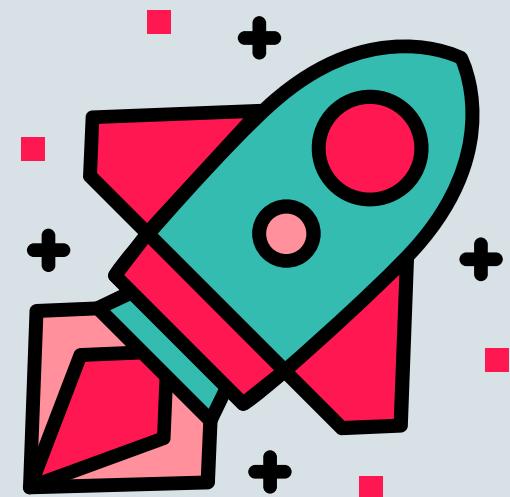


ORACLE®

The TruffleRuby Compilation Pipeline

Just-in-time compiling Ruby with self-specializing ASTs and partial evaluation

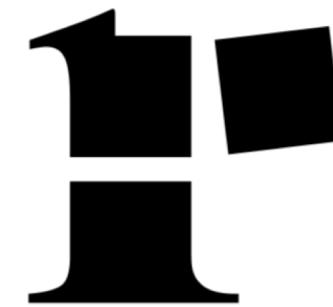
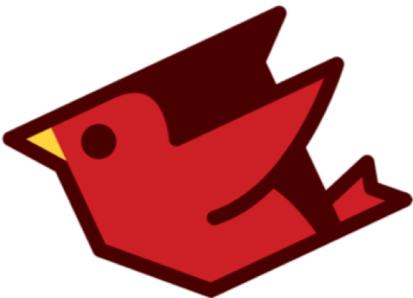
Chris Seaton
Research Manager
Oracle Labs
March 2019



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TruffleRuby basics



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We wanted to build a Ruby that

- Runs idiomatic Ruby code faster
- Runs Ruby code in parallel
- Executes C extensions in a managed environment
- Adds fast and low-overhead interoperability with other languages
- Provides new tooling such as debuggers and monitoring
- Has very high compatibility with the standard implementation of Ruby



Documents — bash — 84x15

```
$ rbenv install truffleruby-1.0.0-rc14
$ rbenv shell truffleruby-1.0.0-rc14
$ ruby -v
truffleruby 1.0.0-rc14, like ruby 2.6.2, GraalVM CE Native [x86_64-darwin]
$
```

The screenshot shows a Mac OS X application window titled "demo.rb". The window contains the following Ruby code:

```
1 require 'erb'
2
3 template = ERB.new(%{
4     <h1>Hello world!</h1>
5     <p>The time is <%= now %></p>
6 })
7
8 loop do
9     start = Time.now
10
11    100_000.times do
12        now = Time.now
13        puts template.result(binding)
14    end
15
16    $stderr.puts Time.now - start
17 end
18
```

The code demonstrates the use of the ERB library for generating dynamic HTML. It defines a template with an H1 header and a paragraph containing the current time. A loop runs 100,000 iterations, printing the template each time and measuring the total execution time.



Line 1, Column 1

Spaces: 2

Ruby



Documents — ruby perf.rb — 84x15

```
$ rbenv shell 2.6.2
$ ruby perf.rb > /dev/null
2.165717
2.134813
2.150839
2.139991
2.145957
2.17635
2.209064
2.196461
2.183587
```

```
Documents — ruby --jit perf.rb — 84x15  
[ $ rbenv shell 2.6.2  
[ $ ruby --jit perf.rb > /dev/null  
2.404086  
2.436718  
2.618684  
2.391098  
2.47526  
2.488115  
2.427324  
2.407296  
2.503696
```

Documents — java -Djdk.home= -

```
$ rbenv shell jruby-9.2.6.0
$ ruby perf.rb > /dev/null
4.098946
3.117474
3.164635
3.18634
3.37483
3.305855
3.40638
3.088724
3.0775989999999998
```

Documents — java -Djdk.home= -Djruby.home=/Users/chrisseaton/rbenv/versio

```
$ rbenv shell jruby-9.2.6.0
$ ruby -Xcompile.invokedynamic=true perf.rb > /dev/null
3.8451880000000003
2.939869
3.010014
3.177851
3.1914369999999996
3.366082
2.927472
2.95315
2.990667
```



Documents — ruby perf.rb — 84x15

```
$ rbenv shell truffleruby-1.0.0-rc14
$ ruby perf.rb > /dev/null
1.577
1.912
0.781
0.464
0.465
0.6
0.465
0.47
0.461
```

1000

100

10

1

mean



C

C++

JAVA

JavaScript

perl

php

python

Ruby



Current situation

How it should be

Prototype a new language

Parser and language work to build syntax tree (AST), AST Interpreter

Write a “real” VM

In C/C++, still using AST interpreter, spend a lot of time implementing runtime system, GC, ...

People start using it

People complain about performance

Define a bytecode format and write bytecode interpreter

Performance is still bad

Write a JIT compiler
Improve the garbage collector

Prototype a new language in Java

Parser and language work to build syntax tree (AST)
Execute using AST interpreter

People start using it

And it is already fast



Automatic transformation of interpreters to compiler

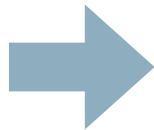
GraalVM™

Embeddable in native or managed applications



Compilation basics

```
def fib(n)
  if n <= 2
    1
  else
    fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)
  end
end
```



```
0x000000011a63b6e4: cmp    r10d, 0x3
0x000000011a63b6e8: jl     0x000000011a63ba3f
0x000000011a63b703: sub    r13d, 0x1
0x000000011a63b707: jo     0x000000011a63be54
0x000000011a63b897: call   0x000000011950bde0
0x000000011a63b8a8: sub    ebx, 0x2
0x000000011a63b8ab: jo     0x000000011a63bda2
0x000000011a63b9af: call   0x000000011950bde0
0x000000011a63b9c5: add    r13d, eax
0x000000011a63b9c8: jo     0x000000011a63bd7b
0x000000011a63ba35: test   DWORD PTR [rip+0xffffffff0e5e5cb],eax
0x000000011a63ba3e: ret
0x000000011a63ba3f: movabs rax, 0x6c012dd20
0x000000011a63ba58: test   DWORD PTR [rip+0xffffffff0e5e5a8],eax
0x000000011a63ba61: ret
```

```
def compile(ruby_source : String) : Array(UInt8)
    ...
end
```

Compiling Ruby

blog.headius.com

Headius

Helping the JVM Into the 21st Century

Monday, October 15, 2012

So You Want To Optimize Ruby

I was recently asked for a list of "hard problems" a Ruby implementation really needs to solve before reporting benchmark numbers. You know...the sort of problems that might invalidate early perf numbers because they impact how you optimize Ruby. This post is a rework of my response...I hope you find it informative!

Fixnum to Bignum promotion

In Ruby, Fixnum math can promote to Bignum when the result is out of Fixnum's range. On implementations that use tagged pointers to represent Fixnum (MRI, Rubinius, MacRuby), the Fixnum range is somewhat less than the base CPU bits (32/64). On JRuby, Fixnum is always a straight 64-bit signed value.

This promotion is a performance concern for a couple reasons:

- Every math operation that returns a new Fixnum must be range-checked. This slows all Fixnum operations.
- It is difficult (if not impossible) to predict whether a Fixnum math operation will return a Fixnum or a Bignum. Since Bignum is always represented as a full object (not a primitive or a tagged pointer) this impacts optimizing Fixnum math call sites.

Floating-point performance

A similar concern is the performance of floating point values. Most of the native implementations have tagged values for Fixnum but only one I know of (Macruby) uses tagged values for Float. This can

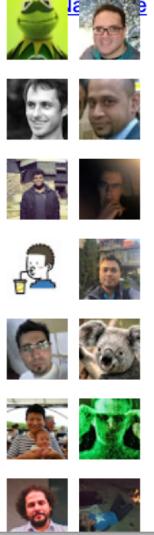
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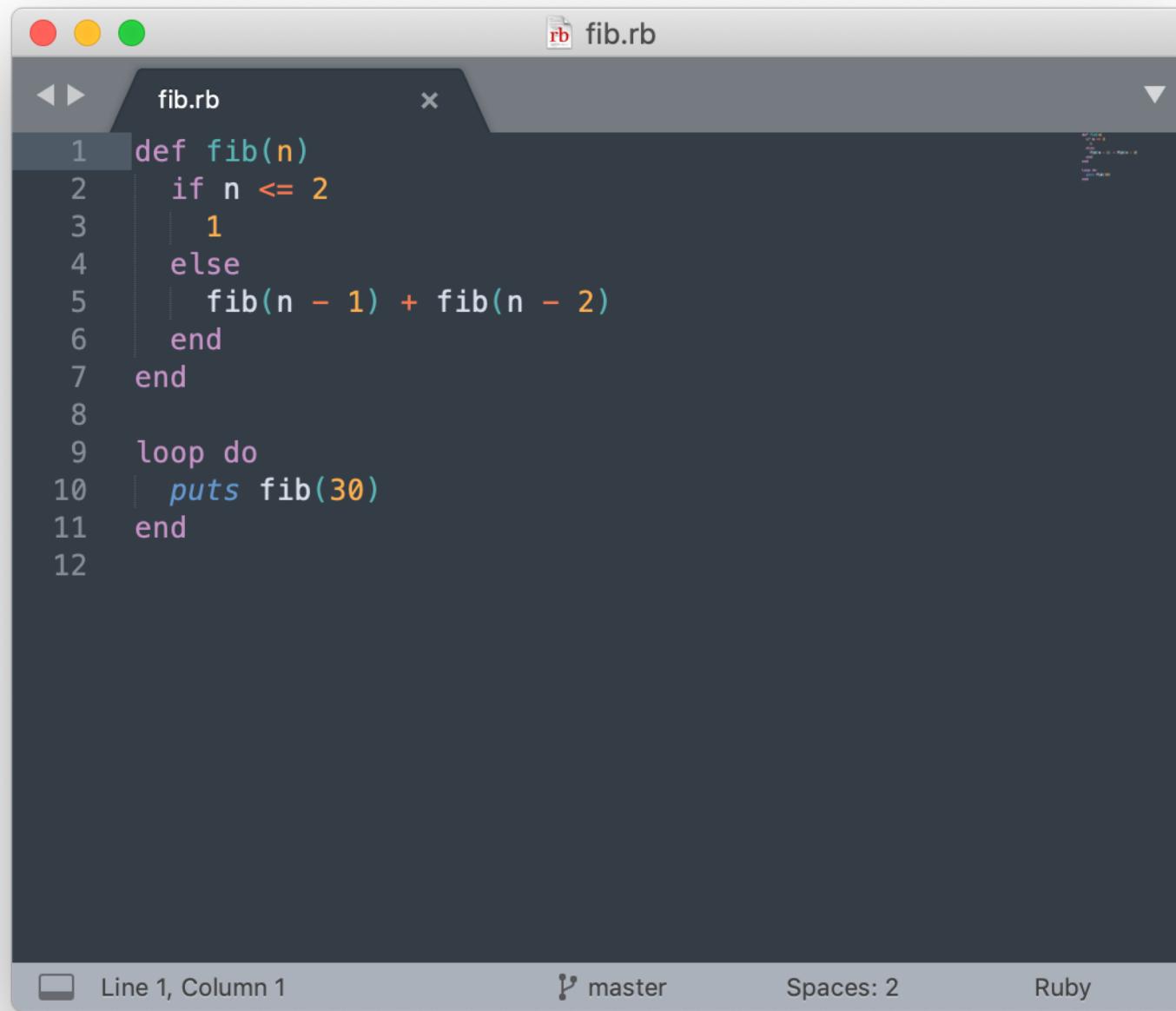
Obserwatorzy (25)



So you want to optimize Ruby?

- Fixnum to Bignum promotion
- Floating-point performance
- Closures
- Bindings and eval
- callcc and Continuation
- Fiber implementation
- Thread/frame/etc local \$globals
- C extension support
- Ruby 1.9 encoding support
- Garbage collection and object allocation
- Concurrency / Parallelism
- Tracing/debugging
- ObjectSpace
- Method invalidation
- Constant lookup and invalidation
- Rails

The TruffleRuby compilation pipeline



```
fib.rb
def fib(n)
  if n <= 2
    1
  else
    fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)
  end
end

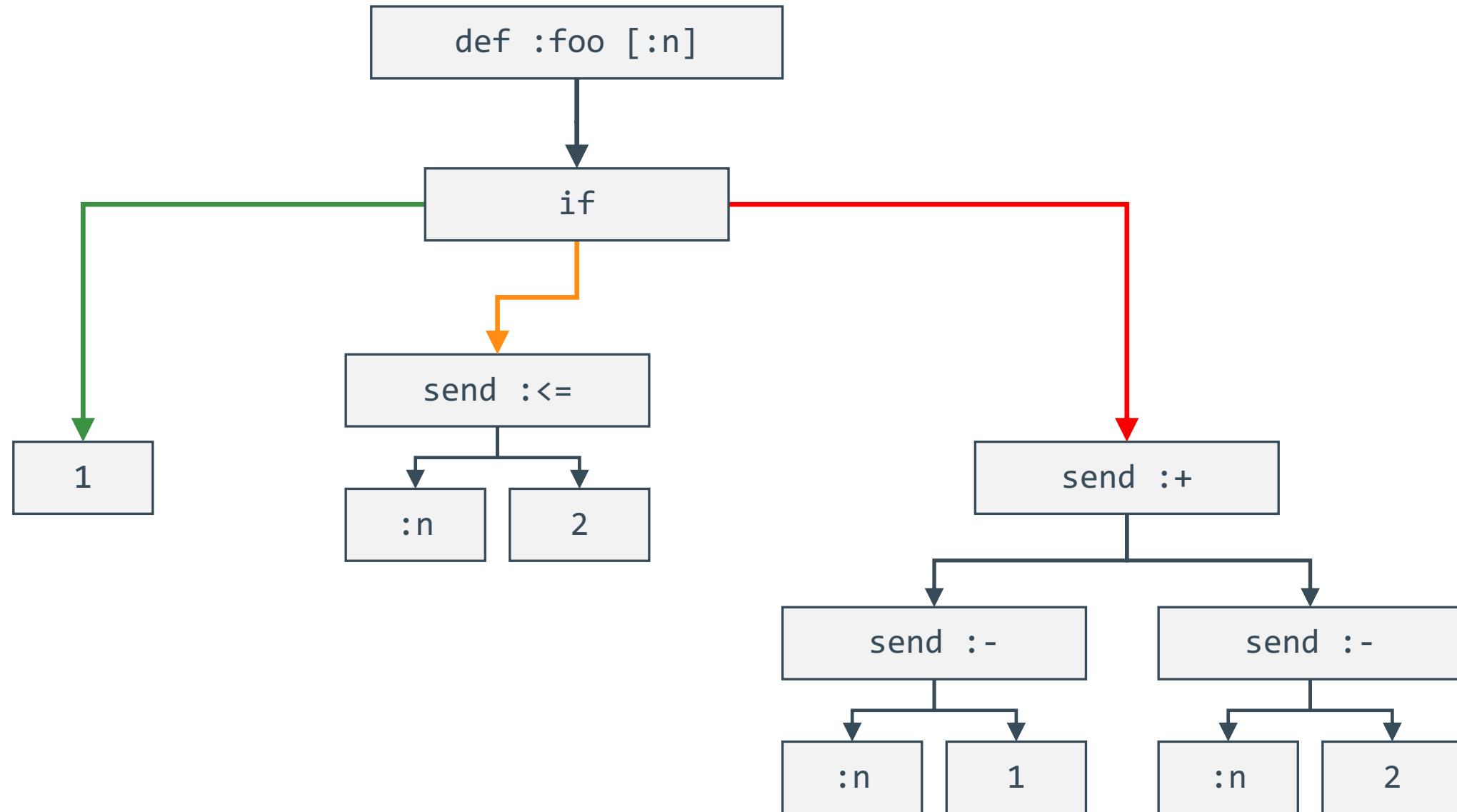
loop do
  puts fib(30)
end
```

Line 1, Column 1 master Spaces: 2 Ruby

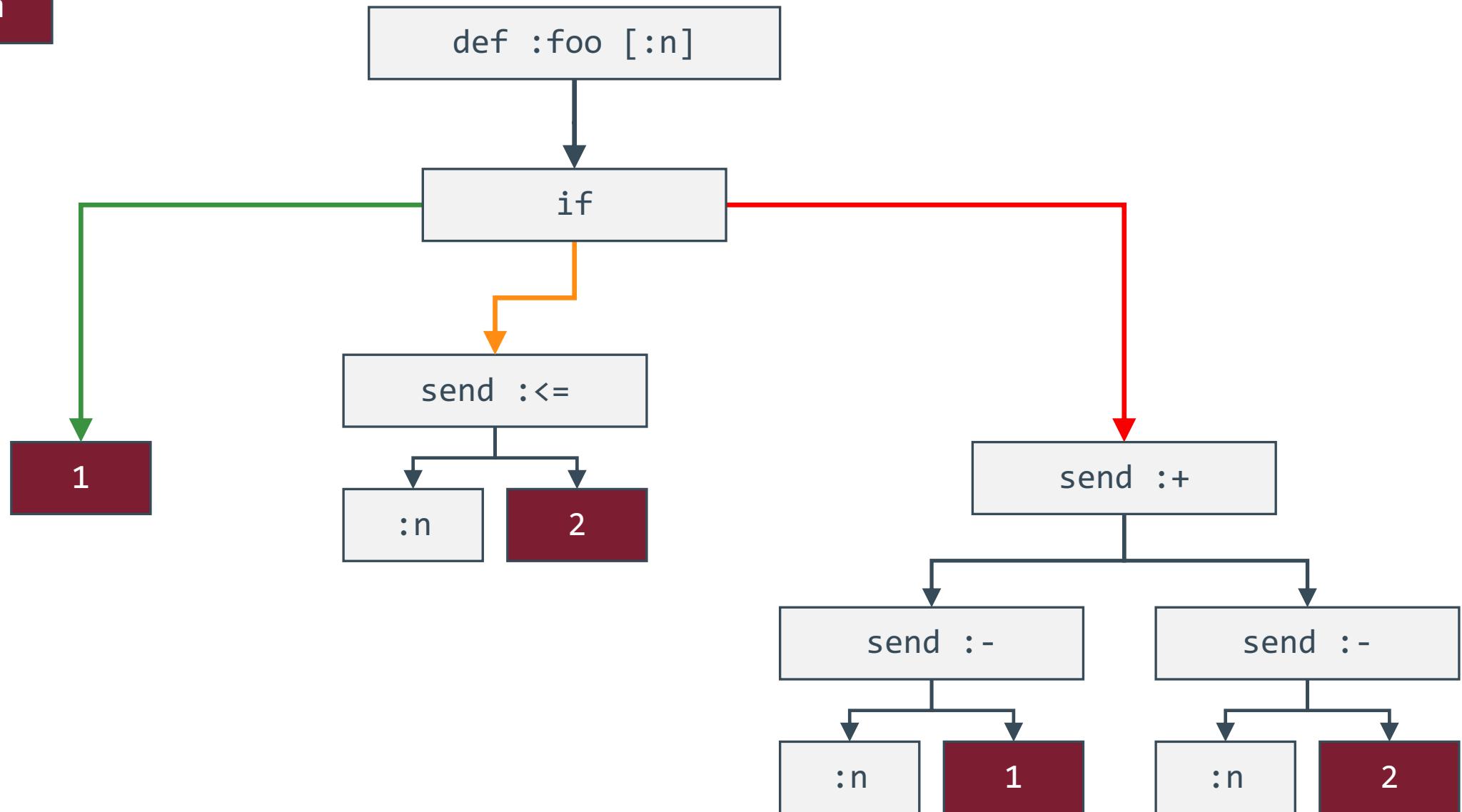
```
[$ rbenv shell 2.6.2
[$ ruby --dump=parse fib.rb
#####
## Do NOT use this node dump for any purpose other than ##
## debug and research. Compatibility is not guaranteed. ##
#####

# @ NODE_SCOPE (line: 1, location: (1,0)-(11,3))
# +- nd_tbl: (empty)
# +- nd_args:
# |   (null node)
# +- nd_body:
#     @ NODE_BLOCK (line: 1, location: (1,0)-(11,3))
#     +- nd_head (1):
#         |   @ NODE_DEFN (line: 1, location: (1,0)-(7,3))*
```

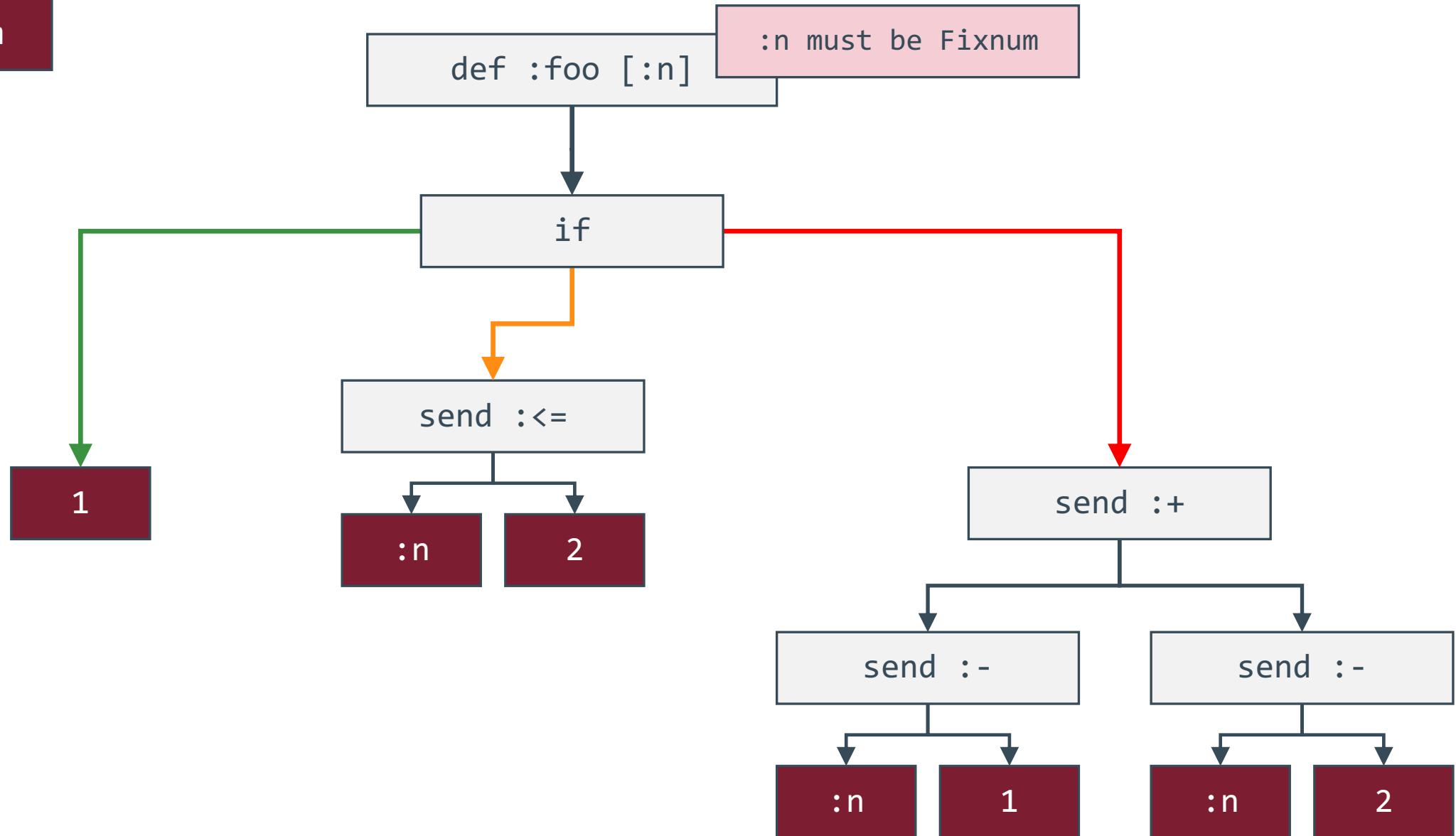
```
#           +- nd_args:
#             @ NODE_ARRAY (line: 10, location: (10,7)-(10,14))
#               +- nd_alen: 1
#               +- nd_head:
#                 |   @ NODE_FCALL (line: 10, location: (10,7)-(10,14))
#                 |   +- nd_mid: :fib
#                 |   +- nd_args:
#                   @ NODE_ARRAY (line: 10, location: (10,11)-(10,13))
#                     +- nd_alen: 1
#                     +- nd_head:
#                       |   @ NODE_LIT (line: 10, location: (10,11)-(10,13))
#                         +- nd_lit: 30
#                         +- nd_next:
#                           |   (null node)
#                         +- nd_next:
#                           |   (null node)
#
$
```



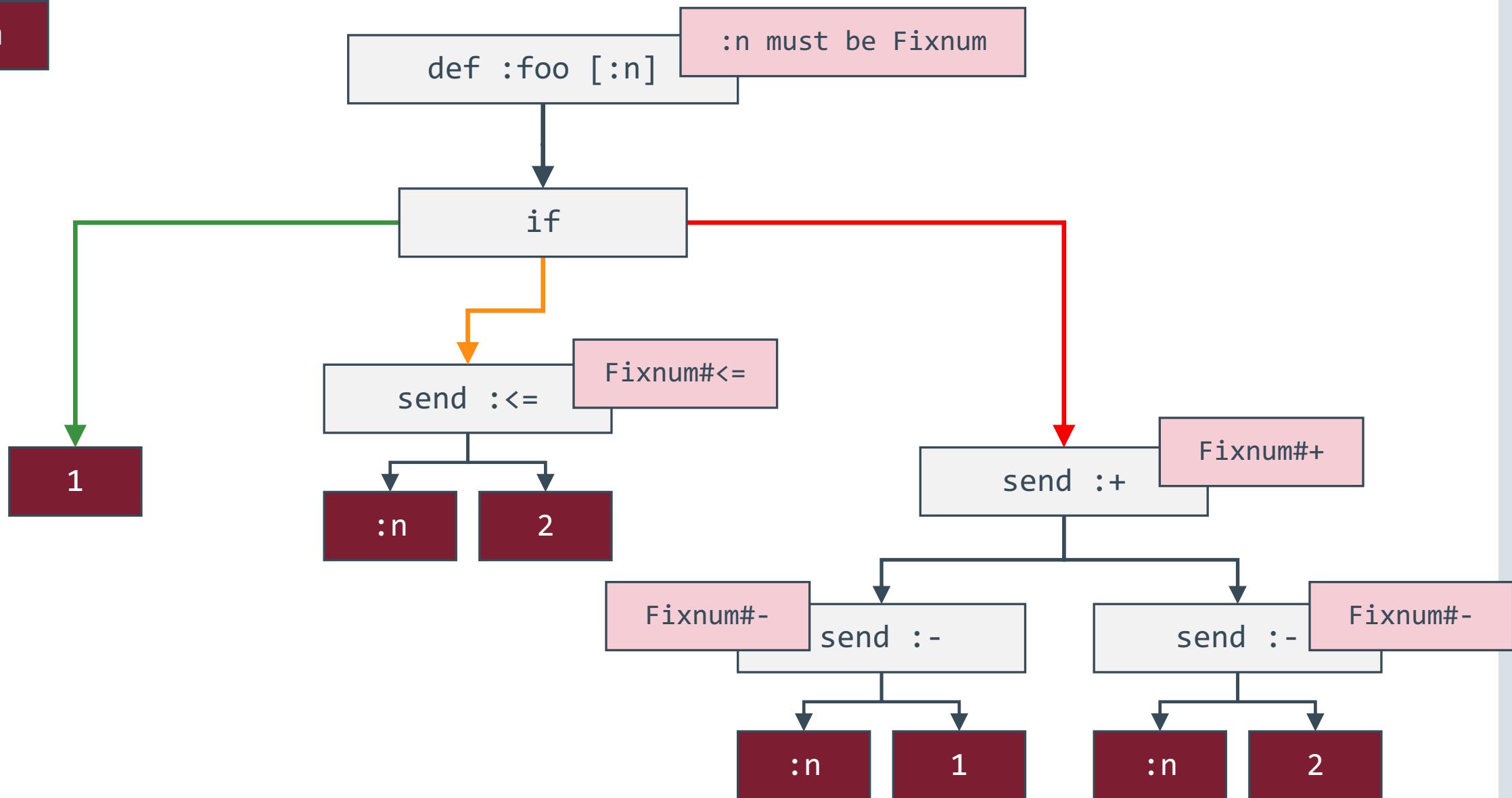
Fixnum



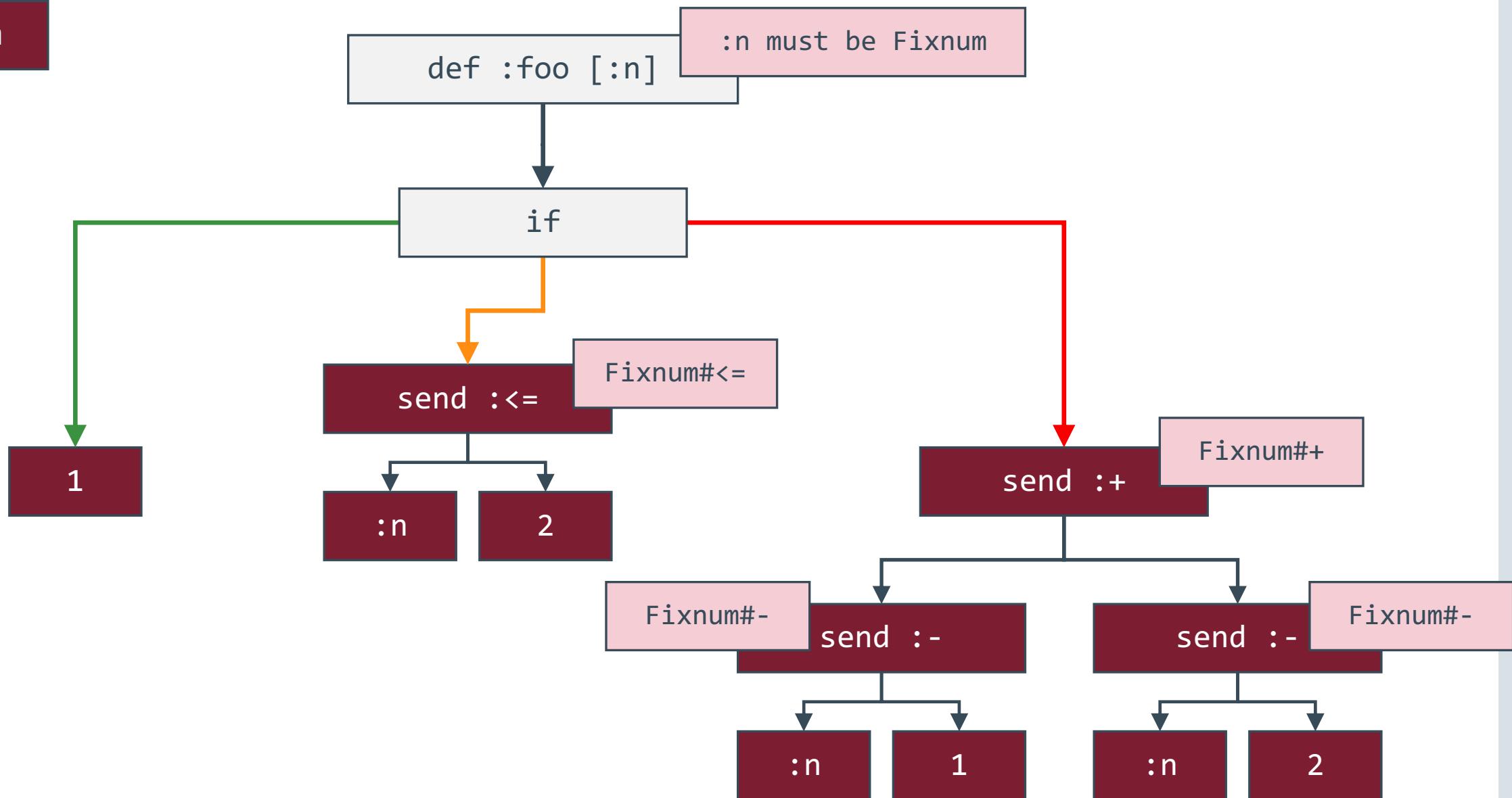
Fixnum



Fixnum



Fixnum



```
def :foo [:n]
    if
        1 send :<=
            :n      2
        send :-
            :n      1
        send :+
            :n      2
        send :-
            :n      2
```



IdealGraphVisualizer, Copyright (c) 2013, 2018, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

IdealGraphVisualizer is based on Apache NetBeans from the Apache Software Foundation.

Product Version: IdealGraphVisualizer dev-19baa6a3fef1

Updates: [Updates available](#)

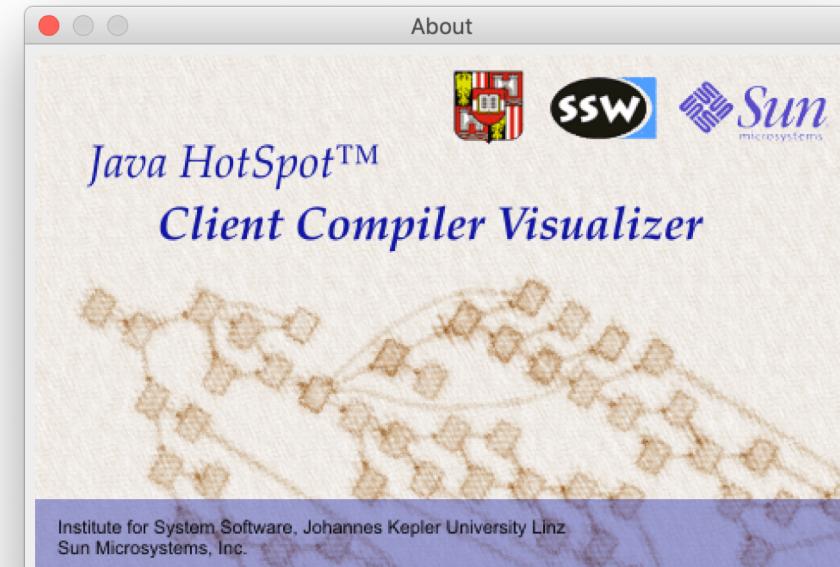
Java: 1.8.0_202; Java HotSpot(TM) GraalVM EE 1.0.0-rc14 25.202-b08-jvmci-0.56

Runtime: Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment 1.8.0_202-b08

System: Mac OS X version 10.14.3 running on x86_64; UTF-8; en_GB
(idealgaphvisualizer)

User directory: /Users/chrisseaton/Library/Application
Support/idealgaphvisualizer/0.27

Close



NetBeans IDE and NetBeans Platform are based on software from [netbeans.org](#), which has been dual licensed under the Common Development and Distribution License (CDDL) and the GNU General Public License version 2 with Classpath exception. For more information, please visit [www.netbeans.org](#).

Java: 1.8.0_201; Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM 25.201-b09

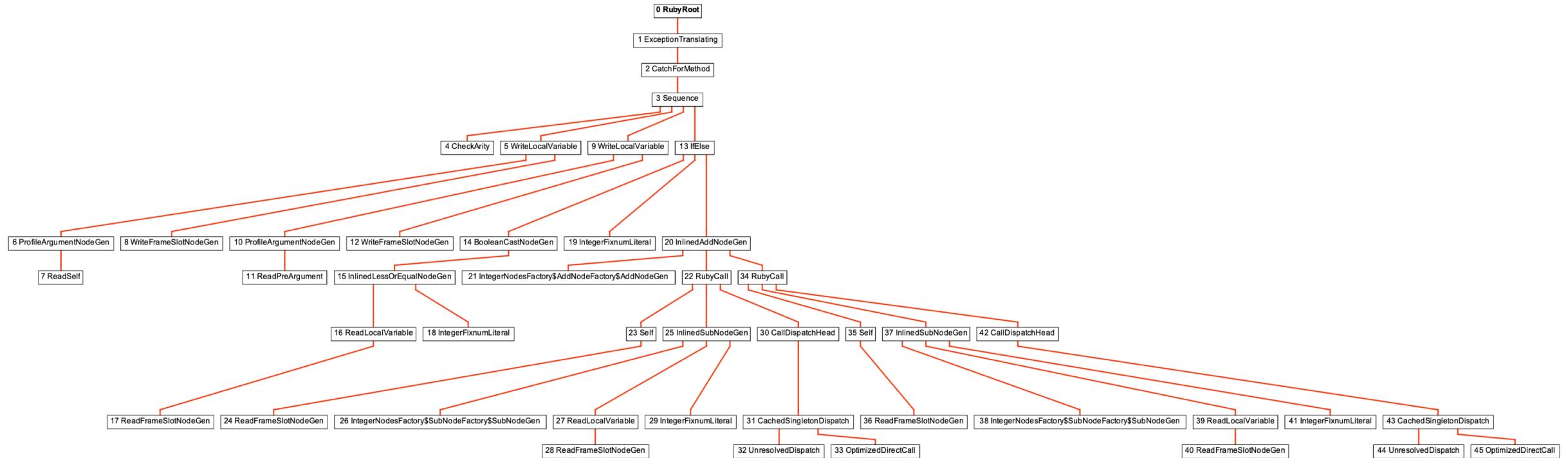
Runtime: Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment 1.8.0_201-b09

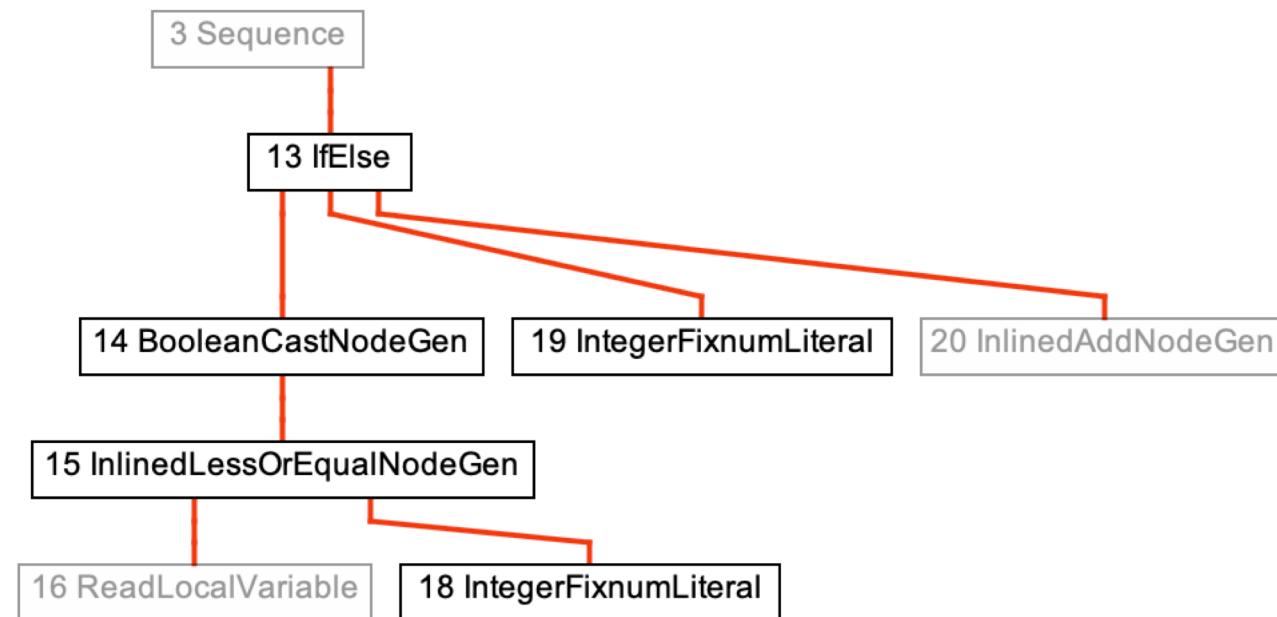
System: Mac OS X version 10.14.3 running on x86_64; UTF-8; en_GB
(c1visualizer)

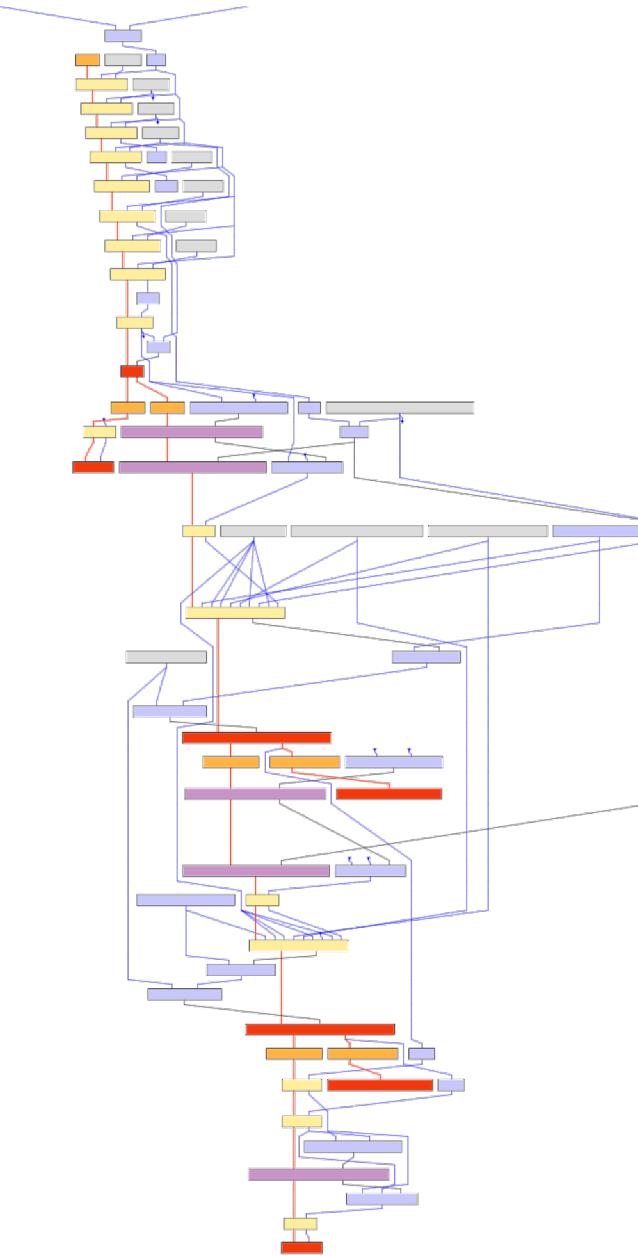
User directory: /Users/chrisseaton/Library/Application
Support/c1visualizer/dev

Cache directory: /Users/chrisseaton/Library/Application
Support/c1visualizer/dev/var/cache

Close

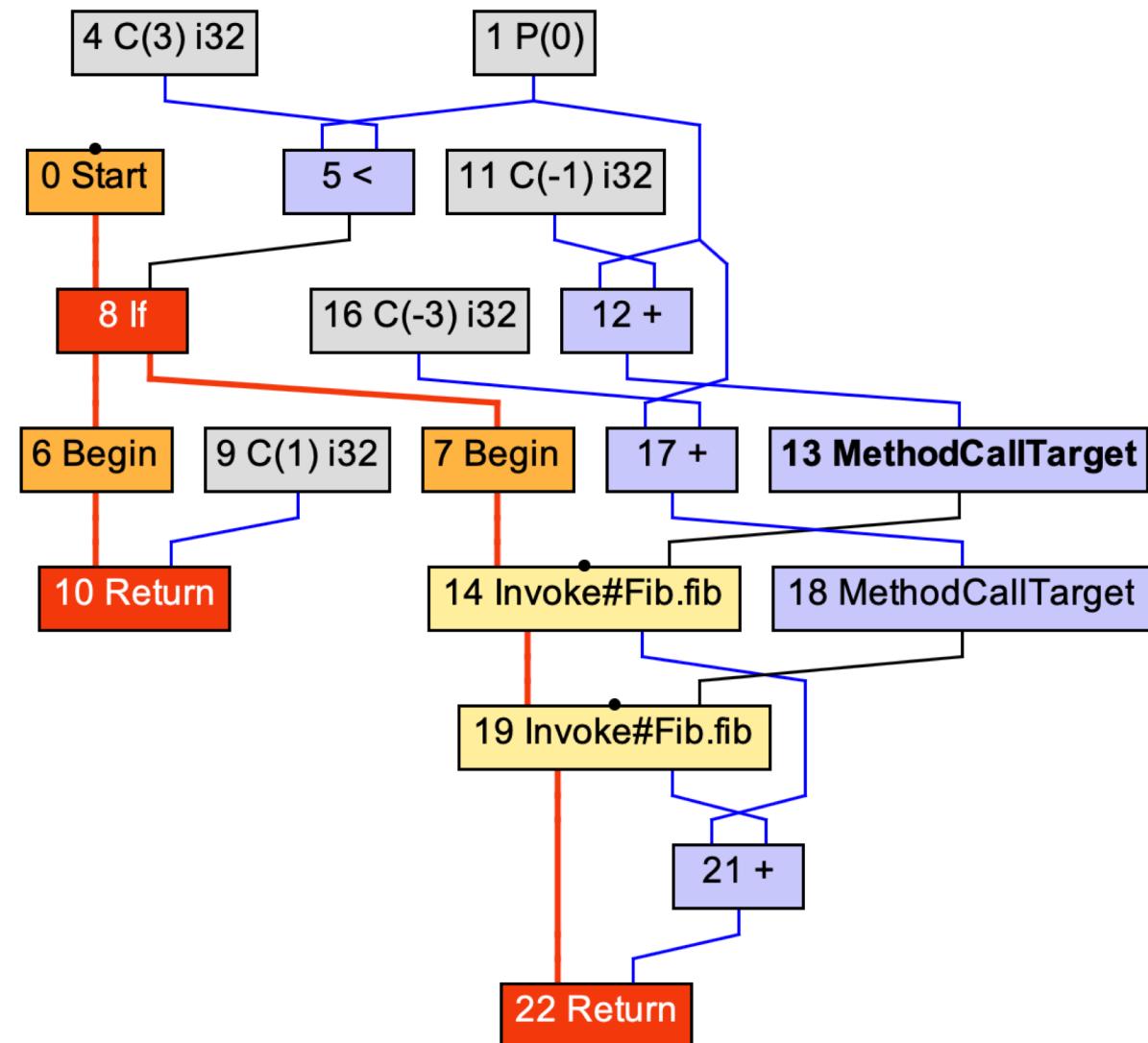


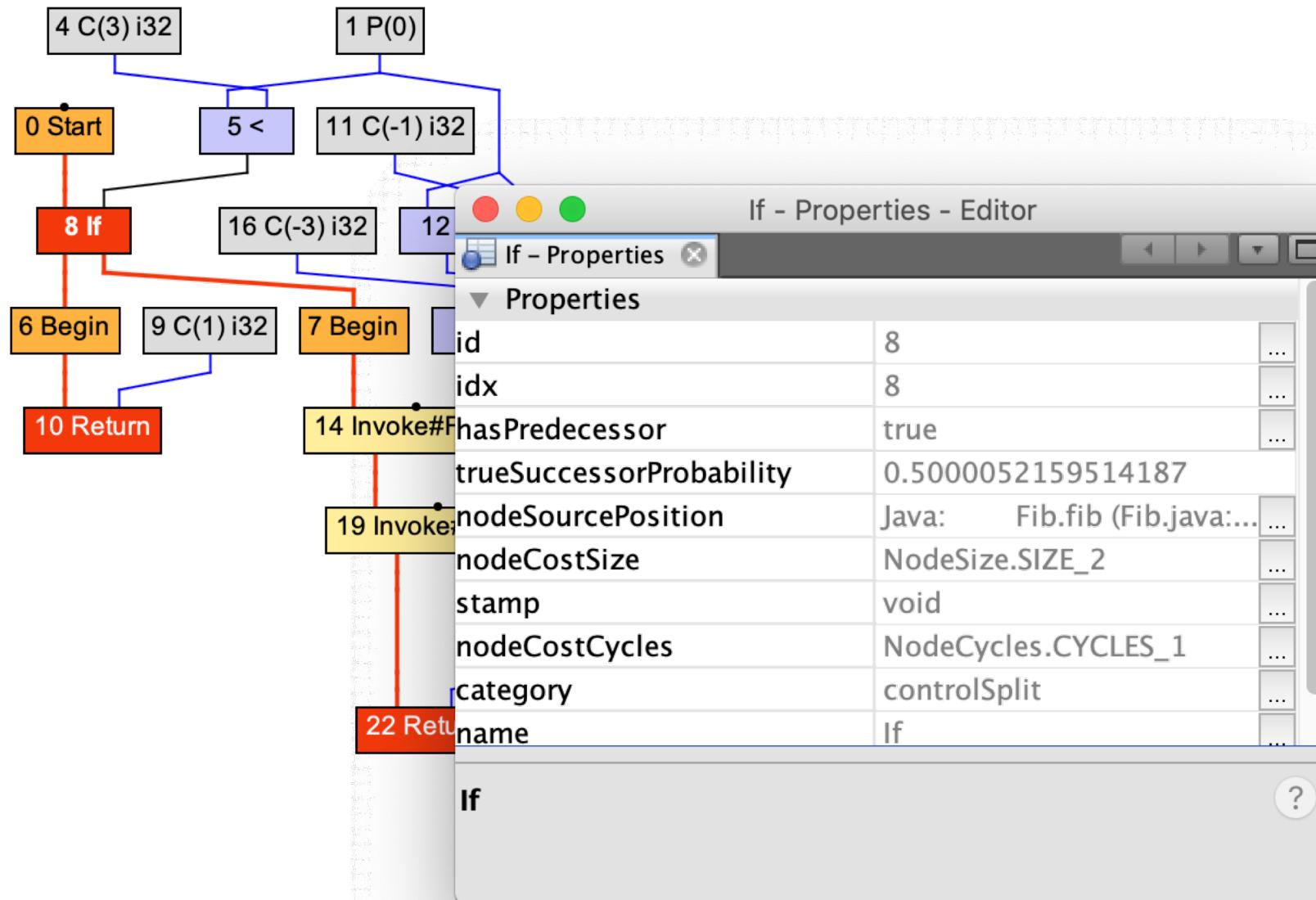


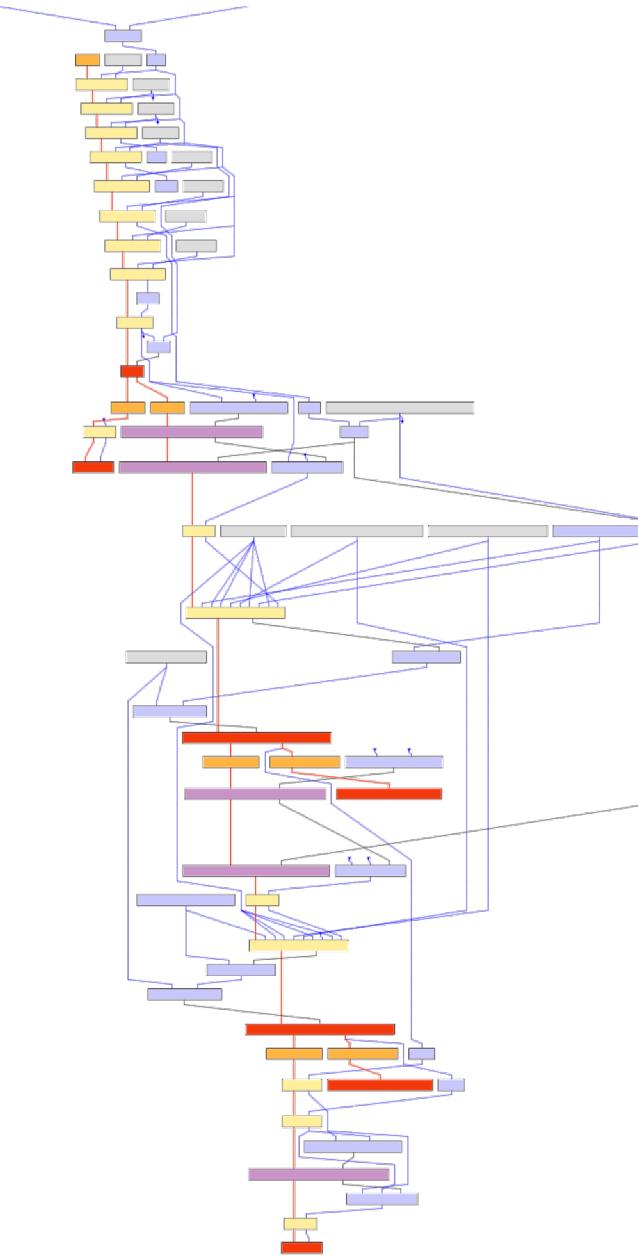


A screenshot of a Java code editor window titled "Fib.java". The code implements a recursive algorithm to calculate the 30th Fibonacci number. The editor has a dark theme with syntax highlighting. A status bar at the bottom shows "Line 1, Column 1", "master 9", "Spaces: 2", and "Java".

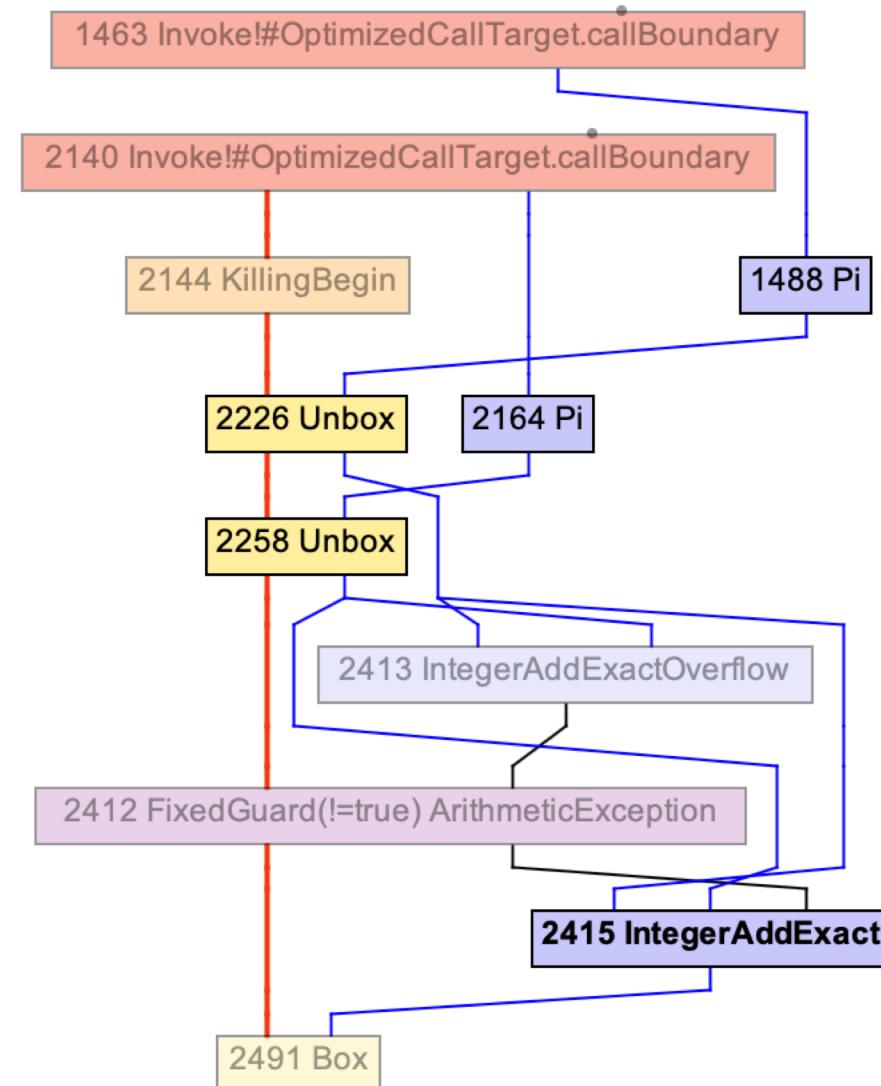
```
1 class Fib {  
2     private static int fib(int n) {  
3         if (n <= 2) {  
4             return 1;  
5         } else {  
6             return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 3);  
7         }  
8     }  
9     public static void main(String[] args) {  
10        while (true) {  
11            System.out.println(fib(30));  
12        }  
13    }  
14}  
15}  
16}  
17}  
18}
```

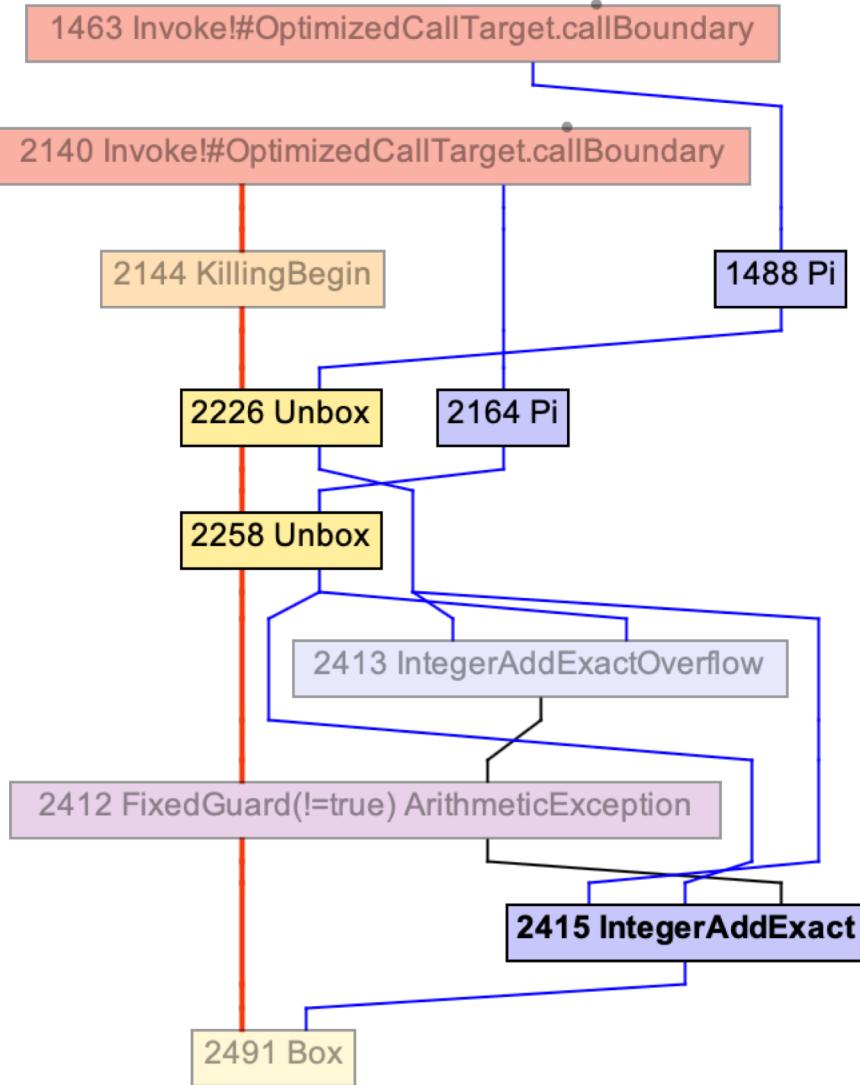






Back to Ruby...





```
□ B0 -> B1,B2 [-1, -1]
  _f_tid_d_instruction____org_____ (HIR)
    # v0  d StartNode stateAfter: - #next: v8
    ~ i1  d Parameter
    ~ i4  d Constant
    ~ v5  d <@           .graalvm.compiler.nodes.calc.IntegerLessThanNode>@ x: i1 y: i4
    * v8  d If condition: v5 #trueSuccessor: v6 #falseSuccessor: v7

  □ B1 <- B0 [-1, -1]
  _f_tid_d_instruction____org_____ (HIR)
    # v6  d Begin #next: v10
    ~ i9  d Constant
    * v10 d Return result: i9 memoryMap: -

  □ B2 <- B0 [-1, -1]
  _f_tid_d_instruction____org_____ (HIR)
    # v7  d Begin #next: i14
    ~ i11 d Constant
    ~ i12 d + x: i1 y: i11
    v23  d HotSpotDirectCallTarget arguments: i12
    ?25  d FrameState outerFrameState: - values: i1
    # i14  d Invoke stateAfter: - classInit: - callTarget: v23 stateDuring: ?25 #next: i19
    ~ i16  d Constant
    ~ i17  d + x: i1 y: i16
    v24  d HotSpotDirectCallTarget arguments: i17
    ?26  d FrameState outerFrameState: - values: - i14
    # i19  d Invoke stateAfter: - classInit: - callTarget: v24 stateDuring: ?26 #next: v22
    ~ i21  d + x: i14 y: i19
    * v22  d Return result: i21 memoryMap: -
```

```

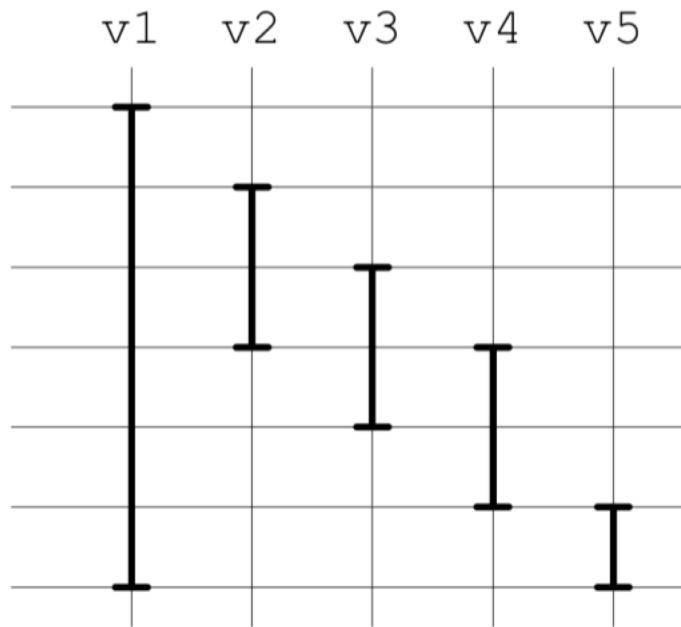
@Override
public void generate(NodeLIRBuilderTool generator) {
    generator.setResult(this, generateArithmetic(generator));
    generator.emitOverflowCheckBranch(getOverflowSuccessor(), getNext(), stamp, probability(getOverflowSuccessor()));
}

public final void jcc(ConditionFlag cc, Label l) {
    assert (0 <= cc.getValue()) && (cc.getValue() < 16) : "illegal cc";
    if (l.isBound()) {
        jcc(cc, l.position(), false);
    } else {
        // Note: could eliminate cond. jumps to this jump if condition
        // is the same however, seems to be rather unlikely case.
        // Note: use jccb() if label to be bound is very close to get
        // an 8-bit displacement
        l.addPatchAt(position());
        emitByte(0x0F);
        emitByte(0x80 | cc.getValue());
        emitInt(0);
    }
}

```

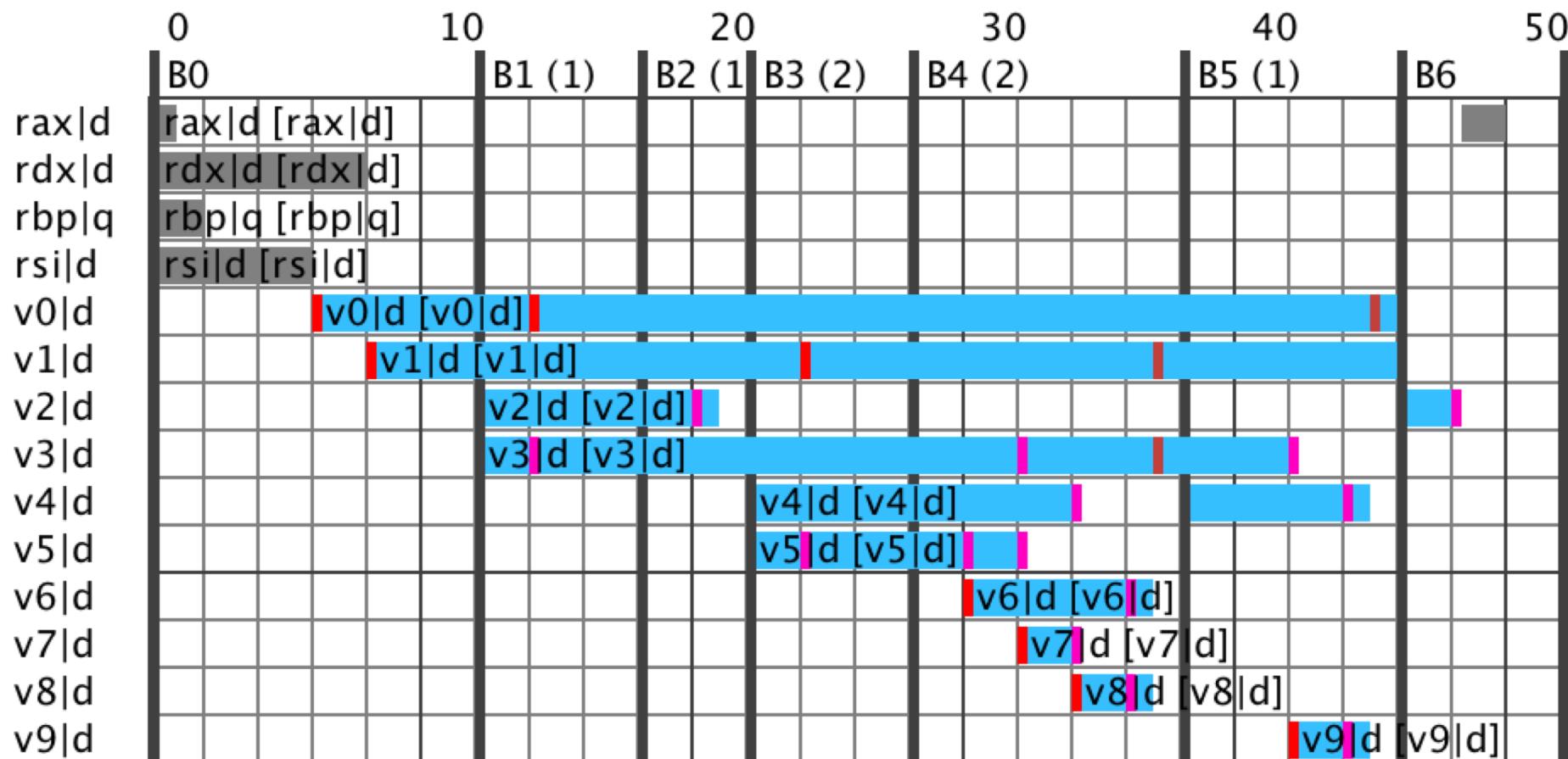
<pre> 0x000000011a63b6e4: cmp r10d,0x3 0x000000011a63b6e8: jl 0x000000011a63ba3f 0x000000011a63b703: sub r13d,0x1 0x000000011a63b707: jo 0x000000011a63be54 0x000000011a63b897: call 0x000000011950bde0 0x000000011a63b8a8: sub ebx,0x2 0x000000011a63b8ab: jo 0x000000011a63bda2 0x000000011a63b9af: call 0x000000011950bde0 0x000000011a63b9c5: add r13d,eax 0x000000011a63b9c8: jo 0x000000011a63bd7b 0x000000011a63ba35: test DWORD PTR [rip+0xfffffffff0e5e5cb],eax 0x000000011a63ba3e: ret 0x000000011a63ba3f: movabs rax,0x6c012dd20 0x000000011a63ba58: test DWORD PTR [rip+0xfffffffff0e5e5a8],eax 0x000000011a63ba61: ret </pre>
--

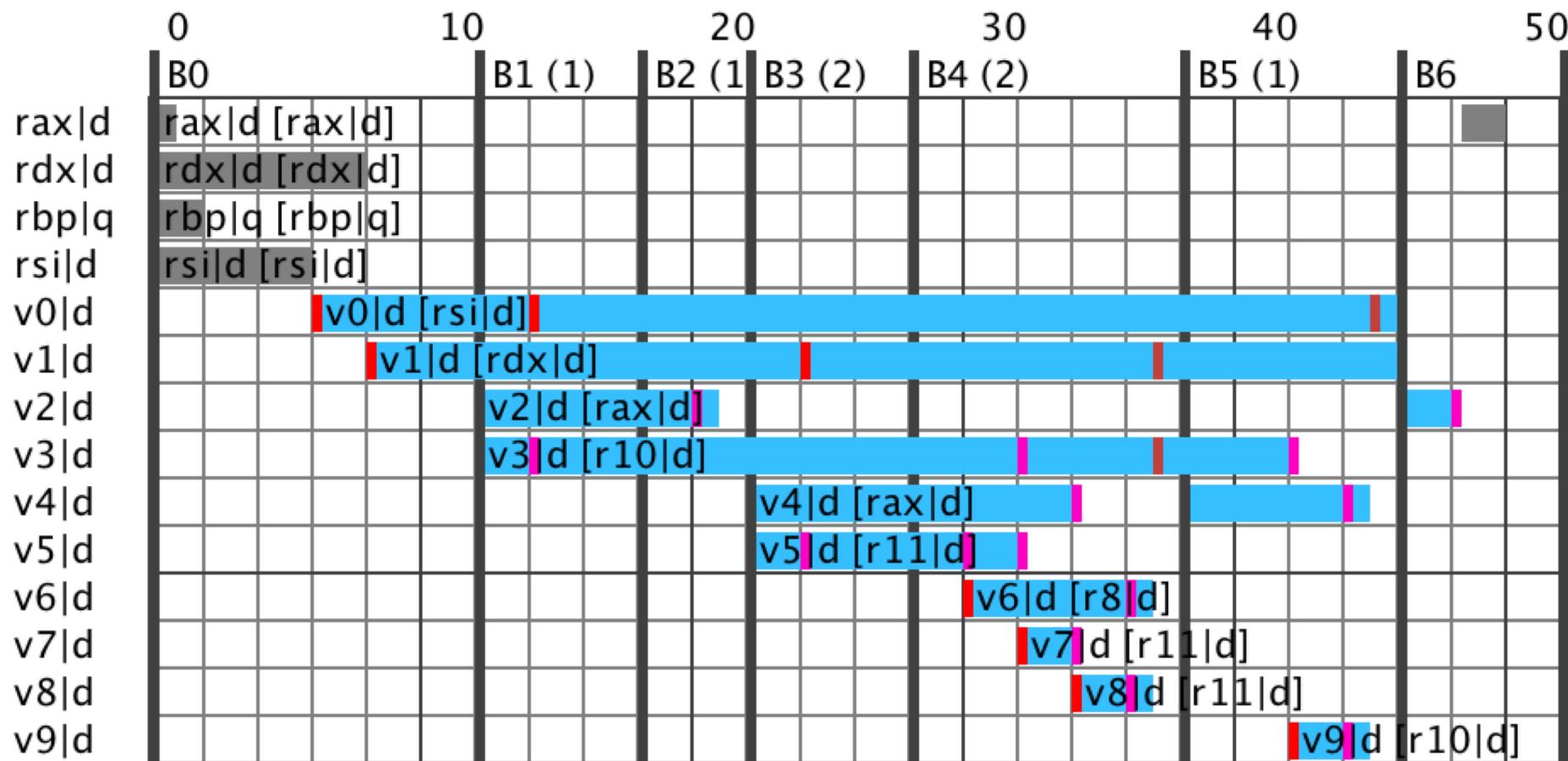
```
(1)  v1 = 10  
(2)  v2 = 20  
(3)  v3 = v1 + v2  
(4)  v4 = v2 + v3  
(5)  v1 = v3 + v4  
(6)  v5 = v4 + v1  
(7)  return v1 + v5
```



Linear Scan Register Allocation for the Java HotSpot™ Client Compiler

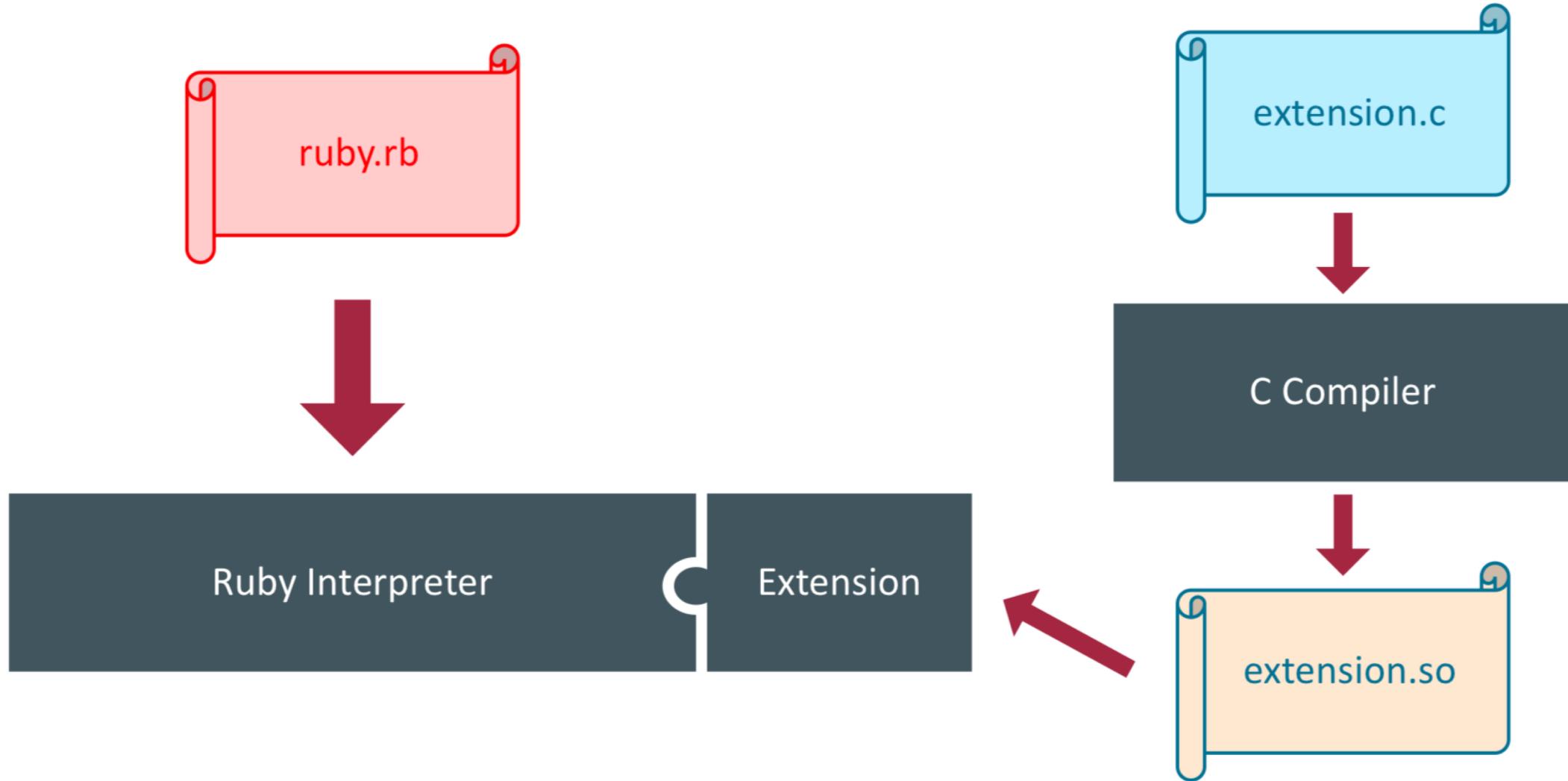
Christian Wimmer

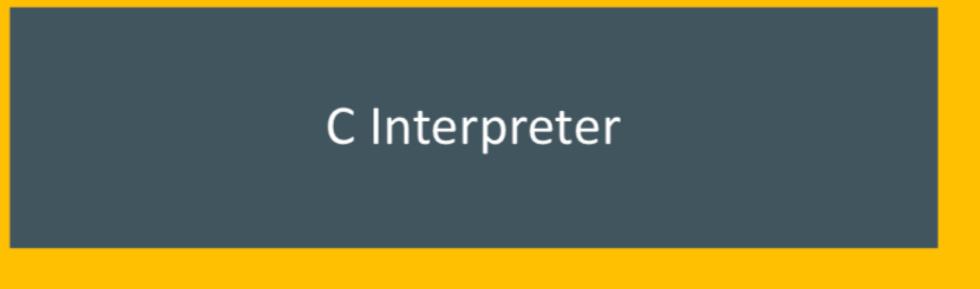
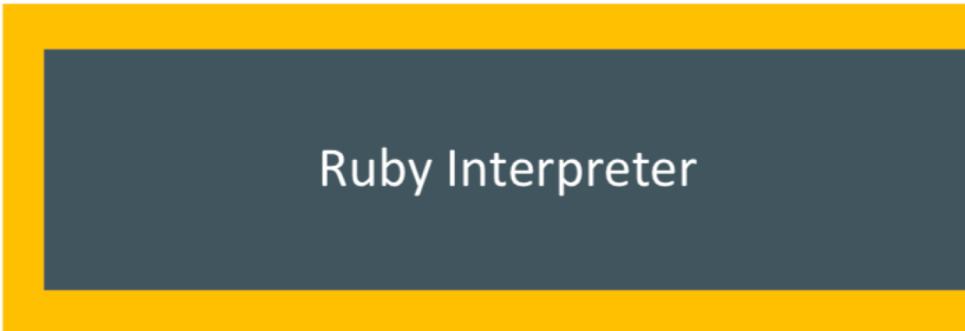


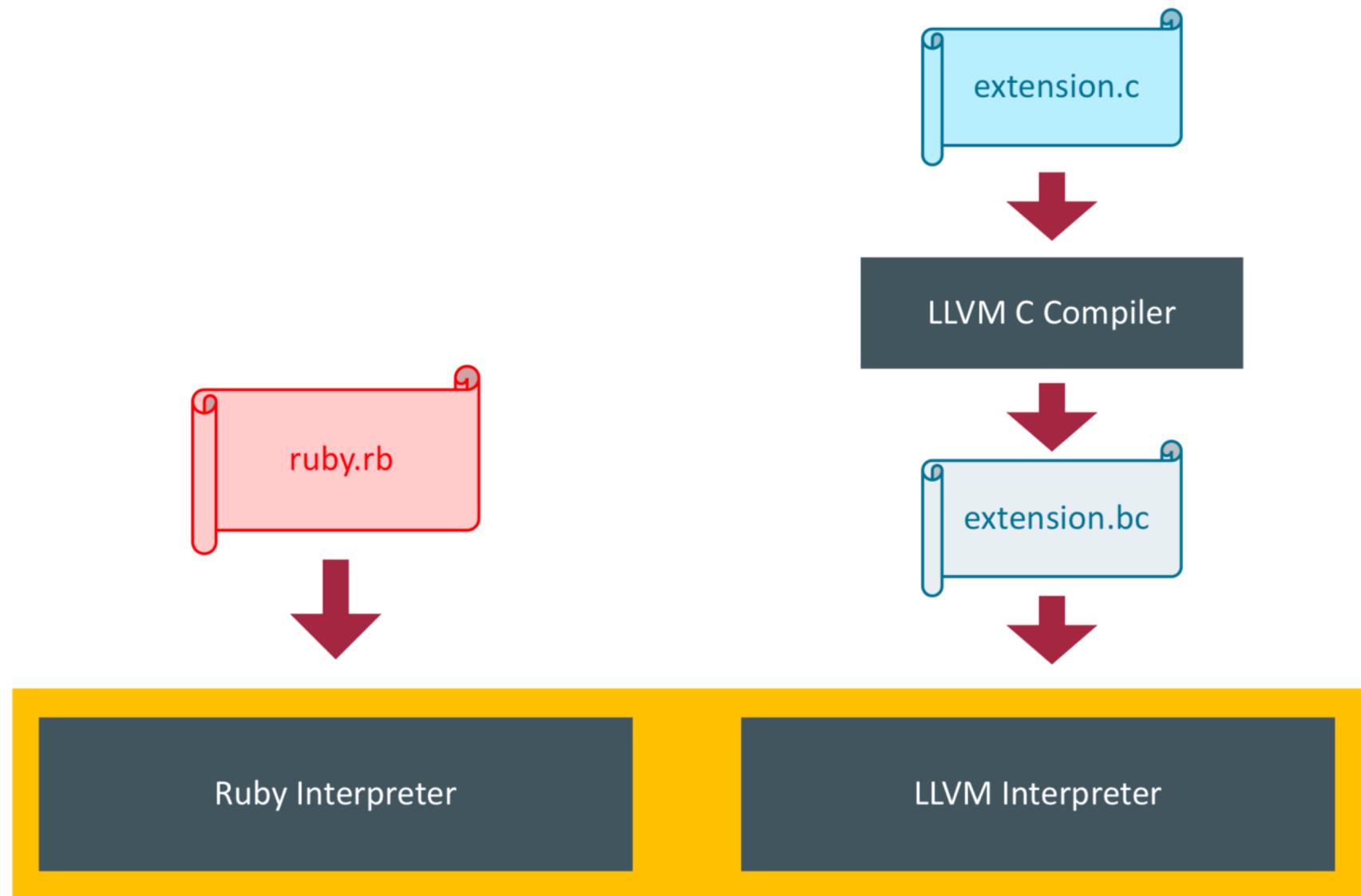


```
0x000000011a63b6e4: cmp    r10d,0x3
0x000000011a63b6e8: jl     0x000000011a63ba3f
0x000000011a63b703: sub    r13d,0x1
0x000000011a63b707: jo     0x000000011a63be54
0x000000011a63b897: call   0x000000011950bde0
0x000000011a63b8a8: sub    ebx,0x2
0x000000011a63b8ab: jo     0x000000011a63bda2
0x000000011a63b9af: call   0x000000011950bde0
0x000000011a63b9c5: add    r13d,eax
0x000000011a63b9c8: jo     0x000000011a63bd7b
0x000000011a63ba35: test   DWORD PTR [rip+0xfffffffff0e5e5cb],eax
0x000000011a63ba3e: ret
0x000000011a63ba3f: movabs  rax,0x6c012dd20
0x000000011a63ba58: test   DWORD PTR [rip+0xfffffffff0e5e5a8],eax
0x000000011a63ba61: ret
```

There's more to TruffleRuby





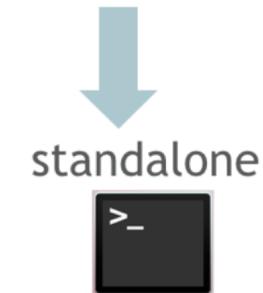




Automatic transformation of interpreters to compiler

GraalVM™

Embeddable in native or managed applications



Summing up



Documents — bash — 84x15

```
$ rbenv install truffleruby-1.0.0-rc14
$ rbenv shell truffleruby-1.0.0-rc14
$ ruby -v
truffleruby 1.0.0-rc14, like ruby 2.6.2, GraalVM CE Native [x86_64-darwin]
$
```

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the GitHub repository page for `oracle/truffleruby`. The repository is described as a high-performance implementation of the Ruby programming language built on the GraalVM by Oracle Labs. Key statistics shown include 52,645 commits, 4 branches, 40 releases, and 334 contributors. The latest commit was made 20 hours ago. The repository interface includes tabs for Code, Issues (139), Pull requests (2), Insights, and Settings. A navigation bar at the top provides links to Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The GitHub logo is visible in the top left corner.

oracle / truffleruby

Code Issues 139 Pull requests 2 Insights Settings

A high performance implementation of the Ruby programming language. Built on the GraalVM by Oracle Labs.

graalvm ruby truffle Manage topics

52,645 commits 4 branches 40 releases 334 contributors View license

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find File Clone or download

aardvark179 Remove psych patches ... Latest commit e3fe72e 20 hours ago

	Commit Message	Time Ago
bench	Document --simple options	7 months ago
bin	Update bin	14 days ago
doc	The Shell standard library now loads fine	2 days ago
lib	Remove psych patches	20 hours ago
logo	Add file with attribution details for CC	2 years ago
mx.truffleruby	Update Truffle to fix bug in Source.findLanguage()	3 days ago
spec	Follow MRI behavior for Hash#{each,each_pair}	a day ago
src	Remove psych patches	20 hours ago

The screenshot shows the official GraalVM website at graalvm.org. The page has a dark teal header with navigation links for Home, Docs (which is highlighted), Downloads, Community, and social media icons for Twitter and GitHub. A star icon indicates 8,222 stars on GitHub. The main title "GraalVM™" is prominently displayed, followed by the tagline "Run Programs Faster Anywhere". Below the tagline are two buttons: "WHY GRAALVM" and "GET STARTED". To the right of the main content area is a diagram illustrating GraalVM's polyglot nature. It features a central white cube labeled "GraalVM" containing an orange cube labeled "JAVA". Surrounding this central node are several smaller white cubes representing different languages and systems: "Standalone", "MySQL", "OpenJDK", "Node", and "Oracle Database". Arrows point from the central GraalVM cube to each of these surrounding components, symbolizing the integration and interoperability they provide.

GraalVM™

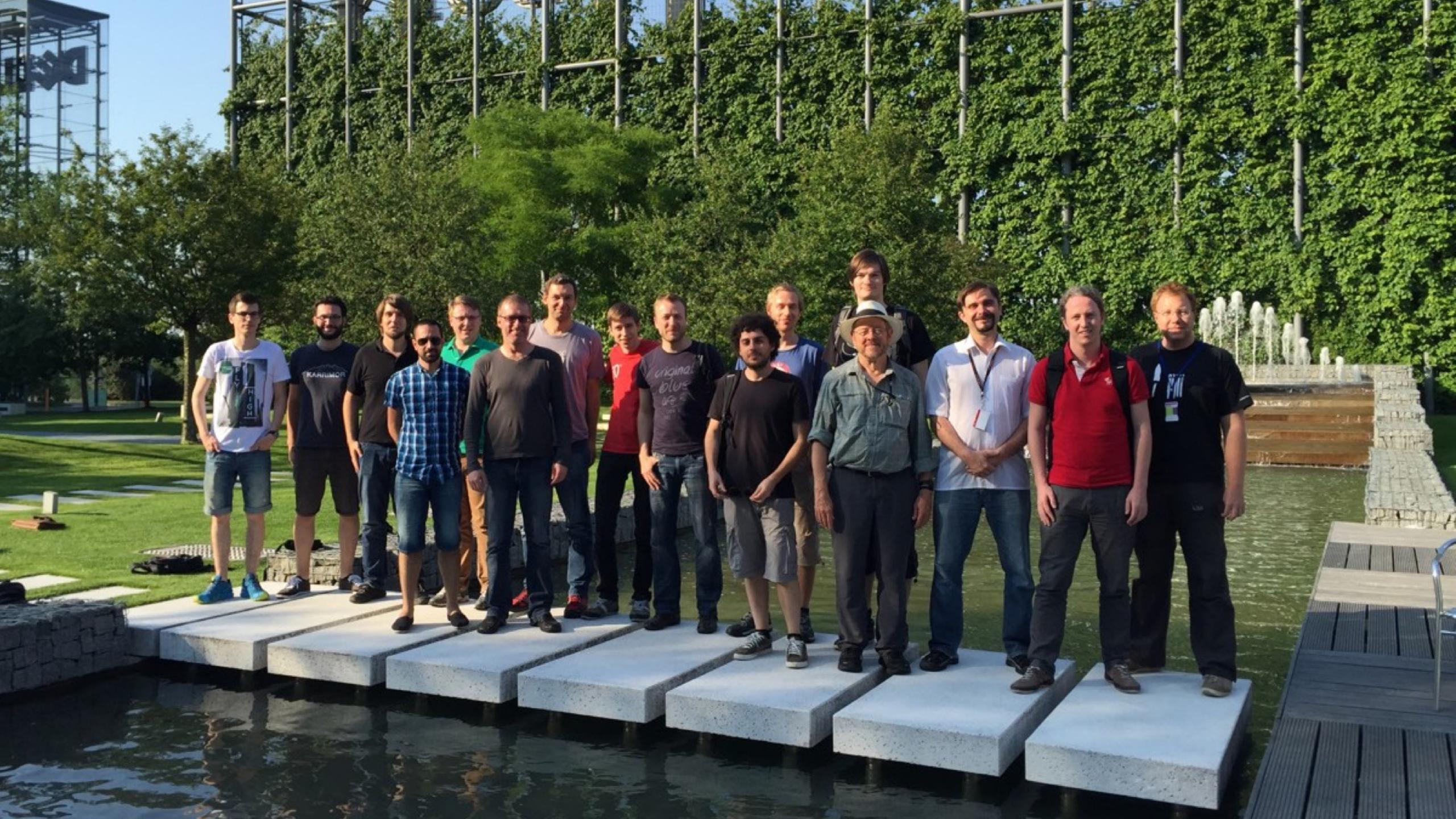
Run Programs Faster Anywhere

WHY GRAALVM GET STARTED

High-performance polyglot VM

GraalVM is a universal virtual machine for running applications written in JavaScript, Python, Ruby, R, JVM-based languages like Java, Scala, Kotlin, Clojure, and LLVM-based languages such as C and C++.

GraalVM removes the isolation between programming languages and enables interoperability in a shared



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