

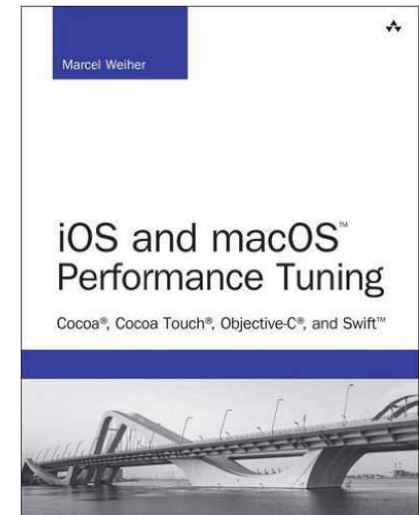
Macoun

Performance Architektur

Marcel Weiher

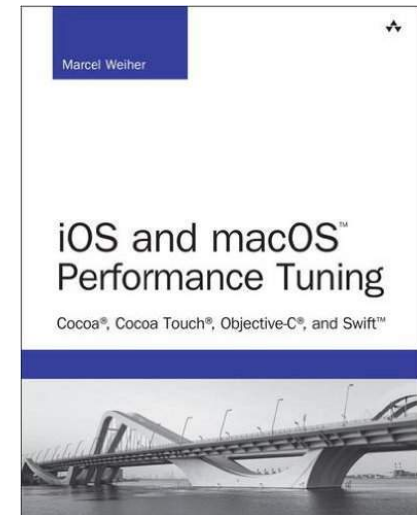
Performance Architektur

- Allgemeine Anmerkungen
- Call/Return
- Layering



Performance Architektur

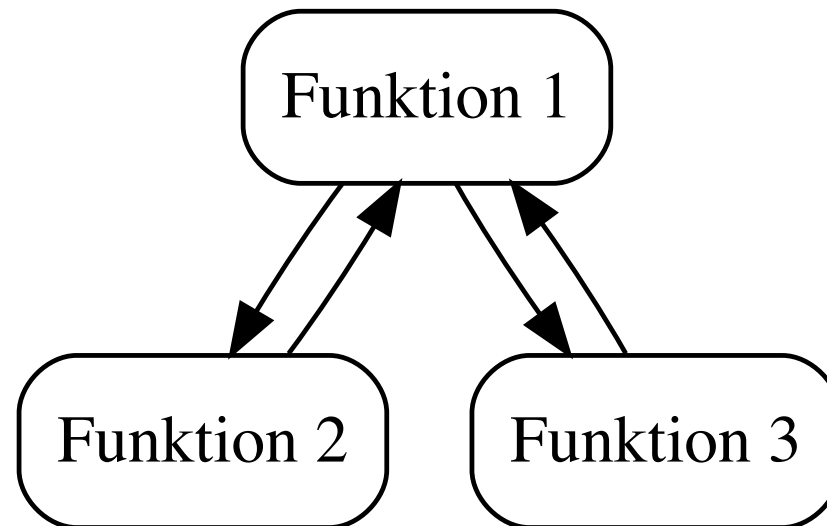
- **Allgemeine Anmerkungen**
- Call/Return
- Layering



Architektur?

- Grobgliederung eines Softwaresystems
- Komponenten + Konnektoren
- Architekturstil: Call/Return, Pipes+Filters, Event,...

Architekturstil: Call/Return



Architekturstil: Pipes+Filters



“We should forget about small efficiencies, say about 97% of the time, ”

“Premature optimization is the root of all evil.”

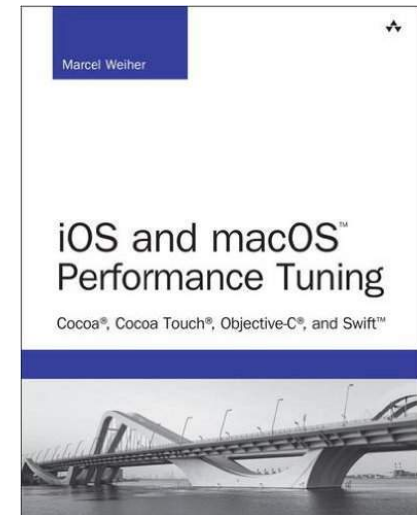
*“Yet we should not pass up our opportunities in
that critical 3%.”*

Performance Architektur

- Performance “im Großen”
- Optimierbarkeit
- Apple: Tiger / Leopard

Performance Architektur

- Allgemeine Anmerkungen
- **Call/Return**
- Layering



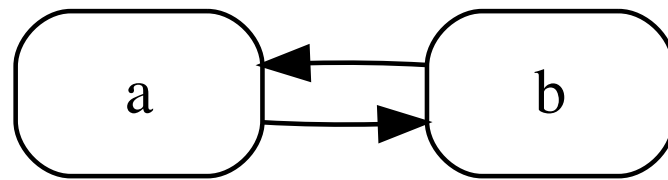
Call/Return Architekturstil

- Prozedural, OO, FP, überall
- Nicht unproblematisch...

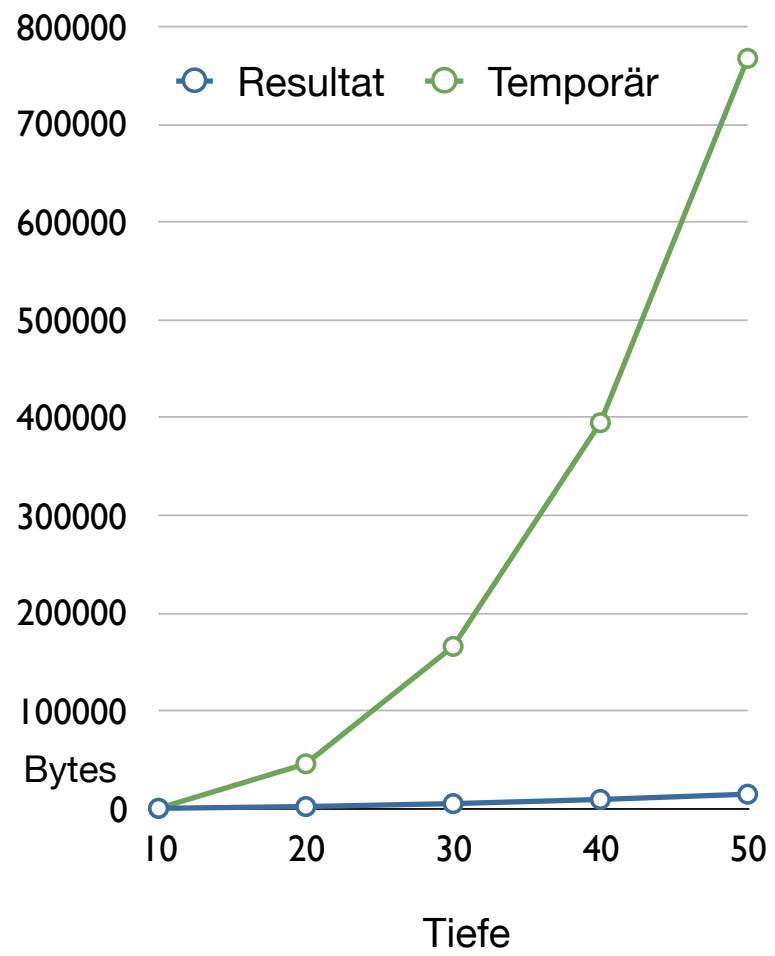
+ `description`

Returns a string that represents the contents of the receiving class.

Demo I

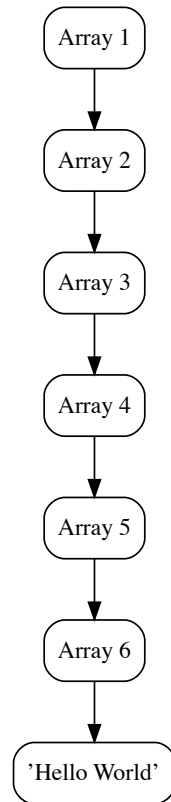


Demo 2



Call/Return Architekturstil

- Speicherbedarf $O(\text{Breite} * \text{Tiefe}) \rightarrow O(n^2)$
- Zeitaufwand \sim Speicherbedarf
- 2000 Elemente: 3.6 Gigabyte, 2 Sekunden



((((("Hello World")))))

((((("Hello World")))))

((((("Hello World")))))

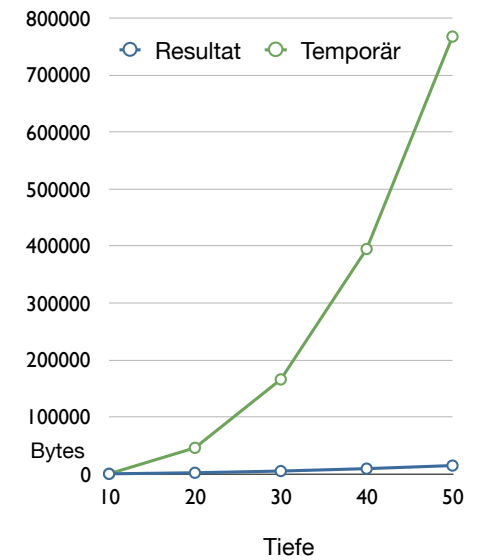
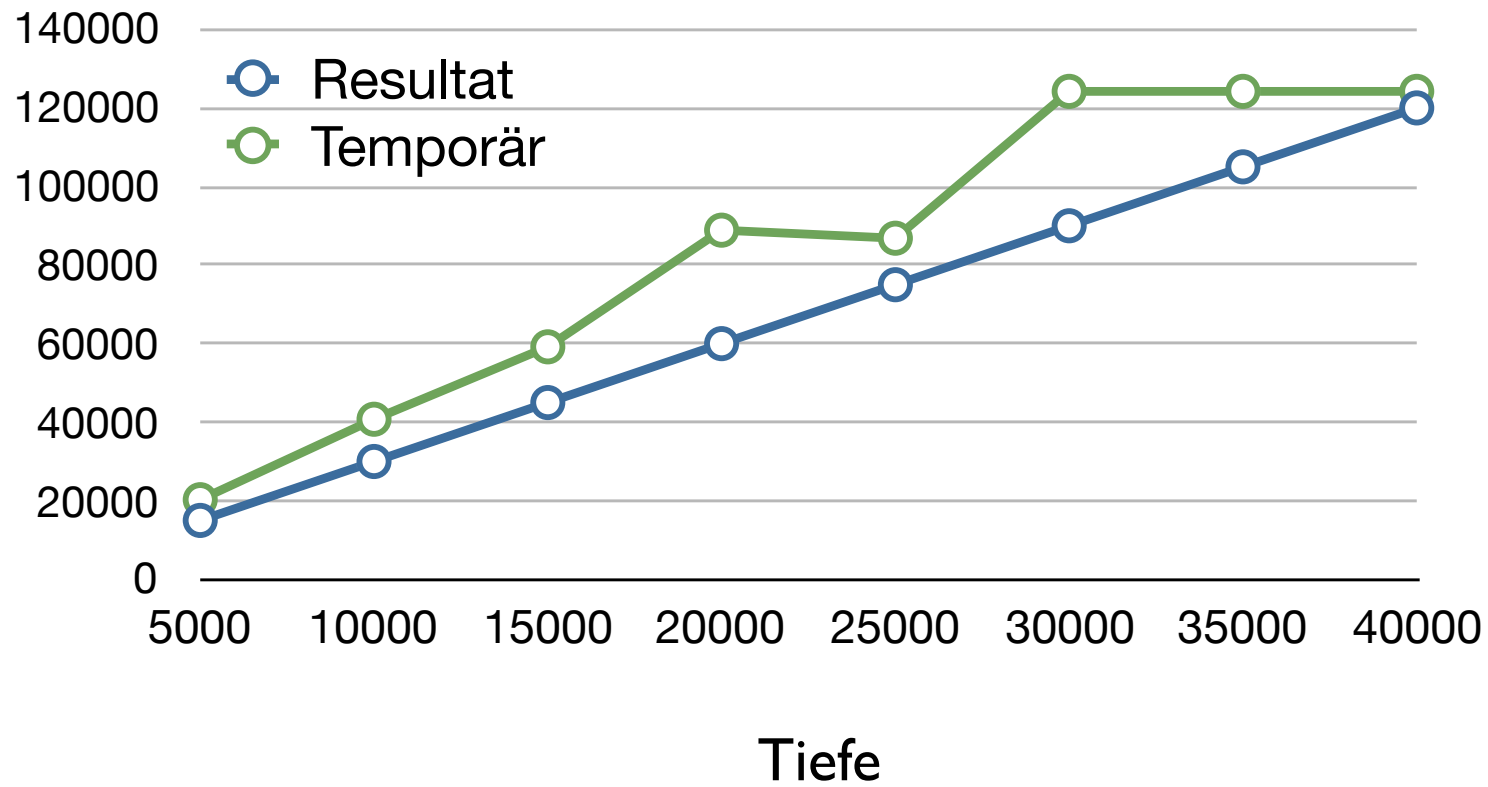
(((("Hello World"))))

((("Hello World"))))

(("Hello World"))

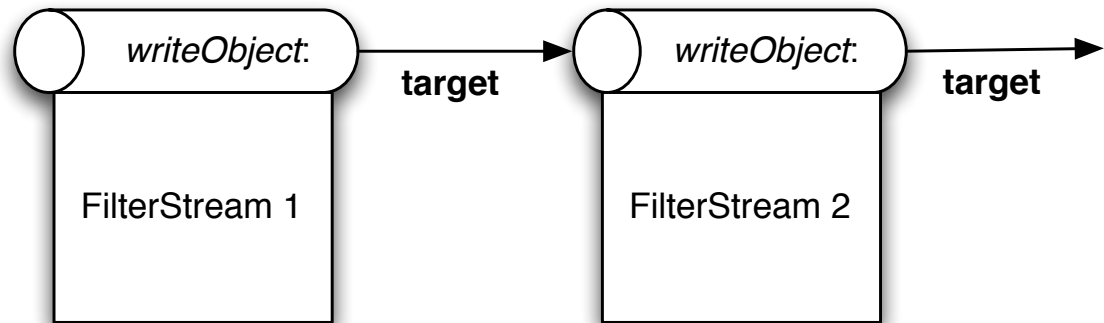
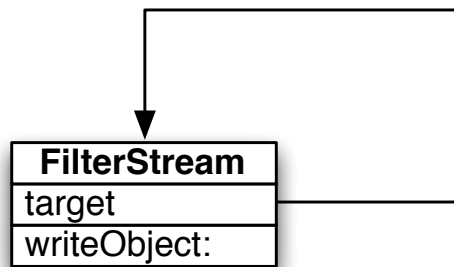
("Hello World")

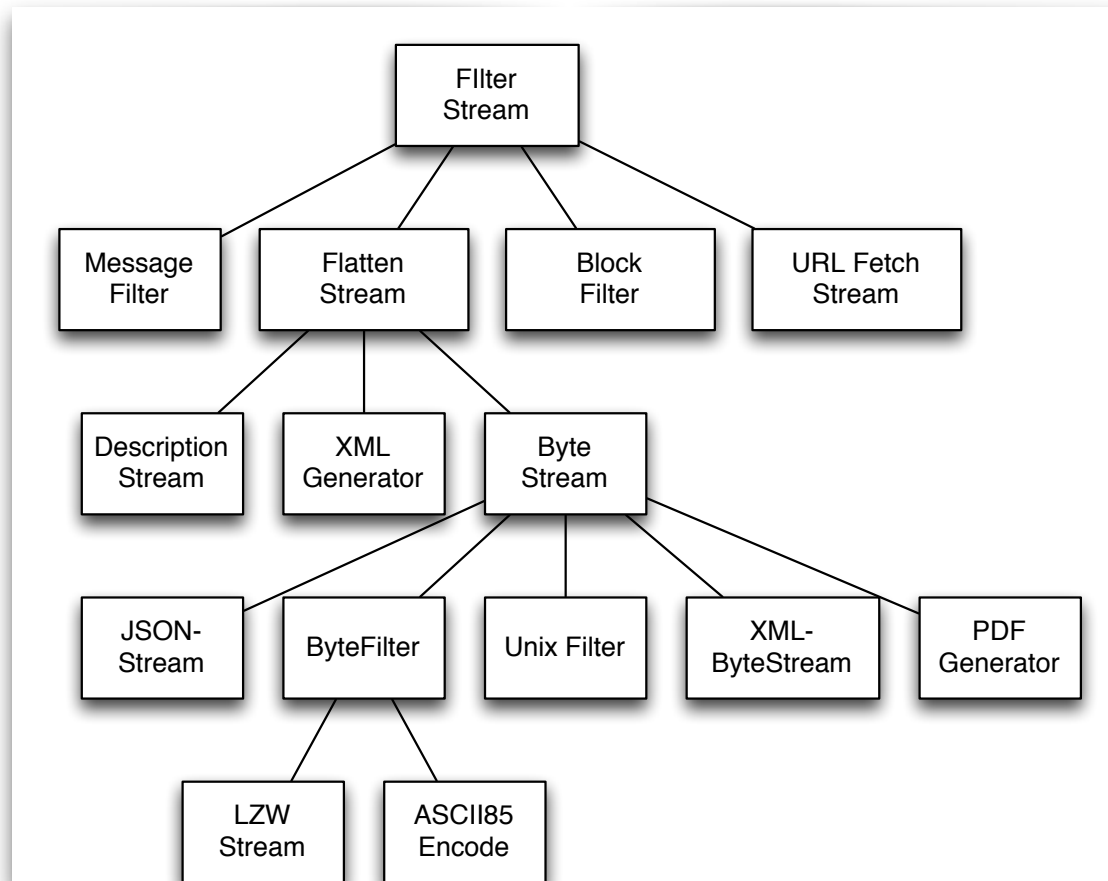
Demo 3



Pipe+Filter Architekturstil

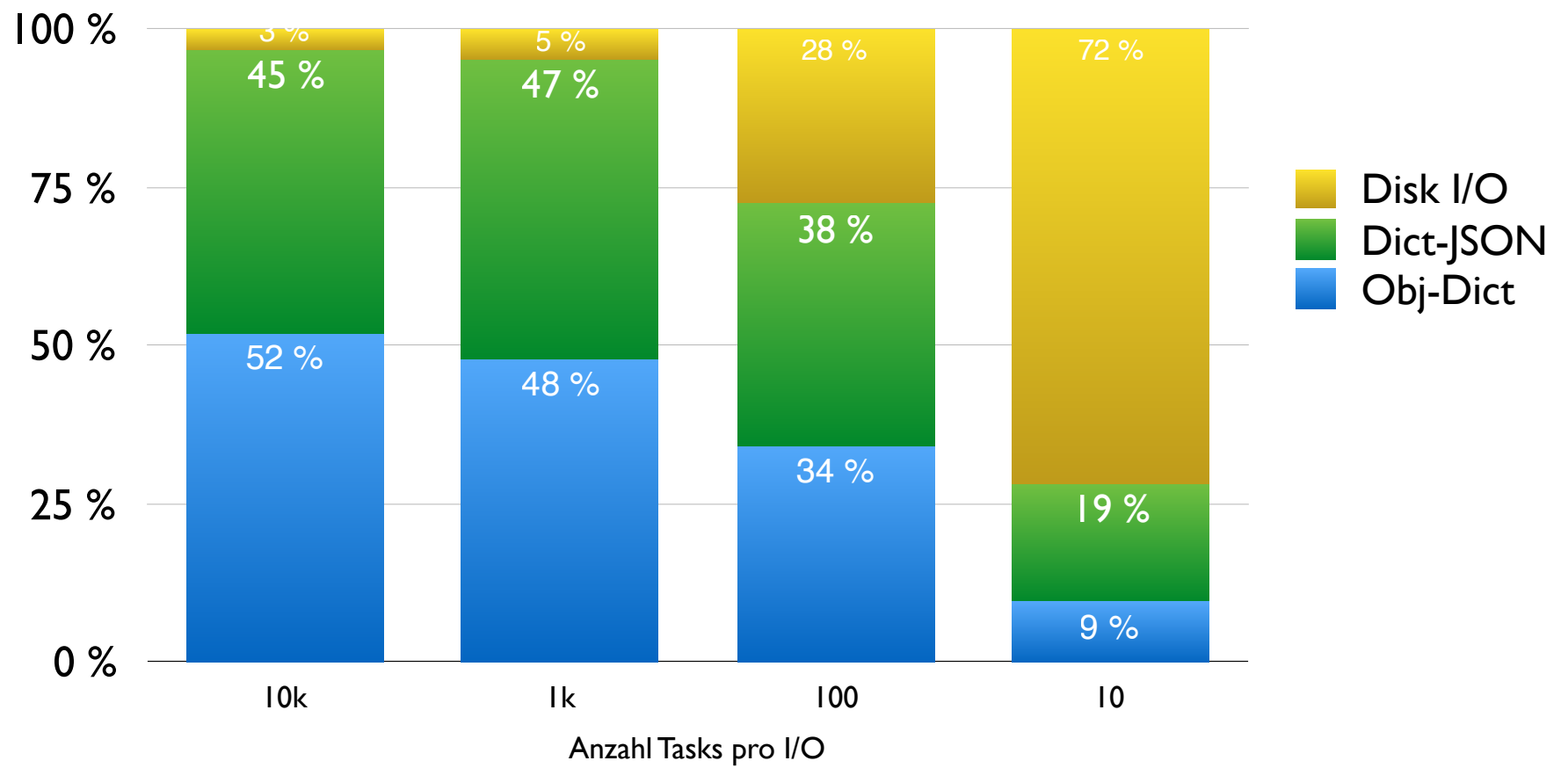
- Inkrementell / linear / komponierbar
- 80000 Elemente: 290 Kilobyte, 70 ms (~ 5.8 TB, 1h)

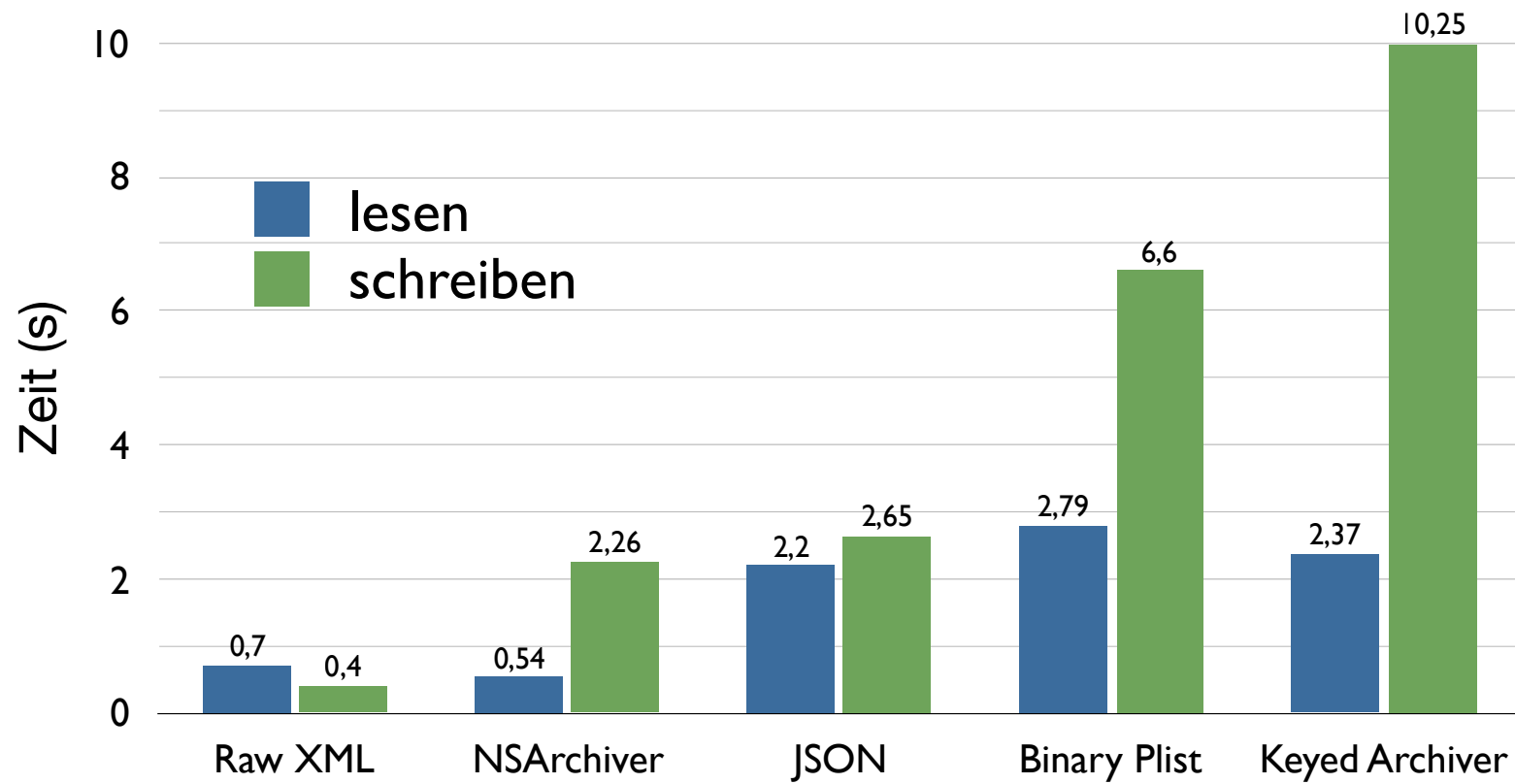


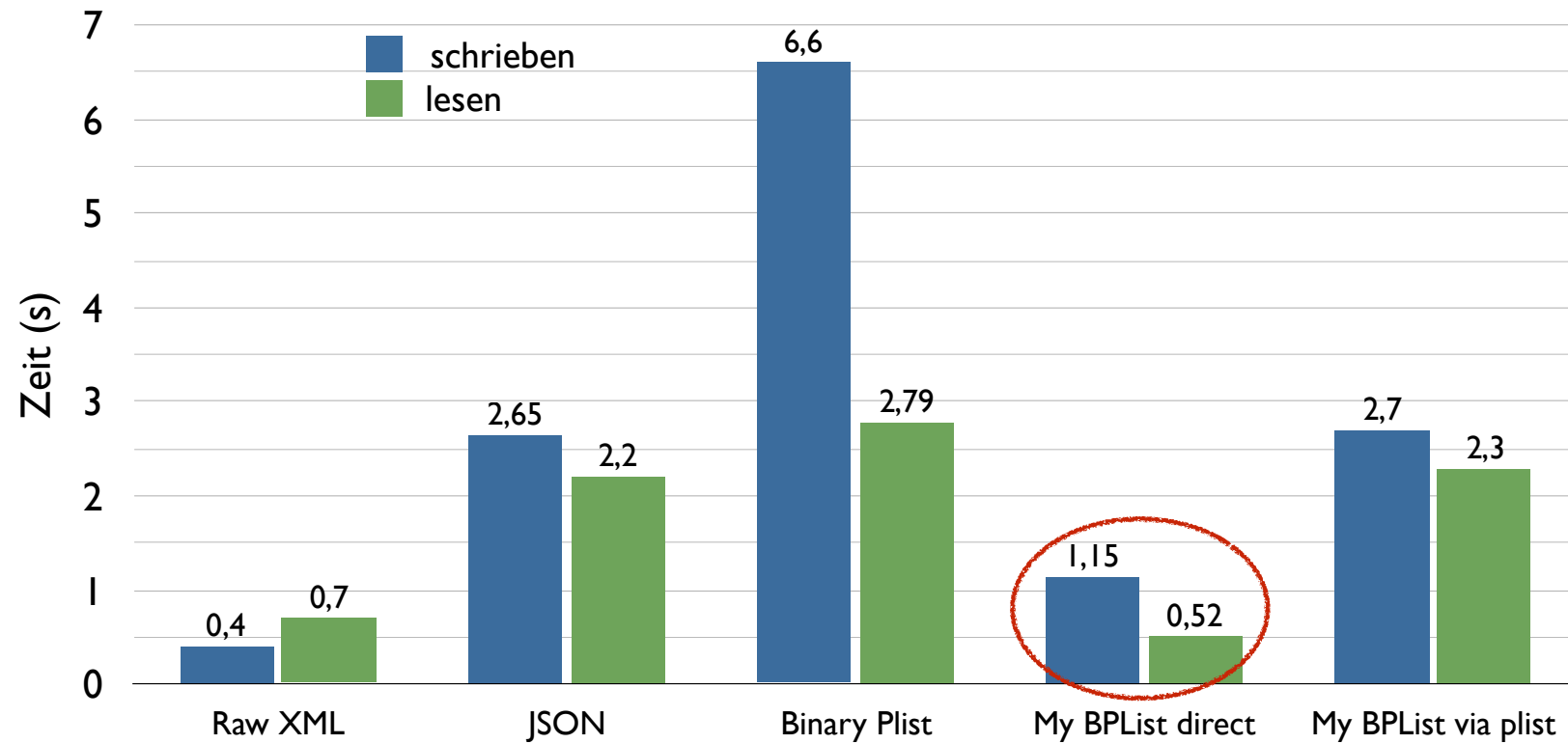


Na und?

- NS*Serialization APIs haben das gleiche API Problem
- Generische Zwischenrepräsentation (“P-List”)

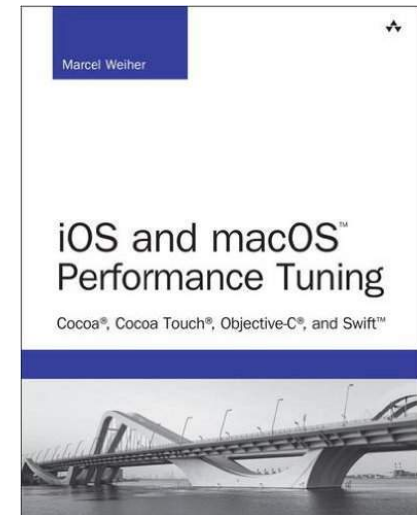




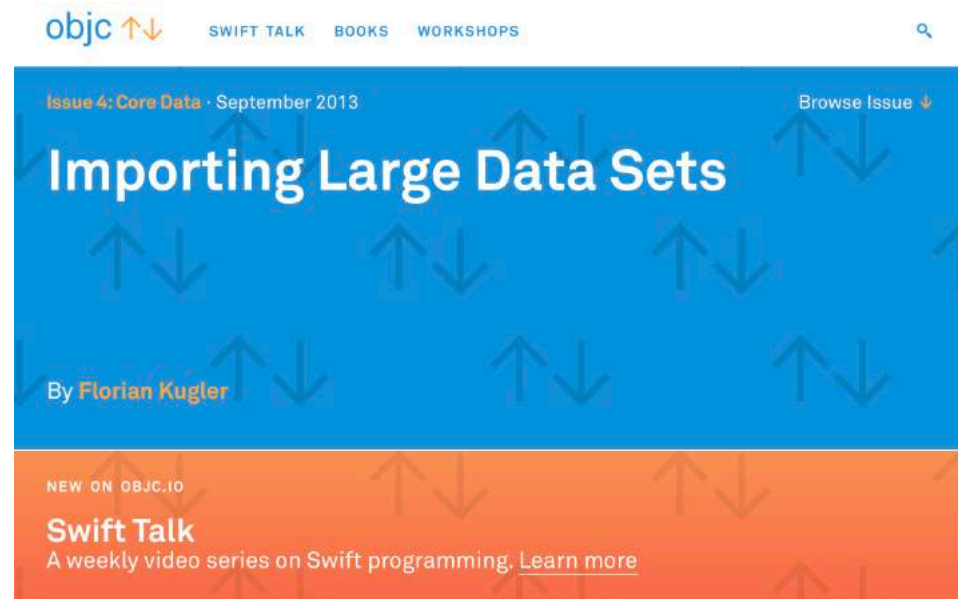


Performance Architektur

- Allgemeine Anmerkungen
- Call/Return
- **Layering**



Fahrplandaten

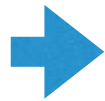


Importing large data sets into a Core Data application is a common problem. There are several approaches you can take dependent on the nature of the data:

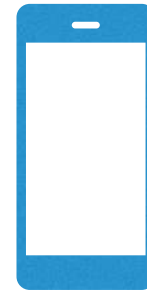
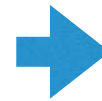
Used with Permission

Fahrplandaten

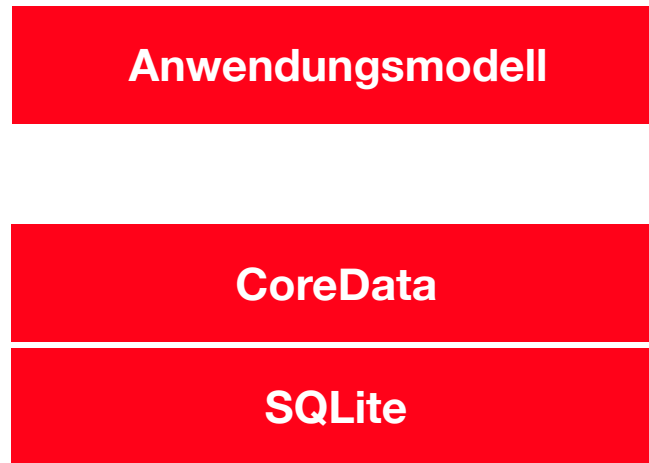
GTFS
(BVG)



DB
(SQL)



Fahrplandaten: Schichten



Ergebnis mit Schichten

- ca. 120MB CSV → SQLite DB
- Import: 22 Minuten
- Abfrage auf Gerät: 500 ms

Fahrplandaten: Ports/Adapters

- Von drinne noh drusse
- Fokus ist das Modell
- Aussenwelt nur über Ports

Fahrplan: GTFS Daten (CSV)

```
stop_id,stop_code,stop_name,stop_desc,stop_lat,stop_lon,...
9003101,,U Hansaplatz (Berlin),,52.5181110,13.3421650,...
9003102,,S Bellevue (Berlin),,52.5197640,13.3469160,...
9003103,,S Tiergarten (Berlin),,52.5144000,13.3364690,...
9003104,,U Turmstr. (Berlin),,52.5258370,13.3424010,...
...
trip_id,arrival_time,departure_time,stop_id,stop_sequence,stop_headsign,...
1,18:16:00,18:16:00,9096310,...
1,18:18:00,18:18:00,9096364,...
1,18:19:00,18:19:00,9096311,...
1,18:21:00,18:21:00,9096365,...
```

Demo 4

Fahrplandaten: Ports/Adapters

- ca. 120MB CSV → 12 MB Binärdaten
- Import: 1 Sekunde (1000x)
- Abfrage auf Gerät: 58 μ s (8000x)

Fahrplandaten: Ports/Adapters

mmap()

CSV Import

Anwendungsmodell

CoreData

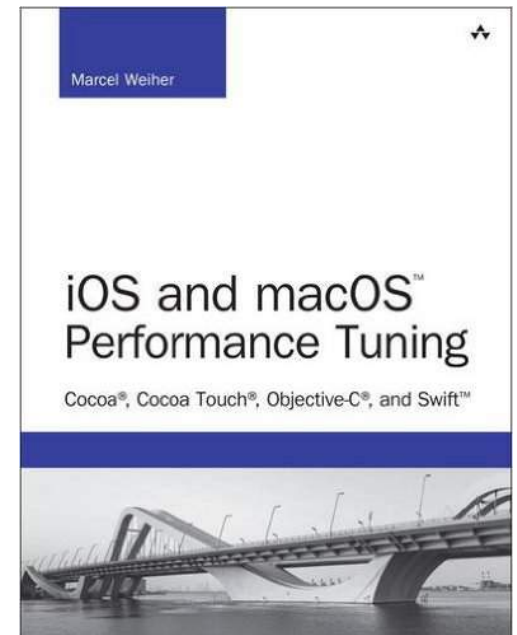
SQLite

Performance Architektur

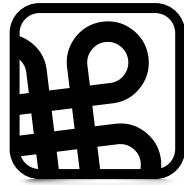
Marcel Weiher

Fragen?

- Performance “im Großen”
- Optimierbarkeit
- Call/Return → Pipe+Filter
- Schichten → Ports+Adaptors
- software architecture patterns shaw



Vielen Dank



Macoun