

ERJANG



Inside Erlang on the Java Virtual Machine



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Hacker, etc.
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EXACTLY FOUR YEARS AGO . . .

Hacker News new | threads | comments | ask | jobs | submit

▲ Erjang is a virtual machine for Erlang, which runs on Java (github.com)
31 points by fokus 1452 days ago | comments

▲ vlaudev 1452 days ago | link
Call me a skeptic, but this project ditches Erlang's awesome VM and takes only the clunky language syntax and puts it on the
I wonder how things like process isolation will work out.

▲ sriramk 1452 days ago | link
You beat me to it. My first reaction was "Wait - how is preserving Erlang's syntax but losing the VM a good thing?". I'd I
the other direction - a more modern syntax built on Erlang's rock-solid VM + OTP libraries.

▲ oconnor0 1452 days ago | link
What are the names of some of those projects?

▲ frig8 1452 days ago | link
Reia http://wiki.reia-lang.org/wiki/Reia_Programming_Language
Lisp Flavored Erlang <http://github.com/rvirding/lfe>

▲ bad_user 1452 days ago | link
I don't see a problem with process isolation ... you can control the bytecode generated from the compiler, and then you
really hard to please.
Since Erlang uses light-weight processes, this is exactly what the Erlang VM is doing.

▲ xtho 1452 days ago | link
I'm always skeptic if there is only one actively maintained implementation of a language in use. In this respect, this is p



HIGHLIGHTS

- Runs Erlang R16B02
- Based on Java 7
- JIT: BEAM → JVM
- Java Integration
- ets, inet, mnesia, compiler, shell, distribution, ...
- NIF support
- Full language semantics



Your Erlang Program

OTP Framework

BEAM



BEAM Emulator

BIFs

Your favorite OS



Your Erlang Program

OTP Framework

BEAM

ERJANG

BIFs

JVM

Java Virtual Machine

Your favorite OS



JAVA / JVM “PROS”

- “Socially acceptable”
- Integration: Large set of 3rd party libraries
- Fast: Inter-module inlining, garbage collection



JAVA / JVM “CONS”

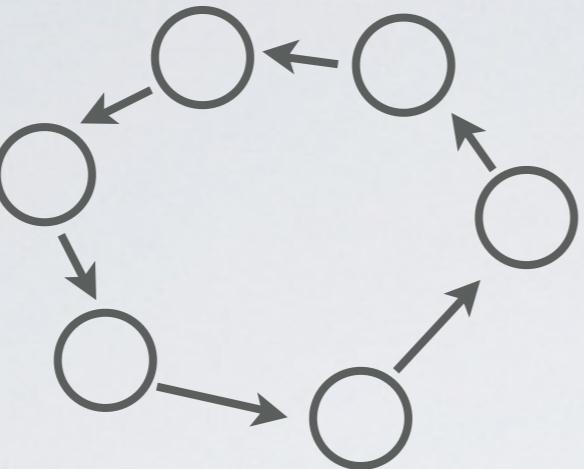
- Challenging to implement Erlang in it...
 - All code must pass a load-time type checker (byte code verification)
 - Functions are limited to 64k byte code size
 - It's not easy to encode Erlang's process model
 - Garbage collection is global



list manipulation	371,0%
small messages	40,4%
medium messages	74,7%
huge messages	803,8%
pattern matching	333,2%
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Work with large dataset	242,8%
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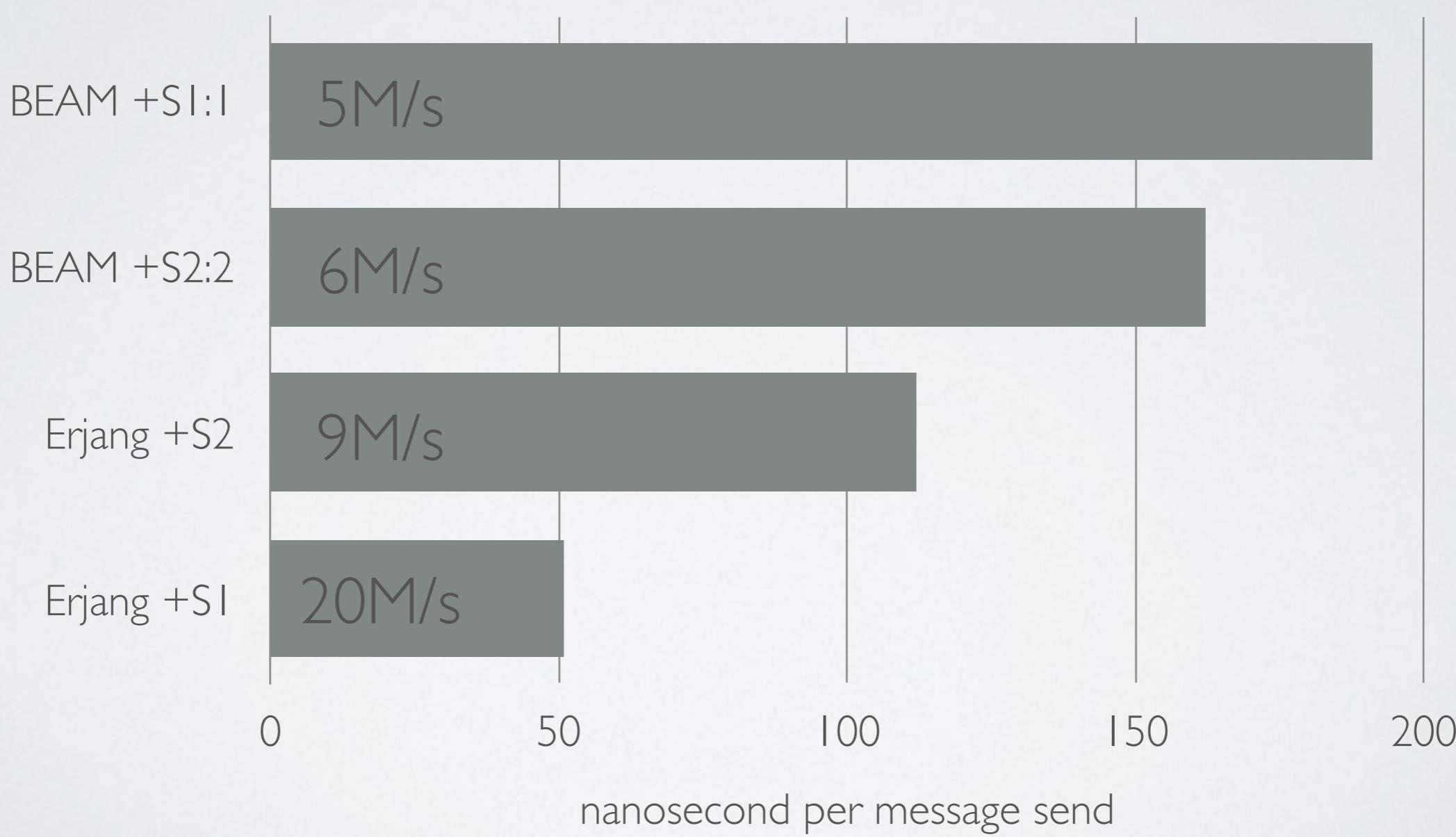


RING



10,000 size ring

■ nanos/msg



RING: 100.000 PROCESSES

```
krab$ erl
Erlang R16B02 (erts-5.10.3) [source] [64-bit] [smp:1:1]
[async-threads:10] [kernel-poll:false]

Eshell V5.10.3 (abort with ^G)
1> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.86591 seconds (8.6591 µs/iter)
ok
2> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.850337 seconds (8.50337 µs/iter)
ok
3> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.839092 seconds (8.39092 µs/iter)
ok
4> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.717872 seconds (7.17872 µs/iter)
ok
5> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.736076 seconds (7.36076 µs/iter)
```



RING: 100.000 PROCESSES

```
krab$ jerl
** Erjang R16B02 **  [root:/Users/krab/erlang/r16b02]
[erts:5.10.3] [smp S:1 A:10] [java:1.7.0_40] [unicode]

Eshell V5.10.3 (abort with ^G)
1> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 1.264609 seconds (12.64609 µs/iter)
ok
2> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.76343 seconds (7.6343 µs/iter)
ok
3> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.426665 seconds (4.26665 µs/iter)
ok
4> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.381436 seconds (3.81436 µs/iter)
ok
5> chain:main().
100000 iterations in 0.287675 seconds (2.87675 µs/iter)
```

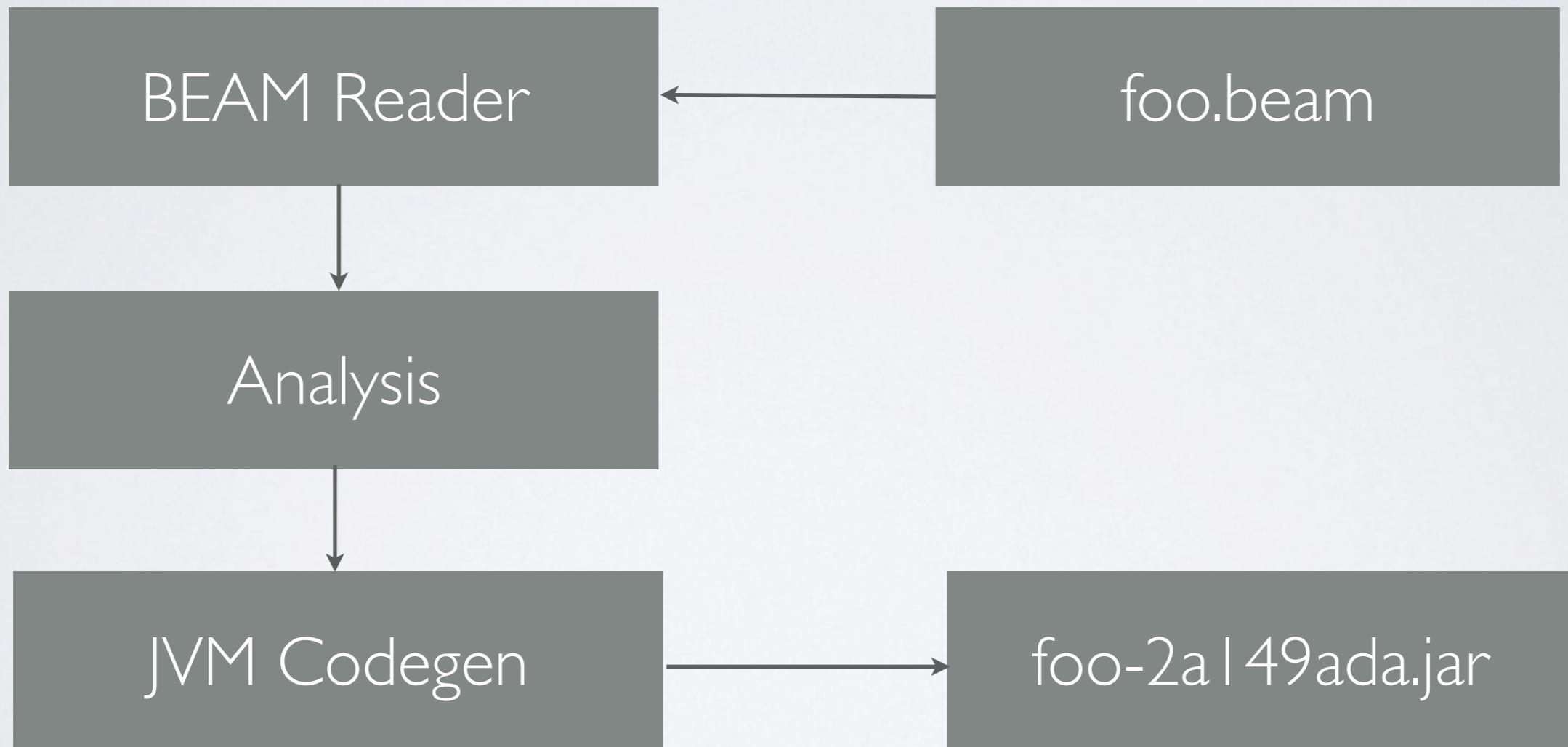


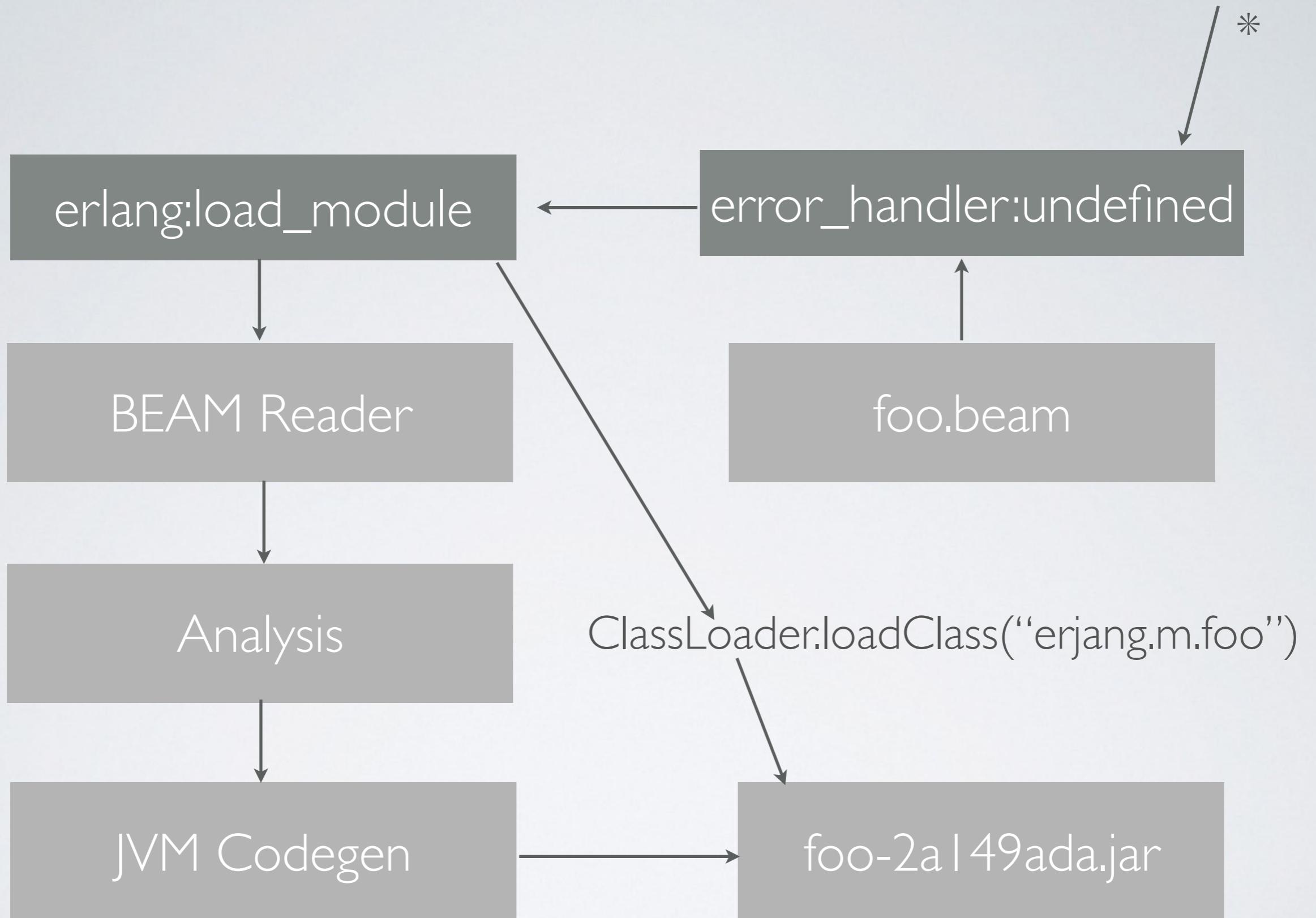
ERJANG'S JIT

- Load BEAM file
- Flow analysis
- Type inference
- Code generation
- Leverage Java's Performance
- Tail calls
- Pausable calls
- Special cases...



JIT COMPILER





CODE CONCEPTS

Erlang	Erjang
Process + Messaging	Coroutine + Mailbox [Kilim]
Tail Calls	Trampoline Encoding
State Encapsulation	Immutable / Persistent Data



ERLANG ⇒ JVM

```
-module(bar).
```

```
bat([H | T], T2) ->  
    bat(T, foo(H, T2));  
bat([], T2) -> T2.
```

```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
```



ERLANG ⇒ JVM

```
-module(bar).
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bat([H | T], T2) ->  
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bat([], T2) -> T2.
```

```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
```



```
→ {function, bat, {nargs,2}}.  
{label,264}.  
  {test,is_nonempty_list,{else,265},[{x,0}]}.  
  {get_list,{x,0},{x,0},{y,0}}.  
  {call,2,foo}.  
  {move,{x,0},{x,1}}.  
  {move,{y,0},{x,0}}.  
  {call_last,2,bat,1}.  
{label,265}.  
  {test,is_nil,{else,263},[{x,0}]}.  
  {move,{x,1},{x,0}}.  
  return.  
{label,263}.  
  {func_info,{atom, bar},{atom, bat},2}.
```



```
public static EObject bat__2(EProc eproc, EObject arg1, EObject arg2)
{
    ECons cons; ENil nil;
    → loop: do {
        if((cons = arg1.testNonemptyList()) != null) {
            // extract list
            EObject hd = cons.head();
            EObject tl = cons.tail();
            // call foo/2
            EObject tmp = foo_2$call(eproc, hd, arg2);
            // self-tail recursion
            arg1 = tl;
            arg2 = tmp;
            continue tail;
        } else if ((nil = arg1.testNil()) != null) {
            return arg2;
        }
    } while (false);
    throw ERT.func_info(am_bar, am_bat, 2);
}
```



ERLANG ⇒ JVM

```
-module(bar).
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```
bat([H | T], T2) ->  
    bat(T, foo(H, T2));  
bat([], T2) -> T2.
```

```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
```



```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
```

```
public static  
    EObject foo_2$tail(EProc p, EObject h, EObject t)  
{  
    // Tmp = erlang:'++'(h,t)  
    EObject tmp = erlang_append_2.invoke(p,h,t);  
  
    // return lists:reverse(Tmp)  
    p.tail = lists_reverse_1;  
    p.arg1 = tmp;  
    return TAIL_MARKER;  
}
```



```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
```

```
public static EObject  
    foo_2$call(EProc p, EObject h, EObject t)  
{  
    EObject r = foo_2$tail(p,h,t);  
    while (r == TAIL_MARKER) {  
        r = p.tail.go(p);  
    }  
    return r;  
}
```

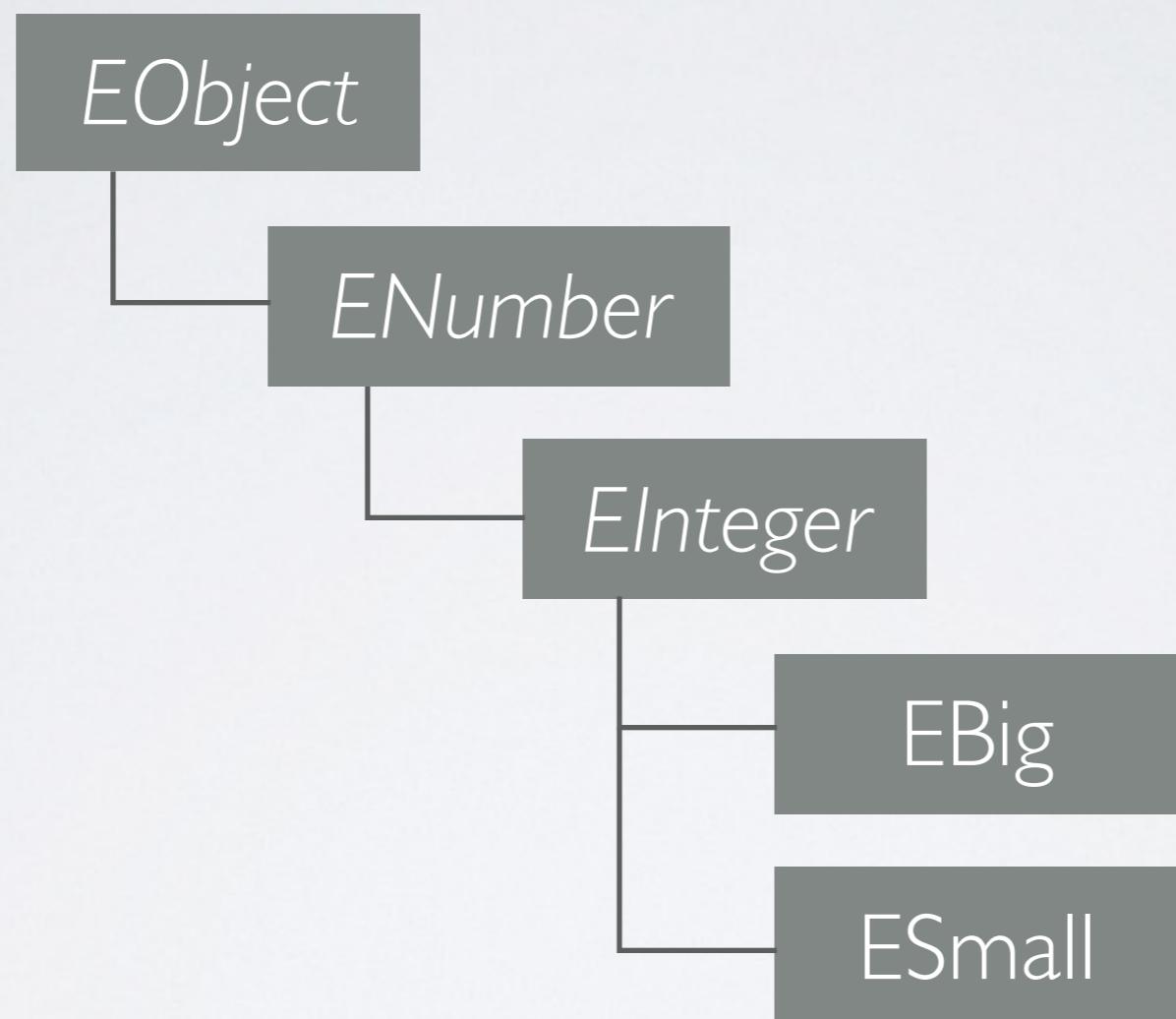


```
foo(H, T) ->  
    lists:reverse(H ++ T).
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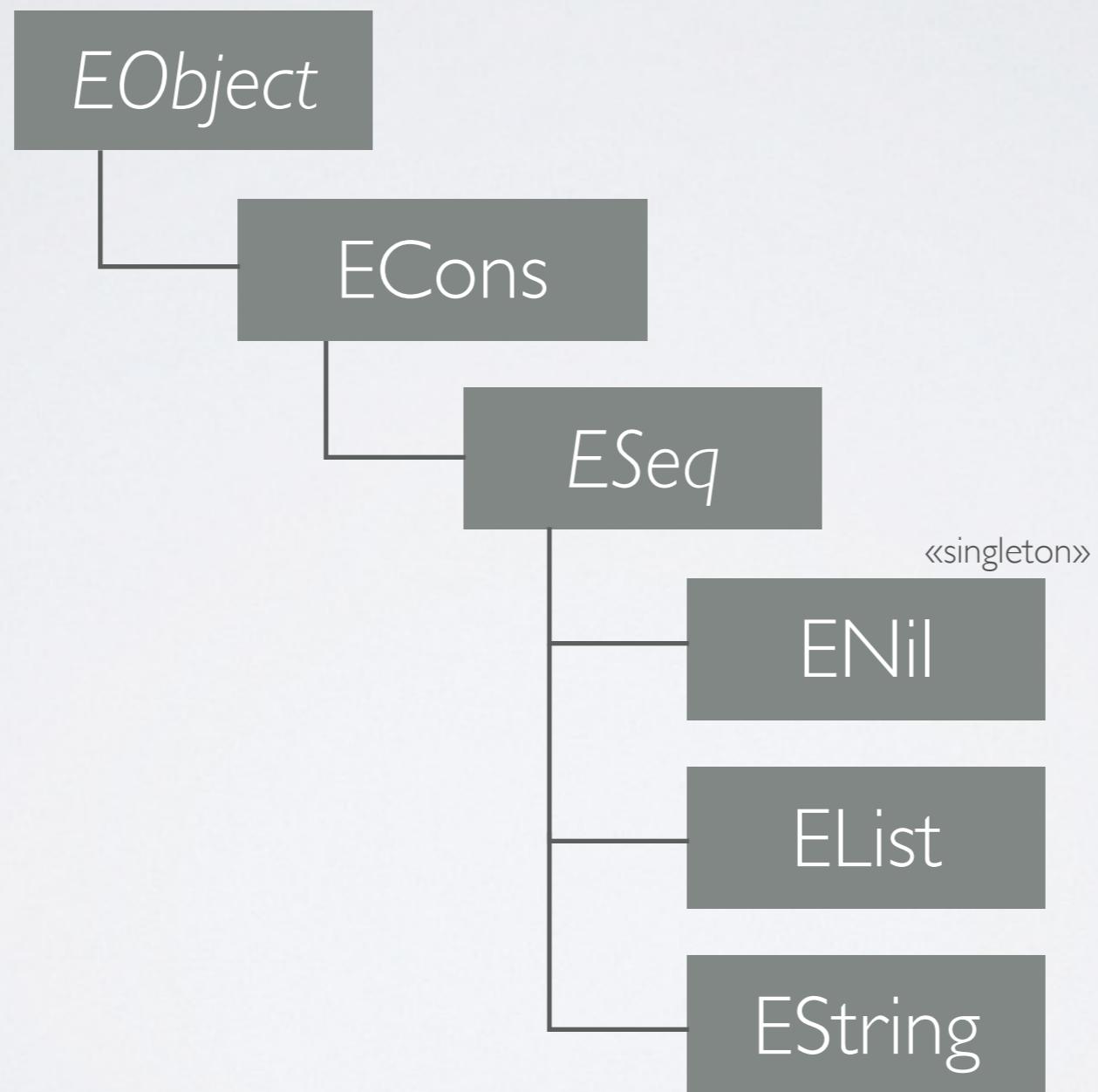
```
package erjang.m.bar;  
class bar extends ECompiledModule {  
  
    @Import(module="lists", fun="reverse", arity=1)  
    static EFun1 lists_reverse_1 = null;  
  
    @Import(module="erlang", fun="++", arity=2)  
    static EFun2 erlang_append_2 = null;  
  
    ...  
}  
}
```



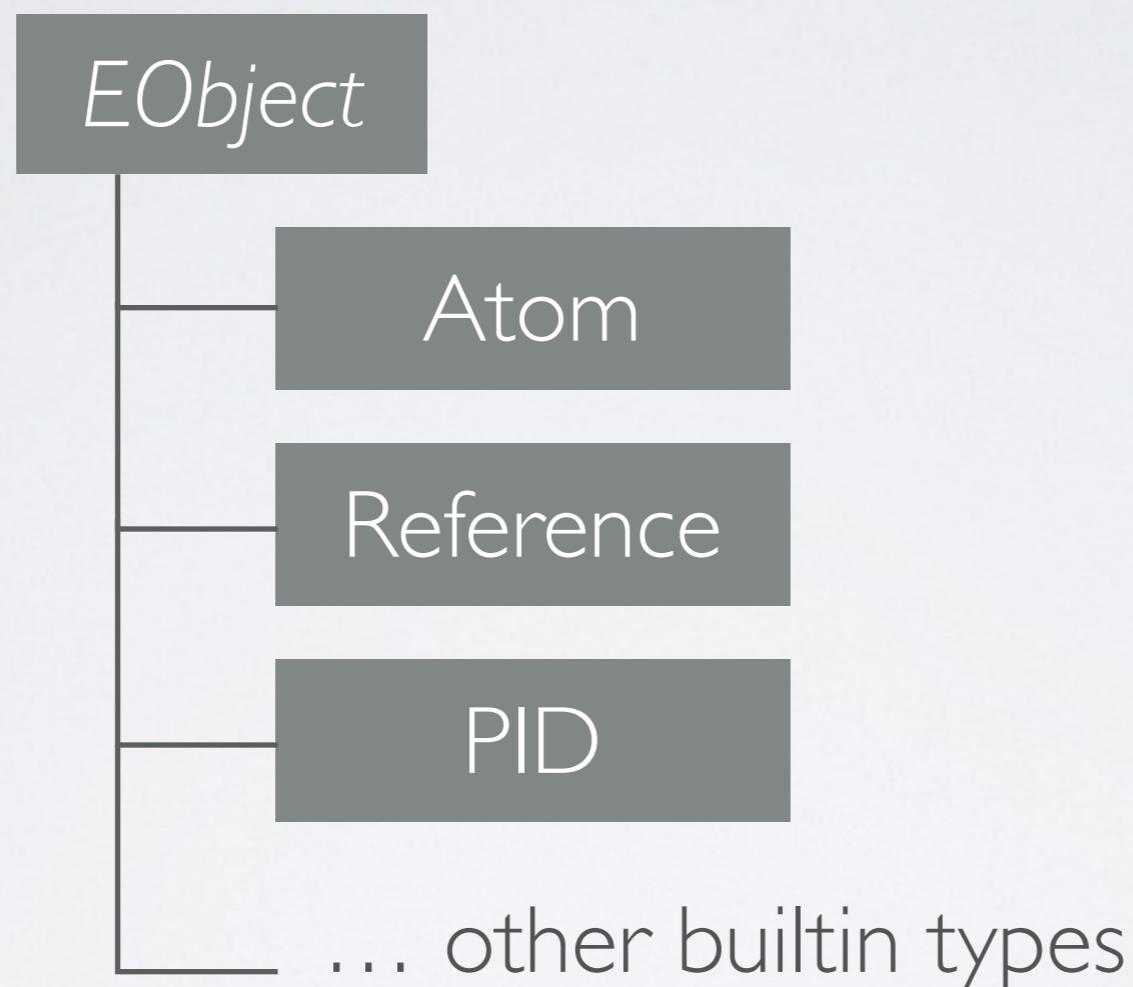
ERJANG TYPES



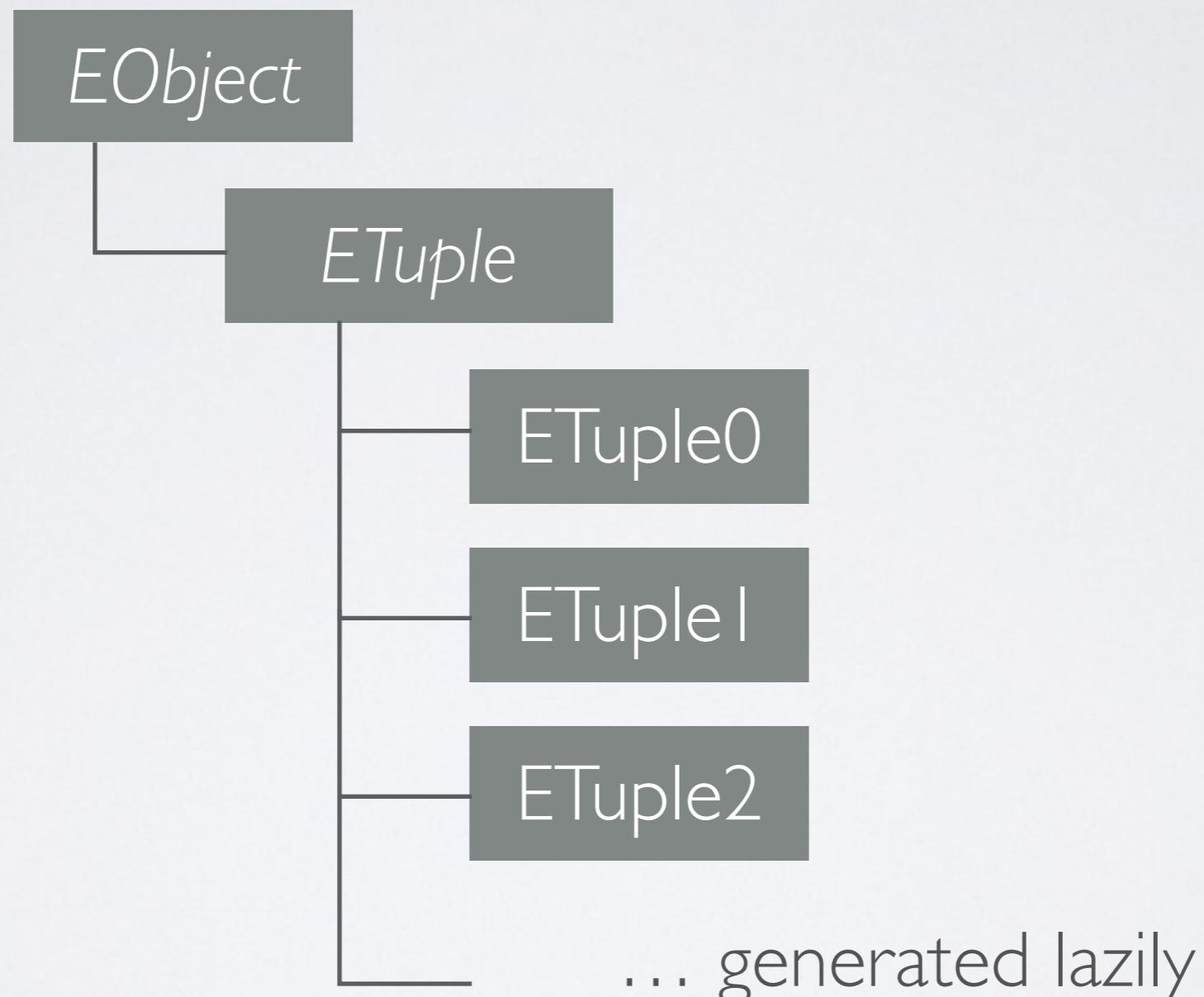
ERJANG TYPES



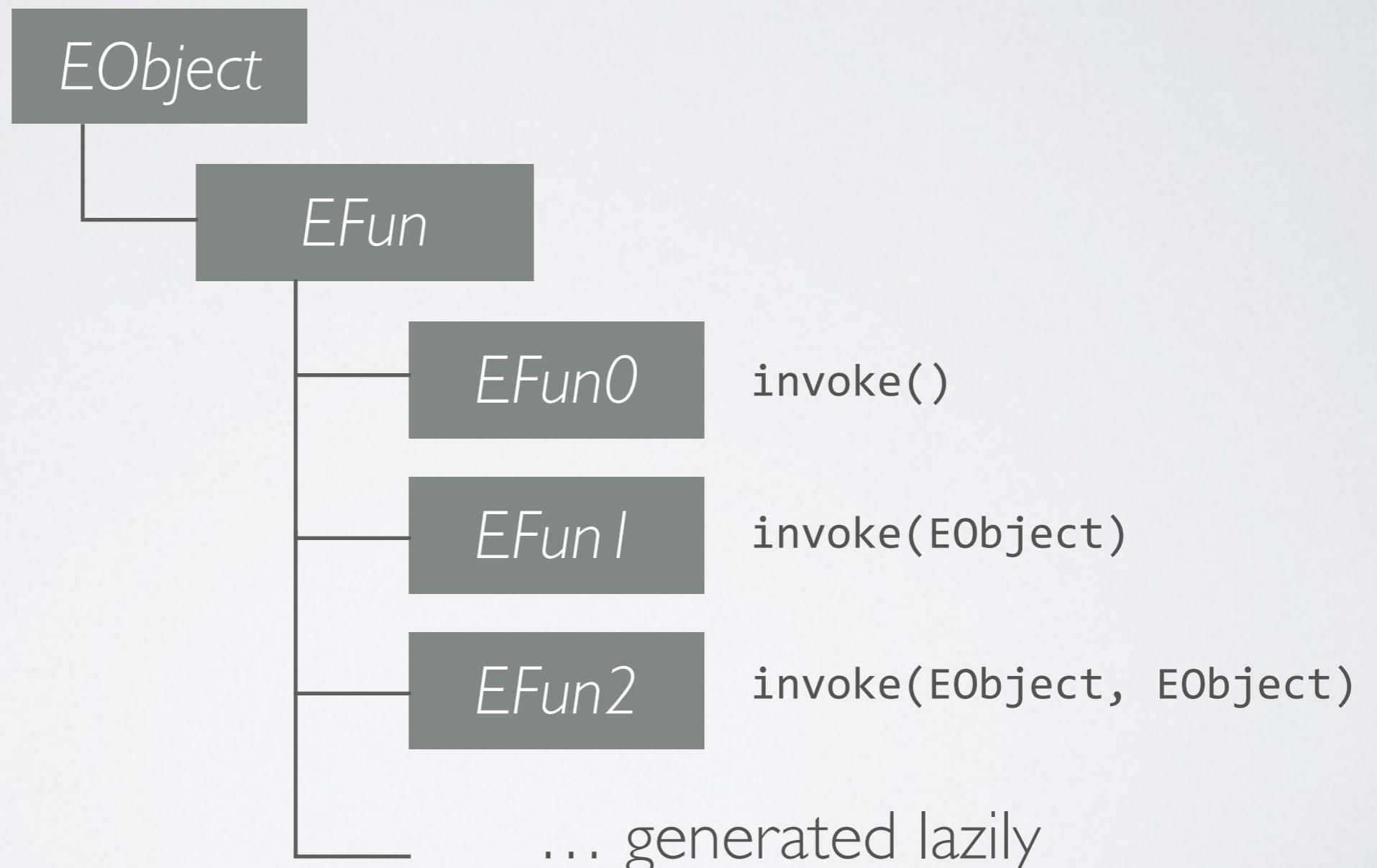
ERJANG TYPES



ERJANG TYPES



ERJANG TYPES



```
package erjang.m.bar;
class bar extends ECompiledModule {

    @Export(module="bar", fun="foo", arity=2)
    static EFun2 foo__2 = new Fun2() {

        EObject invoke(EObject h, t) {
            return foo$call(h,t);
        }

        EObject go(EProc p) {
            return foo$tail(p.arg1, p.arg2);
        }
    }

    ...
}
```



```
package erjang.m.bar;
class bar extends ECompiledModule {

    @Export(module="bar", fun="foo", arity=2)
    static EFun2 foo_2 = new Fun2() {

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            return foo$tail(p.arg1, p.arg2);
        }
    }

    ...
}
```



TYPE/FLOW ANALYSIS

- Abstract evaluation (per module) for all code.
 - Type inference (BIFs can be overloaded)
 - Tailcall / “Suspendable” inference



```
package erjang.m.erlang;
class erlang extends ECompiledModule {

    @BIF(name="+")
    static ENumber plus(EObject o1, EObject o2) {
        ENumber num = o2.testNumber();
        if (num == null) throw ERT.badarg(o1, o2);
        return o1.plus(num);
    }

    @BIF(name="+")
    static double plus(EObject v1, double v2) {
        return v1.plus(v2);
    }

    @BIF(name="+")
    static double plus(double v1, EObject v2) {
        return v2.plus(v1);
    }

}
```



```
package erjang.m.erlang;
class EObject {

    ENumber plus(ENumber arg) { throw badarg(this, arg); }
    double plus(double arg) { throw badarg(this, ERT.box(arg)); }
    ENumber plus(int arg) { throw badarg(this, ERT.box(arg)); }

    ...
}

abstract class ENumber extends EObject { ... }
abstract class EInteger extends ENumber { ... }

class EDouble extends ENumber {
    double value;
    EDouble plus(ENumber arg) { return arg.plus(value); }
    double plus(double arg) { return value + arg; }
    EDouble plus(int arg) { return new EDouble( value + arg ); }

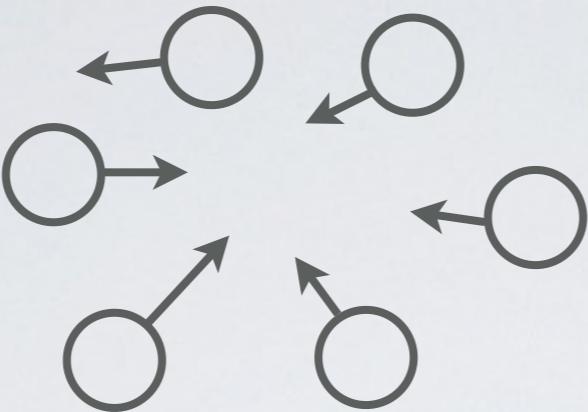
    ...
}
```



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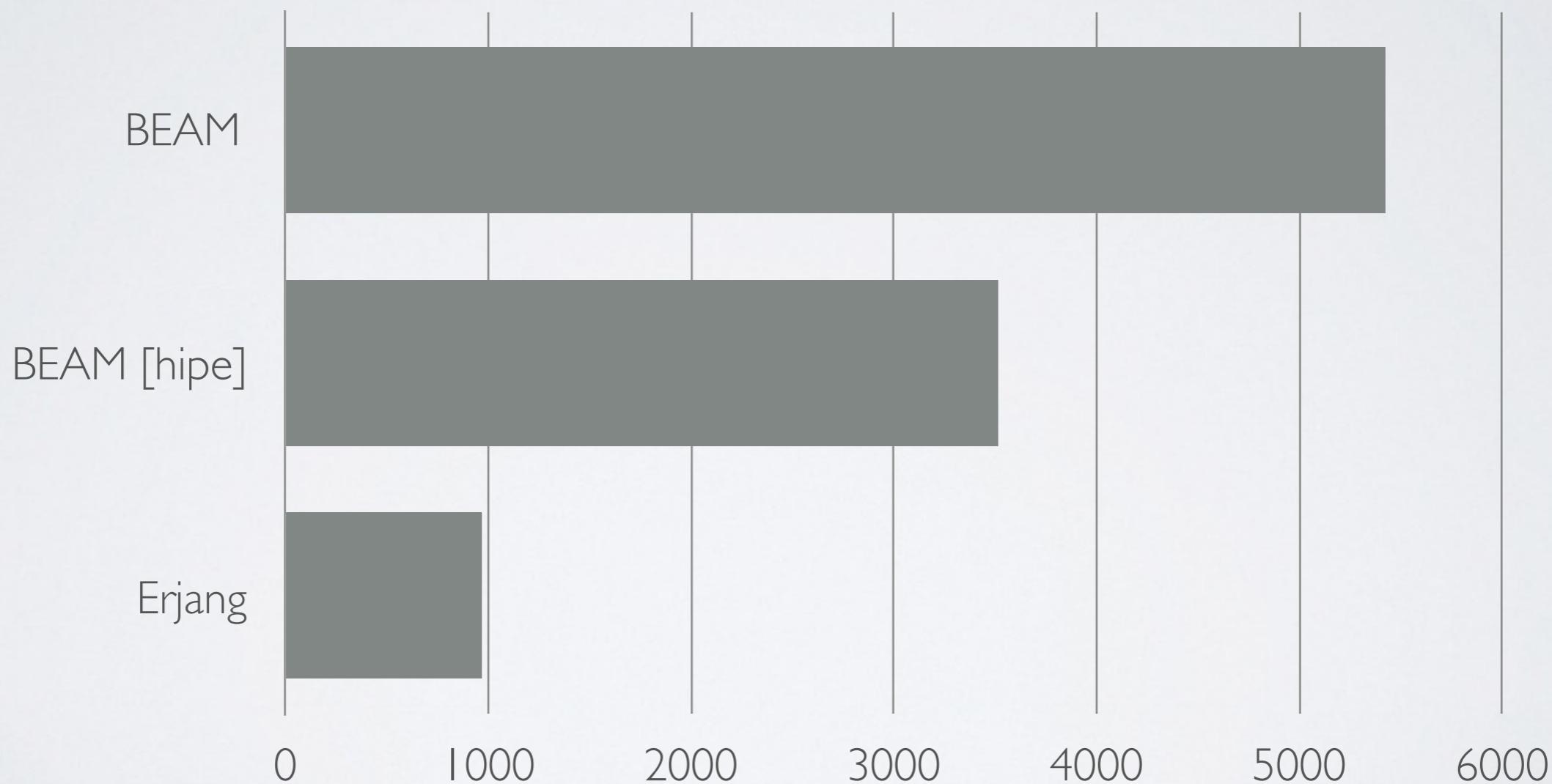


NBODY



1.000.000 iterations

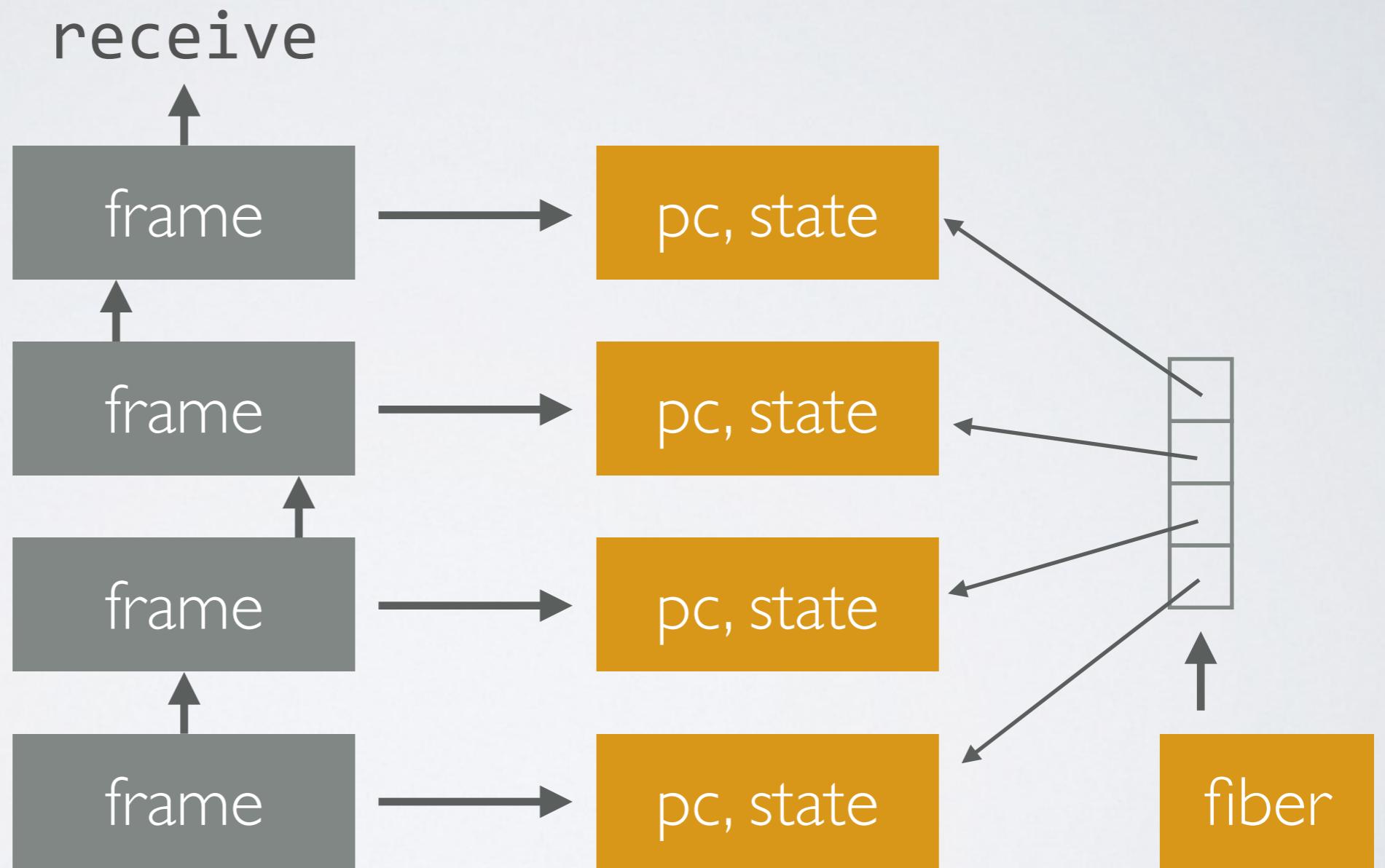
■ milliseconds



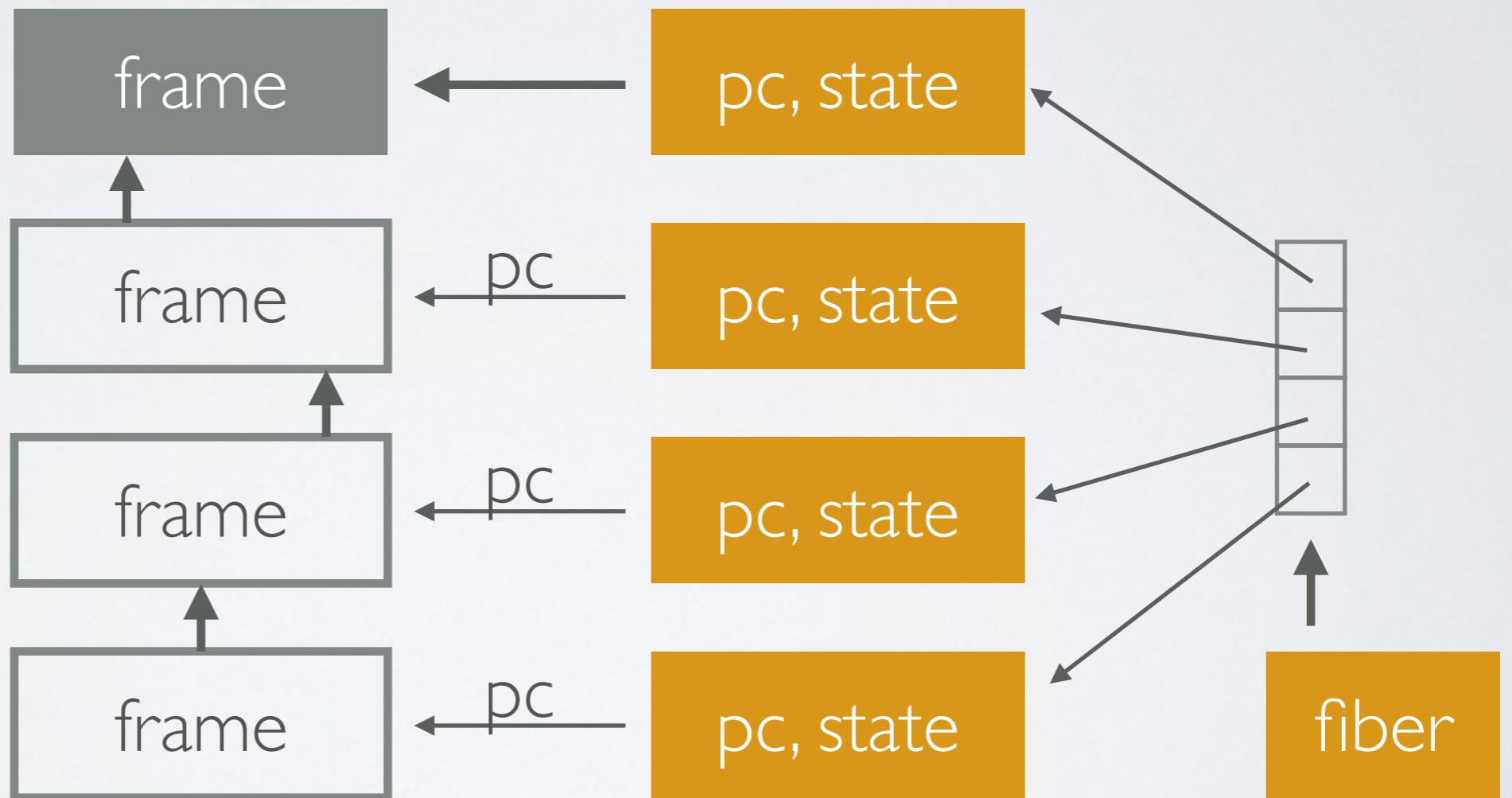
ENCODING PROCESSES

- Java doesn't have light weight threads, coroutines, or something else we can use
- Erjang encodes processes as cooperative coroutines (+ reduction counter)
- Leveraging a 3rd party library **Kilim**



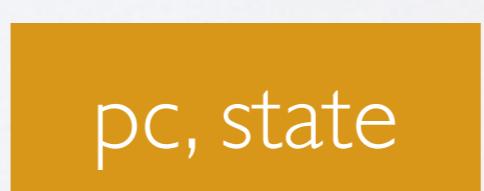
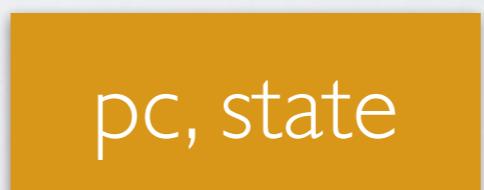
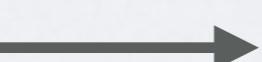
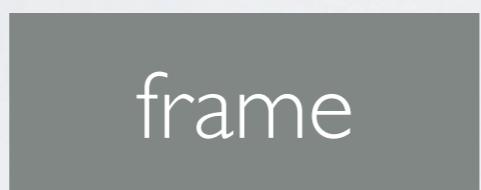


receive



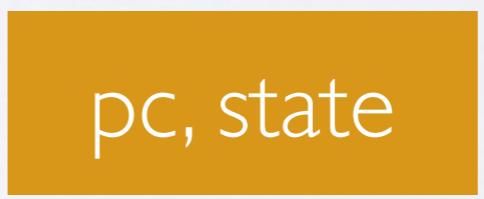
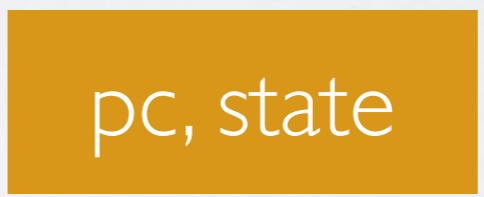
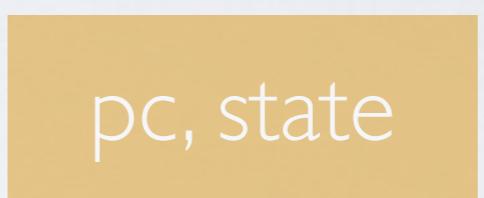
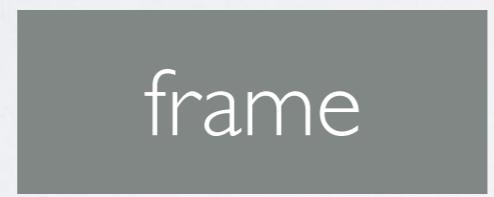
receive

suspending again...



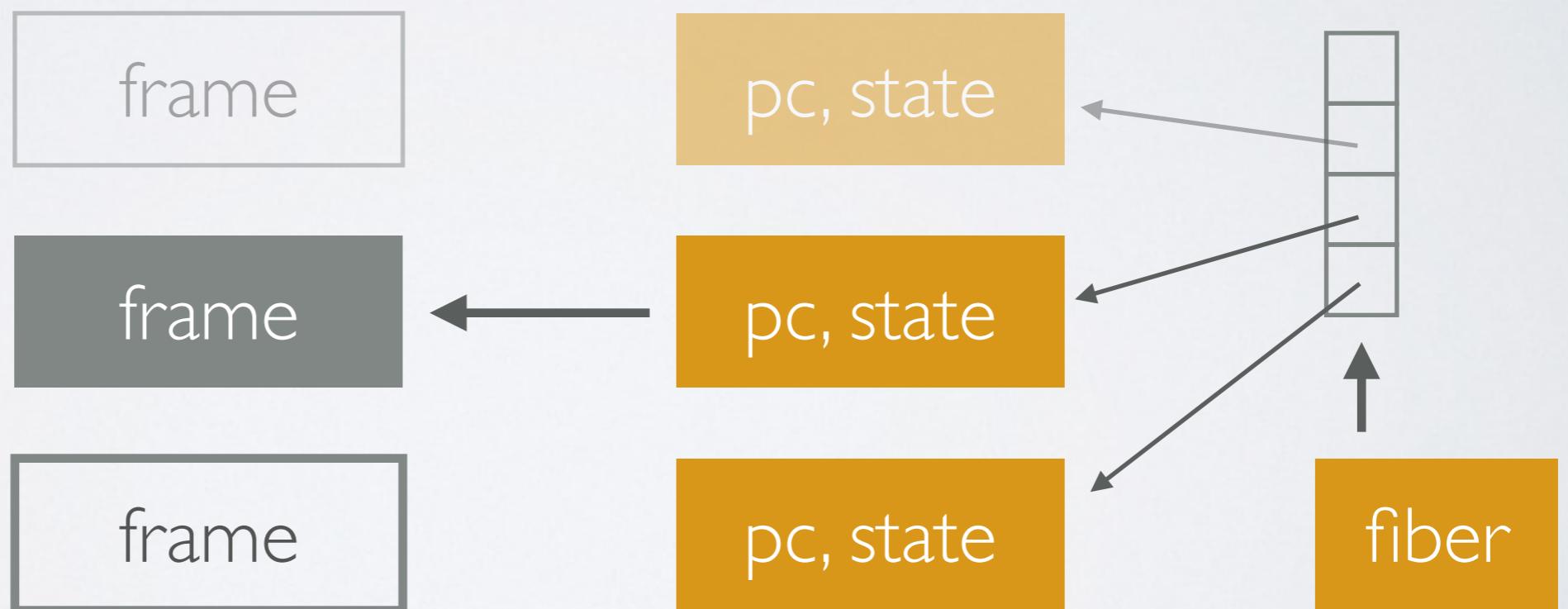
receive

returning...



receive

returning...



```
EObject foo(..., Fiber fib) {  
    case (fib.pc) {  
        1: goto callsite_1;  
        0: // fall thru  
    }  
    ...  
    callsite_1:           // pausable call  
    fib.down();  
    res = bar(..., fib);  
    case(fib.up()) {  
        SUSPEND_SAVE:   «save local vars»  
        SUSPEND_SKIP:  return null;  
        RETURN_RESTORE: «restore local vars»  
        RETURN_NORMAL: // fall thru  
    }  
    ...  
}
```



ENCODING PROCESSES

- Functions that can suspend are marked with a **Pausable** exception.
This spreads like wildfire - or like an IO monad.
- Code bloat! Easily to 5x original code
- Not necessary for “leaf” functions tat can’t suspend
- Intra-module flow analysis reduce this (as well as codegen for tail calls); likewise BIFs that are non-pausable don’t cause code bloat in caller.





elixir

ELIXIR IS MY HOPE FOR ADOPTION

- Elixir is in many ways “A Better Ruby”
- Ruby community has good vibes from JRuby
- Elixir targets server-side components



MAKING ELIXIR RUN

- Fix name mangling (Erlang → Java)
- Had to reduce code/stack size (erlang's compiler)
- Elixir's test suite is very picky with error codes, stack traces, and boundary conditions.



RUNNING ELIXIR

- Testsuite at 98% (2287 of 2335 test cases)
- Needs some improvement in File System, Unicode, ... nothing *essential* is missing or broken.
- Let's run some Elixir...



THANKS

