

# PERFORMANCE TESTING IN JAVA

Andres Almiray  
Ixchel Ruiz

@aalmiray  
@ixchelruiz

**PERFORMANCE**

speed  
**resiliency**  
 quality capacity  
**sustainability** scalability load  
 robustness  
 stability consistency **elasticity**  
**QoS** repeatability resiliency

A defined measure of performance in a system.  
 “Endurance of systems and processes”  
 resource utilisation

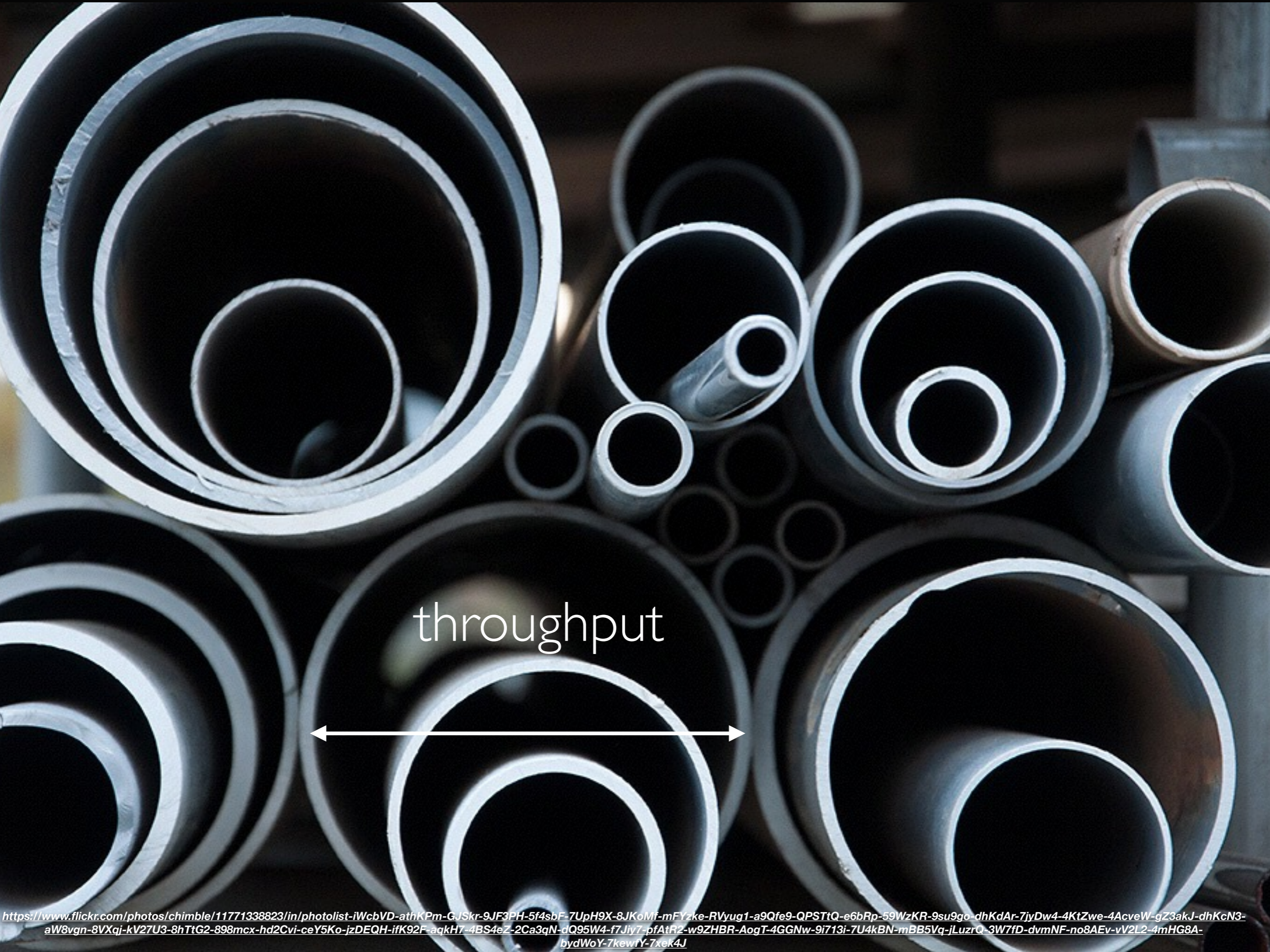
An assessment of how well a delivered service  
 “Long-lived and healthy systems”  
 conforms to the client's expectations.

PERFORMANCE TESTING IS IN GENERAL, A **TESTING PRACTICE** PERFORMED TO DETERMINE HOW A **SYSTEM PERFORMS** IN TERMS OF **RESPONSIVENESS** AND **STABILITY** UNDER A PARTICULAR **WORKLOAD**. IT CAN ALSO SERVE TO **INVESTIGATE, MEASURE, VALIDATE** OR VERIFY OTHER QUALITY ATTRIBUTES OF THE SYSTEM, SUCH AS **SCALABILITY, RELIABILITY** AND **RESOURCE USAGE**.

PERFORMANCE TESTING IS THE PROCESS OF DETERMINING THE **SPEED** OR **EFFECTIVENESS** OF A COMPUTER, NETWORK, SOFTWARE PROGRAM OR DEVICE. THIS PROCESS CAN INVOLVE **QUANTITATIVE** TESTS DONE IN A LAB, SUCH AS MEASURING THE **RESPONSE TIME** OR THE NUMBER OF **MIPS** (MILLIONS OF INSTRUCTIONS PER SECOND) AT WHICH A SYSTEM FUNCTIONS. **QUALITATIVE ATTRIBUTES** SUCH AS **RELIABILITY**, **SCALABILITY** AND **INTEROPERABILITY** MAY ALSO BE EVALUATED. PERFORMANCE TESTING IS OFTEN DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH **STRESS** TESTING.

LOAD TESTING IS THE PROCESS OF PUTTING **DEMAND** ON A SOFTWARE SYSTEM OR COMPUTING DEVICE AND **MEASURING ITS RESPONSE**.  
LOAD TESTING IS PERFORMED TO DETERMINE A SYSTEM'S BEHAVIOR UNDER BOTH **NORMAL** AND **ANTICIPATED PEAK LOAD** CONDITIONS. IT HELPS TO IDENTIFY THE **MAXIMUM OPERATING CAPACITY** OF AN APPLICATION AS WELL AS ANY **BOTTLENECKS** AND DETERMINE WHICH ELEMENT IS CAUSING DEGRADATION.

THE EFFICIENCY WHICH SOMETHING REACTS  
OR FULFILLS ITS INTENDED PURPOSE.  
CHARACTERIZED BY THE TIME AND RESOURCES NEEDED  
TO COMPLETE A UNIT OF WORK

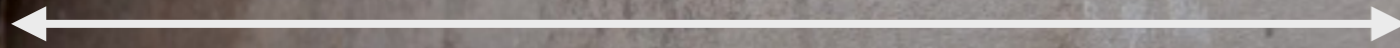


throughput





latency





back pressure

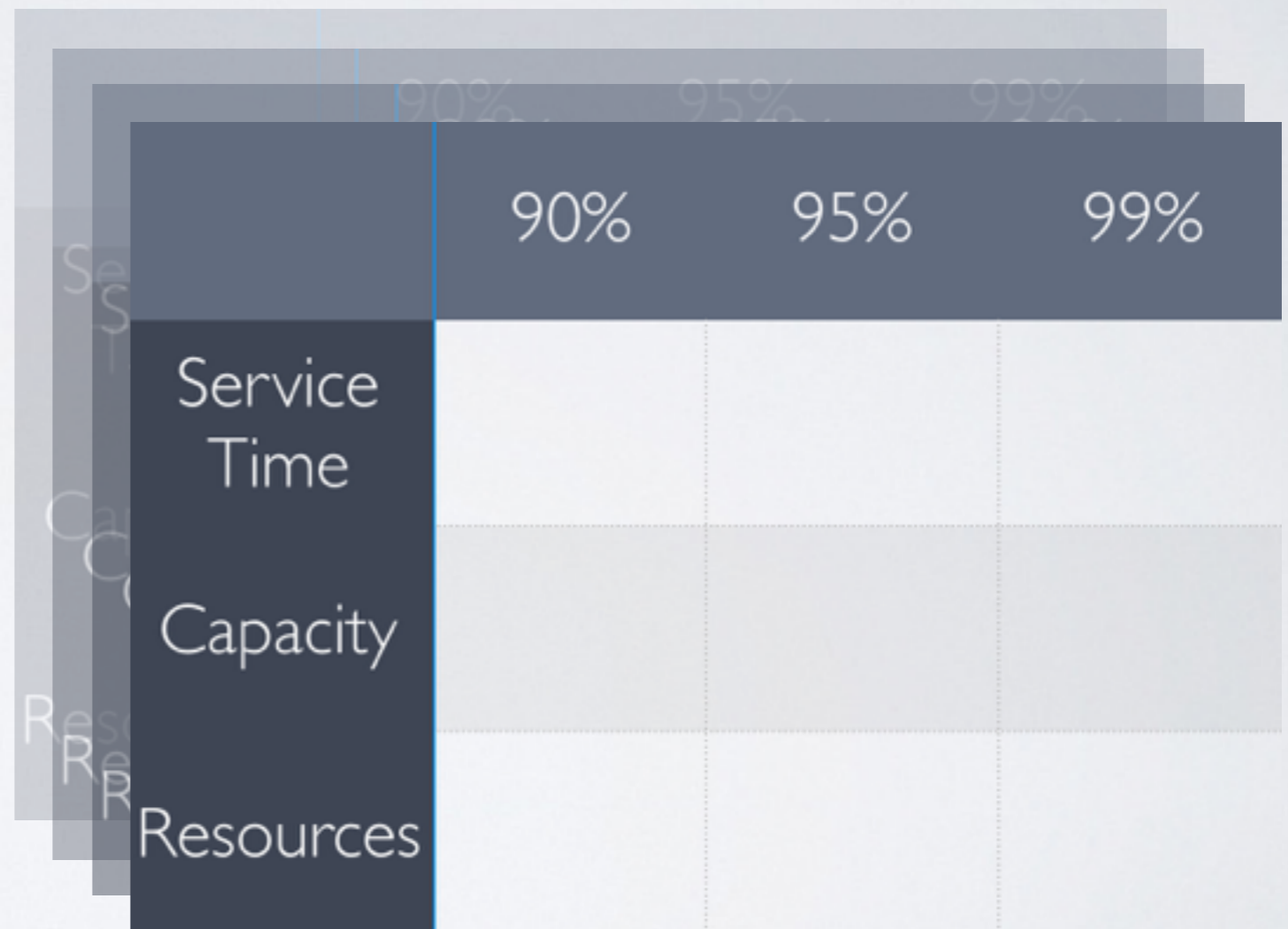


# Emergent behaviour

“A collection of **strategies** applied to a given system to **verify** its **performance requirements**”

# PERFORMANCE CONCERNS

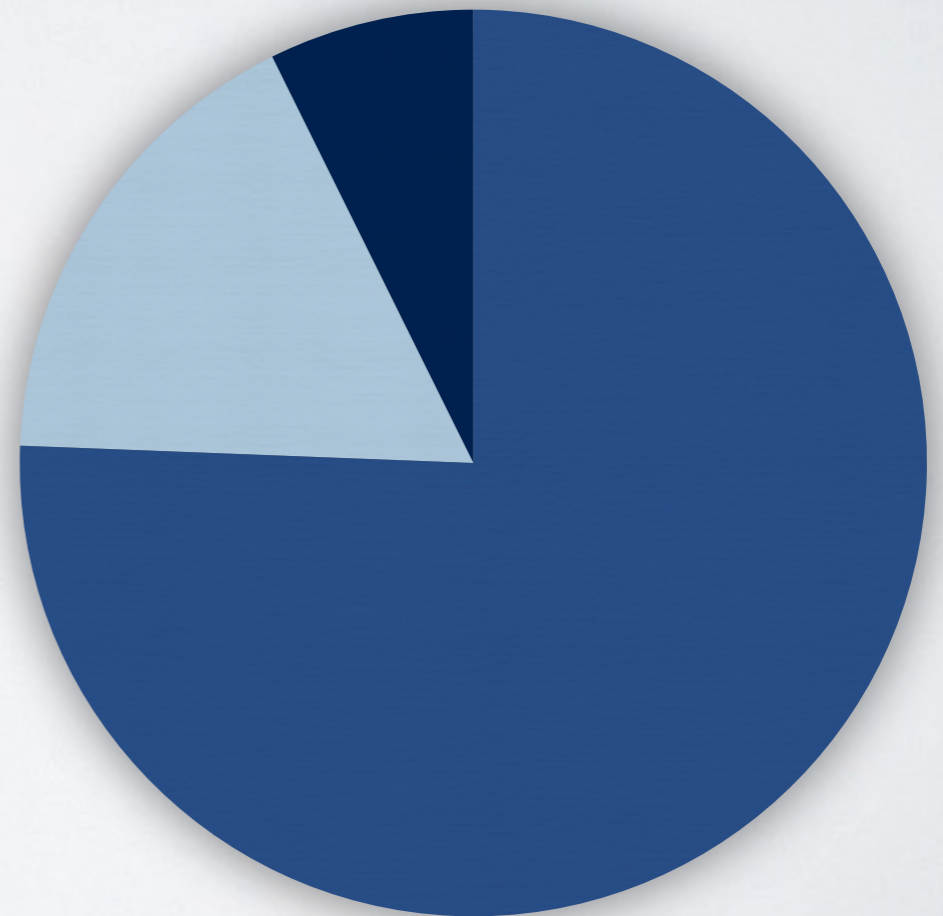
- Quantitative **Requirements**
  - SLAs
- Execution environment

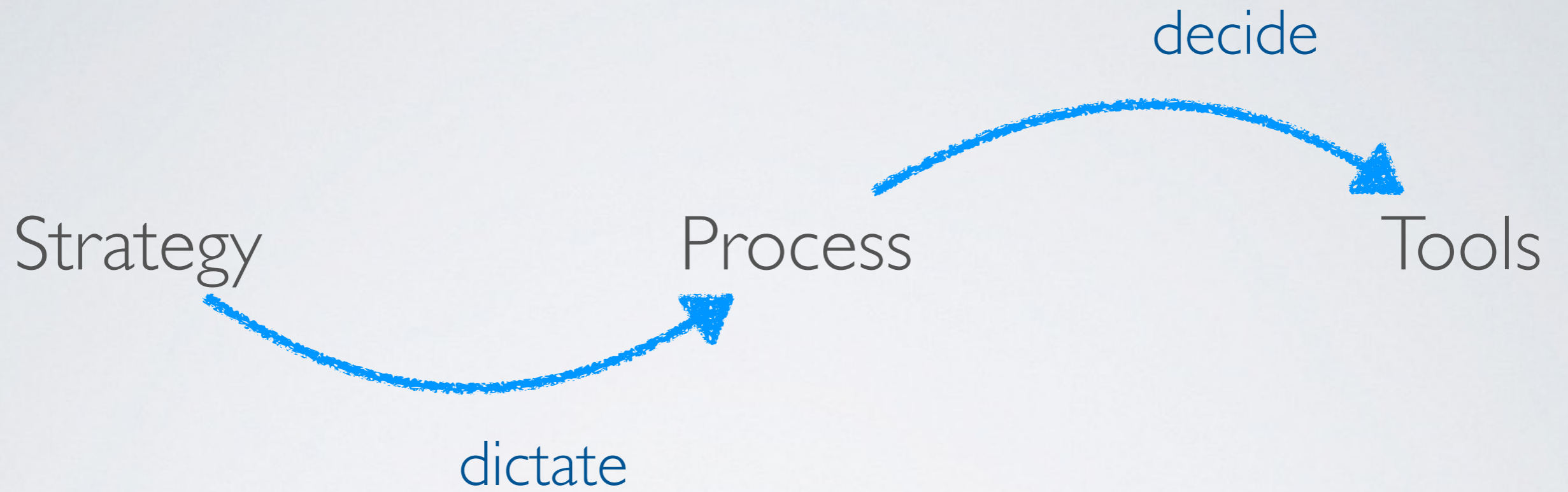


QoS

# BUDGET

- Computation / Execution
- Environmental Constraints
  - I/O Latency
  - CPU





# STRATEGY

## Preemptive

- The right information in the right time
- Fail early and fail fast
- Reduce overtime
- Evaluate tradeoffs earlier based on measurements.

## Corrective

- Performance as an afterthought
- Disruptive
- Usually more expensive
- Tuning



# TESTING PROCESS

- Performance Objectives : Response time, throughput, resource utilization.
- Workload Goals
- Budgets : Constraints (maximum execution time and resource utilization levels)
- Execution and measurement tools.
- Generate different sets of inputs.
- Execute Tests & Store measurement data.
- Review and compare results.

Types

# PERFORMANCE TESTING

- Bandwidth (Throughput)
- Response (Latency)
- Concurrency (Contention)

Types

# PERFORMANCE TESTING

- Stress
- Endurance
- Load

WHEN?

ALWAYS (FREQUENCY)

# PERFORMANCE CONCERNS

- What are the **relevant code paths** and how do they affect performance?
- Where does the resource utilisation or **computation** affect performance?

# JAVA8'S OPTIONAL VS IF(NULL)

<https://struberg.wordpress.com/2017/01/28/optional-vs-if-null/>

```
String var = val;  
if (val == null) { var = compute(); }  
  
String var = Optional.ofNullable(val)  
                    .orElse(this::compute)
```

# JMH

JMH is a Java harness for building, running, and analysing **nano/micro/milli/macro** benchmarks written in Java and other languages targeting the JVM.

<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/code-tools/jmh/>

<https://github.com/melix/jmh-gradle-plugin>

<http://www.rationaljava.com/2015/02/jmh-how-to-setup-and-run-jmh-benchmark.html>

```
plugins {  
    id 'me.champeau.gradle.jmh' version '0.3.1'  
    id 'io.morethan.jmhreport' version '0.1.0'  
}  
  
repositories {  
    jcenter()  
}  
  
jmhReport {  
    jmhResultPath = project.file('build/reports/jmh/results.json')  
    jmhReportOutput = project.file('build/reports/jmh')  
}  
  
tasks.jmh.finalizedBy tasks.jmhReport  
  
jmh {  
    jmhVersion = '1.17.5'  
    iterations = 10  
    fork = 2  
    warmupIterations = 5  
    resultFormat = 'json'  
}
```



# JAVA8'S OPTIONAL VS IF(NULL)

Several iterations with JMH, reducing the test to its very core

- Blog suggested integers. Must consider autoboxing cost.
- Switched to Strings. Consider null & non-null values.
- 3 ways to query for an Optional's value.

Tweak JMH settings, such as fork, warmup iterations, etc.

```

@State(Scope.Benchmark)
@BenchmarkMode(Mode.AverageTime)
@OutputTimeUnit(TimeUnit.NANOSECONDS)
public class OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized {
    @Param({"false", "true"})
    private boolean isNull;

    private String value;
    private String answerWhenNull = "NULL";

    @Setup(Level.Trial)
    public void setUp() { value = isNull ? null : "something"; }

    @Benchmark
    public String baseline() { return value; }

    @Benchmark
    public String ifNull() {
        String val = value;
        if (val != null) {
            return val;
        }
        return answerWhenNull;
    }

    @Benchmark
    public String optionalWithExplicitGet() {
        Optional<String> optional = Optional.ofNullable(value);
        if (optional.isPresent()) {
            return optional.get();
        }
        return answerWhenNull;
    }

    @Benchmark
    public String optionalWithOrElse() { return Optional.ofNullable(value).orElse(answerWhenNull); }

    @Benchmark
    public String optionalWithOrElseGet() { return Optional.ofNullable(value).orElseGet(() -> answerWhenNull); }
}

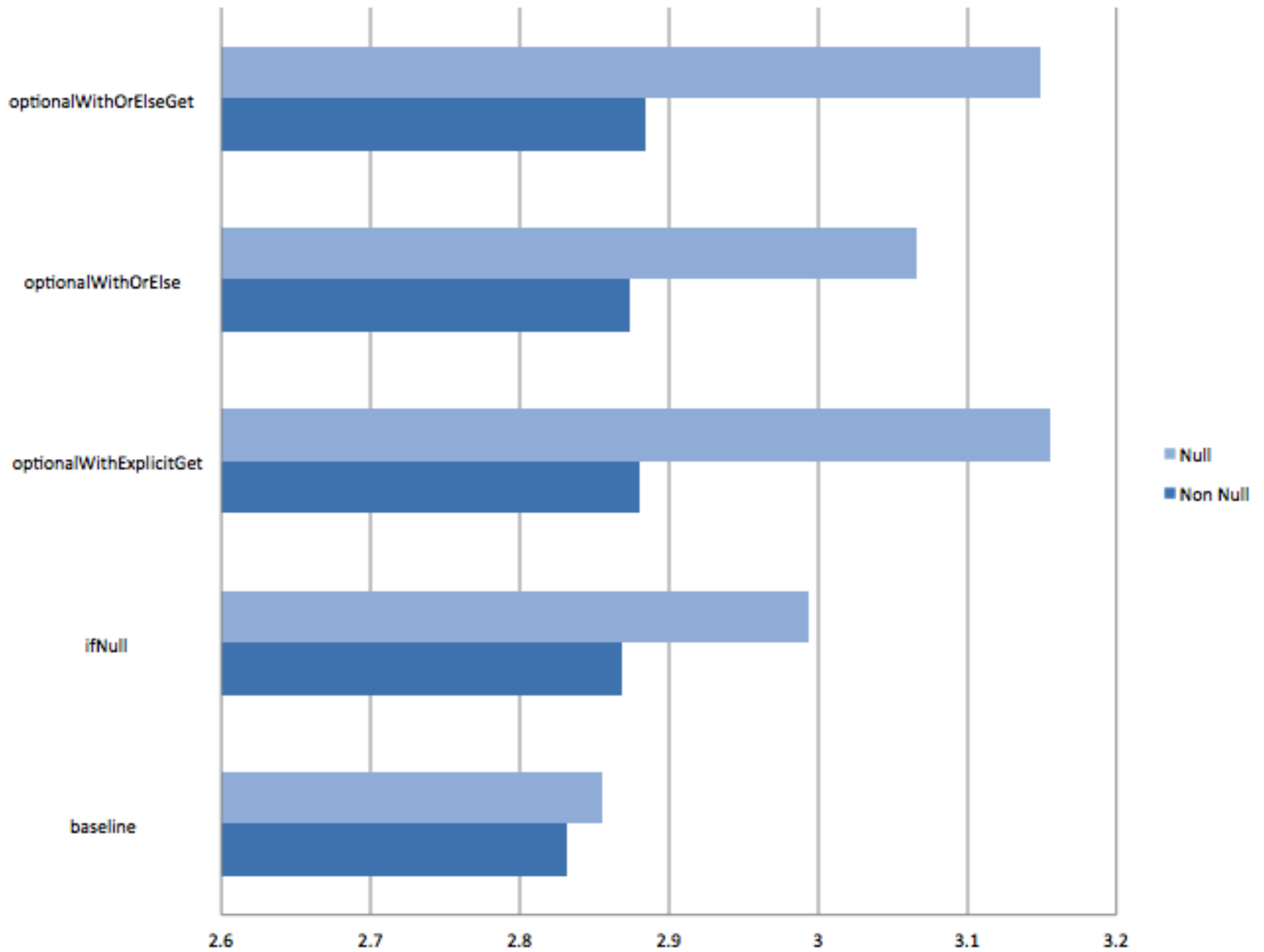
```

# JAVA8'S OPTIONAL VS IF(NULL)

Benchmark	(isNull)	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNonNull.baseline	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.929</b>	± 0.054	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNonNull.ifNull	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.838</b>	± 0.028	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNonNull.optionalWithExplicitGet	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.831</b>	± 0.026	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNonNull.optionalWithOrElse	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.863</b>	± 0.068	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNonNull.optionalWithOrElseGet	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.850</b>	± 0.042	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNull.baseline	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.785</b>	± 0.049	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNull.ifNull	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.768</b>	± 0.058	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNull.optionalWithExplicitGet	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.911</b>	± 0.035	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNull.optionalWithOrElse	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.832</b>	± 0.027	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_AlwaysNull.optionalWithOrElseGet	N/A	avgt	20	<b>2.900</b>	± 0.066	ns/op

# JAVA8'S OPTIONAL VS IF(NULL)

Benchmark	(isNull)	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.baseline	false	avgt	20	<b>2.832</b>	± 0.024	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.baseline	true	avgt	20	<b>2.855</b>	± 0.032	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.ifNull	false	avgt	20	<b>2.868</b>	± 0.035	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.ifNull	true	avgt	20	<b>2.994</b>	± 0.036	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithExplicitGet	false	avgt	20	<b>2.881</b>	± 0.057	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithExplicitGet	true	avgt	20	<b>3.156</b>	± 0.036	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithOrElse	false	avgt	20	<b>2.874</b>	± 0.031	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithOrElse	true	avgt	20	<b>3.066</b>	± 0.052	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithOrElseGet	false	avgt	20	<b>2.884</b>	± 0.027	ns/op
OptionalVsIfNull_Parameterized.optionalWithOrElseGet	true	avgt	20	<b>3.149</b>	± 0.051	ns/op



# MORE INFO ON JMH

Using Java Microbenchmark Harness (JMH) in a real world project

<http://2015.jokerconf.com/talks/vyazelenko/>

@DVyazelenko

# PRAGMATIC PERFORMANCE

Pragmatic: dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.

QCon San Paulo 2015 Keynote by Gil Tene

# PARTING THOUGHTS

- Beware of preconceptions and confirmation bias.
- Be mindful of the shape of the input data.
- Always mind the system's environment.
- Approach results skeptically.
- Iterate, iterate, iterate.



# INPUT DATA

For any given scenario, is the system able to handle data

- sorted in natural order
- sorted in reverse order
- random order

“If we have data, let’s look at data. If all we have are opinions, let’s go with mine.”

— Jim Barksdale

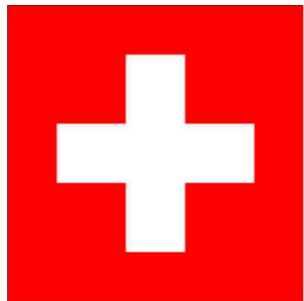
“Measure, don’t guess!”<sup>®</sup>

–Kirk Pepperdine

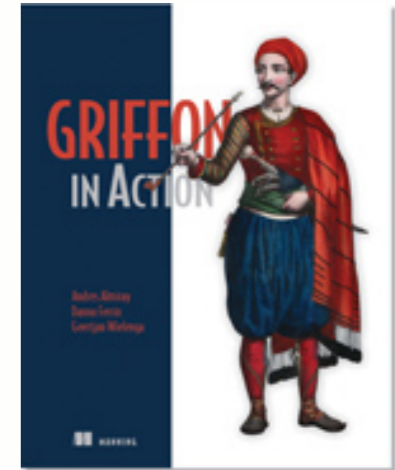
# AXIOMS

- It all **depends**
- **Failure** it's guaranteed, we're only humans!

Fail **gracefully** & plan for how to **recover**.



**canoo**



THANK YOU!

Andres Almiray  
Ixchel Ruiz

@aalmiray  
@ixchelruiz