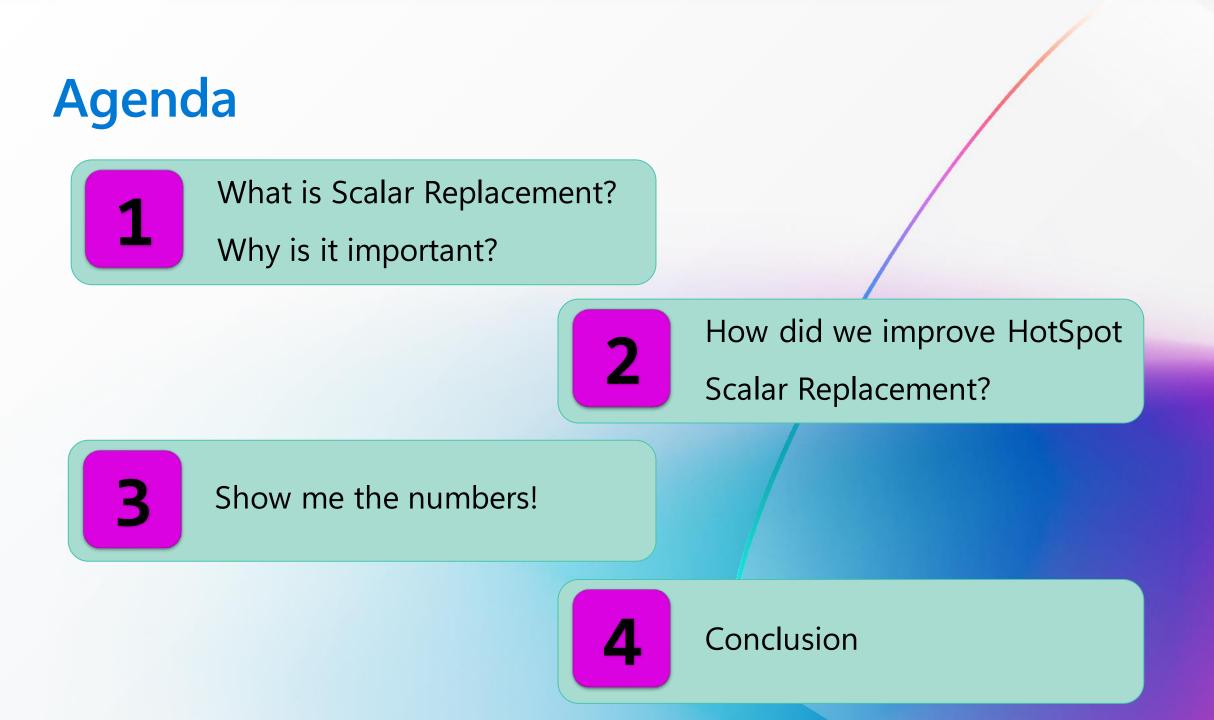


Improving HotSpot Scalar Replacement

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Microsoft Developer Division Java Engineering Group (JEG)

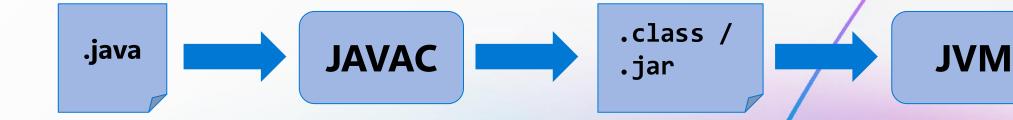




What is OpenJDK HotSpot?



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What is Scalar Replacement?

- Scalar Replacement is a compiler optimization.
- Built on top of Escape Analysis and Method Inlining.

- It decomposes objects into its constituent fields.
- The goal: to remove object allocations.

Why is it important?

Fewer Allocations

Help to reduce number of objects allocated and therefore helps to increases cache locality and reduce time spent in GC.

Less Code

Transforms memory access into register access. Remove need of pointer manipulation to access fields.

Better Code

Simplify the code and make it more amenable to other optimizations.

Running Example

We'll use this class throughout the examples.

The important part is the *Checksum* method.

```
public class Message() {
   String content;
```

```
public Message(String content) {
   this.content = content;
}
```

```
public int Checksum() {
    int chks = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<content.length(); i++) {
        chks += content.charAt(i);
    }
    return chks;
}</pre>
```

Before Scalar Replacement

```
public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {
```

```
int checksum = 0;
```

```
for (String msg : messages) {
    Message m = new Message(msg);
    int cs = m.CheckSum();
    checksum += cs;
}
```

```
return checksum;
```

During Scalar Replacement

public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {

```
int checksum = 0;
```

```
for (String msg : messages) {
```

<Message's constructor code copied here>

```
int cs = <Message's CheckSum() method copied here>
checksum += cs;
```

return checksum;

}

During Scalar Replacement

```
public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {
```

```
int checksum = 0;
```

```
for (String msg : messages) {
```

```
String content = msg;
```

```
int chks = 0;
```

```
for (int i=0; i<content.length(); i++) chks += content.charAt(i);</pre>
```

```
int cs = chks;
```

```
checksum += cs;
```

} return checksum;

After Scalar Replacement

```
public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {
    int checksum = 0;
    for (String msg : messages) {
        for (int i=0; i<msg.length(); i++)
            checksum += msg.charAt(i);
    }
    return checksum;</pre>
```

Improving HotSpot Scalar Replacement

A Not So Simple Case

Control Flow Merge

public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {
 int checksum = 0;
 for (String msg : messages) {
 Message m = msg != null ? new Message(msg) : new Message("Clear");
 int cs = m.CheckSum();
 checksum += cs;
 }
 return checksum;

See other cases here: <u>https://tinyurl.com/2dwb3z3e</u>

A Not So Simple Case

Control Flow Merge

public int CompositeChecksum(List<String> messages) {
 int checksum = 0;
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 Message m = msg != null ? new Message(msg) : new Message("Clear");
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 }
 return checksum;

See other cases here: <u>https://tinyurl.com/2dwb3z3e</u>

public static String whichPayload(String payload) {

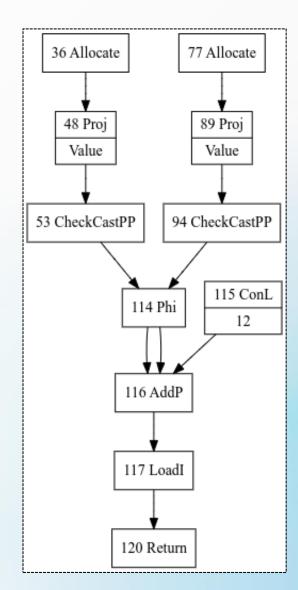
```
Message m = (payload != null) ?
```

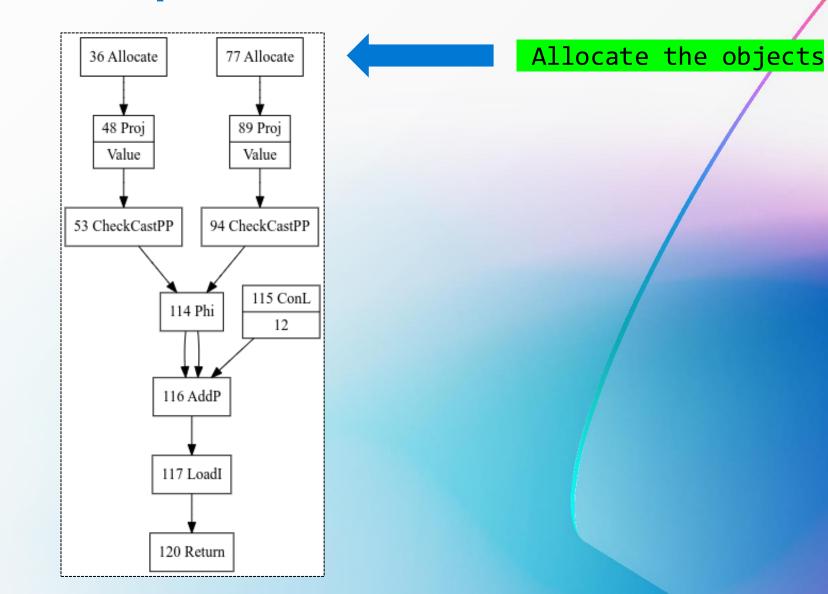
```
new Message(payload) :
```

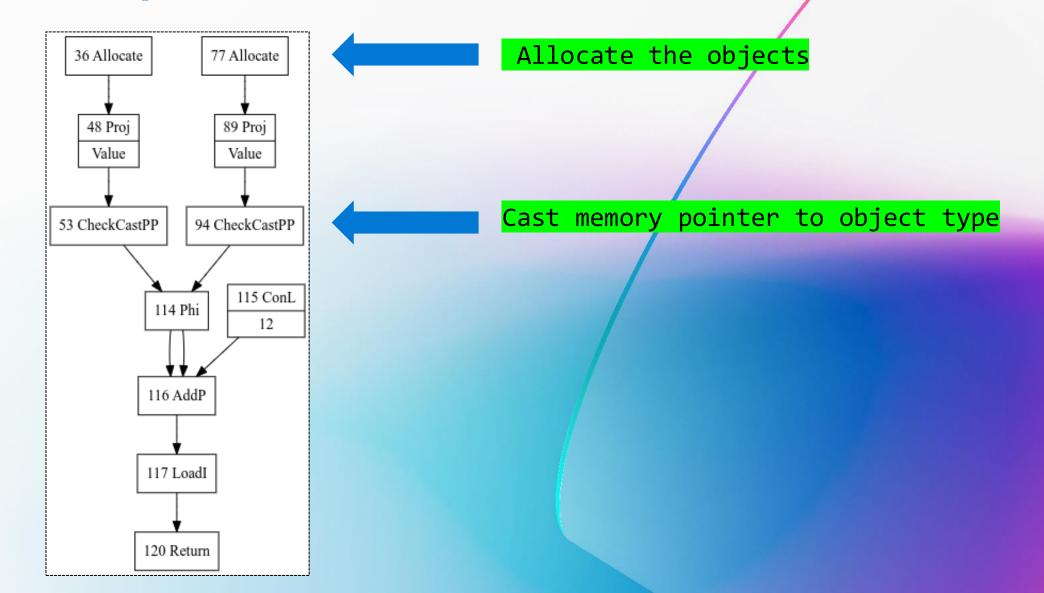
```
new Message("Clear");
```

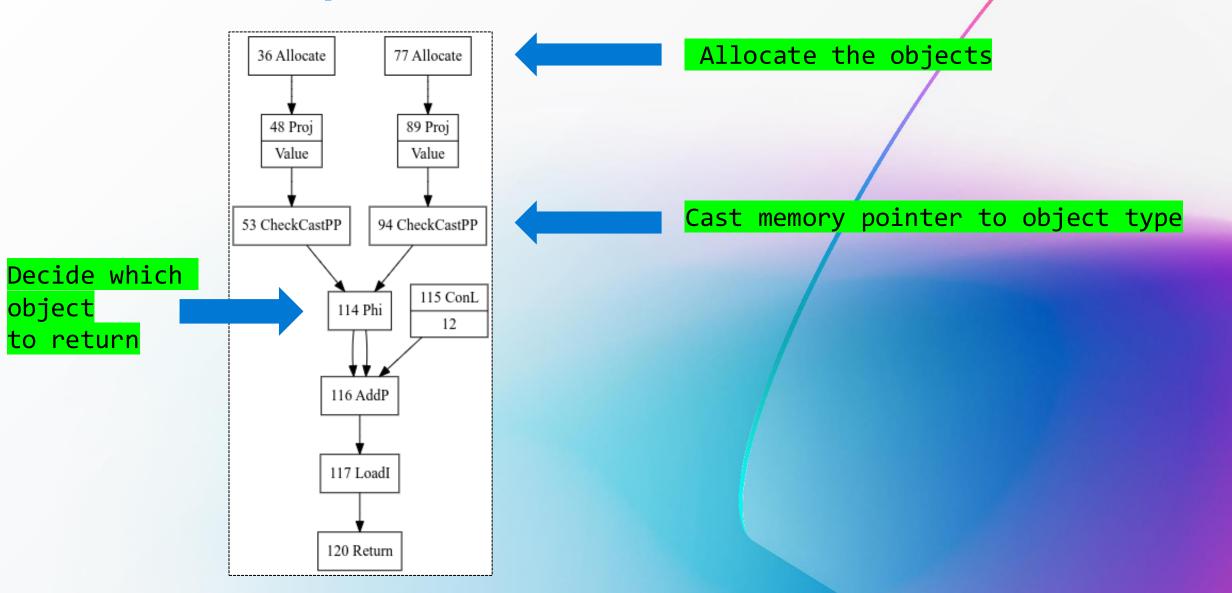
```
return m.content;
```

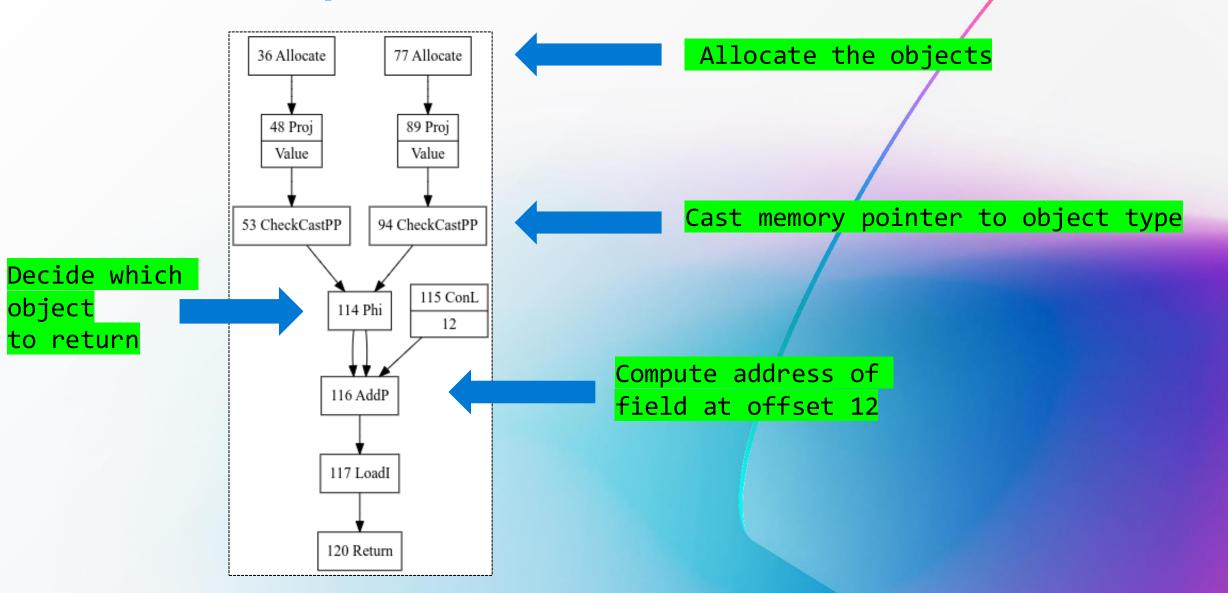
Let's suppose all we must worry about are field loads.

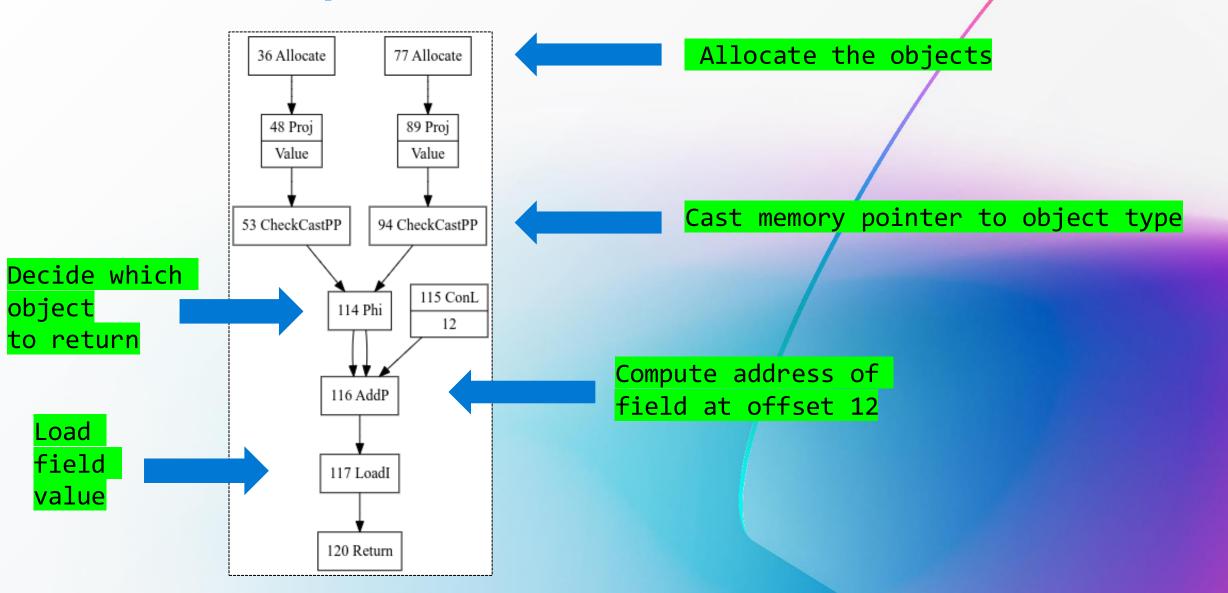


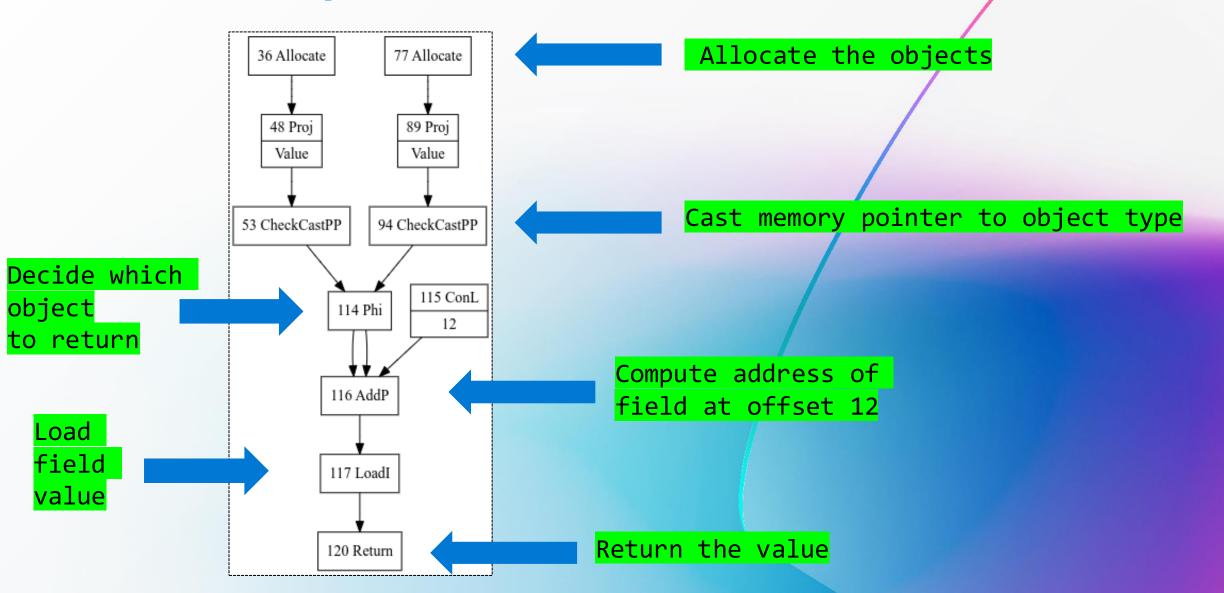


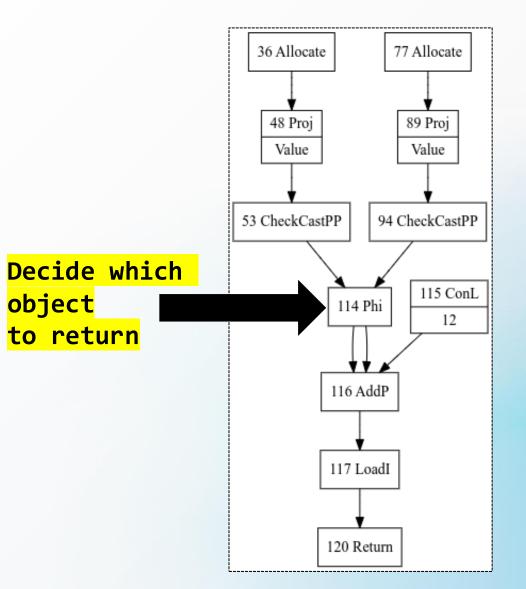








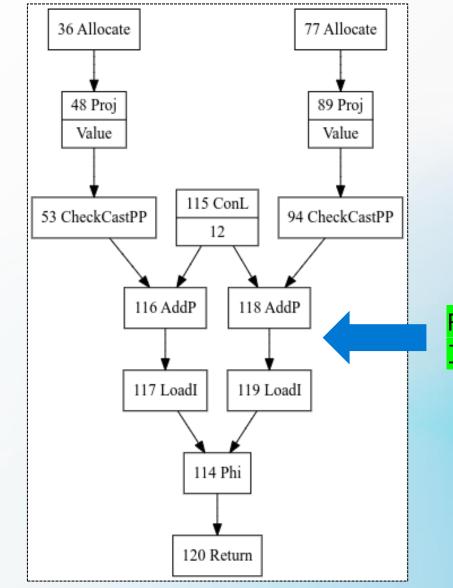




C2 does *NOT* scalar replace the objects if the field load is *AFTER* the decision of which object to load the field from.

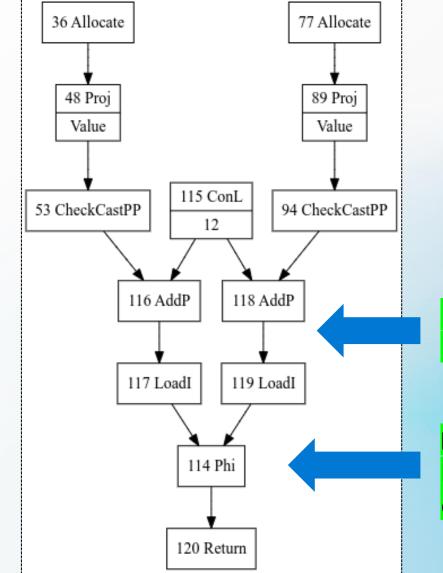
How did we solve it

How did we solve it



Represent the field load first.

How did we solve it



Represent the field load first.

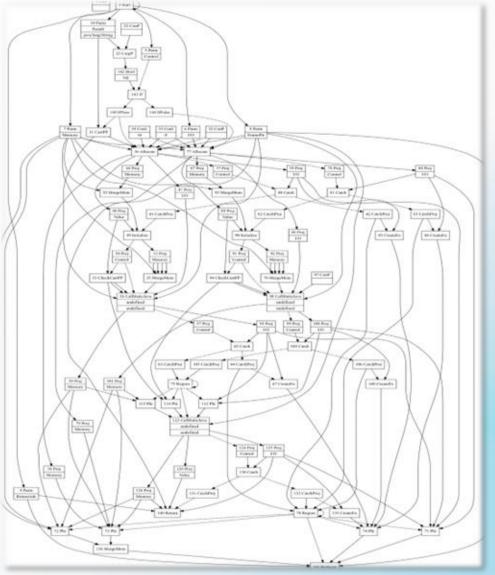
Decide which load should be used instead of which object. public static String whichPayload(String payload) {
 Message content = (payload != null) ?
 new Message(payload).content :
 new Message("Clear").content;

return content;

The conditional is now used to decide which loaded value to use, instead of which object to load from.

public static String whichPayload(String payload) {
 return (payload != null) ? payload : "Clear";

After both objects are scalar replaced.



- Thousands of nodes.
- Memory graph updates.
- Cooperate with other optimizations.
- Handle a variety object use cases.
- Handle deoptimizations.
- Don't break existing code.

Proposed changes so far

JDK-8316991: Reduce nullable allocation merges #1	5825
---	------

JohnTortugo wants to merge 11 commits into openjdk:master from JohnTortugo:ram-nullables

₽ Conversation 21

-O- Commits 11 [] Checks 19 🗄 Files changed 13

+2,315 **-255**

https://github.com/openjdk/jdk/pull/15825

JDK-8287061: Support for rematerializing scalar replaced objects participating in allocation merges #12897

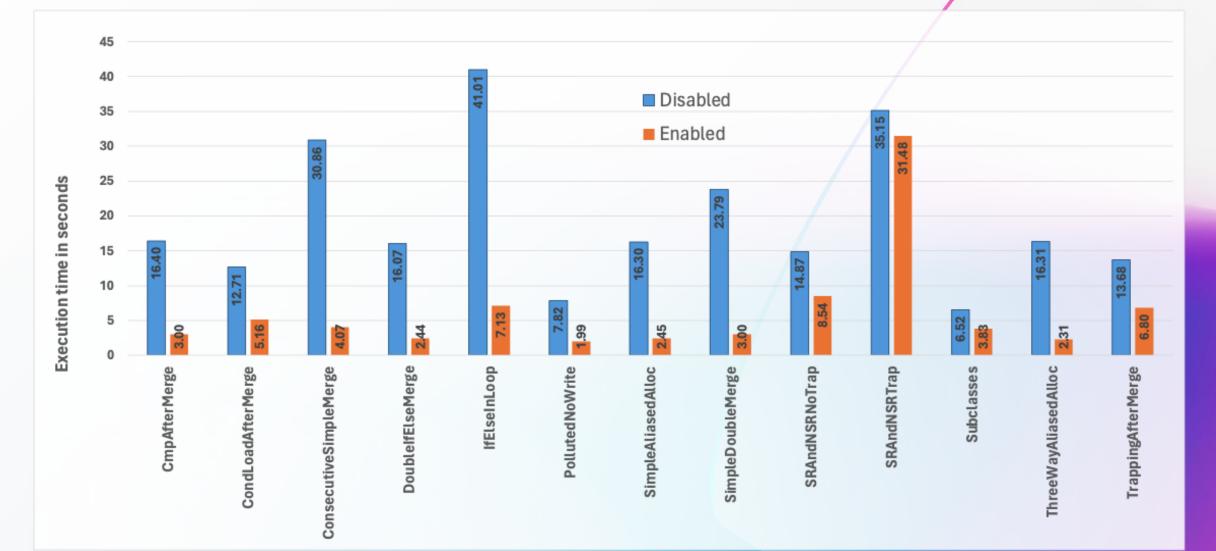
JohnTortugo wants to merge 22 commits into openjdk:master from JohnTortugo:rematerialization-of-merges 🖓

□ Conversation 137 - Commits 22 □ Checks 19 Files changed 26

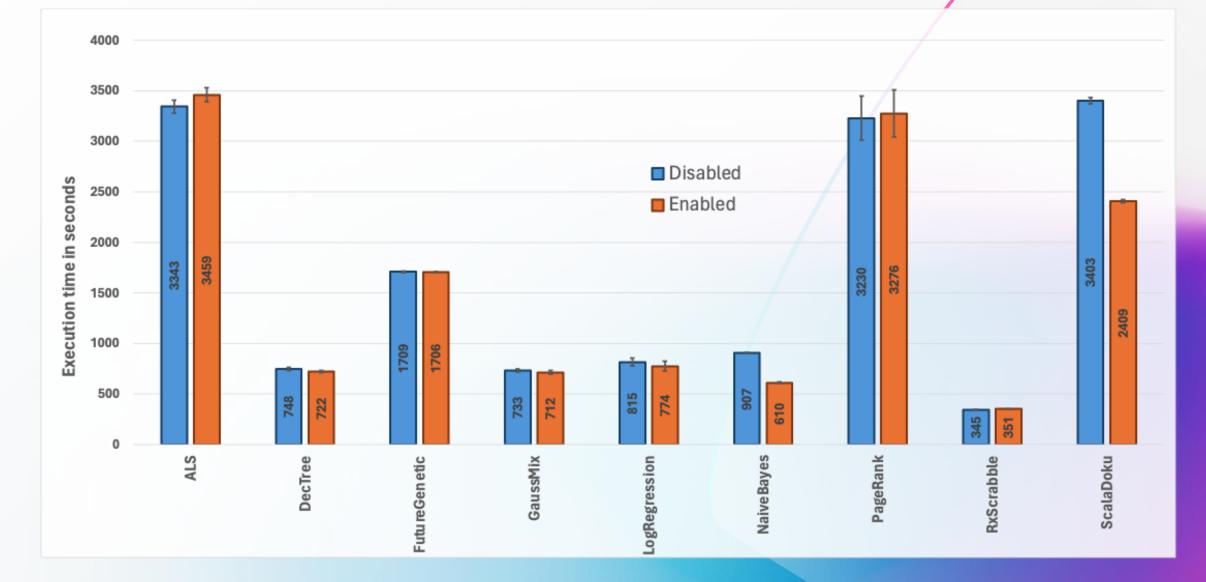
+2,625 **-248**

https://github.com/openjdk/jdk/pull/12829

Execution Time of Synthetic Benchmarks



Execution Time of Renaissance Benchmarks





Conclusions

- C2 wasn't scalar replacing some object allocation merges.
- Identifying a solution was "easy enough".
- Implementing the solution was challenging.
- Changes resulted in noticeable performance improvements in several synthetic and real-world benchmarks.



Thank you!

... and feel free to reach out:

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