

JVM and Jasmin

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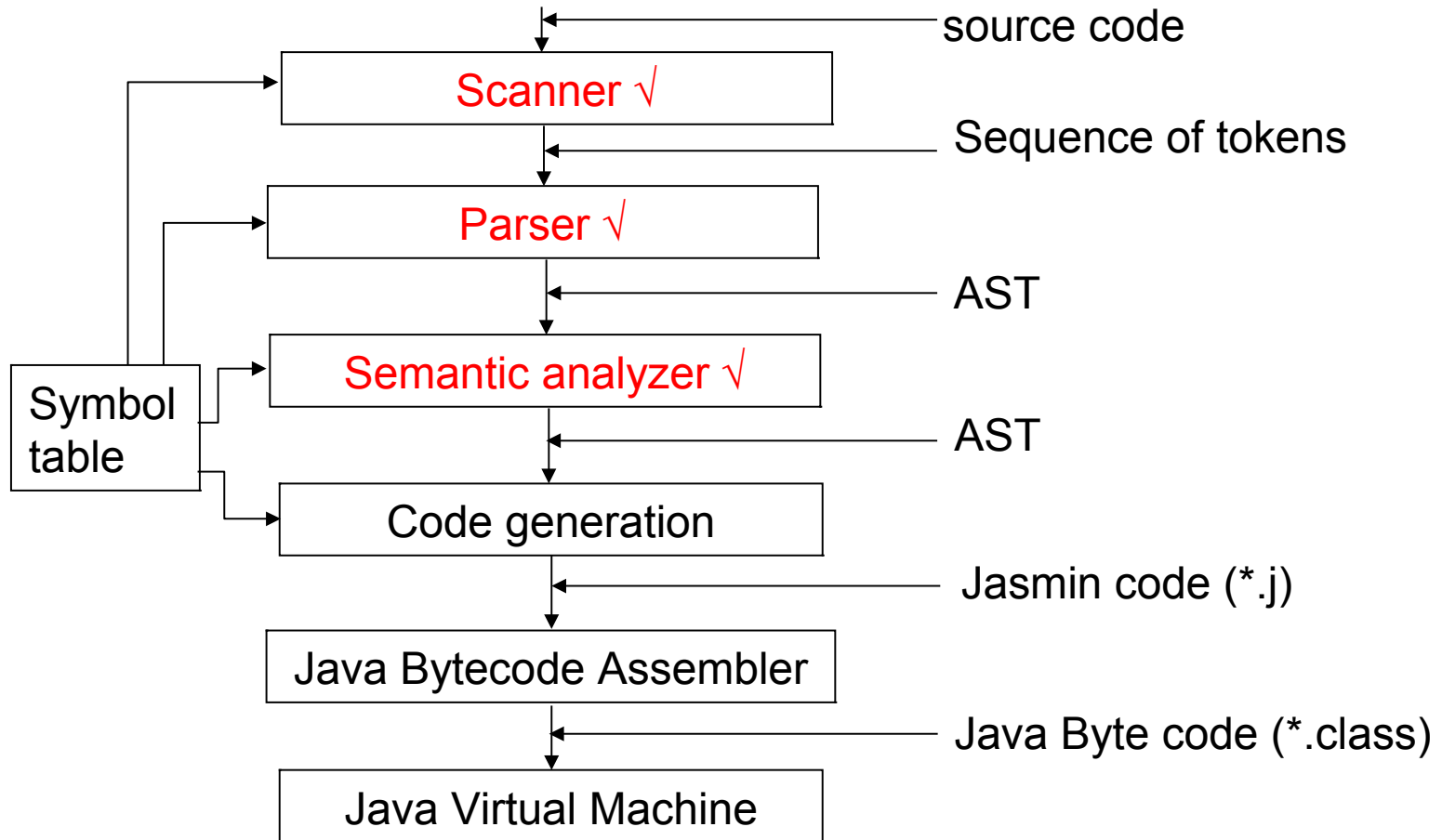
Faculty of CSE

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Outline

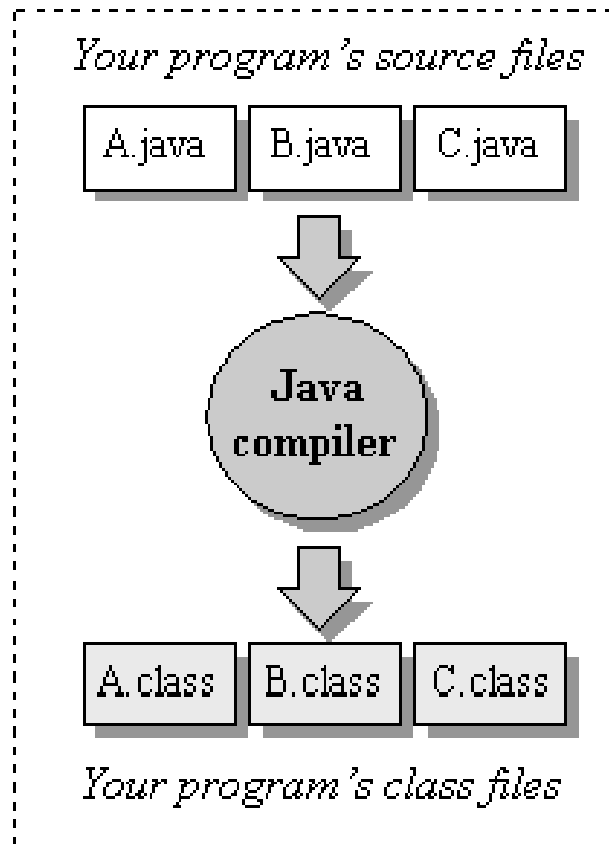
- Our compiler
- Java Virtual Machine
 - Data types
 - Operand stack
 - Local variable array
 - Instructions

Our Compiler

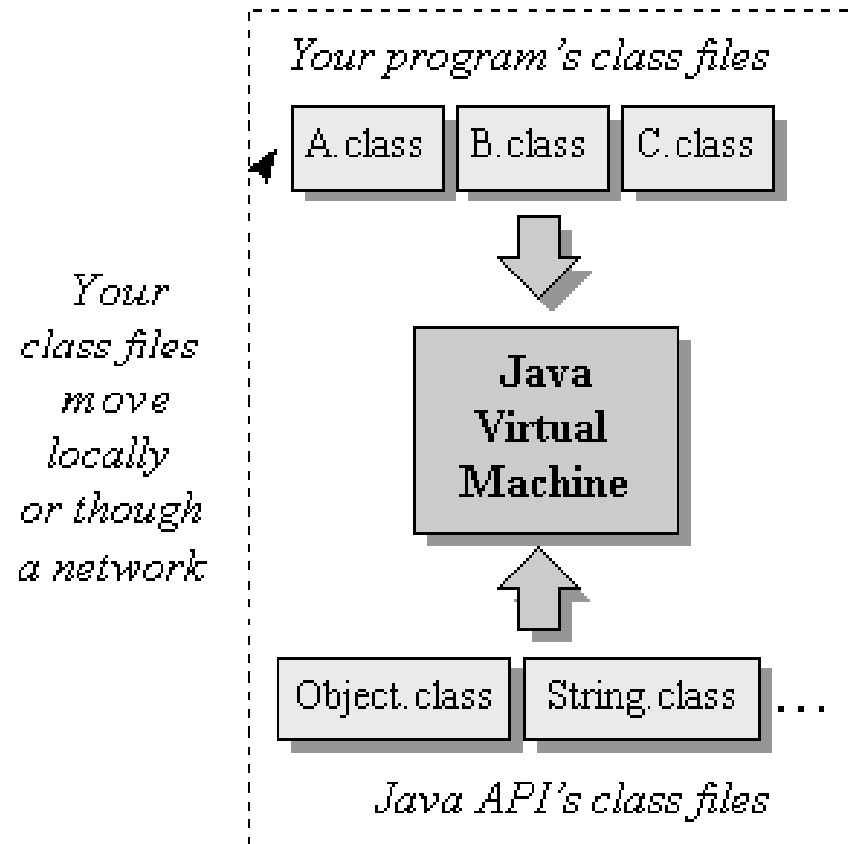


Java Programming Environment

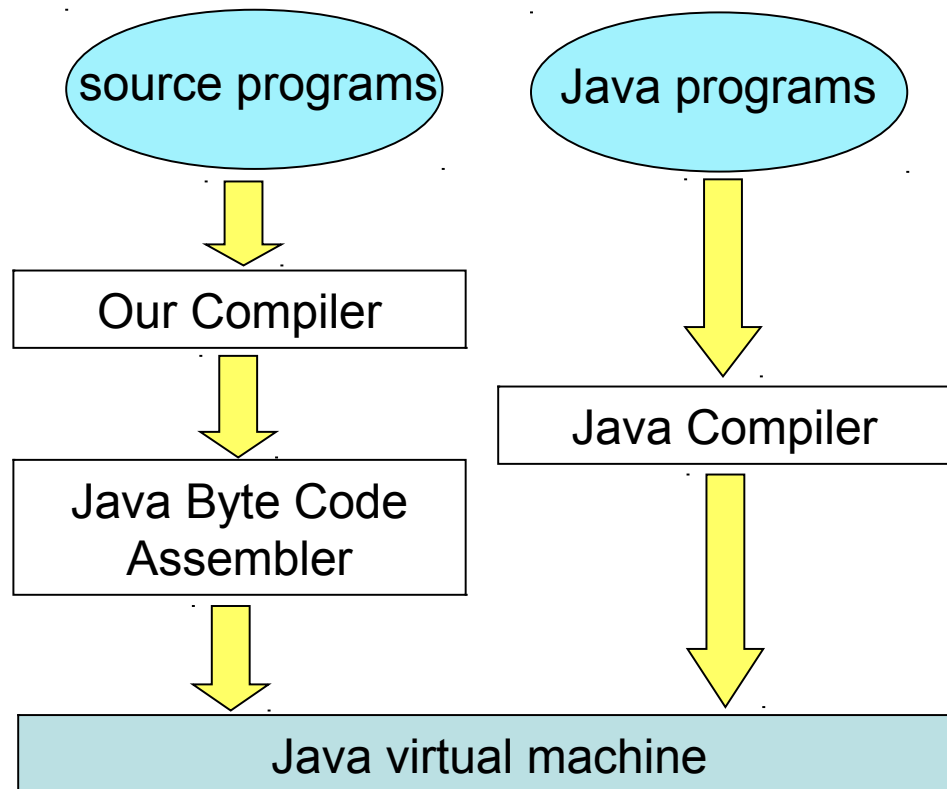
compile-time environment



run-time environment



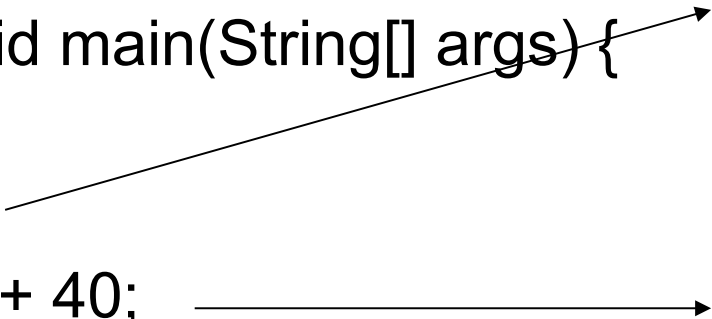
From [1]



Why Jasmin ?

- **Jasmin is a Java assembler**
 - adopts a one-to-one mapping
 - operation codes are represented by mnemonic
 - Example:

```
public class VD {  
    public void main(String[] args) {  
        int a,b;  
        b = 0;  
        a = b * 2 + 40;  
    }  
}
```



.line 4	iconst_0
	istore_2
.line 5	iload_2
	iconst_2
	imul
	bipush 40
	iadd
	istore_1

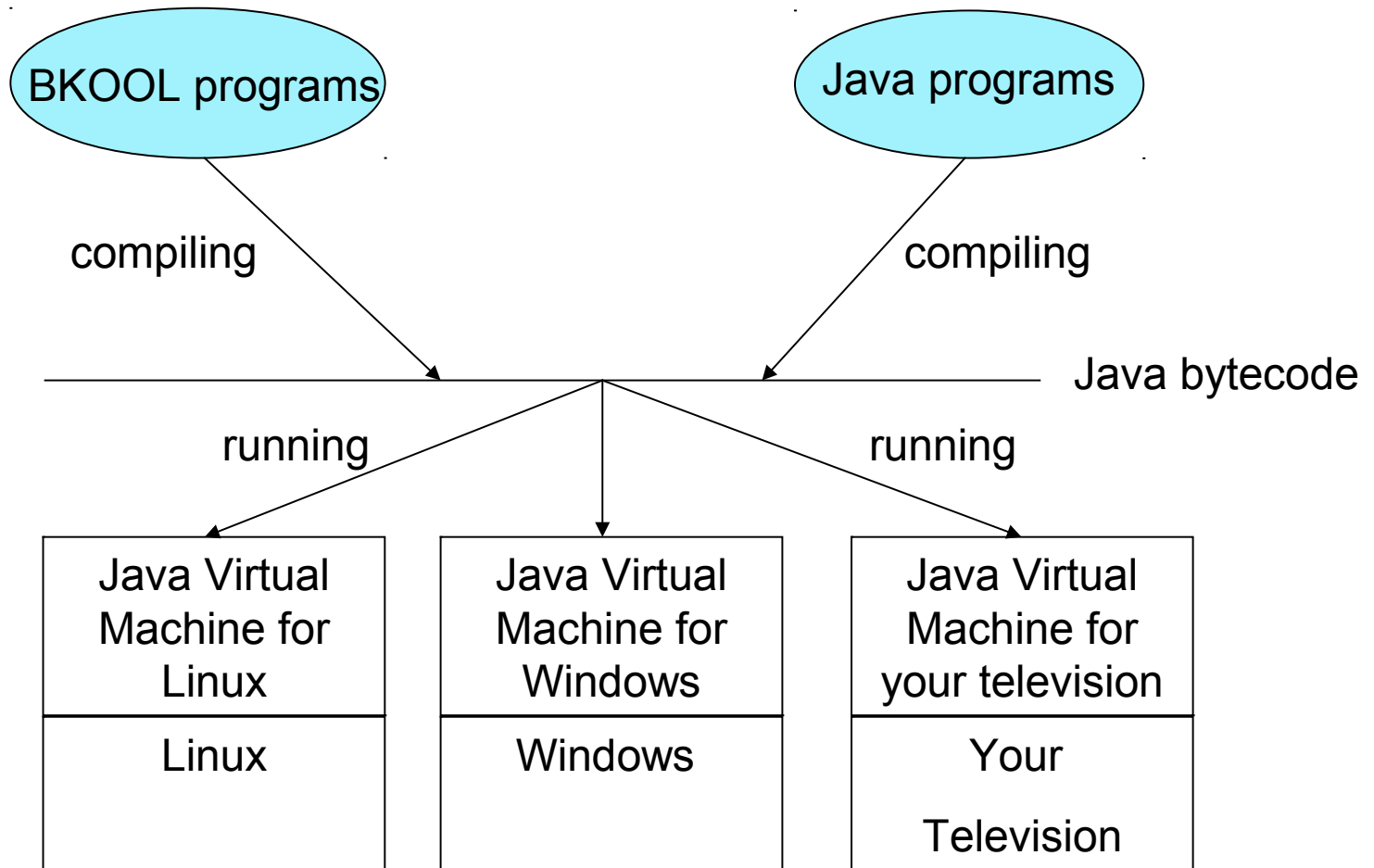
Java Byte Code

```
ca fe ba be 00 00 00 31 00 1b 0a 00 05 00 0e 09 00 0f 00 10 0a 00 11 00 12 07 00 13 07 00 14 01
00 06 3c 69 6e 69 74 3e 01 00 03 28 29 56 01 00 04 43 6f 64 65 01 00 0f 4c 69 6e 65 4e 75 6d 62
65 72 54 61 62 6c 65 01 00 04 6d 61 69 6e 01 00 16 28 5b 4c 6a 61 76 61 2f 6c 61 6e 67 2f 53 74
72 69 6e 67 3b 29 56 01 00 0a 53 6f 75 72 63 65 46 69 6c 65 01 00 07 56 44 2e 6a 61 76 61 0c 00
06 00 07 07 00 15 0c 00 16 00 17 07 00 18 0c 00 19 00 1a 01 00 02 56 44 01 00 10 6a 61 76 61 2f
6c 61 6e 67 2f 4f 62 6a 65 63 74 01 00 10 6a 61 76 61 2f 6c 61 6e 67 2f 53 79 73 74 65 6d 01 00
03 6f 75 74 01 00 15 4c 6a 61 76 61 2f 69 6f 2f 50 72 69 6e 74 53 74 72 65 61 6d 3b 01 00 13 6a
61 76 61 2f 69 6f 2f 50 72 69 6e 74 53 74 72 65 61 6d 01 00 07 70 72 69 6e 74 6c 6e 01 00 04 28
49 29 56 00 21 00 04 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 01 00 06 00 07 00 01 00 08 00 00 00 1d 00 01 00
01 00 00 00 05 2a b7 00 01 b1 00 00 00 01 00 09 00 00 00 06 00 01 00 00 00 01 00 09 00 0a 00 0b
00 01 00 08 00 00 00 35 00 02 00 03 00 00 00 11 03 3d 1c 05 68 10 28 60 3c b2 00 02 1b b6 00 03
b1 00 00 00 01 00 09 00 00 00 12 00 04 00 00 00 04 00 02 00 05 00 09 00 06 00 10 00 07 00 01 00
0c 00 00 00 02 00 0d
```

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- Our compiler
- **Java Virtual Machine**
 - Data types
 - Operand stack
 - Local variable array
 - Instructions

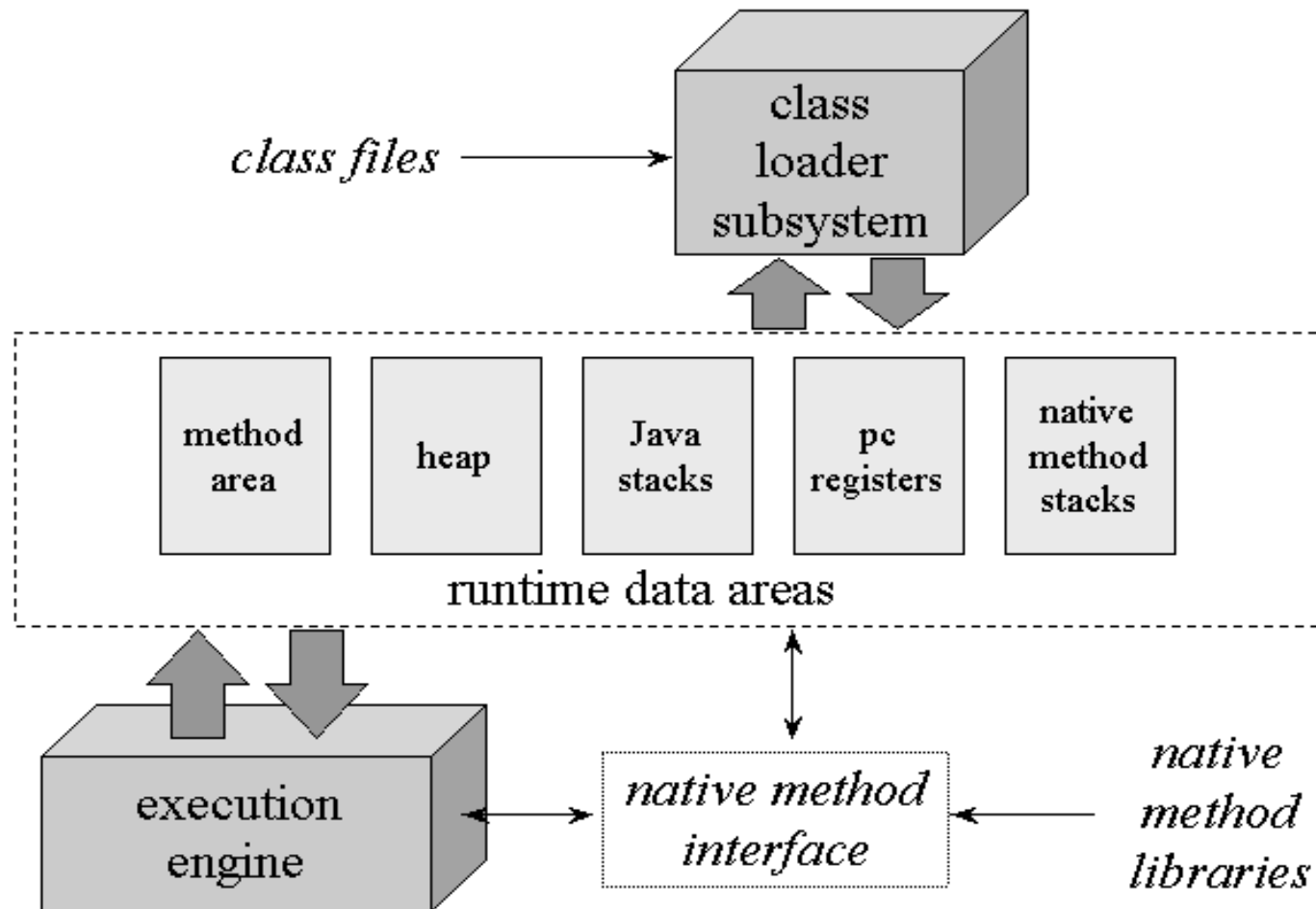
Platform Independence



JVM = stack-based machine

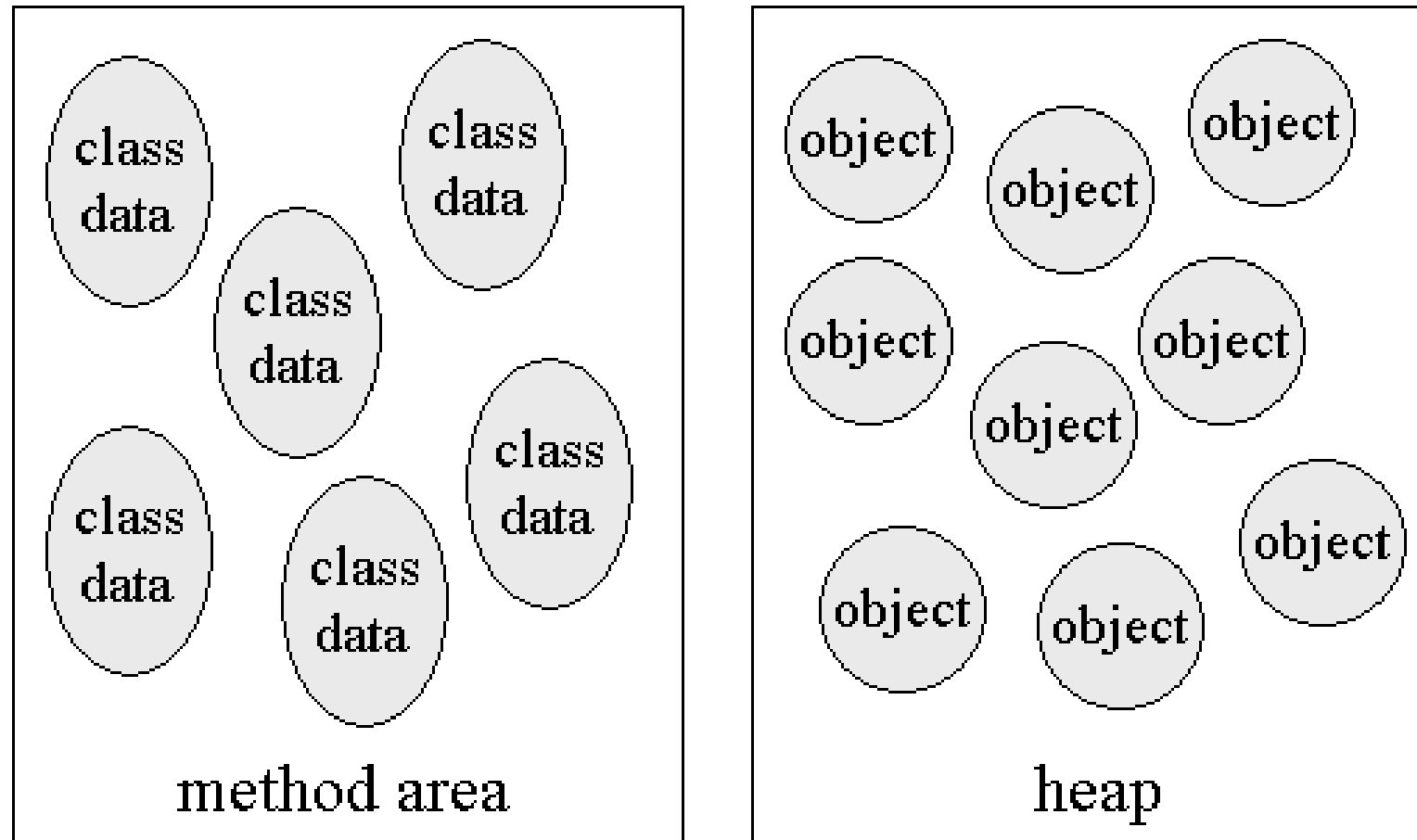
- A stack for each method
- The stack is used to store operands and results of an expression.
- It is also used to pass argument and receive returned value.
- Code generation for a stack-based machine is easier than that for a register-based one.

Internal Architecture of JVM



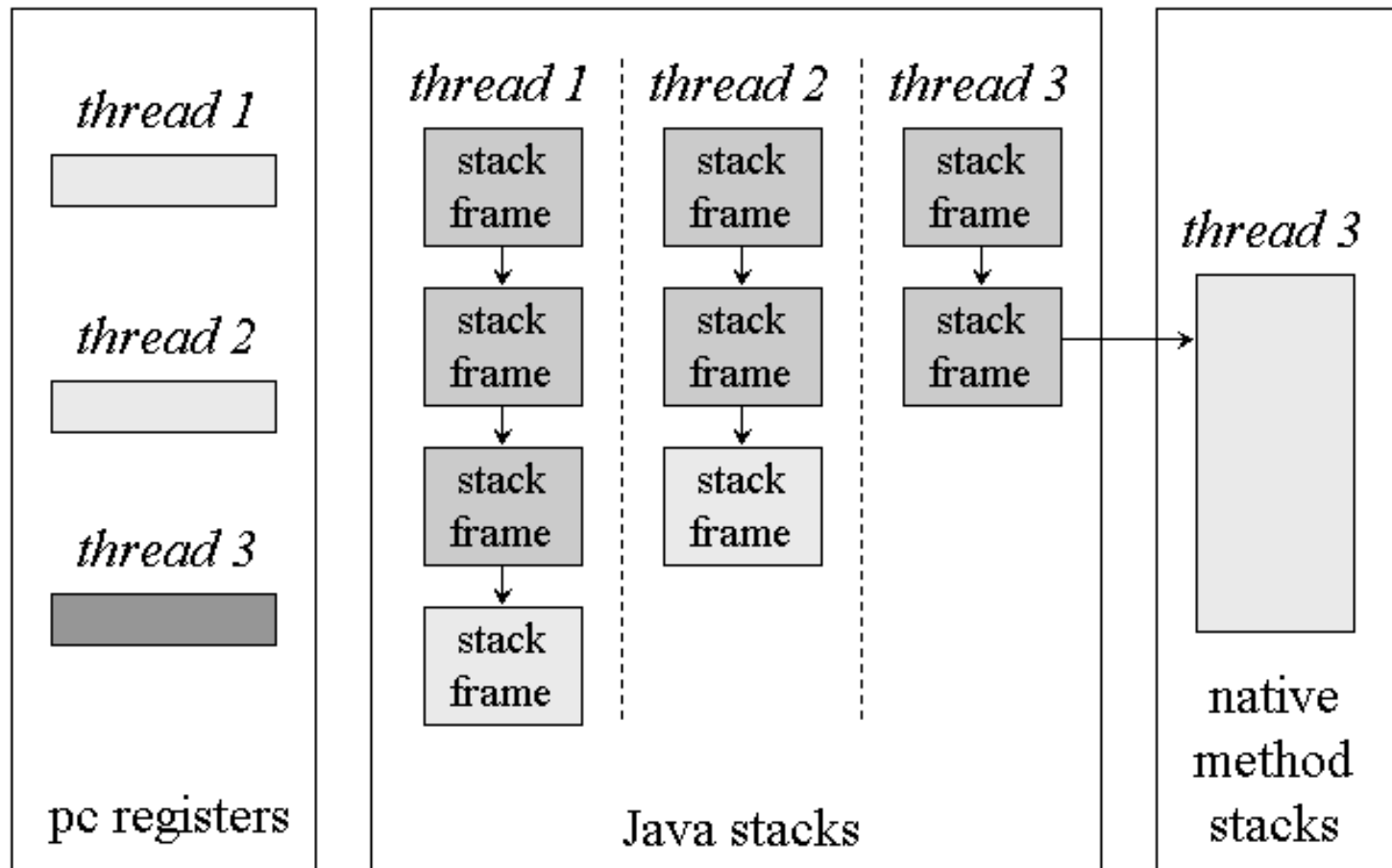
From [1]

Method Area and Heap



From [1]

Java Stacks



From [1]

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Data Types

Type	Range	Description
boolean	{0,1}	Z
byte	-2^7 to $2^7 - 1$, inclusive	B
short	-2^{15} to $2^{15} - 1$, inclusive	S
int	-2^{31} to $2^{31} - 1$, inclusive	I
long	-2^{63} to $2^{63} - 1$, inclusive	L
char	16 bit unsigned Unicode (0 to $2^{16} - 1$)	C
float	32-bit IEEE 754 single-precision float	F
double	64-bit IEEE 754 double-precision float	D
returnAddress	address of an opcode within the same method	
class reference		Lclass-name;
interface reference		Linter-name;
array reference		[[..]component-type;
void		V

Example

Java language type	JVM description
Object	Ljava/lang/Object;
String	Ljava/lang/String;
String []	[Ljava/lang/String;
int []	[I
float [] []	[[F
void main(String [] args)	([Ljava/lang/String;)V
int gcd(int a,int b)	(II)I
char foo(float a,Object b)	(FLjava/lang/Object;)C

Example (cont'd)

```
public class GetType {  
    public static void main(String [] args) {  
        Object a = new Object();  
        int [] b = new int[10];  
        float[][] c = new float[2][3];  
        String d = "csds";  
        System.out.println("The class name of a is "+a.getClass());  
        System.out.println(("The class name of b is " + b.getClass());  
        System.out.println(("The class name of c is " + c.getClass());  
        System.out.println(("The class name of d is " + d.getClass());  
    }  
}
```

Example (cont'd)

- boolean, byte, char and short are implemented as int

```
public class IntTypes {  
    public static void  
        main(String argv[]) {  
        boolean z = true;  
        byte b = 1;  
        short s = 2;  
        char c = 'a';  
    }  
}
```

```
.method public static  
    main([Ljava/lang/String;)V  
  
    ...  
.line 3  
        iconst_1  
        istore_1  
  
.line 4  
        iconst_1  
        istore_2  
  
.line 5  
        iconst_2  
        istore_3  
  
.line 6  
        bipush 97  
        istore_4  
  
Label0:  
.line 8  
        return  
    .end method
```

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Operand Stack

- Accessed by pushing and popping values
 - storing operands and receiving the operations' results
 - passing arguments and receiving method results

- Integral expression:

`a = b * 2 + 40;`

- Jasmin code

```
iload_2    // load variable 2 onto op stack
iconst_2   // push constant 2 onto op stack
imul       // pop 2 values on top of stack, multiple them and push the result
           // onto stack
bipush 4    // push 40 onto stack
iadd       // pop 2 values on top of stack, calculate and push the result onto
           // stack
istore_1    // pop the value on top of stack and assign it to variable 1
```

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Local Variable Array

1. A new local variable array is created each time a method is called
2. Local variables addressed by indexing, starting from 0
3. Instance methods:
 - slot 0 given to *this*
 - Parameters (if any) given consecutive indices, starting from 1
 - The indices allocated to the other variables in any order
4. Class methods:
 - Parameters (if any) given consecutive indices, starting from 0
 - The indices allocated to the other variables in any order
5. One slot can hold a value of boolean, byte, char, short, int, float, reference and returnAddress
6. One pair of slots can hold a value of long and double

From [2]

Example 1

```
public static void foo() {  
    int a,b,c;  
    a = 1;  
    b = 2;  
    c = (a + b) * 3;  
}
```

```
.line 7  
    iconst_1  
    istore_0           // a  
  
.line 8  
    iconst_2  
    istore_1           // b  
  
.line 9  
    iload_0  
    iload_1  
    iadd  
    iconst_3  
    imul  
    istore_2           // c
```

Example 2

```
public void foo() {  
    int a,b,c;  
    a = 1;  
    b = 2;  
    c = (a + b) * 3;  
}
```

.var 0 is **this** LVD2; from Label0 to Label1
.line 7

iconst_1
istore_1 // **a**

.line 8
iconst_2
istore_2 // **b**

.line 9
iload_1
iload_2
iadd
iconst_3
imul
istore_3 // **c**

Example 3

```
public void foo() {  
    int    a = 1;  
    long b = 2;  
    int c = 3;  
    long d = (a + b) * c;  
}
```

```
.line 6  
    iconst_1  
    istore_1           // a  
  
.line 7  
    ldc2_w 2  
    lstore_2           // 2,3 for b  
  
.line 8  
    iconst_3  
    istore 4           // c  
  
.line 9  
    iload_1  
    i2l                // conversion  
    lload_2  
    ladd  
    iload 4  
    i2l                // conversion  
    lmul  
    lstore 5           // 5,6 for d
```

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Jasmin Instructions

1. Arithmetic Instructions
2. Load and store instructions
3. Control transfer instructions
4. Type conversion instructions
5. Operand stack management instructions
6. Object creation and manipulation
7. Method invocation instructions
8. Throwing instructions (not used)
9. Implementing **finally** (not used)
10. Synchronisation (not used)

Arithmetic Instructions

- Add: *iadd, ladd, fadd, dadd*.
- Subtract: *isub, lsub, fsub, dsub*.
- Multiply: *imul, lmul, fmul, dmul*.
- Divide: *idiv, ldiv, fdiv, ddiv*.
- Remainder: *irem, lrem, frem, drem*.
- Negate: *ineg, lneg, fneg, dneg*.
- Shift: *ishl, ishr, iushr, lshl, lshr, lushr*.
- Bitwise OR: *ior, lor*.
- Bitwise AND: *iand, land*.
- Bitwise exclusive OR: *ixor, lxor*.
- Local variable increment: *iinc*.
- Comparison: *dcmpg, dcmpl, fcmpg, fcmpl, lcmp*.

From (\$3.11.3,[3])

Load and Store

- Load a local variable onto the operand stack:

iload, iload_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for int, boolean, byte, char or short

lload, lload_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for long

fload, fload_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for float

dload, dload_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for double

aload, aload_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for a reference

Taload. \Rightarrow T:b,s,i,l,f,d,c,a

- Store a value from the operand stack into a local variable:

istore, istore_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for int, boolean, byte, char or short

lstore, lstore_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for long

fstore, fstore_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for float

dstore, dstore_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for double

astore, astore_<n>, \Rightarrow n:0..3, used for a reference and returnAddress

Tastore. \Rightarrow T:b,s,i,l,f,d,c,a

From (\$11.3.2,[3])

Load and Store (cont'd)

- Load a constant onto the operand stack:
 - bipush*, \Rightarrow for an integer constant from -2^7 to $2^7 - 1$
 - sipush*, \Rightarrow for an integer constant from -2^{15} to $2^{15} - 1$
 - ldc*, \Rightarrow for a constant that is an integer, float or a quoted string
 - ldc_w*,
 - ldc2_w*, \Rightarrow for a constant that is a long or a double
 - aconst_null*, \Rightarrow for a null
 - iconst_m1*, \Rightarrow for -1
 - iconst_<i>*, \Rightarrow for 0,...,5
 - lconst_<l>*, \Rightarrow for 0,1
 - fconst_<f>*, \Rightarrow for 0.0,1.0 and 2.0
 - dconst_<d>*. \Rightarrow for 0.0,1.0

From (§11.3.2,[3])

Example 4

```
int a = 1 ;  
int b = 100;  
int c = 1000;  
int d = 40000;  
int e = a * b + c - d;
```

.line 6

```
iconst_1  
istore_1
```

.line 7

```
bipush 100  
istore_2
```

.line 8

```
sipush 1000  
istore_3
```

.line 9

```
ldc 40000  
istore 4
```

.line 10

```
iload_1  
iload_2  
imul  
iload_3  
iadd  
iload 4  
isub  
istore 5
```

Example 5

float a = 1.0F ;	.line 6		.line 10
float b = 2.0F;		fconst_1	fload_1
float c = 3.0F;		fstore_1	fload_2
float d = 4.0F;	.line 7		fmul
float e = a * b + c - d;		fconst_2	fload_3
		fstore_2	fadd
	.line 8		fload 4
		ldc 3.0	fsub
		fstore_3	fstore 5
	.line 9		
		ldc 4.0	
		fstore 4	

Example 6

a[0] = 100;

b = a[1];

.line 8

aload_0	// push address of a
iconst_0	// push 0
bipush 100	// push 100
iastore	// a[0] = 100

.line 9

aload_0	// push address of a
iconst_1	// push 1
iaload	// pop a and 1, push a[1]
istore_1	// store to b

Control Transfer Instructions

- Unconditional branch:
goto, goto_w, jsr, jsr_w, ret.
- Conditional branch:
ifeq, iflt, ifle, ifne, ifgt, ifge, \Rightarrow compare an integer to zero
ifnull, ifnonnull, \Rightarrow compare a reference to null
if_icmpeq, if_icmpne, if_icmplt, if_icmpgt, if_icmple, if_icmpge, \Rightarrow compare two integers
if_acmpeq, if_acmpne. \Rightarrow compare two references
- Compound conditional branch:
tableswitch, lookupswitch.

Example 7

```
int a,b,c;  
if (a > b)  
    c = 1;  
else  
    c = 2;
```

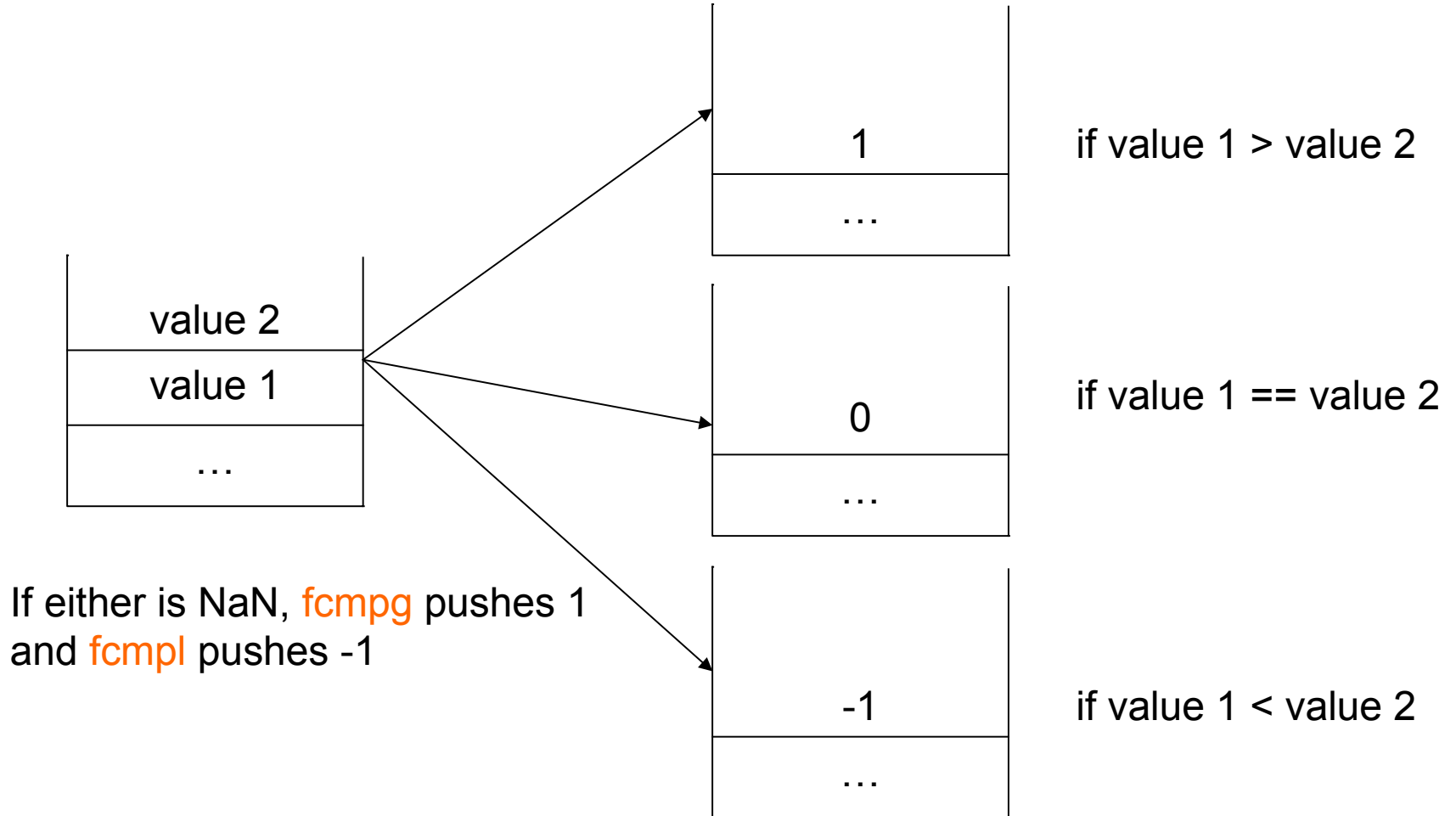
```
.line 7  
    iload_0      // push a  
    iload_1      // push b  
    if_icmple Label0  
.line 8  
    iconst_1  
    istore_2      // c = 1  
    goto Label1  
Label0:  
.line 10  
    iconst_2  
    istore_2      // c = 2  
Label1:
```

Example 8

```
float a,b; int c;  
if (a > b)  
    c = 1;  
else  
    c = 2;
```

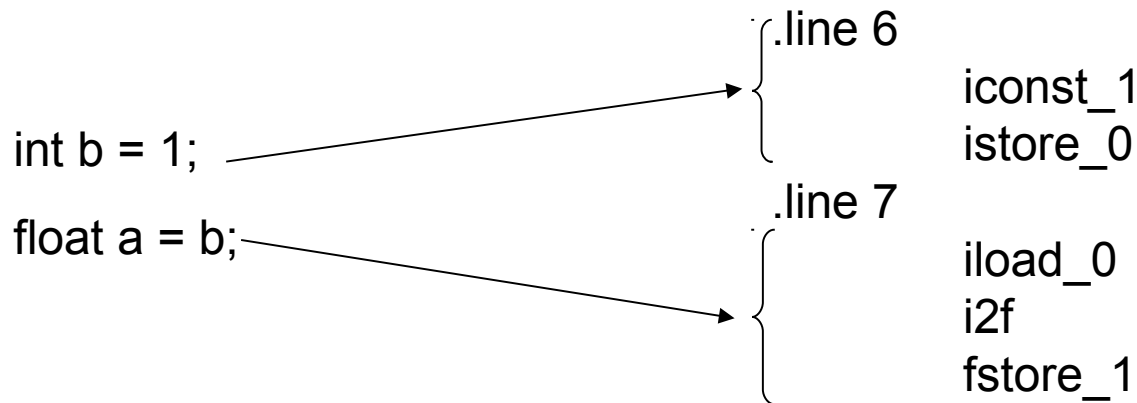
```
.line 7  
    fload_0      // push a  
    fload_1      // push b  
    fcmpl        // pop a,b, push 1 if a > b, 0 otherwise  
    ifle Label0  // goto Label0 if top <= 0  
.line 8  
    iconst_1  
    istore_2  
    goto Label1  
Label0:  
.line 10  
    iconst_2  
    istore_2  
Label1:
```

fcmpg and fcmpl



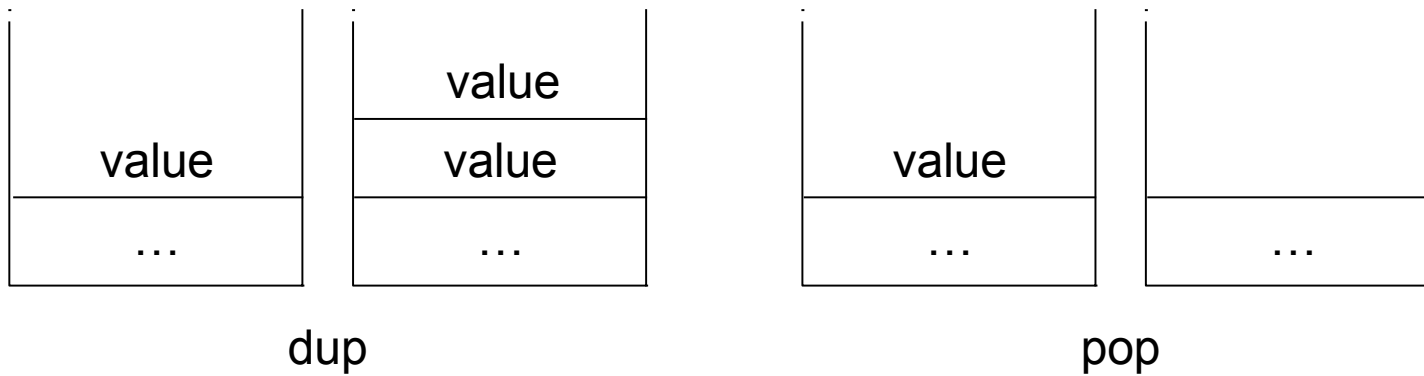
Type Conversion Instructions

- *i2l*, *i2f*, *i2d*, *l2f*, *l2d*, and *f2d*.
- Only *i2f* is used in MP compiler



Operand Stack Management Instructions

- `dup` \Rightarrow duplicate the stack top operand
- `pop` \Rightarrow remove the stack top operand



used when translating `a = b = ...`

used when translating `1;`

- others: `pop2`, `dup2`, `swap`,...

Example 10

int a,b,c;

a = b = c = 1;

.line 7

iconst_1

dup

istore_2

dup

istore_1

istore_0

int a,b,c;

1 + (a = 2);

.line 7

iconst_1

iconst_2

dup

istore_0

iadd

pop

↑
In MC, not in Java

Object Creation and Manipulation

- Create a new class instance: *new*.
- Create a new array: *newarray*, *anewarray*, *multianewarray*.
- Access fields of classes (static fields, known as class variables) and fields of class instances (non-static fields, known as instance variables): *getfield*, *putfield*, *getstatic*, *putstatic*.
- Load an array component onto the operand stack: *baload*, *caload*, *saload*, *iaload*, *laload*, *faload*, *daload*, *aaload*.
- Store a value from the operand stack as an array component: *bastore*, *castore*, *sastore*, *iastore*, *lastore*, *fastore*, *dastore*, *aastore*.
- ...

Example 11

BKOOOL:

a:integer[10];

a[0] = a[1] + 2;

Java:

int a[] = new int [10];

a[0] = a[1] + 2;

.line 6

bipush 10
newarray int
astore_0

.line 7

aload_0
iconst_0
aload_0
iconst_1
iaload
iconst_2
iadd
iastore

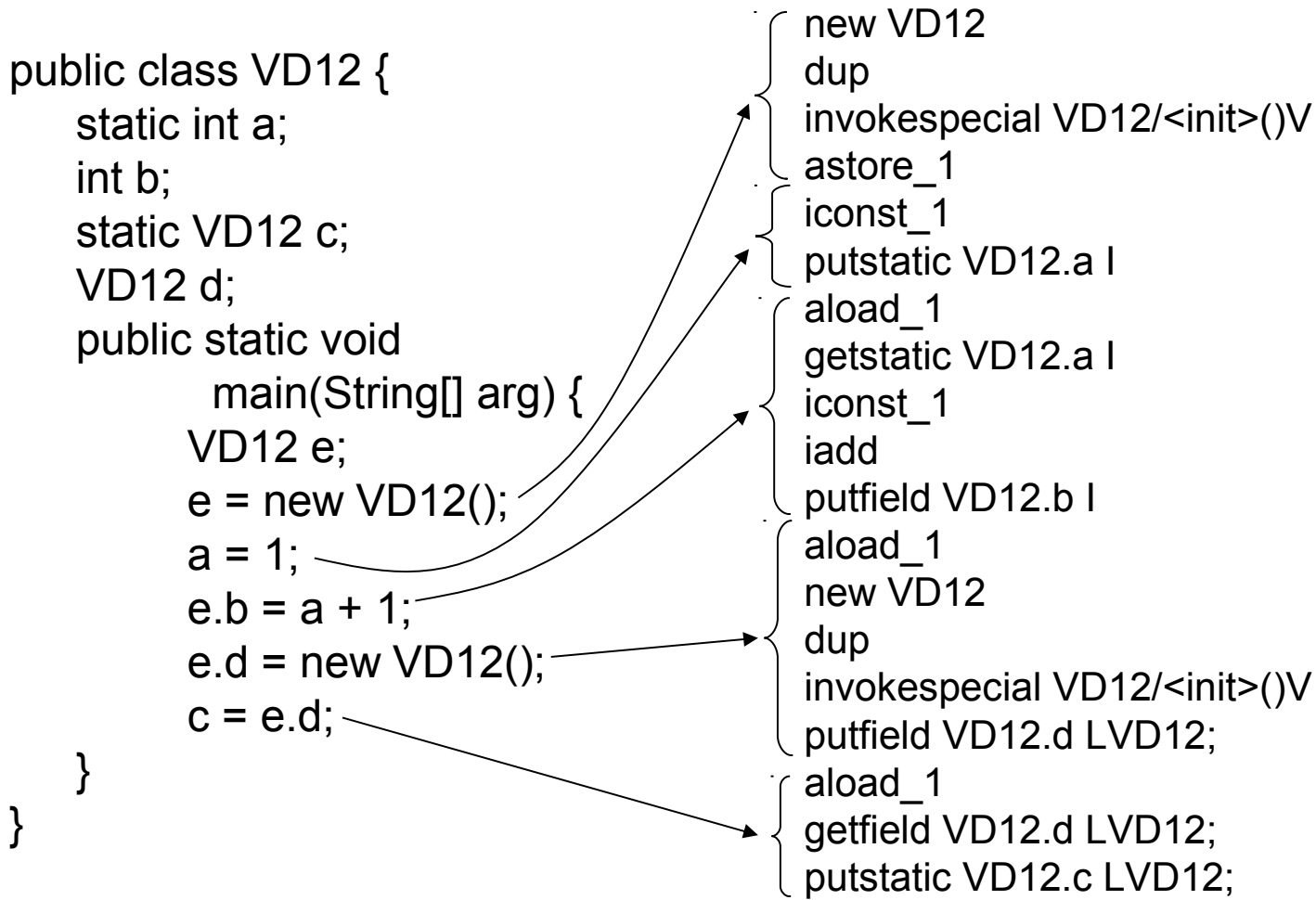
Field Instructions

- `getstatic`
 - `pustatic`
 - `getfield`
 - `putfield`
 - E.g.
- `<field_spec> <descriptor>`

`getstatic java.lang.System.out Ljava/io/PrintStream;`

class name field name field type

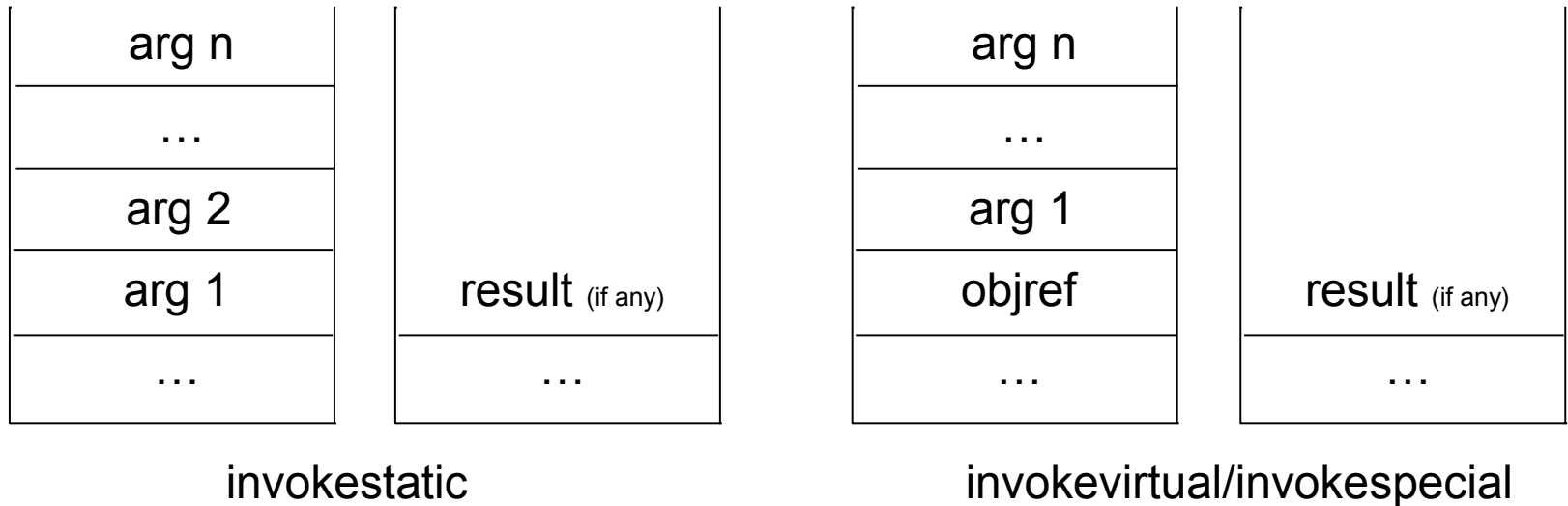
Example 12



Method Invocation Instructions

- `invokestatic`
 - `invokevirtual`
 - `invokespecial`
- } `<method-spec>`
- the constructor method `<init>`
 - a private method
 - a method in a super class
- `invokeinterface <method-spec> <num-args>`
- `invokevirtual java/io/PrintStream/println(Ljava/lang/String;)V`
- └──────────────────┘ ↑ └──────────────────┘
- class name method name type desc

Method Invocation Instructions (cont'd)



- invokevirtual: based on the real type of objref
- invokestatic: based on the static class

Example 13

```
public class VD13 {  
    public static void main(String[] arg) {  
        goo(new VD13());  
    }  
    float foo(int a, float b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
    static void goo(VD13 x){  
        x.foo(1,2.3F);  
    }  
}
```

Example 13 (cont'd)

```
public static void main(String[] arg) {  
    goo(new VD13());  
}
```

```
.method public static main([Ljava/lang/String;)V  
.limit stack 2  
.limit locals 1  
.var 0 is arg0 [Ljava/lang/String; from Label0 to Label1
```



```
.line 3  
    new VD13  
    dup  
    invokespecial VD13/<init>()V  
    invokestatic VD13/goo(LVD13;)V
```

```
.line 4  
    return
```

```
.end method
```


Example 13 (cont'd)

```
static void goo(VD13 x) {  
    x.foo(1,2.3F);  
}
```

2.3
1
objref

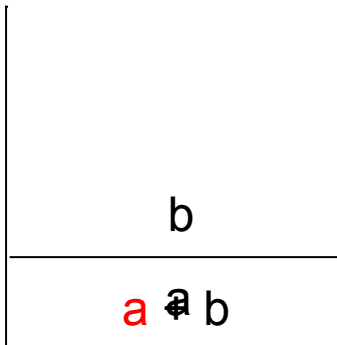
```
.method static goo(LVD13;)V  
.limit stack 3  
.limit locals 1  
.var 0 is arg0 LVD13; from Label0 to Label1  
  
.line 9  
    aload_0  
    iconst_1  
    ldc 2.3  
    invokevirtual VD13/foo(IF)F  
    pop  
Label1:  
.line 10  
    return  
  
.end method
```

Method Return

- All methods in Java are terminated by a return instruction
 - return \Rightarrow void
 - ireturn \Rightarrow int, short, char, boolean, byte
 - freturn \Rightarrow float
 - lreturn \Rightarrow long
 - dreturn \Rightarrow double
 - areturn \Rightarrow reference

Example 13 (cont'd)

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



```
.method foo(IF)F  
  .limit stack 2  
  .limit locals 3  
  .var 0 is this LVD13; from Label0 to Label1  
  .var 1 is arg0 I from Label0 to Label1  
  .var 2 is arg1 F from Label0 to Label1
```

Label0:

```
  iload_1  
  i2f  
  fload_2  
  fadd
```

Label1:

```
  freturn
```

```
.end method
```

Jasmin Directives

- `.source <source.java>`
- `.class <the current class>`
- `.super <the super class>`
- `.limit`
- `.method <the method description>`
- `.field <the field description>`
- `.end`
- `.var <the variable description>`
- `.line <the line number in source code>`

Example 14

```
public class VD14 {  
    int a;  
    static int b;  
  
    public static void  
        main(String[] arg) {  
        (new VD14()).foo(1,2.3F);  
  
    }  
  
    float foo(int a, float b) {  
        return a * b;  
    }  
  
}
```

```
.source VD14.java  
.class public VD14  
.super java/lang/Object  
  
.field  a I  
.field static b I
```

Example 14 (cont'd)

```
public class VD14 {  
    int a;  
    static int b;  
  
    public static void  
        main(String[] arg) {  
        (new VD14()).foo(1,2.3F);  
    }  
  
    float foo(int a, float b) {  
        return a * b;  
    }  
}
```

```
.method public <init>()V  
.limit stack 1  
.limit locals 1  
.var 0 is this LVD14; from Label0 to Label1  
  
Label0:  
.line 1  
    aload_0  
    invokespecial java/lang/Object/<init>()V  
Label1:  
    return  
  
.end method
```

Example 14 (cont'd)

```
public class VD14 {  
    int a;  
    static int b;  
  
    public static void  
        main(String[] arg) {  
        (new VD14()).foo(1,2.3F);  
    }  
  
    float foo(int a, float b) {  
        return a * b;  
    }  
}
```

```
.method public static main([Ljava/lang/String;)V  
.limit stack 3  
.limit locals 1  
.var 0 is arg0 [Ljava/lang/String; from Label0 to  
Label1  
  
Label0:  
.line 5  
    new VD14  
    dup  
    invokespecial VD14/<init>()V  
    iconst_1  
    ldc 2.3  
    invokevirtual VD14/foo(IF)F  
    pop  
  
Label1:  
.line 6  
    return  
  
.end method
```

Example 14 (cont'd)

```
public class VD14 {  
    int a;  
    static int b;  
  
    public static void  
        main(String[] arg) {  
        (new VD14()).foo(1,2.3F);  
    }  
  
    float foo(int a, float b) {  
        return a * b;  
    }  
}
```

```
.method foo(IF)F  
.limit stack 2  
.limit locals 3  
.var 0 is this LVD14; from Label0 to Label1  
.var 1 is arg0 I from Label0 to Label1  
.var 2 is arg1 F from Label0 to Label1  
  
Label0:  
.line 8  
        iload_1  
        i2f  
        fload_2  
        fmul  
  
Label1:  
        freturn  
  
.end method
```


References

- [1] Bill Venner, Inside the Java Virtual Machine,
<http://www.artima.com/insidejvm/ed2/>
- [2] J.Xue, Prog. Lang. and Compiler, <http://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs3131>
- [3] Java Virtual Machine Specification, <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/vmspec/>
- [4] Jasmin Home Page, <http://jasmin.sourceforge.net/>