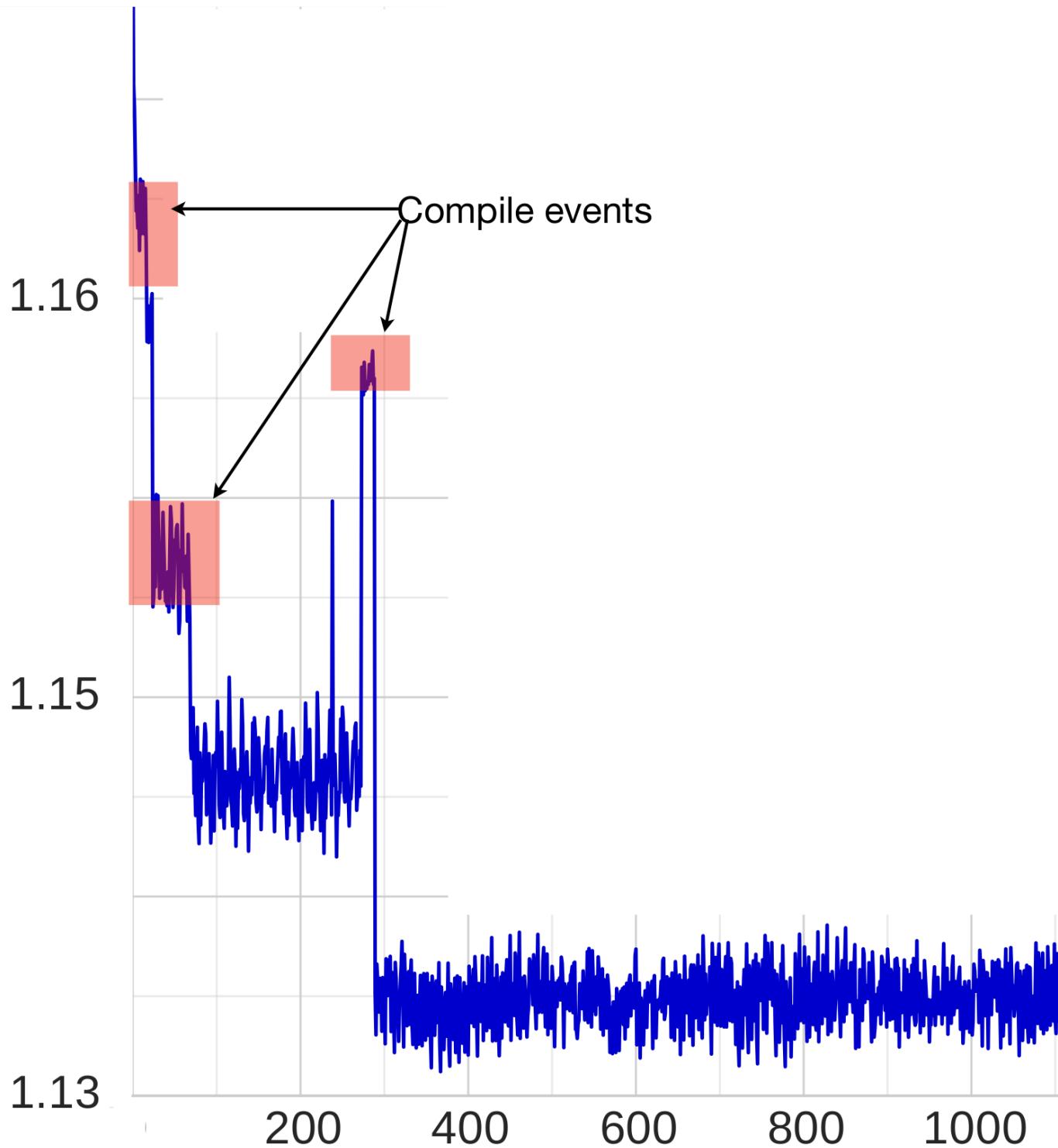


Correctness of Speculative Optimizations with Dynamic Deoptimization



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Fasta JS benchmark,
V8, Linux, i7-4790

[Barrett ea. *Virtual Machine Warmup Blows Hot and Cold*. OOPSLA17]

```
function sorted(x) {  
    for (var i = 1; i < x.length; i++)  
        if (x[i] < x[i-1])  
            return false;  
    return true;  
}
```

```
function sorted(x) {
  for (var i = 1; i < x.length; i++)
    if (x[i] < x[i-1])
      return false;
  return true;
}

function `[]`(x,i) {
  if (typeof(x) != array) error()
  if (typeof(i) != int)
    i = convert(i, int)
  return get(x, i)
}

function `<`(a,b) {
  if (typeof(a) == float) {
    if (typeof(b) != float)
      b = convert(b, float)
    return ltf(a.val, b.val)
  }
  if (typeof(b) == int) {
    ...
  }
}
```

```
function sorted(x) {
  for (var i = 1; i < x.length; i++)
    if (x[i] < x[i-1])
      return false;
  return true;
}

function `[]`(x,i) {
  if (typeof(x) != array) error()
  if (typeof(i) != int)
    i = convert(i, int)
  return get(x, i)
}

function `<`(a,b) {
  if (typeof(a) == float) {
    if (typeof(b) != float)
      b = convert(b, float)
    return ltf(a.val, b.val)
  }
  if (typeof(b) == int) {
    ...
  ...
}
}
```

```
function sorted(x) {  
    for (var i = 1; i < x.length; i++)  
  
        t1 = get(x, i)  
  
        t2 = get(x, i-1)  
        t3 = t1.val  
        t4 = t3.val  
        t5 = ltf(t3, t4)  
        if (t5) return 0  
  
    return 1  
}
```

```
function sorted(x) {
    for (var i = 1; i < x.length; i++)

        DeoptIf(typeof x != floatarray)
        DeoptIf(OutOfBounds x, i)
        t1 = get(x, i)
        DeoptIf(OutOfBounds x, i-1)
        t2 = get(x, i-1)
        t3 = t1.val
        t4 = t3.val
        t5 = ltf(t3, t4)
        if (t5) return 0

    return 1
}
```



Speculation

Optimization

Deoptimization

When are
Speculative Optimizations
with
Dynamic Deoptimization
correct?

Speculation

Optimization

Deoptimization

Sourir

Sourir

$i ::=$

- | **var** $x = e$
- | **drop** x
- | $x \leftarrow e$
- | **array** $x[e]$
- | **array** $x = [e^*]$
- | $x[e_1] \leftarrow e_2$
- | **branch** $e L_1 L_2$
- | **goto** L
- | **print** e
- | **read** x
- | **call** $x = e(e^*)$
- | **return** e

get(x, i)

v1 **var off = 2**
L0 **branch (x = nil) L2 L1**
L1 **return x[off+i]**
L2 **return nil**

v2 **var off = 2**
 return x[off+i]

v3 **return x[2]**

get(x, i)

```
v1      var off = 2
L0      branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1      return x[off+i]
L2      return nil
```

v2

```
var off = 2
return x[off+i]
```

v3

```
return x[ 2 ]
```

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1      var off = 2
L0  branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1  return x[off+i]
L2  return nil
```

```
v2
      var off = 2
      return x[off+i]
```

```
v3
      return x[ 2 ]
```

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1      var off = 2
L0      branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1      return x[off+i]
L2      return nil
```

```
v2
```

```
var off = 2
return x[off+i]
```

```
v3
```

```
return x[2]
```

assume

e, ...

else

F.V.L [x=e, ...]

(F.V.L x [x=e, ...]) *

guards

frame synthesis

assume

e, ...

guards

else

F.V.L [x=e, ...]

frame synthesis

```
get(x, i)
```

```
V1      var off = 2
L0      branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1      return x[off+i]
L2      return nil
```

```
V2      var off = 2
L0      assume (x ≠ nil)
        else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
        return x[off+i]
```

```
V3      L0      assume (x ≠ nil, i = 0)
        else get.V2.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
        return x[2]
```

```
get(x, i)
```

```
V1      var off = 2
L0  branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1  return x[off+i]
L2  return nil
```

```
V2      var off = 2
L0  assume (x ≠ nil)
      else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
  return x[off+i]
```

```
V3  L0  assume (x ≠ nil, i = 0)
      else get.V2.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
  return x[2]
```

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1    var off = 2
      L0  branch (x = nil) L2 L1
      L1  return x[off+i]
      L2  return nil
```

```
v2    var off = 2
      L0  assume (x ≠ nil)
          else get.v1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
      return x[off+i]
```

```
v3    L0  assume (x ≠ nil, i = 0)
          else get.V2.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
      return x[2]
```

```
get(x, i)
```

```
V1      var off = 2
L0  branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1  return x[off+i]
L2  return nil
```

```
V2      var off = 2
L0  assume (x ≠ nil)
      else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
return x[off+i]
```

```
V3      L0  assume (x ≠ nil, i = 0)
      else get.V2.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
return x[2]
```

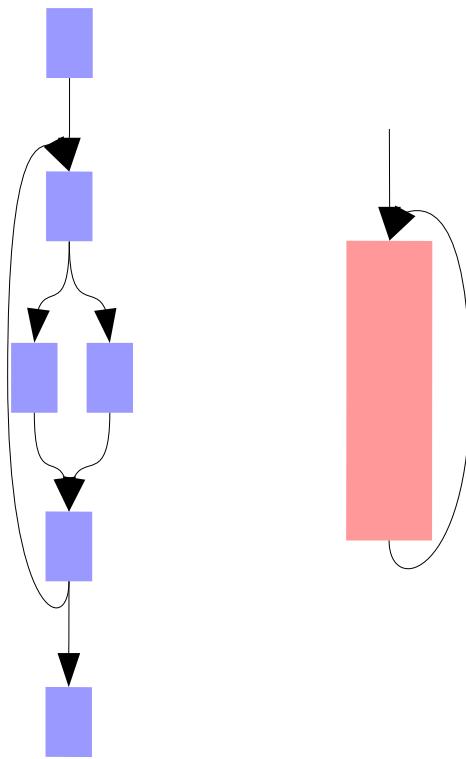
```
get(x, i)
```

```
V1    var off = 2
      L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
      L1 return x[off+i]
      L2 return nil
```

```
V2    var off = 2
      L0 assume (x ≠ nil)
            else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
      return x[off+i]
```

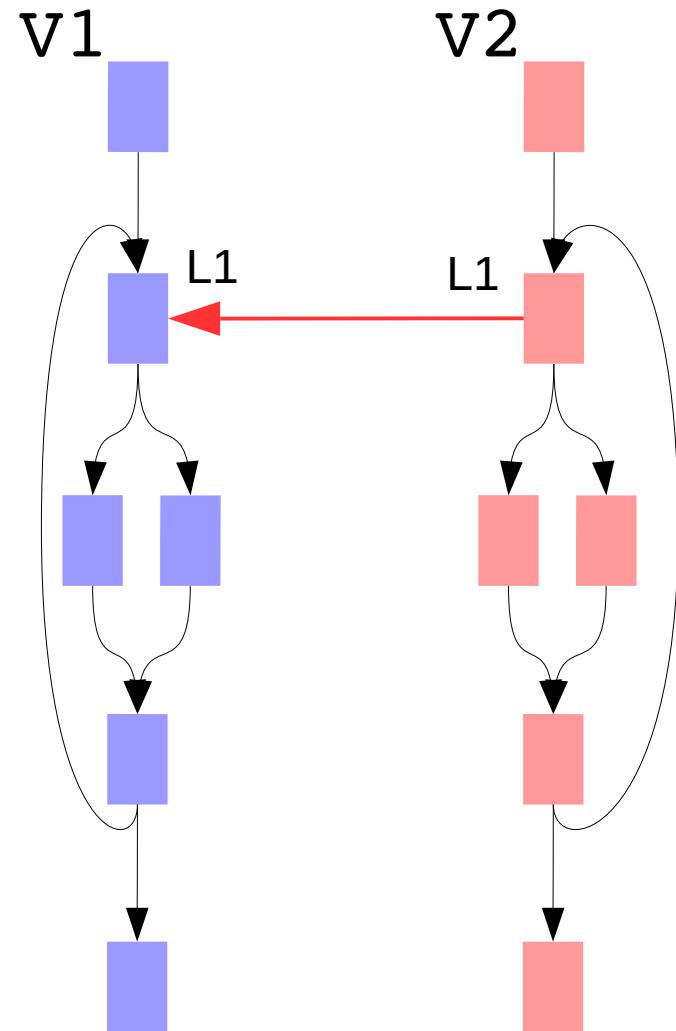
```
V3    L0 assume (x ≠ nil, i = 0)
            else get.V2.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
      return x[2]
```

Writing a JIT



Writing a JIT

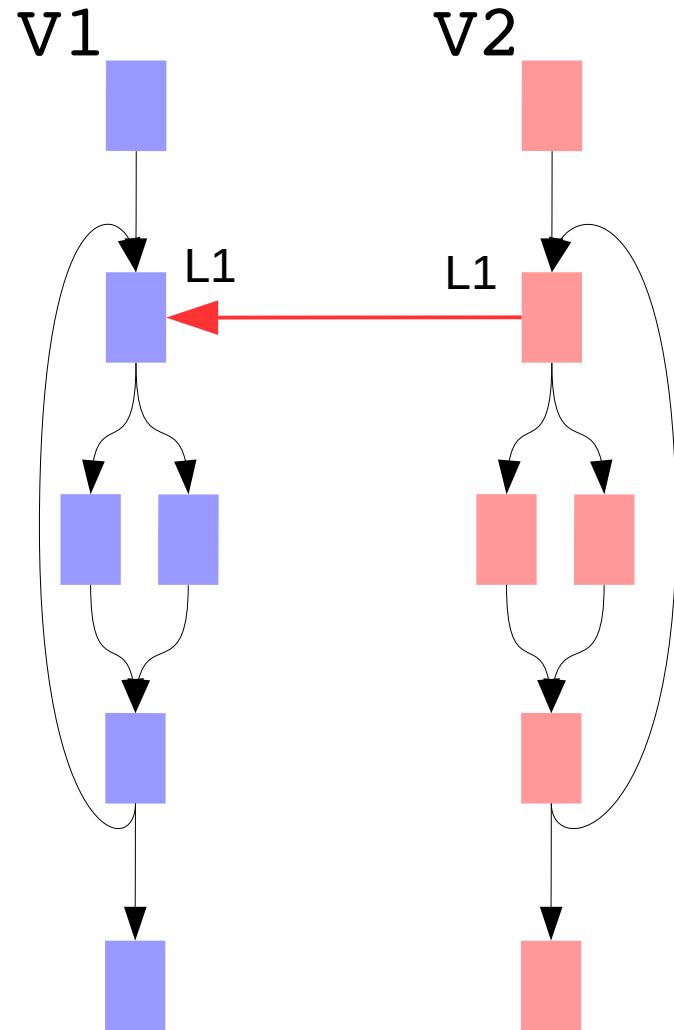
Overview



1. Create identical copy

Writing a JIT

Overview



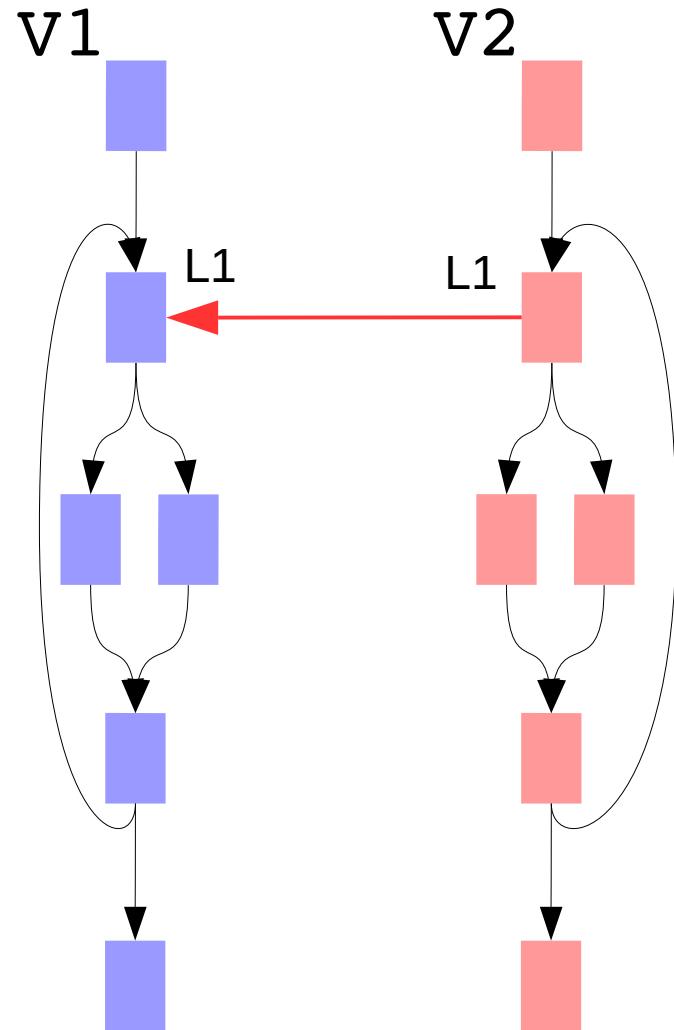
1. Create identical copy

2. Add empty assumes

```
assume true  
else F.V1.L1 [ x=x ]
```

Writing a JIT

Overview



1. Create identical copy

2. Add empty assumes

```
assume true  
else F.V1.L1 [x=x]
```

3. Optimize code
by adding guards

Writing a JIT

Copy

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1    var off = 2
L0    branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1    return x[off+i]
L2    return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Copy

get(x, i)

```
v1    var off = 2
      L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
      L1 return x[off+i]
      L2 return nil
```

```
v2    var off = 2
```

```
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 return x[off+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Adding Empty Assume

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1    var off = 2
L0    branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1    return x[off+i]
L2    return nil
```

```
v2    var off = 2
L0    assume true
      else get.v1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
      branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1    return x[off+i]
L2    return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Adding Empty Assume

```
get(x, i)
```

```
v1 | ...
```

```
v2 |     var off = 2
    | L0   assume true
    |       else get.v1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
    |       branch (x = nil) L2 L1
    | L1   return x[off+i]
    | L2   return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Constant Propagation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | **var off = 2**
L0 **assume true**
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=off]
 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 **return x[off+i]**
L2 **return nil**

Writing a JIT

Constant Propagation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | **var off = 2**
L0 **assume true**
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off= 2]
 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 **return x[2 +i]**
L2 **return nil**

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume** true
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 **return** x[2+i]
L2 **return** nil

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume true**
 | **else** get.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
 | **branch** (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 **return** x[2+i]
L2 **return** nil

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume true**
 | **else get.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]**
 | **branch (x = nil) L2 L1**
L1 **return x[2+i]**
L2 **return nil**

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume (x ≠ nil)**
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 **return** x[2+i]
L2 **return** nil

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume (x ≠ nil)**
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
 branch ~~(x = nil)~~ false L2 L1
L1 **return** x[2+i]
L2 **return** nil

Writing a JIT

Speculation

get(x, i)

v1 | ...

v2 | L0 **assume (x ≠ nil)**
 else get.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
 branch (x = nil) false L2 L1
L1 **return x[2+i]**
L2 **return nil**

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
|      array vec = [0,0,1,2]
|      call   res = get(vec, 1)
L0    print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
call res = get(vec, 1)
L0 print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0  array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
      print res
```

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.v1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]

var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0  array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
L0  print res
```

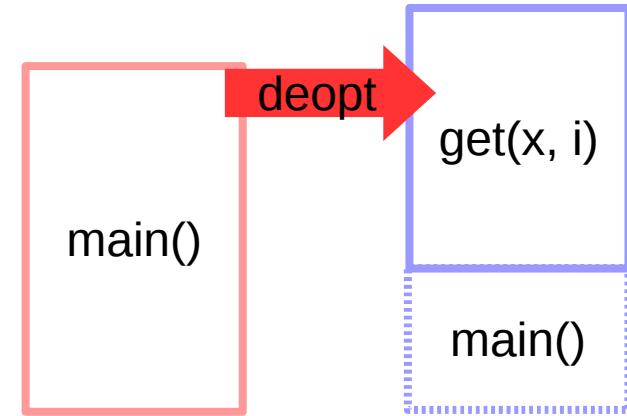
```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.v1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
```

```
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0  array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
      print res
```



```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec != nil)
else get.v1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
```

```
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
call res = get(vec, 1)
assume
L0 print res
    e, ...
else
    F.V.L [x=e, ...] [0,0,1,2]
    (F.V.L x [x=e, ...])*
else get.V1.L0 [x=vec, i=1, off=2]

var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

guards

frame synthesis

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0  array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
L0  print res
```

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.V1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
    main.V1.L0 res [vec=vec]
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
call res = get(vec, 1)
L0 print res
```

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.V1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
    main.V1.L0 res [vec=vec]
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0  array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
      print res
```

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.V1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
      main.V1.L0 res [vec=vec]
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Inlining

```
L0    array vec = [0,0,1,2]
      call res = get(vec, 1)
      print res
```

```
array vec = [0,0,1,2]
assume (vec ≠ nil)
else get.V1.L0 [x=vec,i=1,off=2]
      main.V1.L0 res [vec=vec]
var res = x[2+1]
print res
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume

```
assume true
      else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1

      return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume

```
assume true
      else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 assume (i = 1)
      return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume



```
assume true
  else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1
      return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume

The diagram illustrates the control flow of the generated assembly code. A vertical red bar on the left marks the entry point. The code starts at L0 with an **assume true** instruction. It then branches based on the value of **x**. If **x** is nil, it proceeds to L2 and returns nil. Otherwise, it proceeds to L1 and returns **x[2+i]**. A curved arrow points from the end of the L1 block back to the **assume true** instruction at L0, indicating a loop or a return to the start of the function.

```
assume true
  else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1
      return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume

```
assume true
else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 assume true
  else size.V1.L0 [x=x,i=i,off=2]
  return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume



```
assume true
else size.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 assume (i = 0)
    else size.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Writing a JIT

Moving Assume

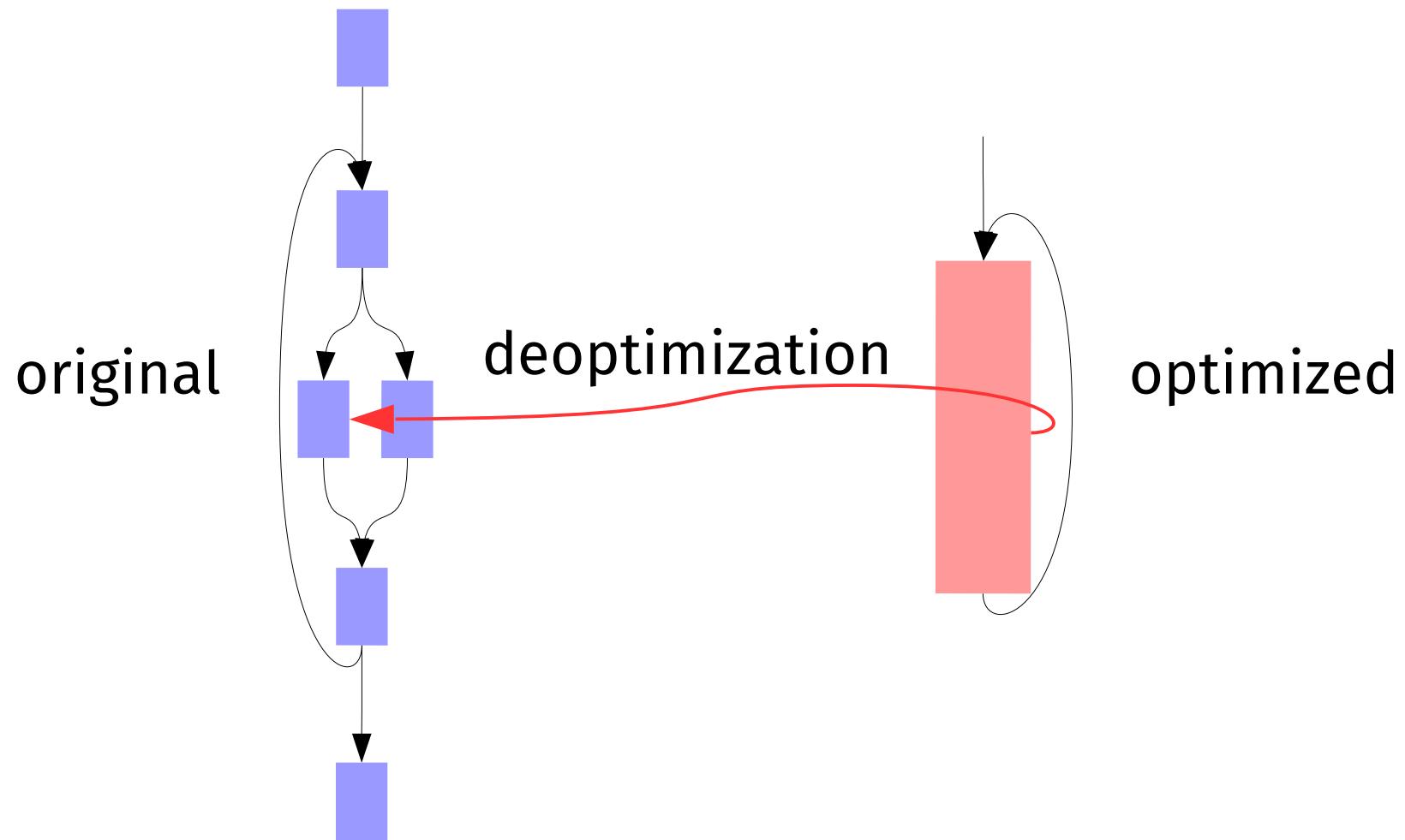


```
assume true
else size.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
L0 branch (x = nil) L2 L1
L1 assume (i = 0)
    else size.V1.L0 [x=x, i=i, off=2]
    return x[2+i]
L2 return nil
```

Correctness

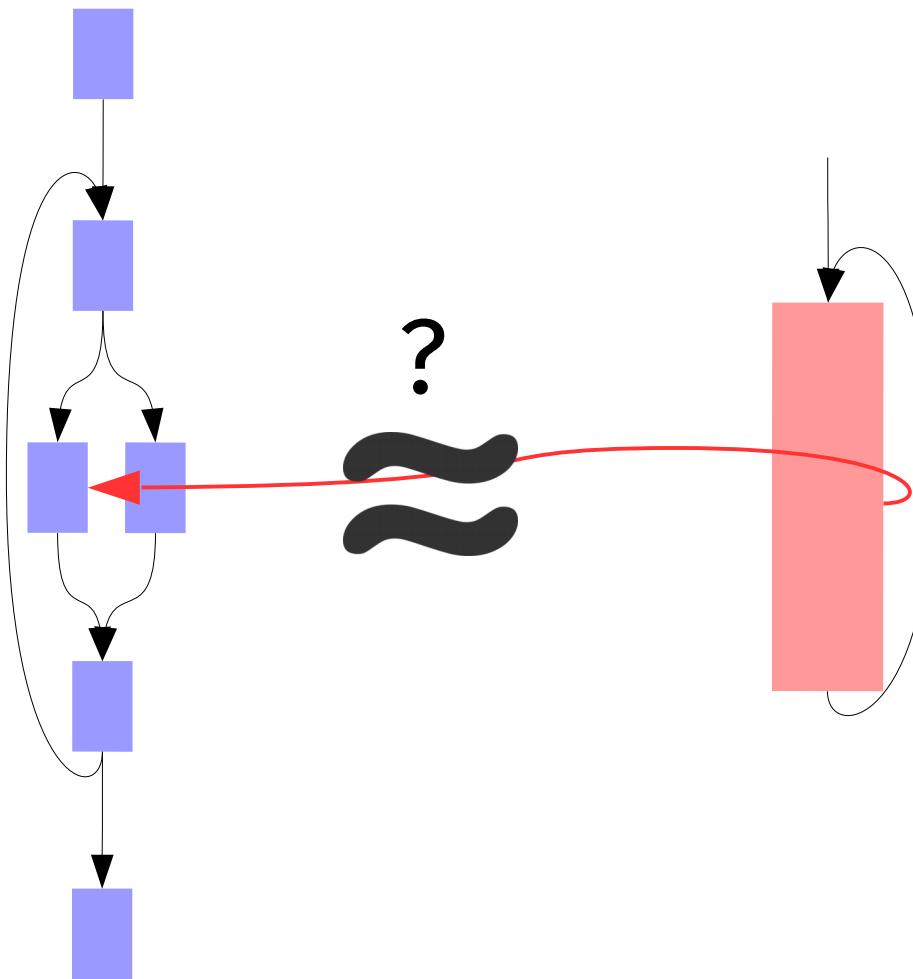
Correctness

Proof Structure



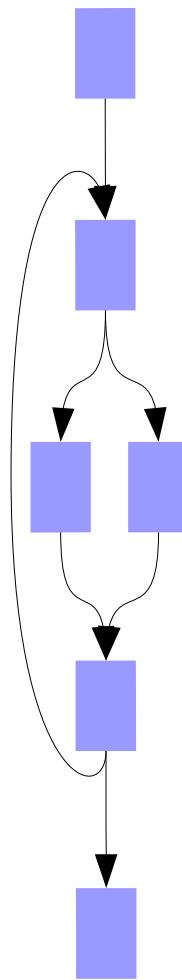
Correctness

Proof Structure

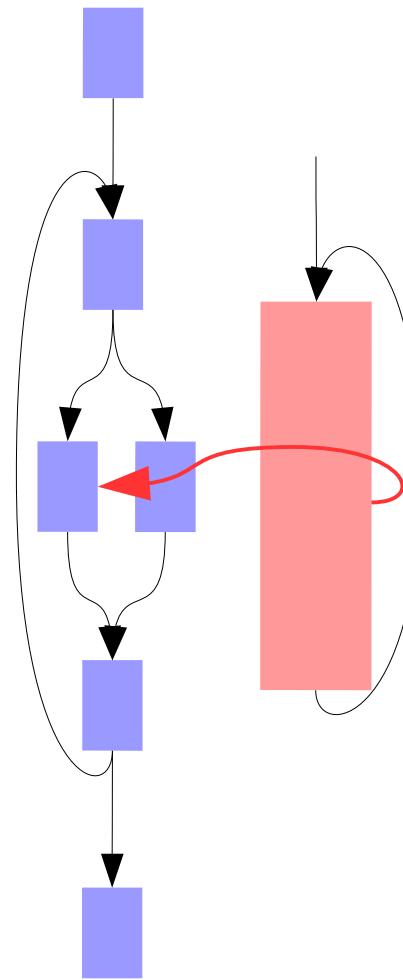


Correctness

Proof Structure

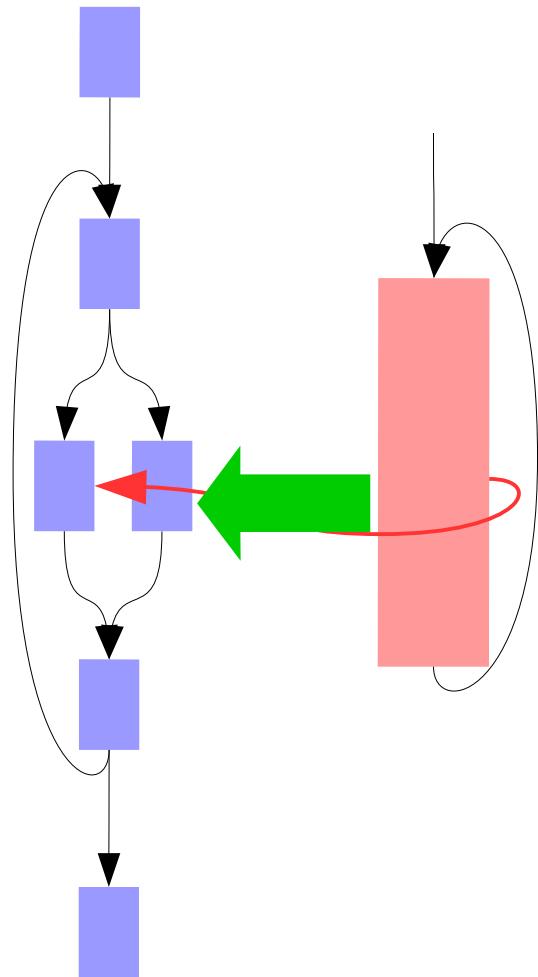


weak
bisimulation



Correctness

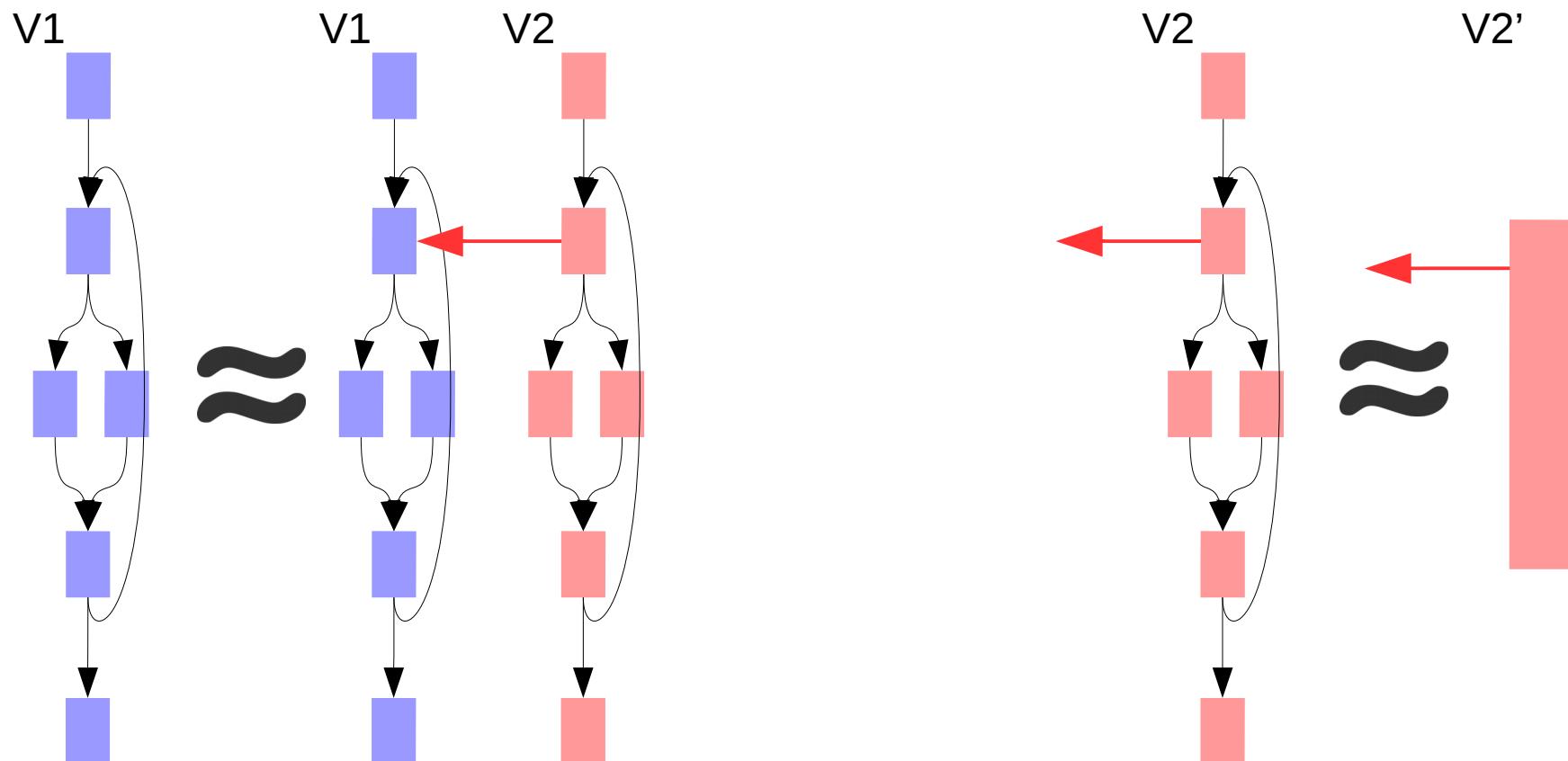
Assumption Transparency



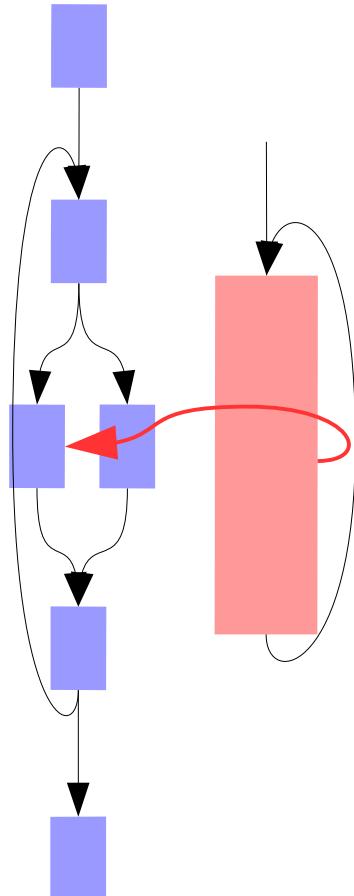
Deoptimizing even if guard holds
does not alter behavior

Correctness

Division of Labour



Takeaways



Deoptimization is part of IR semantics

Reifying metadata simplifies reasoning

Optimizations can be easily combined with deoptimization, given some consideration