

**std::map<Code,Performance> myMCU{?}**



World Map  
(1459)



# World Map (1525)



People admitted they don't know.

# The Beginning of Modern Science

## 1. Admit ignorance

**ignorance** | 'Ign(ə)r(ə)ns |

noun *[mass noun]*

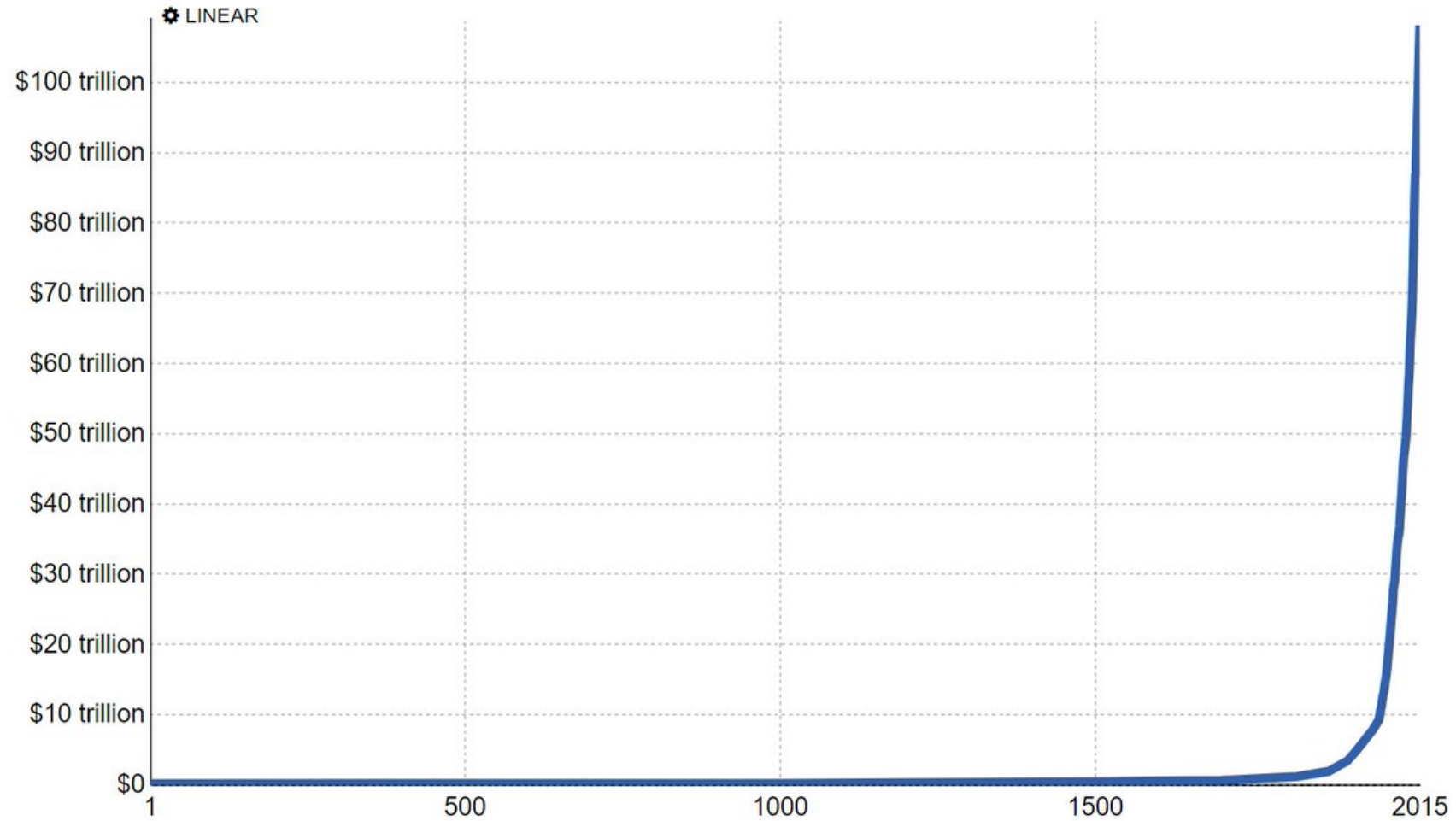
lack of knowledge or information: *he acted in **ignorance of** basic procedures.*

## 2. Observations

- Measure and gather data.
- Connect data into comprehensive theories.

# World GDP over the last two millennia

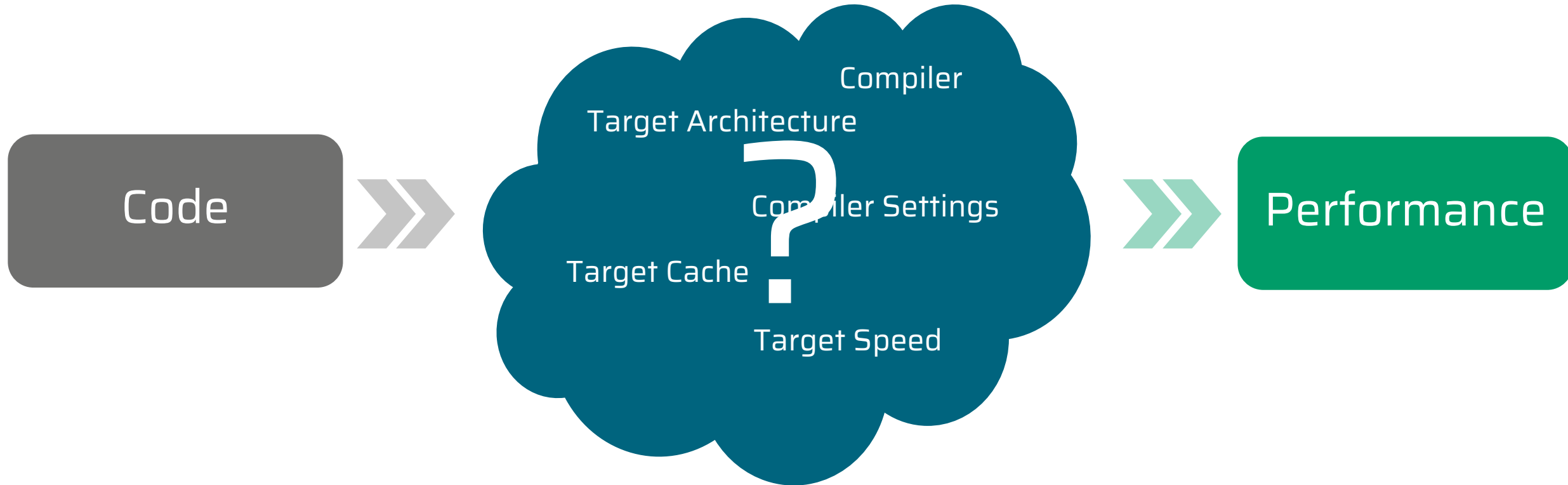
Total output of the world economy; adjusted for inflation and expressed in 2011 international dollars.



Source: World GDP (Our World In Data based on World Bank & Maddison)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY-SA

# Embedded & Ignorance



Possibly a highly complex and interdependent mapping!







# Consequences

Prejudices prevail

Mistrust against libraries

Low code quality

Performance suffers

Let's admit our ignorance.

# Observations in Embedded

## Profiling

- Top Down Process.
- Great to identify bottlenecks.
- Bad to create specific understanding.

## Build knowledge bottom up

- Start with small code blocks.
- Observe performance.
- Create heuristics.



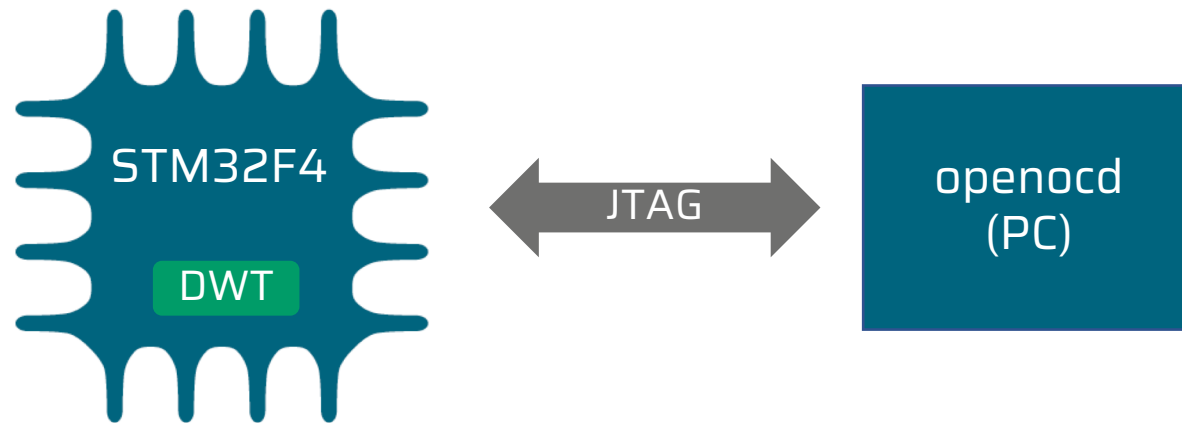
# Code Performance for armv7m

Architecture widely used (Cortex-M3/M4)

Provides **D**ata **W**atchpoint and **T**race Unit

CMSIS Register	Description
DWT_CYCCNT	Cycle Count Register
DWT_CPICNT	CPI Count Register
DWT_EXCCNT	Exception Overhead Count Register
DWT_SLEEPCNT	Sleep Count Register
DWT_LSUCNT	LSU Count Register
DWT_FOLDCNT	Folded-instruction Count Register

# Measure Cycles



```
BKPT //< Read CYCCNT  
CodeUnderTest(<Parameter>)  
BKPT //< Read CYCCNT
```

Let's make observations.

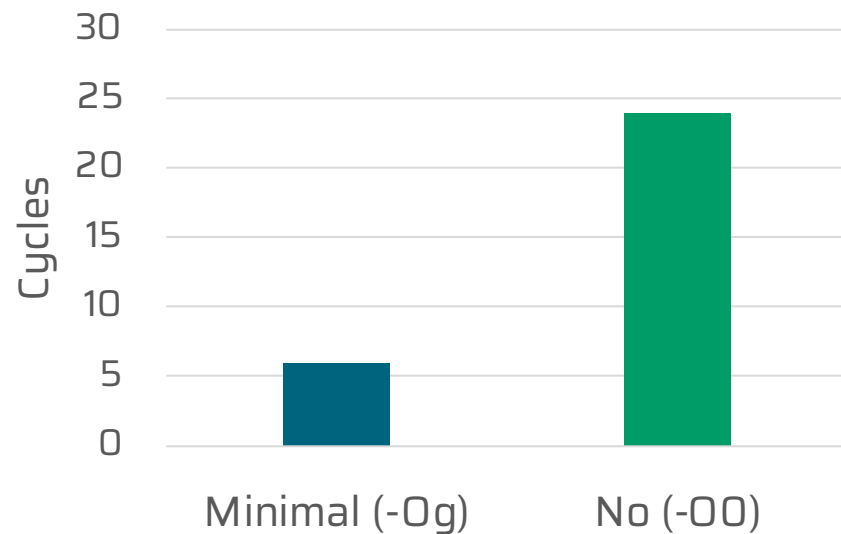


# Example 1: Basic Optimization

```
int square(int x) {  
    return x*x;  
}
```

```
square(int):  
    mul    r0, r0, r0  
    bx    lr
```

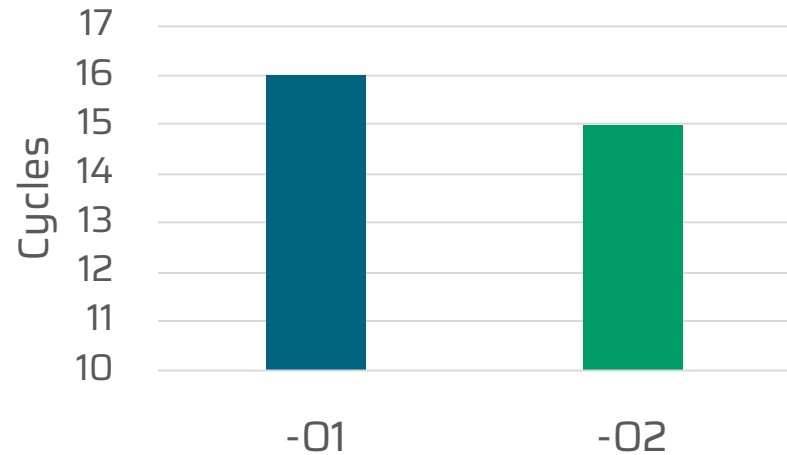
```
square(int):  
    push   {r7}  
    sub    sp, sp, #12  
    add    r7, sp, #0  
    str    r0, [r7, #4]  
    ldr    r3, [r7, #4]  
    ldr    r2, [r7, #4]  
    mul    r3, r2, r3  
    mov    r0, r3  
    adds  r7, r7, #12  
    mov    sp, r7  
    ldr    r7, [sp], #4  
    bx    lr
```



Heuristic #1  
The difference between minimal and no  
optimization is huge.

# Example 2: Pipeline

```
int DependentOps(int x) {
    int tmp = x/3;
    int tmp2 = x/7;
    return tmp+tmp2;
}
```



## DependentOps\_01(int):

```
ldr    r3, .L2
smull  r2, r3, r3, r0
asrs   r1, r0, #31
subs   r3, r3, r1
ldr    r2, .L2+4
smull  ip, r2, r2, r0
add    r0, r0, r2
rsb    r0, r1, r0, asr #2
add    r0, r0, r3
bx     lr
```

### .L2:

```
.word 1431655766
.word -1840700269
```

## DependentOps\_02(int):

```
ldr    r3, .L3
ldr    r1, .L3+4
smull  r2, r3, r3, r0
add    r3, r3, r0
asrs   r2, r0, #31
smull  r1, r0, r1, r0
rsb    r3, r2, r3, asr #2
subs   r0, r0, r2
add    r0, r0, r3
bx     lr
```

### .L3:

```
.word -1840700269
.word 1431655766
```



## Heuristic # 2

In low-level assembly, the compiler is probably smarter than you.

# Example 3: FPU vs Soft-FPU

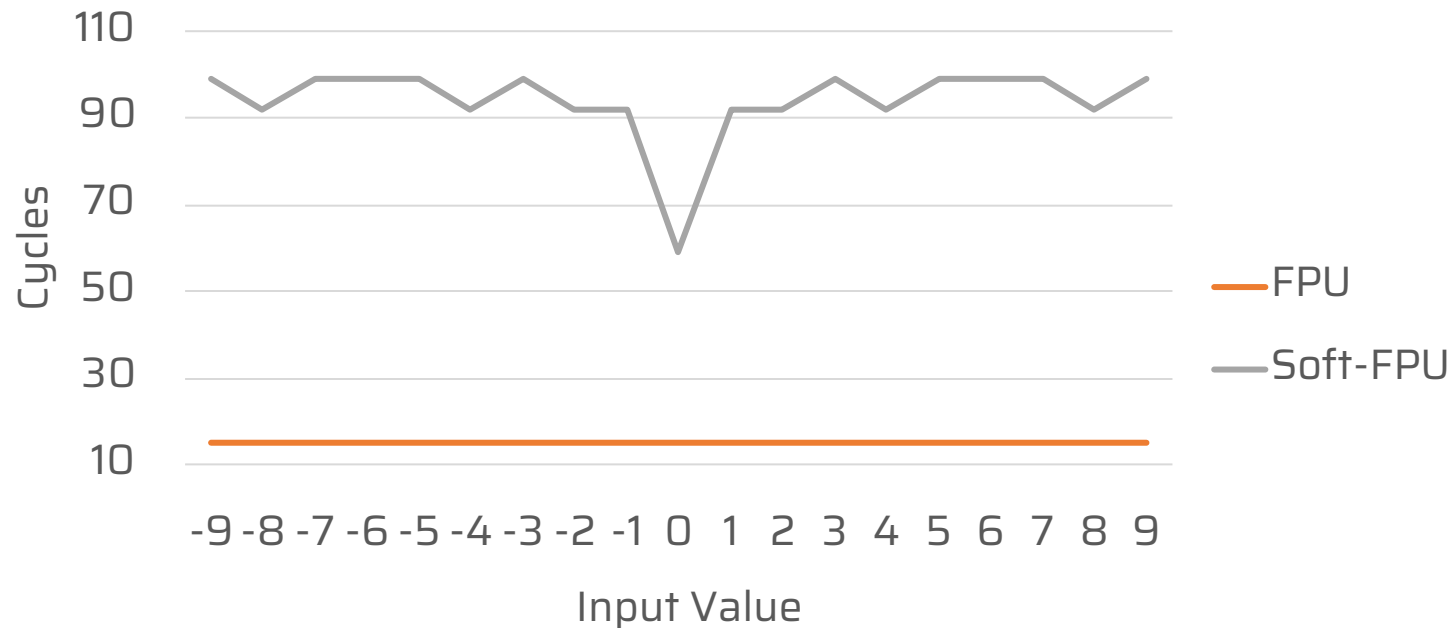
```
int MultiplyWithPi(int input) {  
    return input * 3.14159265359f;  
}
```

```
MultiplyWithPi_FPU(int):  
    vmov     s15, r0 @ int  
    vldr.32 s14, .L3  
    vcvt.f32.s32    s15, s15  
    vmul.f32      s15, s15, s14  
    vcvt.s32.f32  s15, s15  
    vmov     r0, s15 @ int  
    bx      lr  
.L3:  
    .word   1078530011
```

```
MultiplyWithPi_SoftFPU(int):  
    push    {r3, lr}  
    bl     __aeabi_i2f  
    ldr    r1, .L4  
    bl     __aeabi_fmul  
    bl     __aeabi_f2iz  
    pop    {r3, pc}  
.L4:  
    .word  1078530011
```

# Example 3: FPU vs Soft-FPU

```
int MultiplyWithPi(int input) {  
    return input * 3.14159265359f;  
}
```





## Heuristic # 3

Software-FPU ~ 6x slower and not deterministic.

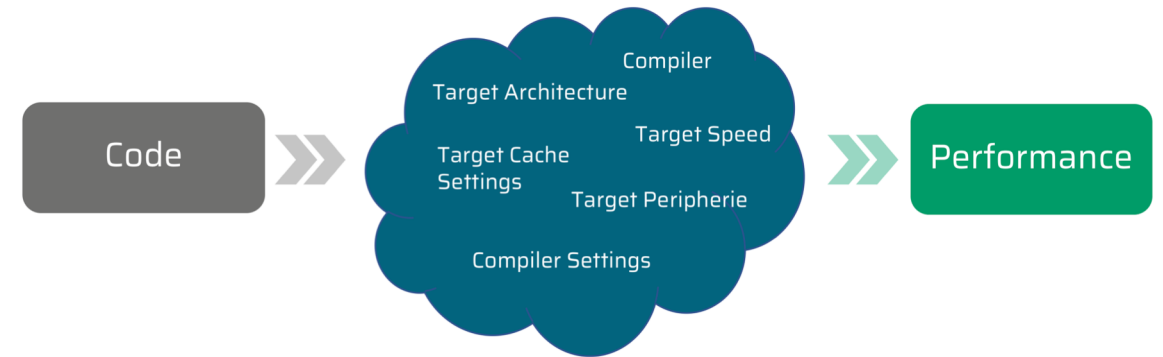
# Example 4: CRC Computation

## Cyclic Redundancy Check

- Direct Computation
- Lookup-Table
- Hardware-Support

## Online Benchmarking

- Execute on real hardware.
- Technical Preview Stage.
- <https://barebench.com>



# barebench.com

- Demo -

## Heuristic # 4

Performance *may* be dependent on clock speed.

## Heuristic # 5

Caching is essential for high clock speeds.

# Conclusion

Admit lack of knowledge.

Measure performance.

Use measurements to form heuristics.

Share heuristics.

Use heuristics instead of prejudices.

**Let's make embedded systems better!**