

enum

- Another variety of data structure in addition to struct and class

It can only have discrete states ...

```
enum FastFoodMenuItem {  
    case hamburger  
    case fries  
    case drink  
    case cookie  
}
```

An enum is a value type (like struct), so it is copied as it is passed around.



enum

• Associated Data

Each state can (but does not have to) have its own “associated data” ...

```
enum FastFoodMenuItem {  
    case hamburger(numberOfPatties: Int)  
    case fries(size: FryOrderSize)  
    case drink(String, ounces: Int) // the unnamed String is the brand, e.g. “Coke”  
    case cookie  
}
```

In the example above, FryOrderSize would probably be an enum too for example ...

```
enum FryOrderSize {  
    case large  
    case small  
}
```

Also note that the drink case has 2 pieces of associated data (one of them “unnamed”).



enum

- Setting the value of an enum

Assigning a value to a variable or constant of type enum is easy ...

```
let menuItem: FastFoodMenuItem =  
var otherItem: FastFoodMenuItem =
```



enum

- Setting the value of an enum

When you set the value of an enum you must provide the associated data (if any) ...

```
let menuItem: FastFoodMenuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
```

```
var otherItem: FastFoodMenuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.cookie
```



enum

- Setting the value of an enum

Swift can infer the type on one side of the assignment or the other (but not both) ...

```
let menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
```

```
var otherItem: FastFoodMenuItem = .cookie
```

```
var yetAnotherItem = .cookie // Swift can't figure this out
```



enum

• Checking an enum's state

An enum's state is usually checked with a `switch` statement ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
switch menuItem {
    case FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger: print("burger")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.fries: print("fries")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.drink: print("drink")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.cookie: print("cookie")
}
```

Note that we are ignoring the "associated data" above ... so far ...



enum

• Checking an enum's state

An enum's state is usually checked with a `switch` statement ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
switch menuItem {
    case FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger: print("burger")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.fries: print("fries")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.drink: print("drink")
    case FastFoodMenuItem.cookie: print("cookie")
}
```

This code would print "burger" on the console



enum

• Checking an enum's state

An enum's state is usually checked with a switch statement ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
switch menuItem {
    case .hamburger: print("burger")
    case .fries: print("fries")
    case .drink: print("drink")
    case .cookie: print("cookie")
}
```

It is not necessary to use the fully-expressed `FastFoodMenuItem.fries` inside the switch (since Swift can infer the `FastFoodMenuItem` part of that)



enum

• break

If you don't want to do anything in a given case, use **break** ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.hamburger(patties: 2)
switch menuItem {
    case .hamburger: break
    case .fries: print("fries")
    case .drink: print("drink")
    case .cookie: print("cookie")
}
```

This code would print nothing on the console



enum

• default

A switch must handle all possible cases (although you can **default** uninteresting cases) ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.cookie
switch menuItem {
    case .hamburger: break
    case .fries: print("fries")
    default: print("other")
}
```

If the menuItem were a cookie, the above code would print "other" on the console.



enum

• Switching on other types

You can switch on any type (not just enum), by the way, for example ...

```
let s: String = "hello"  
switch s {  
  case "goodbye": ...  
  case "hello": ...  
  default: ... // gotta have this for String because switch has to cover ALL cases  
}
```



enum

- Multiple lines allowed

Each case in a switch can be multiple lines and does NOT fall through to the next case ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.fries(size: FryOrderSize.large)
switch menuItem {
  case .hamburger: print("burger")
  case .fries:
    print("yummy")
    print("fries")
  case .drink:
    print("drink")
  case .cookie: print("cookie")
}
```

The above code would print "yummy" and "fries" on the console, but not "drink"
If you put the keyword **fallthrough** as the last line of a case, it will fall through.



enum

• Checking an enum's state

Associated data is accessed through a switch statement using this **let** syntax ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.drink("Coke", ounces: 32)
switch menuItem {
    case .hamburger(let pattyCount): print("a burger with \(pattyCount) patties!")
    case .fries(let size): print("a \(size) order of fries!")
    case .drink(let brand, let ounces): print("a \(ounces)oz \(brand)")
    case .cookie: print("a cookie!")
}
```



enum

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    case .fries(let size): print("a \(size) order of fries!")
    case .drink(let brand, let ounces): print("a \(ounces)oz \(brand)")
    case .cookie: print("a cookie!")
}
```

The above code would print "a 32oz Coke" on the console



enum

• Checking an enum's state

Associated data is accessed through a switch statement using this **let** syntax ...

```
var menuItem = FastFoodMenuItem.drink("Coke", ounces: 32)
switch menuItem {
    case .hamburger(let pattyCount): print("a burger with \(pattyCount) patties!")
    case .fries(let size): print("a \(size) order of fries!")
    case .drink(let brand, let ounces): print("a \(ounces)oz \(brand)")
    case .cookie: print("a cookie!")
}
```

Note that the local variable that retrieves the associated data can have a different name
(e.g. pattyCount above versus patties in the enum declaration)
(e.g. brand above versus not even having a name in the enum declaration)



enum

• Methods and Properties on an enum

An enum can have methods (and computed properties) but **no stored properties** ...

```
enum FastFoodMenuItem {  
    case hamburger(numberOfPatties: Int)  
    case fries(size: FryOrderSize)  
    case drink(String, ounces: Int)  
    case cookie  
  
    func isIncludedInSpecialOrder(number: Int) -> Bool { }  
    var calories: Int { // switch on self and calculate caloric value here }  
}
```

An enum's state is entirely which case it is in and that case's associated data, nothing more.



enum

• Methods and Properties on an enum

In an enum's own methods, you can test the enum's state (and get associated data) using `self` ...

```
enum FastFoodMenuItem {  
    . . .  
    func isIncludedInSpecialOrder(number: Int) -> Bool {  
        switch self {  
            case .hamburger(let pattyCount): return pattyCount == number  
            case .fries, .cookie: return true // a drink and cookie in every special order  
            case .drink(_, let ounces): return ounces == 16 // & 16oz drink of any kind  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Special order 1 is a single patty burger, 2 is a double patty (3 is a triple, etc.?!)



enum

• Methods yes, (stored) Properties no

In an enum's own methods, you can test the enum's state (and get associated data) using self ...

```
enum FastFoodMenuItem {  
    . . .  
    func isIncludedInSpecialOrder(number: Int) -> Bool {  
        switch self {  
            case .hamburger(let pattyCount): return pattyCount == number  
            case .fries, .cookie: return true // a drink and cookie in every special order  
            case .drink(_, let ounces): return ounces == 16 // & 16oz drink of any kind  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Notice the use of `_` if we don't care about that piece of associated data.



enum

• Getting all the cases of an enumeration

```
enum TeslaModel: CaseIterable {  
    case X  
    case S  
    case Three  
    case Y  
}
```

Now this enum will have a `static` var `allCases` that you can iterate over.

```
for model in TeslaModel.allCases {  
    reportSalesNumbers(for: model)  
}  
  
func reportSalesNumbers(for model: TeslaModel) {  
    switch model { ... }  
}
```



enum

• Example

We've already used an enum with associated data in our demos ...

```
struct GridItem {  
    . . .  
    enum Size {  
        case adaptive(minimum: CGFloat, maximum: CGFloat = .infinity)  
        case fixed(CGFloat)  
        case flexible(minimum: CGFloat = 10, maximum: CGFloat = .infinity)  
    }  
}
```

Note that some associated data have default values.

That's why we were able to use `.adaptive(minimum: 65)` (i.e. no maximum).

Also note that the fixed case has no label (thus, `.fixed(100)`).



Optionals

- **Optional**

An Optional is just an enum. Period, nothing more.



Optionals

• Optional

An Optional is just an enum. Period, nothing more.

It essentially looks like this ...

```
enum Optional<T> { // a generic type, like Array<Element> or MemoryGame<CardContent>
    case none
    case some(T) // the some case has associated value of type T
}
```

You can see that it can only have two values: **is set** (some) or **not set** (none).

In the **is set** case, it can have some associated value tagging along (of “don’t care type” T).



Optionals

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```

You can see that it can only have two values: **is set** (some) or **not set** (none).

In the **is set** case, it can have some associated value tagging along (of “don’t care type” T).

Where do we use Optional?

Any time we have a value that can sometimes be “not set” or “unspecified” or “undetermined”.

This happens surprisingly often.

That’s why Swift introduces a lot of “syntactic sugar” to make it easy to use Optionals ...



Optionals

• Optional

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
var hello: String?  
var hello: String? = "hello"  
var hello: String? = nil
```

```
var hello: Optional<String> = .none  
var hello: Optional<String> = .some("hello")  
var hello: Optional<String> = .none
```



Optionals

• Optional

Declaring something of type `Optional<T>` can be done with the syntax `T?`

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
var hello: String?  
var hello: String? = "hello"  
var hello: String? = nil
```

```
var hello: Optional<String> = .none  
var hello: Optional<String> = .some("hello")  
var hello: Optional<String> = .none
```



Optionals

• Optional

Declaring something of type `Optional<T>` can be done with the syntax `T?`
You can then assign it the value `nil` (`Optional.none`).

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
var hello: String?  
var hello: String? = "hello"  
var hello: String? = nil
```

```
var hello: Optional<String> = .none  
var hello: Optional<String> = .some("hello")  
var hello: Optional<String> = .none
```



Optionals

• Optional

Declaring something of type `Optional<T>` can be done with the syntax `T?`

You can then assign it the value `nil` (`Optional.none`).

Or you can assign it something of the type `T` (`Optional.some` with associated value = that value).

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
var hello: String?  
var hello: String? = "hello"  
var hello: String? = nil
```

```
var hello: Optional<String> = .none  
var hello: Optional<String> = .some("hello")  
var hello: Optional<String> = .none
```

Optionals

• Optional

Declaring something of type `Optional<T>` can be done with the syntax `T?`

You can then assign it the value `nil` (`Optional.none`).

Or you can assign it something of the type `T` (`Optional.some` with associated value = that value).

Note that Optionals always start out with an implicit `= nil`.

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
var hello: String?    
var hello: String? = "hello"  
var hello: String? = nil
```

```
var hello: Optional<String> = .none  
var hello: Optional<String> = .some("hello")  
var hello: Optional<String> = .none
```



Optionals

• Optional

You can access the associated value either by force (with `!`) ...

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
let hello: String? = ...  
print(hello!)
```

```
switch hello {  
    case .none: // raise an exception (crash)  
    case .some(let data): print(data)  
}
```



Optionals

• Optional

You can access the associated value either by force (with `!`) ...

Or “safely” using `if let` and then using the safely-gotten associated value in `{ }` (`else` allowed too).

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
let hello: String? = ...  
print(hello!)
```

```
if let safehello = hello {  
    print(safehello)  
} else {  
    // do something else  
}
```

```
switch hello {  
    case .none: // raise an exception (crash)  
    case .some(let data): print(data)  
}
```

```
switch hello {  
    case .none: { // do something else }  
    case .some(let data): print(data)  
}
```



Optionals

• Optional

There's also `??` which does "Optional defaulting". It's called the "nil-coalescing operator".

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
let x: String? = ...  
let y = x ?? "foo"
```

```
switch x {  
    case .none: y = "foo"  
    case .some(let data): y = data  
}
```



Optionals

• Optional

Optional chaining ...

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
let x: String? = ...
```

```
let y = x?.foo()?.bar?.z
```



Optionals

• Optional

Optional chaining ...

```
enum Optional<T> {  
    case none  
    case some(T)  
}
```

```
let x: String? = ...  
let y = x?.foo()?.bar?.z
```

```
switch x {  
    case .none: y = nil  
    case .some(let xval):  
        switch xval.foo() {  
            case .none: y = nil  
            case .some(let xfooval):  
                switch xfooval.bar {  
                    case .none: y = nil  
                    case .some(let xfbval): y = xfbval.z  
                }  
            }  
        }  
}
```

