

Modern C++ Programming

17. CODE OPTIMIZATION II

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Compiler Optimizations

About Compiler Optimizations

*"I always say the purpose of optimizing compilers is not to make code run faster, but to prevent programmers from writing utter **** in the pursuit of making it run faster"*

Rich Felker, musl-libc (libc alternative)

Overview on compiler code generation and transformation:

- Optimizations in C++ Compilers
Matt Godbolt, ACM Queue

Important advise: **Use an updated version of the compiler**

- Newer compiler produces **better/faster code**
 - Effective optimizations
 - Support for newer CPU architectures
- **New warnings** to avoid common errors and better support for existing error/warnings (e.g. code highlights)
- **Faster compiling, less memory usage**
- **Less compiler bugs**: compilers are very complex and they have many bugs

Which compiler?

Answer: It depends on the code and on the processor
example: GCC 9 vs. Clang 8

Some compilers can produce optimized code for specific architectures:

- **Intel Compiler** (commercial): Intel processors
- **IBM XL Compiler** (commercial): IBM processors/system
- **Nvidia PGI Compiler** (free/commercial): Multi-core processors/GPUs

-
- gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Optimize-Options.html
 - Intel Blog: [gcc-x86-performance-hints](#)

Architecture Flags

32-bits or 64-bits?

`-m64` In 64-bit mode the number of available registers increases from 6 to 14 general and from 8 to 16 XMM. Also all 64-bits x86 architectures have SSE2 extension by default. 64-bit applications can use more than 4GB address space

`-m32` 32-bit mode. It should be combined with `-mfpmath=sse` to enable using of XMM registers in floating point instructions (instead of stack in x87 mode). 32-bit applications can use less than 4GB address space

It is recommended to use 64-bits for High-Performance Computing applications and 32-bits for phone and tablets applications

-00 Disables any optimization

- default behavior
- fast compile time

-01 Enables basic optimizations

-02 Enables advanced optimizations

- some optimization steps are expensive
- can increase the binary size

-03 Turns on all optimizations specified by **-02**, plus some more

- **-03** does not guarantee to produce faster code than **-02**
- it could break floating-point IEEE754 rules on some non-traditional compilers

-04 For some compilers, it is an alias of **-03**. In other cases can refer to inter-procedural optimization

In general, enabling the following flags implies less floating-point accuracy, breaking the IEEE764 standard, and it is implementation dependent (not included in `-O3`)

`-fno-trapping-math` Disable floating-point exceptions

`-ffinite-math-only` Disable special conditions for handling `inf` and `NaN`

`-funsafe-math-optimizations`

Allows breaking floating-point associativity and enables reciprocal optimization

`-ffast-math` Enables aggressive floating-point optimizations. All the previous, flush-to-zero denormal number, plus others

`-Ofast` Provides other aggressive optimizations that may violate strict compliance with language standards. It includes `-O3 -ffast-math`

`-Os` Optimize for size. It enables all `-O2` optimizations that do not typically increase code size

`-funroll-loops` Enables loop unrolling (not included in `-O3`)

`-fwhole-program` Assume that all non-extern functions and variables belong only to their compilation unit (see Link-time-optimization) (only recent compilers)

`-march=native` Generates instructions for a specific machine by determining the processor type at compilation time (not included in `-O3`) (e.g. `SSE2`, `AVX512`, etc.)

`-mtune=native` Generates instructions for a specific machine and for earlier CPUs in the architecture family (may be slower than `-march=native`)

- `-flto` Enables *Link Time Optimizations* (Interprocedural Optimization). The linker merges all modules into a single combined module for optimization
- the linker must support this feature: GNU `ld` v2.21++ or gold version, to check with `ld --version`
 - it can significantly improve the performance
 - in general, it is a very expensive step, even longer than the object compilations

Matrix Multiplication Example

A * B

N	128	256	512	1024
V0				
V1				
V2				
V3				
V4				
Speedup				

V0 -O0

V1 -O3

V2 -O3 + restruct pointers

V3 -O3 -march=native + restruct pointers

V4 -O3 -march=native -funroll-loops + restruct pointers

Help the Compiler to Produce Better Code

Grouping related variables and functions in same translation units

- *Private* functions and variables in the same translation units
- Define every *global variable* in the translation unit in which it is used more often
- Declare in an *anonymous namespace* the variables and functions that are global to translation unit, but not used by other translation units
- Put in the same translation unit all the function definitions belonging to the same *bottleneck*

Static library linking helps the linker to optimize the code across different modules (link-time optimizations). Dynamic linking prevents these kind of optimizations

Profile Guided Optimization (PGO) is a compiler technique aims at improving the application performance by reducing instruction-cache problems, reducing branch mispredictions, etc. *PGO provides information to the compiler about areas of an application that are most frequently executed*

It consists in the following steps:

- (1) Compile and *instrument* the code
- (2) *Run* the program by exercising the most used/critical paths
- (3) *Compile again* the code and exploit the information produced in the previous step

The particular options to instrument and compile the code are compiler specific

GCC

```
$ gcc -fprofile-generate my_prog.c my_prog # program instrumentation
$ ./my_prog # run the program (most critical/common path)
$ gcc -fprofile-use -O3 my_prog.c my_prog # use instrumentation info
```

Clang

```
$ clang++ -fprofile-instr-generate my_prog.c my_prog
$ ./my_prog
$ xcrun llvm-profdata merge -output default.profdata default.profdaw
$ clang++ -fprofile-instr-use=default.profdata -O3 my_prog.c my_prog
```


Libraries and Data Structures

Consider using optimized *external* libraries for critical program operations

- **malloc replacement:**
 - tcmalloc (Google),
 - mimalloc (Microsoft)
- **Linear Algebra:** Eigen, Armadillo, Blaze
- **Map/Set:** B+Tree as replacement for red-black tree (std::map) (better locality, less pointers)
 - STX B+Tree
 - Abseil B-Tree

- **Hash Table:** (replace for `std::unordered_set/map`)
 - Google Sparse/Dense Hash Table
 - bytell hashmap
 - Facebook F14 memory efficient hash table
 - Abseil Hashmap (2x-3x faster)
- **Print and formatting:** `fmt` library instead of `iostream` or `printf`
- **Random generator:** PCG random generator instead of Mersenne Twister or Linear Congruent
- **Non-cryptographic hash algorithm:** `xxHash` instead of CRC
- **Cryptographic hash algorithm:** BLAKE3 instead of MD5 or SHA



A curated list of awesome header-only
C++ libraries

- Avoid old C library routines such as `qsort`, `bsearch`, etc. Prefer instead `std::sort`, `std::binary_search`
 - `std::sort` is based on a hybrid sorting algorithm. Quick-sort / head-sort (introsort), merge-sort / insertion, etc. depending on the std implementation
- `std::fill` applies `::memset` and `std::copy` applies `::memcpy` if the input/output are continuous in memory
- Set `std::vector` size during the object construction (or use the `reserve()` method) if the number of elements to insert is known in advance
- Prefer `std::array` instead of dynamic heap allocation

- Prefer `std::find()` for small array, `std::lower_bound`, `std::upper_bound`, `std::binary_search` for large sorted array
- Use `std` container member functions (e.g. `obj.find()`) instead of external ones (e.g. `std::find()`). Example: `std::set` $O(\log(n))$ vs. $O(n)$
- Be aware of container properties, e.g. `vector.push_vector(v)`, instead of `vector.insert(vector.begin(), v)`
- Use `noexcept` decorator → program is aborted if an error occurred instead of raising an exception. see
Bitcoin: 9% less memory: make `SaltedOutpointHasher` `noexcept`

- Consider *unordered* containers instead of the standard one, e.g. `unordered_map` vs. `map`
- Most data structures are implemented over the heap memory. Consider re-implement them by using the stack memory if the number of elements to insert is small (e.g. queue)
- Prefer `lambda` expression (or `function object`) instead of `std::function` or function pointer

Profiling

A **code profiler** is a form of *dynamic program analysis* which aims at investigating the program behavior to find performance bottleneck. A profiler is crucial in saving time and effort during the development and optimization process of an application

Code profilers are generally based on the following methodologies:

- **Instrumentation** Instrumenting profilers insert special code at the beginning and end of each routine to record when the routine starts and when it exits. With this information, the profiler aims to measure the actual time taken by the routine on each call.
Problem: The timer calls take some time themselves
- **Sampling** The operating system interrupts the CPU at regular intervals (time slices) to execute process switches. At that point, a sampling profiler will record the currently-executed instruction

gprof is a profiling program which collects and arranges timing statistics on a given program. It uses a hybrid of instrumentation and sampling programs to monitor *function calls*

Website: sourceware.org/binutils/docs/gprof/

Usage:

- Code Instrumentation

```
$ g++ -pg [flags] <source_files>
```

Important: `-pg` is required also for linking and it is not supported by clang

- Run the program (it produces the file `gmon.out`)
- Run `gprof` on `gmon.out`

```
$ gprof <executable> gmon.out
```

- Inspect `gprof` output

gprof output

Flat profile:

Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.

% time	cumulative seconds	self seconds	calls	self ms/call	total ms/call	name
84.04	0.85	0.85	1	848.84	848.84	yet_another_test
6.00	0.91	0.06	1	60.63	909.47	test
1.00	0.92	0.01	1	10.11	10.11	some_other_test
0.00	0.92	0.00	1	0.00	848.84	another_test

gprof can be also used for showing the call graph statistics

```
$ gprof -q <executable> gmon.out
```

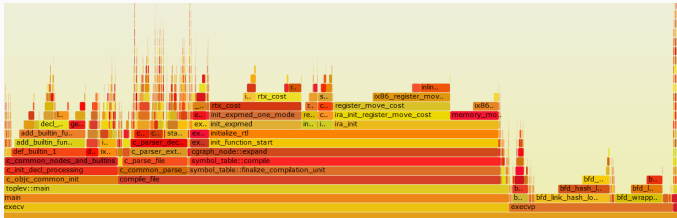
uftrace

The ufttrace tool is to trace and analyze execution of a program written in C/C++

Website: github.com/namhyung/uftrace

```
$ gcc -pg <program>.cpp
$ uftrace record <executable>
$ uftrace replay
```

Flame graph output in `html` and `svg`



`callgrind` is a profiling tool that records the call history among functions in a program's run as a call-graph. By default, the collected data consists of the number of instructions executed

Website: valgrind.org/docs/manual/cl-manual.html

Usage:

- Profile the application with `callgrind`

```
$ valgrind --tool callgrind <executable> <args>
```

- Inspect `callgrind.out.XXX` file, where XXX will be the process identifier

`cachegrind` simulates how your program interacts with a machine's cache hierarchy and (optionally) branch predictor

Website: valgrind.org/docs/manual/cg-manual.html

Usage:

- Profile the application with `cachegrind`

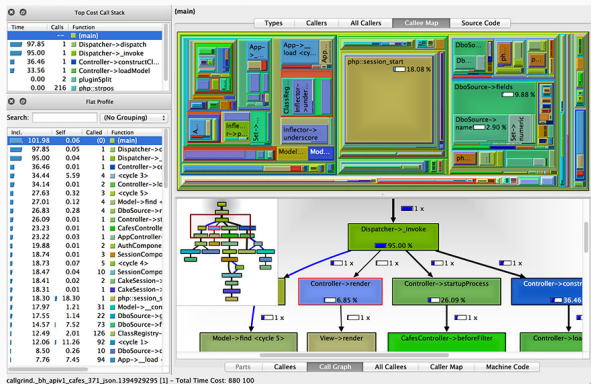
```
$ valgrind --tool cachegrind --branch-sim=yes <executable> <args>
```

- Inspect the output (cache misses and rate)
 - `l1` L1 instruction cache
 - `D1` L1 data cache
 - `LL` Last level cache

kcachegrind and qcachegrindwin (View)

KCachegrind (linux) and Qcachegrind (windows) provide a graphical interface for browsing the performance results of callgraph

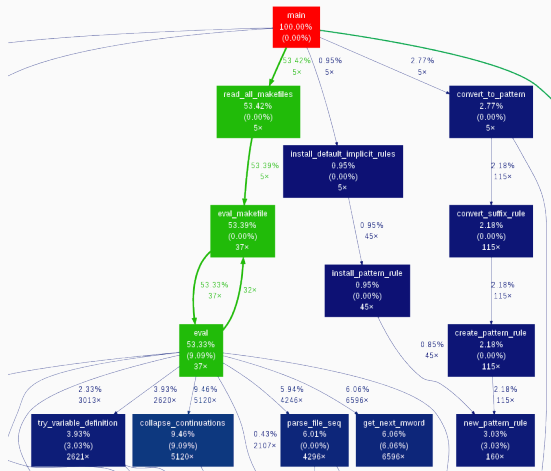
- kcachegrind.sourceforge.net/html/Home.html
- sourceforge.net/projects/qcachegrindwin



gprof2dot (View)

gprof2dot is a Python script to convert the output from many profilers into a dot graph

Website: github.com/jrfonseca/gprof2dot



perf Linux profiler

Perf is performance monitoring and analysis tool for Linux. It uses statistical profiling, where it polls the program and sees what function is working

Website: perf.wiki.kernel.org/index.php/Main_Page

```
$ perf record -g <executable> <args> // or
$ perf record --call-graph dwarf <executable>
$ perf report // or
$ perf report -g graph --no-children
```

#	Overhead	Command	Shared Object	Symbol
#
#				
	86.79%	dd	[kernel.kallsyms]	[k] common_file_perm
	11.41%	dd	perf_3.2.0-23	[.] memcpy
	1.80%	dd	[kernel.kallsyms]	[k] native_write_msr_safe

Free profiler:

- Hotspot

Proprietary profiler:

- Intel VTune
- AMD CodeAnalyst

Performance benchmarking is hard!!

Main reason: change the memory program layout

→ large impact on cache (up to 40%)

- **Linking**

- link order → changes function addresses
- upgrade a library

- **Environment Variable Size:** moves the program stack

- run in a new directory
- change username

▪ Performance Matters, *E. Berger*, CppCon20

▪ Producing Wrong Data Without Doing Anything Obviously Wrong!,
Mytkowicz et al., ASPLOS'09

Performance Benchmarking Issues - CPU Frequency Scaling

Dynamic frequency scaling, also known as *CPU throttling*, automatically decreases the CPU frequency for:

- Power saving, extending battery life
 - Decrease fan noise and chip heat
 - Prevent high frequency damage
-
- *Monitor CPU clocks in real-time:* `cpupower monitor -m Mperf`
 - *Get CPU clocks info:* `cpupower frequency-info`
see “cpufreq governors”
 - *Use “performance” scaling governor and disable Turbo Boost*
`sudo cpupower frequency-set -g performance`
`echo 1 >> /sys/devices/system/cpu/intel_pstate/no_turbo`

Parallel Computing

Concurrency vs. Parallelism

Concurrency

A system is said to be **concurrent** if it can support two or more actions in progress at the same time. Multiple processing units work on different tasks independently

Parallelism

A system is said to be **parallel** if it can support two or more actions executing simultaneously. Multiple processing units work on the same problem and their interaction can effect the final result

Note: parallel computation requires rethinking original sequential algorithms (e.g. avoid race conditions)

Performance Scaling

Strong Scaling

The **strong scaling** defined how the compute time decreases increasing the number of processors for a fixed total problem size

Weak Scaling

The **weak scaling** defined how the compute time decrease increasing the number of processors for a fixed total problem size per processor

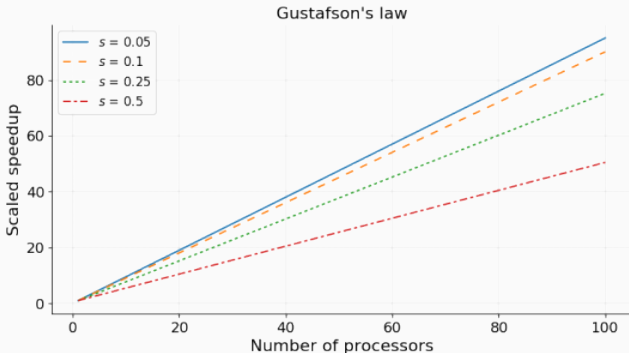
Strong scaling is hard to achieve because of computation units communication. *Strong scaling* is in contrast to the Amdahl's Law

Gustafson's Law

Gustafson's Law

Increasing number of processor units allow solving larger problems in the same time (the computation time is constant)

Multiple problem instances can run concurrently with more computational resources



C++11 Threads (+ Parallel STL) free, multi-core CPUs

OpenMP free, directive-based, multi-core CPUs and GPUs
(last versions)

OpenACC free, directive-based, multi-core CPUs and GPUs

OpenCL free, multi-core CPUs and GPUs

Nvidia CUDA free, Nvidia GPUs

AMD ROCm free, AMD GPUs

HIP free, heterogeneous-compute Interface for
AMD/Nvidia GPUs

SyCL free, abstraction layer for OpenCL, OpenMP, C/C++ libraries, multi-core CPUs and GPUs

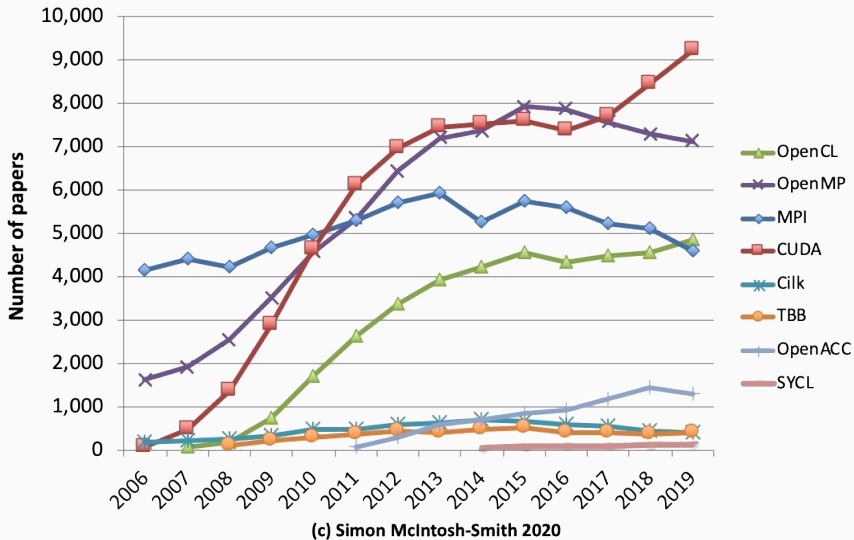
KoKKos (Sandia) free, abstraction layer for multi-core CPUs and GPUs

Raja (LLNL) free, abstraction layer for multi-core CPUs and GPUs

Intel TBB commercial, multi-core CPUs

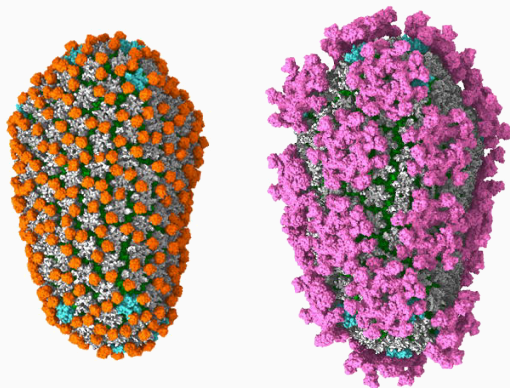
Intel Cilk Plus commercial, multi-core CPUs

MPI free, de-facto standard for distributed system



A Nice Example

Accelerates computational chemistry simulations from 14 hours to 47 seconds with OpenACC on GPUs ($\sim 1,000\times$ Speedup)



link: Accelerating Prediction of Chemical Shift of Protein Structures on GPUs