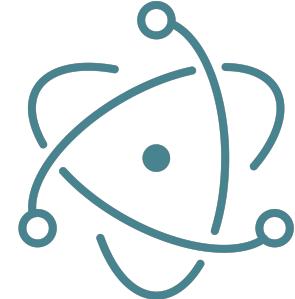
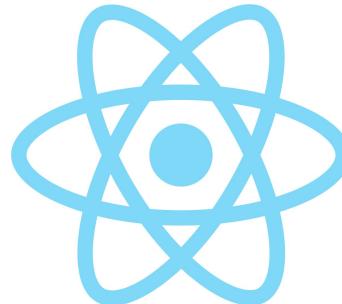


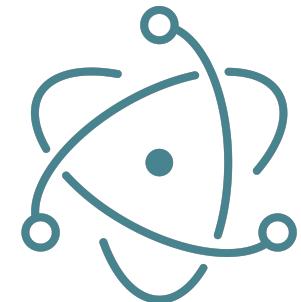
JavaScript engine fundamentals: the good, the bad, and the ugly



[[@mathias](#), [@bmeurer](#)].join([@v8js](#))

JS





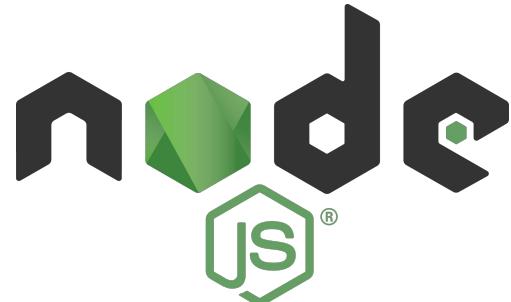
@bmeurer & @mathias

SpiderMonkey



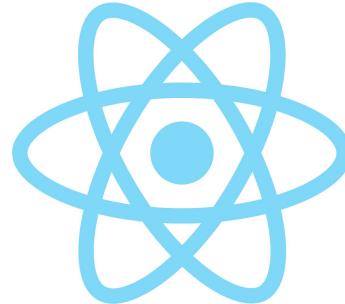
@bmeurer & @mathias

Chakra



@bmeurer & @mathias

JavaScript Core



@bmeurer & @mathias

```
$ npm i -g jsvu
```

```
$ jsvu # Install/update JS engine binaries
```

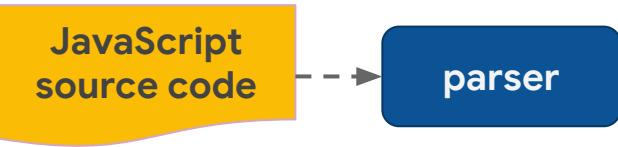
```
$ npm i -g jsvu
$ jsvu # Install/update JS engine binaries
$ v8
$ spidermonkey
$ chakra
$ jsc
```

**DON'T
PANIC**

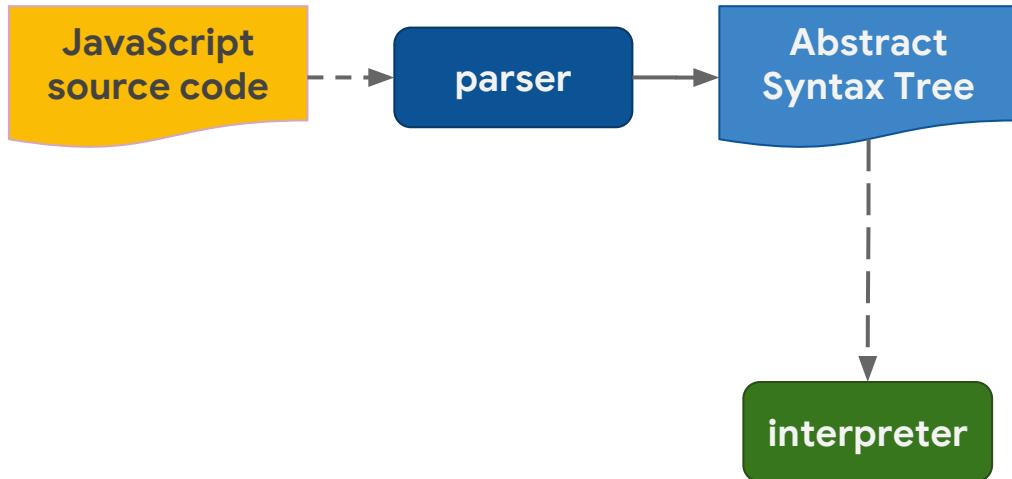
@bmeurer && @mathias

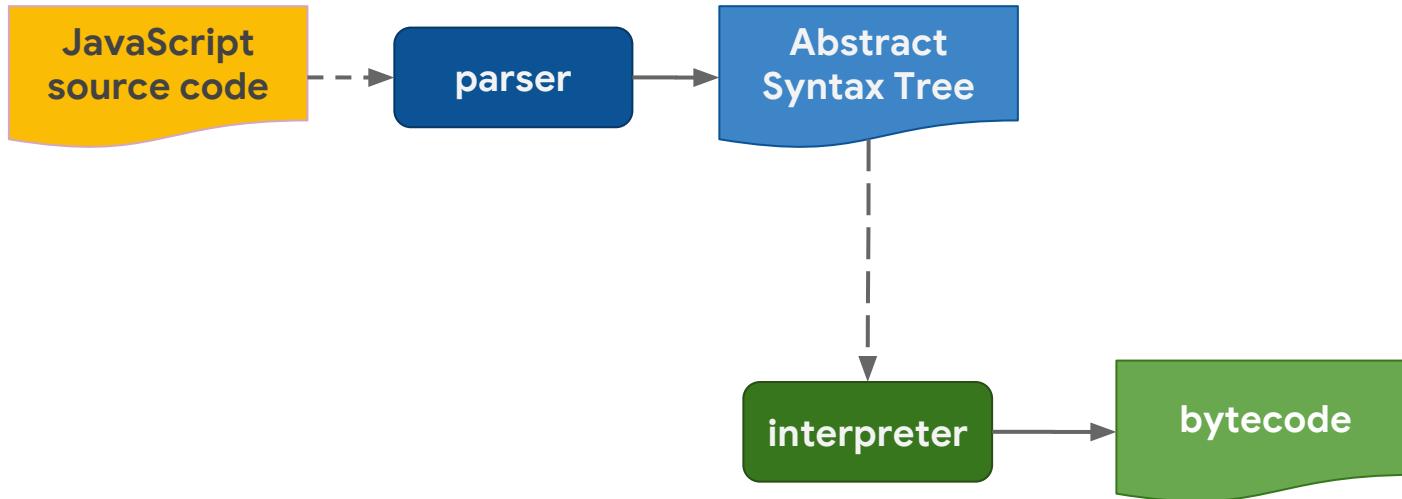
JavaScript
source code

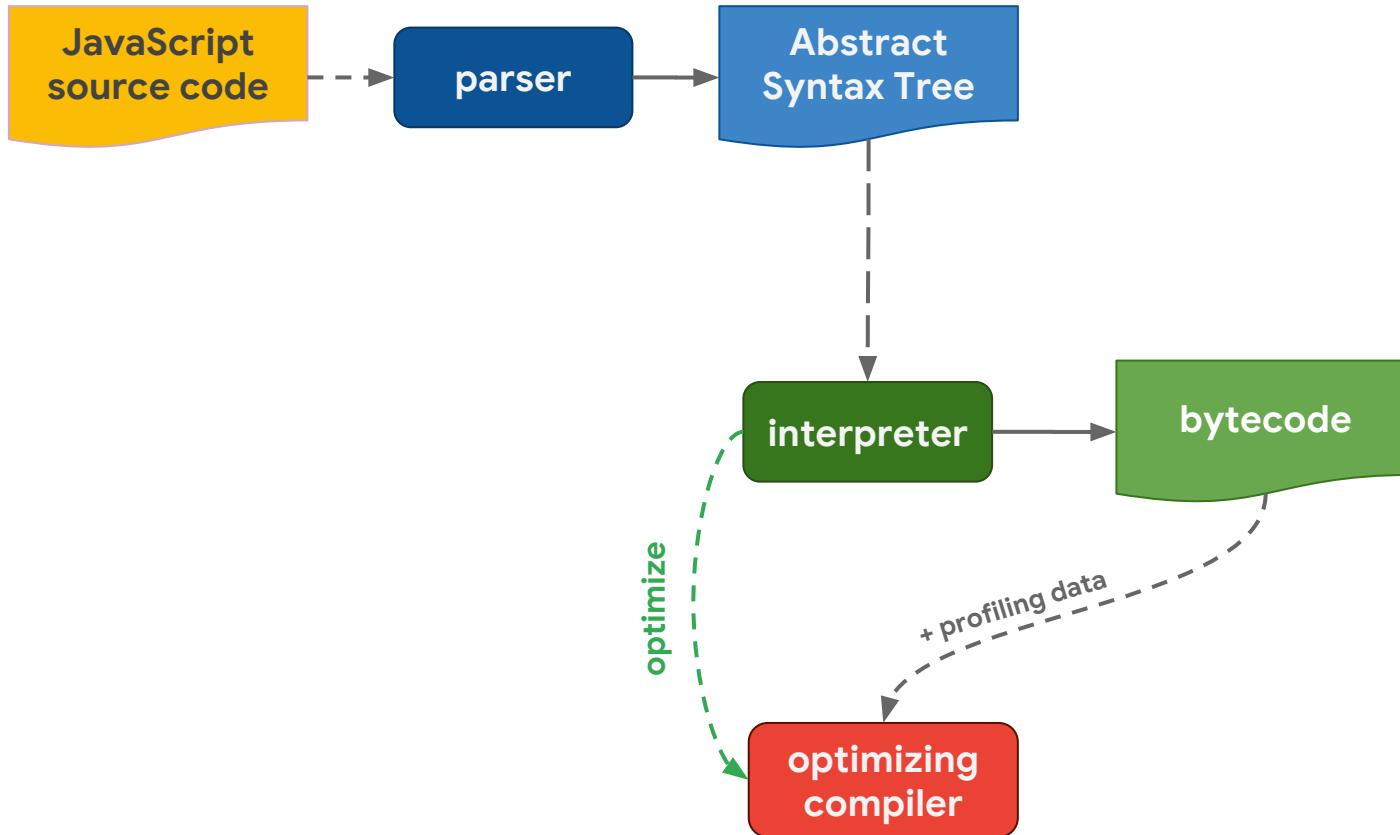
@bmeurer && @mathias

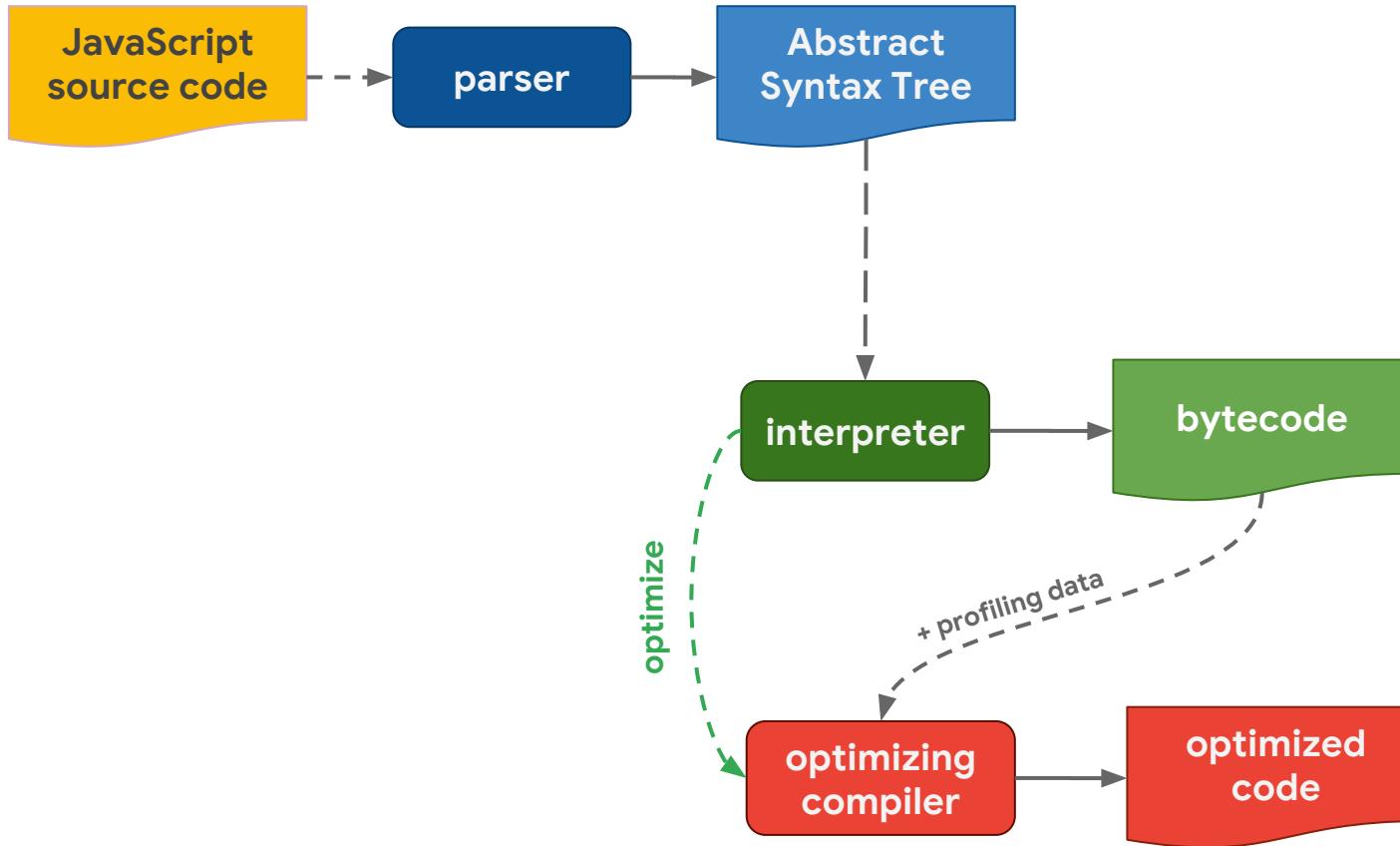


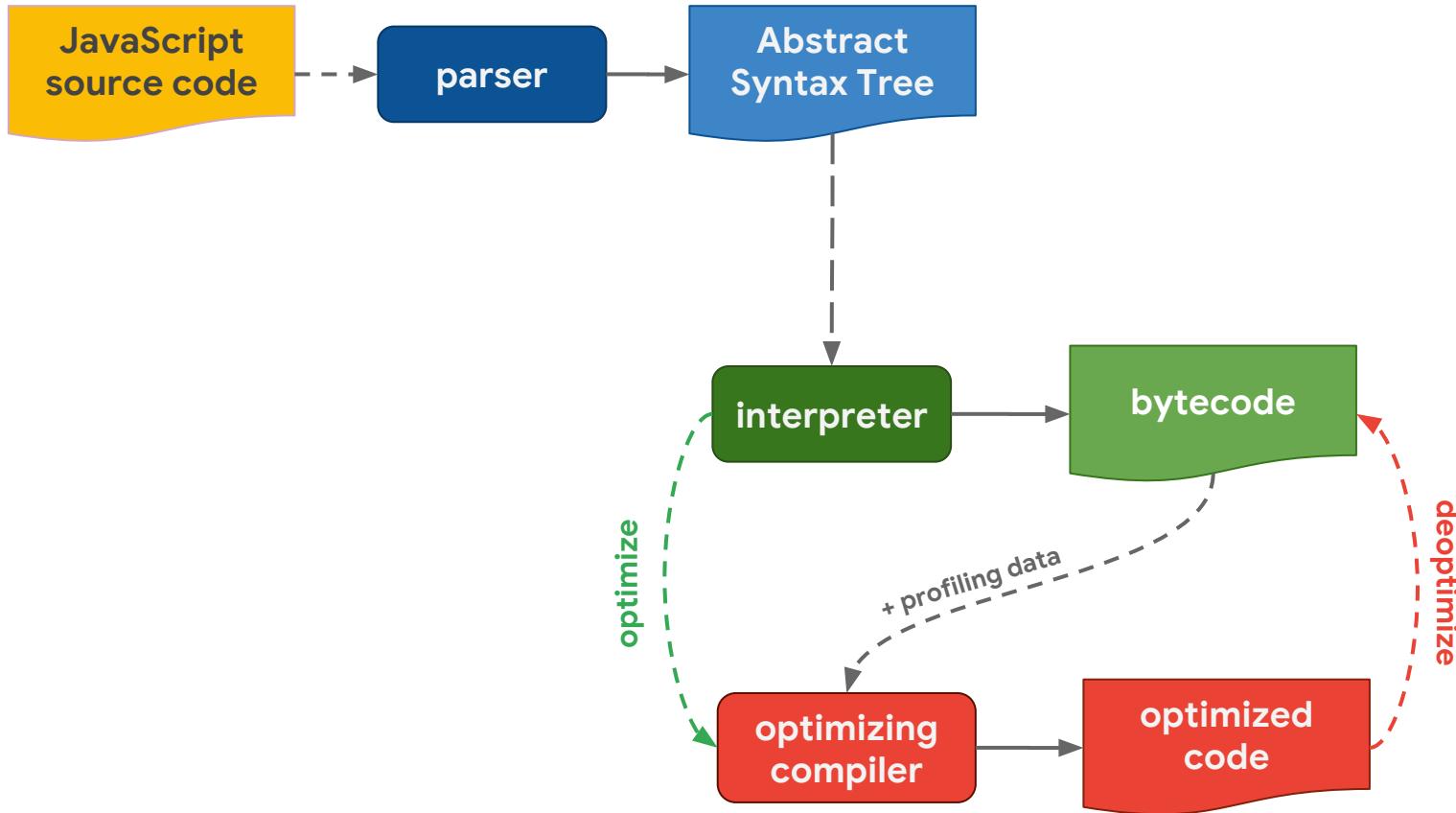




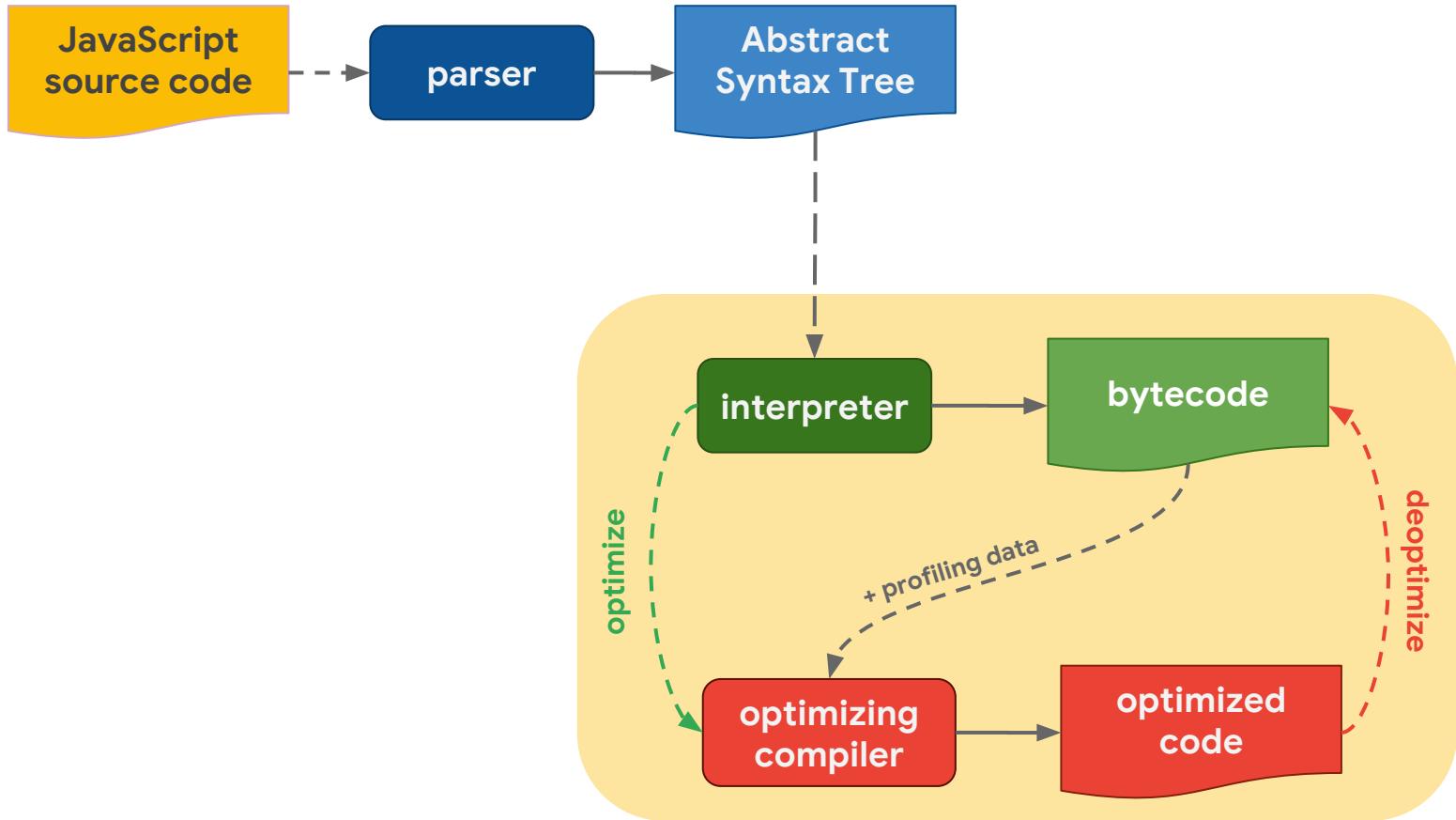


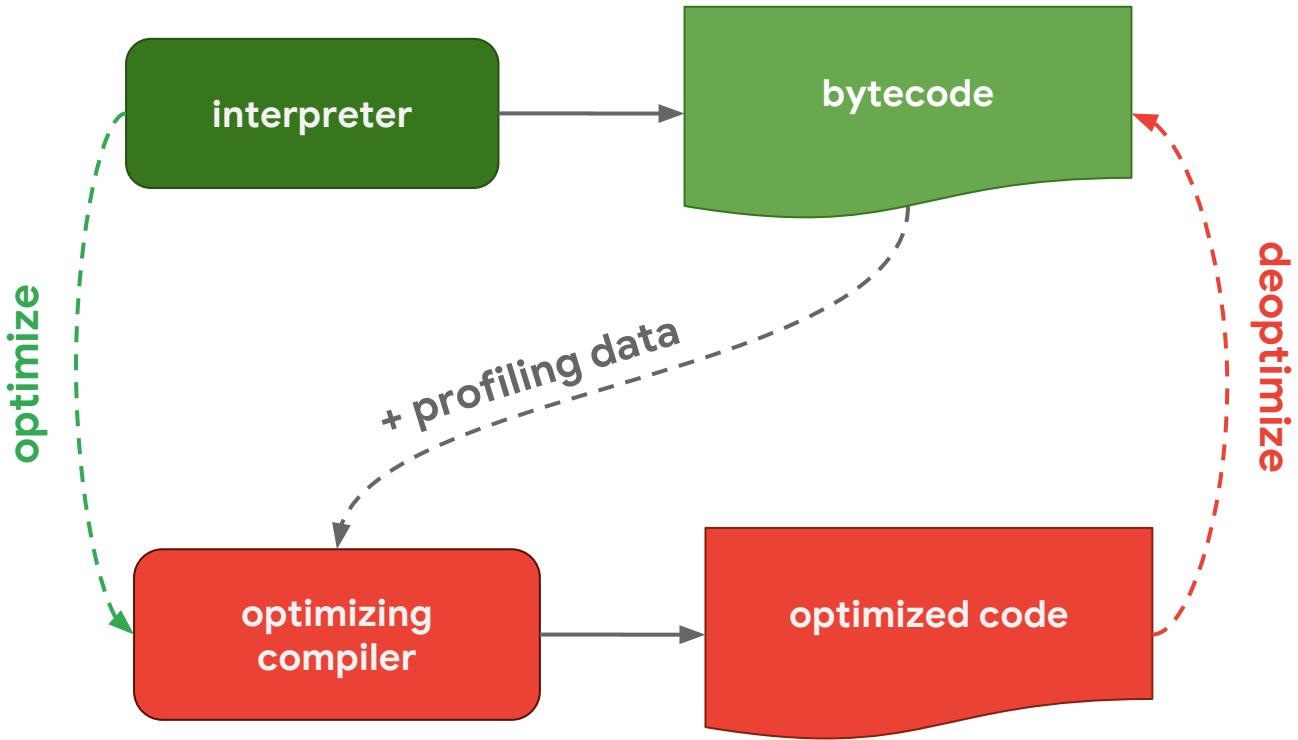


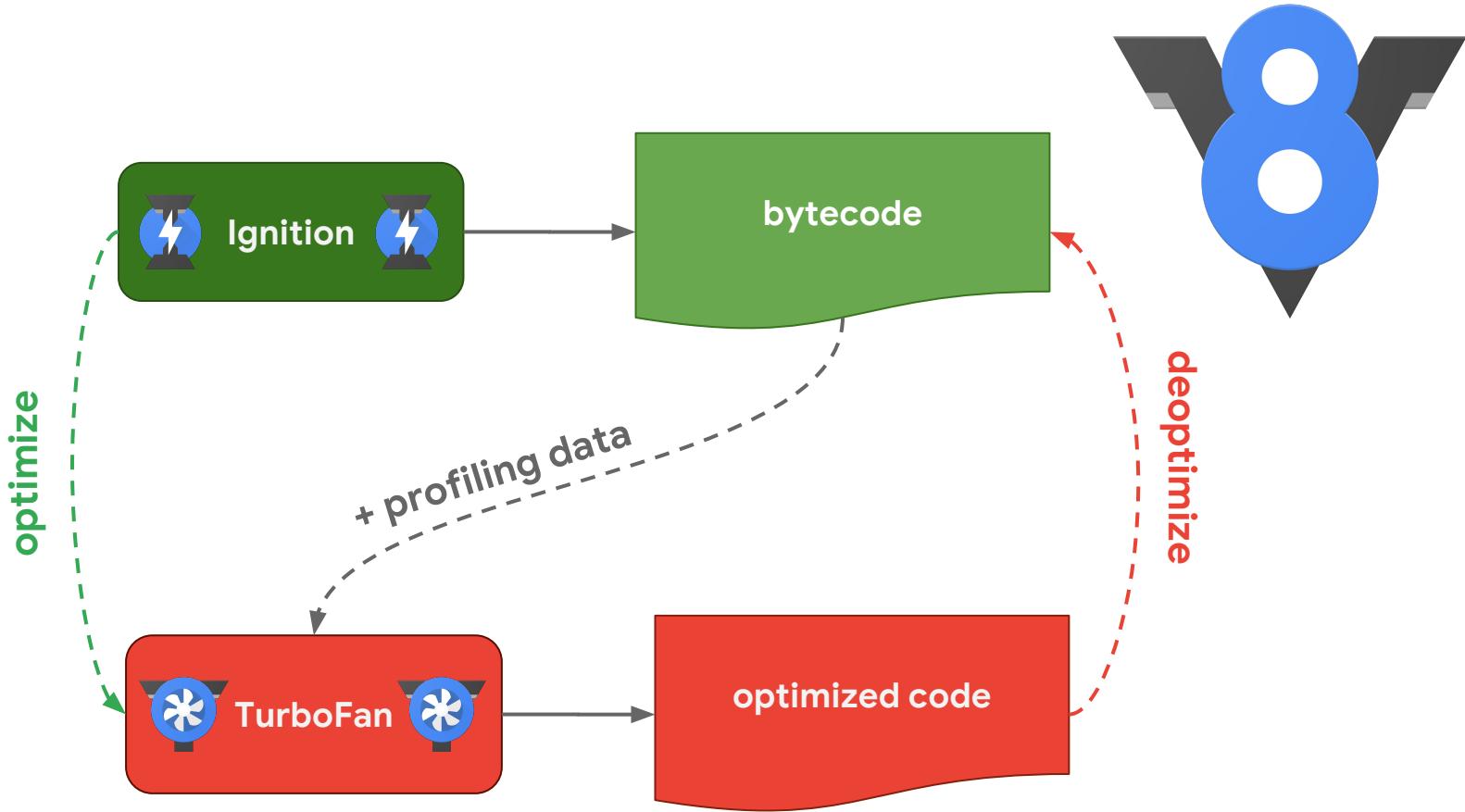


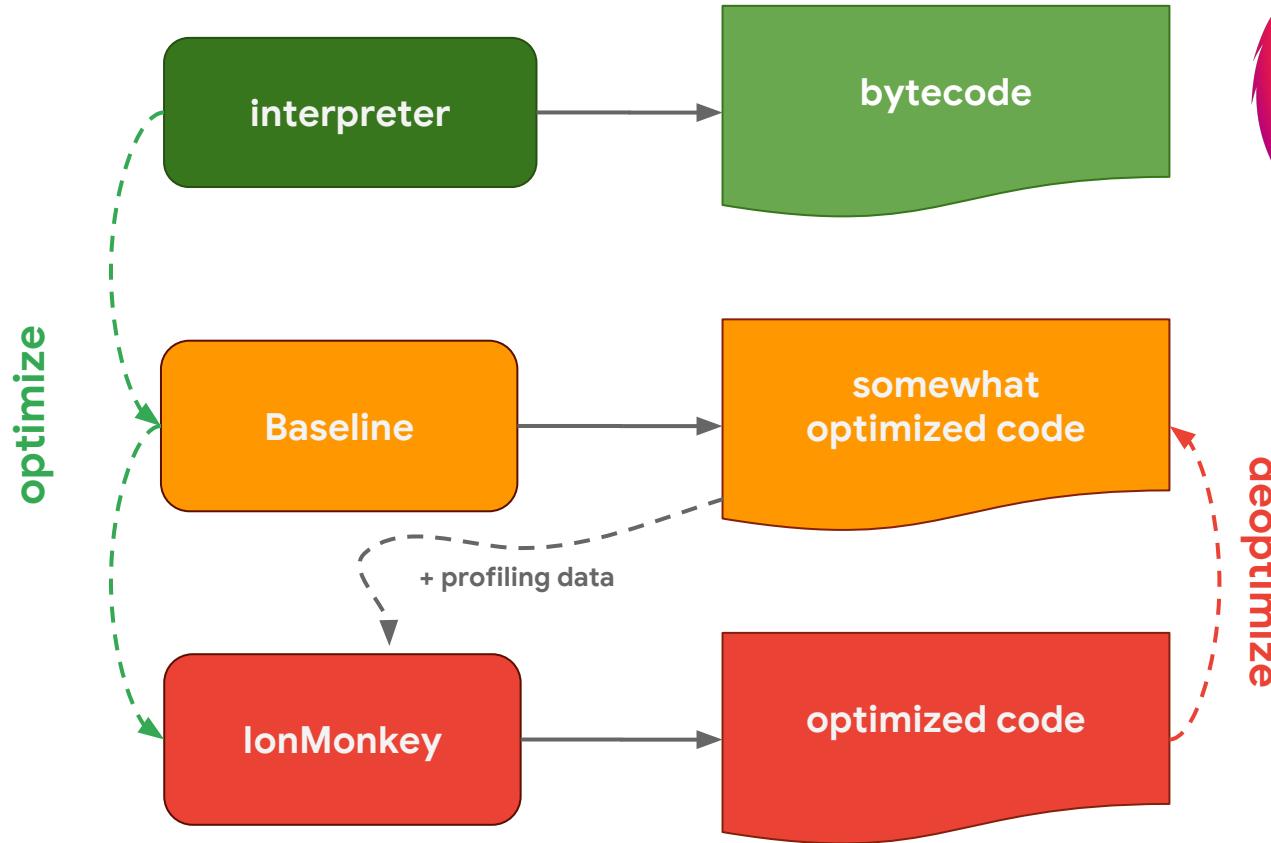


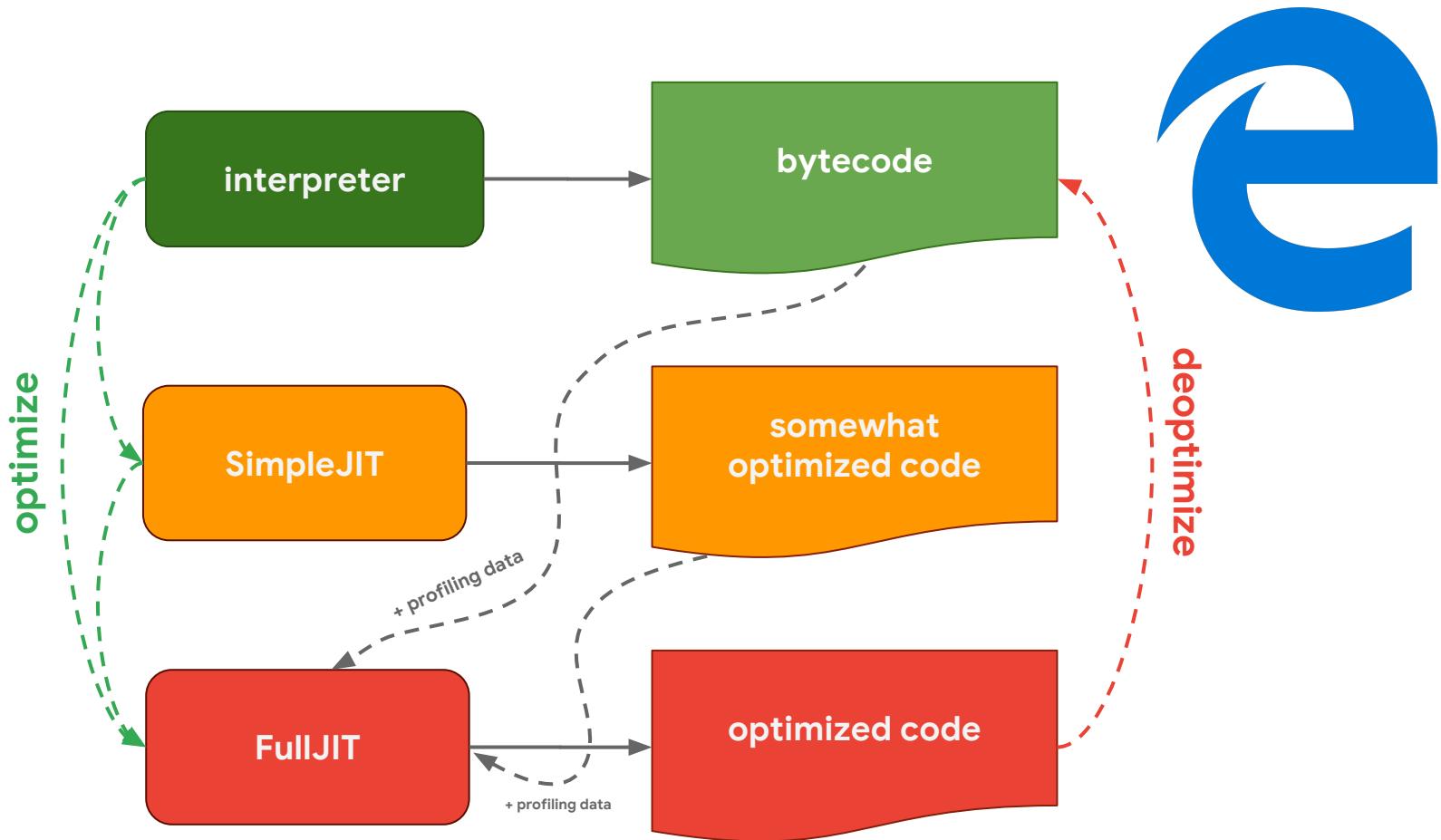
JavaScript engines
have a lot in common

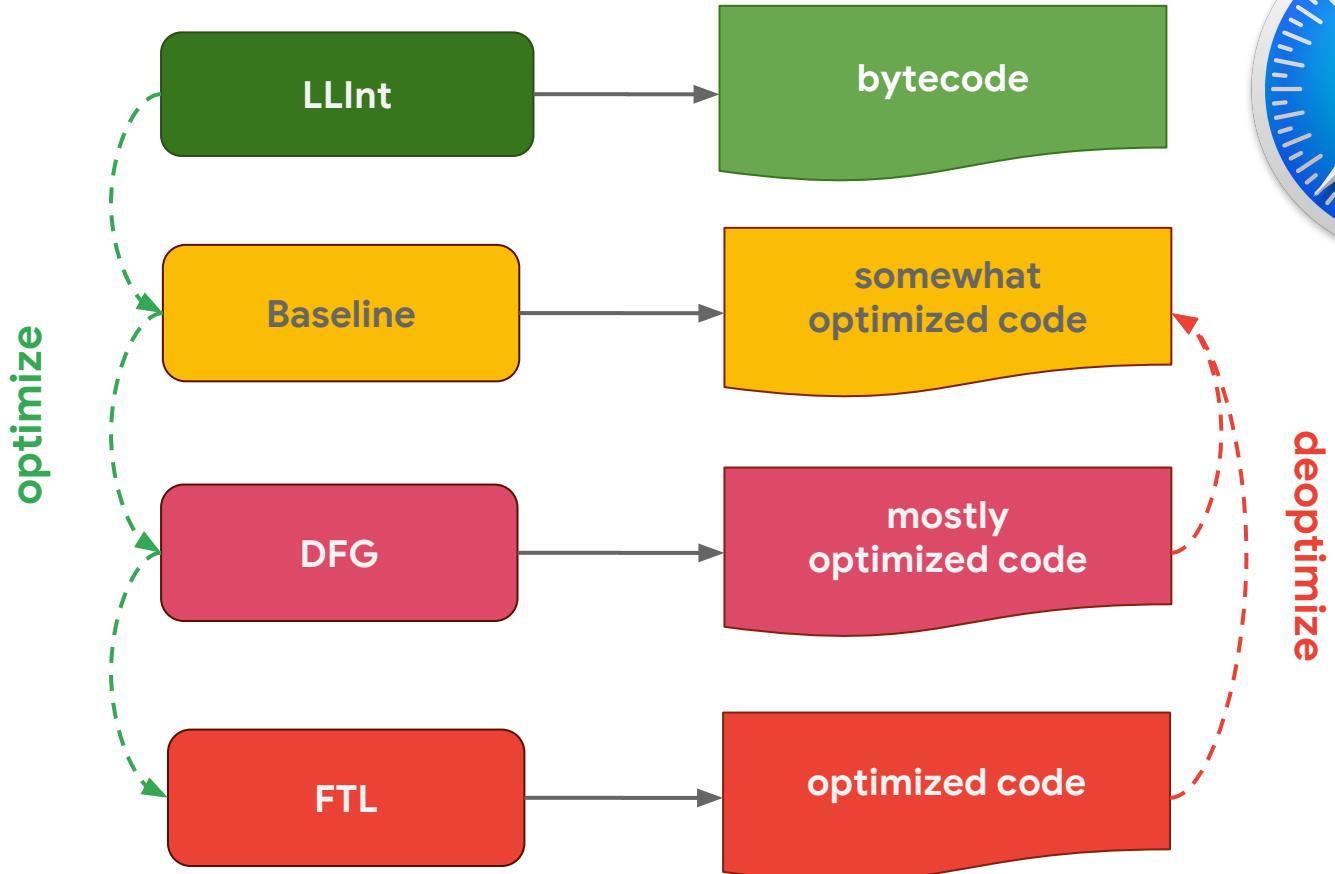












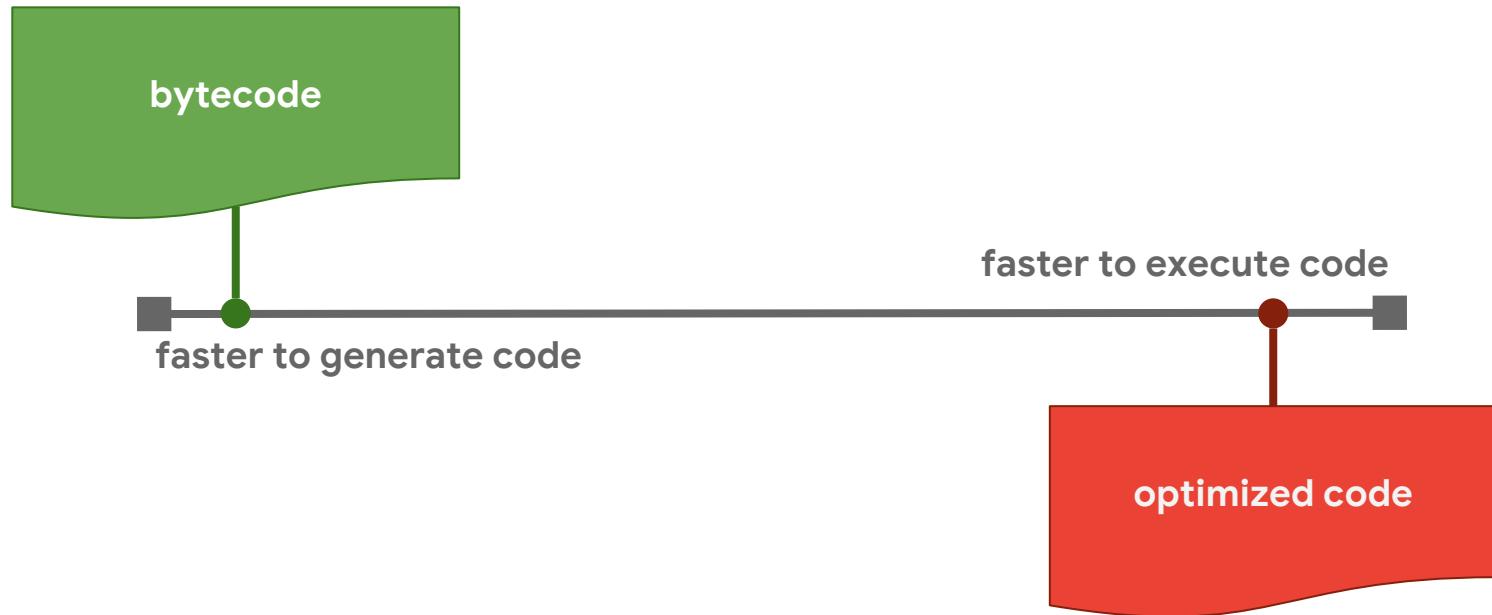
JavaScript engines differ in
their optimization tiers



faster to execute code

faster to generate code





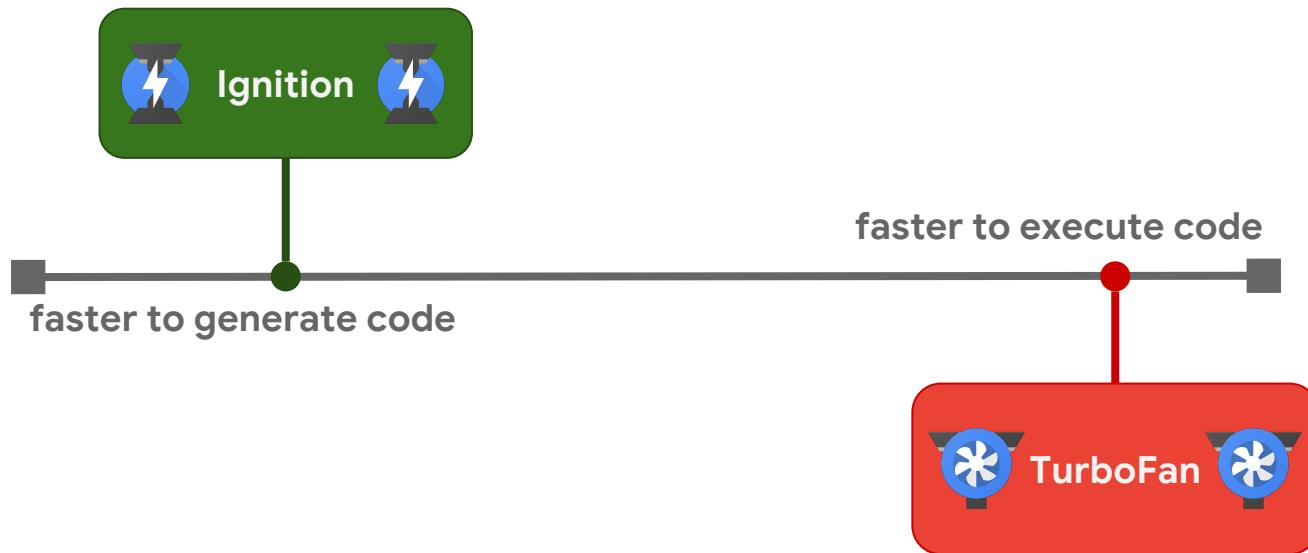




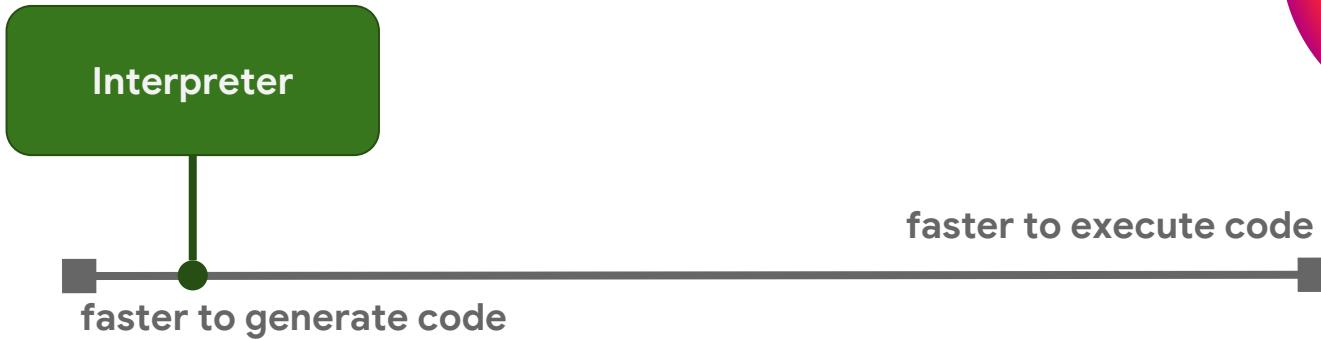


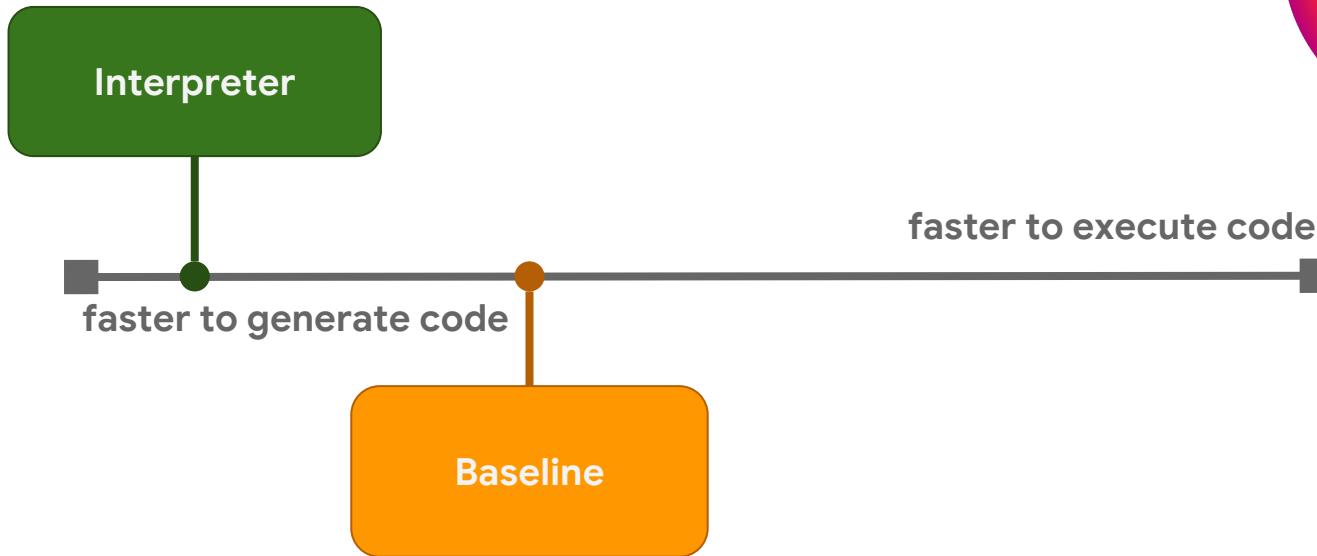
#humblebrag

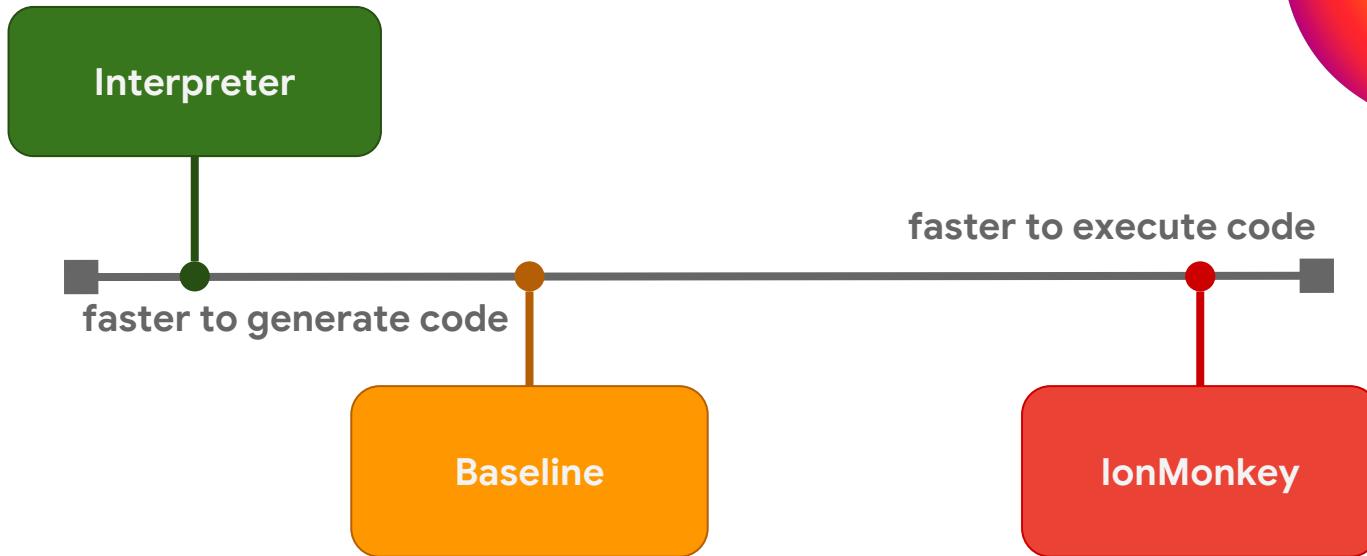
@bmeurer & @mathias



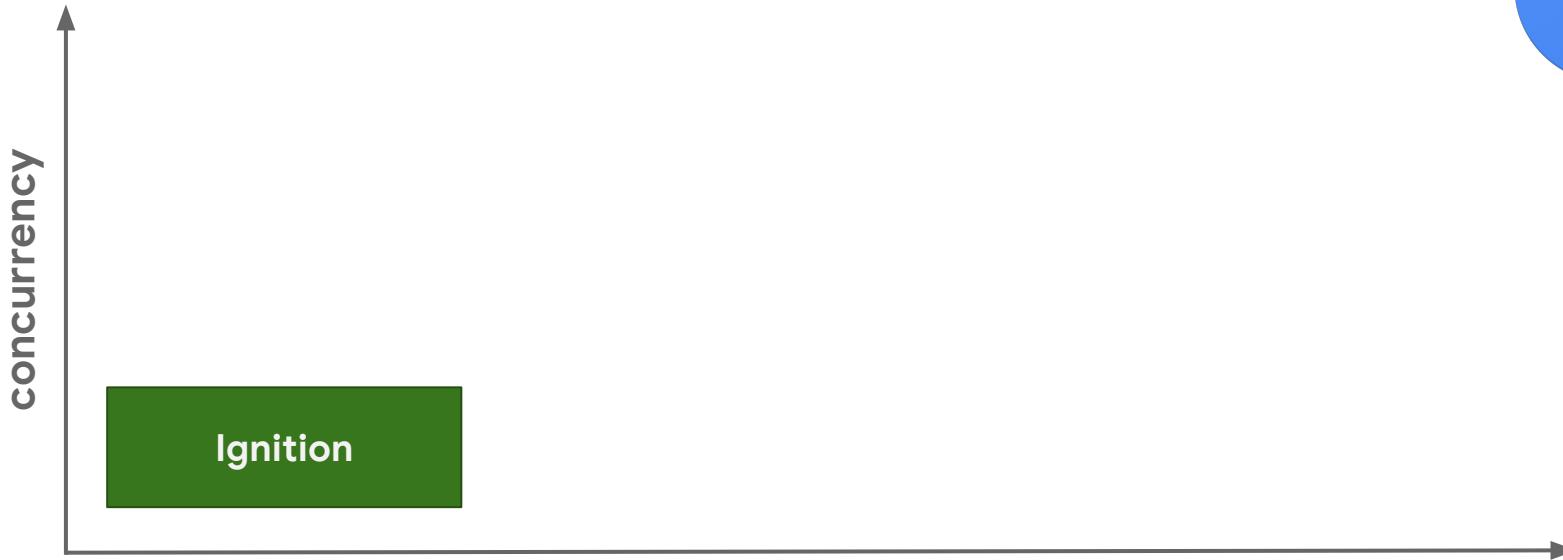


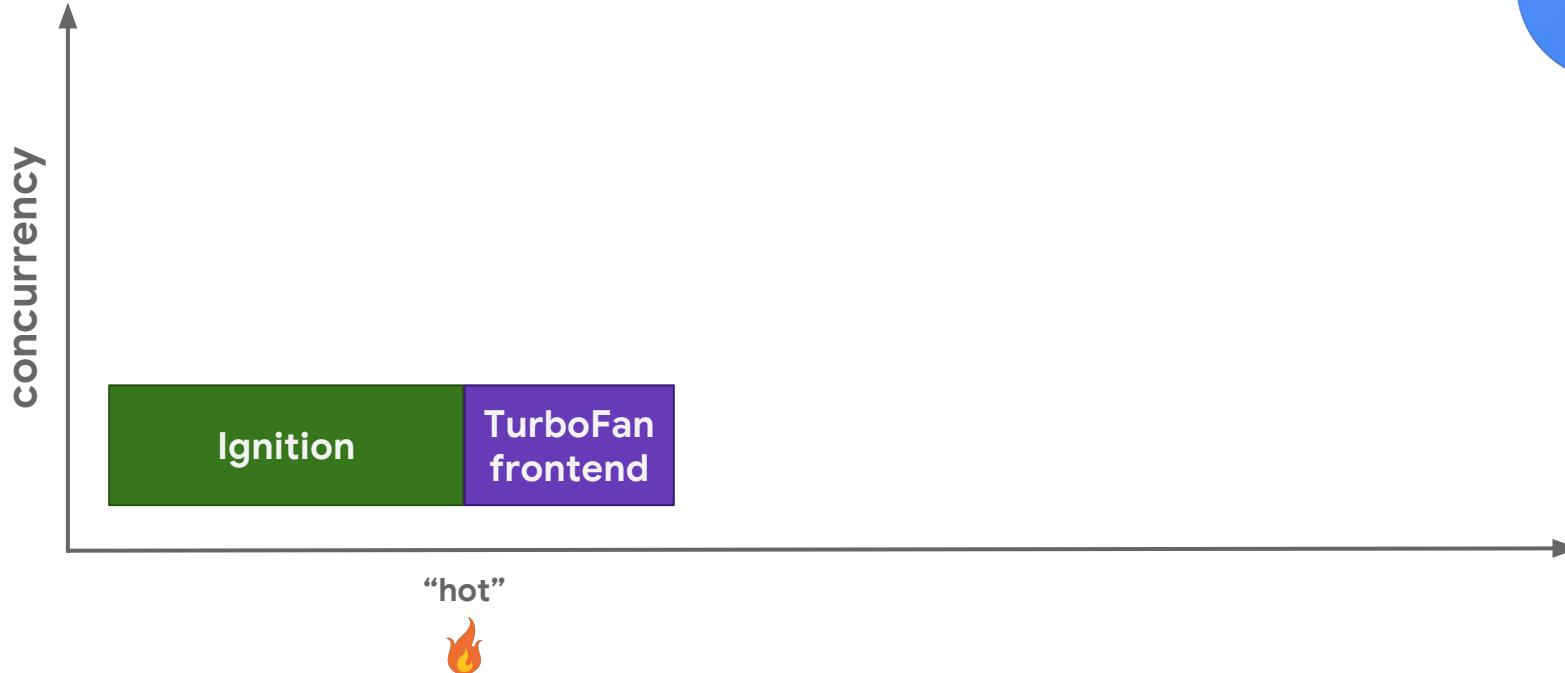


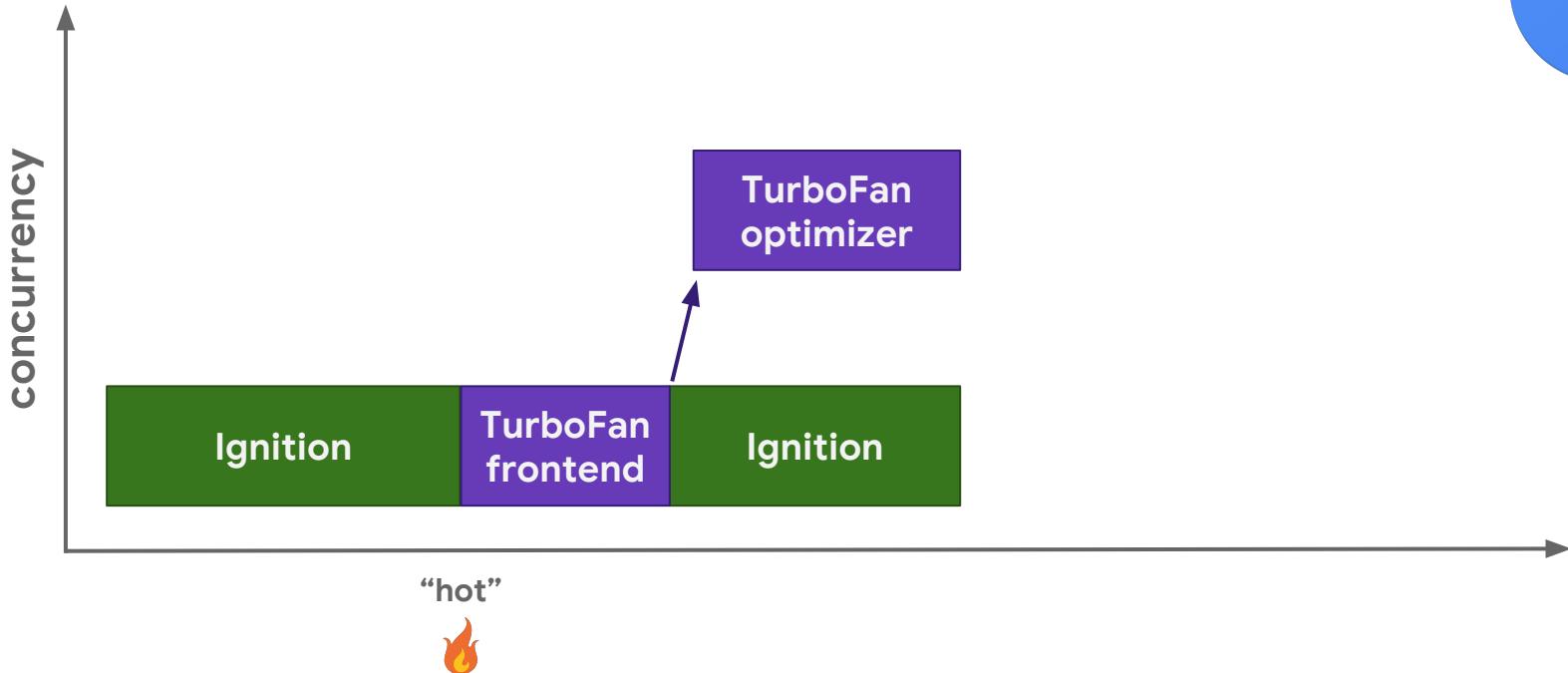


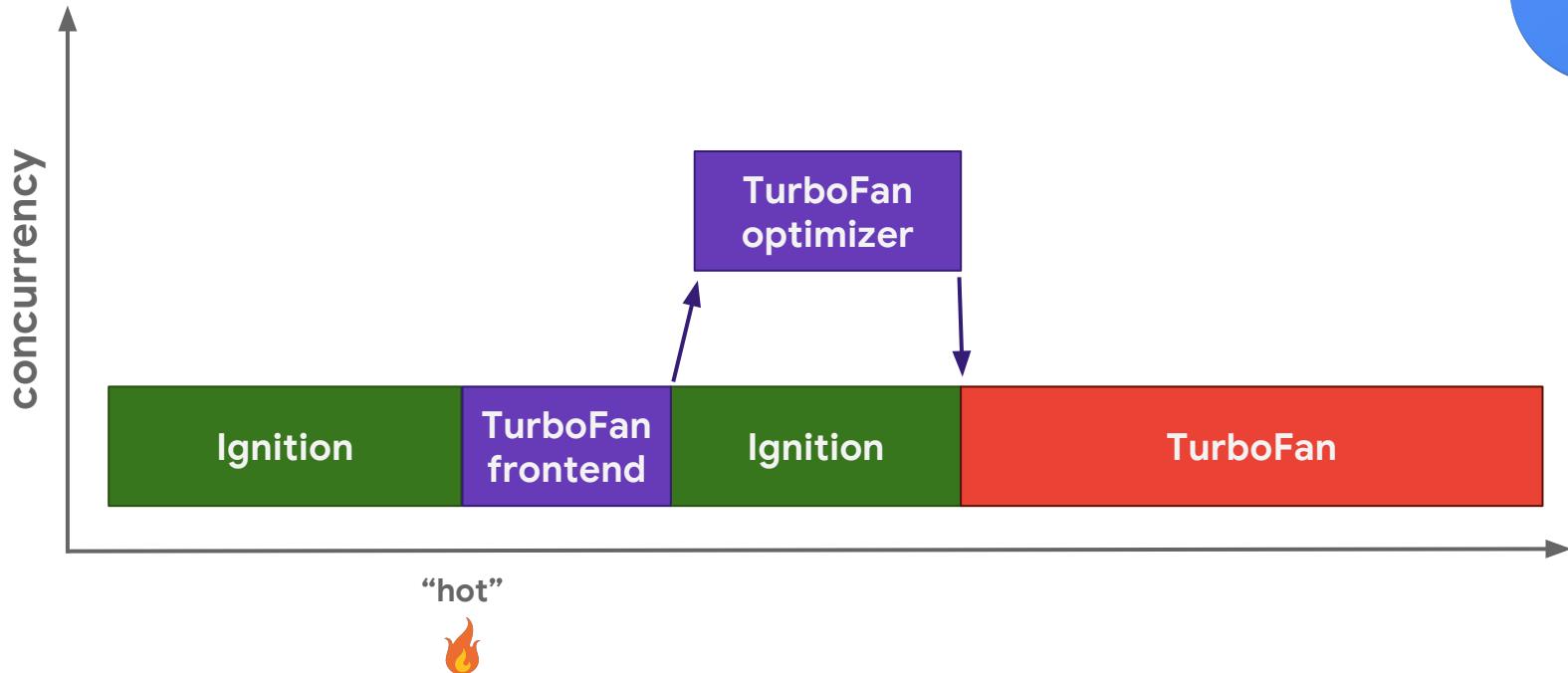


```
let result = 0;  
for (let i = 0; i < 4242424242; ++i) {  
    result += i;  
}  
console.log(result);
```

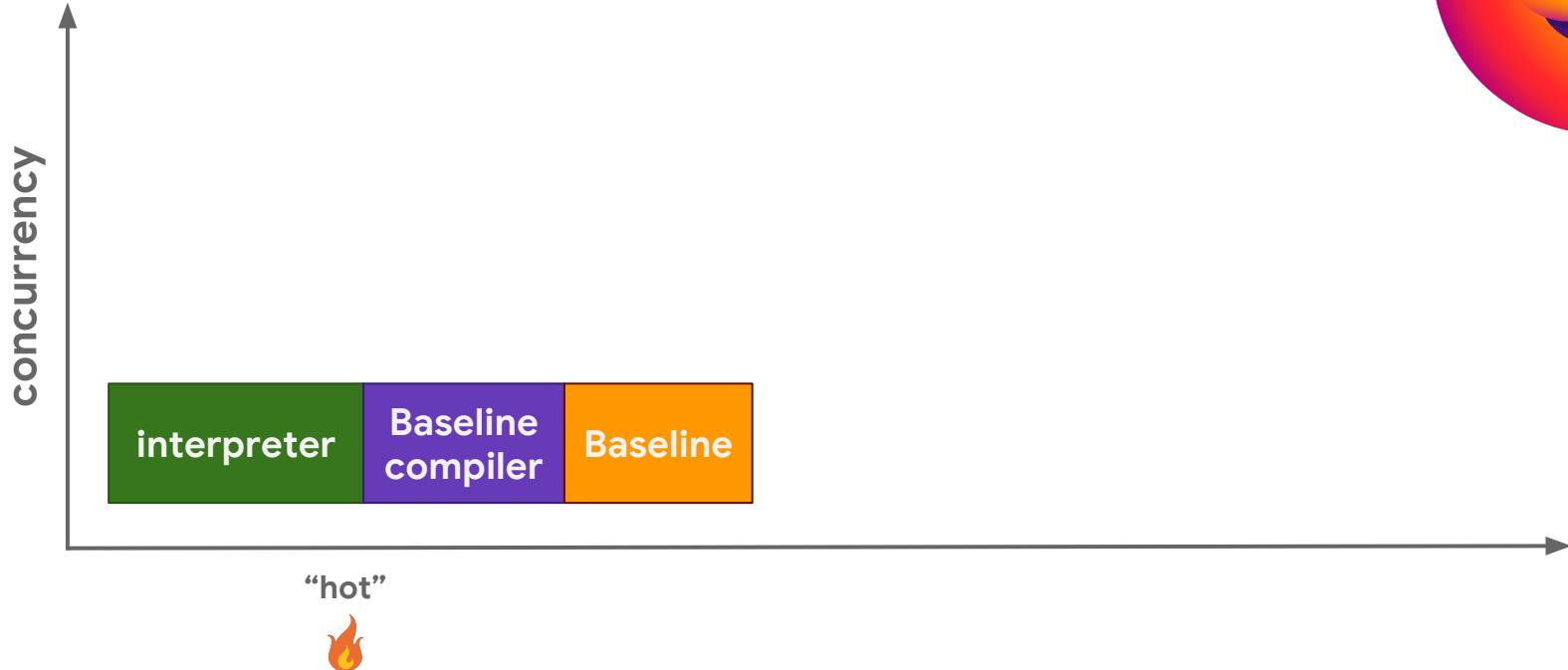




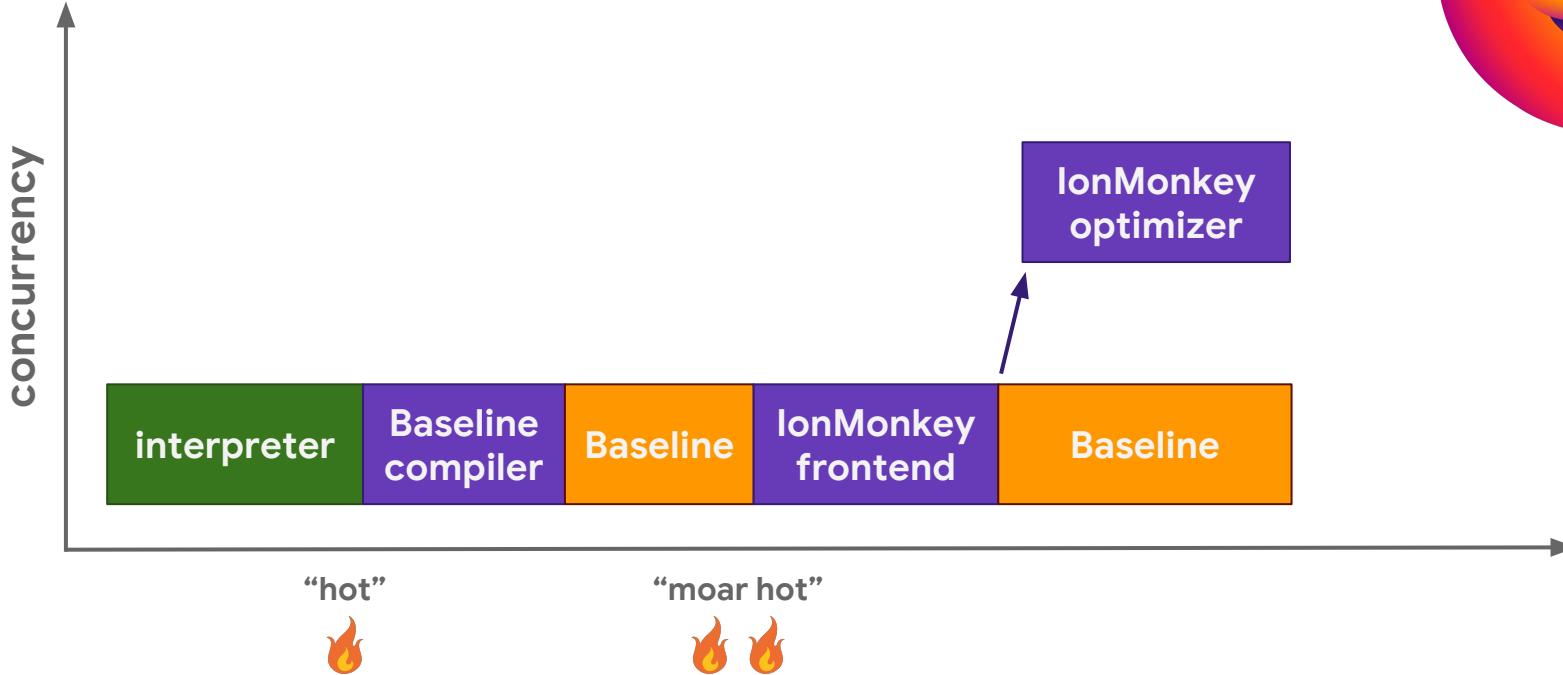


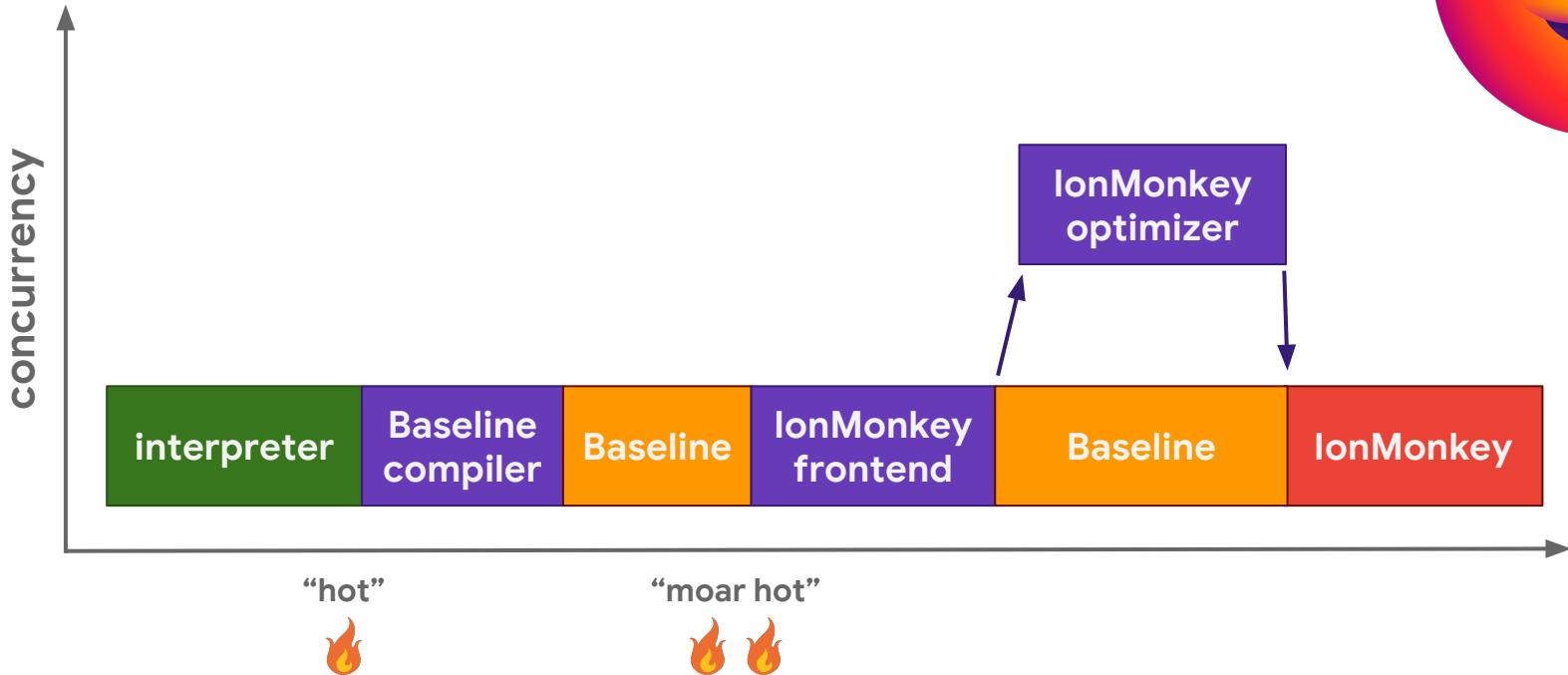




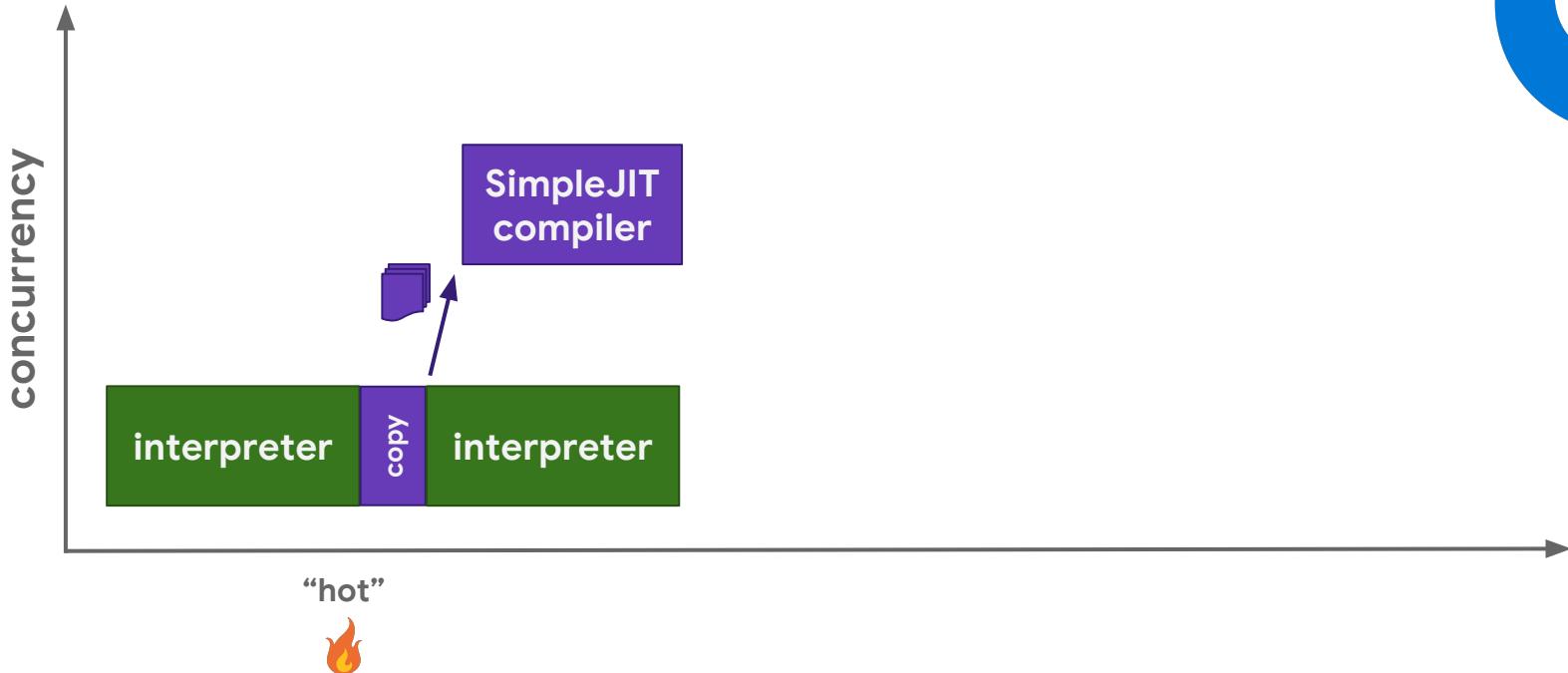


@bmeurer && @mathias

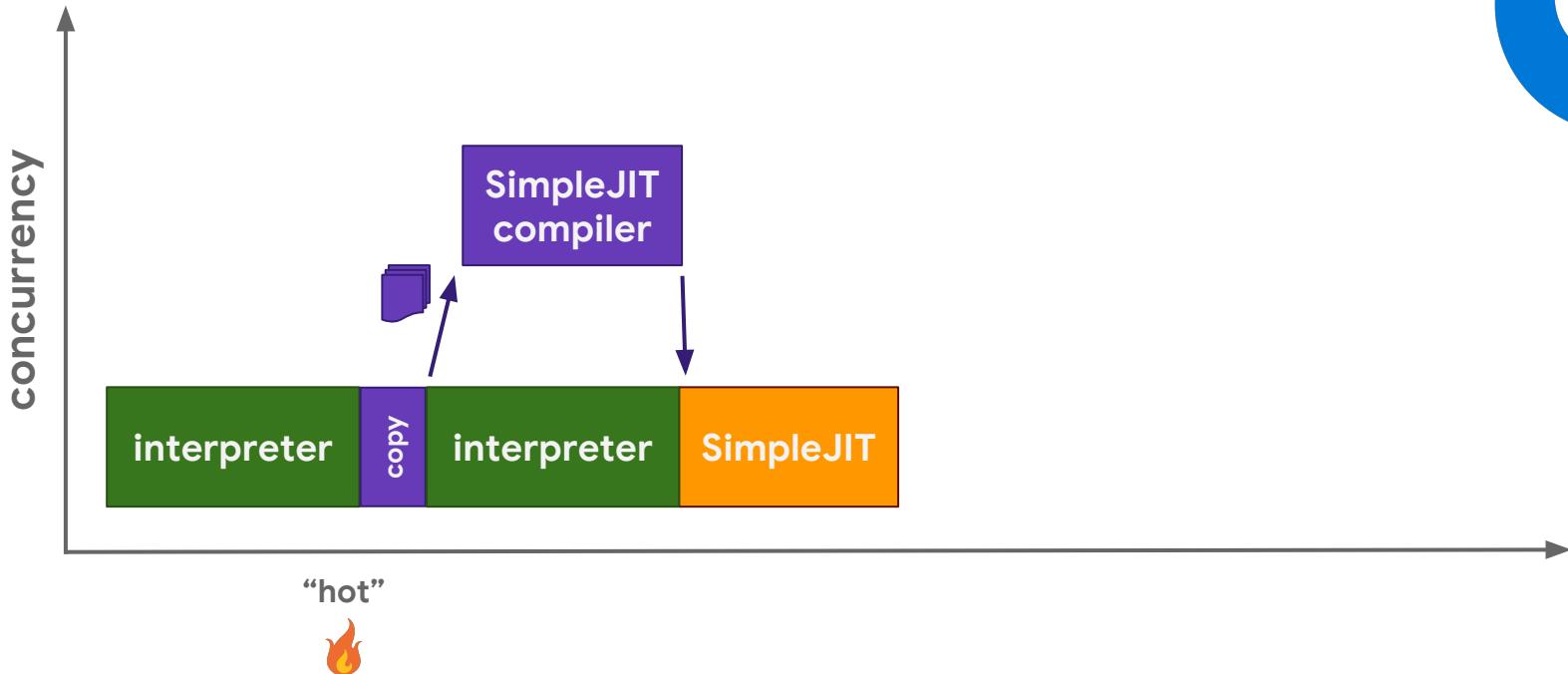


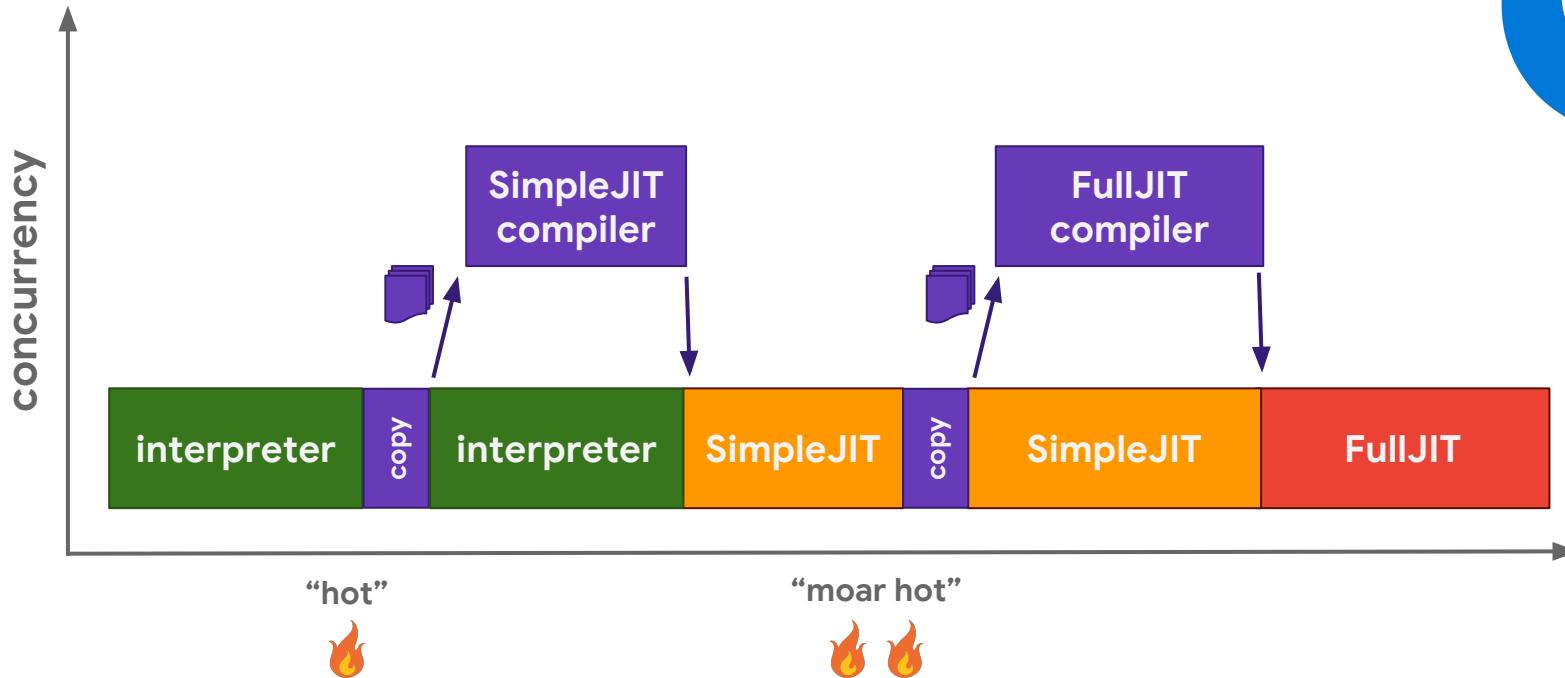




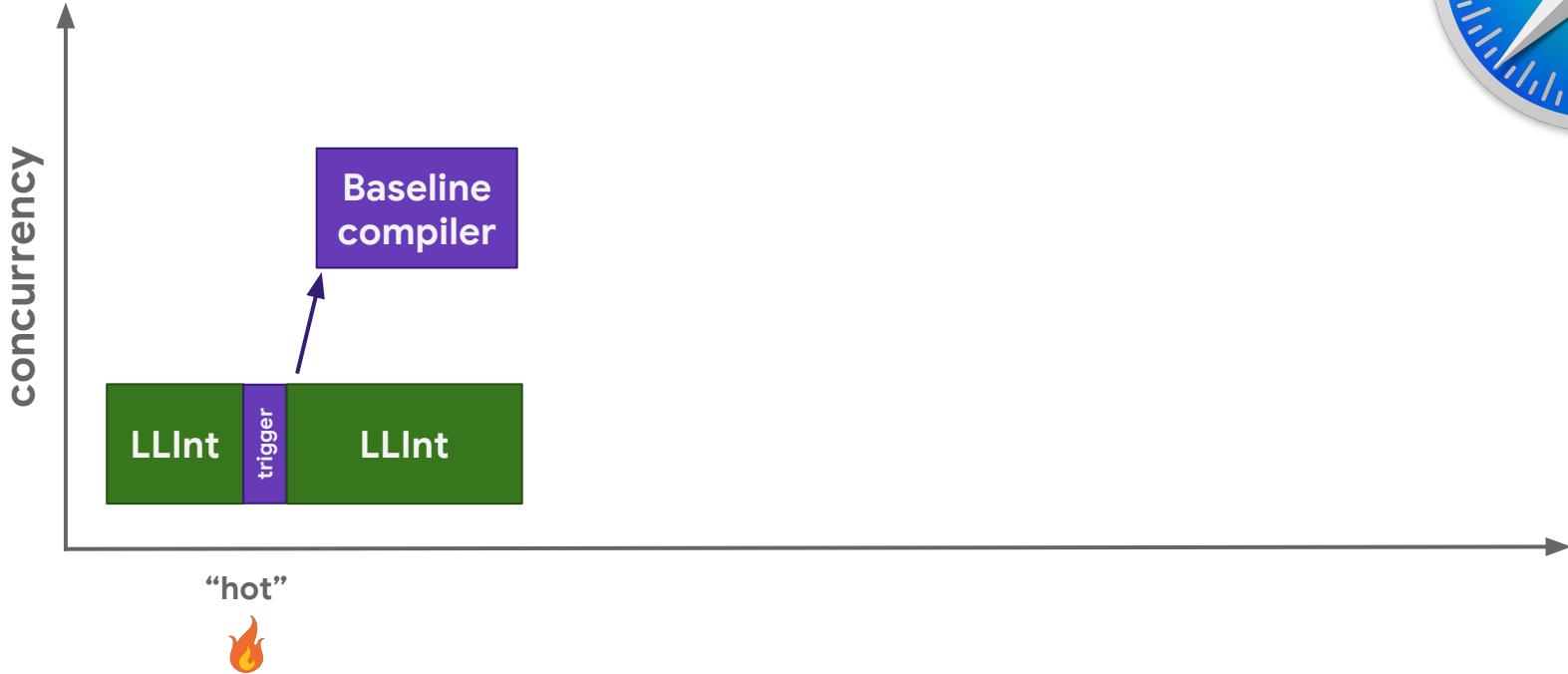


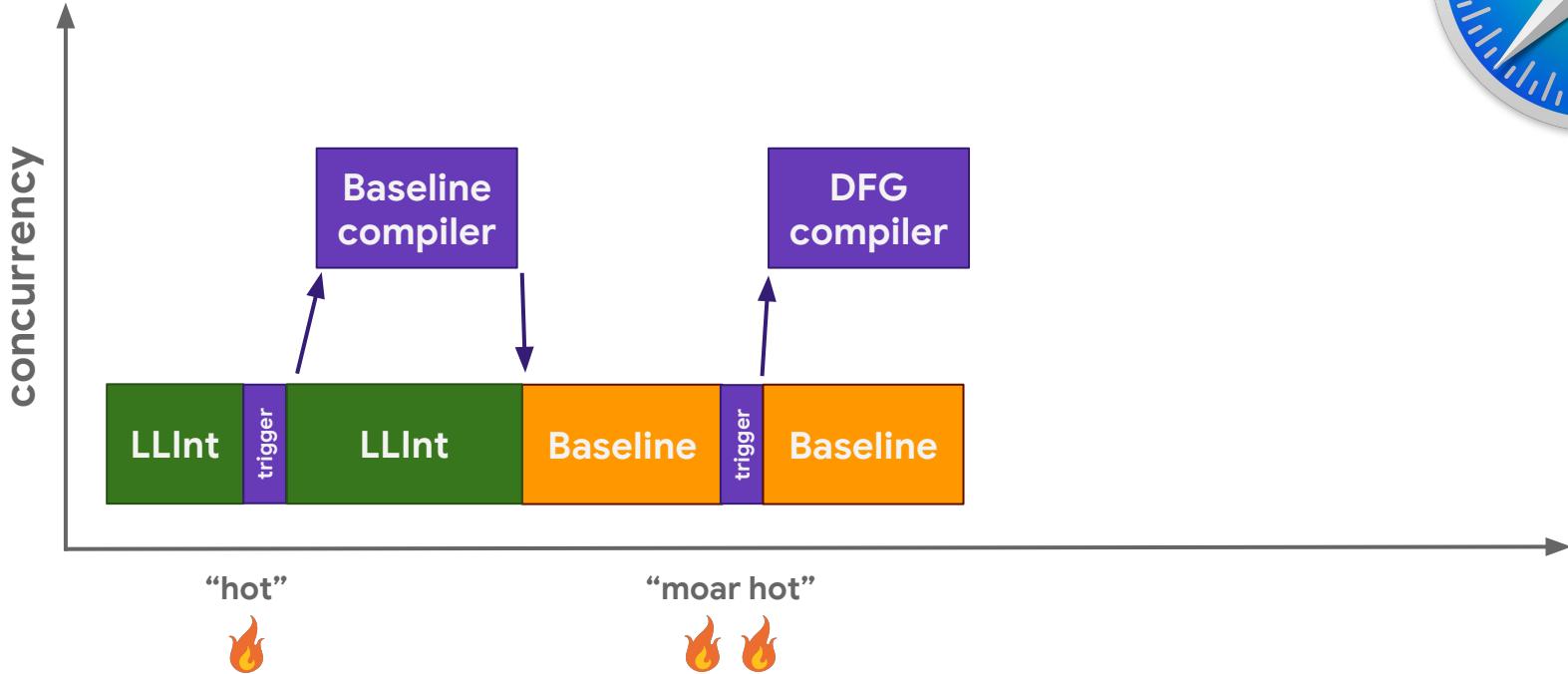
@bmeurer && @mathias



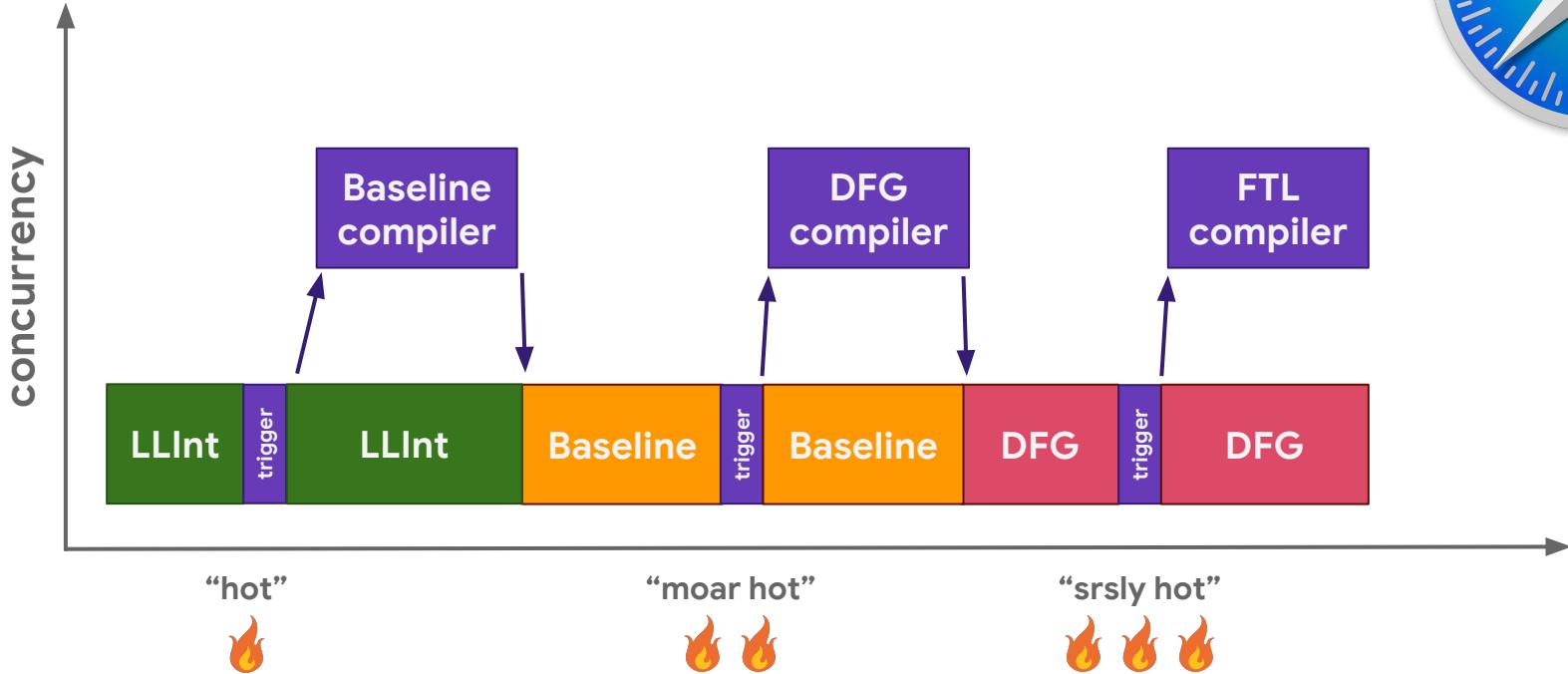


@bmeurer & @mathias

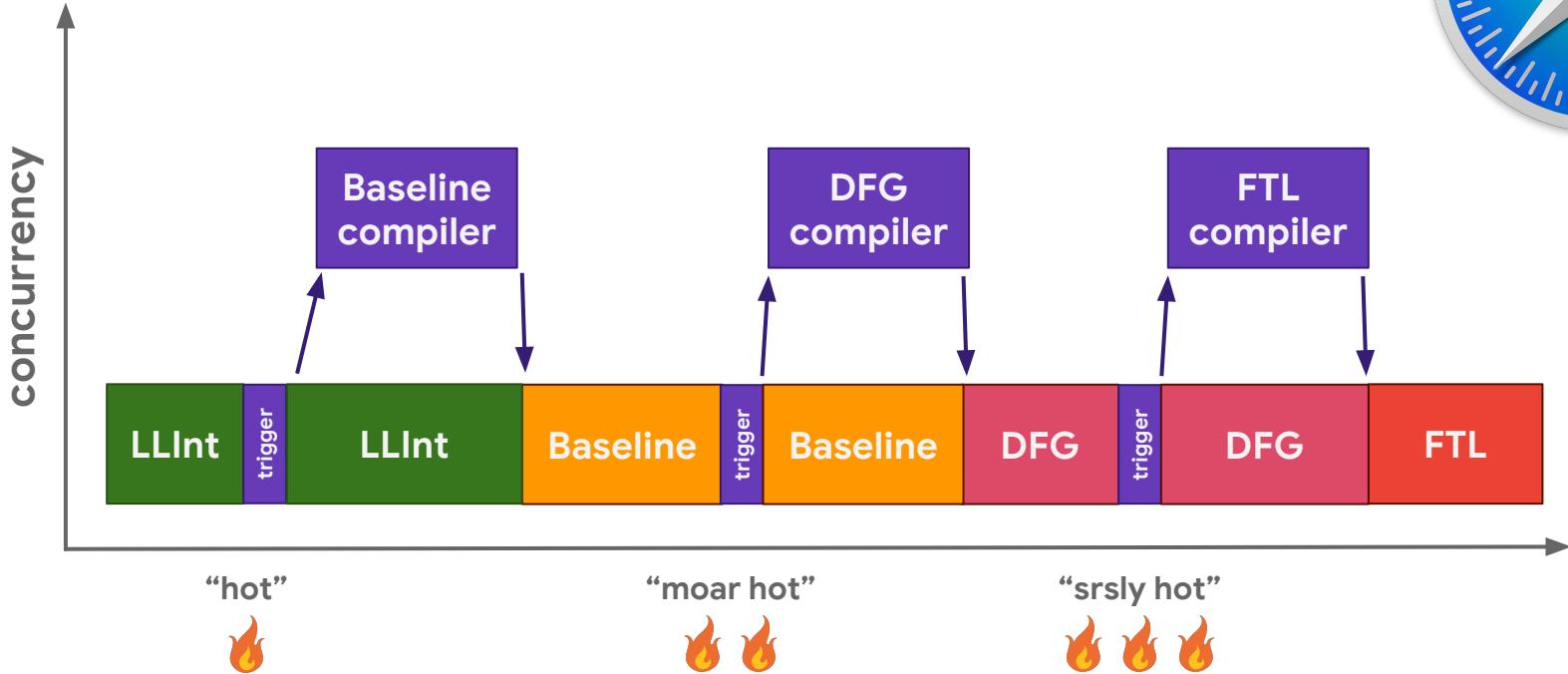




@bmeurer && @mathias



@bmeurer && @mathias



@bmeurer && @mathias

```
function add(x, y) {  
    return x + y;  
}
```

```
add(1, 2);
```

```
function add(x, y) {  
    return x + y;  
}
```

```
add(1, 2);
```

```
StackCheck  
Ldar a1  
Add a0, [0]  
Return
```

bytecode



```
function add(x, y) {  
    return x + y;  
}
```

```
add(1, 2);
```

```
StackCheck  
Ldar a1  
Add a0, [0]  
Return
```

bytecode

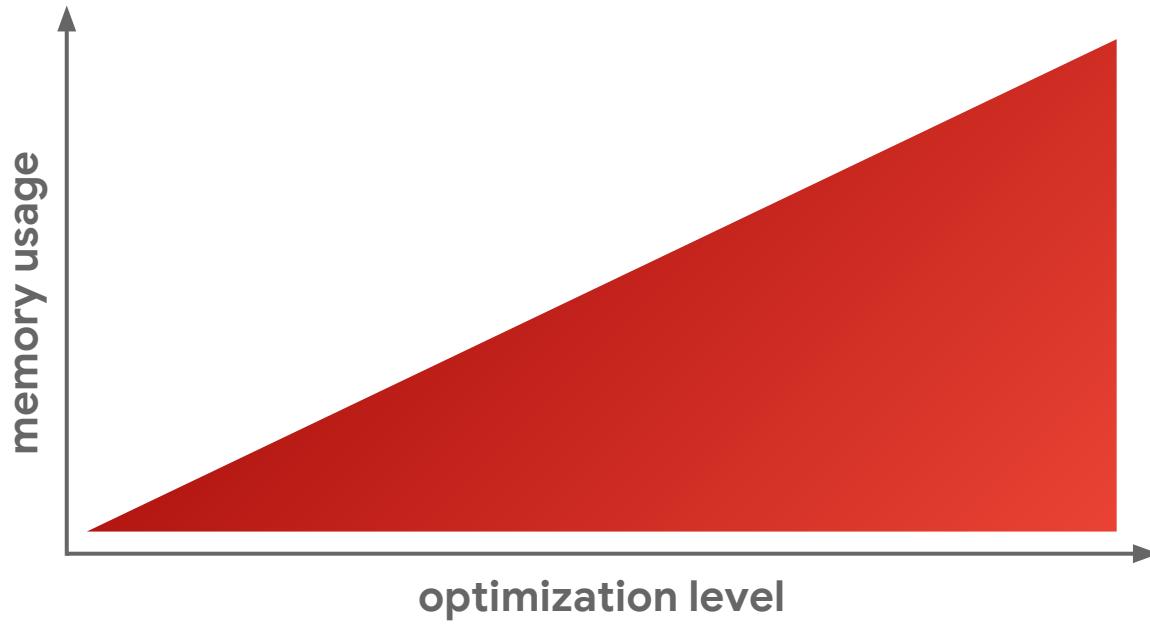


```
leaq rcx,[rip+0x0]  
movq rcx,[rcx-0x37]  
testb [rcx+0xf],0x1  
jnz CompileLazyDeoptimizedCode  
push rbp  
movq rbp,rsp  
push rsi  
push rdi  
cmpq rsp,[r13+0xe88]  
jna StackOverflow  
movq rax,[rbp+0x18]  
test al,0x1  
jnz Deoptimize  
movq rbx,[rbp+0x10]  
testb rbx,0x1  
jnz Deoptimize  
movq rdx,rbx  
shrq rdx, 32  
movq rcx,rax  
shrq rcx, 32  
addl rdx,rcx  
jo Deoptimize  
shlq rdx, 32  
movq rax,rdx  
movq rsp,rbp  
pop rbp  
ret 0x18
```

optimized code



@bmeurer && @mathias



Trade-offs between
generating code quickly vs.
generating quick code and
optimization level vs. *memory
usage*

```
const object = {  
    x: 5,  
    y: 6,  
};
```

```
// Later:  
doSomething(object.x);
```

```
object = {  
  x: 5,  
  y: 6,  
};
```

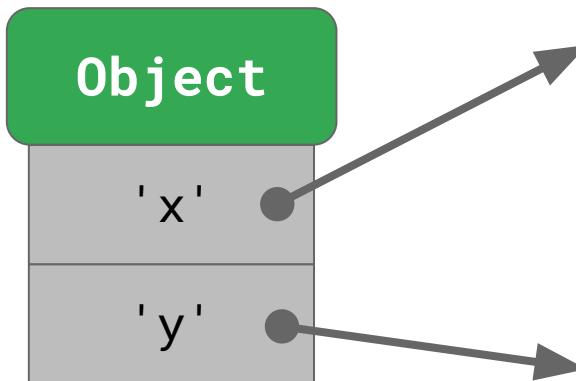


Table 2: Attributes of a Data Property

Attribute Name	Value Domain	Description
[[Value]]	Any ECMAScript language type	The value retrieved by a get access of the property.
[[Writable]]	Boolean	If false , attempts by ECMAScript code to change the property's [[Value]] attribute using [[Set]] will not succeed.
[[Enumerable]]	Boolean	If true , the property will be enumerated by a for-in enumeration (see 13.7.5). Otherwise, the property is said to be non-enumerable.
[[Configurable]]	Boolean	If false , attempts to delete the property, change the property to be an accessor property , or change its attributes (other than [[Value]], or changing [[Writable]] to false) will fail.

Property attributes

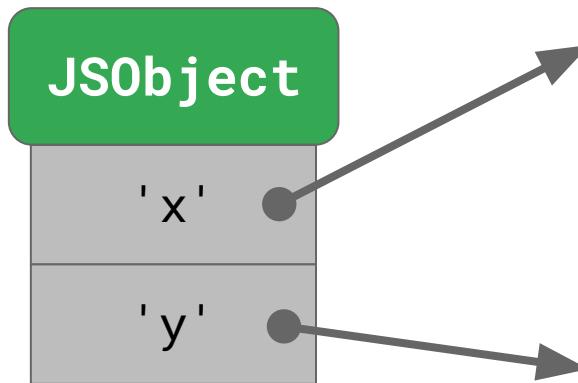
```
[[Value]]: 5
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true
```

```
const object = {  
  foo: 'bar',  
  baz: 'qux',  
};
```

```
// Later:  
doSomething(object.foo);
```

```
const object1 = {  
    x: 1,  
    y: 2,  
};  
  
const object2 = {  
    x: 3,  
    y: 4,  
};  
  
// `object1` and `object2` have the same shape.
```

```
object = {  
  x: 5,  
  y: 6,  
};
```



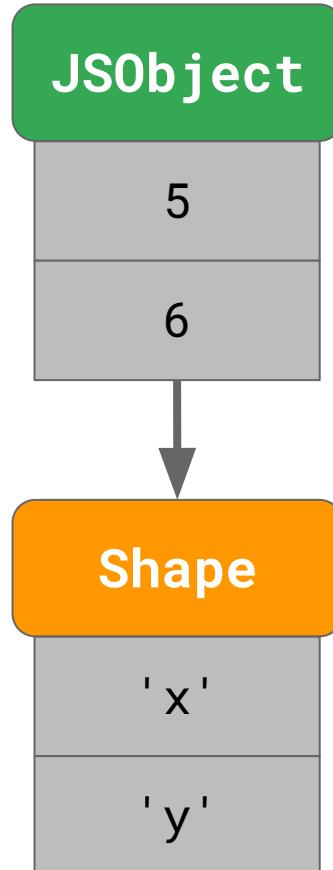
Property attributes

[[Value]]: 5
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

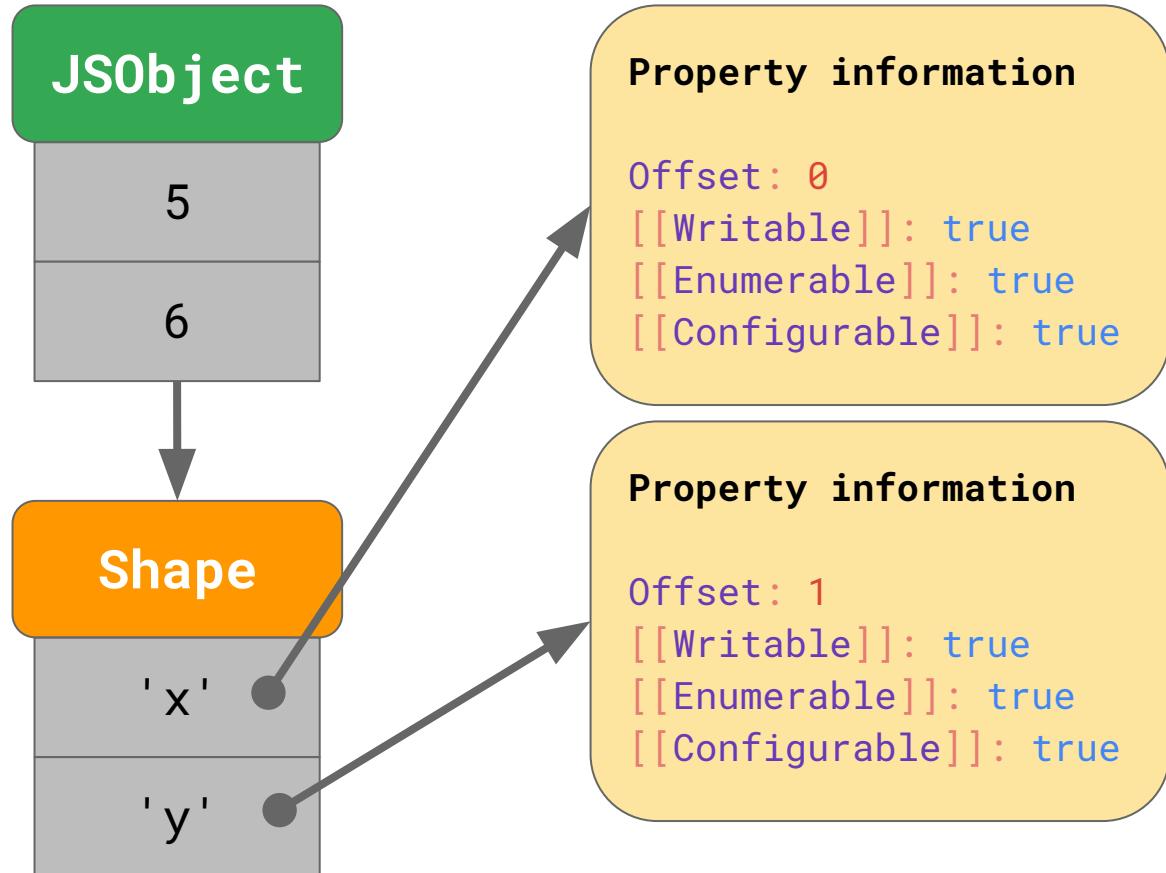
Property attributes

[[Value]]: 6
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

```
object = {  
  x: 5,  
  y: 6,  
};
```



```
object = {  
  x: 5,  
  y: 6,  
};
```



```
a = { x: 5, y: 6 };
```

```
b = { x: 7, y: 8 };
```

JSObject a

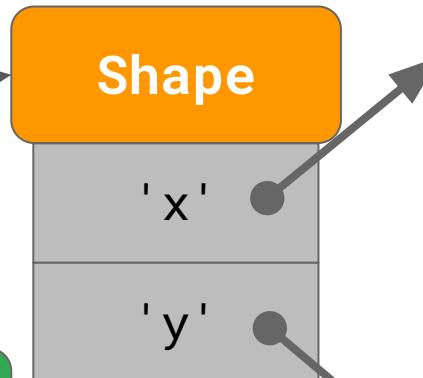
5

6

JSObject b

7

8



Property information

Offset: 0

[[Writable]]: true

[[Enumerable]]: true

[[Configurable]]: true

Property information

Offset: 1

[[Writable]]: true

[[Enumerable]]: true

[[Configurable]]: true

```
const object = {};
```

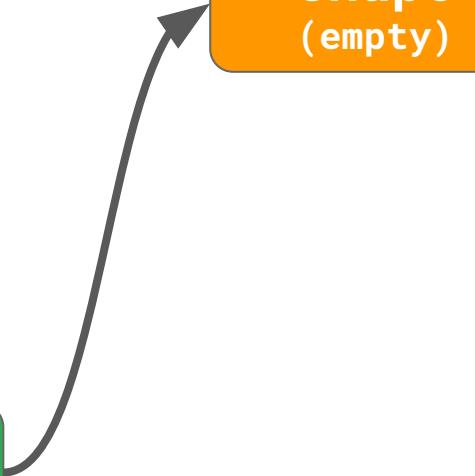
```
object.x = 5;
```

```
object.y = 6;
```

```
o = {};
```

Shape
(empty)

JSObject o



```
o = {};
```

```
o.x = 5;
```



Shape
(empty)

'x'

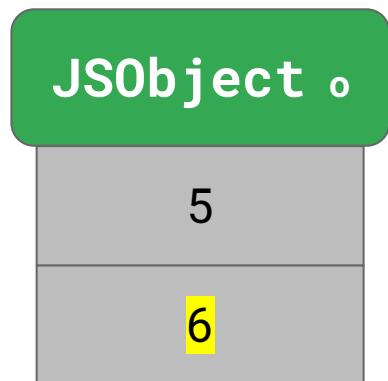
Shape
(x)

'x'

Property information

Offset: 0
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

```
o = {};
o.x = 5;
o.y = 6;
```



Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

Shape
(x,y)

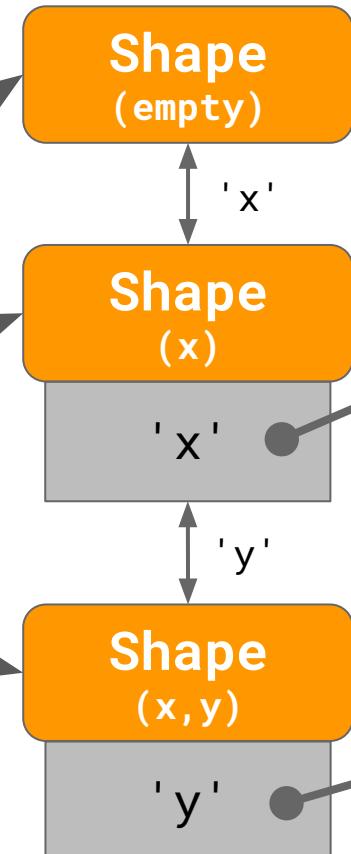
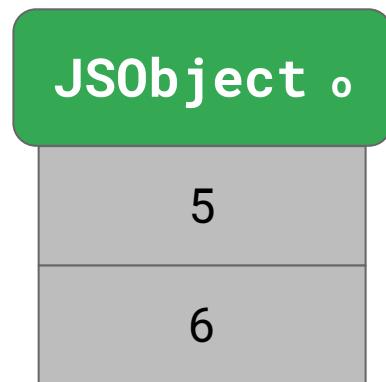
Property information

Offset: 0
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

Property information

Offset: 1
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

```
o = {};
o.x = 5;
o.y = 6;
```



Property information

Offset: 0
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

Property information

Offset: 1
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

```
const object1 = {};
```

```
object1.x = 5;
```

```
const object2 = {};
```

```
object2.y = 6;
```

```
a = {};  
a.x = 5;
```

Shape
(empty)

'x'

Shape
(x)

'x'

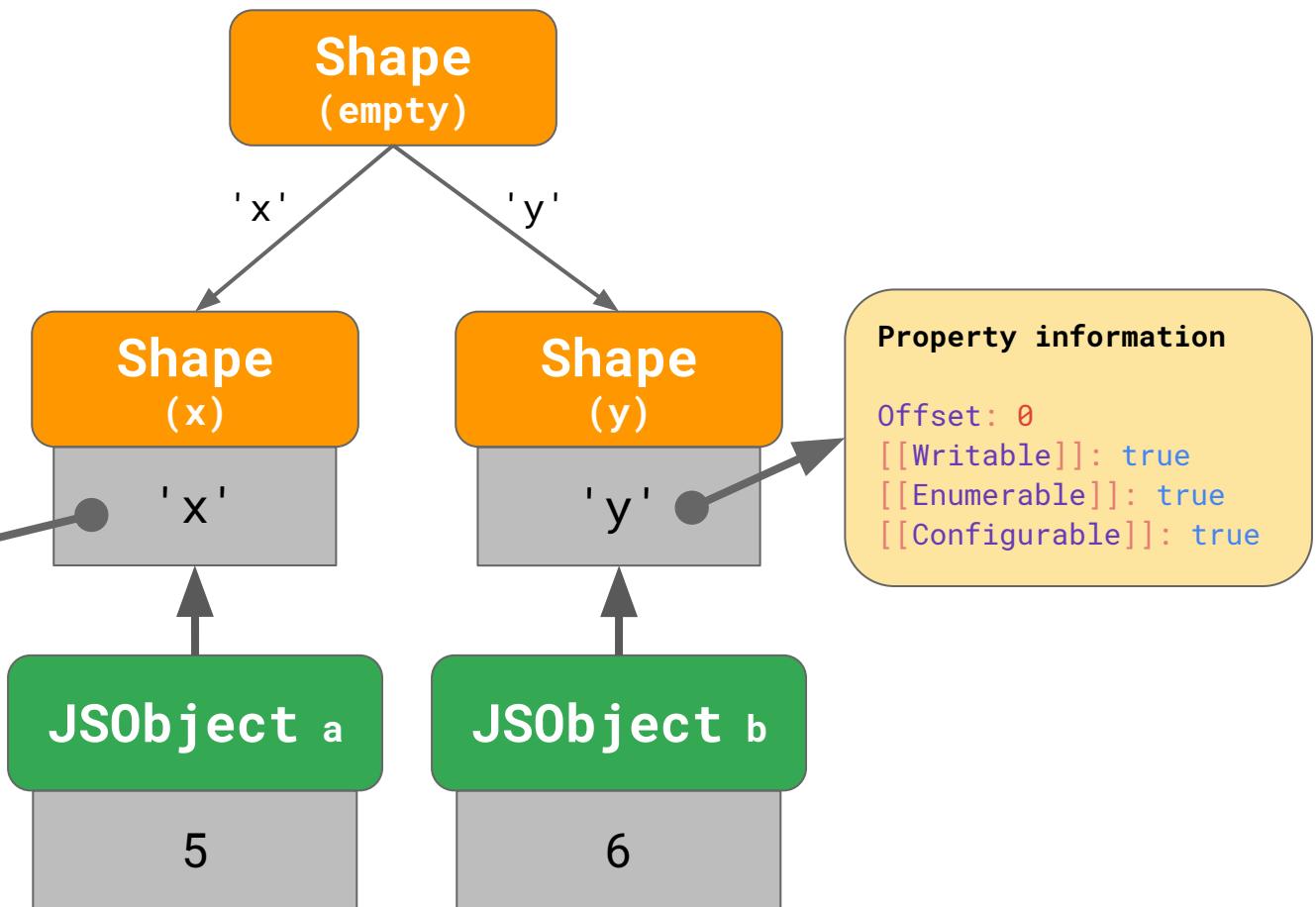
Property information

Offset: 0
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

JSObject a

5

```
a = {};
a.x = 5;
b = {};
b.y = 6;
```



Engines use object *shapes*
as an optimization



```
const a = 42; typeof a;  
// → 'number'  
  
const b = 4.2; typeof b;  
// → 'number'  
  
const c = '42'; typeof c;  
// → 'string'  
  
const d = { x: 42 }; typeof d;  
// → 'object'
```

Number

String

Symbol

BigInt

Boolean

Undefined

Null

Object

primitives

Number

String

Symbol

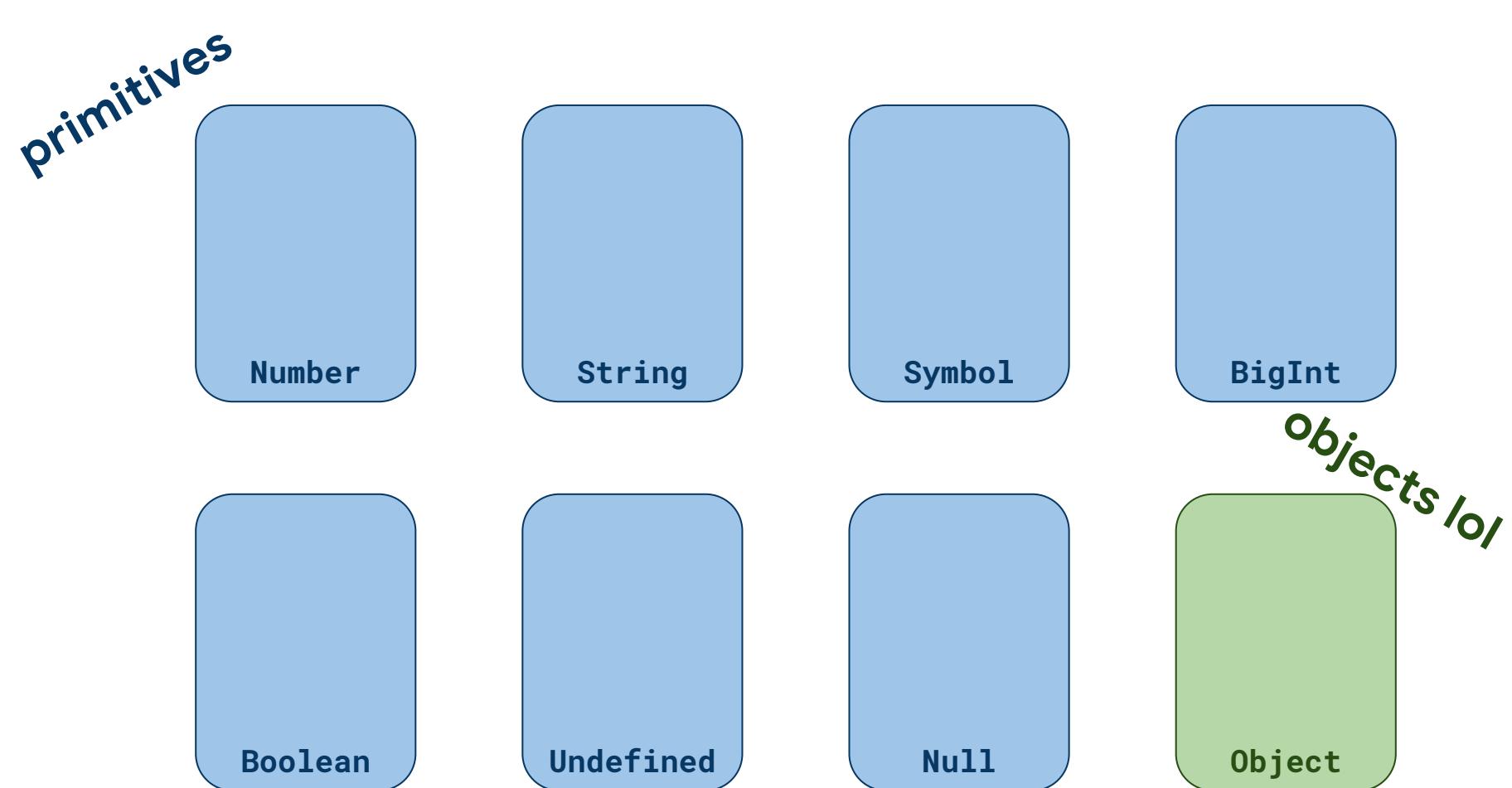
BigInt

Boolean

Undefined

Null

Object



typeof null

```
typeof null === 'object'
```

primitives

objects

regular values

primitives

objects

regular values

```
'#agentconf'
```

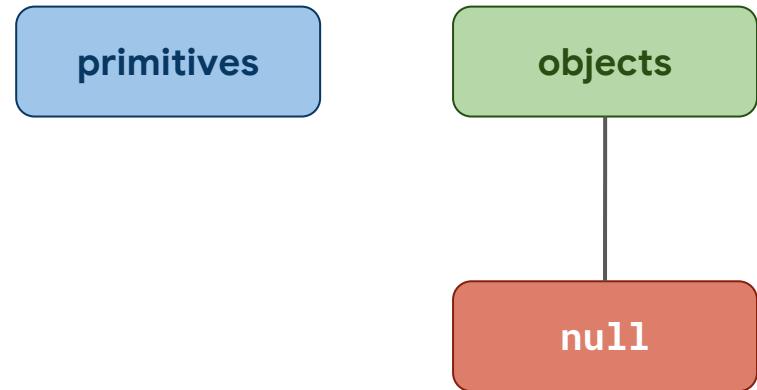
primitives

objects

regular values

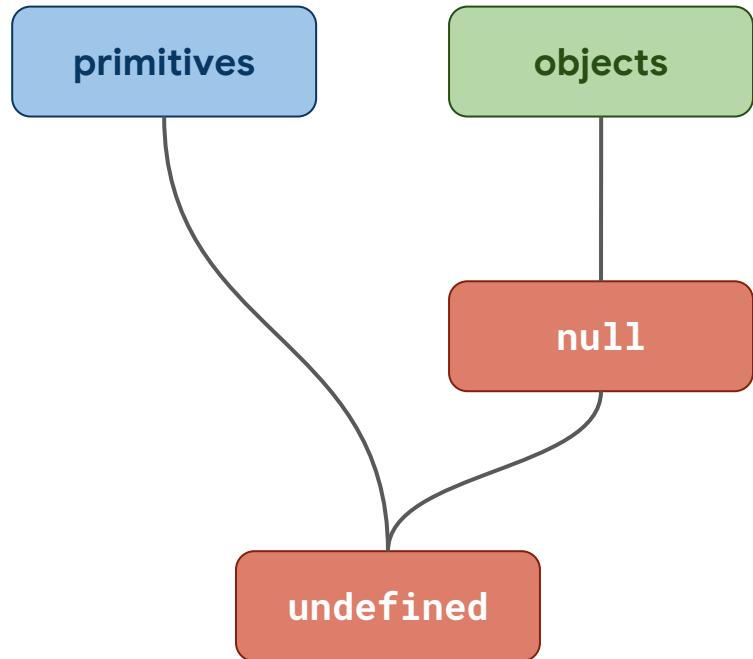
```
'#agentconf'
```

```
new String( '#agentconf' )
```



regular values

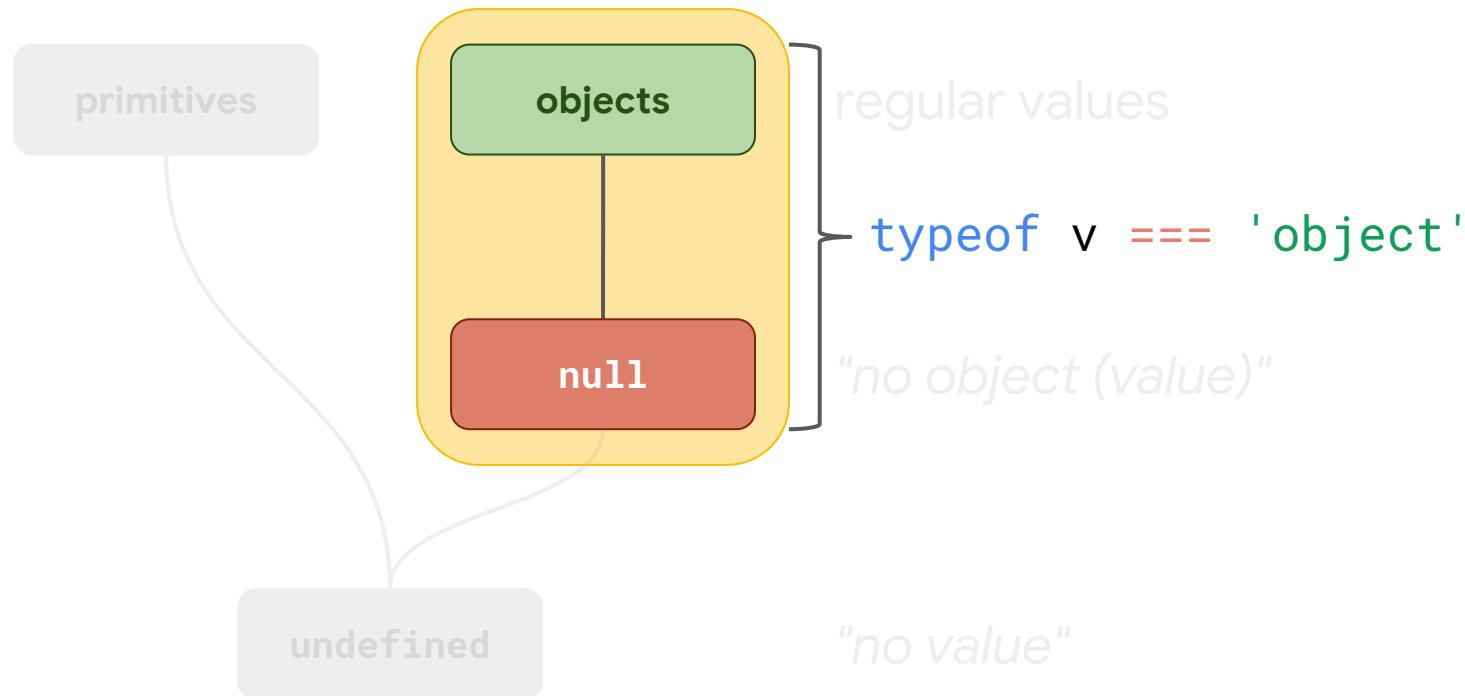
"no object (value)"



regular values

"no object (value)"

"no value"



42

```
typeof 42 === 'number'
```

42

@mathias && @bmeurer

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

42

two's complement 8-bit

$$42 = 0 * 2^7 + 0 * 2^6 + 1 * 2^5 + 0 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 0 * 2^0$$

0010 1010

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

two's complement 32-bit

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

two's complement 32-bit

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010

packed binary-coded decimal (BCD)

0100 0010

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

two's complement 32-bit

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010

packed binary-coded decimal (BCD)

0100 0010

32-bit IEEE-754 floating-point

0100 0010 0010 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

two's complement 32-bit

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010

packed binary-coded decimal (BCD)

0100 0010

32-bit IEEE-754 floating-point

0100 0010 0010 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000

64-bit IEEE-754 floating-point

0100 0000 0100 0101 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

42

two's complement 8-bit

0010 1010

two's complement 32-bit

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 1010

packed binary-coded decimal (BCD)

0100 0010

ECMAScript standardizes Number as Float64

64-bit IEEE-754 floating-point

0100 0000 0100 0101 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

42

array[42]

array[0]

array[42]

array[$2^{**}32 - 2$]

array[42]

32-bit two's
complement ftw!

array[42]

Float64 sux lol

```
for (let i = 0; i < 1000; ++i) {  
    // fast  
}
```

```
for (let i = 0.1; i < 1000.1; ++i) {  
    // slow  
}
```

```
const remainder = value % divisor;
```

Integer operations generally execute much faster than floating-point operations

$2^{**53} == 2^{**53+1}$

$2^{**53} == 2^{**53+1}$

$-1 * 0 == -0$

$2^{**53} == 2^{**53+1}$

$-1 * 0 == -0$

$1 / 0 == \text{Infinity}$

`2**53 ==> 2**53+1`

`-1*0 ==> -0`

`1/0 ==> Infinity`

`-1/0 ==> -Infinity`

$2^{**}53 \ === \ 2^{**}53+1$

$-1 * 0 \ === \ -0$

$1 / 0 \ === \ \text{Infinity}$

$-1 / 0 \ === \ -\text{Infinity}$

$0 / 0 \ === \ \text{NaN}$



@mathias && @bmeurer

`-(2**30) // Smi`

`-42 // Smi`

`0 // Smi`

`42 // Smi`

`2**30-1 // Smi`

```
-Infinity // HeapNumber  
-(2**30)-1 // HeapNumber
```

```
-0 // HeapNumber
```

```
4.2 // HeapNumber
```

```
2**30 // HeapNumber  
Infinity // HeapNumber  
NaN // HeapNumber
```

```
-Infinity // HeapNumber  
-(2**30)-1 // HeapNumber  
-(2**30) // Smi  
-42 // Smi  
-0 // HeapNumber  
0 // Smi  
4.2 // HeapNumber  
42 // Smi  
2**30-1 // Smi  
2**30 // HeapNumber  
Infinity // HeapNumber  
NaN // HeapNumber
```

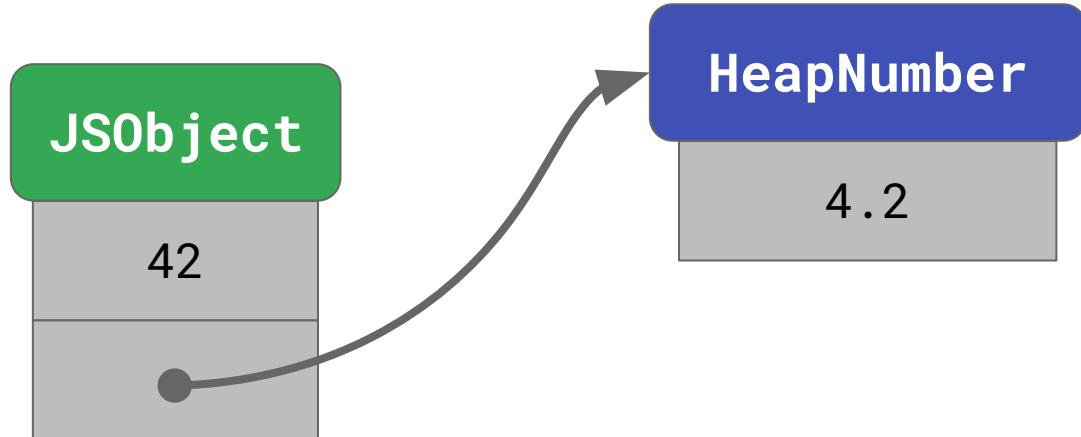
Engines choose different
(number) representations
as an optimization

o = {

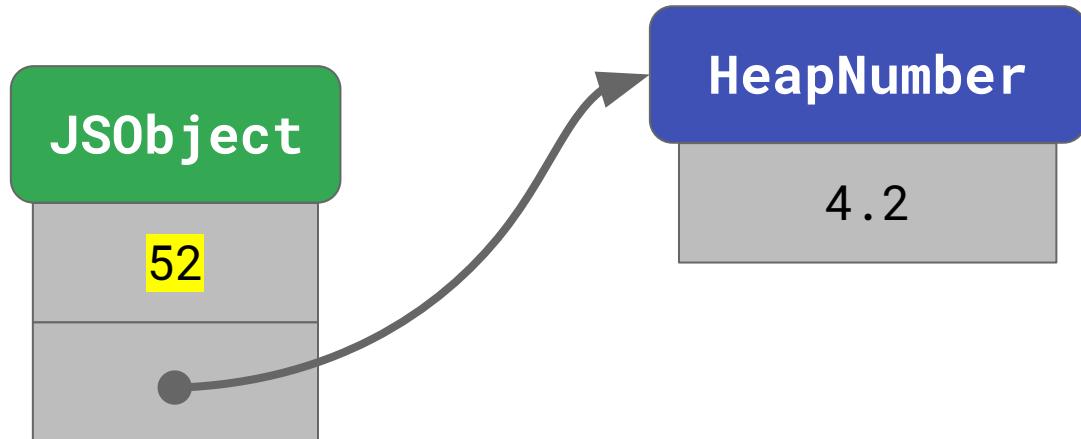
x: 42,

y: 4.2,

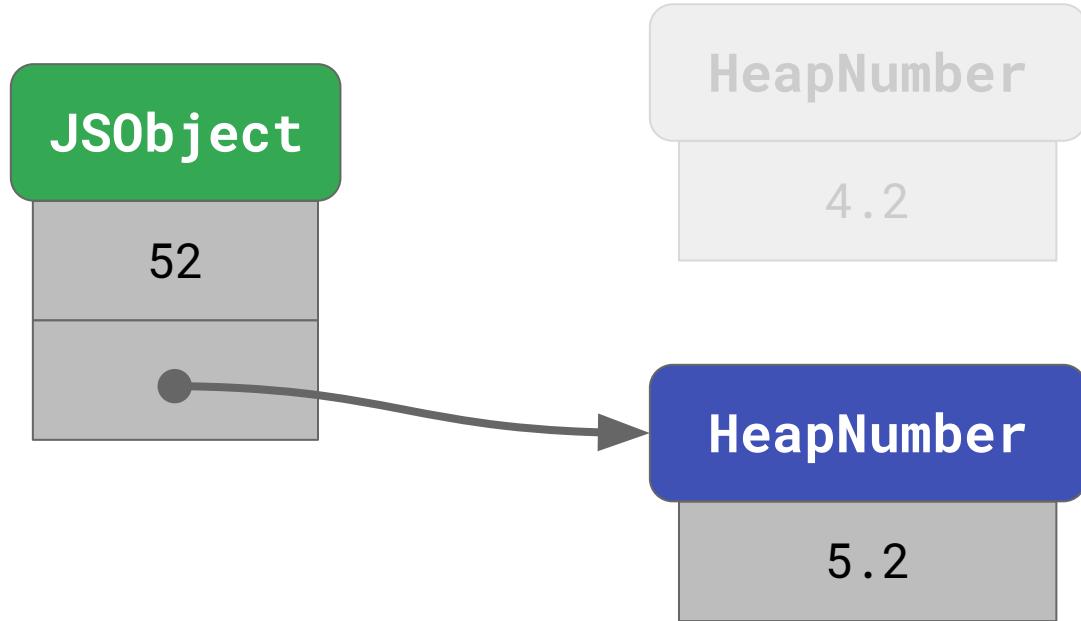
```
o = {  
  x: 42,  
  y: 4.2,  
};
```



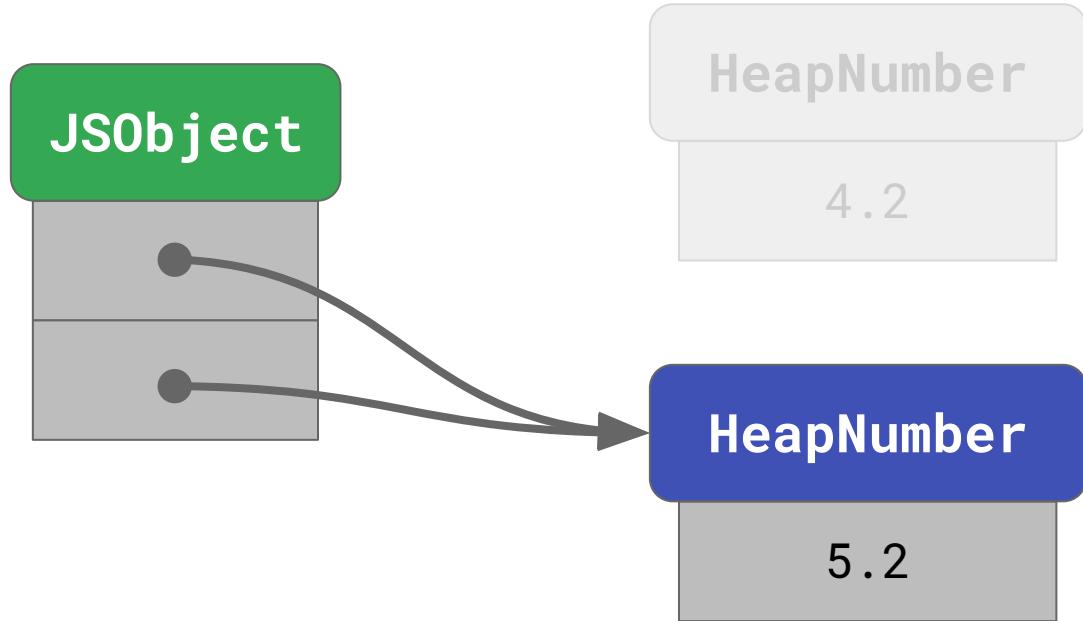
```
o = {  
  x: 42,  
  y: 4.2,  
};  
  
o.x += 10;
```



```
o = {  
  x: 42,  
  y: 4.2,  
};  
  
o.x += 10;  
o.y += 1;
```



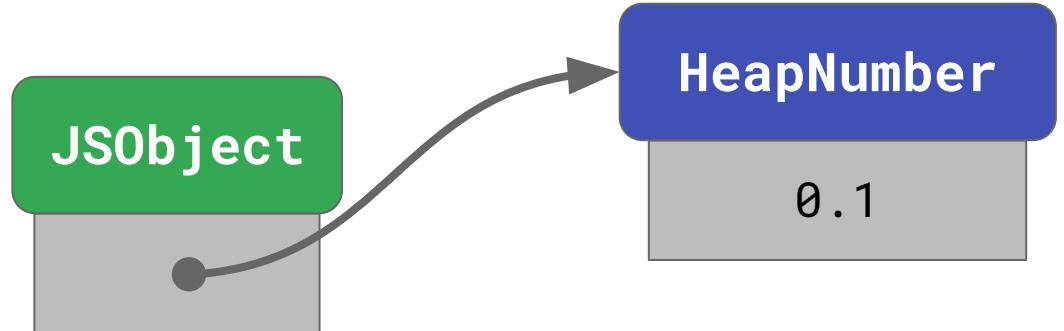
```
o = {  
  x: 42,  
  y: 4.2,  
};  
o.x += 10;  
o.y += 1;  
o.x = o.y;
```



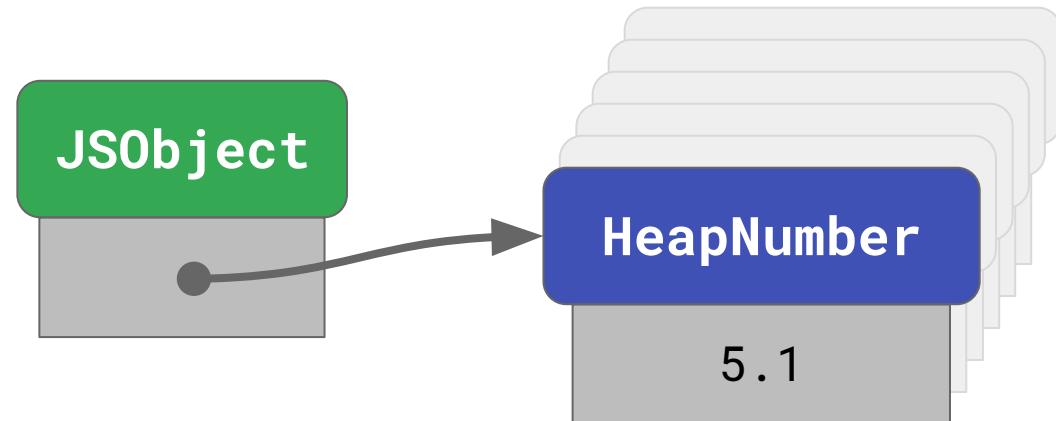
```
const object = { x: 0.1 };

for (let i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
    object.x += 1;
}
```

```
o = { x: 0.1 };
```



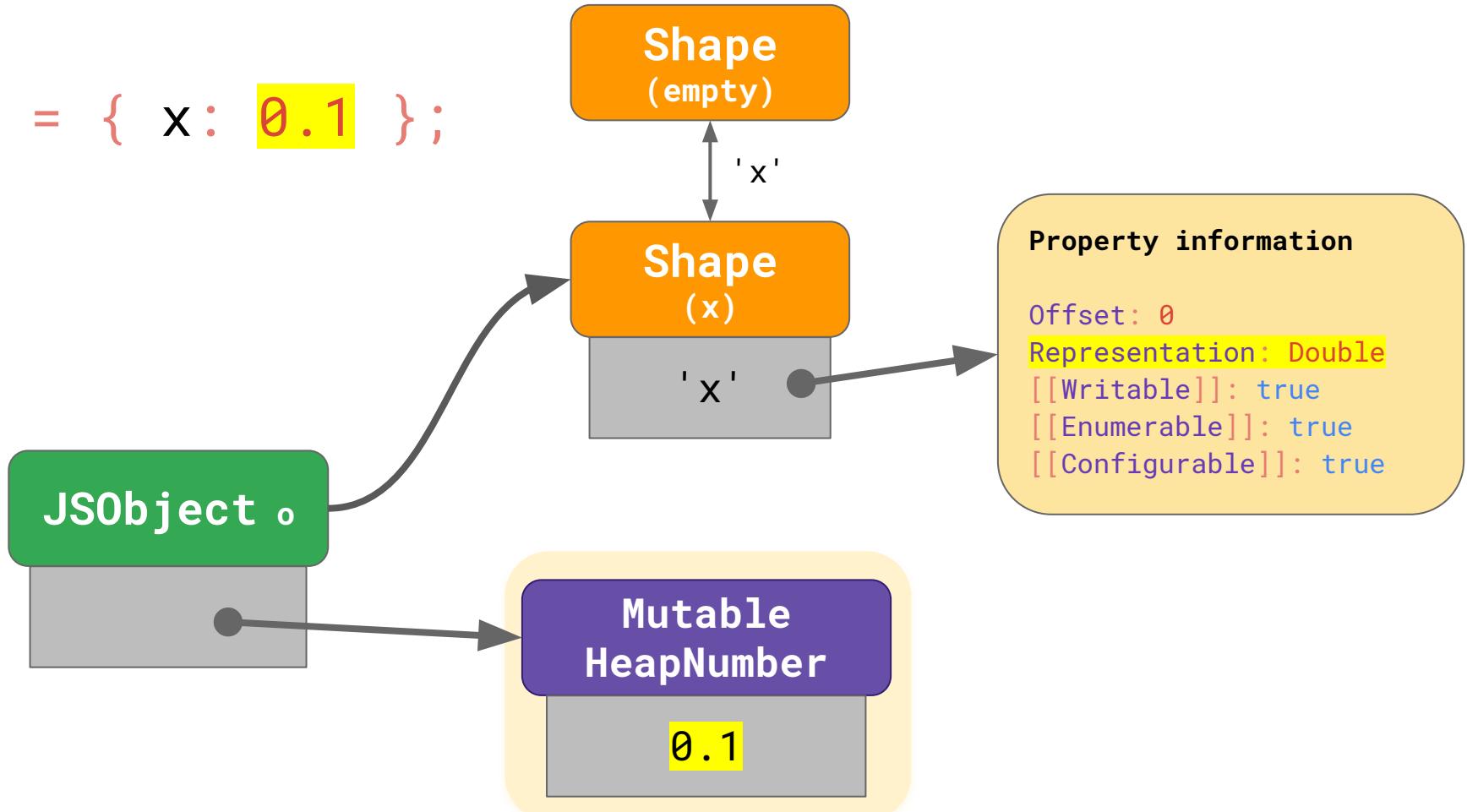
```
o = { x: 0.1 };
```



```
for (i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
    o.x += 1;
}
```



```
o = { x: 0.1 };
```



```
o = { x: 0.1 };
```

```
o.x += 1;
```

JSObject o

Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

Mutable
HeapNumber

1.1

Property information

Offset: 0
Representation: Double
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

'x'

'x'

```
o = { x: 0.1 };
```

```
o.x += 1;
```

```
y = o.x;
```

JSObject o

Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

'x'

Property information

Offset: 0
Representation: Double
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

Mutable
HeapNumber

1.1

y:

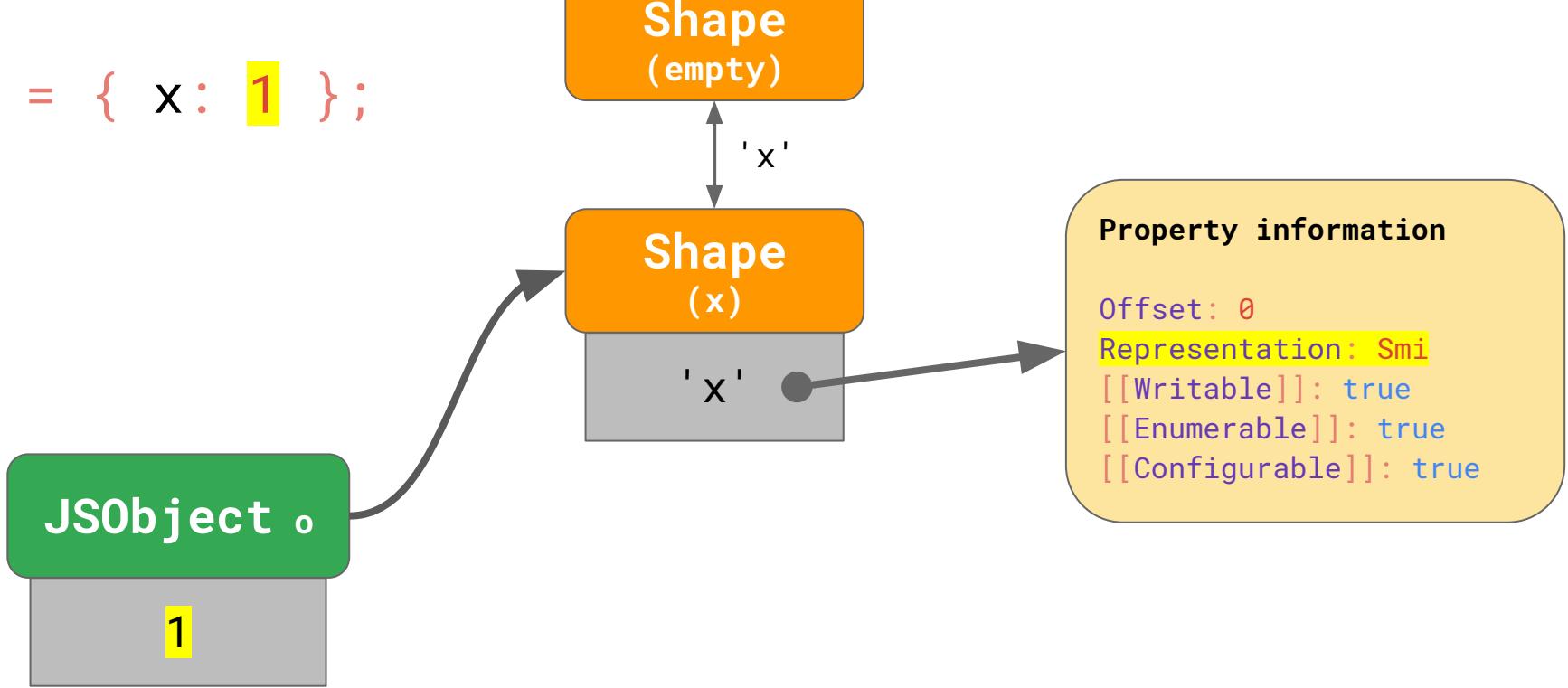
HeapNumber

1.1

```
const object = { x: 1 };
// → no “boxing” for x in object
```

```
object.x += 1;
// → update the value of x inside object
```

```
o = { x: 1 };
```



```
o = { x: 1 };
```

```
o.x += 1;
```

JSObject o

2

Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

'x'

'x'

.

Property information

Offset: 0
Representation: Smi
[[Writable]]: true
[[Enumerable]]: true
[[Configurable]]: true

```
const a = { x: 1 };
const b = { x: 2 };
// → objects have `x` as Smi field now
```

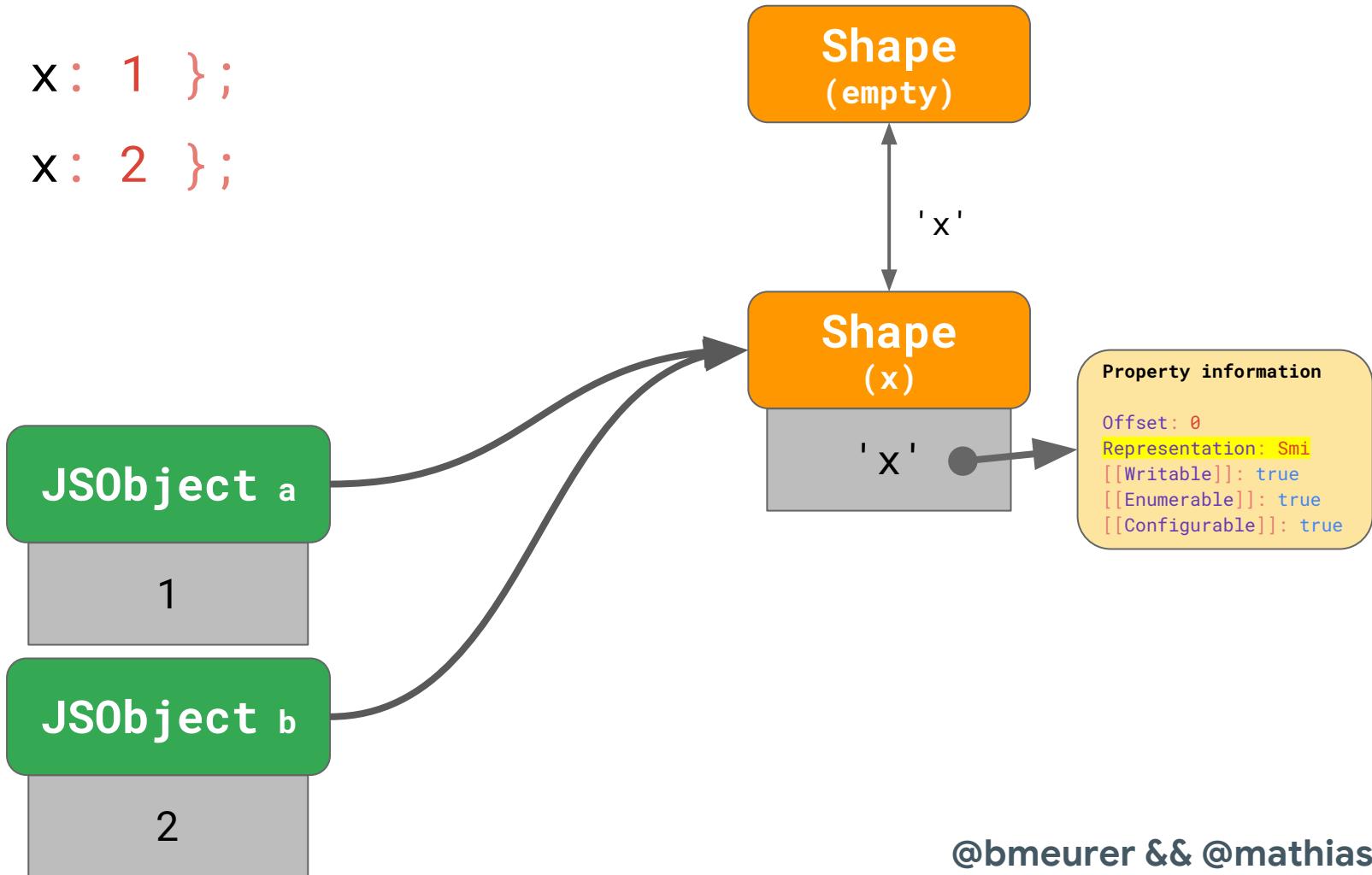
```
const a = { x: 1 };
const b = { x: 2 };
// → objects have `x` as Smi field now
```

```
b.x = 0.2;
// → `b.x` is now `Double` representation
```

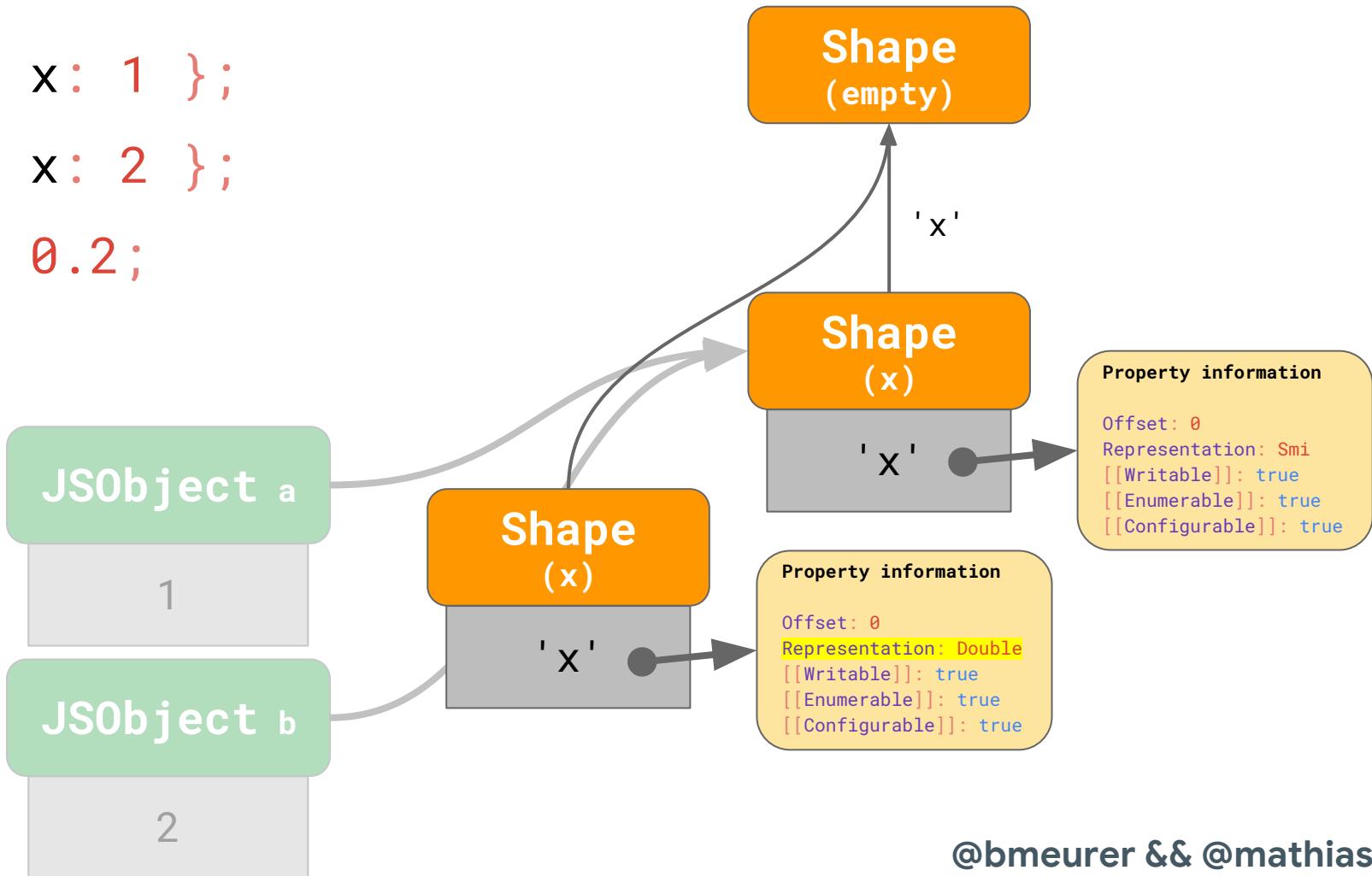
```
y = a.x;
```

```
a = { x: 1 };
```

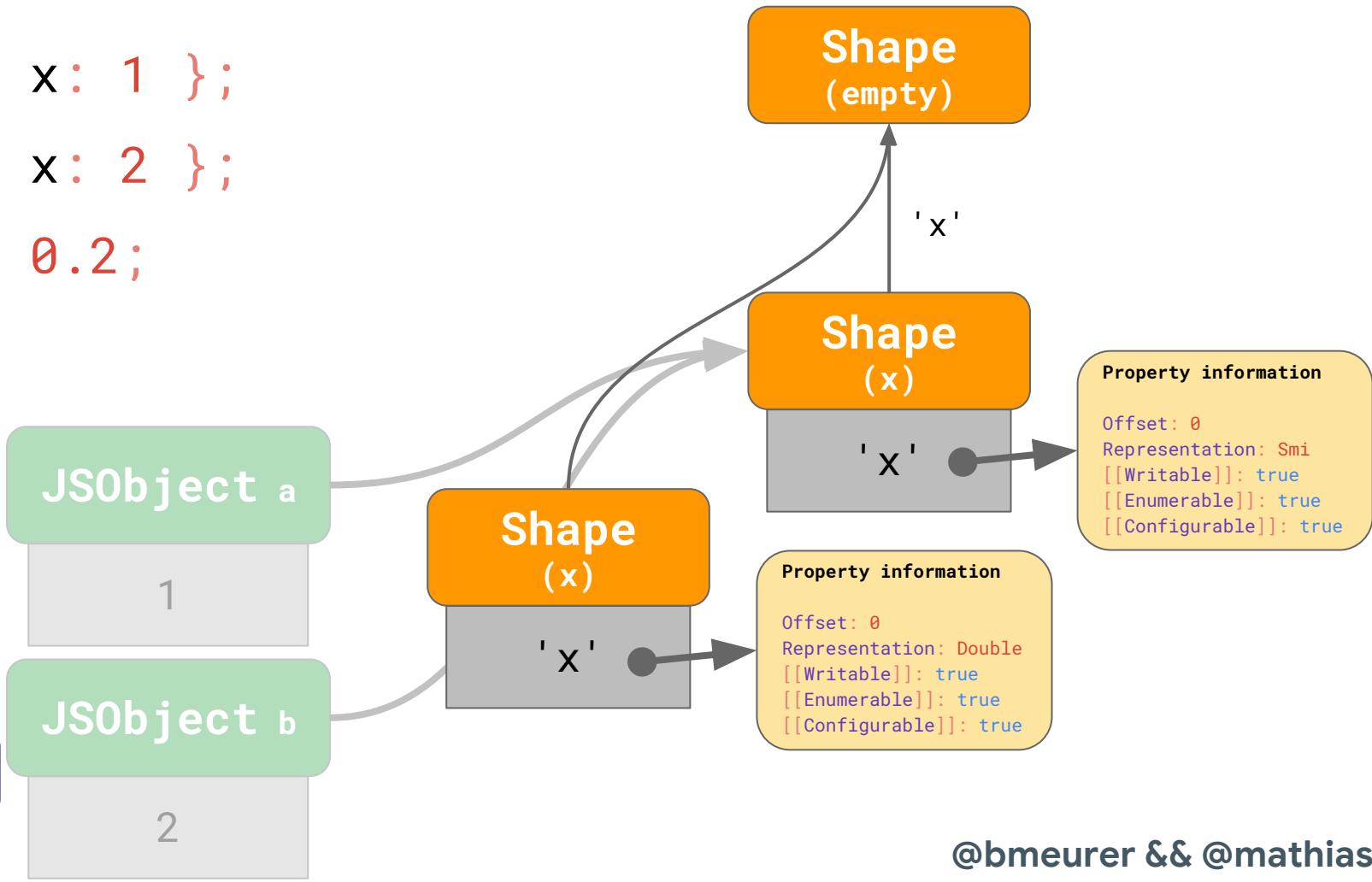
```
b = { x: 2 };
```



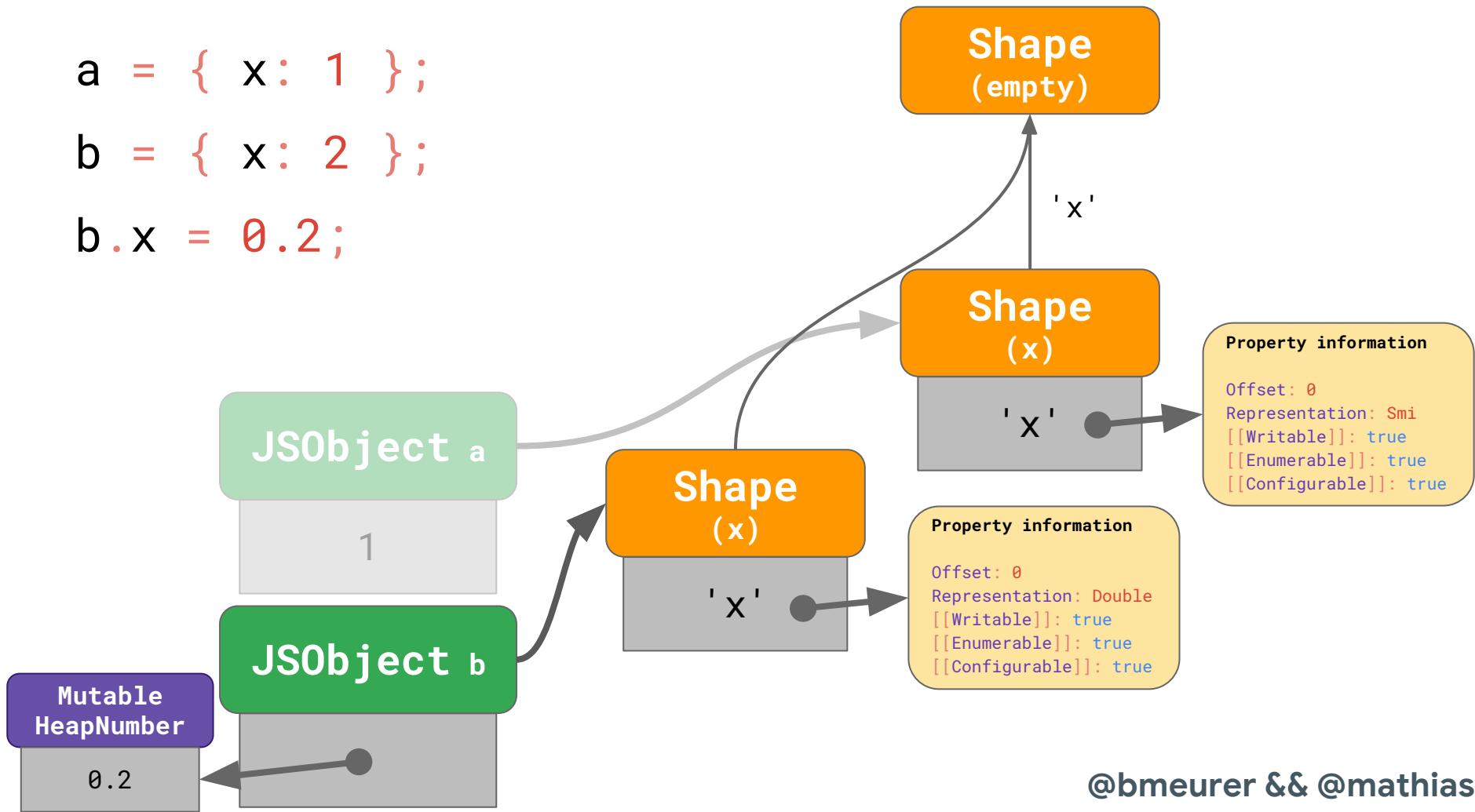
```
a = { x: 1 };
b = { x: 2 };
b.x = 0.2;
```



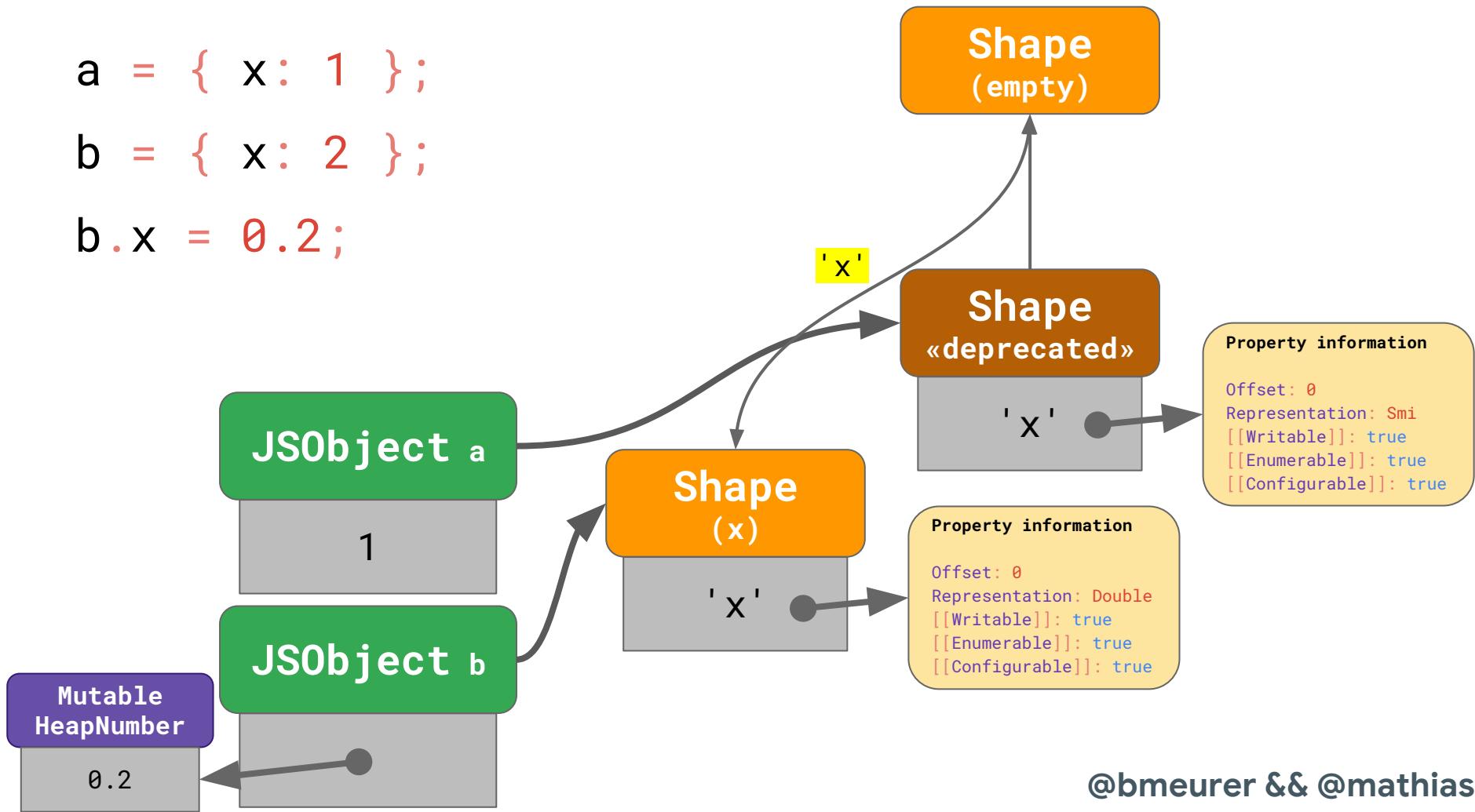
```
a = { x: 1 };
b = { x: 2 };
b.x = 0.2;
```



```
a = { x: 1 };
b = { x: 2 };
b.x = 0.2;
```



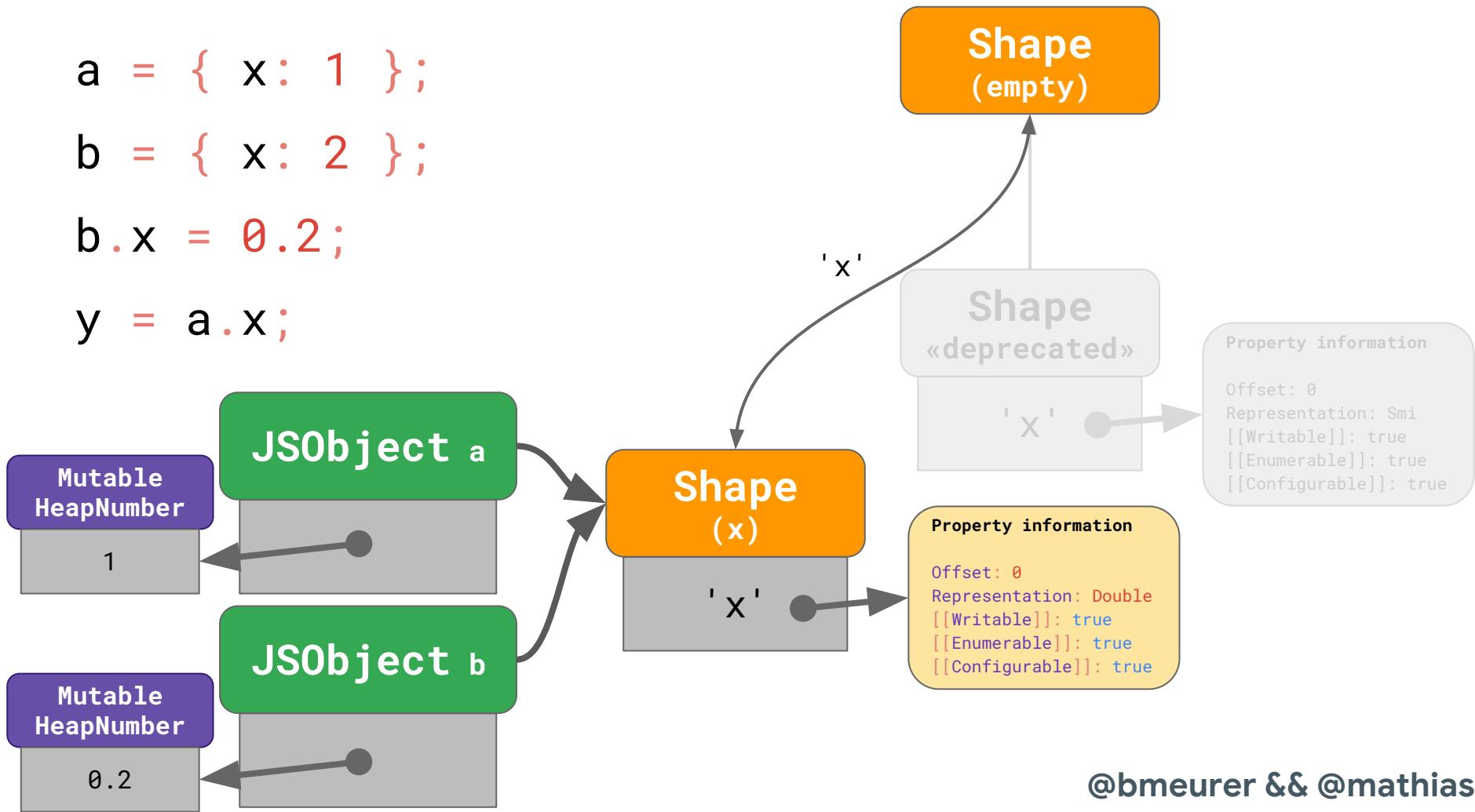
```
a = { x: 1 };
b = { x: 2 };
b.x = 0.2;
```



```

a = { x: 1 };
b = { x: 2 };
b.x = 0.2;
y = a.x;

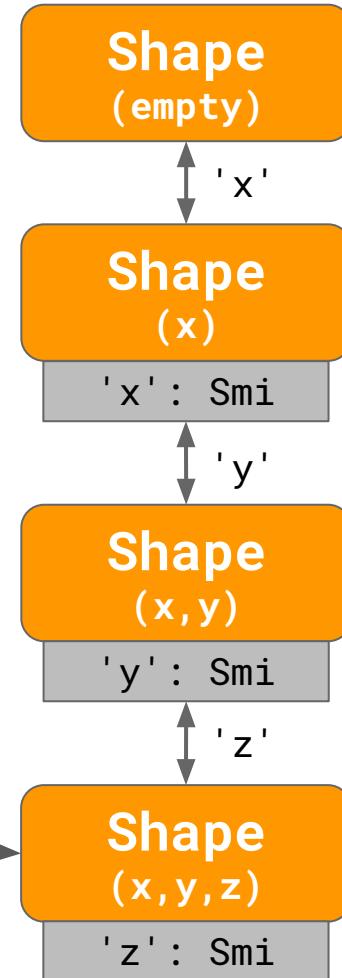
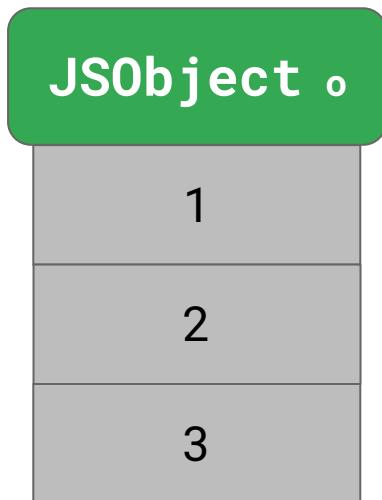
```



```
const object = {  
    x: 1,  
    y: 2,  
    z: 3,  
};
```

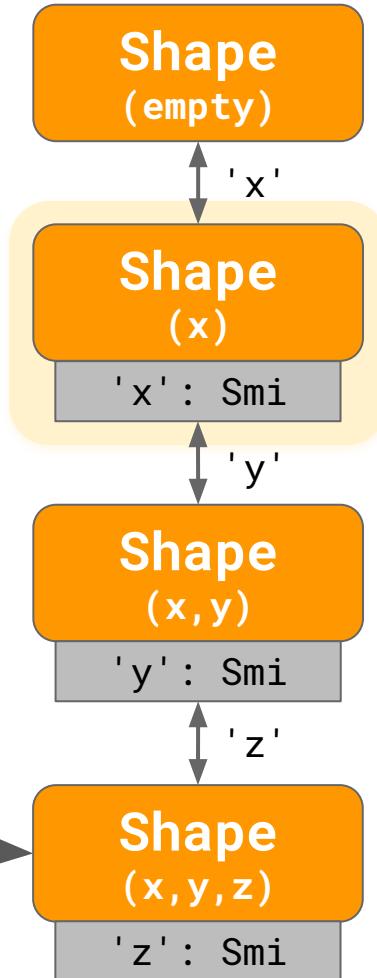
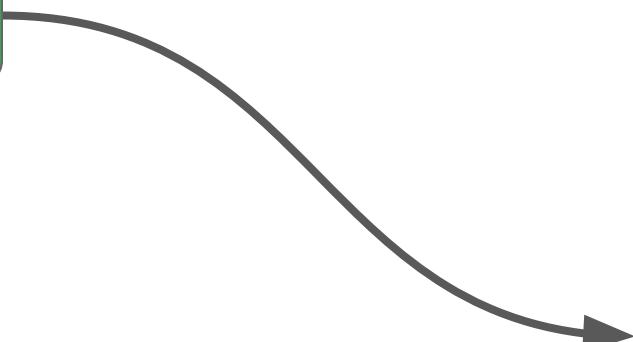
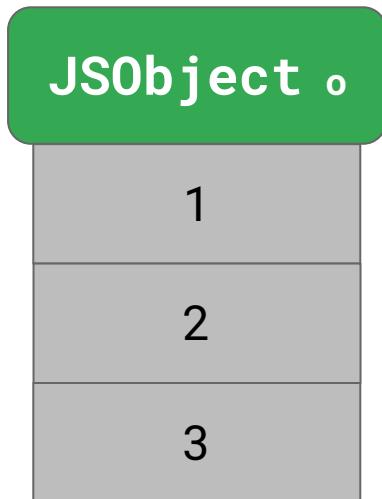
```
object.y = 0.1;
```

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2, z: 3 };
```



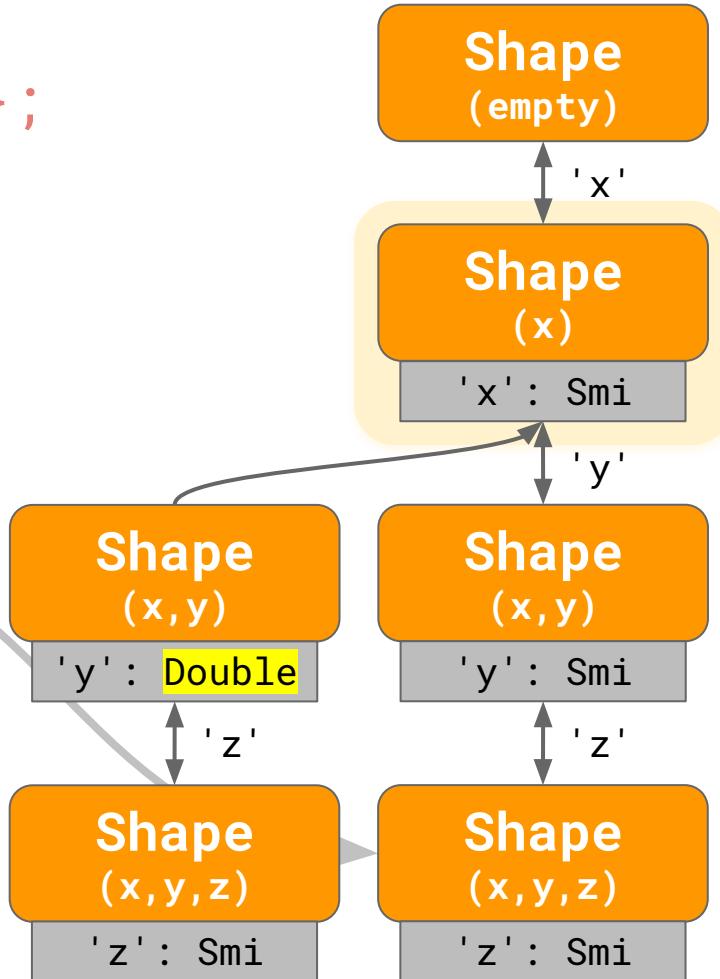
```
o = { x: 1, y: 2, z: 3 };
```

```
o.y = 0.1;
```



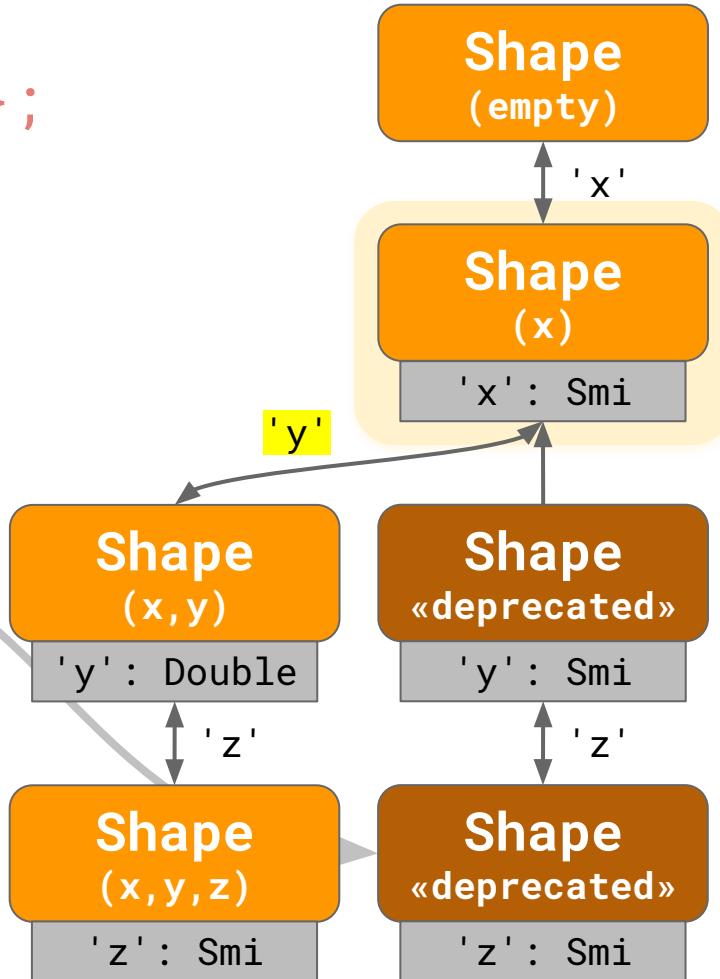
```
o = { x: 1, y: 2, z: 3 };
```

```
o.y = 0.1;
```



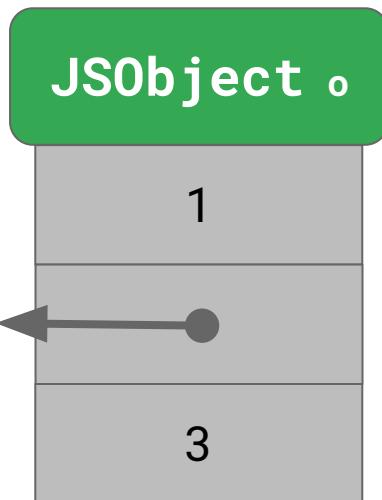
```
o = { x: 1, y: 2, z: 3 };
```

```
o.y = 0.1;
```



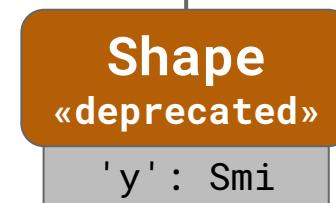
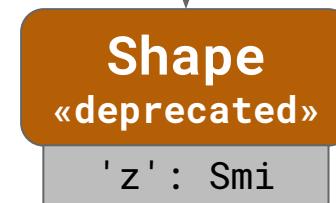
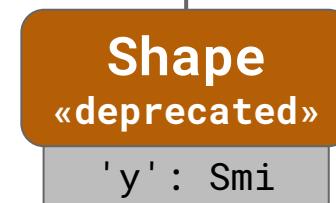
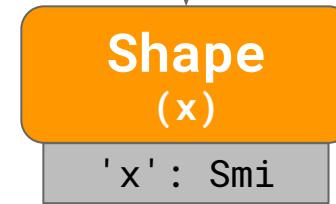
```
o = { x: 1, y: 2, z: 3 };
```

```
o.y = 0.1;
```



Mutable
HeapNumber

0.2



Engines optimize property
representations transparently

```
const object = { x: 1 };

Object.preventExtensions(object);

object.y = 2;

// TypeError: Cannot add property y;
//           object is not extensible
```

```
const object = { x: 1 };

Object.seal(object);

object.y = 2;

// TypeError: Cannot add property y;
//           object is not extensible

delete object.x;

// TypeError: Cannot delete property x
```

```
const object = { x: 1 };

Object.freeze(object);

object.y = 2;
// TypeError: Cannot add property y;
//           object is not extensible

delete object.x;
// TypeError: Cannot delete property x

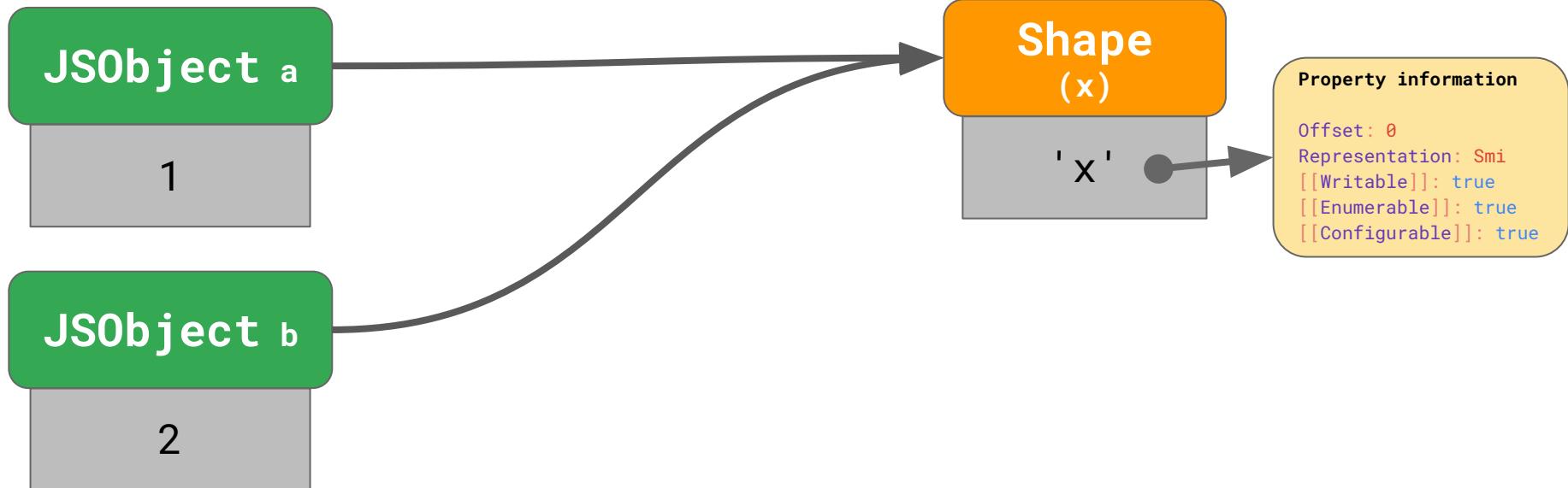
object.x = 3;
// TypeError: Cannot assign to read-only property x
```

```
const object1 = { x: 1 };
```

```
const object2 = { x: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(object2);
```

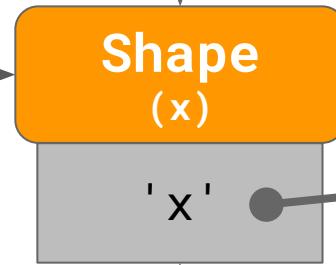
```
a = { x: 1 };  
b = { x: 2 };
```



```
a = { x: 1 };
```

```
b = { x: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(b);
```



Code

Issues 406

Pull requests 126

Projects 0

Wiki

Insights

performance cliff

Possible v8 de-opt for profiling react-dom bundles #14365

[New issue](#)

Closed

bvaughn opened this issue on Nov 30, 2018 · 25 comments



bvaughn commented on Nov 30, 2018 • edited ▾

Contributor + ...

I've observed that when React's profiling mode is enabled, updating the profiling fields [here](#) and [here](#) during the *render* phase seems to cause a significant deopt in `getHostSibling` during the *commit* phase for Chrome only. (Neither Safari nor Firefox seem to be affected by this.)

I have created a repro case with inline annotations here:

<https://github.com/bvaughn/react-profiling-v8-deopt-repo#about-this-repo-case>

(Note that the above repo is private. Please tag me here if you need access.)



bvaughn changed the title **Possible v8 de-opt [WIP]** Possible v8 de-opt for profiling react-dom bundles on Nov 30, 2018



bvaughn commented on Nov 30, 2018 • edited ▾

Contributor + ...

cc @bmeurer and @mathiasbynens

Assignees

No one assigned

Labels

None yet

Projects

None yet

Milestone

No milestone

Notifications

Unsubscribe

You're receiving notifications because you were mentioned.

6 participants

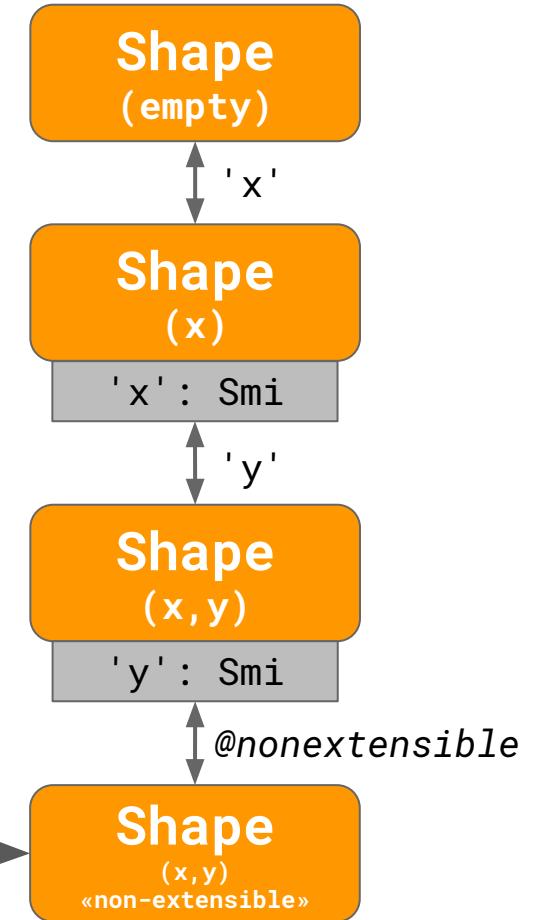
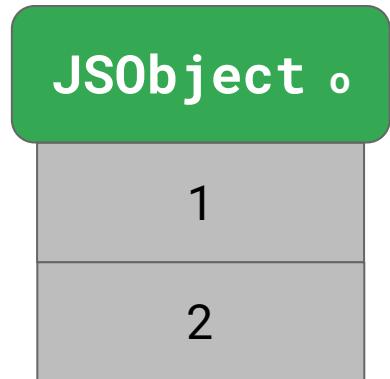
facebook/react#14365

@bvaughn Can haz repo access? I imagine @bmeurer would want access as well.

```
const object = { x: 1, y: 2 };
Object.preventExtensions(object);
object.y = 0.2;
```

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(o);
```

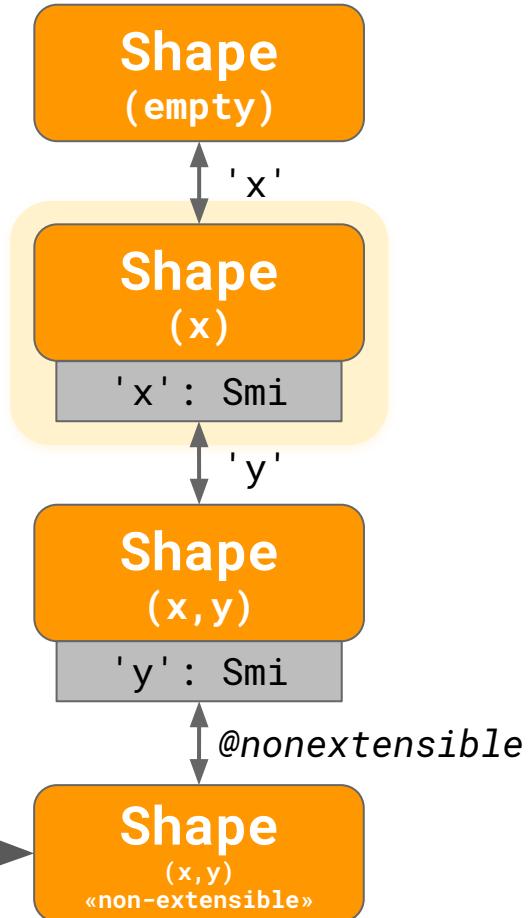
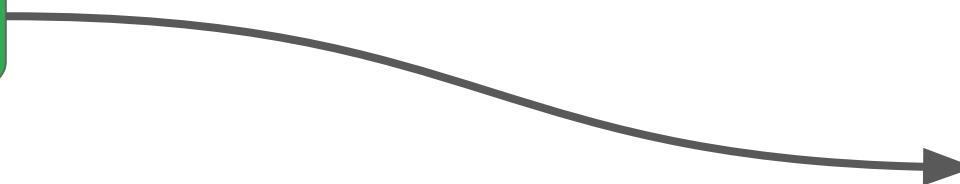
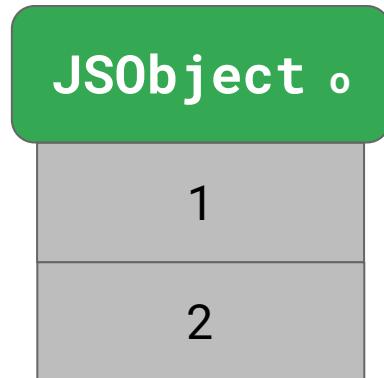


@bmeurer && @mathias

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(o);
```

```
o.y = 0.2;
```

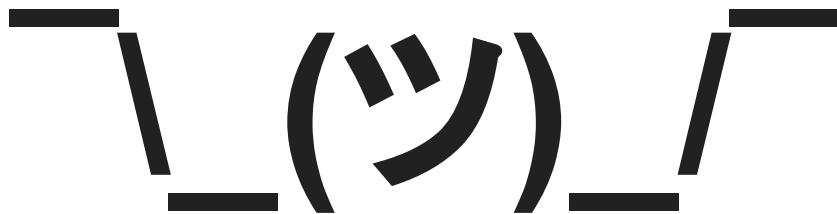


@bmeurer && @mathias

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(o);
```

```
o.y = 0.2;
```



JSObject o

1

2

Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

Shape
(x,y)

Shape
(x,y)
«non-extensible»

'x'

'x': Smi

'y'

'y': Smi

@nonextensible

@bmeurer && @mathias

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(o);
```

```
o.y = 0.2;
```



JSObject o

1

2

Shape
(empty)

Shape
(x)

Shape
(x,y)

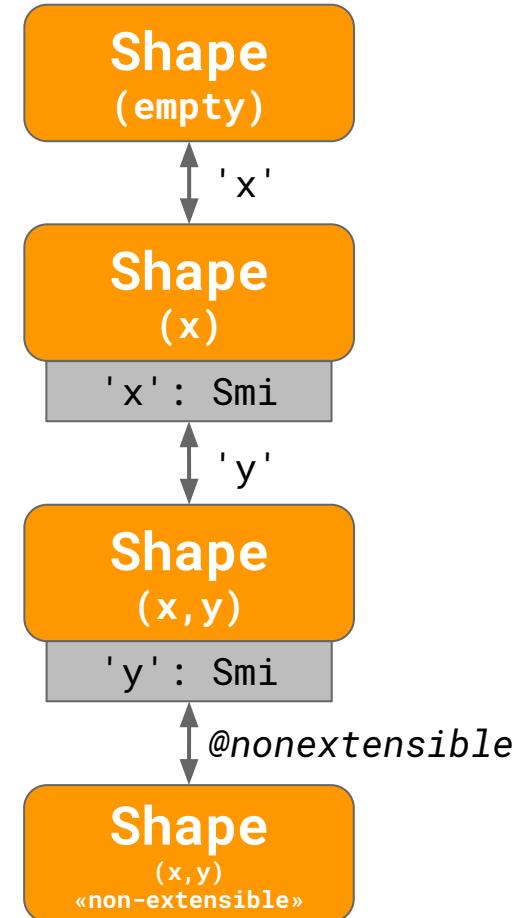
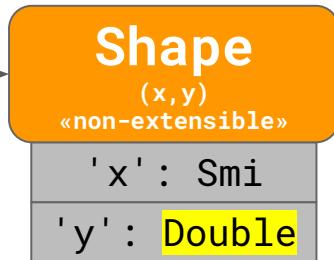
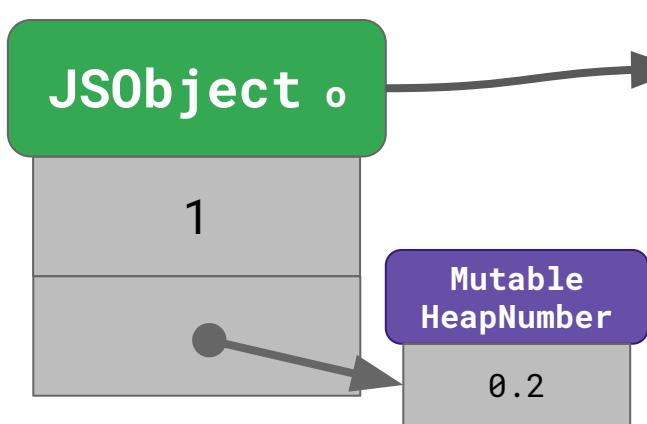
Shape
(x,y)
«non-extensible»

@bmeurer && @mathias

```
o = { x: 1, y: 2 };
```

```
Object.preventExtensions(o);
```

```
o.y = 0.2;
```



`@bmeurer && @mathias`

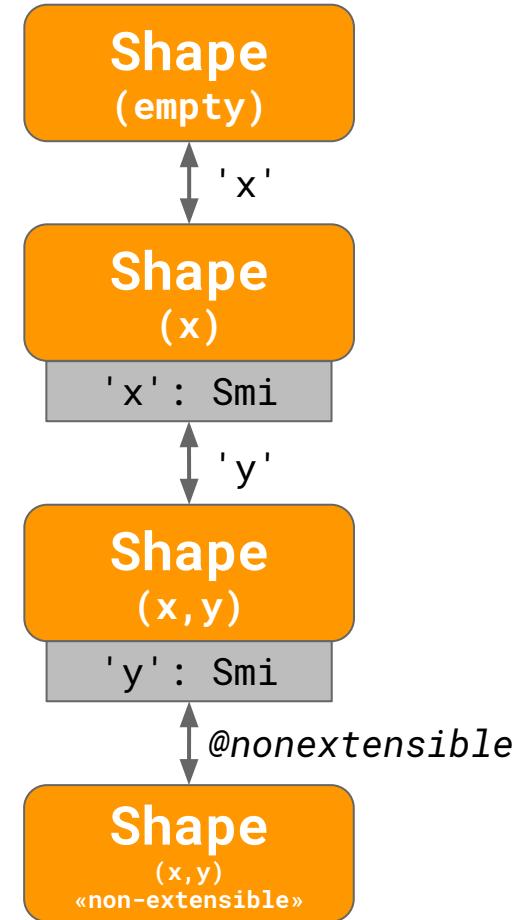
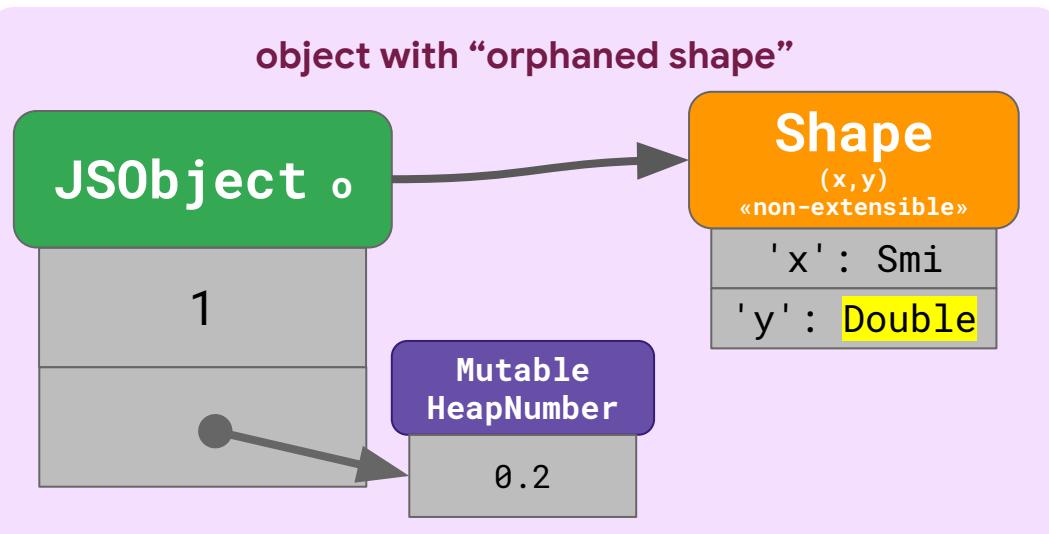
```

o = { x: 1, y: 2 };

Object.preventExtensions(o);

o.y = 0.2;

```

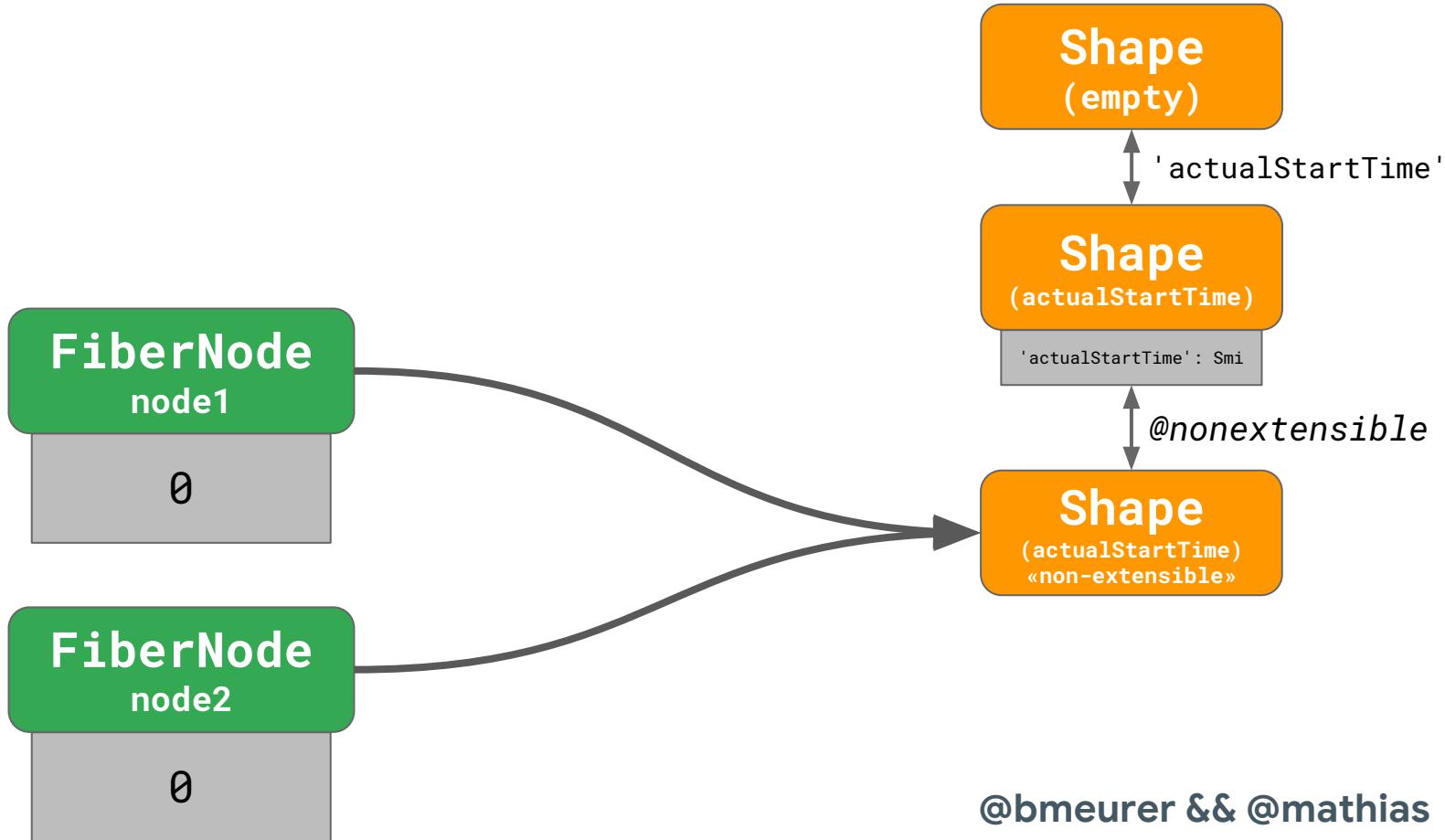


@bmeurer && @mathias

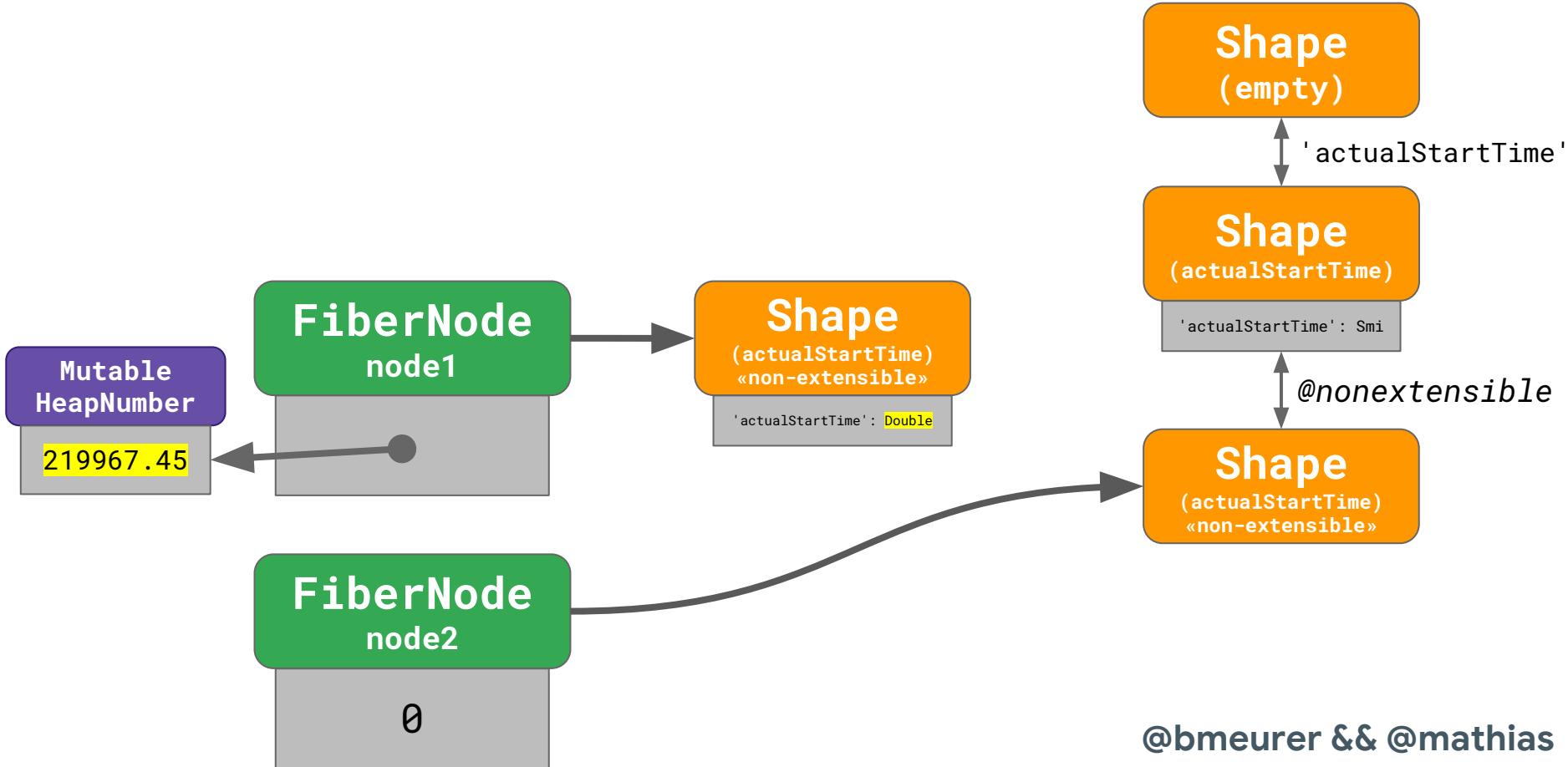
```
class FiberNode {  
    constructor() {  
        this.actualStartTime = 0;  
        Object.preventExtensions(this);  
    }  
}
```

```
const node1 = new FiberNode();  
const node2 = new FiberNode();
```

```
class FiberNode {  
    constructor() {  
        this.actualStartTime = 0;  
        Object.preventExtensions(this);  
    }  
}  
  
const node1 = new FiberNode();  
const node2 = new FiberNode();  
// Later on...  
node1.actualStartTime =  
    performance.now();  
  
// Even later on...  
node2.actualStartTime =  
    performance.now();
```

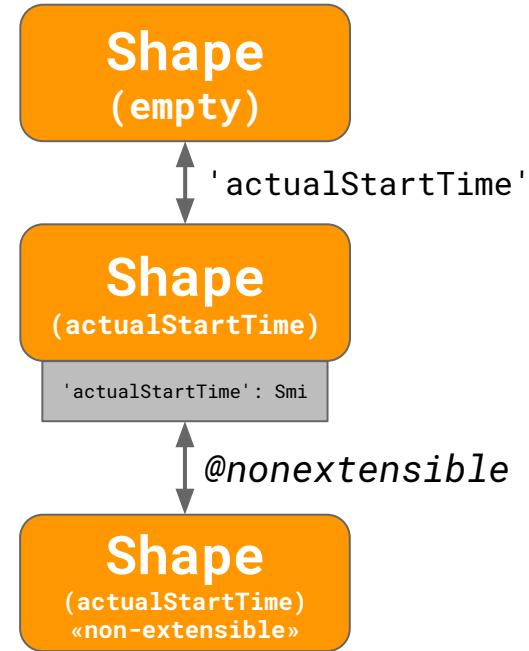
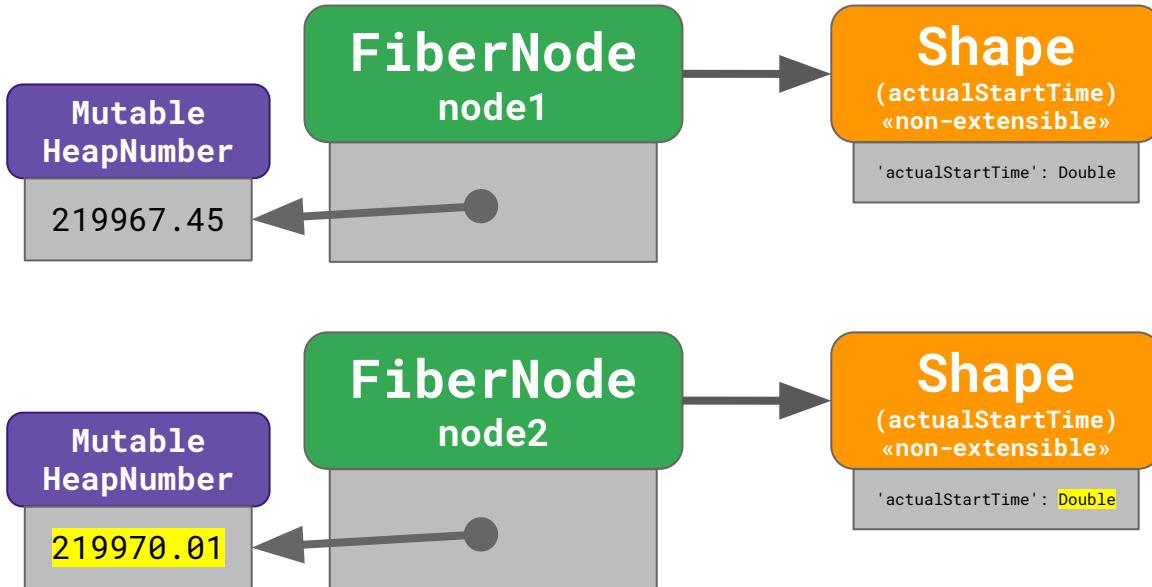


```
node1.actualStartTime = performance.now();
```



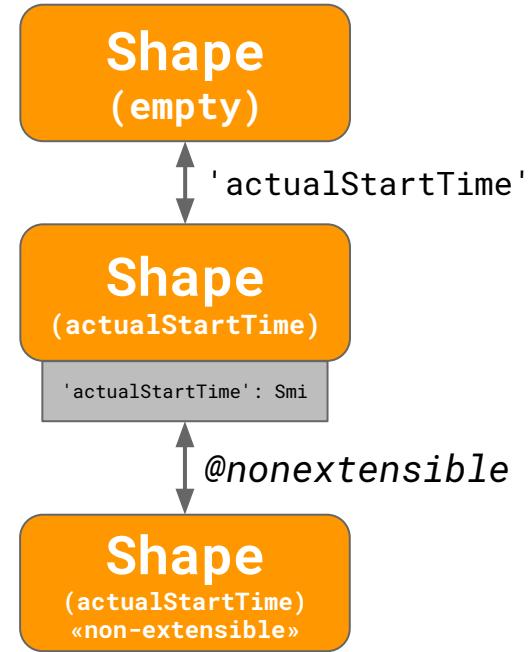
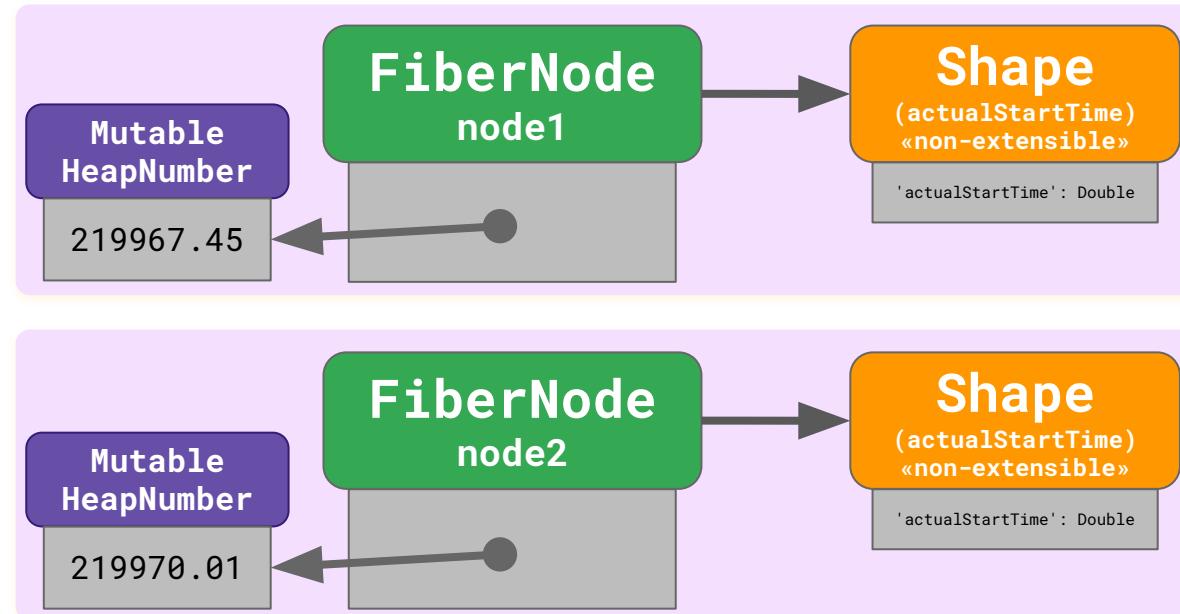
@bmeurer && @mathias

```
node1.actualStartTime = performance.now();  
node2.actualStartTime = performance.now();
```



@bmeurer && @mathias

```
node1.actualStartTime = performance.now();  
node2.actualStartTime = performance.now();
```



@bmeurer && @mathias

★ Merged as [06ba822](#) | [1442640](#): Map update for integrity level transitions.

Updated Feb 01

Owner Jaroslav Sevcik

Uploader Commit Bot

Committer Commit Bot

Assignee

Reviewers Commit Bot

Igor Sheludko

[ADD REVIEWER](#)

CC v8-reviews@googlegroups.com

[ADD CC](#)

Repo [v8/v8](#)

Branch [master](#)

Parent [cbeeb86](#)

Topic No topic

Hashtags

✓ Code-Review +1 Igor Sheludko

Other labels

[REPLY](#)

Map update for integrity level transitions.

This adds support for integrity level transitions (preventExtensions, seal and freeze) to MapUpdater and Map::TryUpdate.

In both cases, we first try to detect whether there were integrity level transitions in the transition tree to the old map and make note of the most restrictive integrity transition and the map just before the transition (integrity-source-map). Then we find an appropriate root (based on integrity-source-map's elements kind) and replay the transitions based on the integrity-source-map's descriptor array. Finally, if we saw an integrity level transition in the beginning, we will find-or-create that transition (on the updated version of integrity-source-map).

For the following micro-benchmark, we get about 10x speedup.

...

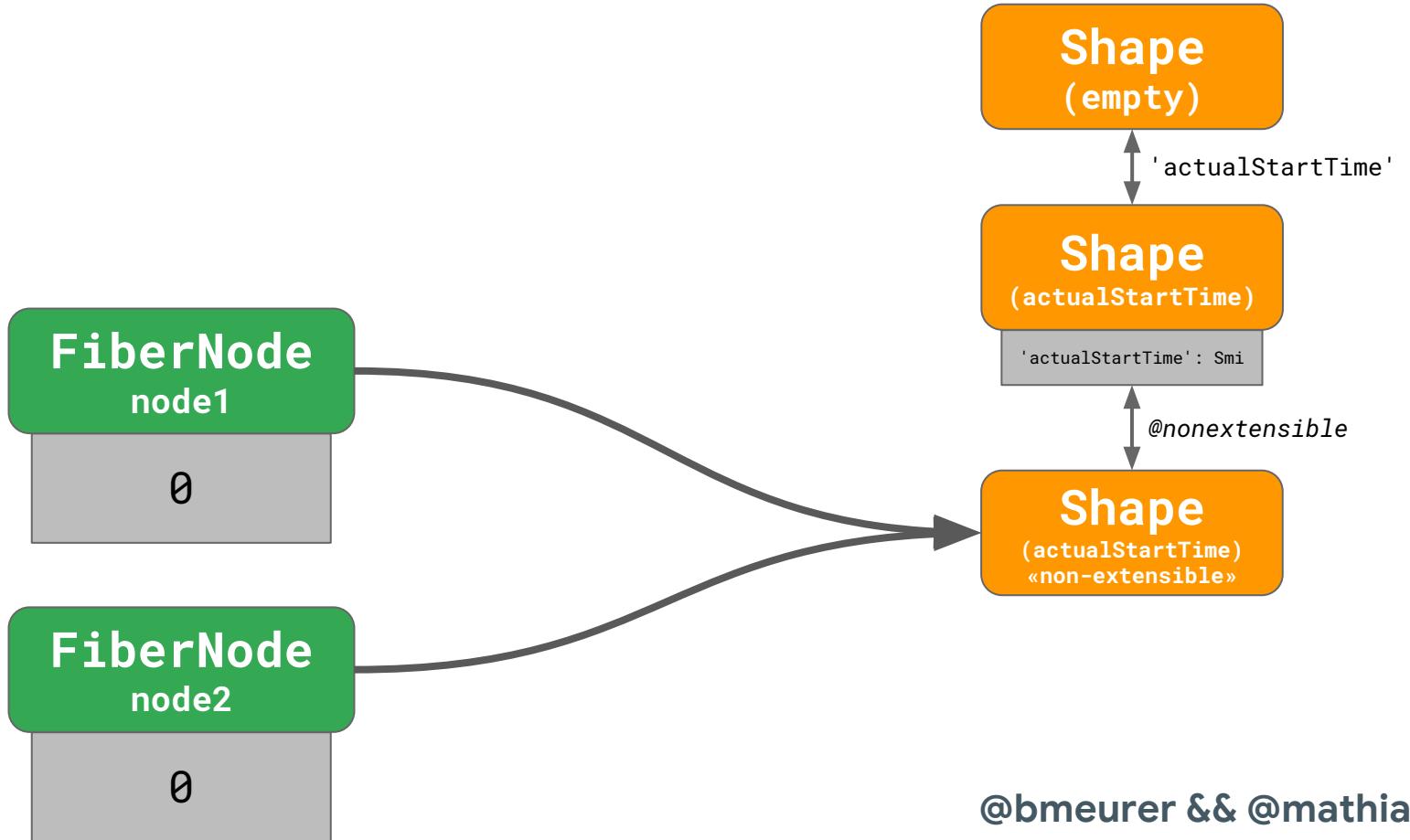
```
function C() {  
    this.x = 1;  
    Object.seal(this);  
    this.x = 0.1;
```

}

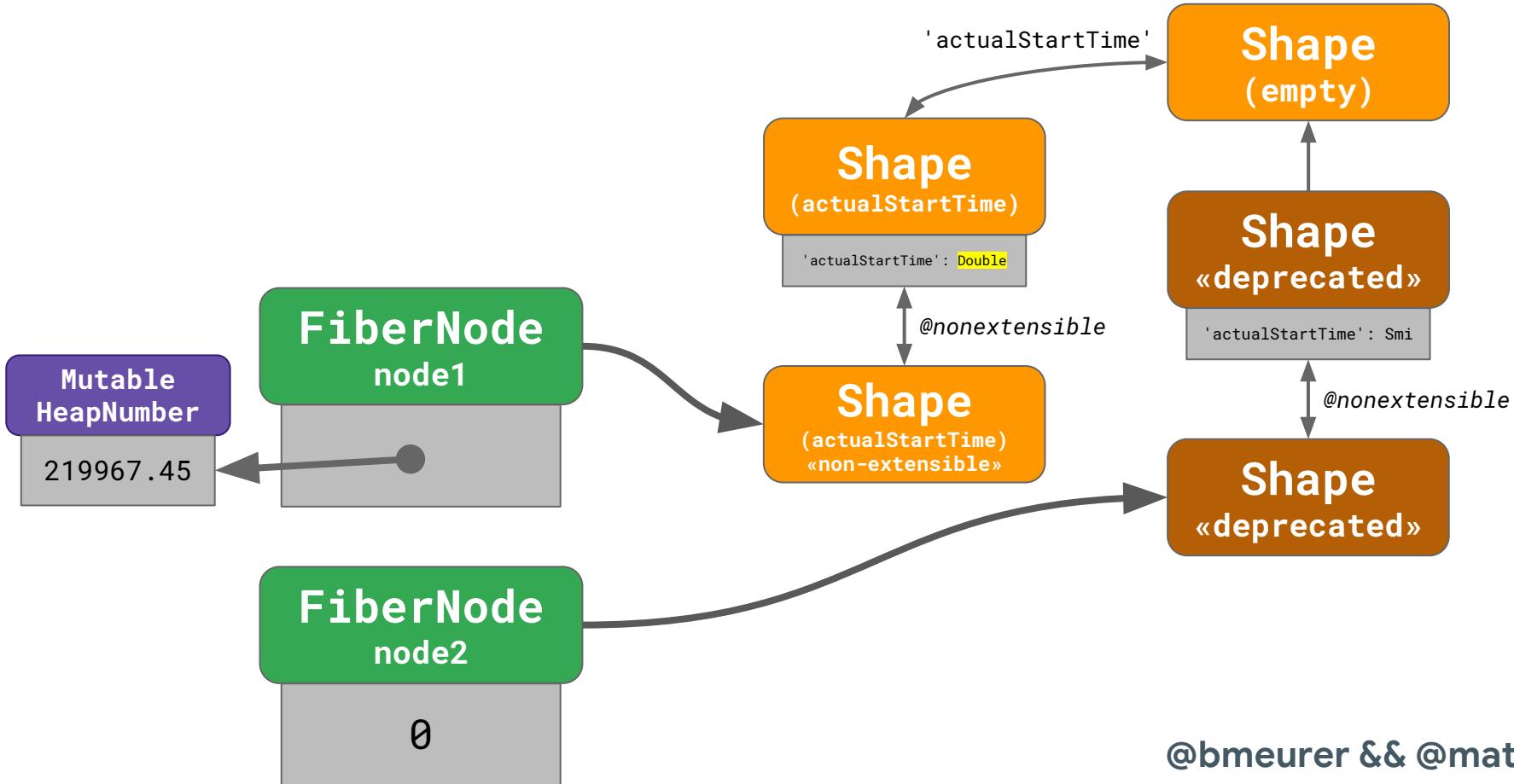
chromium-review.googlesource.com/1442640

Tree is open (Automatic: (/·ω·)/)

[▼ SHOW MORE](#)

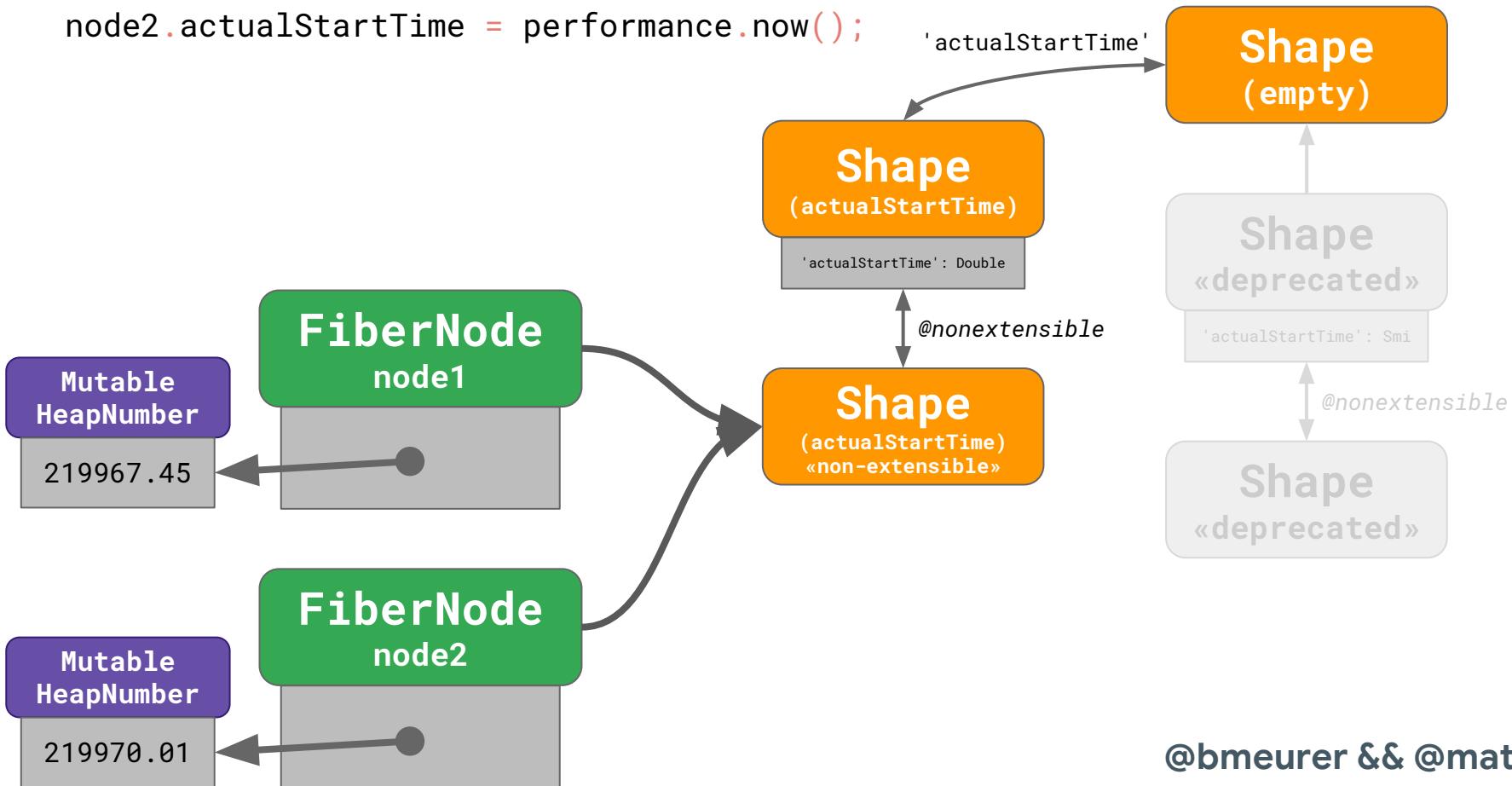


```
node1.actualStartTime = performance.now();
```



@bmeurer && @mathias

```
node1.actualStartTime = performance.now();
node2.actualStartTime = performance.now();
```



@bmeurer && @mathias

performance cliff

Prevent a v8 deopt when profiling #14383

Merged

bvaughn merged 1 commit into facebook:master from bvaughn:prevent-v8-profiler-deopt on 3 Dec 2018

Conversation 7

Commits 1

Checks 0

Files changed 1

Changes from all commits ▾

File filter... ▾

Jump to... ▾

+17 -0

Diff settings ▾

Review changes ▾

17 packages/react-reconciler/src/ReactFiber.js

Show comments

Copy path

View file

```
@@ -254,6 +254,23 @@ function FiberNode(
 254   254     this.alternate = null;
 255   255
 256   256     if (enableProfilerTimer) {
 257     +   // Note: The following is done to avoid a v8 deopt.
 258     +   //
 259     +   // It is important to initialize the fields below with doubles.
 260     +   // Otherwise Fibers will deopt and end up having separate shapes when
 261     +   // doubles are later assigned to fields that initially contained smis.
 262     +   // This is a bug in v8 having something to do with Object.preventExtension().
 263     +   //
 264     +   // Learn more about this deopt here:
 265     +   // https://github.com/facebook/react/issues/14365
 266     +   // https://bugs.chromium.org/p/v8/issues/detail?id=8538
 267     +   this.actualDuration = Number.NaN;
 268     +   this.actualStartTime = Number.NaN;
 269     +   this.selfBaseDuration = Number.NaN;
 270     +   this.treeBaseDuration = Number.NaN;
 271     +
 272     +   // It's okay to replace the initial doubles with smis after initialization.
 273     +   // This simplifies other profiler code and doesn't trigger the deopt.
 274
 275     this.actualDuration = 0;
 276     this.actualStartTime = -1;
 277     this.selfBaseDuration = 0;
 278     this.treeBaseDuration = 0;
 279
 280   }
 281
 282   this._debugID = debugCounter++;
 283   this._debugSource = null;
```

facebook/react#14383

```
// Introduce fields with `Double` representation  
  
this.actualDuration = Number.MIN_VALUE;  
  
this.actualStartTime = Number.MIN_VALUE;  
  
this.selfBaseDuration = Number.MIN_VALUE;  
  
this.treeBaseDuration = Number.MIN_VALUE;
```

```
// Actual field initialization  
  
this.actualDuration = 0;  
  
this.actualStartTime = -1;  
  
this.selfBaseDuration = 0;  
  
this.treeBaseDuration = 0;
```

```
class Point {  
    x = null;  
    y = null;  
}
```

```
const p = new Point();  
p.x = 0.1;  
p.y = 402;
```

In-place field representation changes

Attention: Shared Google-externally

Authors: jarin@, bmeurer@, tebbi@

Last Updated: 2019-02-20

TL;DR V8 uses a technique called field representation tracking to optimize storage and access for fields based on the representation of values seen so far. Currently, changes between field representations always require map transitions, even if the representations are compatible. This document describes a design to make those changes in-place whenever possible.

Short Link bit.ly/v8-in-place-field-representation-changes

Bugs [v8:8749](#), [v8:8865](#)

Motivation

The problem was first spotted when investigating Speedometer2/ElmJS-TodoMVC performance ([v8:8749](#)), where the browser spends 20% of time migrating maps from `Map` objects to `Object` to update field representations.

bit.ly/v8-in-place-field-representation-changes

We illustrate the problem on the following example:

Initialize fields with realistic
values



JavaScript engine trade-offs:

- *generating code quickly* vs. *generating quick code*

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- *optimization level* vs. *memory usage*

JavaScript objects:

- string-keyed dictionaries

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- optimizations via *Shapes*

JavaScript types:

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- primitive vs. object types
- types vs. value representations

Performance advice:

- always initialize objects in the same way

Performance advice:

- always initialize objects in the same way
- initialize fields with sensible values

Thank you!



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```
const object = {  
    x: 42,  
    y: 4.2,  
};  
  
// Later  
object.x += 10;  
object.y += 1;  
object.x = object.y;
```