

[Foundation](#) / URLSessionTask

Class

URLSessionTask

A task, like downloading a specific resource, performed in a URL session.

iOS 7.0+ | iPadOS 7.0+ | Mac Catalyst 13.1+ | macOS 10.9+ | tvOS 9.0+ | visionOS 1.0+ | watchOS 2.0+

```
class URLSessionTask
```

Mentioned in

- 📄 Uploading data to a website
- 📄 Uploading streams of data

Overview

The [URLSessionTask](#) class is the base class for tasks in a URL session. Tasks are always part of a session; you create a task by calling one of the task creation methods on a [URLSession](#) instance. The method you call determines the type of task.

- Use [URLSession's `dataTask\(with:\)`](#) and related methods to create [URLSessionDataTask](#) instances. Data tasks request a resource, returning the server's response as one or more `NSData` objects in memory. They are supported in default, ephemeral, and shared sessions, but are not supported in background sessions.
- Use [URLSession's `uploadTask\(with:from:\)`](#) and related methods to create [URLSessionUploadTask](#) instances. Upload tasks are like data tasks, except that they make it easier to provide a request body so you can upload data before retrieving the server's response. Additionally, upload tasks are supported in background sessions.
- Use [URLSession's `downloadTask\(with:\)`](#) and related methods to create [URLSessionDownloadTask](#) instances. Download tasks download a resource directly to a file on disk.

Download tasks are supported in any type of session.

- Use `URLSession's streamTask(withHostName:port:)` or `streamTask(with:)` to create `URLSessionStreamTask` instances. Stream tasks establish a TCP/IP connection from a host name and port or a net service object.

After you create a task, you start it by calling its `resume()` method. The session then maintains a strong reference to the task until the request finishes or fails; you don't need to maintain a reference to the task unless it's useful for your app's internal bookkeeping.

Note

All task properties support key-value observing.

Topics

Controlling the task state

`func cancel()`

Cancels the task.

`func resume()`

Resumes the task, if it is suspended.

`func suspend()`

Temporarily suspends a task.

`var state: URLSessionTask.State`

The current state of the task—active, suspended, in the process of being canceled, or completed.

`enum State`

Constants for determining the current state of a task.

`var priority: Float`

The relative priority at which you'd like a host to handle the task, specified as a floating point value between 0.0 (lowest priority) and 1.0 (highest priority).

`≡ URL session task priority`

Constants for providing task priority hints to a host, used with the `priority` property.

Obtaining task progress

```
var progress: Progress
```

A representation of the overall task progress.

```
var countOfBytesExpectedToReceive: Int64
```

The number of bytes that the task expects to receive in the response body.

```
var countOfBytesReceived: Int64
```

The number of bytes that the task has received from the server in the response body.

```
var countOfBytesExpectedToSend: Int64
```

The number of bytes that the task expects to send in the request body.

```
var countOfBytesSent: Int64
```

The number of bytes that the task has sent to the server in the request body.

```
let NSURLSessionTransferSizeUnknown: Int64
```

The total size of the transfer cannot be determined.

Obtaining general task information

```
var currentRequest: URLRequest?
```

The URL request object currently being handled by the task.

```
var originalRequest: URLRequest?
```

The original request object passed when the task was created.

```
var response: URLResponse?
```

The server's response to the currently active request.

```
var taskDescription: String?
```

An app-provided string value for the current task.

```
var taskIdentifier: Int
```

An identifier uniquely identifying the task within a given session.

```
var error: (any Error)?
```

An error object that indicates why the task failed.

Determining task behavior

```
var prefersIncrementalDelivery: Bool
```

A Boolean value that determines whether to deliver a partial response body in increments.

Using a task-specific delegate

```
var delegate: (any URLSessionTaskDelegate)?
```

A delegate specific to the task.

```
protocol URLSessionTaskDelegate
```

A protocol that defines methods that URL session instances call on their delegates to handle task-level events.

Scheduling tasks

```
var countOfBytesClientExpectsToReceive: Int64
```

A best-guess upper bound on the number of bytes the client expects to receive.

```
var countOfBytesClientExpectsToSend: Int64
```

A best-guess upper bound on the number of bytes the client expects to send.

```
let NSURLSessionTransferSizeUnknown: Int64
```

The total size of the transfer cannot be determined.

```
var earliestBeginDate: Date?
```

The earliest date at which the network load should begin.

Deprecated

```
init()
```

Initializes an empty URL session task.

Deprecated

```
class func new() -> Self
```

Creates a new URL session task.

Deprecated

Relationships

Inherits From

NSObject

Inherited By

NSURLSessionDataTask
NSURLSessionDownloadTask
NSURLSessionStreamTask
NSURLSessionWebSocketTask

Conforms To

CVarArg
CustomDebugStringConvertible
CustomStringConvertible
Equatable
Hashable
NSCopying
NSObjectProtocol
ProgressReporting
Sendable
SendableMetatype

See Also

Essentials

-  Fetching website data into memory

Receive data directly into memory by creating a data task from a URL session.
-  Analyzing HTTP traffic with Instruments

Measure HTTP-based network performance and usage of your apps.

```
class URLSession
```

An object that coordinates a group of related, network data transfer tasks.