

App Performance

iOS App Development
Fall 2010 — Lecture 27

Announcements

- Posted some notes on using Subversion (SVN) with Xcode last week
- Each of the 3 project deliverables were posted to the course blog this past weekend (more details on this in a moment...)
- Determination of final presentation & demo ordering before we get started with tonight's material

Final Project Deliverables

- Monday, December 13th
 - Project source code must be submitted by 11:59 pm
- Tuesday, December 14th
 - Special office hours (5:30 – 6:30 pm) if you wish to test your project on the demo hardware
 - Mock App Store page must be submitted by 11:59 pm
- Wednesday, December 15th
 - Presentation slides must be submitted by 11:59 pm
- Thursday, December 16th
 - Presentations and demos 6:00 – 8:00 pm

Questions?

Today's Topics

- Performance
 - Device vs. Simulator
 - Shark
 - Instruments
- Detecting Memory Leaks
 - Instruments
- Instruments Odd & Ends
- Zombies

Notes

- I'm showing the relevant portions of the view controller interfaces and implementations in these notes
- Remember to release relevant memory in the -dealloc methods — they are not shown here
- You will also need to wire up outlets and actions in IB
- Where delegates or data sources are used, they too require wiring in IB

Performance

“premature optimization is
the root of all evil”

— Donald Knuth

Dan's Interpretation of what this Means

- Design (while avoiding higher-order approaches)
 - We already know that designing something that's $O(n!)$ is probably not going to end well
- Code based on the design
- Then, profile & benchmark to find bottlenecks
- Interpret results, re-design, re-code, re-profile, repeat

Dan's Interpretation of what this Means

- Usually no sense in spending hours getting that last little bit of performance out of something if it's only responsible for 1% of the overall cost
 - Get the most bang for your buck
- There's often a trade between readability vs. optimization
 - If you waste time "optimizing" something that's of little return, then may have done more harm than good if the code is not easily understandable and maintainable

iOS Profiling Tools

- Apple has provided several profiling tools as part of the iOS SDK...
 - Shark
 - Instruments

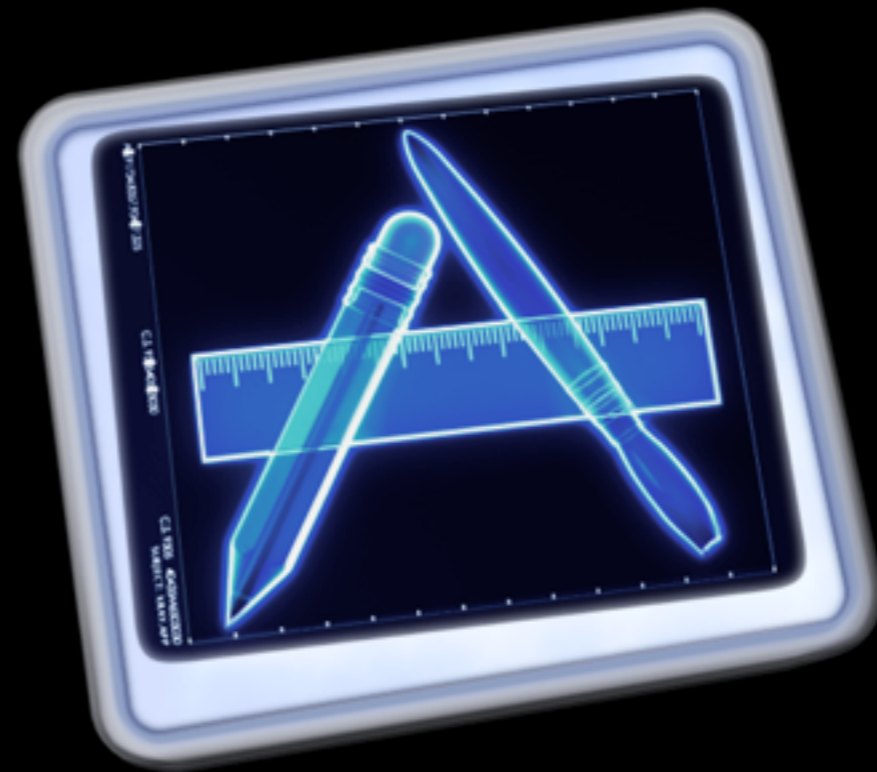
Shark

- At the simplest level, Shark profiles the system while your code is running to see where time is being spent
- It can also produce profiles of hardware and software performance events such as cache misses, virtual memory activity, memory allocations, function calls, or instruction dependency stalls
- This information is an invaluable first step in your performance tuning effort so you can see which parts of your code or the system are the bottlenecks



Instruments

- Instruments provides a data gathering interface that lets you know how your app uses resources, such as...
 - CPU
 - Memory
 - File system
 - Network utilization
 - etc...



An Instrument

- Instruments uses software-based data gathering tools, each known as an instrument, to collect performance data
- Each instrument collects a specific type of data, such as network activity or memory usage
- You can drag and drop an instrument from a library of tools, much like interface builder

DTrace

- Instruments is backed by the DTrace utility was created by Sun Microsystems originally for Solaris
 - Licensed under Sun's open source CDDL and ported to other UNIXes including Mac OS X
- DTrace scripts (which look like a cross between C and awk) are used to define which probes to act on
- DTrace was designed to...
 - Minimize probe effect when tracing is active
 - Have no performance impact for a disabled probe
- Instruments allows you to create custom DTrace instruments

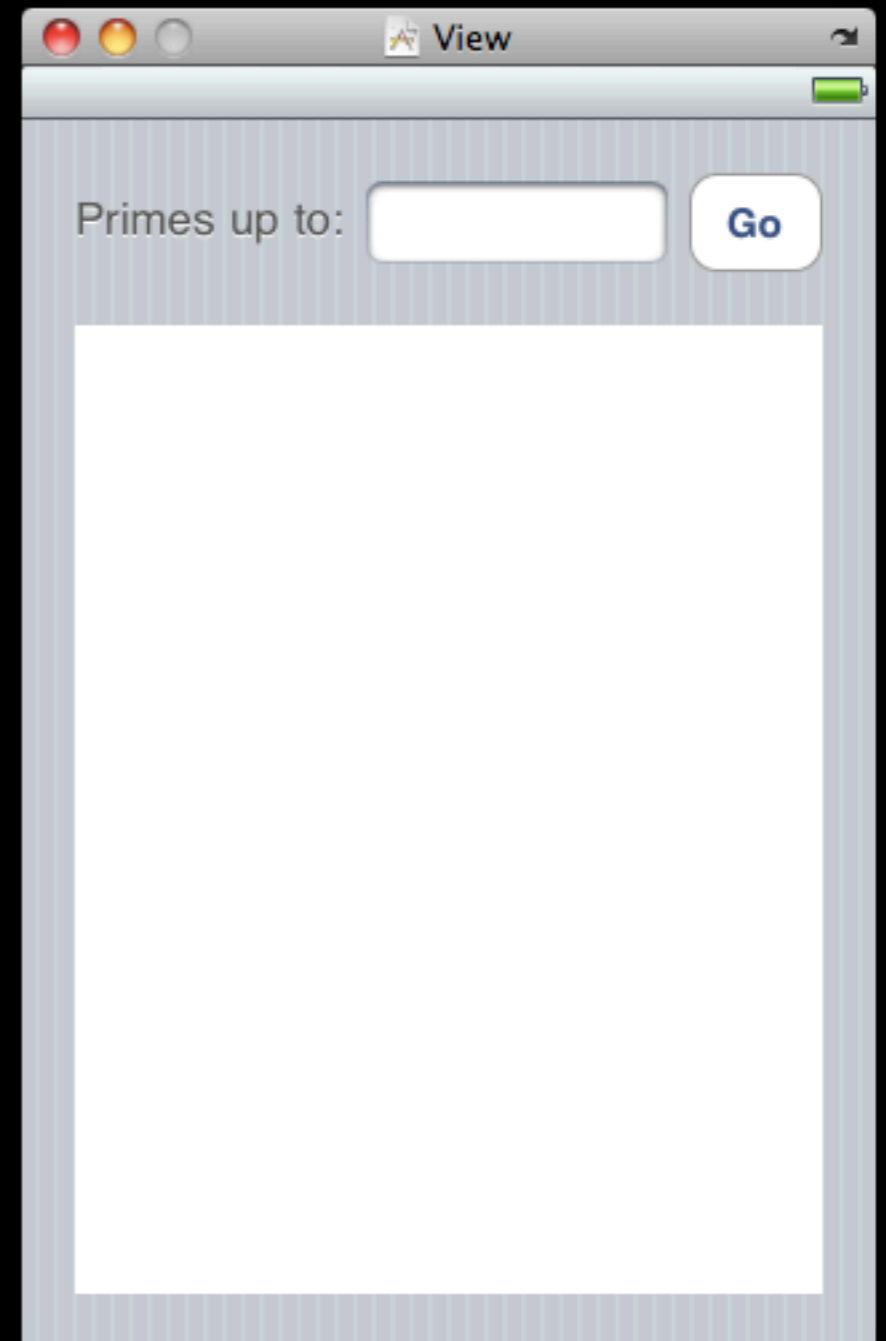
Performance Example

Prime Number Finder Example

- For this example, we'll use a small app that allows the user to enter a number, and the app will find all prime numbers up (including) the user specified number

PrimesViewController.xib

- Our interface for this example is pretty simple...
 - A text field for the user to enter the number they want to go up to
 - A “Go” button which will call an action to find all primes in range
 - A multi-line text field where our app will dump the primes



PrimesViewController.h

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

@interface PrimesViewController : UIViewController <UITextFieldDelegate> {

}

@property(n nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UITextField *primesUpTo;
@property(n nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UITextView *primesView;

- (IBAction)findPrimeNumbers;

@end
```

PrimesViewController.m

```
#import "PrimesViewController.h"

@implementation PrimesViewController

@synthesize primesUpTo;
@synthesize primesView;

// naive prime number check
- (BOOL)isPrime:(int)n {
    if (n < 2) {
        return NO;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            return NO;
        }
    }
    return YES;
}

/* ... */
```

PrimesViewController.m

```
/* ... */
```

```
- (IBAction)findPrimeNumbers {  
    [self.primesUpTo resignFirstResponder];  
    self.primesView.text = @"";  
    int max = [self.primesUpTo.text intValue];  
    for (int i = 0; i <= max; i++) {  
        if ([self isPrime: i]) {  
            self.primesView.text = [self.primesView.text stringByAppendingFormat:@"%d ", i];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
- (BOOL)textFieldShouldReturn:(UITextField *)textField {  
    [self findPrimeNumbers];  
    return YES;  
}
```

```
/* ... */
```

```
@end
```

Guesses on Performance

- Any guesses on how this is going to do?

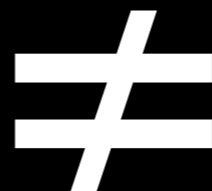
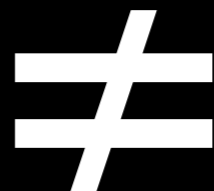
Performance in iPhone Simulator

- When running on my (late 2008) MacBook Pro it took...
- About 2.5 seconds to get through 10,000 numbers
- About 70 seconds to get through 50,000 numbers



Performance on Device

- To get through 10,000 numbers...
 - iPhone 4 (iOS 4.2.1) — 20 seconds
 - iPhone 3G (iOS 3.1.2) — 65 seconds
- That's nearly 8–26 times slower depending upon iOS version and hardware revision!
- The moral of this story...
 - Test on an actual device to accurately gauge performance!

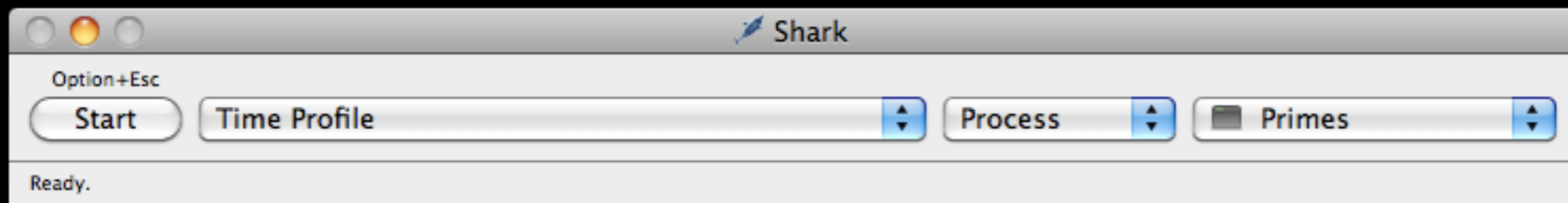


Sampling with Shark

- The Shark profiling tool can be found under the iOS SDK install at...
 - `/Developer/Applications/Performance Tools/Shark.app`
- Or, you can launch via Spotlight

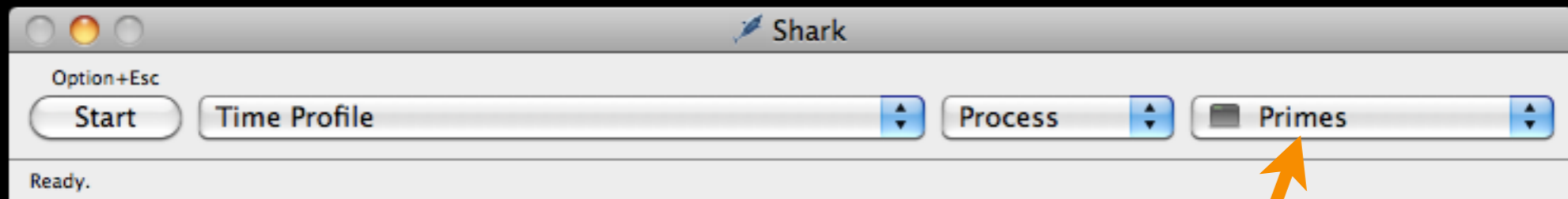
Shark UI

- When you launch Shark, you're presented with the following, rather minimalistic UI...



Starting Shark

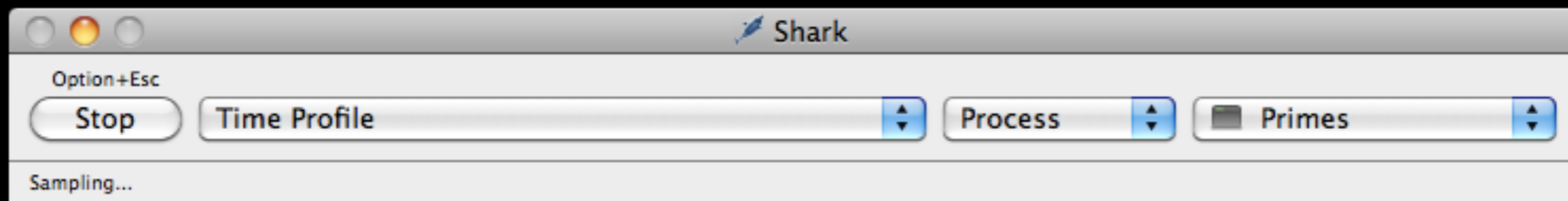
- In order to profile your app, it must first be running, so go ahead and start up your app in the iPhone Simulator
- Then, select the process from the right-most drop down and when you're ready to start sampling press Start



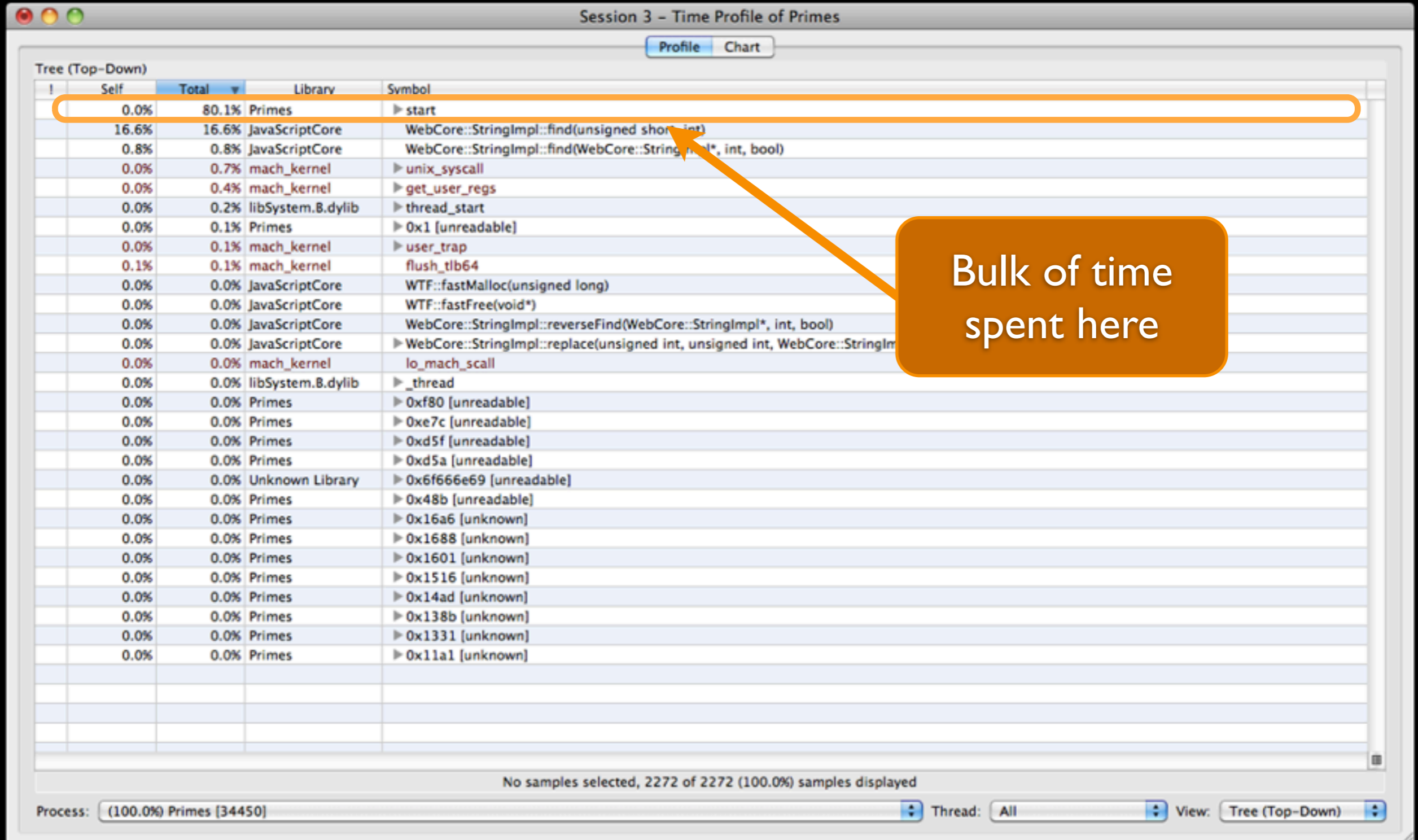
Select your app
from this list

Stopping Shark

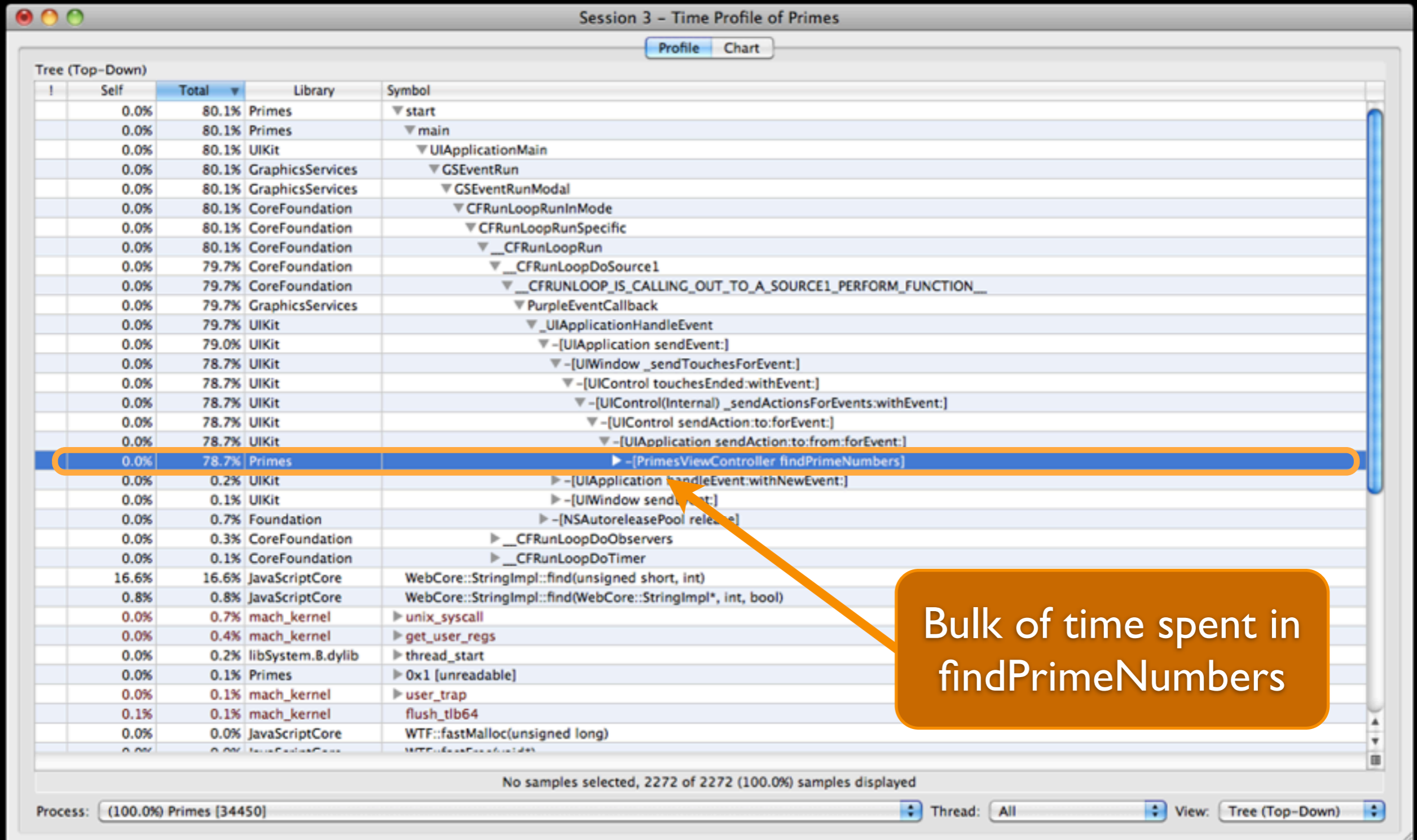
- Once you're done exercising the section of code you're interested in profiling press the stop button to have Shark aggregate and display the results...



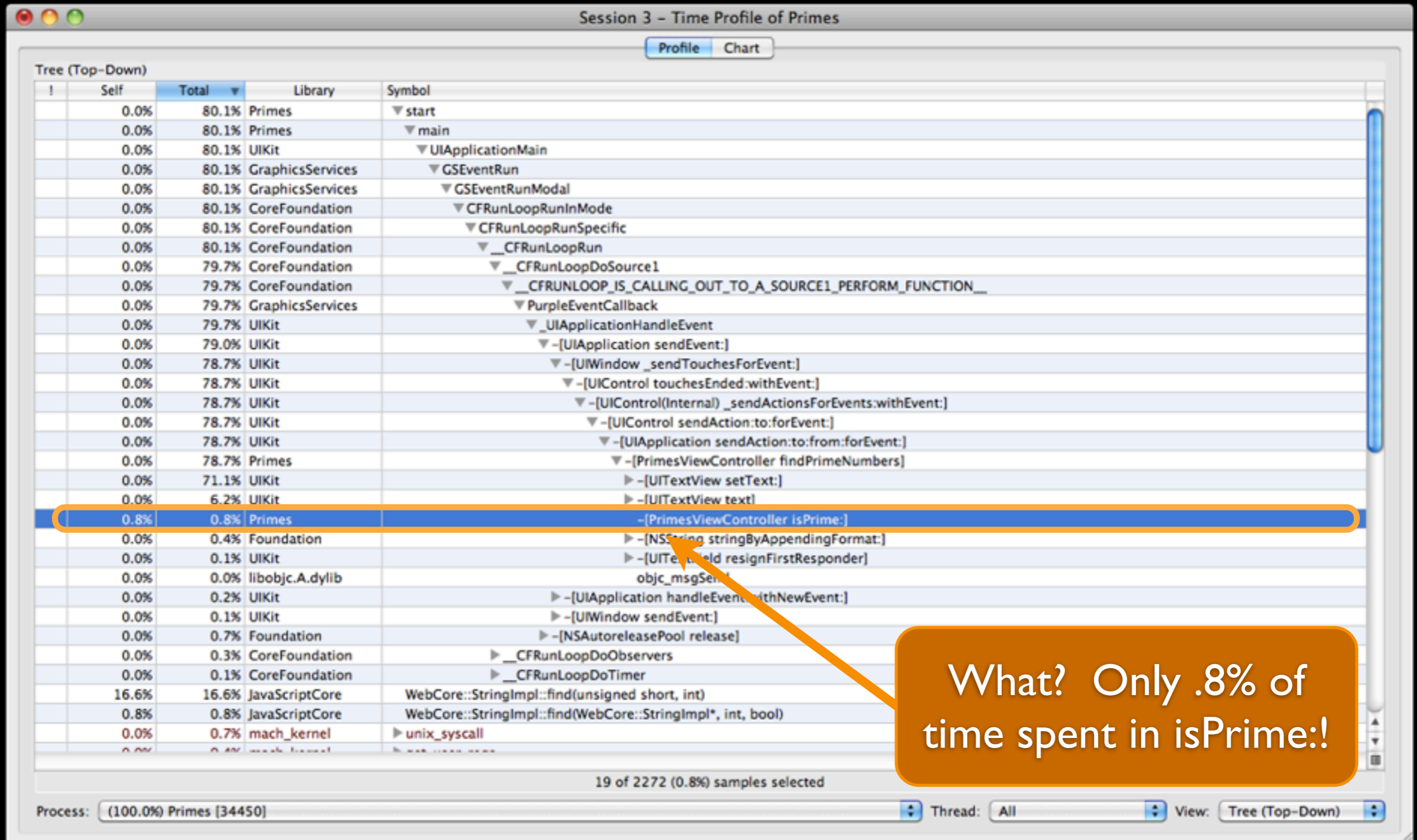
Top Down View



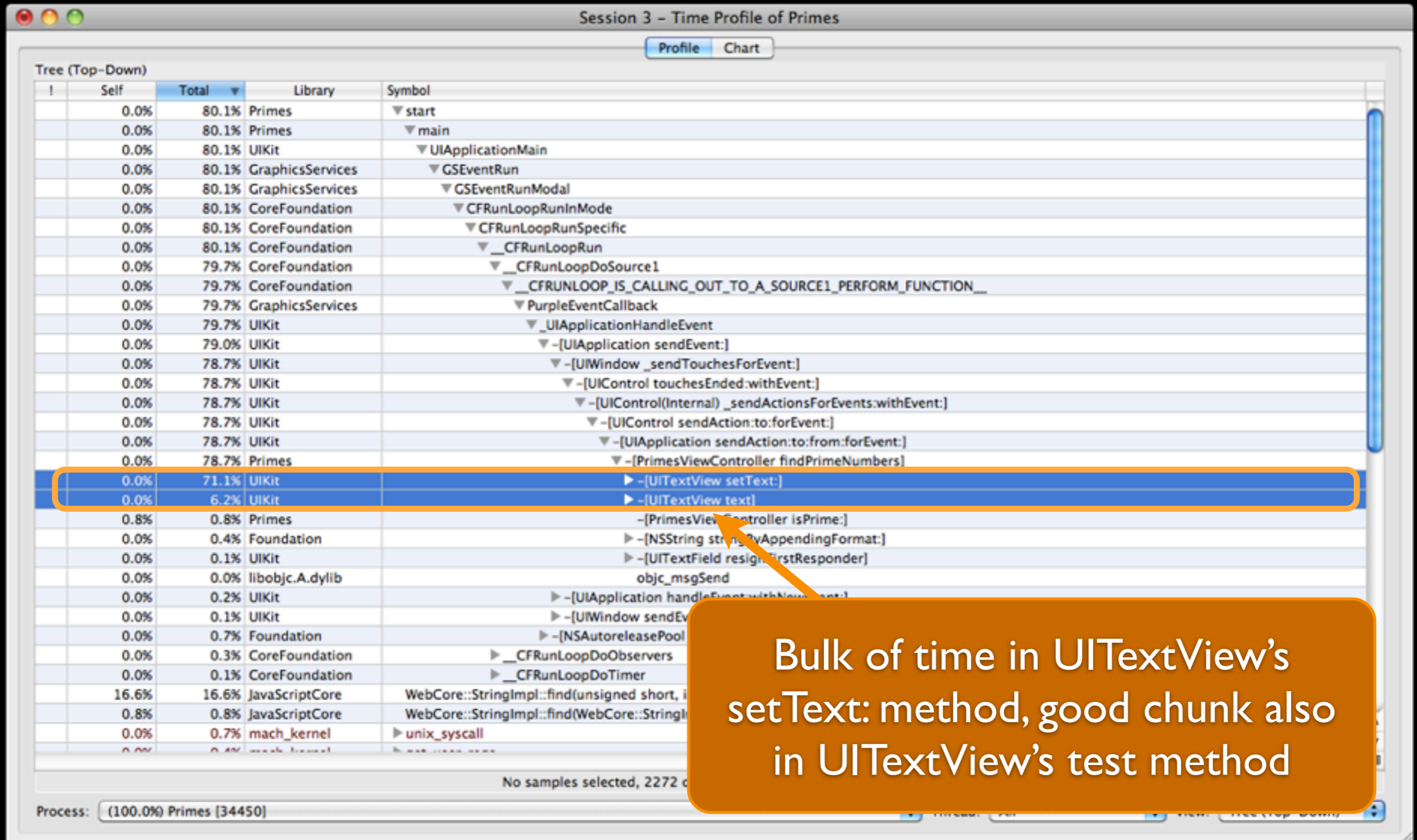
Top Down View



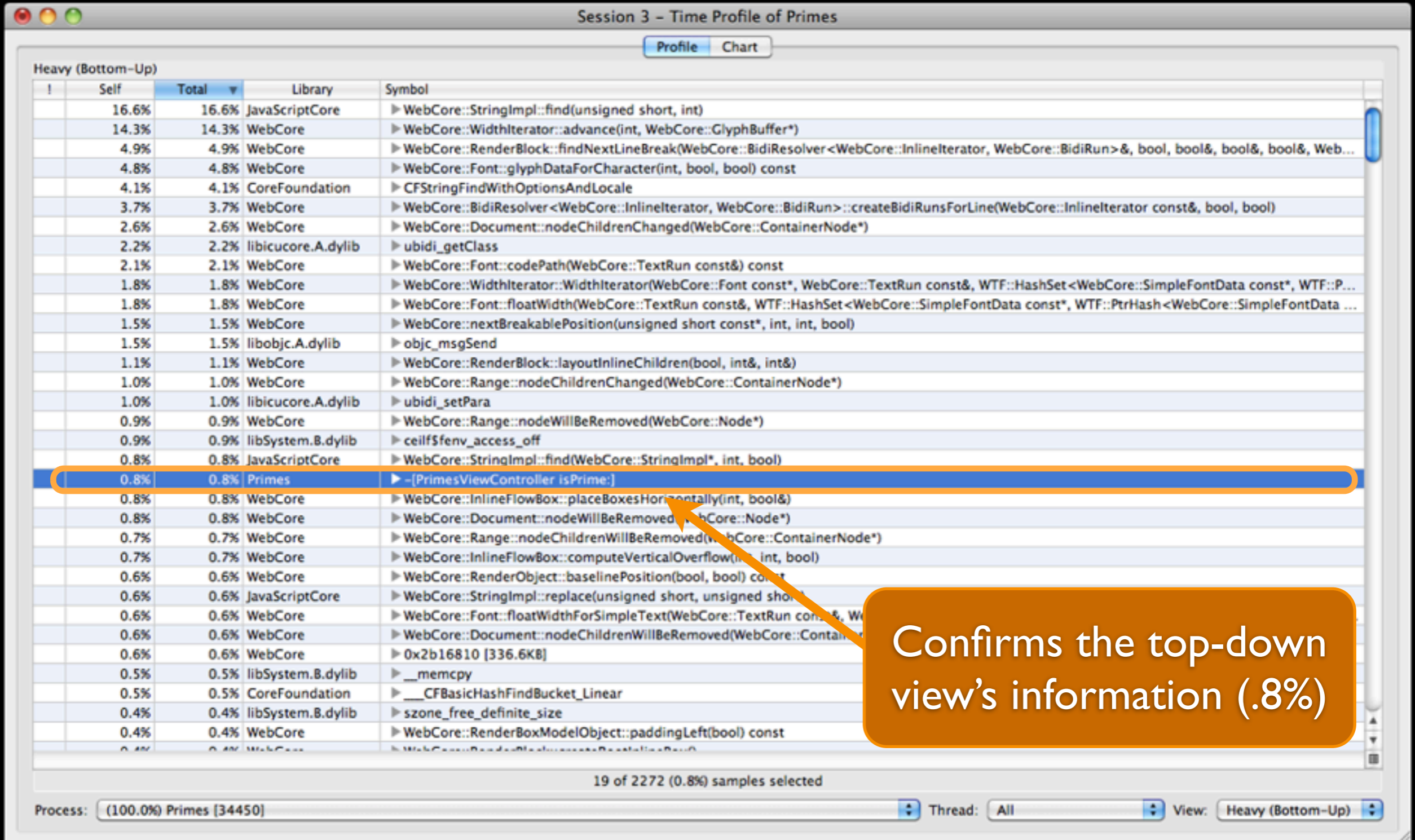
Top Down View



Top Down View

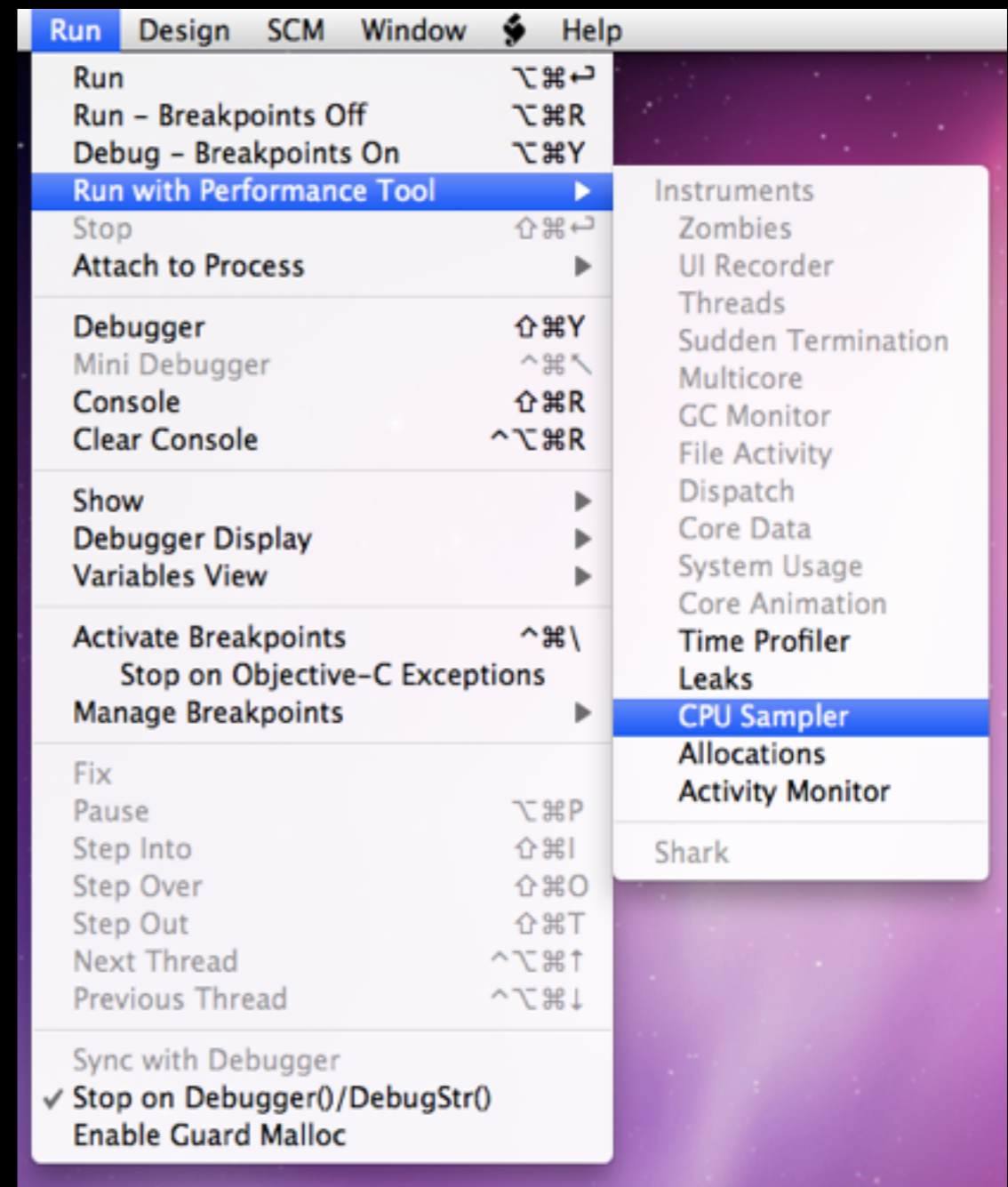


Bottom-Up View

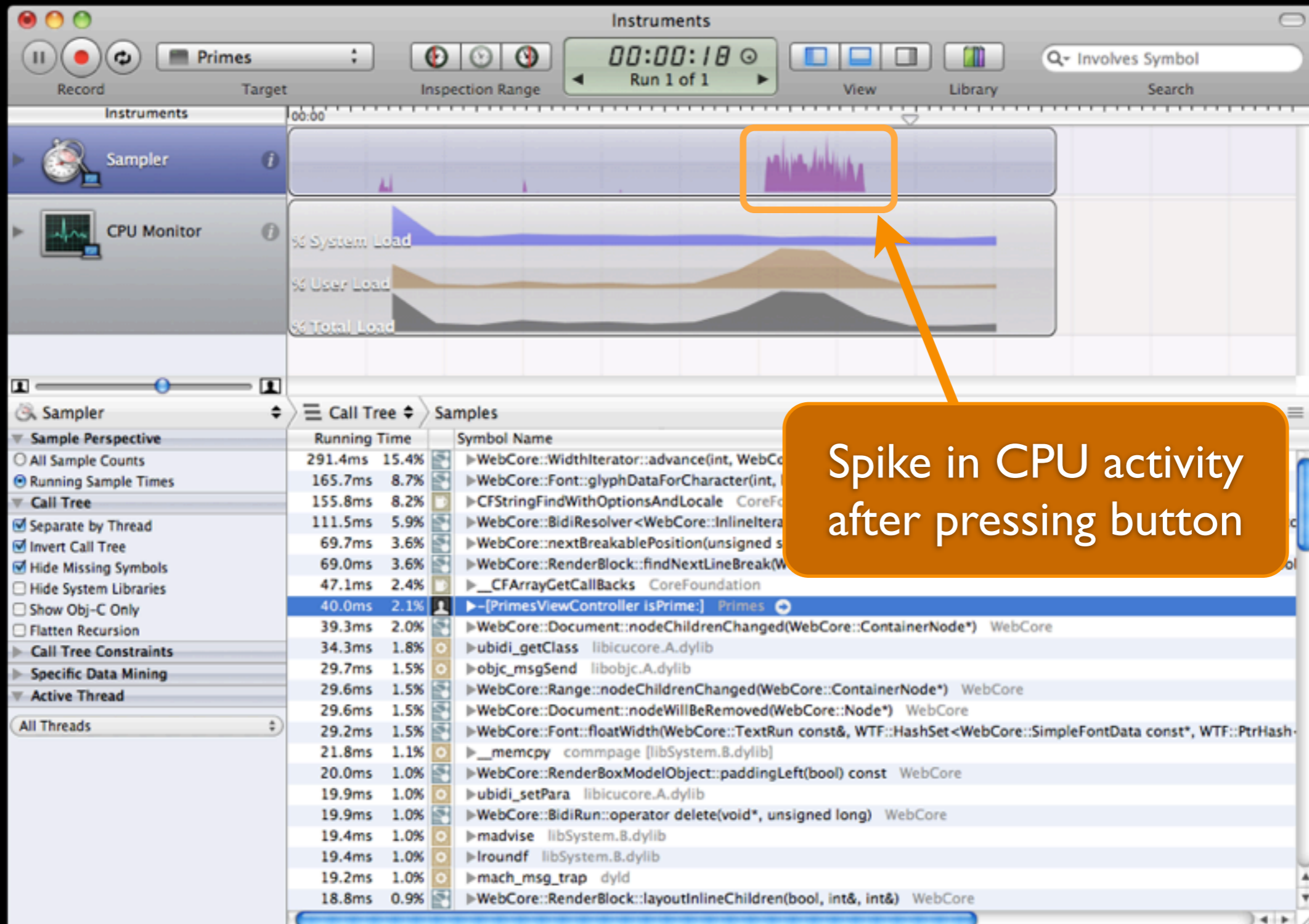


Sampling with Instruments

- Instruments is a bit more integrated with Xcode than Shark is
- Simply select CPU Sampler under the Run with Performance Tool item from the Run menu
- Unlike Shark, Instruments will automatically (re)start the application

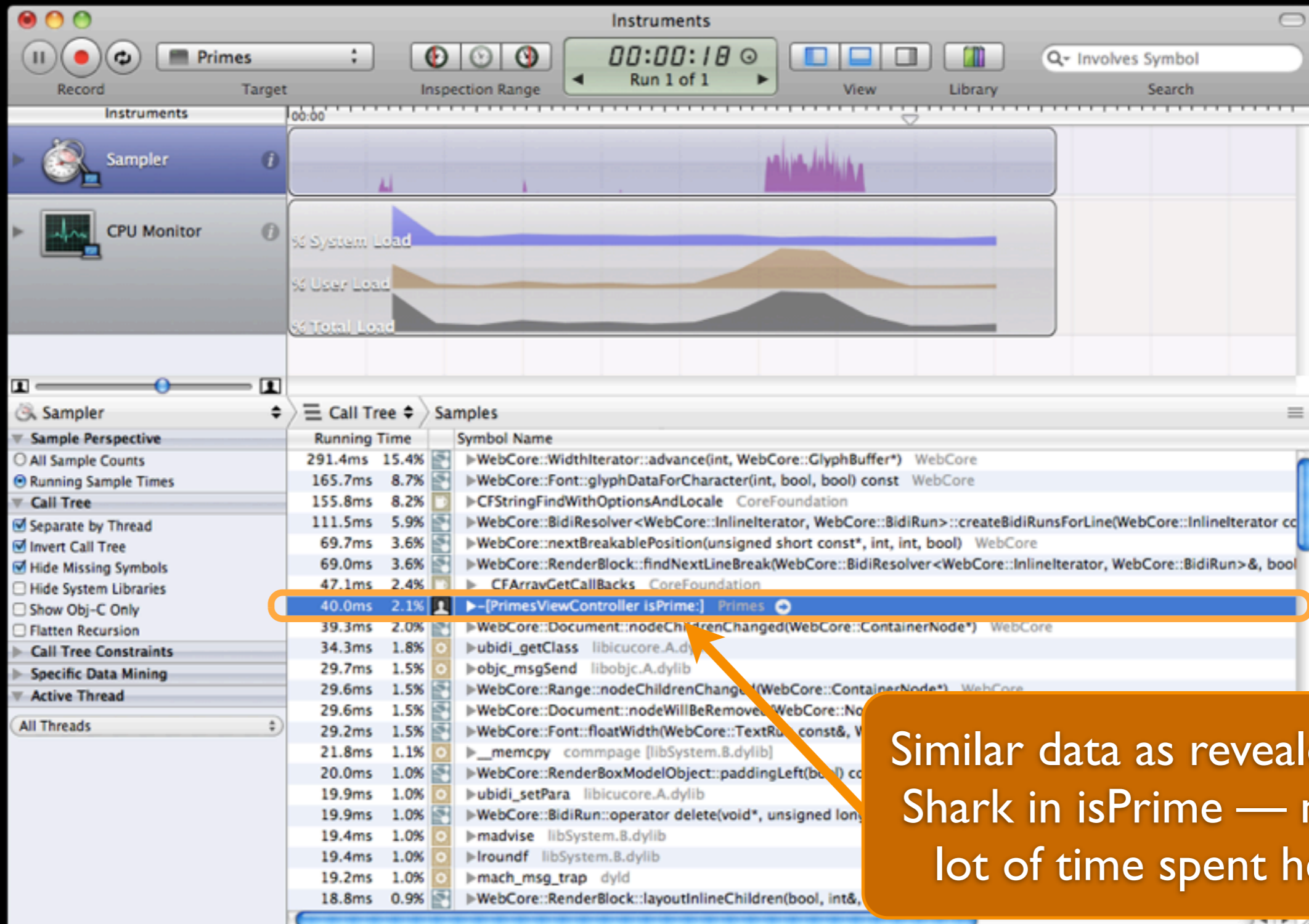


Instruments



Spike in CPU activity after pressing button

Instruments

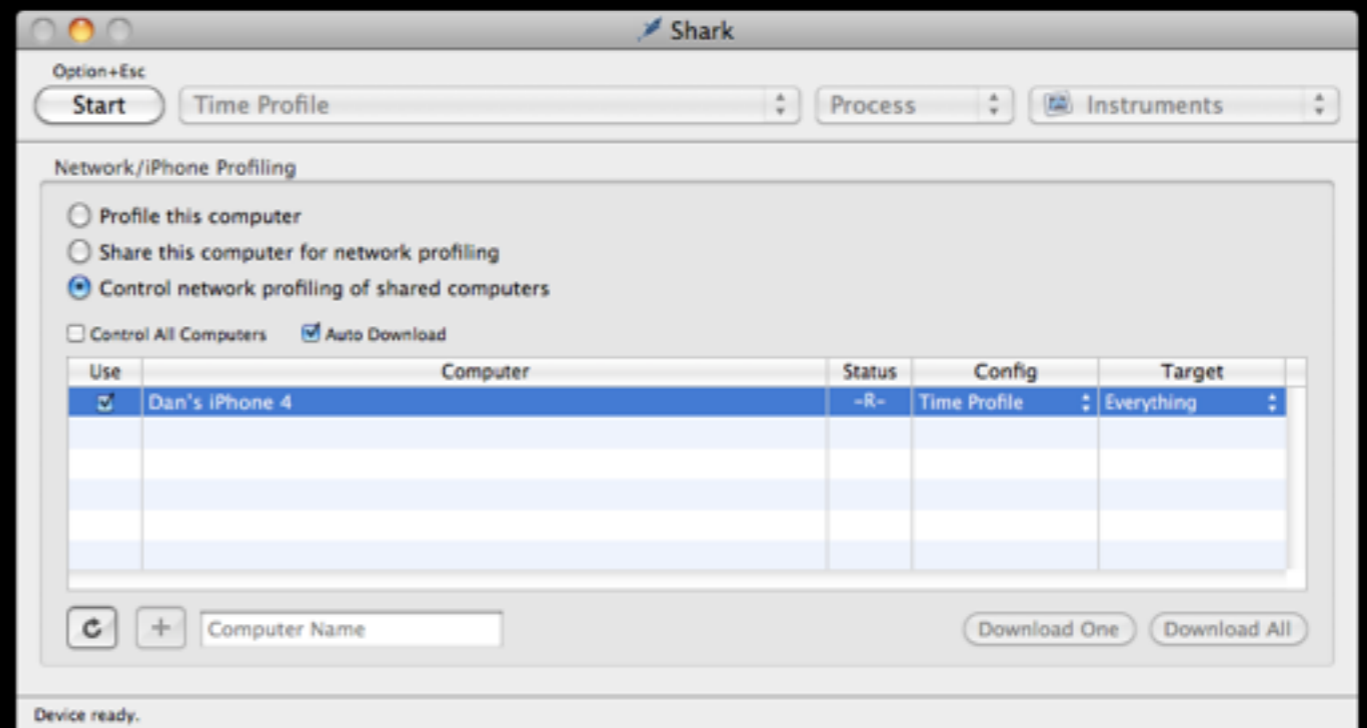
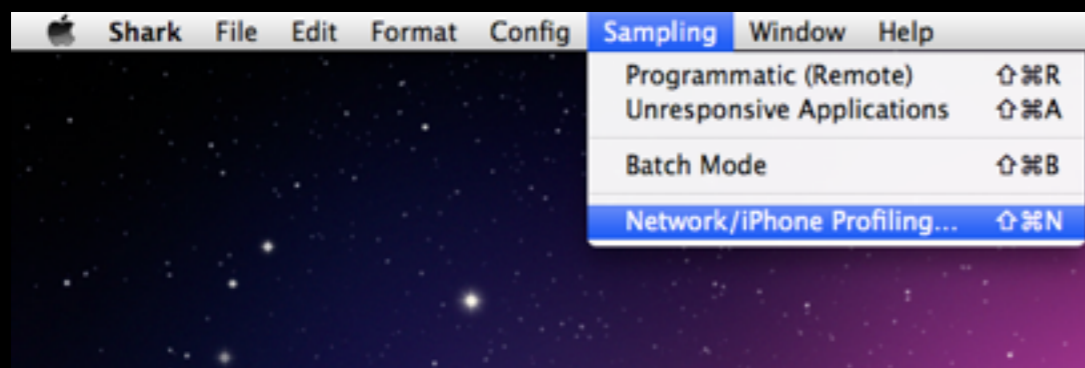


On Device Performance

- But wait!
- Didn't we say that on-device performance should be used for gather performance data as well?
 - Yes!

Shark On-Device Profiling

- You used to be able to perform on-device profiling using the Shark tool, but it looks like this is non-functional (at least with my iOS 4.2.1 install and my iPhone 4)
- Seems in-line expectations that Apple is phasing out Shark in favor of Instruments

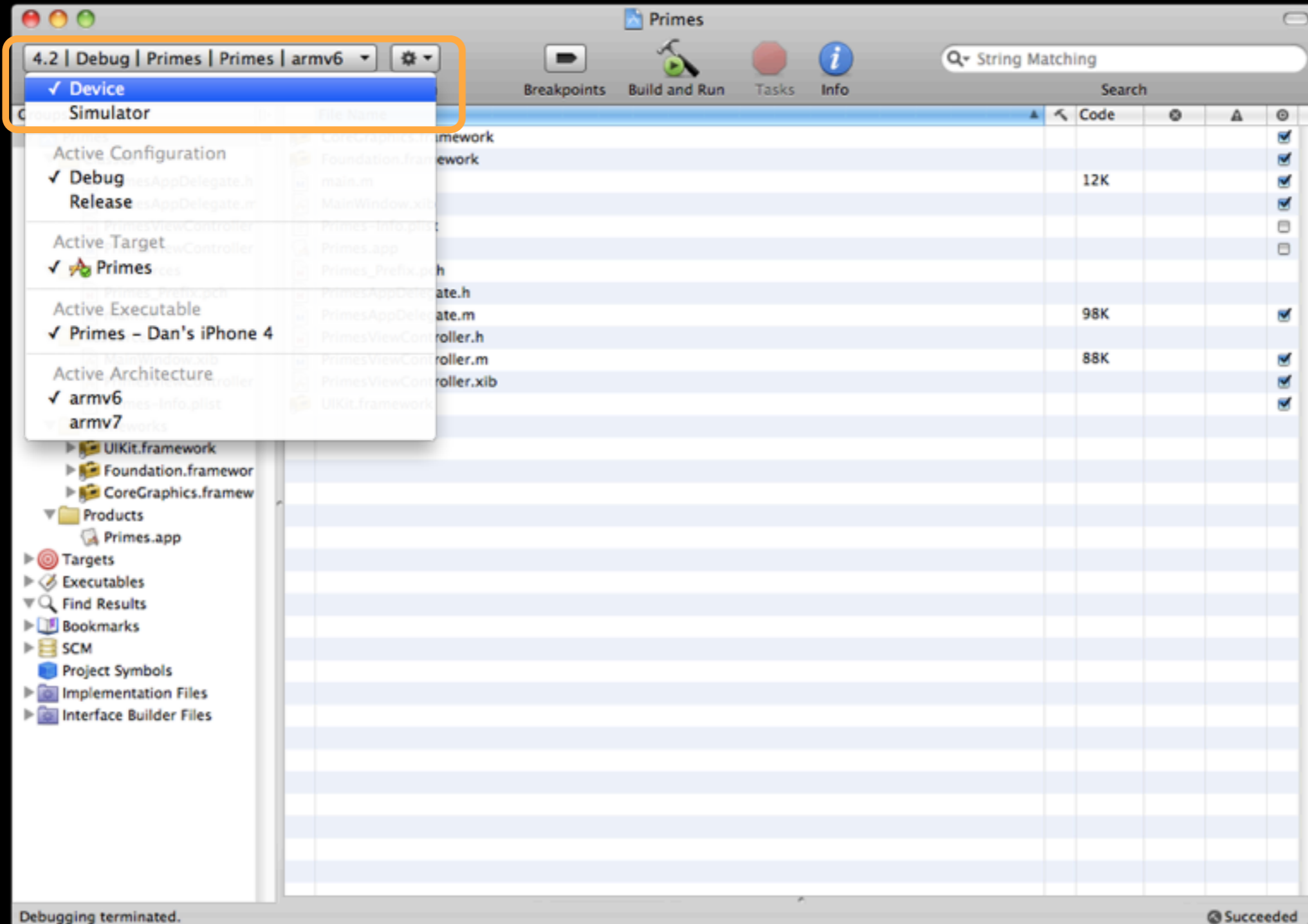


Instruments On-Device Profiling

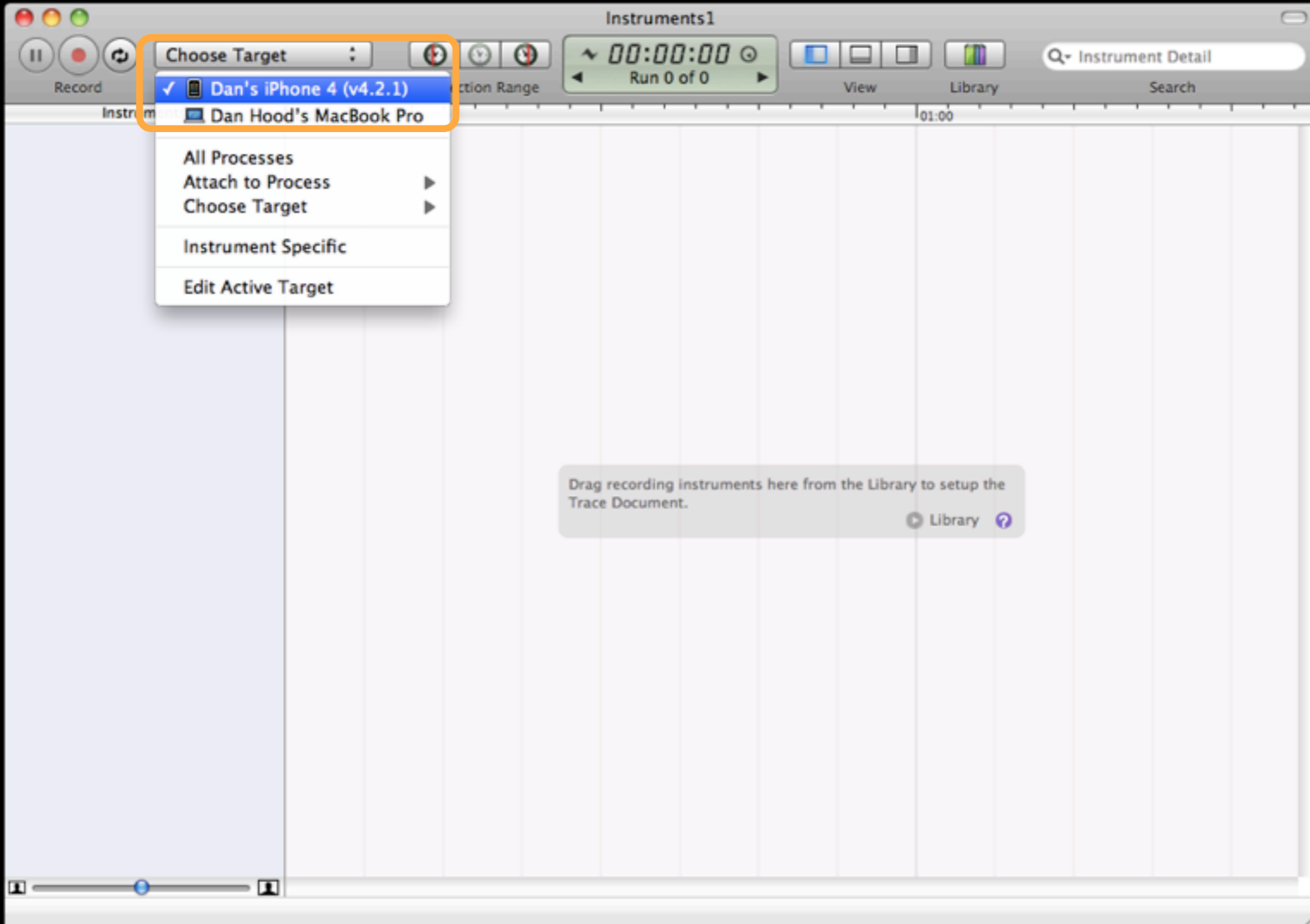
- The easiest way to do on-device sampling from Instruments is to select the Device setting under Overview, and select the Leaks option from the Run with Performance Tool option
- From Instruments...
 - Be sure that the Device (as opposed to the simulator) is selected
 - Set the launch executable to the app you wish to debug
- Once you do this once, you should be able to simply use the pull downs from within Xcode

These latter two seem to be done automatically with newer SDK releases

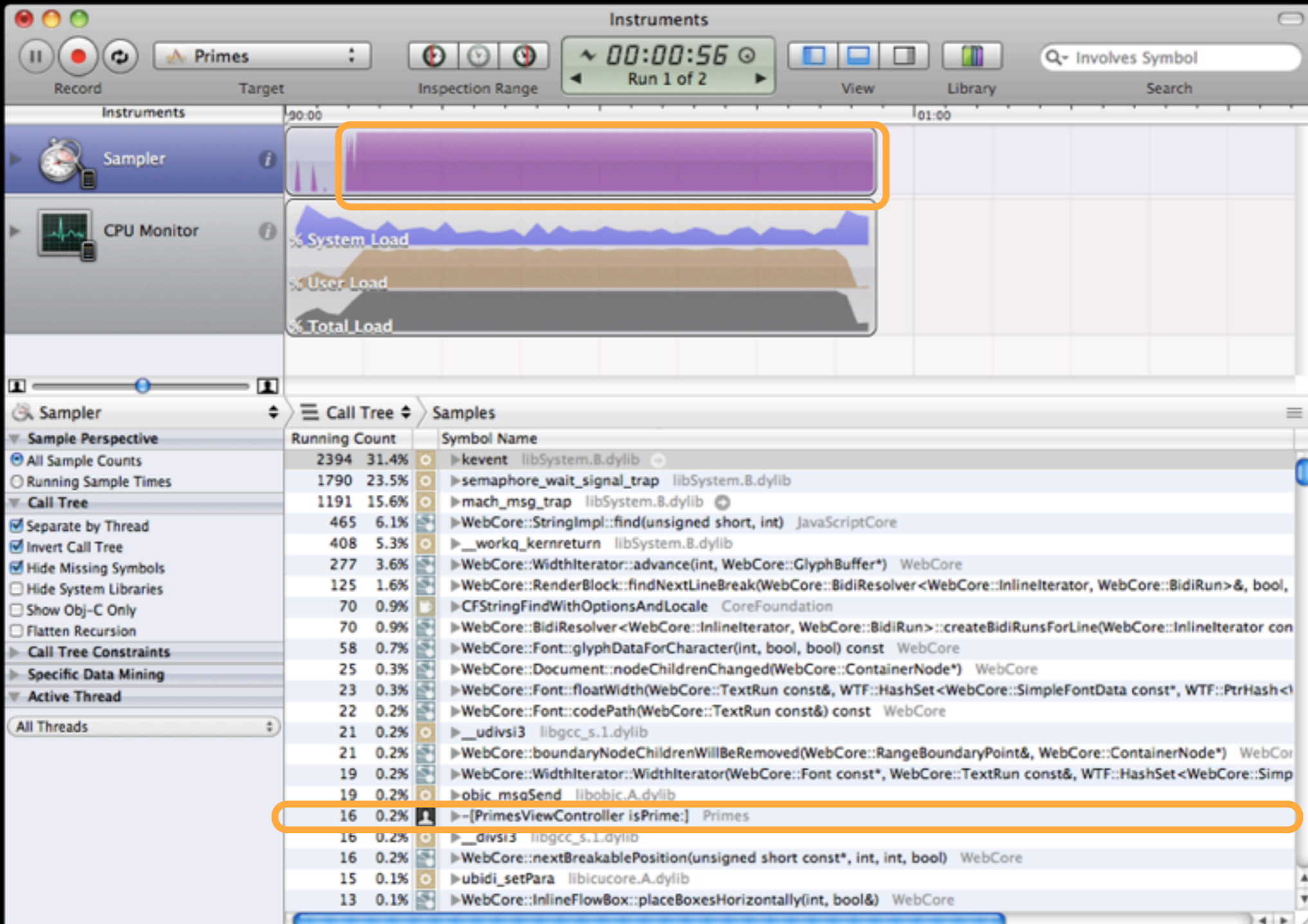
Selecting On-Device Development in Xcode



Running on my iPhone



Instruments On-Device Profiling Results



Observations

- So, we see that less than 1% of time is spent in our naive `isPrime` implementation
 - Good thing we didn't spend time prematurely optimizing!
- Most of the top 15 CPU hogs are from the WebCore library
 - These top 15 account for about a significant chunk of time
 - Gains in this area will have substantial returns
- What's calling these WebCore methods?
 - Let's look at the stack traces...

Tracing the Source (Shark)

Session 1 - Time Profile of Primes

Profile Chart

Heavy (Bottom-Up)

Self	Total	Library	Symbol
17.2%	17.2%	JavaScriptCore	WebCore::StringImpl::find(unsigned short, int)
13.8%	13.8%	WebCore	WebCore::WidthIterator::advance(int, WebCore::GlyphBuffer*)
5.7%	5.7%	WebCore	WebCore::RenderBlock::findNextLineBreak(WebCore::BidiResolver<WebCore::Inlineliterator, WebCore::BidiRun>&, bool, bool&, bool&, bool&, Web...
4.4%	4.4%	WebCore	WebCore::Font::glyphDataForCharacter(int, bool, bool) const
4.4%	4.4%	WebCore	WebCore::BidiResolver<WebCore::Inlineliterator, WebCore::BidiRun>::createBidiRunsForLine(WebCore::Inlineliterator const&, bool, bool)
4.0%	4.0%	CoreFoundation	CFStringFindWithOptionsAndLocale
2.5%	2.5%	WebCore	WebCore::Document::nodeChildrenChanged(WebCore::ContainerNode*)
1.9%	1.9%	WebCore	WebCore::Font::codePath(WebCore::TextRun const&) const
1.8%	1.8%	libcucore.A.dylib	ubidi_getClass
1.6%	1.6%	WebCore	WebCore::nextBreakablePosition(unsigned short const*, int, int, bool)
1.6%	1.6%	WebCore	WebCore::Font::floatWidth(WebCore::TextRun const&, WTF::HashSet<WebCore::SimpleFontData const*, WTF::PtrHash<WebCore::SimpleFontData ...
1.4%	1.4%	WebCore	WebCore::WidthIterator::WidthIterator(WebCore::Font const*, WebCore::TextRun const&, WTF::HashSet<WebCore::SimpleFontData const*, WTF::P...
1.1%	1.1%	libobjc.A.dylib	objc_msgSend
1.0%	1.0%	WebCore	WebCore::Range::nodeChildrenChanged(WebCore::ContainerNode*)
0.9%	0.9%	libcucore.A.dylib	ubidi_setPara
0.8%	0.8%	WebCore	WebCore::RenderObject::baselinePosition(bool, bool) const
0.8%	0.8%	Primes	-[PrimesViewController isPrime:]
0.7%	0.7%	WebCore	WebCore::Range::nodeChildrenWillBeRemoved(WebCore::ContainerNode*)
0.7%	0.7%	WebCore	WebCore::Document::nodeWillBeRemoved(WebCore::Node*)
0.6%	0.6%	JavaScriptCore	WebCore::StringImpl::find(WebCore::StringImpl*, int, bool)
0.6%	0.6%	libSystem.B.dylib	ceilf\$fv_access_off
0.6%	0.6%	JavaScriptCore	WebCore::StringImpl::replace(unsigned short, unsigned short)
0.6%	0.6%	WebCore	WebCore::Range::nodeWillBeRemoved(WebCore::Node*)
0.5%	0.5%	WebCore	WebCore::TextIterator::handleTextBox()
0.5%	0.5%	WebCore	WebCore::Font::floatWidthForSimpleText(WebCore::TextRun co
0.5%	0.5%	WebCore	WebCore::InlineFlowBox::computeVerticalOverflow(int, int, boo
0.4%	0.4%	libSystem.B.dyl	roundf\$fv_access_off
0.4%	0.4%	WebCore	WebCore::RenderBlock::layoutInlineChildren(bool, int&, int&)
			ntally(int, bool&)
			kHeights(int&, int&, int&, int&, bool)
			moved(WebCore::ContainerNode*)

Process: (100.0%) Primes [35020] Thread: All View: Heavy (Bottom-Up)

Let's expand the disclosure arrows to follow the stack trace

Where are all these WebCore calls coming from?

Re-Design & Re-Code

- Seems that UITextView's setText: method is causing all of these WebCore methods to get called
 - This is chewing up a lot of CPU cycles
 - Based on method names, this is presumably layout related
- Can we do anything to address this?

Re-Design & Re-Code

- Yes!
 - We can store the string in a buffer, then when we have all the results, we can do a single setText:

New & Improved PrimesViewController.m

```
#import "PrimesViewController.h"

@implementation PrimesViewController

// ... everything else the same ...

- (IBAction)findPrimeNumbers {
    NSMutableString *buffer = [NSMutableString string];
    [self.primesUpTo resignFirstResponder];
    self.primesView.text = @"";
    int max = [self.primesUpTo.text intValue];
    for (int i = 0; i <= max; i++) {
        if ([self isPrime: i]) {
            [buffer appendFormat:@"%d ", i];
        }
    }
    self.primesView.text = buffer;
}

// ... everything else the same ...

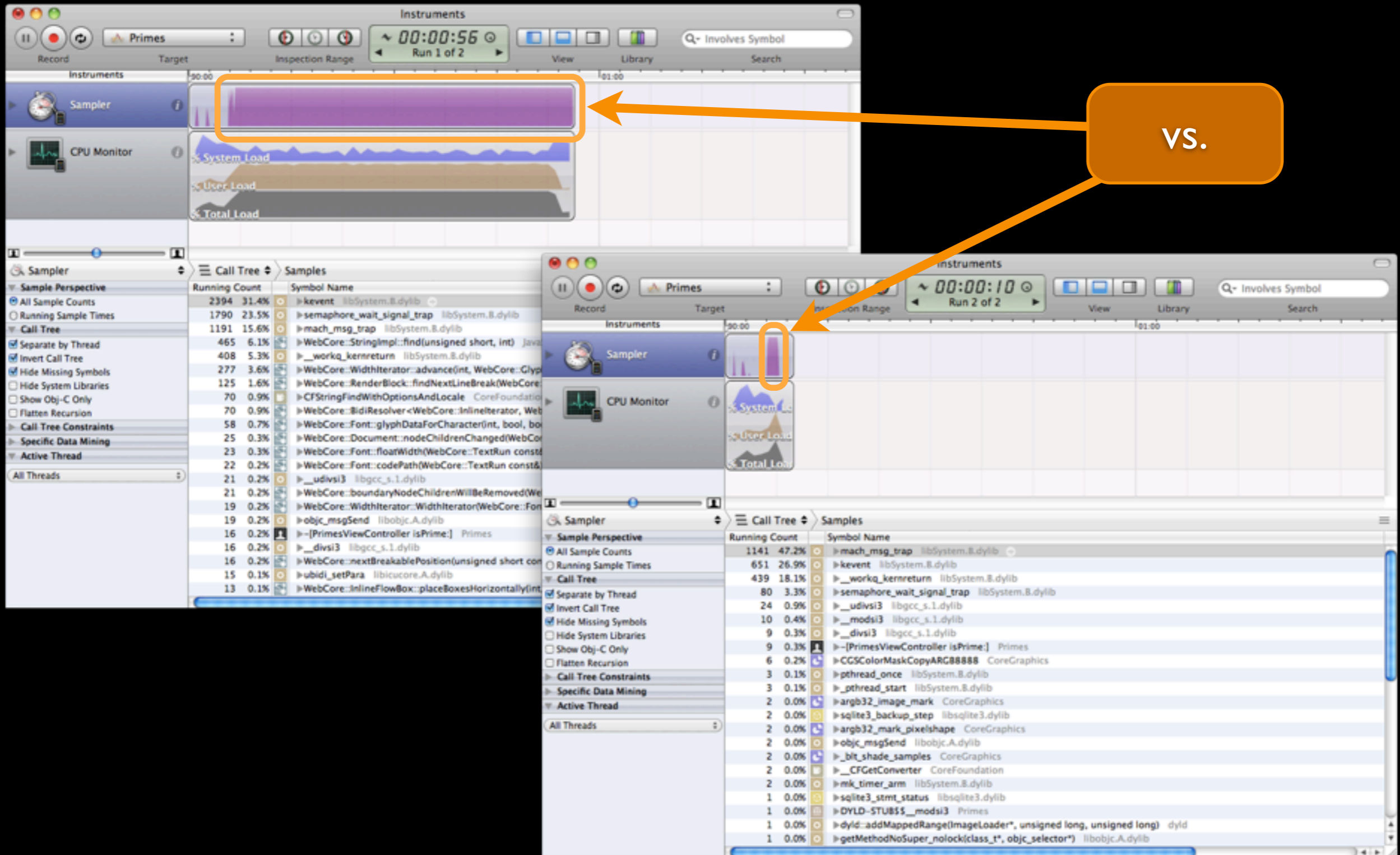
@end
```

New & Improved Version in iPhone Simulator

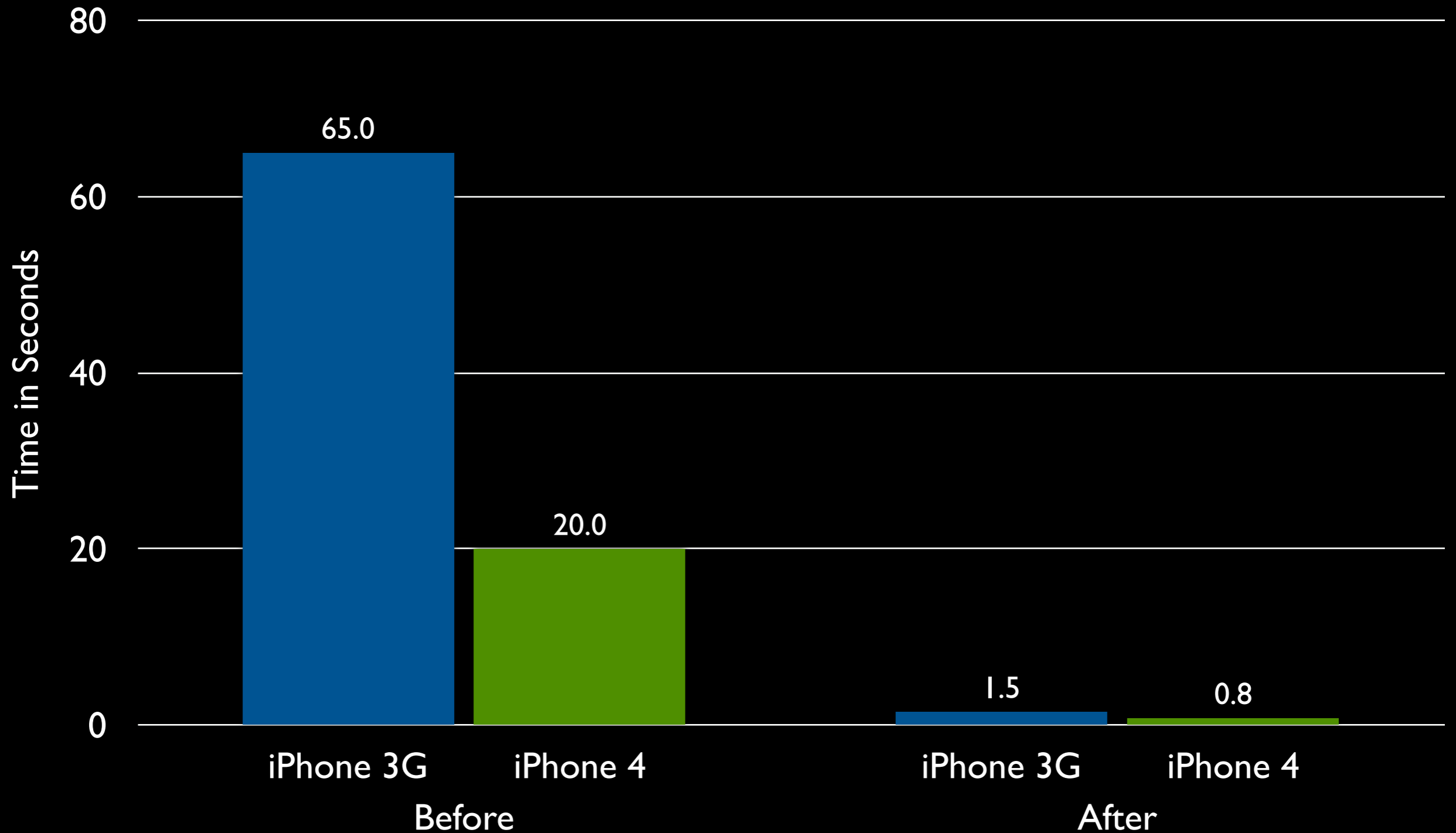
- When running on my unibody MacBook Pro it took...
- Near instantaneous to get through 10,000 numbers (was ~2.5 seconds)
- Less than a second to get through 50,000 numbers (was ~70 seconds)



Before & After (On-Device)



New & Improved On-Device Performance (Primes up to 10,000)



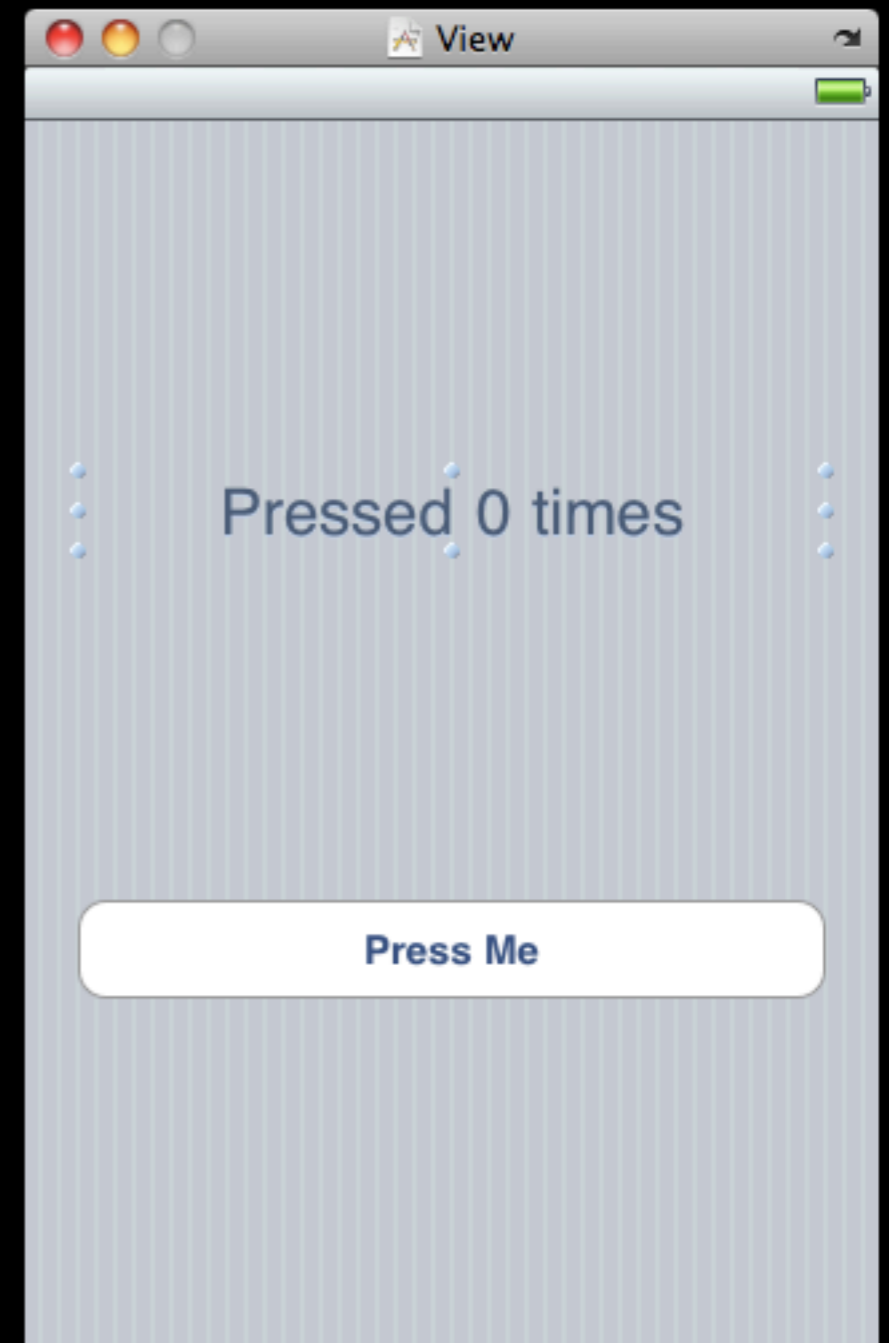
Detecting Memory Leaks

Detecting Memory Leaks

- There's a particular configuration of instruments called "Leaks" is a particular set of instruments that allow you to detect memory leaks in the Instruments tool

LeakViewController.xib

- To demonstrate Leak's capabilities, we'll create a simple UI that leaks some memory each time a button's pressed
- The button simply calls an action which allocates a new string to update the label with (but doesn't release it)



LeakViewController.h

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

@interface LeakViewController : UIViewController {

    int count;

}

@property(nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UILabel *label;

- (IBAction)buttonPress;

@end
```


LeakViewController.m

```
#import "LeakViewController.h"

@implementation LeakViewController

@synthesize label;

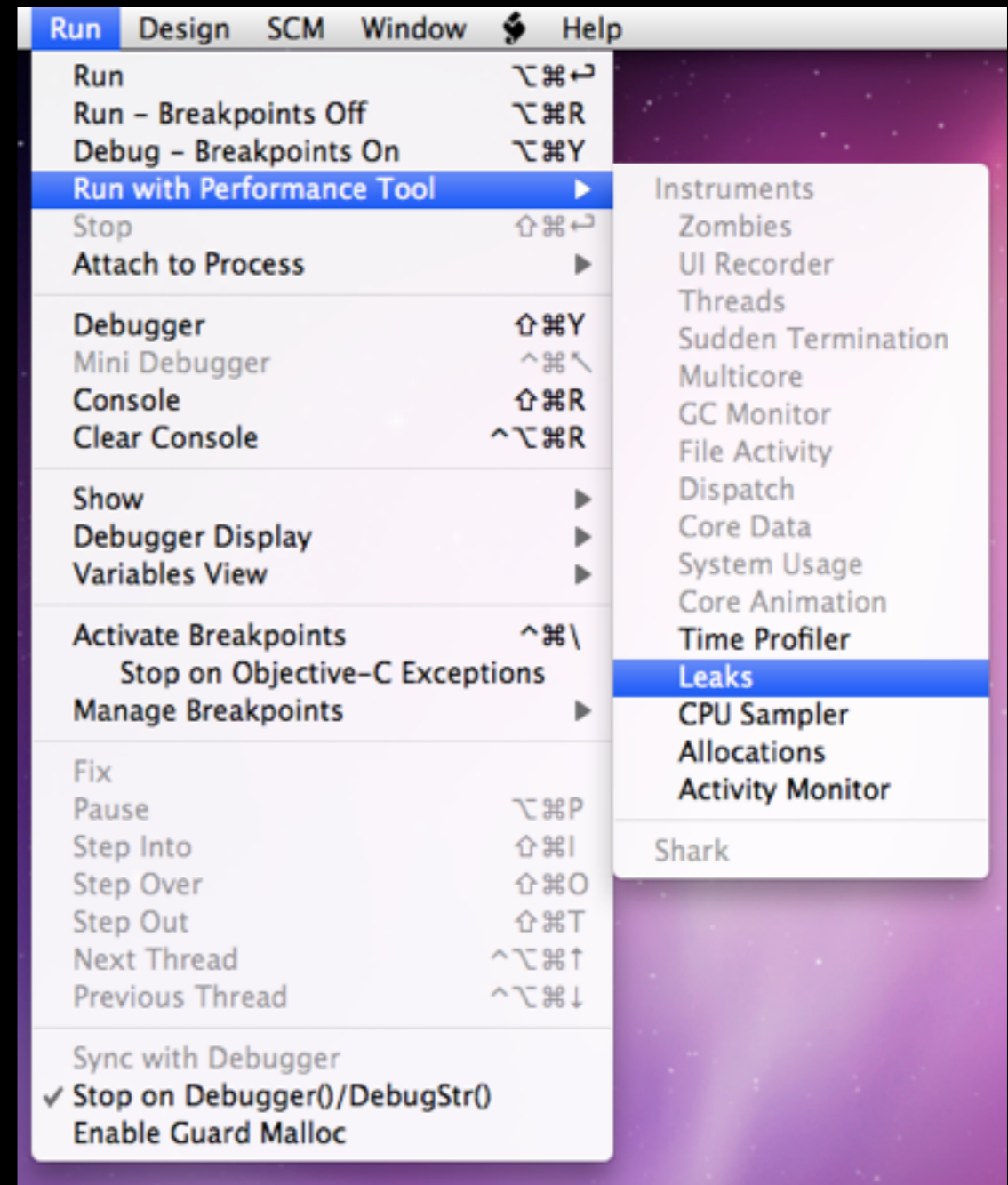
- (IBAction)buttonPress {
    self.label.text = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"Pressed %d times", ++count];
}

/* ... */

@end
```

Run with Performance Tools

- The Leaks configuration can be opened from the Run menu under Xcode



Instruments Output

The screenshot shows the Instruments application window titled "Instruments1". The "Leak" instrument is selected, and the "Leaks" instrument is active. The top bar shows a timer at 00:00:50 and "Run 1 of 1". The left sidebar shows the "Leaks" instrument configuration, including "Automatic Leaks Checking" (checked), "Sampling Options" (10.0 sec), and "Grouping" (Identical Backtraces). The main area displays a bar chart for "Total Leaked Bytes" with four orange callout boxes pointing to it. Below the chart is a table of "Leaked Blocks".

Leaked Object	Address	Size	Responsible Library	Responsible Frame
↳ NSCFString	15 < multiple >	48 Bytes	Foundation	-[NSPlaceholderString

Leaked Memory

Dragging the Slider

The screenshot shows the Instruments application window titled "Instruments1". The "Leak" instrument is selected, and the "Leaks" instrument is active. The interface includes a control bar with a "Leak" button, a timer showing "00:00:50", and a search bar. The main area displays a timeline with a bar chart representing memory leaks. A callout box highlights a peak with the text "6 Leaks Discovered" and "256 Bytes". Below the chart is a table of leaked blocks.

Leaked Object	#	Address	Size	Responsible Library	Responsible Frame
▶ NSCFString	11	< multiple >	352 Bytes	Foundation	-[NSPlaceholderString

Quantity and size of memory leaks per peak

Enabling Stack Traces

The screenshot shows the Instruments1 window with the Leaks instrument selected. The top toolbar includes a 'View' button, which is highlighted with an orange box and an arrow pointing to a callout box labeled 'Stack Trace View'. The main area displays a graph of '# Leaks Discovered' and 'Total Leaked Bytes' over time. Below the graph, the 'Leaked Blocks' table is visible, showing 11 instances of NSCFString, each 352 bytes in size, from the Foundation library.

Leaked Object	#	Address	Size	Responsible Libr
NSCFString	11	< multiple >	352 Bytes	Foundation

Locating App Code

The screenshot shows the Xcode Instruments interface with the Leaks instrument selected. The top bar indicates the target is 'Leak' and the run time is 00:00:50. The main area displays a graph of '# Leaks Discovered' and 'Total Leaked Bytes' over time. The 'Leaked Blocks' table below the graph shows a list of memory leaks. The 'Stack Trace' on the right side of the interface shows the call stack for the selected leak, with the method '-[LeakViewController buttonPress]' highlighted in orange. An orange callout box with an arrow points to this method, containing the text 'Scanning top to bottom looking for something from our code'.

L.	#	Address	Size	Responsible Library	Responsible Frame
11	<

Stack Trace:

- [LeakViewController buttonPress]
- [UIApplication sendAction:to:from:withEvent:]
- [UIControl sendAction:to:forEvent:]
- [UIControl(Internal) _sendActionsForControlEvents:]
- [UIControl touchesEnded:withEvent:]
- [UIWindow _sendTouchesForEvent:]
- [UIApplication sendEvent:]
- _UIApplicationHandleEvent
- PurpleEventCallback
- __CFRunLoop_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO__SOURCE__WITH_SOURCE_0__
- __CFRunLoopDoSource1
- __CFRunLoopRun
- CFRunLoopRunSpecific
- CFRunLoopRunInMode
- GSEventRunModal
- GSEventRun
- UIApplicationMain
- main
- start

Tracing Back to Code

Double clicking the item in the stack trace displays the offending line of code

```
#import "LeakViewController.h"

@implementation LeakViewController

@synthesize label;

- (IBAction)buttonPress {
    self.label.text = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"Pressed %d
times", ++count];
}

/*
// The designated initializer. Override to perform setup that is
required before the view is loaded.
- (id)initWithNibName:(NSString *)nibNameOrNil bundle:(NSBundle *)
nibBundleOrNil {
    self = [super initWithNibName:nibNameOrNil bundle:nibBundleOrNil];
    if (self) {
        // Custom initialization
    }
    return self;
}
*/

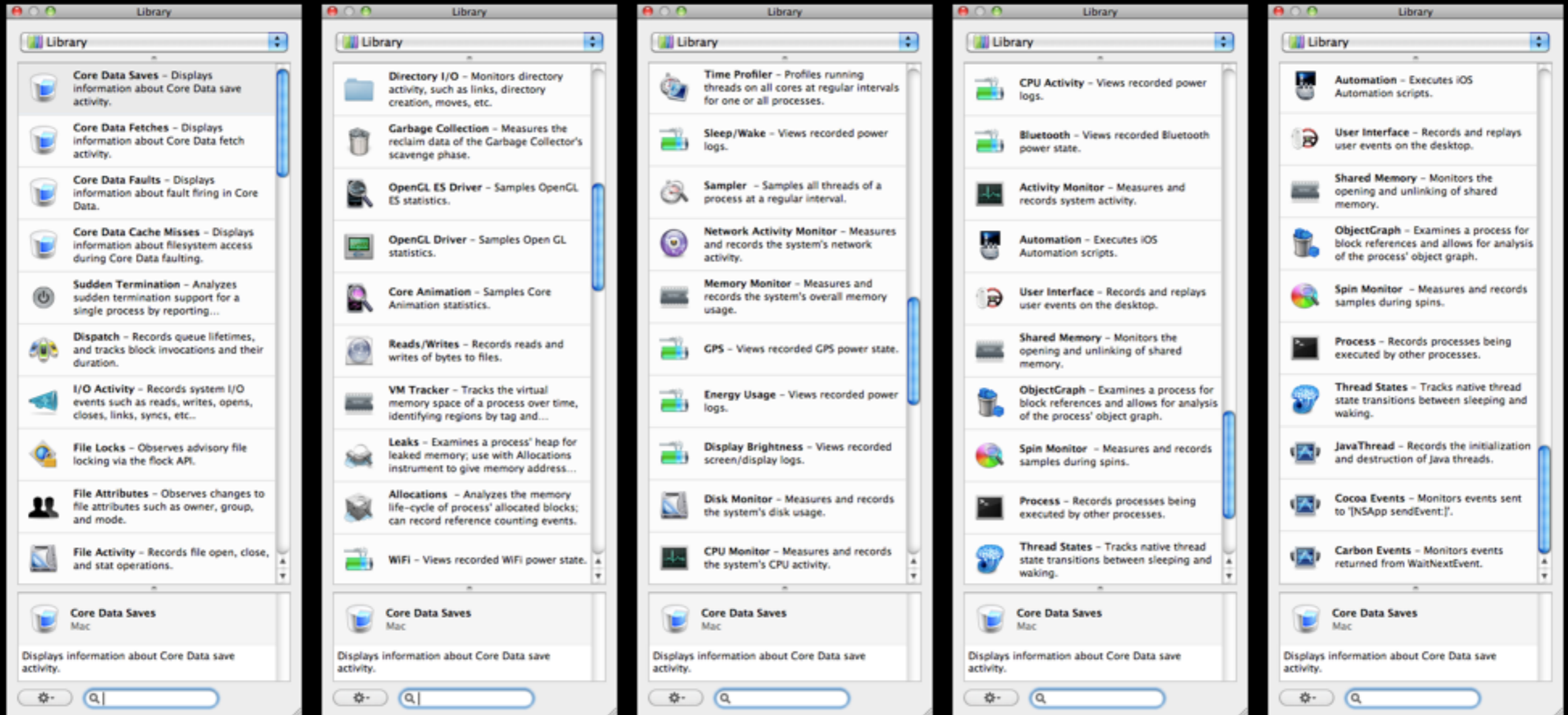
/*
// Implement loadView to create a view hierarchy programmatically,
without using a nib.
- (void)loadView {
```

Instruments Odd & Ends

Instruments Odd & Ends

- I've barely scratched the surface on what Instruments can do
- There are many other instruments in the tool that provide insight to all sorts of things
- I encourage you to take a look at the Instruments User Guide to get a feel for some of the other instruments

Tons of Instruments in the Library



Zombies

Zombies

- When zombies are enabled instead of a deallocated object actually being freed, it's class is changed to `_NSZombie`
- Useful for determining causes of over-releases and more generally messages sent to deallocated objects
- Zombies can be enabled via with `NSZombieEnabled` environment variable

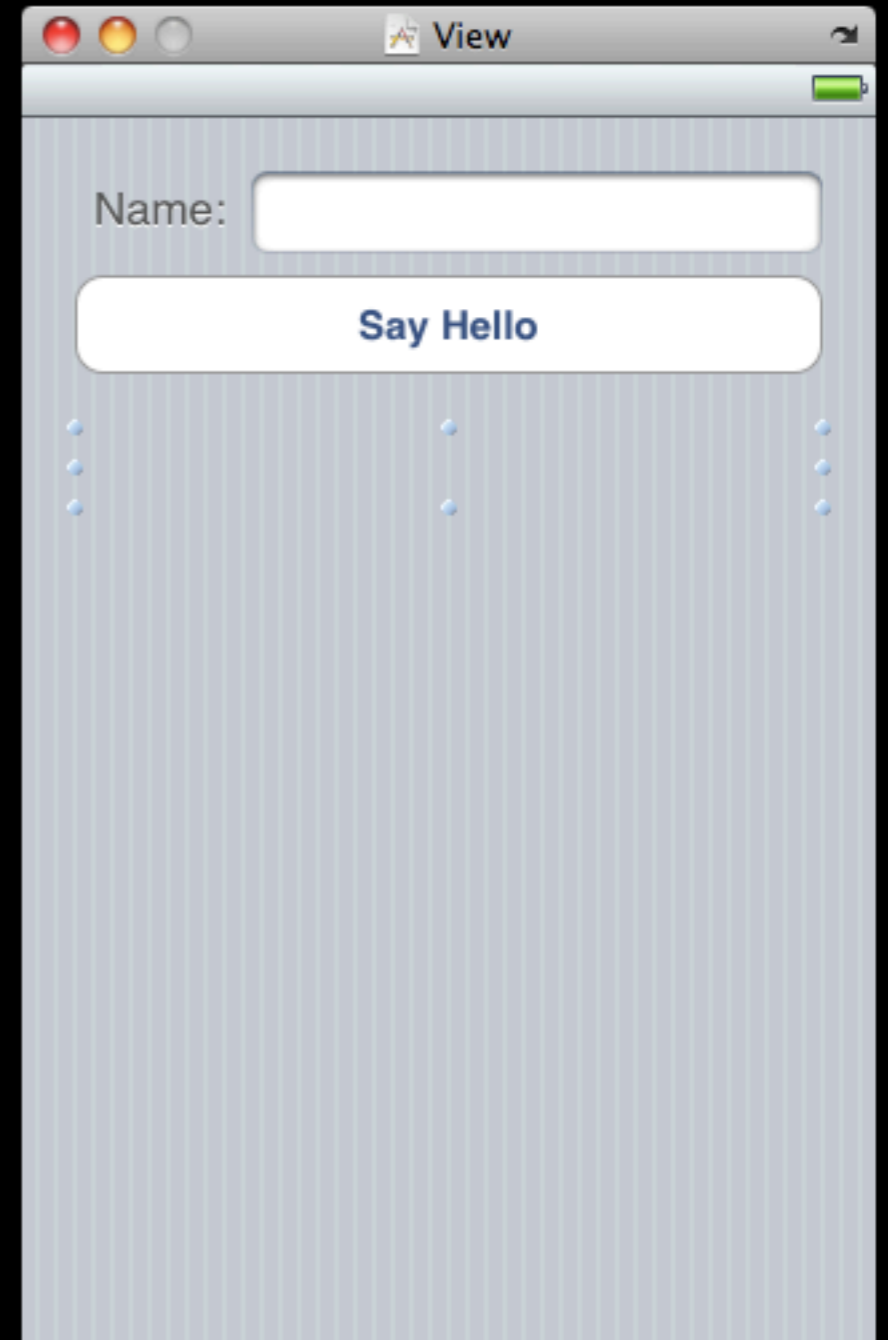


A Simple Example

- Let's model a common beginner's mistake in this example
- A common mistake when starting out with ObjC memory management might be to release and autorelease an object

Zombie.xib

- Our app will consist of the following...
 - A text field for the user to enter their name
 - A “Say Hello” button that will read the value of the text field
 - A label that will be used to print “Hello X” where X is the value in the text field



ZombieViewController.h

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

@interface ZombieViewController : UIViewController <UITextFieldDelegate> {

}

@property(n nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UITextField *nameField;
@property(n nonatomic, retain) IBOutlet UILabel *greetingLabel;

- (IBAction)sayHello;

@end
```

ZombieViewController.m

```
#import "ZombieViewController.h"

@implementation ZombieViewController

@synthesize nameField, greetingLabel;

- (BOOL)textFieldShouldReturn:(UITextField *)textField {
    [self.nameField resignFirstResponder];
    [self sayHello];
    return YES;
}

- (IBAction)sayHello {

    NSString *msg = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"Hello %@", self.nameField.text];
    self.greetingLabel.text = msg;

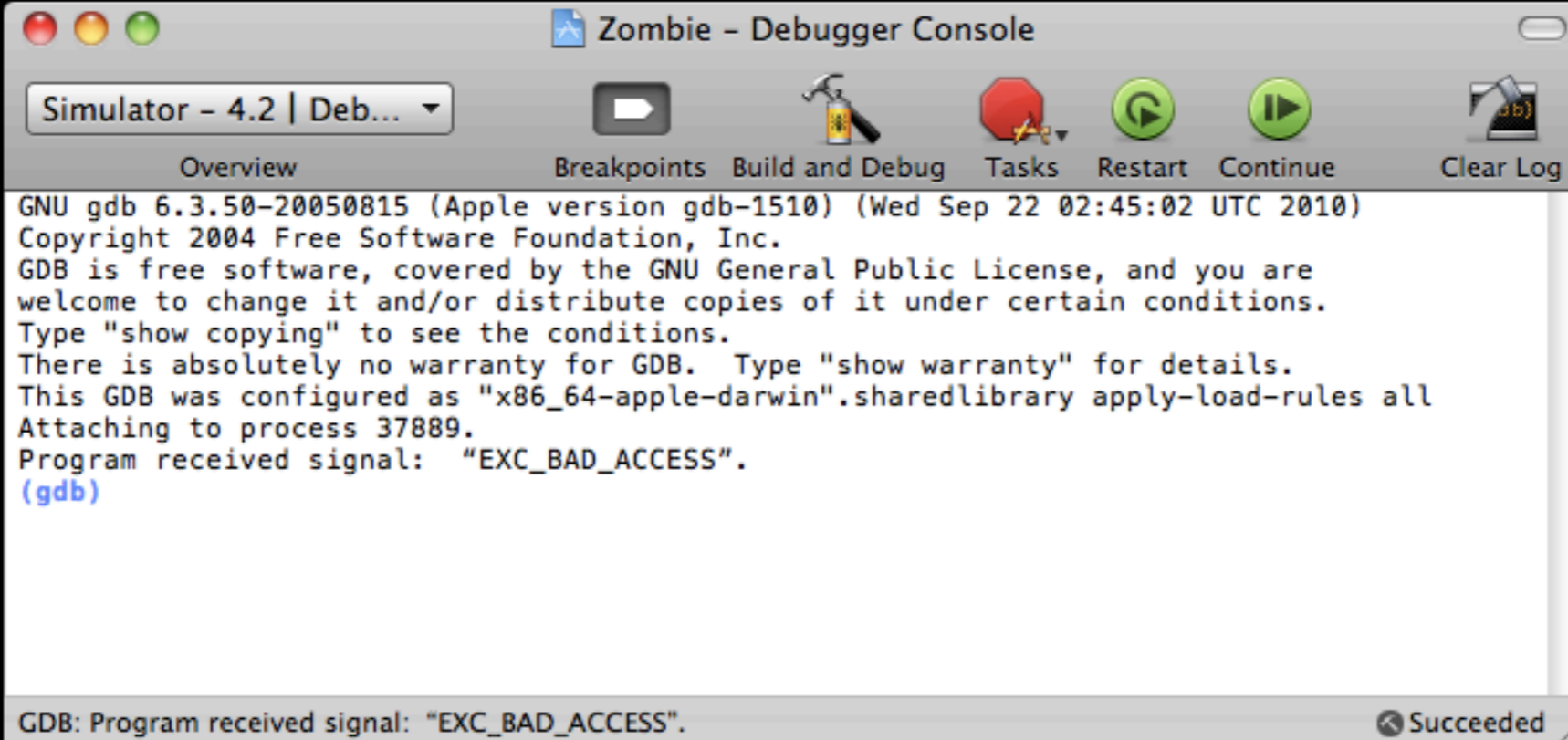
    // beginner mistake - over-release
    [msg release];
}

/* ... */

@end
```


Running the Buggy App

- If we were to run the app normally our app would crash and return to the home screen without any message
- If we ran in debug mode, we'd see the following message in the console...




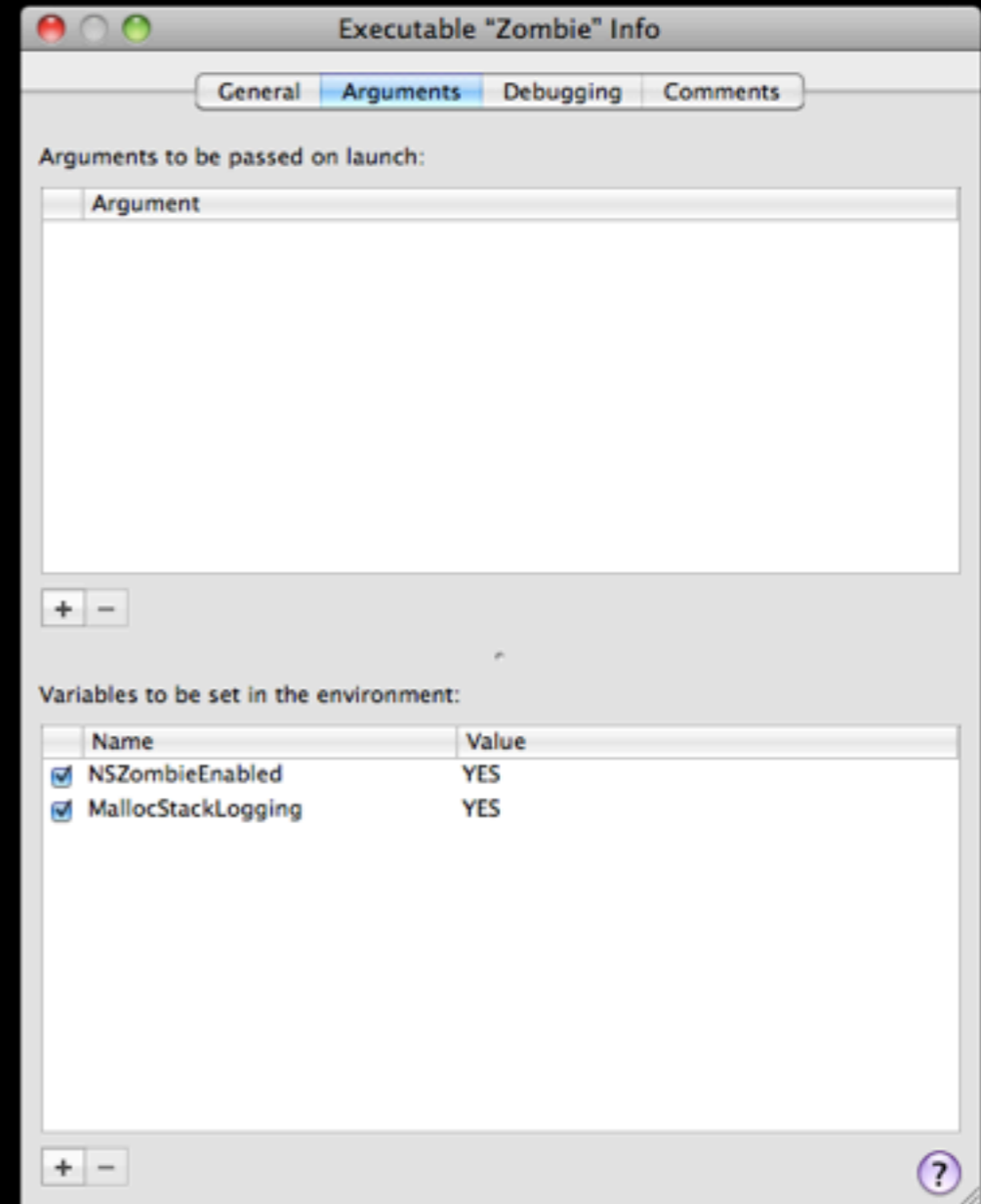
The screenshot shows the Xcode Debugger Console window titled "Zombie - Debugger Console". The window has a toolbar with icons for Overview, Breakpoints, Build and Debug, Tasks, Restart, Continue, and Clear Log. The console output displays the following text:

```
GNU gdb 6.3.50-20050815 (Apple version gdb-1510) (Wed Sep 22 02:45:02 UTC 2010)
Copyright 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and you are
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under certain conditions.
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB.  Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-apple-darwin".sharedlibrary apply-load-rules all
Attaching to process 37889.
Program received signal: "EXC_BAD_ACCESS".
(gdb)
```

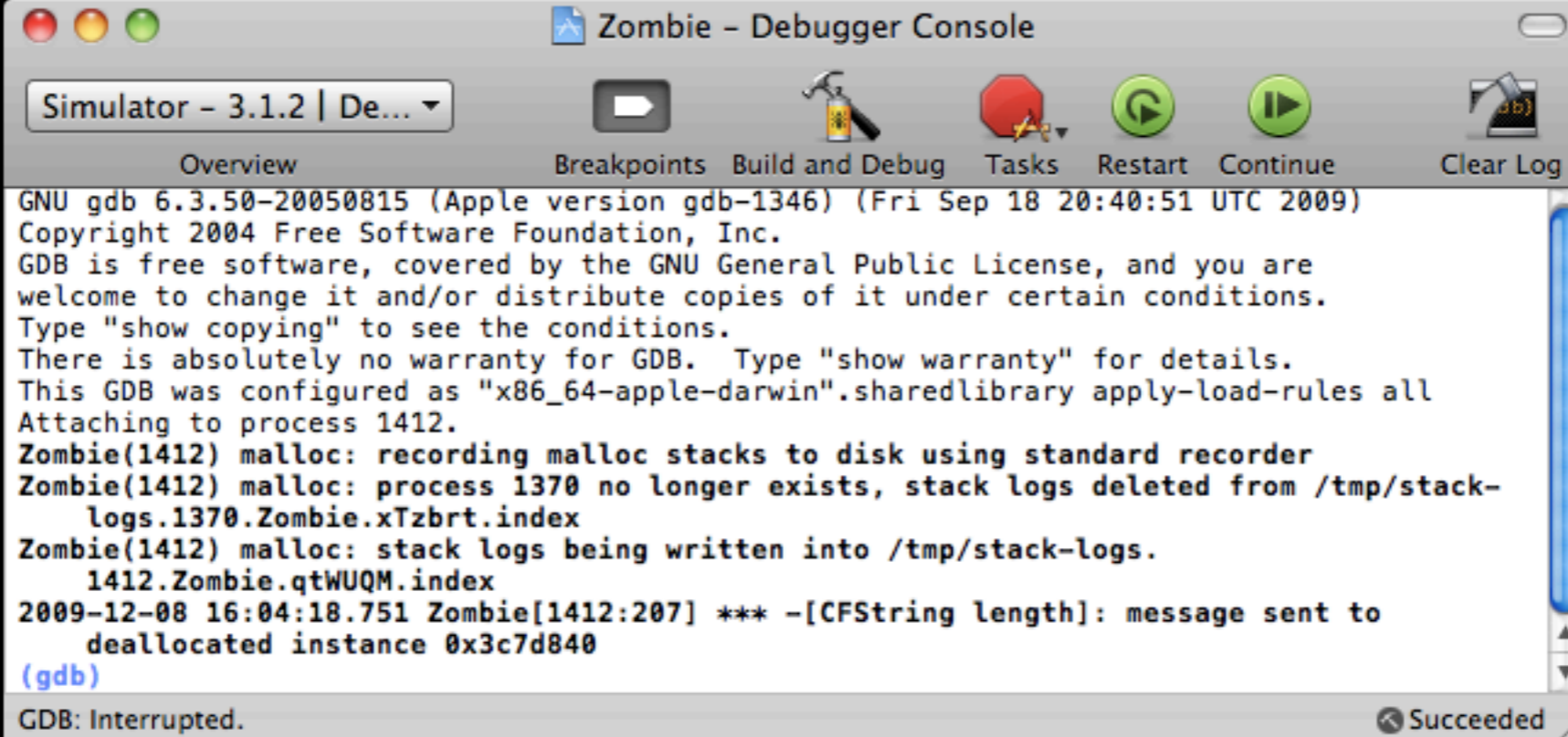
At the bottom of the console, a status bar indicates "GDB: Program received signal: "EXC_BAD_ACCESS". Succeeded".

Enabling Zombies

- Expand out your app's executable and bring up the Info window by pressing 
- Add NSZombieEnabled & MallocStackLogging to the “Variables to be set in the environment” section, both with a value of YES



Zombie Messages



The screenshot shows a window titled "Zombie - Debugger Console" with a toolbar containing icons for Overview, Breakpoints, Build and Debug, Tasks, Restart, Continue, and Clear Log. The main text area displays the following output:

```
GNU gdb 6.3.50-20050815 (Apple version gdb-1346) (Fri Sep 18 20:40:51 UTC 2009)
Copyright 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and you are
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under certain conditions.
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB.  Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-apple-darwin".sharedlibrary apply-load-rules all
Attaching to process 1412.
Zombie(1412) malloc: recording malloc stacks to disk using standard recorder
Zombie(1412) malloc: process 1370 no longer exists, stack logs deleted from /tmp/stack-
logs.1370.Zombie.xTzbrt.index
Zombie(1412) malloc: stack logs being written into /tmp/stack-logs.
1412.Zombie.qtWUQM.index
2009-12-08 16:04:18.751 Zombie[1412:207] *** -[CFString length]: message sent to
deallocated instance 0x3c7d840
(gdb)
GDB: Interrupted. Succeeded
```

Tracking the Source

- We can further glean insight into the source of the problem using by typing the following command into the console...
 - `shell malloc_history <process id> <address>`

```
Zombie - Debugger Console
Simulator - 4.2 | Debu...
Overview Breakpoints Build and Debug Tasks Restart Continue Clear Log
GNU gdb 6.3.50-20050815 (Apple version gdb-1510) (Wed Sep 22 02:45:02 UTC 2010)
Copyright 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General Public License, and you are
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it under certain conditions.
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-apple-darwin".sharedlibrary apply-load-rules all
Attaching to process 37972.
Zombie(37972) malloc: recording malloc stacks to disk using standard recorder
Zombie(37972) malloc: process 37961 no longer exists, stack logs deleted from /tmp/stack-
logs.37961.Zombie.2Dz8zf.index
Zombie(37972) malloc: stack logs being written into /tmp/stack-logs.
37972.Zombie.Daou9Z.index
2010-12-07 00:10:43.629 Zombie[37972:207] *** -[CFString length]: message sent to
deallocated instance 0x4ba6840
(gdb) shell malloc_history 37972 0x4ba6840
malloc_history Report Version: 2.0
Process:      Zombie [37972]
Path:        /Users/Dan/Library/Application Support/iPhone Simulator/4.2/Applications/
5ACF2A0A-B1B2-4428-B9EF-26D6DE1E352D/Zombie.app/Zombie
Load Address: 0x1000
Identifier:   Zombie
Version:     ??? (???)
Code Type:   X86 (Native)
Parent Process: gdb-i386-apple-darwin [37973]

Date/Time:   2010-12-07 00:12:03.202 -0500
OS Version:  Mac OS X 10.6.5 (10H574)
Report Version: 6

ALLOC 0x4ba6840-0x4ba685f [size=32]: thread_a05b8540 |start | main | UIApplicationMain |
GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
__CFRunLoopRun | __CFRunLoopDoSource1 |
__CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE1_PERFORM_FUNCTION__ | PurpleEventCallback |
UIApplicationHandleEvent | -[UIApplication sendEvent:] | -[UIApplication
handleEvent:withNewEvent:] | -[UIKeyboardImpl handleKeyEvent:] | -[UIKeyboardImpl
addInputString:fromVariantKey:] | -[UIKeyboardImpl callShoutInsertText:] | -
[ZombieViewController textFieldShouldReturn:] | -[ZombieViewController sayHello] | +
[NSString stringWithFormat:] | [NSString initWithFormat:localeArguments:]
| _CFStringCreateWithFormatAndArgumentsAux | CFStringCreateCopy |
__CFStringCreateImmutableFunnel3 | _CFRuntimeCreateInstance | malloc_zone_malloc

Binary Images:
0x1000 - 0x2ffb +Zombie ??? (???) <7D1E1664-5A7E-5E92-222B-5F3DA0665A81> /Users/
Dan/Library/Application Support/iPhone Simulator/4.2/Applications/5ACF2A0A-
B1B2-4428-B9EF-26D6DE1E352D/Zombie.app/Zombie
0x6000 - 0x1c7fe7 +Foundation 751.49.0 (compatibility 300.0.0) <DB9A4461-C768-9B7B-
E463-4568E3FAA179> /Developer-4.2.1/Platforms/iPhoneSimulator.platform/Developer/
SDKs/iPhoneSimulator4.2.sdk/System/Library/Frameworks/Foundation.framework/
Foundation
0x2a4000 - 0x7b0ff3 +UIKit 1400.0.0 (compatibility 1.0.0) <EE783C53-A647-D7F8-62CF-
FB3F7DD16C54> /Developer-4.2.1/Platforms/iPhoneSimulator.platform/Developer/SDKs/
iPhoneSimulator4.2.sdk/System/Library/Frameworks/UIKit.framework/UIKit
0x9f5000 - 0xc28ff7 com.apple.CoreGraphics 1.600.0 (???) <78926D2F-9A6C-8B48-
BD99-72B3373872BD> /Developer-4.2.1/Platforms/iPhoneSimulator.platform/Developer/
SDKs/iPhoneSimulator4.2.sdk/System/Library/Frameworks/CoreGraphics.framework/
CoreGraphics
0xc91000 - 0xca2ff7 +libSystem.dylib 125.0.0 (compatibility 1.0.0) <76CF85FC-AACR-
GDB: Interrupted. Succeeded
```

Where it was created

[ZombieViewController textFieldShouldReturn:] | -[ZombieViewController sayHello]

Additional Resources

- Shark User Guide
 - <http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/documentation/DeveloperTools/Conceptual/SharkUserGuide/>
- Instruments User Guide
 - <http://developer.apple.com/iphone/library/documentation/DeveloperTools/Conceptual/InstrumentsUserGuide/>

For Next Class

- Safari Web Content Guide
 - <http://developer.apple.com/library/safari/#documentation/AppleApplications/Reference/SafariWebContent/>
- Preparing Your Web Content for iPad
 - <http://developer.apple.com/library/ios/#technotes/tn2010/tn2262/>
- User Experience Coding How-To's for Safari on iPhone
 - <http://developer.apple.com/library/safari/#codinghowtos/Mobile/UserExperience/>