

App Performance

iPhone and iPod touch Development
Fall 2009 — Lecture 27

Announcements

- Each of the 3 project deliverables were posted to the course blog last week (more details on this in a moment...)
- Added a post earlier today which details easy ways of acquiring screenshots off the simulator or a device
- Determination of final presentation & demo ordering before we get started with tonight's material

Final Project Deliverables

- Monday, December 14th
 - Project source code must be submitted by 11:59 pm
- Tuesday, December 15th
 - Special office hours (5:30 – 6:45 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 16th
 - Presentation slides must be submitted by 11:59 pm
- Thursday, December 17th
 - 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 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 $O(n^3)$ is probably not going to perform 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

iPhone Profiling Tools

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

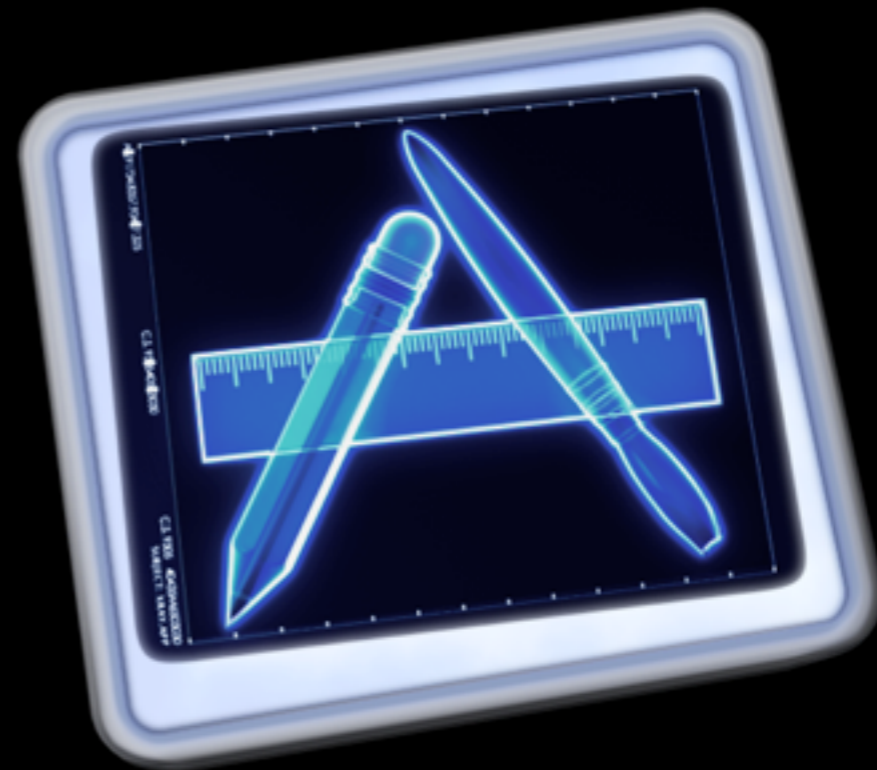
Shark

- 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

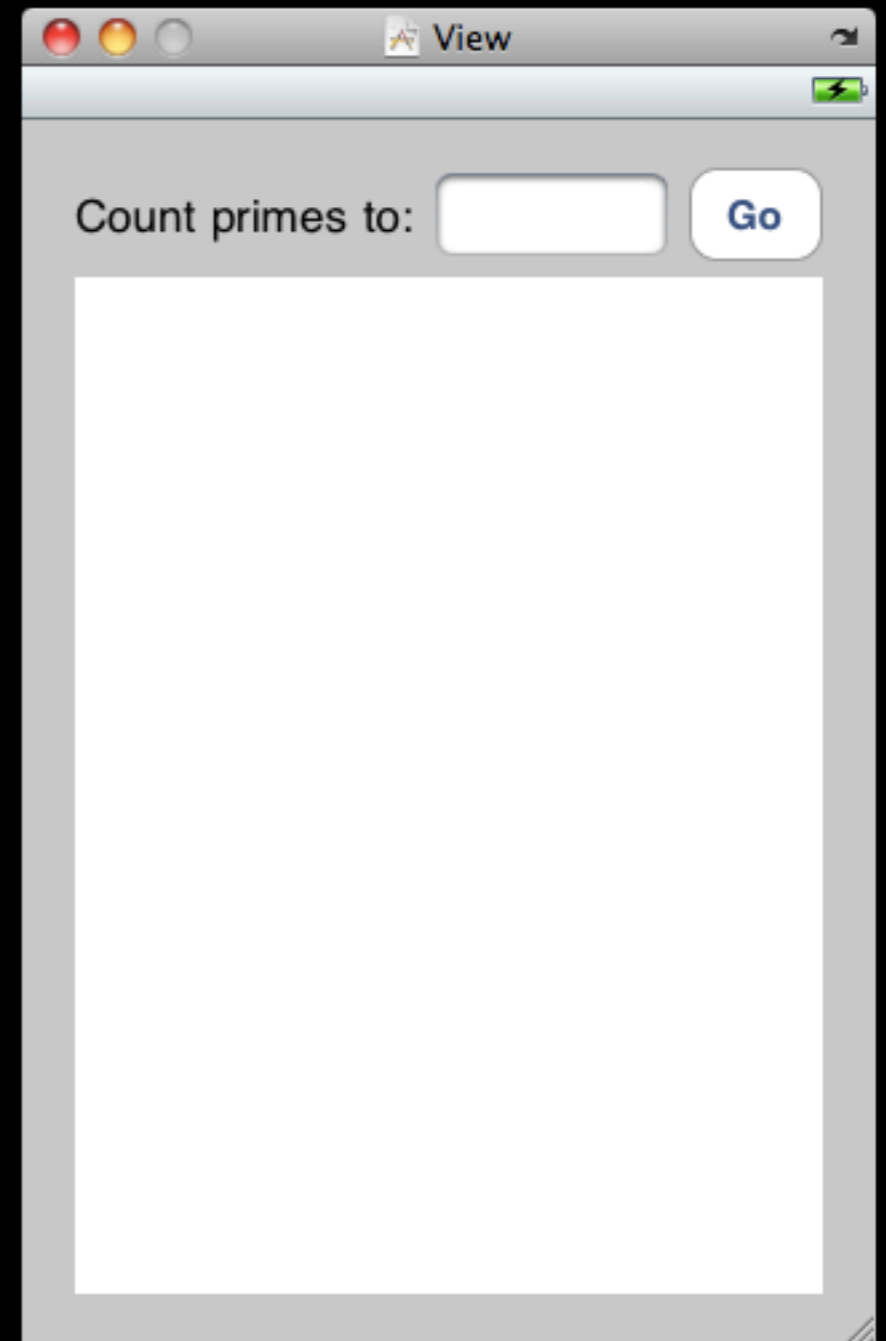
Performance Example

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> {

    UITextField *primesUpTo;
    UITextView *primesView;

}

@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 stringByAppendingString:@"%d ", i];
        }
    }
}

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

- (void)dealloc {
    self.primesUpTo = nil;
    self.primesView = nil;
    [super dealloc];
}

@end
```

Guesses on Performance

- Any guesses on how this is going to do?

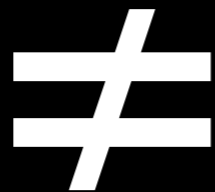
Performance in iPhone Simulator

- When running on my unibody MacBook Pro it took...
- About 2.5 seconds to get through 10,000 numbers
- About 50 seconds to get through 50,000 numbers



Performance on Device

- Whereas, running on my iPhone 3G, it took about 80 seconds to get through 10,000 numbers
- That's nearly 32 times slower!
- The moral of this story...
 - Test on an actual device to accurately gauge performance!

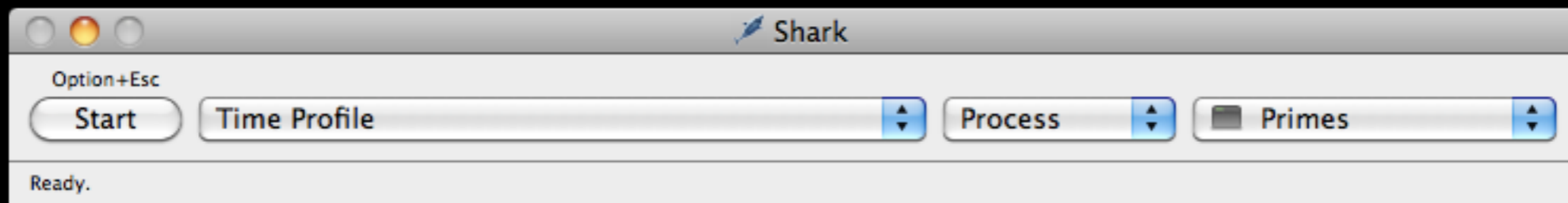


Sampling with Shark

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

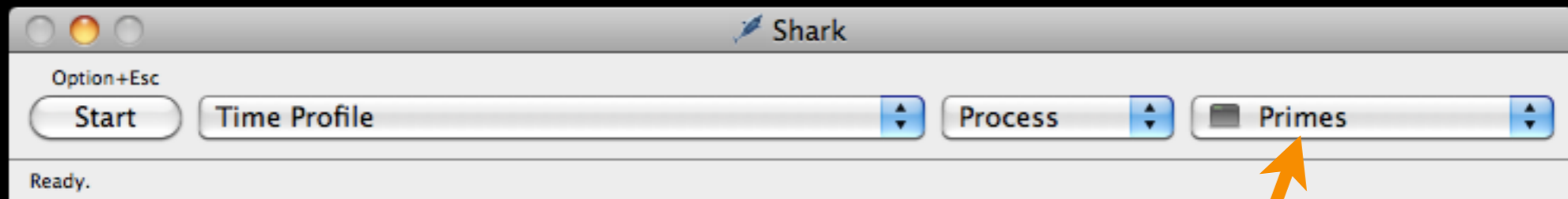
Shark UI

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



Starting Shark

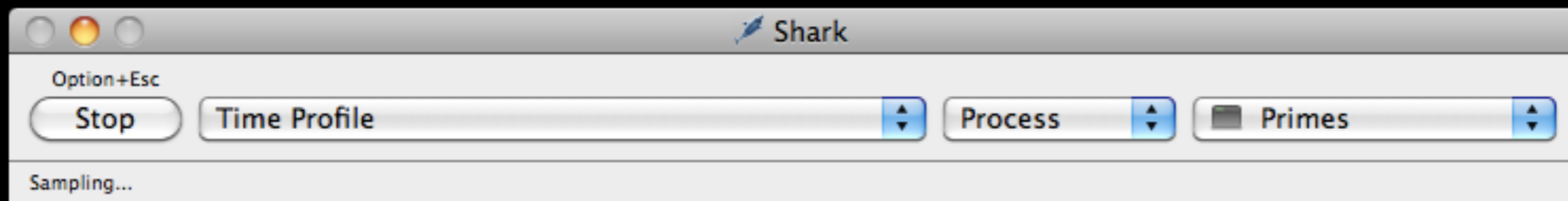
- In order to profile your app, it must first be running, so go ahead and start up your app in the iPhone Simulator
- Then, select the process from the right-most drop down and when you're ready to start sampling press Start



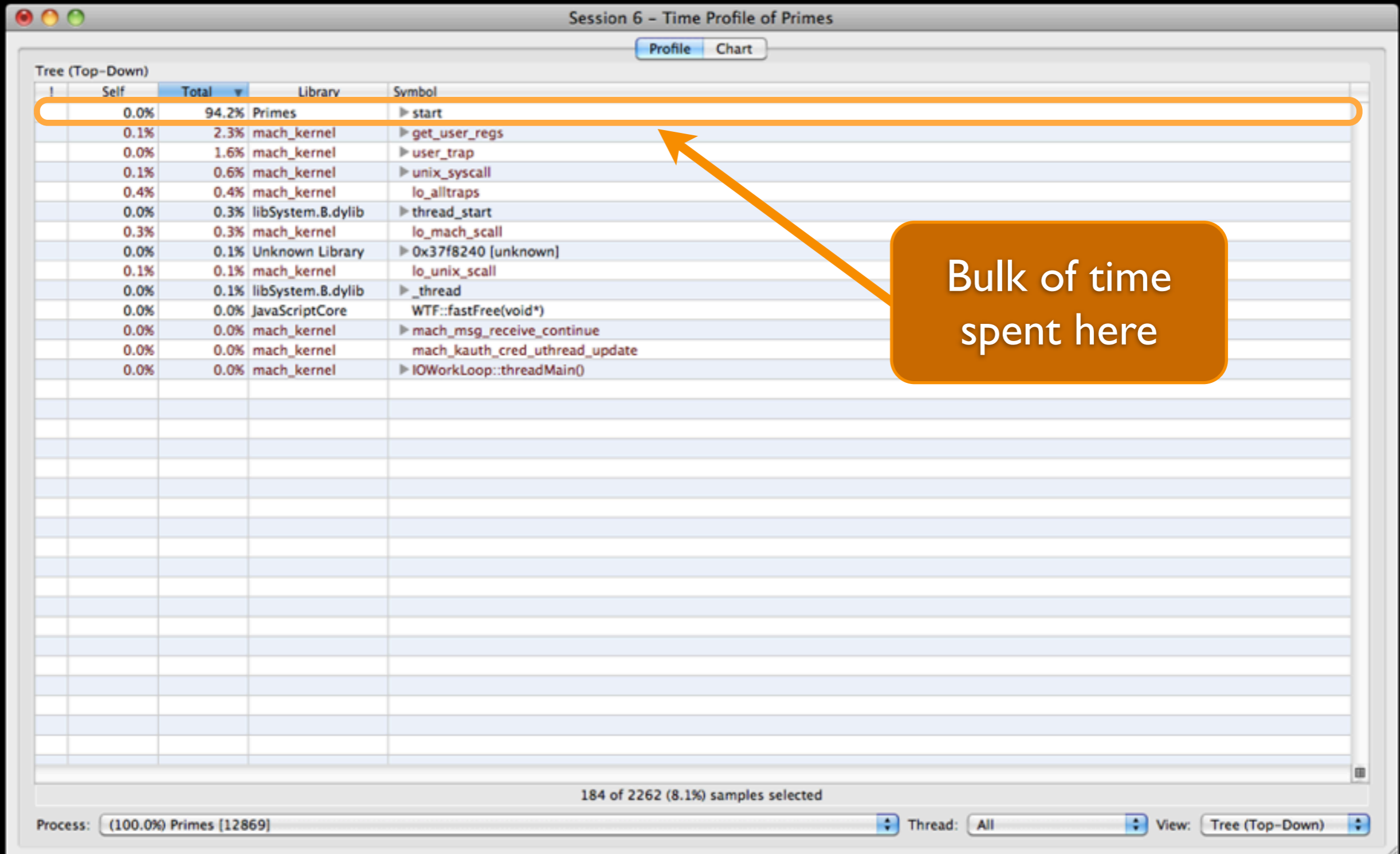
Select your app
from this list

Stopping Shark

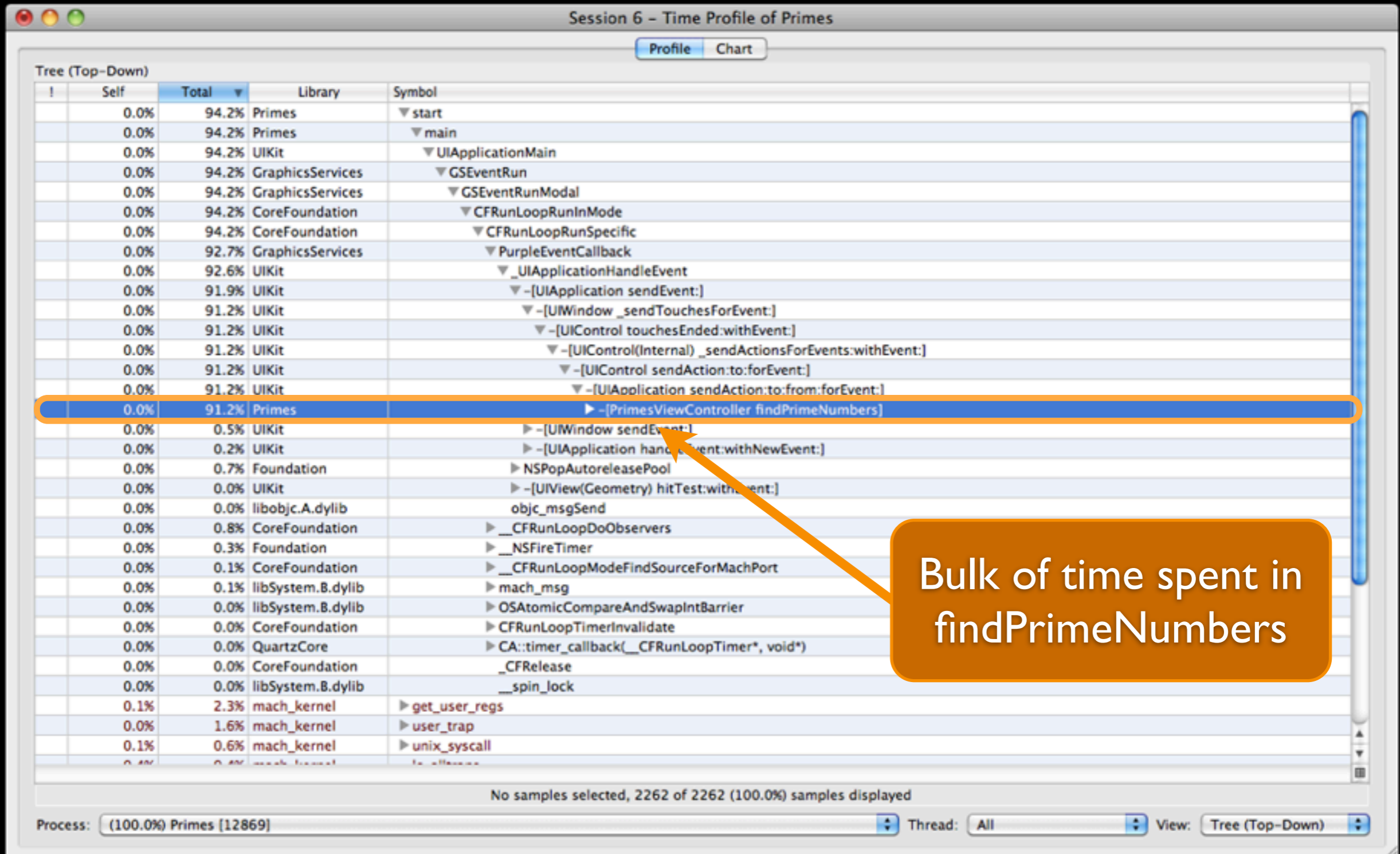
- Once you're done exercising the section of code you're interested in profiling press the stop button to have Shark aggregate and display the results...



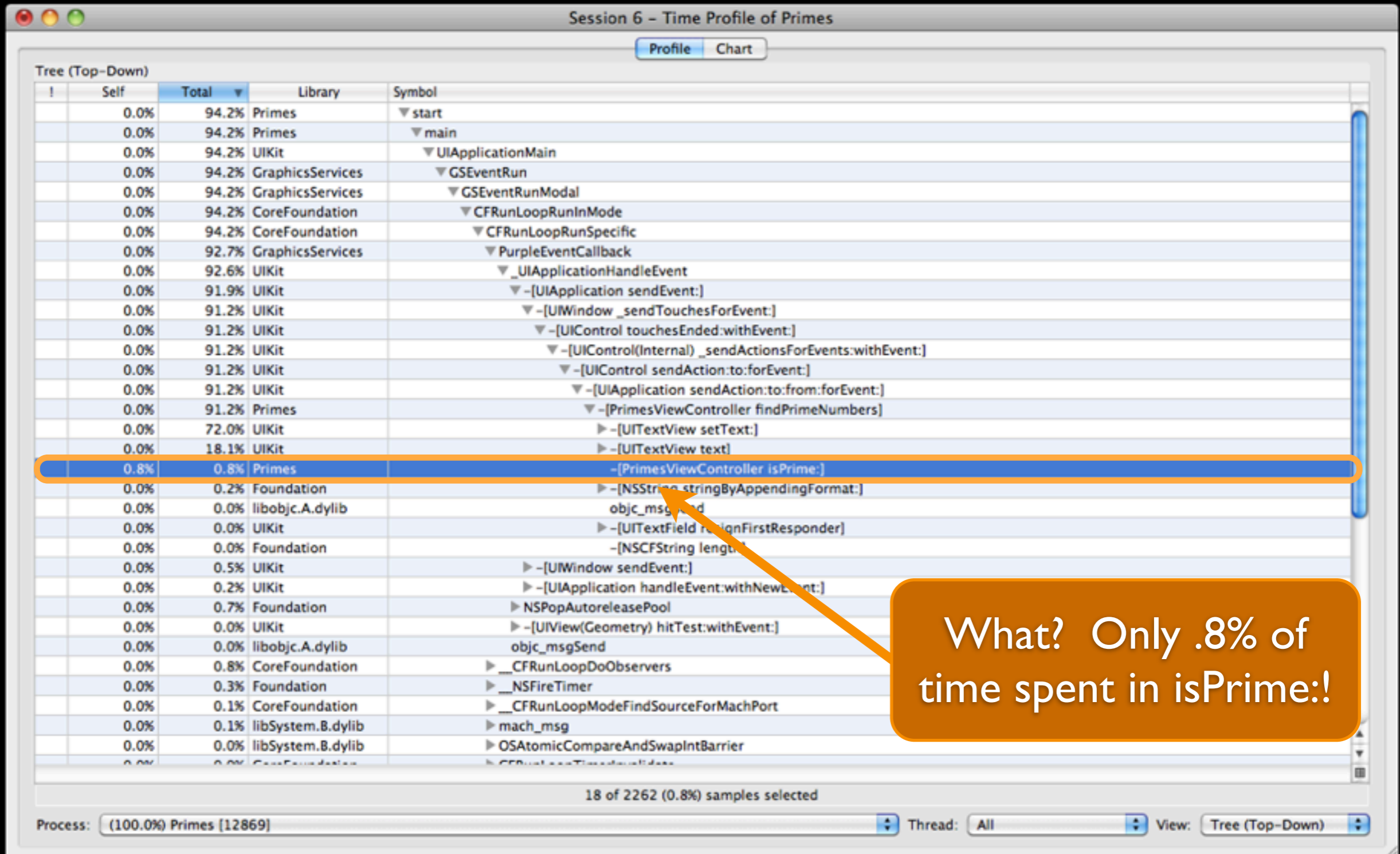
Top Down View



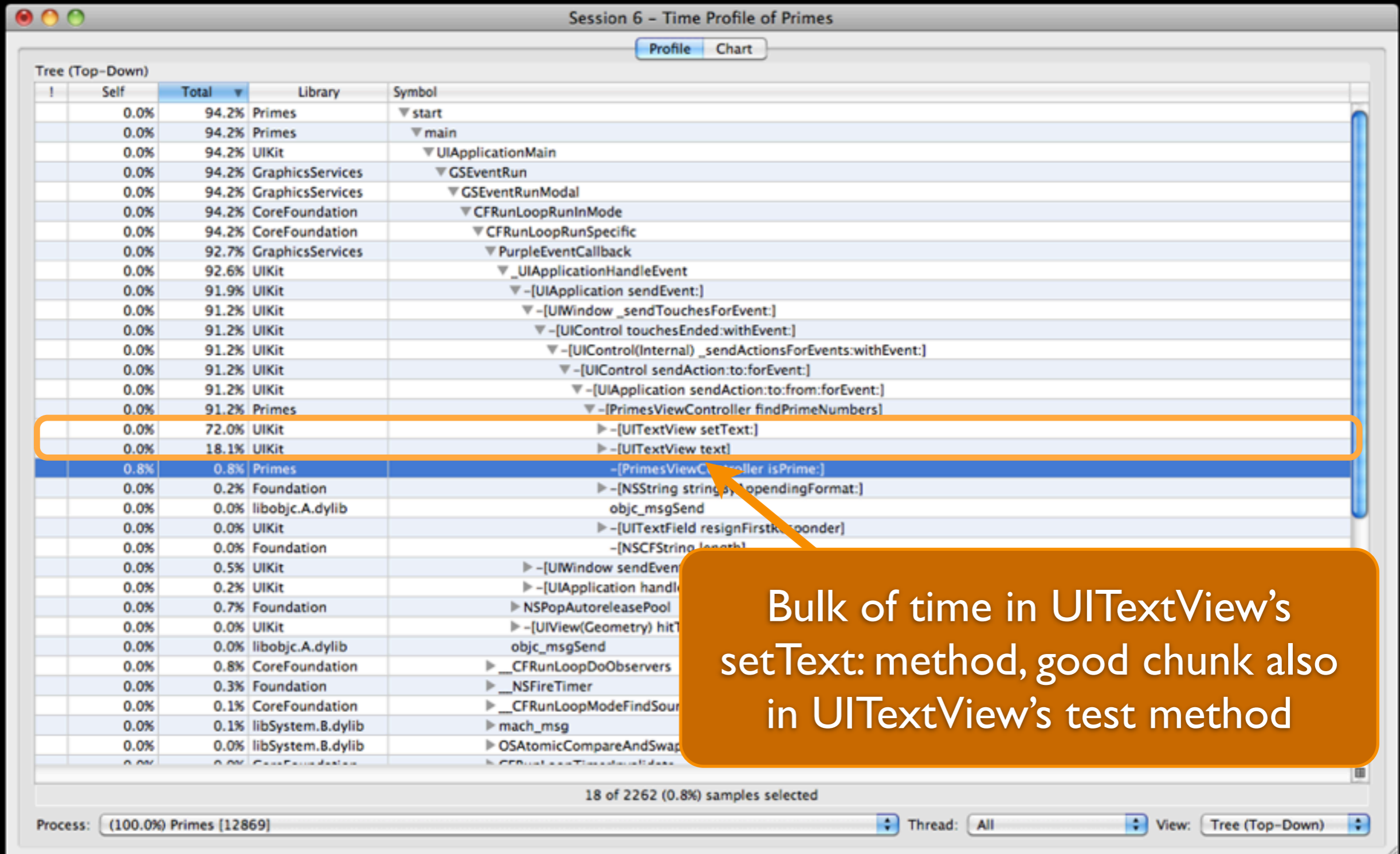
Top Down View



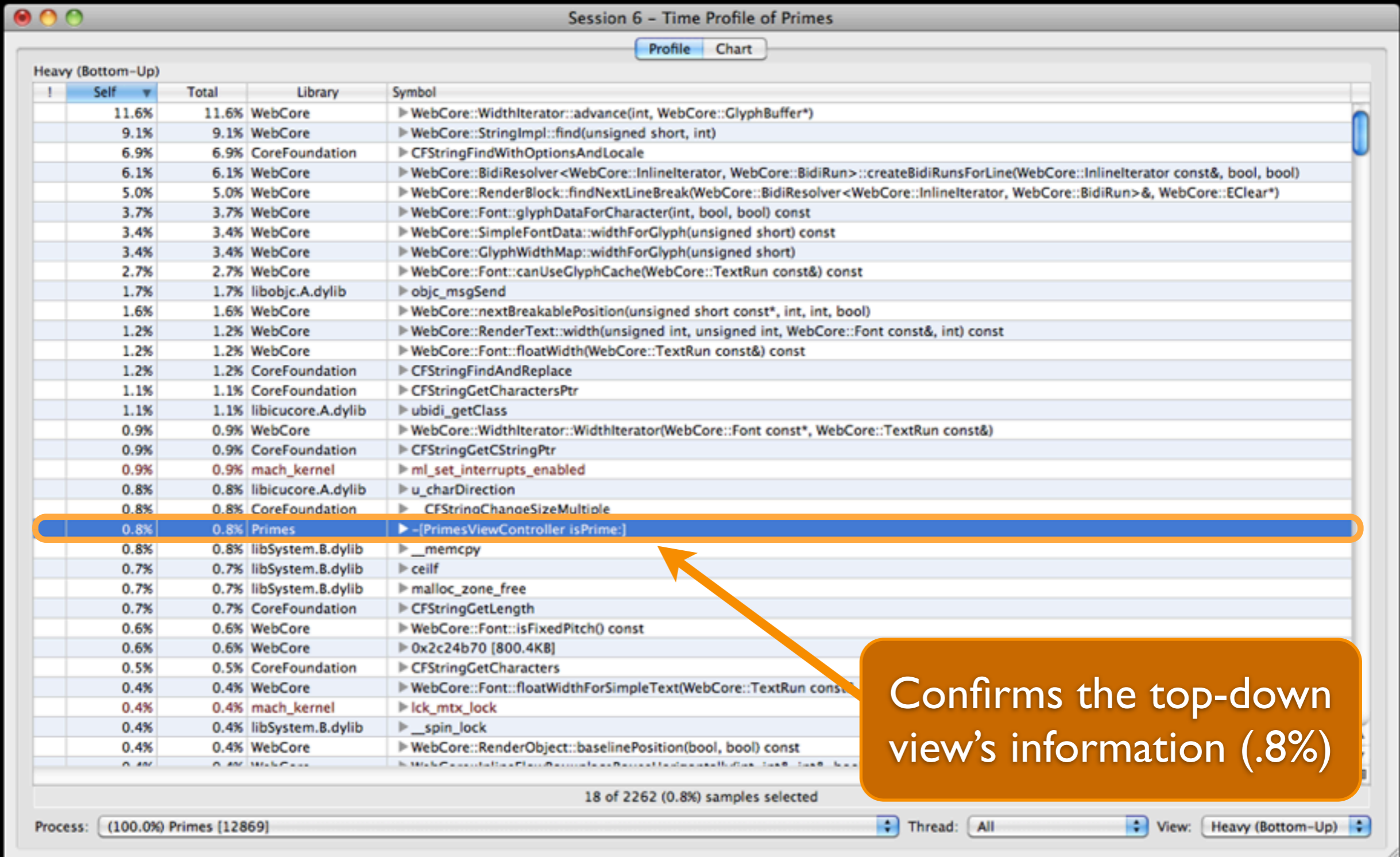
Top Down View



Top Down View

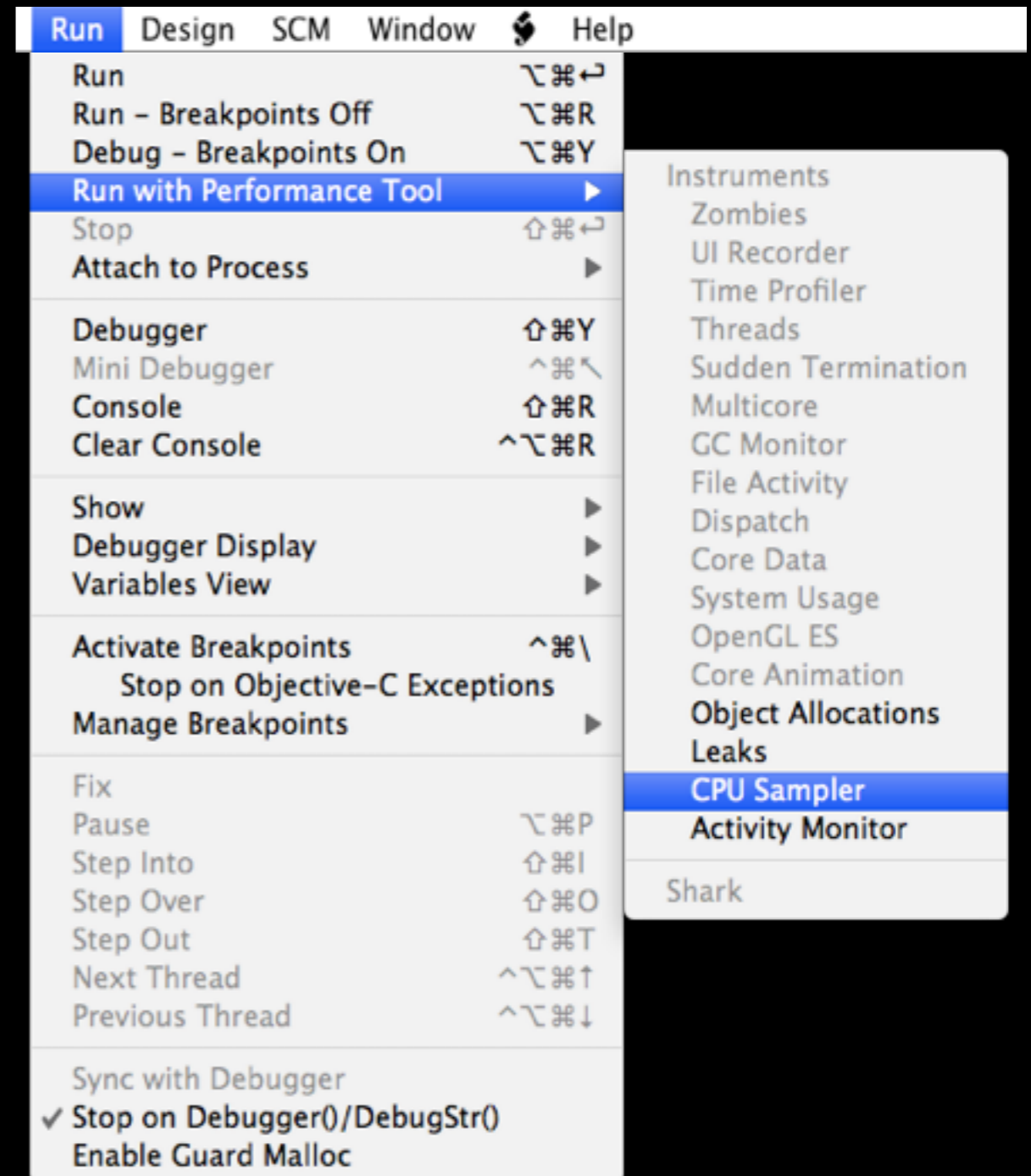


Bottom-Up View

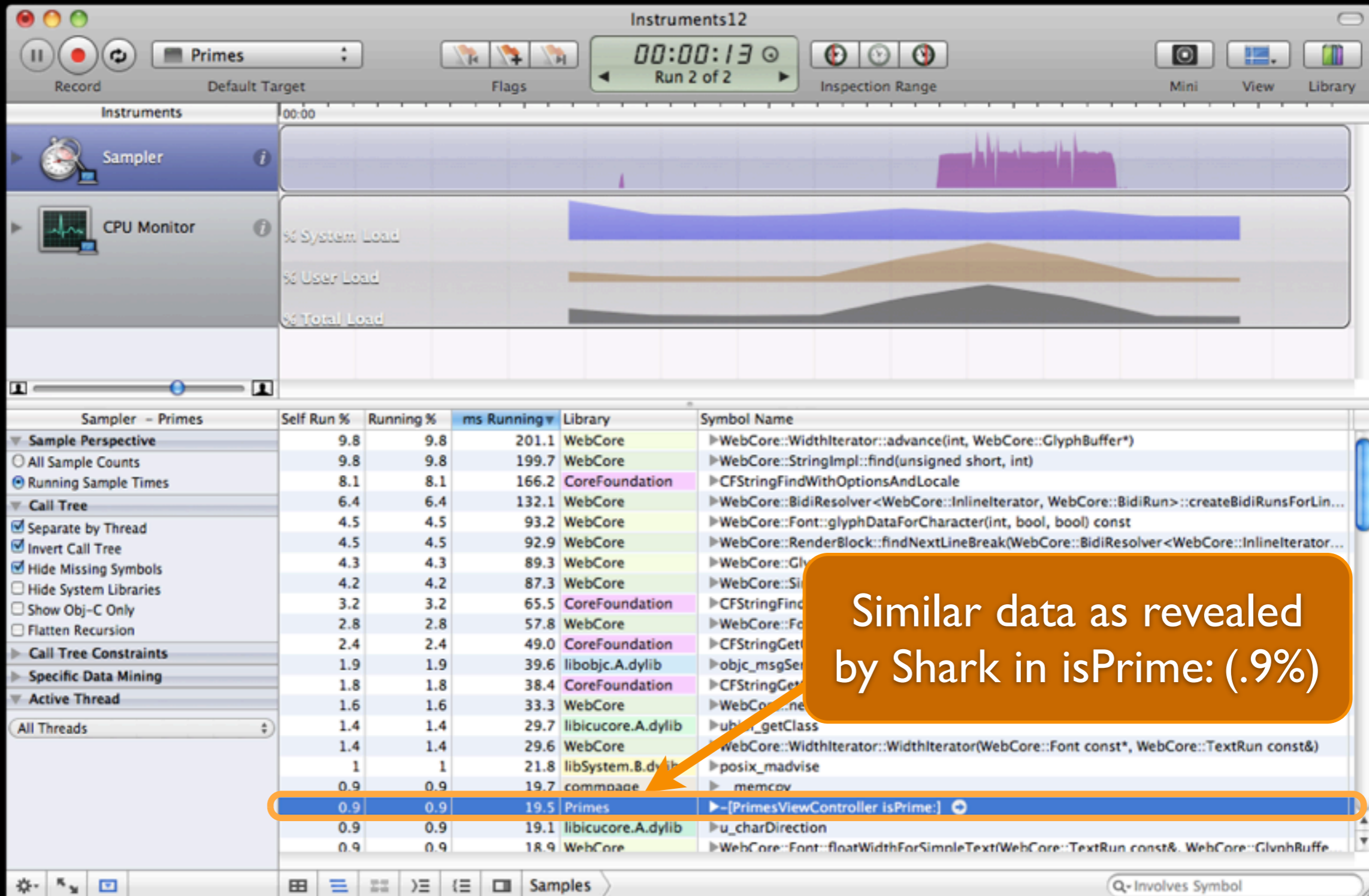


Sampling with Instruments

- 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

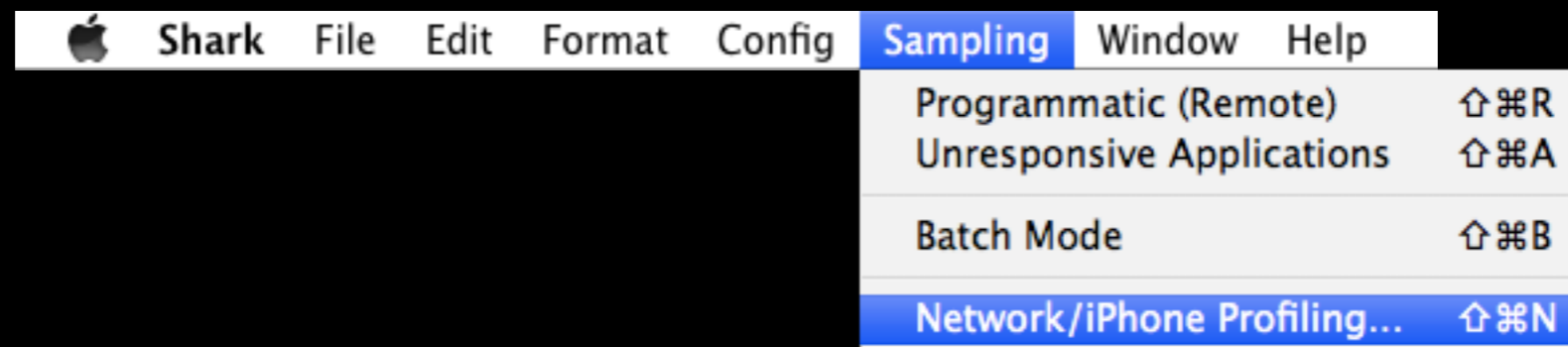


On Device Performance

- But wait! Didn't way say that on-device performance should be used for gather performance data as well
 - Yes!
 - Both Shark and Instruments support capturing their data off of an actual iPhone OS device in addition to the simulator

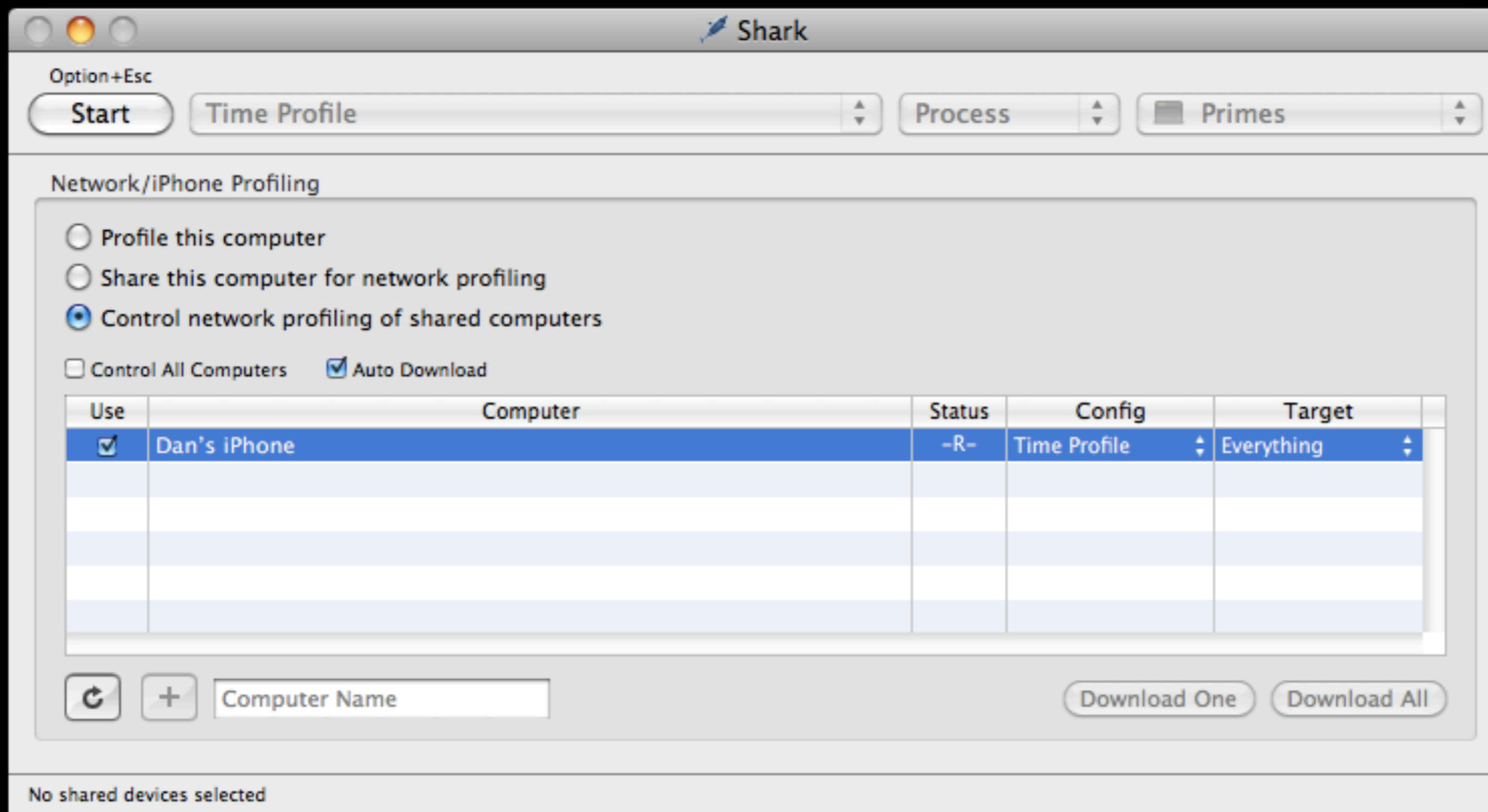
Shark On-Device Profiling

- To profile an app on-device, simply select the Network/iPhone Profiling option from Shark's Sampling menu item...



Shark On-Device Profiling

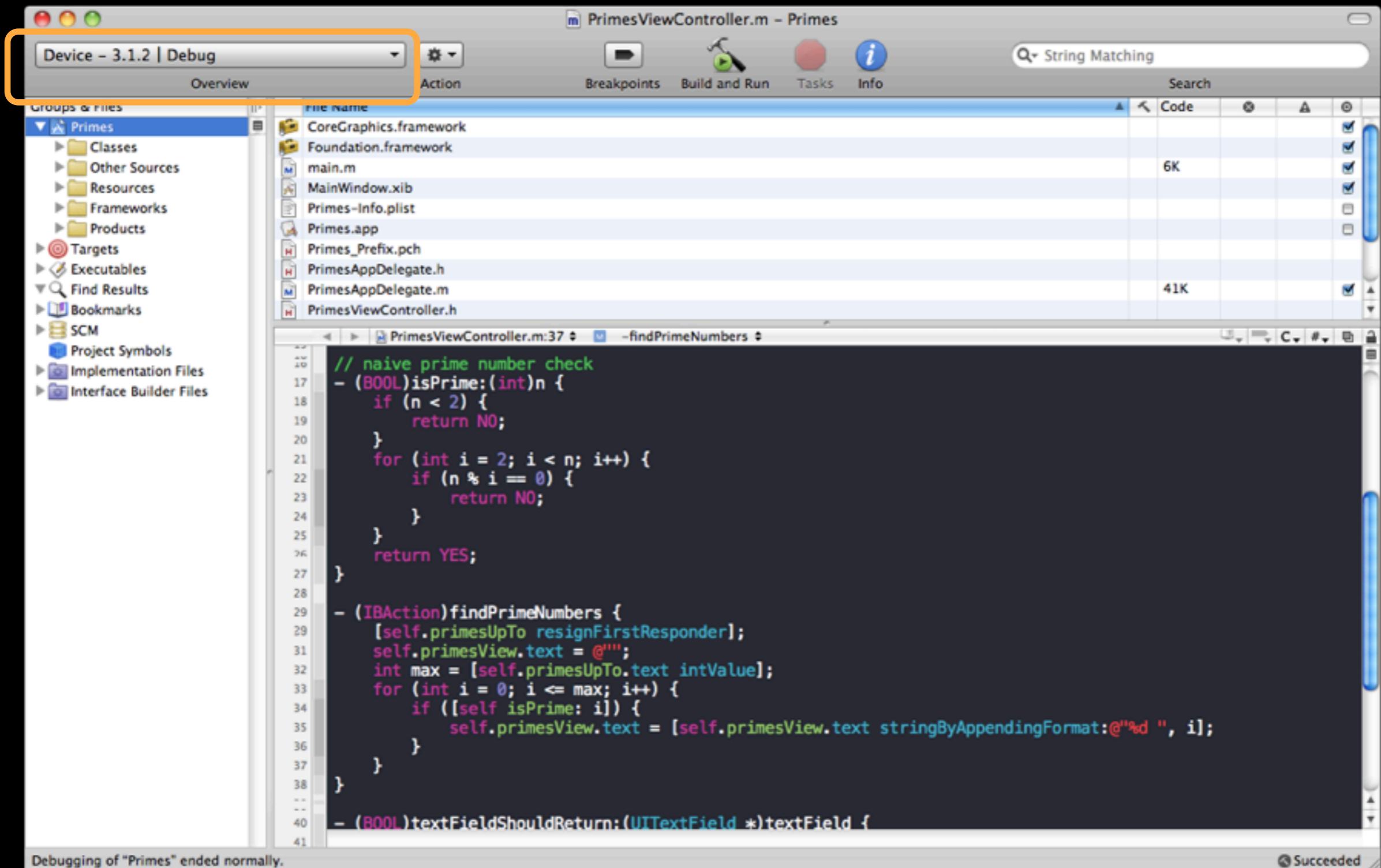
- Then select the device you wish to sample, and press Start...



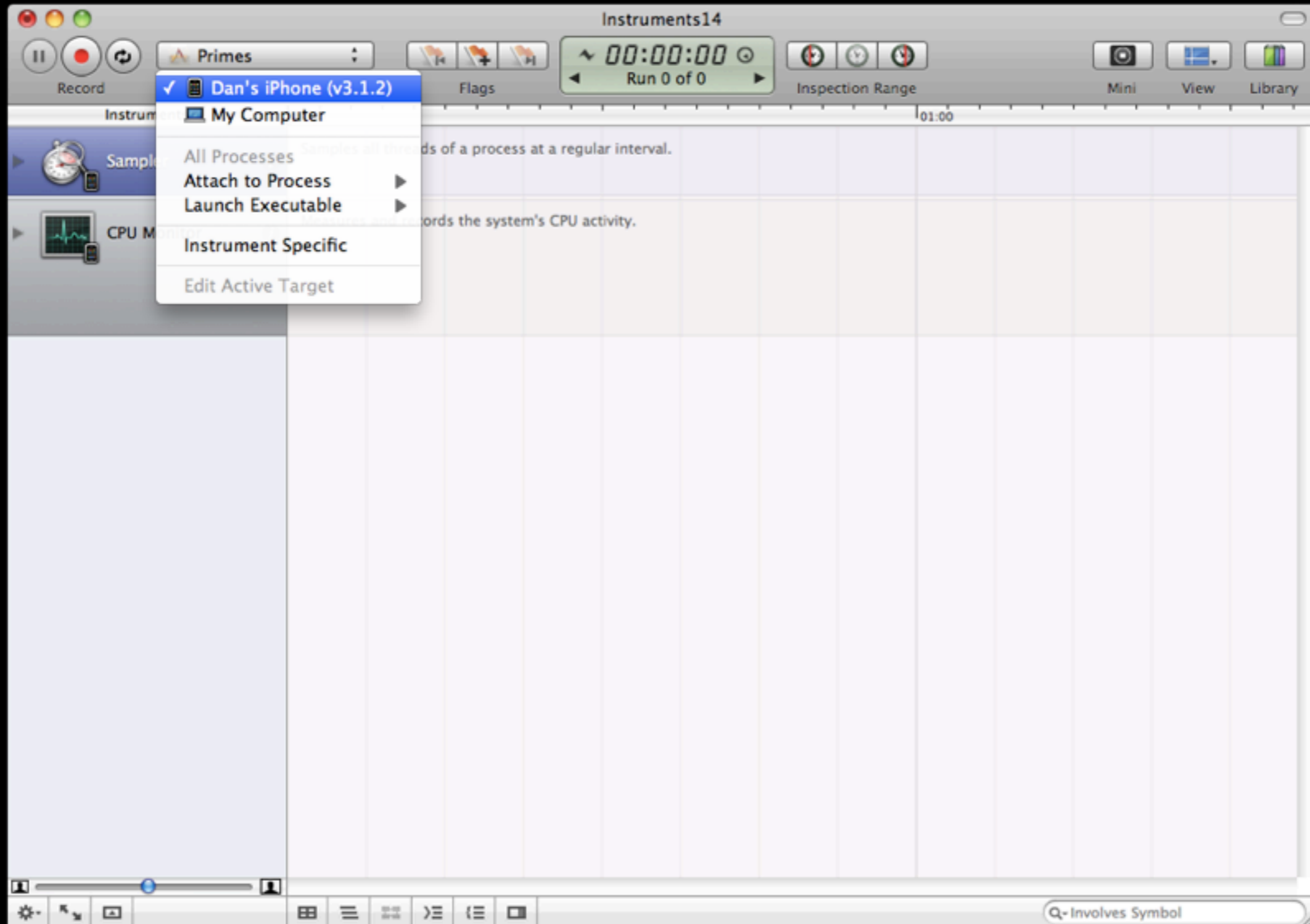
Instruments On-Device Profiling

- 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

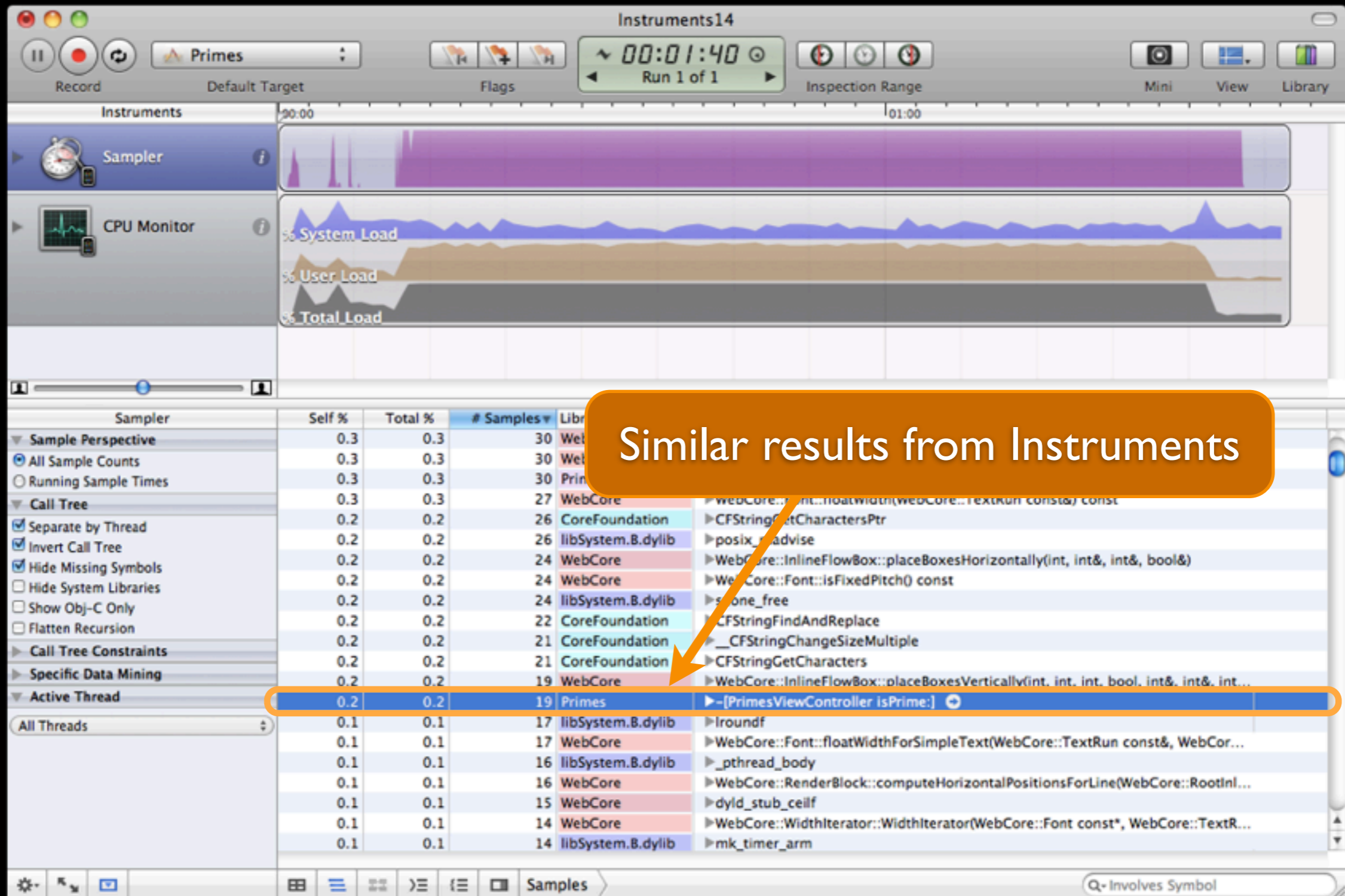
Selecting On-Device Development in Xcode



Selecting Device



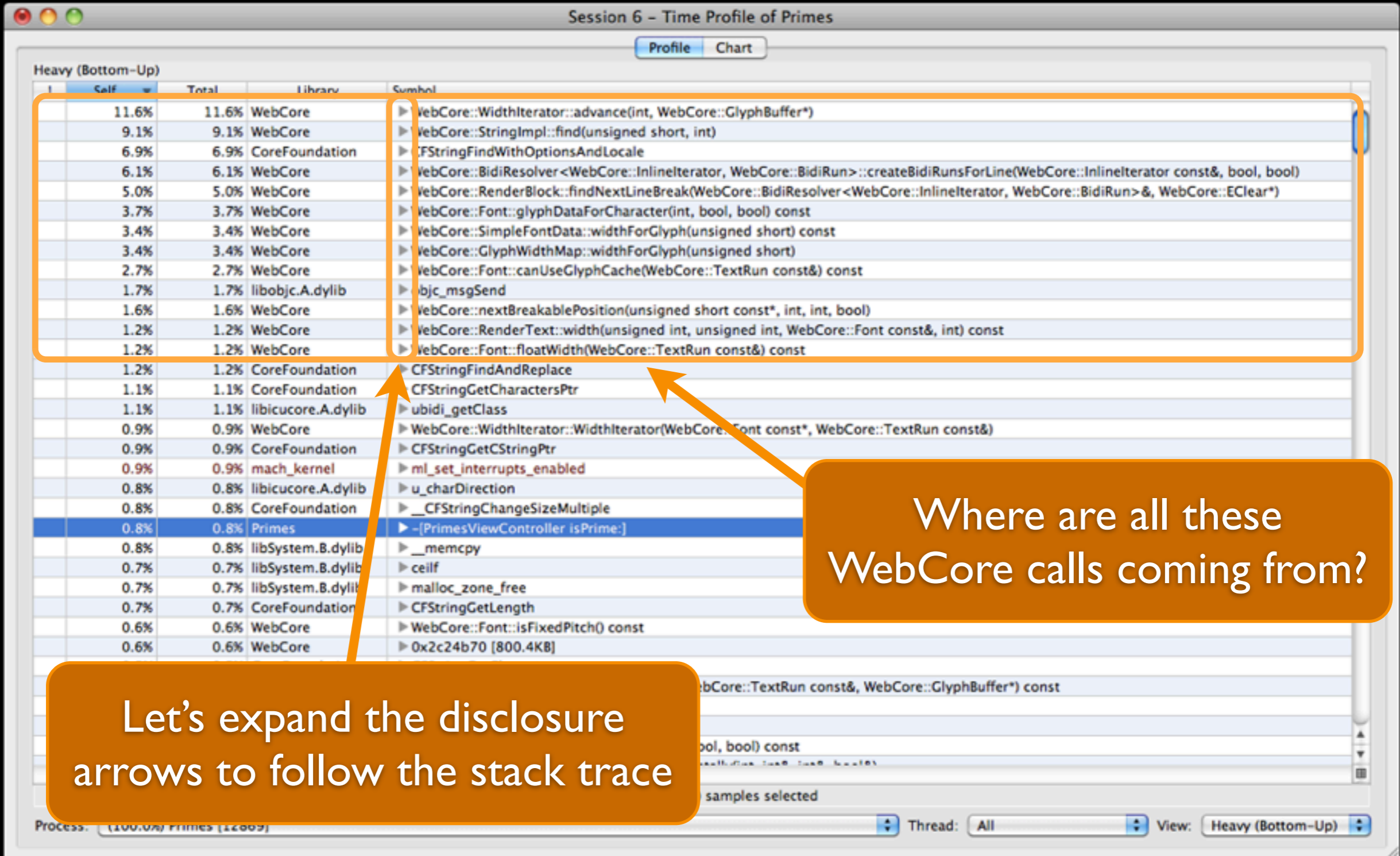
Instruments On-Device Profiling Results



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 10 CPU hogs are from the WebCore library
 - These top 10 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



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 Performance in iPhone Simulator

- When running on my unibody MacBook Pro it took...
- Near instantaneous to get through 10,000 numbers
- Less than a second to get through 50,000 numbers

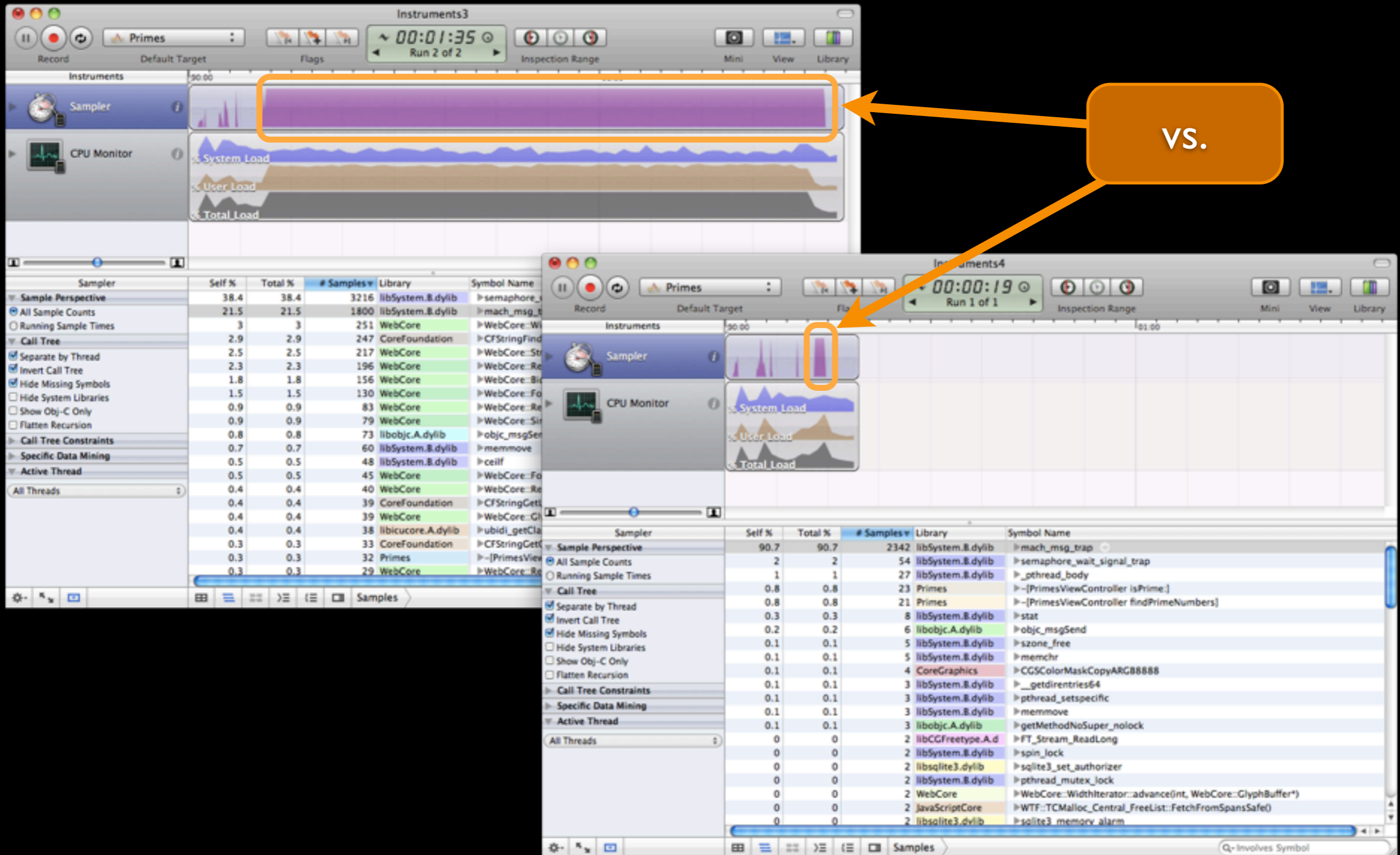


New and Improved Version Running on Device

The screenshot shows the Instruments1 application interface. At the top, there are control buttons for Record, Primes (selected), Flags, and a timer showing 00:00:19. Below the controls, the Instruments panel is visible, showing the Sampler and CPU Monitor instruments. The Sampler instrument is active, displaying a table of samples. The CPU Monitor instrument shows three graphs: % System Load, % User Load, and % Total Load.

Sampler	Self %	Total %	# Samples	Library	Symbol Name
Sample Perspective	88.3	88.3	1942	libSystem.B.dylib	mach_msg_trap
All Sample Counts	2.9	2.9	64	libSystem.B.dylib	semaphore_wait_signal_trap
Running Sample Times	1	1	24	Primes	-[PrimesViewController findPrimeNumbers]
Call Tree	0.8	0.8	18	libSystem.B.dylib	_pthread_body
Separate by Thread	0.7	0.7	16	Primes	-[PrimesViewController isPrime:]
Invert Call Tree	0.4	0.4	9	libcucore.A.dylib	ucol_close
Hide Missing Symbols	0.2	0.2	6	libSystem.B.dylib	memmove
Hide System Libraries	0.1	0.1	4	CoreFoundation	_CFRuntimeCreateInstance
Show Obj-C Only	0.1	0.1	4	libSystem.B.dylib	__getdirenties64
Flatten Recursion	0.1	0.1	3	libcucore.A.dylib	ucol_safeClone
Call Tree Constraints	0.1	0.1	3	JavaScriptCore	WTF::TCMalloc_Central_FreeList::FetchFromSpansSafe()
Specific Data Mining	0.1	0.1	3	libSystem.B.dylib	read
Active Thread	0.1	0.1	3	CoreGraphics	CGSColorMaskCopyARGB8888
All Threads	0.1	0.1	3	libSystem.B.dylib	open
	0.1	0.1	3	libobjc.A.dylib	objc_msgSend
	0.1	0.1	3	libobjc.A.dylib	getMethodNoSuper_nolock
	0	0	2	libSystem.B.dylib	memchr
	0	0	2	libSystem.B.dylib	pthread_mutex_unlock
	0	0	2	libSystem.B.dylib	tiny_malloc_from_free_list
	0	0	2	WebCore	WebCore::GlyphWidthMap::widthForGlyph(unsigned short)
	0	0	2	libsqlite3.dylib	sqlite3_result_zeroblob

Before & After



New & Improved Performance in iPhone Simulator

- Running the optimized version on my iPhone 3G, we see substantial gains
- For example, when computing primes up to (including) 10,000...
 - Before: ~80 seconds
 - After: ~2 seconds

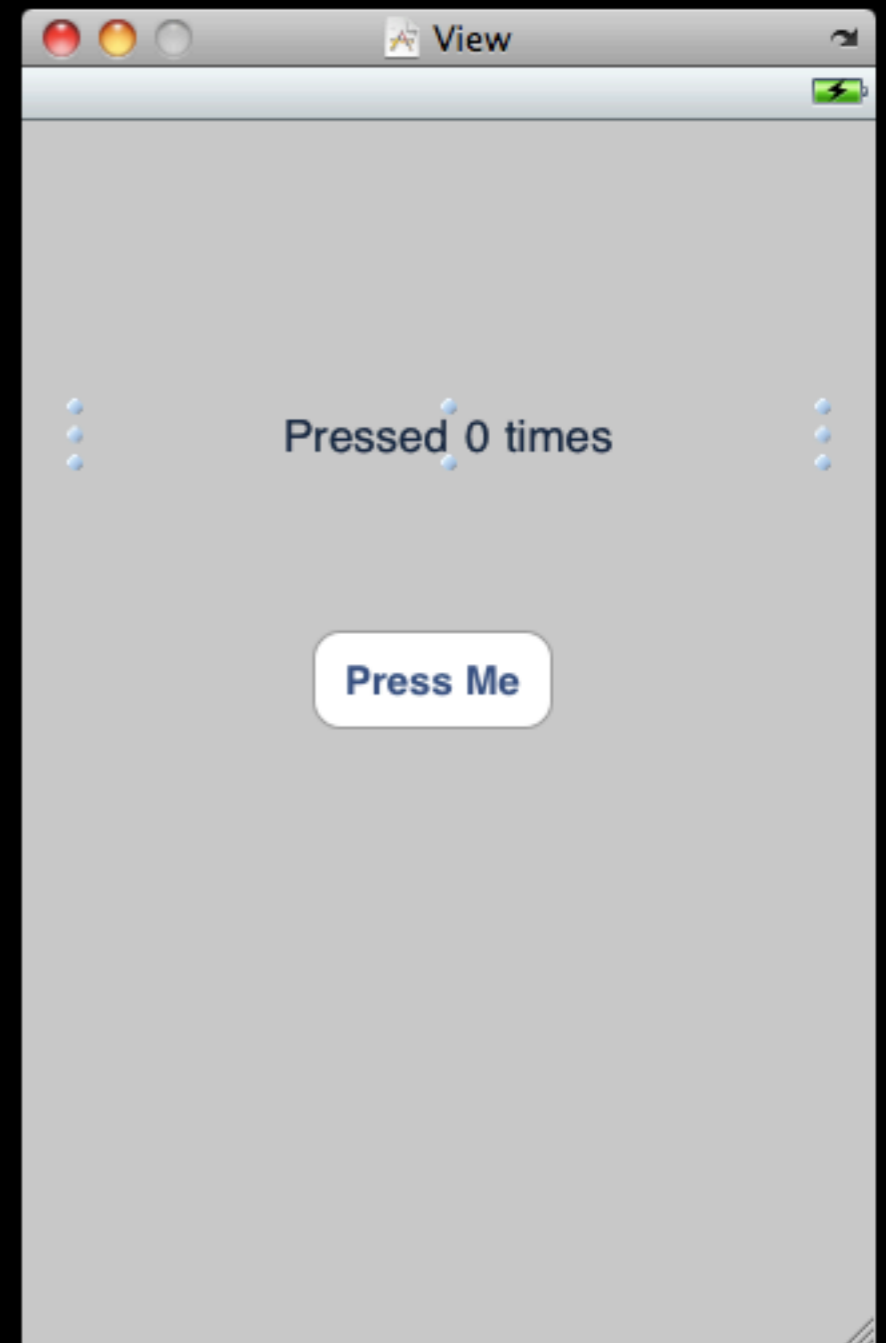
Detecting Memory Leaks

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 {

    UILabel *label;
    int count;

}

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

- (IBAction)buttonPress;

@end
```

LeakViewController.m

```
#import "LeakViewController.h"

@implementation LeakViewController

@synthesize label;

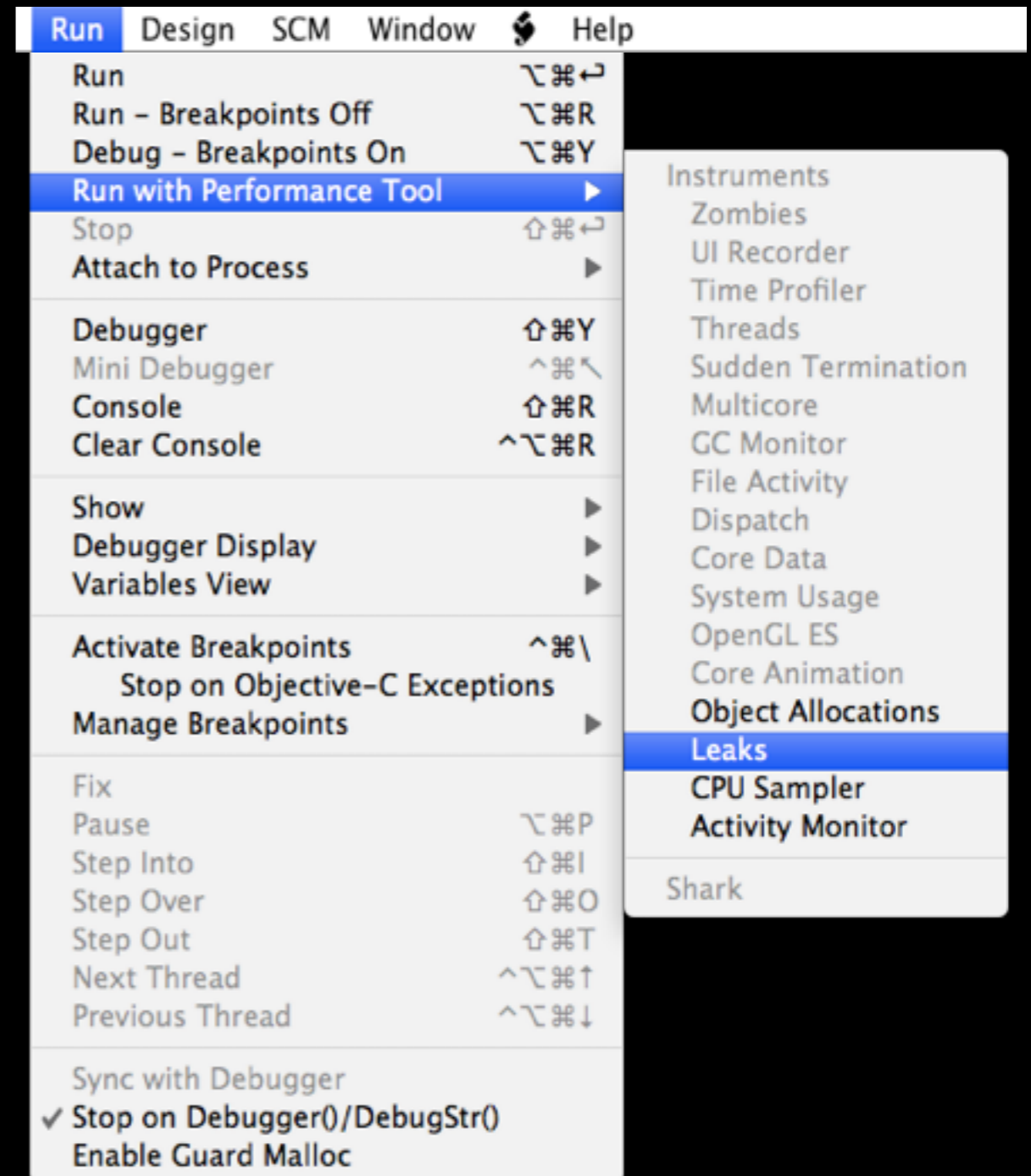
- (IBAction)buttonPress {
    self.label.text = [[NSString alloc] initWithFormat:@"Pressed %d times", ++count];
}

- (void)dealloc {
    self.label = nil;
    [super dealloc];
}

@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 "Instruments11". The "Leaks" instrument is selected and active. The top bar shows a timer at 00:00:40 and "Run 1 of 1". The main area displays a graph with two series: "# Leaks Discovered" (red vertical bars) and "Total Leaked Bytes" (blue horizontal bars). Four orange boxes highlight specific leak events on the graph, with arrows pointing to a callout box labeled "Leaked Memory".

Leaked Object	#	Address	Size	Responsible Library	Responsible Name
NSCFString	4 < multiple >		128 Bytes	Foundation	-[NSPlaceholderString
Malloc 128 Bytes		0x3c121e0	128 Bytes	CoreGraphics	open_handle_to_dylib_path

Enabling Stack Traces

The screenshot shows the Instruments application window titled "Instruments11". The top toolbar includes a "Record" button, a "Leak" button, and "Flags" buttons. A timer shows "00:00:40" for "Run 1 of 1". The "Leaks" instrument is selected in the left sidebar. The main area displays a timeline with a blue bar representing "Total Leaked Bytes" and a red bar representing "# Leaks Discovered". A tooltip indicates "1 Leaks Discovered" and "224 Bytes". Below the timeline is a table of leaked objects:

Leaked Object	#	Address	Size	Responsible Library	Responsible Frame
NSCFString	4 < multiple >		128 Bytes	Foundation	-[NSPlaceholderString
Malloc 128 Bytes		0x3c121e0	128 Bytes	CoreGraphics	open_handle_to_dylib_path

An orange callout box labeled "Stack Trace View" points to a button in the bottom toolbar, which is currently labeled "Leaked Blocks".

Locating App Code

The screenshot shows the Instruments11 application with the Leaks instrument selected. The top bar displays 'Leak', 'Default Target', 'Run 1 of 1', and 'Inspection Range'. The main area features a timeline with '# Leaks Discovered' (red vertical bars) and 'Total Leaked Bytes' (blue horizontal bars). Below the timeline is a table of leaked objects:

Leaked Object	#	Address	Size	Responsible Library
NSCFString	4 < multiple >		128 Bytes	Foundation
NSCFString		0x3829670	32 Bytes	Foundation
NSCFString		0x3828cb0	32 Bytes	Foundation
NSCFString		0x38289b0	32 Bytes	Foundation
NSCFString		0x381ceb0	32 Bytes	Foundation
Malloc 128 Bytes		0x3c121e0	128 Bytes	CoreGraphics

The 'Leaked Object' column is expanded to show these details. On the right, the 'Extended Detail' pane shows a 'Stack Trace' with the following entries (from top to bottom):

- _CFRuntimeCreateInstance (CoreFoundation)
- _CFStringCreateImmutableFunnel3 (CoreFoundation)
- CFStringCreateCopy (CoreFoundation)
- _CFStringCreateWithFormatAndArgume... (CoreFoundation)
- [NSString initWithFormat:] (Foundation)
- [NSString initWithFormat:] (Foundation)
- [NSString initWithFormat:] (Foundation)
- [LeakViewController buttonPress] (Leak /Users/Dan/D...iewController.m:16) - **Highlighted with an orange box and an arrow pointing to the table entry above.**
- UIApplicationSendActionsFromFor... (UIKit)
- [UIControl sendAction:to:forEvent:] (UIKit)
- [UIControl(Internal) _sendActionsForE... (UIKit)
- [UIControl touchesEnded:withEvent:] (UIKit)
- [UIWindow _sendTouchesForEvent:] (UIKit)
- [UIApplication sendEvent:] (UIKit)
- _UIApplicationHandleEvent (UIKit)
- PurpleEventCallback (GraphicsServices)
- CFRunLoopRunSpecific (CoreFoundation)
- CFRunLoopRunInMode (CoreFoundation)
- GSEventRunModal (GraphicsServices)

At the bottom, the 'Leaked Blocks' pane is visible with a search bar containing 'Q- All Fields'.

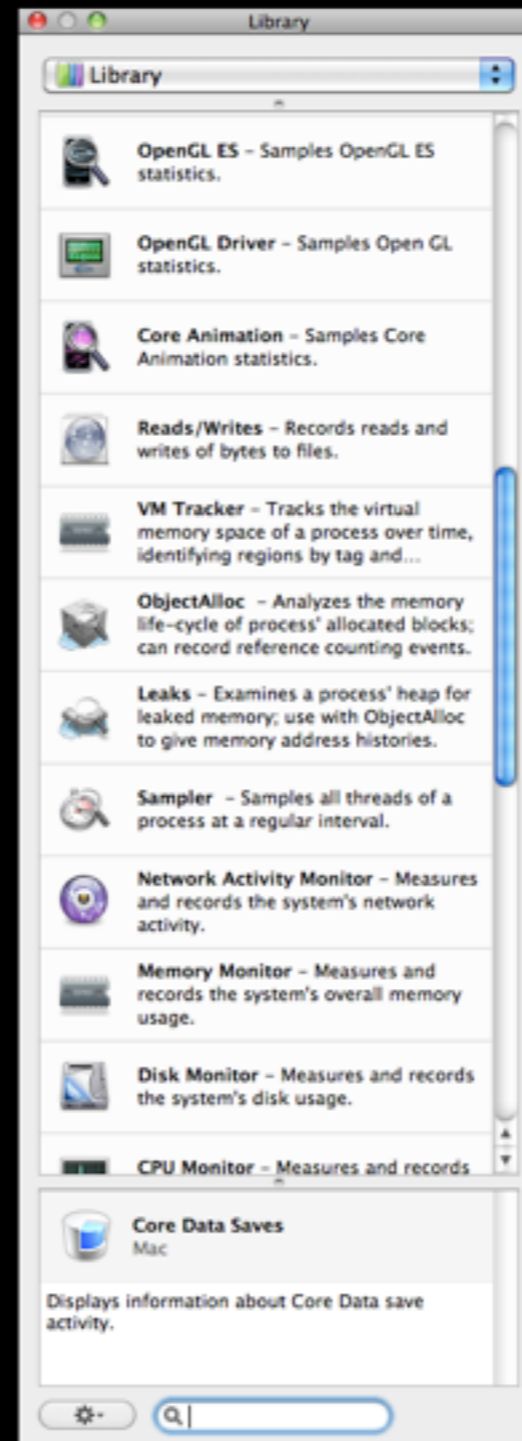
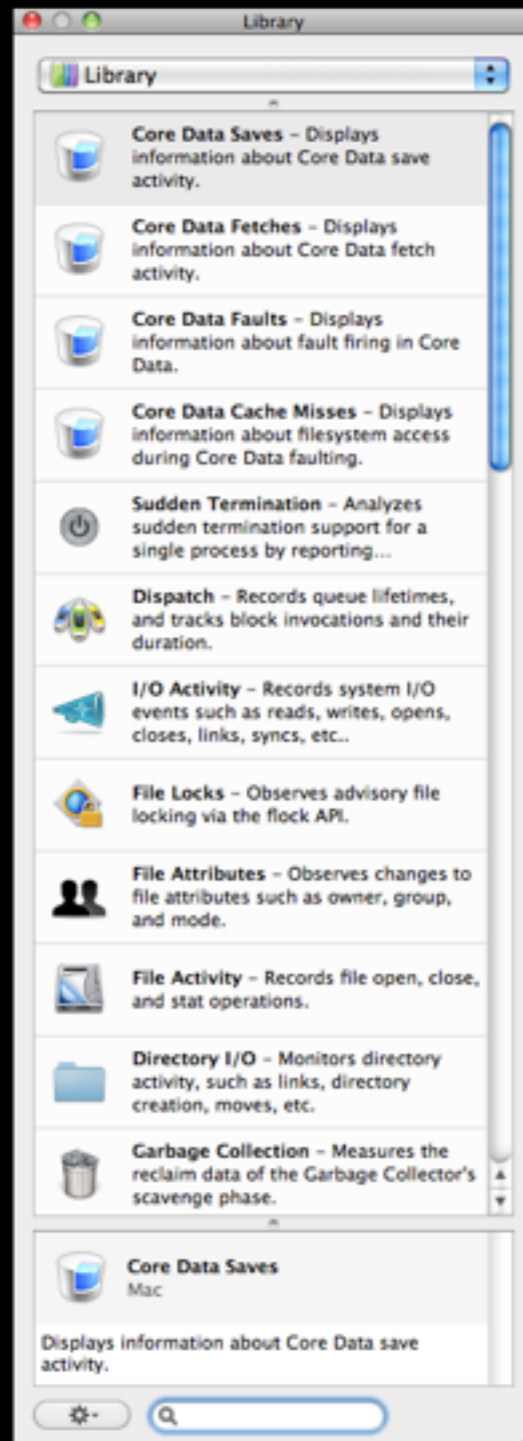
Scanning top to bottom
looking for something
from our code

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

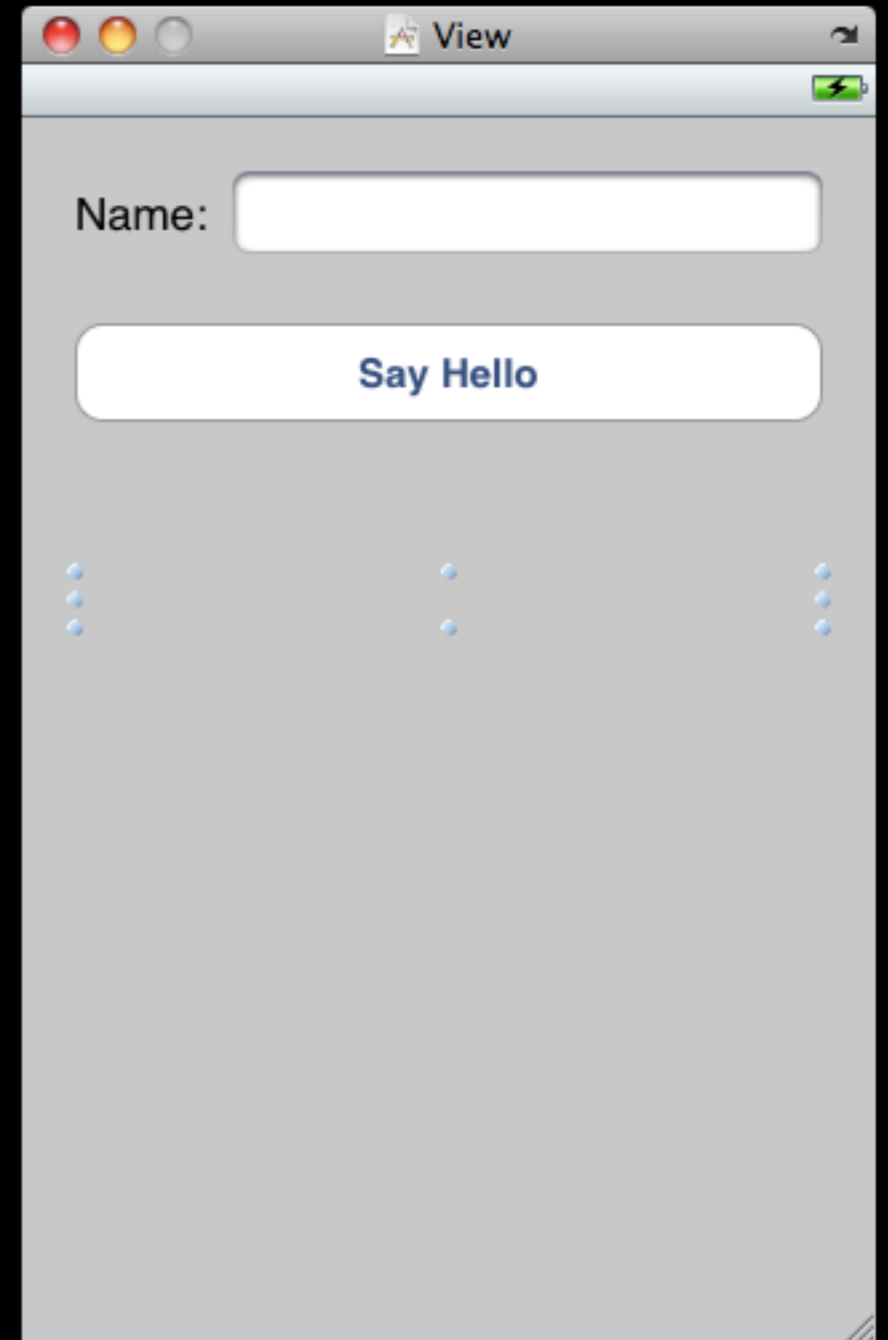


A Simple Example

- 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 {

    UITextField *nameField;
    UILabel *greetingLabel;
}

@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;
@synthesize greetingLabel;

- (IBAction)sayHello {

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

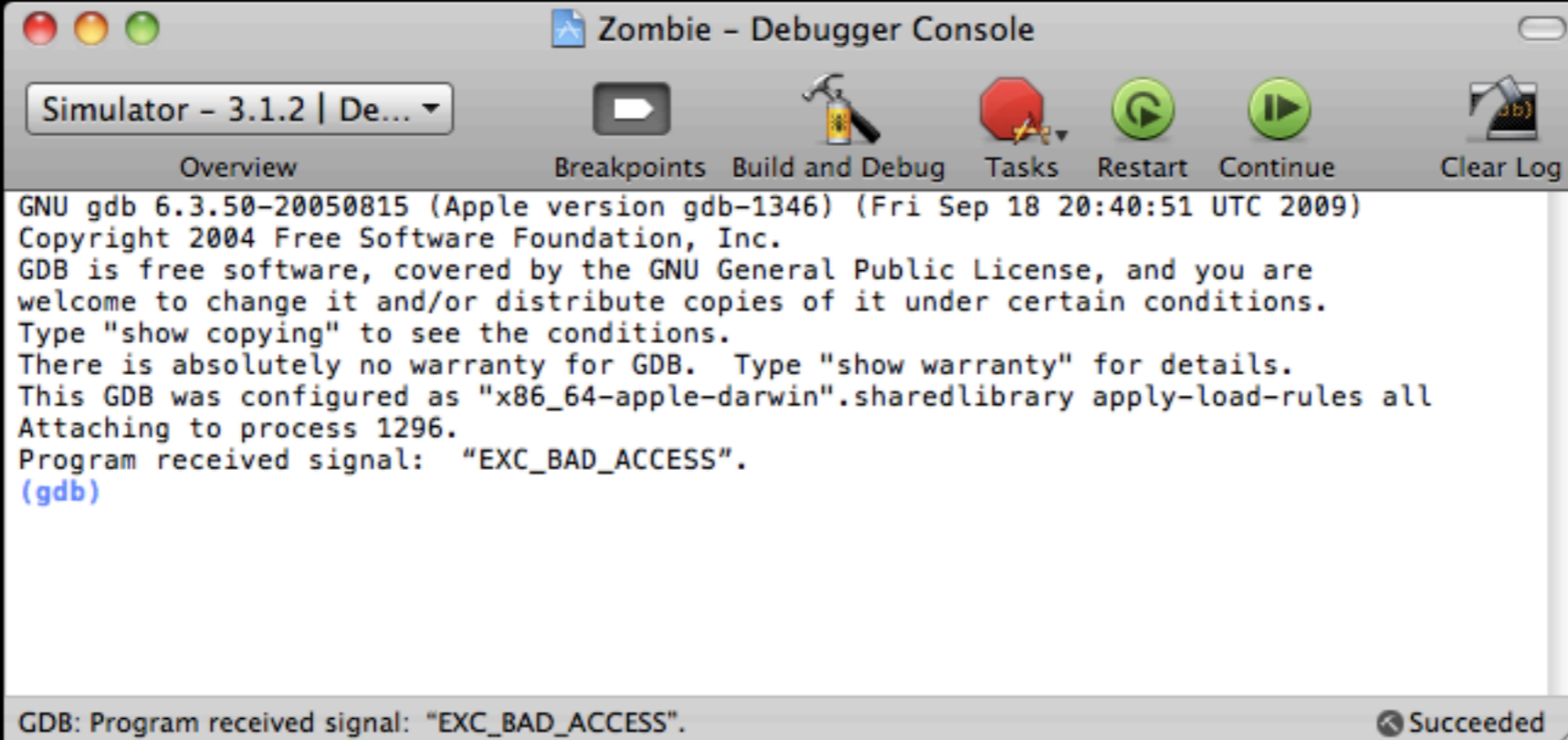
    // beginner mistake - over-release
    [msg release];
}

- (void)dealloc {
    self.nameField = nil;
    self.greetingLabel = nil;
    [super dealloc];
}

@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...




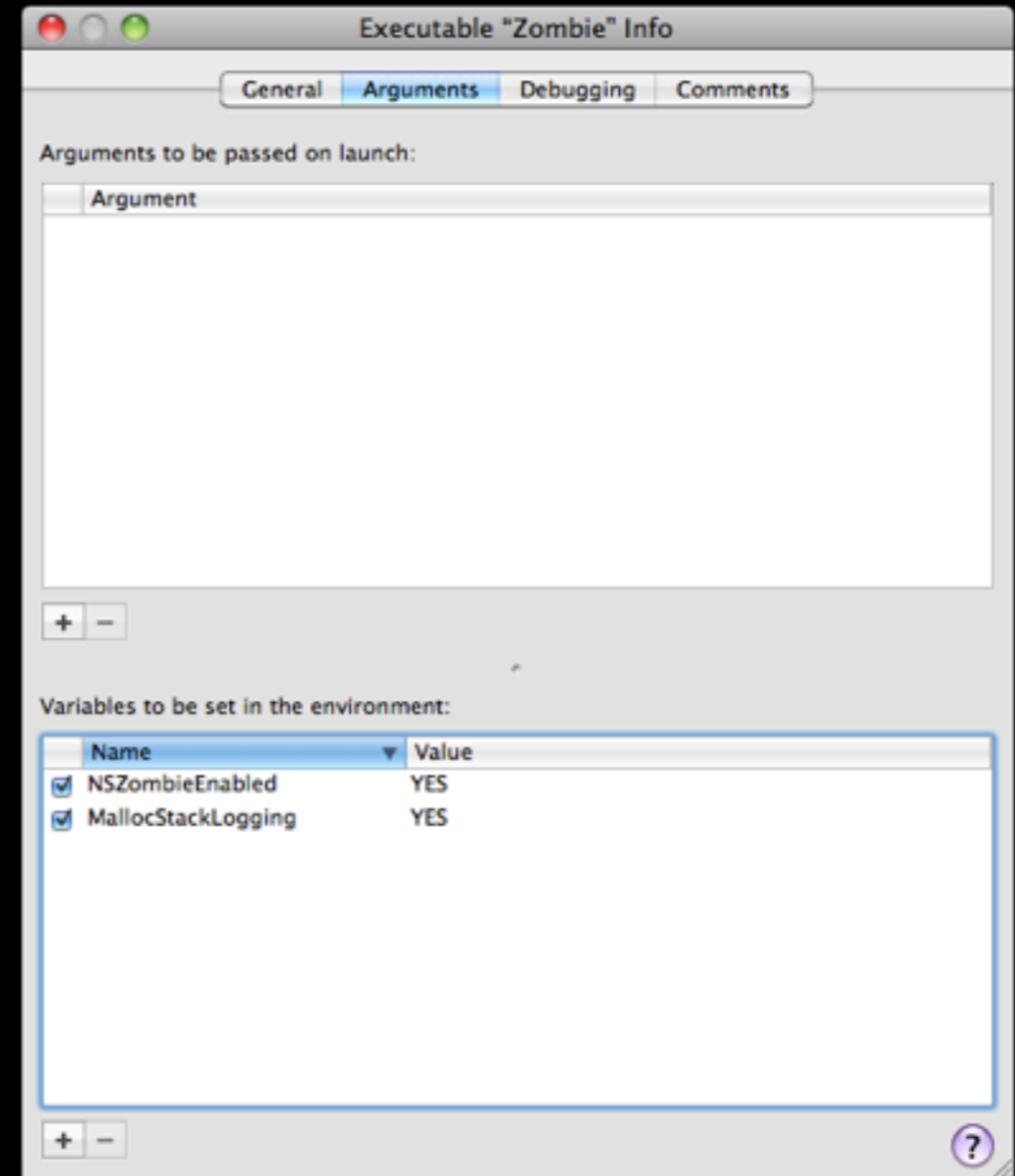
The screenshot shows the Xcode Debugger Console window titled "Zombie - Debugger Console". The window has a toolbar with icons for Overview, Breakpoints, Build and Debug, Tasks, Restart, Continue, and Clear Log. The console output displays the following text:

```
GNU gdb 6.3.50-20050815 (Apple version gdb-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 1296.
Program received signal: "EXC_BAD_ACCESS".
(gdb)
```

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

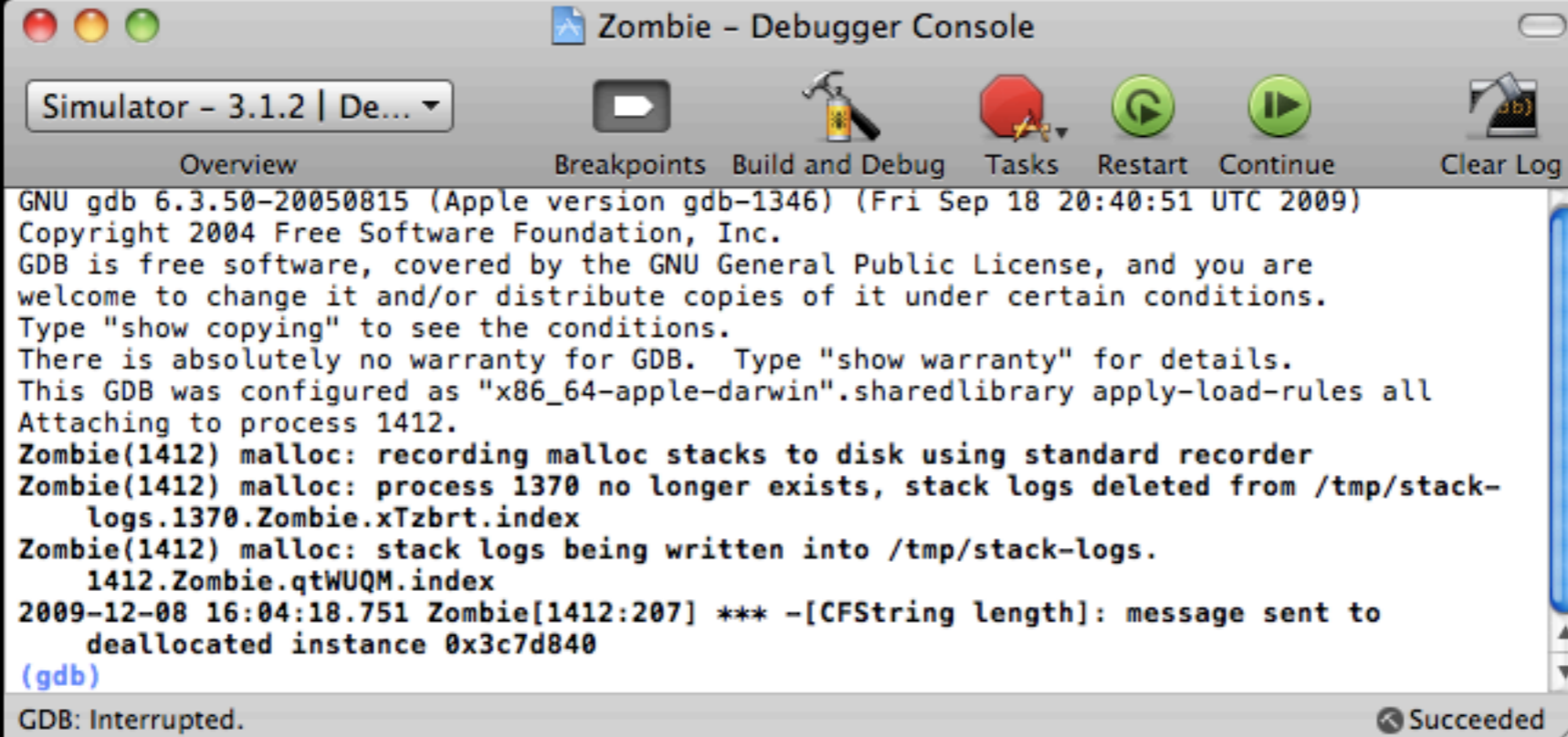
Enabling Zombies

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



Zombie Messages

- Now if we run the app, we get the following in the console...



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

```
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 - 3.1.2 | D...
Overview Breakpoints Build and Debug Tasks Restart Continue Clear Log
2009-12-08 16:04:18.751 Zombie[1412:207] *** -(CFString length): message sent to
deallocated instance 0x3c7d840
(gdb) shell malloc_history 1412 0x3c7d840
ALLOC 0x3c7d820-0x3c7d99f [size=384]: thread_a050f500 |start | main | UIApplicationMain
| GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
PurpleEventCallback | _UIApplicationHandleEvent | -[UIApplication sendEvent:] | -
[UIApplication handleEvent:withNewEvent:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar
handleHardwareKeyDownFromSimulator:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar deleteAction] | -
[UIKeyboardImpl handleDelete] | -[UIKeyboardImpl deleteFromInput] | -[UIKeyboardImpl
generateCandidates:] | -[UIKeyboardInputManagerZephyr autocorrection] |
KBInputManager::autocorrection() | KBInputManager::lookup() |
KBInputManager::fill_result_or_capitalized_word_map(KB::Vector<KB::Word>&,
KB::Vector<KB::Word> const&, KB::String const&, KB::String const&, KB::String
const&) | KB::Vector<KB::Word>::push_back(KB::Word const&) |
KB::Vector<KB::Word>::ensure_capacity(unsigned int) | malloc | malloc_zone_malloc
----
FREE 0x3c7d820-0x3c7d99f [size=384]: thread_a050f500 |start | main | UIApplicationMain
| GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
PurpleEventCallback | _UIApplicationHandleEvent | -[UIApplication sendEvent:] | -
[UIApplication handleEvent:withNewEvent:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar
handleHardwareKeyDownFromSimulator:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar deleteAction] | -
[UIKeyboardImpl handleDelete] | -[UIKeyboardImpl deleteFromInput] | -[UIKeyboardImpl
generateCandidates:] | -[UIKeyboardInputManagerZephyr autocorrection] |
KBInputManager::autocorrection() | KB::Vector<KB::Word>::~~Vector() | free
----
ALLOC 0x3c7d840-0x3c7d947 [size=264]: thread_a050f500 |start | main | UIApplicationMain
| GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
PurpleEventCallback | _UIApplicationHandleEvent | -[UIApplication sendEvent:] | -
[UIApplication handleEvent:withNewEvent:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar
handleHardwareKeyDownFromSimulator:] | -[UIKeyboardLayoutStar deleteAction] | -
[UIKeyboardImpl handleDelete] | -[UIKeyboardImpl deleteFromInput] | -[UIKeyboardImpl
updateCandidateDisplay] | -[UIKeyboardImpl removeAutocorrectPrompt] | objc_msgSend |
_class_lookup | _cache_fill | _cache_malloc |
_calloc_inte
----
FREE 0x3c7d840-0x3c7d947 [size=264]: thread_a050f500 |start | main | UIApplicationMain
| GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
_CFRunLoop
unsigned long | CA::Context::commit_transaction
(CA::Transaction*) | -[CALayer layoutSublayers] |
objc_msgSend | lookUpMethod | _cache_fill |
_cache_collect
----
ALLOC 0x3c7d840-0x3c7d85f [size=32]: thread_a050f500 |start | main | UIApplicationMain |
GSEventRun | GSEventRunModal | CFRunLoopRunInMode | CFRunLoopRunSpecific |
PurpleEventCallback | _UIApplicationHandleEvent | -[UIApplication sendEvent:] | -
[UIWindow _sendTouchesForEvent:] | -[UIControl touchesEnded:withEvent:] | -
[UIControl(Internal) _sendAction:ForEvent:] | -[UIControl
sendAction:to:forEvent:] | -[UIApplication sendAction:to:from:forEvent:] | -
[ZombieViewController sayHello] | +[NSString stringWithFormat:] | -
_CFRStringCreateWithFormatAndArgumentsAux | CFStringCreateCopy |
_CFRStringCreateImmutableFunnel3 | _CFRuntimeCreateInstance | malloc_zone_malloc
(gdb)
GDB: Interrupted. Succeeded
```

Where it was created

[ZombieViewController sayHello] | +[NSString stringWithFormat:] | -

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/>