## Why cgo is slow

Filippo Valsorda

```
package main
// int my_C_function(int a, int b) {
// return a + b;
import "C"
func main() {
   a, b := C.int(40), C.int(2)
   c := C.my_C_function(a, b)
    println(a, b, c)
```

# cgo is a FFI (Foreign Function Interface)

#### I like FFIs.

- From cgo back to Go @ GopherCon 2016

  <a href="https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/from-cgo-back-to-go-gophercon-2016">https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/from-cgo-back-to-go-gophercon-2016</a>
- rustgo: Building your own FFI @ GothamGo 2017 <a href="https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/calling-rust-from-go-without-cgo-at-gothamgo-2017">https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/calling-rust-from-go-without-cgo-at-gothamgo-2017</a>
- Why cgo is slow @ CapitalGo 2018

  Hi!

C function call 2.364 ns

Java FFI 9.01 ns

Rust FFI 2.386 ns

LualIT FFI

1.81 ns (!) https://nullprogram.com/blog/2018/05/27/

Node.js FFI 18.33 ns

cgo 75.95 ns

https://github.com/dyu/ffi-overhead

name old time/op new time/op delta CgoCall-4 63.1ns ± 3% 57.1ns ± 0% -9.43% C function call 2.364 ns

Java FFI 9.01 ns

Rust FFI 2.386 ns

LualIT FFI

1.81 ns (!) https://nullprogram.com/blog/2018/05/27/

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Node.js FFI 18.33 ns

cgo 68.77 ns (29x)

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### CGO:

- cmd/cgo
- runtime/cgo
- a sprinkle of cmd/link/internal/ld support

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- cmd/cgo a code generator
- runtime/cgo
- a sprinkle of cmd/link/internal/ld support
- not a compiler feature!

# Reason 1: calling conventions

#### Compiler

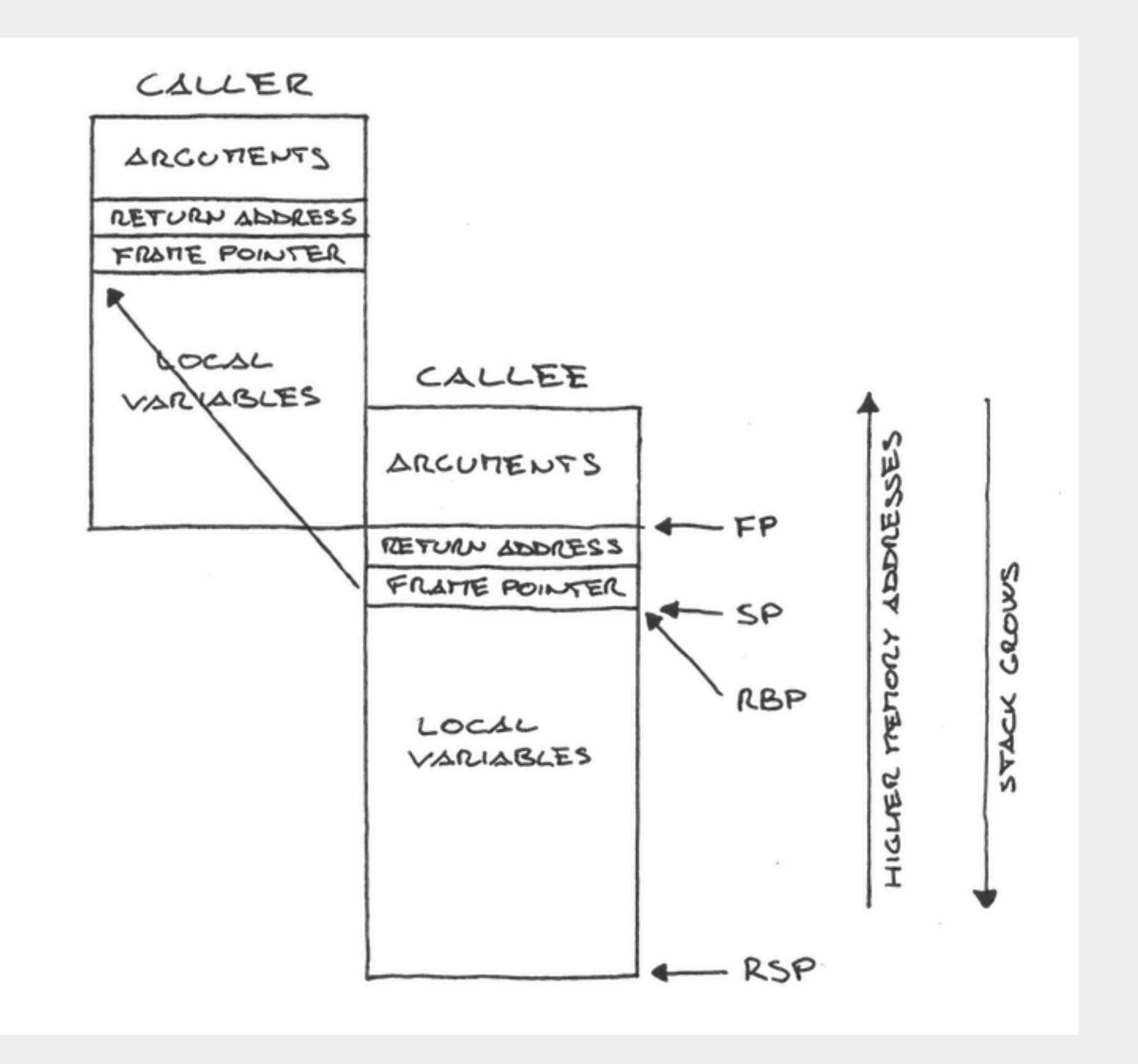
#### Go compiler

```
package main
// int my_C_function(int a, int b) {
// return a + b;
import "C"
func main() {
    a, b := C.int(40), C.int(2)
    c := C.my_C_function(a, b)
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```

## go build -x -work

```
// Created by cgo - DO NOT EDIT
package main
// int my_C_function(int a, int b) {
// return a + b;
import _ "unsafe"
func main() {
    a, b := _{\text{Ctype\_int}(40)}, _{\text{Ctype\_int}(2)}
    c := (_Cfunc_my_C_function)(a, b)
    println(a, b, c)
```

```
func _Cfunc_my_C_function(p0, p1 _Ctype_int) (r1 _Ctype_int) {
    runtime.cgocall(_cgo_Cfunc_my_C_function,
        uintptr(unsafe.Pointer(&p0)))
    return
}
```



```
func _Cfunc_my_C_function(p0, p1 _Ctype_int) (r1 _Ctype_int) {
    runtime.cgocall(_cgo_Cfunc_my_C_function,
        uintptr(unsafe.Pointer(&p0)))
    return
}
```

## src/runtime/cgocall.go

```
// func asmcgocall(fn, arg unsafe.Pointer) int32
// Call fn(arg) on the scheduler stack,
// aligned appropriately for the gcc ABI.
// See cgocall.go for more details.
TEXT ·asmcgocall(SB), NOSPLIT, $0-20
    MOVQ fn+0(FP), AX
    MOVQ arg+8(FP), BX
           BX, DI // DI = first argument in AMD64 ABI
    MOVQ
            BX, CX // CX = first argument in Win64
    MOVQ
    CALL
           AX
           AX, ret+16(FP)
    MOVL
    RET
```

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// See cgocall.go for more details.
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            BX, DI
                        // CX = first argument in Win64
            BX, CX
    MOVQ
    CALL
            AX
            AX, ret+16(FP)
    MOVL
    RET
```

```
void _cgo_Cfunc_my_C_function(void *v)
     struct {
           int p0;
           int p1;
           int r;
     a \rightarrow r = my_C_function(a \rightarrow p0, a \rightarrow p1);
```

Go

\_Cfunc\_my\_C\_function →

rewritten Go function

ASM

runtime.[asm]cgocall →

calling convention trampoline

C

\_cgo\_Cfunc\_my\_C\_function →

arg unpacking

my\_C\_function

real C function

#### Learn more:

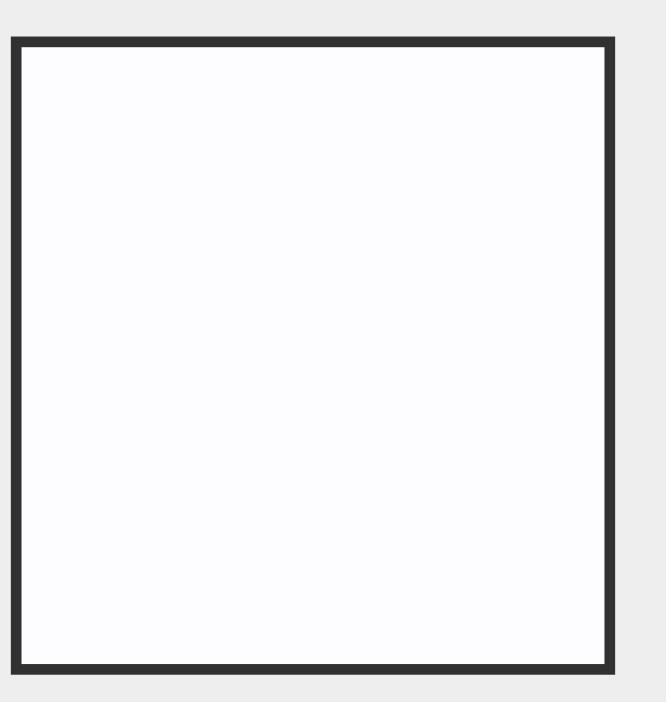
- src/runtime/cgocall.go
- rustgo: Building your own FFI @ GothamGo 2017

https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/calling-rust-from-go-without-cgo-at-gothamgo-2017

## Reason 2: small stacks

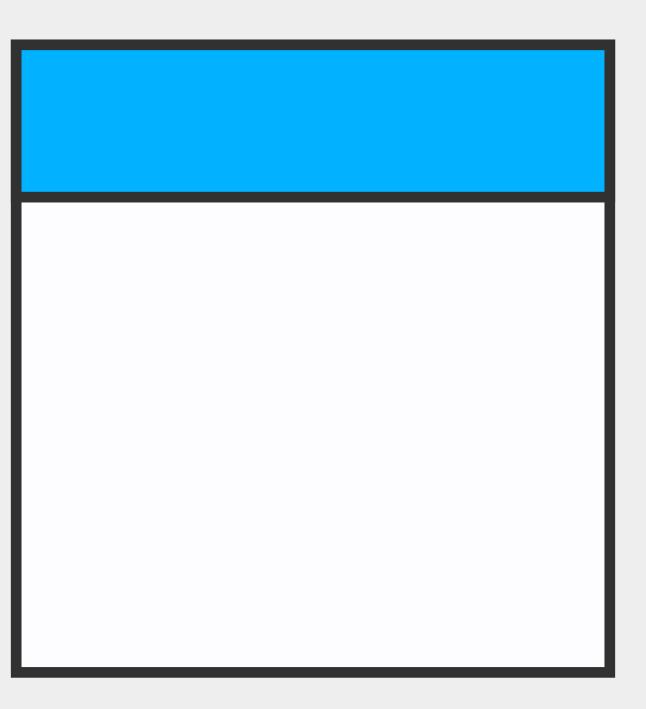
### Initial goroutine stack size: 2048 bytes

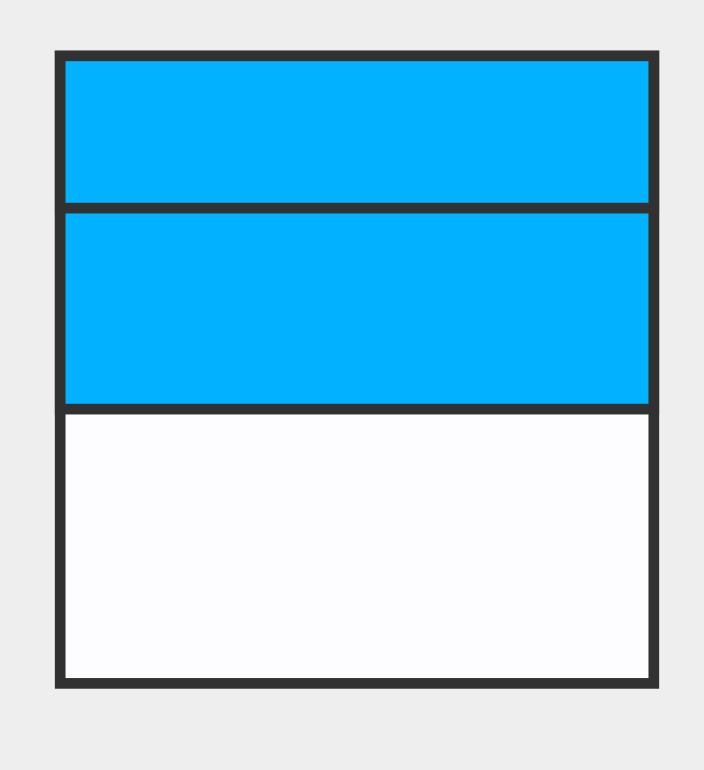
System stack size: 1-8 megabytes

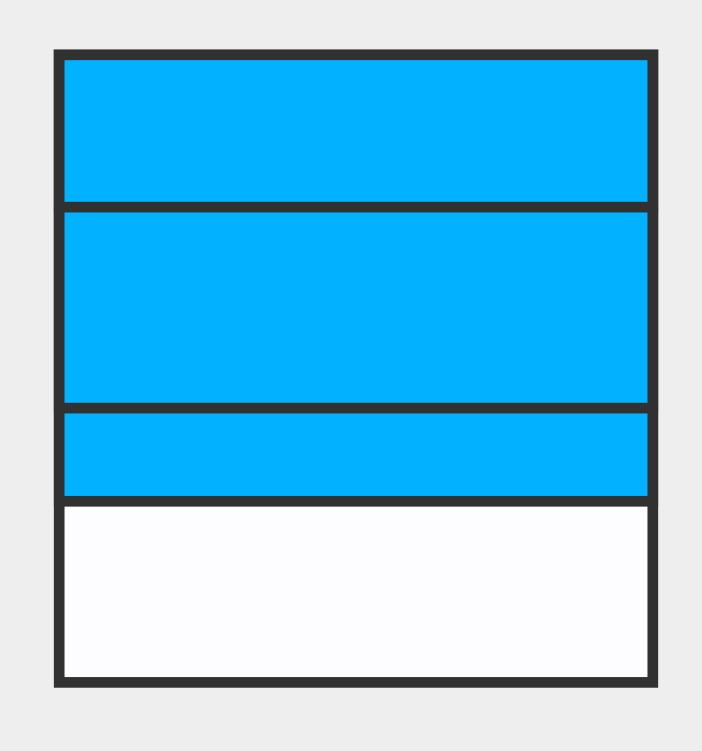


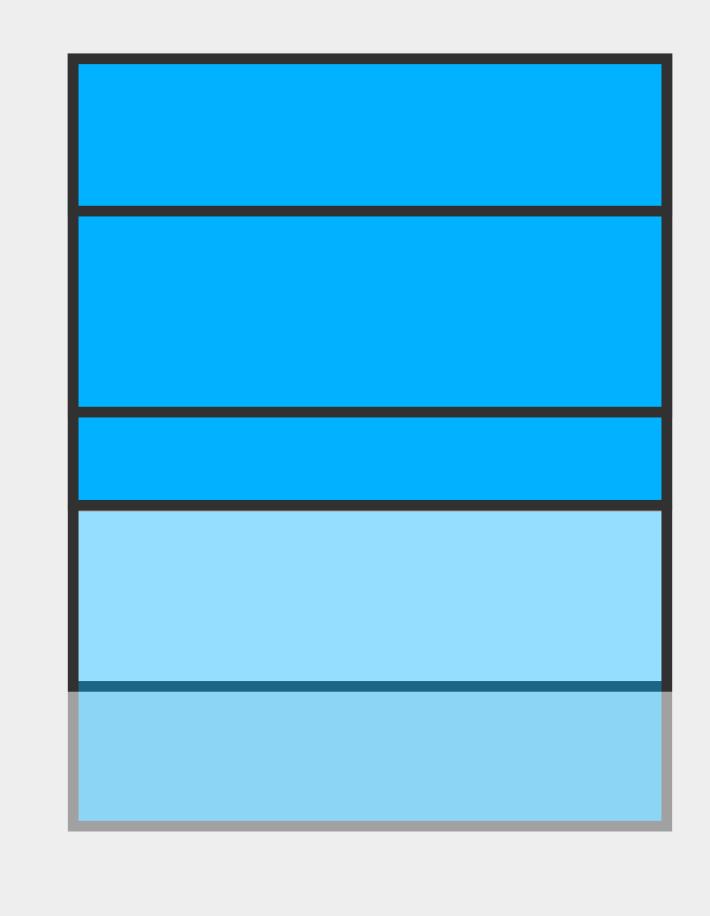
stack

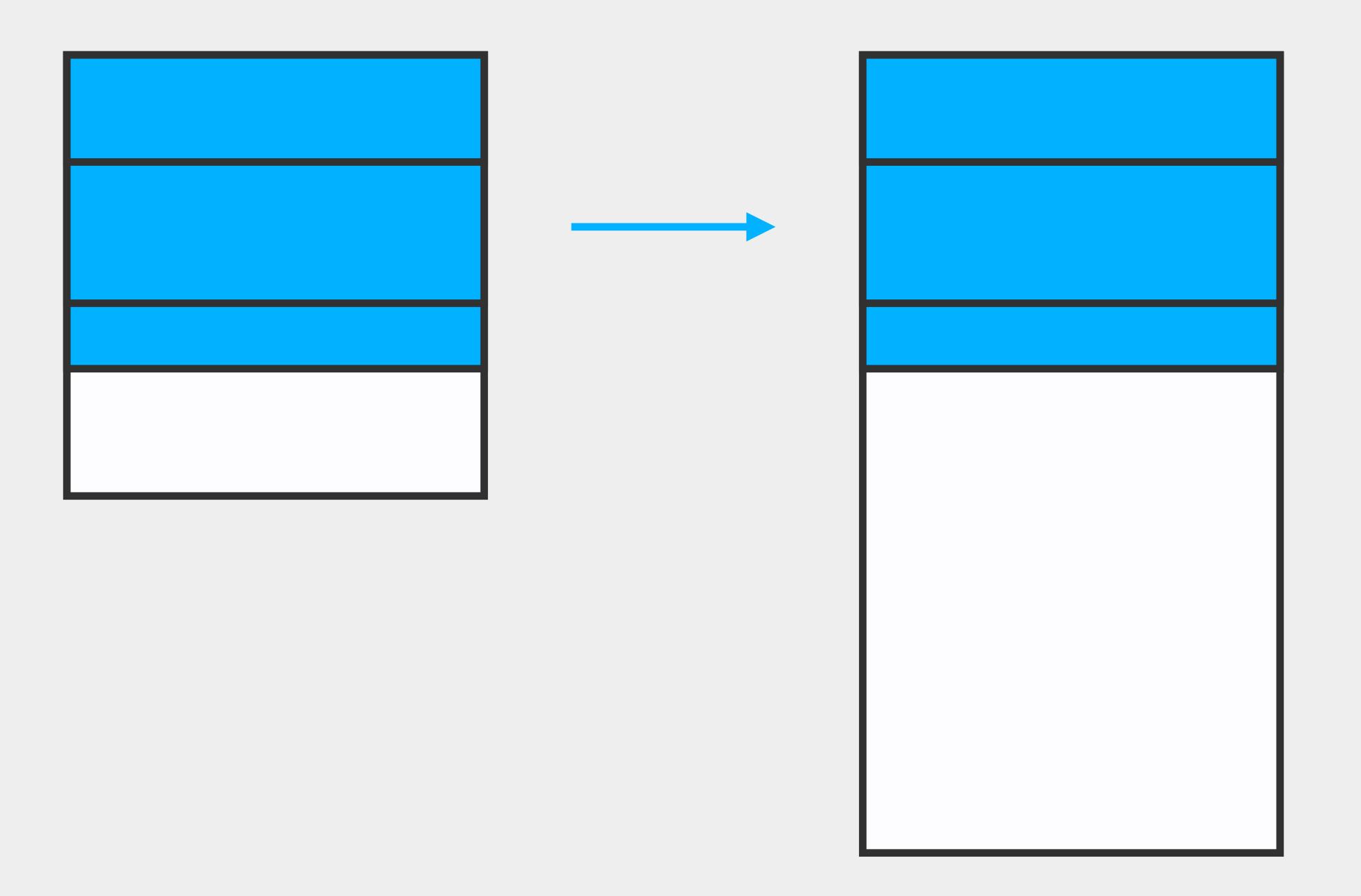
#### function frame

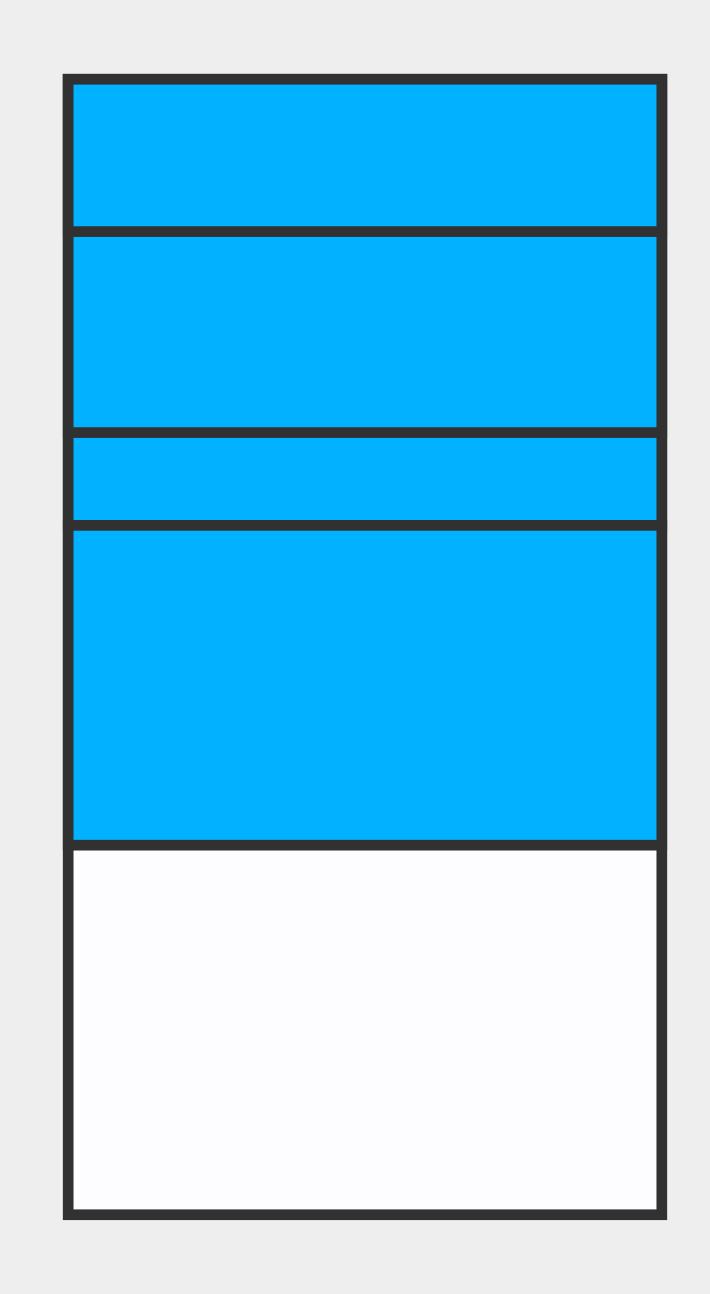












#### Function preamble

```
LEAQ framesize(SP), R0
CMPQ g→stackguard, R0
JHI 3(PC)
MOVQ m→morearg, $(argsize << 32)
CALL morestack(SB)
```

#### C doesn't call morestack

C code needs to run on a system stack

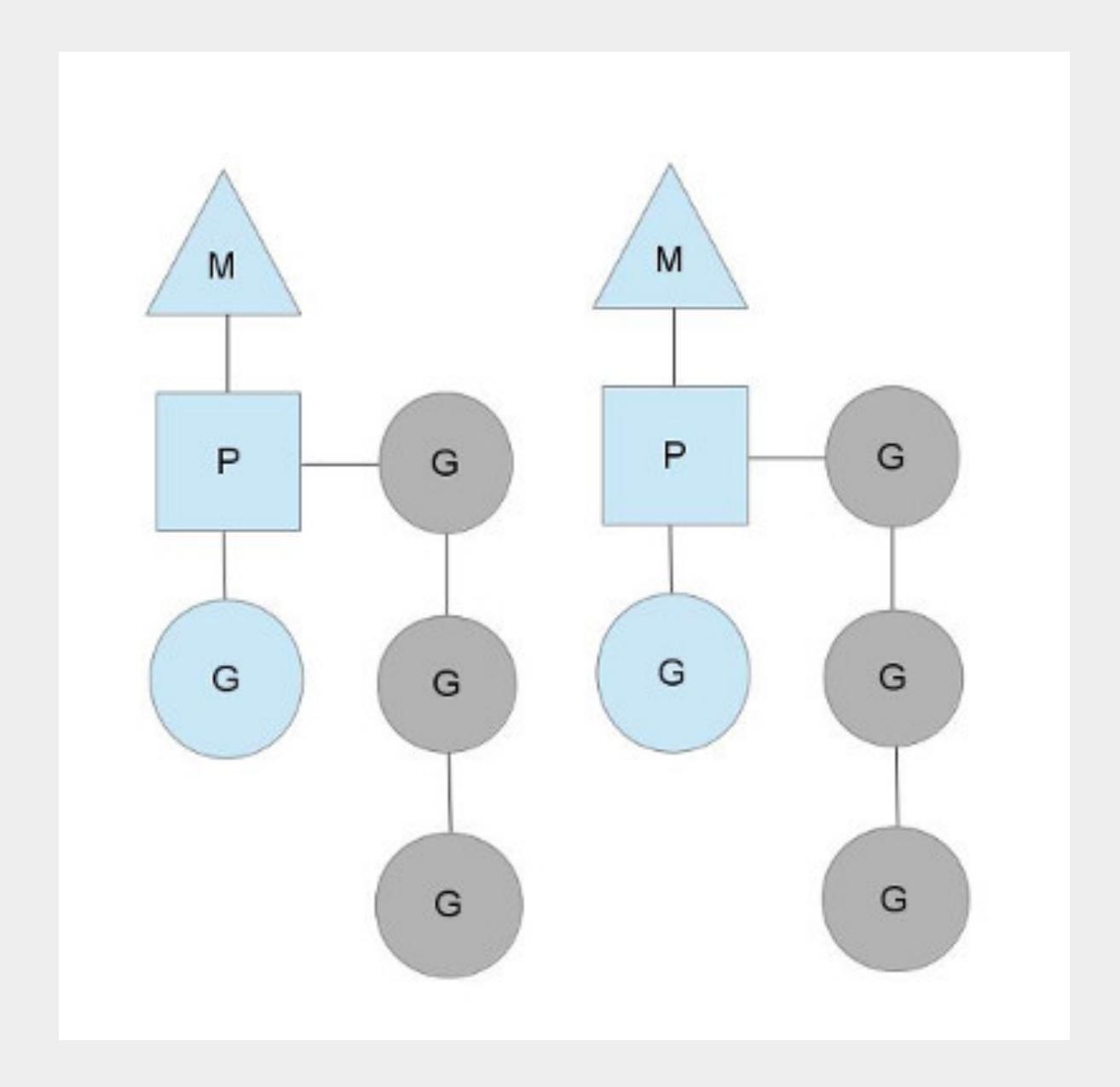
cgocall / asmcgocall

#### Learn more:

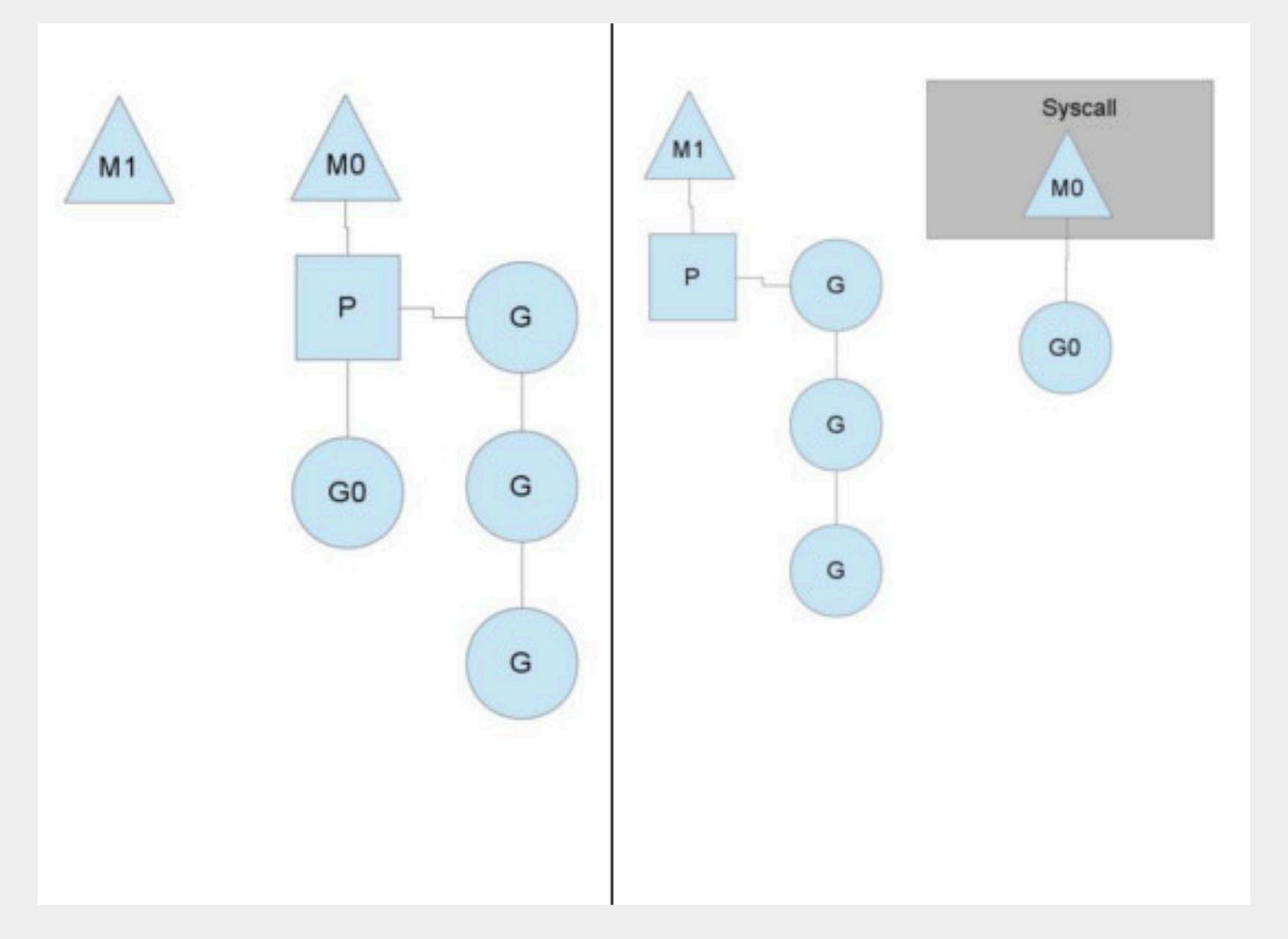
- src/runtime/stack.go
- src/runtime/cgocall.go
- How stacks are handled in Go by Daniel Morsing

https://blog.cloudflare.com/how-stacks-are-handled-in-go/

## Reason 3: the scheduler



From <a href="https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler">https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler</a>



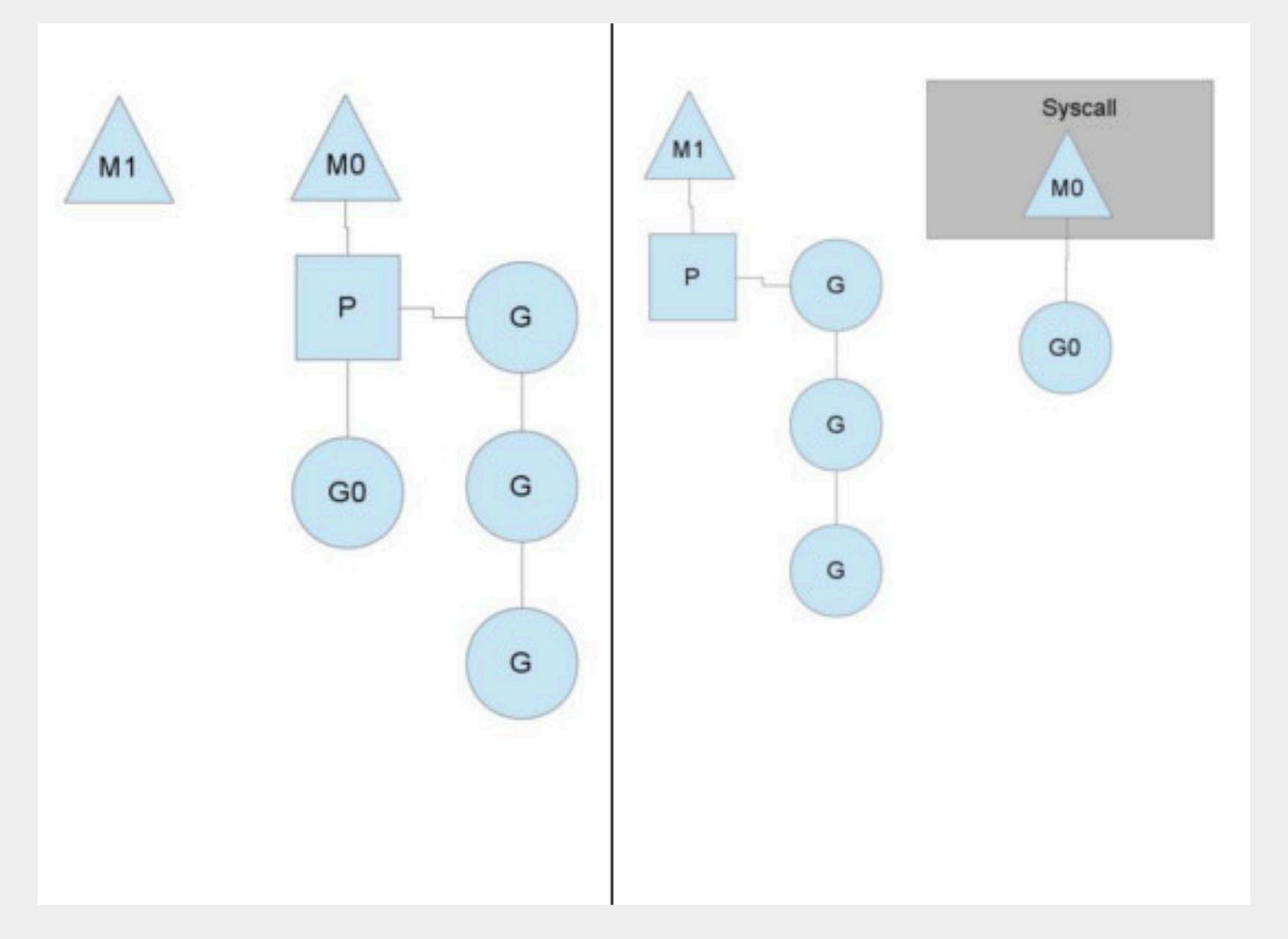
From <a href="https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler">https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler</a>

### The Go scheduler is collaborative.

It can't preempt running code.

(ProTip: for {} is never what you want. Use select {}.)

```
// Call from Go to C.
func cgocall(fn, arg unsafe.Pointer) int32 {
    // Announce we are entering a system call
    // so that the scheduler knows to create another
    // M to run goroutines while we are in the
   // foreign code.
    entersyscall()
    errno := asmcgocall(fn, arg)
    exitsyscall()
```



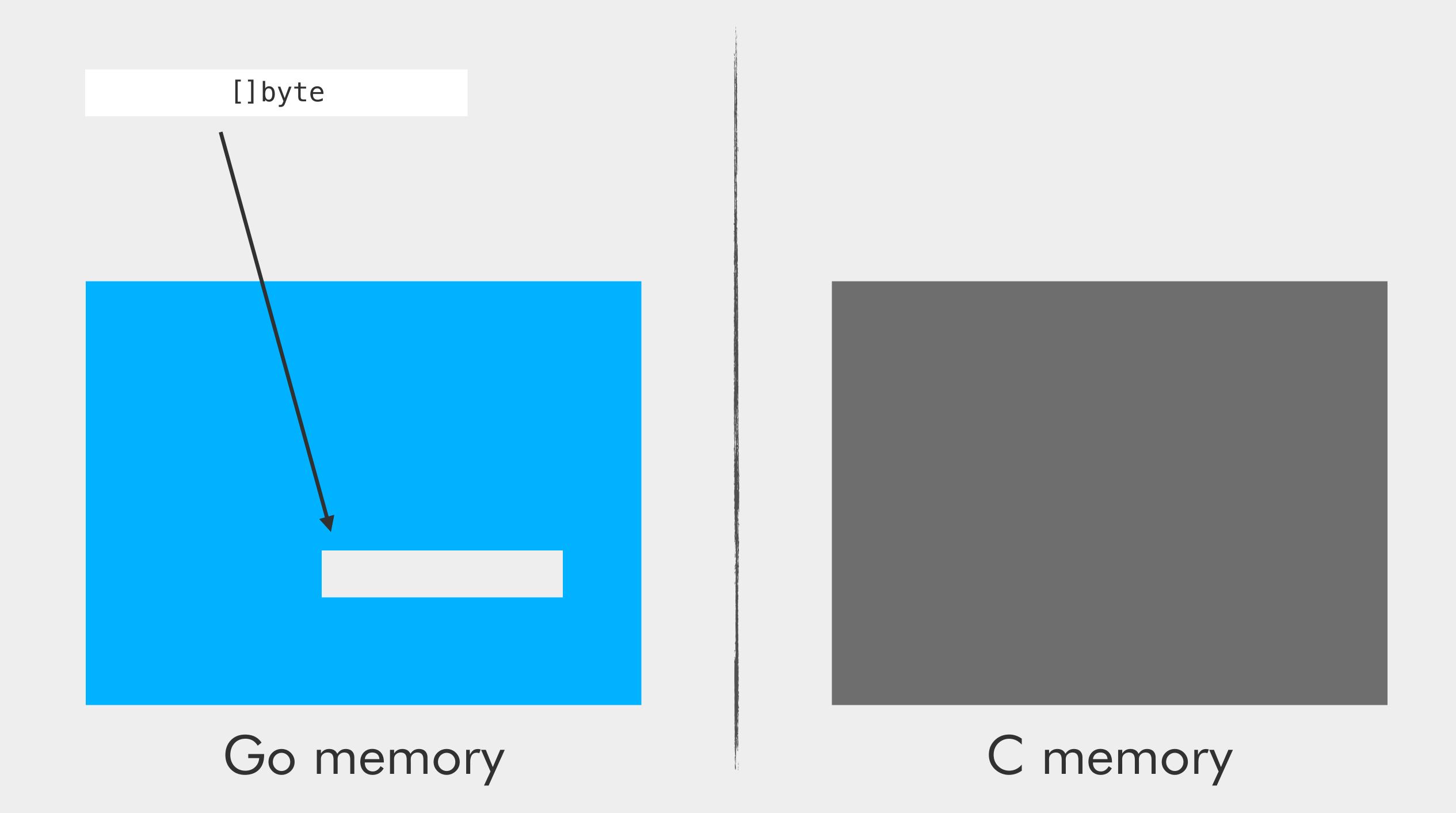
From <a href="https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler">https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler</a>

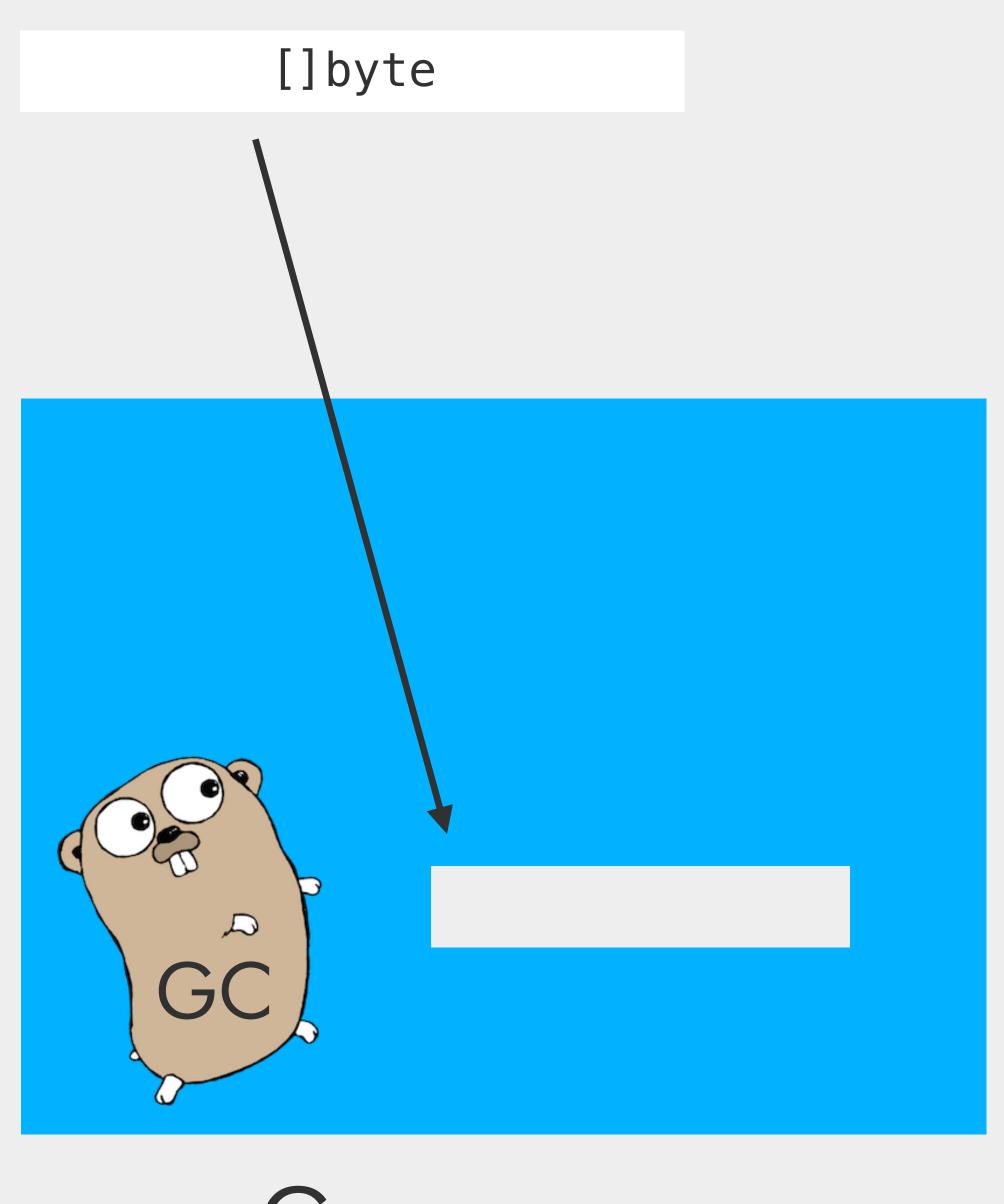
#### Learn more:

- src/runtime/proc.go → reentersyscall
- The Go scheduler by Daniel Morsing
  <a href="https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler">https://morsmachine.dk/go-scheduler</a>
- Performance without the event loop by Dave Cheney

https://dave.cheney.net/2015/08/08/performance-without-the-event-loop

# Reason 4: the garbage collector

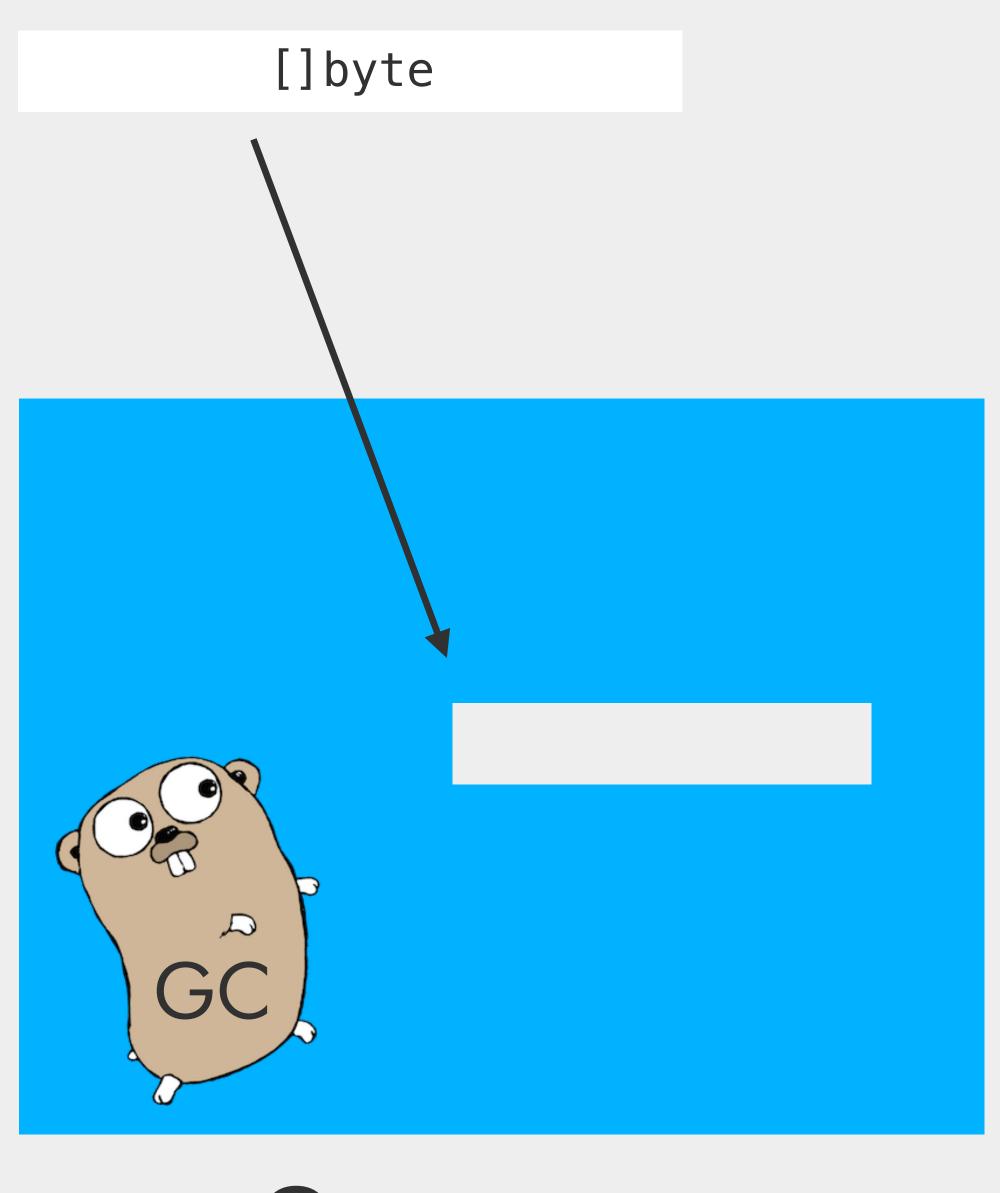




Go memory



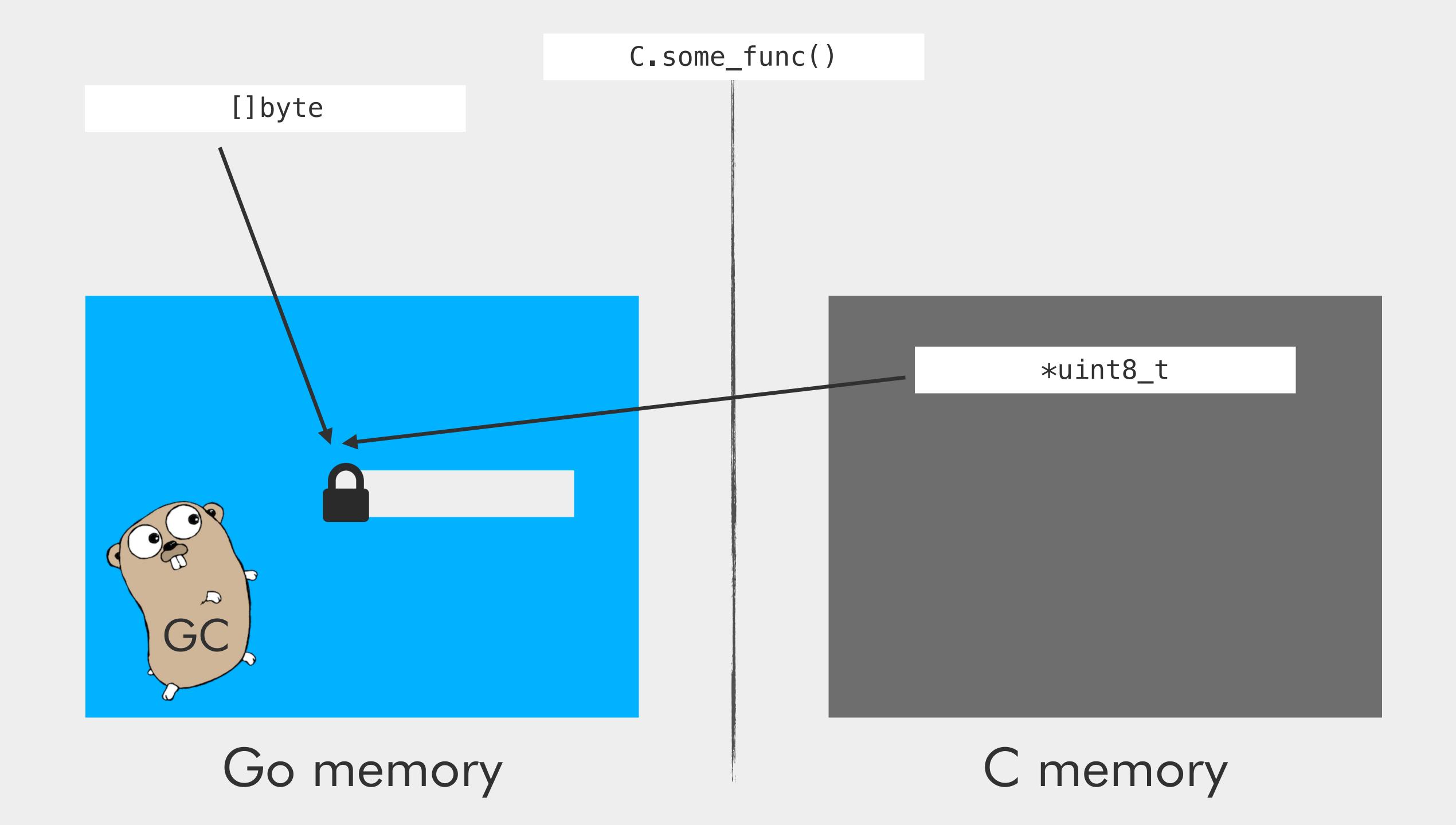
C memory



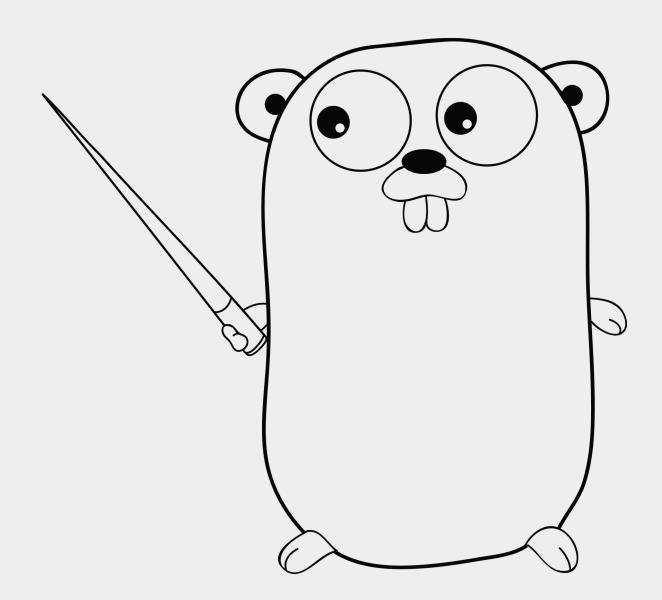
Go memory



Cmemory

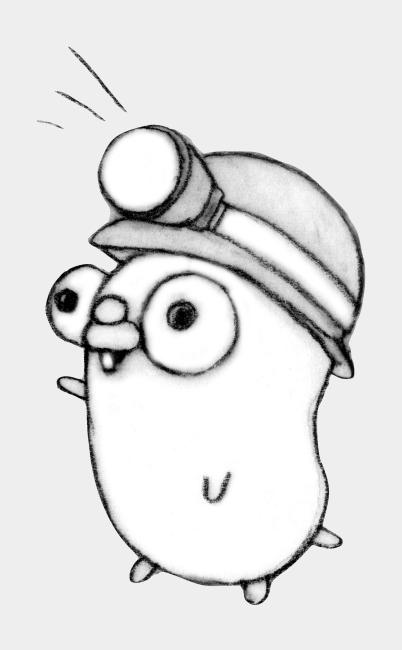


### The cgo rules



You may pass a Go pointer

- ... if it doesn't point to other pointers
- ... and C can't keep a reference to it



The GC must see all the Go pointers.

panic: runtime error: cgo argument has Go pointer to Go pointer

GODEBUG=cgocheck=2

#### Learn more:

From cgo back to Go @ GopherCon 2016

https://speakerdeck.com/filosottile/from-cgo-back-to-go-gophercon-2016



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