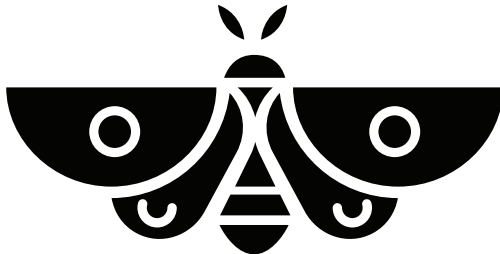


# Extending Moth to Support Types as Objects

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## What is Moth?

Moth is an interpreter of Grace, an object-oriented language.

It extends SOMns, a Newspeak interpreter using Truffle and GraalVM.

Grace has a gradual type system.

## Transient Gradual Typing

For Moth, we implemented transient gradual typing.

```
1  type Point = interface {
2      x
3      y
4  }
5  def position: Point = object {
6      def x: Number = 5
7      def y: Number = 2
8  }
9
10 method equal(a: Point, b: Point) → Boolean {
11     return (a.x == b.x) && { a.y == b.y }
12 }
```

## How where types previously supported?

Types are created during translation of the AST and are determined statically with its own name lookup.

Type checks occur as part of writes, reads, and method calls.

To optimize the checks, Moth uses:

- ▶ Subtype Cache
- ▶ Specialization

Why did we want to change it?

- ▶ Unify name lookup for types with rest of Grace
- ▶ Support user-defined types

# Types as Objects

Made types into objects that can be passed around.

These support method calls like any other object.

Separated type checks from writes and other operations to their own node in the AST. These nodes self-optimize type checking during execution of the program.

## Type as Objects

```
1  type Point = interface { x, y }
2  // Same as
3  method Point { return interface { x, y } }
4
5  def position: Point = Point.cast(object {
6      def x: Number = Number.cast(5)
7      def y: Number = Number.cast(2)
8  })
9
10 method equal(a: Point, b: Point) → Boolean {
11     Point.cast(a)
12     Point.cast(b)
13     return Boolean.cast((a.x == b.x) && { a.y == b.y })
14 }
```

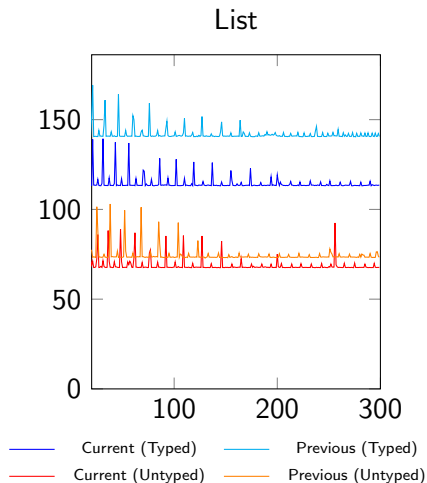
# Performance

We ran 21 benchmarks using the new and previous implementations, comparing typed and untyped performance.

The preliminary results show that for the benchmarks:

- ▶ 7 were slower
- ▶ 5 had similar performance
- ▶ 8 were faster
- ▶ 1 was faster untyped and slower typed

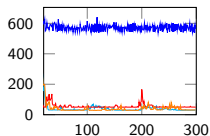
# Example Graph



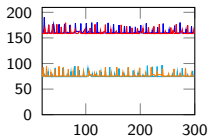


# Worst Performance

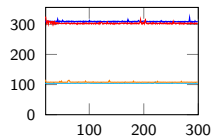
## DeltaBlue



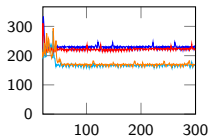
## Float



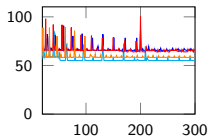
## Go



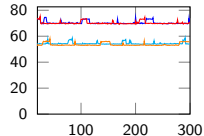
## Havlak



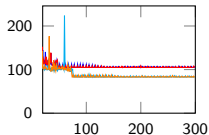
## Permute



## Sieve



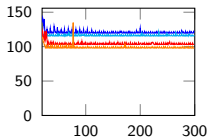
## SpectralNorm



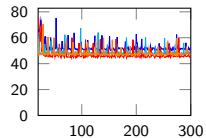
- Current (Typed)
- Previous (Typed)
- Current (Untyped)
- Previous (Untyped)

# Similar Performance

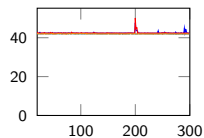
## CD



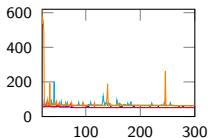
## GraphSearch



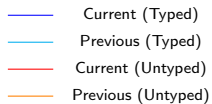
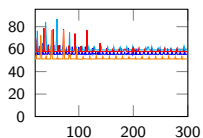
## Mandelbrot



## Queens

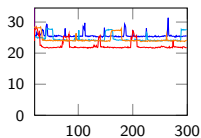


## Snake

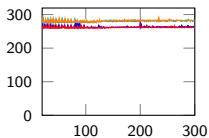


# Faster Performance

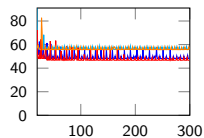
## Bounce



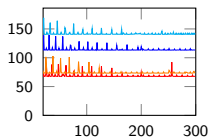
## Fannkuch



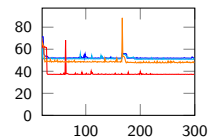
## Json



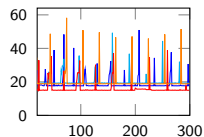
## List



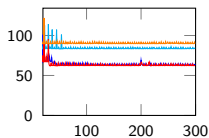
## NBody



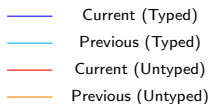
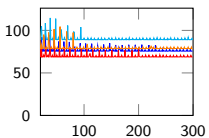
## PyStone



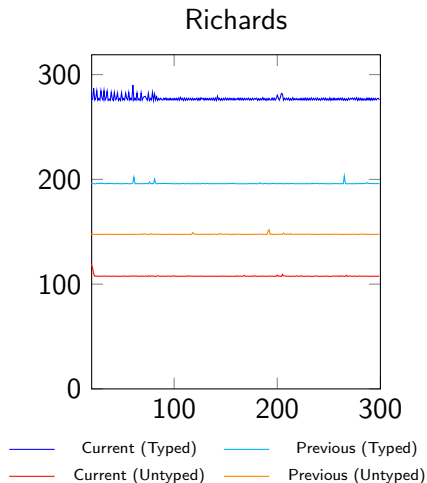
## Storage



## Towers



# The Richards Benchmark



## Evaluating Worst-case Performance

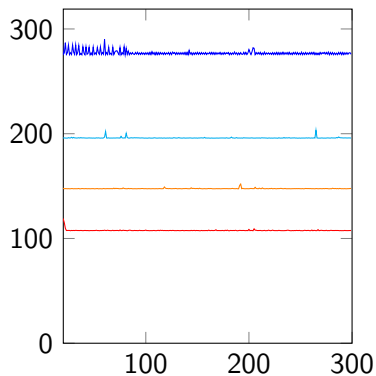
We evaluated the worst-case performance of transitive typing by manually inserting type casts everywhere.

We found that even with extra type checks, the optimized execution had the same performance as with the current type checks on average.

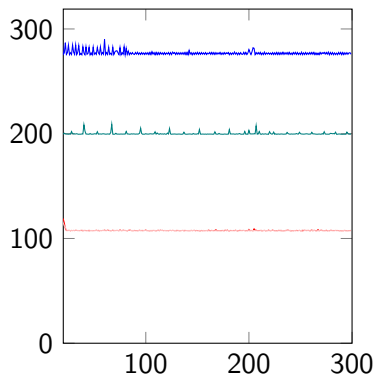
However there was something odd with Richards...

# The Richards Benchmark

## Current vs Previous

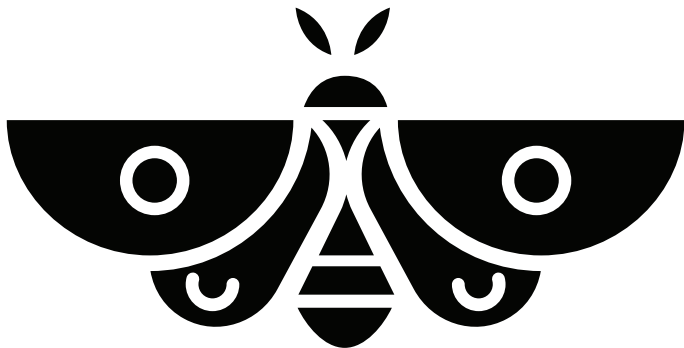


## Current vs w/ Casts



— Previous (Typed)      — Current (Typed)      — Current w/ Cast (Typed)  
— Previous (Untyped)    — Current (Untyped)    — Current w/ Cast (Untyped)

Questions?



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