

Method Handles Everywhere!

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Moments



Method Handles

- What are method handles?
- Why do we need them?
- What's new for method handles in Java 9?
- InvokeBinder primer
- Something crazy?

Method Handles?

History

- Way back in 2006...the JRuby team joined Sun Microsystems
- Renewed interest in alternative languages on JVM
 - Especially dynamic languages (Ruby, Groovy, Python, ...)
- "Invoke Dynamic" JSR had stalled
- Time for a reboot!

What Did We Need?

- We needed to be able to call methods dynamically
 - With very different class structures, call semantics, etc
- We needed to dynamically assign fields and constants
 - Object shapes determined at runtime
- We needed it to be fast
 - JVM must optimize **as if it were regular Java code**

MethodHandle API (JSR-292)

- `MethodHandles.Lookup` provides access to fields, methods
- `MethodType` defines a method signature with params and return
- Methods, fields, and array accesses are "direct" method handles
- `MethodHandles` provides handle wrappers, adapters
 - reorder args, test conditions, ...
- Direct handles plus wrappers form a "method handle tree"

Why Not Reflection?

- Use cases for reflection are similar
 - Exposing object state, inspecting classes, metaprogramming
- Some optimization internally, but none at call site
- Method handles do all this but with less overhead* and better JIT
 - Specialized and inlined at call site...depending on how you call them

MethodHandle Basics

Acquire a MethodHandles.Lookup

```
// This has access to all private fields and methods  
// visible from the current class.  
MethodHandles.Lookup lookup = MethodHandles.lookup();  
  
// This only has access to public state.  
MethodHandles.Lookup publicLookup = MethodHandles.publicLookup();
```

Look up a method with a MethodType

```
MethodType getprop = MethodType.methodType(String.class, String.class);
MethodType listAdd = MethodType.methodType(int.class, Object.class);
MethodType newHash = MethodType.methodType(HashMap.class, int.class, float.class);

MethodHandle getProperty = lookup.findStatic(System.class, "getProperty", getprop);
MethodHandle add = lookup.findVirtual(List.class, "add", listAdd);
MethodHandle hash = lookup.findConstructor(HashMap.class, newHash);
```

Look up a field

```
MethodHandle sysOut =  
    lookup.findStaticGetter(System.class, "out", PrintStream.class);
```

```
MethodHandles.Lookup lookup = MethodHandles.lookup();

MethodType getprop = MethodType.methodType(String.class, String.class);
MethodType listAdd = MethodType.methodType(int.class, Object.class);
MethodType newHash = MethodType.methodType(HashMap.class, int.class, float.class);

MethodHandle gp = lookup.findStatic(System.class, "getProperty", getprop);
MethodHandle add = lookup.findVirtual(List.class, "add", listAdd);
MethodHandle hash = lookup.findConstructor(HashMap.class, newHash);

MethodHandle sysOut =
    lookup.findStaticGetter(System.class, "out", PrintStream.class);
```

Invoke the handle

```
String home = getProperty.invokeWithArguments("java.home");  
  
// use handle already bound to "java.home"  
home = getHome.invoke();
```

Combining Multiple Handles

- Many handle adapters can wrap two or more other handles
 - Method handle "combinators"
- These combinators allow more complex adaptations
- JIT still sees through and optimizes to native code

if/then/else

```
private static final HashMap cache = new HashMap();
```

```
if (cache.containsKey(cacheKey)) {  
    return cache.get(cacheKey);  
} else {  
    Object data = db.loadRow(cacheKey);  
    cache.put(cacheKey, data);  
    return data;  
}
```

```
miniCache =  
    MethodHandles.guardWithTest(cond, then, els);
```



```
    miniCache =
        MethodHandles.guardWithTest(cond, then, els);

MethodHandle cond =
    Lookup.findVirtual(Map.class, "containsKey",
                        methodType(boolean.class, Object.class));
cond = cond.bindTo(cache);

MethodHandle then =
    Lookup.findVirtual(Map.class, "get",
                        methodType(Object.class, Object.class));
then = then.bindTo(cache);

MethodHandle els =
    Lookup.findStatic(MiniCache.class, "cacheFromDB",
                       methodType(Object.class, Map.class, String.class));
els = els.bindTo(cache)

public static Object cacheFromDB(Map cache, String key) {cache.put(...)}
```

More Adaptations

- `insert/dropArguments` - insert constants, drop unneeded args
- `permuteArguments` - reorder args
- `filterArguments/Return` - pass value to filter, replace with result
- `foldArguments` - pass all arguments to function, prepend resulting value

Java 9

Missing Features

- try/finally
- various loop forms
- volatile and atomic field/array accesses
- array construction

try/finally

- Like javac, finally block must be duplicated
 - Normal path saves return value, calls finally on the way out
 - Exceptional path calls finally, re-raises exception
- In Java 7 or 8 handles, have to do this duplication manually

```
public Object tryFinally(MethodHandle target, MethodHandle post) throws Throwable {  
    try {  
        return target.invoke();  
    } finally {  
        post.invoke();  
    }  
}
```

```
MethodHandle exceptionHandler = Binder
    .from(target.type().insertParameterTypes(0, Throwable.class).changeReturnType(void.class))
    .drop(0)
    .invoke(post);
```

```
MethodHandle rethrow = Binder
    .from(target.type().insertParameterTypes(0, Throwable.class))
    .fold(exceptionHandler)
    .drop(1, target.type().parameterCount())
    .throwException();
```

```
target = MethodHandles.catchException(target, Throwable.class, rethrow);
```

```
// if target returns a value, we must return it regardless of post
MethodHandle realPost = post;
if (target.type().returnType() != void.class) {
    // modify post to ignore return value
    MethodHandle newPost = Binder
        .from(target.type().insertParameterTypes(0, target.type().returnType()).changeReturnType(void.class))
        .drop(0)
        .invoke(post);
```

```
// fold post into an identity chain that only returns the value
    realPost = Binder
        .from(target.type().insertParameterTypes(0, target.type().returnType()))
        .fold(newPost)
        .drop(1, target.type().parameterCount())
        .identity();
}
```

```
return MethodHandles.foldArguments(realPost, target);
```

Ouch!

```
MethodHandle logger =  
    MethodHandles.tryFinally(cacheFromDB, logCacheUpdate);
```


Loops

```
MethodHandle whileLoop =  
    MethodHandles.whileLoop(init, cond, body);
```

```
MethodHandle doWhileLoop =  
    MethodHandles.doWhileLoop(init, cond, body);
```

```
MethodHandle countedLoop =  
    MethodHandles.countedLoop(count, init, body);
```

```
MethodHandle iteratedLoop =  
    MethodHandles.iteratedLoop(iterator, init, body);
```

```
MethodHandle complexLoop =  
    MethodHandles.loop(...)
```

VarHandles

VarHandle

- Utilities for accessing fields and arrays
- Volatile and atomic accesses
- byte array/buffer "views"
 - Treat a byte[] like int[] or long[]
- Convertible to a MethodHandle

Acquire a VarHandle

```
sysOut = Lookup.findStaticVarHandle(System.class, "out", PrintStream.class);  
otherField = Lookup.findVarHandle(...);
```

```
byteView = MethodHandles.byteArrayViewVarHandle(int[], ByteOrder.BIG_ENDIAN);  
bbView = MethodHandles.byteBufferViewVarHandle(long[], ByteOrder.BIG_ENDIAN);
```

```
strArray = MethodHandles.arrayElementVarHandle(String[].class);
```

Atomic and Volatile Accesses

```
String[] names = loadNames();  
boolean updated = strArray.compareAndSet(names, 5, "Charles", "Chris");  
strArray.setVolatile(names, 5, "Chris");
```

View bytes as wide values

```
byte[] data = io.read();  
  
long count = data.length / 4;  
  
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {  
    long wideValue = vh.get(data, i);  
  
    processValue(wideValue);  
}
```

Mix VarHandle into MethodHandle tree

```
VarHandle logField =  
    lookup.findStaticVarHandle(MyLogger.class, "logEnabled", boolean.class);  
  
MethodHandle logCheckVolatile =  
    logCheck.toMethodHandle(VarHandle.AccessMode.GET_VOLATILE);  
  
MethodHandle conditionalLogger =  
    MethodHandles.guardWithTest(logCheckVolatile, doLog, dontLog);
```

InvokeBinder

Hello, Handles!

```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        PrintStream stream = System.out;  
        String name = args[0];  
        stream.println("Hello, " + name);  
    }  
}
```

```
MethodHandle streamH =
    lookup.findStaticGetter(System.class, "out", PrintStream.class);

MethodHandle nameH =
    MethodHandles.arrayElementGetter(String[].class);
nameH = MethodHandles.insertArguments(nameH, 1, 0);

MethodHandle concatH =
    lookup.findVirtual(String.class, "concat",
        MethodType.methodType(String.class, String.class));
concatH = concatH.bindTo("Hello, ");

MethodHandle printlnH =
    lookup.findVirtual(PrintStream.class, "println",
        MethodType.methodType(void.class, String.class));
printlnH =
    MethodHandles.foldArguments(printlnH,
        MethodHandles.dropArguments(streamH, 0, String.class));

MethodHandle helloH = MethodHandles.filterArguments(printlnH, 0, concatH);
helloH = MethodHandles.filterArguments(helloH, 0, nameH);

helloH.invoke(args);
```

InvokeBinder

- Method handles get composed in reverse
 - Start with method, wrap with if/then, try/catch, permute args, etc
 - We write code going forward
- Repetitive: same argument/method types over and over
- InvokeBinder helps compose complex handle trees naturally
 - Start with incoming args, adapt in **forward** direction

```
MethodHandle streamH =
    lookup.findStaticGetter(System.class, "out", PrintStream.class);

MethodHandle nameH =
    MethodHandles.arrayElementGetter(String[].class);
nameH = MethodHandles.insertArguments(nameH, 1, 0);

MethodHandle concatH =
    lookup.findVirtual(String.class, "concat",
        MethodType.methodType(String.class, String.class));
concatH = concatH.bindTo("Hello, ");

MethodHandle printlnH =
    lookup.findVirtual(PrintStream.class, "println",
        MethodType.methodType(void.class, String.class));
printlnH =
    MethodHandles.foldArguments(printlnH,
        MethodHandles.dropArguments(streamH, 0, String.class));

MethodHandle helloH = MethodHandles.filterArguments(printlnH, 0, concatH);
helloH = MethodHandles.filterArguments(helloH, 0, nameH);

helloH.invoke(args);
```

```
MethodHandle helloH = Binder
    .from(void.class, String[].class)
    .filter(0, String.class, b -> b.append(0)
        .arrayGet())
    .filter(0, String.class, b -> b.prepend("Hello, ")
        .invokeVirtualQuiet(lookup, "concat"))
    .fold(PrintStream.class, b -> b.dropAll()
        .getStaticQuiet(lookup, System.class, "out"))
    .invokeVirtualQuiet(lookup, "println");

helloH.invoke(args);
```

Something Crazy?

Turing Complete?

- We can modify state with field and array accessors
- We can call methods
- We can insert conditional logic
- We can execute controlled loops
- We can represent a language entirely with method handles!

Ruby "Compiler"

- Visit our way through JRuby's abstract syntax tree
- Each syntactic element translated into a method handle
- Local variable state stored in an `Object[]`
 - `MethodType = (Object[])Object`
- Simple numeric operations, conditions, loops


```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Throwable {
    Ruby runtime = Ruby.newInstance();
    String src = args[0];
    int loopCount = 1;

    if (args[0].equals("--loop")) {
        src = args[2];
        loopCount = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    }

    Node top = (Node) runtime.parseFromMain("main", new ReaderInputStream(new StringReader(src)));

    System.out.println("AST:\n" + top);

    HandleCompiler hc = new HandleCompiler(runtime);
    MethodHandle handle = hc.compile(top);

    Object result = handle.invoke();

    for (int i = 0; i < loopCount; i++) {
        handle.invoke();
    }

    System.out.println("result: " + result);
}
```

```
MethodHandle compile(Node node) {  
    return node.accept(this);  
}
```

```
public <T> T accept(NodeVisitor<T> iVisitor) {  
    return iVisitor.visitCallNode(this);  
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitFalseNode(FalseNode iVisited) {  
    return Binder.from(Object.class, Object[].class)  
        .drop(0)  
        .constant(Boolean.FALSE);  
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitTrueNode(TrueNode iVisited) {  
    return Binder.from(Object.class, Object[].class)  
        .drop(0)  
        .constant(Boolean.TRUE);  
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitFixnumNode(FixnumNode iVisited) {  
    return Binder.from(Object.class, Object[].class)  
        .drop(0)  
        .constant(Long.valueOf(iVisited.getValue()));  
}
```

@Override

```
public MethodHandle visitLocalVarNode(LocalVarNode iVisited) {  
    return Binder.from(Object.class, Object[].class)  
        .append(iVisited.getIndex())  
        .arrayGet();  
}
```

@Override

```
public MethodHandle visitLocalAsgnNode(LocalAsgnNode iVisited) {  
    return Binder.from(Object.class, Object[].class)  
        .fold(compile(iVisited.getValueNode()))  
        .append(iVisited.getIndex())  
        .permute(1, 2, 0)  
        .foldVoid(b->b.arraySet())  
        .drop(0, 2)  
        .identity();  
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitIfNode(IfNode iVisited) {  
    MethodHandle cond = compile(iVisited.getCondition());  
    MethodHandle then = compile(iVisited.getThenBody());  
    MethodHandle els = compile(iVisited.getElseBody());  
  
    cond = MethodHandles.filterReturnValue(cond, TRUTHY);  
  
    return MethodHandles.guardWithTest(cond, then, els);  
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitWhileNode(WhileNode iVisited) {
    MethodHandle pred = compile(iVisited.getConditionNode());
    MethodHandle body = compile(iVisited.getBodyNode());
    boolean atStart = iVisited.evaluateAtStart();

    pred = Binder.from(boolean.class, Object.class, Object[].class)
        .drop(0)
        .invoke(MethodHandles.filterReturnValue(pred, TRUTHY));

    body = Binder.from(Object.class, Object.class, Object[].class)
        .drop(0)
        .invoke(body);

    if (atStart) {
        return MethodHandles.whileLoop(null, pred, body);
    } else {
        return MethodHandles.doWhileLoop(null, pred, body);
    }
}
```

```
public MethodHandle visitRootNode(RootNode iVisited) {  
    // compile body of the script  
    MethodHandle child = compile(iVisited.getBodyNode());  
  
    // create an array to hold our variables  
    StaticScope scope = iVisited.getStaticScope();  
    int varCount = scope.getNumberofVariables();  
  
    MethodHandle combiner = Binder.from(Object[].class)  
        .append(varCount)  
        .arrayConstruct();  
  
    return MethodHandles.foldArguments(child, combiner);  
}
```


Does It Work?

```
$ java \  
  -cp target/jruby-handle-compiler-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar  
  com.headius.jruby.HandleCompiler  
  "a = 1; while a < 1_000_000; a += 1; end; a"
```

AST:

```
(RootNode 0, (BlockNode 0, (LocalAsgnNode:a 0, (FixnumNode 0)),  
(WhileNode 0, (CallNode:< 0, (LocalVarNode:a 0), (ArrayNode 0,  
(FixnumNode 0)), null), (LocalAsgnNode:a 0, (CallNode:+ 0,  
(LocalVarNode:a 0), (ArrayNode 0, (FixnumNode 0)), null))),  
(LocalVarNode:a 0)))  
result: 1000000
```

Does It Work Well?

```
Compiled method (c1) 18446 2640 2 java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$MH/1430710100::identity_L (89 bytes)
total in heap [0x0000000114fad090,0x0000000114fae118] = 4232
relocation [0x0000000114fad200,0x0000000114fad2b8] = 184
main code [0x0000000114fad2c0,0x0000000114fad800] = 1344
stub code [0x0000000114fad800,0x0000000114fad8e8] = 232
oops [0x0000000114fad8e8,0x0000000114fad960] = 120
metadata [0x0000000114fad960,0x0000000114fad9d8] = 120
scopes data [0x0000000114fad9d8,0x0000000114fadd80] = 936
scopes pcs [0x0000000114fadd80,0x0000000114fae090] = 784
dependencies [0x0000000114fae090,0x0000000114fae098] = 8
nul chk table [0x0000000114fae098,0x0000000114fae118] = 128
```

```
-----
java/lang/invoke/LambdaForm$MH.identity_L(Ljava/lang/Object;)V [0x0000000114fad2c0, 0x0000000114fad8e8] 1576 bytes
```

```
[Entry Point]
```

```
[Verified Entry Point]
```

```
[Constants]
```

```
# {method} {0x00000001327846e0} 'identity_L' '(Ljava/lang/Object;)V' in 'java/lang/invoke/LambdaForm$MH'
```

```
# parm0: rsi:rsi = 'java/lang/Object'
```

```
# [sp+0xe0] (sp of caller)
```

```
0x0000000114fad2c0: mov %eax,-0x14000(%rsp)
```

```
0x0000000114fad2c7: push %rbp
```

```
0x0000000114fad2c8: sub $0,%edi
```

```
0x0000000114fad2cf: mov $0x1316890,%eax
```

```
0x0000000114fad2d9: mov 0x10(%rdx),%edi
```

```
0x0000000114fad2dc: add $0x8,%edi
```

```
0x0000000114fad2df: mov %edi,0x10(%rdx)
```

```
0x0000000114fad2e2: and $0x3ff8,%edi
```

```
0x0000000114fad2e8: cmp $0x0,%edi
```

```
0x0000000114fad2eb: je 0x0000000114fad611 ; ldc (reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0)
```

```
0x0000000114fad2f1: movabs $0x6c0596740,%rsi ; {obj (a 'java/lang/Class'{0x00000006c0596740, 'java/lang/Object'})}
```

```
0x0000000114fad2fb: mov $0x3,%edx ; *invokestatic newArray {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
```

```
; - java.lang.reflect.Array::newInstance@2 (line 78)
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.DirectMethodHandle$Holder::invokeStatic@11
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$BMH/266906347::reinvoke@26
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$MH/1430710100::identity_L@20
```

```
0x0000000114fad300: nopl 0x0(%rax)
```

```
0x0000000114fad307: callq 0x000000011c54e4d8 ; ImmutableOopMap{}
```

```
; *invokestatic newArray {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
```

```
; - java.lang.reflect.Array::newInstance@2 (line 78)
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.DirectMethodHandle$Holder::invokeStatic@11
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$BMH/266906347::reinvoke@26
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$MH/1430710100::identity_L@20
```

```
; {static_call}
```

```
0x0000000114fad30c: cmp $0x0,%rax
```

```
0x0000000114fad310: je 0x0000000114fad358 ; *ifnull {reexecute=0 rethrow=0 return_oop=0}
```

```
; - java.lang.Class::cast@1 (line 3577)
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.DirectMethodHandle$Holder::invokeSpecial@11
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$BMH/1668627309::reinvoke@21
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$BMH/266906347::reinvoke@44
```

```
; - java.lang.invoke.LambdaForm$MH/1430710100::identity_L@20
```

**We have made a native compiler
without generating any bytecode**

Results

- "Compiled" code really does optimize to native
- It takes a little while to get there
 - Method handles optimize internally first
 - JIT picks them up later
- Maybe just a toy, but an interesting toy!

More Practical?

- Streams API is notorious for not inlining well
 - Few methods being called against thousands of lambdas
- We could implement streams as handles
 - Specializes to caller + lambda at every call site
 - Almost certainly better inlining
 - Heavy load on JIT, handle subsystem

Thank You!

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- <https://github.com/headius/invokebinder>