#### PHP7.1 New Features & Performance

@Laruence



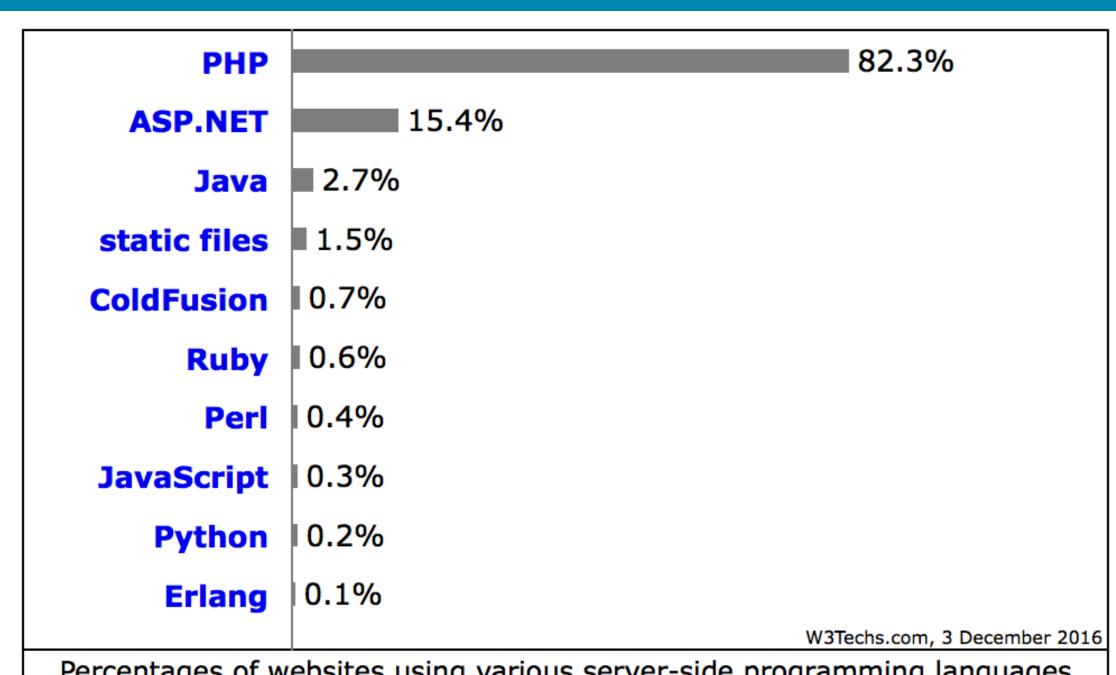
### About Me

- Author of Yaf, Yar, Yac, Yaconf, Taint, Lua, etc
- Maintainer of APC, Zend Opcache, Msgpack
- PHP core developer since 2011
- Zend consultant since 2013
- Core author of PHP7
- Chief Architect at Lianjia



#### PHP

- 20 years history
- Most popular Web service program language
- Over 82% sites are use PHP as server side program language
- Latest version is PHP-7.1



Percentages of websites using various server-side programming languages Note: a website may use more than one server-side programming language



### PHP71

- Nullable types
- Void return type
- Iterable pseudo-type
- Class constant visibility modifiers
- Specify keys in list()
- Square bracket syntax for list()
- Catching multiple exception types
- Missing arguments Excetpion
- Warn about invalid strings in arithmetic
- Generalize support of negative string offsets

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### Nullable types

An enhancement for typehints

```
function answer(): ?int {
   return null; //ok
function answer(): ?int {
   return 42; // ok
function answer(): ?int {
   return new stdclass(); // error
```

```
function say(?string $msg) {
    if ($msg) {
        echo $msg;
    }
}

say('hello'); // ok -- prints hello
say(null); // ok -- does not print
say(); // error -- missing parameter
say(new stdclass); //error -- bad type
```

### Void return types

An enhancement for return type hint

```
function lacks_return(): void {
    // valid
function returns_nothing(): void {
   return; // valid
function returns_null(): void {
   return null; // Fatal error: A void function must not return a value
function returns_one(): void {
   return 1; // Fatal error: A void function must not return a value
```



### Iterable Pseudo type

- Iterable accepts any array or object implementing Traversable
- Iterable can also be used in return type

```
function foo(iterable $iterable) {
   foreach ($iterable as $value) {
        // ...
   }
}
```

```
function bar(): iterable {
  return [1, 2, 3];
}
```

### Class constant visibility modifiers

Support class constant visibility

```
class Token {
       // Constants default to public
        const PUBLIC_CONST = 0;
       // Constants then also can have a defined visibility
       private const PRIVATE_CONST = 0;
        protected const PROTECTED_CONST = 0;
        public const PUBLIC_CONST_TWO = 0;
        //Constants can only have one visibility declaration list
        private const F00 = 1, BAR = 2;
```



# Specify keys in list()

- An enhancement for list()
- Also works in foreach

```
$points = [
    ["x" => 1, "y" => 2],
    ["x" => 2, "y" => 1]
];

foreach ($points as list("x" => $x, "y" => $y)) {
    echo "Point at ($x, $y)", PHP_EOL;
}
```

specify keys in list

specify keys in list with foreach



## Square backtrace for list()

- Continuation syntax for short array syntax introduced in 5.4
- Also works in foreach too

```
list($a, $b, $c) = array(1, 2, 3);
[$a, $b, $c] = [1, 2, 3];

list("a" => $a, "b" => $b, "c" => $c) = array("a" => 1, "b" => 2, "c" => 3);
["a" => $a, "b" => $b, "c" => $c] = ["a" => 1, "b" => 2, "c" => 3];

list($a, $b) = array($b, $a);
[$a, $b] = [$b, $a];
```

# Catching multiply exception types

Allow catching multiply exception types in single catch

```
try {
    // Some code...
} catch (ExceptionType1 $e) {
    // Code to handle the exception
} catch (ExceptionType2 $e) {
    // Same code to handle the exception
} catch (Exception $e) {
    // ...
}
```

```
try {
    // Some code...
} catch (ExceptionType1 | ExceptionType2 $e) {
    // Code to handle the exception
} catch (\Exception $e) {
    // ...
}
```

normal way

PHP71 way



### Missing arguments exception

• Disable calling "user" functions with insufficient actual parameters

```
function foo($a) {
    var_dump($a);  // NULL + Warning: Undefined variable: a
    var_dump($a);  // NULL + Warning: Undefined variable: a
}
foo();  // Warning: Missing argument 1 for foo()
```

before 71

```
function foo($a) {
    var_dump($a);  // not executed
    var_dump($a);  // not executed
}
foo();    // throw Error("Too few arguments to function foo(), 0 passed in %s on line
```

### Warn about invalid strings in arithmetic

 Produce E\_NOTICE or E\_WARNING when using invalid numeric strings with arithmetic operators

```
$numberOfApples = "10 apples" + "5 pears";
Notice: A non well formed numeric string encountered in example.php on line 3
```

```
$numberOfPears = 5 * "orange";
Warning: A non-numeric string encountered in example.php on line 3
```



### Generalize support of negative string offsets

Support of negative string offsets when it make sense

strpos stripos substr\_count grapheme\_strpos grapheme\_stripos grapheme\_extract iconv\_strpos file\_get\_contents mb\_strimwidth mb\_ereg\_search\_setpos mb\_strpos mb\_stripos

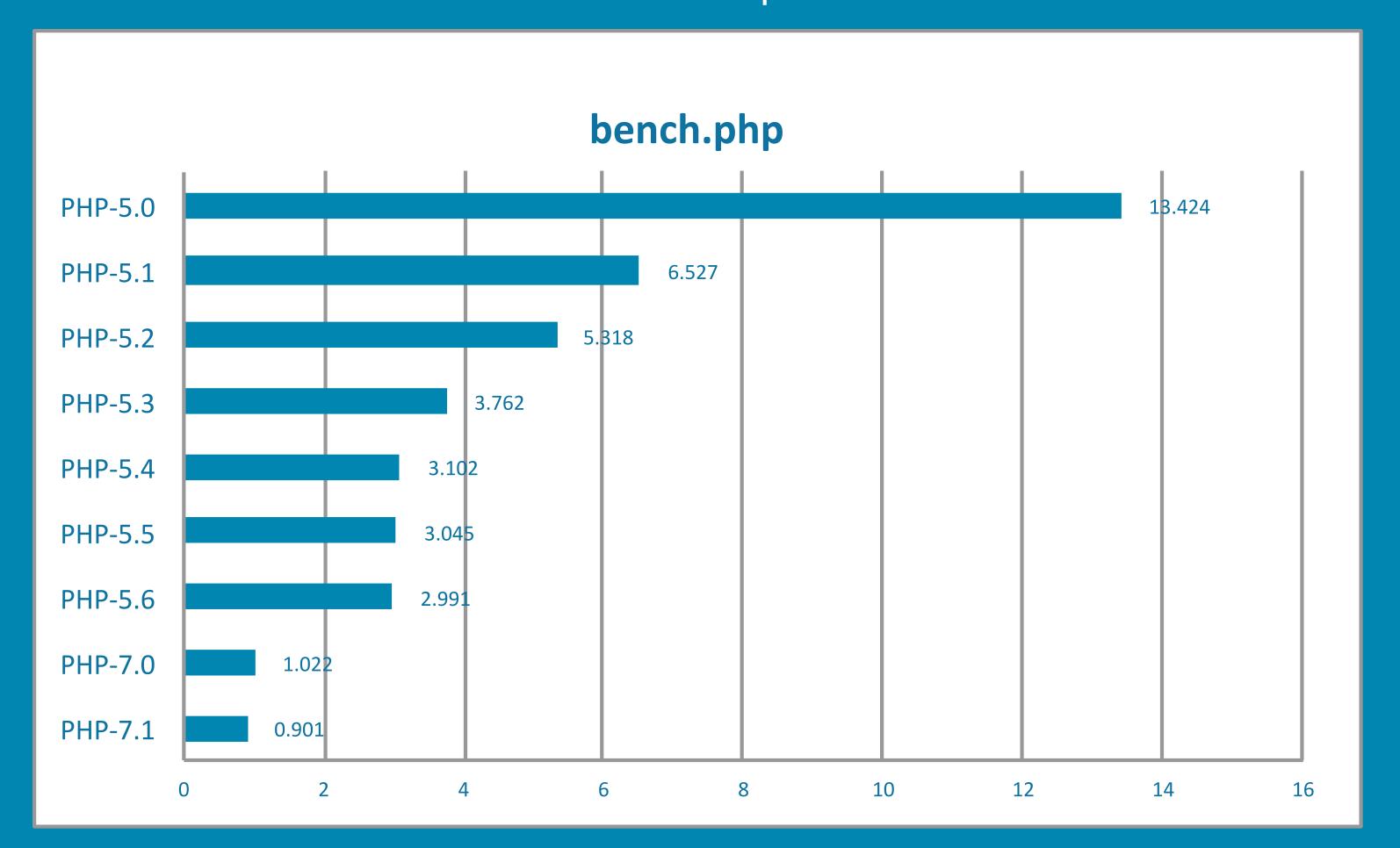


#### One More thing



### PHP71 Performance

Over 10% Perfromance improvement





### Type specific opcode handlers

\$a = \$b + \$c; //what if both \$b and \$c are int

```
ZEND VM HANDLER(1, ZEND ADD, CONST TMPVAR CV, CONST TMPVAR CV)
  zend free op free op1, free op2;
  zval *op1, *op2, *result;
  op1 = GET_OP1_ZVAL_PTR_UNDEF(BP_VAR_R);
  op2 = GET OP2 ZVAL PTR UNDEF(BP_VAR_R);
  if (EXPECTED(Z TYPE INFO P(op1) == IS LONG)) {
          if (EXPECTED(Z TYPE INFO P(op2) == IS LONG)) {
                  result = EX VAR(opline->result.var);
                  fast long add function(result, op1, op2);
                  ZEND VM NEXT OPCODE();
          } else if (EXPECTED(Z TYPE INFO P(op2) == IS DOUBLE)) {
                  result = EX VAR(opline->result.var);
                  ZVAL_DOUBLE(result, ((double)Z_LVAL_P(op1)) + Z_DVAL_P(op2));
                  ZEND VM NEXT OPCODE();
  } else if (EXPECTED(Z_TYPE_INFO_P(op1) == IS_DOUBLE)) {
          if (EXPECTED(Z_TYPE_INFO_P(op2) == IS_DOUBLE)) {
                  result = EX_VAR(opline->result.var);
                  ZVAL_DOUBLE(result, Z_DVAL_P(op1) + Z_DVAL_P(op2));
                  ZEND VM NEXT OPCODE();
          } else if (EXPECTED(Z_TYPE_INFO_P(op2) == IS_LONG)) {
                  result = EX_VAR(opline->result.var);
                  ZVAL_DOUBLE(result, Z_DVAL_P(op1) + ((double)Z_LVAL_P(op2)));
                  ZEND_VM_NEXT_OPCODE();
  if (OP1_TYPE == IS_CV && UNEXPECTED(Z_TYPE_INFO_P(op1) == IS_UNDEF)) {
          op1 = GET_OP1_UNDEF_CV(op1, BP_VAR_R);
  if (OP2 TYPE == IS CV && UNEXPECTED(Z TYPE INFO P(op2) == IS UNDEF)) {
          op2 = GET_OP2_UNDEF_CV(op2, BP_VAR_R);
  add_function(EX_VAR(opline->result.var), op1, op2);
  FREE OP1();
  FREE OP2();
  ZEND VM NEXT OPCODE CHECK EXCEPTION();
```

```
ZEND_VM_TYPE_SPEC_HANDLER(ZEND_ADD, (res_info == MAY_BE_LONG &:

{
    USE_OPLINE
    zval *op1, *op2, *result;

    op1 = GET_OP1_ZVAL_PTR_UNDEF(BP_VAR_R);
    op2 = GET_OP2_ZVAL_PTR_UNDEF(BP_VAR_R);
    result = EX_VAR(opline->result.var);
    ZVAL_LONG(result, Z_LVAL_P(op1) + Z_LVAL_P(op2));
    ZEND_VM_NEXT_OPCODE();
}
```

ZEND\_ADD\_LONG\_LONG



### Type Inference system

Part work of our JIT in 2013

```
function type() {
    $a = 123;

    //no change to $a

    return $a + 3;
}
```

```
function type($flag) {
    $a = 123;

    if ($flag) {
        $a = "string";
    }

    return $a + 3;
}
```

```
function type($flag) {
    $a = 123;

start:
    $b = $a + 3;
    if ($flag) {
        $a = "string";
        goto start;
    }

    return $b;
}
```

normal branch loop

# Static Single-Assignment Form

- An intermediate representation, variable is assigned exactly once
- Explicit use-def chain

```
function type() {
    $a = 123;
    $b = $a + 3;
    $a = (string)$b;
    $c = $a + 2;

return c;
}
```

```
function type() {
    $a1 = 123;
    $b1 = $a1 + 3;
    $a2 = (string)$b1;
    $c1 = $a2 + 2;

return $c1;
}
```

```
function type($flag) {
    $a = 123;

if ($flag) {
    $a = "string";
}

return $a + 3;
}
```

```
function type($flag) {
    $a1 = 123;

if ($flag) {
    $a2 = "string";
}

return $a(?) + 3;
}
```



### Type Inference

- What's? 's type at? point
- Computed in compiling time

```
function type() {
    a1 = 123;
    $b1 = $a1 + 3;
    $a2 = (string)$b1;
    c1 = a2 + 2;
    return $c1;
    //$a1 MAY_BE_LONG
    //$b1 MAY_BE_LONG
    //$a2 MAY_BE_STRING
    //$c1 MAY_BE_LONG
```

```
function type($flag) {
    $a1 = 123;
    if ($flag) {
         $a2 = "string";
    return $a3 + 3;
    // $a1 MAY_BE_LONG
    // $a2 MAY_BE_STRING
    // $a3 = PI($a1, $a2) MAY_BE_LONG|MAY_BE_STRING
```



# Type Specific opcode handler

Use type specific opcode handler if possible



### Type Inference system

- A tedious work
- And we can only get ~30% type-infos in WP

```
$a1 = (string)$dummy; //$a1 MAY_BE_STRING
$a2 = ++(int)$dummy; //$a2 MAY_BE_LONG|MAY_BE_DOUBLE
$a3 = strlen($dummy); //$a3 MAY_BE_LONG|MAY_BE_NULL
$a4 = trim($dummy); //$a4 MAY_BE_STRING
$a5 = explode(",", $dummy); //$a5 MAY_BE_NULL|MAY_BE_FALSE |MAY_BE_ARRAY
$a6 = array_pop($dummy); // $a6 UNKNOW
```



## Type Specific opcode handlers

- ZEND\_ADD(SUB|MUL)
- ZEND\_PRE\_INC(DEC)
- ZEND\_POST\_INC(DEC)
- ZEND\_IS\_(NOT\_)EQUAL
- ZEND\_IS\_SMALLER(\_OR\_EQUAL)
- ZEND\_QM\_ASSIGN
- ZEND\_SEND\_VAR(\_EX)
- ZEND\_FETCH\_DIM\_R



## And dozens of minor improvements

- More packed array constructions
- Constant propagation based on DFA
- Return type checks eliding
- dozens of minor improvements even I can not recall



#### Q&A

