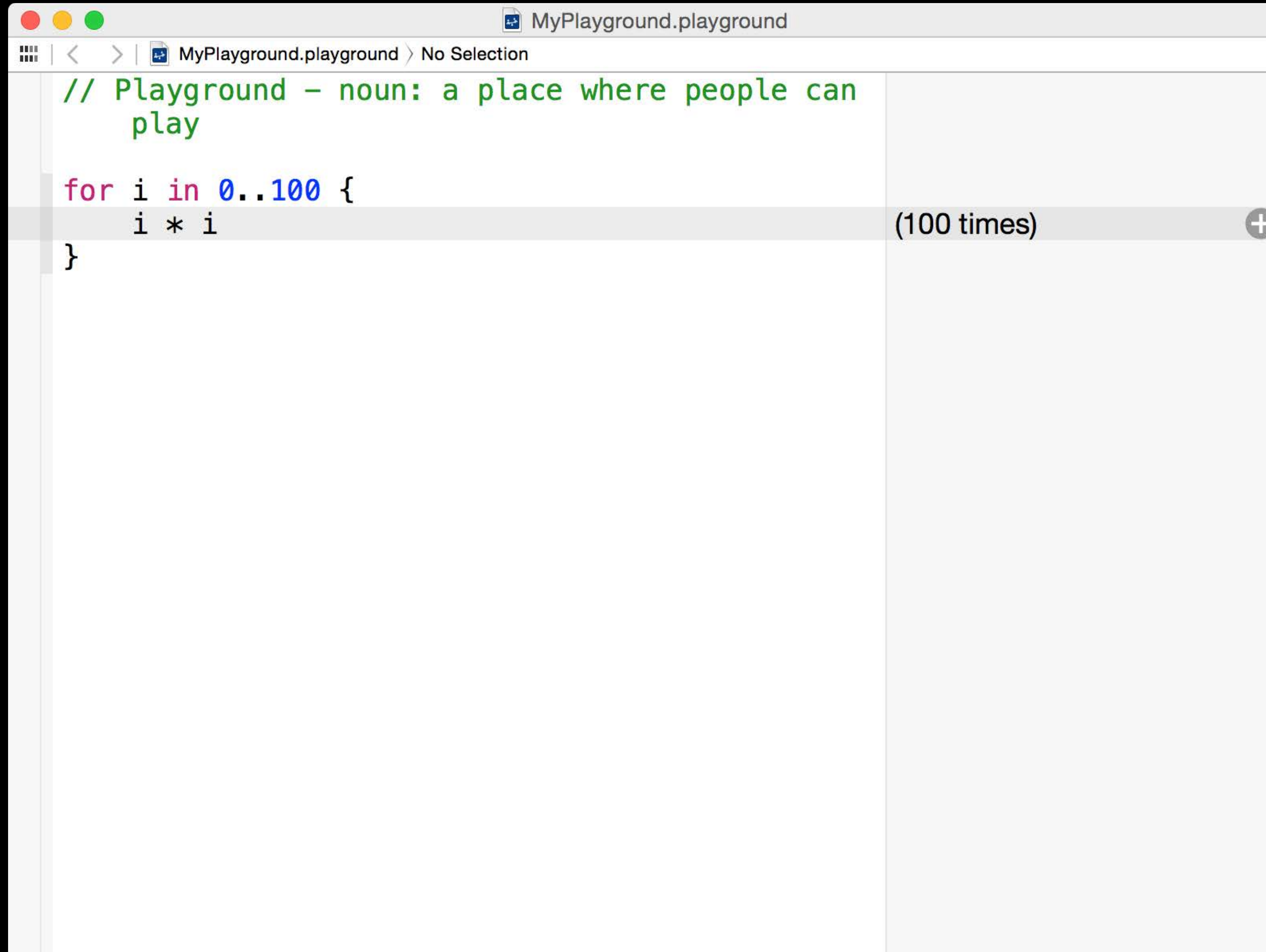


The image shows a screenshot of a web-based code playground interface. The window title is "MyPlayground.playground". The browser address bar shows "MyPlayground.playground" and "No Selection". The code editor contains the following code:

```
// Playground – noun: a place where people can  
play  
  
var str = "Hello, playground"
```

The output area on the right displays the result of the code execution: "Hello, playground".

# Add Value Histories to the Timeline

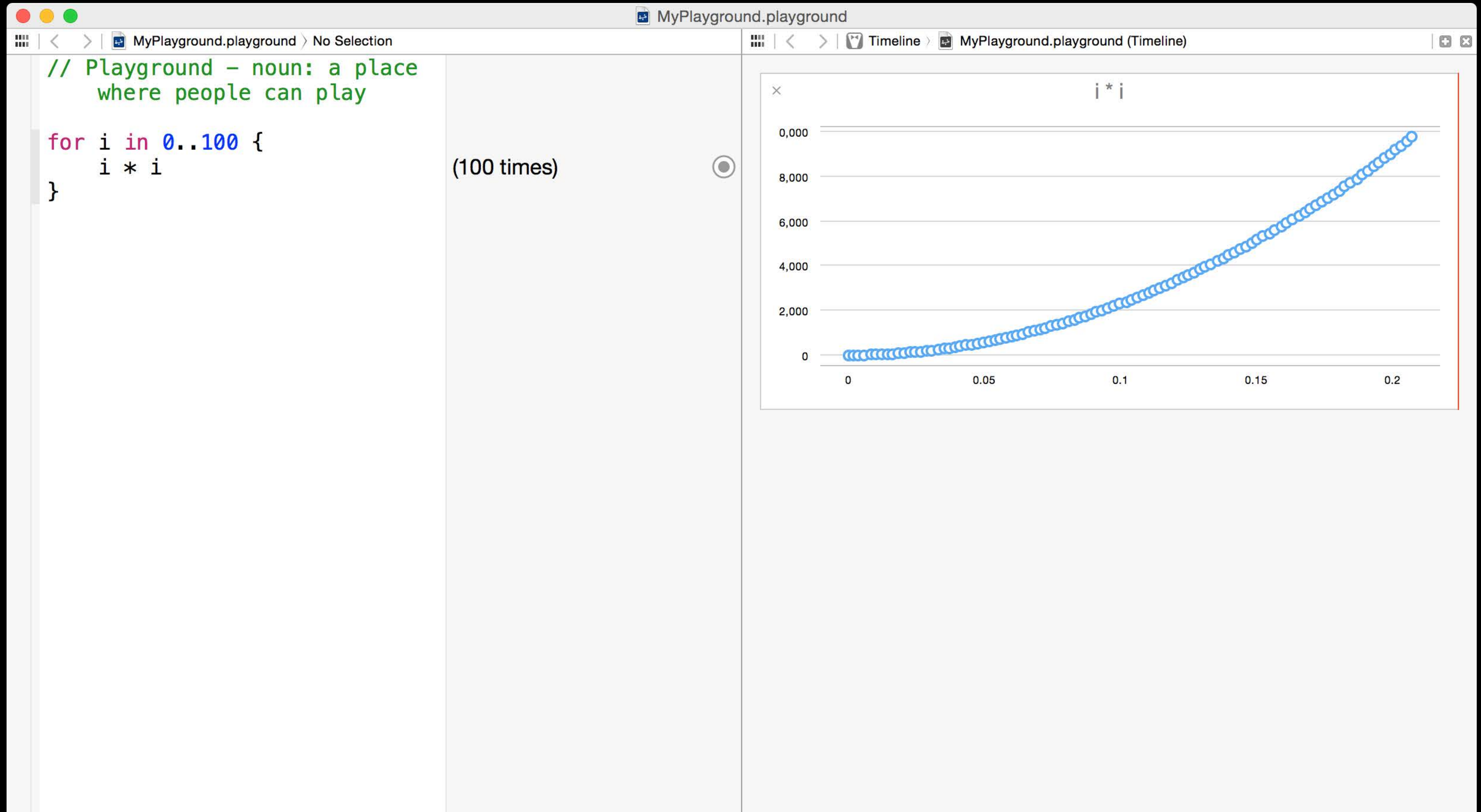


The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "MyPlayground.playground". The code contains a comment and a for loop:

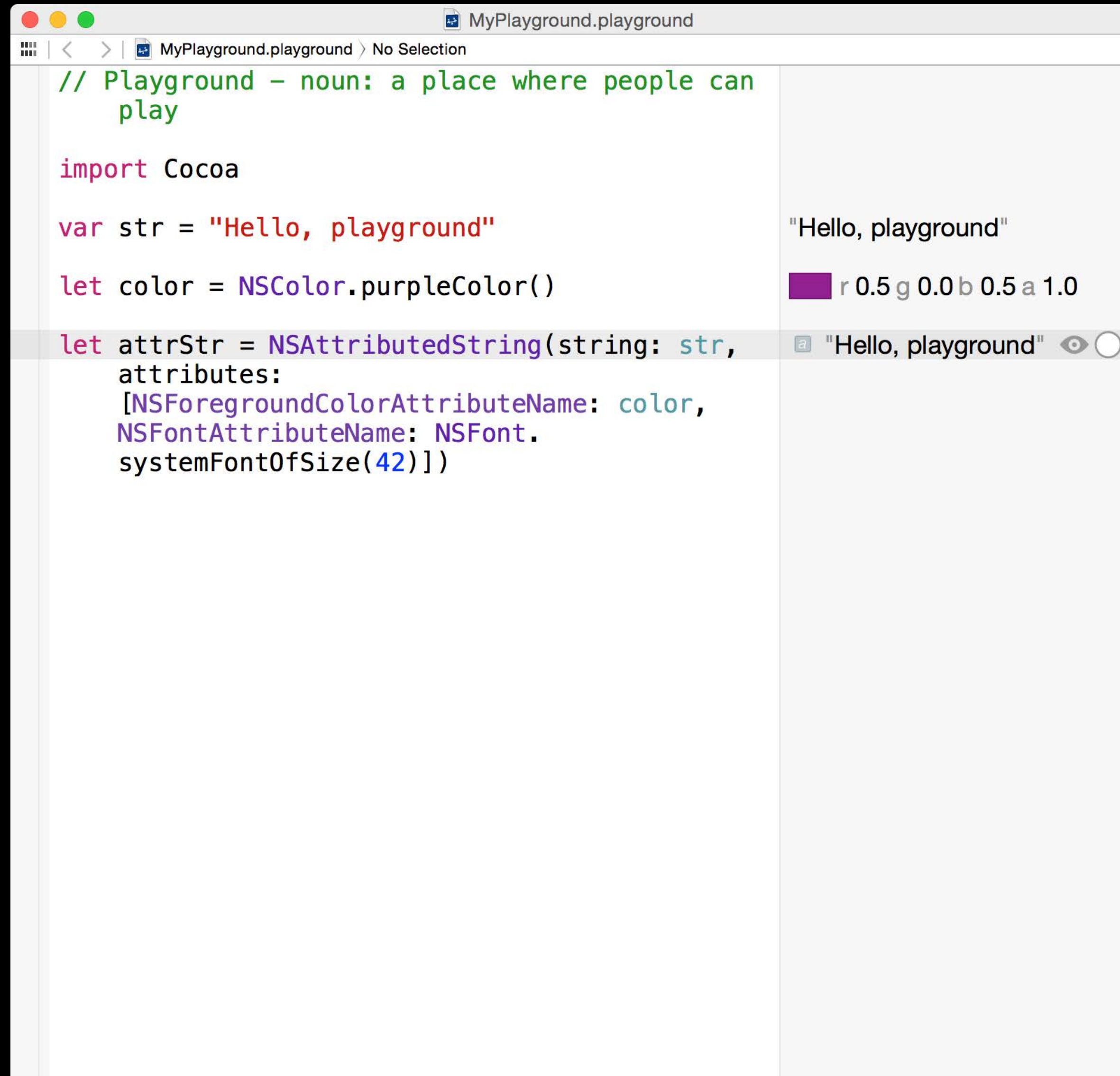
```
// Playground – noun: a place where people can  
play  
  
for i in 0..100 {  
  i * i  
}
```

A grey horizontal bar highlights the line `i * i`. To the right of this bar, the text "(100 times)" is displayed, followed by a plus sign icon (+), indicating that a value history has been added for this line of code.

# Add Value Histories to the Timeline



# Many Values Have Quick Looks



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

```
MyPlayground.playground
MyPlayground.playground > No Selection

// Playground - noun: a place where people can
// play

import Cocoa

var str = "Hello, playground"

let color = NSColor.purpleColor()

let attrStr = NSAttributedString(string: str,
    attributes:
    [NSForegroundColorAttributeName: color,
    NSFontAttributeName: NSFont.
    systemFontOfSize(42)])
```

"Hello, playground"

 r 0.5 g 0.0 b 0.5 a 1.0

 "Hello, playground" 

Hello, playground

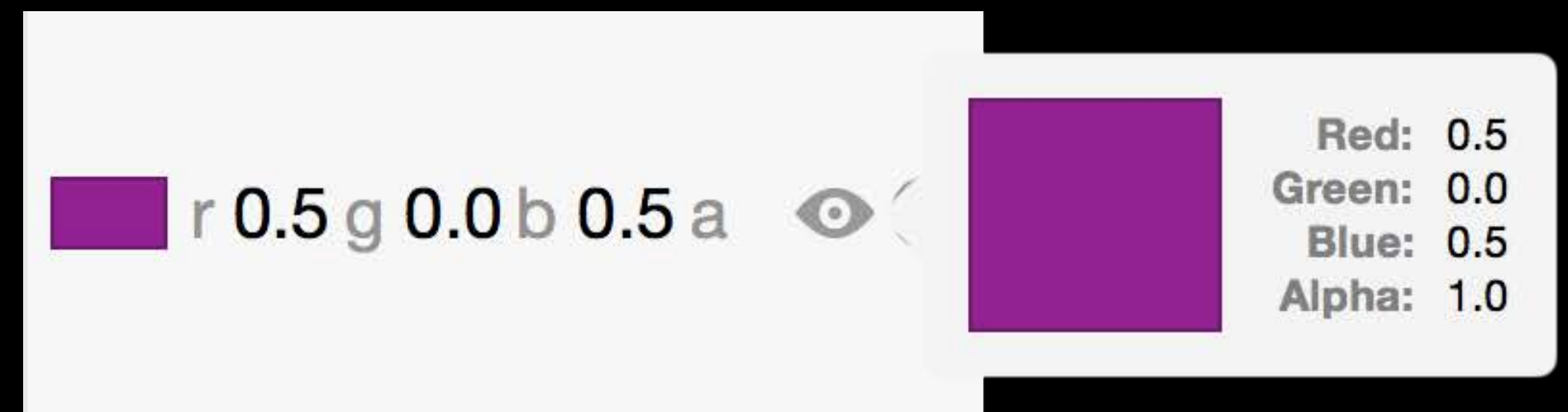
# Many Values Have Quick Looks

Supported types

# Many Values Have Quick Looks

Supported types

Colors



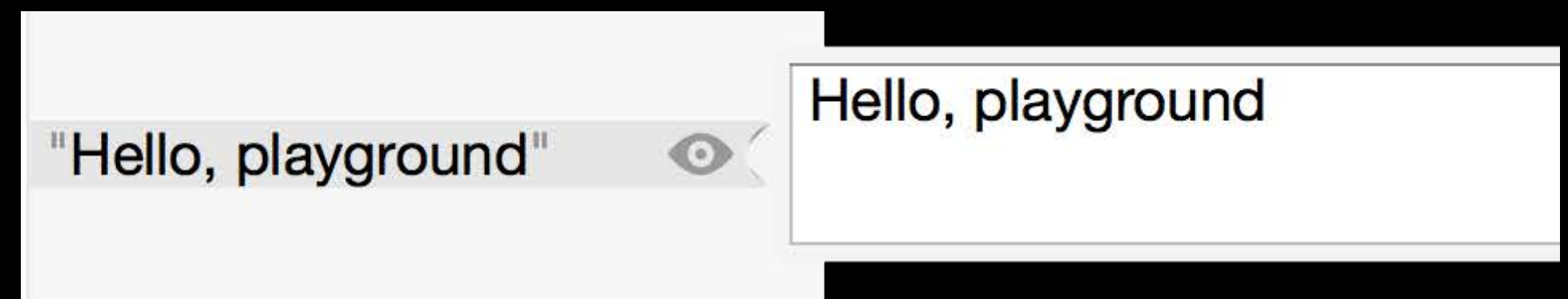


# Many Values Have Quick Looks

Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)



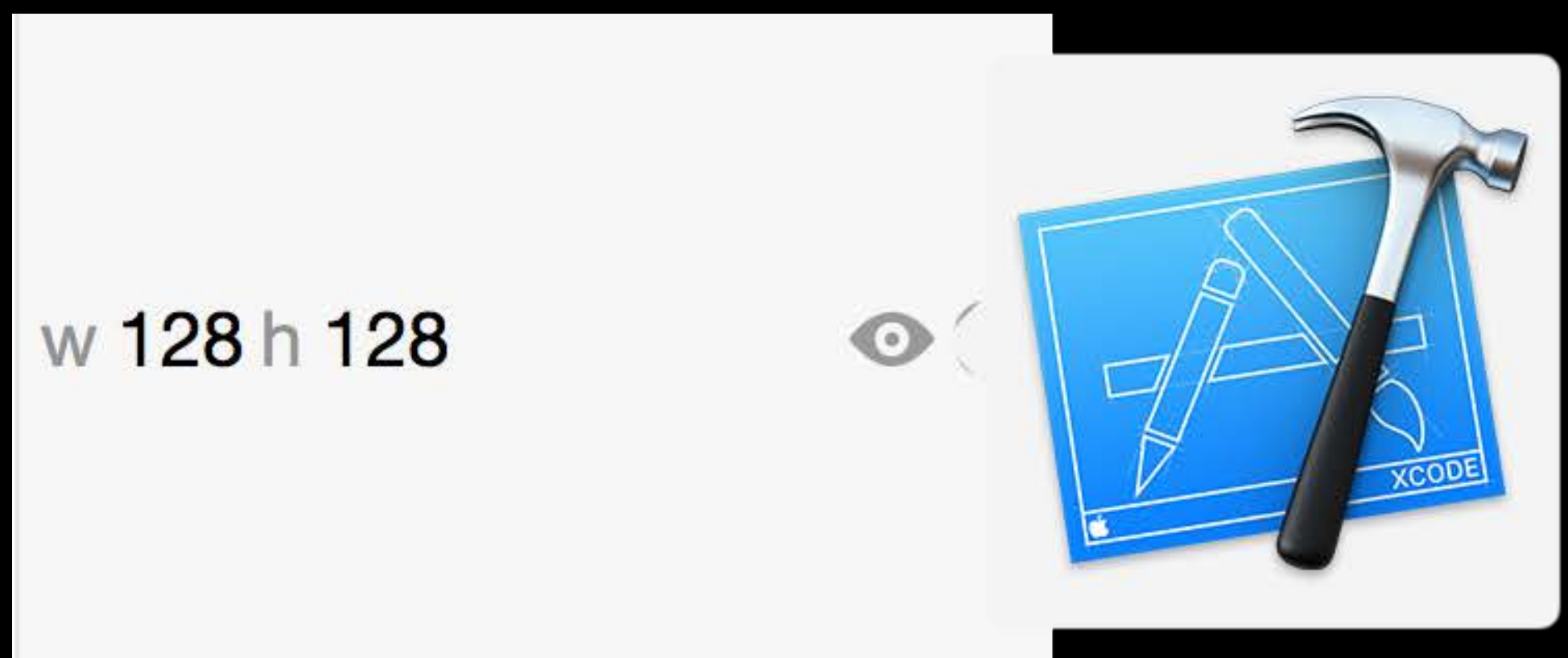
# Many Values Have Quick Looks

Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

Views



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

Views

Arrays and dictionaries



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

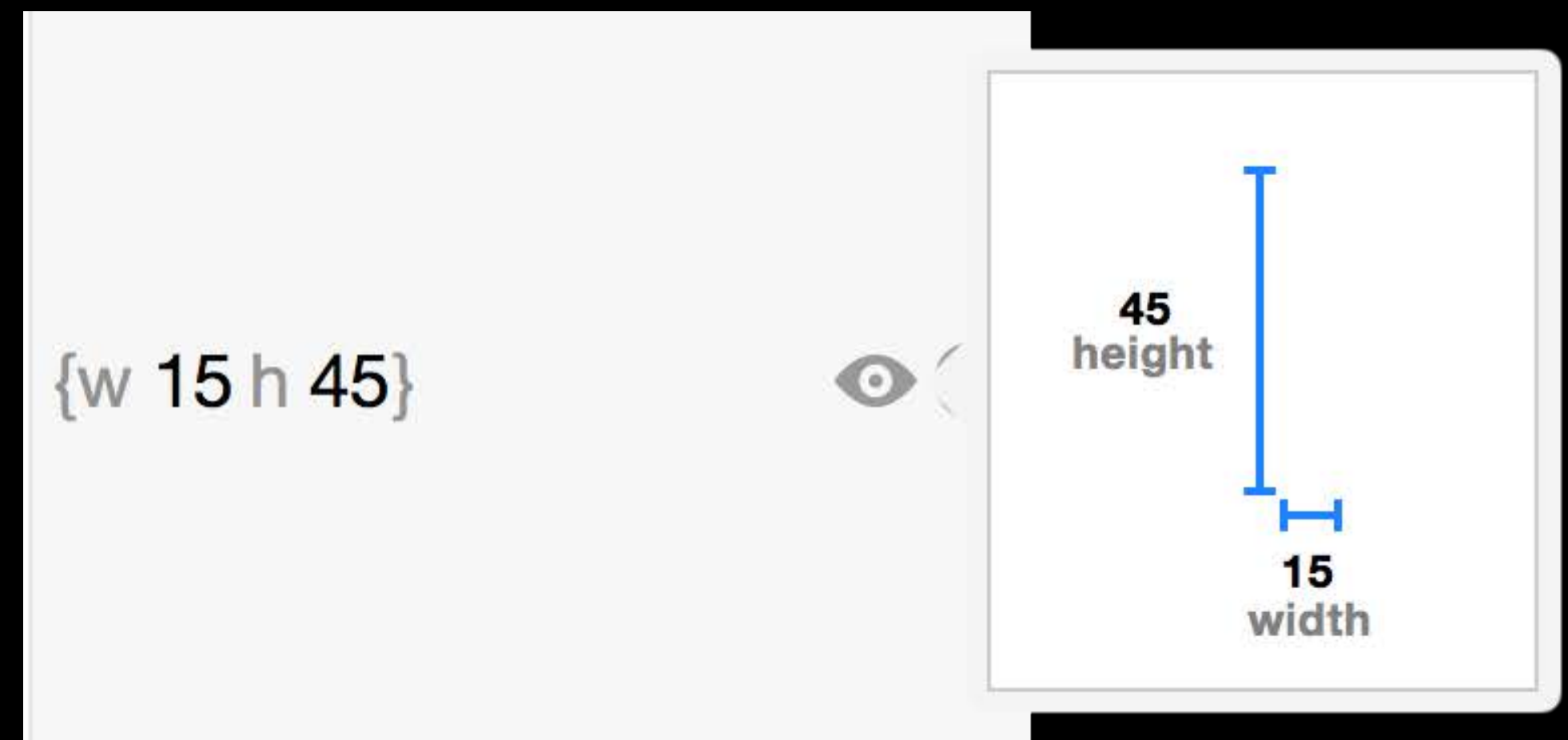
Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

Views

Arrays and dictionaries

Points, rects, sizes



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

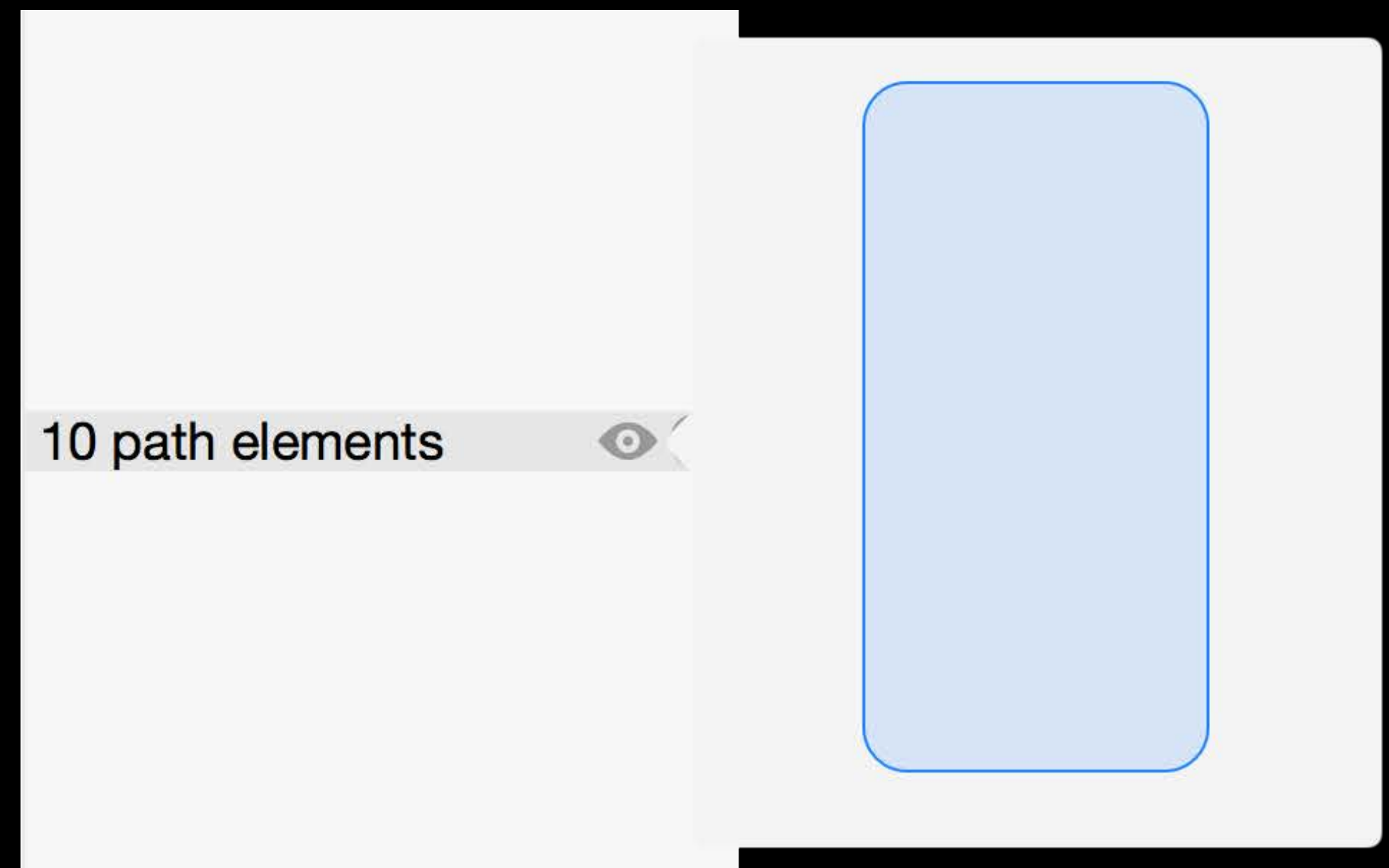
Images

Views

Arrays and dictionaries

Points, rects, sizes

Bézier paths



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

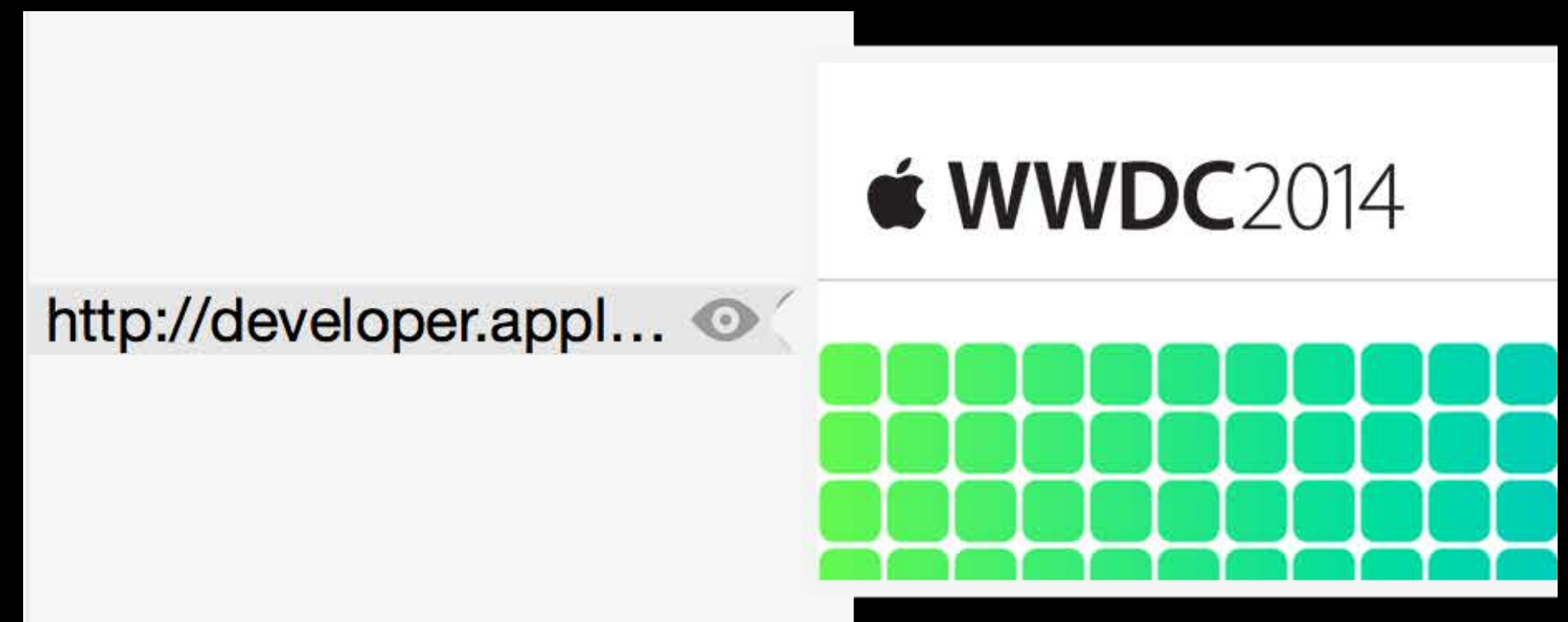
Views

Arrays and dictionaries

Points, rects, sizes

Bézier paths

URLs



# Many Values Have Quick Looks

## Supported types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

Views

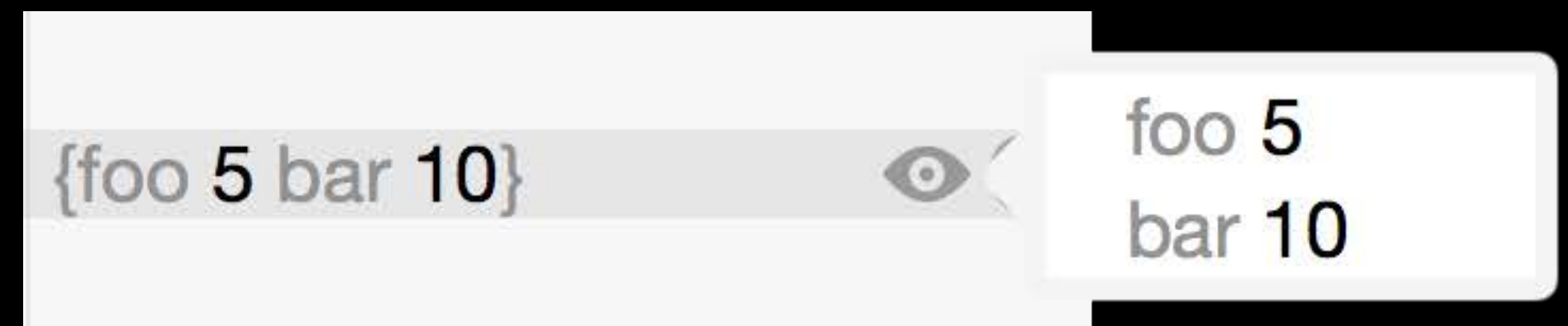
Arrays and dictionaries

Points, rects, sizes

Bézier paths

URLs

Classes and structs

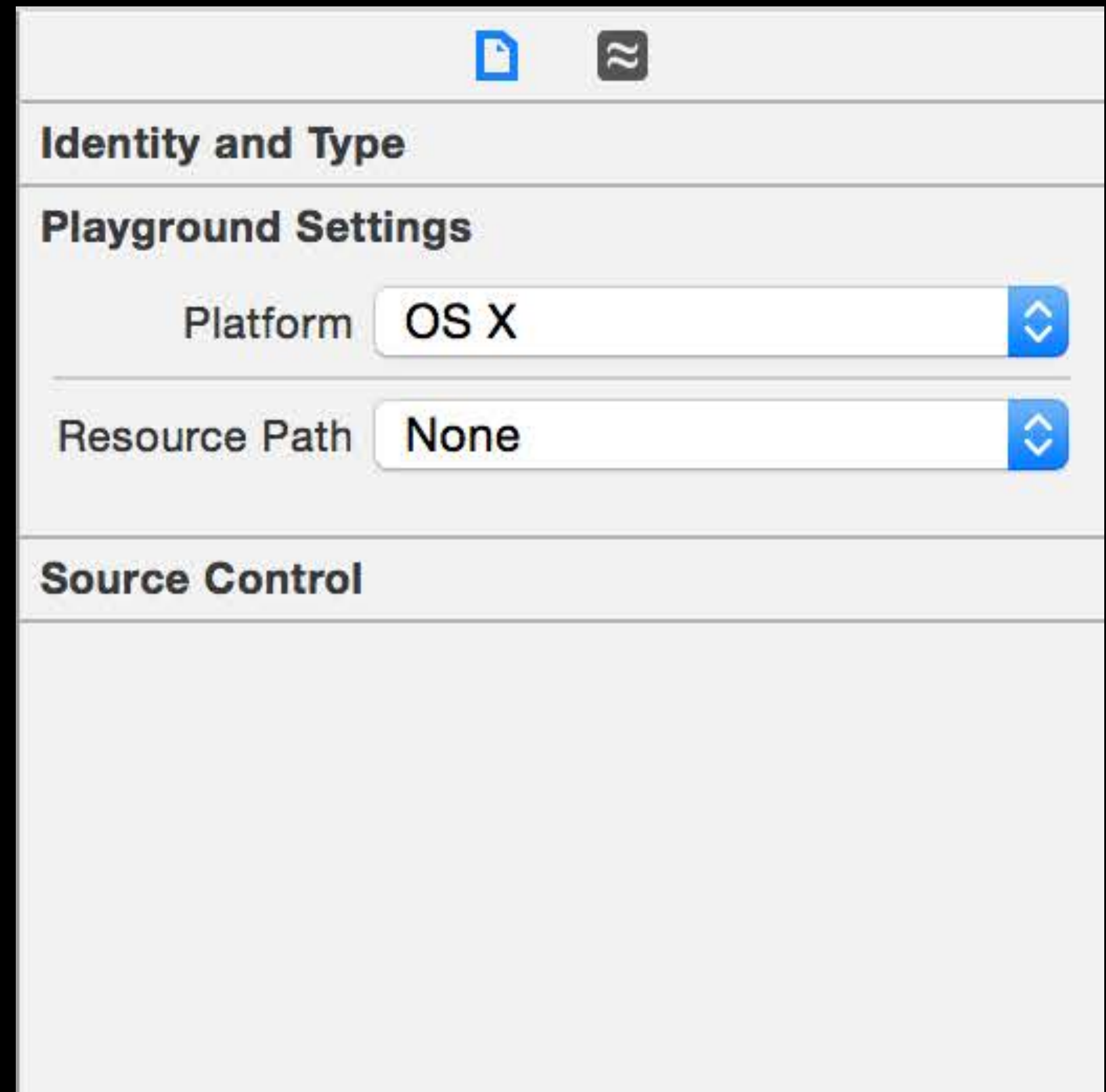




# Using Resources in Playgrounds

# Using Resources in Playgrounds

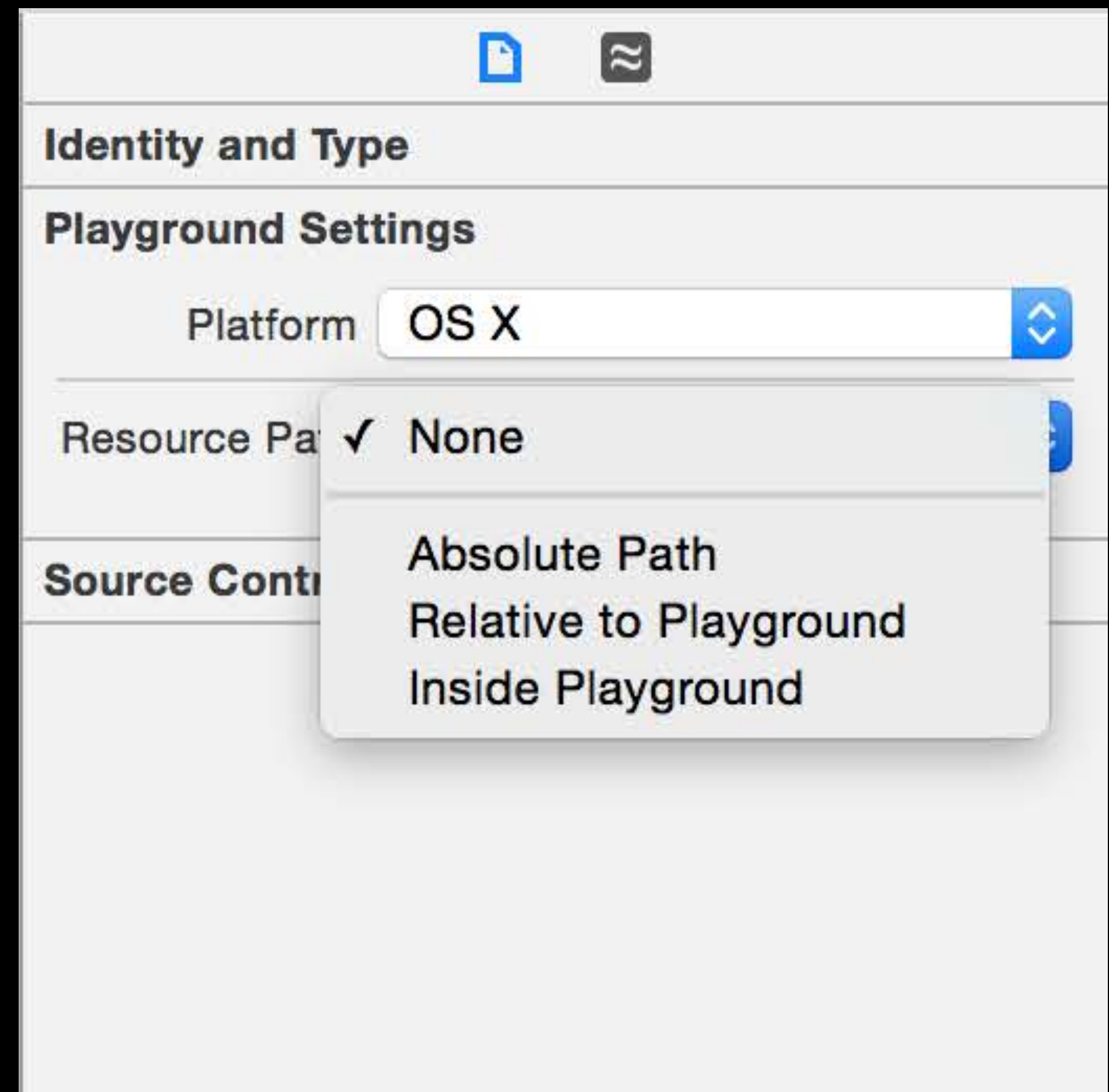
Show the file inspector



# Using Resources in Playgrounds

Show the file inspector

Select location for playground resources

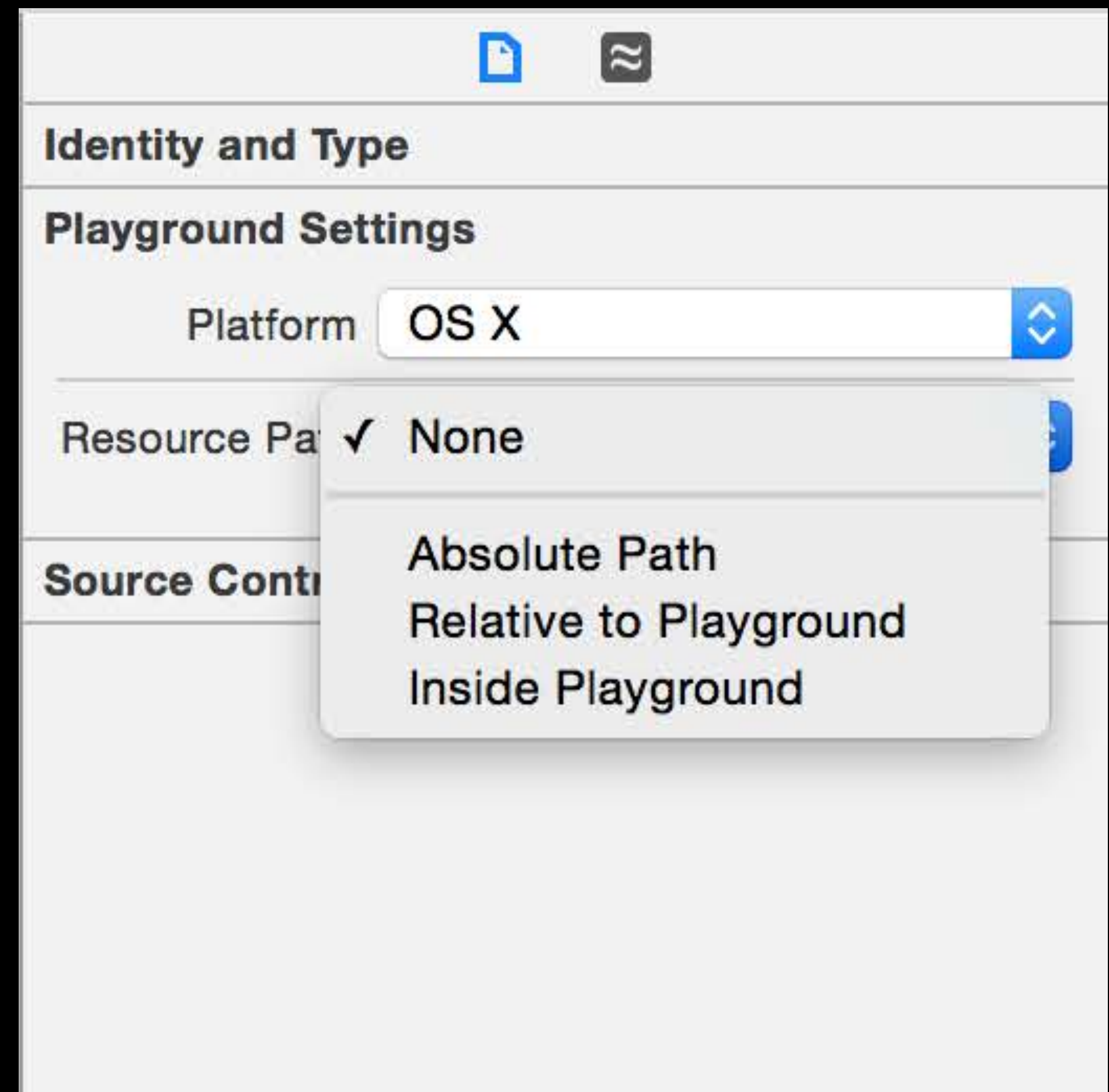


# Using Resources in Playgrounds

Show the file inspector

Select location for playground resources

- Absolute Path

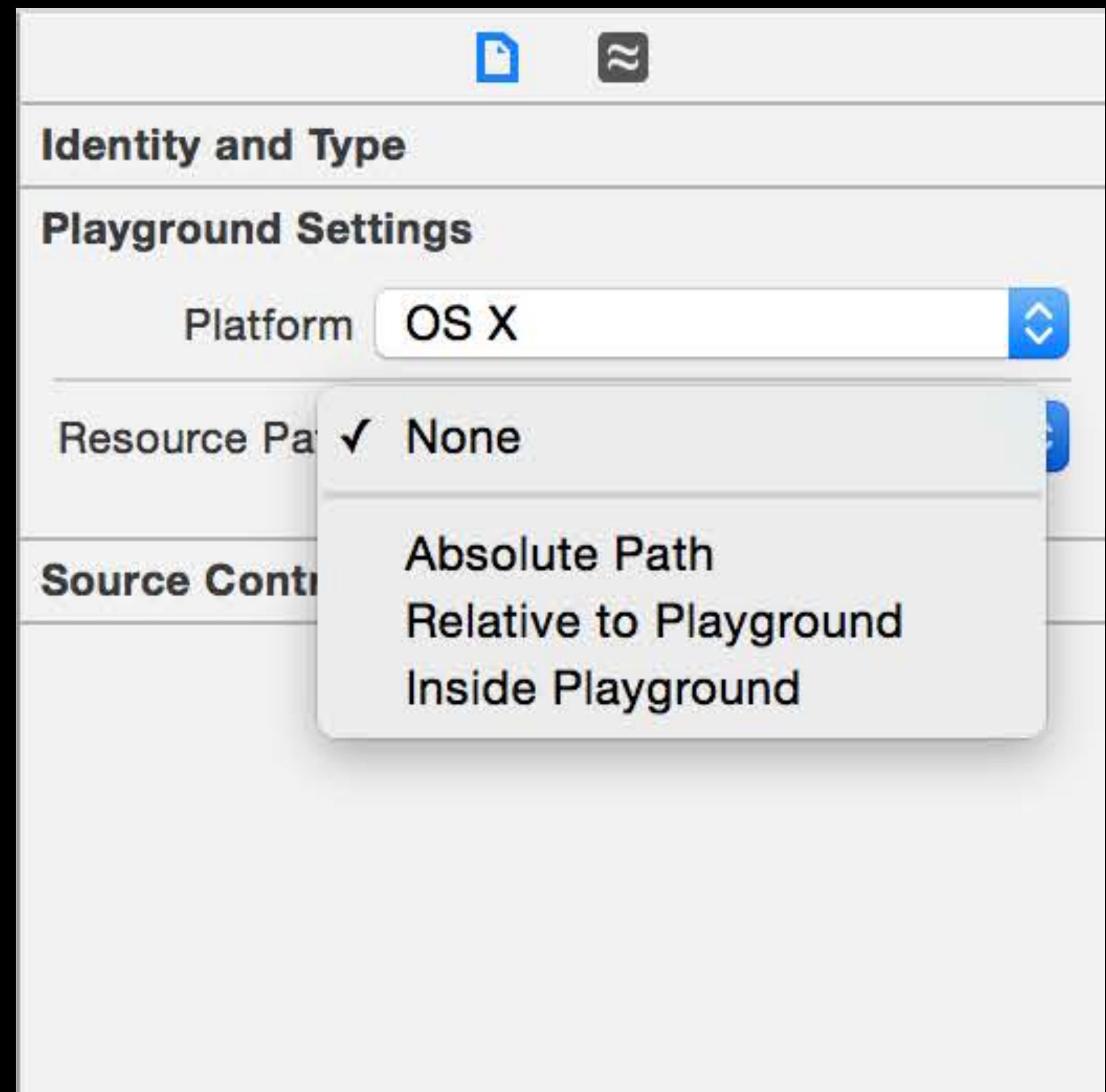


# Using Resources in Playgrounds

Show the file inspector

Select location for playground resources

- Absolute Path
- Relative to Playground

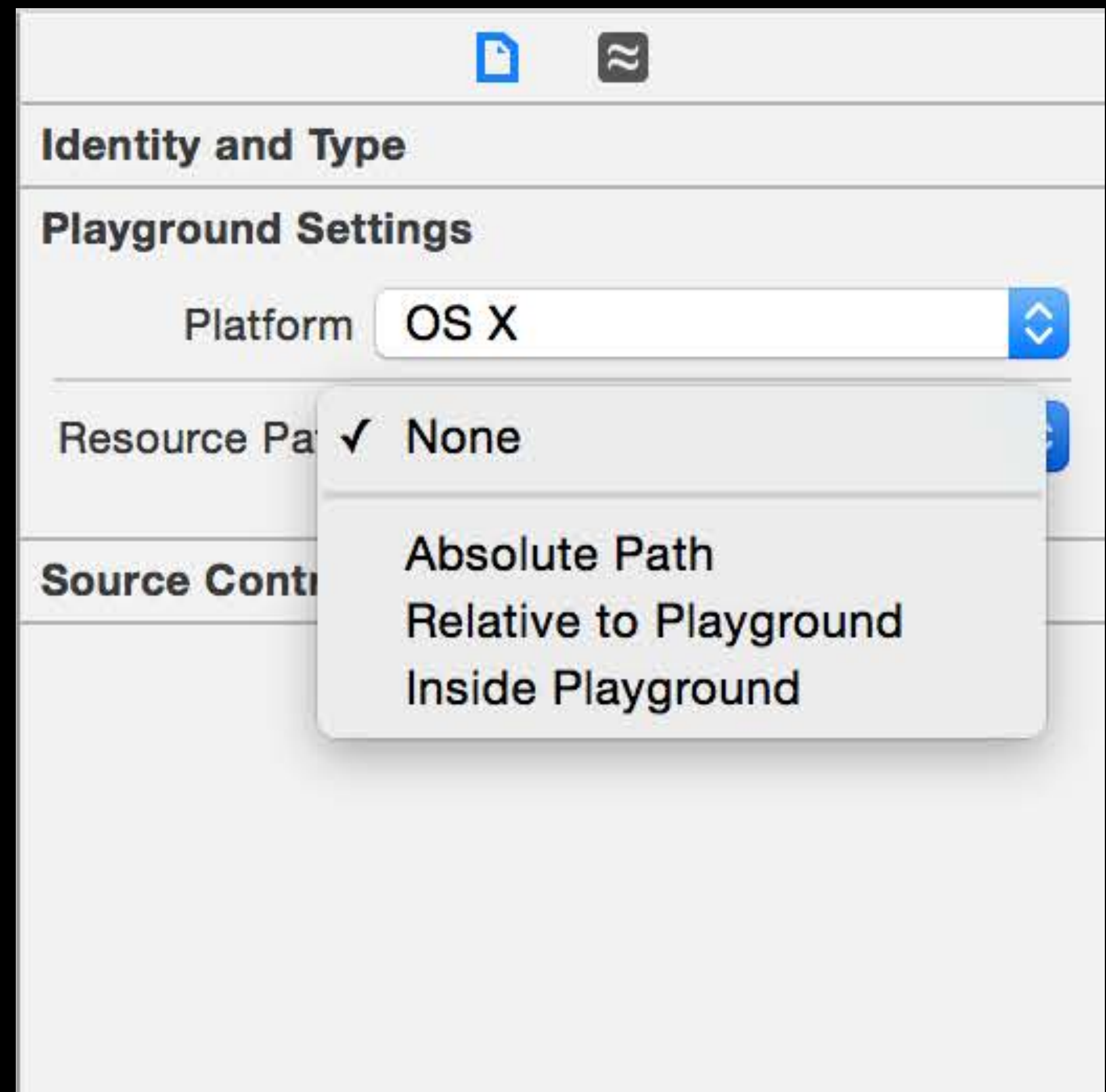


# Using Resources in Playgrounds

Show the file inspector

Select location for playground resources

- Absolute Path
- Relative to Playground
- Inside Playground



# Using Resources in Playgrounds

Show the file inspector

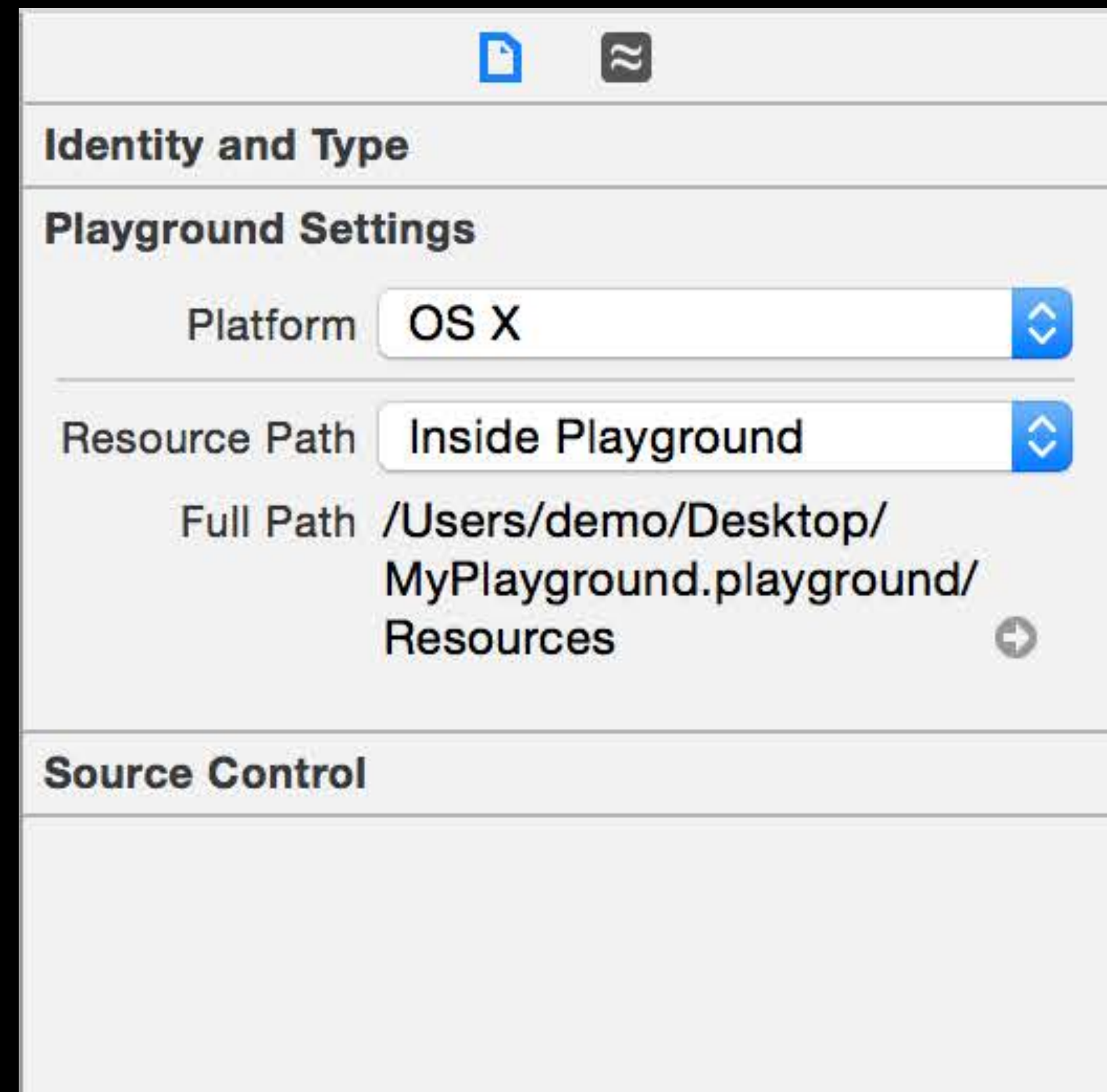
Select location for playground resources

- Absolute Path
- Relative to Playground
- Inside Playground

In source, access resources using  
NSBundle and related API, such as:

```
NSBundle.pathForResource(_:ofType:)
```

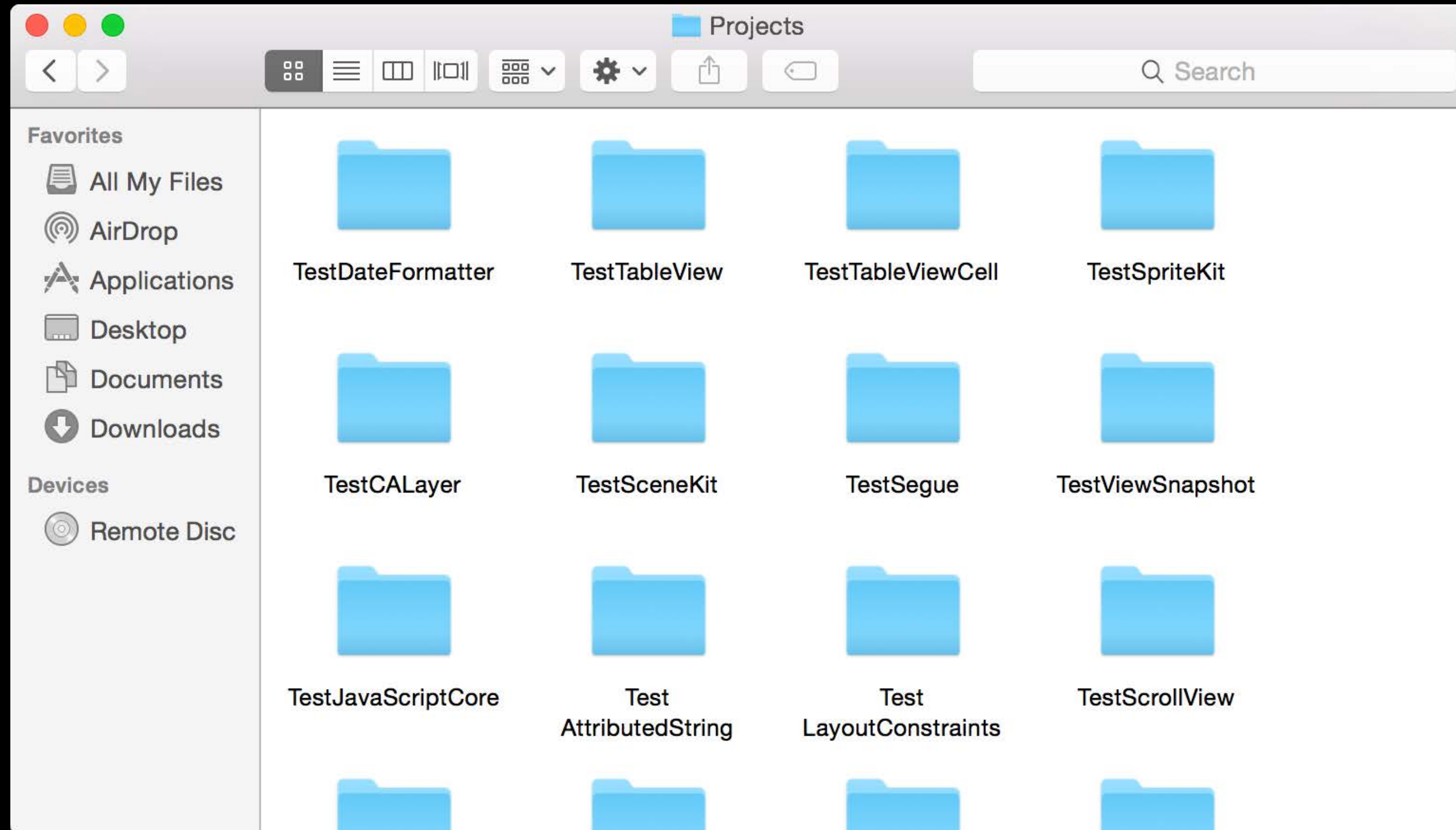
```
UIImage(named:)
```



Experimentation



# TestFoo.xcodeproj



# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

Find the right file to edit

# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

Find the right file to edit

Write your code

# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

Find the right file to edit

Write your code

Build

# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

Find the right file to edit

Write your code

Build

Run

# TestFoo.xcodeproj

Choose a project template

Find the right file to edit

Write your code

Build

Run

Debug

TestFoo.playground



# TestFoo.playground

Get started with a playground



# TestFoo.playground

Get started with a playground

Write your code

```
// Playground - noun: a place where people can  
play  
var str = "Hello, playground"
```

"Hello, playground"

*Demo*

Experimentation

# Algorithm Development

*Demo*

Algorithm development

# XCPayground

Contains utilities for use in playgrounds



# XCTest Playground

Contains utilities for use in playgrounds

- Manually capturing values
- Showing live views
- Extending execution



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# Manually Capturing Values

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- Values with the same identifier are shown in a single value history
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**value** can be anything

*Demo*

Algorithm development



Custom Quick Look Support

# Custom Quick Look Support

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Add Quick Look support to NSObject subclasses only

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Add Quick Look support to NSObject subclasses only

Implement the `debugQuickLookObject()` method

```
func debugQuickLookObject() -> AnyObject? {  
    return "Some Quick Look type"  
}
```

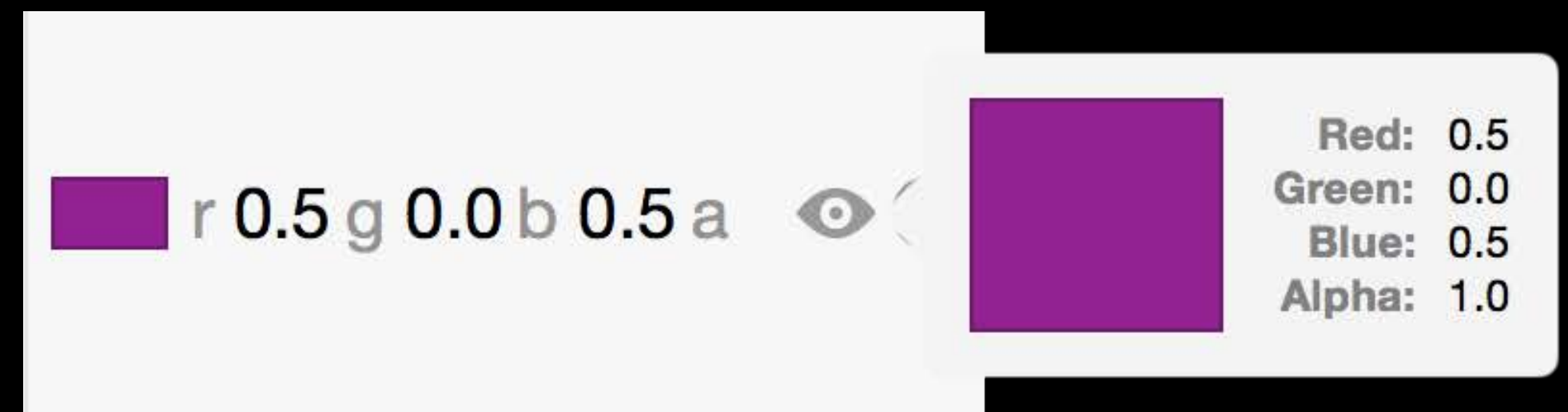
# Custom Quick Look Support

Custom Quick Look types

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## Custom Quick Look types

### Colors

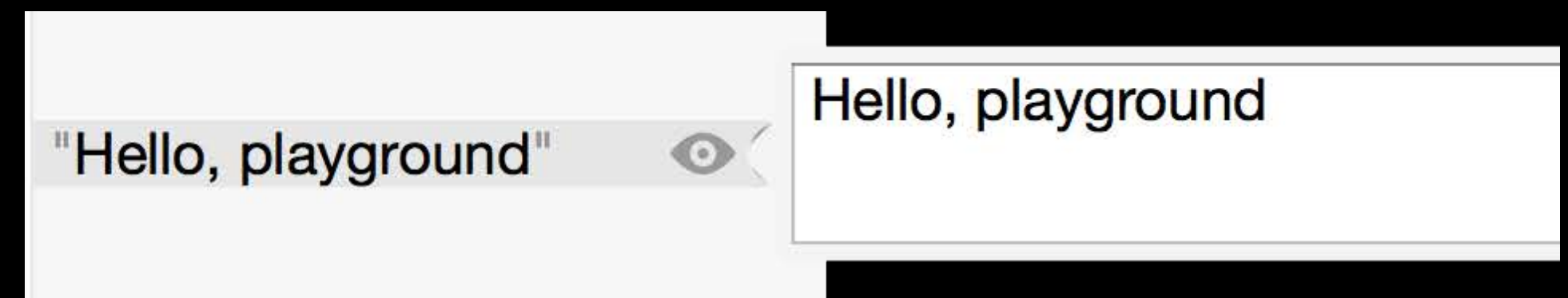


# Custom Quick Look Support

## Custom Quick Look types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)



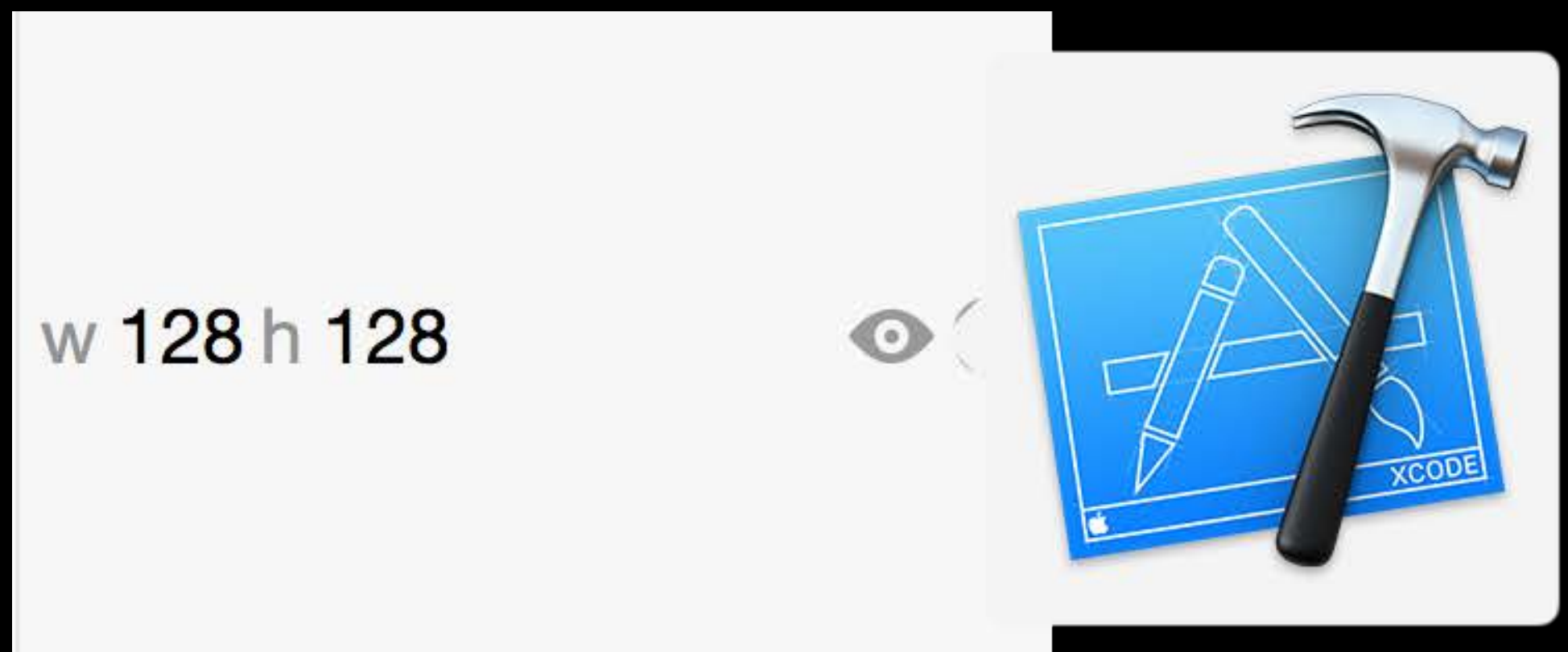
# Custom Quick Look Support

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Images





# Custom Quick Look Support

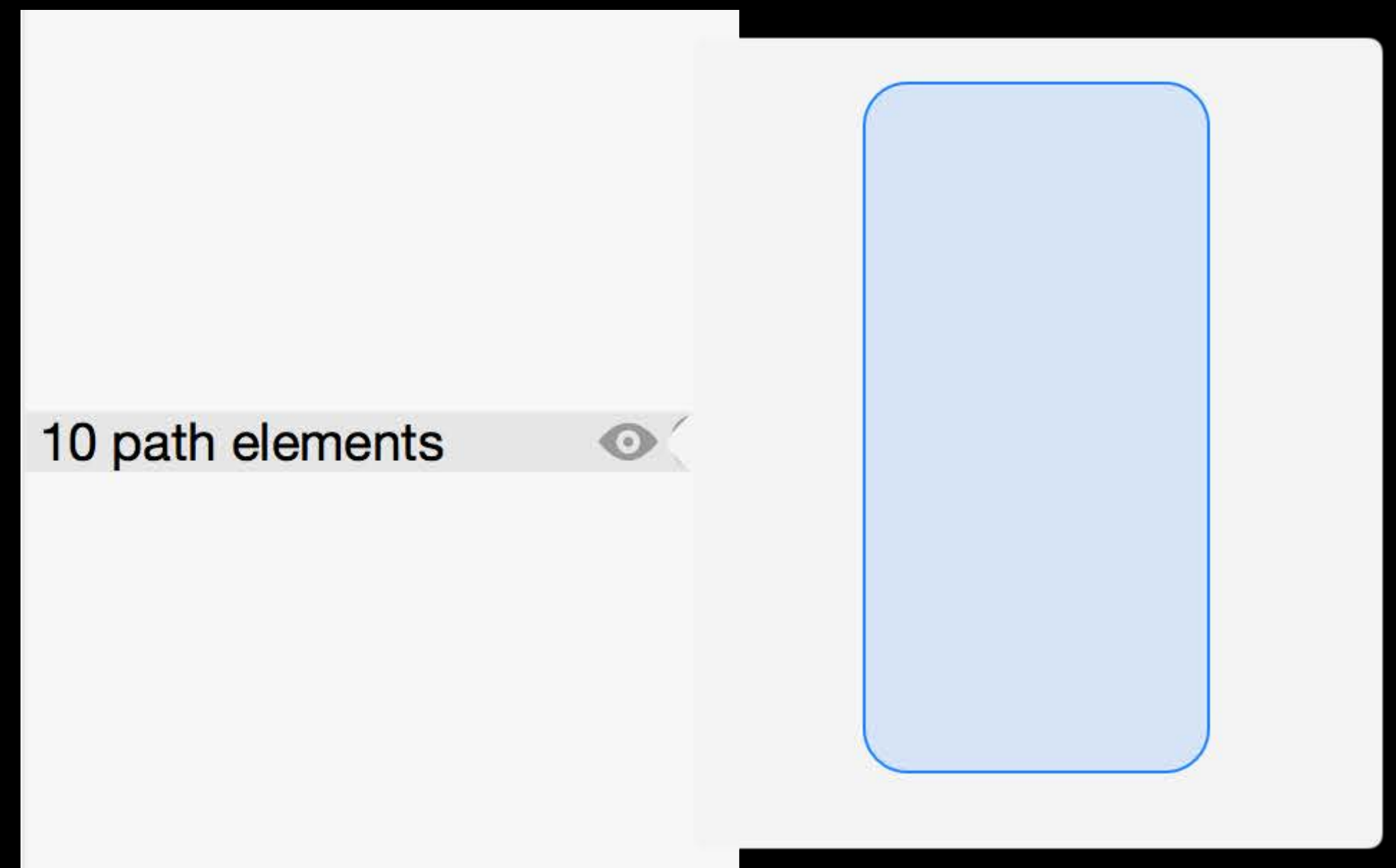
## Custom Quick Look types

Colors

Strings (plain and attributed)

Images

Bézier paths



*Demo*

Custom Quick Look support

# Custom View Development

# Goal: Animate the Playground Icon



*Demo*

Custom view development

# XCTest Playground

Contains utilities for use in playgrounds

- Manually capturing values
- **Showing live views**
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# Showing Live Views

## XCPShowView

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Shows view live as playground executes and records frames for playback

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func XCPShowView(identifier: String, view: UIView)
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**identifier** must be unique in the playground

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# Showing Live Views

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**identifier** must be unique in the playground

- Shown as the title for the live view in the timeline

**view** must not have a superview

- Automatically added to a window for display in the timeline

*Demo*

Custom view development

# Asynchronous Code in Playgrounds

# XCTest Playground

Contains utilities for use in playgrounds

- Manually capturing values
- Showing live views
- **Extending execution**



# Extending Execution

`XCPSetExecutionShouldContinueIndefinitely`

By default, execution terminates once all top-level code has executed

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XCPlayground includes API for extending execution indefinitely

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Not quite “indefinite” — execution time is controlled by the timeline’s timeout

- Defaults to 30 seconds

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XCPShowView implicitly calls XCPSetExecutionShouldContinueIndefinitely

# *Demo*

Asynchronous code in playgrounds

# Asynchronous Code in Playgrounds

## Alternatives

Prefer to use `XCPSetExecutionShouldContinueIndefinitely` if possible

Methods for waiting for asynchronous operations work too

- Spin the main run loop
- Semaphores

# Playground Limitations

# Don't Use Playgrounds for Performance



Playgrounds should not be used for performance testing

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Playgrounds currently can't be used for things that require:

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- On-device execution
- Your app or framework code

# Playgrounds vs. the REPL

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REPL can execute in your process

- Stop at a breakpoint

```
(lldb) repl
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- Automatic execution from a known state
- Quick Looks
- Timeline



# Playgrounds vs. the REPL

REPL can execute in your process

- Stop at a breakpoint

(lldb) `repl`

Playgrounds provide a richer experience

- Automatic execution from a known state
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# Summary

Playgrounds are a great way to play with Swift, Cocoa, and Cocoa Touch

Use them for learning, exploration, and visualization

XCTest provides utilities for use in playgrounds

- Manually capture values with `XCTestCaptureValue`
- Show live views in the timeline with `XCTestShowView`
- Extend execution with `XCTestSetExecutionShouldContinueIndefinitely`

Give playgrounds a try!

# More Information

Dave DeLong

Developer Tools Evangelist

[delong@apple.com](mailto:delong@apple.com)

Documentation

Source Editor Help

<http://developer.apple.com>

Apple Developer Forums

<http://devforums.apple.com>

# Related Sessions

- 
- |   |          |                  |
|---|----------|------------------|
| ● Introduction to Swift                   | Presidio | Tuesday 2:00PM   |
| ● Intermediate Swift                      | Presidio | Wednesday 2:00PM |
| ● Advanced Swift                          | Presidio | Thursday 11:30AM |
| ● Integrating Swift with Objective-C      | Presidio | Wednesday 9:00AM |
| ● Swift Interoperability in Depth         | Presidio | Wednesday 3:15PM |
| ● Introduction to LLDB and the Swift REPL | Mission  | Thursday 10:15AM |
-

# Labs

- 
- Swift Lab Tools Lab A Wednesday 2:00PM
  - Swift Lab Tools Lab A Thursday 9:00AM
  - Swift Lab Tools Lab A Thursday 2:00PM
  - Swift Lab Tools Lab A Friday 9:00AM
  - Swift Lab Tools Lab A Friday 2:00PM
-

 WWDC14