

# Java **Intrinsics**

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# ARFU.compareAndSet

```
public class Linked {  
    private static final AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater<Linked, Node> ARFU =  
        AtomicReferenceFieldUpdater.newUpdater(Linked.class, "head", Node.class);  
    private volatile Node head;  
    private boolean compareAndSet(Node expected, Node newValue) {  
        return ARFU.compareAndSet(this, expected, newValue);  
    }  
    public void addFirst(int element) {  
        for(;;) {  
            Node head = this.head;  
            Node newNode = new Node(element, head);  
            if (compareAndSet(head, newNode)) {  
                return;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# sun.misc.Unsafe.compareAndSwap

```
public class Linked {  
    private static final Unsafe UNSAFE;  
    private static final long OFFSET;  
    static { /* initialize UNSAFE and OFFSET */ }  
    private volatile Node head;  
    private boolean compareAndSet(Node expected, Node newValue) {  
        return UNSAFE.compareAndSwapObject(this, OFFSET, expected, newValue);  
    }  
    public void addFirst(int element) {  
        for(;;) {  
            Node head = this.head;  
            Node newNode = new Node(element, head);  
            if (compareAndSet(head, newNode)) {  
                return;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Concurrency in 9 - JEP

Get ride of `sun.misc.Unsafe` !

Unsafe == peek and poke of Java

## Problem

classes of `java.util.concurrent.atomic` are slow compared to `Unsafe.xxx`

Java has no concept of field reference  
& `foo.bar`

# Inside ARFU.compareAndSet

compareAndSet is slow compared to compareAndSwap due to the erasure of **generics**

```
public boolean compareAndSet(T obj, V expect, V update) {  
    if (obj == null || obj.getClass() != tclass || cclass != null ||  
        (update != null && vclass != null &&  
         vclass != update.getClass()))  
        updateCheck(obj, update);  
    return unsafe.compareAndSwapObject(obj, offset, expect, update);  
}  
  
void updateCheck(T obj, V update) {  
    if (!tclass.isInstance(obj) ||  
        (update != null && vclass != null && !vclass.isInstance(update)))  
        throw new ClassCastException();  
    if (cclass != null && cclass.isInstance(obj))  
        throw new RuntimeException(...)
```

# Intrinsic keyword !

```
public class Linked {  
    private volatile Node head;  
    private boolean compareAndSet(Node expected, Node newValue) {  
        return Volatiles.compareAndSet("head", this, expected, newValue);  
    }  
    ...  
}  
  
public class Volatiles {  
    public static intrinsic <T> boolean compareAndSet(String fieldName,  
                                                        Object current, T expected, T newValue) {  
        throw new InternalError();  
    }  
  
    public static CallSite bootstrap(Lookup lookup, String name,  
                                       MethodType type, MethodHandle impl) { ... }
```

# In the compiler

```
public class Linked {  
    private boolean compareAndSet(Node expected, Node newValue) {  
        return Volatiles.compareAndSet("head", this, expected, newValue);  
    }  
}
```

Should not use declared types as signature !

boolean Volatiles.**compareAndSet**(String, Object, Object, Object)

but propagated types as signature !

boolean Volatiles.**compareAndSet**(String, **Linked**, **Node**, **Node**)

and generate an **invokedynamic**

so the **bootstrap method** can check the signature at link time !


# The bootstrap method

Don't call `Volatiles.compareAndSet` implementation !

Generate a method handle tree

```
boolean mh(String a0, Linked a1, Node a2, Node a3)
  guardWithTest
    a0 == constant(value of a0 of the first call)
    Unsafe.compareAndSwap(a1, constant(offset(a0)),
                          a2, a3)
  throw new ISE()
```

Or maybe a slow path ?





# At runtime

The JIT will remove the 'if' generated from guardWithTest because the String "head" is constant

Almost **same generated code** that using Unsafe.compareAndSwapObject()

Two supplementary nullchecks that test if expected and newValue are not null

- Glitch in the way LambdaForm impl do downcasting  
Node -> Object

# **Intrinsic** keyword

Decouple the method call from the callee

Fully typechecked and safe

Use `invokedynamic` and send implementation found by the compiler as method handle

# FFI JEP

Bypass JNI, do direct call from Java to C libs

Goal: as fast as a C call ?

Teach the JIT to generate assembly code (call convention, etc) to do direct call

Need metadata describing how to do a call to C function

# FFI JEP

How to give call Metadata to the JIT ?

Create a new kind of MethodHandle

MethodHandle Lookup.findCFunction(...)

How to transmit this metadata from a declared method to the method handle ?

Use **intrinsic** !

# FFI JEP

Use `reflectAs` to find the `java.lang.reflect.Method` of a method handle

```
public class LibC {  
    @FFI(...)  
    public static intrinsic long getpid() {  
        throw new InternalError();  
    }  
  
    public static CallSite bootstrap(Lookup lookup, String name,  
                                     MethodType type, MethodHandle impl) {  
        Method method = MethodHandles.reflectAs(Method.class, impl);  
        FFI ffi = method.getAnnotation(FFI.class);  
        ...  
        return new ConstantCallSite(lookup.findCFunction(...));  
    }  
}
```

No proxy !!

# Conclusion

We need an **intrinsic** syntax in Java

The compiler support is already in 8 !

it will also help

- Dynamic Languages :  
Java --> JRuby bridge, Java --> Nashorn, etc
- TCK :  
can emit some invokedynamic in Java, no ASM !
- CDI : replace proxies by invokedynamic  
prototype on top of Weld by Antoine Sabot-Durand,  
Red Hat