Developer Tools #WWDC17

Finding Bugs Using Xcode Runtime Tools

Session 406

Kuba Mracek, Program Analysis Engineer Vedant Kumar, Compiler Engineer



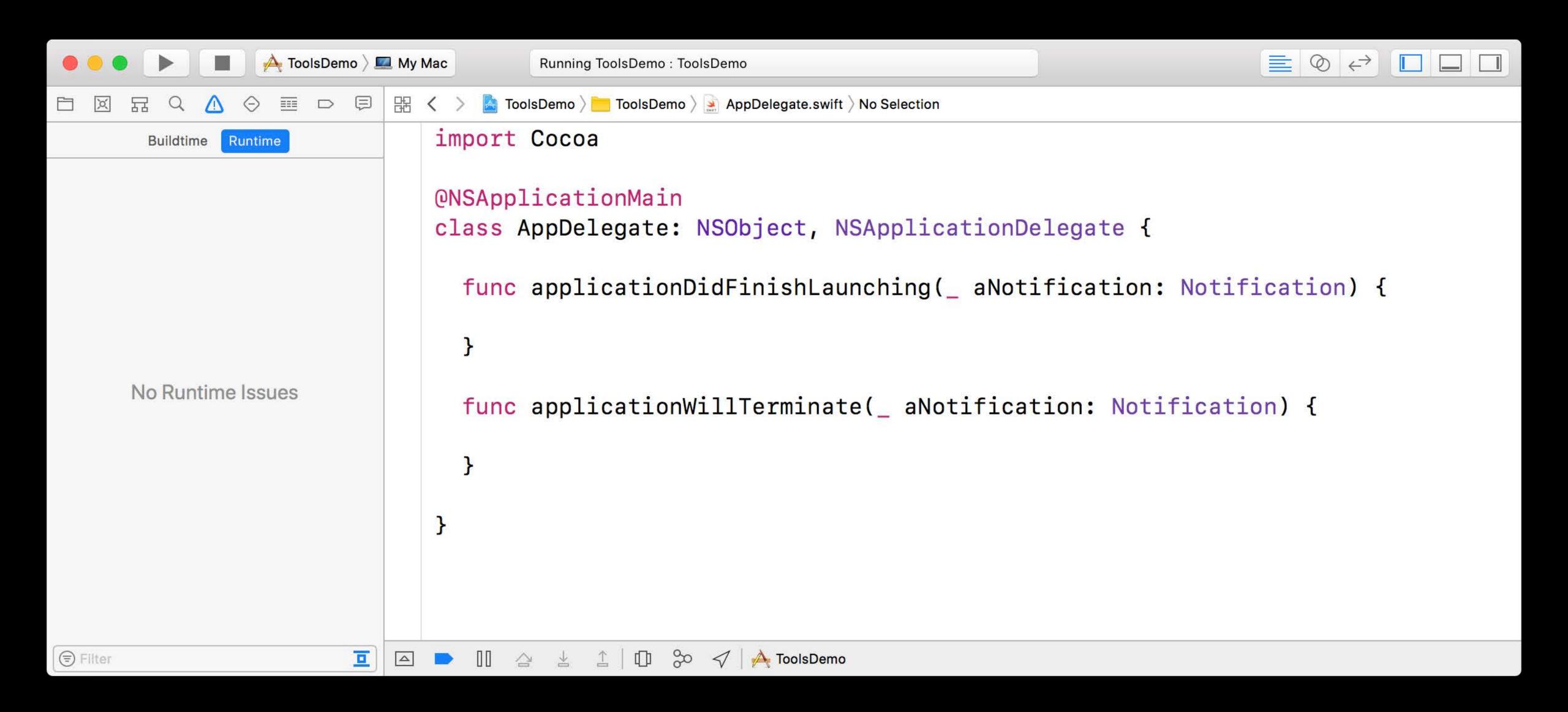


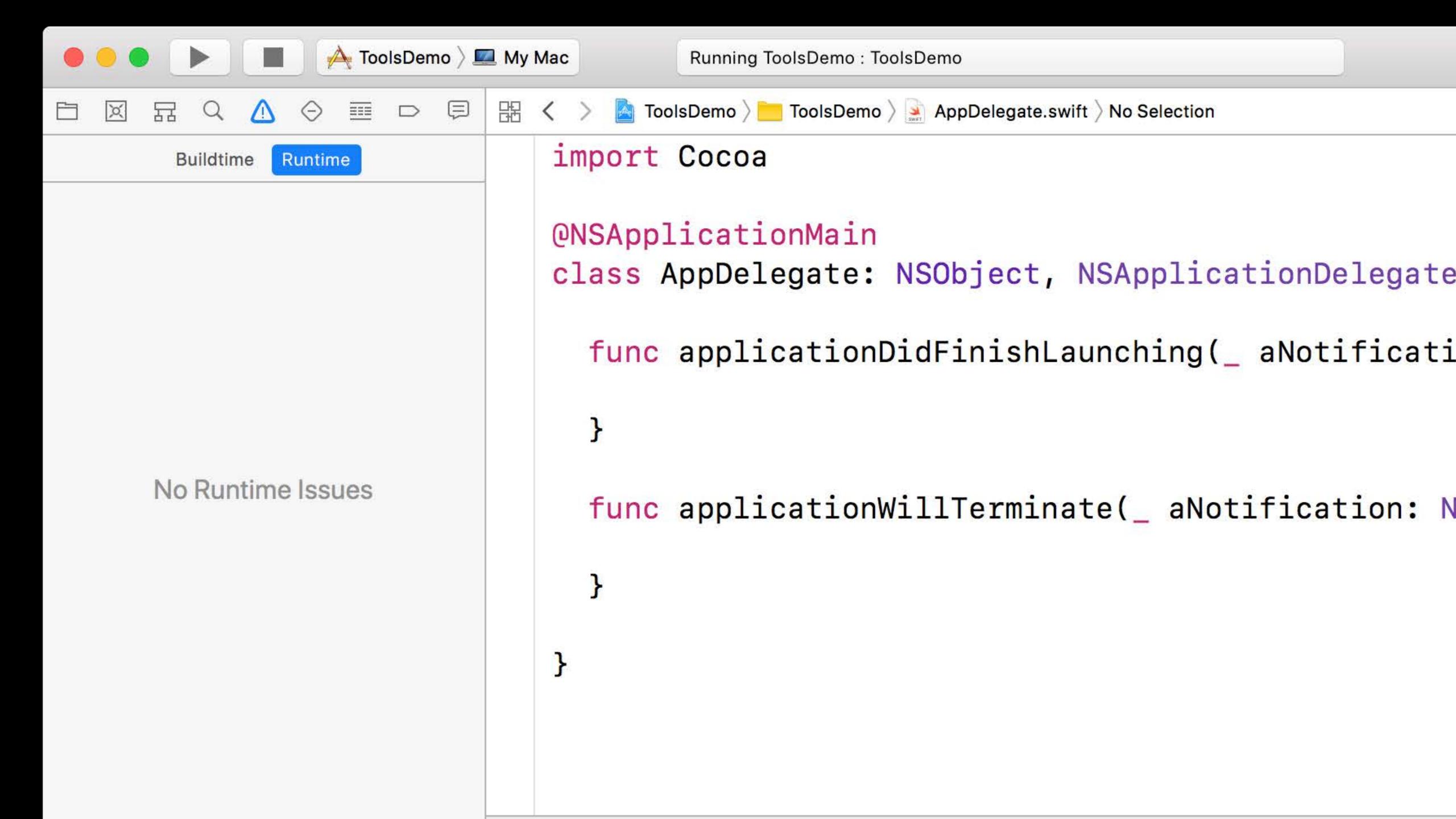


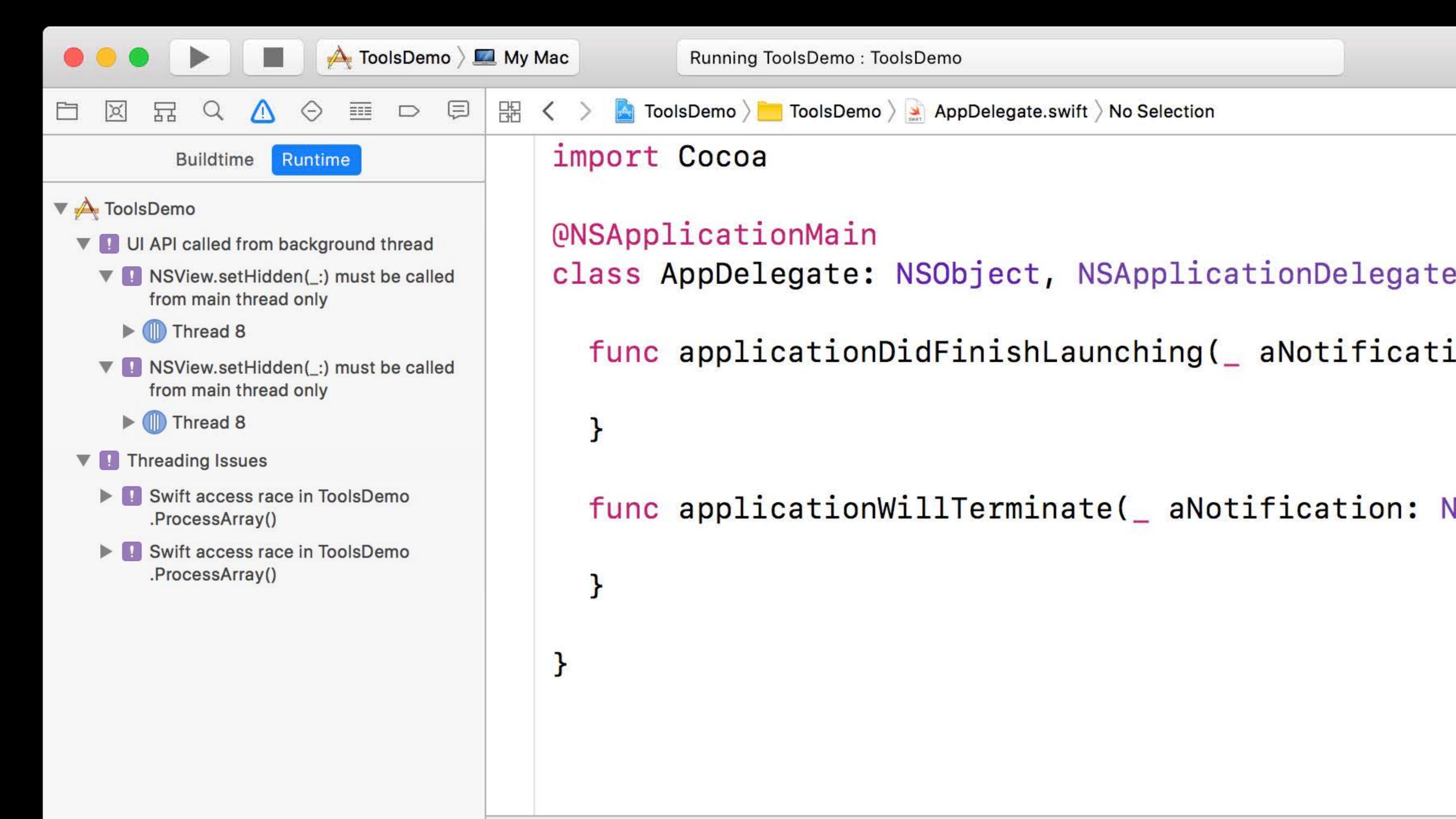


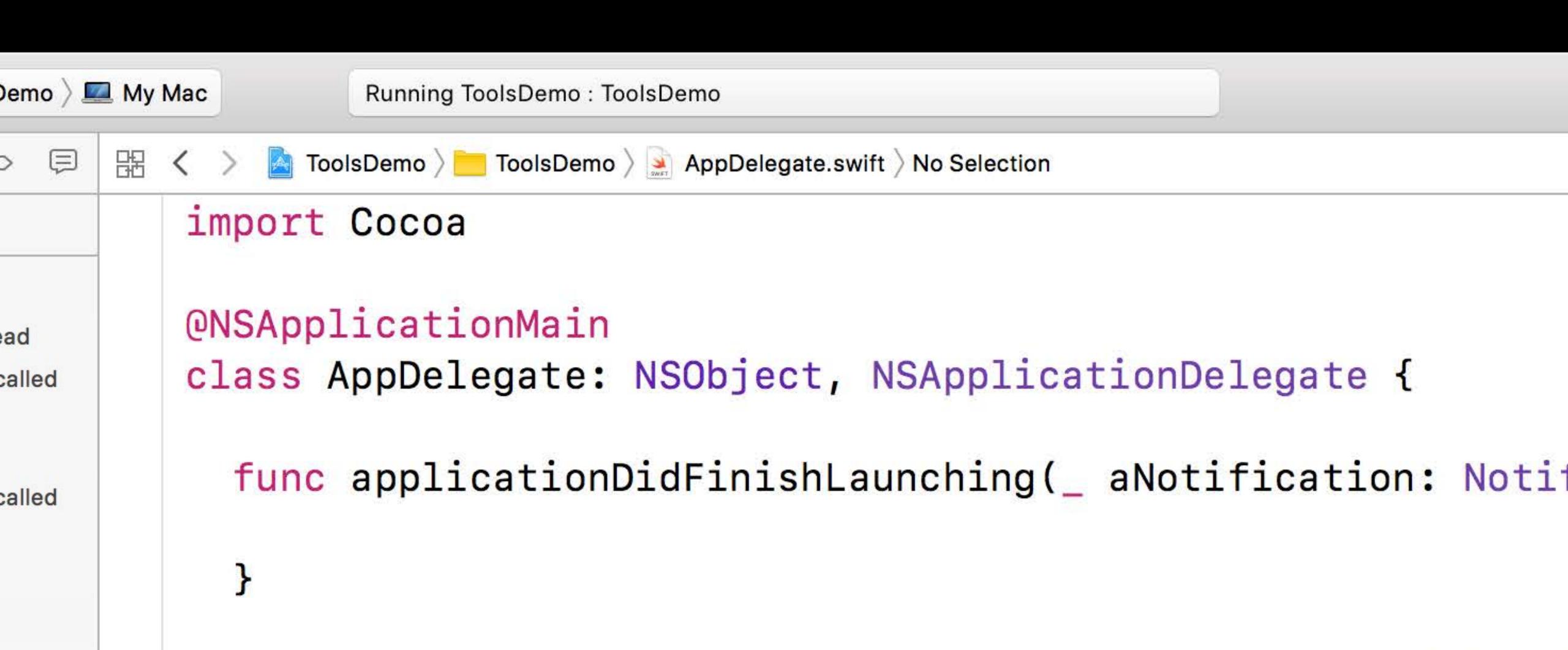


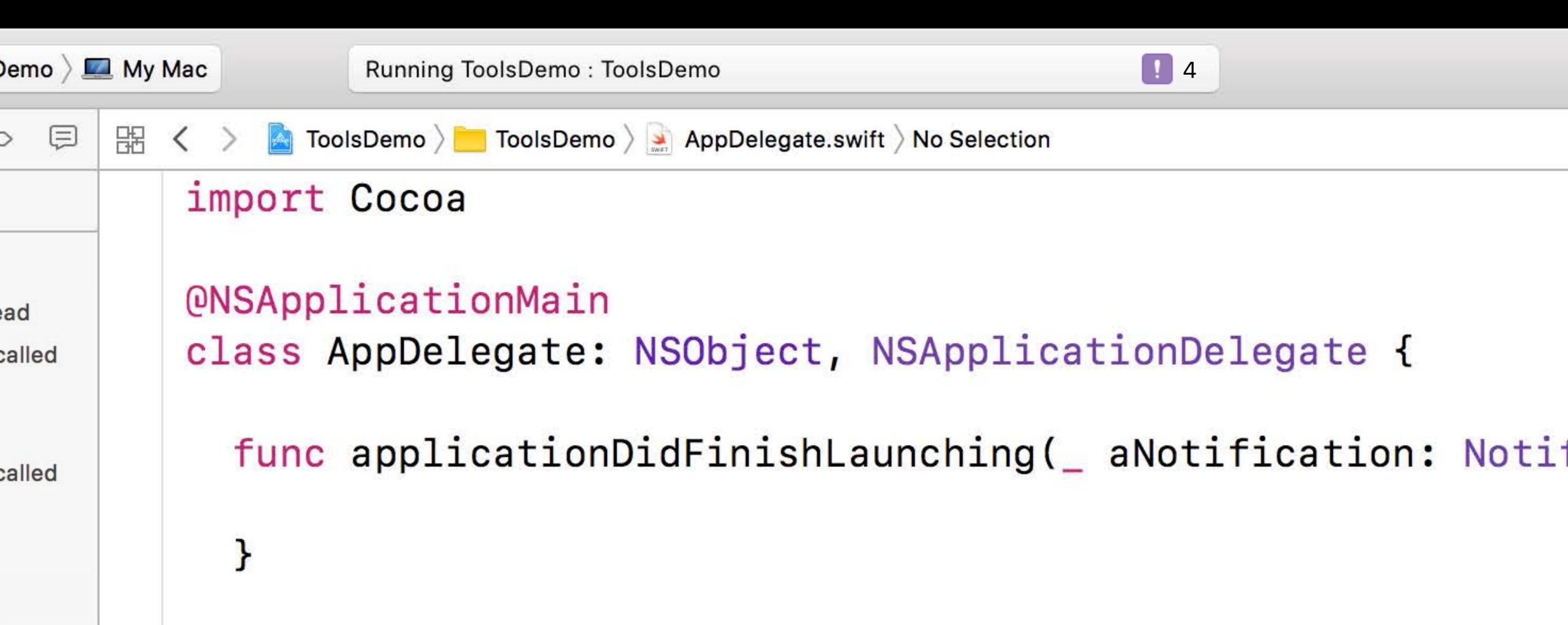
Runtime Issues

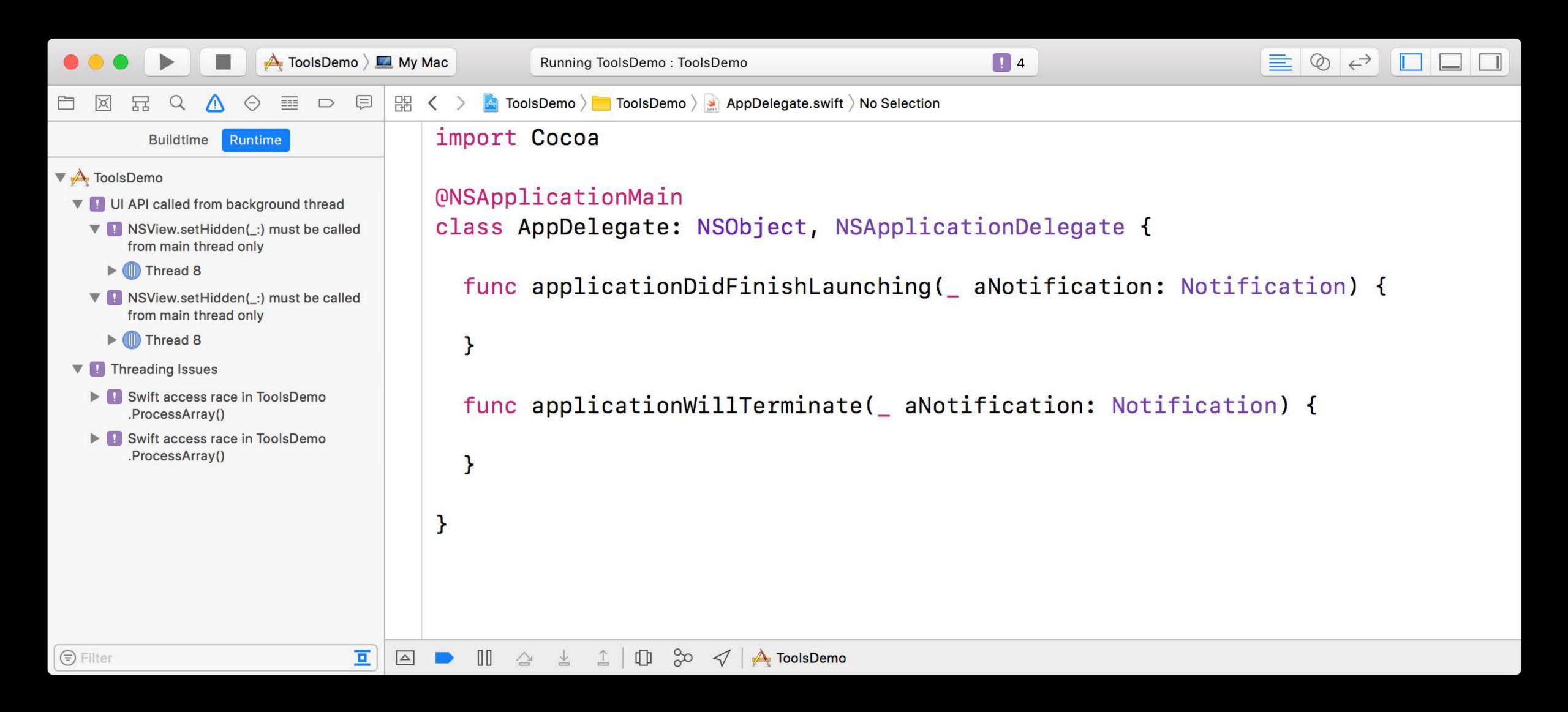


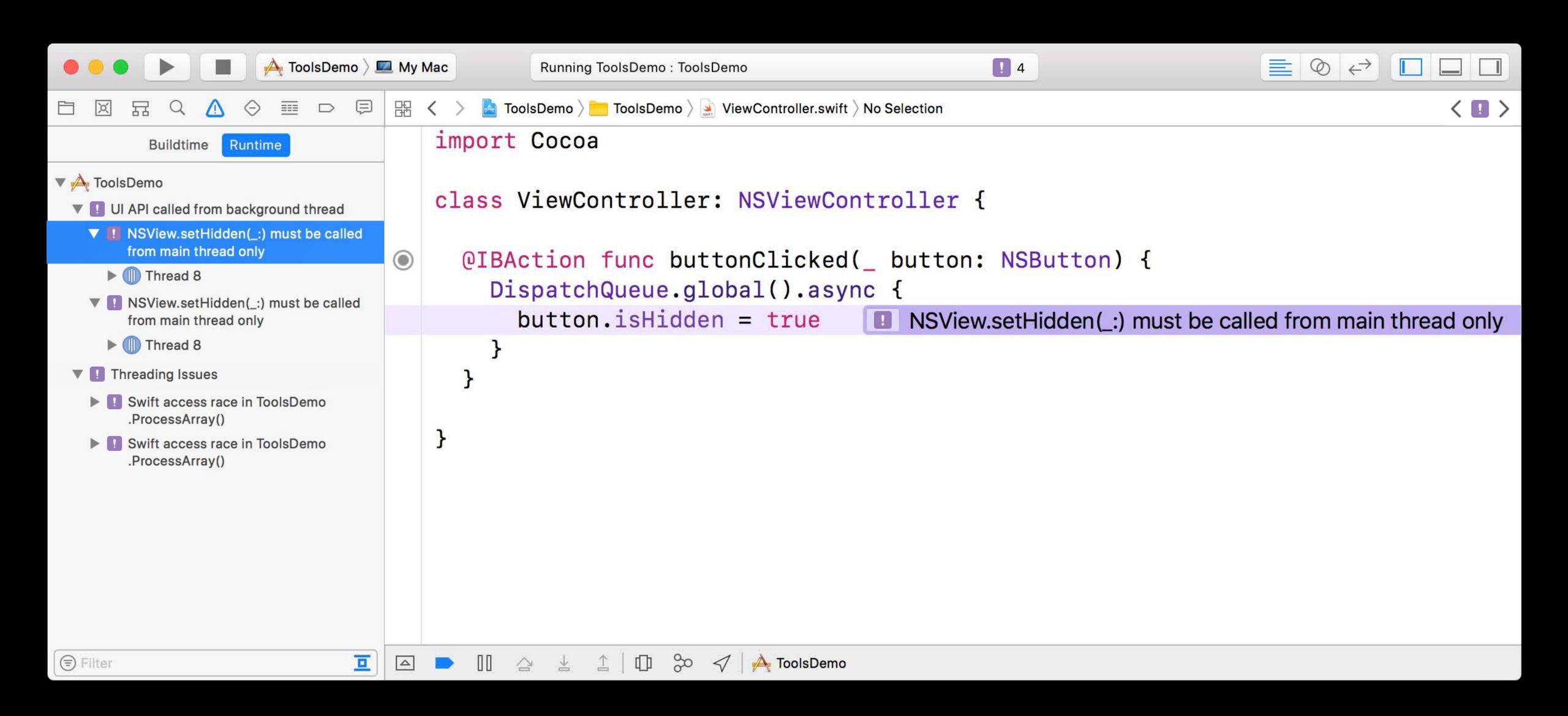










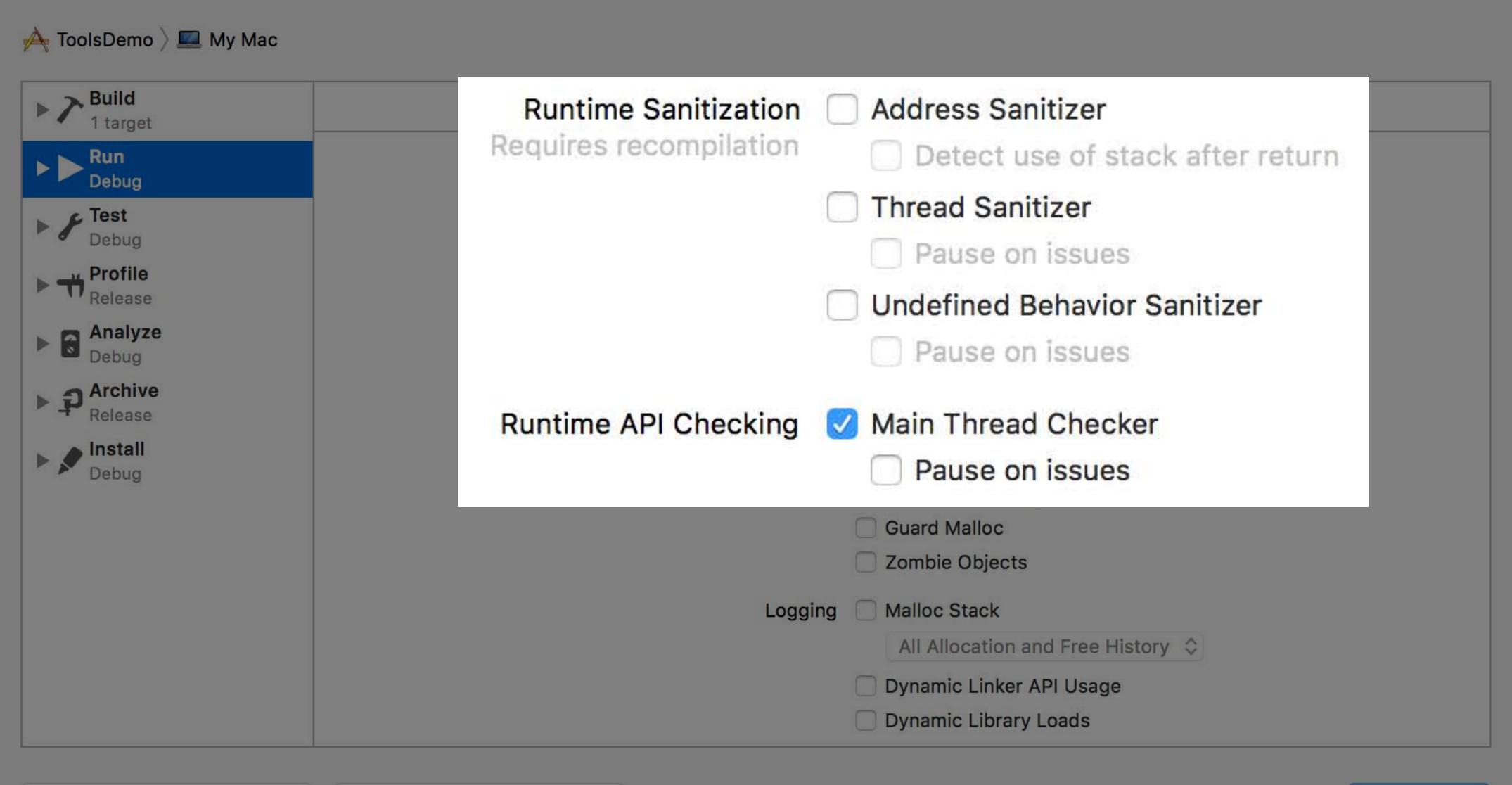




▶ ➤ Build 1 target	Info Arguments Options Diagnostics
Run Debug Test Debug Profile Release	Runtime Sanitization Requires recompilation Thread Sanitizer Pause on issues Undefined Behavior Sanitizer Pause on issues
Analyze Debug Archive Release	Runtime API Checking
Install Debug	Memory Management
	□ Zombie Objects Logging □ Malloc Stack All Allocation and Free History ♦
	Dynamic Linker API Usage Dynamic Library Loads

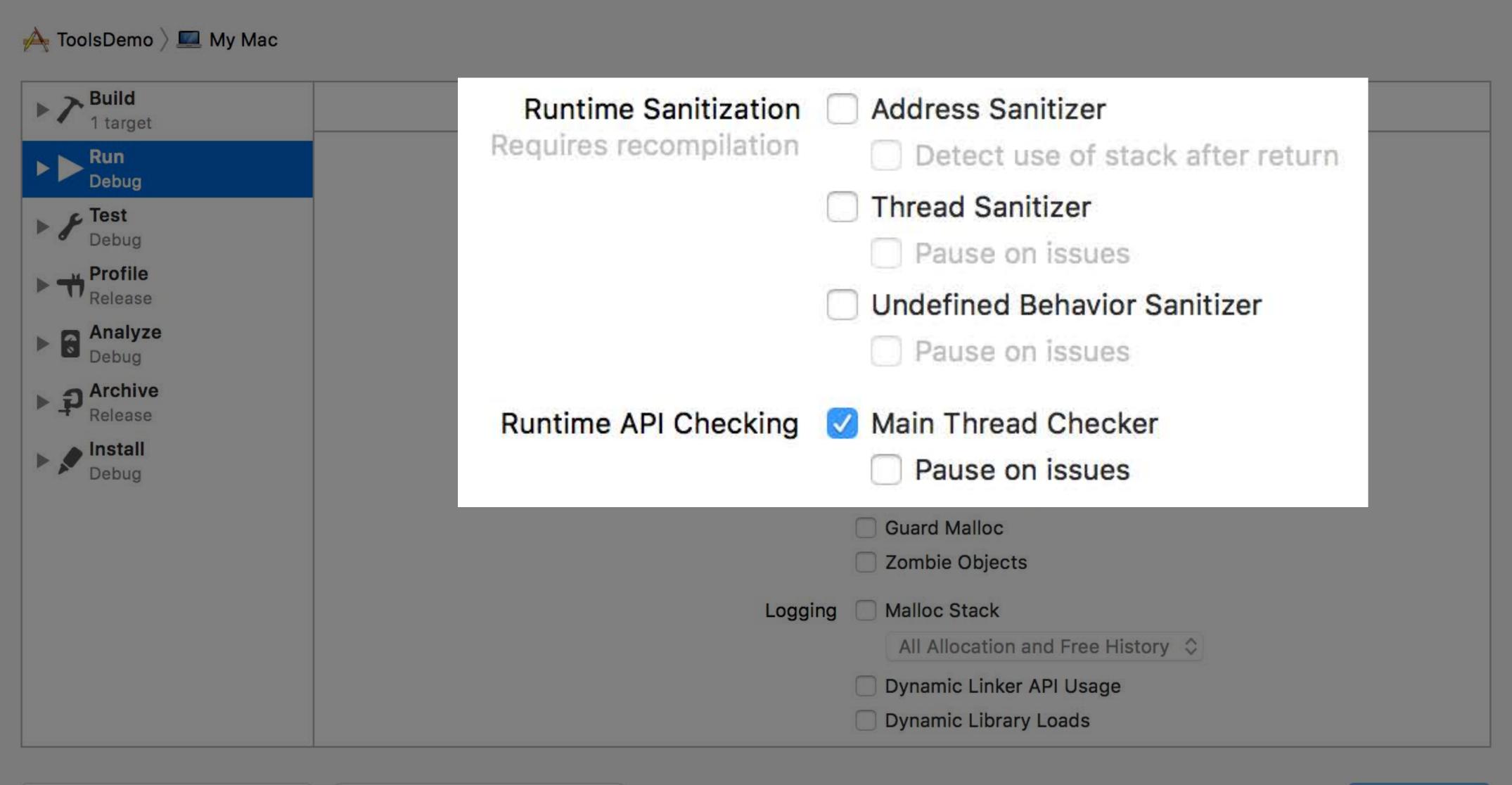
Manage Schemes...

Shared



Manage Schemes...

Shared



Manage Schemes...

Shared

Address Sanitizer

Thread Sanitizer

Undefined Behavior Sanitizer

Main Thread Checker

Address Sanitizer

Thread Sanitizer

Undefined Behavior Sanitizer

Using Runtime Tools Effectively

New

Address Sanitizer

Thread Sanitizer

Undefined Behavior Sanitizer

Using Runtime Tools Effectively

New

Address Sanitizer

Thread Sanitizer

Undefined Behavior Sanitizer New

Using Runtime Tools Effectively



Detects misuses of common APIs

Some APIs must only be used from the main thread

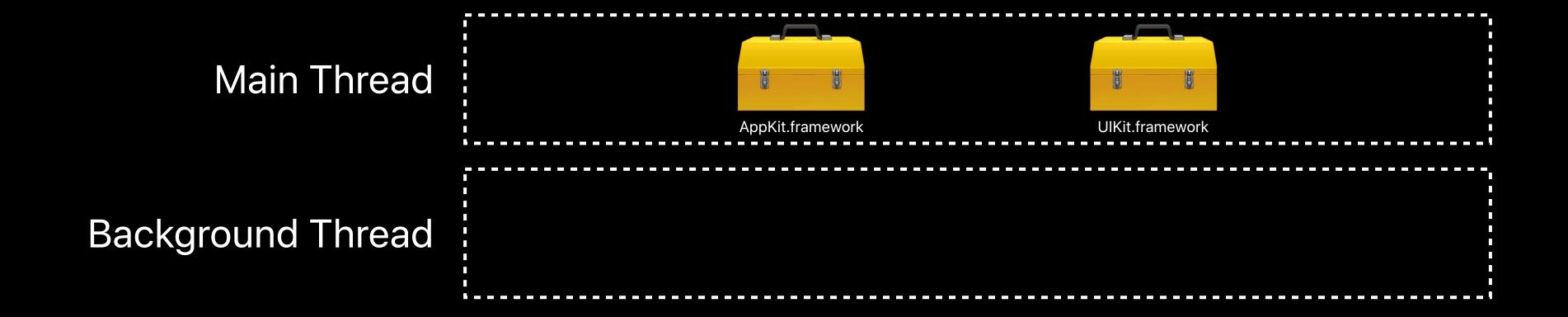
Main Thread	
Background Thread	
	/

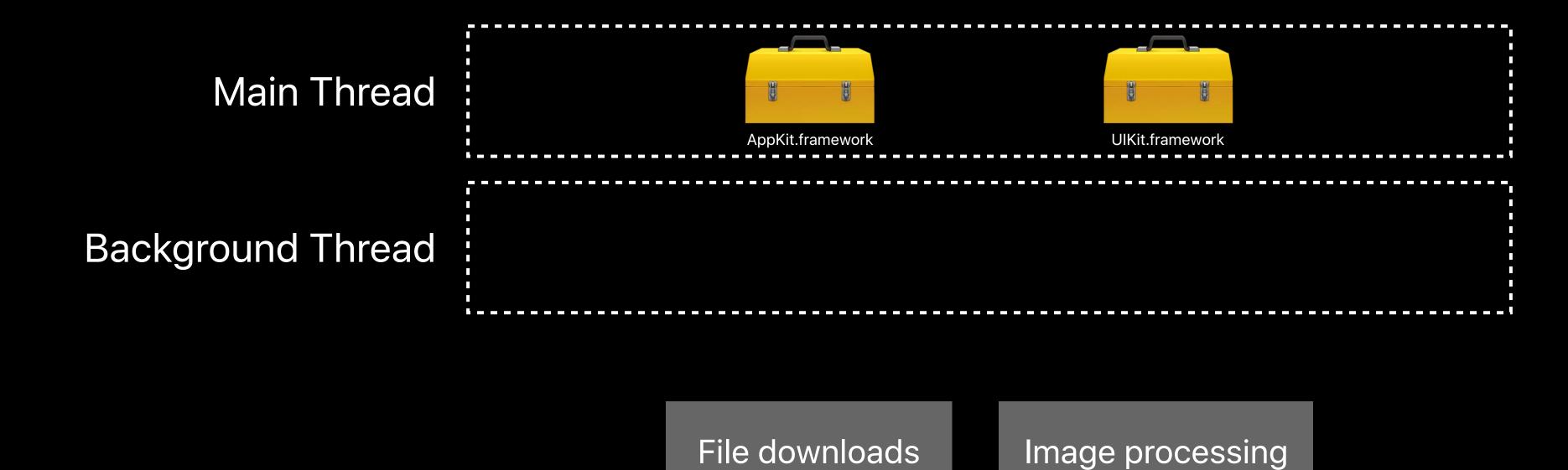
Main Thread

Background Thread

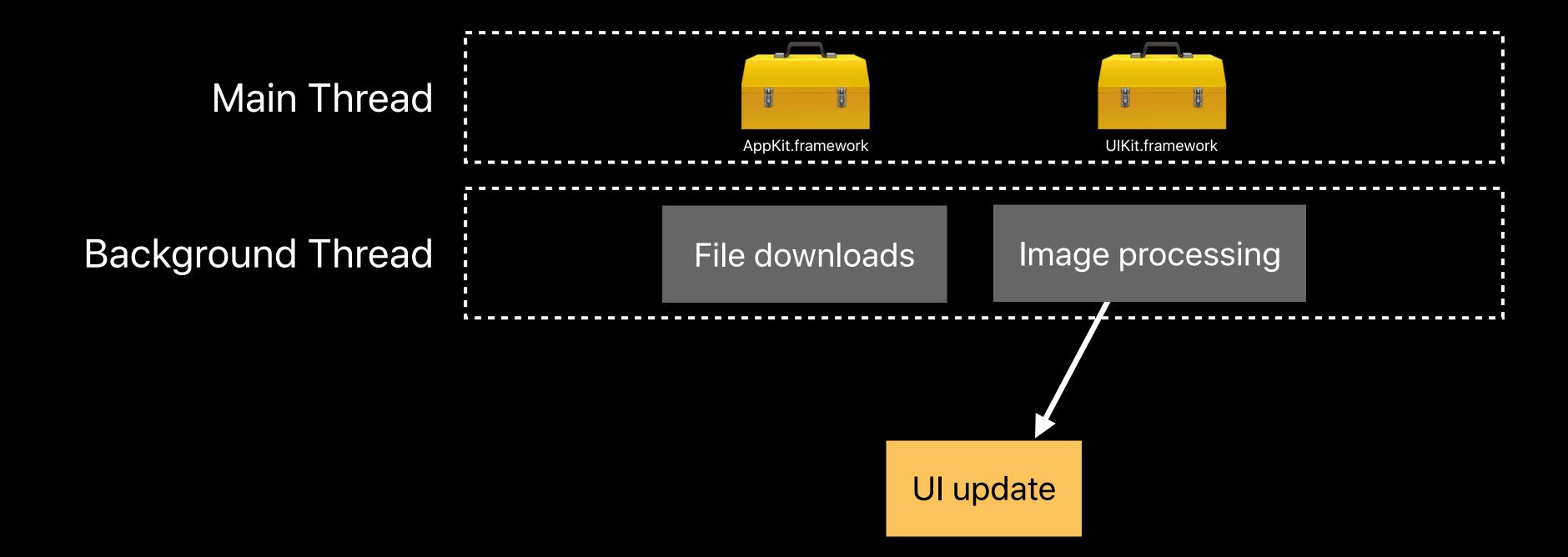
AppKit.framework

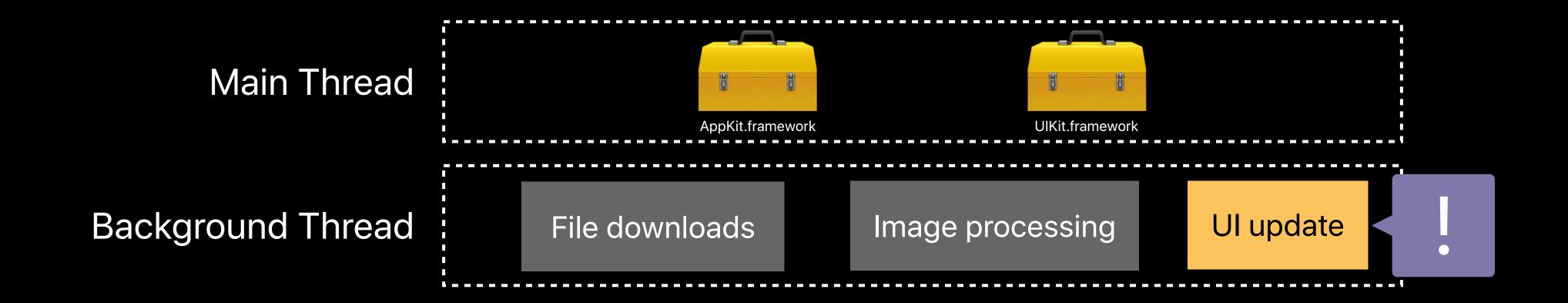
UIKit.framework

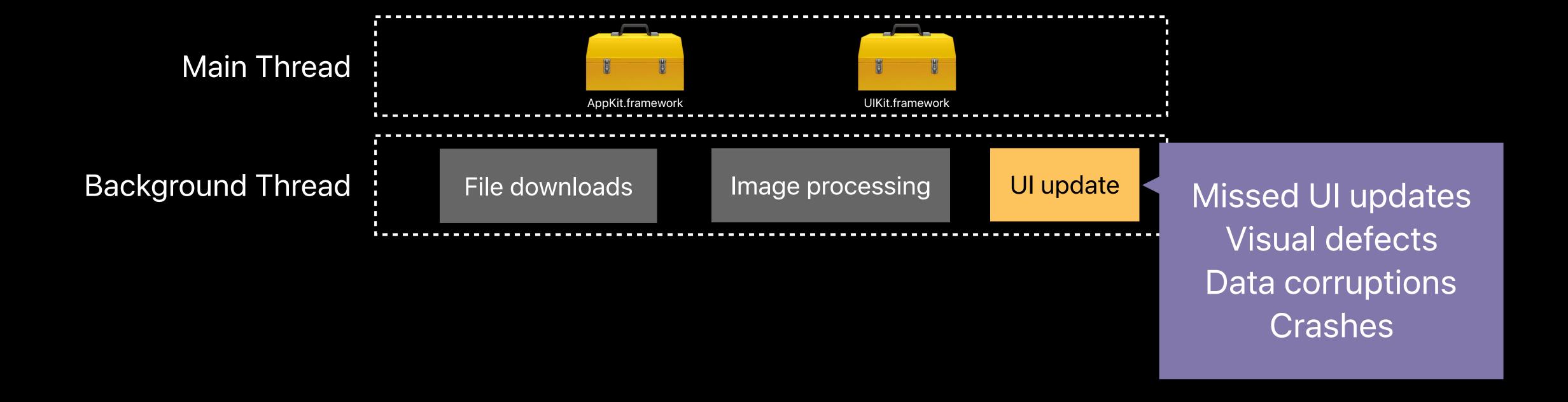


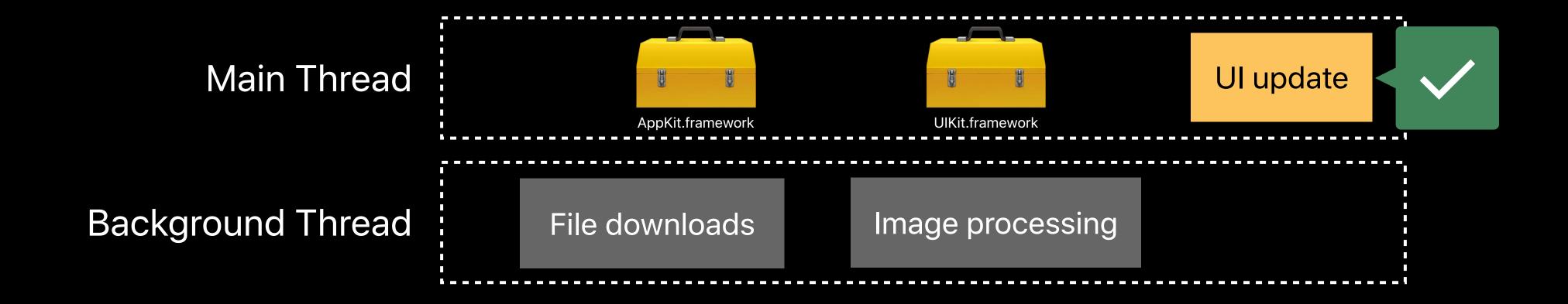












Demo

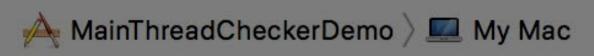
Main Thread Checker

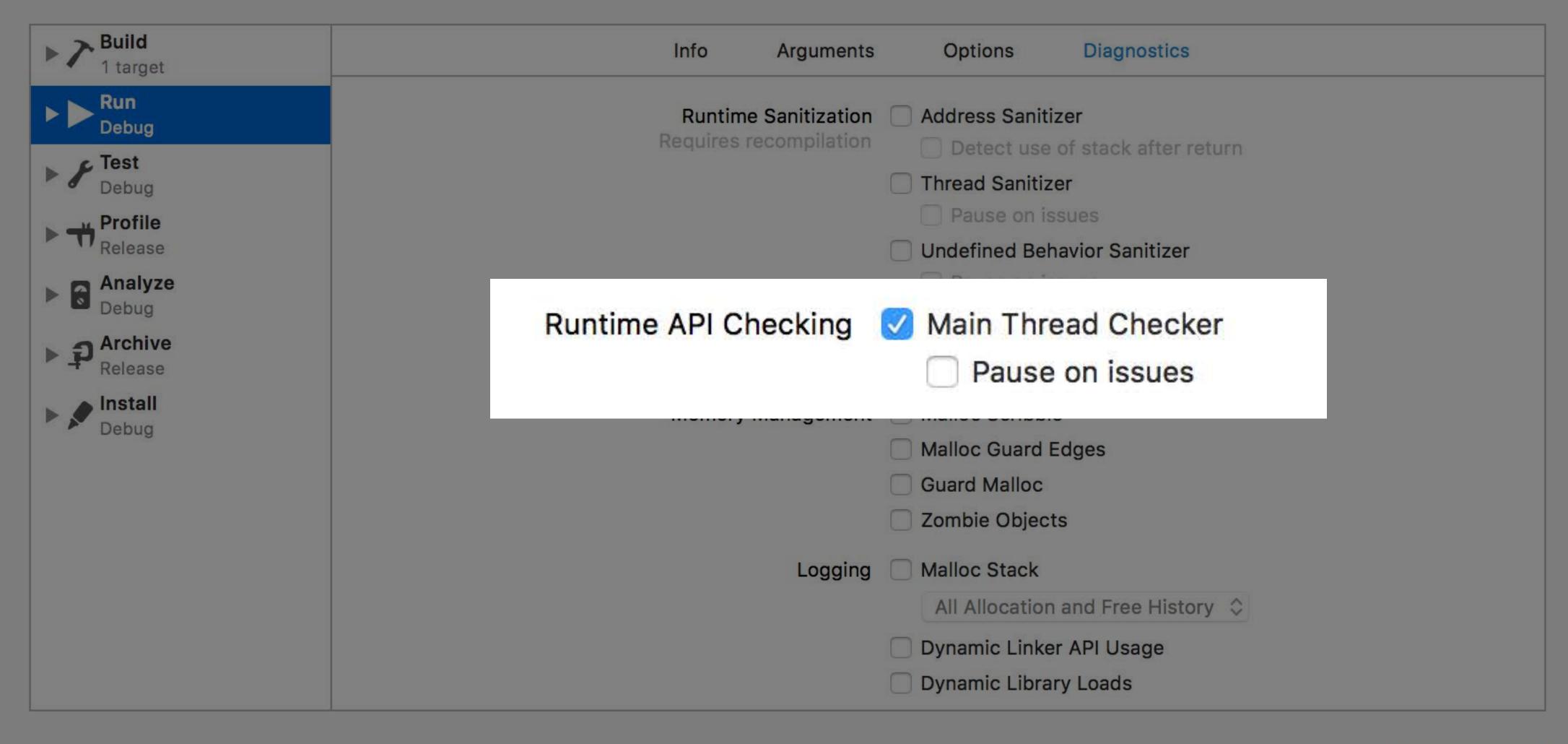


Build 1 target	Info Arguments Options Diagnostics
Pag Run Debug	Runtime Sanitization Address Sanitizer Requires recompilation Detect use of stack after return
▶ F Test Debug	Thread Sanitizer
Profile Release	Pause on issues Undefined Behavior Sanitizer
▶ analyze Debug	Pause on issues
Archive Release	Runtime API Checking
▶ ▶ Install Debug	Memory Management Malloc Scribble
	Malloc Guard Edges Guard Malloc
	Zombie Objects
	Logging Malloc Stack
	All Allocation and Free History ♦
	Dynamic Linker API Usage Dynamic Library Loads

Manage Schemes...

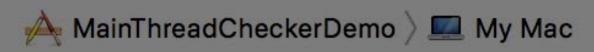
Shared

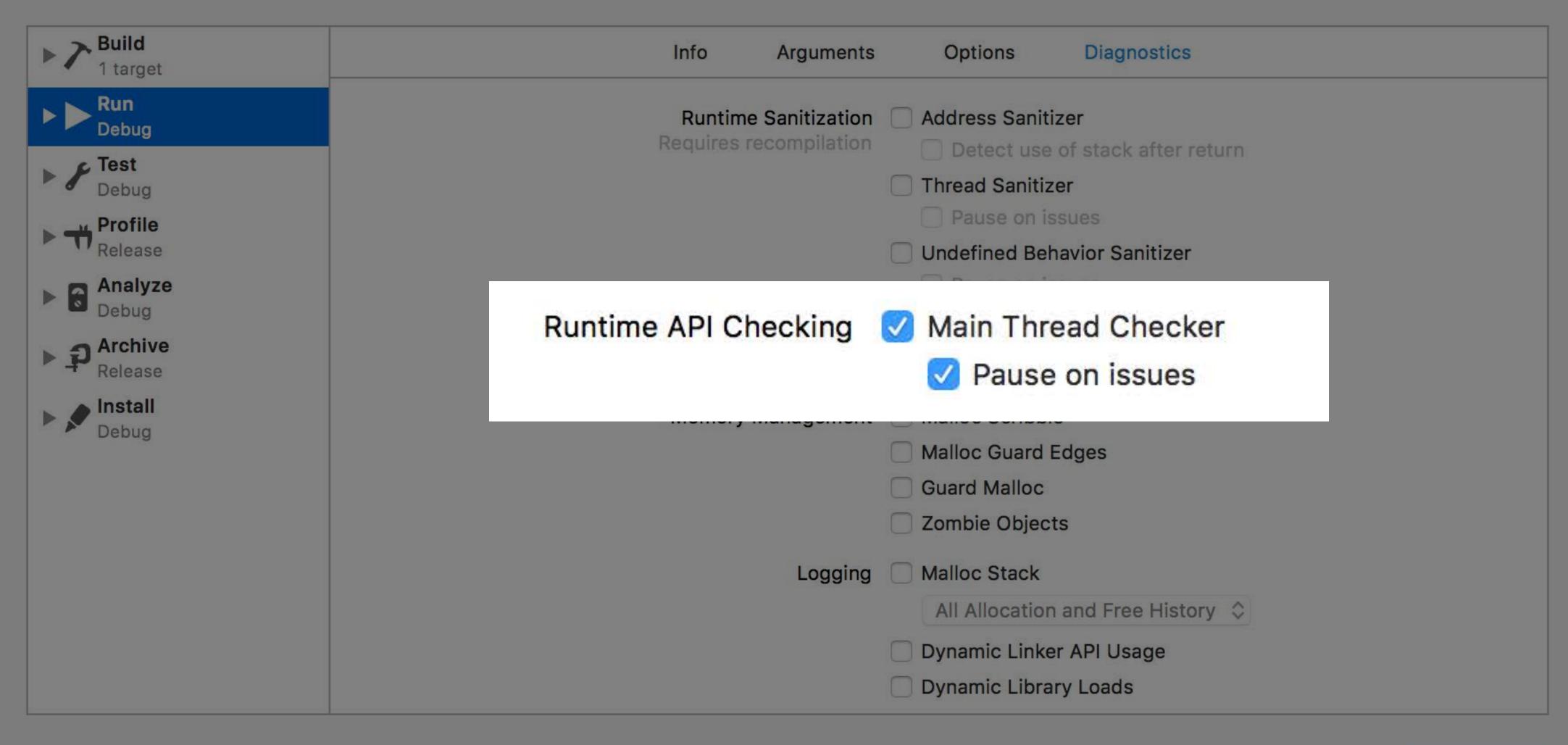




Manage Schemes...

Shared





Manage Schemes...

Shared

Common Places for Mistakes

Networking callbacks

Creating and destroying NSView and UIView objects

Designing asynchronous APIs

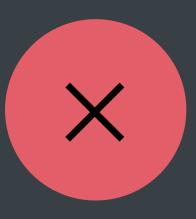
Designing Asynchronous APIs

Let API user specify callback queue

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Let API user specify callback queue

```
DeepThought.asyncComputeAnswer(to: theQuestion) { reply in
   ...
}
```



Designing Asynchronous APIs

Let API user specify callback queue

```
DeepThought.asyncComputeAnswer(to: theQuestion, completionQueue: queue) { reply in
    ...
}
```

Main Thread Checker



Detects violations of API threading rules

AppKit, UlKit and WebKit APIs

Swift and C languages

No recompilation

Enabled by default in the Xcode debugger

Address Sanitizer

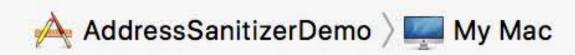
Detects memory issues

Finding Memory Issues

Security critical bugs

Use-after-free and buffer overflows

Diagnoses hard-to-reproduce crashes

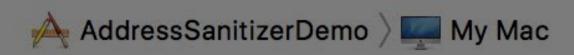


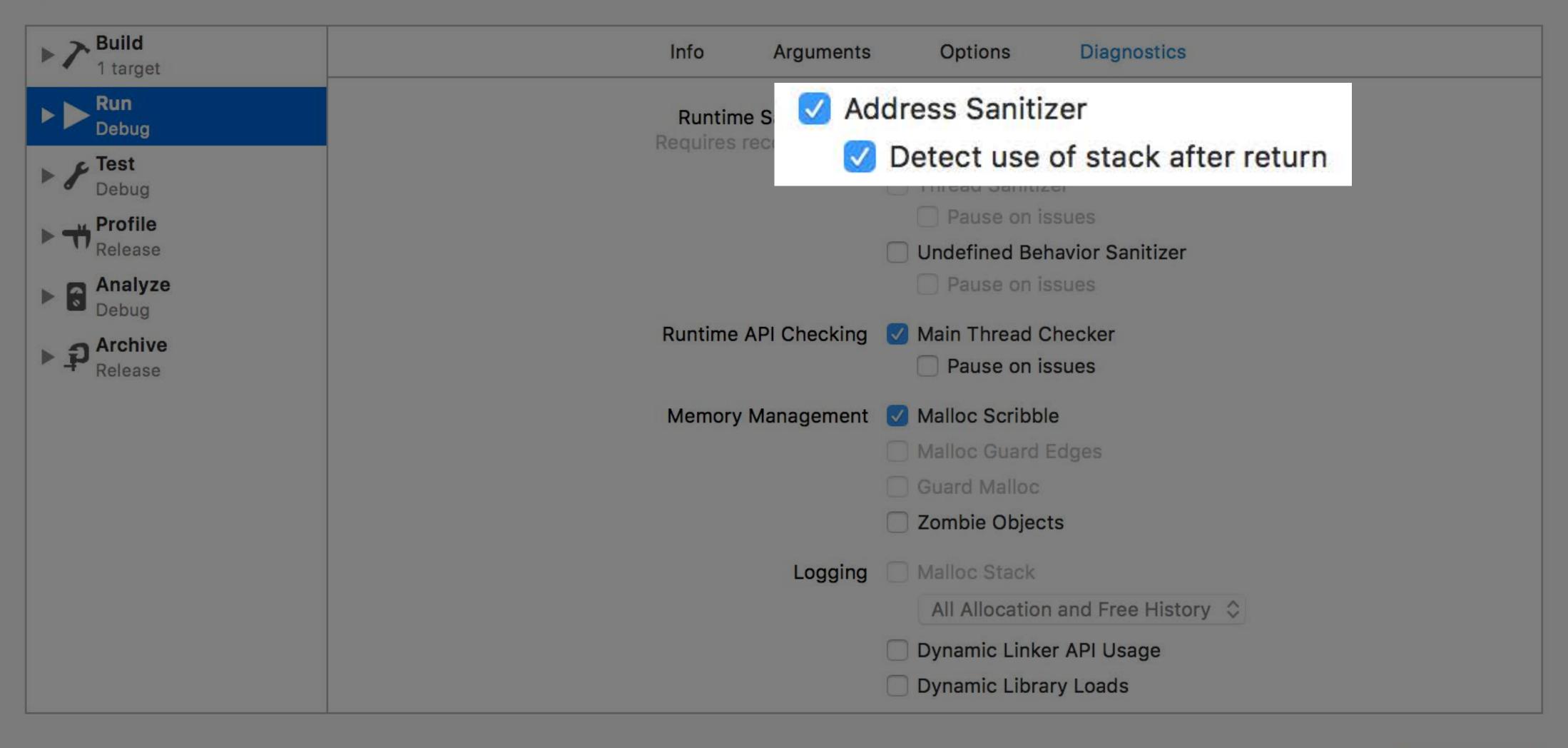
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Duplicate Scheme

Manage Schemes...

Shared





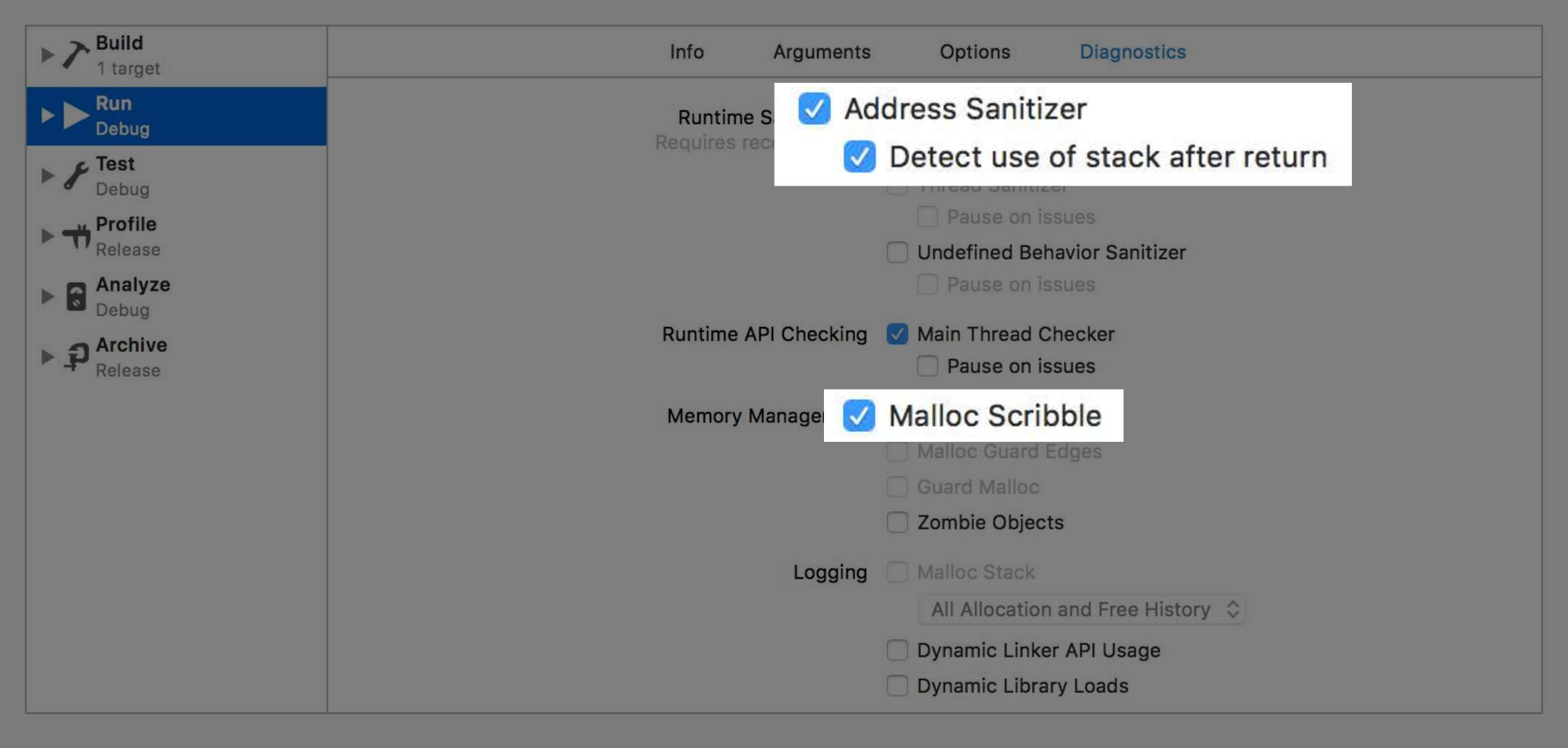
Duplicate Scheme

Manage Schemes...

Shared

Close



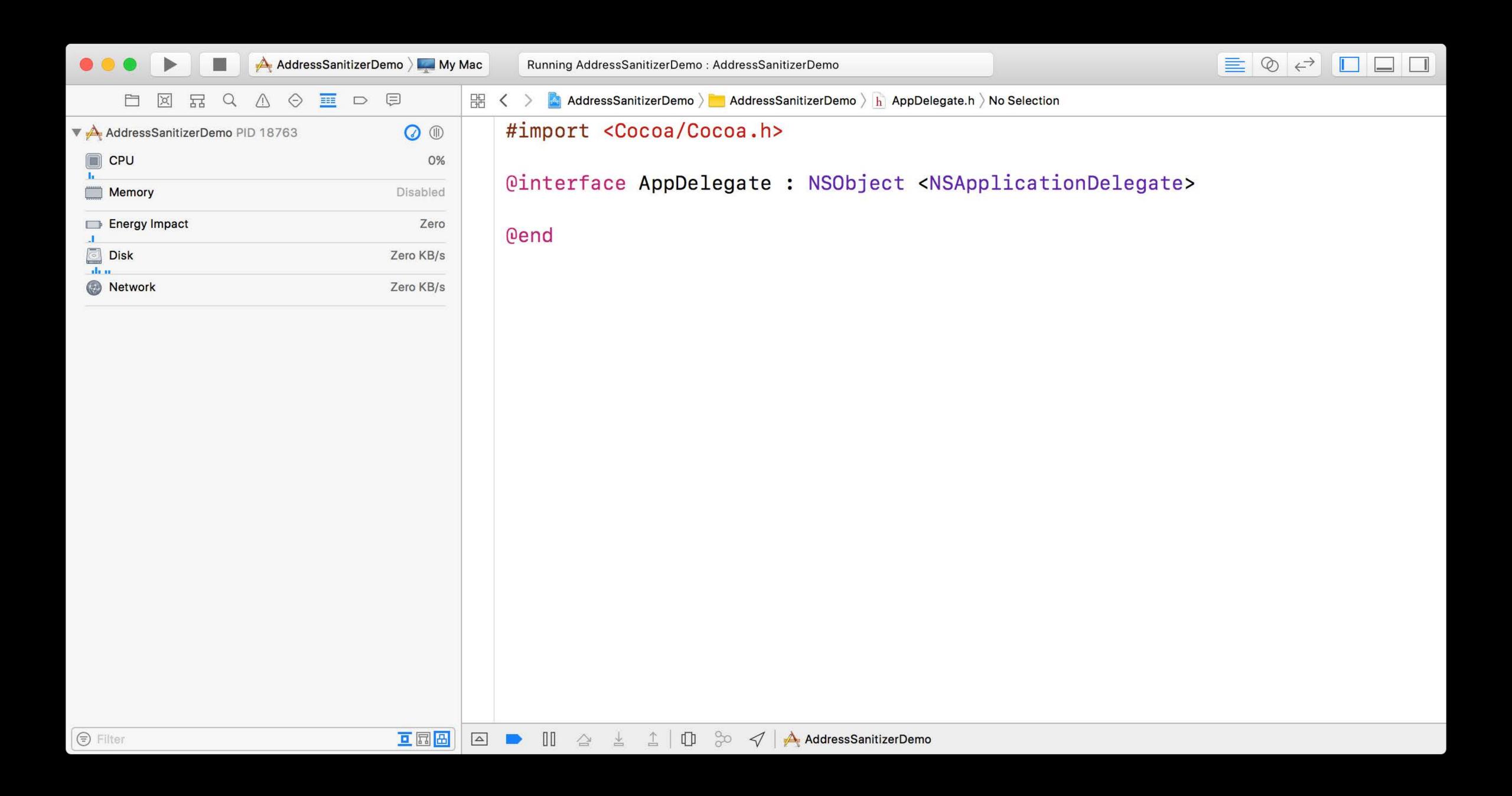


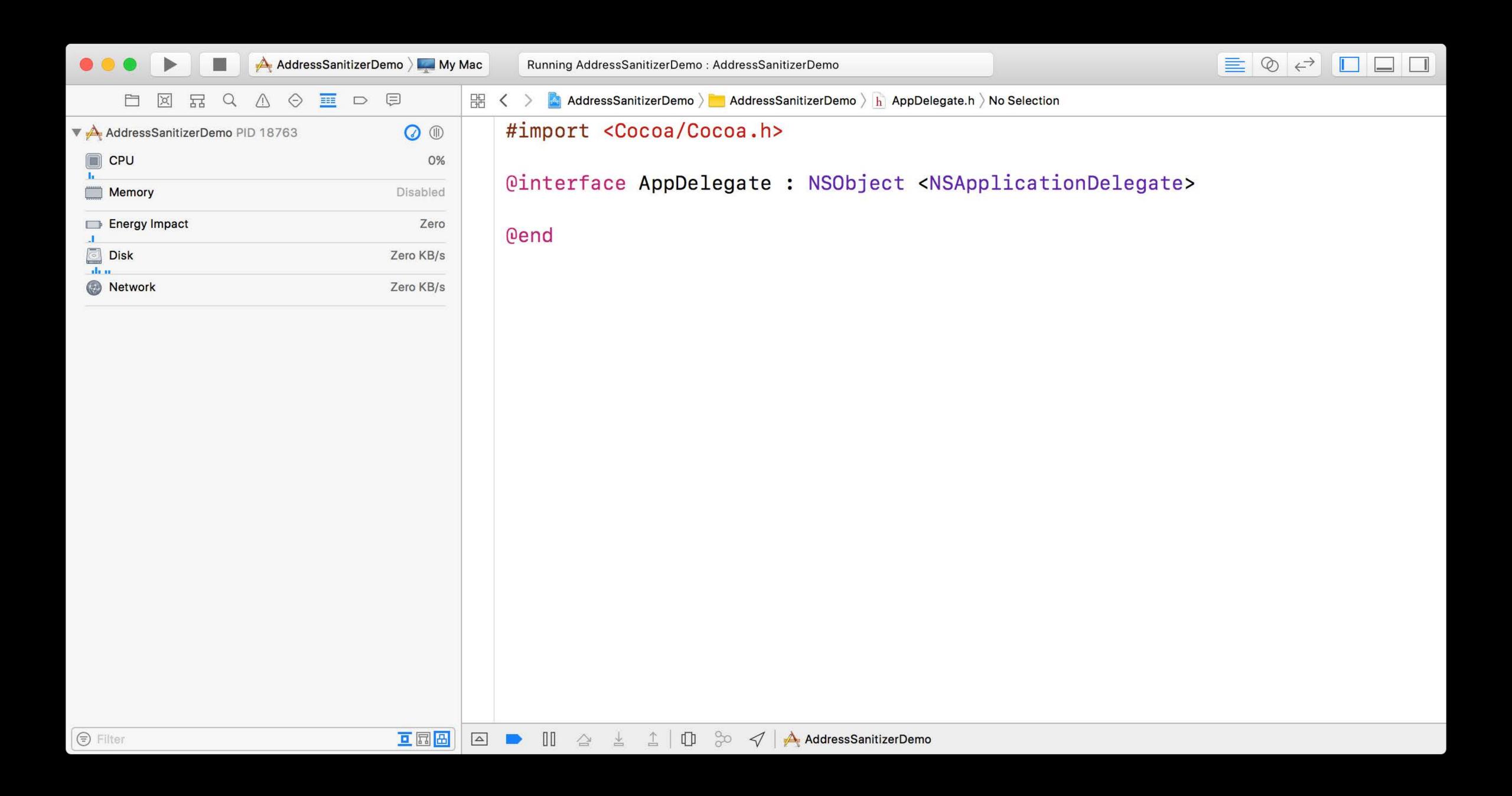
Duplicate Scheme

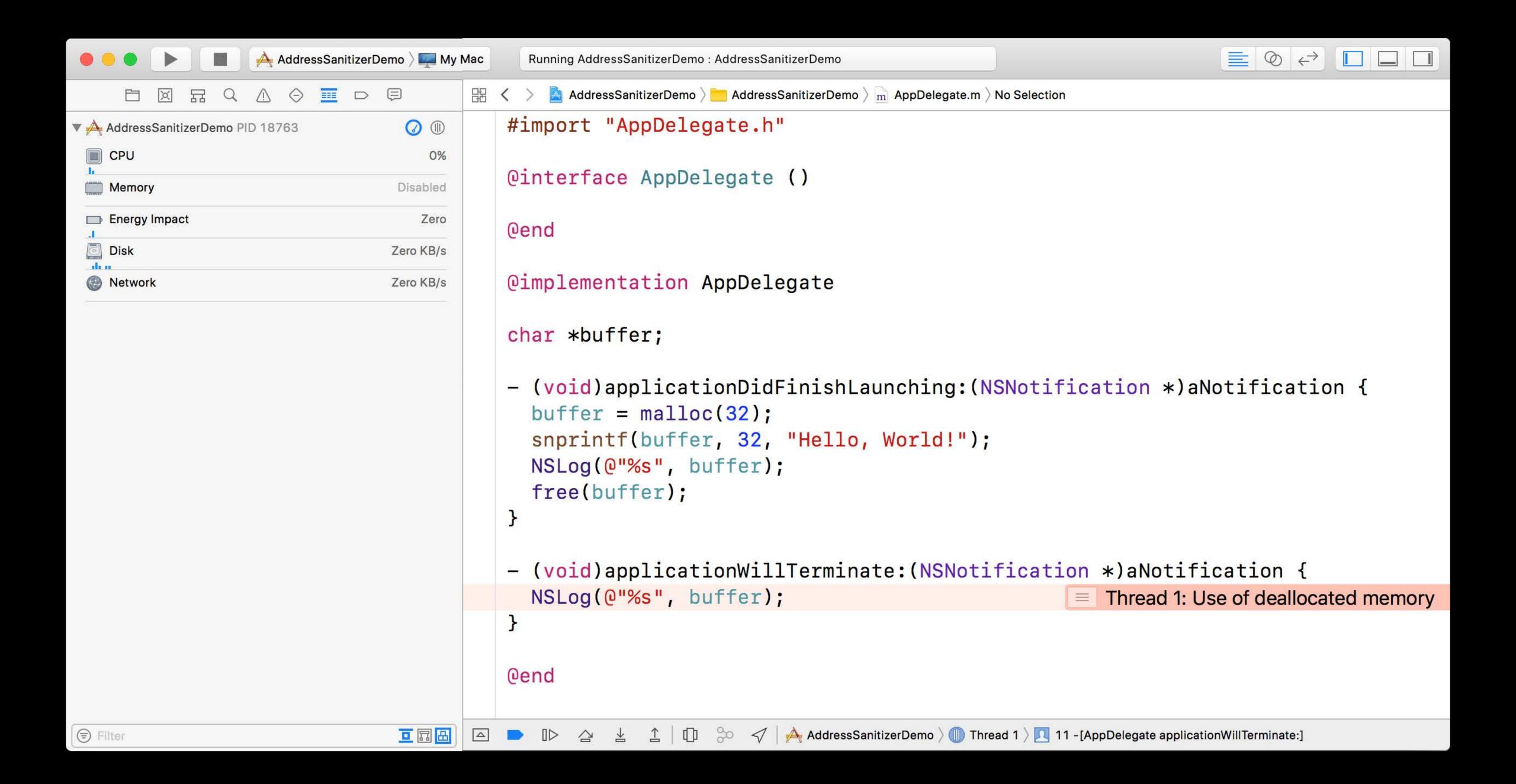
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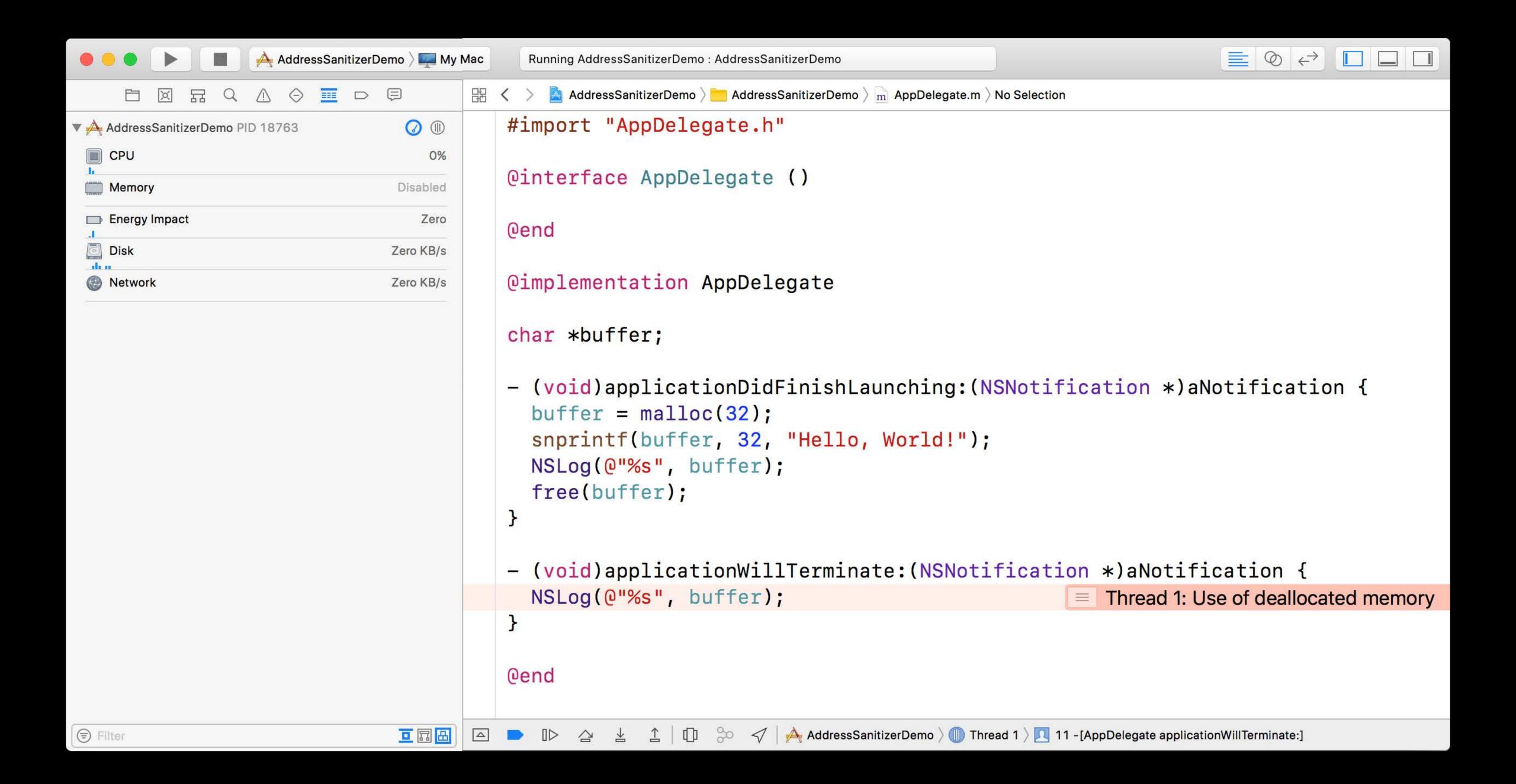
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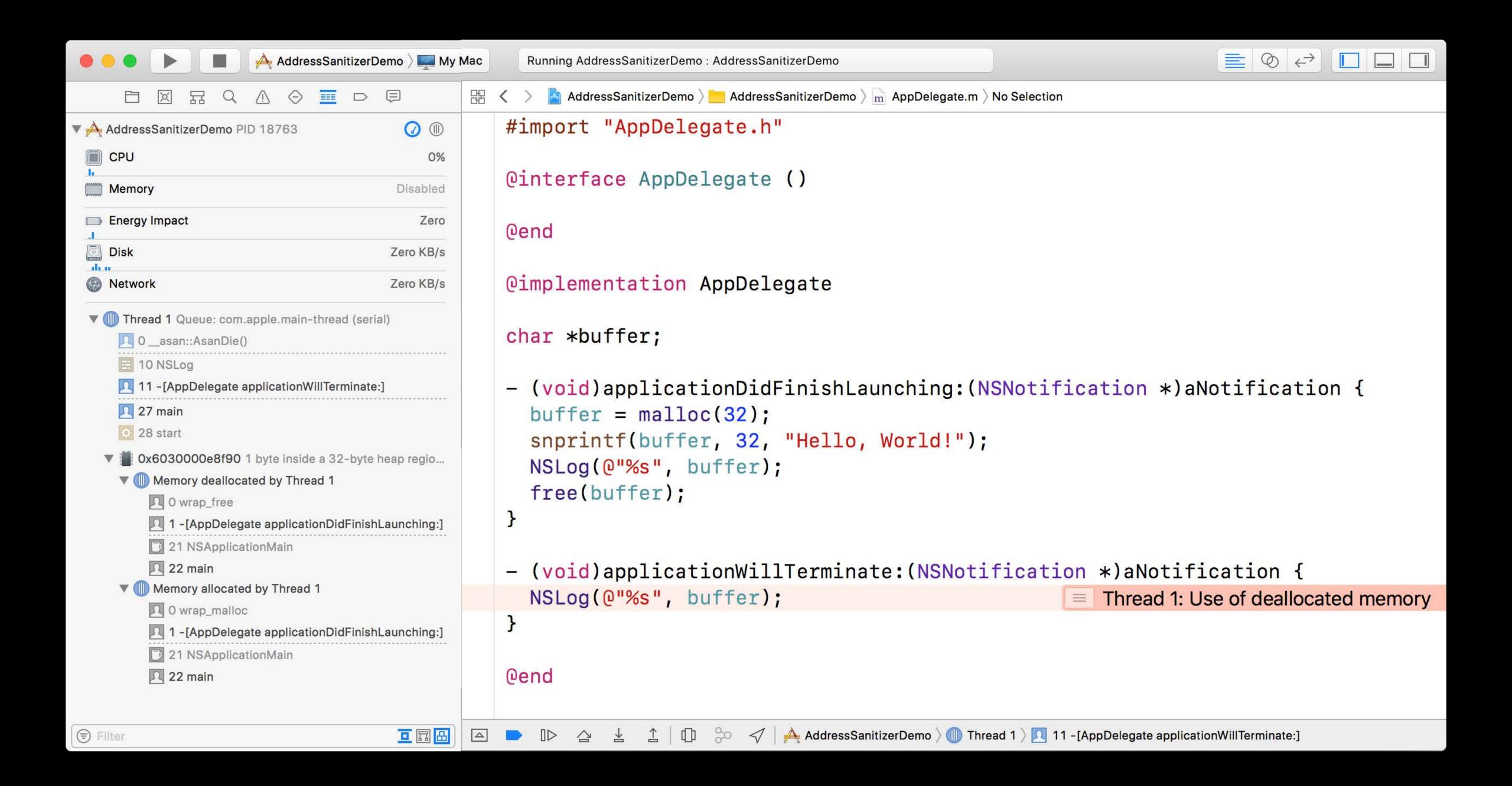
Close

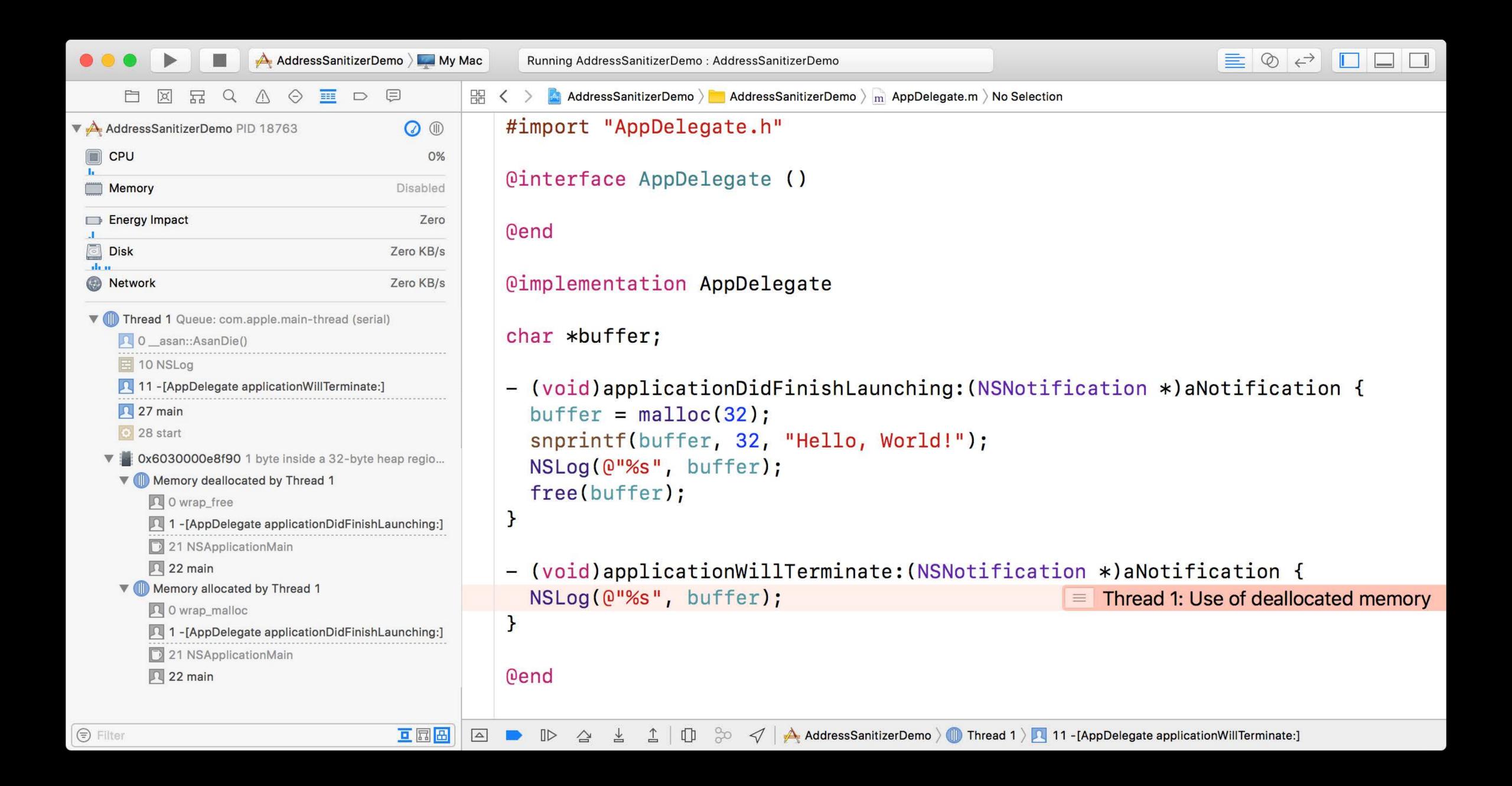


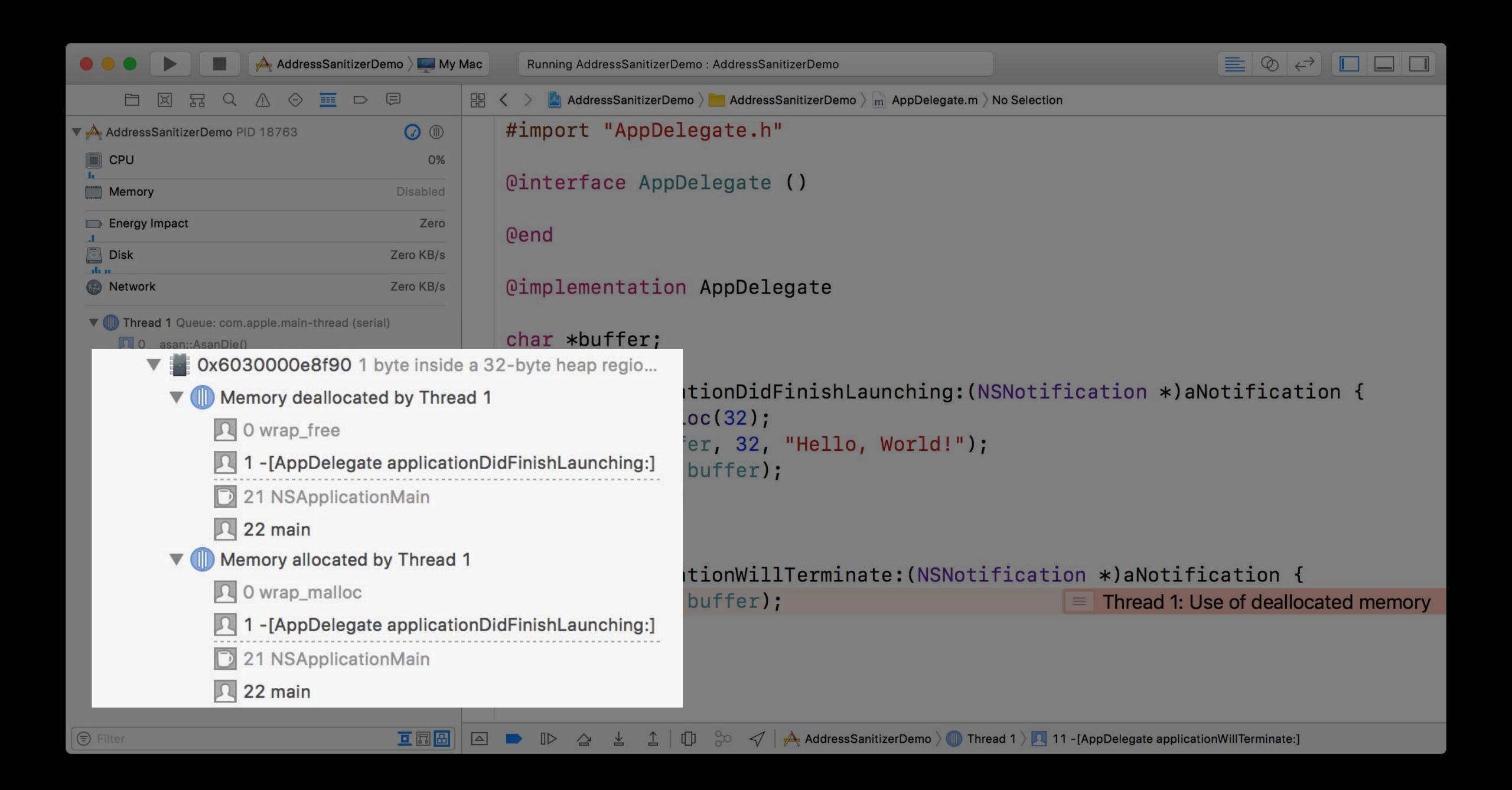












Address Sanitizer in Xcode 9



Detects use-after-scope

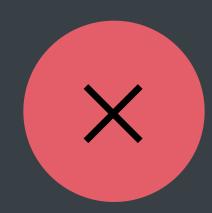
Detects use-after-return (opt-in)

Compatible with Malloc Scribble

```
// Use of Stack Memory Out of Scope
int *integer_pointer = NULL;
if (is_some_condition_true()) {
  int value = calculate_value();
  integer_pointer = &value;
}
*integer_pointer = 42;
```



```
// Use of Stack Memory Out of Scope
int *integer_pointer = NULL;
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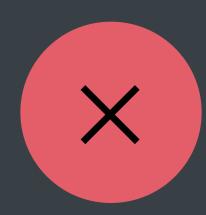


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}
*integer_pointer = 42;
```



Use of out of scope stack memory

```
// Use of Stack Memory after Return

int *returns_address_of_stack() {
   int a = 42;
   return &a;
}

int *integer_pointer = returns_address_of_stack();
*integer_pointer = 43;
```



```
// Use of Stack Memory after Return

int *returns_address_of_stack() {
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Use of stack memory after return

Address Sanitizer and Swift

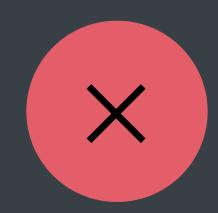
Swift is a much safer language

Mixed projects

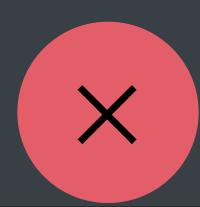
Unsafe pointer types are not memory safe



```
// Use-after-free Bug Using UnsafePointer
let string = "Hello, World!"
var firstBytePointer: UnsafePointer<CChar>
...
string.withCString { pointerToCString in
   firstBytePointer = pointerToCString
}
...
let firstByte = firstBytePointer.pointee
print(firstByte)
```



```
// Use-after-free Bug Using UnsafePointer
```



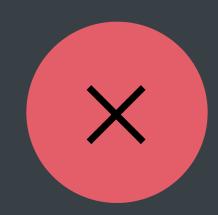
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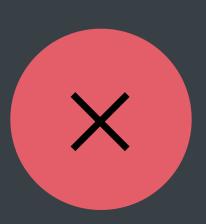
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•••
string.withCString { pointerToCString in
  firstBytePointer = pointerToCString
let firstByte = firstBytePointer.pointee
print(firstByte)
```



Use of deallocated memory

```
// Use UnsafePointer Only Inside the Closure
let string = "Hello, World!"
var firstBytePointer: UnsafePointer<CChar>
string.withCString { pointerToCString in
  firstBytePointer = pointerToCString
let firstByte = firstBytePointer.pointee
print(firstByte)
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// Use UnsafePointer Only Inside the Closure
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   firstBytePointer = pointerToCString
   ...
   let firstByte = firstBytePointer.pointee
   print(firstByte)
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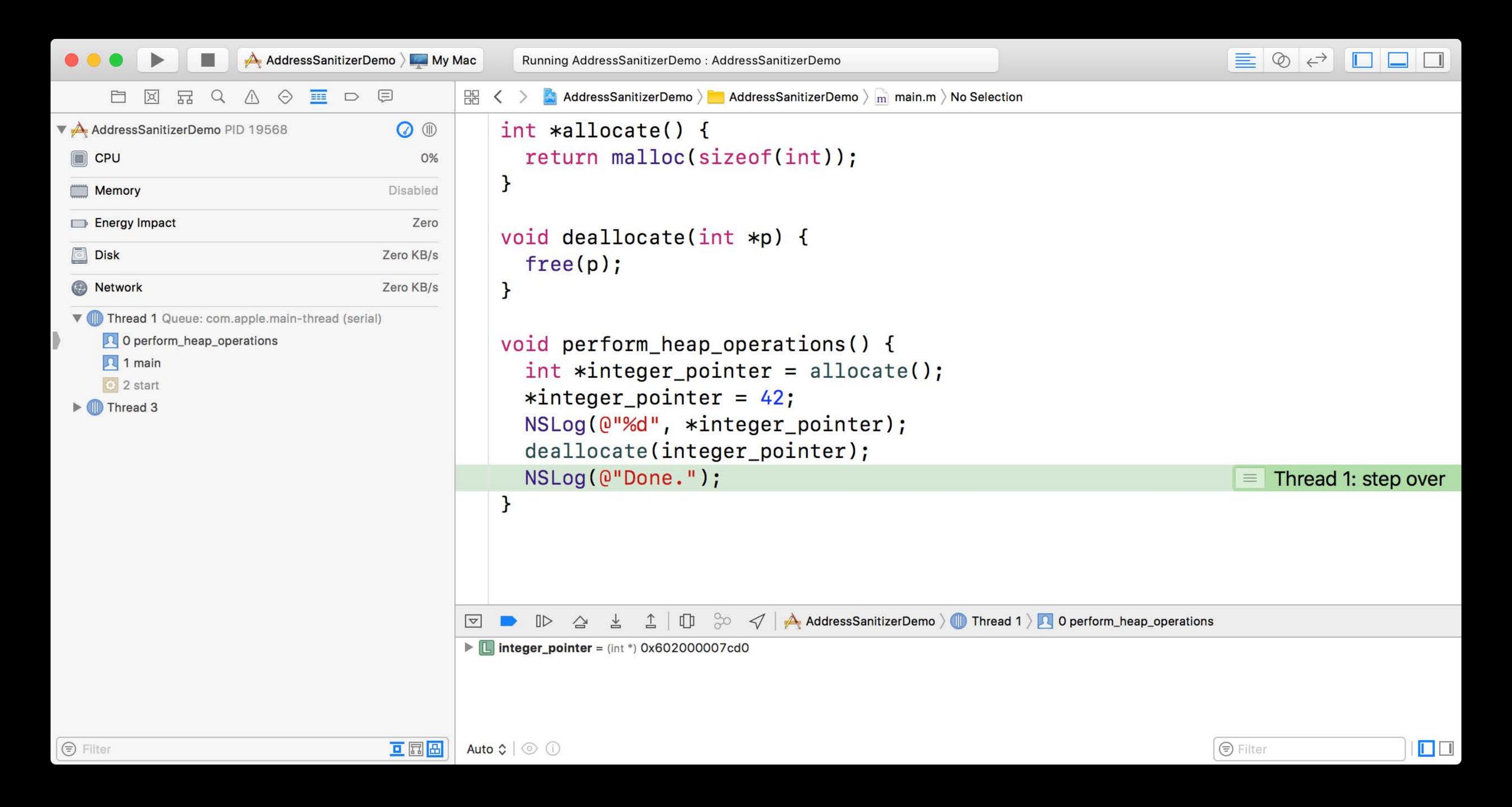


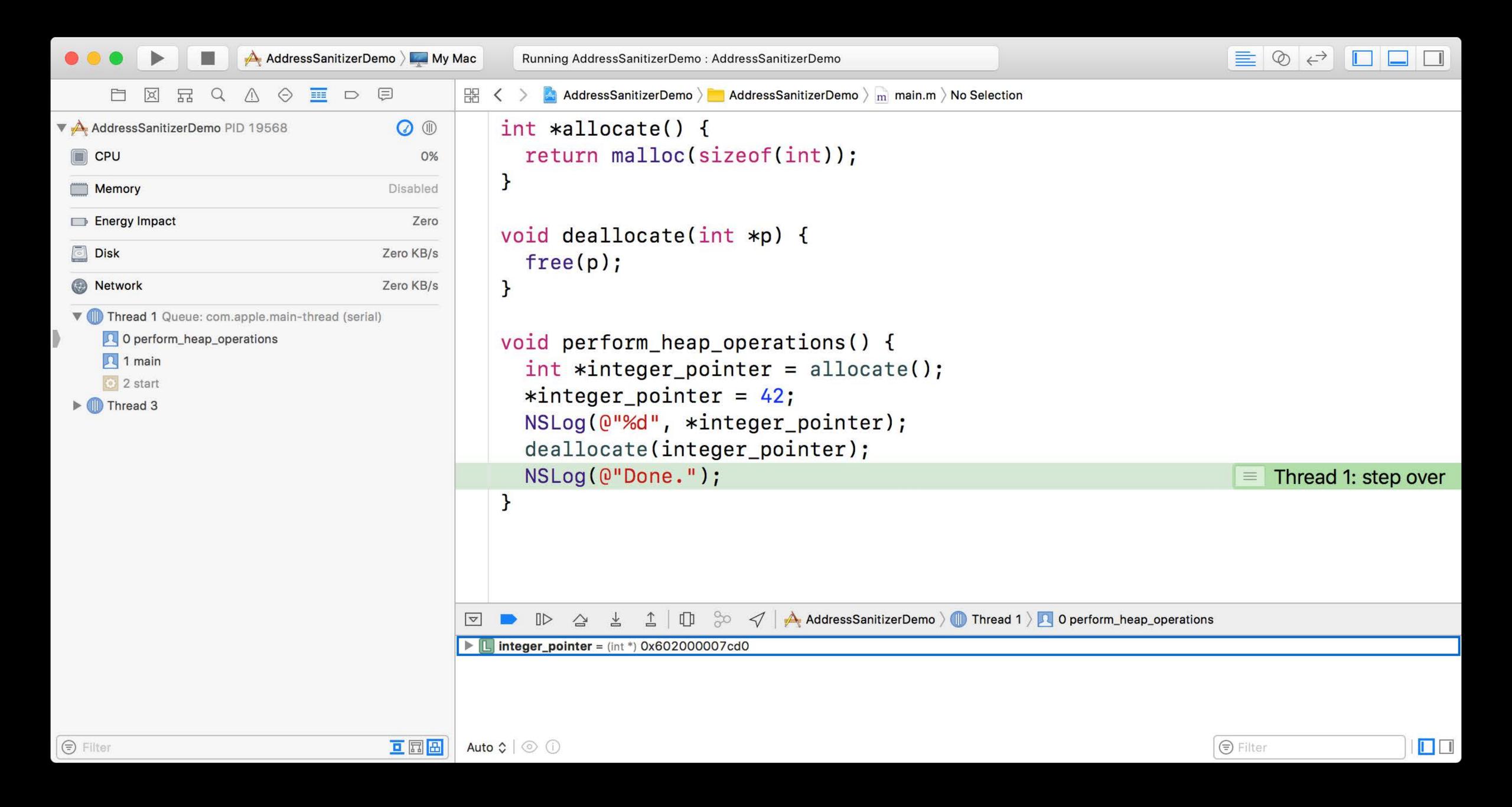
Better Debugging Experience

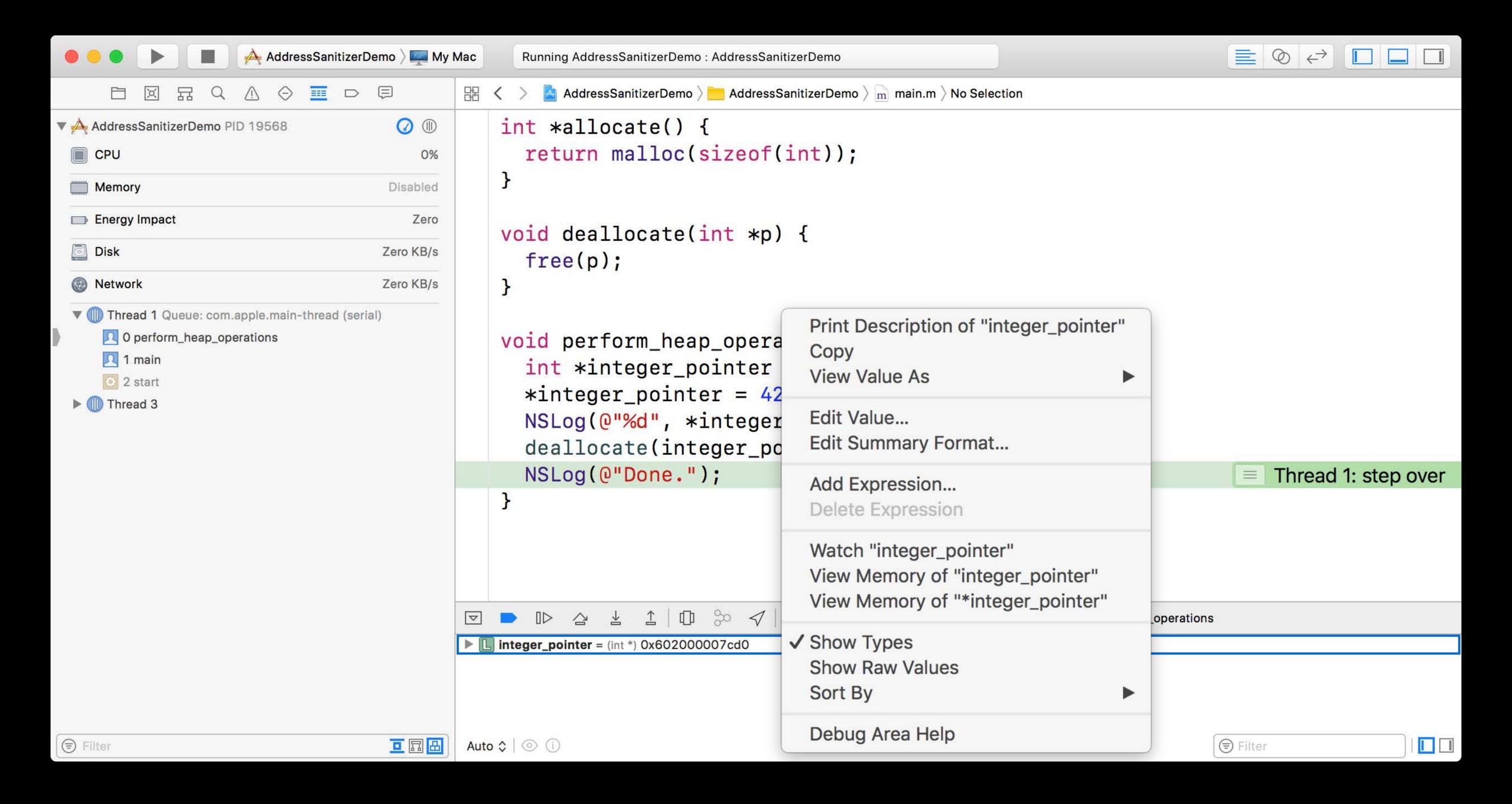
Makes debugging easier

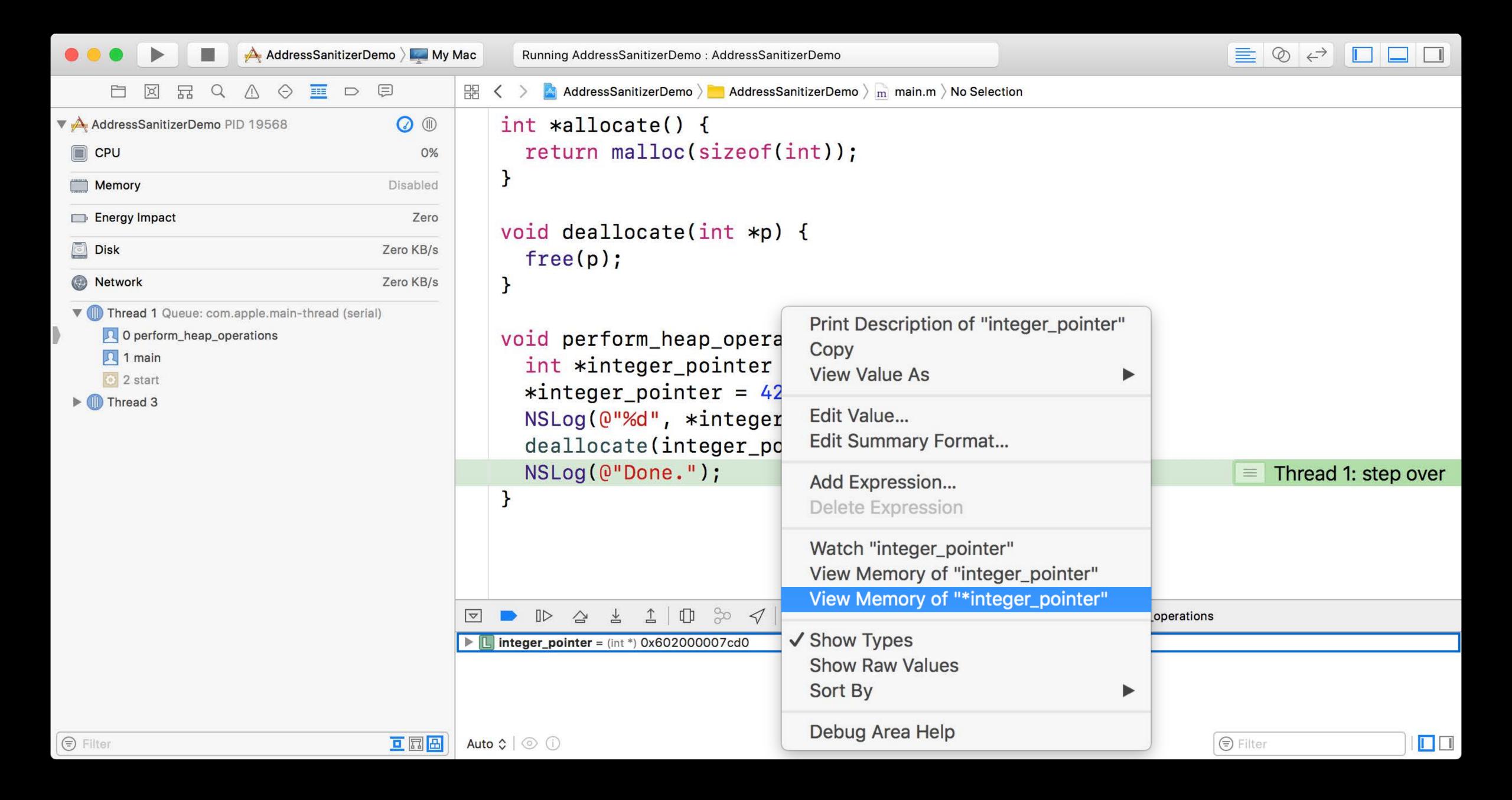
Allocation and deallocation backtraces

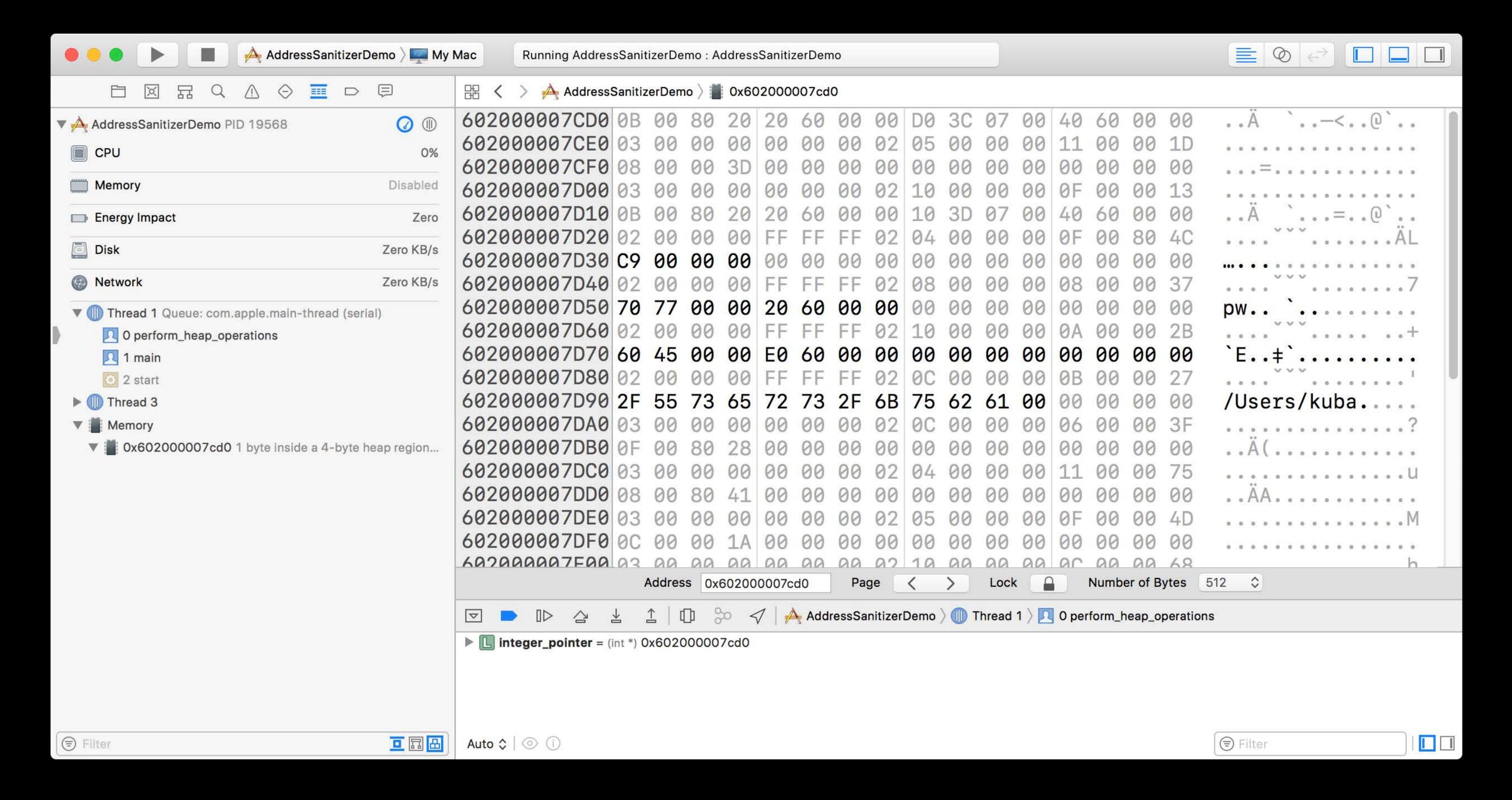
Shows valid and invalid bytes of memory

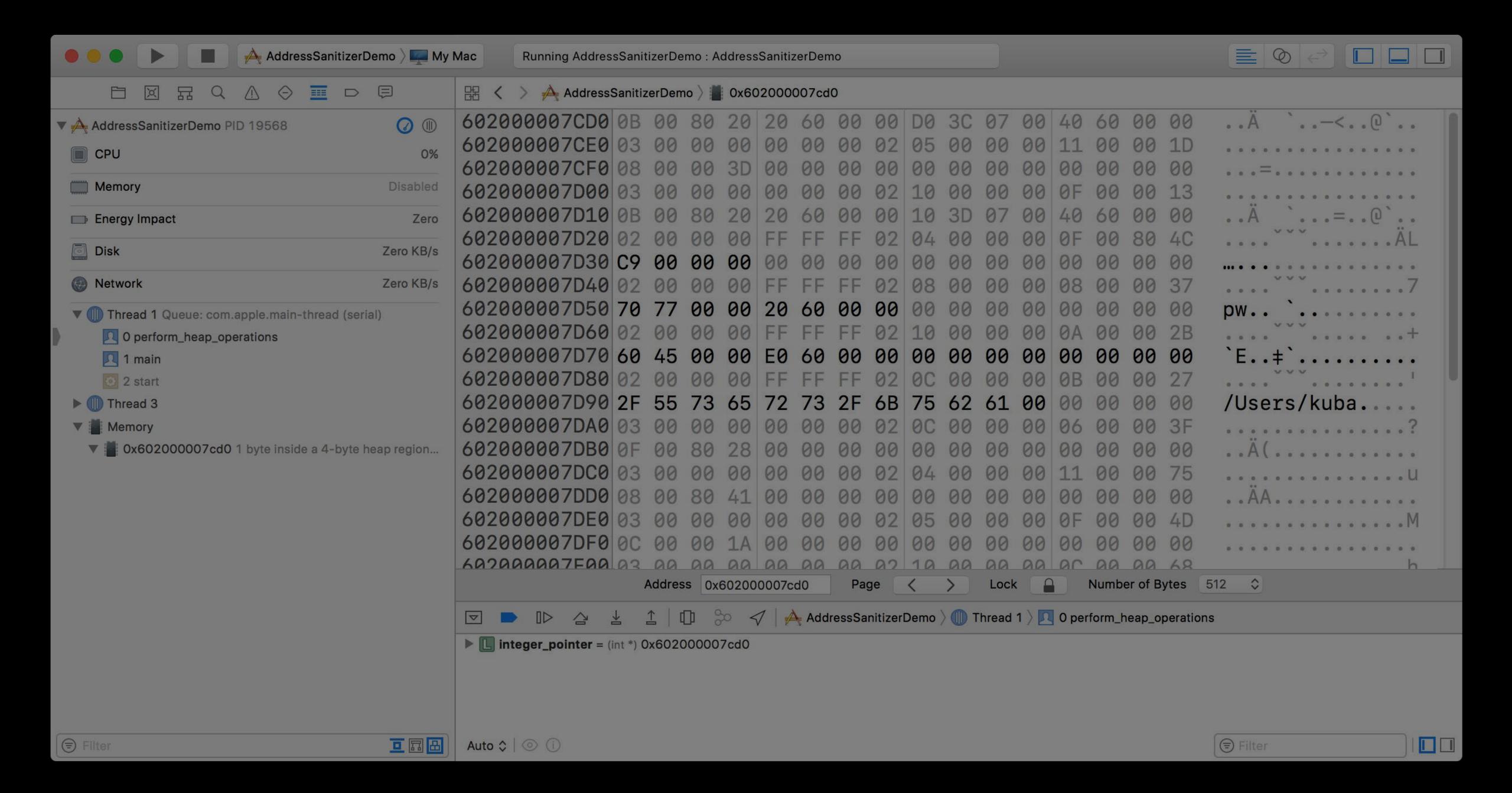


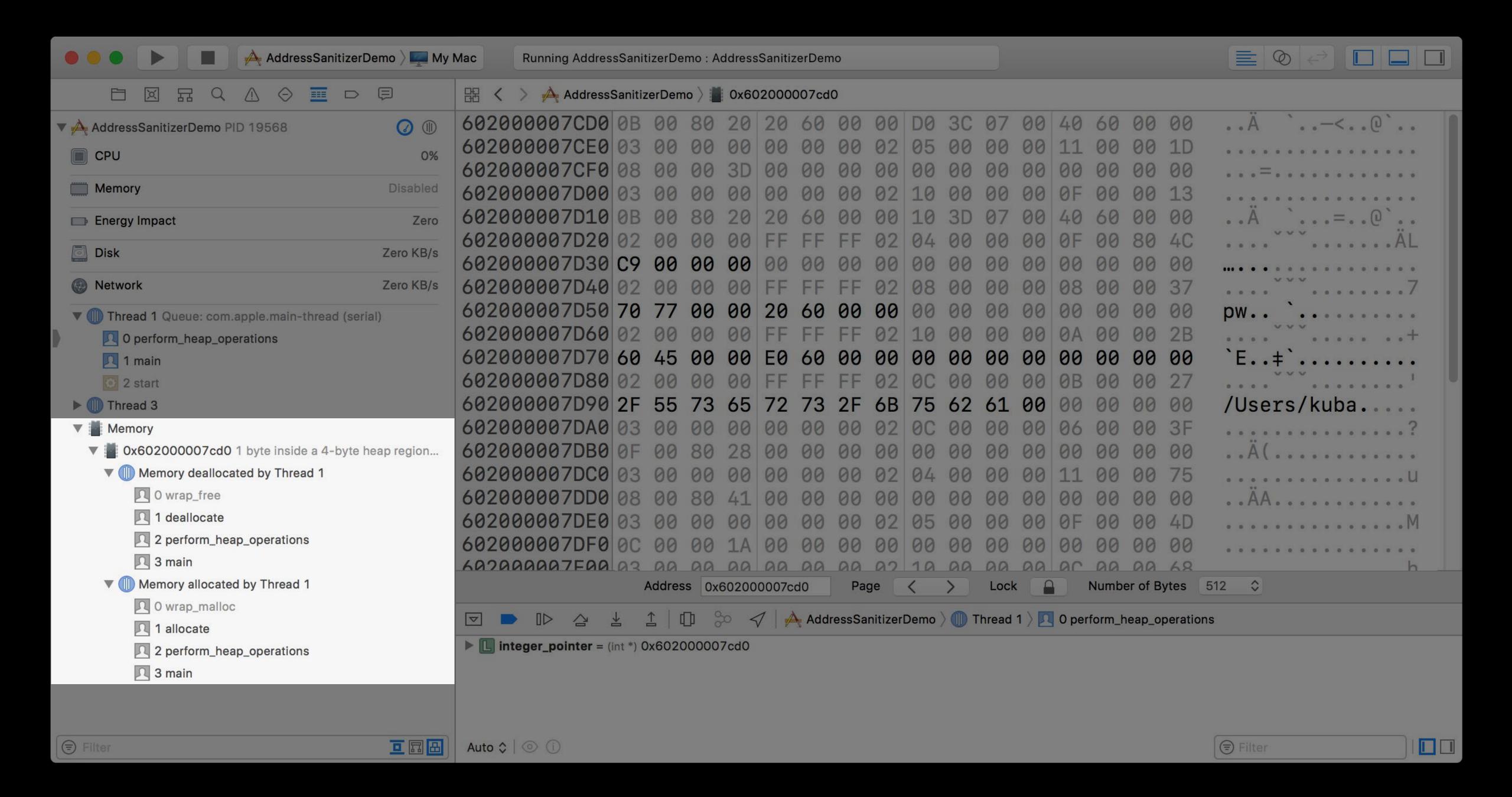


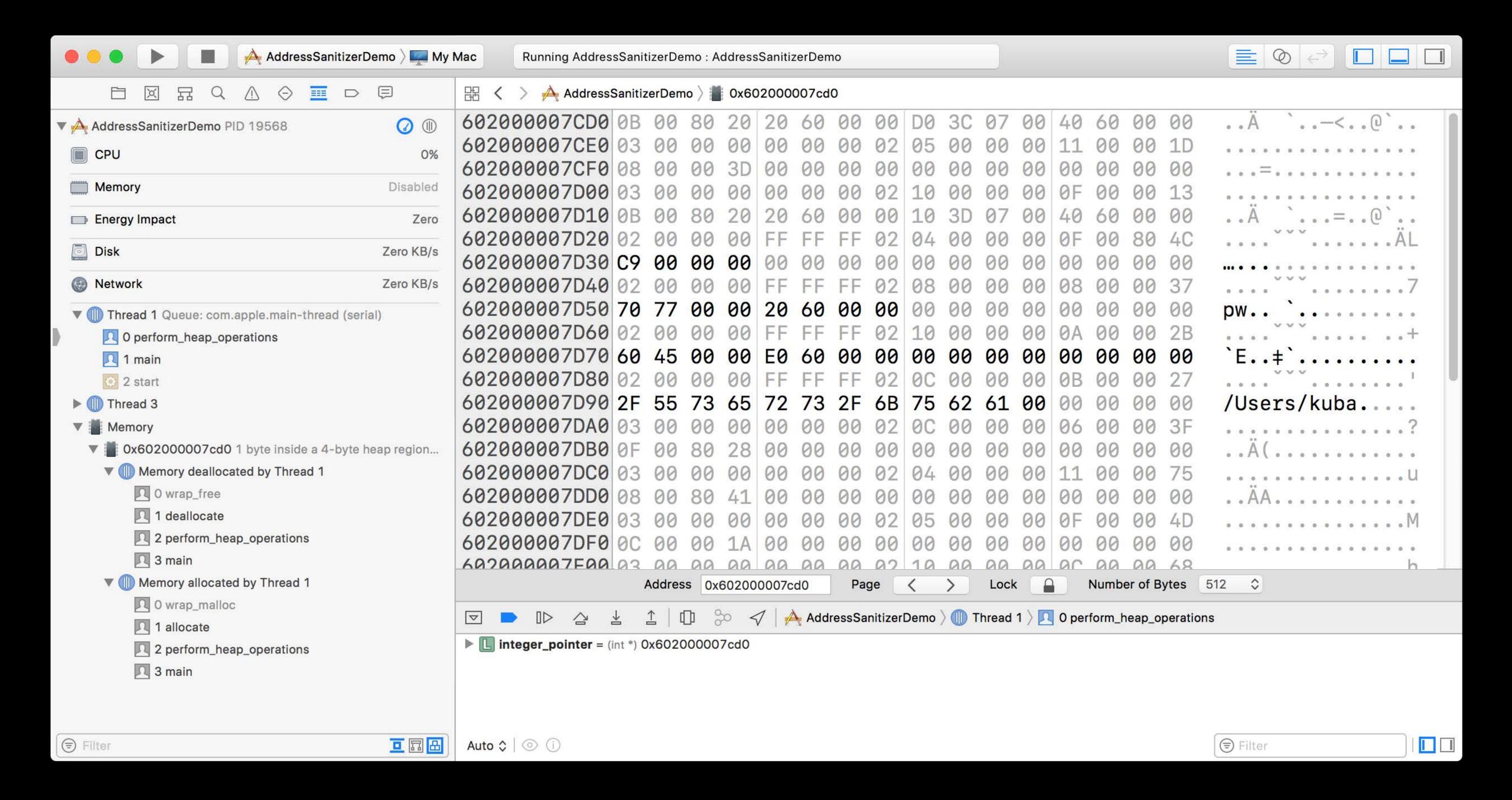


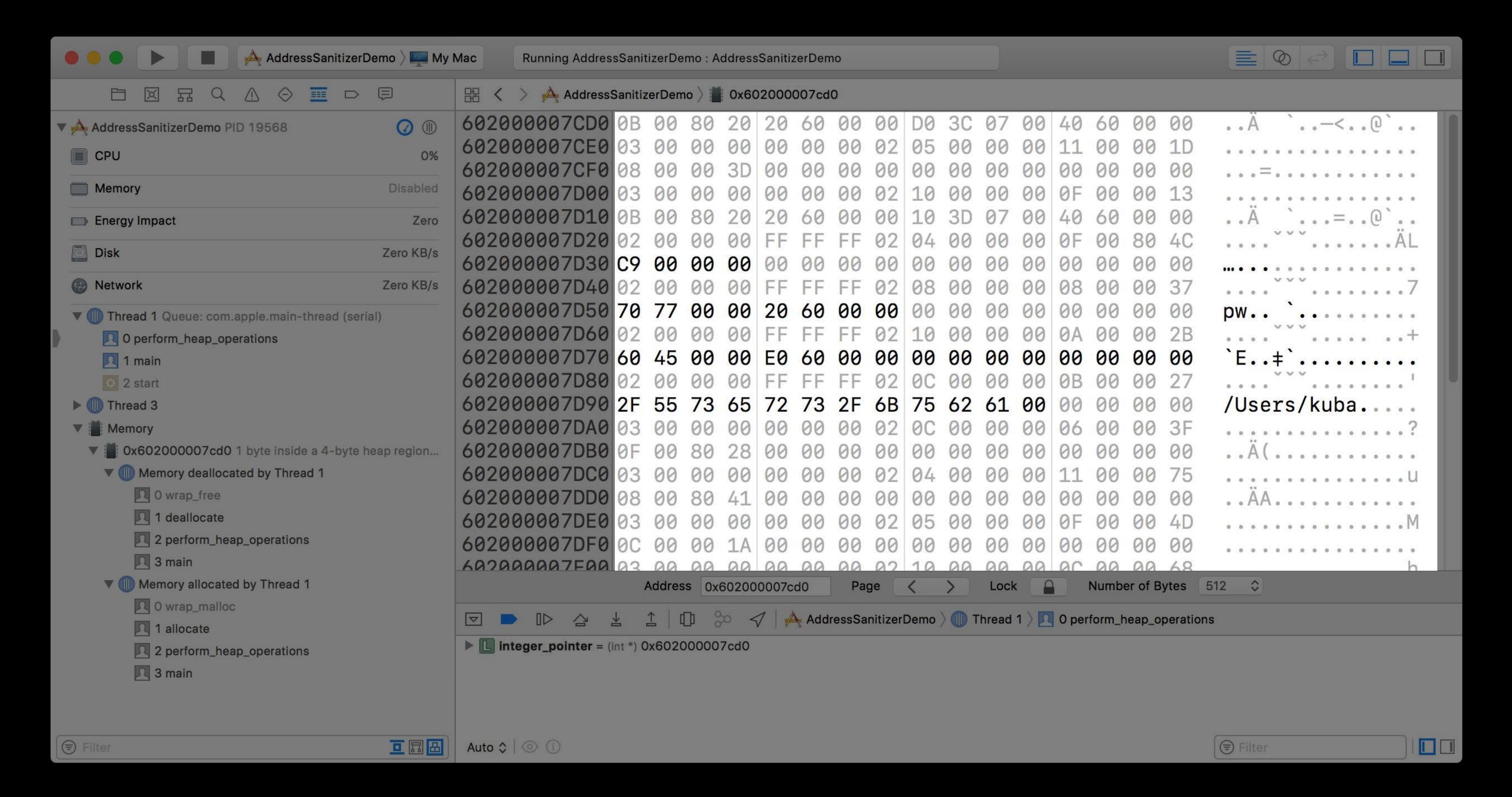


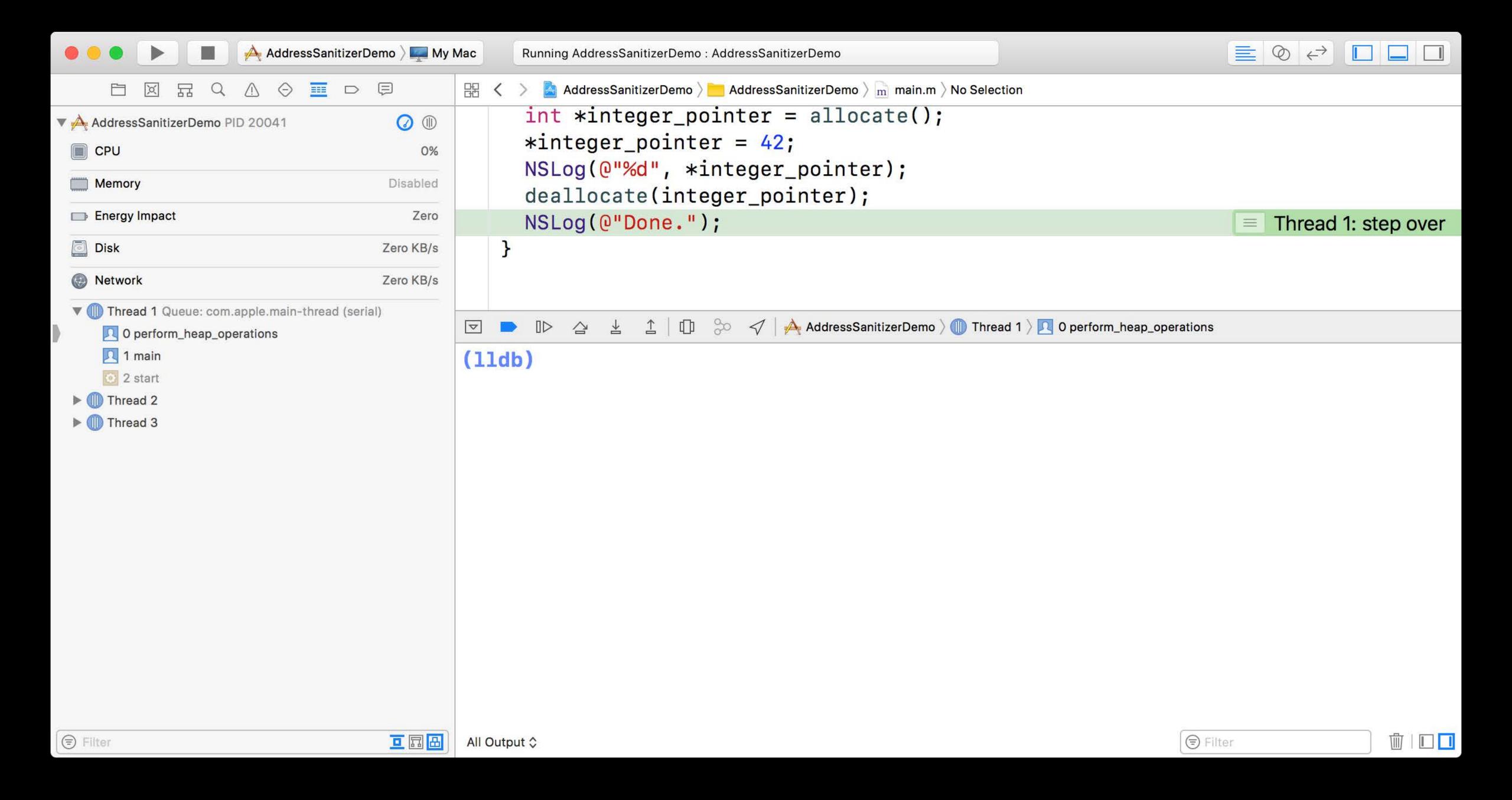


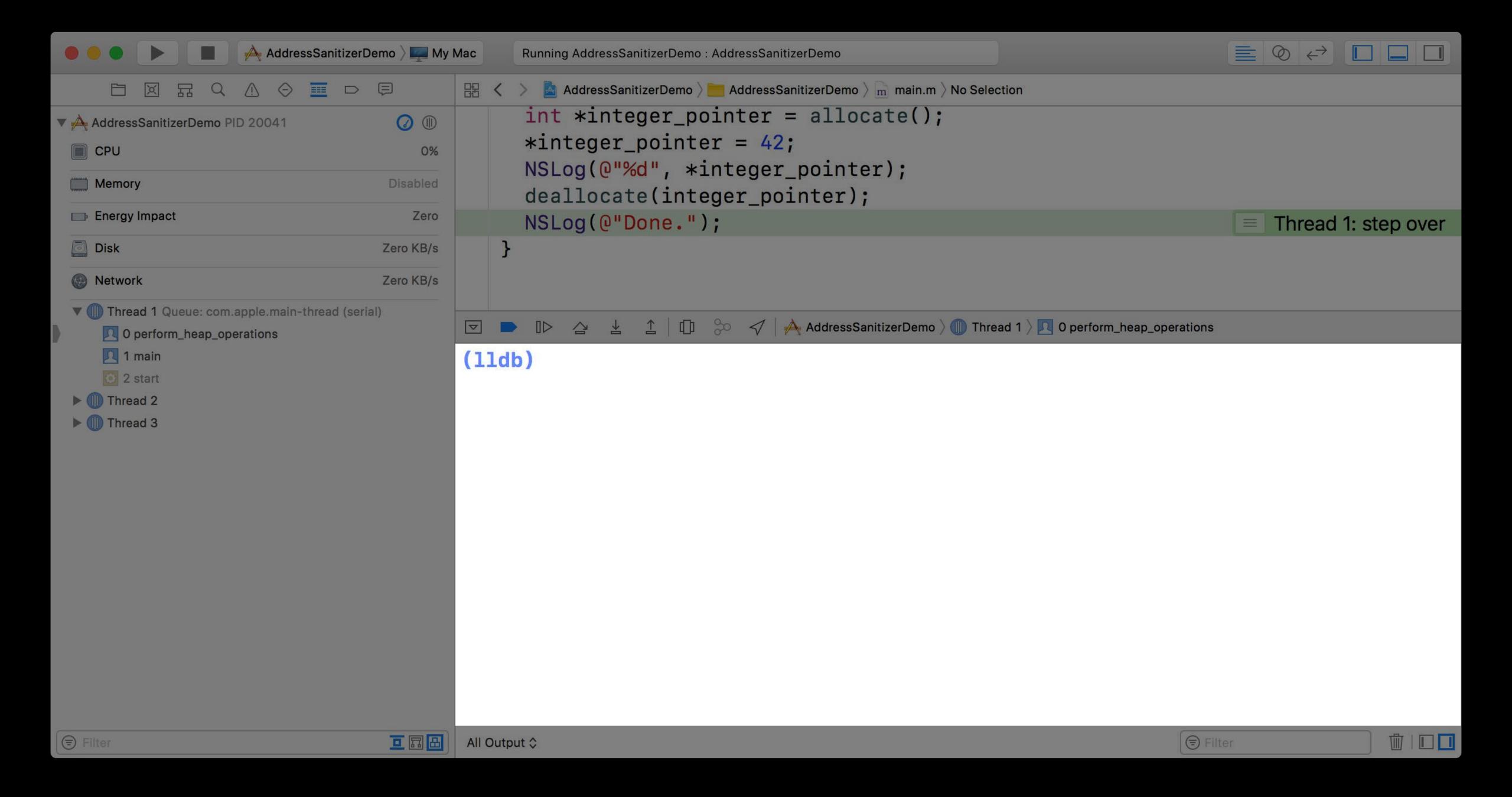


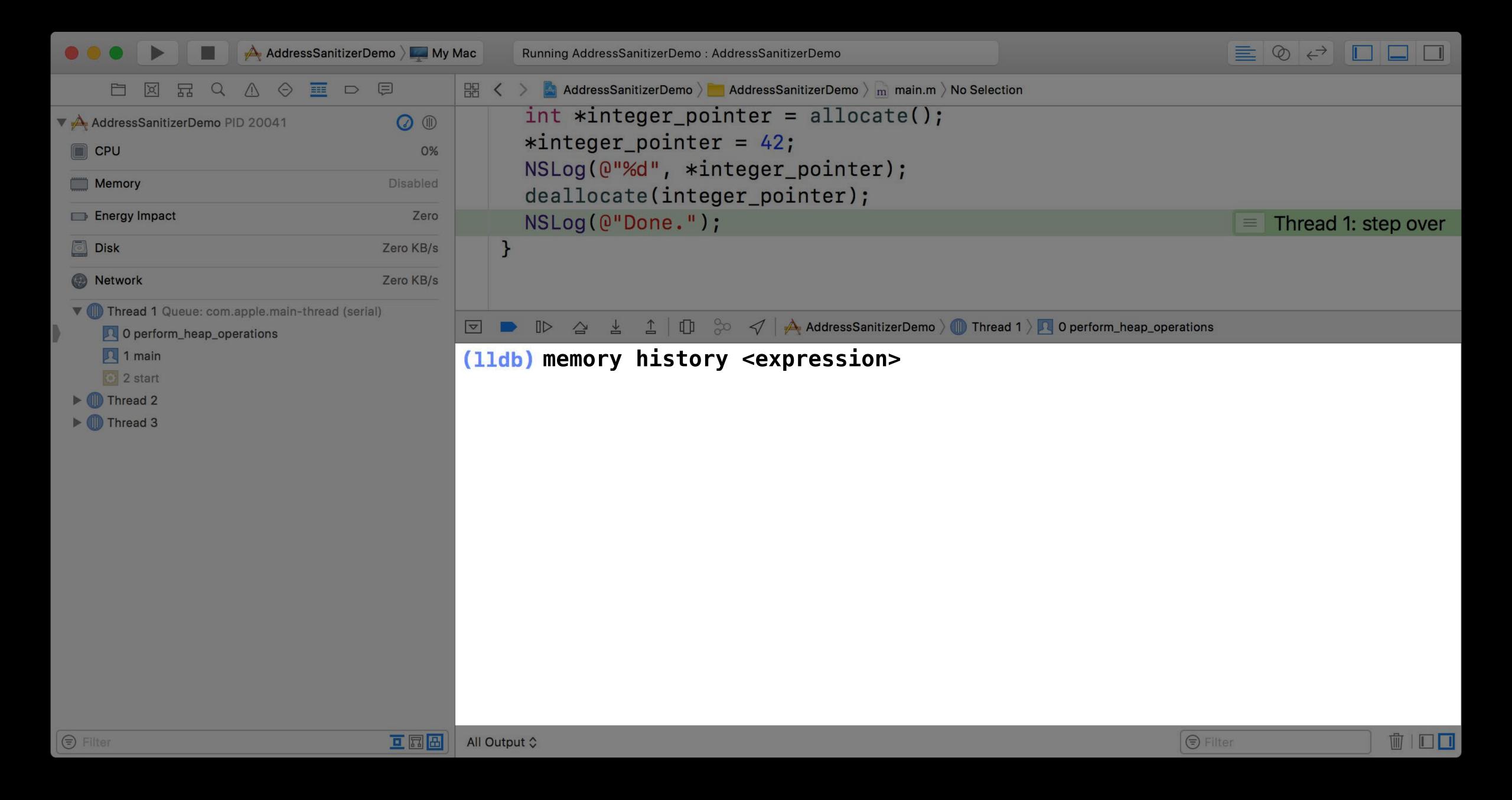


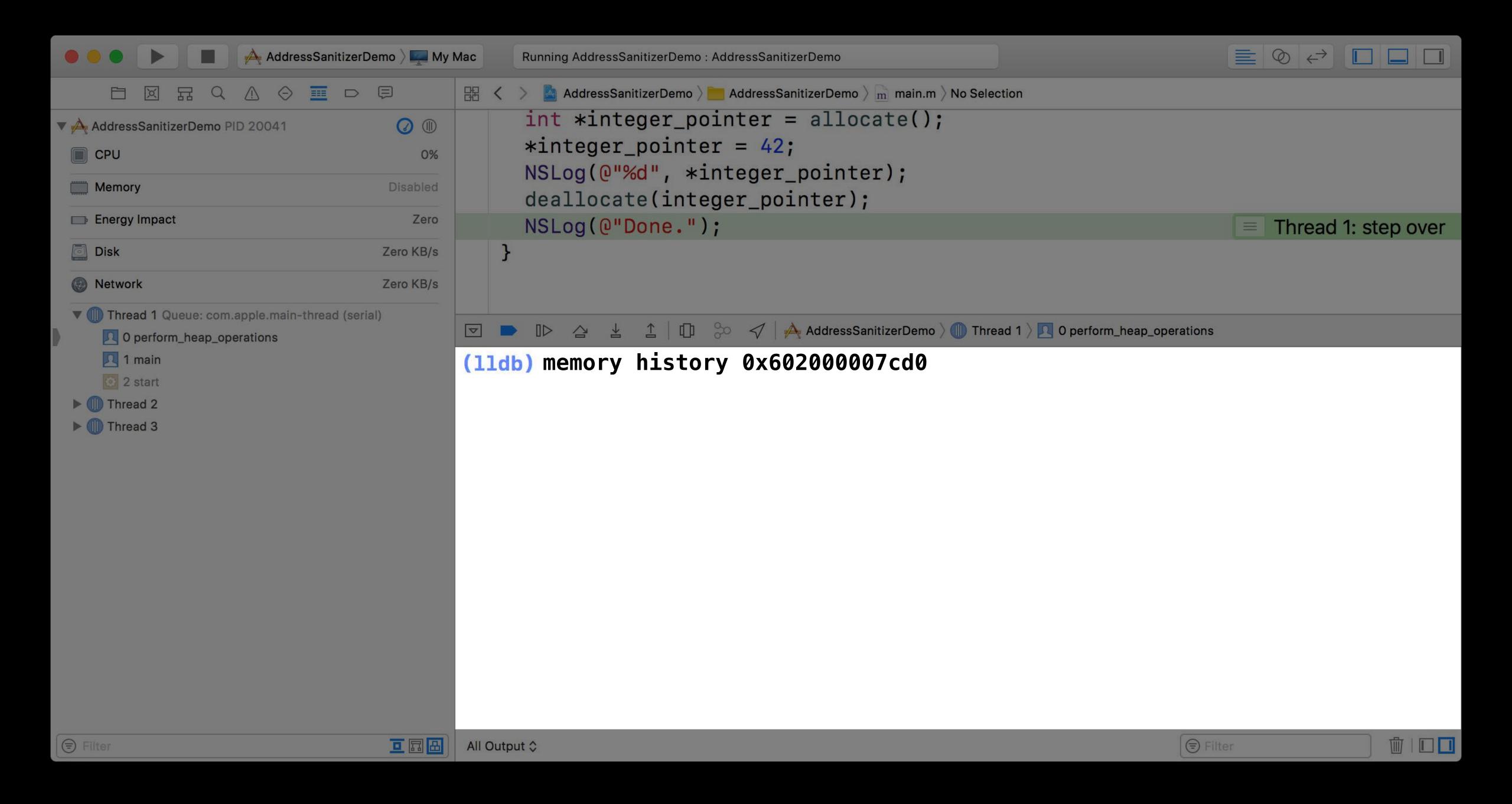


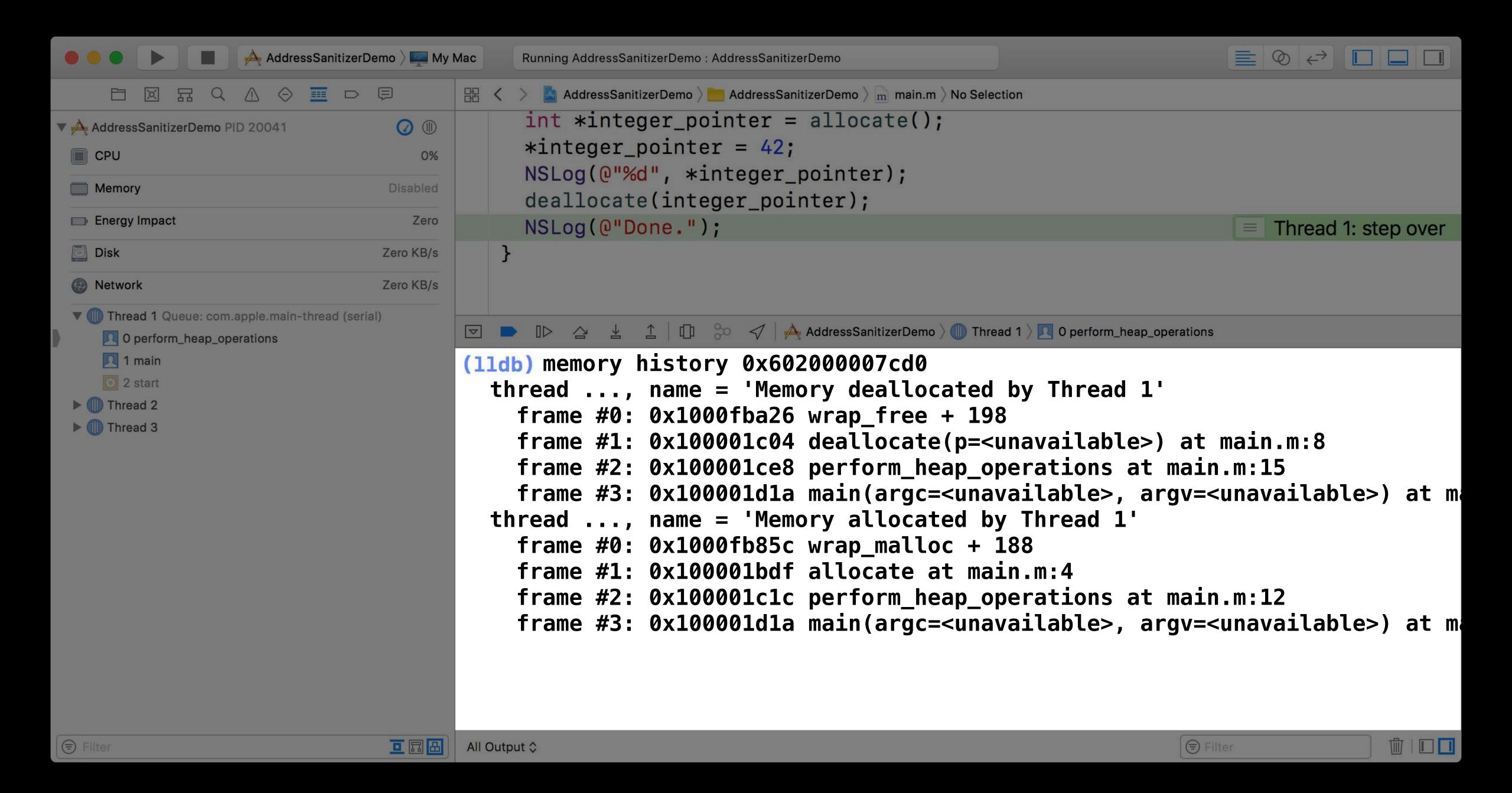












When to Use Address Sanitizer

C languages and Swift

Memory corruptions and crashes

General debugging

Thread Sanitizer

Detects multithreading problems

What is Thread Sanitizer

Multithreading issues

Finds races even if they did not manifest

64-bit macOS, 64-bit simulators

Thread Sanitizer and Static Analysis

WWDC 2016

Data Races

Unsynchronized accesses to shared mutable variables

Lead to data races

Memory corruptions and crashes

All of these problems apply to Swift!

```
// Swift Data Race Example

class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?

func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
    print(message)
    lastEventSource = source
  }
}
```



```
// Swift Data Race Example
```



```
class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?

func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
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// Swift Data Race Example
class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?
  func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
    print(message)
   lastEventSource = source
// Thread 1
eventLog.log(source: networkingSubsystem, message: "Download finished")
// Thread 2
eventLog.log(source: databaseSubsystem, message: "Query complete")
```

```
// Swift Data Race Example
class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?
  func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
   print(message)
   lastEventSource = source
// Thread 1
eventLog.log(source: networkingSubsystem, message: "Download finished")
// Thread 2
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```
// Swift Data Race Example
class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?
  func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
    print(message)
                                                        Thread 2: Data race in EventLog.log(source:message:)
    lastEventSource = source
// Thread 1
eventLog.log(source: networkingSubsystem, message: "Download finished")
// Thread 2
eventLog.log(source: databaseSubsystem, message: "Query complete")
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Access

class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?

func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
    print(message)
    lastEventSource = source
  }
}
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Access

class EventLog {
  private var lastEventSource: LogSource?
  private var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.EventLog.queue")

func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
   print(message)
   lastEventSource = source
  }
}
```

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  func log(source: LogSource, message: String) {
   queue.async {
      print(message)
     lastEventSource = source
```



```
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   queue.async {
      print(message)
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```



Dispatch Queues

Grand Central Dispatch should be your first choice of synchronization

Lightweight, convenient, simple

Associate your data with serial dispatch queues

New in Thread Sanitizer in Xcode 9



Races on collections

Swift access races

Previously, only reported races on raw memory accesses

Synchronization required for larger data structures

Previously, only reported races on raw memory accesses

Synchronization required for larger data structures

```
NSMutableDictionary *d = [NSMutableDictionary new];
// Thread 1
BOOL found = [d objectForKey:@"answer"] != nil;
// Thread 2
[d setObject:@42 forKey:@"answer"];
```

Previously, only reported races on raw memory accesses

Synchronization required for larger data structures



Races on collections in Objective-C and Swift

NSMutableArray, NSMutableDictionary

Swift Array and Dictionary

Demo

Thread Sanitizer and race on NSMutableArray

```
// Race on Swift Array
var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]
```



```
// Race on Swift Array

var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

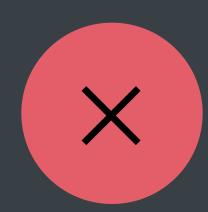
// Thread 1

found = usernames.contains("alice")

if found { ... }

// Thread 2

usernames.append("carol")
```



```
// Race on Swift Array

var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

// Thread 1
found = usernames.contains("alice")
if found { ... }

// Thread 2
usernames.append("carol")

I Thread 2: Swift access race
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses
var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

// Thread 1
found = usernames.contains("alice")
if found { ... }

// Thread 2
usernames.append("carol")
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses

var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.usernames.queue")

// Thread 1

found = usernames.contains("alice")

if found { ... }

// Thread 2

usernames.append("carol")
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses

var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.usernames.queue")

// Thread 1
found = usernames.contains("alice")
```

if found { ... }

usernames.append("carol")

// Thread 2

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses

var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]

var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.usernames.queue")

// Thread 1

found = usernames.contains("alice")

if found { ... }

// Thread 2

usernames.append("carol")
```

```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses
var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]
var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.usernames.queue")
// Thread 1
queue.sync {
  found = usernames.contains("alice")
if found { ... }
// Thread 2
queue.async {
  usernames.append("carol")
```



```
// Use DispatchQueue to Synchronize Accesses
var usernames: [String] = ["alice", "bob"]
var queue = DispatchQueue(label: "com.example.usernames.queue")
// Thread 1
queue.sync {
  found = usernames.contains("alice")
if found { ... }
// Thread 2
queue.async {
 usernames.append("carol")
```

Swift Access Races



Applies to all structs

Mutating methods require exclusive access to the whole struct

Methods on classes require exclusive access to stored properties they change

What's New in Swift Tuesday 1:50PM

```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int
```



```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int

  mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
}
```

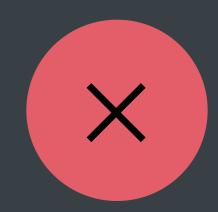


```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int

mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
}
```



```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
 private var x, y, z: Int
 private var time: Int
 mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
 mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
 mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
// Thread 1
location.teleport(toPlanet: "Mars")
// Thread 2
location.travelToEndOfTime()
```



```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
 private var x, y, z: Int
 private var time: Int
 mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
 mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
 mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
// Thread 1
location.teleport(toPlanet: "Mars")
// Thread 2
location.travelToEndOfTime()
```



! Thread 1: Previous access

! Thread 2: Swift access race

```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int
  mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
// Thread 1
                                                                             Thread 1: Previous access
location.teleport(toPlanet: "Mars")
             changes x, y, z
location.travelToEndOfTime()
                                                                              Thread 2: Swift access race
           changes time
```

```
// Swift Access Race with Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
 private var x, y, z: Int
 private var time: Int
 mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
 mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
 mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
// Thread 1
location.teleport(toPlanet: "Mars")
// Thread 2
location.travelToEndOfTime()
```



! Thread 1: Previous access

! Thread 2: Swift access race

```
// Incorrect Synchronization Inside a Struct
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int

  mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { ... }
  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { ... }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { ... }
}
```

```
// Incorrect Synchronization Inside a Struct
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int
  private var queue: DispatchQueue = ...

mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { queue.sync { ... } }
  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { queue.sync { ... } }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { queue.sync { ... } }
}
```



```
// Incorrect Synchronization Inside a Struct

struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int
  private var queue: DispatchQueue = ...

mutating func teleport(toPlanet: String) { queue.sync { ... } }
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// Incorrect Synchronization Inside a Struct
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation {
  private var x, y, z: Int
  private var time: Int
  private var queue: DispatchQueue = ...

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  mutating func fly(toCity: String) { queue.sync { ... } }
  mutating func travelToEndOfTime() { queue.sync { ... } }
}
```



```
// Synchronize Calls to Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation { ... }
```



```
// Synchronize Calls to Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation { ... }
class BluePoliceBox {
  private var location: BluePoliceBoxLocation
  private var queue: DispatchQueue = ...
```



```
// Synchronize Calls to Mutating Methods
struct BluePoliceBoxLocation { ... }
class BluePoliceBox {
 private var location: BluePoliceBoxLocation
 private var queue: DispatchQueue = ...
  func goOnRescueMission() {
    queue.sync {
      location.teleport(toPlanet: "Mars")
      •••
  func goToWrongPlaceAgain() {
    queue.sync {
      •••
```



Find and Fix Your Races

Use GCD to synchronize access to data

Associate your shared data with a serial queue

Thread Sanitizer is invaluable for finding races



Undefined Behavior Sanitizer

Vedant Kumar, Compiler Engineer

What is Undefined Behavior Sanitizer?

Runtime bug finder

Checks unsafe constructs in the C language family

Compatible with other runtime tools

C++ Dynamic Type Violation Invalid Float Cast Nonnull Return Value Violation

Integer Overflow Invalid Shift Exponent Alignment Violation

Invalid Boolean Invalid Variable-Length Array Invalid Enum Integer Division by Zero

Invalid Integer Cast Reached Unreachable Code Invalid Shift Base

Missing Return Value Invalid Object Size Null Dereference

Nonnull Assignment Violation Nonnull Parameter Violation Out-of-Bounds Array Access

Integer Overflow

Alignment Violation

Nonnull Return Value Violation

Integer Overflow

Arithmetic result too big

Unsafe in indexing expressions

```
(INT_MAX + 1) \gg INT_MAX
```

Opt-in check for unsigned overflow

Demo

Undefined Behavior Sanitizer and integer overflow

Alignment Violation

Unaligned load or store

Causes crashes in Release builds

Common in (de)serialization code

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
   int magic;
   int payloadLength;
   char payload[];
};
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol

struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
// Sender
// Sender
// Sender
// Sender
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol

struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
// Sender
77 77 64 63 9 H e y
K u b a !
K u b a !
// Sender
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Output<
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
```

// Sender

77	77	64	63			9	Н	е	У	
K	u	b	a	!						

```
// Receiver
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...)
```

```
// Receiver
// Read from stream

Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...)
```

••

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol

struct Packet {
    int magic;
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// Sender
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Output
// Sender
// Output
// Output<
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
                                 // Sender
struct Packet {
                                                                  H
                                         64 63
                                 77 77
   int magic;
                                                                        е
   int payloadLength;
                                                   ! 77 77 64
                                         b
                                                                   63
                                      u
   char payload[];
                                 15
};
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
```

// Sender

77	77	64	63				9	Н	е	У	
K	u	b	a	!	77	77	64	63			
15	Н	O	W	1	S		i	t		g	O
i	n	g	?								

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
```

// Sender

77	77	64	63				9	Н	е	У	
K	u	b	a	!	77	77	64	63			
15	Н	O	W	1	S		i	t		g	O
i	n	g	?								

```
// Receiver
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)(byteStream + 17);
if (P->magic != ...)
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
```

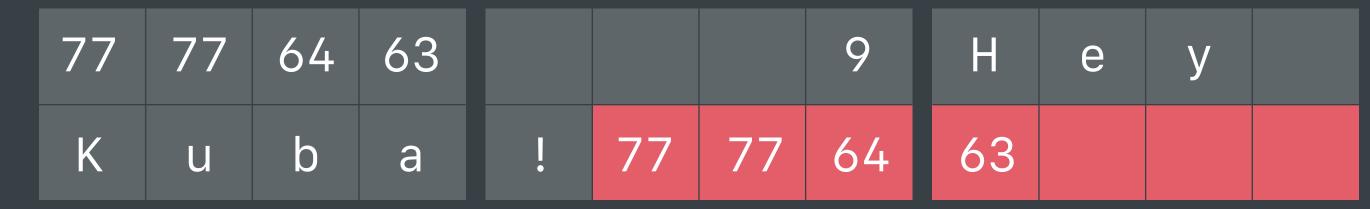
```
// Sender
```

77	77	64	63				9	Н	е	У	
K	u	b	a	!	77	77	64	63			
15	Н	O	W	1	S		i	t		g	О
i	n	g	?								

```
// Receiver
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)(byteStream + 17);
if (P->magic != ...)
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
```

```
// Sender
```



```
// Receiver
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)(byteStream + 17);
                                       ! Load of misaligned address
if (P->magic != ...)
```

```
// Serializing Packets for a Custom Network Protocol
                                    // Sender
struct Packet {
                                             64 63
                                                                          Н
                                         77
                                    77
                                                                              е
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
                                                                          63
                                                                    64
                                              b
                                                  a
   char payload[];
};
```

```
// Receiver
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)(byteStream + 17);
if (P->magic != ...)
! Load of misaligned address
```

•

```
// Use Structure Packing to Decrease Expected Alignment
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
} __attribute__((packed));
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...)
```



```
// Use Structure Packing to Decrease Expected Alignment
struct Packet {
   int magic; // Member alignment changes to 1
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
} __attribute__((packed));
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...)
```



```
// Use Structure Packing to Decrease Expected Alignment
struct Packet {
    int magic; // Member alignment changes to 1
    int payloadLength;
   char payload[];
} __attribute__((packed));
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...) // The load is aligned
```



```
// Use Structure Packing to Decrease Expected Alignment
struct Packet {
    int magic; // Member alignment changes to 1
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
} __attribute__((packed)); // This can change structure layout and performance
// Read from stream
Packet *P = (Packet *)byteStream;
if (P->magic != ...) // The load is aligned
    •••
```



```
// Use memcpy() to Perform Unaligned Accesses
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
// Read from stream
int magic;
memcpy(&magic, byteStream + offsetof(struct Packet, magic), sizeof(int));
if (magic != ...)
```



```
// Use memcpy() to Perform Unaligned Accesses
struct Packet {
    int magic;
    int payloadLength;
    char payload[];
};
// Read from stream
int magic;
memcpy(&magic, byteStream + offsetof(struct Packet, magic), sizeof(int));
if (magic != ...)
```

Nonnull Return Value Violation

Return value annotated nonnull

Function returns nil anyway

Can cause crashes in mixed C and Swift code

Recommended to opt in to the check

```
// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
 return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           @"Mars" : @[@"Phobos", @"Deimos"],
           // ...
           @"Pluto": @[@"Charon", @"Hydra", @"Nix", @"Kerberos", @"Styx"]
          };
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet];
@end
```

```
// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
 return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           0"Mars" : 0[0"Phobos", 0"Deimos"],
           // ...
           @"Pluto": @[@"Charon", @"Hydra", @"Nix", @"Kerberos", @"Styx"]
          };
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet];
@end
```

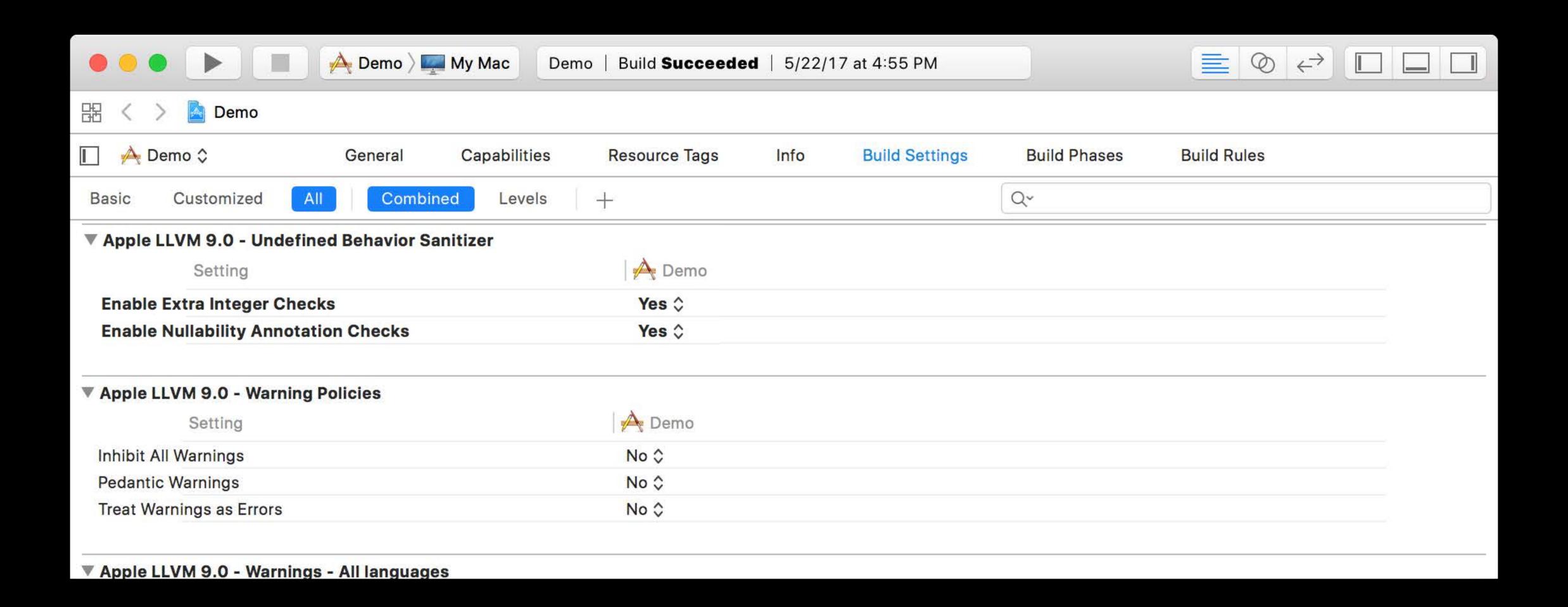
```
// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
 return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           0"Mars" : 0[0"Phobos", 0"Deimos"],
          // ...
         };
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet];
@end
```

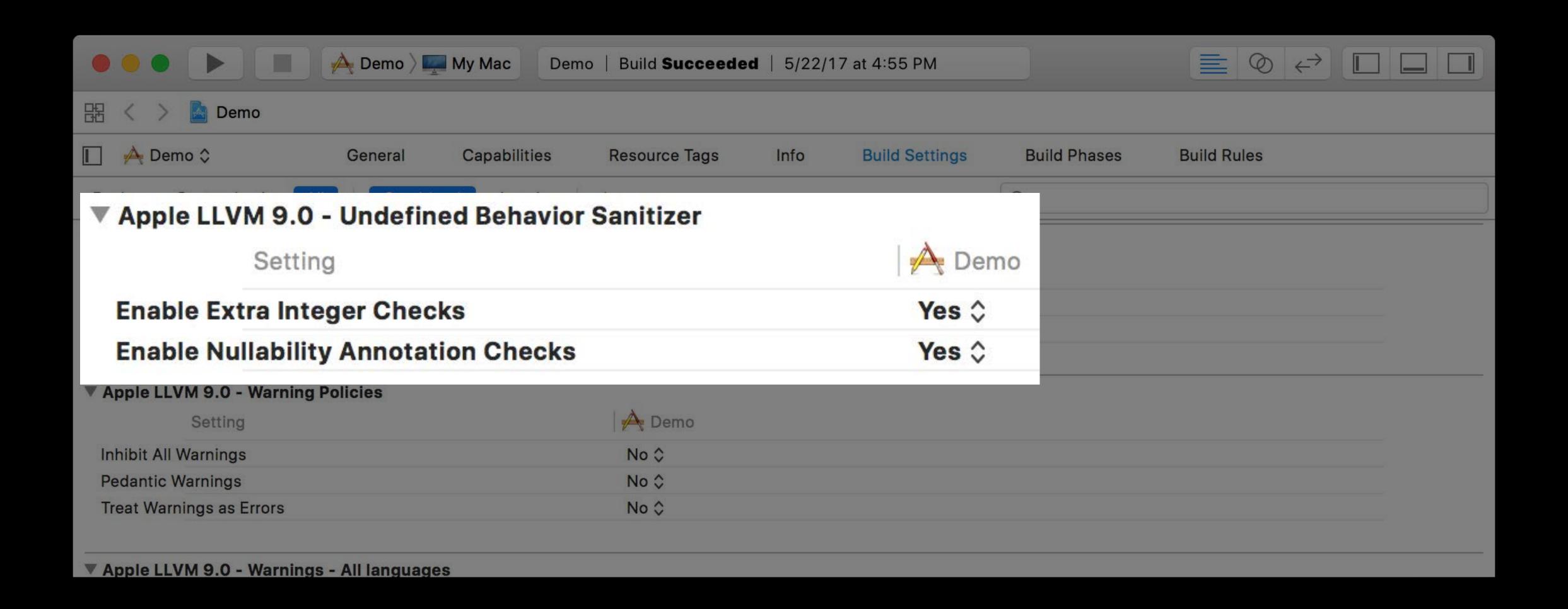
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// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
 return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           0"Mars" : 0[0"Phobos", 0"Deimos"],
           // ...
         };
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet];
@end
```

```
// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
 return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           @"Mars" : @[@"Phobos", @"Deimos"],
          // ...
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet];
@end
// Find the biggest moon for each planet
NSMutableArray *biggestMoons = [NSMutableArray new];
[biggestMoons addObject:[solarSystem moonsOfPlanet:@"Pluto"][0]];
```



```
// Nonnull Return Value Violation
@implementation SolarSystem
+ (nonnull NSDictionary *)planetMoons {
  return @{@"Earth": @[@"Moon"],
           @"Mars" : @[@"Phobos", @"Deimos"],
           // ...
- (nonnull NSArray *)moonsOfPlanet:(nonnull NSString *)planet {
 return [[self class] planetMoons][planet]; 📳 Null pointer returned from function declared to never return null
@end
// Find the biggest moon for each planet
NSMutableArray *biggestMoons = [NSMutableArray new];
[biggestMoons addObject:[solarSystem moonsOfPlanet:@"Pluto"][0]];
```





Using Runtime Tools Effectively

How to Use Runtime Tools Effectively

Exercise more code

Use the tools together

Exercise More Code

Can only catch issues in code that is run

Use runtime tools for daily development

Use them before every release

Avoid spreading bugs to users

Use Continuous Integration

Simplifies testing with runtime tools

Ensures that bugs are caught quickly

Helps track code coverage

Use Runtime Tools Together

Find more issues

Most runtime tools can be used together

Address Sanitizer and Thread Sanitizer are not compatible

Product → Scheme → Edit Scheme... → Diagnostics

Runtime Tool Overhead

	Execution overhead	Memory overhead
Main Thread Checker	1.02x	negligible
Undefined Behavior Sanitizer	1.2x	negligible
Address Sanitizer	2-3x	2x
Thread Sanitizer	5–10x	4x

Summary

Xcode 9 enables you to catch critical issues

Use runtime tools early and often

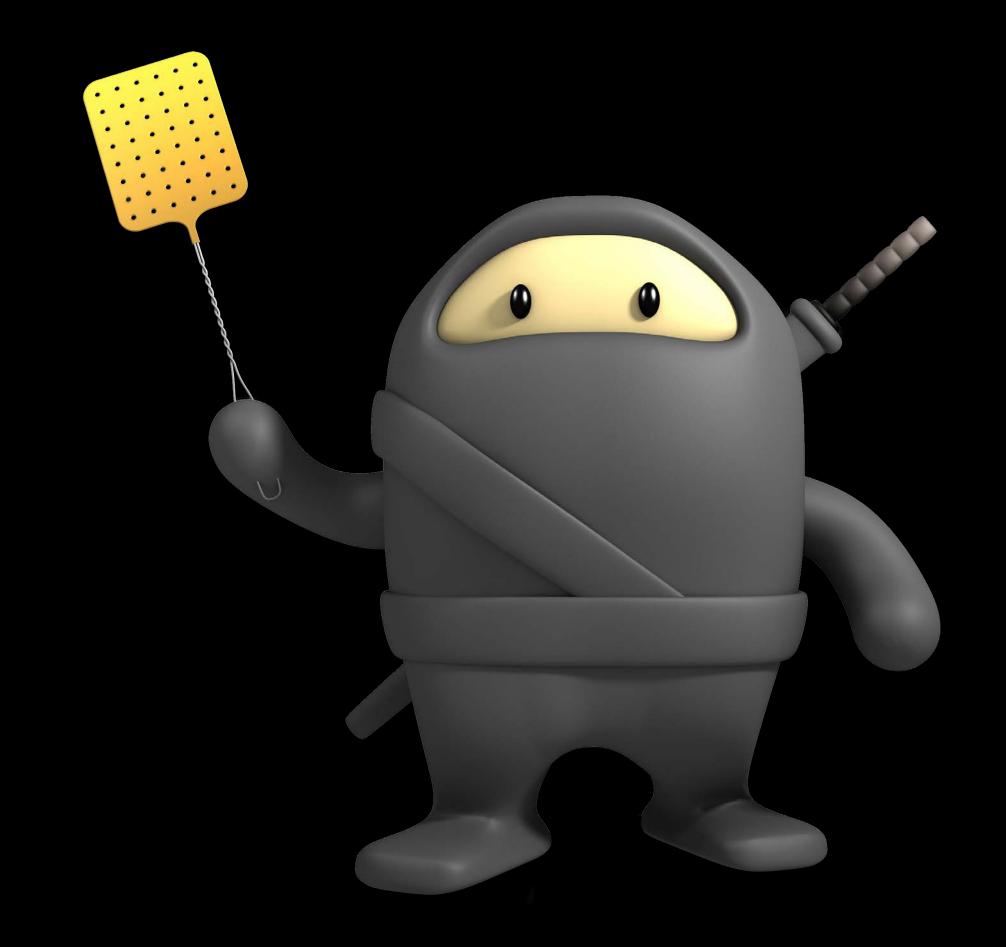
Save time, keep users safe!

Summary

Xcode 9 enables you to catch critical issues

Use runtime tools early and often

Save time, keep users safe!



More Information

https://developer.apple.com/wwdc17/406

Related Sessions

What's New in Swift		Tuesday 1:50PM
Debugging with Xcode 9		Wednesday 10:00AM
Modernizing Grand Central Dispatch Usage		Wednesday 11:00AM
Understanding Undefined Behavior	Executive Ballroom	Thursday 9:00AM
What's New in Testing	Hall 2	Thursday 3:10PM
What's New in LLVM	Hall 2	Thursday 4:10PM

Labs

Performance Profiling and Runtime Analysis Tools Lab	Technology Lab K	Thu 1:00PM-4:10PM
LLVM Compiler, Objective-C, and C++ Lab	Technology Lab E	Fri 9:00AM-11:00AM

SWWDC17