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Understanding How Graal Works

a Java JIT Compiler Written in Java

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<http://chrisseaton.com/rubytruffle/jokerconf17/>

What is a JIT compiler?

Why write a JIT compiler in Java?

```
$ git clone https://github.com/dmlloyd/openjdk.git
```

openjdk/hotspot/src/share/vm/opto

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark theme. The title bar reads "divnode.cpp — ~/Documents/jokerconf17/demo/openjdk". The left pane is labeled "Project" and lists several source files: convertnode.hpp, countbitsnode.hpp, countbitsnode.hpp, divnode.cpp, divnode.hpp, doCall.cpp, domgraph.cpp, escape.cpp, escape.hpp, gcm.cpp, generateOptoStub.cpp, graphKit.cpp, graphKit.hpp, idealGraphPrinter.cpp, idealGraphPrinter.hpp, idealKit.cpp, idealKit.hpp, ifg.cpp, ifnode.cpp, indexSet.cpp, indexSet.hpp, intrinsicnode.hpp, intrinsicnode.hpp, lcm.cpp, and The file "divnode.cpp" is selected and highlighted in blue. The main pane displays the content of "divnode.cpp". The code is written in C++ and includes comments and several conditional statements. The file path at the bottom is "hotspot/src/share/vm/opto/divnode.cpp" and the line number is "571:60".

```
568
569 //-----Idealize-----
570 // Dividing by a power of 2 is a shift.
571 Node *DivLNode::Ideal( PhaseGVN *phase, bool can_reshape ) {
572     if (in(0) && remove_dead_region(phase, can_reshape)) return this;
573     // Don't bother trying to transform a dead node
574     if( in(0) && in(0)->is_top() ) return NULL;
575
576     const Type *t = phase->type( in(2) );
577     if( t == TypeLong::ONE )           // Identity?
578         return NULL;                  // Skip it
579
580     const TypeLong *tl = t->isa_long();
581     if( !tl ) return NULL;
582
583     // Check for useless control input
584     // Check for excluding div-zero case
585     if (in(0) && (tl->hi < 0 || tl->lo > 0)) {
586         set_req(0, NULL);           // Yank control input
587         return this;
588     }
589
590     if( !tl->is_con() ) return NULL;
591     jlong l = tl->get_con();      // Get divisor
592
593     if (l == 0) return NULL;        // Dividing by zero constant does not idealize
594
595     // Dividing by MINLONG does not optimize as a power-of-2 shift.
596     if( l == min_jlong ) return NULL;
597
598     return transform_long_divide( phase, in(1), l );
599 }
```



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hqw57GJSrac>

Things I won't do again...

- Write a VM in C/C++
 - Java plenty fast now
 - Mixing OOPS in a non-GC language a total pain
 - Forgetting 'this' is an OOP
 - Across a GC-allowable call
 - Roll-your-own malloc pointless now

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hqw57GJSrac>

Setting up Graal

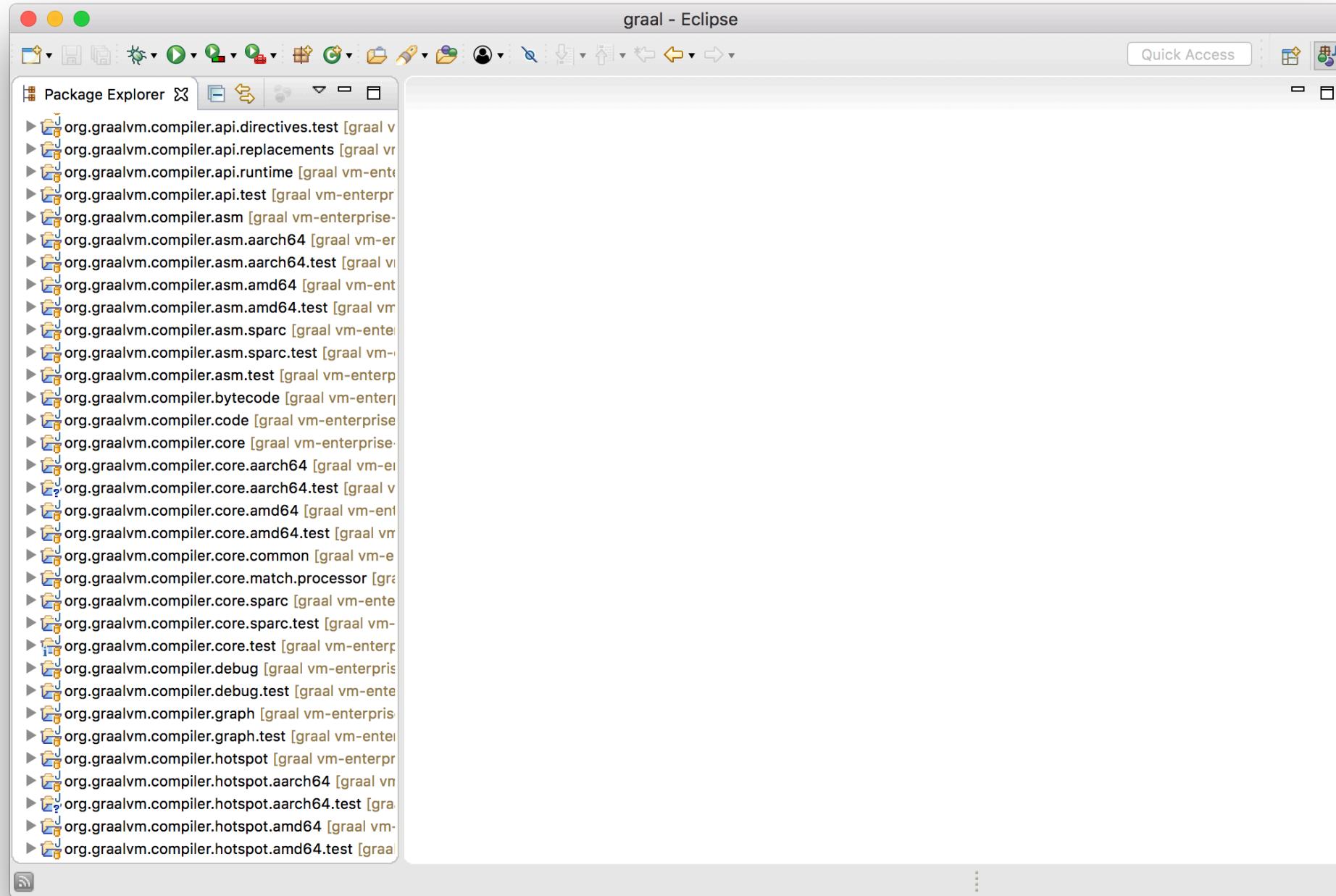
```
$ export JAVA_HOME=`pwd`/jdk9
$ export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
$ java -version
java version "9"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 9+181)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 9+181, mixed mode)
```

```
$ git clone https://github.com/graalvm/mx.git
$ cd mx; git checkout 7353064
$ export PATH=`pwd`/mx:$PATH
```

```
$ git clone https://github.com/graalvm/graal.git --branch vm-enterprise-0.28.2
```

```
$ cd graal/compiler
$ mx build
```

```
$ mx eclipseinit
```



```
class Demo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        while (true) {  
            workload(14, 2);  
        }  
    }  
  
    private static int workload(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
}
```

```
$ javac Demo.java
$ java \
  -XX:+PrintCompilation \
  -XX:CompileOnly=Demo::workload \
  Demo
...
      113      1          3           Demo::workload (4 bytes)
...
```

```
$ java \
--module-path=graal/sdk/mxbuild/modules/org.graalvm.graal_sdk.jar:graal/truffle/mxbuild/..... \
--upgrade-module-path=graal/compiler/mxbuild/modules/jdk.internal.vm.compiler.jar \
-XX:+UnlockExperimentalVMOptions \
-XX:+EnableJVMCI \
-XX:+UseJVMCICompiler \
-XX:-TieredCompilation \
-XX:+PrintCompilation \
-XX:CompileOnly=Demo::workload \
Demo
...
      583   25          Demo::workload (4 bytes)
...
```

The JVM compiler interface

```
interface JVMMCCompiler {  
    byte[] compileMethod(byte[] bytecode);  
}
```

```
interface JVMMCCompiler {
    void compileMethod(CompilationRequest request);
}

interface CompilationRequest {
    JavaMethod getMethod();
}

interface JavaMethod {
    byte[] getCode();
    int getMaxLocals();
    int getMaxStackSize();
    ProfilingInfo getProfilingInfo();
    ...
}
```

```
HotSpot.installCode(targetCode);
```

graal - jdk.vm.ci.runtime.JVMCICompiler - Eclipse

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - jdk.vm.ci.runtime.JVMCICompiler - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, code navigation, and project management. The main editor window displays the Java code for the "JVMCICompiler" interface. The code includes copyright information, imports for CompilationRequest and CompilationRequestResult, and the interface definition itself, which includes a method for compiling a method. The code editor has syntax highlighting and line numbers. The status bar at the bottom shows "Read-Only", "Smart Insert", and the line number "37 : 1".

```
2+ * Copyright (c) 2015, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.|
23 package jdk.vm.ci.runtime;
24
25 import jdk.vm.ci.code.CompilationRequest;
26 import jdk.vm.ci.code.CompilationRequestResult;
27
28 public interface JVMCICompiler {
29     int INVOCATION_ENTRY_BCI = -1;
30
31     /**
32      * Services a compilation request. This object should compile the method to machine code and
33      * install it in the code cache if the compilation is successful.
34     */
35     CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request);
36 }
37 |
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.hotspot/src/org/graalvm/compiler/hotspot/HotSpotGraalCompiler.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. The main editor window displays the Java code for the `HotSpotGraalCompiler` class. The code implements `GraalJVMCICompiler` and provides methods for getting the GraalRuntime and compiling methods.

```
78  public class HotSpotGraalCompiler implements GraalJVMCICompiler {  
79  
80      private final HotSpotJVMCIRuntimeProvider jvmciRuntime;  
81      private final HotSpotGraalRuntimeProvider graalRuntime;  
82      private final CompilationCounters compilationCounters;  
83      private final BootstrapWatchDog bootstrapWatchDog;  
84      private List<DebugHandlersFactory> factories;  
85  
86      HotSpotGraalCompiler(HotSpotJVMCIRuntimeProvider jvmciRuntime, HotSpotGraalRuntimeProvider graalRuntime, OptionValues  
87          this.jvmciRuntime = jvmciRuntime;  
88          this.graalRuntime = graalRuntime;  
89          // It is sufficient to have one compilation counter object per Graal compiler object.  
90          this.compilationCounters = Options.CompilationCountLimit.getValue(options) > 0 ? new CompilationCounters(options)  
91          this.bootstrapWatchDog = graalRuntime.isBootstrapping() && !DebugOptions.BootstrapInitializeOnly.getValue(options)  
92      }  
93  
94      public List<DebugHandlersFactory> getDebugHandlersFactories() {  
95          if (factories == null) {  
96              factories = Collections.singletonList(new GraalDebugHandlersFactory(graalRuntime.getHostProviders().getSnippet  
97          }  
98          return factories;  
99      }  
100  
101     @Override  
102     public HotSpotGraalRuntimeProvider getGraalRuntime() {  
103         return graalRuntime;  
104     }  
105  
106     @Override  
107     public CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request) {  
108         ...  
109     }  
110 }
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.hotspot/src/org/graalvm/compiler/hotspot/HotSpotGraalCompiler.java - Eclipse". The toolbar has various icons for file operations like Open, Save, and Run. The left margin shows line numbers from 103 to 132. The code editor displays Java code for the `HotSpotGraalCompiler` class. The method `compileMethod` is highlighted. The code handles compilation requests, checking for shutdown, bootstrapping, and compilation watchdogs.

```
103     return graalRuntime;
104 }
105
106 @Override
107 public CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request) {
108     return compileMethod(request, true);
109 }
110
111 @SuppressWarnings("try")
112 CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request, boolean installAsDefault) {
113     if (graalRuntime.isShutdown()) {
114         return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure(String.format("Shutdown entered"), false);
115     }
116
117     ResolvedJavaMethod method = request.getMethod();
118     OptionValues options = graalRuntime.getOptions(method);
119
120     if (graalRuntime.isBootstrapping()) {
121         if (DebugOptions.BootstrapInitializeOnly.getValue(options)) {
122             return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure(String.format("Skip compilation because %s is enabled", DebugOptions.BootstrapInitializeOnly.name));
123         }
124         if (bootstrapWatchDog != null) {
125             if (bootstrapWatchDog.hitCriticalCompilationRateOrTimeout()) {
126                 // Drain the compilation queue to expedite completion of the bootstrap
127                 return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure("hit critical bootstrap compilation rate or timeout", true);
128             }
129         }
130     }
131     HotSpotCompilationRequest hsRequest = (HotSpotCompilationRequest) request;
132     try (CompilationWatchDog w1 = CompilationWatchDog.watch(method, hsRequest.getId(), options);
133          BootstrapWatchDog Watch w2 = bootstrapWatchDog == null ? null : bootstrapWatchDog.watch(request);)
```

```
class HotSpotGraalCompiler implements JVMMCCompiler {  
    CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request) {  
        System.err.println("Going to compile " + request.getMethod().getName());  
        ...  
    }  
}
```



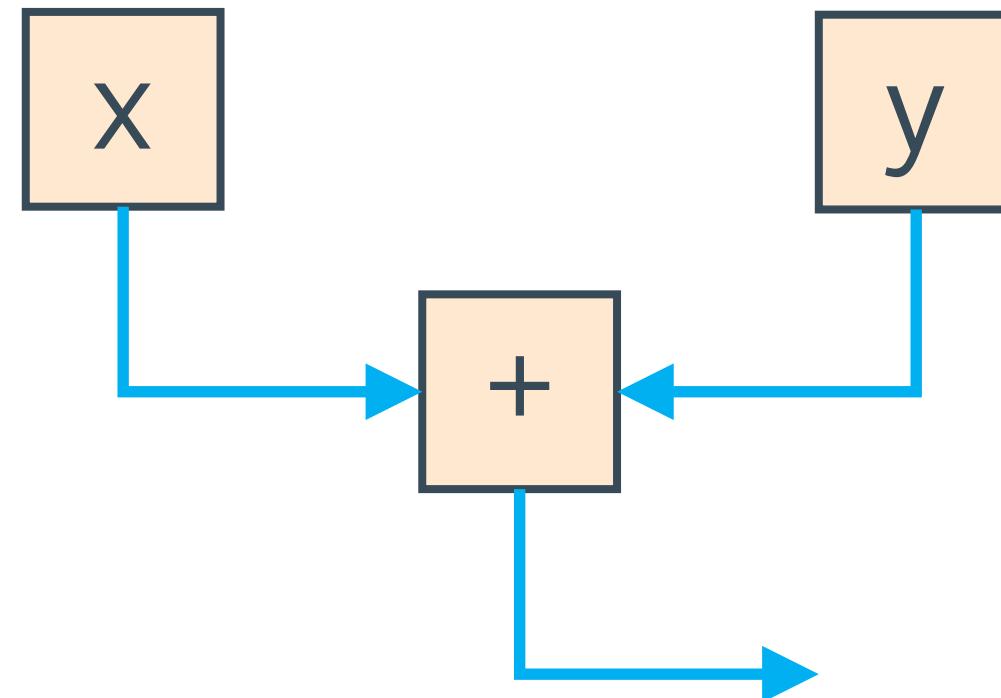
```
graal - org.graalvm.compiler.hotspot/src/org/graalvm/compiler/hotspot/HotSpotGraalCompiler.java - Eclipse
*HotSpotGraalCompiler.java X
103     return graalRuntime;
104 }
105
106 @Override
107 public CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request) {
108     System.err.println("Going to compile " + request.getMethod().getName());
109     return compileMethod(request, true);
110 }
111
112 @SuppressWarnings("try")
113 CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request, boolean installAsDefault) {
114     if (graalRuntime.isShutdown()) {
115         return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure(String.format("Shutdown entered"), false);
116     }
117
118     ResolvedJavaMethod method = request.getMethod();
119     OptionValues options = graalRuntime.getOptions(method);
120
121     if (graalRuntime.isBootstrapping()) {
122         if (DebugOptions.BootstrapInitializeOnly.getValue(options)) {
123             return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure(String.format("Skip compilation because %s is enabled", DebugOptions.BootstrapInitializeOnly.name()), false);
124         }
125         if (bootstrapWatchDog != null) {
126             if (bootstrapWatchDog.hitCriticalCompilationRateOrTimeout()) {
127                 // Drain the compilation queue to expedite completion of the bootstrap
128                 return HotSpotCompilationRequestResult.failure("hit critical bootstrap compilation rate or timeout", true);
129             }
130         }
131     }
132     HotSpotCompilationRequest hsRequest = (HotSpotCompilationRequest) request;
133     +new CompilationWatchDog(w1 - CompilationWatchDog.watch(method, hsRequest.getTd(), options));
}

```

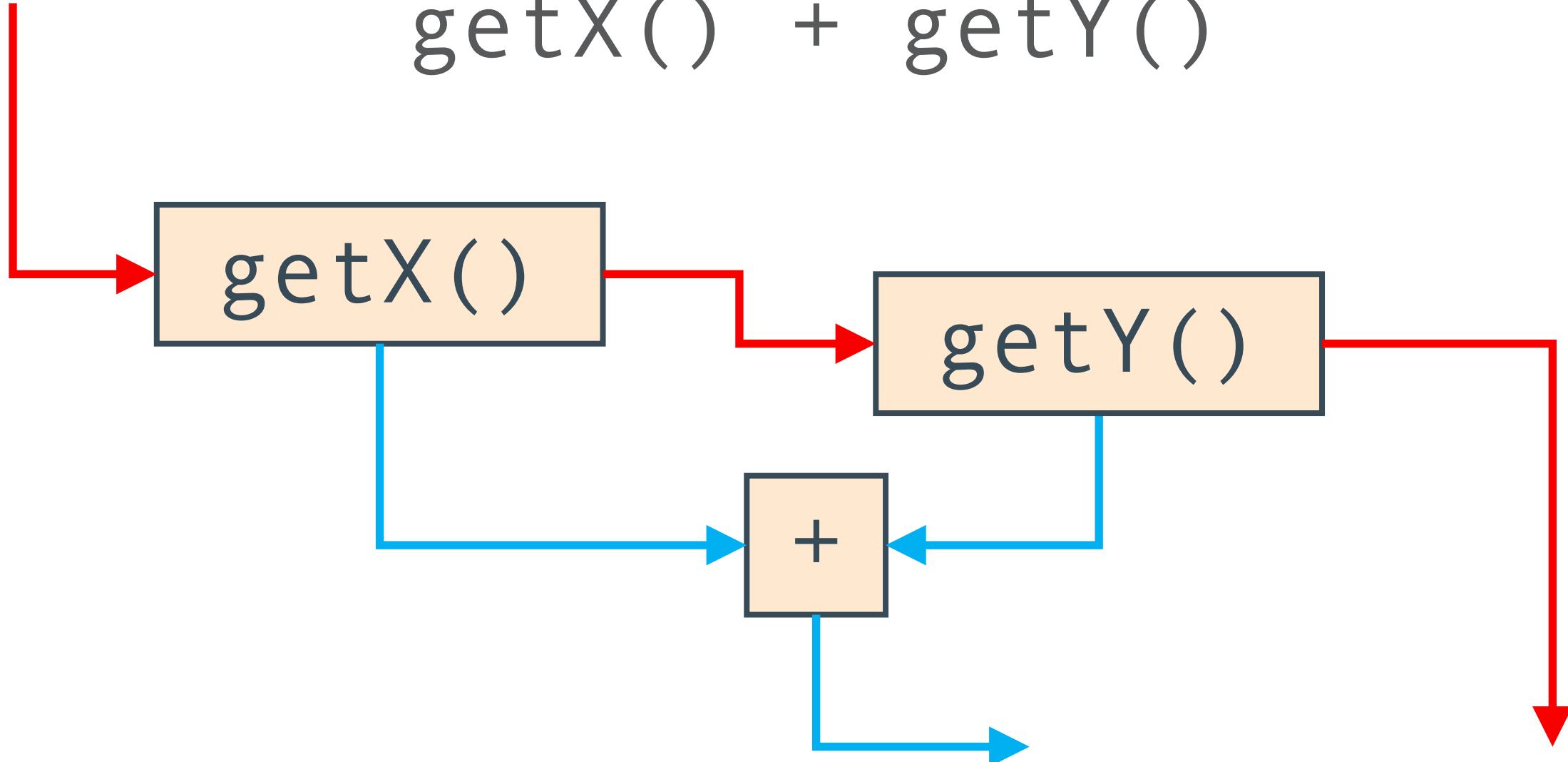
```
$ java \
--module-path=graal/sdk/mxbuild/modules/org.graalvm.graal_sdk.jar:graal/truffle/mxbuild/modules/..... \
--upgrade-module-path=graal/compiler/mxbuild/modules/jdk.internal.vm.compiler.jar \
-XX:+UnlockExperimentalVMOptions \
-XX:+EnableJVMCI \
-XX:+UseJVMCICompiler \
-XX:-TieredCompilation \
-XX:CompileOnly=Demo::workload \
Demo
Going to compile workload
```

The Graal graph

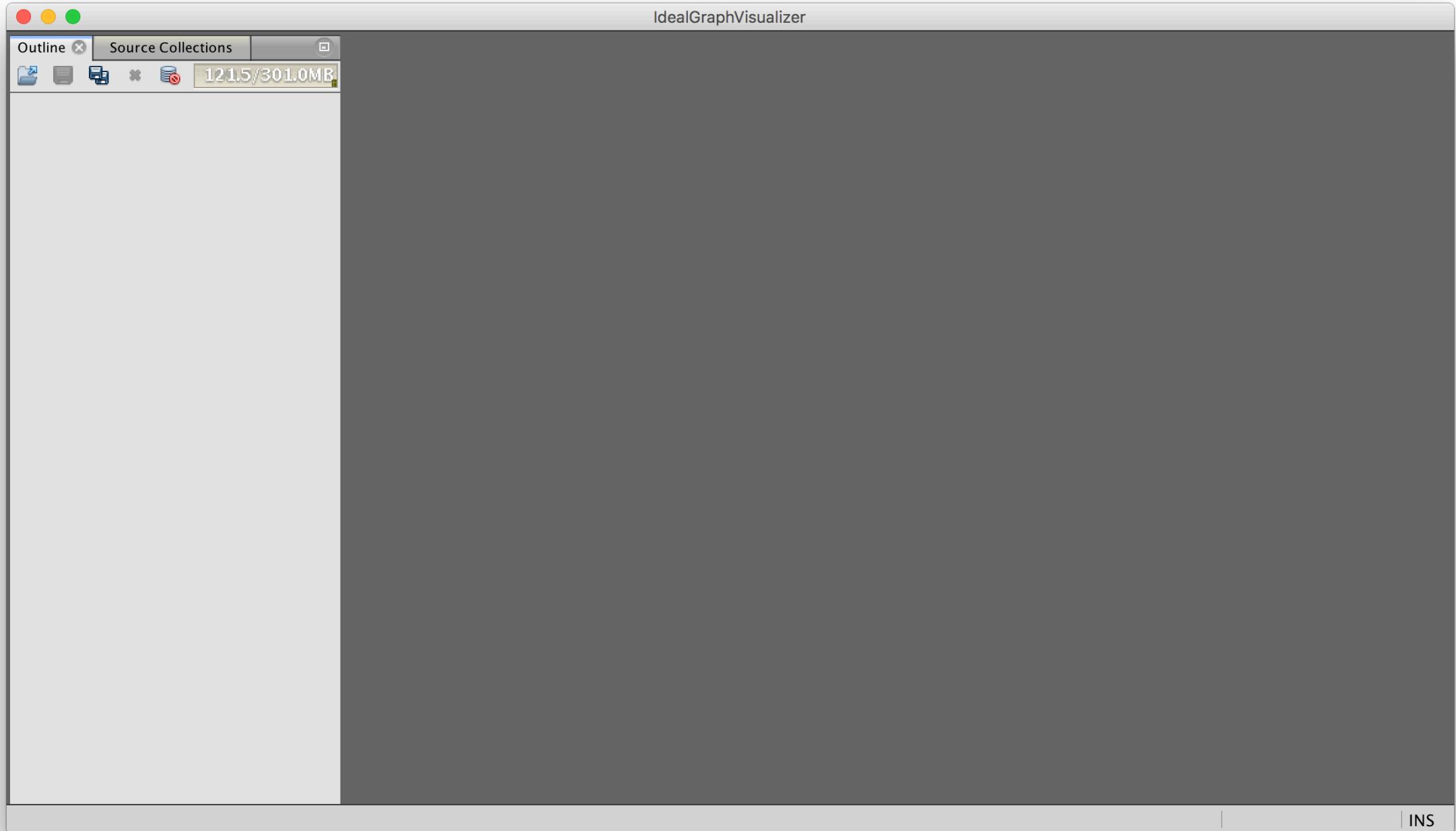
$$x + y$$



`getX() + getY()`

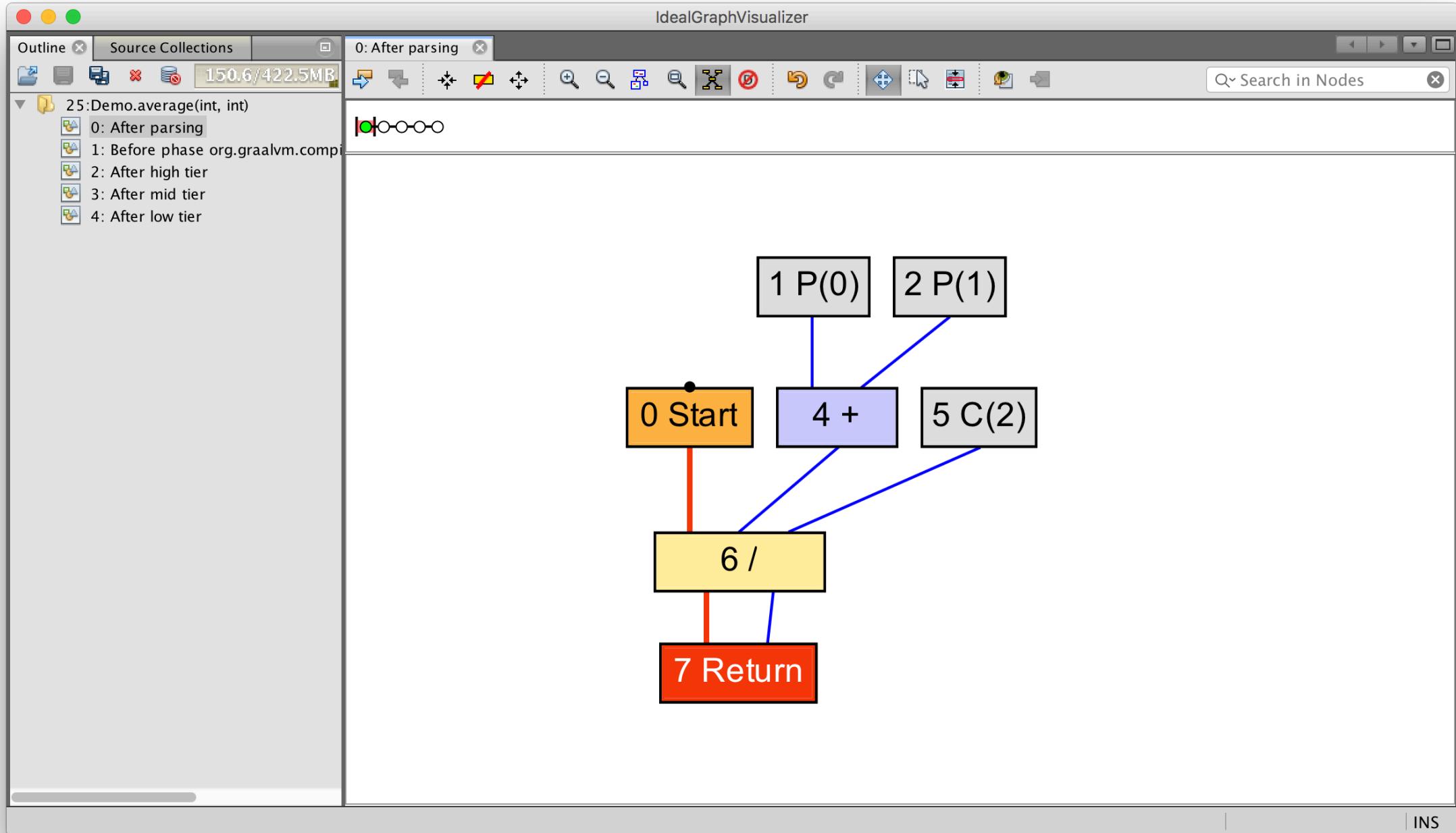


mx igv

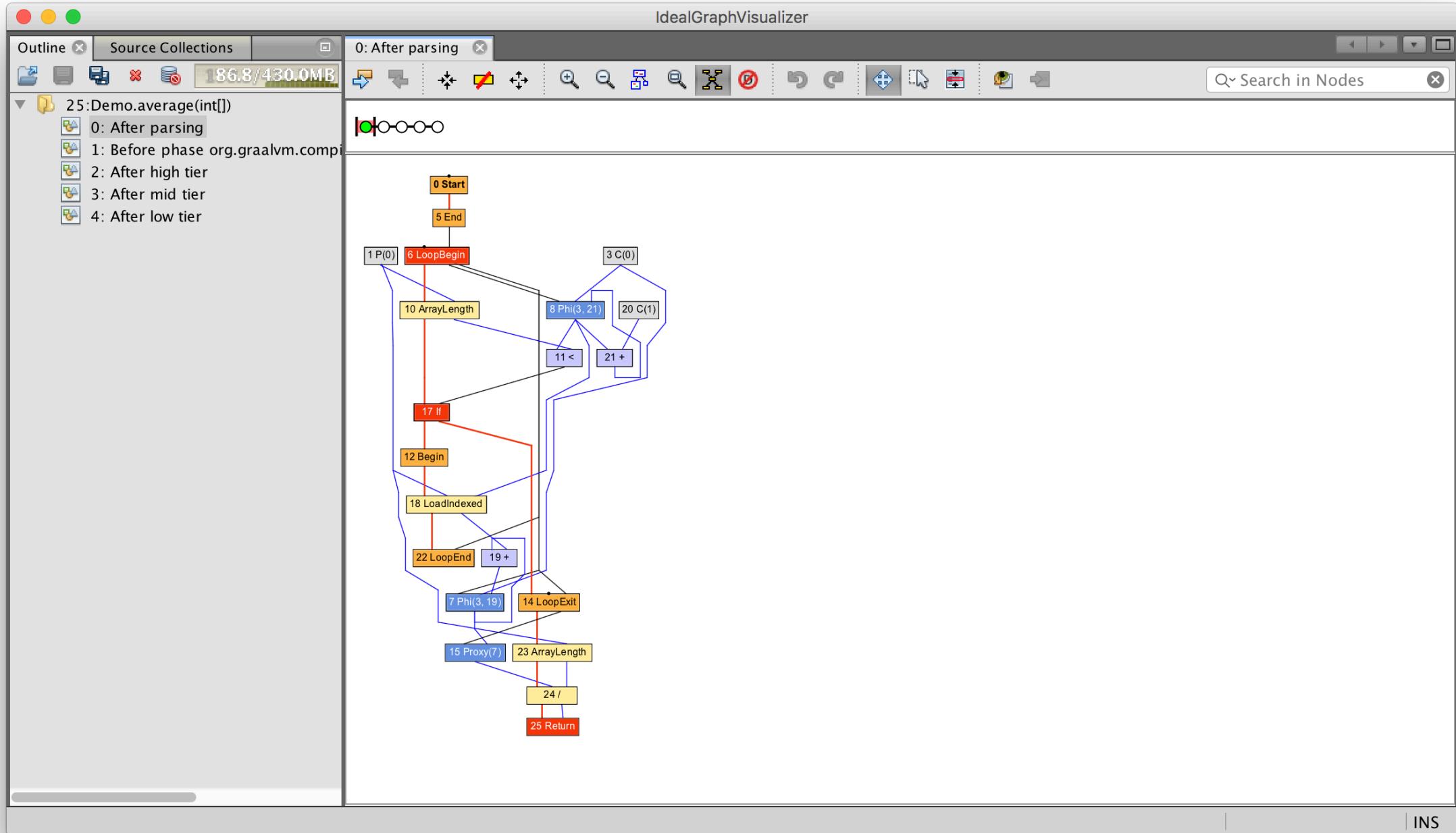


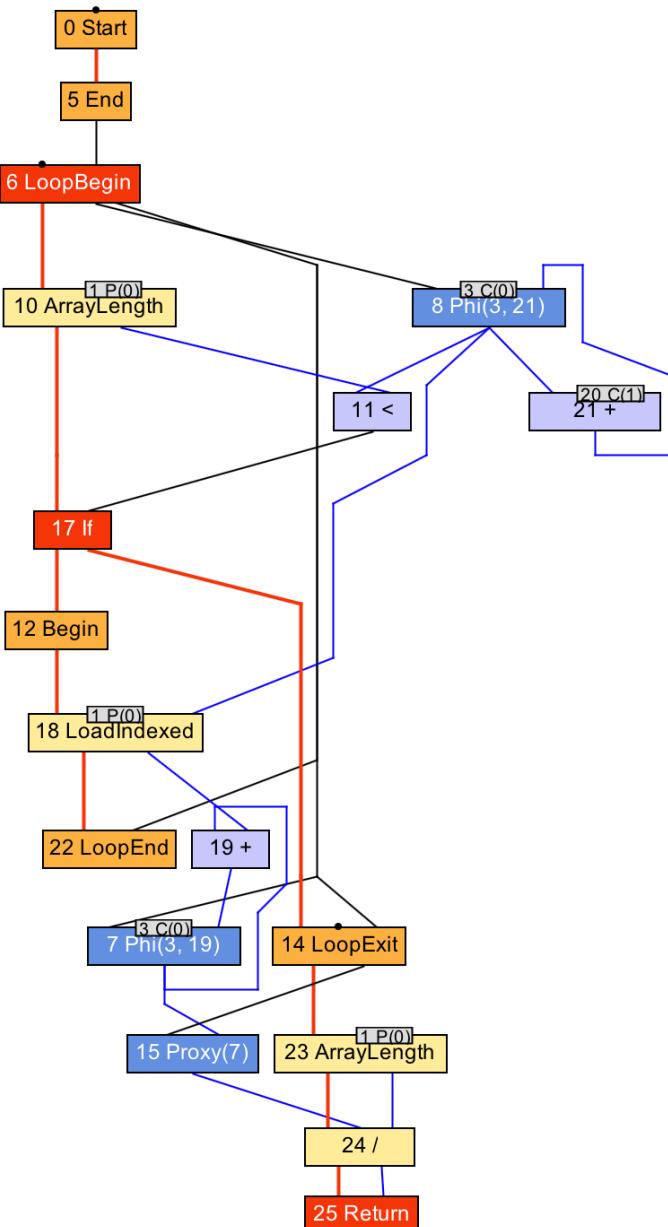
-Dgraal.Dump

```
int average(int a, int b) {  
    return (a + b) / 2;  
}
```



```
int average(int[] values) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for (int n = 0; n < values.length; n++) {  
        sum += values[n];  
    }  
    return sum / values.length;  
}
```





From bytecode to machine code

Bytecode in...

```
int workload(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

```
class HotSpotGraalCompiler implements JVMCICompiler {  
    CompilationRequestResult compileMethod(CompilationRequest request) {  
        System.err.println(request.getMethod().getName() + " bytecode: "  
            + Arrays.toString(request.getMethod().getCode()));  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

workload bytecode: [26, 27, 96, -84]

The bytecode parser...

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes/src/org/graalvm/compiler/nodes/calc/AddNode.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, code navigation, and project management. The main editor window displays the Java code for the `AddNode` class. The code implements the `BinaryArithmeticNode<Add>`, `NarrowableArithmeticNode`, and `BinaryCommutative<ValueNode>` interfaces. It includes methods for creating nodes from ValueNodes, performing constant folding, and canonicalizing the result.

```
25+ import org.graalvm.compiler.core.common.type.ArithmeticOpTable;...
40
41 @NodeInfo(shortName = "+")
42 public class AddNode extends BinaryArithmeticNode<Add> implements NarrowableArithmeticNode, BinaryCommutative<ValueNode> {
43
44     public static final NodeClass<AddNode> TYPE = NodeClass.create(AddNode.class);
45
46     public AddNode(ValueNode x, ValueNode y) {
47         this(TYPE, x, y);
48     }
49
50     protected AddNode(NodeClass<? extends AddNode> c, ValueNode x, ValueNode y) {
51         super(c, ArithmeticOpTable::getAdd, x, y);
52     }
53
54     public static ValueNode create(ValueNode x, ValueNode y) {
55         BinaryOp<Add> op = ArithmeticOpTable.forStamp(x.stamp()).getAdd();
56         Stamp stamp = op.foldStamp(x.stamp(), y.stamp());
57         ConstantNode tryConstantFold = tryConstantFold(op, x, y, stamp);
58         if (tryConstantFold != null) {
59             return tryConstantFold;
60         }
61         if (x.isConstant() && !y.isConstant()) {
62             return canonical(null, op, y, x);
63         } else {
64             return canonical(null, op, x, y);
65         }
66     }
67
68     private static ValueNode canonical(AddNode addNode, BinaryOp<Add> op, ValueNode forX, ValueNode forY) {
69         AddNode self = addNode;
```

graal - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes/src/org/graalvm/compiler/nodes/calc/AddNode.java - Eclipse

AddNode.java

```
53
54  public static ValueNode create(ValueNode x, ValueNode y) {
55      BinaryOp<Add> op = ArithmeticOpTable.forStamp(x.stamp()).getAdd();
56      Stamp stamp = op.foldStamp(x.stamp(), y.stamp());
57      ConstantNode tryConstantFold = tryConstantFold(op, x, y, stamp);
58      if (tryConstantFold != null) {
59          return tryConstantFold;
60      }
61      if (x.isConstant() && !y.isConstant()) {
62          return canonical(null, op, y, x);
63      } else {
64          return canonical(null, op, x, y);
65      }
66  }
67
68  private static ValueNode canonical(AddNode addNode, BinaryOp<Add> op, ValueNode forX, ValueNode forY) {
69      AddNode self = addNode;
70      ...
```

Call Hierarchy

Members calling 'create(ValueNode, ValueNode)' - in workspace

- ▶ add(StructureGraph, ValueNode, ValueNode) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes.calc.BinaryArithmeticNode
- ▶ add(ValueNode, ValueNode) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes.calc.BinaryArithmeticNode
- ▶ canonical(MulNode, BinaryOp<Mul>, Stamp, ValueNode, ValueNode) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes.calc.MulNode (2 matches)
- ▶ findSynonym(ValueNode, ValueNode) : LogicNode - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes.calc.IntegerLessThanNode.LessThanOp (2 matches)
- ▶ genFloatAdd(ValueNode, ValueNode) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser
- ▼ **genIntegerAdd(ValueNode, ValueNode) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser**
- ▼ genArithmeticOp(JavaKind, int) : void - org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser
- ▶ processBytecode(int, int) : void - org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser (4 matches)
- ▶ genIncrement() : void - org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser

org.graalvm.compiler.java.BytecodeParser.genIntege...ode y) : ValueNode - org.graalvm.compiler.java/src

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.java/src/org/graalvm/compiler/java/BytecodeParser.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. Below the toolbar, two tabs are visible: "AddNode.java" and "BytecodeParser.java", with "BytecodeParser.java" currently selected. The main editor area displays Java code for generating arithmetic operations. The code uses switch statements to handle different operation codes (IADD, LADD, FADD, DADD, ISUB, LSUB, FSUB, DSUB, IMUL, LMUL, FMUL, DMUL) by calling corresponding helper methods like genIntegerAdd, genFloatAdd, etc. The code is annotated with line numbers from 3416 to 3446.

```
3416     genStoreIndexed(array, index, kind, value);
3417 }
3418
3419 private void genArithmeticOp(JavaKind kind, int opcode) {
3420     ValueNode y = frameState.pop(kind);
3421     ValueNode x = frameState.pop(kind);
3422     ValueNode v;
3423     switch (opcode) {
3424         case IADD:
3425         case LADD:
3426             v = genIntegerAdd(x, y);
3427             break;
3428         case FADD:
3429         case DADD:
3430             v = genFloatAdd(x, y);
3431             break;
3432         case ISUB:
3433         case LSUB:
3434             v = genIntegerSub(x, y);
3435             break;
3436         case FSUB:
3437         case DSUB:
3438             v = genFloatSub(x, y);
3439             break;
3440         case IMUL:
3441         case LMUL:
3442             v = genIntegerMul(x, y);
3443             break;
3444         case FMUL:
3445         case DMUL:
3446             v = genFloatMul(x, y);
```

```
private void genArithmeticOp(JavaKind kind, int opcode) {
    ValueNode y = frameState.pop(kind);
    ValueNode x = frameState.pop(kind);
    ValueNode v;
    switch (opcode) {
        ...
        case LADD:
            v = genIntegerAdd(x, y);
            break;
        ...
    }
    frameState.push(kind, append(v));
}
```

Emitting assembly...

```
void generate(Generator gen) {  
    gen.emitAdd(a, b);  
}
```

```
int workload(int a) {  
    return a + 1;  
}
```

```
void incl(Register dst) {
    int encode = prefixAndEncode(dst.encoding);
    emitByte(0xFF);
    emitByte(0xC0 | encode);
}

void emitByte(int b) {
    data.put((byte) (b & 0xFF));
}
```

graal - org.graalvm.compiler.asm.amd64/src/org/graalvm/compiler/asm/amd64/AMD64Assembler.java - Eclipse

```
1831
1832     public final void imull(Register dst, Register src, int value) {
1833         if (isByte(value)) {
1834             AMD64RMIOp.IMUL_SX.emit(this, DWORD, dst, src, value);
1835         } else {
1836             AMD64RMIOp.IMUL.emit(this, DWORD, dst, src, value);
1837         }
1838     }
1839
1840     protected final void incl(AMD64Address dst) {
1841         prefix(dst);
1842         emitByte(0xFF);
1843         emitOperandHelper(0, dst, 0);
1844     }
1845
1846     public void jcc(ConditionFlag cc, int jumpTarget, boolean forceDisp32) {
1847         int shortSize = 2;
1848         int longSize = 6;
1849         long disp = jumpTarget - position();
1850         if (!forceDisp32 && isByte(disp - shortSize)) {
1851             // 0111 tttn #8-bit disp
1852             emitByte(0x70 | cc.getValue());
1853             emitByte((int) ((disp - shortSize) & 0xFF));
1854         } else {
1855             // 0000 1111 1000 tttn #32-bit disp
1856             assert isInt(disp - longSize) : "must be 32bit offset (call4)";
1857             emitByte(0x0F);
1858             emitByte(0x80 | cc.getValue());
1859             emitInt((int) (disp - longSize));
1860         }
1861     }

```



Writable

Smart Insert

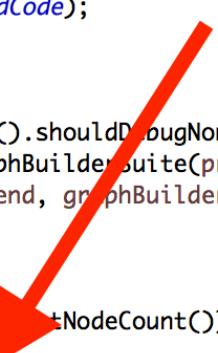
1840 : 29

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.asm/src/org/graalvm/compiler/asm/Buffer.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. The editor tab bar has three tabs: "AMD64Assembler.java", "Assembler.java", and "Buffer.java", with "Buffer.java" currently selected. The code editor displays Java code for the `Buffer` class, which includes methods for emitting bytes, byte, short, int, and long values. The code uses assertions and the `ensureSize` method to manage the buffer's position and size. The code editor includes standard Eclipse features like "Writable" and "Smart Insert" buttons at the bottom.

```
96     }
97 }
98
99 public void emitBytes(byte[] arr, int off, int len) {
100    ensureSize(data.position() + len);
101    data.put(arr, off, len);
102 }
103
104 public void emitByte(int b) {
105    assert NumUtil.isUByte(b) || NumUtil.isByte(b);
106    ensureSize(data.position() + 1);
107    data.put((byte) (b & 0xFF));
108 }
109
110 public void emitShort(int b) {
111    assert NumUtil.isUShort(b) || NumUtil.isShort(b);
112    ensureSize(data.position() + 2);
113    data.putShort((short) b);
114 }
115
116 public void emitInt(int b) {
117    ensureSize(data.position() + 4);
118    data.putInt(b);
119 }
120
121 public void emitLong(long b) {
122    ensureSize(data.position() + 8);
123    data.putLong(b);
124 }
125
126 public void emitBytes(byte[] arr, int pos) {
```

Machine code out...

```
class HotSpotGraalCompiler implements JVMMCCompiler {
    CompilationResult compileHelper(...) {
        ...
        System.err.println(method.getName() + " machine code: "
            + Arrays.toString(result.getTargetCode()));
        ...
    }
}
```



```
graal - org.graalvm.compiler.hotspot/src/org/graalvm/compiler/hotspot/HotSpotGraalCompiler.java - Eclipse
HotSpotGraalCompiler.java

174     Suites suites = getSuites(providers, options);
175     LIRSuites lirSuites = getLIRSuites(providers, options);
176     ProfilingInfo profilingInfo = useProfilingInfo ? method.getProfilingInfo(!isOSR, isOSR) : DefaultProfilingInfo.get
177     OptimisticOptimizations optimisticOpts = getOptimisticOpts(profilingInfo, options);
178
179     /*
180      * Cut off never executed code profiles if there is code, e.g. after the osr loop, that is never
181      * executed.
182     */
183     if (isOSR && !OnStackReplacementPhase.Options.DeoptAfterOSR.getValue(options)) {
184         optimisticOpts.remove(Optimization.RemoveNeverExecutedCode);
185     }
186
187     result.setEntryBCI(entryBCI);
188     boolean shouldDebugNonSafePoints = providers.getCodeCache().shouldDebugNonSafePoints();
189     PhaseSuite<HighTierContext> graphBuilderSuite = configGraphBuilderSuite(providers.getSuites().getOrDefaultGraphBuild
190     GraalCompiler.compileGraph(graph, method, providers, backend, graphBuilderSuite, optimisticOpts, profilingInfo, su
191
192     if (!isOSR && useProfilingInfo) {
193         ProfilingInfo profile = profilingInfo;
194         profile.setCompilerIRSize(StructuredGraph.class, graph.getNodeCount());
195     }
196
197     System.err.println(method.getName() + " machine code: " + Arrays.toString(result.getTargetCode()));
198
199     return result;
200 }
201
202 public CompilationResult compile(ResolvedJavaMethod method, int entryBCI, boolean useProfilingInfo, CompilationIdentif
203     StructuredGraph graph = createGraph(method, entryBCI, useProfilingInfo, compilationId, options, debug);
204 }
```

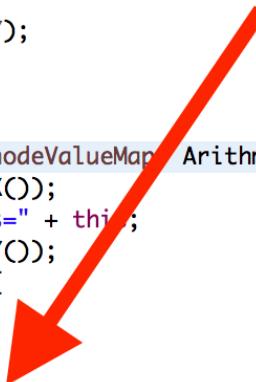
```
$ java \
--module-path=graal/sdk/mxbuild/modules/org.graalvm.graal_sdk.jar:graal/truffle/mxbuild/modules/.... \
--upgrade-module-path=graal/compiler/mxbuild/modules/jdk.internal.vm.compiler.jar \
-XX:+UnlockExperimentalVMOptions \
-XX:+EnableJVMCI \
-XX:+UseJVMCICompiler \
-XX:-TieredCompilation \
-XX:+PrintCompilation \
-XX:+UnlockDiagnosticVMOptions \
-XX:+PrintAssembly \
-XX:CompileOnly=Demo::workload \
Demo
```

```
workload machine code: [15, 31, 68, 0, 0, 3, -14, -117, -58, -123, 5, ...]
...
0x000000010f71cda0: nopl    0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
0x000000010f71cda5: add     %edx,%esi          ;*iadd {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
; - Demo::workload@2 (line 10)

0x000000010f71cda7: mov     %esi,%eax         ;*ireturn {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
; - Demo::workload@3 (line 10)

0x000000010f71cda9: test    %eax,-0xcb8da9(%rip)   # 0x0000000102b74006
; {poll_return}

0x000000010f71cdaf: vzeroupper
0x000000010f71cdb2: retq
```



```
graal - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes/src/org/graalvm/compiler/nodes/calc/AddNode.java - Eclipse
AddNode.java
114     if (ret != this) {
115         return ret;
116     }
117
118     if (forX.isConstant() && !forY.isConstant()) {
119         // we try to swap and canonicalize
120         ValueNode improvement = canonical(tool, forY, forX);
121         if (improvement != this) {
122             return improvement;
123         }
124         // if this fails we only swap
125         return new AddNode(forY, forX);
126     }
127     BinaryOp<Add> op = getOp(forX, forY);
128     return canonical(this, op, forX, forY);
129 }
130
131 @Override
132 public void generate(NodeLIRBuilderTool nodeValueMap, ArithmeticLIRGeneratorTool gen) {
133     Value op1 = nodeValueMap.operand(getX());
134     assert op1 != null : getX() + ", this=" + this;
135     Value op2 = nodeValueMap.operand(getY());
136     if (shouldSwapInputs(nodeValueMap)) {
137         Value tmp = op1;
138         op1 = op2;
139         op2 = tmp;
140     }
141     nodeValueMap.setResult(this, gen.emitAdd(op1, op2, false));
142 }
143 }
144 }
```

```
workload machine code: [15, 31, 68, 0, 0, 43, -14, -117, -58, -123, 5, ...]
0x0000000107f451a0: nopl    0x0(%rax,%rax,1)
0x0000000107f451a5: sub     %edx,%esi          ;*iadd {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
                                                ; - Demo::workload@2 (line 10)

0x0000000107f451a7: mov     %esi,%eax         ;*ireturn {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
                                                ; - Demo::workload@3 (line 10)

0x0000000107f451a9: test    %eax,-0x1db81a9(%rip)   # 0x000000010618d006
                                                ; {poll_return}

0x0000000107f451af: vzeroupper
0x0000000107f451b2: retq
```

```
[26, 27, 96, -84] → [15, 31, 68, 0, 0, 43, -14, -117, -58, -123, 5, ...]
```

Optimisations

Canonicalisation

```
interface Phase {  
    void run(Graph graph);  
}
```

```
interface Node {  
    Node canonical();  
}
```

```
class NegateNode implements Node {  
    Node canonical() {  
        if (value instanceof NegateNode) {  
            return ((NegateNode) value).getValue();  
        } else {  
            return this;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.nodes/src/org/graalvm/compiler/nodes/calc/NegateNode.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, code navigation, and tooling. The main editor window displays the Java code for NegateNode.java. The code implements the ValueNode interface and provides canonicalization and generation logic for arithmetic operations. A specific method, findSynonym, is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

```
58     }
59
60     @Override
61     public ValueNode canonical(CanonicalizerTool tool, ValueNode forValue) {
62         ValueNode synonym = findSynonym(forValue, getOp(forValue));
63         if (synonym != null) {
64             return synonym;
65         }
66         return this;
67     }
68
69     protected static ValueNode findSynonym(ValueNode forValue) {
70         ArithmeticOpTable.UnaryOp<Neg> negOp = ArithmeticOpTable.forStamp(forValue.stamp()).getNeg();
71         ValueNode synonym = UnaryArithmeticNode.findSynonym(forValue, negOp);
72         if (synonym != null) {
73             return synonym;
74         }
75         if (forValue instanceof NegateNode) {
76             return ((NegateNode) forValue).getValue();
77         }
78         if (forValue instanceof SubNode && !(forValue.stamp() instanceof FloatStamp)) {
79             SubNode sub = (SubNode) forValue;
80             return SubNode.create(sub.getY(), sub.getX());
81         }
82         return null;
83     }
84
85     @Override
86     public void generate(NodeLIRBuilderTool nodeValueMap, ArithmeticLIRGeneratorTool gen) {
87         nodeValueMap.setResult(this, gen.emitNegate(nodeValueMap.operand(getValue())));
88     }

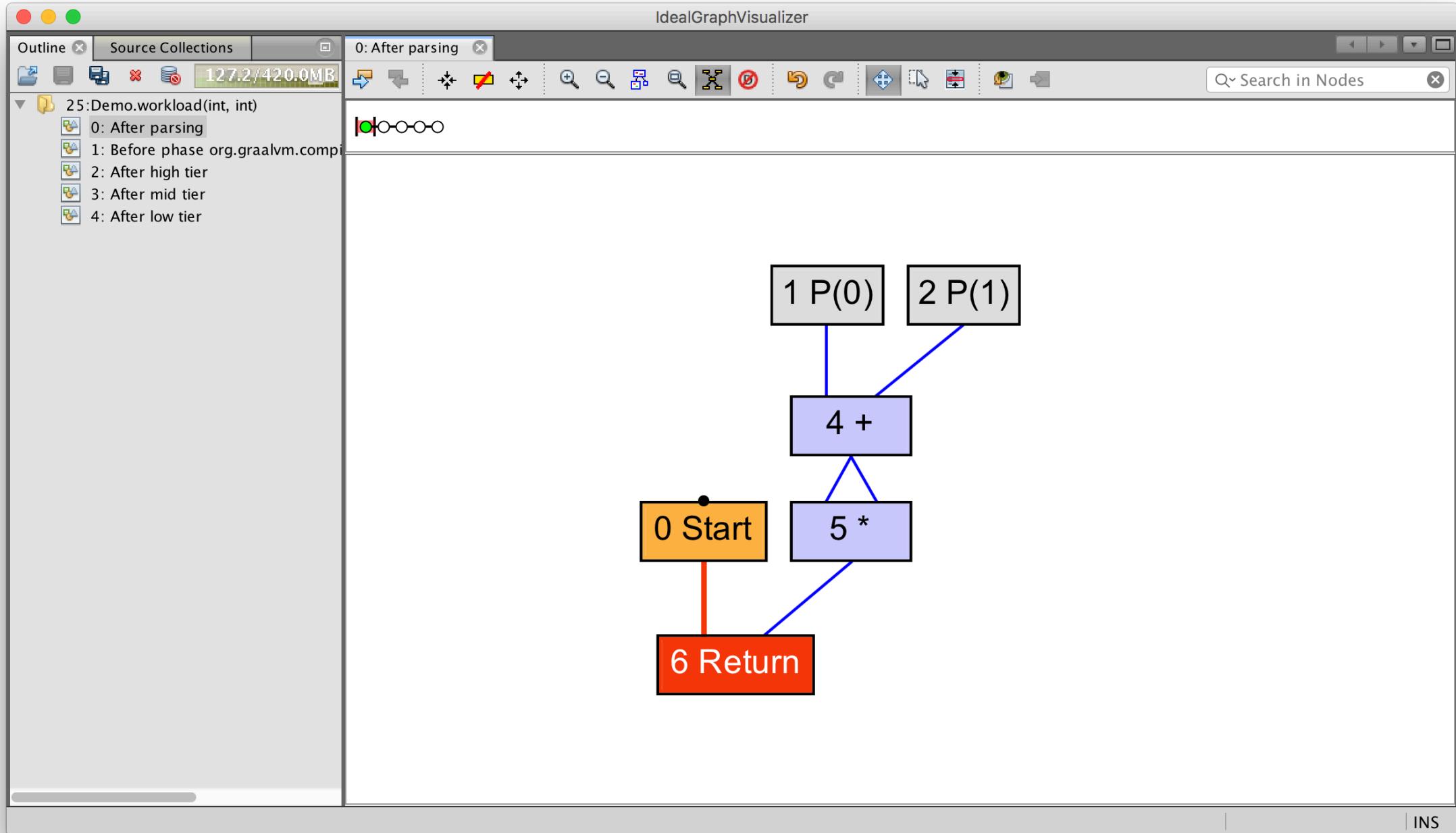
```

Global value numbering

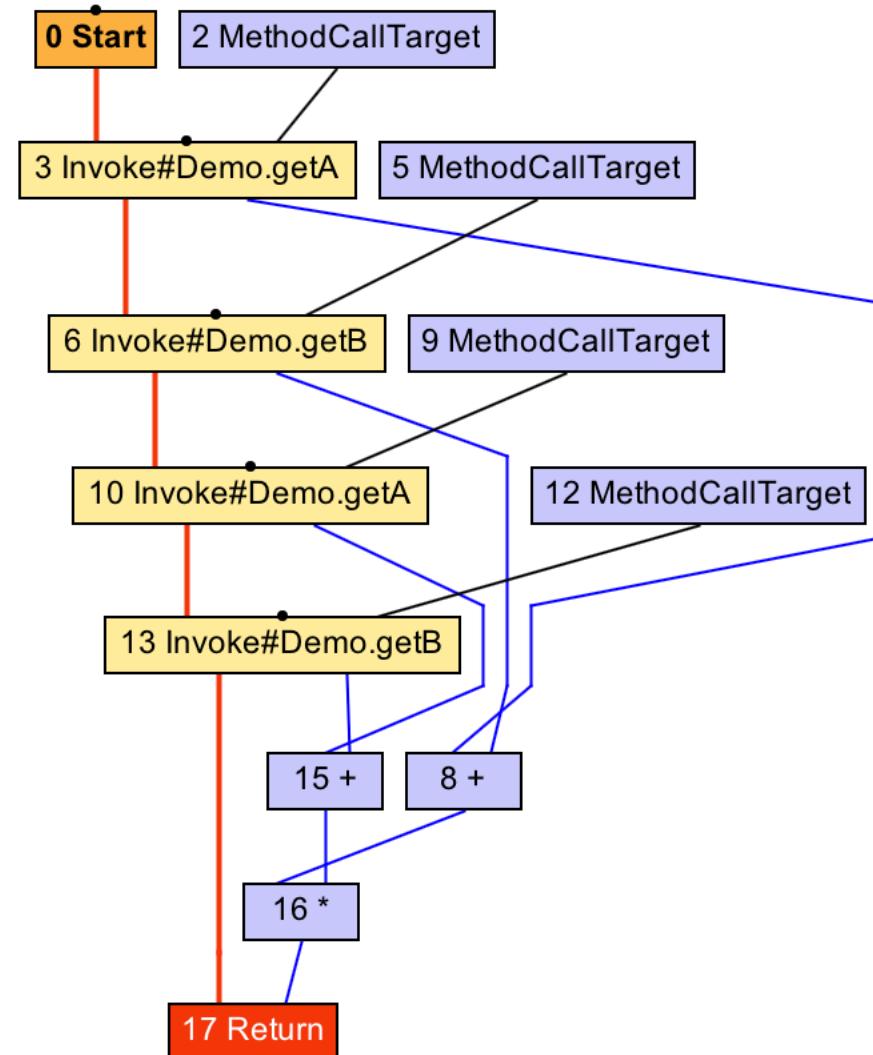
```
int workload(int a, int b) {  
    return (a + b) * (a + b);  
}
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the title bar "graal - org.graalvm.compiler.phases.common/src/org/graalvm/compiler/phases/common/CanonicalizerPhase.java - Eclipse". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, code navigation, and search. The main editor window displays the source code for CanonicalizerPhase.java. The code implements a phase for Global Value Numbering (GVN). It includes methods for adding nodes to a work list and attempting GVN on a node. The code uses assertions to ensure nodes are not fixed and replaces them if they are duplicates. It also handles assertions for canonicalization contracts.

```
274         }
275         valueNode.usages().forEach(workList::add);
276     }
277     }
278     return false;
279 }
280
281 public boolean tryGlobalValueNumbering(Node node, NodeClass<?> nodeClass) {
282     if (nodeClass.valueNumberable()) {
283         Node newNode = node.graph().findDuplicate(node);
284         if (newNode != null) {
285             assert !(node instanceof FixedNode || newNode instanceof FixedNode);
286             node.replaceAtUsagesAndDelete(newNode);
287             COUNTER_GLOBAL_VALUE_NUMBERING_HITS.increment(debug);
288             debug.log("GVN applied and new node is %1s", newNode);
289             return true;
290         }
291     }
292     return false;
293 }
294
295 private AutoCloseable getCanonicalizableContractAssertion(Node node) {
296     boolean needsAssertion = false;
297     assert (needsAssertion = true) == true;
298     if (needsAssertion) {
299         Mark mark = node.graph().getMark();
300         return () -> {
301             assert mark.equals(node.graph().getMark()) : "new node created while canonicalizing " + node.getClass();
302                         .node.graph().getNewNodes(mark).snapshot();
303         };
304     } else {
```



```
int workload() {  
    return (getA() + getB()) * (getA() + getB());  
}
```



Lock coarsening

```
void workload() {  
    synchronized (monitor) {  
        counter++;  
    }  
    synchronized (monitor) {  
        counter++;  
    }  
}
```

```
void workload() {  
    monitor.enter();  
    counter++;  
    monitor.exit();  
    monitor.enter();  
    counter++;  
    monitor.exit();  
}
```

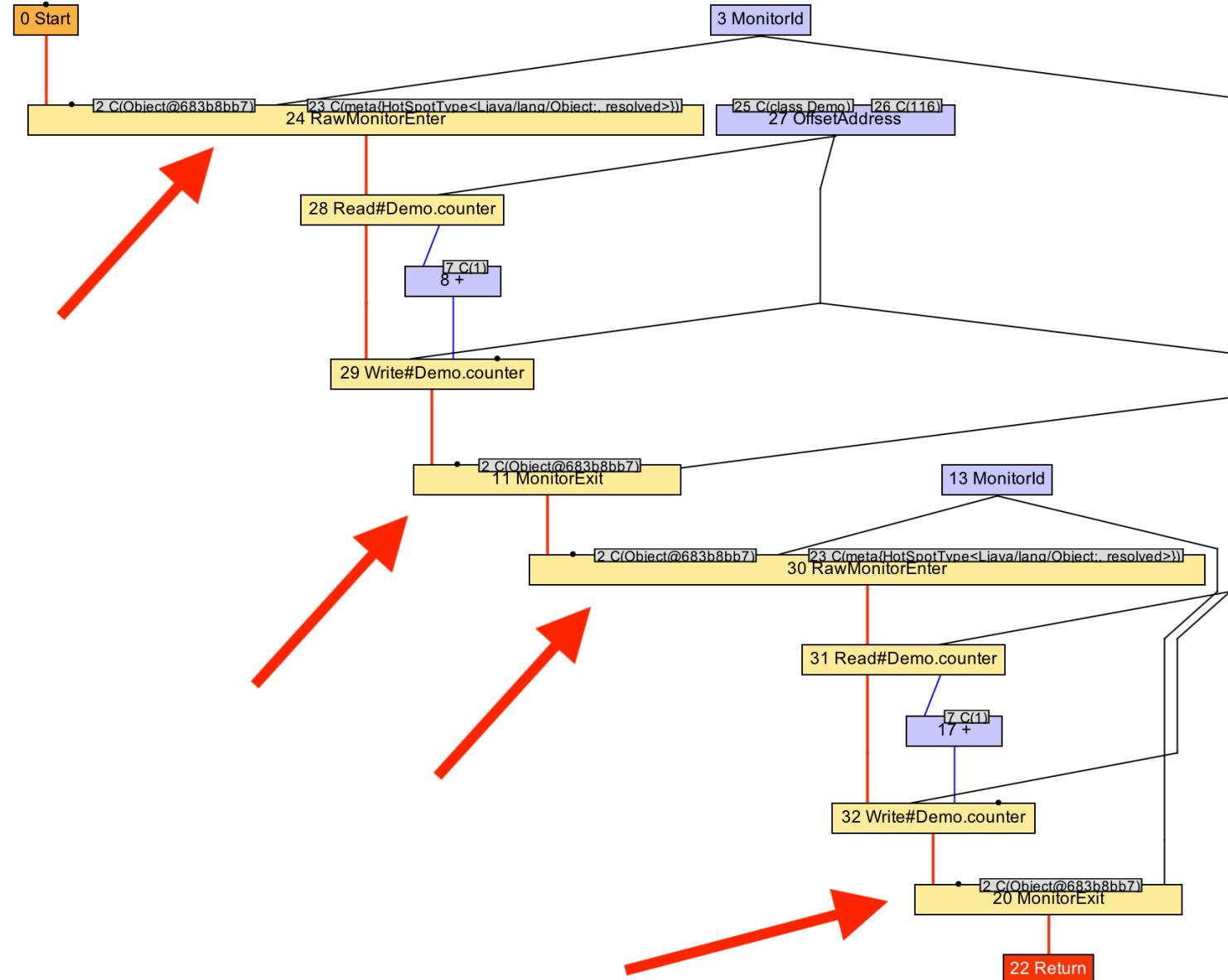
```
void workload() {  
    monitor.enter();  
    counter++;  
    counter++;  
    monitor.exit();  
}
```

```
void run(StructuredGraph graph) {
    for (monitorExitNode monitorExitNode : graph.getNodes(monitorExitNode.class)) {
        FixedNode next = monitorExitNode.next();
        if (next instanceof monitorEnterNode) {
            AccessmonitorNode monitorEnterNode = (AccessmonitorNode) next;
            if (monitorEnterNode.object() == monitorExitNode.object()) {
                monitorExitNode.remove();
                monitorEnterNode.remove();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

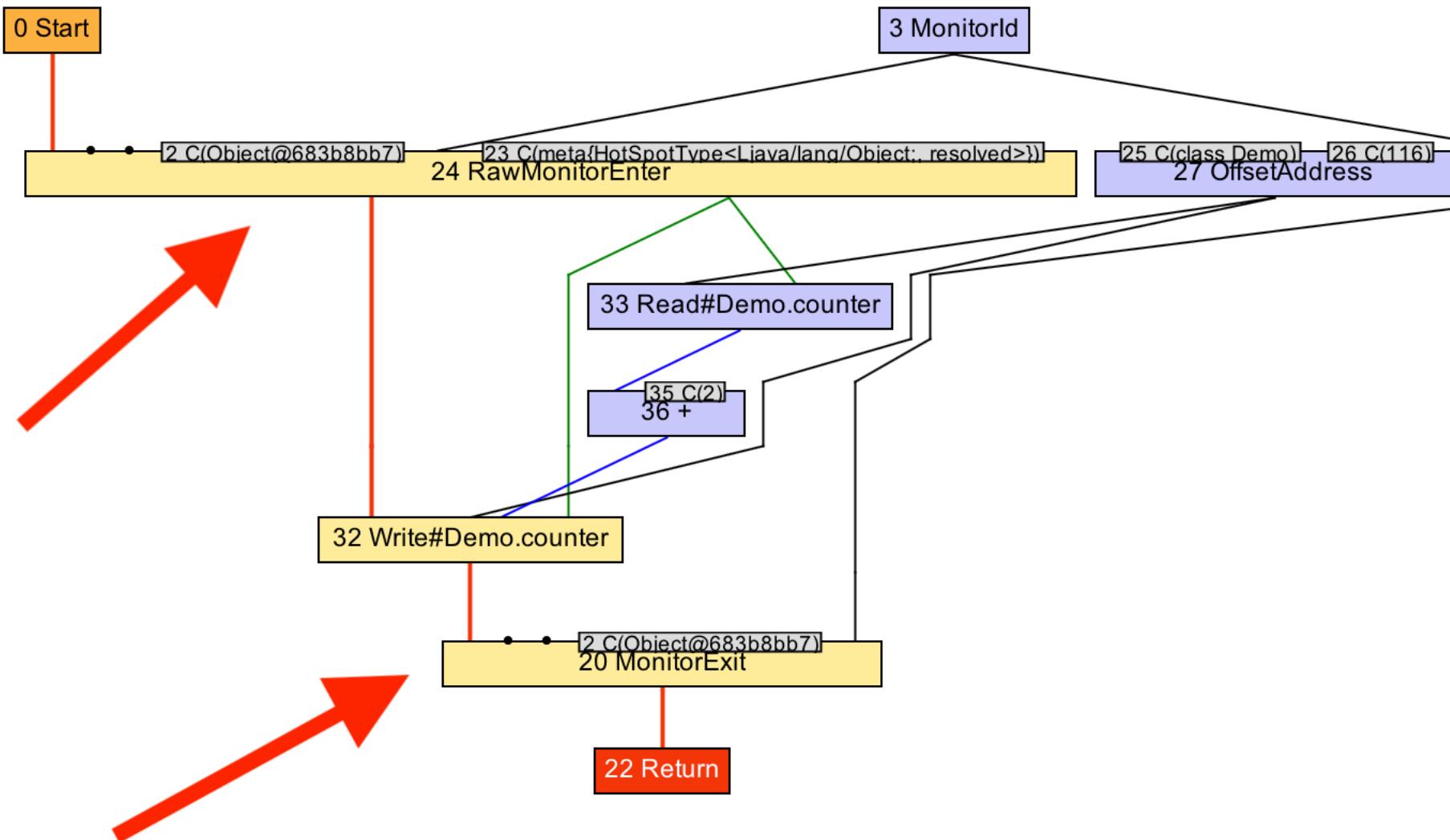
The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** graal - org.graalvm.compiler.phases.common/src/org/graalvm/compiler/phases/common/LockEliminationPhase.java - Eclipse
- Toolbar:** Standard Eclipse toolbar with icons for file operations, search, and navigation.
- Quick Access:** A dropdown menu labeled "Quick Access" is visible on the right side of the toolbar.
- Code Editor:** The main window displays the Java code for `LockEliminationPhase.java`. The code implements the `Phase` interface and overrides the `run` method to process `MonitorExitNode` and `MonitorEnterNode` nodes in a `StructuredGraph`.
- Code Content:**

```
35
36 public class LockEliminationPhase extends Phase {
37
38     @Override
39     protected void run(StructuredGraph graph) {
40         for (MonitorExitNode monitorExitNode : graph.getNodes(MonitorExitNode.TYPE)) {
41             FixedNode next = monitorExitNode.next();
42             if (!(next instanceof MonitorEnterNode || next instanceof RawMonitorEnterNode)) {
43                 // should never happen, osr monitor enters are always direct successors of the graph
44                 // start
45                 assert !(next instanceof OSRMonitorEnterNode);
46                 AccessMonitorNode monitorEnterNode = (AccessMonitorNode) next;
47                 if (GraphUtil.unproxy(monitorEnterNode.object()) == GraphUtil.unproxy(monitorExitNode.object())) {
48                     /*
49                     * We've coarsened the lock so use the same monitor id for the whole region,
50                     * otherwise the monitor operations appear to be unrelated.
51                     */
52                     MonitorIdNode enterId = monitorEnterNode.getMonitorId();
53                     MonitorIdNode exitId = monitorExitNode.getMonitorId();
54                     if (enterId != exitId) {
55                         enterId.replaceAndDelete(exitId);
56                     }
57                     GraphUtil.removeFixedWithUnusedInputs(monitorEnterNode);
58                     GraphUtil.removeFixedWithUnusedInputs(monitorExitNode);
59                 }
60             }
61         }
62     }
63 }
64 }
```
- Bottom Bar:** Icons for RSS feed, Writable status, Smart Insert, and line numbers (36 : 34).



```
void workload() {  
    monitor.enter();  
    counter += 2;  
    monitor.exit();  
}
```



Some practicalities that I haven't talked about

Register allocation

Scheduling

What can you use Graal for?

A final tier compiler

-XX:+UseJVMCICompiler

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL cr.openjdk.java.net in the address bar. The page content is an email message from John Rose to the discuss@openjdk.java.net mailing list, with the subject "Call for Discussion: New Project: Metropolis". The message body discusses the proposal for a new OpenJDK Project titled "Project Metropolis", which aims to re-implement significant parts of Hotspot's C++ runtime in Java using Graal as a code generator. It compares this to other experimental projects like Lambda, Panama, Valhalla, and Amber. The message also lists advantages of the proposed approach.

From: John Rose
To: discuss@openjdk.java.net
Subject: Call for Discussion: New Project: Metropolis

I would like to invite discussion on a proposal for a new OpenJDK Project[\[1\]](#), to be titled “Project Metropolis”, an incubator for experimenting with advanced JVM implementation techniques. Specifically, we wish to re-implement significant parts of Hotspot’s C++ runtime in Java itself, a move we call *Java-on-Java*. The key experiments will center around investigating Graal[\[2\]](#) as a code generator for the JVM in two modes: as an online compiler replacing one or more of Hotspot’s existing JITs, and as an offline compiler for Java code intended to replace existing C++ code in Hotspot. In the latter role, we will experiment with static compilation techniques (such as the Substrate VM[\[3\]](#)) to compile Java into statically restricted formats that can easily integrate with C++ as used in Hotspot.

The Project will be an experimental technology incubator, similar to the Lambda, Panama, Valhalla, and Amber projects. Such incubator projects absorb changes from the current Java release, but do not directly push to Java releases. Instead, they accumulate prototype changes which are sometimes discarded and sometimes merged by hand (after appropriate review) into a Java release.

(In this model, prototype changes accumulate quickly, since they are not subject to the relatively stringent rules governing JDK change-sets. These rules involving review, bug tracking, regression tests, and pre-integration builds. The Metropolis project will have similar rules, of course, but they are likely to be more relaxed.)

Implementing the Java runtime in the Java-on-Java style has **numerous advantages**, including:

- **Self optimization:** We obtain more complete control of optimization techniques

<http://cr.openjdk.java.net/~jrose/metropolis/Metropolis-Proposal.html>

Your own specific optimisations

Ahead of time compilation

```
$ javac Hello.java

$ graalvm-0.28.2/bin/native-image Hello
  classlist:      966.44 ms
    (cap):      804.46 ms
    setup:     1,514.31 ms
  (typeflow):   2,580.70 ms
    (objects):   719.04 ms
    (features):   16.27 ms
    analysis:   3,422.58 ms
    universe:   262.09 ms
    (parse):    528.44 ms
    (inline):   1,259.94 ms
    (compile):  6,716.20 ms
    compile:   8,817.97 ms
    image:     1,070.29 ms
  debuginfo:    672.64 ms
    write:     1,797.45 ms
 [total]:  17,907.56 ms
```

```
$ ls -lh hello
-rwxr-xr-x  1 chrisseaton  staff   6.6M  4 Oct 18:35 hello

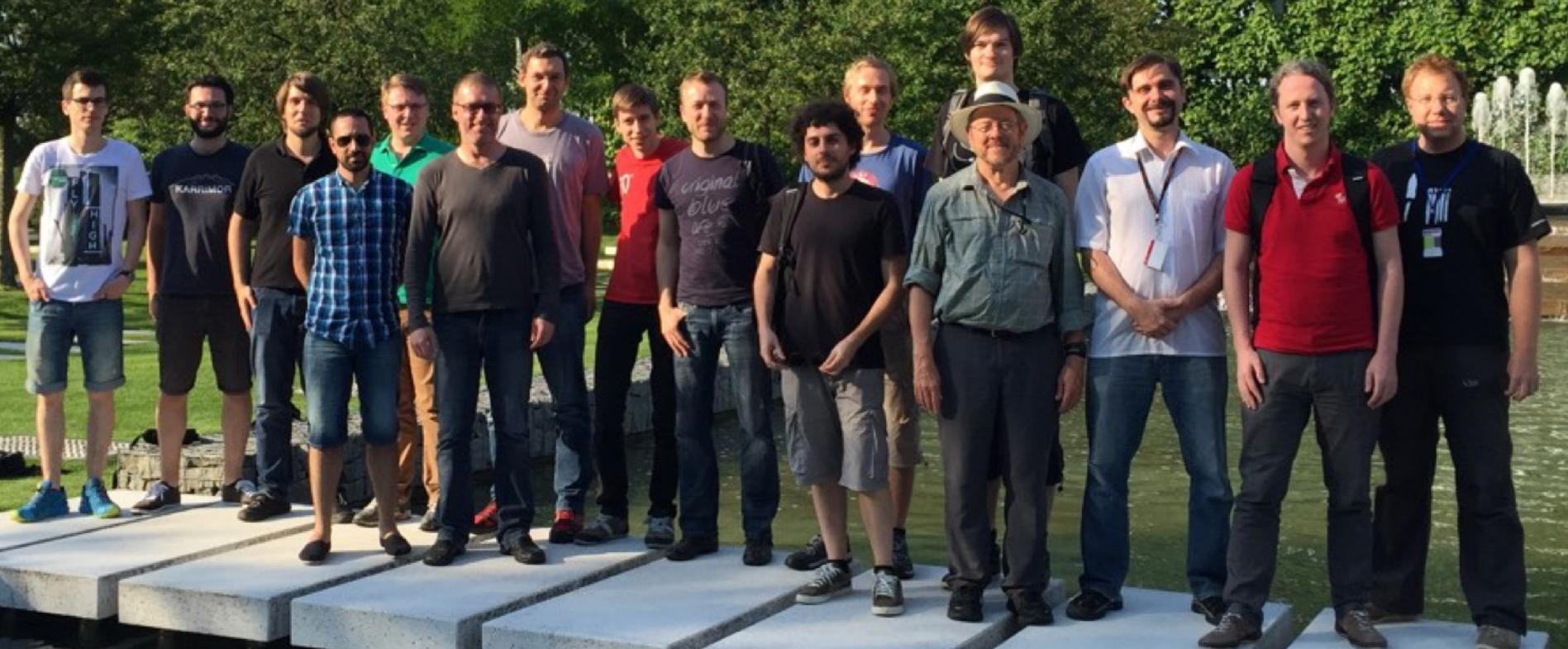
$ file ./hello
./hellojava: Mach-O 64-bit executable x86_64

$ time ./hello
Hello!

real    0m0.010s
user    0m0.003s
sys  0m0.003s
```

Truffle

Summary



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Q&A

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