V8

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V8 is a JavaScript VM inside **Chrome** and **node.js**

Being a JavaScript VM is not an achievement

Being a **fast** one - is

What is the challenge?

```
// Adding integers.
function add(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

```
// Adding doubles.
function add(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

```
// Concatenating strings.
function add(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

```
// Arrays are just objects with
// properties "0", "1", "2", ...
Array.prototype[1] = "ha!";
var arr = [0, /* hole */ , 2];
arr[1] // => "ha!"
```

```
// Making a "class".
function Dog(name, breed) {
  this.name = name;
  this.breed = breed;
}

Dog.prototype.woof = function () {
  /* ... */
};
```

```
// Inheriting from a class.
function Dog(name, breed) {
   Animal.call(this, name);
   this.breed = breed;
}

Dog.prototype =
   Object.create(Animal.prototype);
```

```
// Another way to create a dog.
var dog = {
  name: name,
  breed: breed,
  woof: function () { /* ... */ }
};
```

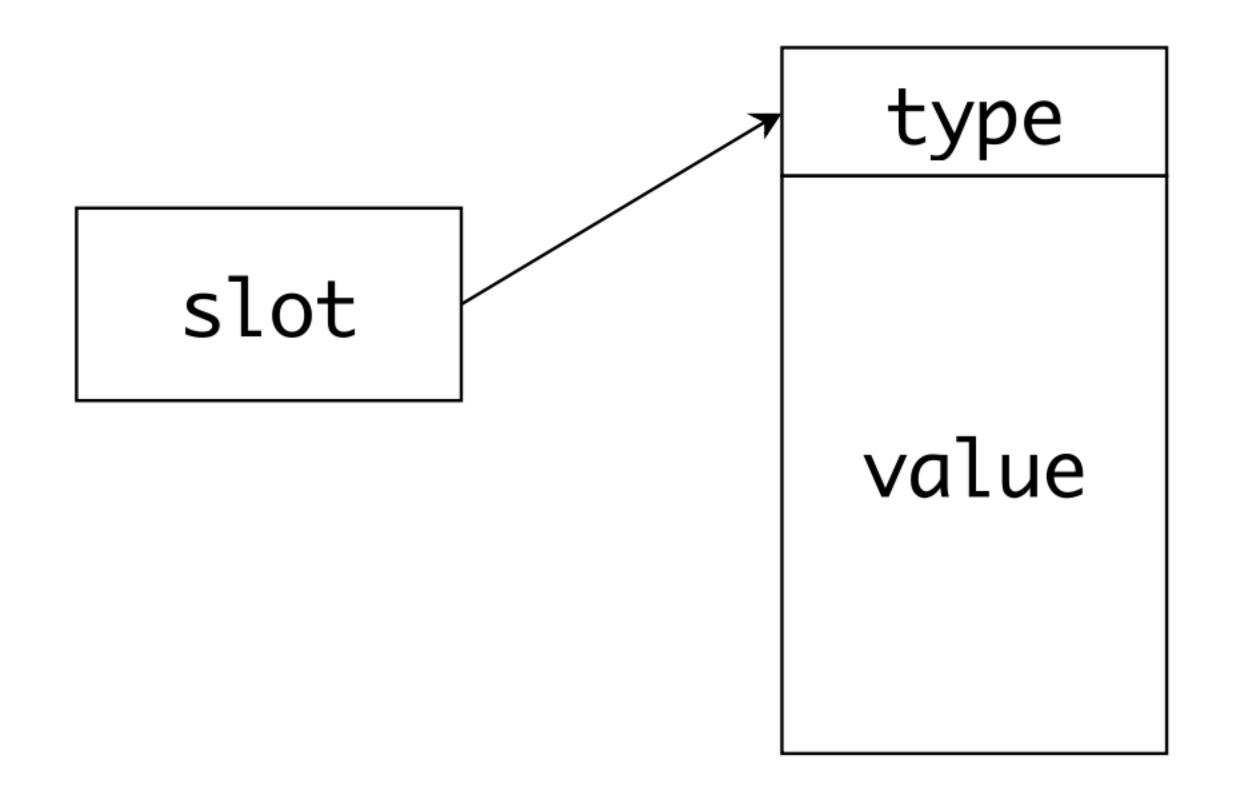
```
// Yet another way.
function makeADog(name, breed) {
   // name and breed are now "private"
   return {
     woof: function () { /* ... */ }
   }
}
```

```
// Yet another way.
var Dog = {
  woof: function () { /* ... */ }
};

function makeADog() {
  var dog = Object.create(Dog);
  dog.name = name;
  dog.breed = name;
  return dog;
}
```

- RepresentationResolution
- Redundancy

REPRESENTATION



Use tagging to avoid boxing everything

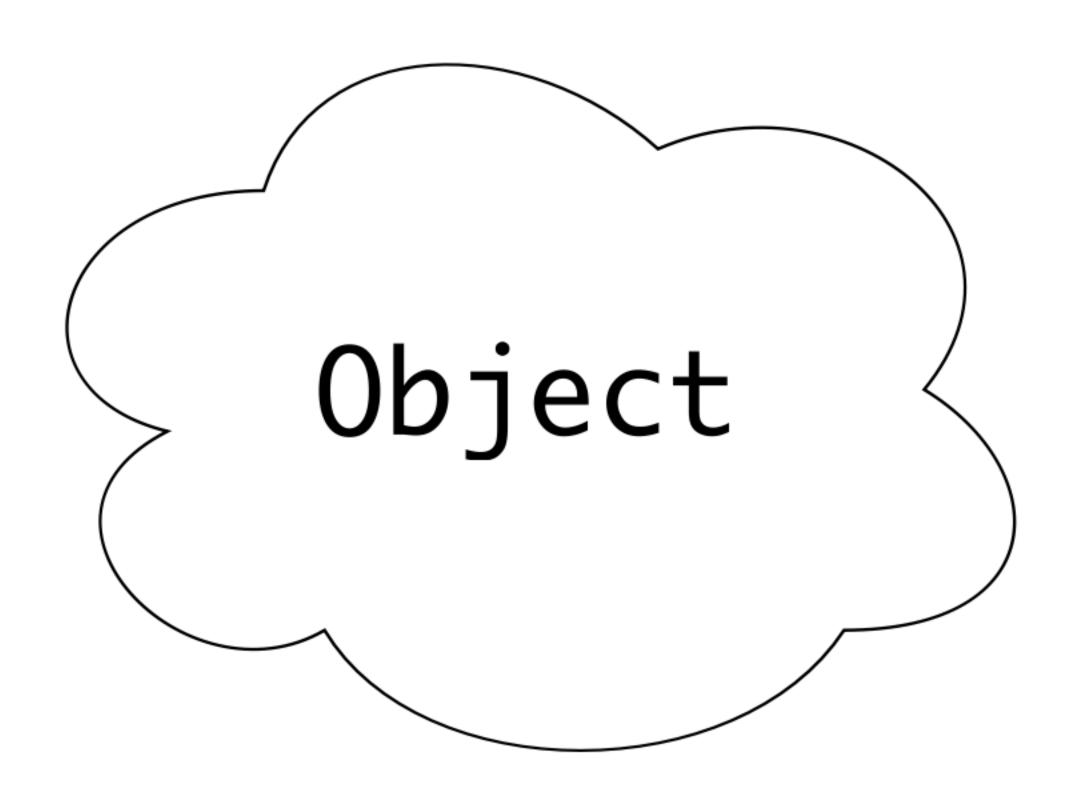
Pointer has last bit unused due to alignment

```
pointer: xx...x1
function tag(ptr) \{ // ptr & 1 === 0 \}
  return ptr | 1;
function untag(val) {
  return val & ~1;
function isPtr(val) {
  return (val & 1) === 1;
```

```
small integer: xx...x0
function tag(val) {
  return val << 1;
function untag(val) {
  return val >> 1;
function isSmi(val) {
  return (val & 1) === 0
```

Double arithmetic ⇒ boxing

Objects?



Hidden classes ≈ maps from Self VM

```
function Point(x, y) {
  this.x = x;
  this.y = y;
}

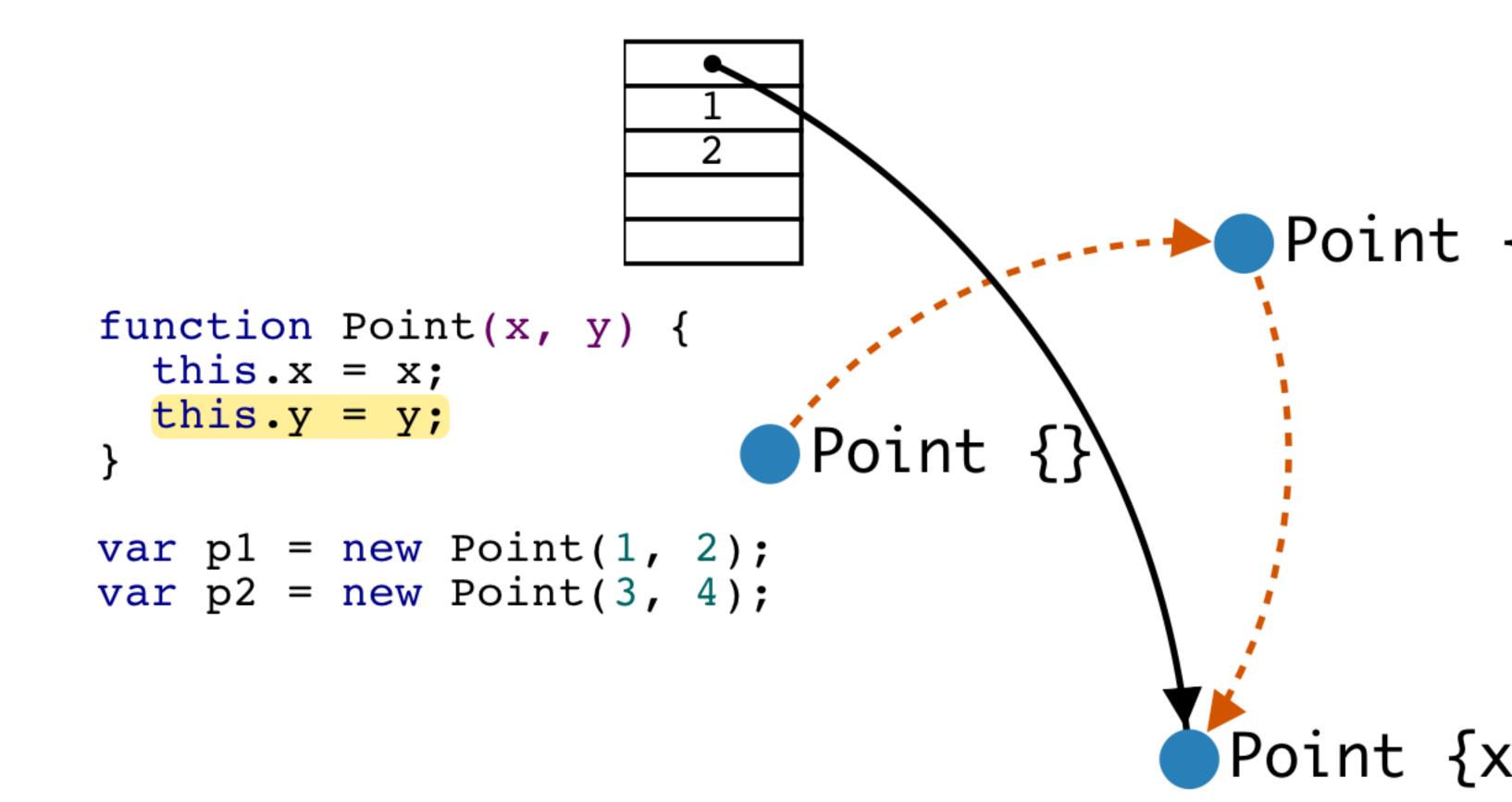
var p1 = new Point(1, 2);
var p2 = new Point(3, 4);
```

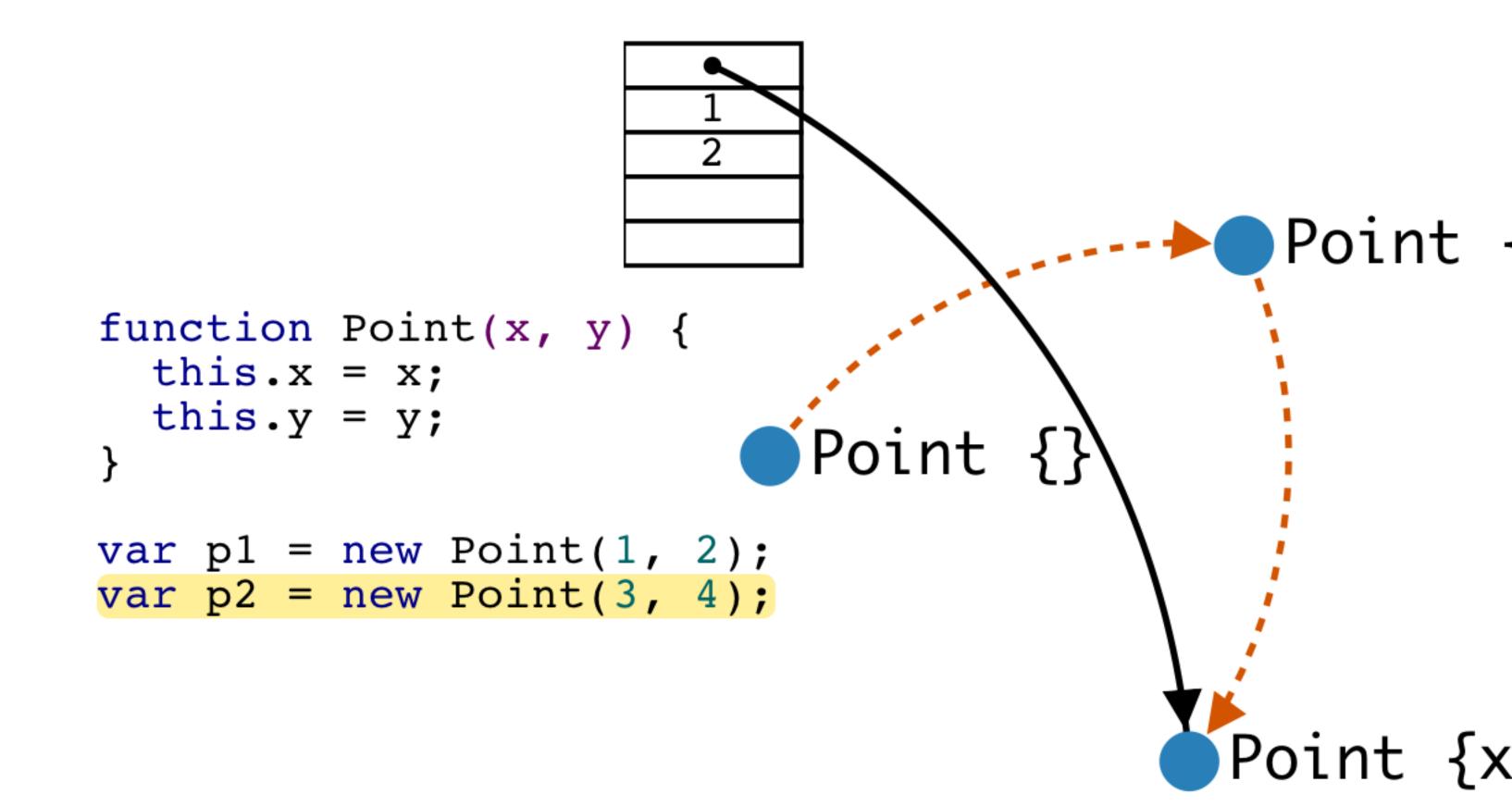
```
function Point(x, y) {
  this.x = x;
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}

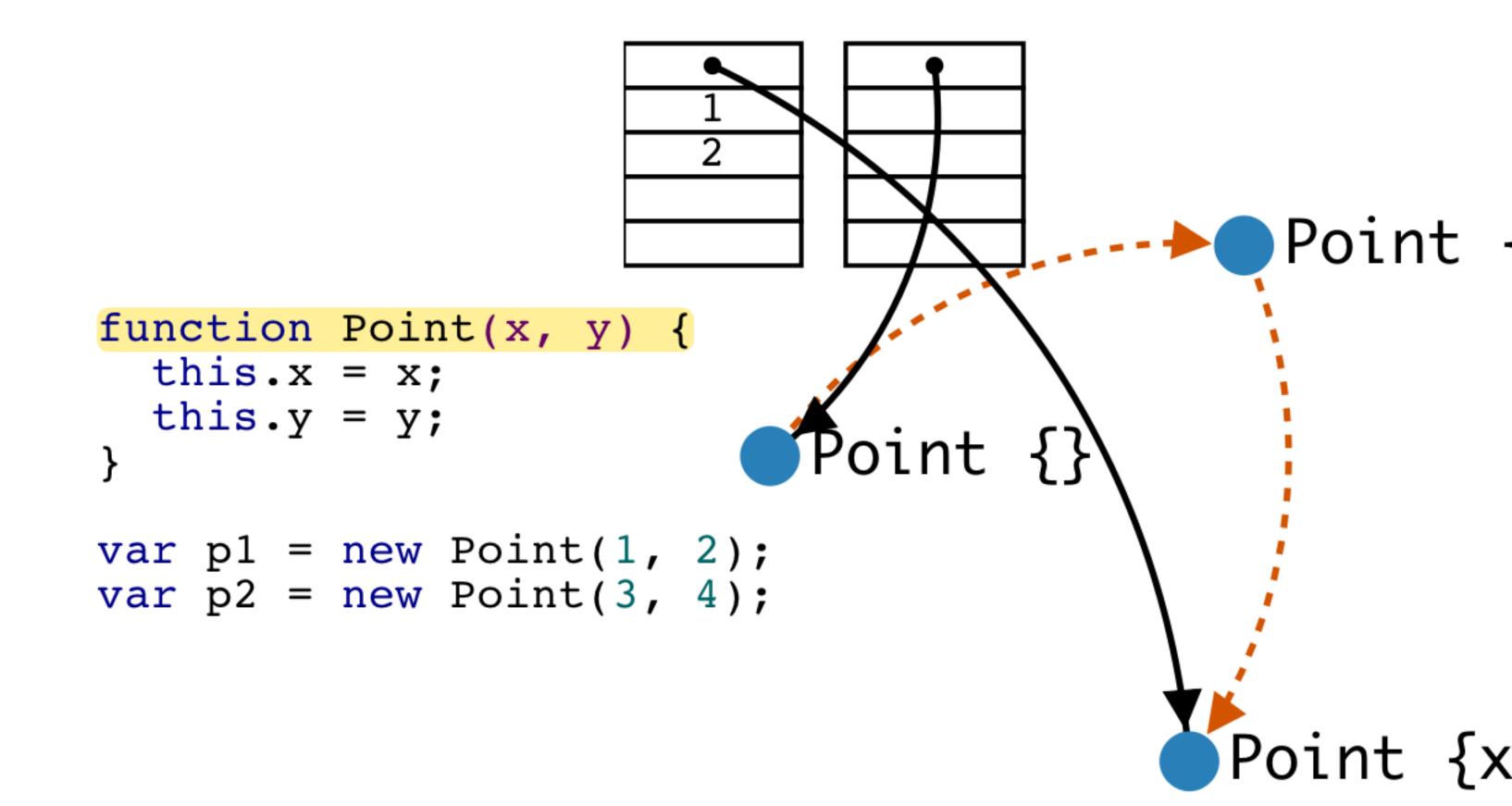
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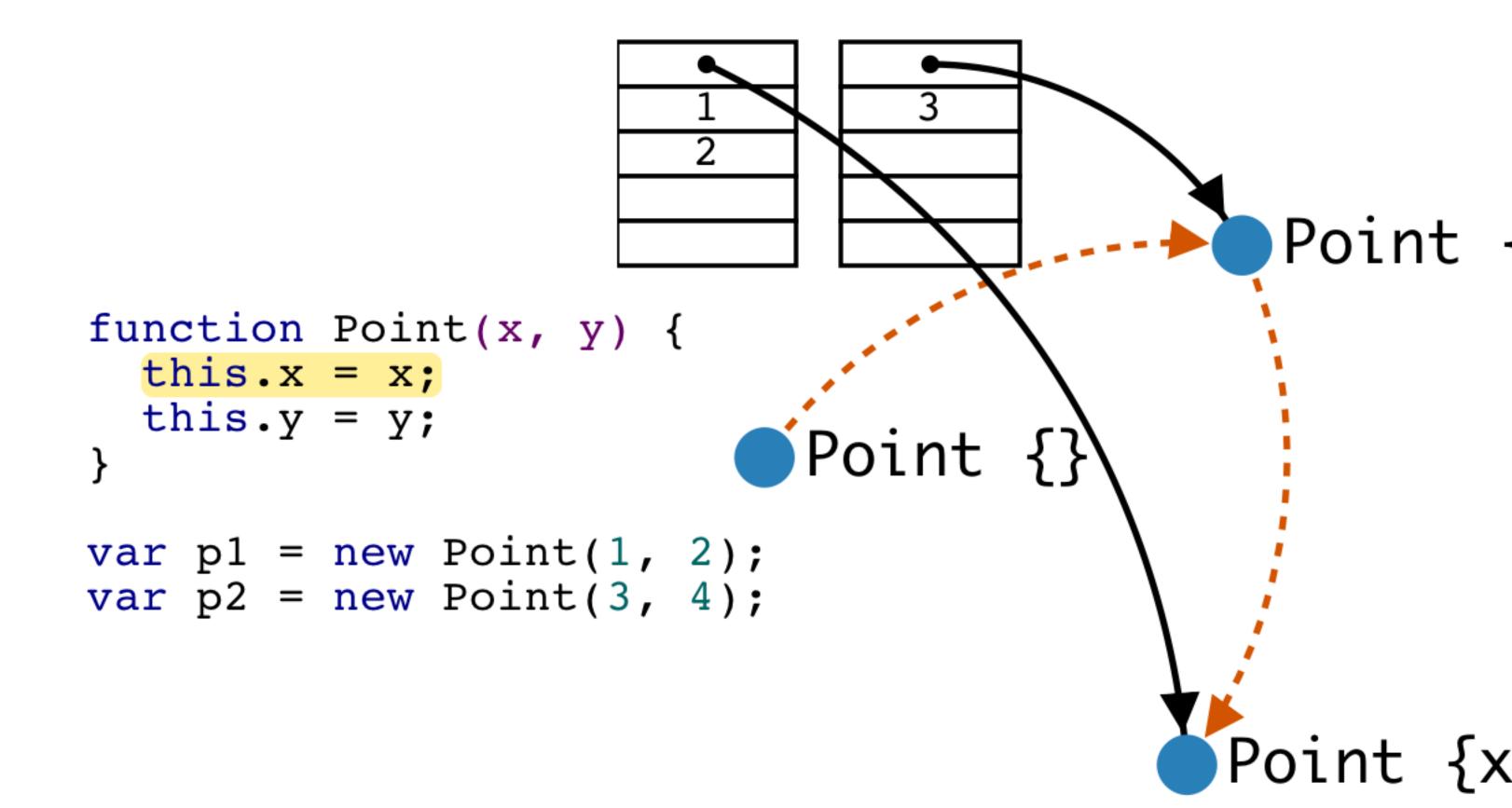
```
function Point(x, y) {
  this.x = x;
  this.y = y;
                                     Point {}
var p1 = new Point(1, 2);
var p2 = new Point(3, 4);
```

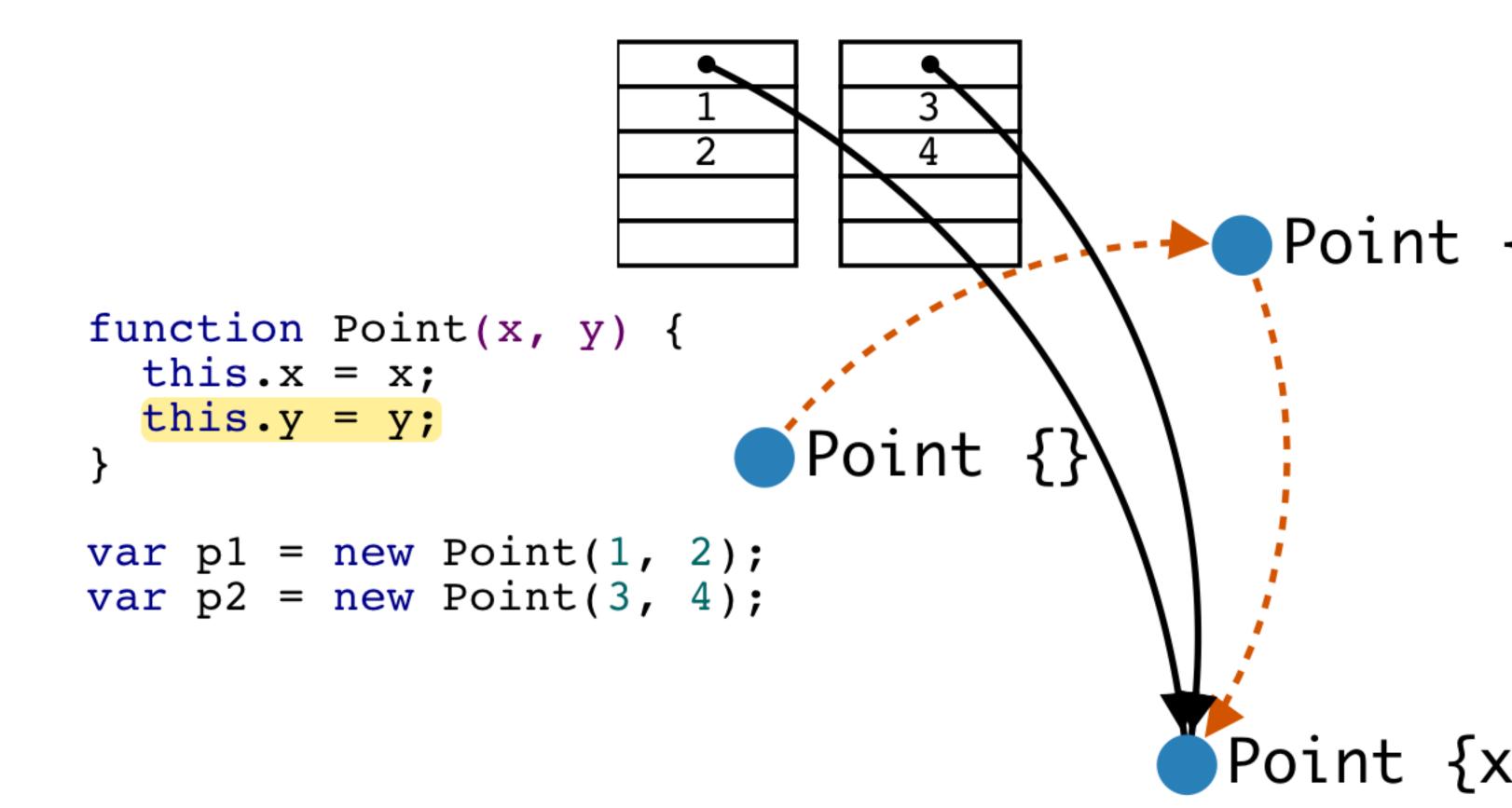
```
function Point(x, y) {
 this.x = x;
                             Point-{x}
 this.y = y;
                         Point {}
var p1 = new Point(1, 2);
var p2 = new Point(3, 4);
```

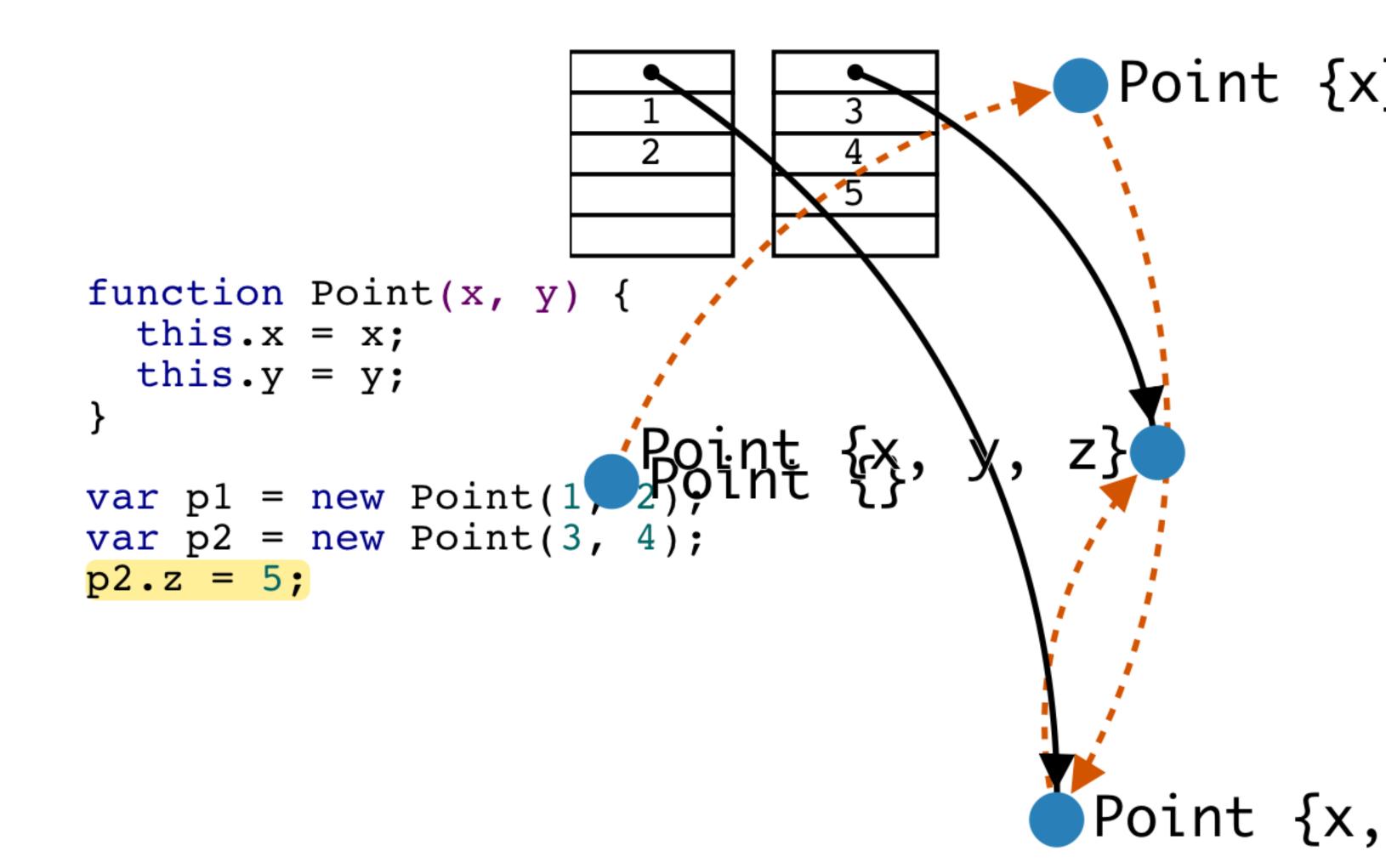






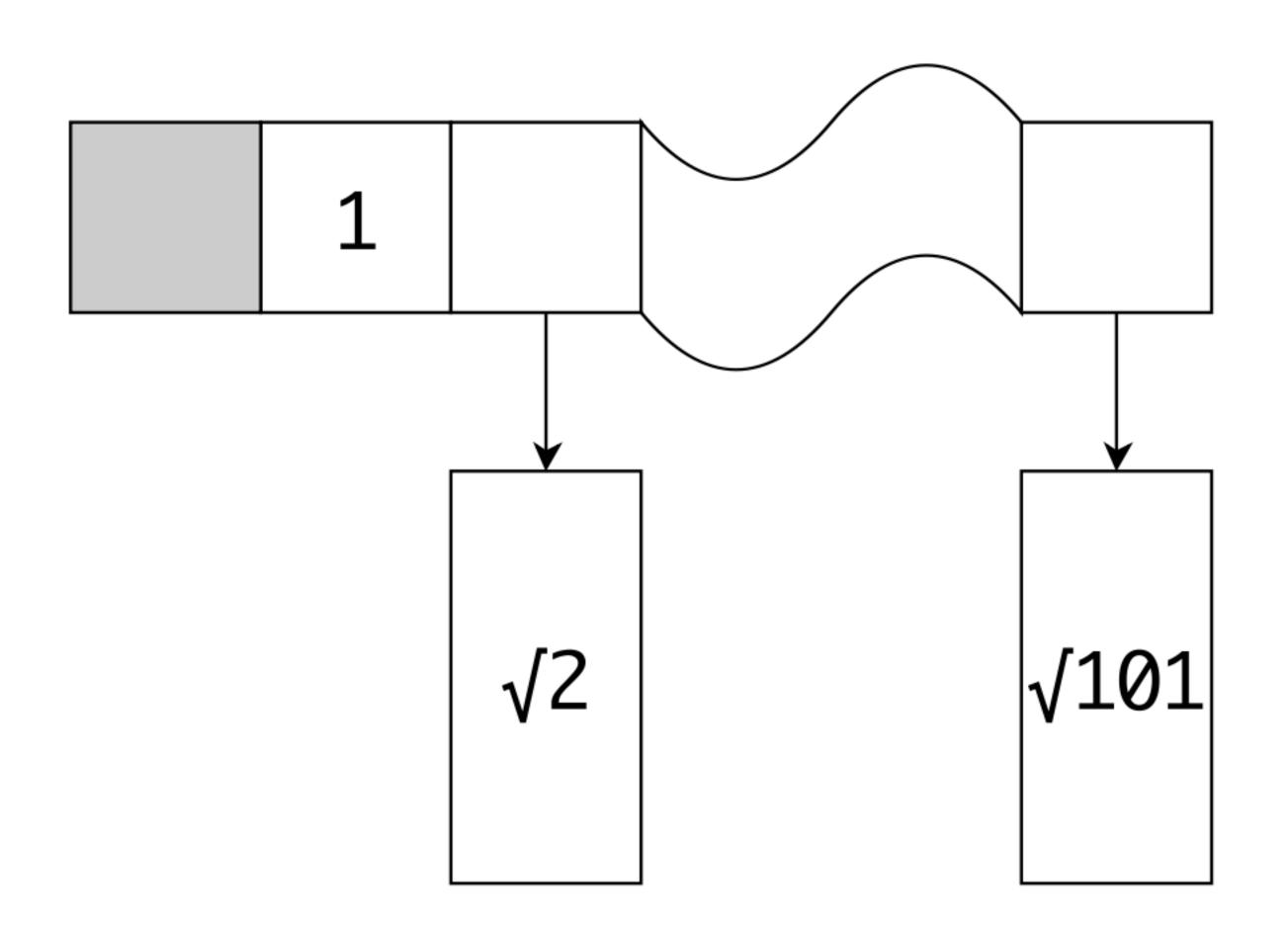


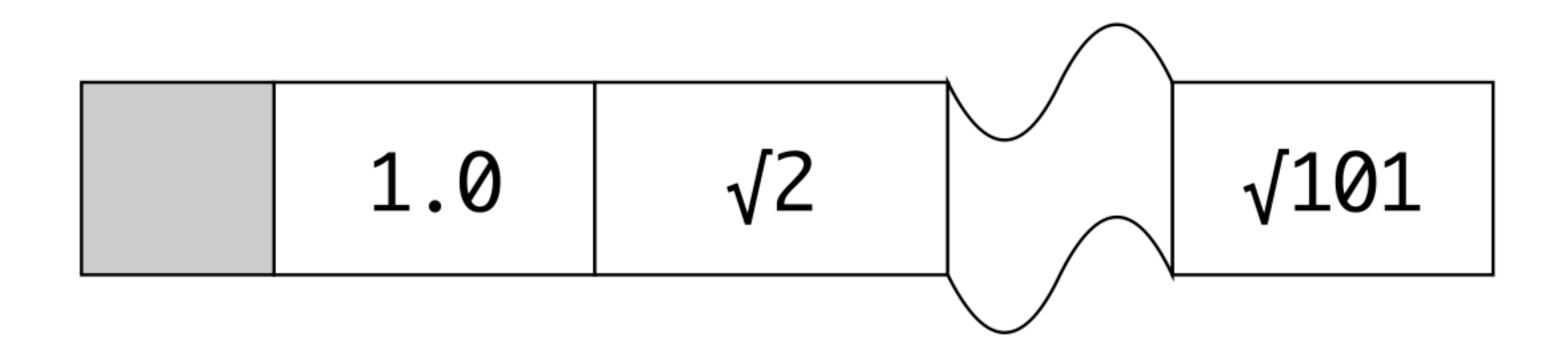




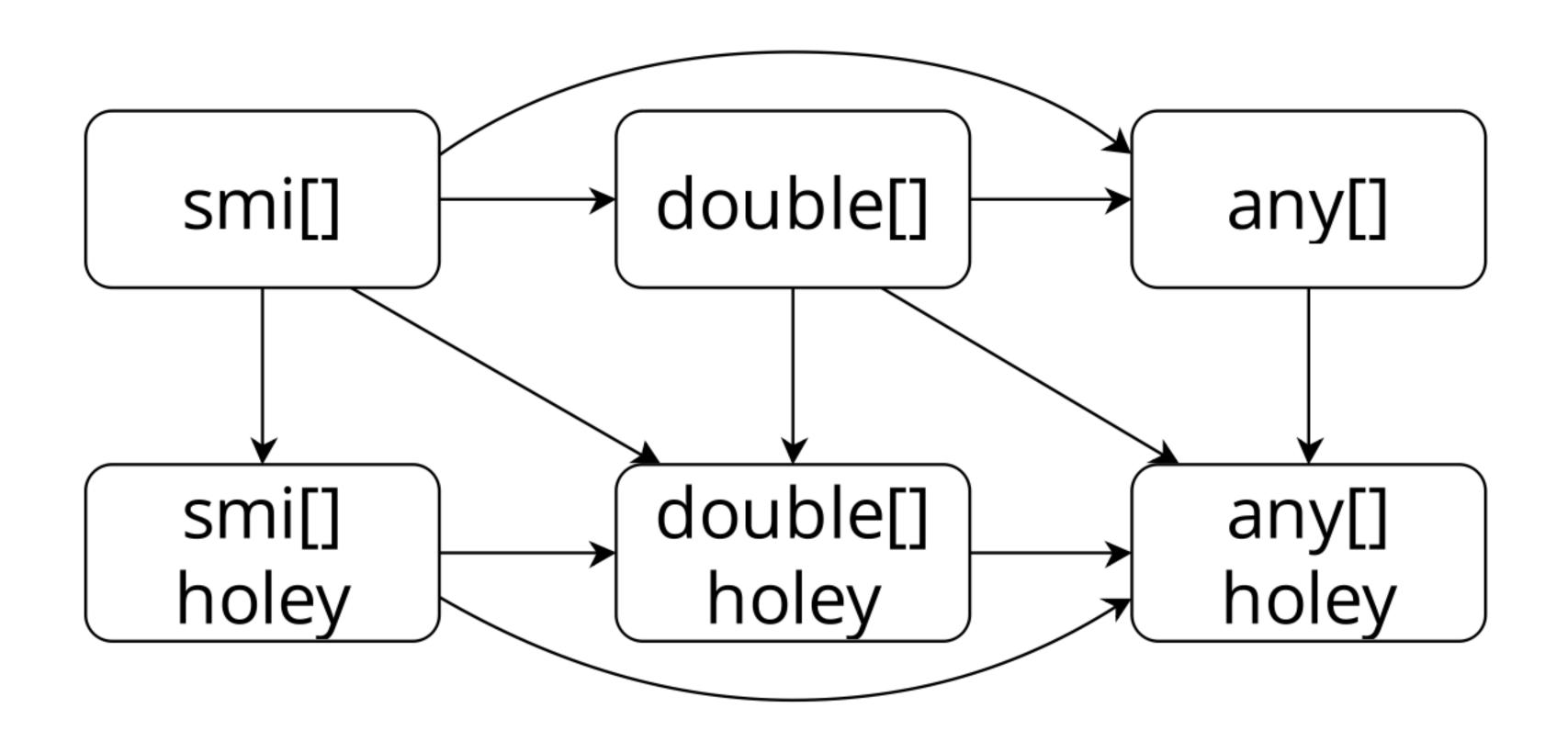
Approximates static structure dynamically.

```
var arr = [];
for (var i = 0; i < 101; i++)
  arr[i] = Math.sqrt(i);</pre>
```





Track denseness and (un)box!



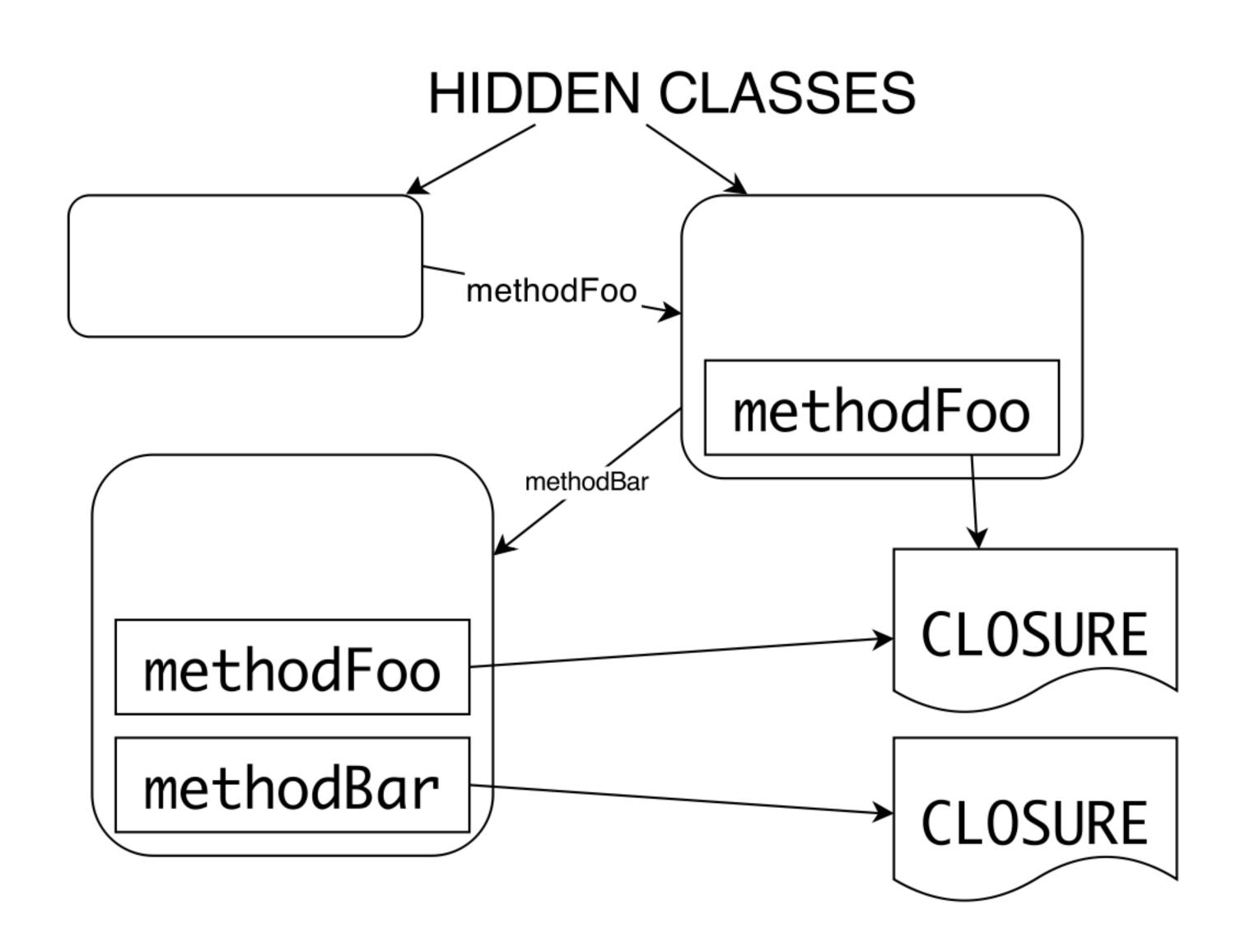
Same for properties

```
// Want "real" fast method calls
C.prototype.methodFoo = function () {
    /* ... */
};
C.prototype.methodBar = function () {
    /* ... */
};
obj.methodFoo();
```

```
// Don't want (pseudo-code)
m = LoadProperty(obj, "methodFoo")
CheckIfFunction(m)
Invoke(m, obj)
```

```
// Want (pseudo-code)
CheckClass(obj, klass0);
Invoke(methodFoo, obj);
```

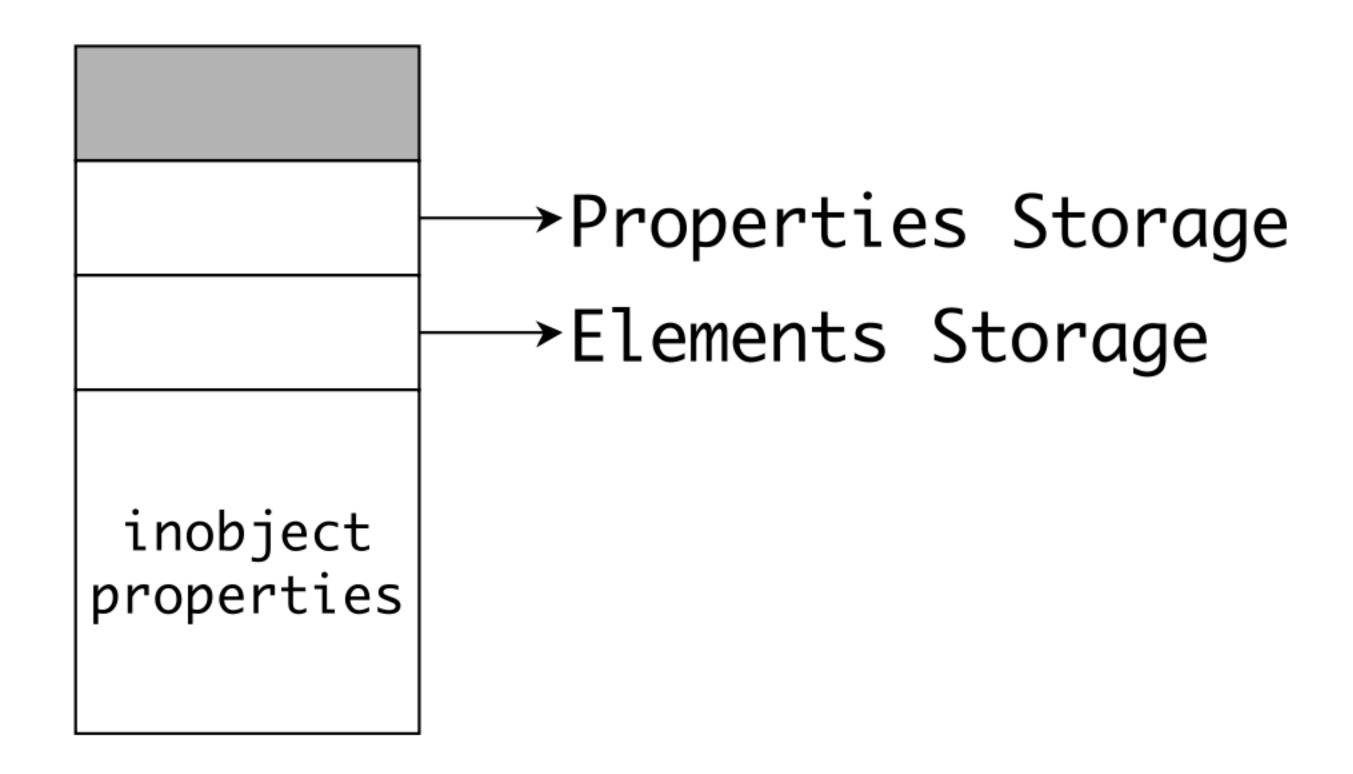
Promote functions to hidden class



Catch: The whole closure is promoted!

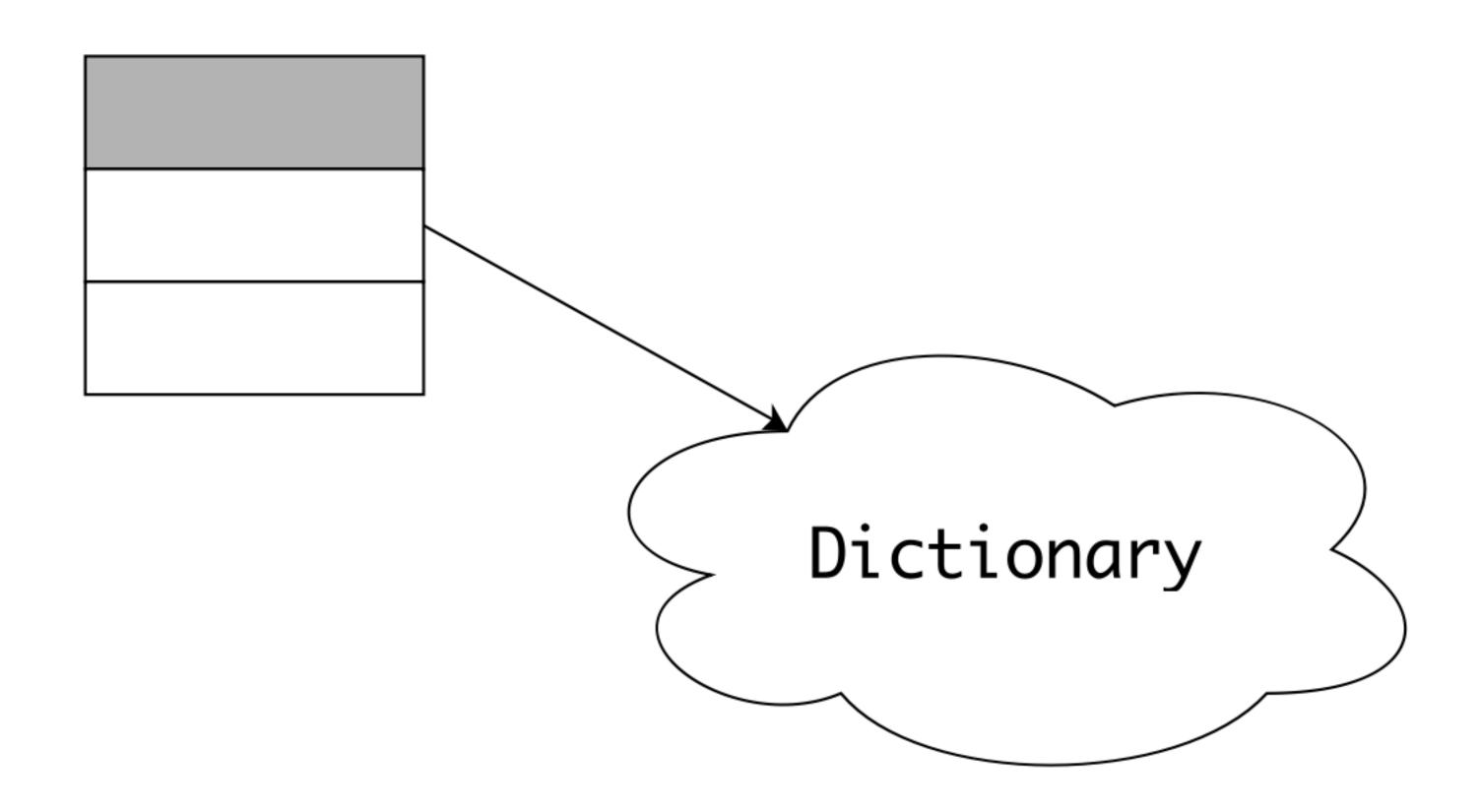
```
// What is "perf-unfriendly" here?
function buyDog() {
   return {
      woof: function () {
        /* ... */
      }
   }
}
```

different woof⇒ different classes



objects are not always structures

- too many properties
- delete obj.prop



RESOLUTION

```
function Load(receiver, property) {
  var O = ToObject(receiver);
  var P = ToString(property);
  var desc = O.[[GetProperty]](P);
  if (desc === $undefined) return $undefined;
  if (IsDataDescriptor(desc)) return desc.Value;
  assert(IsAccessorDescriptor(desc));
  var getter = desc.Get;
  if (getter === $undefined) return $undefined;
  return getter.[[Call]](receiver);
}

JSObject.prototype.[[GetProperty]] = function (P) {
  var prop = this.[[GetOwnProperty]](P);
  if (prop !== $undefined) return prop;
  var proto = this.[[Proto]];
  if (proto === $null) return $undefined;
  return proto.[[GetPropery]](P);
};

JSObject.prototype.[[GetOwnProperty]] = function (P) {
  return this.properties.get(P);
};
```

```
function Load(receiver, property) {
  var 0 = ToObject(receiver);
  var P = ToString(property);
  var desc = 0.[[GetProperty]](P);
  if (desc === $undefined) return $undefined;
  if (IsDataDescriptor(desc)) return desc.Value;
  assert(IsAccessorDescriptor(desc));
  var getter = desc.Get;
  if (getter === $undefined) return $undefined;
  return getter.[[Call]](receiver);
}

JSObject.prototype.[[GetProperty]] = function (P) {
  var prop = this.[[GetOwnProperty]](P);
  if (prop !== $undefined) return prop;
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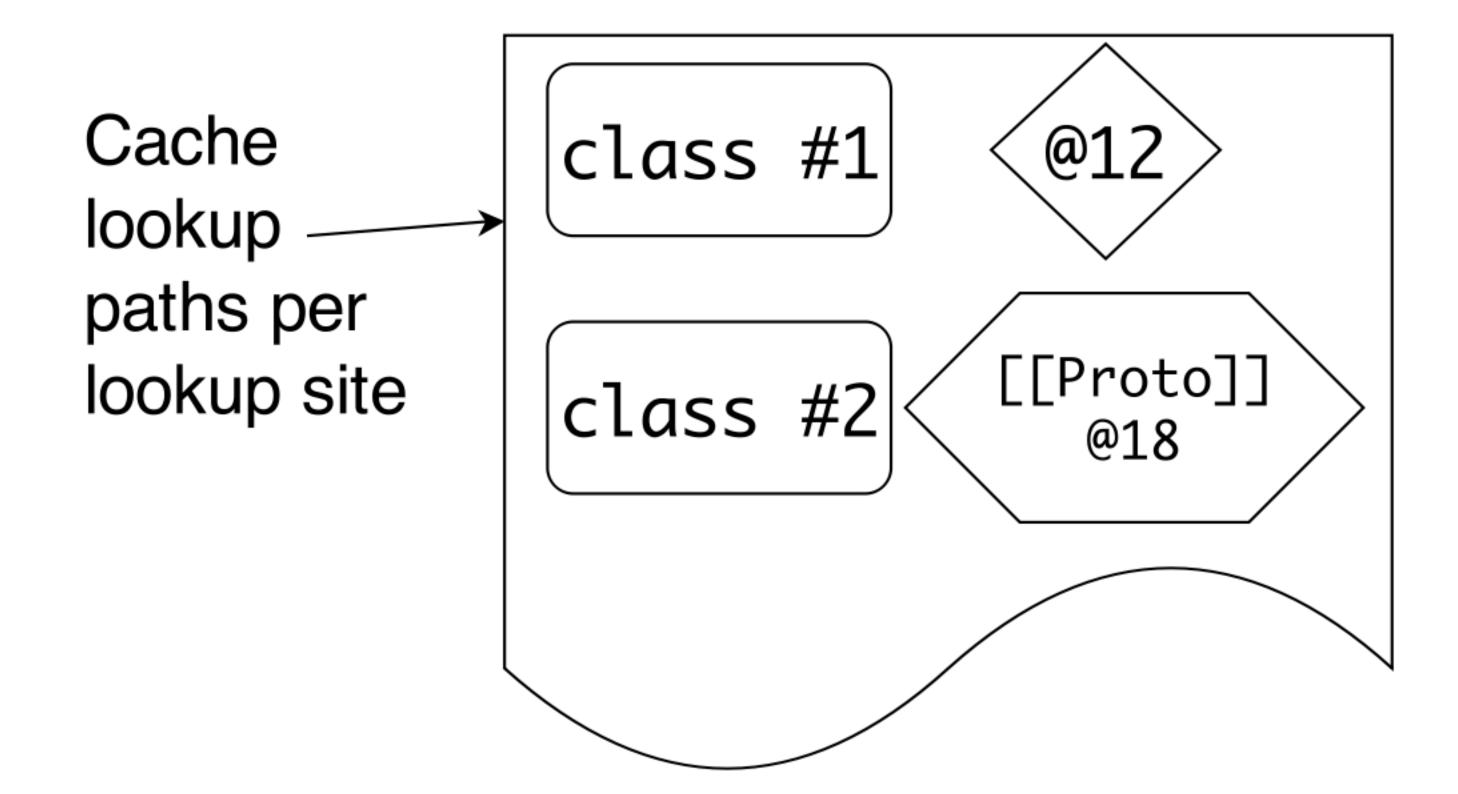
tons of code + dictionary lookup

can we do better?

we have to do *first* lookup do we have to do *second*?

same hidden class ⇒ same structure

obj.foo



Inline Caching

```
;; Compiled code
mov eax, obj
mov ecx, "foo"
call LoadIC_Initialize
```

```
// Runtime system.
function LoadIC_Initialize(obj, prop) {
  var lookupResult = obj.lookup(prop);
  patch(lookupResult.compile());
  return lookupResult.value;
}
```

```
// Runtime system.
function LoadIC_Initialize(obj, prop) {
  var lookupResult = obj.lookup(prop);
  patch(lookupResult.compile());
  return lookupResult.value;
}
```

```
;; Compiled LoadIC Stub
0xabcdef:
cmp [eax - 1], klass0
jnz LoadIC_Miss
mov eax, [eax + 11]
ret

;; Compiled code
mov eax, obj
mov ecx, "foo"
call 0xabcdef ;; patched!
```

```
;; Compiled LoadIC Stub
0xabcdef:
cmp [eax - 1], klass0
jnz LoadIC_Miss
mov eax, [eax + 11]
ret

;; Compiled code
mov eax, obj
mov ecx, "foo"
call Oxabcdef;; patched!
```

```
;; Compiled LoadIC Stub
0xabcdef:
cmp [eax - 1], klass0
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;; Compiled code
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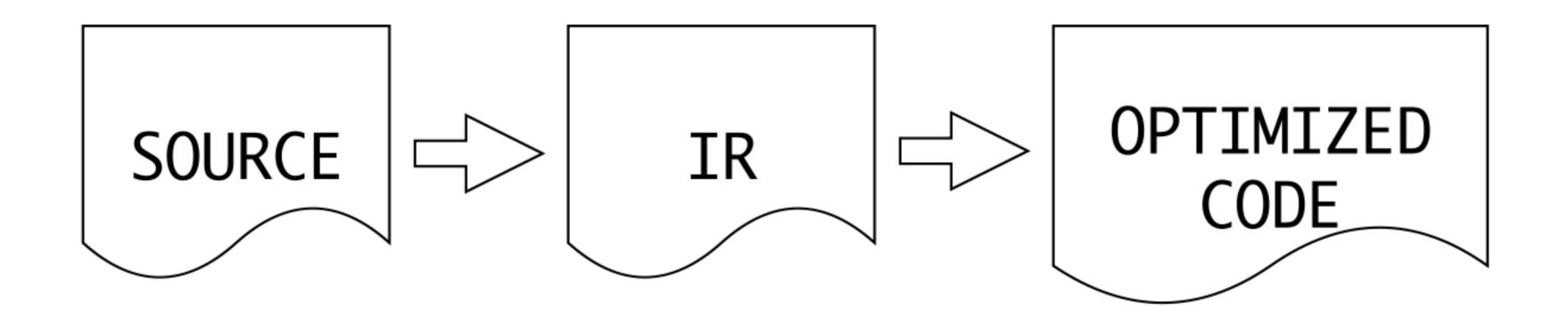
;; Compiled code
mov eax, obj
mov ecx, "foo"
call 0xabcdef;; patched!
```

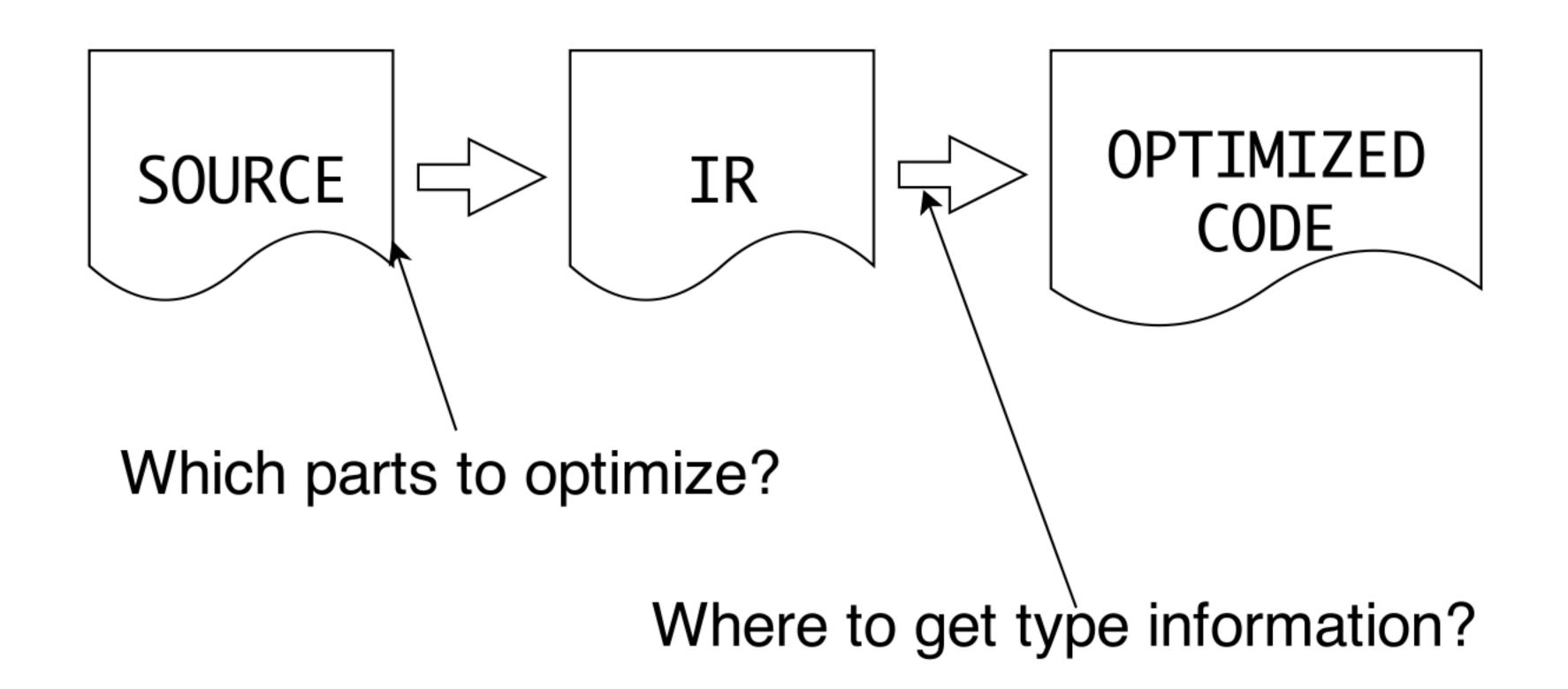
Everything is an IC stub

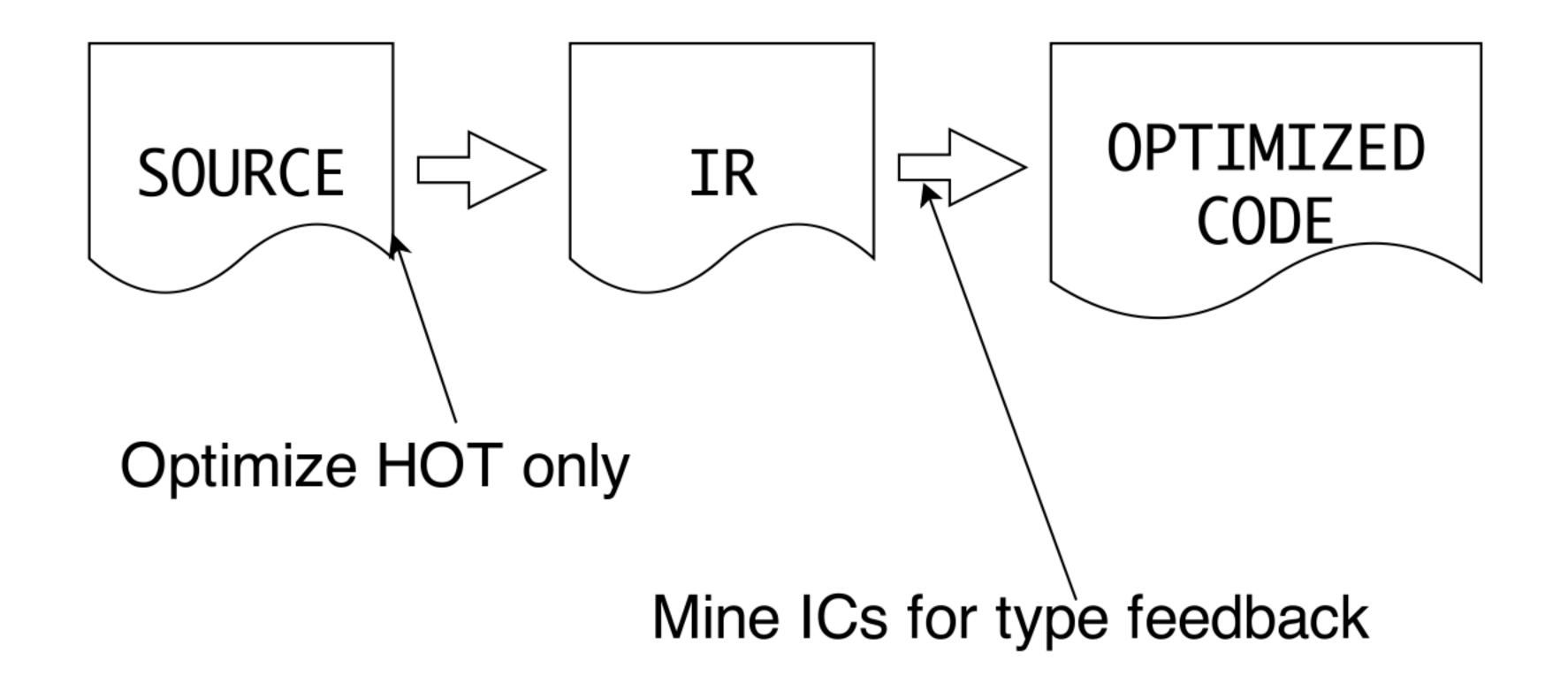
- property accesses
- element accesses
- method calls
- special method calls
- global variables lookup
- arithmetic operations

REDUNDANCY

Need an optimizing compiler







Crankshaft

- 1. Compile unoptimized code
- 2. Feed hot functions into optimizer
- 3. Speculate types based on IC states
- 4. Apply classic optimizations
- 5. Emit optimized code

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- 1. Compile unoptimized code
- 2. Feed hot functions into optimizer
- 3. **Speculate** types based on IC states
- 4. Apply classic optimizations
- 5. Emit optimized code

Checks inserted into code verify speculations

Failed check ⇒ jump to unoptimized code

```
CheckMap v0, klass

v1 = Load v0, @12

CheckMap v0, klass

v2 = Load v0, @12

d3 = TaggedToDouble v1

d4 = TaggedToDouble v2

d5 = Mul d3, d4

CheckMap v0, klass

v6 = Load v0, @16

CheckMap v0, klass

v7 = Load v0, @16
```

```
CheckMap v0, klass

v1 = Load v0, @12

d3 = TaggedToDouble v1

d5 = Mul d3, d3

v6 = Load v0, @16

d8 = TaggedToDouble v6

d10 = Mul d8, d8

d11 = Add d5, d10
```

- inlining
- GVN
- LICM
- DCE
- representation selection
- uint32 optimization
- escape analysis
- type inference
- range inference
- bounds check elimination

There are tools to peak into optimizer

```
--trace-hydrogen --trace-deopt --print-opt-
code --code-comments
no UI:-(
```