

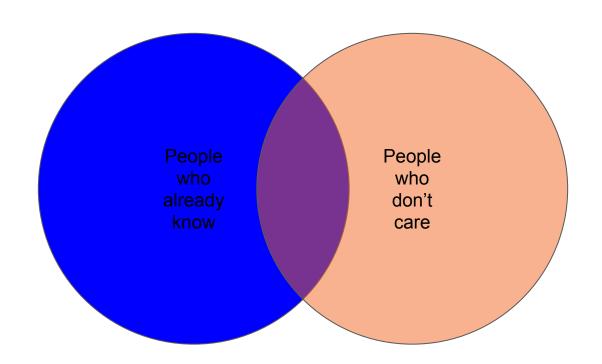
# Optimizing Away Virtual Functions May Be Pointless

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#### Slide #2 - who am I?





## Simple benchmark

```
class Base {
public:
   int concrete() const;
   virtual int virt() const;
};
```

```
void benchmark(Base *b, size_t num_iterations)
   auto start = Clock::now();
   for( size t i=0; i<num iterations; ++i ) {</pre>
       b->concrete();
   auto end = Clock::now();
   auto concrete duration = end-start;
   start = Clock::now();
   for( size_t i=0; i<num_iterations; ++i ) {</pre>
       b->virt();
   end = Clock::now();
   auto virt_duration = end-start;
```

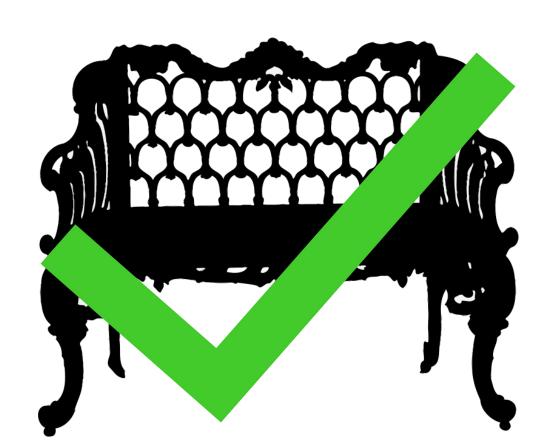
# One reviewer's notes:

There are interesting technical details and surprising conclusions that virtual functions can be actually faster. Since CPU architectures are mentioned, I'd expect to see deep assembly profiling.

# Ok, some assembly is required

```
for( size_t i=0; i<num_iterations; ++i ) {</pre>
1353:
           0f 1f 44 00 00
                                 nopl
                                        0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
   result ^= b->virt();
     48 8b 03
1358:
                                        (%rbx),%rax
                                 mov
135b: 48 89 df
                                       %rbx,%rdi
                                 mov
135e: ff 10
                                 call
                                        *(%rax)
                                        %eax,%ebp
1360:
      31 c5
                                 xor
```

#### Benchmark - Two file formats



## But I have another computer...

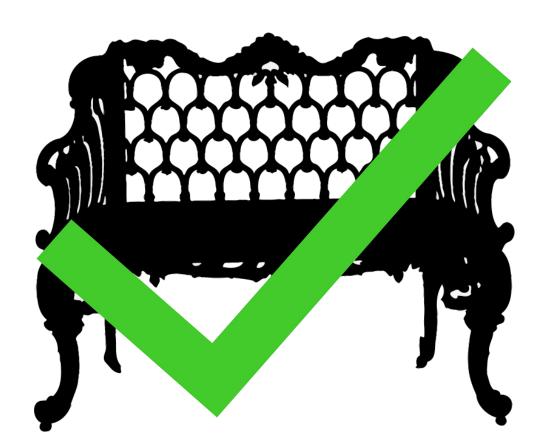
```
shachar@shachar:~/sources/Lectures/cached-benchmark$ ./benchmark2.gcc vmlinuz
Virtual run took 5893147 resulting in 0, concrete run took 7182348 resulting in 0. Virtual ran -17.9496% slower
shachar@shachar:~/sources/Lectures/cached-benchmark$ ./benchmark2.clang vmlinuz
Virtual run took 3801467 resulting in 0, concrete run took 4129302 resulting in 0. Virtual ran -7.93924% slower
```

#### **Different CPUs**

#### Laptop:

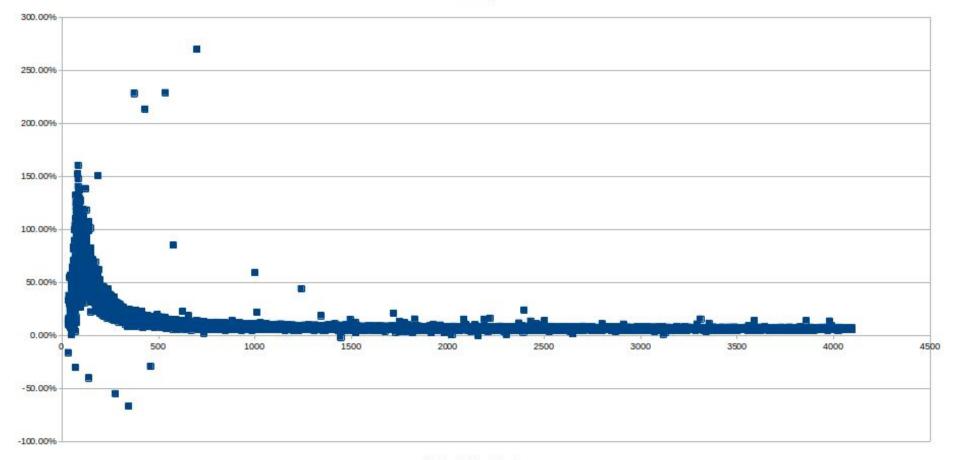
```
Model name: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-10310U CPU @ 1.70GHz
  Thread(s) per core: 2
  Core(s) per socket: 4
  Stepping:
             12
Desktop:
Model name:
                     AMD Ryzen 9 5900X 12-Core Processor
  Thread(s) per core: 2
  Core(s) per socket: 12
  Stepping:
```

# Benchmark - Taking Things to Extreme

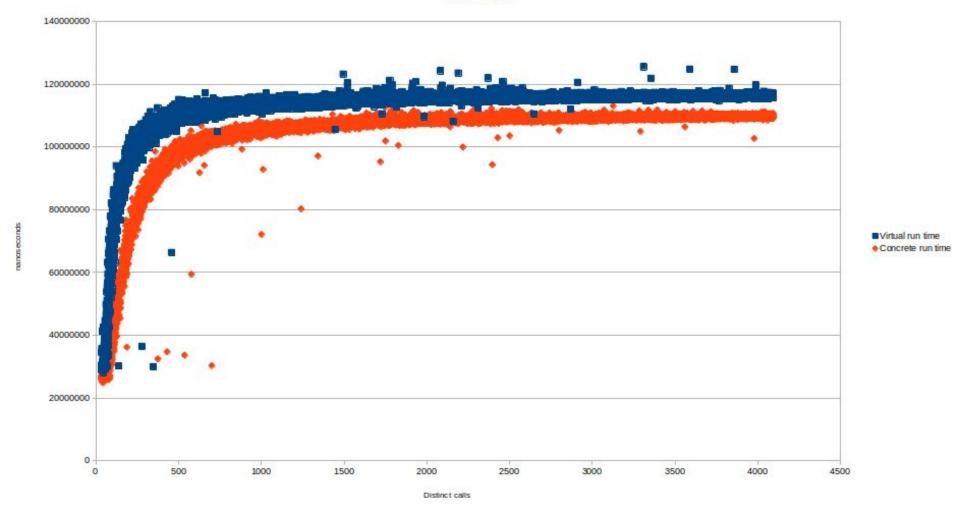


#### Slowdown virtual vs concrete

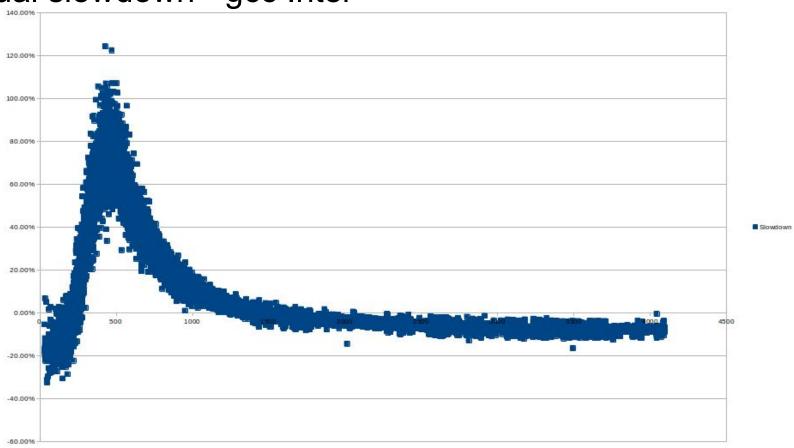






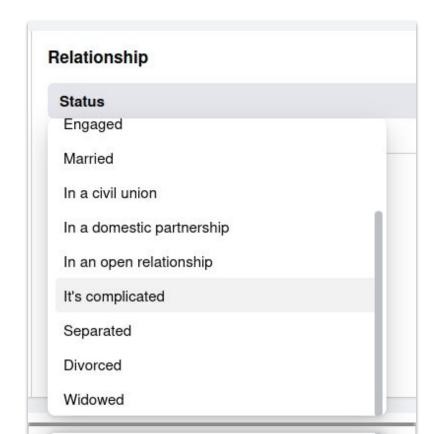


# Virtual slowdown - gcc Intel



Virtual vs. Concrete Run Times - gcc Intel Virtual run time. Concrete run time 

### Conclusions



#### Relevant factors

- CPU manufacturer
- CPU version
- Precise code path
- Temperature(?)
- OS interrupts(?)

- Compiler optimization level
- Compiler flags
- Compiler version
- Compiler

#### I'm not alone!

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/57726401/stdvariant-vs-inheritance-vs-other-ways-performance

I made some changes and the results are very different from compiler to compiler now. But it seems like <code>std::get\_if</code> and <code>std::holds\_alternatives</code> are the best solutions.

<code>virtual</code> seems to work best for unknown reasons with clang now. That really surprises me there because I remember <code>virtual</code> being better in gcc. And also <code>std::visit</code> is totally out of competition; in this last benchmark it's even worse than vtable lookup.

Does it even matter?





# Conclusions

- The notion that "virtual functions are slower" is flat out wrong.
  - Which is not to say they are faster
  - Some of the suggested alternatives are consistently slower
- Don't benchmark, profile.
- Use the best design for your code. Only reconsider if it's not fast enough.

#### More of the same



https://github.com/Shachar/cached-benchmark



https://youtube.com/CompuSAR





https://twitter.com/ShacharShemesh



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Also, this talk's discord channel