CS577 Modern Language Processors
Spring 2018
Lecture JVM
VIRTUAL MACHINES

- Widely used at both language and whole-system level.
- Offer enhanced portability, by abstracting away from specifics of underlying target platform.
- VM code is a well-specified intermediate representation that can be processed in many useful ways:
  - transmitted
  - interpreted
  - compiled
  - linked
  - verified
  - ...

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JAVA ARCHITECTURE

Source
.java

javac:
parse
  type check

Bytecode
.class

javap:
  pretty-print

java (JVM):
  verify
  interpret
  and/or
  compile to
  native code
Mandated separation of front end and back end with precisely specified intermediate code.

Back end doesn’t trust provider of bytecode; hence verification step in JVM.

Focus on high-speed compilation:
- JIT (“just-in-time”) compilers
- mixed interpreter/compiler (eg HotSpot)
- feedback-directed optimization

Focus on resource-bounded compilation and execution environment.

Dynamic loading (and even reloading) of class definitions.
JAVA ARCHITECTURE ISSUES

- Except for the need to support dynamic loading, we could dispense with bytecode and JVM, and use standard compiler architecture for Java too; some experimental systems do.

- Bytecode is a relatively high-level IR (can recover source from it), and is better suited to being interpreted than to being optimized. So compiler in JVM often uses lower-level IR.

- We can essentially dispense with front-end and just treat bytecode as source.

- JVM bytecode sometimes used as target for other source languages (e.g. Scala), although not really designed for this purpose.

- Microsoft’s .NET explicitly intends its bytecode (CIL) as a multi-language common ground.
Count.java:

class Count {
    public static void main(String[] s) {
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            System.out.println(i);
    }
}

% javac Count.java
% java Count
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
%

JAVA EXAMPLE: COMPILING AND EXECUTION
% javap -c Count
Compiled from "Count.java"
class Count {
    Count();
    Code:
        0: aload_0
        1: invokespecial #1 // Method java/lang/Object."<init>":()V
        4: return

    public static void main(java.lang.String[]);
    Code:
        0: iconst_0
        1: istore_1
        2: iload_1
        3: bipush 10
        5: if_icmpge 21 // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
        8: getstatic  #2 // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
       11: iload_1
       12: invokevirtual  #3 // Method java/io/PrintStream.println:(I)V
       15: iinc 1, 1
       18: goto 1, 1
       21: return
}
A JVM contains the following components:

**Program Counter** (per thread)

**Stack** (per thread)

**Heap** (shared) – contains all objects

**Method Area** (shared) – bytecode and constant pools

**Native method stacks** (per thread, if required)

Method code is a sequence of *bytecode* instructions that implement methods (and constructors). The JVM bytecode is stack-based; most instructions take their operands from the stack and leave their results there.

Each class has a **constant pool**, which contains all the constant data referenced by the methods of that class, including numbers, strings, and symbolic names of other classes and members referenced by this class.
There is one stack per thread. A stack consists of a sequence of frames; frames need not be contiguous in memory. Frame size and overall stack size may be limited by implementations.

One frame is associated with each method invocation. Each frame contains two areas, each of statically fixed size (per method):

- **local variable** storage associated with the method, and
- an **operand stack** for evaluating expressions within the method and for communicating arguments and results with other methods.

The local variable area is an array of words, addressed by word offset from the array base. Most locals occupy one word; long and double values occupy two consecutive words. The arguments to a method (including this, for instance methods) always appear as its initial local variables.

The operand stack is a stack of words. Most operands occupy one word; long and double values occupy two consecutive words, which must not be manipulated independently.
The JVM directly supports each of the primitive Java types (except `boolean`, which is mapped to `int`). Floating-point arithmetic follows IEEE 754. Values of reference types (classes, interfaces, arrays) are pointers to heap records, whose layout is implementation-dependent.

Data values are not tagged with type information, but instructions are. When executing, the JVM assumes that instructions are always operating on values of the correct type. The instruction set is designed to make it possible to verify that any given method is type-correct, without executing it. The JVM performs verification on any bytecode derived from an untrusted source (e.g., over the network).

At any given point of execution, each entry in the local variable area and the operand stack must have a well-defined type state; i.e., it must be possible to deduce the type of each entry unambiguously.

To enforce this property, JVM code must be generated with care. For example, when there are two execution paths to the same PC, they must arrive with identical type state. So, for example, it is impossible to use a loop to copy an array onto the stack.
Each JVM instruction consists of a one-byte **op code** followed by zero or more **parameters**. Instructions are only byte-aligned. Multi-byte parameters are stored in big-endian order.

The inner loop of the JVM execution engine (ignoring exceptions) is effectively:

```java
do {
    fetch opcode;
    if (there are parameters) fetch parameters;
    execute action for opcode;
} while (more to do);
```

Most instructions take their operands from the top of the stack (popping them in the process) and push their result back on the top of the stack. A few operate directly on local variables.
INSTRUCTION SET ORGANIZATION

Most instructions encode the type of their operands; thus, many instructions have multiple versions distinguished by their prefix\( (i,l,f,d,b,s,c,a)\).

Instructions group into families. Each family does the same basic operation, but has a variety of members distinguished by operand type and built-in arguments.

The instruction set is not totally orthogonal; in particular, few operations are provided for bytes, shorts, and chars, and integer comparisons are much simpler than non-integer ones. In all, 201 out of 255 possible op-code values are used.
EXAMPLE FAMILY: PUSH LOCAL VARIABLE ONTO STACK

Load 1-word integer from local variable \( n \):

- `iload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 255)`
- `iload_n \ (0 \leq n \leq 3)`
- `wide iload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 65535)`

Load 2-word long from local variables \( n \) and \( n + 1 \):

- `lload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 255)`
- `lload_n \ (0 \leq n \leq 3)`
- `wide lload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 65535)`

Load 1-word float from local variables \( n \):

- `fload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 255)`
- `fload_n \ (0 \leq n \leq 3)`
- `wide fload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 65535)`

Load 2-word double from local variables \( n \) and \( n + 1 \):

- `dload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 255)`
- `dload_n \ (0 \leq n \leq 3)`
- `wide dload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 65535)`

Load 1-word object reference from local variable \( n \):

- `aload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 255)`
- `aload_n \ (0 \leq n \leq 3)`
- `wideaload n \ (0 \leq n \leq 65535)`
Families of Operations (1)

Load and Store

- **load** - push local variable onto stack
- **store** - pop top-of-stack into local variable
- **push, ldc, const** - push constant onto stack
- **wide** - modify following load or store to have wider parameter.

Arithmetic and Logic

- **add, sub, mul, div, rem, neg**
- **shl, shr, ushr**
- **or, and, xor**
- **iinc** - increment local variable

Conversions

- **i2l, i2f, i2d, l2f, l2d, f2d.**
- **i2b, i2c, i2s, etc.** - never raise exception.
Stack management

- `pop`, `dup`, `dup_x`, `swap`

Control transfer

- `if_icmpeq`, `if_icmplt`, etc. – compare ints and branch
- `ifeq`, `iflt`, etc. – compare int with zero and branch
- `if_acmpeq`, `if_acmpne` – compare refs and branch
- `ifnull`, `ifnonnull` – compare ref with null and branch
- `cmp` – compare (non-integer) values and push result code (-1, 0, 1)
- `tableswitch`, `lookupswitch` – for switch statements
- `goto` – target is offset in method code
- `jsr`, `ret` – intended for finally
- `athrow` – throw explicit exception
Objects

- `new` – create new class instance
- `newarray` – creates new array
- `getfield`, `putfield` – access instance variables
- `getstatic`, `putstatic` – access class variables
- `aload`, `astore` – push, pop array elements to/from stack
- `arraylength`
- `instanceof`, `checkcast` – runtime narrowing checks

Method invocation

- `invokevirtual` – for ordinary instance methods
- `invokeinterface` – for interface methods
- `invokespecial` – for constructor (`<init>`), private, or superclass methods
- `invokestatic` – for static methods
- `return`
Some common operations can be implemented by more than one instruction, with differing levels of efficiency. For example, to load an integer constant $i$, we have:

One-byte sequences for $-1 \leq i \leq 5$

- iconst_m1; iconst_0; iconst_1; iconst_2;
- iconst_3; iconst_4; iconst_5

Two-byte sequences for $-128 \leq i \leq 127$

- bipush $i$

Three-byte sequences for $-32768 \leq i \leq 32767$

- sipush $i$

Two-byte sequences for arbitrary $i$ loaded from first 255 entries in constant pool

- ldc $<i>$

Three-byte sequences for arbitrary $i$ loaded from any entry in constant pool

- ldc_w $<i>$

javac should choose best available sequence based on $i$. 
The constant pool contains the following kinds of entries:

- **Utf8** – Unicode string in UTF-8 format.
- **Integer, Float, Long, Double**
- **String** – String, represented by Utf8
- **Class** – Fully-qualified Java class name, represented by Utf8
- **NameAndType** – Simple field or method name plus field or method **descriptor**, each represented by Utf8.
- **Fieldref, Methodref, InterfaceMethodref** – Class plus NameAndType.

**Descriptors** are strings that encode type information for fields or methods in terms of base types and fully-qualified class names. Method descriptors include the types of method parameters and result.
% javap -verbose Count
...Constant pool:
  #1 = Methodref         #5.#15          // java/lang/Object."<init>":()V
  #2 = Fieldref          #16.#17         // java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
  #3 = Methodref         #18.#19         // java/io/PrintStream.println:(I)V
  #4 = Class             #20             // Count
  #5 = Class             #21             // java/lang/Object
  #6 = Utf8              <init>
  #7 = Utf8              ()V
  #8 = Utf8              Code
  #9 = Utf8              LineNumberTable
  #10 = Utf8             main
  #11 = Utf8             ([Ljava/lang/String;)V
  #12 = Utf8             StackMapTable
  #13 = Utf8             SourceFile
  #14 = Utf8             Count.java
  #15 = NameAndType      #6:#7            // "<init>":()V
  #16 = Class            #22             // java/lang/System
  #17 = NameAndType      #23:#24         // out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
  #18 = Class            #25             // java/io/PrintStream
  #19 = NameAndType      #26:#27         // println:(I)V
  #20 = Utf8             Count
  #21 = Utf8             java/lang/Object
  #22 = Utf8             java/lang/System
  #23 = Utf8             out
  #24 = Utf8             Ljava/io/PrintStream;
  #25 = Utf8             java/io/PrintStream
  #26 = Utf8             println
  #27 = Utf8             (I)V
The class file format is the real standard of binary interoperability for JVM programs. Each class file describes a single class or interface. It is a stream of bytes, which may be obtained from a file, over a network, or elsewhere.

The class file contains:

- Magic number and compiler version information.
- Constant pool.
- Access flags for this class.
- Name of this class, its super-class, and its direct superinterfaces.
- Number, names, access flags, type descriptors, and values (if constant) for its fields.
- Number, names, access flags, type descriptors, code, exception table, and stack map table for its methods.
- Additional attribute information (e.g., for debugging) may be attached at the class, field, or method level.
JVM Bytecode is intended to be both easy to interpret and easy to use as compiler IR. As an IR, it’s fairly high-level (largely for safety reasons).

It makes the following explicit:

- Parameter and local variable offsets
- Temporaries (using stack)
- Order of evaluation
- Control flow within procedures
- Exceptions

But it leaves the following implicit:

- Object layout and field offsets
- Array access
- Method calls (virtual or otherwise)
- Inheritance hierarchy

All these must be resolved inside the JVM implementation.