
Taking Rakudo Forward:
What I'm Hacking On
Jonathan Worthington

My previous talk:

Perl 6 from a user's perspective

This talk:

Perl 6 from an implementer's perspective

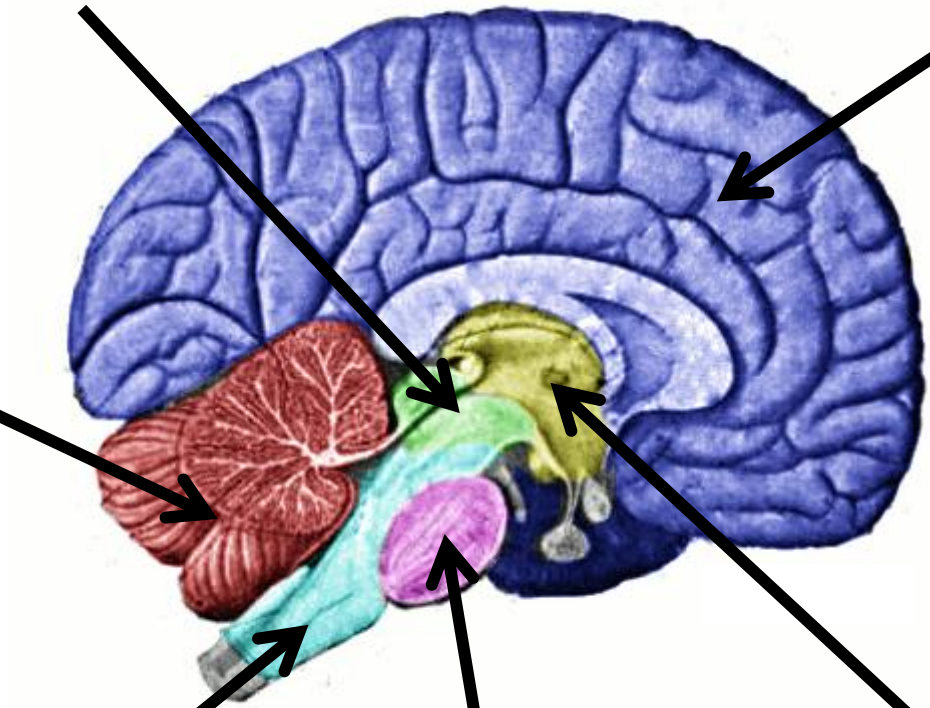
Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

or

This talk:

A peek inside my brain

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On



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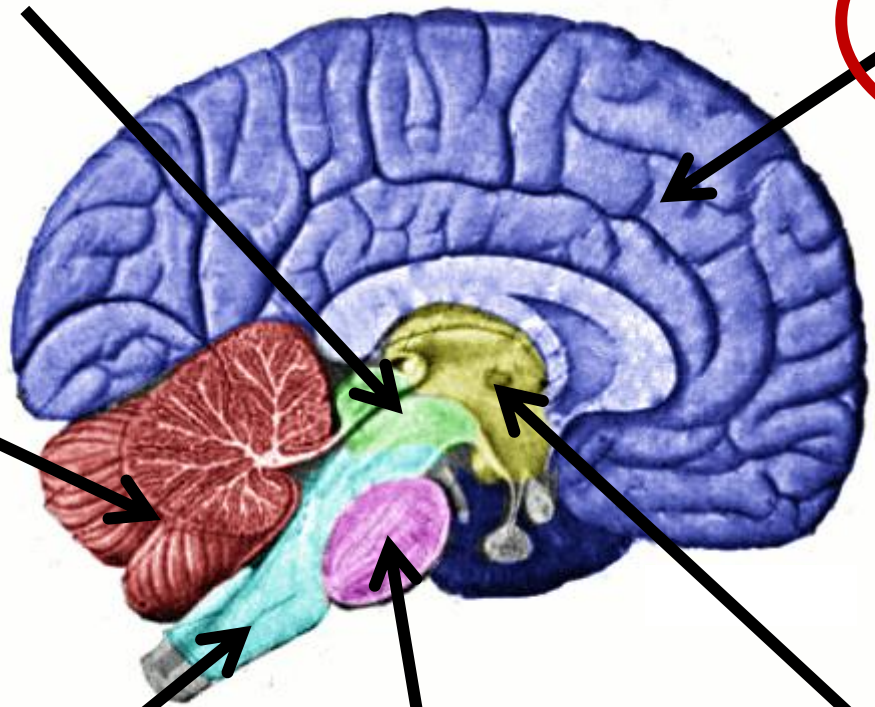

Bad puns

Perl 6 stuff

only this part

"I want a steak"

"I want a beer"

I/O

" Она красива! "

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Rakudo Development Philosophy

Start off by achieving wide feature coverage but low feature "depth"

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Feature	OO	Regexes	Built-ins

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Feature	OO	Regexes	Built-ins

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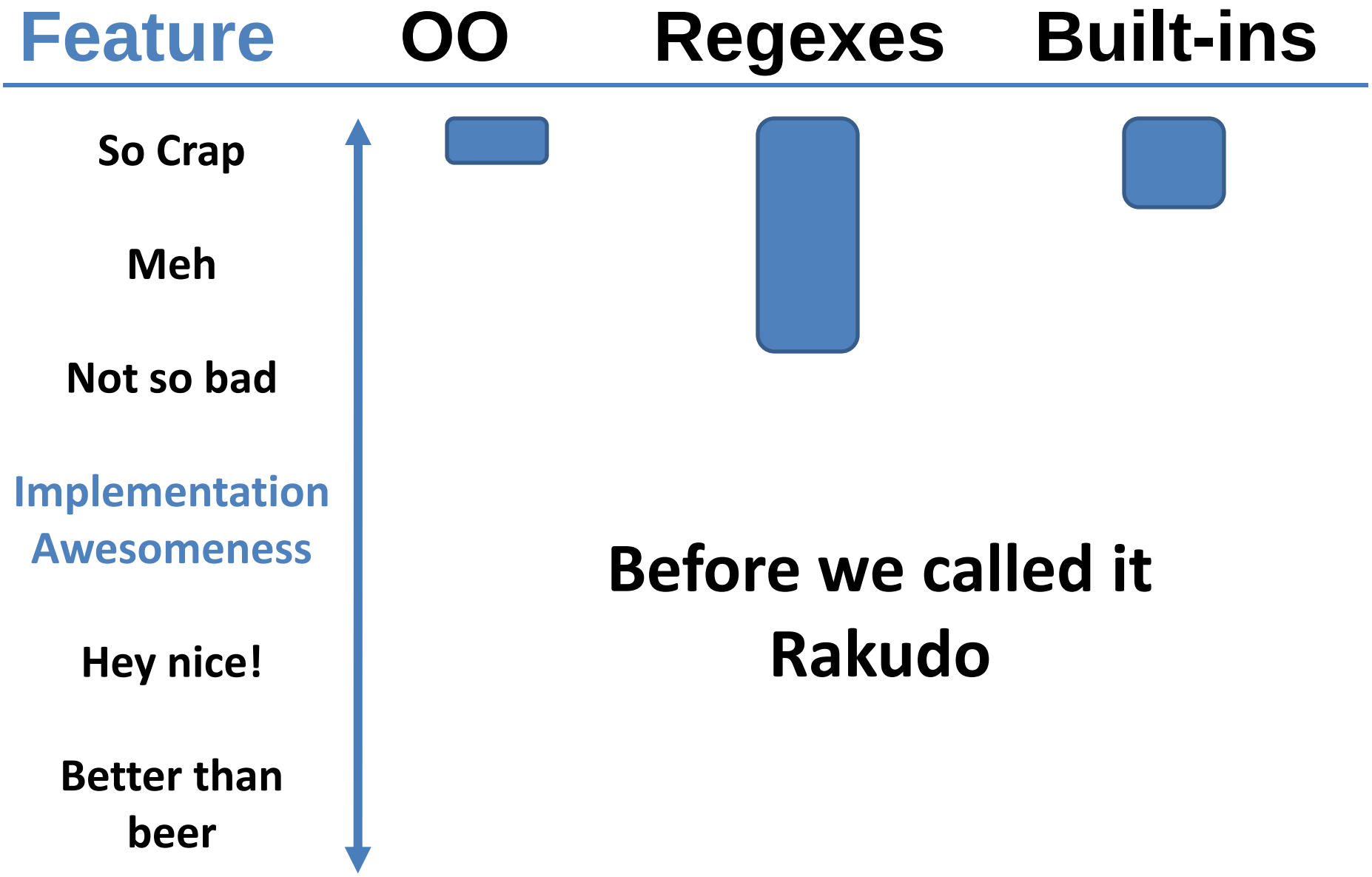

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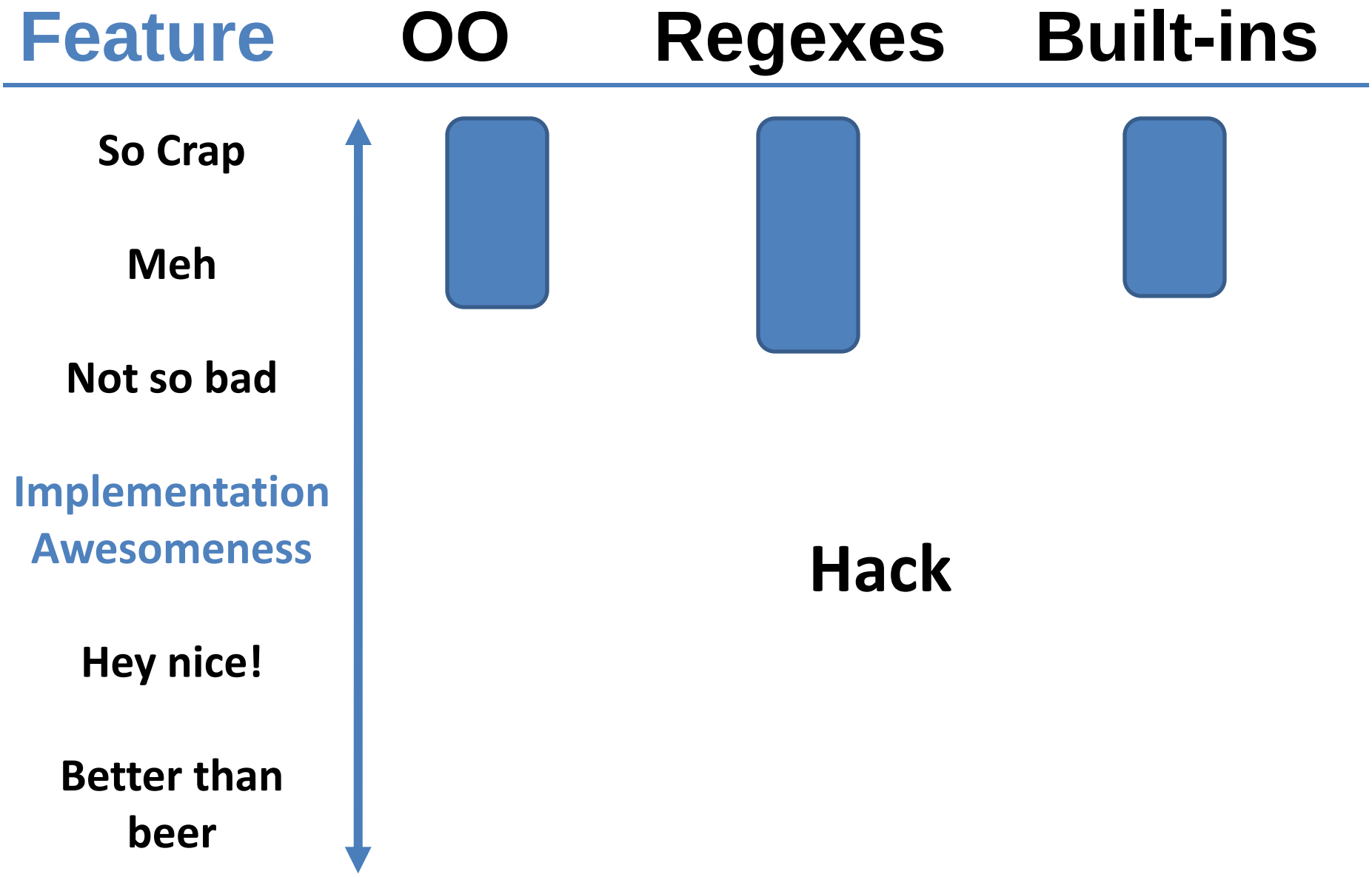

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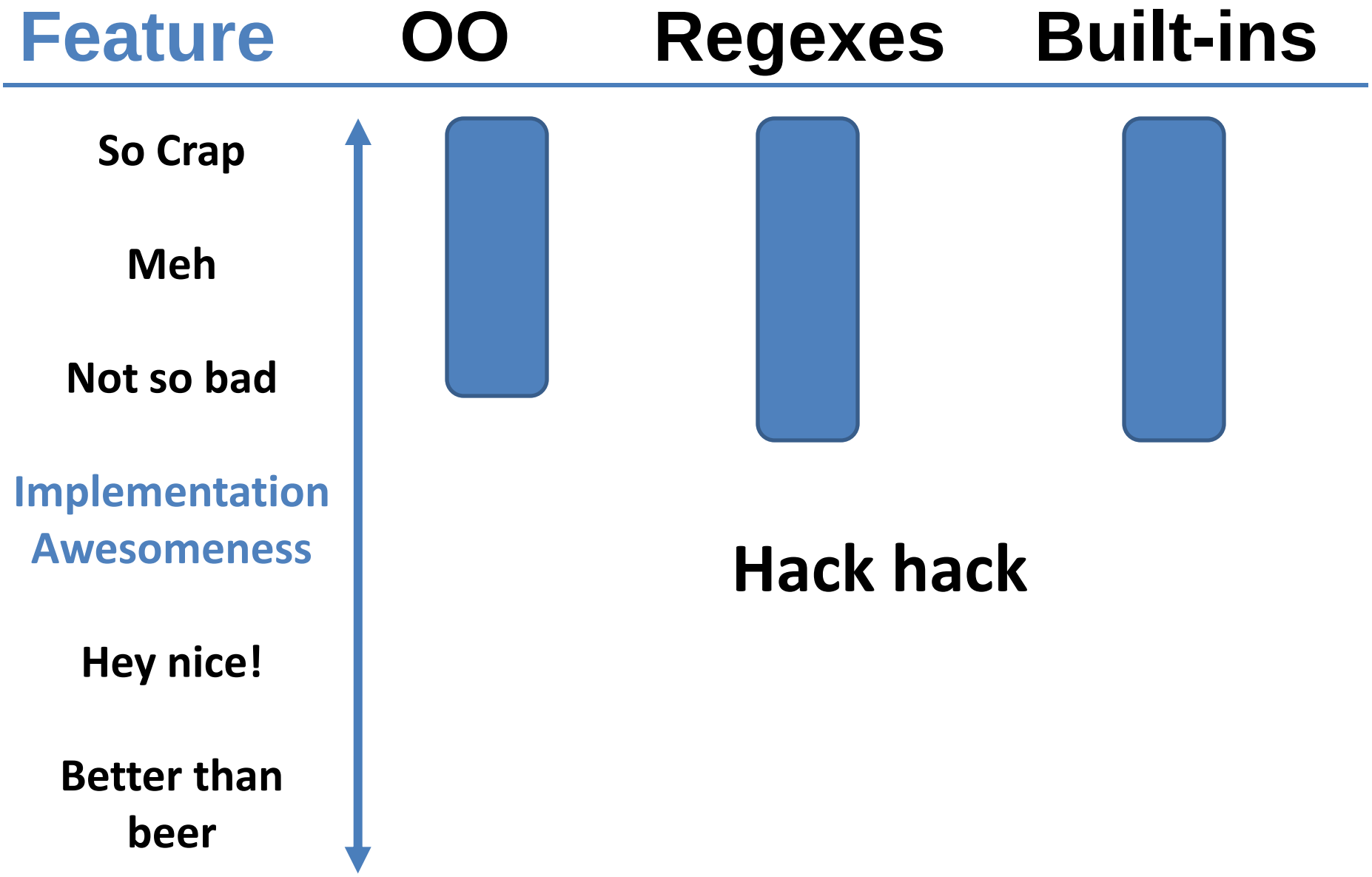

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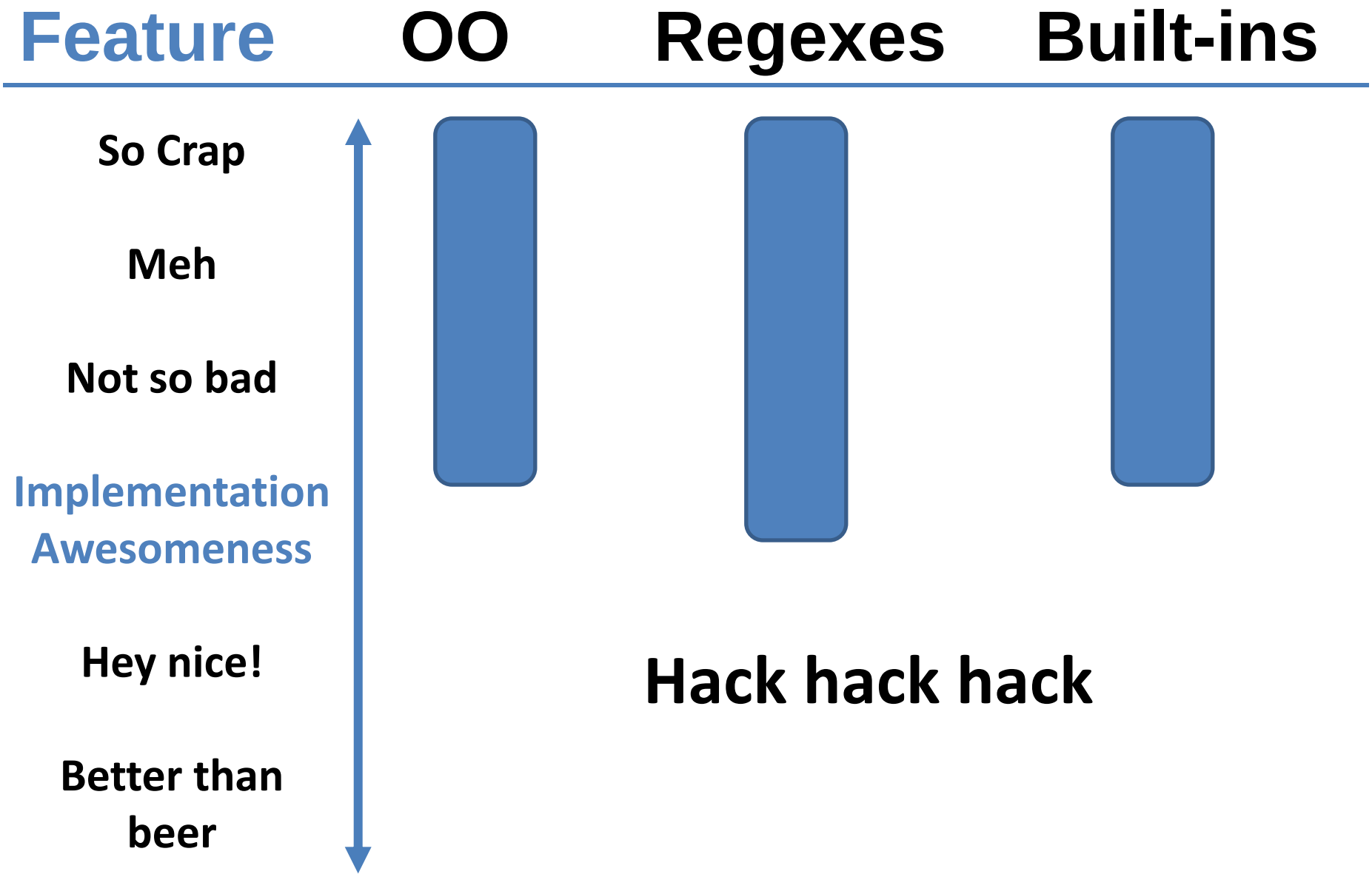

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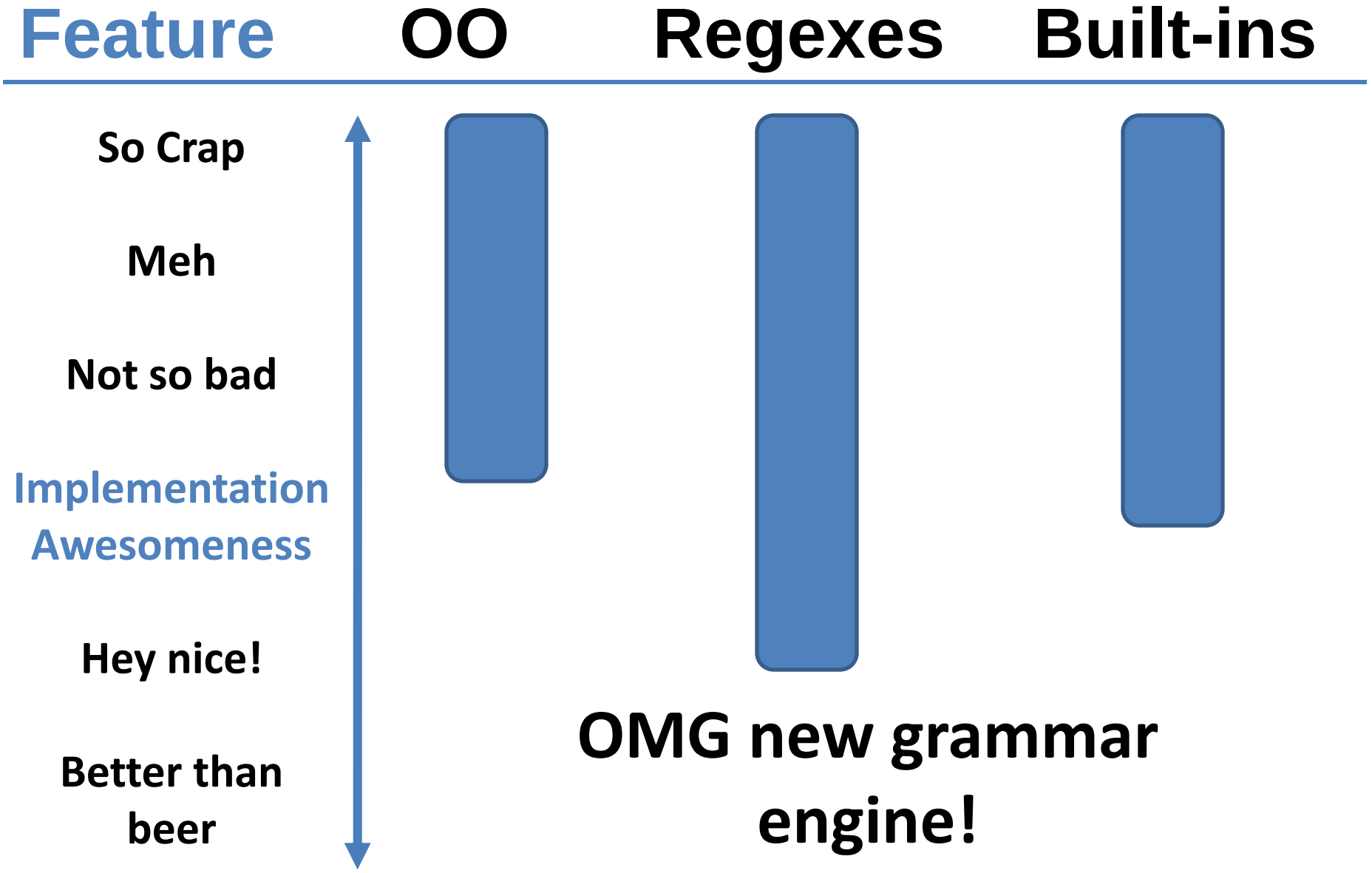

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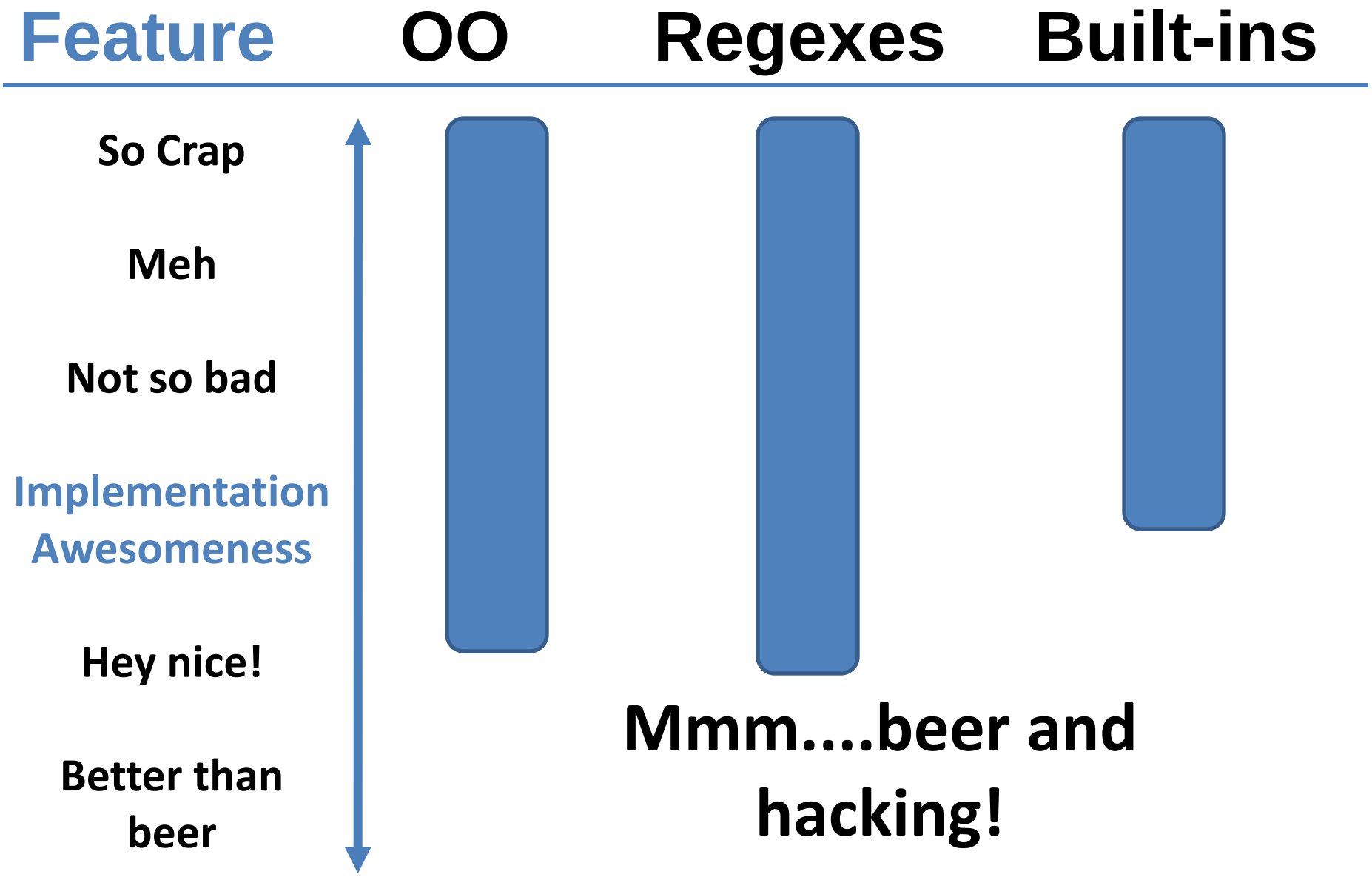

Try to get something usable into user's hands earlier rather than later

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Users

=

Community

=

Feedback

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Users

=

Community

=

Feedback

Rakudo *

Useful, usable release aimed at early adopters

Lots of nice features ☺

Various issues ☹

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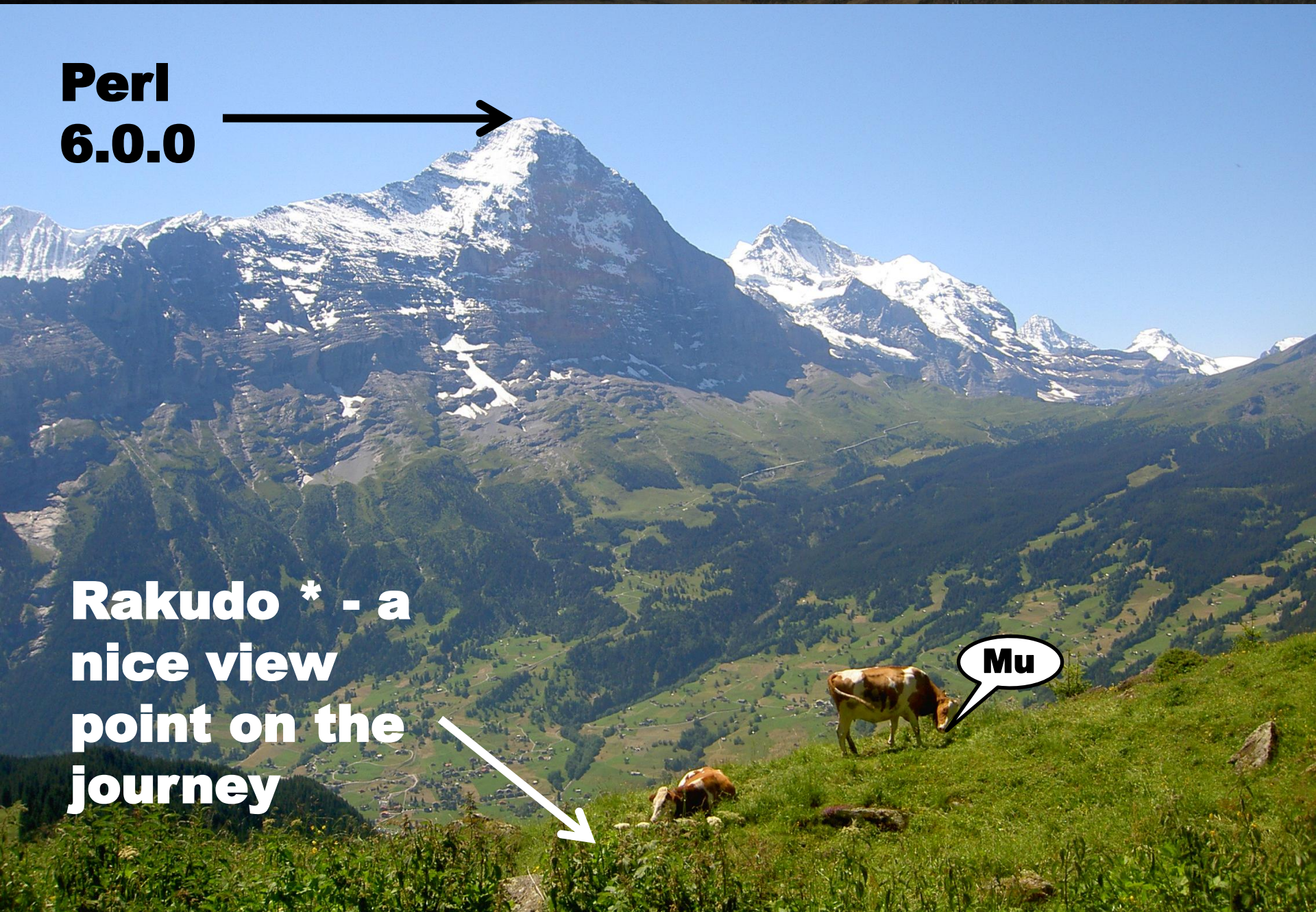

Focus of today's talk:

The work I'm doing to help us complete the next big part of the climb

Introducing Meta-models: A Story

Once upon a time, I wrote a class.

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

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I thought my work was done, and I could go for a beer.

But then my class started asking me questions...

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How was
I created?

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

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What does it mean to have methods?

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

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What does it mean to inherit?

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

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Do other classes all behave like me?

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

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What about prototype OO?

```
class Lolcat is Cat {
    has $.caption;
    has $!lol-factor;
    method lol() {
        say($!lol-factor < 0   ?? 'wtf' !!
            $!lol-factor < 42  ?? 'lol' !!
                                  'rofl');
        }
    }
}
```

Classes in Perl 6 are just one type of package.

We also have grammars and roles.

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STD.pm

```
…
token package_declarator:class {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'class';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
token package_declarator:grammar {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'grammar';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
token package_declarator:role {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'role';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
…
```

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STD.pm

```
…
token package_declarator:class {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'class';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
token package_declarator:grammar {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'grammar';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
token package_declarator:role {
    :my $*PKGDECL := 'role';
    <sym> <package_def>
}
…
```

All have methods, attributes, semantics for inheritance and composition, etc.

Many more commonalities than differences.

Could bake the details deep in the implementation.

Not hackable, not extensible...and thus not Perl 6-like.

Idea!

Define an API and implement it for each type of package.

OO API

Make the API actually be a set of methods on an object

Different type of package = different type of object

Tweak an existing package type by subclassing

Implement the object model in terms of objects.

Extend the object model in terms of objects.

Meta-object

An object that specifies how some other object works

Meta-object Protocol

The set of methods that we implement in a meta-object

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```
::LolCat := ClassHOW.new_type(name => 'LolCat');

LolCat.^add_parent(Cat);

LolCat.^add_attribute(Attribute.new(
    name => '$!caption', has_accessor => True
));
LolCat.^add_attribute(Attribute.new(
    name => '$!lol-factor'
));

LolCat.^add_method('lol', method () {
    ...
});

LolCat.^compose();
```

The 6model Project

Today's object implementation in Rakudo builds a layer on top of the Parrot built-in object model.

Allowed us to get to something that works well enough quickly

but

We've hit limits of this approach

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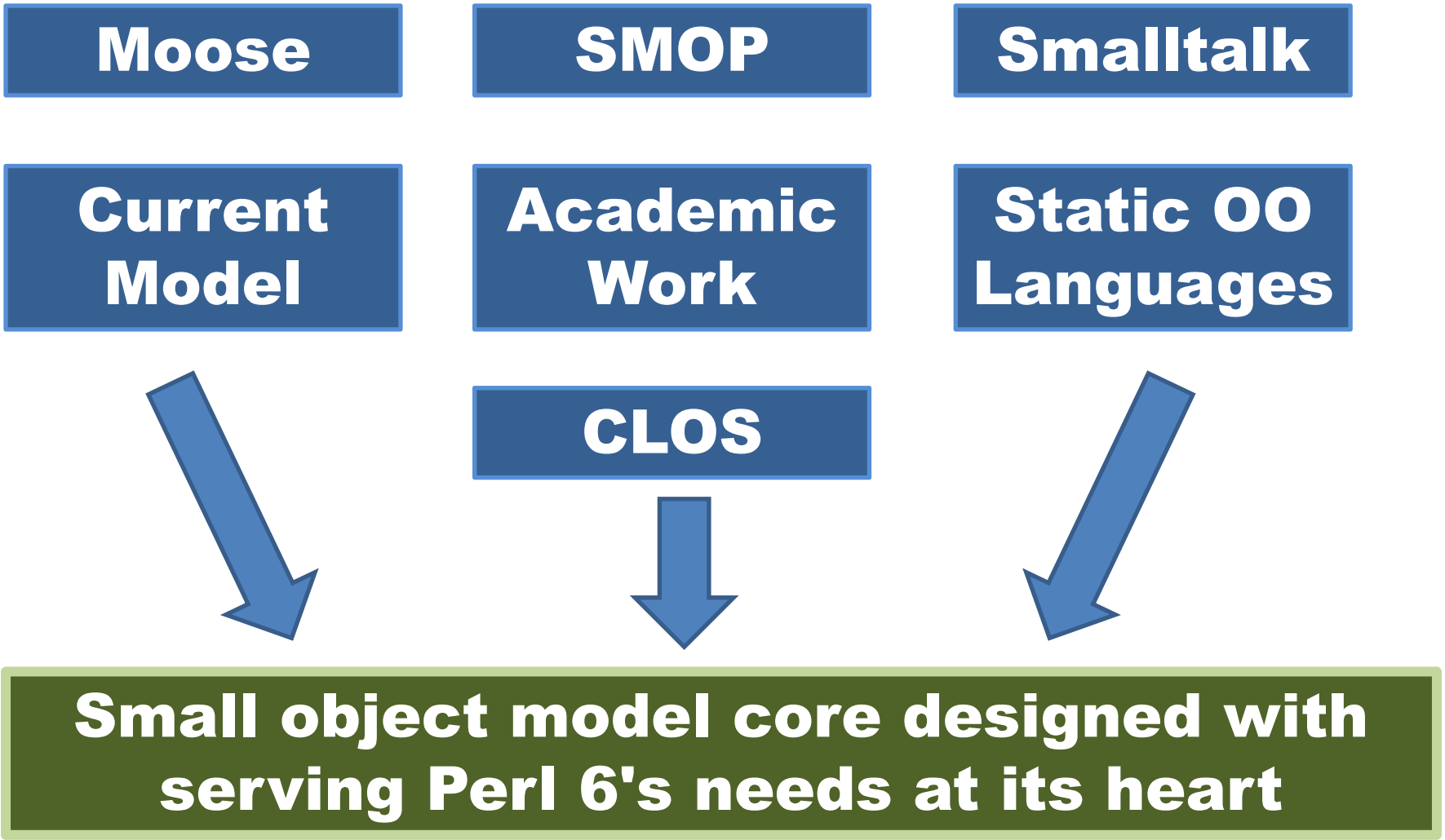
- ☹ Semantic gap hurts
- ☹ Hard to hack on or change
- ☹ Hard to reason about
- ☹ Tricky to port to other VMs
- ☹ Performance issues
- ☹ No easy path to implement type-driven optimizations
- ☹ No easy path to implement representation polymorphism

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Small object model core designed with serving Perl 6's needs at its heart

Learn from...


Moose
SMOP
Smalltalk
Current Model
Academic Work
Static OO Languages
CLOS
Small object model core designed with serving Perl 6's needs at its heart

So what do I want out of this process?

Small Low-Level Core

Write the rest in Perl 6

(or a subset of it)

Tension between "low-level and fast at runtime" and "high level, hackable, extensible and maintainable"

"What are the core primitives to try and get really fast?"

Method dispatch in the common, optimizable cases

Attribute access

Type checks

Object instantiation

Don't need to worry quite so much over...

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Type construction (happens at compile time)

Role composition

Introspection

The uncommon cases

Conclusions

Primitives will be:

Method dispatch

Attribute storage and lookup

Object allocation

Build everything else (classes, inheritance, roles, introspection) out of them

Representation Polymorphism

How do we represent an object in memory?

How do we store attributes?

How do we box/unbox native types?

These are all issues related to representation.

Perl 6 offers representation polymorphism, to allow classes to choose (or let the class user choose) a representation strategy.

Possible to leave a class open to being instantiated with different representations

```
class Color::RGB is repr(*) {
    has uint8 $.red;
    has uint8 $.green;
    has uint8 $.blue;
}
```

“I want to store lots of these in an array” => bit-packed representation

“Just one, fast access” => typical word-aligned representation

Conclusions

We shall have two core APIs.

HOW API = control over dispatch, declarations, introspection

REPR API = control over object allocation, attribute storage (and if applicable, GC interaction)

Gradual Typing

How much type information is there in this code?

```
sub get_cat_from_rescue_center($type, $owner) {
    my Cat $rescued = cat_search($type);
    $rescued.owner = $owner;
    return $rescued;
}

my $kitteh = get_cat_from_rescue_center(
    'tabby', 'Anna');
```

How much type information is there in this code?

```
sub get_cat_from_rescue_center($type, $owner) {
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    return $rescued;
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my $kitteh = get_cat_from_rescue_center(
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```

Cat

How much type information is there in this code?

```
sub get_cat_from_rescue_center($type, $owner) {
    my Cat $rescued = cat_search($type);
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```

Cat Any

How much type information is there in this code?

```
sub get_cat_from_rescue_center($type, $owner) {
    my Cat $rescued = cat_search($type);
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    return $rescued;
}

my $kitteh = get_cat_from_rescue_center(
    'tabby', 'Anna');
```

Cat Any Mu

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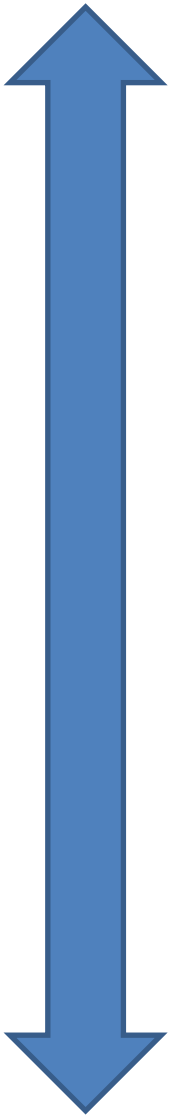
No extra type information provided



Fully Statically typed program

The compiler lets you choose how much type information to provide

and

tries to give you more benefits as you give it more information to work with

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A key place we can take advantage of type information is to optimize method dispatches

Normally, we look up methods in a hash table

Faster is to index into a v-table

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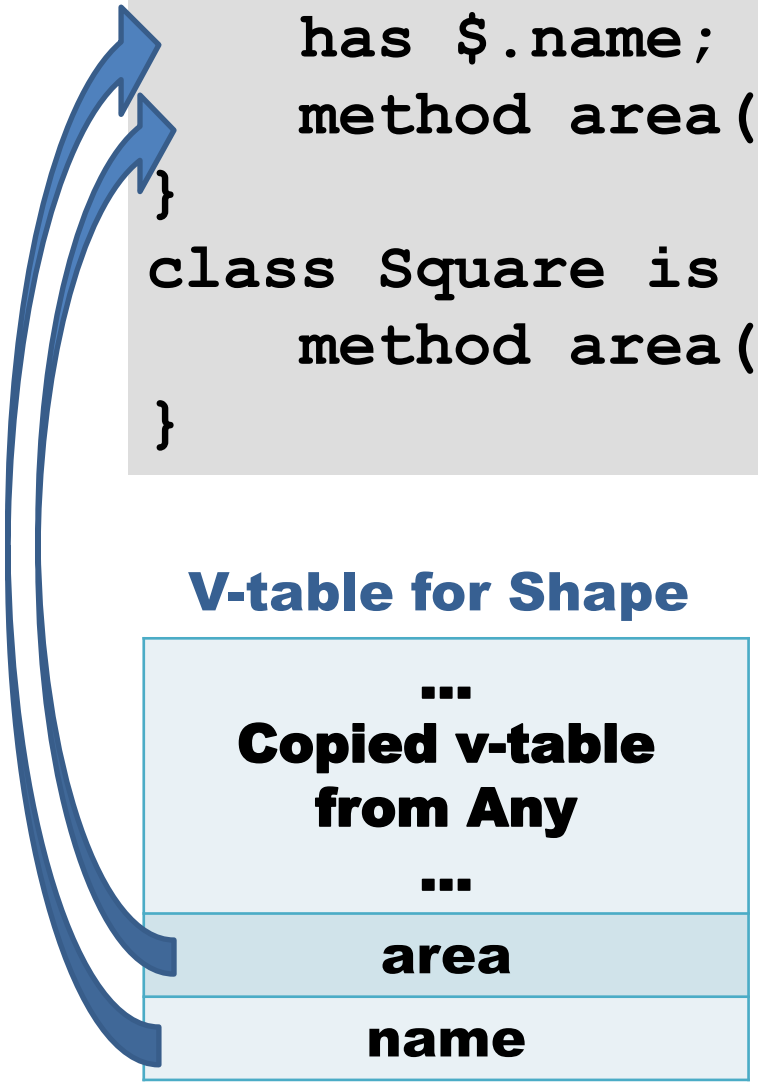
```
class Shape {
    has $.name;
    method area() { ... }
}
class Square is Shape {
    method area($side) { $side ** 2 }
}
```

V-table for Shape

...
Copied v-table from Any
...

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

```
class Shape {
    has $.name;
    method area() { ... }
}
class Square is Shape {
    method area($side) { $side ** 2 }
}
```



Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

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class Shape {
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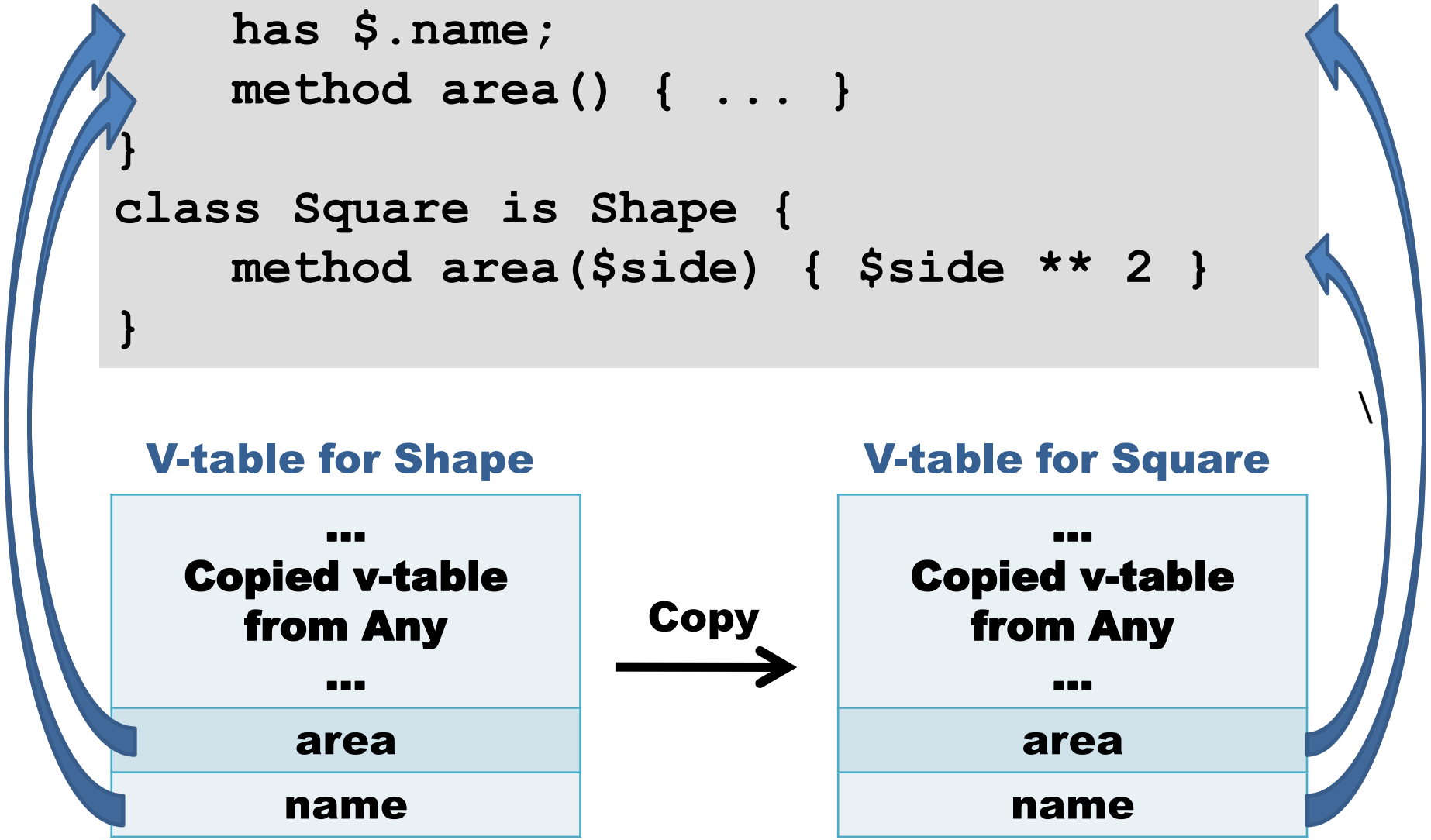

Conclusions

Compiling method dispatches to v-table lookups means we need the meta-objects built and available at compile time

Single unified compile time and runtime MOP...

...and a place to hang a v-table

The Model So Far

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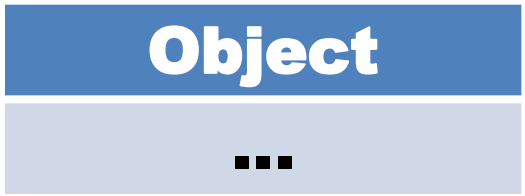

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Object
...

Meta-object
new_type
add_method
add_parent
add_attribute
compose
methods
parents
attributes
...

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Object

...

Meta-object

new_type
add_method
add_parent
add_attribute
compose
methods
parents
attributes
...

REPR

type_object_for
instance_of
get_attr
bind_attr
...

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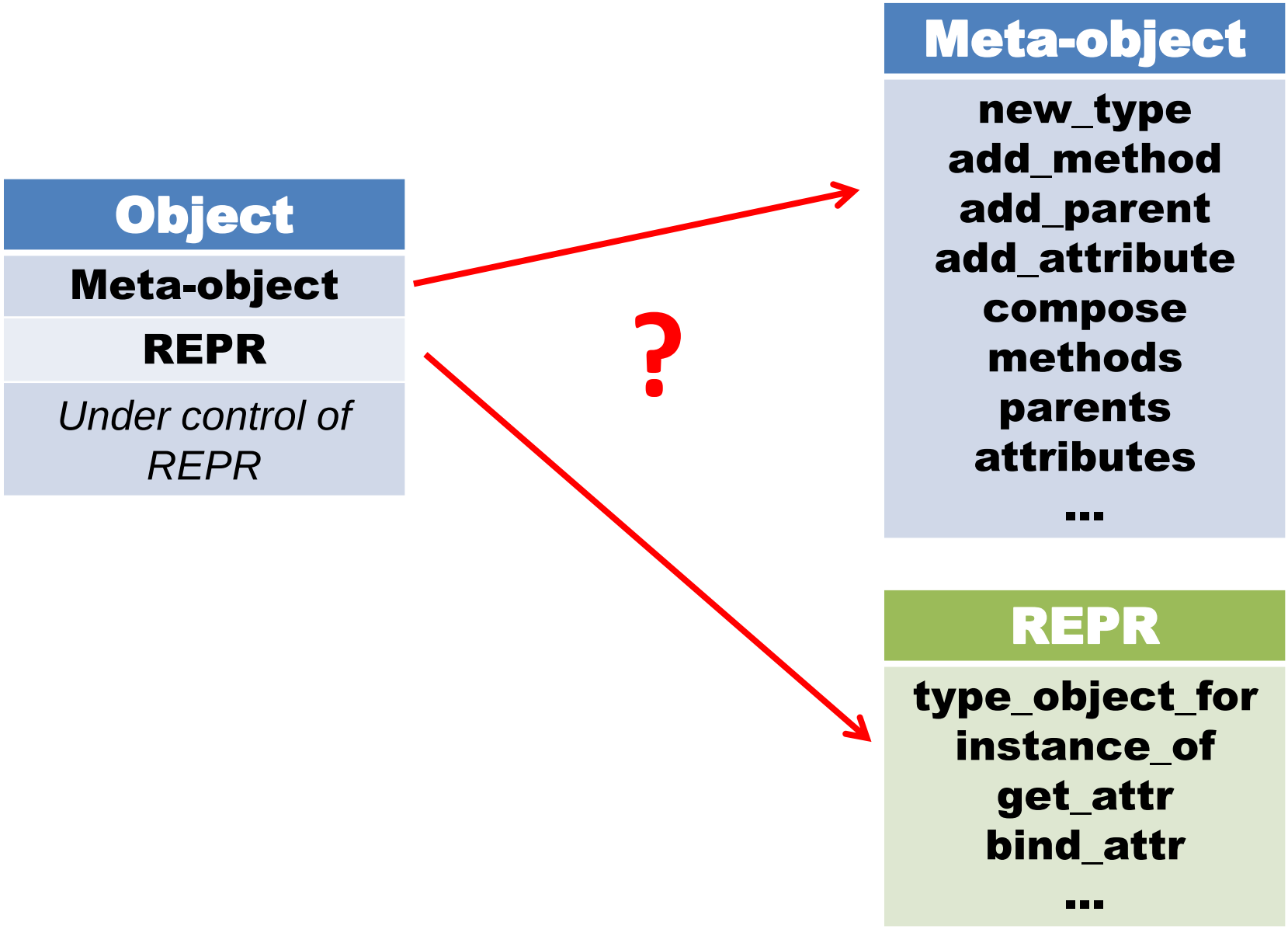

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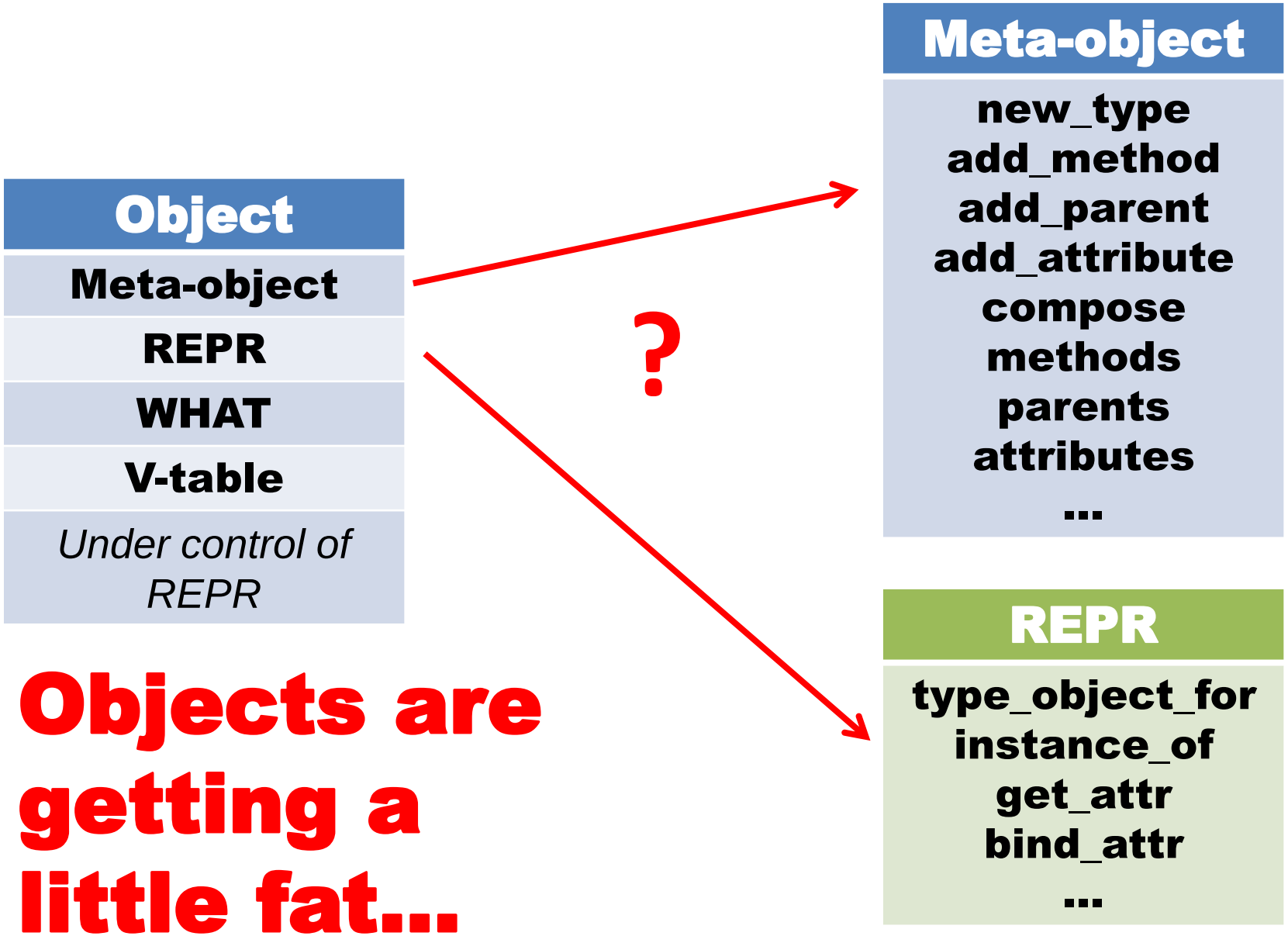

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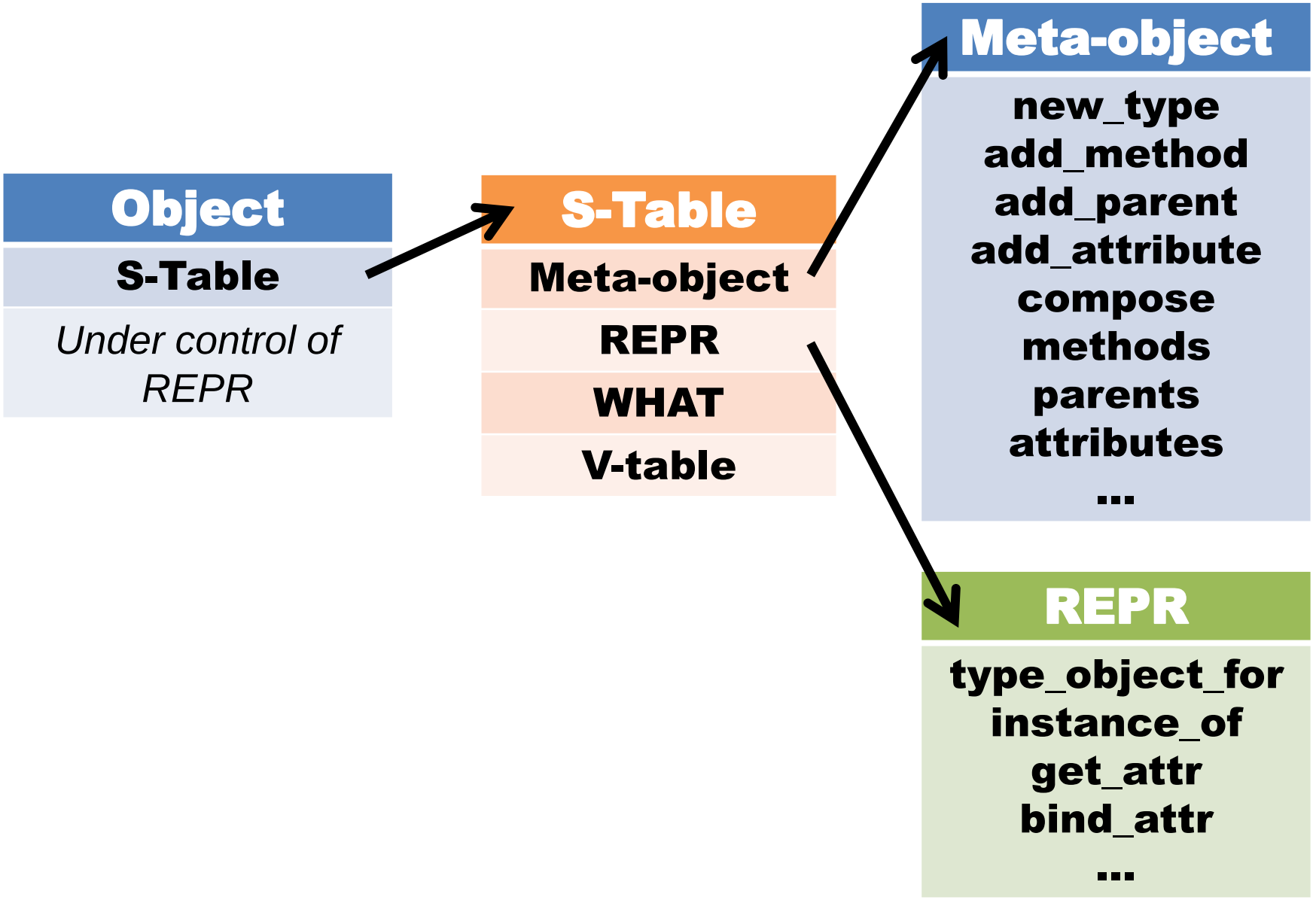

Bounded Serialization

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We build the meta-objects and S-tables at compile time

but

We need them at runtime

Serialize (freeze) them at the end of the compile, and deserialize (thaw) them at program startup

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One of the main reasons that Rakudo's startup time is so bad today is that we have to construct all of the built-in types at startup.

Want to just serialize them all once and be able to quickly deserialize them each startup.

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TRICKY PROBLEM IS TRICKY.

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Pizza.pm

```
use Food;
class Pizza {
    has $.diameter;
    has @.toppings;
}
```

Food.pm

```
class Food {
    has $.hot;
    has $.vegetarian;
}
```

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Pizza.pm

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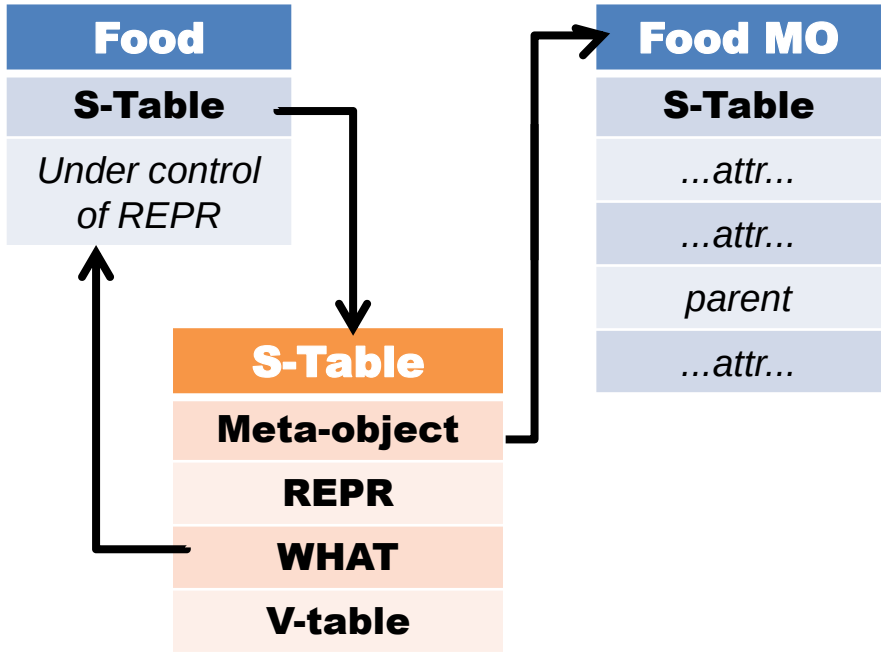

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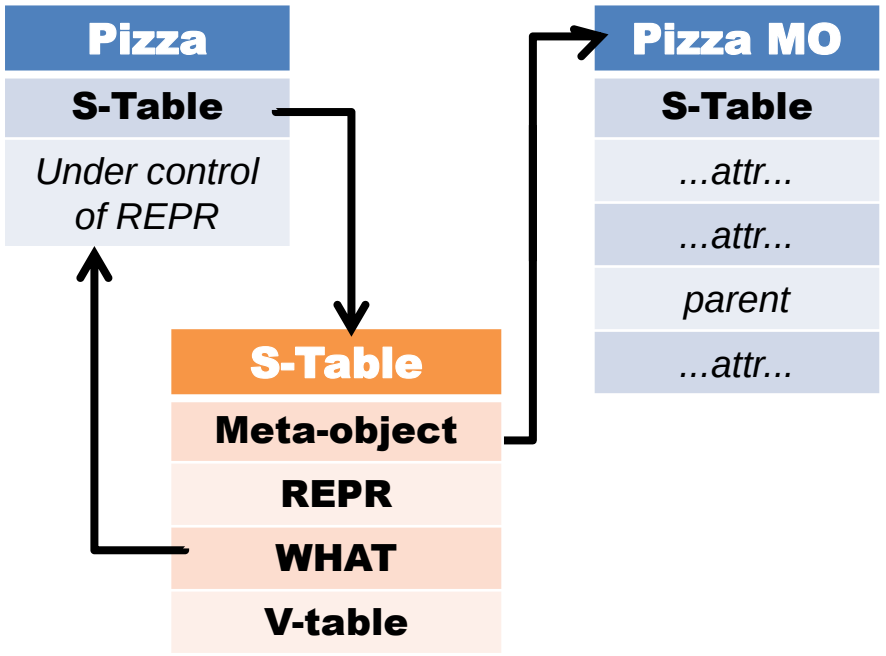

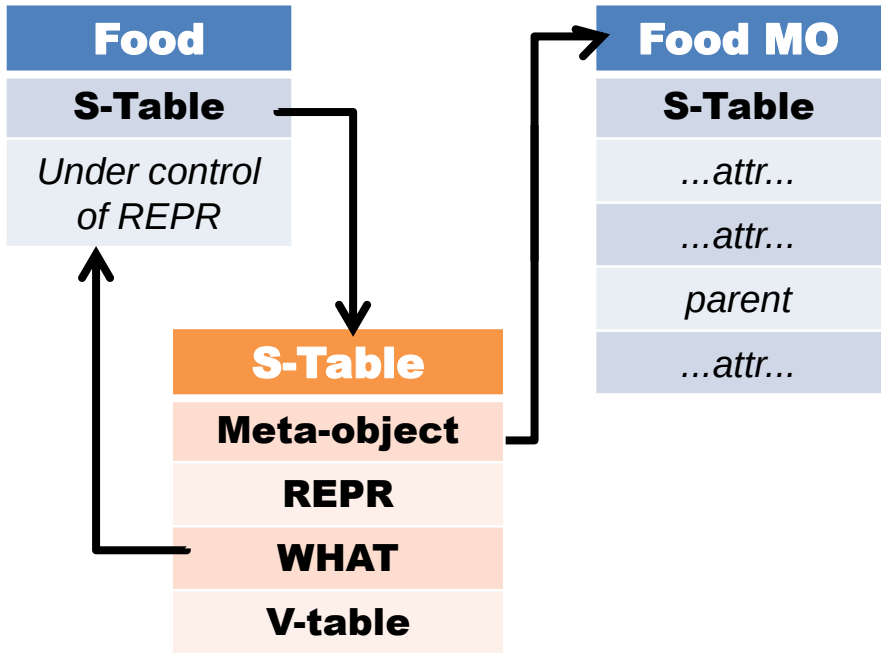

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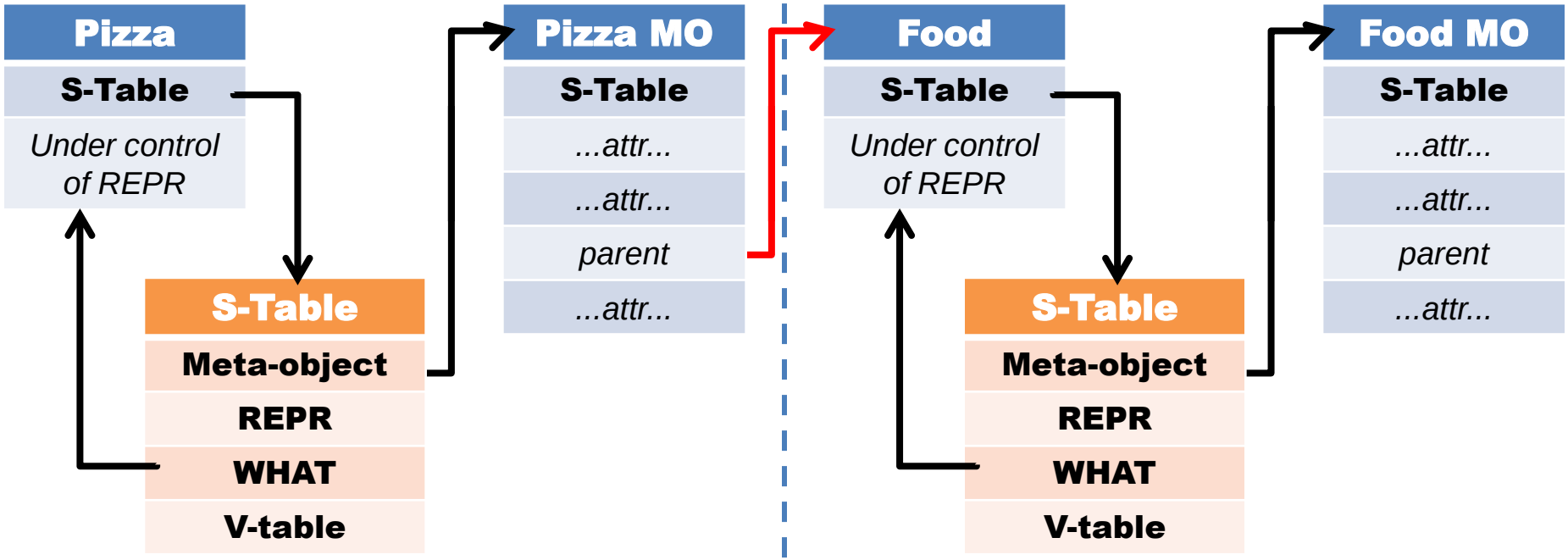

Taking Rakudo Forward: What I'm Hacking On

Pizza.pm

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Food.pm

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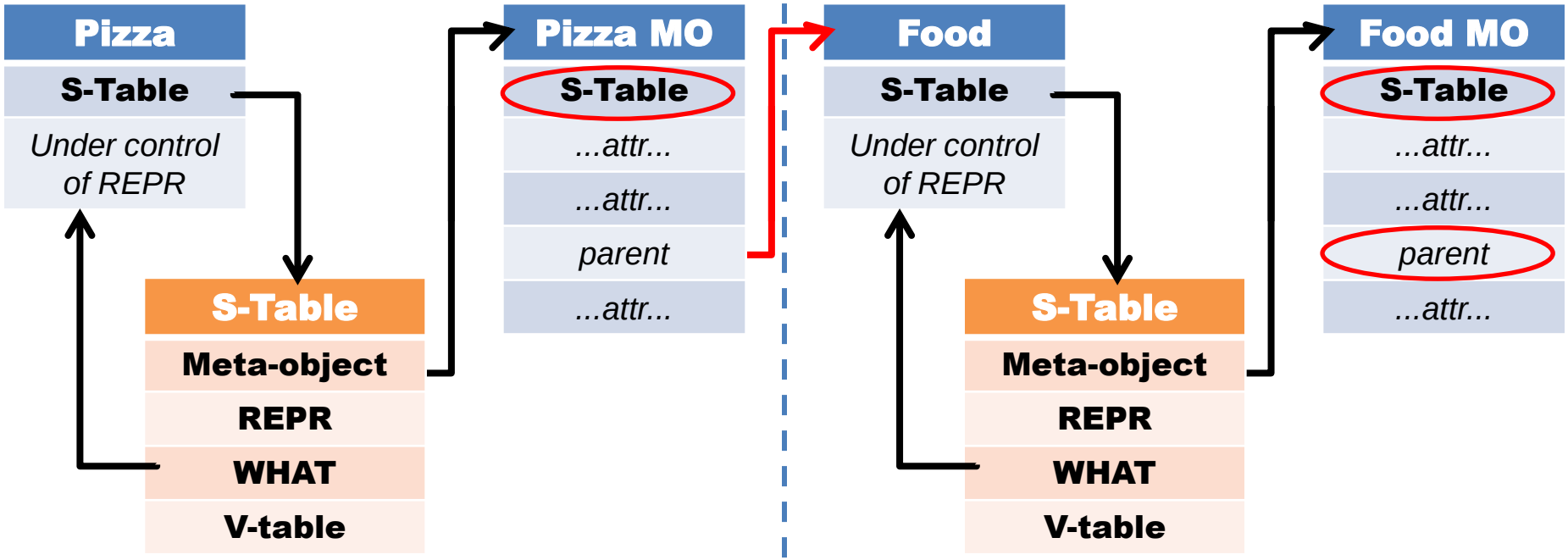
```



Give every object and every S-table a pointer to a Serialization Context.

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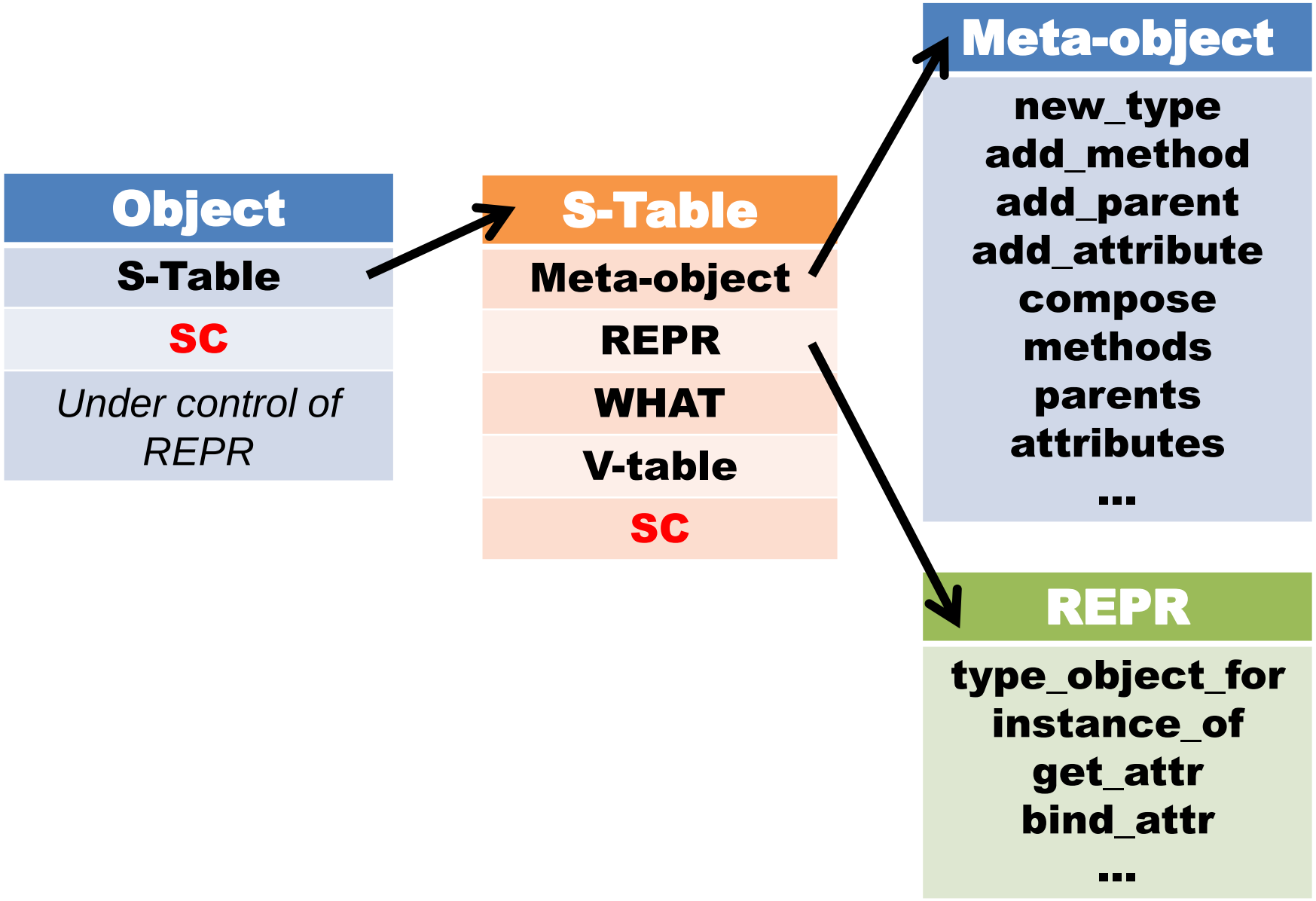

When serializing, we visit objects added to our SC.

If it's not in an SC, serialize it and visit its children.

If it already has an SC, serialize a fixup (reference) so we can link it.

VM Portability

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Today Rakudo only runs on and targets the Parrot VM.

Just as Perl 5 supports many platforms, in Perl 6 we want to support many runtimes.

“Perl 6 should be available everywhere.”

Small meta-model core

Small amount to port

Design is quite naturally portable. \o/

Current Status

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The core of the model has been implemented.

Working representation polymorphism.

First, working cut of an implementation of classes.

Today, the core so far is implemented on:

Parrot
.Net CLR
JVM

In the future there will likely be more

but

don't want to spread limited development resources too thin.

What now?

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NQP

Finish filling out ClassHOW

Push it into the bootstrapped NQP on Parrot

Implement serialization contexts and serialization

Update NQP to use them

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Rakudo

Get the grammar and actions to run on the updated NQP

Re-write the meta-objects to work with the new object model

Use serialization contexts

Debug until it works ☺

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.Net/JVM

Get ClassHOW to run

Get NQP tests to pass

Bootstrapped, self-hosting NQP

Get Rakudo to run there

Merci beaucoup!

Questions?