## Improving Your App with Instruments

Session 418
Daniel Delwood
Software Radiologist

### Agenda



What's new in Instruments

Memory management

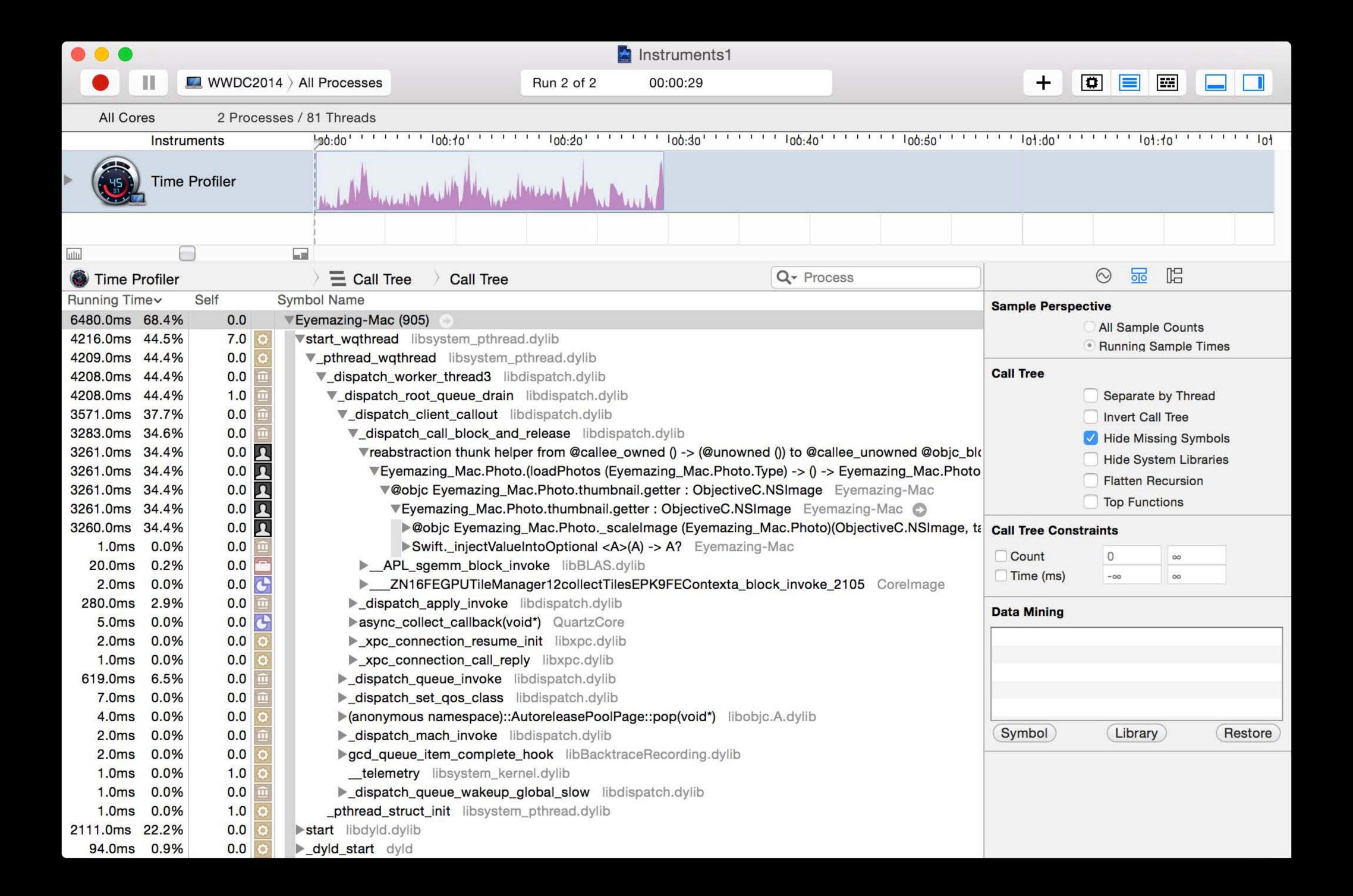
Time profiling

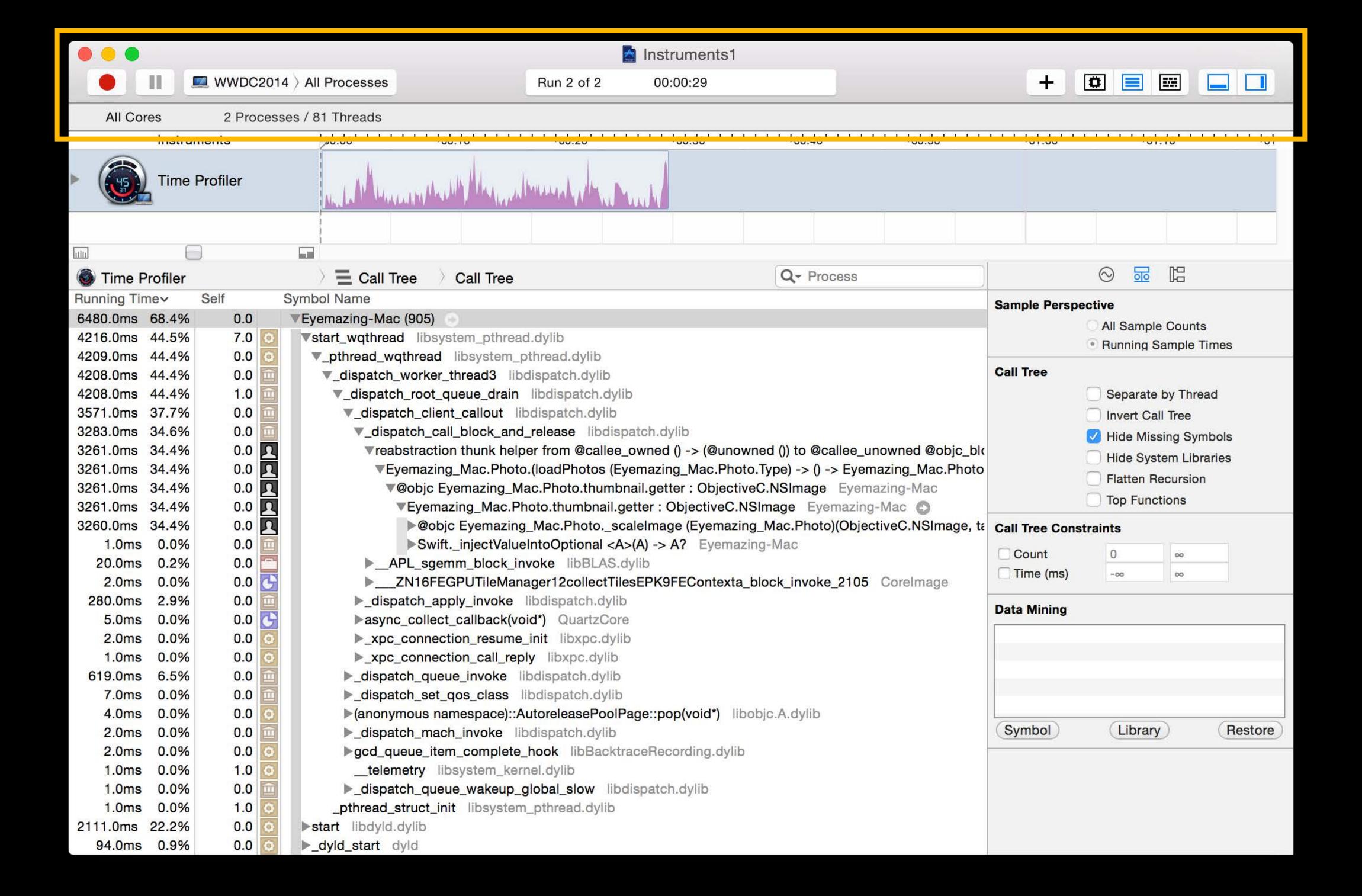
Performance counters

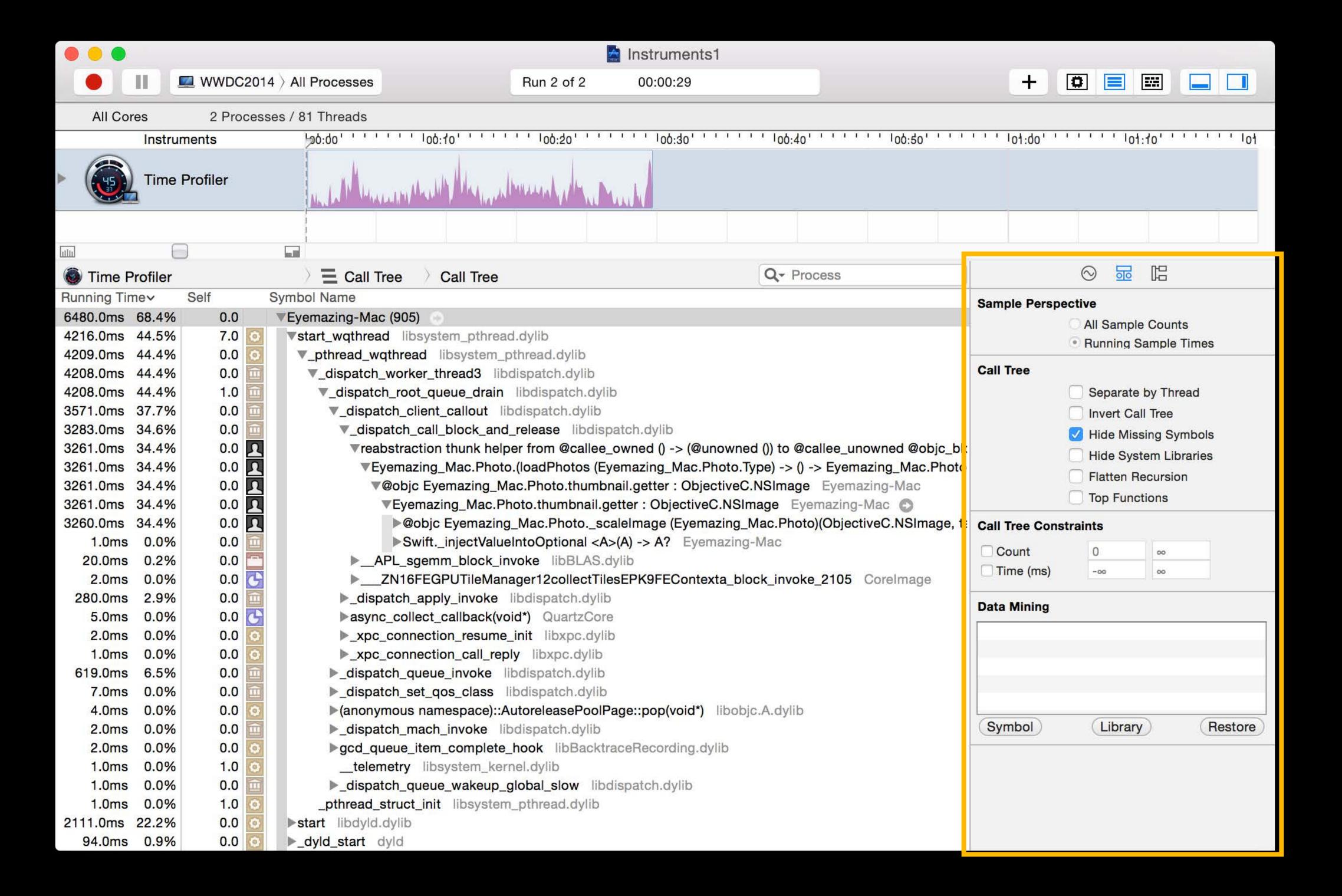
DTrace improvements

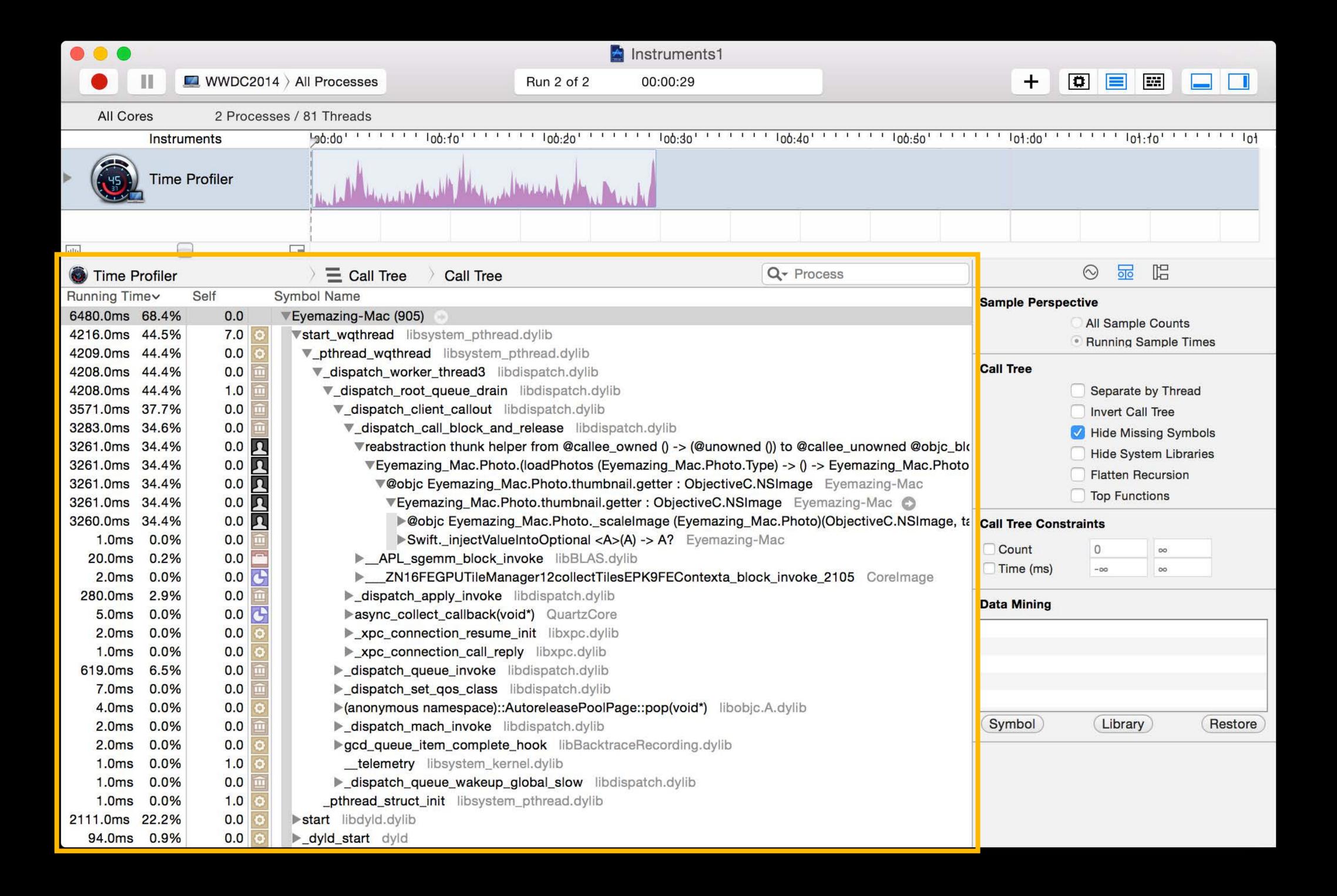
## What's in Instruments

# What's in Instruments













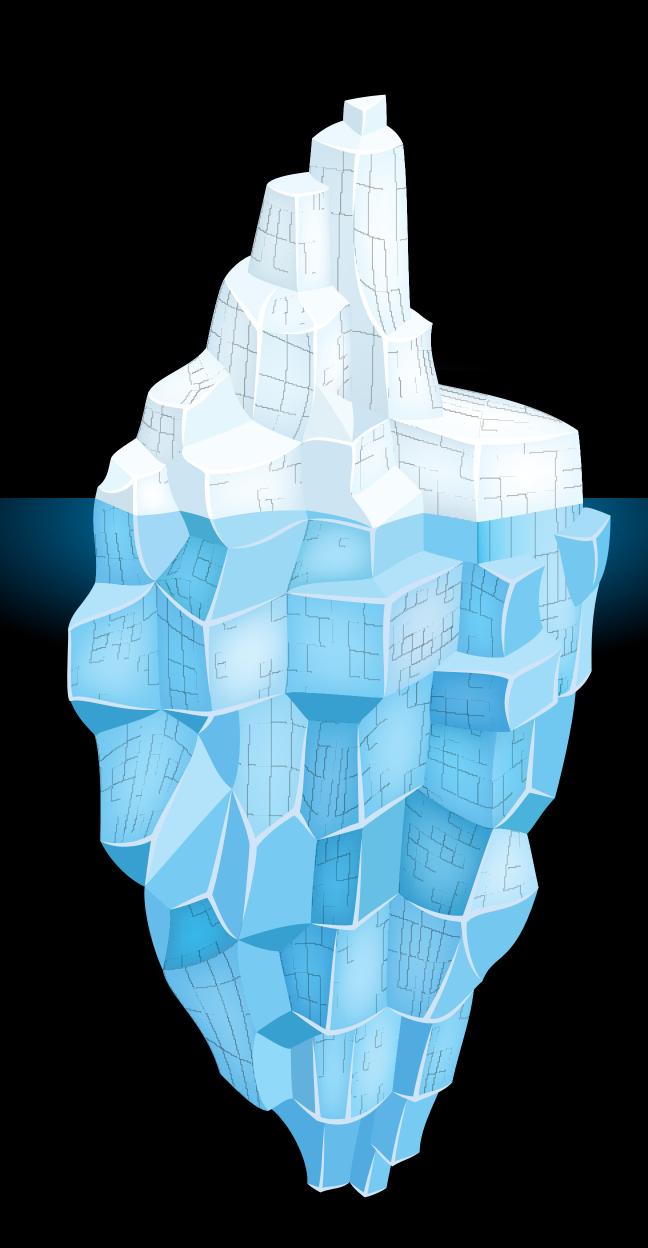


## Memory Management



Heap Memory

**Everything Else** 



### Objective-C's Ownership Model

Retain/Release

Reference counting ownership model based on retain, release When the count drops to zero, object is freed Retain/release/autorelease rules established and easy to learn

Advanced Memory Management Programming Guide

Deterministic, simple, and fast

# Objective-C's Ownership Model Managed Retain/Release

Reference counting ownership model based on retain, release When the count drops to zero, object is freed Retain/release/autorelease rules established and easy to learn

Advanced Memory Management Programming Guide

Deterministic, simple, and fast

Automated Reference Counting (ARC)

# Objective-C's Ownership Model Managed Retain/Release

Reference counting ownership model based on retain, release When the count drops to zero, object is freed Retain/release/autorelease rules established and easy to learn

Advanced Memory Management Programming Guide

Deterministic, simple, and fast Automated Reference Counting (ARC)

Still have to manage autorelease pools
 @autoreleasepool { /\* code \*/ }

### Swift's Ownership Model

#### Managed Retain/Release

Reference counting ownership model based on retain, release

When the count drops to zero, object is freed

Deterministic, simple, and fast

Automated Reference Counting (ARC)

### Swift's Ownership Model

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Reference counting ownership model based on retain, release

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Deterministic, simple, and fast

Automated Reference Counting (ARC)

Working with Objective-C? Still have to manage autorelease pools

```
autoreleasepool { /* code */ }
```

#### Allocations

#### What does it report?



#### Heap allocations

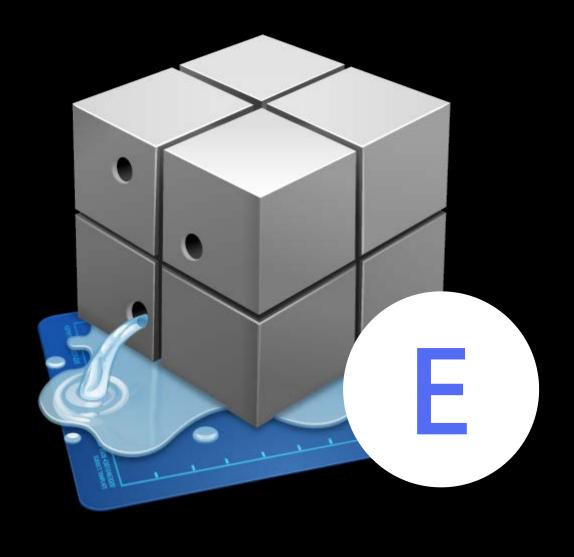
- Class names e.g. NSMutableArray, MyApp.MainViewController
- Reference types only (class, not struct)
- Retain/Release histories

Virtual Memory (VM) allocations

Paths for mapped files

Stack traces for all

# Demo Allocations + App Extension



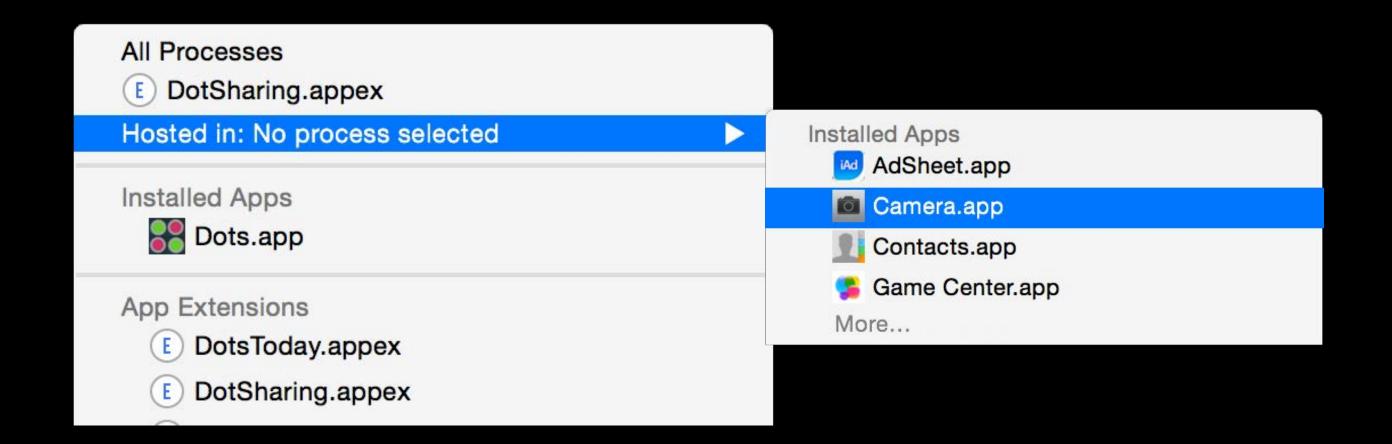
#### App Extensions

#### Profiling with Instruments

#### Specify host App

- When profiling Xcode scheme
- In Instruments

Transient, but memory matters



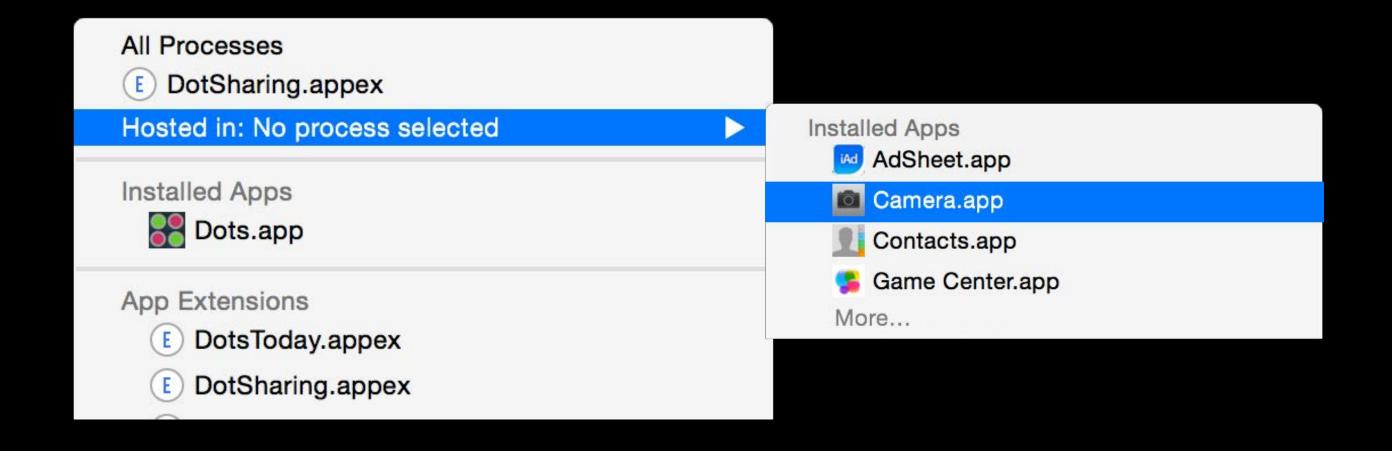
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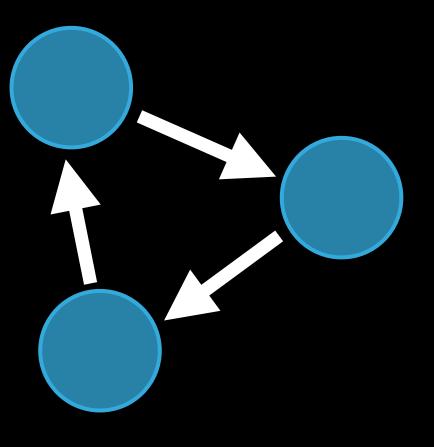
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<ul> <li>Creating Extensions for iOS and OS X, Part 1</li> </ul>	Mission	Tuesday 2:00PM
<ul> <li>Creating Extensions for iOS and OS X, Part 2</li> </ul>	Mission	Wednesday 11:30AM

# Memory Management with Swift Language tools

Obj-C code can still mismatch Retain/Release
Can still form cycles in Swift



### Memory Management with Swift

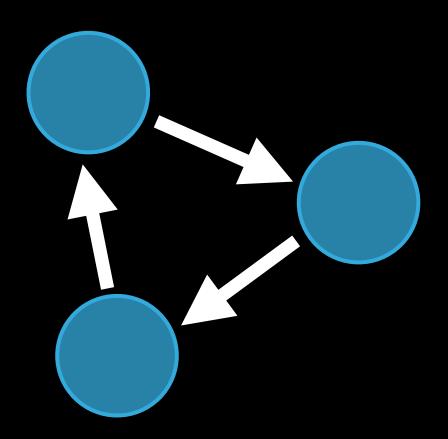
Language tools

Obj-C code can still mismatch Retain/Release

Can still form cycles in Swift

Manage graph, not retain/release

weak



unowned

#### Memory Management with Swift

#### Language tools

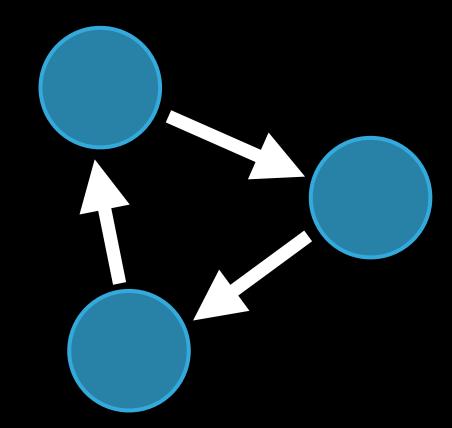
Obj-C code can still mismatch Retain/Release

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Manage graph, not retain/release

weak var x: Optional<T> / T? = object

Returns T or nil when accessed, based on existence of object



unowned

### Memory Management with Swift

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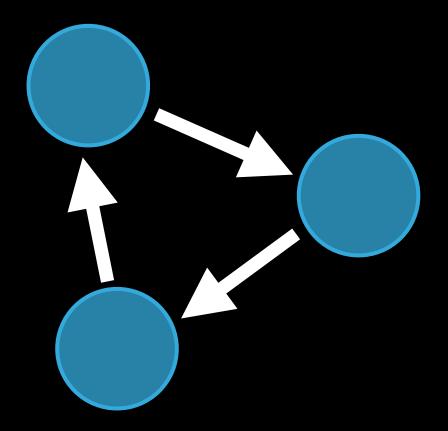
Manage graph, not retain/release

weak var x: Optional<T> / T? = object

Returns T or nil when accessed, based on existence of object



Returns T always, but if object doesn't exist... deterministic



### Ablock Captures

#### Here be dragons

```
[self.currentGame registerForStateChanges:^{
    if (self.currentGame == newGame) {
        [self.tableView reloadData];
    }
}];
```

'self' and 'newGame' captured strongly

# Ablock Captures Here be dragons

```
_weak typeof(newGame) weakGame = newGame;
_weak typeof(self) weakSelf = self;
[self.currentGame registerForStateChanges:^{
    if (self.currentGame == newGame) {
        [self.tableView reloadData];
    }
}];
```

'self' and 'newGame' captured strongly

# Ablock Captures Here be dragons

```
__weak typeof(newGame) weakGame = newGame;
__weak typeof(self) weakSelf = self;
[self.currentGame registerForStateChanges:^{
    if (weakSelf.currentGame == weakGame) {
        [weakSelf.tableView reloadData];
    }
}];
```

```
currentGame.registerForStateChanges() {
    if self.currentGame == newGame {
        self.tableView!.reloadData()
    }
}
```

```
currentGame.registerForStateChanges() {[weak self, newGame] in
   if self.currentGame == newGame {
       self.tableView!.reloadData()
   }
}
```

```
currentGame.registerForStateChanges() {[weak self, newGame] in
   if self?.currentGame == newGame {
       self?.tableView!.reloadData()
   }
}
```

```
currentGame.registerForStateChanges() {[weak self, newGame] in
   if self?.currentGame == newGame {
       self?.tableView!.reloadData()
   }
}
```

<ul> <li>Swift Interoperability In-Depth</li> </ul>	Presidio	Wednesday 3:15PM
<ul> <li>Advanced Swift</li> </ul>	Presidio	Thursday 11:30AM
<ul> <li>Fixing Memory Issues</li> </ul>	Session 410	WWDC13 Videos

# Time Profiling



Kris Markel
Performance Tools Engineer

## Why?

## Why?

To provide a great user experience

### Why?

To provide a great user experience

Faster app launch times

# Why?

To provide a great user experience

- Faster app launch times
- Keep the frame rate at 60fps

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- Buttery-smooth scrolling

# Why?

To provide a great user experience

- Faster app launch times
- Keep the frame rate at 60fps
- Buttery-smooth scrolling
- Responsive UI

# What?

An instrument that samples stack trace information at prescribed intervals Provides an idea of how much time is spent in each method

Investigate specific problems

Investigate specific problems

• If you see stuttering or frame rate slowdowns

#### Investigate specific problems

- If you see stuttering or frame rate slowdowns
- Some part of your app is taking too long

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- Some part of your app is taking too long

Identify and fix hotspots before they become problems

#### Investigate specific problems

- If you see stuttering or frame rate slowdowns
- Some part of your app is taking too long
   Identify and fix hotspots before they become problems
- Keep an eye on the CPU gauge in Xcode

# Demo

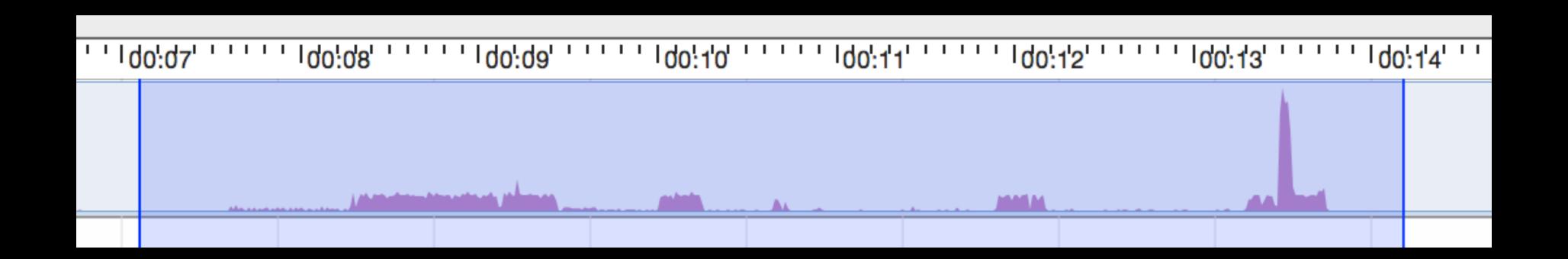
Time Profiler in action



#### Track view

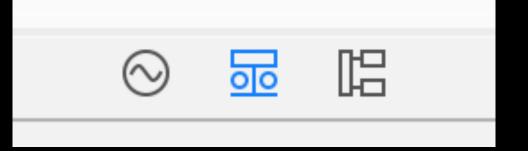
Identify and zoom into problem areas

- Drag to apply a time range filter
- Shift+drag to zoom in
- Control+drag to zoom out



#### New Inspector panes

Use keyboard shortcuts to quickly move between panes



#### New Inspector panes

Use keyboard shortcuts to quickly move between panes

• 第1—Record settings



#### New Inspector panes

Use keyboard shortcuts to quickly move between panes

- 第1—Record settings
- 第2—Display settings



#### New Inspector panes

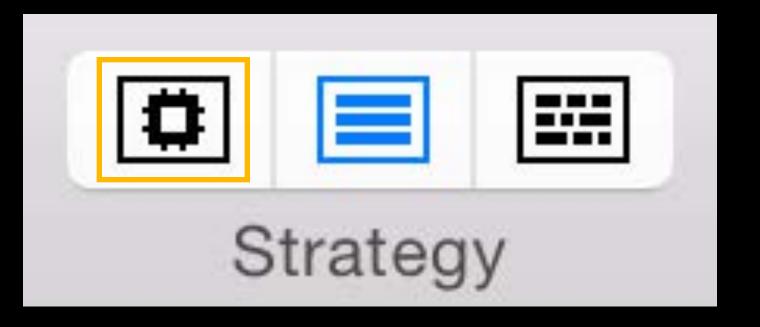
Use keyboard shortcuts to quickly move between panes

- 第1—Record settings
- 第2—Display settings
- 第3—Extended detail

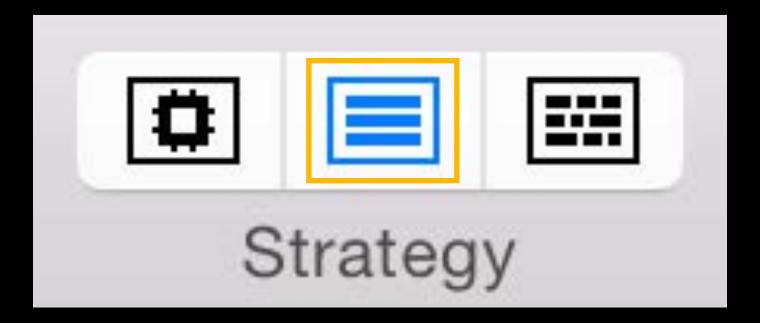




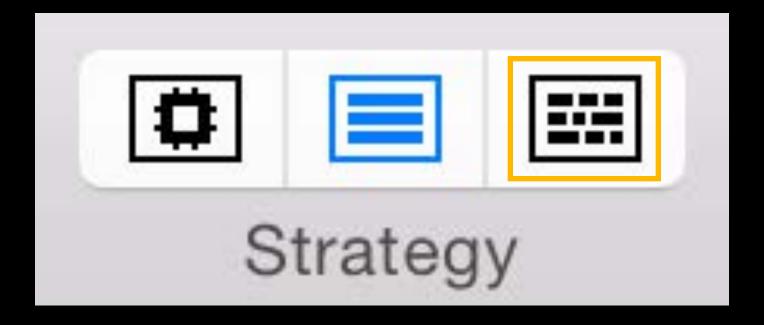
Cores strategy



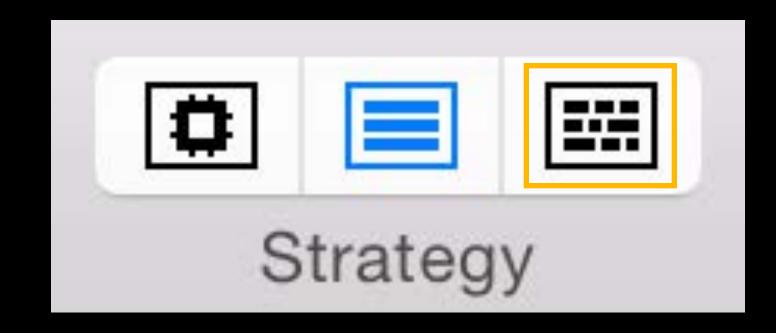
- Cores strategy
- Instruments strategy

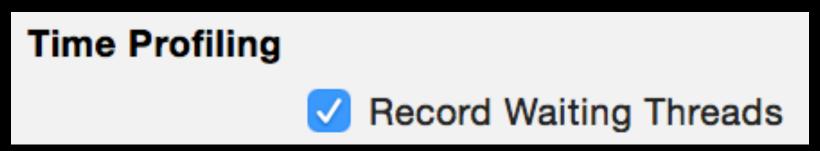


- Cores strategy
- Instruments strategy
- Threads strategy



- Cores strategy
- Instruments strategy
- Threads strategy
  - Enable Record Waiting Threads to expose blocked threads



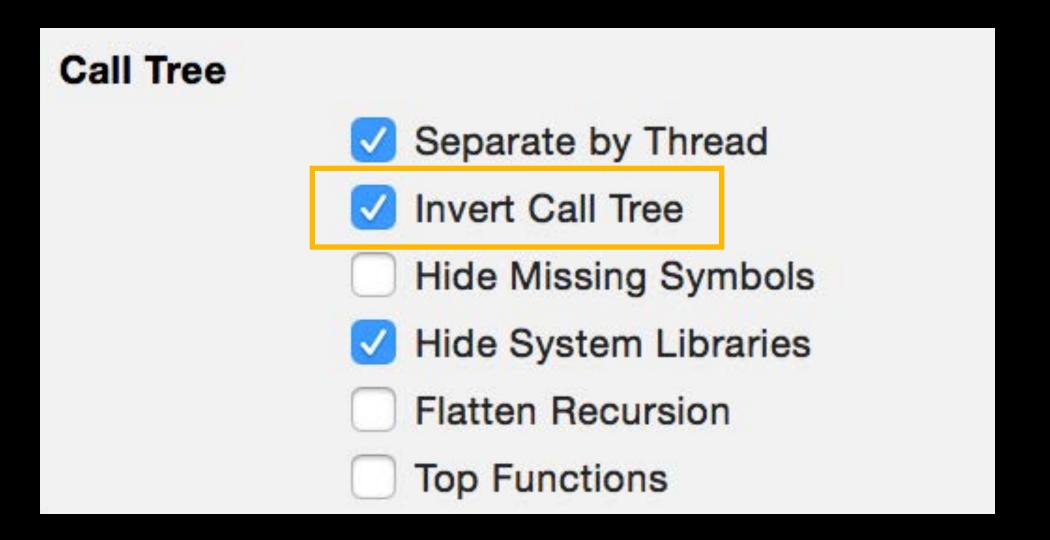


# Review Call Tree settings

# Call Tree Separate by Thread Invert Call Tree Hide Missing Symbols Hide System Libraries Flatten Recursion Top Functions

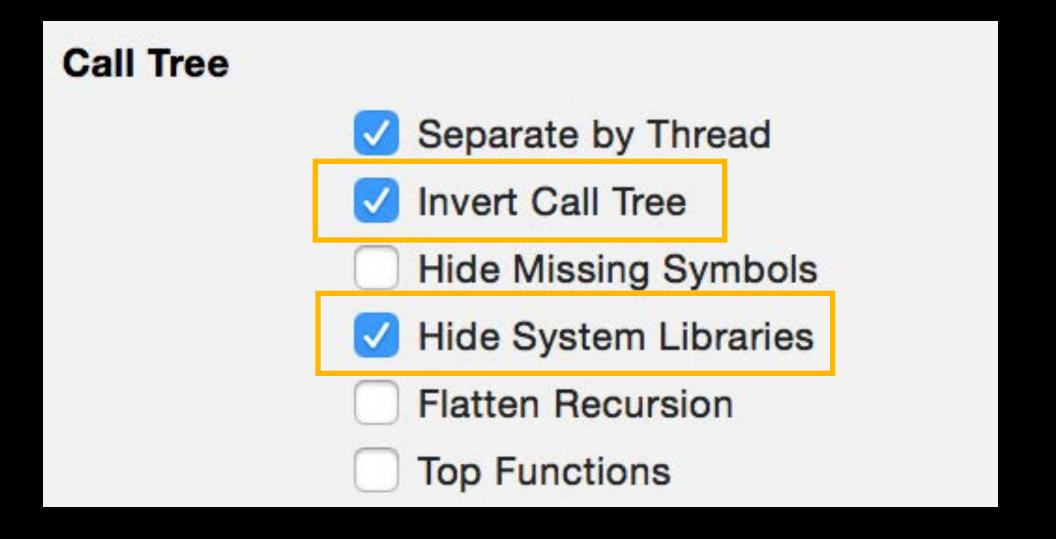
# Review Call Tree settings

• Expensive calls are frequently near the end of the call stack



# Review Call Tree settings

- Expensive calls are frequently near the end of the call stack
- Focus on your own code



# TipS Focus and Prune

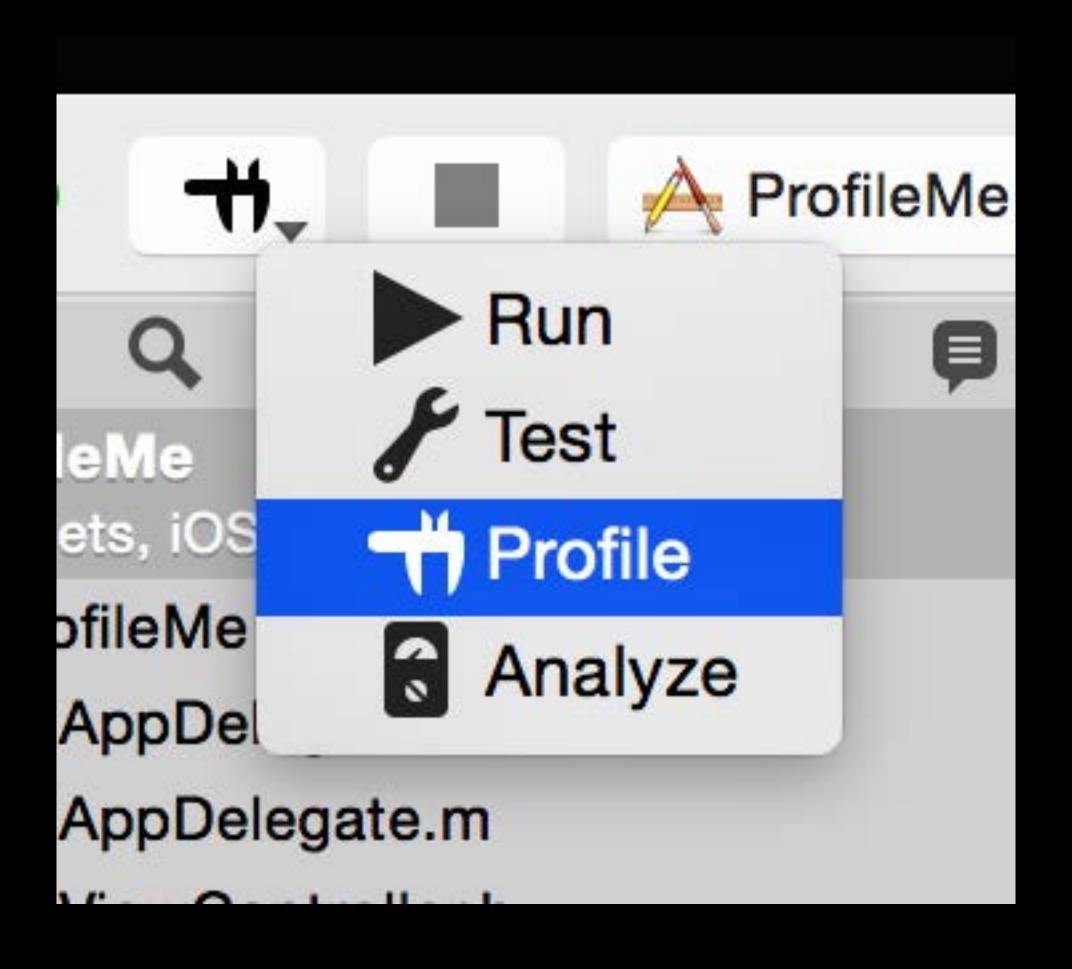
#### Ignore unwanted data

- Charge moves the associated cost
- Prune removes the associated cost
- Focus is "prune everything but"

0.0	► <unknown address=""></unknown>	
422.0 Ω 0.0 Ω 0.0 Ω 0.0 Ω	0.0	Charge 'Eyemazing_Mac.PhotoscaleImage (Eyemazing_Mac.PhotoscaleImage (Eyemazing_Mac) to callers  Flatten 'Eyemazing-Mac' to boundary frames
0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		Focus on subtree Focus on calls made by 'Eyemazing_Mac.Pho Focus on callers of 'Eyemazing_Mac.Photos Focus on calls made by 'Eyemazing-Mac' Focus on callers of 'Eyemazing-Mac'
0.0 0.0 0.0	<ul> <li>-[Eyen Reveal in Xcode</li> <li>@!objc ObjectiveC.Cllmage.init (ObjectiveC.Cllmage.Type)(object)</li> <li>patch_lazy_pointers(mach_header const*, patch_t*, unsigned)</li> </ul>	

# Two More Guidelines

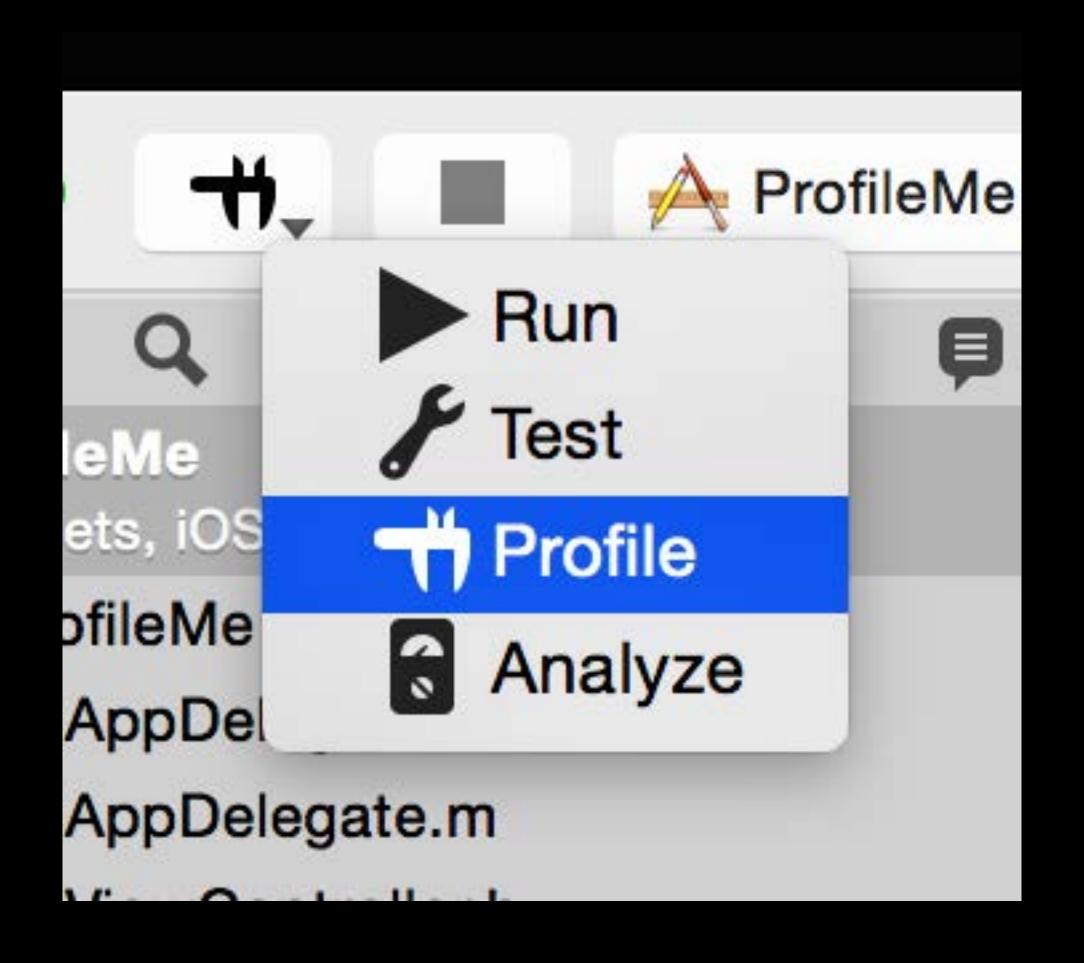
When using Time Profiler



# Two More Guidelines

#### When using Time Profiler

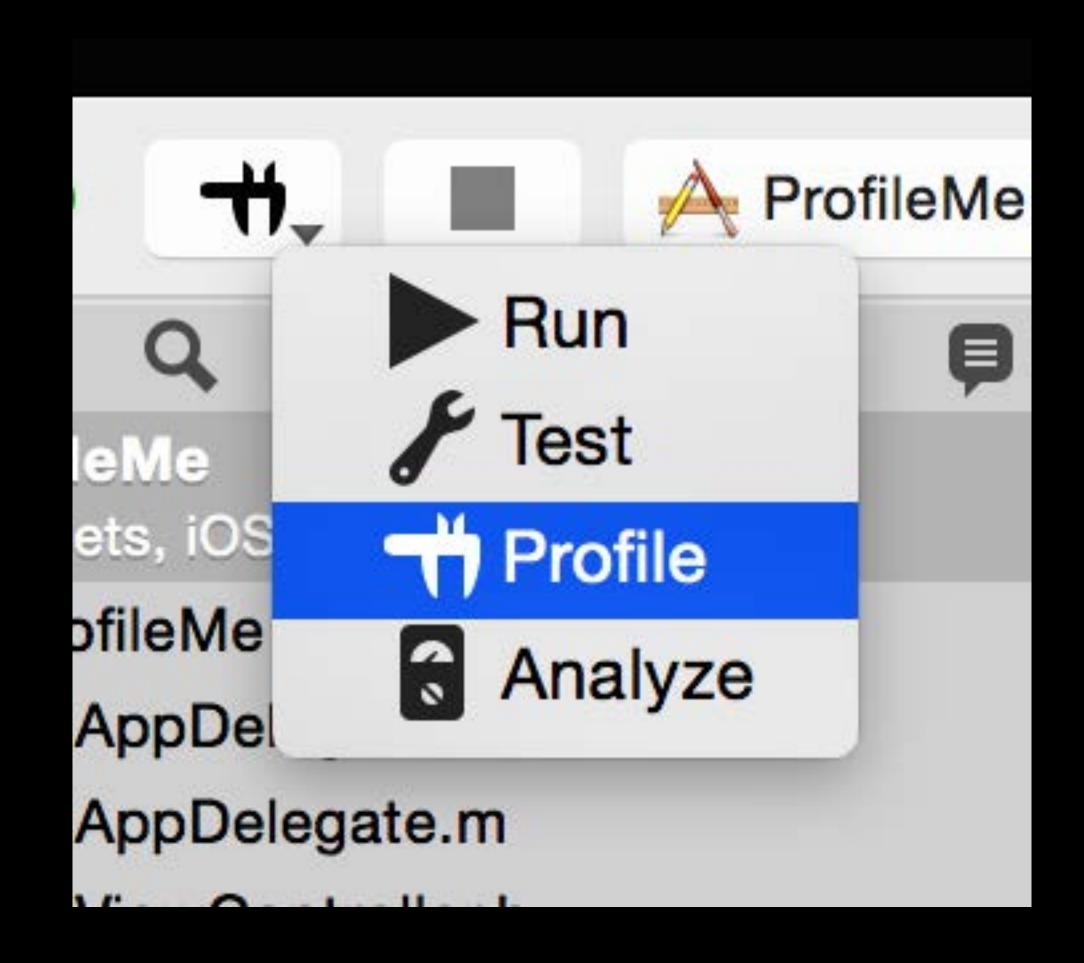
Profile Release builds



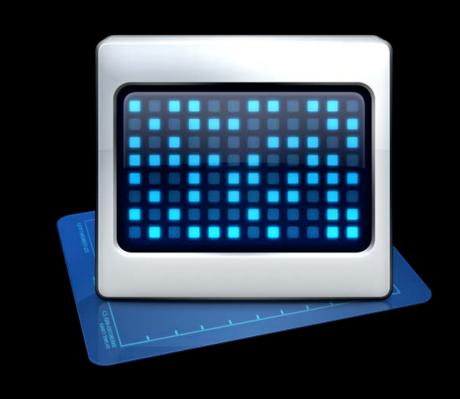
# Two More Guidelines

#### When using Time Profiler

- Profile Release builds
- For iOS, profile on the device



# Performance Counters



Joe Grzywacz Performance Tools Engineer

Each processor core contains a small number of 64-bit hardware registers

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Typically only four to eight per core

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Each register can be configured to either:

- Count one of a small number of events
  - Instructions executed, L2 Cache Misses, Branches Taken, ...

Each processor core contains a small number of 64-bit hardware registers

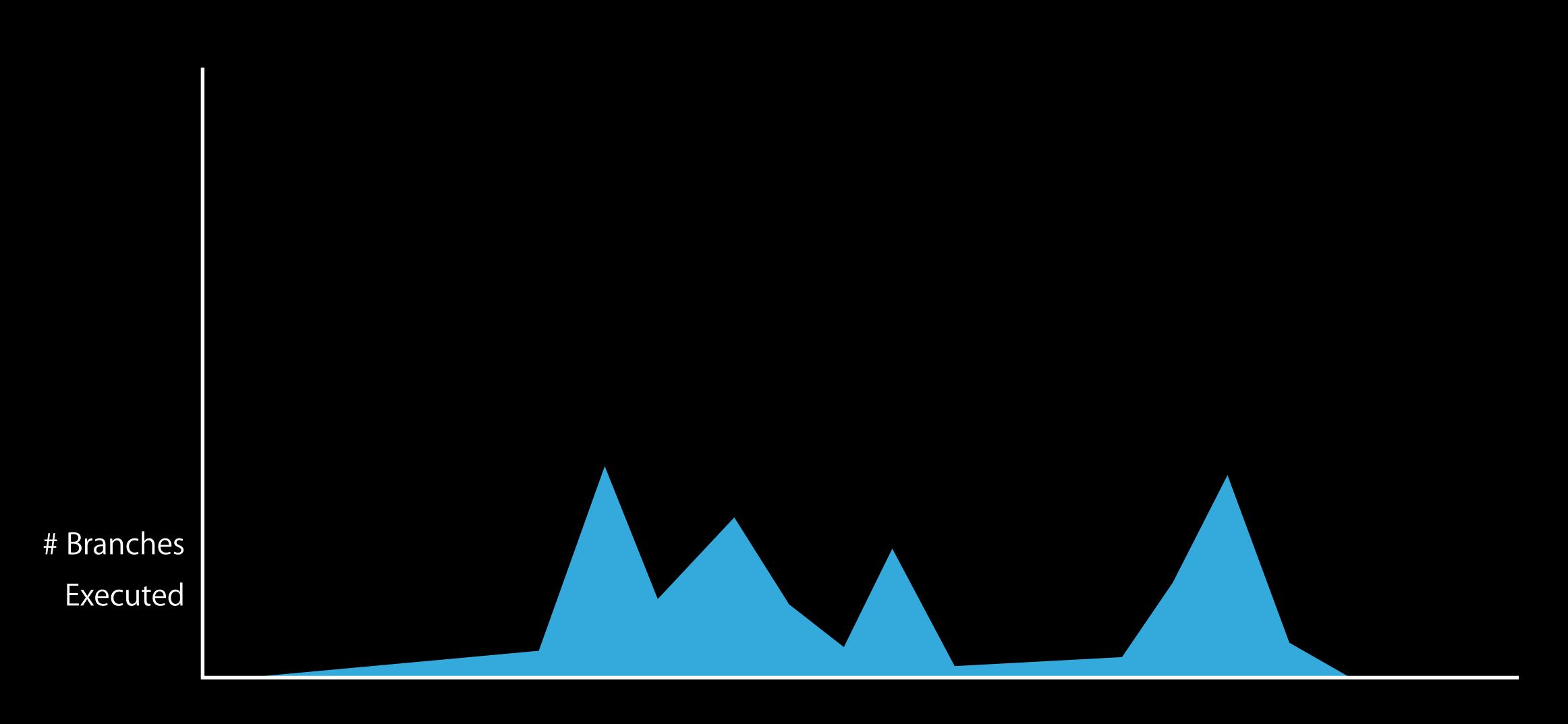
- Typically only four to eight per core
- Separate from the integer and floating point registers

Each register can be configured to either:

- Count one of a small number of events
  - Instructions executed, L2 Cache Misses, Branches Taken, ...
- Take a callstack every time a predetermined number of events occurs

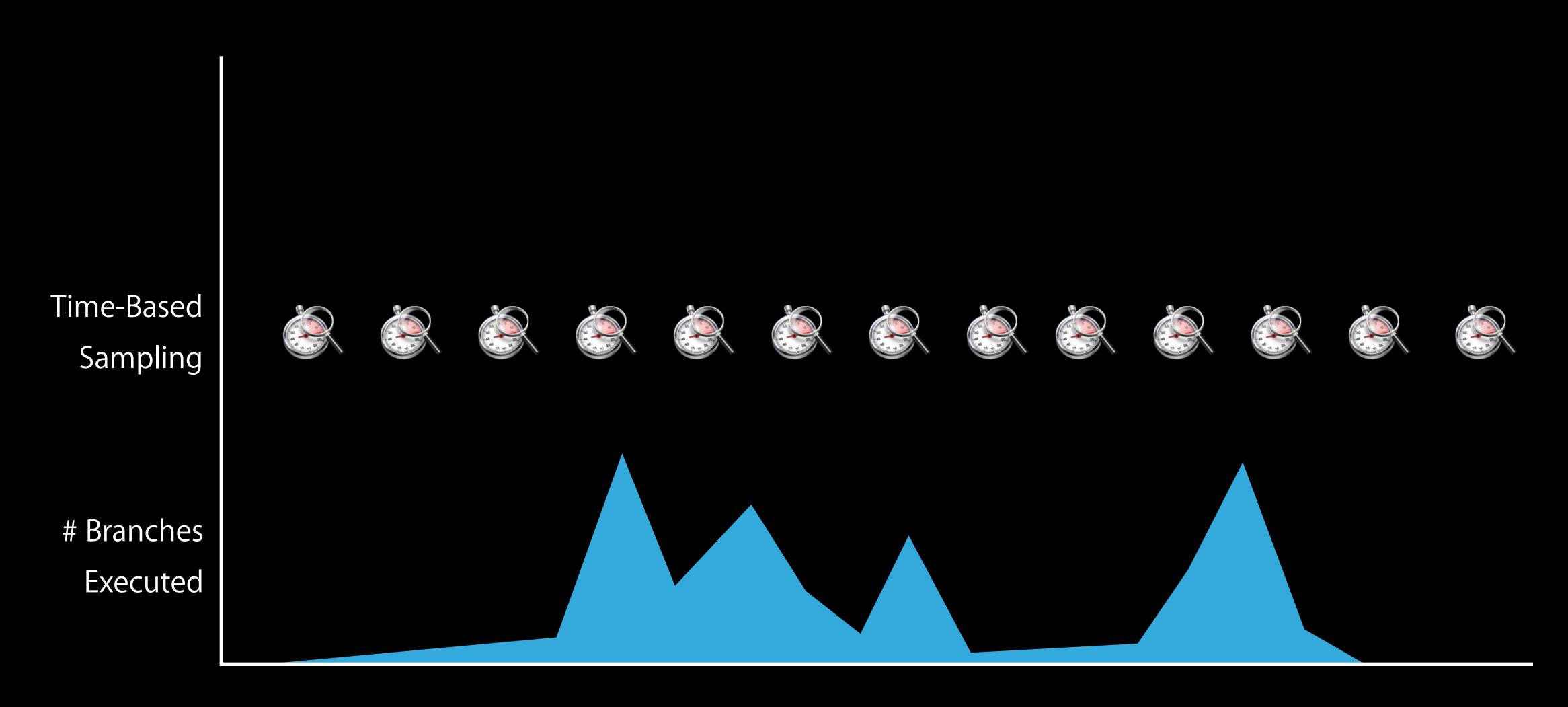
# Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMIs)





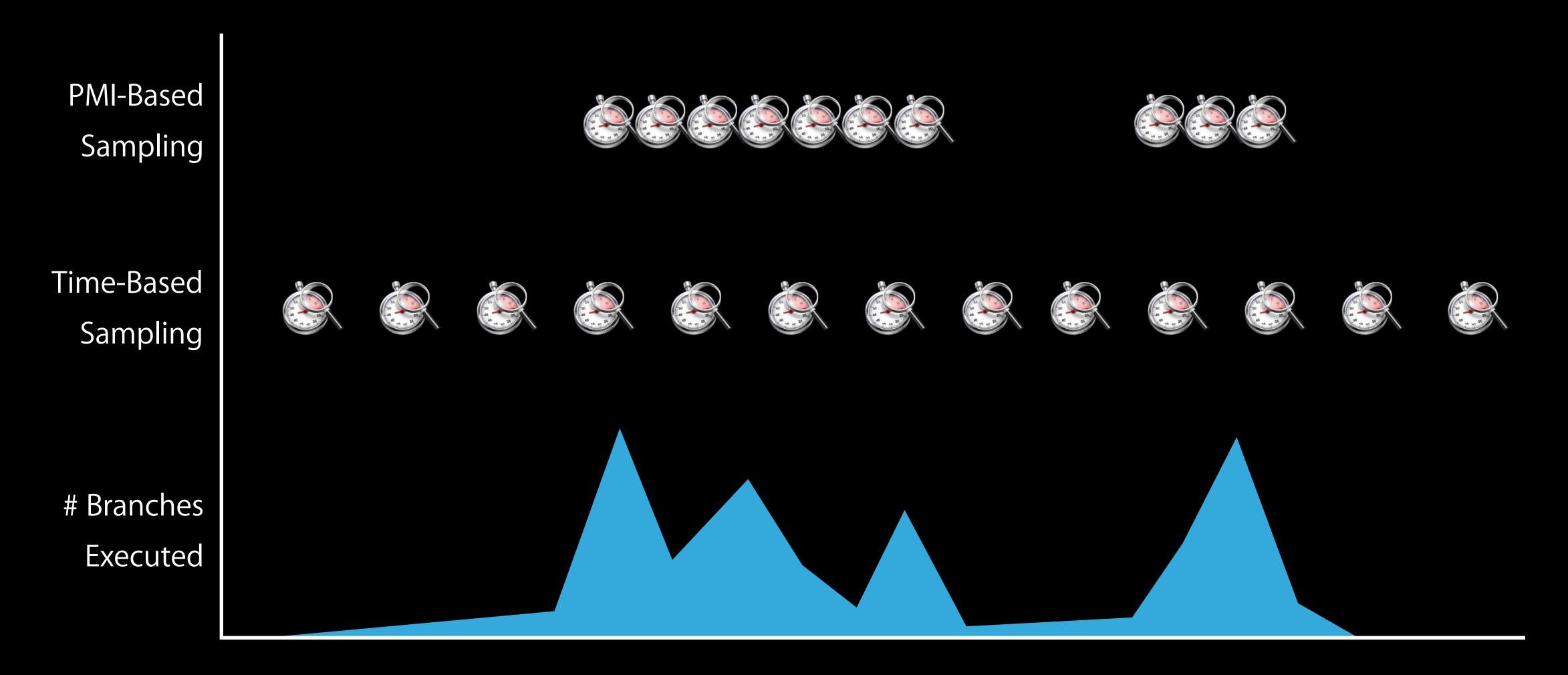
# Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMIs)





# Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMIs)





How are they useful?



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Provide a deeper understanding of your app's performance beyond just time

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- How well CPU resources are being used
  - Caches, execution units, TLBs, ...

#### How are they useful?



Provide a deeper understanding of your app's performance beyond just time

- How well CPU resources are being used
  - Caches, execution units, TLBs, ...
- Runtime process traits
  - Branch frequency, instruction mix, ...

#### What's New with Counters



#### Formulas support

# What's New with Counters



#### iOS 8 support

64-bit ARM devices only

#### What's New with Counters



#### iOS 8 support

64-bit ARM devices only

Event Profiler instrument is deprecated

Same PMI functionality is available within the Counters instrument

# Demo iOS Performance Counters



Collects data in a similar manner to Time Profiler

Collects data in a similar manner to Time Profiler

· This is a statistical representation of your application

Collects data in a similar manner to Time Profiler

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Counters supports Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMI)

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   Counters supports Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMI)
- Allows sampling based on the number of events

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Collects data in a similar manner to Time Profiler

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Formulas allow you to combine raw event counts in custom ways

Collects data in a similar manner to Time Profiler

- This is a statistical representation of your application
   Counters supports Performance Monitoring Interrupts (PMI)
- Allows sampling based on the number of events
- Note that PMI instruction locations can be imprecise
   Formulas allow you to combine raw event counts in custom ways
- Be sure to save your common formulas in a template

# What's New with DTrace



# What's New with DTrace



#### Dynamic tracemem



Dynamic tracemem, provides a way to trace dynamically sized arrays

- tracemem(address, nbytes\_max, nbytes)
  - nbytes max: maximum size of the array, must be known at compile time
  - nbytes: the actual size of the array you want to copy
  - Example:

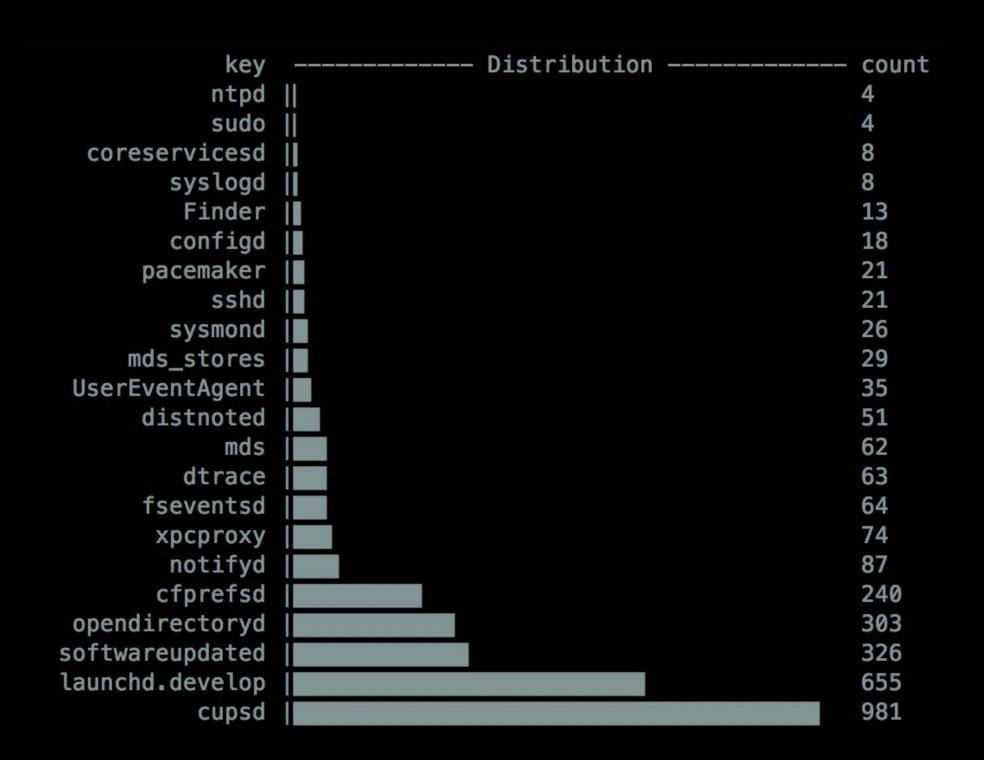
```
void CGContextFillRects(CGContextRef c, const CGRect rects[], size_t count);
pid$pid_MyAppName::CGContextFillRects:entry
{
   this->array = copyin(arg1, sizeof(struct CGRect) * arg2);
   tracemem(this->array, 512, sizeof(struct CGRect) * arg2);
}
```

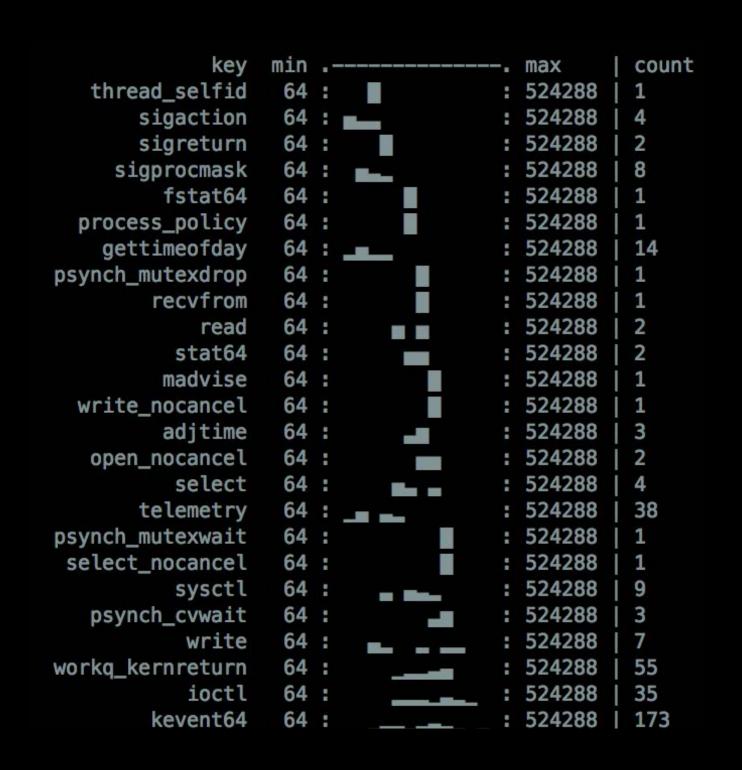
## Improved Histograms



Histogram improvements: agghist, aggzoom, aggpack

http://dtrace.org/blogs/bmc/2013/11/10/agghist-aggzoom-and-aggpack/





#### Other New Features



Wait for process to start with –W

dtrace -Z -W MyAppName 'pid\$target::\*CALayer\*:entry'

#### Other New Features



```
Wait for process to start with —W

dtrace —Z —W MyAppName 'pid$target::*CALayer*:entry'

Tunable internal DTrace variables

# List the tunable variables

sysctl kern.dtrace
```

#### Other New Features



```
Wait for process to start with -W

dtrace -Z -W MyAppName 'pid$target::*CALayer*:entry'

Tunable internal DTrace variables

# List the tunable variables
sysctl kern.dtrace

Updated documentation

man dtrace
```

# Summary

Profile Swift and Objective-C alike

Be proactive

Don't assume—profile, change, and iterate

#### More Information

Dave DeLong
Developer Tools Evangelist
delong@apple.com

Instruments Documentation
Instruments User Guide
Instruments User Reference
http://developer.apple.com

Apple Developer Forums http://devforums.apple.com

## Related Sessions

<ul> <li>Creating Extensions for iOS and OS X, Part 1</li> </ul>	Mission	Tuesday 2:00PM
<ul> <li>Integrating Swift with Objective-C</li> </ul>	Presidio	Wednesday 9:00AM
<ul> <li>Creating Extensions for iOS and OS X, Part 2</li> </ul>	Mission	Wednesday 11:30AM
<ul> <li>Swift Interoperability In-Depth</li> </ul>	Presidio	Wednesday 3:15PM
<ul> <li>Advanced Swift Debugging in LLDB</li> </ul>	Mission	Friday 9:00AM

# Labs

<ul> <li>Swift Lab</li> </ul>	Tools Lab A	All Week
<ul> <li>Instruments Lab</li> </ul>	Tools Lab B	Wednesday 9:00AM
<ul> <li>Power and Performance Lab</li> </ul>	Core OS Lab B	Wednesday 2:00PM
<ul> <li>Instruments Lab</li> </ul>	Tools Lab B	Thursday 9:00AM
<ul> <li>Power and Performance Lab</li> </ul>	Core OS Lab A	Thursday 3:15PM

# WWDC14