



Benchmarking Clang on Windows Arm using SPEC CPU 2017

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About SPEC CPU 2017

- Benchmark suite for compute-bound performance comparison.
- Measures integer and floating-point performance
- **SPECrate (multi-threaded)** Measures system throughput by running multiple threads.
- **SPECspeed (single-threaded)** Evaluates single-thread performance by running one task at a time

Key Focus Areas of SPEC CPU 2017

- CPU and memory architecture performance
- Impact of compiler optimizations on performance
- Not designed to test I/O, graphics, or networking performance.
- Measures how well a compiler and processor work together for compute-intensive applications.

Set Up SPEC CPU 2017 on Windows

Machine Preparation

- It is recommended to start with a fresh install of Windows for a clean environment.
- Avoid unnecessary software installations to minimize performance interference.
- Ensure all system updates are installed to avoid interruptions.
- Disable automatic updates and restarts during the benchmark run.

Install Software Dependencies

- Install Visual Studio with MSVC tools for ARM64 or x64.
- Install 7zip, LLVM, Make, CMake, Python, Ninja, Perl
- Ensure all tools are correctly installed and added to the system PATH.

Set Up SPEC CPU 2017 on Windows

SPEC CPU 2017 Configuration on Windows

- Obtain and Install SPEC CPU 2017. Unzip the benchmark files and **run install.bat** successfully.
- Add **<SPEC>\bin** to the system's environment path.
- Set MSVC development environment by running **vcvarsarm64.bat** or **vcvarsamd64.bat**
- **<SPEC>\config** folder has sample configuration files for visual studio
- Update **Example-VisualStudio.cfg** for clang-cl and cl.exe.
- Set architecture and optimization flags (/Od, /Ot, /Os, /O1, /O2).
- Set the number of **copies** in the config file to run multiple instances of benchmark in parallel
- Set the number of **threads** in the config file to run multiple threads for every benchmark instance.
- Use runcpu.bat from **<SPEC>\bin\windows** to execute benchmarks

Test Environment & Configurations

Hardware

- Microsoft Surface Pro - 11th Edition
- Snapdragon(R) X 12-core X1E80100 3.40 GHz
- 32 GB RAM - 1 TB SSD

Software

- Windows 11 Pro 24H2 - Build 26100.1742
- LLVM 19.1.0 for Windows on Arm
- Microsoft Visual Studio 2022
- MS C/C++ Optimizing Compiler Version 19.41.34120 for ARM64

Tested Configurations

Clang-cl

- -march=armv8.7 /Os
- -march=armv8.7 /Ot
- -march=armv8.7 /Od

MSVC cl

- /arch:armv8.7 /O1
- /arch:armv8.7 /O2
- /arch:armv8.7 /Od

SPEC CPU 2017 Build on Windows

- Builds ran at 26 degree celsius room temperature.
- clang-cl builds and run all benchmarks successfully with **no_fortran**
- **Flang-new** still fails to build SPEC benchmarks on windows
- **510.parest_r** test fails to build with MS cl compiler

SPEC CPU 2017 Execution Time (seconds)						
	cl /Od	clang-cl /Od	cl /O1	clang-cl /O1	cl /O2	clang-cl /O2
Total	26057	26259	10318	9958	9423	9714
parest_r	0	1792.94	0	376.74	0	350.25

Execution Times: clang-cl vs cl

SPEC Rate INT

- **clang-cl** consistently performs better than **cl** across all three optimization levels.
- The highest **improvement** is in the **x264_r** benchmark
- xalancbmk_r and xz_r show slight performance degradation with clang-cl undre /O1

Benchmark	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
500.perlbench_r	270.51	245.8	9.13	270.37	236.32	12.59	605.07	583.56	3.56
502.gcc_r	197.67	170.46	13.77	179.58	167.56	6.69	465.9	457.68	1.77
505.mcf_r	251.23	248.01	1.28	236.22	239.91	-1.56	458.33	454.16	0.91
520.omnetpp_r	498.57	473.31	5.07	491.9	471.66	4.11	1083.36	1060.97	2.07
523.xalancbmk_r	215.65	217.16	-0.7	209.78	195.03	7.03	905.27	940.56	-3.9
525.x264_r	386.2	155.81	59.63	96.32	76.54	20.55	1261.19	1052.95	16.5
531.deepsjeng_r	218.53	193.90	11.27	208.64	192.62	7.68	543.82	518.99	4.56
541.leela_r	379.51	335.55	11.59	340.06	293.59	13.68	1587.45	1473.77	7.15
557.xz_r	351.98	356.35	-1.24	377.58	342.22	9.37	799.51	799.08	0.05

Execution Times: clang-cl vs cl

SPEC Rate FP

- **clang-cl** shows significantly improved execution times over all optimization levels.
- **lbm_r** shows a surprising improvement of 43.97% with clang-cl at /Od
- **magick_r** shows minimal improvement of 0.41% at /O2 with clang-cl.

Benchmark	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
508.namd_r	117.44	96.57	17.77	115.13	96.52	16.17	618.37	515.71	16.6
511.povray_r	406.01	309.32	23.82	368.33	284.03	22.89	1045.76	957.84	8.41
519.lbm_r	235.42	203.9	13.39	213.82	203.29	4.93	454.93	254.88	43.97
526.blender_r	188.07	155.19	17.48	169.59	144.64	14.71	738.63	600.87	18.65
538.imagick_r	283.58	209.52	26.12	206.82	205.97	0.41	765	701.84	8.26

Execution Times: clang-cl vs cl

SPEC Speed INT

- **clang-cl** shows significantly improved execution times across most benchmarks.
- **x264_s** benefits the most from clang-cl at all optimization levels
- **gcc_s** and **xalancbmk_s** show slight regressions under /O2 and /Od, respectively.

Benchmark	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
600.perlbench_s	243.04	195.35	19.62	242.02	191.95	20.69	506.43	505.05	0.27
602.gcc_s	393.34	325.19	17.33	322.91	334.62	-3.63	1076.58	998.68	7.24
605.mcf_s	394.45	374.04	5.17	371.02	362.2	2.38	716.4	721.09	-0.65
620.omnetpp_s	368.01	344.73	6.33	364	336.85	7.46	871.38	851.67	2.26
623.xalancbmk_s	179.61	174.62	2.78	170.74	169.35	0.82	800.55	820.18	-2.45
625.x264_s	344.85	139.4	59.59	109.04	65.5	39.95	1126.58	939.11	16.64
631.deepsjeng_s	251.51	225.03	10.54	240.51	223.55	7.06	608.54	579.6	4.75
641.leela_s	351.31	298.34	15.08	315.17	256.74	18.51	1416.38	1301.59	8.1
657.xz_s	808.13	788.44	2.44	793.19	770.84	2.82	1559.49	1522.28	2.39

Execution Times: clang-cl vs cl

SPEC Speed FP

- **imagick_s** exhibits execution time degradation with **clang-cl** under both /O1 and /O2
- **nab_s** build with clang-cl has significant improvements under /O1 and /O2
- **lbm_s** shows best performance upgrade under clang-cl at /Od

Benchmark	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
619.lbm_s	370.13	337.67	8.77	365.61	360.8	1.32	460.54	353.6	23.22
638.imagick_s	844.58	919.55	-8.88	835.95	885.43	-5.92	2887.25	2782.79	3.62
644.nab_s	426.75	360.14	15.61	416.66	362.21	13.07	1151.27	1038.55	9.79

EXE File Size: clang-cl vs cl

- **clang-cl** generates significantly small sized executables.
- **clang-cl** executables are on average **40%** smaller across all optimization levels

Benchmark EXE	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
perlbench_r.exe	3.81 MB	2.38 MB	-37.70%	4.07 MB	2.64 MB	-35.21%	6.27 MB	3.78 MB	-39.72%
cpugcc_r.exe	14.42 MB	8.02 MB	-44.40%	15.88 MB	8.98 MB	-43.45%	22.22 MB	13.39 MB	-39.71%
mcf_r.exe	0.92 MB	0.53 MB	-42.61%	0.92 MB	0.53 MB	-42.08%	0.94 MB	0.54 MB	-42.68%
namd_r.exe	2.12 MB	1.34 MB	-36.77%	2.30 MB	1.45 MB	-37.05%	3.04 MB	1.78 MB	-41.62%
povray_r.exe	2.27 MB	1.33 MB	-41.54%	2.44 MB	1.51 MB	-38.08%	3.10 MB	1.74 MB	-43.93%

PDB File Size: clang-cl vs cl

- **clang-cl** produces on average around 15% smaller PDB files across all optimization levels.
- **Blender_r** built with clang-cl at /Od exhibits a 21.58% increase in PDB size
- **clang-cl** seems to reduce more debug info at /O1 and /O2

Benchmark	/O1			/O2			/Od		
	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)	cl	clang-cl	(%)
xalancbmk_s.pdb	66.20 MB	36.97 MB	44.15	69.49 MB	37.71 MB	45.72	59.30 MB	50.32 MB	15.14
cpuxalan_r.pdb	66.17 MB	36.97 MB	44.12	69.46 MB	37.71 MB	45.71	59.28 MB	50.32 MB	15.11
sgcc.pdb	34.02 MB	24.70 MB	27.39	35.86 MB	25.62 MB	28.57	25.91 MB	24.54 MB	5.29
cpugcc_r.pdb	34.00 MB	24.70 MB	27.35	35.85 MB	25.62 MB	28.54	25.90 MB	24.54 MB	5.26
perlbench_s.pdb	13.52 MB	10.64 MB	21.29	13.75 MB	10.97 MB	20.22	12.37 MB	10.77 MB	12.91
imagevalidate_526.pdb	7.14 MB	5.70 MB	20.23	7.14 MB	5.70 MB	20.14	7.13 MB	5.66 MB	20.60
povray_r.pdb	11.71 MB	9.35 MB	20.12	11.90 MB	9.62 MB	19.17	10.83 MB	9.16 MB	15.40
imagick_r.pdb	13.12 MB	10.73 MB	18.19	13.36 MB	10.86 MB	18.69	11.80 MB	10.38 MB	12.08
blender_r.pdb	60.38 MB	55.94 MB	7.36%	62.57 MB	58.09 MB	7.15%	49.58 MB	60.28 MB	- 21.58

WindowsPerf

- <https://github.com/arm-developer-tools/windowsperf>
- A Linux perf inspired tool designed specifically for Windows on Arm platforms.
- Utilizes the ARM64 Performance Monitor Unit (PMU) and its hardware counters for profiling.
- Enables Deep Performance Analysis on Windows on Arm devices, similar to Linux environments.

How WindowsPerf with compiler optimizations?

- May find optimization opportunities with fine-grained profiling
- Provides detailed performance data at the function, basic block, and instruction levels.
- Analyze how applications interact with Windows-specific system calls, APIs, and kernel components.

Thank You!

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