

Alibaba Dragonwell JDK: Towards a Java Runtime for Cloud Computing

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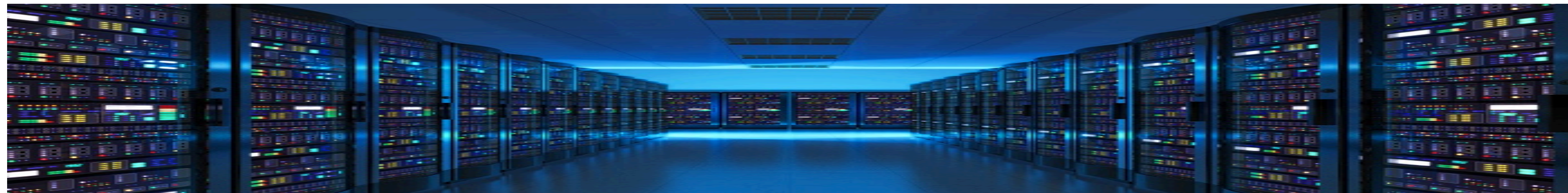
Alibaba Infrastructure



Database / Storage / Middleware / Computing Platform

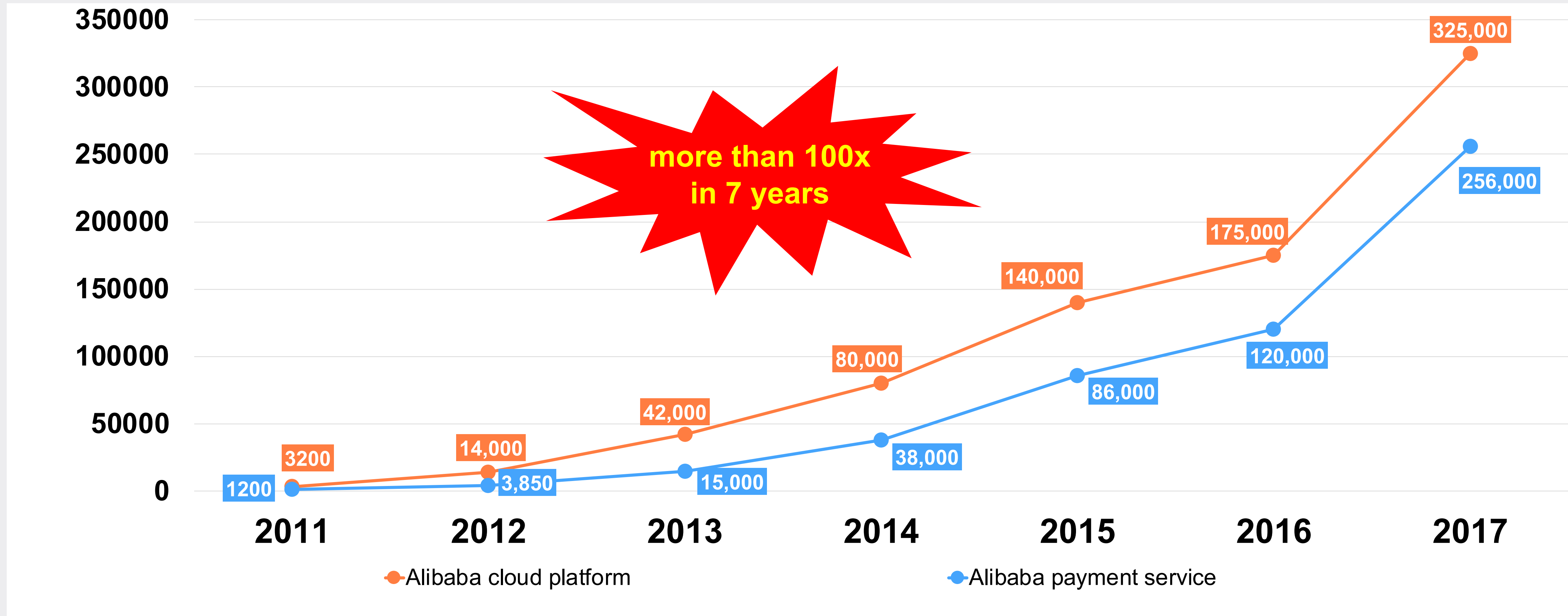
Resource Scheduling / Cluster Management / Container

System Software (OS / JVM / Virtualization)



Singles' Day Shopping Festival

Peak #transactions per second





Alibaba Dragonwell

- A customized downstream of OpenJDK with **free LTS**
- <https://github.com/alibaba/dragonwell8>
 - Preview now and GA soon
 - Will be the recommended JDK on Alibaba Cloud
 - Plan to update in every 3 months

Key Customizations in Alibaba Dragonwell JDK

- Java Flight Recorder (JFR)
 - Low-overhead profiling framework
 - Backported JFR from OpenJDK 11 to Alibaba Dragonwell 8
 - In progress pushing back to OpenJDK 8
- JWarmUp
 - Reduce startup time by reusing Just-in-Time (JIT) compilation info from a previous run
 - In progress pushing back to OpenJDK

AppAOT

- A challenge in the cloud
 - CPU utilization is high during JVM startup
 - Caused by excessive JIT compilations

AppAOT

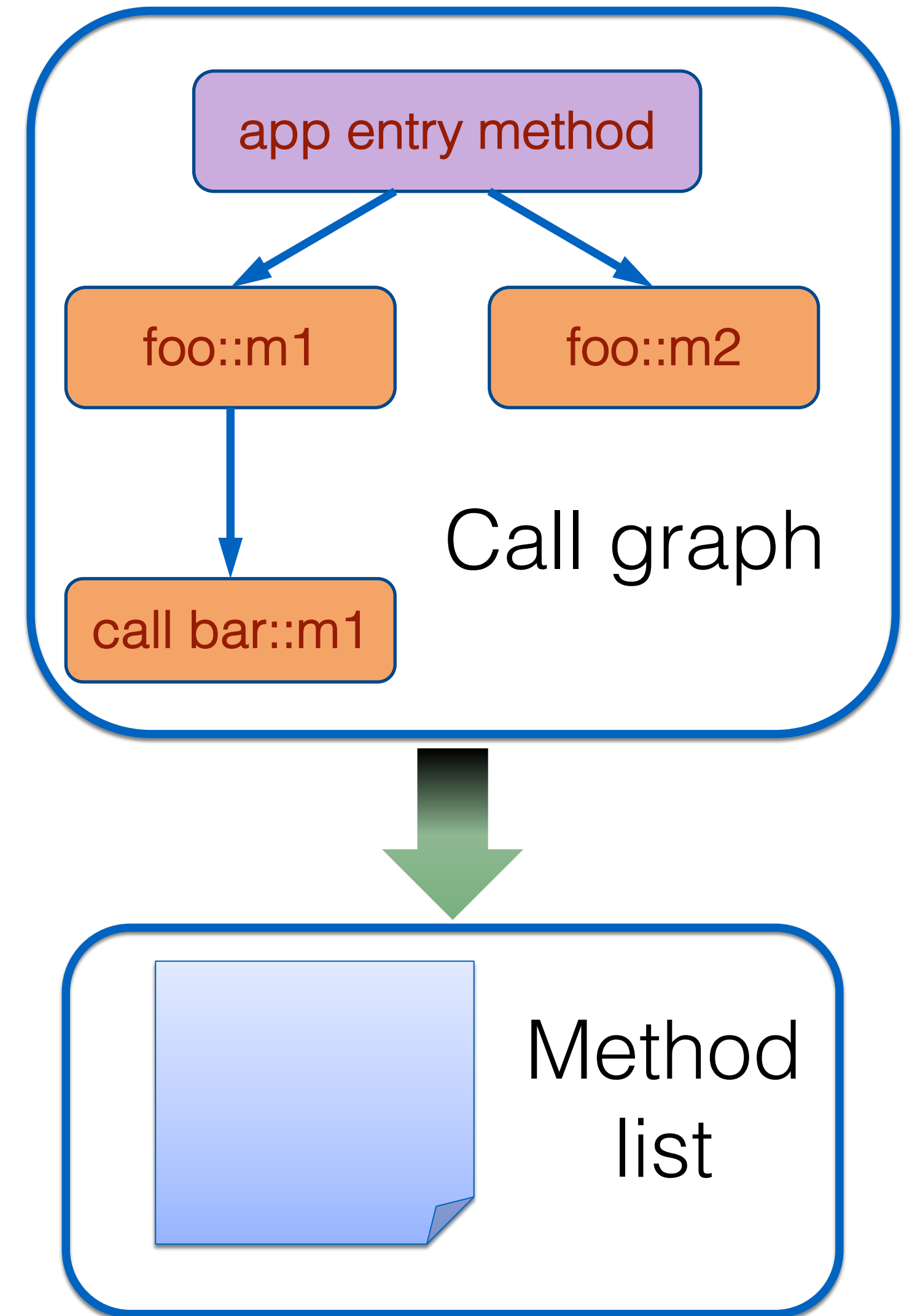
- Ahead-of-Time (AOT) compilation
 - AOT in OpenJDK
 - *jaotc --output libHelloWorld.so HelloWorld.class*
 - *java -XX:AOTLibrary=./libHelloWorld.so HelloWorld*
 - CPU utilization by JIT compilations saved
 - **Limitation:** AOT code loaded when JVM starts

AppAOT

- Enhanced from AOT: **dynamically** load/unload AOT code with **the support of custom class loaders**
- Java API
 - *AppAOTController.loadAOTLibraryForLoader(ClassLoader loader, String library)*
 - *AppAOTController.unloadAOTLibraryForLoader(ClassLoader loader)*

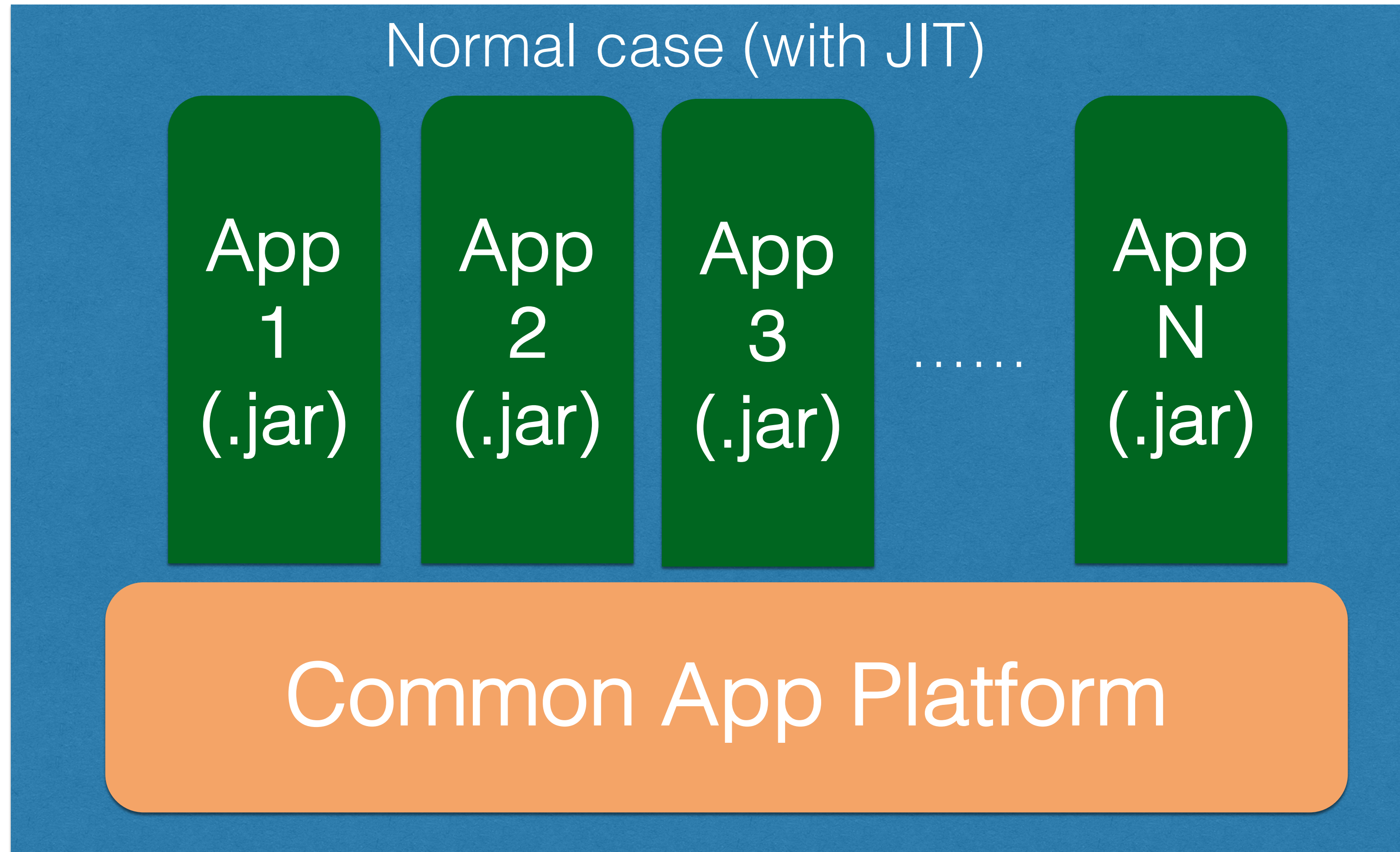
AppAOT

- Reduce AOT code size
- Use static analysis to construct call graph
- Generate compilation method list from call graph with unreachable methods removed
- Do AOT compilations for methods on the compilation method list only
- Results from an example app
 - 50% reduction on code size
 - 90% of actually executed methods covered



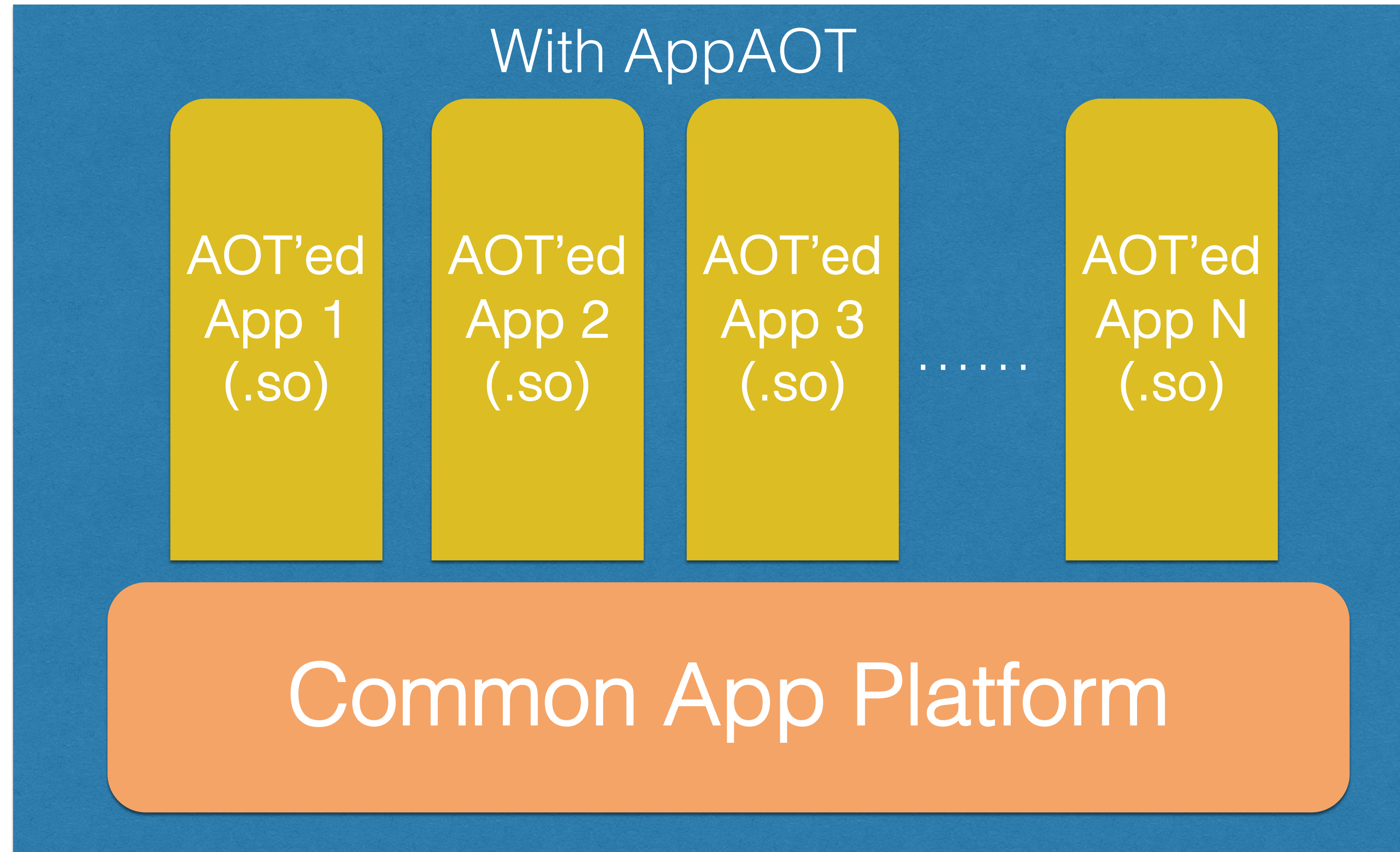
AppAOT

- Use case



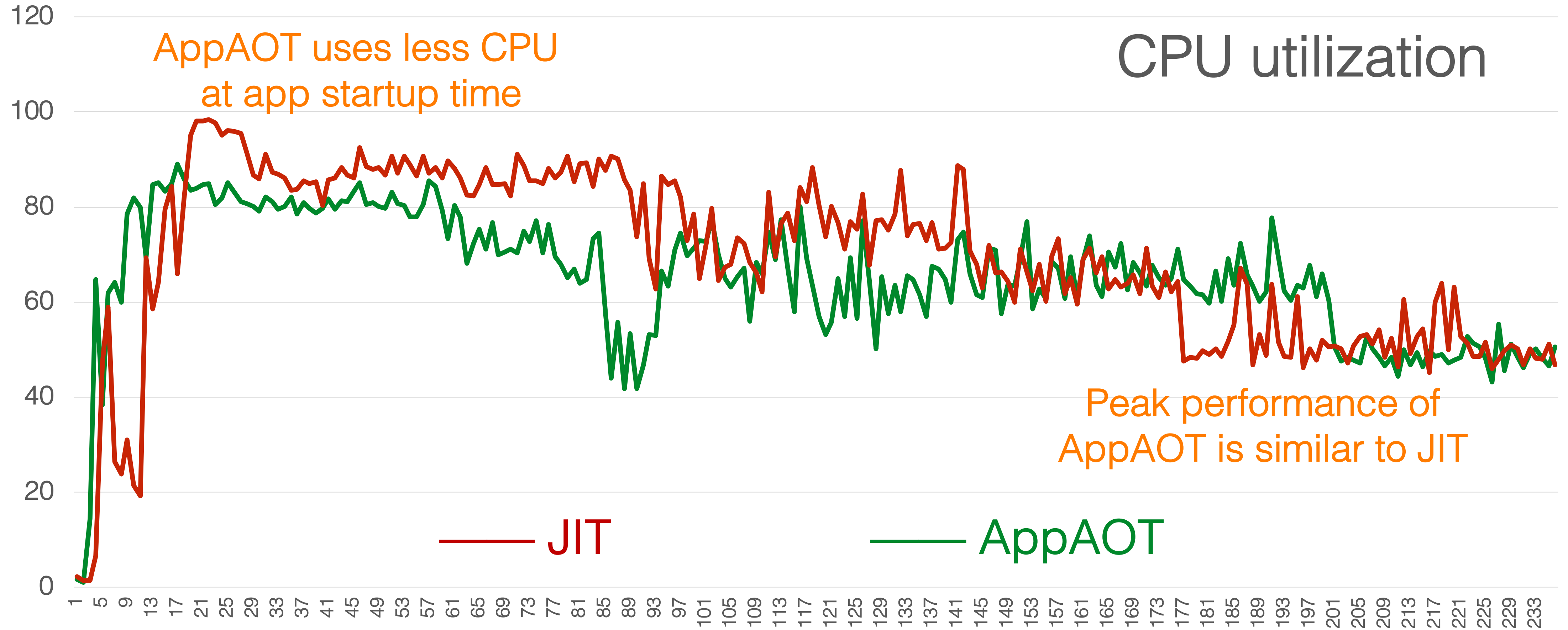
AppAOT

- Use case



AppAOT

- Results



Elastic Heap

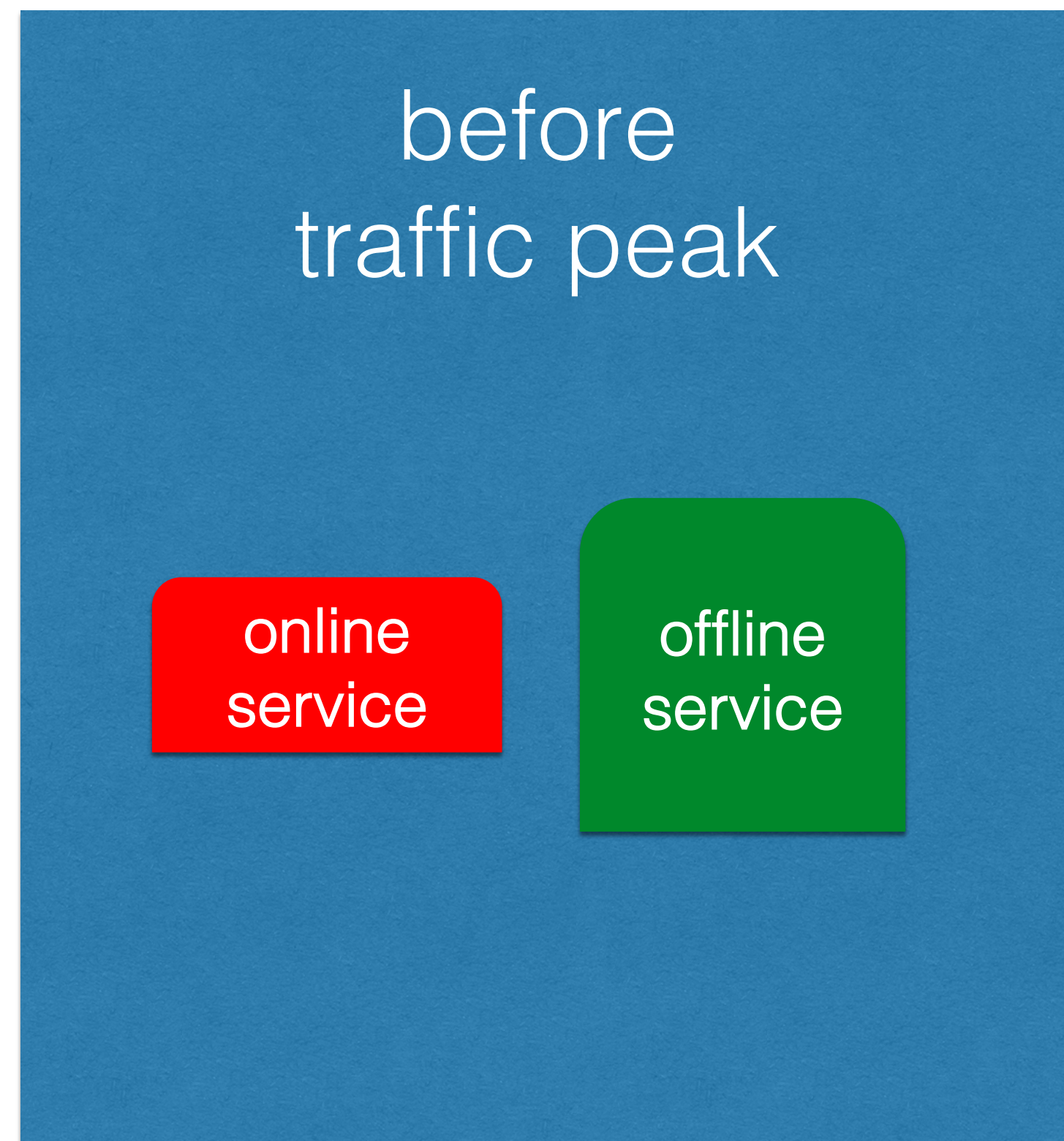
- Multiple Java applications running on the same host together
 - Memory is a shared resource
 - Memory consumption changes along running
 - Dynamically resize heap on demand

Elastic Heap

- Garbage collection (GC)
 - Automatic memory management on heap
 - Reclaim the space occupied by dead objects
- Intuition
 - Increase heap size when GC happens more
 - Decrease heap size with GC happens less

Elastic Heap

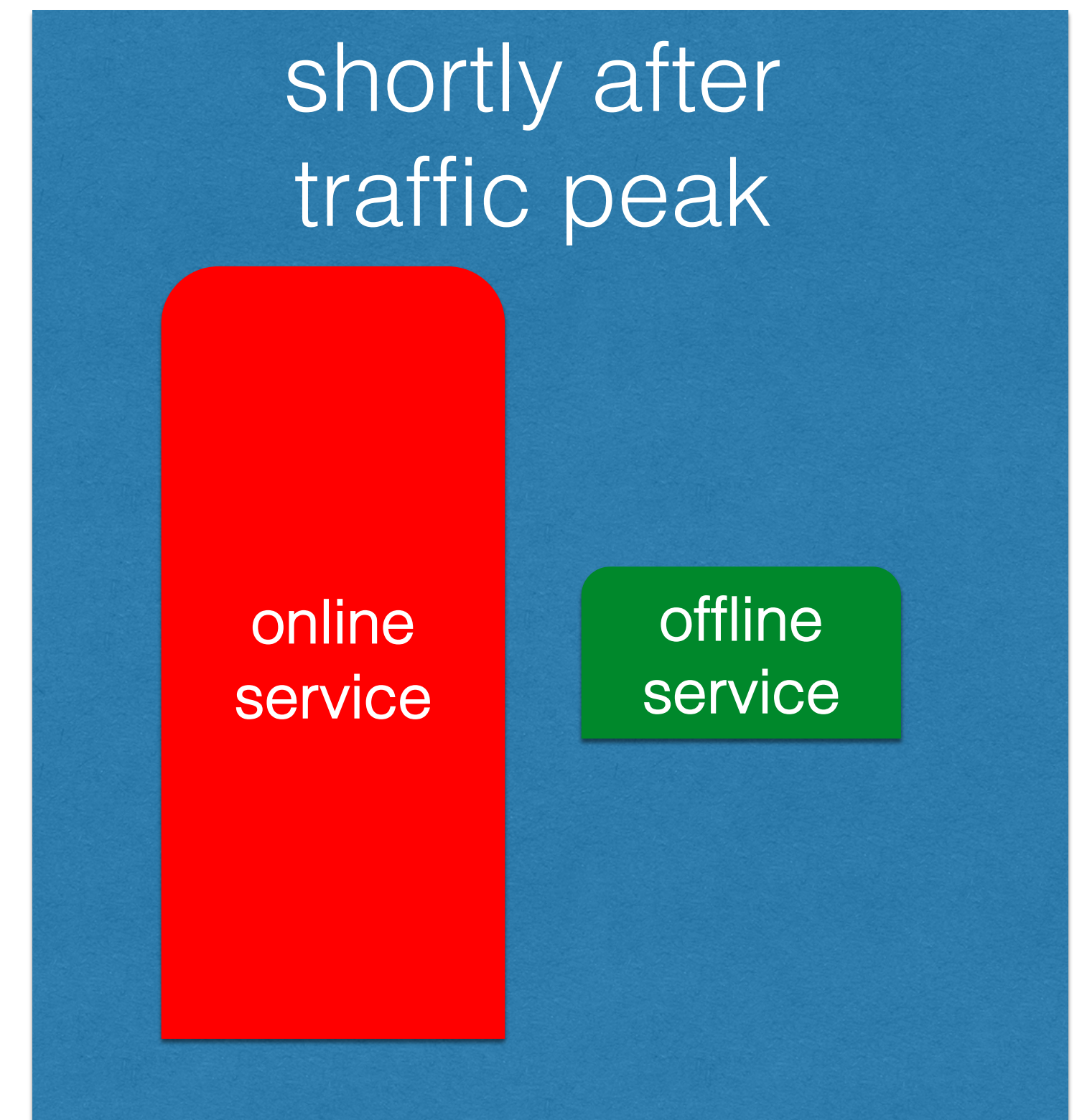
- Use case



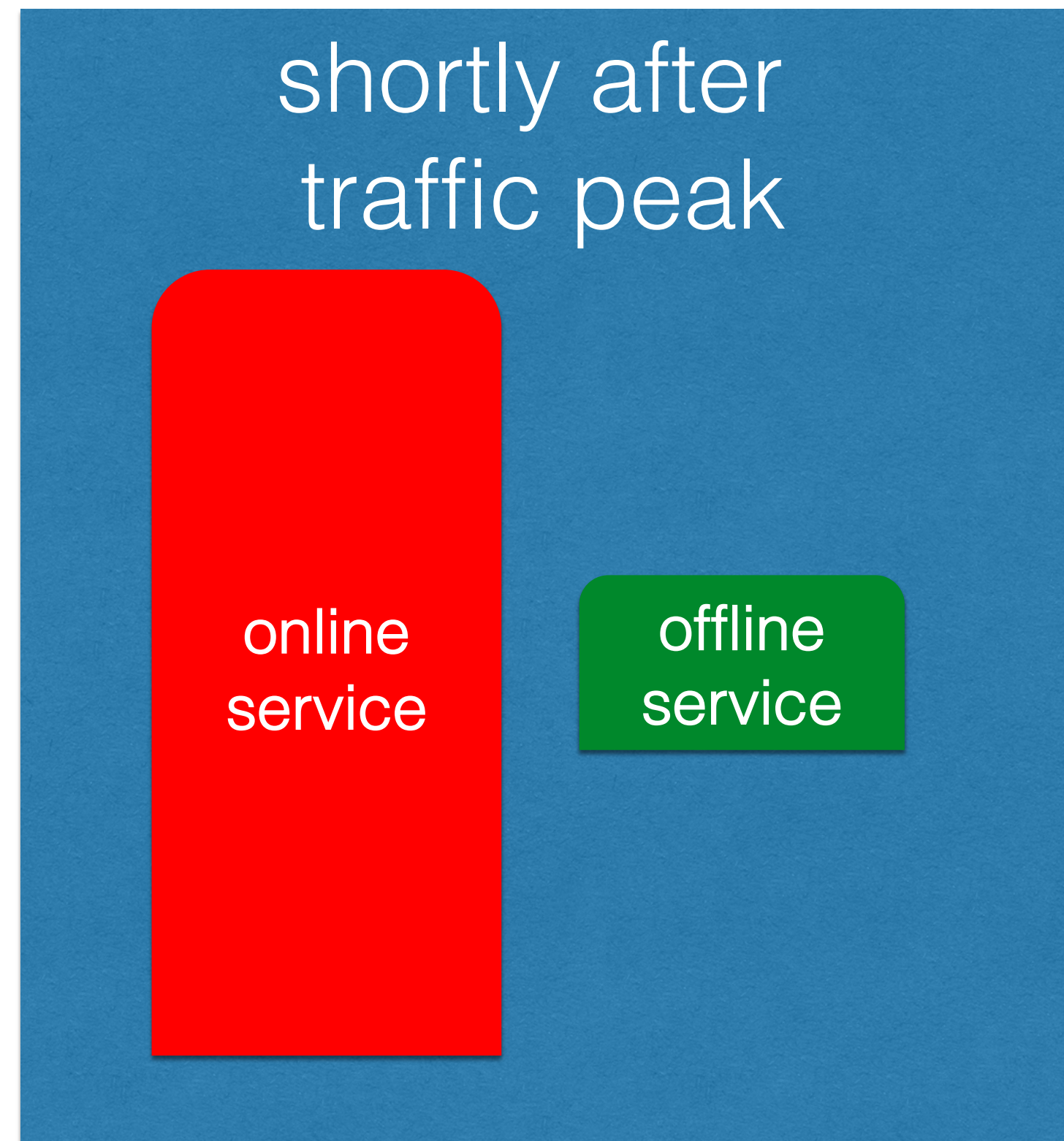
online service with higher memory pressure

→


offline service with lower memory pressure



Elastic Heap

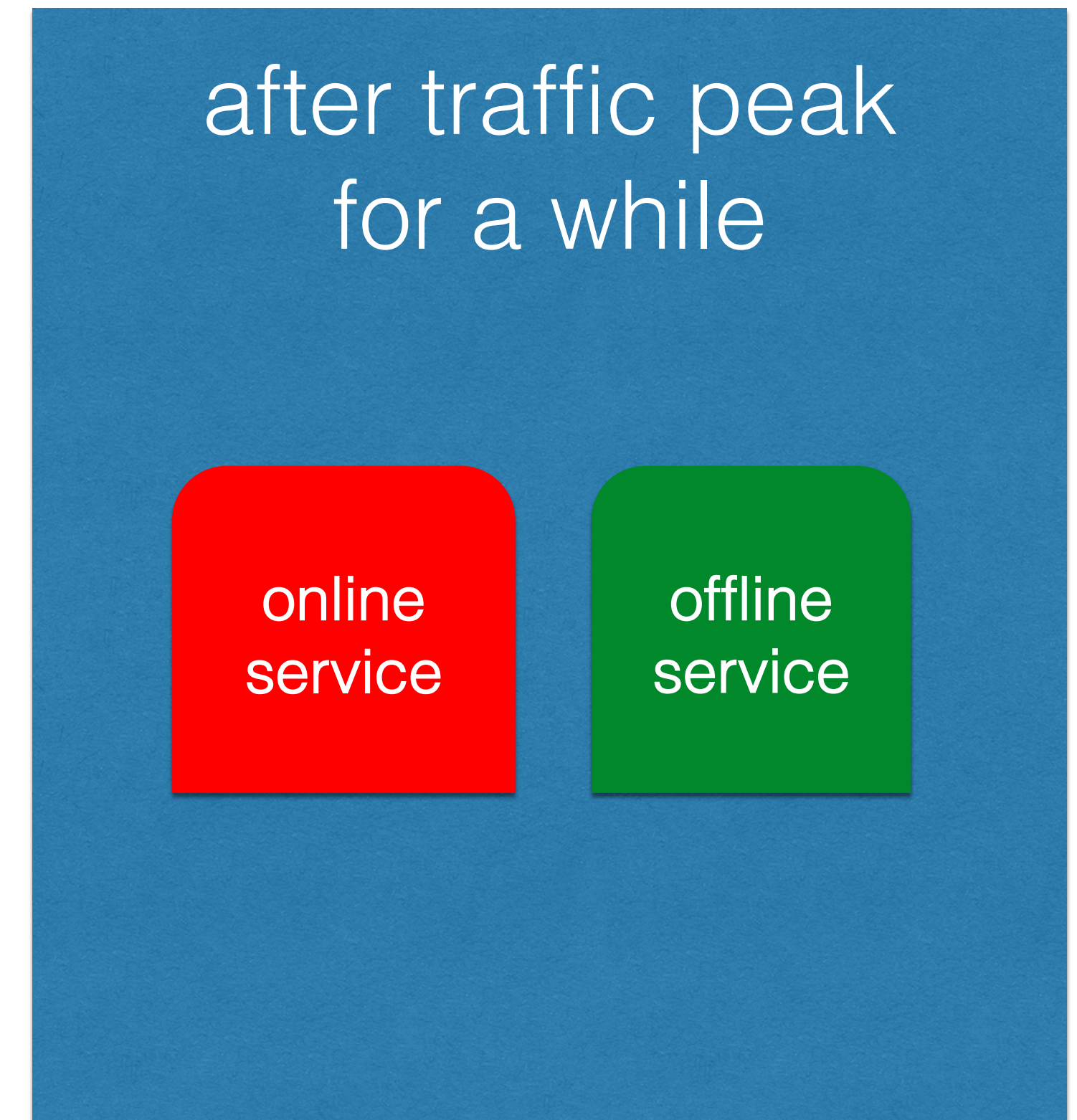


online service with lower memory pressure



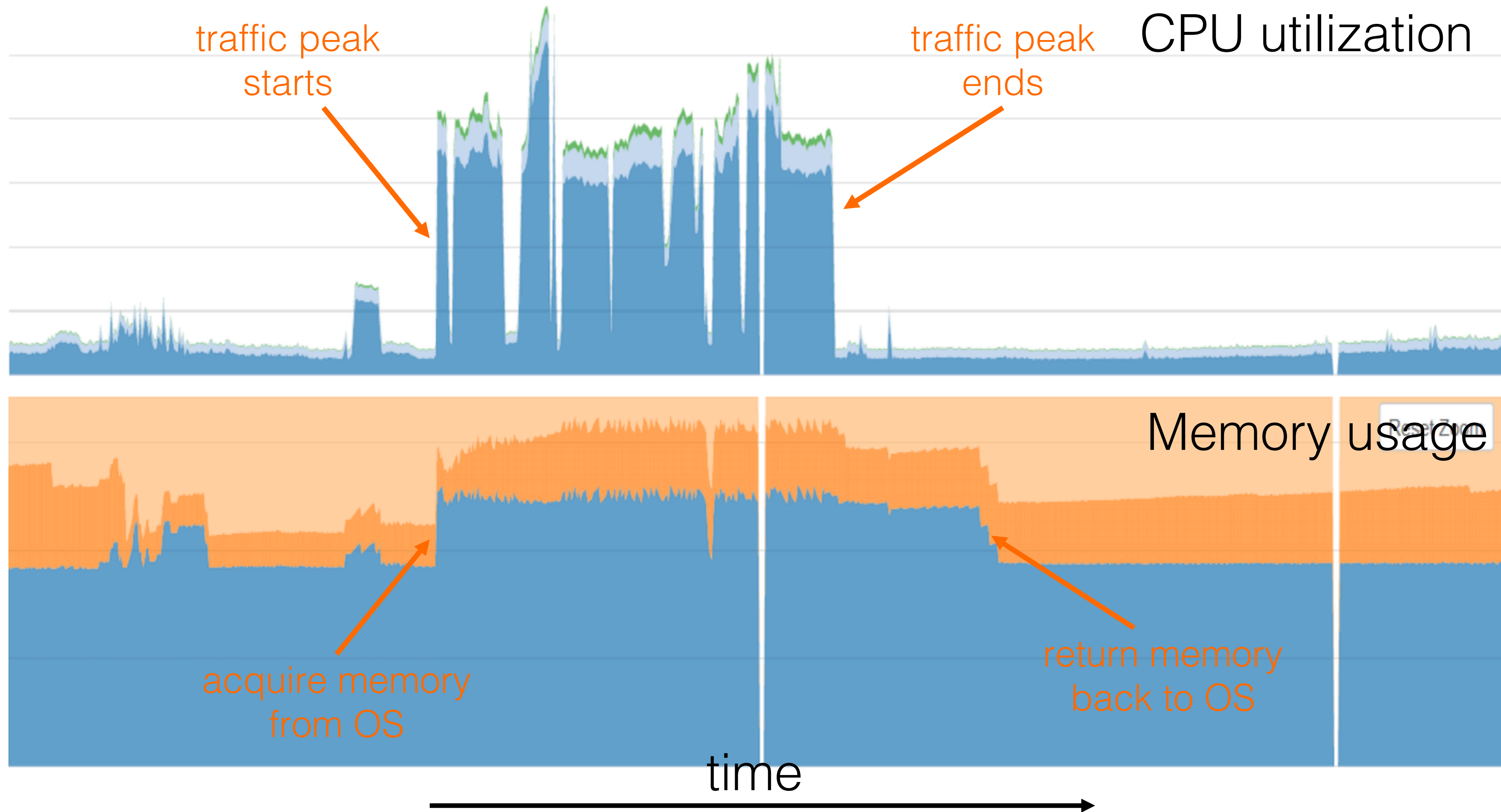
offline service with higher memory pressure

This section contains a thick black arrow pointing from the left diagram to the right diagram. Text above the arrow reads 'online service with lower memory pressure' and text below the arrow reads 'offline service with higher memory pressure'.



Elastic Heap

- Results from an online service



Elastic Heap

- Both OpenJDK and our solution are based on Garbage-First (G1) GC
- The solution in OpenJDK is for full GC and concurrent cycle only
- Young GC is covered in our solution
- Heap resizing is **more prompt** because Young GC happens more frequently
- Heap resizing is **concurrent**

Summary

- Challenges in the cloud
 - Excessive CPU utilization caused by JIT compilations
 - AppAOT
 - Better memory sharing across JVM instances on the same host
 - Elastic heap

Q & A