An Embedded C++ DSL for Object-oriented Programming with Structure-of-Arrays Layout

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SIMD (Single Instr. Mult. Data) Programming

Structure of Arrays (SOA) Layout

```
float B_vel_x[1000], B_vel_y[1000];
float B_pos_x[1000],
    B_pos_y[1000];
float B_mass[1000];
// more fields

void B_move(int id) {
    B_pos_x[id] += t * B_vel_x[id];
    B_pos_y[id] += t * B_vel_y[id];
}

for (int i = 0; i < 1000; ++i)
    B_move(i);</pre>
```

+

Advantages: Good Performance

- On CPUs: Vectorization with SIMD Instructions
- On GPUs: Memory Coalescing (Combining multiple memory requests)
- On both: Good cache utilization
- A best practice for SIMD programming

Disadvantages: Bad Abstraction

- Code readability suffers
- Less expressive code (e.g., pointers vs. IDs)
- No C++ OOP language features (Constructors, methods, operators, ...)

Ikra-Cpp Programming

AOS Style, SOA Layout

SOA Performance with OO-style Programming!



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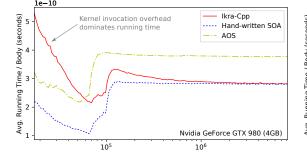
```
class Body : public SOALayout<Body, 1000> {
 public:
                                                field ID field offset
  IKRA INITIALIZE CLASS
  float vel x; float vel y;
                                           Macro/template expansion:
                                           Field<1, 4, float,
  float_ pos_x; float_ pos_y;
                                                 Body> vel y;
  float mass; // more fields
                                           Overloaded operators:
  void move(float t) {
                                           Assignment, implicit conversion,
     pos x += t * vel x;
                                           member of pointer ("arrow")
     pos y += t * vel y;
                                          Macro/template expansion:
                                           char storage[Body::kSize
}; IKRA HOST STORAGE(Body);
                                              * Body::kMaxInst]
Body* bodies = Body::construct(1000);
execute(&Body::move, bodies, 1000, t);
                                                         nullptr &obj<sub>1</sub> &obj<sub>2</sub> &obj<sub>3</sub>
Body* b = new Body();
                                                  (unallocated memory
```

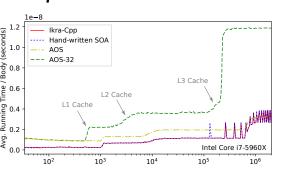
- Store all data in a statically allocated storage buffer in SOA layout
- Encode object ID in "fake pointer" (C++: id = reinterpret_cast<uintptr_t>(ptr))
- Automatically decode pointers and access data with *operator overloads*
- Performance study: Same performance as hand-written SOA

b->move(0.1);

Challenge: Not breaking compiler optimizations

b->vel x = b->vel y = 5.0;





 $obj_1.field_0 \quad obj_2.field_0 \quad obj_{maxInst}field_0 \quad obj_2.field_1 \quad obj_{maxInst}field_{numFields-1}$