### Counting Bits in an Array

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64 Bit Intel Assembly Language

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# Outline



- 2 Counting 1 bits in C
- 3 Counting 1 bit in assembly
- Precomputing 1 counts for all patterns of bytes
- 5 Using the popcnt instruction

- The basic goal is to count the number of 1 bits in an array
- Several solutions are examined in C and assembly
- In general C and assembly perform similarly
- On CPUs with the popent instruction, assembly rules

# A simple C solution

```
long popcnt_array ( long *a, int size )
{
    int w, b;
    long word;
    long n;
    n = 0;
    for ( w = 0; w < size; w++ ) {</pre>
        word = a[w]:
        n += word & 1;
        for (b = 1; b < 64; b++) {
            n += (word >> b) & 1;
        }
    }
    return n;
}
```

 Checking every bit took 4.74 seconds to call popcnt\_array 1000 times with 100000 longs (64 bits)

### Ending the loop earlier

- A slightly better algorithm ends the inner loop when word = 0
- The time dropped to 3.34 seconds

```
long popcnt_array ( unsigned long *a, int size )
{
    int w, b;
    unsigned long word;
    long n;
    n = 0;
    for ( w = 0; w < size; w++ ) {</pre>
        word = a[w]:
        while (word != 0) {
            n += word & 1;
            word >>= 1;
        }
    }
    return n;
```

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- I unrolled the inner loop 64 times
- The code is too long to place in a slide
- I split each 64 bit word into 4 16 bit words in separate registers
- Then I added each bit of the four words into 4 different registers allowing out-of-execution, pipeline filling and parallelism
- It performed the test in 2.52 seconds, a bit better than C at 3.34
- I did have a function of 1123 bytes

#### Precomputing 1 counts for all pattern of bytes

```
long popcnt_array ( long *a, int size )
ſ
    int b;
    long n;
    int word;
    n = 0:
    for ( b = 0; b < size*8; b++ ) {</pre>
        word = ((unsigned char *)a)[b];
        n += count[word];
    }
    return n;
}
```

- The count array had a static initializer with 256 counts
- The time dropped to 0.24 seconds, 10 times faster than the last version
- I could only tie this code with an assembly version

#### Using the popent instruction

- Some newer computers (Intel Core i series and some Opterons) have a popcnt instruction which exactly matches the problem.'
- After unrolling the loop 2 times, the operation took 0.04 seconds on a Core i7 at 3.4 GHz

.count\_more:

popcnt	rdx, [rdi+rcx*8]
add	rax, rdx
popcnt	r9, [rdi+rcx*8+8]
add	r8, r9
add	rcx, 2
cmp	rcx, rsi
jl	.count_more
add	rax, r8