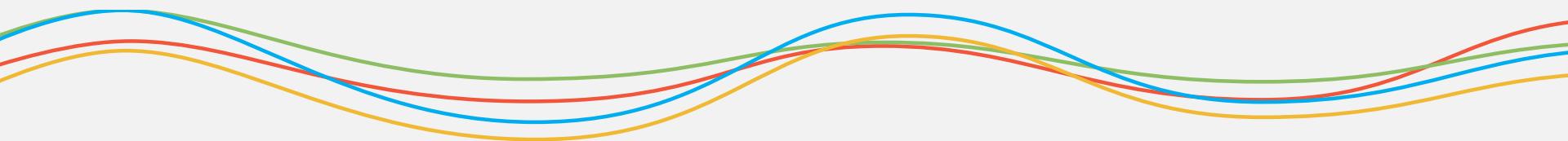


# 移动端APM产品研发技能

江赛





促进软件开发领域知识与创新的传播



关注InfoQ官方信息  
及时获取QCon软件开发者  
大会演讲视频信息



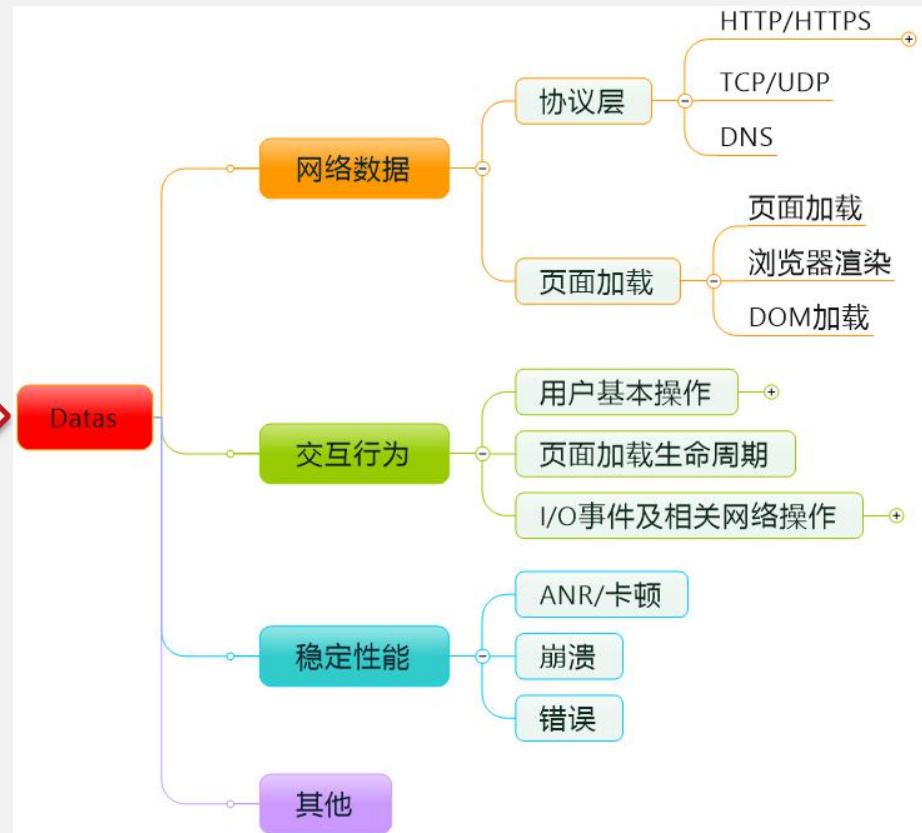
[北京站] 2016年12月2日-3日  
咨询热线: 010-89880682



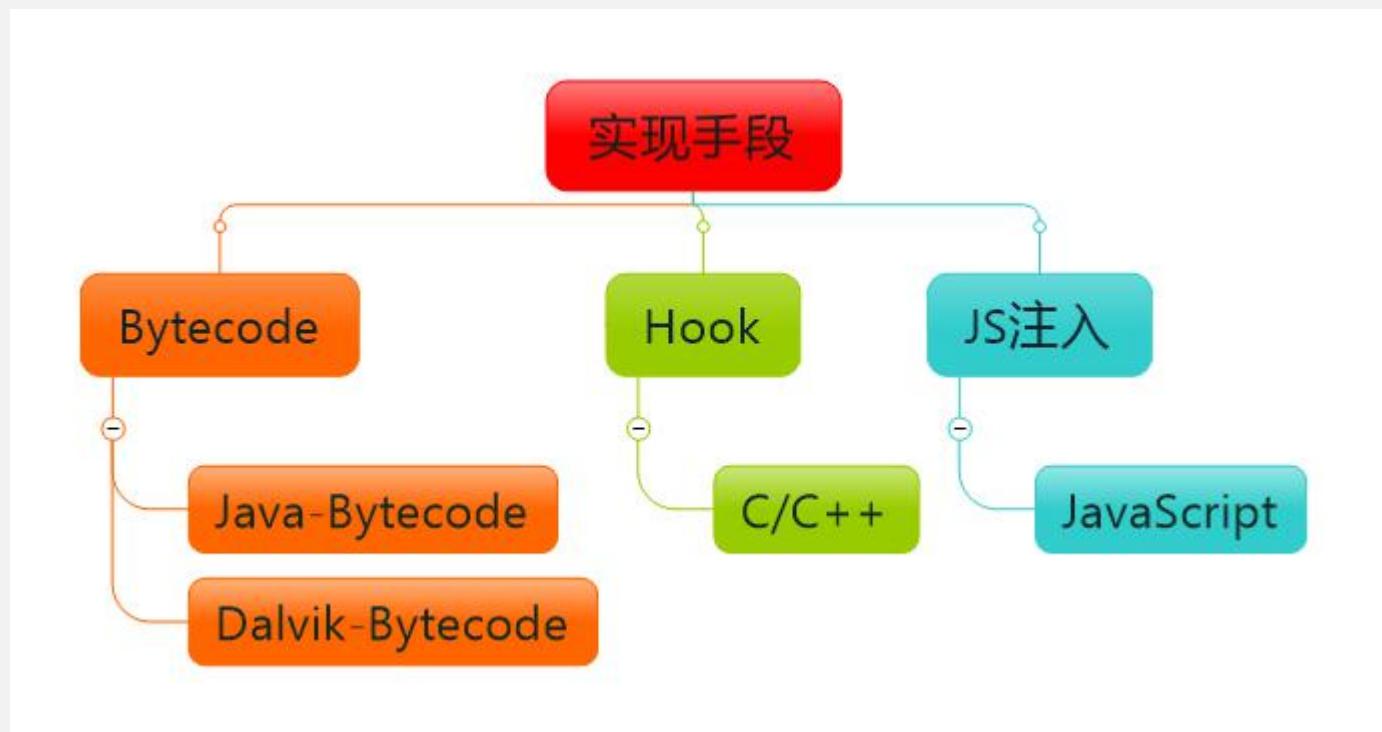
[北京站] 2017年4月16日-18日  
咨询热线: 010-64738142



Datas



为了减少开发者的工作量，采用了自动埋点技术



## 一、从Java源代码到Dalvik Bytecode

.java -----> .class -----> .dex  
javac                                  dx

.java <----- .class <----- .dex  
JD-GUI                                  dex2jar

### Example Java source: Foo.java

```
class Foo {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello, world");  
    }  
  
    public int method(int i1, int i2) {  
        int i3 = i1 * i2;  
        return i3 * 2;  
    }  
}
```

```
$ javac Foo.java  
$ javap -v Foo
```

```
public int method(int, int);  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC  
  Code:  
    stack=2, locals=4, args_size=3
```

```
  0: iload_1  
  1: iload_2  
  2: imul  
  3: istore_3  
  4: iload_3  
  5: iconst_2  
  6: imul
```

```
  7: ireturn
```

```
LineNumberTable:
```

```
  line 6: 0
```

```
  line 7: 4
```

*Stack*

**Before**    **After**

value1    result

value2    ...

...    ...    (imul指令对栈的操作)

```
$ dx --dex --output=Foo.dex Foo.class  
$ dexdump -d Foo.dex
```

**Virtual methods -**

```
#0      : (in LFoo;)  
  name    : 'method'  
  type    : '(II)I'  
  access   : 0x0001 (PUBLIC)  
  code     -  
  registers : 4  
  ins      : 3  
  outs     : 0  
  insns size : 5 16-bit code units  
00018c:          |[00018c] Foo.method:(II)I  
00019c: 9200 0203 |0000: mul-int v0, v2, v3  
0001a0: da00 0002 |0002: mul-int/lit8 v0, v0, #int 2 // #02  
0001a4: 0f00       |0004: return v0  
  catches   : (none)  
  positions  :  
    0x0000 line=6  
    0x0002 line=7  
  locals    :  
    0x0000 - 0x0005 reg=1 this LFoo;
```

9200 0203

92: mul-int

binop vAA, vBB, vCC

00: v0 (destination register)

02: v2 (first resource register)

03: v3 (second ...)

## Java bytecode vs. Dalvik bytecode

```
public int method(int i1, int i2)      (stack vs. register)
{
    int i3 = i1 * i2;
    return i3 * 2;
}
```

.var 0 is "this"  
.var 1 is argument #1  
.var 2 is argument #2

this: v1 (Ltest2;)  
parameter[0] : v2 (I)  
parameter[1] : v3 (I)

```
method public method(I I) I
    iload_1
    iload_2
    imul
    istore_3
    iload_3
    iconst_2
    imul
    ireturn
.end method
```

Java

```
.method public method(I I) I
    mul-int v0, v2, v3
    mul-int/lit-8 v0, v0, 2
    return v0
.end method
```

Dalvik

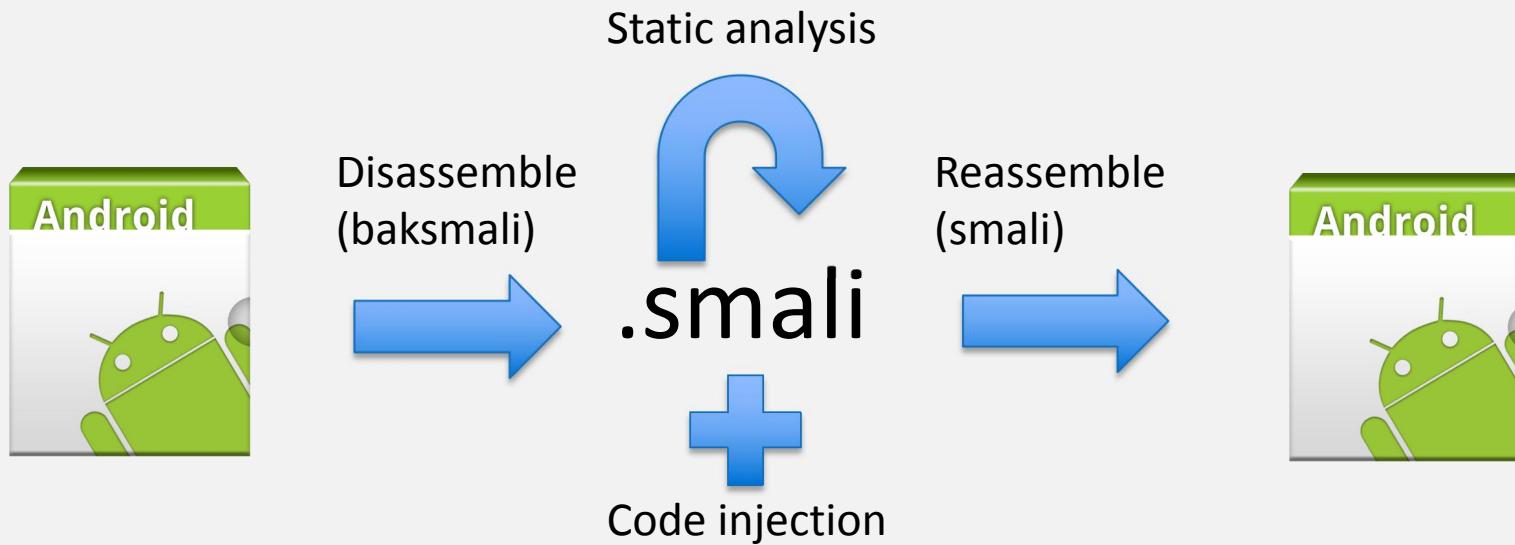
```
public void xxoo() {
    long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis(); 1.获取方法开始时间

    try {
        doXX();
        doOO();
    } 2.获取方法完成时间，并计算执行时间
    long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
    long callTime = endTime - startTime;

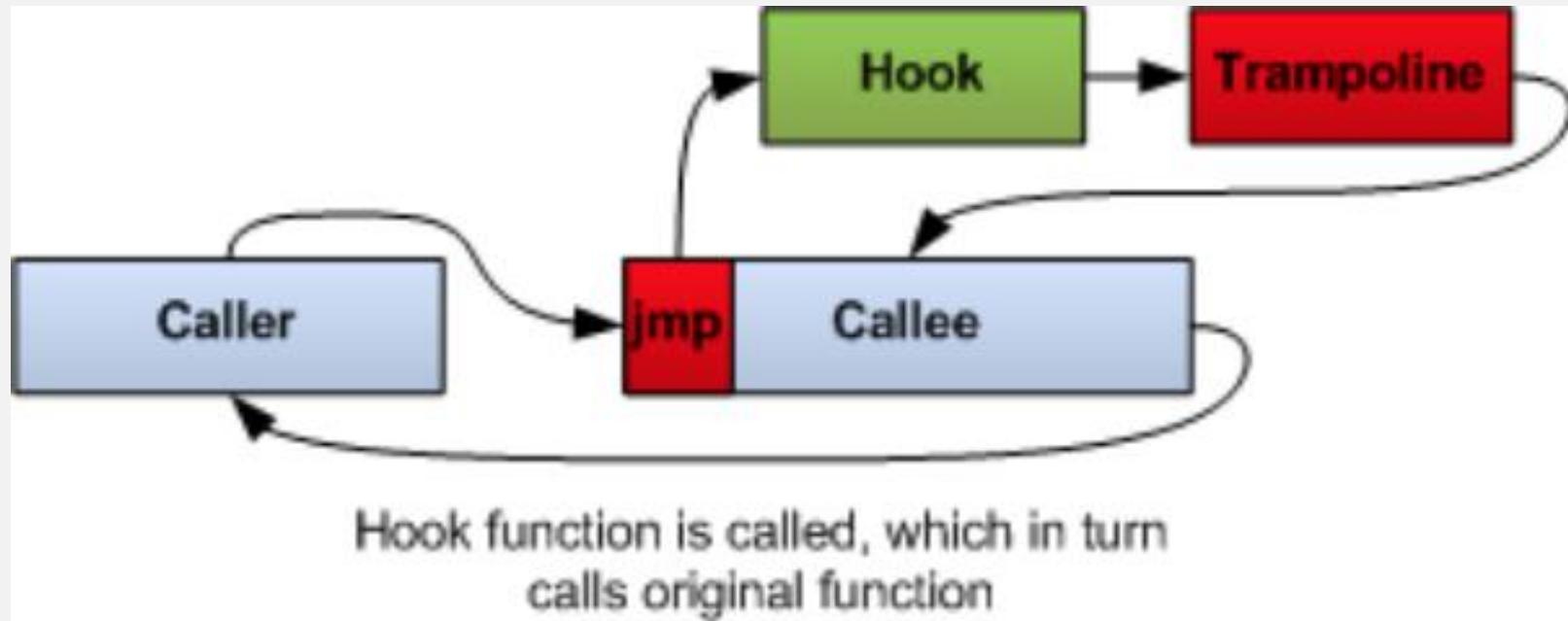
    APM.reportMetric("xxoo", callTime); 3.上报指标名及性能

} catch(Exception ex) {
    APM.reportError("xxoo",
                    ex.getMessage(),
                    ex.getStackTrace()); 4.上报异常

    throw ex;
}
}
```



## 二、native inline hook



## ARM Instruction Layout Summary

```
if ((instruction & 0xF000000) == 0xA000000) {  
    /*is B instruction*/  
    address = PC + (SignExtend_30(signed_immed_24) << 2)  
    /*get absolutely address*/  
}
```

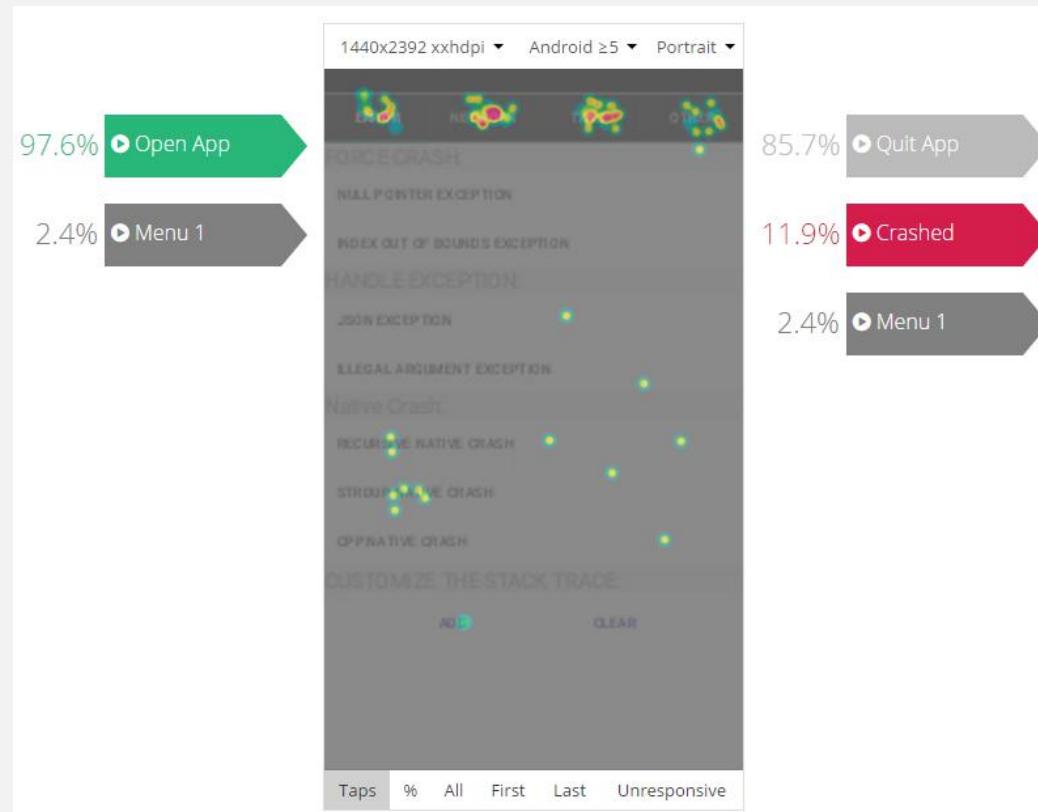
B指令转换为等效指令

LDR PC, [PC, #-4]  
0x..... //Absolutely address

- When an inline hook is implemented it will overwrite **the first two instructions** in order to redirect code flow;

ARM instruction:  
LDR PC, [PC, #-4]  
addr

- Fix instruction which is PC-related;



# THANK YOU

