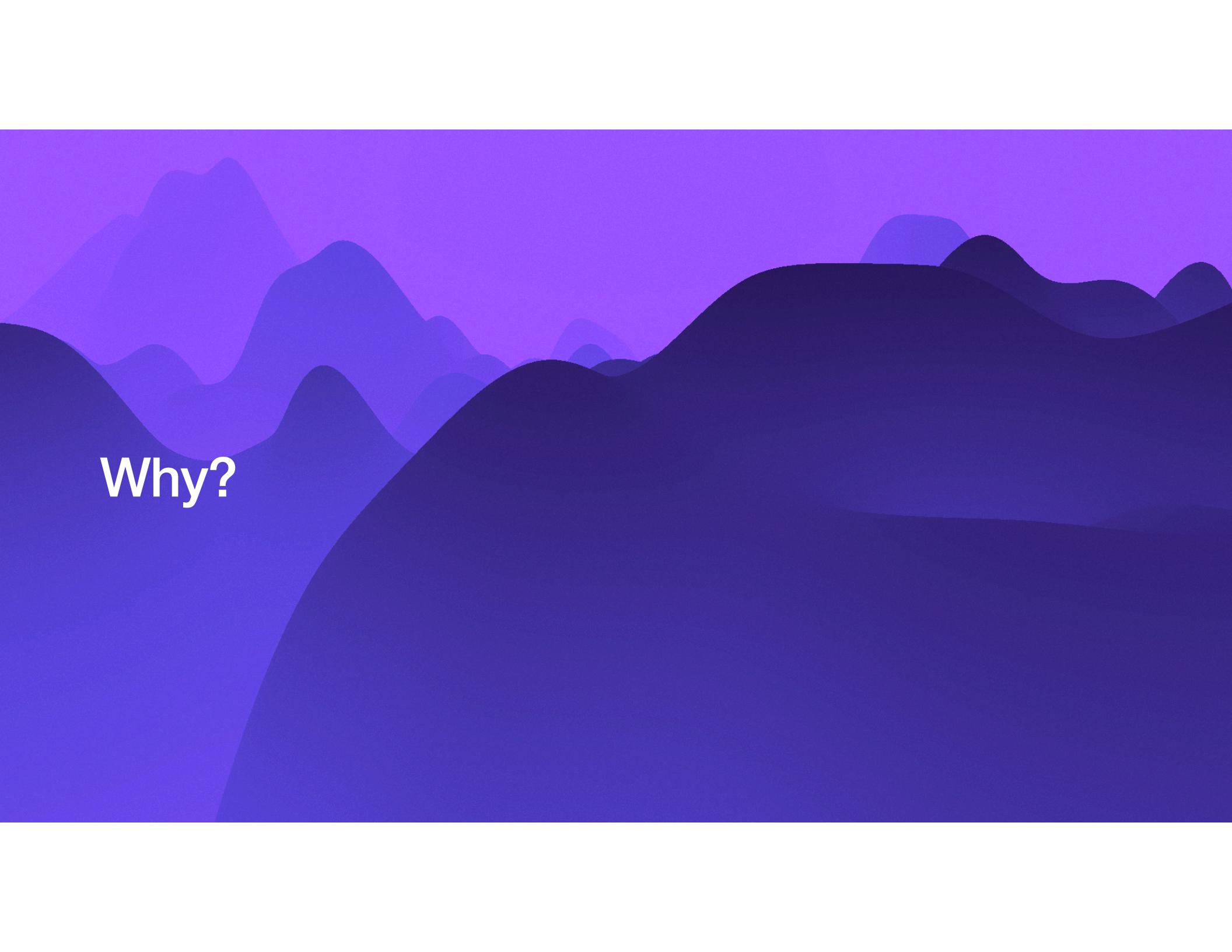


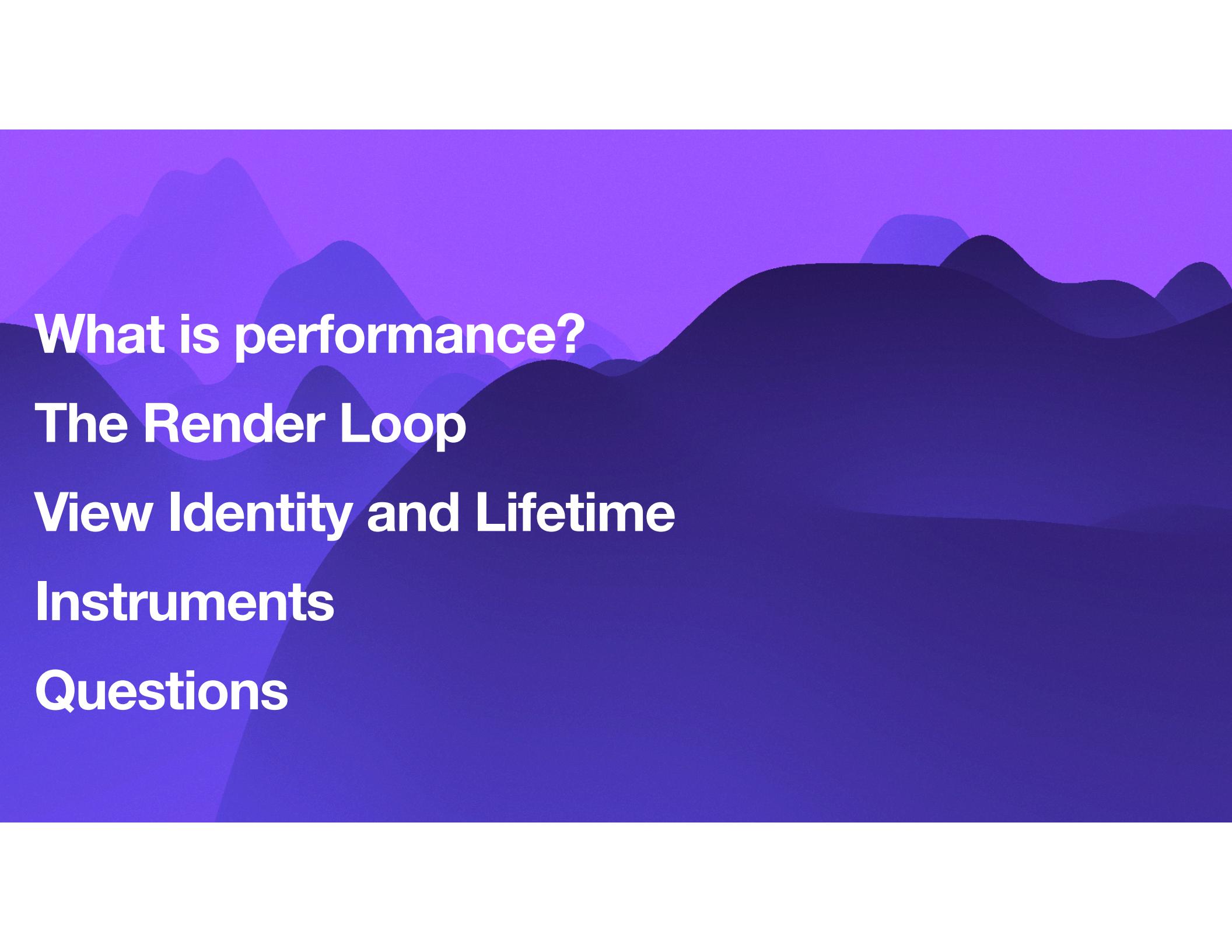
Insights into SwiftUI Performance Optimization

DC iOS

Mac Bellingrath, October 2023

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, flowing shapes in shades of purple and blue. The top layer consists of lighter, more transparent waves against a white background. Below this is a darker, solid blue layer that slopes upwards from left to right. The overall effect is organic and fluid.

Why?



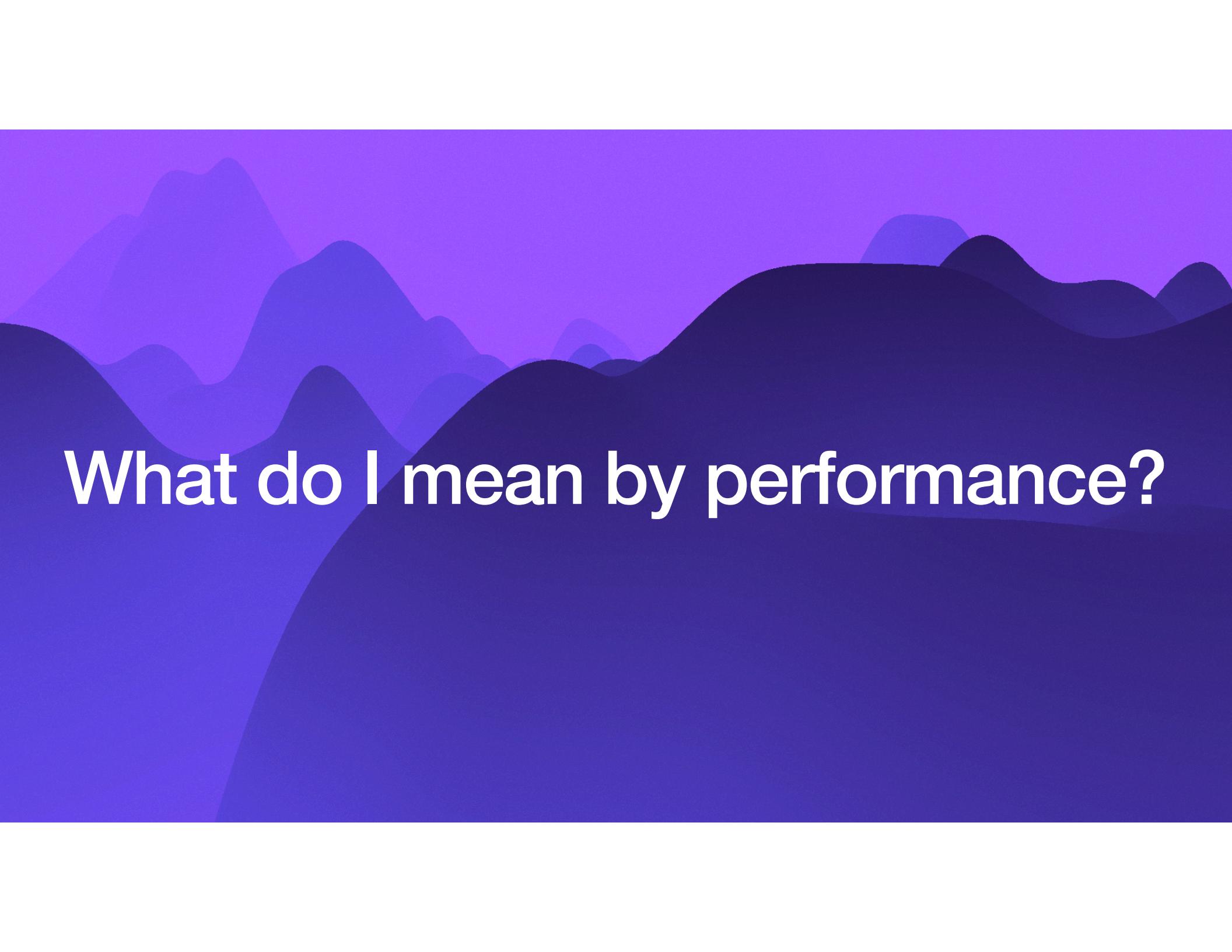
What is performance?

The Render Loop

View Identity and Lifetime

Instruments

Questions

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy shapes in shades of purple and dark blue. These shapes are layered and overlap, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, providing a professional backdrop for the text.

What do I mean by performance?

What is performance?

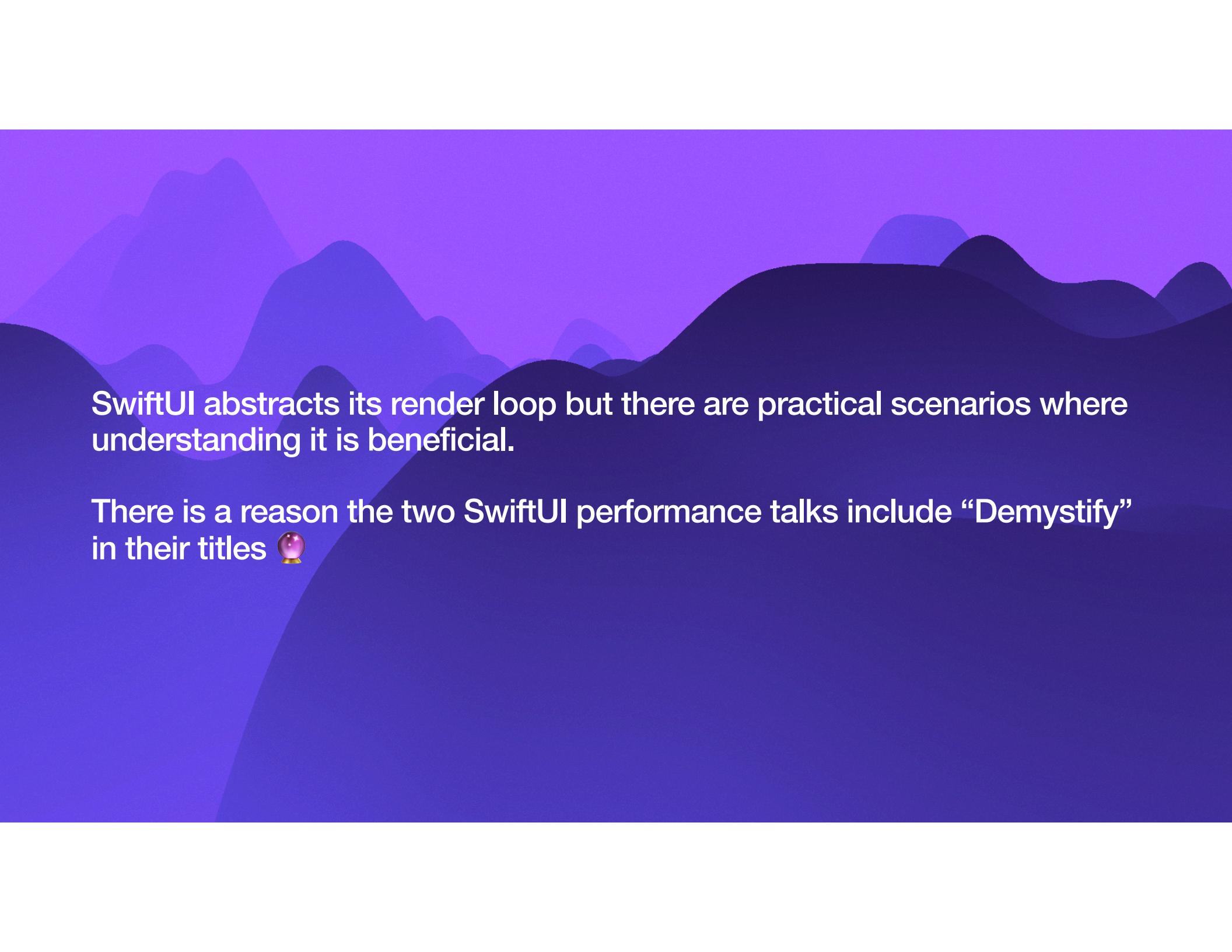
- We want our app to be responsive to user input
- Free of hitches and hangs
- Stable
- Efficient



What is performance?

- We want our app to be responsive to user input
- Free of hitches and hangs
- Stable
- Efficient



The background features a stylized landscape of overlapping, rounded shapes in shades of purple and blue, creating a sense of depth and motion.

SwiftUI abstracts its render loop but there are practical scenarios where understanding it is beneficial.

There is a reason the two SwiftUI performance talks include “Demystify” in their titles 🌟

The SwiftUI Render Loop

onAppear

Will we ever see the text
“initial?”

Is this view “rendered”
twice?

```
@Observable
class Model {
    var status: String = "initial"

    func fetch() {
        status = "fetching"
        // ...
    }
}

struct ContentView: View {
    @Bindable var model = Model()

    var body: some View {
        Text(model.status)
            .onAppear { model.fetch() }
    }
}
```

onAppear

We will never see “initial”
and the view will only be
rendered once.

To understand why, must
look at render loop

```
@Observable
class Model {
    var status: String = "initial"

    func fetch() {
        status = "fetching"
        // ...
    }
}

struct ContentView: View {
    @Bindable var model = Model()

    var body: some View {
        Text(model.status)
            .onAppear { model.fetch() }
    }
}
```

RunLoop

Main Queue

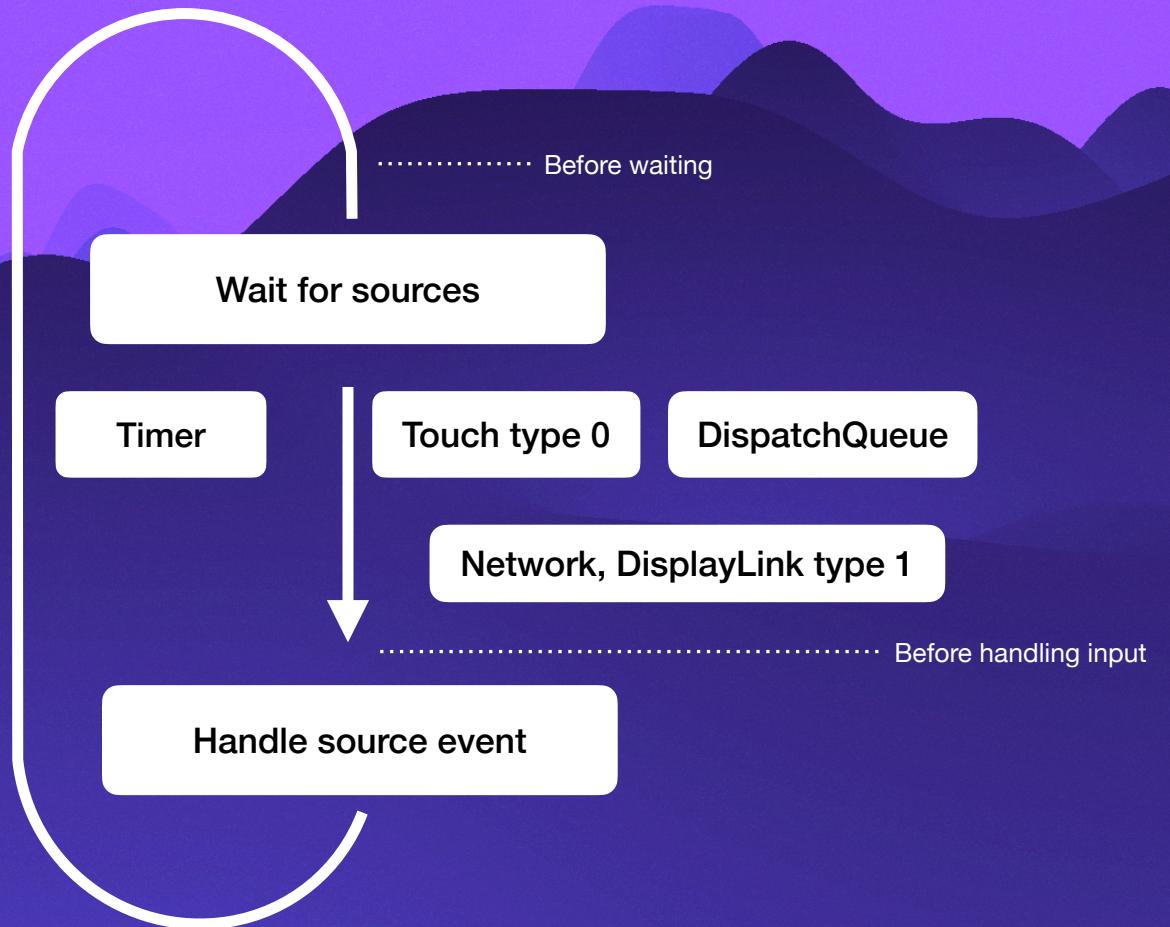
Main Actor

SwiftUI

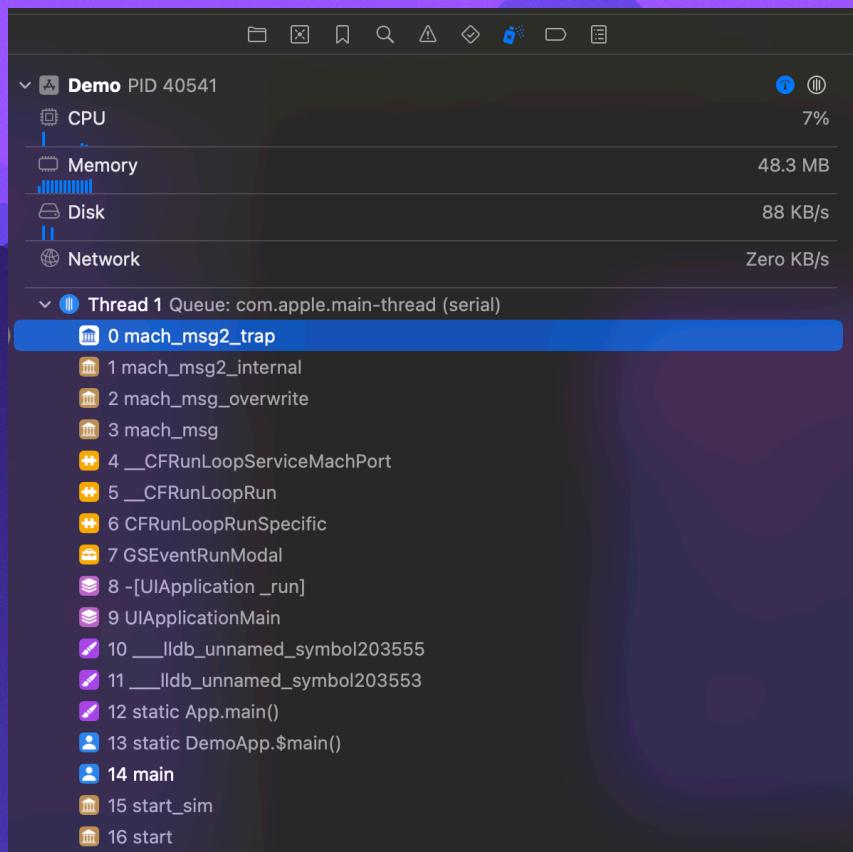
UIKit

CFRunLoop

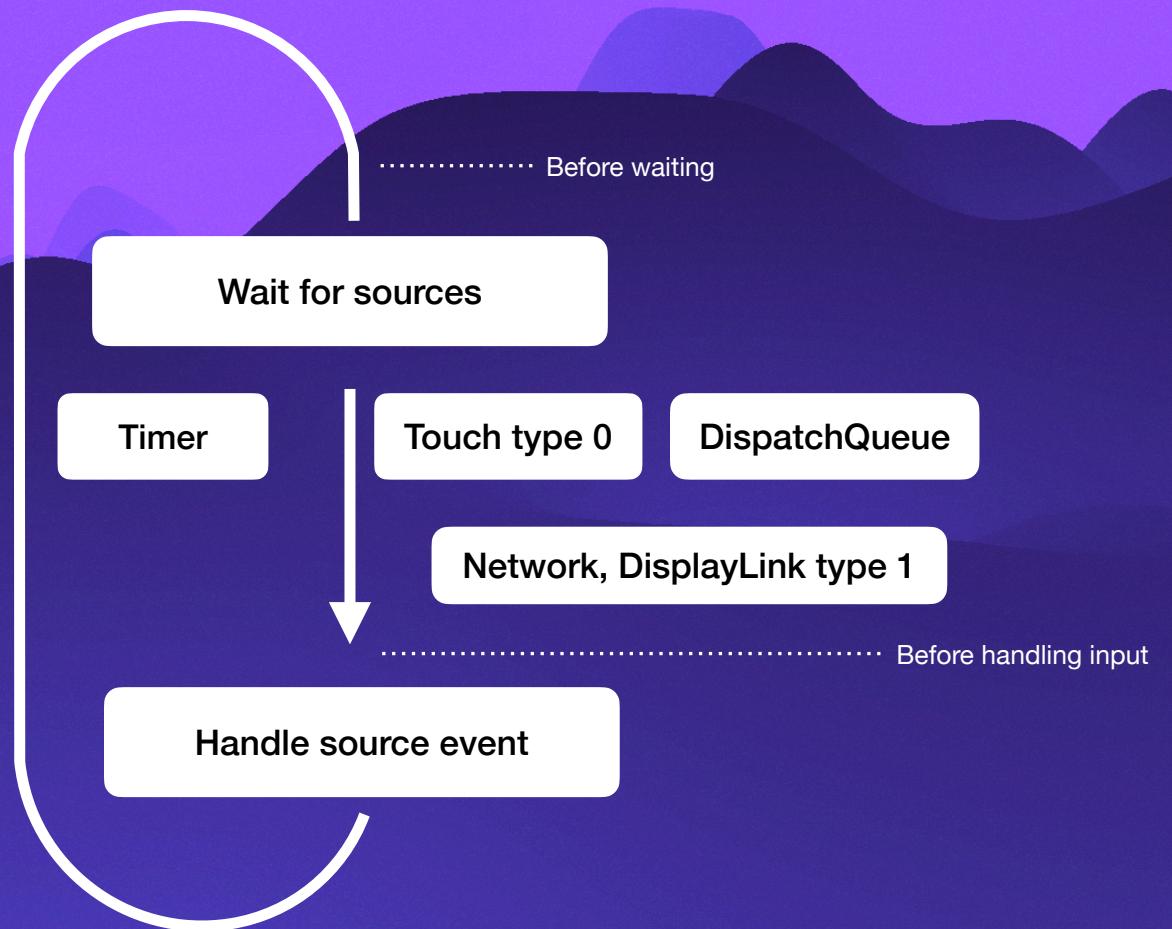
RunLoop



Run Loop



RunLoop



Run Loop Observers

[Documentation](#) / [Core Foundation](#) / [CFRunLoopObserver](#) / [CFRunLoopActivity](#)

Language: Swift ▾ API Changes: None

Overview

Topics

Constants

```
static var entry: CFRunLoopActivity
```

The entrance of the run loop, before entering the event processing loop. This activity occurs once for each call to `CFRunLoopRun()` and `CFRunLoopRunInMode(_:_:_:_)`.

```
static var beforeTimers: CFRunLoopActivity
```

Inside the event processing loop before any timers are processed.

```
static var beforeSources: CFRunLoopActivity
```

Inside the event processing loop before any sources are processed.

```
static var beforeWaiting: CFRunLoopActivity
```

```
static var afterWaiting: CFRunLoopActivity
```

Inside the event processing loop after the run loop wakes up, but before processing the event that woke it up. This activity occurs only if the run loop did in fact go to sleep during the current loop.

```
static var exit: CFRRunLoopActivity
```

The exit of the run loop, after exiting the event processing loop. This activity occurs once for each call to `CFRunLoopRun()` and `CFRunLoopRunInMode(_:_:_:_)`.

```
static var allActivities: CFRRunLoopActivity
```

RunLoop

`_CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE0_PERFORM_FUNCTION_`
`_CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE1_PERFORM_FUNCTION_`
`_CFRUNLOOP_IS_SERVICING_THE_MAIN_DISPATCH_QUEUE_`
`_CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_TIMER_CALLBACK_FUNCTION_`
`_CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_AN_OBSERVER_CALLBACK_FUNCTION_`

RunLoop

The screenshot illustrates a run loop analysis within the Xcode IDE. On the left, the Instruments tool interface shows system metrics: Memory (48.4 MB), Disk (Zero KB/s), and Network (Zero KB/s). The central area displays the Thread 1 stack trace, which begins at `__CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE0_PERFORM_FUNCTION_`. The stack trace continues through various system and application frames, including `__lldb_unnamed_symbol` entries and UIKit framework methods like `-[UIEvent sendEvent]` and `-[UIWindow sendEvent]`. The right side of the interface shows three iPhone 15 Pro simulators running a demo application. Each simulator screen features a white capitol building icon inside a circular frame, with the text "DC iOS" below it. Below each icon are three red stars and a blue "Toggle" button.

```
Memory: 48.4 MB  
Disk: Zero KB/s  
Network: Zero KB/s  
  
Thread 1 Queue: com.apple.main-thread (serial)  
0 closure #1 in closure #1 in Row.body.getter  
1 __lldb_unnamed_symbol258943  
2 __lldb_unnamed_symbol189145  
3 __lldb_unnamed_symbol189320  
4 __lldb_unnamed_symbol189231  
5 __lldb_unnamed_symbol189230  
6 __lldb_unnamed_symbol234113  
7 __lldb_unnamed_symbol234064  
8 __lldb_unnamed_symbol234053  
9 __lldb_unnamed_symbol203237  
10 __lldb_unnamed_symbol203238  
11 __lldb_unnamed_symbol203237  
12 __lldb_unnamed_symbol258242  
13 __lldb_unnamed_symbol258246  
14 __lldb_unnamed_symbol271096  
15 __lldb_unnamed_symbol253018  
16 __lldb_unnamed_symbol252998  
17 __lldb_unnamed_symbol252994  
18 -[UIGestureRecognizer _componentsEnded:withEvent:]  
19 -[UITouchesEvent _sendEventToGestureRecognizer:]  
20 -[UIGestureEnvironment _deliverEvent:toGestureRecognizers:usingBlock:]  
21 -[UIGestureEnvironment _updateForEvent:window:]  
22 -[UIWindow sendEvent:]  
23 -[UIApplication sendEvent:]  
24 _dispatchPreprocessedEventFromEventQueue  
25 _processEventQueue  
26 _eventFetcherSourceCallback  
27 __CFRUNLOOP_IS_CALLING_OUT_TO_A_SOURCE0_PERFORM_FUNCTION_  
28 __CFRunLoopDoSource0  
29 __CFRunLoopDoSources0  
30 __CFRunLoopRun  
31 __CFRunLoopRunSpecific
```

Demo

iPhone 15 Pro
iOS 17.0

2:53

DC iOS

Toggle

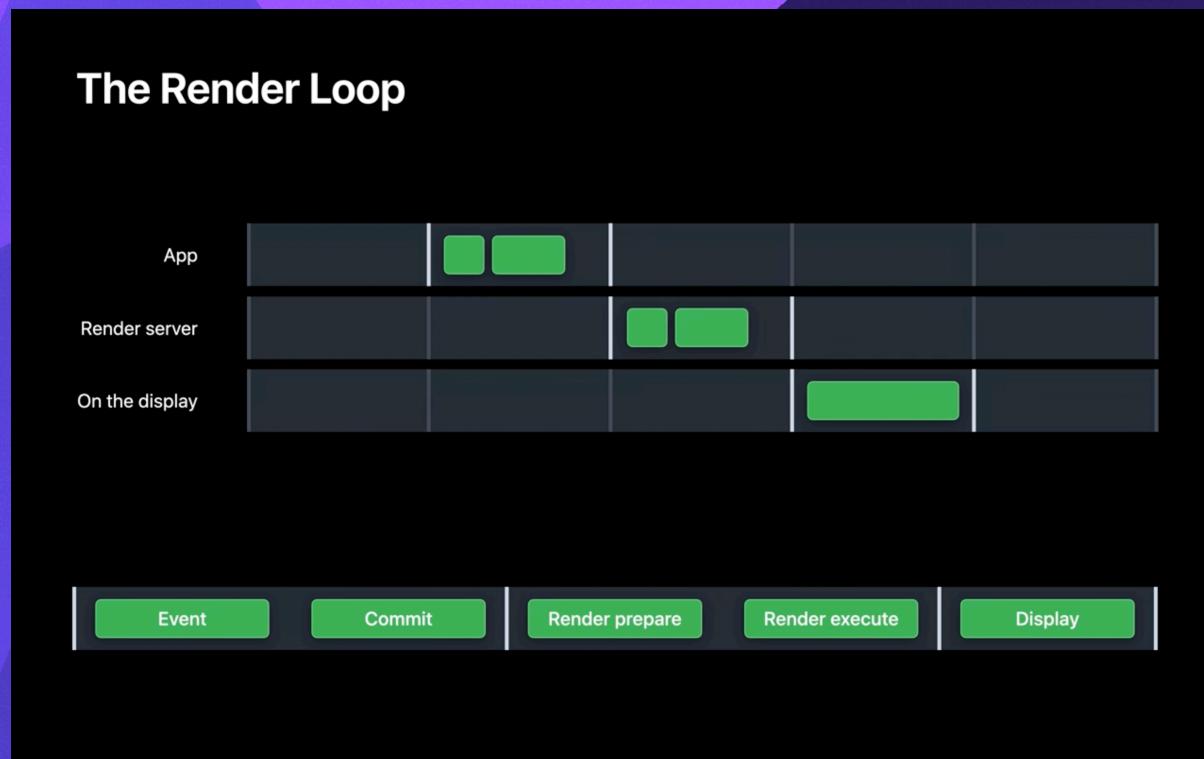
DC iOS

Toggle

DC iOS

Toggle

The Render Loop



Explore UI animation hitches and the render loop, Apple

Hardware

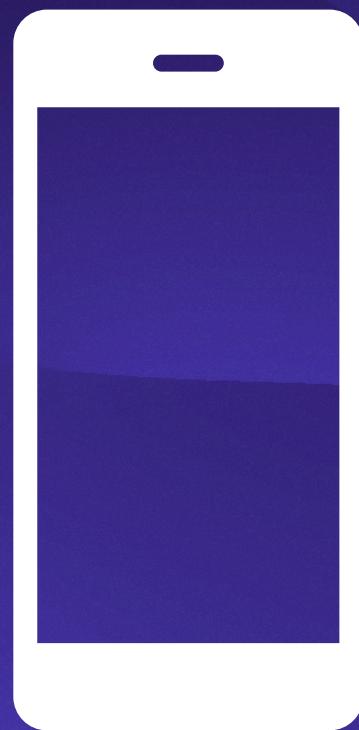
Display

60hz

*dynamic refresh 120hz
screen refreshes

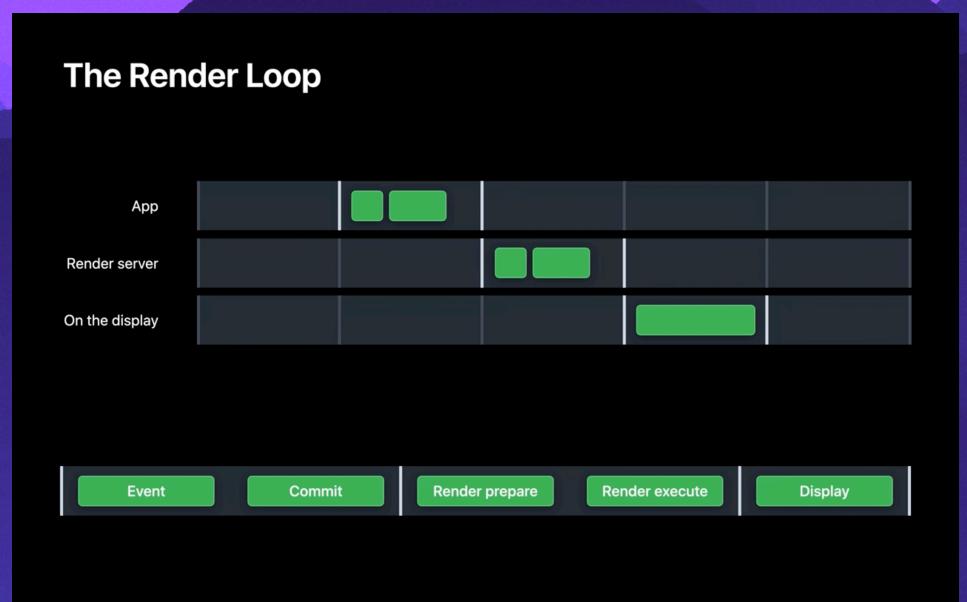
Input

Touch input may be at a higher rate than
display but we do not receive them separately



The Render Loop

Event Phase



The Render Loop

Event Phase

Receive events - touches,
networking, keyboard, timers,
etc.

```
class UIKitView: UIView {
    private var isOn = false
    private var height: NSLayoutConstraint!

    @objc
    private func buttonTapped(_ sender: UIButton) {
        isOn.toggle()
        backgroundColor = isOn ? .blue : .green // setNeedsDisplay()
        height.constant = isOn ? 50 : 100 // setNeedsLayout()
    }
}

struct SwiftUIView: View {
    @State private var isOn = false

    var body: some View {
        Button("Toggle") {
            isOn.toggle() // Update Attribute Graph
        }
        .background(isOn ? .blue : .green)
        .frame(height: isOn ? 50 : 100)
    }
}
```

CATransaction

Core Animation talks to the render server.

Implicit transactions started automatically

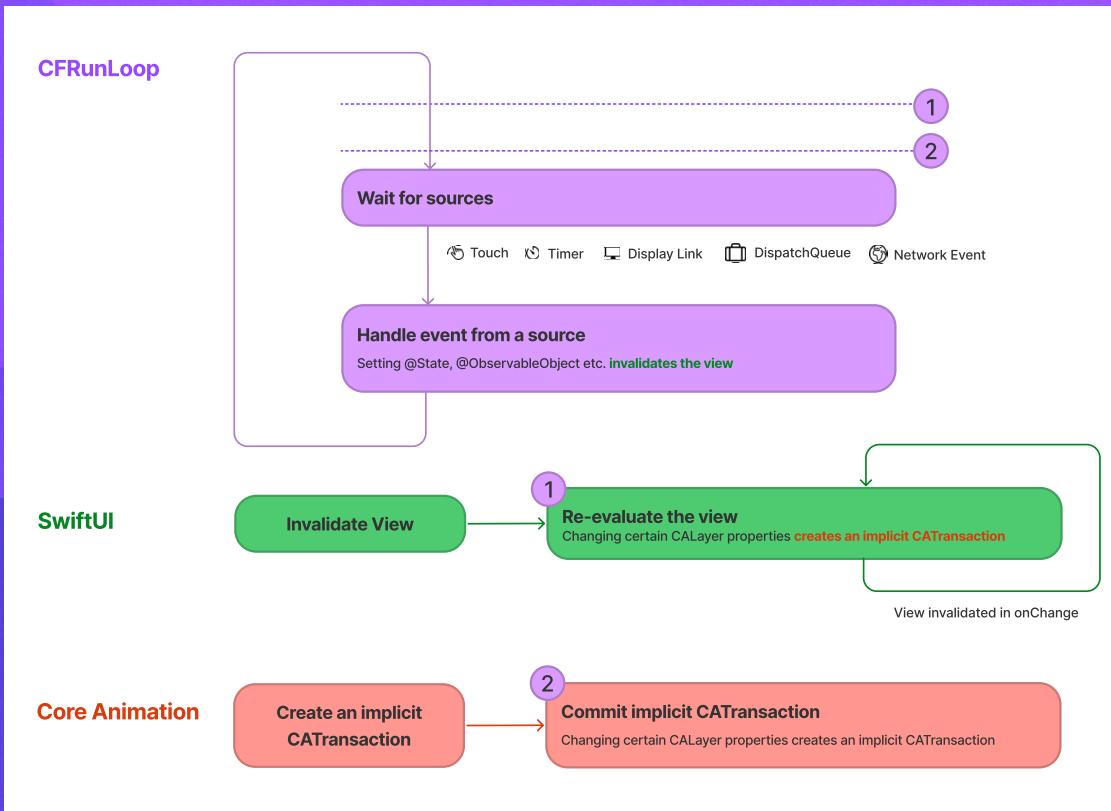
```
class UIKitView: UIView {
    private var isOn = false
    private var height: NSLayoutConstraint!

    @objc
    private func buttonTapped(_ sender: UIButton) {
        isOn.toggle()
        backgroundColor = isOn ? .blue : .green // setNeedsDisplay()
        sleep(1) // ...
        height.constant = isOn ? 50 : 100 // setNeedsLayout()
    }
}
```

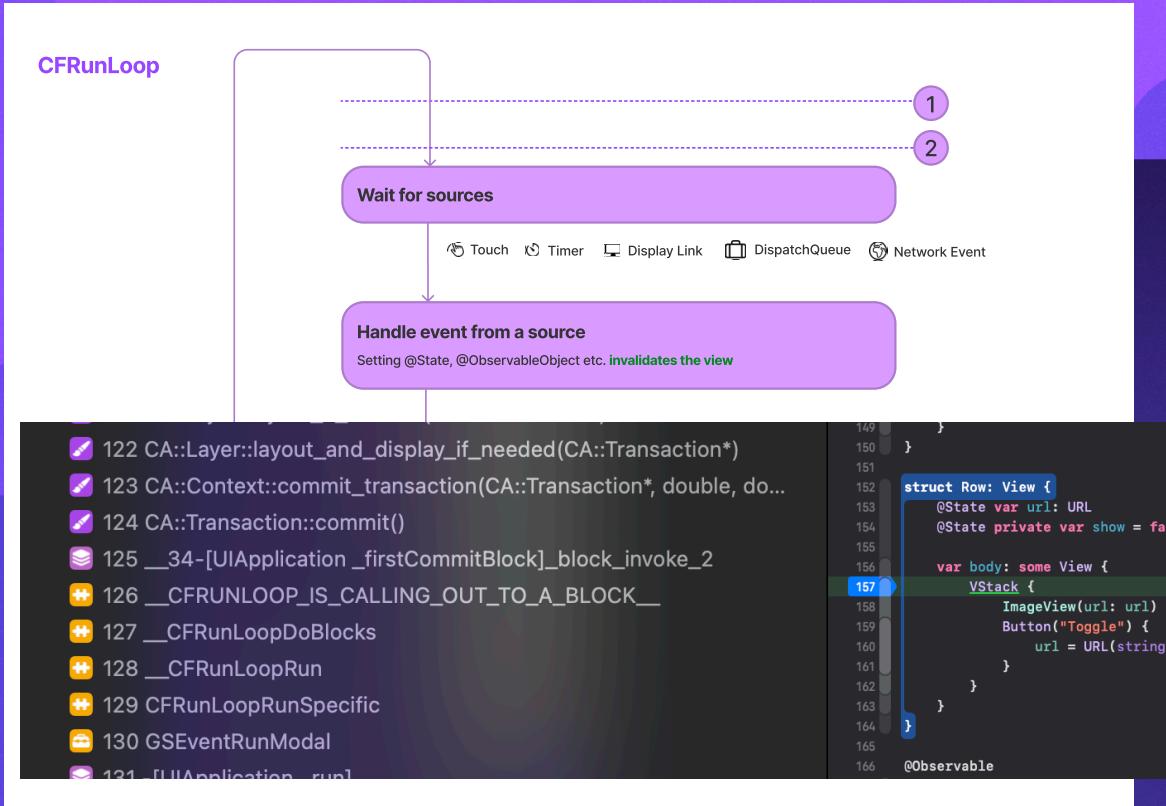
Wait for sources

Commit

..... Before waiting

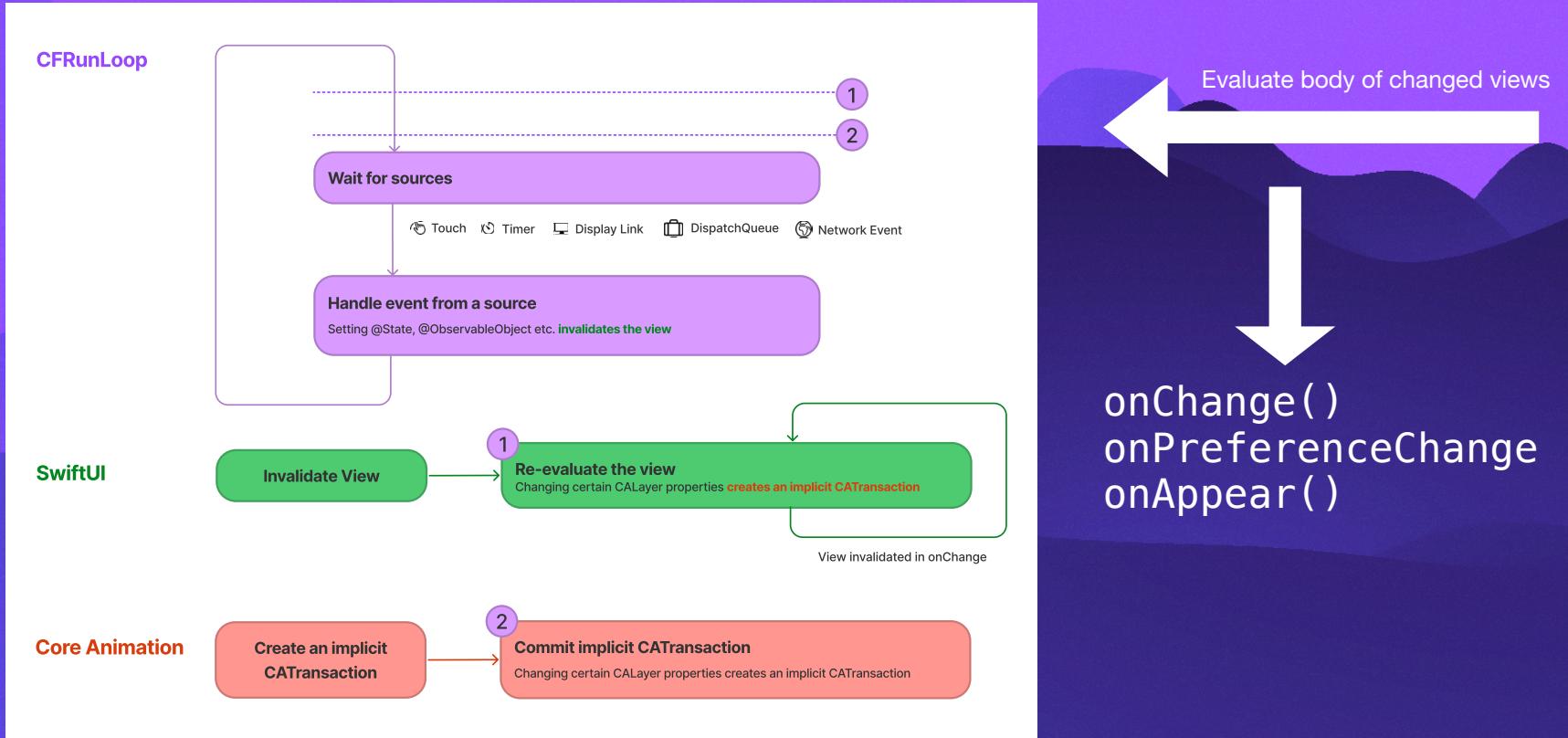


The SwiftUI render loop, Rens Breur



The SwiftUI render loop, Rens Breur

onChange(of: _) action tried to update multiple times per frame



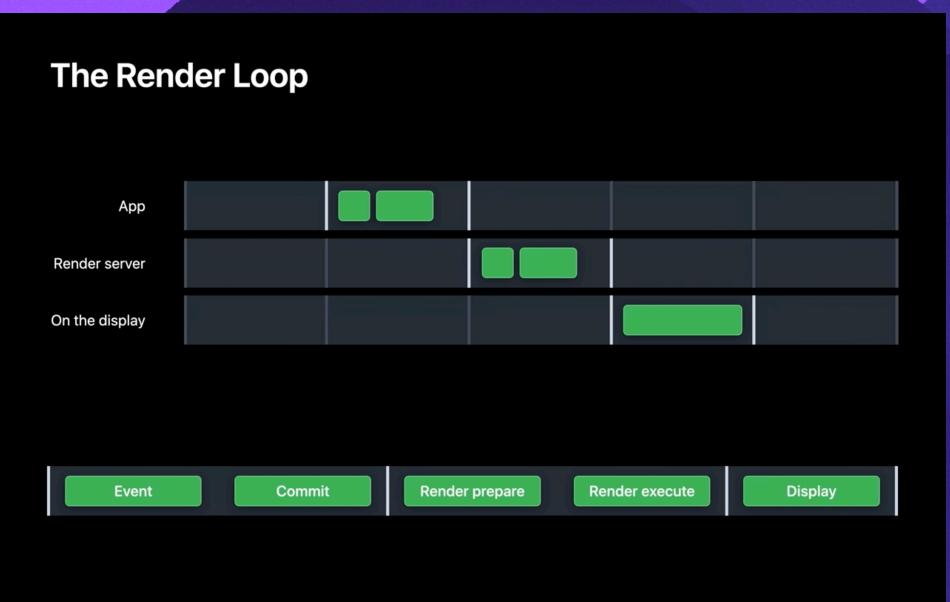
The SwiftUI render loop, Rens Breur

onChange(of: _) action tried to update multiple times per frame

The Render Loop

Commit Phase

Layout and drawing



The Render Loop

Commit Phase

Layout and drawing

```
private struct BasicVStack: Layout {
    func sizeThatFits(
        proposal: ProposedViewSize,
        subviews: Subviews,
        cache: inout ()
    ) -> CGSize {
        subviews.reduce(CGSize.zero) { result, subview in
            let size = subview.sizeThatFits(.unspecified)
            return CGSize(
                width: max(result.width, size.width),
                height: result.height + size.height
            )
        }
    }

    func placeSubviews(
        in bounds: CGRect,
        proposal: ProposedViewSize,
        subviews: Subviews,
        cache: inout Cache
    ) {
        // for illustration only
        subviews.forEach { $0.place(at: ..., proposal: proposal)
    }
}

class UIKitView: UIView {

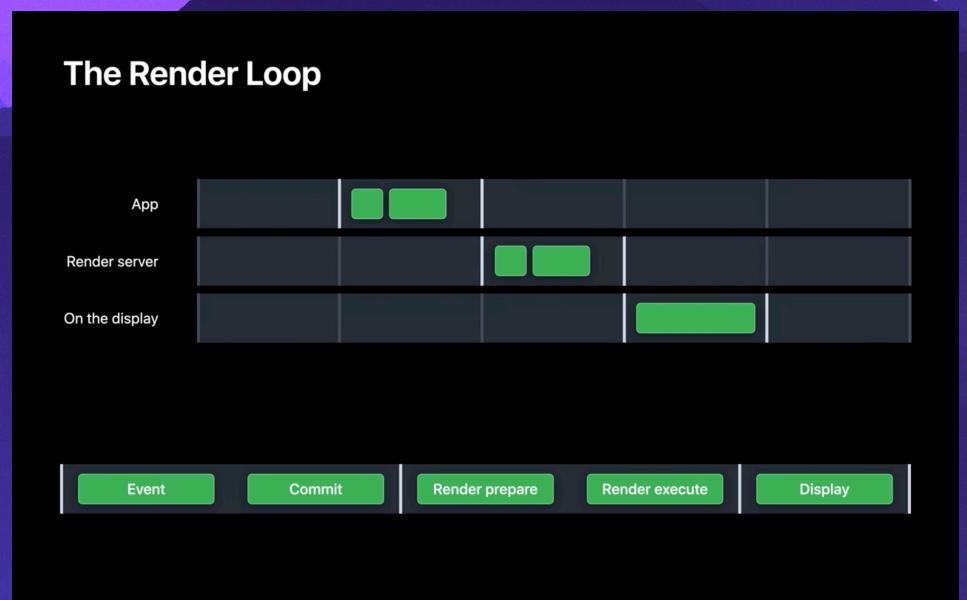
    override func layoutSubviews() {
        super.layoutSubviews()
        // ...
    }

    override func draw(_ rect: CGRect) {
        super.draw(rect)
        // ...
    }
}
```

The Render Loop

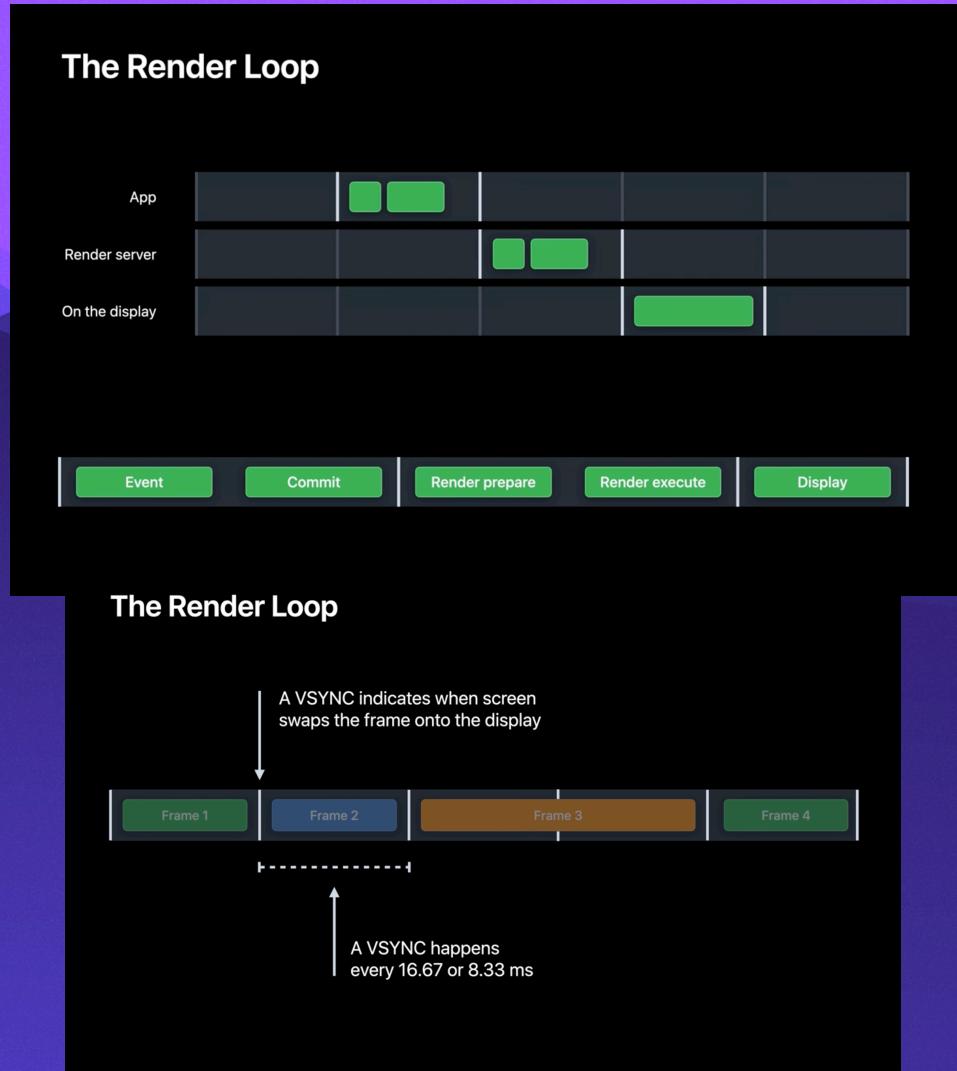
Render Prepare/Execute

Layer tree sent to render server



The Render Loop Display

**GPU executes and renders
final output to be displayed
on next VSYNC**

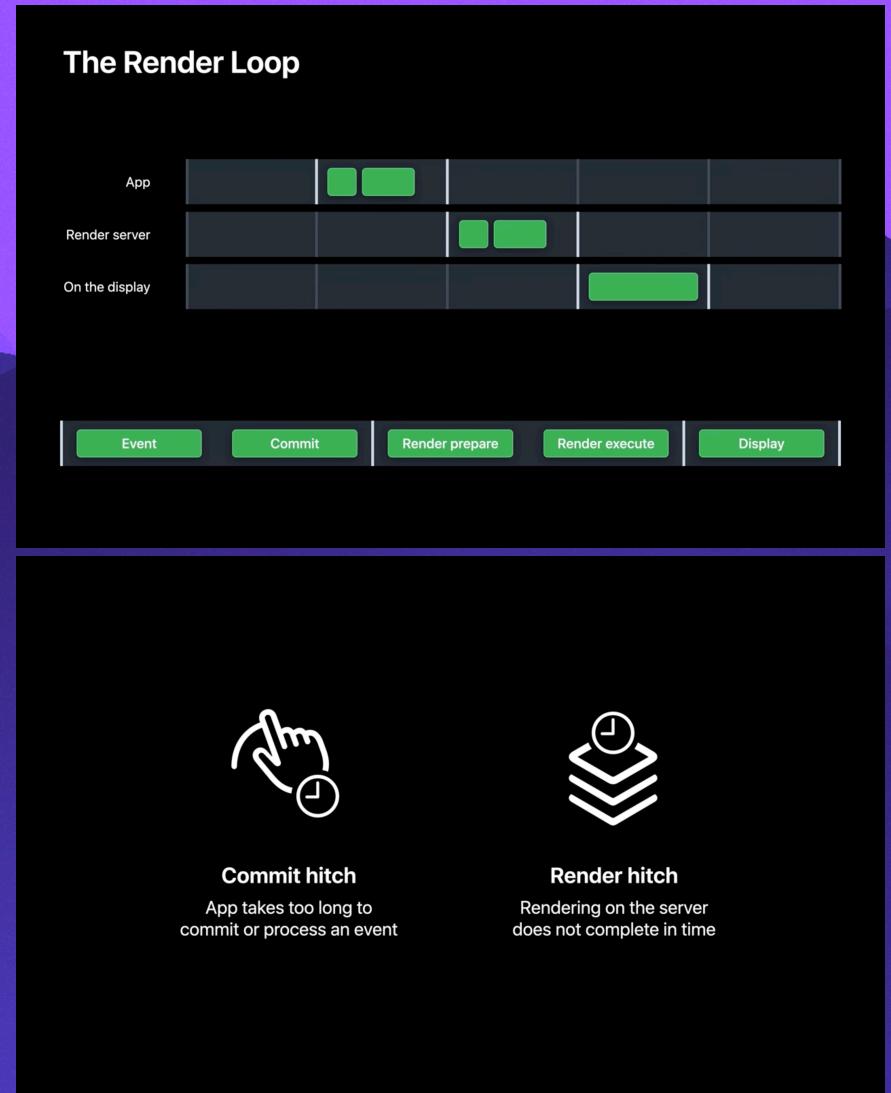


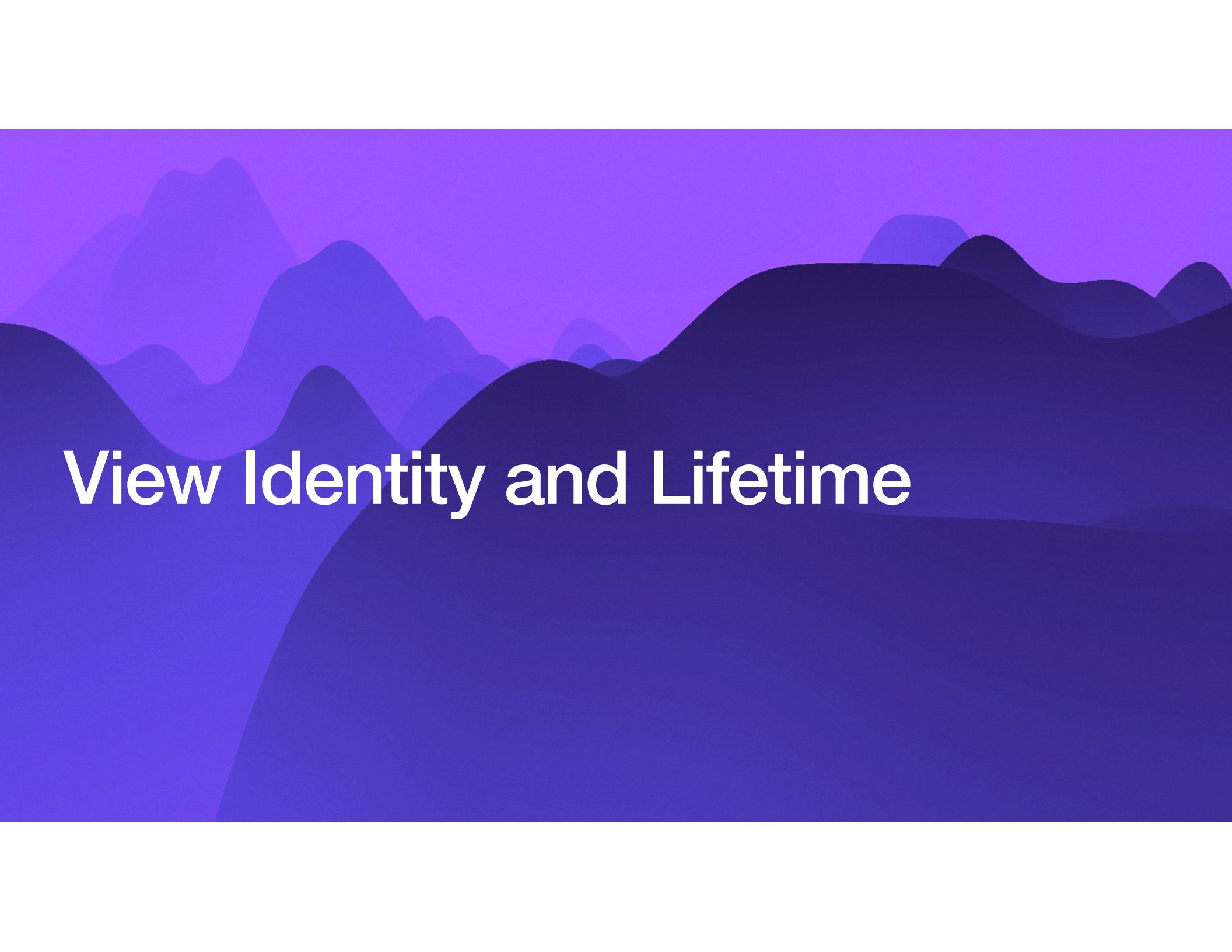
The Render Loop

Hitches

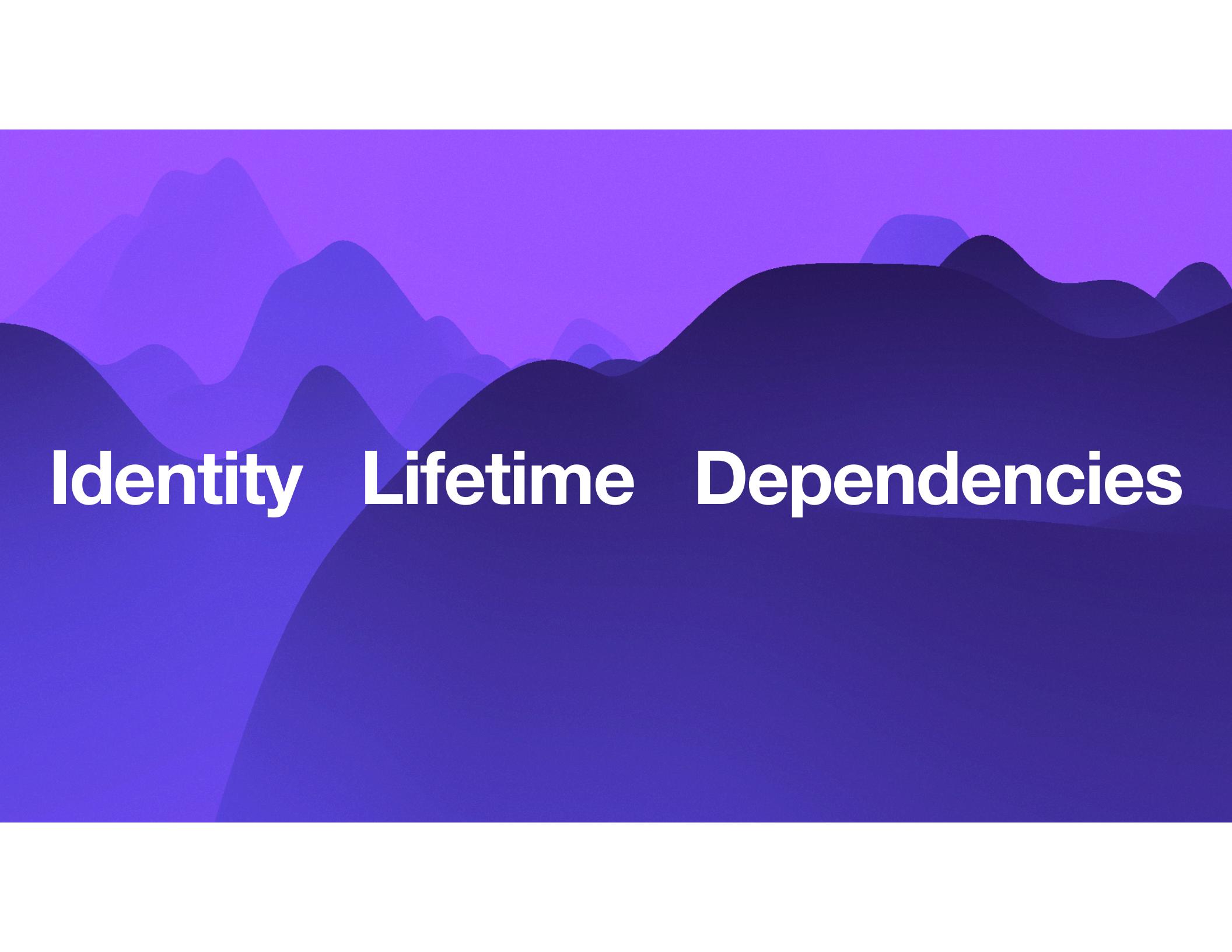
Commit - too long to process events or commit

Render - too long on the render server

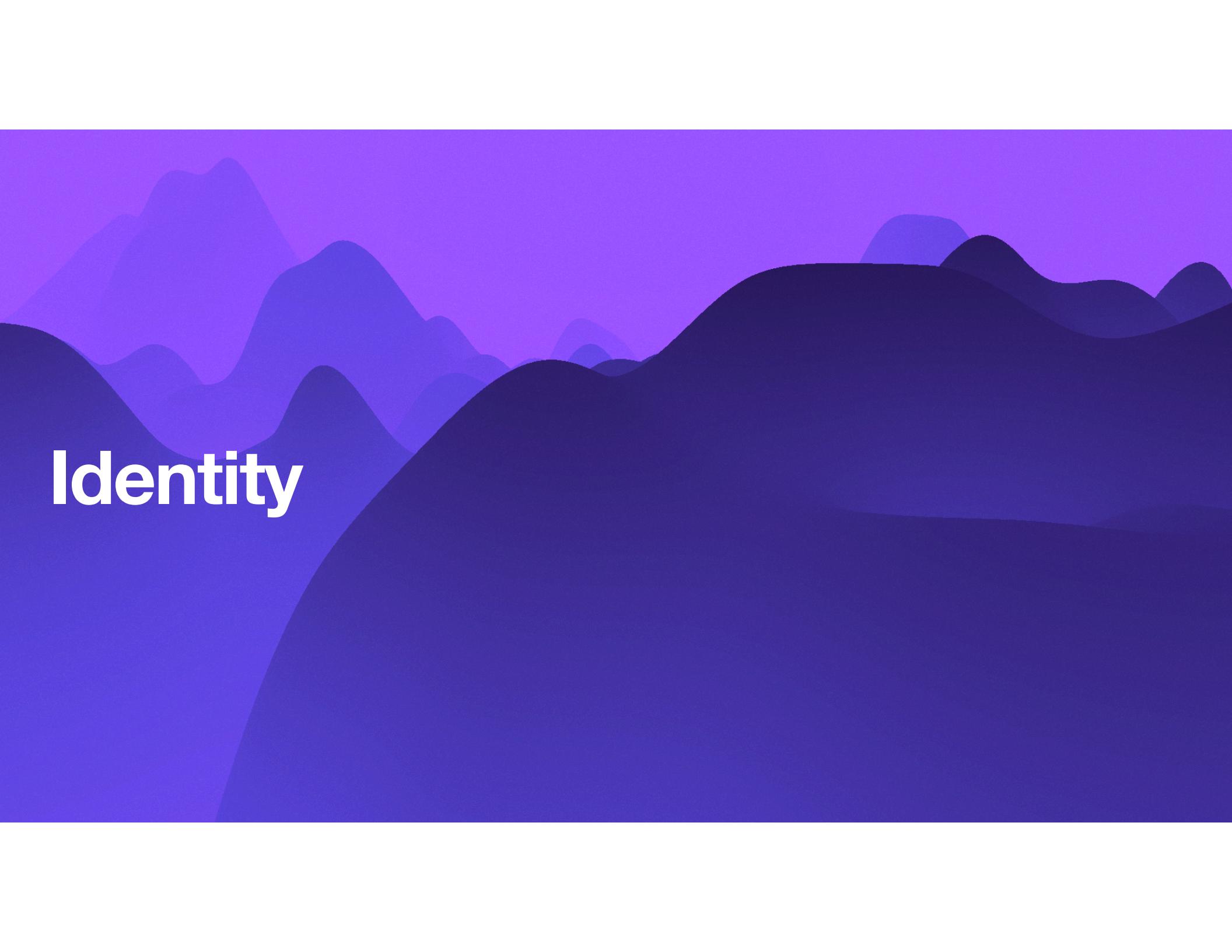


The background features a minimalist design with abstract, flowing shapes in shades of purple and blue. These shapes resemble waves or clouds and are layered across the frame, creating a sense of depth and movement.

View Identity and Lifetime

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy layers of color. The top layer is a light purple, followed by a darker purple, and a bottom layer in a very dark navy or black-blue. These layers create a sense of depth and movement.

Identity Lifetime Dependencies

The background features a series of overlapping, wavy layers in shades of purple and blue, creating a sense of depth and motion. The colors transition from a bright lavender at the top to a deep navy blue at the bottom.

Identity

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy layers of color. The top layer is a light purple, followed by a darker purple, and a bottom layer in a medium shade of blue. These layers create a sense of depth and movement.

Identity

Implicit Explicit

Identity

Implicit

```
SwiftUI._ConditionalContent<SwiftUI.Text, SwiftUI.Text>
```

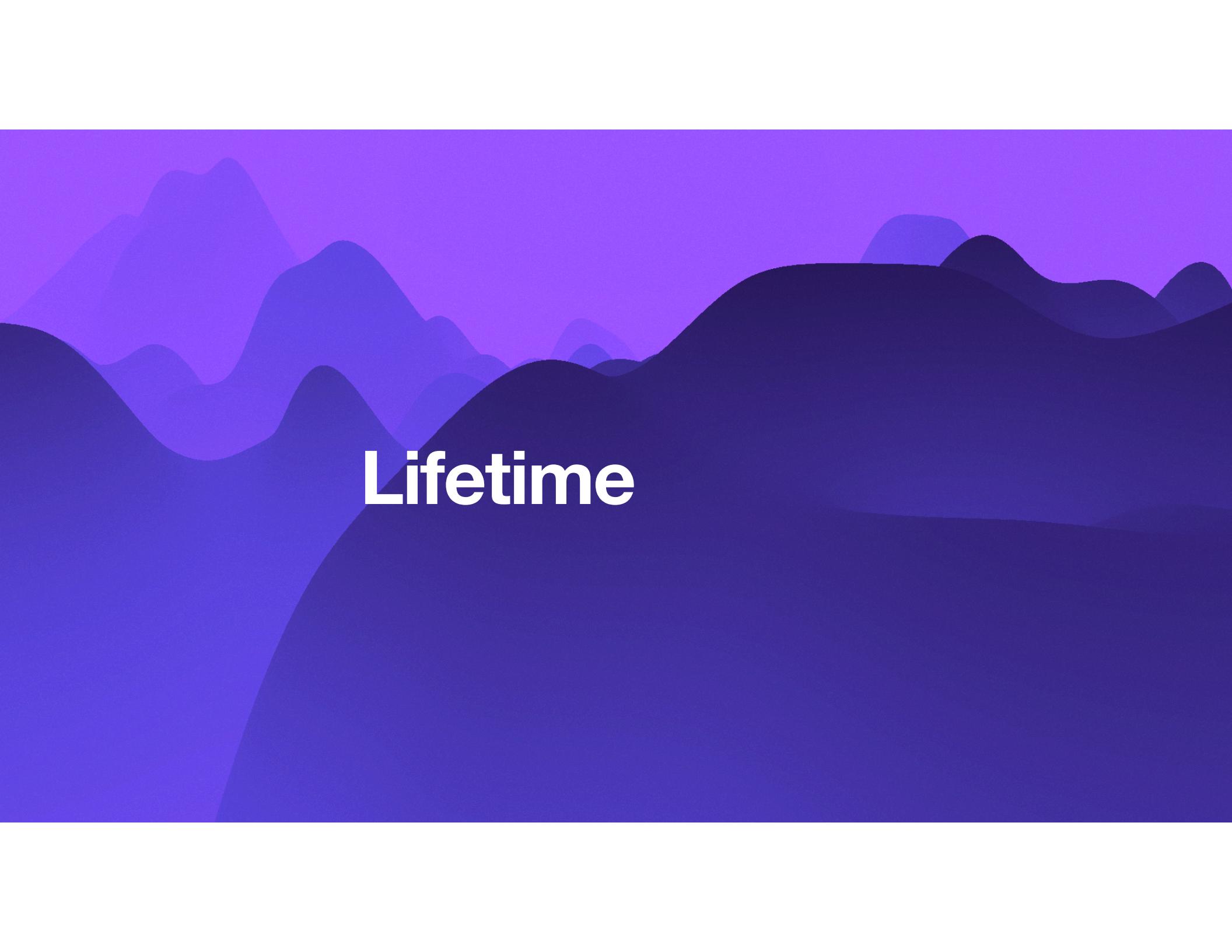
```
var body: some View {
    if expand {
        expandedView
    } else {
        collapsedView
    }
}
```

Identity

Explicit

```
var body: some View {  
    VStack { ... }  
        .id(url)  
}
```

```
ForEach(records, id: \.id) {  
    Text($0.content)  
}
```

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, flowing shapes in shades of purple and blue. The top layer consists of lighter purple waves against a white background. Below it is a dark blue layer, and the bottom layer is a solid dark blue. The overall effect is organic and fluid.

Lifetime

Lifetime

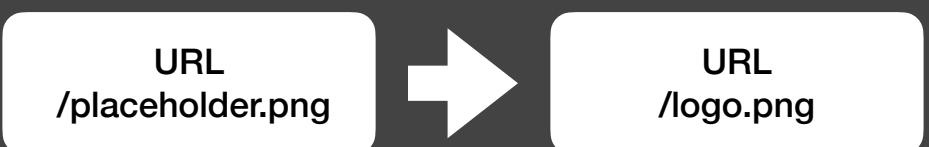
Lifetime of a View is the duration of its identity

Lifetime

```
struct ImageView: View {  
    var url: URL  
    @State private var data: Data?  
  
    var body: some View {  
        ZStack {  
            if let data, let image = UIImage(data: data) {  
                Image(uiImage: image)  
            } else {  
                ProgressView()  
            }  
        }  
        .task {  
            data = try? await URLSession.shared.data(from: url).0  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Lifetime

```
struct ImageView: View {  
    var url: URL  
    @State private var data: Data?  
  
    var body: some View {  
        ZStack {  
            if let data, let image = UIImage(data: data) {  
                Image(uiImage: image)  
            } else {  
                ProgressView()  
            }  
        }  
        .task {  
            data = try? await URLSession.shared.data(from: url).0  
        }  
    }  
}
```



The diagram consists of two rounded rectangular boxes connected by a white arrow pointing from left to right. The left box contains the text "URL /placeholder.png". The right box contains the text "URL /logo.png".

**What happens here
when URL changes?
Does the task run
again?**

Lifetime

```
struct ImageView: View {  
    var url: URL  
    @State private var data: Data?  
  
    var body: some View {  
        ZStack {  
            if let data, let image = UIImage(data: data) {  
                Image(uiImage: image)  
            } else {  
                ProgressView()  
            }  
        }  
        .task {    
            data = try? await URLSession.shared.data(from: url).0  
        }  
    }  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the lifetime of an image view. It shows two URL boxes: one containing "/placeholder.png" and another containing "/logo.png". A large white arrow points from the first box to the second, indicating the replacement of the placeholder image with the actual logo.

Lifetime

```
struct ImageView: View {  
    var url: URL  
    @State private var data: Data?  
  
    var body: some View {  
        ZStack {  
            if let data, let image = UIImage(data: data) {  
                Image(uiImage: image)  
            } else {  
                ProgressView()  
            }  
        }  
        .task {  
            data = try? await URLSession.shared.data(from: url).0  
        }  
        .id(url)  
    }  
}
```

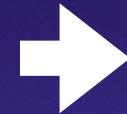
URL
/placeholder.png



URL
/logo.png

Lifetime

URL
`/placeholder.png`

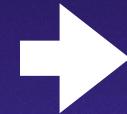


URL
`/logo.png`



Lifetime

URL
`/placeholder.png`



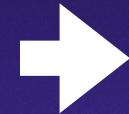
URL
`/logo.png`



Can we do better?

Lifetime

URL
`/placeholder.png`



URL
`/logo.png`



Dependencies

Dependencies

```
struct ContentView: View {  
  
    @State var record: Record = Record() // Dependency  
    var condition = false // Dependency
```

**SwiftUI tracks dependencies and
calls for new view bodies when dependencies
change**

Dependencies

Dependencies

Example

Dependencies

Dependencies

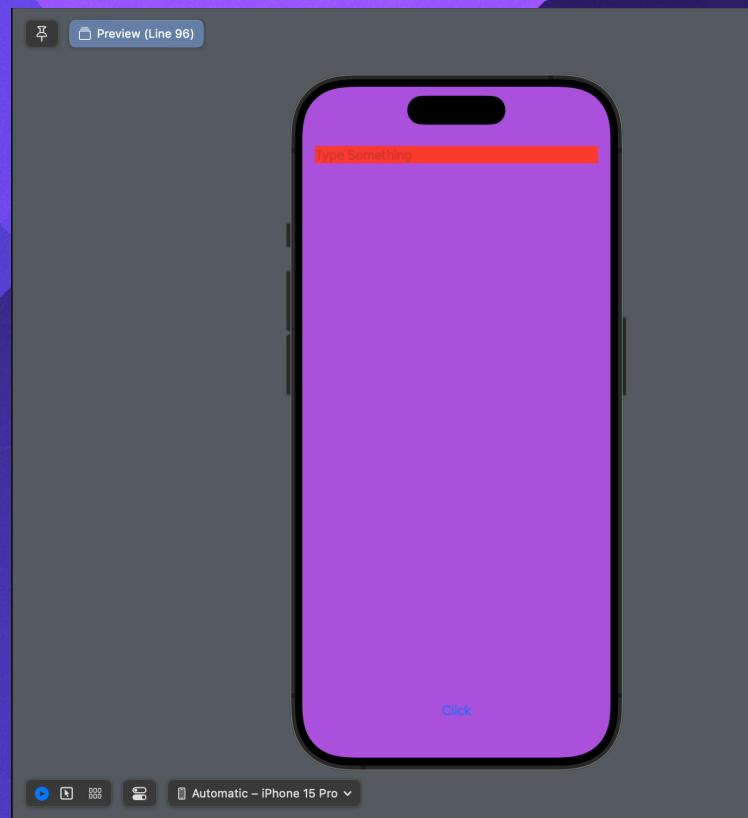
Dependencies

Dependencies



Dependencies

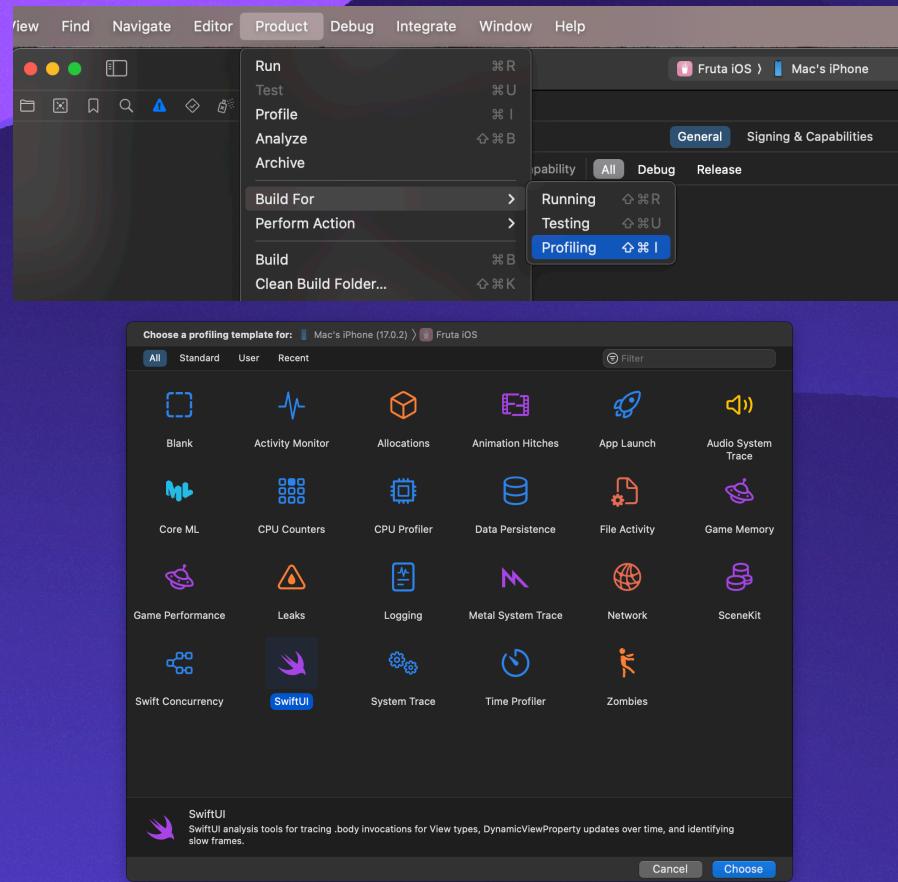
Dependencies

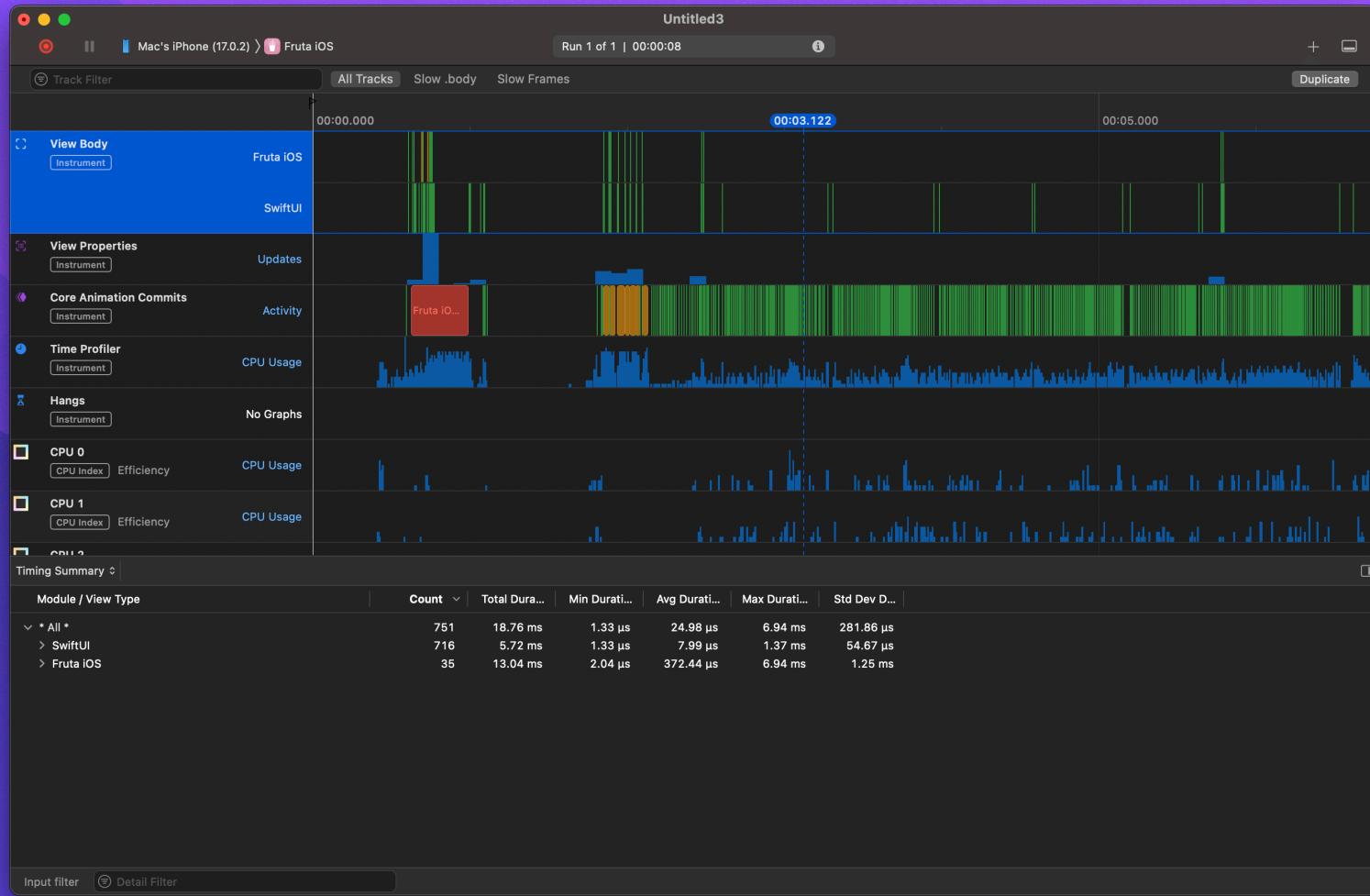


Instruments

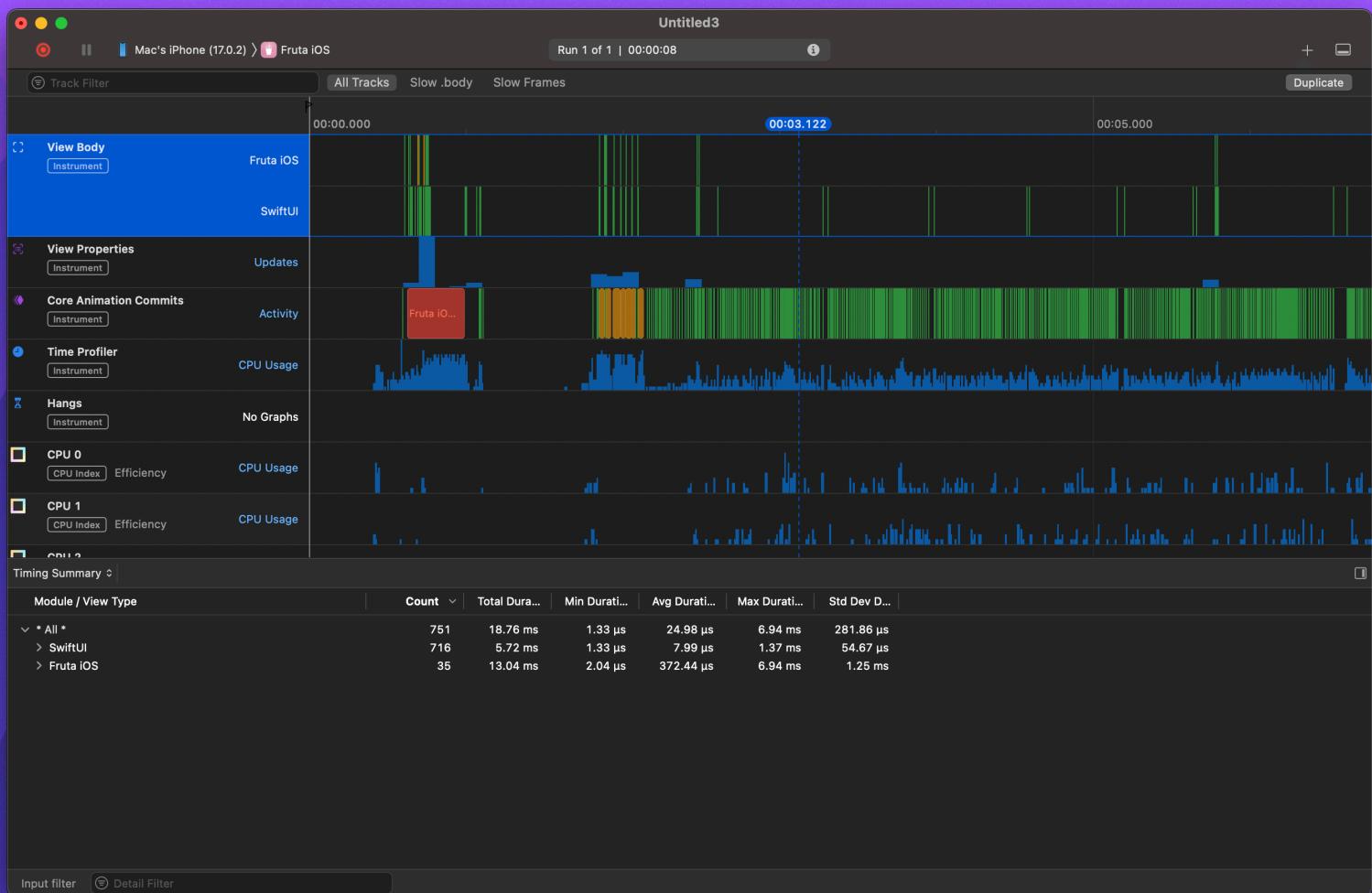
How To Use The SwiftUI Profiling Template

- Build your app for profiling
- Profile on physical device

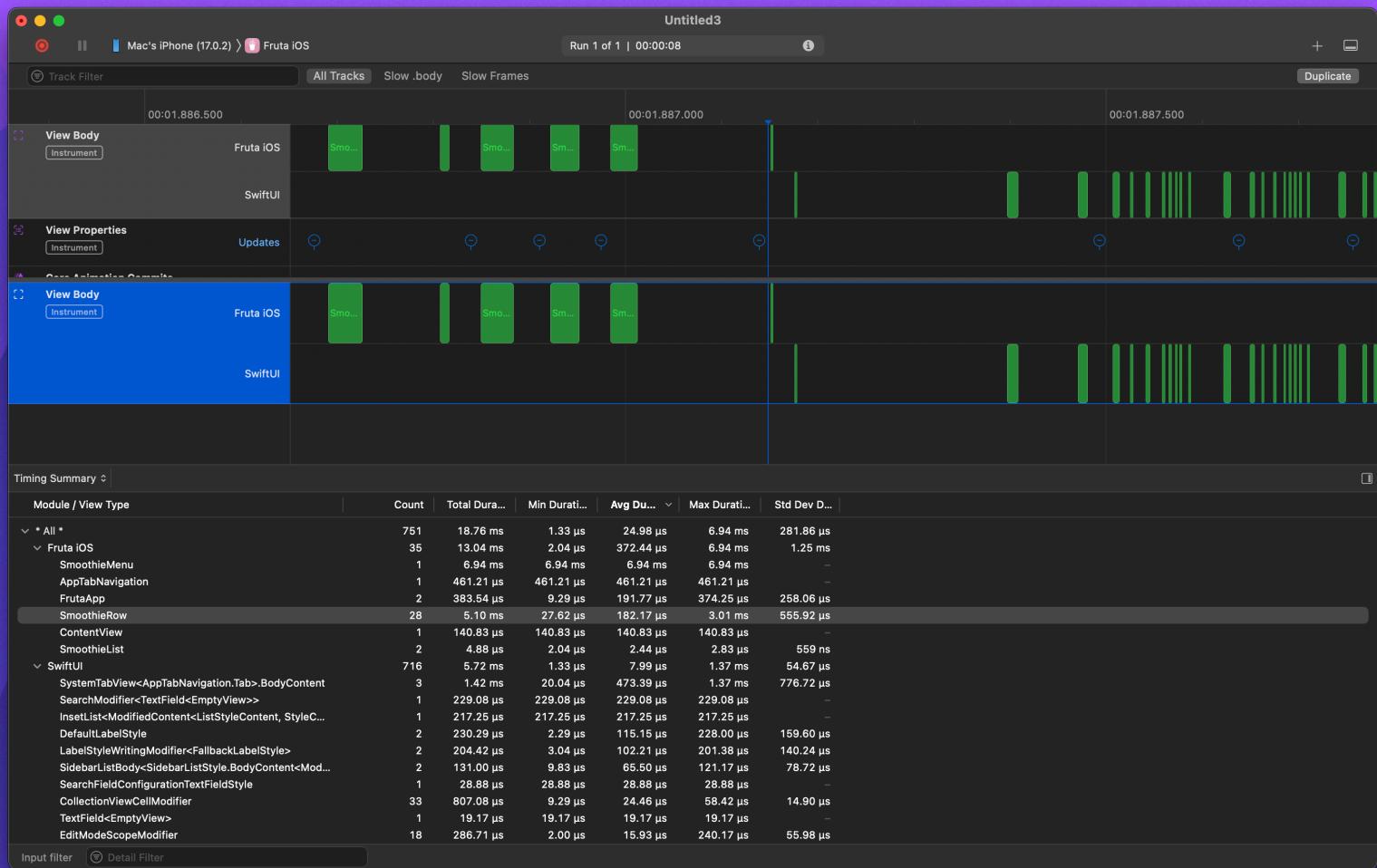




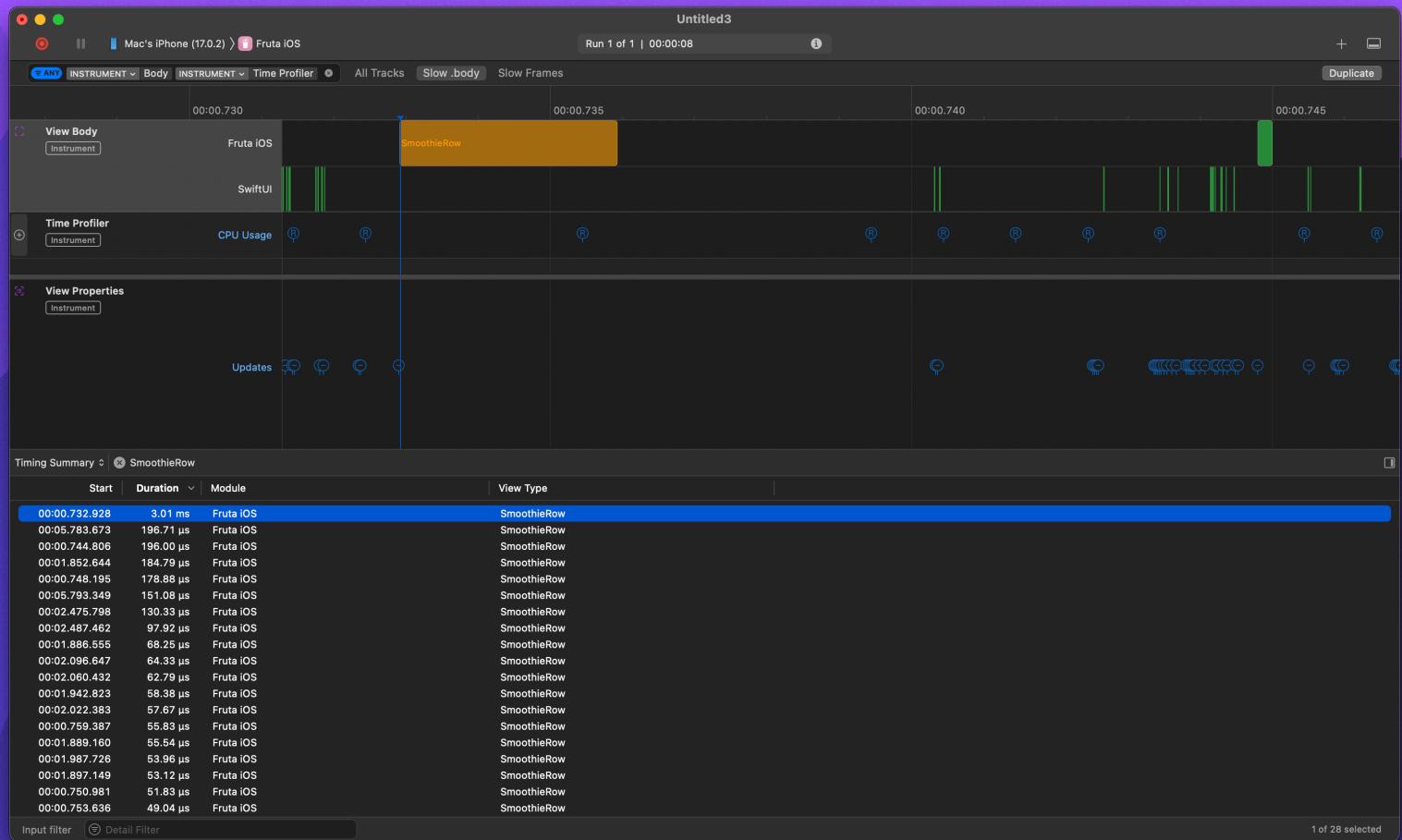
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



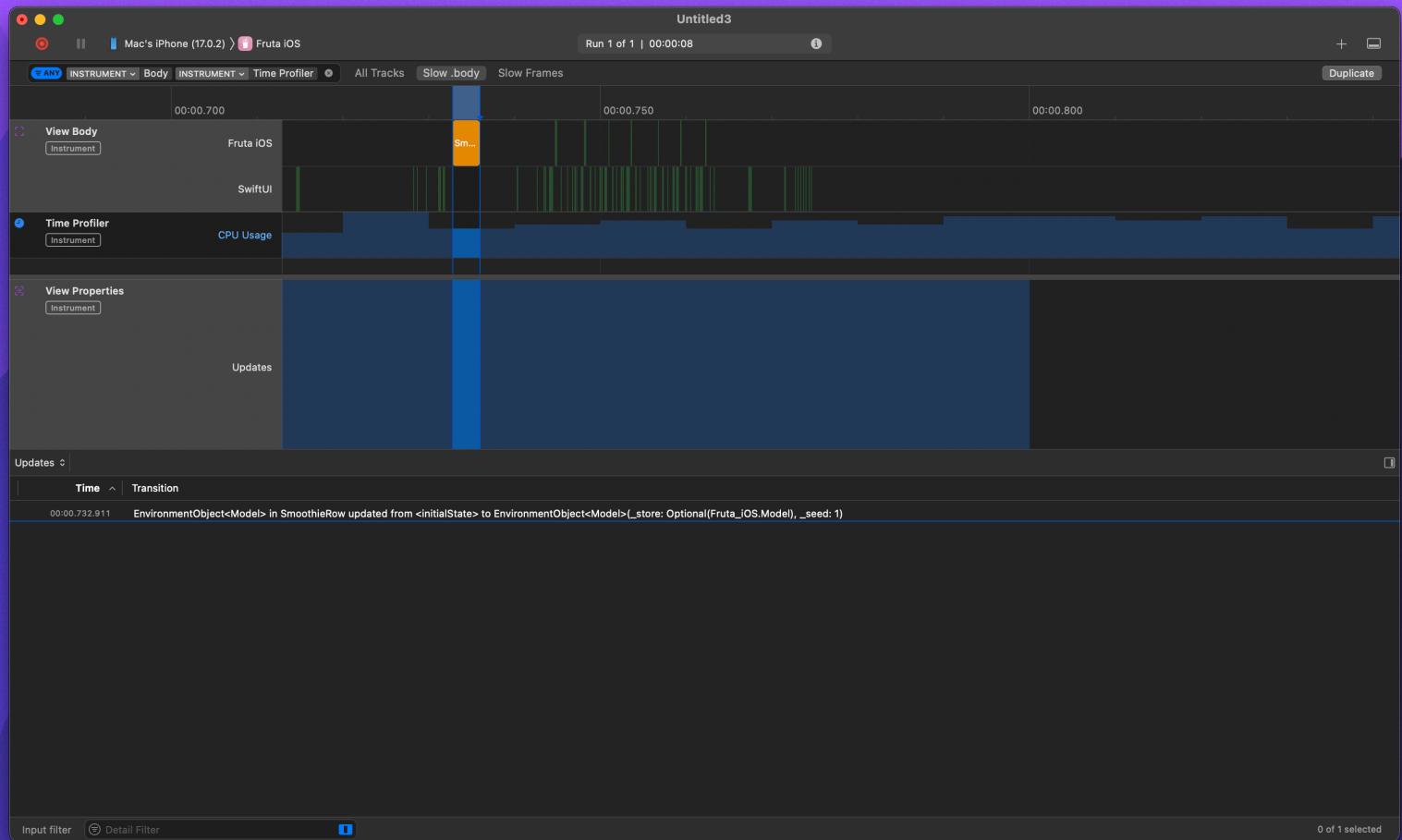
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



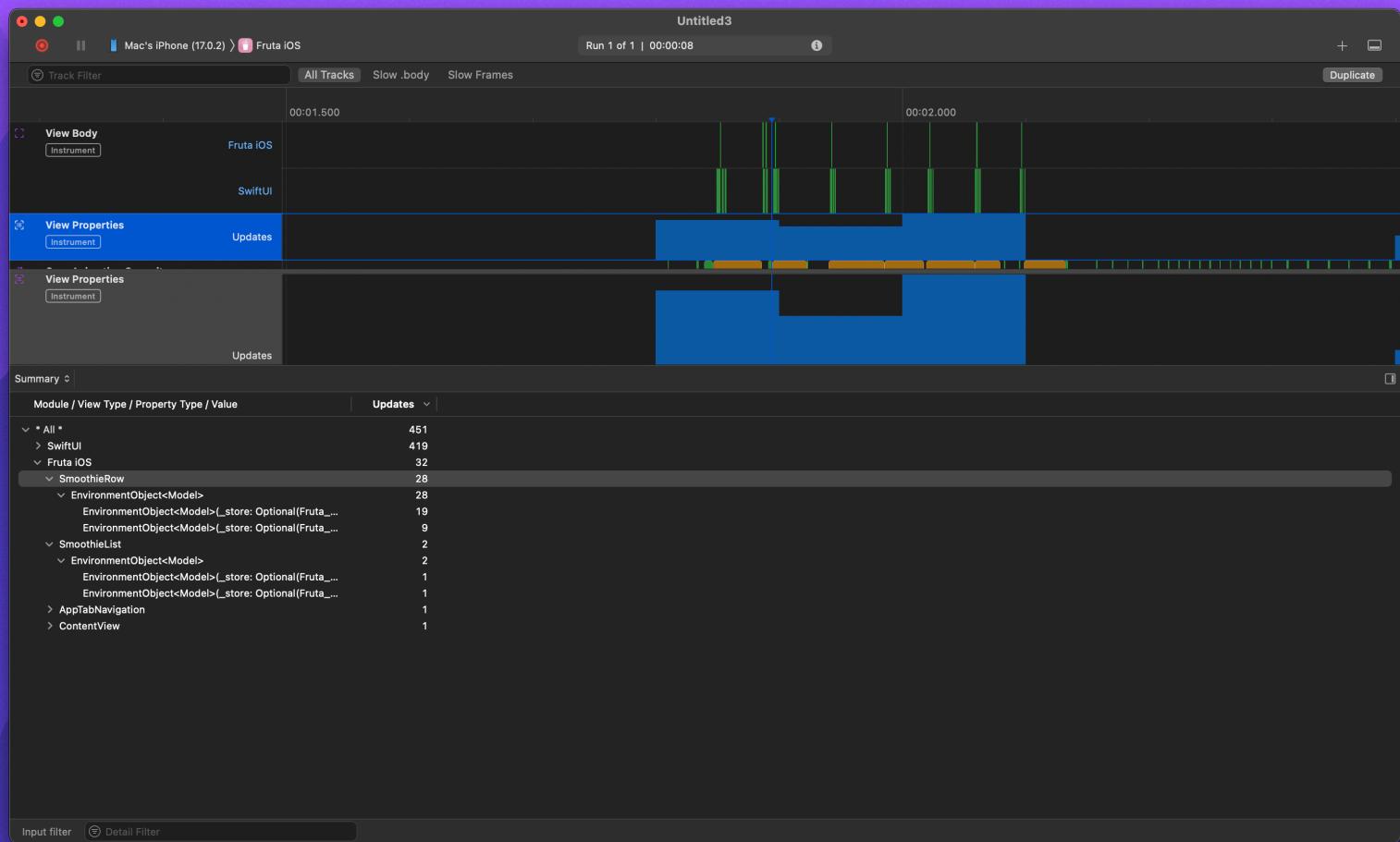
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



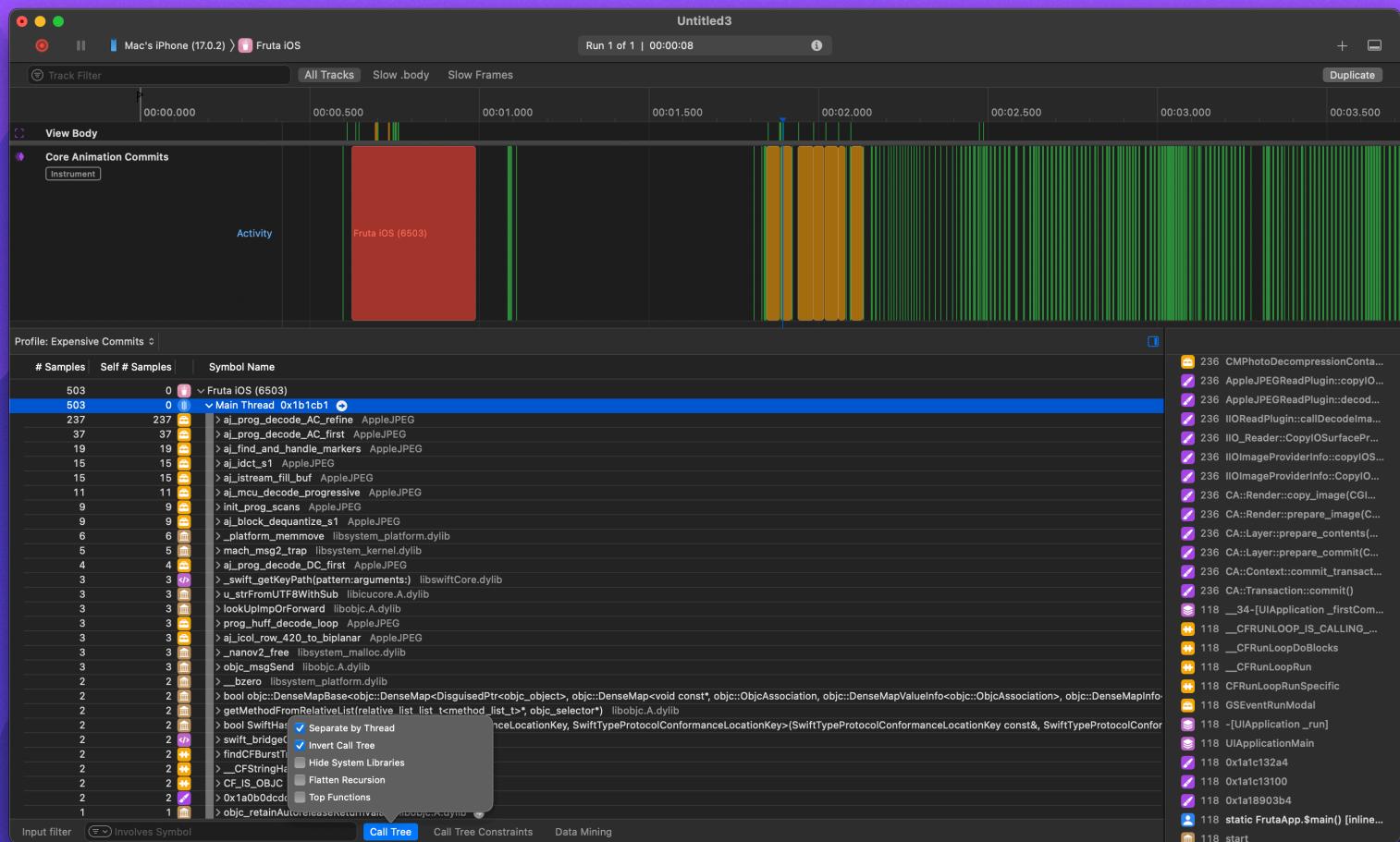
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



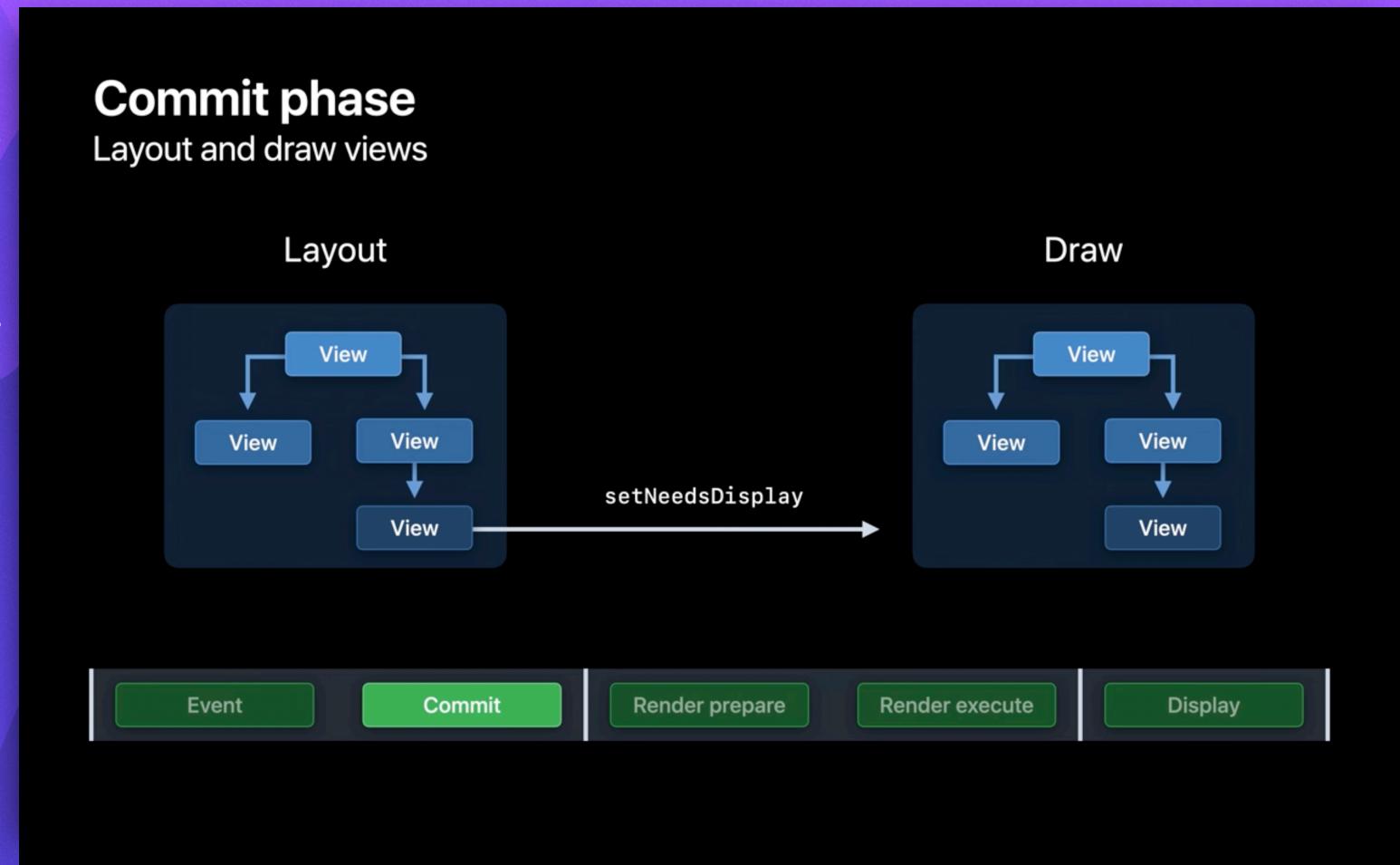
Body
 Properties
 Commits
 Time Profiler
 Hangs



CATransaction

A mechanism for grouping multiple layer-tree operations into atomic updates to the render tree.

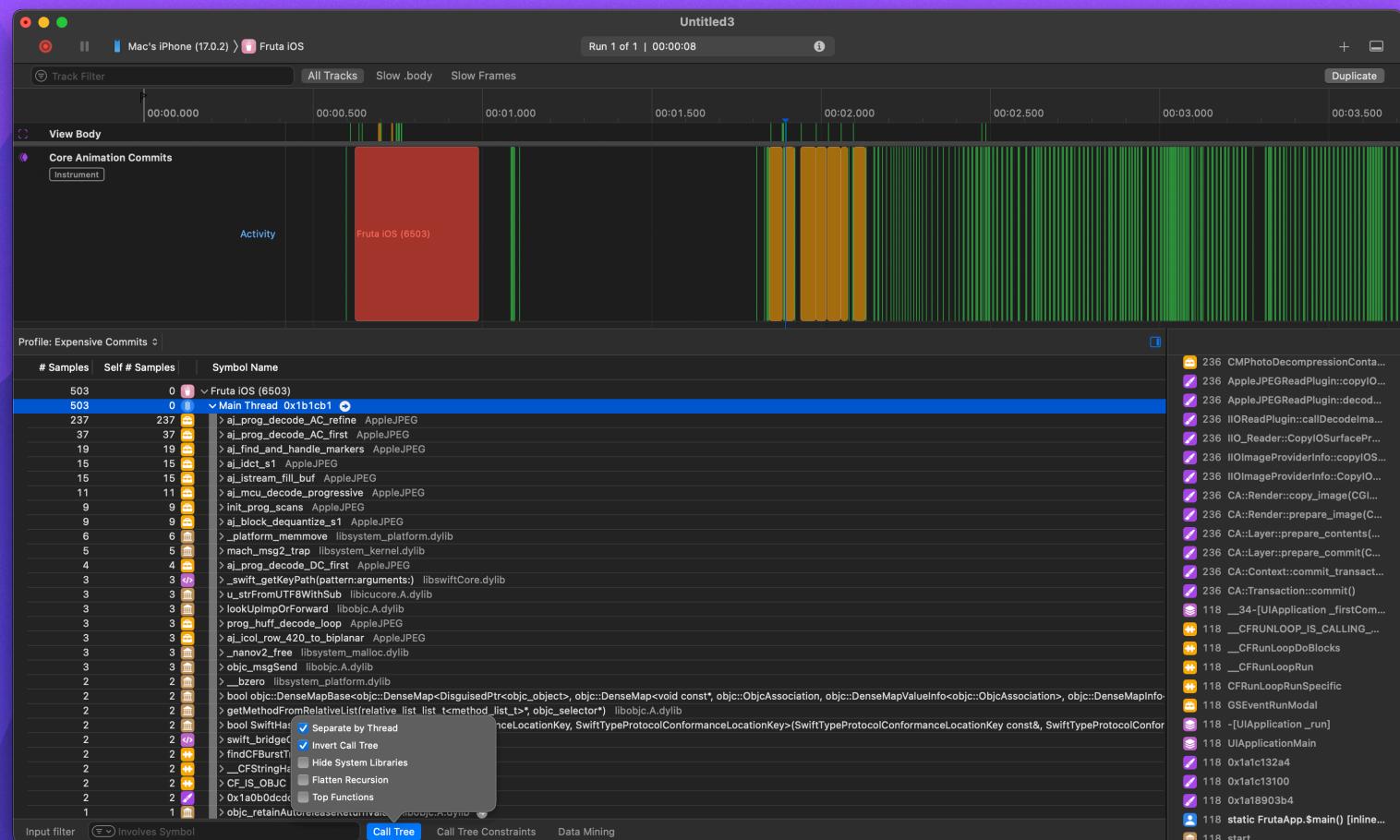
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



CATransaction

A mechanism for grouping multiple layer-tree operations into atomic updates to the render tree.

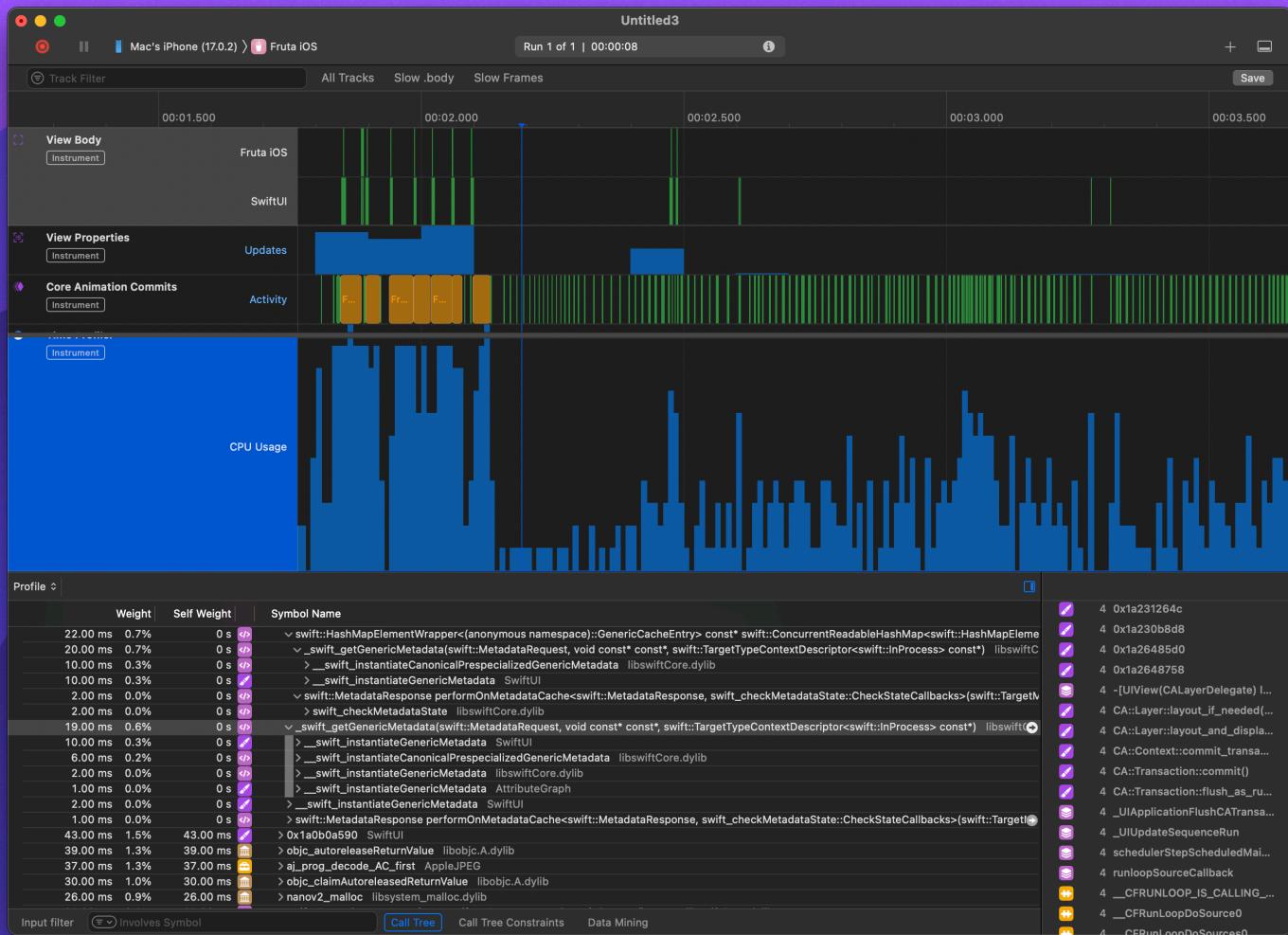
Body Properties **Commits** Time Profiler Hangs



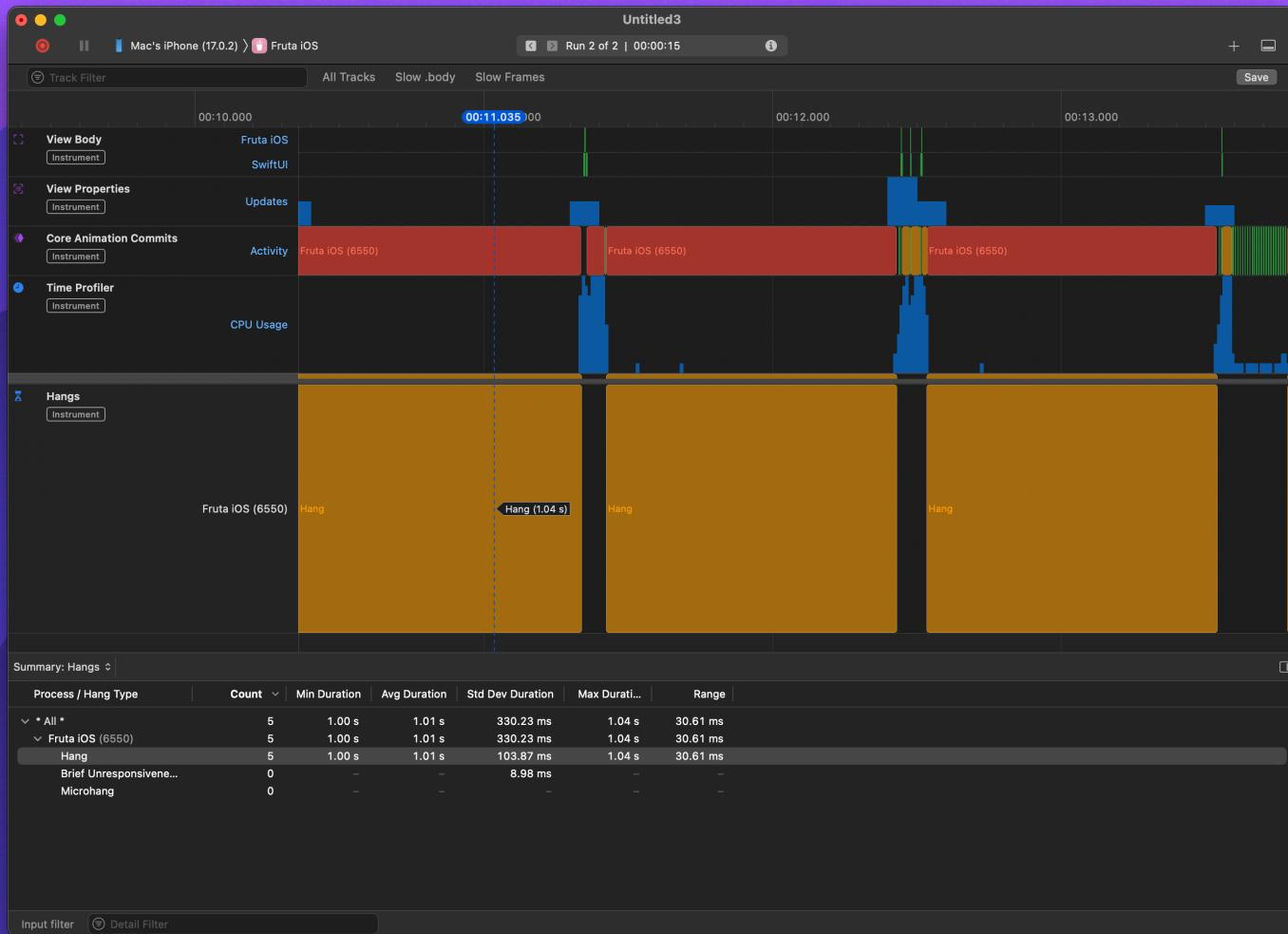
CATransaction

A mechanism for grouping multiple layer-tree operations into atomic updates to the render tree.

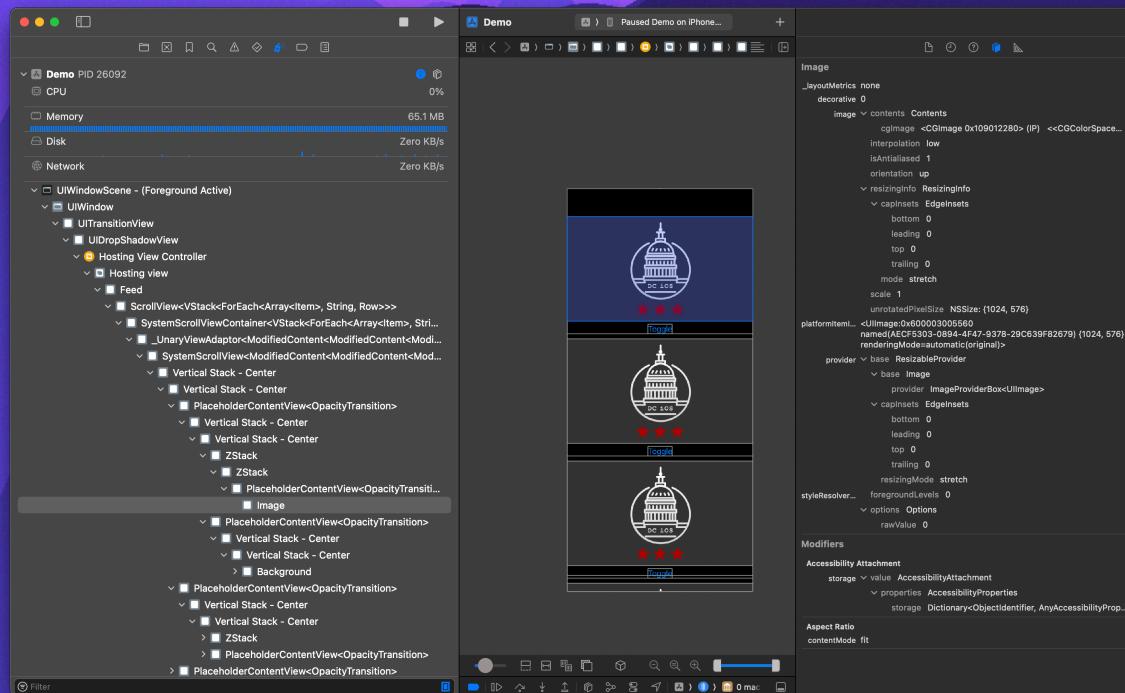
Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



Body
Properties
Commits
Time Profiler
Hangs



```
-<UIWindow: 0x1d6f697c; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); gestureRecognizers = <NSArray: 0x60000000598e0>; layer = <UIWindowLayer: 0x60000005a040>
-UITransitionFrame: 0x104097a0; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); autoresize = W+H; layer = <CALayer: 0x600000021aeb>
<-UIRoundedShadowView: 0x10409840; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); autoresize = W+H; layer = <CALayer: 0x600000023262>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11HostingControllerS18ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409840; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); anchorPoint = (0, 0); tintColor = UIExtendedSRGColorSpace 0.392157 0.517647 1 1; layer = <CALayer: 0x6000002424eb>>
<-SwiftUIView: 0x13019000; baseClass = UICLView; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); clipsToBounds = YES; gestureRecognizers = <NSArray: 0x60000005b150>; layer = <CALayer: 0x600000241be0>; contentOffset: (0, 10.666666666666666); contentSize: (393, 1540.333333333333); adjustedContentInset: (59, 0, 34, 0)>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11HostingControllerS18ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 1540.333); layer = <CALayer: 0x60000024141b>
<-SwiftUIImageLayer: 0x600000200280>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (171 227 333; 51.3333 20.3333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002636680>
<-SwiftUI_UIGraphicsView: 0x1040d27f6; frame = (256.333; 393 221.333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <SwiftUIImageLayer: 0x6000002feze0>>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (171 484 51.3333 20.3333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002637e0>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (171 484 51.3333 20.3333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002637e0>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (171 484 51.3333 20.3333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002637e0>
<-SwiftUI_UIGraphicsView: 0x1040d212a0; frame = (171 744.333; 51.3333 20.3333); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x60000263900>
<-SwiftUI_UIGraphicsView: 0x1040d31504; frame = (0 1054; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <SwiftUIImageLayer: 0x6000002806de>>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (0 129.33; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002623a20>
<-SwiftUI_UIGraphicsView: 0x1040d26270; frame = (0 129.33; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <SwiftUIImageLayer: 0x6000002806de>>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (0 129.33; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002623b40>
<-SwiftUI_UIGraphicsView: 0x1040d26270; frame = (0 129.33; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <SwiftUIImageLayer: 0x6000002806de>>
<-_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800; frame = (0 129.33; 393 221); anchorPoint = (0, 0); opaque = NO; autoresizingSubviews = NO; layer = <_TtCC7SwiftUI11DisplayList11ViewI7PlatformContainer: 0x10409800>; drawingLayer: 0x600002623c0>
<-UIVisualEnvironmentViewCoordinator: 0x10409800; frame = (387 94.6667; 3 398); alpha = 0; autoresizingMask = LM; layer = <CALayer: 0x6000002019db>
<-UIVisualView: 0x104098730; frame = (0 : 0 : 393 852); backgroundColor = UIExtendedGrayColorSpace 1 0.5; layer = <CALayer: 0x6000002019db>
```



The background features a minimalist design with abstract, flowing shapes in shades of purple and blue. The shapes resemble waves or clouds, with darker shades at the bottom transitioning to lighter shades at the top. The overall effect is organic and fluid.

Tips

Tips

Avoid AnyView

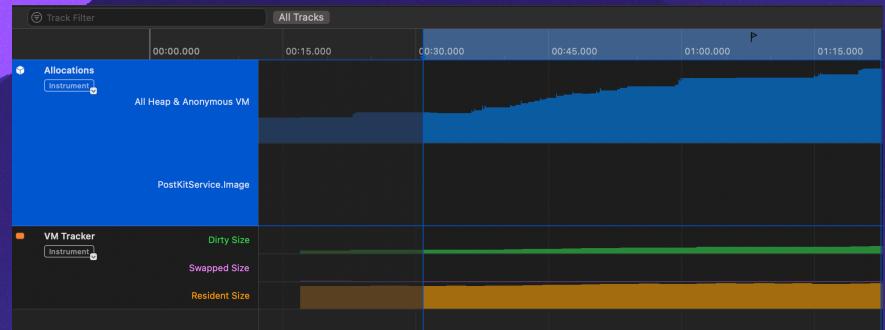
- Erases view type, results in more redraws as SwiftUI cannot compare identities
- Use `@ViewBuilder` instead

```
/// A type-erased view.  
///  
/// An `AnyView` allows changing the type of view used in a given view  
/// hierarchy. Whenever the type of view used with an `AnyView` changes, the old  
/// hierarchy is destroyed and a new hierarchy is created for the new type.  
@available(iOS 13.0, macOS 10.15, tvOS 13.0, watchOS 6.0, *)  
@frozen public struct AnyView : View { ... }
```

Tips

Leverage SwiftUI's Lazy Loading

- LazyVStack, LazyHStack, LazyVGrid
- Beware of expensive state though



```
struct ContentView: View {  
  
    @State private var image: UIImage?  
    var body: some View {...}  
}
```

Tips

Common sources of slow bodies

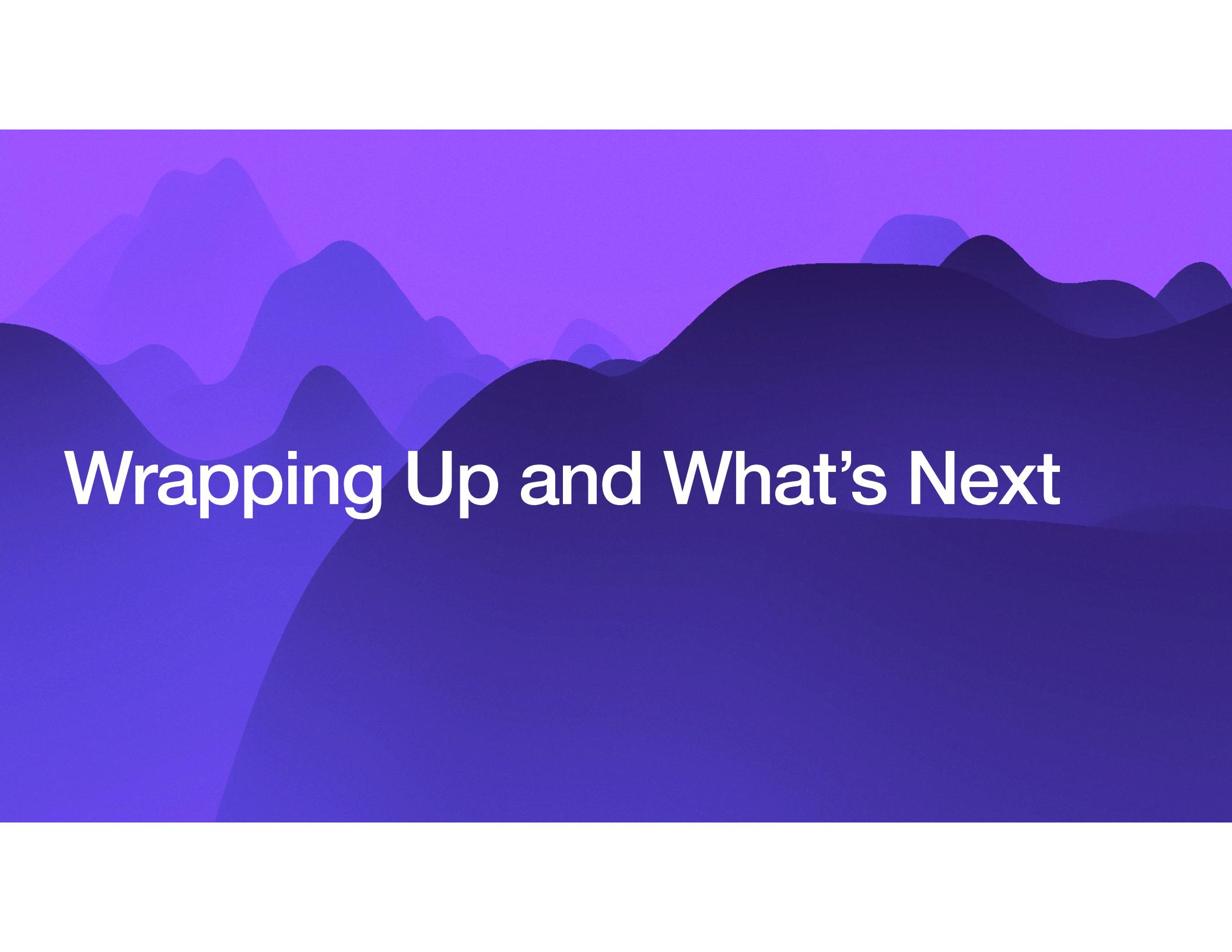
- Heap allocation
- String interpolation
- Bundle lookup (e.g. Image initializer)
- Expensive identification

```
struct LoadingImageView<Placeholder: View>: View {  
  
    let placeholder: () -> Placeholder  
    var user: User  
  
    public init(_ user: User, @ViewBuilder placeholder: @escaping () -> Placeholder) { ... }  
  
    var body: some View {...}  
        Text(AttributedString("Loading \(user.name)", attributes: attributes))  
        Bundle(for: type(of: ...))  
    }  
}
```

Tips

Drawing Group

```
func drawingGroup(  
    opaque: Bool = false,  
    colorMode: ColorRenderingMode = .nonLinear  
) -> some View
```

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy shapes in shades of purple and dark blue. These shapes are layered and overlap, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, providing a professional backdrop for the text.

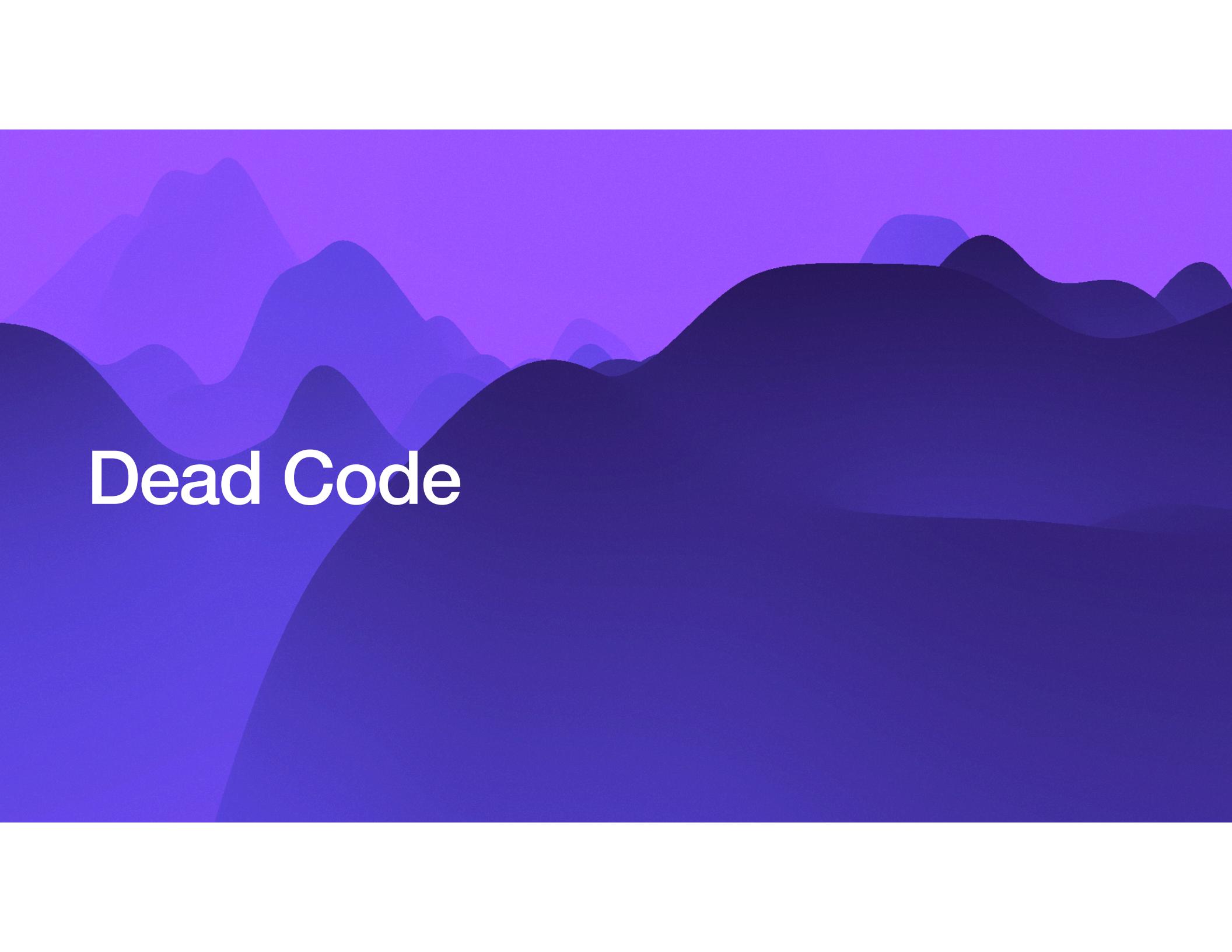
Wrapping Up and What's Next

Resources

Resources

- **Demystify SwiftUI, WWDC 21**
 - <https://developer.apple.com/wwdc21/10022>
- **Demystify SwiftUI Performance, WWDC 23**
 - <https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2023/10160>
- **Explore UI animation hitches and the render loop**
 - <https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/tech-talks/10855/>
- **A Day in the Life of a SwiftUI View**
 - <https://chris.eidhof.nl/presentations/day-in-the-life/>
- **The SwiftUI render loop**
 - <https://rensbr.eu/blog/swiftui-render-loop/>

Questions

The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy layers of color. The top layer is a light purple, followed by a darker purple, and a bottom layer in a medium blue. These layers create a sense of depth and motion.

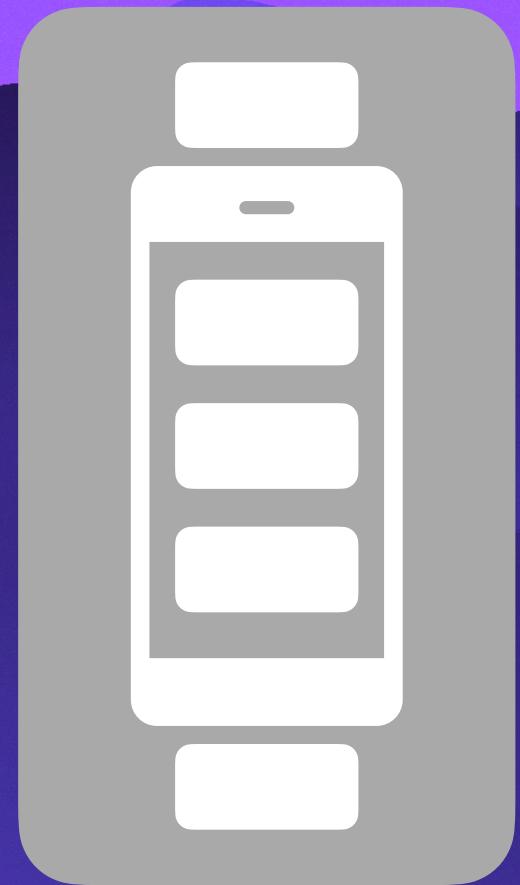
Dead Code

Motivation and Intent

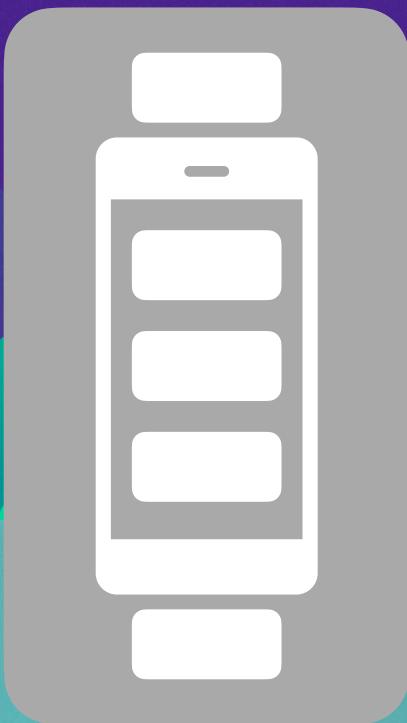
Motivation and Intent

- **Motivation:** Improving my own knowledge and ability to articulate it
- **Motivation:** Giving back to DC iOS
- **My Intention:** You learn at least one thing you didn't know before about SwiftUI

Scenario



Scenario

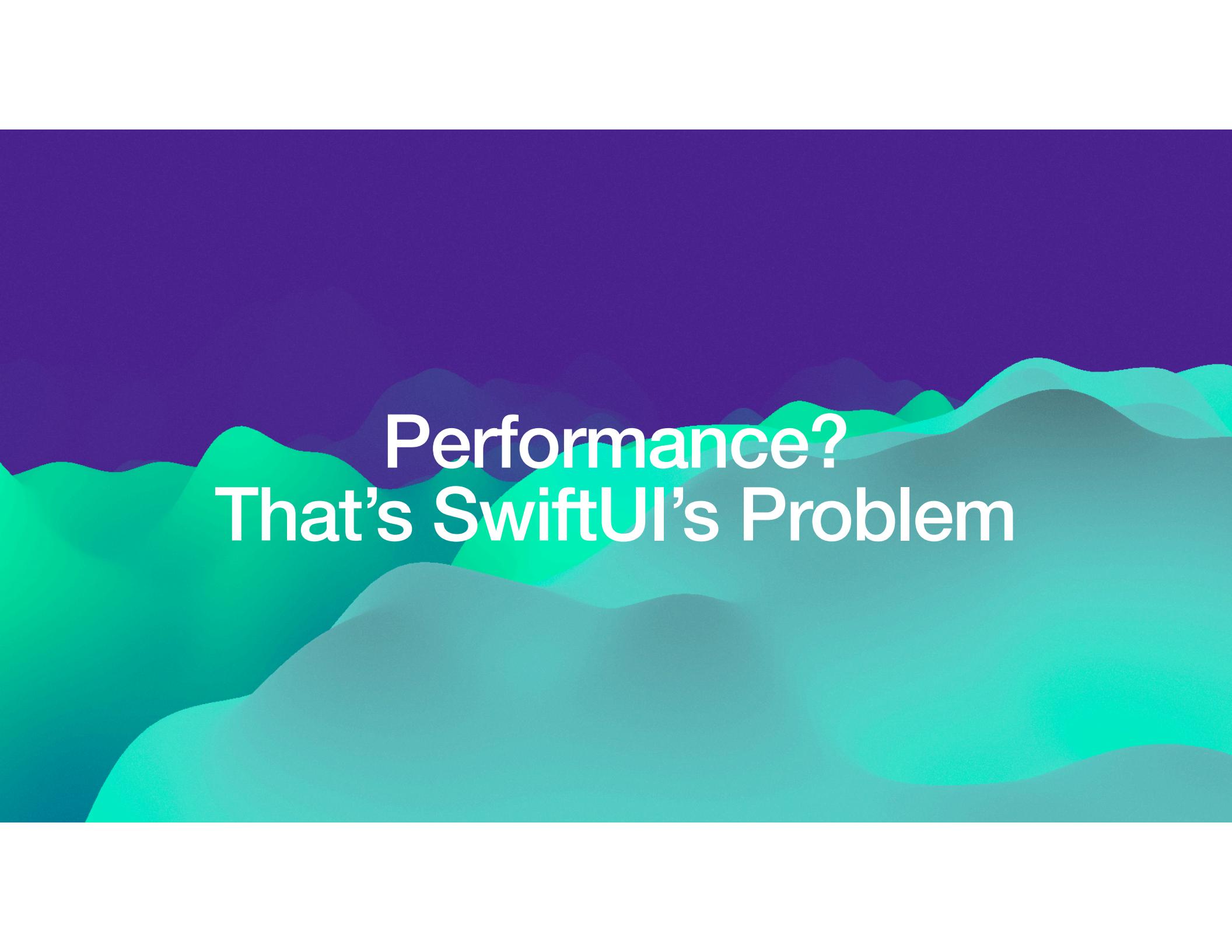


- **Unresponsive**
- **Hitches and Hangs**
- **Broken Animations**

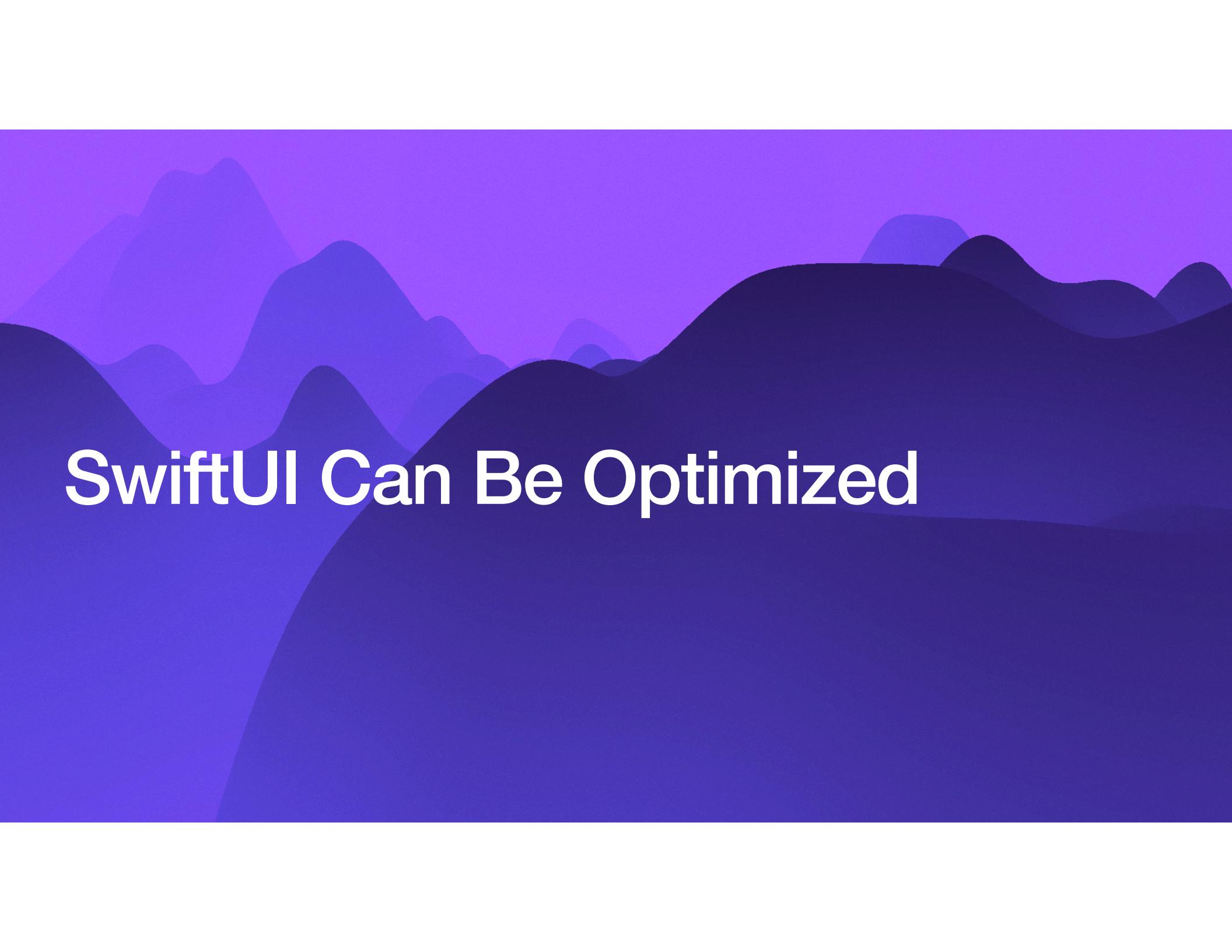
Scenario



- **Unresponsive**
- **Hitches and Hangs**
- **Broken Animations**



Performance?
That's SwiftUI's Problem

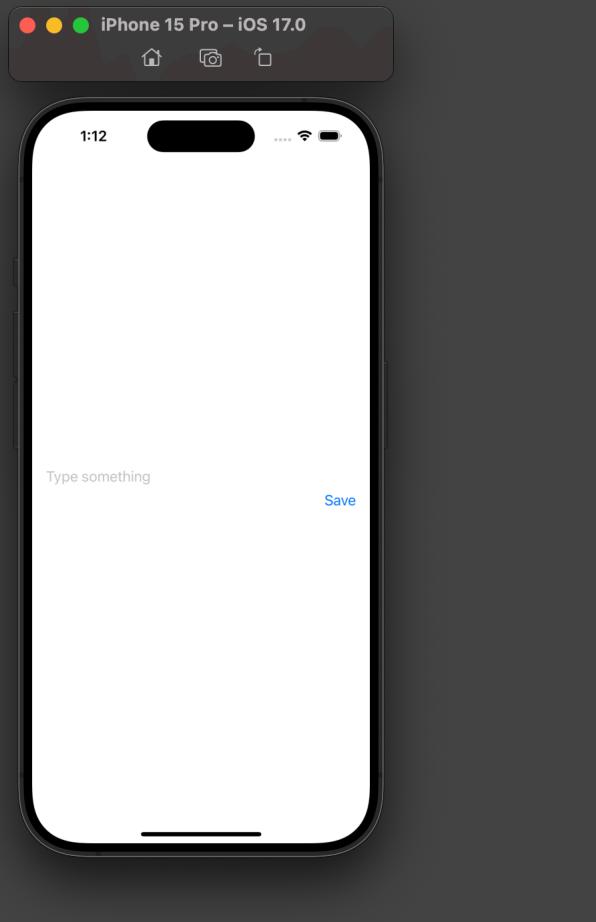
The background features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy layers of color. It consists of three main horizontal bands: a top band in a medium shade of purple, a middle band in a darker shade of purple, and a bottom band in a dark blue. The edges of these bands are slightly irregular, creating a sense of depth and movement.

SwiftUI Can Be Optimized

```
struct Record {
    var content: String
}

struct ContentView: View {
    @State private var record: Record

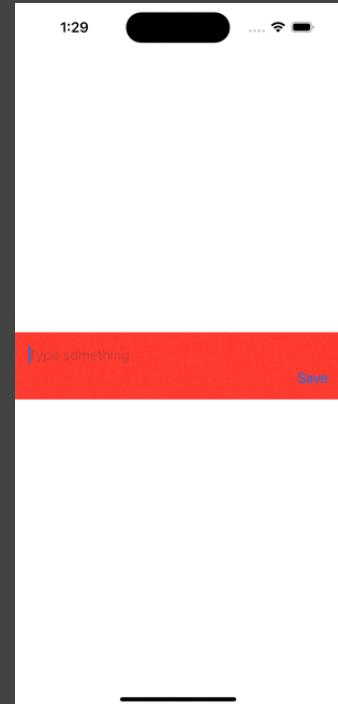
    var body: some View {
        VStack(alignment: .center) {
            TextField(text: $record.content) {
                Text("Type something")
            }
            HStack {
                Spacer()
                Button("Save") {
                    print("saved")
                }
            }
        }
        .padding()
    }
}
```



```
struct Record {
    var content: String = ""
}

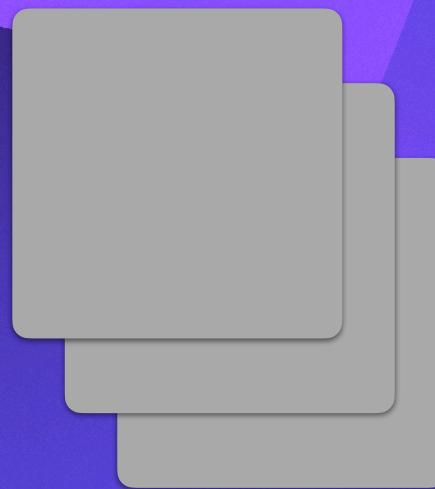
struct ContentView: View {
    @State var record: Record

    var body: some View {
        VStack(alignment: .center) {
            TextField(text: $record.content) {
                Text("Type something")
            }
            HStack {
                Spacer()
                Button("Save") {
                    print("saved")
                }
            }
        }
        .padding()
    }
}
```

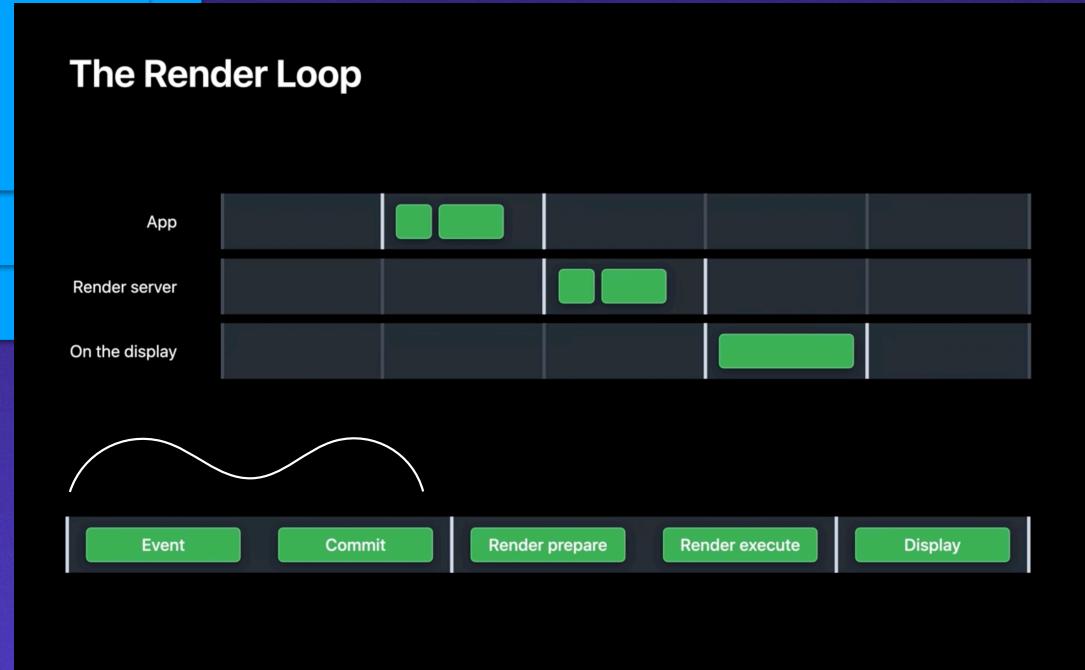


View Tree

**Render Tree
(Attribute Graph)**



SwiftUI →



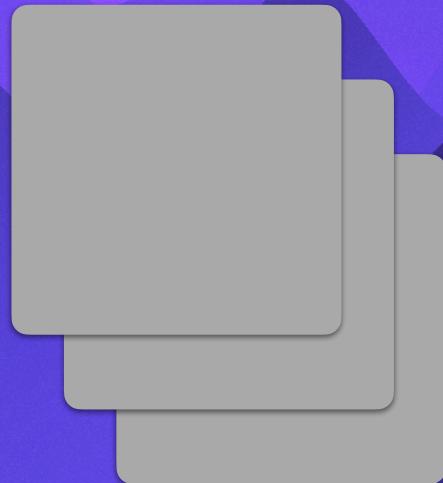
3 | Fine Tuning Techniques

Use Layouts and Frames

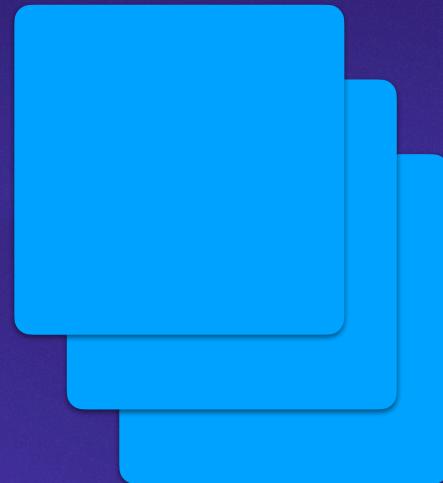
- Implement optimized layout using Layout protocol
- Use frame modifier to provide sizes for your views

```
public protocol Layout : Animatable {
    func sizeThatFits(proposal: ProposedViewSize, subviews: Self.Subviews, cache: inout Self.Cache) -> CGSize
    func placeSubviews(in bounds: CGRect, proposal: ProposedViewSize, subviews: Self.Subviews, cache: inout Self.Cache)
    public func updateCache(_ cache: inout Self.Cache, subviews: Self.Subviews)
}
...
Text(AttributedString("..."), attributes: attributes))
    .frame(width: 300, height: 200)
```

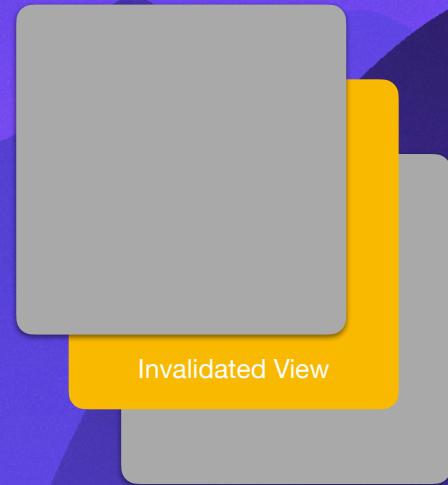
View Tree



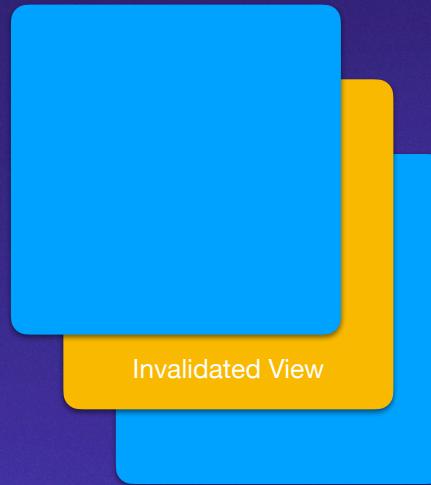
**Render Tree
(Attribute Graph)**



View Tree



Render Tree (Attribute Graph)



Rendering Performance

