

YETI

GraduallY Extensible Trace Interpreter

Mathew Zaleski, Angela Demke Brown (University of Toronto)

Kevin Stoodley (IBM Toronto)

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Goal



- Create a VM that is more easily extended with a just in time (JIT) compiler.
 - Enable more languages to see benefits of JIT
 - Trying to “reduce impedance mismatch” between interpreter and JIT. (anonymous reviewer)
- Build prototype in Java as proof-of-concept

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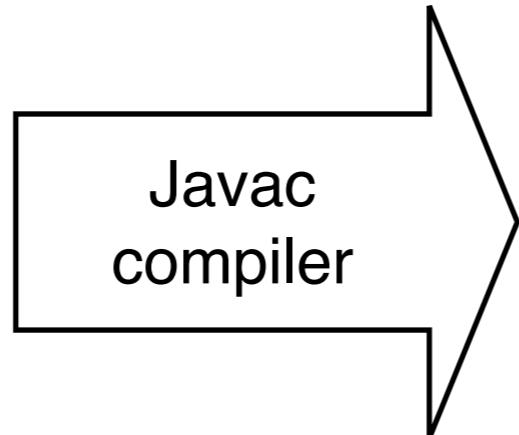
OUTLINE

- Introduction
 - Why compiling entire methods is hard
 - Our Approach
- Background
- Implementation
- Experimental Results.

Virtual Program

Java
Source

```
int f(){  
    c = a + b + 1  
}
```



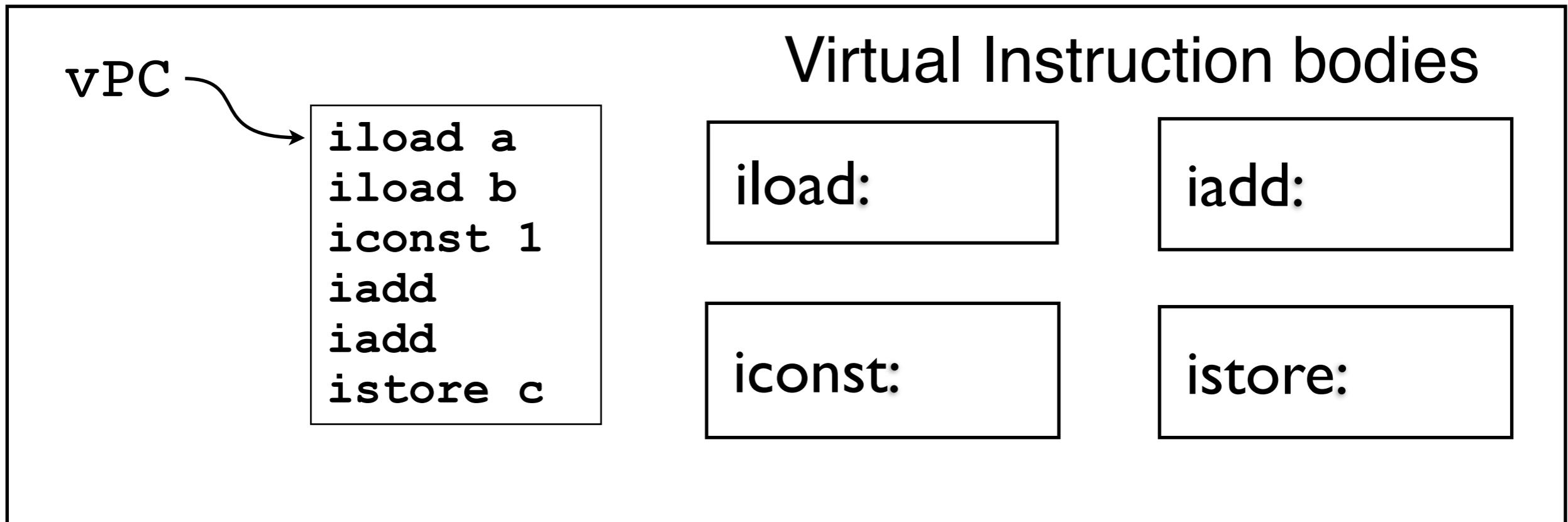
Virtual Program

```
int f(boolean);  
Code:  
iload a  
iload b  
iconst 1  
iadd  
iadd  
istore c
```

aka bytecode

► Run portably by High Level Language Virtual Machine

Interpreter emulates virtual program



- *Virtual instruction body* emulates instruction at vPC.
- *Dispatch* is mechanism to transfer control from body to body in virtual program order.
- Systems often code bodies as cases in a big switch

Compile Entire Methods

Hot Method

```
int f(boolean);
```

Code:

```
iload a  
iload b  
iconst 1  
iadd  
iadd  
istore c
```

- ▶ To run method must compile every virtual instruction.

Compile Entire Methods

Hot Method

```
int f(boolean);  
Code:  
    iload a  
    iload b  
    iconst 1  
    iadd  
    iadd  
    istore c
```

Native code

```
01010101110101  
11010101110100  
10101010111011  
00010101110100  
111010101110111  
01010101110101  
11010101110100  
10101010111011  
00010101110100  
111010101110111
```

- ▶ To run method must compile every virtual instruction.

Method based compilation and cold code

Hot method

```
fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
        new Hot();  
        h.hot();  
    } else {  
        new Cold();  
        c.cold();  
    }  
}
```

JIT compiled code

```
01010101110101  
11010101110100  
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00010101110100  
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```

- ▶ Cold portions of hot methods complicate runtime

Method based compilation and cold code

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10101010111011  
00010101110100
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Method based compilation and cold code

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    }  
}
```

JIT compiled code

```
01010101110101  
11010101110100  
10101010111011  
00010101110100
```

```
resolve Cold
```

- ▶ Cold portions of hot methods complicate runtime

Method based compilation and cold code

Hot method

```
fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
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        new Cold();  
        c.cold();  
    }  
}
```

JIT compiled code

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11010101110100  
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00010101110100
```

```
resolve Cold  
invoke c.cold
```

- ▶ Cold portions of hot methods complicate runtime

Method based compilation and cold code

Hot method

```
fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
        new Hot();  
        h.hot();  
    } else {  
        new Cold();  
        c.cold();  
    }  
}
```

JIT compiled code

```
01010101110101  
11010101110100  
10101010111011  
00010101110100
```

```
resolve Cold  
invoke c.cold  
PY_ADD b,c
```

- ▶ Cold portions of hot methods complicate runtime

Integrate JIT & interpreter more closely

Hot virtual code

```
int f(boolean);
```

Code:

```
  iload a  
  iload b  
  iconst 1  
  iadd  
  iadd  
  istore c
```

Translated code

- ▶ Compile only subset of virtual instructions

Integrate JIT & interpreter more closely

Hot virtual code

```
int f(boolean);  
Code:  
  iload a  
  iload b  
  iconst 1  
  iadd  
  iadd  
  istore c
```

Translated code

```
mov $1, (%vsp)  
inc %vsp
```

iconst 1
compiled to
native code

- ▶ Compile only subset of virtual instructions

Integrate JIT & interpreter more closely

Hot virtual code

```
int f(boolean);  
Code:  
  iload a  
  iload b  
  iconst 1  
  iadd  
  iadd  
  istore c
```

iload
emulated

Translated code

```
call iload  
call iload  
mov $1, (%vsp)  
inc %vsp  
call iadd  
call iadd  
call istore c
```

iconst 1
compiled to
native code

- ▶ Compile only subset of virtual instructions

Avoid Cold Code

```
fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
        new Hot();  
        h.hot();  
    } else {  
        new Cold();  
        c.cold();  
    }  
}
```

- ▶ Compiling hot paths avoids problems of cold code

Avoid Cold Code

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fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
        new Hot();  
        h.hot();  
    } else {  
        new Cold();  
        c.cold();  
    }  
}
```

Suppose c is
usually true

- ▶ Compiling hot paths avoids problems of cold code

Avoid Cold Code

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fhot() {  
    if(c) {  
        new Hot();  
        h.hot();  
    } else {  
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        c.cold();  
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```

Translated path

```
c  
ifne exit →  
new Hot  
invoke h.hot()
```

- ▶ Compiling hot paths avoids problems of cold code

Avoid Cold Code

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fhot() {  
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ifne exit →  
new Hot  
invoke h.hot()  
  
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Avoid Cold Code

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    }  
}
```

Translated path

c
ifne exit
new Hot
invoke h.hot()

new Cold
invoke c.cold()

- ▶ Compiling hot paths avoids problems of cold code

We need

- Interpreter with callable virtual instruction bodies.
- Profiling infrastructure to identify hot paths.
- A way to dispatch compiled regions.
- A JIT that can generate code for some virtual instructions and fall back on emulation for others.

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Background
 - Direct Call Threading (interpreter)
 - Dynamo Trace Selection (hot paths)
- Implementation
- Experimental Results.

Direct Call Threaded Interpreter

```
iload a  
iload b  
iconst 1  
iadd  
iadd  
istore c
```

rep
&&iload
a
&&iload
b
&&iconst
1
&&iadd
&&iadd
&&istore
c
..

```
interp(t_vpc *vPC){  
    vPC = rep;  
    while(1)  
        (*vPC)();  
  
    iload:  
        //push local *vPC++  
        vPC++;  
        asm ("ret"); //x86  
    iconst:  
    iadd:  
    istore:
```

- ▶ Body also can be called from code generated by JIT

Direct Call Threaded Interpreter

```
iload a  
iload b  
iconst 1  
iadd  
iadd  
istore c
```

rep
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..

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interp(t_vpc *vPC){  
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```

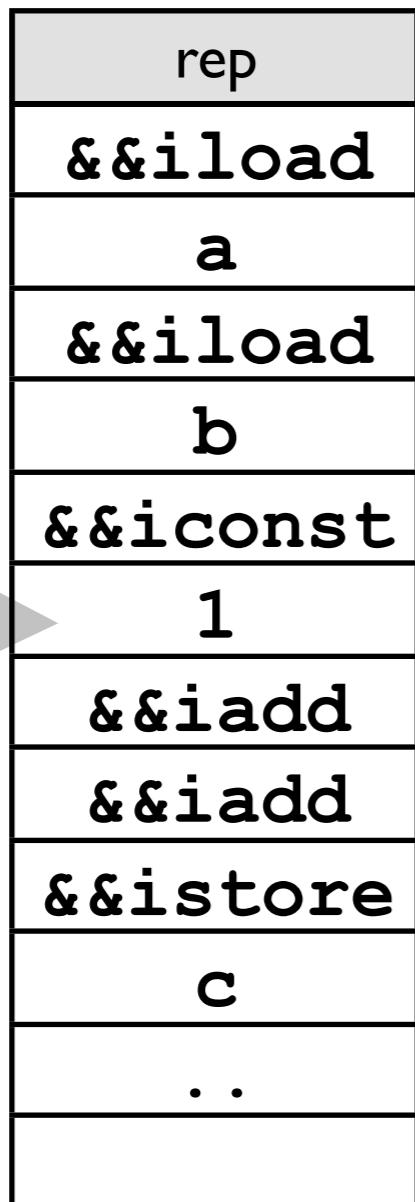
```
iload:  
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    asm ("ret"); //x86
```

```
iconst:  
iadd:  
istore:
```

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Direct Call Threaded Interpreter

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iload a  
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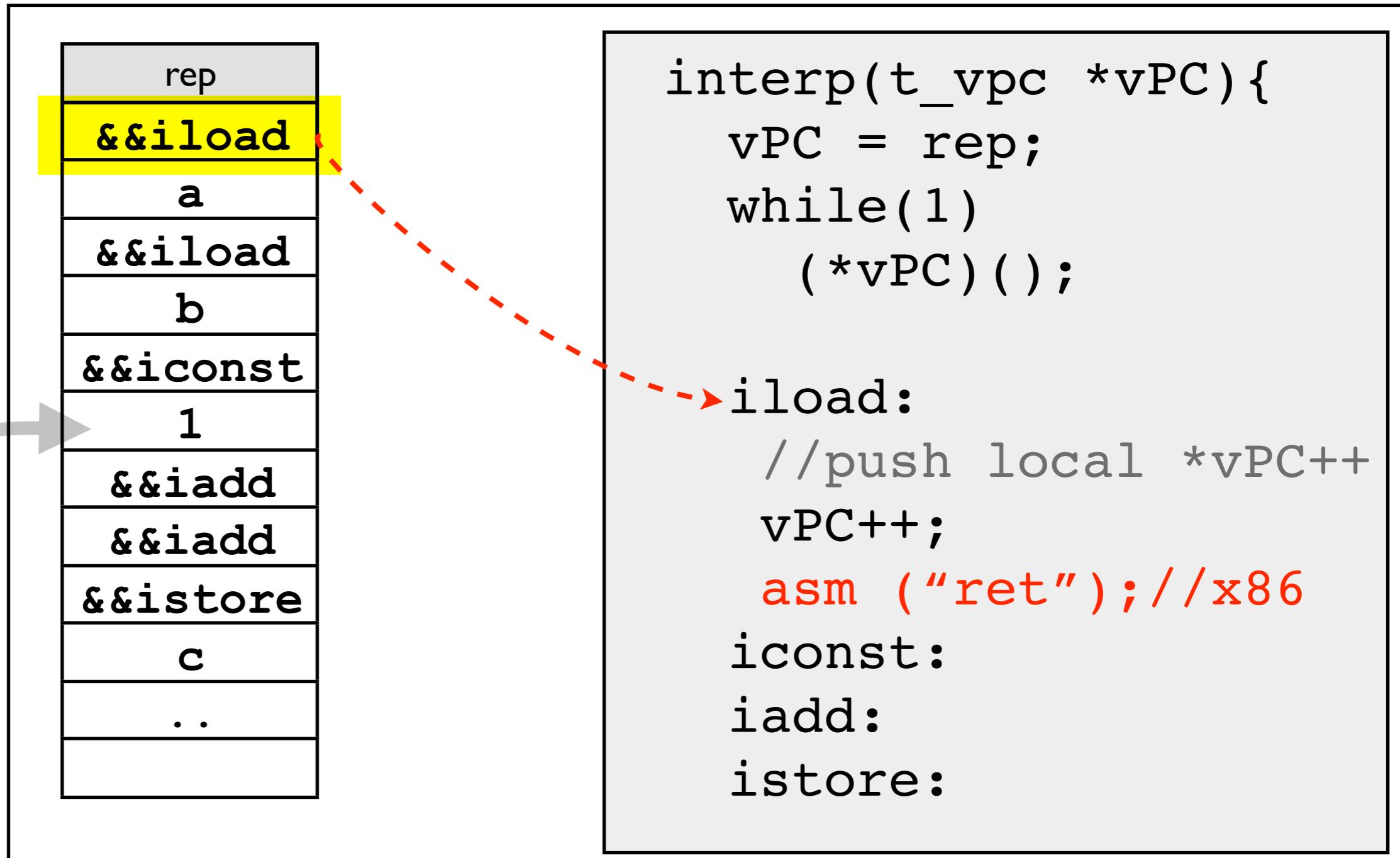


```
interp(t_vpc *vPC){  
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iload b  
iconst 1  
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istore c
```



- ▶ Body also can be called from code generated by JIT

Direct Call Threaded Interpreter

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iload a  
iload b  
iconst 1  
iadd  
iadd  
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&&iload
b
&&iconst
1
&&iadd
&&iadd
&&istore
c
..

```
interp(t_vpc *vPC) {
```

```
vPC = rep;
```

```
while(1)
```

```
 (*vPC)();
```

iload:

```
//push local *vPC++  
vPC++;
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```
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iconst:

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- ▶ Body also can be called from code generated by JIT

Direct Call Threaded Interpreter

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iload a  
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..

```
interp(t_vpc *vPC){  
    vPC = rep;  
    while(1)      (*vPC)();       
}
```

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iconst:

iadd:

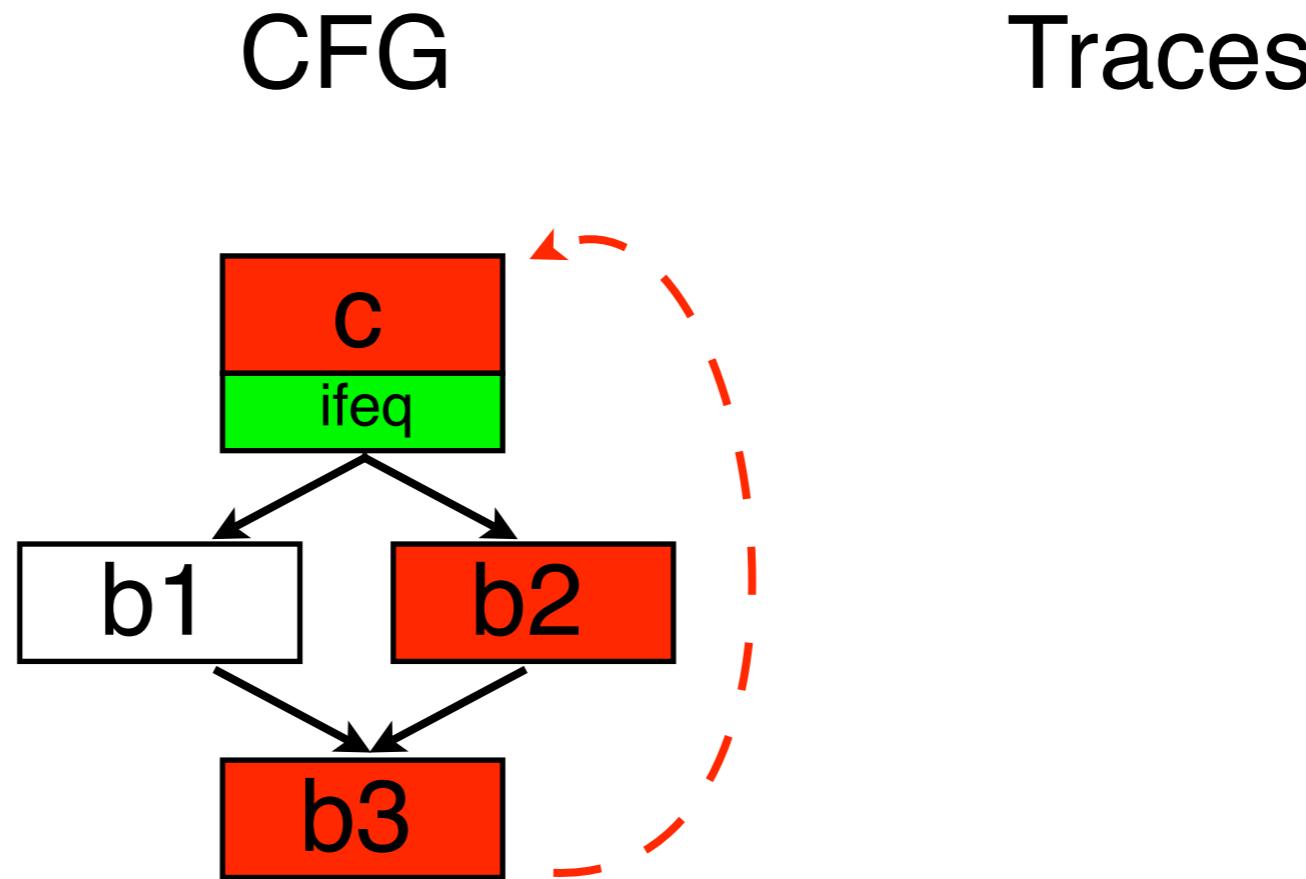
istore:

- ▶ Body also can be called from code generated by JIT

Dynamo Traces

```
for(;;) {  
    if (c) {  
        b1;  
    } else {  
        b2;  
    }  
    b3;  
}
```

hot reverse branch
hint that hot loop
body follows

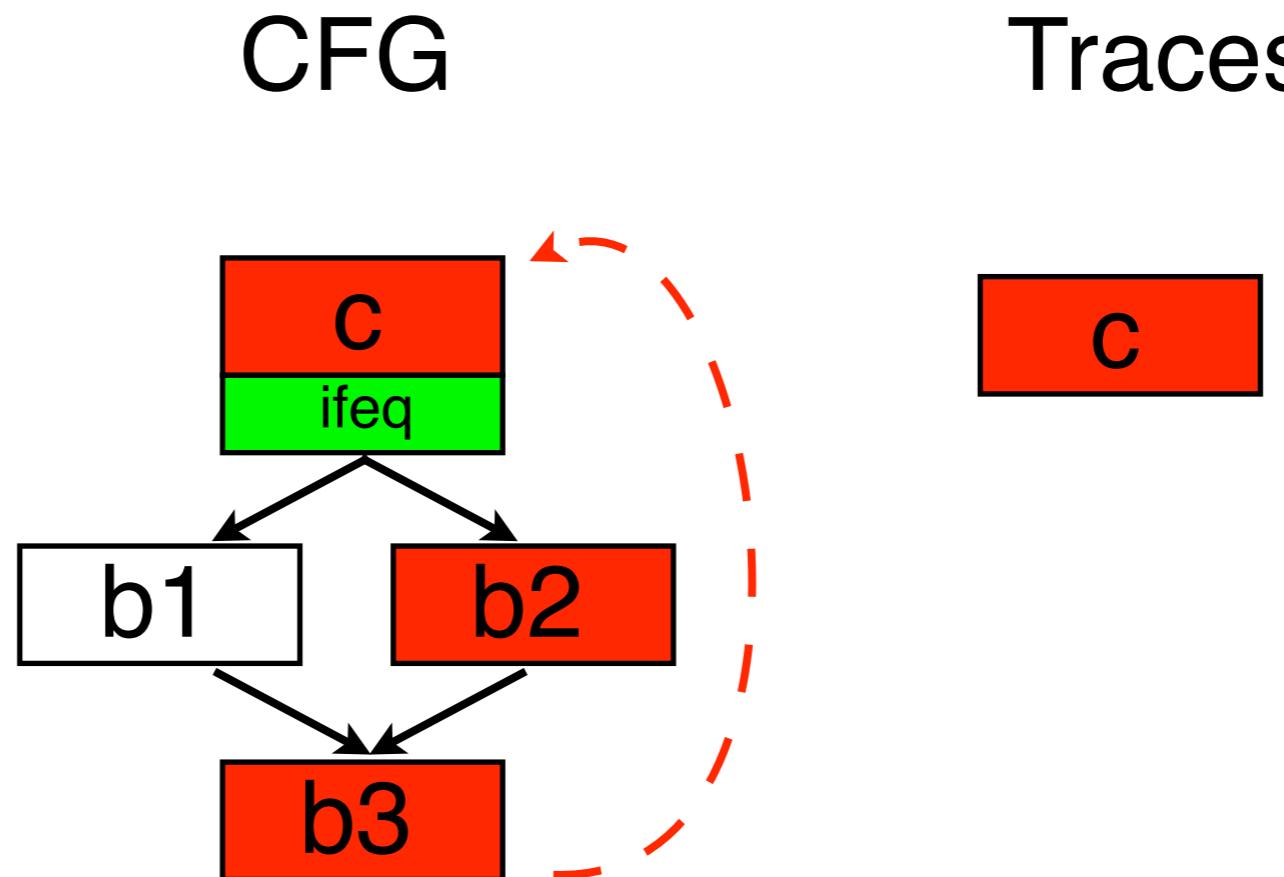


Traces

- ▶ Traces are interprocedural paths through program

Dynamo Traces

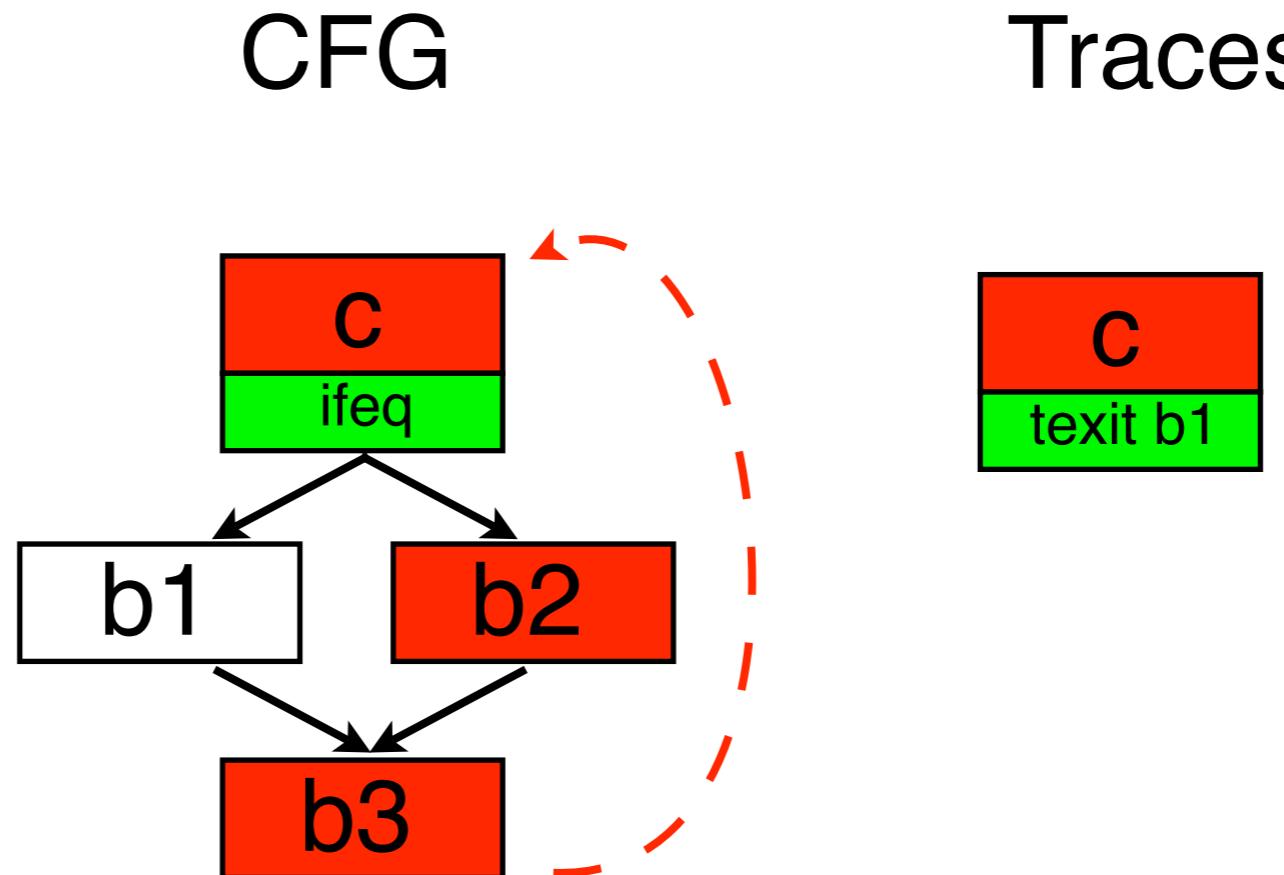
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}
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Dynamo Traces

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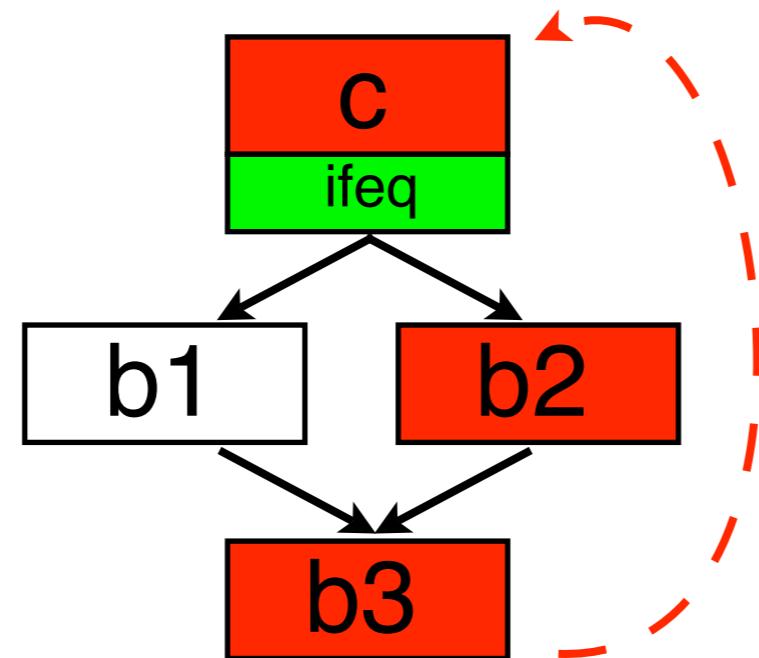


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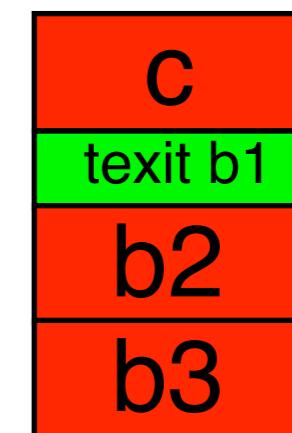
Dynamo Traces

```
for(;;) {  
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```

CFG



Traces

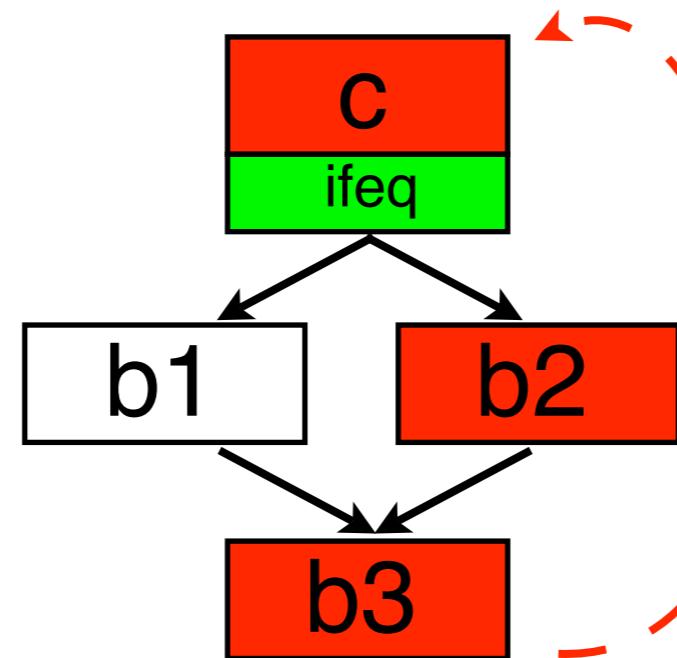


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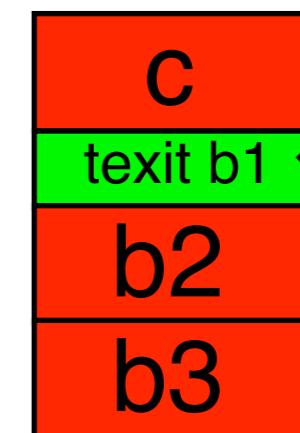
Dynamo Traces

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CFG



Traces

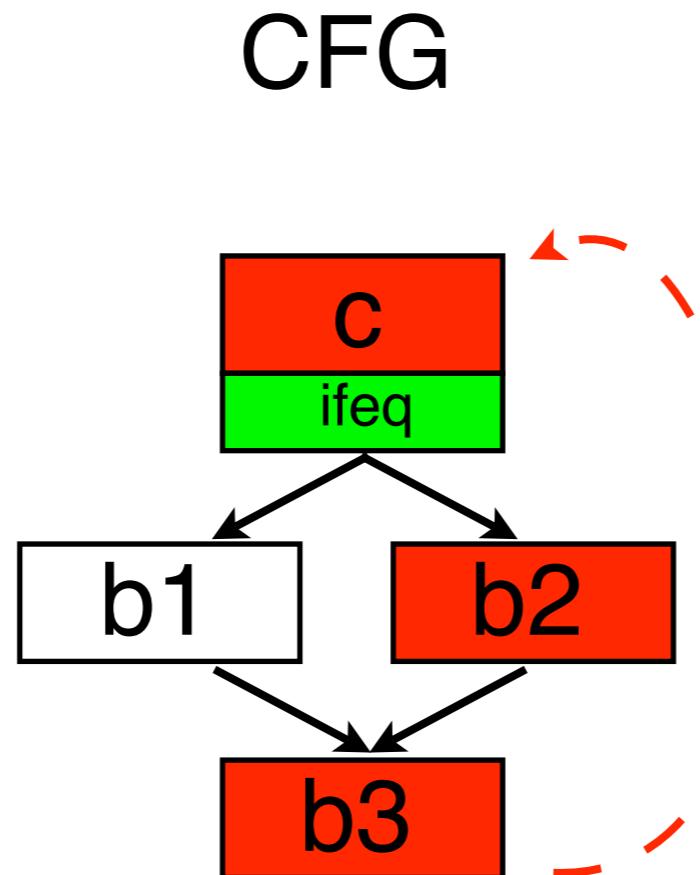


hot trace exit
hint that other
path should be
compiled too

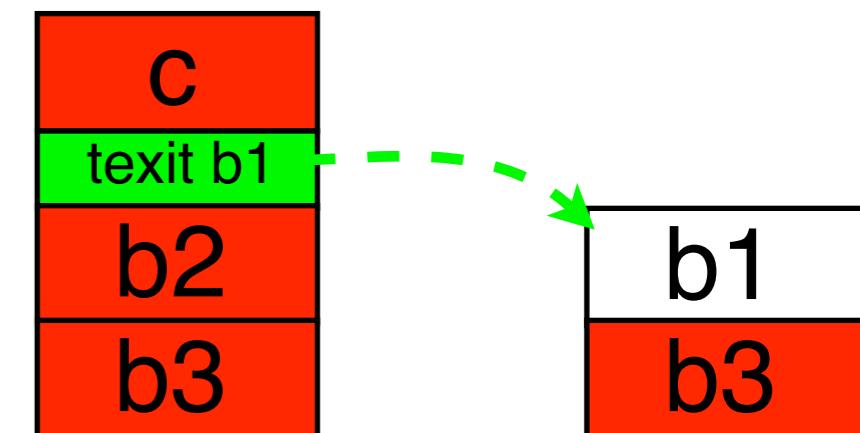
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Dynamo Traces

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    if (c) {  
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        b2;  
    }  
    b3;  
}
```



Traces



- ▶ Traces are interprocedural paths through program

Synopsis of our Approach

Interpreter

```
interp() {
    while(1)
        profile(vPC) ;
        (*vPC) () ;
}
```

```
fhot() {
    flg = x || y
    if(flg) {
        new Hot();
        h.hot();
    }else{
        new Cold();
        c.cold();
    }
}
```

- ▶ Everything is callable

Synopsis of our Approach

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Implementation
 - Linear Blocks
 - Traces
 - Simple Trace JIT
- Experimental Results.

Trace Compilation - 3 stage process

1. Dispatch instructions, identify *linear blocks* (LB)
 - LB is a sequence of virtual instructions, ending with branch.
2. Dispatch linear blocks, identify traces.
 - A trace is a sequence of linear blocks.
3. JIT compile hot traces.
 - Compile only selected virtual instructions.
 - Prototype built on top of Lougher's JamVM 1.3.3

1. Dispatch instructions, Identify Linear Blocks

```
interp() {
    while(1) {
        pre_work(vPC);
        (*vPC)();
        post_work(vPC);
    }
};

fhot() {
    c = a + b + 1;
    if(c) {
        new Hot();
        h.hot();
    }else{
        new Cold();
        c.cold();
    }
}
```

history_list

- ▶ When branch reached the history list contains LB

1. Dispatch instructions, Identify Linear Blocks

```
interp() {  
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```
fhot() {  
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    }  
}
```

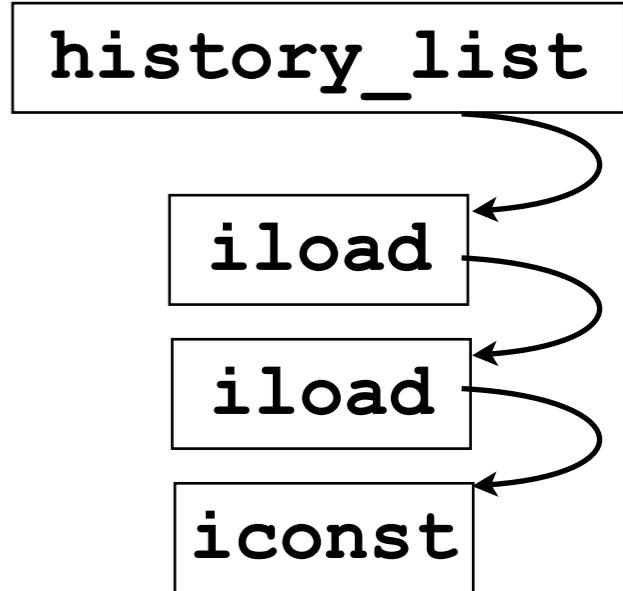
history_list

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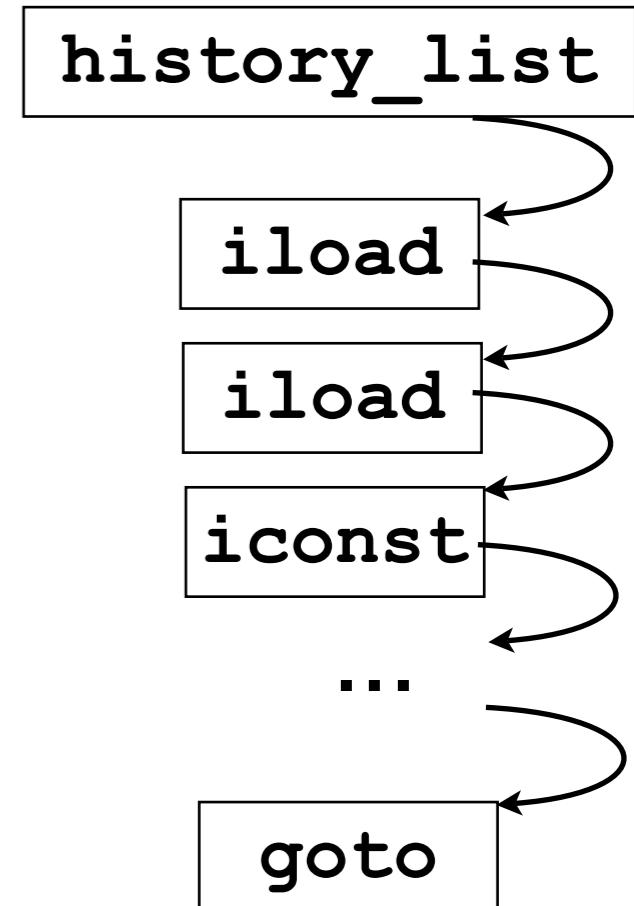


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1. Dispatch instructions, Identify Linear Blocks

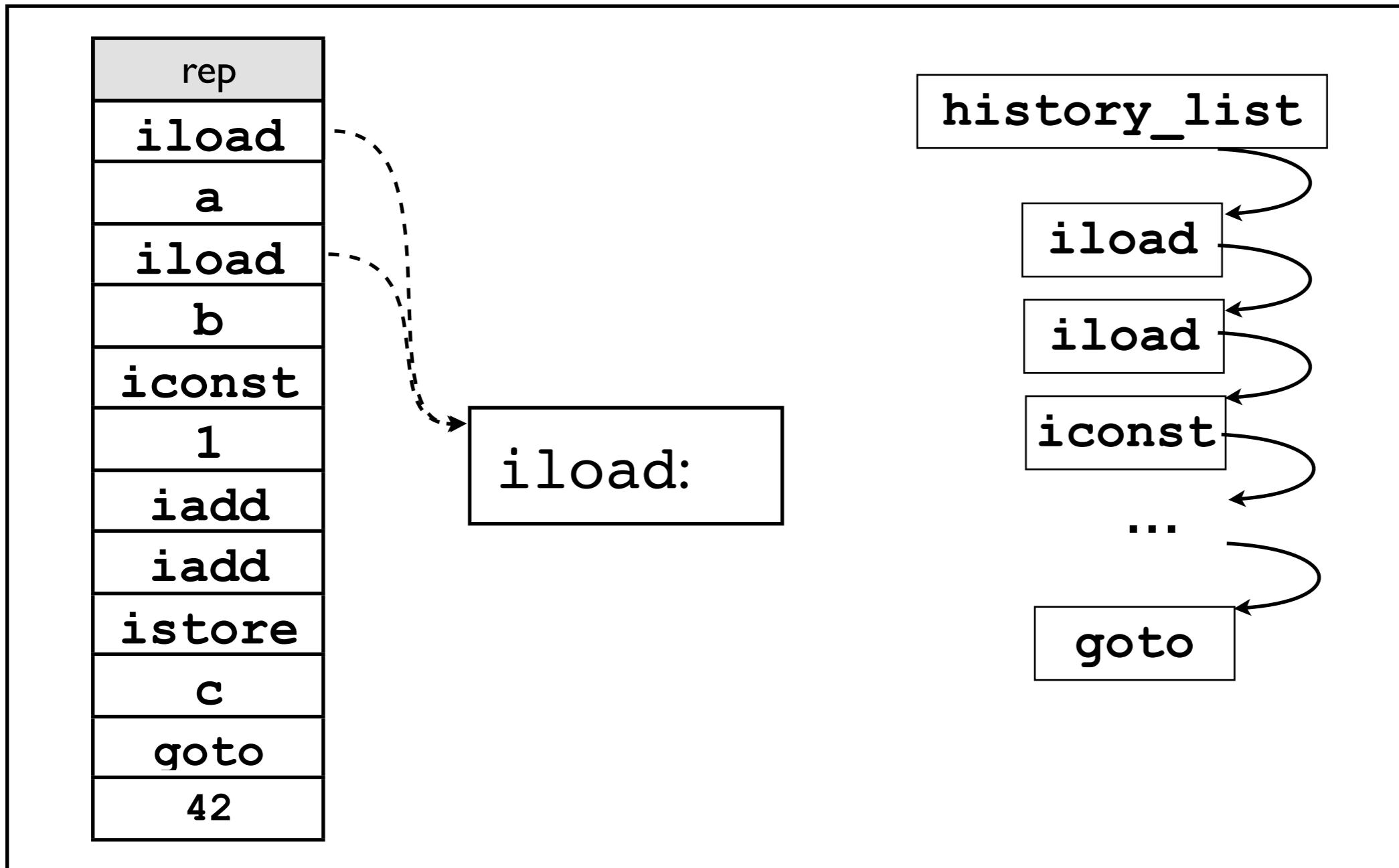
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```



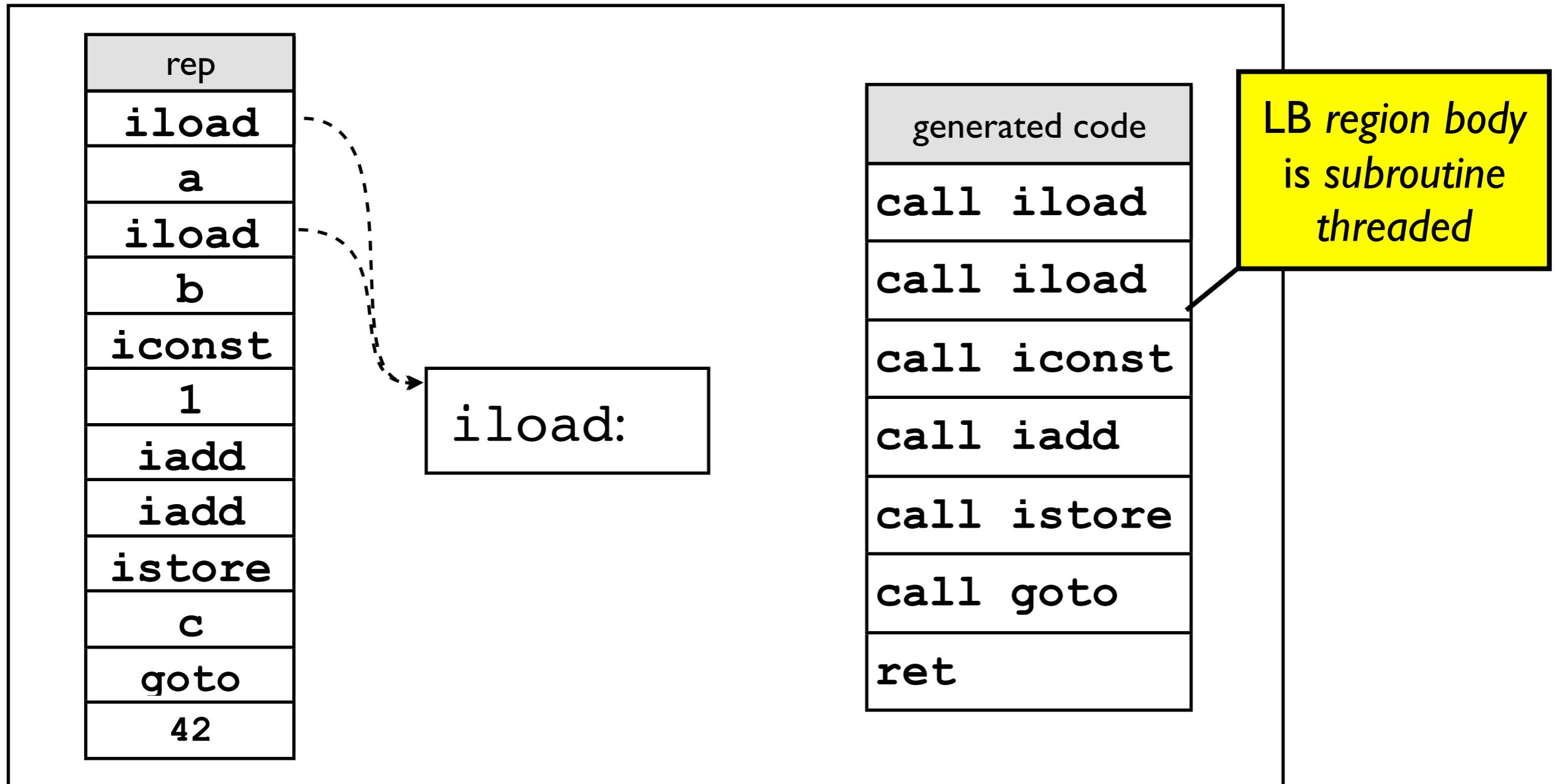
- When branch reached the history list contains LB

Use History List to generate LB



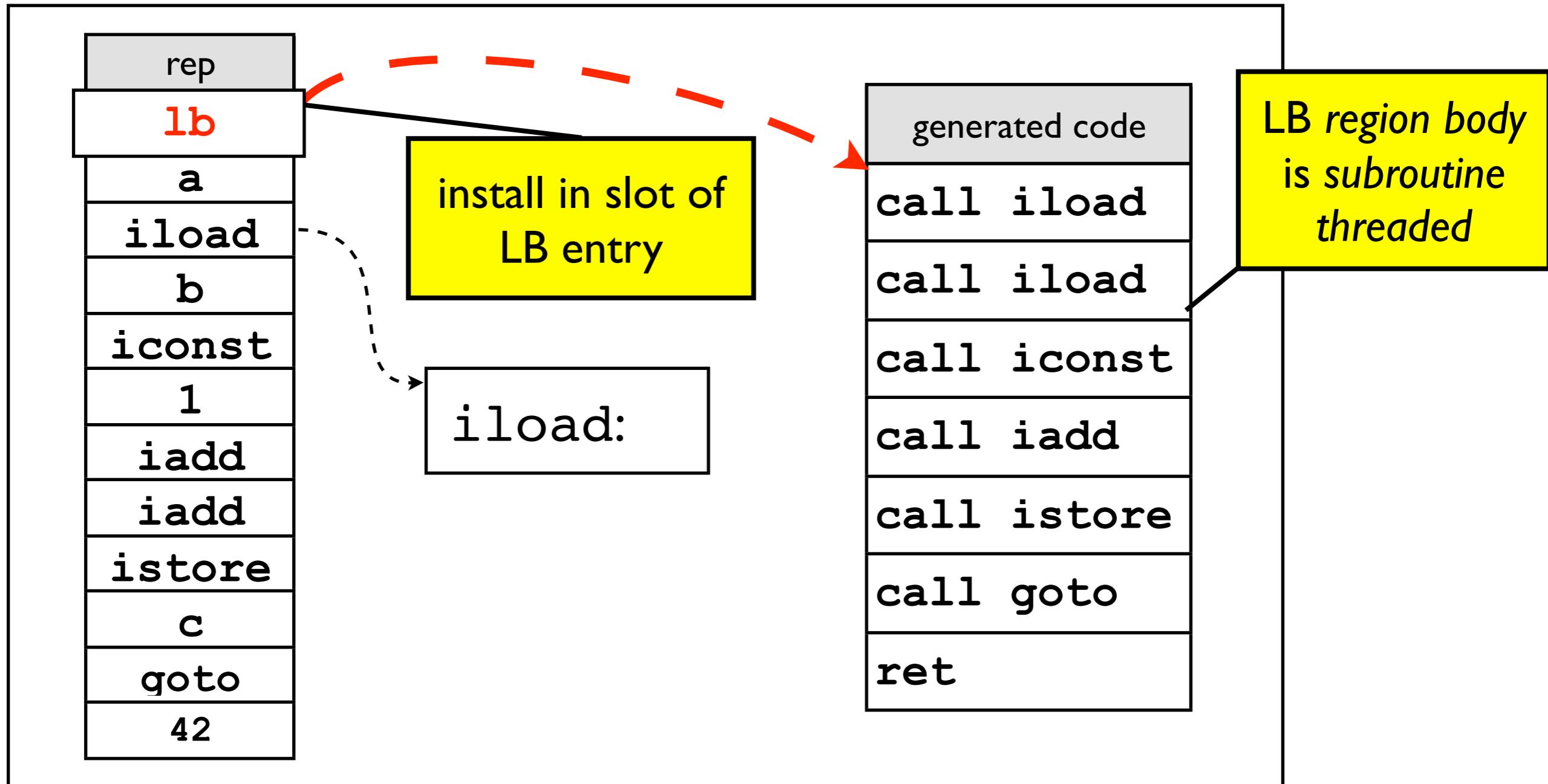
- ▶ New *region body* will run from now on

Use History List to generate LB



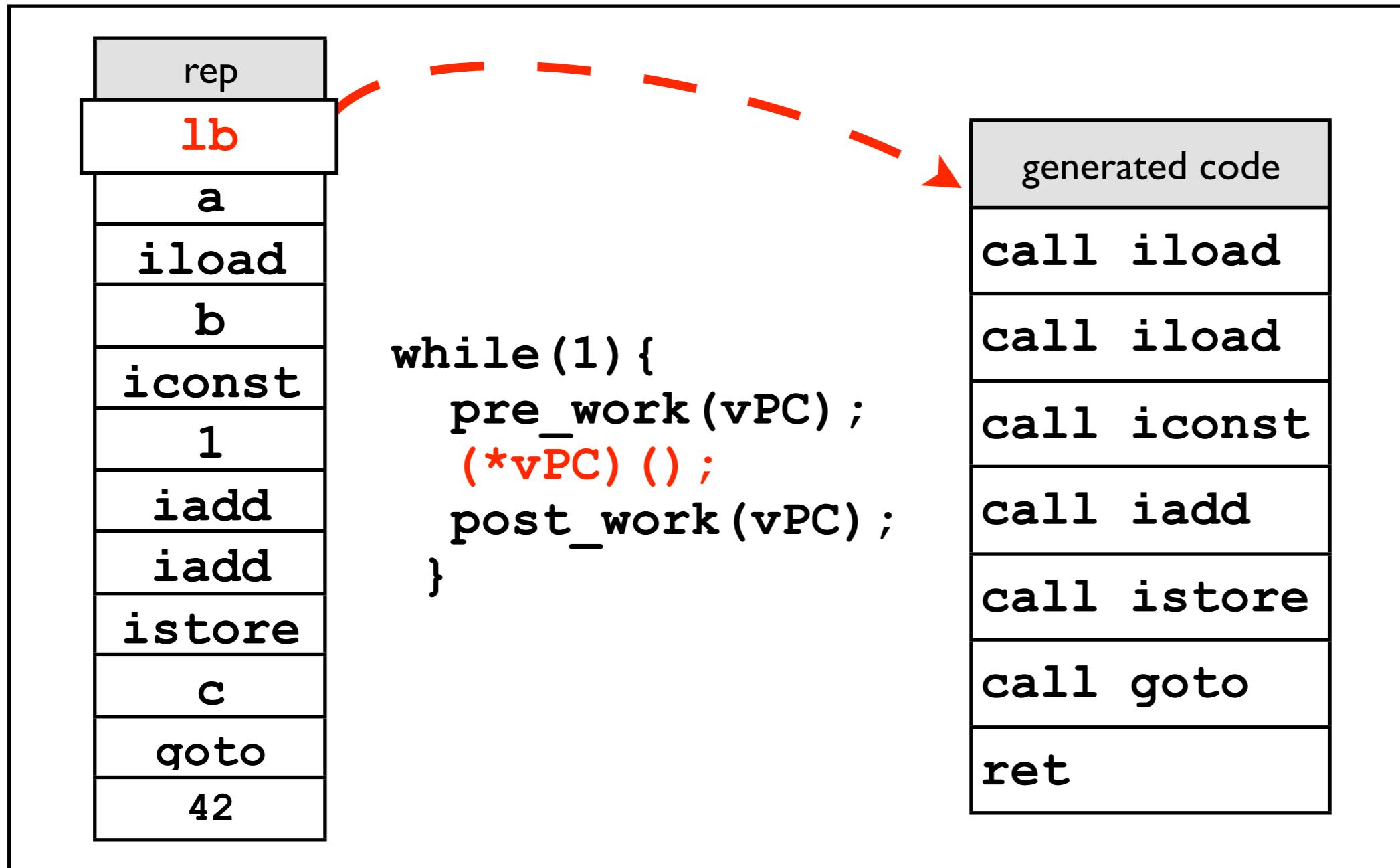
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Use History List to generate LB



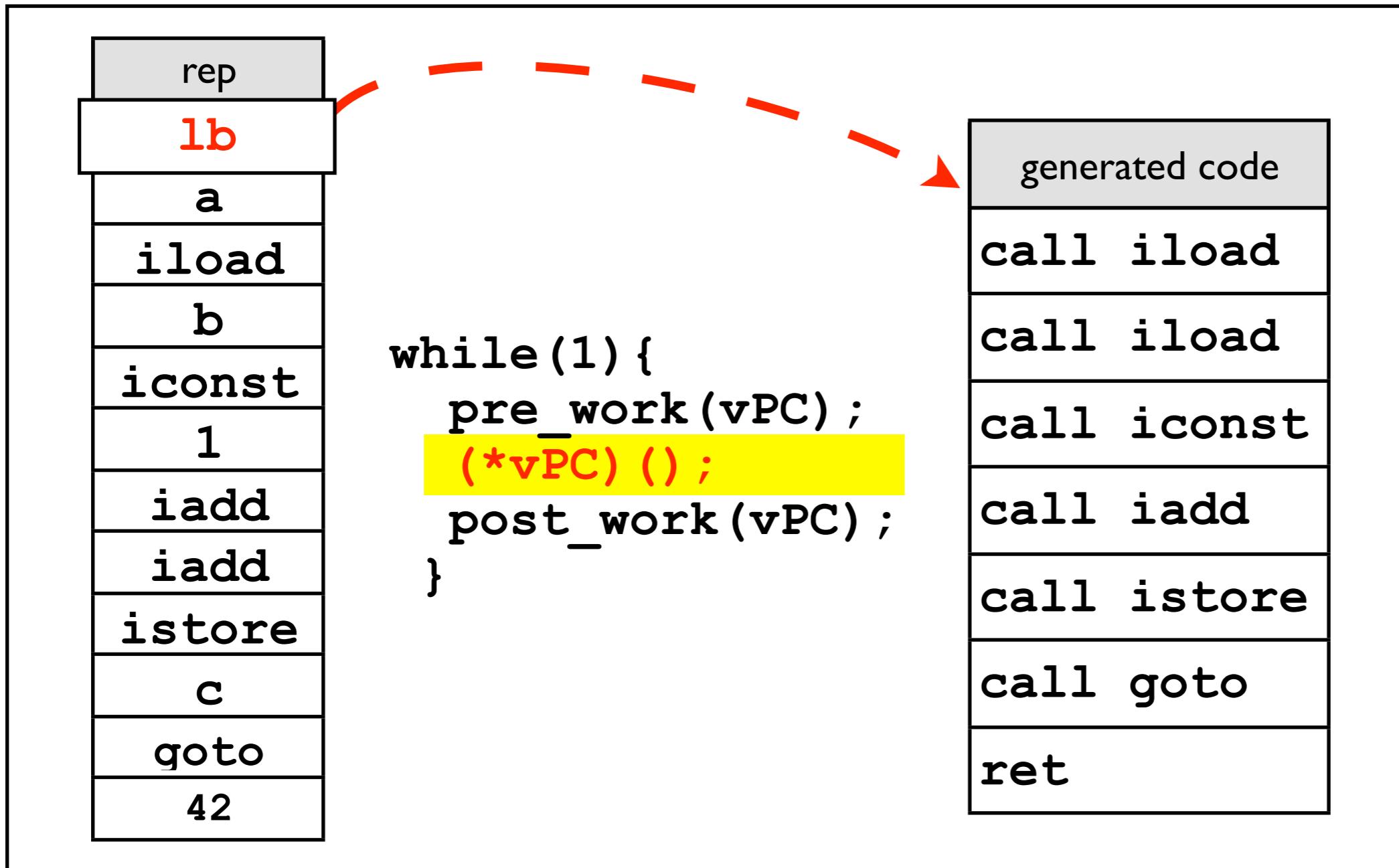
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Execute LB



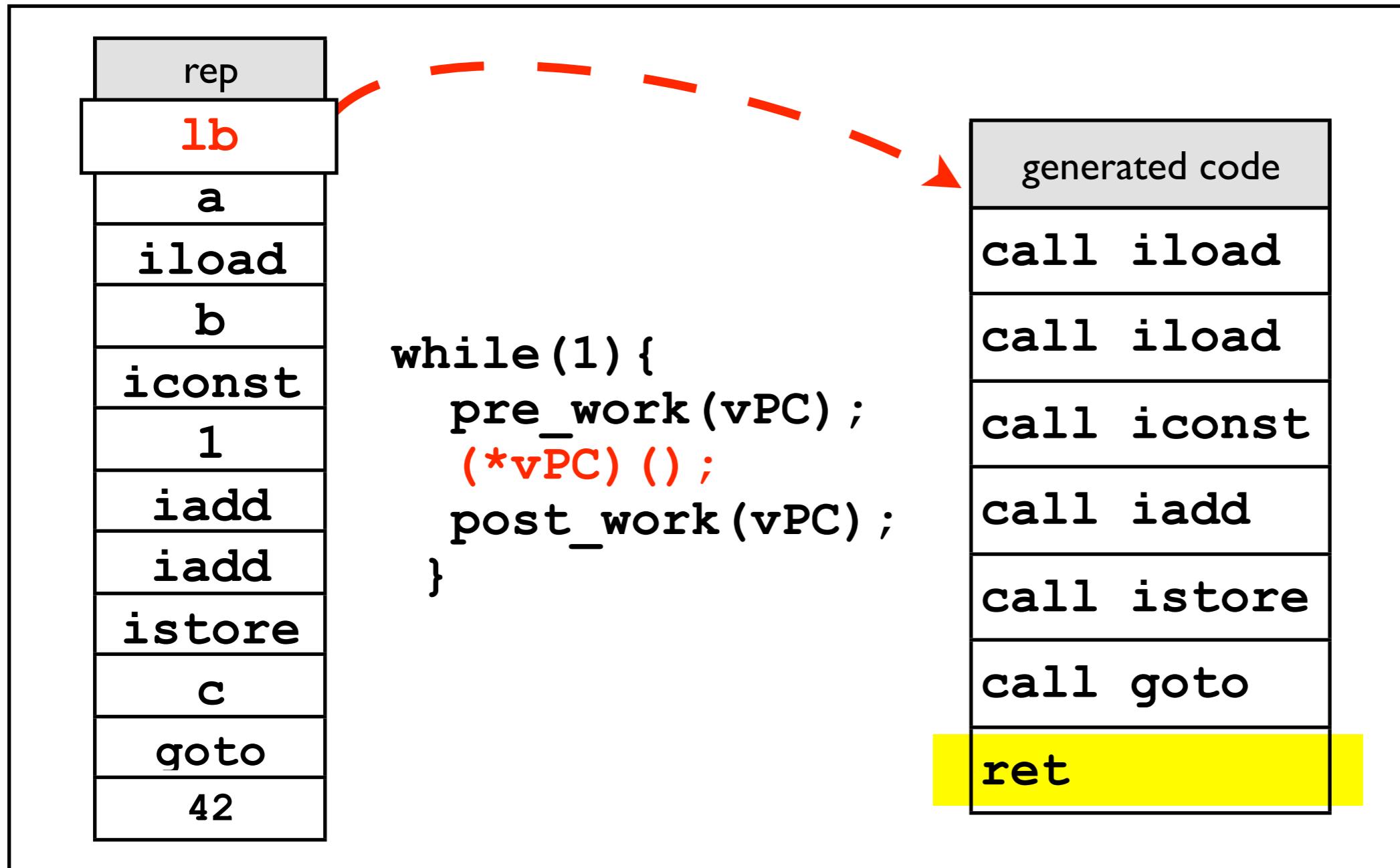
► vPC set by region body

Execute LB



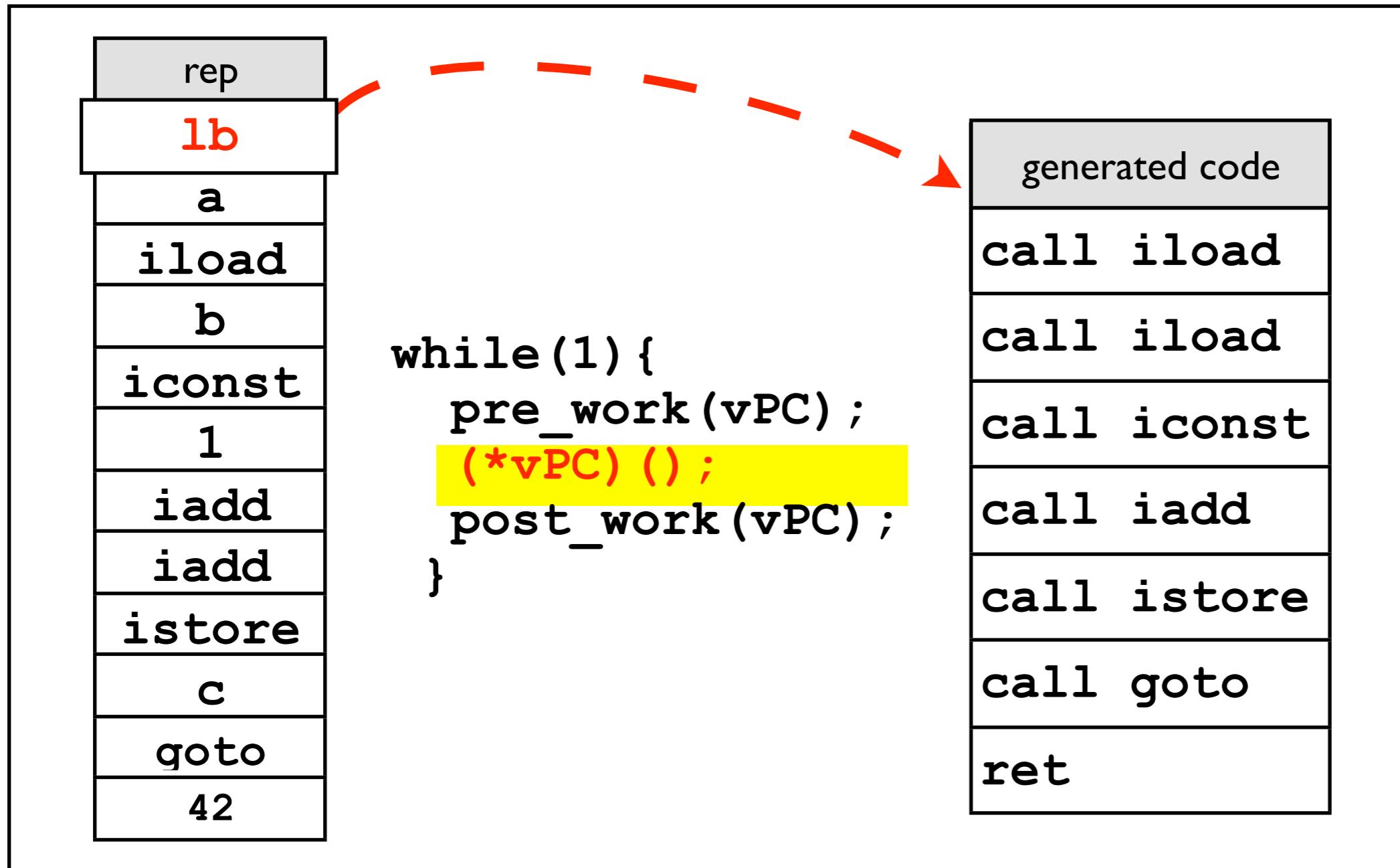
► vPC set by region body

Execute LB



► vPC set by region body

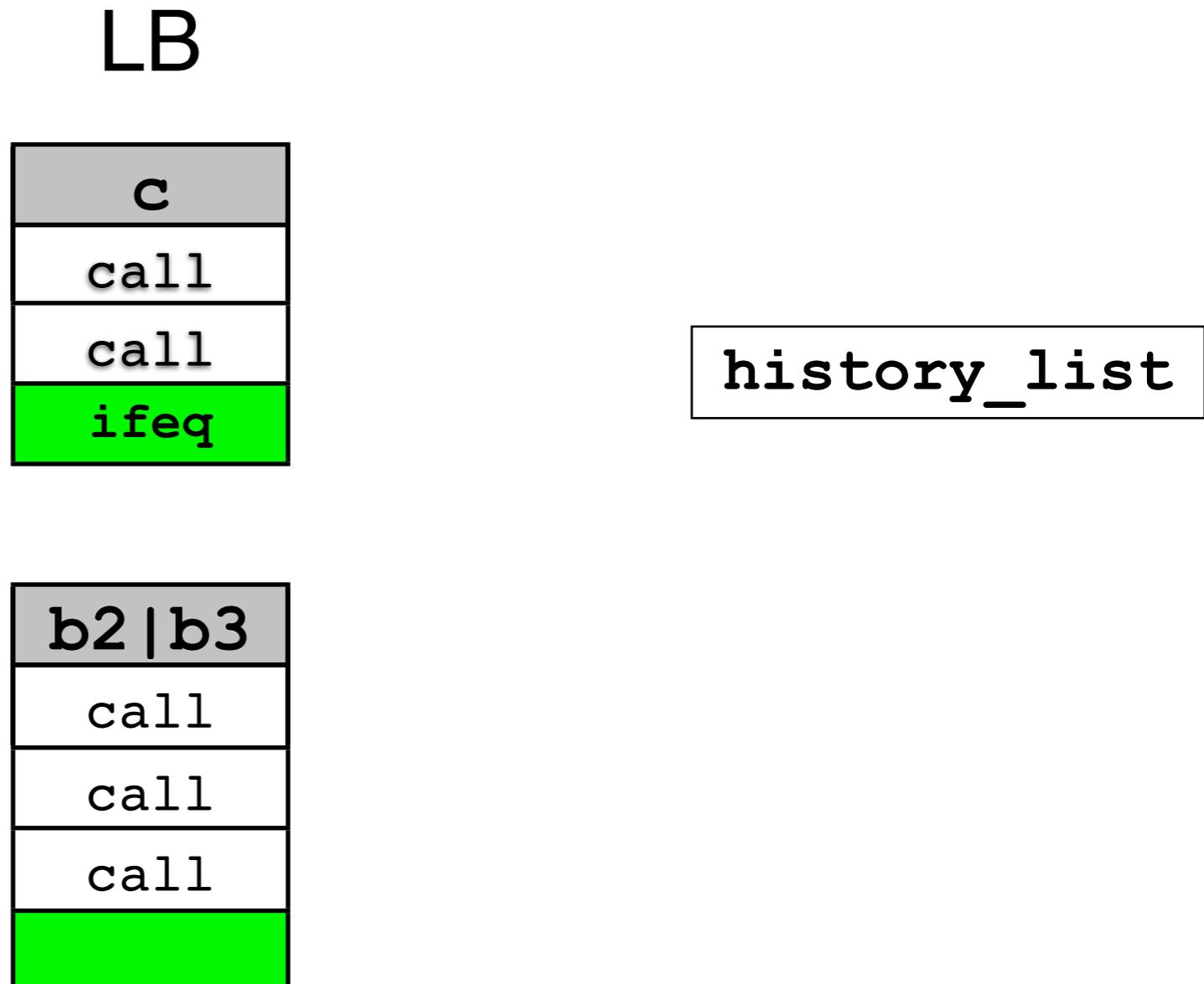
Execute LB



► vPC set by region body

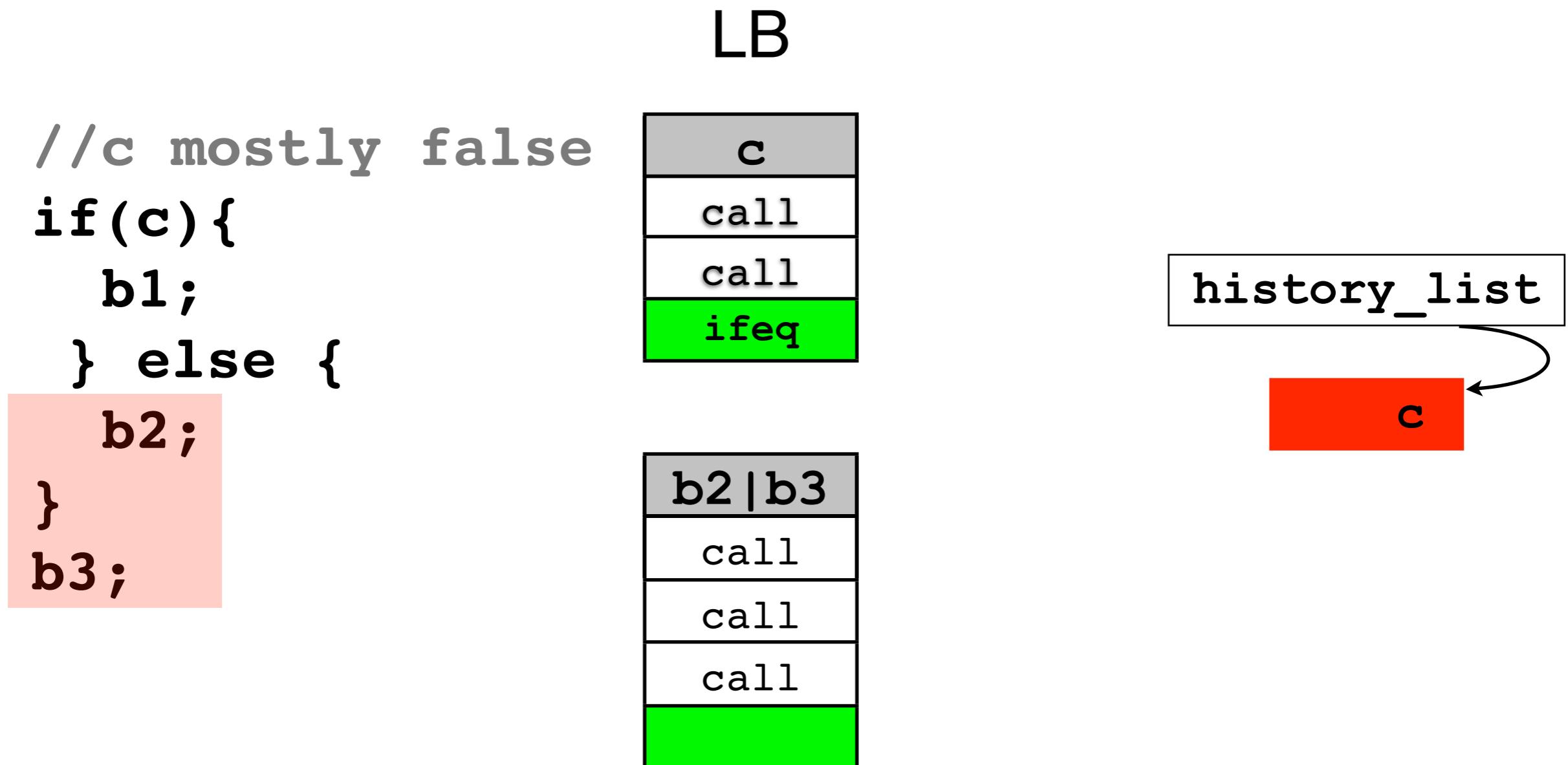
2. Run LB, identify traces

```
//c mostly false  
if(c){  
    b1;  
} else {  
    b2;  
}  
b3;
```



- ▶ LB's in trace recorded in history list

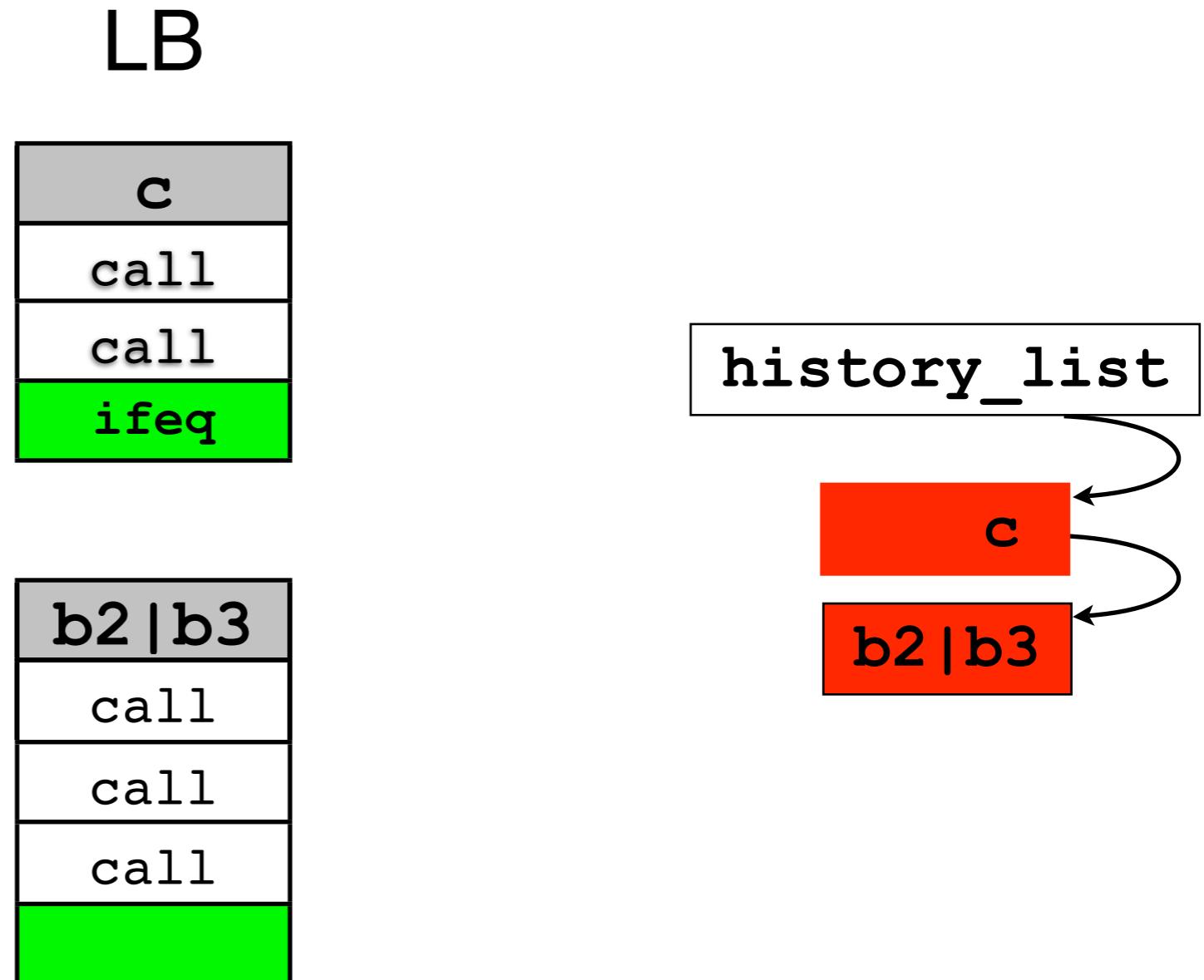
2. Run LB, identify traces



- ▶ LB's in trace recorded in history list

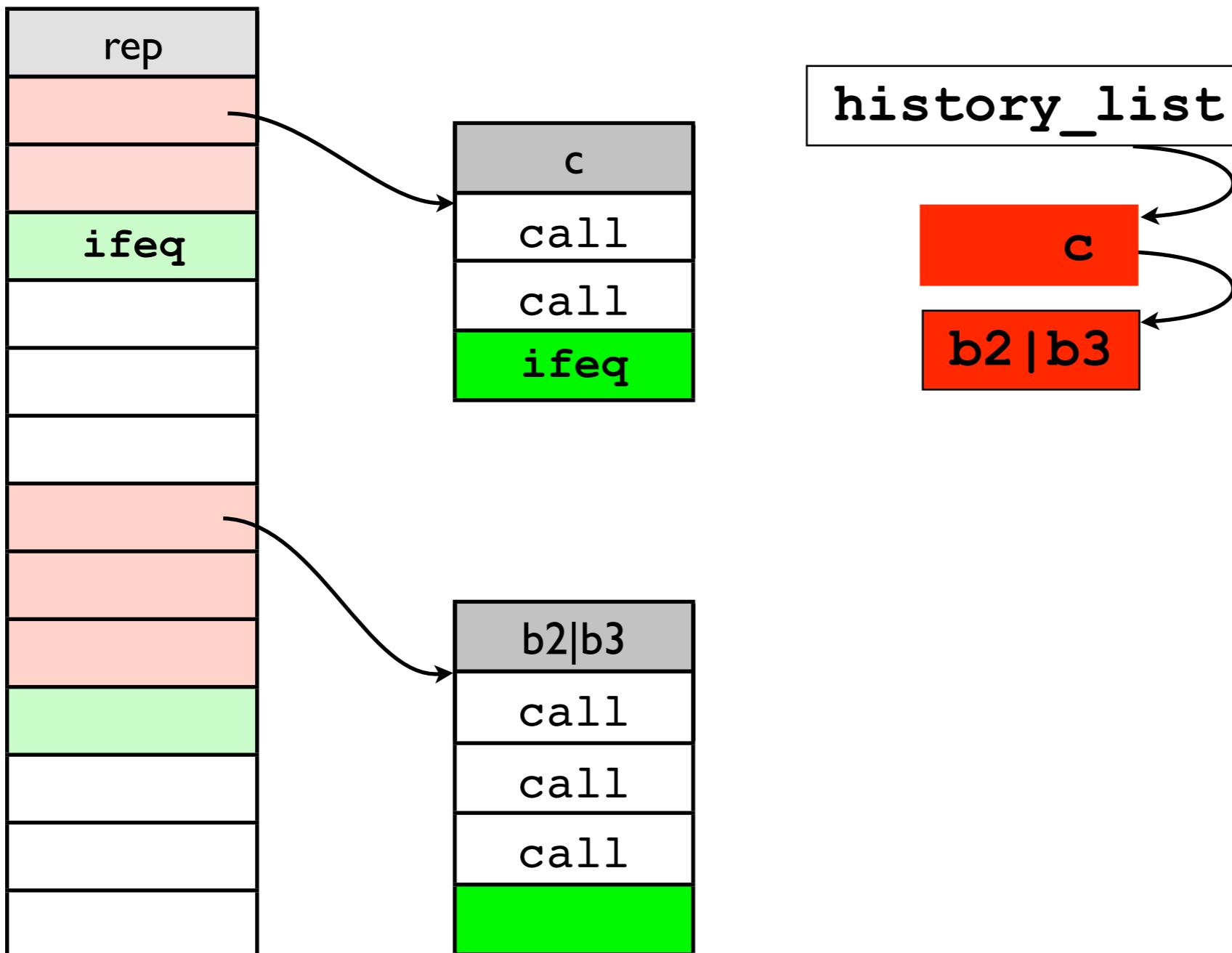
2. Run LB, identify traces

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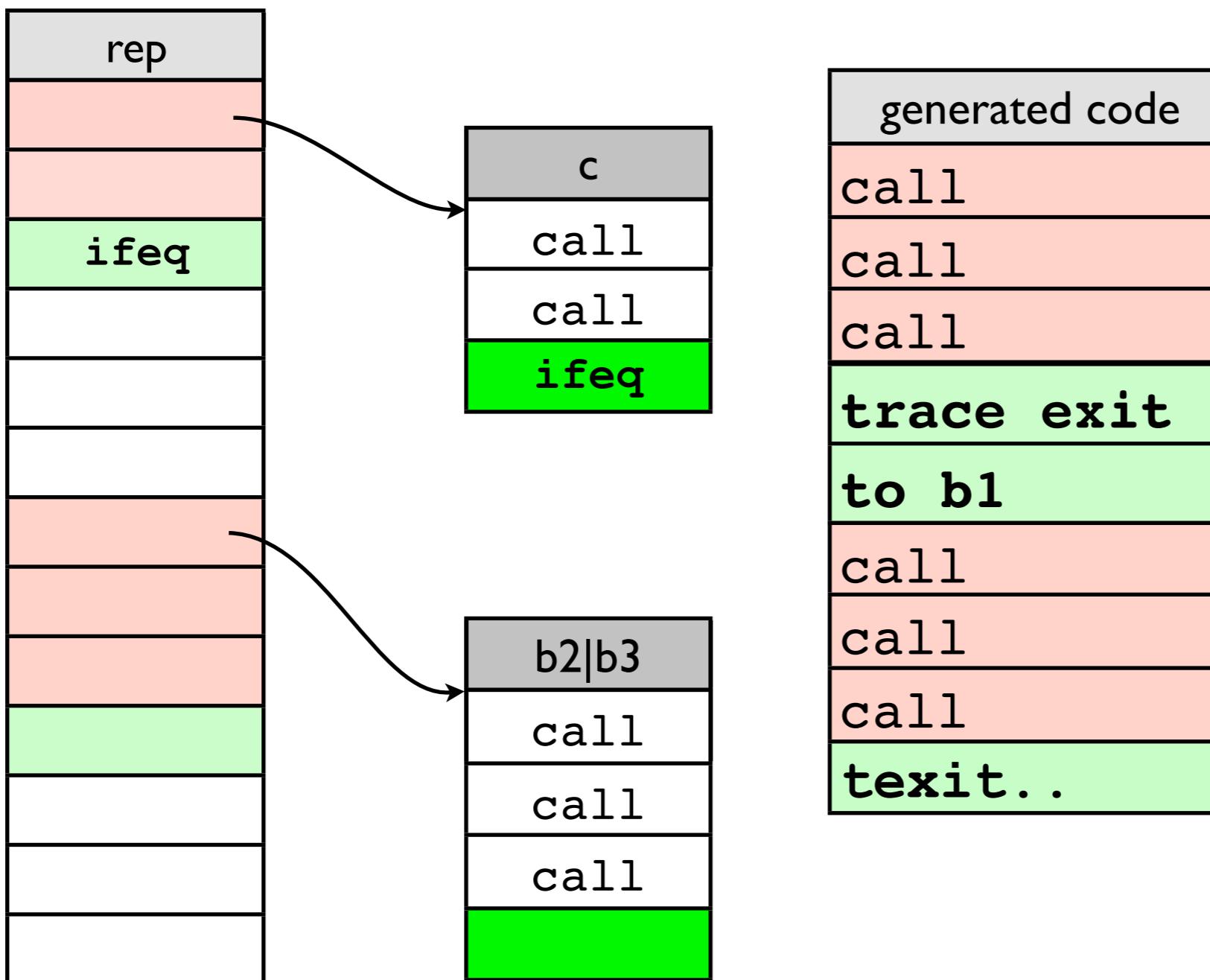
- ▶ LB's in trace recorded in history list

Use history list to generate trace



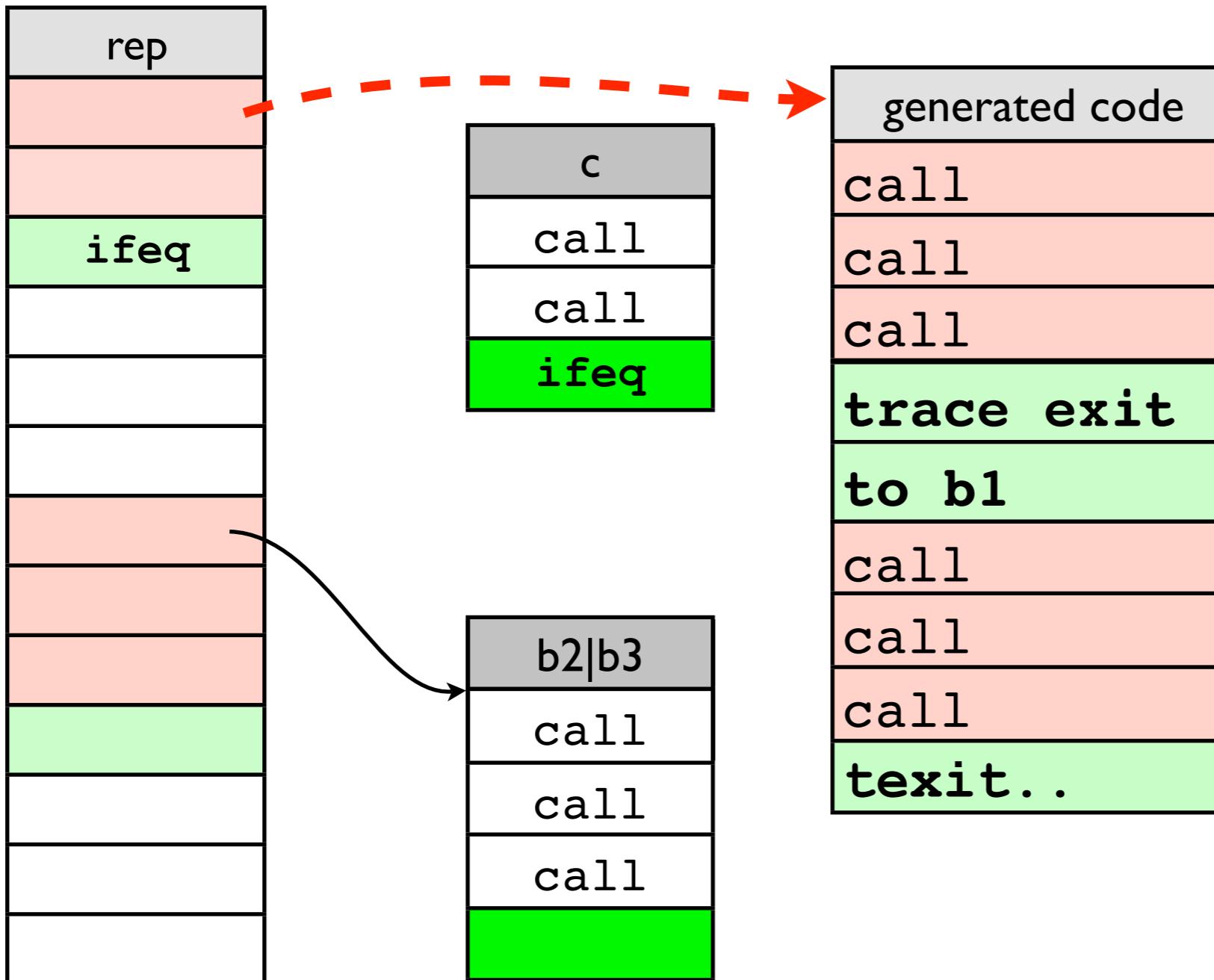
- ▶ Trace predicts path through virtual program

Use history list to generate trace



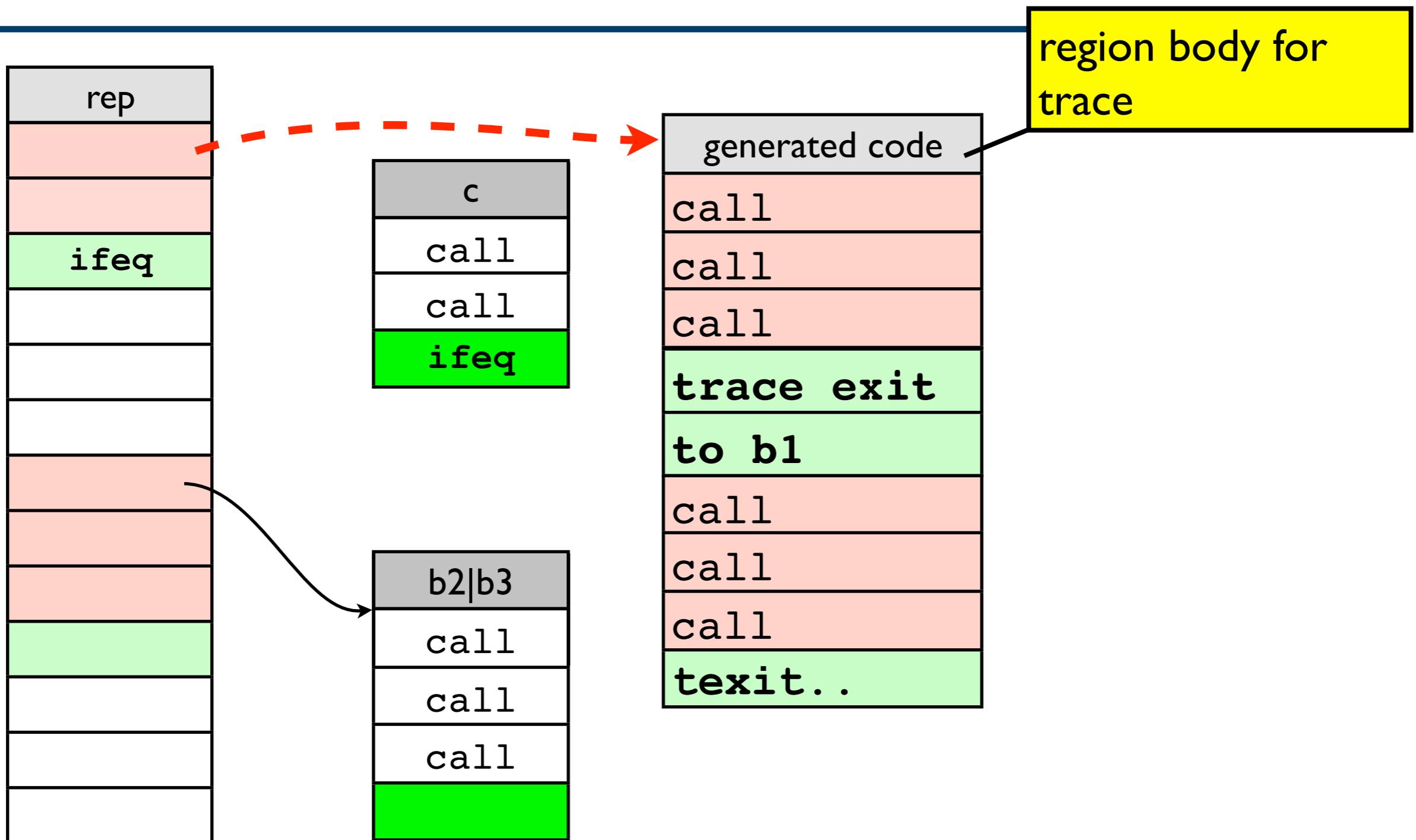
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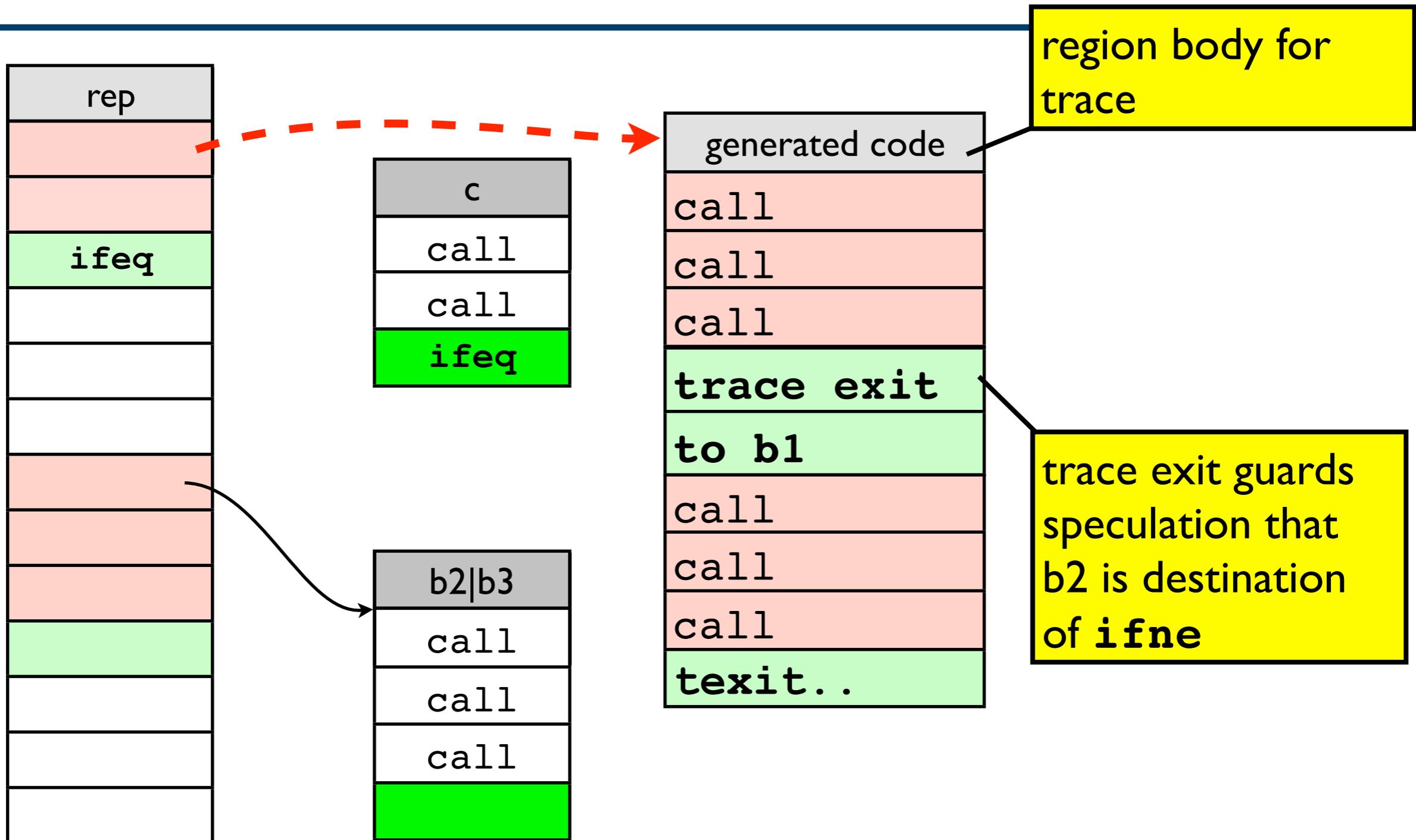
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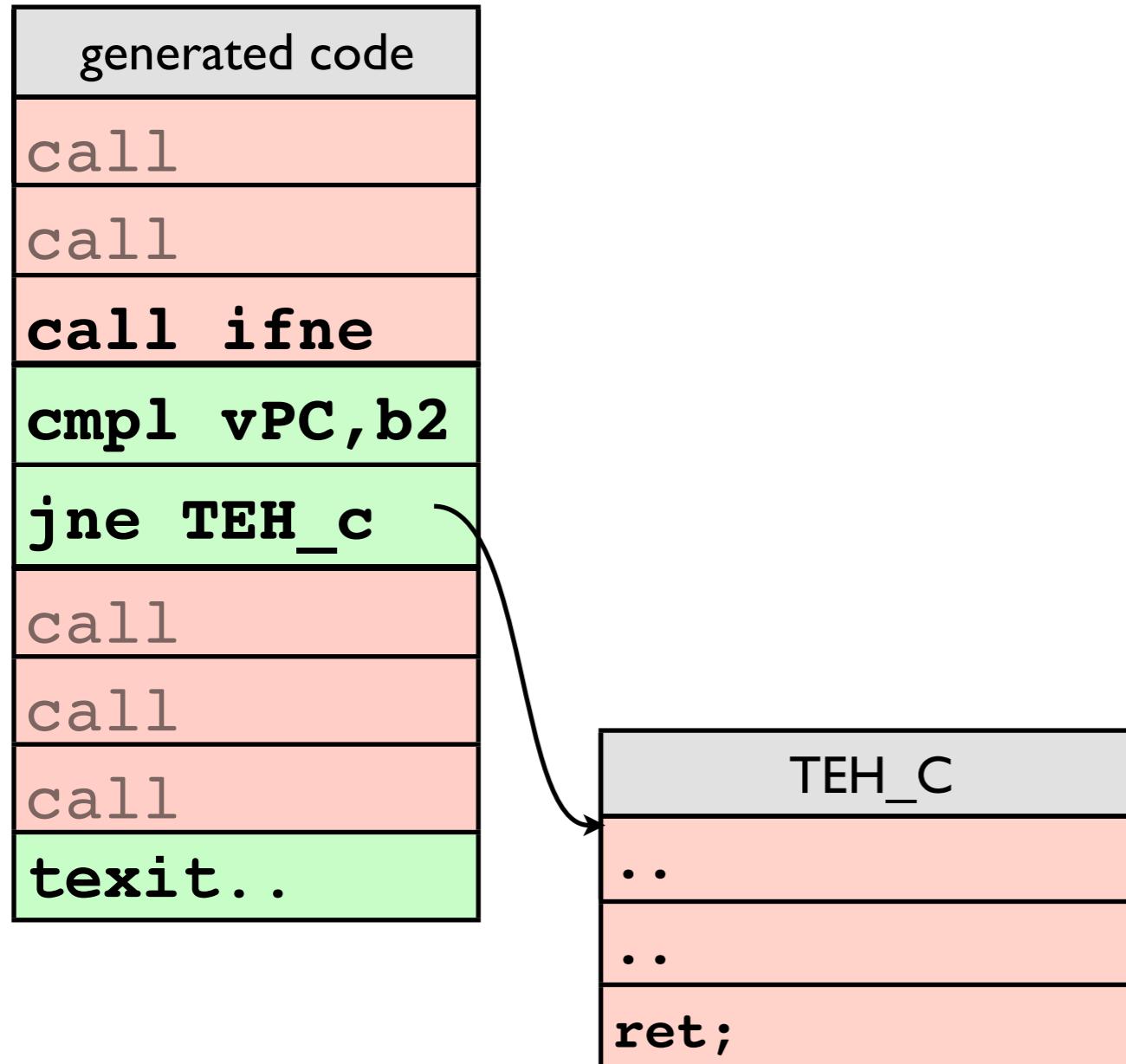
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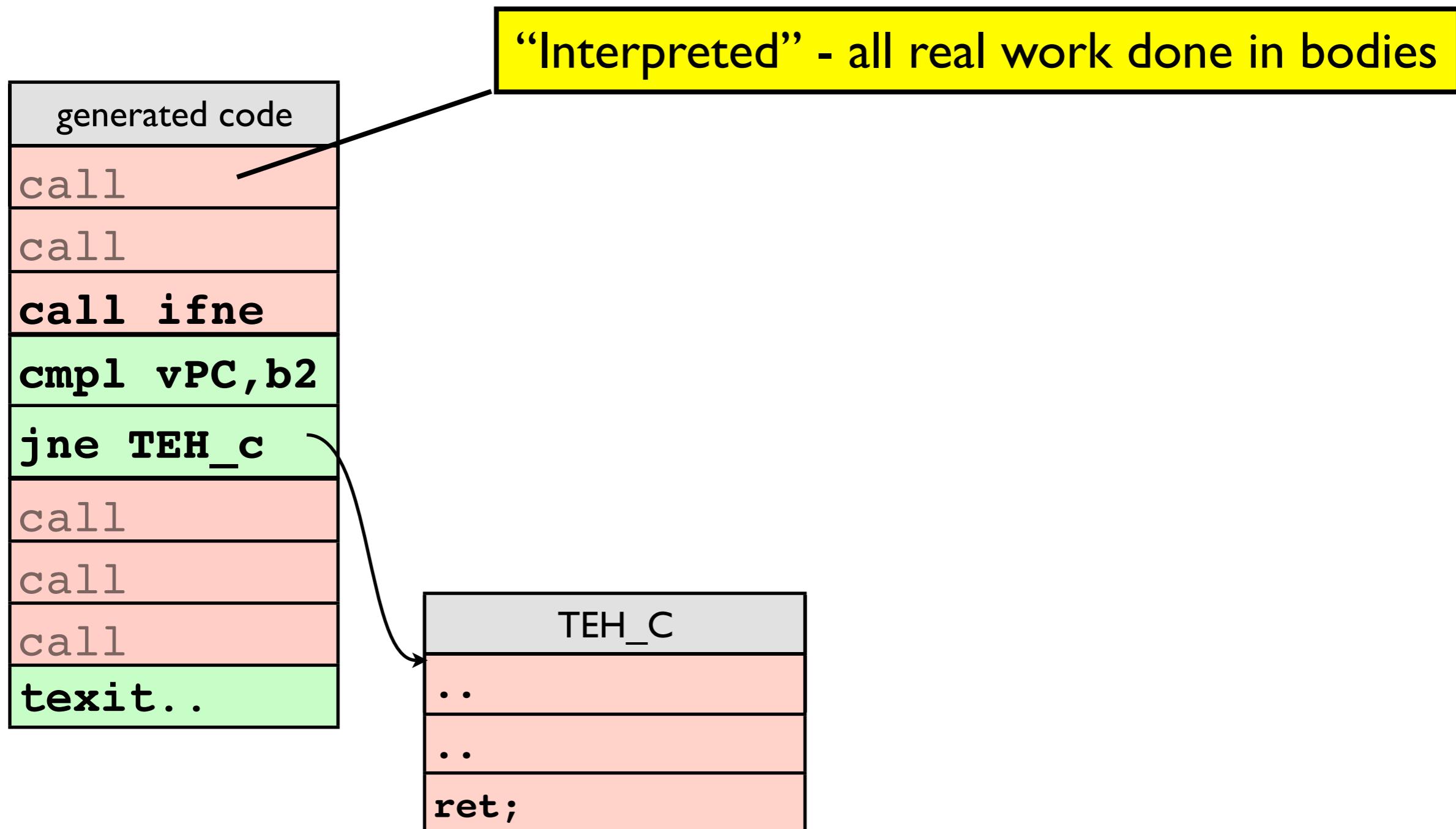
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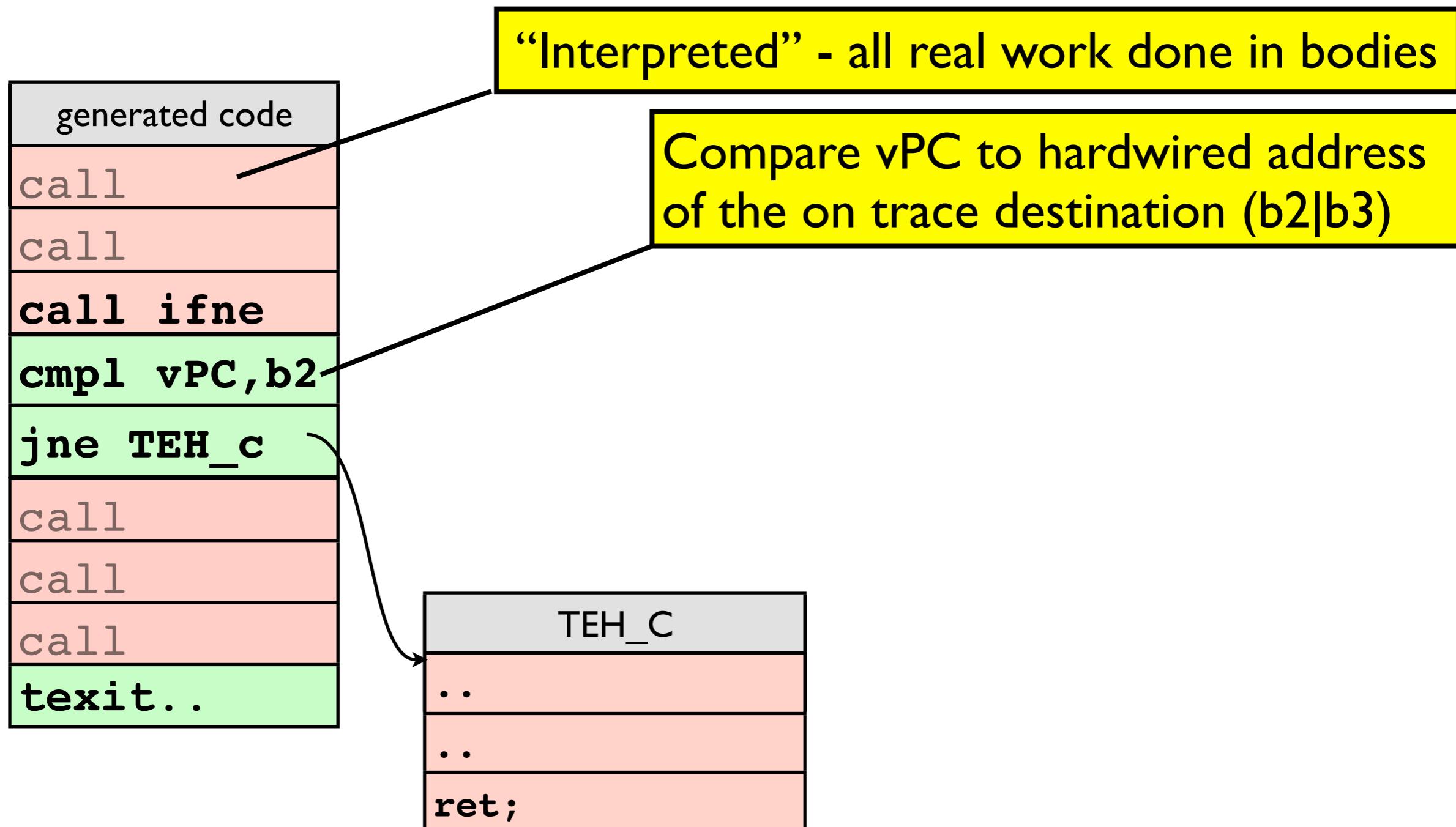
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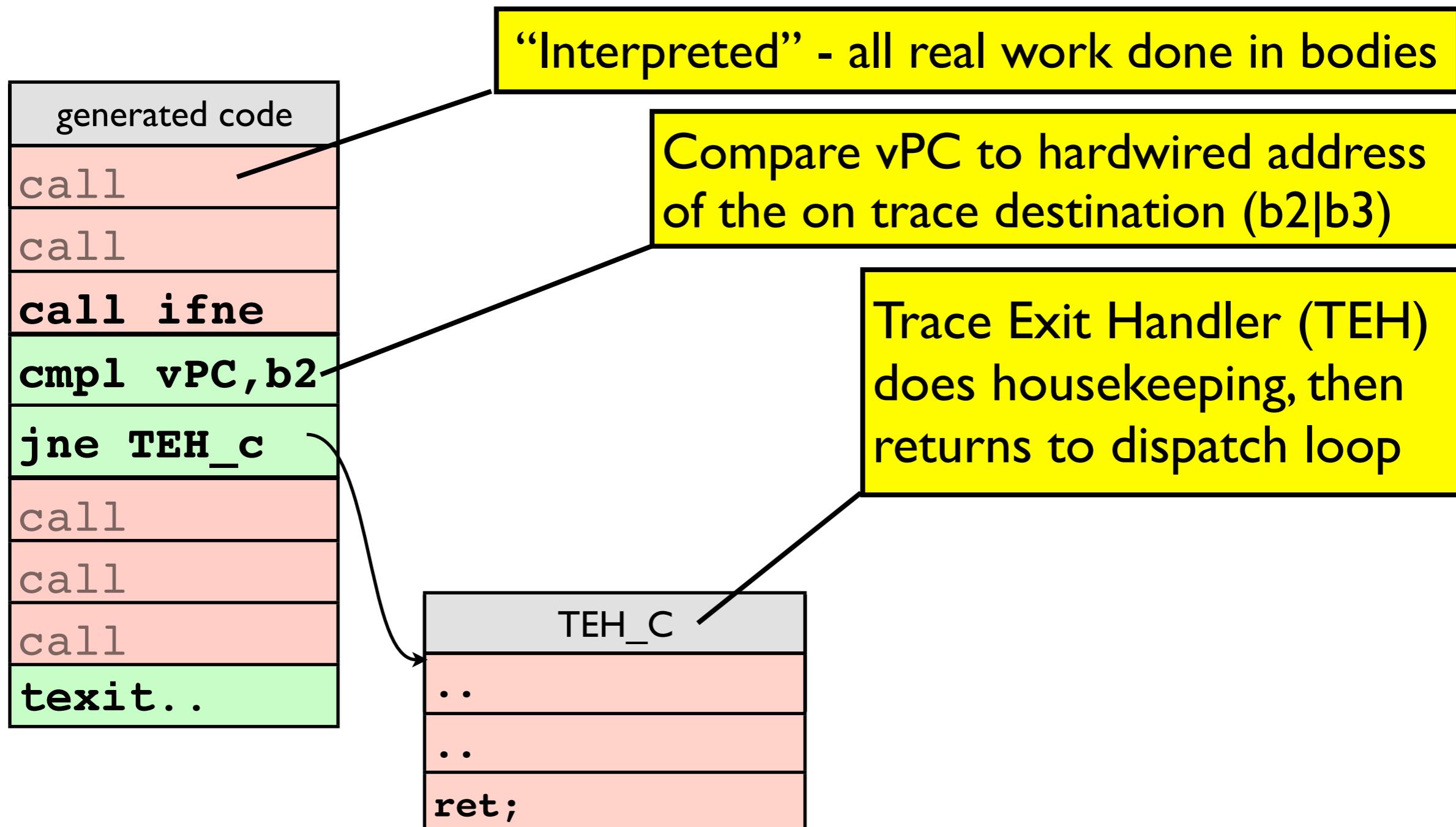
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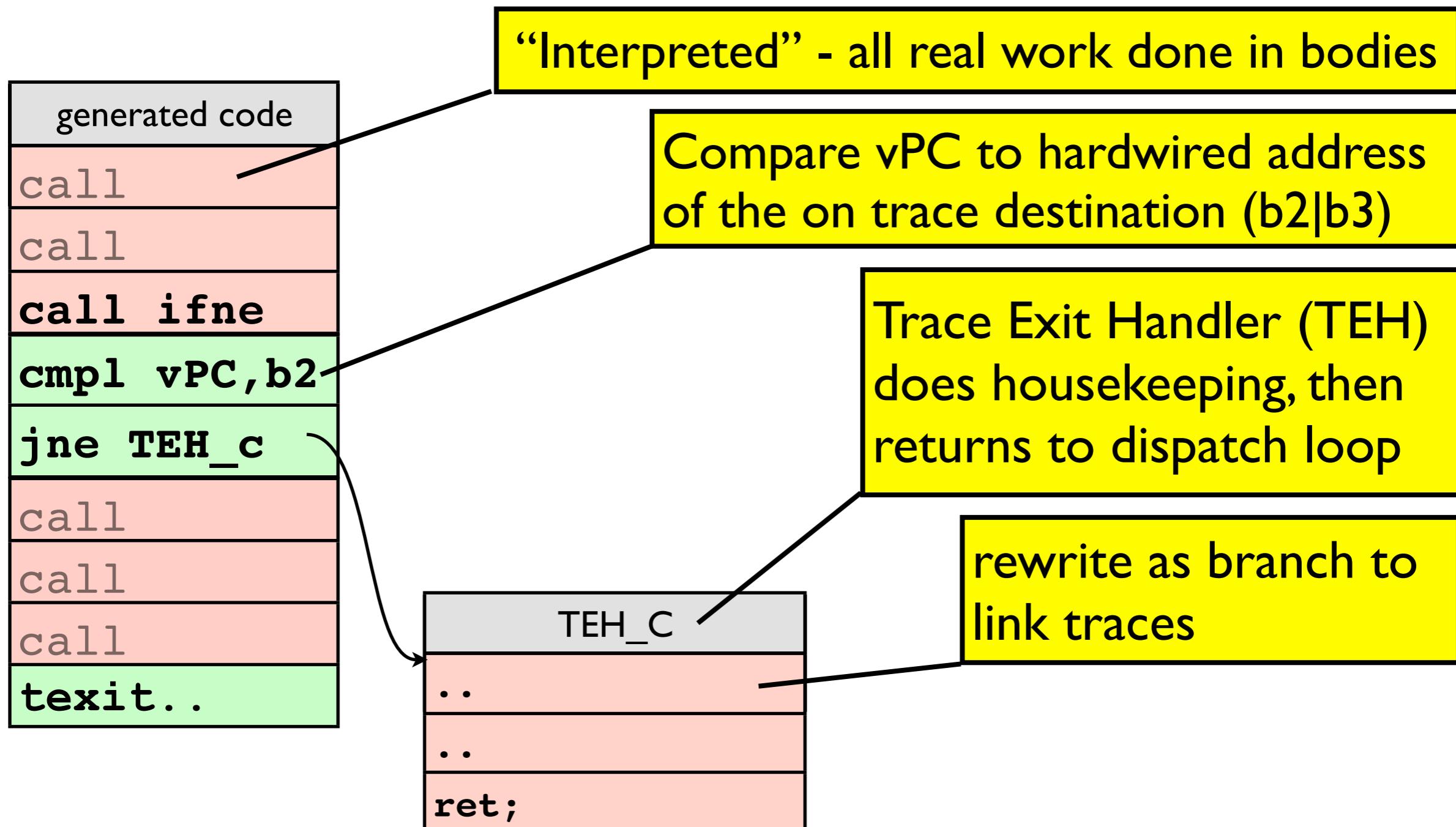
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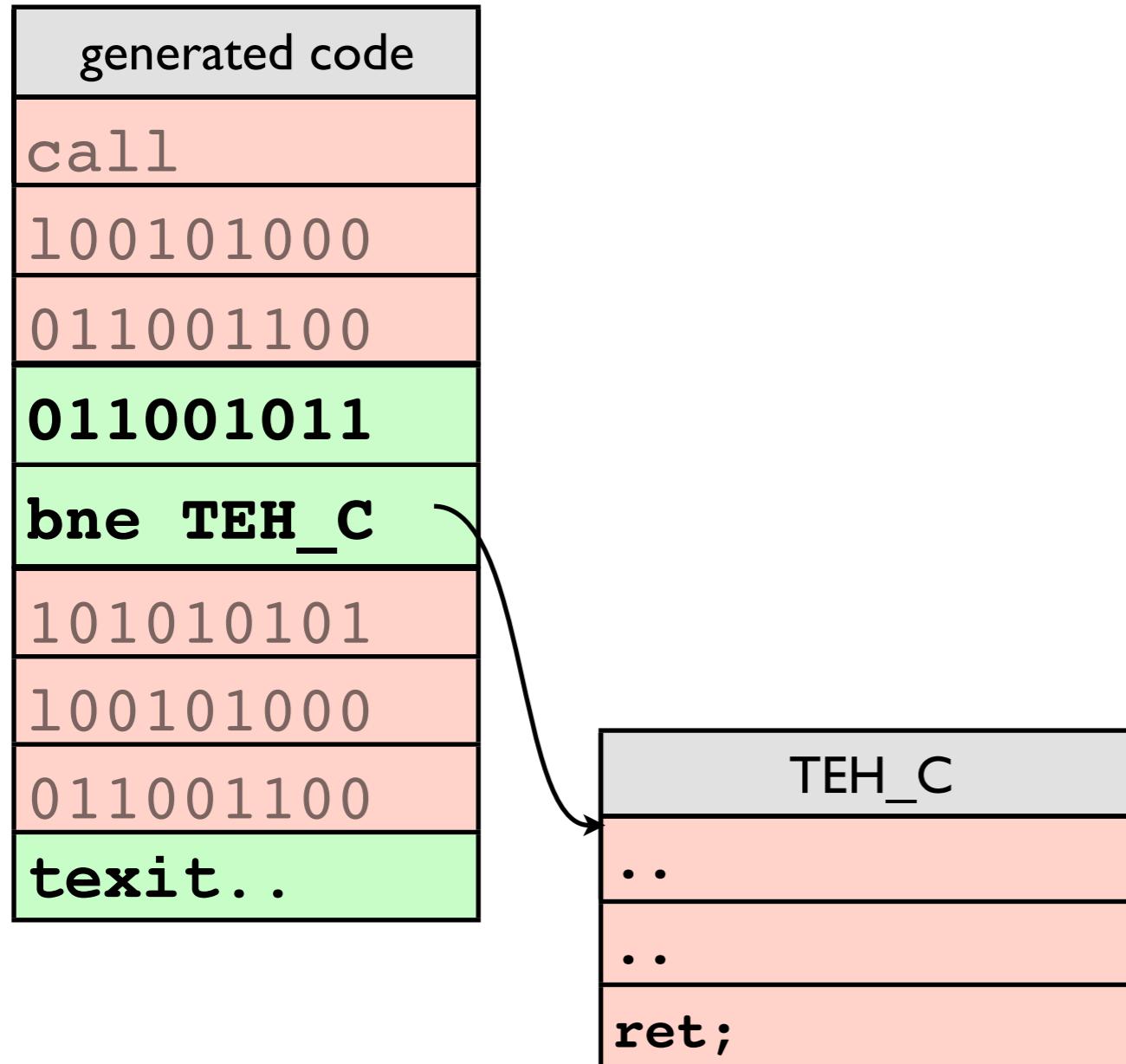
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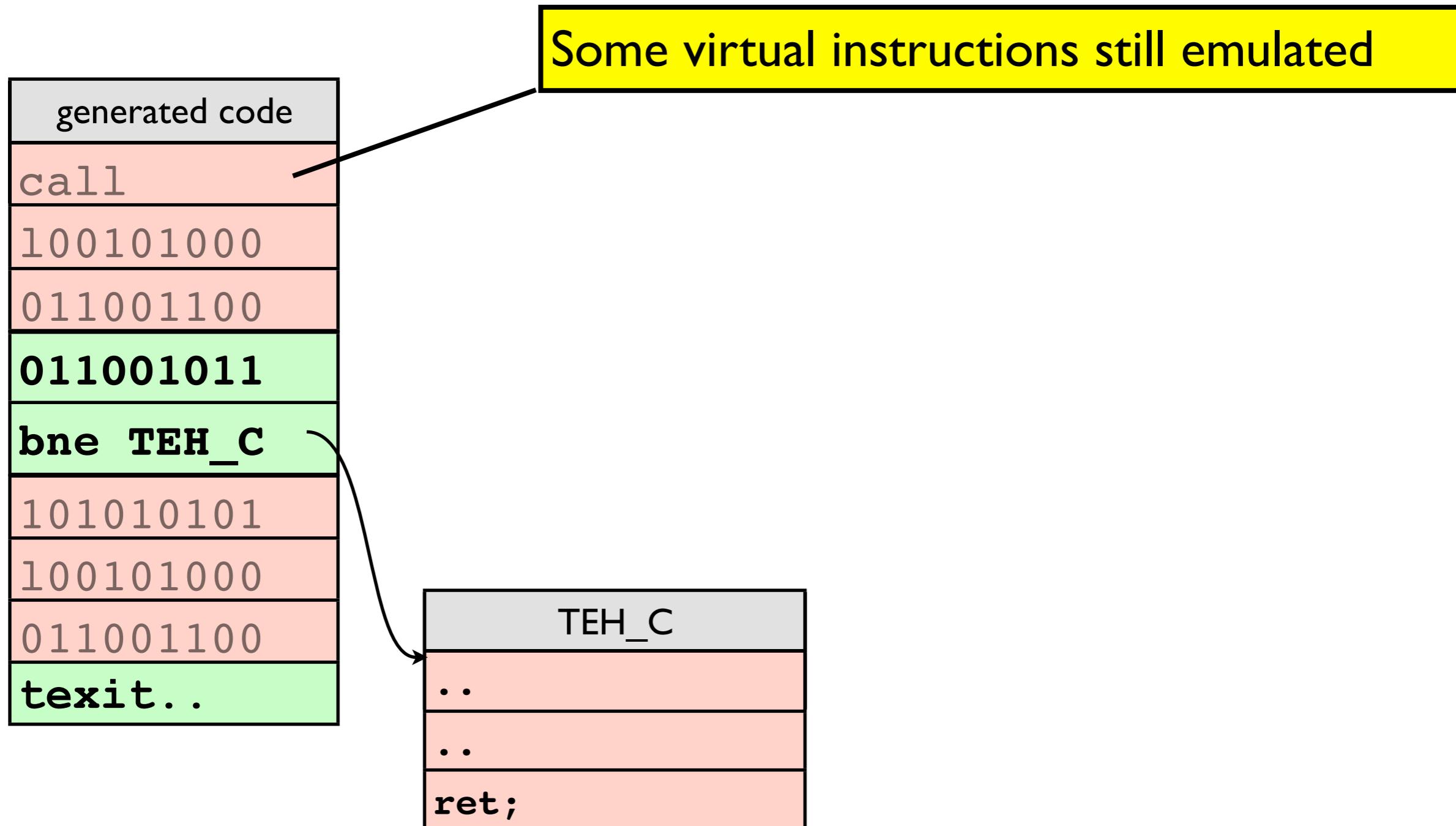
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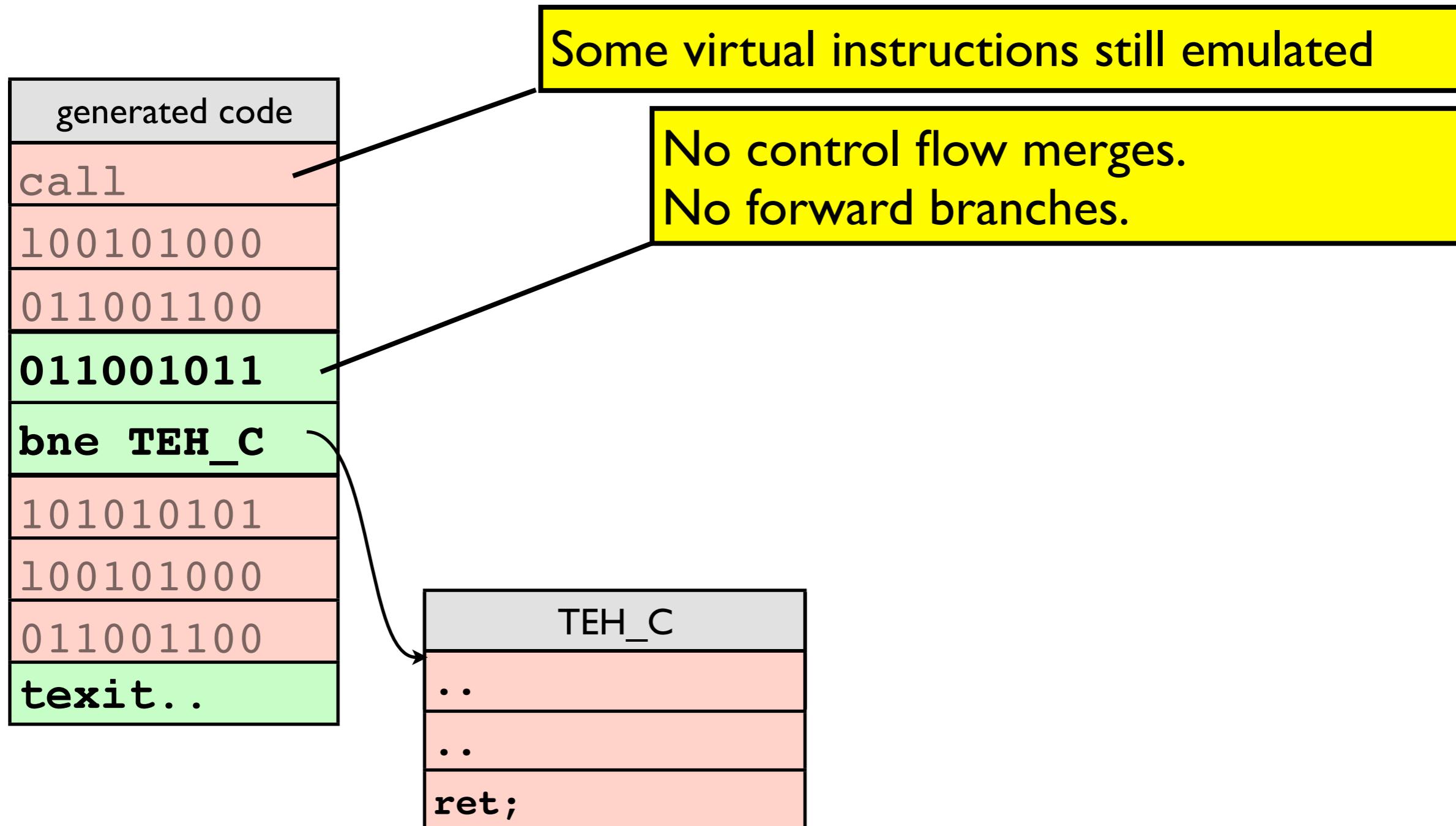
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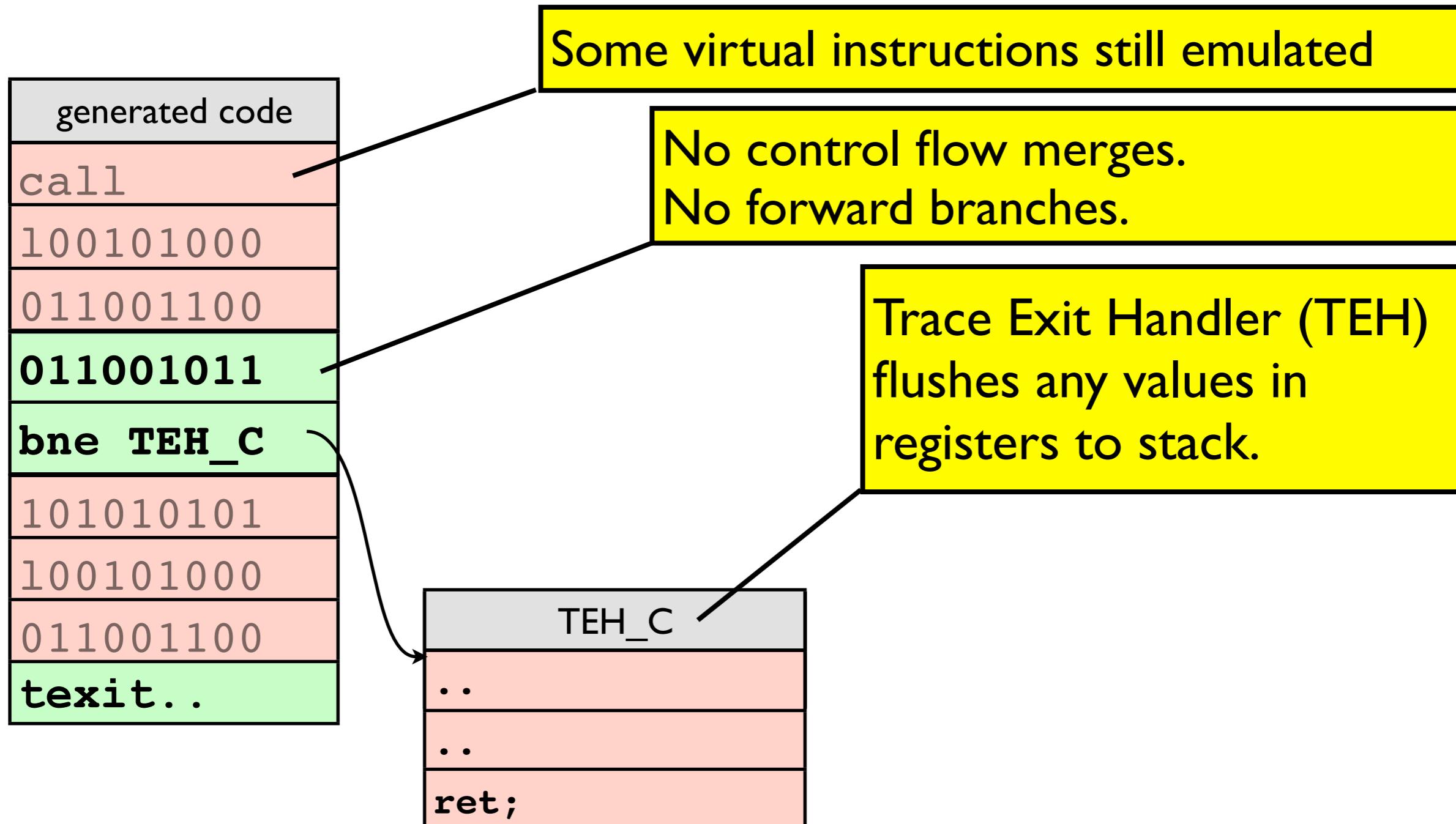
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Simple Trace JIT

- Much simpler than Jikes style baseline compiler.
 - No control flow merges, no forward branches.
- Optimize virtual method invocation:
 - Exploit fact that traces are interprocedural.
 - Convert to trace exit - check class of invoked upon object.
 - Similar effect to polymorphic inline cache.

Choose which instructions to compile

- Attempt only selected virtual instructions:
 - All conditional branches e.g. `ifnull`
 - 50 integer and object instructions e.g. `iadd`
- Can address specific performance challenges.
 - i.e. compile a few bytecodes that really matter.
- Or avoid compiling nasty corner cases..
 - i.e. bail on a instruction when going gets tough

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Implementation
- Experimental Results.

Experiments

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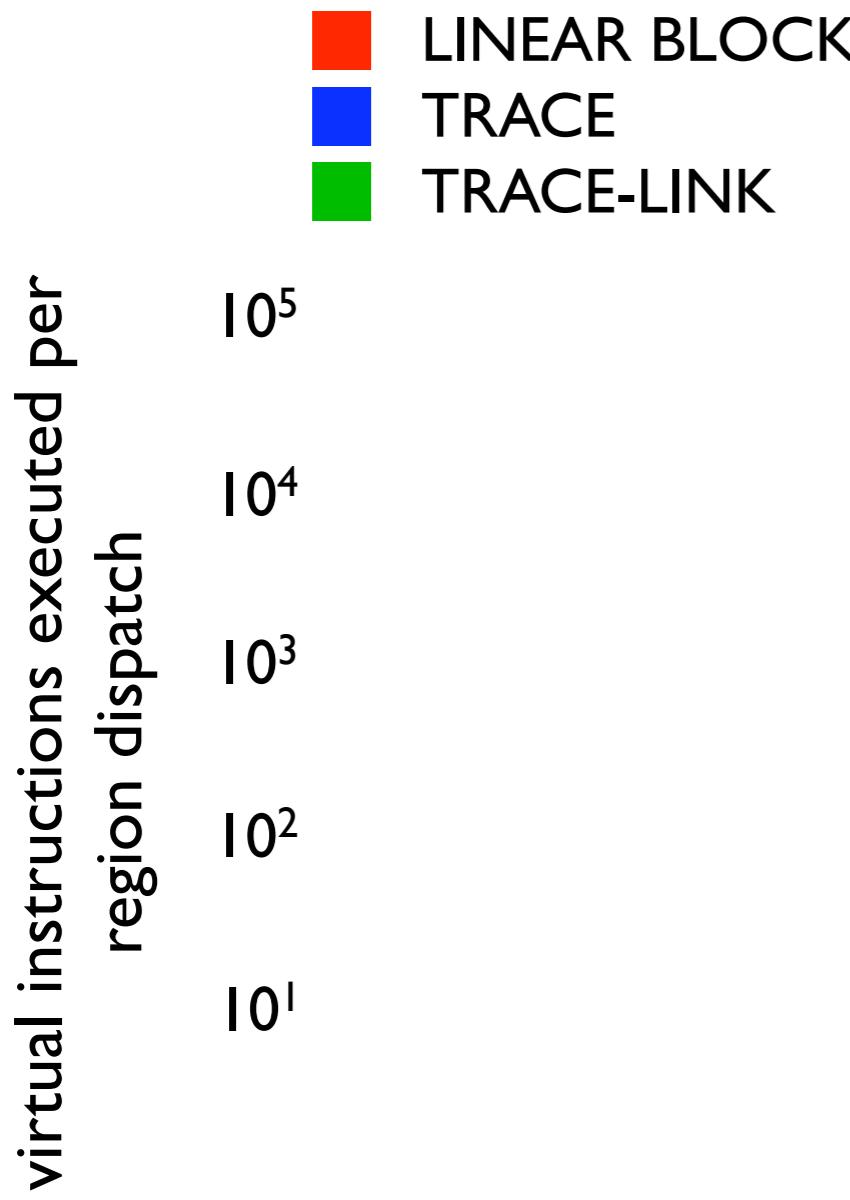
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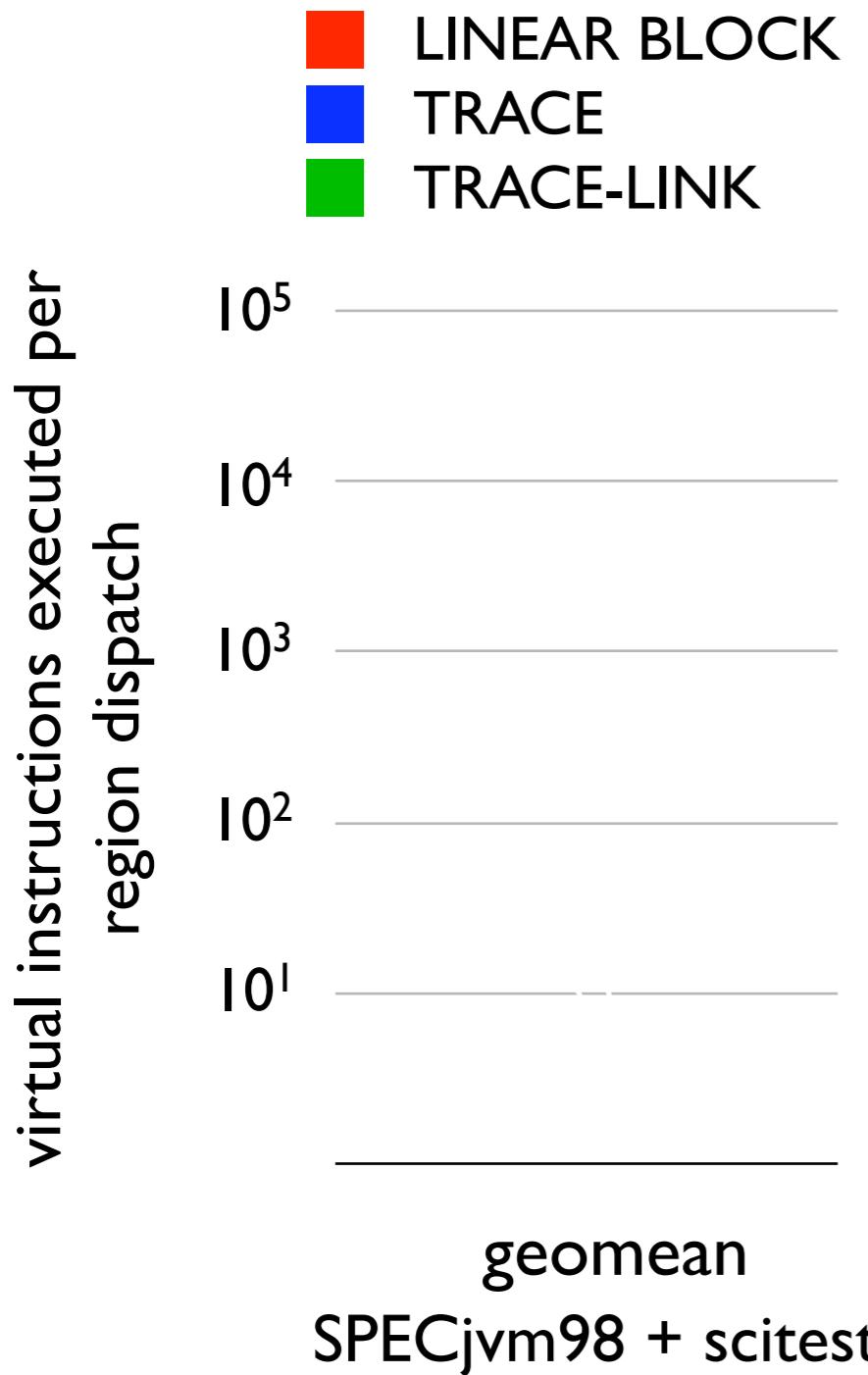
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 - Benchmarks suite is the SPECjvm98 + scimark.

Virtual instructions emulated per dispatch

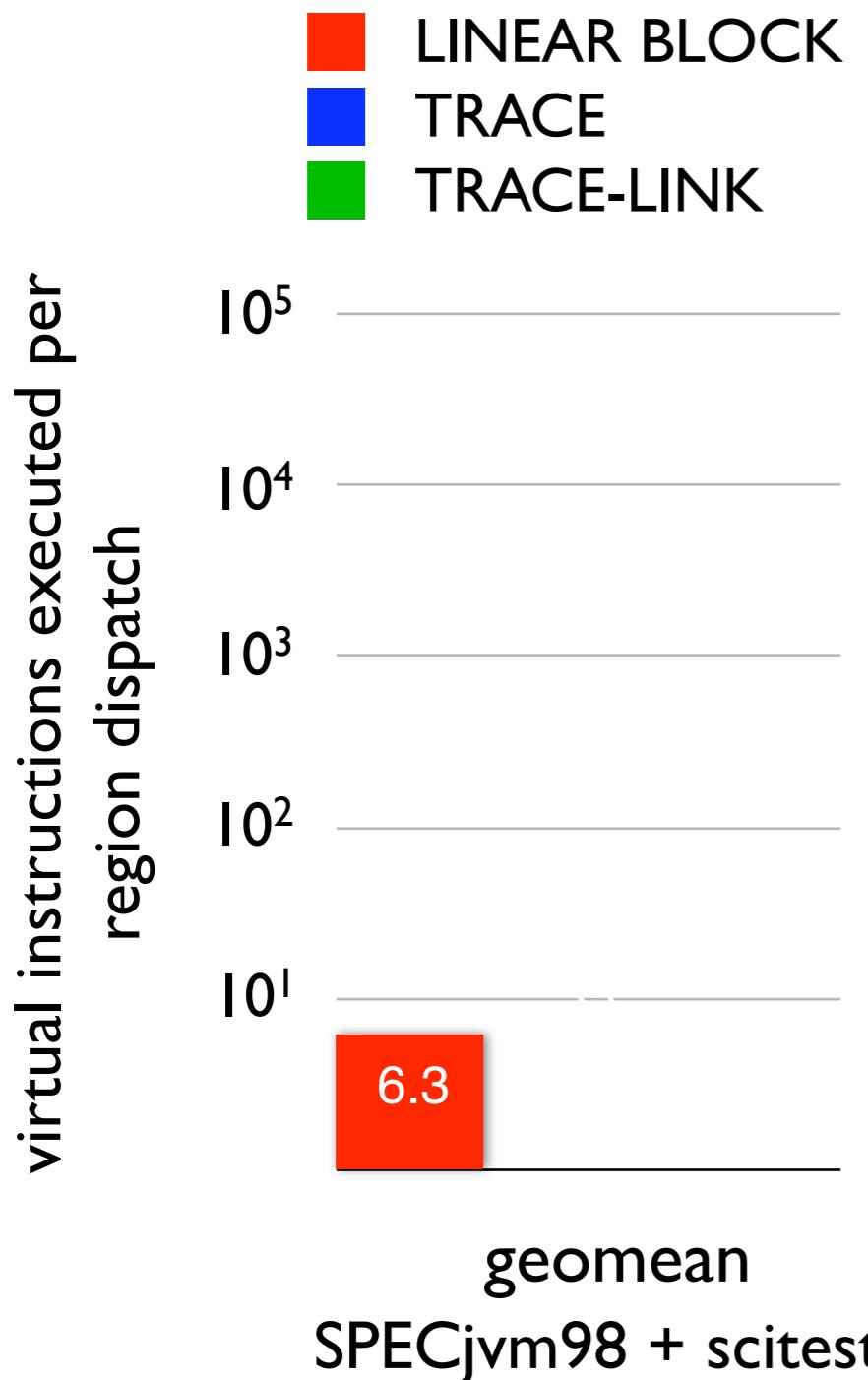


SPECjvm98 + scitest

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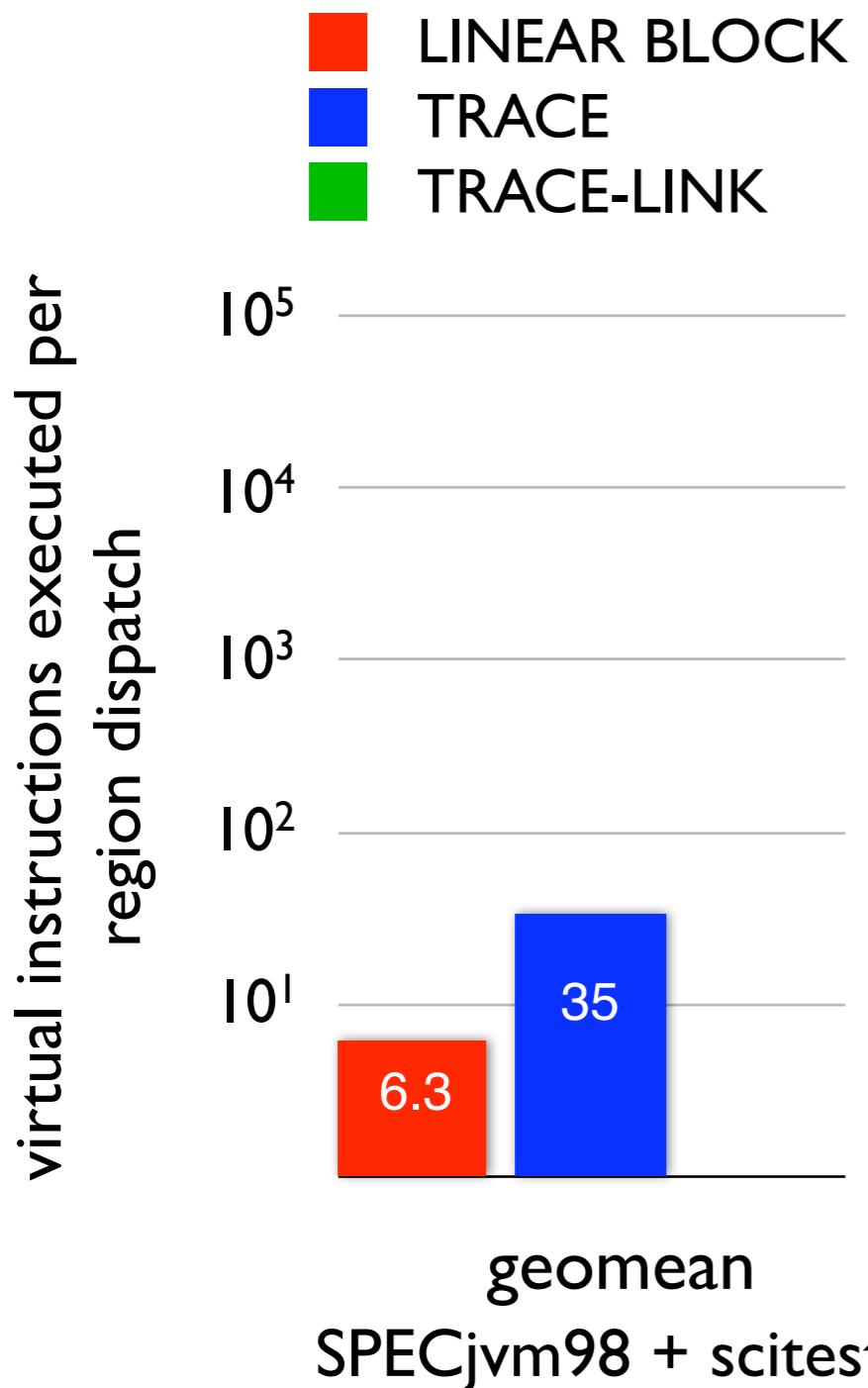


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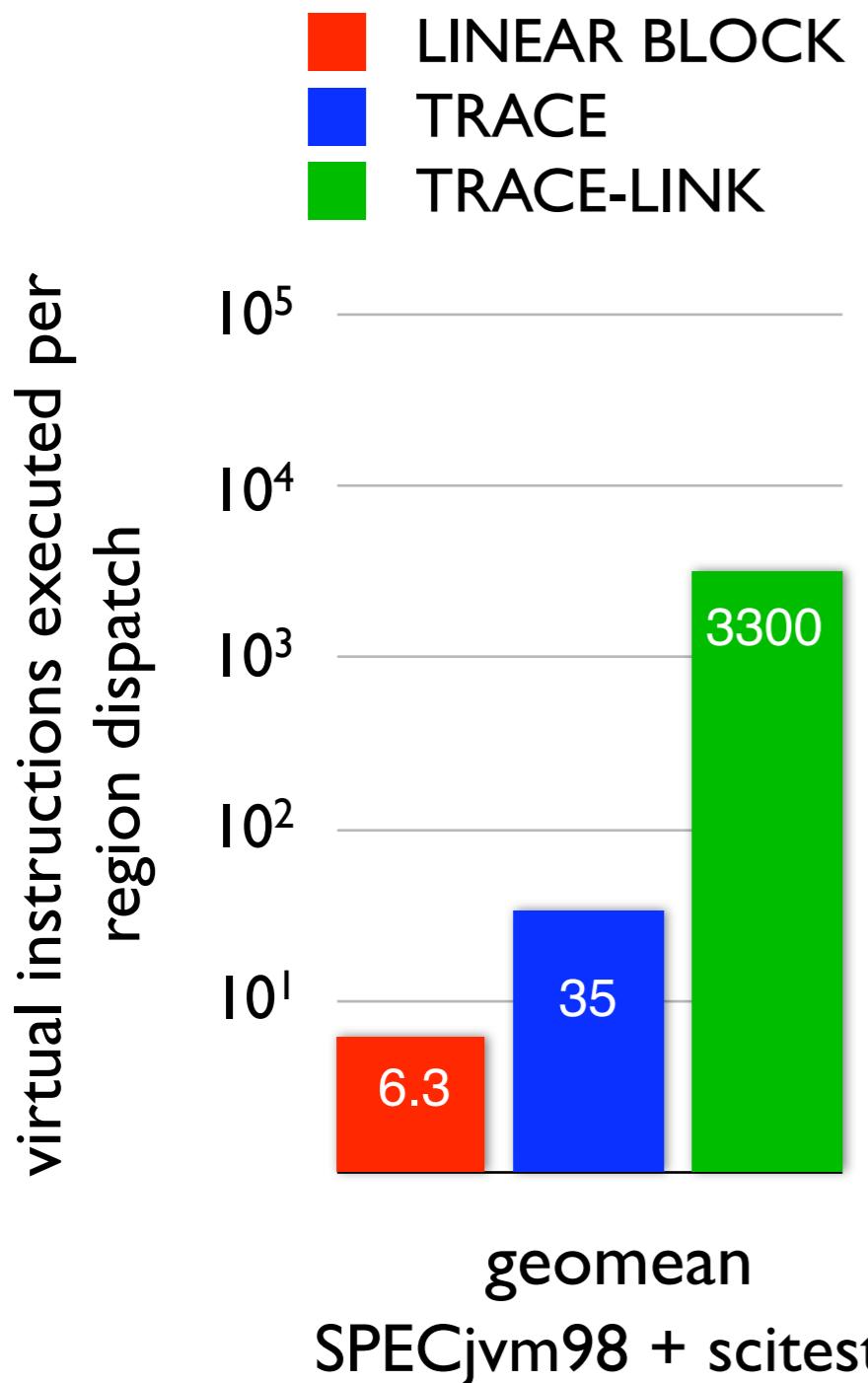
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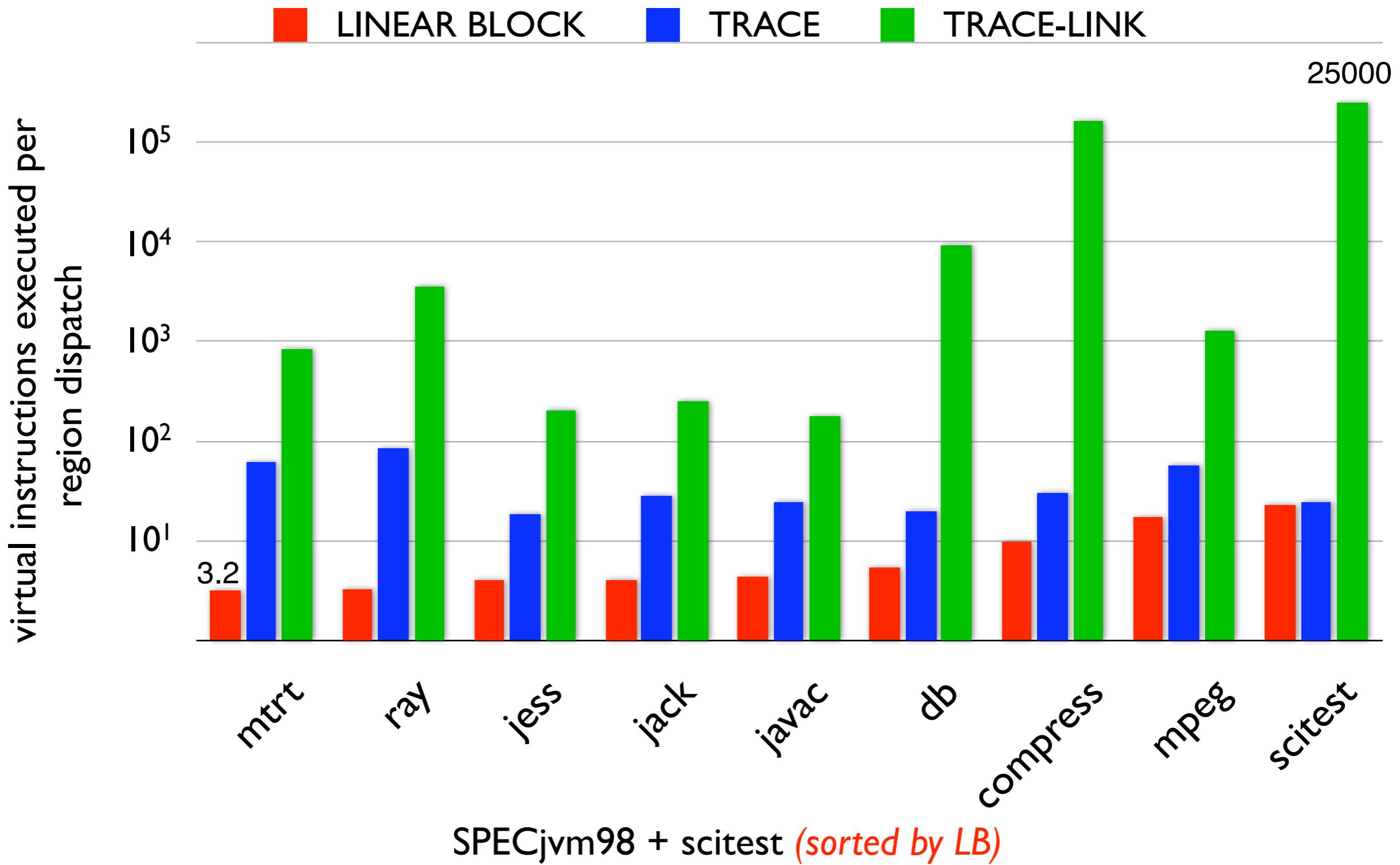
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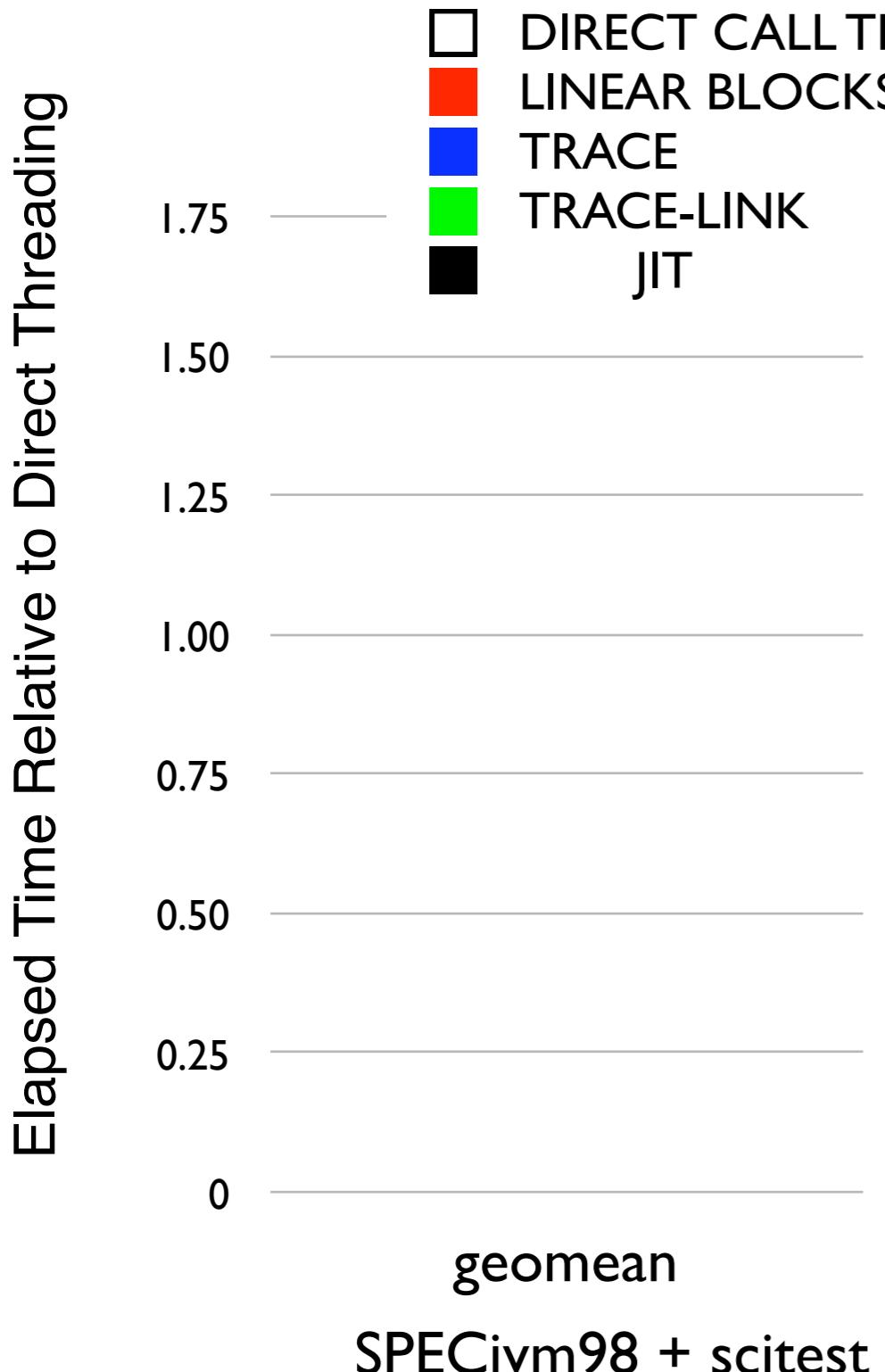
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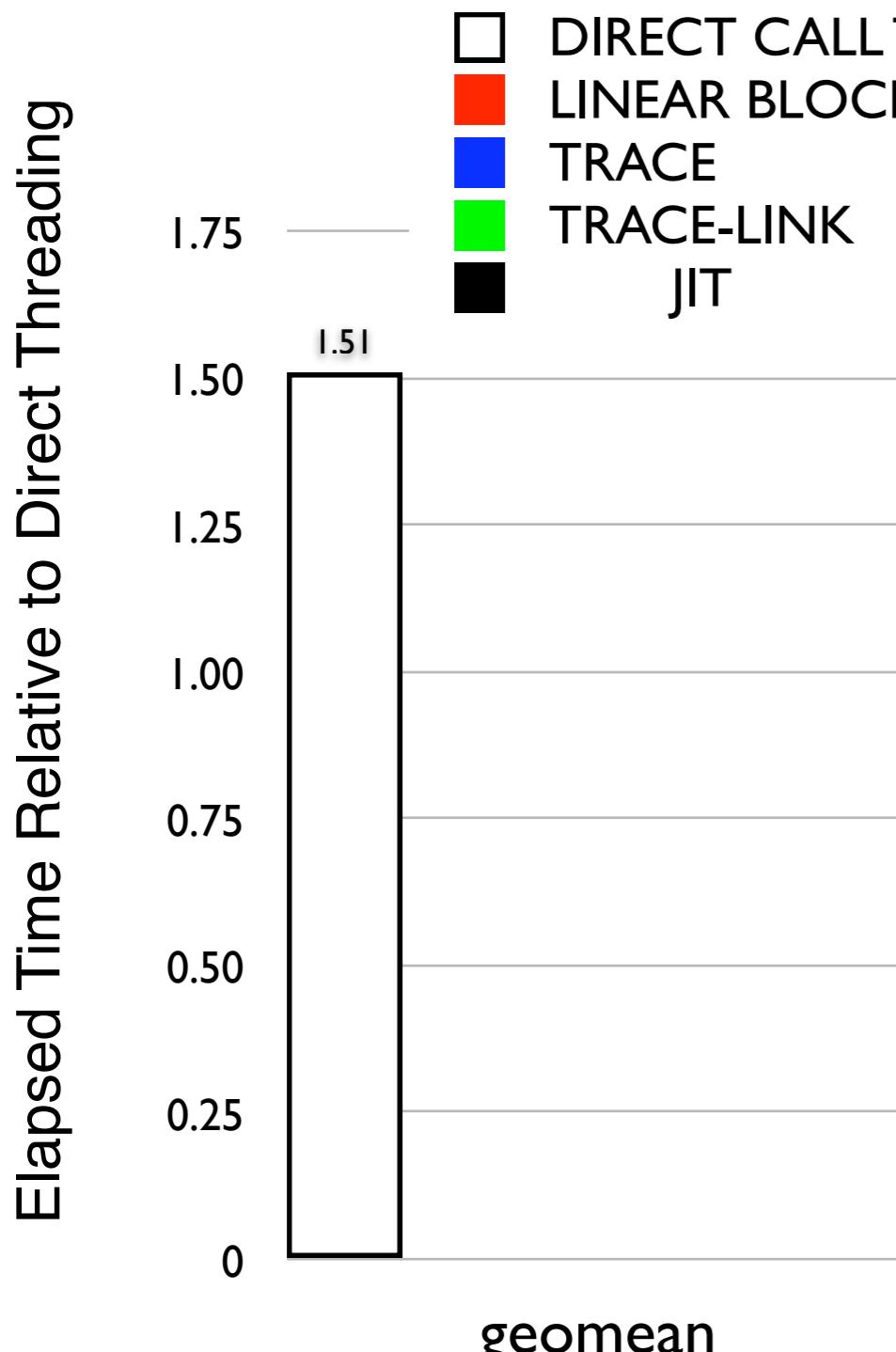
- DIRECT CALL THREADING
- LINEAR BLOCKS
- TRACE
- TRACE-LINK
- JIT

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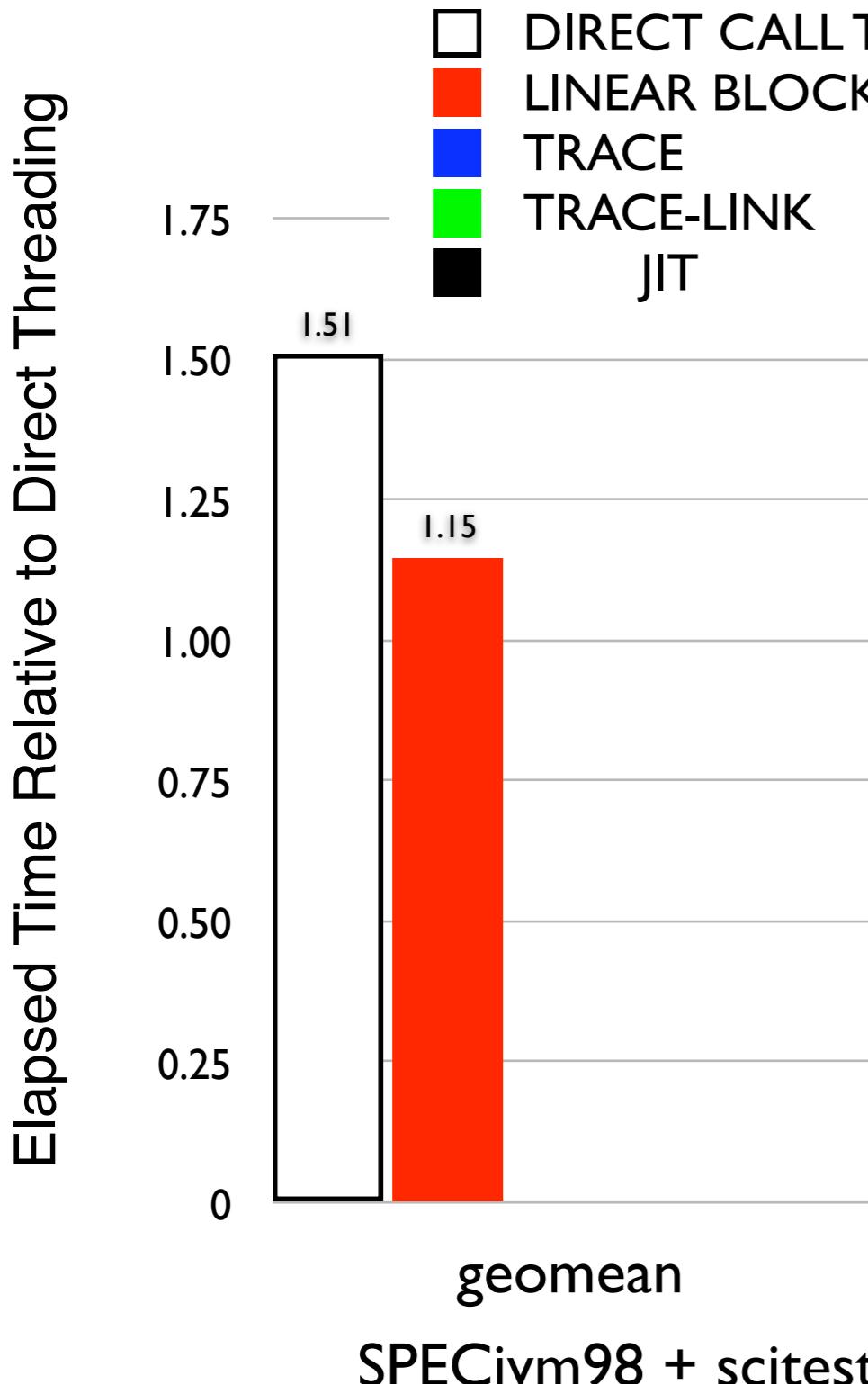


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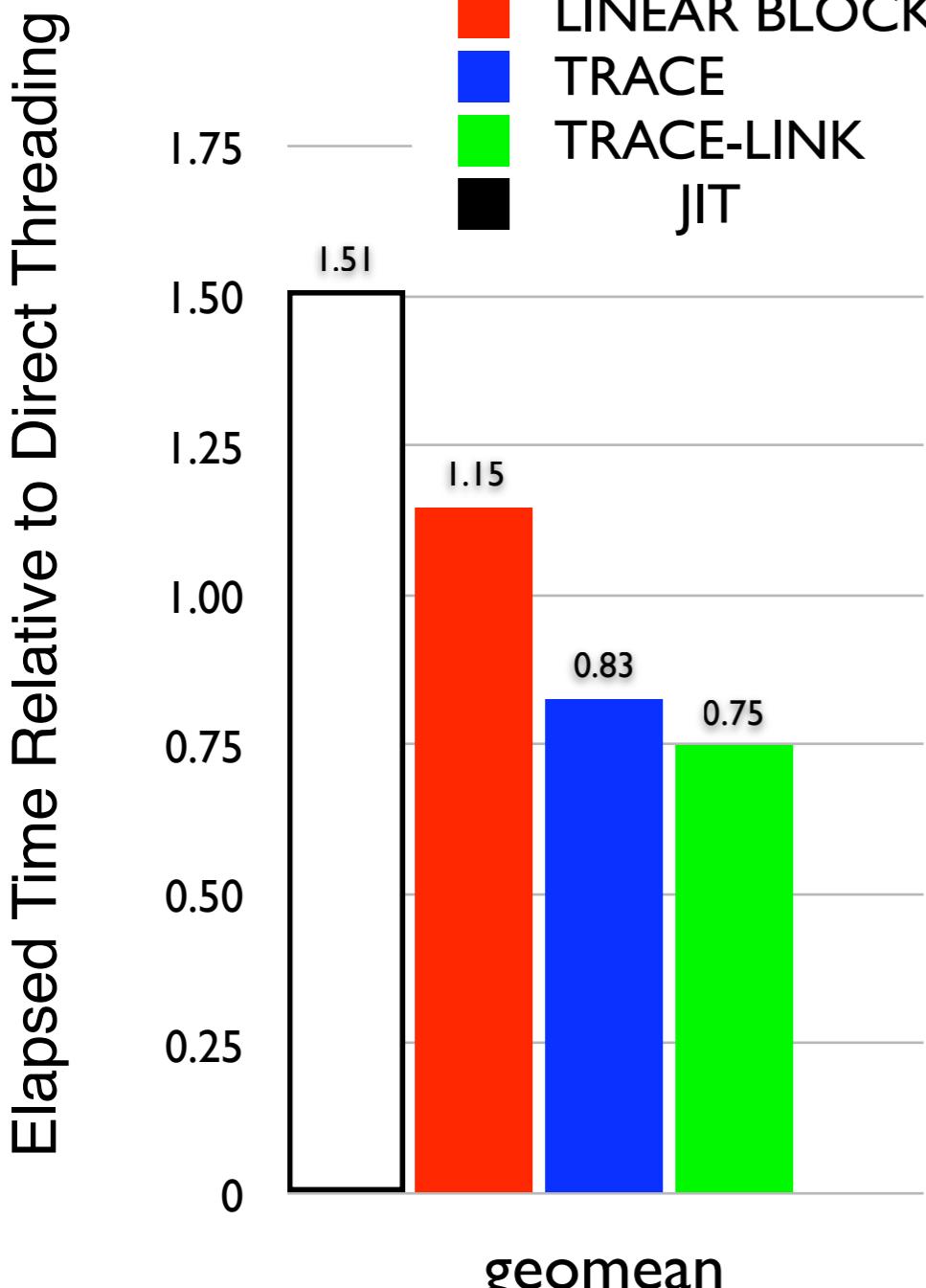
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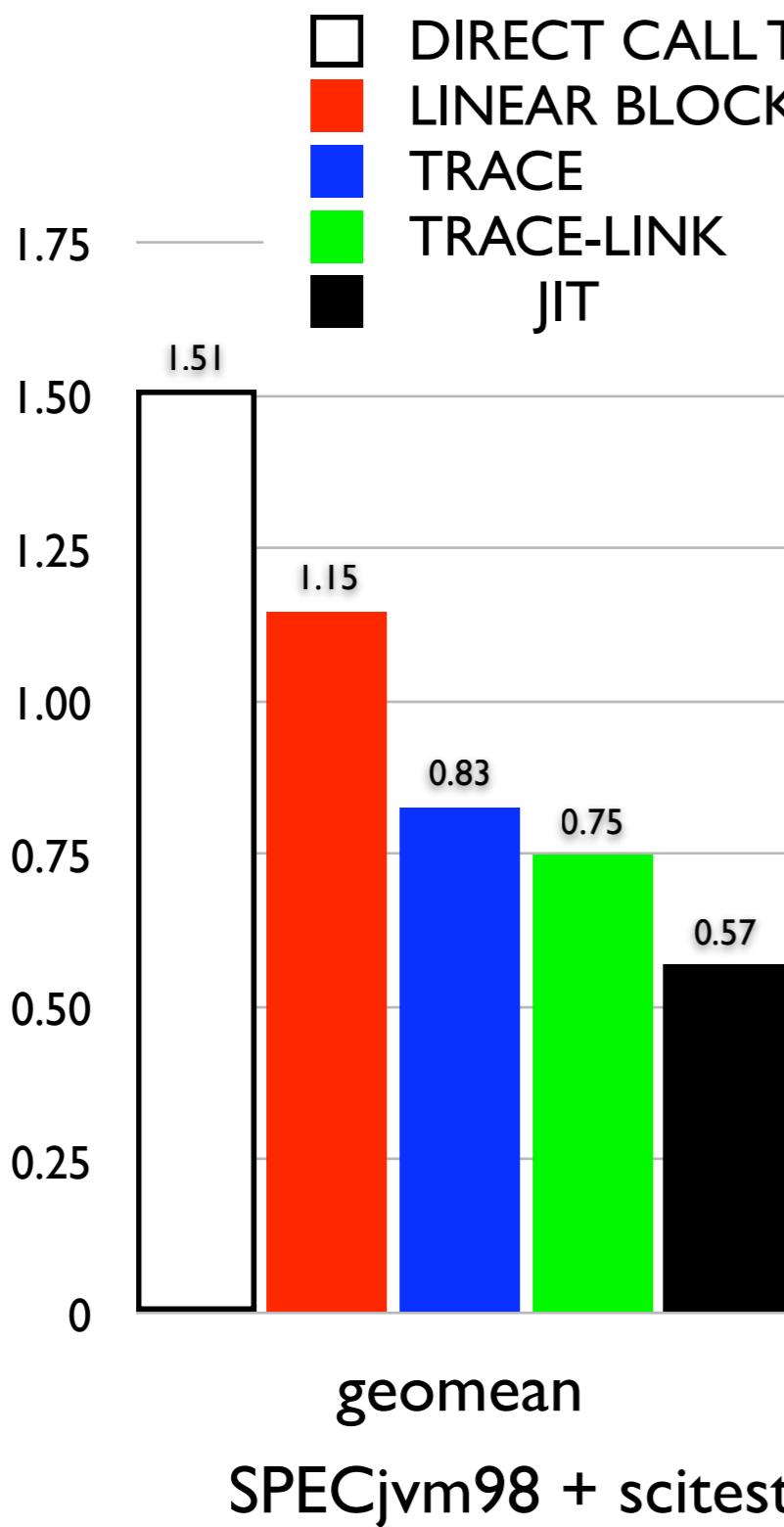
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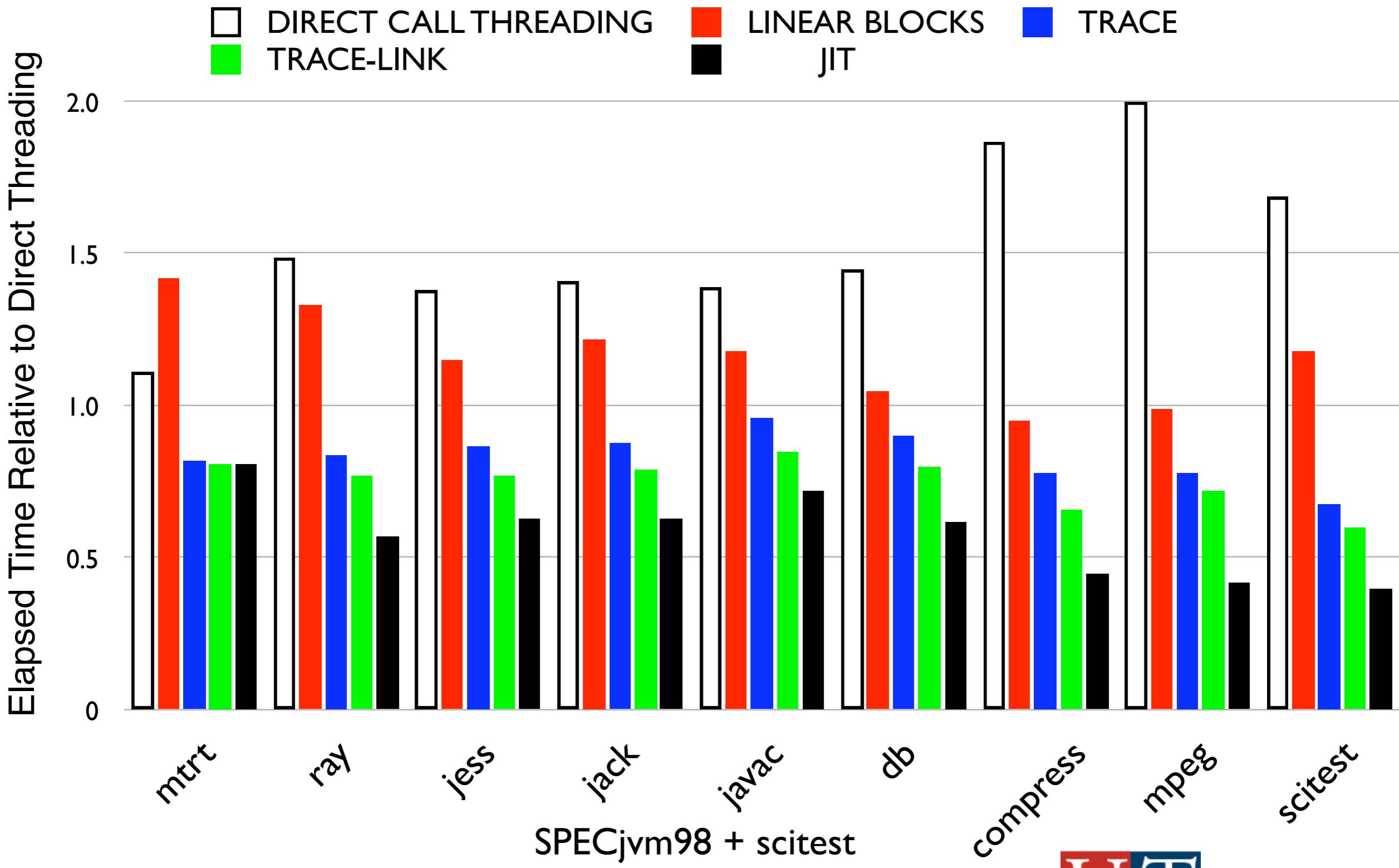
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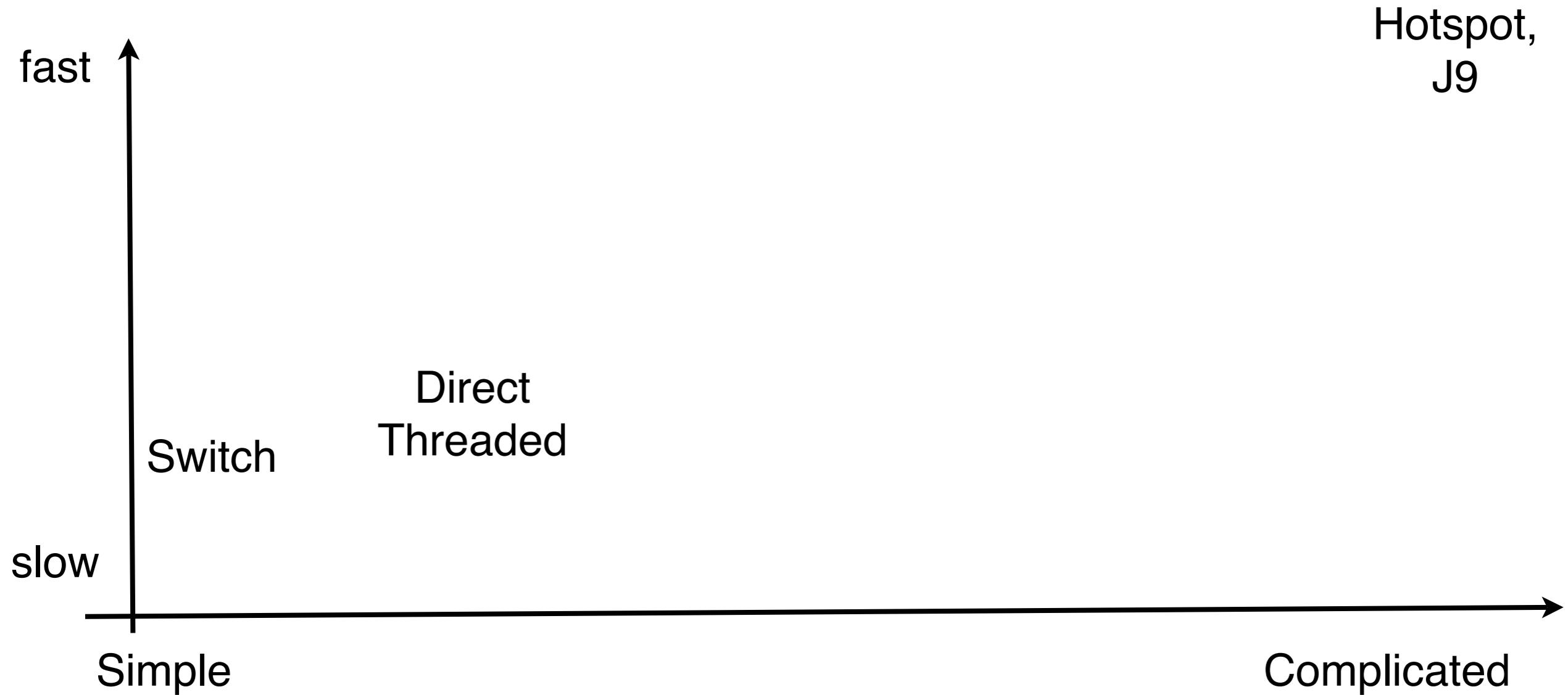


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 - Simple trace JIT 32% faster
 - Almost 2x direct threading.
 - Hotspot still 4x faster.

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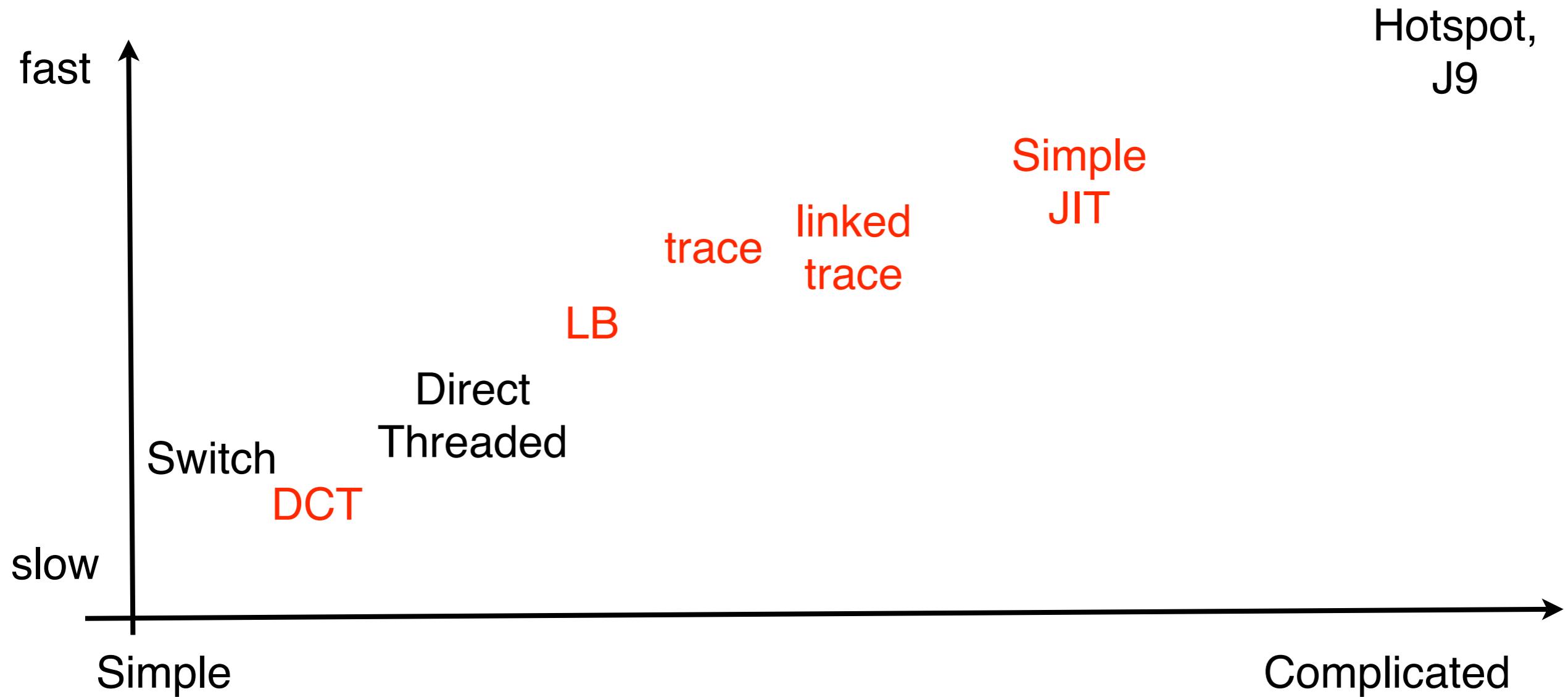


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Future

- Apply techniques to new languages
 - i.e. ones with no JIT.
 - Apply dynamic compilation to linear regions of run time typed languages.
 - Speculatively optimize polymorphic bytecodes (e.g. string, int, float add in Python).
- Investigate how a new shape of dynamic compilation unit might be built from the network of linked traces.

End