Lecture 13: Garbage Collection

COS 320

Compiling Techniques

Princeton University
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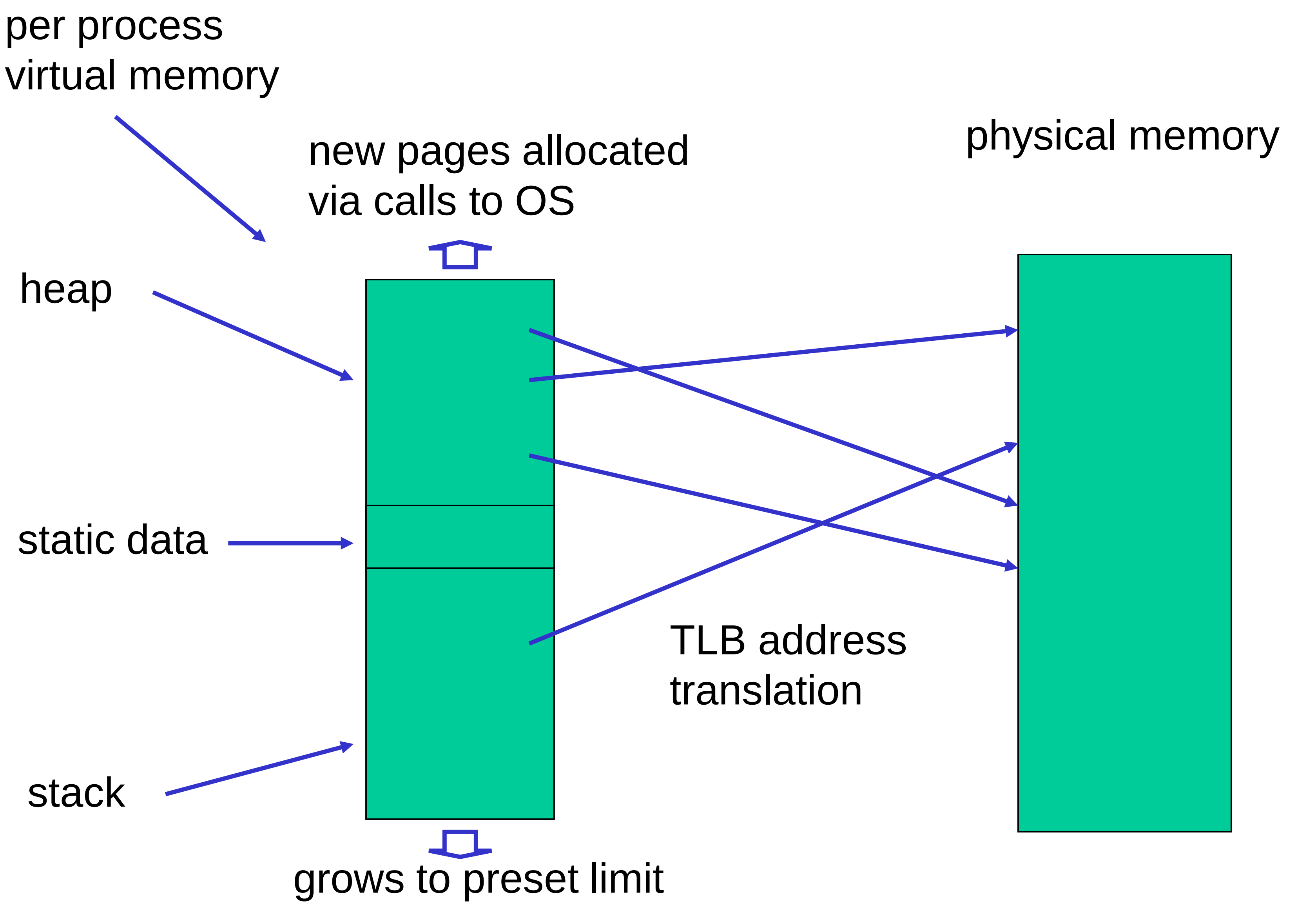
Garbage Collection

- Every modern programming language allows programmers to allocate new storage dynamically
    - New records, arrays, tuples, objects, closures, etc.
- Every modern language needs facilities for reclaiming and recycling the storage used by programs
- It’s usually the most complex aspect of the run-time system for any modern language (Java, ML, Lisp, Scheme, Modula, …)

Memory Layout



GC

- What is garbage?
  - A value is garbage if it will not be used in any subsequent computation by the program
- Is it easy to determine which objects are garbage?

GC

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  - A value is garbage if it will not be used in any subsequent computation by the program
- Is it easy to determine which objects are garbage?
  - No. It's undecidable. Eg:

```
if long-and-tricky-computation then use v
else don't use v
```

GC

Since determining which objects are garbage is tricky, people have come up with many different techniques

- It’s the programmers problem:
  - Explicit allocation/deallocation
- Reference counting
- Tracing garbage collection
  - Mark-sweep, copying collection
  - Generational GC

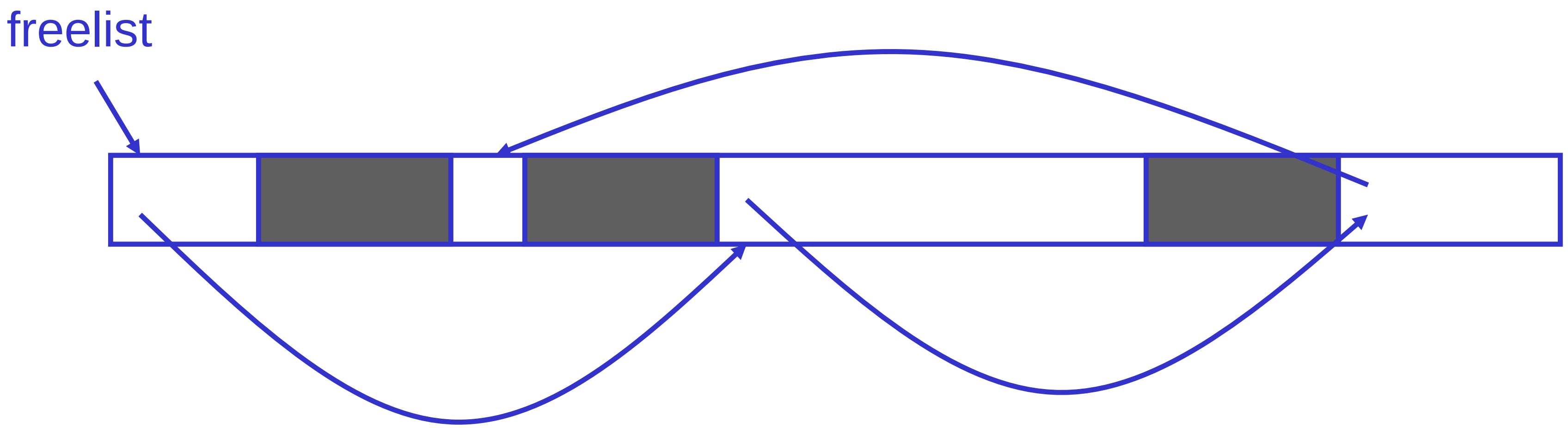
Explicit Memory Management

User library manages memory; programmer decides when and where to allocate and deallocate

- void* malloc(long n)
- void free(void *addr)
- Library calls OS for more pages when necessary
- Advantage: people are smart
- Disadvantage: people are dumb and they really don’t want to bother with such details if they can avoid it

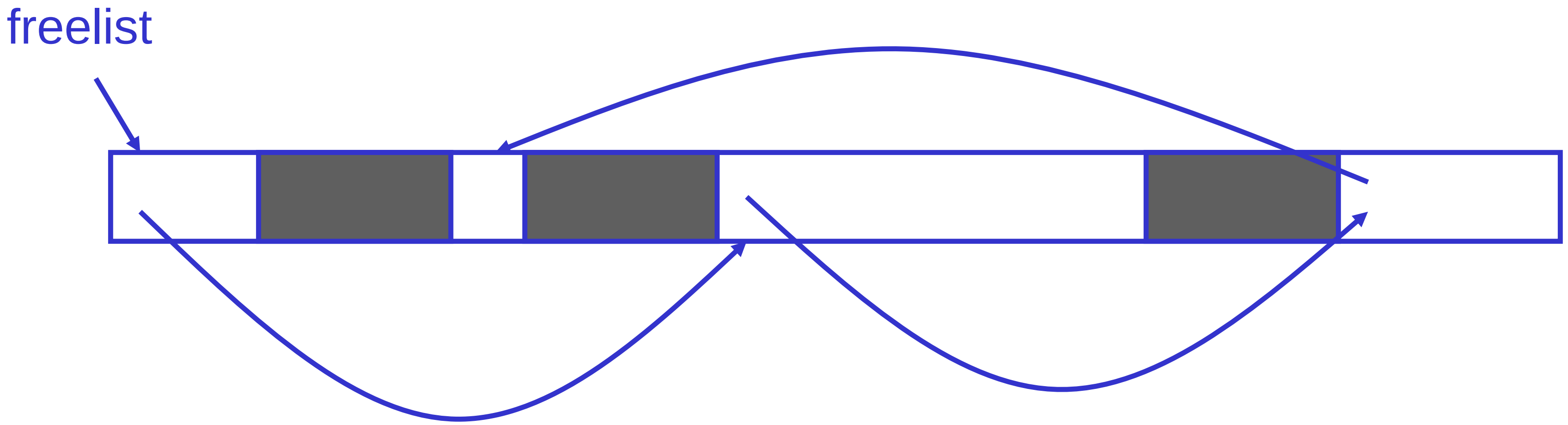
Explicit MM

- How does malloc/free work?
  - Blocks of unused memory stored on a freelist
  - malloc: search free list for usable memory block
  - free: put block onto the head of the freelist



Explicit MM

- Drawbacks
  - malloc is not free: we might have to do a search to find a big enough block
  - As program runs, the heap fragments leaving many small, unusable pieces



Explicit MM

Solutions:

- Use multiple free lists, one for each block size
  - Malloc and free become O(1)
  - But can run out of size 4 blocks, even though there are many size 6 blocks or size 2 blocks!
- Blocks are powers of 2
  - Subdivide blocks to get the right size
  - Adjacent free blocks merged into the next biggest size
  - still possibly 30% wasted space
- Crucial point: there is no magic bullet. Memory management always has a cost. We want to minimize costs and, these days, maximize reliability.

Automatic MM

Languages with explicit MM are harder to program

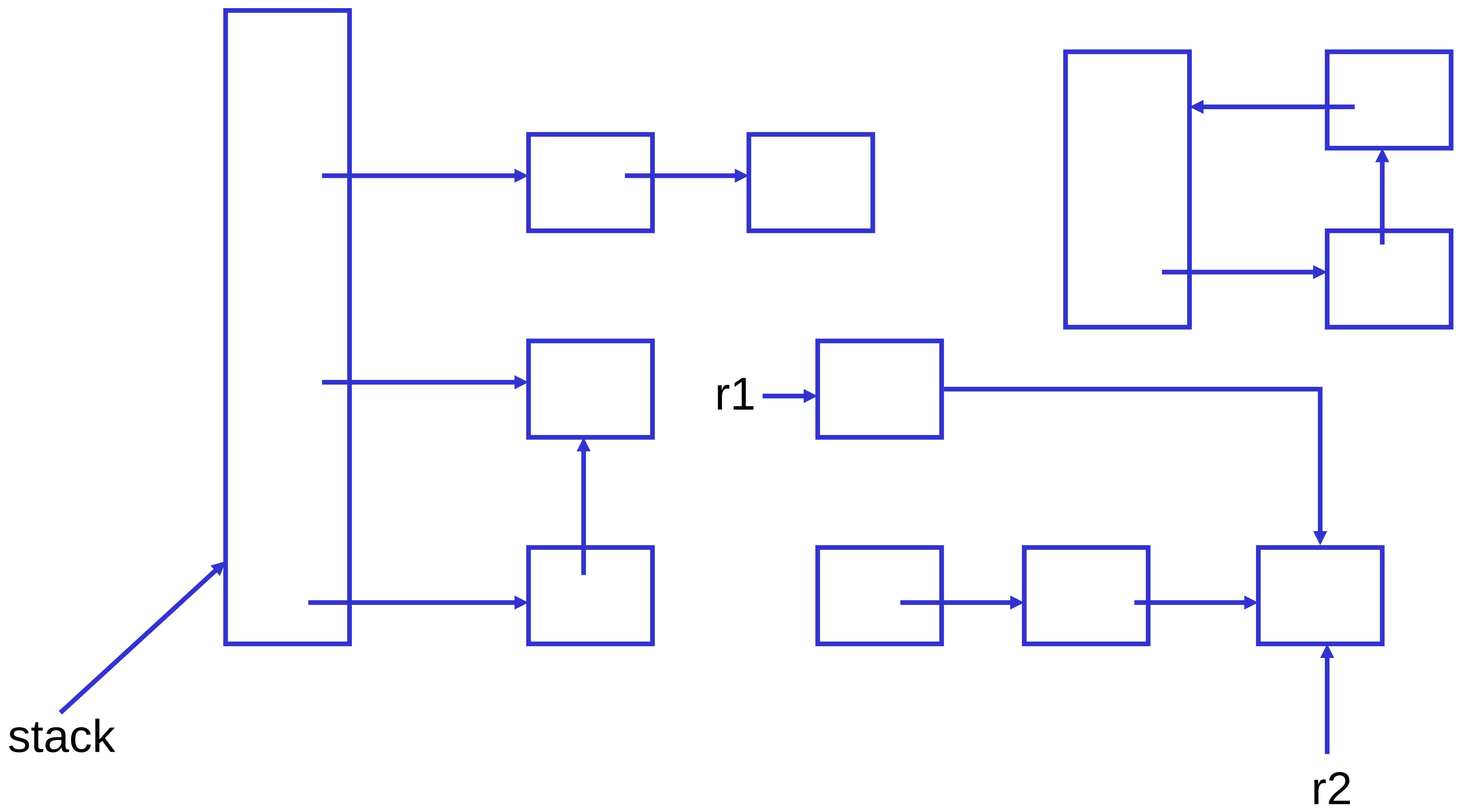
- Always worrying about dangling pointers, memory leaks: a huge software engineering burden
- Impossible to develop a secure system, impossible to use these languages in emerging applications involving mobile code
- New languages tend to have automatic MM
    - eg: Microsoft is pouring $$$ into developing safe language technology, including a new research project on dependable operating system construction

Automatic MM

Question: how do we decide which objects are garbage?

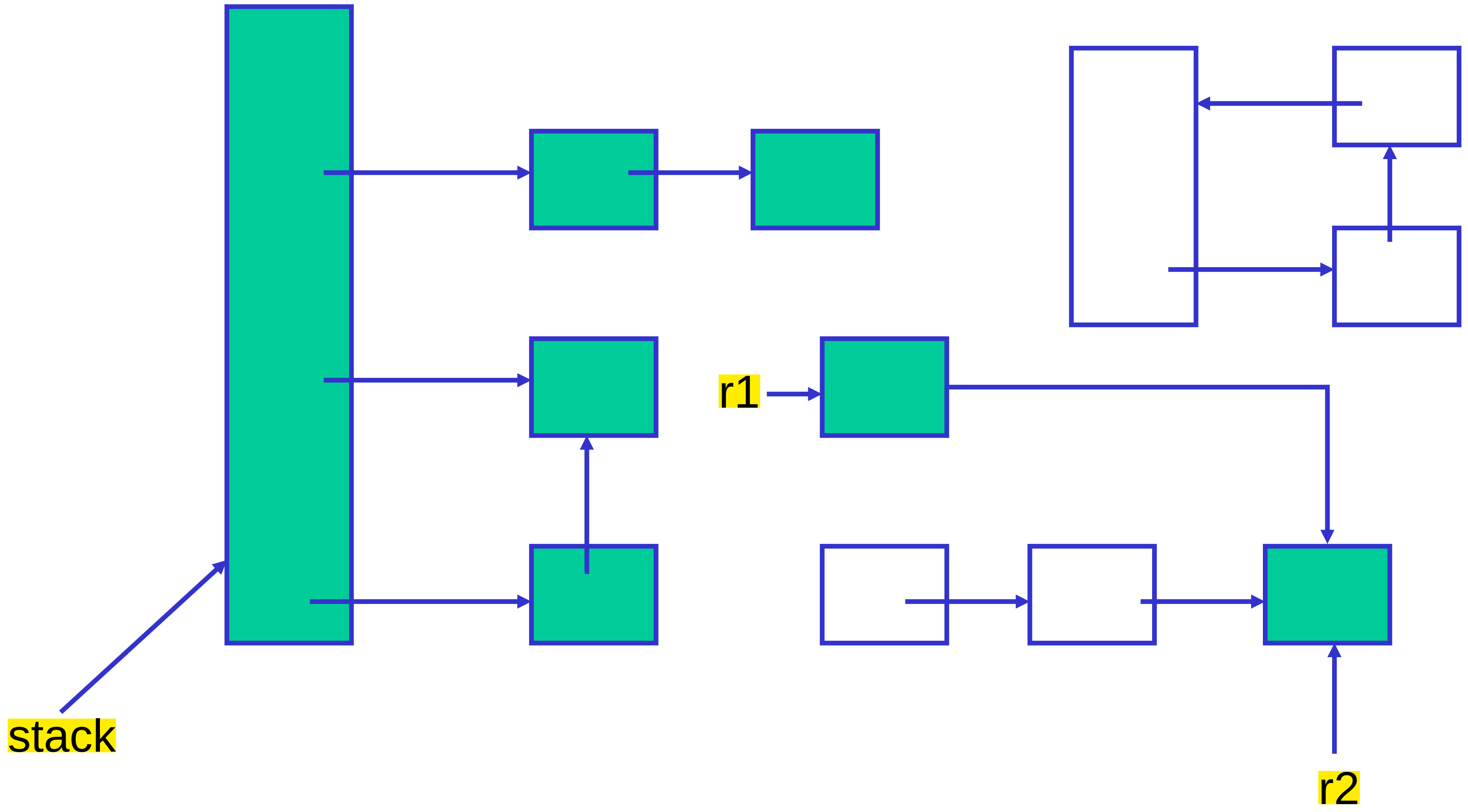
- Can’t do it exactly
- Therefore, we conservatively approximate
- Normal solution: an object is garbage when it becomes unreachable from the roots
  - The roots = registers, stack, global static data
  - If there is no path from the roots to an object, it cannot be used later in the computation so we can safely recycle its memory

Object Graph



- How should we test reachability?

Object Graph

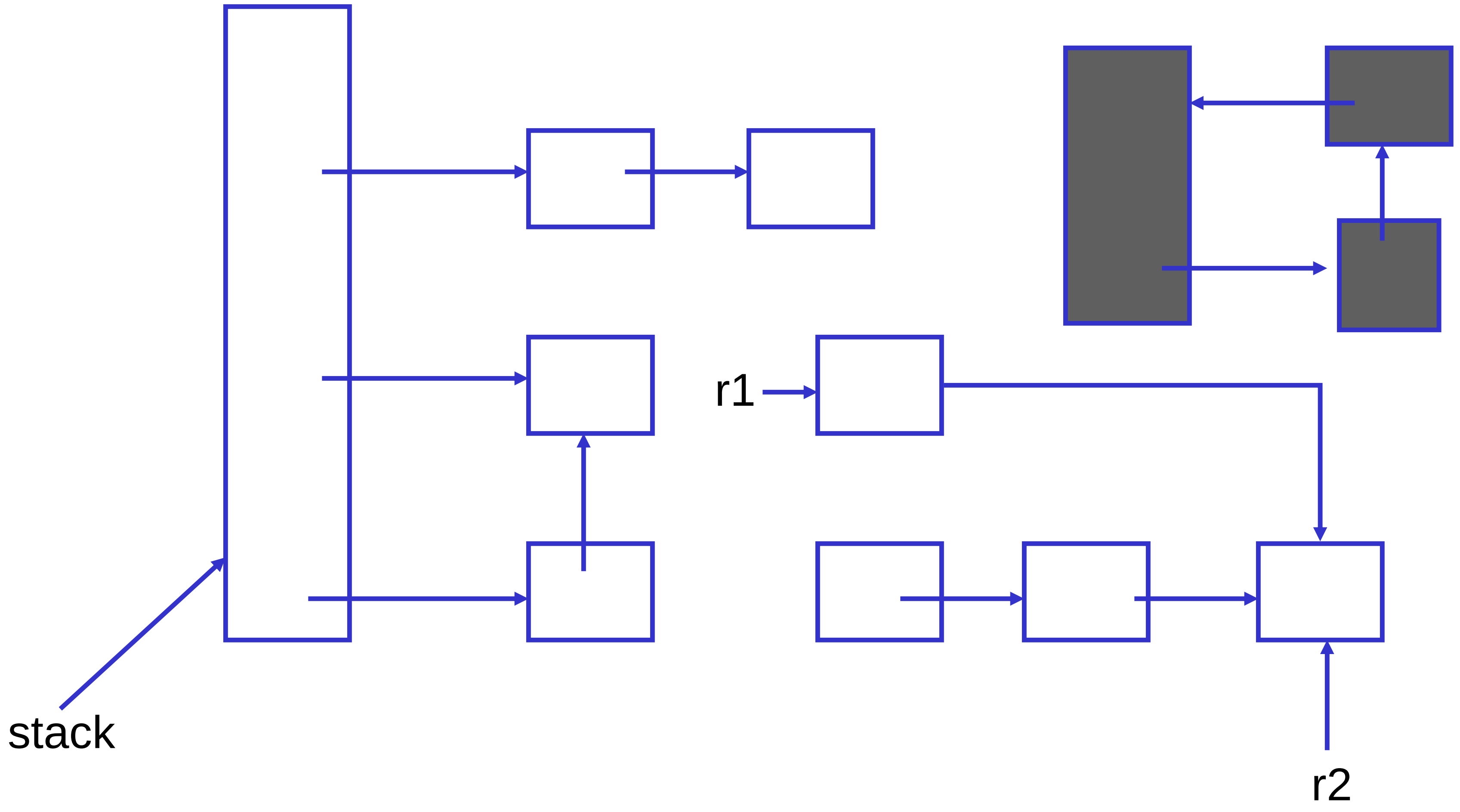


- How should we test reachability?

Reference Counting 引用计数

- Keep track of the number of pointers to each object (the reference count).
- When the reference count goes to 0, the object is unreachable garbage

Object Graph



- Reference counting can’t detect cycles

Reference Counting

In place of a single assignment x.f = p:

确切的说,是 z引用 指向的原对象计数减一

```
z = x.f
z.count = z.count - 1
If z.count = 0 call putOnFreeList(z)
x.f = p
p.count = p.count + 1
```

- Ouch, that hurts performance-wise!

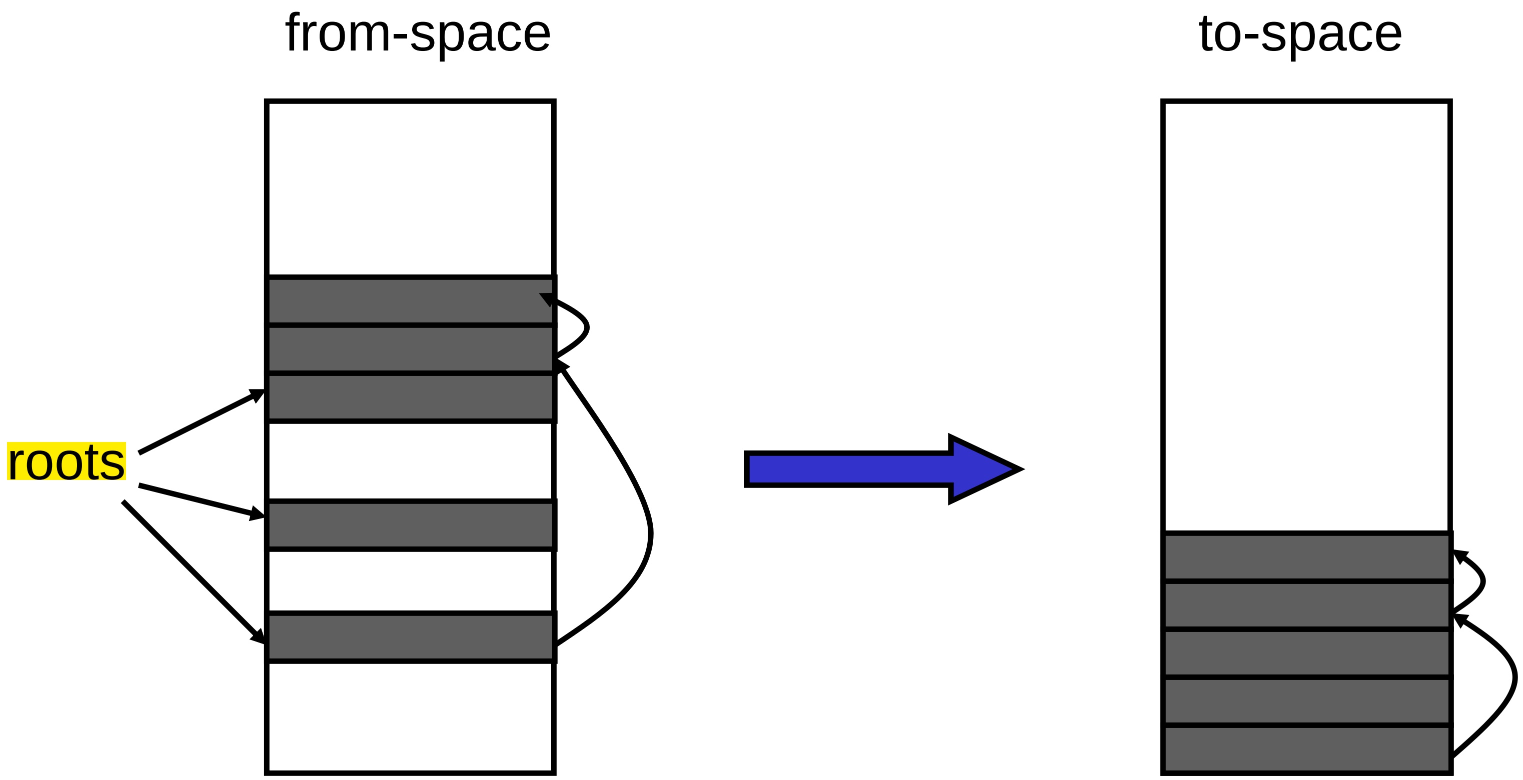
- Dataflow analysis can eliminate some increments and decrements, but many remain

- Reference counting used in some special cases but not usually as the primary GC mechanism in a language implementation

Copying Collection 停止-拷贝 S&C

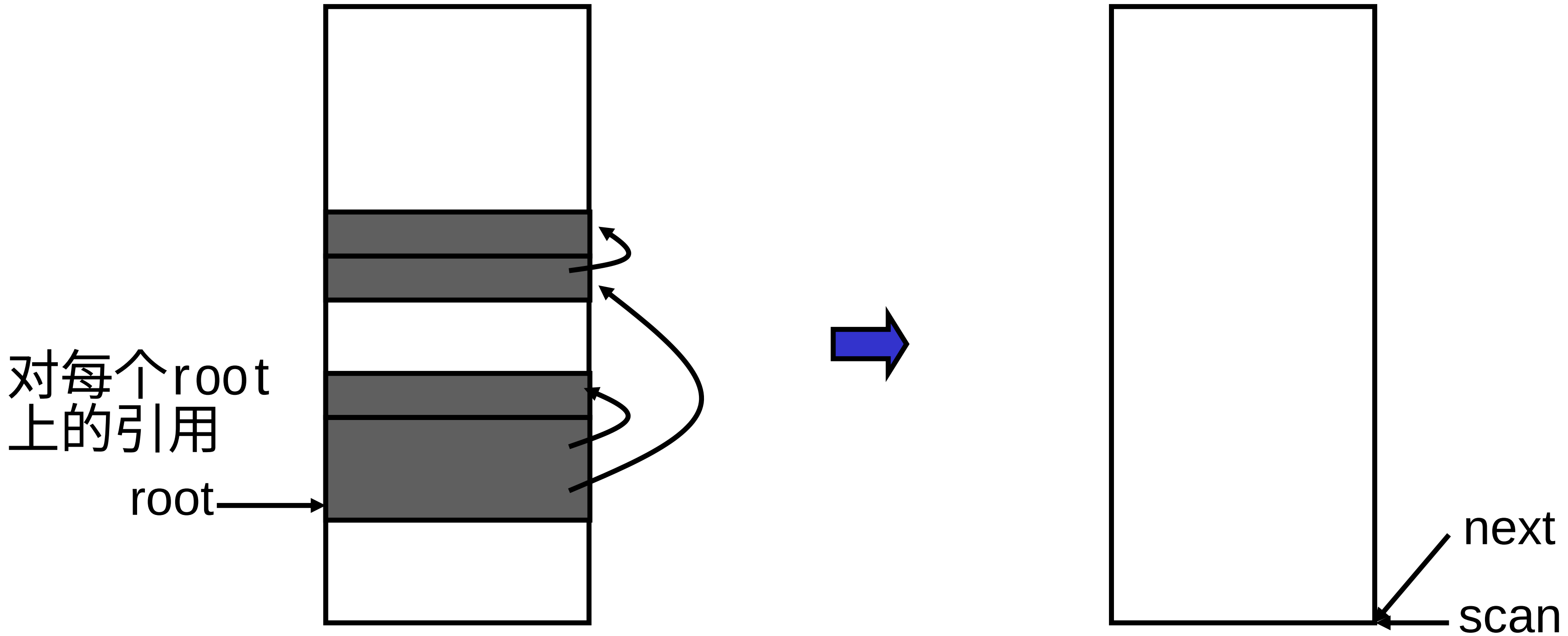
- Basic idea: use 2 heaps
  - One used by program
  - The other unused until GC time
- GC:
  - Start at the roots & traverse the reachable data
  - Copy reachable data from the active heap (from-space) to the other heap (to-space)
  - Dead objects are left behind in from space
  - Heaps switch roles

Copying Collection



Copying GC

- Cheney's algorithm for copying collection
  - Traverse data breadth first, copying objects from from-space to to-space



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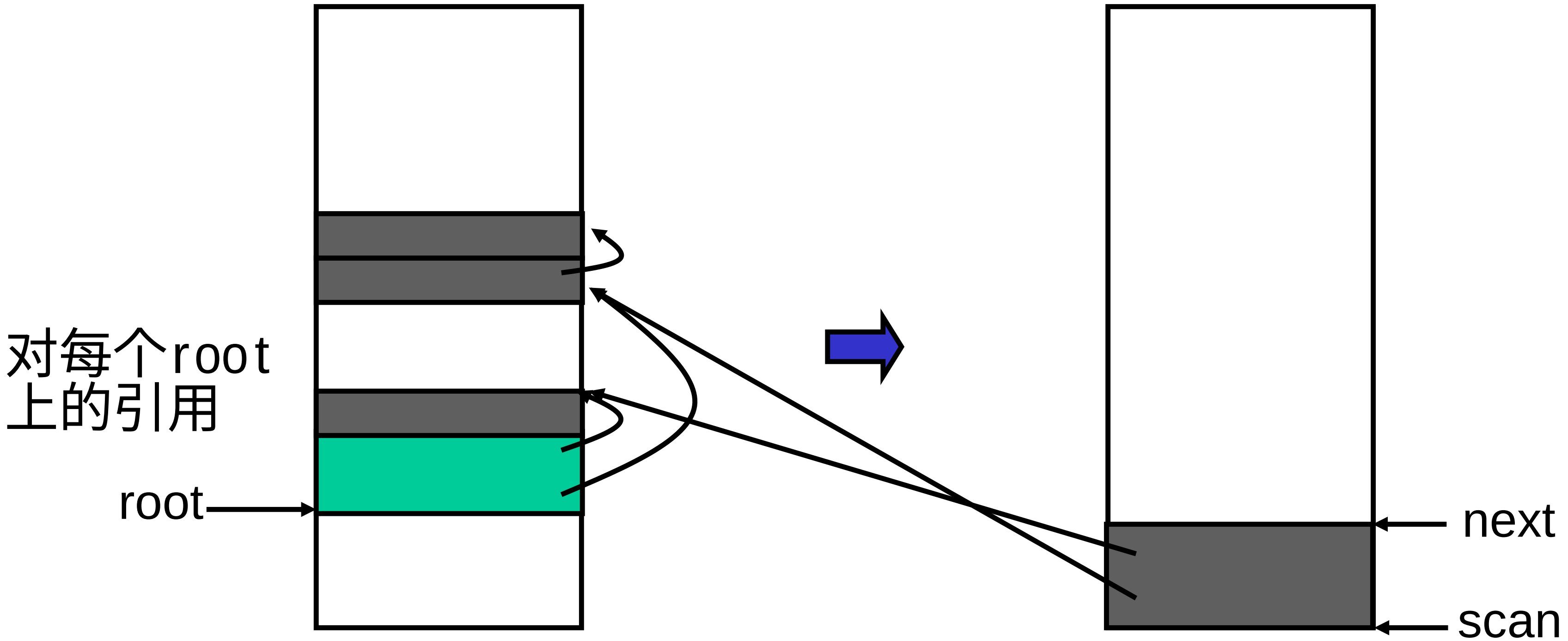

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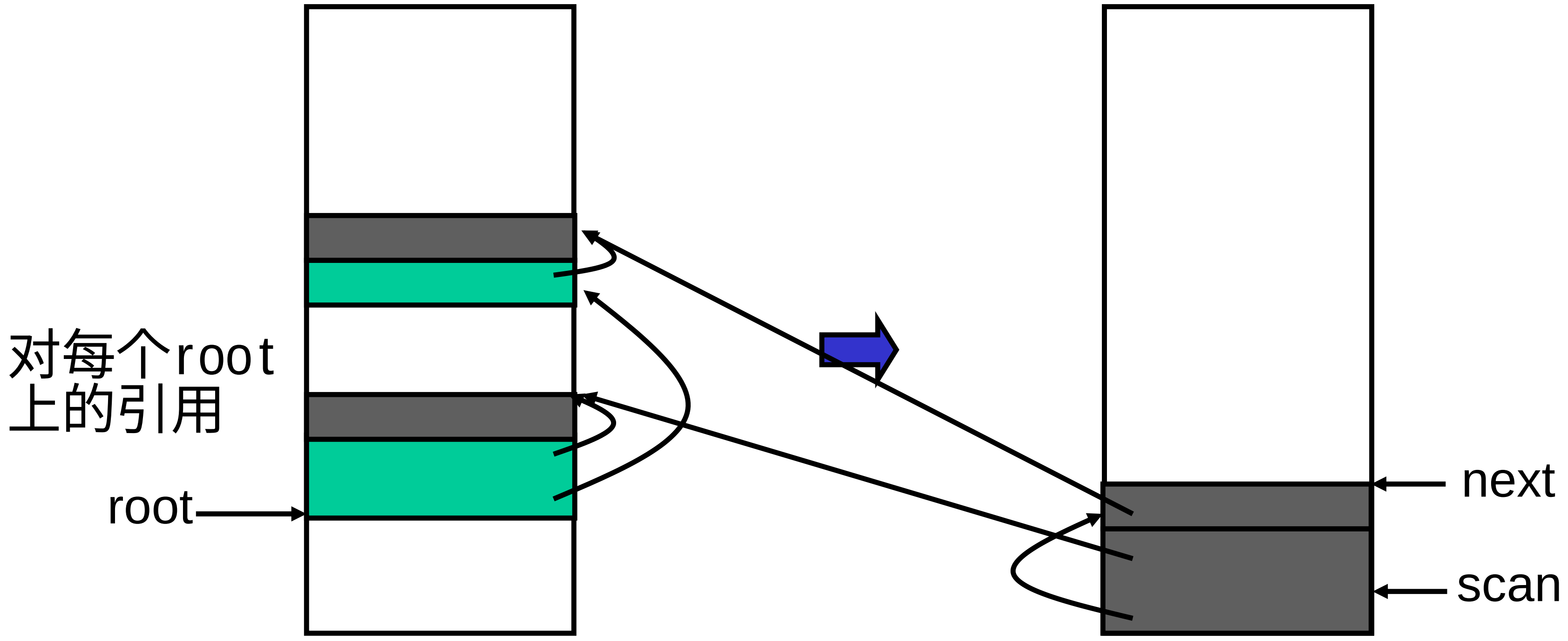

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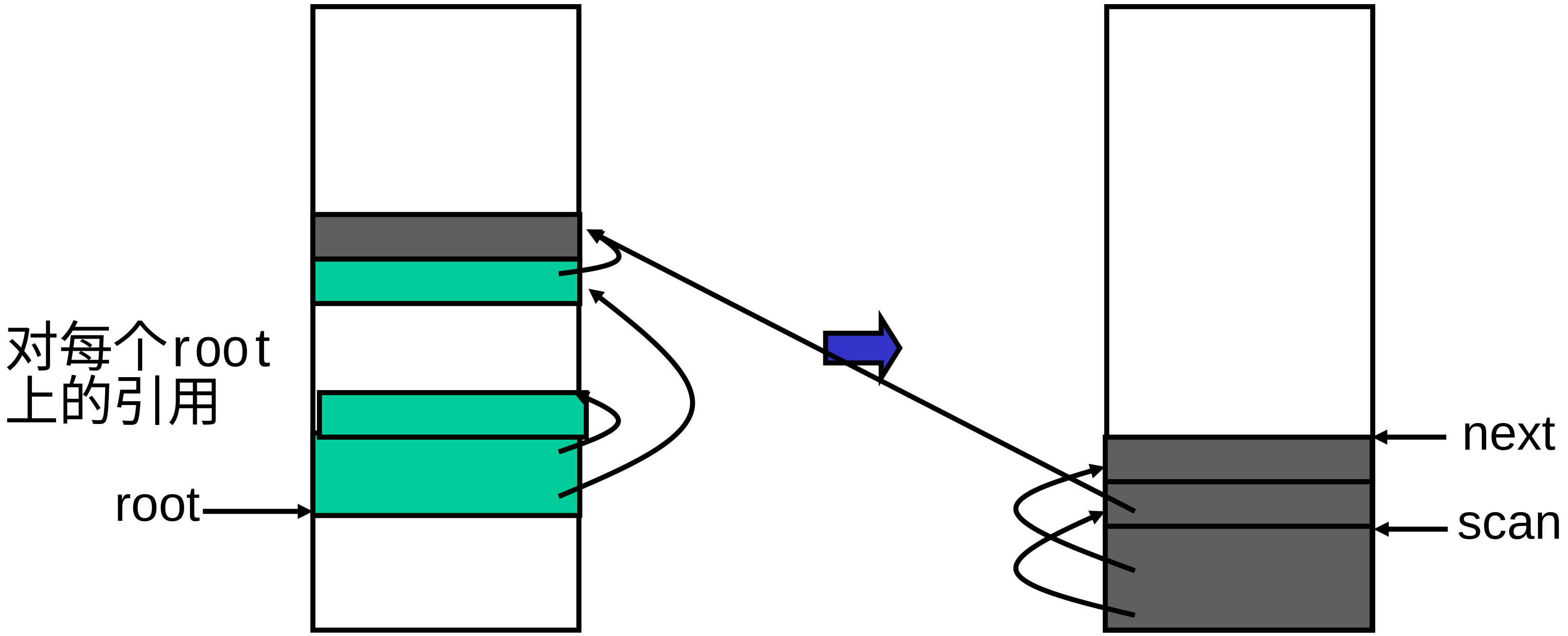

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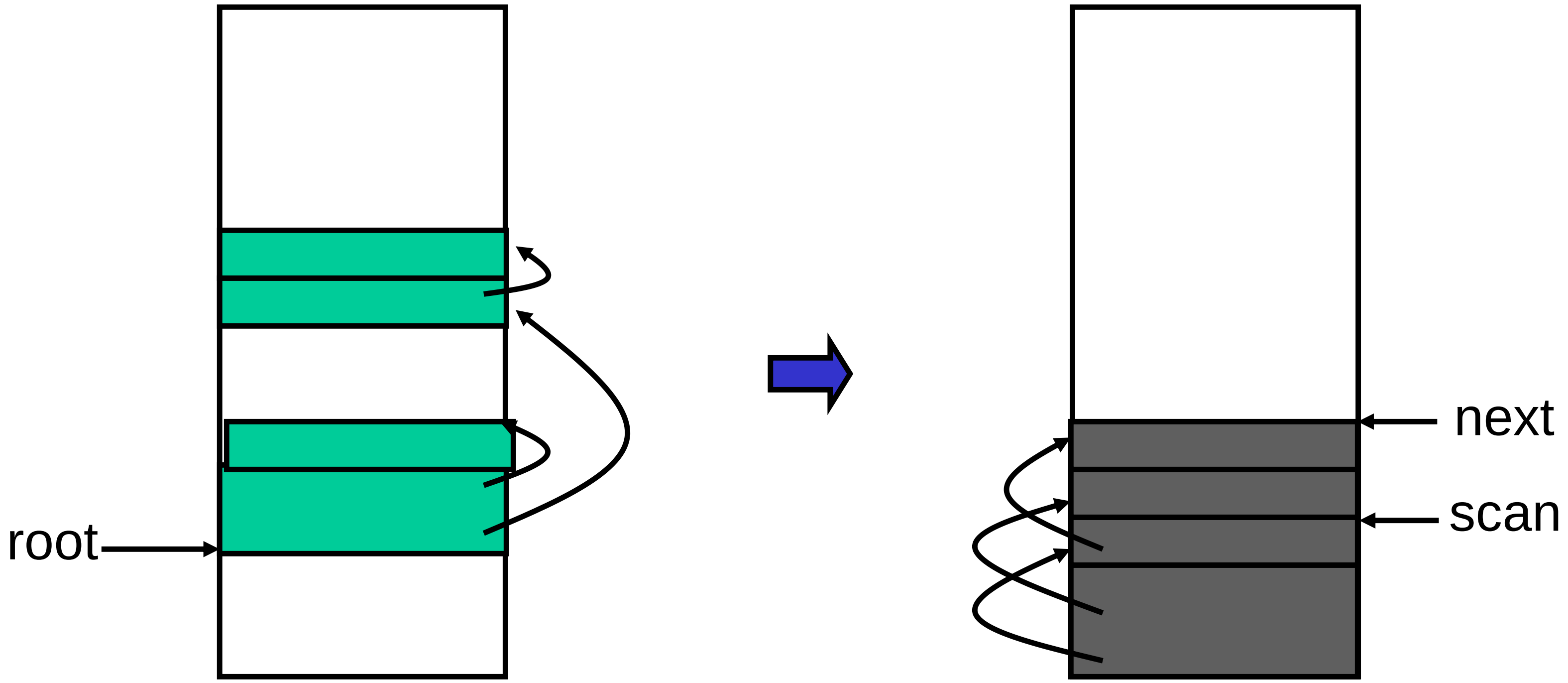

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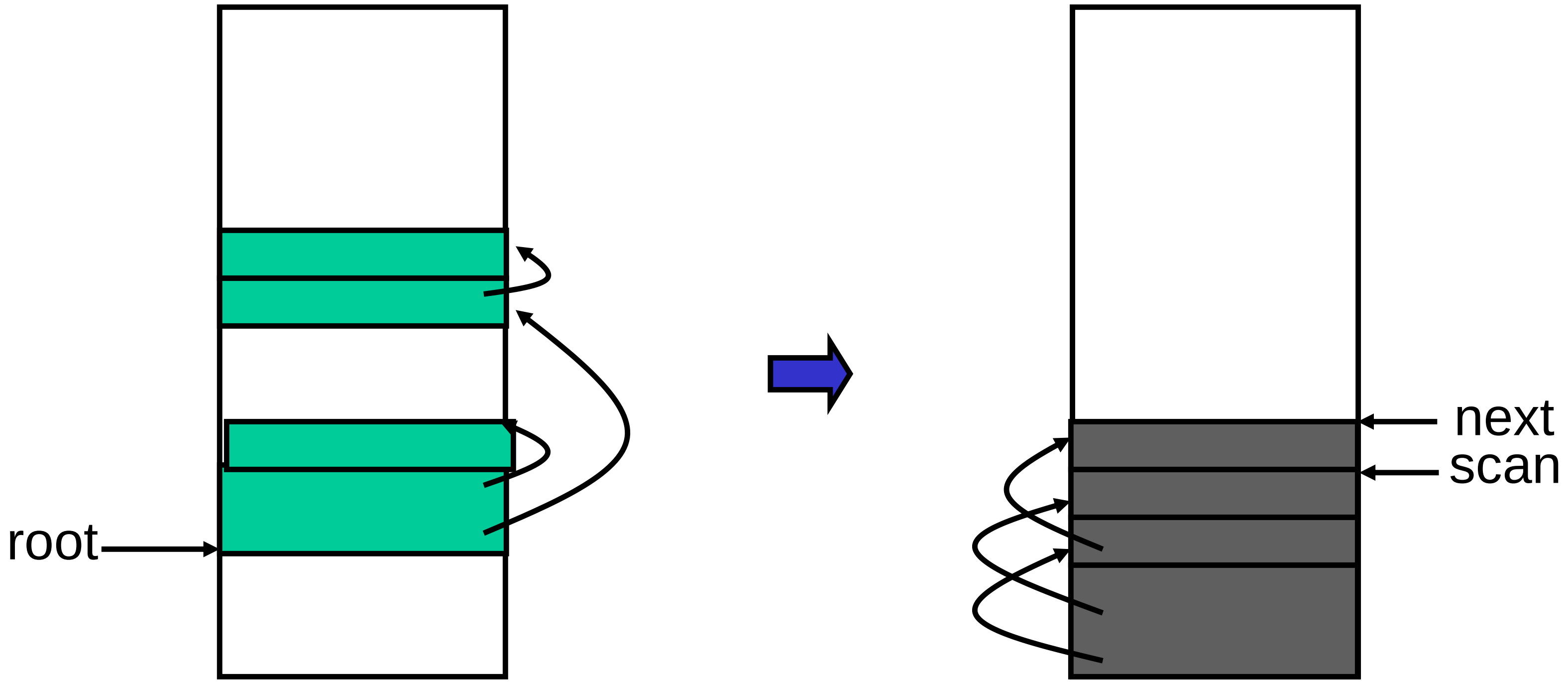

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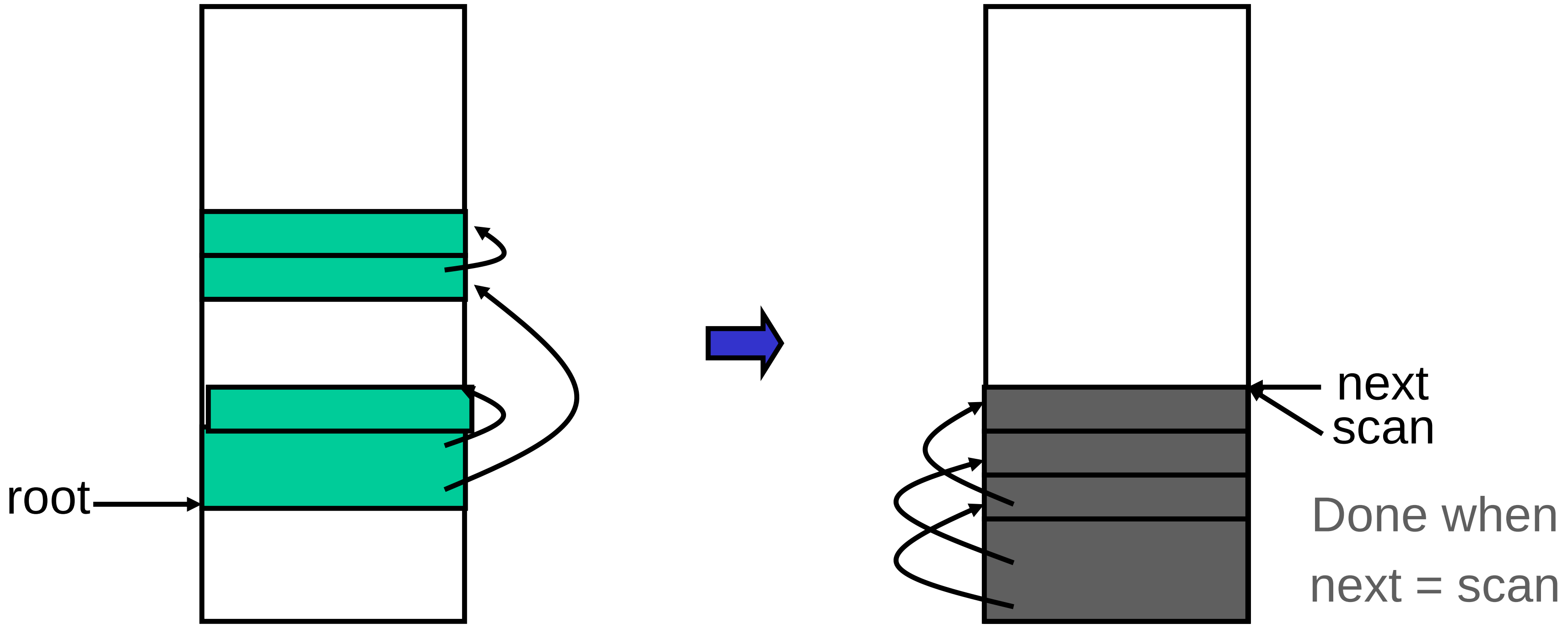

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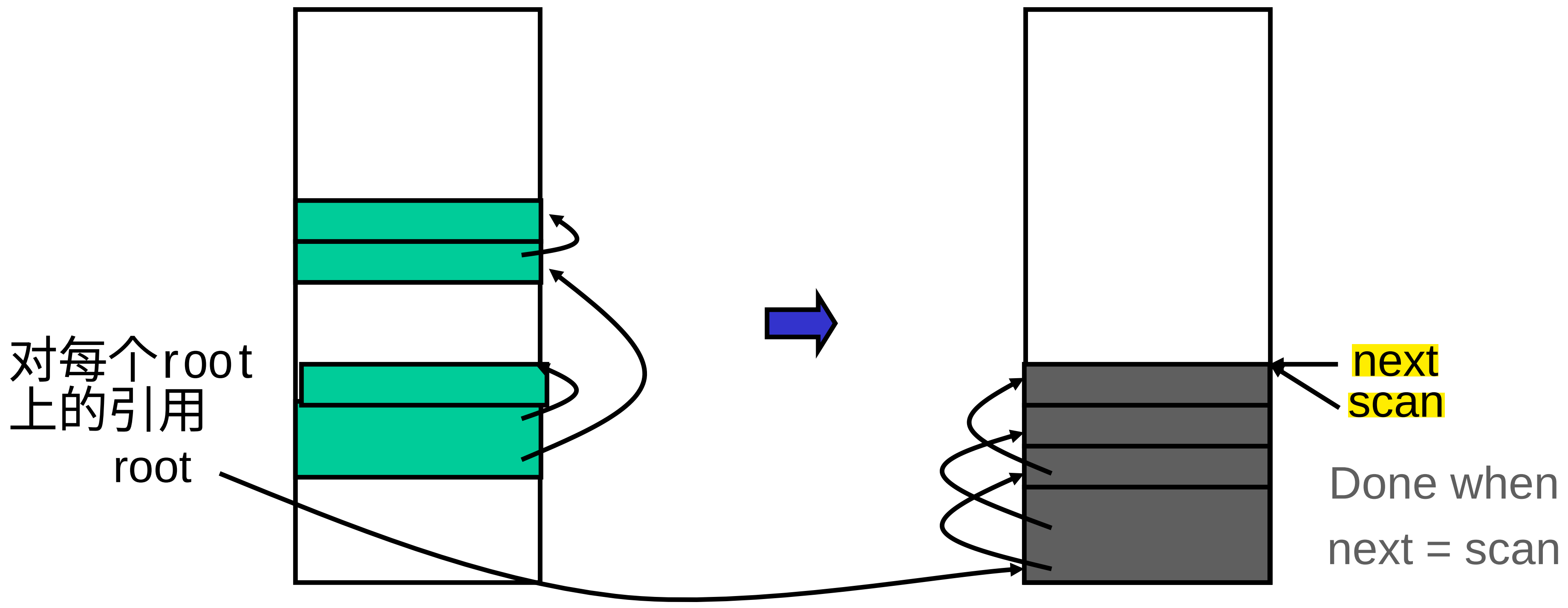

Copying GC

- Pros
  - Simple & collects cycles 只遍历live object 效率较高
  - Run-time proportional to # live objects
  - Automatic compaction eliminates fragmentation 回收时整理内存
  - Fast allocation: pointer increment by object size
- Cons
  - Precise type information required (pointer or not)
    - Tag bits take extra space; normally use header word
  - Twice as much memory used as program requires
    - Usually, we anticipate live data will only be a small fragment of store
    - Allocate until 70% full
    - From-space = 70% heap; to-space = 30%
  - Long GC pauses = bad for interactive, real-time apps

Baker's Concurrent GC

- GC pauses avoided by doing GC incrementally
- Program only holds pointers to to-space
- On field fetch, if pointer to from-space, copy object and fix pointer
  - Extra fetch code = 20% performance penalty
  - But no long pauses ==> better response time
- On swap, copy roots as before

Lazy collect

Generational GC

- Empirical observation: if an object has been reachable for a long time, it is likely to remain so
- Empirical observation: in many languages (especially functional languages), most objects died young
- Conclusion: we save work by scanning the young objects frequently and the old objects infrequently

无需扫描全部对象
扫描 年轻对象

Generational GC

- Assign objects to different generations G0, G1,…
  - G0 contains young objects, most likely to be garbage
  - G0 scanned more often than G1
  - Common case is two generations (new, tenured)
  - Roots for GC of G0 include all objects in G1 in addition to stack, registers

Generational GC

How do we avoid scanning tenured objects?

- Observation: old objects rarely point to new objects
  - Normally, object is created and when it initialized it will point to older objects, not newer ones
  - Only happens if old object modified well after it is created
  - In functional languages that use mutation infrequently, pointers from old to new are very uncommon
- Compiler inserts extra code on object field pointer write to catch modifications to old objects
- Remembered set is used to keep track of objects that point into younger generation. Remembered set included in set of roots for scanning.

Generational GC

Other issues

- When do we promote objects from young generation to old generation
  - Usually after an object survives a collection, it will be promoted
- How big should the generations be?
  - Appel says each should be exponentially larger than the last
- When do we collect the old generation?
  - After several minor collections, we do a major collection

Generational GC

Other issues

- Sometimes different GC algorithms are used for the new and older generations.
  - Why? Because the have different characteristics
- Copying collection for the new
  - Less than 10% of the new data is usually live
  - Copying collection cost is proportional to the live data
- Mark-sweep for the old
  - Mark reachable
  - Sweep that not marked