

Ruby trunk - Bug #7556

test error on refinement

12/13/2012 08:13 PM - usa (Usaku NAKAMURA)

Status:	Closed	
Priority:	Normal	
Assignee:	ko1 (Koichi Sasada)	
Target version:	2.0.0	
ruby -v:	ruby -v: ruby 2.0.0dev (2012-12-13 trunk 38354) [x64-mswin64_100]	Backport:

Description

```
1) Error:
test_refine_recursion(TestRefinement):
NoMethodError: undefined method recursive_length' for "oo":String
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:567:in recursive_length'
:in <main>'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:806:ineval'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:806:in eval_using'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:574:in test_refine_recursion'
```

On my box this error is 100% reproducible, but I also know that RubyCI and RubyInstaller CI don't report this error. I've heard that nobu reproduced this bug on x86_64-dawrin, but I don't know the detail of his environment.

Once I wrote the detail of my debuggin, but it is lost by accidenal reboot of my PC.

I have no energy to rewrite it, because writing long English sentences irritates me, especially after seeing mails which reproach our native language.

Associated revisions

Revision 1d7f7375 - 12/14/2012 08:04 AM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

- vm_inshelper.c (vm_call_super_method): remove volatile introduced in r38365.
- vm_inshelper.c (vm_call_method): use __forceinline to prevent VC to make vm_call_general and vm_call_super_method as the same method. Thanks, Heesob Park. [Bug #7556] [ruby-core:50867]

git-svn-id: svn+ssh://ci.ruby-lang.org/ruby/trunk@38377 b2dd03c8-39d4-4d8f-98ff-823fe69b080e

Revision 38377 - 12/14/2012 08:04 AM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

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History

#1 - 12/13/2012 08:23 PM - duerst (Martin Dürst)

On 2012/12/13 20:13, usa (Usaku NAKAMURA) wrote:

Issue [#7556](#) has been reported by usa (Usaku NAKAMURA).

Once I wrote the detail of my debuggin, but it is lost by accidenal reboot of my PC.

I have no energy to rewrite it, because writing long English sentences irritates me, especially after seeing mails which reproach our native language.

Two solutions:

- 1) Write short English sentences.
- 2) Write in Japanese. (If somebody thinks they really need to know what you wrote, they can ask on the list.)

But I know that for creative people, it is much harder to do the same work again than to do it the first time. I once worked on Devanagari rendering, but lost that work in a reboot. I didn't want to redo it, so I worked on Tamil instead. (I just wanted to see whether my architecture was able to handle Indic rendering issues.)

Regards, Martin.

#2 - 12/13/2012 10:32 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

- Assignee changed from shugo (Shugo Maeda) to ko1 (Koichi Sasada)

usa (Usaku NAKAMURA) wrote:

```
1) Error:
test_refine_recursion(TestRefinement):
NoMethodError: undefined method recursive_length' for "oo":String
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:567:inrecursive_length'
:in <main>'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:806:ineval'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:806:in eval_using'
C:/Users/usa/ruby/test/ruby/test_refinement.rb:574:in test_refine_recursion'
```

To avoid an infinite loop by super in a refinement, ci->call is used to distinguish super calls from normal calls, and if it's a super call, skip the same method. However, VC++ optimizes vm_call_general and vm_call_super_method into the same method because they have the same definition, so ci->call cannot be used to distinguish super calls from normal calls. How intelligent VC++ is!

I've found that the following hack fixes the problem:

```
static VALUE
vm_call_super_method(rb_thread_t th, rb_control_frame_t *reg_cfp, rb_call_info_t *ci)
{
#ifdef WIN32
volatile int x = 0; /* to avoid VC++ optimization which makes
vm_call_super_method as an alias of
vm_call_general! */
#endif
return vm_call_method(th, reg_cfp, ci);
}
```

Sasada-san, do you accept this ugly hack, or do you come up with a neat solution?

#3 - 12/13/2012 11:23 PM - ko1 (Koichi Sasada)

(2012/12/13 22:32), shugo (Shugo Maeda) wrote:

Sasada-san, do you accept this ugly hack, or do you come up with a neat solution?

To answer your question, I need to learn how refinement is implemented.
Please wait a moment.
(or please commit it ahead and left this ticket open)

--
// SASADA Koichi at atdot dot net

#4 - 12/13/2012 11:23 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

Hi,
2012/12/13 SASADA Koichi ko1@atdot.net:

Sasada-san, do you accept this ugly hack, or do you come up with a neat solution?

To answer your question, I need to learn how refinement is implemented.
Please wait a moment.
(or please commit it ahead and left this ticket open)

Thanks for your quick response.
I've committed the workaround, and have left the ticket open.

--
Shugo Maeda

#5 - 12/14/2012 12:44 AM - phasis68 (Heesob Park)

Here is another workaround:

```
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize( "", off )
#endif
static VALUE
vm_call_super_method(rb_thread_t *th, rb_control_frame_t *reg_cfp, rb_call_info_t *ci)
{
return vm_call_method(th, reg_cfp, ci);
}
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize( "", on )
#endif
```

#6 - 12/14/2012 01:47 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

Hello,
phasis68 (Heesob Park) wrote:

Here is another workaround:

```
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize( "", off )
#endif
```

Thanks for your suggestion.

But it seems that the #pragma optimize("", off) version is slightly slower than the volatile int x = 0 version.

with volatile int x = 0:

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
Rehearsal -----
super 1.778000 0.000000 1.778000 ( 1.783227)
----- total: 1.778000sec
```

```
user      system    total      real
```

```
super 1.810000 0.000000 1.810000 ( 1.806230)
```

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
```

```
Rehearsal -----
super 1.747000 0.000000 1.747000 ( 1.789727)
----- total: 1.747000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
--	------	--------	-------	------

```
super 1.763000 0.000000 1.763000 ( 1.760224)
```

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
```

```
Rehearsal -----
super 1.763000 0.000000 1.763000 ( 1.804229)
----- total: 1.763000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
--	------	--------	-------	------

```
super 1.809000 0.000000 1.809000 ( 1.841734)
```

```
with #pragma optimize( "", off ):
```

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
```

```
Rehearsal -----
super 1.825000 0.000000 1.825000 ( 1.859236)
----- total: 1.825000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
--	------	--------	-------	------

```
super 1.872000 0.000000 1.872000 ( 1.864237)
```

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
```

```
Rehearsal -----
super 1.919000 0.000000 1.919000 ( 1.920744)
----- total: 1.919000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
--	------	--------	-------	------

```
super 1.794000 0.000000 1.794000 ( 1.820232)
```

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
```

```
Rehearsal -----
super 1.872000 0.000000 1.872000 ( 1.913243)
----- total: 1.872000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
--	------	--------	-------	------

```
super 1.810000 0.000000 1.810000 ( 1.817231)
```

I guess #pragma optimize("", off) disables function inlining of vm_call_method.

#7 - 12/14/2012 02:51 PM - phasis68 (Heesob Park)

Here is a modified version which does not disable function inline expansion.

```
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize("g",off)
#endif
static VALUE
vm_call_super_method(rb_thread_t *th, rb_control_frame_t *reg_cfp, rb_call_info_t *ci)
{
return vm_call_method(th, reg_cfp, ci);
}
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize("g",on)
#endif
```

#8 - 12/14/2012 03:13 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

phasis68 (Heesob Park) wrote:

Here is a modified version which does not disable function inline expansion.

```
#ifdef _MSC_VER
#pragma optimize("g",off)
#endif
```

I also tried it, but couldn't see improvement:

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
Rehearsal -----
super 1.856000 0.000000 1.856000 ( 1.868237)
----- total: 1.856000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
super	1.872000	0.000000	1.872000	(1.910743)

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
Rehearsal -----
super 1.841000 0.000000 1.841000 ( 1.860736)
----- total: 1.841000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
super	1.903000	0.016000	1.919000	(1.956249)

```
C:\Users\shugo\Documents\Source\ruby>\ruby\bin\ruby bm_vm2_super.rb
Rehearsal -----
super 1.872000 0.000000 1.872000 ( 1.927244)
----- total: 1.872000sec
```

	user	system	total	real
super	1.841000	0.000000	1.841000	(1.868237)

And, other options of the optimize pragma such as "p" don't fix the problem.

#9 - 12/14/2012 03:59 PM - phasis68 (Heesob Park)

Here is a different workaround using `__forceinline` on `vm_call_method` function.

```
static
#ifdef _MSC_VER
__forceinline
#else
inline
#endif
VALUE
vm_call_method(rb_thread_t *th, rb_control_frame_t *cfp, rb_call_info_t *ci)
{
...
}
```

#10 - 12/14/2012 04:55 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

phasis68 (Heesob Park) wrote:

Here is a different workaround using `__forceinline` on `vm_call_method` function.

```
static
#ifdef _MSC_VER
__forceinline
#else
inline
#endif
VALUE
vm_call_method(rb_thread_t *th, rb_control_frame_t *cfp, rb_call_info_t *ci)
```

Thanks, it solves the problem without the optimize pragma for `rb_call_super_method`, and performance decrease hasn't been observed.

Could you tell me why `__forceinline` for `vm_call_method` prevent VC++ to make `vm_call_general` and `vm_call_super_method` as the same function? I couldn't find the reason at [URL:http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/vstudio/z8y1y88](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/vstudio/z8y1y88).

#11 - 12/14/2012 05:04 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

- Status changed from Assigned to Closed
- % Done changed from 0 to 100

This issue was solved with changeset [r38377](#).

Usaku, thank you for reporting this issue.
Your contribution to Ruby is greatly appreciated.
May Ruby be with you.

- `vm_inshelper.c` (`vm_call_super_method`): remove volatile introduced in [r38365](#).
- `vm_inshelper.c` (`vm_call_method`): use `__forceinline` to prevent VC to make `vm_call_general` and `vm_call_super_method` as the same method. Thanks, Heesob Park. [Bug [#7556](#)] [ruby-core:50867]

#12 - 12/14/2012 05:41 PM - phasis68 (Heesob Park)

It seems that `inline` or `__inline` is not respected by the compiler (ignored by compiler cost/benefit analyzer)

Refer to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inline_function

#13 - 12/14/2012 05:57 PM - shugo (Shugo Maeda)

phasis68 (Heesob Park) wrote:

It seems that `inline` or `__inline` is not respected by the compiler (ignored by compiler cost/benefit analyzer)

Refer to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inline_function

I know it, but I don't know why `__forceinline` prevent user functions (in this case, `vm_call_general` and `vm_call_super_method`) to be optimized into a single function.

#14 - 12/14/2012 06:29 PM - phasis68 (Heesob Park)

2012/12/14 shugo (Shugo Maeda) redmine@ruby-lang.org

Issue [#7556](#) has been updated by shugo (Shugo Maeda).

phasis68 (Heesob Park) wrote:

It seems that `inline` or `__inline` is not respected by the compiler (ignored by compiler cost/benefit analyzer)

Refer to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inline_function

I know it, but I don't know why `__forceinline` prevent user functions (in this case, `vm_call_general` and `vm_call_super_method`) to be optimized into a single function.

The `__forceinline` keyword overrides the cost/benefit analysis and relies on the judgment of the programmer instead.
Using `__forceinline` insures that all functions which call `vm_call_method` function have the inline expanded code instead of `vm_call_method` function call.
Thus, `vm_call_general` and `vm_call_super_method` are separated function.