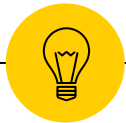


# Making Games Start Fast

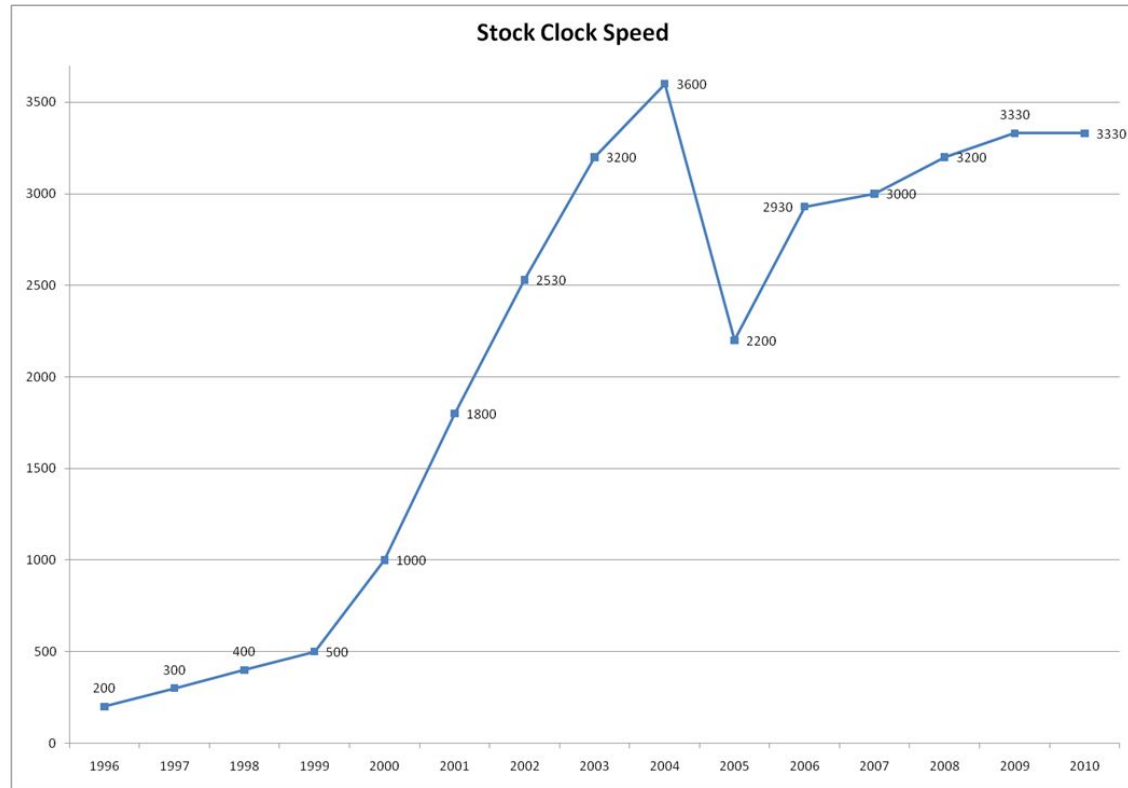
A Story About Concurrency





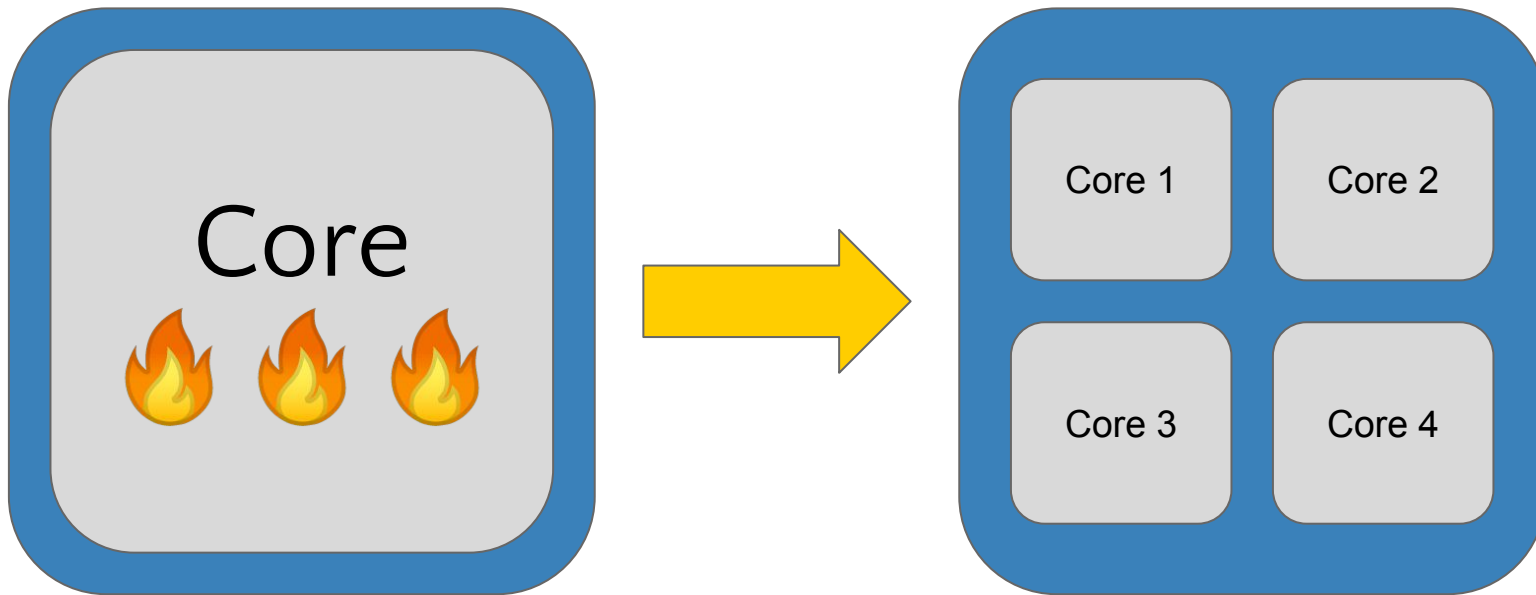
*Once upon a time, in the early 2000s...*





*We had a small clock speed cap issue...*





*But the solution was easy!*





**The End**



*And then I woke up*



# Hello!

*I am **Mathieu Ropert***

I'm a Tech Lead at Paradox Development Studio  
where I make Hearts of Iron IV, Stellaris and more.

You can reach me at:



**mro@puchiko.net**



**@MatRopert**



**<https://mropert.github.io>**



## About this talk

---

- Threads
- Locks...
- ... and how to avoid them
- Investigating threading efficiency



---

1

# Showcase

Time to start a game!

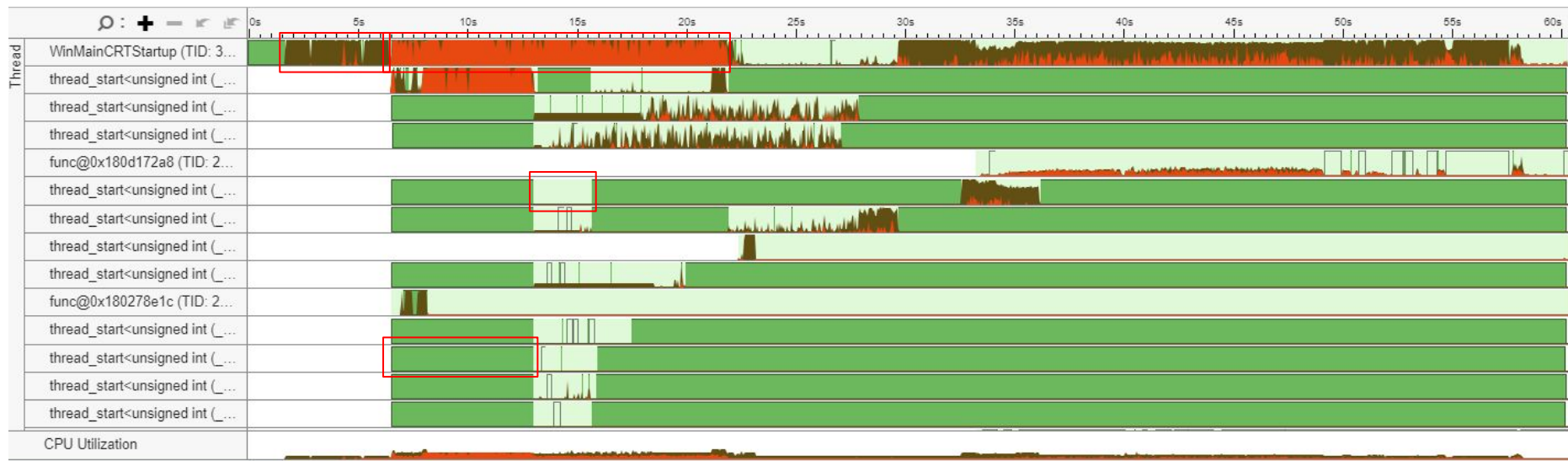


**Demo Time!**



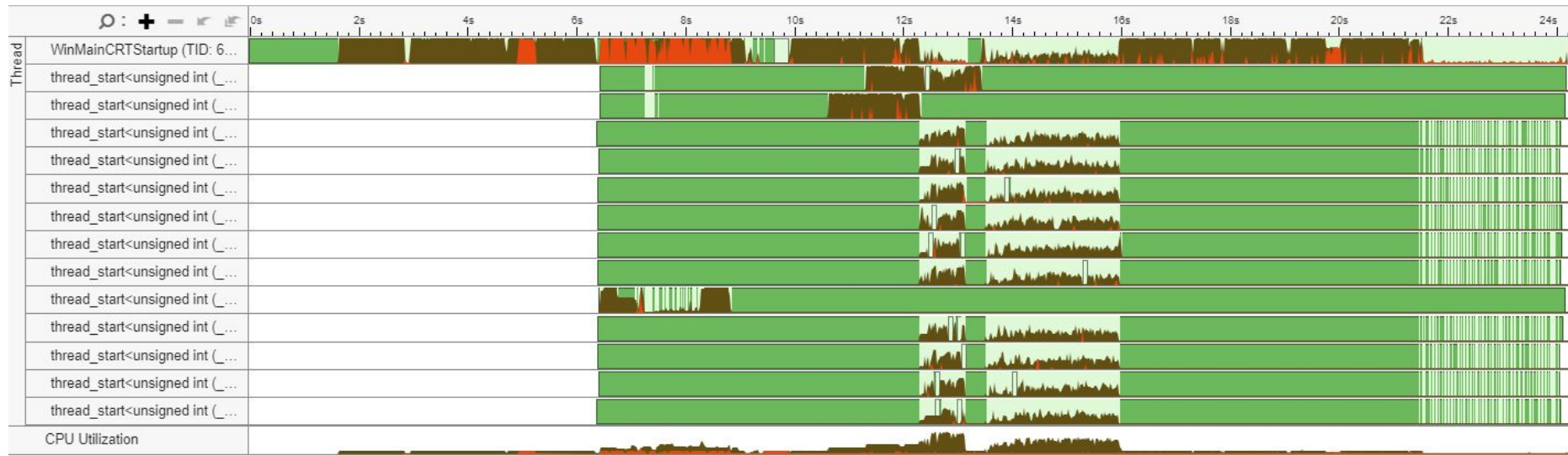
## Some Metrics

- Stellaris 2.7 starts in 54s
- Stellaris 2.8 beta starts in 21s
- Same amount of work
- Both rely on multithreading



## 2.7 (Old) Startup CPU Usage





## 2.8 (New) Startup CPU Usage

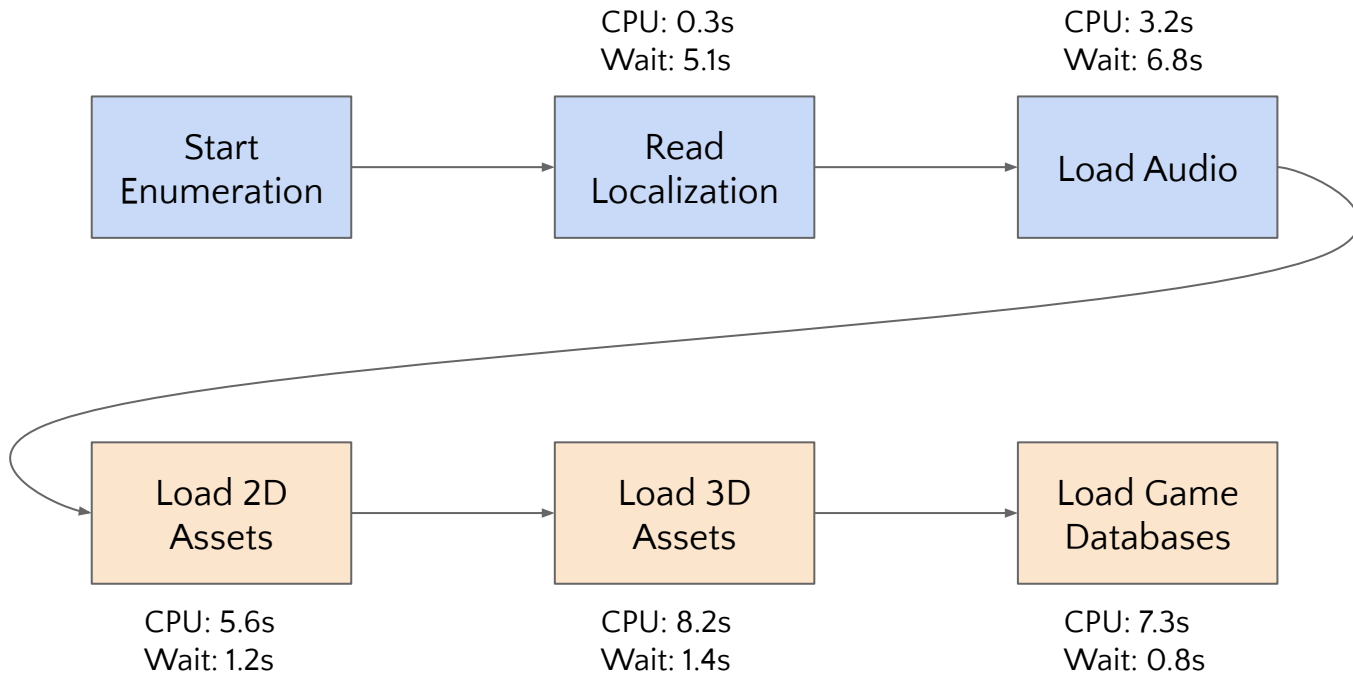




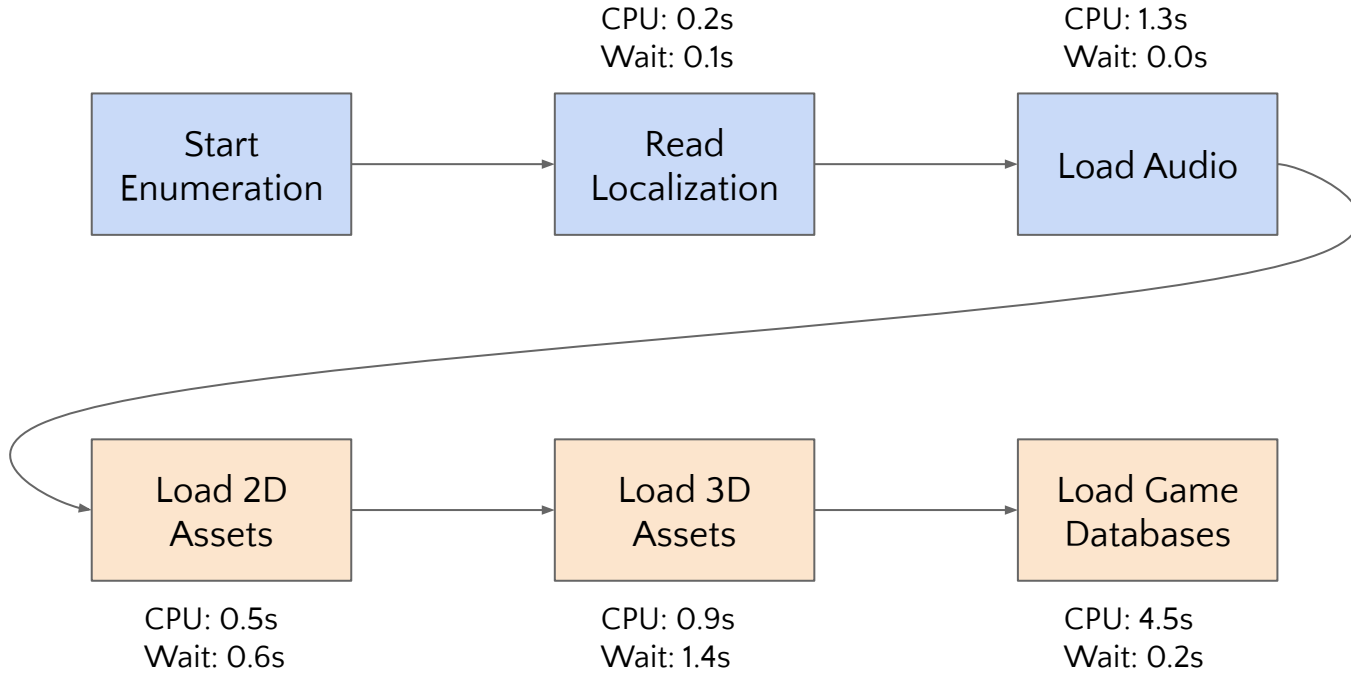
## Startup Breakdown

---

- Enumerate asset files
- Read localization
- Load textures, models and audio
- Load game rules & databases



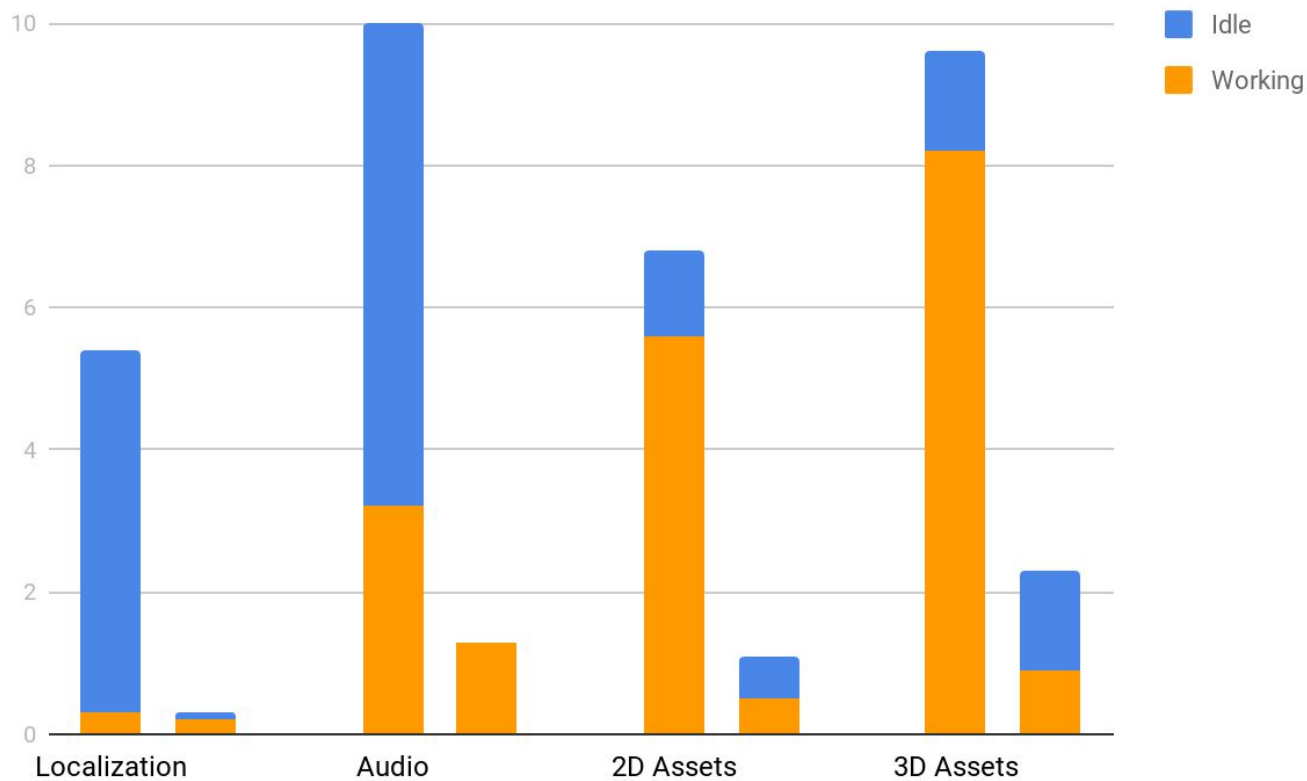
### 2.7 (Old) Startup Profile



## 2.8 (New) Startup Profile







*Side by Side Comparison*





## High CPU Time

- Single threaded code
- Inefficient algorithms
- Branch misprediction, cache misses
- Spin locks



## High CPU Time

- Single threaded code
- Inefficient algorithms
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- Spin locks



## High Wait Time

---

- Disk I/O
- Network calls
- Locks
- Synchronization



## High Wait Time

- Disk I/O
- Network calls
- Locks
- Synchronization

---

2

# Locks

Or why they're evil

*[...] instead of picking up Dijkstra's cute acronym we should have called the basic synchronization object "the bottleneck".*

*-- David Butenhof*



“

*Bottlenecks are useful at times, sometimes  
indispensible (sic) -- but they're never GOOD.  
At best they're a necessary evil.*

*-- David Butenhof*

“



Grouping: Function / Call Stack

Function / Call Stack	CPU Time	Wait Time by Utilization ▼	Wait Count	Module	
		<div> <div>Idle</div> <div>Poor</div> <div>Ok</div> <div>Ideal</div> <div>Over</div> </div>			
► _PHYSFS_platformGrabMutex		58.418s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	5,093	stellaris.exe	_PHYSFS_
► CPdxABTestingGameSparks::ThreadedUpdateLoop		50.972s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	1,004	stellaris.exe	CPdxABTes
► SSDLAudioContext::AudioUpdateFunc		37.843s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	3,464	stellaris.exe	SSDLAudio
► SDL_SemWaitTimeout_REAL		37.742s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	126	stellaris.exe	SDL_SemV
► func@0x140e268c0		36.581s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	18,767	stellaris.exe	func@0x14
► _PHYSFS_platformRead		2.739s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	12,651	stellaris.exe	_PHYSFS_

Stellaris 2.7 (Ref) Profile by Wait Time



Grouping: Function / Call Stack

Function / Call Stack	CPU Time	Wait Time by Utilization ▼	Wait Count	Module	
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► _PHYSFS_platformRead		2.739s <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	12,651	stellaris.exe	_PHYSFS_

Stellaris 2.7 (Ref) Profile by Wait Time





## Wait Times

- FS access mutex costs 20 times the actual disk I/O time
- Would potentially be faster single threaded
- Why is it there in the first place?



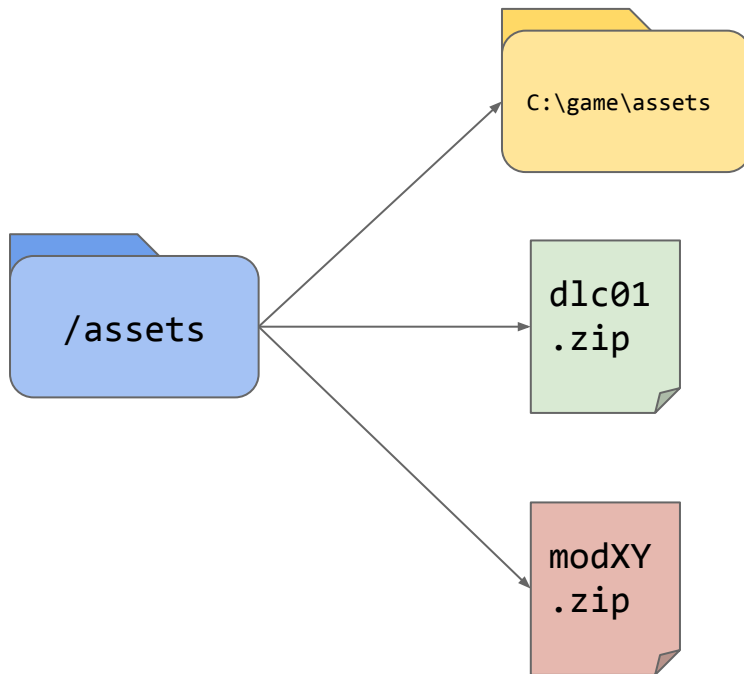
## What's a **PhysFS**?

---

- Open source multiplatform VFS library
- Mount folders, drives and archives
- Intended for use in video games
- Written in C 🥲



## What's a PhysFS?



```
PHYSFS_mount("/assets",  
             "C:\game\assets", 1);
```

```
PHYSFS_mount("/assets",  
             "C:\game\dlcs\dlc001.zip", 1);
```

```
PHYSFS_mount("/assets",  
             "C:\user\mod\modXY.zip", 1);
```



## PhysFS Threading Model

- ◉ Designed in the early 2000s
- ◉ Mostly concerned about thread safety
- ◉ One big mutex to protect all state
- ◉ Scales really badly if multiple threads do I/O



## PhysFS State

---

- Mount points / library settings
- Open files list
- Per-thread last error code
- Per-archive state



## Improving PhysFS Locking

- Split main mutex into several
- Remove the error code mutex entirely
- Introduce toggle to disable configuration mutex at user request





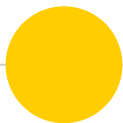
## Improvement **Results**, Round 1

- Wait time on PhysFS mutex entirely disappears
- Wait time goes down, game starts a bit faster
- CPU load increases



## Improvement **Results**, Round 1

- ◉ Wait time on PhysFS mutex entirely disappears
- ◉ Wait time goes down, game starts a bit faster
- ◉ CPU load increases





**A lock may hide another**



## Improvements, Round 2

- Our PhysFS wrapper had a spin lock on opens
- Was supposed to address a race condition on Linux
- Could simply be removed now



*Side by Side Comparison*





## Thoughts about locks

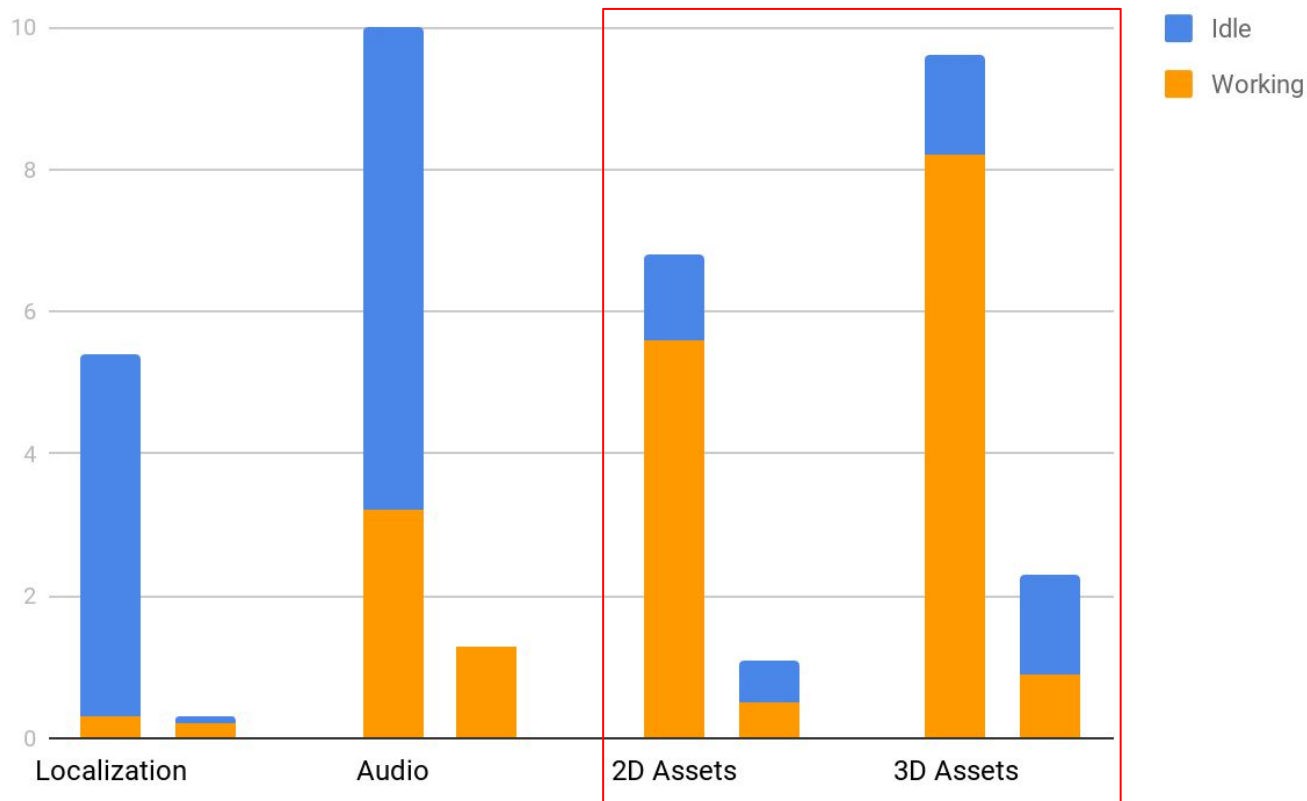
- Locks may make code thread safe, but they also make it thread inefficient
- Keeping a computation lock free may require refactoring to use another approach
- Adding a lock might look fine in profiler because another bottleneck exists upstream

3

# Threading Computations

Keeping those cores busy





*Side by Side Comparison*





## **Loading** graphic assets

- Loading of both 2D and 3D assets was single threaded
- Huge speedup potential if we could spread it on all cores
- But DirectX9 would not play ball

Direct3D 9 does not default to thread safe. However, when you call **CreateDevice** or **CreateDeviceEx** to create a device, you can specify the D3DCREATE\_MULTITHREADED flag to make the Direct3D 9 API thread safe. This causes significant synchronization overhead. Therefore, making the Direct3D 9 API thread safe is not recommended because performance can be degraded.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/direct3d11/overviews-direct3d-11-render-multi-thread-differences>





*Consoles being ahead in tech? Madness!*





## Redesigning for multithread

- Switching to DX11 allows for multithreaded texture and model loaded
- Loading algorithms needed to be rewritten
- 2D and 3D asset loading needed a different approach



## 3D Assets **Load**

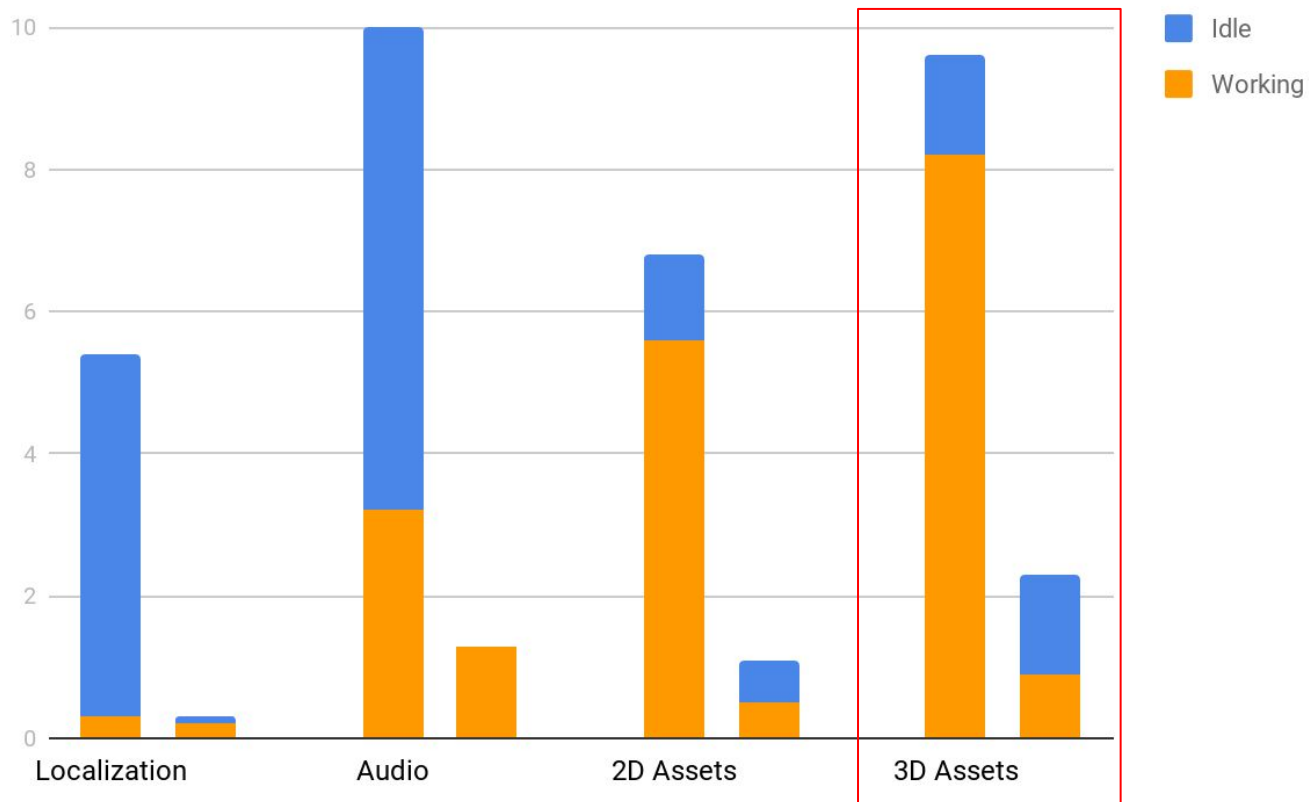
```
for ( const auto& Entry : _Pdx3DTypes )
{
    Entry._Value->InitForDevice( *this );
}
```



## 3D Assets **Parallel** Load

```
auto LoadFn = [&]( auto pType )
{
    pType->InitForDevice( *this );
};

PdxParallelFor( _Pdx3DTypes, LoadFn );
```



*Side by Side Comparison*







## Easy parallel computing

- Moving from serial to parallel doesn't have to be hard
- Some loops already fulfills all the requirements to be replaced by a `parallel_for`



## **Easy** parallel computing

---

- Iterations do not write to any shared state
- Order of iteration isn't important
- No locks are being used



**What if I need to update  
shared state?**



## **Refactoring** shared state

- Make copies
- Split problematic iteration in 2 loops
  - Parallel apply using a private working set
  - Serial loop to combine results
- Lock “smart”



## 2D Assets **Load**

```
for ( const auto& Entry : _SpriteTypes )  
{  
    Entry._Value->InitForDevice( *this );  
}
```



## 2D Assets **Parallel** Load?

```
auto LoadFn = [&]( auto pSpriteType )
{
    pSpriteType->InitForDevice( *this );
};

PdxParallelFor( _SpriteTypes, LoadFn );
```



## 2D Assets Bottleneck

```
void CSpriteType::InitForDevice()  
{  
    _Texture = _Graphics.GetTextureHandler()  
                ->AddTexture( _TextureFile );  
}
```



## 2D Assets **Bottleneck**

```
int CTextureHandler::AddTexture(  
    const string& Filename )  
{  
    scoped_lock Lock( _Mutex );  
    int Idx = _Textures.Find( Filename );  
    return Idx != -1 ? Idx :  
        _Textures.Add( Load( Filename ) );  
}
```





## Removing Bottleneck

- Split sprite initialization in three phases
  - Each sprite declares which textures it needs
  - Load all requested textures
  - Bind loaded textures to sprites
- Reduce locking scope



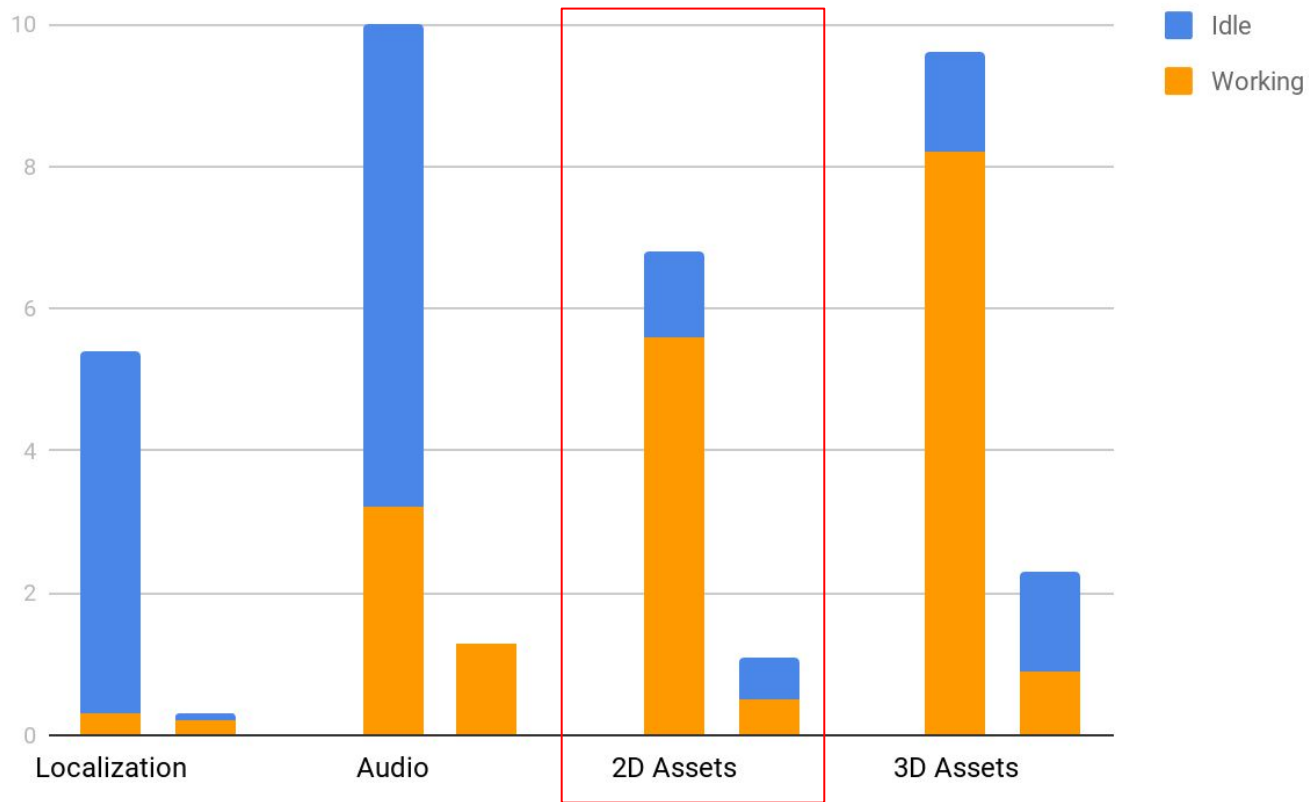
## Bottleneck mitigation

```
{
    scoped_lock Lock( _Mutex );
    int Idx = _Textures.Find( Filename );
    if ( Idx != -1 ) return Idx;
}
auto Texture = Load( Filename );
...
```



## Bottleneck mitigation

```
...  
{  
    scoped_lock Lock( _Mutex );  
    int Idx = _Textures.Find( Filename );  
    return Idx != -1 ? Idx :  
        _Textures.Add( move( Texture ) );  
}
```



*Side by Side Comparison*





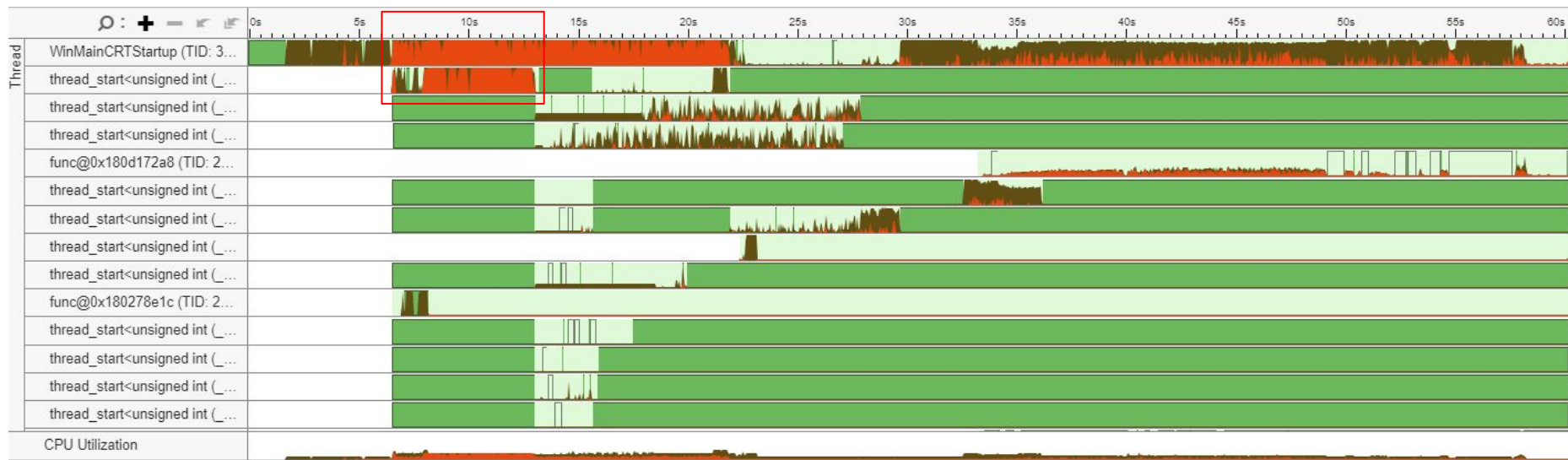
## Improving 2D Assets Load

- Tactical changes to the locking scheme allowed for parallelization
- Even better gains could be achieved by refactoring to lock free
- But we already reduced from 6.8s to 1.1s

4

## Going Asynchronous

Making it a problem for the future



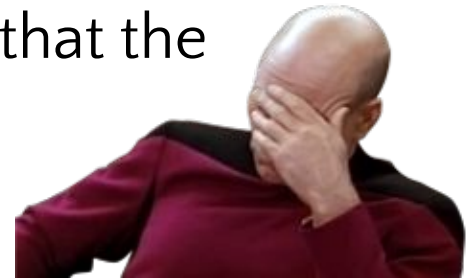
## 2.7 (Old) Startup CPU Usage





## **Surprise** gains

- 5s were spent waiting on a network call
- Initially put inside a future...
- ... until refactoring demonstrated that the results were never used







## Working Smart

- Data has to be loaded, but does it have to loaded *now*?
- Our goal is to display the main menu as fast as possible
- We can continue loading in background



*Side by Side Comparison*





## Loading audio

- Most of the audio load CPU time was spent reading music tracks from zips
- Can we optimize unzip() further?
- PhysFS still has a lock per archive, so multithreading might be tricky



## Loading audio

- How many music tracks do we need to display loading screen and main menu?
- One. Stellaris main theme.
- Others will not be needed until the player starts a new game or loads a save



## **Loading** audio

- Load only main theme immediately
- Start a background thread to load the rest
- Wait on it when we are about to drop in game
- Could potentially be applied to other assets

---

5

## Wrapping up

Want to have more tooling yet?



## In conclusion

- Locks solve thread safety at the cost of threading efficiency
- If your algorithm requires locking to parallelize, consider another approach
- Do not underestimate the potential gain of revisiting older code with threading in mind

*Furthermore*



“

A vertical grey line extends downwards from the bottom of the yellow circle.



*Furthermore, I think your build  
should be destroyed*

“



# Thanks!

Any **questions** ?

You can reach me at

✉ mro@puchiko.net

🐦 @MatRopert

🔄 @mropert

🌐 <https://mropert.github.io>



## References

---

- *PhysFS performance, a story of threading and locking* – Mathieu Ropert, July 26th, 2020

Interesting Countries

12:00, 1 JANUARY, 1007  
THE END OF HARMONY

Change Scenario

Stalliongrad

### SELECT COUNTRY



Equestria



Crystal Empire



Stalliongrad



Changeling Lands



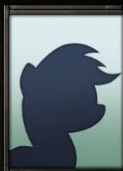
Kingdom of O ...



Griffonian Empire



River Republic



Random Country



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



NEW IN 1.8



#### Information

Leader  
Altdiya  
Ideology  
Communist  
Government  
Socialist Regime  
Elections  
May 1006  
Ruling Party  
SCP



#### STALLIONGRAD



Select Country

#### Brief History

The Soviet Republic of Stalliongrad, comprising of the Equestrian north-east provinces, had only recently split off from Equestria and the Crystal Empire in the hopes of forming a new society in which all ponies are equal. Unfortunately the Stalliongrad of today is far from the what had been envisioned in its founding. Rapid industrialisation has failed, and food has become scarce. With Equestrian sanctions, the threat of famine is very real. The ruling Communist Party, crippled by a leadership crisis, is incapable. Only after the following election, once the party has a clear leader, will Stalliongrad be able to face the oncoming storm.

Altdiya  
Communist  
Socialist Regime  
May 1006  
SCP

Custom Game Rules

Regular

Veteran

Elite

HISTORICAL AI FOCUSES