Яндекс

Как помочь и как помешать компилятору

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Введение

- > Компиляторные оптимизации
- > Возможность на них повлиять

Предупреждения

- > Clang/LLVM (6.0)
- > x64 (i7-8750H CPU)
- > Нестандартные расширения
- > Синтетические примеры

https://github.com/duke-gh/CompilerHintsExamples

Clang/LLVM



План доклада

- > Inline
- > Loop unrolling
- Instruction combining
- > Branching
- > LTO

Inline



Inline

```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i / 100.0) + std::cos(i / 100.0);
double get_res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
  double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
  return res;
```

Inline

```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i / 100.0) + std::cos(i / 100.0);
double get_res() {
  const int it_count{100000000};
 double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i==</pre>
    res += calc(i); 4
  return res;
```

Псевдокод после оптимизации

```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i / 100.0) + std::cos(i / 100.0);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
  double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += std::sin(i / 100.0) + std::cos(i / 100.0);
  return res;
```

Inline в Clang

- > Passes: AlwaysInlinerPass, InlinerPass
- > inline
- > _attribute_((always_inline))
- > _attribute_((noinline))

```
double calc value(int i, int branch) {
 switch (i) {...}
. . .
 switch (i) {...}
 double di = static cast<double>(i);
 if (branch) {
   } else {
   return i * 0.1 + di * di / 2.0 + di * di * di * 0.3
      + di * di * di * 0.4 + i / 2.0;
```

```
double calc value(int i, int branch) {
 switch (i) {...}
 switch (i) {...}
 double di = static cast<double>(i);
 if (branch) {
  } else {
   return i * 0.1 + di * di / 2.0 + di * di * di * 0.3
      + di * di * di * 0.4 + i / 2.0;
```

```
double calc value(int i, int branch) {
 switch (i) {...}
. . .
 switch (i) {...}
 double di = static cast<double>(i);
 if (branch) {
   } else {
   return i * 0.1 + di * di / 2.0 + di * di * di * 0.3
      + di * di * di * 0.4 + i / 2.0:
```

```
double get_first_value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get second value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0}:
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_value(i, 0) + get_second_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

```
double get_first_value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get second value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0}:
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_value(i, 0) + get_second_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

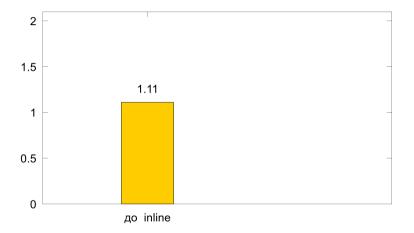
```
double get_first_value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get second value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0}:
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_value(i, 0) + get_second_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -Rpass-missed=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:76:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
    Z15get first valueii because too costly to inline
    (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch):
        ^
calc.cpp:80:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
     Z16get second valueii because too costly to inline
     (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
. . .
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -Rpass-missed=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:76:10: remark: Z10calc_valueii not inlined into
    Z15get first valueii because too costly to inline
    (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch):
        ^
calc.cpp:80:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
     Z16get second valueii because too costly to inline
     (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
. . .
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -Rpass-missed=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:76:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
    Z15get first valueii because too costly to inline
    (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch):
        ^
calc.cpp:80:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
     Z16get second valueii because too costly to inline
     (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
. . .
```

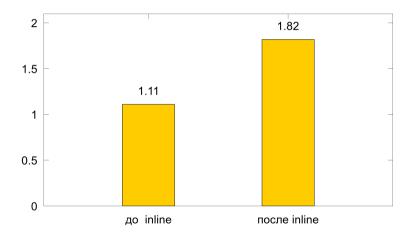
```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -Rpass-missed=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:76:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
    Z15get first valueii because too costly to inline
    (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch):
        ^
calc.cpp:80:10: remark: Z10calc valueii not inlined into
     Z16get second valueii because too costly to inline
     (cost=320, threshold=225) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
. . .
```



```
inline double calc_value(int i, int branch) {
...
}
```

```
// llvm/lib/Analysis/InlineCost.cpp:916
   if (Callee.hasFnAttribute(Attribute::InlineHint))
      Threshold = MaxIfValid(Threshold, Params.HintThreshold);
```

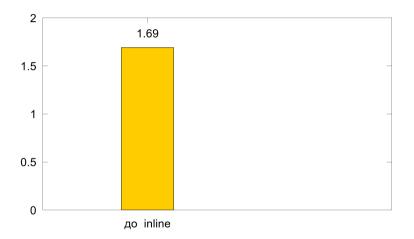
```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:76:10: remark: _Z10calc_valueii inlined into
   Z15get first valueii with cost=320 (threshold=325)
   -[Rpass=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
calc.cpp:80:10: remark: Z10calc valueii inlined into
   Z16get second valueii with cost=320 (threshold=325)
   -[Rpass=inline]
 return calc value(i, branch);
         ^
```



```
double get_first_value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get second value(int i, int branch) {
  return calc value(i, branch);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0}:
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_value(i, 0) + get_second_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

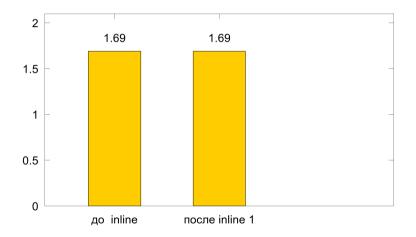
```
double calc value(int i, int branch) {
switch (i) {...}
. . .
 switch (i) {...}
double di = static_cast<double>(i);
 if (branch) {
  } else {
  / 2.0;
```

```
double get first value(int i) {
  return calc value(i, 0);
double get second value(int i) {
 return calc value(i, 1);
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0}:
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_value(i) + get_second_value(i);
  return res;
```



```
inline double calc_value(int i, int branch) {
...
}
```

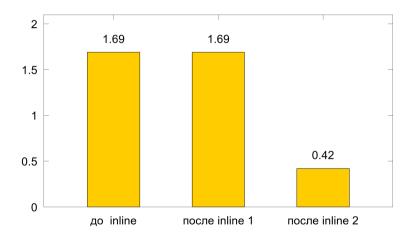
```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:78:10: remark: _Z10calc_valueii inlined into
     Z15get first valuei with cost=265 (threshold=325) -[Rpass=
   inlinel
 return calc value(i, 0);
calc.cpp:82:10: remark: Z10calc valueii inlined into
     Z16get second valuei with cost=255 (threshold=325) -[Rpass=
   inlinel
 return calc value(i, 1);
         ^
```



```
inline double get_first_value(int i) { ... }
inline double get_second_value(int i) { ... }
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -c calc.cpp
calc.cpp:78:10: remark: _Z10calc_valueii inlined into
   Z15get first valuei with cost=265 (threshold=325)
 return calc_value(i, 0);
. . .
calc.cpp:89:12: remark: Z15get first valuei inlined into
     _Z7get_resv with cost=270 (threshold=325) -[Rpass=inline]
   res += get_first_value(i) + get_second_value(i);
           ^
```

Время работы get_res, сек:



```
double calc value(int i, int branch) {
switch (i) {...}
. . .
 switch (i) {...}
double di = static cast<double>(i);
 if (branch) {
  } else {
  / 2.0;
```

```
__attribute__((always_inline)) double get_first_value(int i) { ... }
__attribute__((noinline)) double get_second_value(int i) { ... }
```

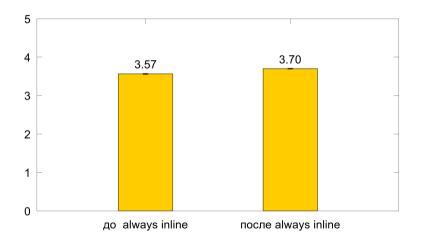
```
$ clang++ -02 -Rpass=inline -Rpass-missed=inline -c calc.cpp
. . .
calc.cpp:89:12: remark: Z15get first valuei inlined into
     Z7get resv with cost=always -[Rpass=inline]
    res += get first value(i) + get second value(i);
. . .
calc.cpp:89:33: remark: Z16get second valuei not inlined into
     Z7get resv because it should never be inlined
      (cost=never) -[Rpass-missed=inline]
    res += get first value(i) + get second value(i):
```

```
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0};
 for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get first light value(i) + get second light value(i + 1);
    if (i < 10) {
      res += get first heavy value(i, res);
      res += get second heavy value(i, res);
    res += get second light value(i) + get first light value(i - 1);
  return res;
```

```
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0};
 for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get_first_light_value(i) + get_second_light_value(i + 1);
    if (i < 10) 
      res += get first heavy value(i, res);
      res += get second heavy value(i, res);
    res += get_second_light_value(i) + get_first_light_value(i - 1);
  return res;
```

```
double get res() {
  const int it count{1000000000};
 double res{0.0};
 for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += get first light value(i) + get second light value(i + 1);
    if (i < 10) {
      res += get_first_heavy_value(i, res);
     res += get second heavy value(i, res);
    res += get second light value(i) + get first light value(i - 1);
  return res;
```

Время работы get_res, сек:



Итого, inline

- > Позволяет делать подсказки только у вызываемой функции.
- Можно облегчить компиятору работу указав явно как поступать.
- > Потенциально руками можно обогнать эвристики.

Loop unroll



Loop unroll

```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i);
double get res(int it count) {
 double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
  return res;
```

```
// before
for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
// after
int i = 0;
for (; it count - i > 3; i += 4) {
    res += calc(i);
    res += calc(i + 1);
    res += calc(i + 2);
    res += calc(i + 3):
for (; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
```

Разворачивание циклов в Clang

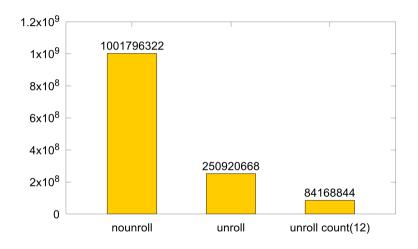
- > Pass: LoopUnrollPass
- > #pragma unroll
- > #pragma nounroll
- > #pragma clang loop unroll(full)
- * #pragma clang loop unroll_count(12)

```
// llvm/lib/Transforms/Scalar/LoopUnrollPass.cpp:960
  if (HasUnrollDisablePragma(L))
    return LoopUnrollResult::Unmodified;
. . .
// llvm/lib/Transforms/Scalar/LoopUnrollPass.cpp:747
 if (ExplicitUnroll && TripCount != 0) {
   // If the loop has an unrolling pragma, we want to be more aggressive with
   // unrolling limits. Set thresholds to at least the PragmaThreshold value
   // which is larger than the default limits.
   UP.Threshold = std::max<unsigned>(UP.Threshold, PragmaUnrollThreshold);
   IIP PartialThreshold =
        std::max<unsigned>(UP.PartialThreshold, PragmaUnrollThreshold);
```

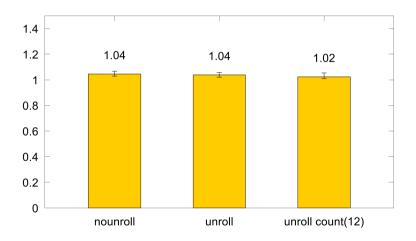
```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i);
double get res unroll 12(int it count) {
  double res{0.0};
#pragma clang loop unroll count(12)
  for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
  return res;
```

```
double calc(int i) {
  return std::sin(i);
double get res unroll 12(int it count) {
  double res{0.0};
#pragma clang loop unroll_count(12)
 for (int i = 0; i < it count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc(i);
  return res;
```

Количество условных переходов:



Время работы get_res, сек:



Итого, разворачивание циклов

- Можно делать подсказки у конкретного цикла.
- > Не является обязующей директивой.
- > Потенциально руками можно обогнать эвристики.

Instruction combining



Instruction combining

```
int get_res(int a, int b, int c) {
  return a * b + a * c + a + a + a + c - a;
}
```

45

Instruction combining: результаты

```
Было: ab+ac+a+a+a+c-a Стало: (b+2+c)a+c
```

Instruction combining в Clang

- > Passes: InstCombinePass, ReassociatePass
- > -ffast-math
 - > -fno-honor-infinities
 - > -fno-honor-nans
 - > -fno-math-errno
 - > -ffinite-math
 - > -fassociative-math
 - > -freciprocal-math
 - > -fno-signed-zeros
 - > -fno-trapping-math
 - > -ffp-contract=fast

```
float get_res(float a, float b, float c, float d, float e) {
 return a * d + b * e + c * e;
int main() {
 float a = 500000000.0f;
 float b = -5000000000.0f;
 float c = 1.0f;
  std::cout << get res(a, b, c, 1.0f, 1.0f) << std::endl;
 return 0;
```

```
$ clang++ -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
1
$ clang++ -ffast-math -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
0
```

```
$ clang++ -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
1
$ clang++ -ffast-math -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
0
```

```
$ clang++ -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
1

$ clang++ -ffast-math -02 main.cpp
$ ./a.out
0
```

```
// a = 500000000.0f;
// b = -5000000000.0f;
// c, d, e = 1.0f;
float get res(float a, float b, float c, float d, float e) {
  return a * d + b * e + c * e;
float get res opt(float a, float b, float c, float d, float e) {
  return a * d + (b + c) * e;
```

Итого, упрощение выражений

- Ключ для сборки влияет на всю единицу трансляции.
- > Говорит компилятору быть менее консервативным.

Branching



Branching

```
void function(bool should fail) {
  if (should_fail) {
    . . .
    // Some long, rarely used error handling
    . . .
  } else {
    . . .
    // Main execution path
    . . .
```

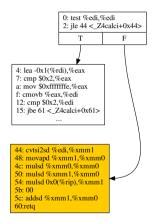
Branching B Clang

- > _builtin_expect(long exp, long c)
- > [[likely]] [[unlikely]] (c C++ 20)

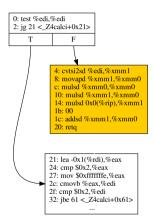
Branching пример

```
double calc(int i) {
  if ( builtin expect(i>0, 0)) {
    switch (i) { ... }
    switch (i) { ... }
    double di = static cast<double>(i);
    return di * di + di * 0.1;
  } else {
    double di = static cast<double>(i);
    return di * di * di + di * 0.3;
```

Ассемблер без подсказок



Ассемблер с подсказками



Итого, подсказки при ветвлении

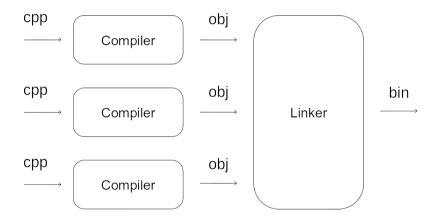
- Можно делать подсказки у каждого отдельного условного оператора.
- Компилятор не знает на каких данных будет запускаться программа.

Liple tipo o optipolization

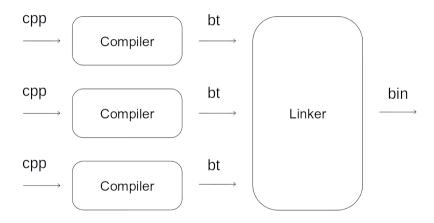
Link-time optimization



Сборка



Сборка с LTO



```
// main.cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <chrono>
#include "source2.h"
int main() {
  double res{0.0};
  const auto start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now().
    time since epoch().count();
  res = get res();
  const auto end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now().
    time since_epoch().count();
  std::cout << "res = " << res << std::endl:
  . . .
  return 0;
```

```
// main.cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <chrono>
#include "source2.h"
int main() {
  double res{0.0};
  const auto start = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now().
    time since epoch().count();
  res = get_res();
  const auto end = std::chrono::high resolution clock::now().
    time since_epoch().count();
  std::cout << "res = " << res << std::endl:
  . . .
  return 0;
```

```
// source2.cpp
#include "source1.h"
double get_res() {
  const int it_count{1000000000};
  double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

```
// source2.cpp
#include "source1.h"
double get_res() {
  const int it_count{1000000000};
  double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

```
// source1.cpp
int calc_value(int i, int branch) {
 int original_i = i;
 switch (i) { ... }
 switch (i) { ... }
  . . .
  if (branch) {
   return i;
  } else {
    return original_i;
```

\$ clang++ -02 main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp

```
\ clang++ -02 -fito -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp \ clang++ -02 -fito main.o source1.o source2.o
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -flto -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp
$ clang++ -02 -flto main.o source1.o source2.o
```

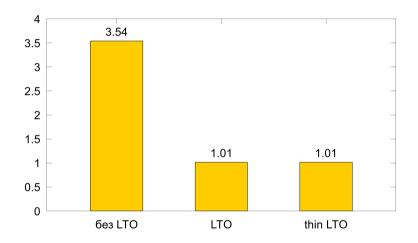
```
$ clang++ -02 -flto -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp
$ clang++ -02 -flto main.o source1.o source2.o
```

```
\ clang++ -02 -fito -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp \ clang++ -02 -fito main.o source1.o source2.o
```

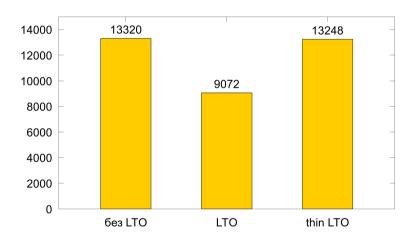
```
\ clang++ -02 -flto=thin -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp \ clang++ -02 -flto=thin main.o source1.o source2.o
```

```
$ clang++ -02 -flto=thin -c main.cpp source1.cpp source2.cpp
$ clang++ -02 -flto=thin main.o source1.o source2.o
```

Время выполнения get_res, сек:



Размер бинарника, байт:



```
// source2.cpp
#include "source1.h"
double get res() {
  const int it_count{1000000000};
  double res{0.0};
  for (int i = 0; i < it_count; i++) {</pre>
    res += calc_value(i, 0);
  return res;
```

```
// sourcel.cpp
int calc_value(int i, int branch) {
 int original_i = i;
 switch (i) { ... }
 switch (i) { ... }
  . . .
  if (branch) {
   return i;
  } else {
    return original_i;
```

Итого, оптимизации на этапе линковки

- > Требуют изменения процесса сборки проекта.
- > Ограничивают возможные выбор линкера.
- > Увеличивают время сборки (особенно инкрементальной).
- > Дают компилятору больше контекста для оптимизаций.

Заключение

- > LTO, если не жалко скорость сборки.
- Подсказки компилятору, если есть время и желание проверять результат.
- > Стоит изучать свои инструменты

Спасибо за внимание!

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