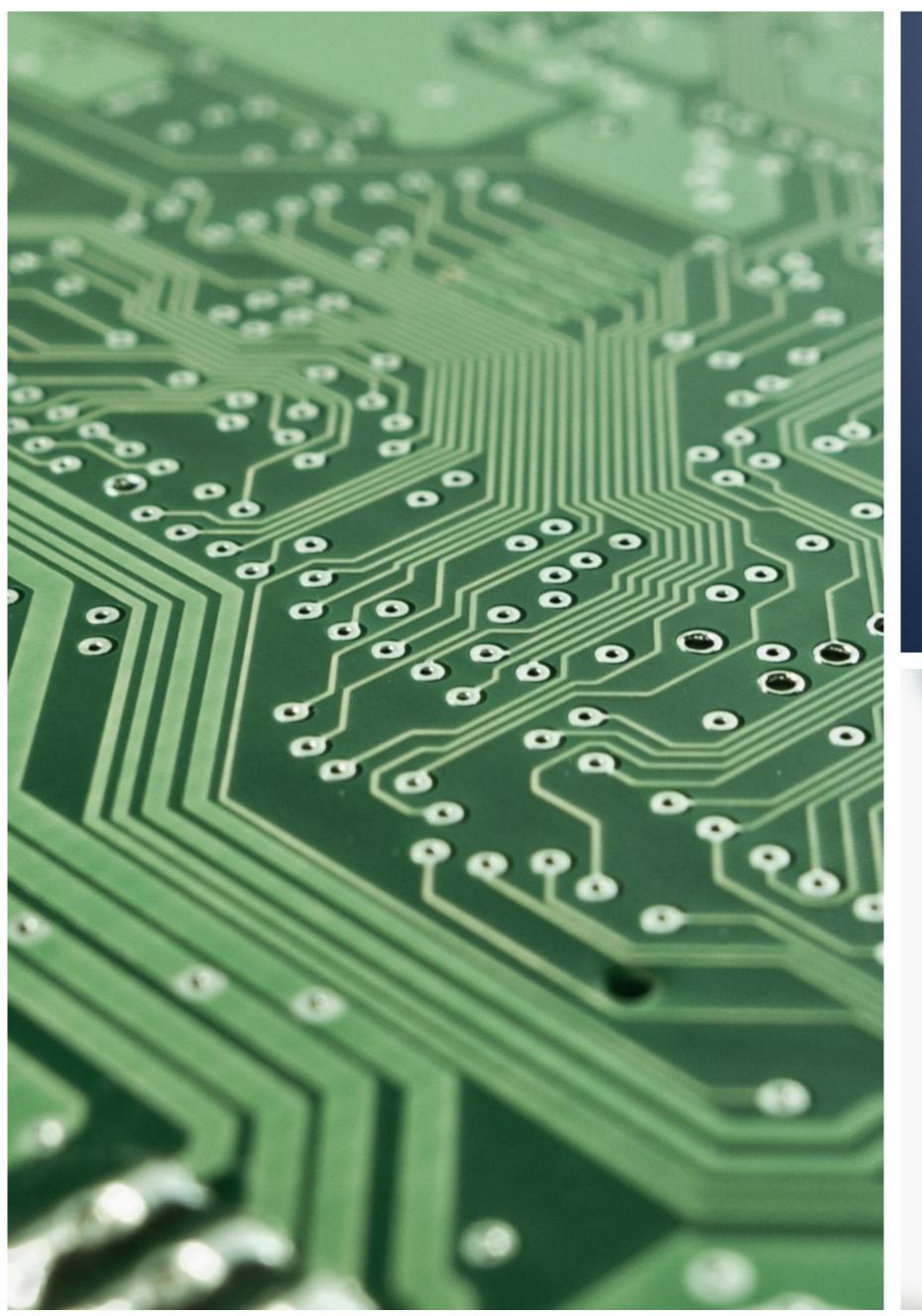


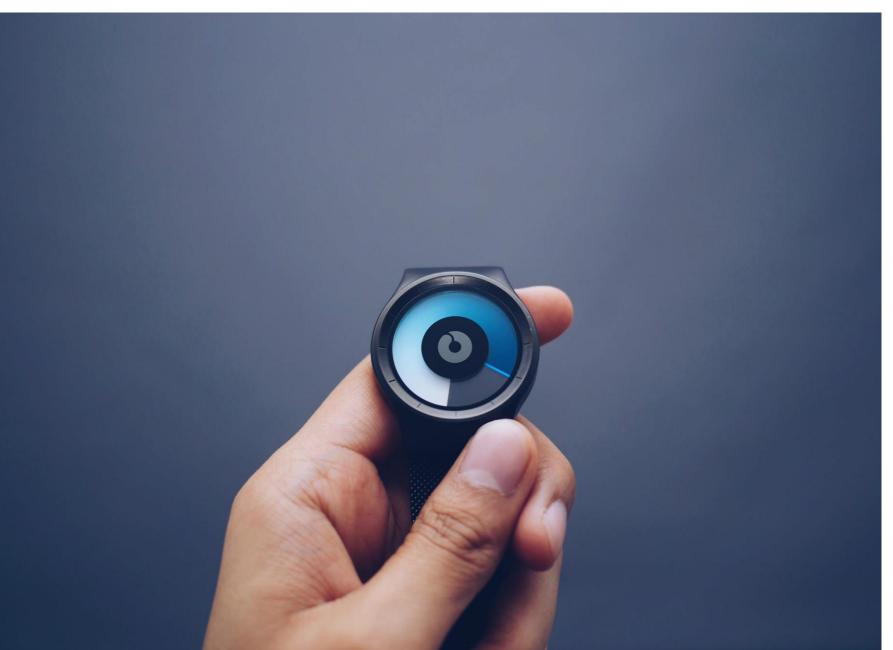
Challenges in Modern Embedded Development Using C++
Glyn Matthews, SoftKinetic
Belgian C++ User Group - 11/04/2017

Solving hard problems is why we do what we do: we must remember that we should be problem solvers first, programmers second.



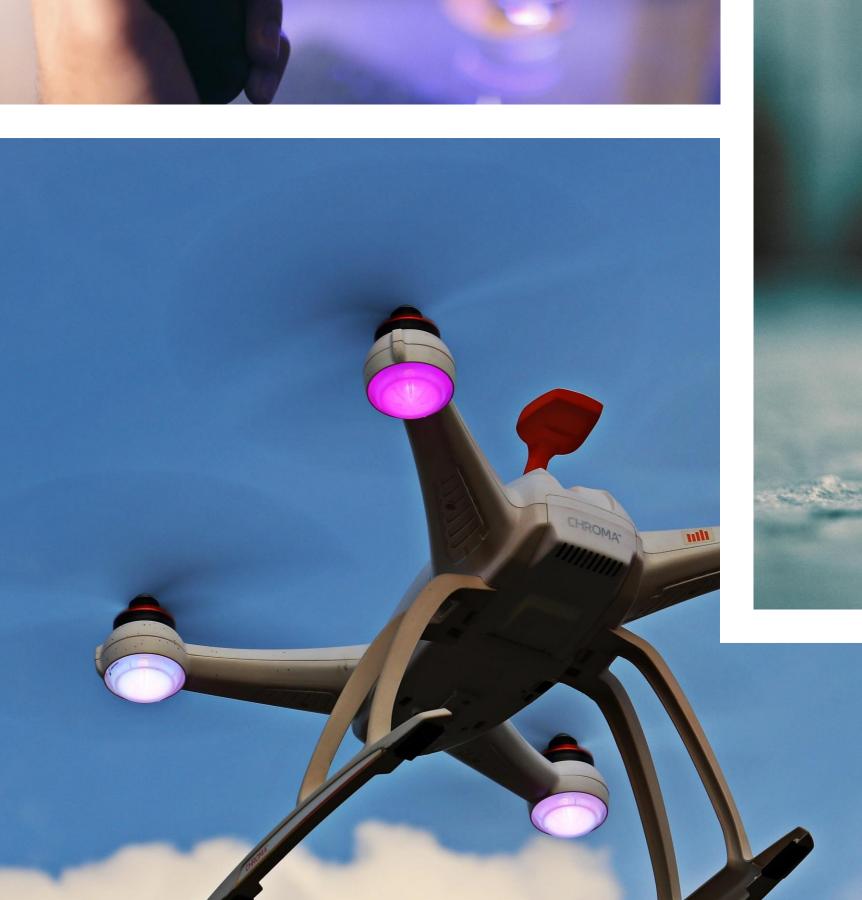
The technology of tomorrow... today!

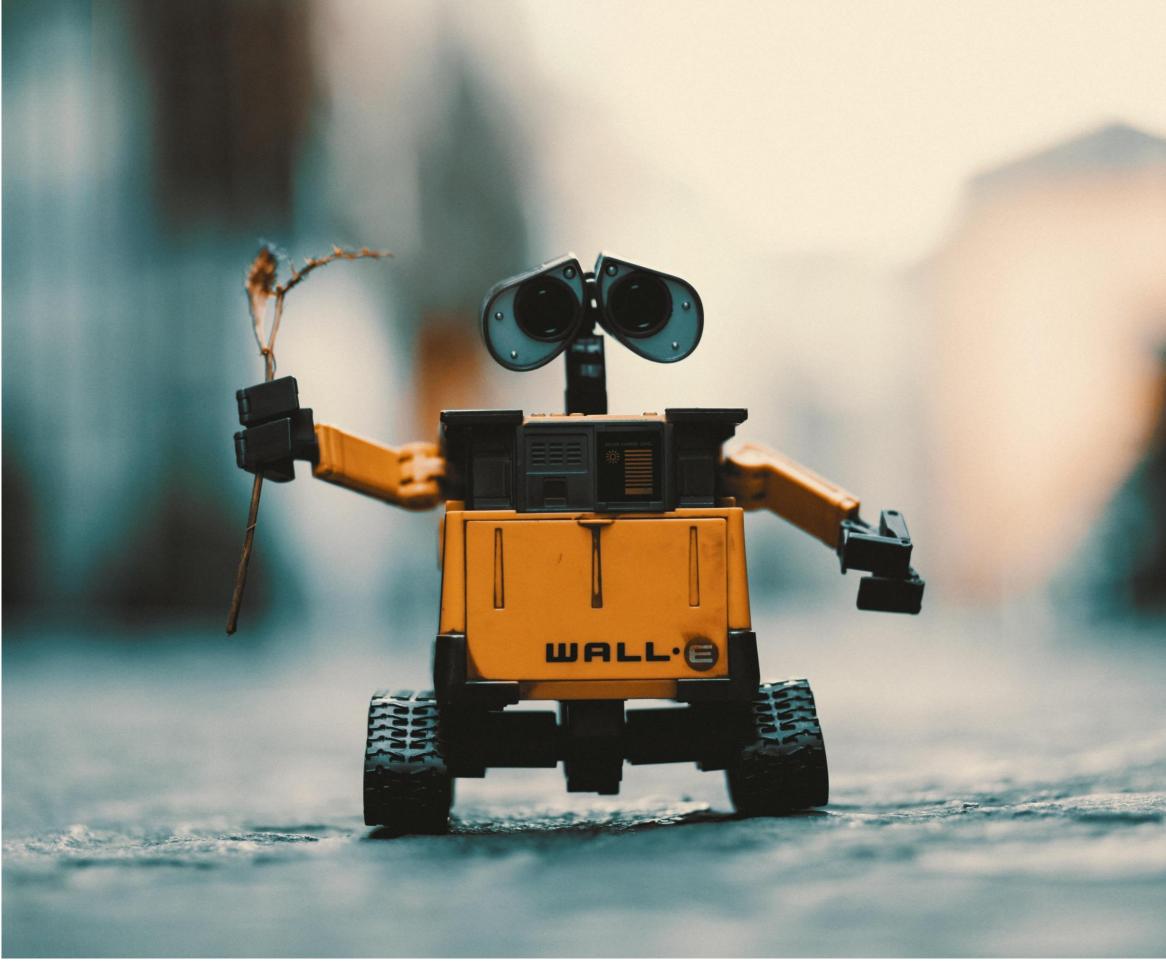


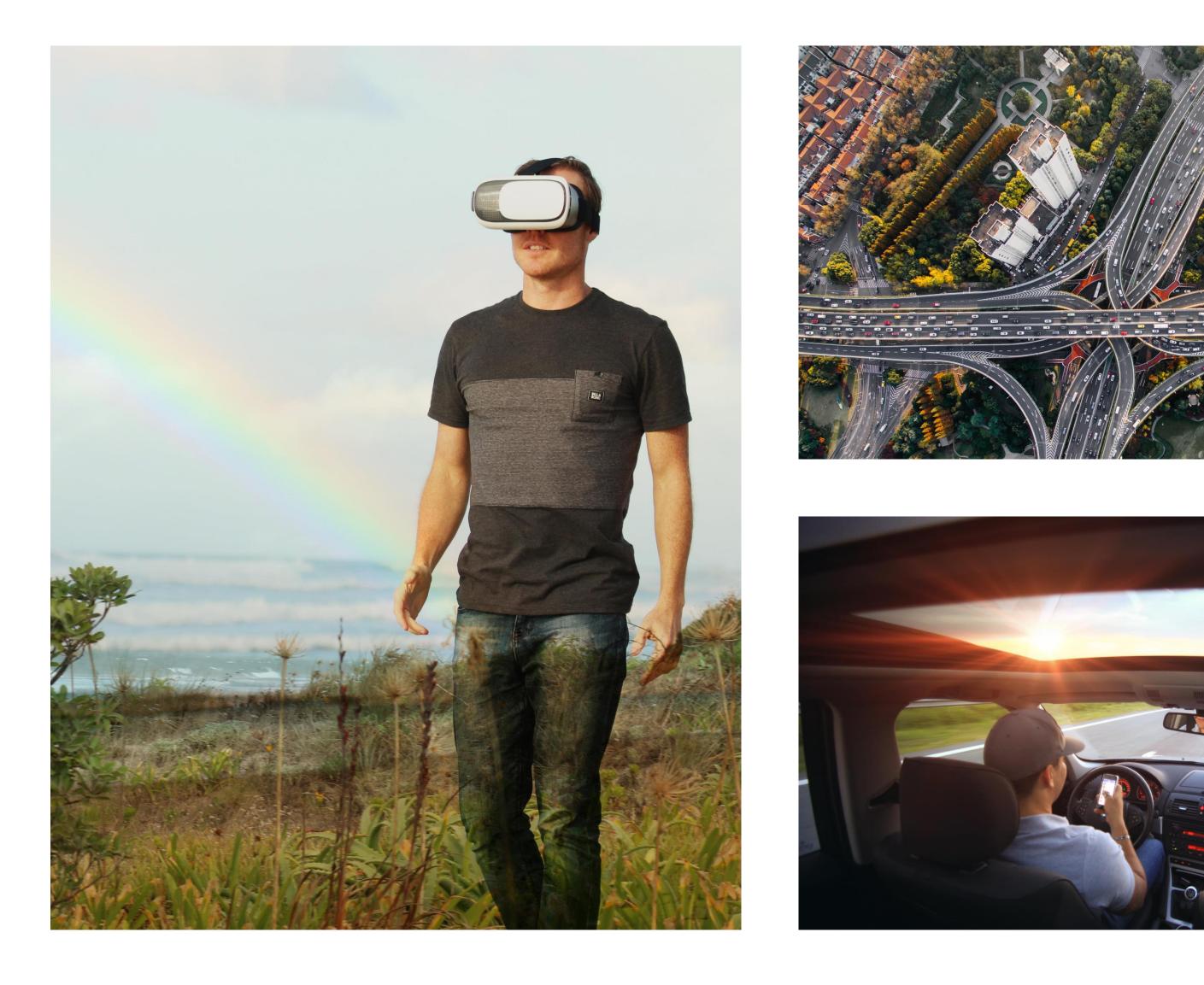






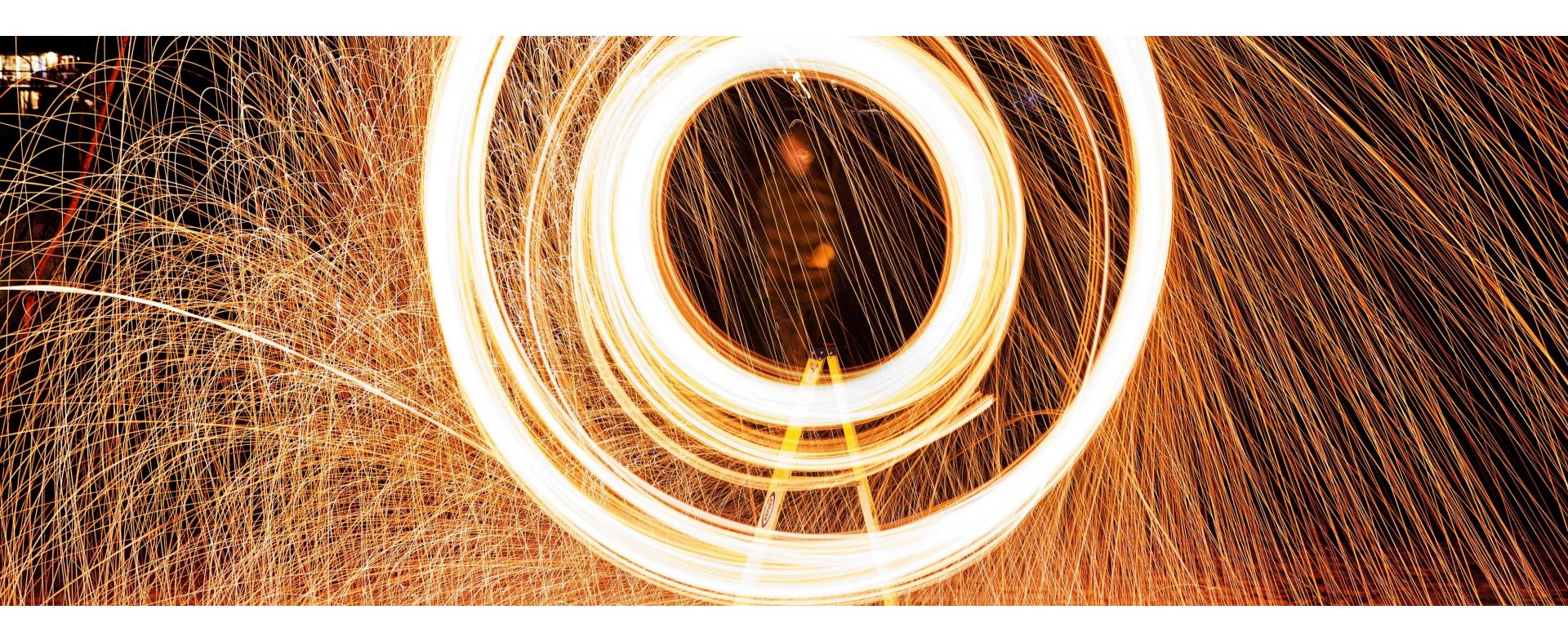












Systems

An embedded system is a computer system with a dedicated function within a larger mechanical or electrical system, often with real-time computing constraints. It is embedded as part of a complete device often including hardware and mechanical parts. Embedded systems control many devices in common use today.



Embedded system - Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embedded_system

Not about microcontrollers (deep embedded) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYqbgvHfxjM



Constrained systems for:

- high performance
- real-time
- low latency
- high availability
- mission/safety critical

Using:

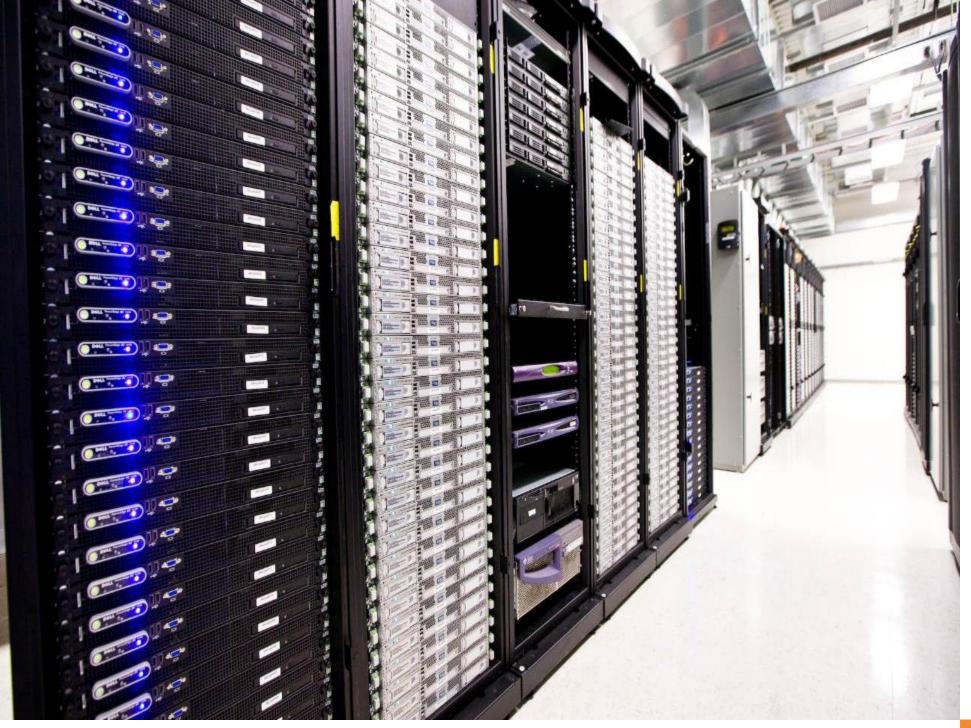
- computer vision
- machine learning
- other cool stuff

Why do people use C++ to solve these problems?

C++ doesn't give you performance, it gives you control over performance

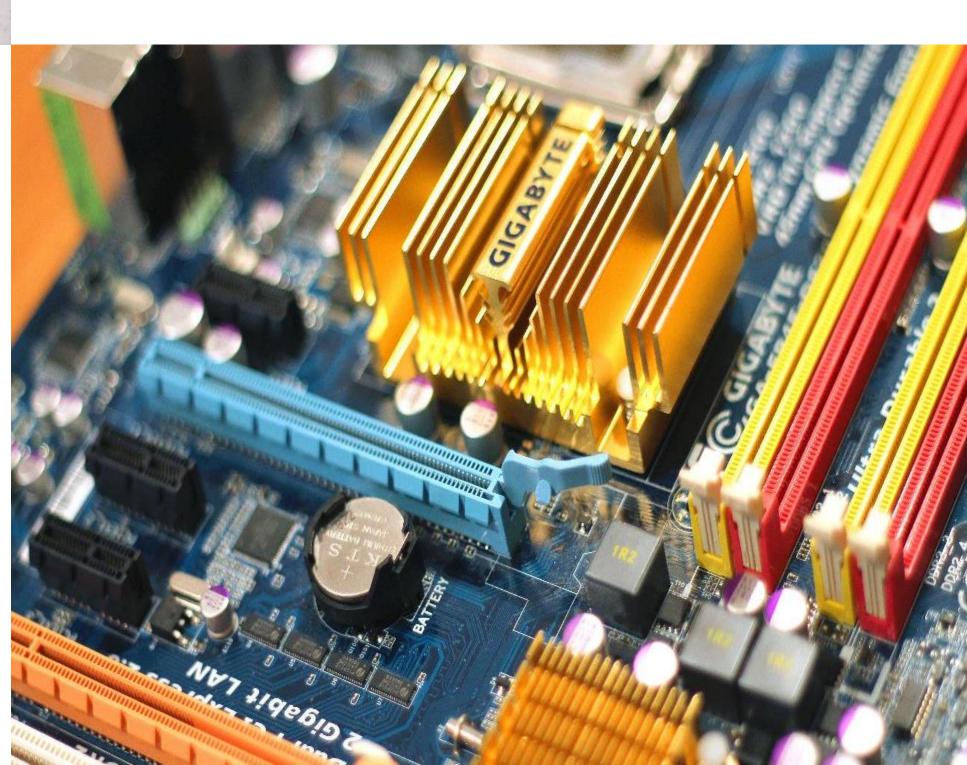
Chandler Carruth

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fHNmRkzxHWs



Large Scale

Small Scale



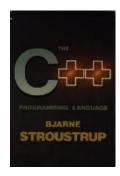


C++ History

C++ History



1979: C with classes







1985: The C++
Programming
Language:
1st Edition

1987: C++ support in GCC

1990: ANSI C++ Committee founded

C++ History









1991: ISO Committee founded

1995: MSVC Initial release 1998: C++98 Standard published 2003: C++03 Standard published

C++ History



2007: Clang Initial release



2012: C++11 Standard published



2015: C++14 Standard published



2018: C++17 Standard will be published

Modern C++



Computers

Computer Resources

We care about:

- The processor(s) and it's core(s)
- Memory
- Filesystem
- Network
- Etc.



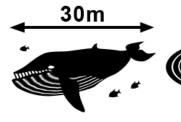
Not all CPU operations are created equal

ithare.com	Operation Cost in CPU Cycles	10°	10¹	10 ²	10³	104	10⁵	10 ⁶
"Simple" register-register op (ADD,OR,etc.)		<1						
Memory write		~1						
	Bypass delay: switch between						ii ii	
	integer and floating-point units	0-3						
	"Right" branch of "if"	1-2						
	Floating-point/vector addition	1-3						
	Multiplication (integer/float/vector)	1-7						
	Return error and check	1-7					ii ii	
	L1 read		3-4				ii ii	
	TLB miss		7-21				ii ii	
	L2 read		10-12					
"Wrong" branch of "if" (branch misprediction)			10-20					
	Floating-point division		10-40					
	128-bit vector division		10-70				ii ii	
	Atomics/CAS		15-30				ii ii	
	C function direct call		15-30				ii ii	
	Integer division		15-40					
	C function indirect call		20-50					
	C++ virtual function call		30	-60			ii ii	
	L3 read		30	-70				
	Main RAM read			100-150				
NL	JMA: different-socket atomics/CAS				_			
	(guesstimate)			100-300				
	NUMA: different-socket L3 read			100-300				
Allocation+deallocation pair (small objects)				200-50	00			
NUM	A: different-socket main RAM read			300	-500			
	Kernel call				1000-150	o		
Т	hread context switch (direct costs)				2000			
	C++ Exception thrown+caught				500	00-10000		
	Thread context switch (total costs,							
	including cache invalidation)					10000 - 1	million	

Distance which light travels while the operation is performed





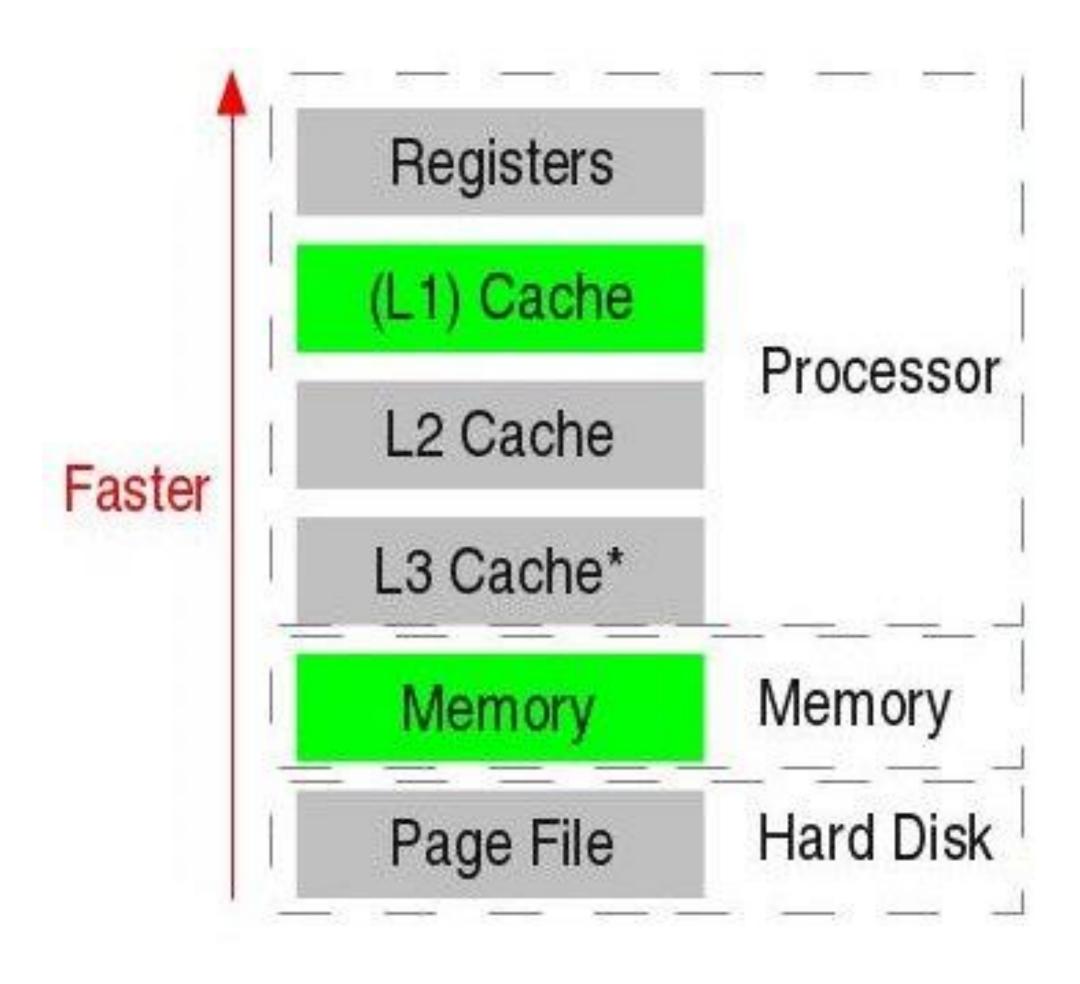








Memory Hierarchy

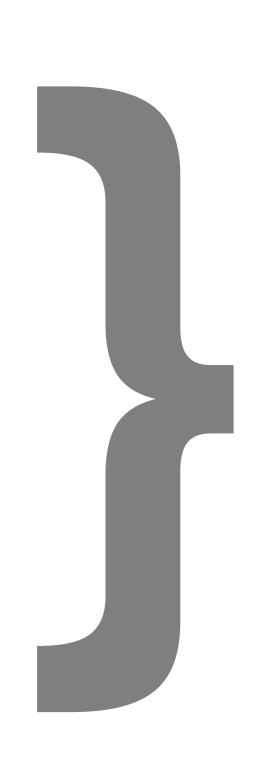




C++ Features



How do you take control using modern C++?



Some Opinions About Smart Pointers

- Use unique_ptr to indicate ownership
- Take advantage of the deleter for resources such as files
- reference_wrapper is your friend when using containers

Use unique_ptr to indicate ownership

```
struct Vector3 {
 int x, y, z;
 Vector3(): x(0), y(0), z(0) {}
};
void compute_point_cloud(Vector3 *point_cloud, std::size_t length);
 auto point_cloud = std::make_unique<Vector3[]>(100);
 auto t1 = std::thread(compute_point_cloud, point_cloud.get(), 50);
  compute_point_cloud(point_cloud.get() + 50, 50);
 t1.join();
```

Take advantage of the deleter for resources such as files

```
using file_ptr = std::unique_ptr<FILE, decltype(&std::fclose)>;

{
   auto file = file_ptr(std::fopen("cpp.txt", "r"), &std::fclose);
   if (file) {
       // process file
   }
}
```

reference_wrapper is your friend when using containers

```
struct BigData { bool is_interesting() const; };
auto data = std::vector<std::unique_ptr<BigData>>{ 100 };
 auto filtered_data = std::vector<std::reference_wrapper<BigData &>>{};
  std::for_each(
    std::begin(data), std::end(data),
    [&filtered_data](auto &data) {
    if (data->is_interesting()) {
      filtered_data.emplace_back(std::ref(*data.get()));
   }});
```

Some More Opinions

- Reference counting (using shared_ptr) is rarely needed in practice, especially in synchronous code
- Simply share data by passing by reference to functions (unless you're transferring ownership)

C++ string_view (1)

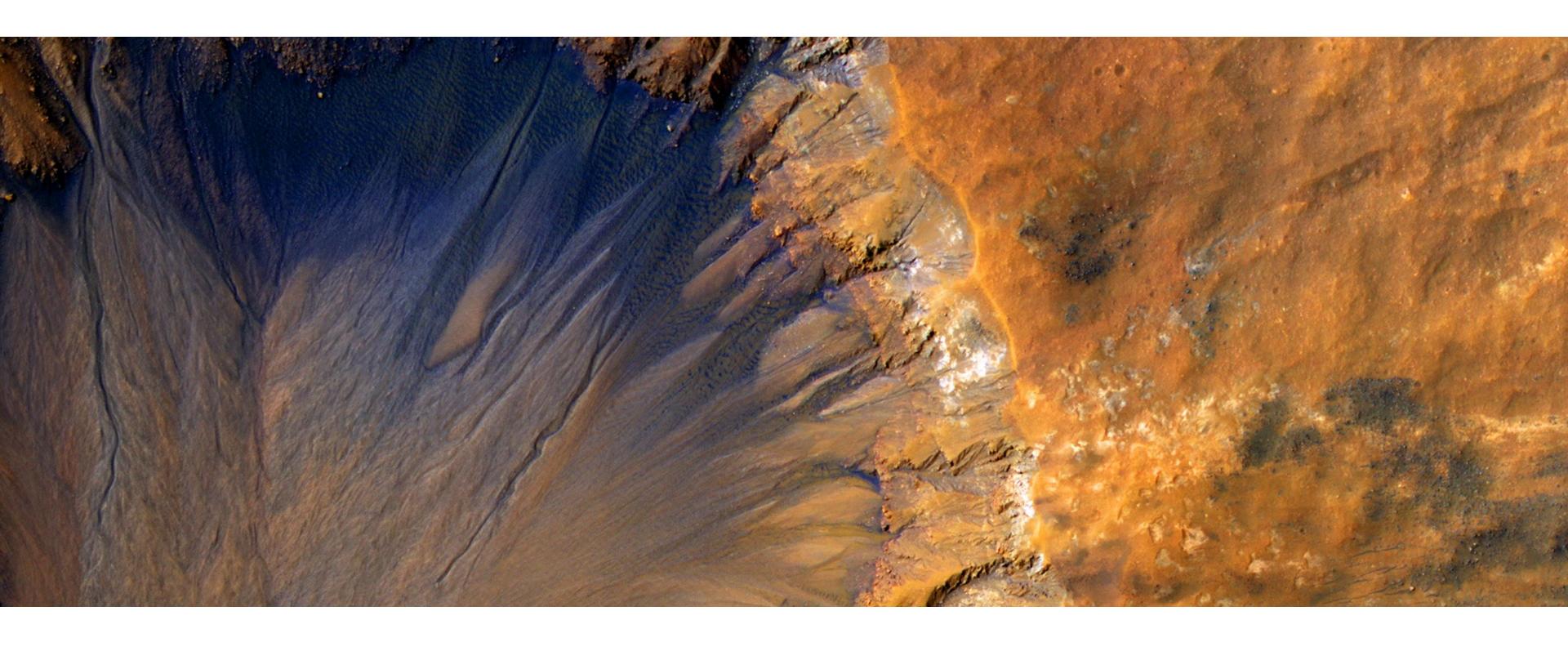
```
auto dna_sequence = std::string("ACTGCGACGGTACGCTTCGACGTA");
std::vector<std::size_t> find_occurrences(
  std::string_view dna_sequence,
  std::string sub_sequence);
auto sequence1 = std::string_view(dna_sequence.c_str(), 12);
auto sequence2 = std::string_view(dna_sequence.c_str() + 12, 12);
auto occurrences1 = std::async(find_occurrences, sequence1, "ACG");
auto occurrences2 = find_occurrences(sequence2, "ACG");
occurrences1.wait();
```

C++ string_view (2)

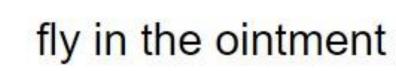
```
int __cdecl c_find_occurrences(
   const char *dna_sequence, size_t length, const char *sub_sequence,
   size_t **occurrences, size_t *occurrence_count) {
   auto occurrences = find_occurrences(
      std::string_view(dna_sequence, length),
      std::string(sub_sequence));

// fill in return values

return 0;
}
```



Flies in the Ointment







All

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About 405,000 results (0.57 seconds)

a fly in the ointment

phrase of fly

noun: fly in the ointment

 a minor irritation that spoils the success or enjoyment of something. synonyms: snag, hitch, catch, drawback, difficulty, problem, weakness, defect, pitfall, complication; More



Translations, word origin, and more definitions

Feedback

Fly in the ointment - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fly_in_the_ointment ▼

The likely source is a phrase in the King James Bible: Dead **flies** cause the **ointment** of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour. (Ecclesiastes 10:1) For five centuries, 'a **fly in the ointment**' has meant

Inefficient Standard Data Structures

The standard specification for following data structures requires that they are sub-optimal:

- list
- map
- set
- unordered_map
- unordered_set

ordered_table (1)

```
template <class K, class V,
          class Allocator = std::allocator<std::pair<K, V>>>
class ordered_table {
public:
  ordered_table(std::initializer_list<std::pair<K, V>> values)
    : table_{values} {
    sort();
  }
private:
  void sort() {
    std::sort(begin(), end(), key_less_than{});
  std::vector<std::pair<K, V>, Allocator> table_;
};
```

ordered_table (2)

```
bool try_insert(const K &key, const V &value) {
 auto found = std::binary_search(
   begin(), end(),
    std::make_pair(key, value), key_less_than{});
 if (!found) {
   table_.emplace_back(key, value);
    sort();
  }
 return found;
```

ordered_table (3)

```
const_iterator find(const K &key) const {
  auto value = std::make_pair(key, mapped_type{});
  auto it = std::lower_bound(
    begin(), end(), value, key_equals{});
  return (it != end()) && (!key_equals(*it, value)) ?
    it : end();
}
```

Cross-Platform Development

- When you don't own the target platform
- When the target platform doesn't support the language feature



C++ Trends

Low Latency - WG21/SG14

- Games
- Low Latency
- Real-time Applications
- Graphics
- Financial Trading

SG14 (the GameDev & low latency ISO C++ working group) - Guy Davidson - Meeting C++ 2016

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luJ79Og-CfU

A library for Study Group 14 of Working Group 21 (C++) https://github.com/WG21-SG14/SG14

C++ Core Guidelines

This document is a set of guidelines for using C++ well. The aim of this document is to help people to use modern C++ effectively. By "modern C++" we mean C++11 and C++14 (and soon C++17). In other words, what would you like your code to look like in 5 years' time, given that you can start now? In 10 years' time?

From the abstract of the C++ Core Guidelines http://isocpp.github.io/CppCoreGuidelines

Write for portability and performance

- Be conservative in using language and library features
- Understand your target platform's CPU, cache and memory
- Use cache-friendly data structures
- Consider memory locality

Measure and test

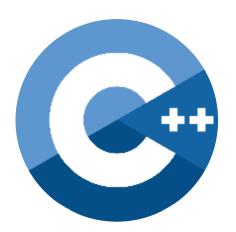
 Run benchmarks as part of acceptance testing



- Helps understand trade-offs
- Still incomplete, but usable
- Tooling exists to support the core guidelines (e.g. c-tidy)







Solving hard problems is why we do what we do: we must remember that we should be problem solvers first, programmers second.

