Building JIT Compilers for Dynamic Languages with Low Development Effort

(and relatively good performance)

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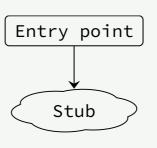


Introduction

- Project started in 2013
- Basic Block Versioning (BBV)
 - Simple and Effective Type Check Removal through Lazy Basic Block Versioning Chevalier-Boisvert & Feeley - ECOOP 2015
 - Simple technique, a single compilation pass
- Explore ideas on Basic Block Versioning
- Explore simple and efficient implementations

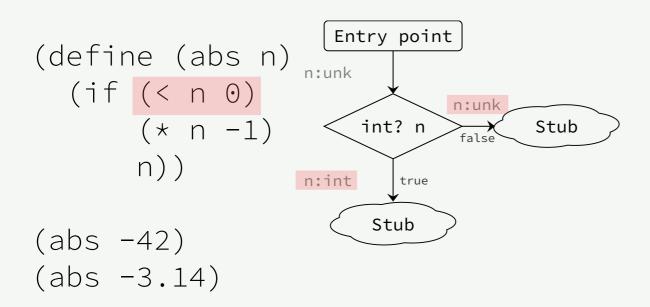
Goals

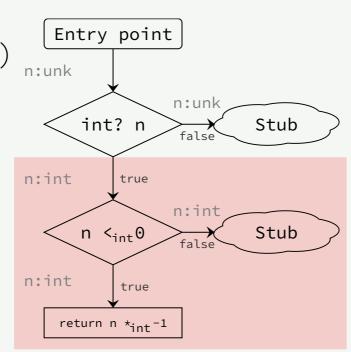
- Implement BBV using a simple architecture
 - AST to machine code generally presented as the simplest approach
 - Why not for an optimizing JIT?
 - → Do not use any intermediate representation
- Use optimizations for good performance
 - Without complexifying the architecture
 - With simplicity in mind
 - → limit the use of static analysis
- What performance?



```
(abs -42)
(abs -3.14)
```

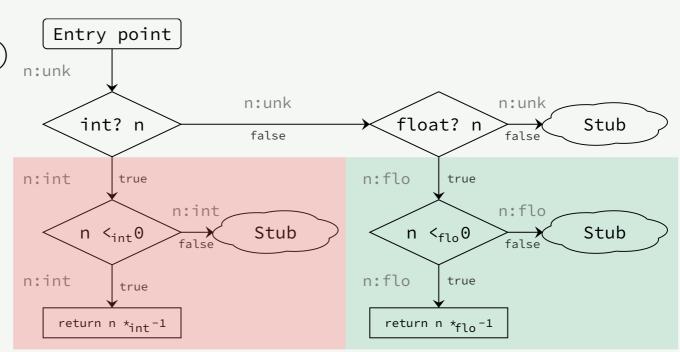
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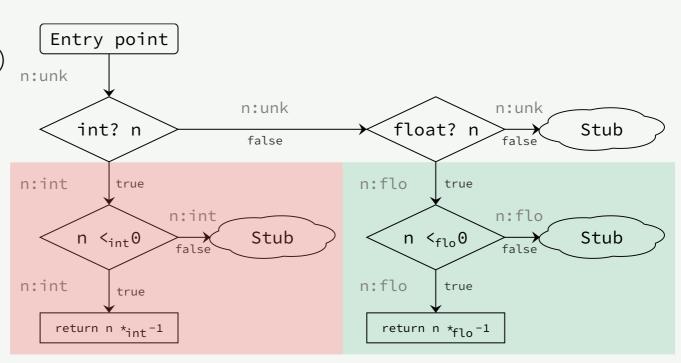
- Specialized for n:int
- No more type check

(abs -42) (abs -3.14)



- Specialized for n:int
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- Specialized for n:flo
- No more type check



- Specialized for n:int
- No more type check

- Specialized for n:flo
- No more type check



Lazy compilation of basic blocks
 With code specialization

Apply BBV on AST

Example grammar

```
<E> ::= <Id>
          <Cst>
        | (set! <Id> <E>)
         | (if <E> <E> <E>)
i = [a-z] +
<Cst> ::= <Int>
         | <Bool>
<Int> ::= [0-9]+
<Bool> ::= #t
```

```
(define (gen-expr expr)
  (match expr
    (,c when (constant? c)
     (gen-instr `(push ,c)))
    (,v when (variable? v)
     (gen-instr `(push ,v)))
    ((set! ,v ,E1) when (variable? v)
     (gen-expr E1)
     (gen-instr `(store ,v))
     (gen-instr `(push #f)))
    ((if ,E1 ,E2 ,E3)
     (gen-expr E1)
     (let ((instr1 (gen-instr `(iffalse ???))))
       (gen-expr E2)
       (let ((instr2 (gen-instr `(goto ???))))
         (comefrom instr1)
         (gen-expr E3)
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  (gen-expr E1)
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  (gen-instr `(push #f)))
                                              push 42
e.g. store n
push #f
    ((if ,E1 ,E2 ,E3)
      (gen-expr E1)
      (let ((instr1 (gen-instr `(iffalse ???))))
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     (gen-instr `(store ,v))
     (gen-instr `(push #f)))
    ((if ,E1 ,E2 ,E3)
                                                          push n
    (gen-expr E1)
     (let ((instr1 (gen-instr `(iffalse ???))))
                                                          iffalse 3
       (gen-expr E2)
      (let ((instr2 (gen-instr `(goto ???))))
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Example:

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(gen-expr (read))
(gen-instr `(return))
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X Lazy compilationX Code specialization

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(define (gen-expr expr cont)
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     (lambda ()
       (gen-instr `(push ,c))
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       (gen-instr `(push ,v))
       (cont)))
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     (let ((scont (lambda ()
                     (gen-instr `(store ,v))
                     (gen-instr `(push #f))
                    (cont))))
       (gen-expr E1 scont)))
    ((if ,E1 ,E2 ,E3)
     (let* ((stub-false (make-stub E3 cont))
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   (,v when (variable? v)
    (lambda ()
                                                                       Example:
      (gen-instr `(push ,v))
      (cont)))
                                                                 (gen-expr
   ((set! ,v ,E1) when (variable? v)
                                                                   (read)
    (let ((scont (lambda ()
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                                                                     (gen-instr `(return))))
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                                                Lazy compilation
   ((if ,E1 ,E2 ,E3)
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                                                X Code specialization
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(define (gen-expr expr cont)
  (match expr
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     (lambda (ctx)
       (gen-instr `(push ,c))
       (let ((type (if (integer? c) 't_int 't_bool)))
         (call-cont cont (ctx-push ctx type)))))
    (,v when (variable? v)
     (lambda (ctx)
       (gen-instr `(push ,v))
       (let ((type (ctx-get-type ctx v)))
         (call-cont cont (ctx-push ctx type)))))
    ((set! ,v ,E1) when (variable? v)
     (let ((scont
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               (gen-instr `(push #f))
               (let* ((type (ctx-top ctx))
                      (ctx (ctx-pop ctx))
                      (ctx (ctx-push ctx 't_bool))
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                 (call-cont cont ctx)))))
       (gen-expr E1 scont)))
    (else
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```

. . .

. . .

- The call-cont function is used to manage versions
- Generate a version for a given context
- Use a cache to reuse existing versions

- Compilation process with CPS
 - Lazy compilation
- Use of contexts and call-cont
 - Code specialization



- Compilation process with CPS
 - Lazy compilation
- Use of contexts and call-cont
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Optimizations

Compilation Context

- Used to specialize generated code
- In LC, we use a *virtual stack* to represent values in the current frame
- Local variables are mapped to indexes in the virtual stack
- A specialized version for each type combination
- Easy to map to the execution stack

```
• e.g. (int int char bool) ([sp+0] [sp+1] [sp+2] [sp+3])
```

Register allocation

- Greedy register allocation is easy from the virtual stack
- Allocate the next available register when a type is added
- If no register is available, spill a variable
 - e.g. Spill the variable associated to the older type
- Temporaries values are automatically removed (and their registers are freed)

```
• e.g. (int int char bool)
( r1 r3 r2 [sp+0])
```



Specialize code with register allocation

Constant propagation & folding

- Constants can be propagated through the context
- Add the value next to the type, do not allocate a register
- Use context information for constant folding

```
• e.g. (int int:2 char bool:#f)
   (r2 #f r1 #f)
```



Specialize code with constants (+ interprocedural)

Boxing / Unboxing

- Solution 1: Local / Global CSE and static analysis
- Solution 2: BBV
 - Unbox a variable when BBV discovers its type
 - e.g. type checks
 - Box a variable when we lost its type
 - e.g. maximum versions reached
- Solution 3: Use BBV on specific types
 - And rely on the box representation for the others
 - → less effort

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Boxing / Unboxing (B/U)

- Tagging
 - Integers: almost free B/U
 - Memory allocated objects: free B/U (e.g. displacement on x86_64)
 - Floating point numbers: memory allocated!
 - → Solution 1: Use tagging, and BBV on floats only
- NaN-Boxing
 - Integers: additional cost
 - Memory allocated objects: additional cost
 - Floating point numbers: free
 - → Solution 2: Use NaN-Boxing and BBV on memory allocated objects and integers only

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More?

- Using the compiler design:
 - No analysis for tail position detection
 - Inline if condition
- Using BBV:
 - Bounds-checking elimination
 - •
- But optimizations requiring extensive static analysis are difficult to apply
 - e.g. Loop-invariant code motion

Results

LC

- JIT compiler for Scheme (Subset of R5RS)
 - No call/cc
 - Limited eval
 - character, boolean, integer, float, pair, vector, f64vector, string, symbol, closure
- Research tool for 2013 → 2018
 - Tagging / NaN-Boxing
 - Intraprocedural / Interprocedural BBV
 - •
- Built on top of Gambit
 - X86 assembler
 - Frontend
 - GC

Results

A lot of type checks removed (~70% on average)

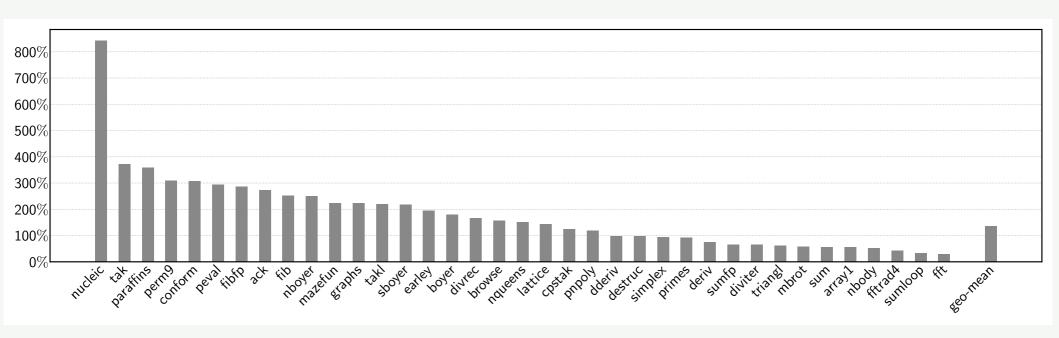
 Almost all boxing/unboxing operations removed on floats (>95% on float benchmarks)

 Generated code is 2.25x faster than naive compilation (execution time only)

• Generated code is 1.52x faster than gambit (execution time only)

Results

• Execution is 1.35x faster than Pycket (execution time, compilation time, and GC time)



Pycket relative to LC (optimized mode)

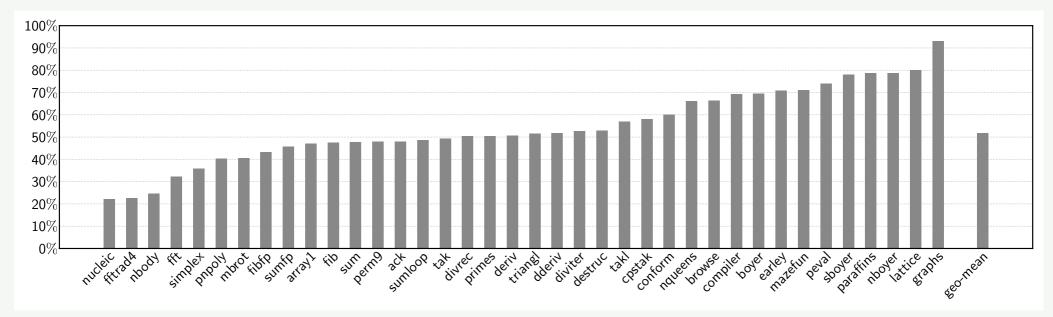
Conclusion

- We can build optimizing JIT compilers using simple architectures and simple techniques
- © Limiting the architecture still allows using classical optimizations
- © Relatively good performance
- © Cannot easily add optimizations requiring extensive static analysis
- Cannot compete with multi-level state-of-the-art JIT compilers



Good choice in resource-limited contexts

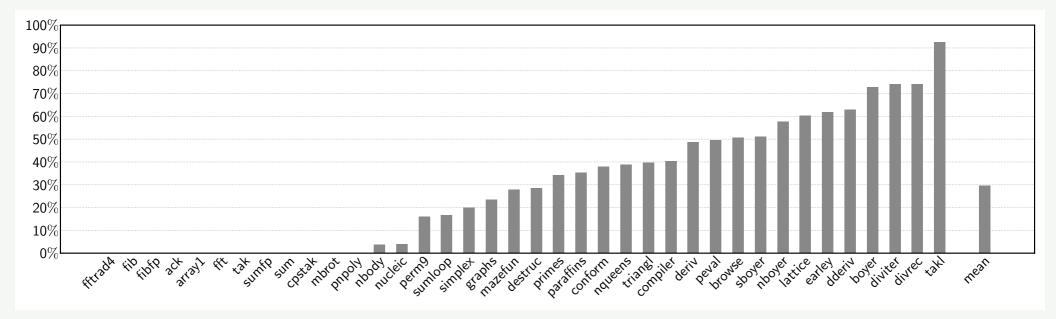
Code size



LC - optimized mode relative to naive mode

~50% smaller in optimized mode on average

Executed Type checks



LC - optimized mode relative to naive mode

- ~70% fewer checks executed in optimized mode on average
- ~100% fewer checks executed for 12 benchmarks

Boxing / Unboxing operations

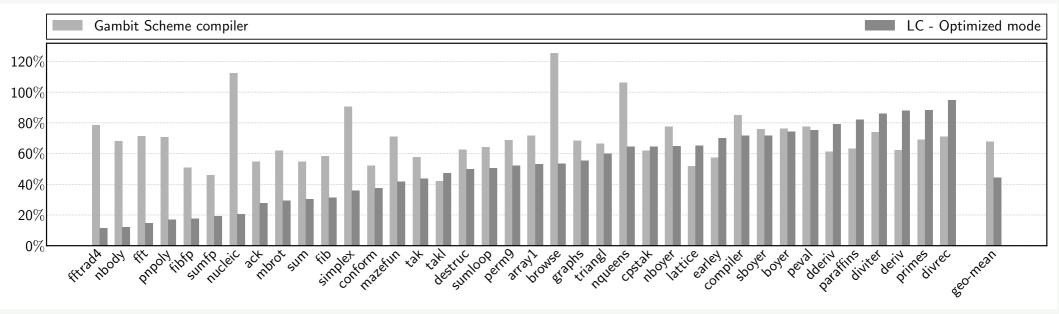
	LC - Naive unboxing		LC - Eager unboxing			
Benchmark	# boxing	# unboxing	# boxing	# unboxing	% boxing	% unboxing
fft	93168009	128990020	10	19	≈0.00	≈0.00
fftrad4	262133751	435134470	10	19	≈0.00	≈0.00
fibfp	89582115	179164234	11	21	≈0.00	≈0.00
mbrot	137762909	273654718	9	18	≈0.00	≈0.00
nbody	470000627	665000701	11	20	≈0.00	≈0.00
nucleic	65971745	74996176	189010	189019	0.29	0.25
pnpoly	112100009	194200018	9	18	≈0.00	≈0.00
simplex	48300009	52800018	1400009	2400018	2.90	4.55
sumfp	400040009	800100020	11	20019	≈0.00	≈0.00
Mean					0.35	0.53

Number of executed boxing / unboxing operations

- Almost all boxing/unboxing operations removed
- Worst case is still ~95% fewer operations executed

Execution time (LC vs LC naive)

(no compilation, no GC)

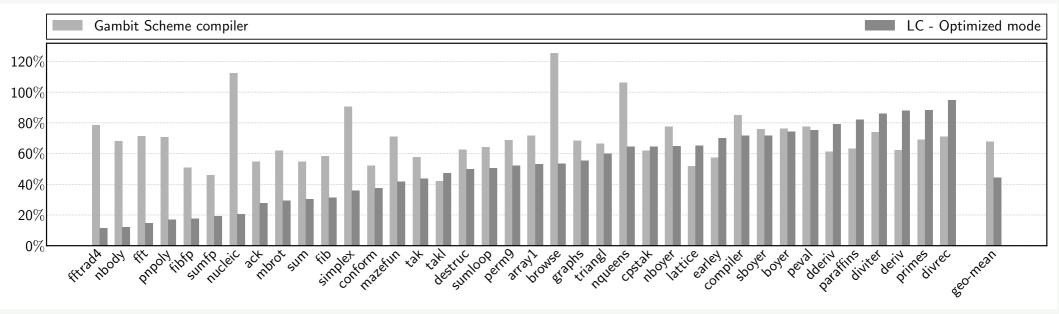


Gambit & LC (optimized mode) relative to LC (naive mode)

- 2.25x faster with LC in optimized mode (vs LC in naive mode)
- No slower benchmark

Execution time (LC vs Gambit)

(no compilation, no GC)

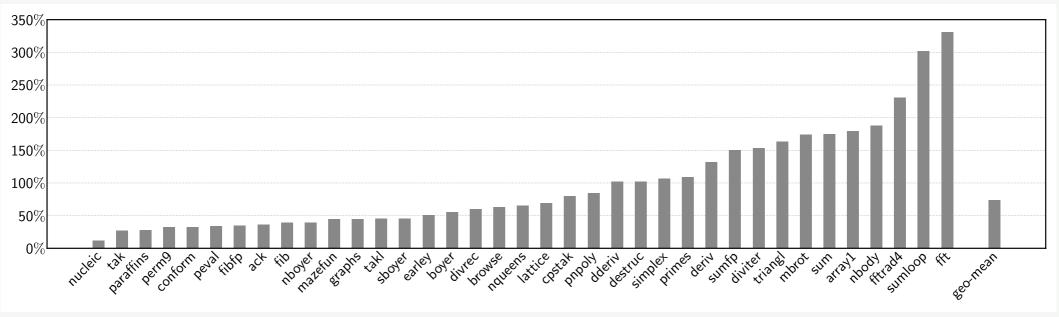


Gambit & LC (optimized mode) relative to LC (naive mode)

1.52x faster with LC on average

Execution time (LC vs Pycket)

(with compilation and GC)



LC (optimized mode) relative to Pycket

1.35x faster with LC on average

Constant propagation: Example

```
(define (type-mask n m)
   (+ (if (fixnum? m) 1 0)
        (if (fixnum? n) 2 0)))
(type-mask 10 #f)
(type-mask (read) (read))
```

No code generated for the addition