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# Context Threading: A flexible and efficient dispatch technique for virtual machine interpreters

Marc Berndt  
Benjamin Vitale  
Mathew Zaleski  
Angela Demke Brown

# Interpreter performance

- Why not just JIT?
  - High performance JITs still interpret
  - People use interpreted languages that don't yet have JITs
  - They still want performance!
- 30-40% of execution time is due to branch misprediction
- Our technique eliminates 95% of branch mispredictions

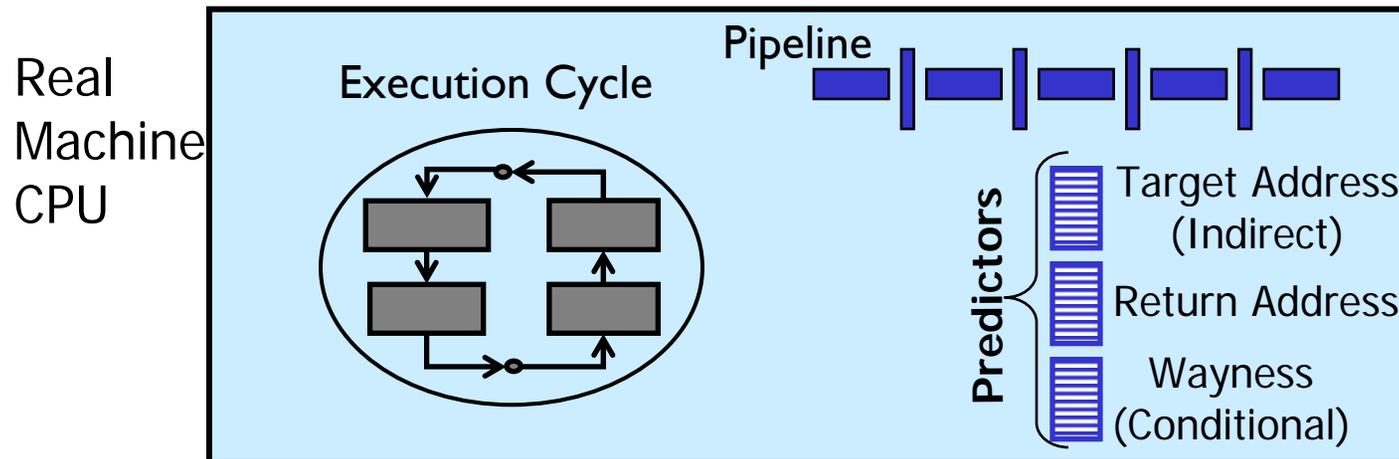
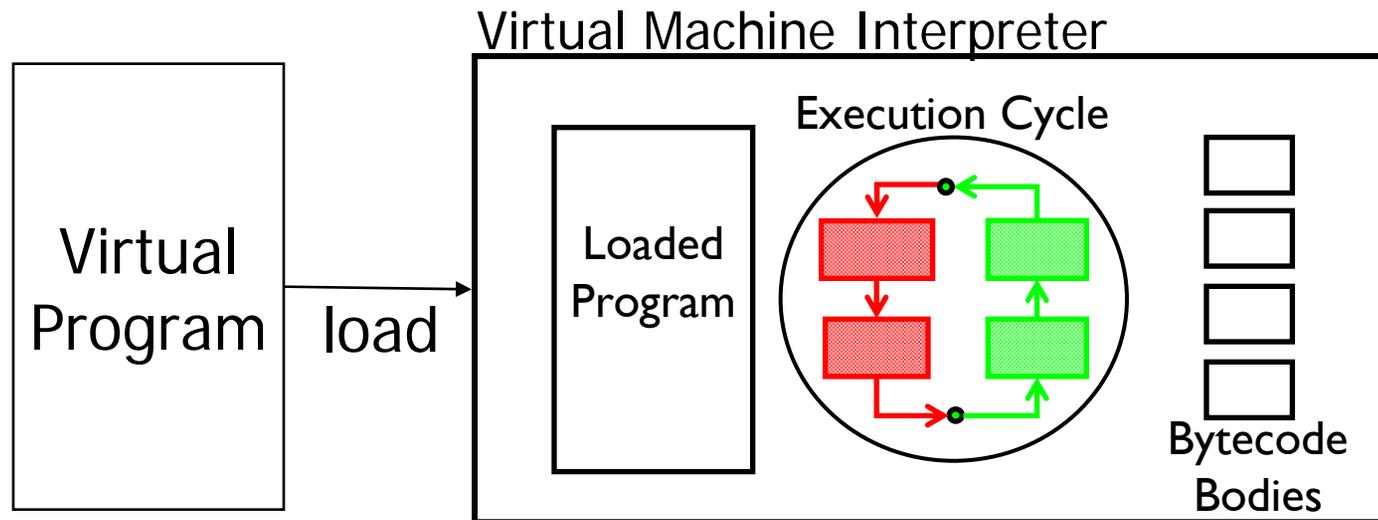
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# Overview

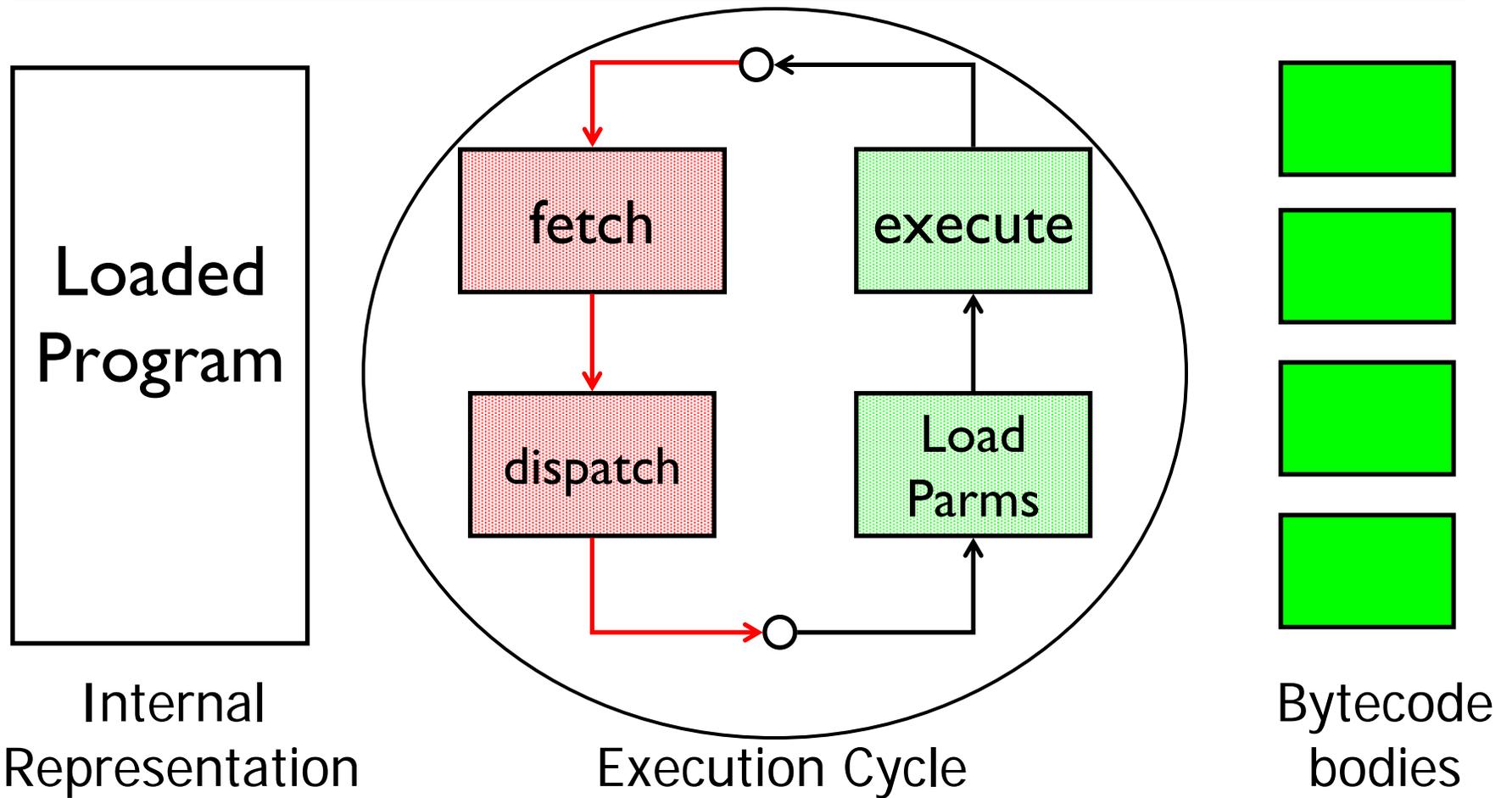
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- ✓ Motivation
  - Background: The Context Problem
  - Existing Solutions
  - Our Approach
  - Inlining
  - Results

# A Tale of Two Machines



# Interpreter

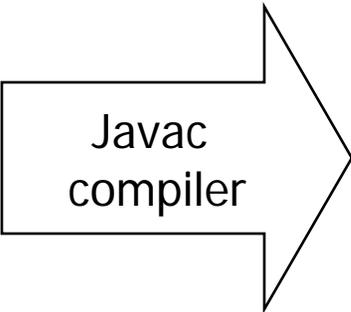


# Running Java Example

## Java Source

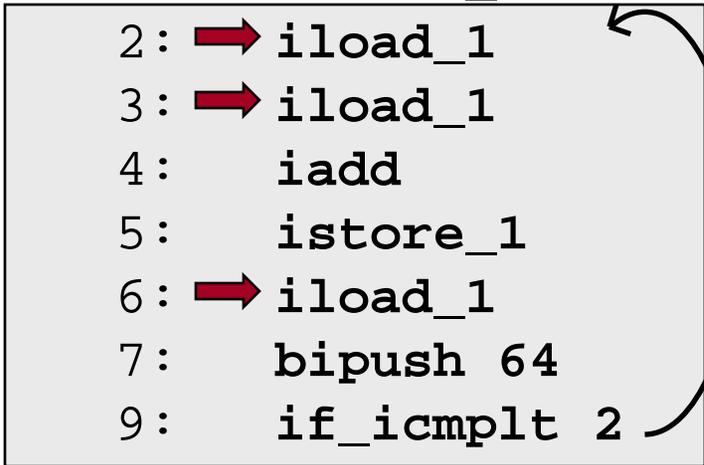
```
void foo(){  
  int i=1;  
  do{  
    i+=i;  
  } while(i<64);  
}
```

Javac  
compiler



## Java Bytecode

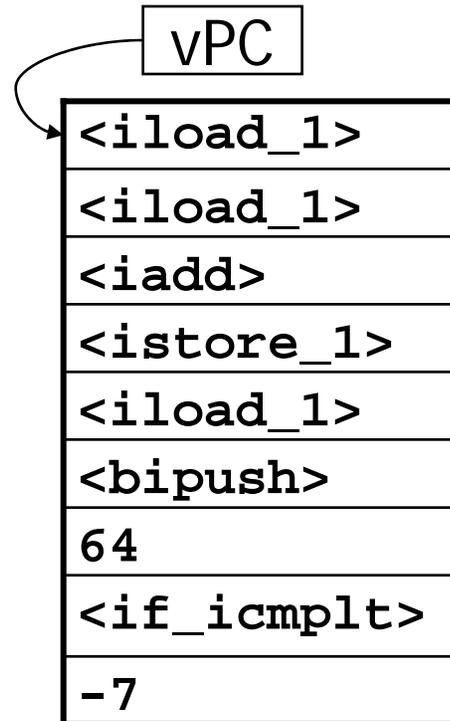
```
0:   iconst_0  
1:   istore_1  
2:   → iload_1  
3:   → iload_1  
4:   iadd  
5:   istore_1  
6:   → iload_1  
7:   bipush 64  
9:   if_icmplt 2  
12:  return
```



# Switched Interpreter

```
...  
iload_1  
iload_1  
iadd  
istore_1  
iload_1  
bipush 64  
if_icmplt 2  
...
```

Virtual  
Program



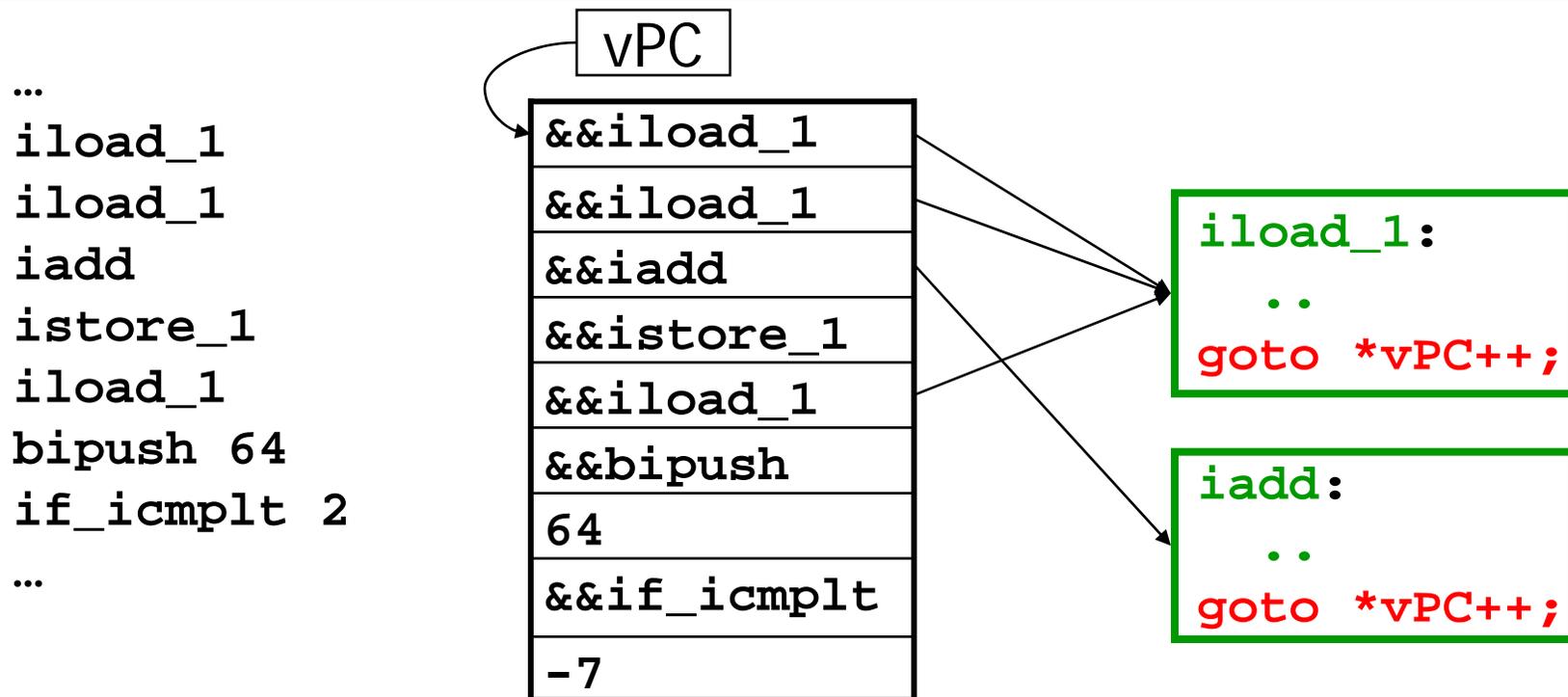
Internal  
Representation

```
while(1){  
  switch(*vPC++){  
    case iload_1:  
      ..  
      break;  
    case iadd:  
      ..  
      break;  
  }  
};
```

Switched Body  
Implementation

👉 Simple, portable and extremely slow

# Direct Threaded Interpreter

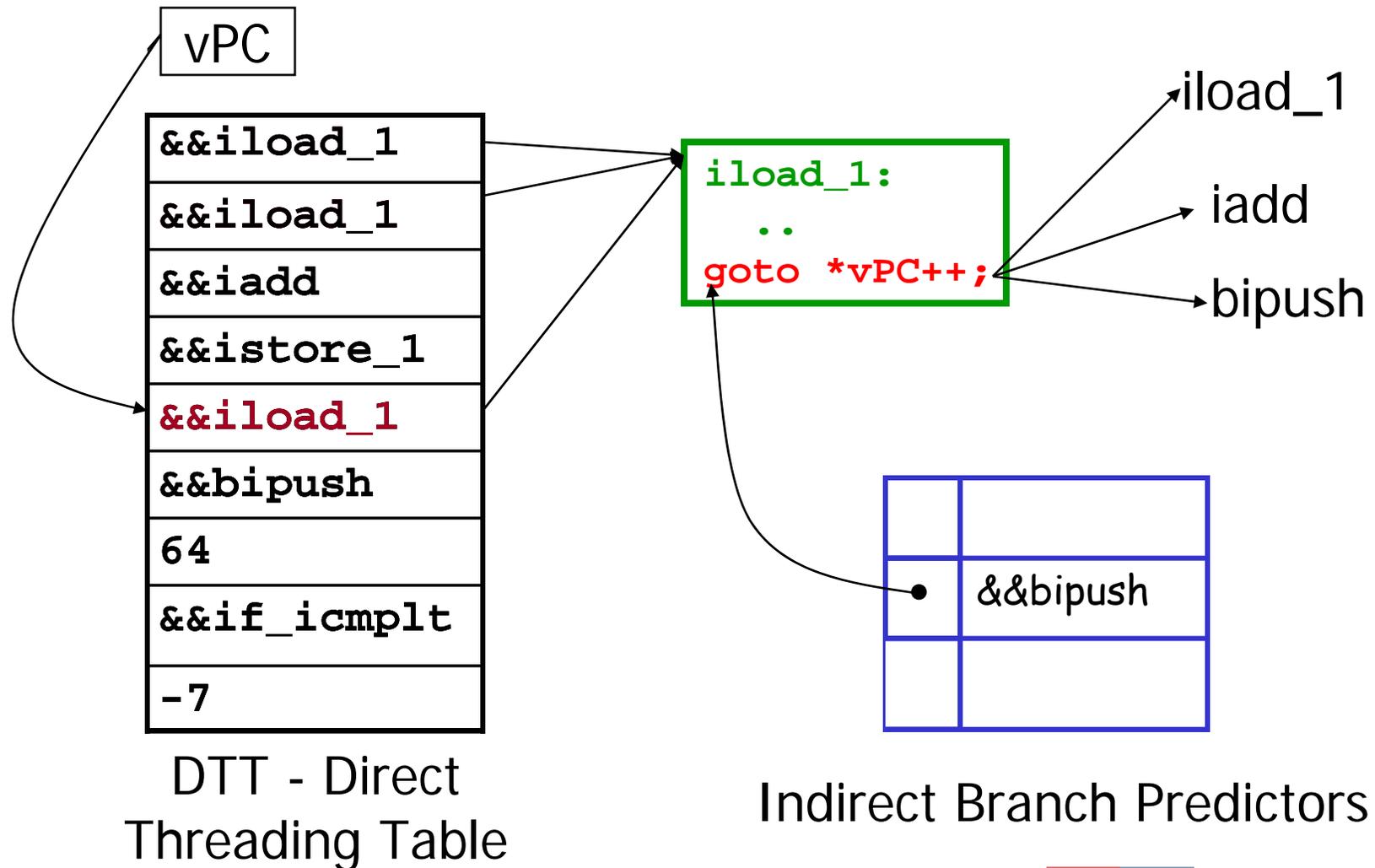


Virtual  
Program

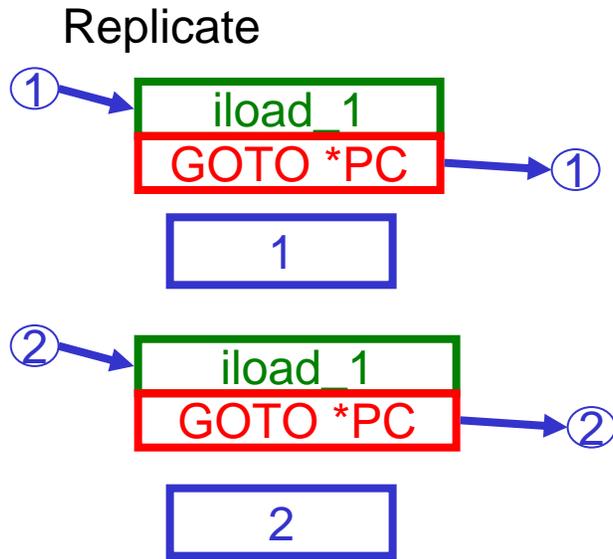
DTT - Direct  
Threading Table

👉 Target of computed goto is data-driven

# Context Problem

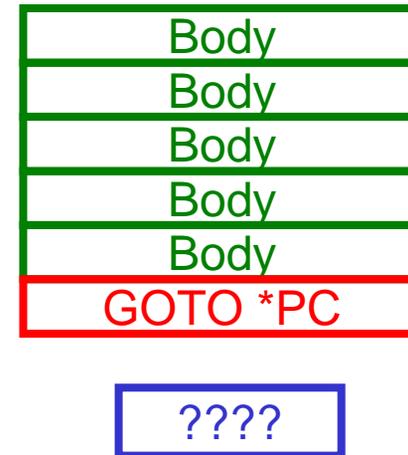


# Existing Solutions



Ertl & Gregg:  
Bodies and Dispatch  
Replicated

Super Instruction



Piumarta & Ricardi :  
Bodies Replicated

👉 Limited to relocatable virtual instructions

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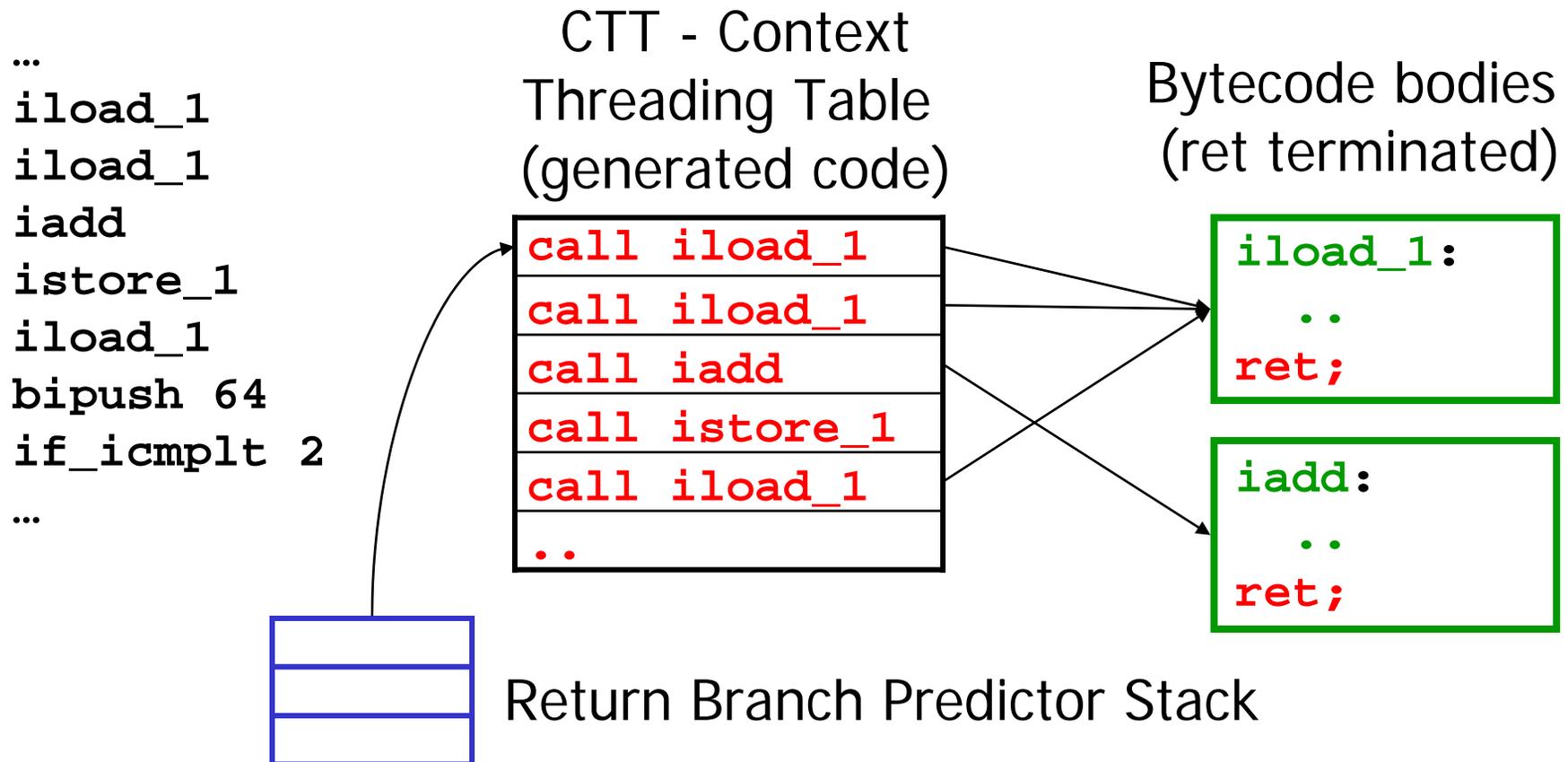
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# Key Observation

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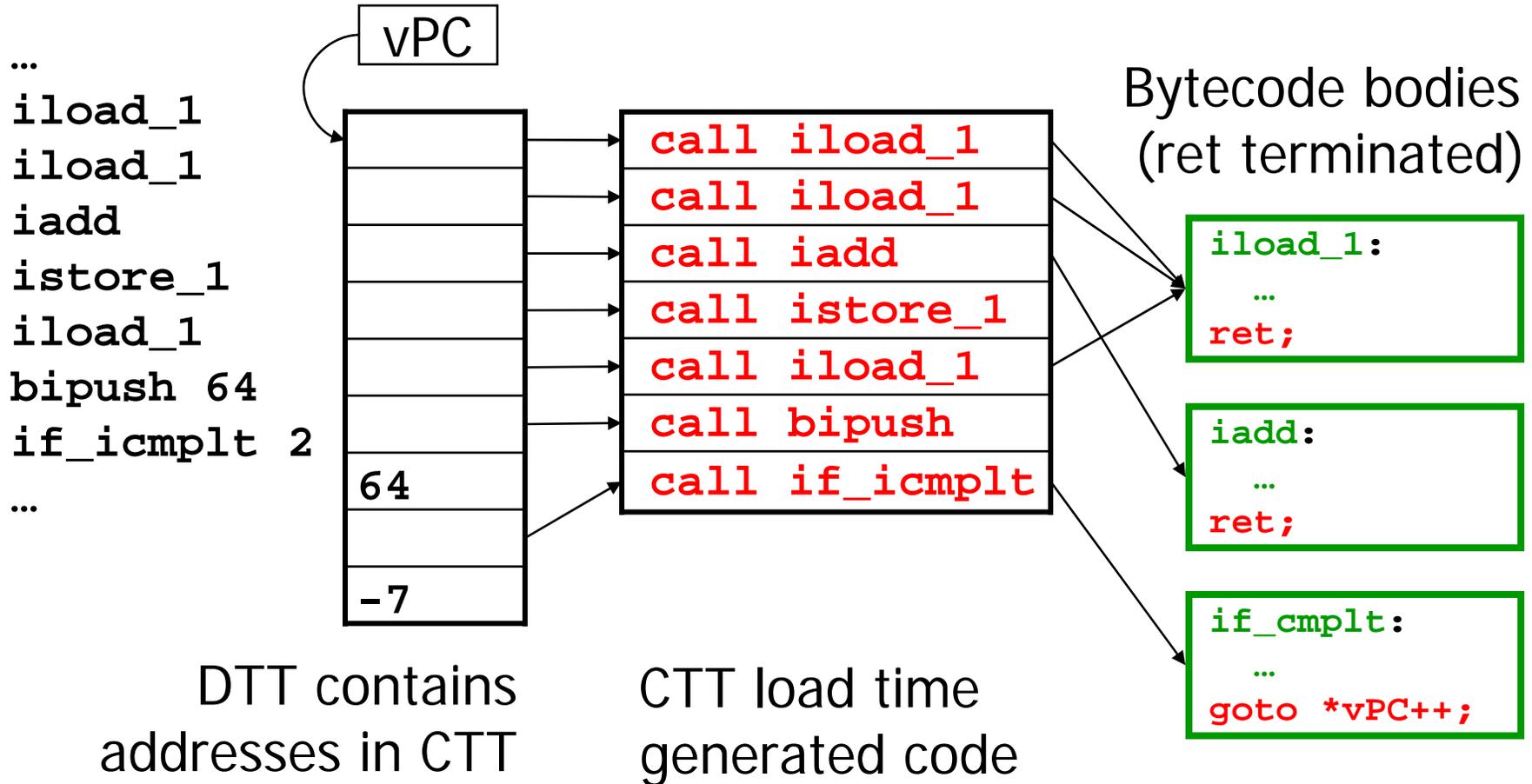
- Virtual and native control flow have same branch types
    - Linear (not really a branch)
    - Conditional
    - Calls and Returns
    - Indirect
  - Hardware has predictors for each type
- 👉 **Solution: Leverage hardware predictors**

# Essence of our Solution



👉 Package bodies as subroutines and call them

# Context Threading



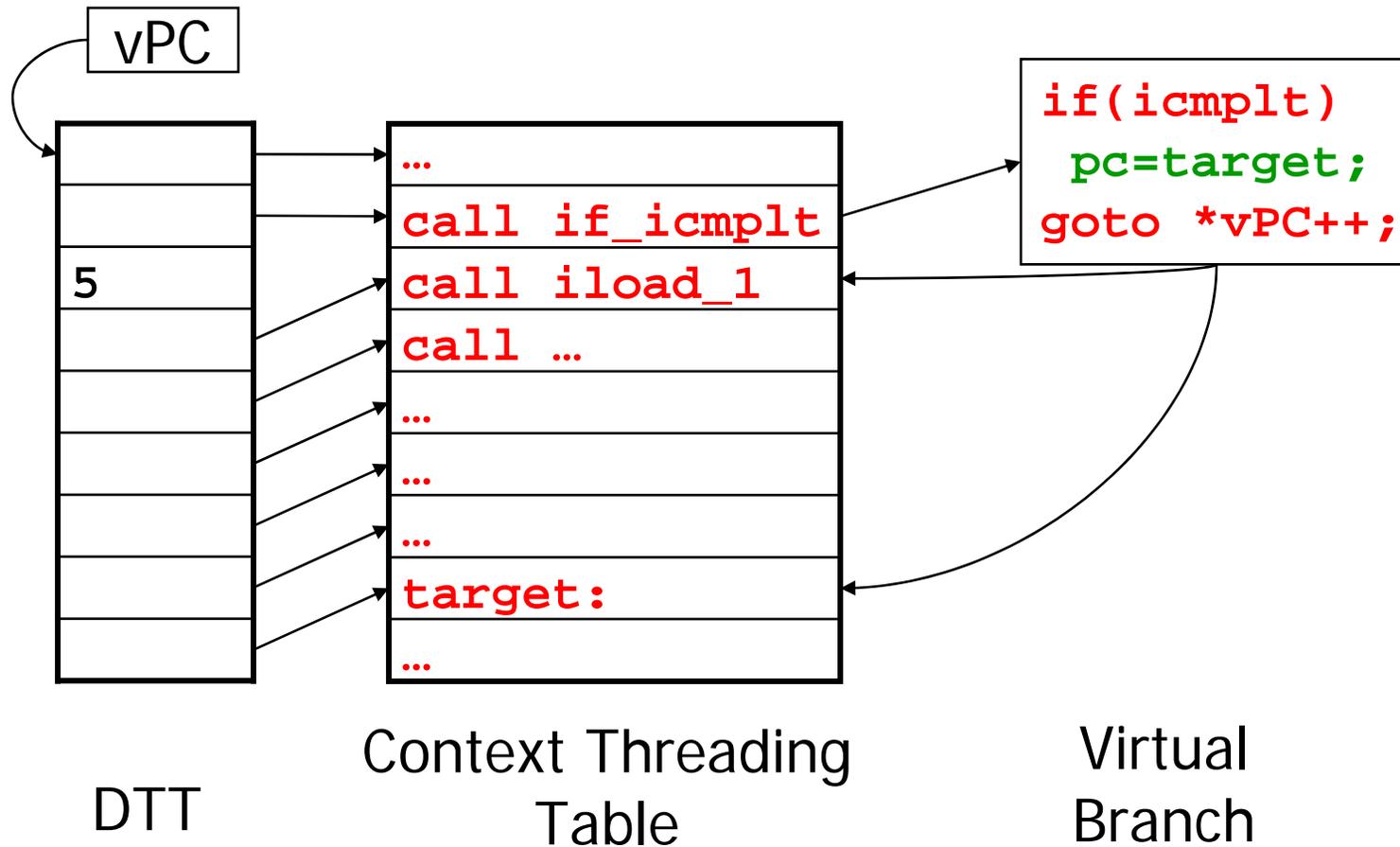
👉 Generate calls into the CTT at load time

# The Context Threading Table

- A sequence of calls
- A sequence of generated instructions
- An internal representation of the program's control flow
  - Virtual branches are also control flow

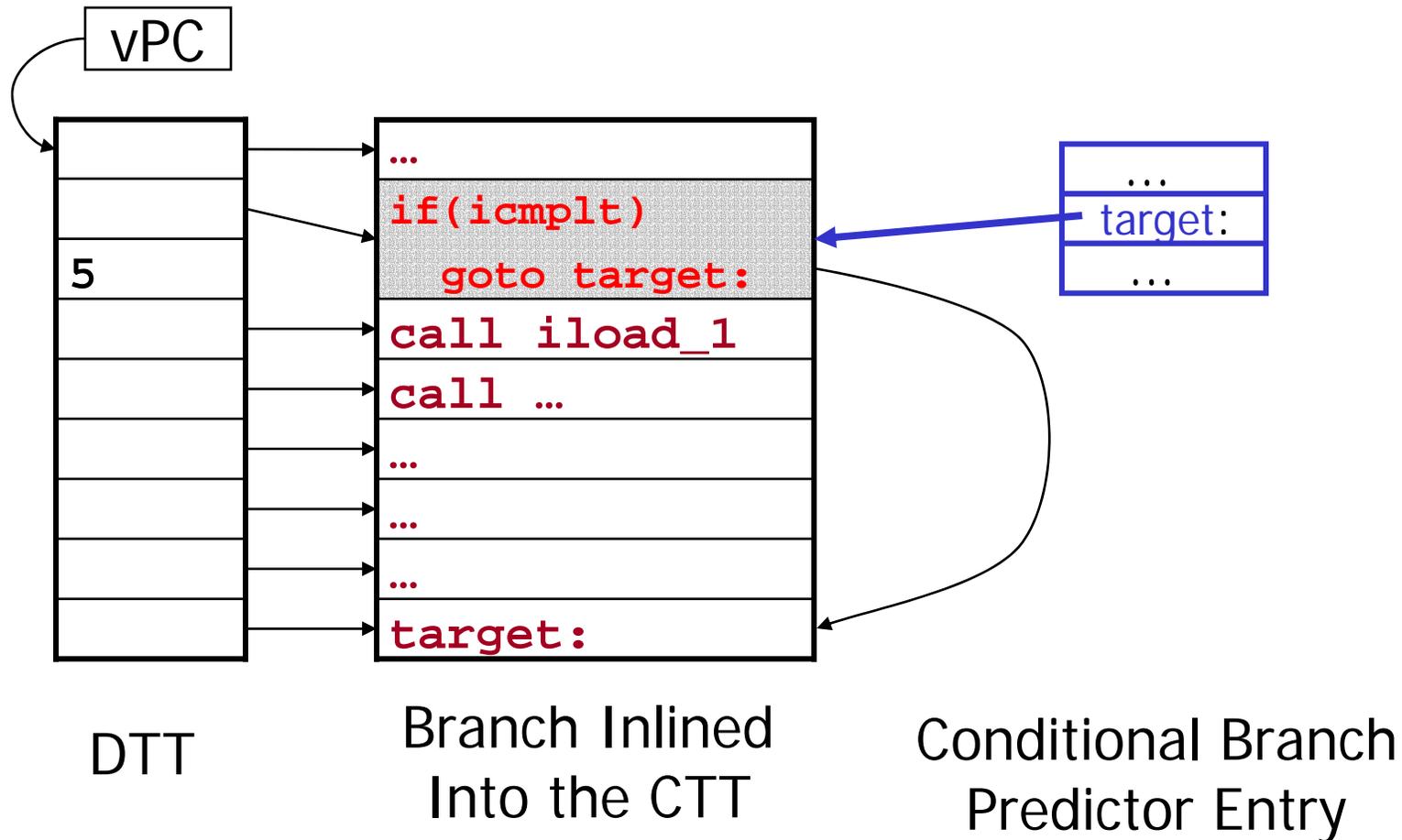
☞ Can virtual branches go into the CTT?

# Virtual Branches



👉 Context problem is worse for virtual branches

# Specialized Branch Inlining



👉 Inlining conditional branches provides context

# Tiny Inlining

- Context Threading is a dispatch technique
  - But, we inline branches
- Some non-branching bodies are very small
  - Why not inline those?

👉 Inline all tiny linear bodies into the CTT

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# What can go in the CTT?

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- Calls to bodies
- Inlined bodies
- Mixed-Mode virtual machine?
- Partially Inlined bodies
- Calls to subroutines that aren't bytecodes
- Generated code

👉 Performance?

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# Overview

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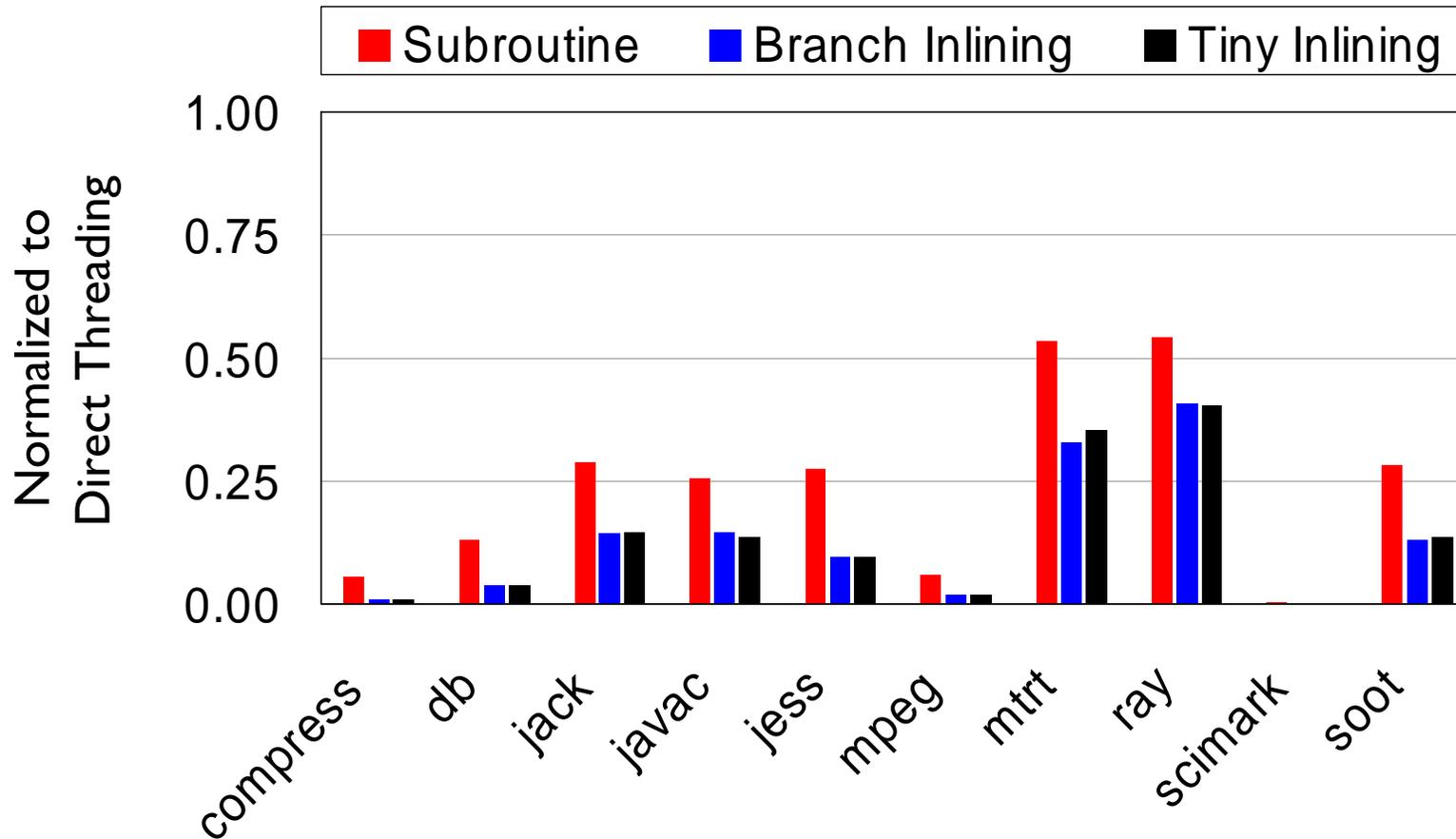
- ✓ Motivation
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# Experimental Setup

- Two Virtual Machines on two hardware architectures.
  - VM: Java/SableVM, OCaml interpreter
  - Arch: P4, PPC
- Branch Misprediction
- Execution Time

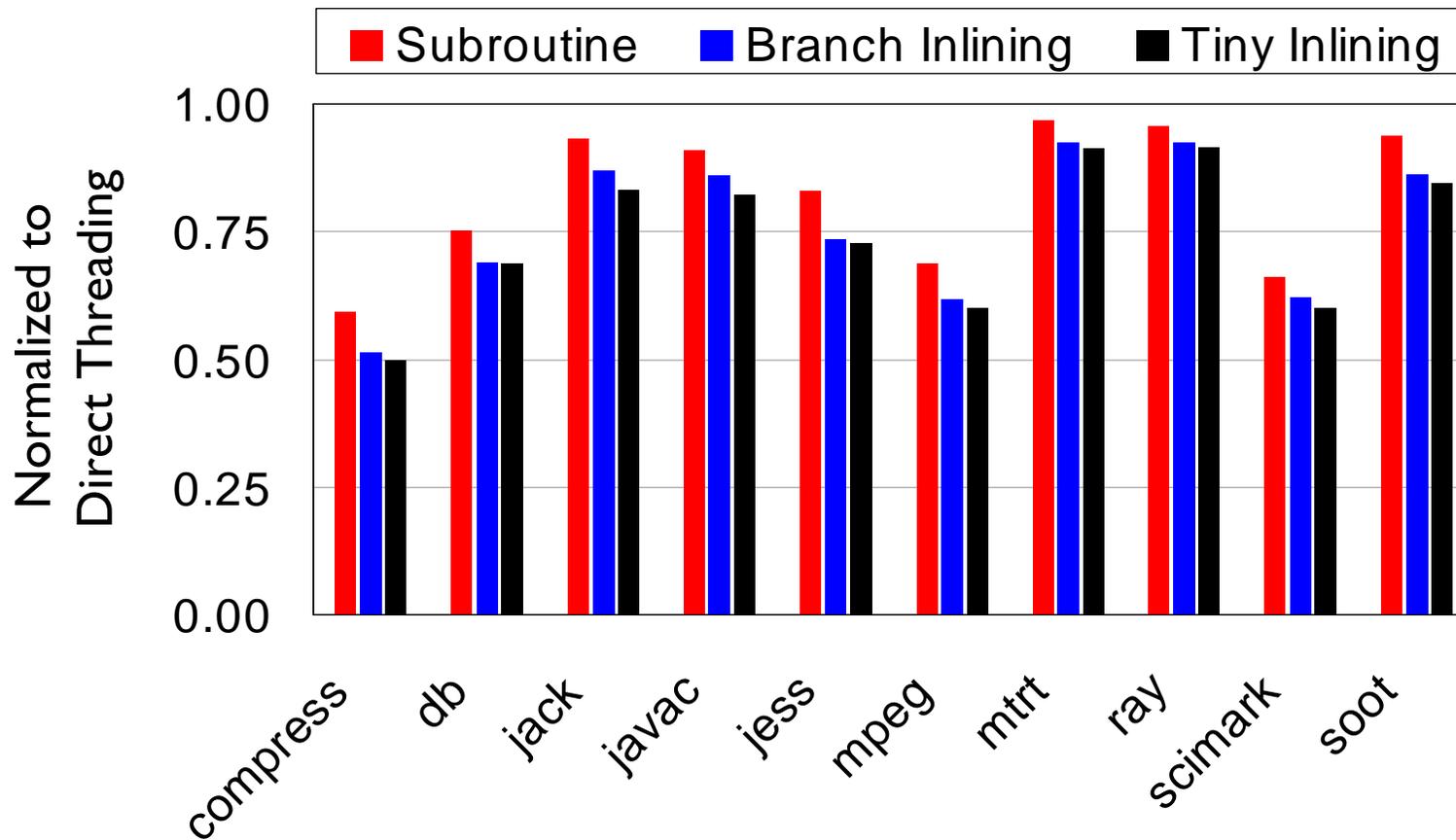
☞ Is our technique effective and general?

# Mispredicted Taken Branches



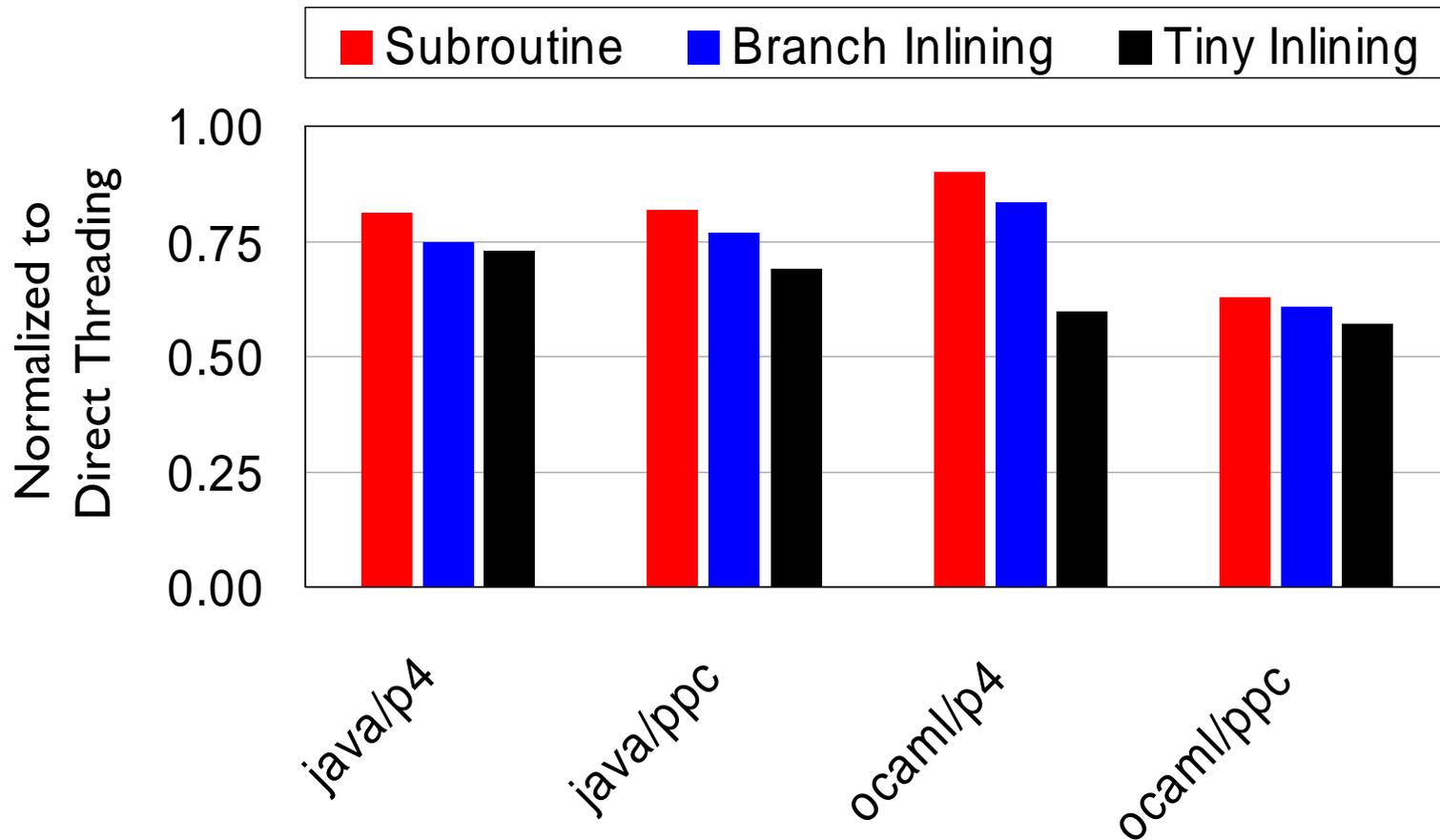
👉 95% mispredictions eliminated on average

# Execution time



👉 27% average reduction in execution time

# Execution Time (geomean)



👉 Our technique is effective and general

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# Conclusions

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- Context Problem: branch mispredictions due to mismatch between native and virtual control flow
- Solution: Generate control flow code into the Context Threading Table
- Results
  - Eliminate 95% of branch mispredictions
  - Reduce execution time by 30-40%