

Incremental LTO in GCC

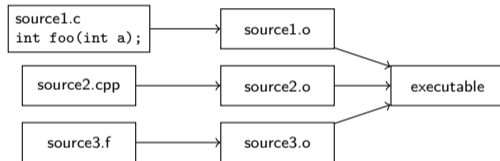
Michal Jireš

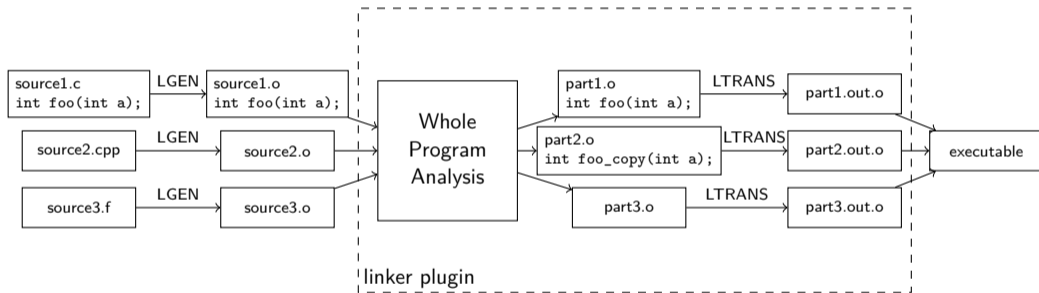


SUSE Labs

February 1, 2025

Standard compilation

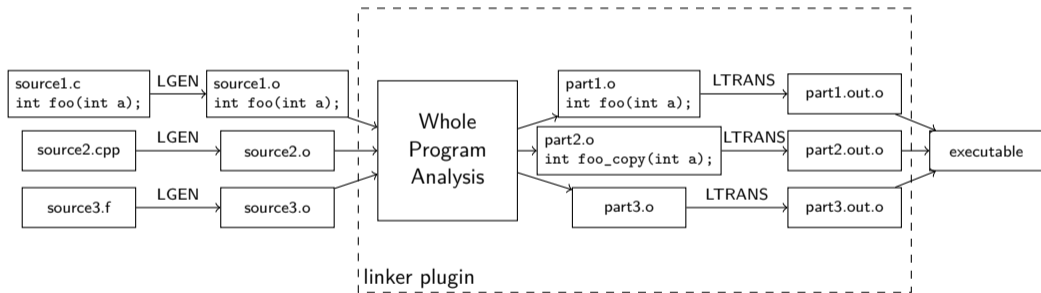


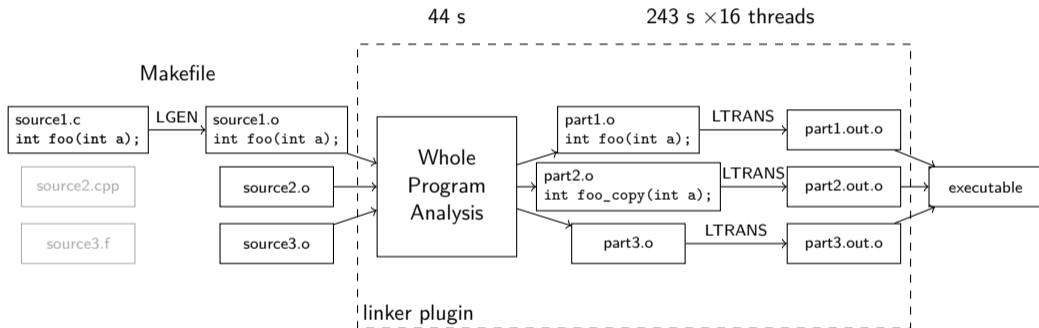


```
...-O2 -flto -o cc1:
```

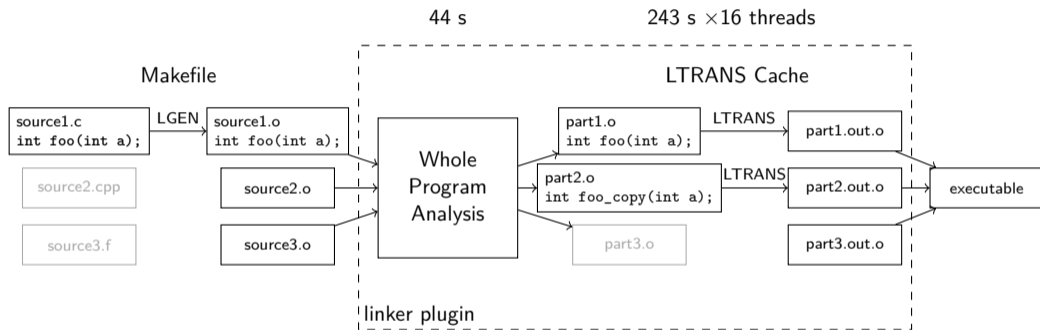
44 s

243 s × 16 threads

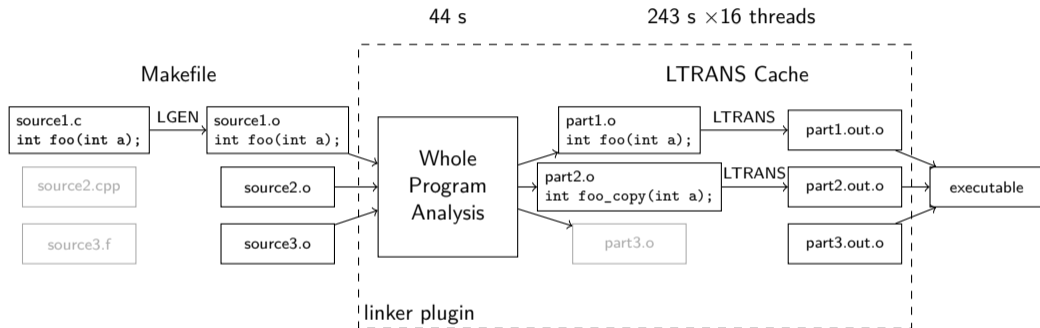




Incremental LTO



Incremental LTO



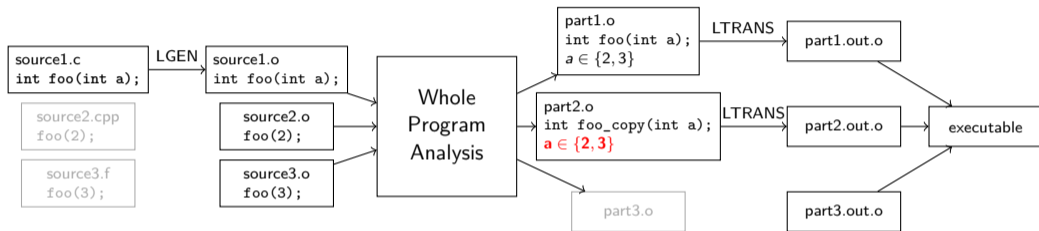
- Cache is useless if we never produce the same partition again.

- ▶ Counters that increment with each new item.

```
01 int random () {  
02 return 4;  
03 }  
04 int foo () {  
05 return 42;  
06 }
```

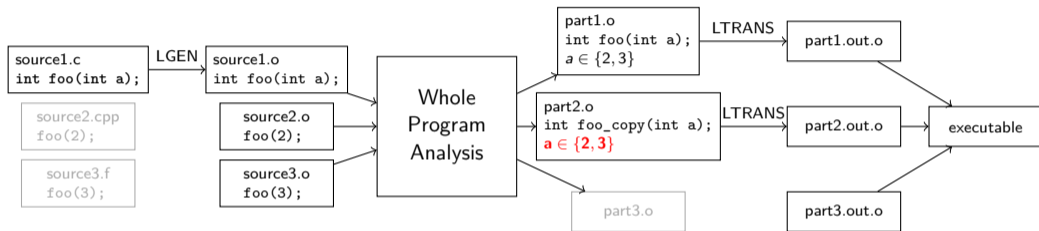
```
01 int random () {  
02 static int r = 4;  
03 return r++;  
04 }  
05 int foo () {  
06 return 42;  
07 }
```


Propagation of unused info



- Inline copies do not need to know all possible argument values.

Propagation of unused info

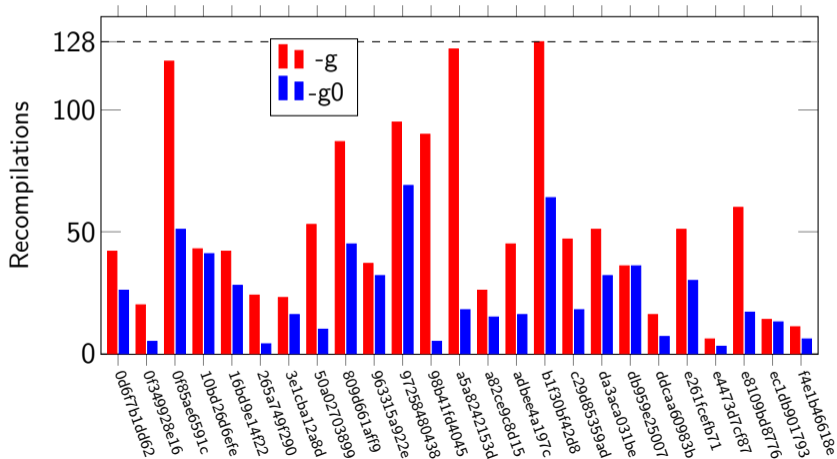


- ▶ Inline copies do not need to know all possible argument values.
- ▶ `debug_function(__LINE__);`

Incremental LTO in GCC15

Self compiling -O2 cc1, with random patches representing small changes

Number of recompiled partitions with given patch



Relevant flags

- ▶ `-flto-incremental=/tmp/cache/`
 - ▶ `filelocked` → safe to use in parallel
- ▶ `-flto-partition=cache`
- ▶ `--param=lto-partitions=256` (defaults to 128)

Q&A