Optimizing Program Performance

CMPU 224 – Computer Organization
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Performance Realities

• There’s more to performance than asymptotic complexity (big-O notation)

• Constant factors matter too!
  • Easily see 10x performance range depending on how code is written
  • Must optimize at multiple levels:
    • algorithm, data representations, procedures, and loops

• Must understand system to optimize performance
  • How programs are compiled and executed
  • How modern processors + memory systems operate
  • How to measure program performance and identify bottlenecks
  • How to improve performance without destroying code modularity and generality
Optimizing Compilers

• Provide efficient mapping of program to machine
  • Register allocation
  • Code selection and ordering (scheduling)
  • Dead code elimination
  • Eliminating minor inefficiencies

• Have difficulty overcoming “optimization blockers”
  • Potential memory aliasing
  • Potential procedure side-effects

• Don’t (usually) improve asymptotic efficiency
  • Up to programmer to select best overall algorithm
  • Big-O savings are (often) more important than constant factors
    • But constant factors also matter
Limitations of Optimizing Compilers

• Operate under fundamental constraint
  • Must not cause any change in program behavior
• Behavior that may be obvious to the programmer can be obfuscated by languages and coding styles
  • E.g., data ranges may be more limited than variable types suggest
• Most analysis is performed only within procedures
  • Whole-program analysis is too expensive in most cases
  • Newer versions of GCC do inter-procedural analysis within individual files
    • But, not between code in different files
• Most analysis is based only on static information
  • Compiler has difficulty anticipating run-time inputs
• When in doubt, the compiler must be conservative
**Memory Matters**

- Both functions seem to have identical behavior
- Both add twice the value at the location \( y_p \) to the location \( x_p \)
- \( \text{sum2} \) has less memory accesses
- However, the compiler won’t replace \( \text{sum2} \) for \( \text{sum1} \)
- What if \( x_p \) and \( y_p \) point to the same memory location?
  - \( \text{sum1} \) and \( \text{sum2} \) will give different answers

```c
void sum1(long *xp, long *yp) {
    *xp += *yp;
    *xp += *yp;
}

void sum2(long *xp, long *yp) {
    *xp += 2 * *yp;
}
```

**Assembly Code**

**sum1:**

```
    movq (%rdi), %rax
    addq (%rsi), %rax
    movq %rax, (%rdi)
    addq (%rsi), %rax
    movq %rax, (%rdi)
    ret
```

**sum2:**

```
    movq (%rsi), %rax
    addq %rax, %rax
    addq %rax, (%rdi)
    ret
```
When \( xp == yp \)

- \texttt{sum1} will increase value at \( xp \) by a factor of 4
- \texttt{sum2} will increase value at \( xp \) by a factor of 3

- Compiler must assume that different pointers may point to the same memory location

- Limits the set of possible optimizations

```c
void sum1(long *xp, long *xp) {
    *xp += *xp;
    *xp += *xp;
}

void sum2(long *xp, long *xp) {
    *xp += 2 * *yp;
}
```
Optimization Blocker #1: Memory Aliasing

• Aliasing
  • Two different memory references specify single location
  • Easy to have happen in C
    • Since allowed to do address arithmetic
    • Direct access to storage structures

• How to work around:
  • Get in habit of introducing local variables
    • Accumulating within loops
    • Your way of telling compiler not to check for aliasing

```c
void sum2(long *xp, long *yp)
    *xp += 2 * *yp;
}

void sum3(long *xp, long *yp) {
    long sum;
    sum += *yp;
    sum += *yp;
    *xp = sum;
}
```

```asm
sum2:
    movq (%rsi), %rax
    addq %rax, %rax
    addq %rax, (%rdi)
    ret

sum3:
    movq (%rsi), %rax
    addq %rax, %rax
    addq %rax, (%rdi)
    ret
```
Optimization Blocker #2: Procedure Calls

• Procedure to convert string to lower case

```c
#include <string.h>

void lower(char *s)
{
    size_t i;
    for (i = 0; i < strlen(s); i++)
        if (s[i] >= 'A' && s[i] <= 'Z')
            s[i] -= ('A' - 'a');
}
```
Lower Case Conversion Performance

- Time quadruples when string length doubles
- \( O(N^2) \)
Convert Loop To Goto Form

- `strlen` executed every iteration

```c
#include <string.h>

void lower(char *s)
{
    size_t i = 0;
    if (i >= strlen(s))
        goto done;

    loop:
    if (s[i] >= 'A' && s[i] <= 'Z')
        s[i] -= ('A' - 'a');
    i++;
    if (i < strlen(s))
        goto loop;

done:
}
```
Calling Strlen

• `strlen` performance
  • Only way to determine length of string is to scan its entire length, looking for null character

• Overall performance for string of length N:
  • N calls to `strlen`
  • Each call to `strlen` iterates over all N characters in the string
  • Overall O(N^2) performance

/* My version of strlen */
size_t strlen(const char *s) {
    size_t length = 0;
    while (*s != '\0') {
        s++;
        length++;
    }
    return length;
}
Improving Performance

• Move call to `strlen` outside of loop
• Since result does not change from one iteration to another

```c
#include <string.h>

void lower(char *s) {
    size_t i;
    size_t len = strlen(s);
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        if (s[i] >= 'A' && s[i] <= 'Z')
            s[i] -= ('A' - 'a');
}```
Lower Case Conversion Performance

- Time doubles when double string length
- Linear performance of lower2
Optimization Blocker: Procedure Calls

- Why couldn’t compiler move `strlen` out of inner loop?
  - Procedure may have side effects
    - May alter some global state each time it is called
  - Function may not return same value for the same given arguments
    - Depends on other parts of global state
    - Procedure lower could interact with `strlen`

- **Warning:**
  - Compiler treats a procedure call as a black box

- **Remedies:**
  - Use of inline functions
    - GCC does this with `-O1`
      - Within single file
  - Move code if it is safe to do
Generally Useful Optimizations

- Optimizations that you or the compiler should do regardless of processor or compiler

- Code Motion
  - Reduce frequency with which computation performed
    - If it will always produce same result
    - Especially moving code out of loop

```c
void set_row(double *a, double *b, long i, long n) {
    long j;
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        a[n*i+j] = b[j];
}
```

```c
long j;
int ni = n*i;
for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
a[ni+j] = b[j];
```
Reduction in Strength

- Replace costly operation with simpler one
- Shift, add instead of multiply or divide
  - \( 16 \times x \rightarrow x \ll 4 \)
- Machine dependent
- Depends on cost of multiply or divide instruction
  - On Intel Nehalem, integer multiply requires 3 CPU cycles
- Recognize sequence of products

```c
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int ni = n*i;
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        a[ni + j] = b[j];
}
```

```c
int ni = 0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
        a[ni + j] = b[j];
    ni += n;
}
```
Share Common Subexpressions

• Reuse portions of expressions
• GCC will do this with –O1

/* Sum neighbors of i,j */
up = val[(i-1)*n + j ];
down = val[(i+1)*n + j ];
left = val[i*n + j-1];
right = val[i*n + j+1];
sum = up + down + left + right;

long inj = i*n + j;
up = val[inj - n];
down = val[inj + n];
left = val[inj - 1];
right = val[inj + 1];
sum = up + down + left + right;

3 multiplications: i*n, (i-1)*n, (i+1)*n
1 multiplication: i*n

leaq   1(%rsi), %rax  # i+1
leaq   -1(%rsi), %r8  # i-1
imulq  %rcx, %rsi    # i*n
imulq  %rcx, %rax    # (i+1)*n
imulq  %rcx, %r8     # (i-1)*n
addq   %rdx, %rsi    # i*n+j
addq   %rdx, %rax    # (i+1)*n+j
addq   %rdx, %r8     # (i-1)*n+j

imulq  %rcx, %rsi    # i*n
addq   %rdx, %rsi    # i*n+j
movq   %rsi, %rax    # i*n+j
subq   %rcx, %rax    # i*n+j-n
leaq   (%rsi,%rcx), %rcx  # i*n+j+n
/* data structure for vectors */
typedef struct {
    size_t len;
    data_t *data;
} vec;

/* retrieve vector element and store at val */
/* return 1 if successful, 0 otherwise */
int get_vec_element(*vec v, size_t idx, data_t *val) {
    if (idx >= v->len) {
        return 0;
    }
    *val = v->data[idx];
    return 1;
}

• Data Types
  • Use different declarations for data_t
  • int
  • long
  • float
  • double
Benchmark Computation

void combine1(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long int i;

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < vec_length(v); i++) {
        data_t val;
        get_vec_element(v, i, &val);
        *dest = *dest OP val;
    }
}

• Data Types
  • Use different declarations for data_t
    • int
    • long
    • float
    • double

• Operations
  • Use different definitions of OP and IDENT
    • + / 0
    • * / 1

Compute sum or product of vector elements
Cycles Per Element (CPE)

- Convenient way to express performance of program that operates on vectors or lists
- Length = n
- In our case: CPE = cycles per OP
- \( T = CPE \cdot n + \text{Overhead} \)
  - CPE is slope of line

![Graph showing CPE for psum1 and psum2]

- Slope psum1 = 9.0
- Slope psum2 = 6.0

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void combine1(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long int i;

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < vec_length(v); i++) {
        data_t val;
        get_vec_element(v, i, &val);
        *dest = *dest OP val;
    }
}

Compute sum or product of vector elements

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Eliminating Loop Inefficiencies

- Move call to `vec_length` outside of loop
- Code motion

```c
/* Move call to vec_length out of loop */
void combine2(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        data_t val;
        get_vec_element(v, i, &val);
        *dest = *dest OP val;
    }
}
```

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Reducing Procedure Calls

• `get_vec_start` returns the starting address of the data array
• Remove call to `get_vec_element`
• We are no longer doing bounds checking • And breaks the abstraction barrier
• No effect on performance • Other operations are the bottleneck
• Will help us later when we remove these bottlenecks

```c
/* Direct access to vector data*/
void combine3(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v);

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        *dest = *dest OP data[i];
    }
}
```

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Eliminating Unneeded Memory References

- Disassembly of inner loop for integer addition
- One memory read and one memory write per cycle
- But \*dest doesn’t need to be updated till the end of the loop

```c
void combine3(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v);

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        *dest = *dest OP data[i];
    }
}
```

```
.L3: # i in %rdx, length in %rbp, data in %rax
    cmpq %rbp, %rdx      # i:length
    jge .L1              # jump to end of loop
    movq (%rax,%rdx,8), %rcx # read data[i]
    addq %rcx, (%rbx)    # write *dest
    addq $1, %rdx         # i++
    jmp .L3
.L1:
```
Accumulate result in temporary

void combine3(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v)

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        *dest = *dest OP data[i];
    }
}

void combine4(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v)

    data_t = acc;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        acc = acc OP data[i];
    }
    *dest = acc;
}

.L3: # i in %rdx, data in %rax
cmpq %rbp, %rdx    # i:length
jge .L1            # jump to end of loop
movq (%rax,%rdx,8), %rcx # read data[i]
addq %rcx, (%rbx) # write *dest
addq $1, %rdx      # i++
jmp .L3
.L1:

.L3: # data in %rax, i in %rdx, acc in %rcx
cmpq %rbp, %rdx    # i:length
jge .L1            # jump to end of loop
addq (%rax,%rdx,8), %rcx # acc += data[i]
addq $1, %rdx      # i++
jmp .L3
.L1:

• Reduce to only one memory read per element using a temporary variable
Accumulate result in temporary

- Why doesn’t the compiler perform this transformation automatically?
  - Memory aliasing
  - The `dest` could be one of the elements in the vector (e.g., the last element)
    - `combine3` and `combine4` could have different results in this case
  - Using a temporary register tells the compiler not to check for memory aliasing

```c
void combine3(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v)

    *dest = IDENT;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        *dest = *dest OP data[i];
    }
}
```

```c
void combine4(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v)

    data_t = acc;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        acc = acc OP data[i];
    }
    *dest = acc;
}
```
Effect of Basic Optimizations

- 4x to 18x improvement over original unoptimized code
- To seek better performance, we must consider optimizations that exploit the *microarchitecture* of the processor
  - Code tuned for a specific processor
- We’ll tackle this next class

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```c
void combine4(vec_ptr v, data_t *dest) {
    long i;
    long length = vec_length(v);
    data_t *data = get_vec_start(v);

    data_t = acc;
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        acc = acc OP data[i];
    }
    *dest = acc;
}
```