Inlining for Size

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Mobile Apps Optimized for Size

- Mobile apps are mainly optimized for size (-Oz).
 - Demand more features on constrained devices.
 - Size and performance can be tuned with PGO [1].
- A (*Full*) link-time optimization (LTO) can minimize app size.
 - Practically, ThinLTO [2], a scalable LTO, is used for large apps.
- Inlining has been primarily considered a speed optimization.
 - Inlining is also critical for app size.
 - However, inlining for size with ThinLTO is suboptimal.



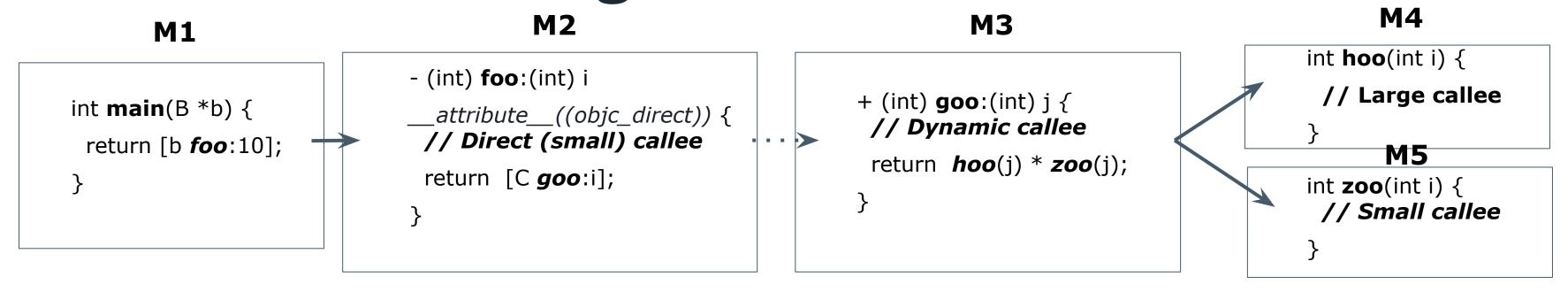
^[2] ThinLTO: Scalable and Incremental LTO, Teresa Johnson, Mehdi Amini, and Xinliang David Li. 2017. https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.5555/3049832.3049845



NoLTO - No inlining occurs across modules

M4 M3 M2 M1 int **hoo**(int i) { - (int) **foo**:(int) i // Large callee + (int) **goo**:(int) j { int **main**(B *b) { __attribute__((objc_direct)) { // Dynamic callee // Direct (small) callee return [b **foo**:10]; **M5** return **hoo**(j) * **zoo**(j); return [C **goo**:i]; int zoo(int i) { // Small callee

NoLTO - No inlining occurs across modules



(Full)LTO - All (direct) callees are inlined





(Full)LTO - Size-Cost Model

- The baseline inliner aggressively inlines a local function called from a *single* call-site.
 - Or, only tiny functions (<= OptMinSizeThreshold(5)) become inline candidates with -Oz.
- ullet Our size-inliner uses the simple cost model, to find a candidate where $C_{\mathrm{before}} > C_{\mathrm{after}}$

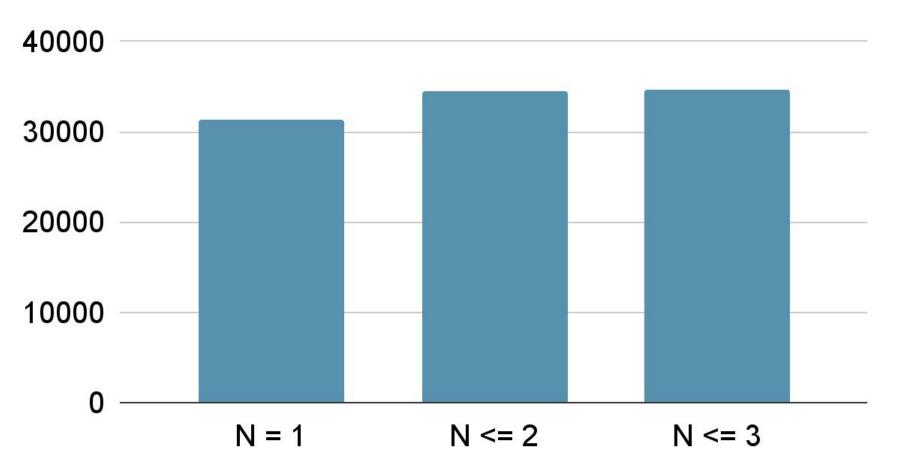
$$C_{\text{before}} = C_{\text{callee}} + N * C_{\text{call}}$$
 $C_{\text{after}} = N * C_{\text{callee}}$

where N is # of call sites, C_{callee} is the callee size, and C_{call} is the call overhead

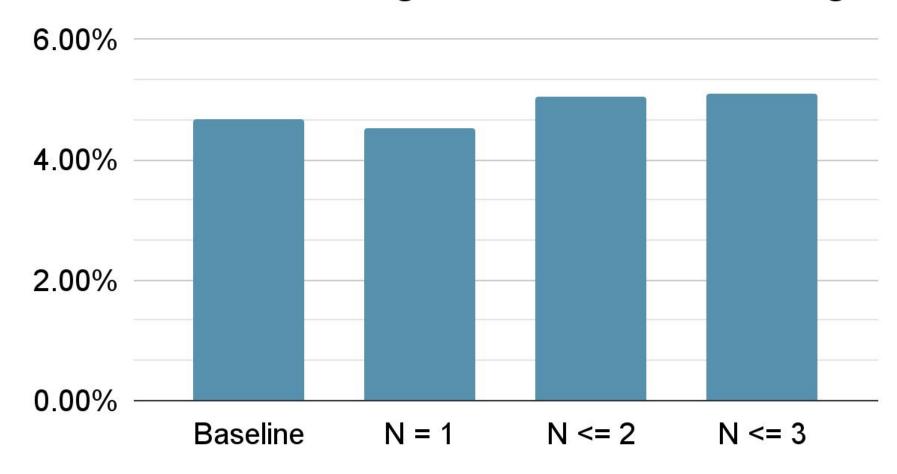
(Full)LTO - Limit Study

- The baseline inliner (-Oz) is close to our size inliner with # of Call Site, N = 1, which is the majority of size-win.
 - Our size-inliner can improve the size win further by 0.4% w/ up to # of Call Site, N = 3.

Static Inline Count w/ Size-Inliner

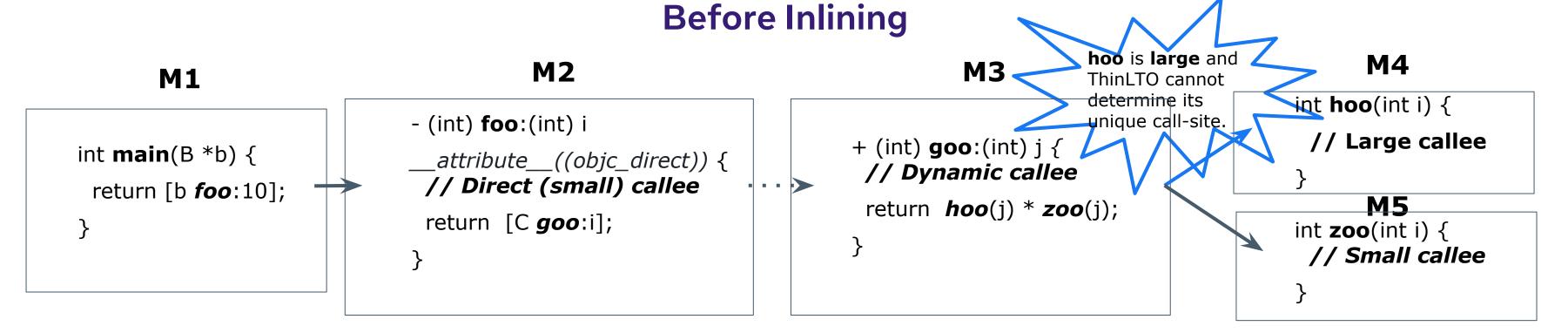


Code Size Saving relative to No Inlining

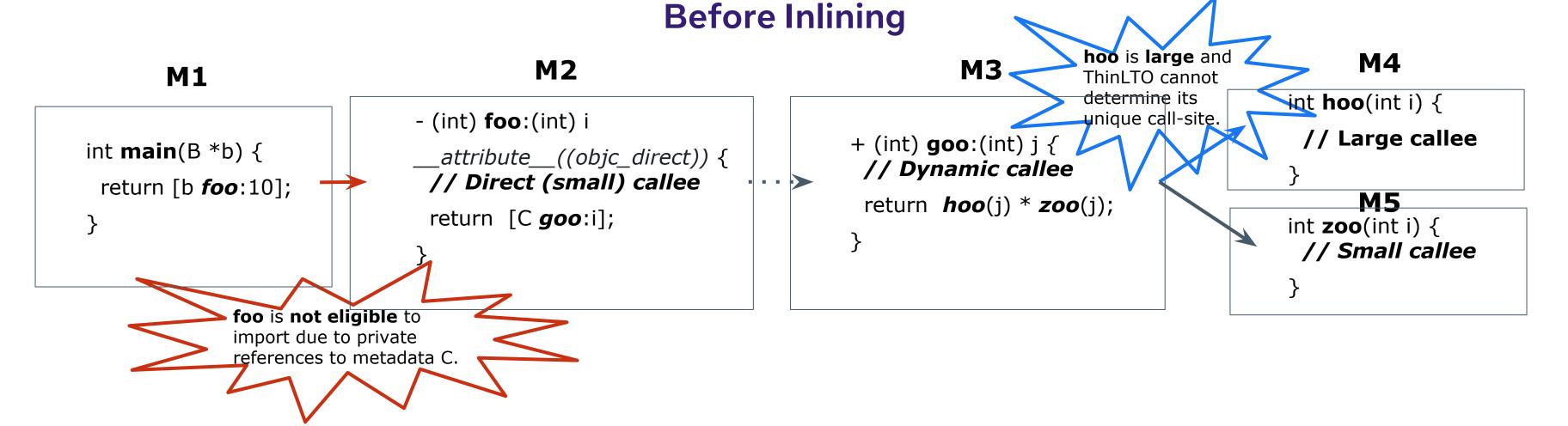




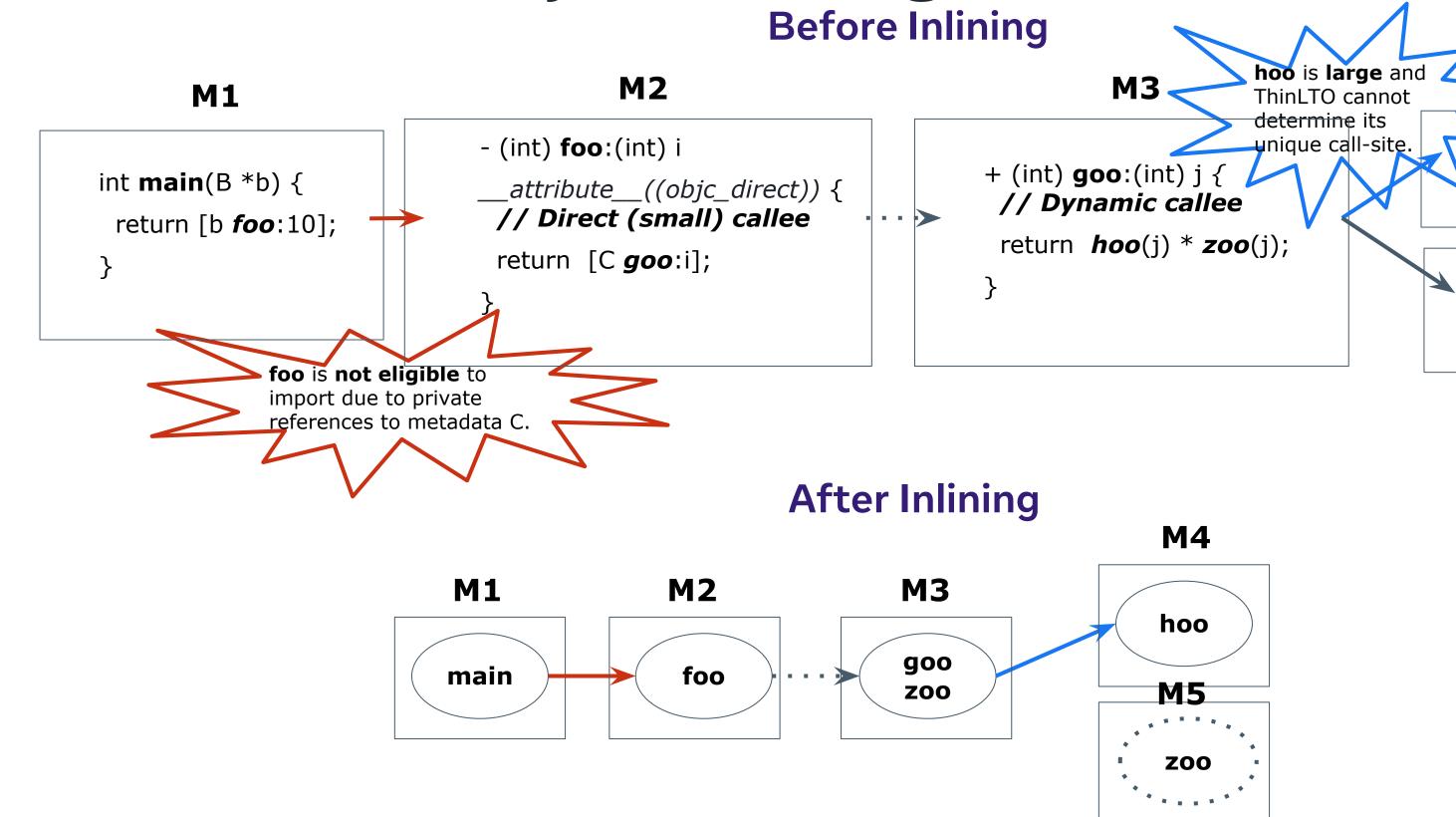
ThinLTO - Only small (eligible) callee inlined



ThinLTO - Callee is not eligible to import.



ThinLTO - Only small (eligible) callee inlined





M4

// Large callee

M5

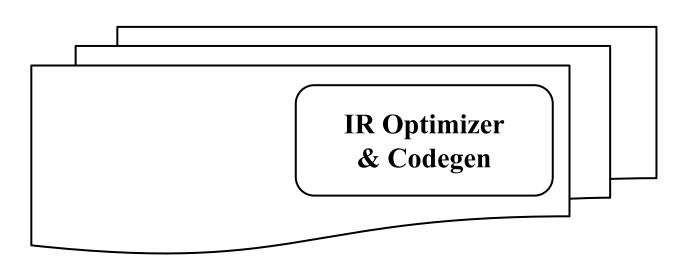
// Small callee

int zoo(int i) {

int **hoo**(int i) {

Our Contribution

Thin-Link



Our Contribution

Thin-Link SizeInlining
Analyzer

IR Optimizer
& Codegen

Size-Inlining Analyzer + Pre-Inliner

- Extend bitcode summary that reflects call-site counts (within each module)
- Propagate summaries, and determine inline candidates
- Force to import & inline those candidates to realize the size win ahead.

Our Contribution

ThinLink

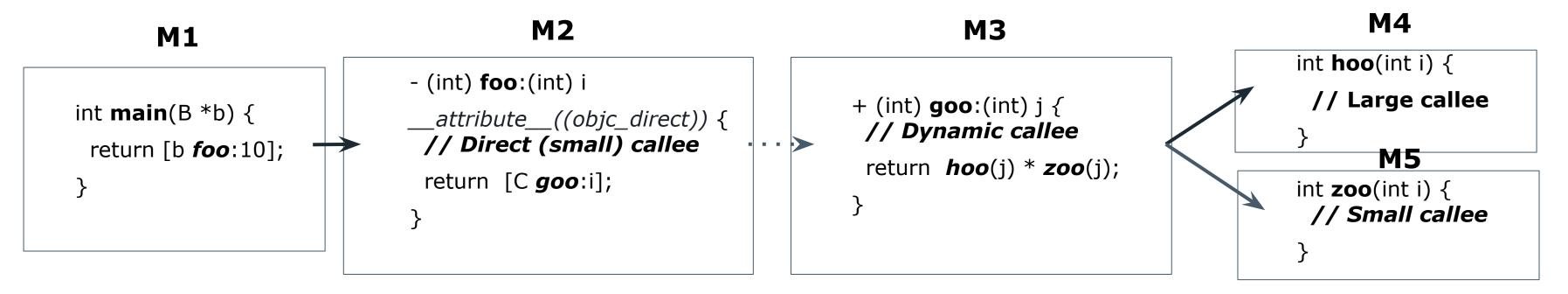
SizeInlining
Analyzer

PreInlining
Analyzer

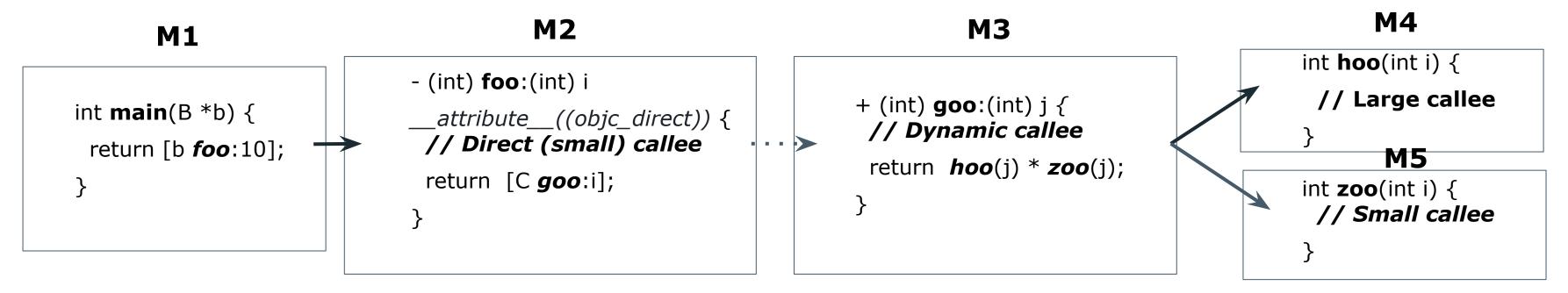
IR Optimizer
& Codegen

- Size-Inlining Analyzer + Pre-Inliner
 - Extend bitcode summary that reflects call-site counts (within each module)
 - Propagate summaries, and determine inline candidates
 - Force to import & inline those candidates to realize the size win ahead.
- Size-Inlining Analyzer + Pre-Merger
 - Find the inline candidates *that are not eligible to import*.
 - Merge their parent bitcode modules to remove inline restrictions.

Before Inlining

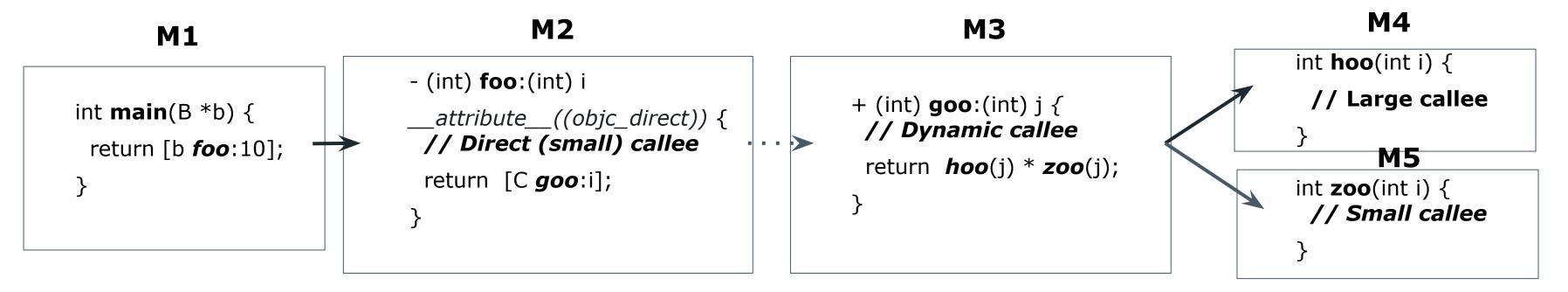


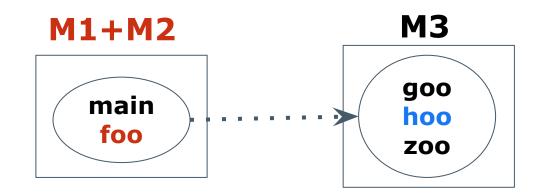
Before Inlining



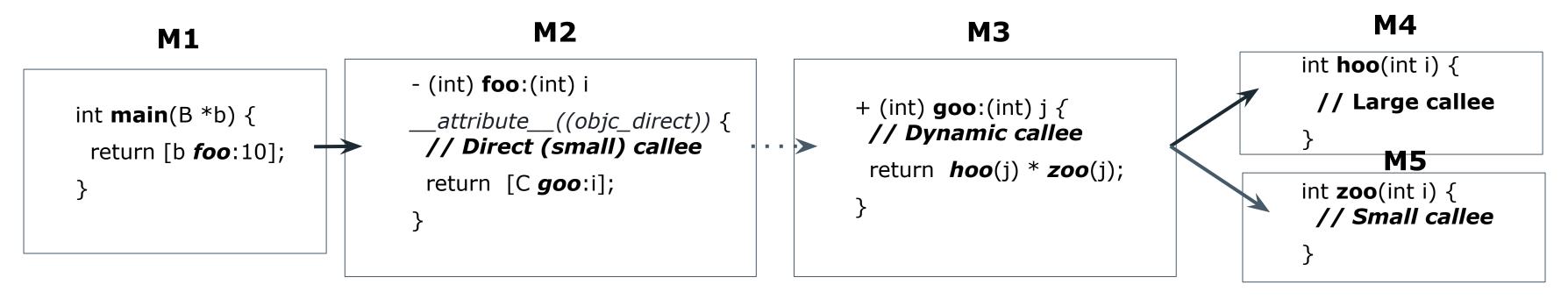


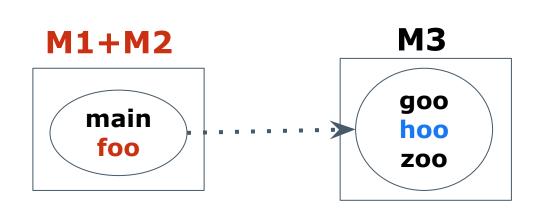
Before Inlining

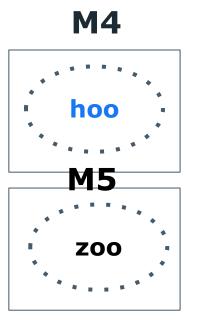




Before Inlining



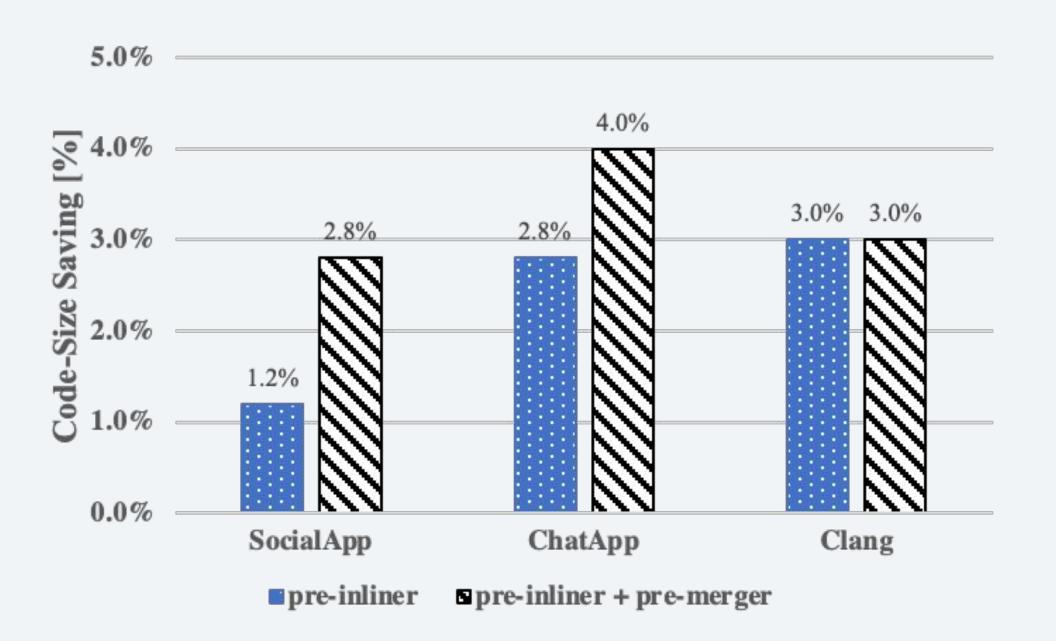






Code Size Impact

- SocialApp
 - A large app written in
 Objective-C/Swift
- ChatApp
 - A medium size app written in Objective-C/C++
- Clang
 - A compiler benchmark
 - Pre-merger has no impact



Conclusion

- The size inliner for (*Full*)LTO can still improve the size by 0.4% for Clang.
- The size inliner for ThinLTO improved [1]:
 - The code size, 2.8% for SocialApp, and 4.0% for ChatApp.
 - Clang became 3% smaller and 6.1% faster.