

# Some GCC Optimizations for Embedded Software

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# Agenda

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- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ What is GCC
- ▶ General Optimizations
- ▶ GCC specific Optimizations
- ▶ Embedded Processor specific Optimizations



# GCC

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- ▶ What is GCC – Gnu Compiler Collection
- ▶ Cross compiling
- ▶ Toolchain



# Cross Compiler

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- ▶ **Cross compiling**
  - ▶ Executes on build machine but generated code runs on different target machine
  - ▶ E.g. compiler runs on x86 but generates code for ARM
- ▶ **Building Cross compilers**
  - ▶ Crosstool-NG
  - ▶ OpenEmbedded/Yocto Project
  - ▶ Buildroot
  - ▶ OpenWRT
  - ▶ More ....



# GCC Optimization Flags

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- ▶ **On**
  - ▶ controls compilation time
  - ▶ Compiler memory usage
  - ▶ Execution speed and size/space
- ▶ **O0**
  - ▶ No optimizations
- ▶ **O1 or O**
  - ▶ General optimizations no speed/size trade-offs
- ▶ **O2**
  - ▶ More aggressive than O1
- ▶ **Os**
  - ▶ Optimization to reduce code size
- ▶ **O3**
  - ▶ May increase code size in favor of speed



# GCC Optimization Levels

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Property	General Opt level	Size	Debug info	Speed/ Fast
O	1	No	No	No
O1..O255	1..255	No	No	No
Os	2	Yes	No	No
Ofast	3	No	No	Yes
Og	1	No	Yes	No



# Inline Assembly

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## ▶ GCC inline assembly syntax

```
asm ( assembly template
    : output operands
    : input operands
    : A list of clobbered registers
    );
```

## ▶ Used when special instruction that gcc backends do not generate can do a better job

- ▶ E.g. `bsrl` instruction on x86 to compute MSB

## ▶ C equivalent

```
long i;
for (i = (number >> 1), msb_pos = 0; i != 0; ++msb_pos)
    i >>= 1;
```



# GCC Attributes / Built-ins

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## ▶ Attributes aiding optimizations

### ▶ Constant Detection

▶ `int __builtin_constant_p( exp )`

### ▶ Hints for Branch Prediction

▶ `__builtin_expect`

```
#define likely(x)    __builtin_expect(!!(x), 1)
```

```
#define unlikely(x) __builtin_expect(!!(x), 0)
```

### ▶ Prefetching

▶ `__builtin_prefetch`

### ▶ Align data

▶ `__attribute__((aligned (val)))`;

### ▶ Packing Data

▶ `__attribute__((packed, aligned(val)))`

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# **GCC Attributes**

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## ▶ **Pure functions**

- ▶ strcpy()

- ▶ `int __attribute__((pure)) static_pure_function(...)`

## ▶ **Constant functions**

- ▶ Special type of pure function with no side effects

- ▶ strlen()

- ▶ `int __attribute__((const)) static_const_function(...)`

## ▶ **Restrict**

- ▶ `void fn (int *__restrict rptr, int &__restrict rref)`



# Cache Optimization

```
#define L1_CACHE_CAPACITY (16384 / sizeof(int))
int array[L1_CACHE_CAPACITY][L1_CACHE_CAPACITY];
...
int main(void) {
    ...

    for (i=0; i<L1_CACHE_CAPACITY; i++)
        for (j=0; j<L1_CACHE_CAPACITY; j++)
            array[j][i] = i*j;

    ...
}
```

```
#define L1_CACHE_CAPACITY (16384 / sizeof(int))
int array[L1_CACHE_CAPACITY][L1_CACHE_CAPACITY];

int main(void) {
    ...
    for (i=0; i<L1_CACHE_CAPACITY; i++)
        for (j=0; j<L1_CACHE_CAPACITY; j++)
            array[i][j] = i*j;
    ...
}
```



# Cache Optimizations

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- ▶ 10x performance difference !!
  - ▶ Black Box Delta - 1:437454587
  - ▶ White Box Delta - 0:440943751
- ▶ Same number of Instructions but then why is difference ?
  - ▶ Memory access pattern changed
    - ▶ White example writes serially
    - ▶ Black example writes to cache line #0 and flushes it
  - ▶ Access pattern makes the whole difference



# Data Cache Optimization

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- ▶ **Align Data to cache line boundary**
  - ▶ `int myarray[16] __attribute__((aligned(64)));`
- ▶ **Sequential data Access**
  - ▶ Better use of loaded cache lines



# Target Specific Optimizations

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- ▶ **CPU type**
  - ▶ -march
- ▶ **FPU utilization**
  - ▶ X86/SSE, ARM/neon



# Stack Optimizations

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- ▶ Determine static stack usage
  - ▶ `-fstack-usage`
  - ▶ Information is in `.su` file

```
root@beaglebone:~# cat *.su
thrash.c:11:17:time_diff      16      static
thrash.c:25:5:main           24      static
```

- ▶ What contributes towards stack size
  - ▶ Local vars
  - ▶ Temporary data
  - ▶ Function parameters
  - ▶ Return addresses



# Stack Optimizations – Help compiler

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- ▶ Design it into Software
  - ▶ Avoid excessive Pre-emption
    - ▶ 2 concurrent tasks need more stack than two sequential processes
- ▶ Mindful use of local variable
  - ▶ Large stack allocation
    - ▶ Function scoped variables
    - ▶ E.g. operate on data in-place instead of making copies
    - ▶ Inline functions reduces stack usage
      - But not too-much
- ▶ Avoid long call-chains
  - ▶ Recursive functions



# Stack Optimizations

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- ▶ Use `-Wstack-usage` to get warned about stack usage

```
root@beaglebone:~# gcc thrash.c -Ofast -Wstack-usage=20
thrash.c: In function 'main':
thrash.c:42:1: warning: stack usage is 24 bytes [-Wstack-usage=]
```

- ▶ `-fstack-check` ( specific to platforms e.g. Windows)
  - ▶ Adds a marker at an offset on stack
- ▶ `-fconserve-stack`
  - ▶ Minimize stack usage even if it means running slower





# Size Optimizations

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- ▶ **Use Condensed Instructions Set**
  - ▶ 16-bit instructions on 32-bit processors e.g. Thumb
  - ▶ `-mthumb`
- ▶ **Abstract Functions**
  - ▶ Compiler emit internal functions for common code
    - ▶ `str*` `mem*` built-in functions
- ▶ **Multiple memory Access**
  - ▶ Instructions which load/store multiple registers
    - ▶ LDM/STM ( `-Os` in gcc )



# Misc Optimizations

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- ▶ **-mslow-flash-data**
  - ▶ Don't generate literal pool in code
  - ▶ GCC tries harder to synthesize constants
  - ▶ ARMv7-M/no-pic targets
- ▶ **-mpic-data-is-text-relative**
  - ▶ Assume data segment is relative to text segment on load
  - ▶ Avoids PC relative data relocation



# Gold Linker

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- ▶ Written from scratch in C++
- ▶ Targetted at ELF format
  - ▶ GNU ld was written for COFF and a.out ( 2-pass)
  - ▶ ELF format for retrofitted (needs 3 passes)
- ▶ Multi-threaded
- ▶ Supports ARM/x86/x86\_64
  - ▶ Not all architectures supported by GNU ld are there yet
- ▶ Significant Speeds up link time for large applications
  - ▶ 5x in some big C++ applications



# Gold Linker

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- ▶ Configure toolchain to use gold
  - ▶ Add `-enable-gold={default,yes,no}` to binutils
- ▶ Coexists with GNU ld
  - ▶ Use gcc cmdline option
    - ▶ `-fuse-ld=bfd` – Use good'ol GNU ld
    - ▶ `-fuse-ld=gold` – Use Gold
  - ▶ While using LTO
    - ▶ `-fuse-linker-plugin=gold`
    - ▶ `-fuse-linker-plugin=bfd`
- ▶ Some packages do not `_yet_` build with gold
  - ▶ U-boot, Linux kernel



# Thanks

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▶ Questions ?

