

Performance from Aligning Smalltalk & Javascript Classes

Dr. Dave Mason

Department of Computer Science
Ryerson University

Motivation

- building a dataflow environment (similar to this morning's talk) for the web
- Amber is very cool, but too slow and complex to interface with native objects
- curious how close one can make Javascript to Smalltalk

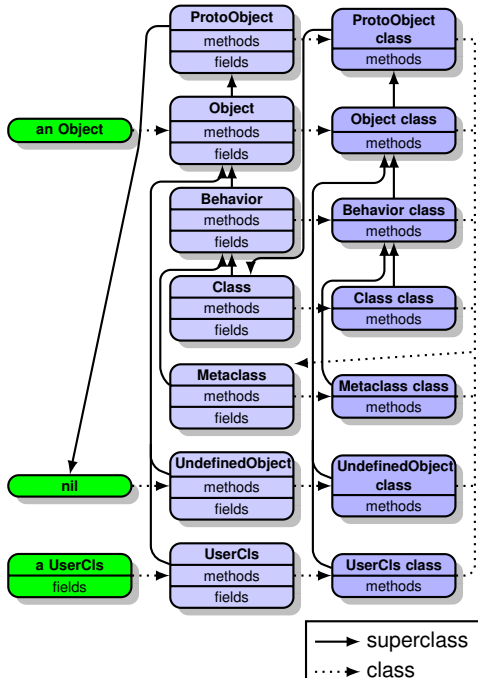
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```
1 // Animal
2 function Animal(name) {
3     this.name = name
4 }
5 Animal.prototype = { // methods
6     canWalk: true,
7     sit: function() {
8         this.canWalk = false
9         alert(this.name + '_sits_down.')
10    }
11 }
12 // Rabbit
13 function Rabbit(name) {
14     this.name = name
15 }
16 Rabbit.prototype = inherit(Animal.prototype)
17 Rabbit.prototype.jump = function() { // methods
18     this.canWalk = true
19     alert(this.name + '_jumps!')
20 }
21 // Usage
22 var rabbit = new Rabbit('Sniffer')
23 rabbit.sit() // Sniffer sits.
24 rabbit.jump() // Sniffer jumps!
```

- instances of `Number` are represented by the Javascript *number* objects
- `Boolean`, and `Date` are similarly directly mapped
- `String`, `Symbol` and `Character` both use Javascript *strings*
- `OrderedCollection` is mapped to Javascript *arrays*
- to map to valid Javascript identifiers, message-names are prepended with `_` and have every colon (`:`) replaced by `_`
- because Javascript identifiers have only a single look-up mechanism, instance variables are prepended with `@`, which means they need to be looked up via the indexing method (`obj['@foo']`) because `obj.@foo` is invalid syntax.

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Semantic Map

- Everything is an object. *null, undefined*
- `doesNotUnderstand:` message to the object. *undefined* → *exception*
- Boolean only: `true` and `false`; otherwise signal a `mustBeBoolean` error.
- `self` refers to the current object and `super` refers to the current object, but with method resolution starting with the superclass of the current code.
- A return from a Smalltalk block returns from the method in which the block is statically defined.

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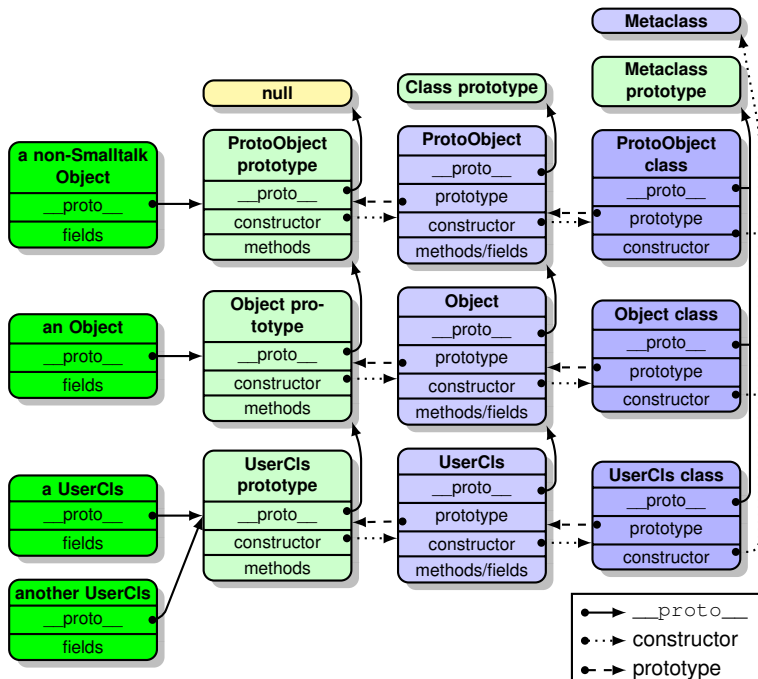
```
1 foo: n
2   n timesRepeat: [
3     ^n
4   ].
5   ^ -1
```

Semantic Map

- A return from a Smalltalk block returns from the method in which the block is statically defined.

```
1 foo: n
2   n timesRepeat: [
3     ^n
4   ].
5   ^ -1
```

```
1 function _foo_(n) {
2   var $exit=Object.create(null);
3   try {
4     n._timesRepeat_(function(){throw n;})
5     } catch ($e) {if ($e=== $exit) return $e;throw $e}
6 }
```

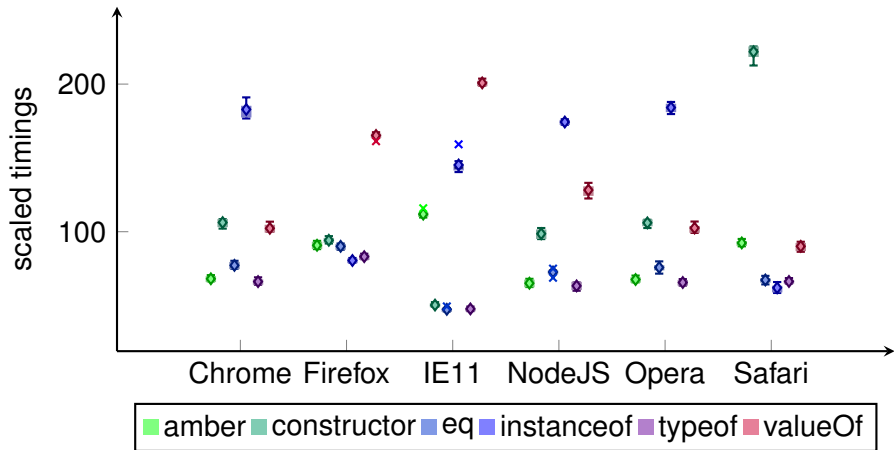


Browser	Test Version	Min. Version	Release Date
Chrome	43.0.2357.65	34	2014-04
Firefox	38.0.1	31	2014-07
Internet-Explorer	11.0.19	11	2013-10
NodeJS	0.12.2	0.10?	2013
Opera	29.0	13	2013
Safari	8.0.6	7.0?	2013

JS Engines supporting `.setPrototypeOf`

- run on an idle Apple Macbook Pro, with 2.5GHz Intel i5 processor
- IE11 on virtual machine
- at least 100,000 operations per “run”
- 10 warmup runs discarded before 10 captured runs

amber	asBool (v)
constructor	(v.constructor===Boolean?v:v.nonbool())
eq	(v===true (v===false?v:v.nonbool()))
instance	(v instanceof Boolean?v:v.nonbool())
typeof	(typeof v==="boolean"?v:v.nonbool())
valueOf	Boolean.prototype.valueOf.call(v)

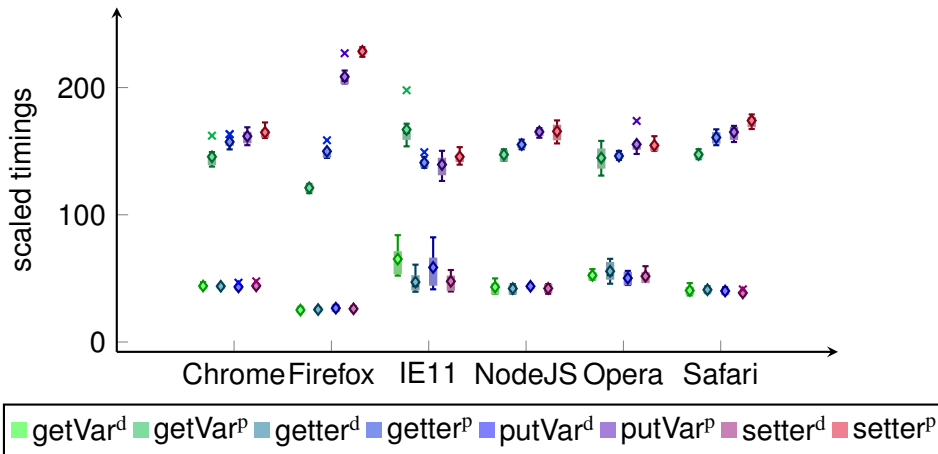


null, undefined and doesNotUnderstand:

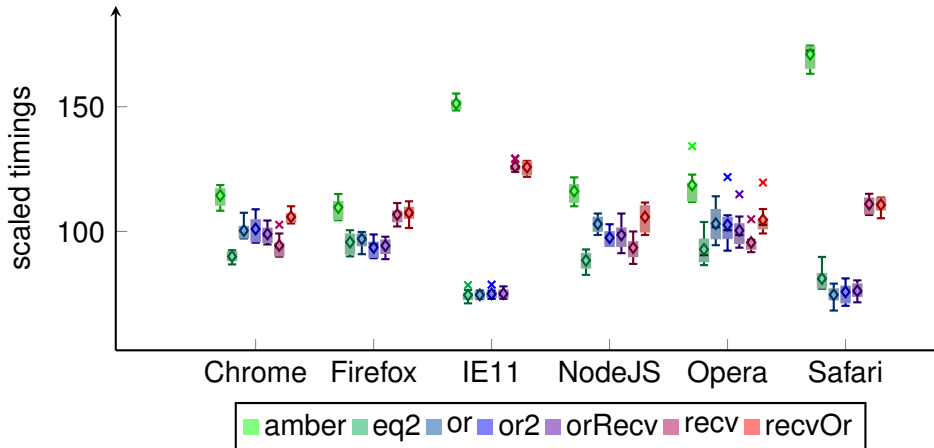
```
1 function $recv(o){
2   if (o == null) return nil;
3   if (typeof o === "object" ||
4     typeof o === "function") {
5     return o.klass != null ? o :
6       globals.JSObjectProxy._on_(o);
7   }
8   return o;
9 }
```

```
1 function MyObject () {
2   this.abc=4;
3 }
4 MyObject.prototype.getter=function getter() {...};
5 MyObject.prototype.setter=function setter(x) {...};
```

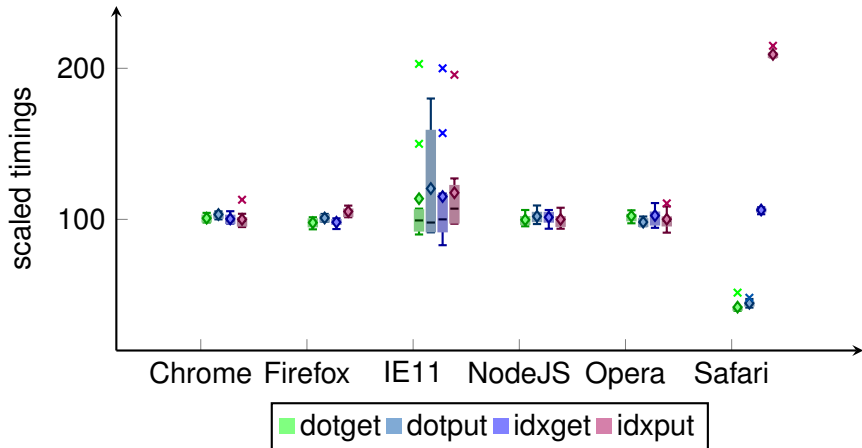
```
1 getvar: obj for: n
2 | tot |
3 tot := 0.
4 n timesRepeat: [
5   tot := tot + obj abc
6 ].
7 ^ tot
```



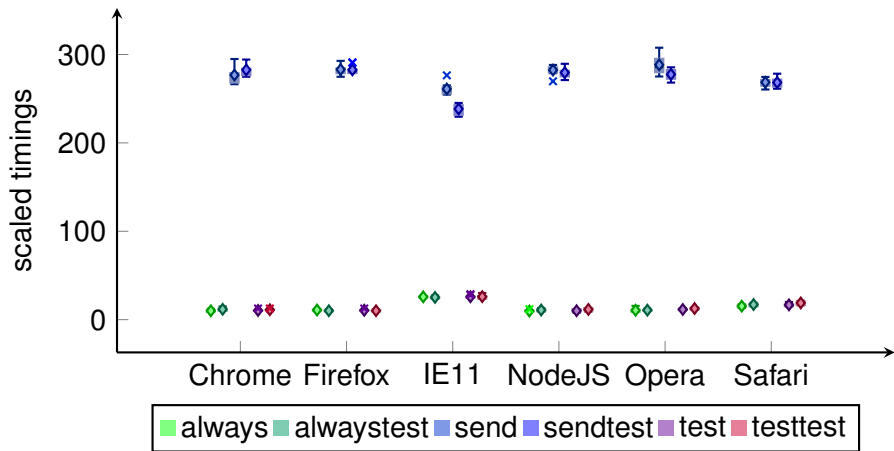
amber	<code>\$amber(f).foo()</code>
eq2	<code>(f==null?nil:f).foo()</code>
or	<code>(f f==null?nil:f).foo()</code>
or2	<code>(f (f===undefined f===null?nil:f)).foo()</code>
or3	<code>(f (f===null f===undefined?nil:f)).foo()</code>
or4	<code>(f (f===null?nil:f===undefined?nil:f)).foo()</code>
recv	<code>\$recv(f).foo()</code>
recvOr	<code>\$recvOr(f).foo()</code>
orRecv	<code>(f \$recv(f)).foo()</code>



dotget	<code>o.ghi</code>
dotput	<code>o.ghi=17</code>
idxget	<code>o['ghi']</code>
idxput	<code>o['ghi']=17</code>



always	n+m
alwaysstes	typeof m==="number"?n+m:m.adaptN(n,'+')
send	n.__plus_(m)
sendtest	n.__plusT_(m)
test	typeof n==="number"?n+m:n.__plus_(m)
testtest	typeof n==="number"?typeof m==="number"?n+m:m.adaptN(n,'+'):n.__plusT_(m)



Conclusions

- can make Javascript align well with Smalltalk
- can get close to native Javascript performance
- some surprising performance characteristics

- information for Amber or PharoJS
- currently working on streamlining Amber JS-object handling
- number-handling is next priority

Questions?

Thanks to Nicholas Petton, Herbert Vojčik and many others for Amber