Developer Tools #WWDC15

Optimizing Swift Performance

Session 409

Nadav Rotem Manager, Swift Performance Team
Michael Gottesman Engineer, Swift Performance Team
Joe Grzywacz Engineer, Performance Tools

Agenda

Swift 2.0 performance update

Understanding Swift performance

Using Instruments to analyze the performance of Swift programs

Swift is a Flexible, Safe Programming Language with ARC

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Flexible	Safe	ARC
function signature specializations	overflow checks removal	ARC optimizer
global variable optimizations	bounds checks elimination	copy forwarding
lock-less metadata caches	obj-c bridge optimizations	heap to stack
generics specializations	checked casting optimizations	code motion
class hierarchy analysis		alias analysis
closure optimizations		reference counting analysis
SSA optimizations		copy-on-write optimizations
call graph analysis		
loop optimizations		
devirtualization		
function inliner		

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Array Bounds Checks Optimizations

Swift ensures that array access happen in bounds

Swift can lift checks out of loops

O(n) checks become O(1)

```
for i in 0..<n {
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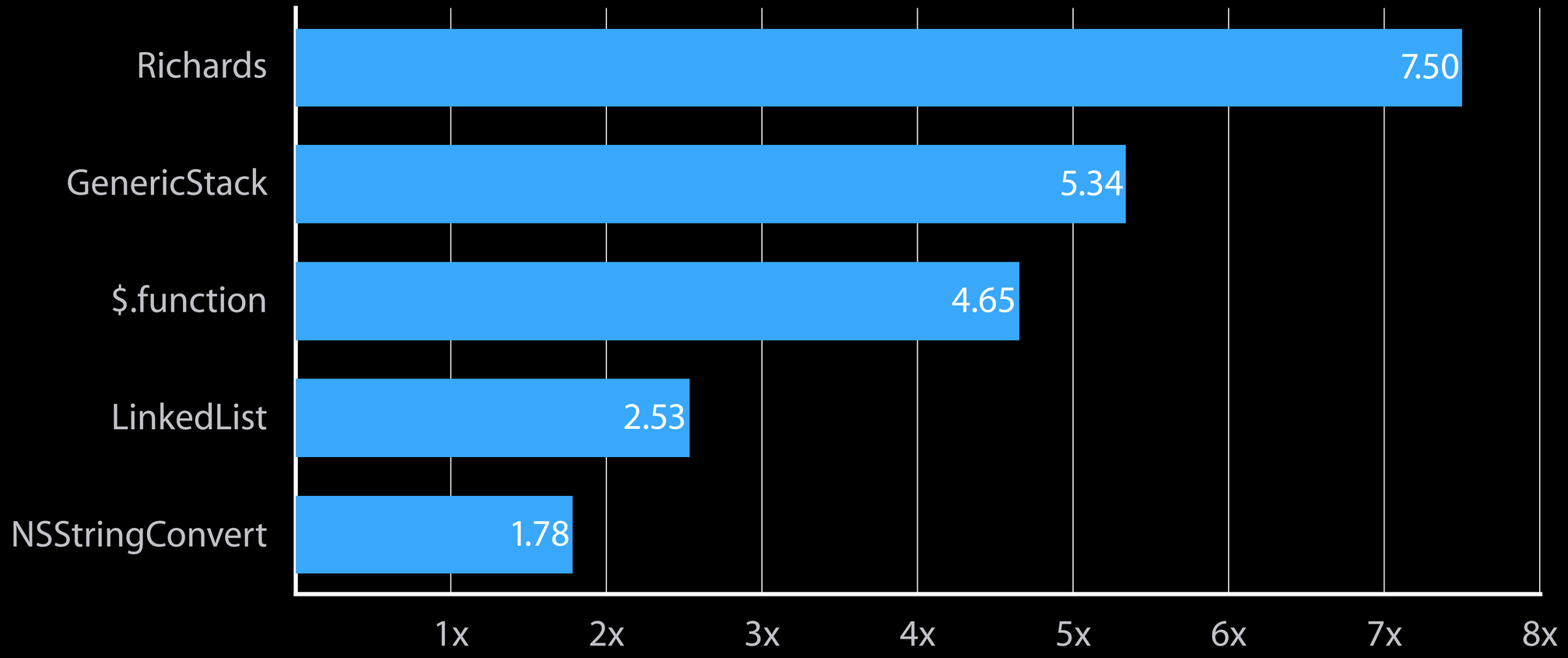
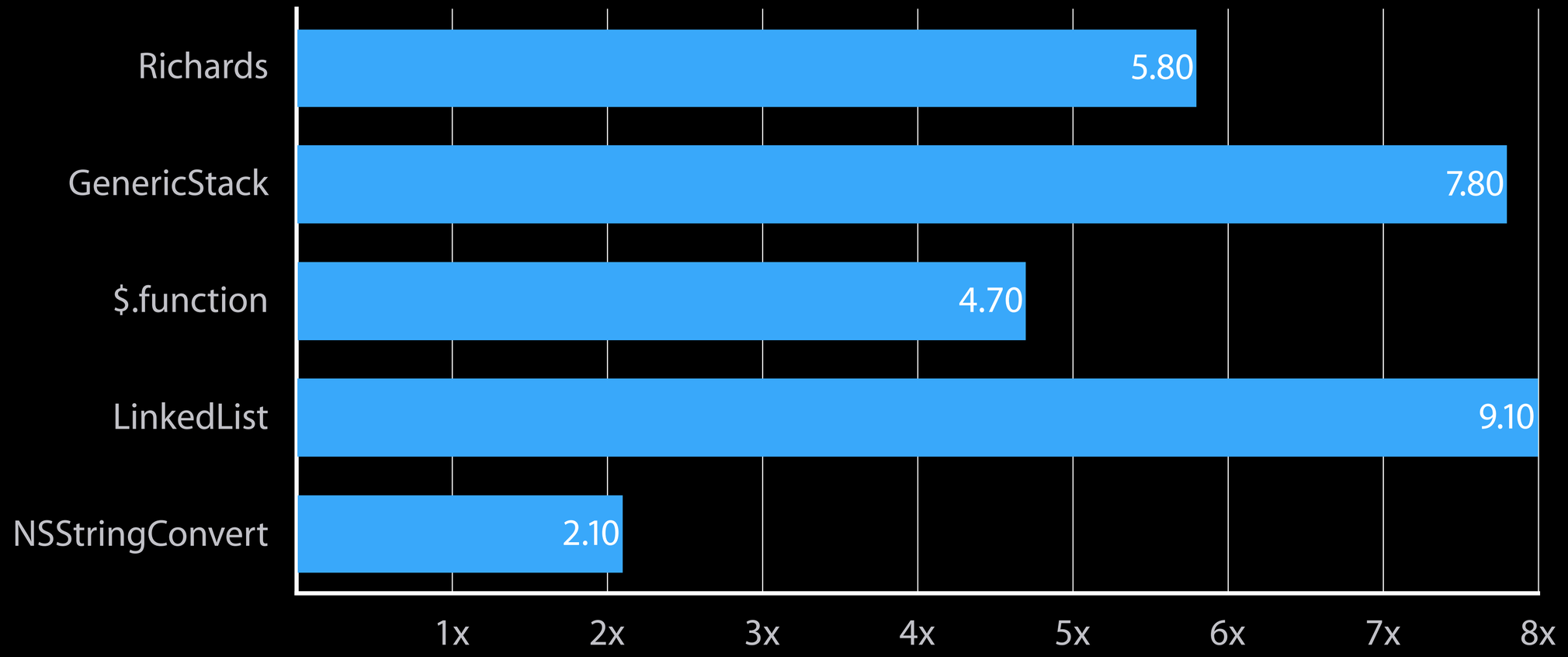
Performance Improvements Since 1.0

Optimized programs (higher is better)



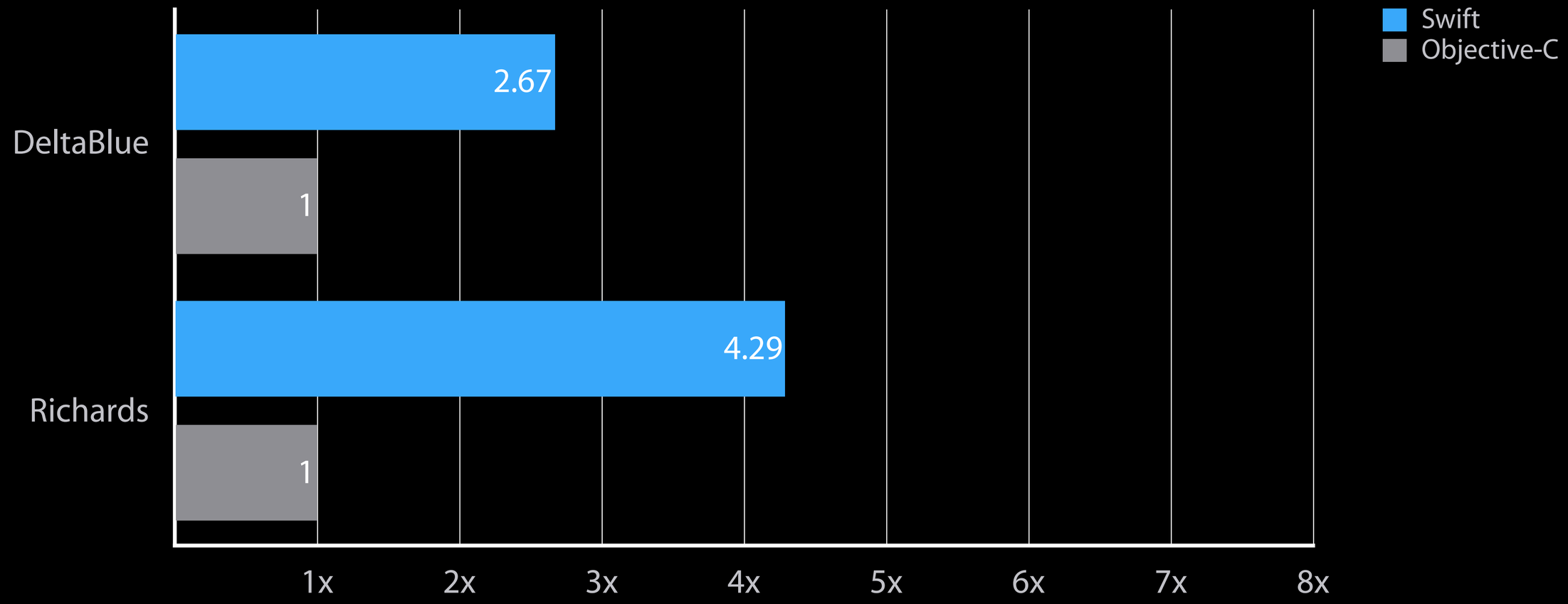
Performance Improvements Since 1.0

Unoptimized programs (higher is better)



Swift vs. Objective-C

Program speed (higher is better)

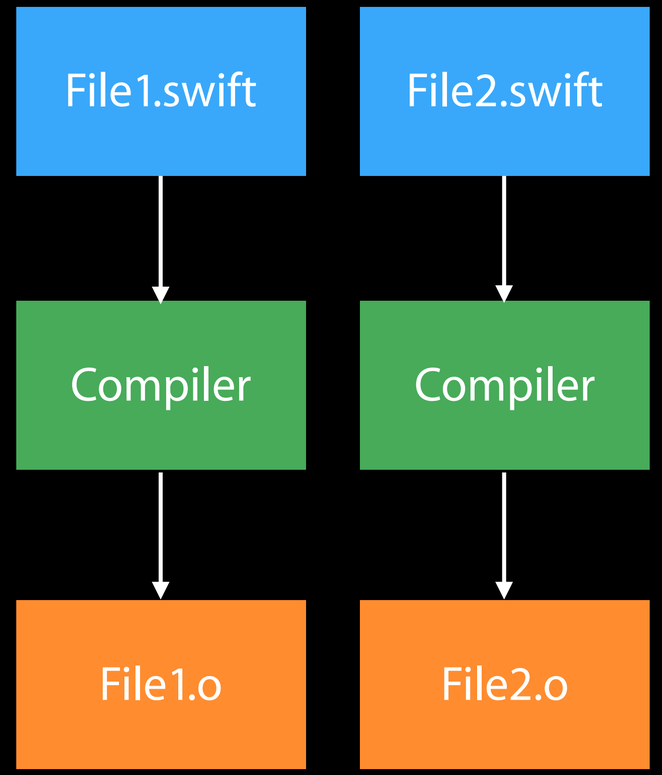


Swift Compilation

Xcode compiles files independently, in parallel

Re-compile only files that need to be updated

Optimizer is limited to scope of one file



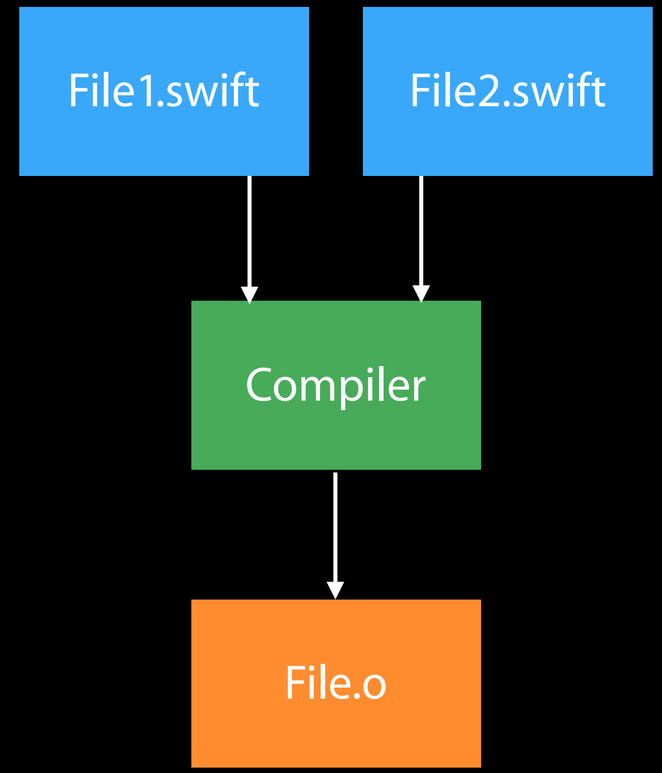
Whole Module Optimizations

Compilation is not limited to the scope of one file

Analyzing the whole module allows better optimizations

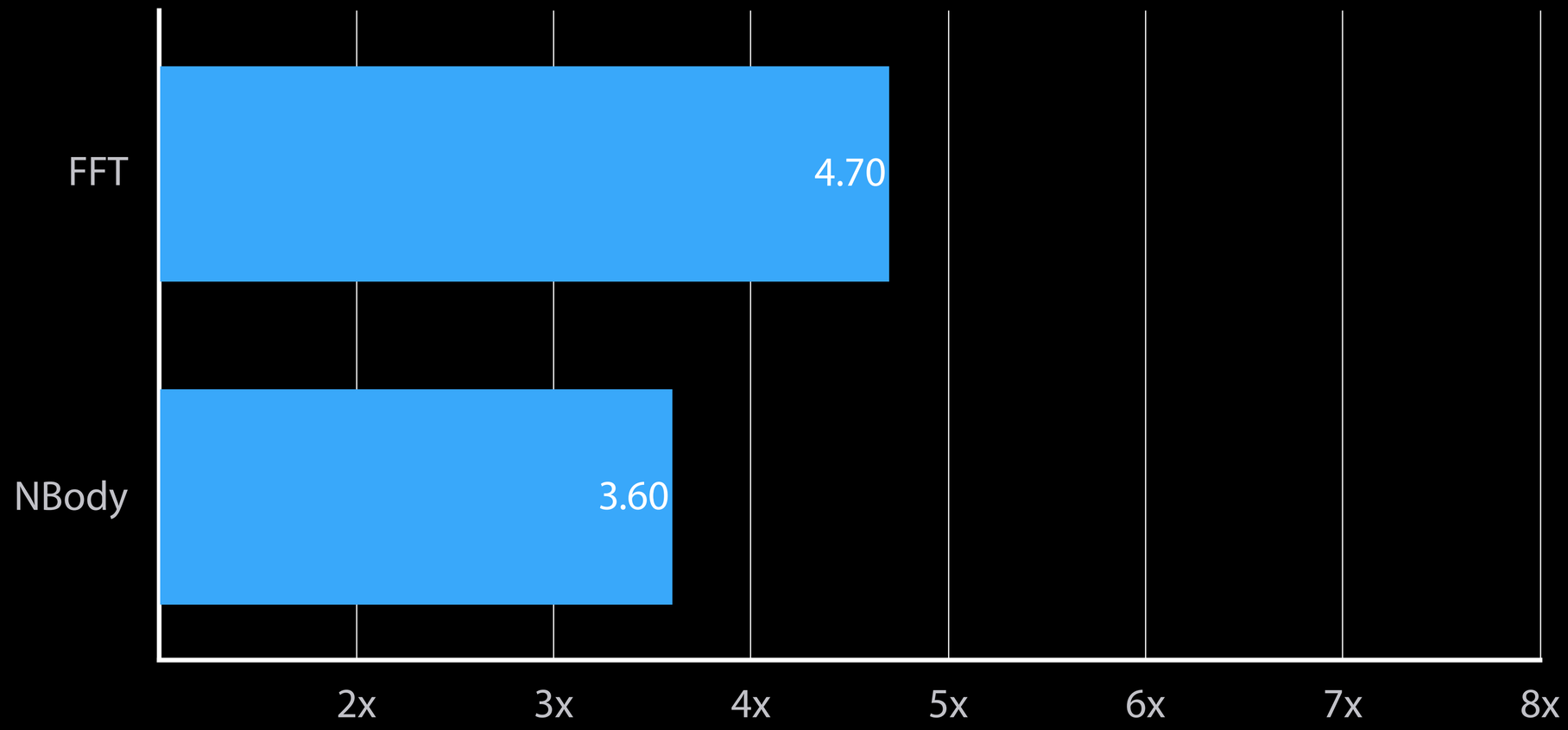
Whole Module Optimization greatly improved in Swift 2.0

- Better optimizations
- Parallel code generation

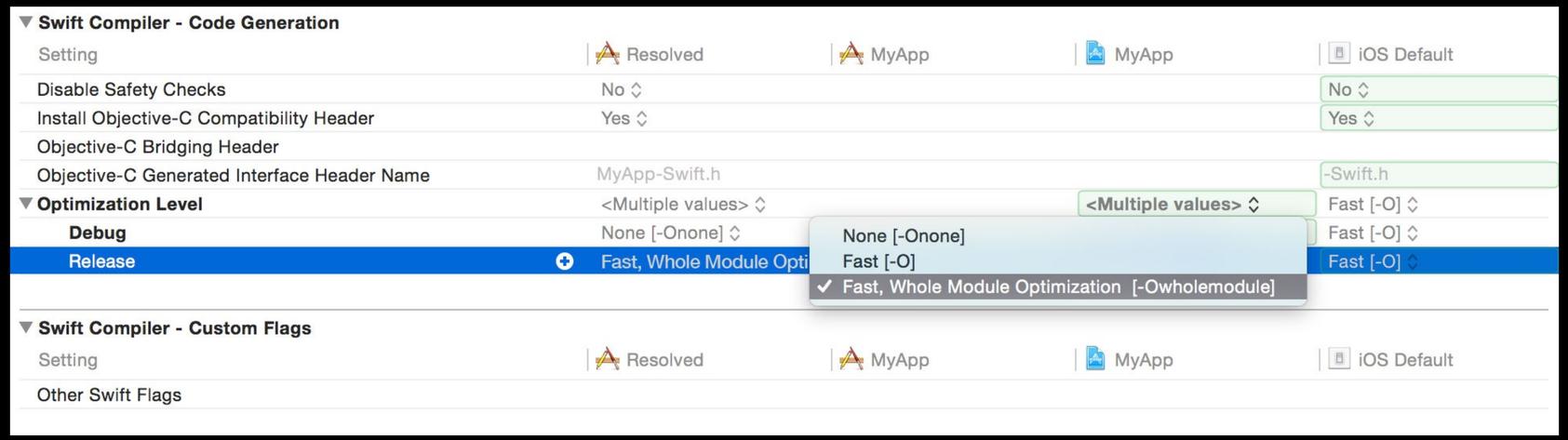


Performance Improvements Due to WMO

Swift 2 vs Swift 2 + WMO (higher is better)



New Optimization Level Configurations



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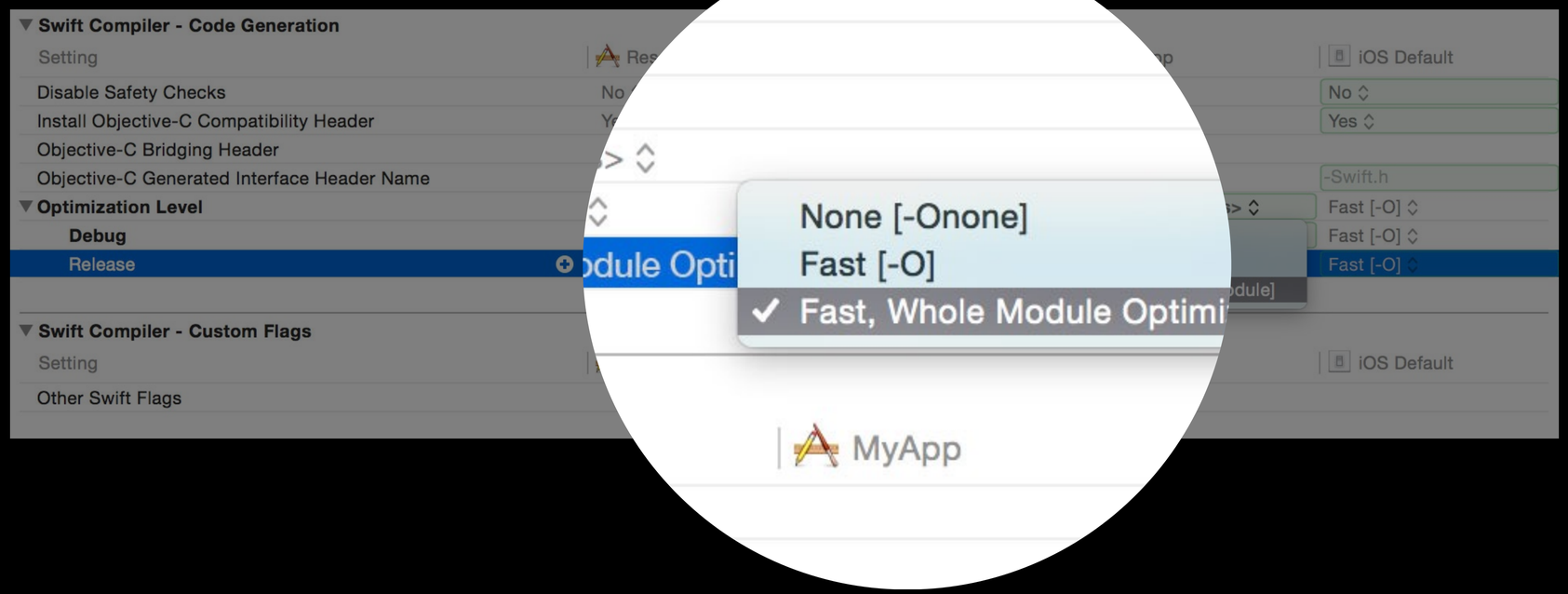

Writing High Performance Swift Code

Michael Gottesman Engineer, Swift Performance Team

Overview

Reference Counting

Generics

Dynamic Dispatch

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Generics

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How Reference Counting Works

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```
class C { ... }
func foo(c: C?) { ... }

var x: C? = C()
var y: C? = x
foo(y)

y = nil
x = nil
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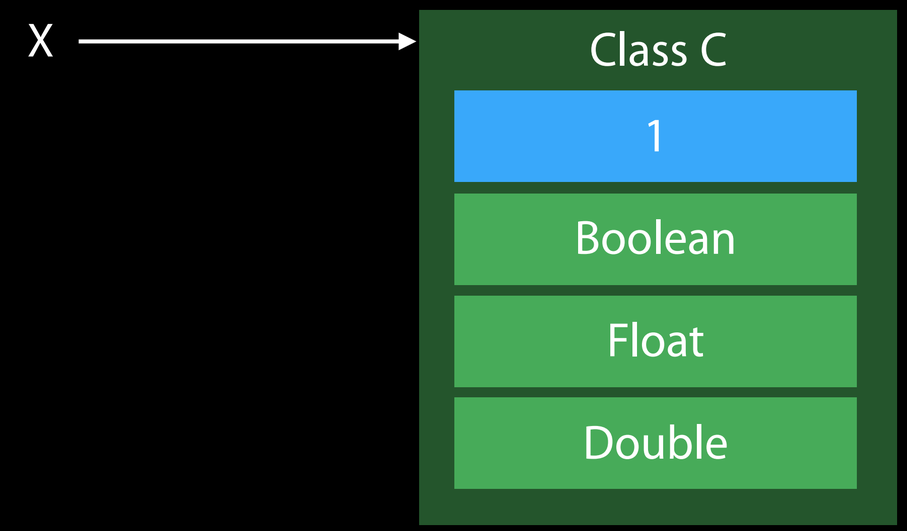

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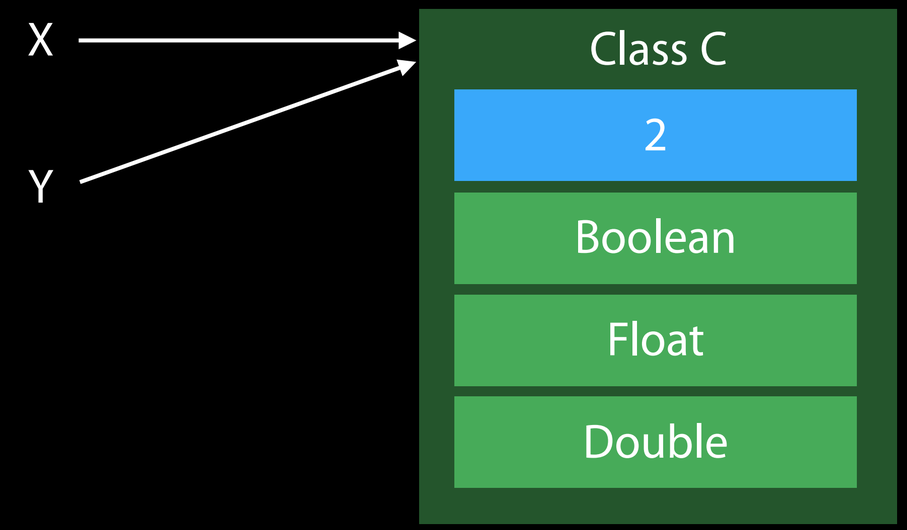

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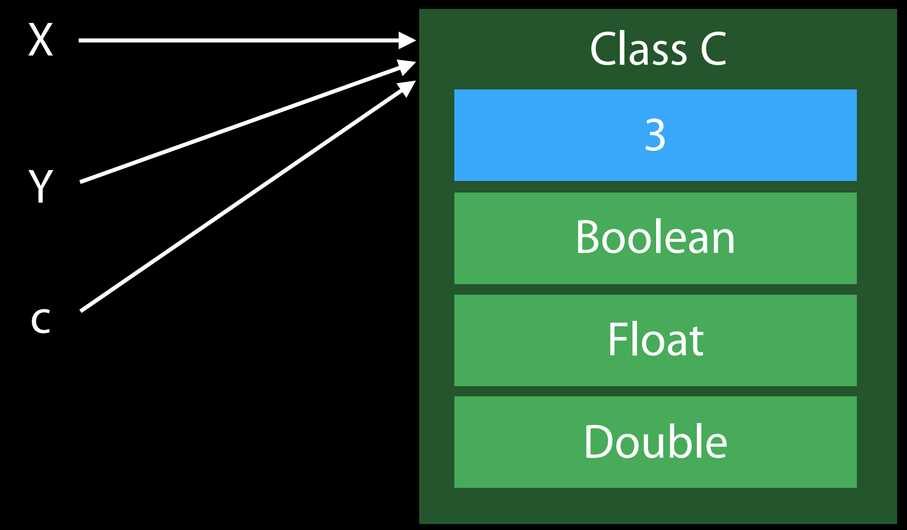

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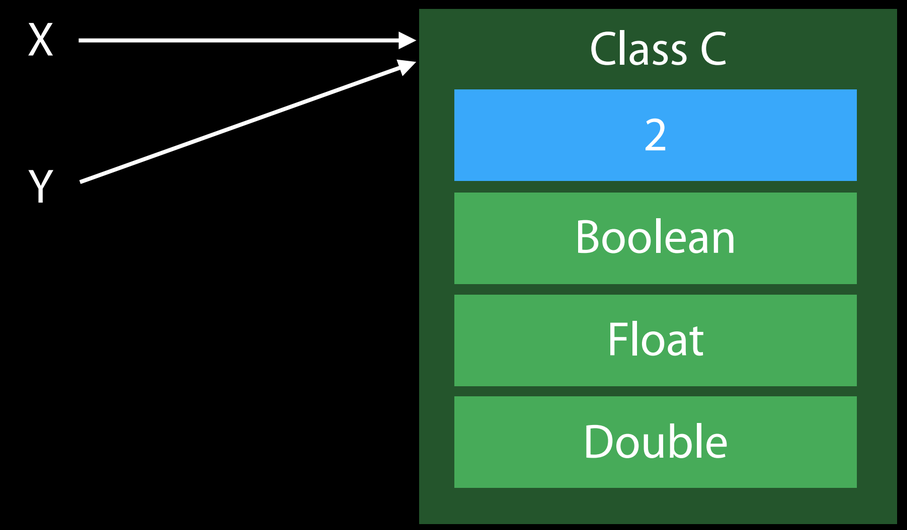

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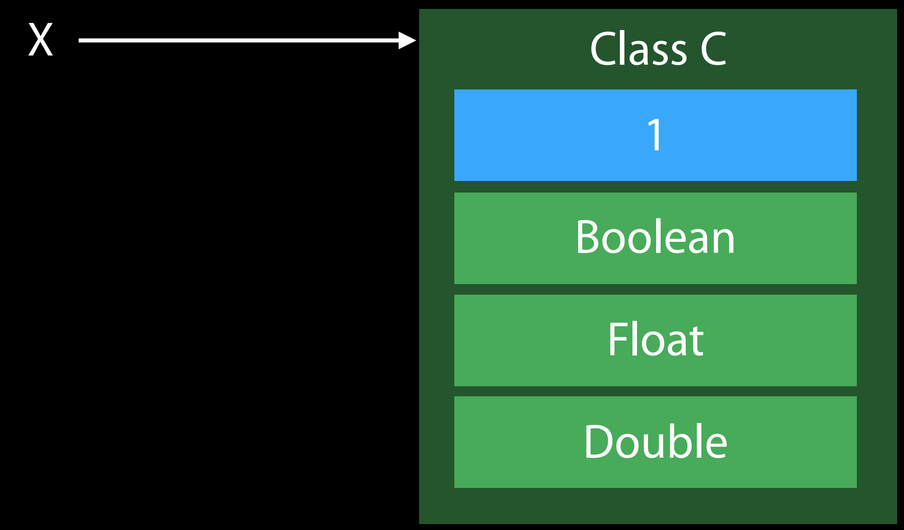

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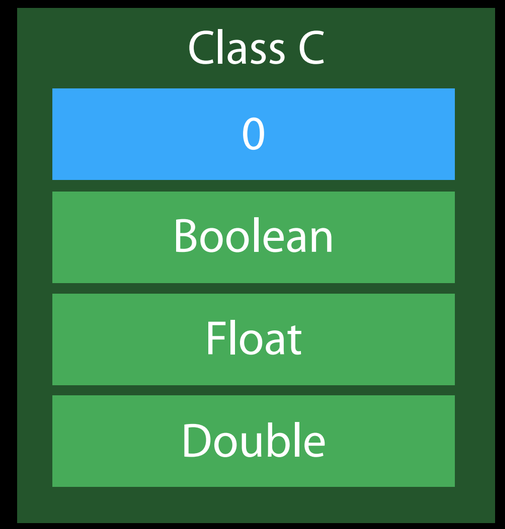

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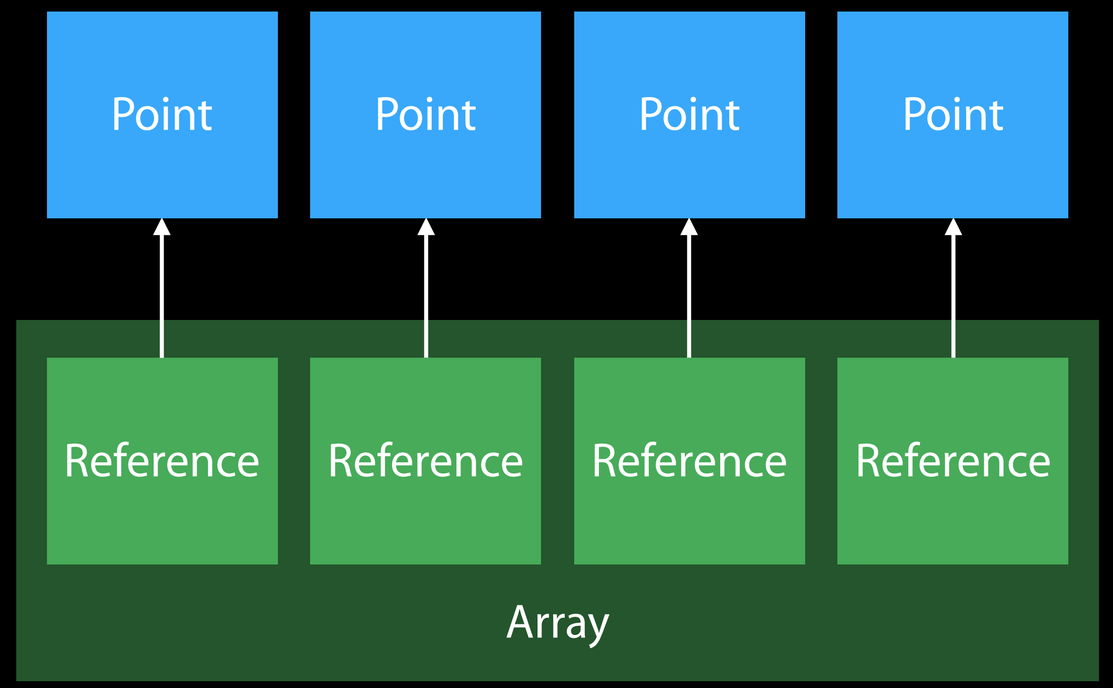

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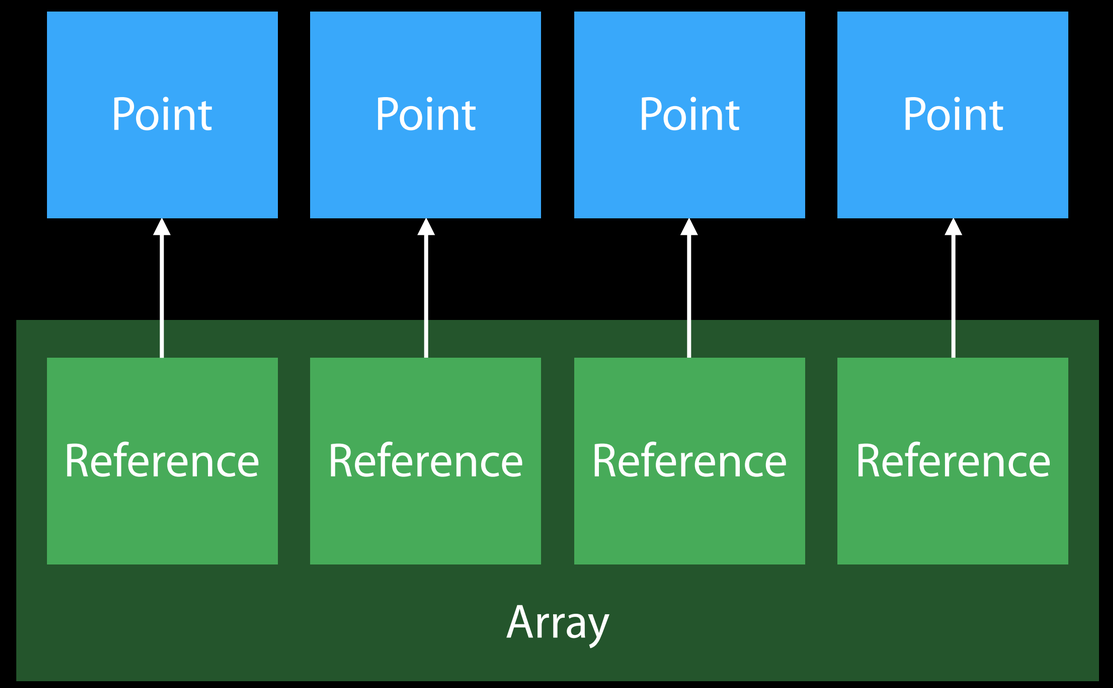

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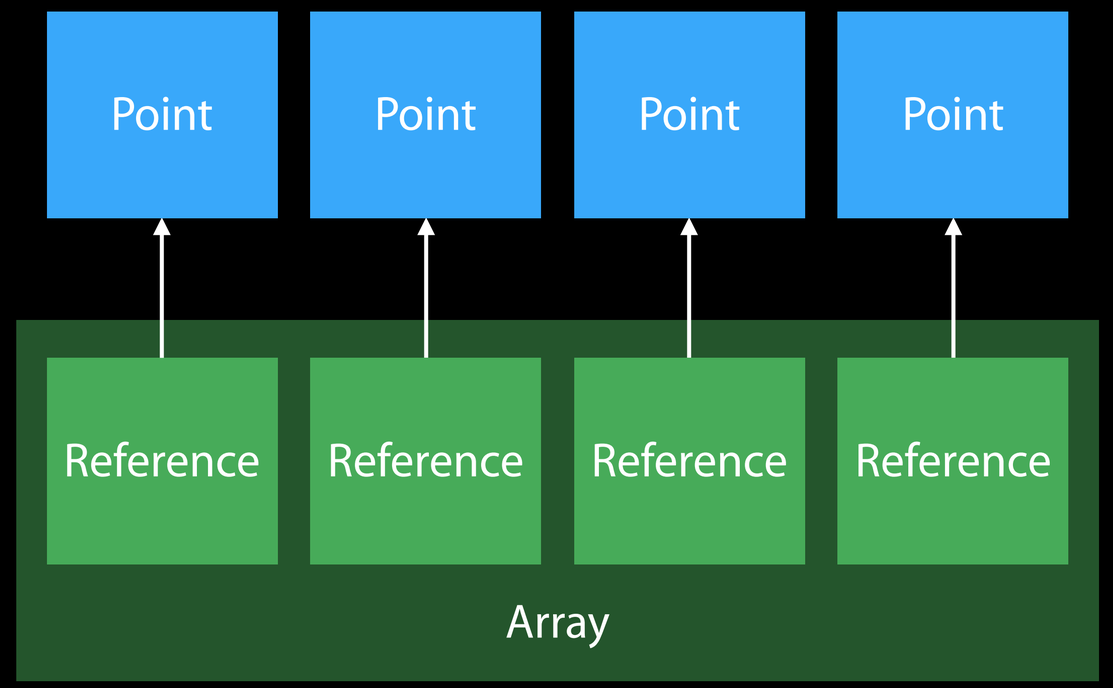

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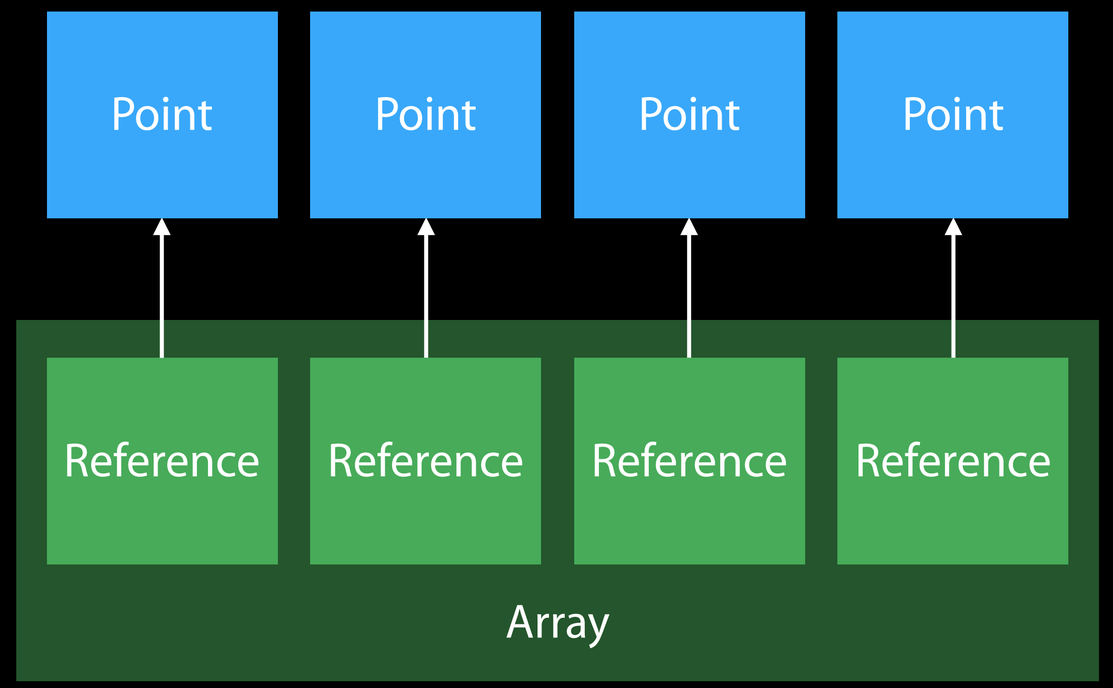

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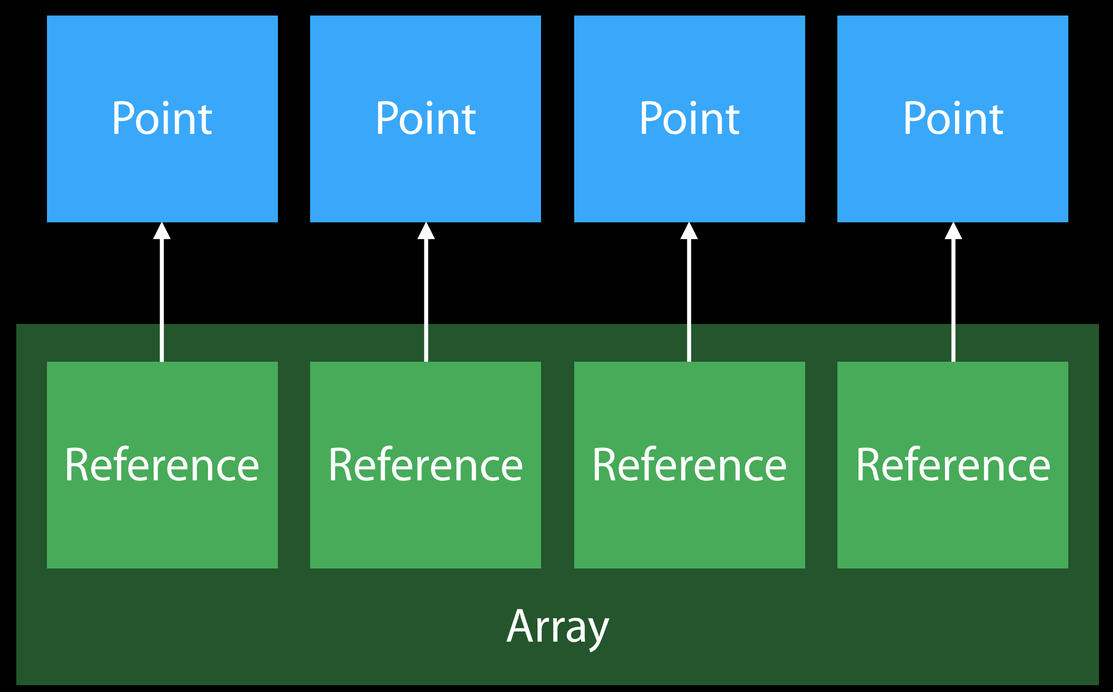

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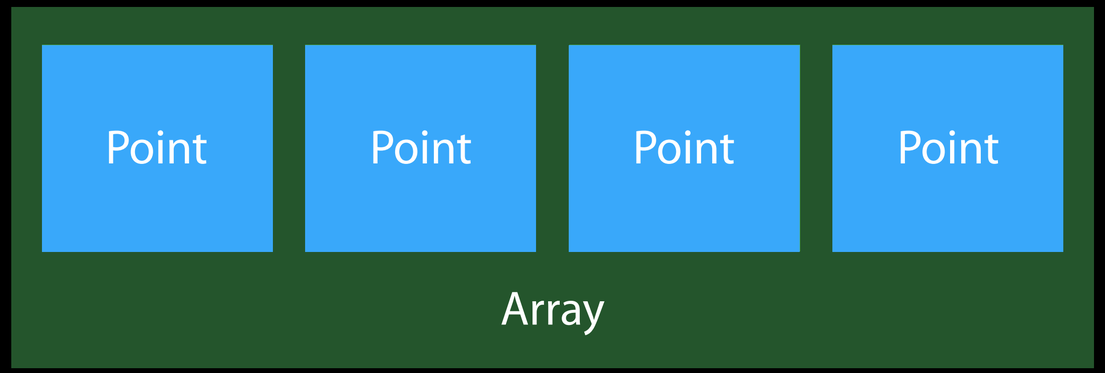

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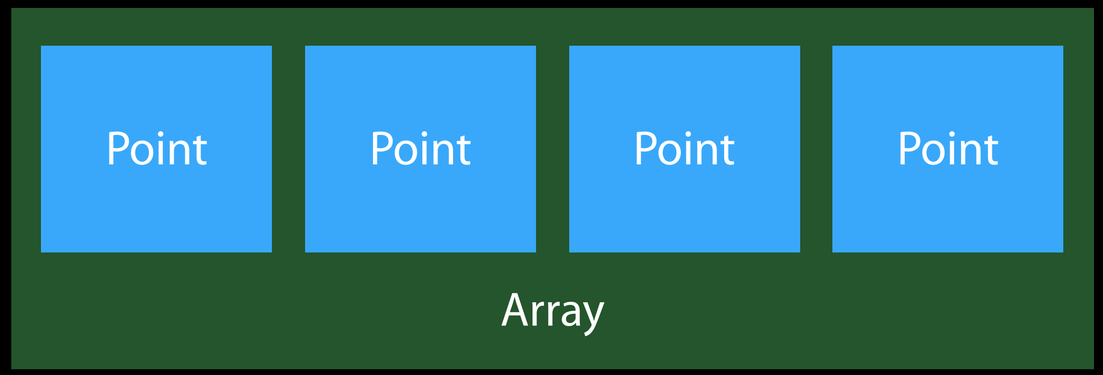

All reference counting operations eliminated

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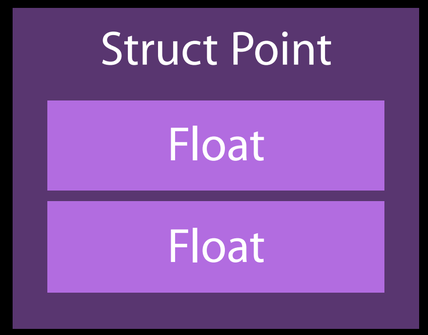

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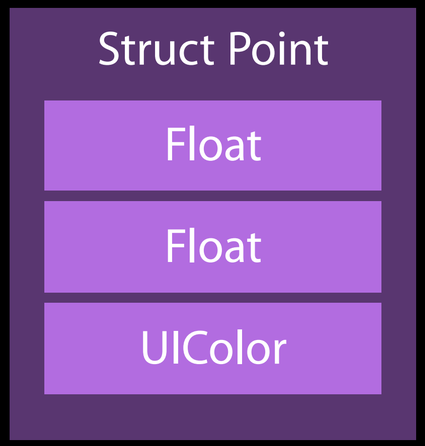

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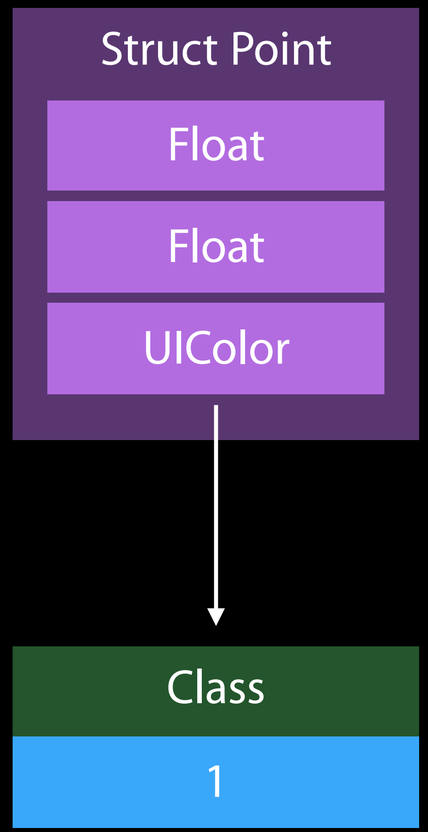

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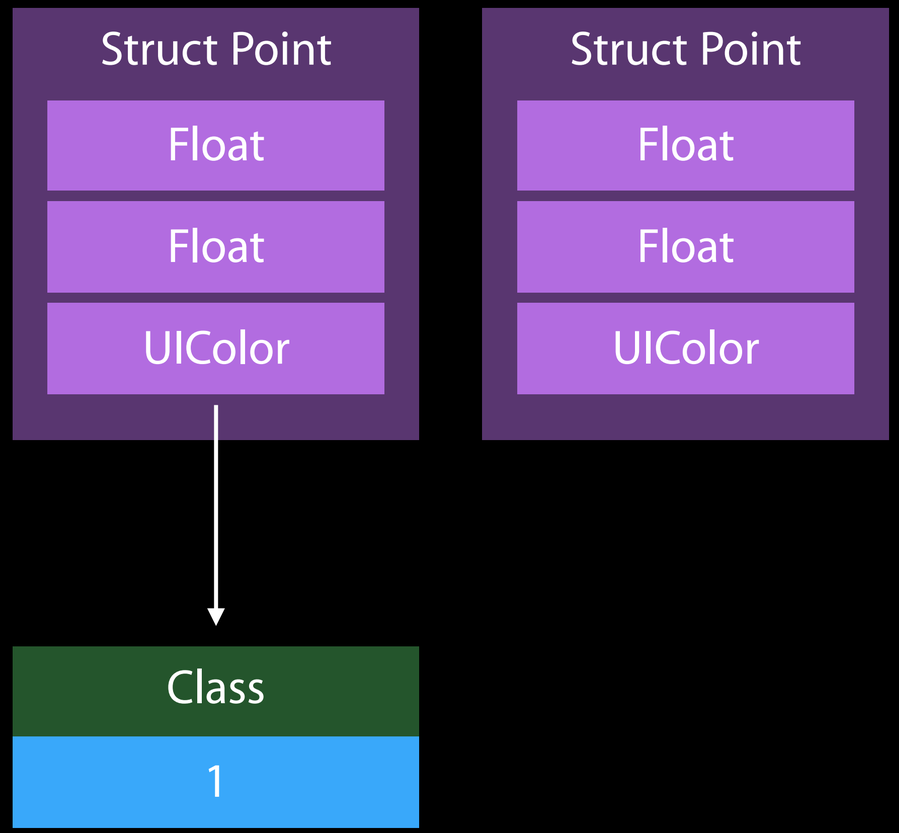

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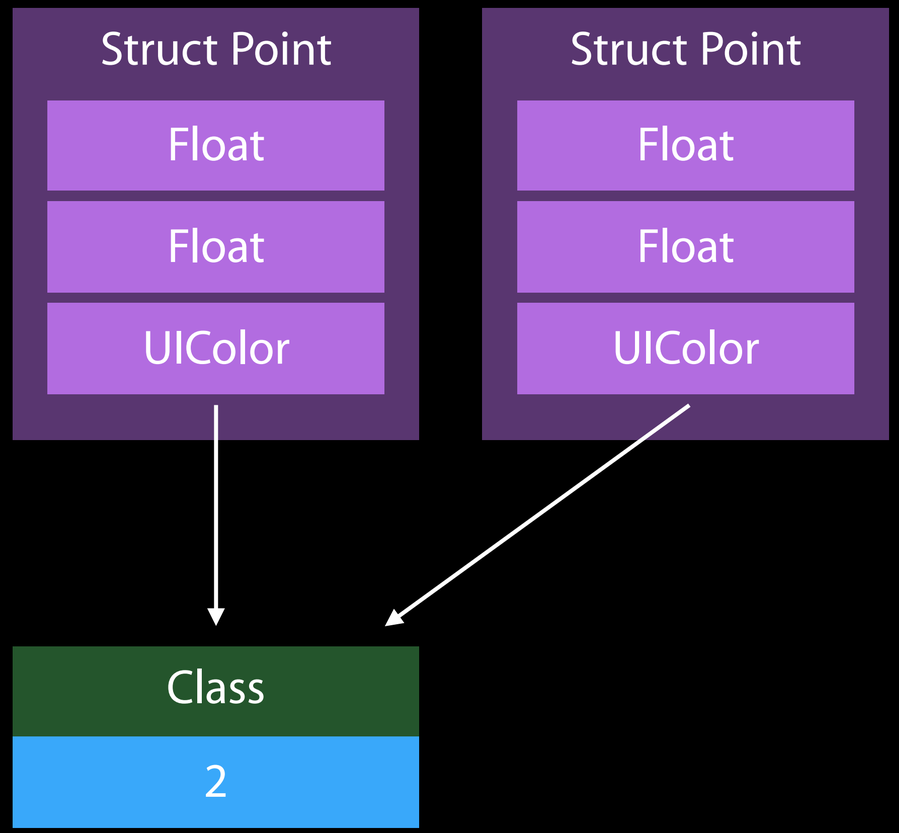
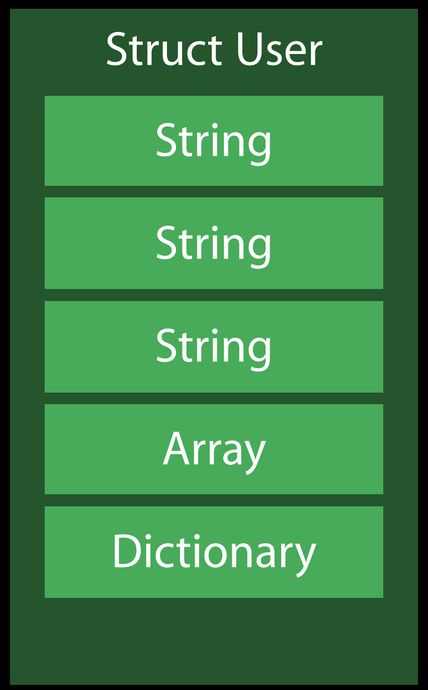


Structs Containing Many References



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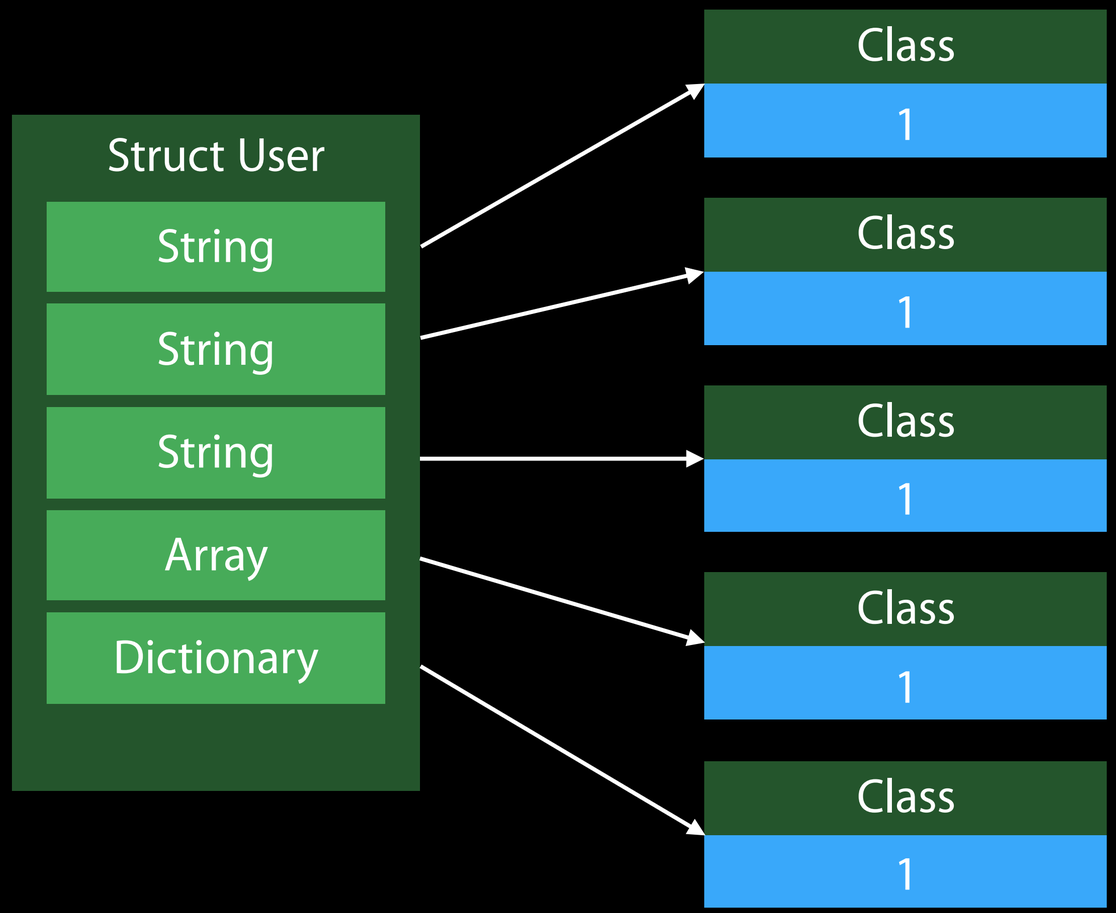

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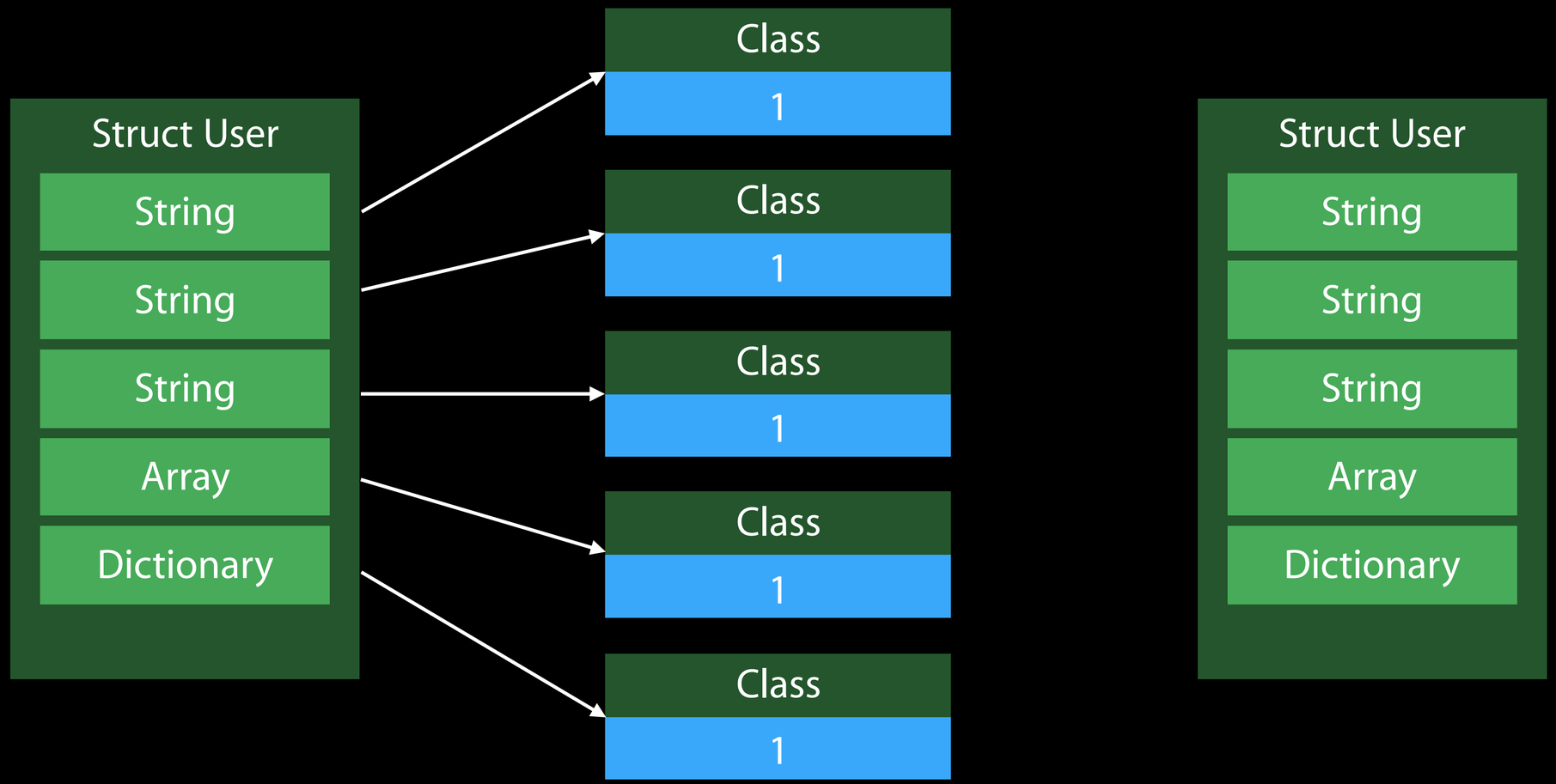
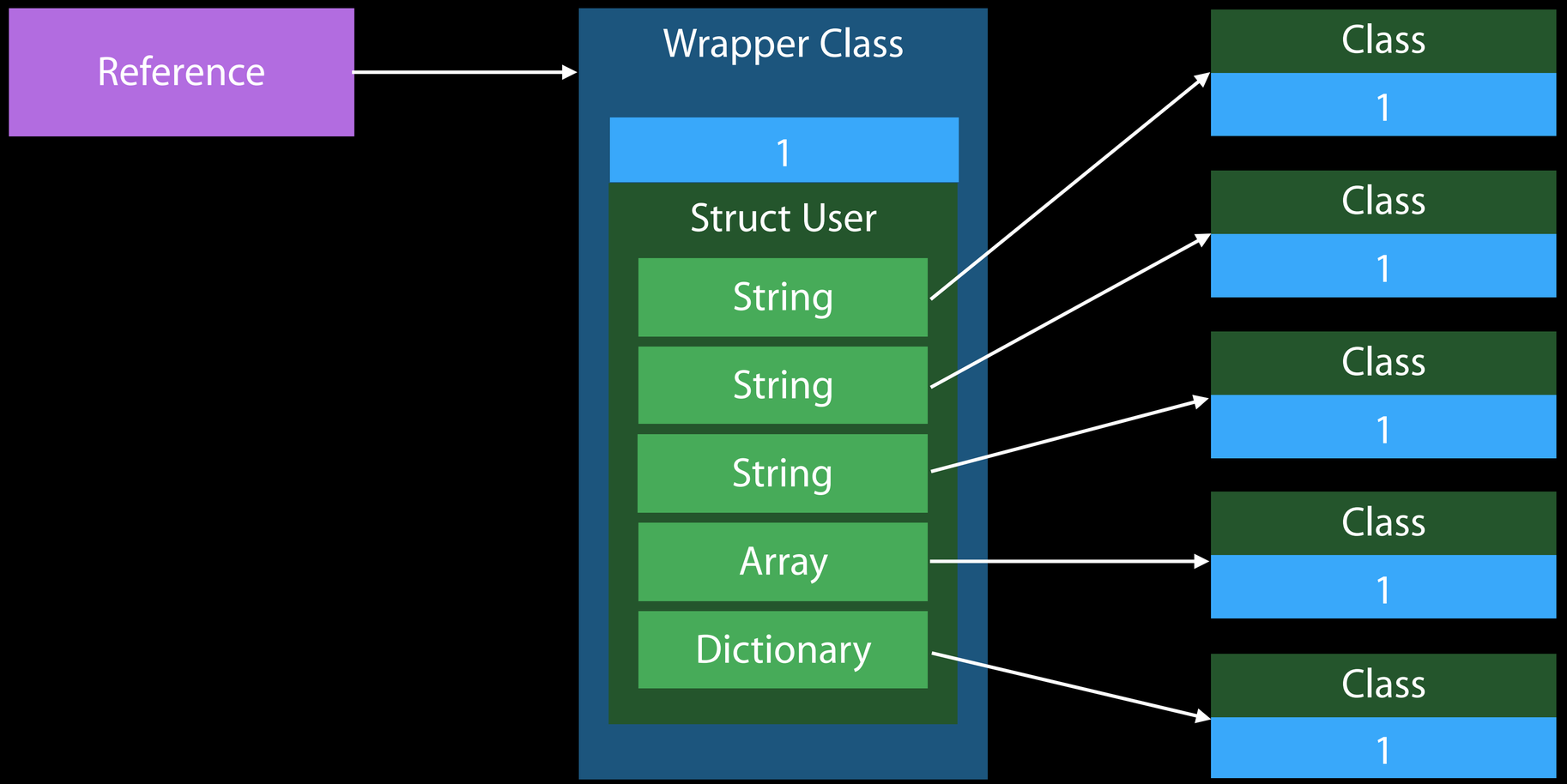


Structs Containing Many References

Use a Wrapper Class



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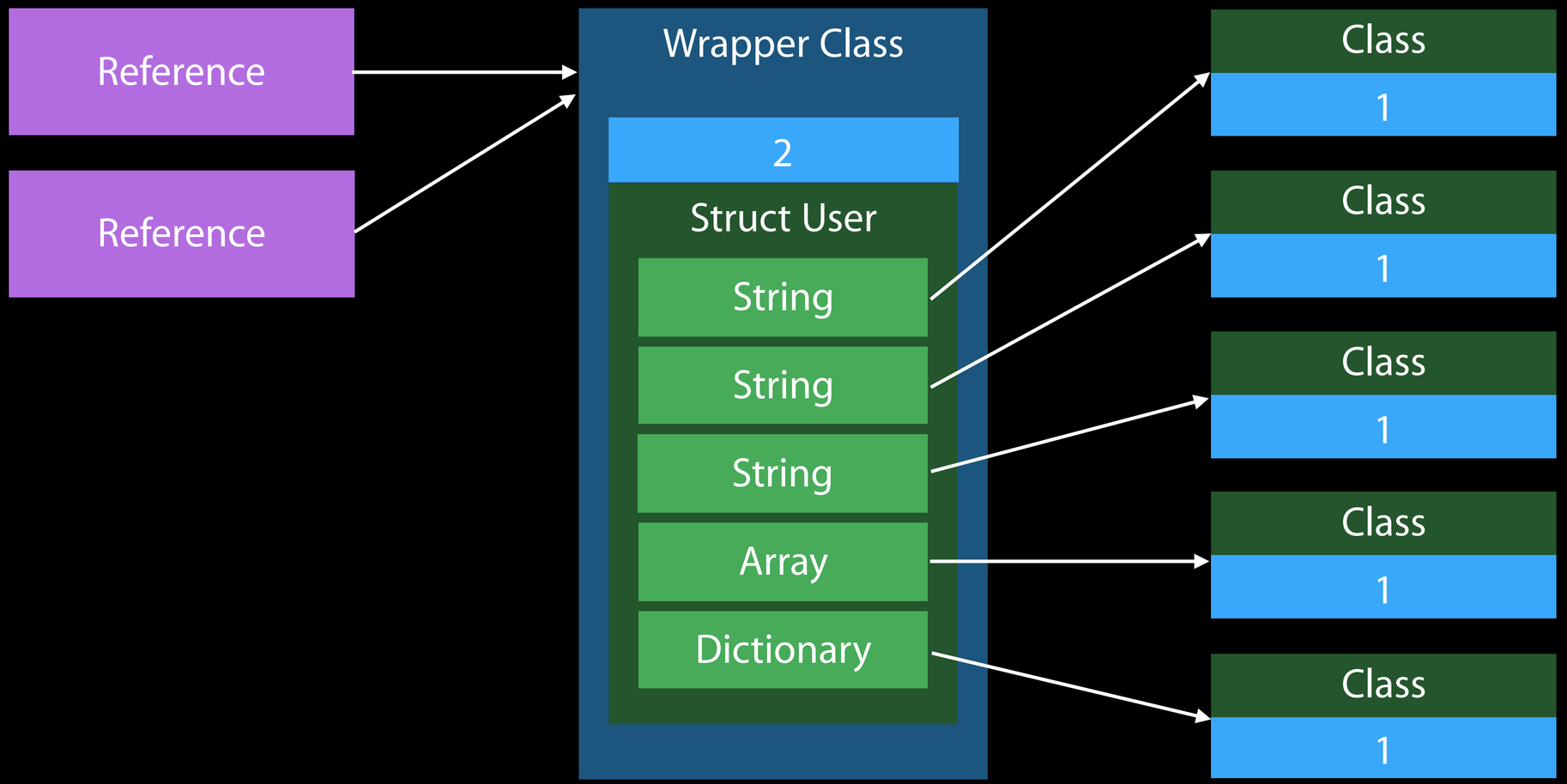

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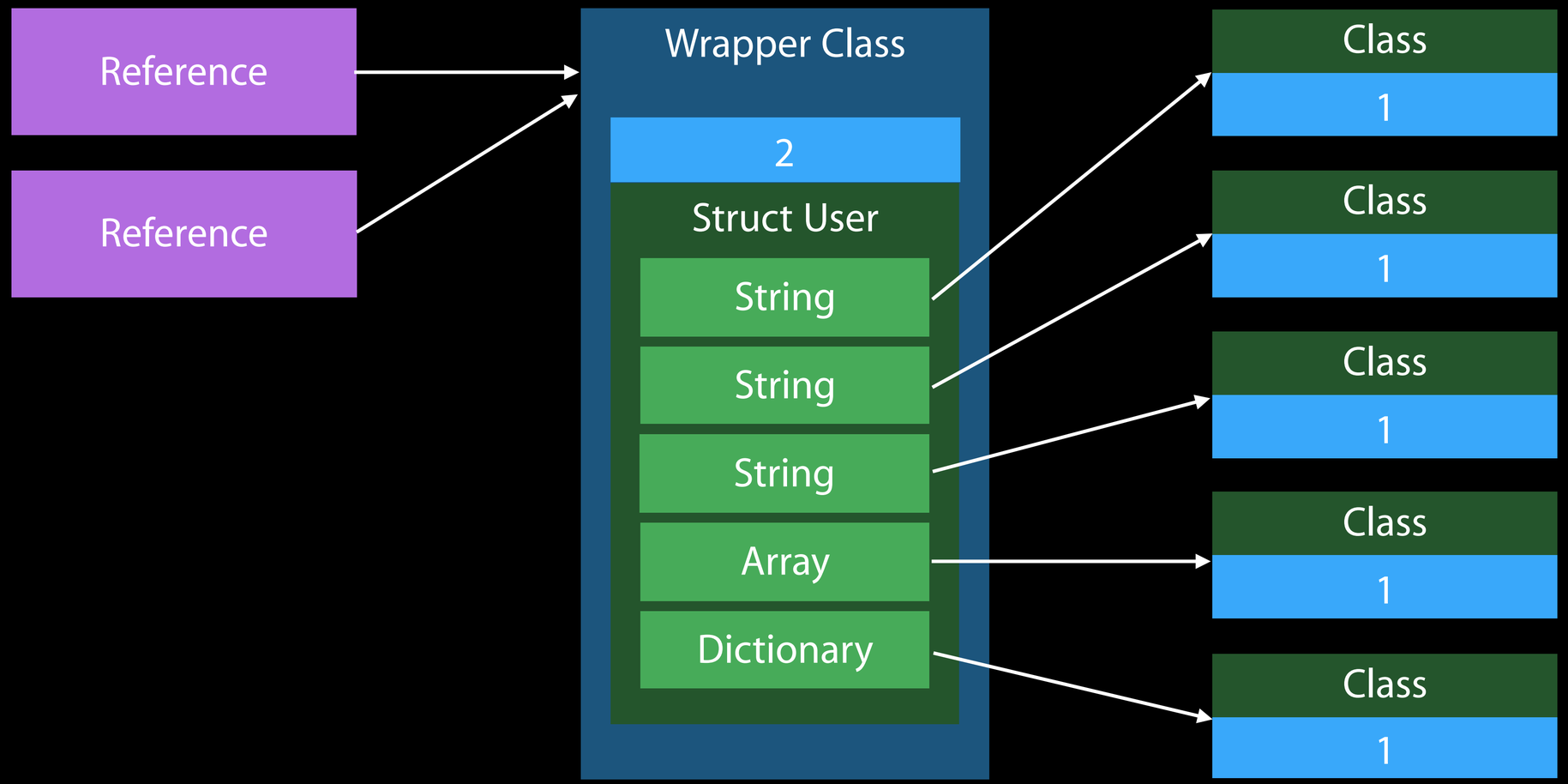

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Specialization is Limited by Visibility

Module A

File1.swift

```
func compute(...) -> Int {
    ...
    return min(x, y)
}
```

File2.swift

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func min<T: Comparable>(x: T, y: T) -> T {
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Passing Int to min<T>

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File2.swift

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Definition not visible in File1

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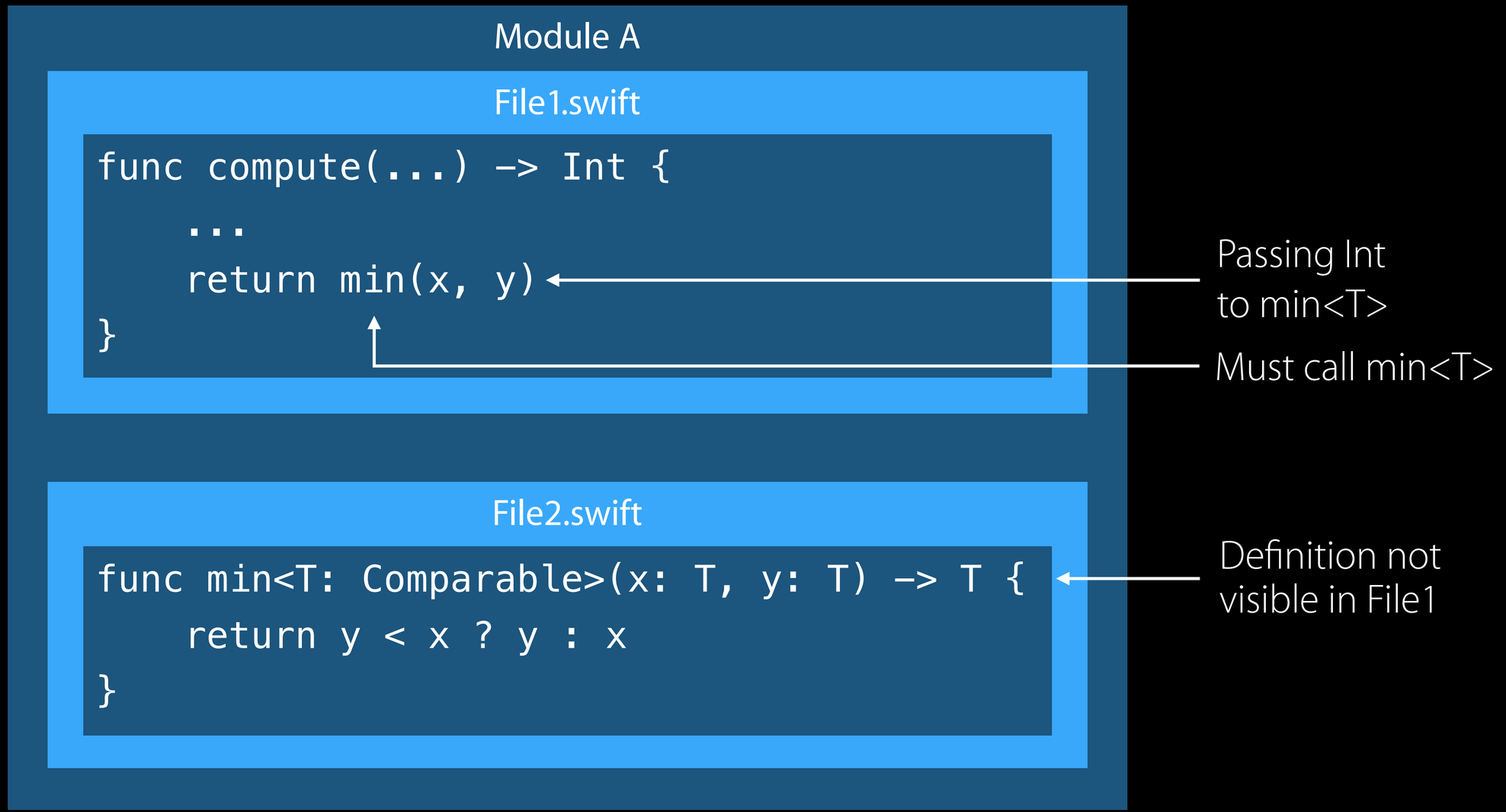

Whole Module Optimization

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```

File2.swift

```
func min<T: Comparable>(x: T, y: T) -> T {
    return y < x ? y : x
}
```

Definition is visible in File1

Whole Module Optimization

Module A

File1.swift

```
func compute(...) -> Int {
    ...
    return min(x, y)
}
```

Can call min<Int>

File2.swift

```
func min<T: Comparable>(x: T, y: T) -> T {
    return y < x ? y : x
}
```

Definition is visible in File1

Overview

Reference Counting

Generics

Dynamic Dispatch

Overview

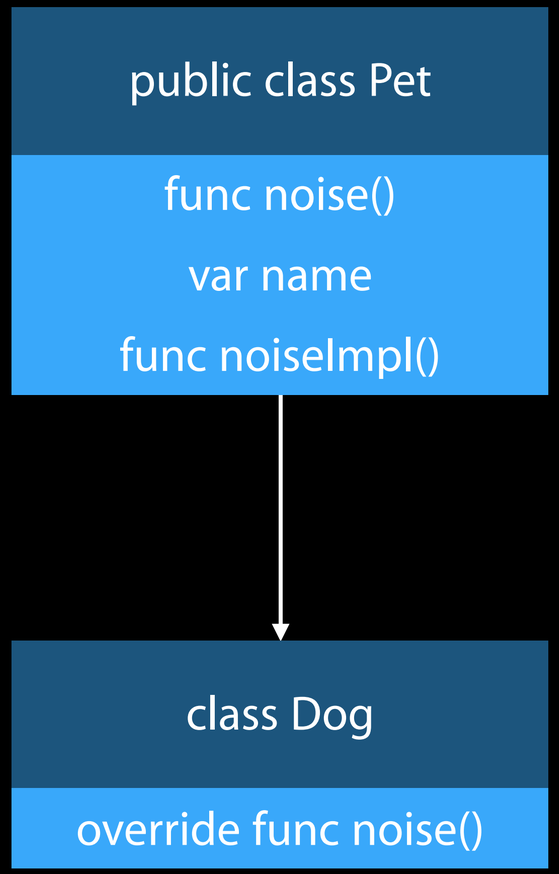
Reference Counting

Generics

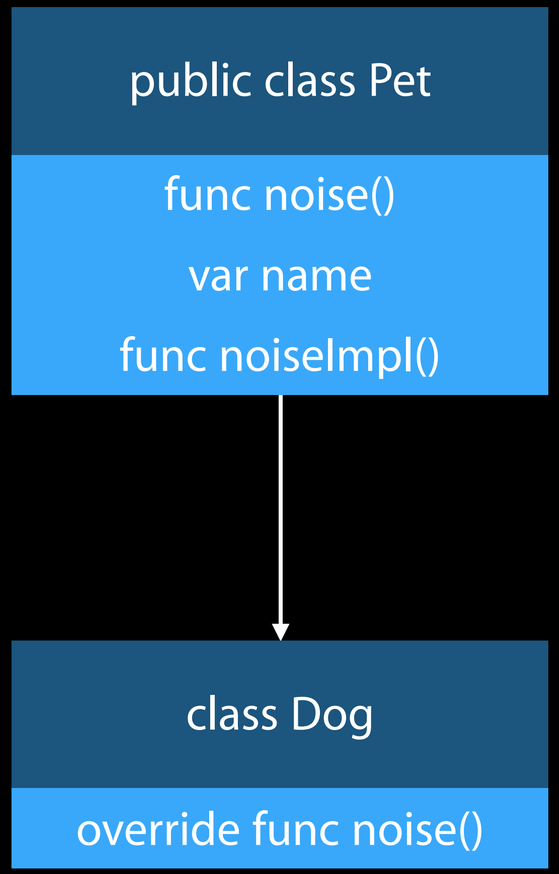
Dynamic Dispatch

Dynamic Dispatch

Dynamic Dispatch

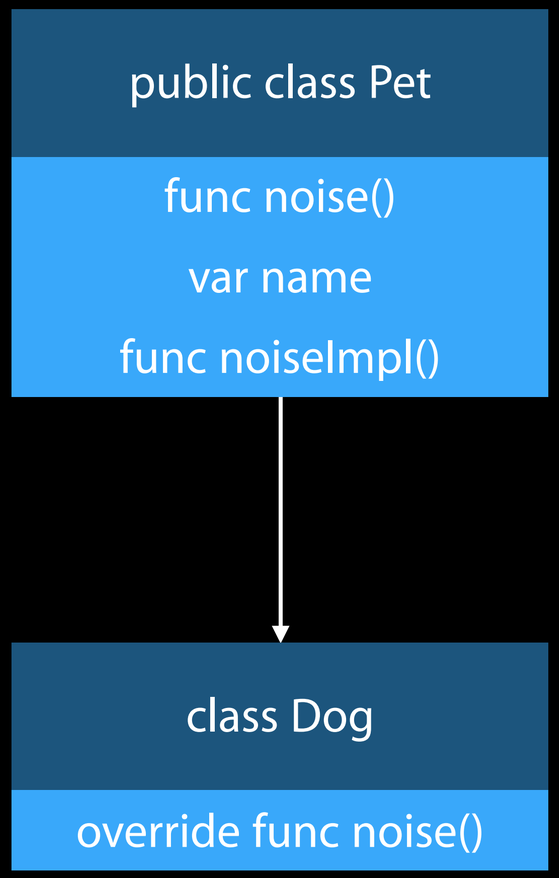


Dynamic Dispatch




```
func makeNoise(p: Pet) {
    print("My name is \(p.name)")
    p.noise()
}
```

Dynamic Dispatch

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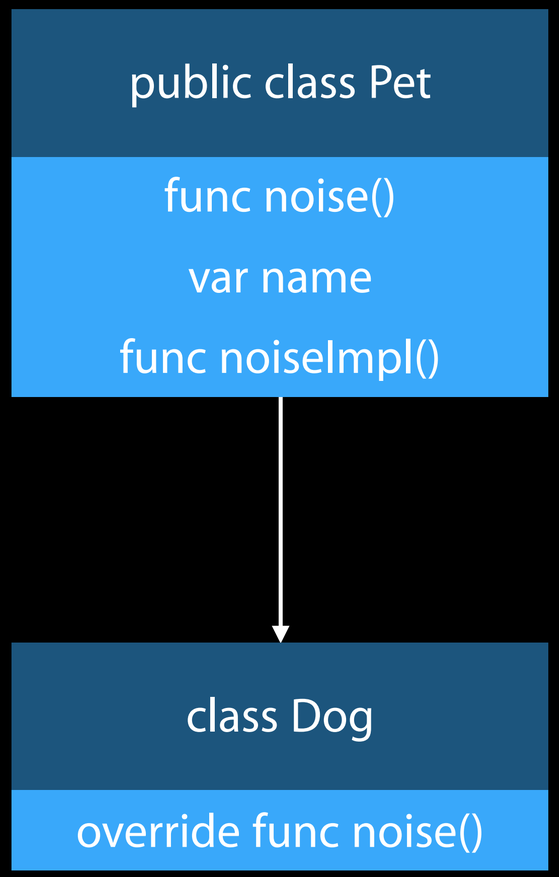


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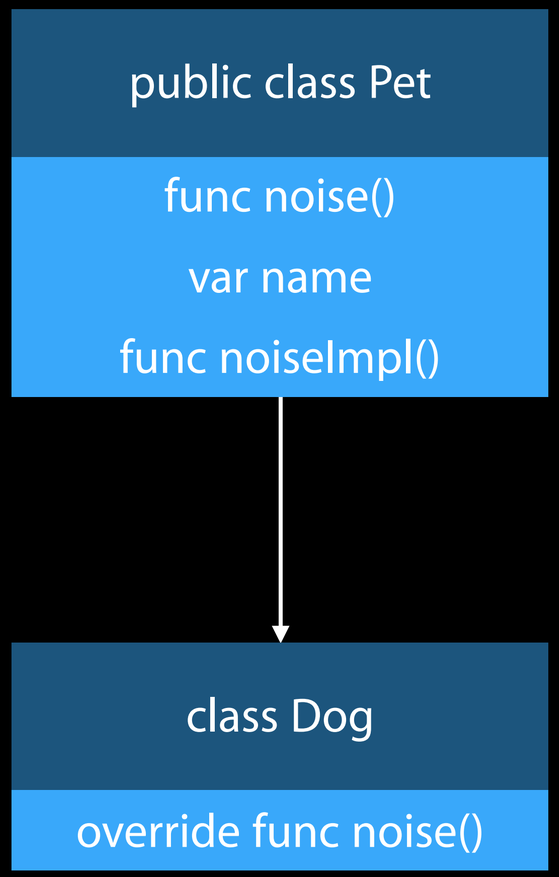
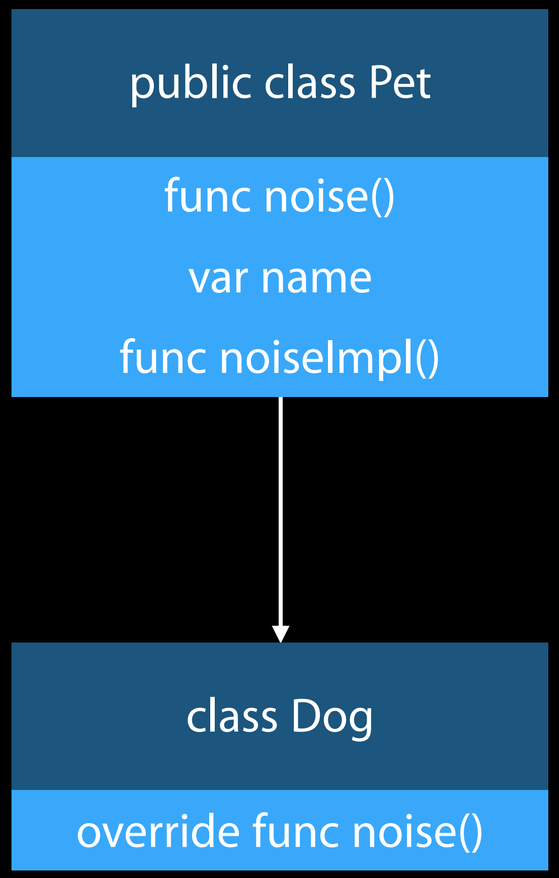
Dynamic Dispatch




```
func makeNoise(p: Pet) {
    print("My name is \(p.name)")
    p.noise()
}
```

```
func makeNoise(p: Pet) {
    let nameGetter = Pet.nameGetter(p)
    print("My name is \(nameGetter(p))")
    let noiseMethod = Pet.noiseMethod(p)
    noiseMethod(p)
}
```

Dynamic Dispatch

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Can only emit direct calls if it is known that the method is not overridden

Communicate API Constraints

Communicate API Constraints

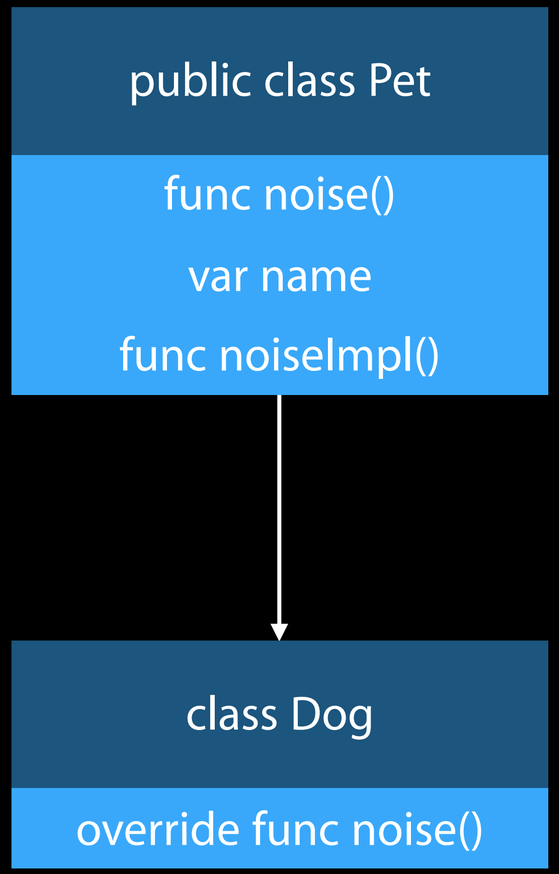
Inheritance

Communicate API Constraints

Inheritance

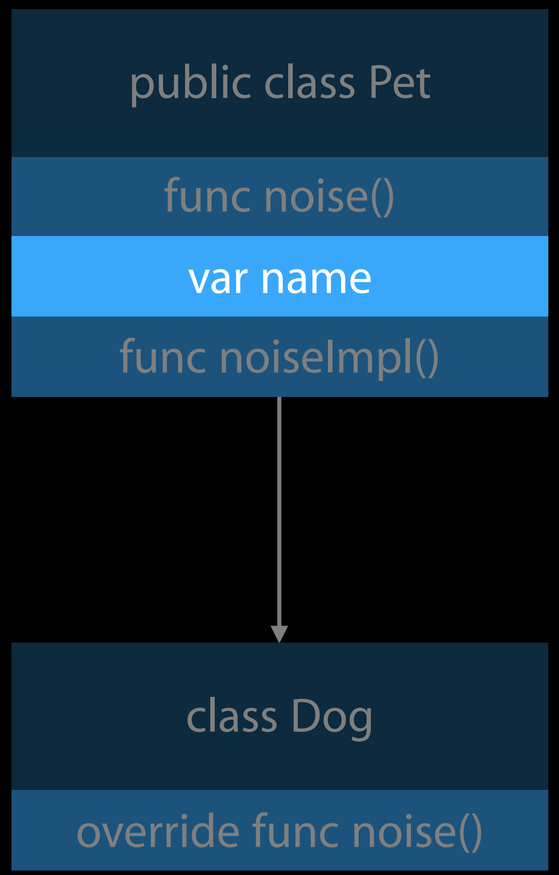
Access Control

Inheritance




```
func makeNoise(p: Pet) {
    let nameGetter = Pet.getNameGetter(p)
    print("My name is \(nameGetter(p))")
    let noiseMethod = Pet.getNoiseMethod(p)
    noiseMethod(p)
}
```

Inheritance

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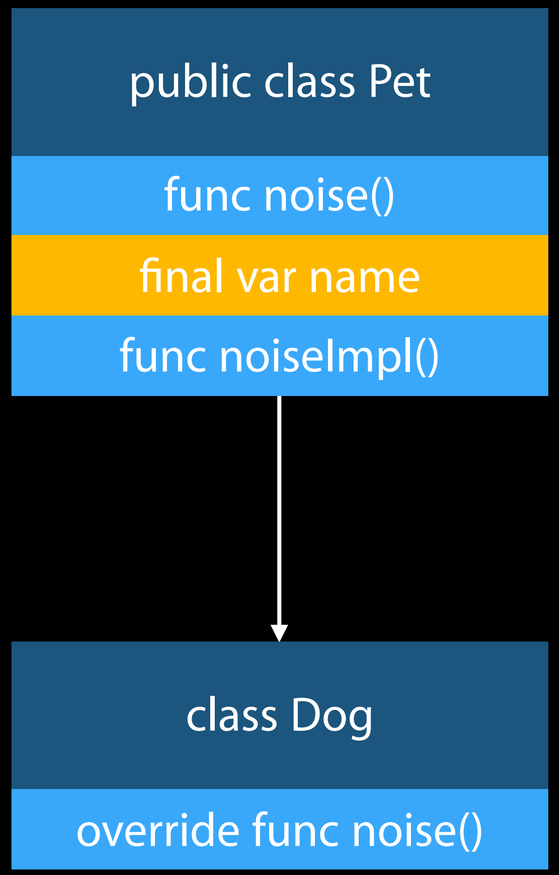


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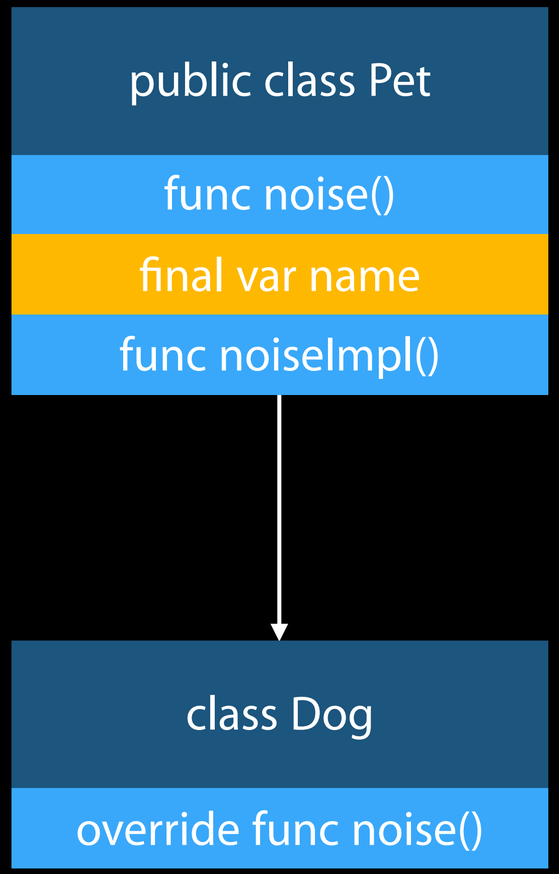
Inheritance

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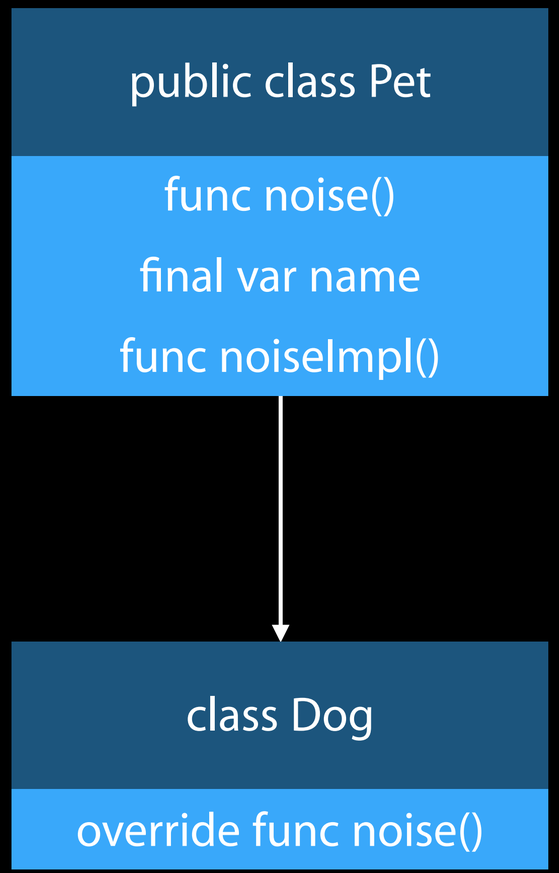
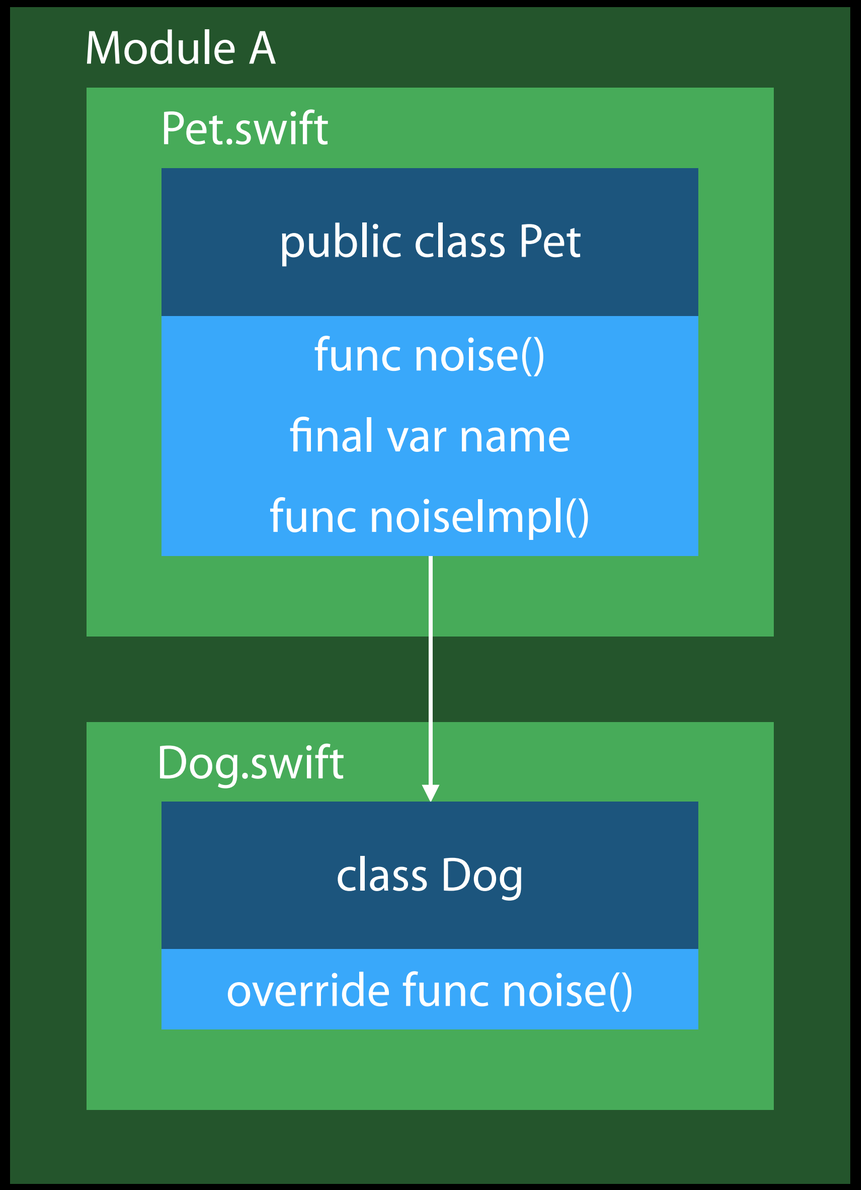
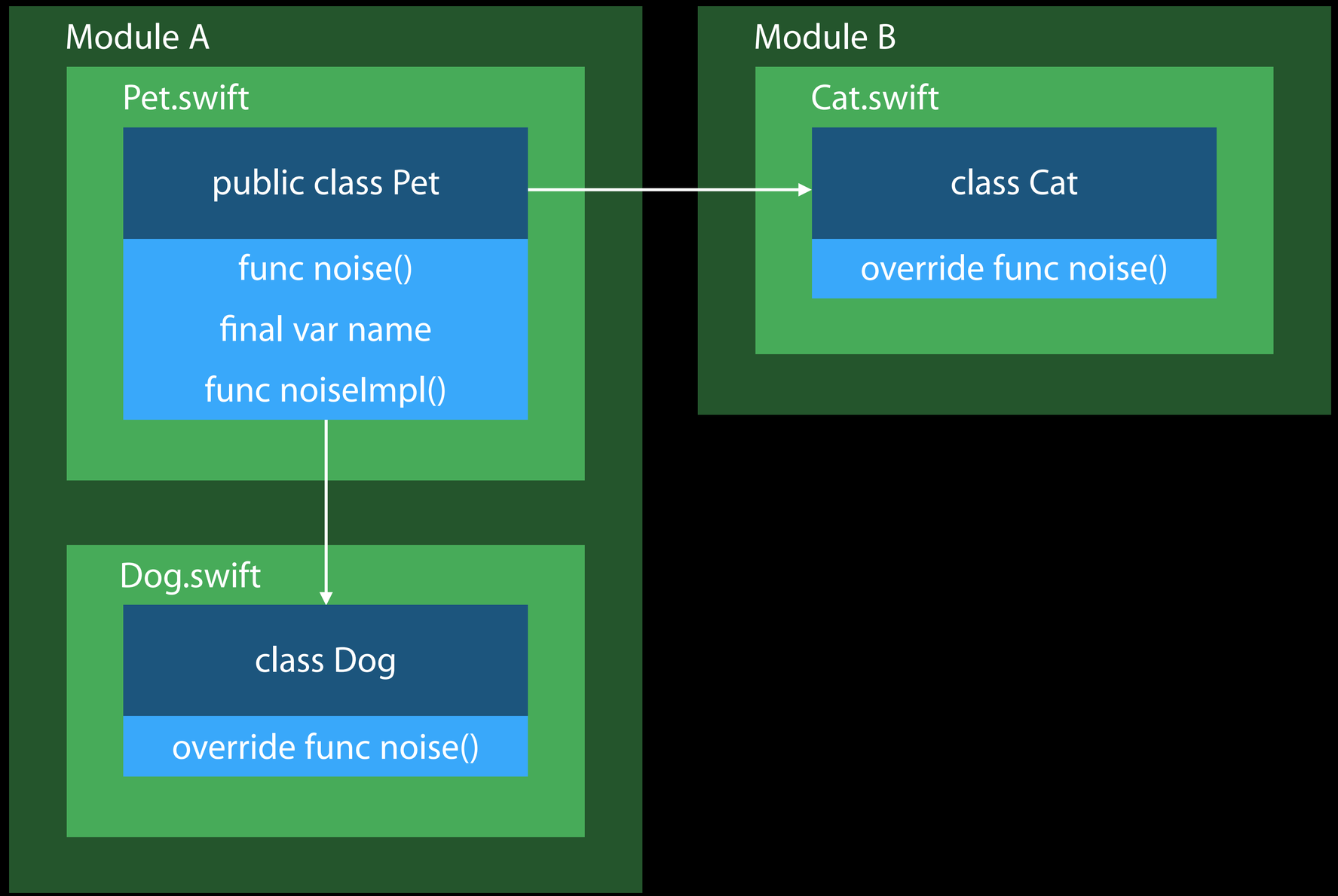
Access Control



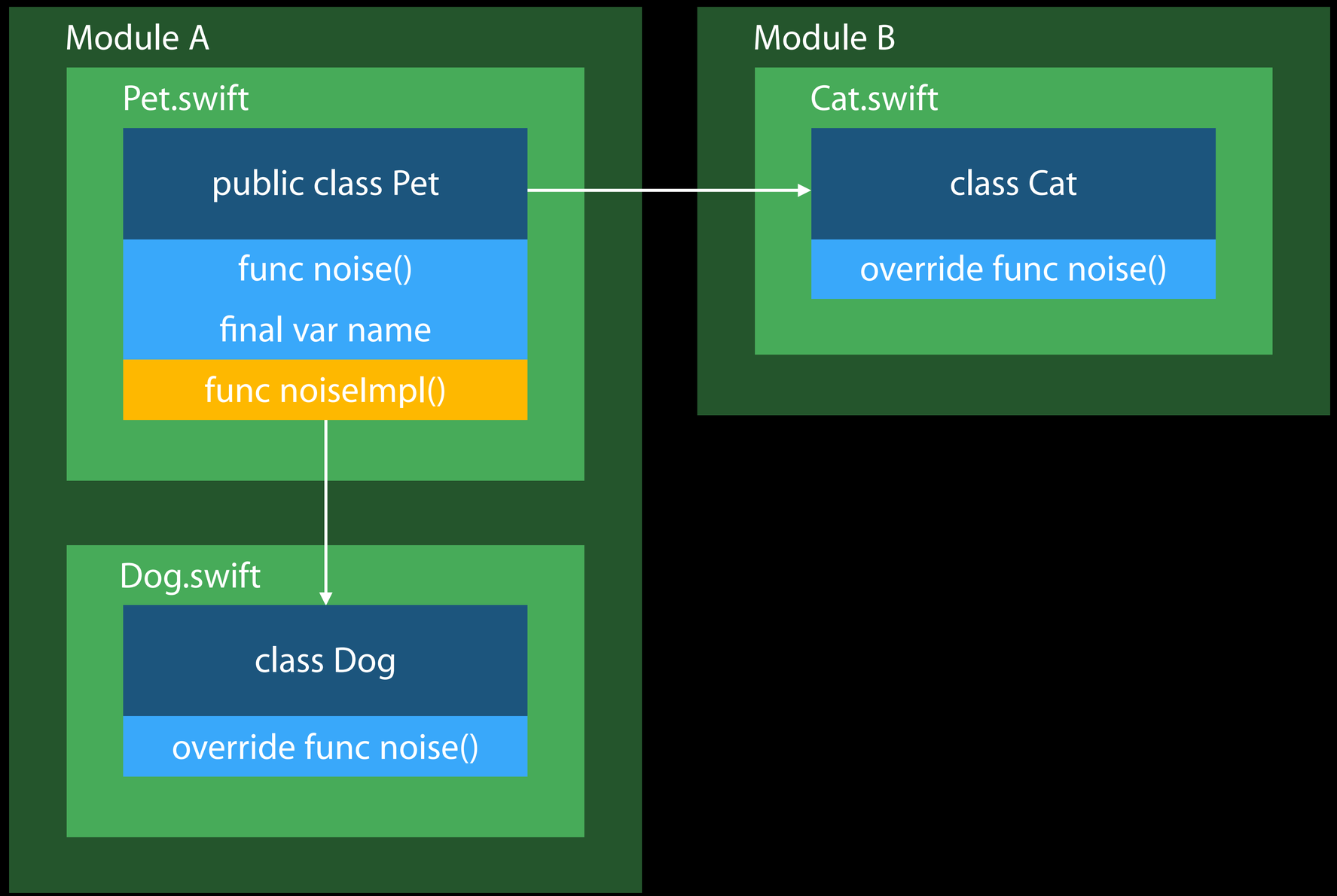
Access Control



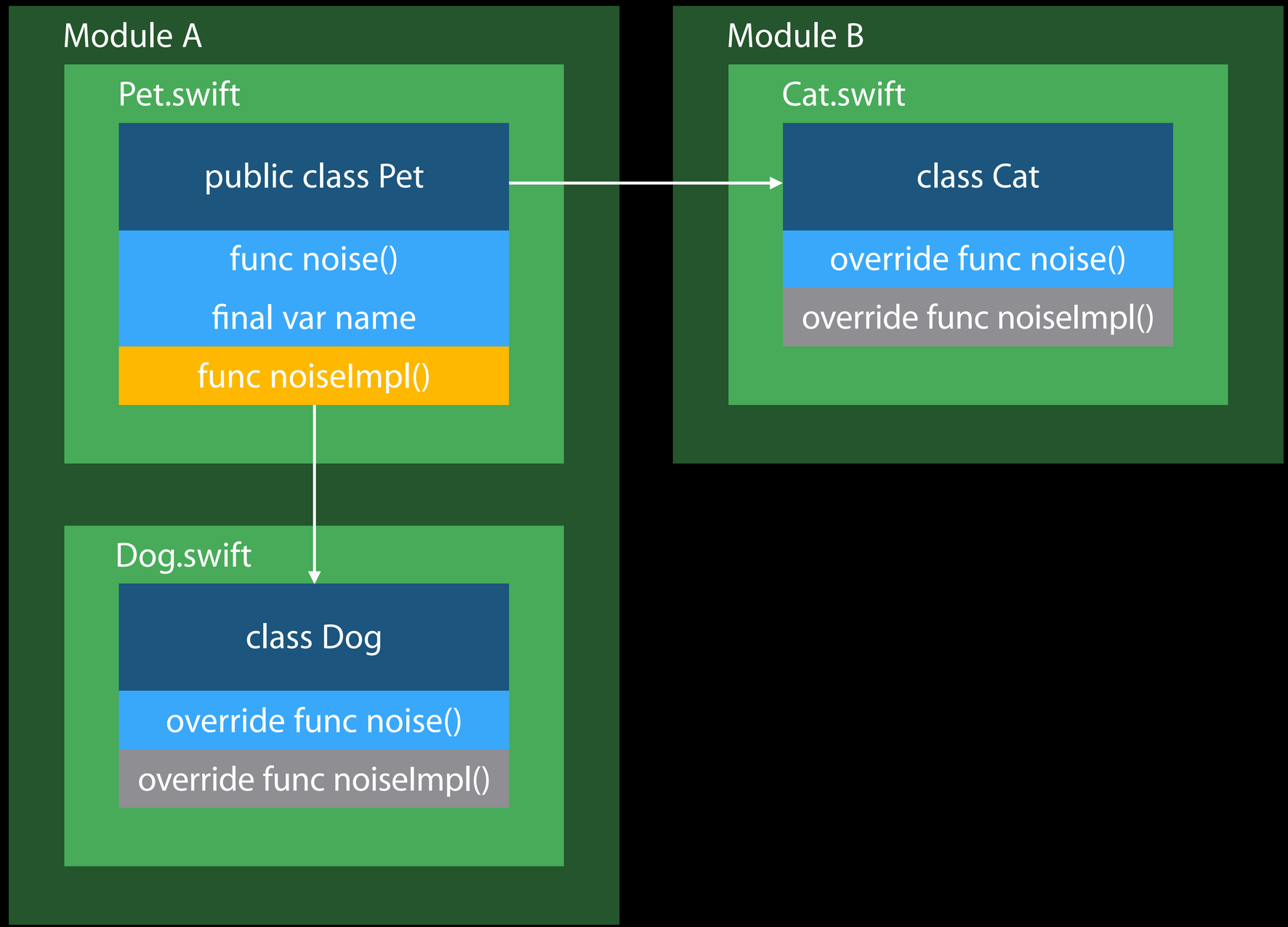
Access Control



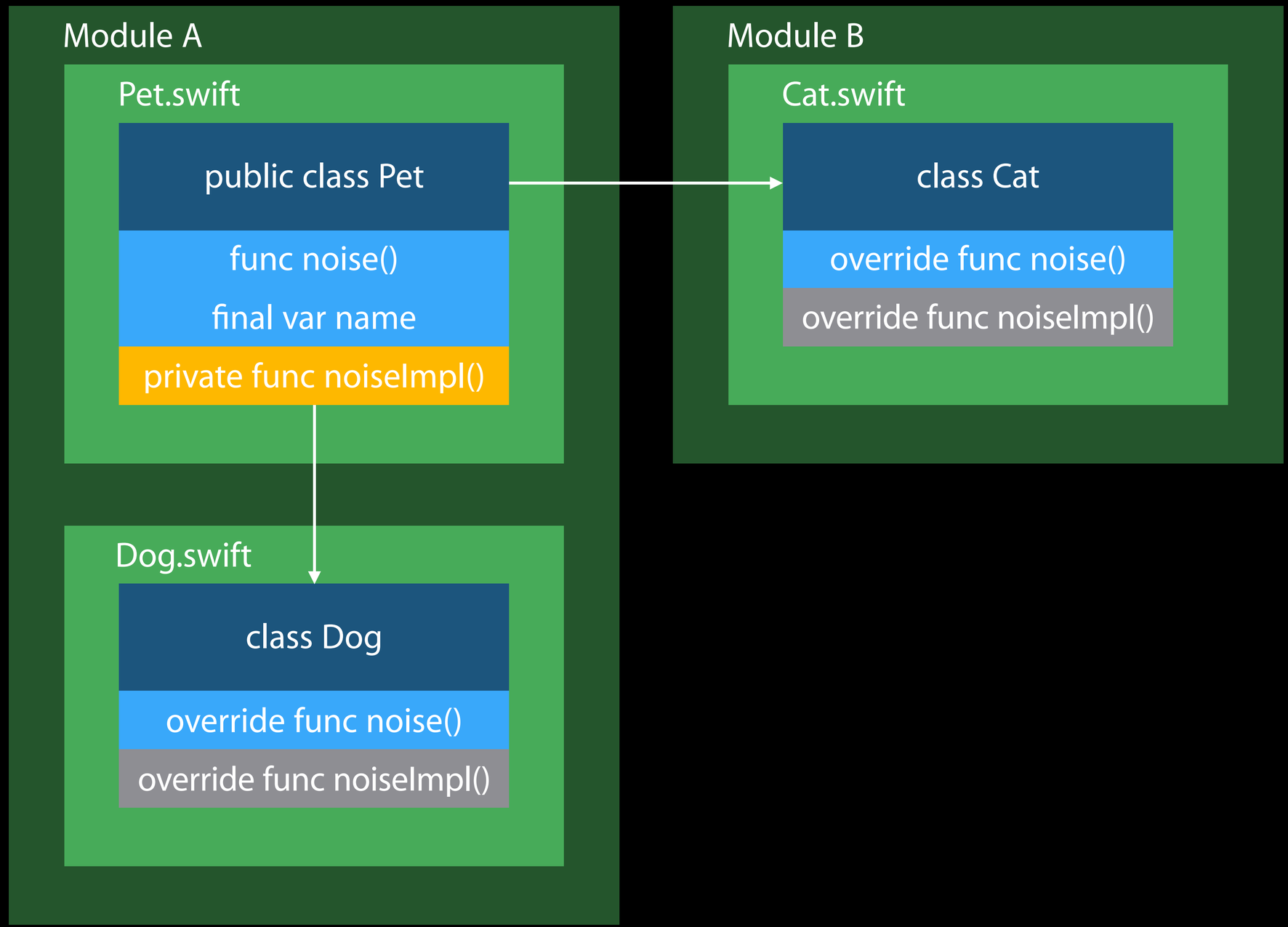
Access Control



Access Control



Access Control



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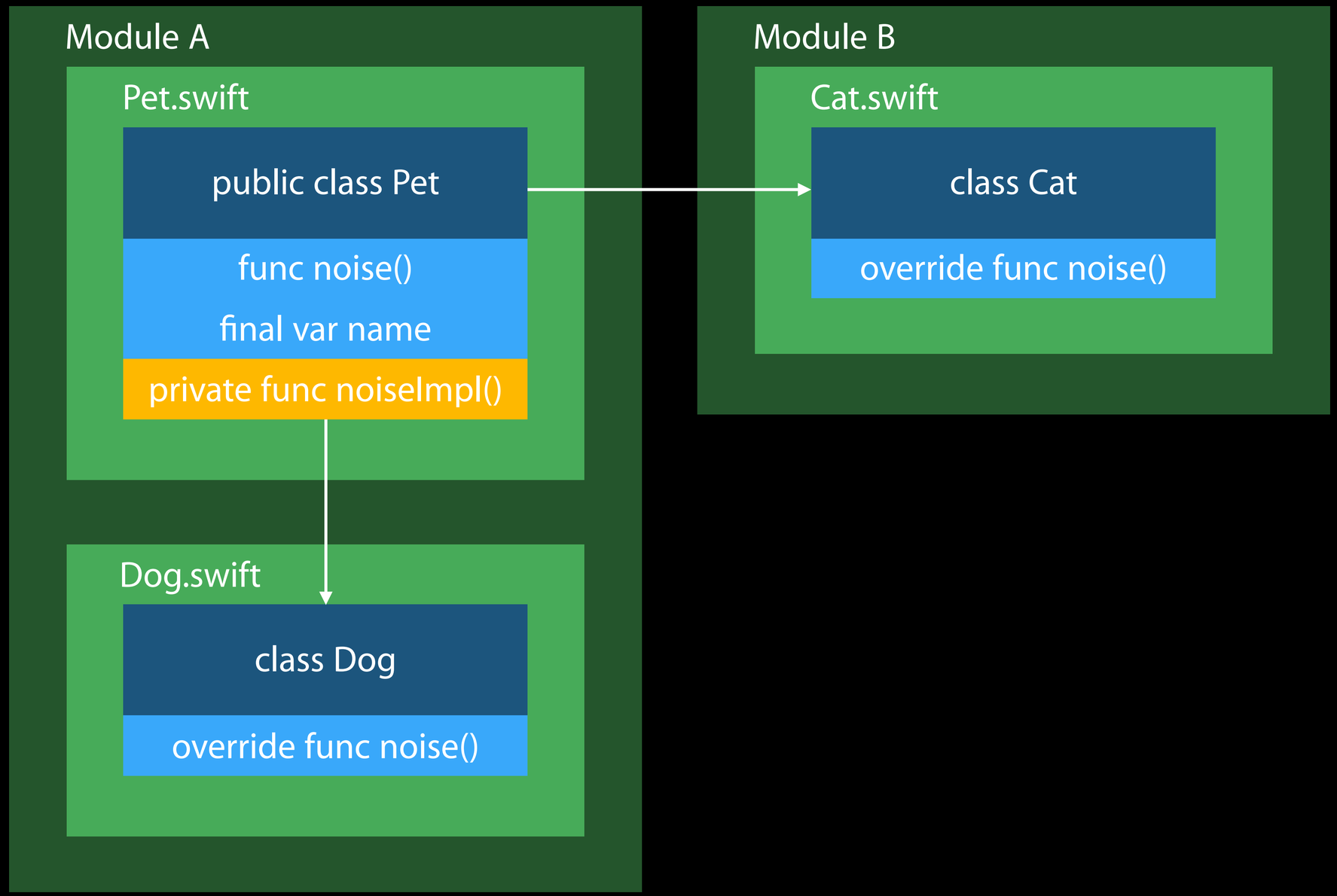
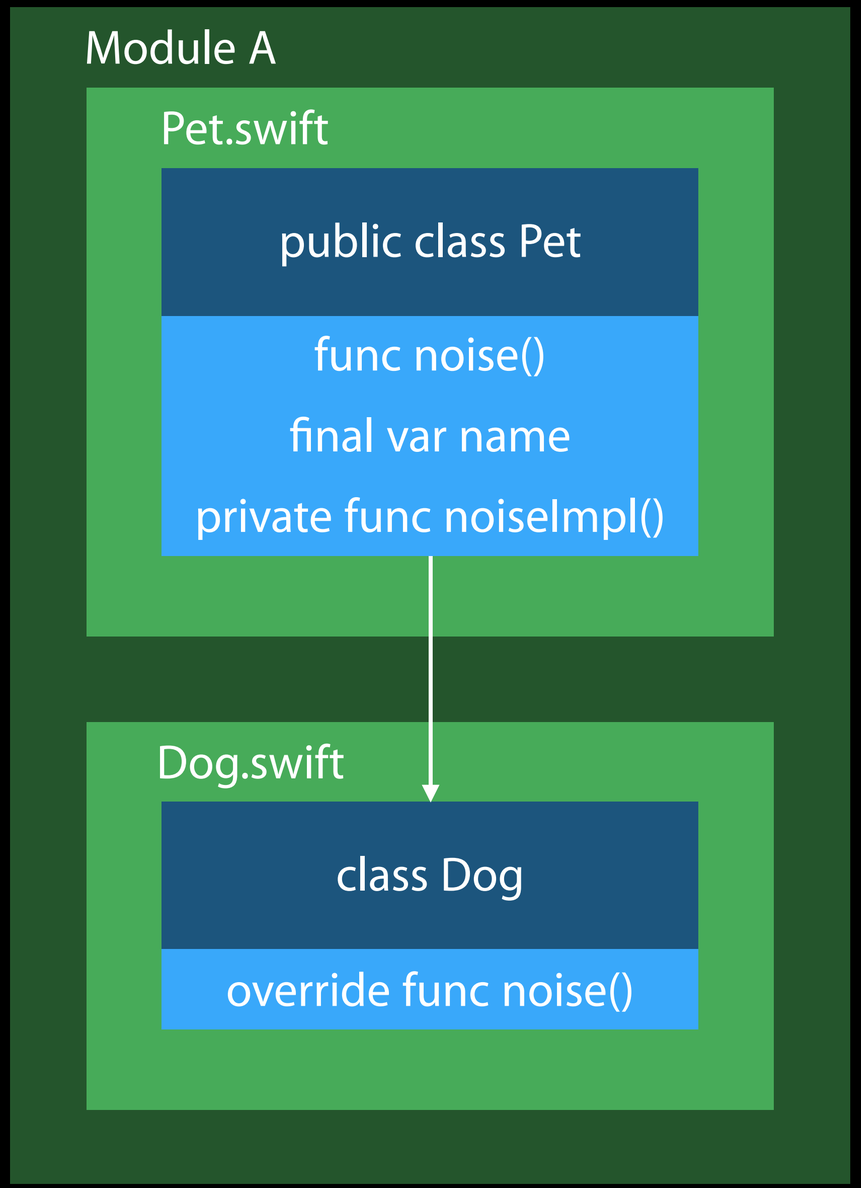


Whole Module Optimization



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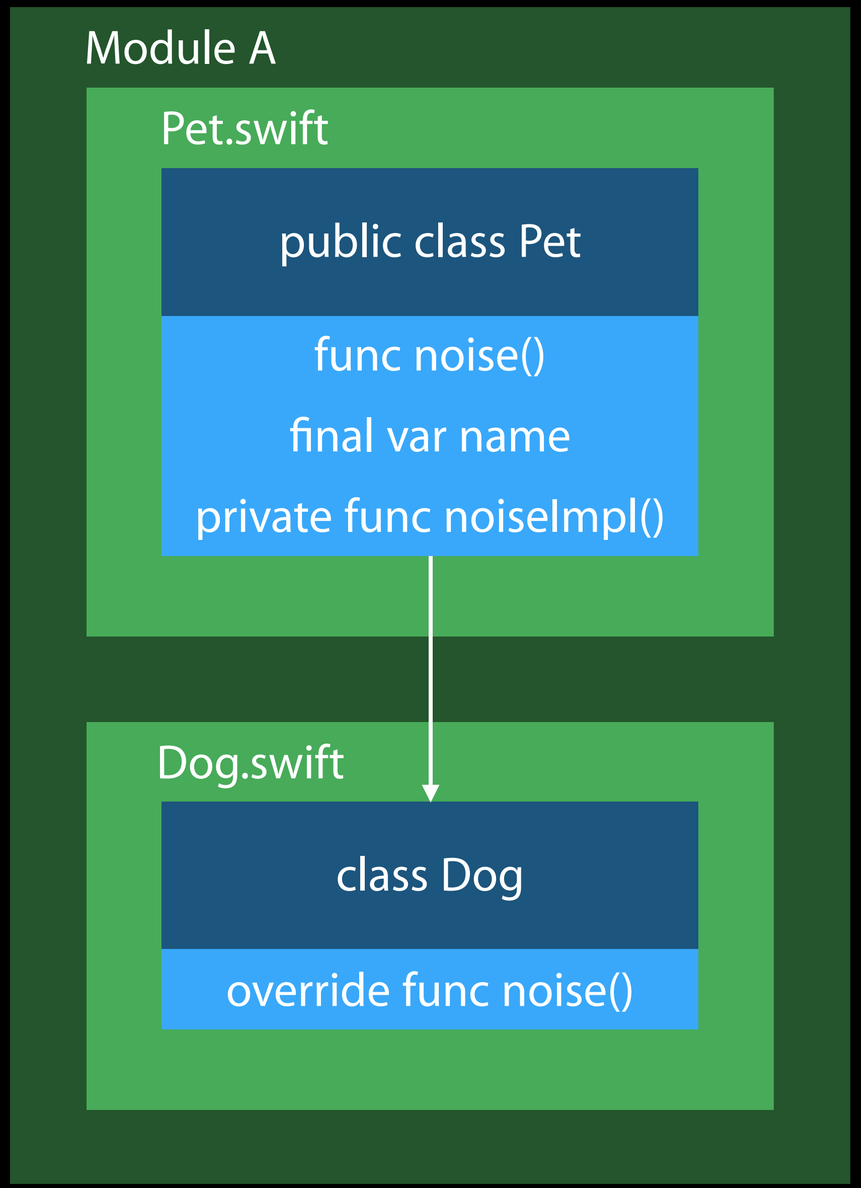
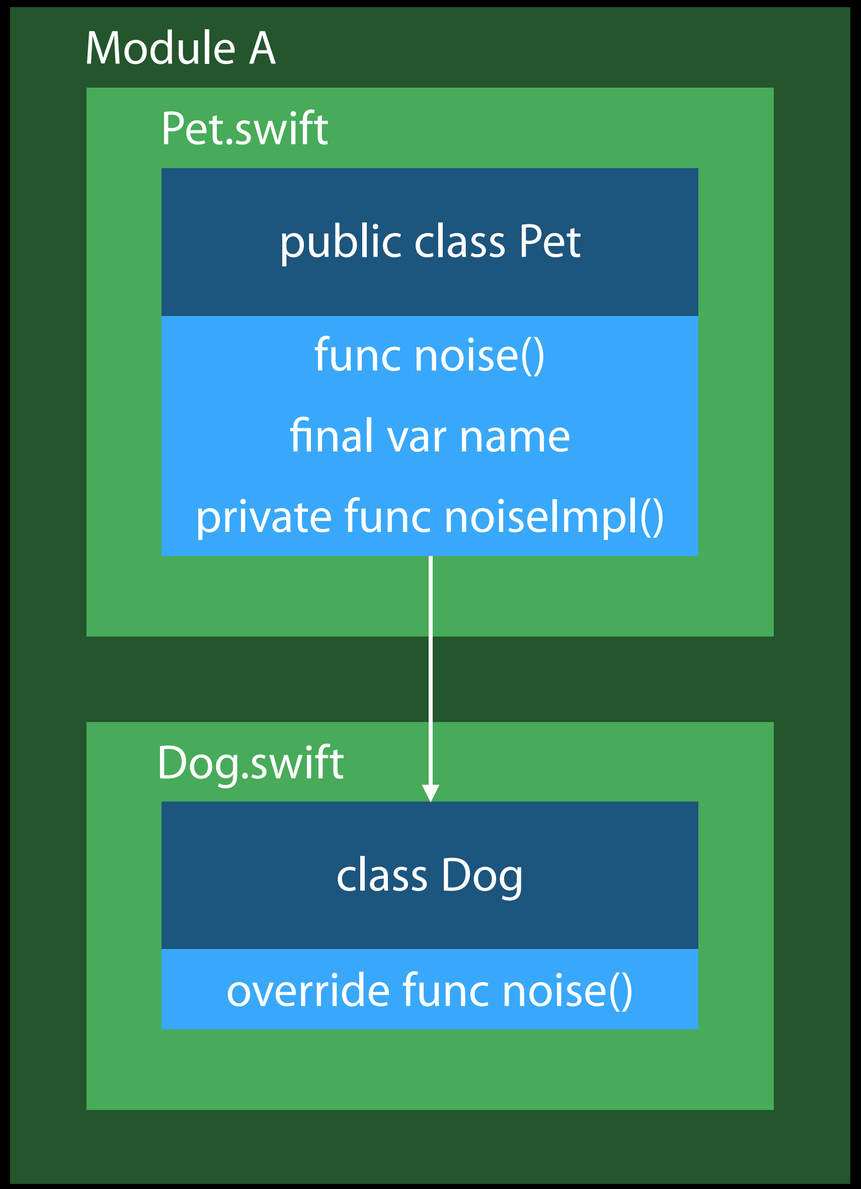



```
func bark(d: Dog) {
    d.noise()
}
```

Whole Module Optimization

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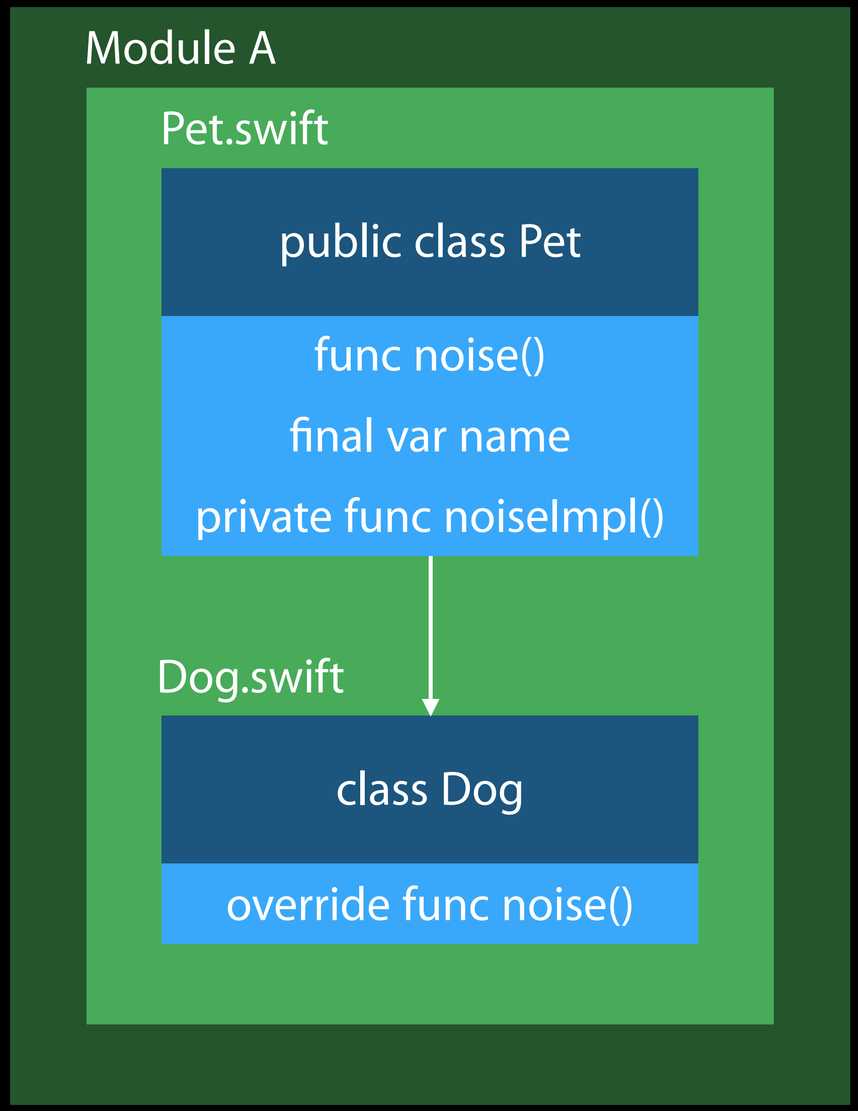


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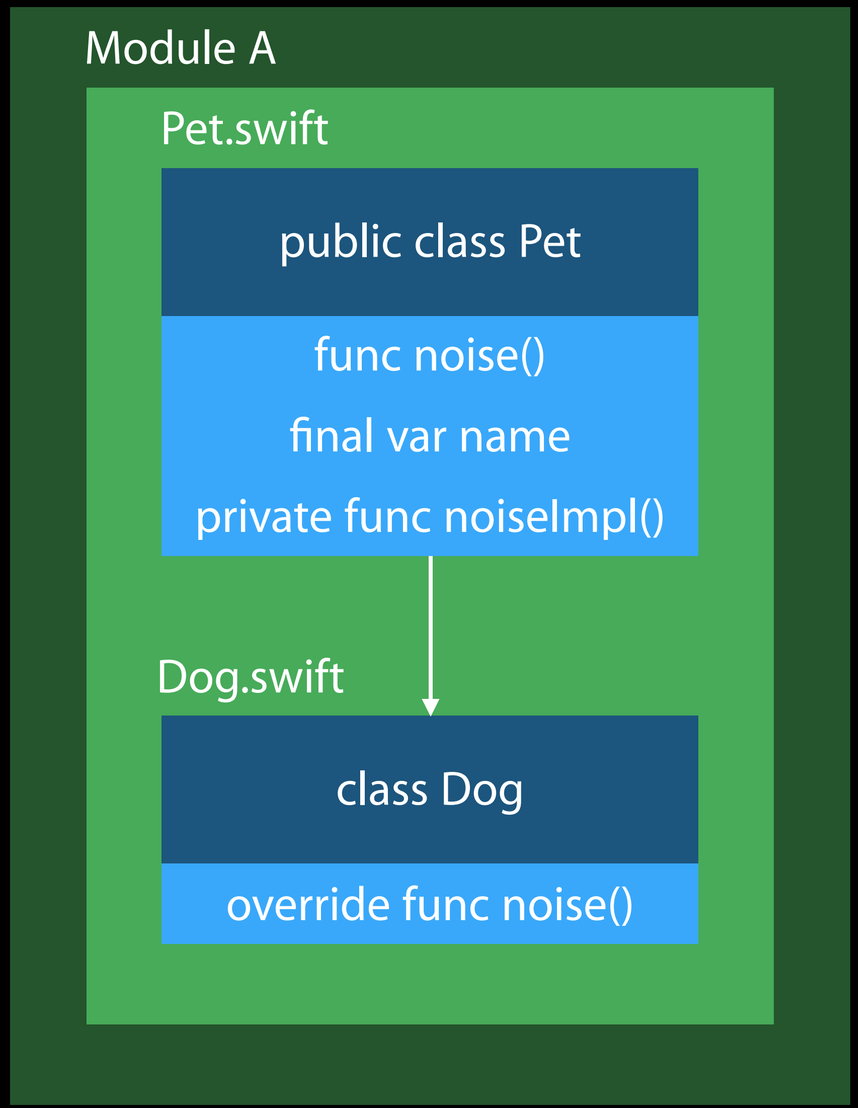


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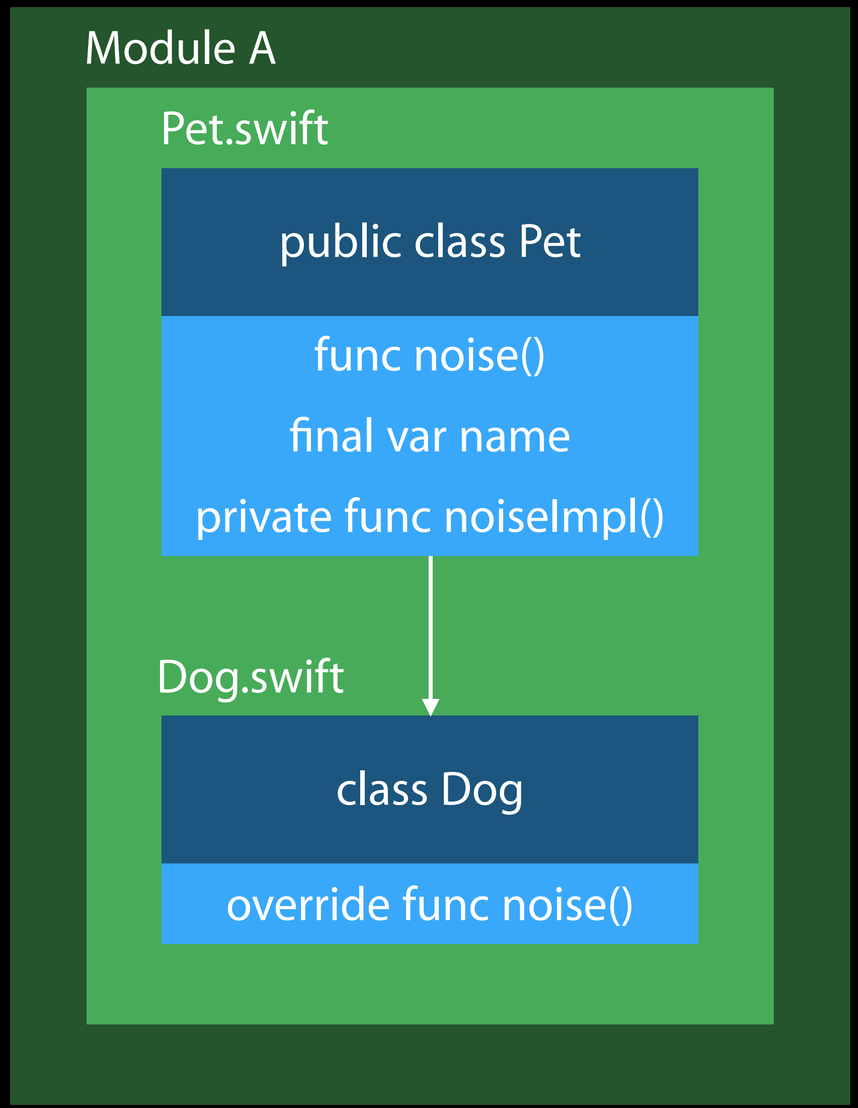


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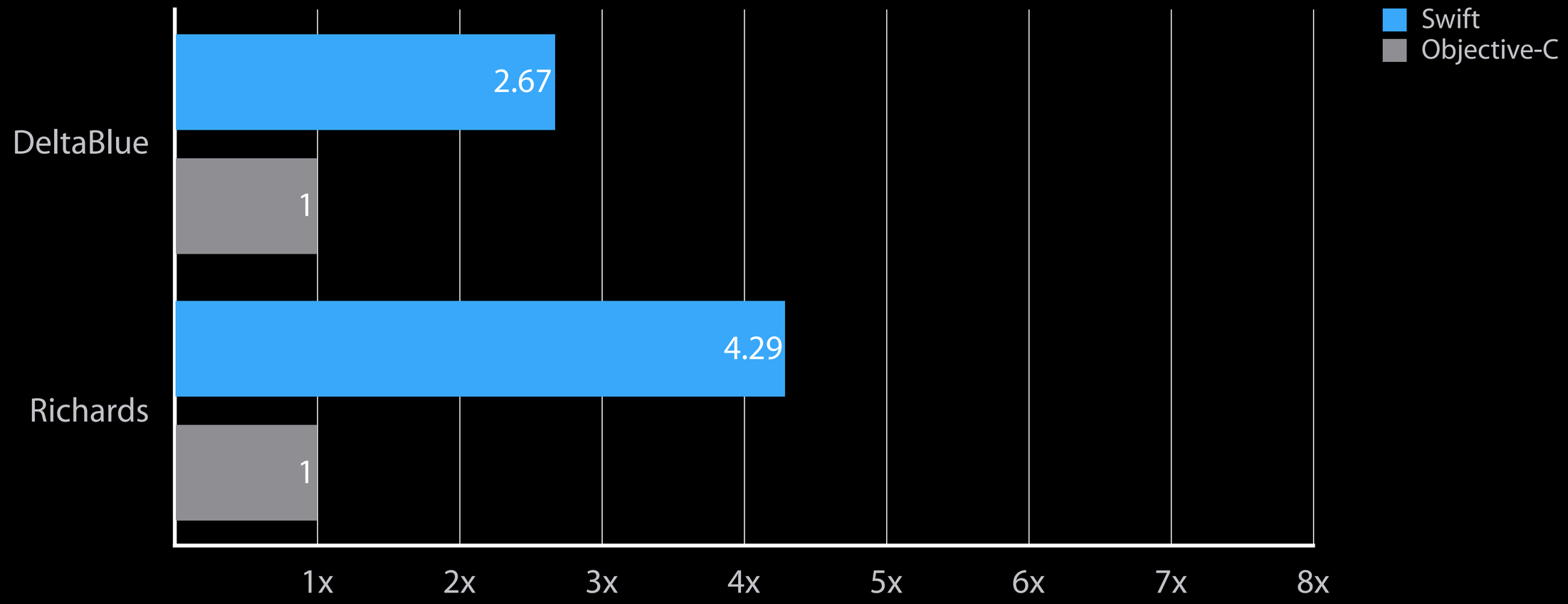
Swift vs. Objective-C

Program speed (higher is better)



Communicate your API Intent

Use the final keyword and access control

- Help the compiler understand your class hierarchy
- Be aware of breaking existing clients

Enable Whole Module Optimization

Demo

Joe Grzywacz
Engineer, Performance Tools

Summary

Swift is a flexible, safe programming language with ARC

Write your APIs and code with performance in mind

Profile your application with Instruments

More Information

Swift Language Documentation
http://developer.apple.com/swift

Apple Developer Forums
http://developer.apple.com/forums

Stefan Lesser
Developer Tools Evangelist
slesser@apple.com

Related Sessions

Profiling in Depth	Mission	Thursday 3:30PM
Building Better Apps with Value Types in Swift	Mission	Friday 2:30PM

WWDC15