

Lecture 15

Compiler Optimizations

CS213 – Intro to Computer Systems
Branden Ghen a – Winter 2025

Slides adapted from:
Bryant, O'Hallaron (CMU), Garcia, Weaver (UC Berkeley)

Administrivia

- SETI Lab is out and ready to be worked on
 - Today is the last of the material that will be helpful towards it
 - Be careful with this one:
 - Lots of C code to understand and write
 - If you still want a partner, let me know
- Homework 4 due on Thursday

Today's Goals

- Discuss the role of a compiler
- Explore basic optimizations at both the local and global levels
- Understand limitations of optimizations
- Describe how GCC can be configured to use these optimizations

Outline

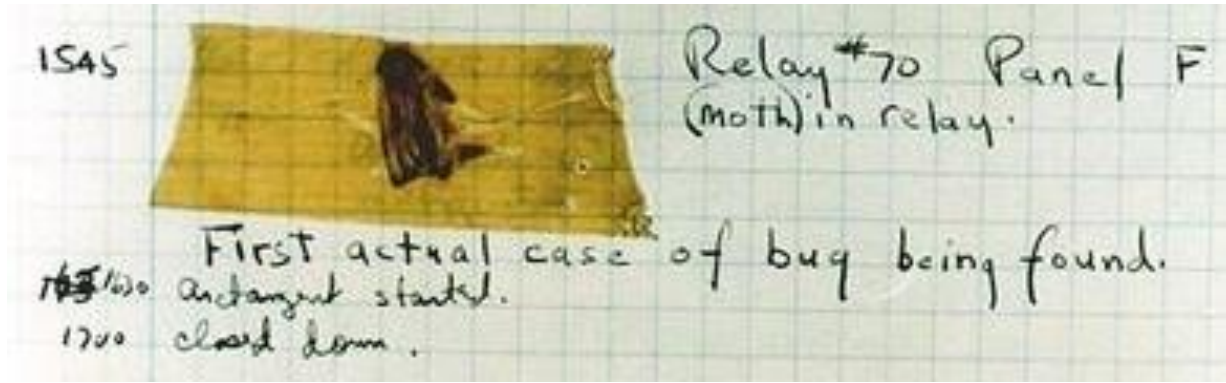
- **Compilers and Optimizations**
- Local Optimizations
- Global Optimizations
- Obstacles to Optimization
- GNU C Compiler (GCC)

How do we get code to run on a machine?

- CPU only understands “machine code”
 - All other languages must either be interpreted or compiled
- The very bad old days: write hexadecimal instructions by hand
 - This was back in the 1940s and the days of vacuum tubes
 - Hook up wires and switches to form data input

Rear Admiral Grace Hopper

- Popularized term “debugging”
 - After finding a literal moth in their computer

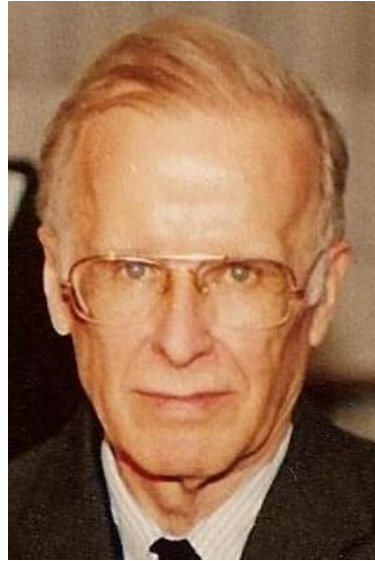


- Invented first compiler in 1951
 - “I decided data processors ought to be able to write their programs in English, and the computers would translate them into machine code”



Other Compilers Champions

- John Backus
 - Developed FORTRAN in 1957
- “Much of my work has come from being lazy. I didn't like writing programs, and so, when I was working on the IBM 701, I started work on a programming system to make it easier to write programs”

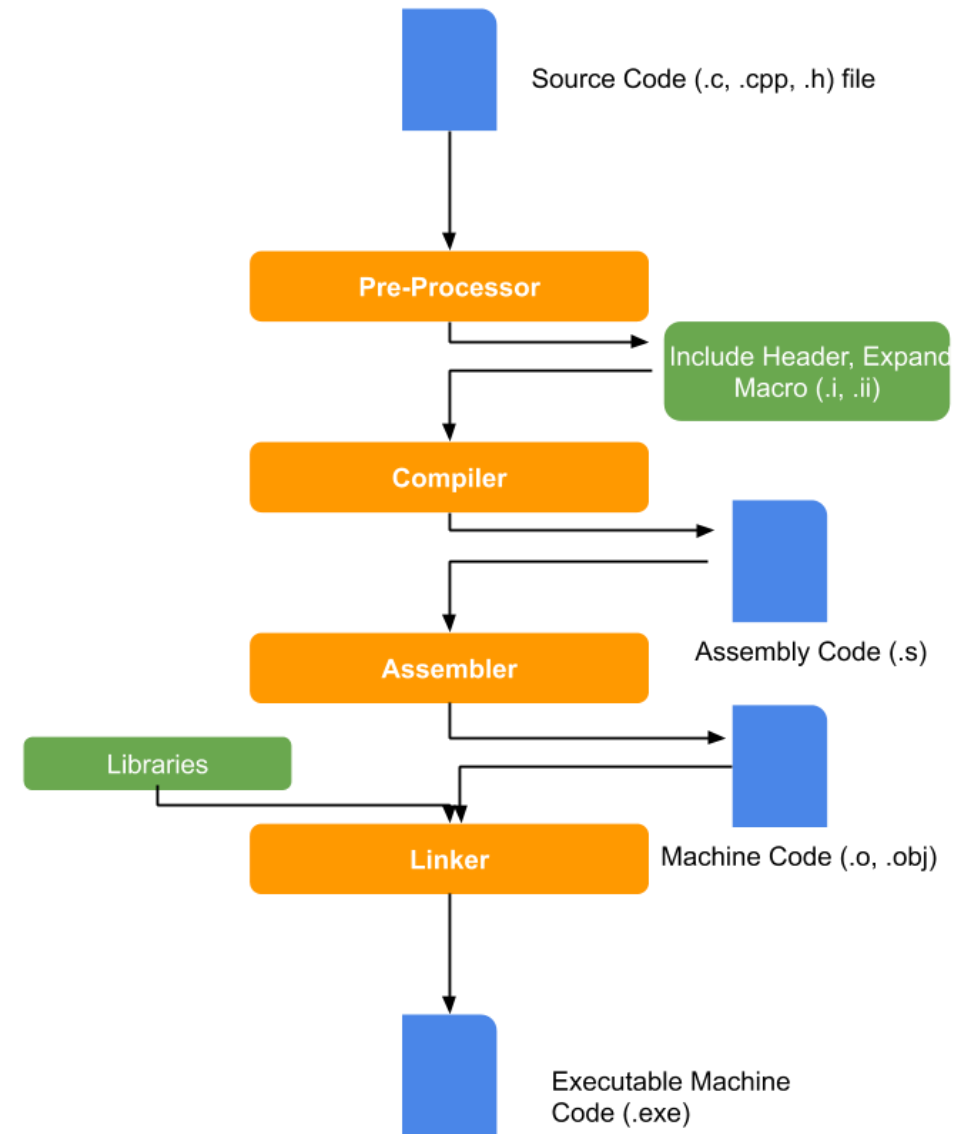


- Fran Allen
 - Pioneer of compiler optimization techniques
 - Wrote a 1966 paper introducing control flow graphs, which are central to compiler theory
- First woman to win the Turing Award



C compilation steps

1. Pre-processor
 - Text insertion of macros and #includes
2. Compiler
 - Transform C source into assembly
 - Also perform optimizations along the way
3. Assembler
 - Transform assembly into machine code
4. Linker
 - Place code at real addresses and fixup



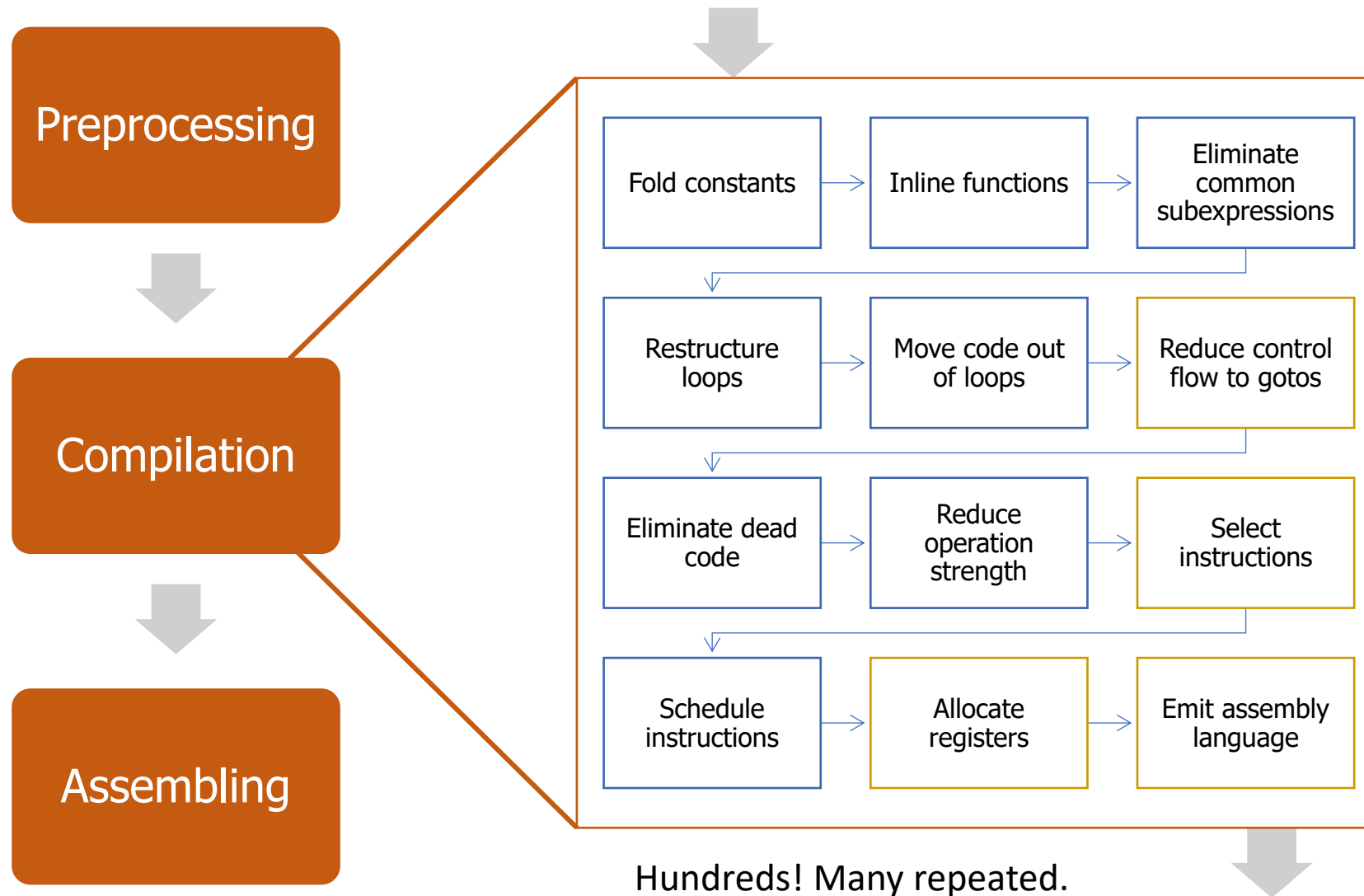
Optimizations

- An **optimization** is a code transformation with the goal of making a program faster
 - Can be done manually, by a programmer
 - Or can be done automatically, by a compiler
 - MUST maintain the exact same behavior
- Some optimizations are processor-dependent
 - They take advantage of unique processor capabilities
 - Example: right shift instead of divide by powers of two
- Some optimizations are processor-independent
 - They make programs faster regardless of processor
 - Example: removing redundant code

General goals of compiler optimization

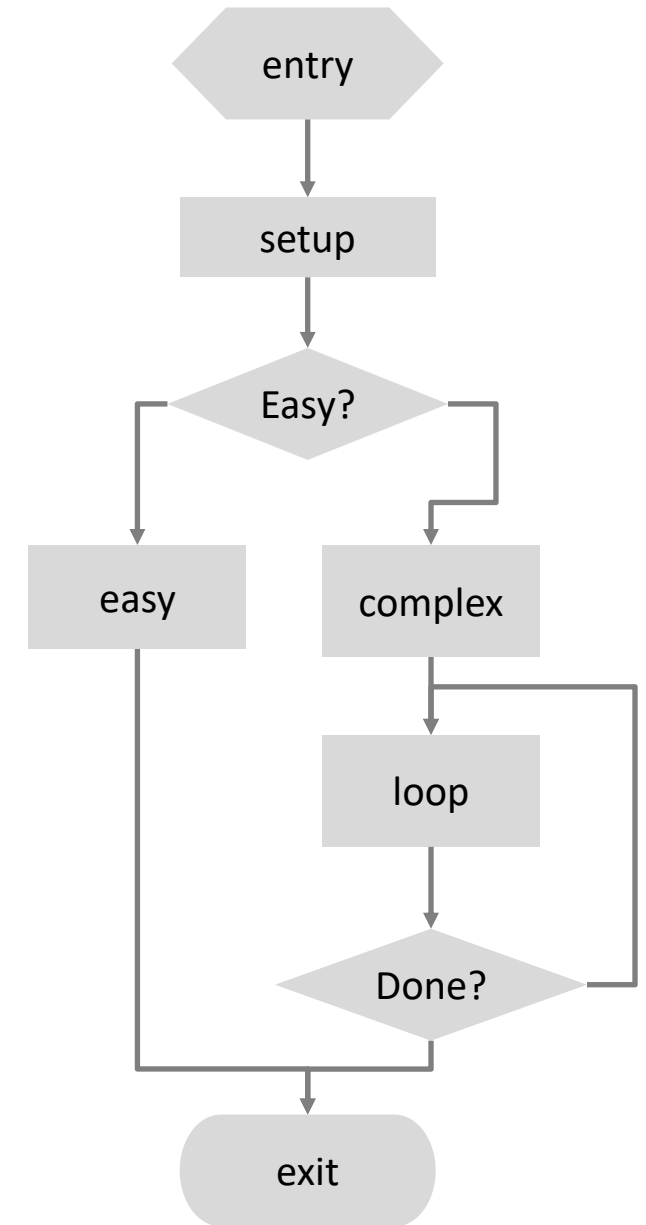
- Minimize number of instructions
 - Don't do calculations more than once
 - Don't do unnecessary calculations at all
 - Avoid slow instructions
- Avoid waiting for memory
 - Keep everything in registers whenever possible
 - Access memory in cache-friendly patterns
- Avoid branching
 - Branches are slow for all modern processor architectures
 - Don't make unnecessary decisions
 - Make it easier for the CPU to predict branches whenever possible

Compilation is a pipeline (and many stages are repeated)



Two categories of optimizations

- Local optimizations
 - Work within a single basic block (chunks of code with no gotos or labels)
 - Examples: combining constants, eliminating dead code
- Global optimizations
 - Work across the “control flow graph” of an entire function
 - Examples: loop transformations
- Optimizations are often limited to function boundaries



Outline

- Compilers and Optimizations
- **Local Optimizations**
- Global Optimizations
- Obstacles to Optimization
- GNU C Compiler (GCC)

Constant Folding

- Do arithmetic in the compiler

`long mask = 0xFF << 8; → long mask = 0xFF00;`

- Any expression with constant inputs can be folded
 - Might even be able to remove library calls in some cases...

`size_t namelen = strlen("Harry Bovik");`

`→ size_t namelen = 11;`

Strength reduction

- Replace expensive operations with cheaper ones

```
long a = b * 5;
```

```
→ long a = (b << 2) + b;
```

- Multiplication and division are the usual targets
- Multiplication is often hiding in memory access expressions
 - Example: array indexing

Dead code elimination

- Don't emit code that will never be executed

```
if (0) { puts("Kilroy was here"); }  
if (1) { puts("Only bozos on this bus"); }
```

- Don't emit code whose result is overwritten

```
x = 23;  
x = 42;
```

- These may look silly, but...
 - Can be produced by other optimizations
 - Assignments to x might be far apart

Common Subexpression Elimination

- Factor out repeated calculations or memory accesses
 - Only do them once
 - Makes code closer to the assembly representation too

```
norm[i] = v[i].x*v[i].x + v[i].y*v[i].y;
```

optimized →

```
slot = &v[i];  
x = slot->x;  
y = slot->y;  
norm[i] = x*x + y*y;
```

Break + Question

```
int a = 5;
int x = 2*a;
int y = x+6;
int t = x * y;
if (t < 0) {
    printf("Message 1\n");
} else {
    printf("Message 2\n");
}
```

- Optimize the code snippet as much as possible

Break + Question

```
int a = 5;
int x = 2*a;
int y = x+6;
int t = x * y;
if (t < 0) {
    printf("Message 1\n");
} else {
    printf("Message 2\n");
}
```

- Optimize the code snippet as much as possible
- Result:
`printf("Message 2\n");`
- **t is always 160**
 - Fold constants
- **160 is never less than 0**
 - Remove dead code

Outline

- Compilers and Optimizations
- Local Optimizations
- **Global Optimizations**
- Obstacles to Optimization
- GNU C Compiler (GCC)

Inlining

- Copy body of a function into its caller(s)
 - Can create opportunities for many other optimizations
 - Can make code much bigger and therefore slower (if larger than cache!)

```
int pred(int x) {  
    if (x == 0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
        return x - 1;  
}  
  
int func(int y) {  
    return pred(y)  
        + pred(0)  
        + pred(y+1);  
}
```

```
int func(int y) {  
    int tmp;  
    if (y == 0) tmp = 0; else tmp = y - 1;  
    if (0 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += 0 - 1;  
    if (y+1 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += (y + 1) - 1;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

Inlining

- Copy body of a function into its caller(s)
 - Can create opportunities for many other optimizations
 - Can make code much bigger and therefore slower (if larger than cache!)

```
int pred(int x) {  
    if (x == 0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
        return x - 1;  
}
```

```
int func(int y) {  
    return pred(y)  
        + pred(0)  
        + pred(y+1);  
}
```

```
int func(int y) {  
    int tmp;  
    if (y == 0) tmp = 0; else tmp = y - 1;  
    if (0 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += 0 - 1;  
    if (y+1 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += (y + 1) - 1;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

Always true

Does nothing

Can constant fold

Inlining

- Copy body of a function into its caller(s)
 - Can create opportunities for many other optimizations
 - Can make code much bigger and therefore slower (if larger than cache!)

```
int func(int y) {  
    int tmp;  
    if (y == 0) tmp = 0; else tmp = y - 1;  
if (0 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += 0 - 1;  
    if (y+1 == 0) tmp += 0; else tmp += (y + 1) - 1;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

```
int func(int y) {  
    int tmp = 0;  
    if (y != 0) tmp = y - 1;  
    if (y != -1) tmp += y;  
    return tmp;  
}
```

End result is MUCH simpler!

Code Motion

- Move calculations out of a loop
 - Only valid if every iteration would produce same result

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



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


Loop Transformations

Rearrange entire loop nests for maximum efficiency

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            a[j*n + i] = atan2(i, j);

    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            b[i*n + j] = a[i*n + j] + (i >= 1 && j >= 1)
                                     ? a[(i-1)*n + (j-1)]
                                     : 0;
}
```

Loop Transformations

Loop interchange: do iterations in cache-friendly order

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            a[i*n + j] = atan2(j, i);

    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            b[i*n + j] = a[i*n + j] + (i >= 1 && j >= 1)
                                     ? a[(i-1)*n + (j-1)]
                                     : 0;
}
```

Loop Transformations

Loop fusion: combine adjacent loops with the same limits

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (long j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            a[i*n + j] = atan2(j, i);

for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
for (long j = 0; j < n; j++)
            b[i*n + j] = a[i*n + j] + (i >= 1 && j >= 1)
                                     ? a[(i-1)*n + (j-1)]
                                     : 0;
        }
    }
}
```

Loop Transformations

Induction variable elimination: replace loop indices with algebra

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */  
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {  
    for (long i = 0; i < n*n; i++) {  
        for (long j = 0; j < n; j++) {  
            a[i] = atan2(i%n, i/n);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        b[i] = a[i] + (i >= n && i%n >= 1)  
                      ? a[i - n - 1]  
                      : 0;  
    }  
}
```

Loop Transformations

Top is the original code

Bottom is the transformed version

Note: still $O(n^2)$ complexity!

But the constant factor is much smaller than before

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            a[j*n + i] = atan2(i, j);

    for (long i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (long j = 0, j < n; j++)
            b[i*n + j] = a[i*n + j] + (i >= 1 && j >= 1)
                ? a[(i-1)*n + (j-1)] : 0;
}
```

```
/* Two stages of some calculation */
void compute(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    for (long i = 0; i < n*n; i++) {
        a[i] = atan2(i%n, i/n);
        b[i] = a[i] + (i >= n && i%n >= 1)
            ? a[i - n - 1] : 0;
    }
}
```

Break + Quiz

- **Optimize the following code:** (hint: could be MUCH smaller)

```
long multi_loop(long orig_value) {  
    long new_value = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i<4; i++) {  
        for (int j=0; j<8; j++) {  
            new_value += 1;  
        }  
        new_value += orig_value;  
    }  
    return new_value;  
}
```

Break + Quiz

- **Optimize the following code:** (hint: could be MUCH smaller)

```
long multi_loop(long orig_value) {  
    long new_value = 0;  
    for (int i=0; i<4; i++) {  
        for (int j=0; j<8; j++) {  
            new_value += 1;  
        }  
        new_value += orig_value;  
    }  
    return new_value;  
}
```

```
long multi_loop(long orig_value) {  
    return 4*orig_value + 32;  
}
```

Outline

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- Global Optimizations
- **Obstacles to Optimization**
- GNU C Compiler (GCC)

Limits to compiler optimization

- Generally cannot improve algorithmic complexity
 - Only constant factors, but those can be worth 10x or more...
- MUST NOT cause any change in program behavior
 - Programmer may not care about “edge case” behavior, but compiler does not know that
 - Exception: language may declare some changes acceptable (**UNDEFINED BEHAVIOR**)
- Often only analyze one function at a time
 - Whole-program analysis (“LTO”, link-time optimizations) expensive but gaining popularity
 - Exception: *inlining* merges multiple functions into one
- Tricky to anticipate run-time inputs
 - Guiding optimization based on expected inputs can help with the common case, but...
 - “Worst case” performance can be just as important as “normal”

Optimization Challenges

- 1. Memory aliasing**
2. Function calls
3. Non-associative arithmetic
4. Larger cache optimizations
5. Complicated code

Memory Aliasing

- Code updates `b[i]` on every iteration

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */  
void sum_rows1(double *a, double *b, long n) {  
    long i, j;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        b[i] = 0;  
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
            b[i] += a[i*n + j];  
    }  
}
```

`b[i]` *should* just be placed in a register and only a single memory write should occur

Memory Aliasing

- Code updates `b[i]` on every iteration
 - Why couldn't compiler optimize this away?

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */  
void sum_rows1(double *a, double *b, long n) {  
    long i, j;  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        b[i] = 0;  
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)  
            b[i] += a[i*n + j];  
    }  
}
```

sum_rows1 inner loop

.L4:

```
movsd    (%rsi,%rax,8), %xmm0    # FP load  
addsd    (%rdi), %xmm0           # FP add  
movsd    %xmm0, (%rsi,%rax,8)    # FP store  
addq     $8, %rdi  
cmpq     %rcx, %rdi  
jne      .L4
```

Memory Aliasing

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */
void sum_rows1(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    long i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        b[i] = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            b[i] += a[i*n + j];
    }
}
```

Compiler MUST consider that memory aliasing could occur

- Unless it can *prove* it is impossible

A and B overlap in memory?

```
double A[9] =
{ 0, 1, 2,
  4, 8, 16,
  32, 64, 128};

sum_rows1(A, &(A[3]), 3);
```

```
double A[9] =
{ 0, 1, 2,
  3, 22, 224,
  32, 64, 128};
```

Value of B:

init: [4, 8, 16]

i = 0: [3, 8, 16]

i = 1: [3, 22, 16]

i = 2: [3, 22, 224]

Avoiding aliasing penalties: with local variable

- Use a local variable for intermediate results

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */
void sum_rows2(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    long i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        double val = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            val += a[i*n + j];
        b[i] = val;
    }
}
```

```
# sum_rows2 inner loop
.Loop:
    addsd    (%rdi), %xmm0    # FP load + add
    addq     $8, %rdi
    cmpq     %rax, %rdi
    jne      .Loop
```

Avoiding aliasing penalties: aliasing still occurs

- Still changes A if aliased because that's what the code specifies

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */
void sum_rows2(double *a, double *b, long n) {
    long i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        double val = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            val += a[i*n + j];
        b[i] = val;
    }
}
```

```
double A[9] =
{ 0, 1, 2,
  4, 8, 16,
  32, 64, 128};
```

```
sum_rows1(A, &(A[3]), 3);
```

```
double A[9] =
{ 0, 1, 2,
  3, 27, 224,
  32, 64, 128};
```

Value of B:

```
init: [4, 8, 16]
```

```
i = 0: [3, 8, 16]
```

```
i = 1: [3, 27, 16]
```

```
i = 2: [3, 27, 224]
```

Avoiding aliasing penalties: with `restrict` keyword

- Use `restrict` keyword to tell compiler that `a` and `b` never alias

```
/* Sum rows of n X n matrix a and store in vector b. */
void sum_rows3(double *restrict a, double *restrict b, long n) {
    long i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        b[i] = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
            b[i] += a[i*n + j];
    }
}
```

```
# sum_rows2 inner loop
.Loop:
    addsd    (%rdi), %xmm0    # FP load + add
    addq     $8, %rdi
    cmpq     %rax, %rdi
    jne      .Loop
```


Avoiding aliasing penalties: with different language

- Use a different language altogether
 - For example, in Fortran array arguments are assumed not to alias

```
subroutine sum_rows4(a, b, n)
  implicit none
  integer, parameter :: dp = kind(1.d0)
  real(kind=dp), dimension(:), intent(in) :: a
  real(kind=dp), dimension(:), intent(out) :: b
  integer, intent(in) :: n
  integer :: i, j
  do i = 1, n
    b(i) = 0
    do j = 1, n
      b(i) = b(i) + a(i*n + j)
    end
  end
end
```

```
# sum_rows2 inner loop
.Loop:
    addsd    (%rdi), %xmm0    # FP load + add
    addq     $8, %rdi
    cmpq     %rax, %rdi
    jne      .Loop
```

Optimization Challenges

1. Memory aliasing
- 2. Function calls**
3. Non-associative arithmetic
4. Larger cache optimizations
5. Complicated code

Function calls are opaque

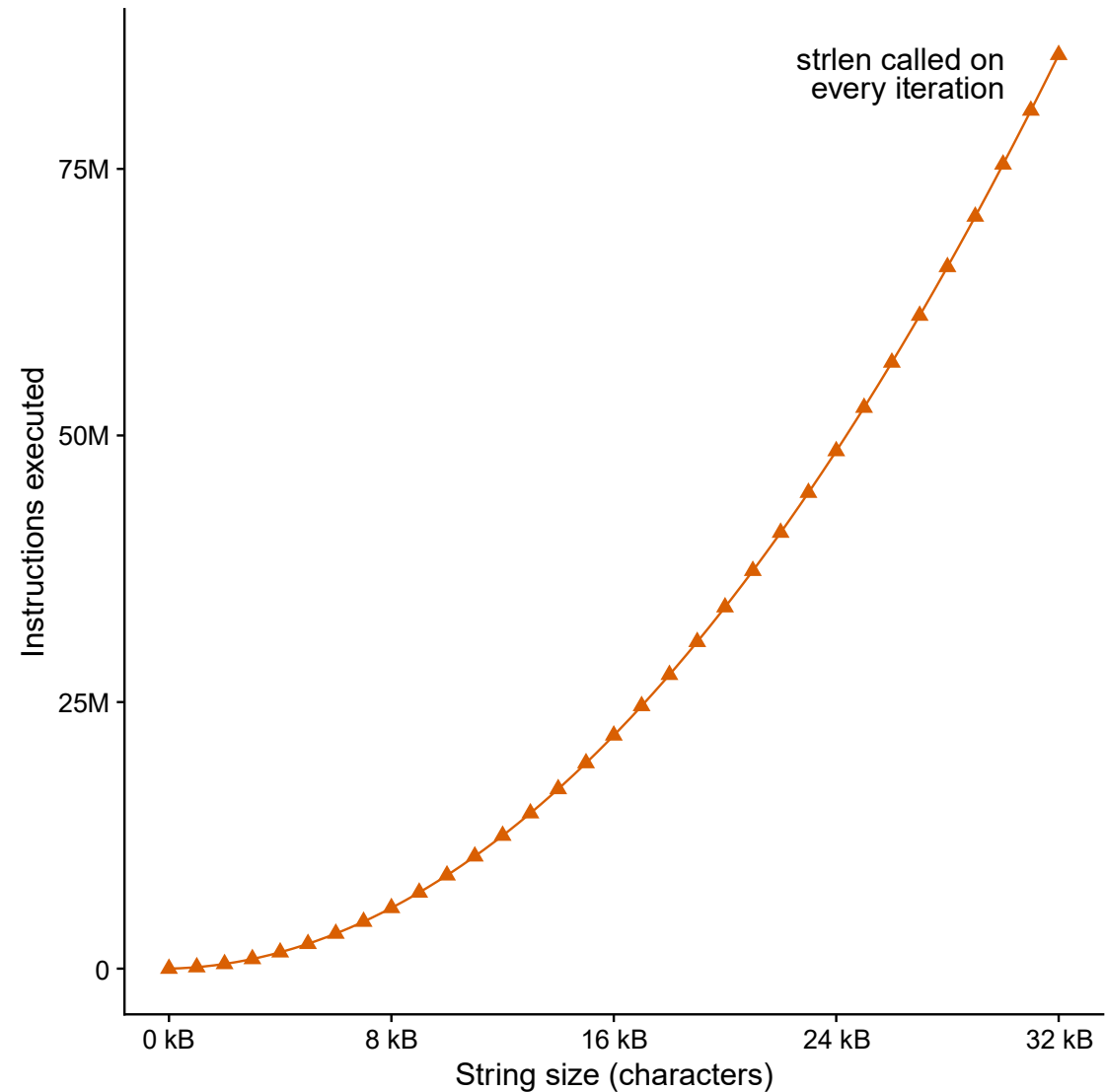
- Compiler examines one function at a time
 - Some exceptions for code in a single file
- Must assume a function call could do anything
- Cannot usually
 - Move function calls
 - Change number of times a function is called
 - Cache data from memory in registers across function calls

```
size_t strlen(const char *s) {  
    size_t len = 0;  
    while (*s++ != '\0') {  
        len++;  
    }  
    return len;  
}
```

- $O(n)$ execution time
- Return value depends on:
 - value of s
 - contents of memory at address s
 - Only cares about whether individual bytes are zero
 - Does not modify memory
- Compiler might know *some* of that (but probably not)

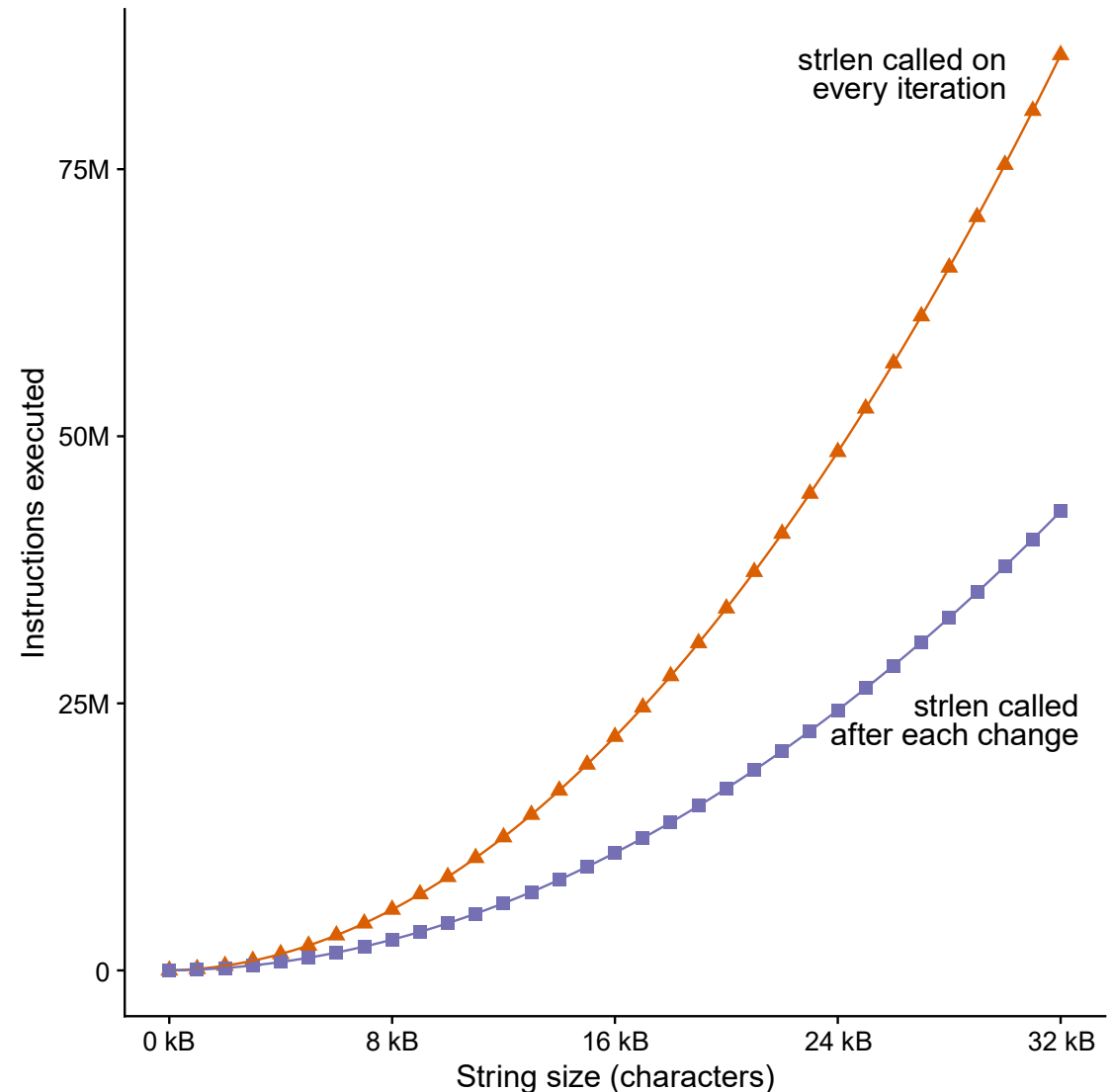
Can't move functions out of loops

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



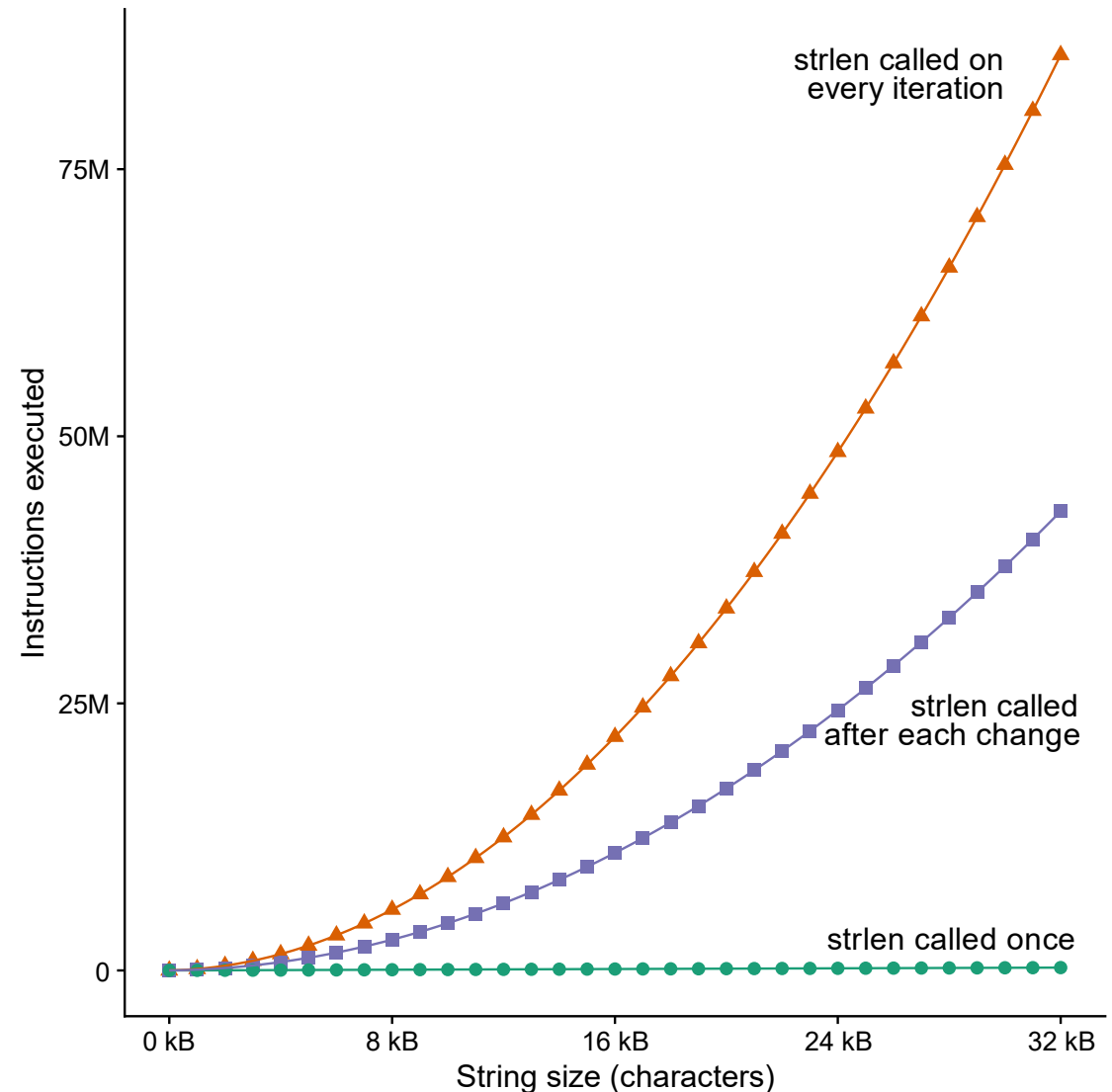
Can't move functions out of loops

```
void lower_still_quadratic(char *s) {  
    size_t i, n = strlen(s);  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
        if (s[i] >= 'A' && s[i] <= 'Z') {  
            s[i] += 'a' - 'A';  
            n = strlen(s);  
        }  
}
```



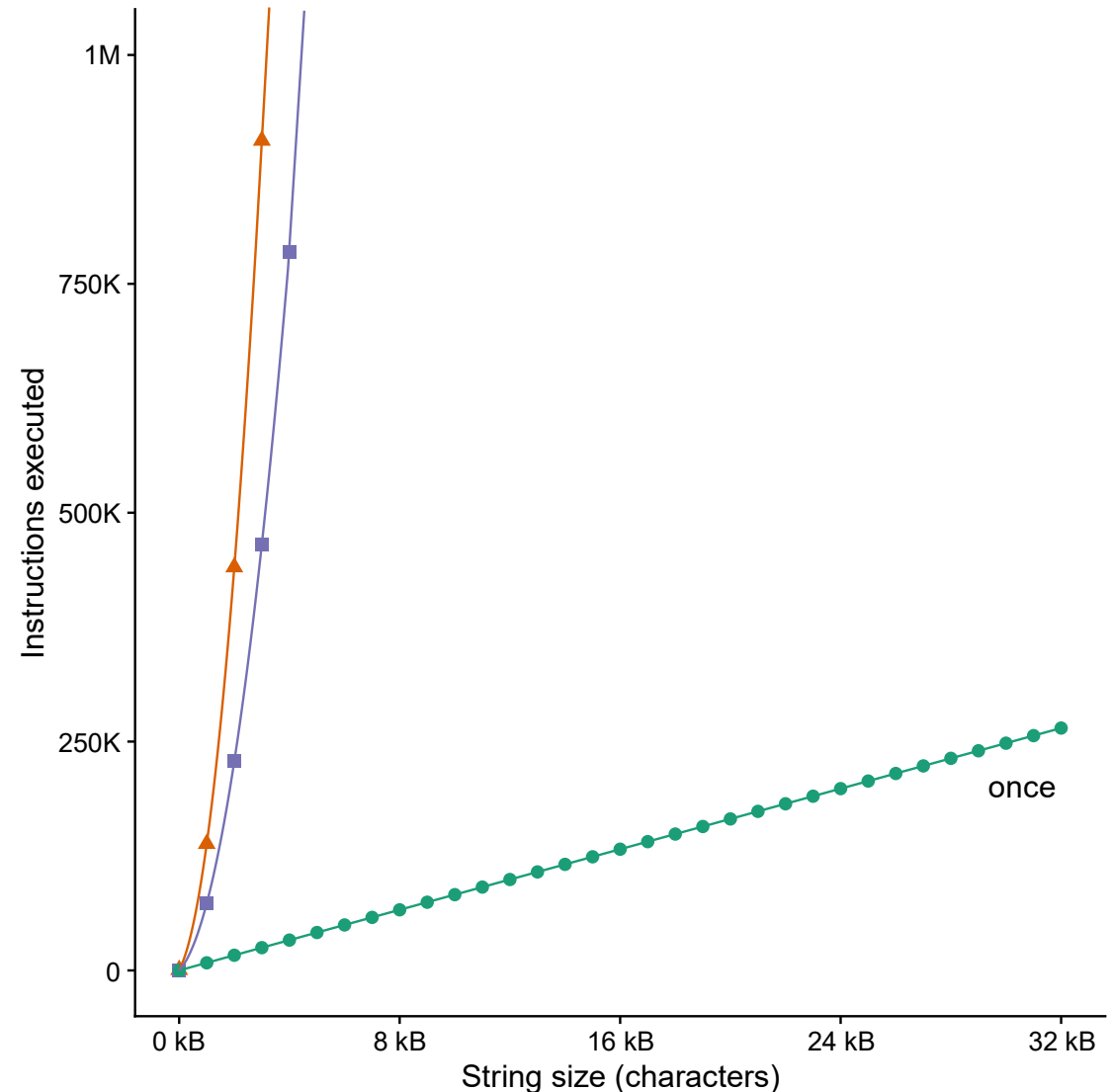
Can't move functions out of loops

```
void lower_linear(char *s) {  
    size_t i, n = strlen(s);  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
        if (s[i] >= 'A' && s[i] <= 'Z')  
            s[i] += 'a' - 'A';  
}
```



Can't move functions out of loops

- Even calling `strlen()` once is a linear function, it's just that the others are *terrible*
 - Zoom in here shows that
- Putting `strlen()` in the loop is a super common CS211 mistake
 - Although we usually let it slide



Optimization Challenges

1. Memory aliasing
2. Function calls
- 3. Non-associative arithmetic**
4. Larger cache optimizations
5. Complicated code

Non-associative arithmetic

- When is $(a \odot b) \odot c$ not equal to $a \odot (b \odot c)$?
 - *Floating-point numbers*
- Example: $a = 1.0$, $b = 1.5 \times 10^{38}$, $c = -1.5 \times 10^{38}$
(single precision IEEE fp)

$$a + b = 1.5 \times 10^{38} \rightarrow (a + b) + c = 0$$

$$b + c = 0 \rightarrow a + (b + c) = 1$$

- Blocks any optimization that changes order of floating point operations

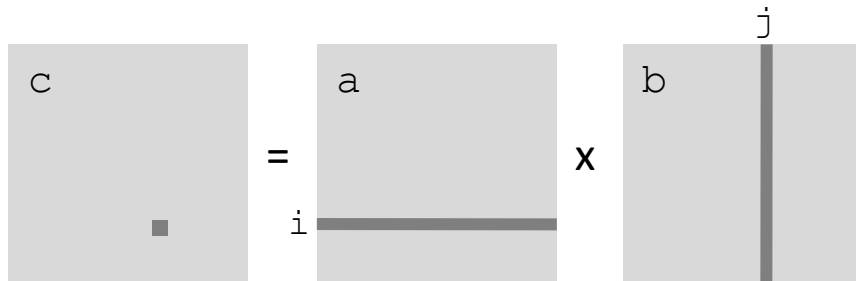
Optimization Challenges

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Larger cache optimizations

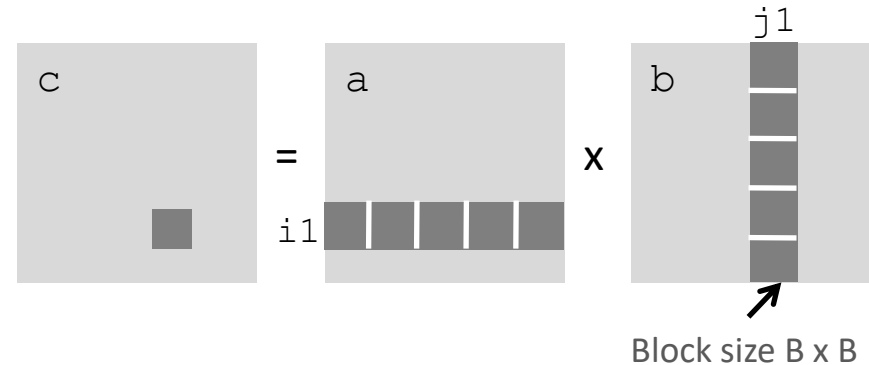
```
void mmm(double *a, double *b,
        double *c, int n) {
    memset(c, 0, n*n*sizeof(double));

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



```
void mmm(double *a, double *b,
        double *c, int n) {
    memset(c, 0, n*n*sizeof(double));

    int i, j, k, i1, j1, k1;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i+=B)
        for (j = 0; j < n; j+=B)
            for (k = 0; k < n; k+=B)
                for (i1 = i; i1 < i+B; i1++)
                    for (j1 = j; j1 < j+B; j1++)
                        for (k1 = k; k1 < k+B; k1++)
                            c[i1*n+j1] += a[i1*n + k1]
                                       * b[k1*n + j1];
}
```



Compiler cannot do this transformation automatically

Optimization Challenges

1. Memory aliasing
2. Function calls
3. Non-associative arithmetic
4. Larger cache optimizations
- 5. Complicated code**

Any compiler has limits to what it can understand

- If your code is complicated enough, the compiler might not be able to do a good job with it
 - It falls to the programmer to try to do an optimization pass themselves
- There might be invariants about the code that the programmer understands but that the compiler can't guess at
- Compilers do get better all the time though...
 - Each compiler update gets a little better at complex code

Complicated loop example

```
void array_loop_slow(int* array, long len, long limit) {  
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {  
        if (i < limit) {  
            array[i] = 5;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- This code only updates the array at indexes less than `len` **AND** `limit`
- The if statement within the loop is really bad for performance
 - Each time through the loop, it needs to do an additional comparison
 - **AND** it continues looping even when it should be finished
- We could rewrite this code ourselves to make it faster

Complicated loop manually optimized

```
void array_loop_fast(int* array, long len, long limit) {  
    for (int i=0; i<len && i<limit; i++) {  
        array[i] = 5;  
    }  
}
```

- This code now exits the loop early
 - Same behavior in practice, but GCC wasn't sure about that
- Performance measurement
 - 3-7x improvement with compiler optimizations
 - 10-20x improvement with manual code changes

No compiler optimizations

Slow time: 8336803800 cycles

Fast time: 837289226 cycles

Compiler optimizations enabled

Slow time: 2664265076 cycles

Fast time: 127823242 cycles

Break + Relevant xkcd

HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?
(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

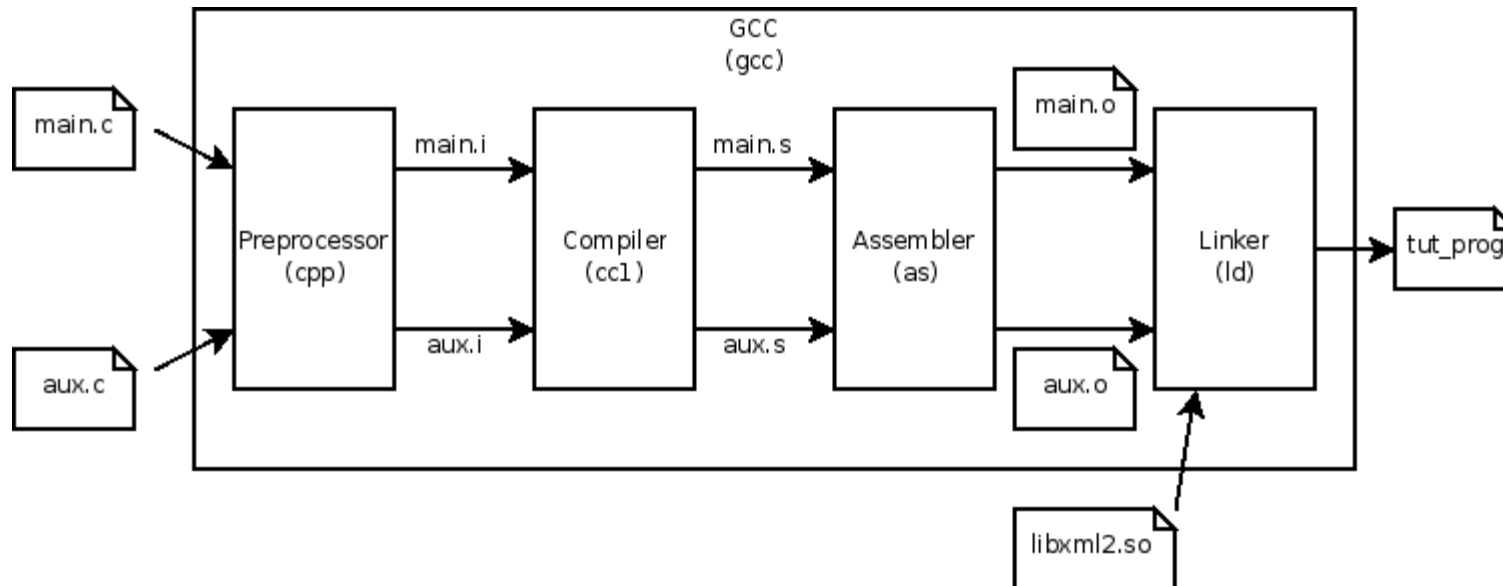
		HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK					
		50/DAY	5/DAY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY
HOW MUCH TIME YOU SHAVE OFF	1 SECOND	1 DAY	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	4 MINUTES	1 MINUTE	5 SECONDS
	5 SECONDS	5 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	21 MINUTES	5 MINUTES	25 SECONDS
	30 SECONDS	4 WEEKS	3 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	2 MINUTES
	1 MINUTE	8 WEEKS	6 DAYS	1 DAY	4 HOURS	1 HOUR	5 MINUTES
	5 MINUTES	9 MONTHS	4 WEEKS	6 DAYS	21 HOURS	5 HOURS	25 MINUTES
	30 MINUTES		6 MONTHS	5 WEEKS	5 DAYS	1 DAY	2 HOURS
	1 HOUR		10 MONTHS	2 MONTHS	10 DAYS	2 DAYS	5 HOURS
	6 HOURS				2 MONTHS	2 WEEKS	1 DAY
	1 DAY					8 WEEKS	5 DAYS

Outline

- Compilers and Optimizations
- Local Optimizations
- Global Optimizations
- Obstacles to Optimization
- **GNU C Compiler (GCC)**

GNU C Compiler (GCC)

- Very widely used compiler
 - Created in 1987
 - Originally just supported C, but now supports several languages
 - C, C++, Objective-C, Fortran, Ada, D, Go, (Rust support in progress)
- Collection of tools that perform the compilation steps



Enabling optimizations

- Flag given to gcc chooses optimization levels
 - -O# where # is one of {0, 1, 2, 3, s} (and a few custom others)
 - (that flag is a capital Oh for Optimization, not a zero)
- -O0 is the default (oh zero)
 - Almost all optimizations are disabled
 - Code compiles more quickly!
 - Assembly is mostly a direct translation of the C code

More advanced optimizations

- Each level up from there is just a collection of optimizations

- -O1

- fauto-inc-dec
 - fbranch-count-reg
 - fcombine-stack-adjustments
 - fcompare-elim
 - fcprop-registers
 - fdce
 - fdefer-pop
 - fdelayed-branch
 - fdse
 - fforward-propagate
 - fguess-branch-probability
 - ...

Explanation of optimizations:

<https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Optimize-Options.html>

Optimizations examples in godbolt

- Go to Godbolt!

Architecture-dependent optimizations

- By default, GCC knows which ISA you are compiling for
 - x86-64
- GCC does *not* know the specific processor you're compiling for
 - So it can make architecture-dependent choices
 - But it cannot make processor-dependent optimizations
- `-march=cpu-type`
 - Informs GCC of the specific processor you're on
 - Make sure you tell it the correct processor!
 - The wrong one might lead to code that crashes

Optimizations in SETI Lab

- Enable optimizations to start with
 - This should be enough to get you to 100%
 - Assuming you've got the concurrency part correct
- To achieve extra credit
 - Look into more advanced flags and what they do
 - Consider what optimizations you could perform on the code that the compiler cannot
 - Note: must focus these on the loops that are doing the most work

Be sure to apply optimizations to everything!

- Common SETI Lab bug: only apply optimizations to `p_band_scan.c`
 - In reality, much of the work is performed in the functions it calls to do signal processing
- Be sure to `make clean` and then recompile *everything* after enabling or changing optimizations

Compilers courses

- Is this lecture content interesting to you?
 - There is a LOT more depth here
 - Certainly more advanced optimizations
 - Also the idea of how does a compiler parse and understand your code
- Courses to consider:
 - CS322 – Compiler Construction
 - CS323 – Code Analysis and Transformation

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