Grand Central Dispatch

... getting started with concurrency on iOS

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I make apps

- I work for Empirical Development
- I run Haunted Robot in my spare time
- I've worked on a lot of apps
- GCD makes my life much nicer

Concurrency?

- Multiple things happening at the same time
- Networking, UI, core data, processing...

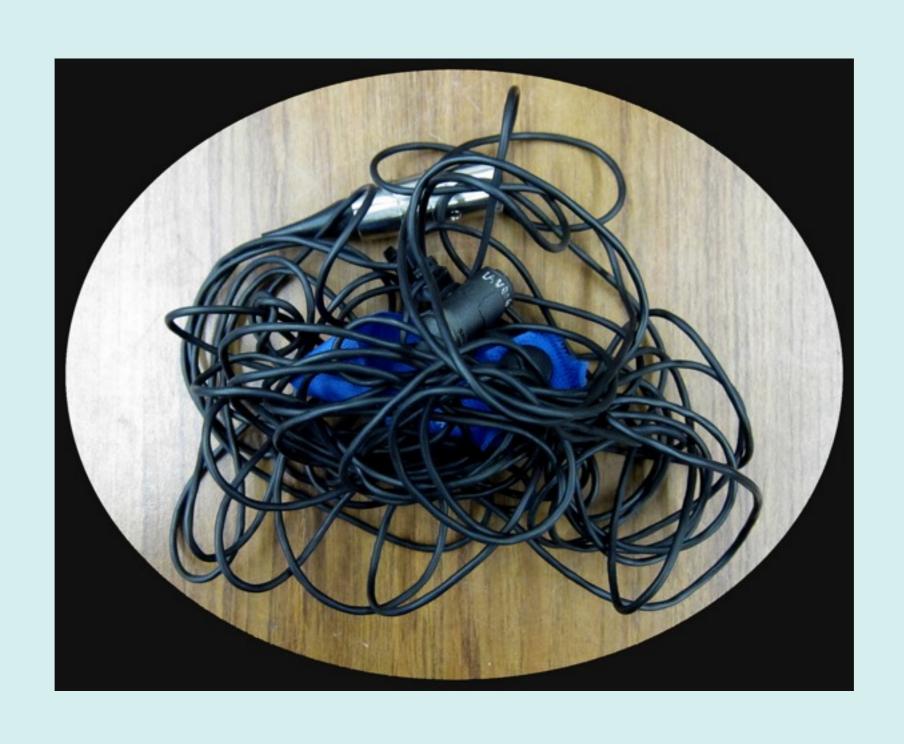
Does it matter?

- Can't have a UI that stutters
- Apps are doing more and more
- iOS devices now have multiple cores

Threads



Threads are hard



Grand Central Dispatch

 Apple calls it "A better way to do multicore"

 "The key innovation of GCD is shifting the responsibility for managing threads and their execution from applications to the operating system"

GCD helps you do this



- Extensions to the C language
- New API
- Runtime engine

- Blocks
- Dispatch queues
- Dispatch {sync/async/apply}

- Dispatch groups
- Dispatch semaphores
- Dispatch barriers

and more ...

- Dispatch sources
- Dispatch i/o

Beyond GCD

 NSOperation and NSOperationQueue

Blocks

- ^{...}
- Encapsulated unit of work
 - Several niceties such as allowing access to local variables

Blocks

 Get to know blocks, because they are very powerful and lead to better code.

GCD Blocks

typedef void (^dispatch_block_t)(void);

 All work in GCD is done using FIFO queues (system runs these using a pool of threads that the user can't control)

Blocks of work



Blocks of work with GCD



- Atomic enqueue
- Automatic dequeue

- Types of queues
 - Main
 - Concurrent
 - Serial

- Types of queues
 - System provided queues
 - User created queues

- Add work to queues using
 - dispatch_sync
 - dispatch_async
 - dispatch_apply
 - dispatch_barrier

dispatch_sync



dispatch_sync

- Useful for critical sections
- Can be used to synchronize a section of code
- Blocks execution until block finishes
- Can deadlock

dispatch_async



dispatch_async

- Deferred execution.
 - Returns immediately.
- Move work off the main (UI) thread
- Queue determines serial or concurrent execution
- Independent serial queues are processed concurrently

dispatch_apply

 Conceptually, dispatch_apply() is a convenient wrapper around dispatch_async() and a semaphore to wait for completion

dispatch_apply

- Avoid doing too little work compared to the overhead of queuing/ dispatching them
- Sometimes, when the block passed to dispatch_apply() is simple, the use of striding can tune performance

dispatch_apply

- Synchronous
 - wrap in dispatch_async

dispatch barrier



dispatch barrier

- Synchronization point in a concurrent queue
- Execution is delayed until previous blocks finish
- Executed by itself
- After completion queue resumes normal operation

dispatch group

- submit multiple blocks and track when they all complete
- works across multiple queues

dispatch semaphore

- Control/limit access to a resource
- A dispatch semaphore is an efficient implementation of a traditional counting semaphore

dispatch sources

- Async interfaces for
 - Timers
 - Unix signal
 - File/sockets
 - Custom

dispatch i/o

Async read and write to file descriptors

NSOperation{Queue}

- Cocoa objects built on-top of GCD
- Extra overhead and extra features
- Operation dependencies
- Operation priority
- KVO on operations

Resources

- http://www.mikeash.com
- Concurrency Guide
- WWDC videos

Thanks

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