

## HiPE High Performance Erlang

A brief overview of the compiler

### Open Source Erlang (Erlang/OTP)

- Part of Ericsson's Open Telecom Platform (OTP).
- Implemented and commercially supported by Ericsson, but the source code is free and available on-line ([www.erlang.org](http://www.erlang.org)).
- Till October 2001, Erlang/OTP was exclusively a byte-code interpreter for a virtual machine:
  - JAM (stack-based) - not supported anymore;
  - BEAM (register-based) - current VM.

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### HiPE: High Performance Erlang Compiler

- HiPE is a native code compiler on top of BEAM, written in Erlang.
- HiPE is fully and tightly integrated within Open Source Erlang/OTP (starting with Release 8B)
- Compiler for the complete Erlang language
- Back-ends for:
  - SPARC V8+ (or higher) running Solaris 8, 9 or 10
  - x86 based machines running Linux, FreeBSD or Solaris
  - x86\_64 based machines running Linux or FreeBSD
  - PowerPC (32 and 64-bits) machines running MacOS X or Linux
  - ARM

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### HiPE Compiler: Design Goals

A native code compiler for Erlang

- Allows *flexible, user-controlled* compilation of Erlang programs to native machine code
- *Fine-grained*: Compilation unit was (till R15B) just a single function. Nowadays, it's a whole module.

Desiderata:

- Reasonable compilation times
- Acceptable sizes of object code

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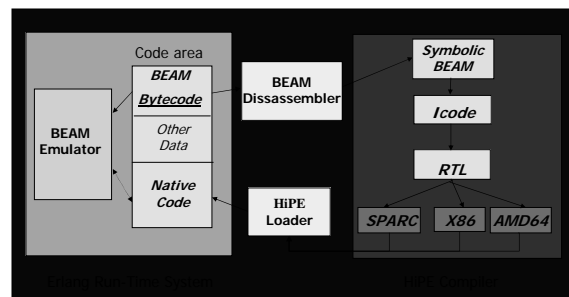
### Alternatives to Bytecode Interpretation

- Compile to another "similar" language with a more mature implementation (e.g., Scheme)
- Compile to a sufficiently low-level and fast language such as C
- Use C-- as a portable assembly language
- Use a retargetable code generator as ML-RISC
- Compile to the gcc back-end
- Compile directly to native code

One can roughly expect a decrease in portability and increase in performance and implementation effort for choices lower in the list.

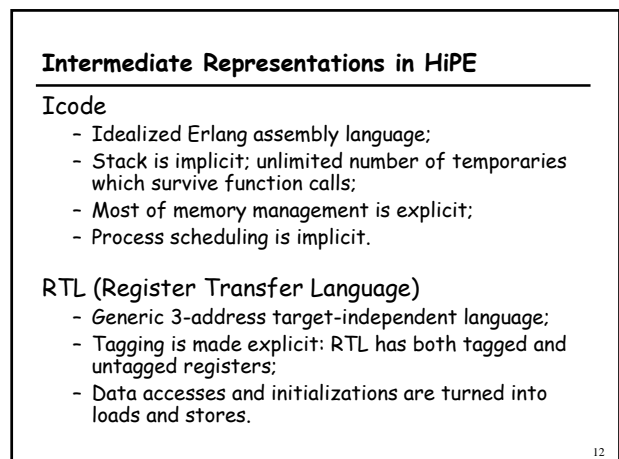
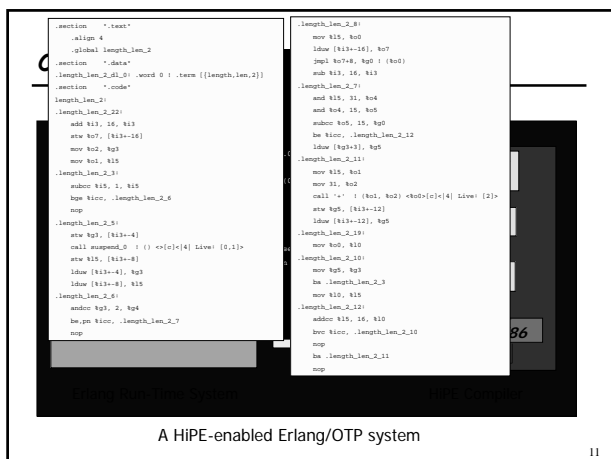
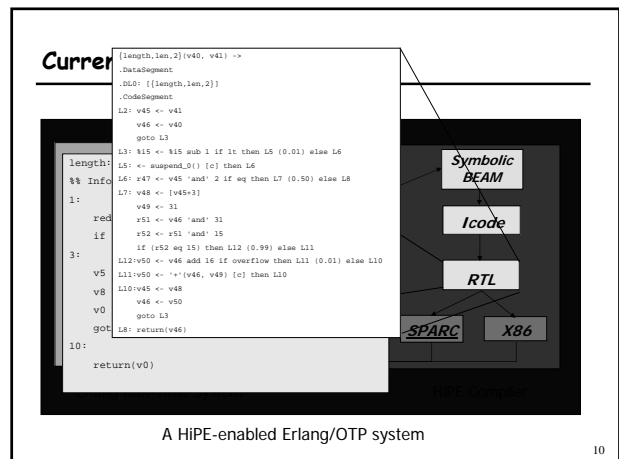
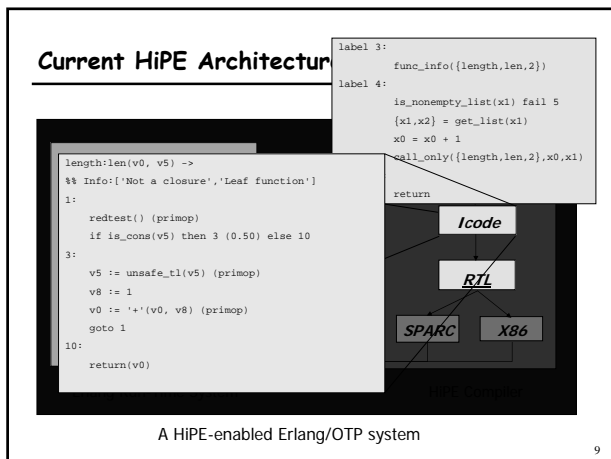
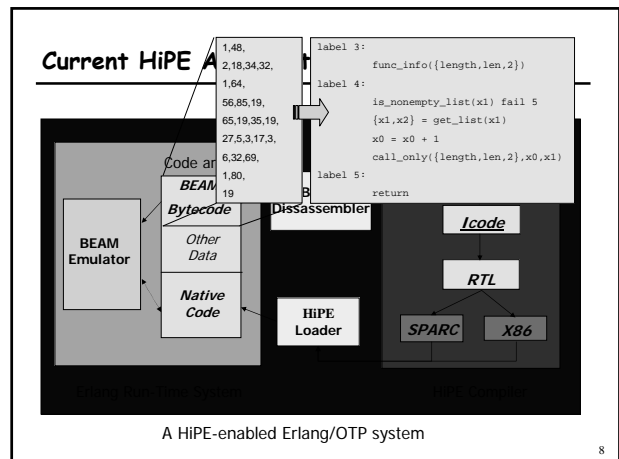
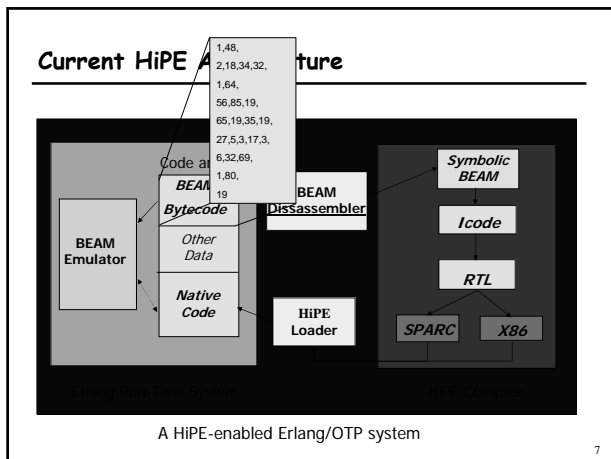
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### Current HiPE Architecture



A HiPE-enabled Erlang/OTP system

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## HiPE: Technical Details

- HiPE exists as a component (currently about 100,000 lines of Erlang code and 15,000 lines of C and assembly code) added to an otherwise mostly unchanged Open-Source Erlang/OTP system.
- HiPE provides its user with a set of profiling tools to identify the hot-code parts of the applications.

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## HiPE: Runtime System Issues

- Both virtual machine code and native code can happily co-exist in the runtime system
  - To simplify the garbage collector, we use separate stacks for native and interpreted execution
- HiPE optimizes calls to functions which execute in the same mode (no overhead)
- Preserves tail-calls (required feature of Erlang)

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## The HiPE Runtime System

### Machine-specific parts

1. Code for mode-switch interface (in assembly)
2. Glue code for calling C BIFs from native code (in assembly)
3. Code to traverse the stack for GC (in C)
4. Code to create native code stubs & to apply patches to native code during loading (in C)

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## The HiPE Linker

- When a function *f* is compiled to native code
  - The bytecode for *f* is patched so that future calls to *f* are redirected to its native code
  - If *f* contains calls to a function *g* that is not (yet) compiled to native code, a native code-stub for the callee (*g*) is created to redirect the call to the emulator.
- When a module is reloaded or recompiled, all calls from native code to that module are patched to call the new module (in accordance to the hot-code loading semantics)

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## Optimizations Performed by the HiPE Compiler

- Adaptive pattern matching compilation of construction and matching against binaries.
- Copy & sparse conditional constant propagation, constant folding (partly make up for the absence of types) on Icode and RTL.
- Dead & unreachable code removal on Icode and RTL.
- Partial redundancy elimination on RTL.
- Merging of heap-overflow checks through backward propagation.

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## HiPE Compiler: SPARC back-end

- Parameter-passing in registers (up to 16)
- Register allocation based on choice between a Briggs-style graph coloring, iterated register coalescing, optimistic coalescing, or a linear scan algorithm [SPE'03]
  - Iterated coalescing default on x86 and AMD-64
  - Linear scan default on SPARC and PowerPC
- Cache-conscious code linearization
- Garbage collection:
  - Based on *two-generational copying*
  - Aided by *stack descriptors* (live-variable maps)
  - Performs *generational stack collection*.

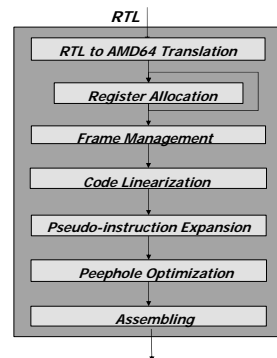
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## HiPE Compiler: x86 and AMD-64 backends

- Use the native stack of the machine
  - Use %esp as the current process' stack pointer
- Pay attention to register usage
  - Preferred (and default) register allocator: iterated register coalescing
- Stack-frame minimization
  - Spill-slot coalescing
- Pay attention to branch prediction
  - Use call and ret instructions consistently.

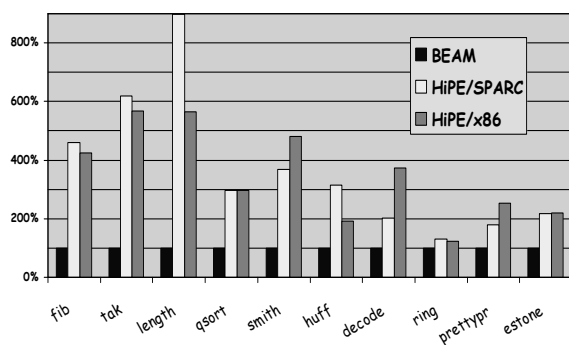
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## Backend Passes



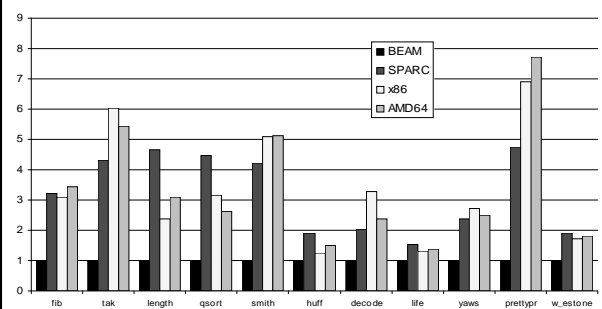
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## Performance of HiPE on SPARC & x86 (Feb 2002)



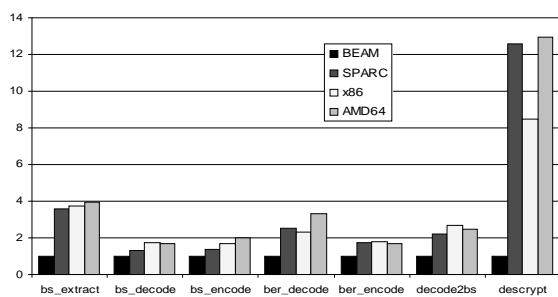
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## Performance Comparison on more platforms



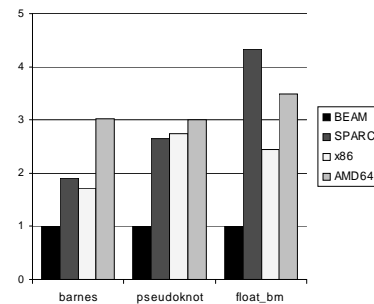
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## Performance: Speedups (Programs w Binaries)



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## Performance: Speedups (Programs w Floats)



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### **Space Performance (very rough)**

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HiPE generates native code that is roughly about  
2.5 to 3 times bigger than BEAM bytecode