

REVIEW Time

is undefined
Throws
++ base [key]

// Type Error: base is undefined.

is undefined
Throws
base [key]

// Dummy error in key.

The problem ...

0000x: Check Obj Coercible ← wrong spot!
000xx: Get GName "x"
xxxxx: ...
xxxxx: To Property Key

Our Bytecode was in the
wrong order...

000xx: Get GName "x"
xxxxx: ...
xxxxx: Check Obj Coercible
xxxxx: To Property Key

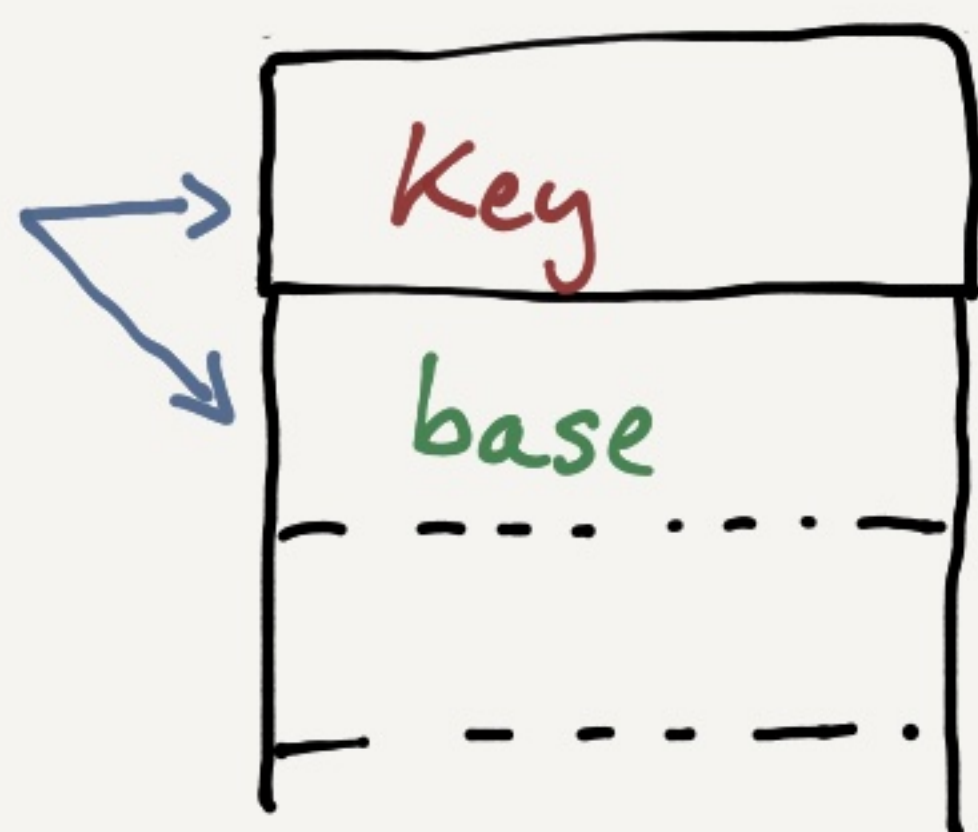
000xx: Get GName "x"

xxxxx: ...

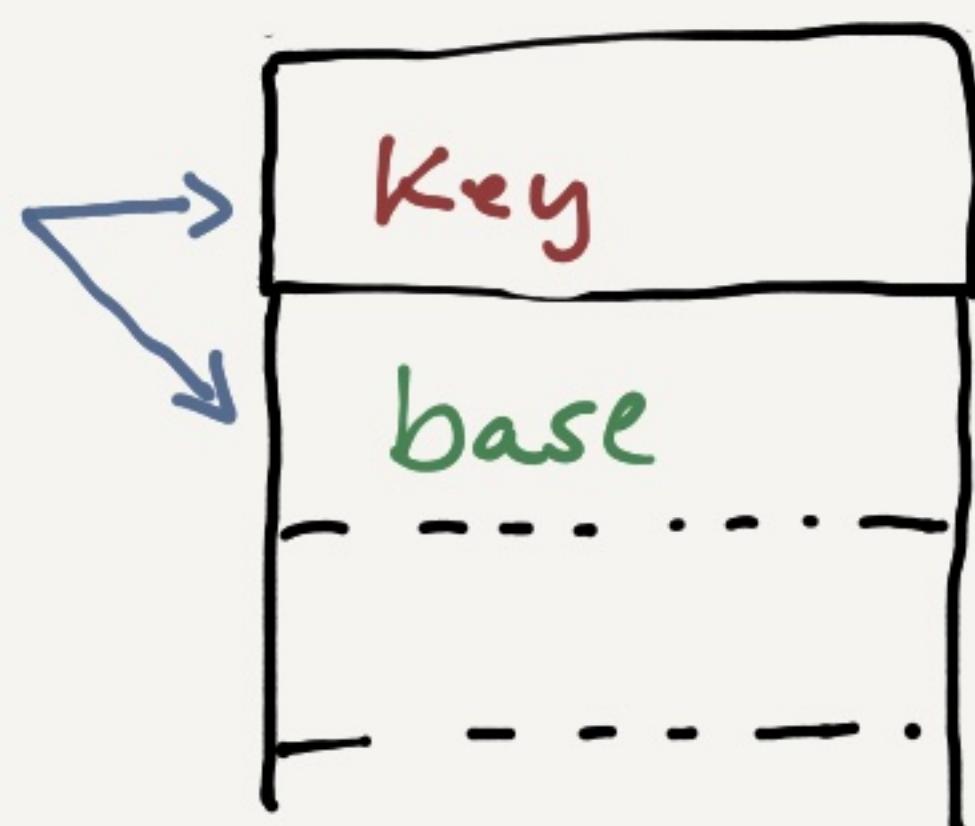
xxxxx: Check Obj Coercible

xxxxx: To Property Key

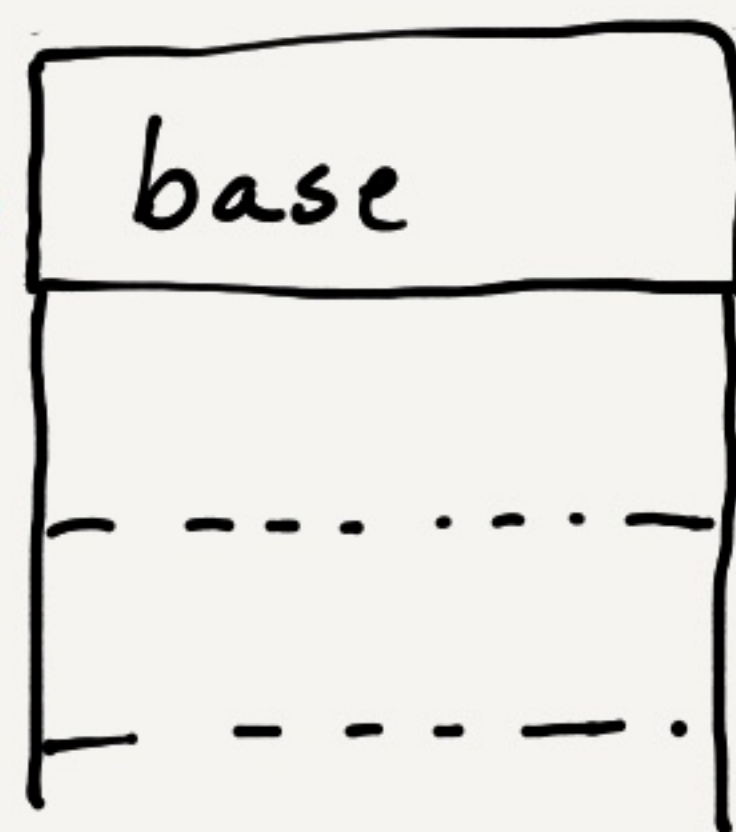
Swap



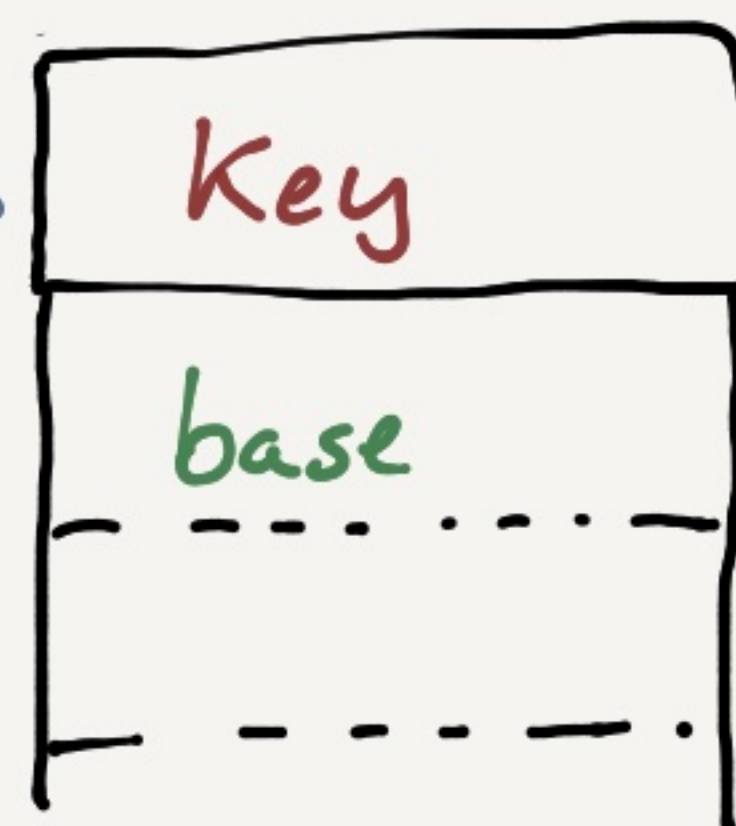
Swap



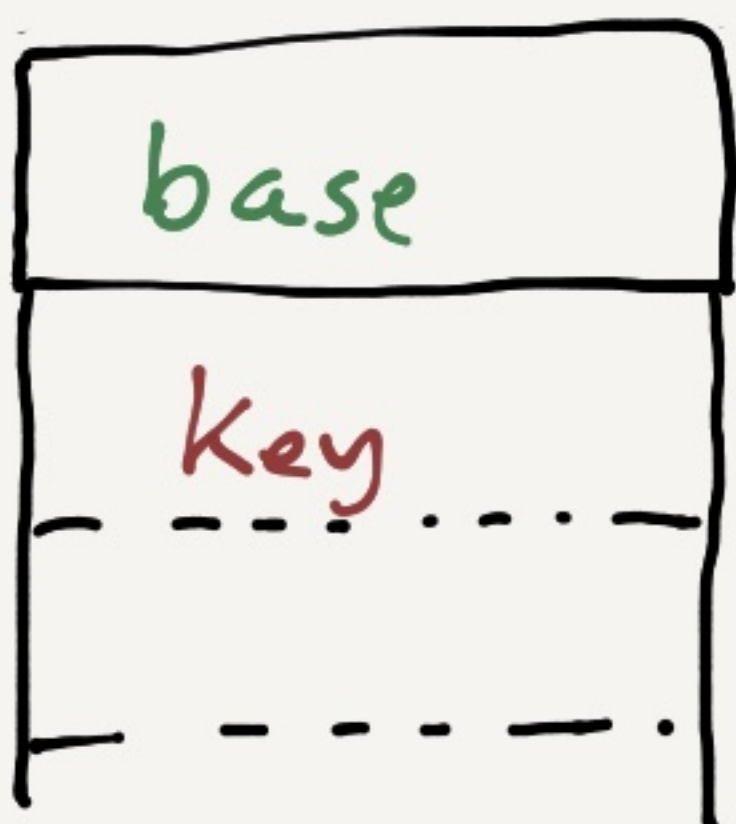
Check Obj Coercible →



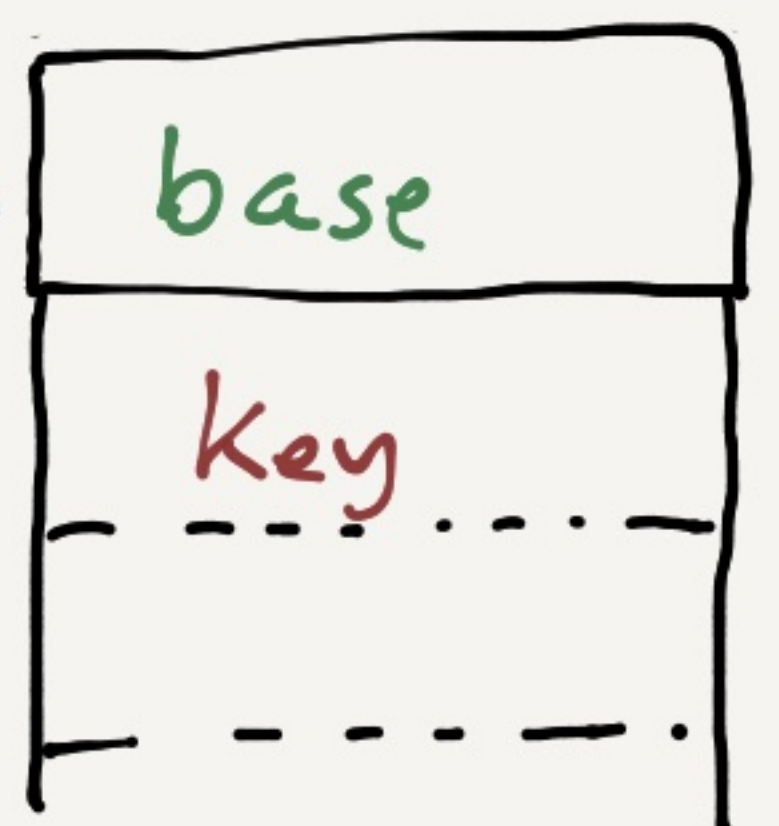
Check Obj Coercible →



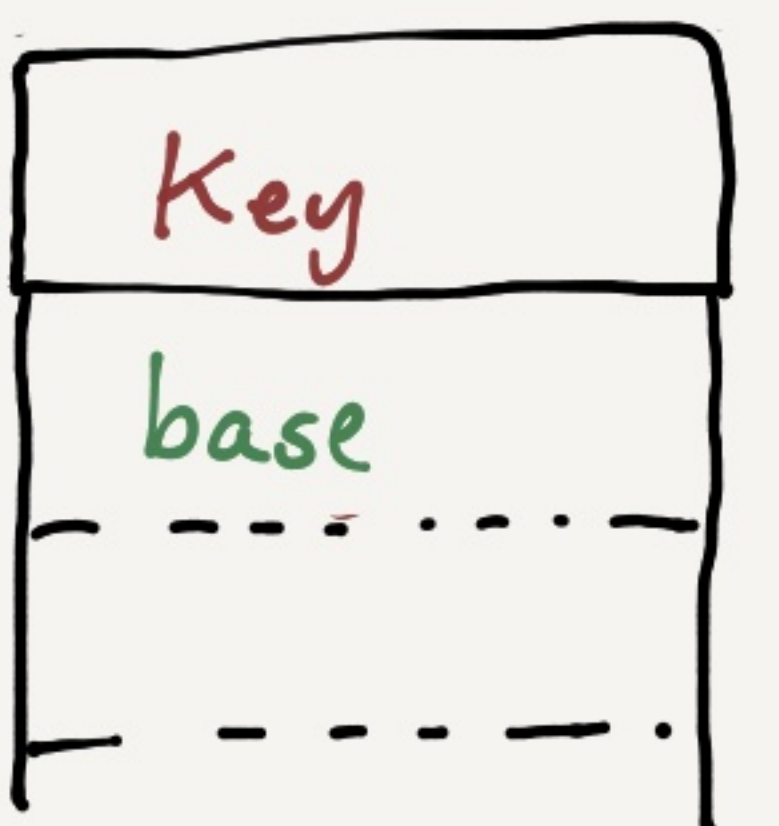
Check Obj Coercible →



To Property Key →



To Property Key →



000xx: Get GName "x"

xxxxx: ...

xxxxx: Check Obj Coercible

xxxxx: To Property key

← doesn't work

000xx: Get GName "x"

xxxxx: ...

xxxxx: Swap

xxxxx: Check Obj Coercible

xxxxx: Swap

xxxxx: To Property key

} 3 byte codes? Works, but not ideal.

000xx: Get GName "x"

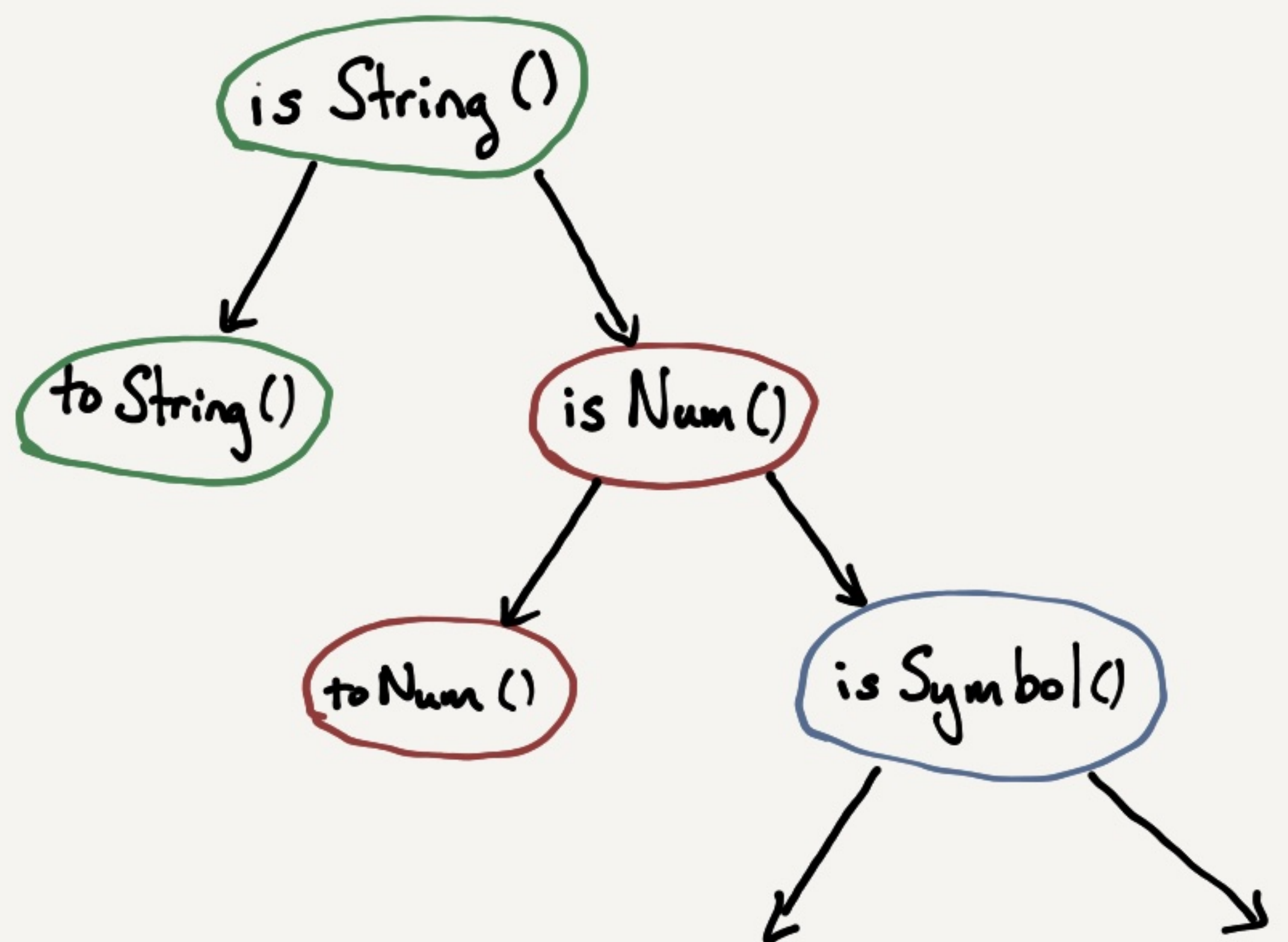
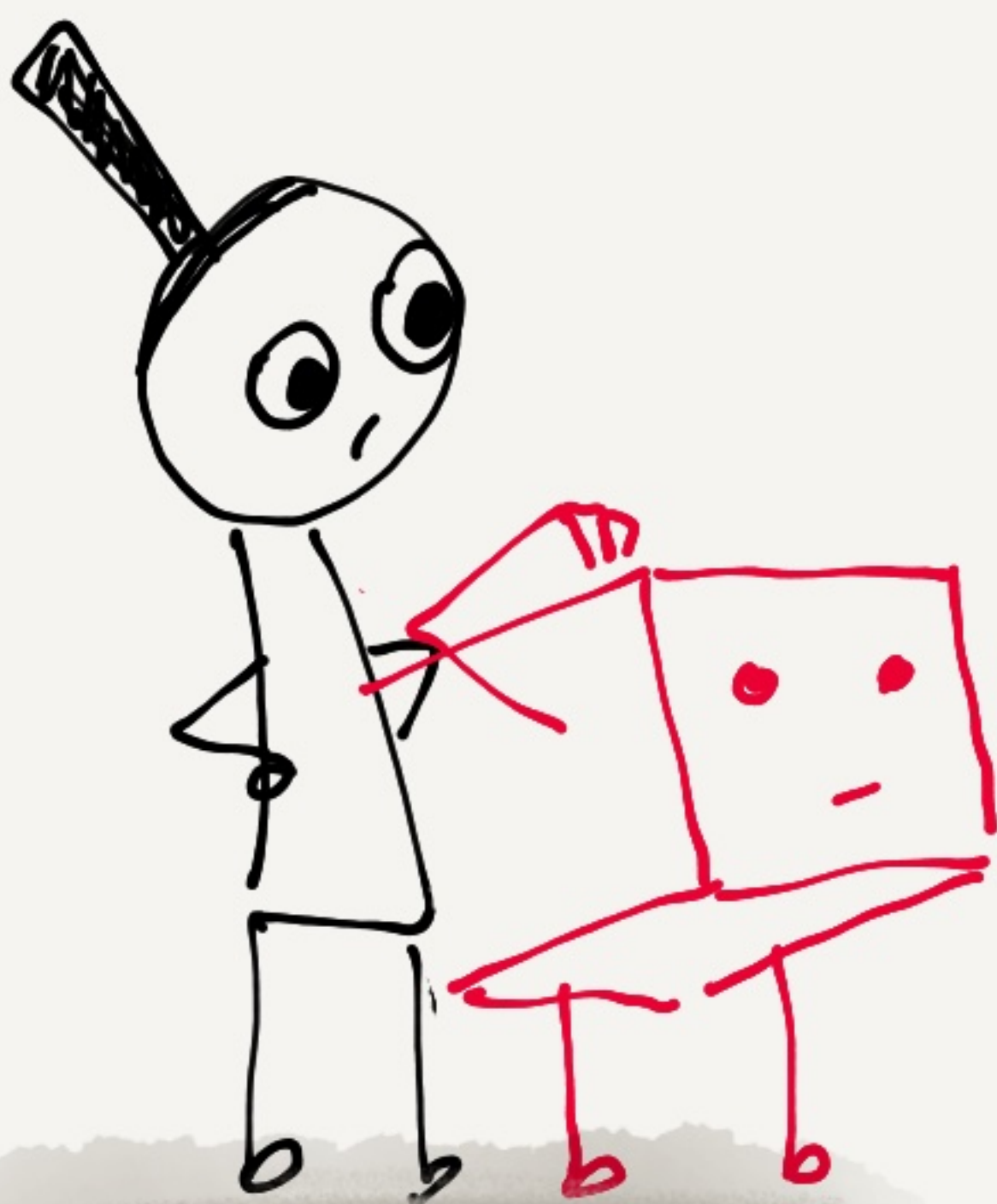
xxxxx: ...

xxxxx: * Prepare Set Elem *

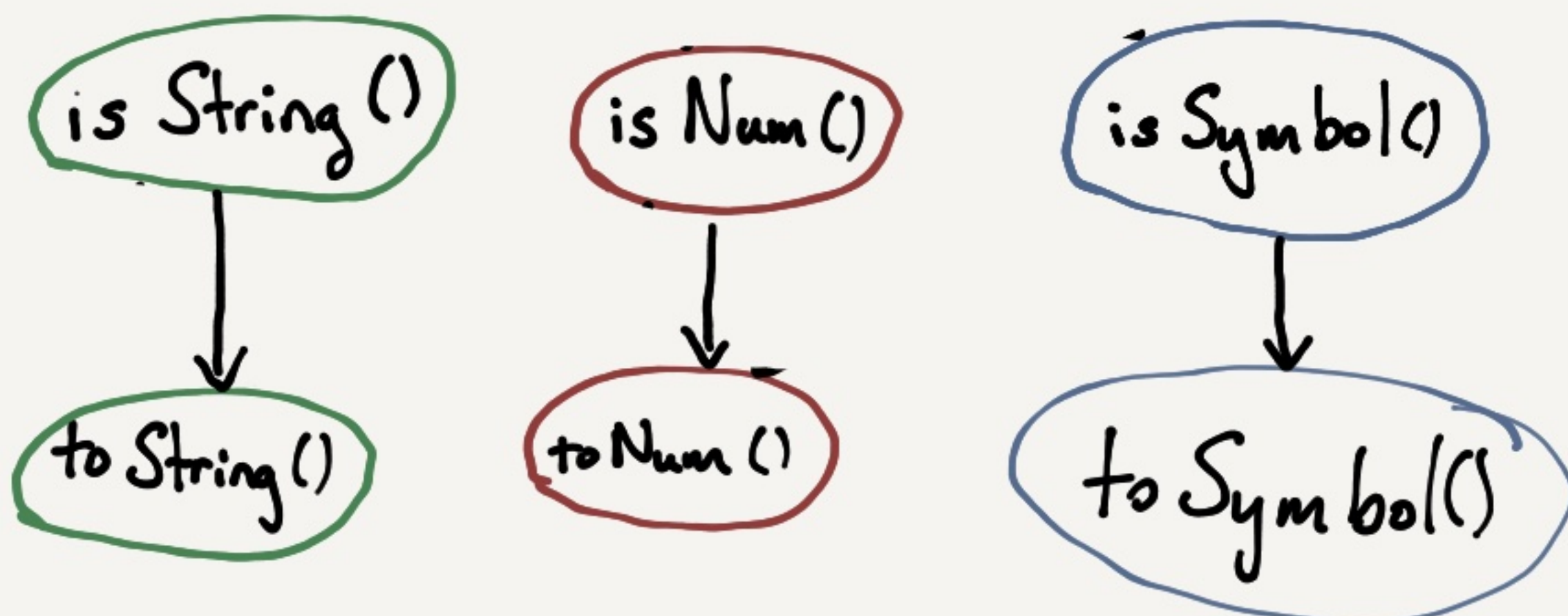
← New Byte Code?

How do we make This fast?

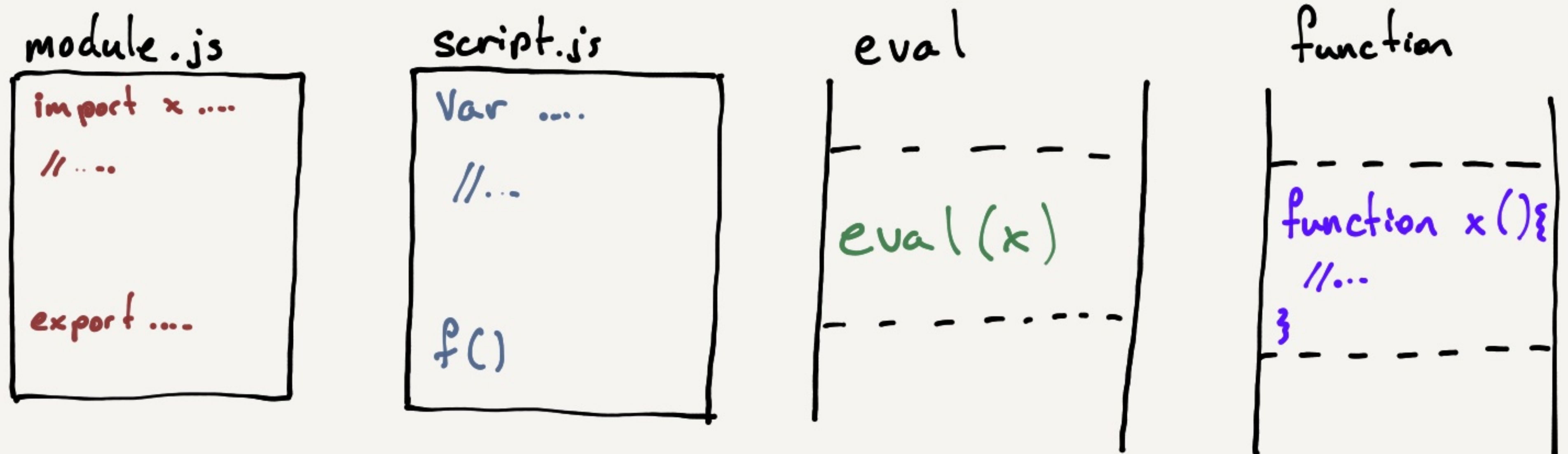
$f [<\text{something}>]$



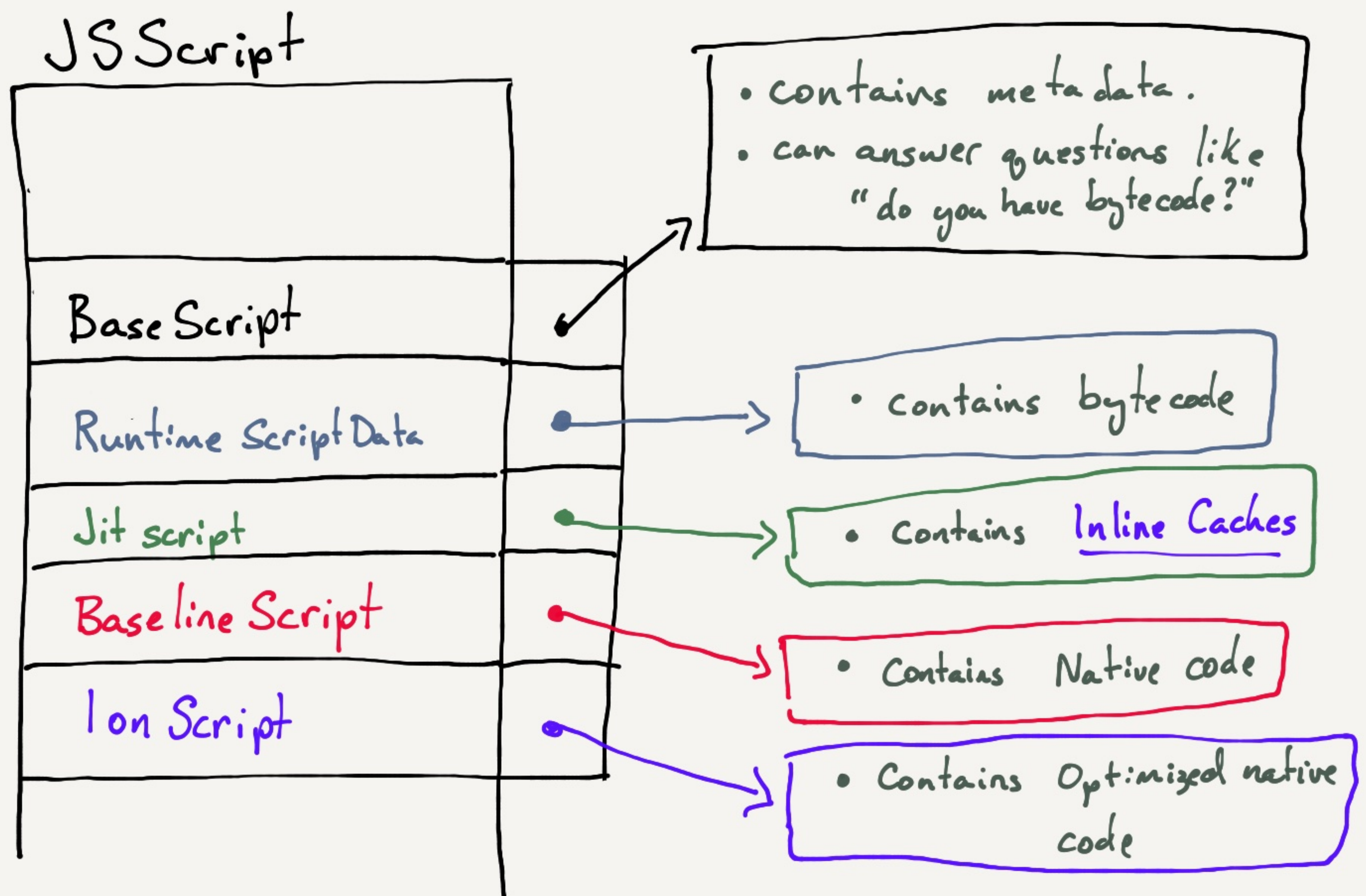
It is easier to go fast if we know what we are working with!

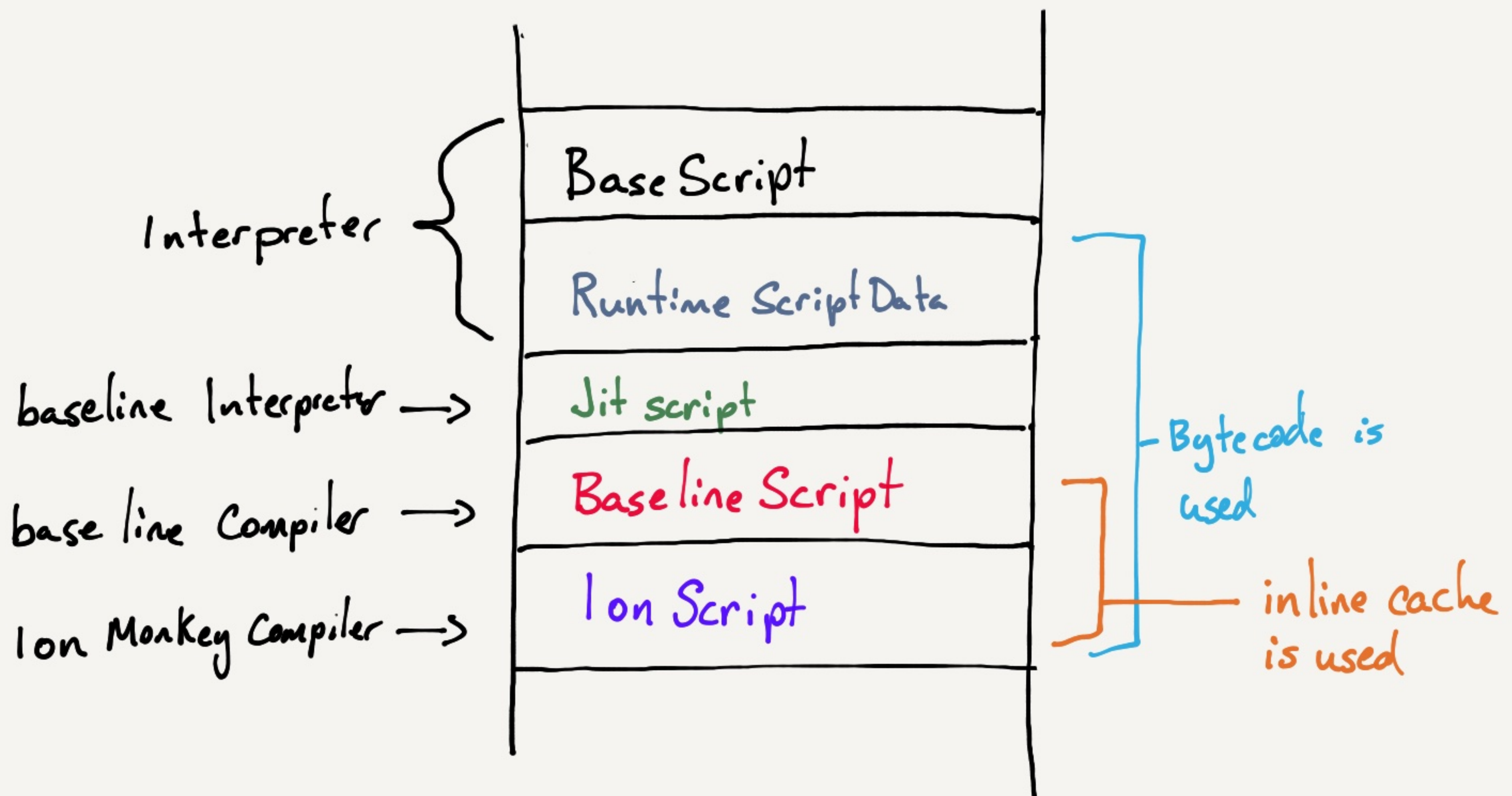


What is a "Script" anyway?

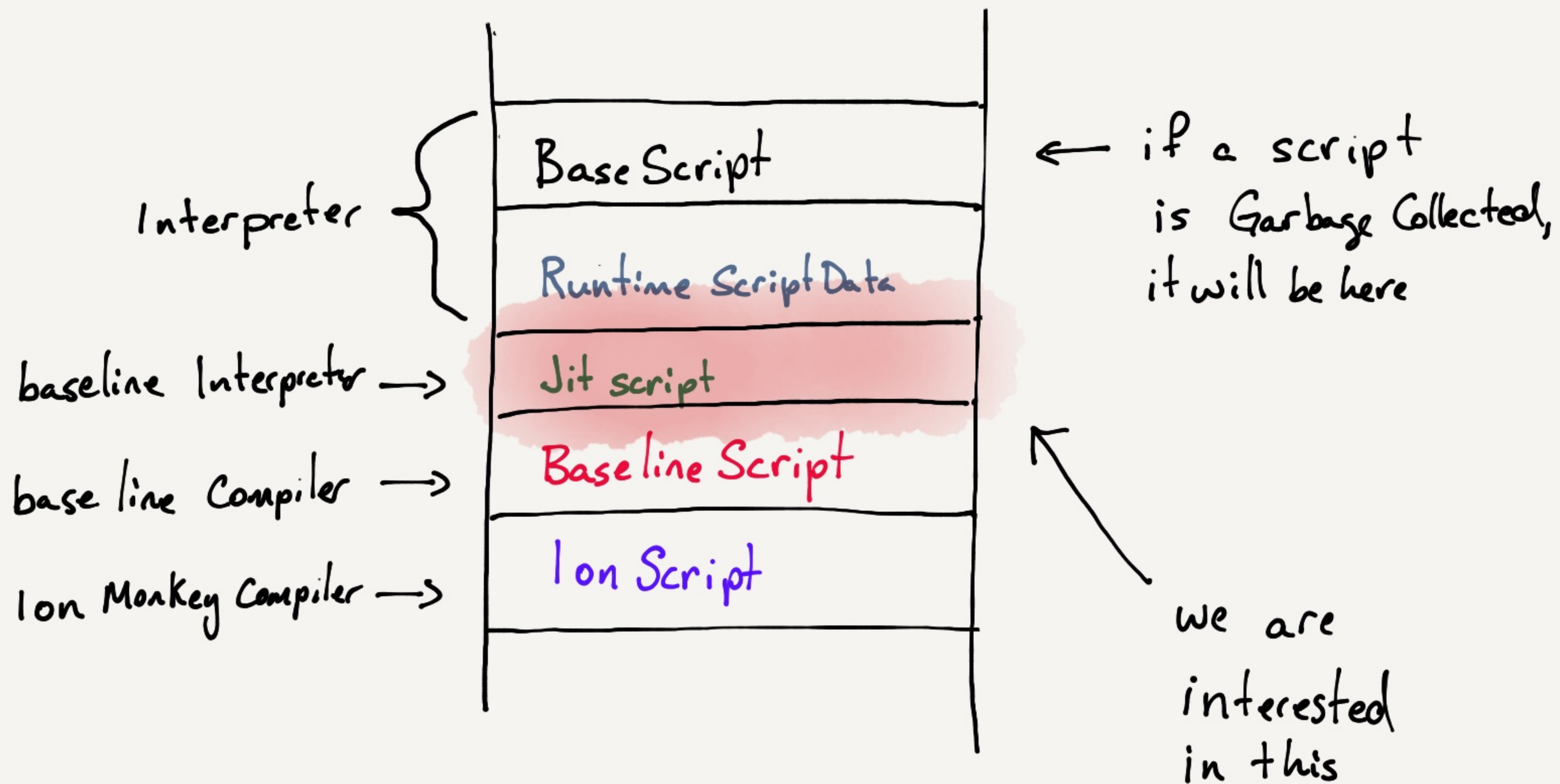


How are Scripts Represented?



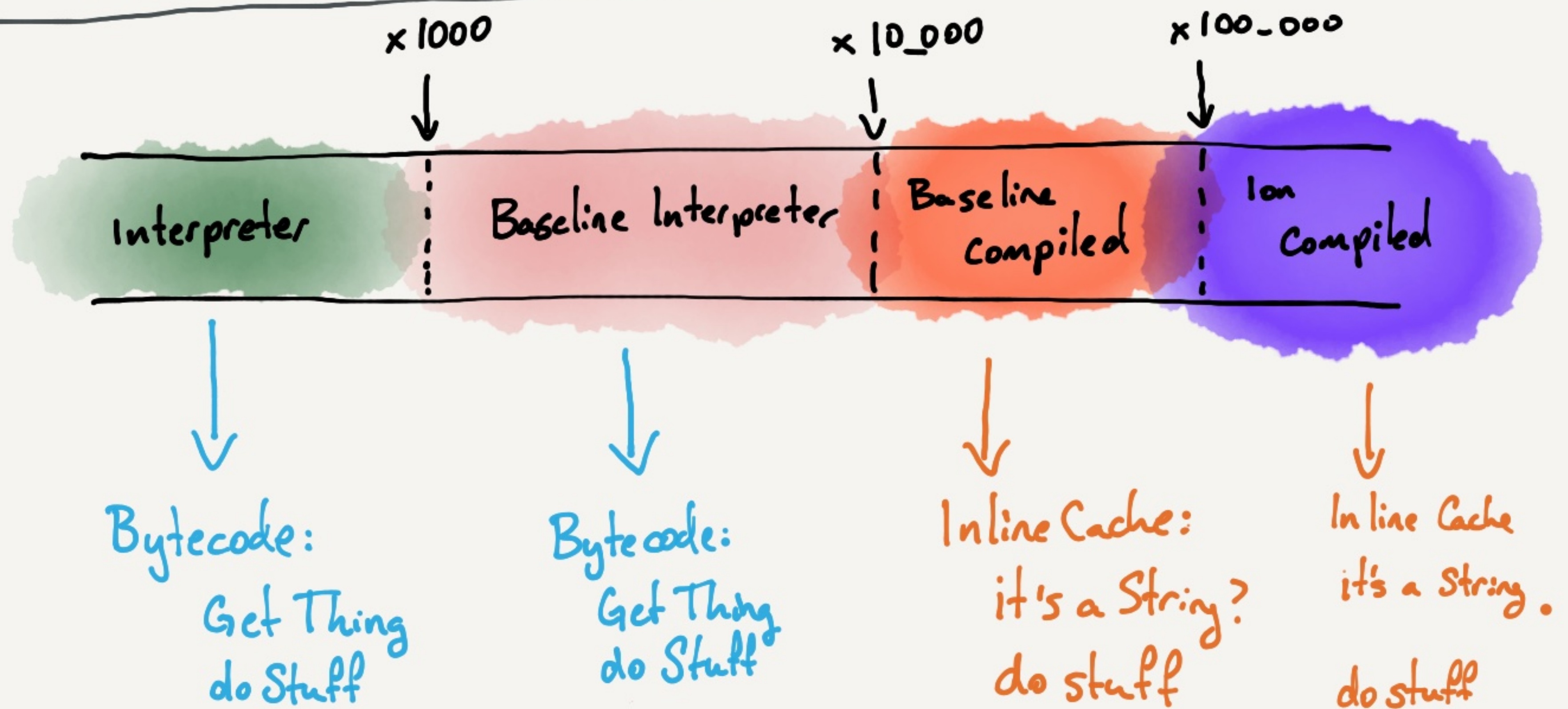


Inline caches are generic stubs of code that can be used to generate native code

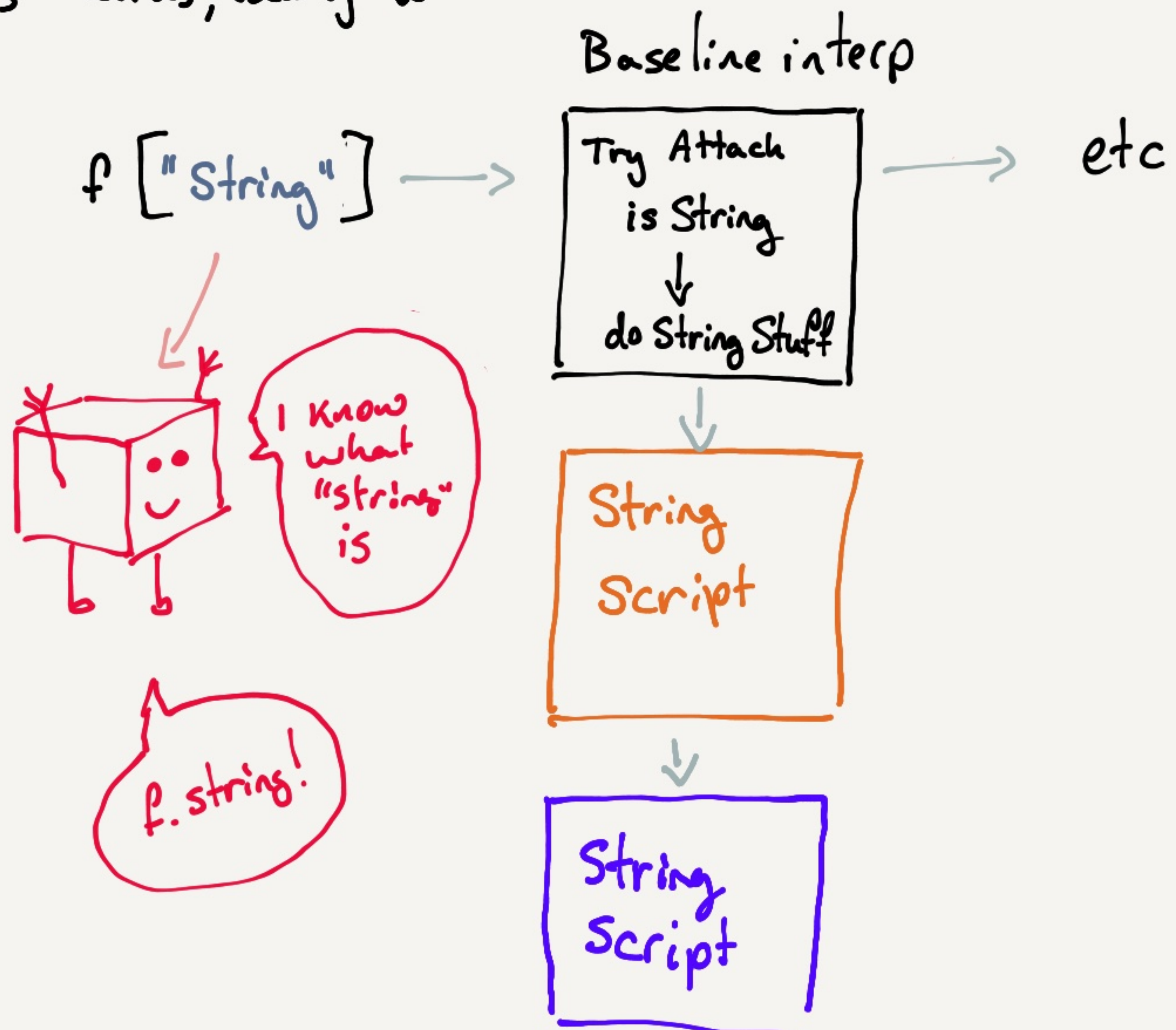


Inline caches are generic stubs of code that can be used to generate native code

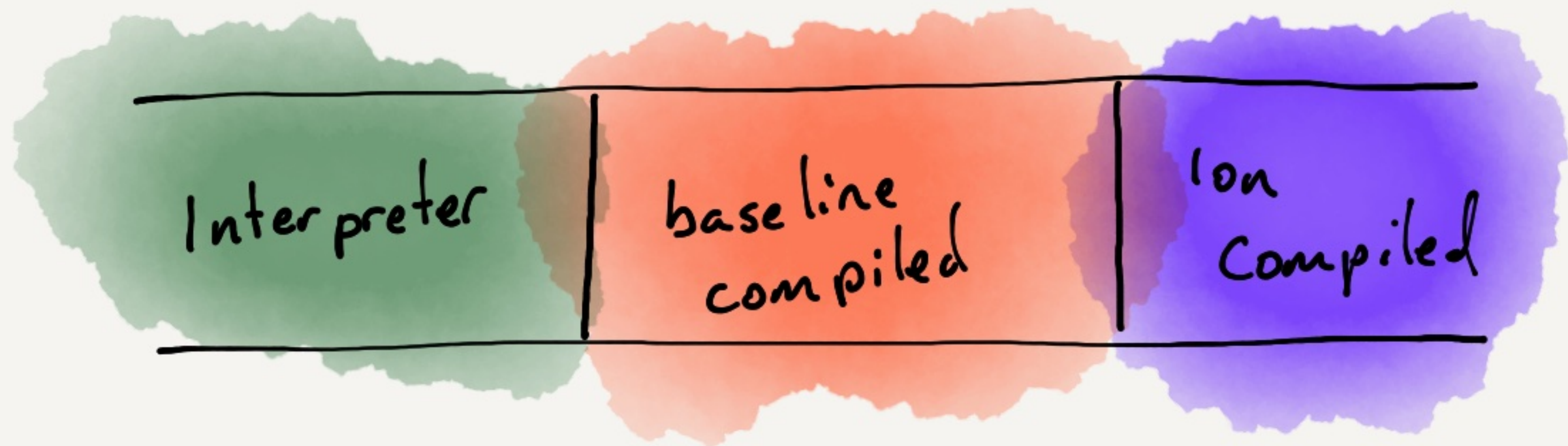

```
for (var i = 0; i < 1_000_000; i++) { f["string"] }
```



Inline Caches tell us, locally what to do

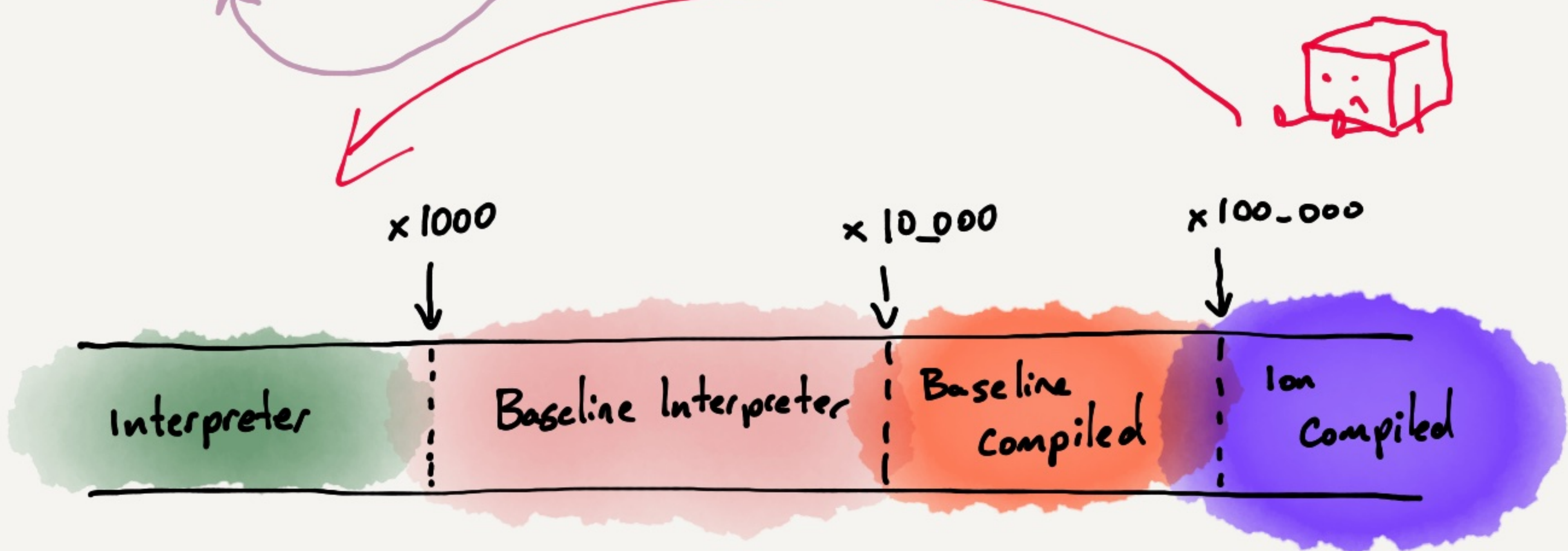


Why not skip some Steps?

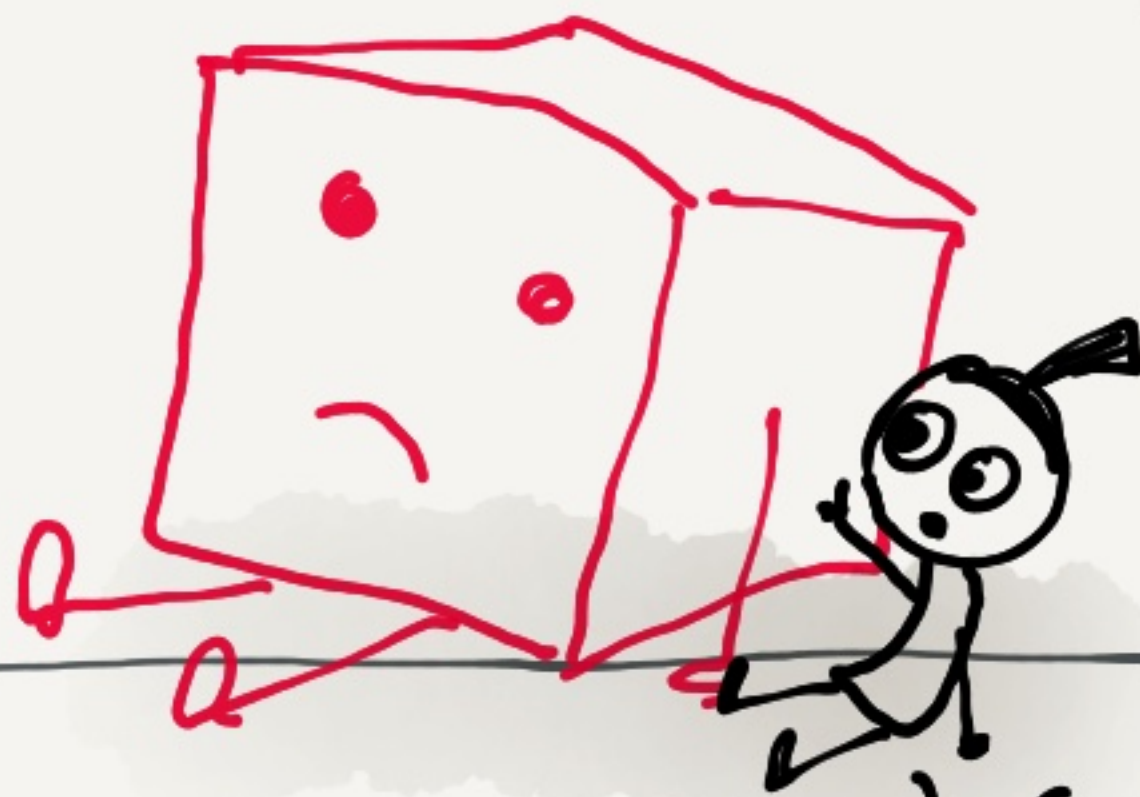


```
for (var i = 0; i < 1_000_000; i++) {  
  if (i < 100_001) {  
    f("string");  
  }  
  f(2);  
}
```

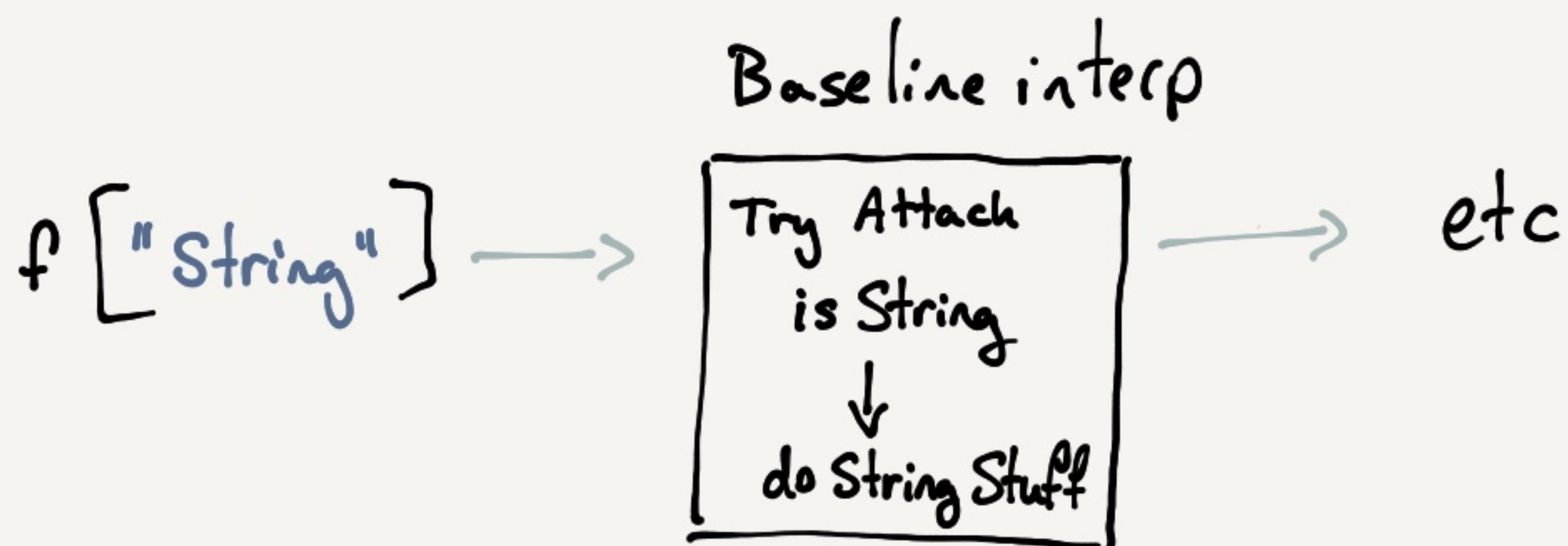
Polymorphism



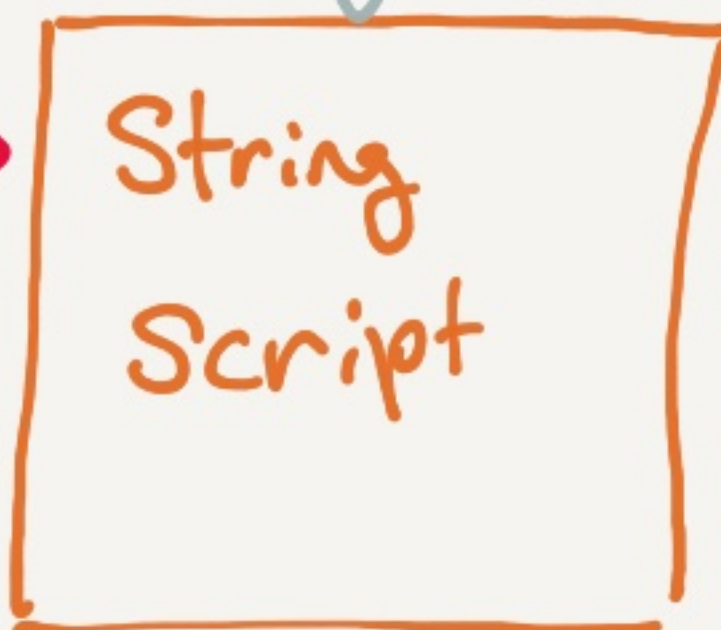
it will
be ok.
We all have
our assumptions
challenged
sometimes



```
for (var i = 0; i < 1_000_000; i++) {  
  if (i < 100_001) {  
    f["string"];  
  }  
  f[2];  
}
```



guard: isString? →
yes

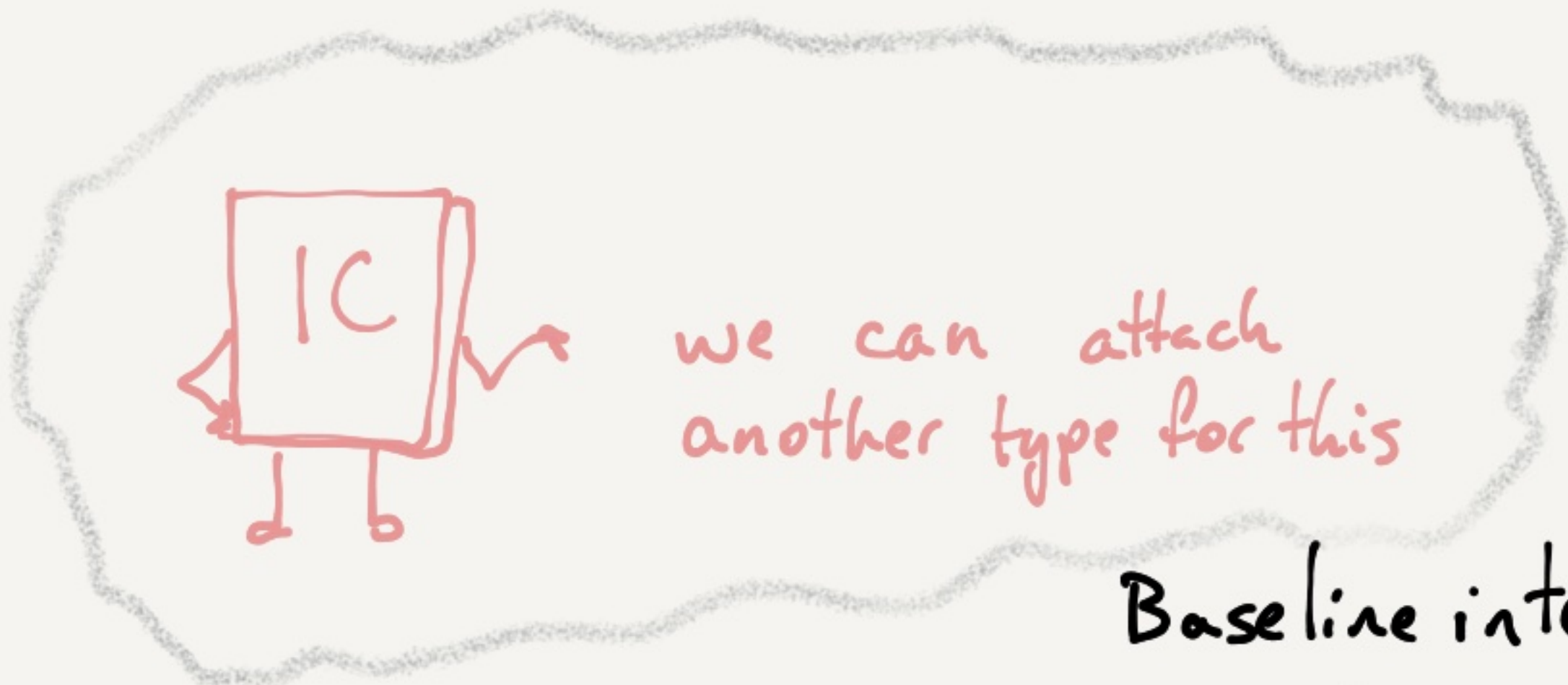
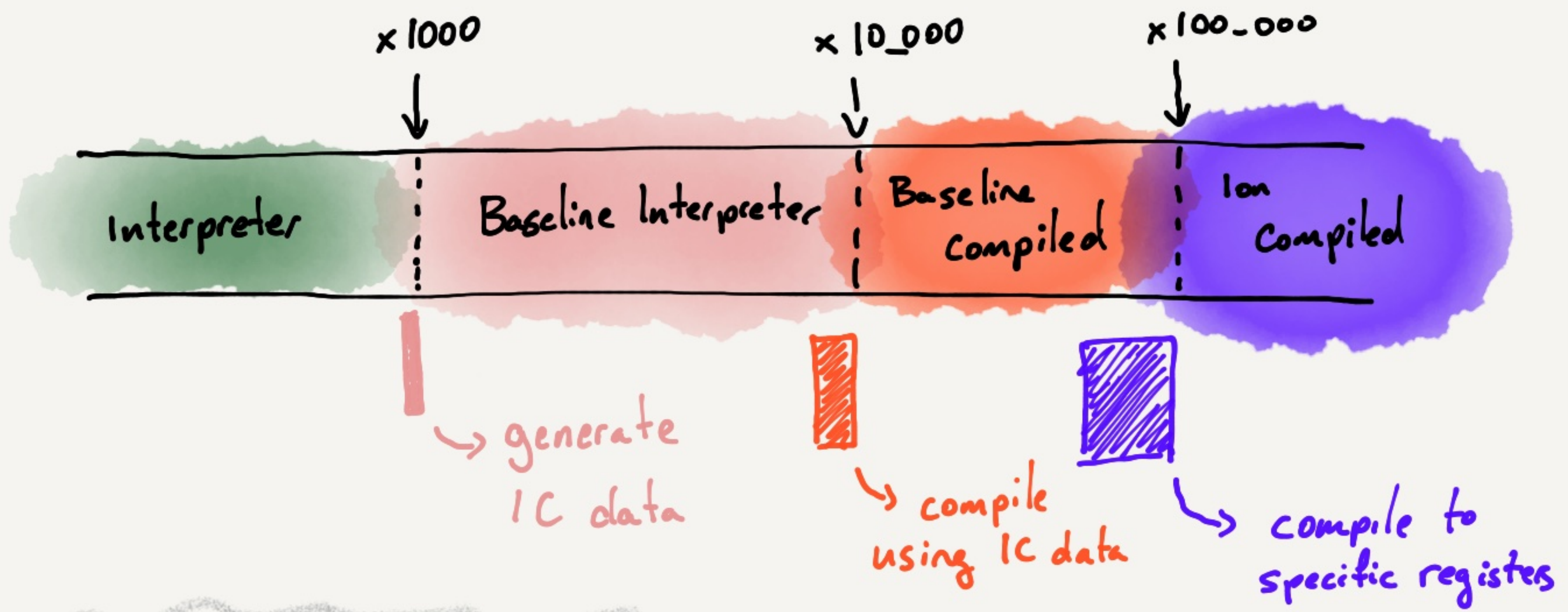
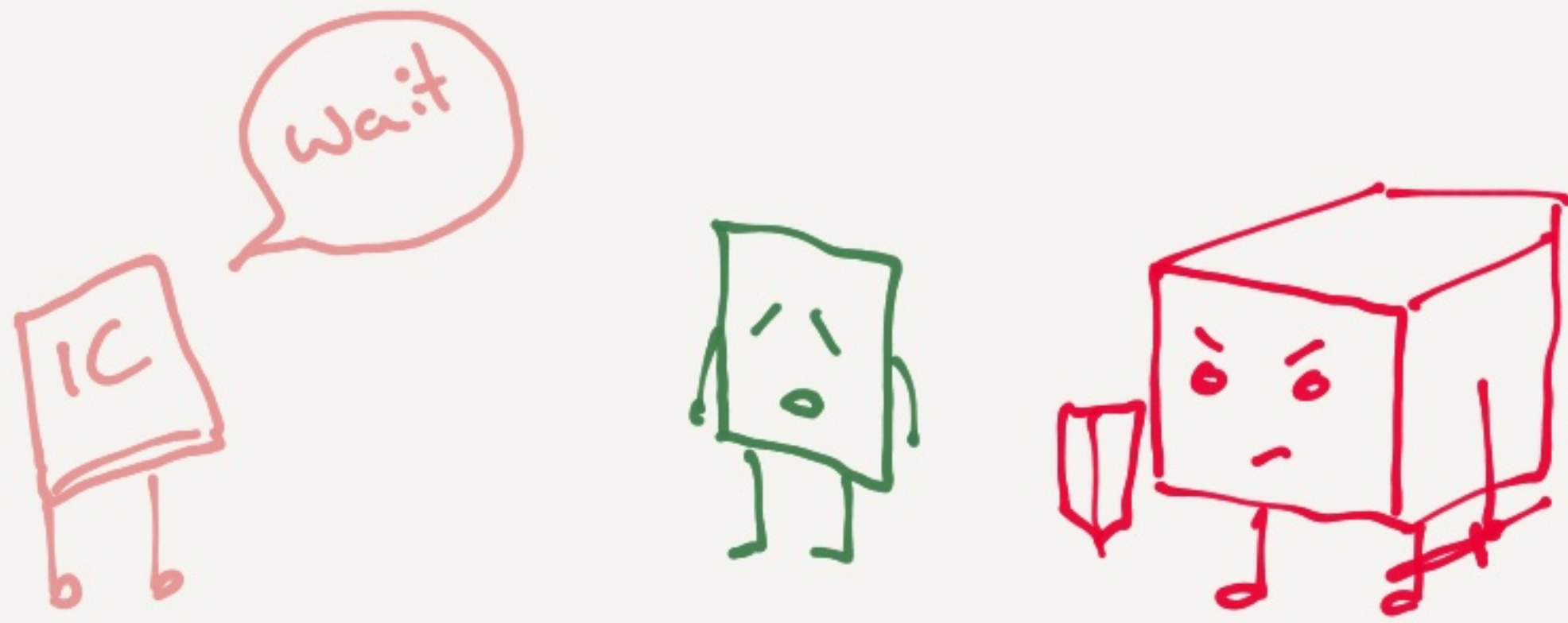


guard: isString? →
uh... no.?



Fall BACK!
Ye vermin!

I have an idea...



f[2]

no

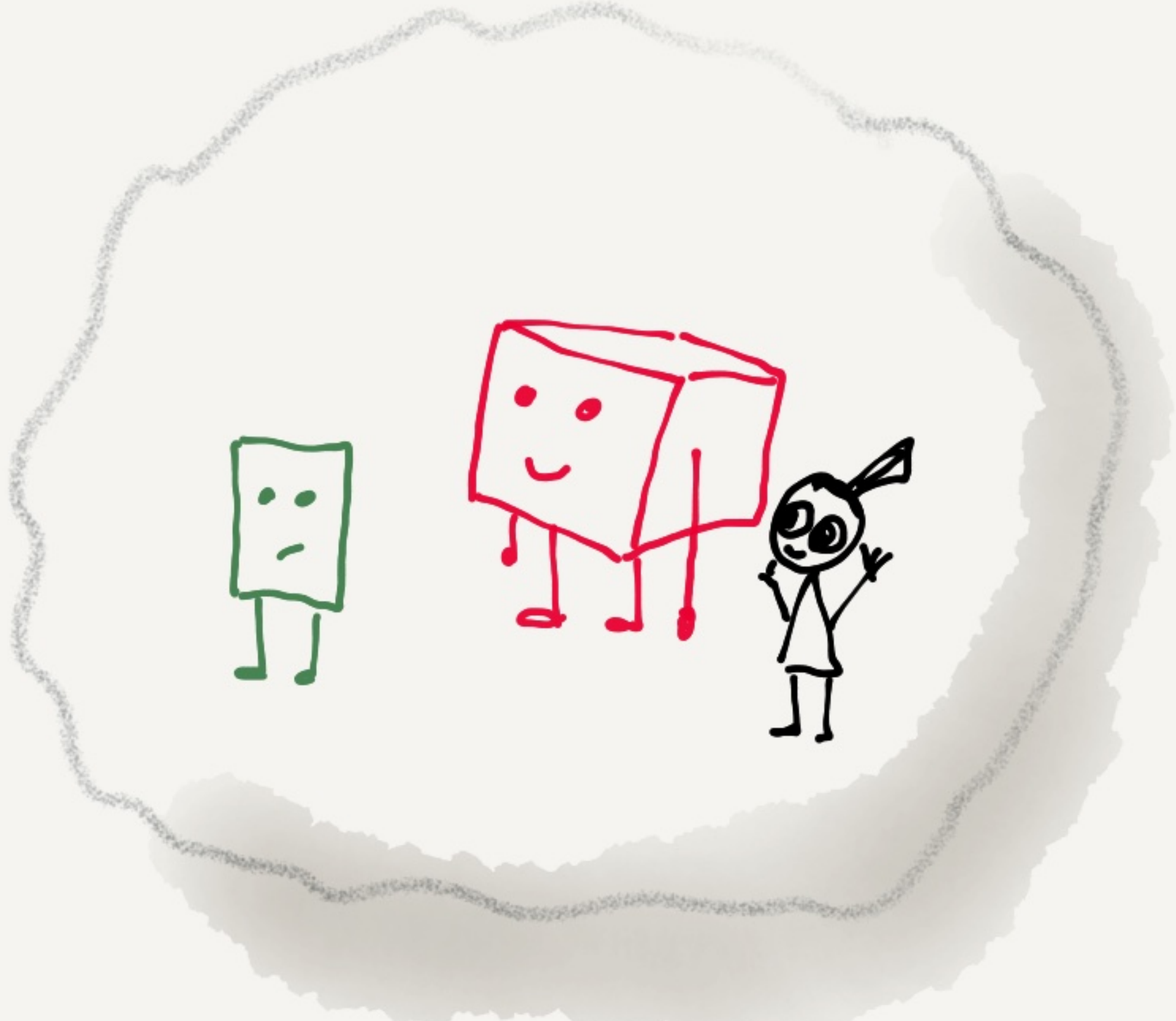
Try Attach
is String
↓
do String Stuff

yes

Try Attach
is Num
↓
do Num Stuff

String
Script

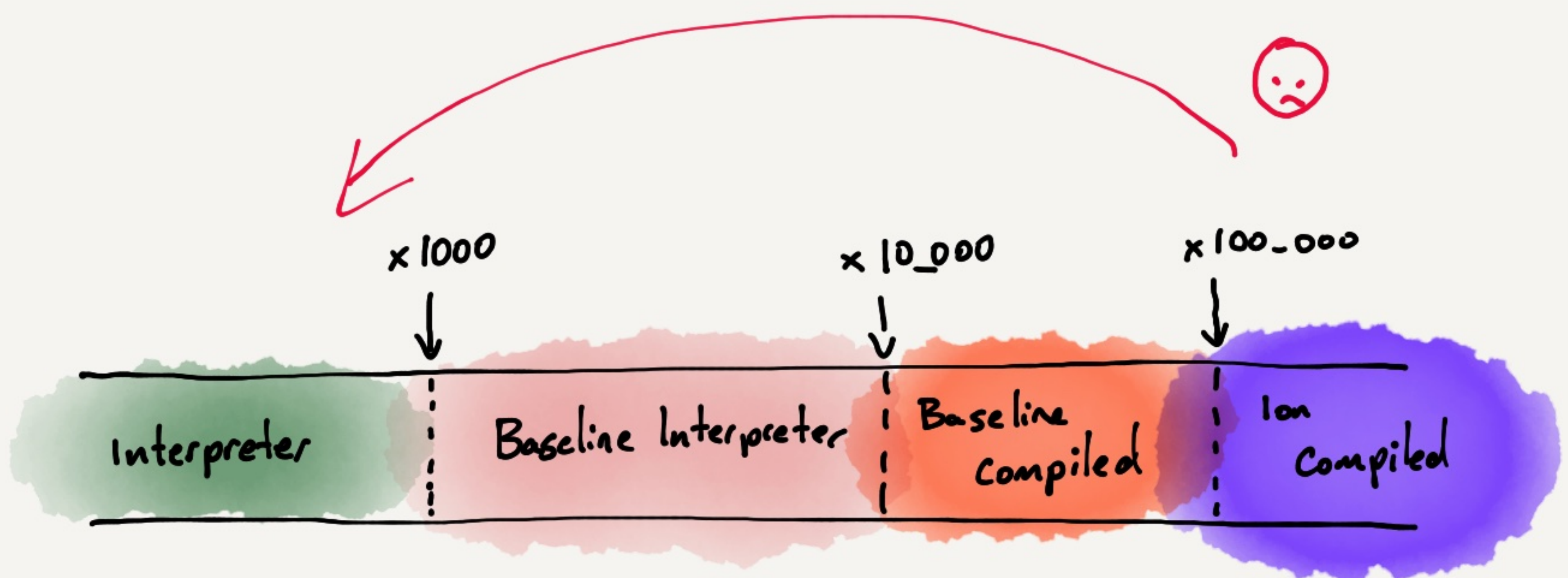
String
Script




```

for (var i = 0; i < 1_000_000; i++) {
  if (i < 100_001) {
    f("string");
  }
  f(2);
}

```



With IC

