

Optimizing App Startup Time

Linkers, loaders, and you

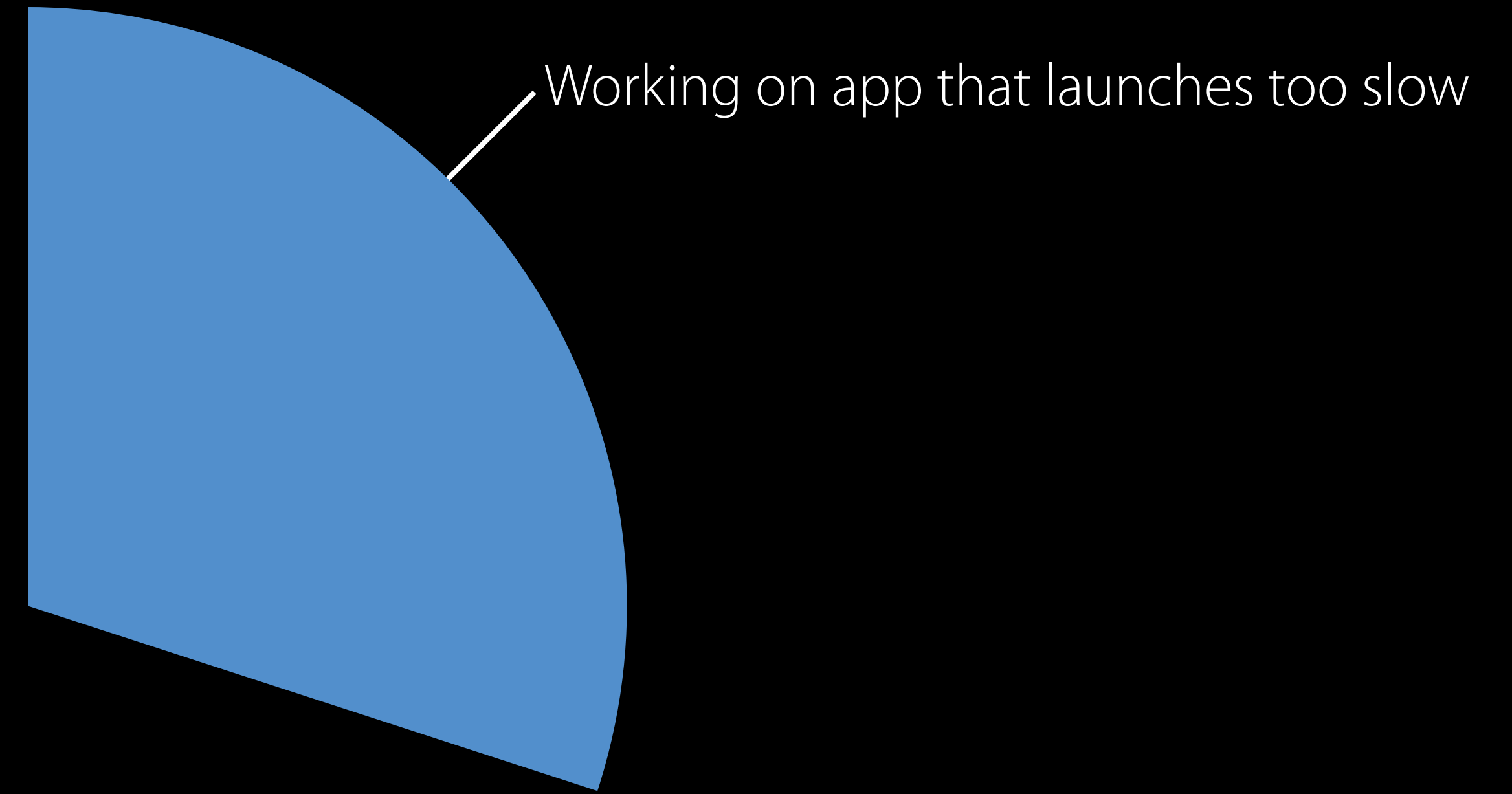
Session 406

Nick Kledzik Dyld Architect

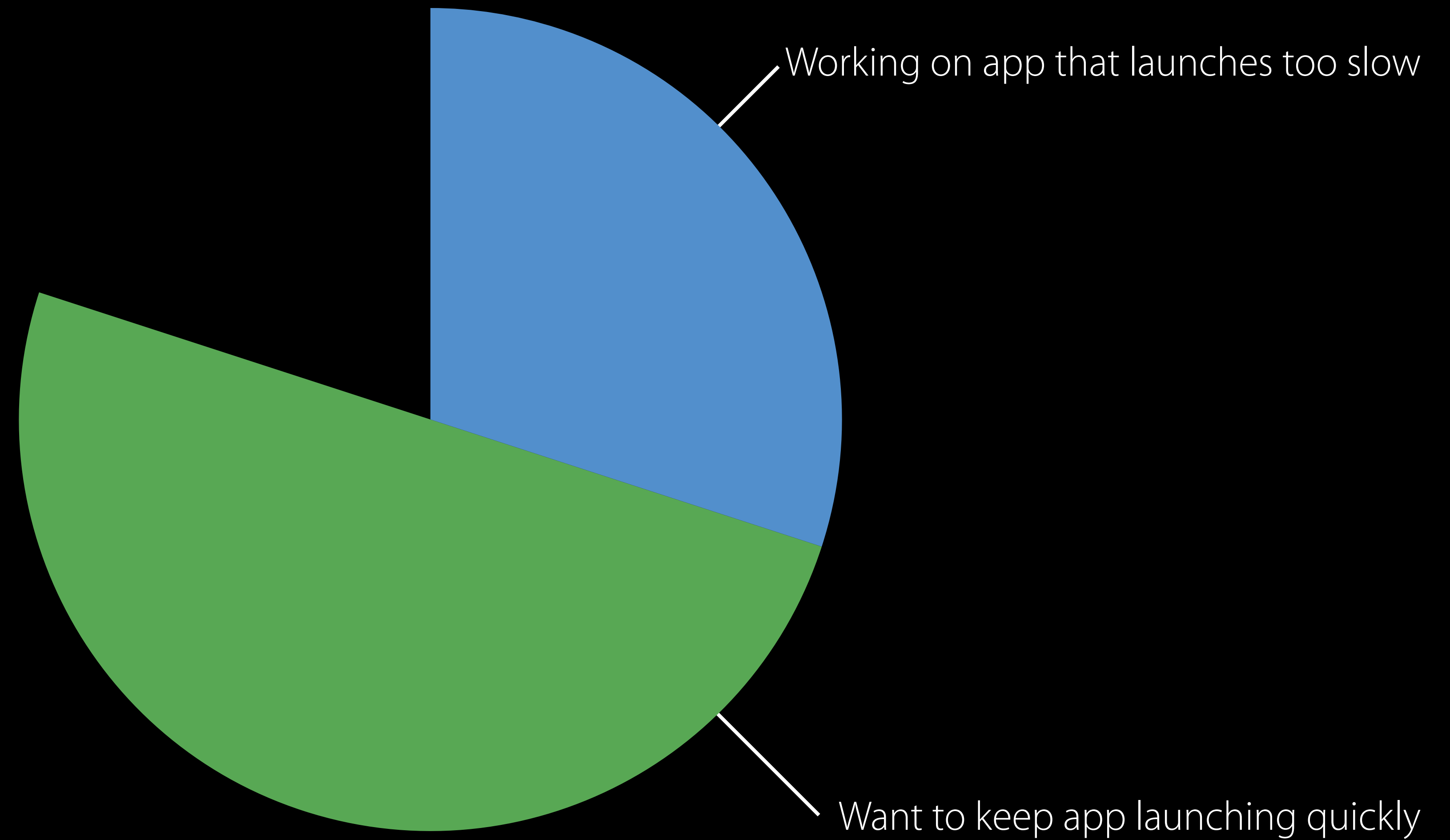
Louis Gerbarg Dyld Visionary

Audience

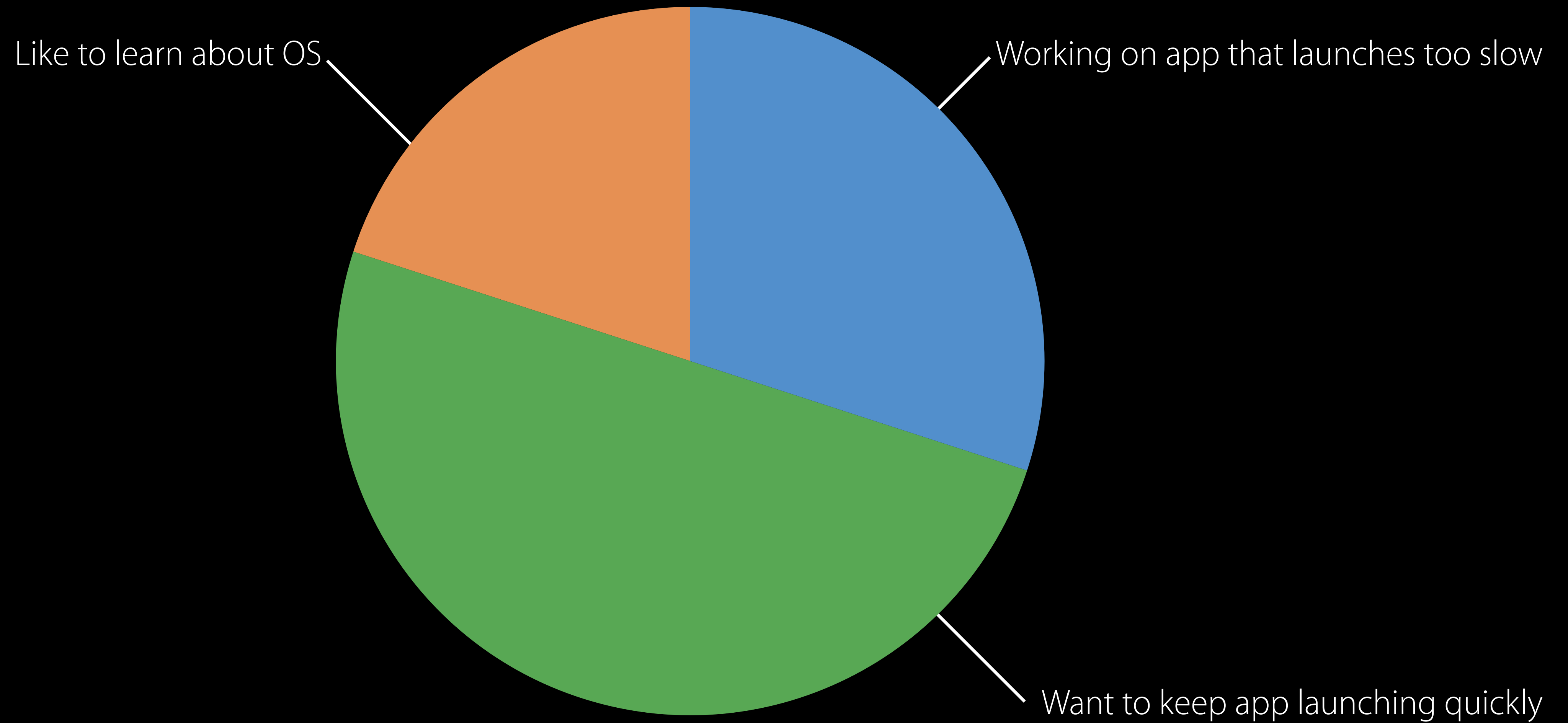
Audience



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What You Will Learn

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Theory

- Everything that happens before `main()`
- Mach-O format
- Virtual Memory basics
- How Mach-O binaries are loaded and prepared

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Practical

- How to measure
- Optimizing start up time

Crash Course:

Mach-O and Virtual Memory

Mach-O Terminology

File Types:

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Image—An executable, dylib, or bundle

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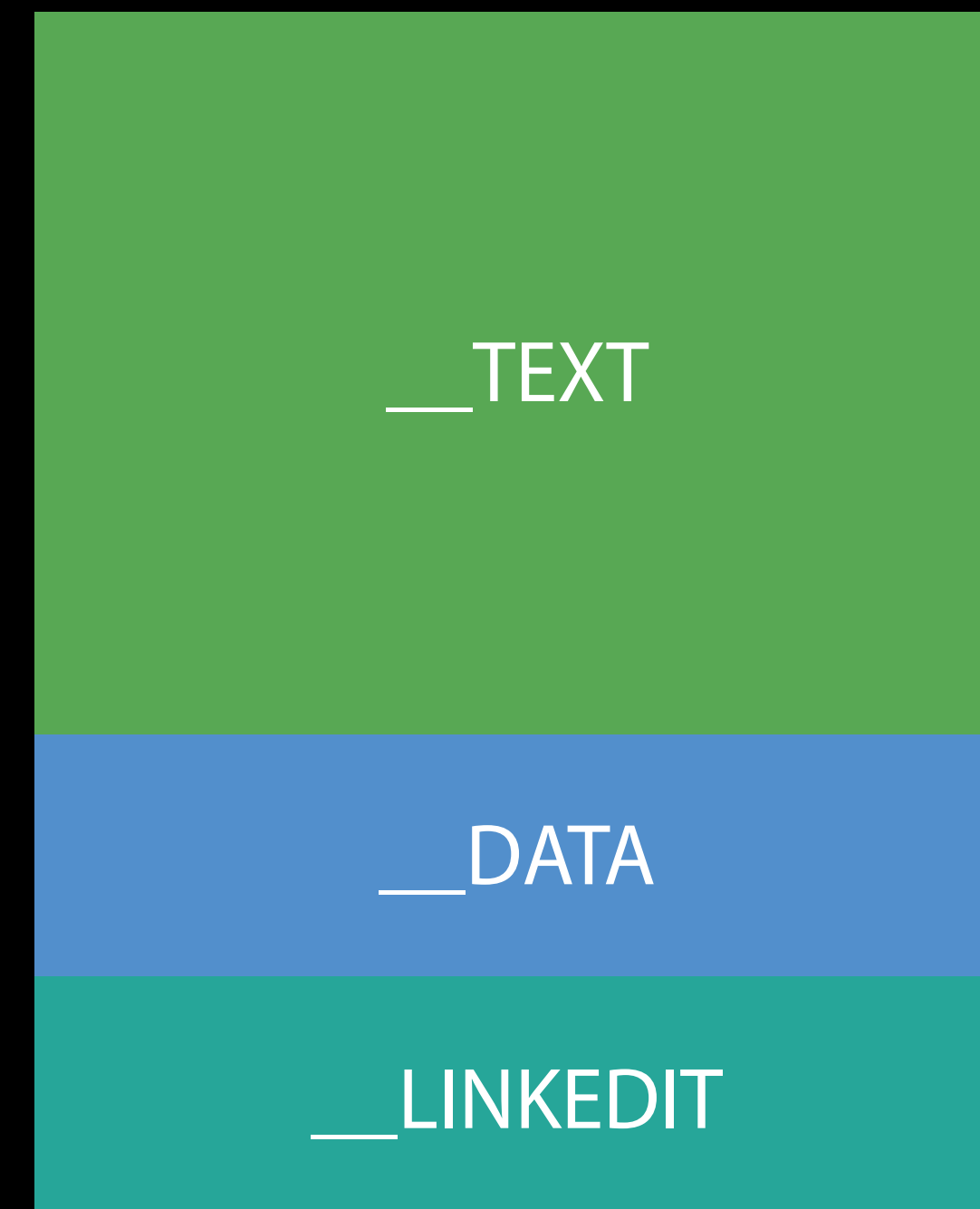
Image—An executable, dylib, or bundle

Framework—Dylib with directory for resources and headers

Mach-O Image File

File divided into segments

- Uppercase names



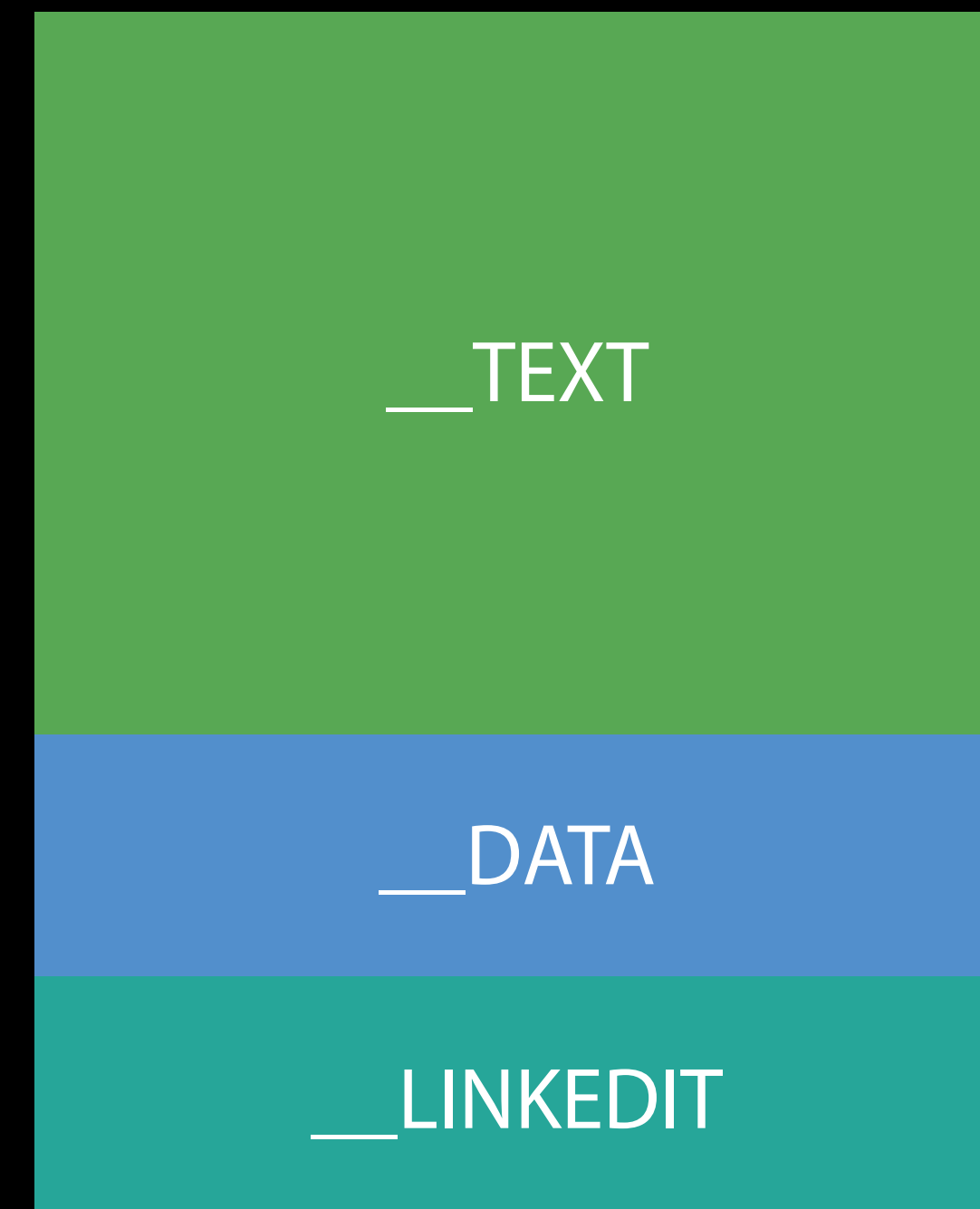
Mach-O Image File

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All segments are multiples of page size

- 16KB on arm64
- 4KB elsewhere



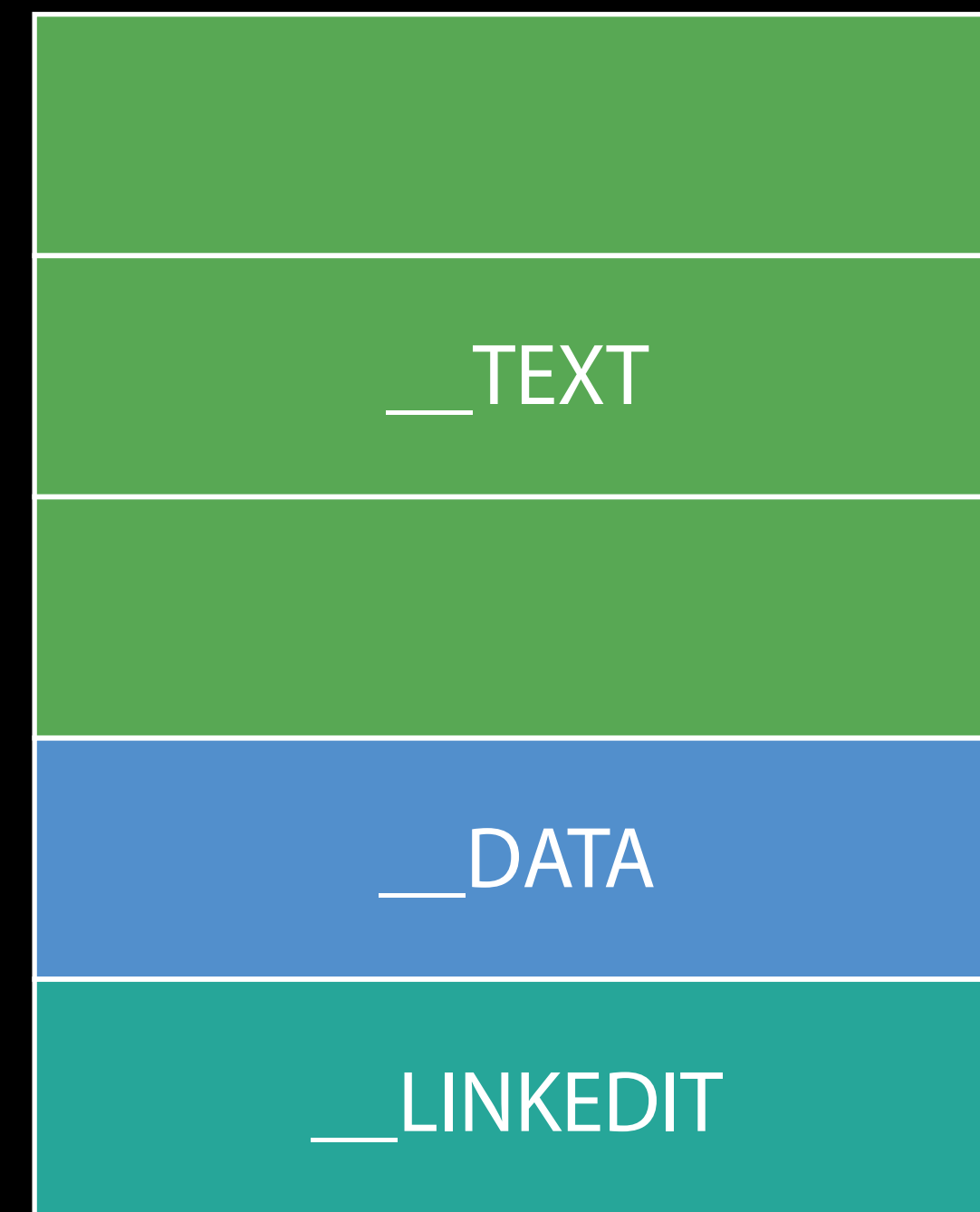
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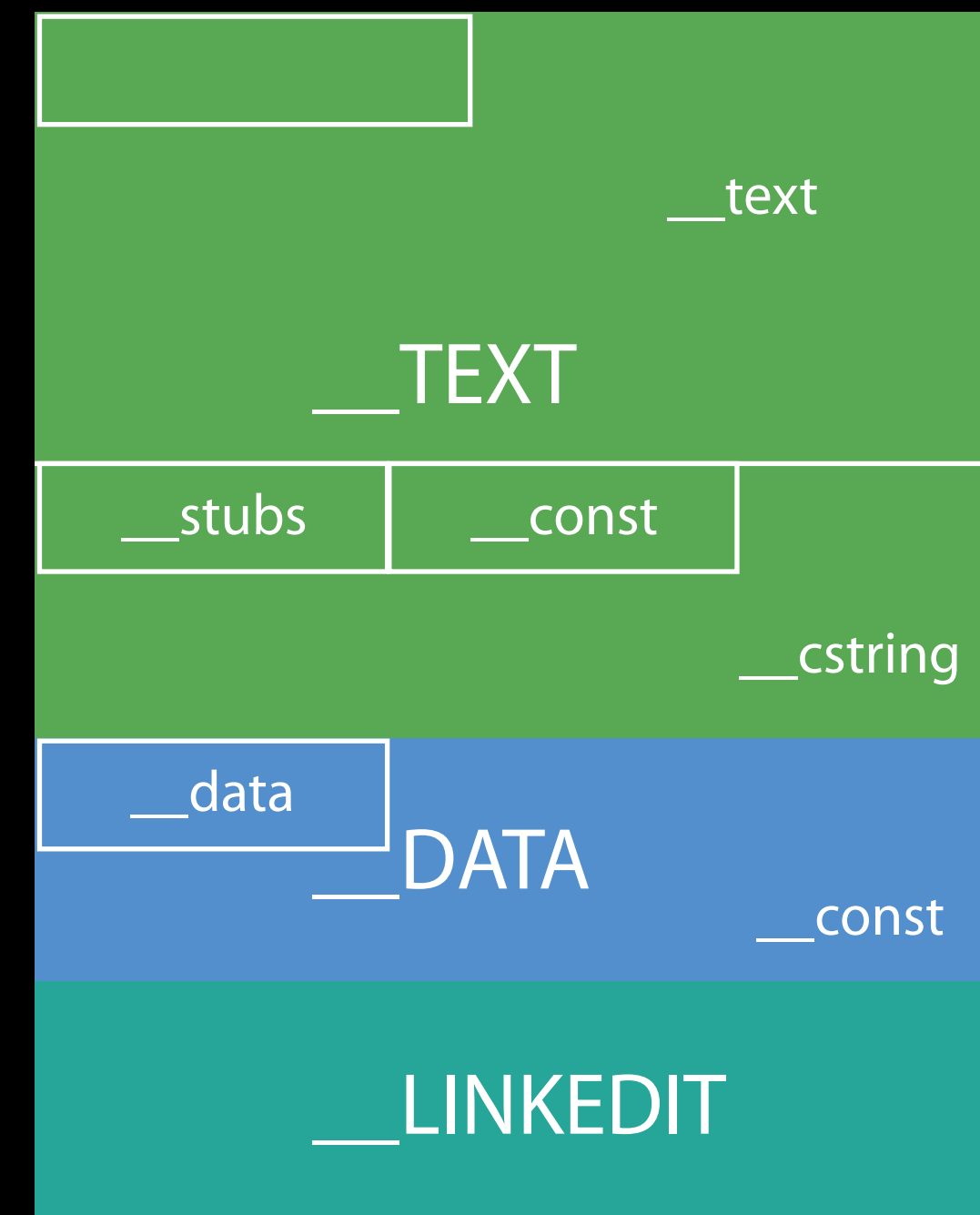
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Sections are a subrange of a segment

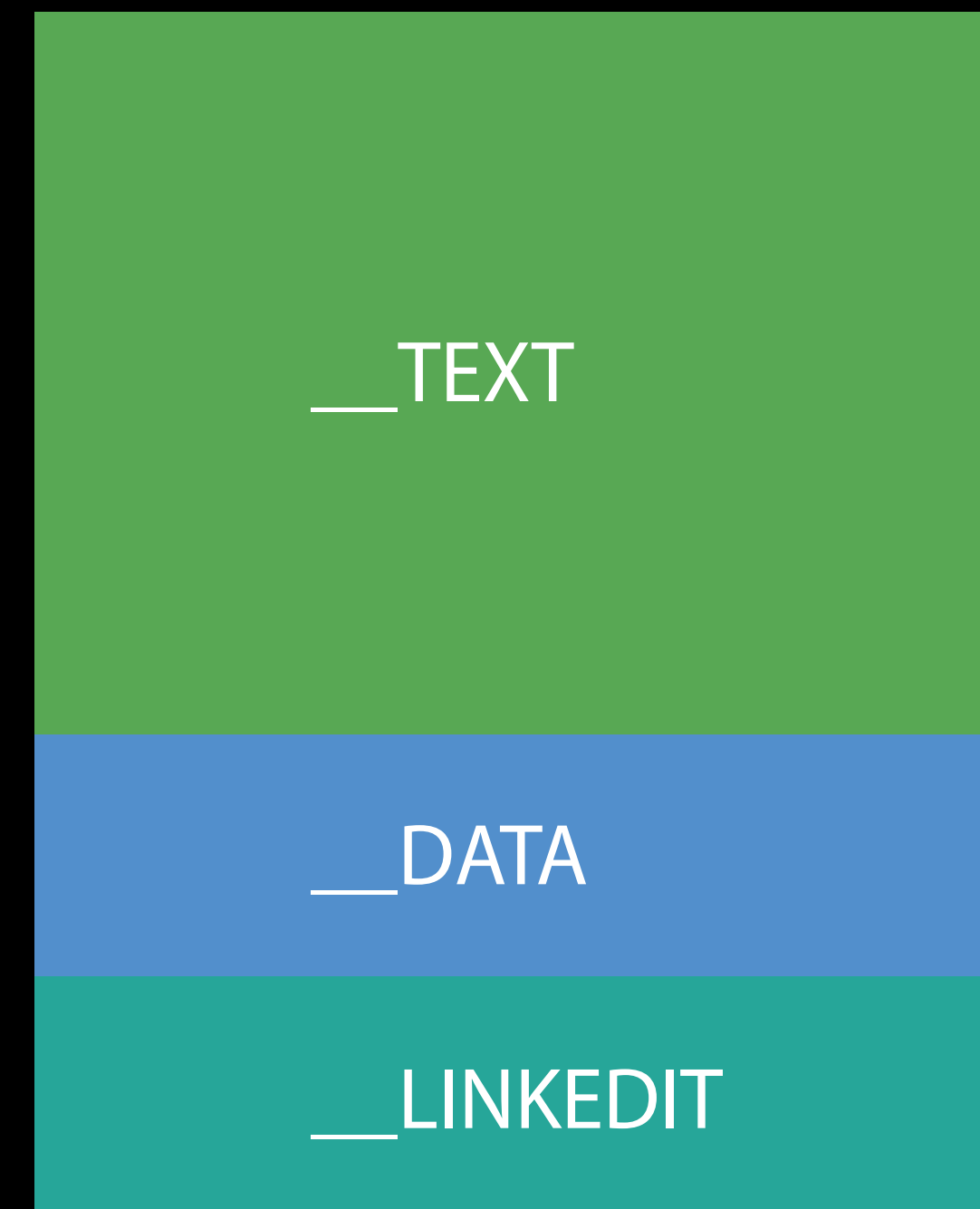
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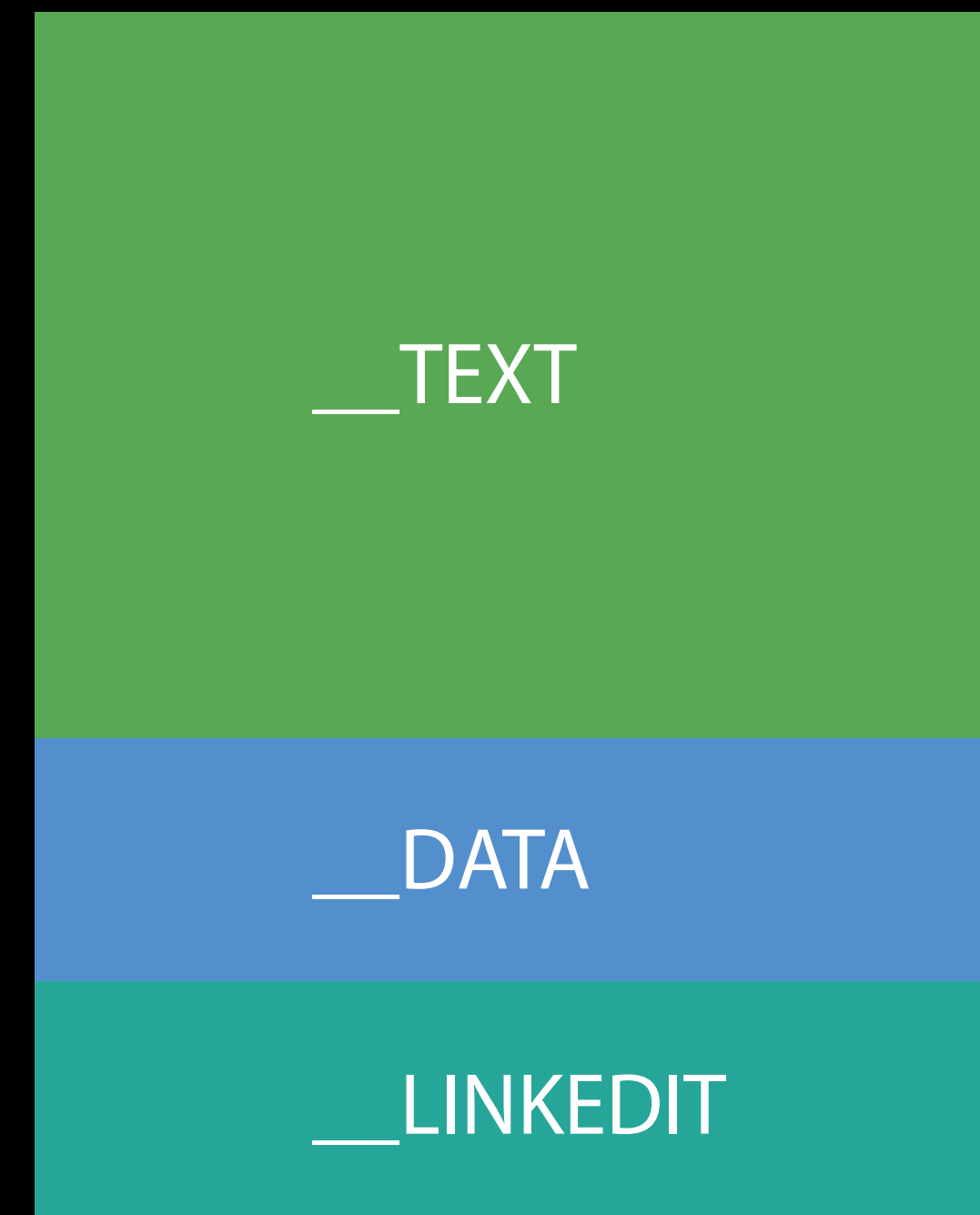


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Common segments:



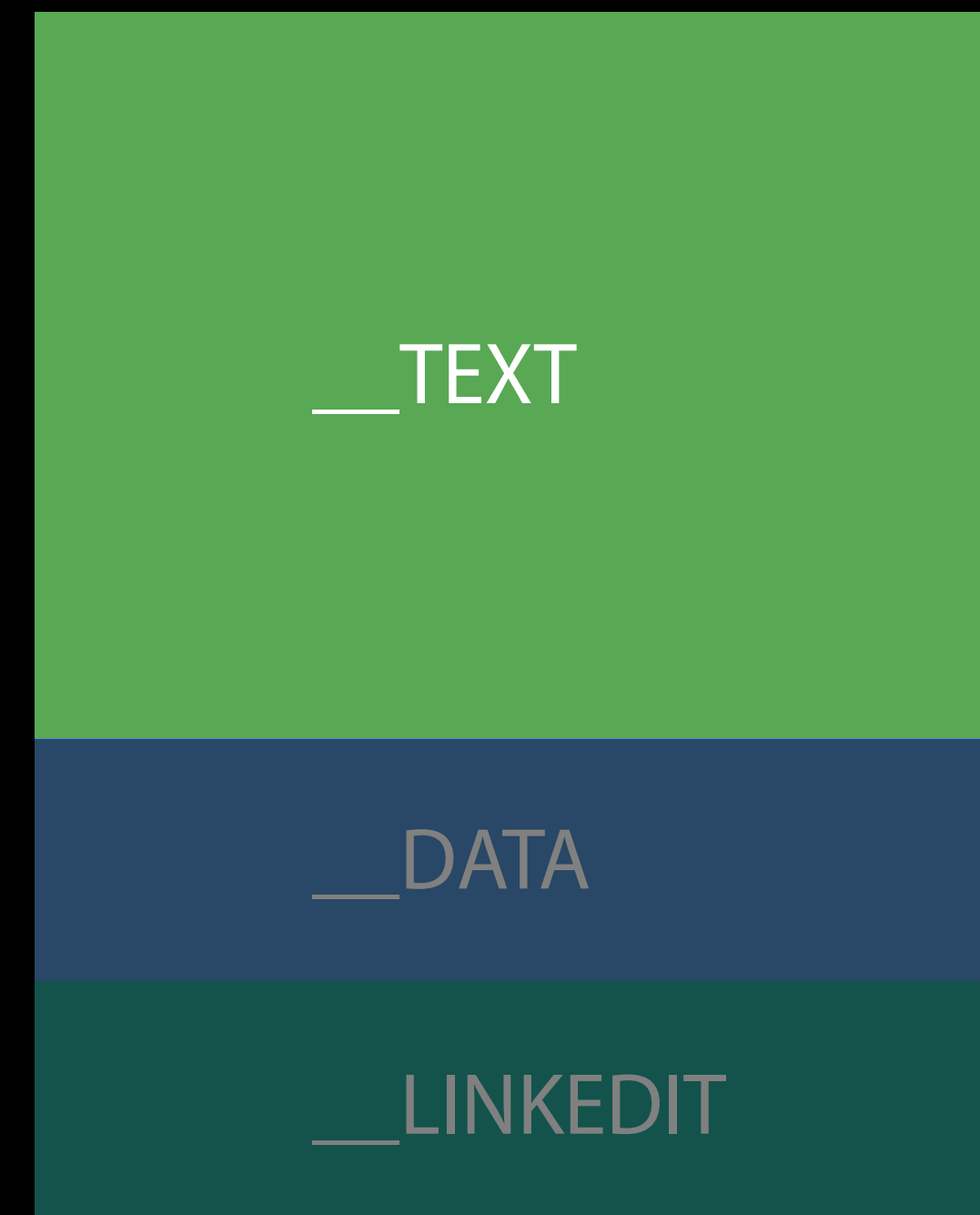
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Common segments:

- `__TEXT` has header, code, and read-only constants



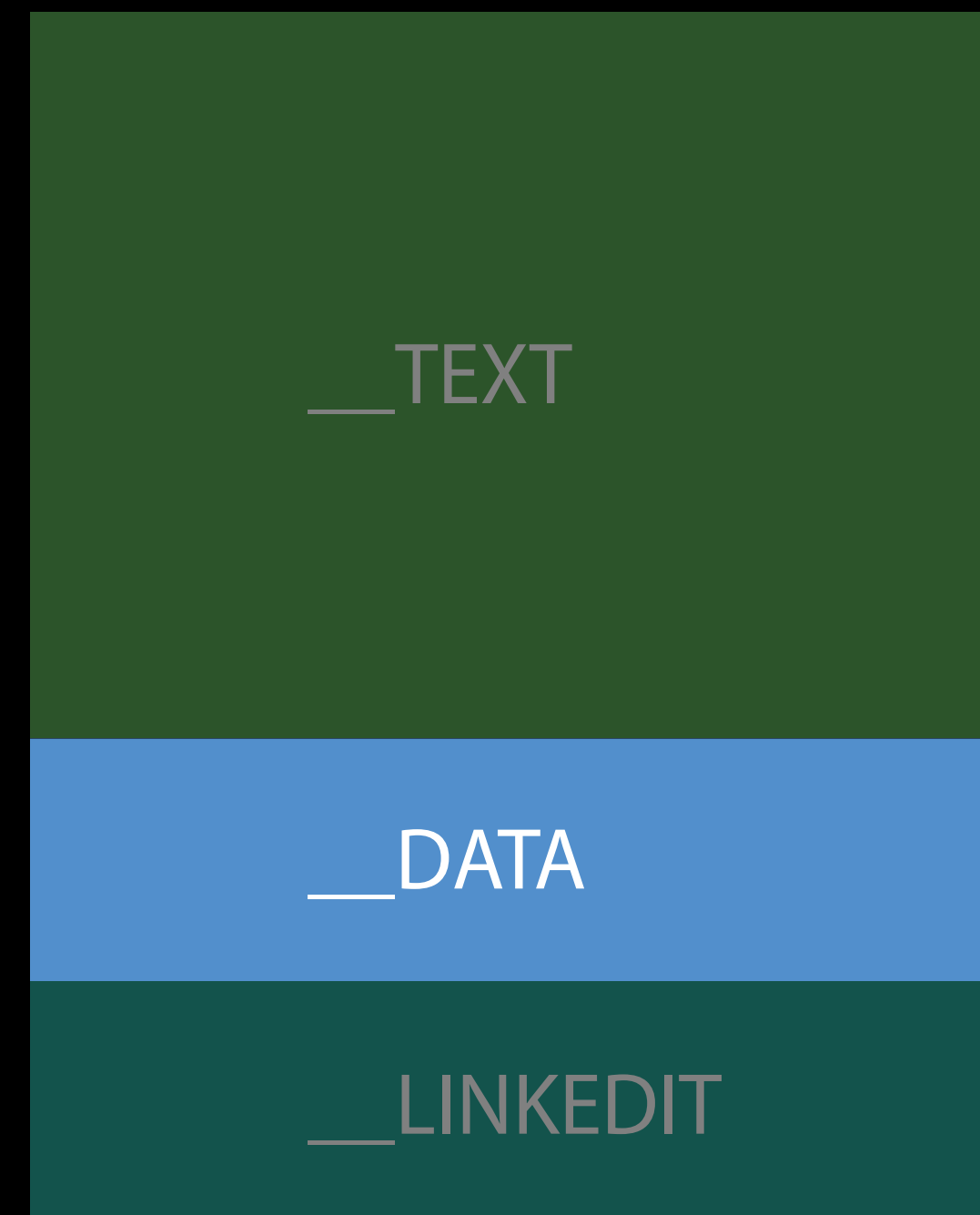
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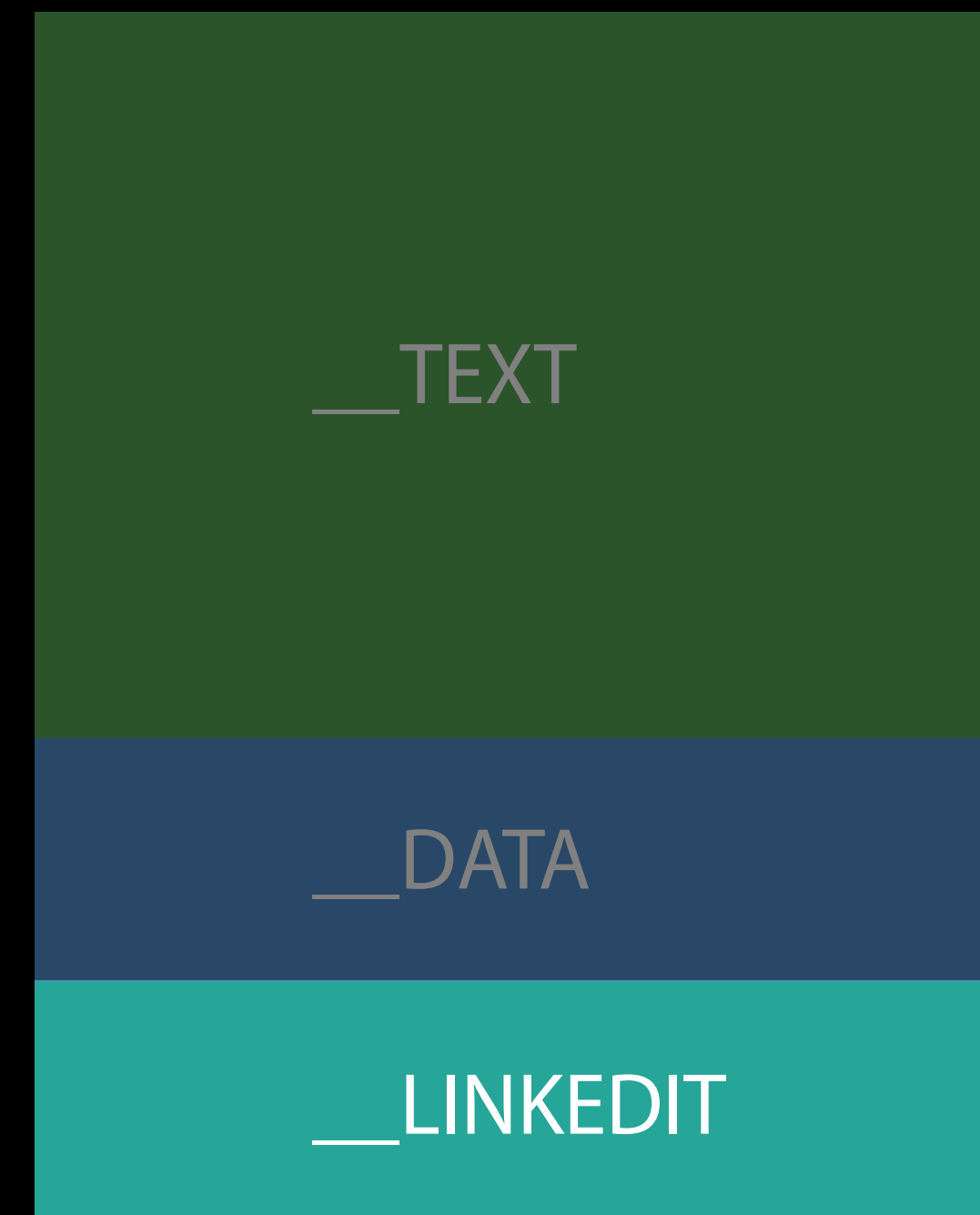
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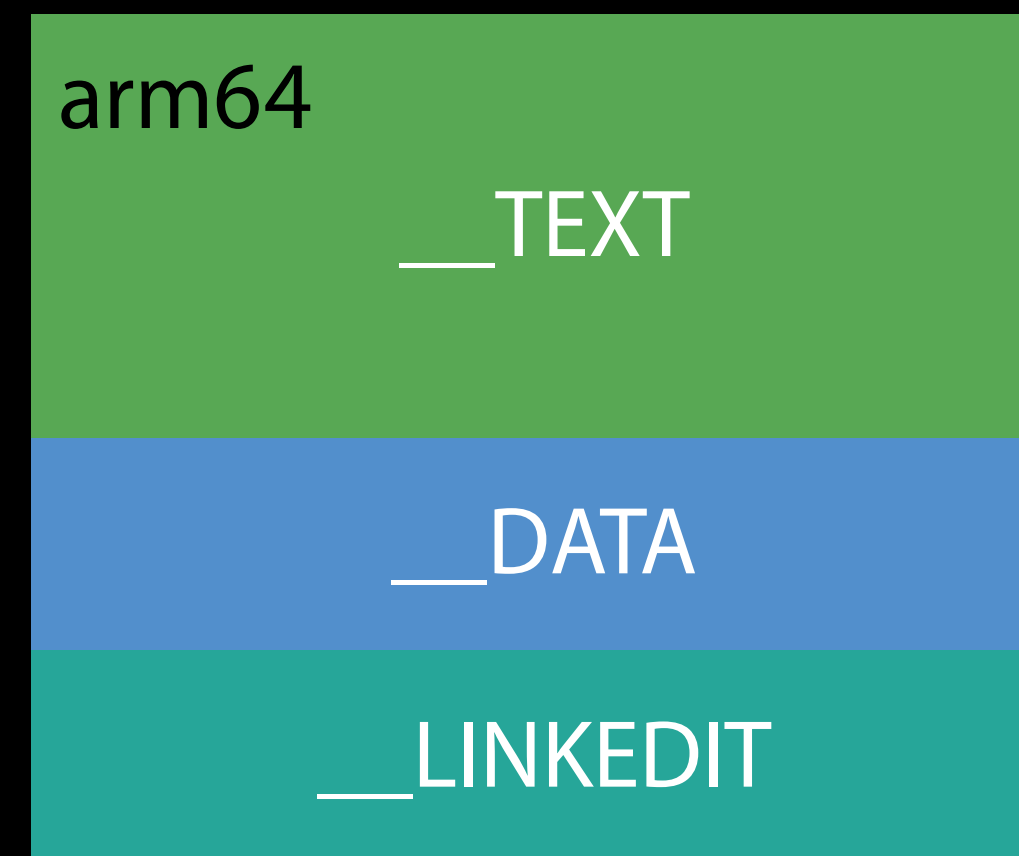
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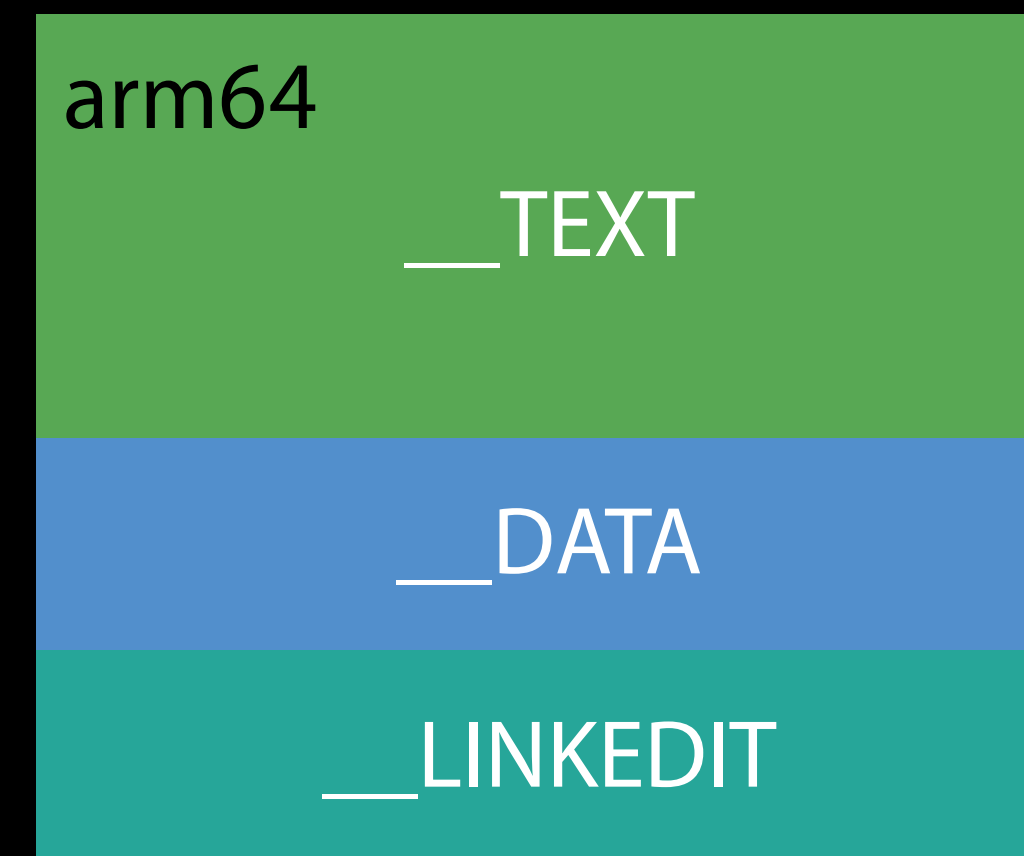
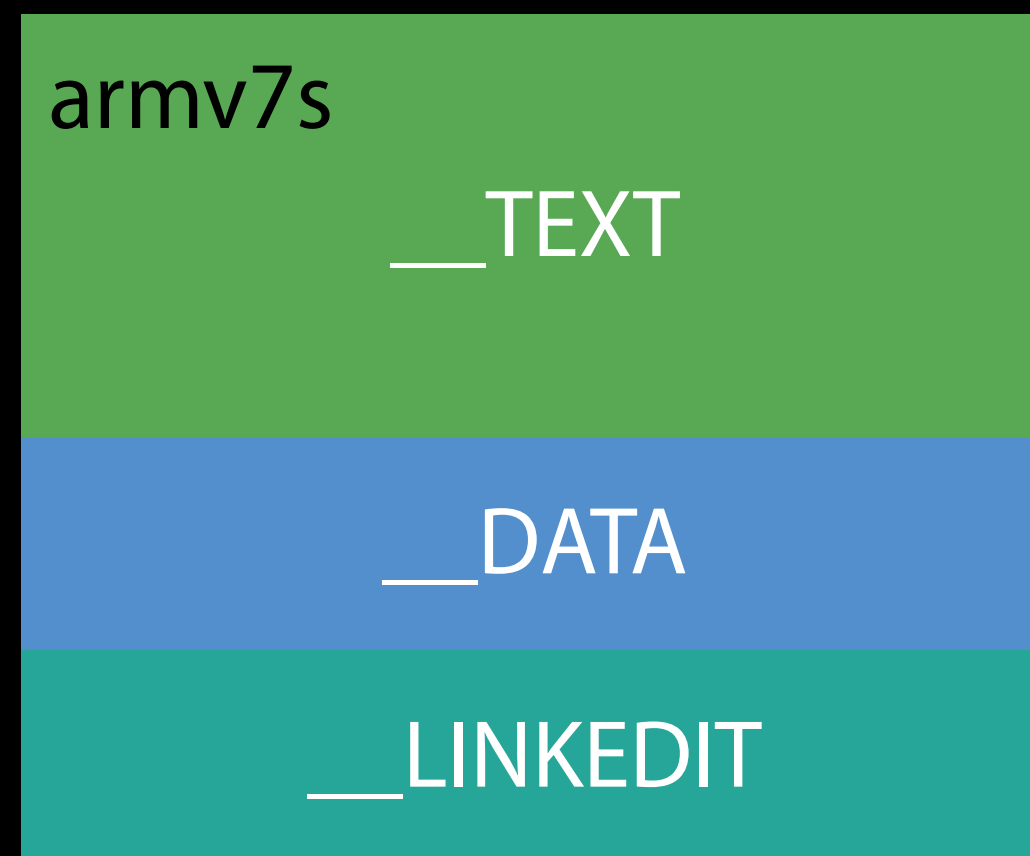
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- `__LINKEDIT` has "meta data" about how to load the program



Mach-O Universal Files



Mach-O Universal Files

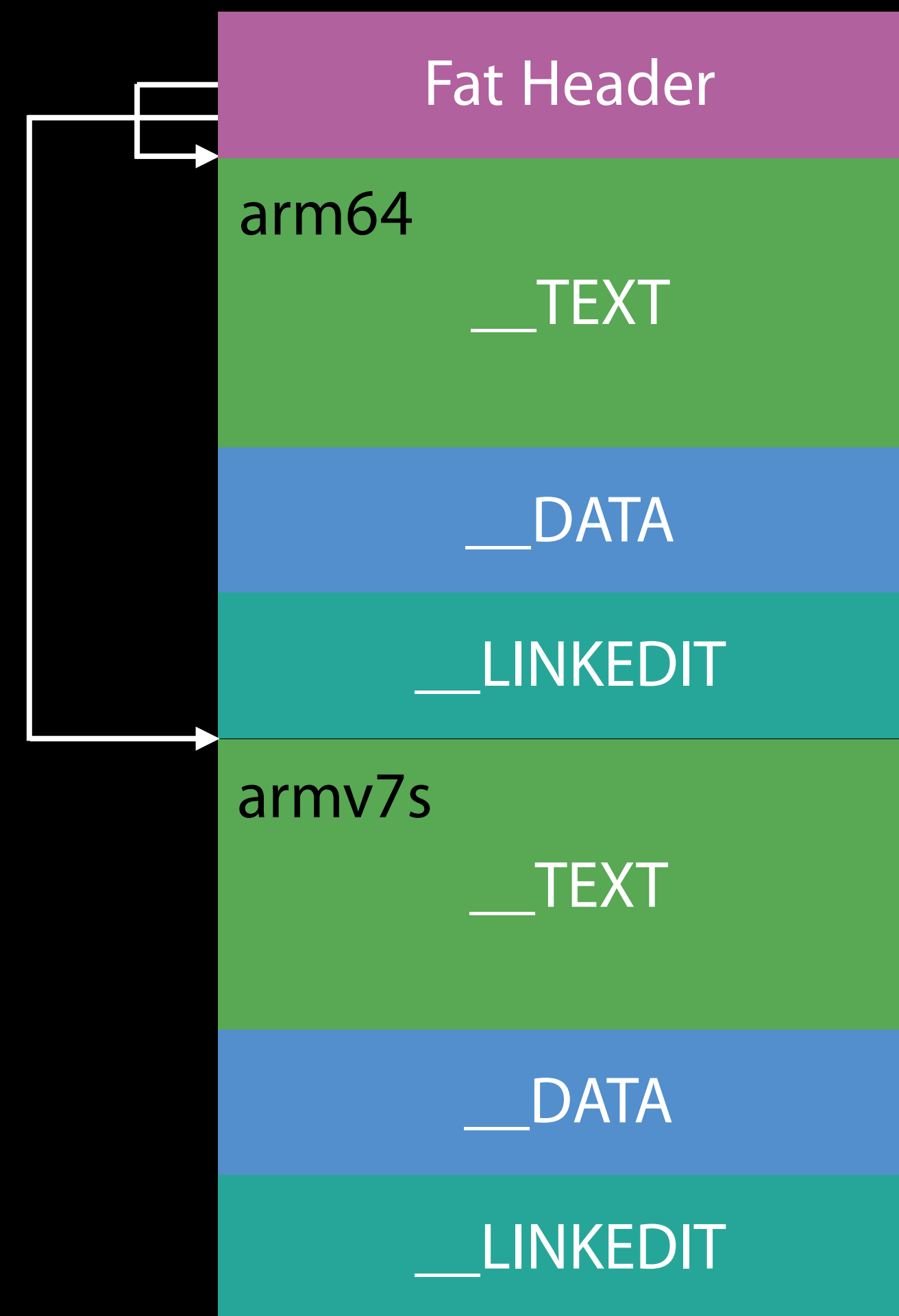


Mach-O Universal Files

Fat Header

- One page in size
- Lists architectures and offsets

Tools and runtimes support fat mach-o files



Virtual Memory

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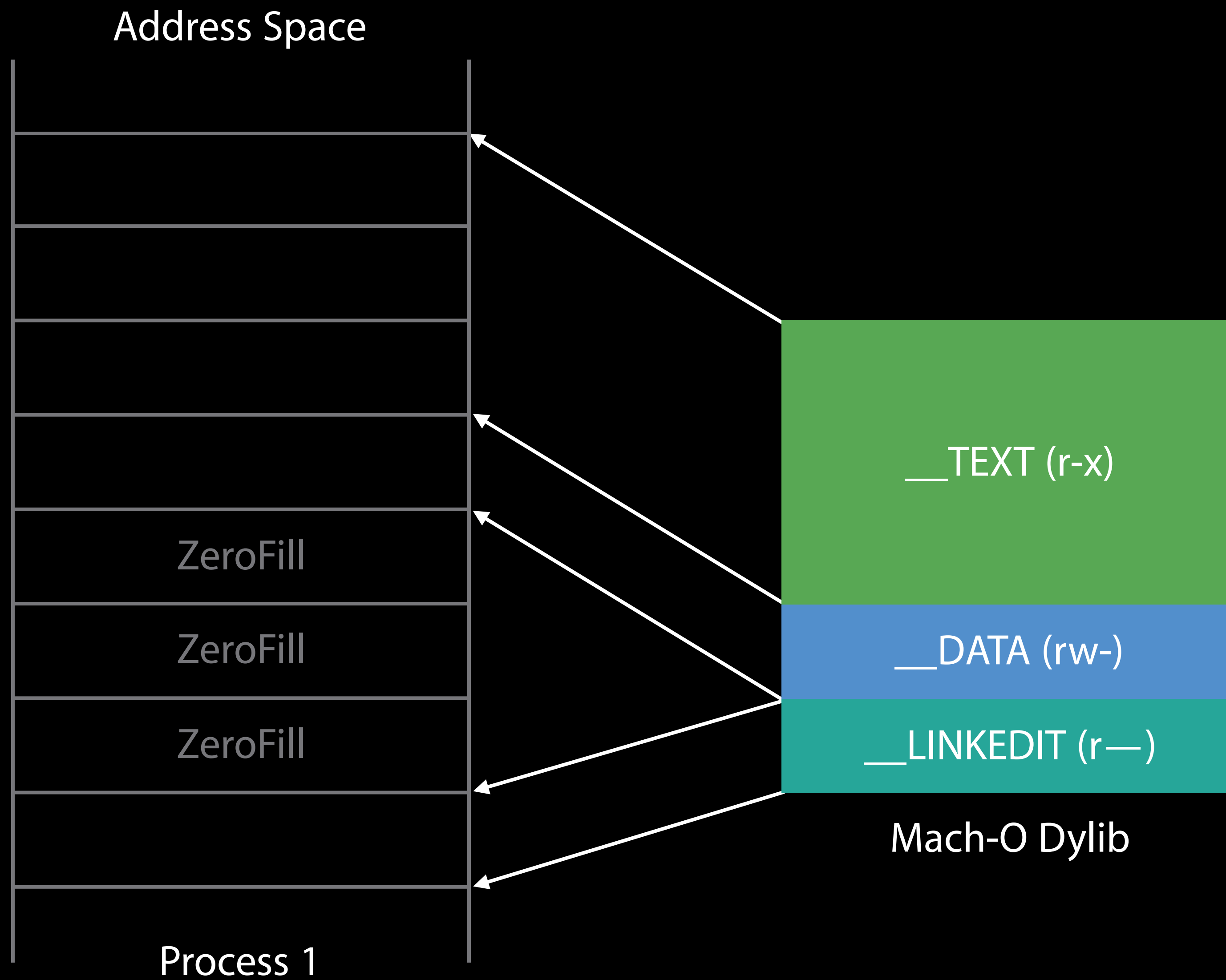
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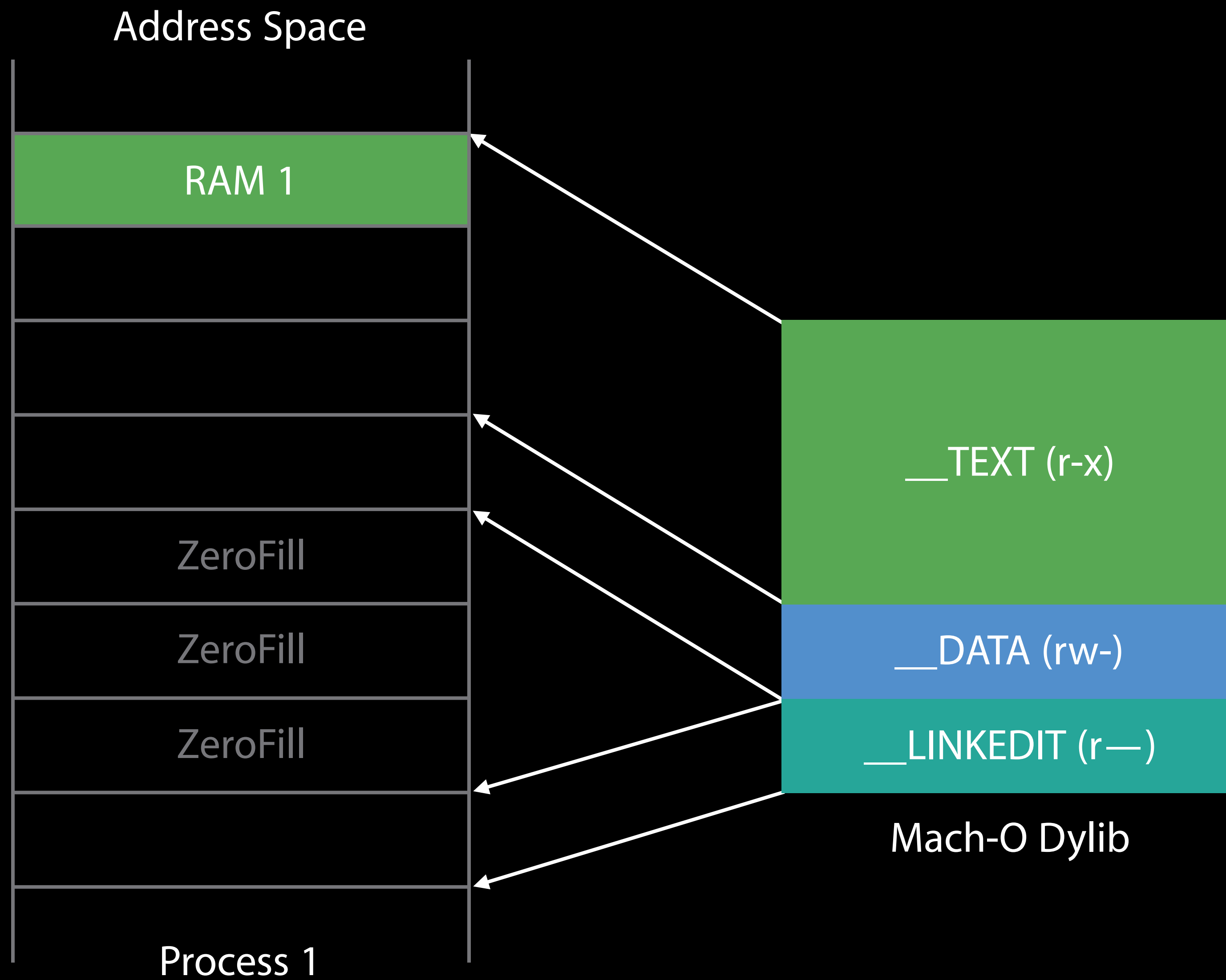
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- Dirty vs. clean pages
- Permissions: rwx

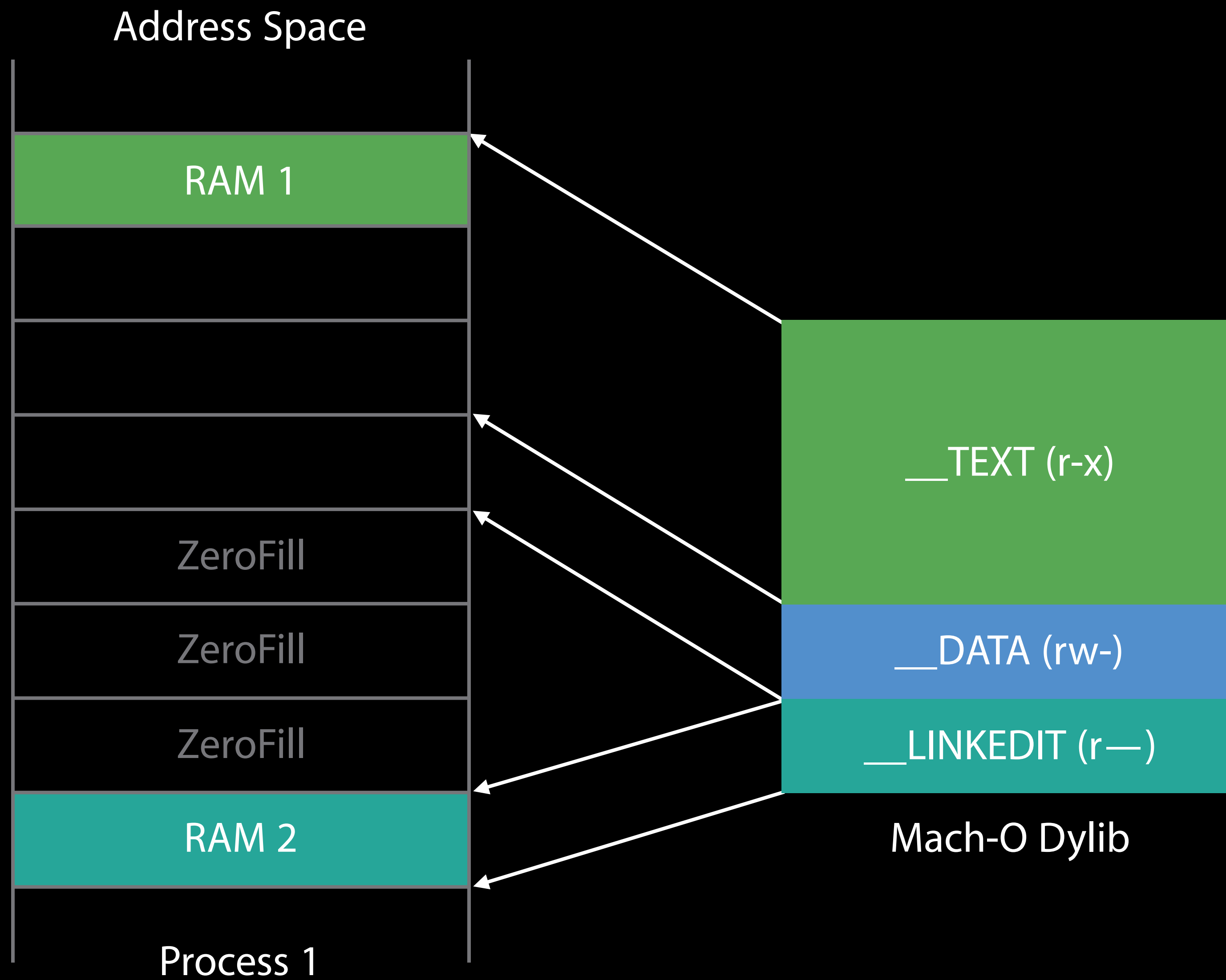
Mach-O Image Loading



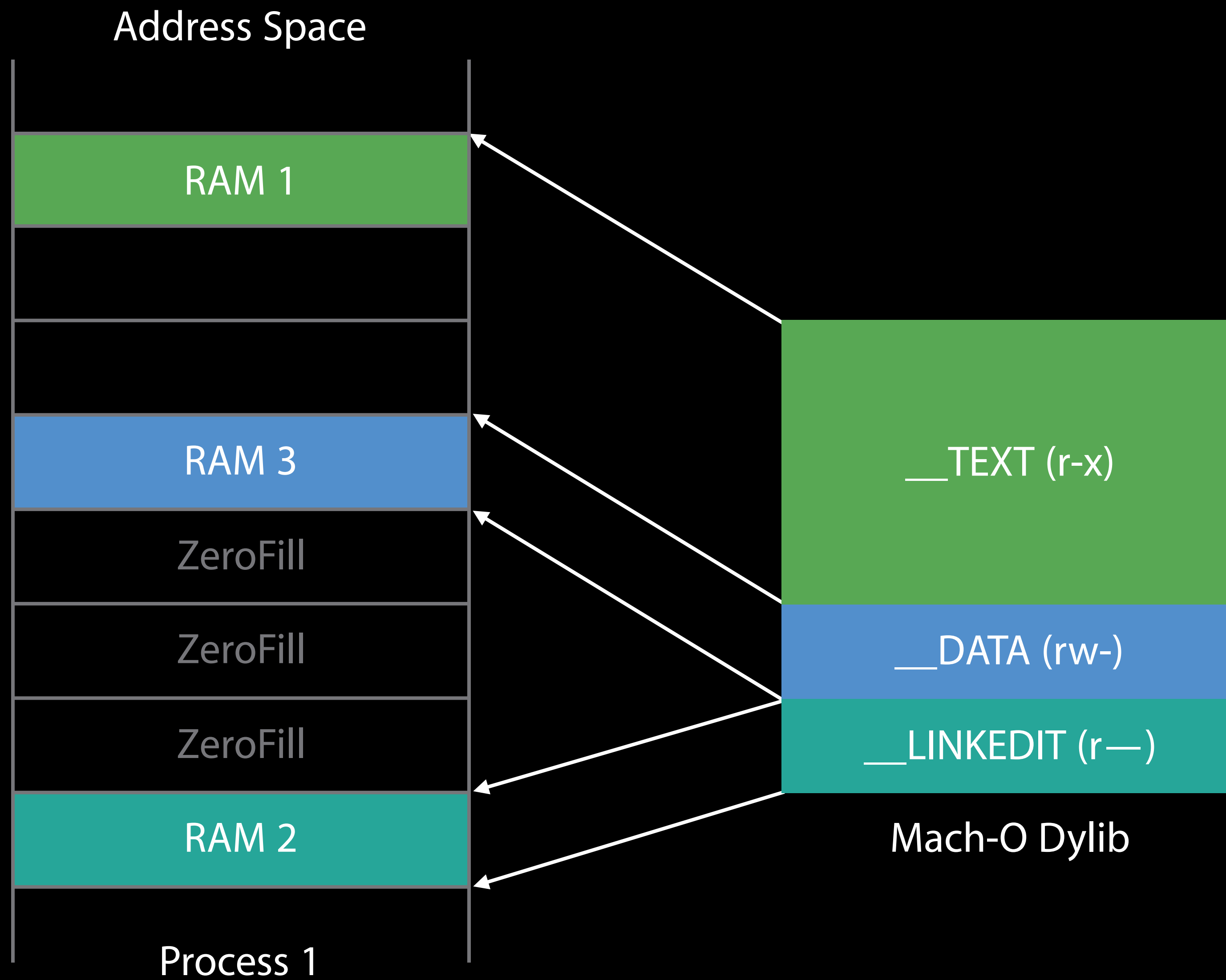
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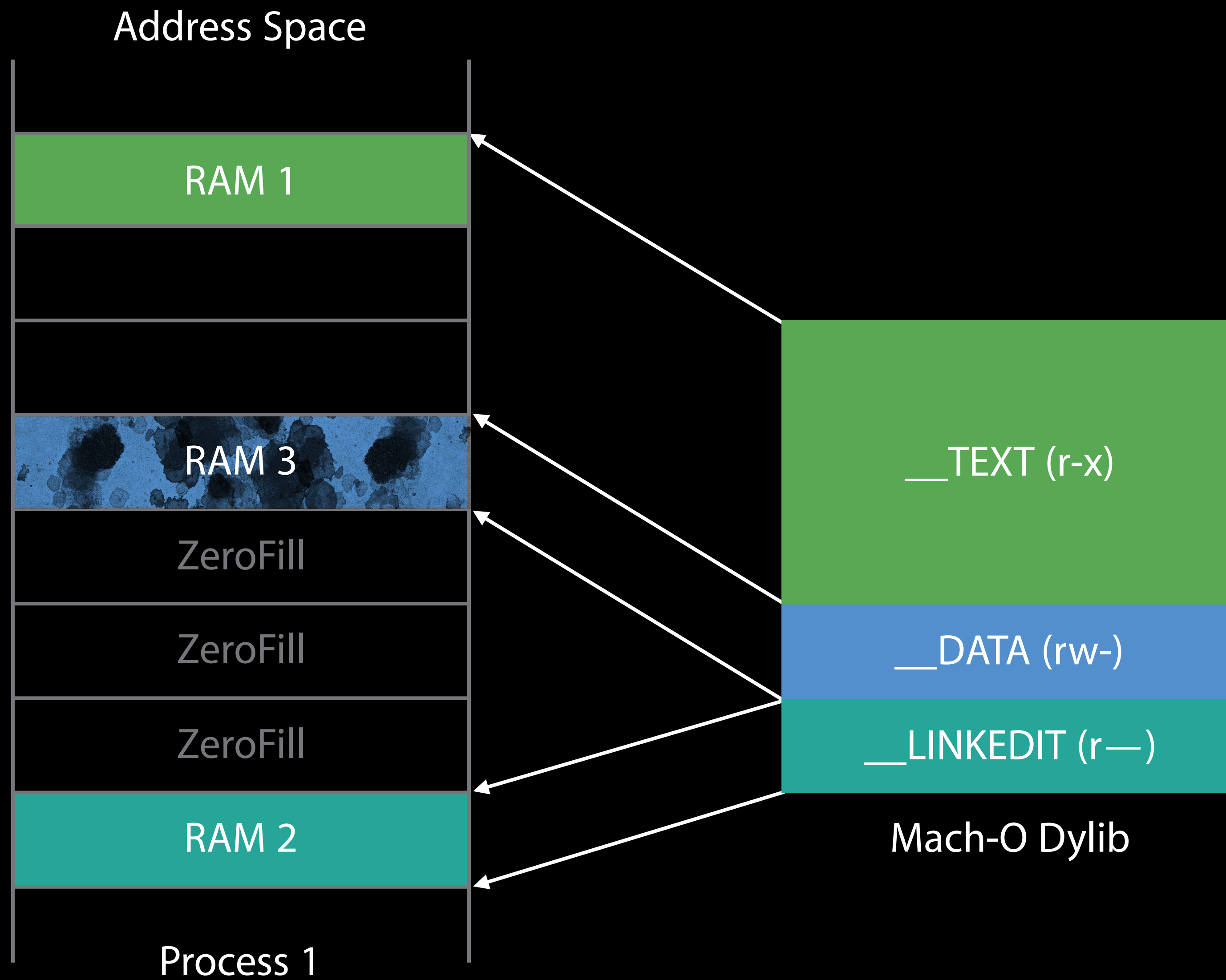
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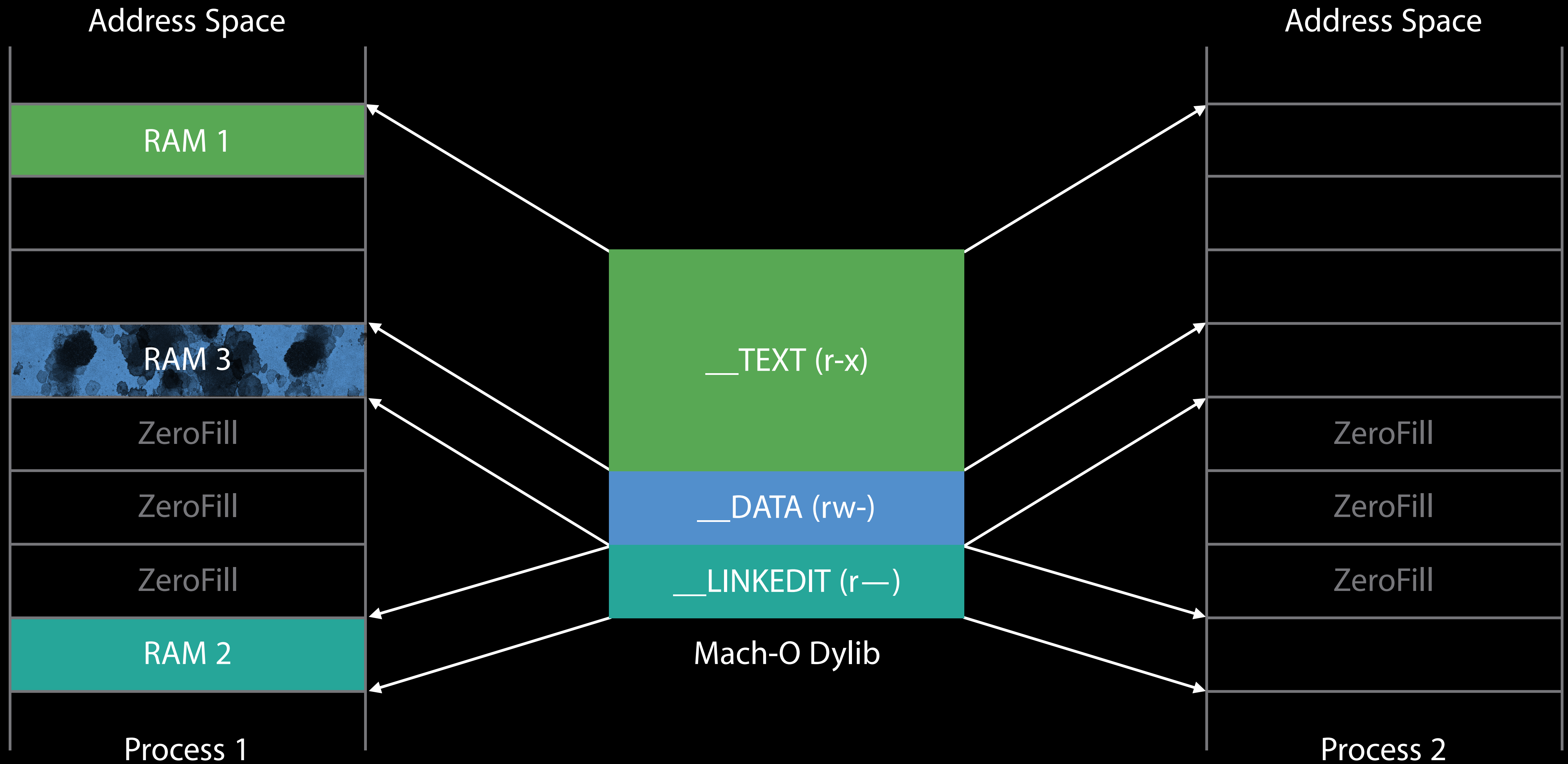
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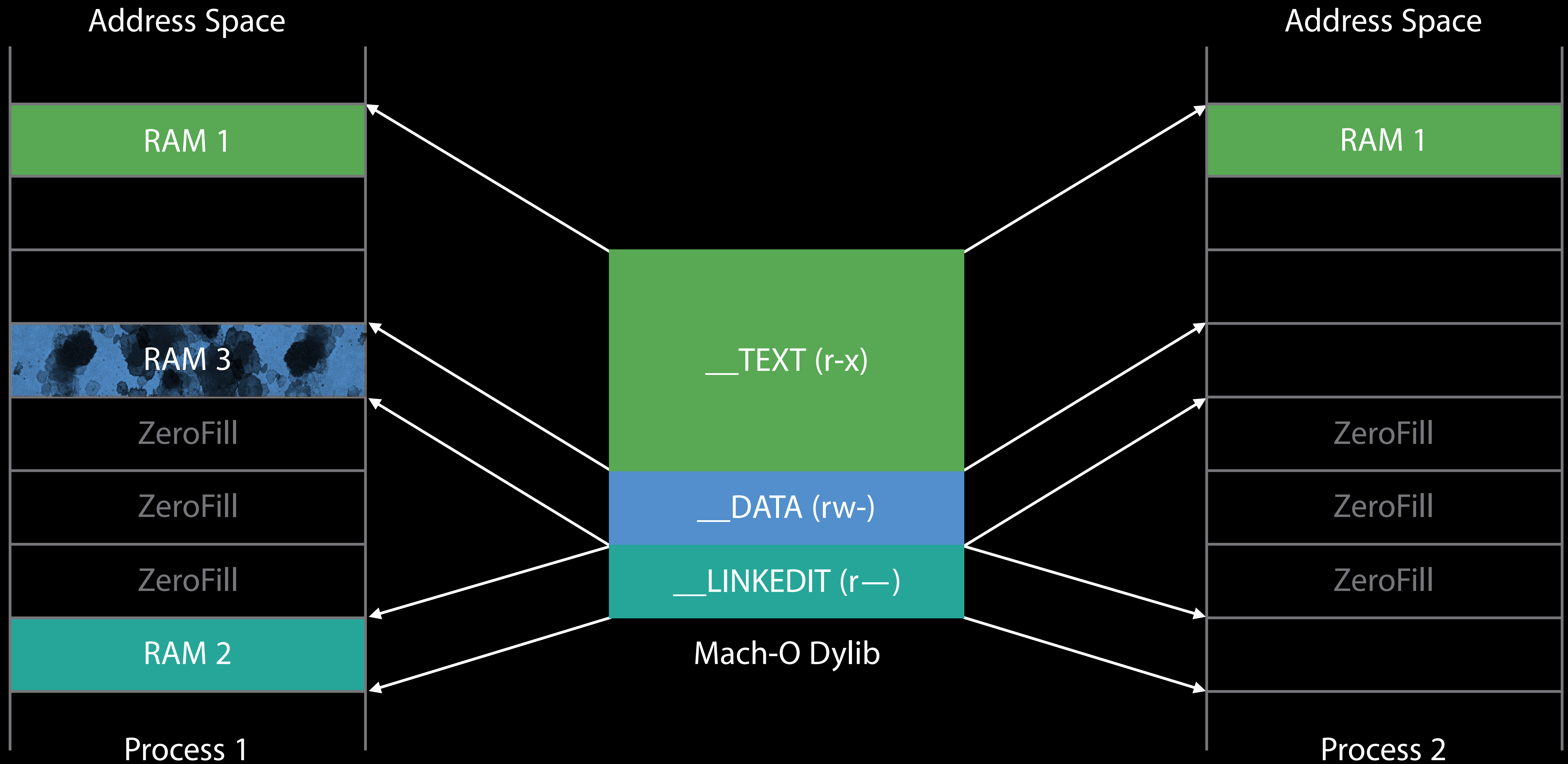
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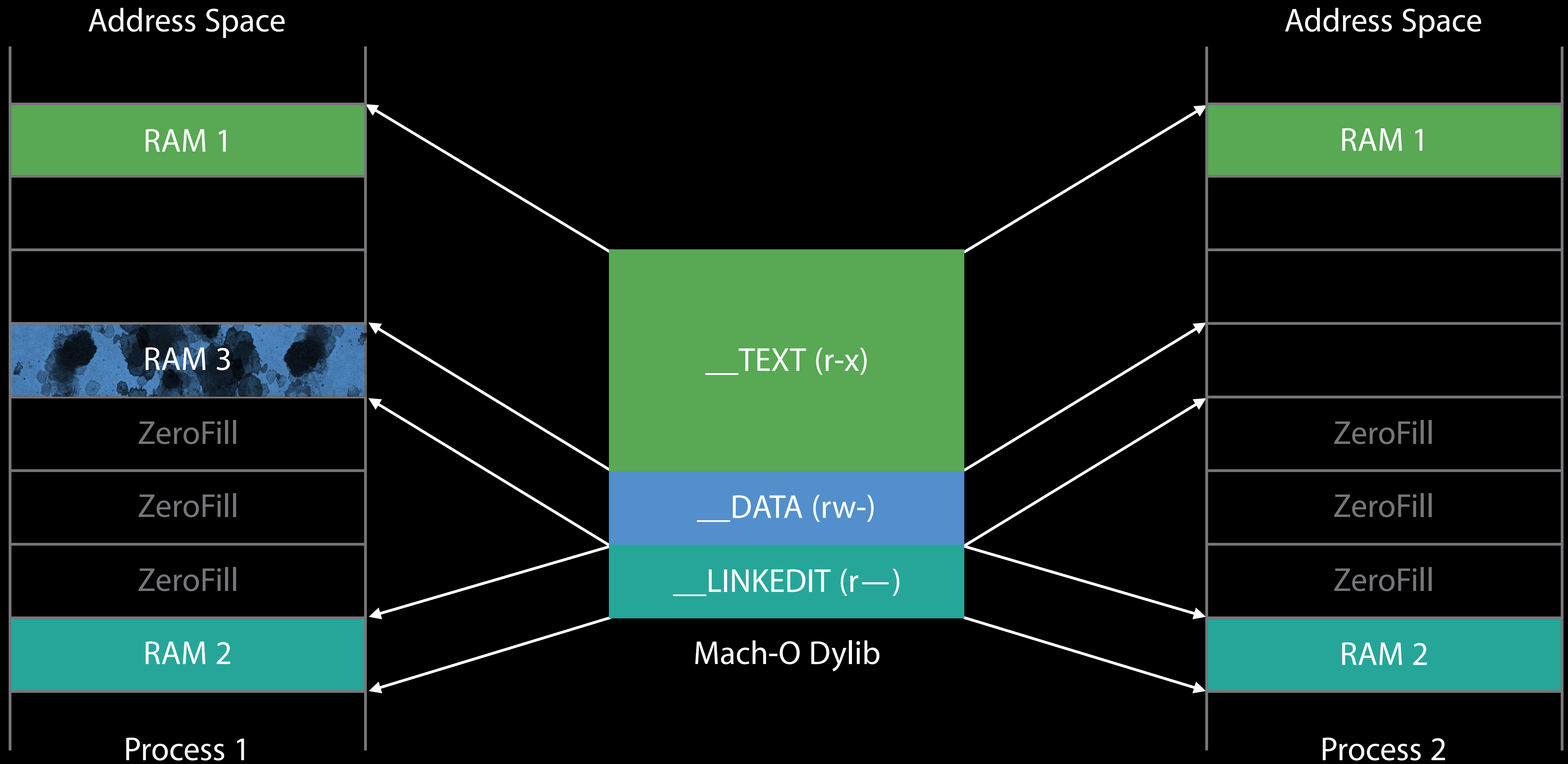
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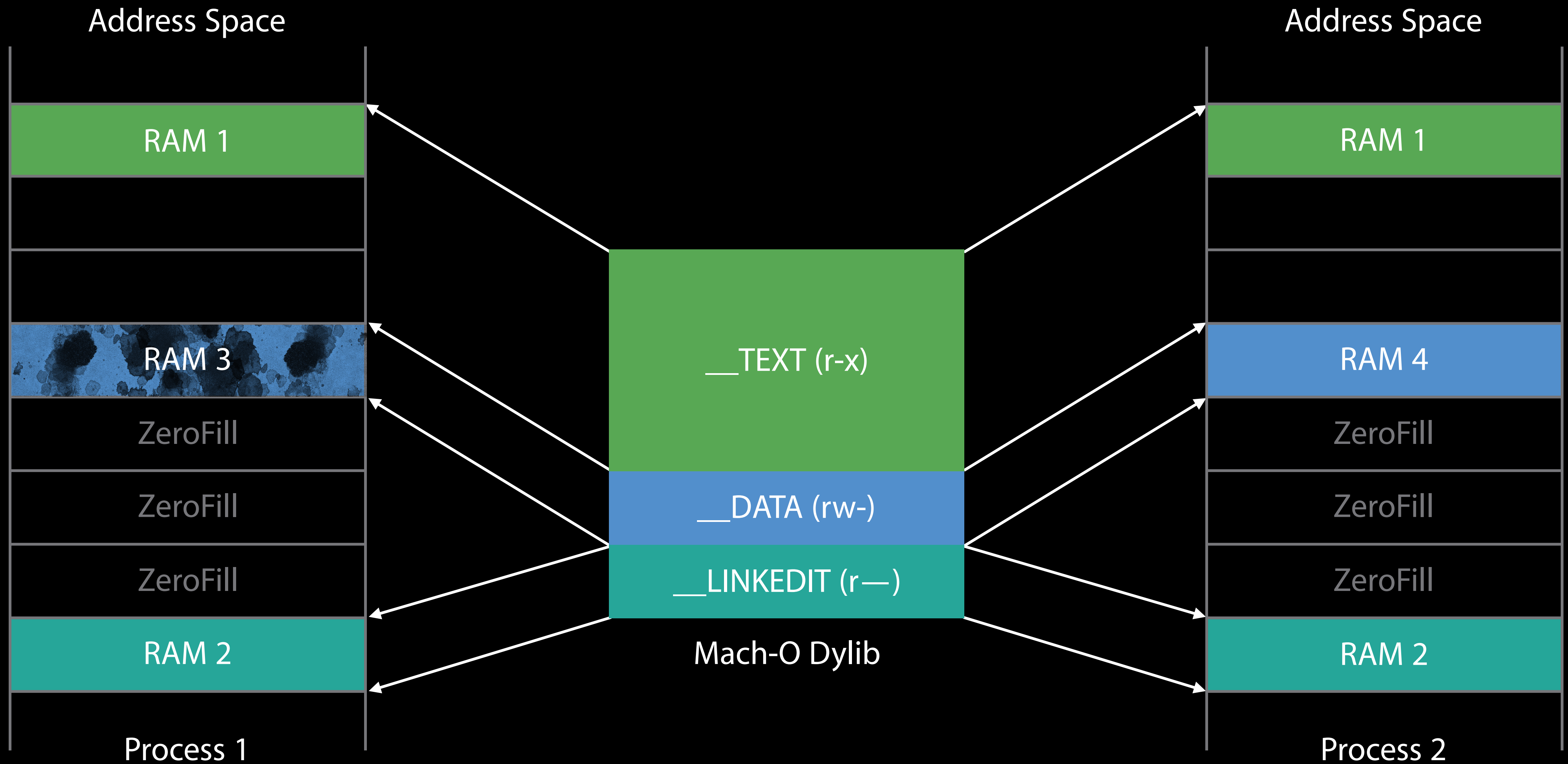
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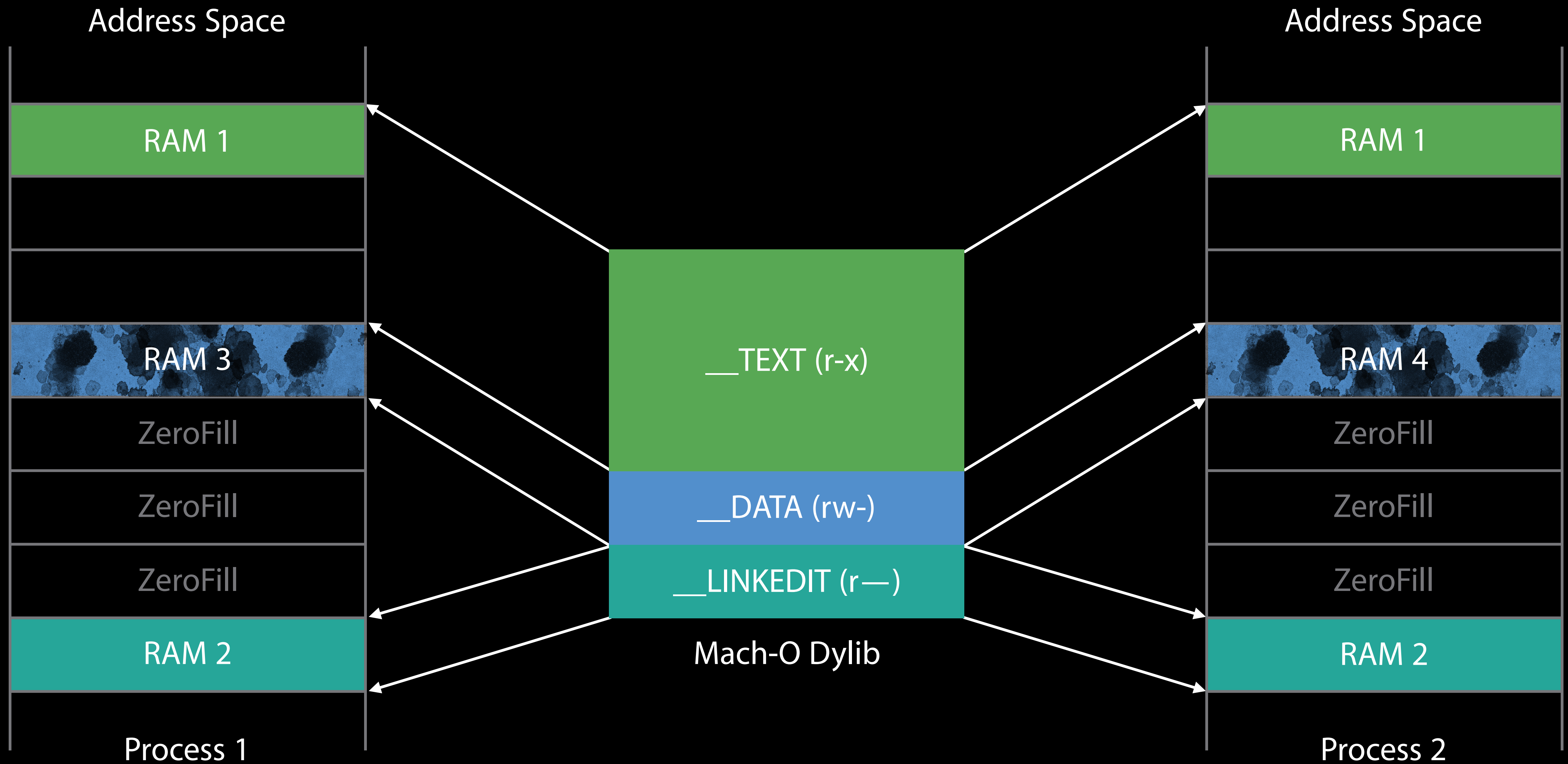
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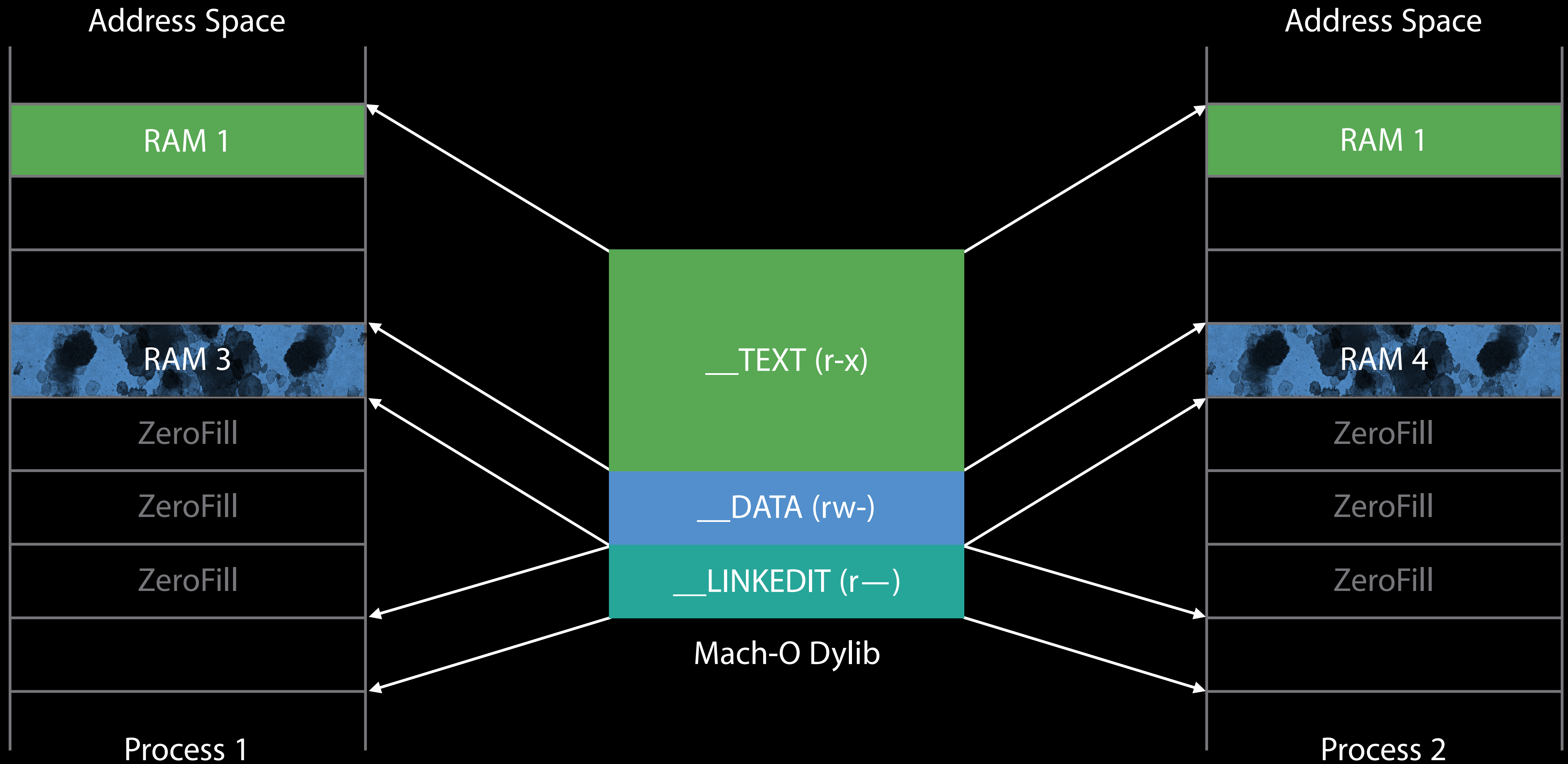
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Security

ASLR

- Address Space Layout Randomization
- Images load at random address

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Code Signing

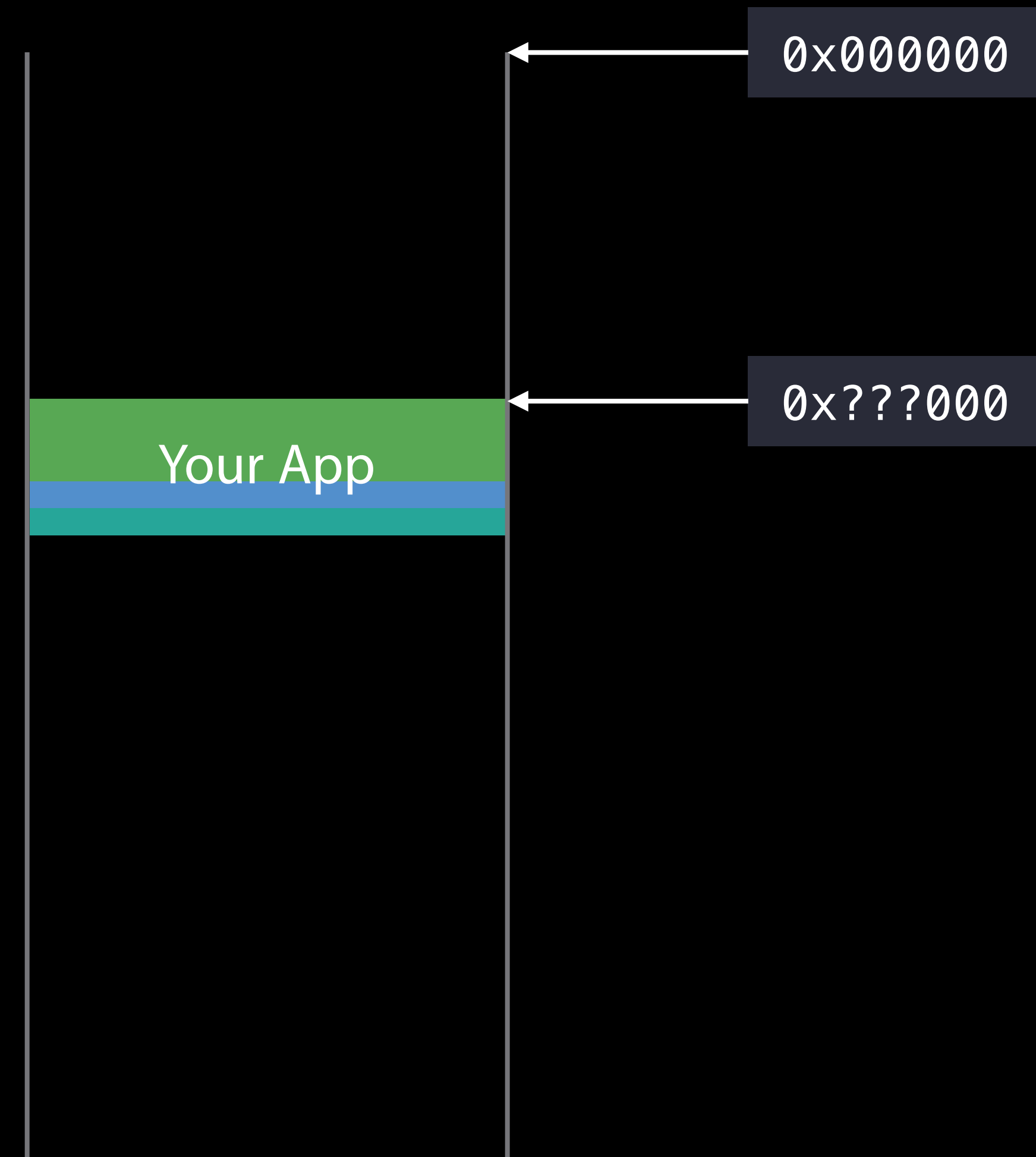
- Content of each page is hashed
- Hash is verified on page-in

`exec()` to `main()`

exec()

Kernel maps your application into
new address space

Start of your app is random



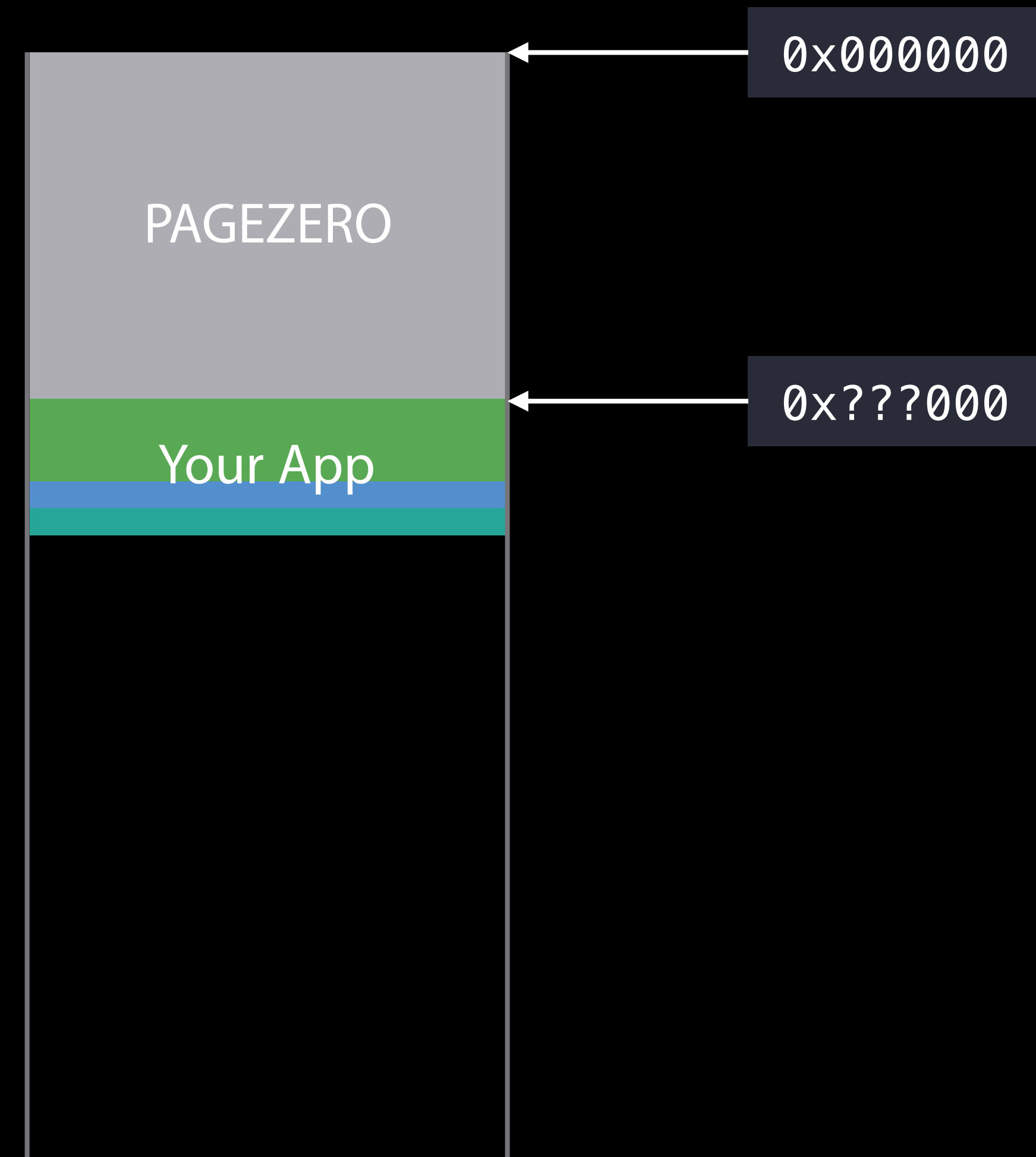
exec()

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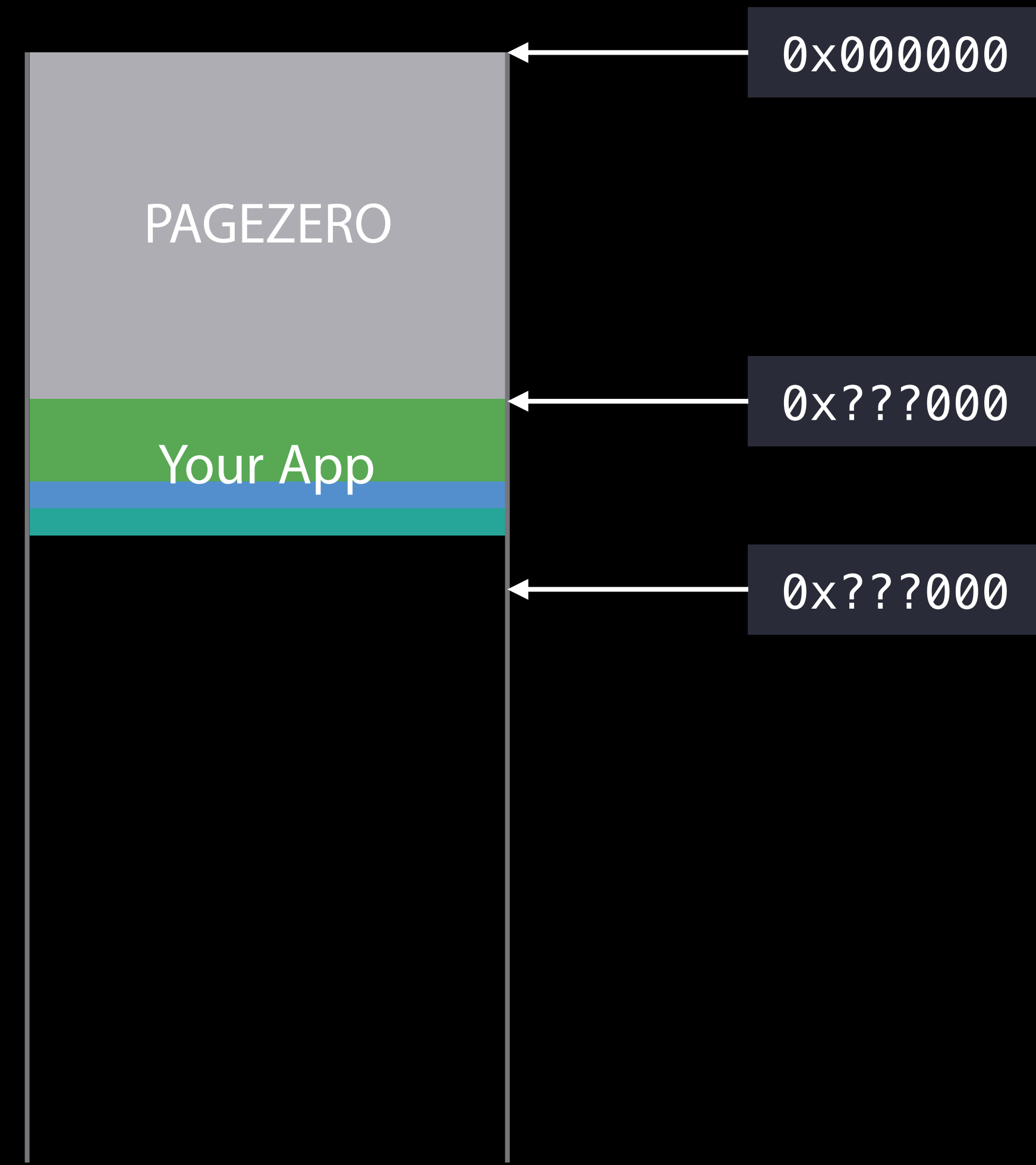
Start of your app is random

Low memory is marked inaccessible

- 4KB+ for 32-bit process
- 4GB+ for 64-bit processes
- Catches NULL pointer usage
- Catches pointer truncation errors



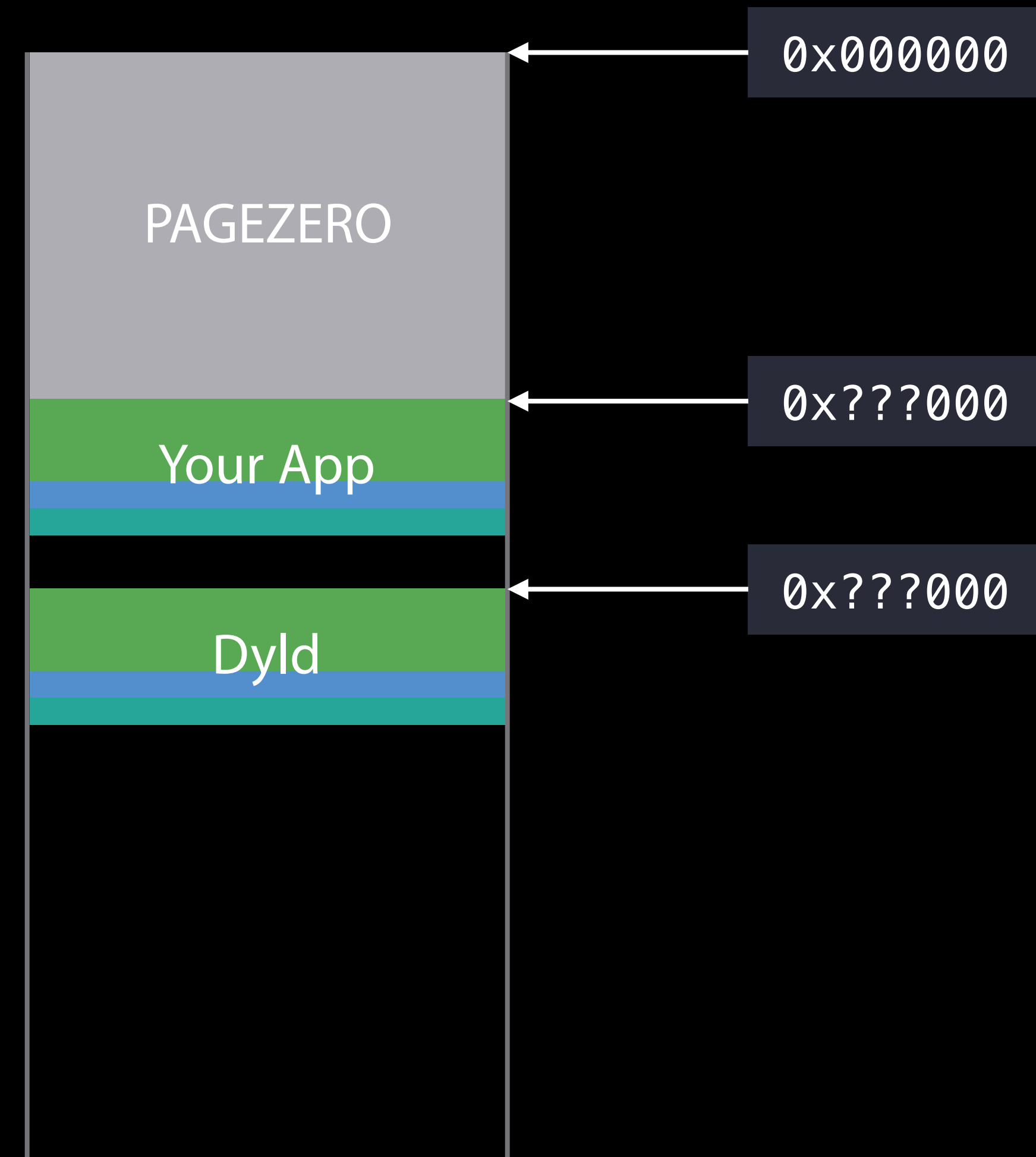
What About Dyllibs?



What About Dyllibs?

Kernel loads helper program

- Dyld (dynamic loader)
- Executions starts in dyld



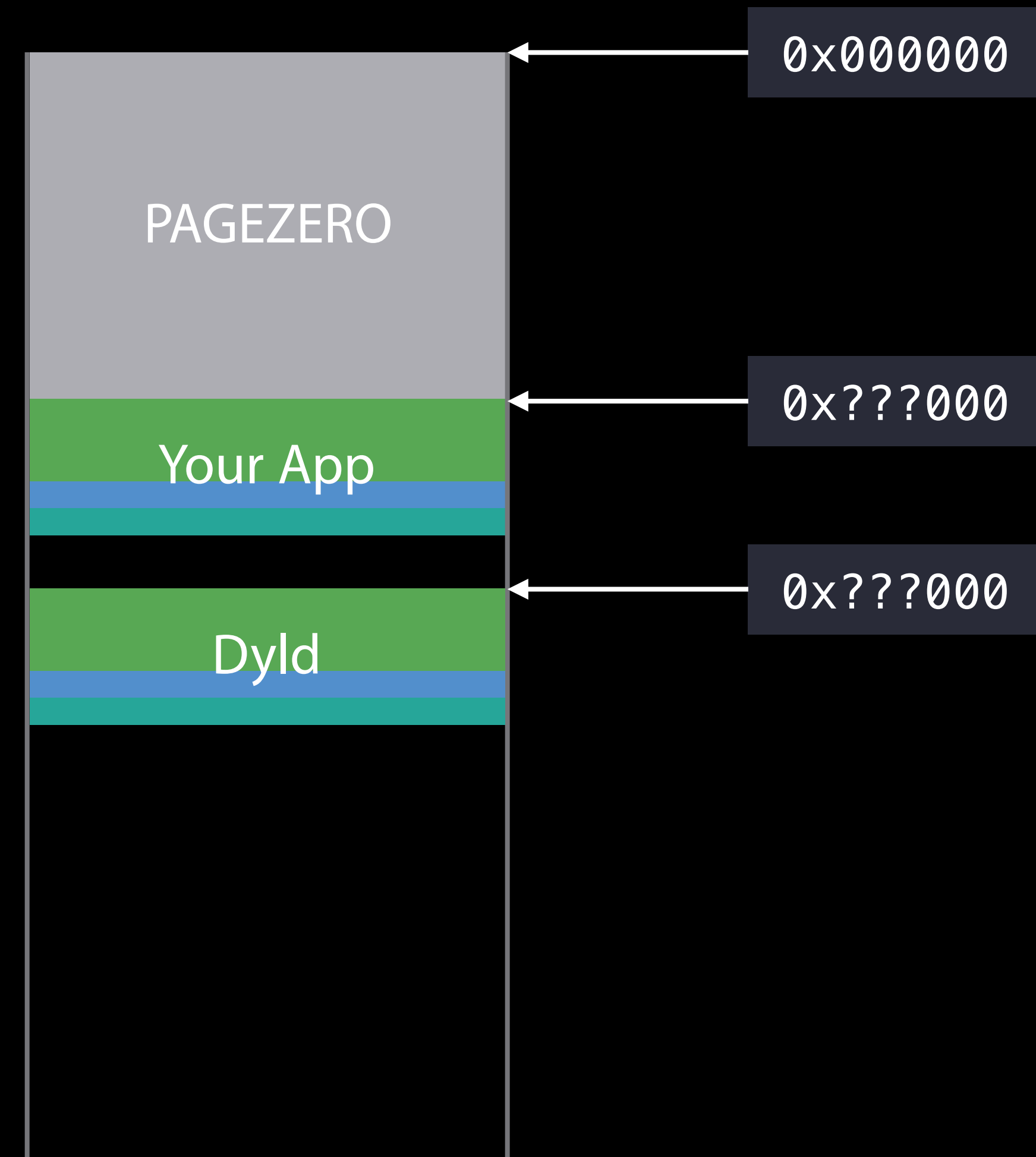
What About Dyllibs?

Kernel loads helper program

- Dyld (dynamic loader)
- Executions starts in dyld

Dyld runs in-process

- Loads dependent dylibs
- Has same permissions as app



Dyld Steps



Dyld Steps

Map all dependent dylibs, recurse

Rebase all images

Bind all images

ObjC prepare images

Run initializers



Loading Dyllibs

Parse list of dependent dylibs

mmap(r-x)

__TEXT (r-x)

mmap(rw-)

__DATA (rw-)

mmap(r--)

__LINKEDIT (r--)

Load dylibs

Rebase

Bind

ObjC

Initializers

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Find requested mach-o file

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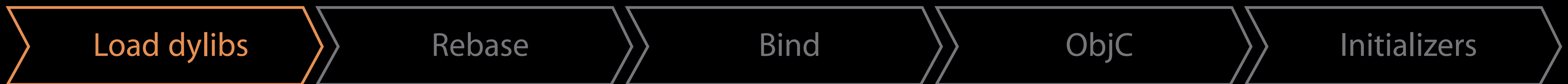
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Loading Dyllibs

Parse list of dependent dylibs

Find requested mach-o file

Open and read start of file

Validate mach-o

mmap(r-x)

__TEXT (r-x)

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Loading Dyllibs

Parse list of dependent dylibs

Find requested mach-o file

Open and read start of file

Validate mach-o

Register code signature

mmap(r-x)

__TEXT (r-x)

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Loading Dyllibs

Parse list of dependent dylibs

Find requested mach-o file

Open and read start of file

Validate mach-o

Register code signature

Call `mmap()` for each segment

`mmap(r-x)`

`__TEXT (r-x)`

`mmap(rw-)`

`__DATA (rw-)`

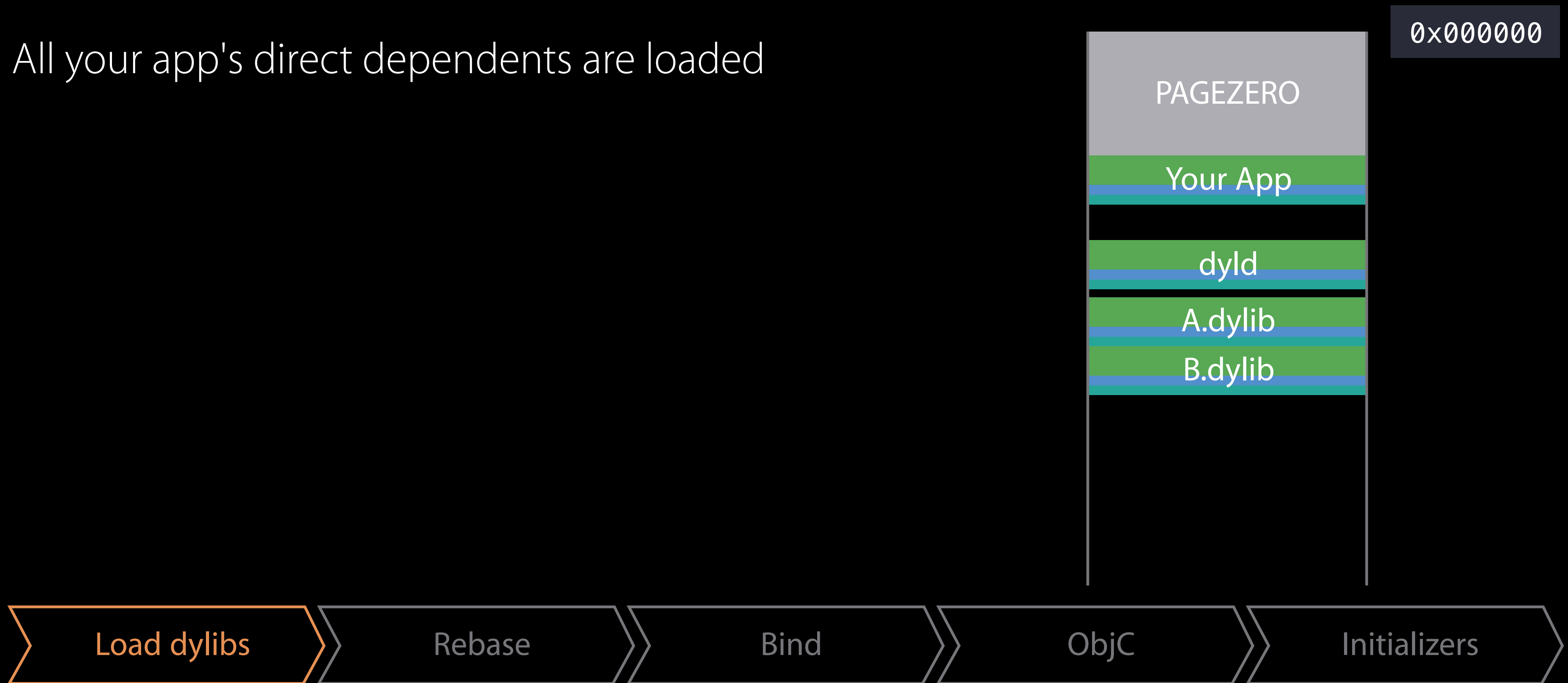
`mmap(r--)`

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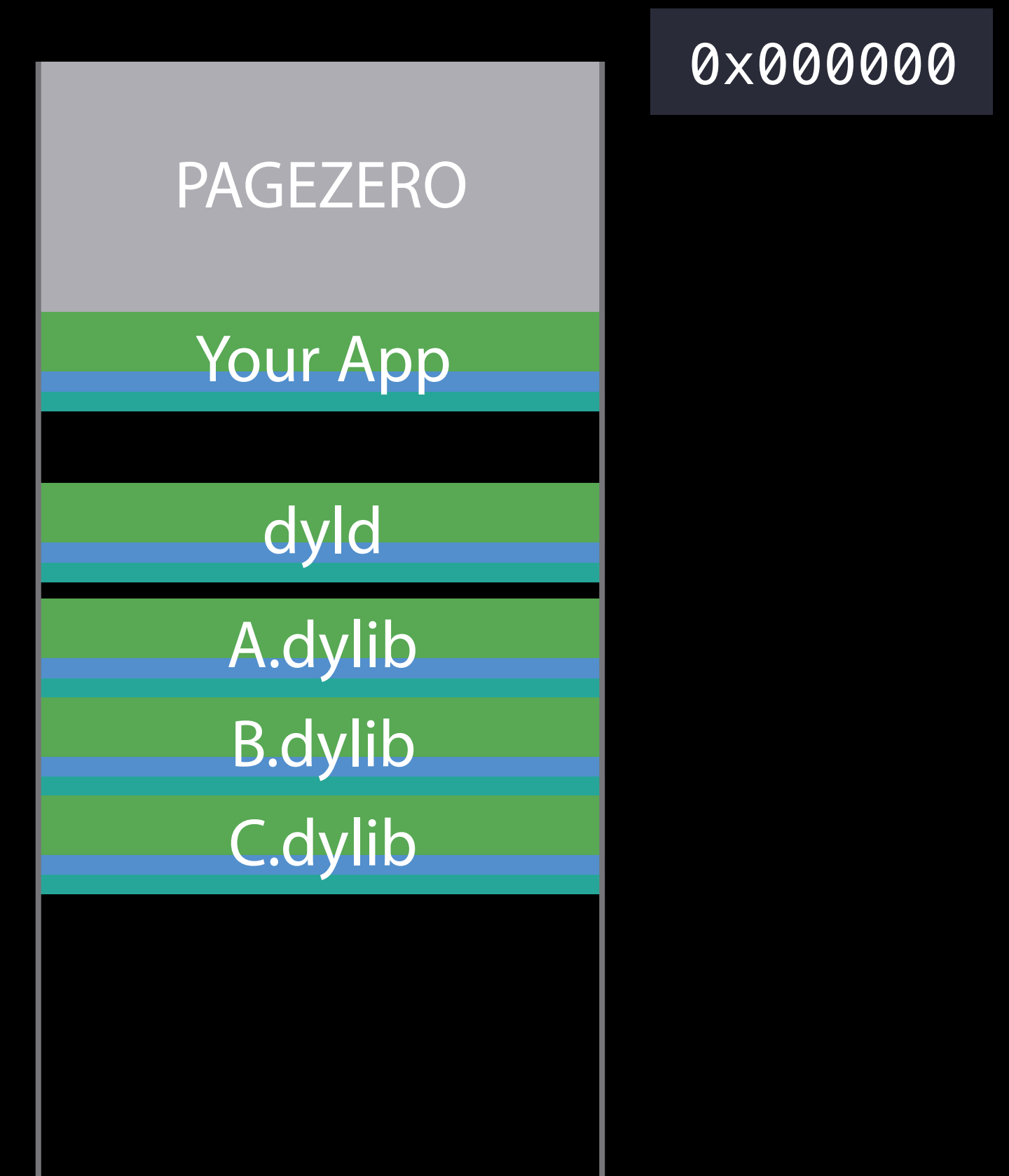
Recursive Loading

All your app's direct dependents are loaded



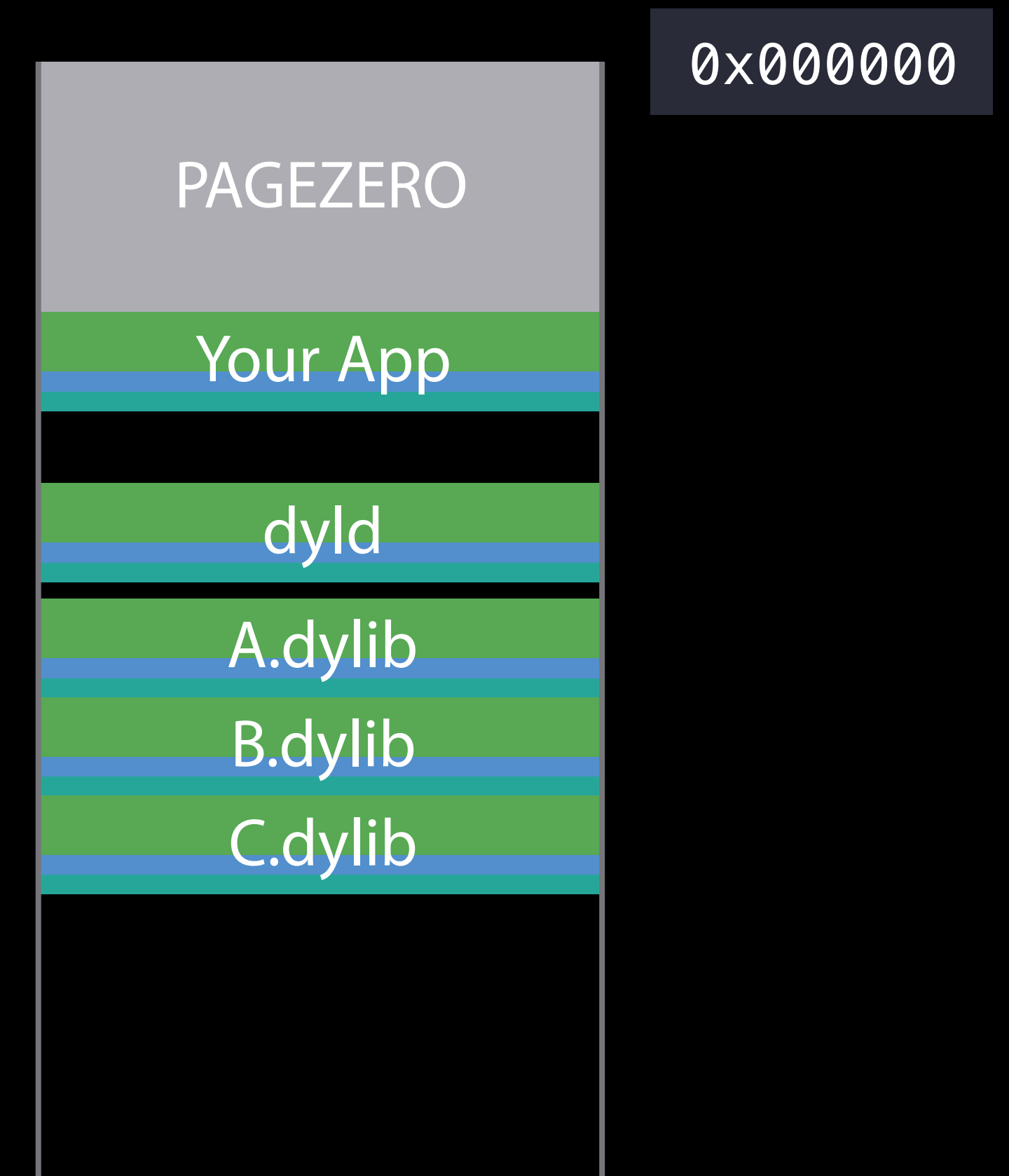
Recursive Loading

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Plus any dylib's needed by those dylibs



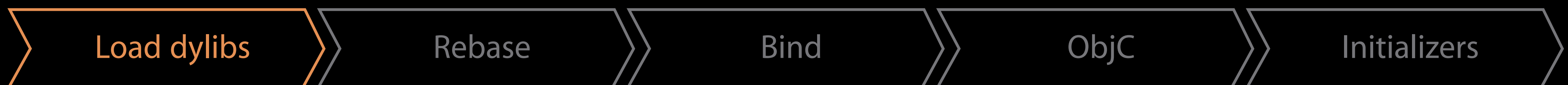
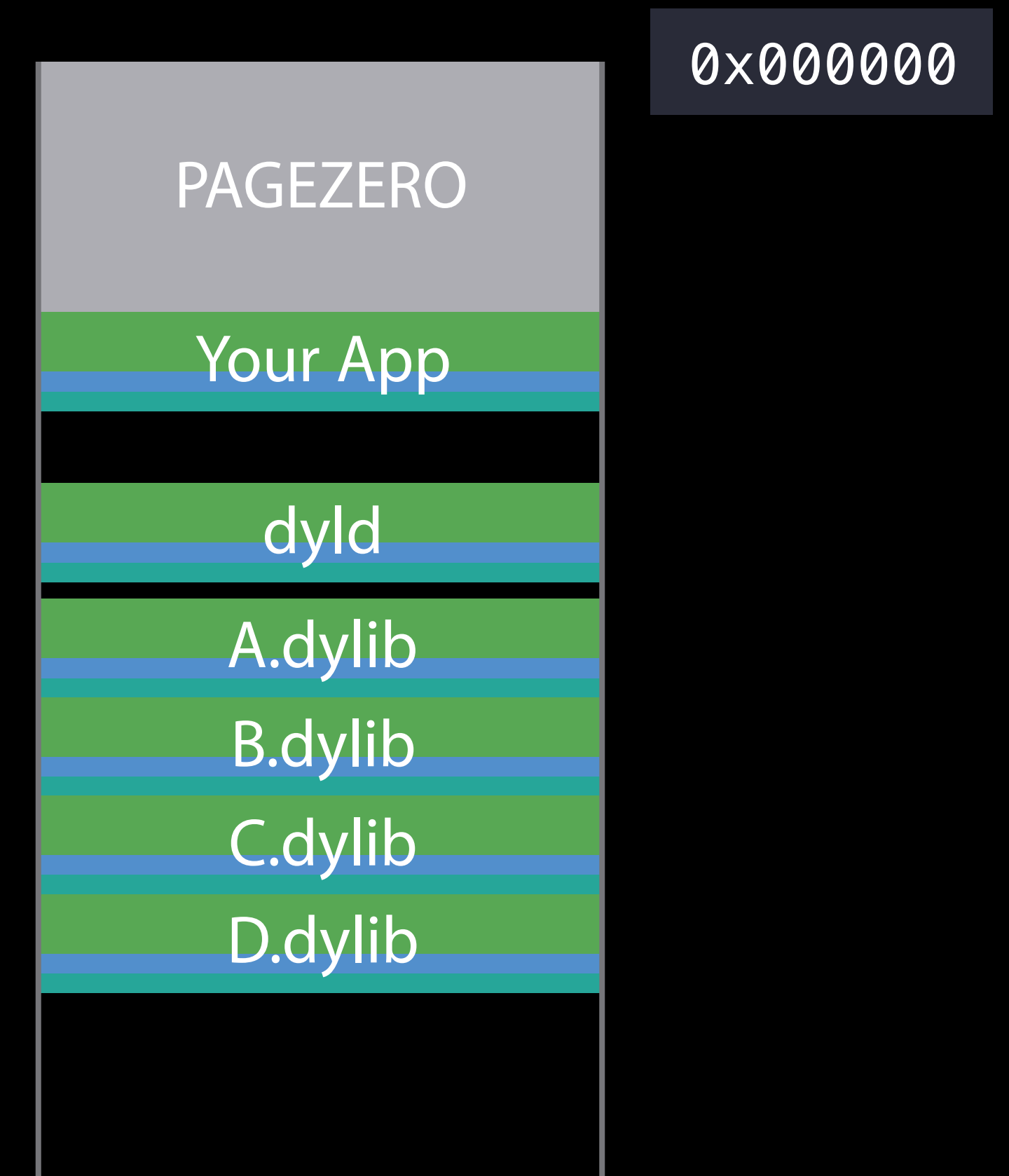
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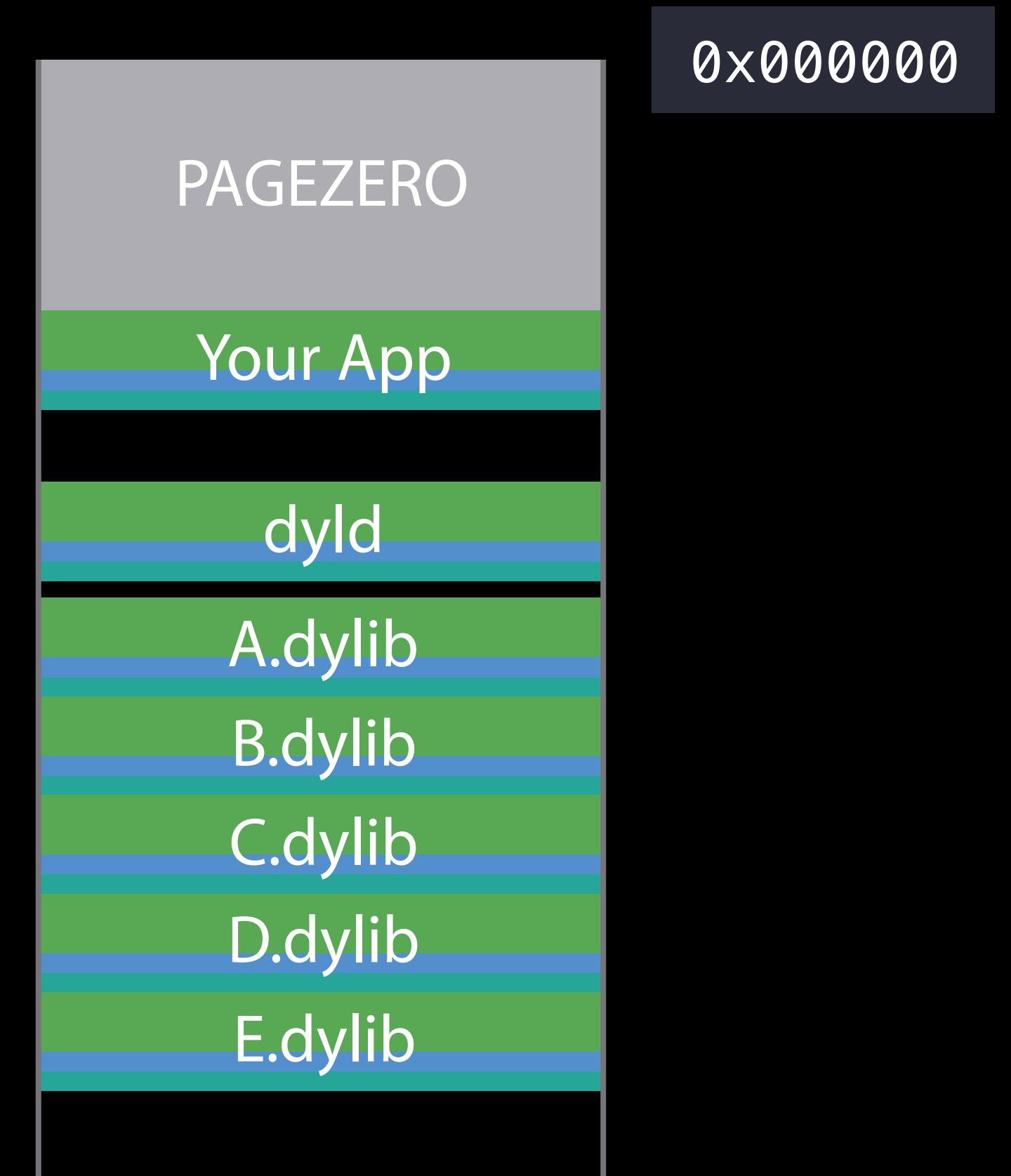
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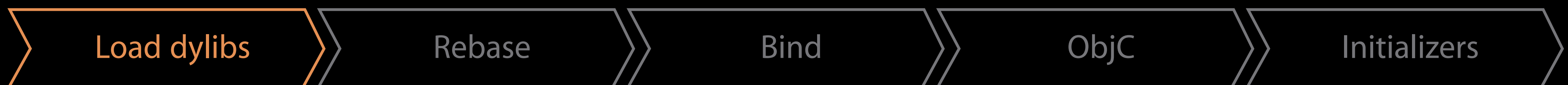
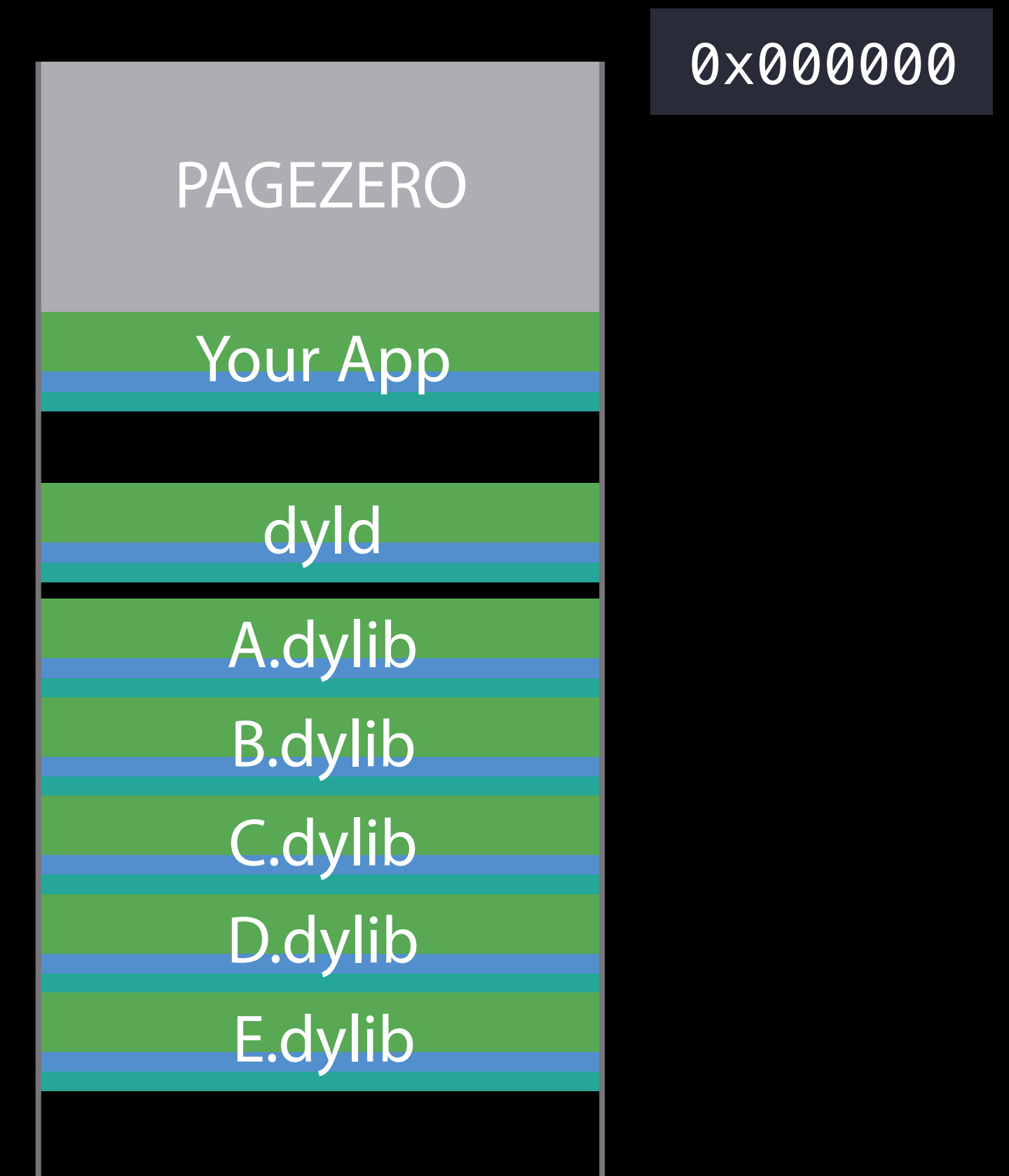
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Apps typically load 100 to 400 dylibs!



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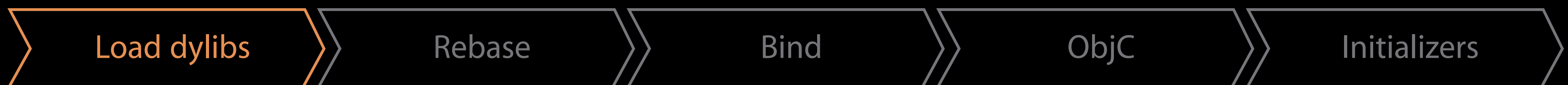
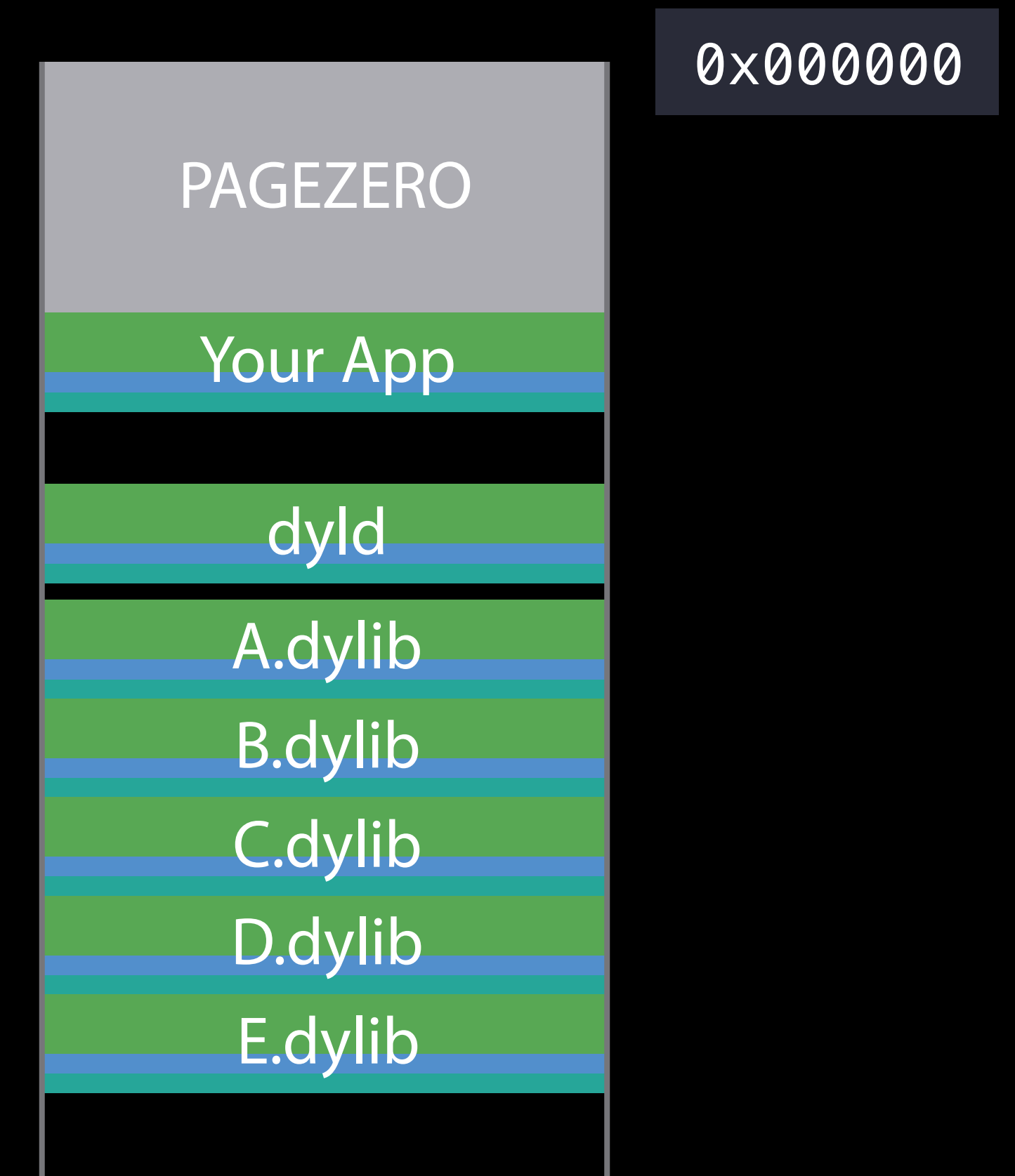
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- Most are OS dylibs



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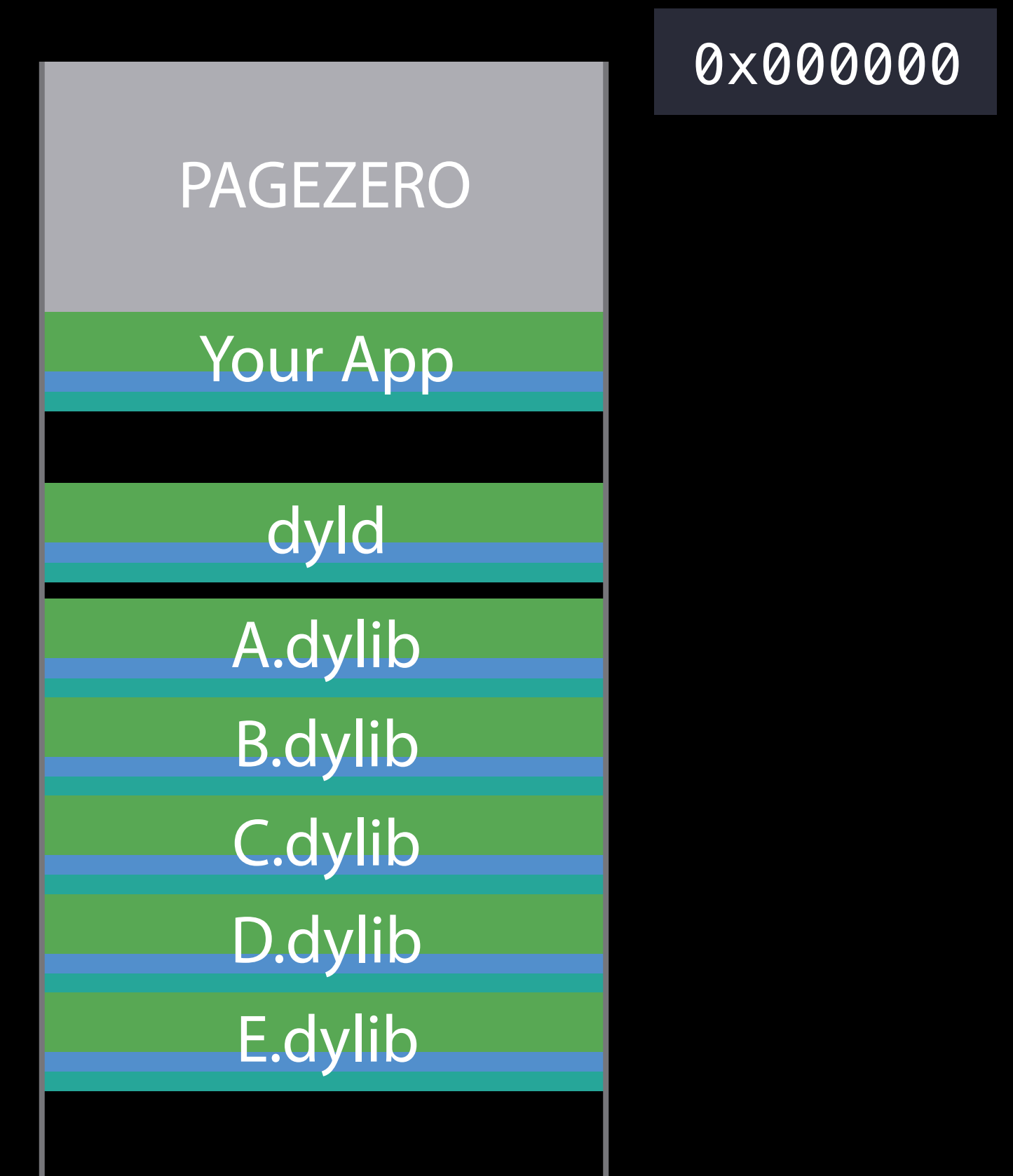
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Rinse and repeat

Apps typically load 100 to 400 dylibs!

- Most are OS dylibs
- We've optimized loading of OS dylibs



Fix-ups

Code signing means instructions cannot be altered



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Modern code-gen is dynamic PIC (Position Independent Code)



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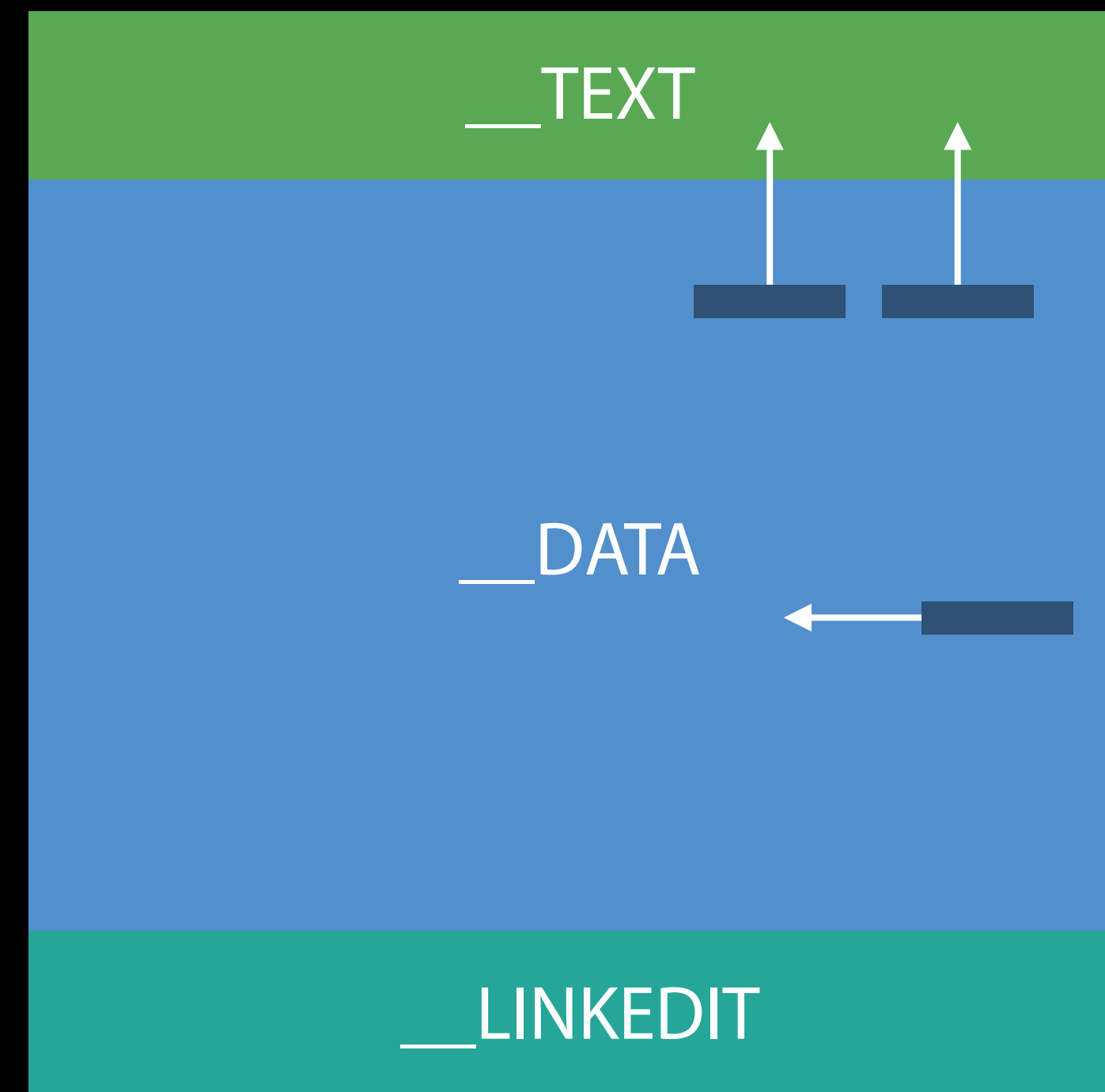
Modern code-gen is dynamic PIC (Position Independent Code)

- Code can run loaded at any address and is never altered
- Instead, all fix ups are in `__DATA`



Rebasing and Binding

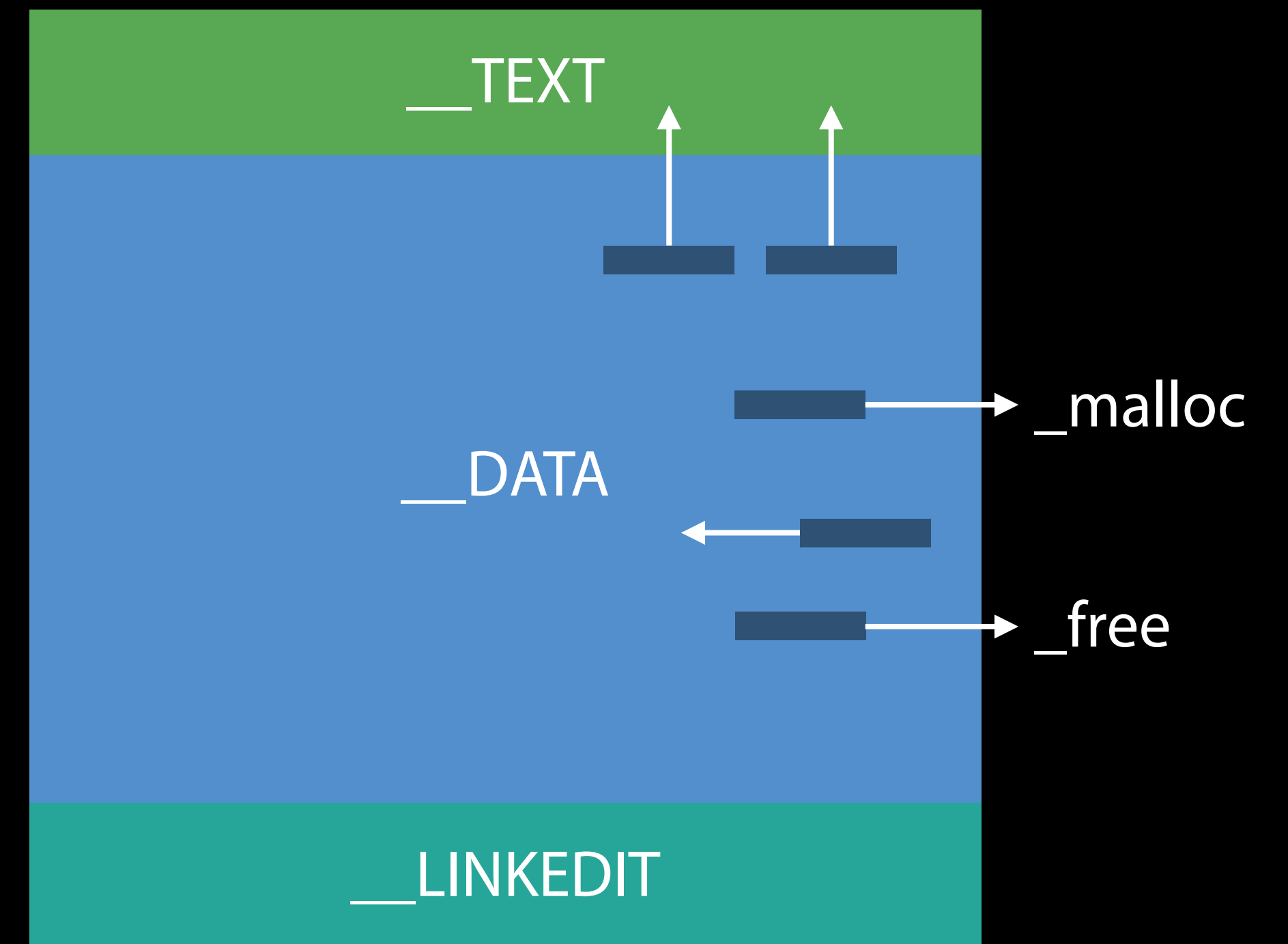
Rebasing: Adjusting pointers to within an image



Rebasing and Binding

Rebasing: Adjusting pointers to within an image

Binding: Setting pointers to outside image



```
[~]> xcrun dyldinfo -rebase -bind -lazy_bind myapp.app/myapp
```

```
rebase information:
```

segment	section	address	type
__DATA	__const	0x10000C1A0	pointer
__DATA	__const	0x10000C1C0	pointer
__DATA	__const	0x10000C1E0	pointer
__DATA	__const	0x10000C210	pointer

```
...
```

```
bind information:
```

segment	section	address	type	add	dylib	symbol
__DATA	__objc_classrefs	0x10000D1E8	pointer	0	CoreFoundation	_OBJC_CLASS_\$_NSObject
__DATA	__data	0x10000D4D0	pointer	0	CoreFoundation	_OBJC_METACLASS_\$_NSObject
__DATA	__data	0x10000D558	pointer	0	CoreFoundation	_OBJC_METACLASS_\$_NSObject
__DATA	__got	0x10000C018	pointer	0	libswiftCore	__TMSS

```
...
```

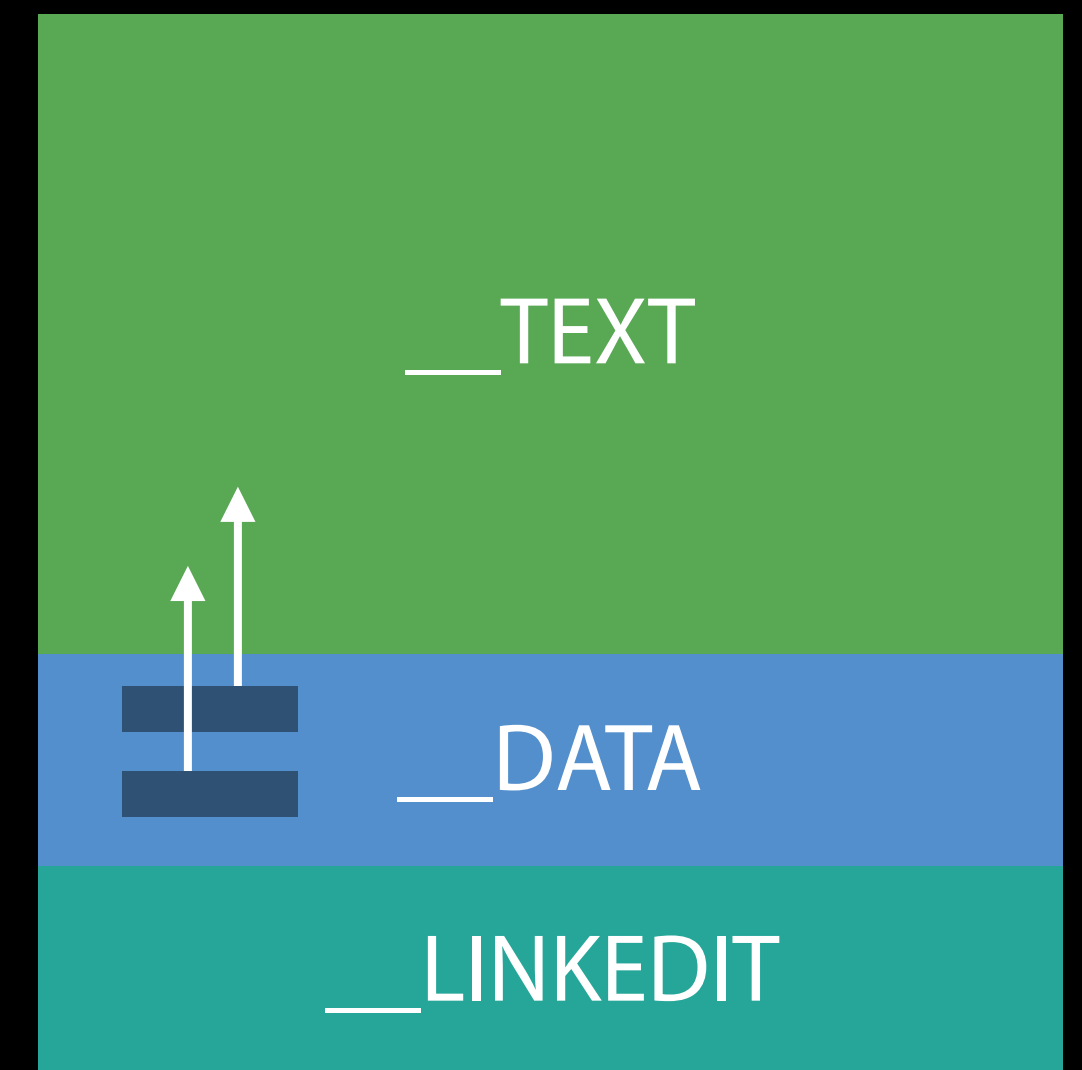
```
lazy binding information:
```

segment	section	address	index	dylib	symbol
__DATA	__la_symbol_ptr	0x10000C0A8	0x0000	libSystem	__Block_copy
__DATA	__la_symbol_ptr	0x10000C0B0	0x0014	libSystem	__Block_release
__DATA	__la_symbol_ptr	0x10000C0B8	0x002B	libSystem	_memcpy

```
...
```


Rebasing

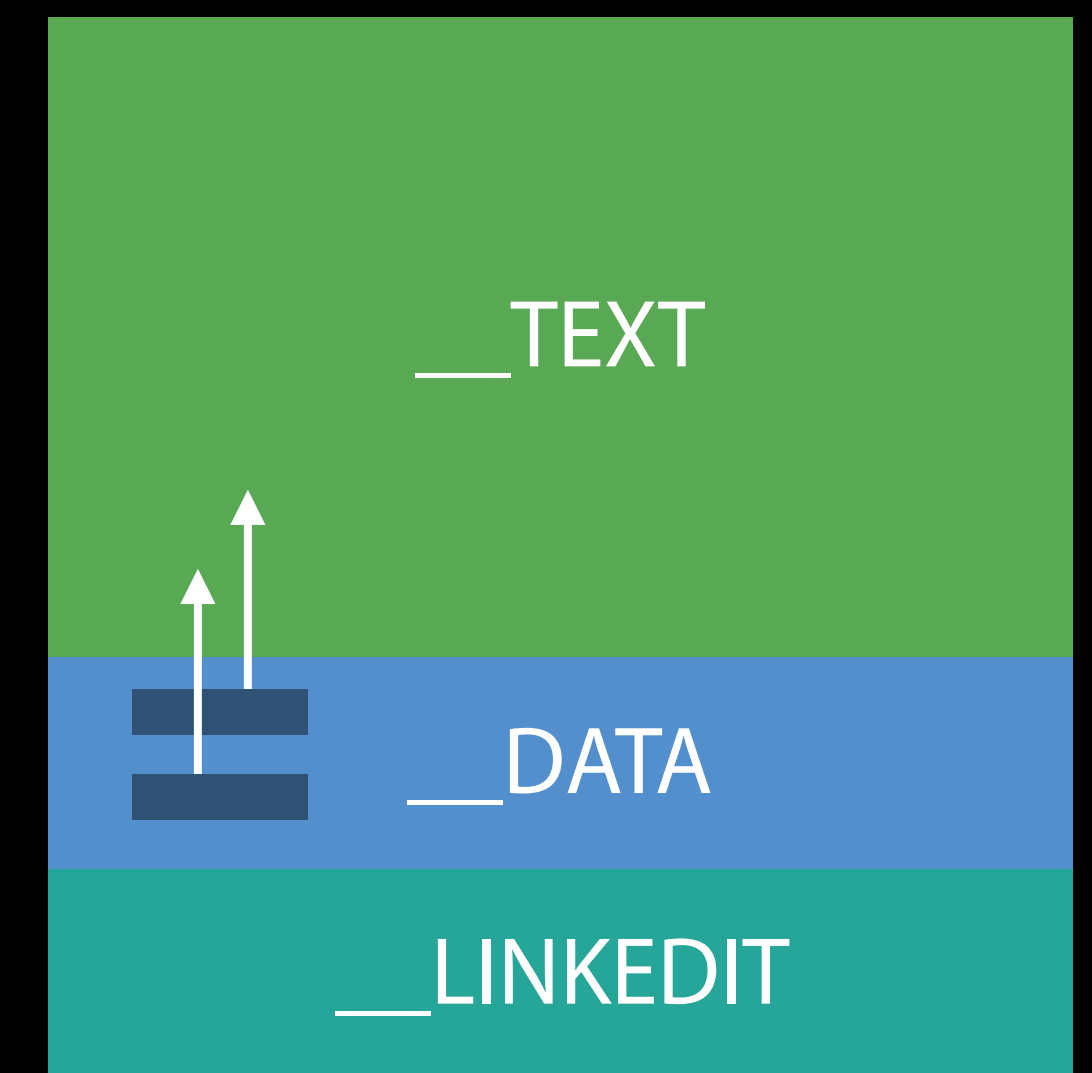
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$\text{Slide} = \text{actual_address} - \text{preferred_address}$

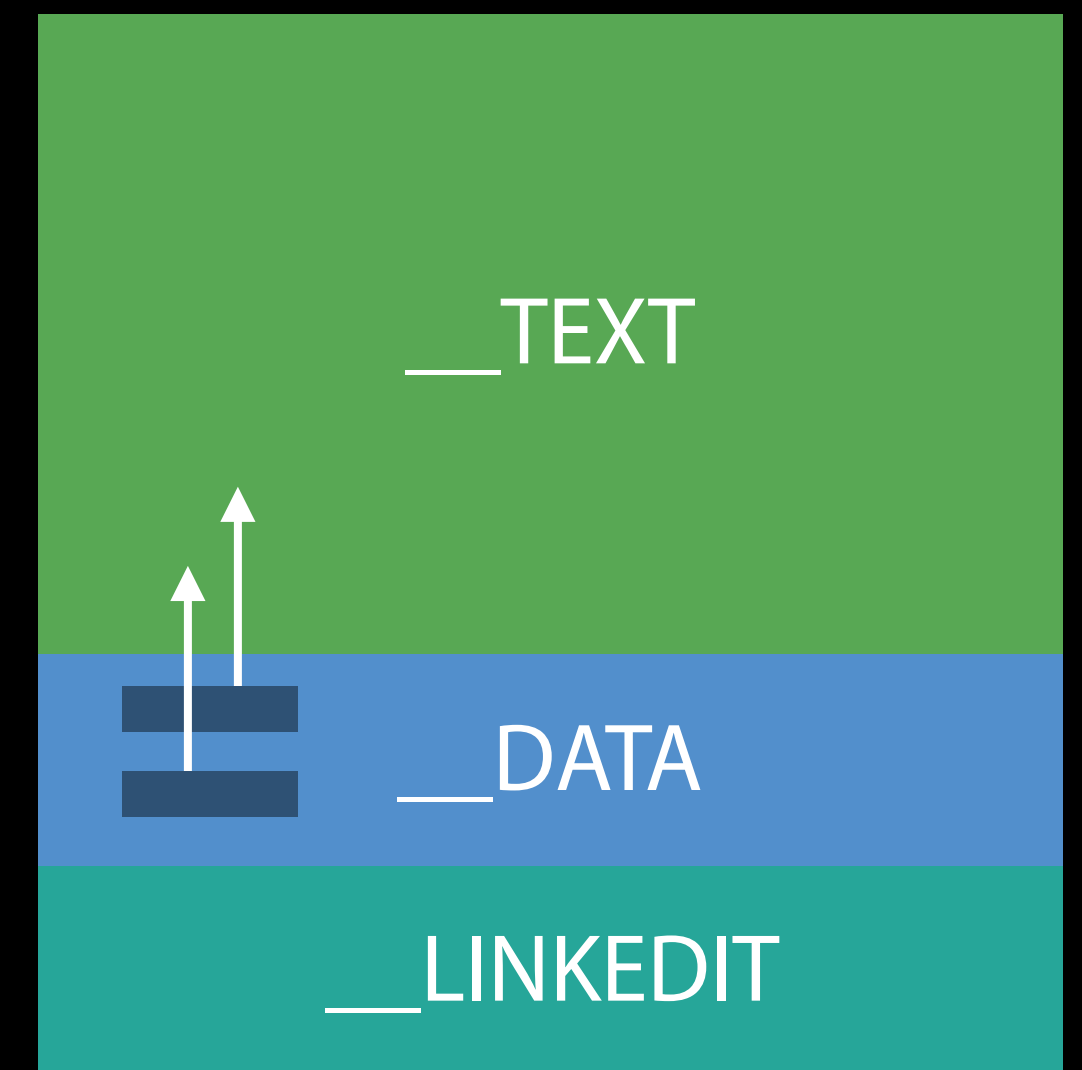


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Location of rebase locations is encoded in LINKEDIT



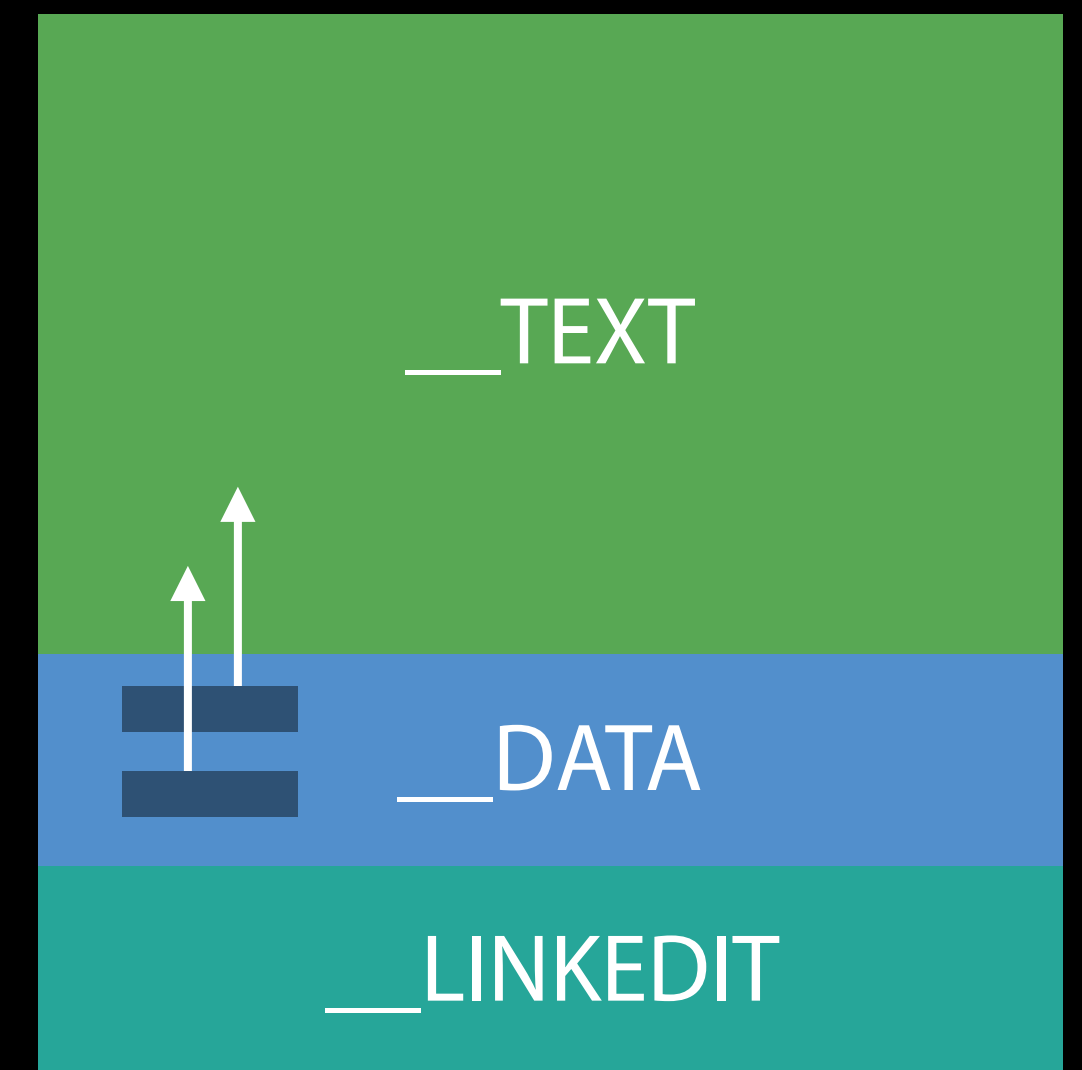
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Pages-in and COW page



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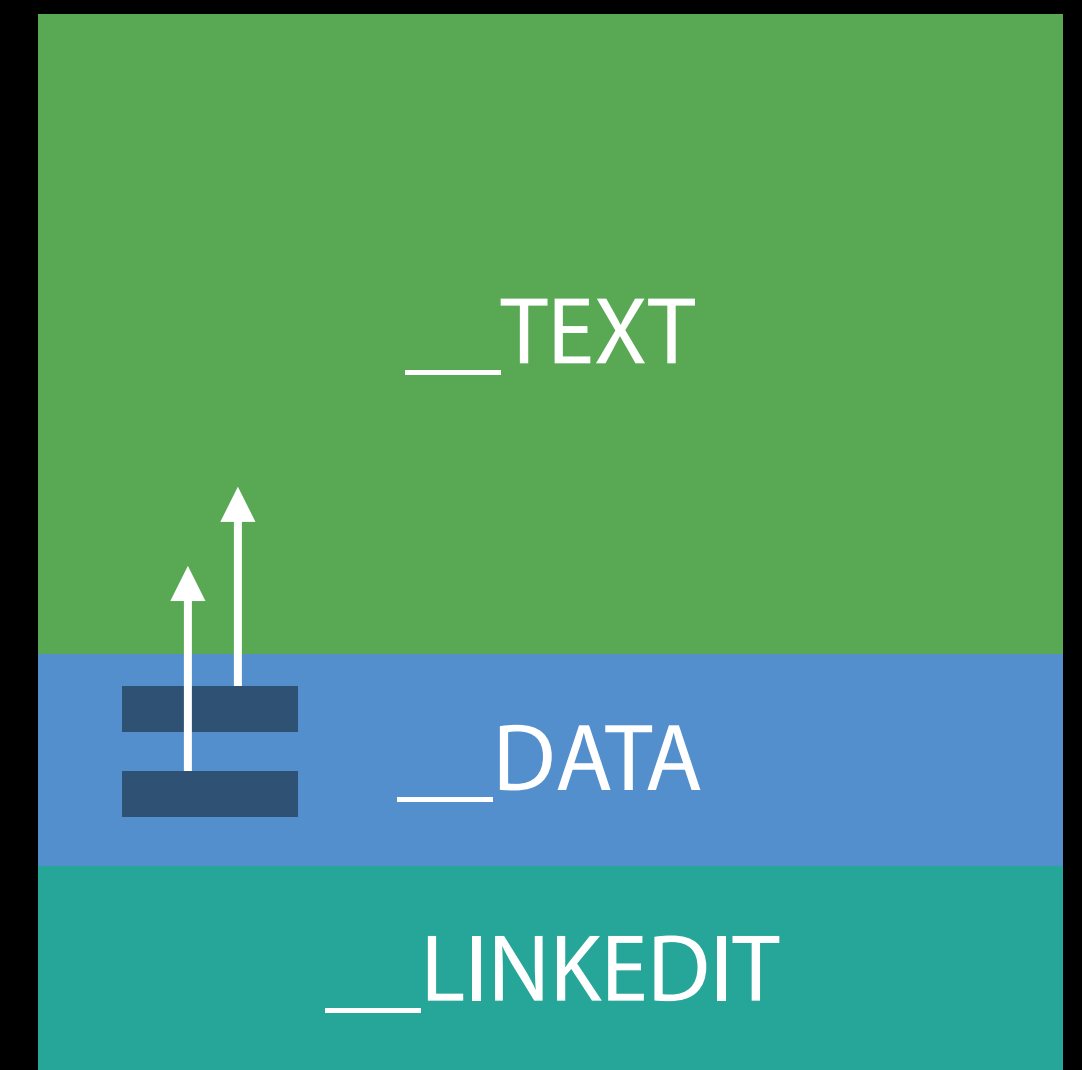
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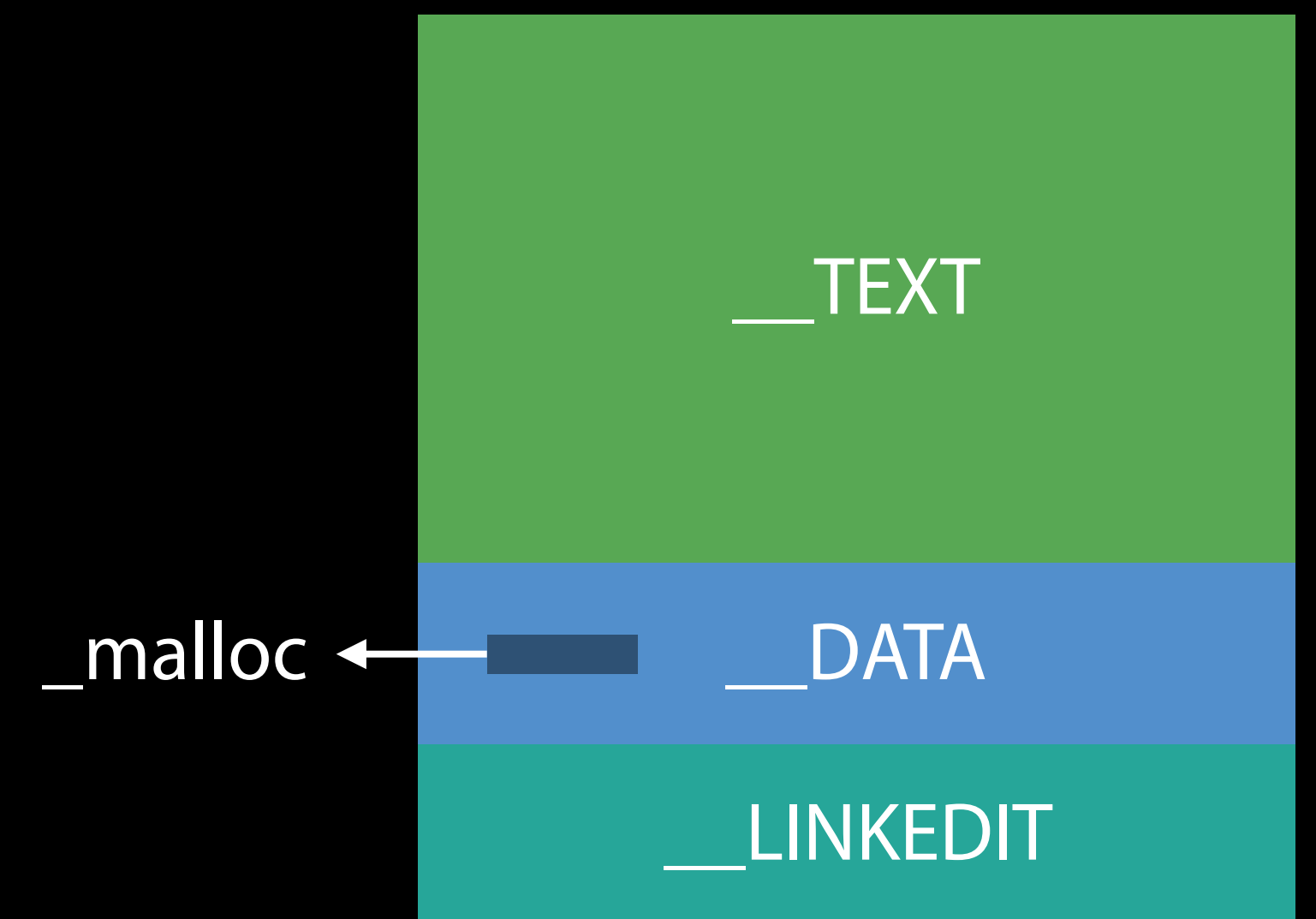
Pages-in and COW page

Rebasing is done in address order, so kernel starts prefetching



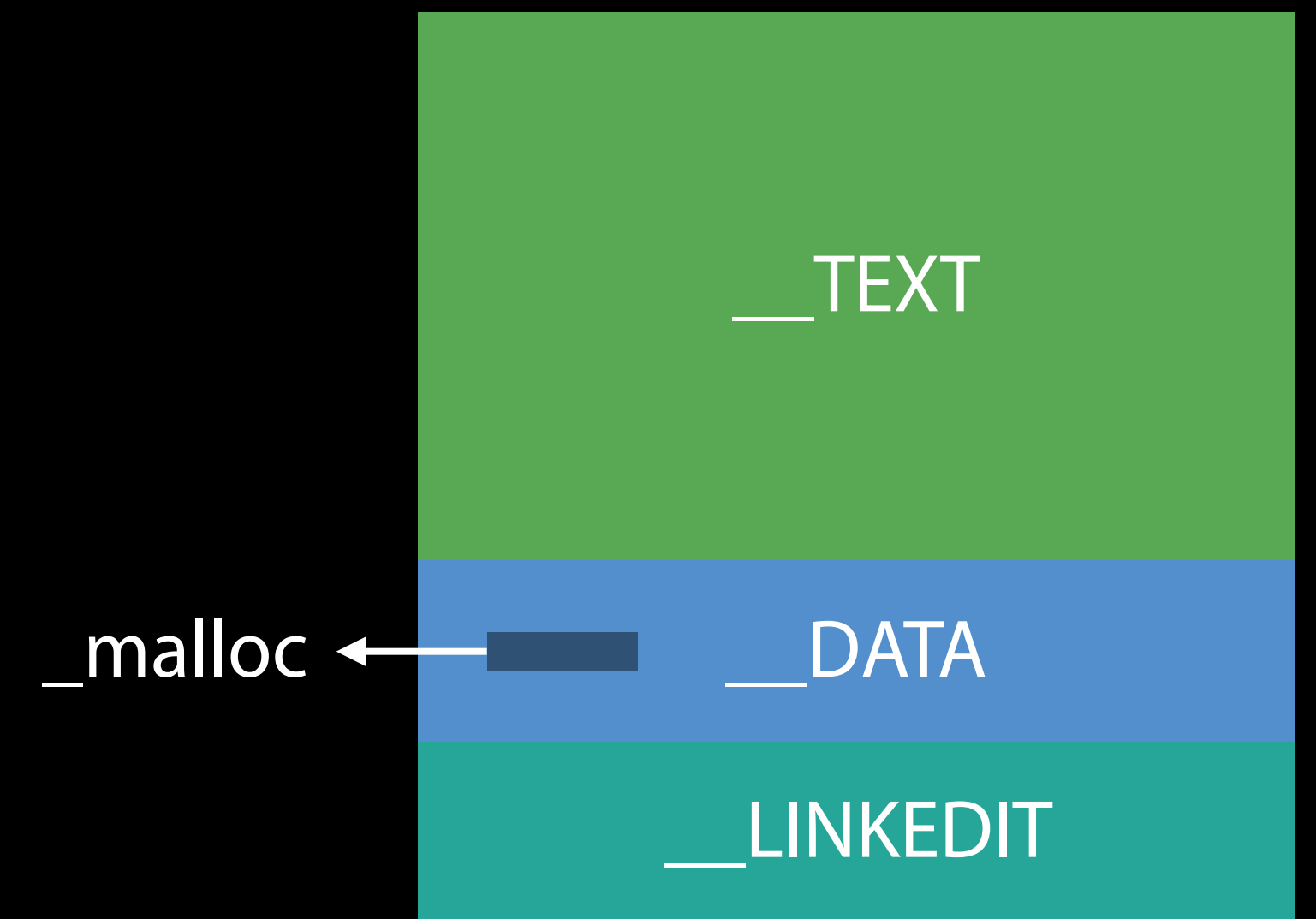
Binding

All references to something in another dylib are symbolic



Binding

All references to something in another dylib are symbolic
Dyld needs to find symbol name

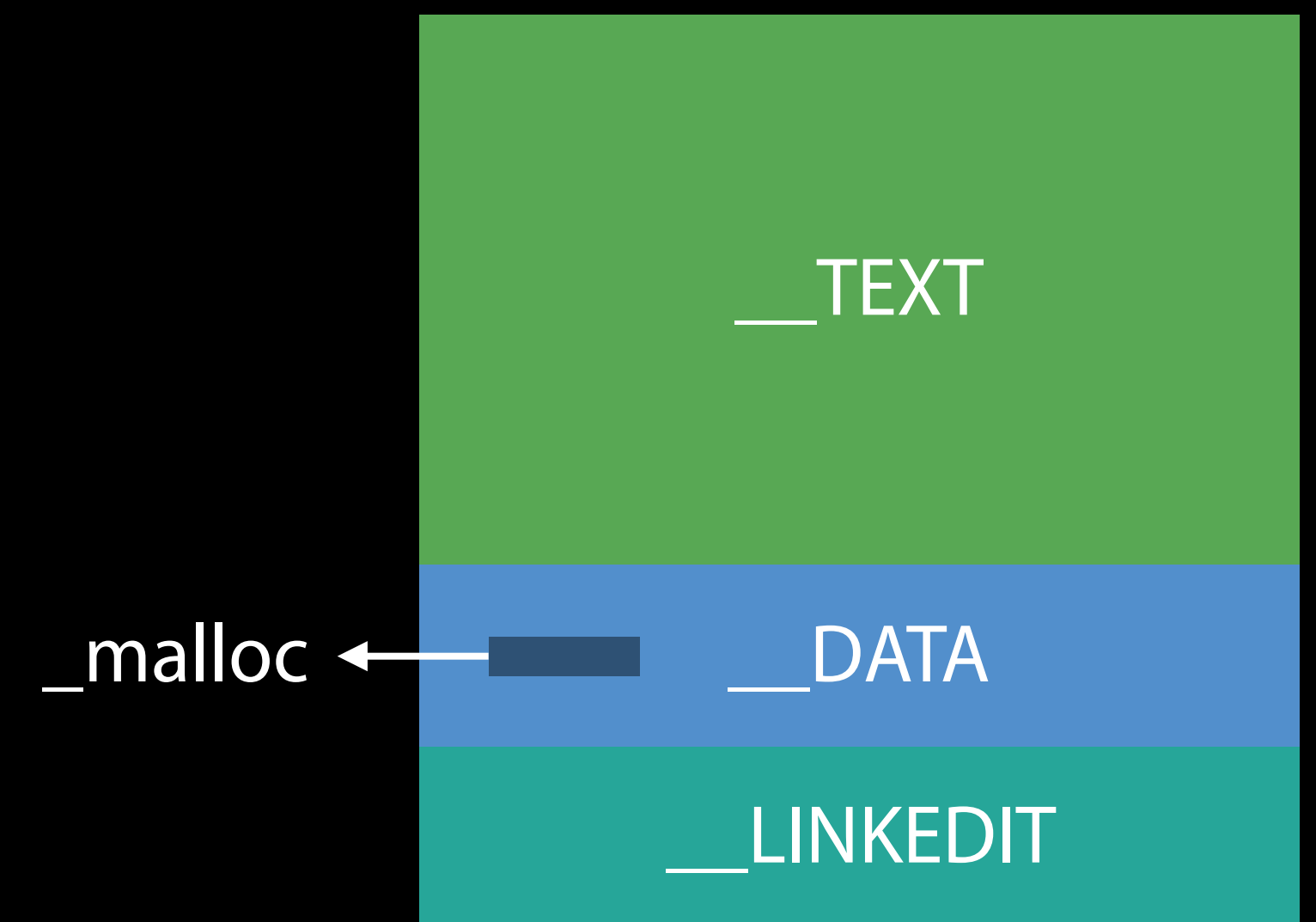


Binding

All references to something in another dylib are symbolic

Dyld needs to find symbol name

More computational than rebasing



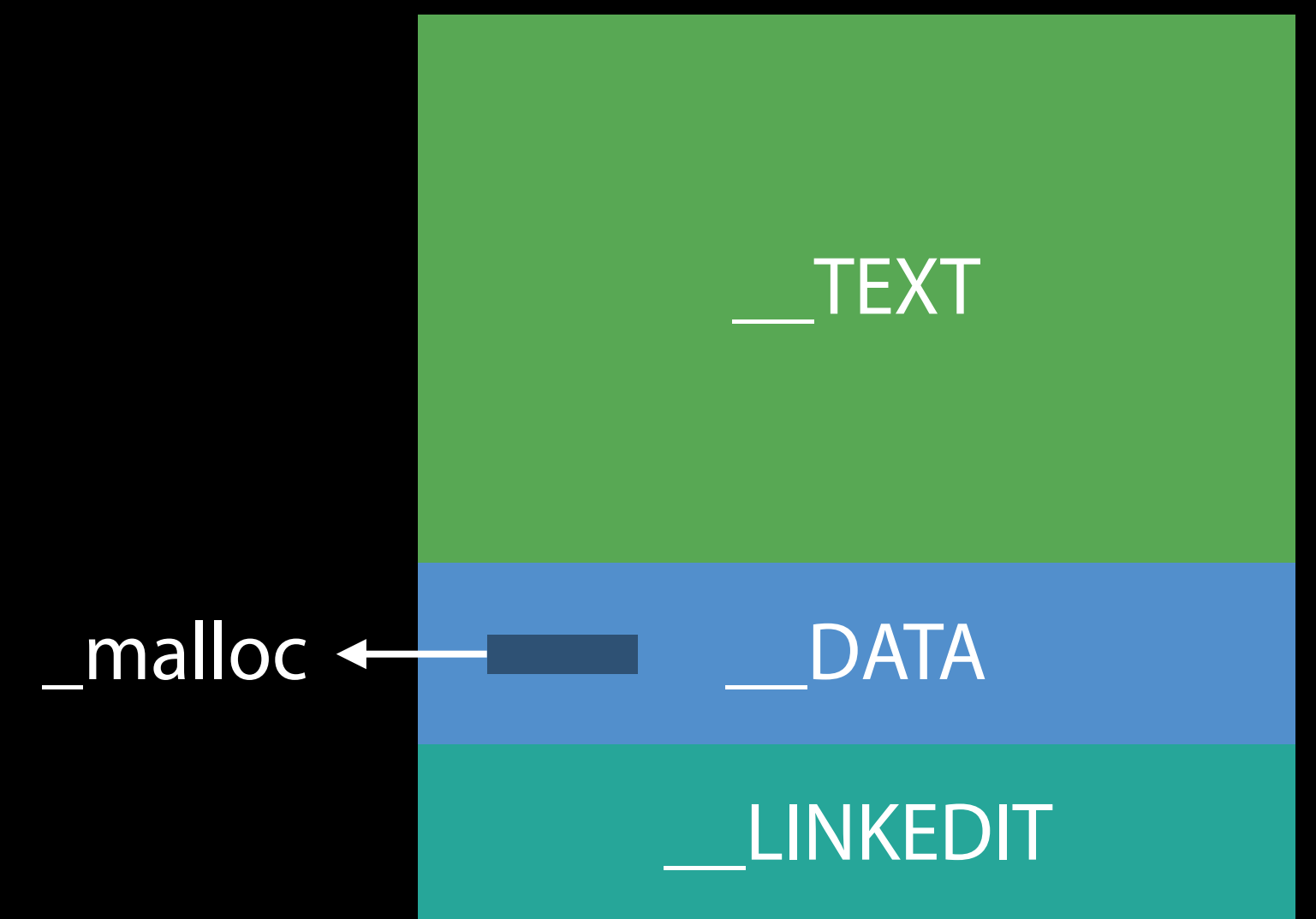
Binding

All references to something in another dylib are symbolic

Dyld needs to find symbol name

More computational than rebasing

Rarely page faults



Notify ObjC Runtime

Most ObjC set up done via rebasing and binding



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Most ObjC set up done via rebasing and binding

All ObjC class definitions are registered



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Categories are inserted into method lists



Notify ObjC Runtime

Most ObjC set up done via rebasing and binding

All ObjC class definitions are registered

Non-fragile ivars offsets updated

Categories are inserted into method lists

Selectors are uniqued



Initializers

C++ generates initializer for statically allocated objects



Initializers

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ObjC +load methods



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Run "bottom up" so each initializer can call dylibs below it



Initializers

C++ generates initializer for statically allocated objects

ObjC +load methods

Run "bottom up" so each initializer can call dylibs below it

Lastly, Dyld calls main() in executable



Pre-main() Summary

Dyld is a helper program

Pre-main() Summary

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- Loads all dependent dylibs

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Pre-main() Summary

Dyld is a helper program

- Loads all dependent dylibs
- Fixes up all pointers in DATA pages
- Runs all initializers

Putting Theory into Practice

Louis Gerbarg

Improving Launch Times

Overview

How fast?

Improving Launch Times

Overview

How fast?

How to measure?

Improving Launch Times

Overview

How fast?

How to measure?

Why is launch slow?

Improving Launch Times

Overview

How fast?

How to measure?

Why is launch slow?

What can you do?

Spoiler

Spoiler

Do Less Stuff

Improving Launch Times

Goals

Launch faster than animation

Improving Launch Times

Goals

Launch faster than animation

- Duration varies on devices

Improving Launch Times

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- 400ms is a good target

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Don't ever take longer than 20 seconds

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- App will be killed

Improving Launch Times

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Launch faster than animation

- Duration varies on devices
- 400ms is a good target

Don't ever take longer than 20 seconds

- App will be killed

Test on the slowest supported device

Improving Launch Times

Launch recap

Improving Launch Times

Launch recap

Parse images

Map images

Rebase images

Bind images

Run image initializers

Call `main()`

Improving Launch Times

Launch recap

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Map images

Rebase images

Bind images

Run image initializers

Call `main()`

Call `UIApplicationMain()`

Improving Launch Times

Launch recap

Parse images

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Bind images

Run image initializers

Call `main()`

Call `UIApplicationMain()`

Call `applicationWillFinishLaunching`

Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

Warm launch

Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

Warm launch

- App and data already in memory

Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

Warm launch

- App and data already in memory

Cold launch

Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

Warm launch

- App and data already in memory

Cold launch

- App is not in kernel buffer cache

Improving Launch Times

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Warm and cold launch times will be different

Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

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Improving Launch Times

Warm vs. cold launch

Warm launch

- App and data already in memory

Cold launch

- App is not in kernel buffer cache

Warm and cold launch times will be different

- Cold launch times are important
- Measure cold launch by rebooting

Improving Launch Times

Measurements

Measuring before `main()` is difficult

Improving Launch Times

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Measuring before `main()` is difficult

Dyld has built in measurements

Improving Launch Times

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- `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS` environment variable

Improving Launch Times

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- `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS` environment variable
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Improving Launch Times

Measurements

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Dyld has built in measurements

- `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS` environment variable
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 - Significantly enhanced in new OSes

Improving Launch Times

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Measuring before `main()` is difficult

Dyld has built in measurements

- `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS` environment variable
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Improving Launch Times

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Debugger pauses every dylib load

Improving Launch Times

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- Dyld subtracts out debugger time

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Debugger pauses every dylib load

- Dyld subtracts out debugger time
- Console times less than wall clock

Improving Launch Times

DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS

MyAwesomeApp > iPhone 6s (10.0)

Build 1 target

Run Debug

Test Debug

Profile Release

Analyze Debug

Archive Release

Install Debug

Info Arguments Options Diagnostics

Arguments Passed On Launch

No Arguments

Environment Variables

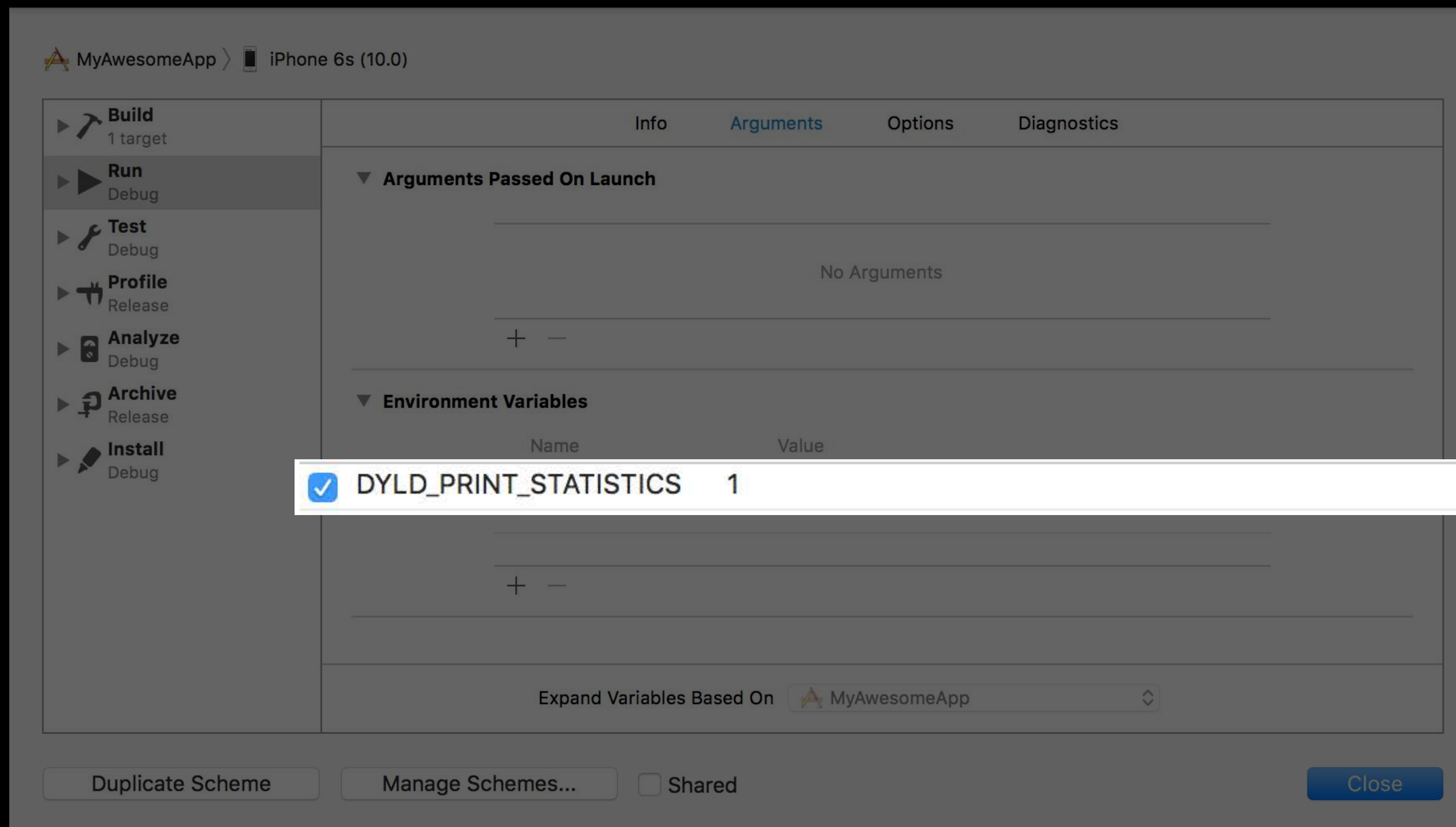
Name	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS	1

Expand Variables Based On MyAwesomeApp

Duplicate Scheme Manage Schemes... Shared Close

Improving Launch Times

DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS



Total pre-main time: 10.6 seconds (100.0%)

dylib loading time: 240.09 milliseconds (2.2%)

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)

initializer time: 10 seconds (94.3%)

slowest intializers :

MyAwesomeApp : 10.0 seconds (94.2%)



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Dylib Loading

Embedded dylibs are expensive

dylib loading time: 240.09 milliseconds (2.2%)



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Use fewer dylibs

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Lazy load, but...

- `dlopen()` can cause issues
- Actually more work overall

dylib loading time: 240.09 milliseconds (2.2%)



Dylib Loading

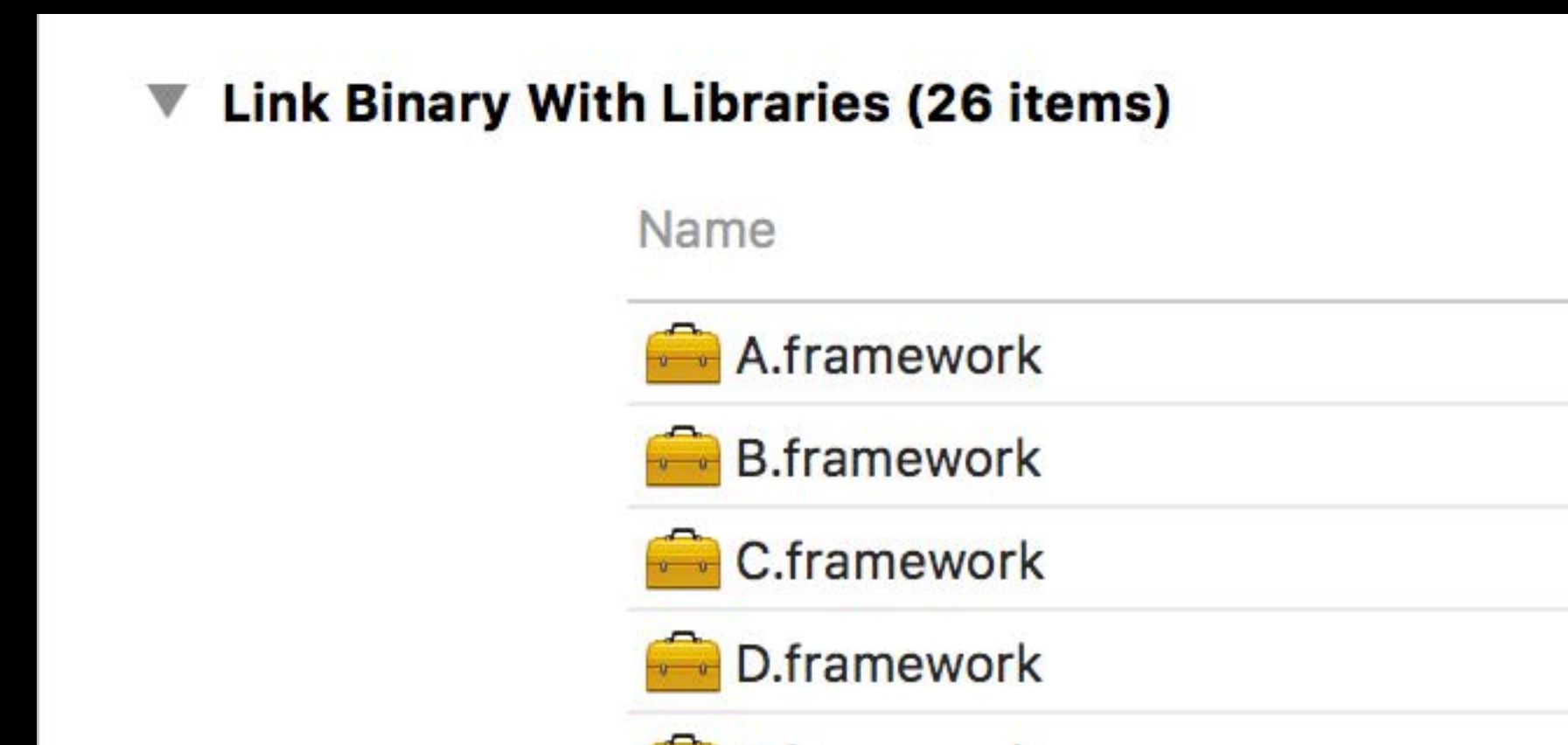
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Dylib Loading

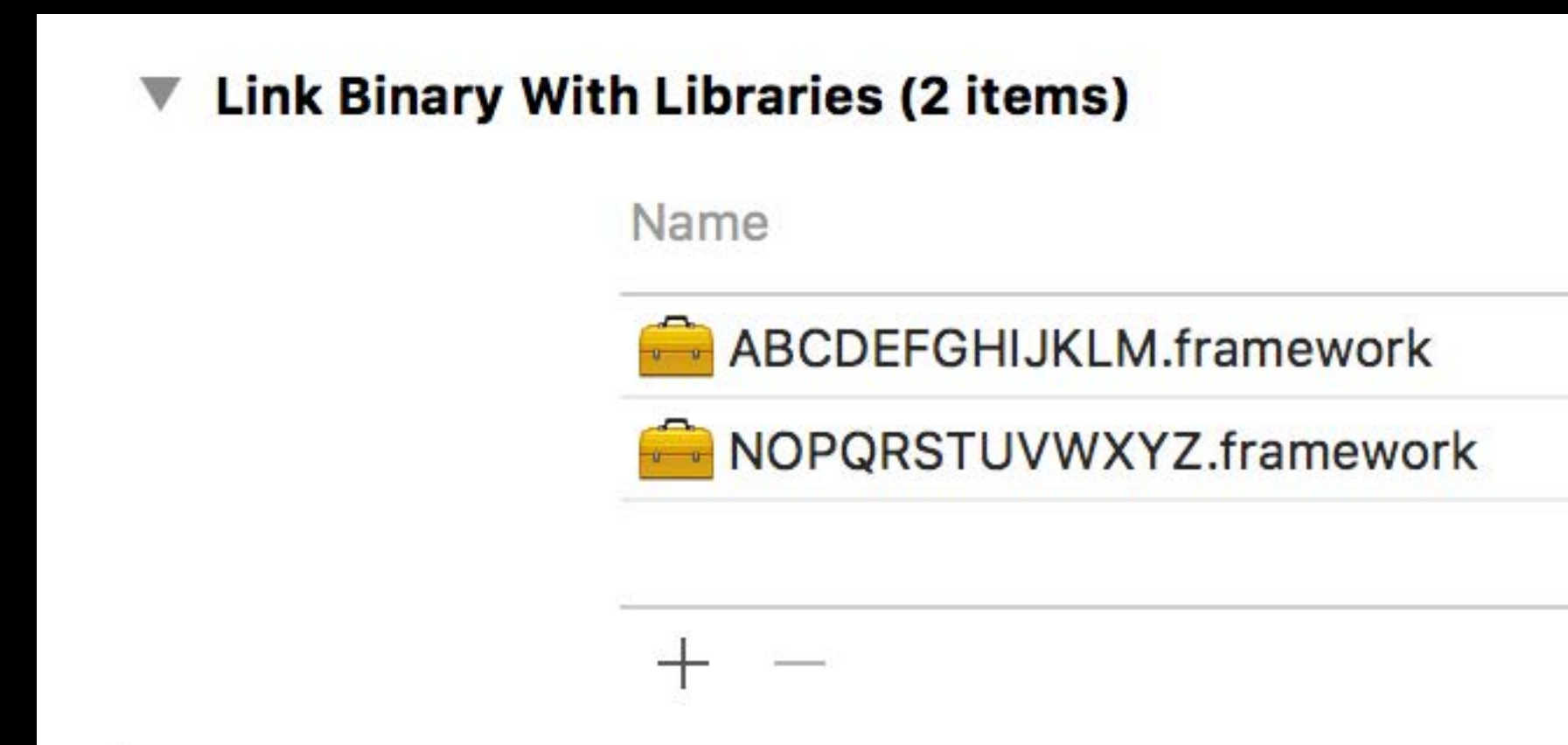
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dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (0.2%)



Total pre-main time: 10.4 seconds (100.0%)

dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (0.2%)

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)

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dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (0.2%)

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ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)

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Rebase/Binding

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce __DATA pointers

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce __DATA pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

- Classes, selectors, and categories

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce __DATA pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

- Classes, selectors, and categories

Reduce C++ virtual

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce `__DATA` pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

- Classes, selectors, and categories

Reduce C++ virtual

Use Swift structs

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce `__DATA` pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

- Classes, selectors, and categories

Reduce C++ virtual

Use Swift structs

Examine machine generated code

- Use offsets instead of pointers
- Mark read only

rebase/binding time: 351.29 milliseconds (3.3%)



Rebase/Binding

Reduce `__DATA` pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

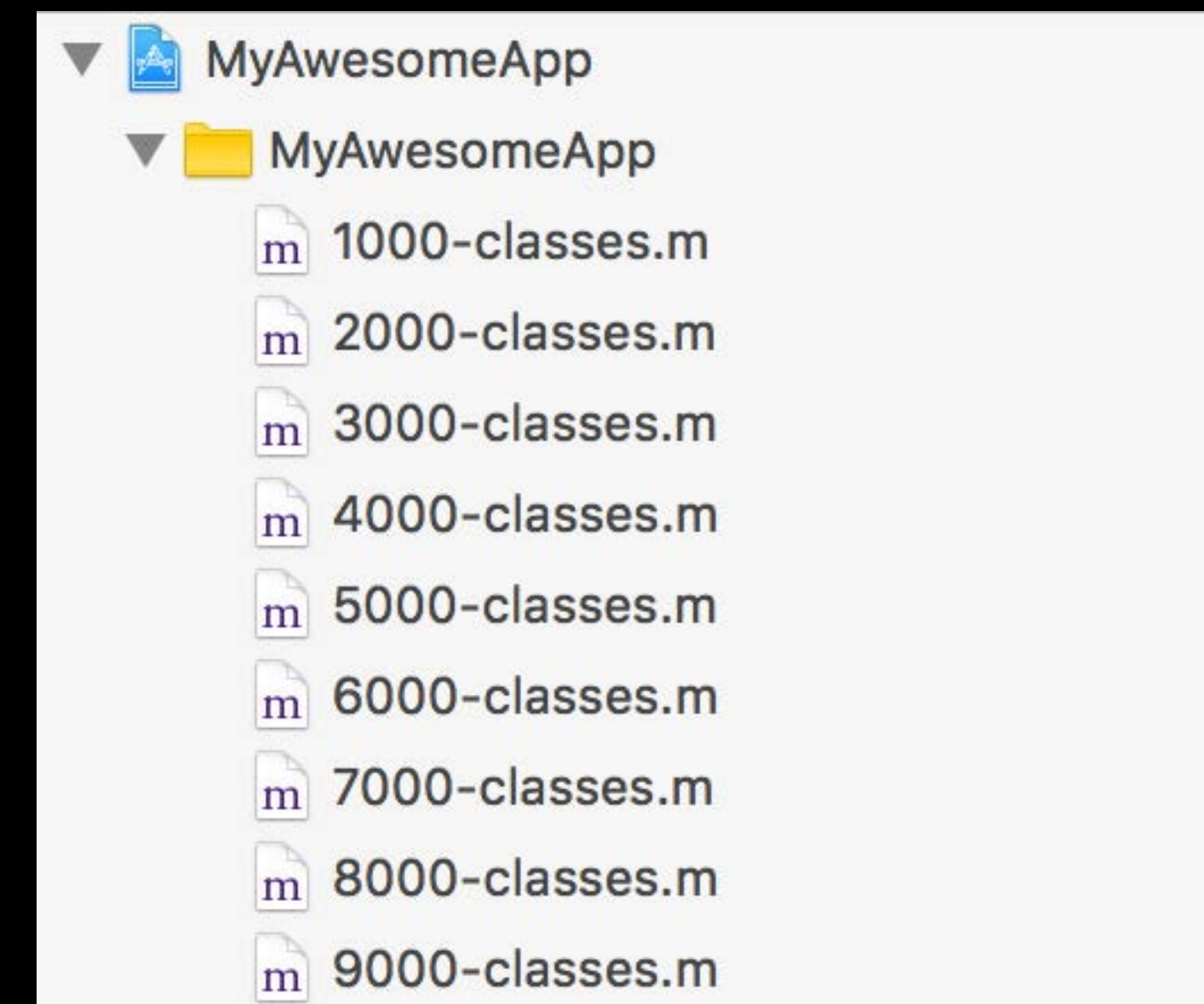
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App Launch Time

Rebase/Binding

Reduce `__DATA` pointers

Reduce Objective C metadata

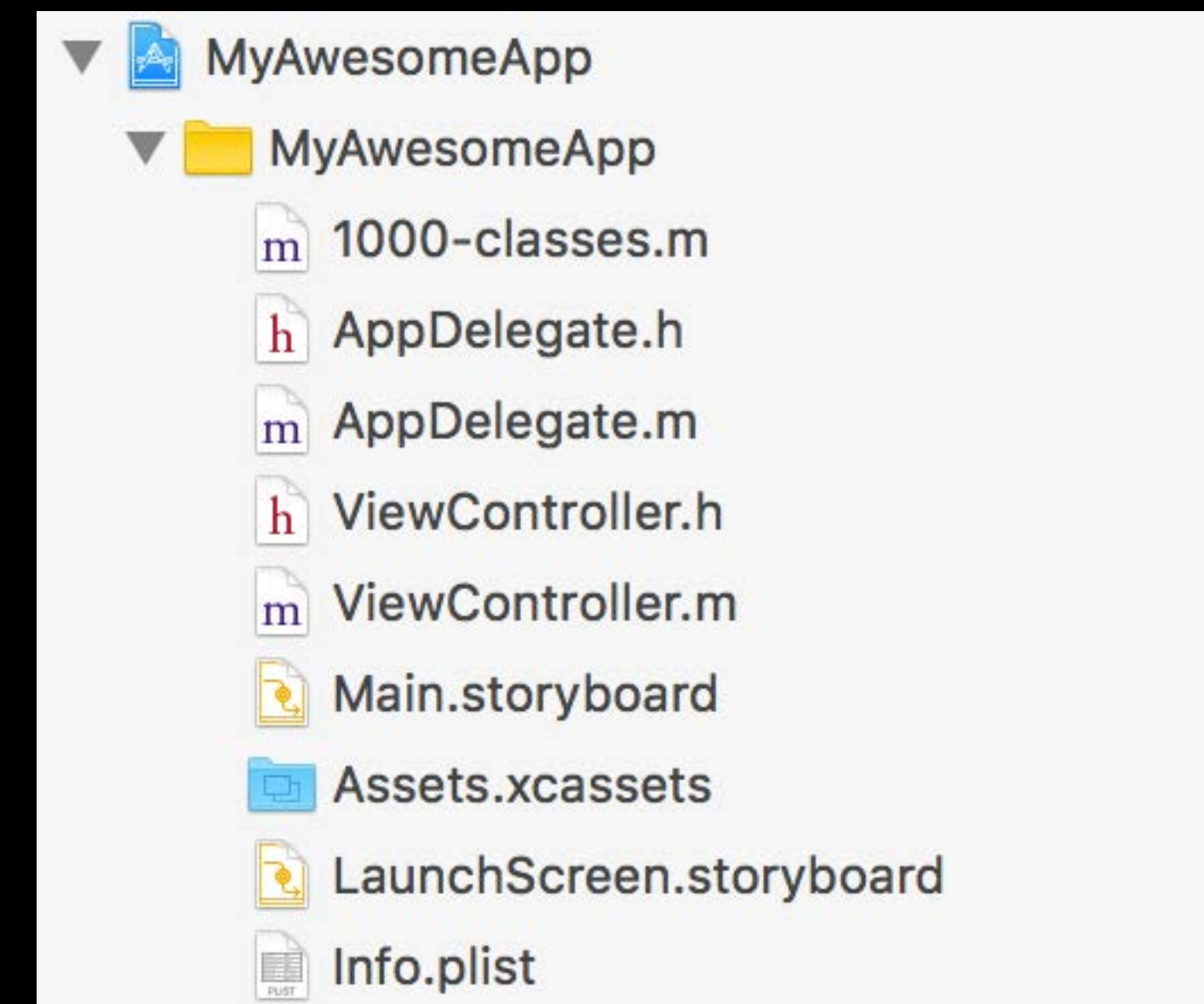
- Classes, selectors, and categories

Reduce C++ virtual

Use Swift structs

Examine machine generated code

- Use offsets instead of pointers
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rebase/binding time: 19.33 milliseconds (0.2%)



App Launch Time

Total pre-main time: 10.1 seconds (100.0%)

dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (0.2%)

rebase/binding time: 19.33 milliseconds (0.2%)

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)

slowest intializers :

MyAwesomeApp : 10.0 seconds (99.3%)



Total pre-main time: 10.1 seconds (100.0%)

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ObjC Setup

Class registration

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)



ObjC Setup

Class registration

Non-fragile ivars offsets updated

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)



ObjC Setup

Class registration

Non-fragile ivars offsets updated

Category registration

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)



ObjC Setup

Class registration

Non-fragile ivars offsets updated

Category registration

Selector uniquing

ObjC setup time: 11.83 milliseconds (0.1%)



ObjC Setup

Class registration

Non-fragile ivars offsets updated

Category registration

Selector uniquing

ObjC setup time: 4.60 milliseconds (0.1%)



Total pre-main time: 10.6 seconds (100.0%)

dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (2.2%)

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Initializers

Explicit

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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ObjC `+load` methods

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



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ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

C/C++ `__attribute__((constructor))`

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

C/C++ `__attribute__((constructor))`

Replace with call site initializers

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Explicit

ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

C/C++ `__attribute__((constructor))`

Replace with call site initializers

- `dispatch_once()`

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Explicit

ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

C/C++ `__attribute__((constructor))`

Replace with call site initializers

- `dispatch_once()`
- `pthread_once()`

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Explicit

ObjC `+load` methods

- Replace with `+initialize`

C/C++ `__attribute__((constructor))`

Replace with call site initializers

- `dispatch_once()`
- `pthread_once()`
- `std::once()`

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Implicit

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Implicit

C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

- Replace with call site initializers

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Initializers

Implicit

C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

- Replace with call site initializers
- Only set simple values (PODs)

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Implicit

C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

- Replace with call site initializers
- Only set simple values (PODs)
- `-Wglobal-constructors`

`initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)`



Initializers

Implicit

C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

- Replace with call site initializers
- Only set simple values (PODs)
- `-Wglobal-constructors`
- Rewrite in Swift

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

Implicit

C++ statics with non-trivial constructors

- Replace with call site initializers
- Only set simple values (PODs)
- `-Wglobal-constructors`
- Rewrite in Swift

Do not call `dlopen()` in initializers

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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Do not call `dlopen()` in initializers

Do not create threads in initializers

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



Initializers

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Do not call `dlopen()` in initializers

Do not create threads in initializers

```
#import <UIKit/UIKit.h>
#import "AppDelegate.h"

struct Pause {
    Pause(uint32_t i) {
        sleep(i);
    }
};

Pause onLaunch(10);
```

initializer time: 10 seconds (99.4%)



App Launch Time

Initializers

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initializer time: 3.96 milliseconds (7.9%)



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```

initializer time: 3.96 milliseconds (7.9%)



```
Total pre-main time: 49.83 milliseconds (100.0%)
  dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (43.6%)
  rebase/binding time: 19.33 milliseconds (38.7%)
  ObjC setup time: 4.60 milliseconds (9.2%)
  initializer time: 3.96 milliseconds (7.9%)

slowest intializers :
  libSystem.B.dylib : 2.80 milliseconds (5.6%)
```



Total pre-main time: 49.83 milliseconds (100.0%)

dylib loading time: 21.75 milliseconds (43.6%)

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ObjC setup time: 4.60 milliseconds (9.2%)

initializer time: 3.96 milliseconds (7.9%)

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libSystem.B.dylib : 2.80 milliseconds (5.6%)



TL;DR

Measure launch times with `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS`

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Reduce launch times by

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`dlopen()` is discouraged

TL;DR

Measure launch times with `DYLD_PRINT_STATISTICS`

Reduce launch times by

- Embedding fewer dylibs
- Consolidating Objective-C classes
- Eliminating static initializers

Use more Swift

`dlopen()` is discouraged

- Subtle performance and deadlock issues

More Information

<https://developer.apple.com/wwdc16/406>

Related Sessions

Optimizing I/O for Performance and Battery Life

Nob Hill

Friday 11:00AM

Using Time Profiler in Instruments

Nob Hill

Friday 3:00PM

iOS App Performance Responsiveness

WWDC 2012

Labs

Compiler, Objective-C, and C++ Lab

Developer Tools Lab B Wednesday 12:00PM

Compiler, Objective-C, and C++ Lab

Developer Tools Lab B Wednesday 1:30PM

Compiler, Optimizing App Startup Time Lab

Developer Tools Lab B Thursday 1:30PM



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