

Debugging Dynamic Language Features in a Multi-Tier Virtual Machine

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IIT Mandi, IIT Bombay @ **VMIL '23**

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Aayush



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Manas

Dynamic Languages are **great!**

The **R** programming language, JS, lua...



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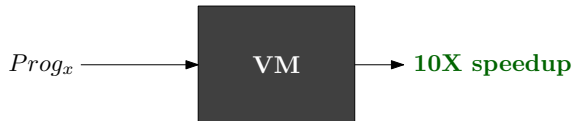
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The **R** programming language, JS, lua...

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- Access to runtime stack
- Eval



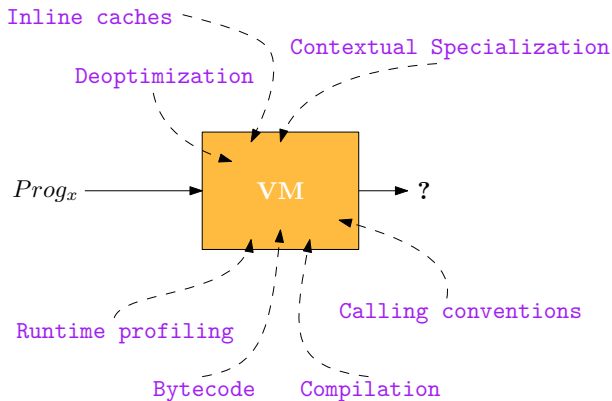
JITs under the hood



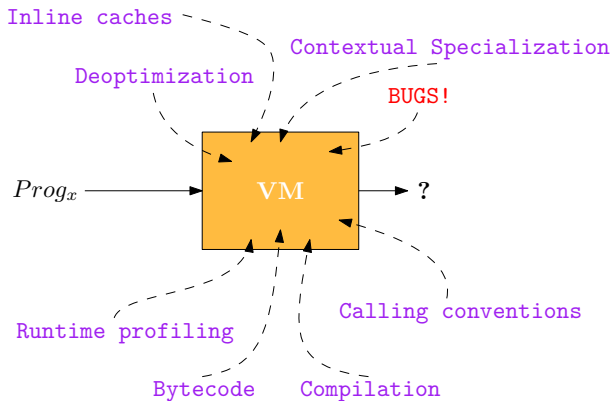
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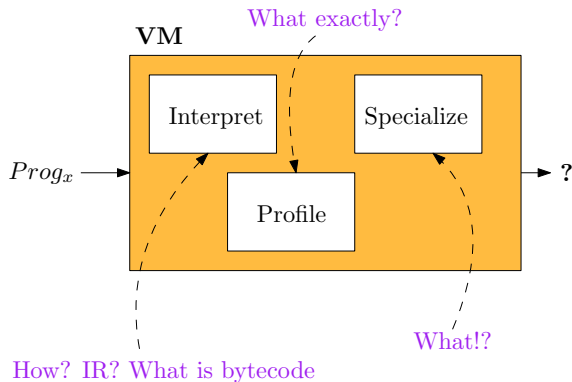
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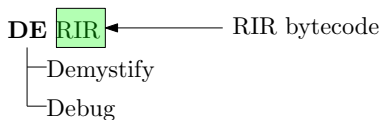
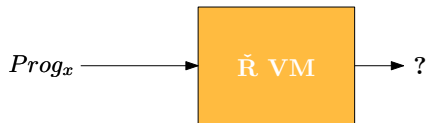
JITs under the hood



JITs under the hood



JITs under the hood



JITs under the hood

How is the user program interpreted?

```
# User Intention
```

```
expr = !a + a
```

```
# Unconditional true statement?
```

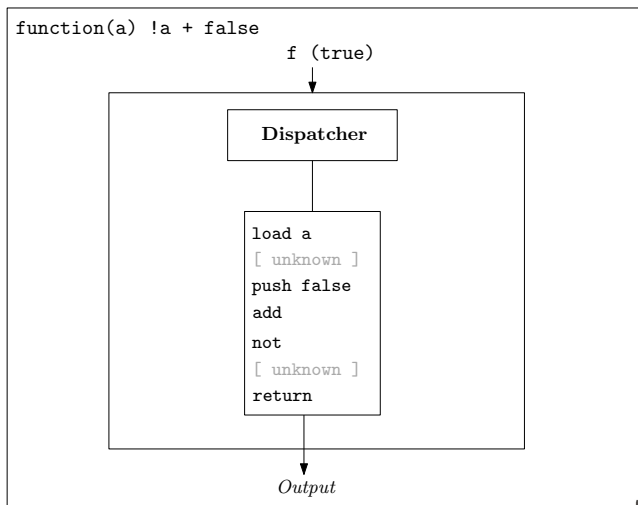
```
# JIT extension
```

```
!(a) + (a) # Wrong
```

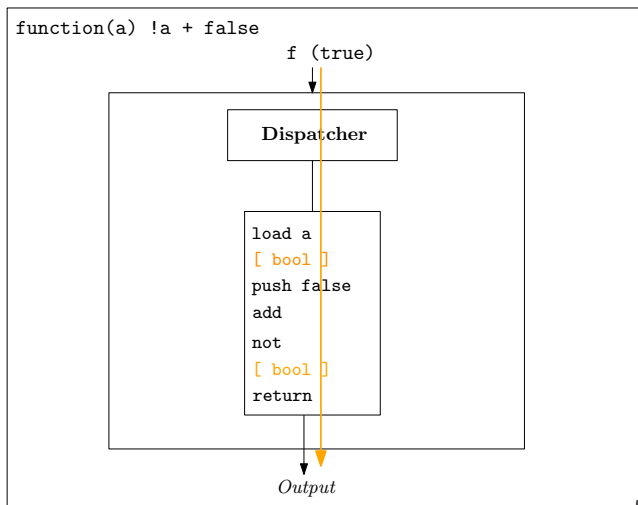
```
!(a + a) # Right
```



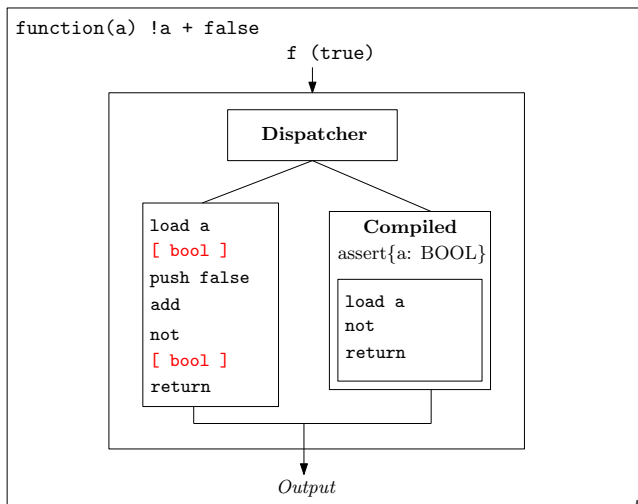
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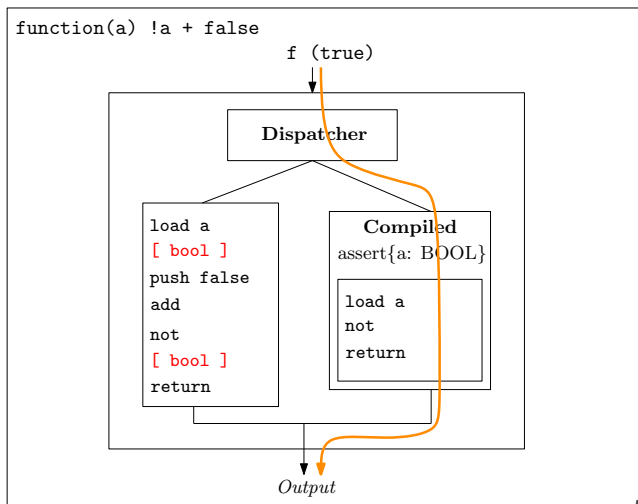
JITs under the hood



JITs under the hood



JITs under the hood



Strange control flows

```
1 g <- function(b) { a <- b; print("g called"); }
2 f <- function(a) {
3   print("f called"); g(a);
4   print("f call end");
5 }
6 foo <- function() {
7   for (i in 1:20) {
8     if (i == 5) {
9       f(break)
10    }
11    print(i)
12  }
13 }
14 foo()
```



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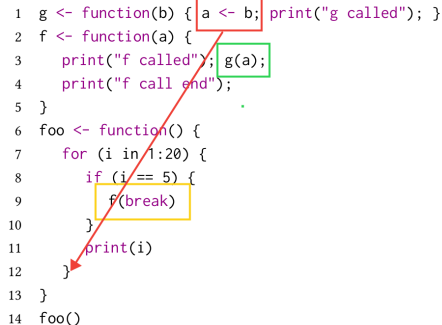
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A red arrow originates from the 'break' argument in the function call 'f(break)' on line 9 and points to the 'g(a)' call on line 3. This illustrates that the 'break' statement in the 'foo' function causes an immediate call to the 'g' function, bypassing the rest of the code in the 'foo' function's body.

The Ā JIT compiler

Optimize for the most common cases.

- Runtime profiling
 - Collect information about **types**, **call sites**, **branches**.



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 - Collect information about **types**, **call sites**, **branches**.
- Contextual Specialization [Flückiger et al. OOPSLA '20]



Contextual Dispatch for Function Specialization

OLIVIER FLÜCKIGER, Northeastern University, USA

GUIDO CHARI, ASAPP INC, Argentina

MING-HO YEE, Northeastern University, USA

JAN JEČMEN, Czech Technical University, Czechia

JAKOB HAIN, Northeastern University, USA

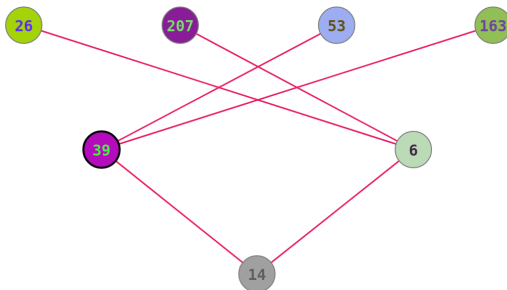
JAN VITEK, Northeastern University, USA and Czech Technical University, Czechia



Good performance in specialized functions, but...



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Reusing Just-in-Time Compiled Code

[MEETESH KALPESH MEHTA](#), IIT Mandi, India

[SEBASTIÁN KRYNSKI](#), Czech Technical University in Prague, Czechia

[HUGO MUSSO GUALANDI](#), Czech Technical University in Prague, Czechia

[MANAS THAKUR](#), IIT Bombay, India

[JAN VITEK](#), Northeastern University, USA



```
rir.viz("http://127.0.0.1:3011")  
f <- function(a) { !a + a; }  
f(1L)  
f(c(1L, 2L, 3L))  
f(1L)  
f(FALSE)
```



Rsh Dynamic Visualizer and Debugger Program is Running

1 At function : "foo"

Current Syn: Code: 0x561eab3b2030, Type: BC

```

0 ldiv_cached_a[0]
9 [DOUBLE_INTEGER](PROMISE)
14 ldiv_cached_a[0]
23 [DOUBLE_INTEGER(5)](EVALUATEDPROMISE)
28 add_
29 [DOUBLE_INTEGER(5)]
                
```

Keep bytecode sync

SCROLL > NEXT > STEP >

2 Source Code of current closure

```

(!!(+(a, a)))
                
```

3 Environment

Key	Value	DataType	Modify DataType	Modify Value
a	<real [1] 1 2	real	Real ▾	<real [1]

UPDATE ENVIRONMENT >

4 Stack

```

<real [1] 1 2 3>
<real [1] 1 2 3>
<prom val=<real [1] 1 2 3> <bc (rir::Code*)0x561eab3b2030>...
function(a) <(rir::DispatchTable*)0x561eab3b2030>
                
```

5 Call Graph

```

graph BT
    execute((execute)) --> foo((foo))
                
```

6 Lattice of Contexts

```

graph TD
    100((100)) --- 50((50))
    80((80)) --- 50((50))
                
```

Small bugs in the code emitter

Two returns?

```
f <- function(a) {  
  1 return(!a + a)  
}
```

29 [<?>]

34 not_

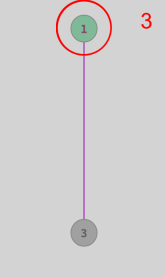
35 ret_ 3

36 ret_

2 (return(!+(a, a)))



The states

0 ldvar_cached_a(0) 1	0 ldvar_cached_a(0) 2	 3	0 ldvar_cached_a(0) 4
9 [INTEGER(S) EVALUATEDPROMISE]	9 [INTEGER() PROMISE]		9 [INTEGER,LOGICAL() PROMISE]
14 ldvar_cached_a(0)	14 ldvar_cached_a(0)		14 ldvar_cached_a(0)
23 [INTEGER(S) EVALUATEDPROMISE]	23 [INTEGER() EVALUATEDPROMISE]		23 [INTEGER,LOGICAL() EVALUATEDPROMISE]
28 add_	28 add_		28 add_
29 [INTEGER(S)]	29 [INTEGER()]		29 [INTEGER()]
34 not_	34 not_		34 not_
35 ret_	35 ret_	!ExpMi CorrOrd !TMany Argmatch Eager0 NonRefI0 !Obj0 SimpleInt0 missing: 0	35 ret_



Feedback slots

Old:
00000000 00000000 00000000 00 00 11 01

New:
00000000 00000000 00000000 00 00 11 01

Field	CurrentValue	Modify
numTypes	01	1 ▾
stateBeforeLastForce	11	promise ▾
Not Scalar	0	unset ▾
Attribs	0	unset ▾
Object	0	unset ▾
Not Fast Vec Elt	0	unset ▾
Seen 1	00001110	REALSXP ▾

[UPDATE](#)

[CLOSE](#)



Conclusion

The good

- Specialized tools are really useful in gaining meaningful insights.
- Mature frameworks like React are great way to write reusable code.



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- There are no one-size-fits-all solution for these problems.
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Road ahead

- These tools can be quickly retrofit to other use cases.

