

Architecture & Design through the Code Base

- Up Front Health Warning
- This talk is very code-oriented
 - Will include mention of
 - locations in the code base
 - functions/methods and classes/types
- Point is to kill 3 birds with one stone
 - Why is OpenJDK built the way it is?
 - How is OpenJDK built the way it is?
 - Where is OpenJDK built the way it is?
 - i.e. Familiarization for the purpose of *hacking*

OpenJDK = JDK + JVM

- JDK Class Library
 - Java code & native C/C++ libraries
 - jre classes
 - deployed in jre/lib/rt.jar + ...
 - sdk classes
 - deployed in lib/tools.jar + ...
- Hotspot JVM
 - Compiled C++ code
 - Bootstrap into Java execution
 - Virtualize underlying OS/cpu
 - threads, memory, io, JIT, etc
 - deployed in jre/lib/<arch>/libjvm.so

OpenJDK = lots of JDK code + JVM

- JDK Class Library
 - big and still growing
- 5 sub-repos of Java code & native libraries
 - jdk
 - mostly jre classes (bootstrap, system, libraries)
 - a few sdk classes (e.g. jvmti support)
 - OS-specific subclasses – e.g. awt, Process, FileSystem etc
 - langtools
 - only sdk classes (javac, javadoc, etc)
 - corba, jaxp, jaxws
 - wt??? really Java EE not SE

jdk <-> hotspot interface

- API mostly functions declared as JVM_ENTRY
 - conventionally named JVM_Xxx
 - e.g. JVM_StartThread
 - can be called from JDK native method implementation
 - but . . .
- jnienv method RegisterNatives
 - native method fastpath to JVM_ENTRY function
 - called by class static init . . .
 - Thread, Compiler, Object, Class, System, ClassLoader etc

jdk launcher <-> hotspot interface

- launcher provided by jdk
 - in src/share/bin/java.[h/c]
 - used by java, javac etc
- small bootstrap API provided by libjvm
 - in src/share/vm/prims/jni.[h/cpp]
 - JNI_CreateJavaVM
 - ...
 - launcher also accesses VM functions via callbacks in
 - struct JavaVM
 - struct JNIEnv

OpenJDK = mostly hotspot (most interestingly)

- just single hotspot sub-repo
 - almost entirely C++ code
- ~90% generic (arch-neutral)
 - src/share/vm/<function>
 - each functional subdir is a src tree and include root
 - src/share/tools/<tool>
 - not part of JVM per se
 - libhsdis.so uses binutils to disassemble code

hotspot = many OS and cpu combinations

- code factored by os and/or cpu
 - src/os/<os>/vm,
 - src/cpu/<cpu>/vm,
 - src/os_cpu/<os>_<cpu>/vm
 - all are both src trees and include roots
- os includes
 - Windows, Linux, Solaris, AIX, BSD, OSX
- cpu includes
 - x86(_32/64), AArch64, PPC, Sparc, zero**
- os_cpu includes a *sparse* cross--product

hotspot: utility code

- many utility classes
 - general purpose in separate dirs – libadt, utilities
 - more specialized with client code – runtime/timer
- n.b. src/share/vm/utilities/debug.[hpp/cpp]
 - call these functions from gdb
 - find method for pc
 - print stack
 - dump threads, etc

hotspot: oops – Java data & metadata

- see src/share/vm/oops/oops.* oopsHierarchy.*
 - oopDesc == C++ overlay for any Java object

```
class oopDesc {  
    markOop _mark;  
    Klass* _klass;  
}
```

- oop == [C++ accessor for] Java reference
 - typedef class oopDesc* oop
- debug builds override operations via methods

```
class oop {  
    oopDesc *o;  
    bool operator == (void *) . . .  
    operator oopDesc*() . . .  
}
```

hotspot: oops hierarchy

- oop & oopDesc have a hierarchy of subclasses

```
oop  
    instanceOop  
    arrayOop  
        objArrayOop  
        typeArrayOop  
typedef xxxOopDesc* xxxOop
```

- also a couple of related types

```
markOop

- header element overlay for GC and lock operations

narrowOop

- special for when -XX:+UseCompressedOops
- expands 32 bit oop into 64 bit object address

```

hotspot: oops – metadata Klass hierarchy

- Klass -- models Java class as C++ type

Klass

InstanceKlass

InstanceClassLoaderKlass

InstanceMirrorKlass

- (for java.lang.Class instances)

InstanceRefKlass

ArrayKlass

ObjArrayKlass

TypeArrayKlass

narrowKlass

hotspot: runtime support layer

- in src/share/vm/runtime
- global configuration
 - i.e. -XX:[+/-]GlobalConfigVar[=value]
 - in globals.hpp
- execution support functions/types
 - locks, Java/VM threads, stack frames
 - handles (== GC-visible oop slot)
 - generic management of JITted stubs
 - see esp. sharedruntime.[hpp/cpp]
 - Java -> C++, Java --> Java link routines
 - C++ ineffables (e.g. cache flush)

hotspot: memory management

- utility classes and API definitions
 - in src/share/vm/memory & gc_interface
 - regions, chunks, free lists, barriers, card tables
 - reference processing
- specific implementations
 - under src/share/vm/gc_implementation
 - shared subdir
 - spaces & buffers, timers & counters, GC threads/policies
 - CMS, G1, Parallel, ParNew

hotspot : GC implementations CMS

- Concurrent Mark Sweep
 - Genarational GC
 - ParNew Young Gen
 - Eden + Pair of Survivor Spaces
 - Mark Sweep Old Gen
 - mostly concurrent
 - sweep to free lists
 - Fragmentation a problem
 - falls back to stop-the world serial compaction
 - Card Table a Problem
 - tracks Old -> Young Gen references
 - card mark can introduce cache contention

hotspot : GC implementations G1

- Garbage First
 - Generational
 - ParNew Young Gen
 - Region Based Old Gen Management
 - evacuate from most empty regions
 - compacts as it relocates
 - Large objects an issue
 - need to evacuate contiguous regions
 - Remembered sets a problem
 - remembered sets track inter-region refs
 - can be very large and can introduce cache contention

hotspot: interpreter(s)

- in src/share/vm/interpreter
- C++ Interpreter
 - conventional inner loop case switch interpreter
 - slow but easy to port
- Template Interpreter
 - dispatch table of 'per-bytecode' generated asm
 - Java stack <== machine stack
 - generated asm manipulates stack and/or VM state
 - dedicated machine registers for method & bytecode pointer
 - asm epilog increments bytecode and dispatches
 - '10x' faster than C++ interpreter

hotspot: runtime machine code generation

- in src/share/vm/asm & code
 - generic register & assembler classes
 - Register
 - cpu-dependent code defines actual register set
 - AbstractAssembler
 - cpu-dependent subclasses, Assembler, MacroAssembler etc
 - instruction patching
 - needed for dynamic call resolution & deopt
 - code management
 - buffers, blobs,
 - relocs, debug info
 - stub methods, compiled methods

hotspot: compiler interface

- in src/share/vm/compiler
 - compilation driver
 - API to queue requests
 - dedicated compiler threads
- in src/share/vm/ci
 - compiler <--> vm abstraction layer
 - limits compiler's knowledge of vm

hotspot: compilers C1

- client compiler
 - traditional optimizing compiler
 - good code
 - fast compilation
- good for desktop client apps
 - hardcore optimizing JIT would be JTL (Just Too Late)
- also used for -XX:+TieredCompilation
 - interpret (gather profile info) ==>
 - c1 compile (gather profile info) ==>
 - c2 compile

hotspot: compilers C2

- in src/share/vm/opto
- server compiler
 - *highly* performant code
 - slower but still $O(n \log(n))$ time for n bytecodes
- parses bytecode to ideal graph
 - most optimization at ideal level
 - main optimization scheme based on GCM/GVN (Click 95)
 - GVN provides highly efficient SSA data representation
 - combines control, dataflow, io and memory dependencies
 - type lattice supports very aggressive optimizations
 - some ad hoc graph rewriting

hotspot: compilers C2 back end

- in src/share/vm/adlc
- architecture description language compiler
 - lowering, scheduling, code generation, peephole optimization
- each per cpu back end provides ad file
 - register model
 - drives generic register allocator
 - lowering rules
 - matcher translates ideal node/subgraph --> insn (sequence)
 - insns linked to cost & pipeline model
 - scheduler tries to minimise cost & delays

C2 Compiler Algorithms

- Global Code Motion / Global Value Numbering, Cliff Click. ACM PLDI 95
- A Fast Algorithm for Finding Dominators in a Flowgraph, Thomas Lengauer and Robert Tarjan, TOPLAS 79
- Register Allocation & Spilling via Graph Coloring, G J Chaitin, SIGPLAN 82
- Escape Analysis for Java, Jong Deok-Choi, Manish Gupta et al, OOPSLA 99

hotspot os-dependent: examples

- os-specific global configuration
 - e.g. -XX:+UseTransparentHugePages
- signal handling
- mutexes & threads
- scheduling
- page & stack management
- timers & clocks

hotspot os_cpu-dependent: examples

- thread_local storage
- atomic load/store/xchg
- byte swap & copy
- thread stack management
- some signal handling (register 'fixing')

hotspot cpu-dependent: register model

- n.b. *all* cpu-dependent code in src/cpu/<arch>/vm
- register model
 - register_definitions_<arch>.*, register_<arch>.*
 - generic register declarations/definitions
 - vmreg_<arch>.*
 - cpu-specific register implementation

hotspot cpu-dependent: code assembly

- assembler_<arch>.*
 - encode cpu instruction set
- macroassembler_<arch>.*
 - encode logical ops as insn sequence
- interp_masm_<arch>.*
 - extend masm with extra ops for interpreter only
- nativeInst_<arch>.*
 - implement insn patching

hotspot cpu-dependent: runtime

- `sharedRuntime_<arch>.*`
 - generate Java --> C++ transition stubs
 - argument marshalling
 - register save/restore
 - native wrapper code
 - generate Java -> Java transition stubs
 - i2c/c2i stubs
 - exception_blob & handler_blob
 - deopt_blob & uncommon_path_blob
 - resolve_blob

hotspot cpu-dependent: runtime

- `stubGenerator_<arch>.*`
 - generates . . .
 - call stub (C++ --> Java)
 - catch unhandled excpn (C++ <-- Java)
 - forward_exception (Java <-- C++)
 - housekeeping stubs
 - atomic_xchg, atomic_cmpxchg, atomic_add
 - fences & memory barriers
 - stack walking
 - special case math code
 - inline copy

hotspot cpu-dependent: template interpreter

- `templateTable_<arch>.*`
 - methods to generate templates
 - one method per bytecode insn

```
void TemplateTable::dup() {  
    // stack ... a  
    _masm.load_ptr(0, rax);    // plant stack load  
    _masp.push_ptr(rax);      // plant stack push  
}    // stack: ..., a, a
```
 - methods to generate inline auxiliary code
 - e.g. resolve class or member, initialize classpool constant
 - `prepare_invoke()`
 - `load_field_cp_cache_entry`

hotspot cpu-dependent: template interpreter

- `templateInterpreterGenerator_<arch>.*`
 - methods to generate interpreter-specific stubs
 - normal call frame setup
 - native call frame setup
 - exception handling
 - exception throwing
 - including special exception throw cases
 - array bounds
 - class cast . . .
 - used where templates require special case handling
 - plant load and jump to stub

hotspot cpu-dependent: c1 implementation

- whole host of c1_Xxx files including
 - global config
 - c1_globals_<arch>.hpp
 - its own LIR and LIR optimizer
 - c1_LIRGenerator_<arch>.cpp
 - c1_LIRAssembler_<arch>.cpp
 - register allocator
 - c1_LinearScan_<arch>.cpp
 - assembler and runtime support
 - c1_MacroAssembler_<arch>.cpp
 - c1_Runtime_<arch>.cpp
 - c1_CodeStubs_<arch>.cpp

hotspot cpu-dependent: c2 implementation

- very few files – code mostly generated by adlc
 - global config
 - c2_globals_<arch>.hpp
 - declarative architecture description (very large)
 - <arch>.ad
 - registers & register classes
 - encodings
 - frame layout & calling convention
 - processor pipeline model
 - operand and instruction matching rules
 - peephole optimization matching rules
 - inline code
 - useful docn in ad files – helps to compare across ports