Whirlwind tour of Scala Native

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Scala?

- First appeared on January 20, 2004.
- Has grown to become a prominent JVM language.

Scala?

 "At the root, the language's scalability is the result of a careful integration of object-oriented and functional language concepts."

http://www.scala-lang.org/what-is-scala.html

Scala?

- Key insight: functional programming is cool and we should have more of that in object-oriented languages.
- Support for first-class functions, higher kinded types, pattern matching, local type inference, tuples, immutable collections etc etc.
- While preserving tight interoperability with Java.

JVM-only?

- There have been quite a few mixed-results experiments that tried to make it work off the JVM over the years:
 - Scala .NET (2011, Miguel Garcia)
 - Scala GWT (2012, Grzegorz Kossakowski)
 - Scala LLVM (2013, Geoff Reedy)

Scala.js

- First successful alternative platform:
 Scala.js (2013, Sébastien Doeraene)
- In-house incremental whole-program optimising AOT compiler to JavaScript.

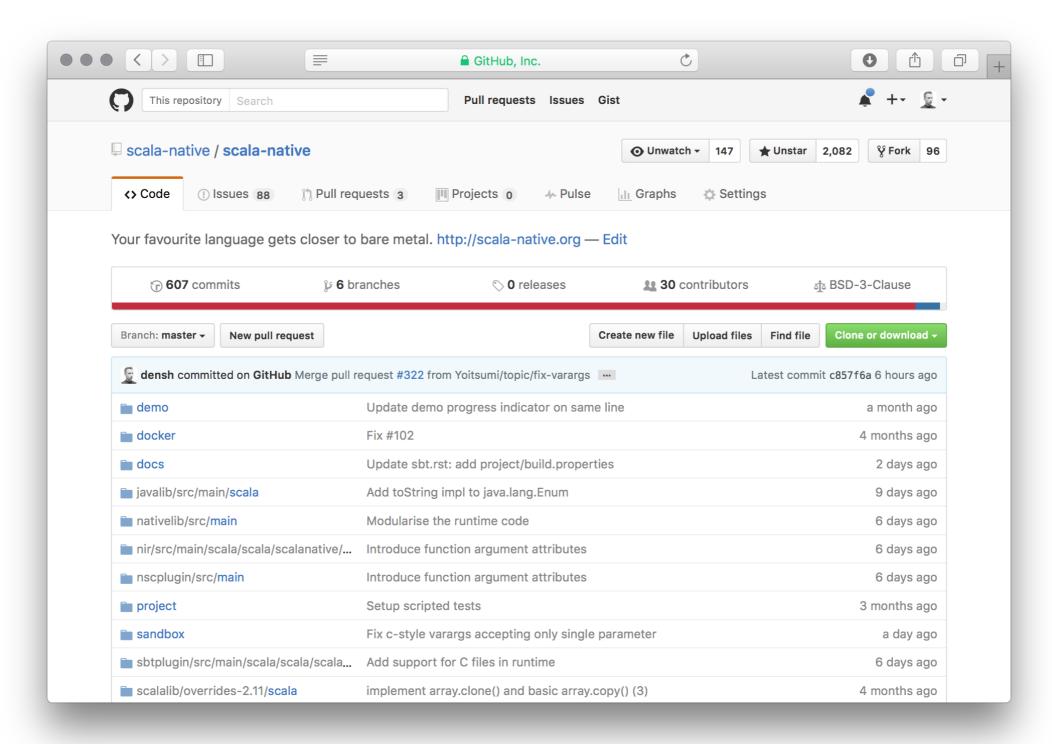
Scala.js

- Introduced it's own tree-based IR as a byte-code format.
- Advanced whole-program tree shaking and plethora of Scala-specific optimisations (e.g. aggressive closure-biased inliner.)
- Support for subset of JDK libraries.
- Seamless interoperability with JavaScript.

Scala Native

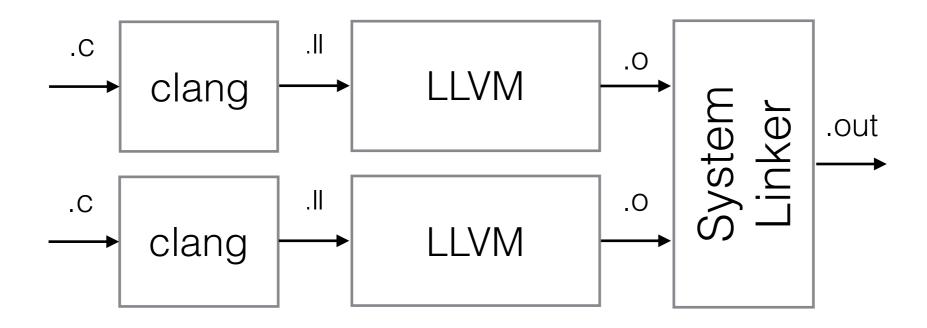
- Whole-program optimising AOT compiler to native code built on top of LLVM.
- Easy interoperability with C ABI-compatible code.

Scala Native

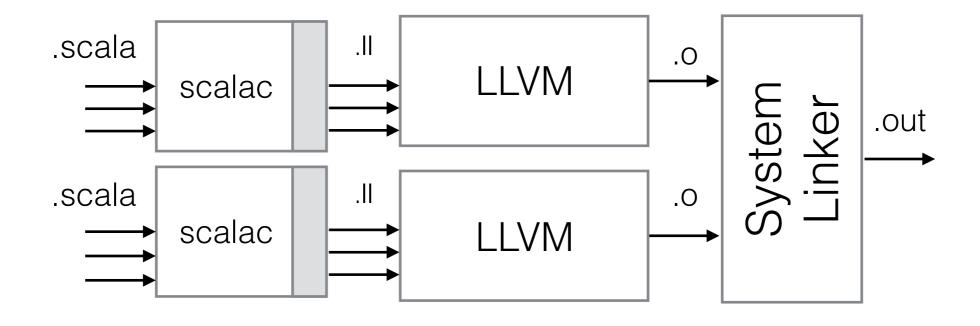


How does it work?

Clang



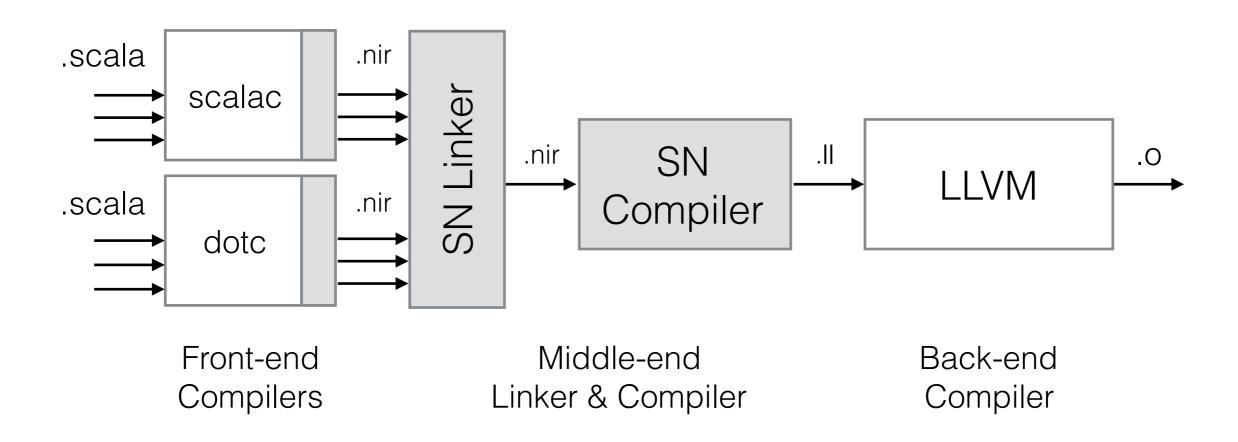
Scala LLVM



Problems

- How do you portably distribute compiled code?
 - LLVM IR?
 - Native Object Files?
- How do you optimise features that LLVM doesn't really know about across module boundaries?

Scala Native



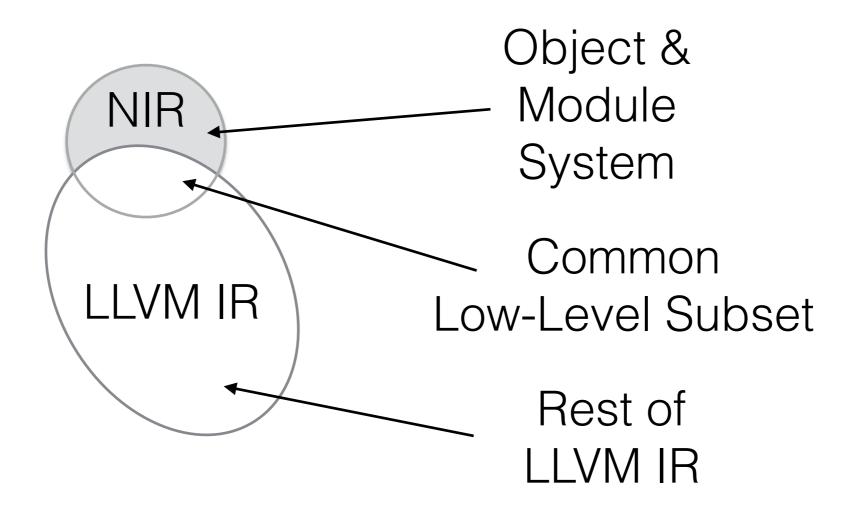
Front-ends (2x)

- One stable and battle-tested and one experimental and exciting.
- Parses, type-checks, infers types.
- Translates away all the functional features to corresponding object-oriented equivalents.
- Mostly the same codebase for JVM, JS and Native back-ends.

Middle-end

- Link and tree shake the whole program.
- Compile all the higher-level features away given the static knowledge of the remaining code.
- Single intermediate representation: NIR

- Typed high-level object-oriented SSA representation.
- Mixes high-level and low-level primitives.
- We took quite a bit of ideas from SIL.



How to draw an owl 1. 2.

- Draw some circles
 Draw the rest of the

```
object Test {
   def main(args: Array[String]): Unit =
     println("Hello, world!")
}
```

```
module @Test$ : @java.lang.Object
def @Test$::init : (module @Test$) => unit {
  %src.1(%src.0: module @Test$):
    %src.2 = call[...] @java.lang.Object::init(%src.0)
    ret unit
def @Test$::main_class.ssnr.ObjectArray_unit : ... {
  %src.2(%src.0: module @Test$,
         %src.1: class @scala.scalanative.runtime.ObjectArray):
    %src.3 = module @scala.Predef$
    %src.4 = method[...] %src.3,
             @scala.Predef$::println_class.java.lang.Object_unit
    %src.5 = call[...] %src.4(%src.3, "Hello, world!")
    ret %src.5
}
```

Middle-end

- Most of NIR trivially maps to LLVM.
- Apart from a few problematic areas.

Pain points

- First-class lazy modules
- Virtual method dispatch
- Value types & boxing
- Compilation time
- Garbage Collection

First-class lazy modules

- No top-level members in Scala
- Modules can extend classes and traits
- Initialisation happens on first access

First-class lazy modules

```
object Test {
   def main(args: Array[String]): Unit =
     println("Hello, world!")
}
```

First-class modules

```
@"value.scala.Predef$" = global i8* zeroinitializer

// check if @value.scala.Predef == null

// if not return old value

// otherwise allocate & initialise new instance

define i8* @"load.scala.Predef$"() { ... }

define void @"Test$::main_class.ssnr.ObjectArray_unit"(i8* %src.0, i8* %src.1) {
 src.2:
    %src.3 = call i8* () @"load.scala.Predef$"()
    call void (i8*, i8*) @"scala.Predef$::println_class.java.lang.Object_unit"(
        i8* %src.3, i8* bitcast ({ i8*, i32, i32, i32, i8* }* @"__const.1" to i8*))
    ret void
}
```

First-class modules

- Short-term solutions:
 - Don't generate accessors for stateless objects with side-effect-free constructors
 - Use GVN over NIR to eliminate duplicate method loads

Virtual methods

- Analyse class hierarchy and detect effectively final methods
- Use vtables for class virtual method dispatch
- Use statically generated dispatch table for interface virtual method dispatch

Virtual methods

- On-going experiments:
 - Off-line type profiling
 - Online type profiling and inline caching in AOT setting with LLVM's patch-points.

Value types & boxing

```
object Test {
   def main(args: Array[String]) = {
     val elems = (1 to 10000).toArray
     val transformed = elems.map(_ * 2)
     transformed.foreach(println)
   }
}
```

- Allocates two integer boxes on every iteration in map
- Allocates an integer box on every iteration in foreach

Value types & boxing

- Simple solution:
 - Pack values into pointers (aka SMI).
 - 62 bits of space should be enough for everyone.
 - Boxing/unboxing is going to shuffle bits around without actually allocating anything.

Compilation time

- Solution:
 - Incremental & parallel middle-end.
 - Incremental back-end with ThinLTO.

"Parallel Incremental Whole-Program Optimizations for Scala.js" by Sébastien Doeraene to appear in OOPSLA'16
http://lampwww.epfl.ch/~doeraene/publications/oopsla16-incremental-optimizer.pdf

Garbage collection

- SN currently uses Boehm GC.
- No open-source high-quality LLVM-compatible GCs available to date.
- Azul seems is upstreaming improvements in this area.

Garbage collection

- Likely solution: write our own.
- Pitfalls:
 - There is no ultimate solution to root extraction (statepoint vs gcroot vs conservative)
 - LLVM optimising things in GC-unsafe way (see strong GC references discussion for details)

Questions?