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Maxine: A JVM Written in Java

Michael Haupt
Oracle Labs
Potsdam, Germany



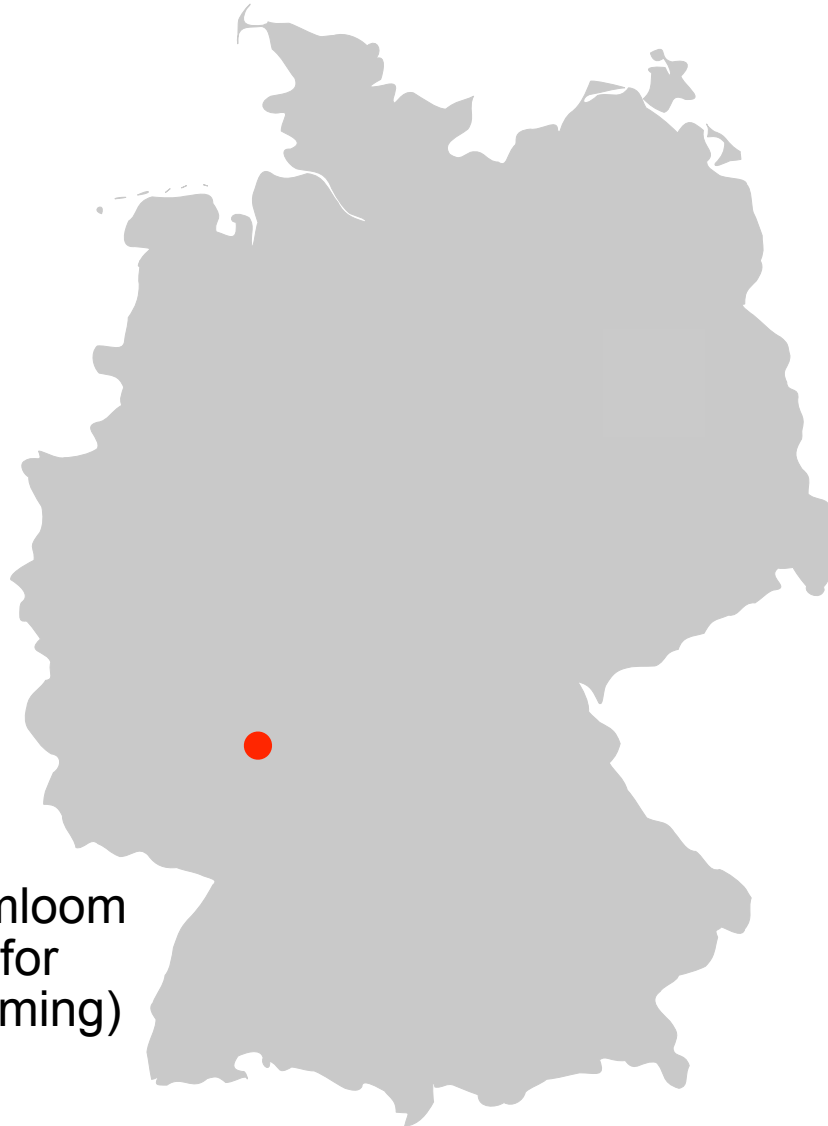
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Speaker's Background



Technische Universität
Darmstadt, 2001–2006

Doctoral research, Steamloom
(virtual machine support for
aspect-oriented programming)

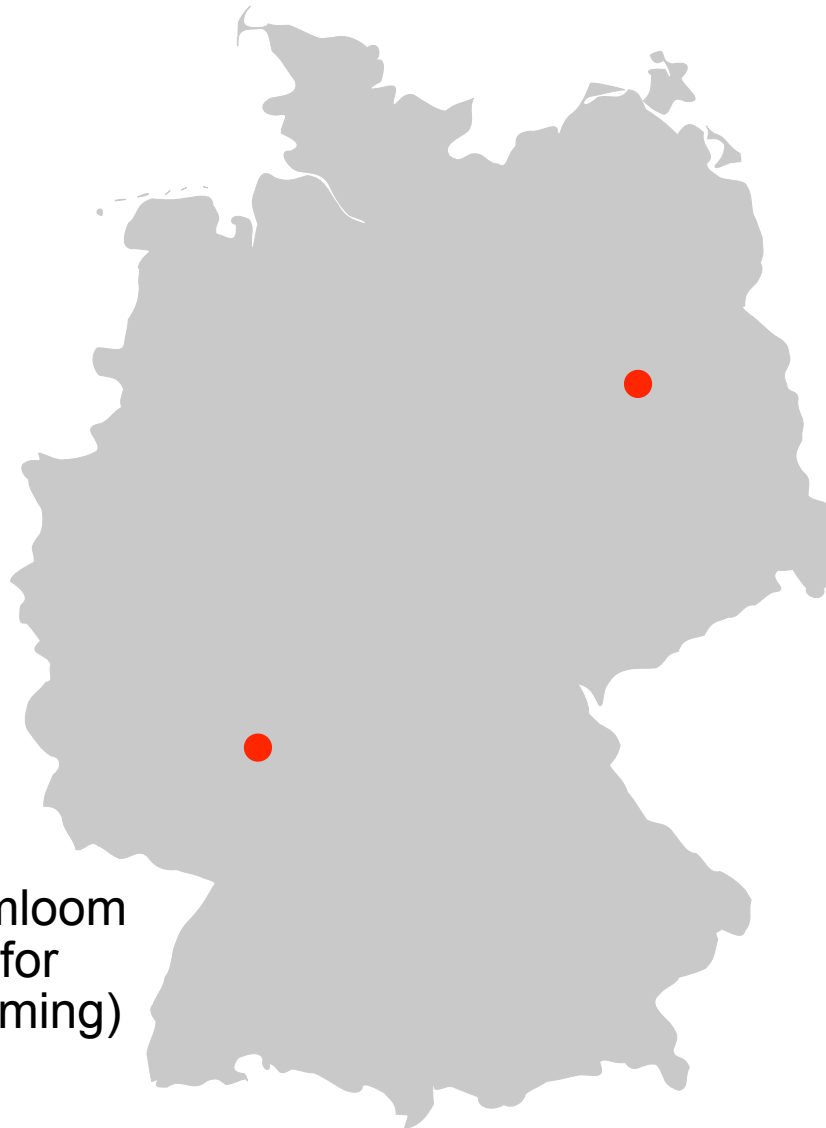


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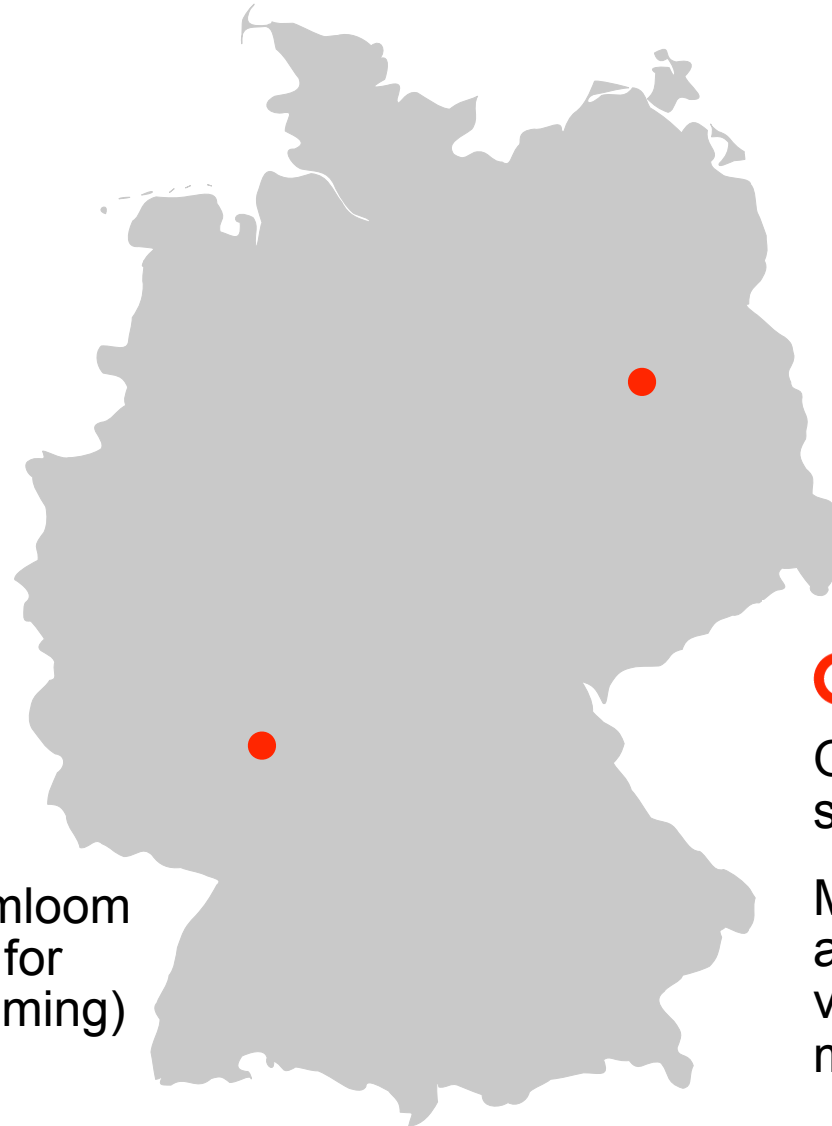
Postdoc, virtual machine
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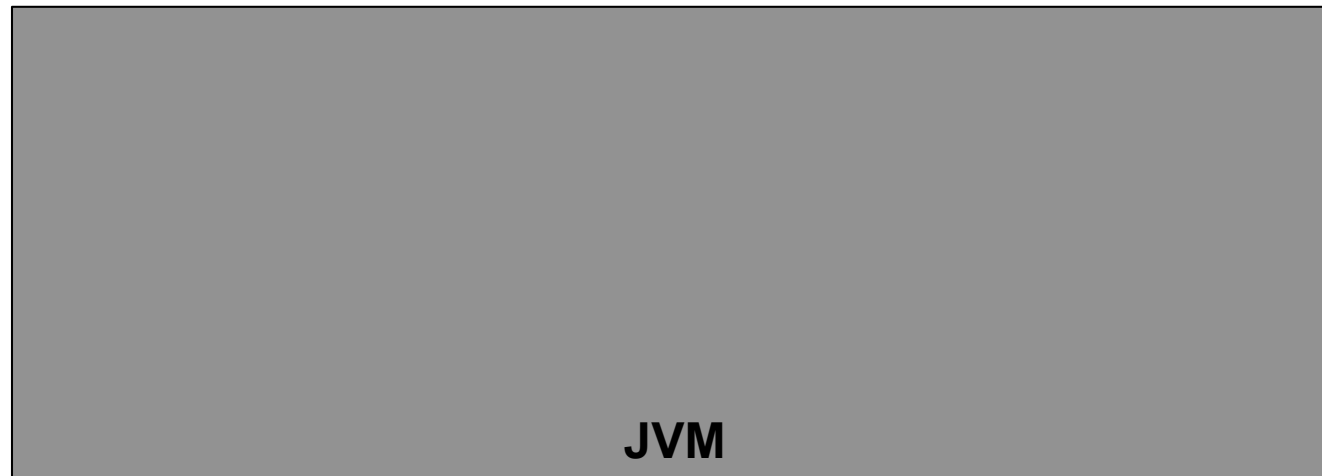
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Oracle Labs, Potsdam,
since 2011

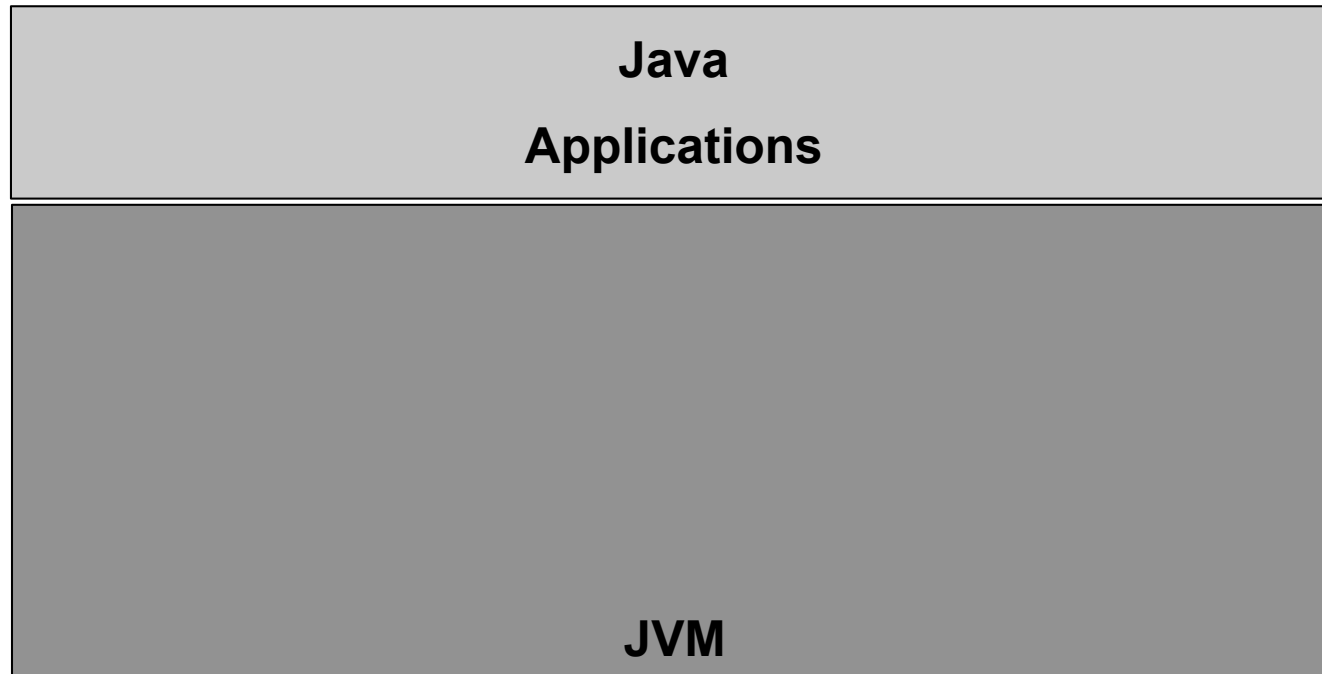
Maxine team, virtual machine
architecture, multi-language
virtual machines, code cache
management, JSR292

Who Needs a JVM?



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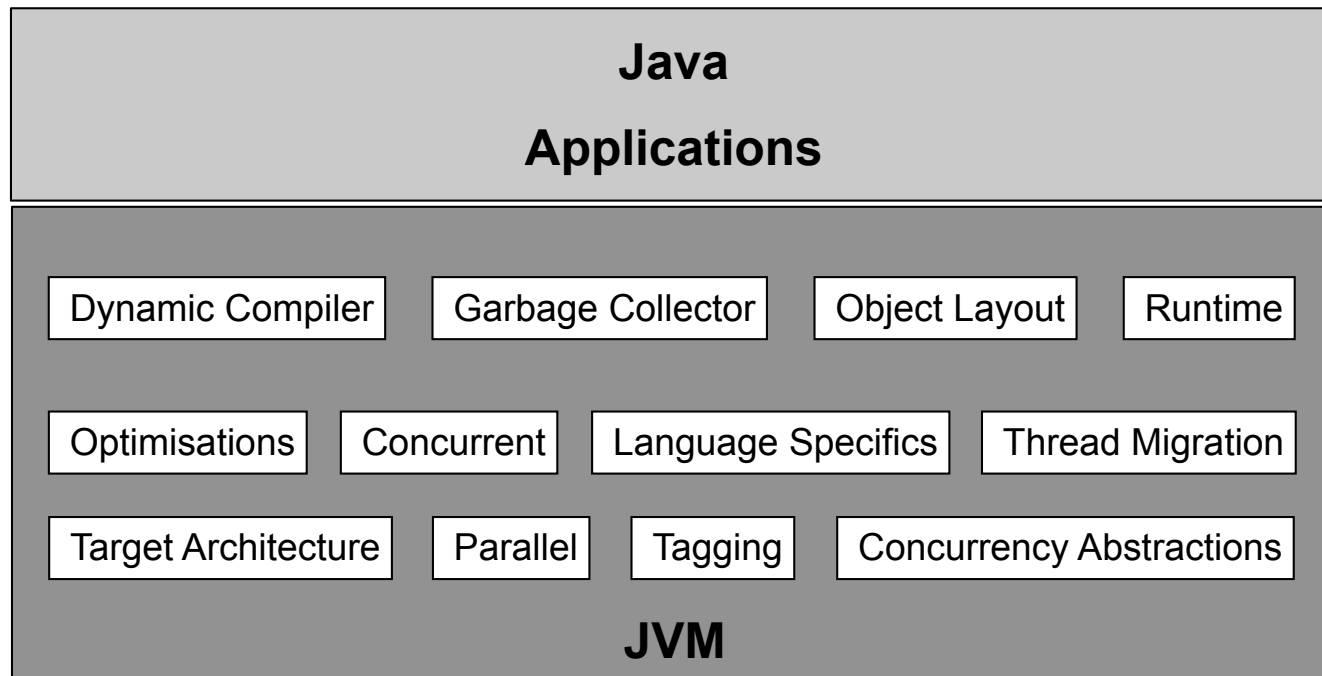
application developers, end users ✓



Who Needs a JVM?

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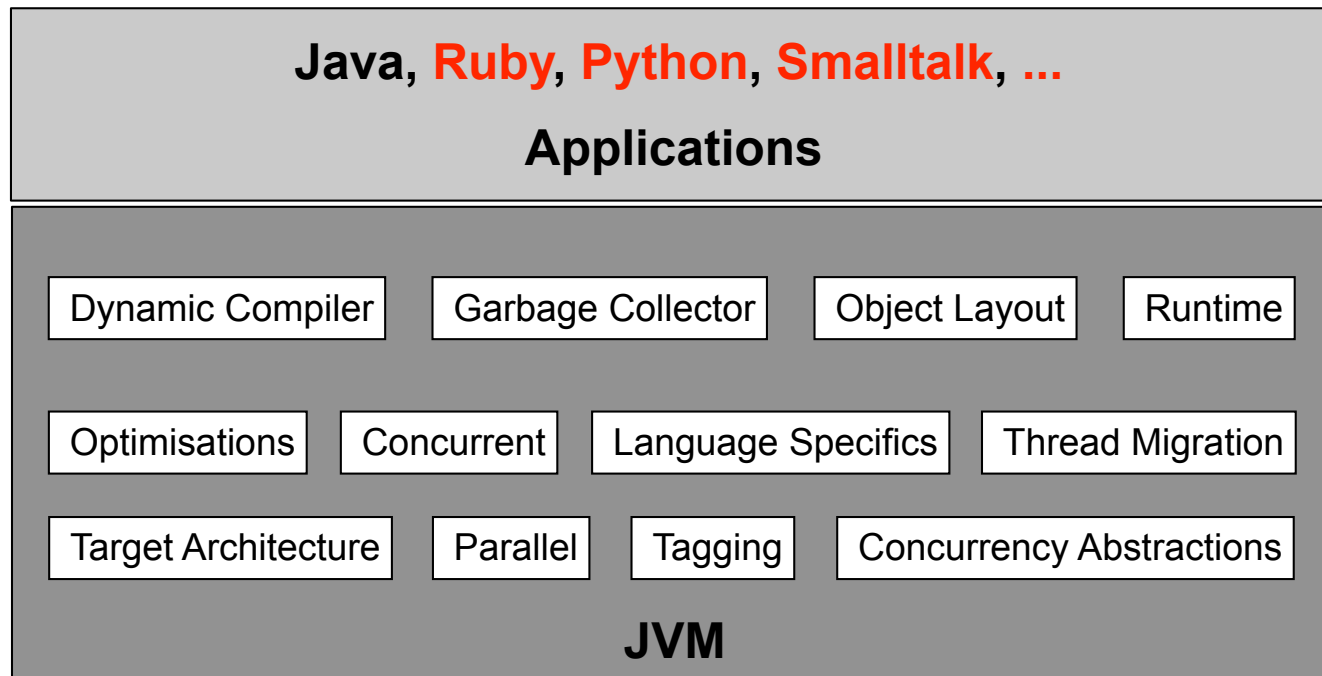


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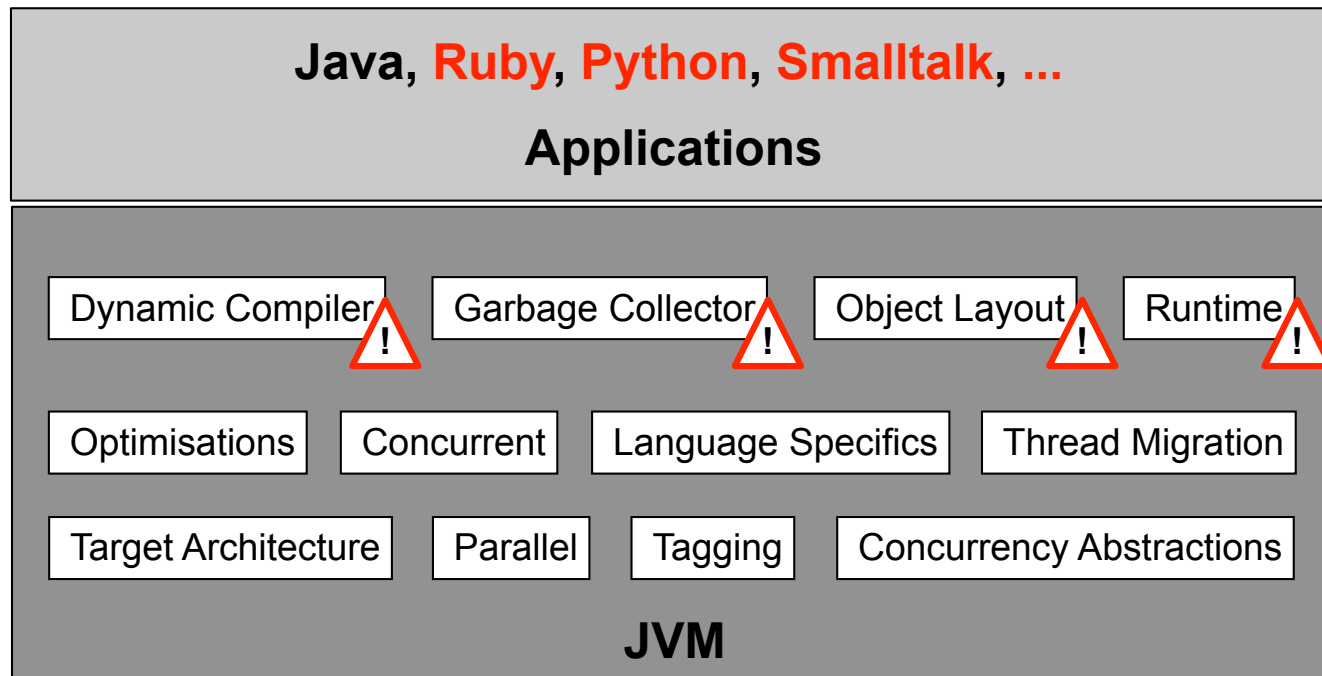


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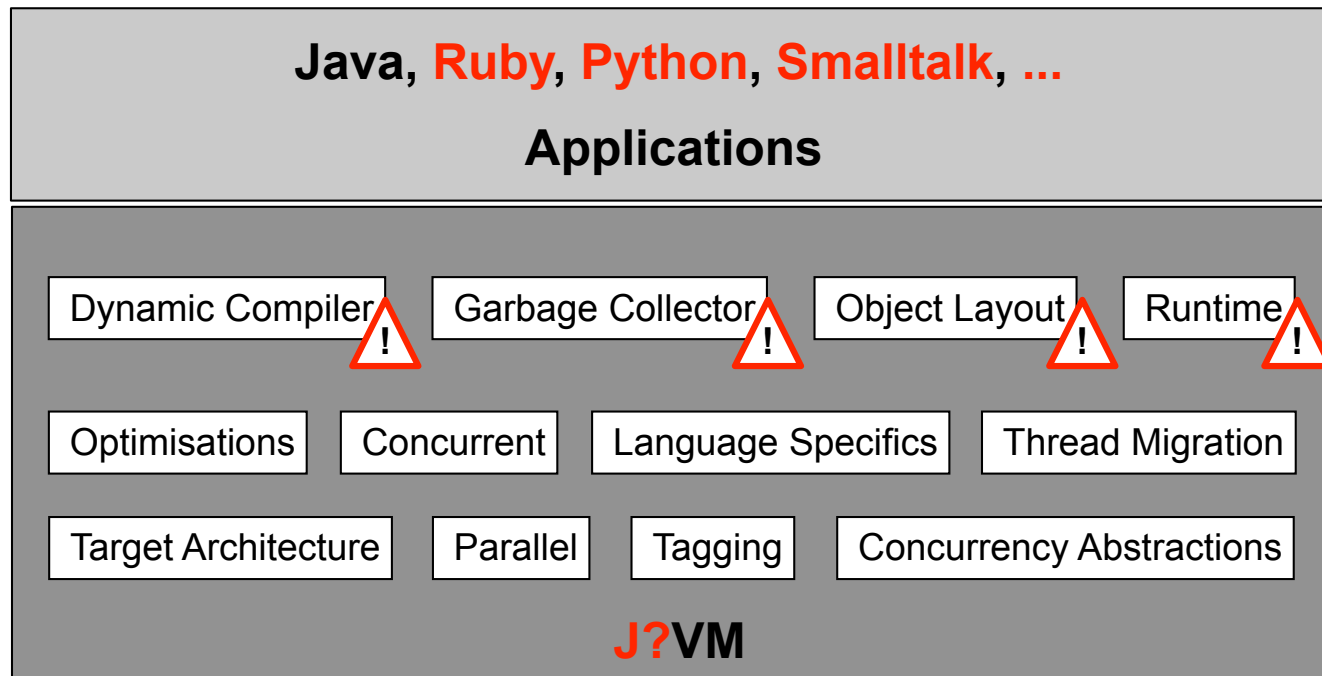


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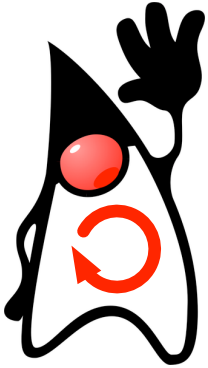
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Maxine



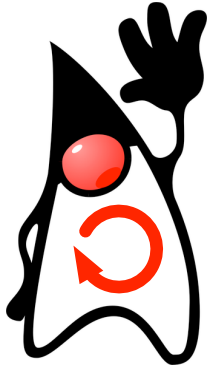
almost 100 % Java
use **unmodified** JDK
meta-circularity studies

Home page: <http://wikis.oracle.com/display/MaxineVM/Home>

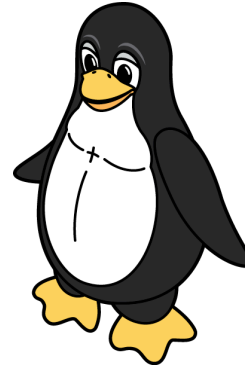
Source (GPLv2): <https://hg.kenai.com/hg/maxine~maxine>

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Maxine



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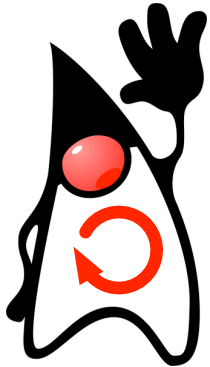
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Solaris, Mac OS X, Linux
Virtual Edition: Xen

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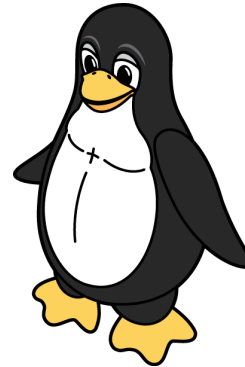
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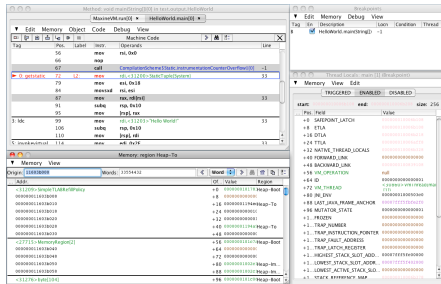
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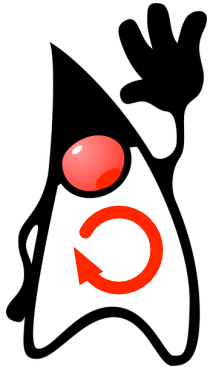
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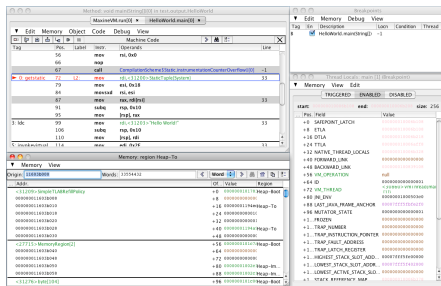
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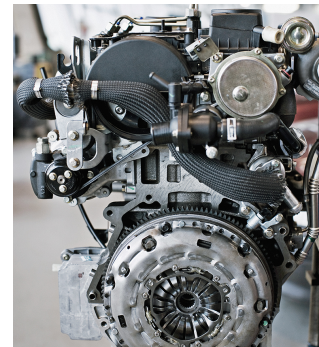
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dynamic **compilation only**
semi-space GC
modular architecture

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VM Research Group at Oracle Labs



Doug
Simon



Thomas
Würthinger



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Haupt



Christian
Wimmer



Laurent
Daynès



Mario
Wolczko

Director



Mick
Jordan



Michael
Van De Vanter

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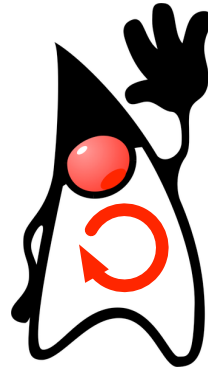
Why Java?

language

- reflection
- annotations

JDK

- rich and powerful API
- inclusion in VM



VM architecture

- uniform representation
- same compiler chain

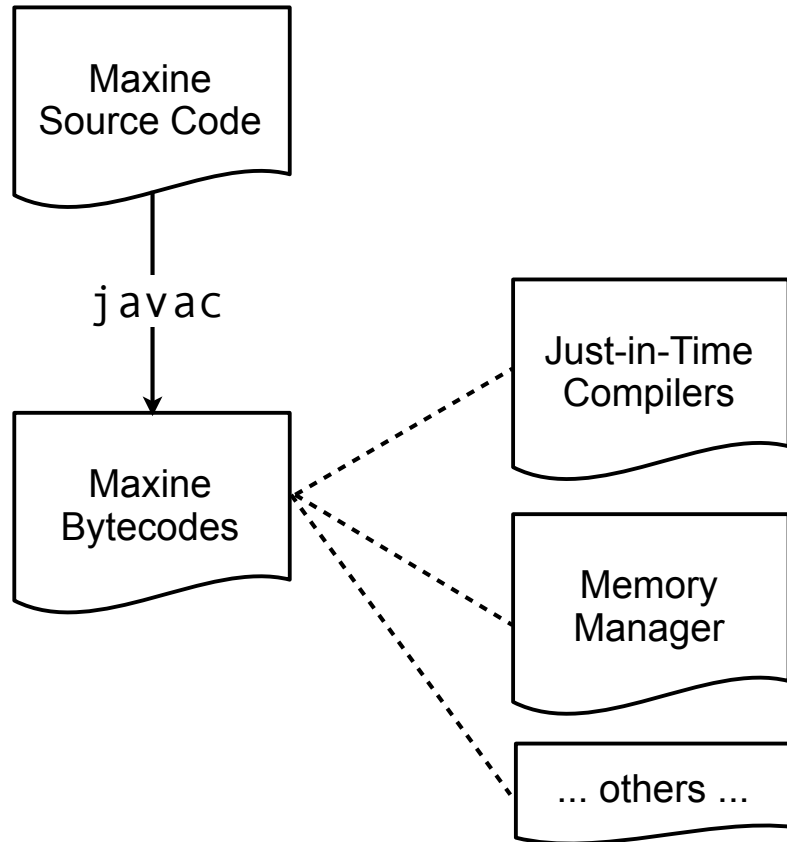
ecosystem

- IDE support
- tooling

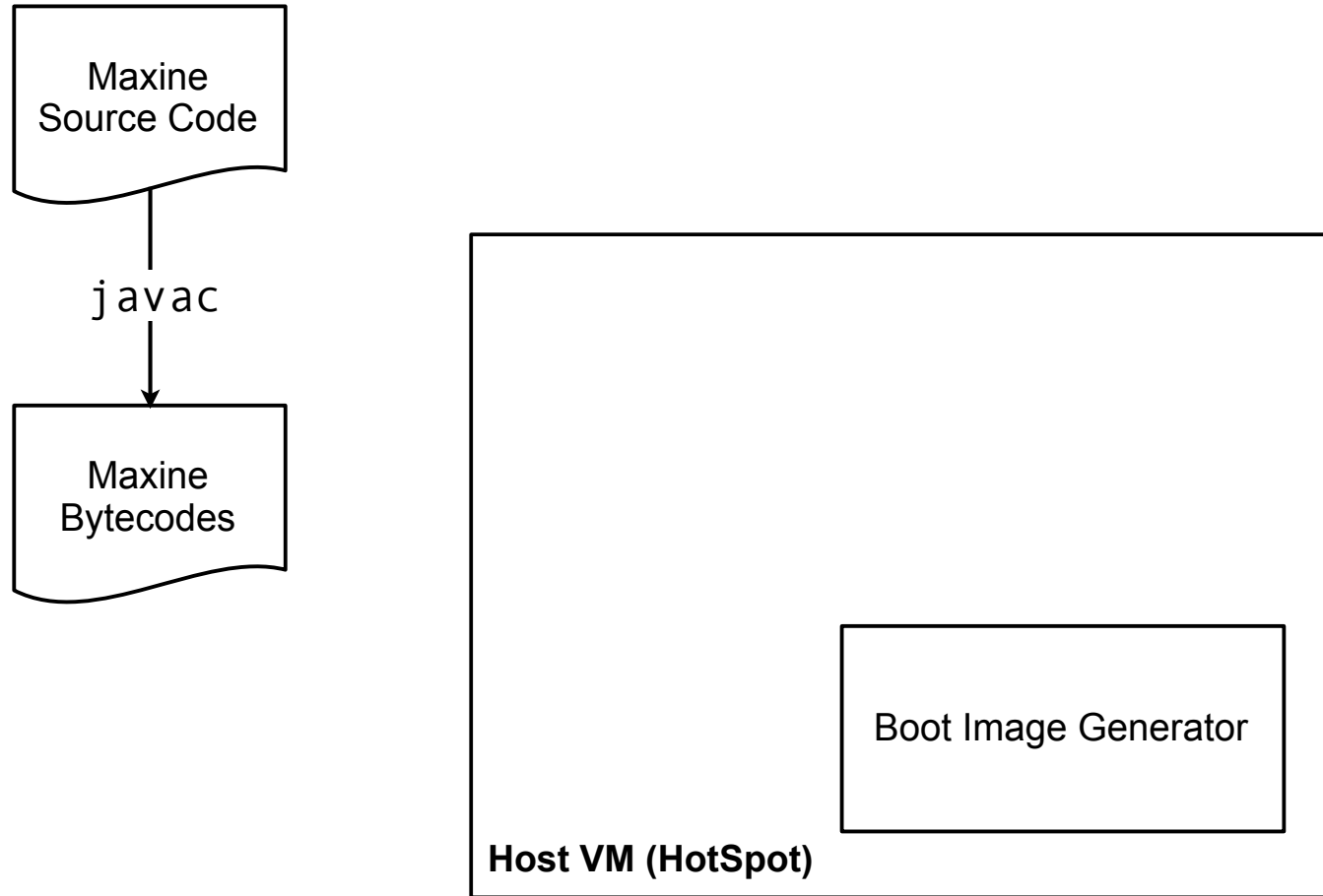
Bootstrapping Maxine

Maxine
Source Code

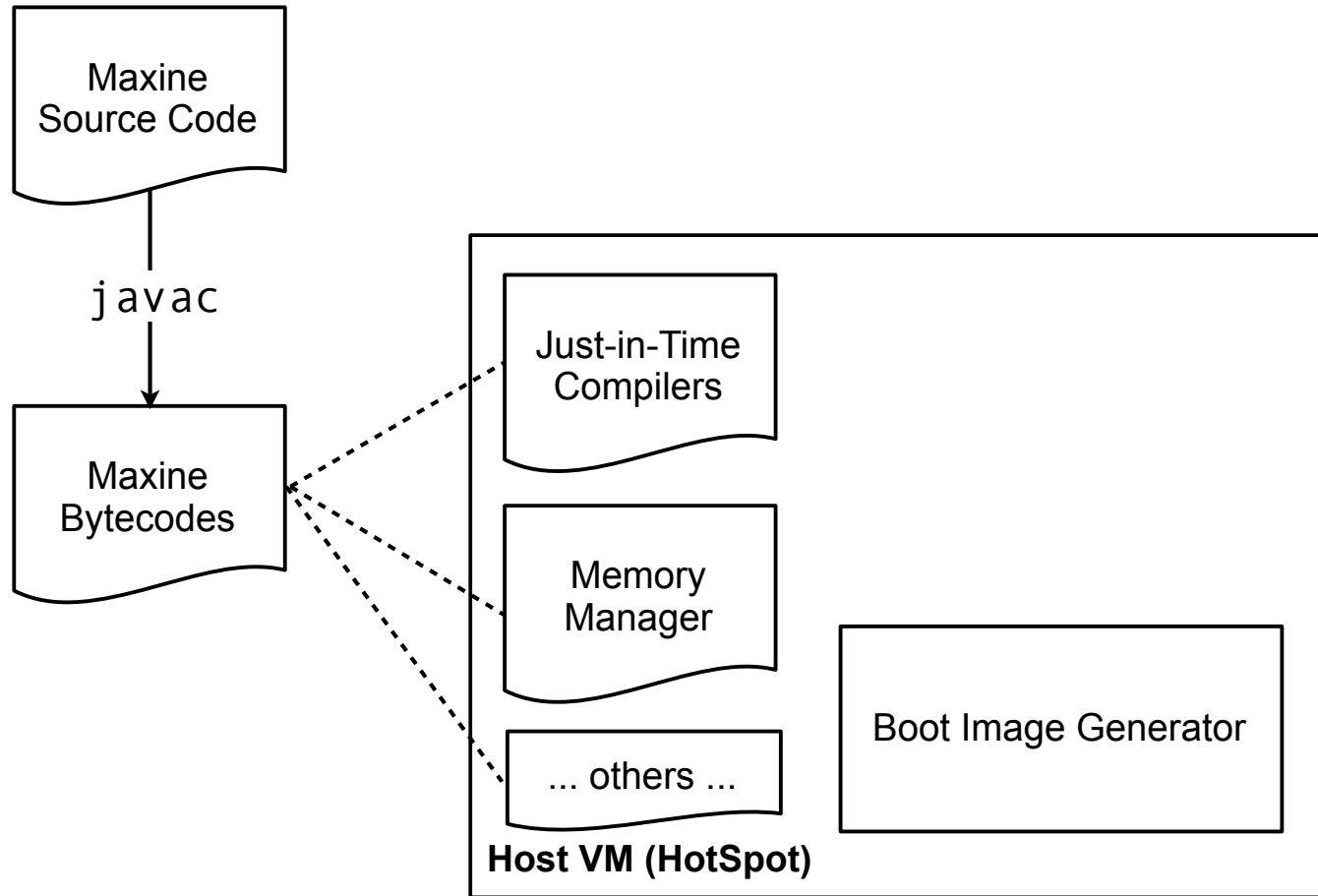
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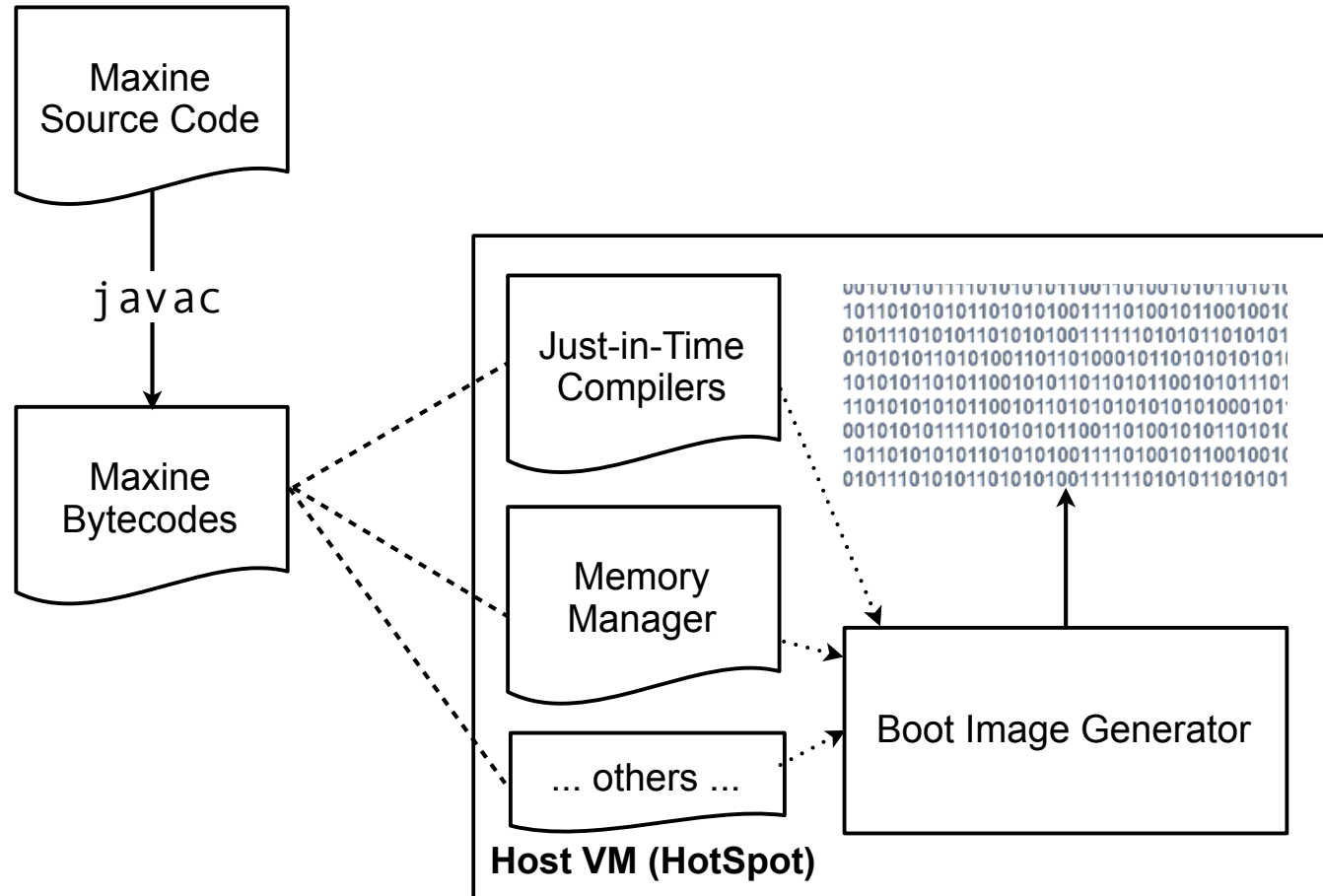
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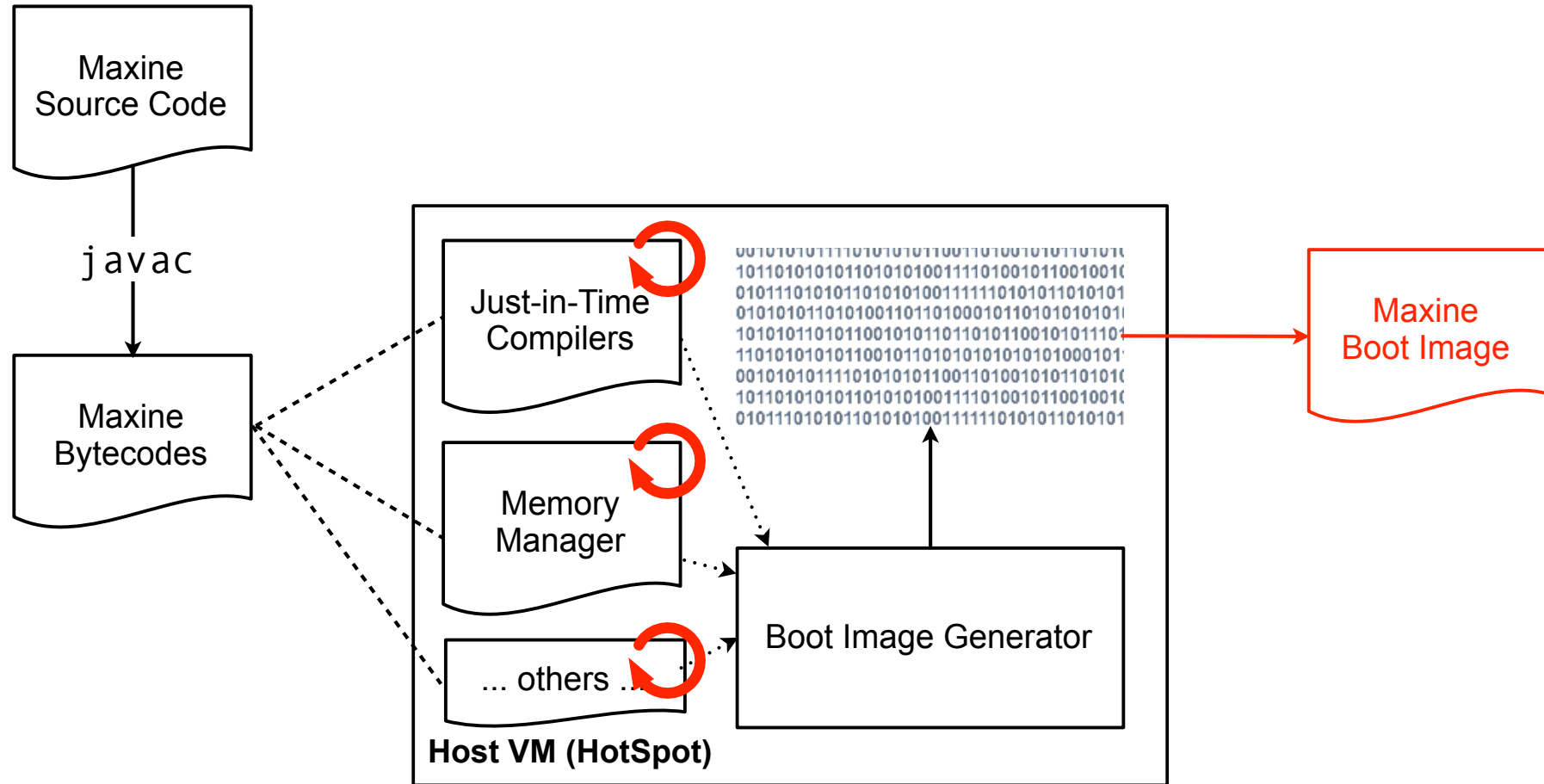
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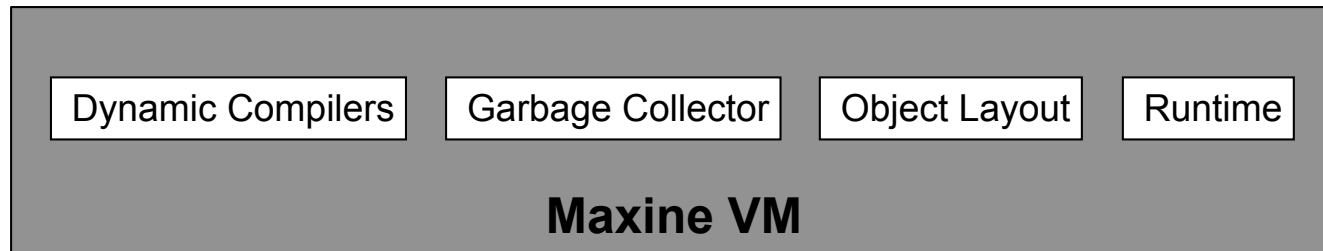
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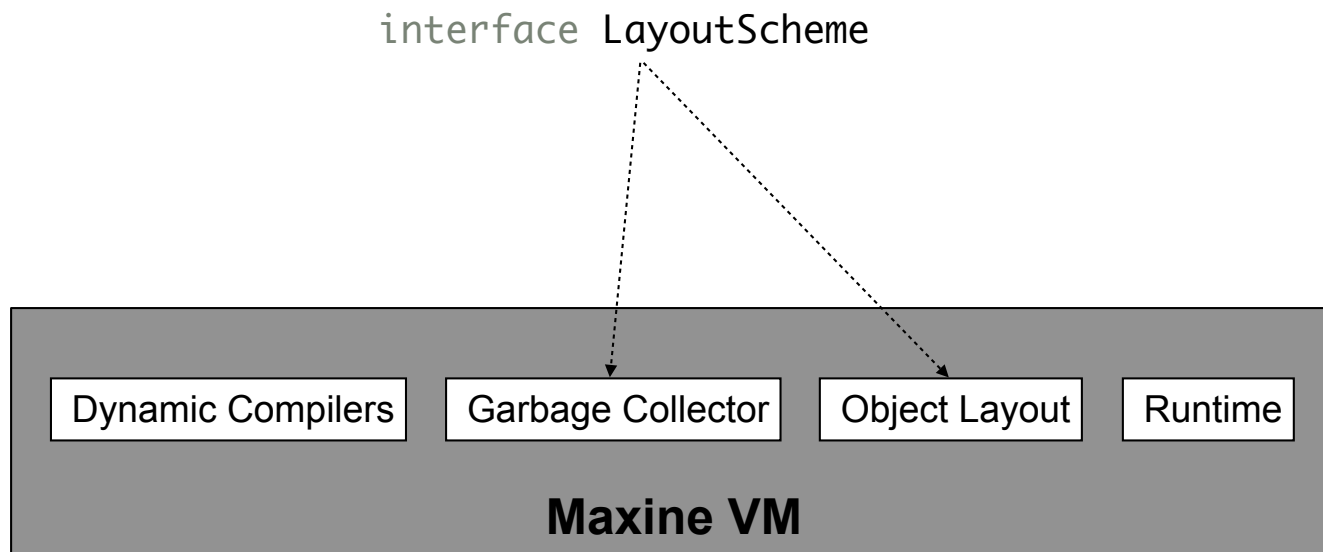
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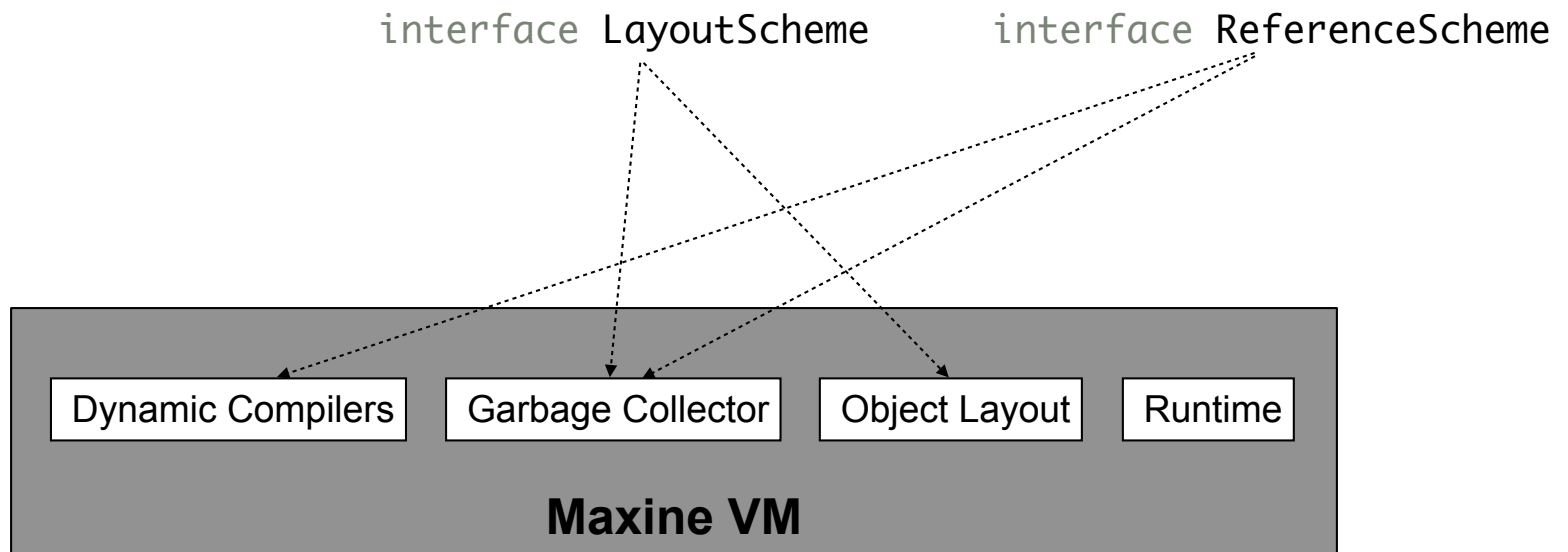
Maxine Scheme Abstractions



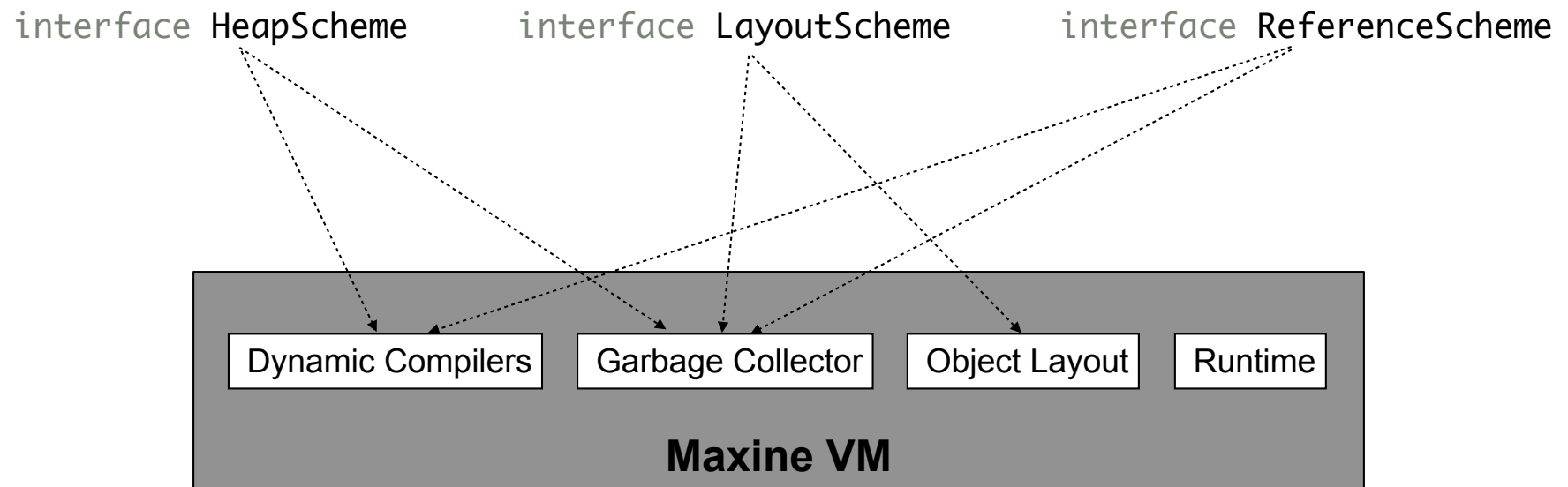
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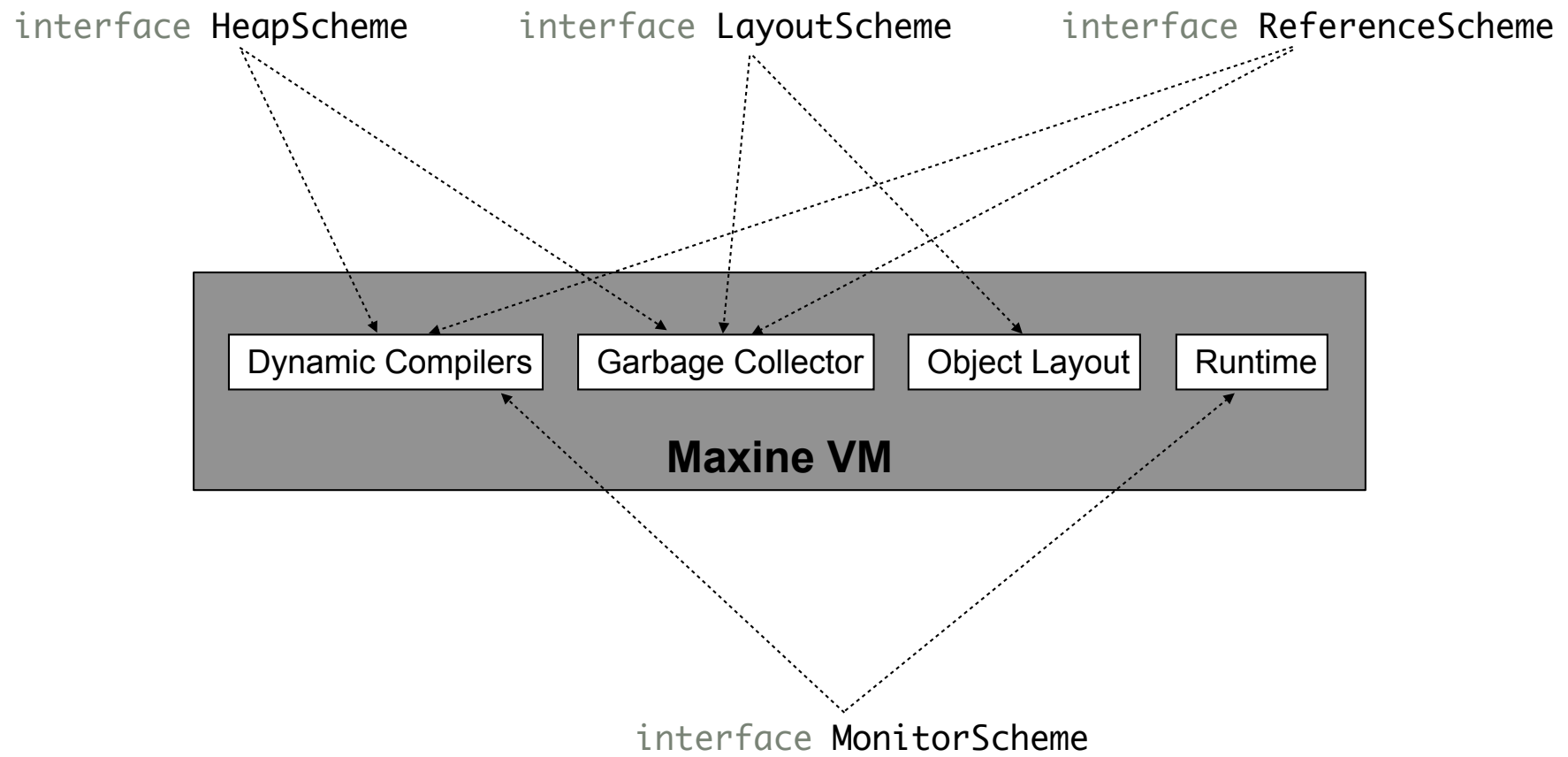
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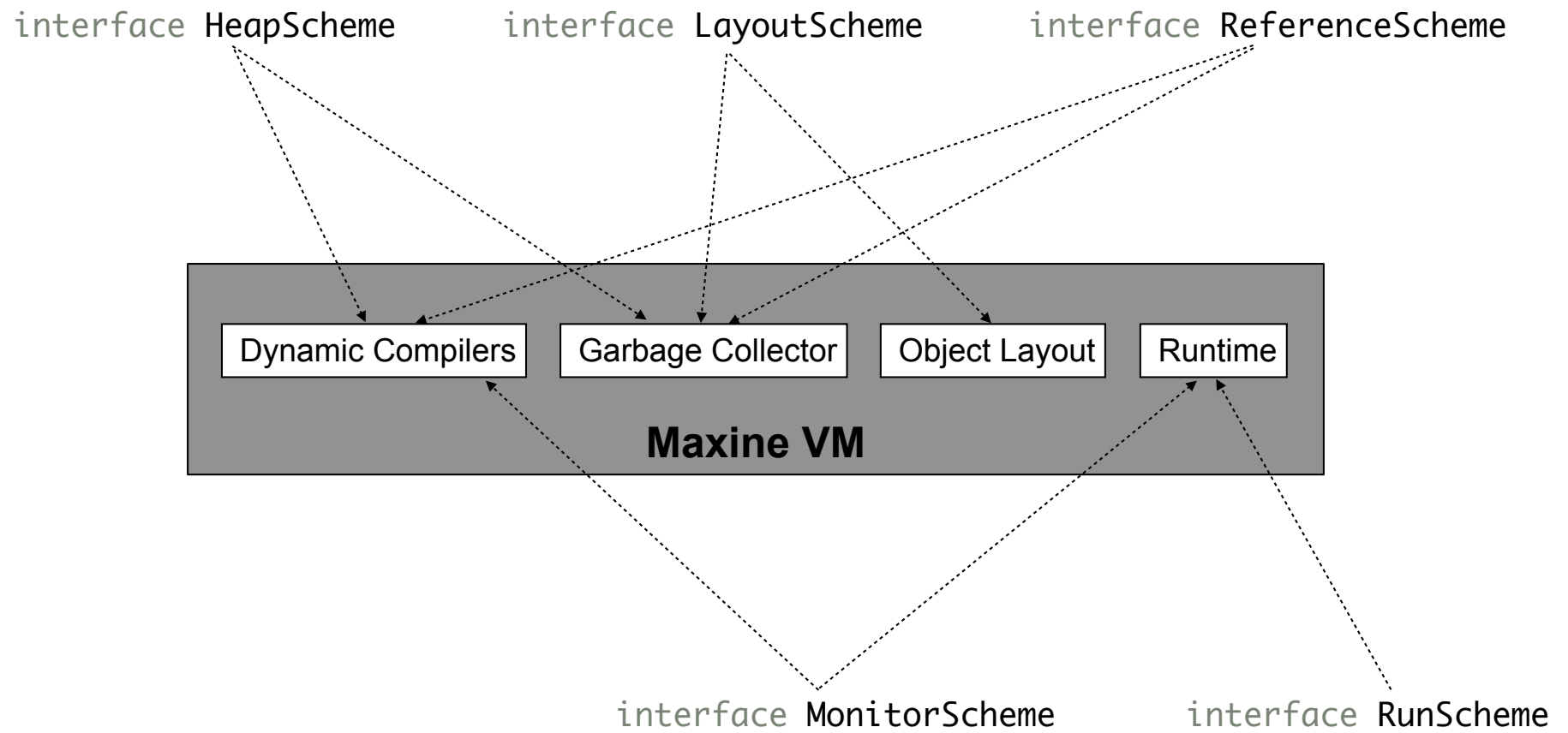
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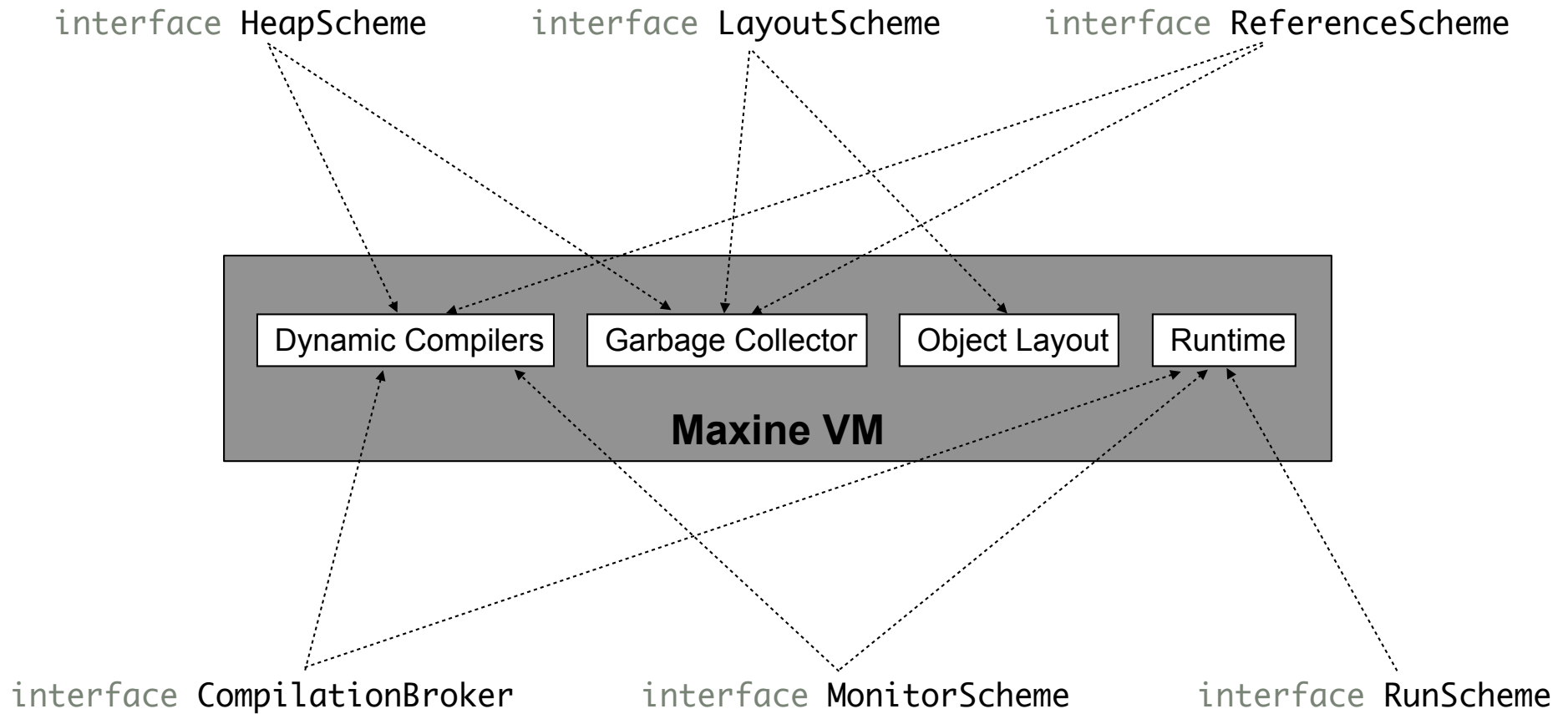
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Example: ReferenceScheme

What you use in Maxine to access a field:

```
int x = Reference.fromJava(obj).readInt(24);
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field offset (in bytes) is computed by LayoutScheme;
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Actual call chain after forced inlining via @INLINE or @FOLD:

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Pointer ptr   = MaxineVM.vm.config.referenceScheme.toOrigin(ref);  
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All fields are marked @CONSTANT, so the compiler knows the concrete scheme implementation used:

```
class DirectReferenceScheme implements ReferenceScheme {  
    @INTRINSIC(UNSAFE_CAST)  
    native Reference toReference(Object origin);  
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```

Final machine code:

```
movl [rax + 24], rbx
```

Baseline Compiler: T1X

job: assemble pre-generated bytecode templates

- written in Java
- compiled by optimising compiler at VM build time
- very small amount of glue assembly

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template code for integer array load (IALOAD)

```
@T1X_TEMPLATE(IALOAD)
static int iaload(@Slot(1) Object array, @Slot(0) int index) {
    ArrayAccess.checkIndex(array, index);
    return result = ArrayAccess.getInt(array, index);
}
```

```
@INLINE
static void checkIndex(Object array, int index) {
    int length = Layout.readArrayLength(Reference.fromJava(array));
    if (UnsignedMath.aboveOrEqual(index, length)) {
        throw Throw.arrayIndexOutOfBoundsException(array, index);
    }
}
```

```
@INLINE
static int getInt(Object array, int index) {
    return Layout.getInt(Reference.fromJava(array), index);
}
```

Baseline Compiler: T1X

instantiated template code for integer array load

mov	rdi, [rsp + 16]
mov	esi, [rsp]
mov	rax, rdi
movsxd	rax, [rax + 16]
cmp	esi, eax
jb	L1
call	Throw.indexOutOfBoundsException()
nop	
mov	rdi, rax
call	MaxRuntimeCalls.runtimeUnwindException
nop	
L1: movsxd	rsi, esi
movsxd	rax, rdi[rsi * 4 + 24]
addq	rsp, 0x10
mov	[rsp], eax

prologue
(loading of operand stack slots)

compiled template

8 bytes hub (class pointer)
8 bytes misc (locking, GC)
4 bytes array length
4 bytes alignment

epilogue
(storing of operand stack slots)

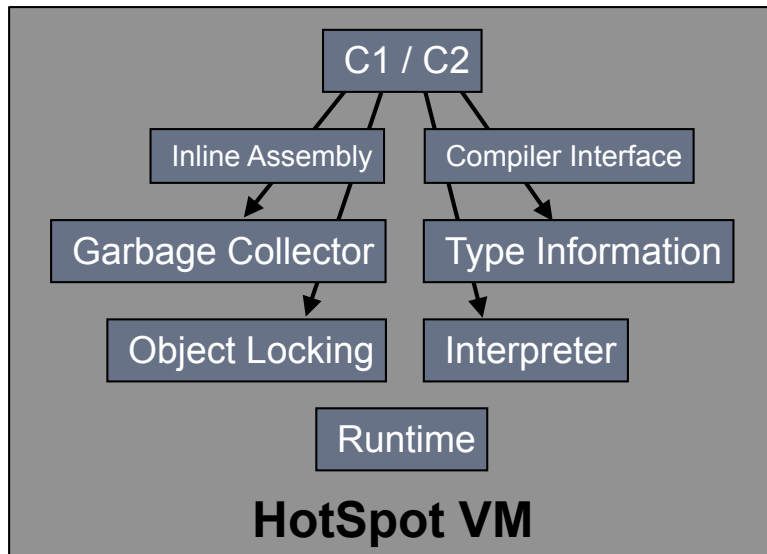
Inspector

The screenshot displays the Oracle VM Inspector interface with three main panels:

- Machine Code Panel:** Shows assembly instructions for the method `void main(String[]) [0] in test.output.HelloWorld`. The instruction at line 72, `0: getstatic 72 L2: mov rdi, <31200>StaticTuple(System)`, is selected.
- Breakpoints Panel:** Shows a single breakpoint for `HelloWorld.main(String[]) -1` which is currently **TRIGGERED**.
- Memory View Panel:** Shows the memory region `region Heap-To` starting at address `11603b000`. It lists various fields such as `SAFEPOINT_LATCH`, `ETLA`, `VM_OPERATION` (null), `VM_THREAD` (`<508b0> vmInread(ma[1])`), and `STACK_REFERENCE_MAP`.

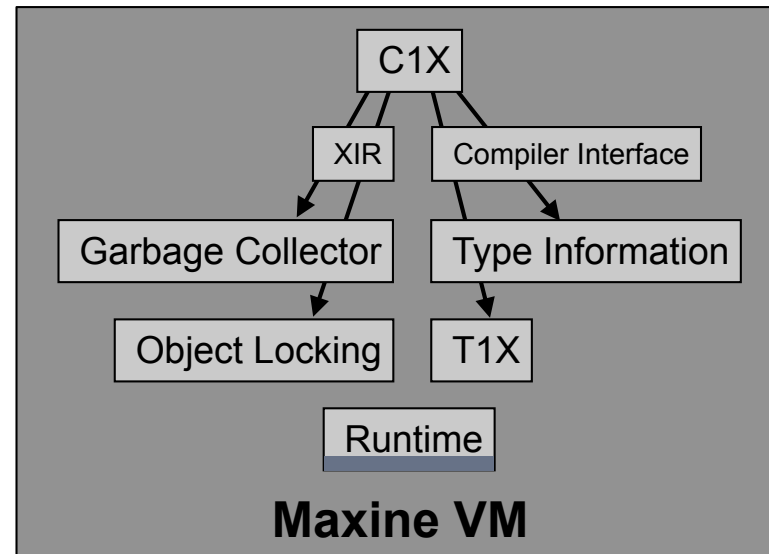
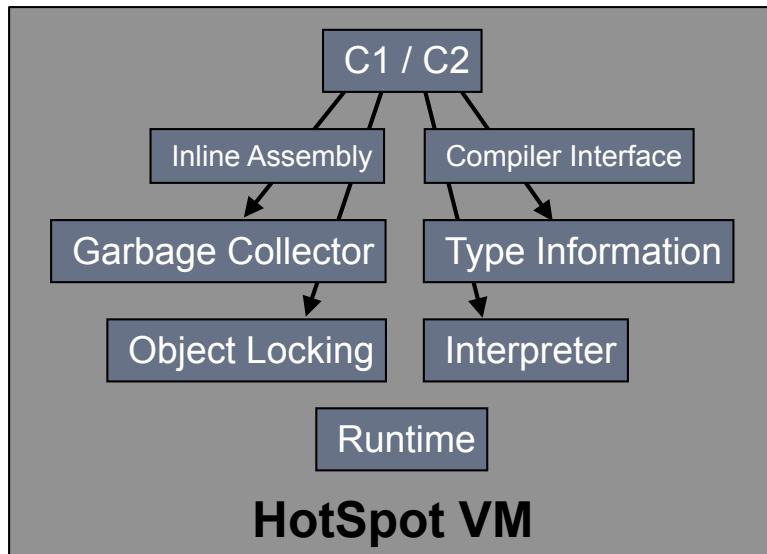
Optimising Compilers: C1X and Graal

C++



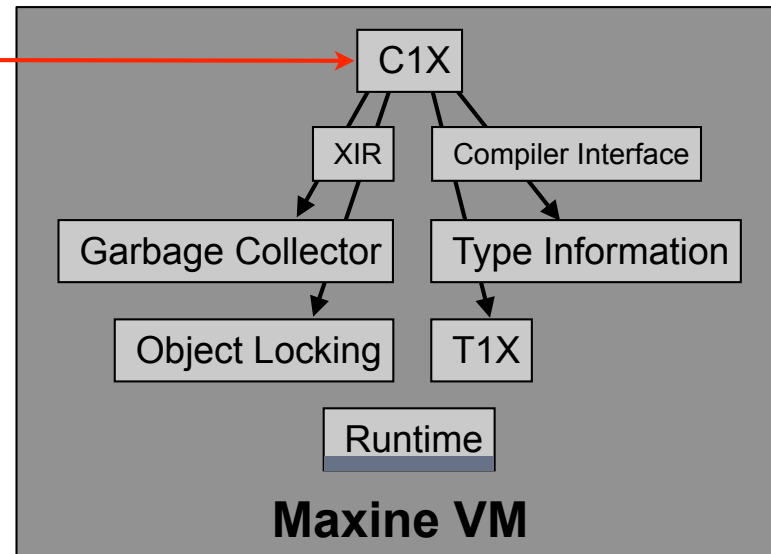
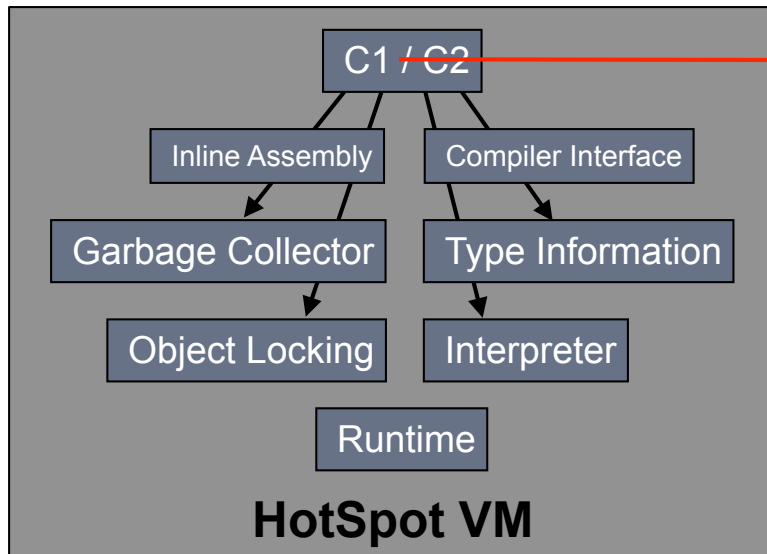
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Java
C++



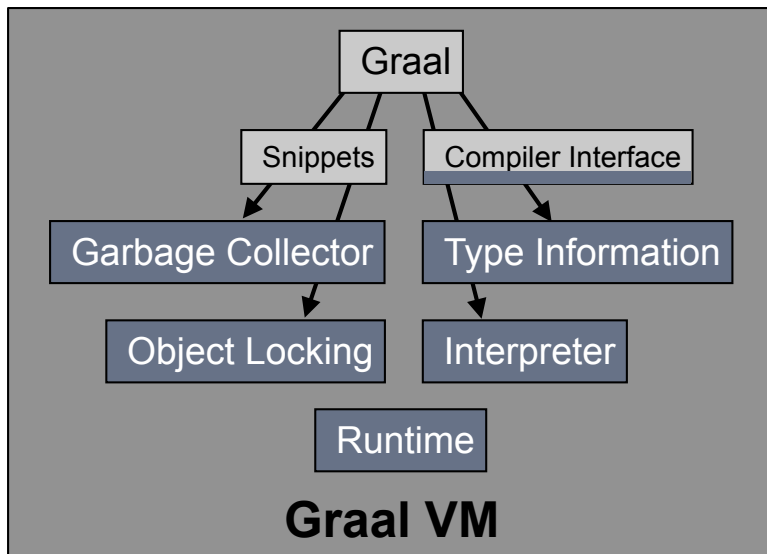
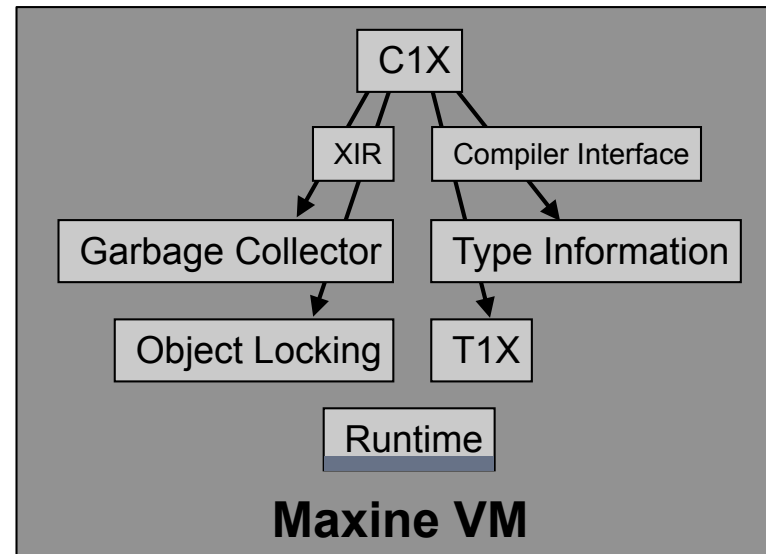
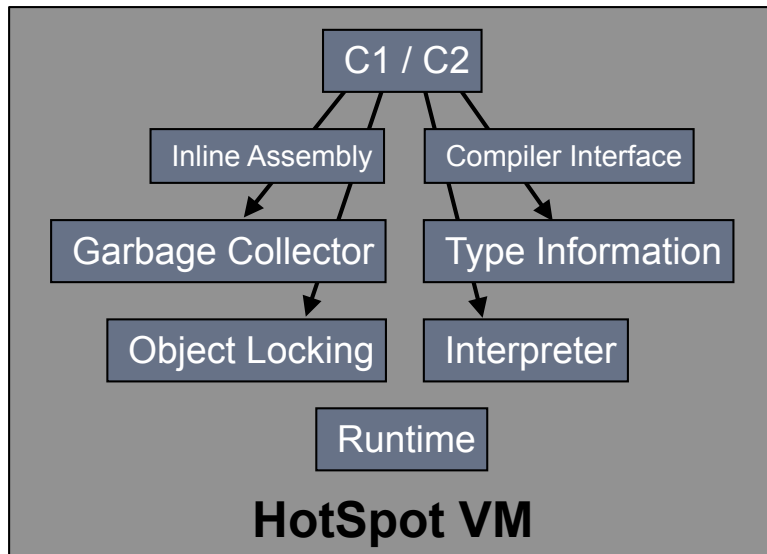
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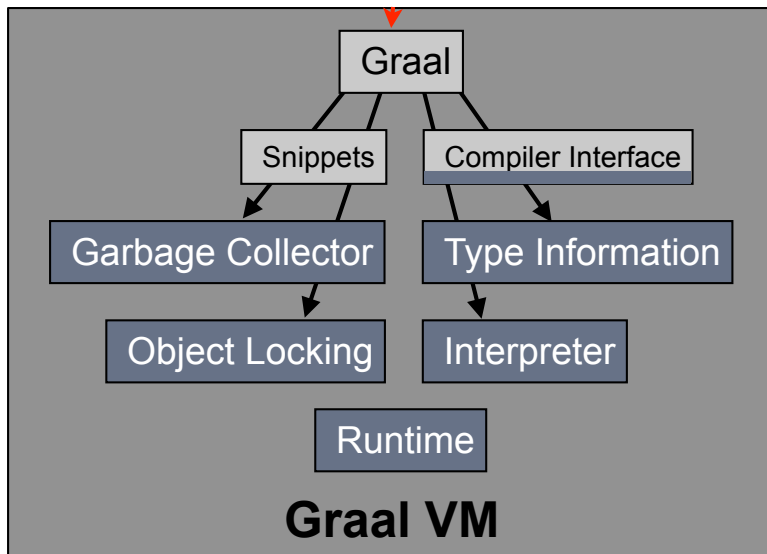
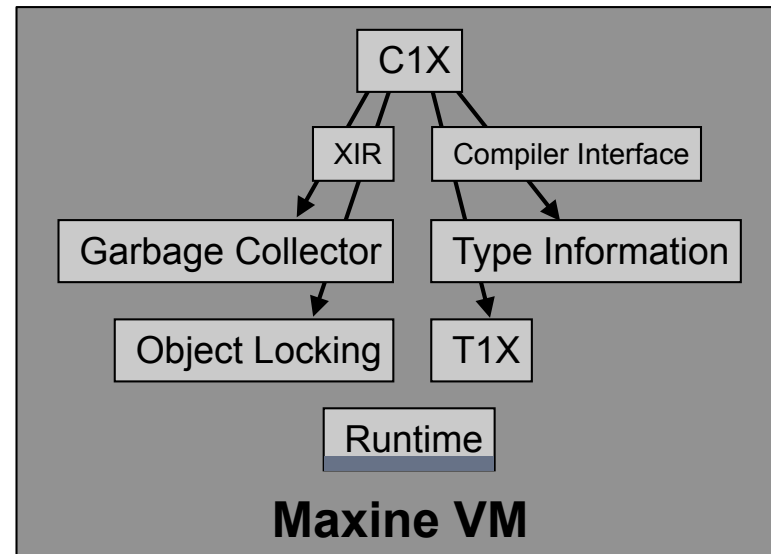
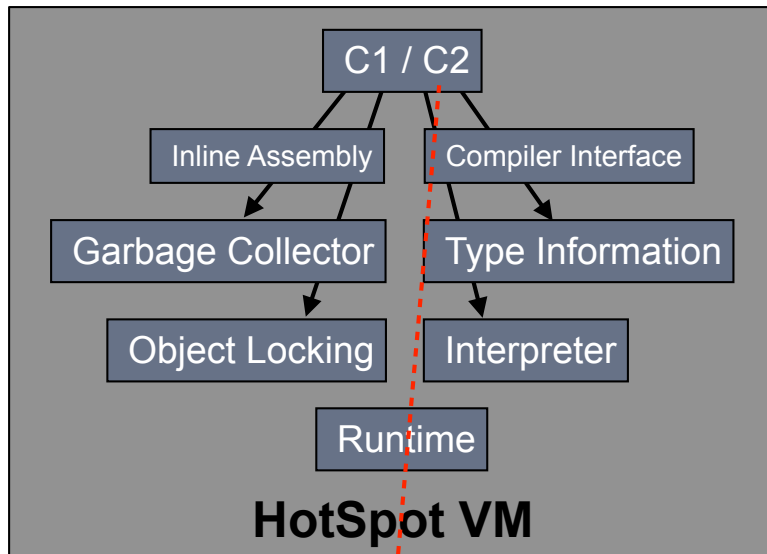
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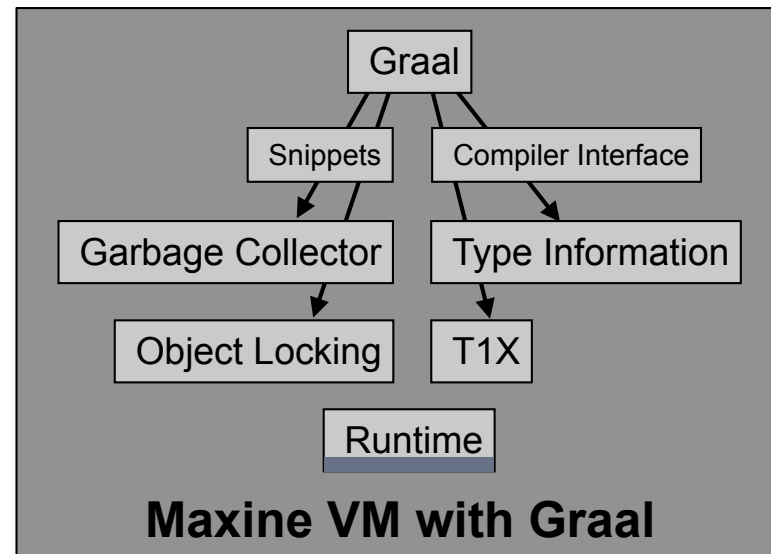
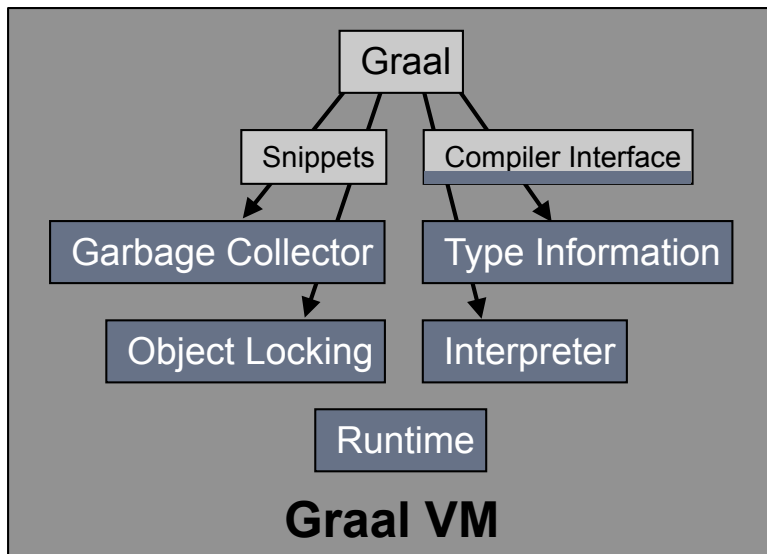
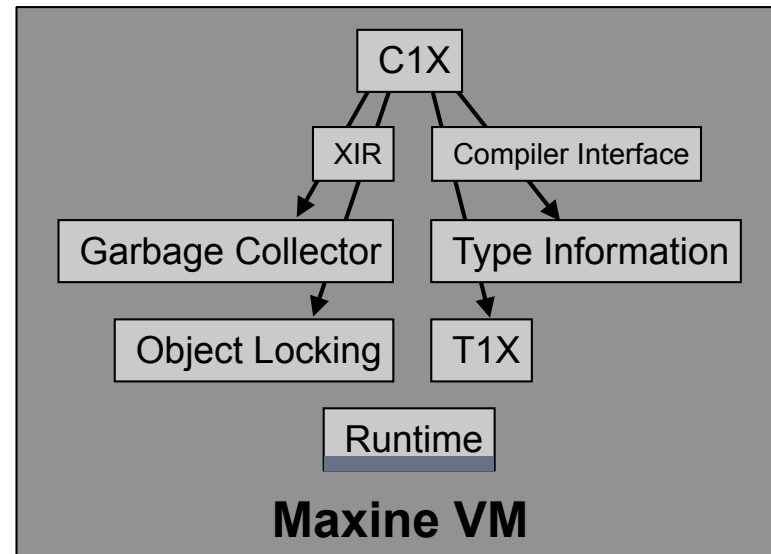
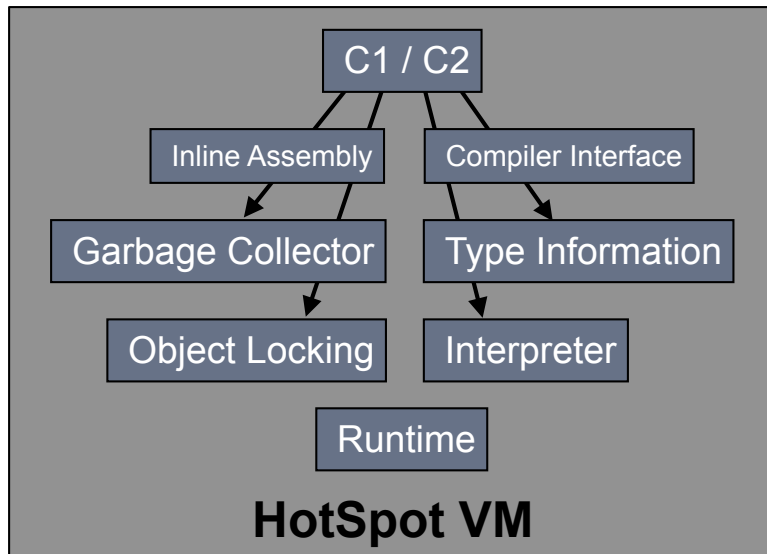
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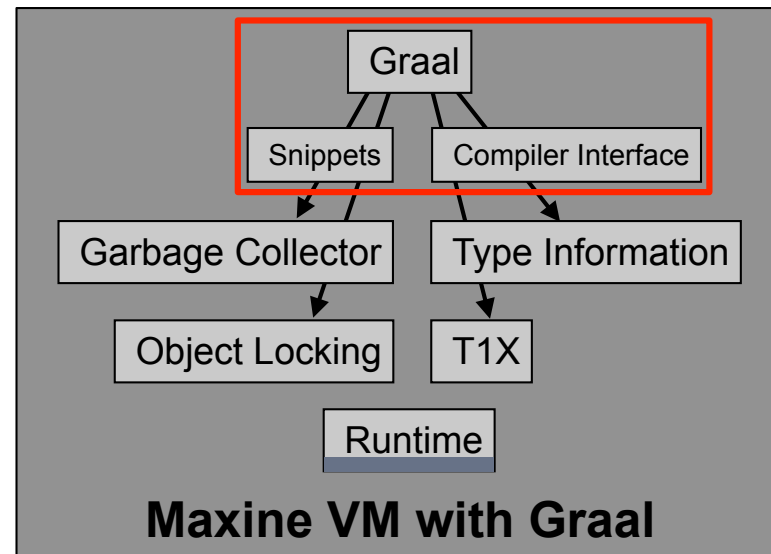
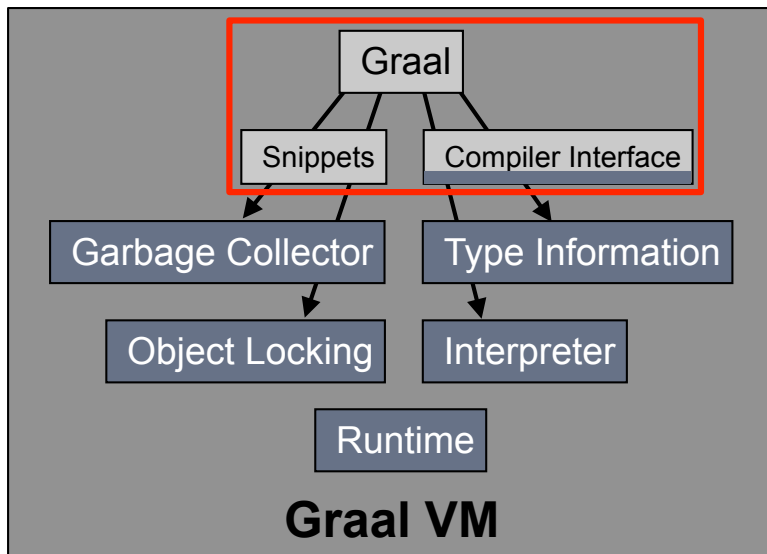
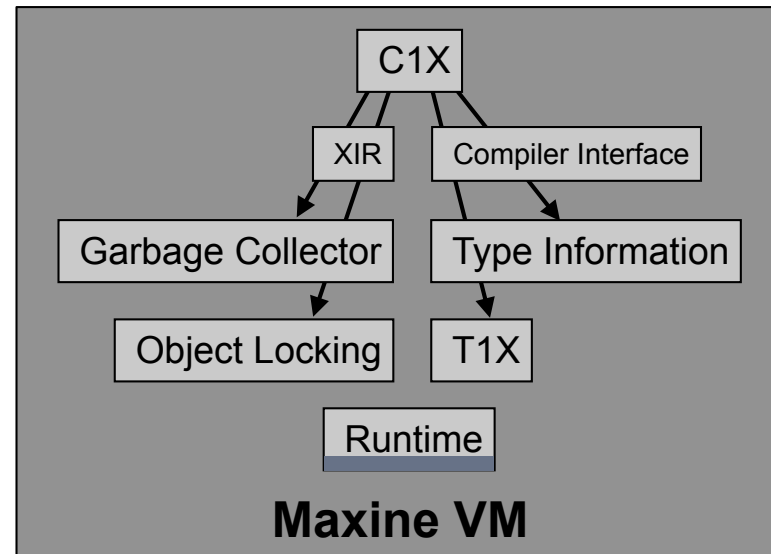
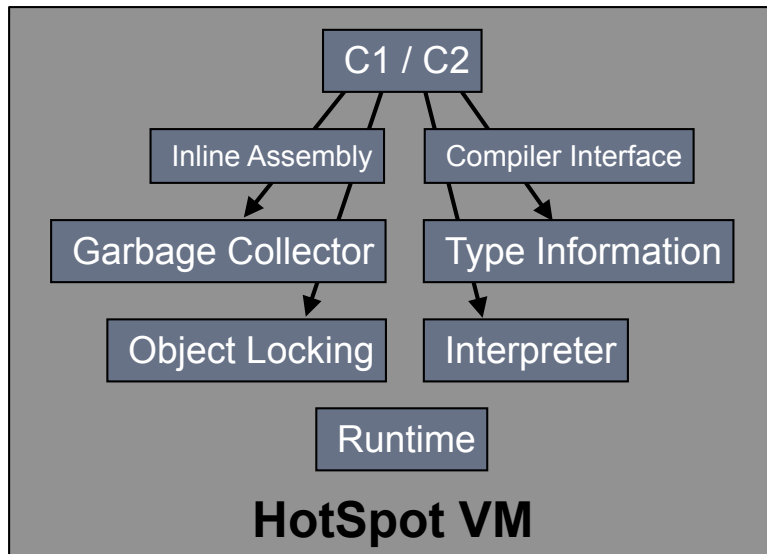
Optimising Compilers: C1X and Graal

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Optimising Compilers: C1X and Graal

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Graal

Vision Statement

Create an **extensible, modular, dynamic, and aggressive** compiler using **object-oriented and reflective** Java programming, a **graph-based** and **visualizable** intermediate representation, and **Java snippets**.

-- Thomas Würthinger

Collaboration with Johannes-Kepler-Universität Linz, Austria



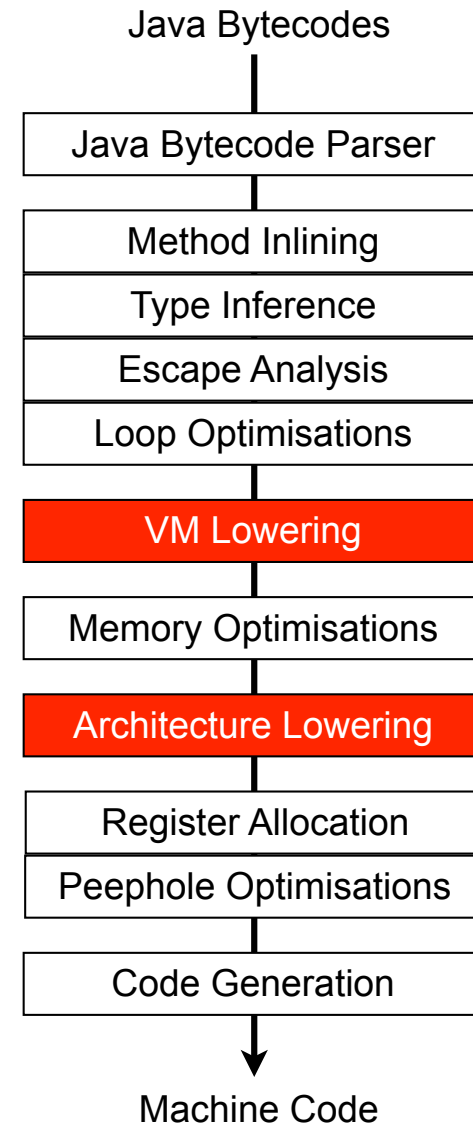
Lukas Stadler, Gilles Duboscq, Christian Häubl, Prof. Hanspeter Mössenböck

Home page: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/graal/>

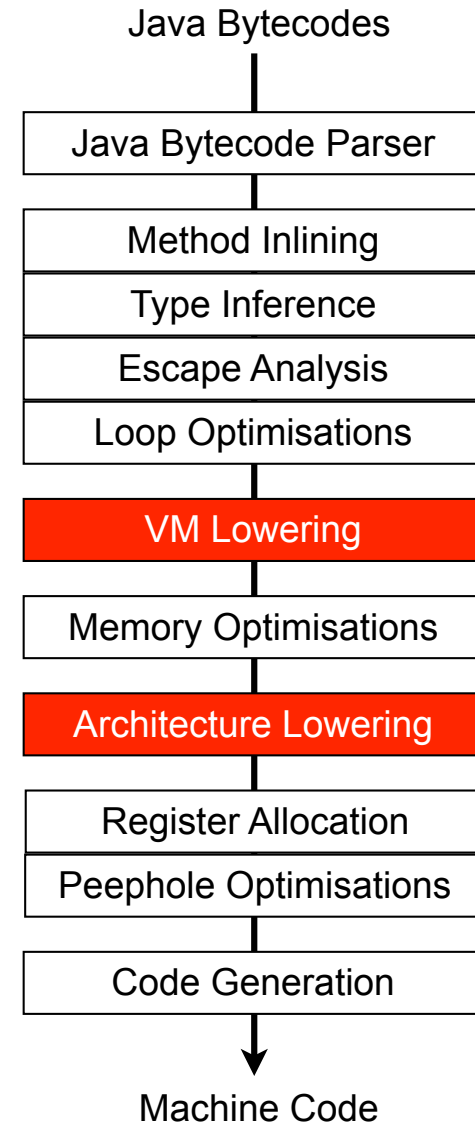
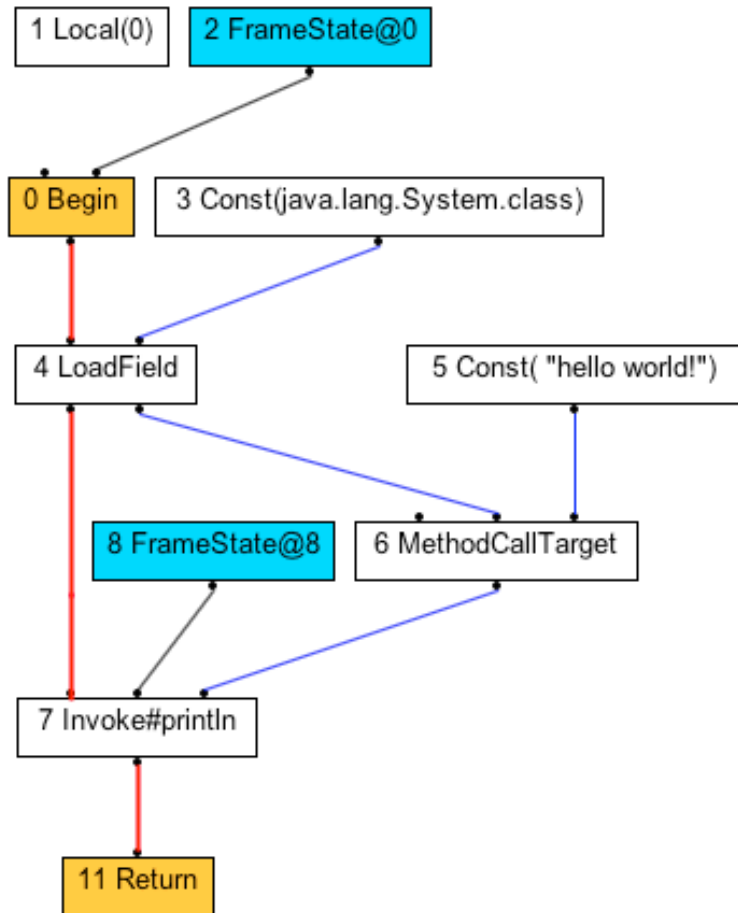
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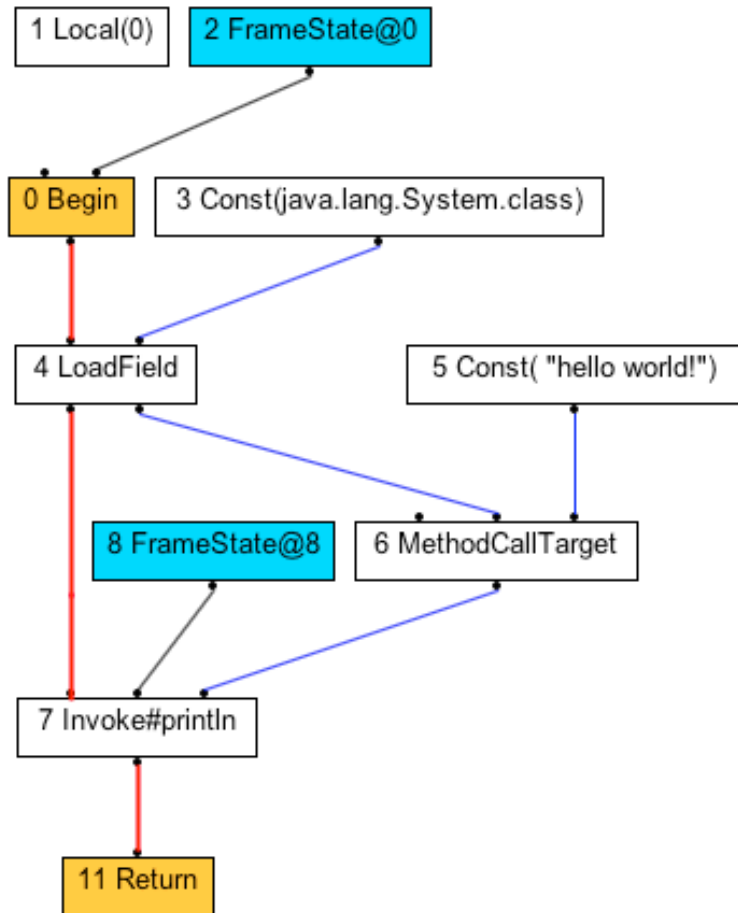
Graal



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Graal

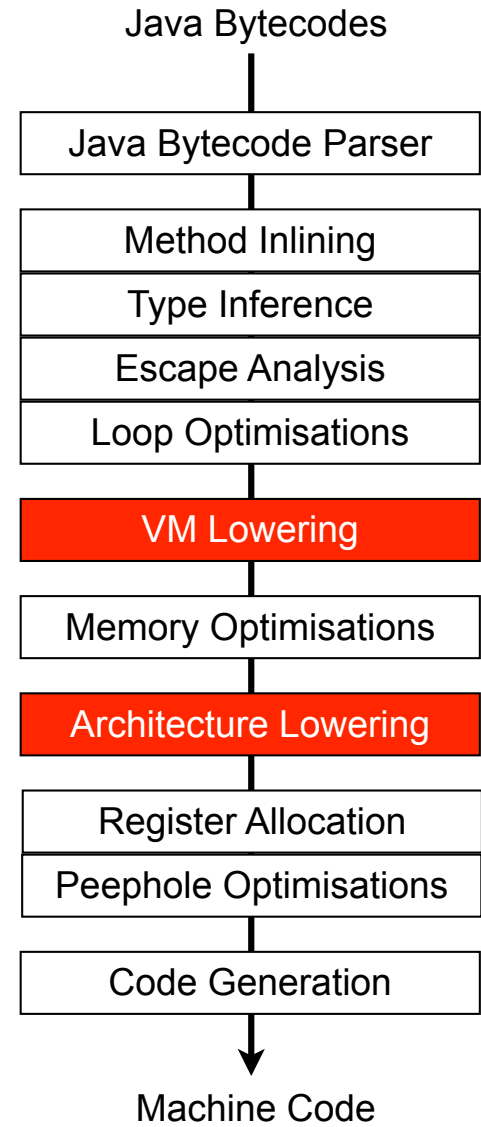


Language dependent

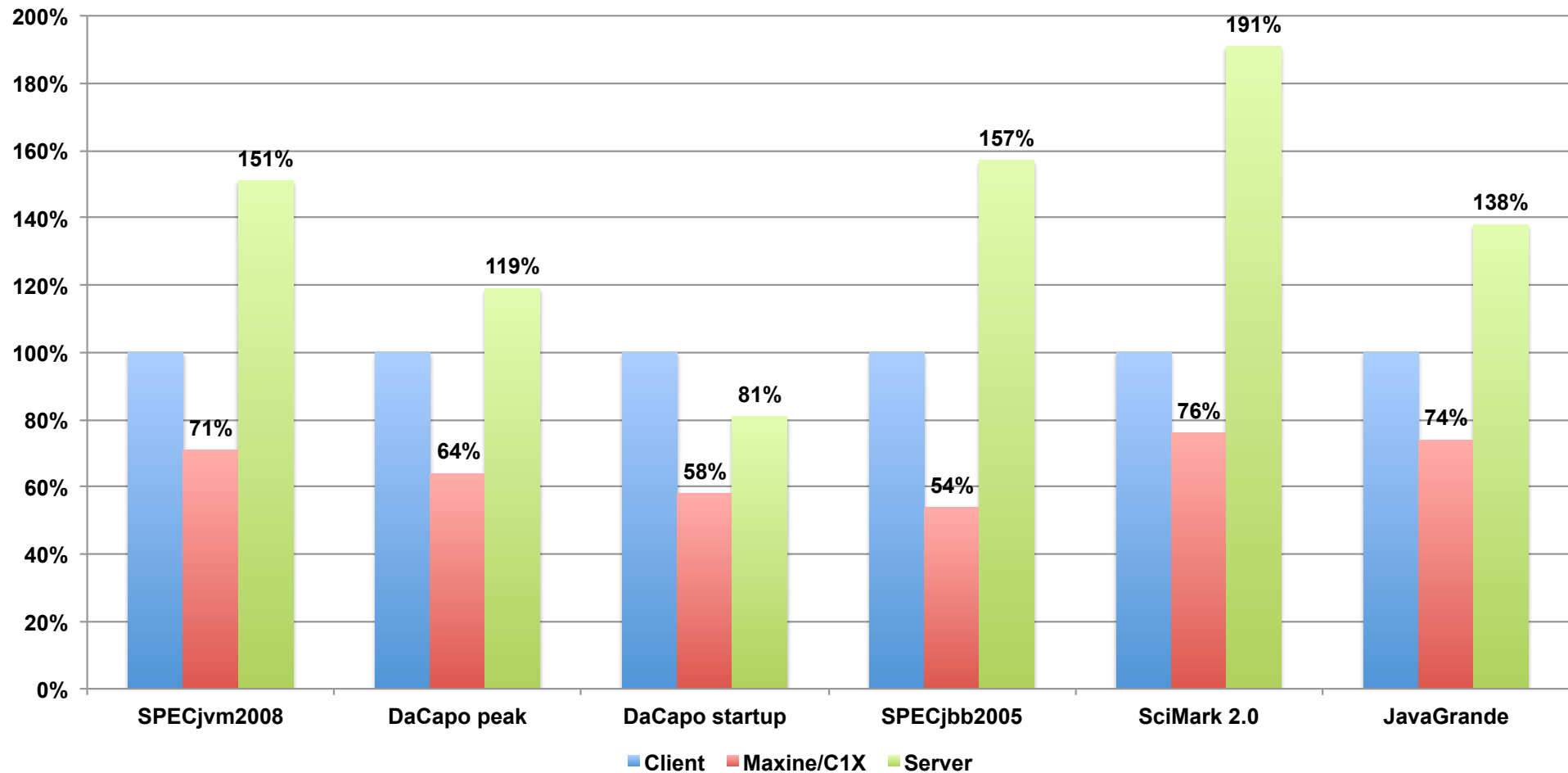
Language independent
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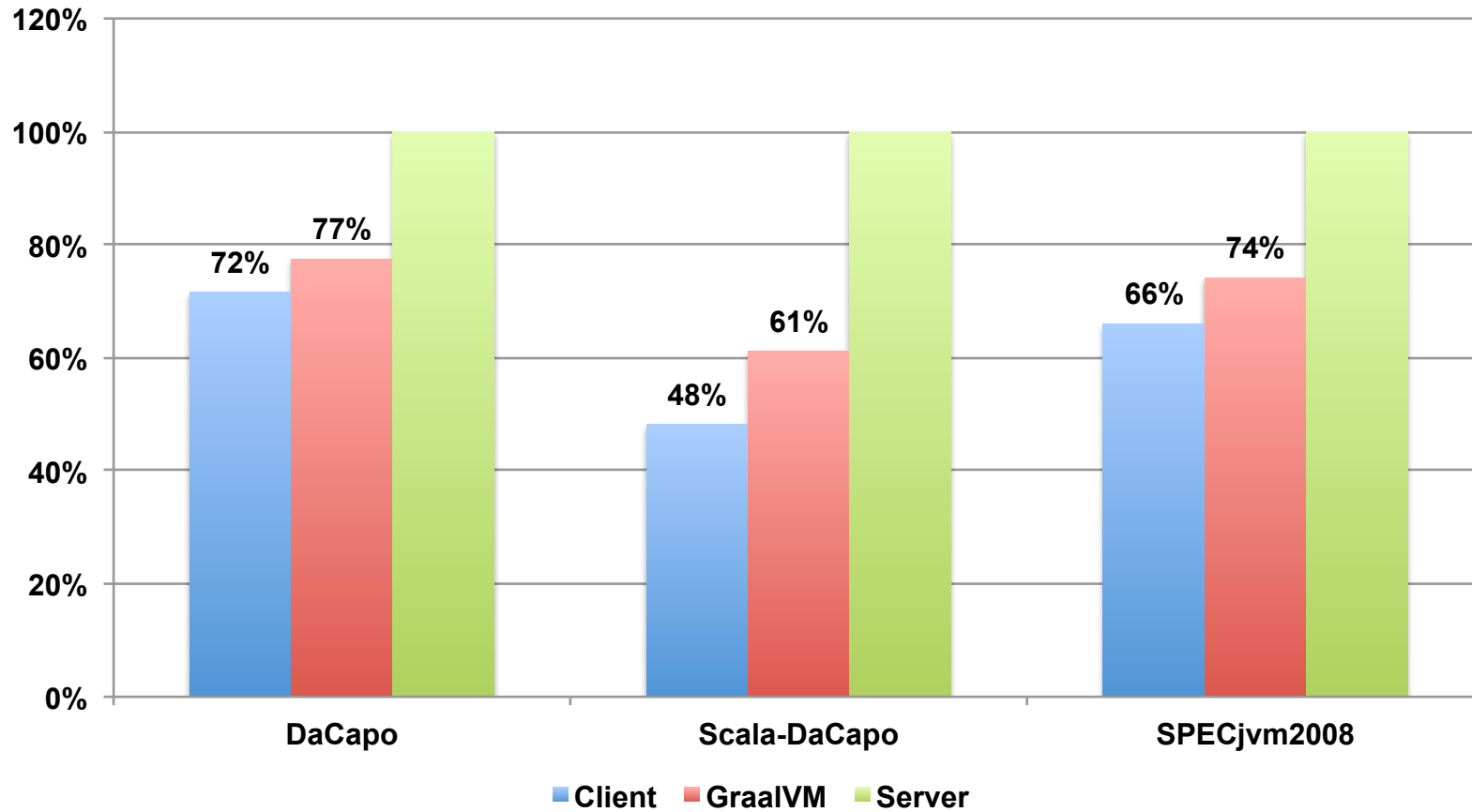


Performance: Maxine/C1X



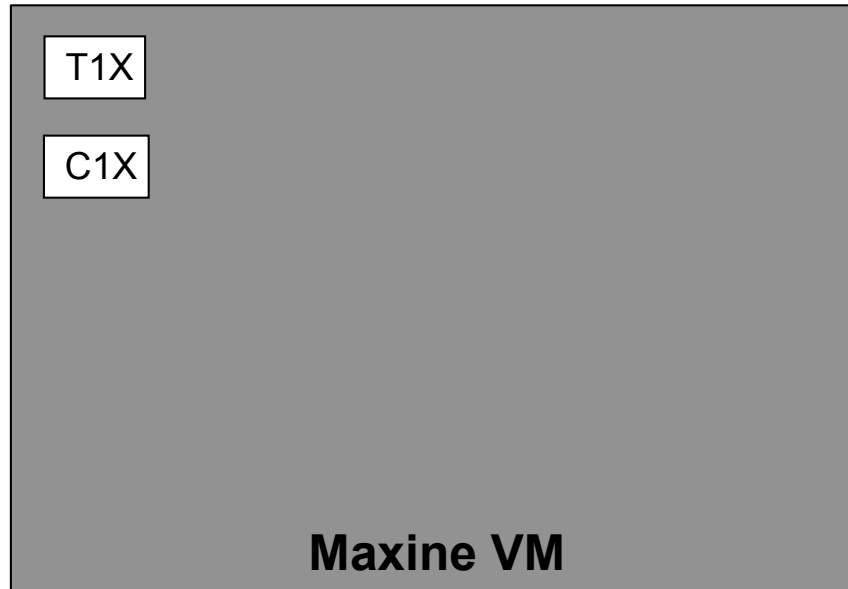
2-socket dual core AMD Opteron 2214, 2.2 GHz, 4 total cores
4 GByte main memory
Oracle Enterprise Linux, version 2.6.18-238.9.1.0.1.e15

Performance: GraalVM

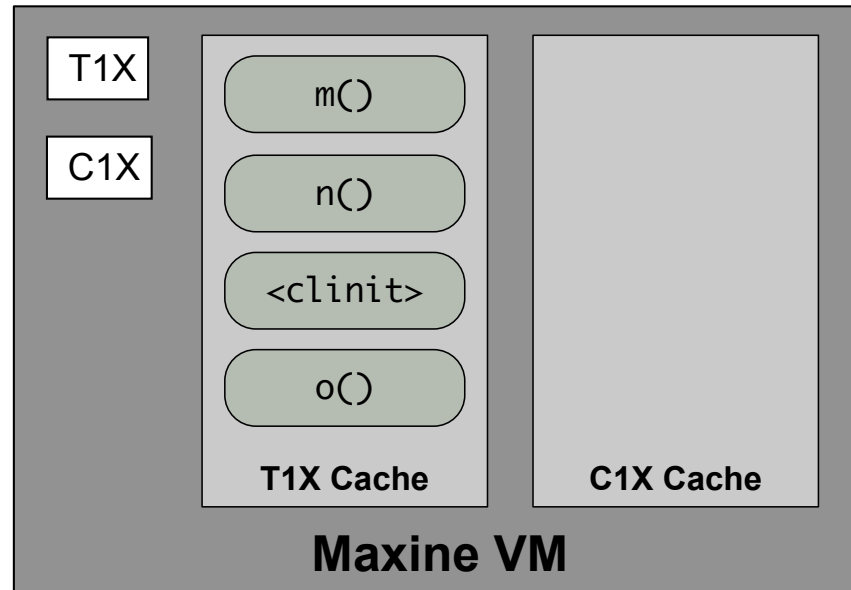


Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-750 @ 2.67GHz (4 cores)
8 GByte main memory
Ubuntu Linux 11.10, kernel 3.0.0-12

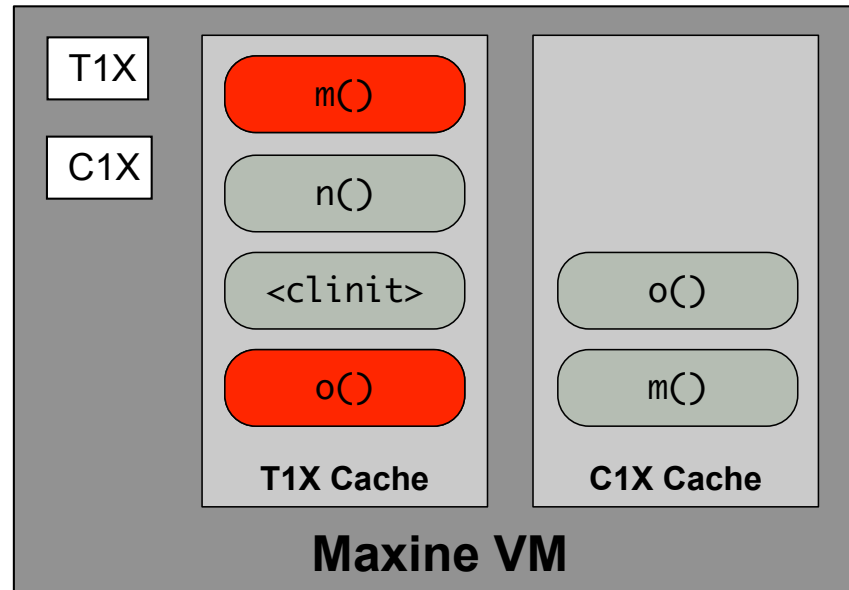
Maxine: Code Cache Management



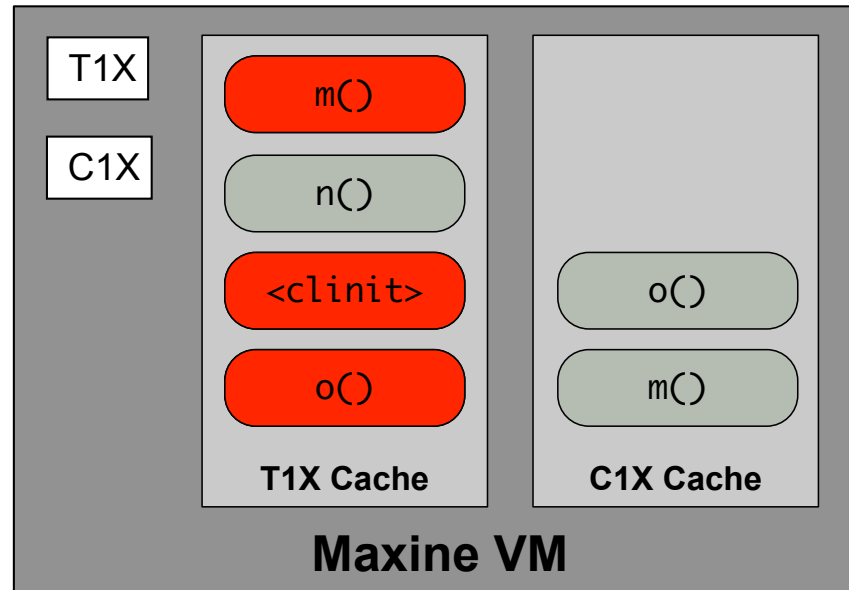
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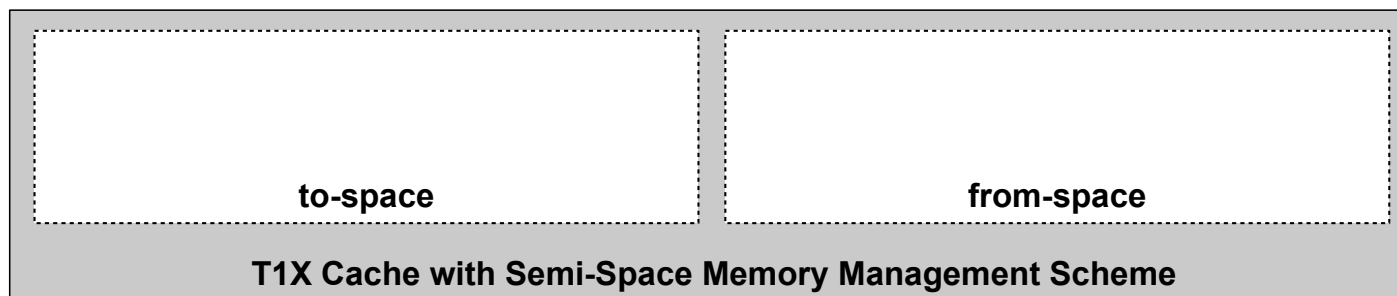
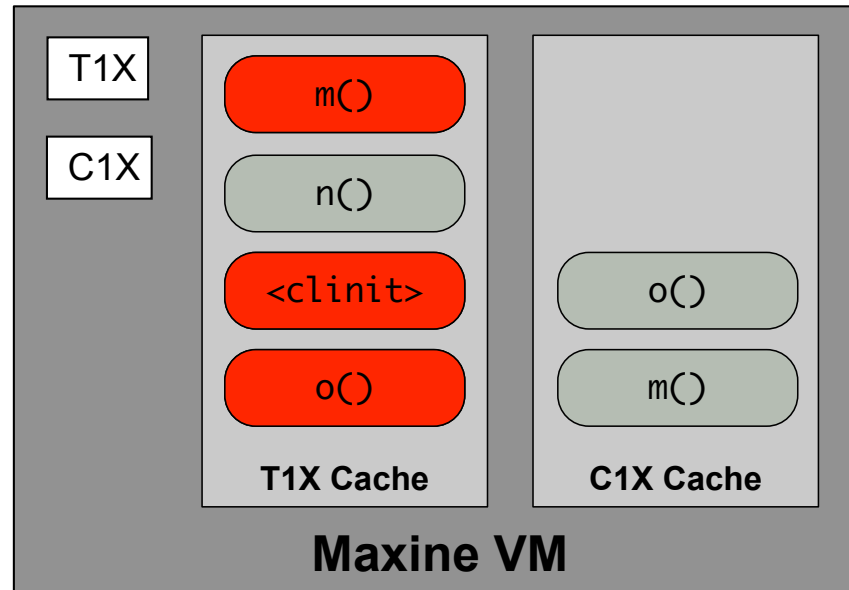
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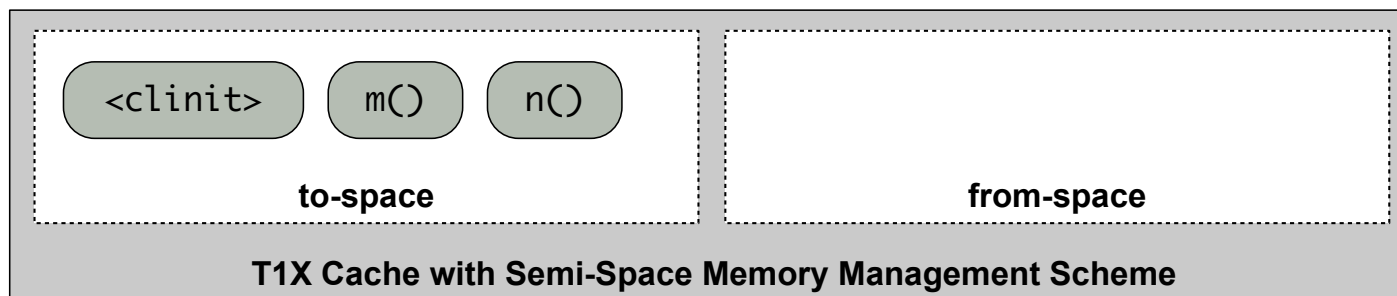
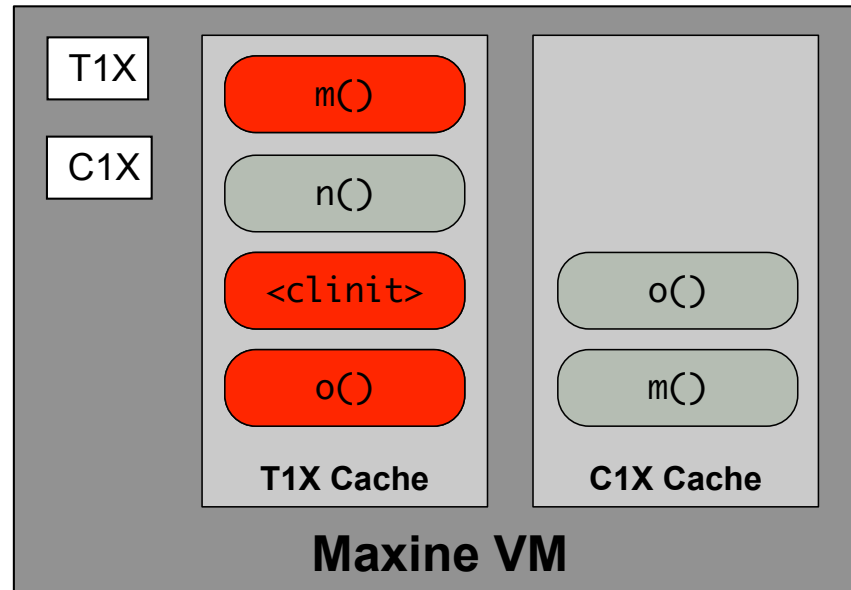
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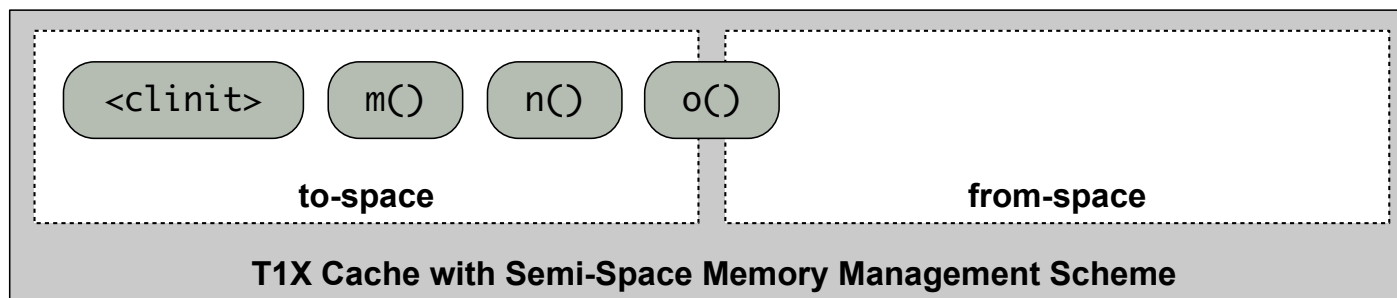
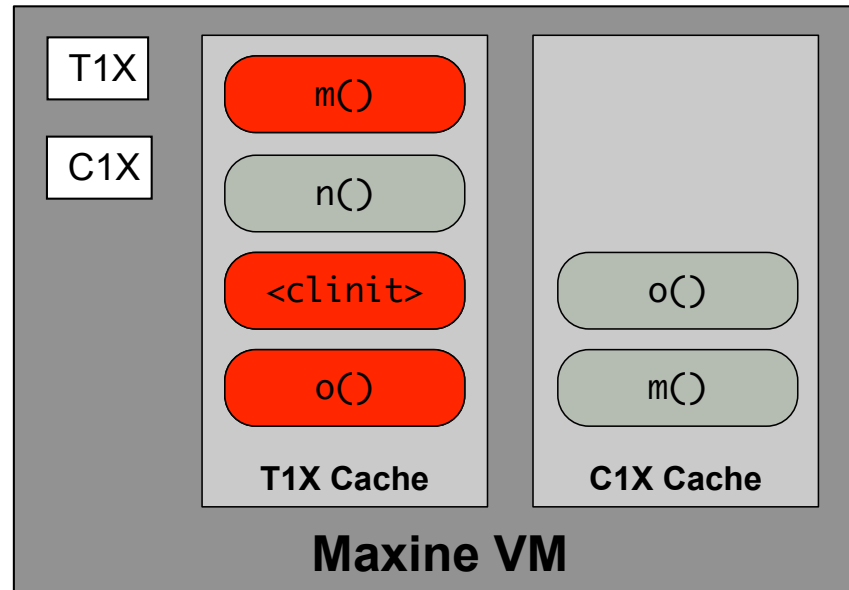
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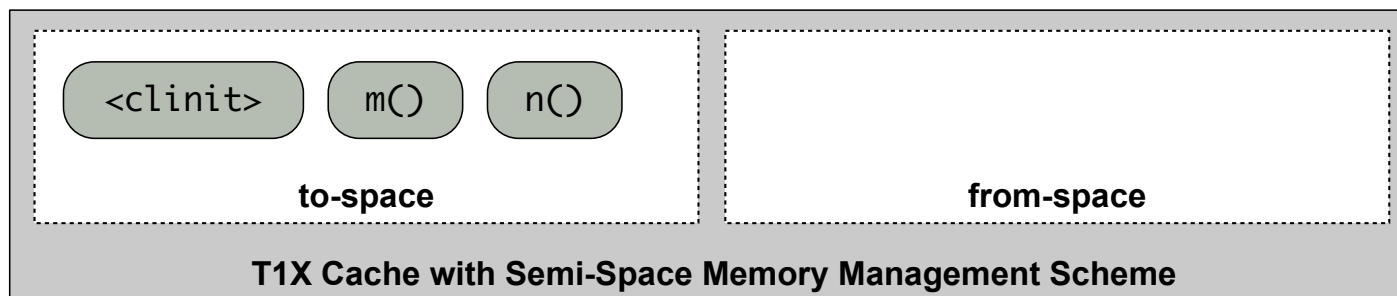
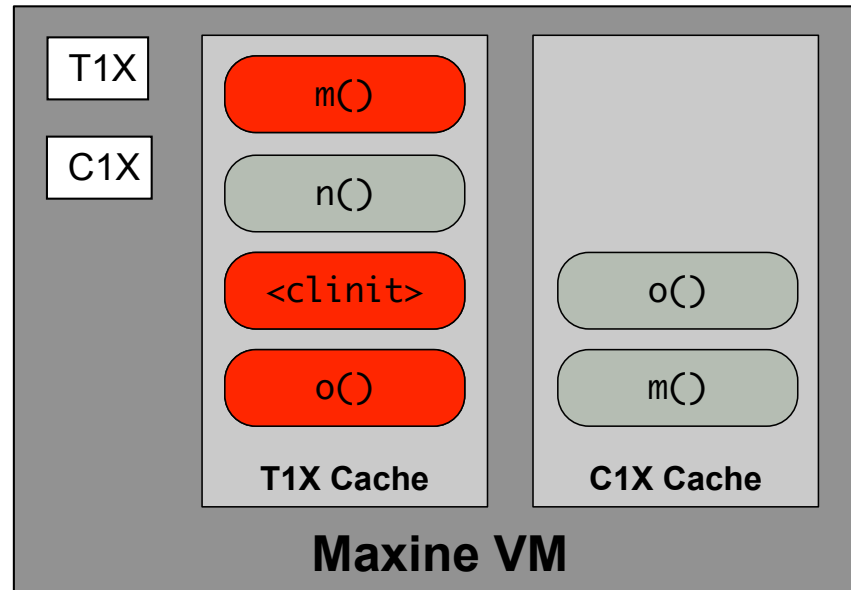
Maxine: Code Cache Management



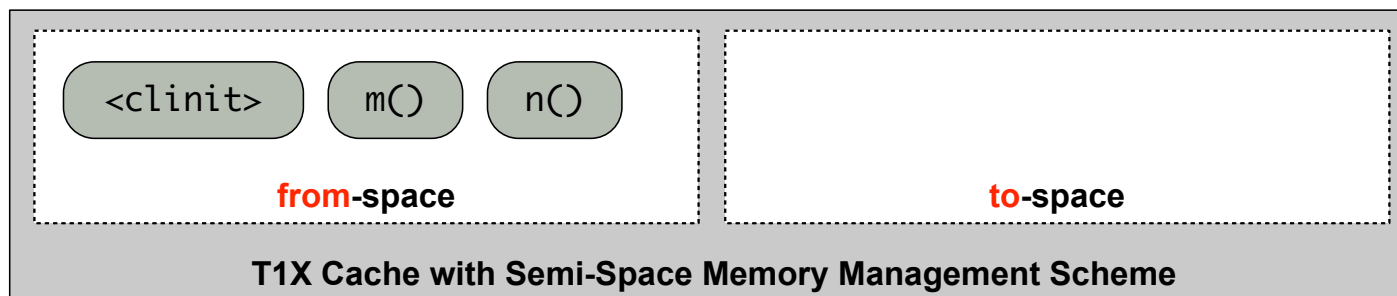
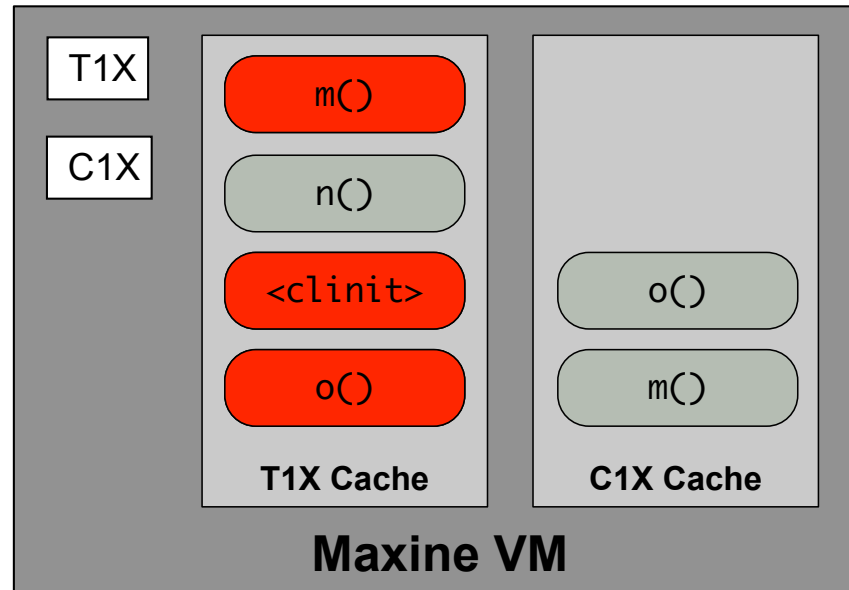
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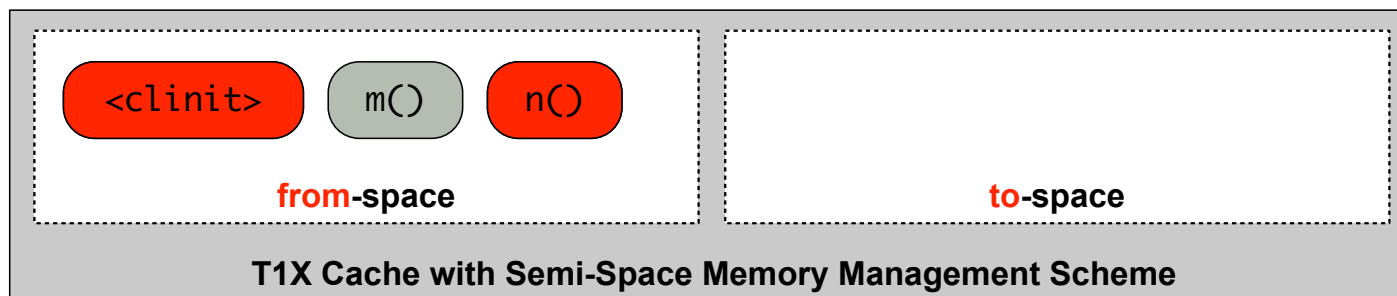
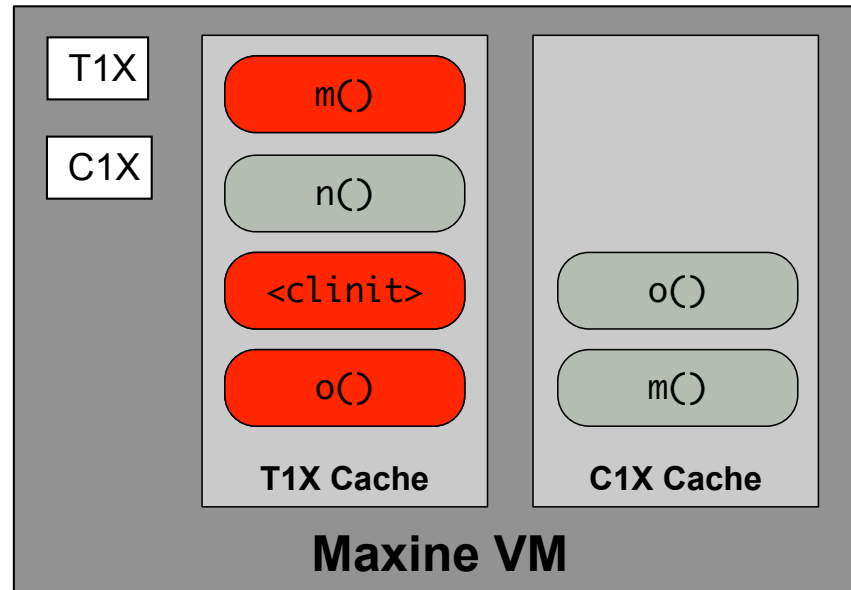
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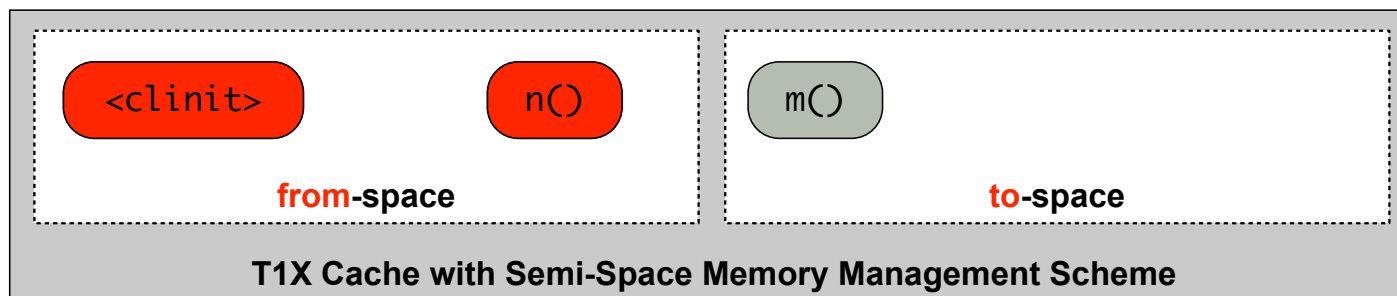
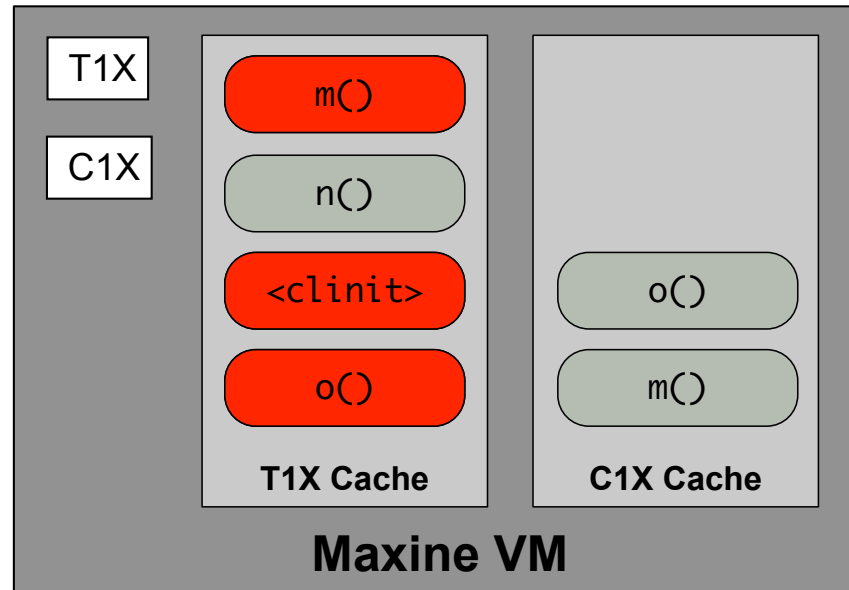
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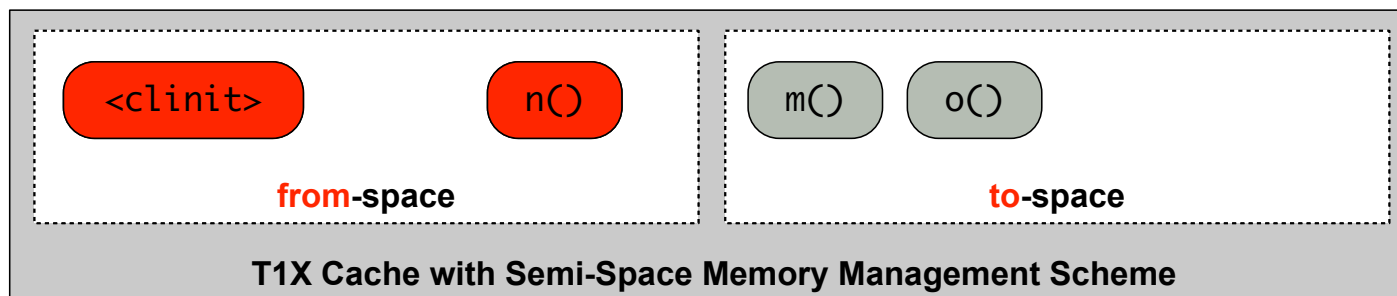
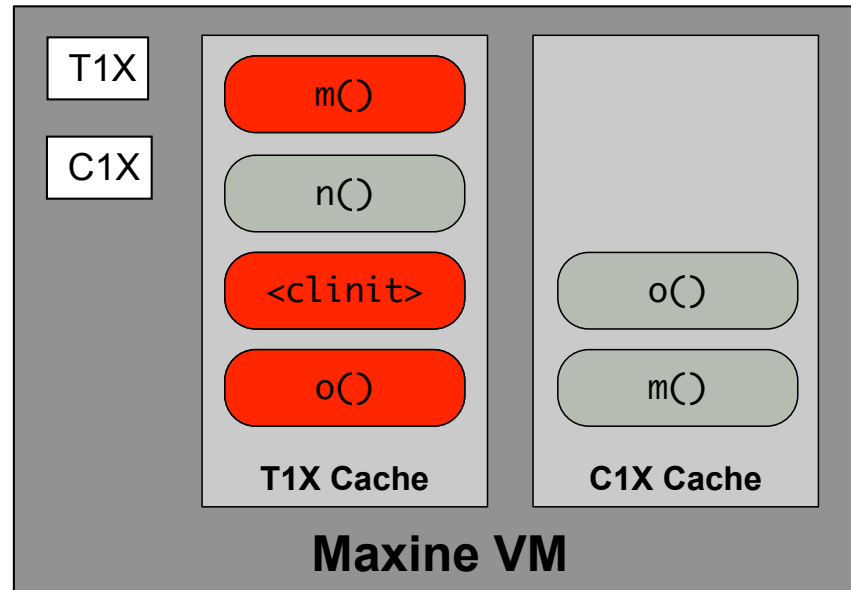
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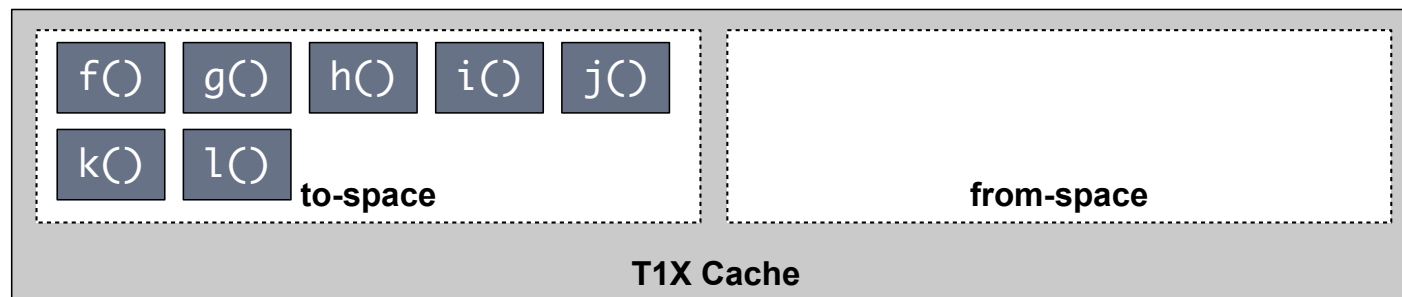
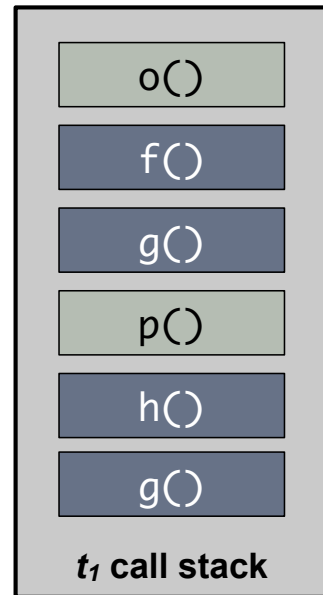


Maxine: Code Cache Management



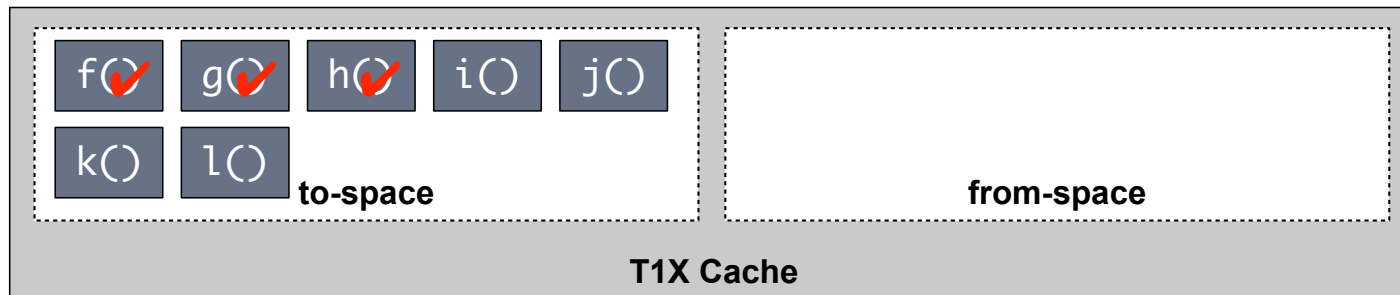
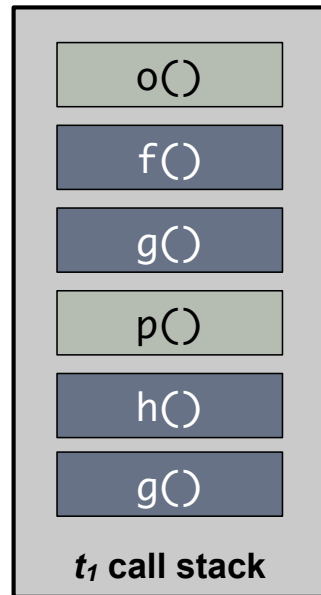
Code Cache Management: Which Methods are Live?

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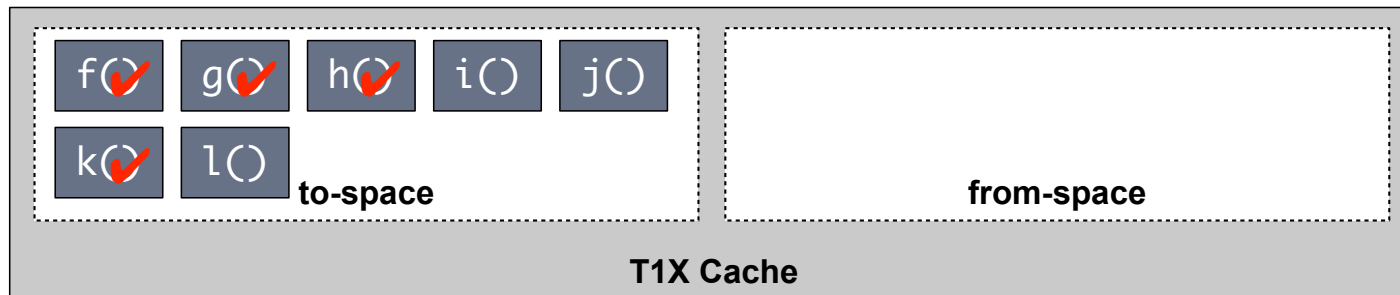
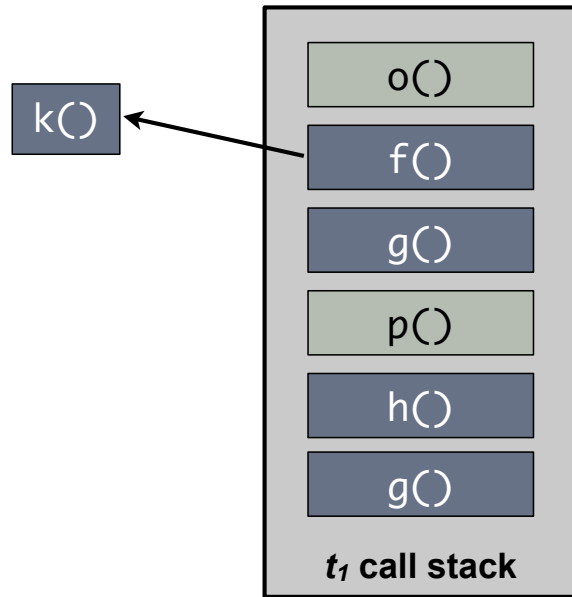
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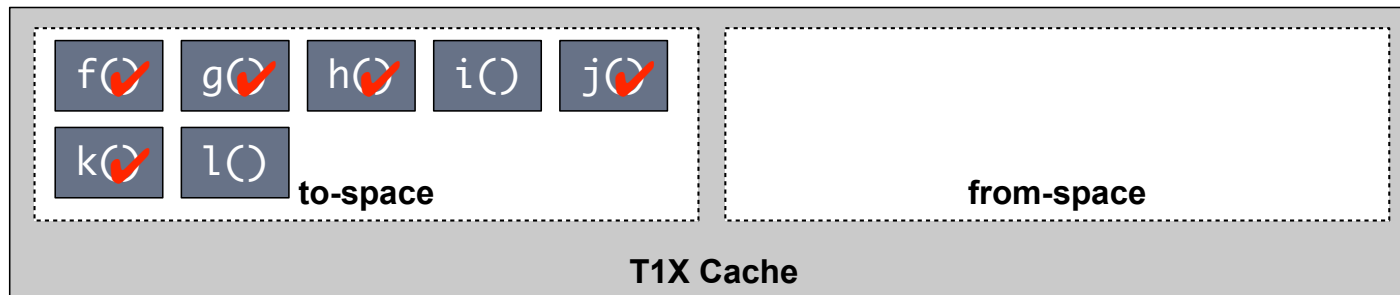
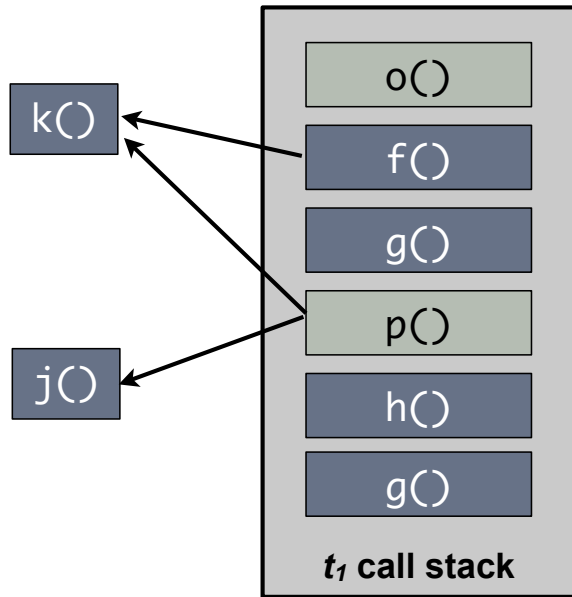
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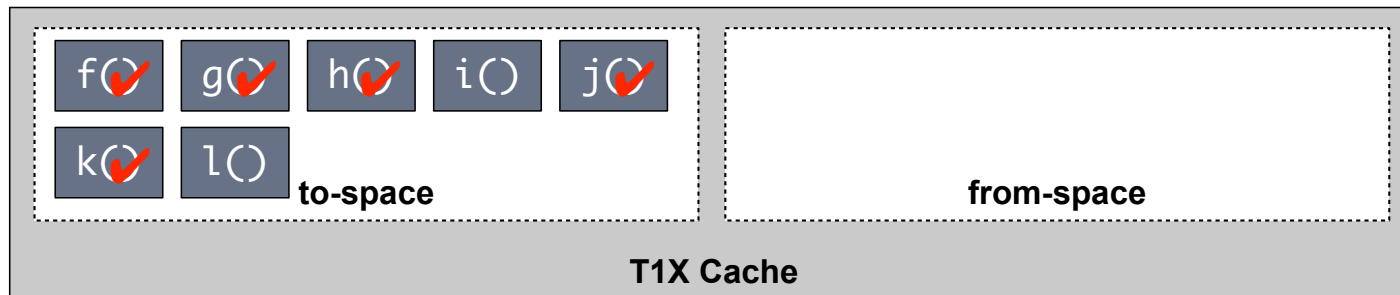
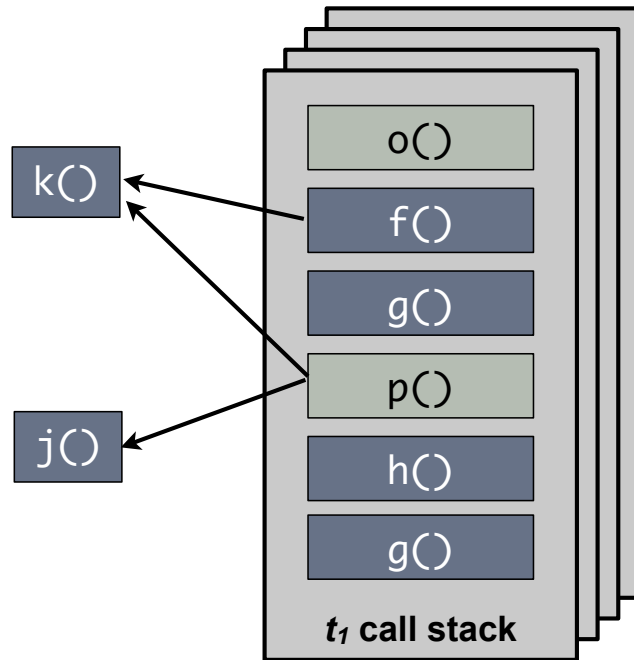
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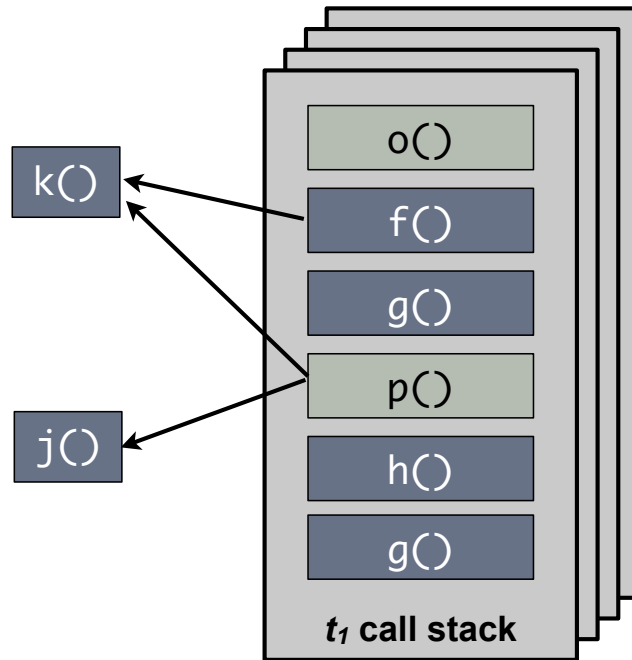
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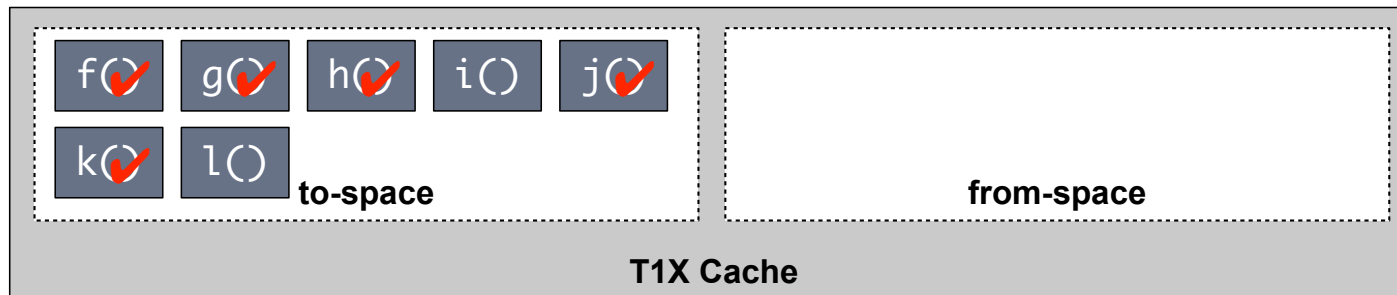


live methods

- methods on stack
- direct callees of on-stack methods

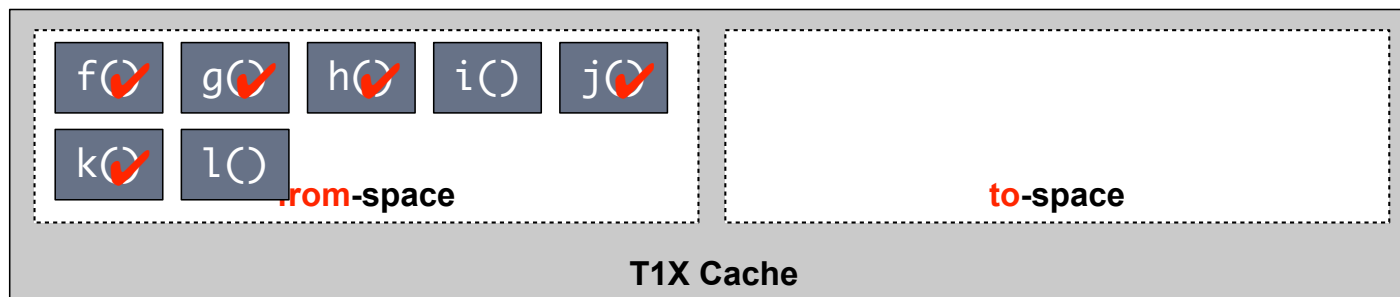
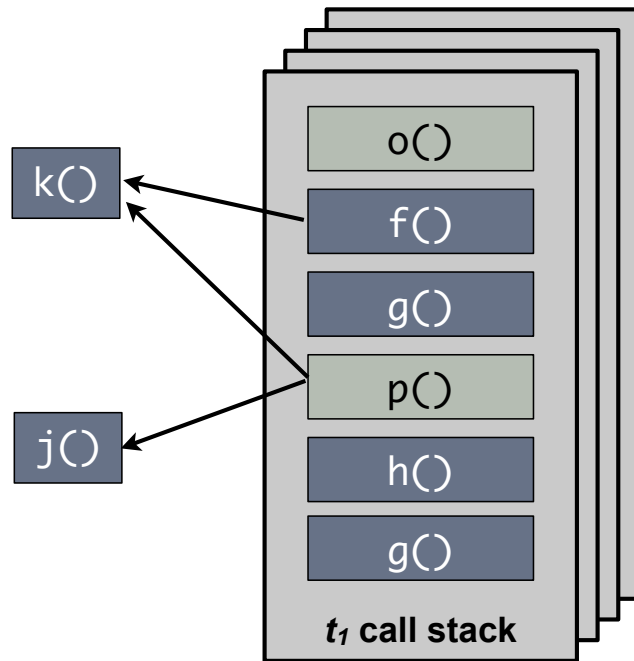
others to protect from eviction

- freshly compiled, not yet installed
- invocation counter within optimisation threshold
- existing type profile



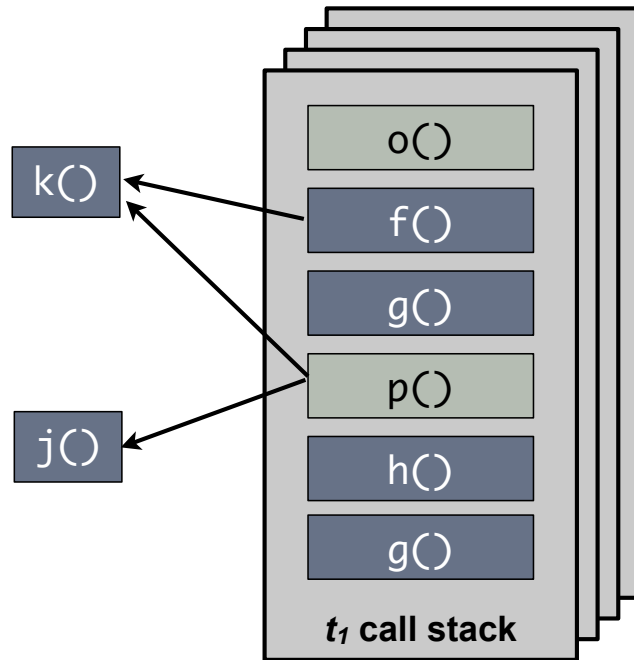
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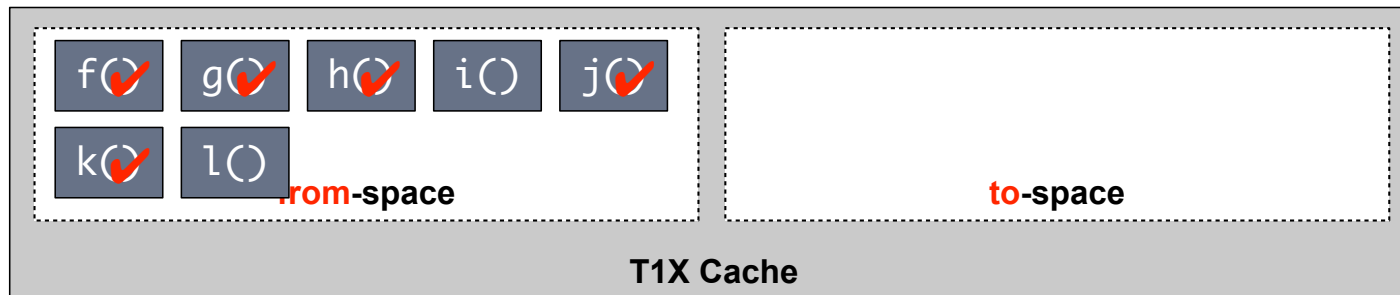
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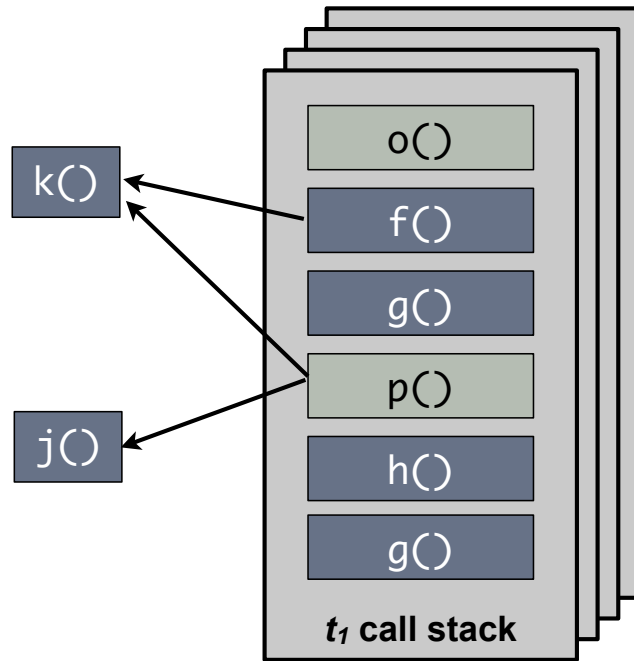
course of action

1. invalidate unmarked methods (and vtable entries, direct calls)



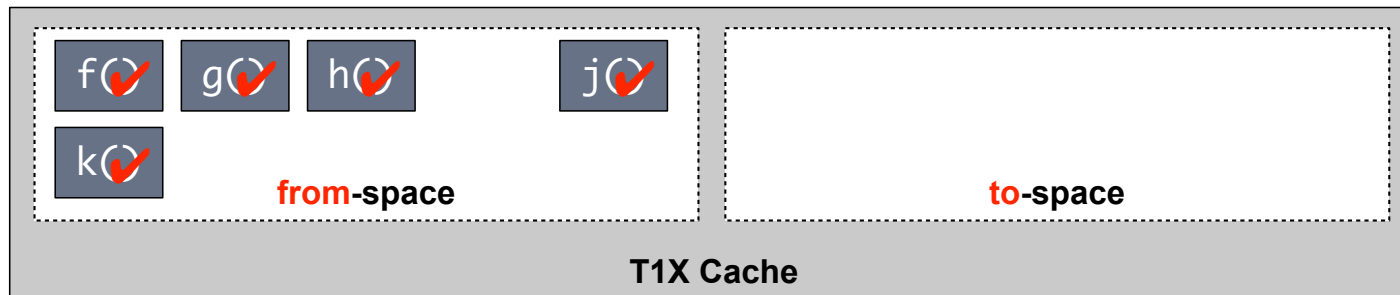
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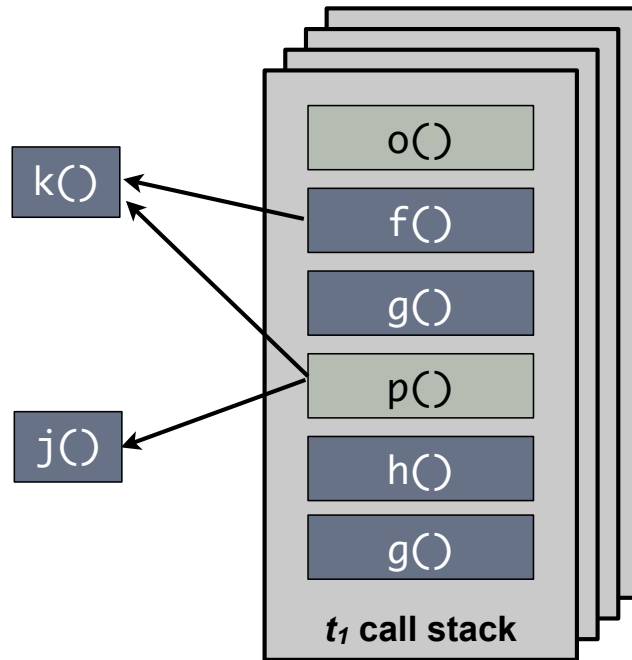
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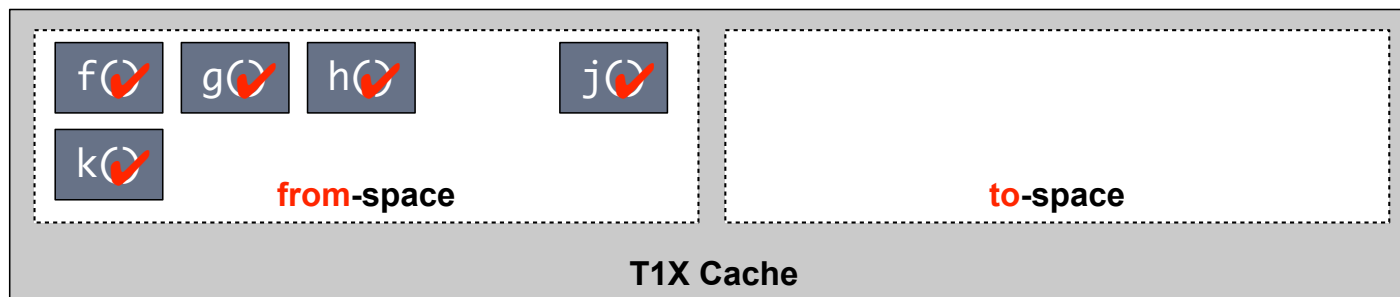
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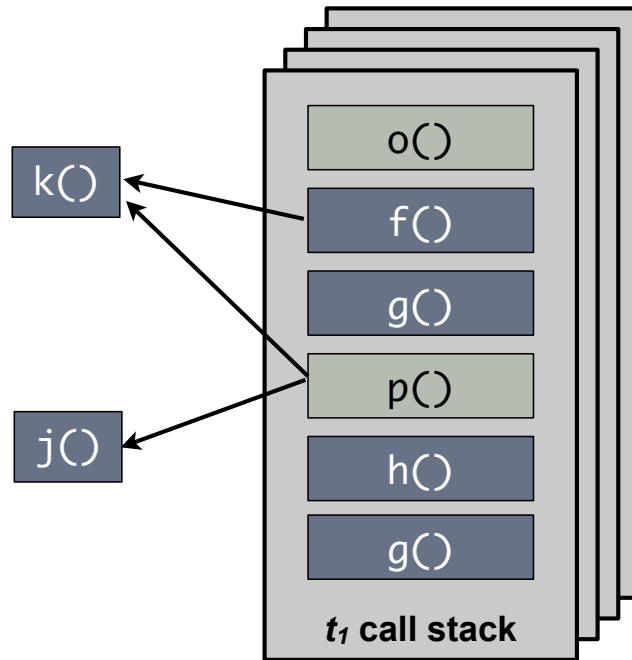
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1. invalidate unmarked methods (and vtable entries, direct calls)
2. move marked methods (update vtable entries, direct calls)



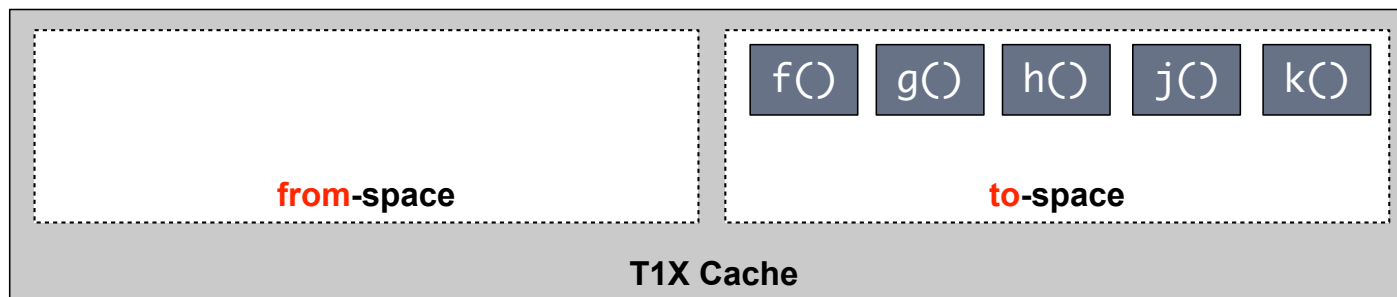
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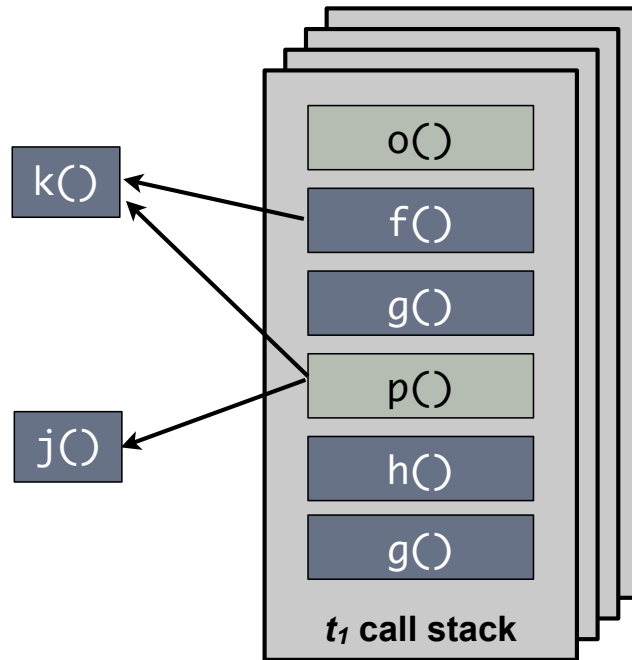
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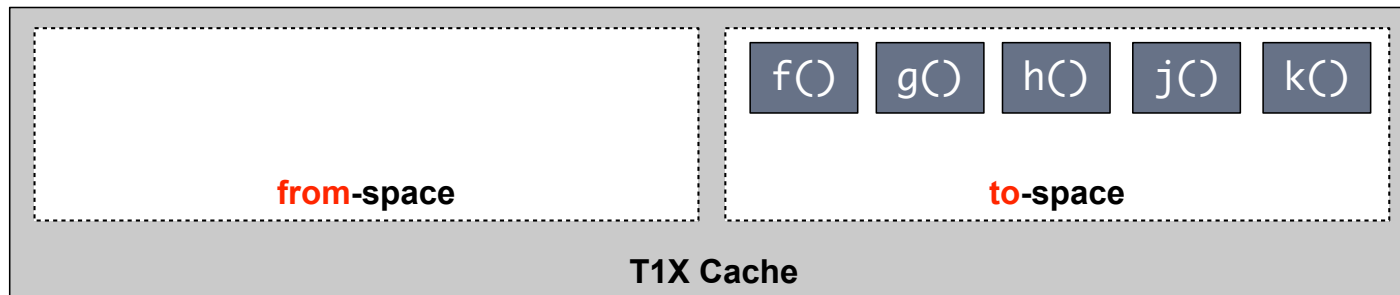
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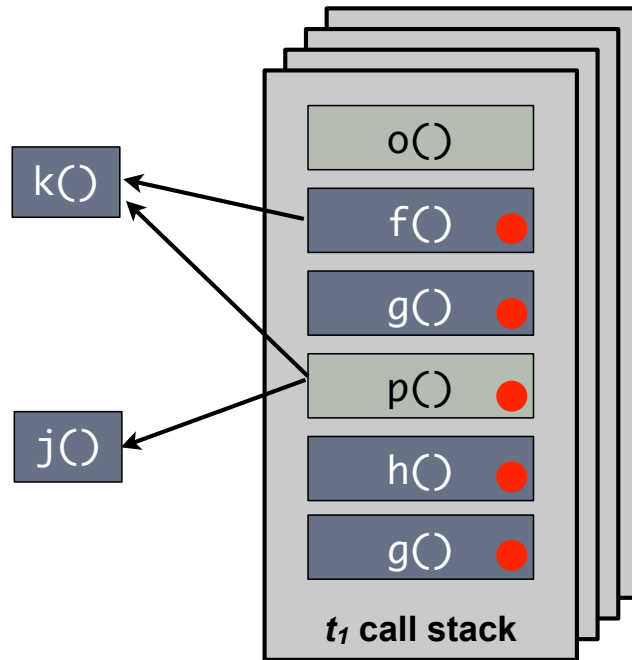
course of action

1. invalidate unmarked methods (and vtable entries, direct calls)
2. move marked methods (update vtable entries, direct calls)
3. patch return addresses



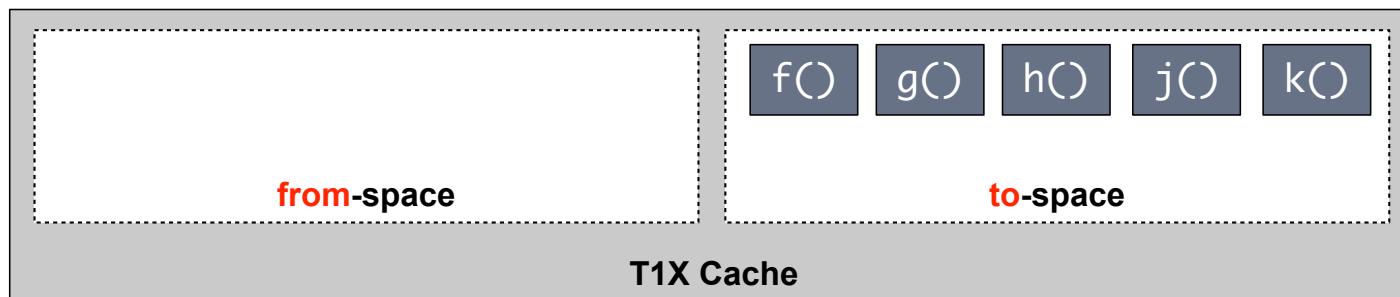
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Where Do Pointers to Machine Code Occur, and How Are They Handled?

vtables/itables	✓	directly accessible via meta-level API (actors, hubs); invalidate (replace with trampoline calls) or relocate
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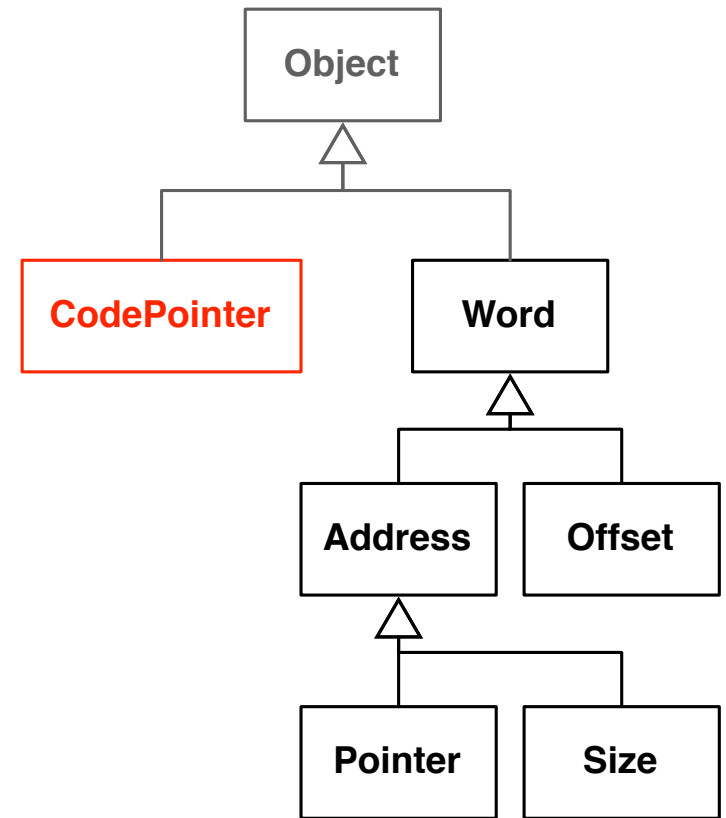
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local variables	✗	These might have to be relocated—how to determine which Address is a code pointer?
member variables	✗	

Tagged Code Pointers

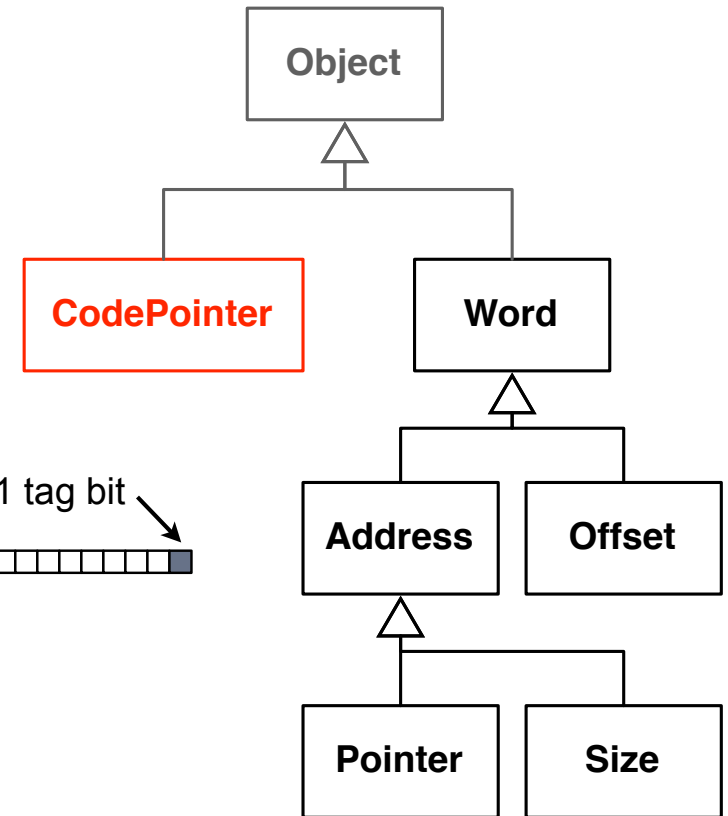
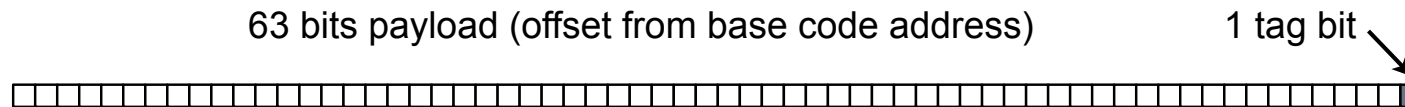


Tagged Code Pointers



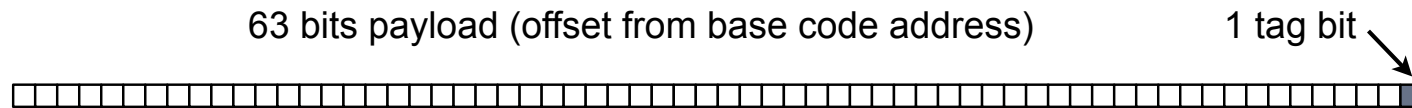
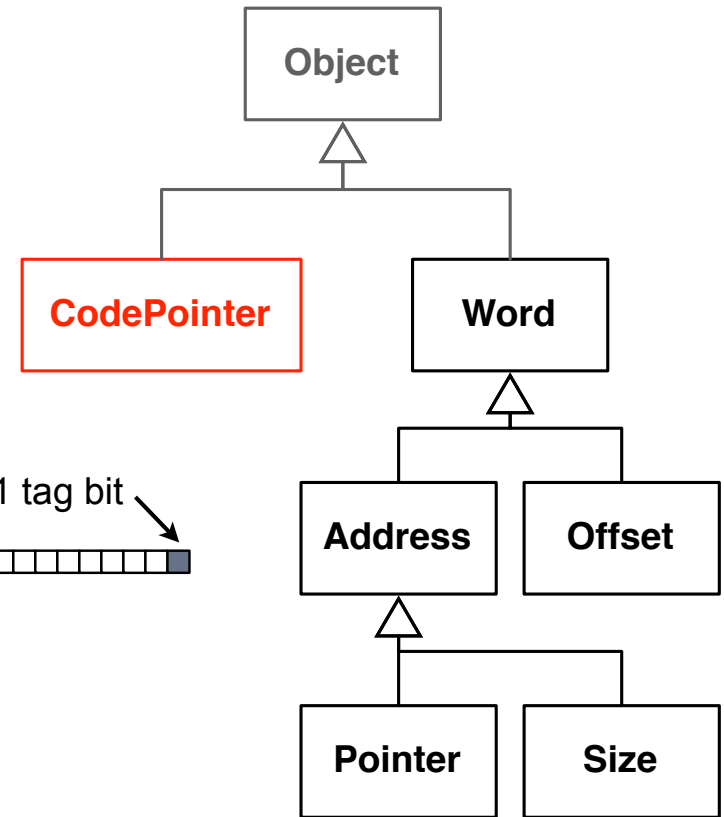
Tagged Code Pointers

```
class CodePointer {  
    ...  
    @INLINE  
    public static CodePointer from(long value) {  
        if (isHosted()) {  
            return new CodePointer(tag(value));  
        }  
        return UnsafeCast.asCodePointer(tag(value));  
    }  
    ...  
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```



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```
@INTRINSIC(UNSAFE_CAST)  
public static CodePointer asCodePointer(long value) {  
    return CodePointer.from(value);  
}
```


Stack Reference Maps and Tagged Code Pointers

```
static void m(int i, MyClass o) {  
    int j = 2 * i;  
    o.f(i);  
}
```

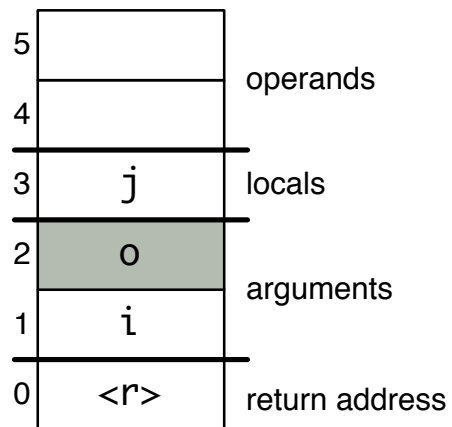
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0: iconst_2  
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2: imul  
3: istore_2  
4: aload_1  
5: iload_2  
6: invokevirtual <f:(I)V>  
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idealised stack frame layout

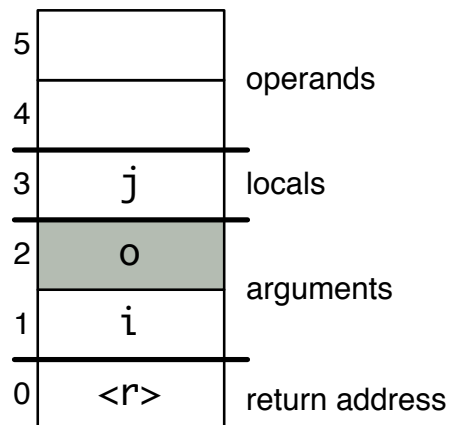


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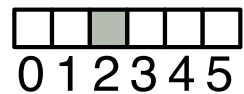
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idealised stack frame layout



stack reference map
(at instruction 6)



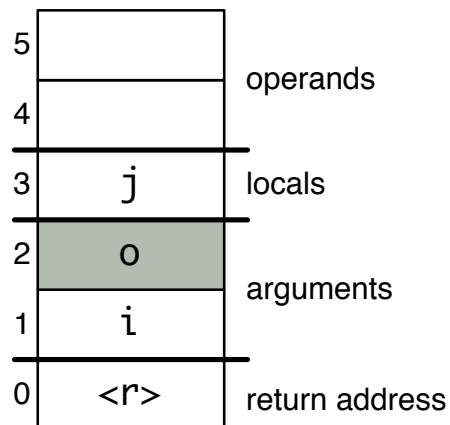
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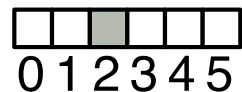
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void x(...) {  
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idealised stack frame layout



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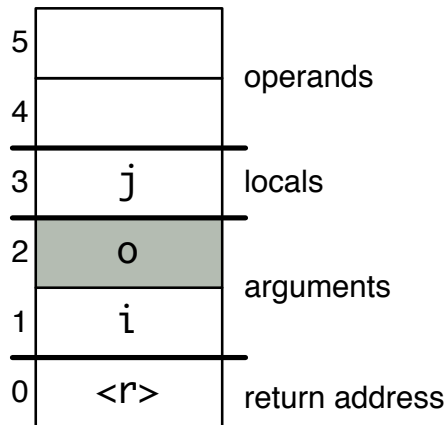


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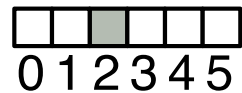
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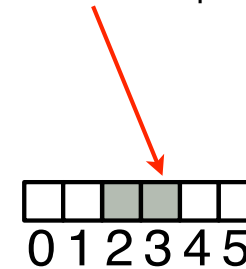
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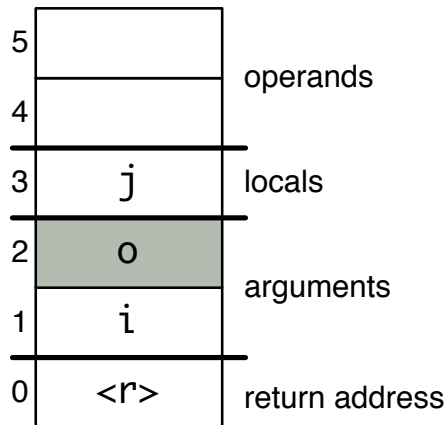


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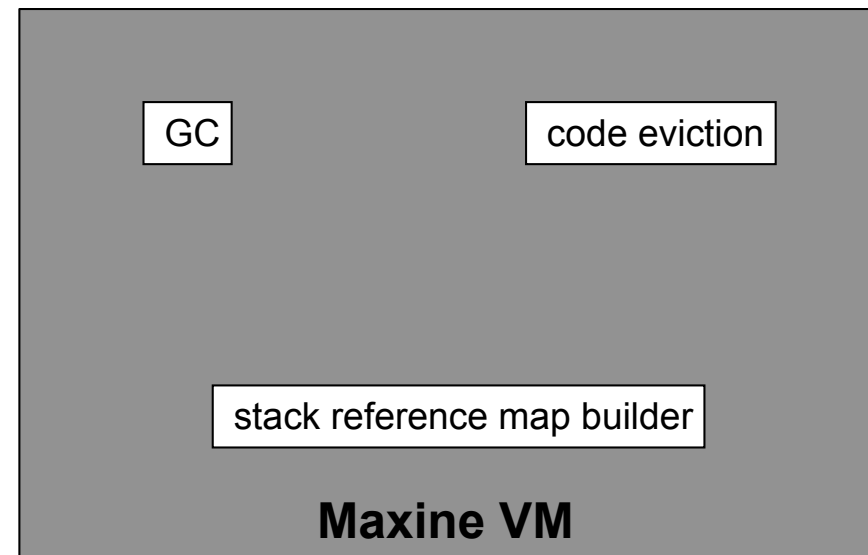
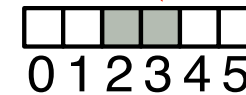
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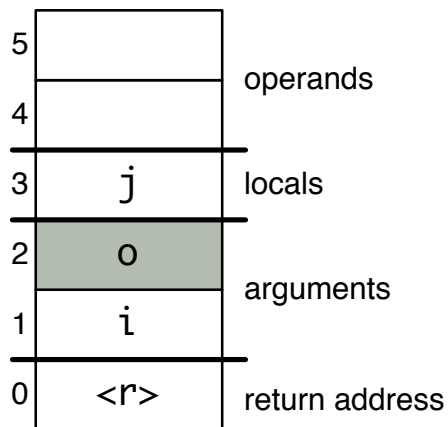


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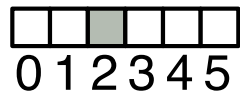
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 9: return

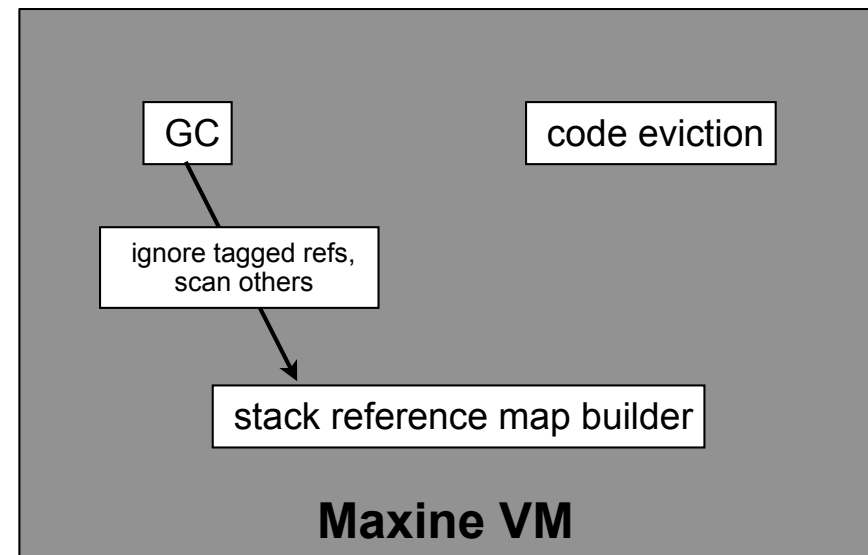
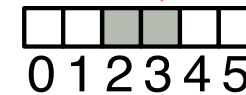
idealised stack frame layout



stack reference map
 (at instruction 6)



```
void x(...) {
    ...
    MyClass o = ...;
    CodePointer cp = ...;
    ...
}
```

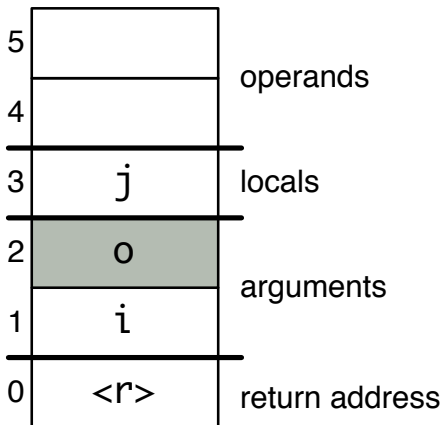


Stack Reference Maps and Tagged Code Pointers

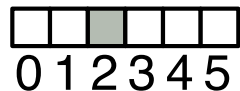
```
static void m(int i, MyClass o) {
    int j = 2 * i;
    o.f(i);
}
```

0: iconst_2
 1: iload_0
 2: imul
 3: istore_2
 4: aload_1
 5: iload_2
 6: invokevirtual <f:(I)V>
 9: return

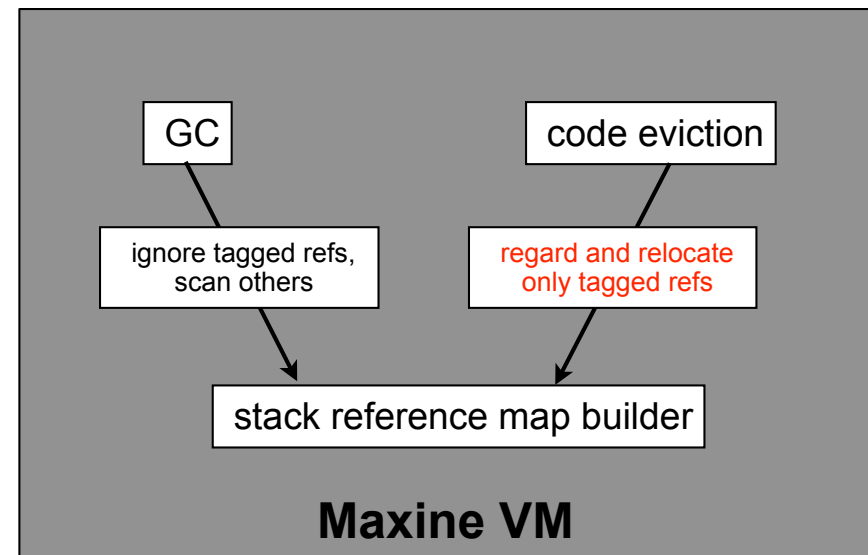
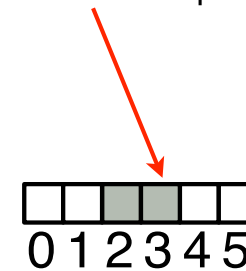
idealised stack frame layout



stack reference map
 (at instruction 6)



```
void x(...) {
    ...
    MyClass o = ...;
    CodePointer cp = ...;
    ...
}
```





Thank you for your attention.

Acknowledgements: these slides are joint work of the VM research group.

Home page: <http://wikis.oracle.com/display/MaxineVM/Home>

Source (GPLv2): <https://hg.kenai.com/hg/maxine~maxine>

Mailing list via: <http://kenai.com/projects/maxine>

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