Enabling Java in Low Latency and Low Jitter Applications

Gil Tene, CTO & co-Founder, Azul Systems



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Session # 8206

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Intro, jitter vs. JITTER

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Java in a low latency application world

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Intro, jitter vs. JITTER

Java in a low latency application world

The (historical) fundamental problems

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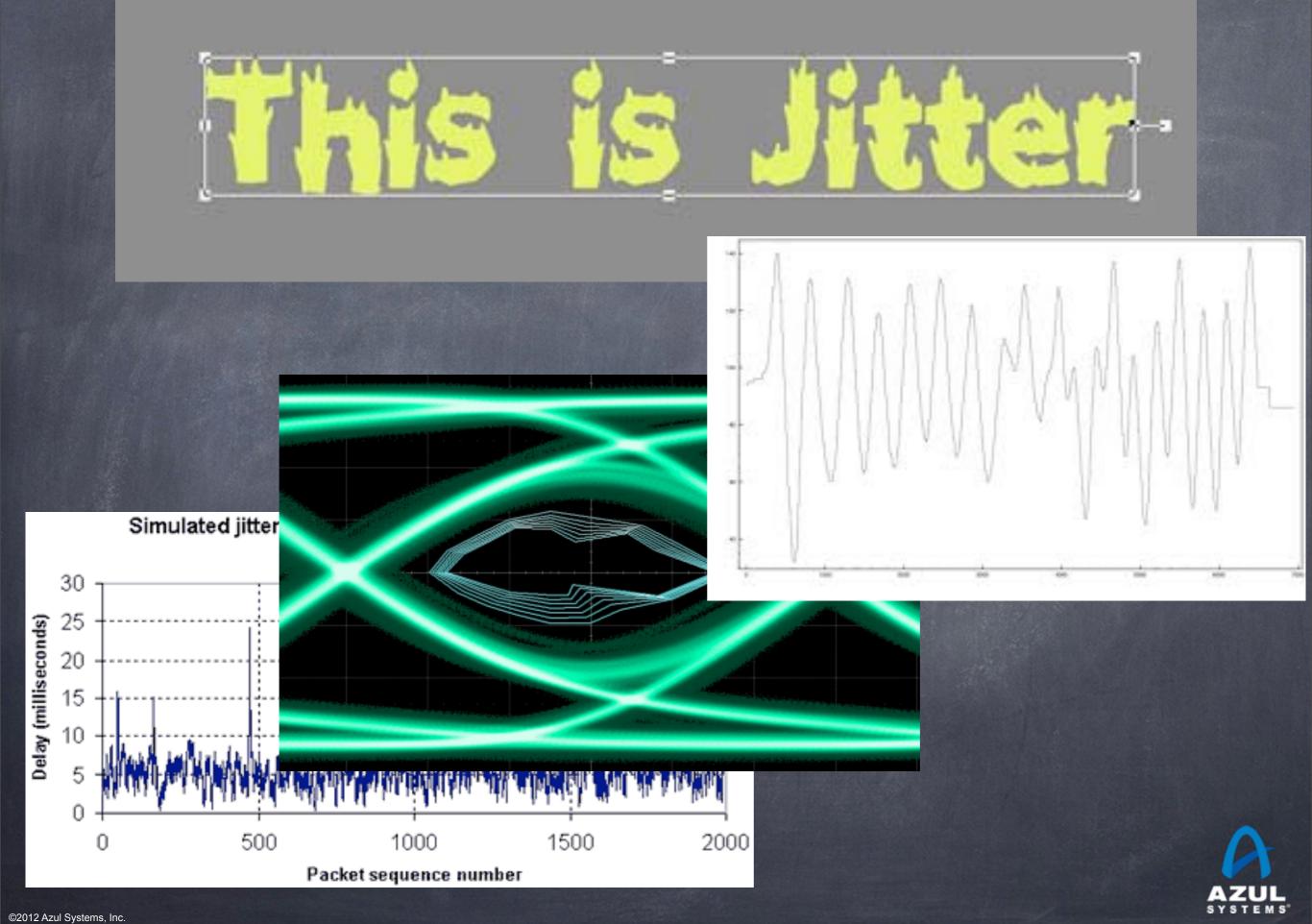
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- The (historical) fundamental problems
- What people have done to try to get around them

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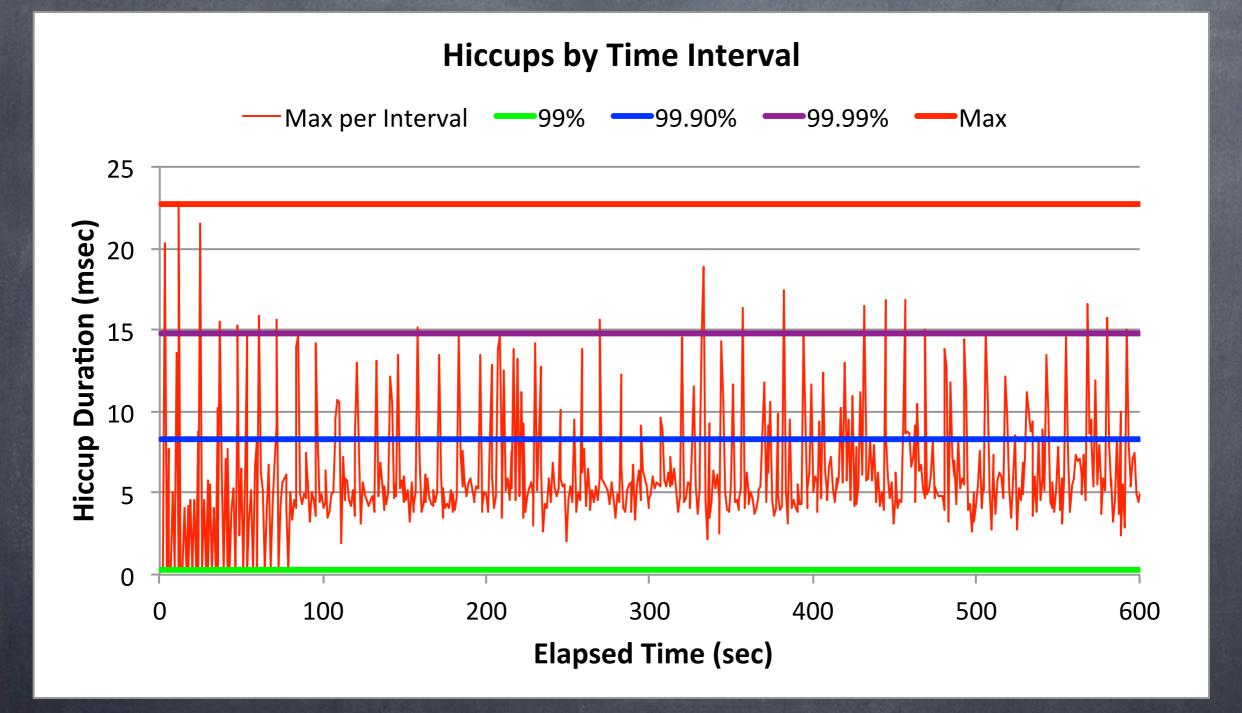
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- What if the fundamental problems were eliminated?
- What 2013 looks like for Low latency Java developers

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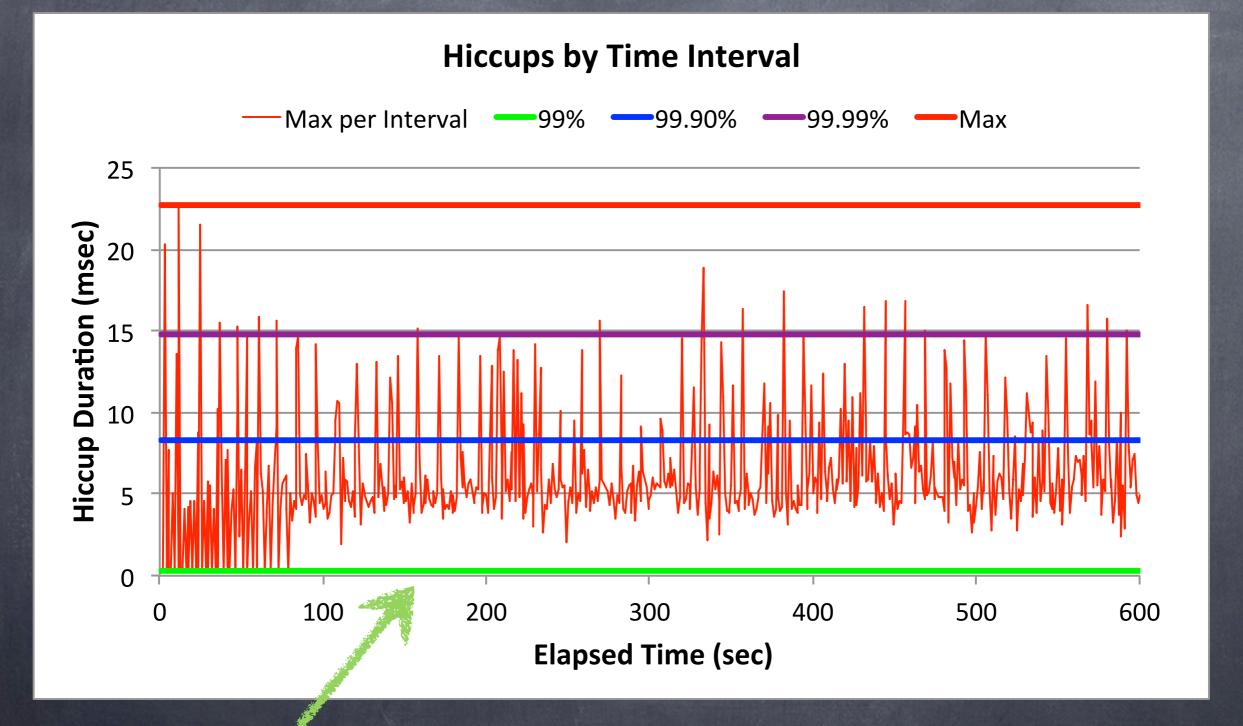


Is "jitter" a proper word for this?



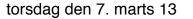
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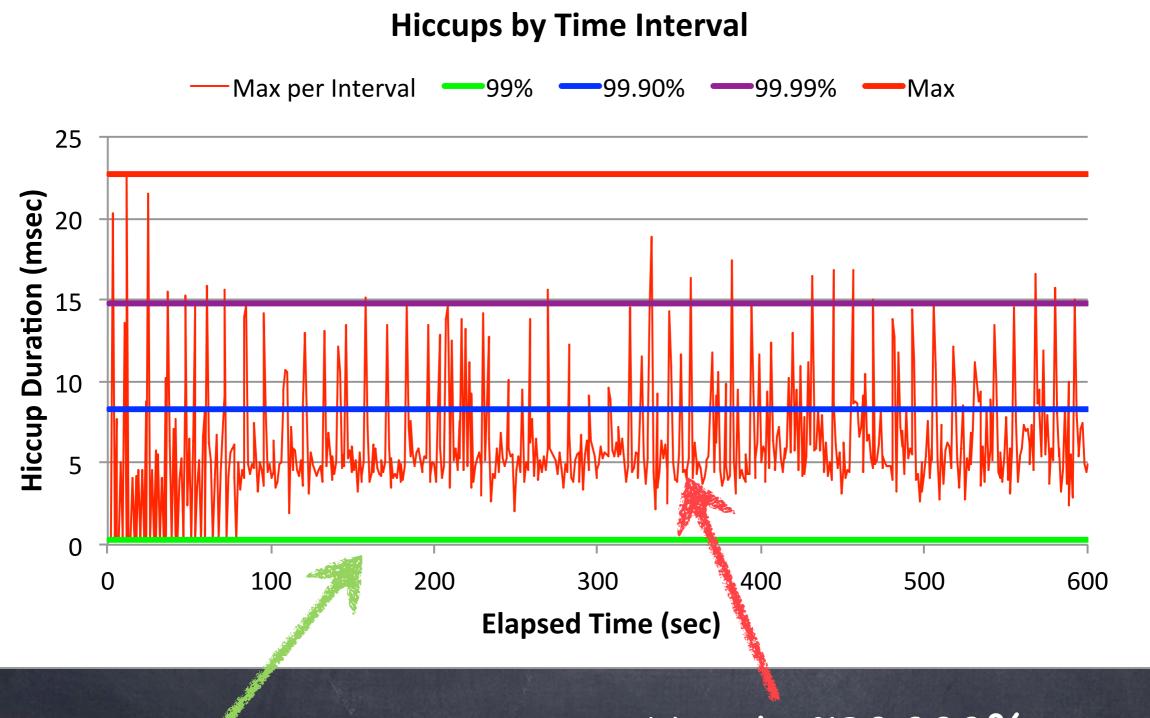


99%'ile is ~60 usec

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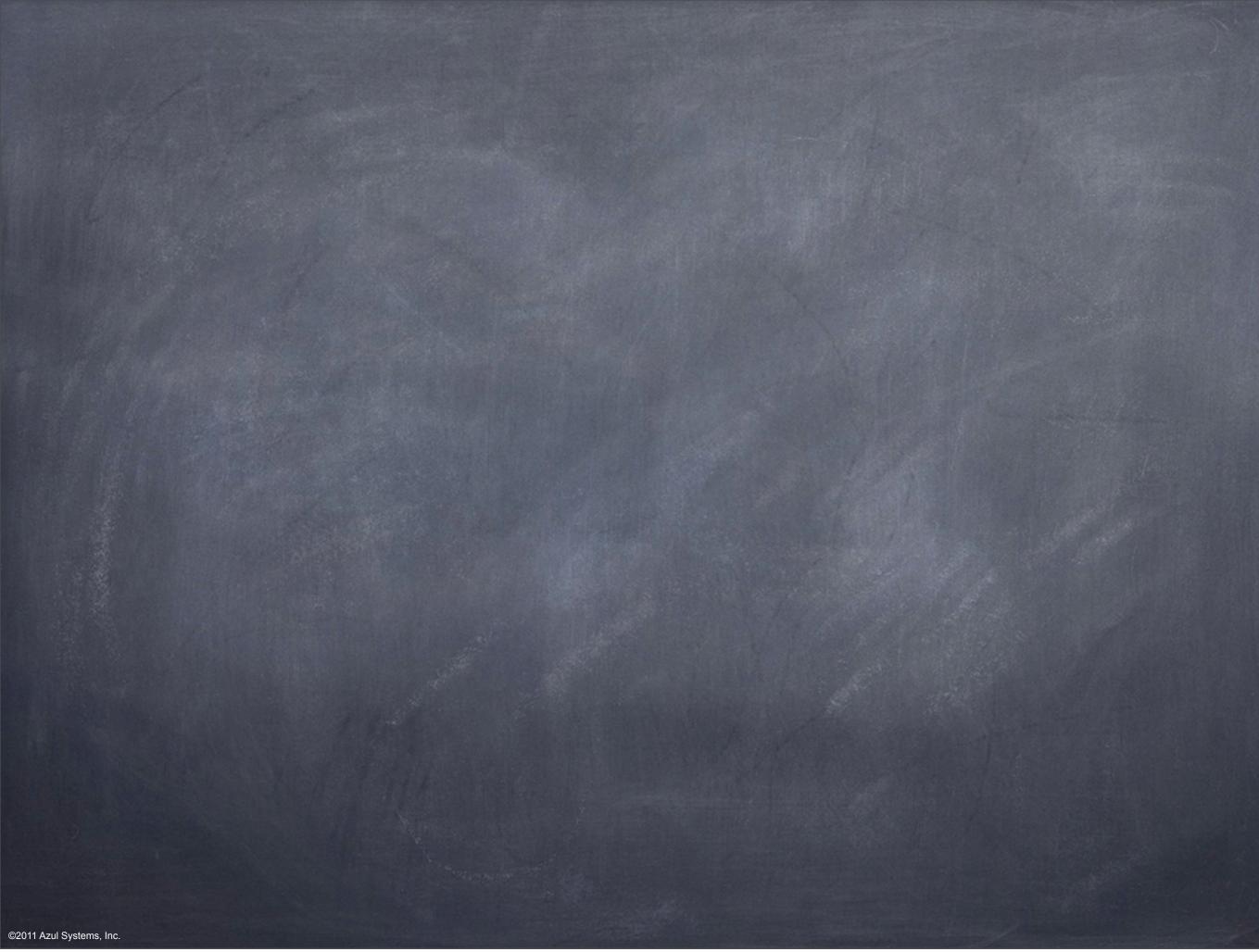


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Max is ~30,000% higher than "typical"



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Have been working on a "think different" GC approaches since 2002

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* working on real-world trash compaction issues, circa 2004

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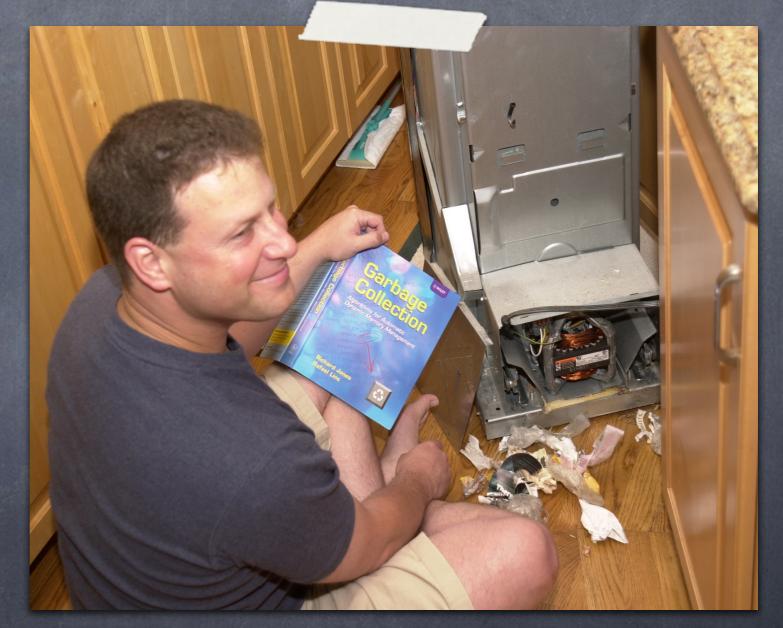
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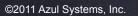
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- co-founder, CTO@Azul Systems
- Have been working on a "think different" GC approaches since 2002
- Created Pauseless & C4 core GC algorithms (Tene, Wolf)
- A Long history building Virtual & Physical Machines, Operating Systems, Enterprise apps, etc...



* working on real-world trash compaction issues, circa 2004







 We make scalable Virtual Machines



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- Have built "whatever it takes to get job done" since 2002



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- 3 generations of custom SMP
 Multi-core HW (Vega)



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Vega

140

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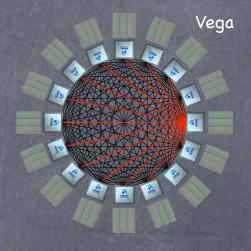
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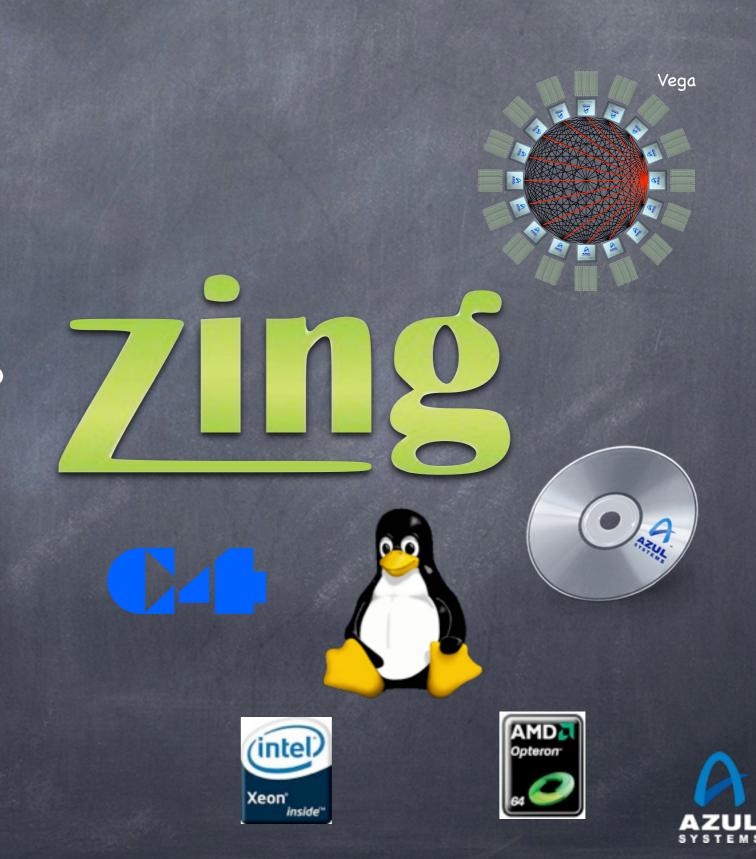




Vega

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- We make scalable Virtual Machines
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 Multi-core HW (Vega)
- Now Pure software for commodity x86 (Zing)
- Known for Low Latency,
 Consistent execution, and
 Large data set excellence



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Why do people use Java for low latency apps?

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Why do people use Java for low latency apps?Are they crazy?

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No. There are good, easy to articulate reasons

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Time-to-product, Time-to-market, ...

Java in a low latency world

Why do people use Java for low latency apps? Are they crazy? No. There are good, easy to articulate reasons Projected lifetime cost Developer productivity Time-to-product, Time-to-market, ... Leverage, ecosystem, ability to hire

Strategies have a shelf life

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Strategies have a shelf life

We have to keep developing and deploying new ones

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E.g. Customer answer to: "Why do you use Java in Algo Trading?"
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We have to keep developing and deploying new ones
Only one out of N is actually productive

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Profitability therefore depends on ability to successfully deploy new strategies, and on the cost of doing so

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Our developers seem to be able to produce 2x-3x as much when using a Java environment as they would with C++ ...

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No

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It's those pesky occasional stutters and stammers and stalls that are the problem...

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- A good programmer will get roughly the same speed from both Java and C++
- A bad programmer won't get you fast code on either
- The 50% ile and 90% ile are typically excellent...
- It's those pesky occasional stutters and stammers and stalls that are the problem...
- Sever hear of Garbage Collection?

Java's achilles heel

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Set's ignore the bad multi-second pauses for now...

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• Let's ignore the bad multi-second pauses for now...

Low latency applications regularly experience "small", "minor" GC events that range in the 10s of msec

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Frequency directly related to allocation rate

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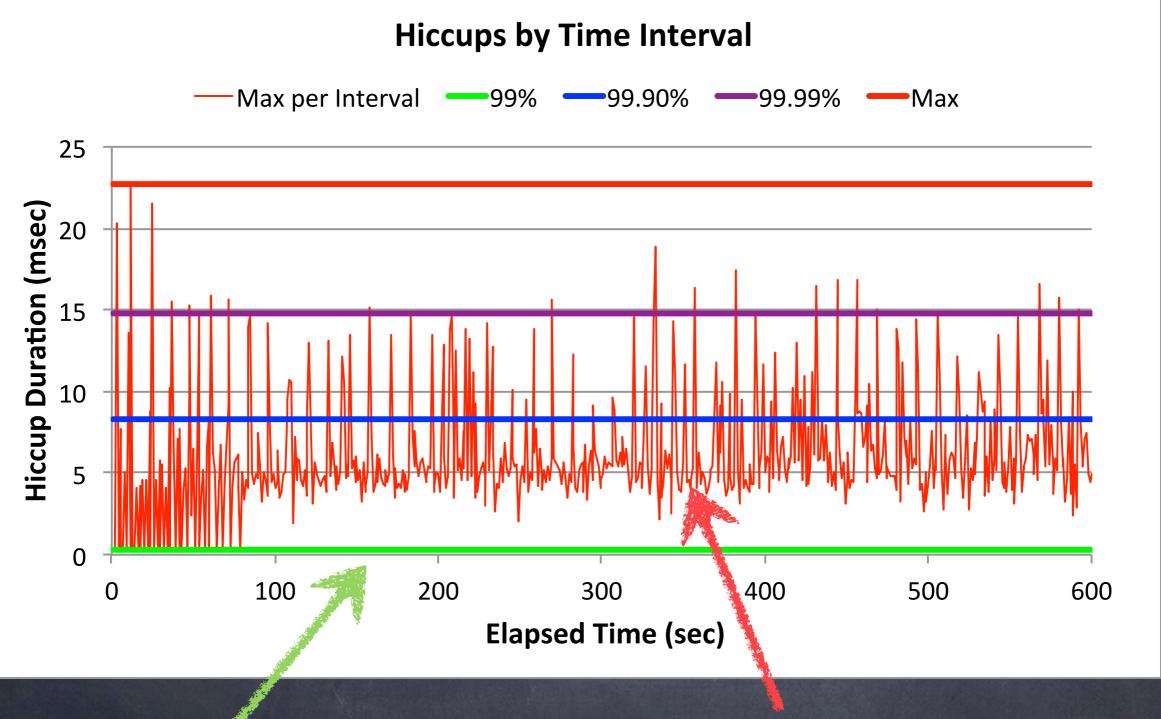
In turn, directly related to throughput

So we have great 50%, 90%. Maybe even 99%

But 99.9%, 99.99%, Max, all "suck"

So bad that it affects risk, profitability, service expectations, etc.

STW-GC effects in a low latency application



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Max is ~30,000% higher than "typical"



One way to deal with Stop-The-World GC

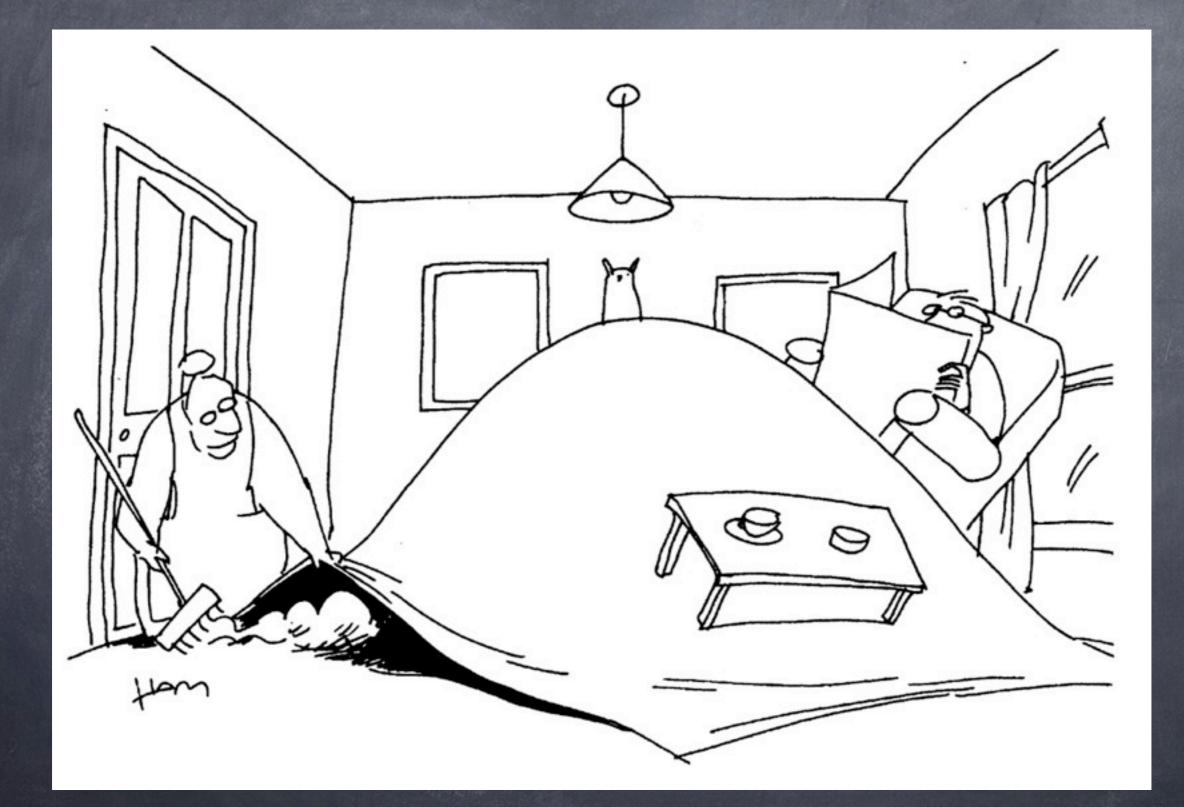


One way to deal with Stop-The-World GC





A way to deal with Stop-The-World GC





Another way to cope: "Creative Language"

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Another way to cope: "Creative Language" Guarantee a worst case of 5 msec, 99% of the time"



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Another way to cope: "Creative Language"
"Guarantee a worst case of 5 msec, 99% of the time"
"Mostly" Concurrent, "Mostly" Incremental Translation: "Will at times exhibit long monolithic stopthe-world pauses"



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Another way to cope: "Creative Language" • "Guarantee a worst case of 5 msec, 99% of the time" • "Mostly" Concurrent, "Mostly" Incremental Translation: "Will at times exhibit long monolithic stopthe-world pauses"

Fairly Consistent" Translation: "Will sometimes show results well outside this range"



Another way to cope: "Creative Language" "Guarantee a worst case of 5 msec, 99% of the time"
"Mostly" Concurrent, "Mostly" Incremental Translation: "Will at times exhibit long monolithic stopthe-world pauses"

Fairly Consistent"
Translation: "Will sometimes show results well outside this range"

Typical pauses in the tens of milliseconds"
Translation: "Some pauses are much longer than tens of milliseconds"

They use "Java" instead of Java

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They write "in the Java syntax"

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Section E.g. They build their own object pools for everything

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What do actual low latency developers do about it? They use "Java" instead of Java They write "in the Java syntax" They avoid allocation as much as possible Section E.g. They build their own object pools for everything They write all the code they use (no 3rd party) libraries)

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...

Some call it "fun"... Others "duct tape engineering"...

There is a fundamental problem

Stop-The-World GC mechanisms are contradictory to the fundamental requirements of low latency & low jitter apps

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ALL use a Monolithic Stop-the-world NewGen

"small" periodic pauses (small as in 10s of msec)

pauses more frequent with higher throughput or allocation rates

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Development focus for ALL is on Oldgen collectors

When they say "mostly concurrent", or "mostly incremental", or "pause target", they refer only to the OldGen part of the collector
Focus is on trying to address the many-second pause problem
Usually by sweeping it farther and farther the rug

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When they say "mostly concurrent", or "mostly incremental", or "pause target", they refer only to the OldGen part of the collector
Focus is on trying to address the many-second pause problem

Output Usually by sweeping it farther and farther the rug

ALL use a Fallback to Full Stop-the-world Collection

- So Used for dealing with the inevitable pile of dust under the rug
- Output Used to recover when other mechanisms fail

Hidden under the term "Mostly"...

Sustainable Throughput: The throughput achieved while safely maintaining service levels

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Sustainable Throughput: The throughput achieved while safely maintaining service levels



Sustainable Throughput: The throughput achieved while safely maintaining service levels



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We decided to focus on the right core problems

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Scale & productivity being limited by responsiveness

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Scale & productivity being limited by responsiveness
Even "short" GC pauses are considered <u>a problem</u>

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At Azul, STW-GC was addressed head-on We decided to focus on the right core problems Scale & productivity being limited by responsiveness Seven "short" GC pauses are considered a problem Responsiveness must be unlinked from key metrics: Transaction Rate, Concurrent users, Data set size, etc. 0 Heap size, Live Set size, Allocation rate, Mutation rate Responsiveness must be continually sustainable Can't ignore "rare but periodic" events

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Concurrent, compacting old generation



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Concurrent, compacting old generation

Concurrent, compacting new generation

No stop-the-world fallback

Always compacts, and always does so concurrently



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Concurrent, compacting old generation

Concurrent, compacting new generation

No stop-the-world fallback

Always compacts, and always does so concurrently



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Benefits

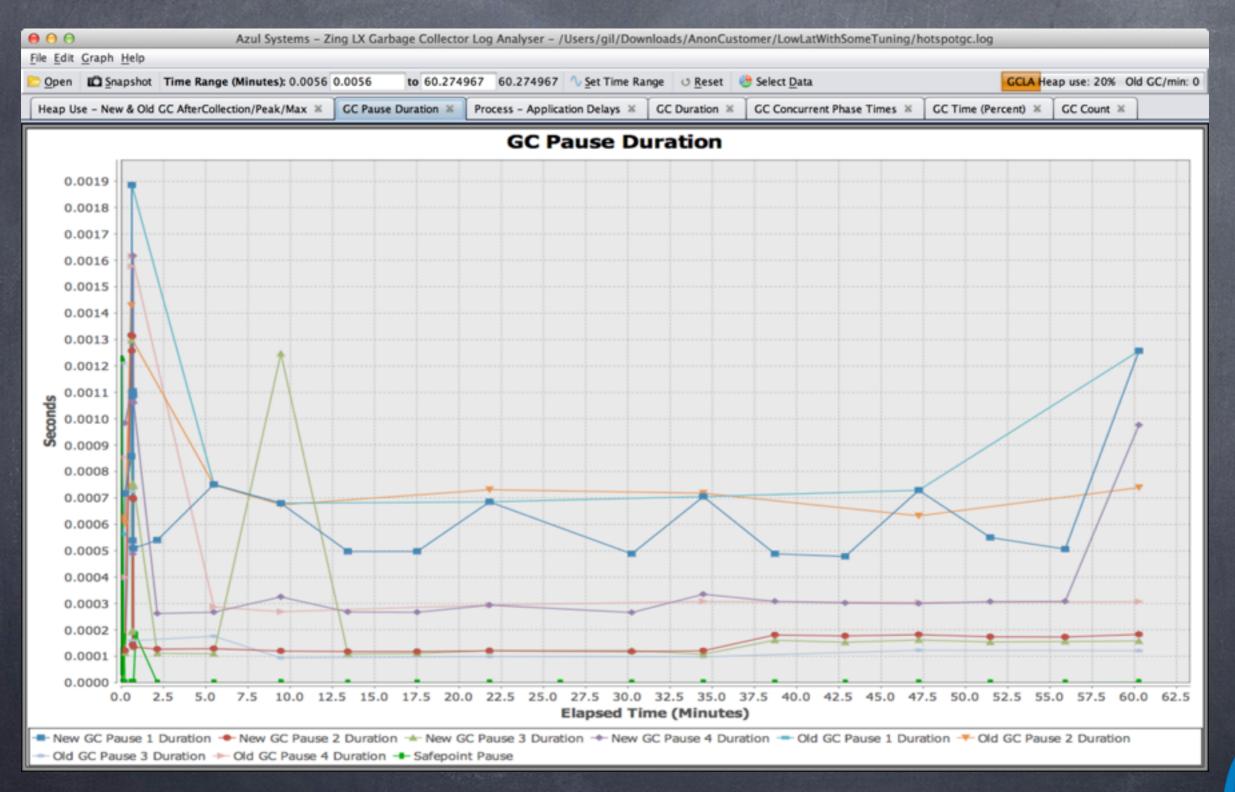
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An example of "First day's run" behavior E-Commerce application





An example of behavior after 4 days of system tuning Low latency application





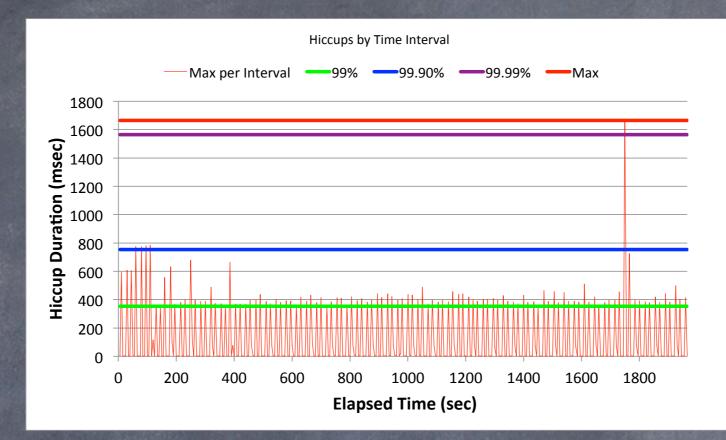
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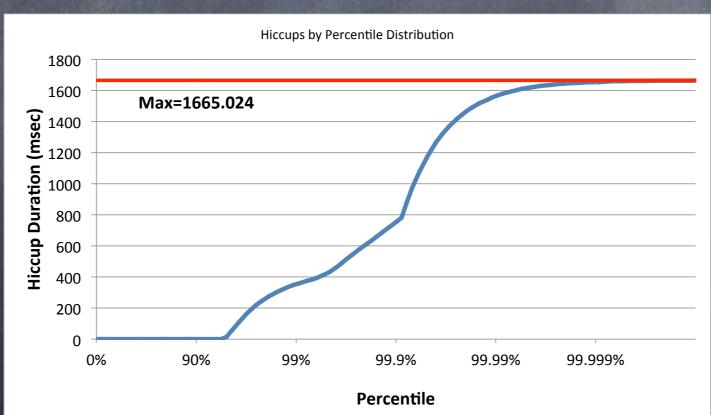
This is not "just Theory"

jHiccup:

A tool that measures and reports (as your application is running) if your JVM is running all the time

Discontinuities in Java platform execution – Easy To Measure



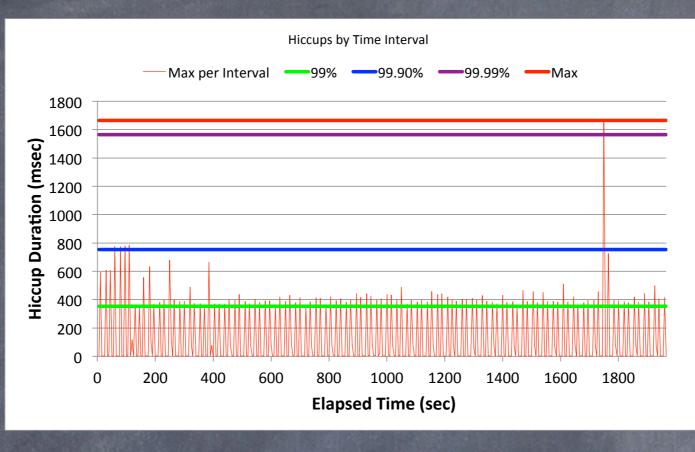


A telco App with a bit of a "problem"

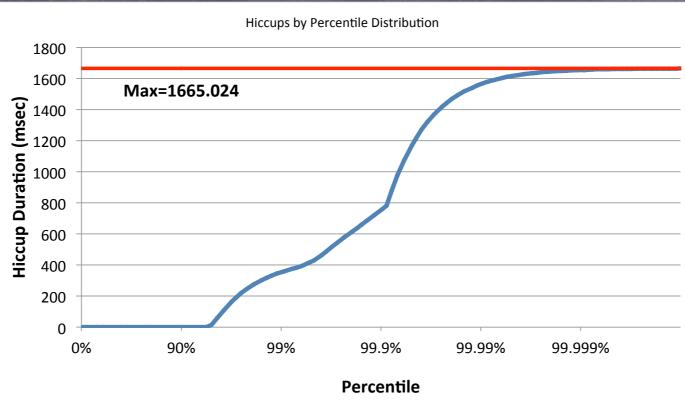


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Discontinuities in Java platform execution - Easy To Measure



We call these "hiccups"

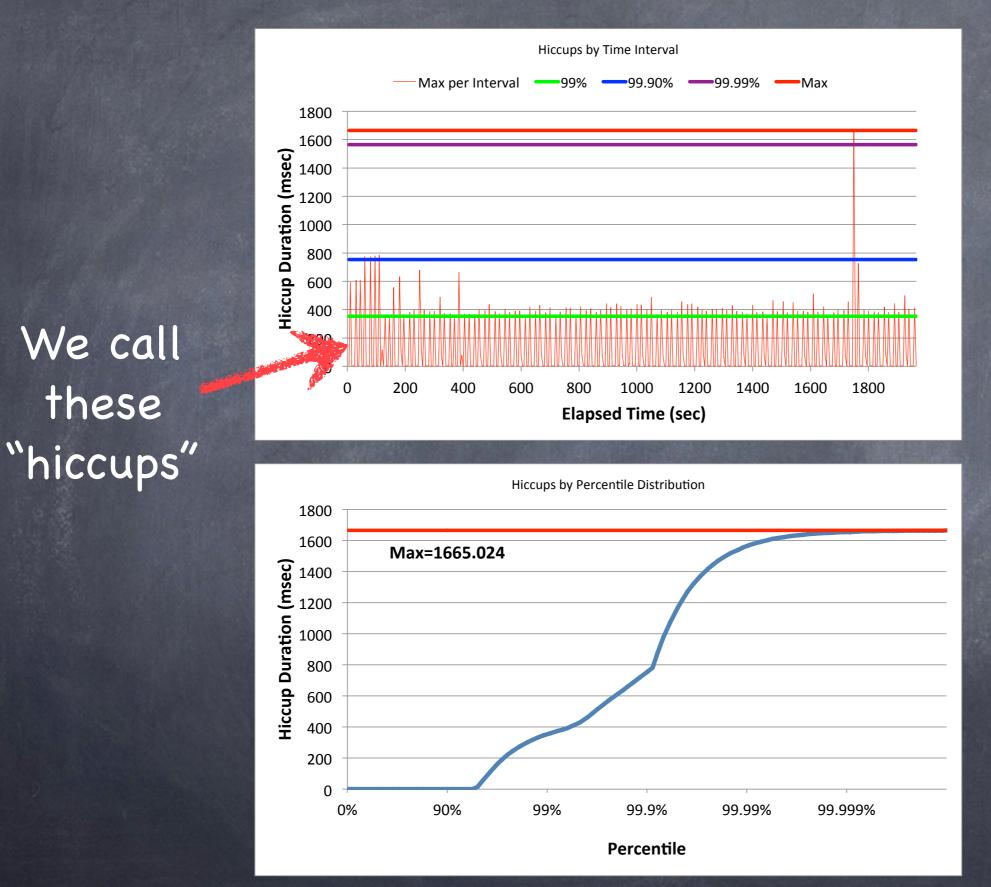


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Discontinuities in Java platform execution – Easy To Measure



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We call

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Fun with jHiccup



Charles Nutter @headius

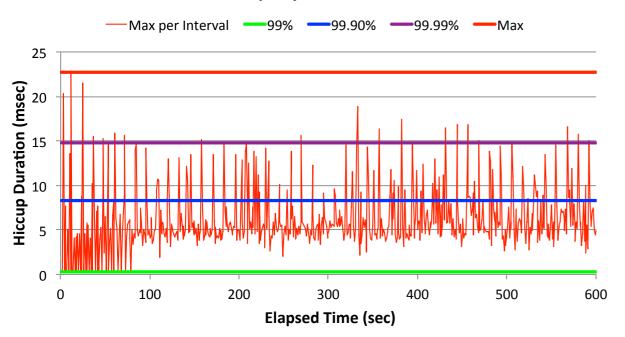
jHiccup, @AzulSystems' free tool to show you why your JVM sucks compared to Zing: bit.ly/wsH5A8 (thx @bascule)

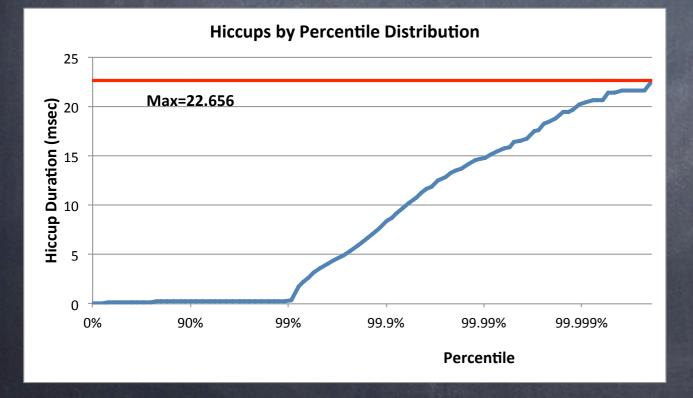
20 Jan

t1 Retweeted by Gil Tene



Hiccups by Time Interval



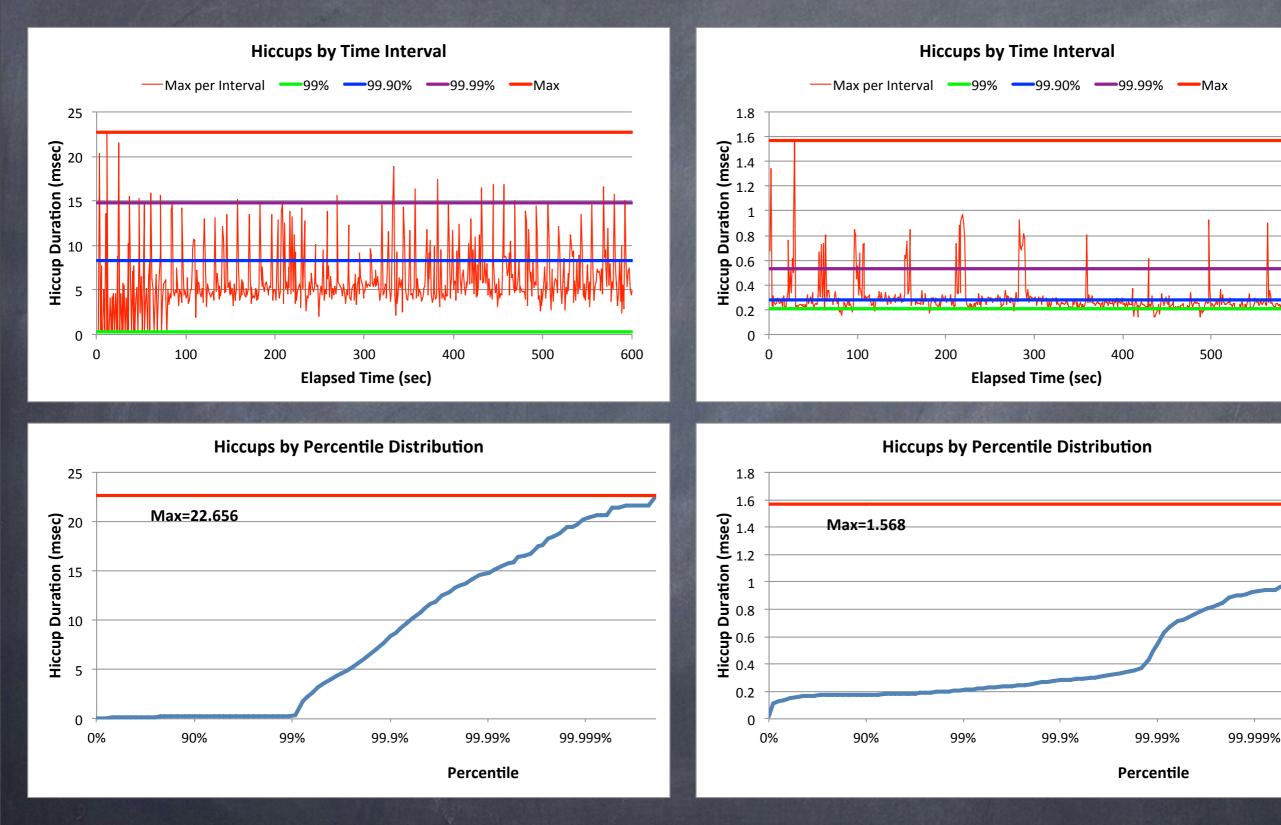


Low latency trading application

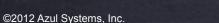


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Zing



Low latency trading application

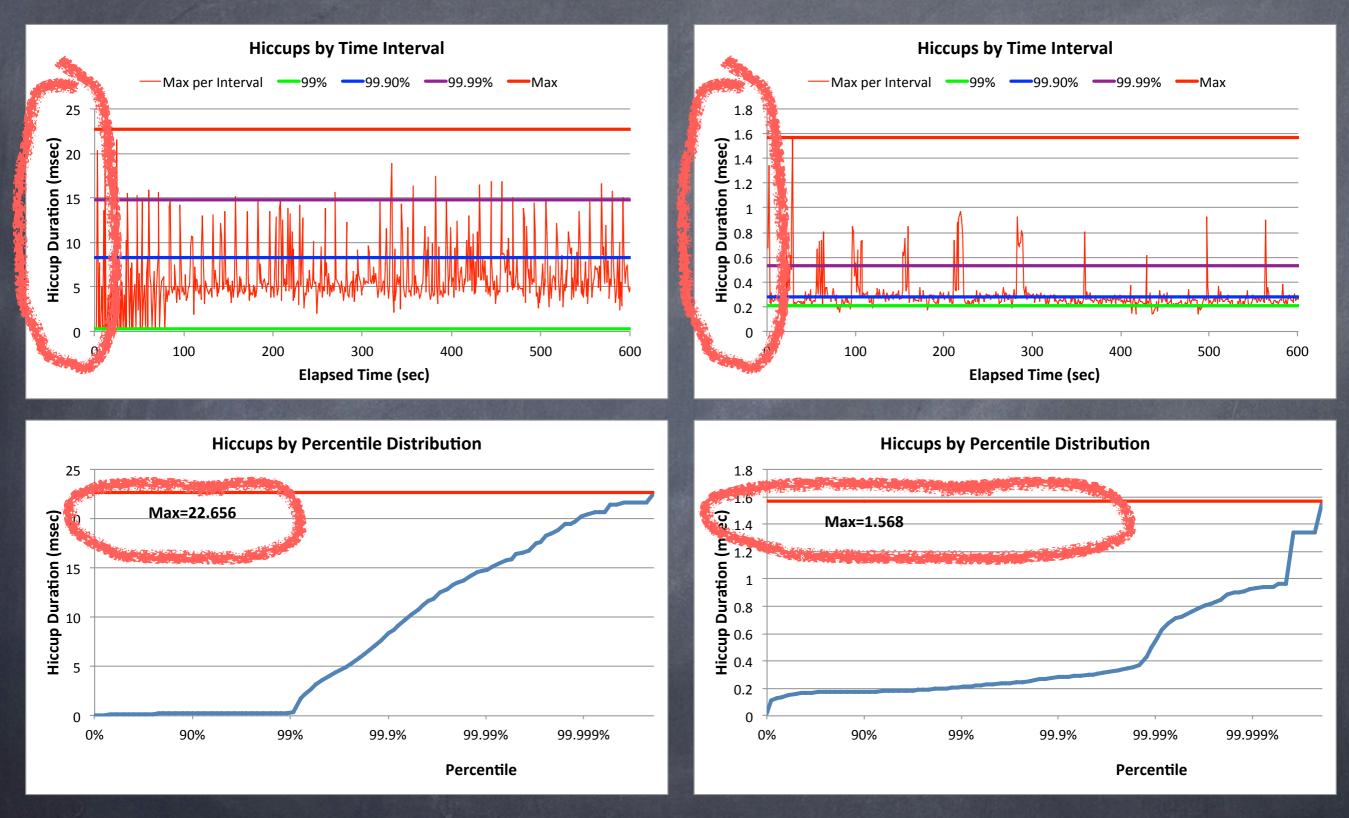


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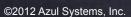


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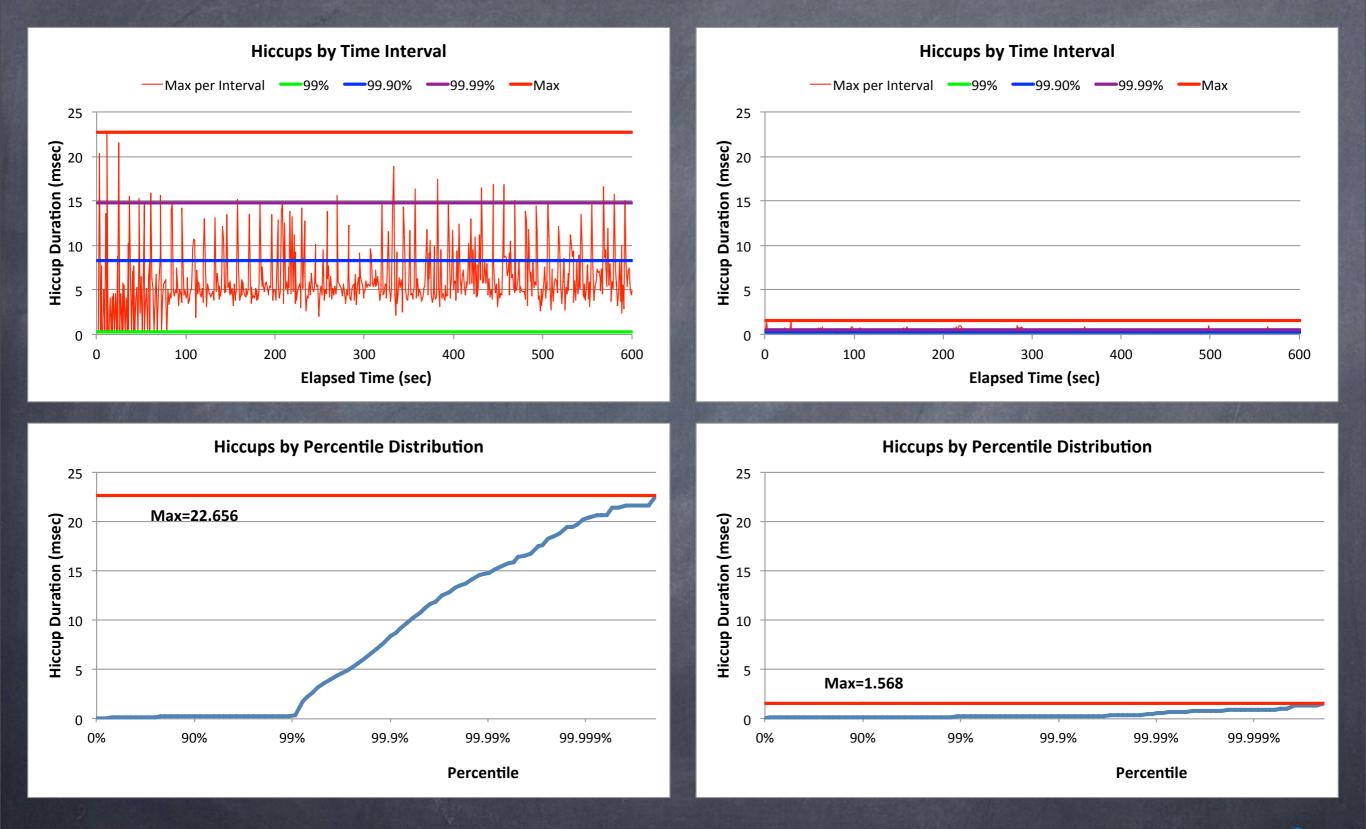
Zing



Low latency trading application



Zing



Low latency – Drawn to scale

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It's not just for Low Latency



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It's not just for Low Latency

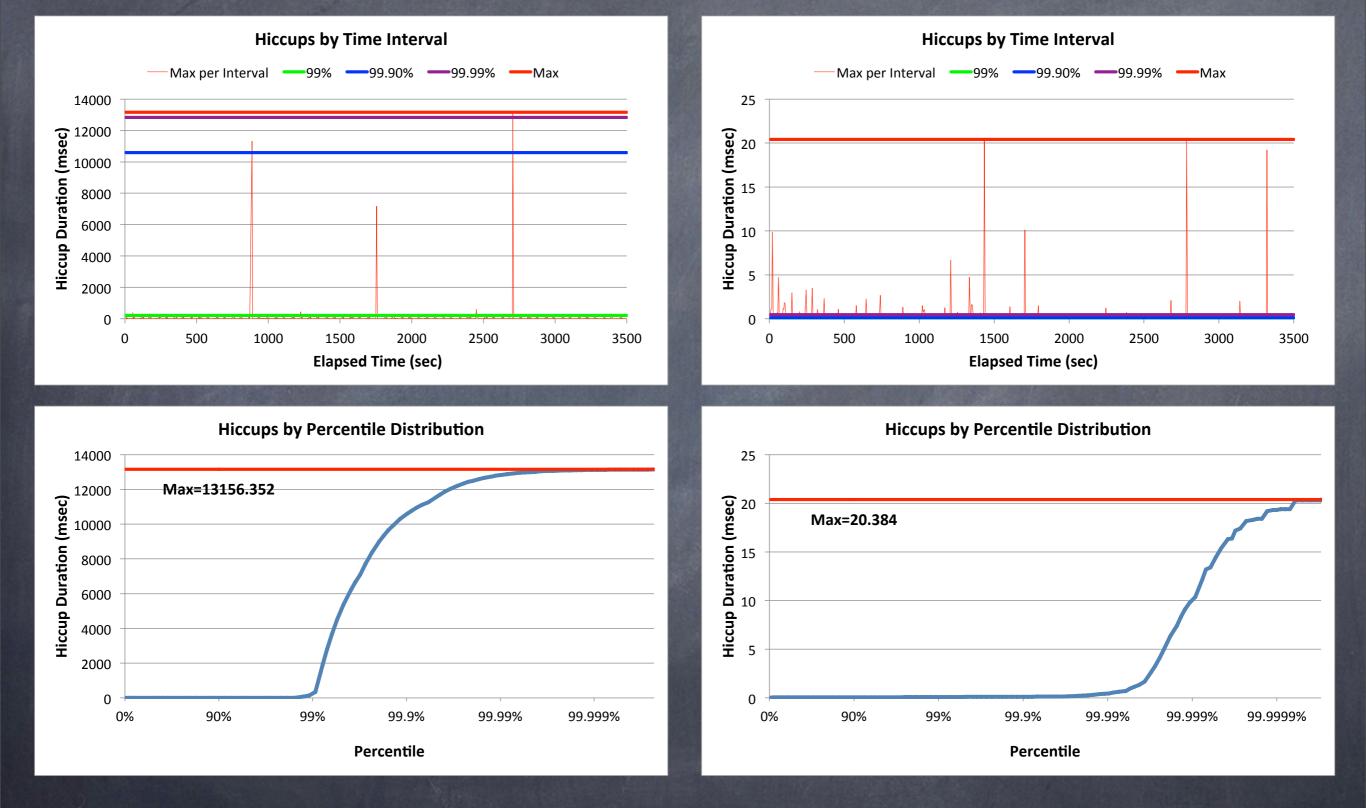
Just as easy to demonstrate for human-response-time apps



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Oracle HotSpot CMS, 1GB in an 8GB heap

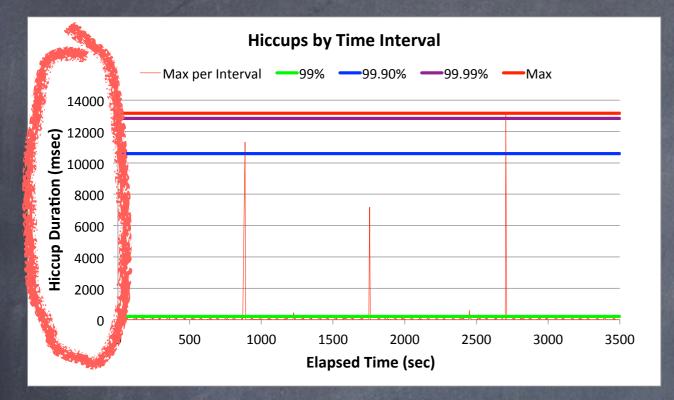
Zing 5, 1GB in an 8GB heap



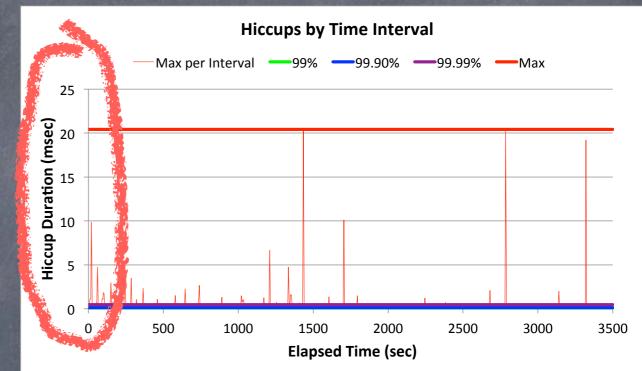
Portal Application, slow Ehcache "churn"

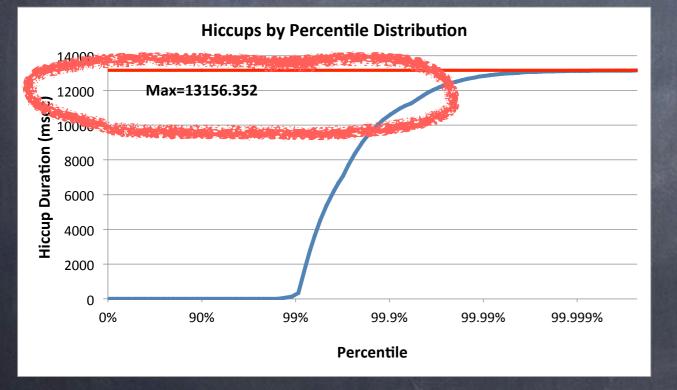
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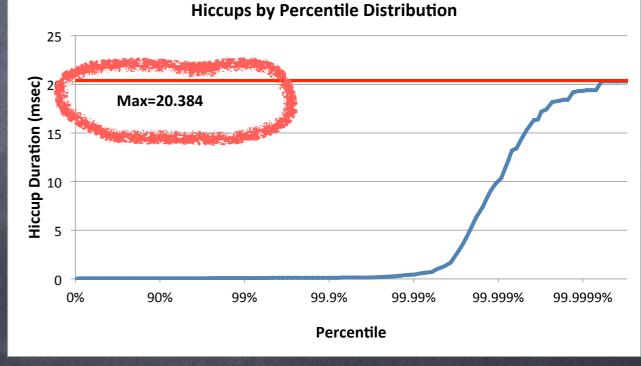
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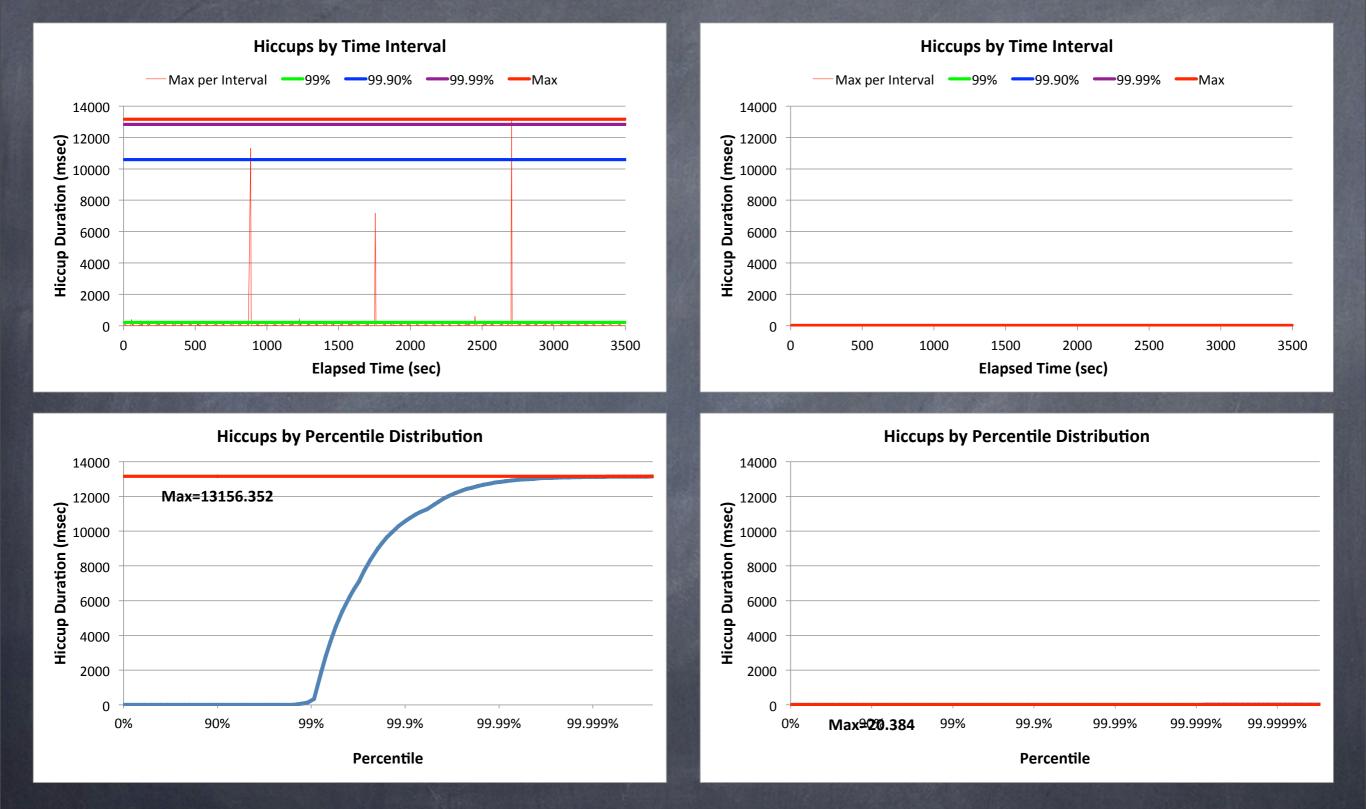
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Oracle HotSpot CMS, 1GB in an 8GB heap

Zing 5, 1GB in an 8GB heap



Portal Application - Drawn to scale



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Lets not forget about GC tuning

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Examples of actual command line GC tuning parameters:

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Java -Xmx12g -XX:MaxPermSize=64M -XX:PermSize=32M -XX:MaxNewSize=2g -XX:NewSize=1g -XX:SurvivorRatio=128 -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:MaxTenuringThreshold=0 -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=60 -XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:ParallelGCThreads=12 -XX:LargePageSizeInBytes=256m ...

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Examples of actual command line GC tuning parameters:

Java -Xmx12g -XX:MaxPermSize=64M -XX:PermSize=32M -XX:MaxNewSize=2g -XX:NewSize=1g -XX:SurvivorRatio=128 -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:MaxTenuringThreshold=0 -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=60 -XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:ParallelGCThreads=12 -XX:LargePageSizeInBytes=256m ...

Java -Xms8g -Xmx8g -Xmn2g -XX:PermSize=64M -XX:MaxPermSize=256M -XX:-OmitStackTraceInFastThrow -XX:SurvivorRatio=2 -XX:-UseAdaptiveSizePolicy -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+CMSConcurrentMTEnabled -XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled -XX:+CMSParallelSurvivorRemarkEnabled -XX:CMSMaxAbortablePrecleanTime=10000 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=63 -XX:+UseParNewGC -Xnoclassgc ...

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Examples of actual command line GC tuning parameters:

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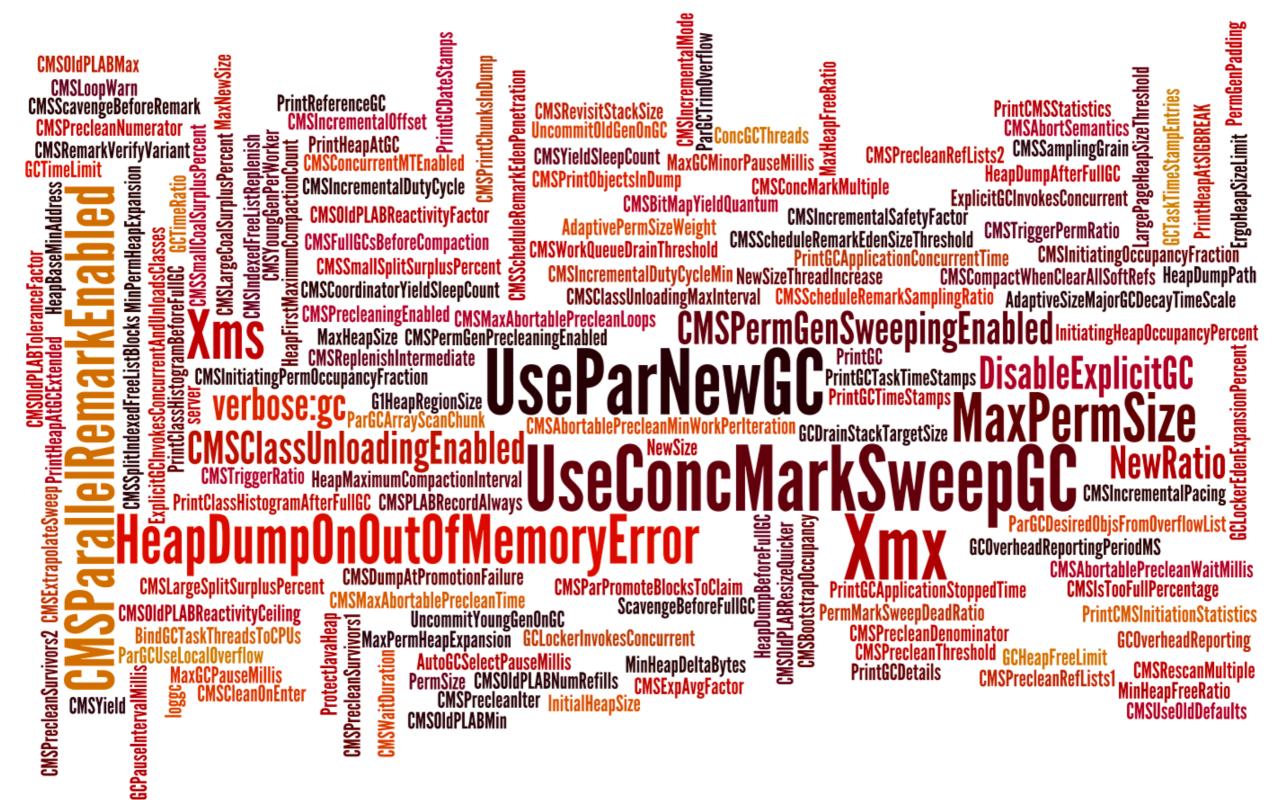
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A few GC tuning flags



The complete guide to Zing GC tuning



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The complete guide to Zing GC tuning

java -Xmx40g



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GC is only the biggest problem...

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JVMs make many tradeoffs often trading speed vs. outliers

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JVMs make many tradeoffs often trading speed vs. outliers Some speed techniques come at extreme outlier costs E.g. ("regular") biased locking E.g. counted loops optimizations



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 Deoptimization Lock deflation



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Time To Safepoint (TTSP) Your new #1 enemy

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Time To Safepoint (TTSP) Your new #1 enemy

Once GC itself was taken care of)



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Time To Safepoint (TTSP) Your new #1 enemy

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 Many things in a JVM (still) use a global safepoint
 All threads brought to a halt, and then released
 E.g. GC phase shifts, Deoptimization, Class unloading, Thread Dumps, Lock Deflation, etc. etc.



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Time To Safepoint (TTSP) Your new #1 enemy

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Many code paths in the JVM are long...



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Array copies and object clone()



Array copies and object clone()

Counted loops



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Many other other variants in the runtime...



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Measure, Measure, Measure...



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Measure, Measure, Measure...

At Azul, I walk around with a 0.5msec stick...



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Zing has a built-in TTSP profiler



OS related stuff (once GC and TTSP are taken care of)

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OS related stuff (once GC and TTSP are taken care of) OS related hiccups tend to dominate once GC and TTSP are removed as issues.



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Take scheduling pressure seriously (Duh?)



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Hyper-threading (good? bad?)



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Takeaway: In 2013, "Real" Java is finally viable for low latency applications

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2-3msec worst case case with "easy" tuning



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2-3msec worst case case with "easy" tuning
< 1 msec worst case is very doable



Takeaway: In 2013, "Real" Java is finally viable for low latency applications GC is no longer a dominant issue, even for outliers 2-3msec worst case case with "easy" tuning I msec worst case is very doable No need to code in special ways any more You can finally use "real" Java for everything You can finally 3rd party libraries without worries You can finally use as much memory as you want You can finally use regular (good) programmers

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One-liner Takeaway:

Zing: A cure for the Java hiccups



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Q & A

Session # 8206

One-liner Takeaway: Zing: A cure for the Java hiccups

jHiccup:

http://www.azulsystems.com/dev_resources/jhiccup



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