The Secret of PHP7's Performance

@Laruence





SELF INTRODUCTION

- Author of Yaf, Yar, Yac, Yaconf, Taint Projects
- Maintainer of Opcache, Msgpack, PHP-Lua Projects
- PHP core developer since 2011
- Zend consultant since 2013
- PHP7 core developer
- Chief software architect at lianjia since 2015

Organizations





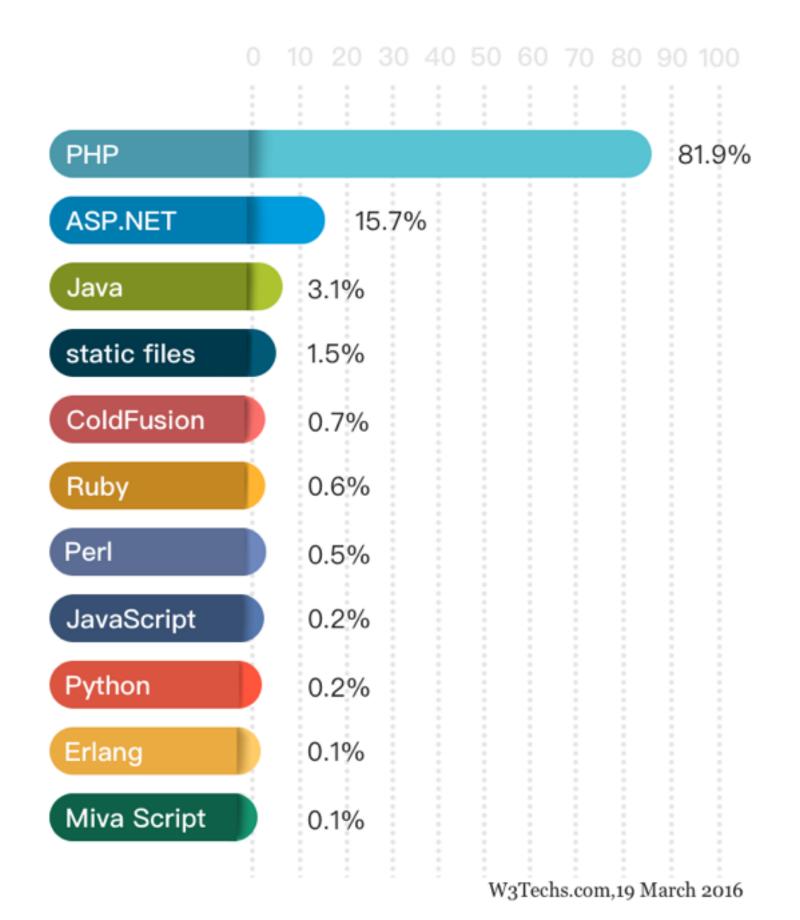






PHP BRIEF INTRO

- Created in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf
- 20+ years programming language
- Most popular web service program language
- PHP7 is released at 3 Dec 2015
- Latest version is PHP7.0.7



Percentages of websites using various server-side programming languages Note: a website may use more than one server-side programming language



PHP7

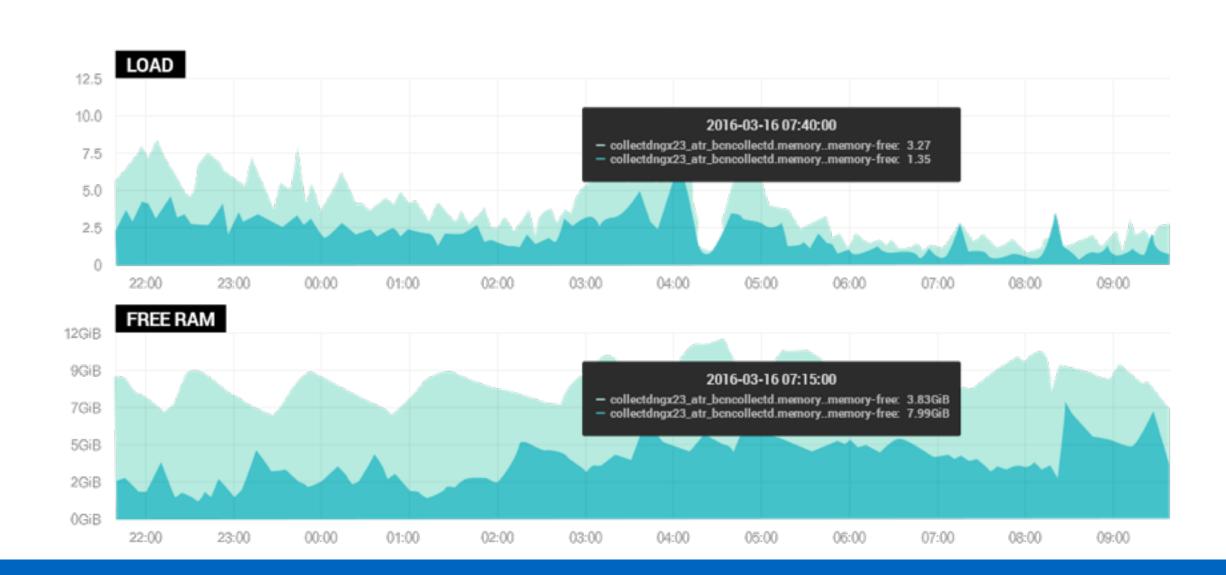
- ▶ Improved Performance: PHP 7 is up to twice as fast as PHP 5.6
- Significantly reduced memory usage
- Abstract syntax tree
- Consistent 64-bit support
- Improved exception hierarchy
- Many fatal errrors converted to exceptions
- The null coalescing operator (??)
- Return & Scalar type declarations
- Anonymous slasses
- ••••

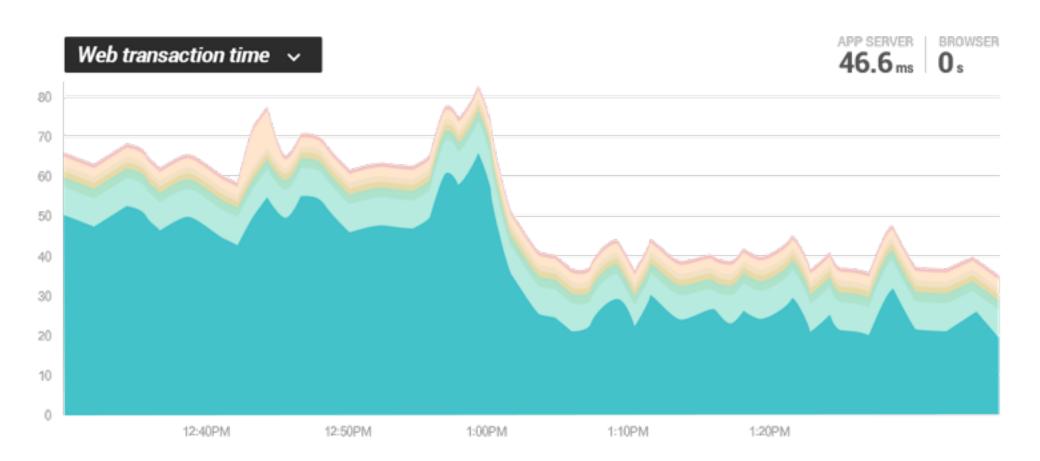


PHP7

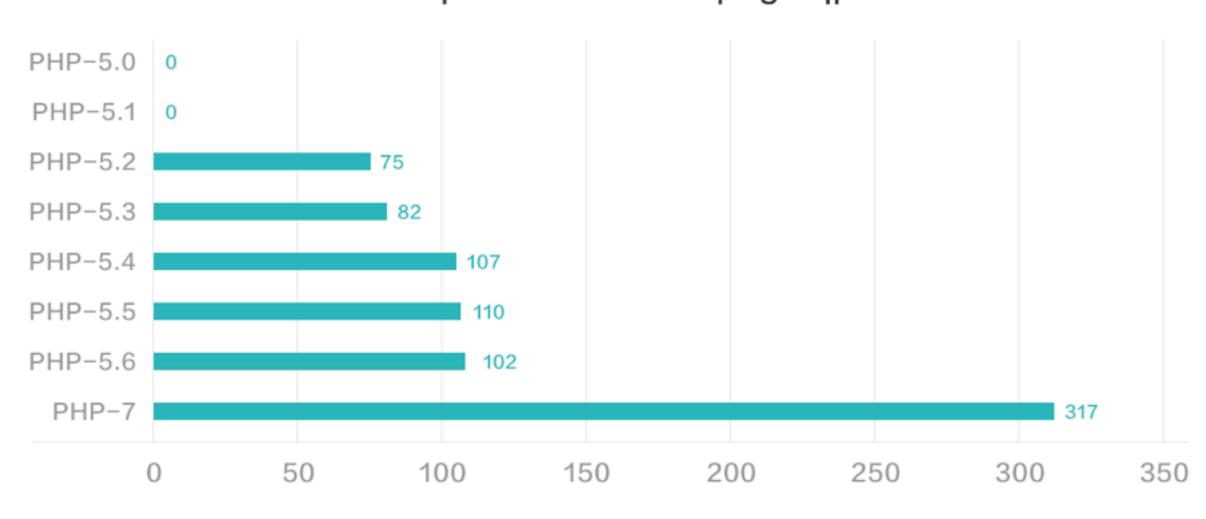
- > 100 % performance improved in various apps
- Which optimization is most responsible?







wordpress 3.6 home page qps





JUST-IN-TIME COMPILER

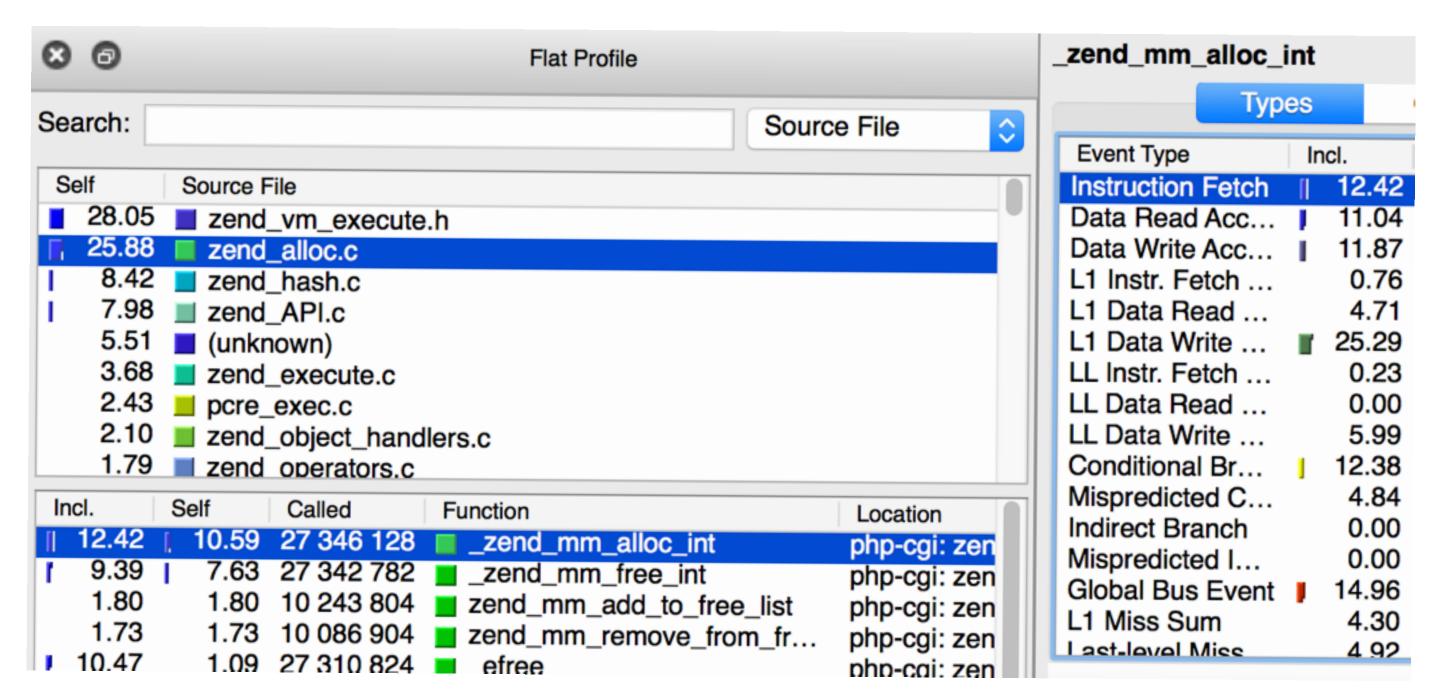
- Once upon a time
- There comes HHVM
- Performance really matters
- A secret project in Zend
- Based on opcache of PHP5.5
- Invisible performance change in wordpress
 - Why?

https://github.com/zendtech/php-src/tree/zend-jit



WORDPRESS PROFILING (PHP5.5)

- Wordpress:
 - Typical PHP real-life application
- Callgrind:
 - ▶ 28% CPU time is spent on Zend VM
 - > 25% CPU time is spent on Memory
 - Top one is _zend_mm_alloct_int

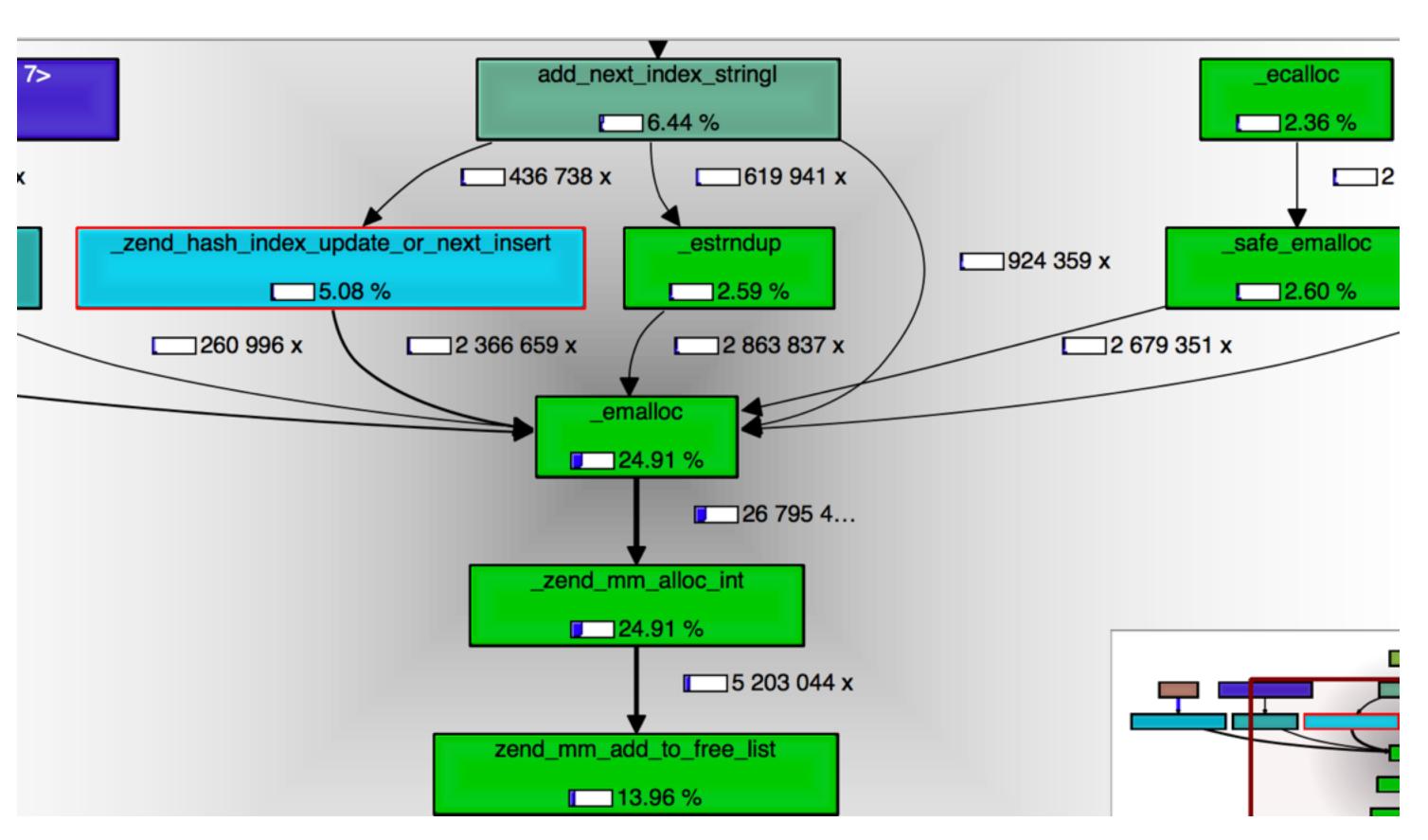


Callgrind result on wordpress home page



WORDPRESS PROFILING (PHP5.5)

- We have too many allocations
- Thoughts:
 - _strndup
 - HashTable
 - MAKE_STD_ZVAL

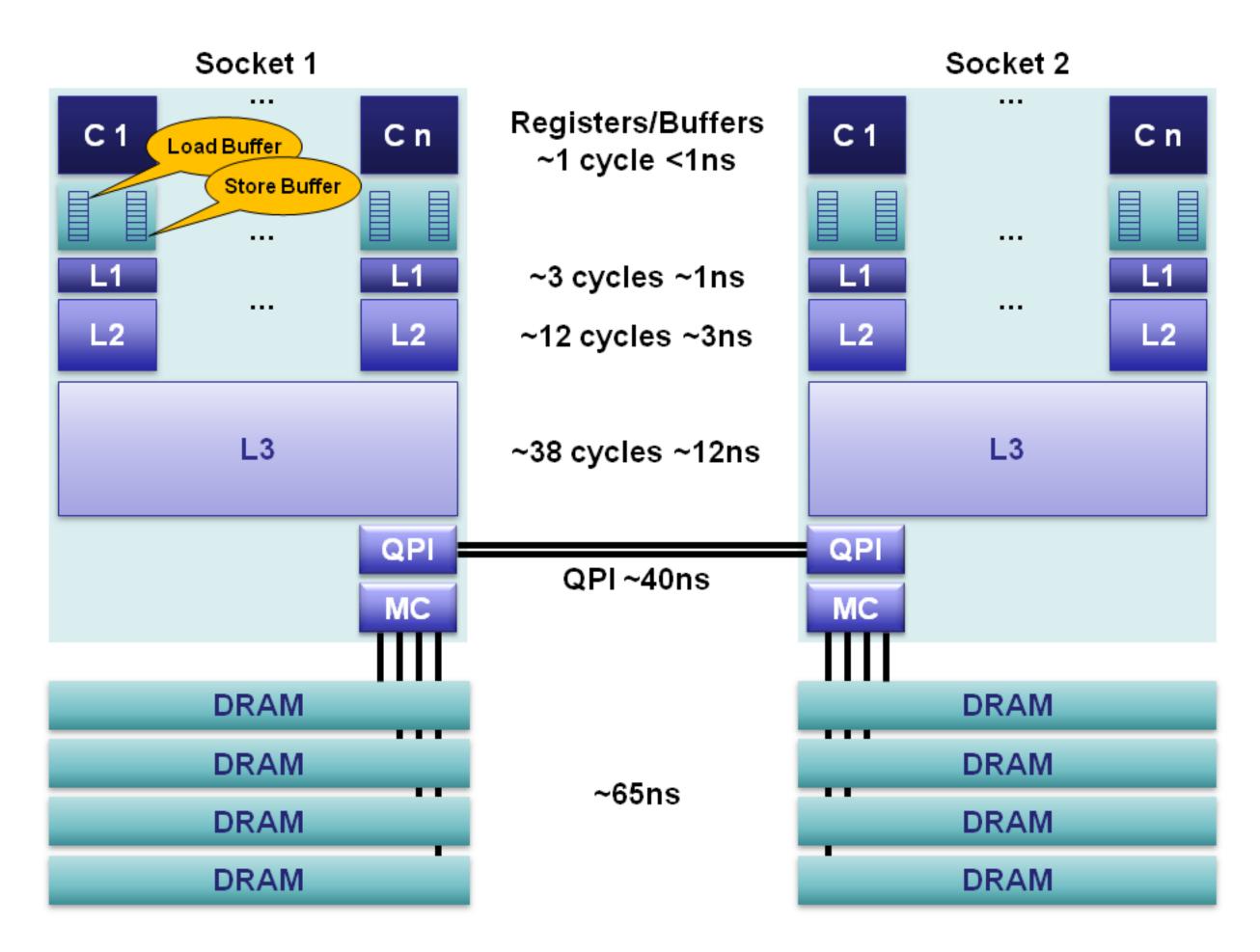


__mm_alloc_init callers graph (part)



'MEMORY' IS THE KEY

- `Memory` is the bootle-neck(25%)
 - High memory usage
 - High cache misses
 - High TLB misses
 - High page faults
 - Too many allocation
 - More CPU time
 - Increase iTLB miss
 - Increase branch-miss
 - High level memory indirection
 - Increase cache misses

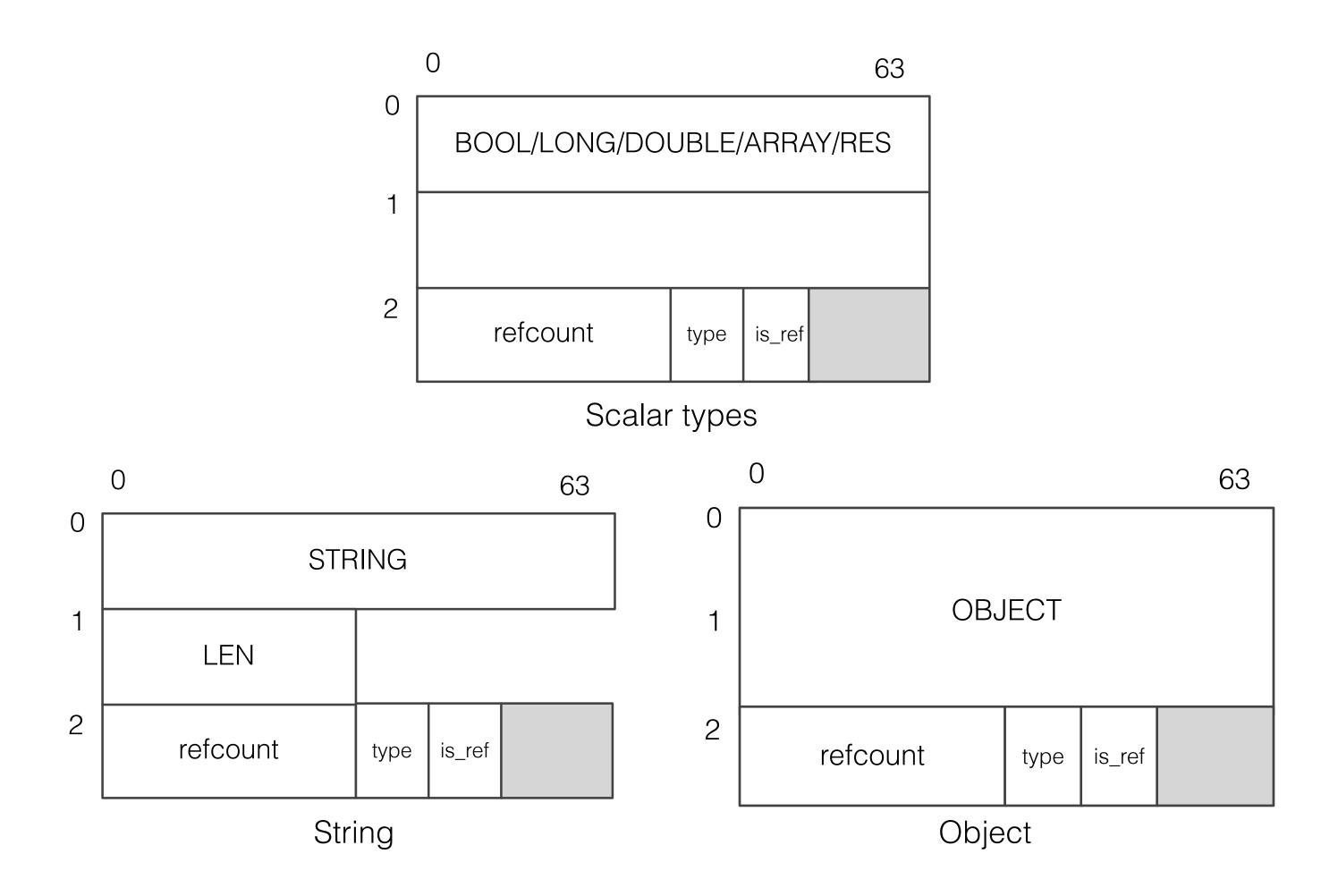


Cache hierarchy latency



INSPECT ZVAL

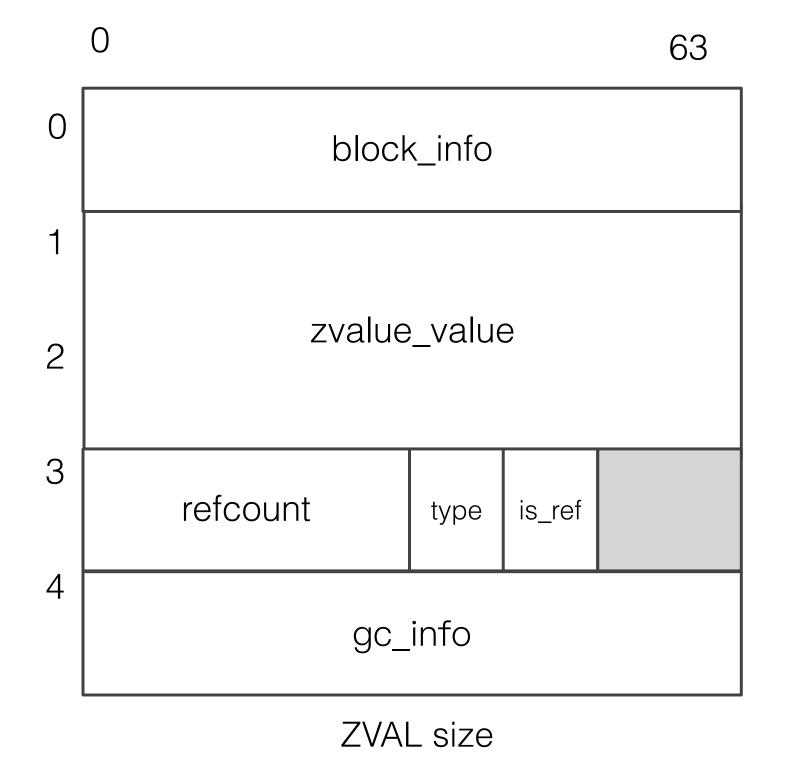
- Total 24 bytes
- Value uses 16 bytes
- Thoughts:
 - Most types use 8 bytes
 - String uses 12 bytes
 - Only Object uses 16 bytes
 - Only a little types are ref





INSPECT ZVAL

- Not only 24 bytes
 - GC info(for GC): Added 16 bytes
 - Block info(for MM): Added 8 bytes
- Total 48 bytes
- Thoughts:
 - Only array and object need gc info
 - Block info?
 - Stack allocating?
 - New MM?





PROFILING WP

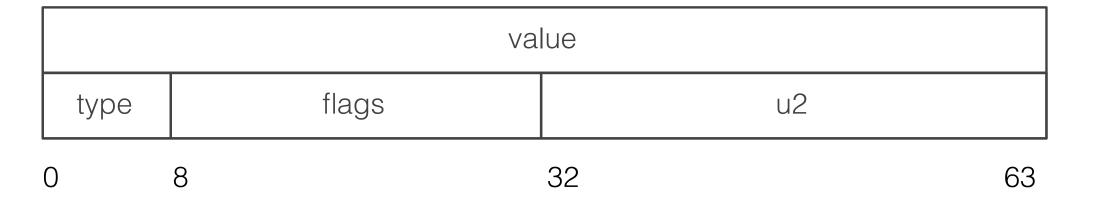
- String is the most used type
- Object is only used in 2%
- 40% types only used 8 bytes in zval.value
- Only 15% types are GC cared
- ➤ 10% is reference type
- Thoughts:
 - String needs to be optimized
 - We don't needs unified `zval`
 - Reducing zval's size should be possible

NULL	2798	4%
Bool	11894	17%
Double	6	
Long	4134	6%
Resource	25	
Array	8709	13%
Object	1582	2%
String	37564	56%

Types in one WP lifecycle



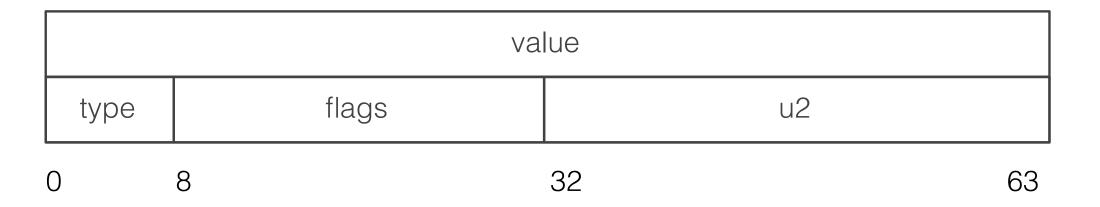
- Total 16 bytes
- Copy instead of refcount for basic types
- Refcount is not against zval anymore
- External struct is used for complex types
 - values can not be stored in size_t mem
 - refcount
 - gc_info
 - value flags





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IS_LONG

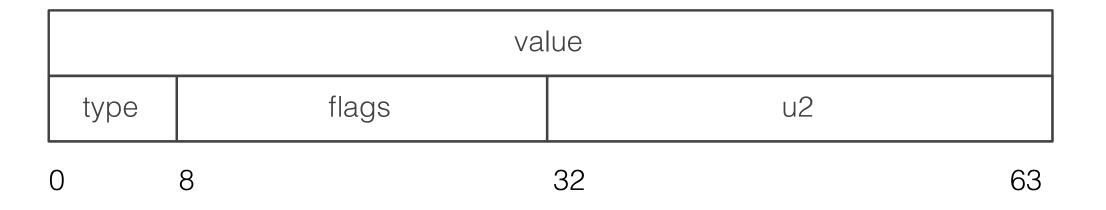




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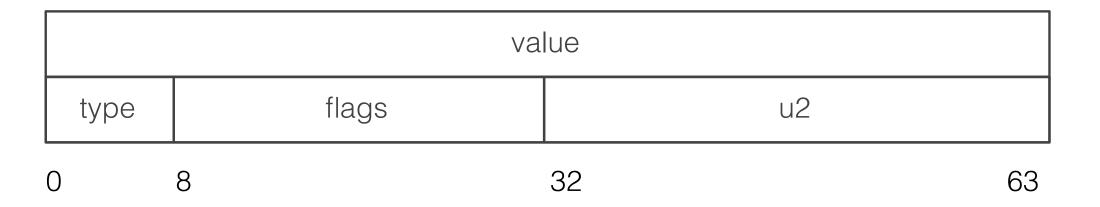
Can be kept in 64 bytes?





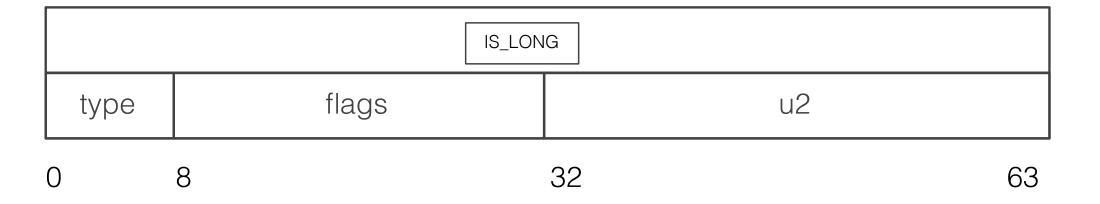
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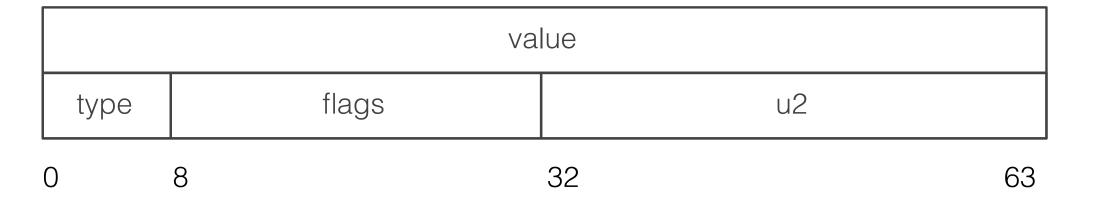


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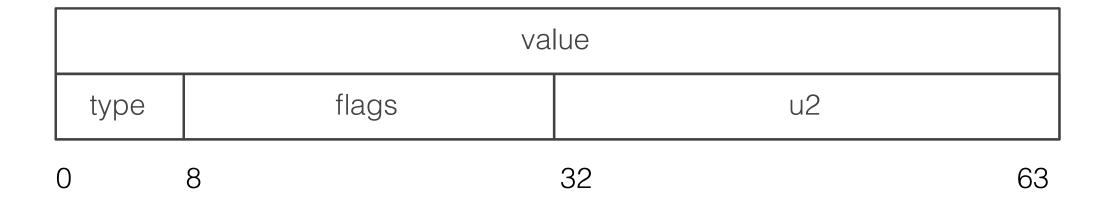


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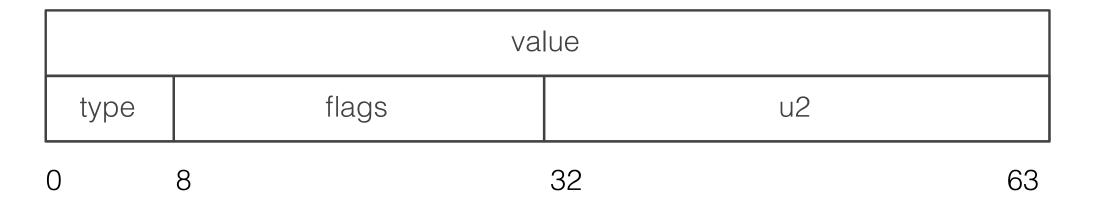


ZVAL in PHP7

IS_STRING



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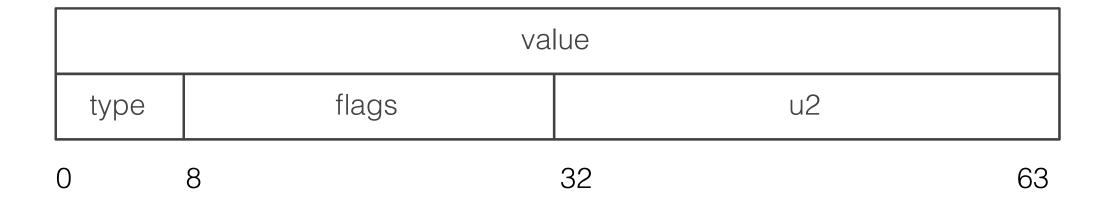
ZVAL in PHP7

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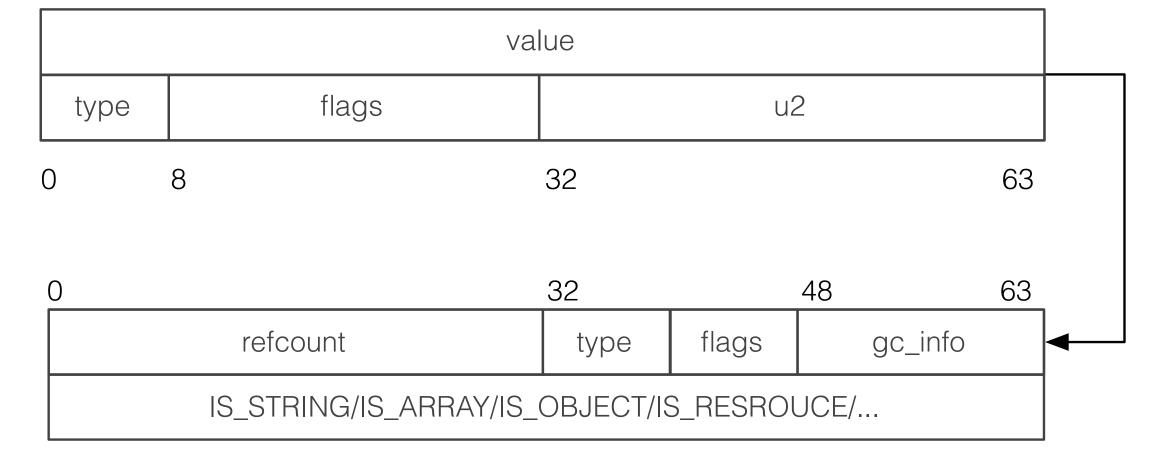


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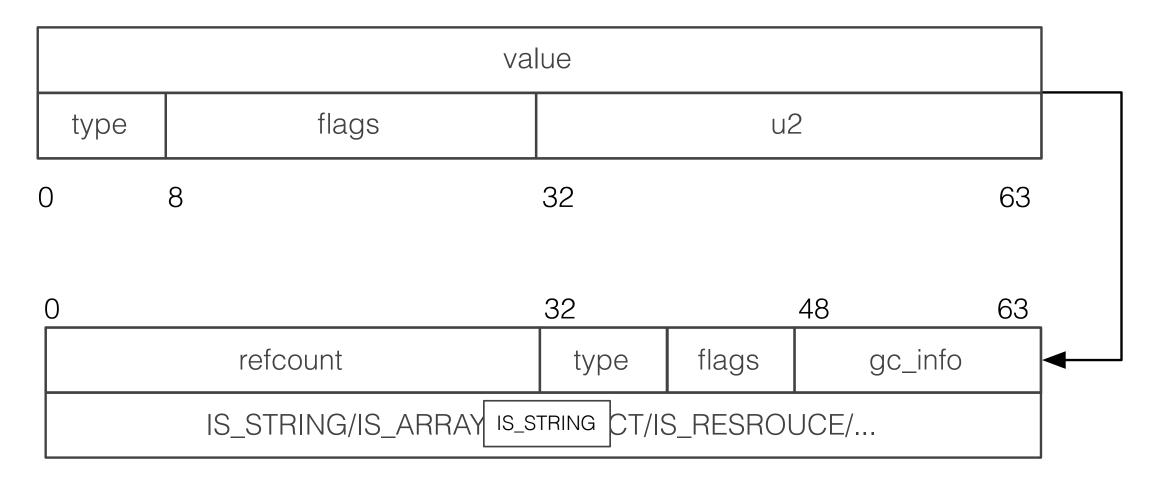


ZVAL in PHP7

IS_STRING



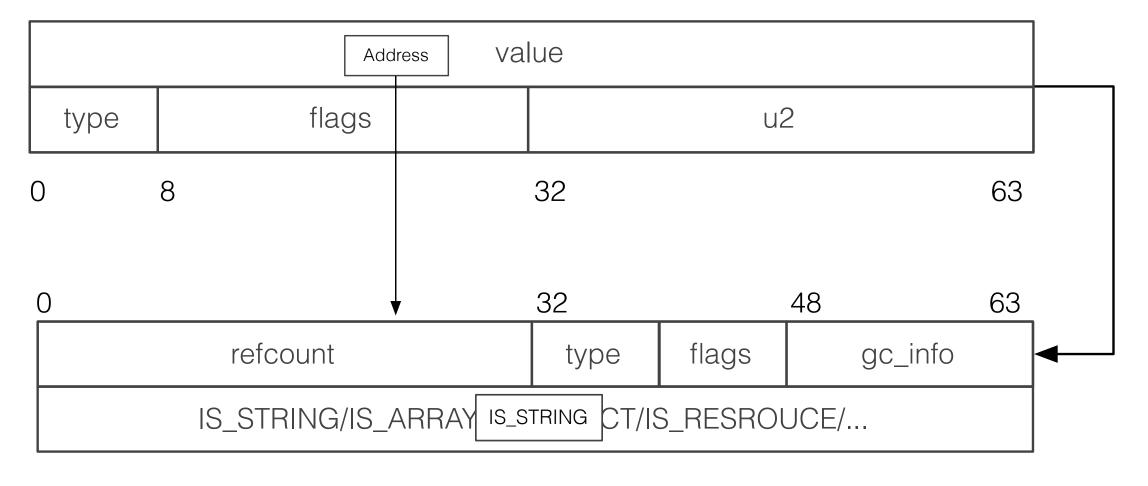
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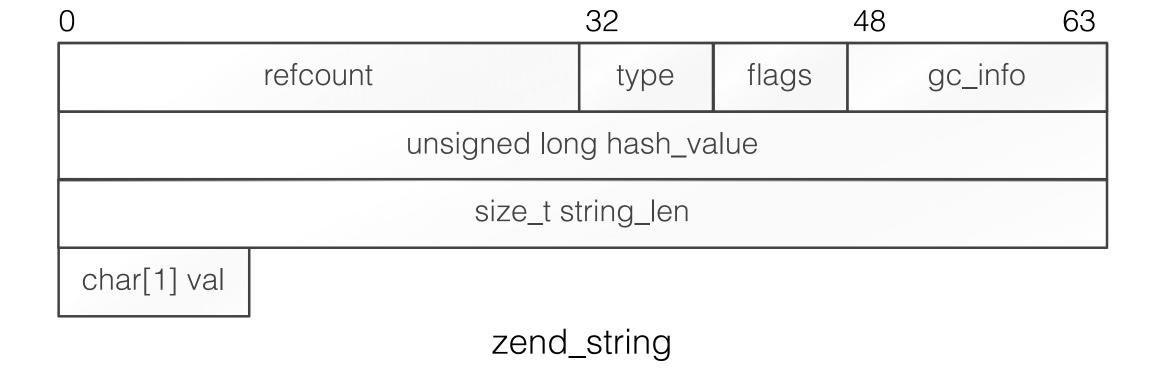


ZVAL in PHP7



ZEND STRING

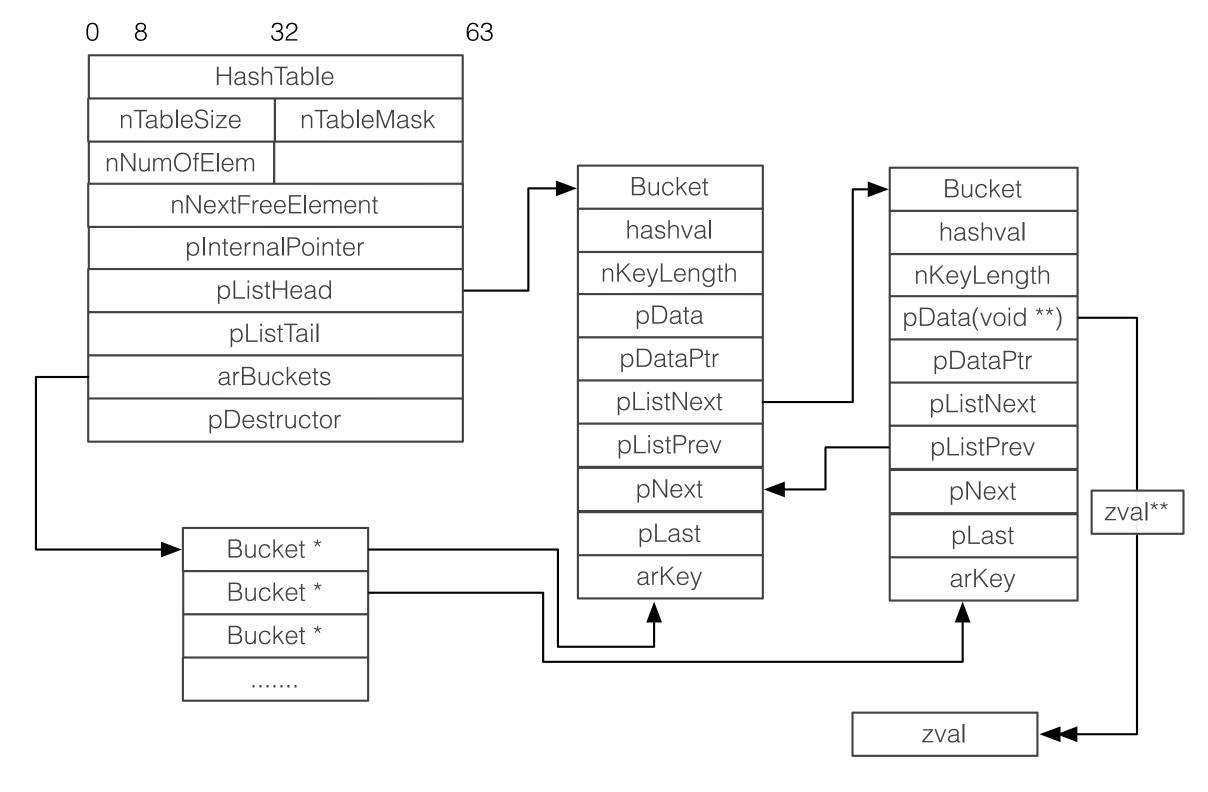
- Most used type in real world
- PHP5
 - C string
 - int length
 - Hash value needs to be calculated every time
 - Interned string is distinguished by address
- PHP7
 - Brand new type: zend_string
 - Size length
 - Hash value is kept after being calculated
 - Interned string is distinguished by flags
 - COW instead of copying





INSPECT HASHTABLE

- Total 72 bytes
- typeof bucket->pData is void **
- Thoughts:
 - In most cases, zval are stored
 - Reduce memory usage
 - Reduce memory indirection
 - pListNext
 - HashTable -> Bucket
 - Bucket -> ZVAL ** (void **)

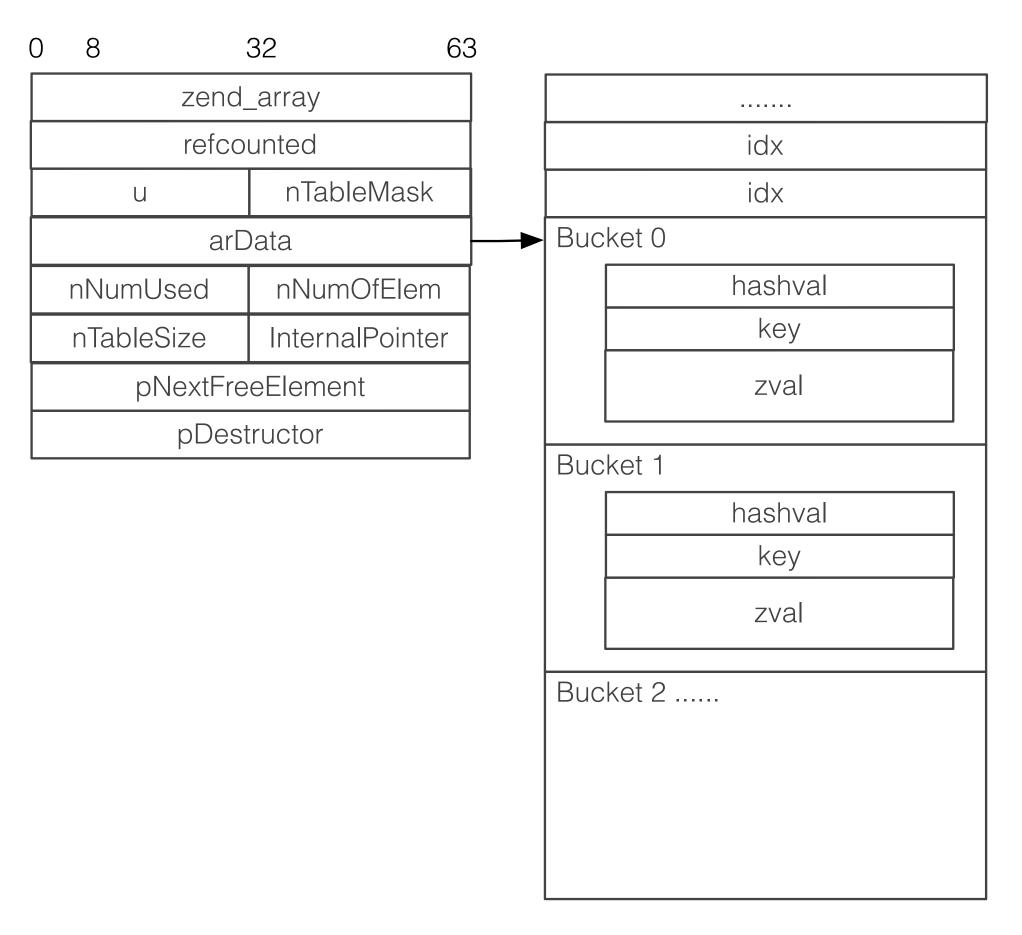


HashTable struct



ZEND ARRAY

- Total 56 bytes
- Key is zend_string
- Less memory indirection
 - Bucket.val
 - Bucket.val.zval
 - Buckets are allocated together



zend_array struct





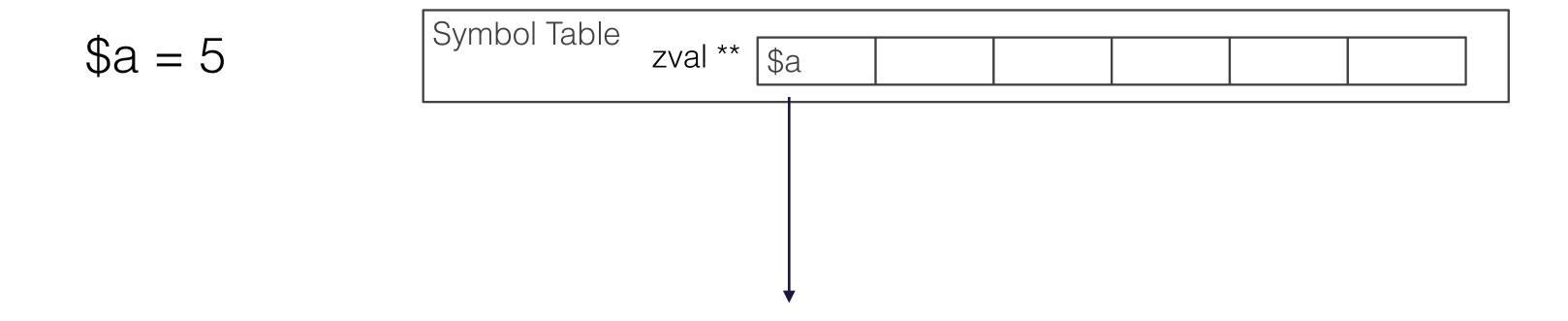
$$$a = 5$$



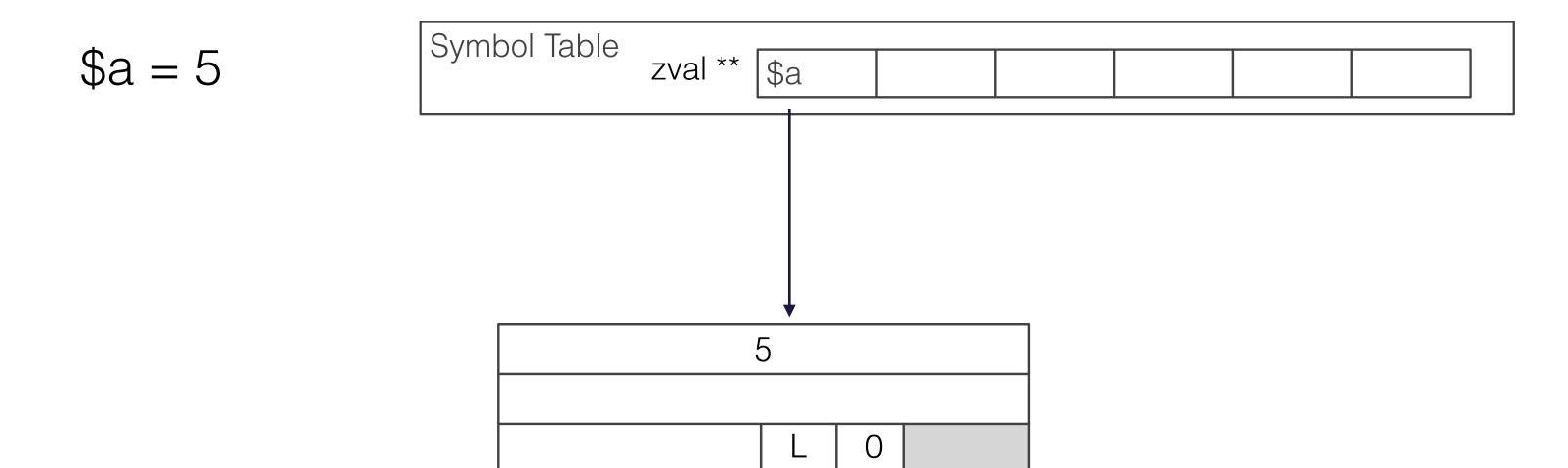
$$$a = 5$$

zval ** \$a	Symbol Table			 	 	
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			φα			

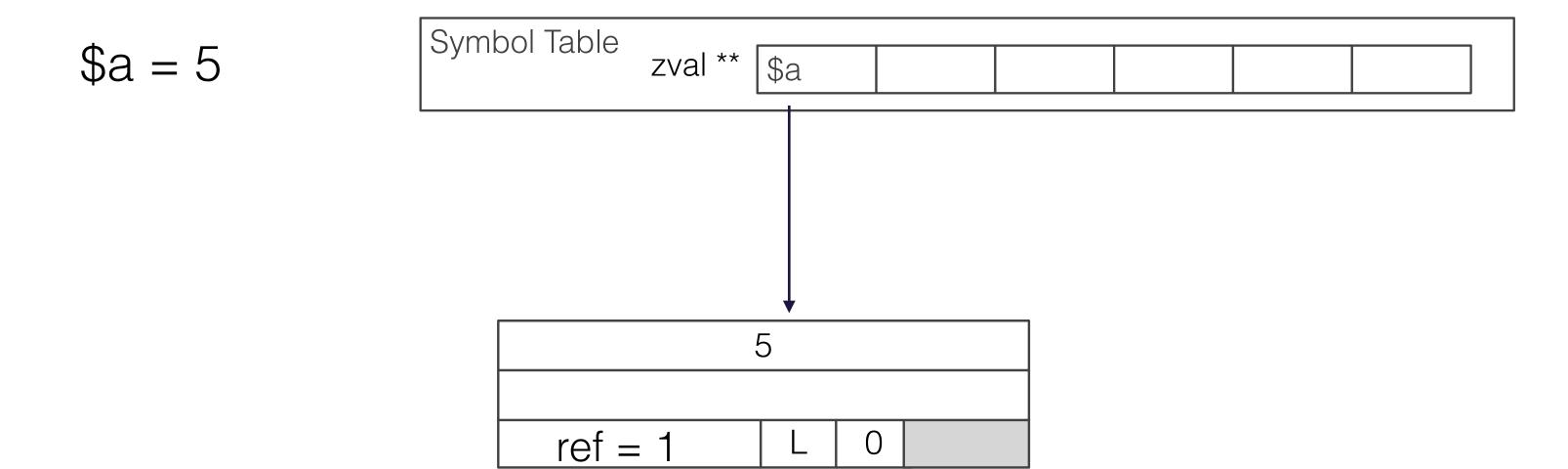










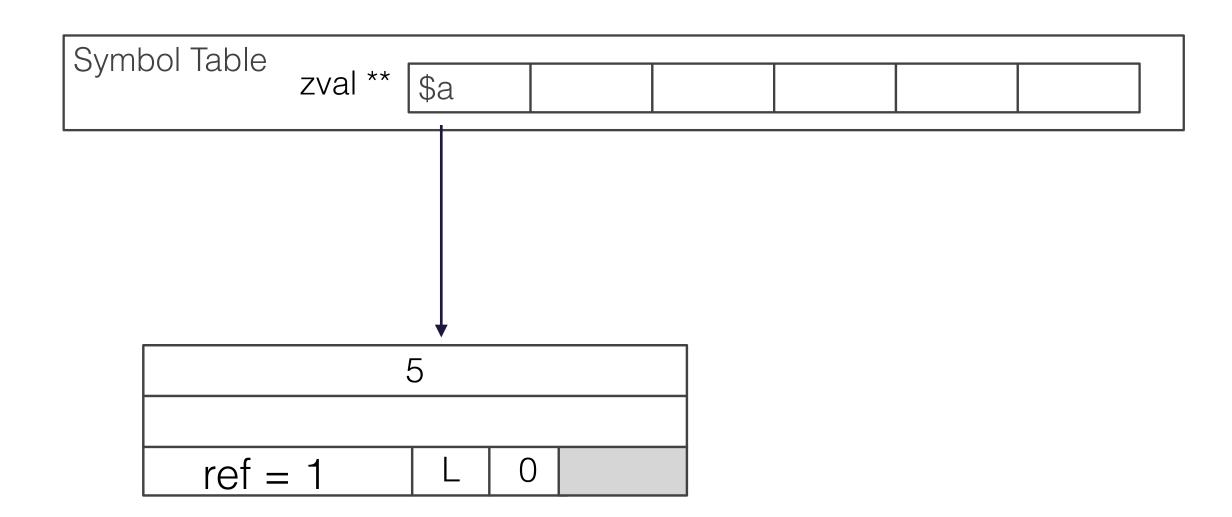




$$$a = 5$$

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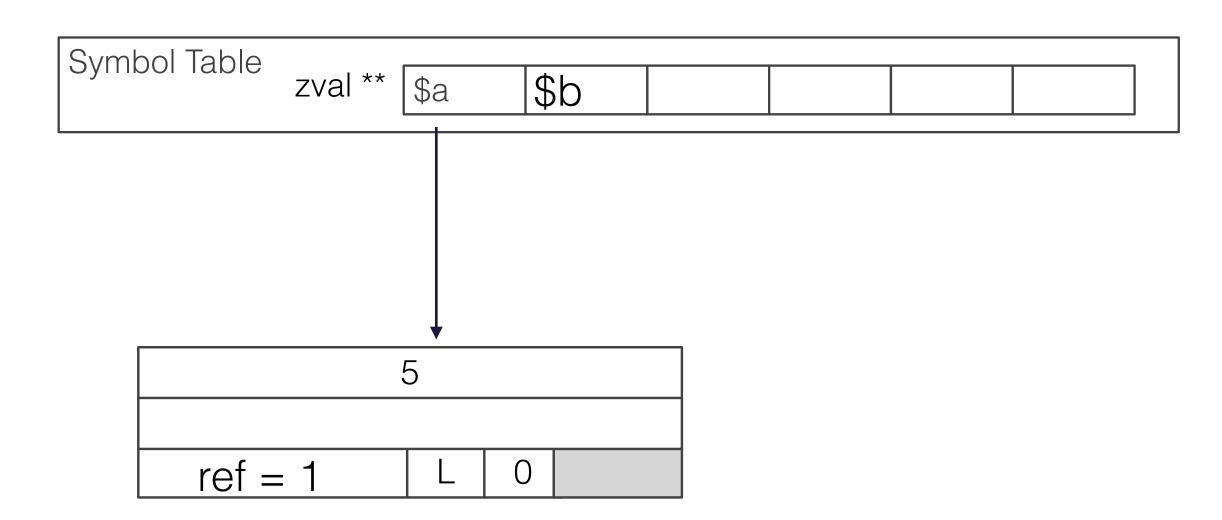




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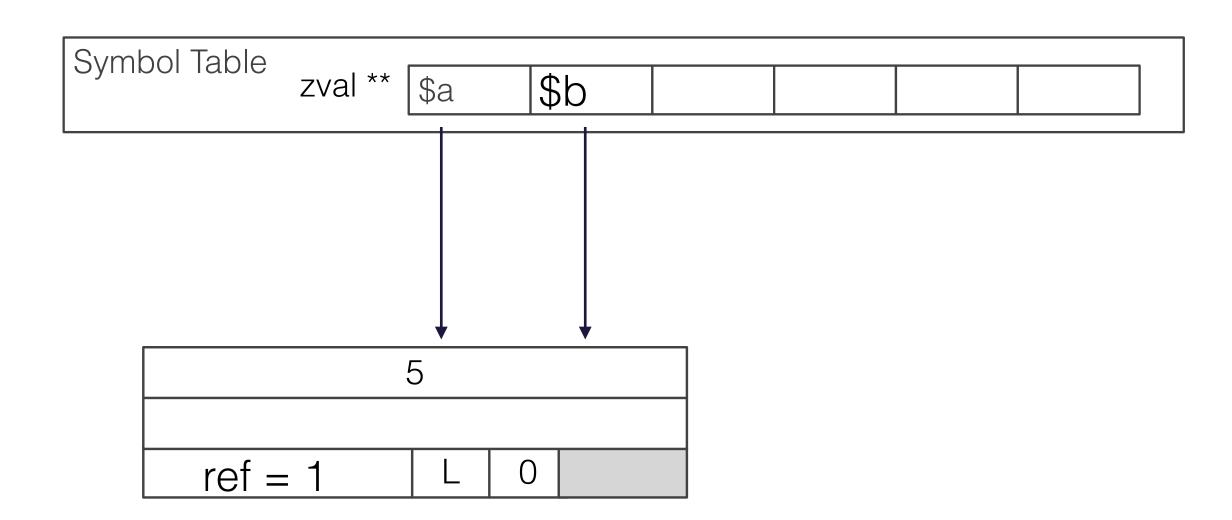




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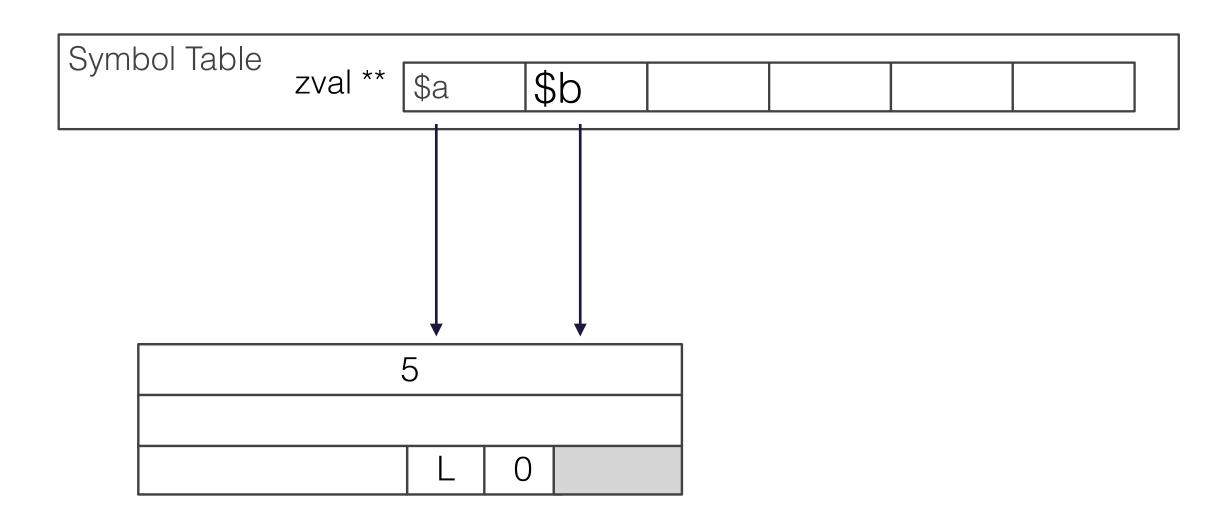




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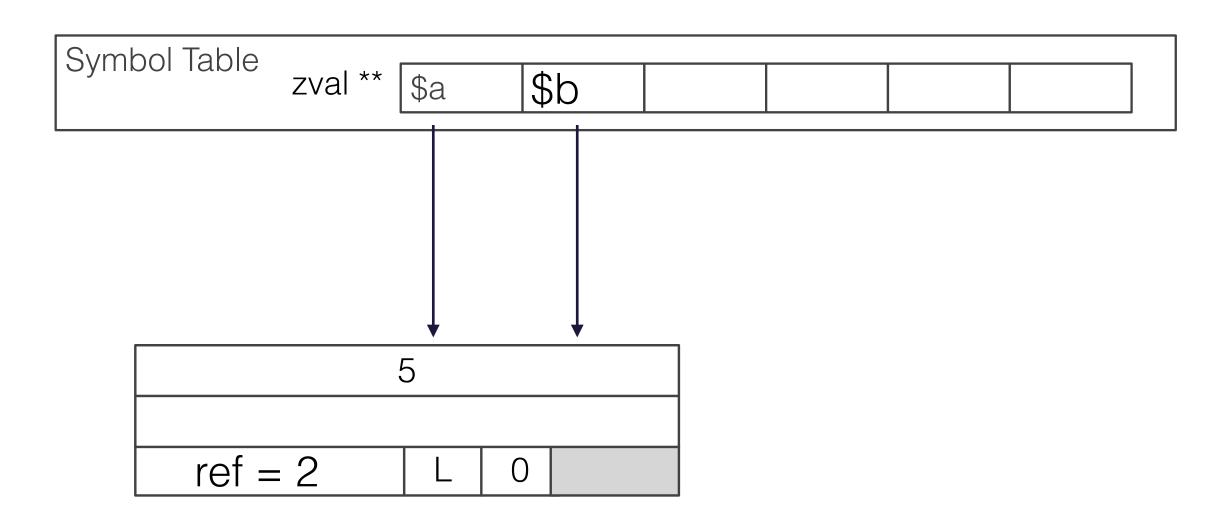




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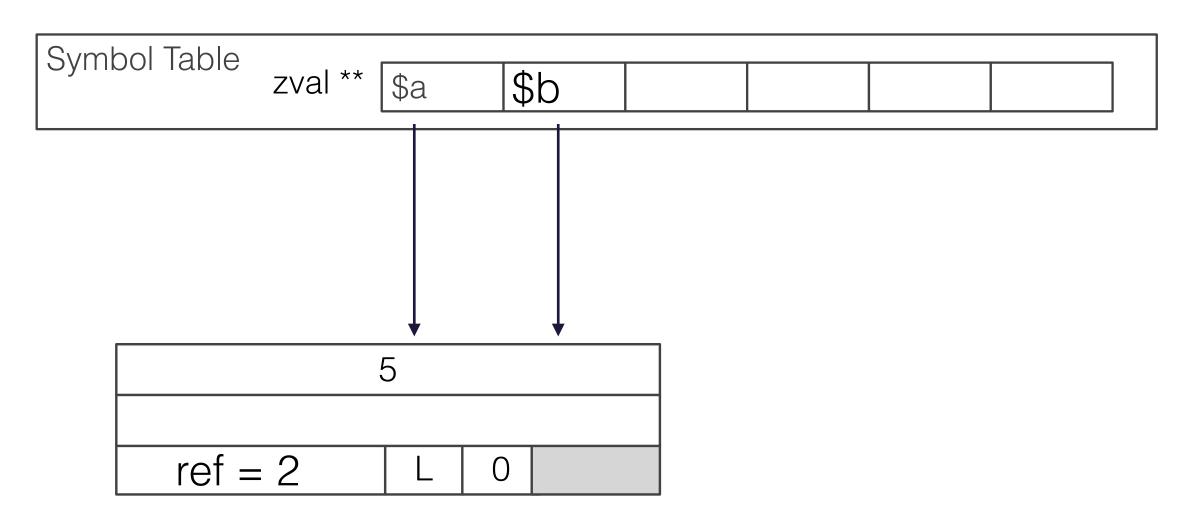
$$$a = 5$$

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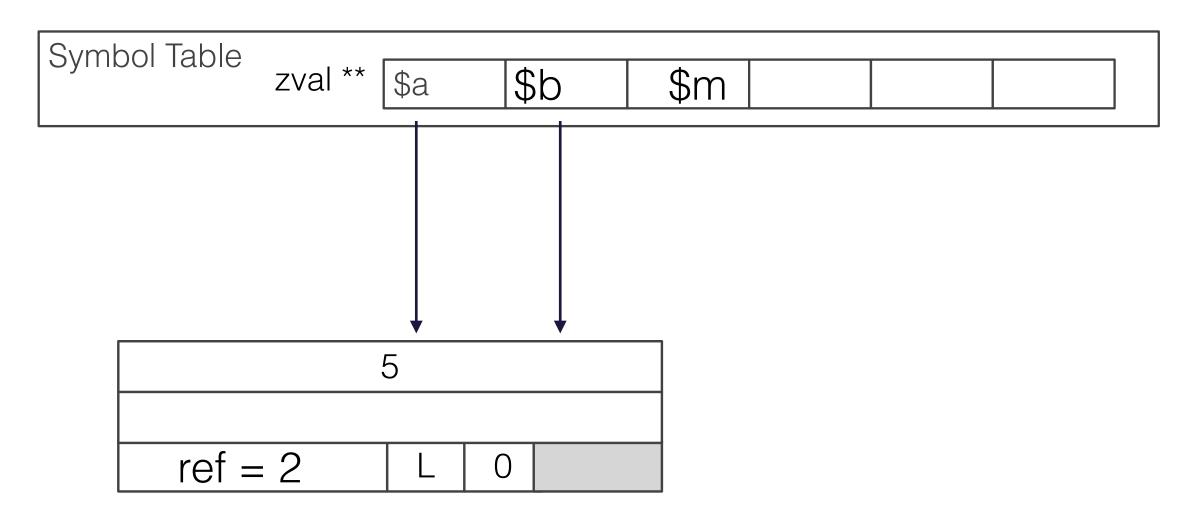
$$$a = 5$$$
 $$b = $a$$
 $$m = "PHP5"$





$$$a = 5$$
 $$b = a

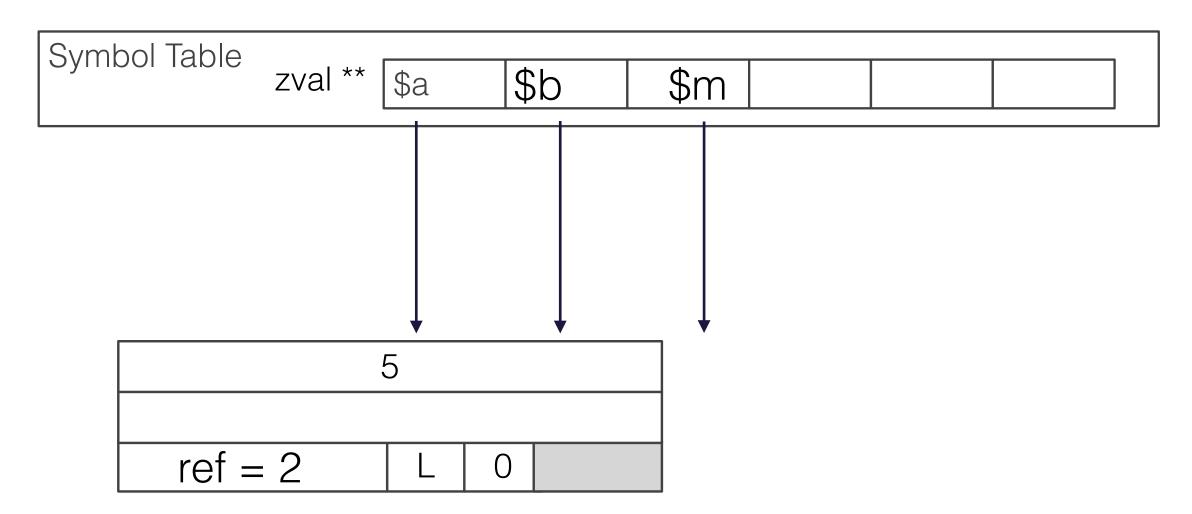
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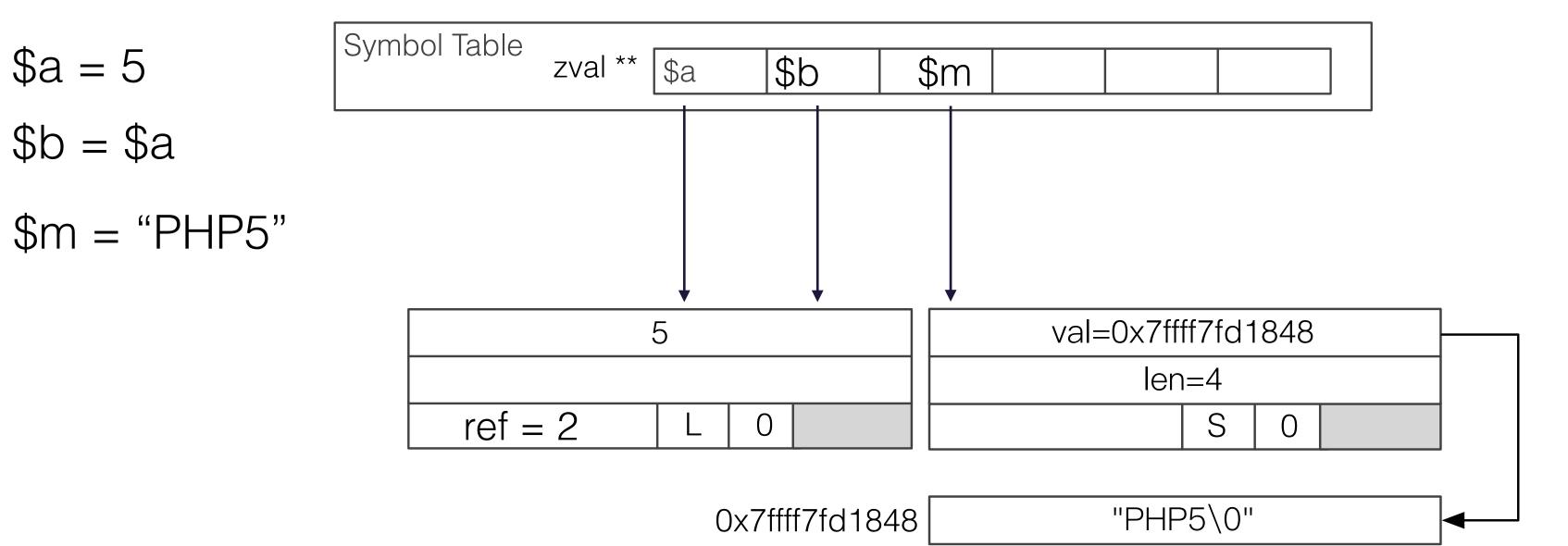


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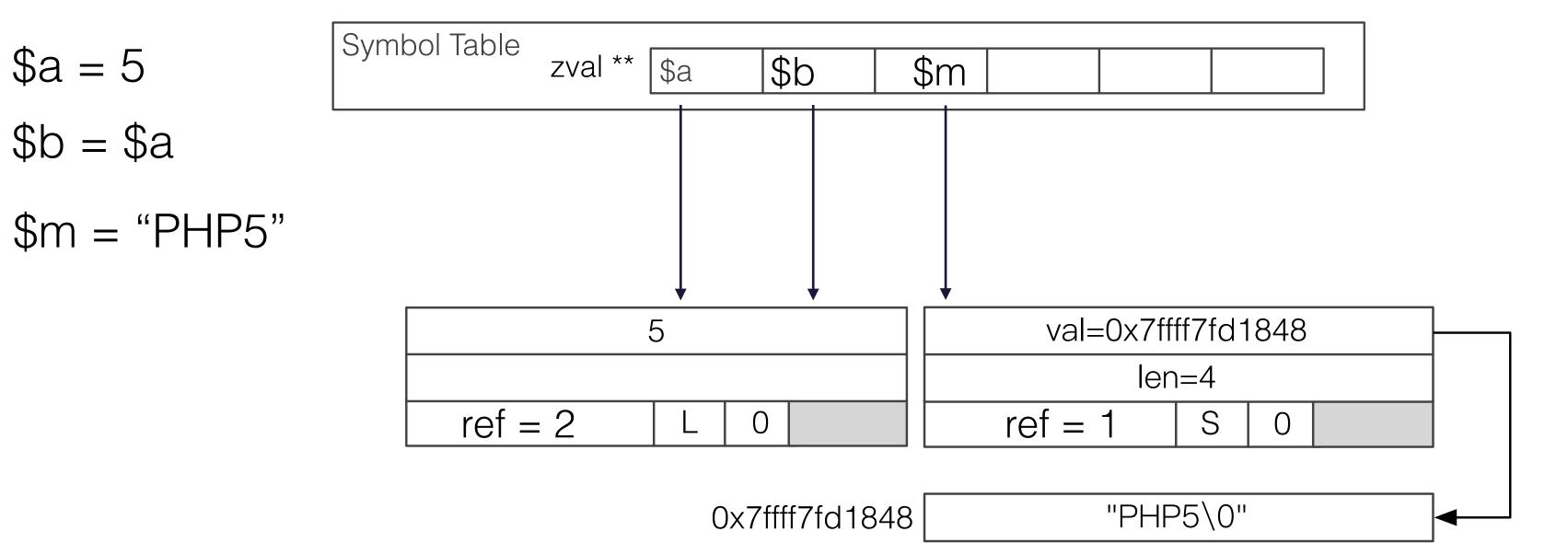
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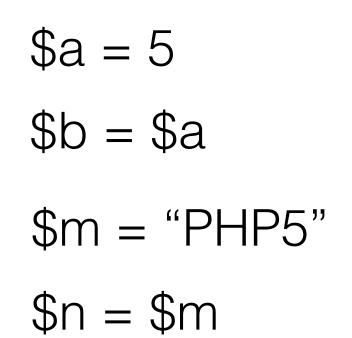


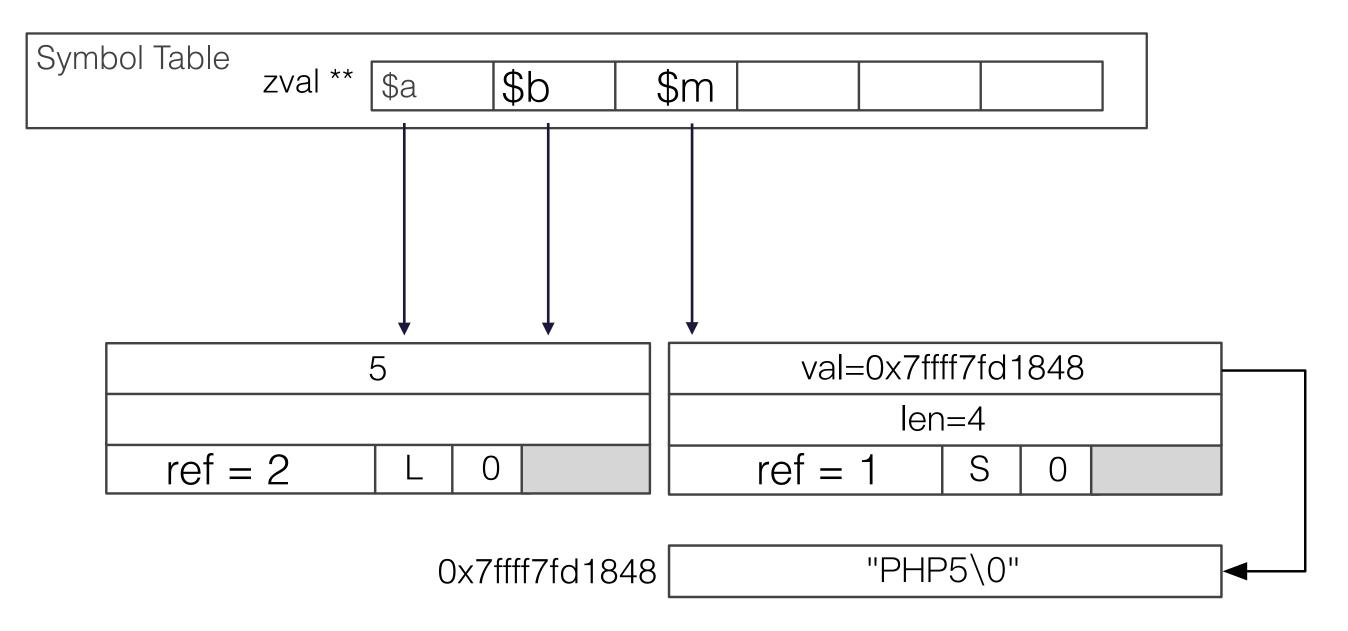




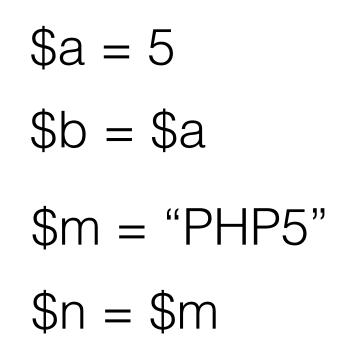


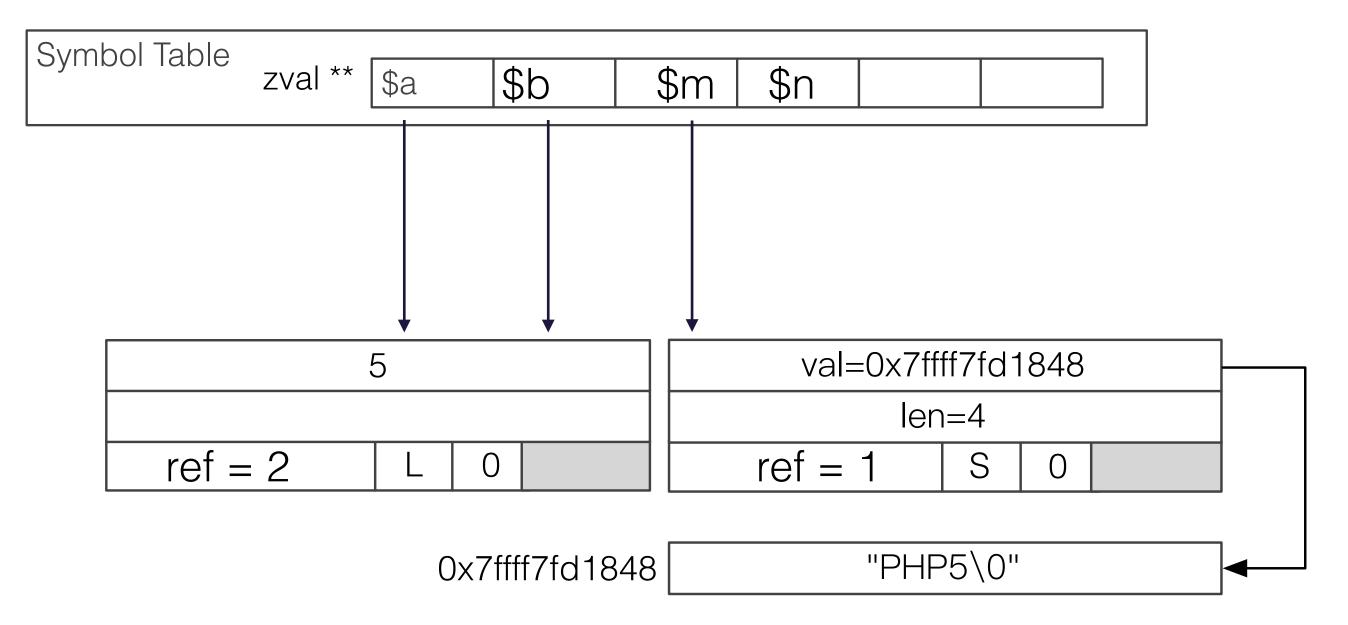




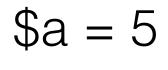






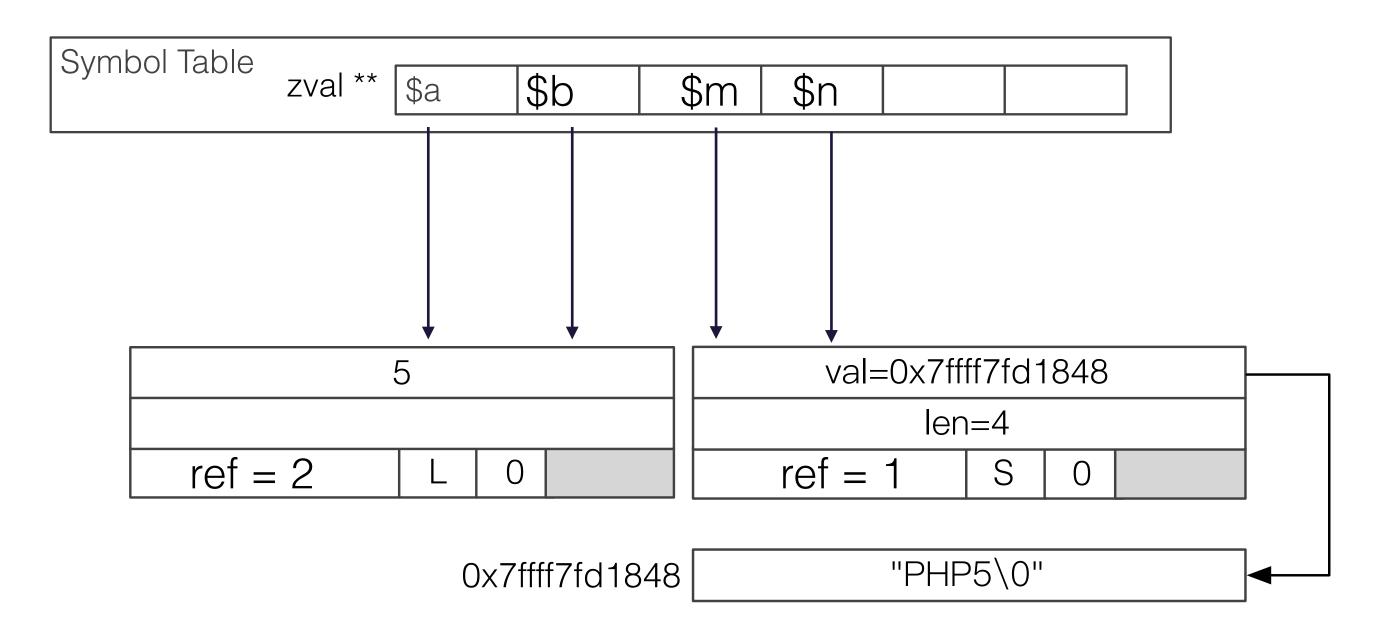






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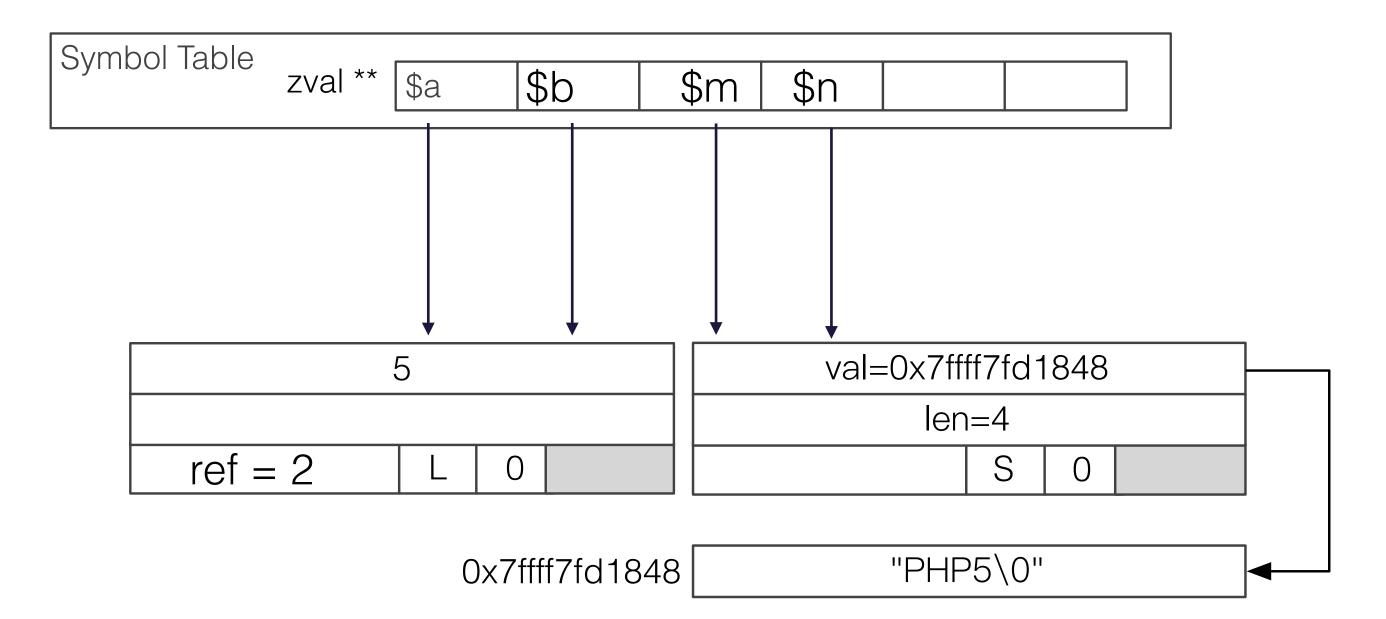




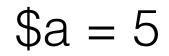
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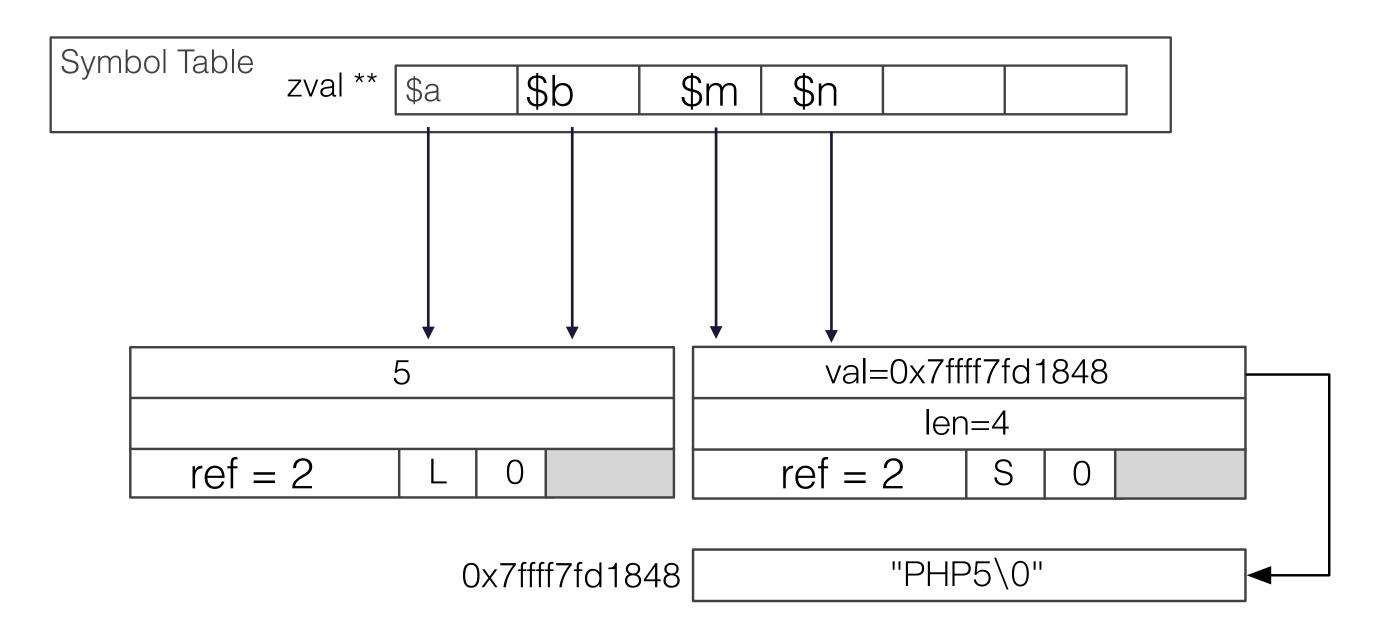






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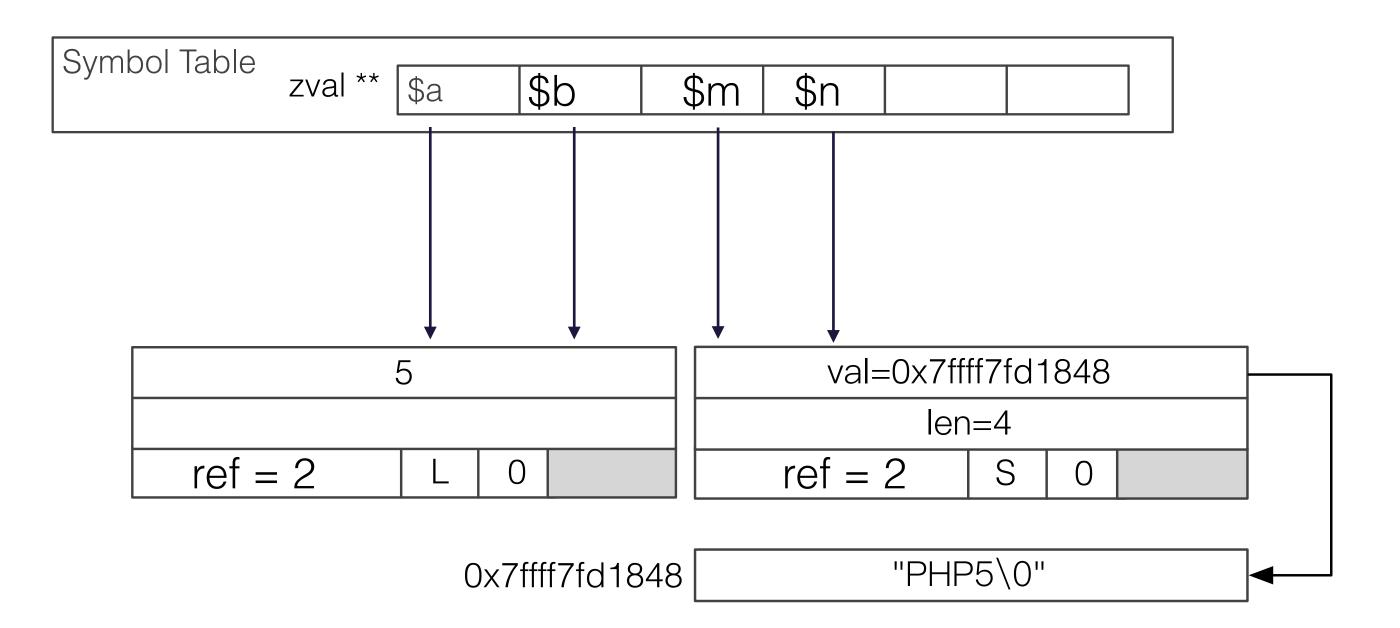


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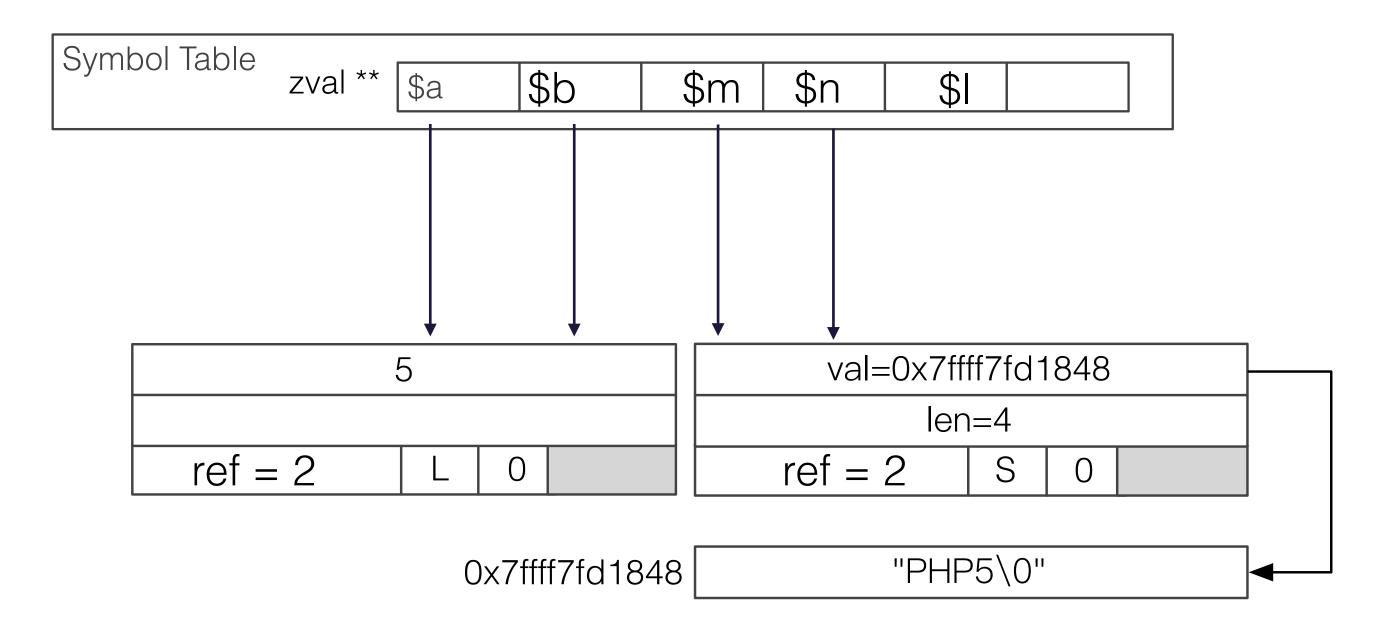


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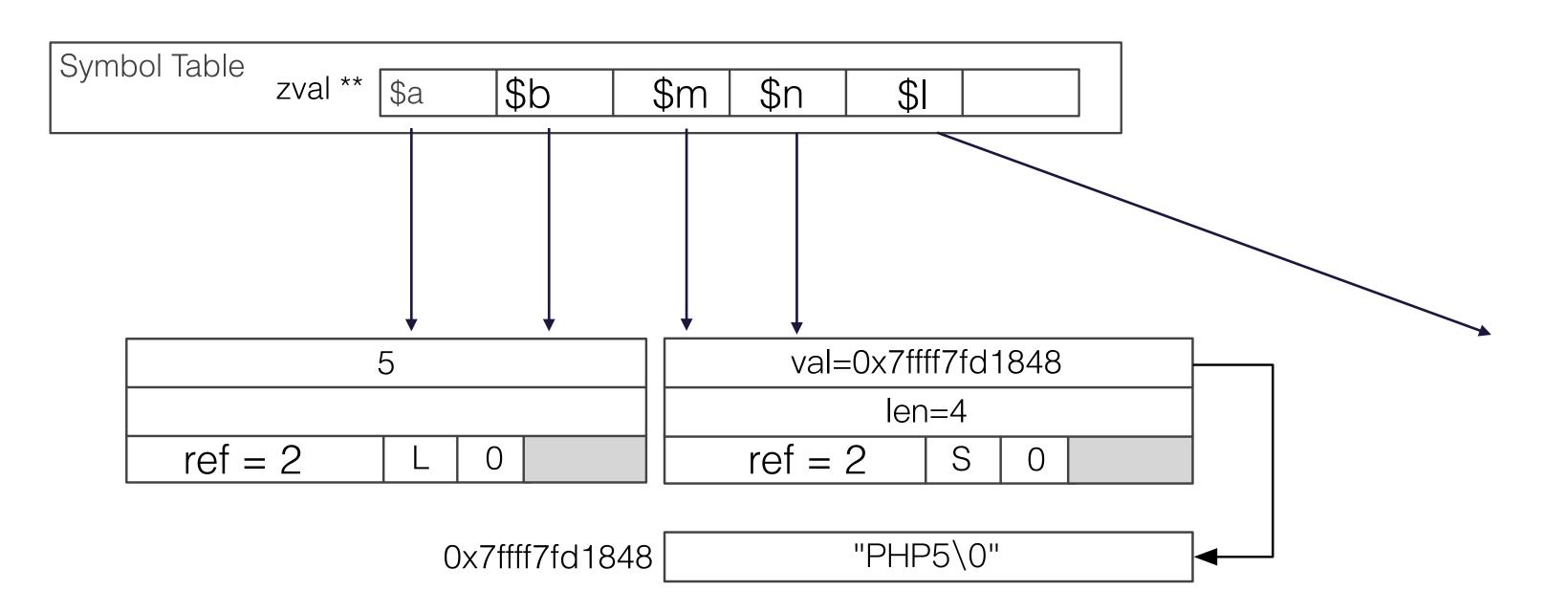


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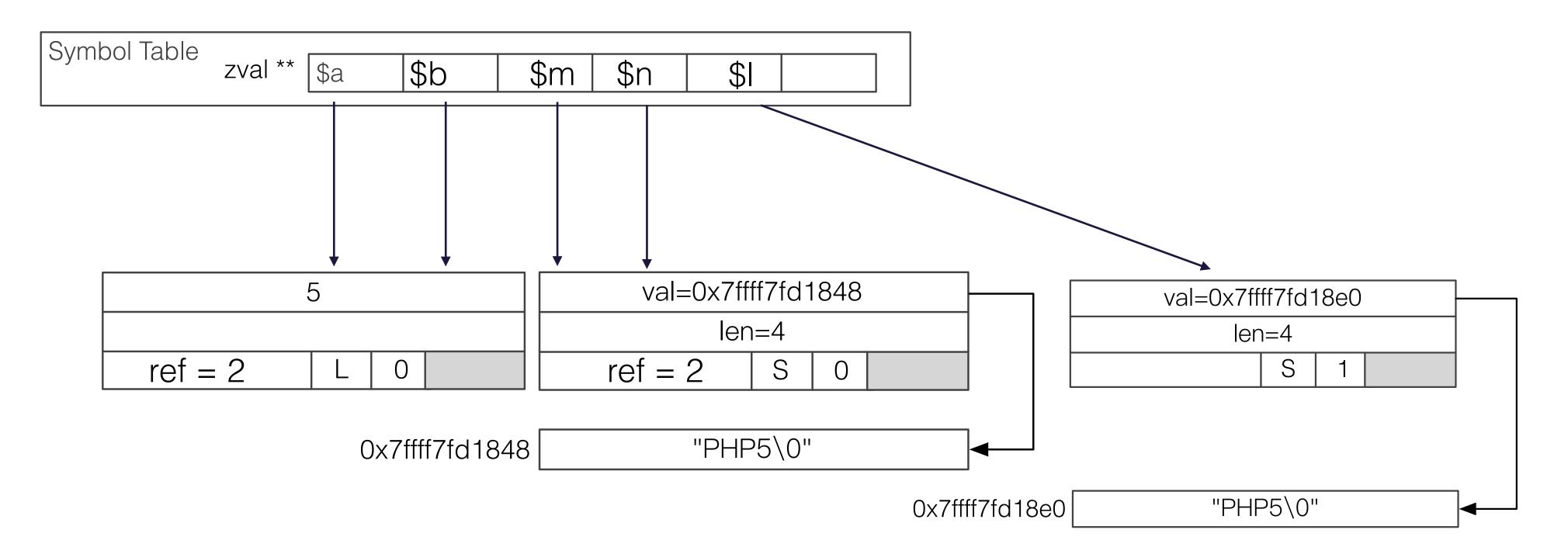


\$a = 5

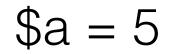
b = a

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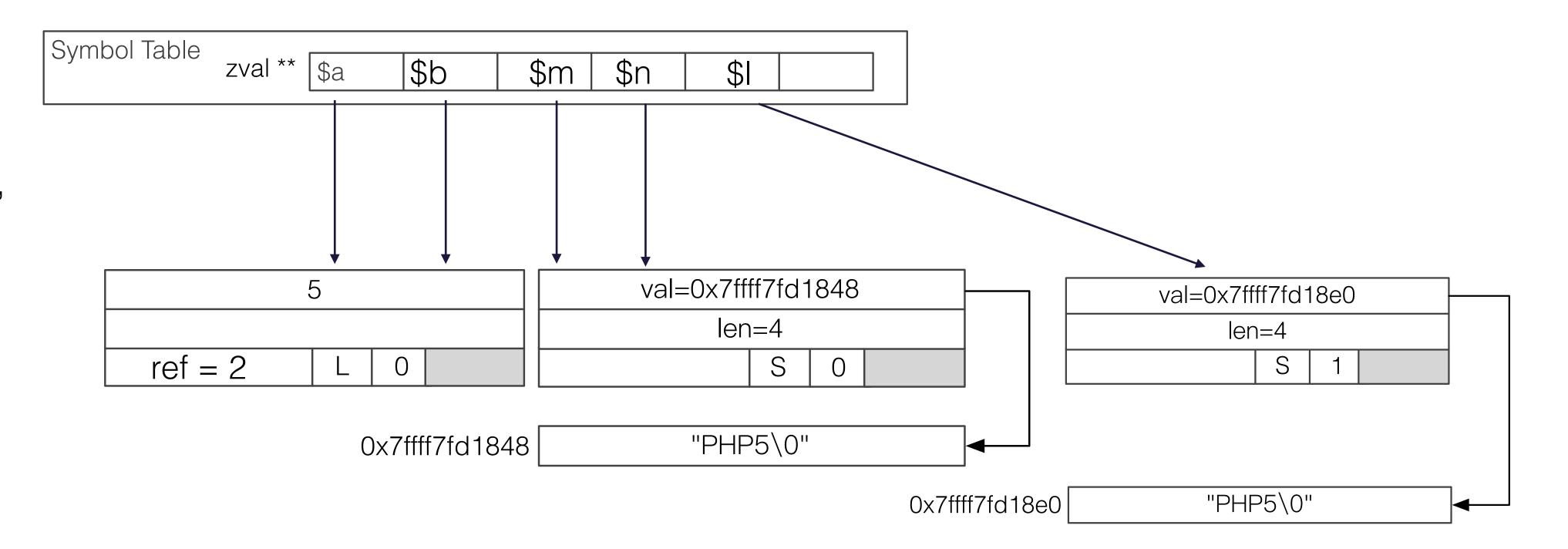




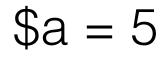
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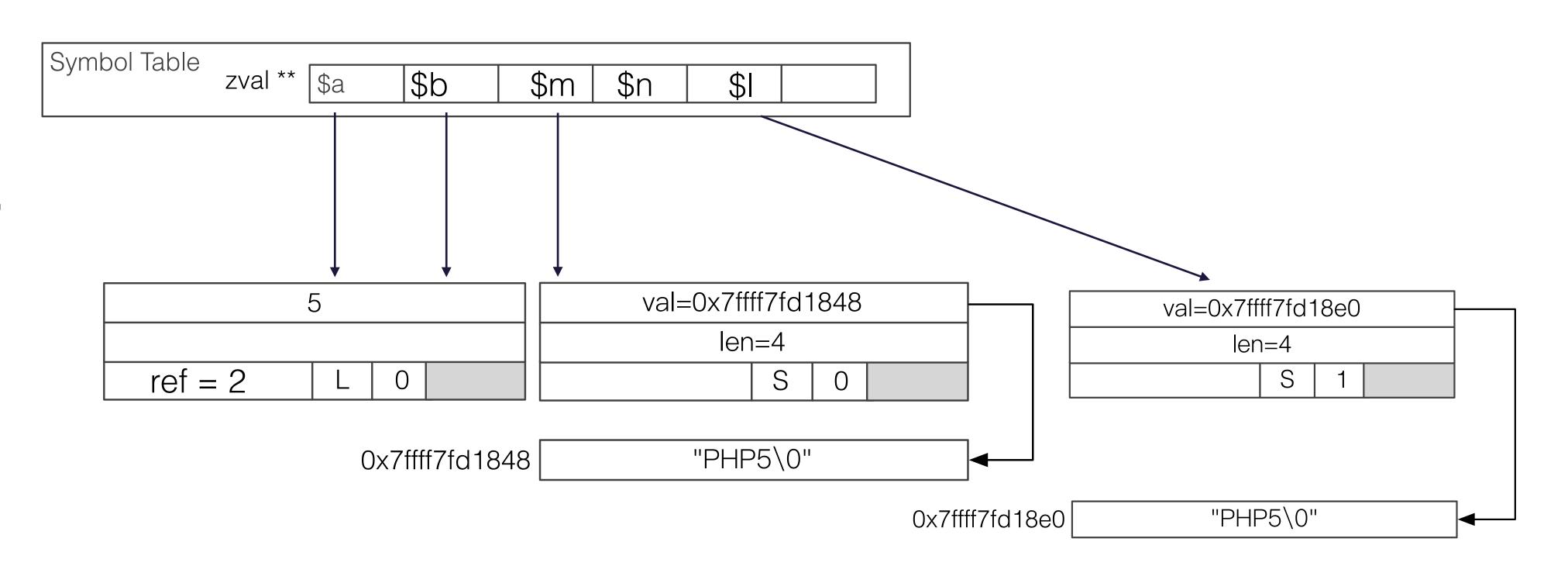




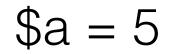
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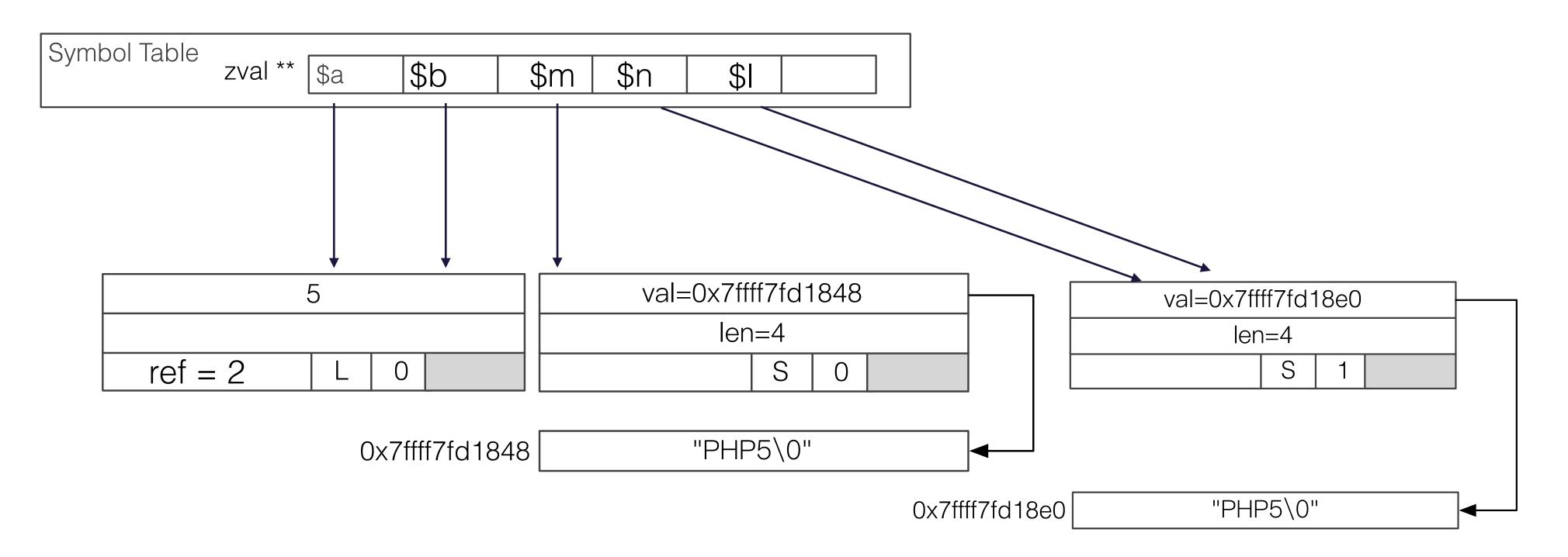




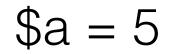
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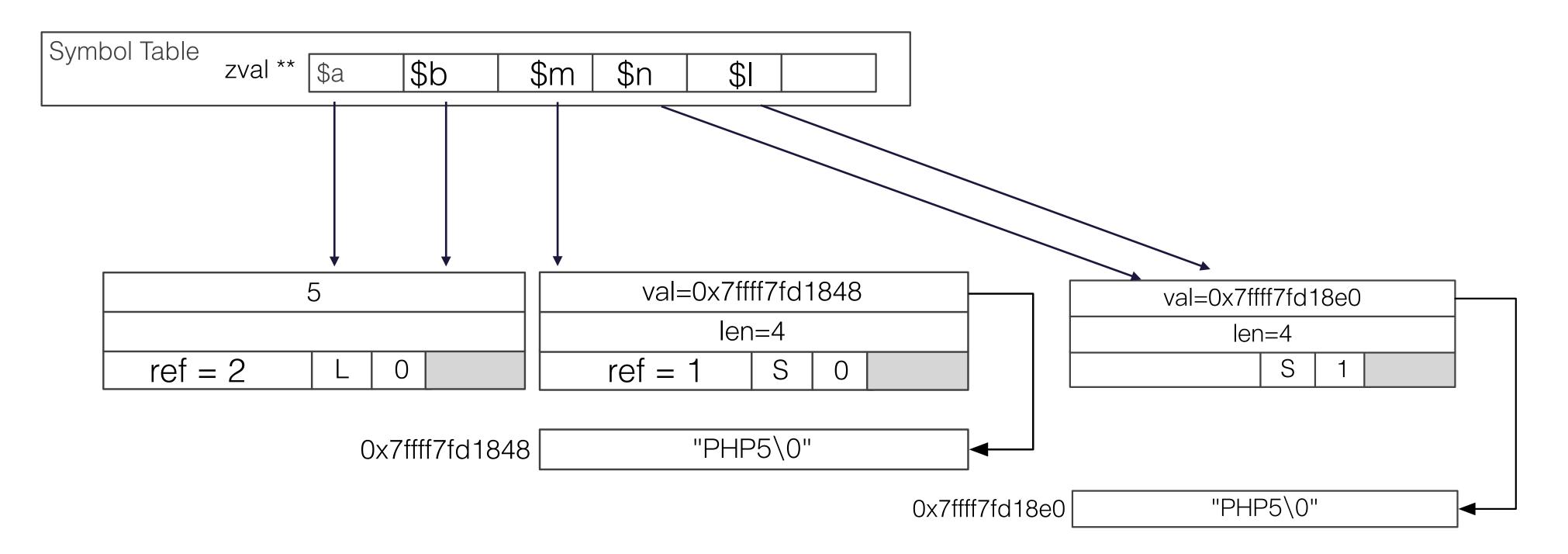




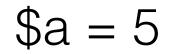
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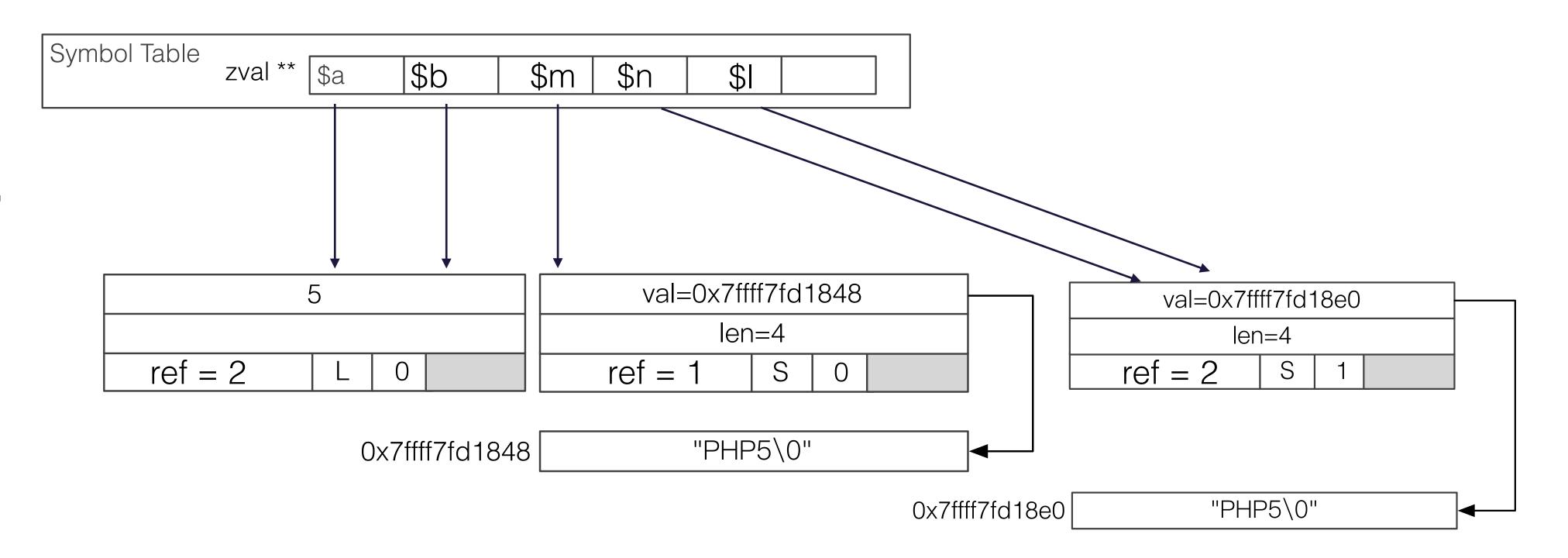




b = a

m = PHP5

n = m







$$$a = 7$$



$$$a = 7$$

Symbol Table					
		\$a			
	zval	7			
		L			



$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table				
	\$a			ı
ZV	al 7			
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$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table	_				
	,	\$a	\$b		
Z\	val [7			
		L			



$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table				
	\$a	\$b		
zval	7	7		
	L			



$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table					
		\$a	\$b		
	zval	7	7		
		L	L		



$$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table					
		\$a	\$b		
	zval	7	7		
		L	L		



$$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table					
		\$a	\$b	\$m	
	zval	7	7		
		L	L		



$$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table					
		\$a	\$b	\$m	
zval	7	7	0x7ffff7fd18e0		
	_ : •	L	L		



$$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

Symbol Table		_		
	\$a	\$b	\$m	
zval	7	7	0x7ffff7fd18e0	
	L	L	S	



$$$a = 7$$

$$b = a$$

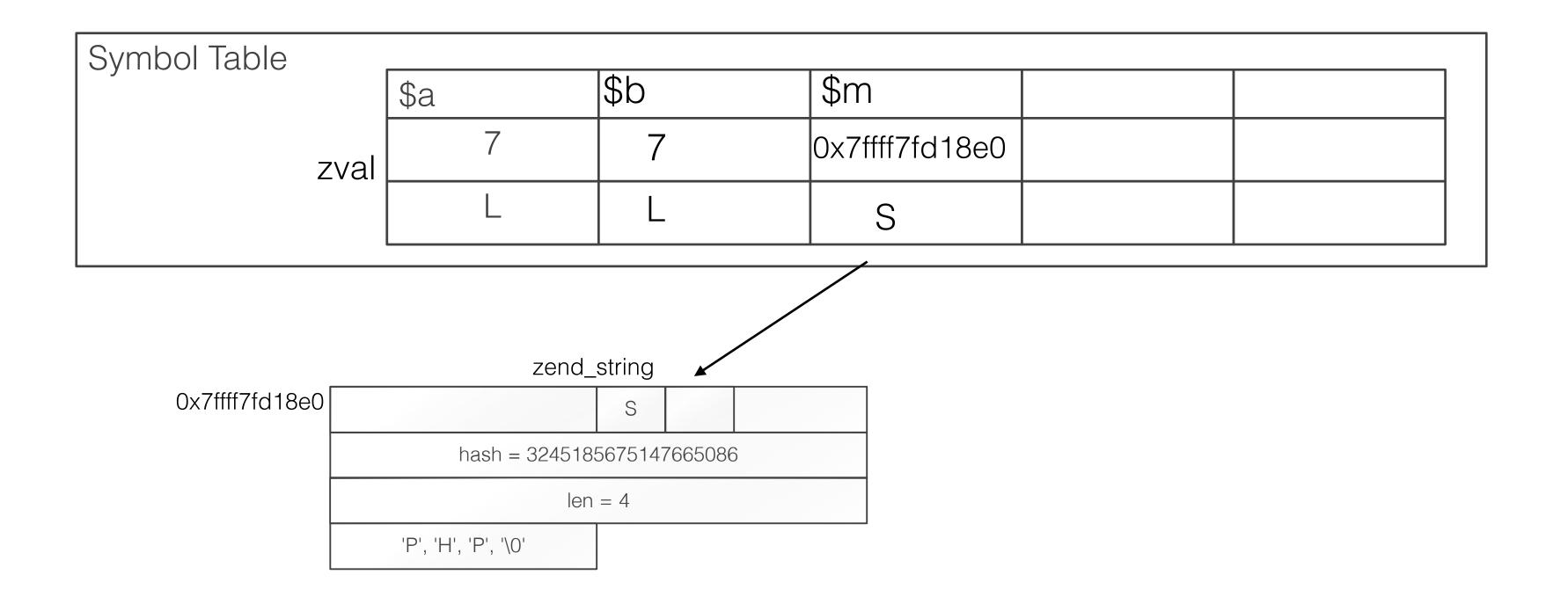
Symbol Table	1	\$a	\$b	\$m	
	zval	7	7	0x7ffff7fd18e0	
		L	L	S	
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a = 7

b = a

\$m = "PHP7"

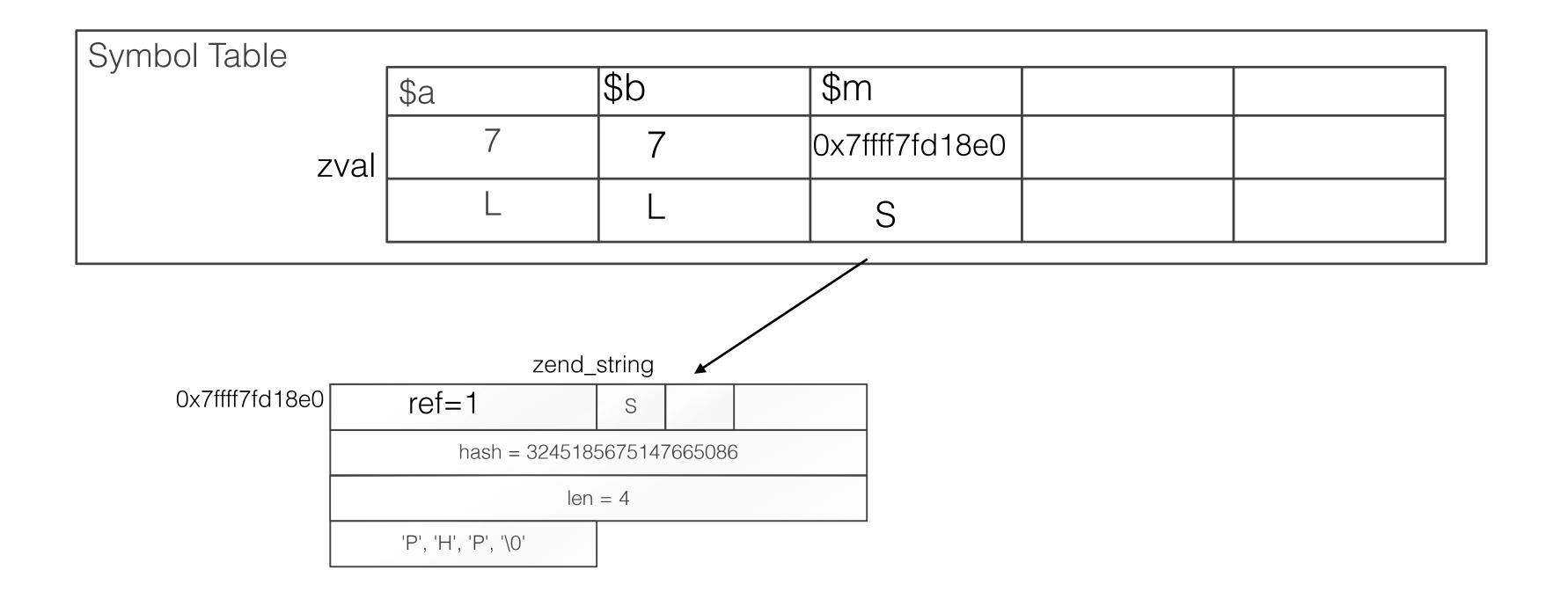




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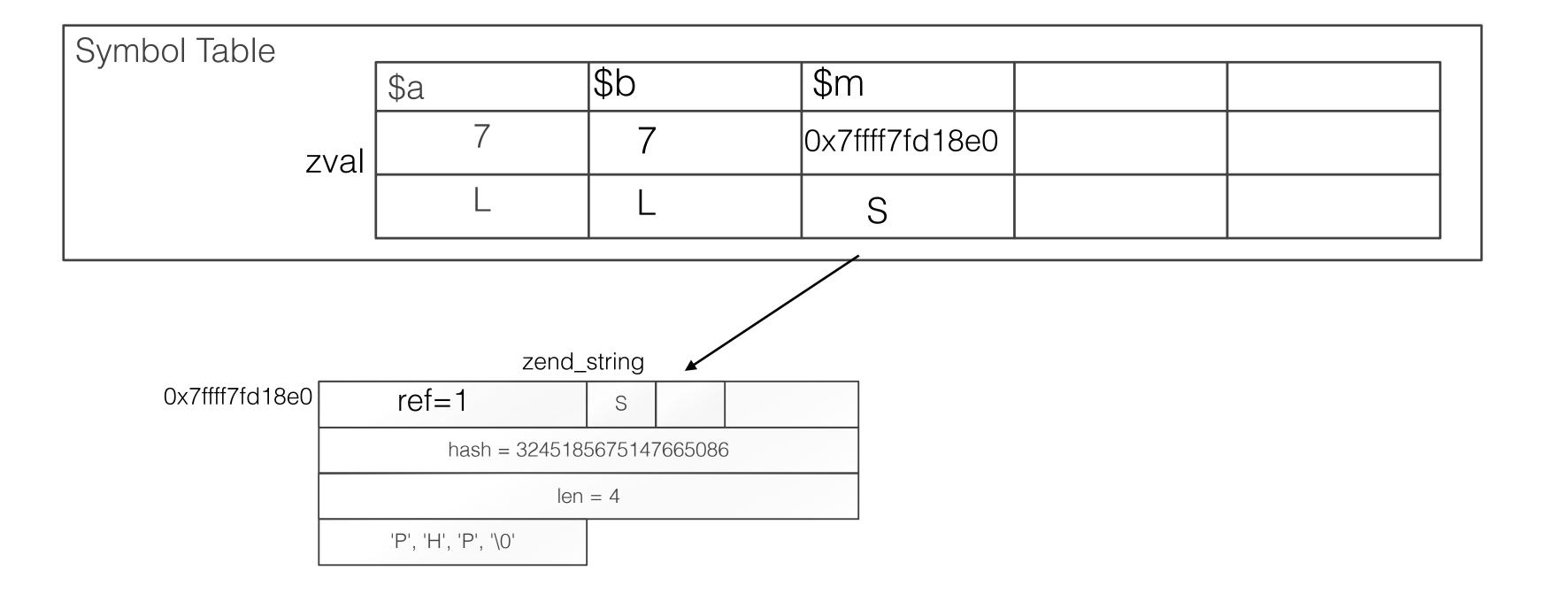




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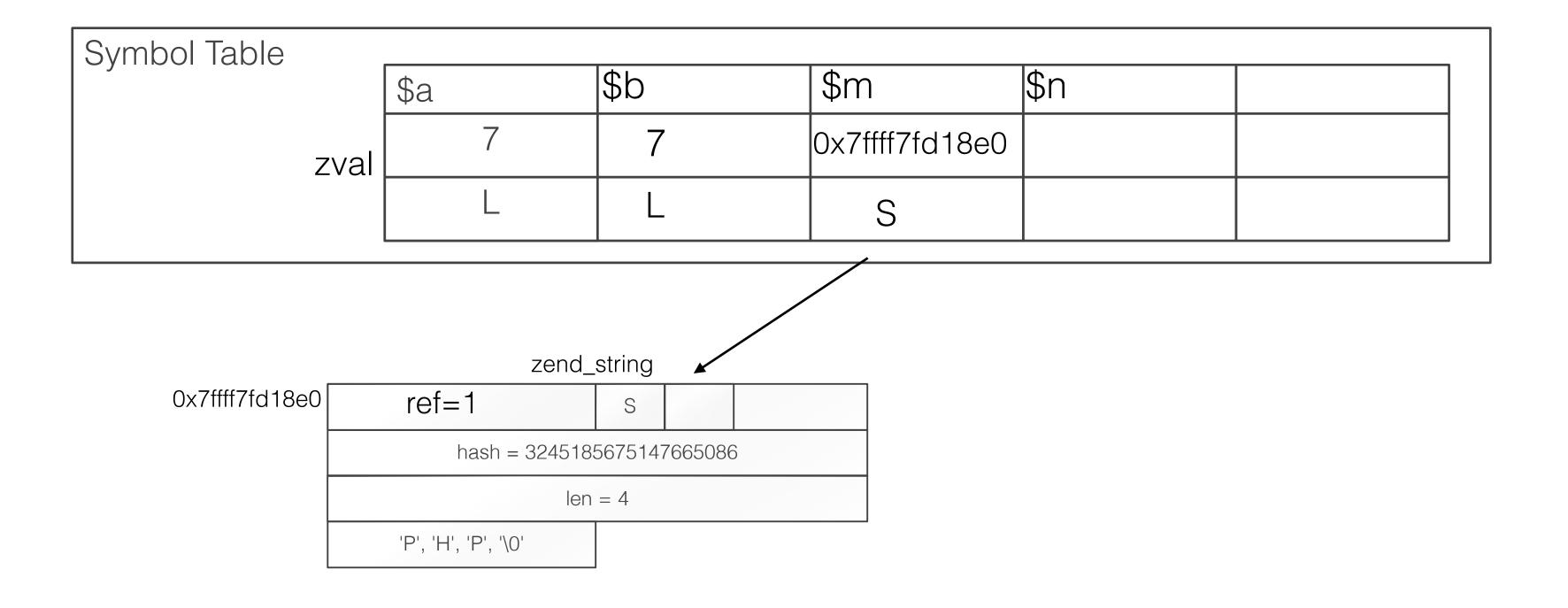




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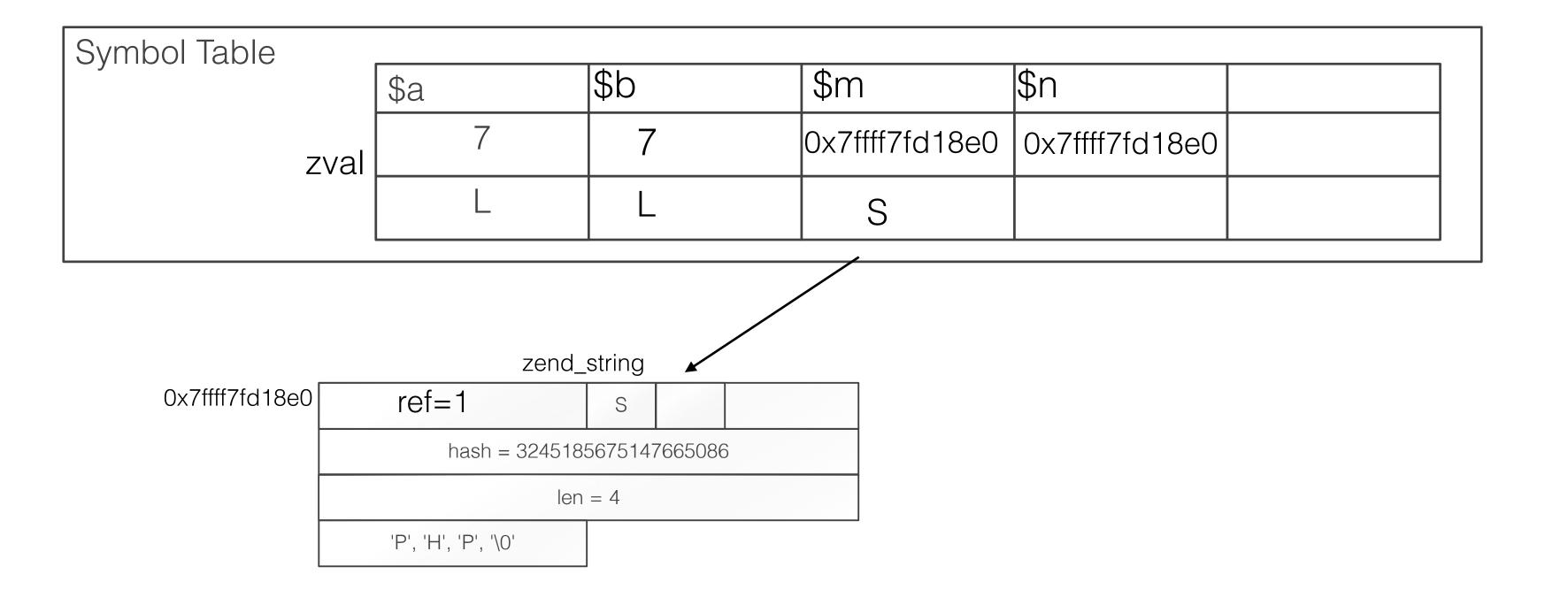




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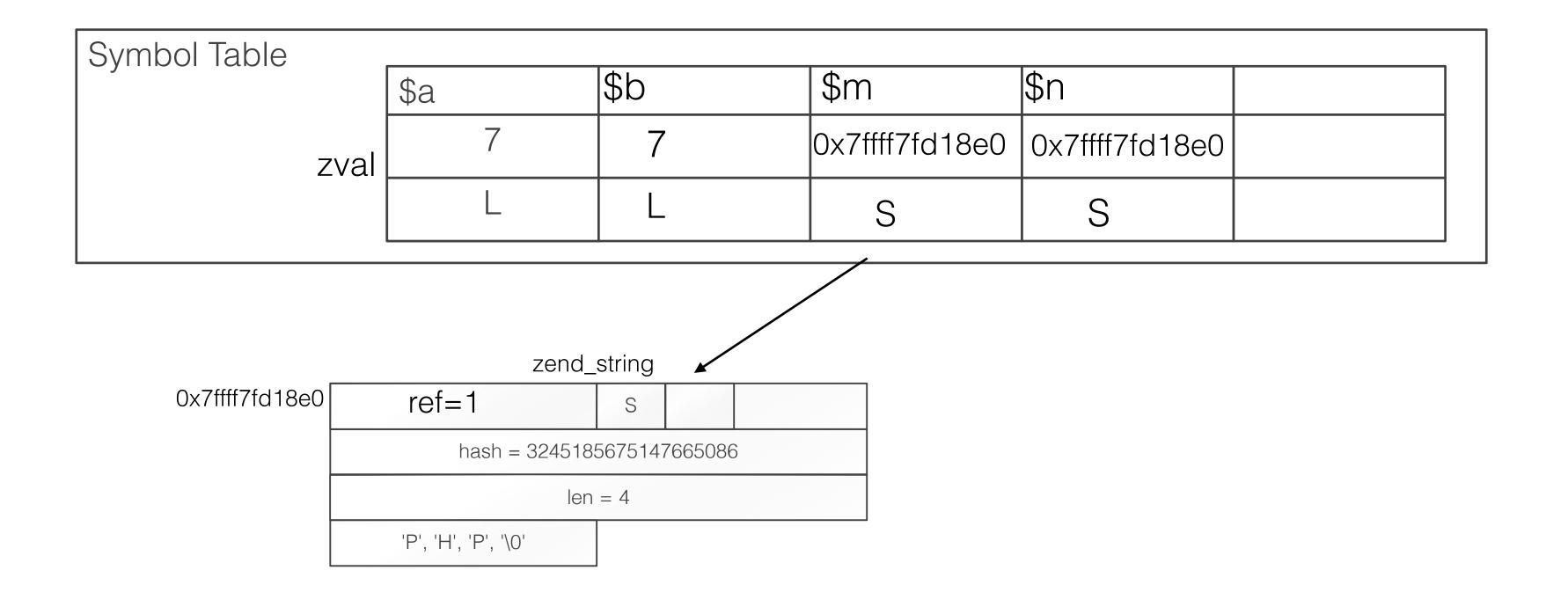




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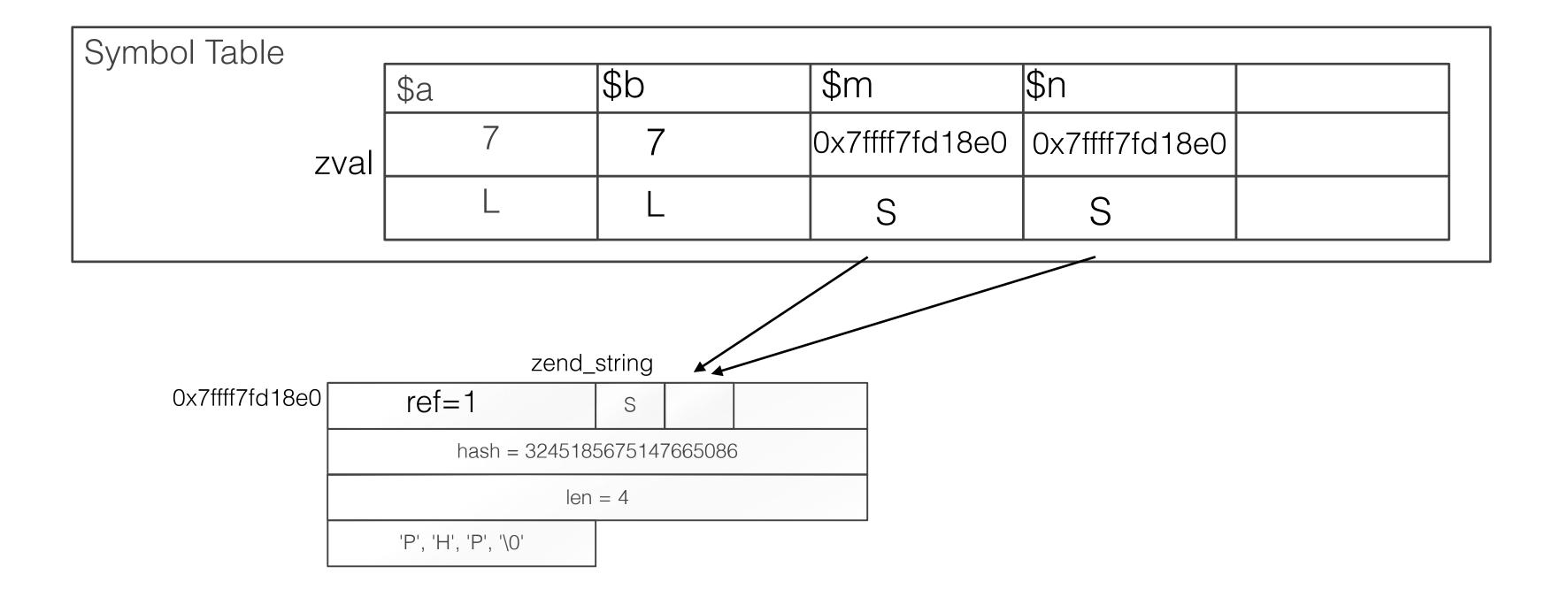




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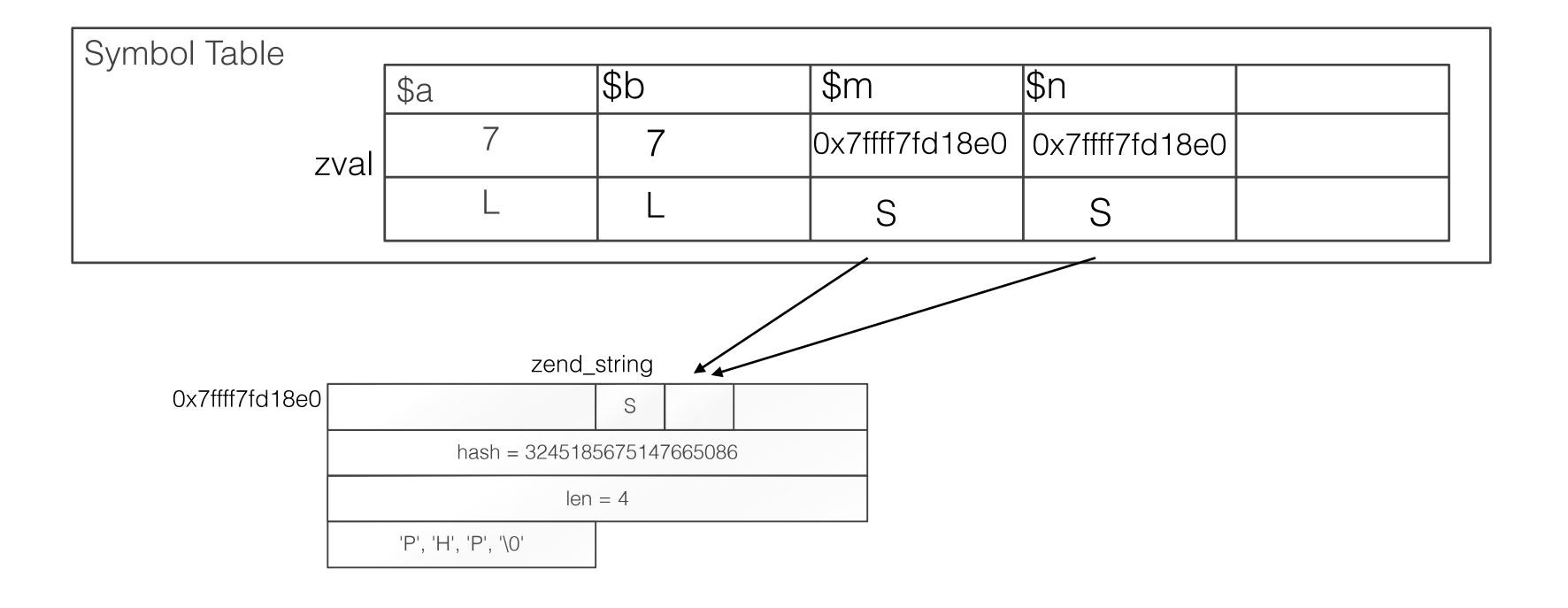




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b = a

m = PHP7

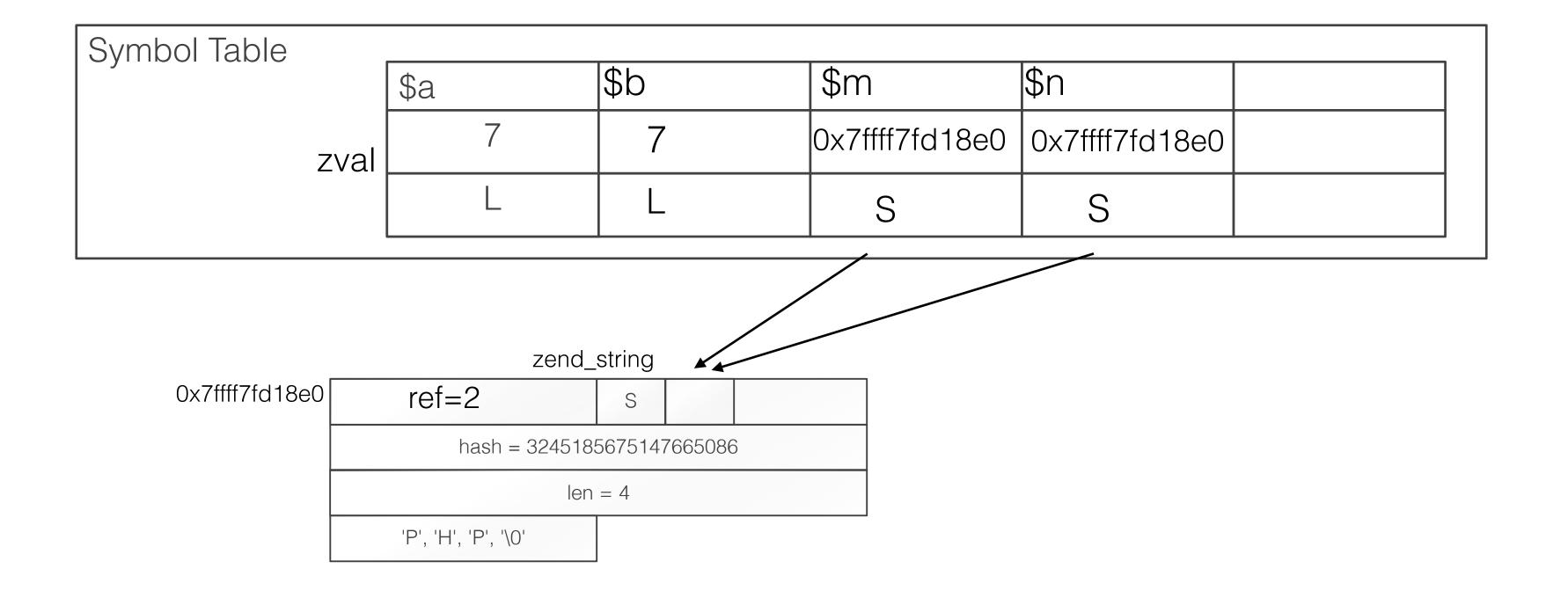




a = 7

b = a

m = PHP7



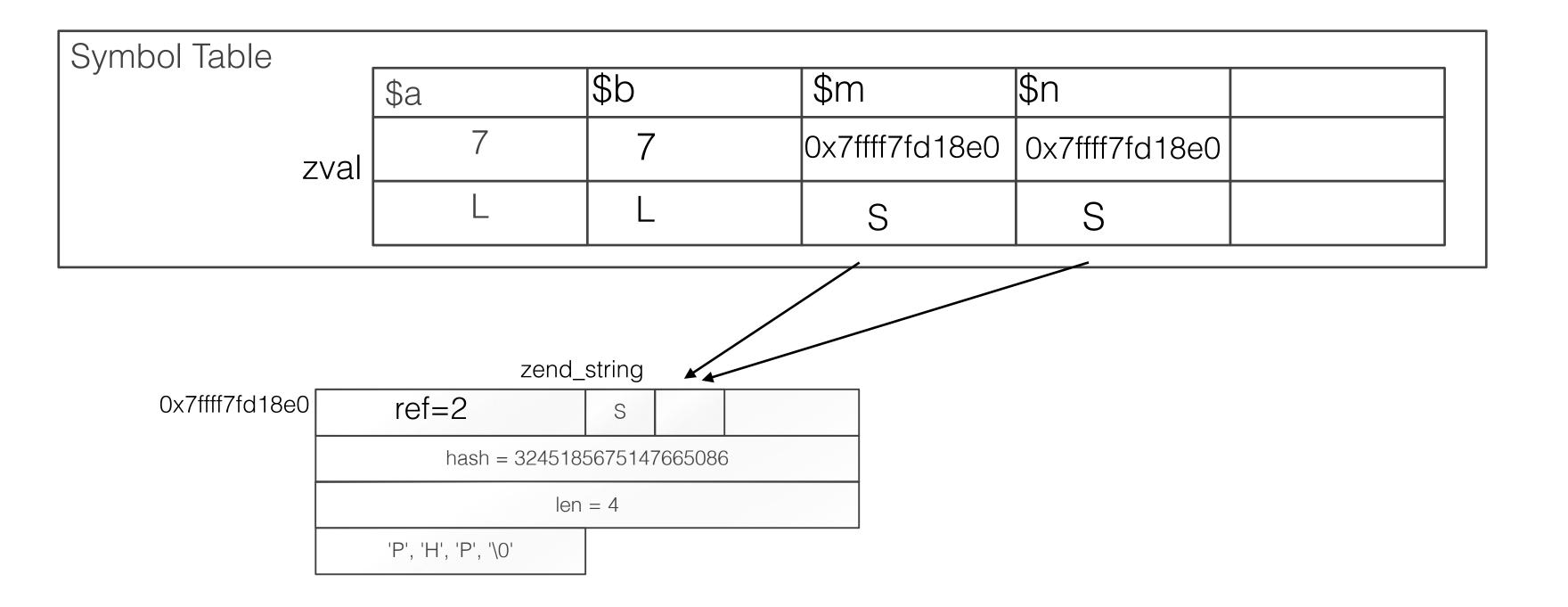


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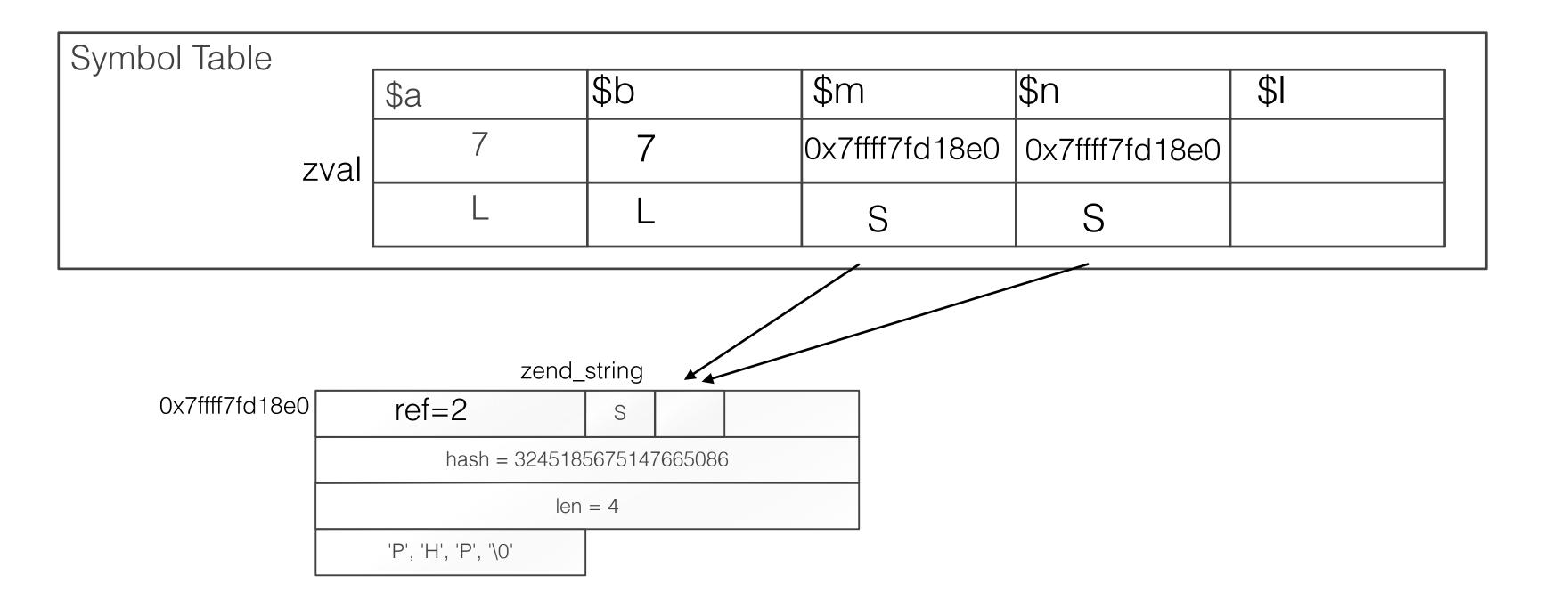


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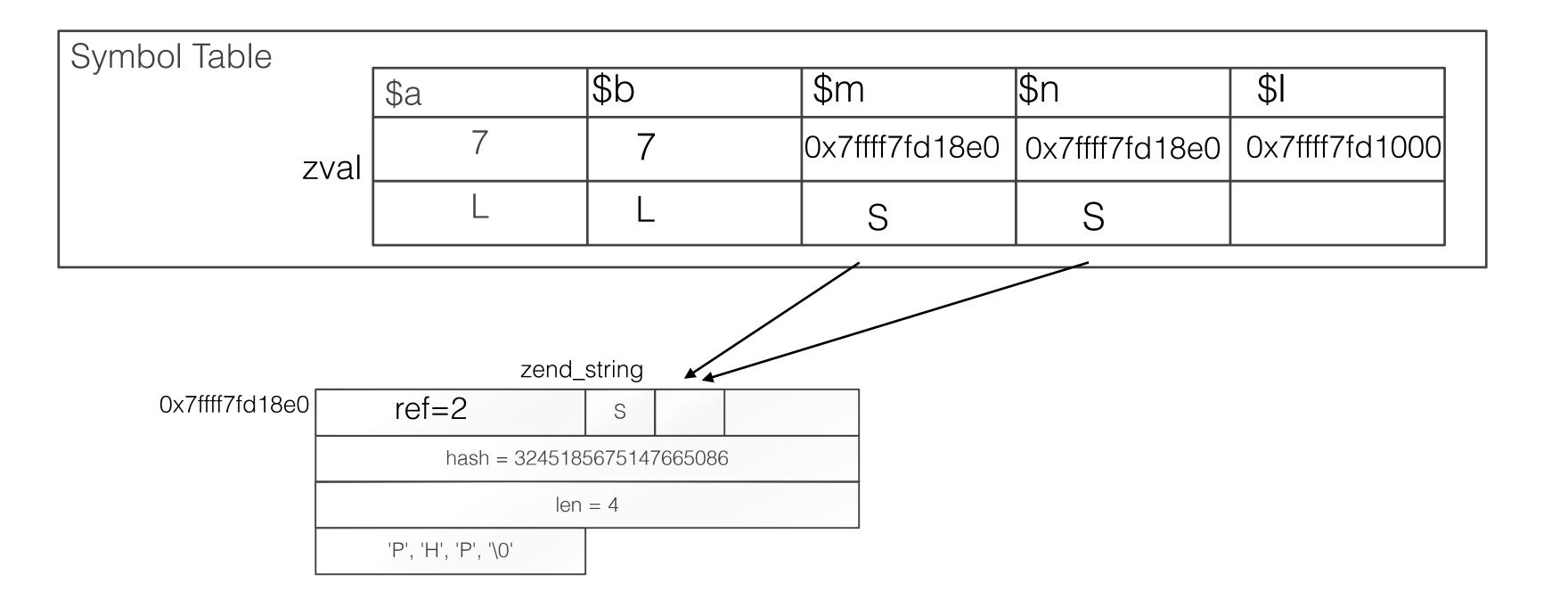


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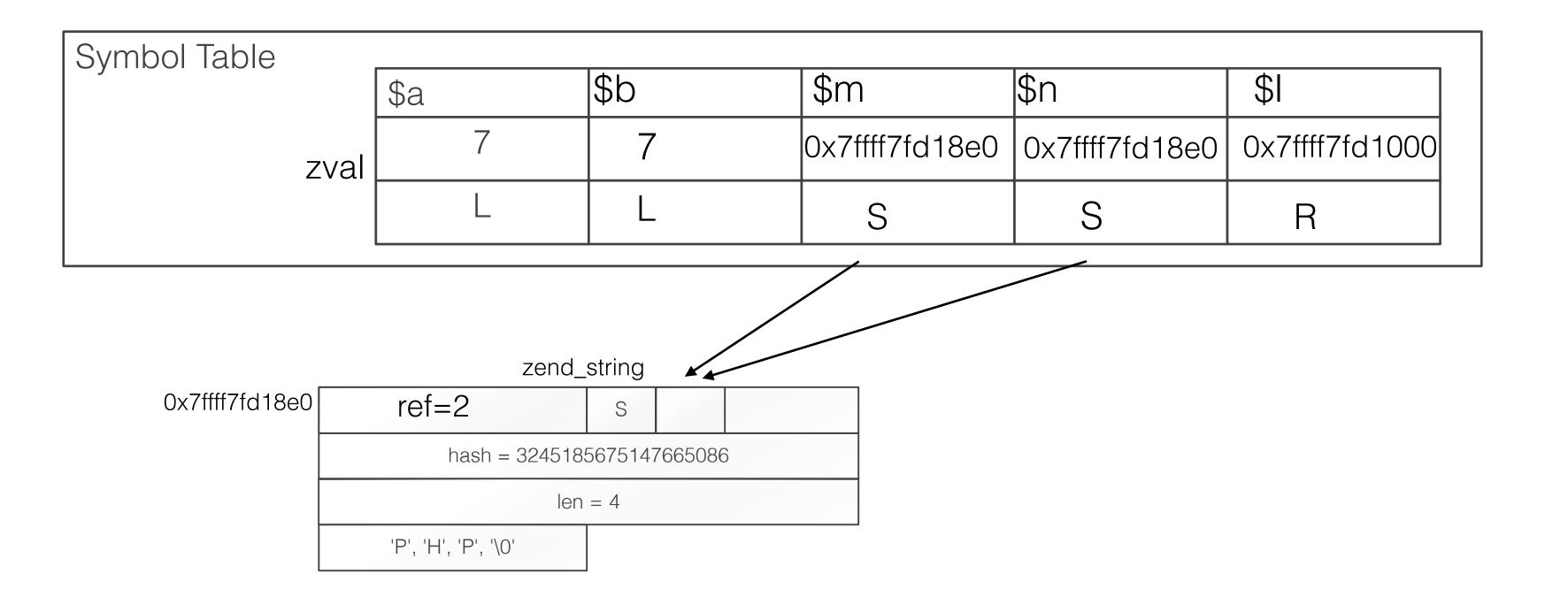


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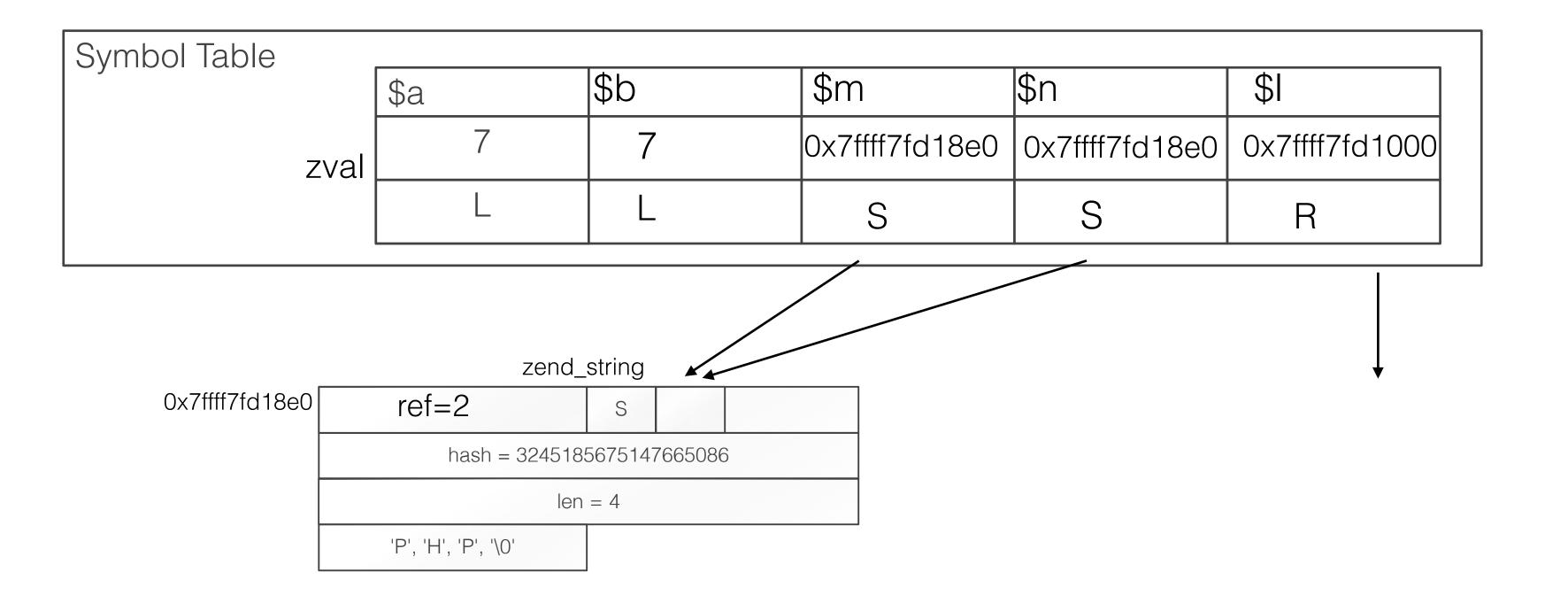


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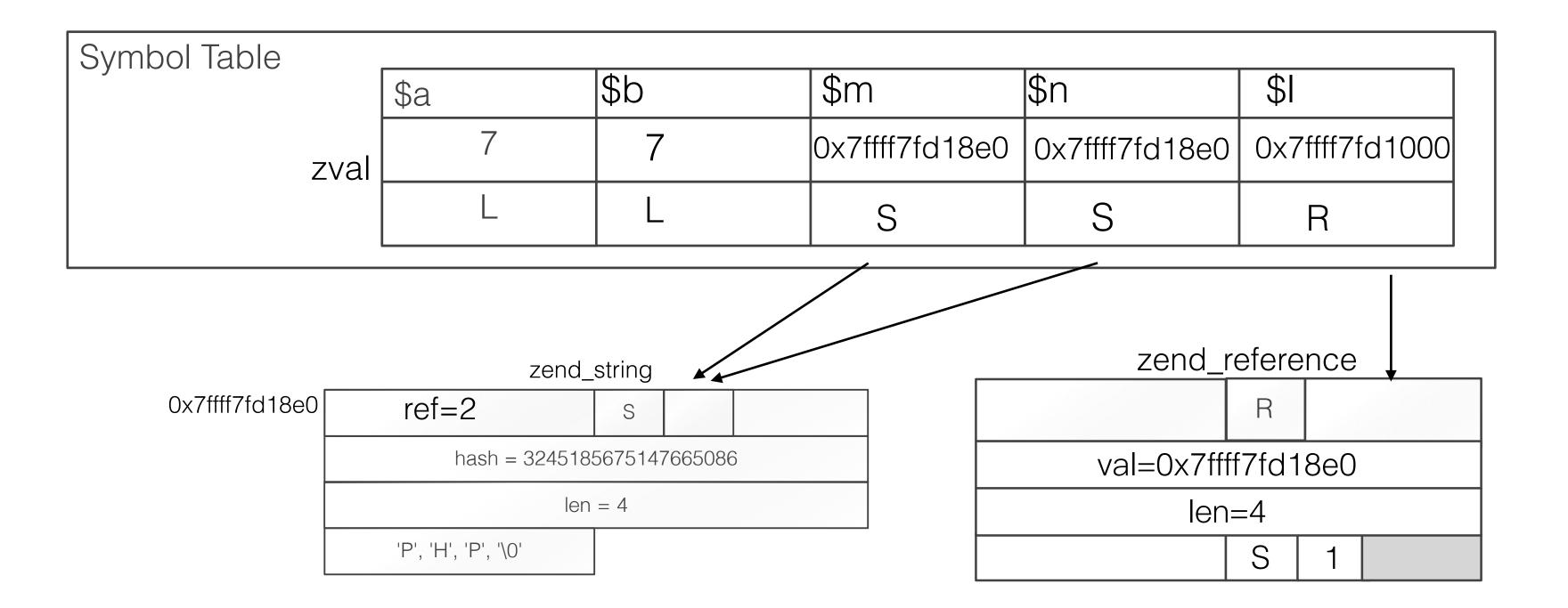


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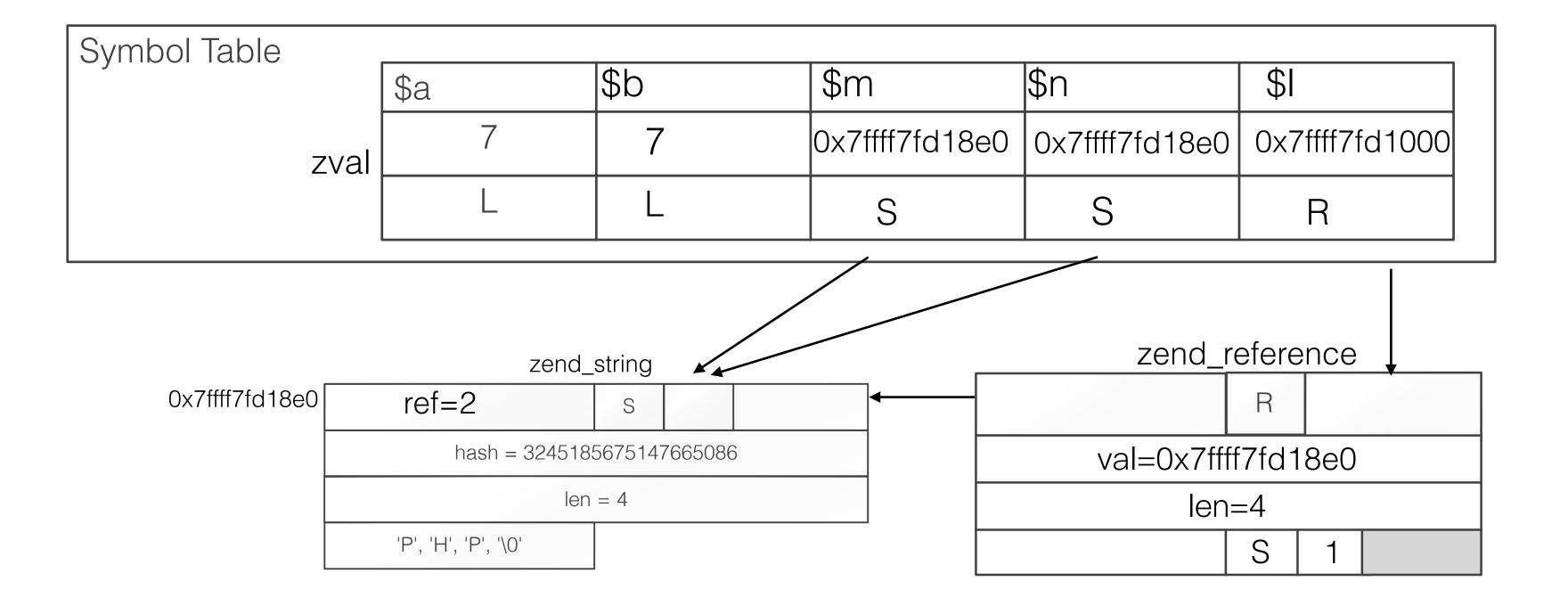


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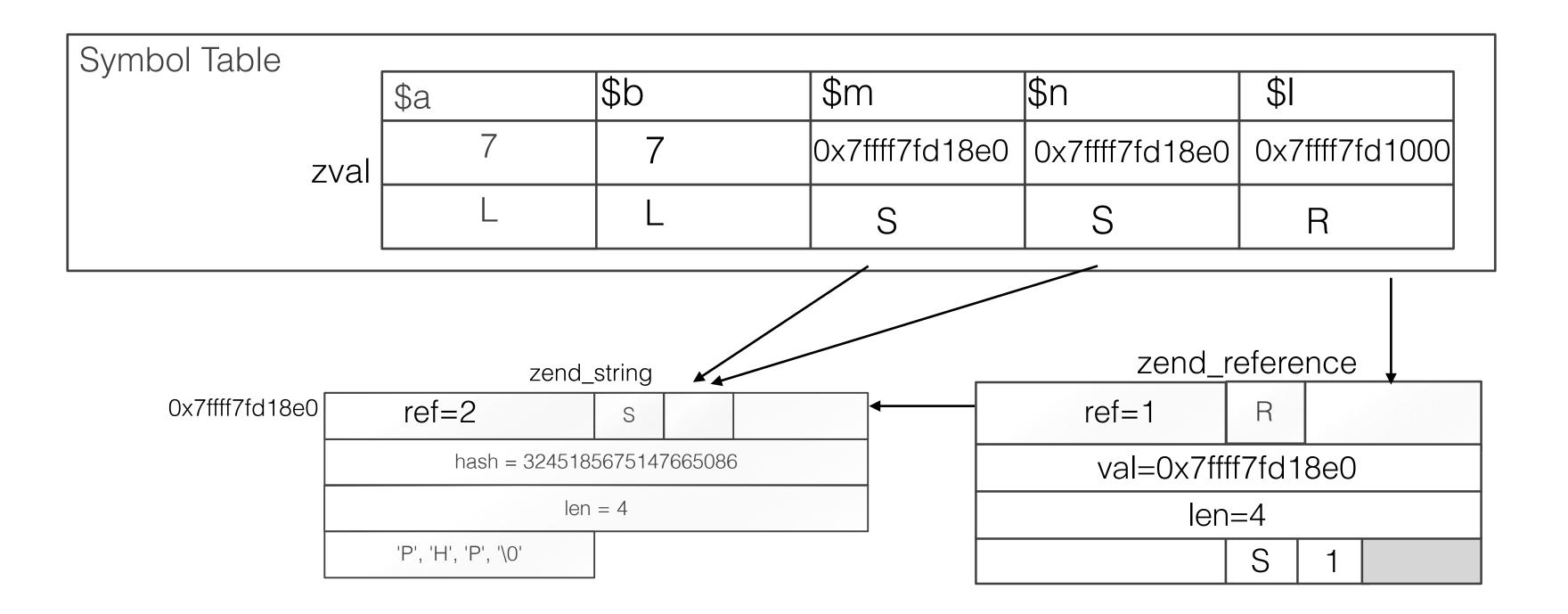


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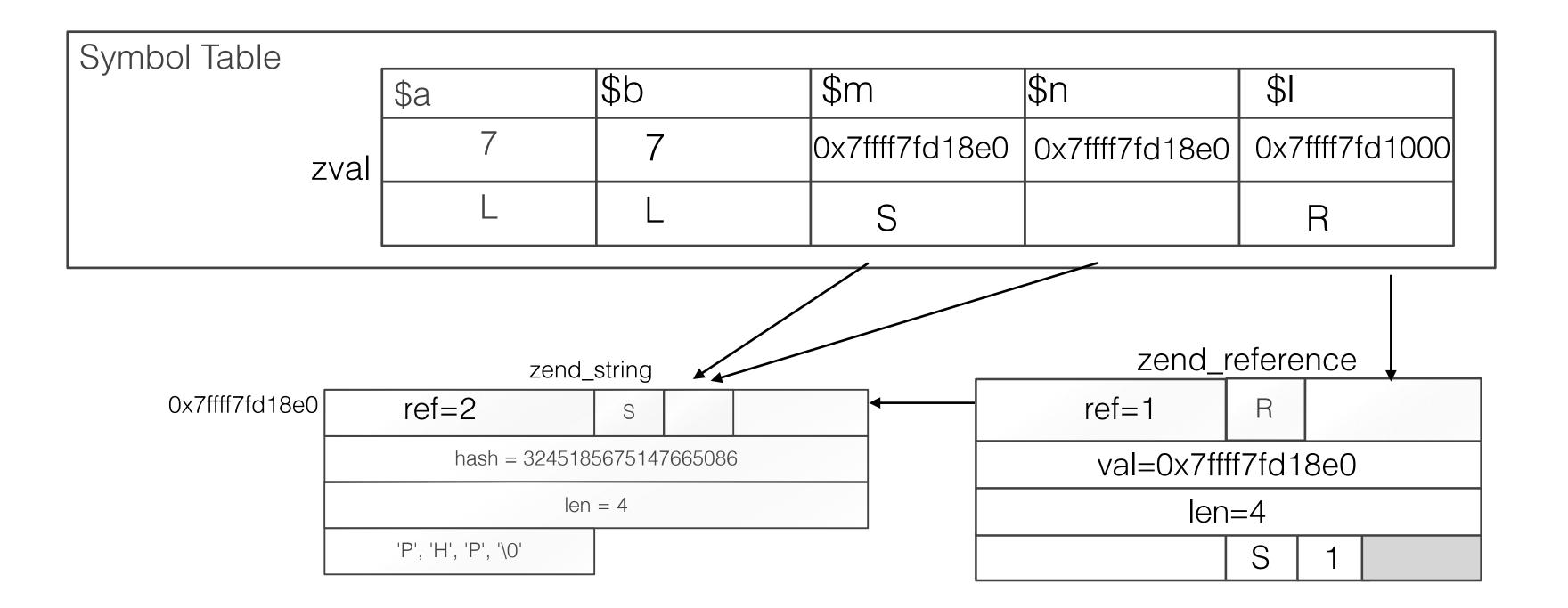


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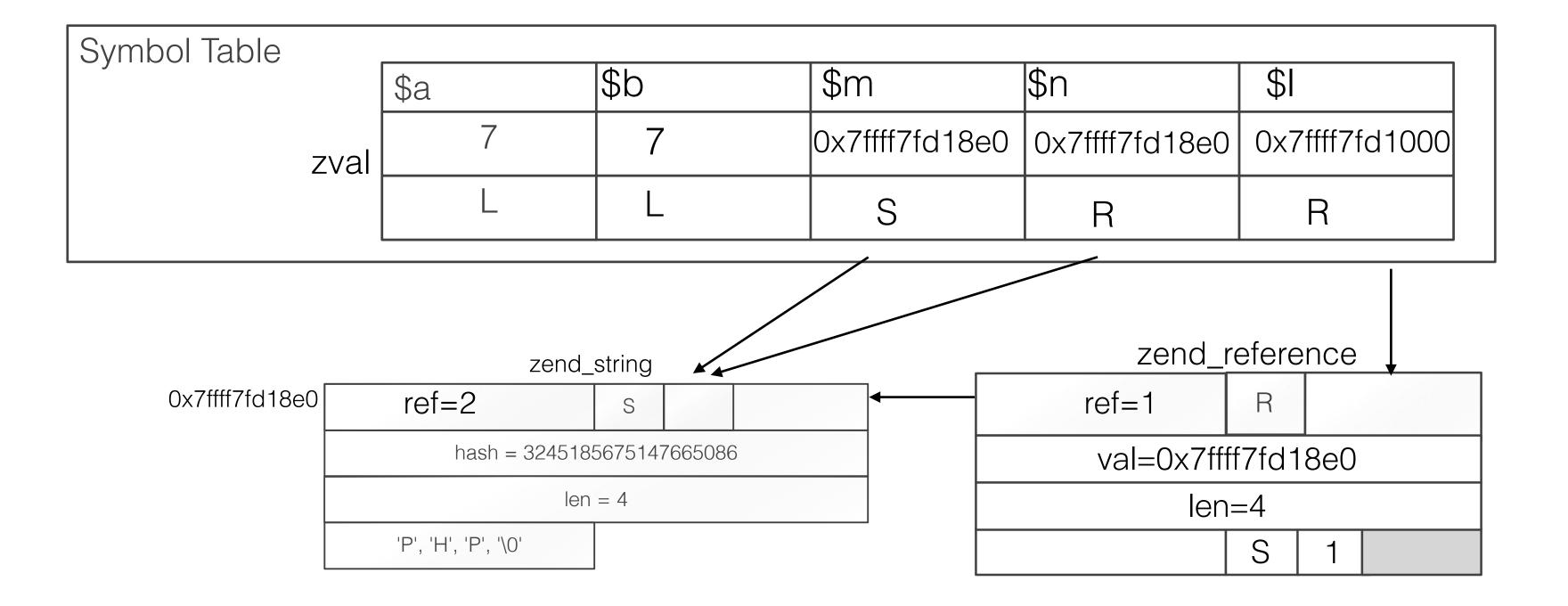


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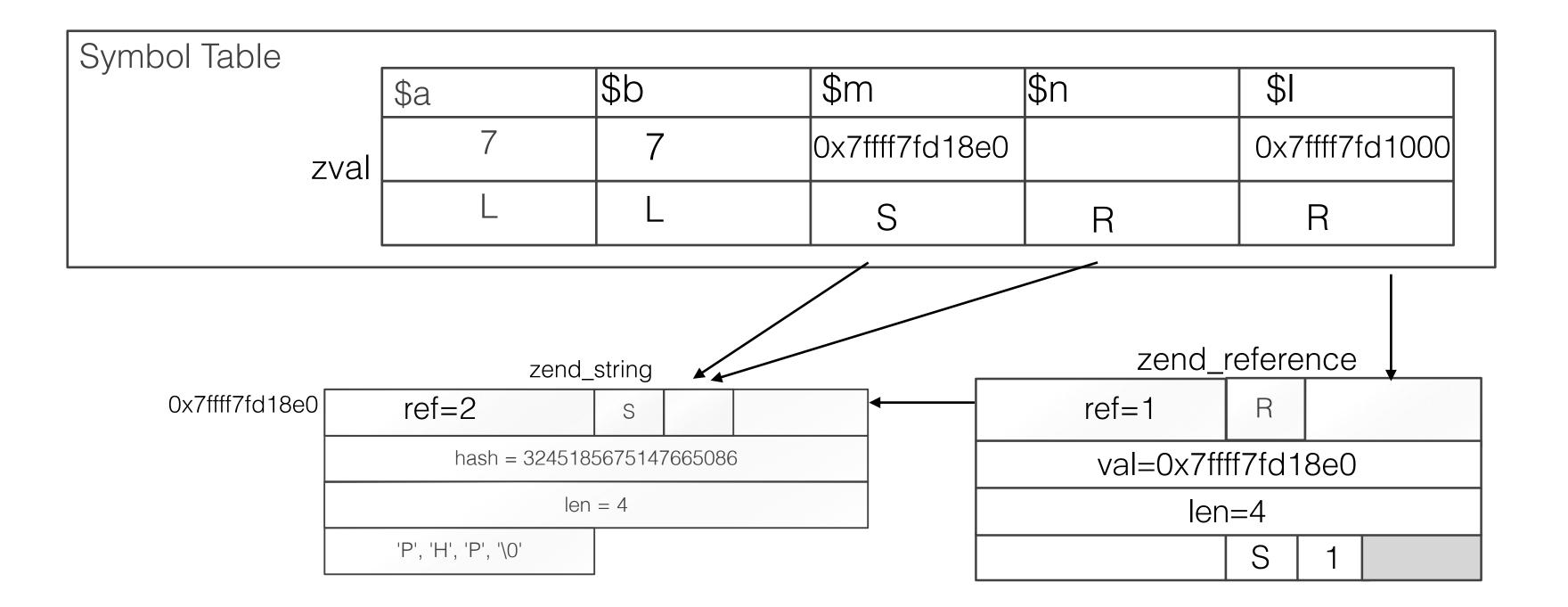


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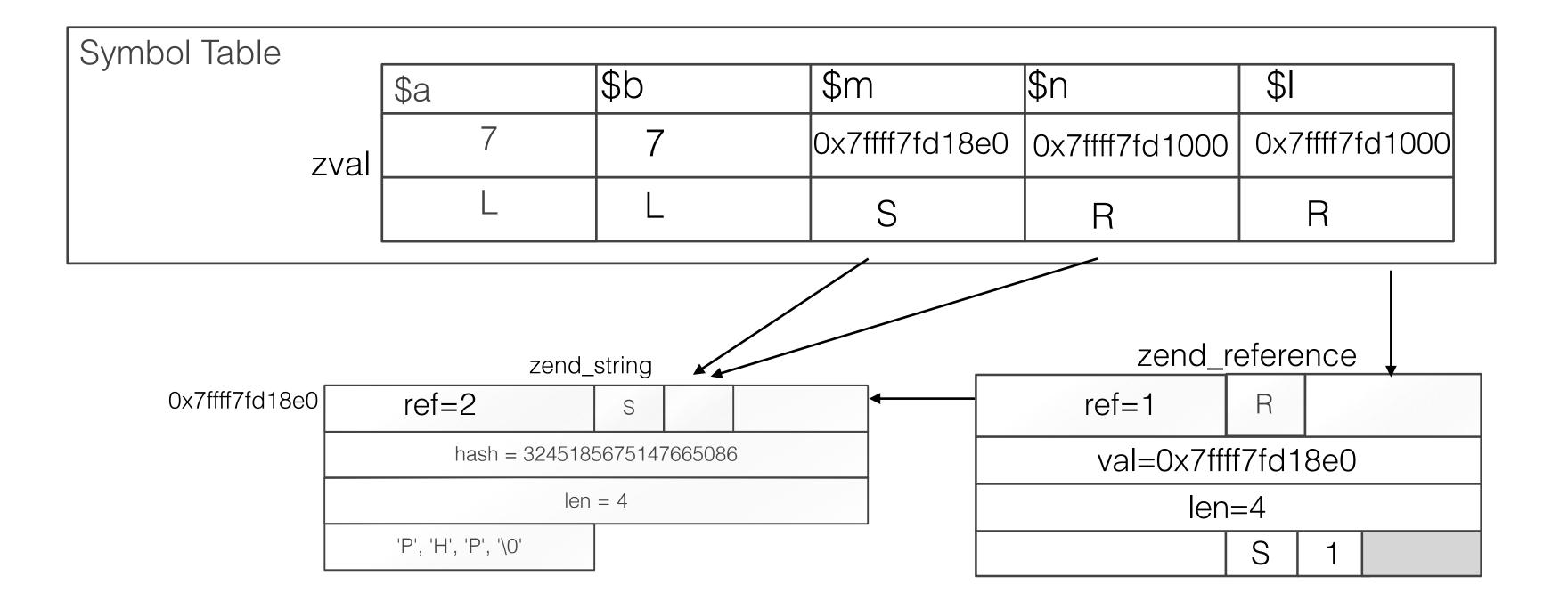


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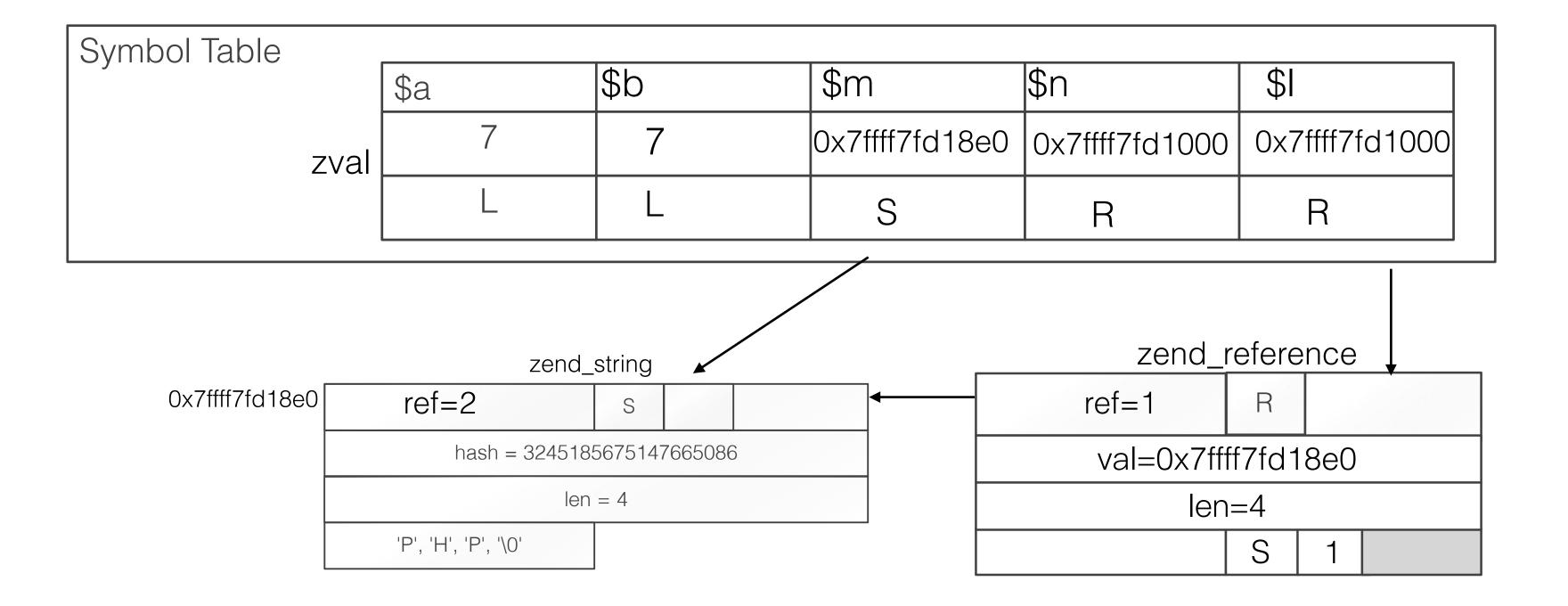


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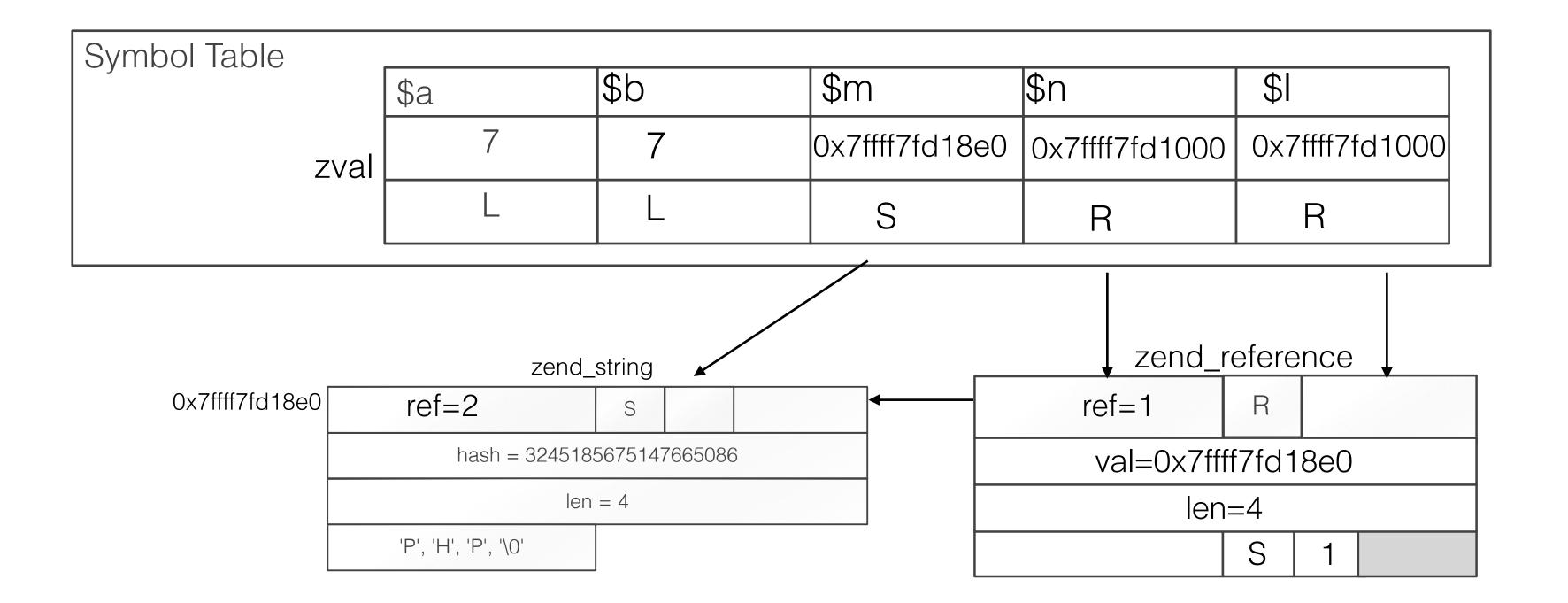


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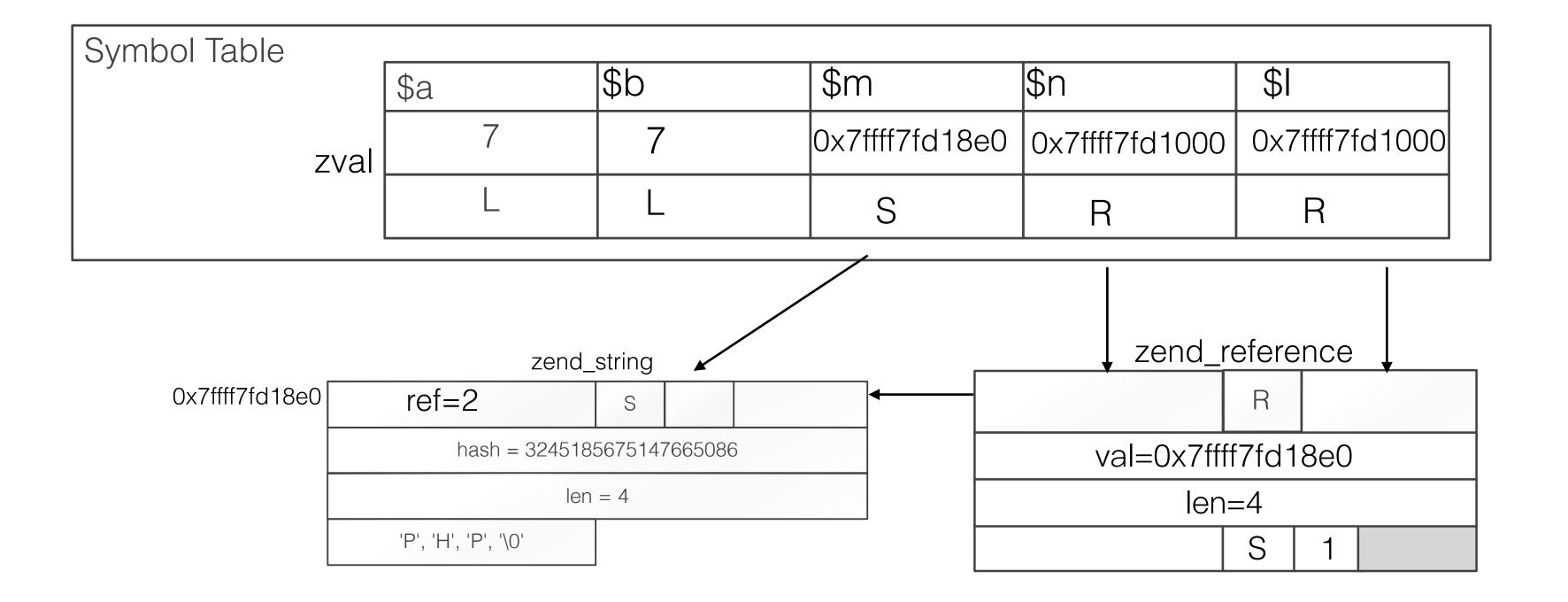


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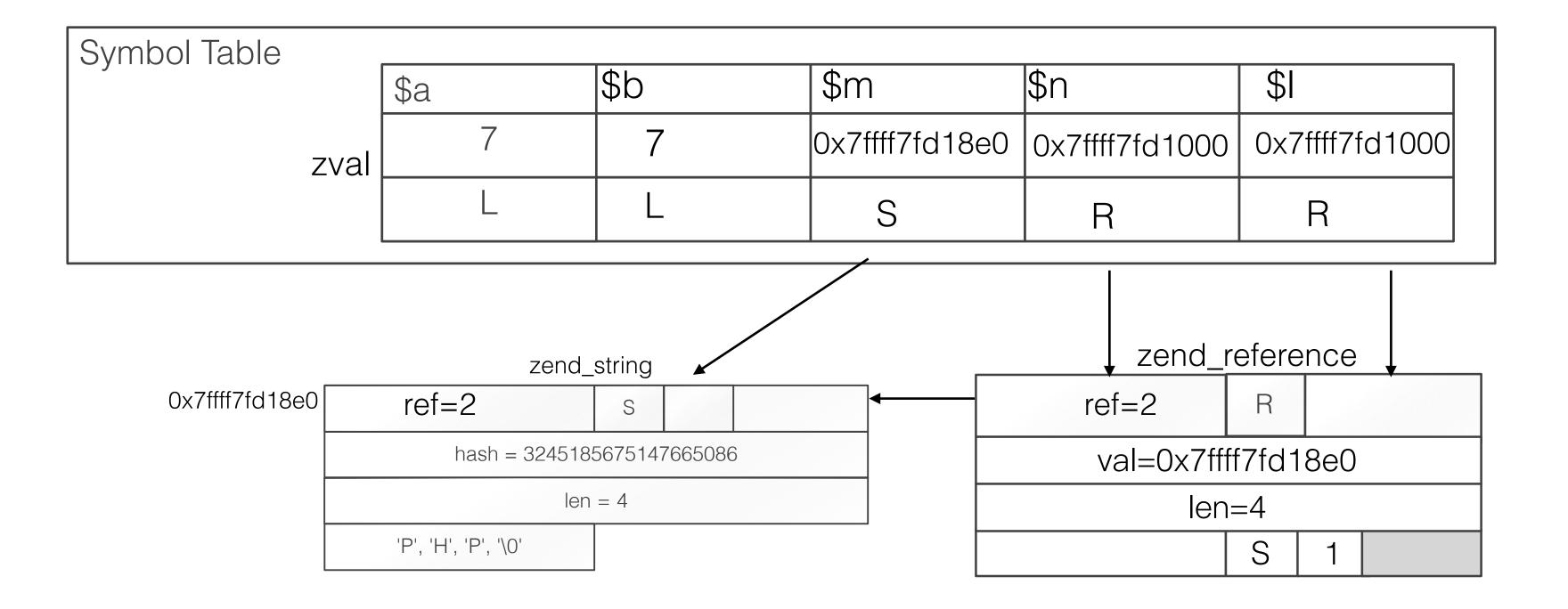


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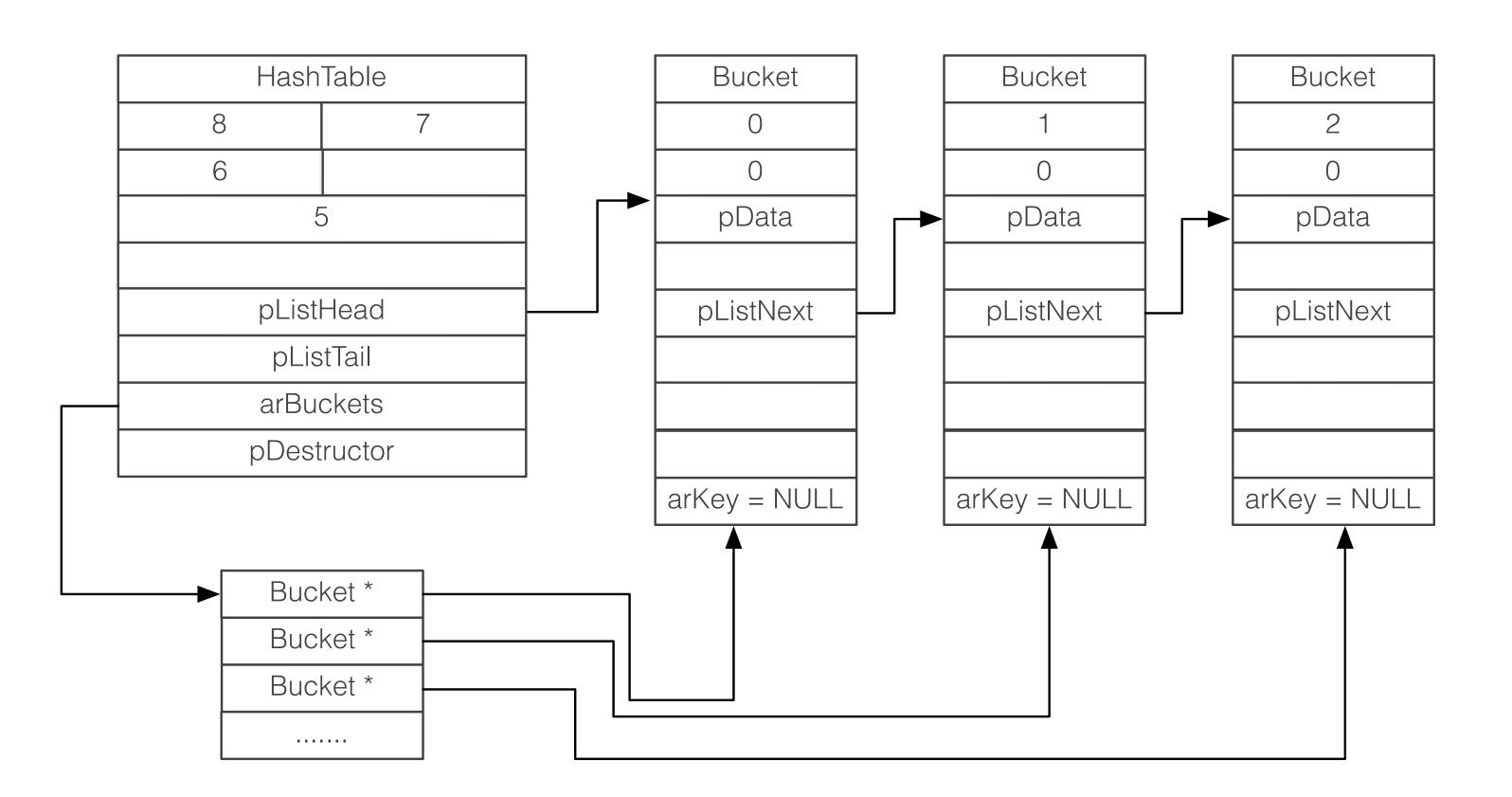




```
$arr = range(0, 5)
foreach($arr as $val) {
}
```

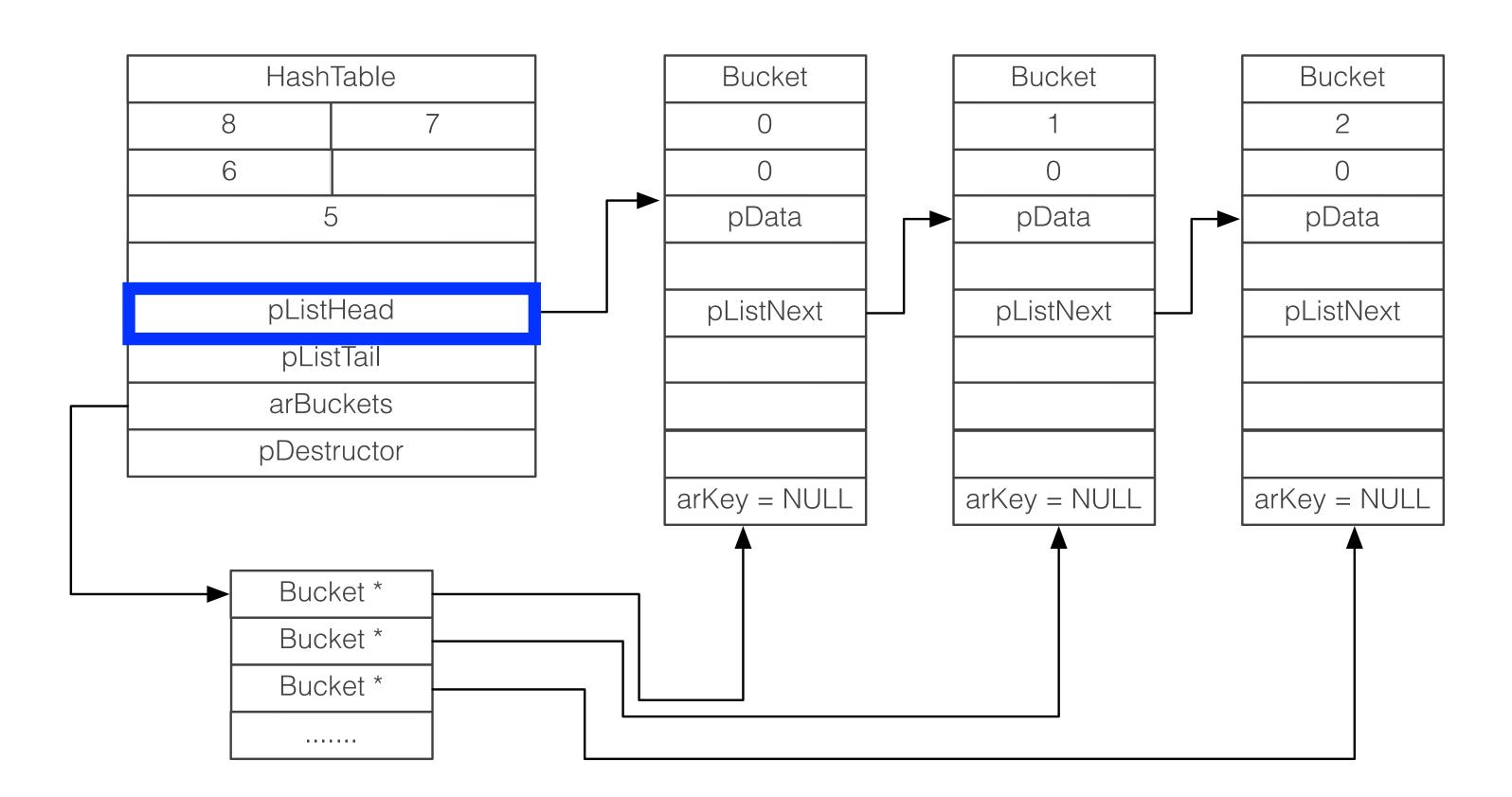


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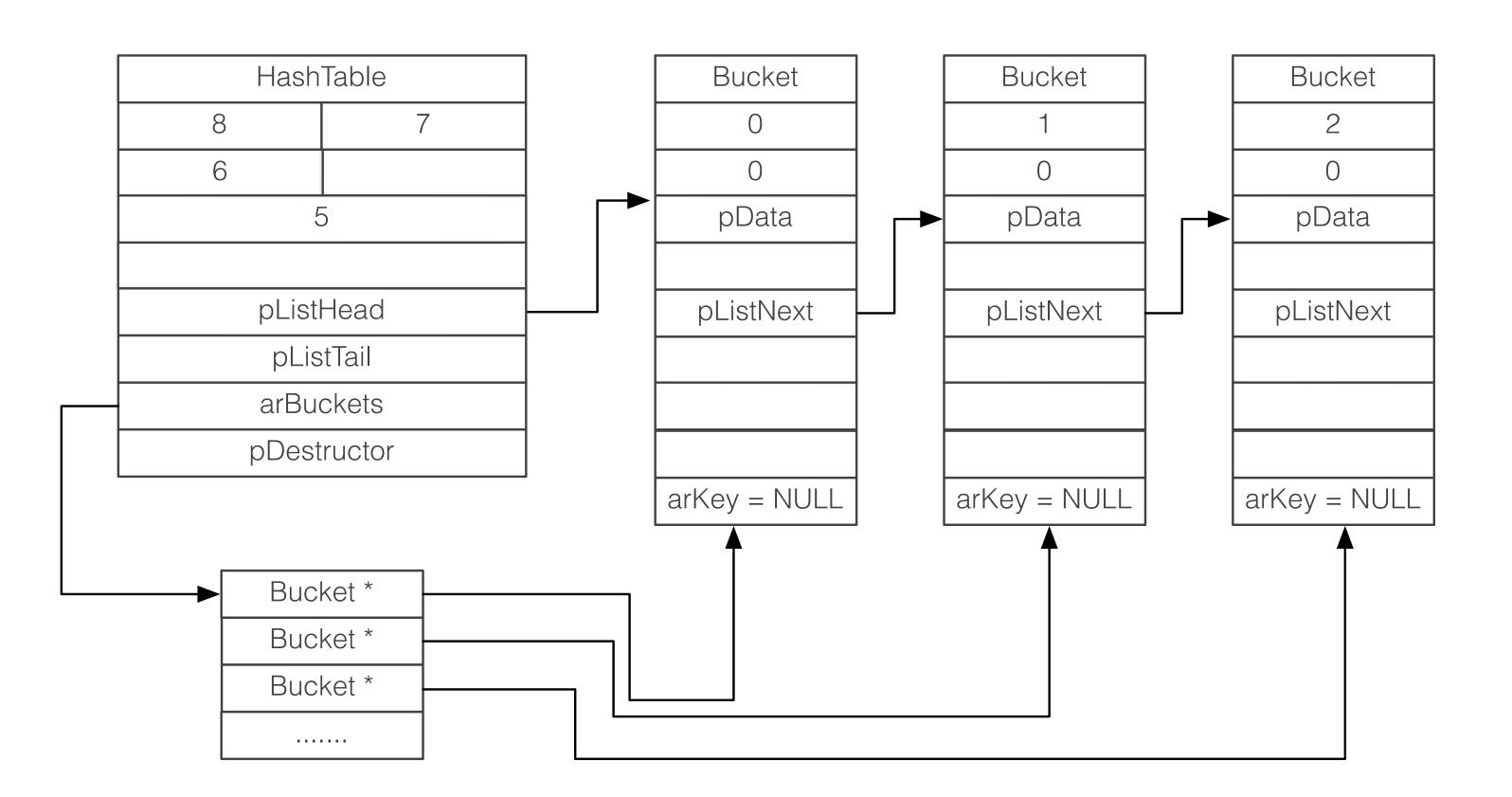


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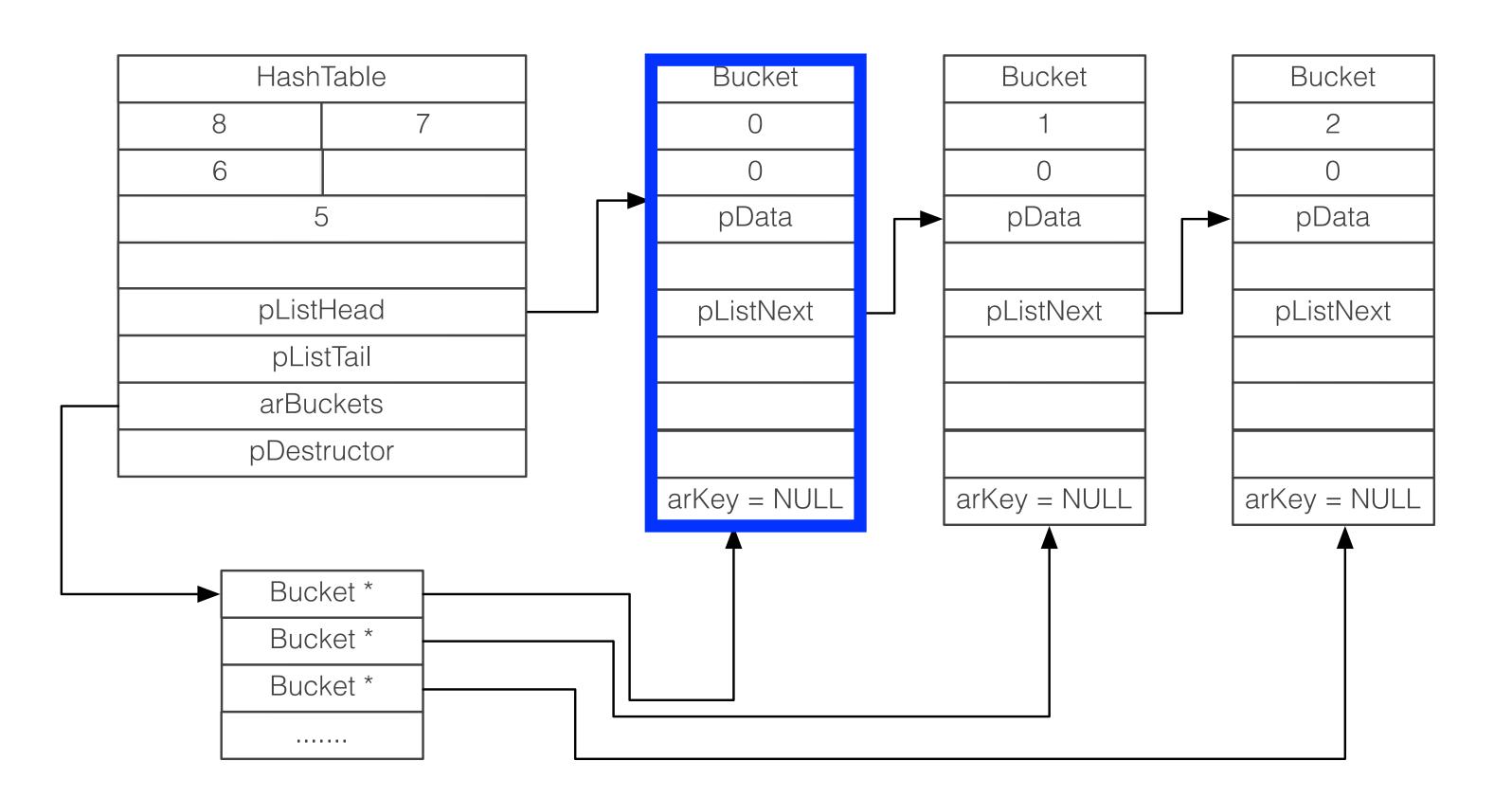


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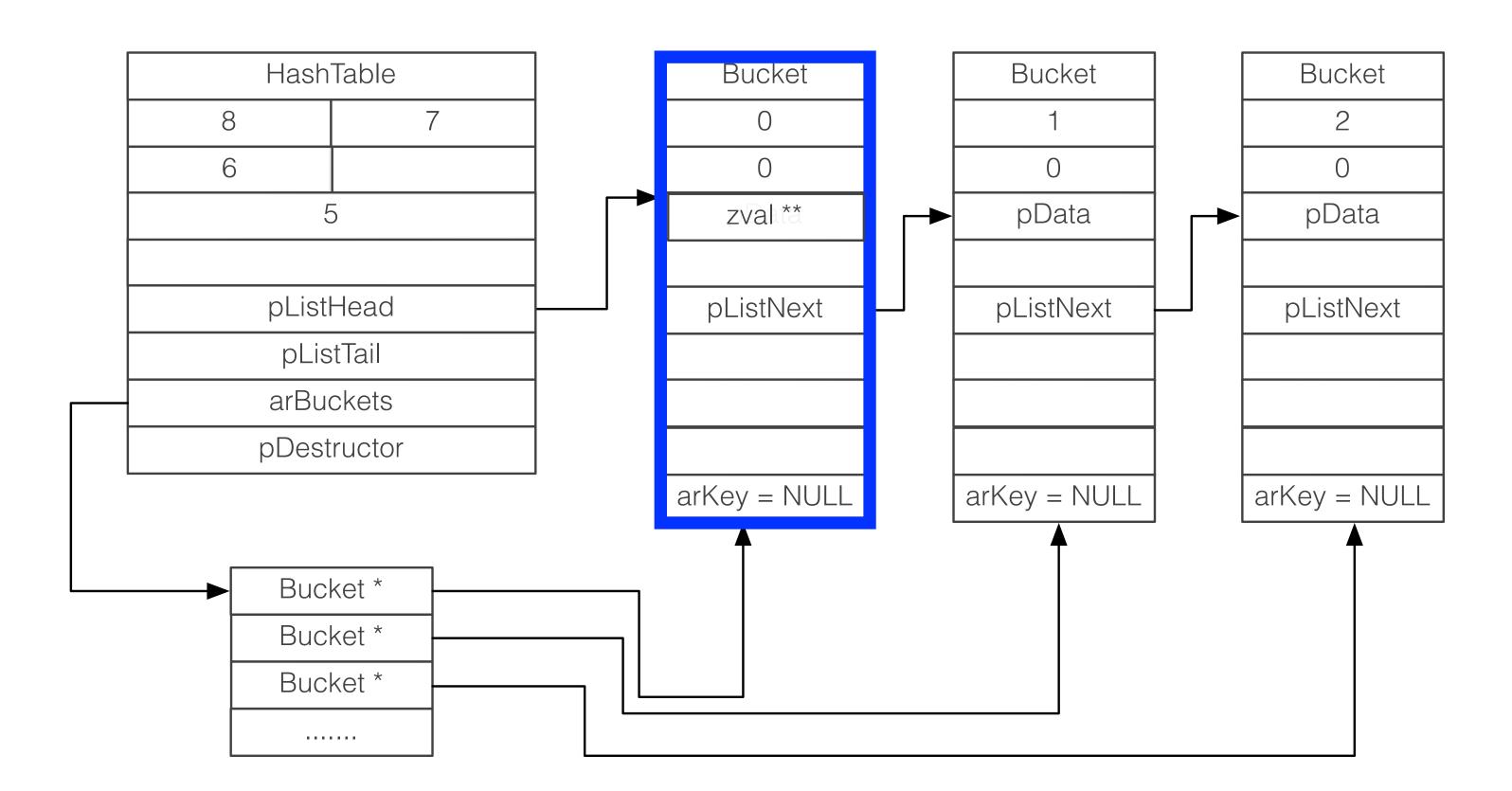


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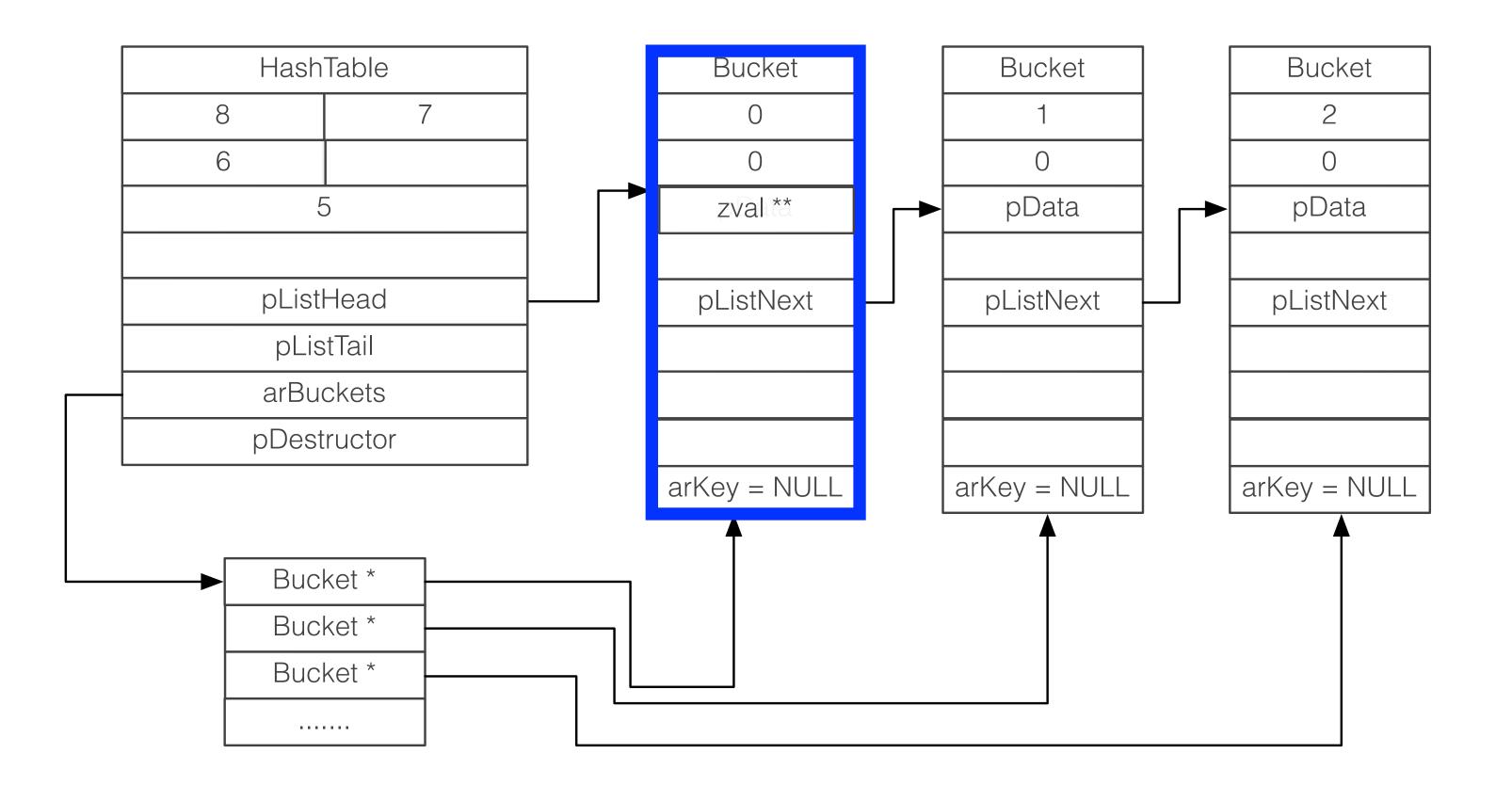


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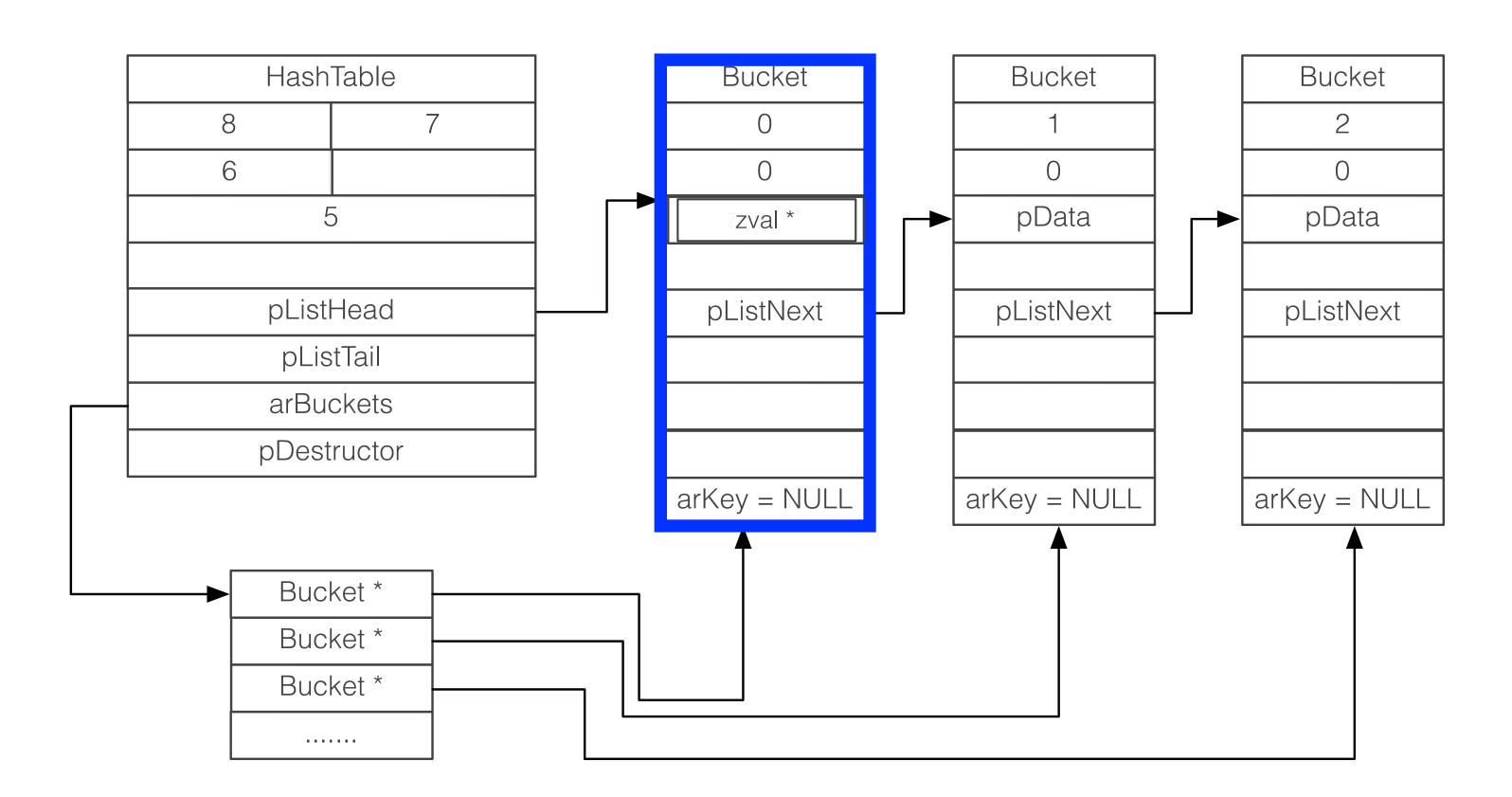


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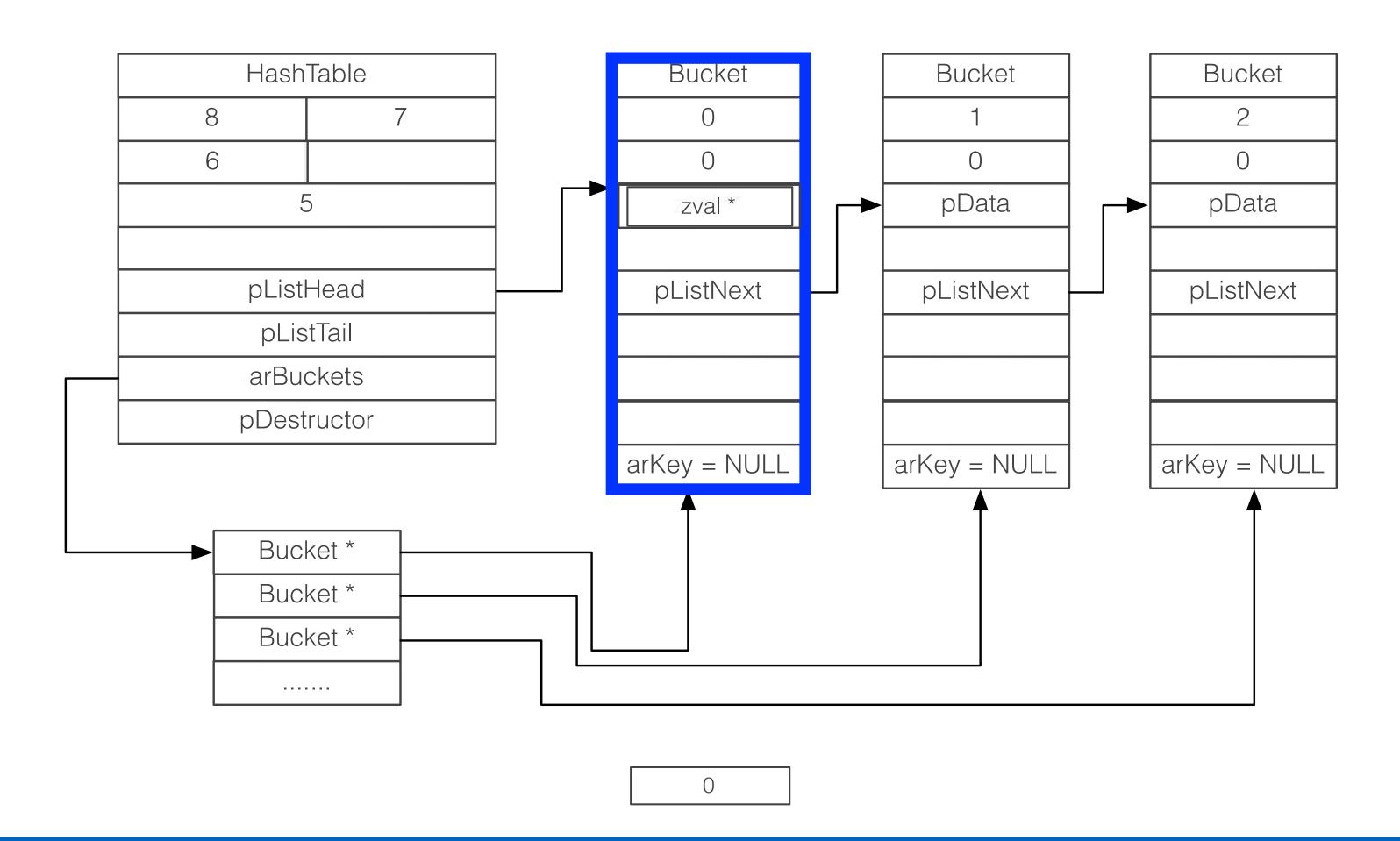


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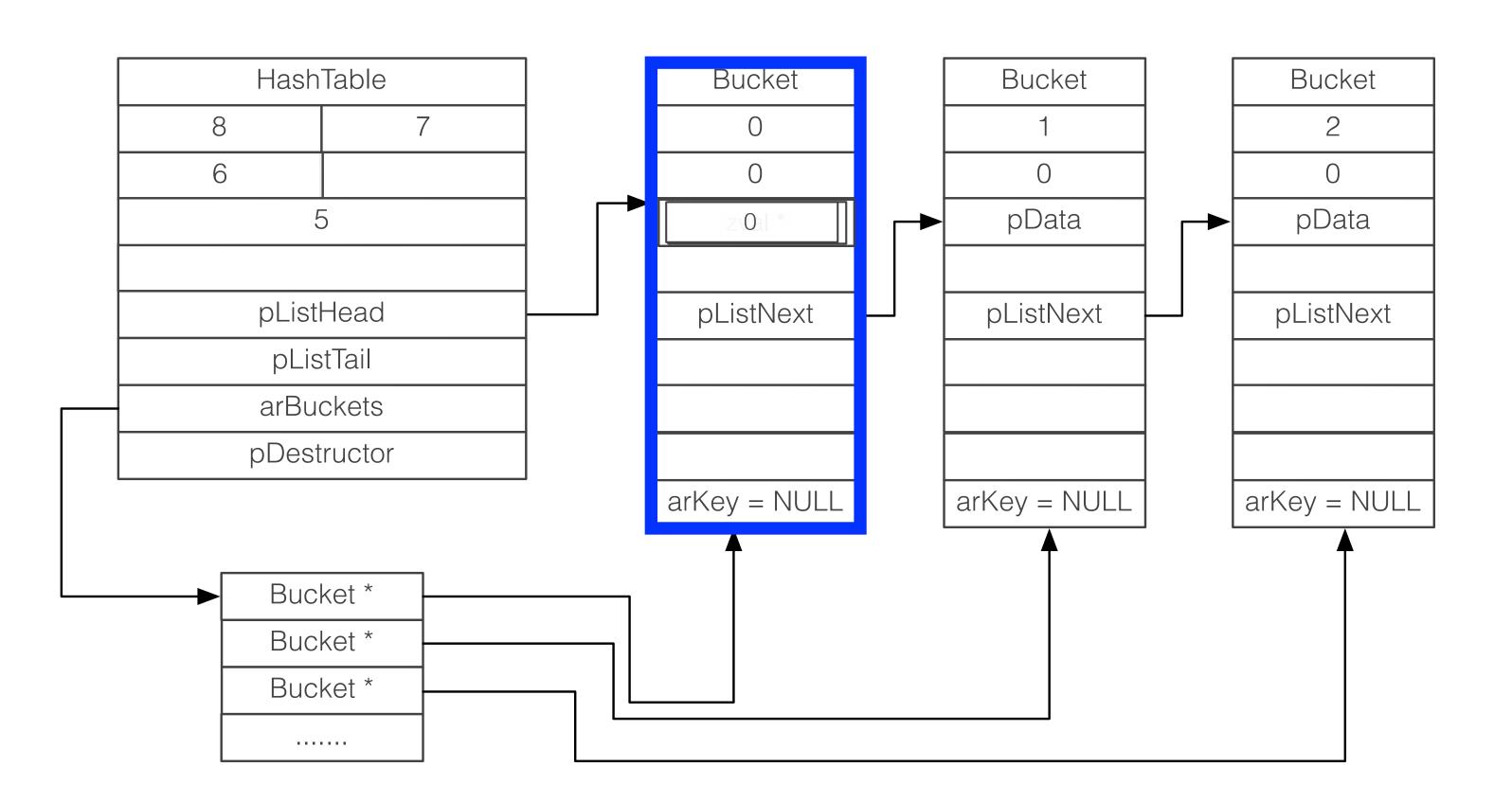


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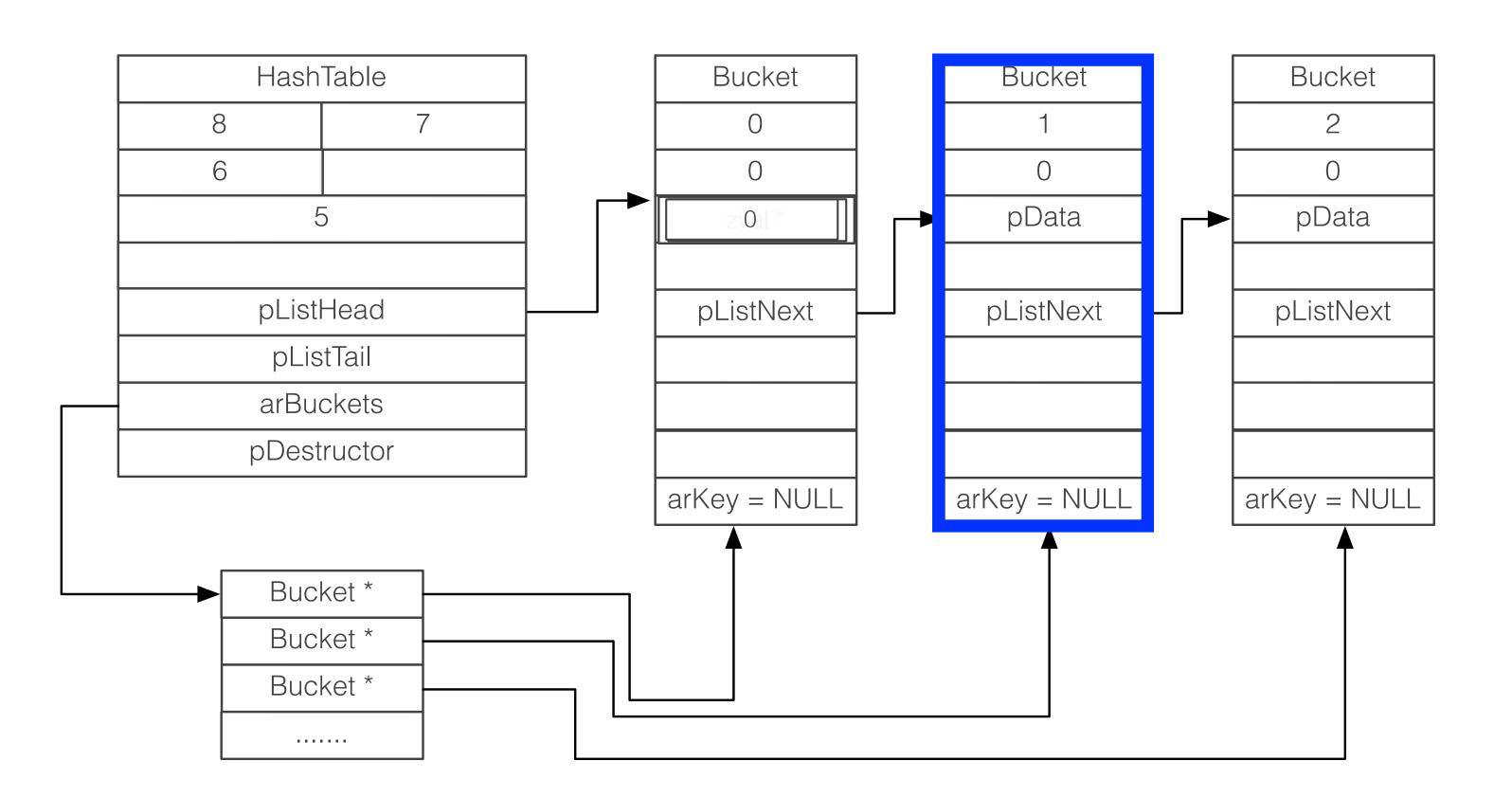


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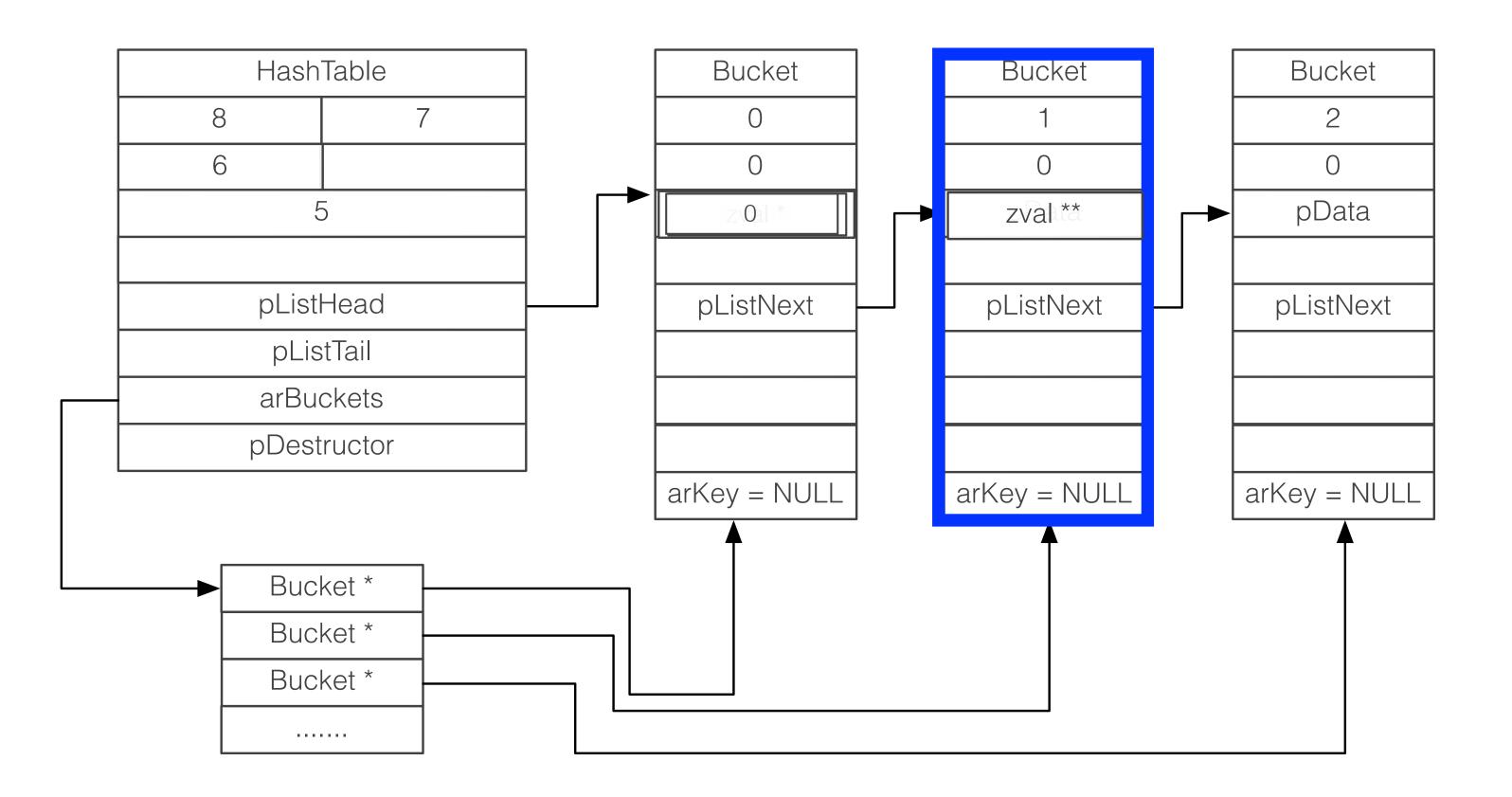


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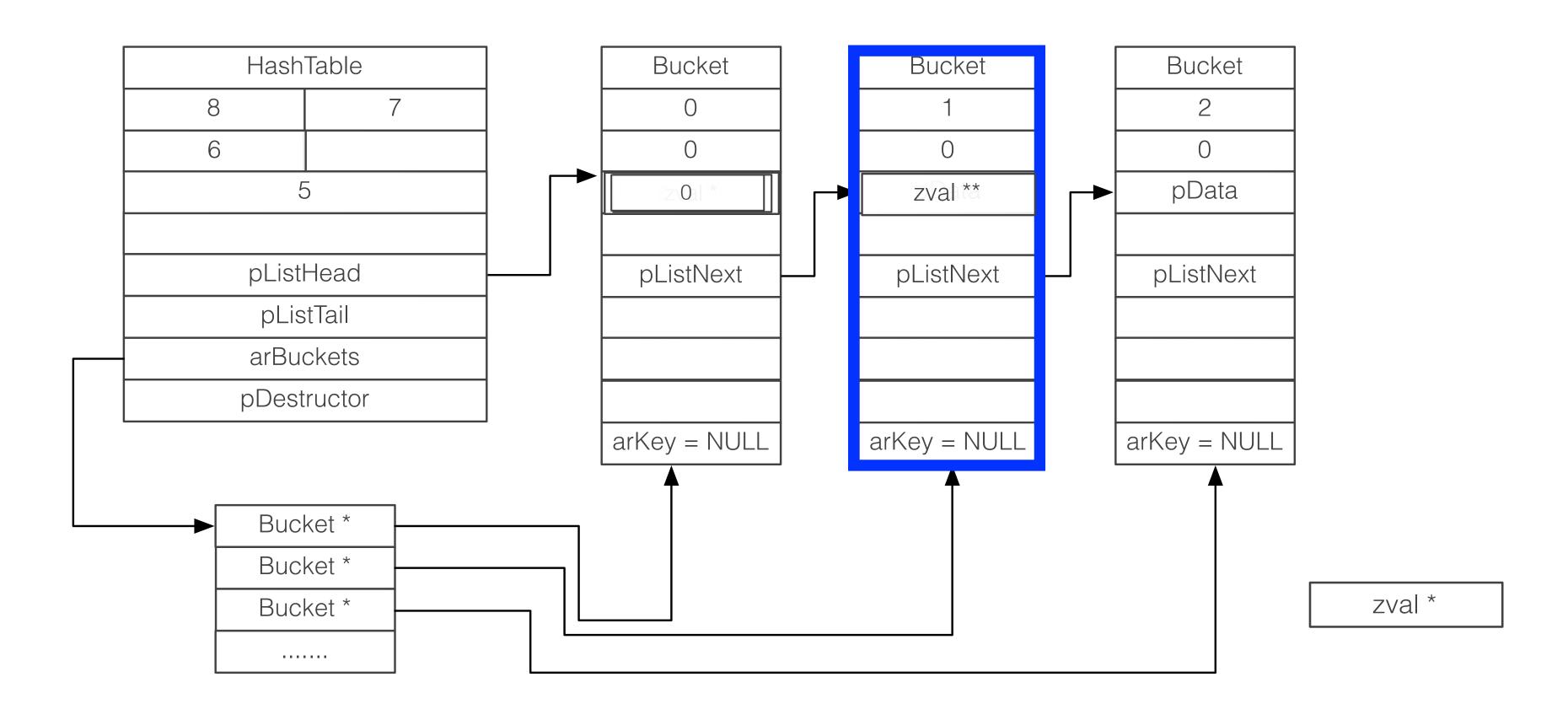


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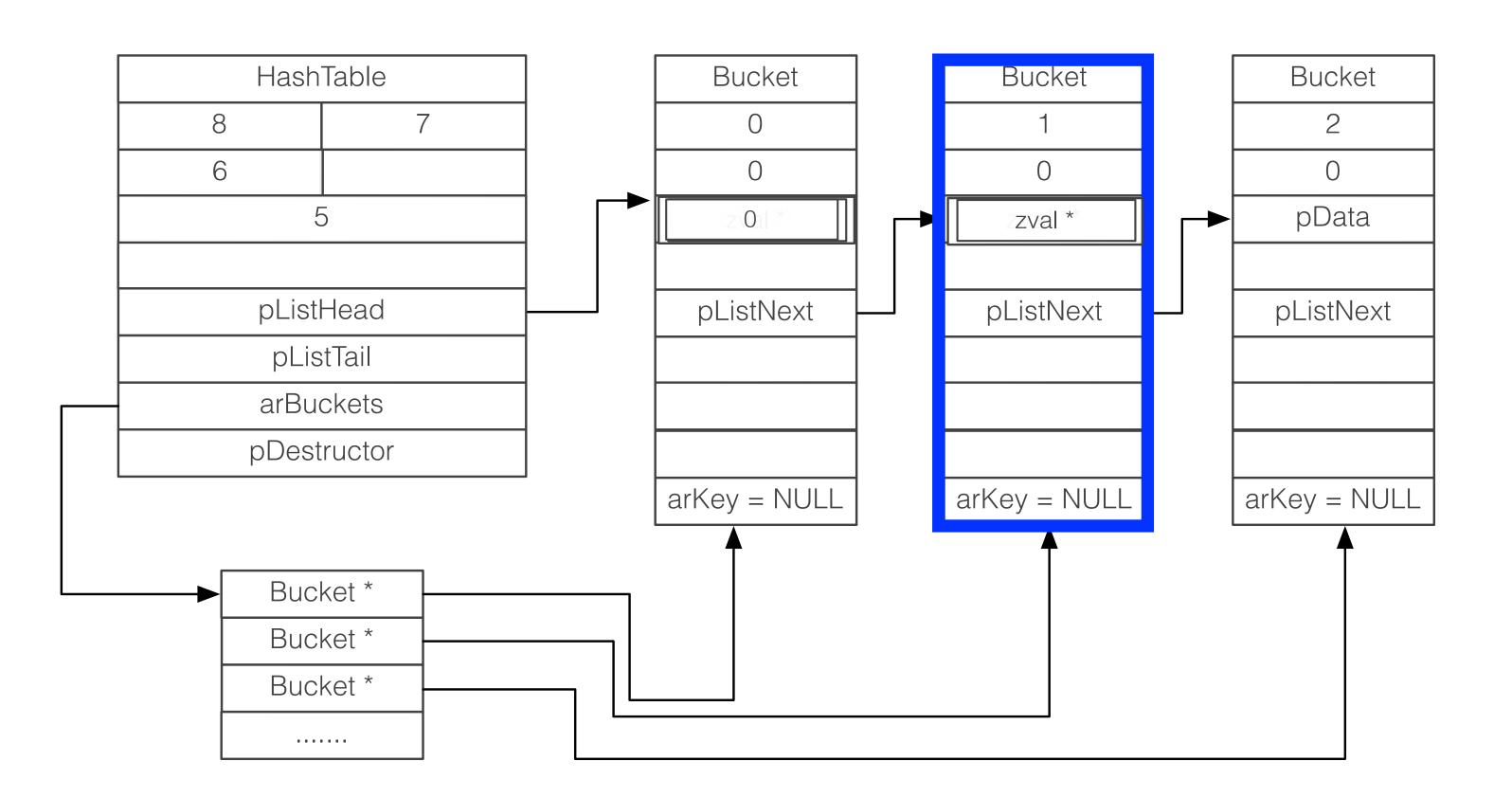


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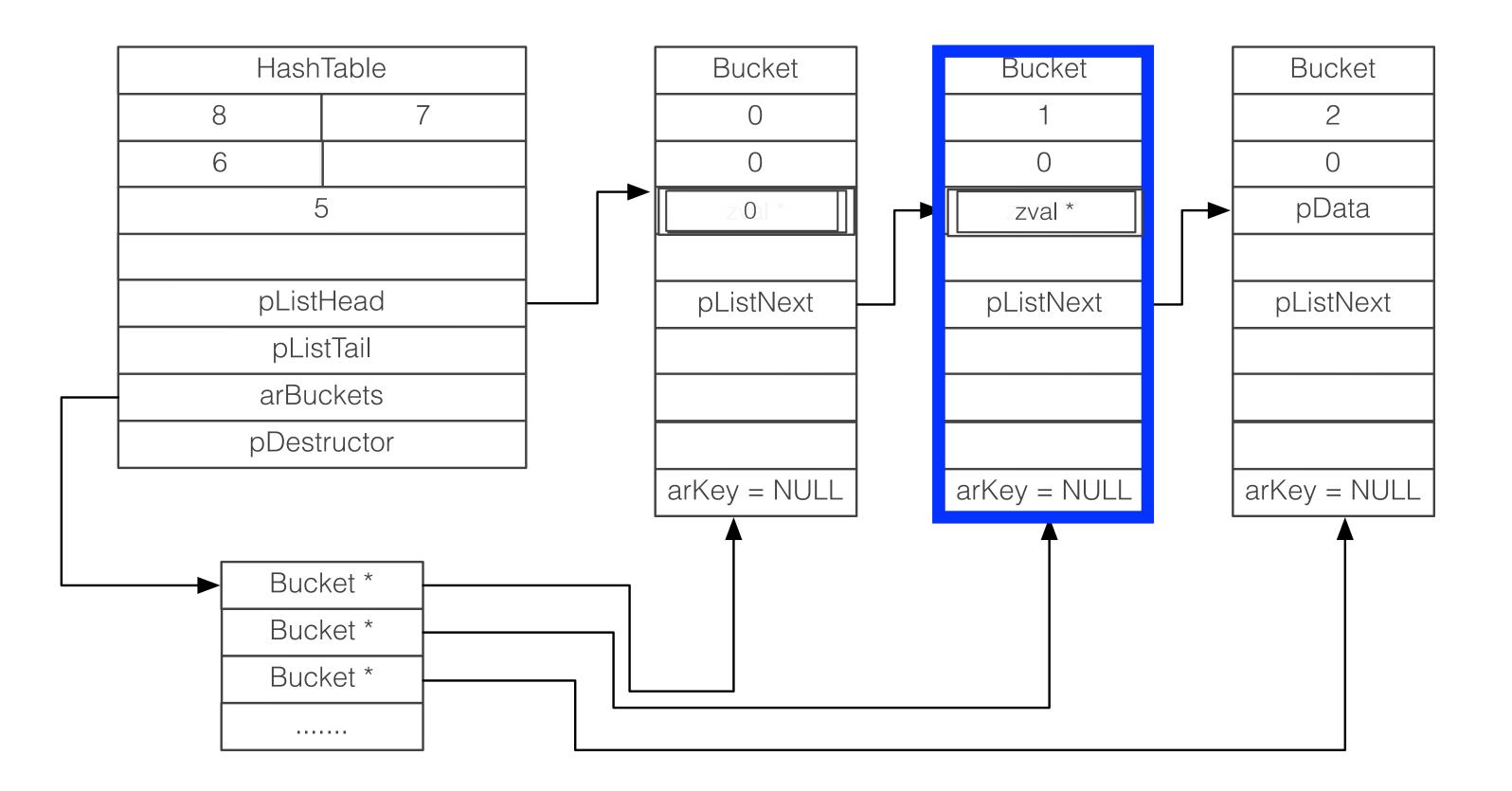


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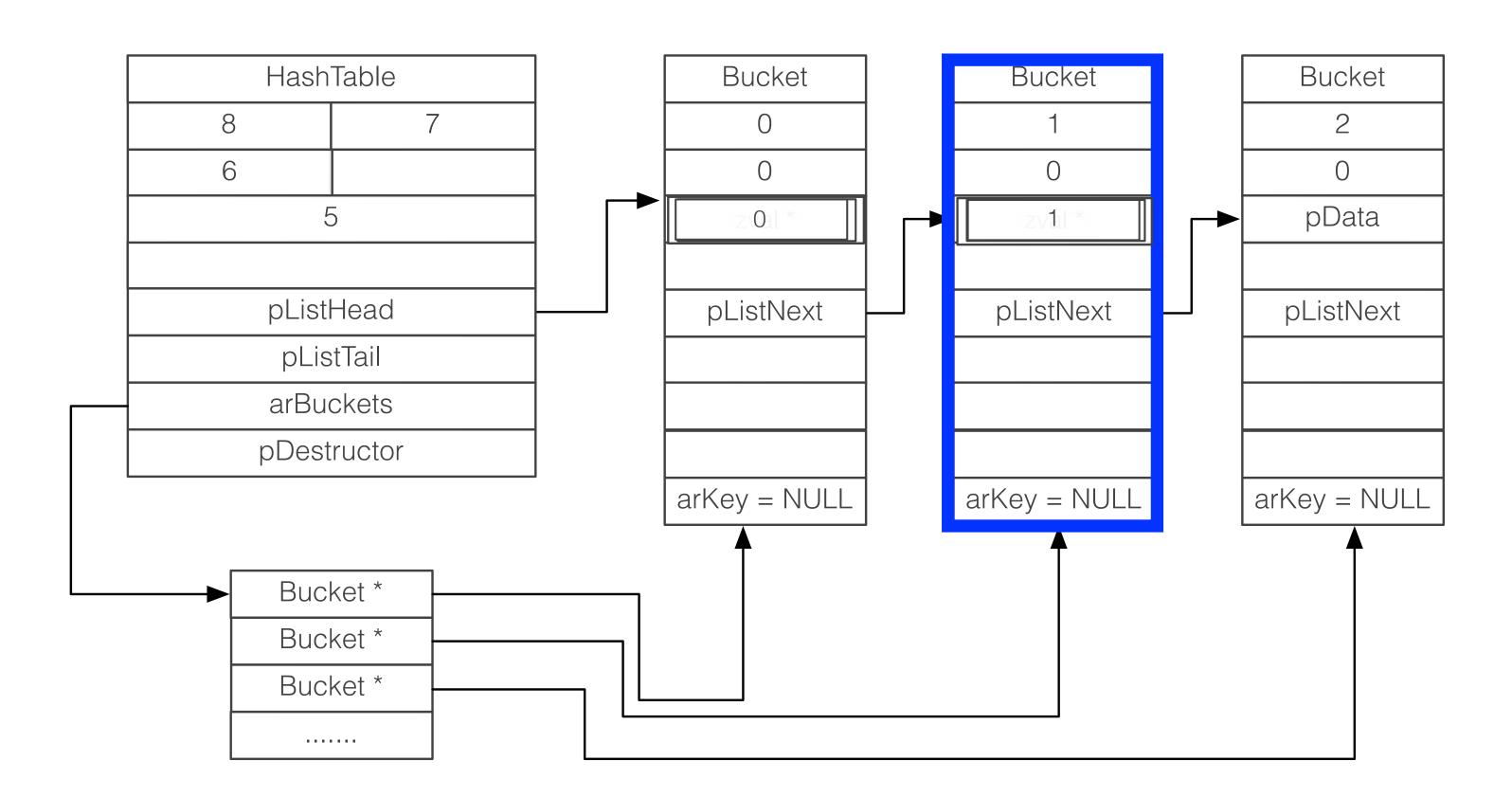


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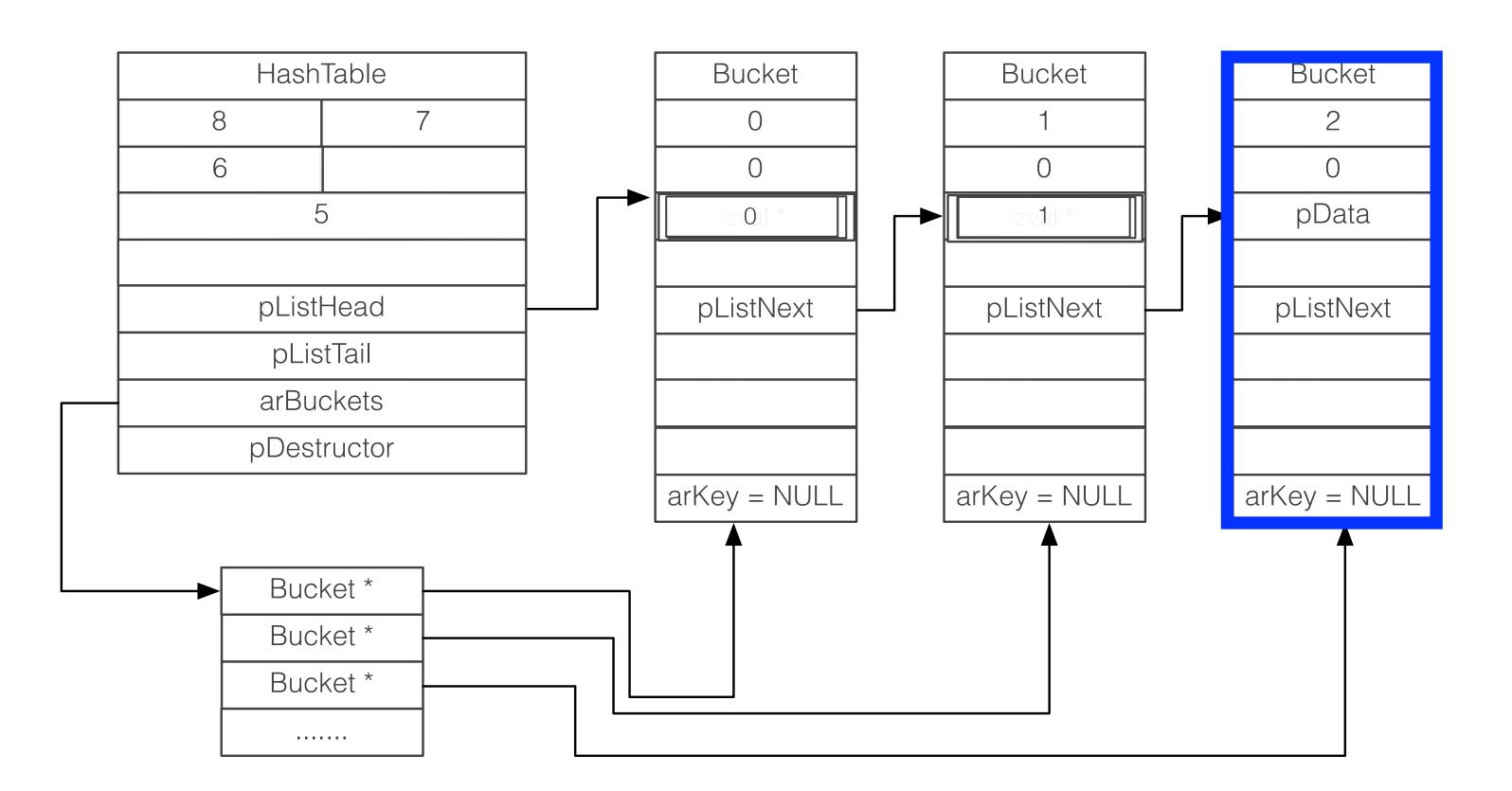


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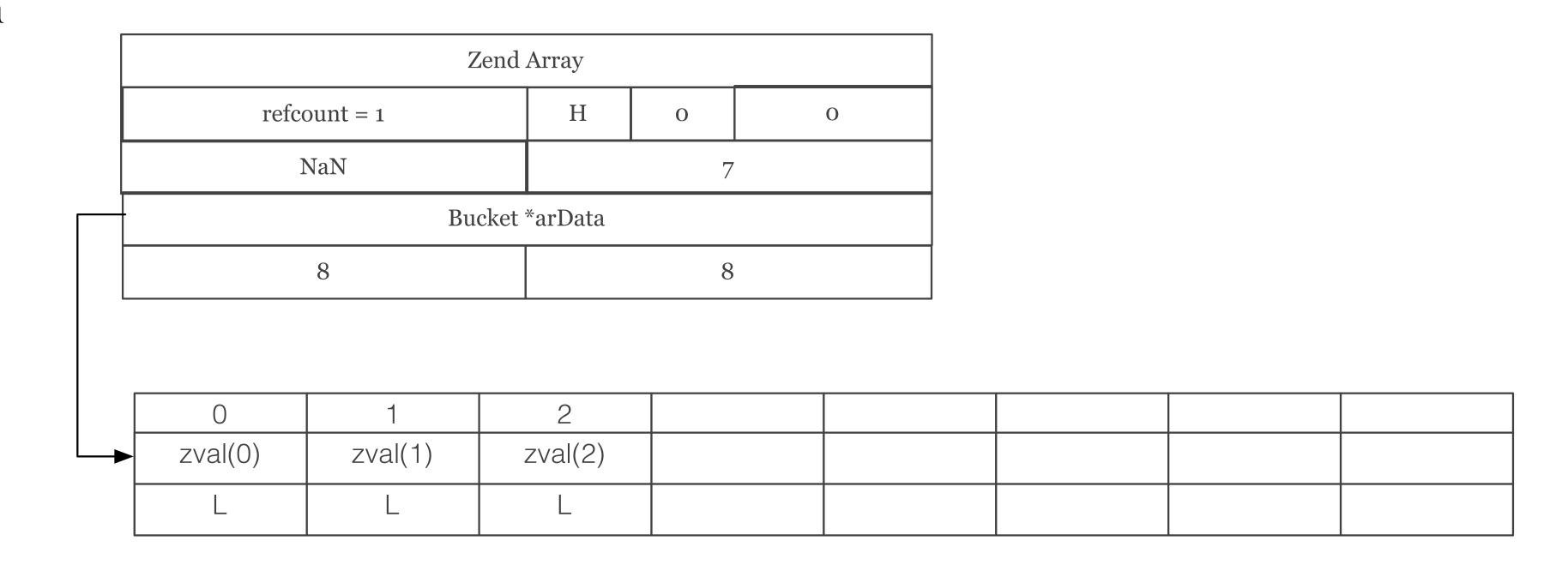




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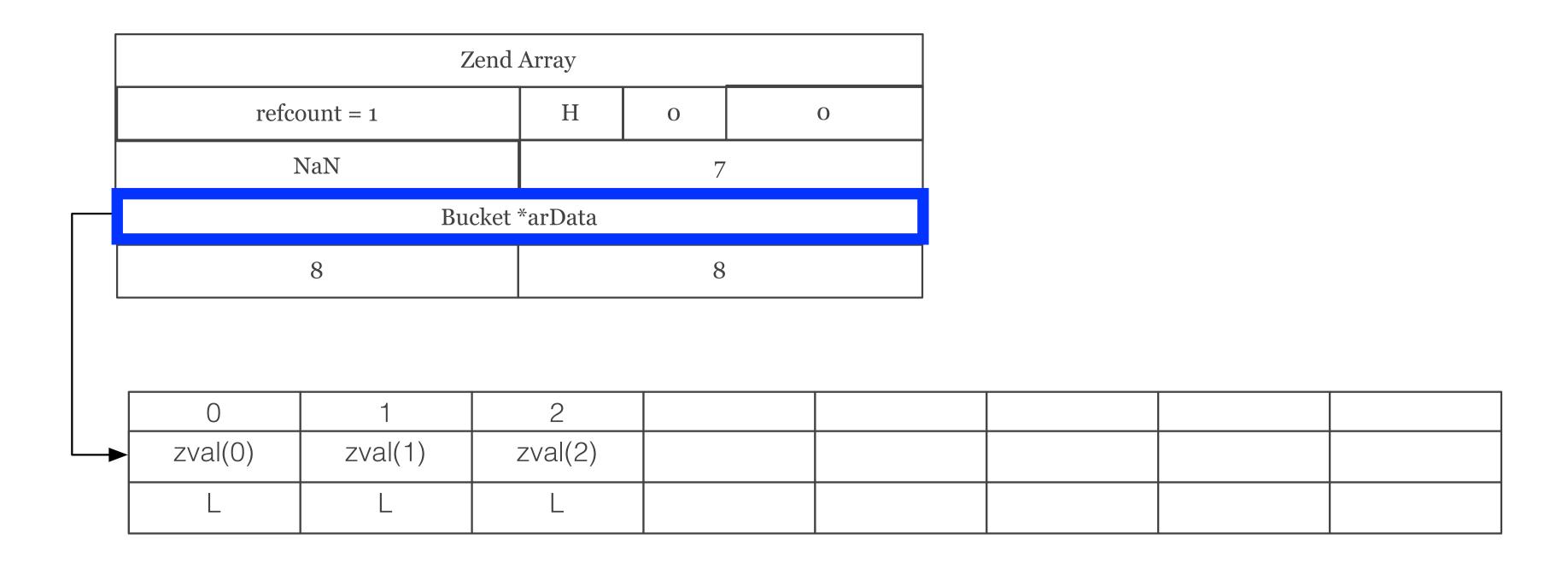


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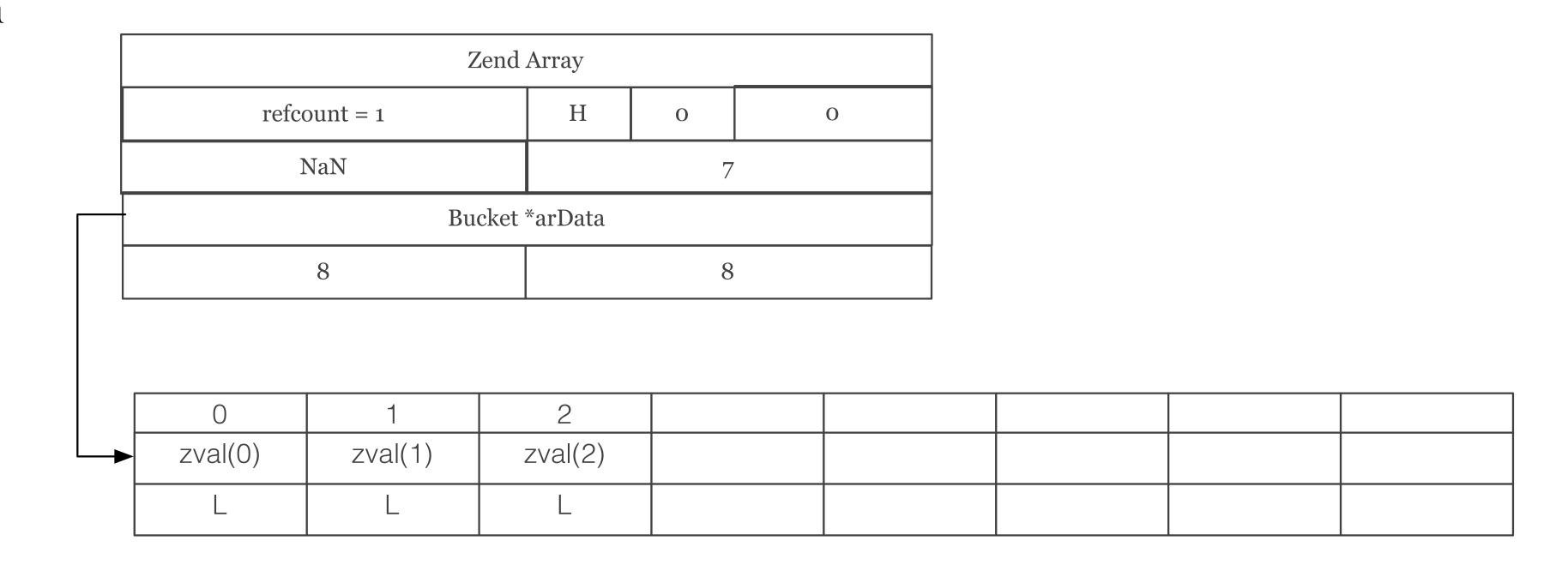


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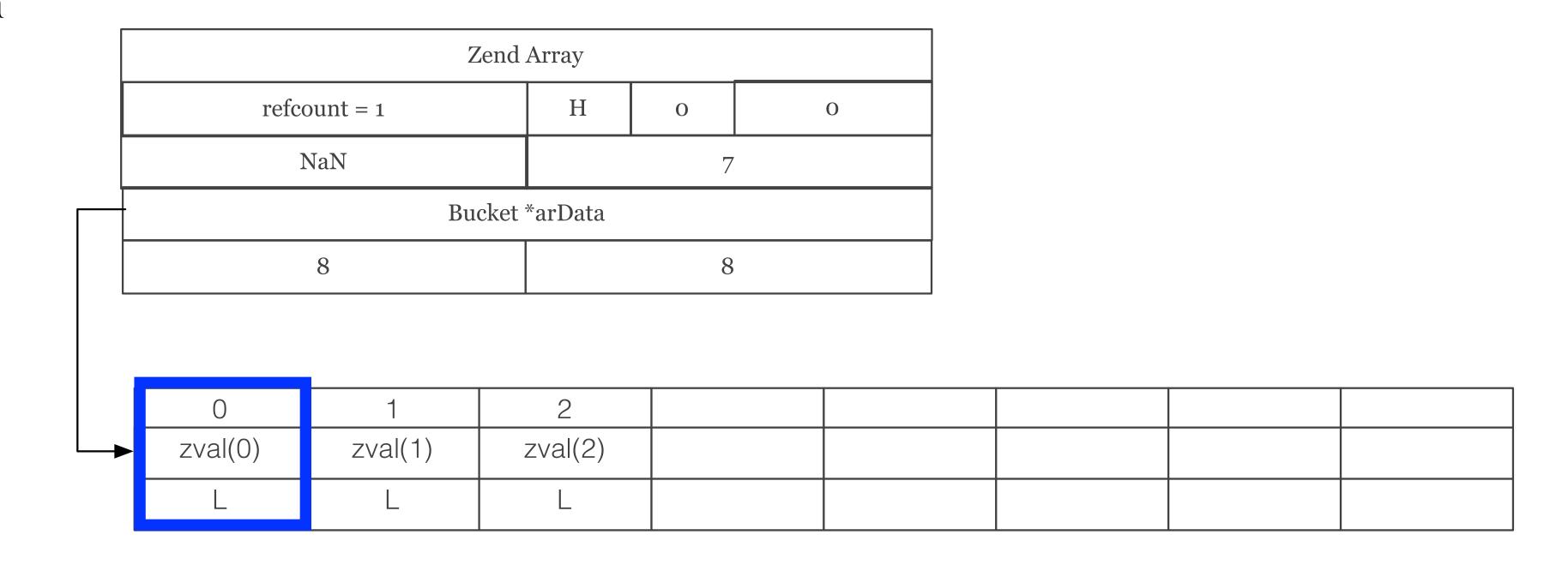


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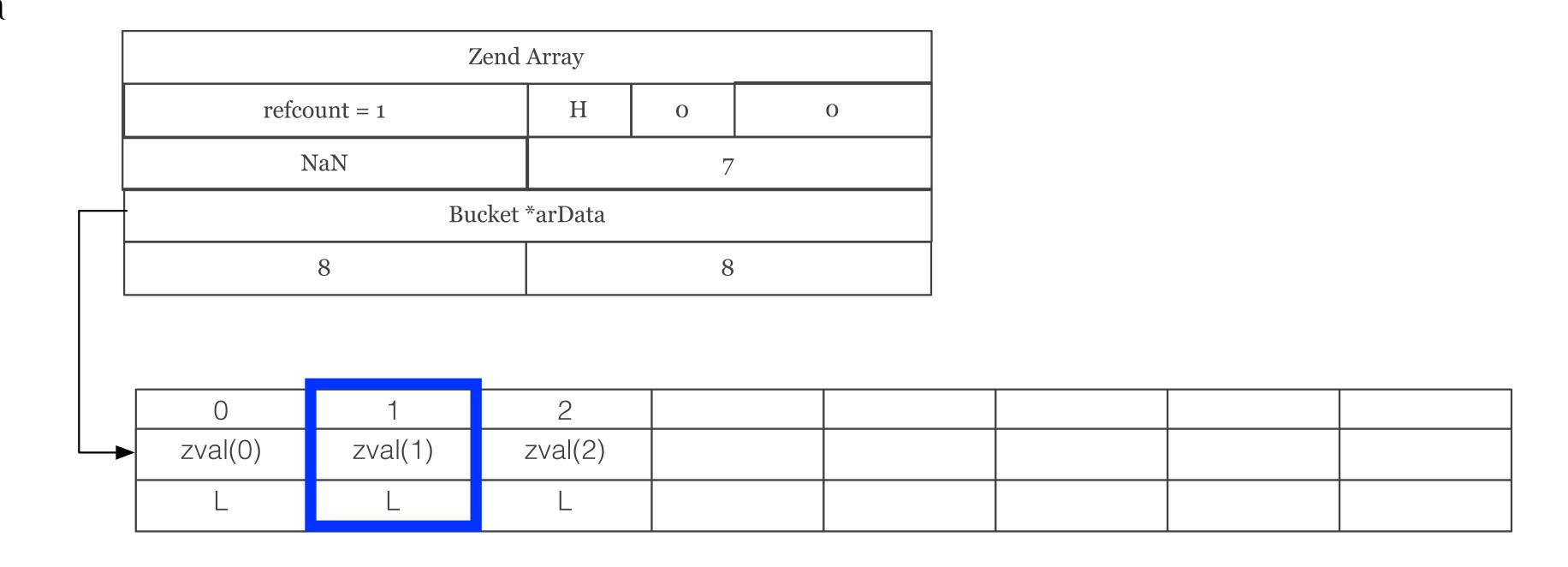


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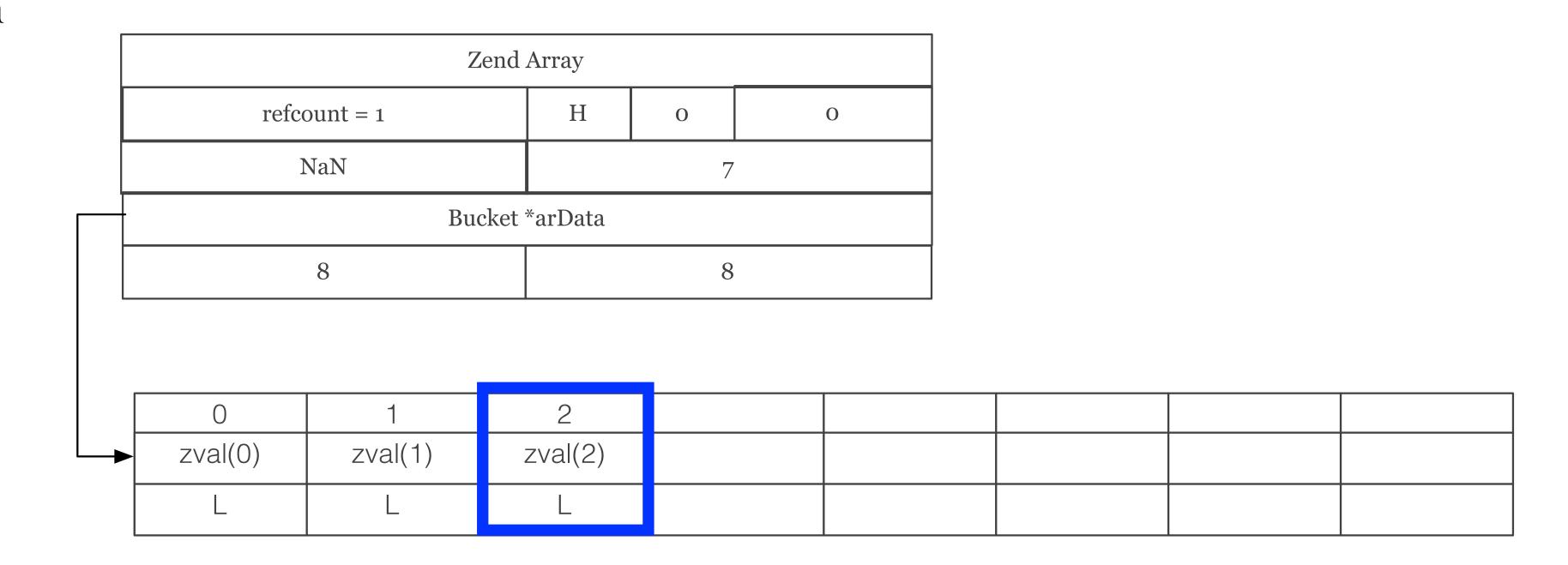


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```
function func() {
    $a = 1;
    $b = "a";
    $$b = 2; //build symbol table
    var_dump($a);
}
```



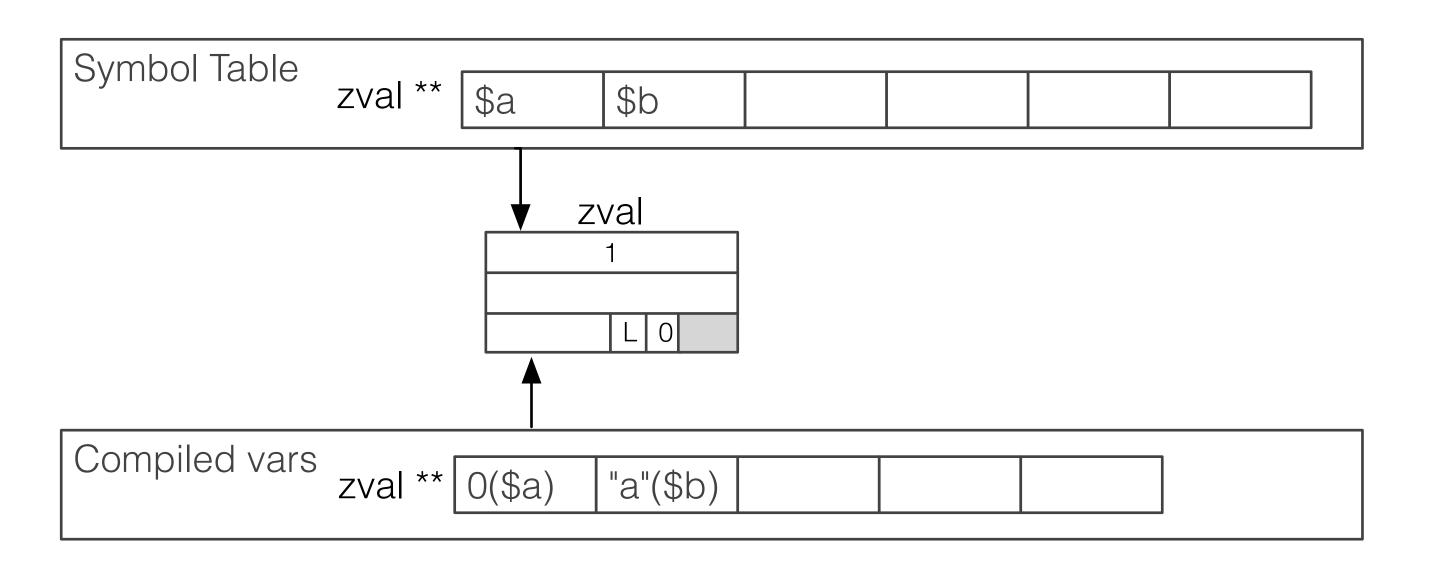
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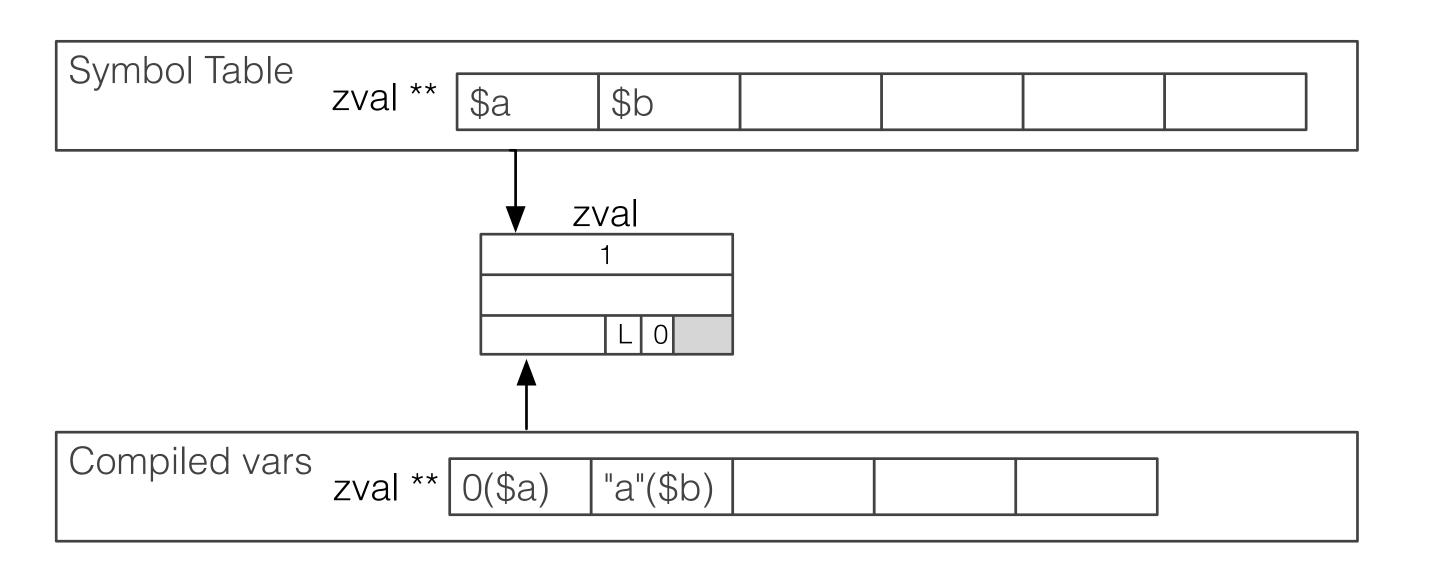




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But this is a problem now





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Symbol Table				
	\$a	\$b		
zval	1	"a"		
	L	S		

Compiled vars				
1	0(\$a)	1(\$b)		
zval	1	"a"		
_,	L	S		



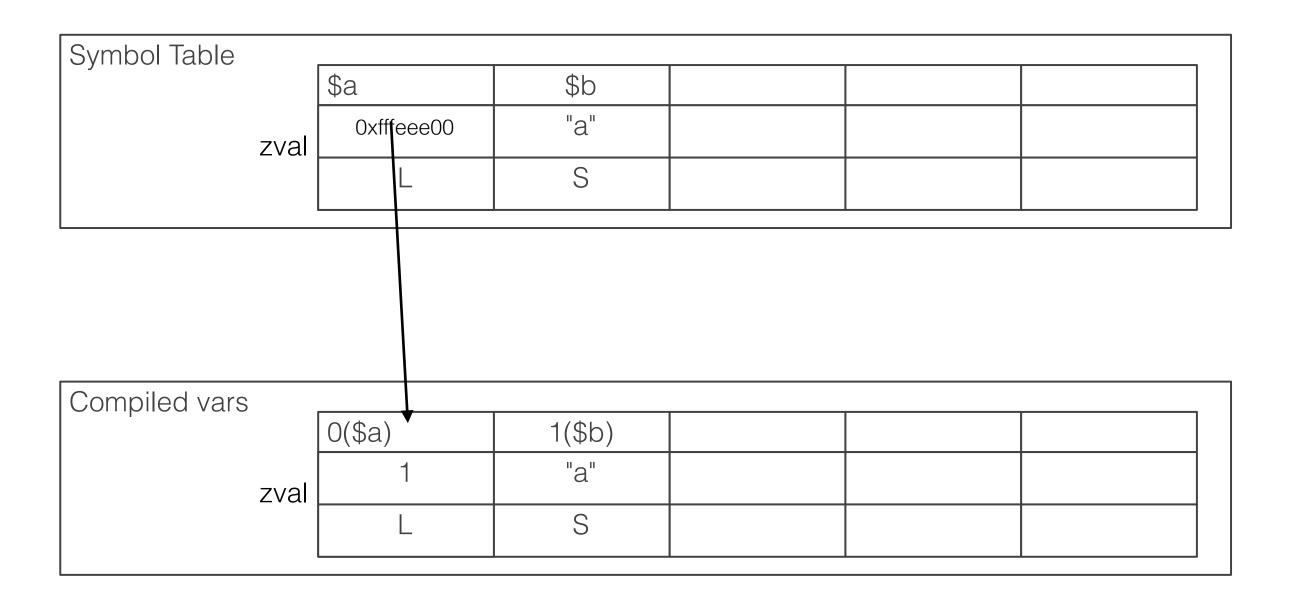
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Symbol Table					
		\$a	\$b		
	zval	0xfffeee00	"a"		
		L	S		
					J

Compiled vars				
'	0(\$a)	1(\$b)		
zval	1	"a"		
	L	S		

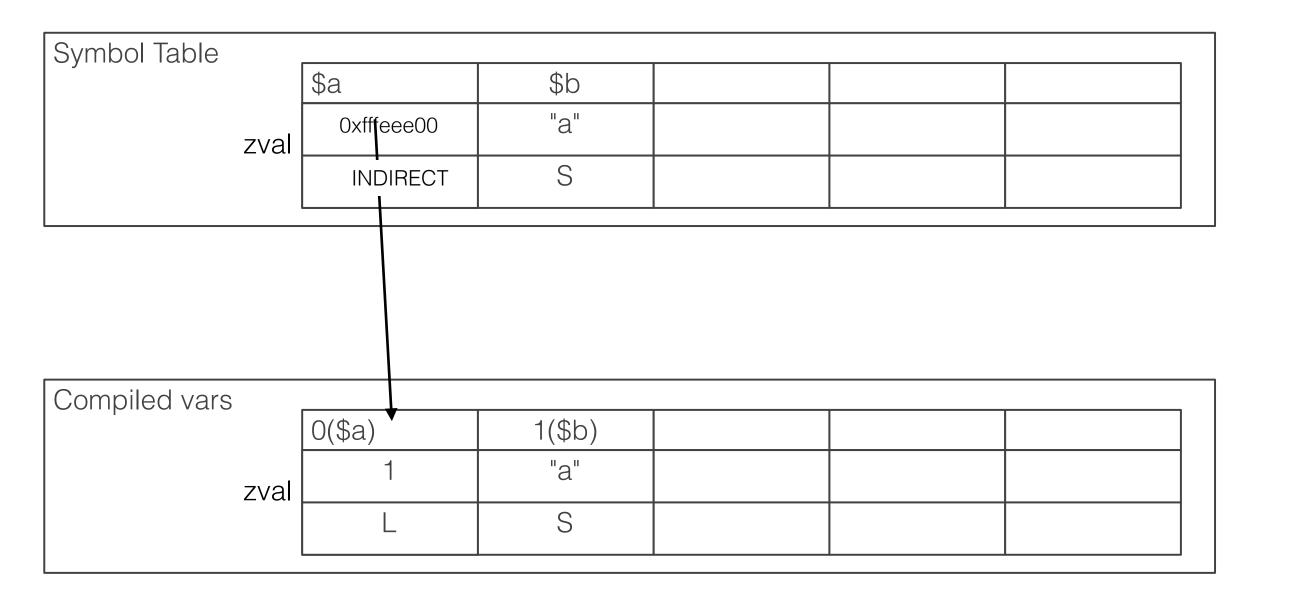


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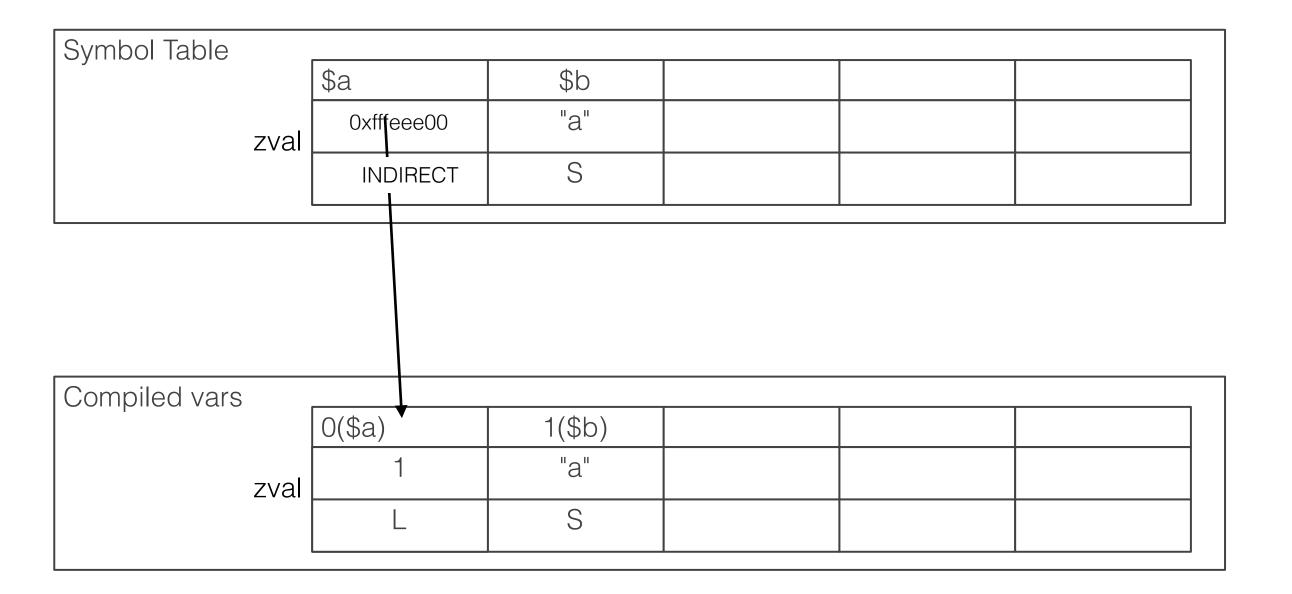


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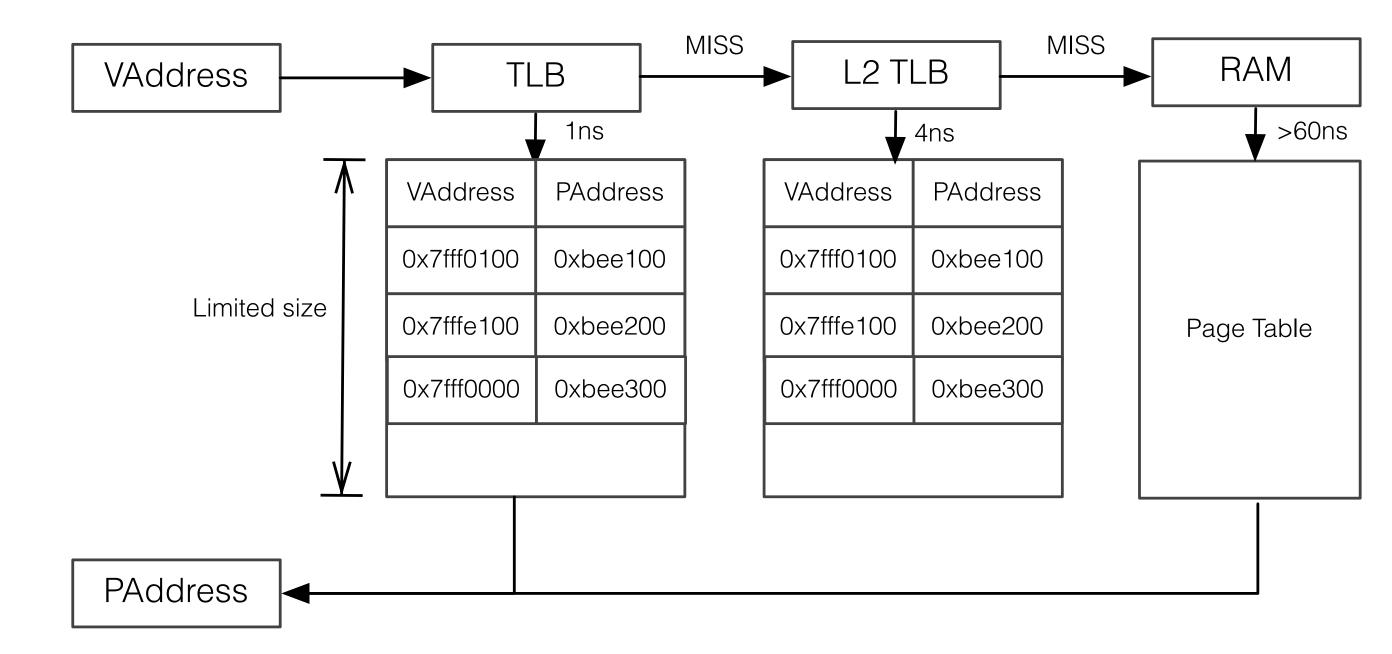
This is why IS_INDRECT was born



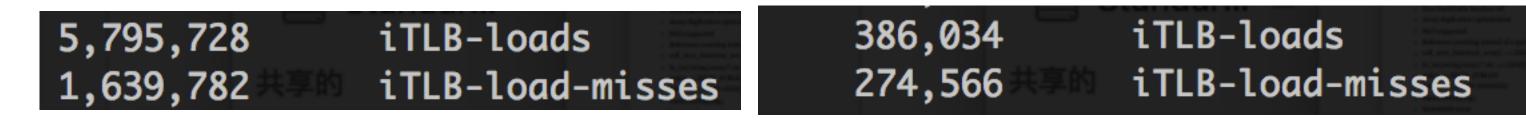


Huge Pages

- 2M(4M) Page Size
- Not swappable
- Reduce TLB misses
 - \bullet 64 * 4k = 256K
 - 8 * 2M = 16M
 - size php binary(02) text size $\sim = 10M$
 - opcache.huge_code_pages(iTLB)
 - shared memory(dTLB)
 - regular memory(dTLB)
- Hugepage is not always good:
 - SIGBUS on OOM after fork
 - Hugepage on NUMA



Translation Lookaside Buffer

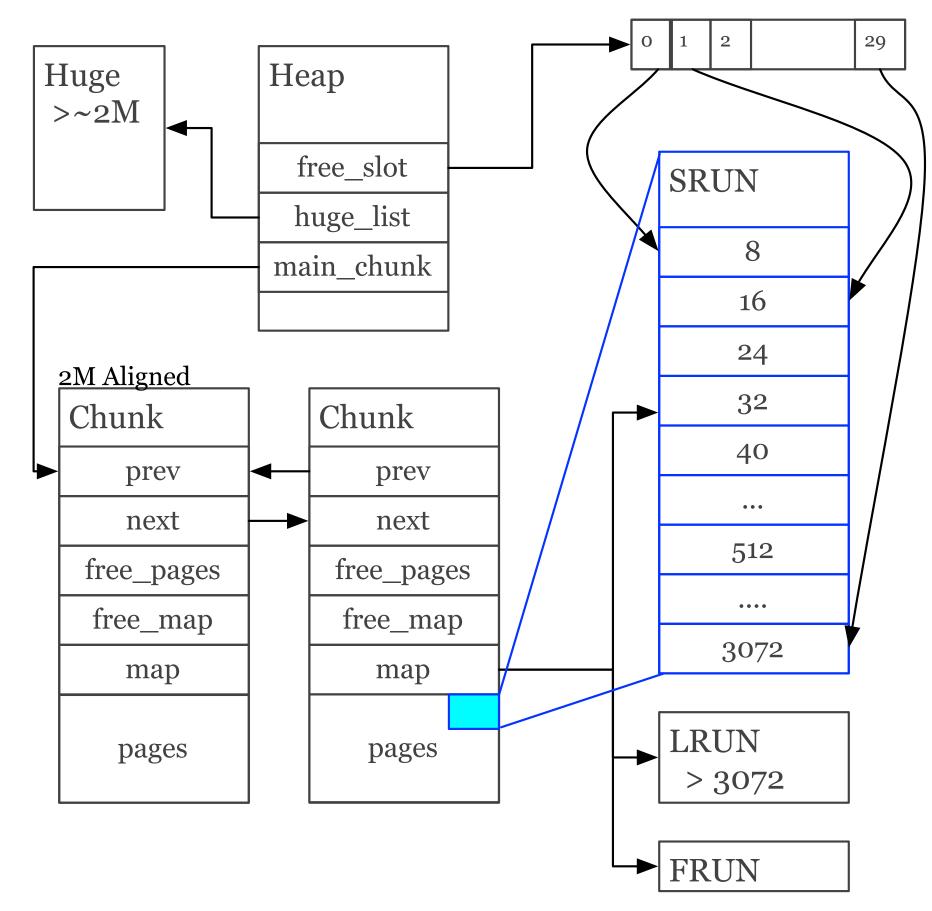


Wordpresss homepage 100 runs PHP5.5 iTLB stat PHP7 (with huge_code_page) iTLB stat



PHP7 MM

- New memory manager
 - Memory is allocated in pages
 - Pages are fixed sizes in one chunk
 - Chunk is 2M aligned
- Block info is unnecessary anymore:
 - $Chunk = Address \& \sim (2M 1)$
 - Page = Address & (2M 1)
 - efree_size
- Similar size mem are probably allocated nearly



PHP7 memory manager



'MEMORY' IS THE KEY

- Basically
 - Memory is reduced almost by half
 - Cache misses is significant reduced
 - TLB misses is significant reduced
 - Memory indirection is significant reduced



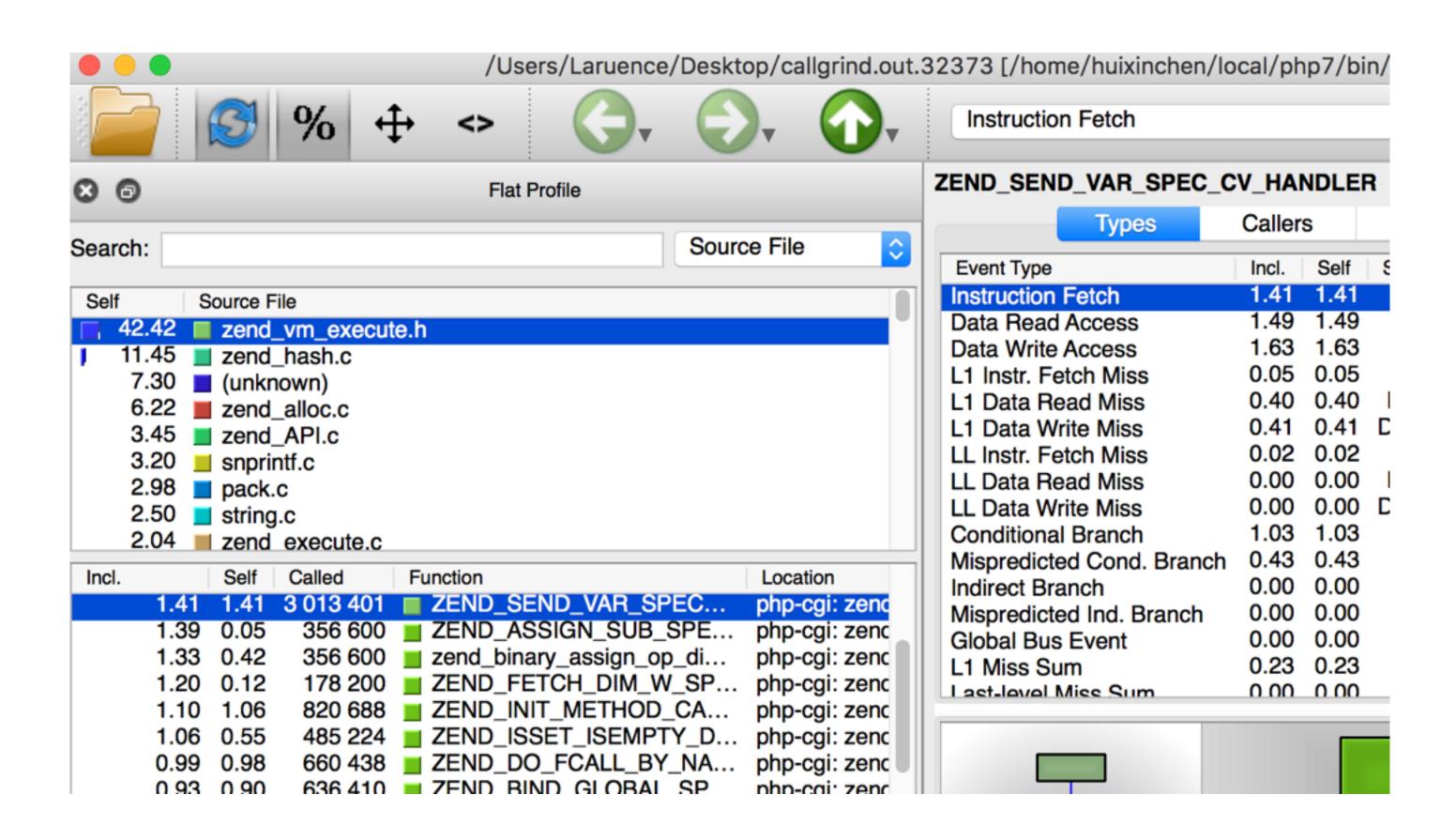
NOT ONLY, BUT ALSO (TL;DR)

- Zend VM refactor
- Supper global registers
- Huge Pages
- File based opcache
- No refcount for scalar types
- Function calling convention improved
- zvals are always pre-allcocated or allocated in stack(no more MAKE_STD_ZVAL and ALLOC_ZVAL)
- Faster string comparing also
- New HashTable iteration AP
- Array duplication optimization
- PGO supported
- Reference-counting instead of copying
- call_user_function(_array) => ZEND_INIT_USER_CALL
- Is_int/string/array/* etc => ZEND_TYPE_CHECK
- strlen => ZEND_STRLEN
- defined => ZEND+DEFINED
- Faster sorting algo
- Immutable array
- Fast arguments parsing API
- Optimized strings concatenation.
- **.....**
-



PHP7 PROFILING

- > 100% performance increased
- ▶ 60% IR reduced
- 40% memory usage reduced
- 20% branches reduced
- ▶ 15% iTLB misse reduced
- What a great life:)





PHP7 PERFORMANCE NEXT

- PHP 7.1
 - DFA optimization
 - Type inference
 - Type specific opcode handlers
 - Faster static vars binding
 - Dozens small improvements
 - > 30% performance improvement in bench.php already
 - > Significant performance improvement in reallife application
 - Alpha will be released in July 2016



Q&A