Retrofitting a Concurrent GC onto OCaml

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industrial-strength, pragmatic, functional programming language

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Hindley-Milner Type Inference Powerful module system

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• Functional core with imperative and object-oriented features

• Native (x86, ARM, ...), JavaScript, JVM

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 Facebook:
 REASON
 Infer
 Infer
 Image flow
 Hack
 Image flow

 Microsoft:
 Microsoft:
 Project Everest
 Image flow
 Jane Street

 The Coq Proof Assistant
 MIRAGEOS

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- In this talk,
 - Adding a concurrent GC to OCaml without destroying baseline performance
 - Opportunities and Impact of **open** (source) research



- Code backwards compatibility
 - Do not break existing code



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- Performance backwards compatibility
 - Do not slow down existing programs



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- Minimise pause times
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- Performance predictability and stability
 - Slow and stable better than fast but unpredictable
- Minimize knobs
 - 90% of programs should run at 90% peak performance by default



Outline

- Difficult to appreciate GC choices in isolation
- Begin with a GC for a sequential purely functional language
 - Gradually add mutations, parallelism and concurrency



В

registers stack heap

• Stop-the-world mark and sweep



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 - States: White (Unmarked), Grey (Marking), Black (Marked)



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 - Simple
 - Can perform the GC incrementally
 - …I-mutator-I-mark-I-mutator-I-mark-I-mutator-I-sweep-I...
 - Minimise GC pause times!



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- Cons
 - Need to maintain free-list of objects => allocations overheads + fragmentation

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- Only touches live objects. Typically, < 10% of total. (c.f mark-and-sweep)
- Purely functional => no major to minor pointers

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type client_info =
  { addr: Unix.inet_addr;
   port: int;
   user: string;
   credentials: string;
   mutable last_heartbeat_time: Time.t;
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let handle_heartbeat cinfo time status =
    cinfo.last_heartbeat_time <- time;
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Mutations are pervasive in real-world code



• Old objects might point to young objects



minor heap

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 - (Naively) scan the major GC for such pointers



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(* Before r := x *)
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- Remembered set
 - Set of major heap addresses that point to minor heap
 - Used as root for minor collection
 - Cleared after minor collection.



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 - 2. All Grey —> White* —> White paths are deleted



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(* Before r := x *)
let write_barrier (r, x) =
    if is_major r && is_minor x then
        remembered_set.add r
    else if is_major r && is_major x then
        mark(!r)
```







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- Before r := x, if is_major(r) && is_minor(x), then promote(x).
- Too much promotion. Ex: work-stealing queue





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 - Objects in foreign minor heap are not accessed directly
- Read barrier. If the value loaded is
 - integers, object in shared heap or own minor heap => continue
 - object in foreign minor heap => Read fault (Interrupt + promote)

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Deep dive into Multicore OCaml Garbage Collector <u>http://kcsrk.info/multicore/gc/2017/07/06/multicore-ocaml-gc/</u>

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- Multicore OCaml's GC should be concurrent (and incremental)



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Domains alternate between mutator and gc thread

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Marking is racy but idempotent

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• Marking & Sweeping done \Rightarrow stop-the-world

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- No write barriers on fiber stack operations (push & pop)
 - + Handle major and minor GC interactions specially

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 - Minor GC pause times (trunk & multicore) = ~I-2 ms
 - Avg. 50th percentile pause times = ~4 ms (1-2 ms on trunk)
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- Throughput is easier => add more domains

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MultiMLton

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 - Dimensionality reduction
- 3. Concurrency testing and verification for Multicore OCaml

Questions?

https://github.com/ocamllabs/ocaml-multicore

http://kcsrk.info