



#### **One VM to Rule Them All**

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# **One Language to Rule Them All?**

#### Let's ask Google...

#### JavaScript: One language to rule them all | VentureBeat



venturebeat.com/2011/.../javascript-**one-language-to-rule-them**-... by Peter Yared - in 23 Google+ circles Jul 29, 2011 - Why code in two different scripting languages, one on the client and one on the server? It's time for **one language to rule them all**. Peter Yared ...

 [PDF] Python: One Script (Language) to rule them all - Ian Darwin

 www.darwinsys.com/python/python4unix.pdf

 Another Language? 

 Python was invented in 1991 by Guido van. Rossum. 
 Named after the comedy troupe, not the snake. 
 Simple. 
 They all say that!

Q & Stuff: One Language to Rule Them All - Java qstuff.blogspot.com/2005/10/one-language-to-rule-them-all-java.html Oct 10, 2005 - One Language to Rule Them All - Java. For a long time I'd been hoping to add a scripting language to LibQ, to use in any of my (or other ...

> Dart : one language to rule them all - MixIT 2013 - Slideshare fr.slideshare.net/sdeleuze/dart-mixit2013en 💌 DartSébastien Deleuze - @sdeleuzeMix-IT 2013One language to rule them all ...



# **One Language to Rule Them All?**

Let's ask Stack Overflow...



Stack Overflow is a question and answer site for professional and enthusiast programmers. It's 100% free, no registration required.

#### Why can't there be an "ultimate" programming language?

closed as not constructive by Tim, Bo Persson, Devon\_C\_Miller, Mark, Graviton Jan 17 at 5:58

# "Write Your Own Language"

#### **Current situation**

#### How it should be

#### Prototype a new language

Parser and language work to build syntax tree (AST), AST Interpreter

#### Write a "real" VM

In C/C++, still using AST interpreter, spend a lot of time implementing runtime system, GC, ...

People start using it

People complain about performance

Define a bytecode format and write bytecode interpreter

Performance is still bad

Write a JIT compiler Improve the garbage collector

#### Prototype a new language in Java

Parser and language work to build syntax tree (AST) Execute using AST interpreter

People start using it

And it is already fast



function f(a, n) {
 var x = 0;
 while (n-- > 0) {
 x = x + a[n];
 }
 return x;
}



L1: decl rax
jz L2
movl rcx, rdx[16+4*rax]
cvtsi2sd xmm1, rcx
addsd xmm0, xmm1
jmp L1
L2:



### **System Structure**



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# **Truffle Approach**

AST Rewriting for Type Feedback Automatic Partial Evaluation









AST Interpreter Uninitialized Nodes AST Interpreter Rewritten Nodes **Compiled Code** 

Eliminate boxing of primitive values

Eliminate dynamic type checks

**AST Inlining** 

Syntax tree nodes are "stable"

Aggressive constant folding, method inlining, escape analysis

Deoptimize compiled code on tree rewrite



#### **More Details on Truffle**

Accepted for Onward! 2013, October 26-31 2013, Indianapolis, IN

#### One VM to Rule Them All

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#### Abstract

Building high-performance virtual machines is a complex and expensive undertaking; many popular languages still have low-performance implementations. We describe a new approach to virtual machine (VM) construction that amortizes much of the effort in initial construction by allowing new languages to be implemented with modest additional effort. The approach relies on abstract syntax tree (AST) interpretation where a node can rewrite itself to a more specialized or more general node, together with an optimizing compiler that exploits the structure of the interpreter. The compiler uses speculative assumptions and deoptimization in order to produce efficient machine code. Our initial experience suggests that high performance is attainable while preserving a modular and layered architecture, and that new highperformance language implementations can be obtained by writing little more than a stylized interpreter.

as Microsoft's Common Language Runtime, the VM of the .NET framework [43]. These implementations can be characterized in the following way:

- Their performance on typical applications is within a small integer multiple (1-3x) of the best statically compiled code for most equivalent programs written in an unsafe language such as C.
- They are usually written in an unsafe, systems programming language (C or C++).
- Their implementation is highly complex.
- They implement a single language, or provide a bytecode interface that preferentially advantages a narrow set of languages to the detriment of other languages.

In contrast, there are numerous languages that are popular, have been around for about 20 years, and yet still have

## **Ruby Prototype: High Performance**



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## **Ruby Prototype: Low Footprint**



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## **Ruby Prototype: Completeness**

- RubySpec
  - A library of executable assertions that covers the language, core library and standard library
  - This is the defacto Ruby spec
  - Gives us a quantifiable result for how much of Ruby we implement correctly





#### Completeness



# **Completeness: Informally**

Language Feature	Implemented	Notes
Fixnum to Bignum promotion	$\checkmark$	
Support for floating point	$\checkmark$	
Closures	$\checkmark$	
Bindings and eval	$\checkmark$	
callcc and Continuation	$\checkmark$	Very limited support, the same as JRuby
Fibers	$\checkmark$	Slightly limited support, the same as JRuby
Frame local variables	$\checkmark$	
C extensions		
Ruby 1.9 encoding	$\checkmark$	
Garbage collection	$\checkmark$	
Concurrency and parallelism	$\checkmark$	We currently use a GIL
Tracing and debugging	$\checkmark$	
ObjectSpace	$\checkmark$	
Method invalidation	$\checkmark$	
Constant invalidation	$\checkmark$	
Ruby on Rails		

Charles Nutter: 'So You Want to Optimize Ruby' http://blog.headius.com/2012/10/so-you-want-to-optimize-ruby.html

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# **Completeness: More formally via RubySpec**

#### Running language tests



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### Low Footprint



# **Substrate VM Execution Model**



All Java classes from application, JDK, and Substrate VM Reachable methods, fields, and classes

Application running without compilation or class loading



### **Startup Performance**

#### Running "Hello World"



#### Execution time: time -f "%e" Memory footprint: time -f "%M"

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#### **High Performance**



#### Why is Ruby Slow?

#### Why is Ruby Slow?

#### -b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

#### execute b

check that b is a Float check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation

check the result of that is a Float

#### execute b

check that b is a Float check that the power method in Float has not changed

#### calculate power

check the result of that is a Float

#### execute a

check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication

check the result of that is a Float

#### execute c

check that c is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication

check the result of that is a Float check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed

#### calculate sqrt

check the result of that is a Float

#### execute a

check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float

check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division

-b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

execute b check that b is a Float check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation check the result of that is a Float execute b check that b is a Float check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float execute c check that c is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division





-b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

execute b check that b is a Float check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation check the result of that is a Float execute b check that b is a Float check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float execute c check that c is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division





-b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a





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-b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

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-b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a





### -b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

#### execute b check that b is a Float check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation check the result of that is a Float execute b check that b is a Float check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float execute c check that c is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt check the result of that is a Float execute a check that a is a Float check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check the result of that is a Float check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division

#### execute b

check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation

#### execute b

check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power

execute a

check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication

#### execute c

check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication

check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt

#### execute a

check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication

check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division

#### -b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

execute b check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation execute b check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power execute a check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication execute c check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt execute a check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division











#### unmodified = new Assumption();

#### unmodified.check();

### unmodified.invalidate();

# -b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

#### execute b check that the negate method in Float has not changed calculate negation execute b check that the power method in Float has not changed calculate power execute a check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication execute c check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check that Math has not changed check that the sqrt method in Math has not changed calculate sqrt execute a check that the multiply method in Float has not changed calculate multiplication check that the division method in Float has not changed calculate division

execute b calculate negation execute b calculate power execute a calculate multiplication execute c calculate multiplication calculate sqrt execute a calculate multiplication calculate multiplication calculate division



#### **Improving Performance**

# -b + (Math.sqrt(b\*\*2 - 4\*a\*c)) / 2\*a

execute b calculate negation execute b calculate power execute a calculate multiplication execute c calculate multiplication calculate sqrt execute a calculate multiplication calculate multiplication calculate division



#### **Peak Performance**

Speedup Relative to 1.8.7-p374



#### **Peak Performance**



Speedup Relative to jruby-1.7.4-server-invokedynamic



# Simplicity

- One intern working for five months on the Ruby implementation
- New to Truffle, Graal and Ruby
- Written using Eclipse
- Debugged as a normal Java program using the server compiler
- Run using Graal for testing and performance numbers
- No mention in the implementation of bytecode, classloaders, assembly, system calls, OSR
- One very minor use of Unsafe, one very minor use of reflection

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# **Hardware and Software**

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### **Engineered to Work Together**

