

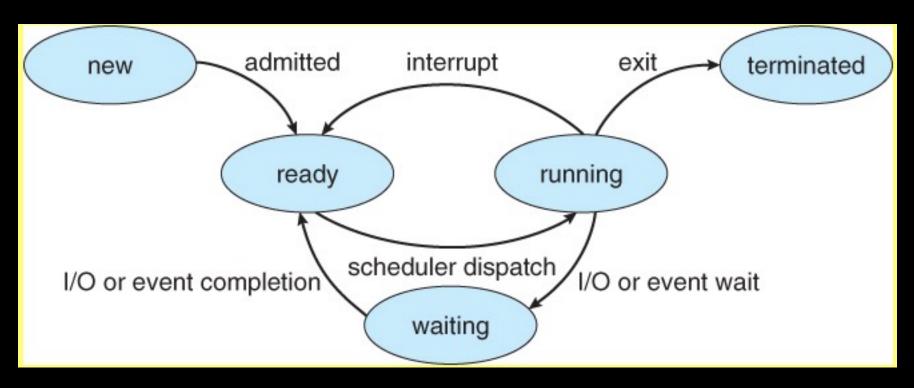
Introduction to SwiftUI Concurrency

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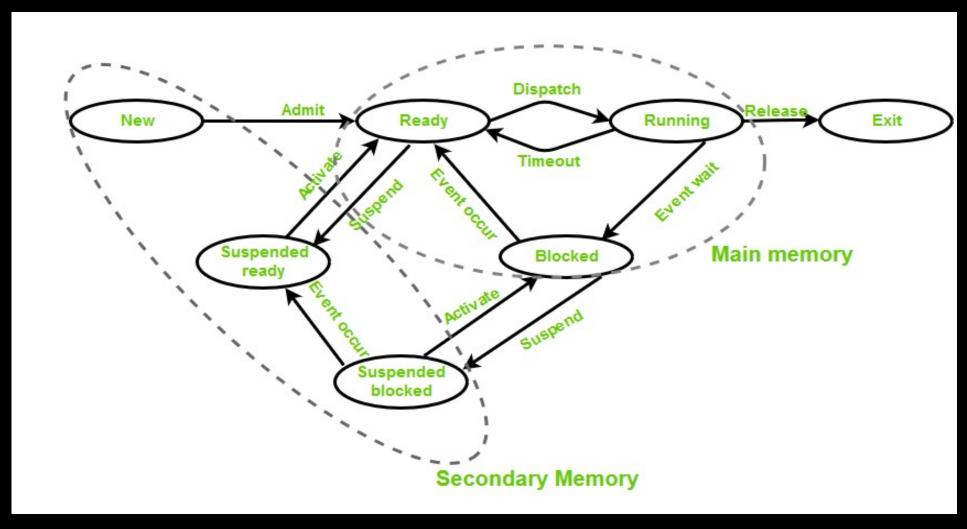
Topics

- Processes and threads
- Recap synchronous and asynchronous using Xcode IDE
- Images Async and with closures
- Completion handler vs async/await for API calls
- Demos

Computer OS - processes



Computer OS - processes



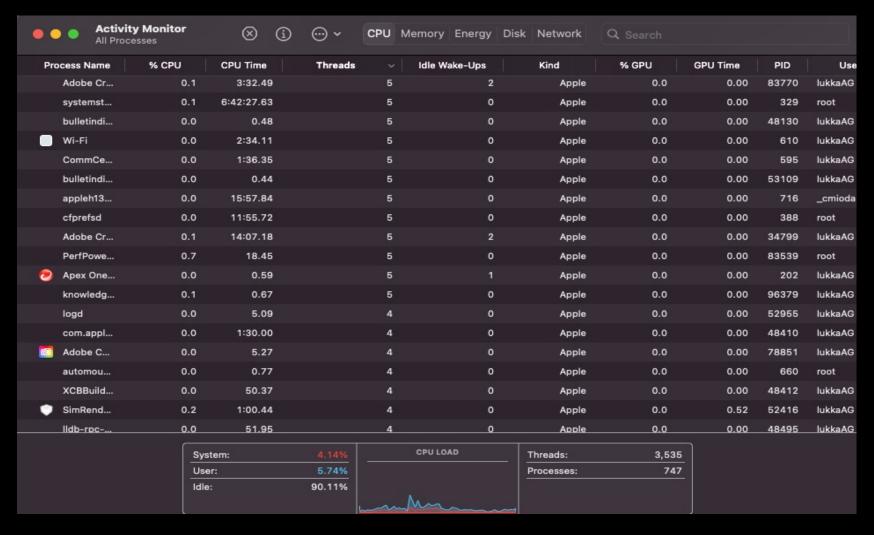
Processes

- 1. Running the process is currently using the CPU and executing instructions.
- 2. Ready the process is waiting to be assigned to a CPU.
- 3. Blocked the process is waiting for a resource (such as input/output or a lock) before it can continue.
- 4. Suspended the process has been temporarily removed from memory (e.g., swapped out to disk) to free up resources.
- 5. Terminated the process has finished executing and has been removed from memory.
- IOS process model is similar with addition of multiple threads an iOS app can have multiple threads of execution, each of which can be in a different state. A thread is a lightweight process that can run concurrently with other threads within the same app.
- Check Task manager in windows threads and handles.

Analogy

- CPA Critical Path Analysis and Resource allocation
- Critical path analysis is a project planning method that focuses on identifying tasks that are dependant on other tasks for their timely completion.
- Understanding the dependencies between tasks is key to setting a realistic deadline for a complex project.
- Critical path analysis is used in most industries that undertake highly complex projects.
- Optimal resource allocation and avoid bottlenecks

10S – Activity Monitor-Demo



Recap – Overview API call components

- URL
 - URLRequest
 - URLSession
 - DataTask
 - @State or @ObservedObject

Download data using **Data** class

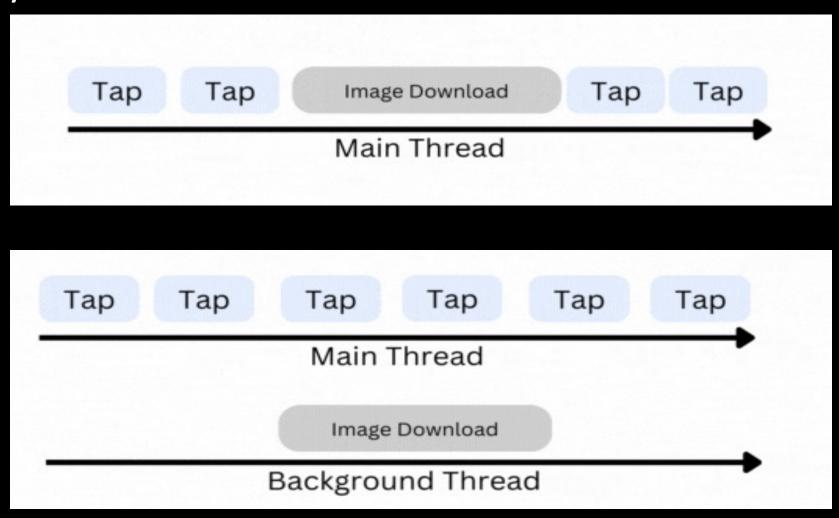
```
if let url = URL(string: "https://api.example.com/data.json") {
    do {
        let data = try Data(contentsOf: url)
        // process the downloaded data
    } catch {
        print("Error downloading data: \(error)")
    }
}
```

This is a synchronous call so everything will halt until this is completed.

Asynchronous approach

```
func downloadData(from url: URL) async throws -> Data {
    let (data, response) = try await URLSession.shared.data(from: url)
    guard let httpResponse = response as? HTTPURLResponse, httpResponse.statusCode == 200 else {
        throw NSError(domain: "Invalid server response", code: 0, userInfo: nil)
    return data
struct ContentView: View {
    @State var data: Data?
    var body: some View {
        VStack {
            if let data = data {
                Text("Downloaded data: \(String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) ?? "")")
            } else {
                Text("No data downloaded")
        .task {
            do {
                let url = URL(string: "https://api.example.com/data.json")!
                self.data = try await downloadData(from: url)
            } catch {
                print("Error downloading data: \(error)")
```

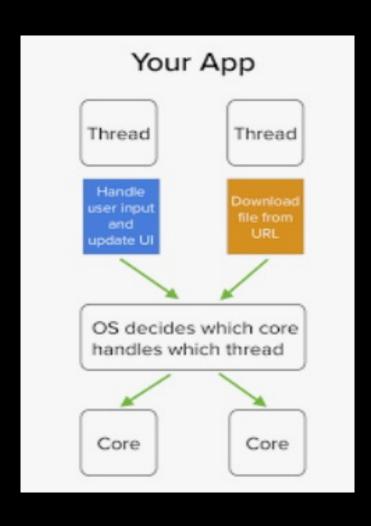
Visual representation of Synchronous and Asynchronous tasks

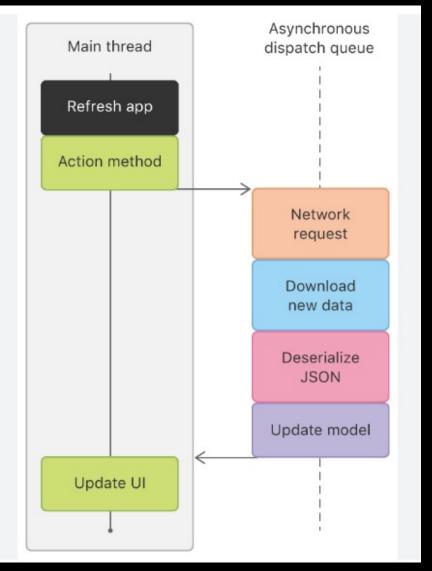


Async and Await

- The main idea behind async await is to offer support for asynchronous task execution without blocking the UI for the user.
- For example, if we have an app that displays an image from the internet and also has a counter, a user can tap on it to increase the counter while waiting for the app.
- Demo 1 tap and counter

IOS process and thread management





Completion Handler vs Async/Await

- Async URLSession
- Before

```
URLSession
shared
dataTask(with: req) { data, response, error in
// execute something big
}
```

• With async and await:

```
let (data, _) = try await URLSession.shared.data(from: url)
```

Code demo – coffee app

Resources and additional Reading

- Data Object <u>Apple Documentation</u>
- Task Apple Documentation
- URL Loading System <u>Apple Documentation</u>
- Downloading Data in SwiftUI with URLSession and async/await Matteo Manferdini
- Network Request using Async/await <u>LK Seng</u>
- Concurrency <u>L Kandasamy</u>
- Aysnc/Await <u>DevTechie</u>