[public] FeatureParam Optimization

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Context

FeatureParam<T>::Get() is often used to run Finch experiments, and more developers start using it as recent projects need more optimization parameters. On the other hand, it takes a visible time to call it, i.e. ~50ms in users' trace for total calls per benchmark. Developers who are careful about performance may design a static local cache so that the caller would not call it multiple times, but people don't in most cases, or such optimizations are unexpectedly removed by other developers while their refactoring changes.

So, if we can provide a common infrastructure to enforce having a cache, we can avoid such unexpected performance regressions. It's a memory vs performance trade-off, but in most cases, the parameter is stored as a class member, or so, and doesn't increase so much once we establish a standard approach.

Preliminary Evaluation

<u>PoC CL</u> shows <u>2-5ms performance gain on each benchmark and +0.01 score</u> on speedometer3 on telemetry bot. The CL enforces the cache only for Blink side experiments using non-enum types. So, there is more room to be improved in total.

Design

In the final design, I modify existing FeatureParam<T> struct to be able to have an optional getter function, and prepare a macro that passes an external per-instance function that can have a static variable to cache the parsed value inside.

I applied this change to most of Blink features except for enum cases and test affecting cases, and results show 1-5ms speed up on each speedometer3 benchmark, and gets +0.02 point in the total score, but also APK size increased by 14.5 KiB for 135 FeatureParam instances. So, roughly said 100 B cost per parameter.

Header changes

```
#define BASE DECLARE FEATURE PARAM(T, feature object name) \
  extern constinit const base::FeatureParam<T> feature_object_name
#define BASE FEATURE PARAM(T, feature object name, feature, name, \setminus
                           default value)
 namespace field_trial_params_internal {
 T GetFeatureParamWithCacheFor##feature object name(
      const base::FeatureParam<T>* feature param) {
   static const T param = feature_param->GetWithoutCache();
   return param;
  } /* field trial params internal */
  constinit const base::FeatureParam<T> feature object name(
      feature, name, default value,
     &field_trial_params_internal::
          GetFeatureParamWithCacheFor##feature object name)
template <>
struct FeatureParam<T> {
  constexpr FeatureParam(
      const Feature* feature,
     const char* name,
     T default value,
     T (*cache getter)(const FeatureParam<T>*) = nullptr)
      : feature(feature),
       name(name),
       default value(default value),
       cache_getter(cache_getter) {}
  BASE_EXPORT T Get() const;
  BASE_EXPORT T GetWithoutCache() const;
 // RAW PTR EXCLUSION: #global-scope
 RAW_PTR_EXCLUSION const Feature* const feature;
 const char* const name;
 const T default value;
 T (*const cache getter)(const FeatureParam<T>*);
```

Implementation changes

```
int FeatureParam<T>::Get() const {
  if (LIKELY(cache_getter)) {
```

```
return cache_getter(this);
}
return GetWithoutCache();
}

// Type-specific GetWithoutCache() implementation
// that was the original Get() implementation.
int FeatureParam<int>::GetWithoutCache() const {
   return GetFieldTrialParamByFeatureAsInt(*feature, name, default_value);
}
```

Rollout Plan

Step 1: Land the baseline

Land the code change that allows the `cache_getter` in the FeatureParam<T>. Then apply it to the blink features in a follow-up CL as I tried in the POC.

Launch Blink-only enforcements via Finch to see the real world performance impact. The cache in the FeatureParamWithCache<T> can be gated by another dedicated base::Feature for the comparison.

Step 2: Apply to more cases

- 1. Land the ScopedFeatureList fix that resets `cache_getter` in required cases to override the parameters in the test.
- 2. Support enum cases, preparing one more macros to pass one more argument for enum definition.

Step 3: Evaluate performance impact

Run A/B test behind a finch that controls the local cache, and remove the finch once the evaluation completes.

Discussion: should we enforce the cache use for all cases?

POC shows APK size is increased by 14.5 KiB. So, we need a discussion at binary-size@chromium.org. We may apply the cache selectively, and a simple strategy is

not apply for std::string cases that may use more memory, or they already have a local std::string instance respectively.

Technical Notes

Static local variables approach

This approach results in a single pair of a comparison and a conditional branch for the second and later runs. This looks ideal from the viewpoint of performance.

C++ code:

```
void foo() {
  static Foo* foo = new Foo();
  ...
}
```

Compiled binary example:

```
foo():
 push
          rbp
         rbp, rsp
 mov
 sub
         rsp, 32
         byte ptr [guard variable for foo()::foo], 0
 cmp
         .LBB0 5
 jne
 movabs rdi, offset guard variable for foo()::foo
 call
         cxa guard acquire
 cmp
         eax, 0
 je
          .LBB0 5
  . . .
```

Atomic pointer with a value approach

This approach is still fast enough and achieves performance improvements. But it was difficult to remove static initializers even if we use constinit. My best attempt resulted in remaining a large code that registers dtors of FeatureParamWithCache<>s to atexit() in the static initializer list.

```
namespace field_trial_params_internal {
template <typename T>
```

```
struct LOGICALLY CONST FeatureParamCache {
  explicit constexpr FeatureParamCache<T>(const FeatureParam<T>*
feature param)
      : feature param(feature param) {}
 const T& Get() const {
   T* value_ptr = atomic_value_ptr.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
   if (value ptr == nullptr) {
      std::unique ptr<T> new value =
std::make_unique<T>(feature_param->Get());
      T* expected = nullptr;
     if (std::atomic_compare_exchange_strong(&atomic_value_ptr, &expected,
                                              new_value.get())) {
       value = std::move(new value);
       value_ptr = value.get();
      } else {
        value ptr = expected;
   }
   return *value_ptr;
 void Reset() { value.reset(); }
 RAW PTR EXCLUSION const FeatureParam<T>* feature_param;
 mutable std::atomic<T*> atomic_value_ptr = nullptr;
 mutable std::unique ptr<T> value;
};
} // namespace field_trial_params_internal
template <typename T>
struct BASE EXPORT LOGICALLY CONST FeatureParamWithCache {
  constexpr FeatureParamWithCache<T>(const Feature* feature,
                                     const char* name,
                                     T default value)
      : feature param(feature, name, default value),
        feature_param_cache(&feature_param) {}
  const T& Get() const { return feature param cache.Get(); }
  const struct FeatureParam<T> feature_param;
  const field trial params internal::FeatureParamCache<T>
```

```
feature_param_cache;
};
```

Simple approach

This approach is not thread-safe that is required for base::FeatureParam.

```
template <typename T>
struct BASE EXPORT FeatureParamWithCache<T> {
  constexpr FeatureParamWithCache<std::string>(const Feature* feature,
                                               const char* name,
                                               T default value)
      : feature_param(feature, name, default_value) {}
  const T& Get() {
   if (!value.has value()) {
     value = feature_param.Get();
   return *value;
 void Reset() { value.reset(); }
  const struct FeatureParam<T> feature_param;
  std::optional<T> value;
};
#define BASE_DECLARE_FEATURE_PARAM(T, feature_param) \
  extern base::FeatureParamWithCache<T> feature_param
#define BASE_FEATURE_PARAM(T, feature_param, feature, name, default_value) \
  base::FeatureParamWithCache<T> feature_param(feature, name, default_value)
```

References

- Perf Try Bots (recommendation is PGO build with 128 runs)