

# Comparing Rapid Type Analysis with Points-To Analysis in GraalVM Native Image

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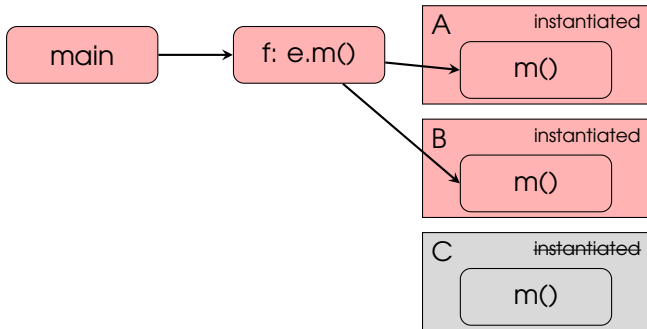
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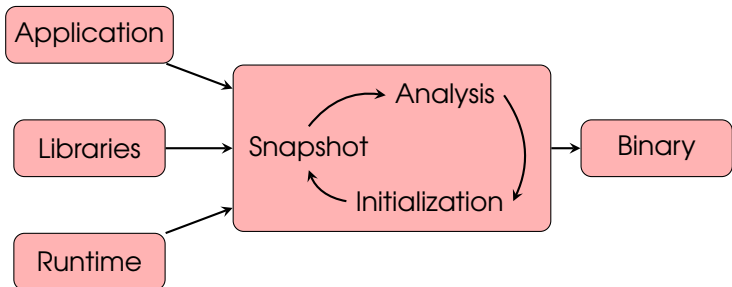


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- Closed-world assumption:
  - All code that can be **executed at runtime** has to be **available at compile time**.
  - All **dynamic features**, e.g. reflection, proxy, dynamic class loading, have to be **explicitly configured**.
- Produces **standalone binaries** containing the application along with all **dependencies** and **runtime components**.

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- **Fixed-point** computation starting from a set of **entrypoints**.

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- **Incrementality** - reuse results from previous compilations.

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After careful examination, we chose [Rapid Type Analysis](#), which offers a [good tradeoff](#) between precision and scalability.

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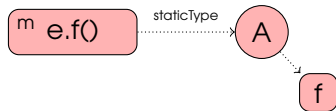
A pink rounded rectangle containing the text  $m \ e.f()$ .

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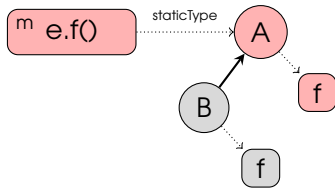
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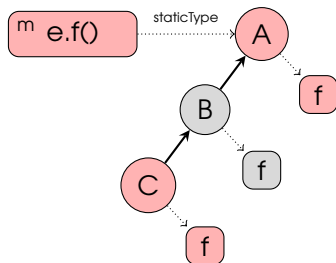
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- We designed an extension of **rapid type analysis** suited for the context of **GraalVM Native Image**.
- We extended the proposed algorithm to be **parallel** and **incremental**.
- The incrementality was achieved using **method summaries** that sum up the effect of each analyzed method.
- We provided a **detailed comparison** of the new variant of RTA with a points-to analysis for ahead-of-time compilation of Java.

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  - The update is done by calling specialized `register*` methods.
- Once a given method is made reachable, the decision is **never reverted**.
- The analysis stops once a **fixed-point** is reached.

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**Algorithm 1** RTA Core Algorithm.

---

```
1: for  $m \in \text{rootMethods}$  do
2:    $\text{registerAsInvoked}(m)$ 
3: procedure REGISTERASINVOKED( $m$ )
4:   if  $\text{mark}(m.\text{isInvoked})$  then                                ▷ atomic check
5:      $\text{schedule}(() \rightarrow \text{onInvoked}(m))$                     ▷ schedule new task
6: procedure ONINVOKED( $m$ )
7:    $\text{irGraph} \leftarrow \text{parseMethod}(m)$ 
8:    $s \leftarrow \text{extractSummary}(\text{irGraph})$ 
9:    $\text{applySummary}(s)$ 
```

---

- All `register*` methods guarded by **atomic checks**.
  - Each class/method/field is **processed only once**.
- Non-trivial operations **scheduled** as separate tasks.

- The effect of each method can be described using a **method summary** consisting of **sets** containing the following information:
  - directly invoked methods,
  - virtually invoked methods,
  - accessed types,
  - instantiated types,
  - read fields,
  - written fields, and
  - embedded constants.

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  - directly invoked methods,
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  - embedded constants.
- These summaries can be extracted by a **linear pass** over the **intermediate representation**.

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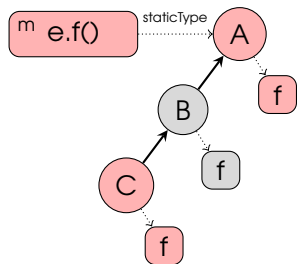
**Algorithm 2** RTA handling of virtual methods.

---

```
1: procedure REGISTERASVIRTUALINVOKED(m)
2:   if mark(m.isVirtInvoked) then
3:     t ← m.declType
4:     t.virtInvoked.add(m)
5:
6:   for subt ∈ t.instSubtypes do
7:     res ← subt.resolveMethod(m)
8:     registerAsInvoked(res)
```

---

- First, method *m* is **marked** as virtual invoked.
- Then, **all instantiated subtypes** of the declaring type are considered when computing the **call targets**.



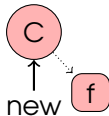
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**Algorithm 3** RTA handling of virtual methods.

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```
1: procedure REGISTERASINSTANTIATED(t)
2:   if mark(t.isInst) then
3:     for st ∈ t.superTypes do
4:       st.instSubtypes.add(t)
5:     for st ∈ t.superTypes do
6:       for m ∈ st.virtInvoked do
7:         res ← t.resolveMethod(m)
8:         registerAsInvoked(res)
```

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- First, the type *t* is marked as instantiated in all its supertypes.
- Then, all supertypes of the declaring type are traversed and each of their virtual invoked methods is processed.
- Note that type *t* is always used for the resolution.

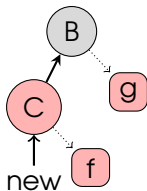
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**Algorithm 4** RTA handling of virtual methods.

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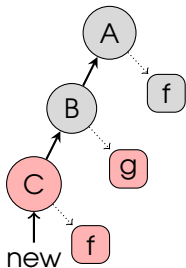
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public class Hello {
    public static void main() {
        new Hello().foo(new A());
        log();
    }
    static void log(){
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    void foo(I i){
        i.bar();
    }
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interface I { void bar(); }
class A implements I {...}
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Method Summaries:

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Table: Results of the analyses on the running example.

Analysis	Results	
	Instantiated types	Invoked methods
PTA	Hello, A, B	log, foo, A.bar
RTA	Hello, A, B	log, foo, {A, B}.bar

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  - Many summaries contain **non-trivial** constants.

Table: Detailed statistics of the evaluated benchmarks.

Suite	Benchmark	Reachable Methods		Analysis Time (s)		Total time (s)		Binary size (MB)	
		PTA	RTA	PTA	RTA	PTA	RTA	PTA	RTA
Console	helloworld	18	<b>+17%</b>	14	<b>+21%</b>	36	<b>+17%</b>	13	<b>+23%</b>
Dacapo	avrora	24	<b>+25%</b>	12	-8%	51	+6%	23	<b>+30%</b>
	fop	94	+4%	46	-30%	128	-10%	105	+11%
	kython	71	+8%	55	<b>-35%</b>	140	<b>-26%</b>	134	+9%
	luindex	26	+23%	13	-8%	54	<b>+7%</b>	32	+25%
Microservices	micronaut-helloworld-wrk	74	+4%	34	-32%	88	-9%	45	+18%
	mushop:order	168	+2%	102	-59%	209	-30%	104	+13%
	mushop:payment	82	+4%	36	-33%	91	-10%	50	+14%
	mushop:user	115	+3%	57	-44%	135	-18%	76	+13%
	petclinic-wrk	207	+4%	159	<b>-64%</b>	297	<b>-35%</b>	144	+15%
	quarkus-helloworld-wrk	52	+6%	18	-22%	69	-3%	50	+4%
	quarkus:registry	111	+5%	49	-39%	126	-16%	69	<b>+19%</b>
	spring-helloworld-wrk	67	+4%	30	-33%	87	-10%	47	+13%
tika-wrk	82	<b>+6%</b>	29	-28%	117	-6%	88	+6%	
Renaissance	chi-square	173	+8%	129	-60%	260	-30%	100	+17%
	dec-tree	324	+6%	2009	-95%	X	X	X	X
	future-genetic	27	<b>+22%</b>	15	0%	44	+5%	19	<b>+21%</b>
	gauss-mix	189	+8%	146	-61%	286	<b>-32%</b>	107	+17%
	log-regression	334	+7%	2215	<b>-95%</b>	X	X	X	X
	page-rank	171	+8%	129	-60%	258	-31%	119	+13%
	reactors	30	+13%	19	+16%	47	+11%	19	+21%
	scala-stm-bench7	30	+20%	19	<b>+26%</b>	49	<b>+14%</b>	19	+21%

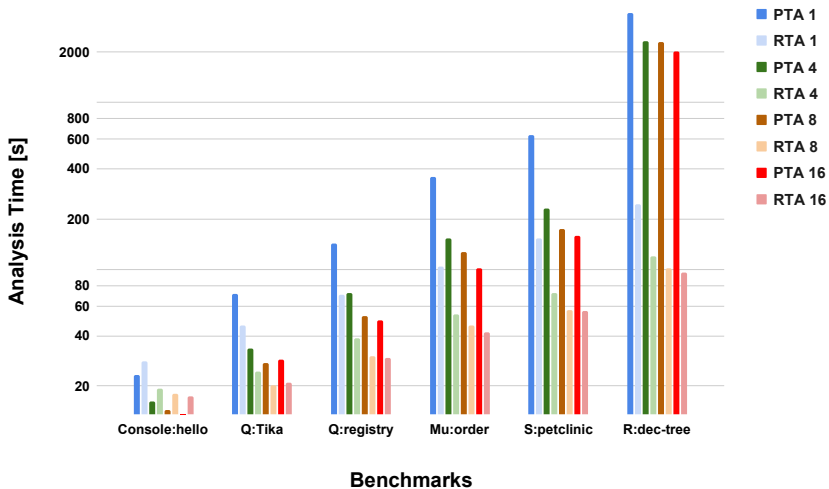


Figure: Scalability in number of cores.



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- For **Spring Petclinic**, we reduced the analysis time by **64%**, the overall build time by **35%** at the cost of increasing the image size by **15%**.
- **Next steps:**
  - Extend the support for **incremental analysis**.
  - **Combine** points-to analysis with rapid type analysis.

Thank You For Your Attention.