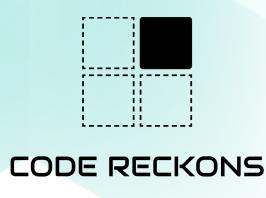


Jules Pénuchot





Science to the CORE

```
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```

ctbench

set of tools for compile time benchmarking and analysis for Clang

Metaprogramming is evolving

- Support libraries
 - ∘ Boost.Mpl,
 - Boost.Fusion,
 - ∘ Boost.Hana,
 - ∘ Boost.Mp11,
 - ∘ Brigand,
 - o that code snippet repository you probably own
- → People want and build better metaprogramming libraries as time goes

Metaprogramming is evolving

- C++ itself
 - Type traits (C++11)
 - constexpr specifier (C++11)
 - ∘ if constexpr (C++17)
 - More constexpr containers (C++20) https://wg21.link/p0784
 - Reflection proposal https://wg21.link/p1974
 - Metaprogramming proposal https://wg21.link/p2237
 - o C++ will become self-aware and take over the Metaverse
- → C++ might finally get a proper metaprogramming API

Metaprogramming is evolving

- Applications
 - o Eigen https://eigen.tuxfamily.org/
 - Blaze https://bitbucket.org/blaze-lib/blaze
 - CTRE https://github.com/hanickadot/compile-time-regular-expressions
 - o CTPG https://github.com/peter-winter/ctpg
- → Going towards... Compile time compilers?

Is it a good thing? Sure!

- Better embedded domain-specific languages
 - → Makes C++ libraries easier to interact with for non C++-savvy audiences
- Metaprograms that scale better
 - → Better performing tools and more regular project management
- Makes metaprogramming mainstream
 - ightarrow Brings more people to the table for contributing to amazing projects

However...

<< With great constexpr power comes great compile time. >>

Or not..?

Metaprogramming lacks tooling

Metaprogramming is *almost* on par with regular programing...

- ...but regular programming has debuggers, profilers,
- we know how to benchmark it to get meaningful, quantitative results,
- no such process for metaprograms,
- little to no science behind compile time rule of thumbs.
- ightarrow We need a sane process for understanding compile times.

How to measure compile times?

- Templight, Zoltán Borók-Nagy, Zoltán Porkoláb, and József Mihalicza (2009)
- Metabench, Louis Dionne and Bruno Dutra (2016)
- Build-Bench, Fred Tingaud (2017)
- Clang time-trace & Clang Build Analyzer, *Aras Pranckevičius* (2019)

Templight, Zoltán Borók-Nagy, Zoltán Porkoláb, and József Mihalicza (2009)

https://github.com/mikael-s-persson/templight

- Clang-based profiling tool, used as a drop-in replacement,
- profiles time and memory usage of template instantiations,
- interactive debugging,
- mostly a one-shot profiler,
- templight-tools provide several conversion options (Graphviz, XML, etc.)
- → Strong effort but no backend data

Metabench, Louis Dionne and Bruno Dutra (2016)

https://github.com/ldionne/metabench/

- Framework + compile time benchmarks for libraries,
- generates benchmarks of different sizes using Ruby templates (ERB),
- black box approach (only measures compiler execution time),
- supports all compilers,
- web export
- → Valuable data, but harder to reuse

Build-Bench, Fred Tingaud (2017)

https://build-bench.com/

- Simple web interface,
- black box approach,
- supports all compilers,
- makes it easy to compare one-shot benchmarks,
- makes per-compiler comparisons possible
- → Nice to play with, but not extensive enough

Clang time-trace, Aras Pranckevičius (2019)

https://github.com/aras-p/llvm-project-20170507/pull/2

- Code-aware profiler provided by Clang,
- outputs flame graph JSON files for chrome://tracing,
- breaks down compile passes for every symbol,
- works for the frontend and the backend
- → Very strong reuse potential, available everywhere

Clang Build Analyzer, Aras Pranckevičius (2019)

https://github.com/aras-p/ClangBuildAnalyzer

- Built on-top of time-trace
- Provides a user-friendly output
- → Extracts essential data from a time-trace file

What is ctbench?

https://github.com/jpenuchot/ctbench

- Compile time benchmarking & data analysis tool for Clang,
- built on-top of time-trace,
- repeatability & accuracy in mind,
- variable size benchmarks,
- C++ developer friendly:
 - ∘ C++ only benchmark files,
 - CMake API,
 - JSON config files (with a few ones already provided)

But how does it work?

Benchmarking methodology

- Benchmark set:
 - collection of benchmark cases to compare
- Benchmark case:
 - ∘ compilable C++ file,
 - compiled several times for a given range of sizes,
 - benchmark iteration size passed as a preprocessor define
- Benchmark iteration:
 - terminology for a benchmark case compiled with a given size,
 - several samples for each iteration size for improved accuracy
- Sample:
 - one time-trace file
- ightarrow Benchmark cases ightarrow Benchmark iterations ightarrow Samples 17/32

Benchmark case - Recursive sum

```
// Metaprogram to benchmark:
template <unsigned N> struct ct_uint_t { static constexpr unsigned value = N; };
template <typename T> auto sum(T const &) { return T::value; }
template <typename T, typename... Ts> auto sum(T const &, Ts const &...tl) {
 return T::value + sum(tl...);
// Benchmark driver:
#include <boost/preprocessor/repetition/enum.hpp>
#define GEN_MACRO(Z, N, TEXT) TEXT<N> {}
unsigned foo() {
 // return sum(ct_uint_t<1>{}, ..., ct_uint_t<BENCHMARK_SIZE>{});
 return sum(BOOST_PP_ENUM(BENCHMARK_SIZE, GEN_MACRO, ct_uint_t));
```

Benchmark case - Expansion sum

```
// Metaprogram to benchmark:
template <unsigned N> struct ct_uint_t { static constexpr unsigned value = N; };

template <typename... Ts> auto sum(Ts const &...) { return (Ts::value + ...); }

// Benchmark driver:
#include <boost/preprocessor/repetition/enum.hpp>
#define GEN_MACRO(Z, N, TEXT) TEXT<N> {}
unsigned foo() {
    // return sum(ct_uint_t<1>{}, ..., ct_uint_t<BENCHMARK_SIZE>{});
    return sum(BOOST_PP_ENUM(BENCHMARK_SIZE, GEN_MACRO, ct_uint_t));
}
```

→ ctbench defines BENCHMARK_SIZE for each iteration size

CMake API

• Benchmark declaration

• Graph declaration

```
ctbench_add_graph(variadic_sum-graph # Target name
  configs/feature_comparison.json # Config file
  variadic_sum.expansion # Benchmark target
  variadic_sum.recursive) # ...
```

• Optional: Bring your own flags with ctbench_add_custom_benchmark

JSON configs

- Graph options:
 - plotter (currently: debug, simple curves, and stacked curves),
 - output file format (Gnuplot based thanks to Sciplot),
 - graph dimensions,
 - other plotter-specific graph options.
- Data options:
 - define named data groups,
 - implement predicates to target specific data,
 - opredicates: regex matching, JSON inclusion matching, logical operators
- → Pre-made configurations available

Demo time!

Rule of Chiel

Ordering of compile time impact for several meta-programming techniques:

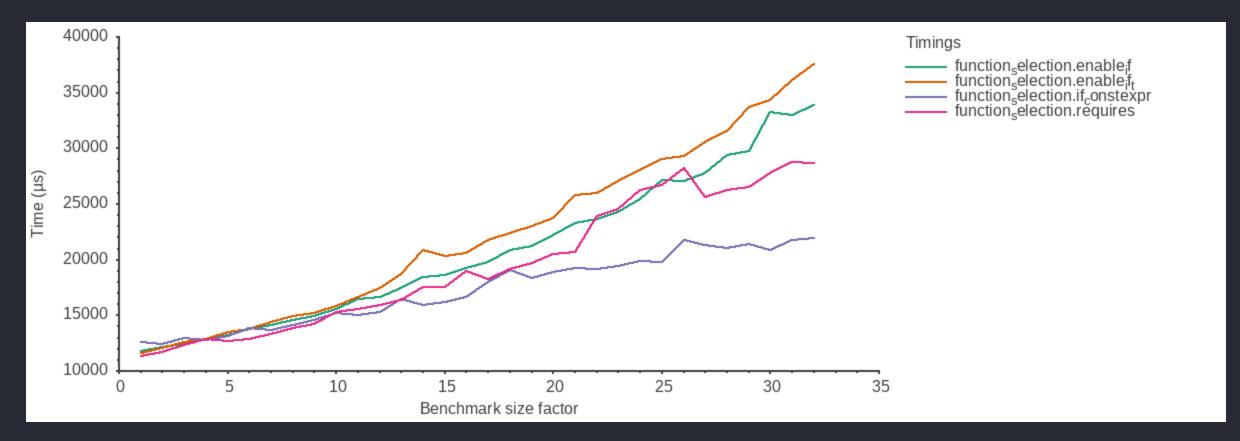
```
Expensive SFINAE
Instantiating a function template
Instantiating a type
Calling an alias
Adding a parameter to a type
Adding a parameter to an alias call
Cheap
Looking up a memoized type
```

Source: <u>"Type Based Template Metaprogramming is Not Dead"</u>, *Odin Holmes* (C++Now 2017)

→ Based on library implementation comparisons in Metabench

C++ contenders - Function selection

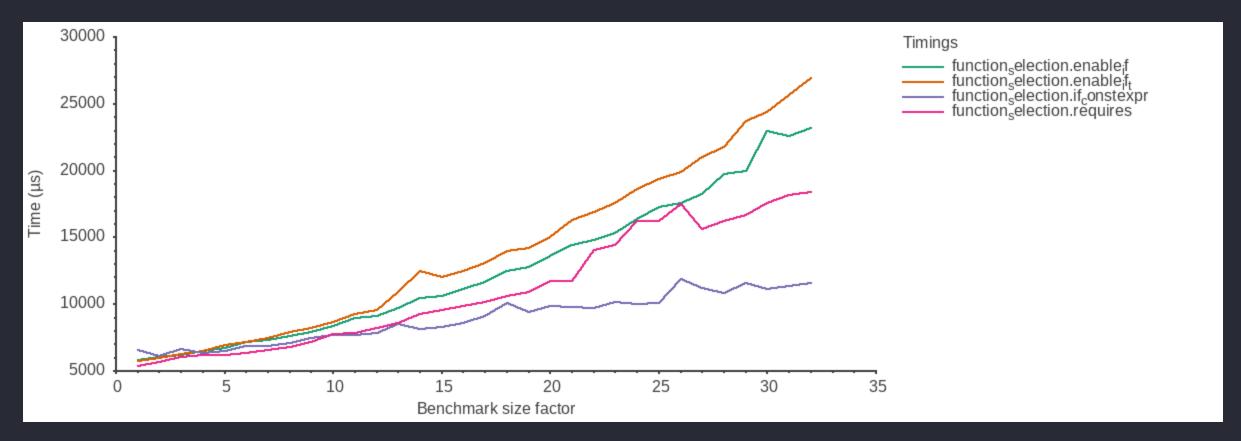
enable_if_t vs enable_if vs if constexpr vs requires



Targeted data: ExecuteCompiler

C++ contenders - Function selection

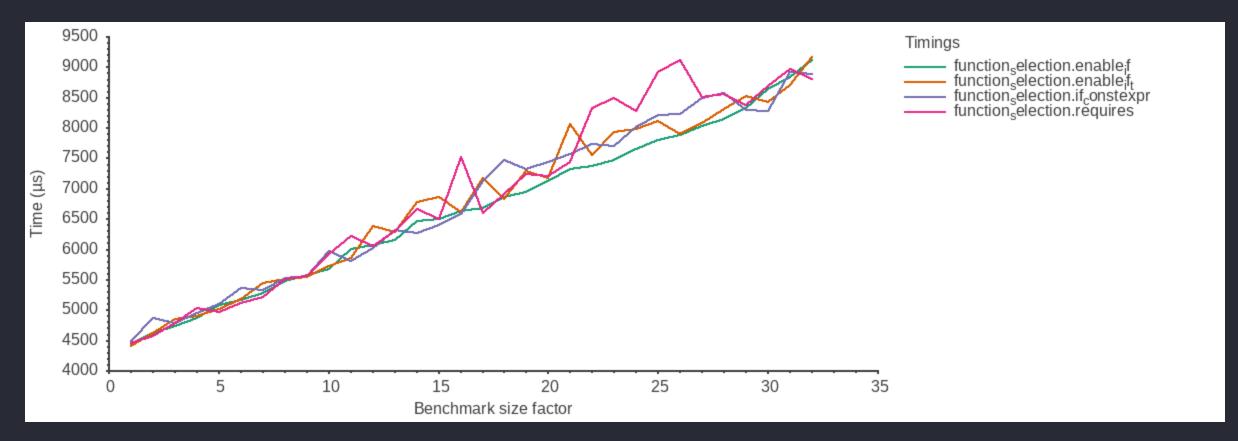
enable_if_t vs enable_if vs if constexpr vs requires



Targeted data: Frontend

C++ contenders - Function selection

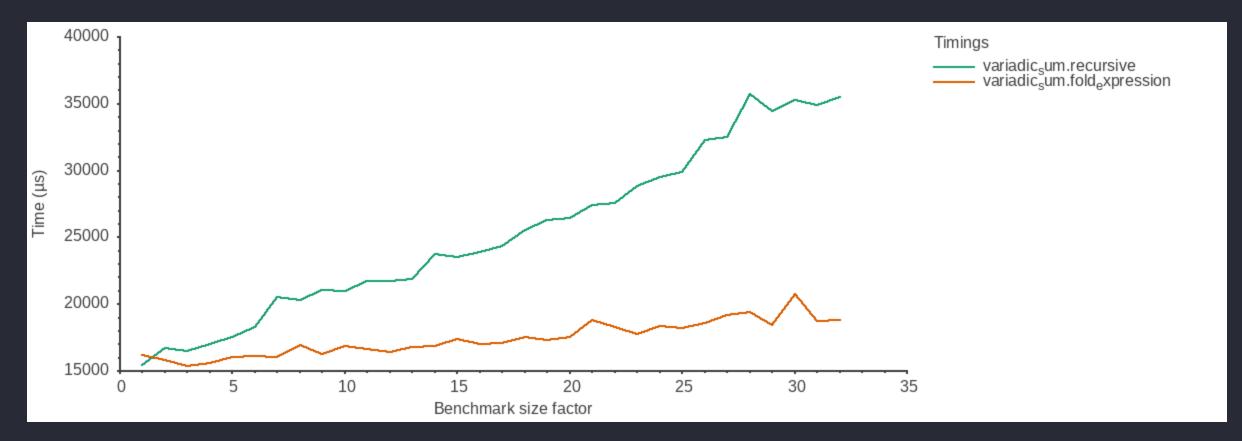
enable_if_t vs enable_if vs if constexpr vs requires



Targeted data: Backend

C++ contenders - Variadic sum

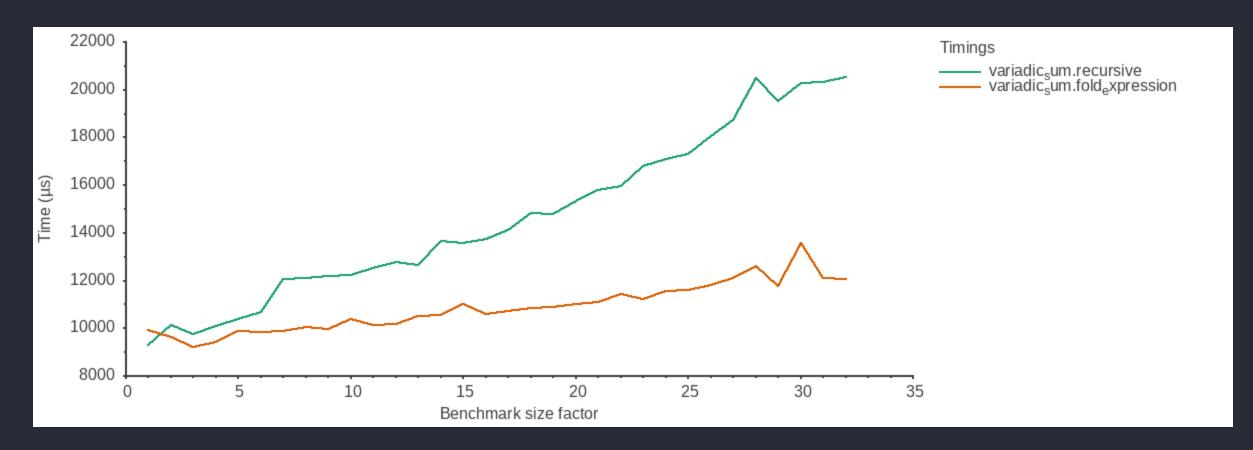
recursive vs fold_expression



Targeted data: ExecuteCompiler

C++ contenders - Variadic sum

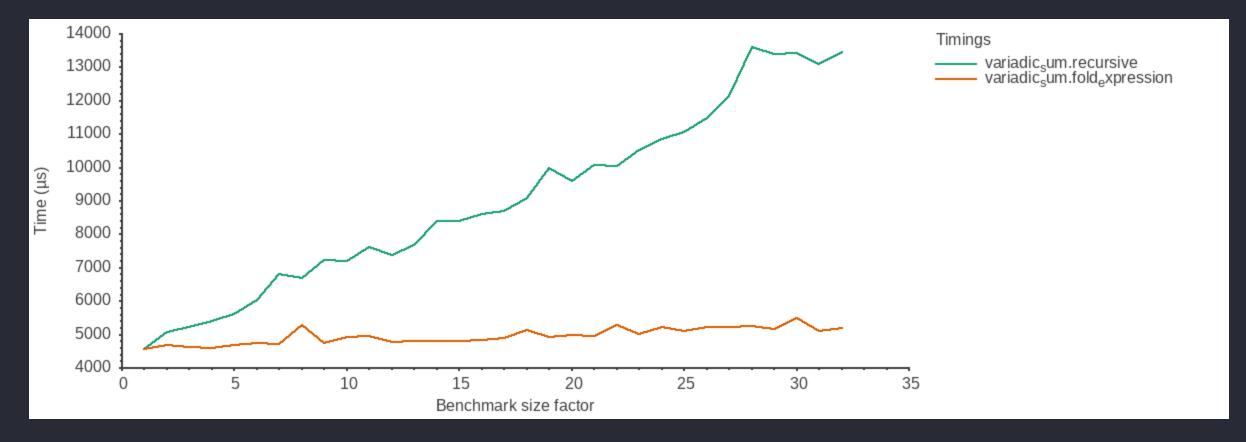
recursive vs fold_expression



Targeted data: Frontend

C++ contenders - Variadic sum

recursive vs fold_expression



Targeted data: Backend

Project overview

- CMake API
 - benchmarking.cmake declares the end-user API,
 - documentation is provided inside (easily extracted into a MD file)
- grapher subproject (meatiest part)
 - CLI, time-trace file reading, predicate engine, and plotting,
 - o designed as a library + CLI drivers,
 - relies heavily on Sciplot (https://github.com/Sciplot/Sciplot),
 - new plotters can be written easily
- Tooling:
 - time-trace-wrapper: clang exec wrapper to extract time-trace files
 - o cmake-doc-extractor: extracts the API doc into a MD file

- What is the purpose of ctbench?
- → Better measurement and analysis tools where it's lacking, for a better understanding of compile times
- What do we have?
- → A flexible toolset to run and analyze Clang/LLVM compile-time benchmarks
- Is it perfect?
- → time-trace has blindspots, and we can't ignore GCC

Thank you!

https://github.com/jpenuchot/ctbench