### JCOD Optimizing Technology

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JCOD Presentation

# Java To Native Compilation for Embedded Systems

I mprove performance by order of magnitude The only practical approach in embedded systems is to have compiler outside the device as a compiler hardly fits into devices such as a mobile phone, a

- set top box or a printer...
- Flash compiler: the device is already in the hands of the customer, who wants to download new applications, typically stored in flash

# Java Compilation on the market today

Very good performance improvement
25 times faster for TurboJ on Caffeine
Significant code expansion
requires up to 8 times more memory
Linked with RTOS dependent and VM dependent code
application port is not free...

# **Optimizing Optimization**

 Real-world applications are not CPU only, they do I/O's and involve garbage collection
 <u>Consider an application spending</u>

- 80 in CPU, 10 in I/Os, 10 in other things such as garbage collection
- A high performance compiler that would go 40 times faster would reduce to
  - 2 + 10 + 10 = 22 that is, performance gain 78%
- A less optimizing compiler 8 times faster will reduce to
  - 10 + 10 + 10 = 30 that is, performance gain 70 %

# Optimizing the trade-off

#### But for much better cost !

- Assuming memory cost represents 20 out of 100
- With compiler requiring 4 times more memory
  - Device cost is 80 + (4\*20) = 160
  - 78 % better performance for 60% cost increase
- With JCOD type of technology
  - Device cost is 80 + (1.75\*20) = 115
  - 70 % better performance for 15% cost increase

### New Approach: JCOD Optimization

 Download application after device is shipped
 Ease application portability
 Ease application deployment
 Minimize memory cost
 do not compile everything
 generate small code

# JCOD principles

Do not compile everything Profile the application at run time or before hand Smart compiler to generate small code Ease application deployment Use the .class file to store native code Ease application portability Provide VM independence, RTOS independence Independence between compiler version and VM version

## Early Results

On SH processor (16 bits instructions) without float support

% of app.	% of memory	Performance
Compiled	expansion	increase
0	0%	0%
4.0%	12%	37%
16.0%	45%	560%
22.0%	58%	630%
25.0%	67%	730%
27.0%	70%	733%
30.0%	80%	733%
100.0%	264%	790%

PE

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## **Dynamic Profiling**

Run the application
Compute for every methods (or only some) a method cost
Method cost based on loop cost and method calls cost
Compile only methods with a very high method cost

#### **Application Deployment**

#### Two modes:

Mostly connected appliances: Dynamic Mode

 Use a network compile server that is available

 Occasionally connected devices: Static Mode

 Do not use compile server. Compile in advance



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## **Target Independence**

Define an object code format which is

- independent from the RTOS
- independent from the VM
- dea:
  - an object format with late binding
  - the compiler generates processor dependent code stored back into the class file

<u>.class file Flash compiler</u> new .class file

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#### Target Independence

The code generated by the compiler is RTOS independent and VM independent and loaded by an extended native loader



#### Flash Compiler Technology Advantages

Optimize memory/performance trade-off

10 times faster for twice as much memory is feasible

- Same delivery mechanism as vanilla Java: class file
  - Decision to compile can be postponed up to the last moment (users can compile, not only software vendors) including the VM itself

Applications run on any VM, just faster with those supporting compiled code loader

 Users or Developers don't have to worry upon VM or RTOS dependence

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