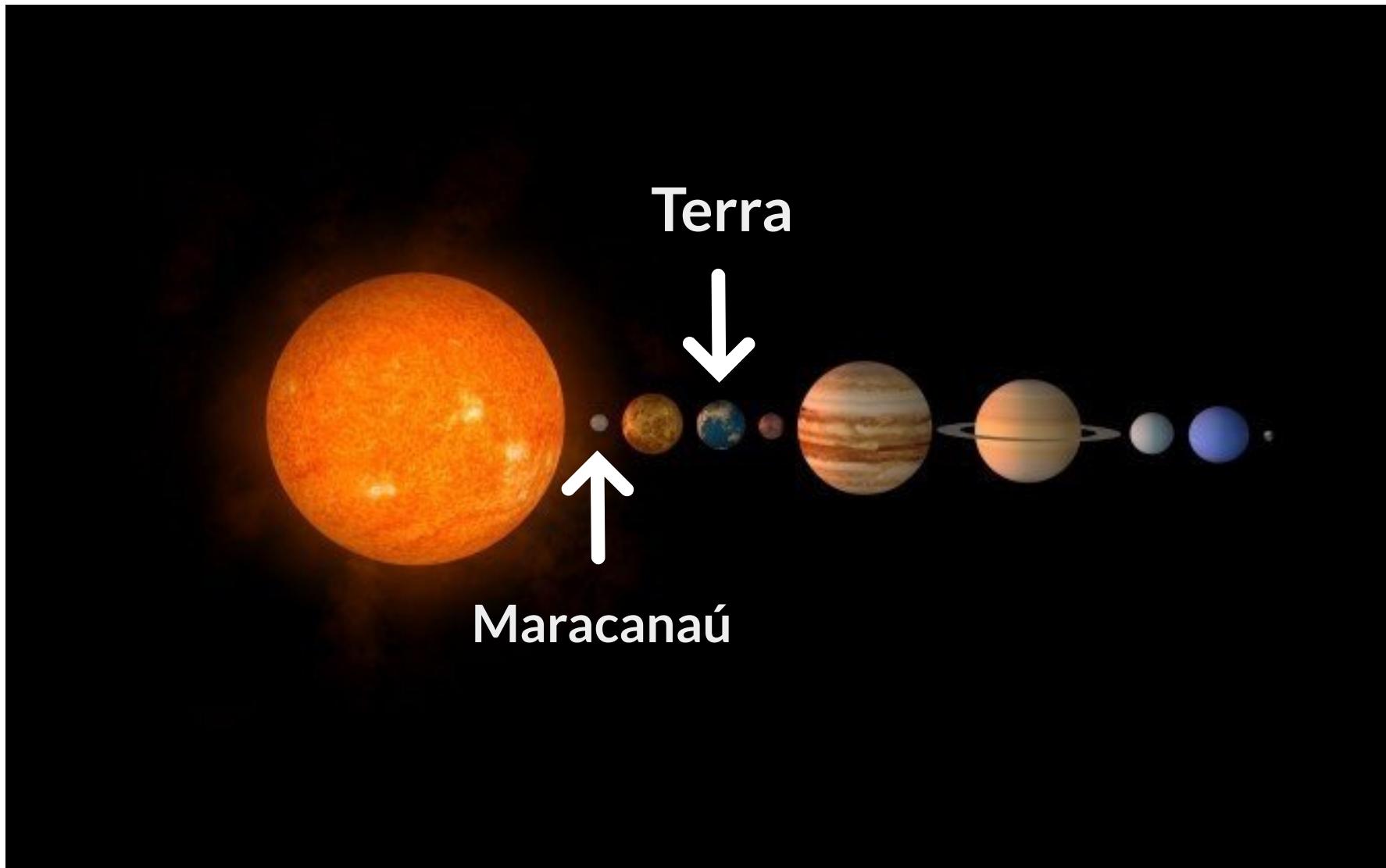


# Ruby Internals

Alisson Bruno  
@alissonbrunosa



Terra



Maracanaú



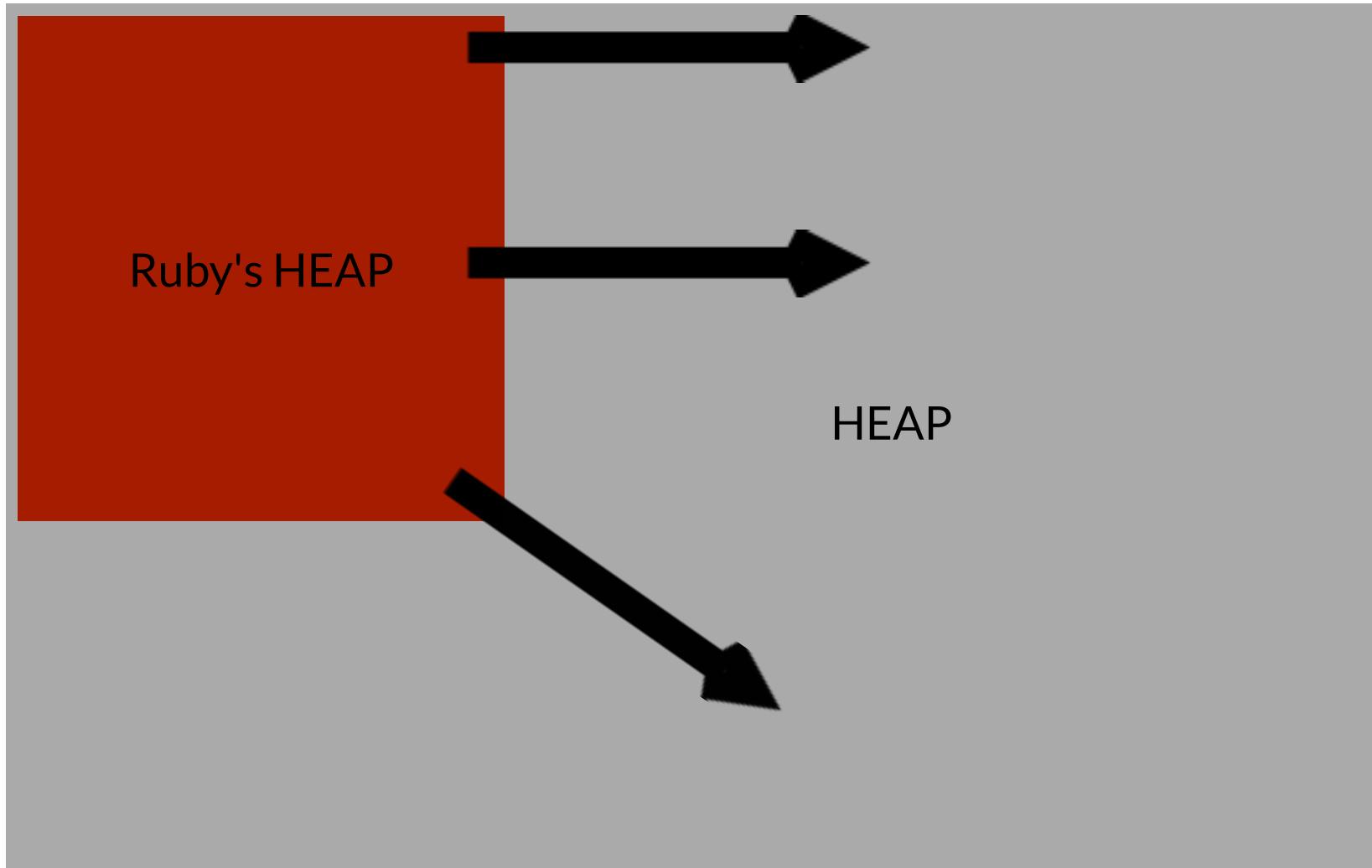
# Resultados Digitais

GC

# Short history

- Allocate memory
- Identify garbage
- Reclaim memory

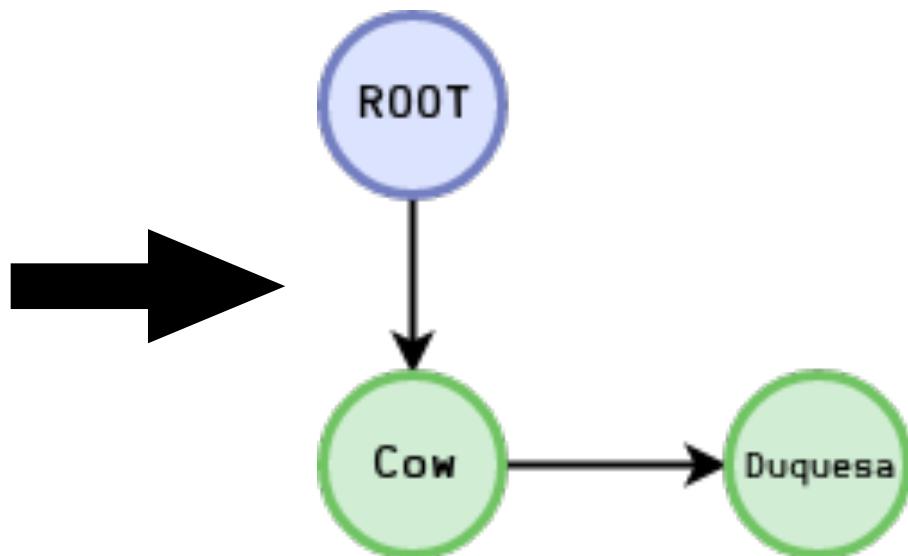
# Ruby's memory



Collection

```
class Cow
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
end
```

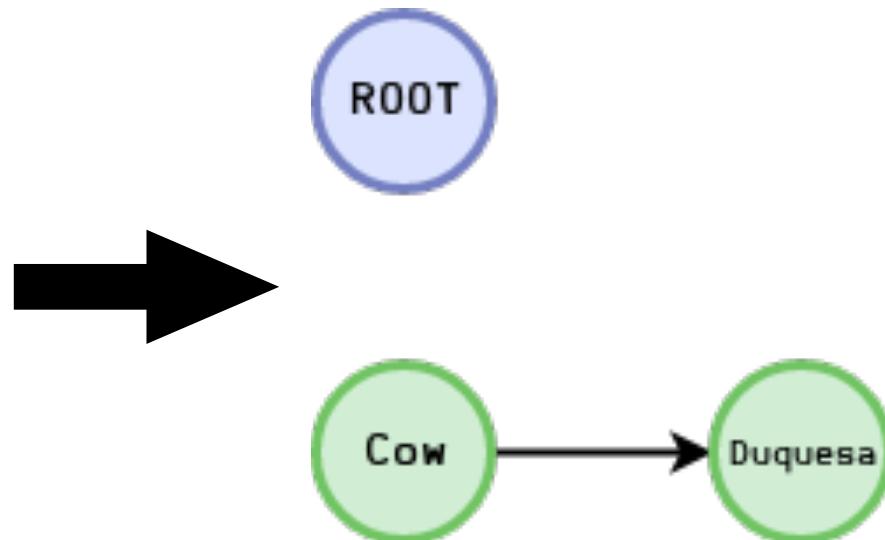
```
cow = Cow.new("Duquesa")
```



```
class Cow
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
end
```

```
cow = Cow.new("Duquesa")
```

```
cow = nil
```

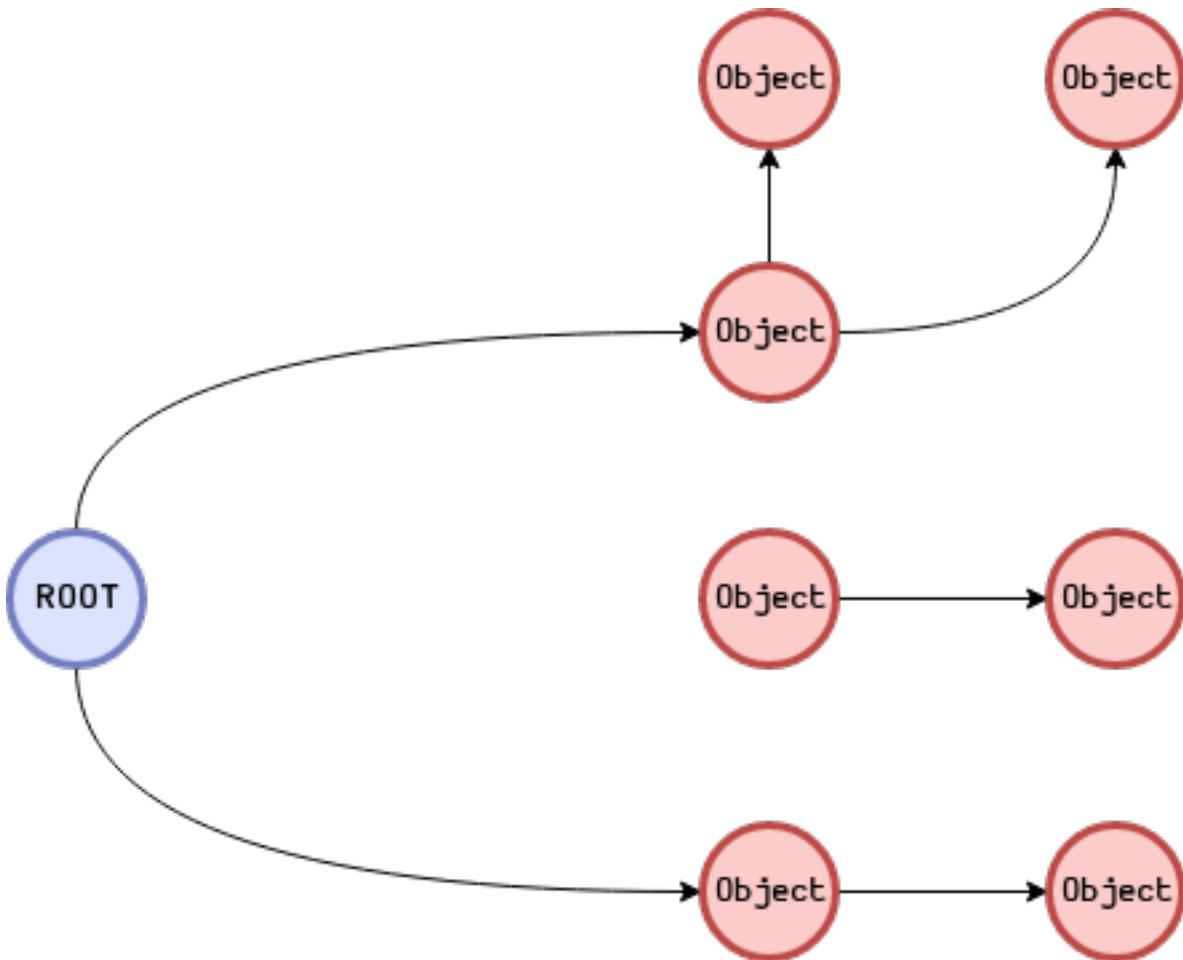


# Collection algorithms

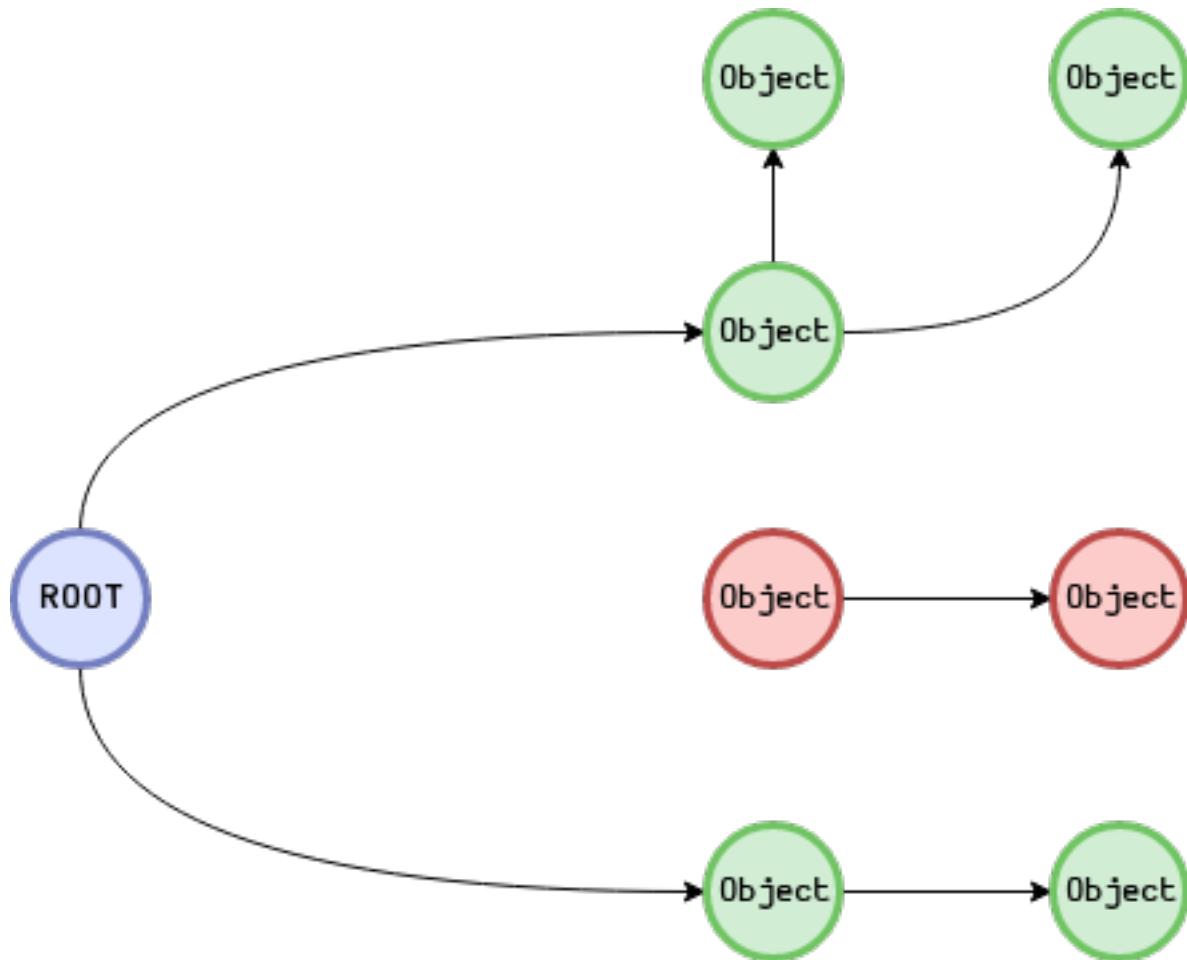
Mark & Sweep  
Generational  
Incremental

Mark & Sweep

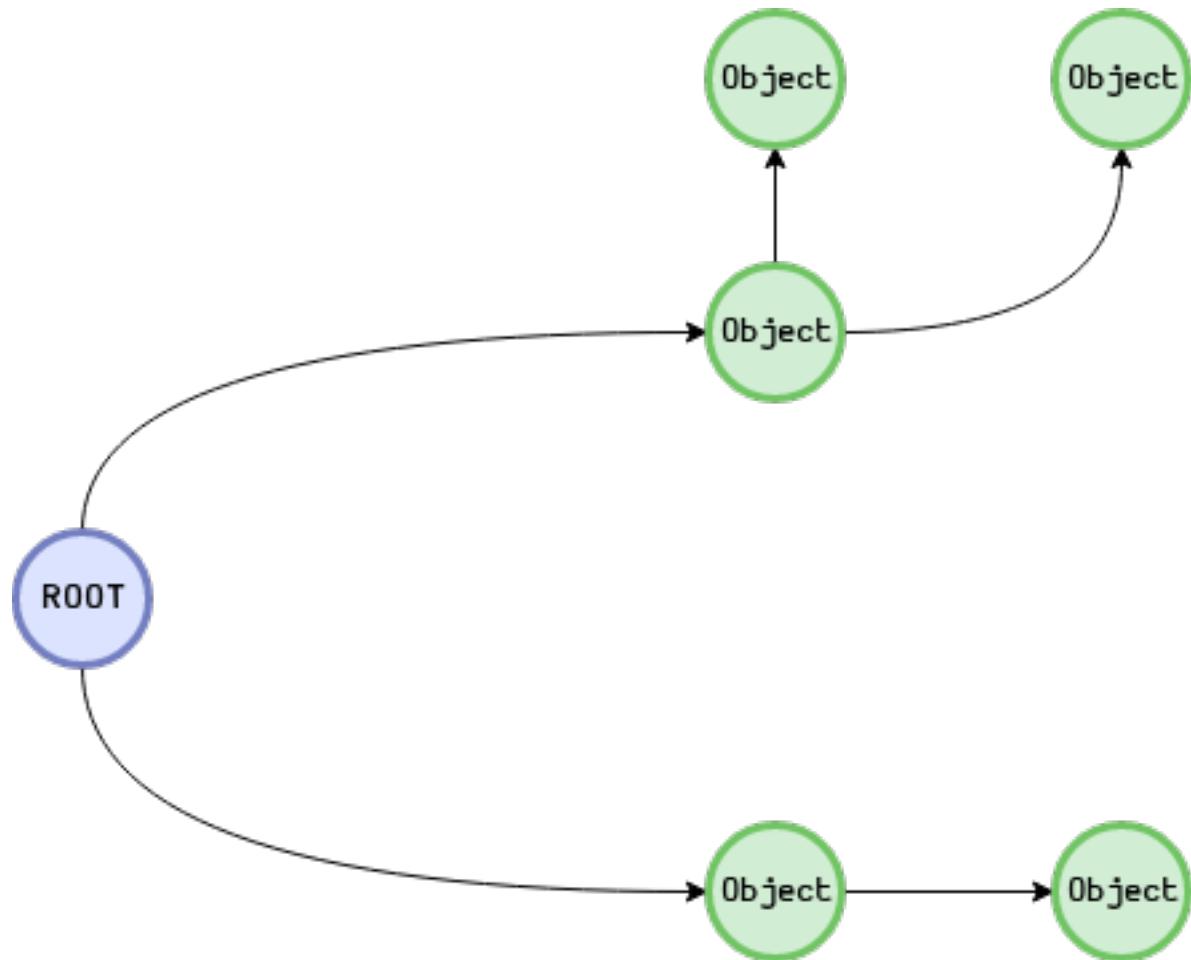
# Mark & Sweep



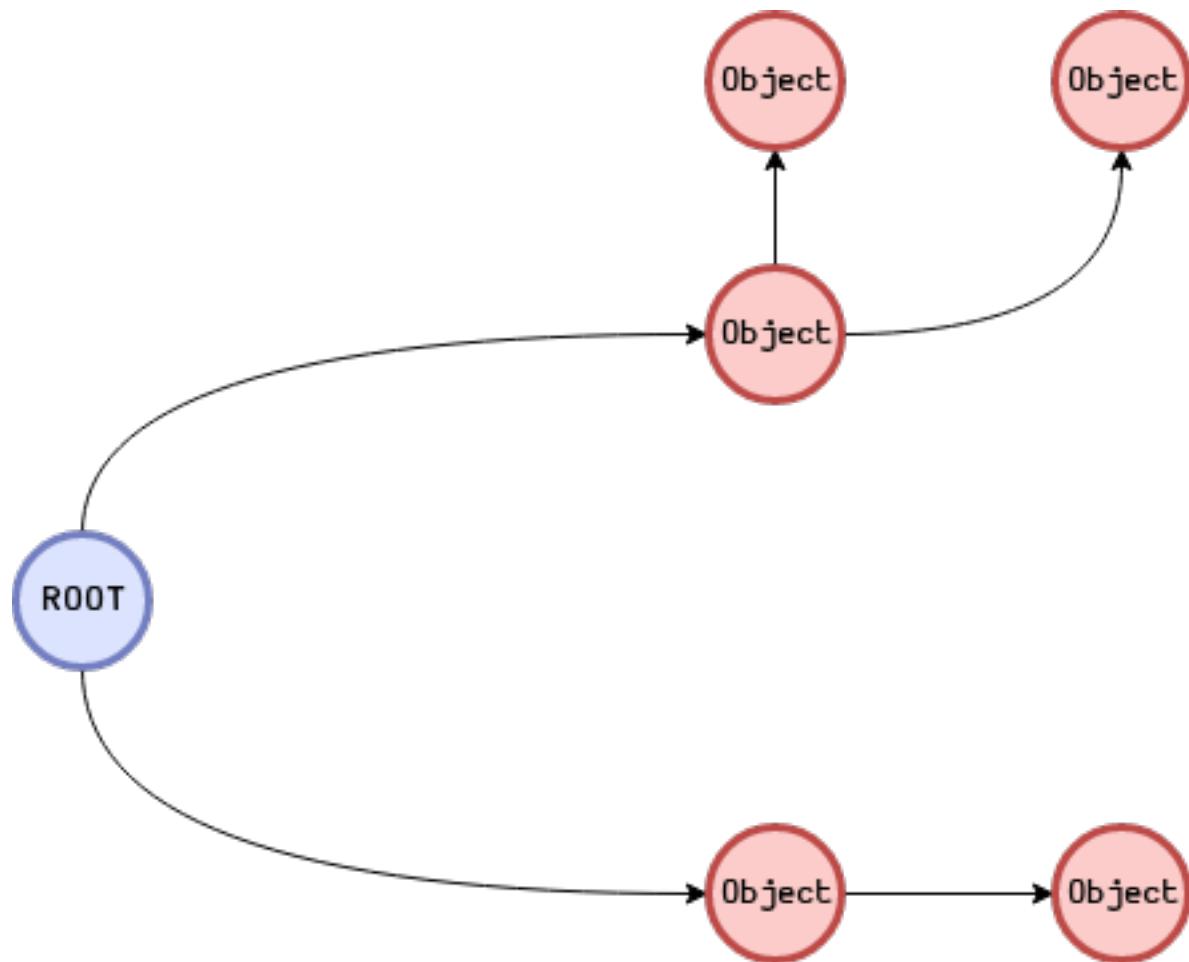
# Mark



# Sweep



# Unmark



# Mark & Sweep



Low throughput

Easy implementation

It needs to stop the world

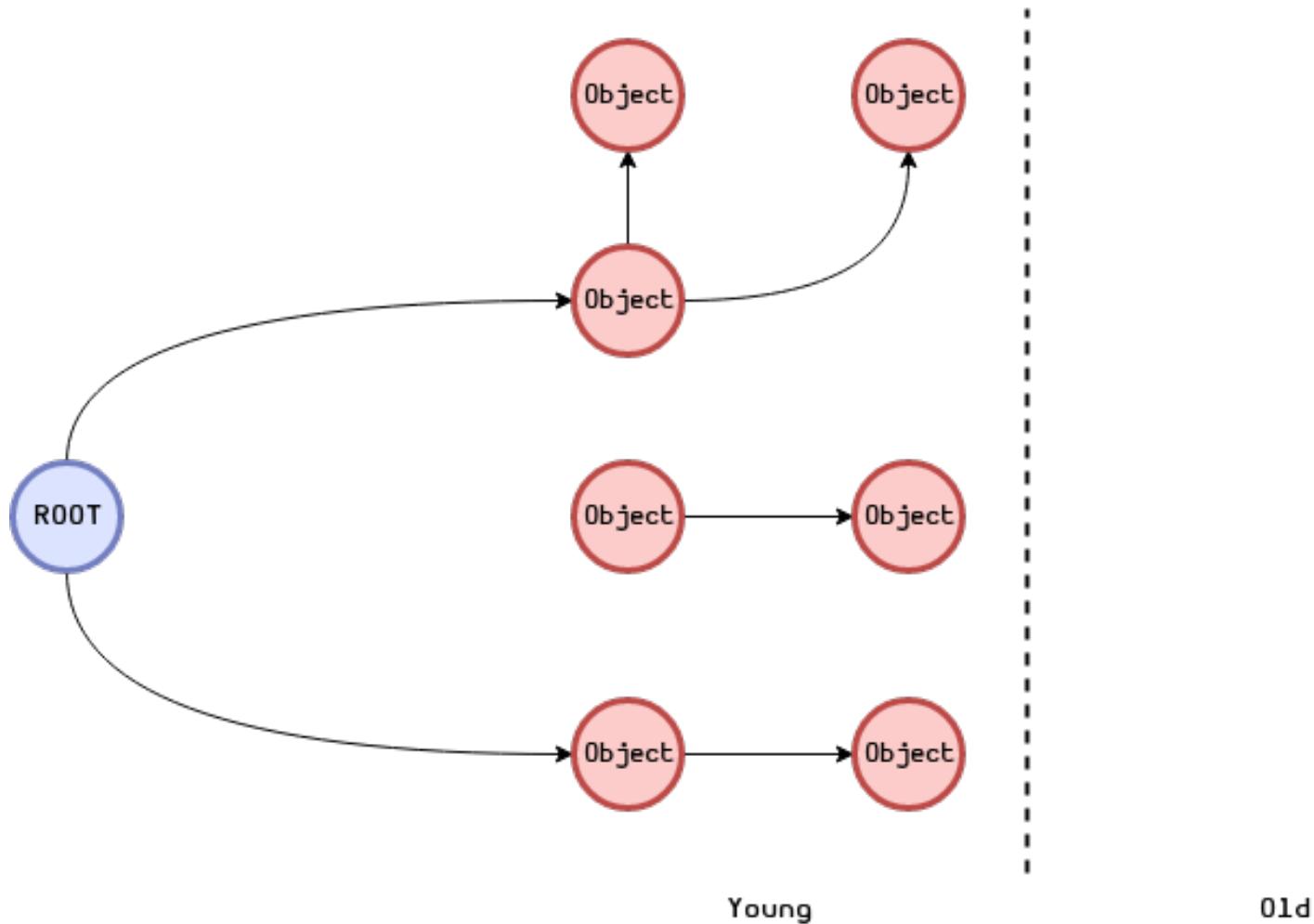
# Mark & Lazy Sweep



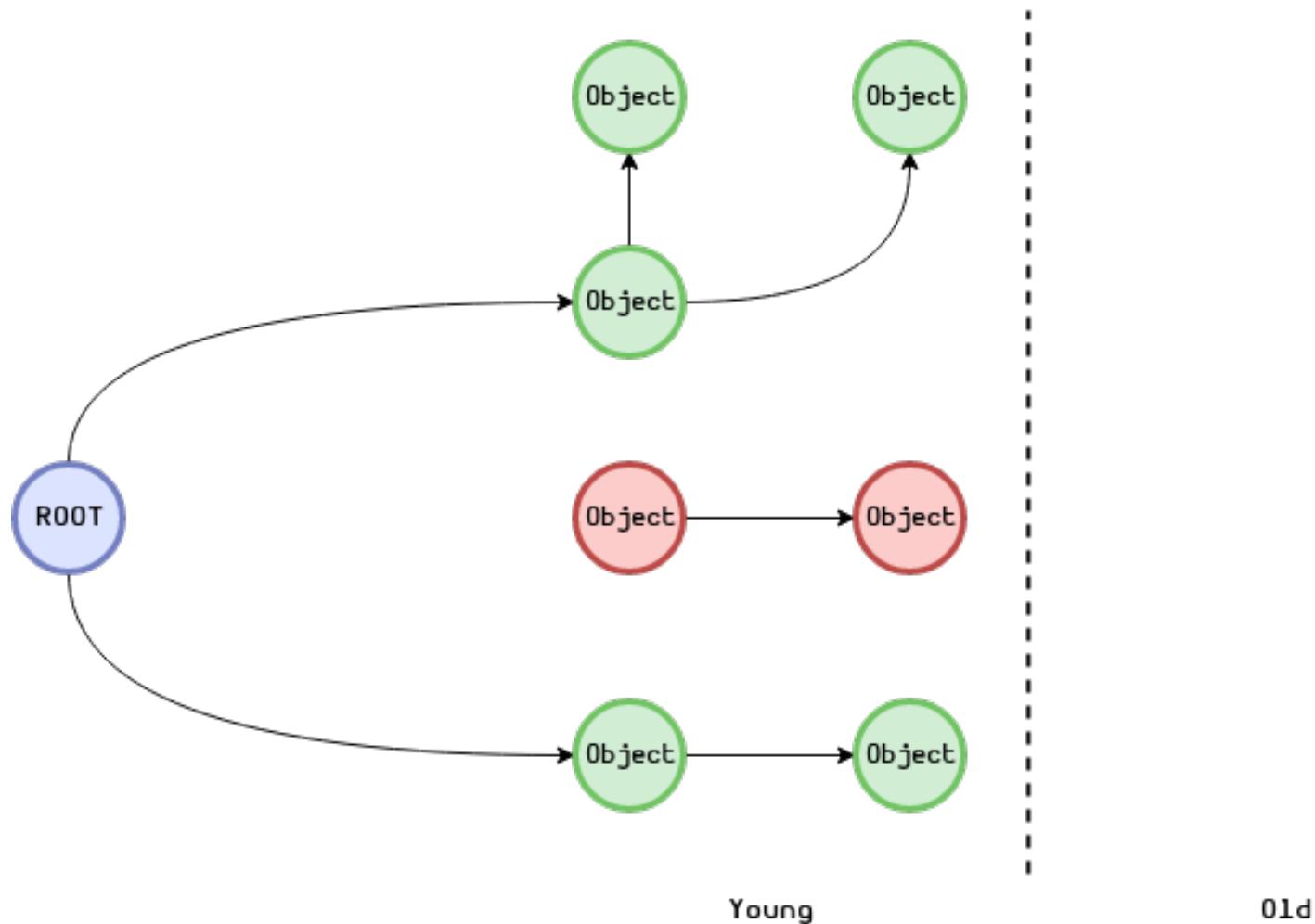
# Generational

Divide objects into two  
generations

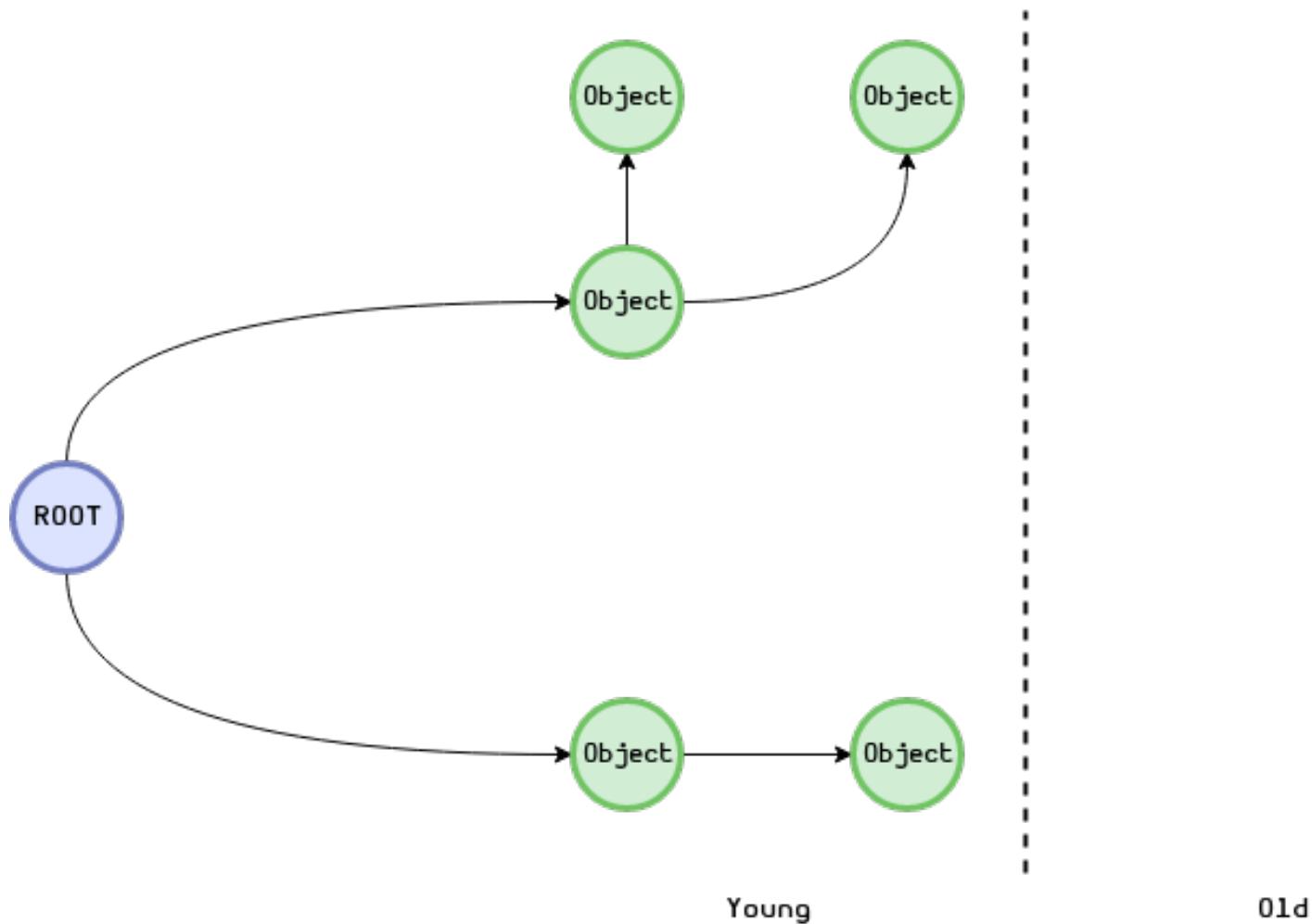
# Generational



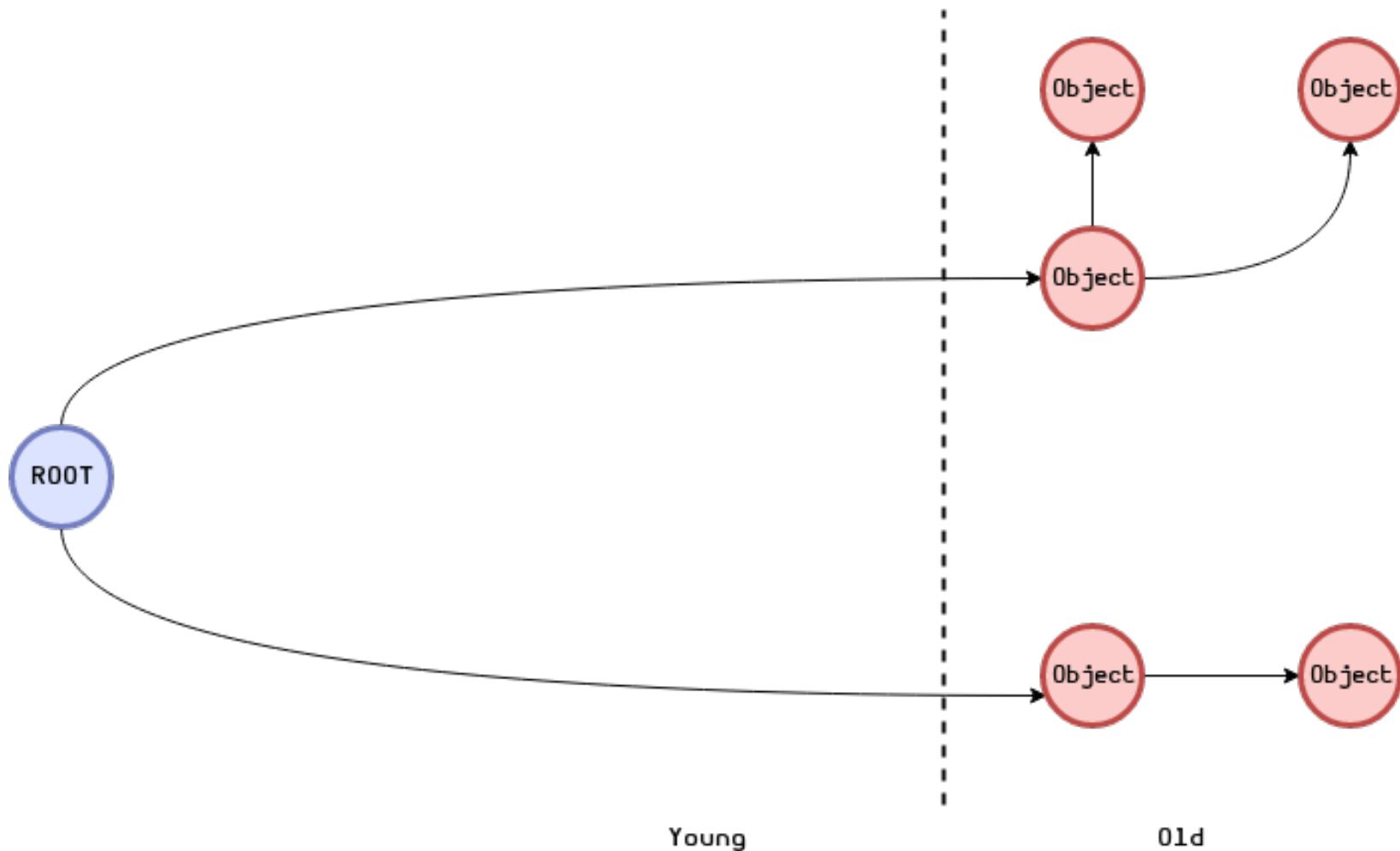
# Mark



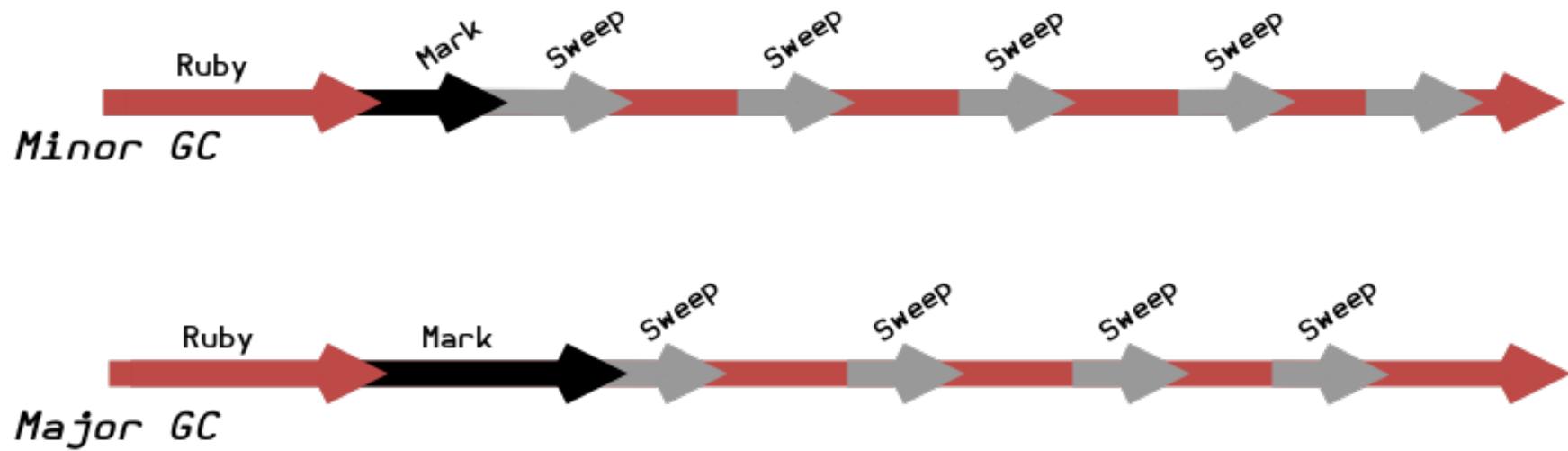
# Sweep



Objects were moved to the old generation



# RGenGC

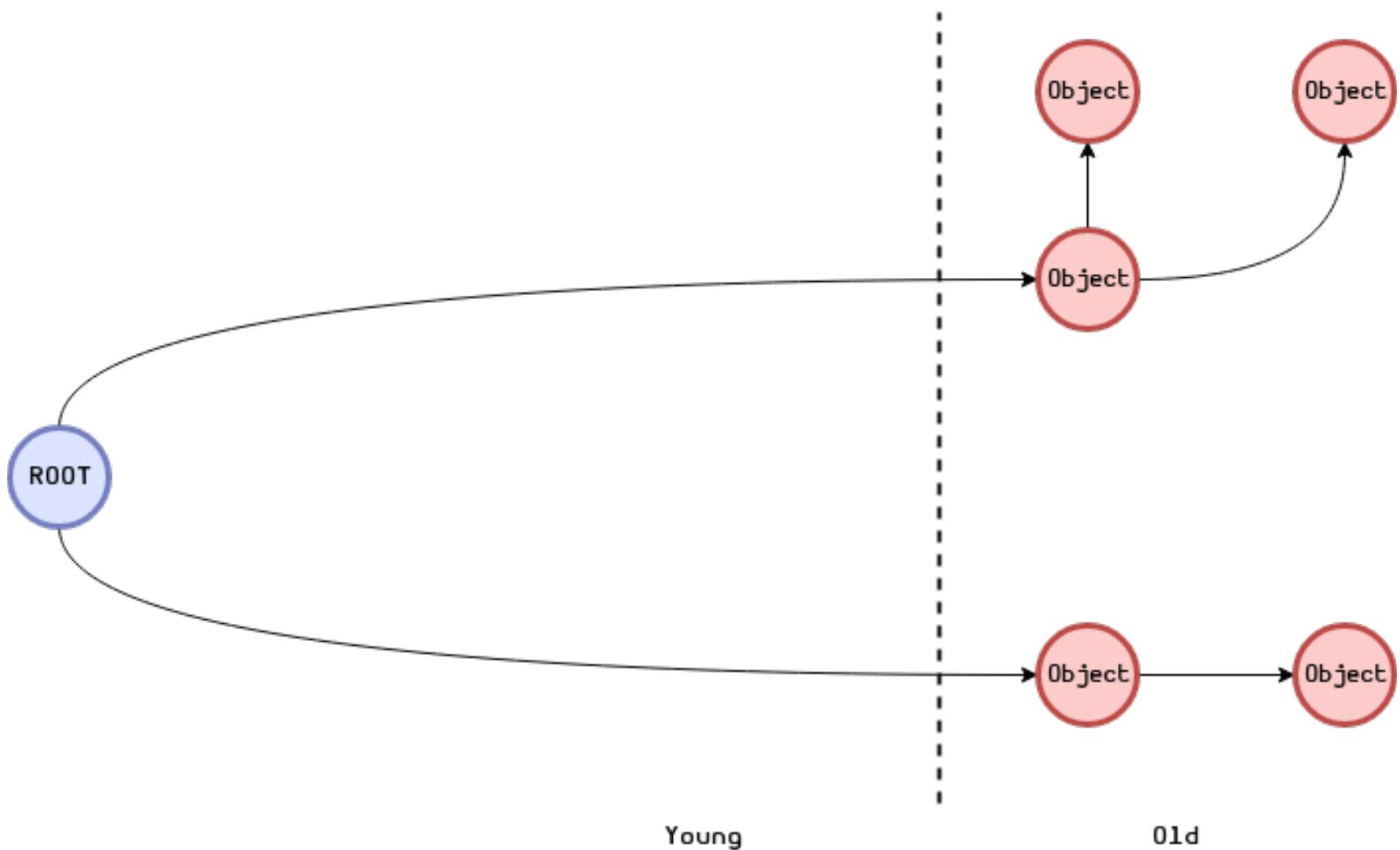


Faster than M&S  
High throughput  
Complex implementation  
It still needs to stop the world

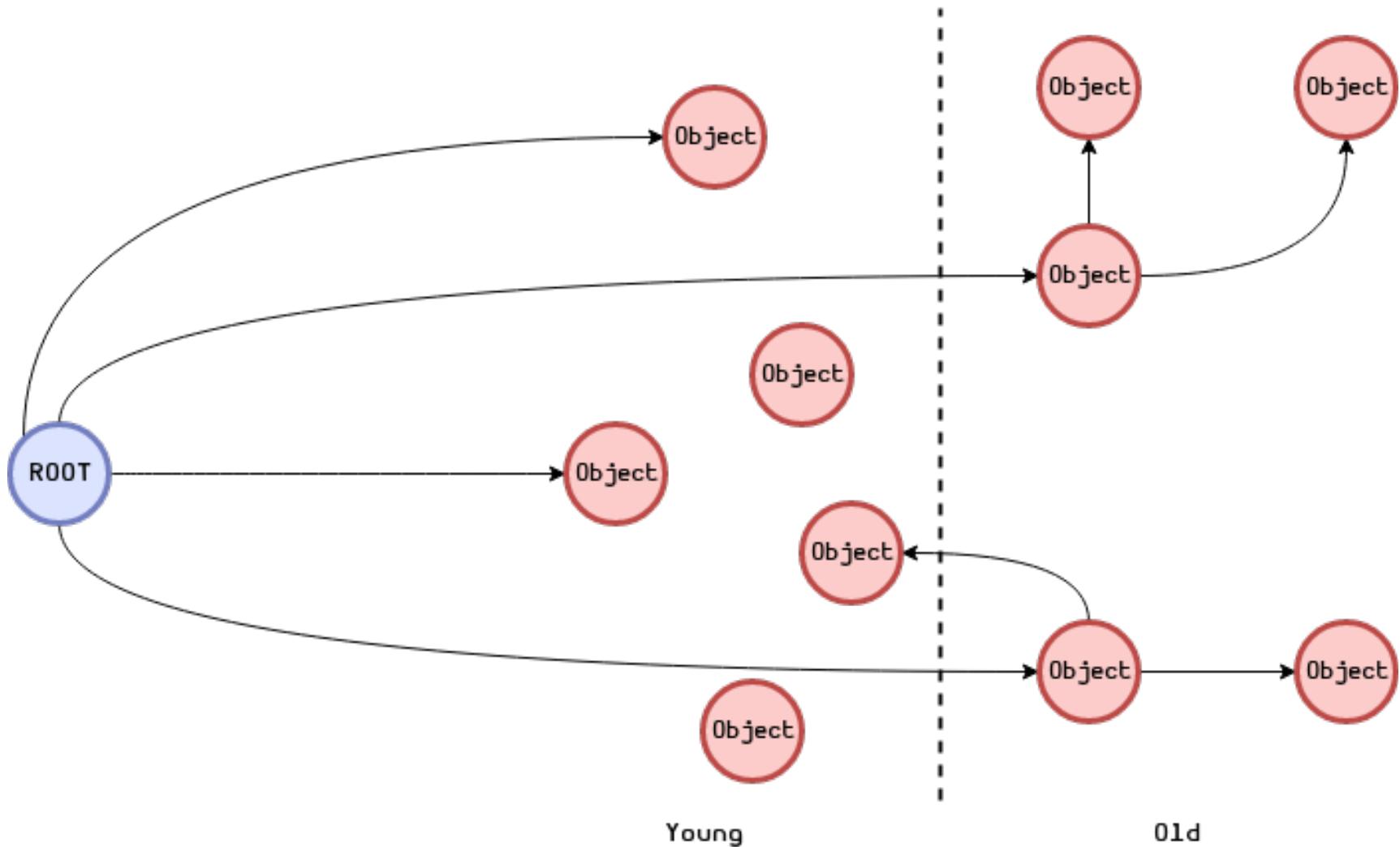
There's a bug



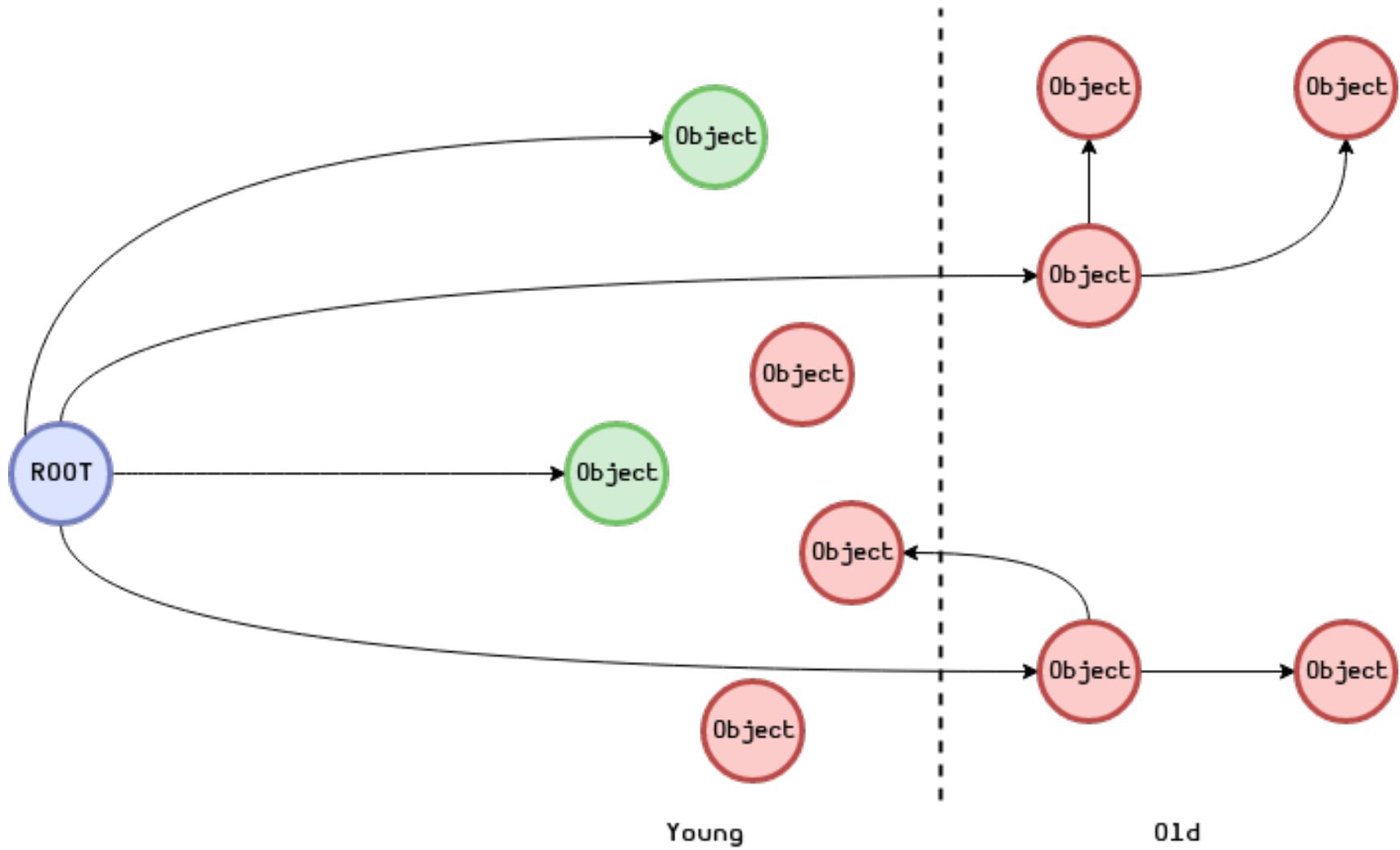
# Scenario



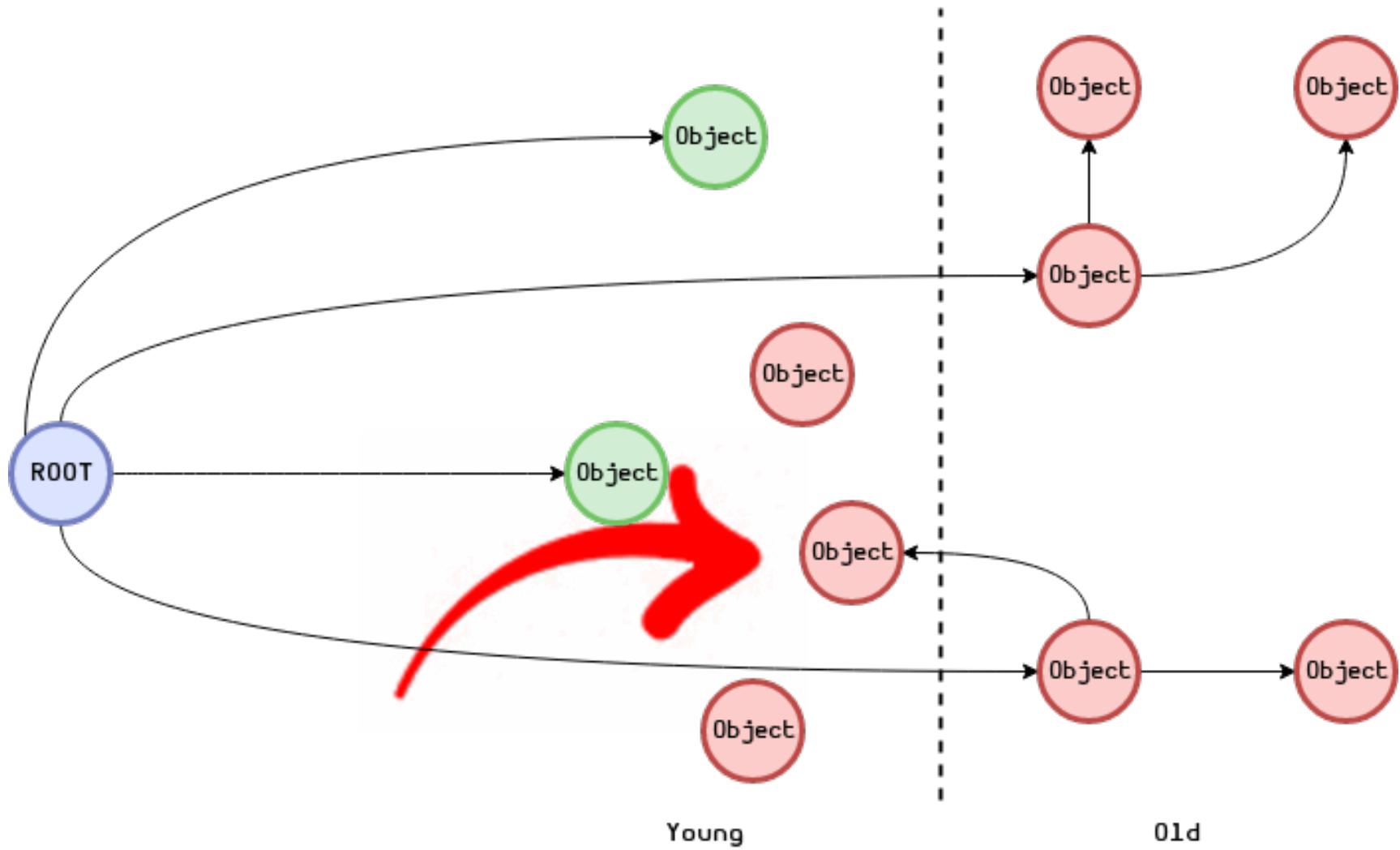
# Scenario



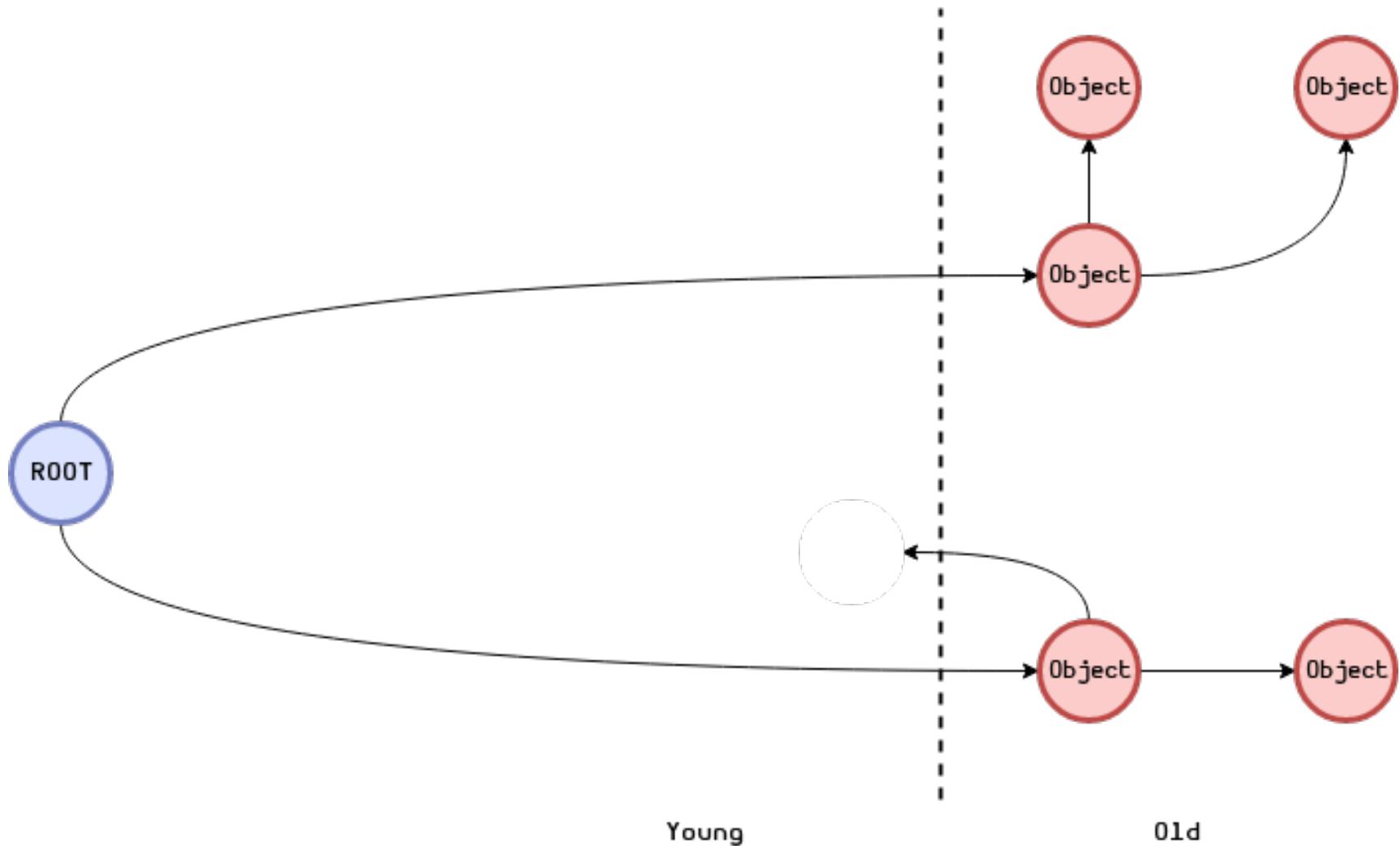
# Mark phase



# Mark phase

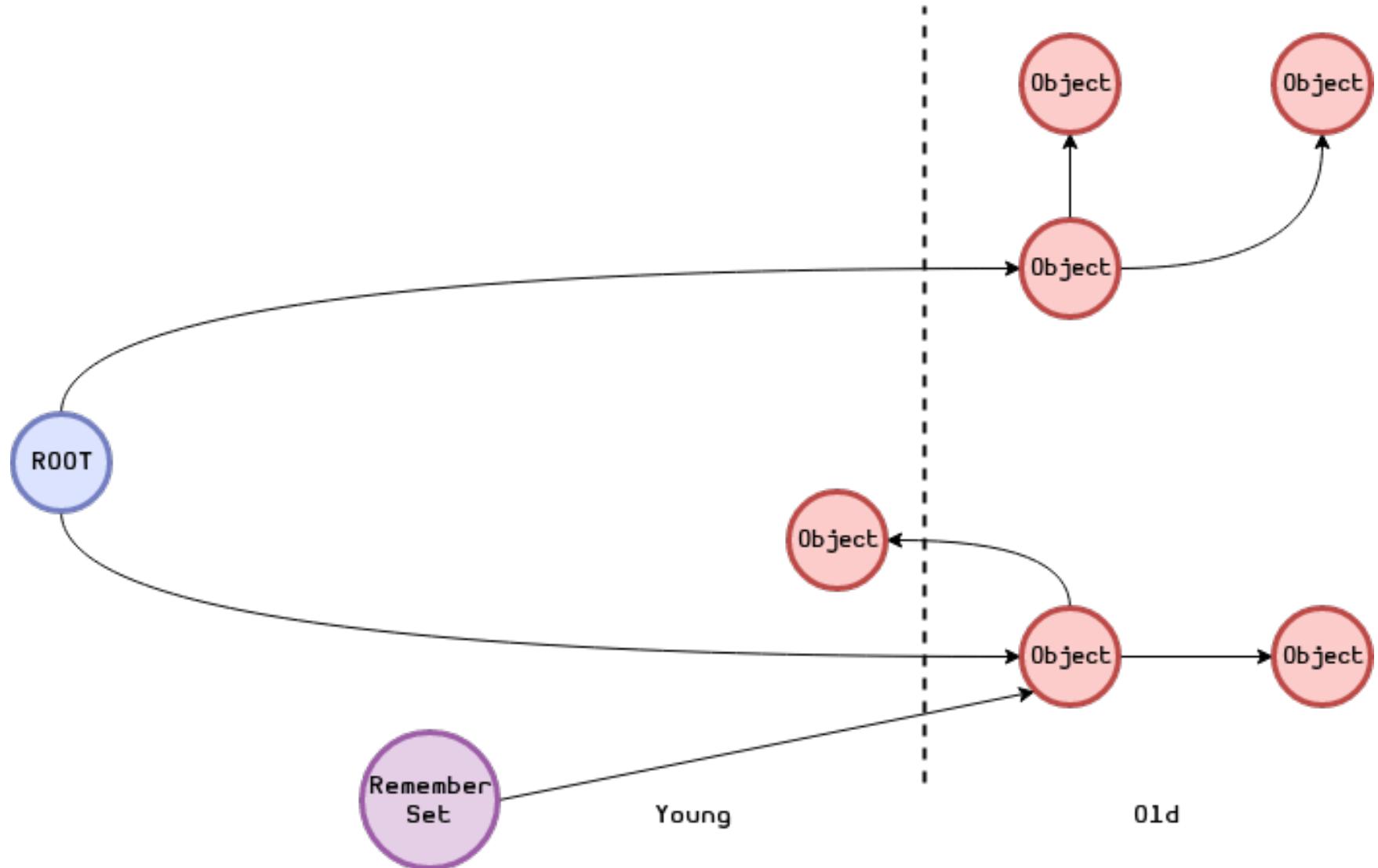


# Sweep phase

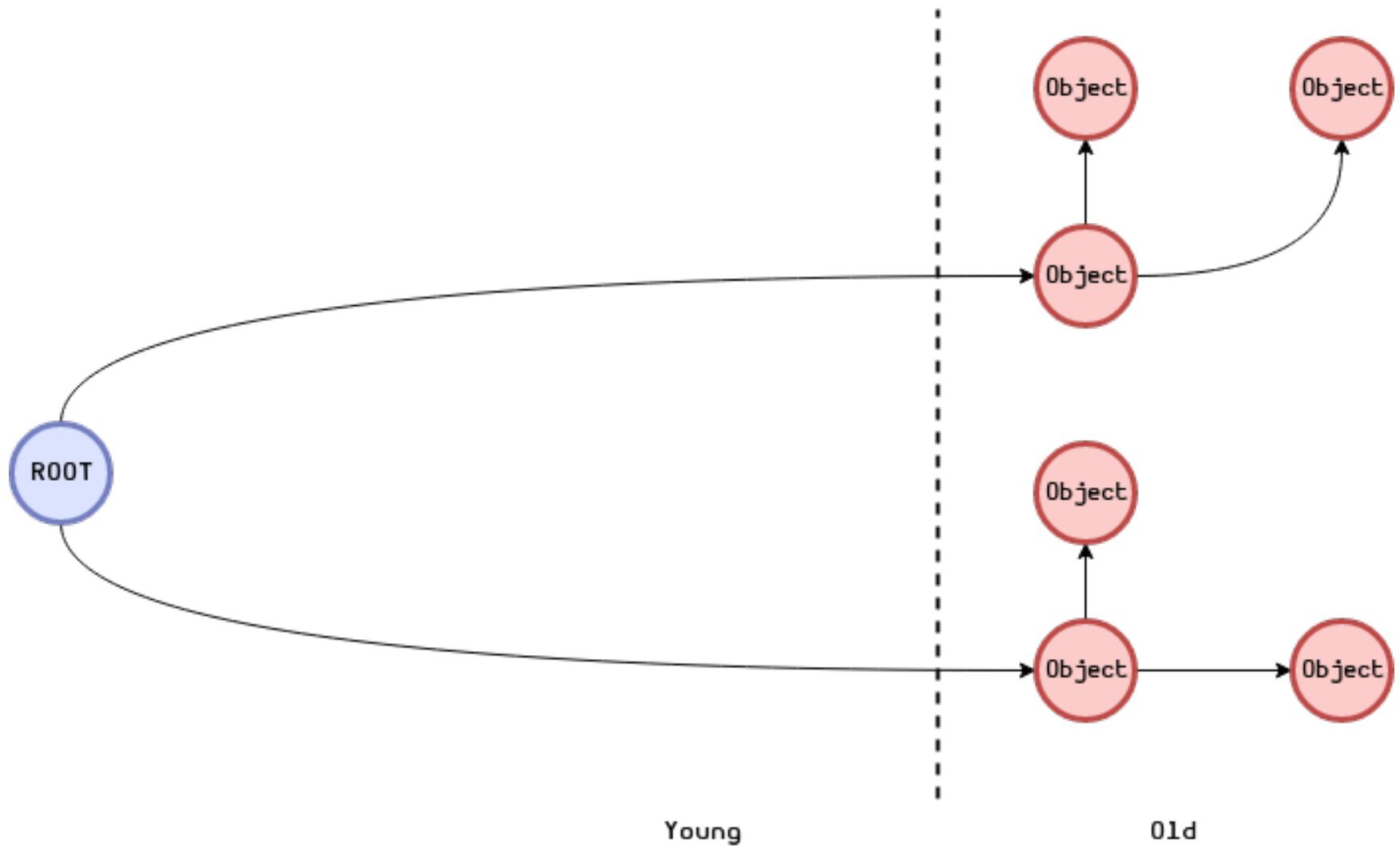


# Write Barriers

# Remembered Set

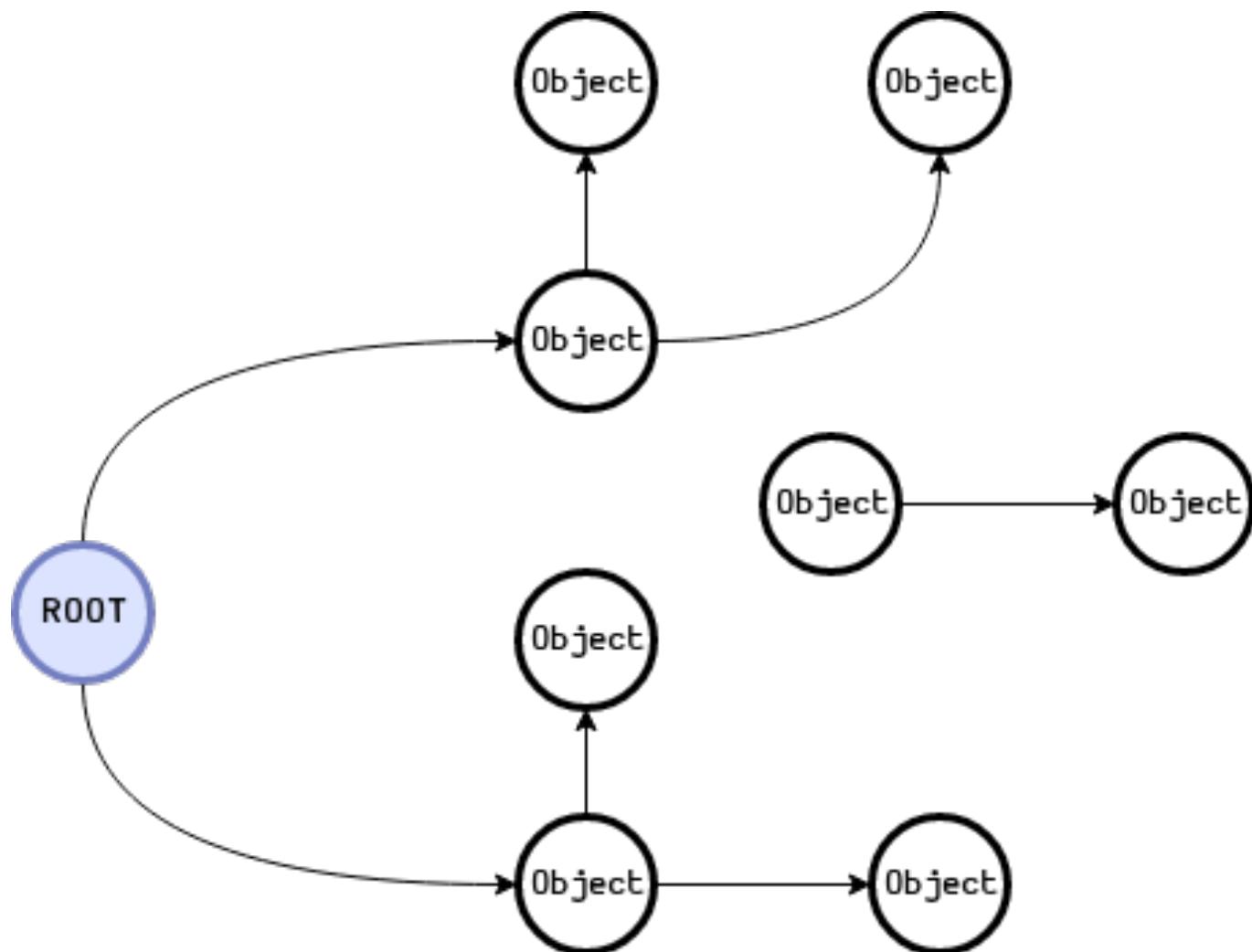


# After GC

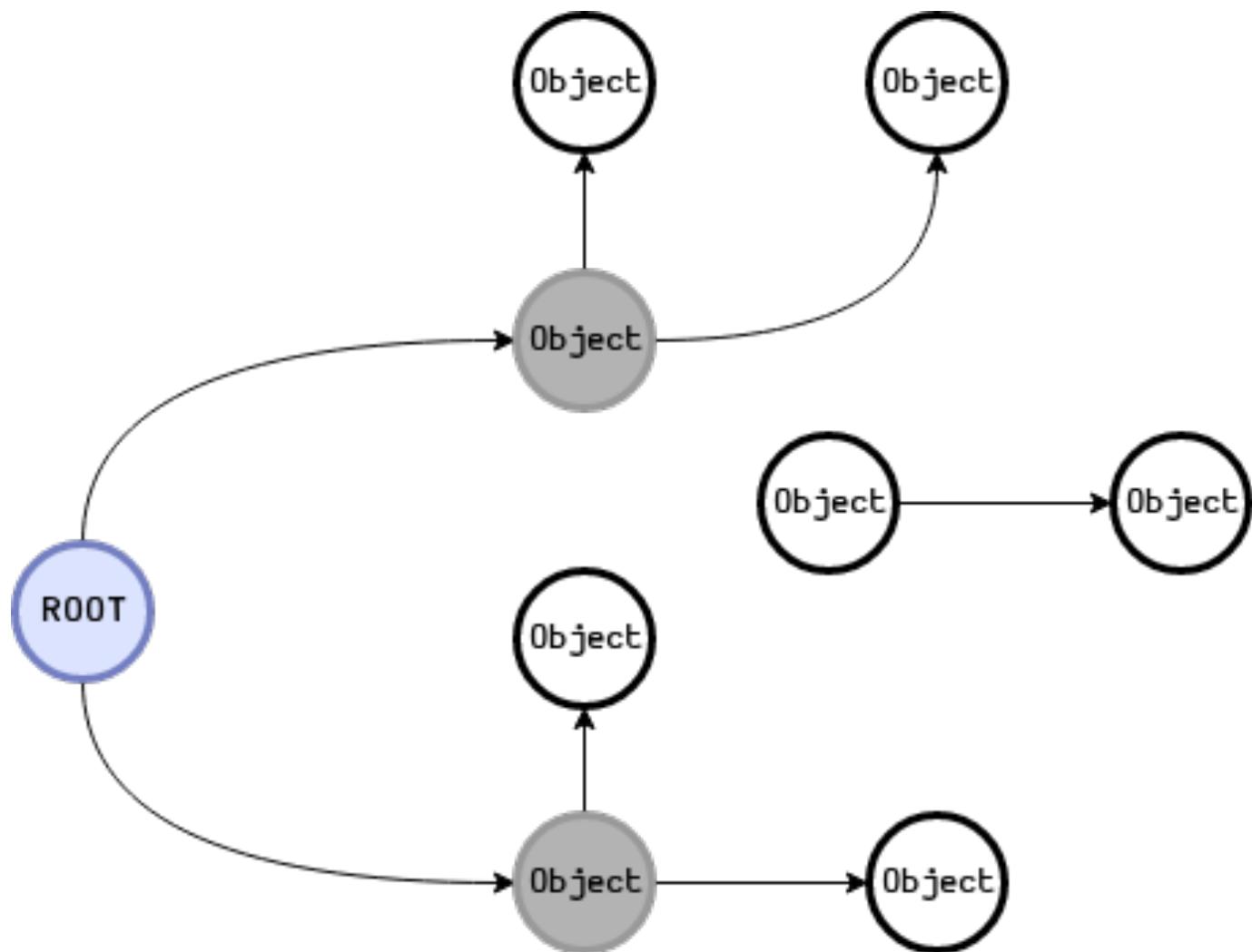


Incremental

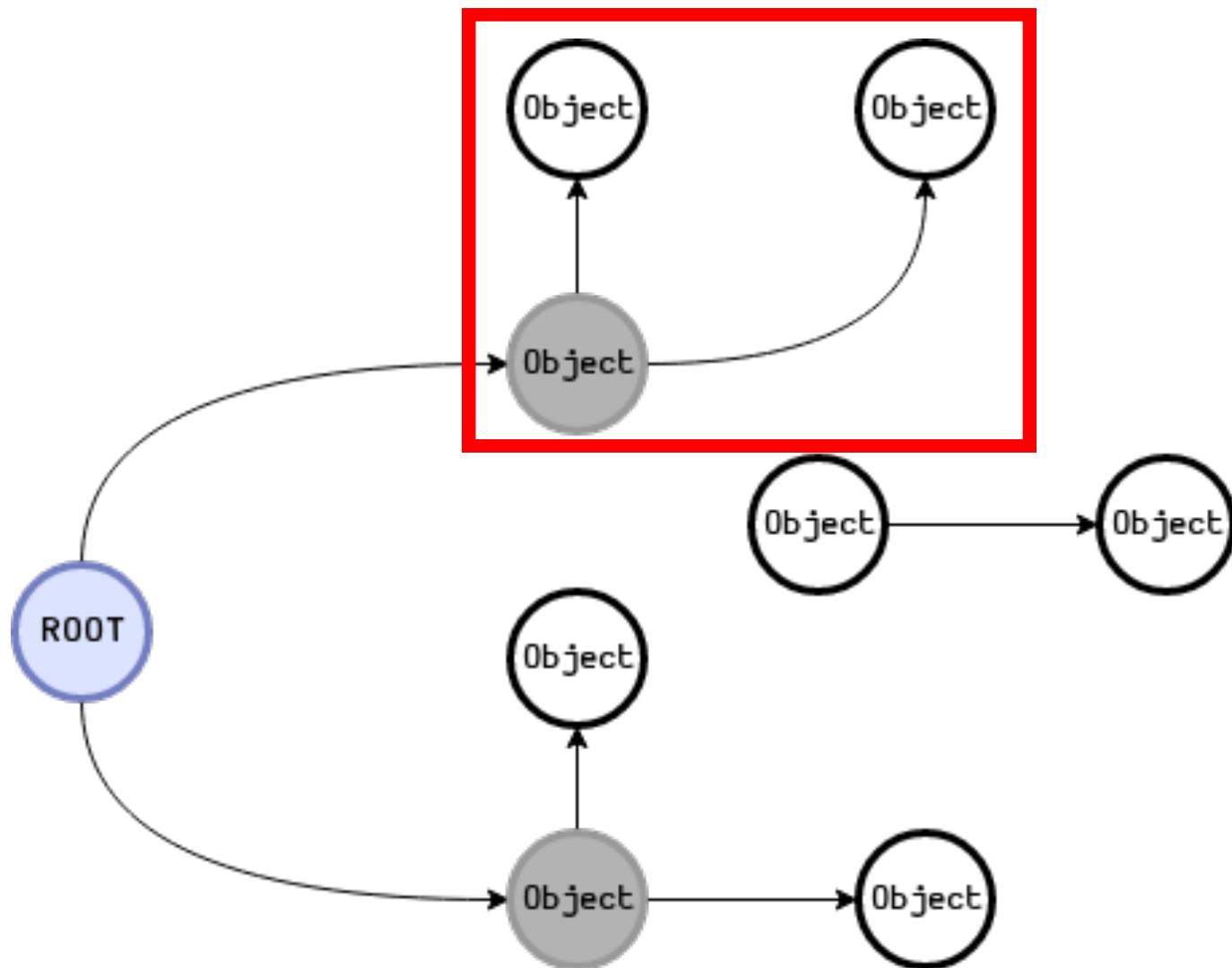
# White phase



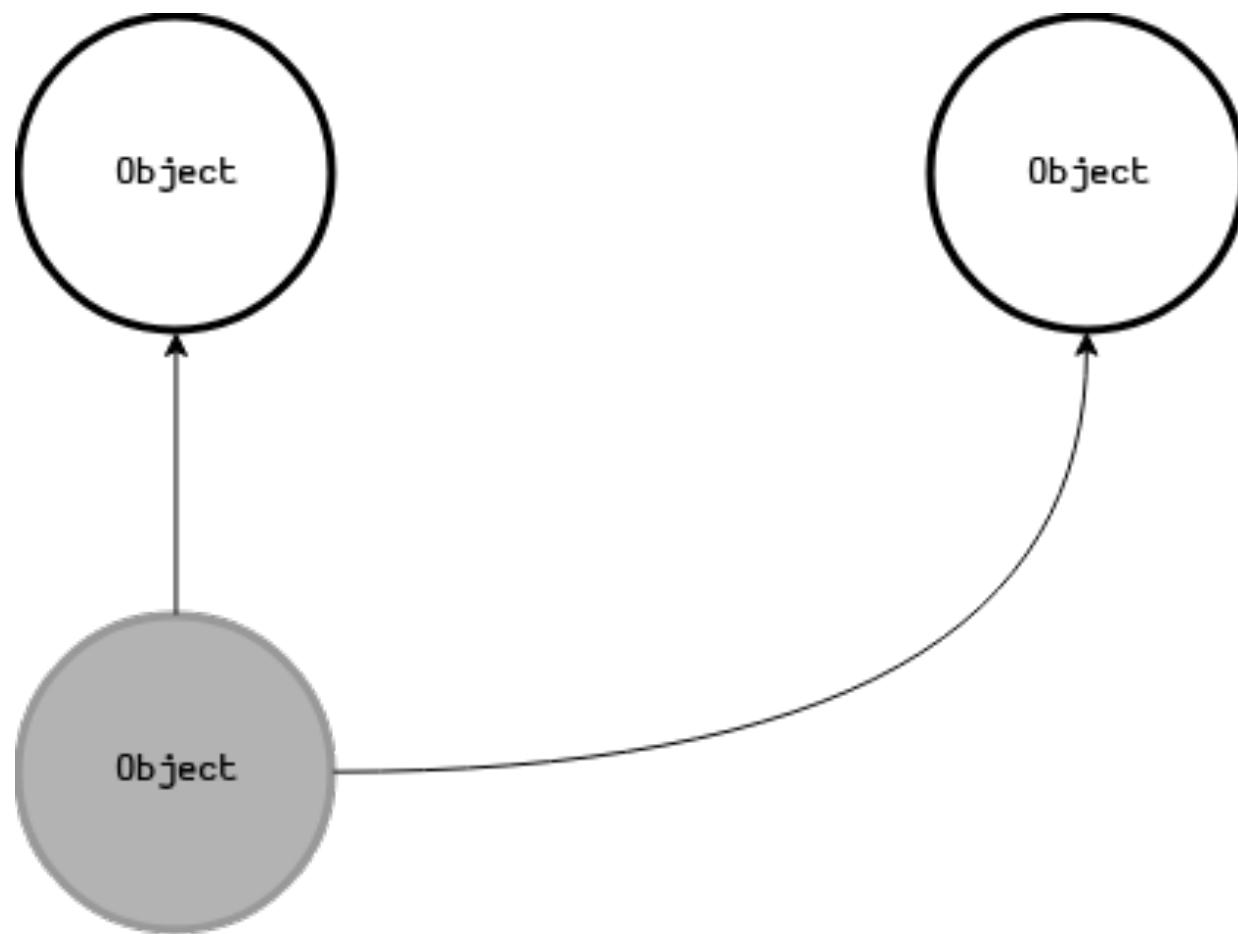
# Grey phase



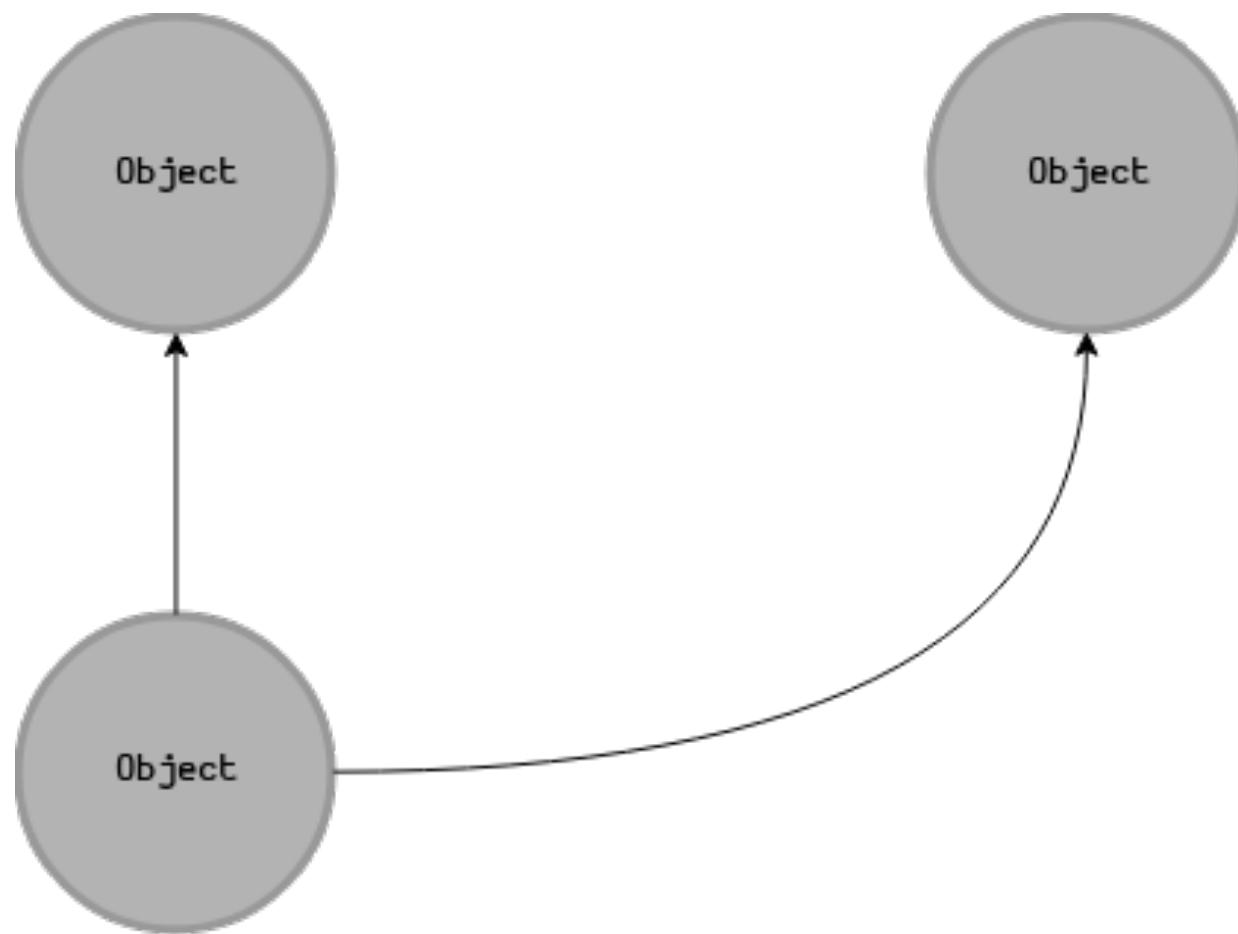
# Grey phase



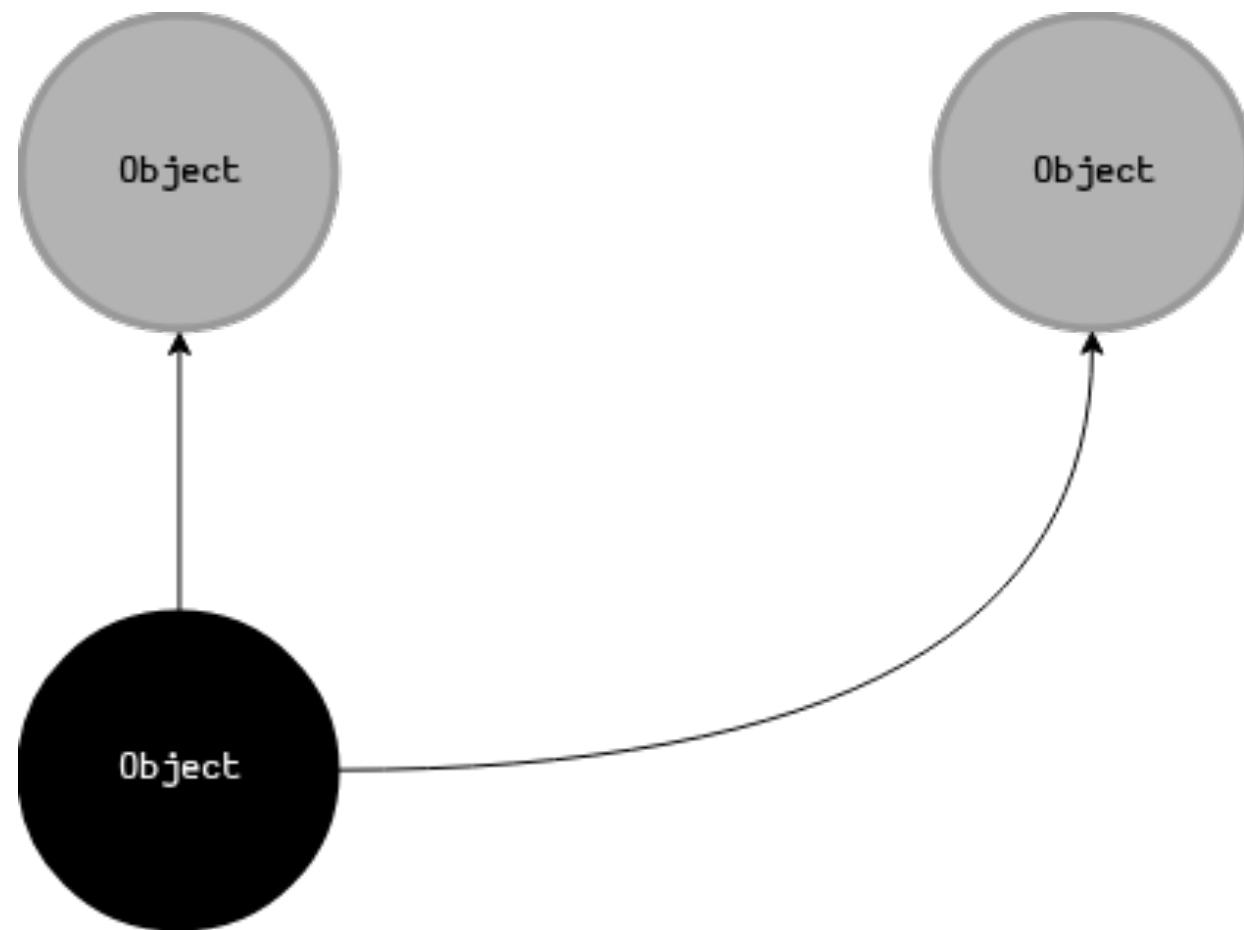
# Grey phase



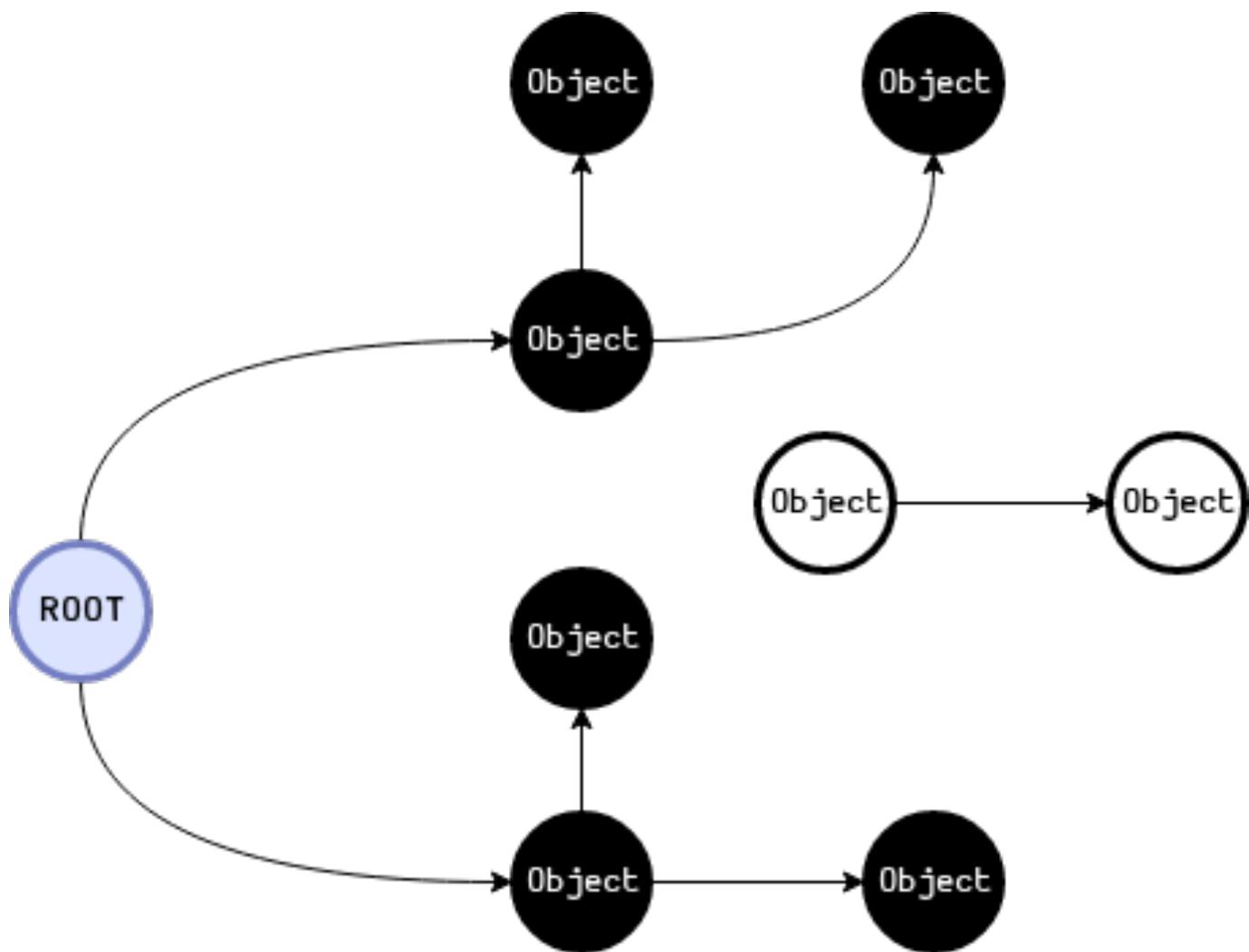
# Grey phase



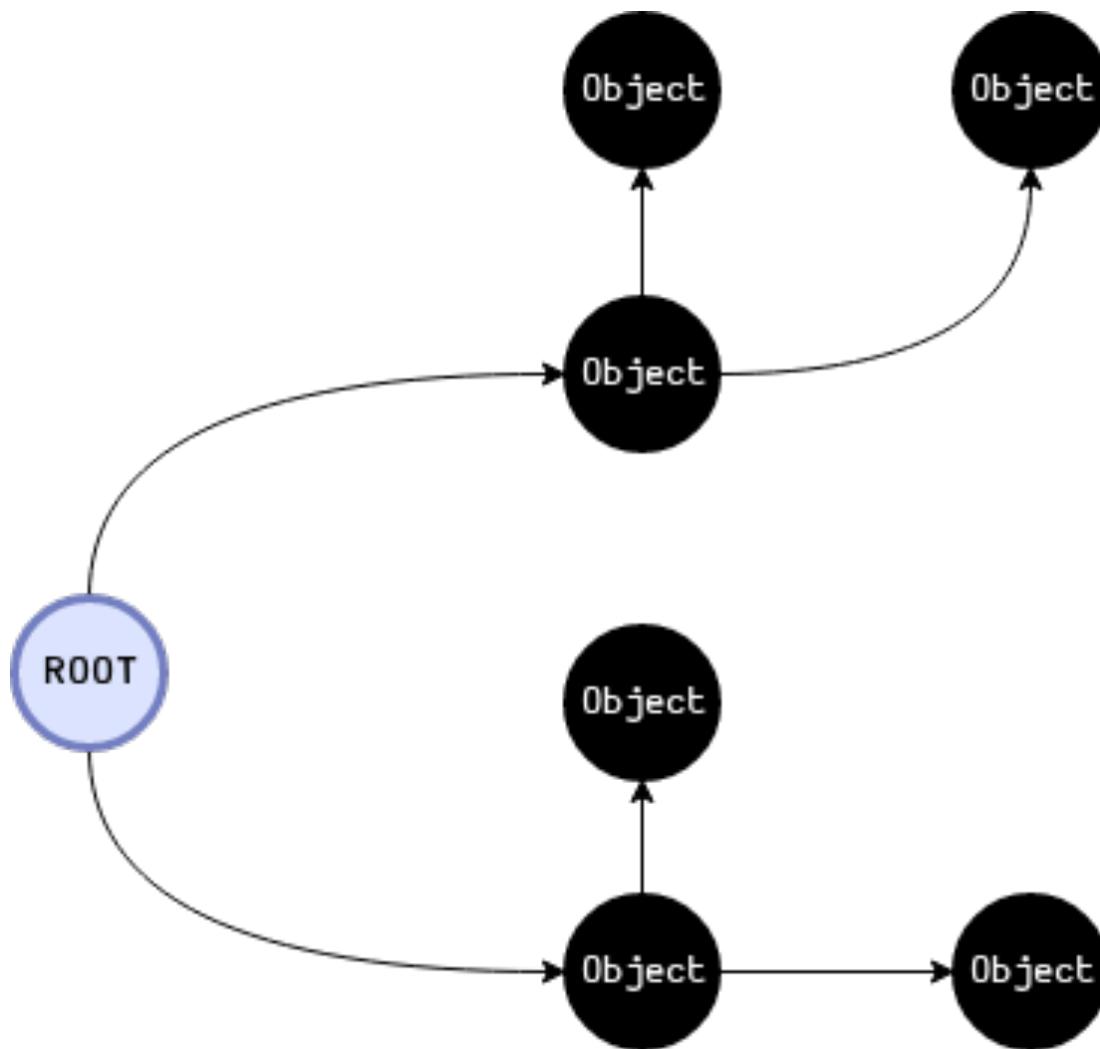
# Black phase



# Final result

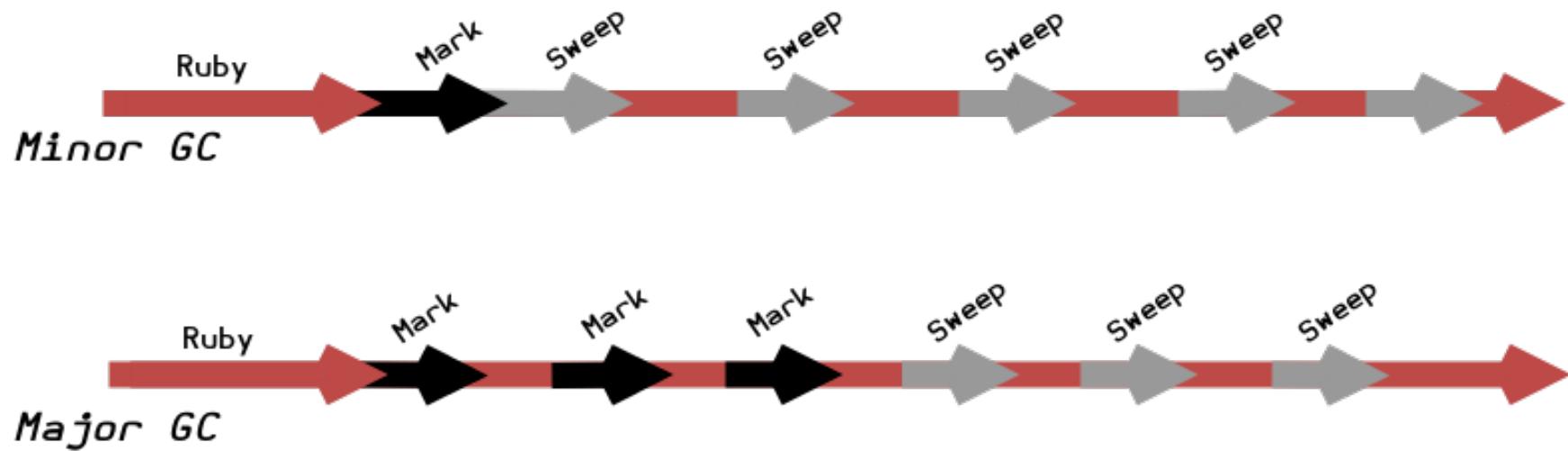


# Sweep phase



High throughput  
Short pause time

# RIncGC



# Allocation

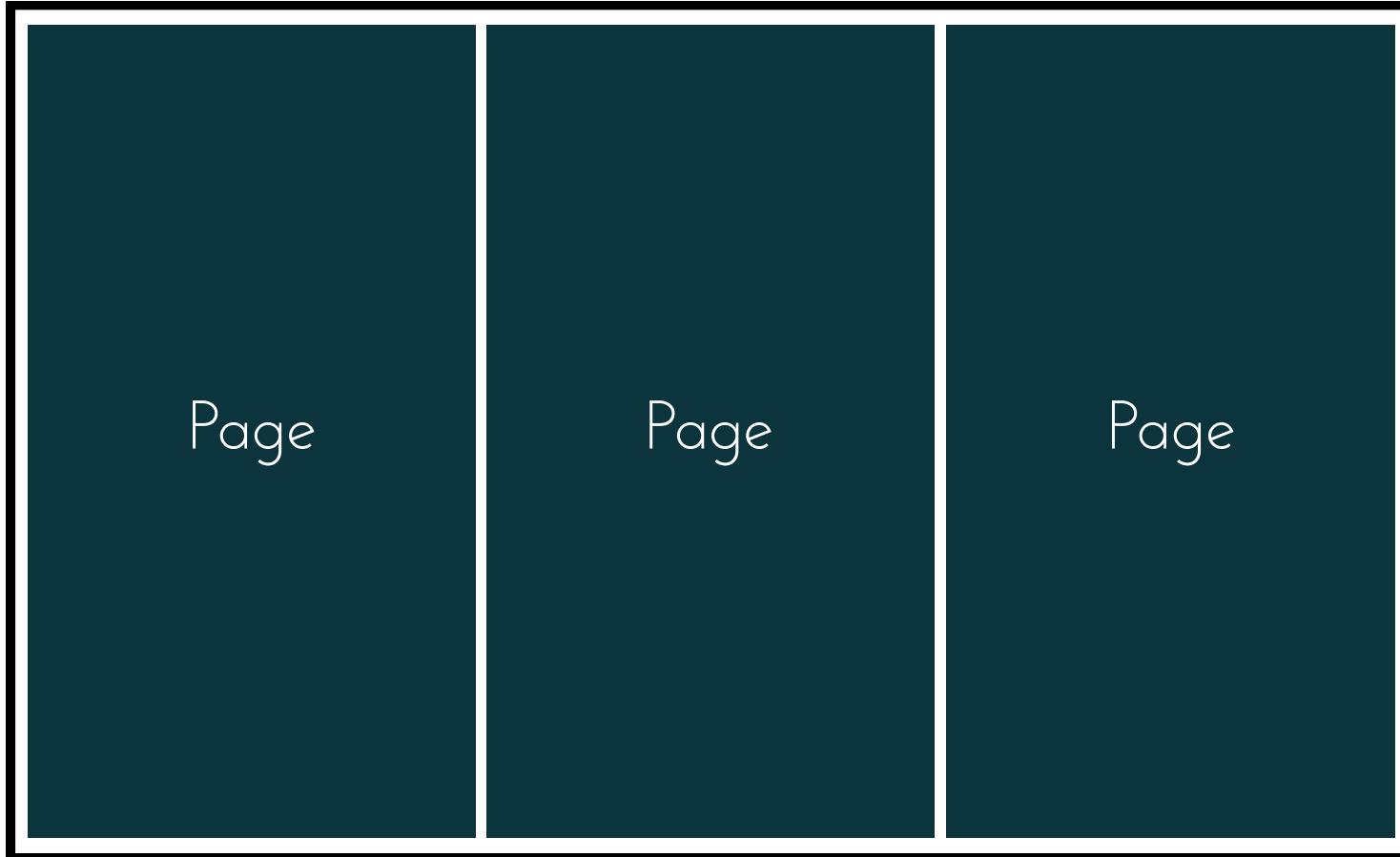
```
class Cow
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
end
```

```
cow = Cow.new("Duquesa")
```

What happens?

Ruby does not call malloc every  
single time

# Heap



Pages are 16Kb size

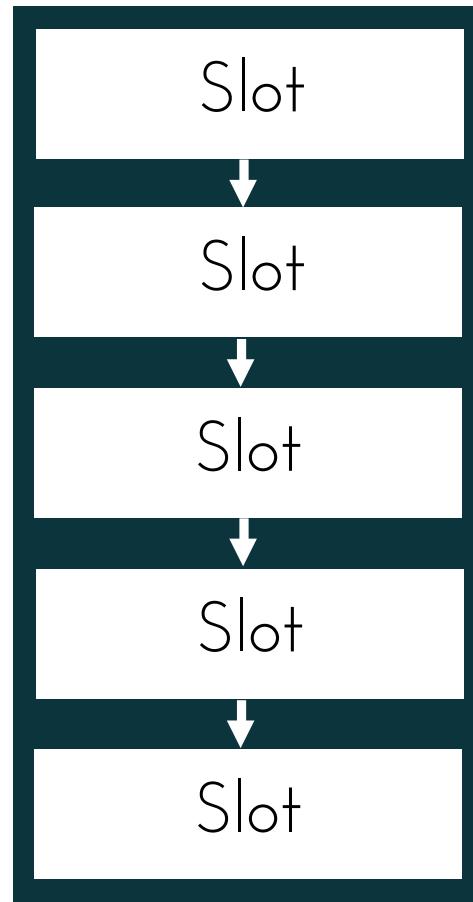
Pages are allocated with  
an aligned malloc

Page

$$16\text{Kb} == 2^{14}$$

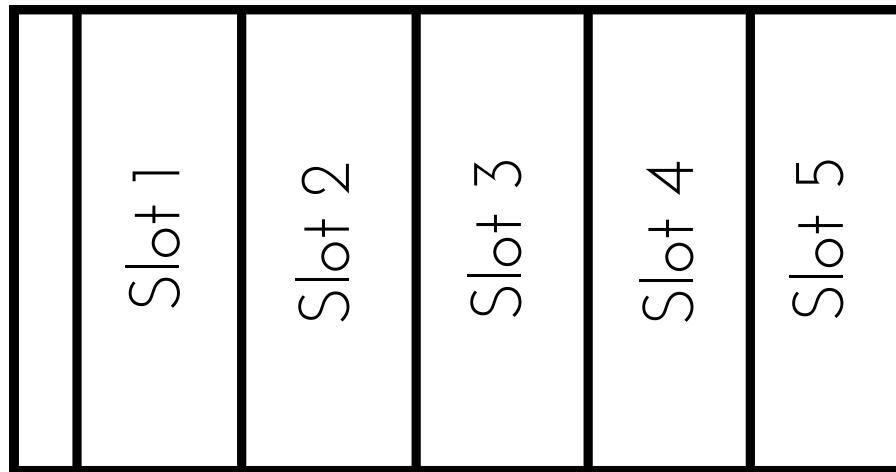
$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 2^{14} \end{array}$$

# Page



Slots are 40 bytes size

Page



Address divisible

by  $2^{14}$

Address divisible

by 40

# RVALUE

```
typedef struct RVALUE {
    union {
        struct {
            VALUE flags;      /* always 0 for freed obj */
            struct RVALUE *next;
        } free;
        struct RBasic      basic;
        struct RObject     object;
        struct RClass      klass;
        struct RFloat      flonum;
        struct RString     string;
        struct RArray      array;
        struct RRegexp     regexp;
        struct RHash       hash;
        struct RData       data;
        struct RTypedData typeddata;
        struct RStruct     rstruct;
        struct RBignum     bignum;
        struct RFile       file;
        struct RMatch      match;
        struct RRational   rational;
        struct RComplex    complex;
        .
        .
    } as;
} RVALUE;
```

10.000 Slots

# Page

```
Cow.new("Mimosa")
```



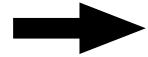
Mimosa

```
Cow.new("Judite")
```



Judite

```
Cow.new("Jurema")
```



Jurema

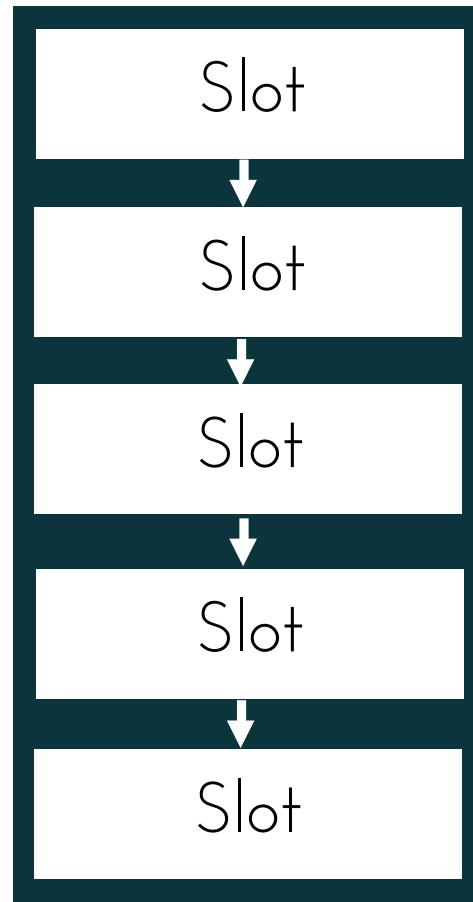
Slot



Slot

Objects are 40 bytes size

# Empty page



# Full Page

Mimosa

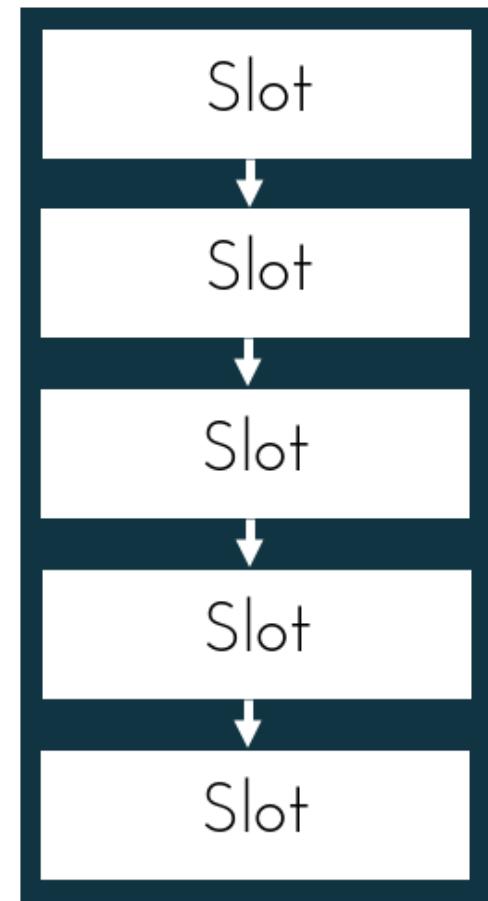
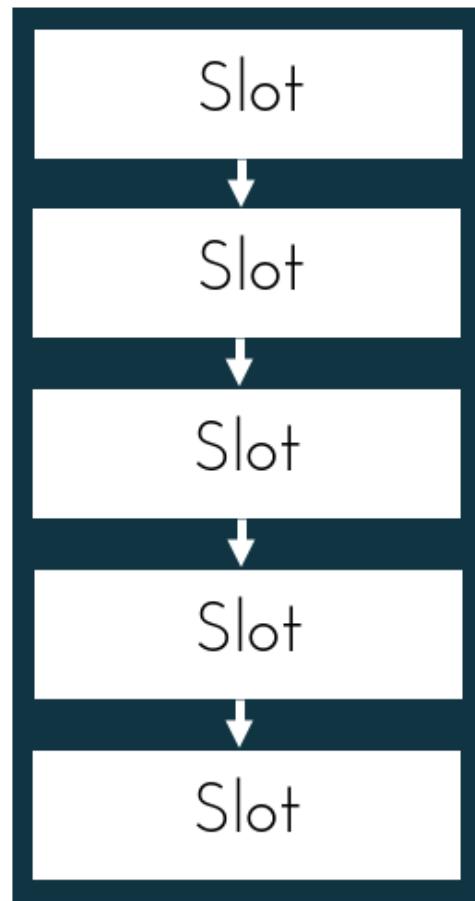
Judite

Jeruma

Mimosa

Fiona

# Full Page



Not every object is  
allocated

# Tagged pointers

Symbol

Fixnum

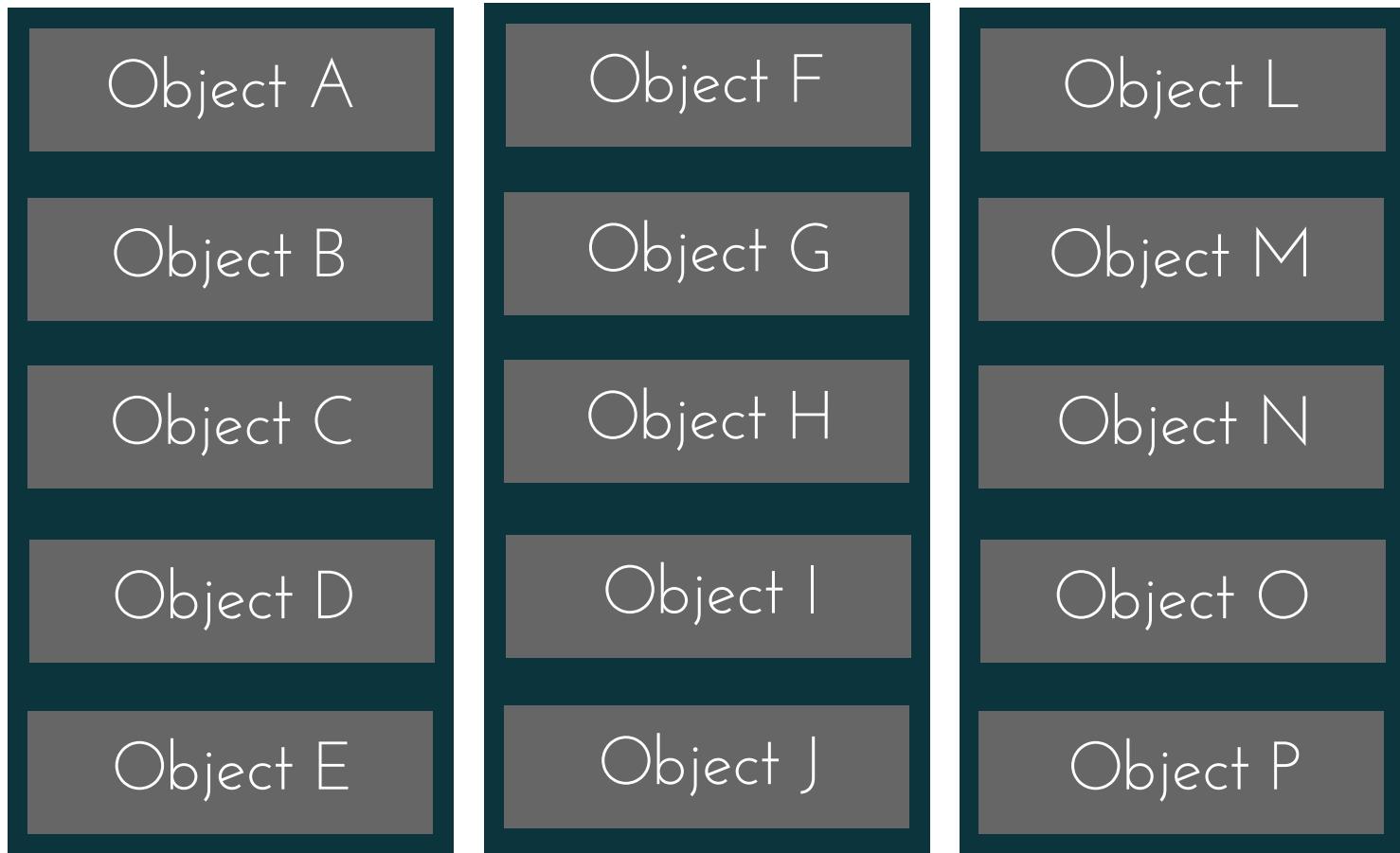
Float

False

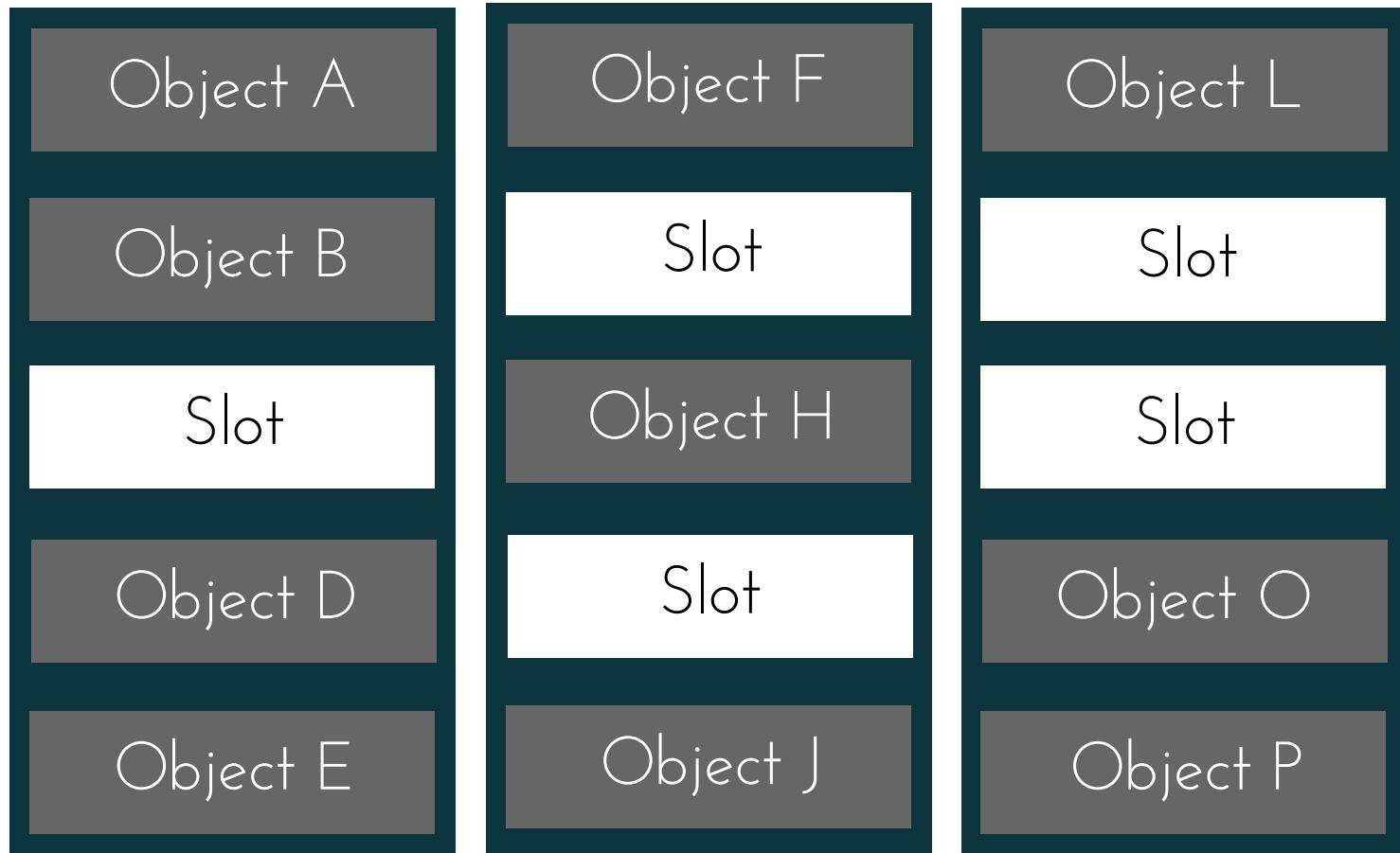
True

Nil

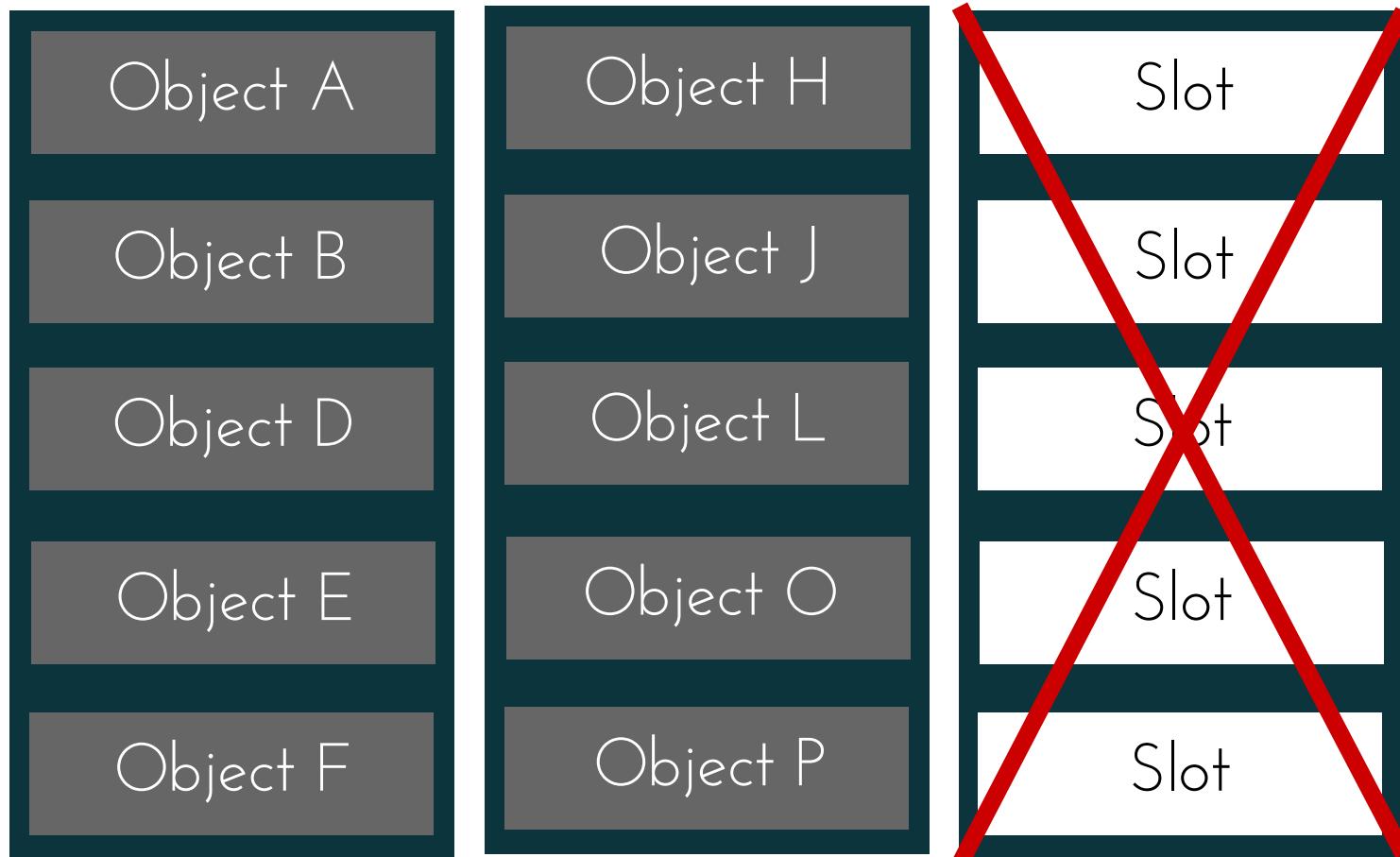
# Memory fragmentation



# Memory fragmentation



# Memory fragmentation



# References

[Toward 'more' efficient Ruby 2.1](#)

[Methods of Memory Management in MRI](#)

[Incremental Garbage Collection in Ruby 2.2](#)

[Ruby Under a Microscope: An Illustrated Guide to Ruby Internals](#)

That's all folks

Questions?

# Thank you!

@alissonbrunosa