个iOS菜菜的白话文记录

不停的写博客不是为了炫耀什么,仅仅只是为了个人的一些学习总结,没有过多的什么意思,因为很多东西都能够在网络上找到。如Blog标题我只是一个iOS入门级菜鸟。只有当你的基础足够的扎实时 候,才能像YYKit作者那样对iOS平台技术有如此深厚的理解。

• 3

```
Navigate...
```

- 后台执行一段代码

Oct 25th, 2015 1:22 am

记录一些使用后台的代码

方法一、让App每隔一段时间,都执行一段代码

```
1 #pragma mark UIApplicationDelegate
  - (void)applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)application
3
    if ([application respondsToSelector:@selector(setKeepAliveTimeout:handler:)])
        [application setKeepAliveTimeout:600 handler:^{
            DDLogVerbose(@"KeepAliveHandler");
            // 这里写在后台执行的代码.
       }];
12
13 }
14 }
```

注意:

- 1. 必须在Info.plist里设UIBackgroundModes键的array值之一voip字符串
- timeout必须>=600
- 3. 唤醒app的时间间隔是不精准
- 3. 唤醒点ppinin间隔远fffi在 4. 唤醒后只有10秒执行时间,即handler里的代码要在10秒类执行完,10秒后app再次被阻塞 5. 使用backgroundrimeRemaining属性,来返回剩余时间 6. 该函数的效果在回到前台运行时,依然会继续执行

- 7. clearKeepAliveTimeout函数用来清除handler

方法二、后台执行一次性的任务,好像最长是10分钟

```
1 // AppDelegate.h文件
2 @property (assign, nonatomic) UIBackgroundTaskIdentifier backgroundUpdateTask;
  - (void)applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)application {
         [self beingBackgroundUpdateTask];
// 在这里加上你需要长久运行的代码
     [self endBackgroundUpdateTask];
10 }
11 - (void)beingBackgroundUpdateTask {
13    self.backgroundUpdateTask = [[UIApplication sharedApplication]
14    [self endBackgroundUpdateTask];
                                                                                           beginBackgroundTaskWithExpirationHandler:^{
15
16 }
18 - (void)endBackgroundUpdateTask {
         [[UIApplication sharedApplication] endBackgroundTask: self.backgroundUpdateTask]; self.backgroundUpdateTask = UIBackgroundTaskInvalid;
```

此种方法提交的后台任务优先级比较低,当系统内存紧张时,首先会关闭这种类似的后台任务。

方法三、当App进入后台之前,后台播放一个o KB的Mp3音频文件,来提高方法二申请的后台任务的权限

• 在plish文件中加入背景播放的支持

```
1 key: Required background modes
2 value: App plays audio
```

• 在AppDelegate的如下函数申请后台任务执行

```
- (void)applicationDidEnterBackground:(UIApplication *)application {
  myTask = UIBackgroundTaskInvalid;
  //2. 后台完成的代码
//开启一个NSTimer,不断的执行读取服务器数据
```

```
11
     //3. 完成后提交任务
12
      //如果是无限制重复执行的任务,可以不写如下两句
13
      //[application endBackgroundTask:myTask];
15
      //myTask = UIBackgroundTaskInvalid;
```

• 在AppDelegate如下方法,播放一个无声音的MP3文件,提高后台任务的权限

```
- (void)applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *)application {
      //在App即将失去焦点时,在后台播放一个无声的MP3,来提高后台任务的权限
      [self backgroudTaskViaMp3];
 }
5
8
 - (void)backgroudTaskViaMp3 {
      //1. 使用指定的MP3文件的url,
10
     NSString *string = [[NSBundle mainBundle] pathForResource:@"轻音乐 - 萨克斯回家" ofType:@"mp3"];
12
      //2. 把音频文件转换成url格式
13
14
     NSURL *url = [NSURL fileURLWithPath:string];
15
     //3. 使用音频文件的url, 创建一个音频播放器
16
17
     _player = [[AVAudioPlayer alloc] initWithContentsOfURL:url error:nil];
     //4. 设置代理
19
      _player.delegate = self;
21
     //5. 设置音乐播放次数为一直循环
     player.numberOfLoops = -1;
23
24
     //6. 预播放
26
     [_player prepareToPlay];
28
     //7.
29 3
```

使用 UIBackgroundModes 后台完成获取数据

• 首先在Xcode工程中配置如下



- 在App启动完毕回调函数中,告诉系统App在后台,多长时间进行一次数据获取。一定要设置application这个间隔时间。否则,App程序 永远不能在后台被唤醒,执行任务。UlApplicationBackgroundFetchIntervalMinimum这个系统值,意思是告诉系统尽可能频繁的执行后台任务。也应该指定一个你想要的的时间间隔。
 - - 个天气的应用程序,可能只需要几个小时才更新一次,iOS 将会在后台获取之间至少等待你指定的时间间隔

```
1 - (BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application didFinishLaunchingWithOptions:(NSDictionary *)launchOptions
     [application\ set \texttt{MinimumBackgroundFetchInterval:UIApplicationBackgroundFetchIntervalMinimum]}; \\
     return YES;
```

• 当某个时刻不需要再执行后台数据获取任务时,设置时间间隔为 never

 ${\tt 1 [application setMinimumBackgroundFetchInterval: UIApplicationBackgroundFetchIntervalNever];} \\$

- 最后在 AppDelegate.m 实现 UIApplicationDelegate的如下方法,完后后台数据获取的代码,当系统唤醒App时会回调执行如下函数
 - 。 注意: 只有 30秒 的时间来进行获取数据的操作
 - o 最后一定要执行 completionHandler这个Block 告诉系统任务操作结束

 - 系统会将更新UI之后的界面重新进行截图,并作为App切换时的缩略图

```
- (void)application:(UIApplication *)application performFetchWithCompletionHandler:(void (^)(UIBackgroundFetchResult))completionHandler
2
                            //如下模拟完成一个后台网络数据获取的操作
                           \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession Configuration **session Configuration = [NSURLS ession Configuration]; \\ NSURLS ession **session = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession Session With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} NSURLS ession = [NSURLS ession With Configuration]; \\ \begin{tabular}{ll}
                           NSURL *url = [[NSURL alloc] initWithString:@"http://yourserver.com/data.json"];
                           NSURLSessionDataTask *task = [session dataTaskWithURL:url completionHandler:^(NSData *data, NSURLResponse *response, NSError *error) {
11
13
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          completionHandler(UIBackgroundFetchResultFailed):
14
15
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          return;
16
17
                                                                                                                                                                                                          // 解析响应/数据以决定新内容是否可用
18
                                                                                                                                                                                                        BOOL hasNewData = ...;
```

```
2016/10/8

| CompletionHandler(UIBackgroundFetchResultNoData);
| Comp
```

测试后台数据获取



哎呀...贴图库中没有该图片







注意,下次需要改回来。 或者重新建立一个scheme专门用来测试后台任务。

Authored by Zain Oct 25th, 2015 1:22 am

《最近面试都是问你时怎么做项目架构设计的 JavaScript与objc》

社交帐号登录:

- <u>叔</u>
- <u>QC</u>
- 豆瓣
- ---

- 0条评论
- 还没有评论,沙发等你来抢

说点什么吧	
发布	

熊曾辉的技术博客正在使用多说

Copyright © 2016 - Zain - Powered by Octopress | Themed with Whitespace