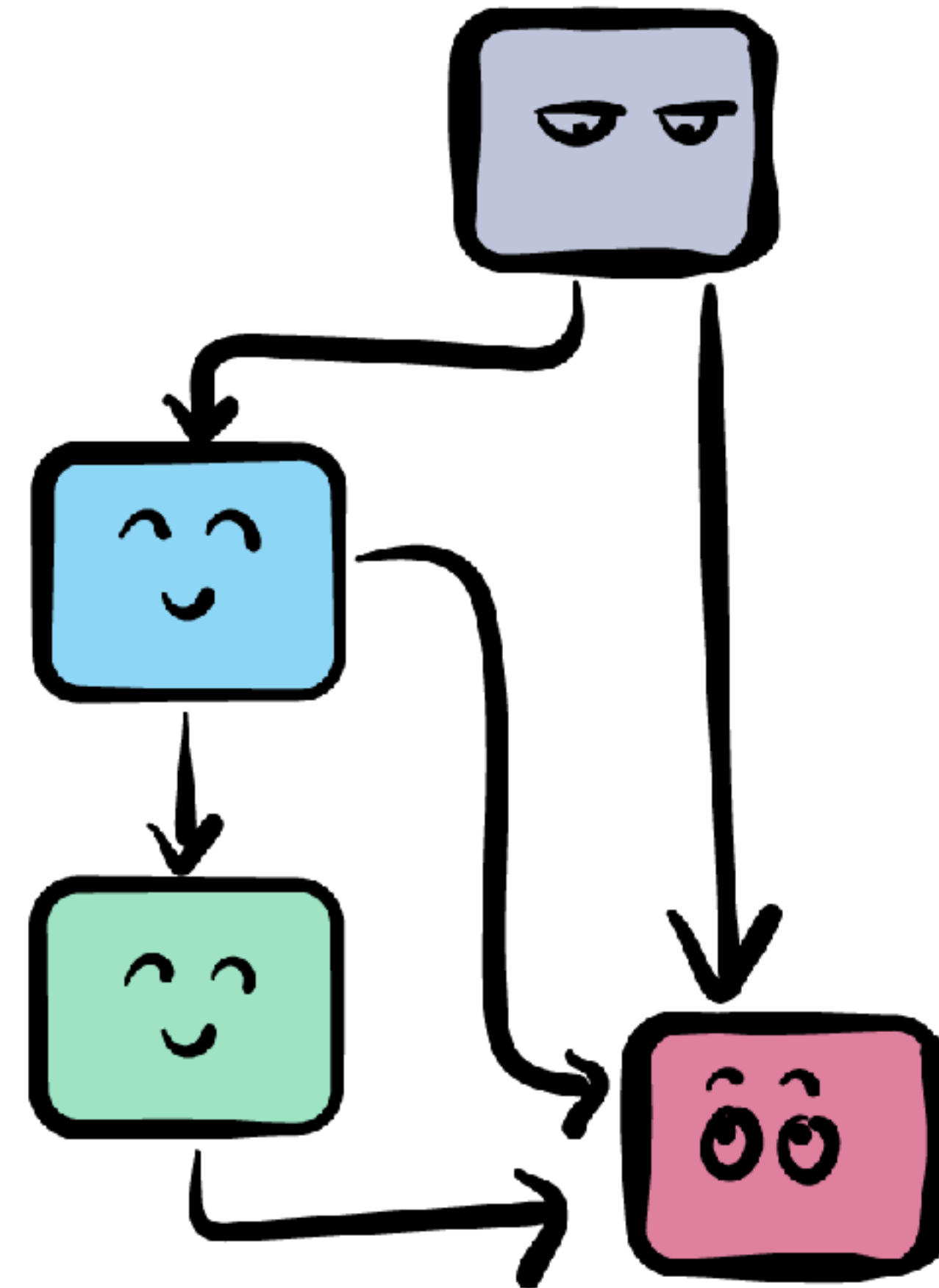


»»» iOS ««« CONCURRENCY WITH GCD & OPERATIONS



PART 12: CONCLUSION

GRAND CENTRAL DISPATCH

⚙️ Grand Central Dispatch

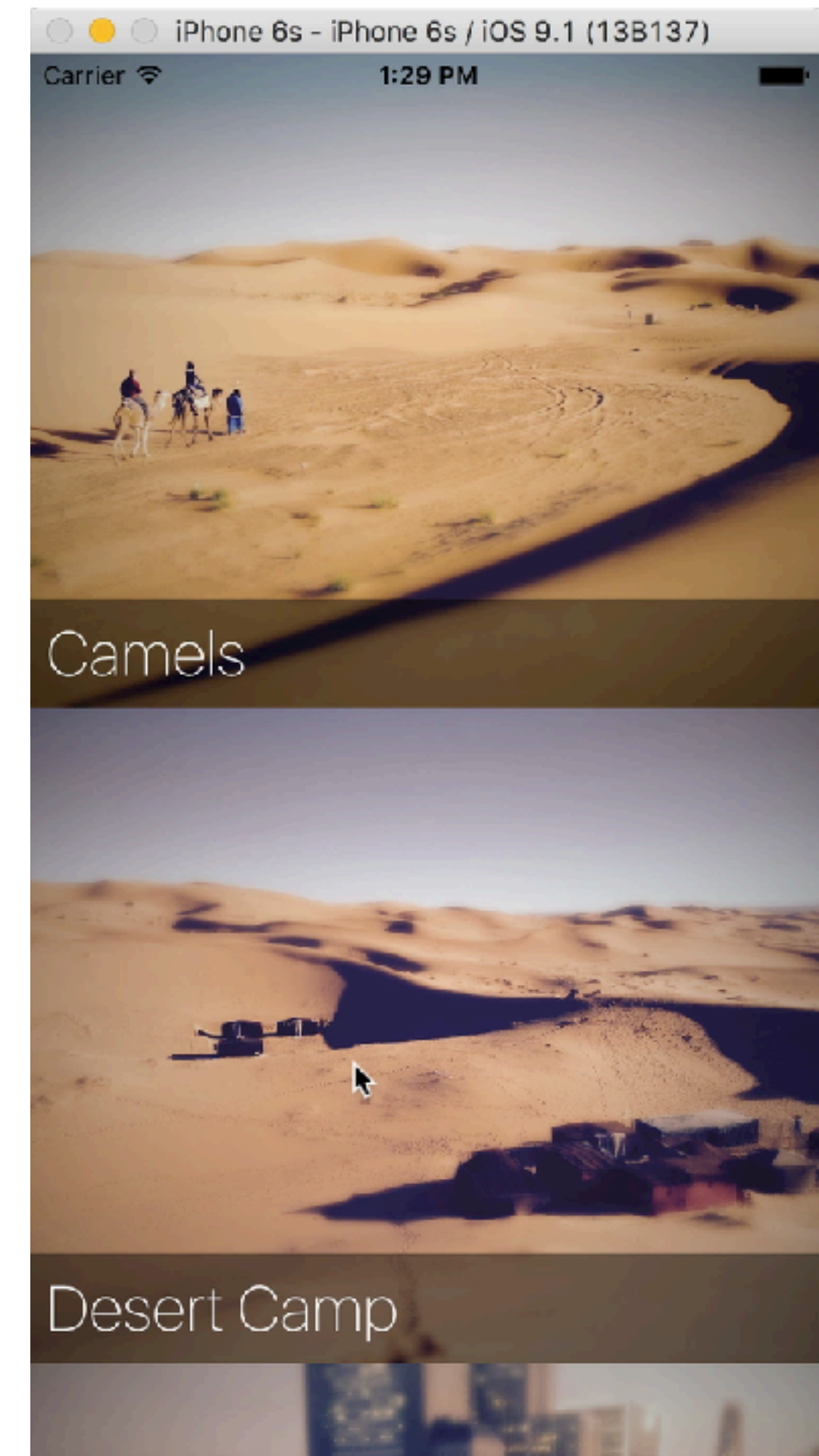
- ⚙️ Tasks
- ⚙️ Queues: serial, concurrent
- ⚙️ Quality of service
- ⚙️ Dispatch tasks async, sync

⚙️ Dispatch Groups







OPERATION & OPERATIONQUEUE

- ⚙ Operation
- ⚙ BlockOperation
- ⚙ OperationQueue
- ⚙ AsyncOperation
- ⚙ Dependencies
- ⚙ Cancelling tasks



GCD VS OPERATIONQUEUE

Feature	GCD	OperationQueue
All-Finished		don't block main queue!
Dependencies	Chains in same queue only	
Barrier		possible but kludgy
Cancel All	DispatchWorkItem only	



GCD VS OPERATIONQUEUE

- ⚙️ Async wrapper for sync function
 - ⚙️ Operation encapsulates data into structured, repeatable task
 - ⚙️ Operation provides KVO, suspend-resume
 - ⚙️ GCD is faster, especially for small, simple tasks
- ⚙️ Use Operations for
 - ⚙️ login sequence, CoreData loading, parsing, modal views, observing network
 - ⚙️ One OperationQueue for each view controller



GCD

- ⚙️ When using dispatch queues:
 - ⚙️ Serial: protect resource; synchronize key behavior
 - ⚙️ Concurrent queue for each subsystem with independent data flow (network, DB, image proc);
 - ⚙️ Or a private queue for a specific QoS



CONCURRENCY SOLUTIONS

⚙ Thread Safety with Barriers

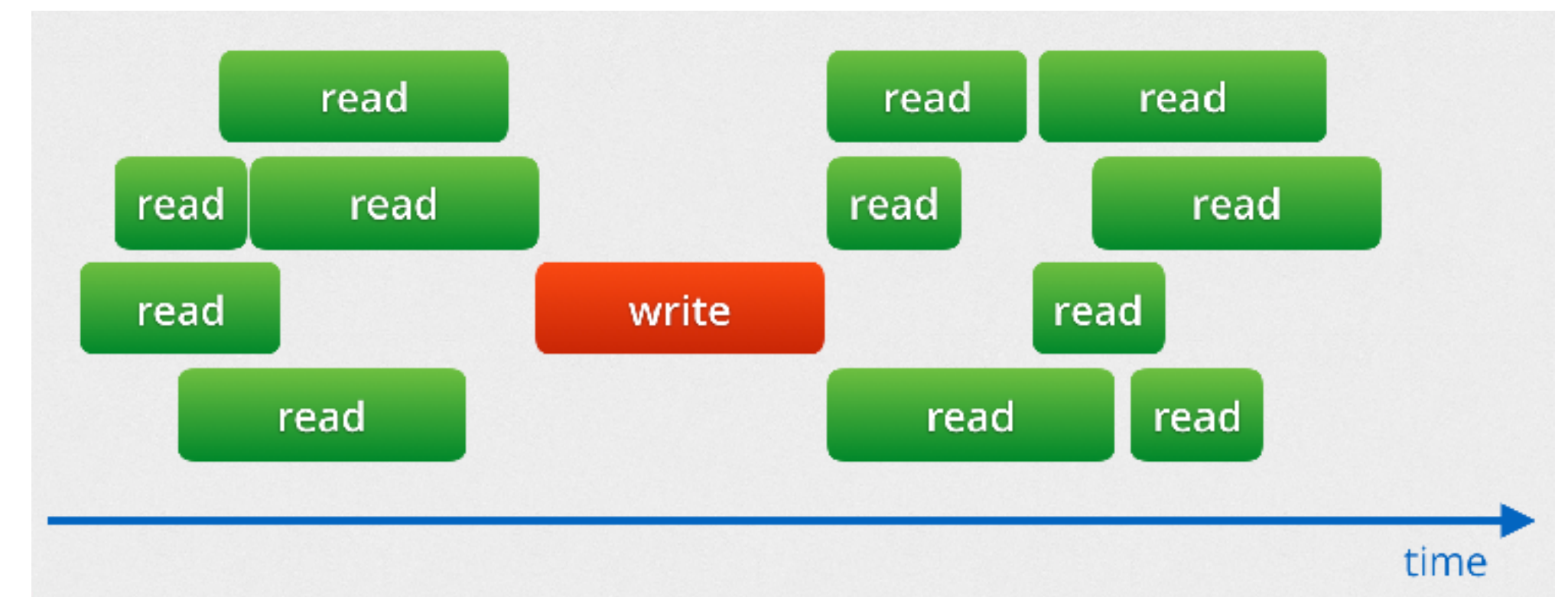
- ⚙ Protect critical section with a `dispatch_barrier`
- ⚙ Making a thread safe object

⚙ Thread Safety with `sync()`

⚙ Xcode's TSan

⚙ Priority Promotion

- ⚙ Prevent priority inversion



ASYNCHRONOUS DESIGN

- ⚙ Define your app's expected behavior
 - ⚙ Tasks, mutable data, dependencies
- ⚙ Factor out executable units of work
 - ⚙ Encapsulate in closures or operations; no task is too small
- ⚙ Identify the queues you need
 - ⚙ Serial / concurrent / dependencies?
- ⚙ Improve efficiency



WHERE TO GO FROM HERE?

Grand Central Dispatch Tutorial for Swift: Part 1/2



Bjørn Ruud on January 7, 2015



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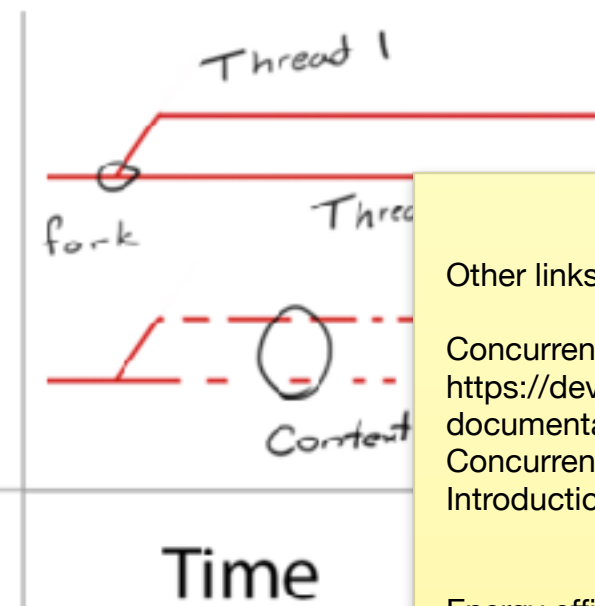
Update April 10, 2015: Updated for Xcode 6.3 / Swift 1.2

Update note: This tutorial was updated for iOS 8 and Swift by [Bjørn Ruud](#). [Original post](#) by Tutorial Team member [Derek Selander](#).

Although **Grand Central Dispatch** (or GCD for short) has been around for a while, not everyone knows how to get the most out of it. This is understandable; concurrency is tricky, and GCD's C-based API can seem like a set of pointy corners poking into the smooth world of Swift.

In this two-part series, you'll learn the ins and outs of GCD. This first part will explain what GCD does and showcase several of the more basic GCD functions. In the second part, you'll learn several of the more advanced functions GCD has to offer.

Getting Started



Learn about concurrency in [Grand Central Dispatch tutorial series](#).

Other links:

Concurrency guide:
<https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/General/Conceptual/ConcurrencyProgrammingGuide/Introduction/Introduction.html>

Energy efficiency guide:

https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/documentation/Performance/Conceptual/EnergyGuide-iOS/index.html#//apple_ref/doc/uid/TP40015243-CH3-SW1

WWDC Video:

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2015-226/>

NSOperation and NSOperationQueue Tutorial in Swift



Richard Turton on October 7, 2014



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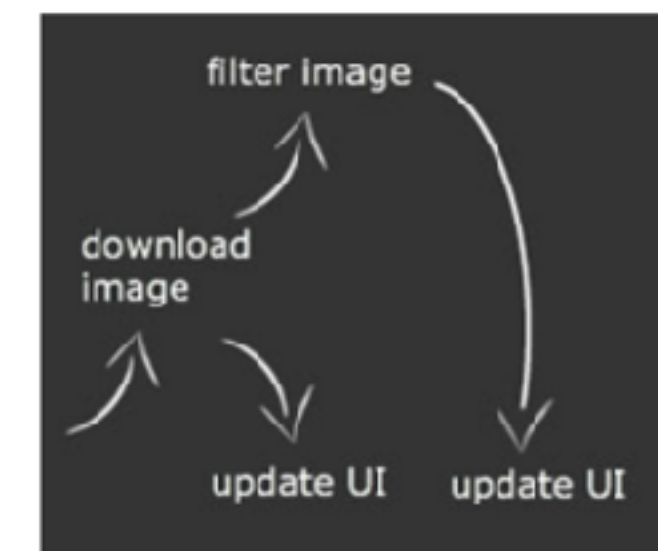
Update 17 April 2015: Updated for Xcode 6.3 and Swift 1.2

Update note: This tutorial was updated to iOS 8, Xcode 6.1 Swift by Richard Turton. [Original post](#) by Tutorial Team member [Soheil Azarpour](#).

One has had the frustrating experience of tapping a button and entering some text in an iOS or Mac app, when all of a sudden – WHAM, the user interface stops being responsive.

On a Mac, your users get to stare at the hourglass or the spinning wheel rotating for a while until they can interact with the app again. In an iOS app, users expect apps to respond immediately to their touches. Unresponsive apps feel clunky and slow, and usually receive bad reviews.

Making your app responsive is easier said than done. Once your app needs to perform more than a handful of tasks, things get complicated quickly. There isn't much time to perform heavy work in the main run loop and still provide a responsive UI.



Learn how to use *NSOperations* in your app!