

# The Eclipse OpenJ9 JVM

## A deep dive!

Tobi Ajila

[Tobi\\_Ajila@ca.ibm.com](mailto:Tobi_Ajila@ca.ibm.com)

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# About the speaker



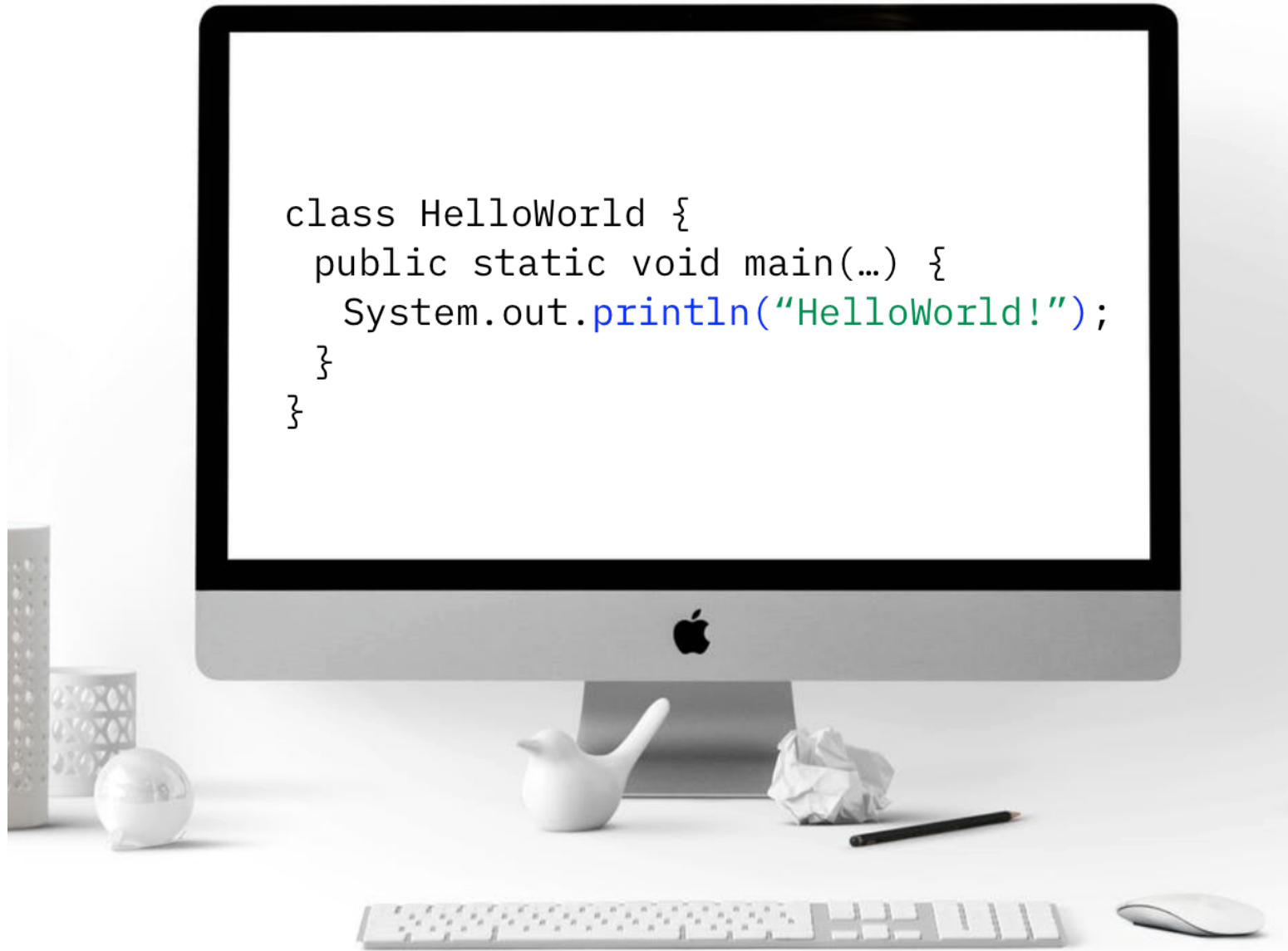
Tobi Ajila  
Tobi\_Ajila@ca.ibm.com

- Developer on the OpenJ9 VM team
- Worked on:
  - VM support for Lambda expressions
  - Java multitenancy incubator
  - Project Panama experts group

# Agenda

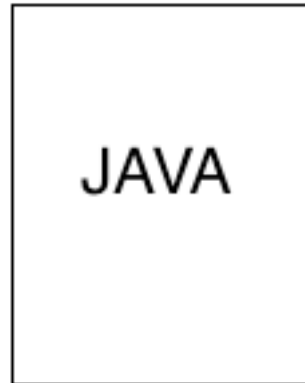
- What is a JVM?
- What is OpenJ9?
- How does OpenJ9 work?
- What are some interesting features of OpenJ9?

```
class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(...) {  
        System.out.println("HelloWorld!");  
    }  
}
```



# Compiling a Java application

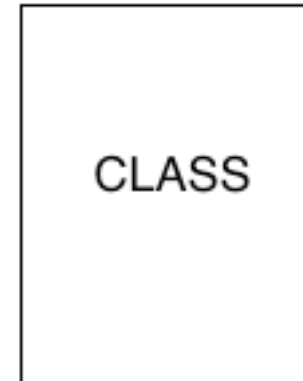
Java source file



HelloWorld.java



Java class file



HelloWorld.class

```
javac HelloWorld.java
```

# Java Class File

```
ClassFile {  
    u4 magic;  
    u2 minor_version;  
    u2 major_version;  
    u2 constant_pool_count;  
    cp_info constant_pool[constant_pool_count-1];  
    u2 access_flags;  
    u2 this_class;  
    u2 super_class;  
    u2 interfaces_count;  
    u2 interfaces[interfaces_count];  
    u2 fields_count;  
    field_info fields[fields_count];  
    u2 methods_count;  
    method_info methods[methods_count];  
    u2 attributes_count;  
    attribute_info attributes[attributes_count];  
}
```

# Java bytecode

Java source code

```
System.out  
.println("HelloWorld!");
```

HelloWorld.java

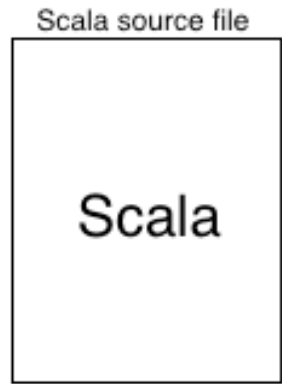
JAVAC

Java bytecode

```
GETSTATIC System.out : PrintStream  
LDC "HelloWorld!"  
INVOKEVIRTUAL PrintStream.println (String) : void
```

HelloWorld.class

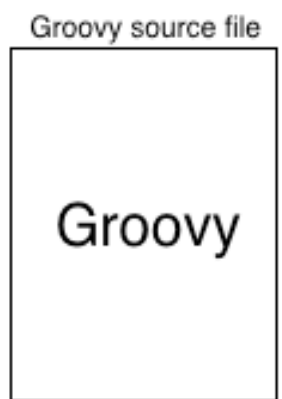




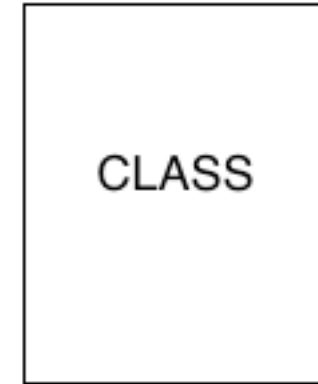
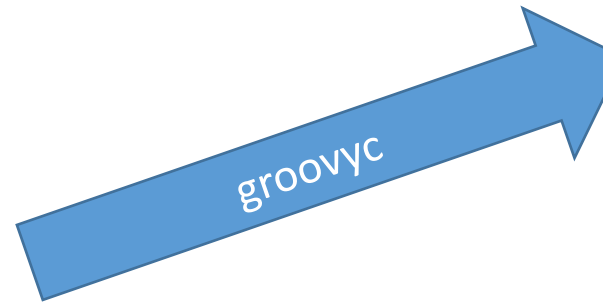
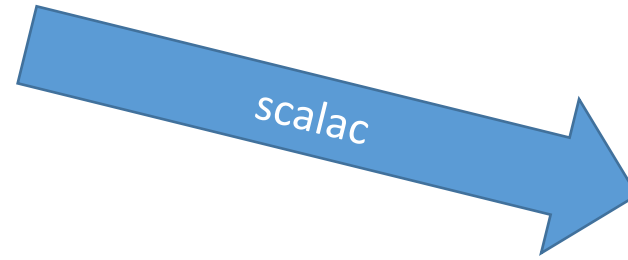
HelloWorld.scala



HelloWorld.kt

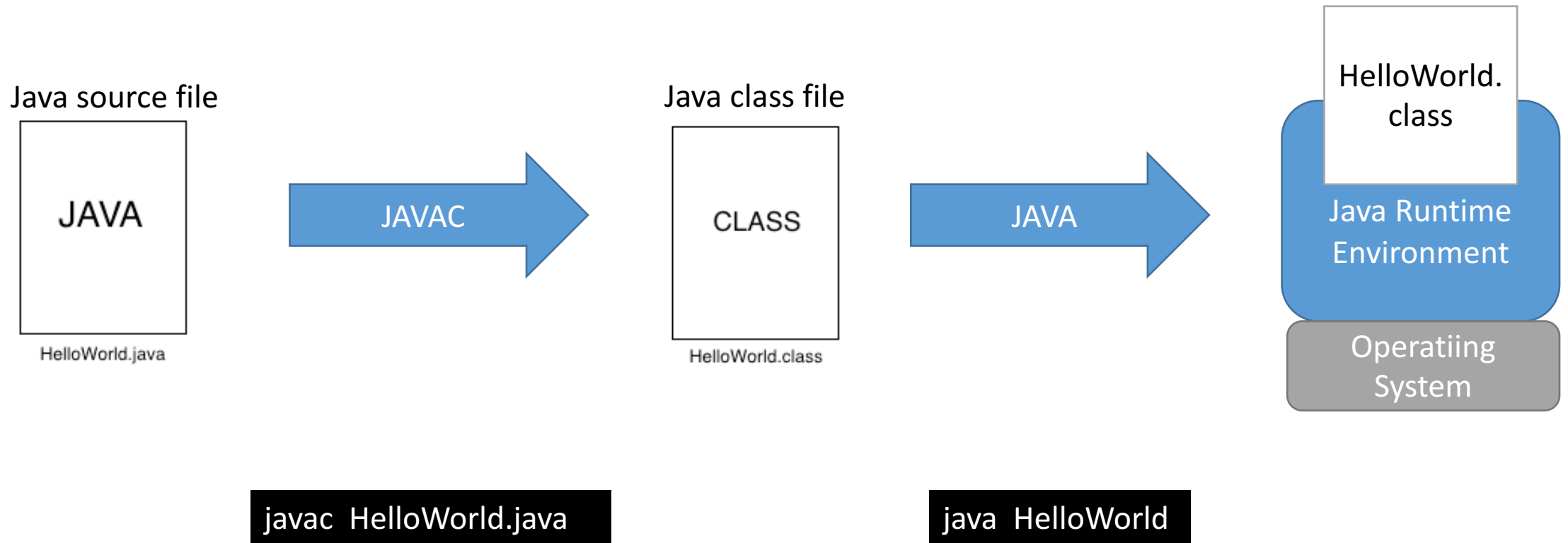


HelloWorld.groovy



HelloWorld.class

# Running a Java application



# Launching the jvm

```
java HelloWorld
```



```
// create the VM
JNI_CreateJavaVM(JavaVM **p_vm, JNIEnv **env, . . .)

// find main class, 'HelloWorld'
cls = (*env)->FindClass(env, . . .);

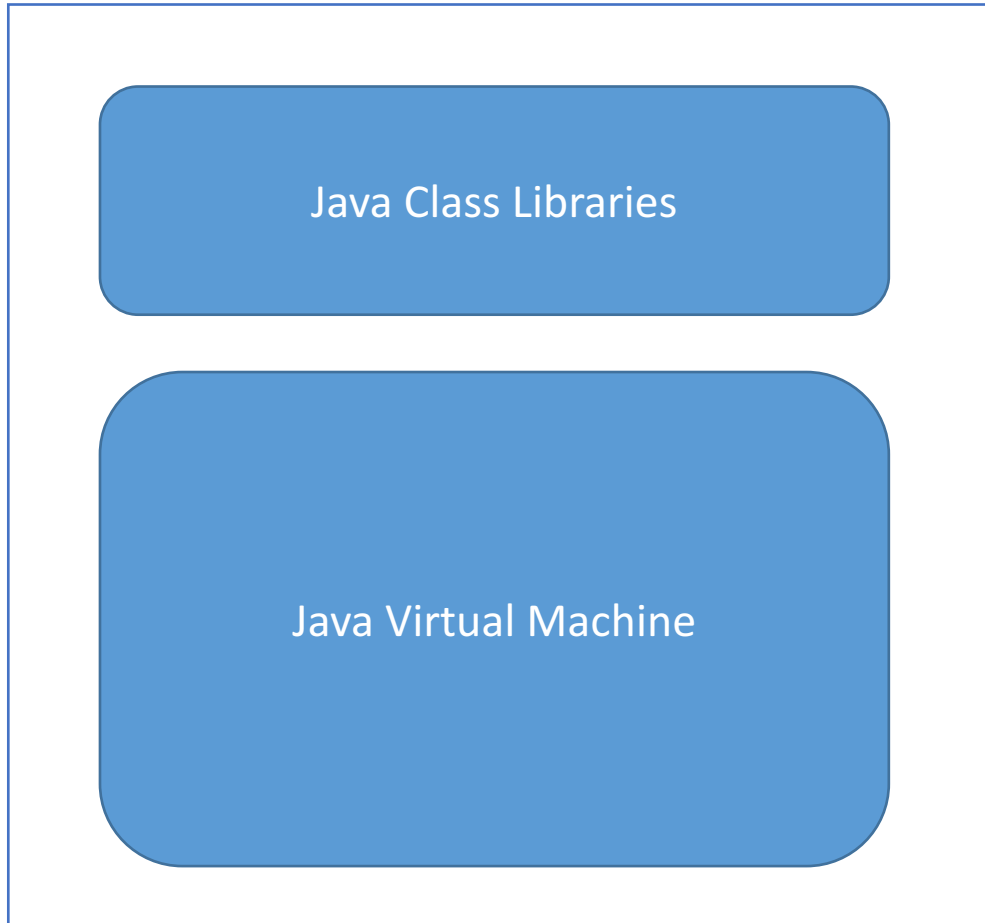
// get main(String[...]) method
mid = (*env)->GetStaticMethodID(env, cls, . . .);

// call it!
(*env)->CallStaticVoidMethod(env, cls, mid, . . .);

//shutdown
p_vm->DestroyJavaVM();
```

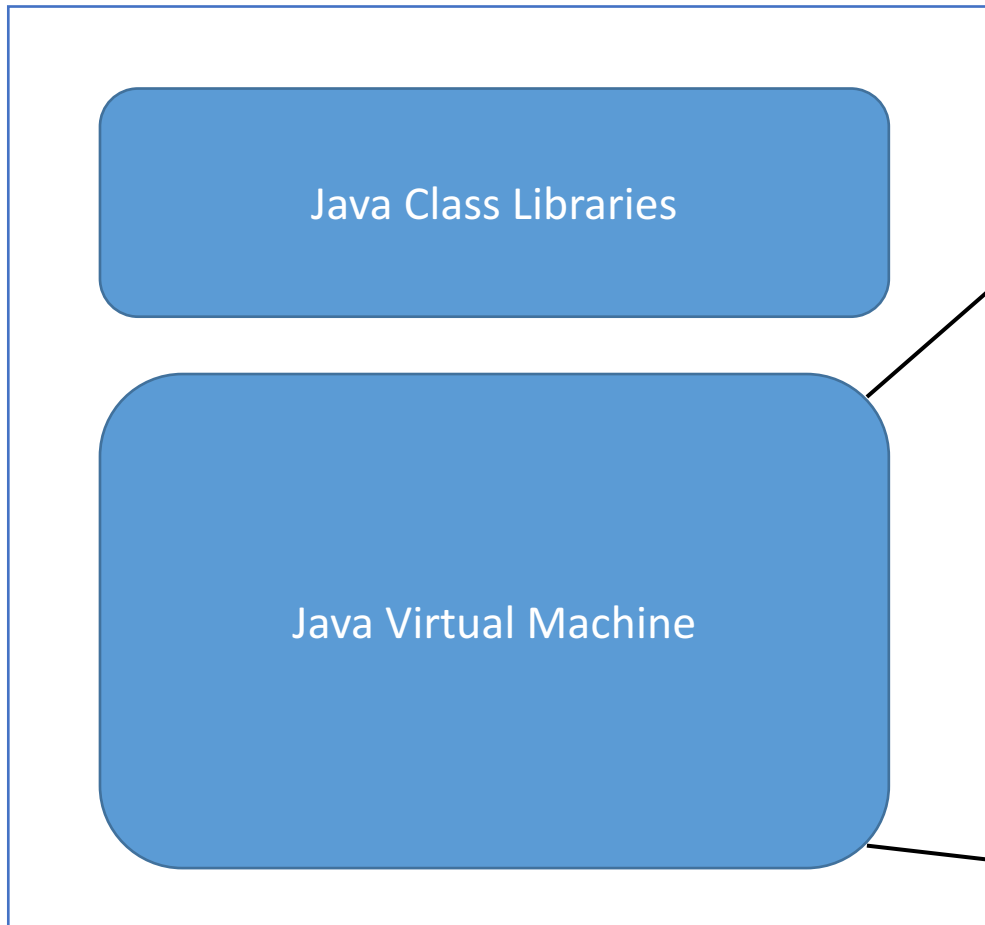
# The JRE

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

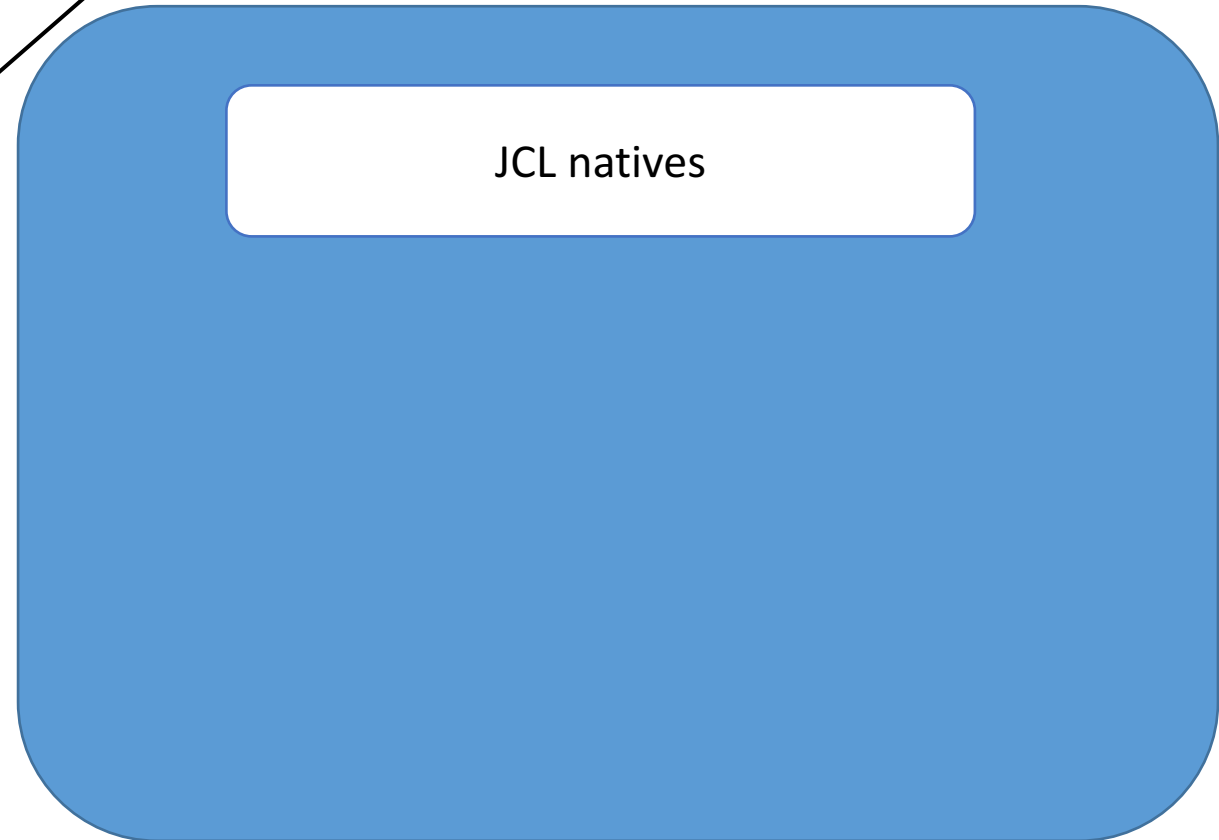


# The JRE

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

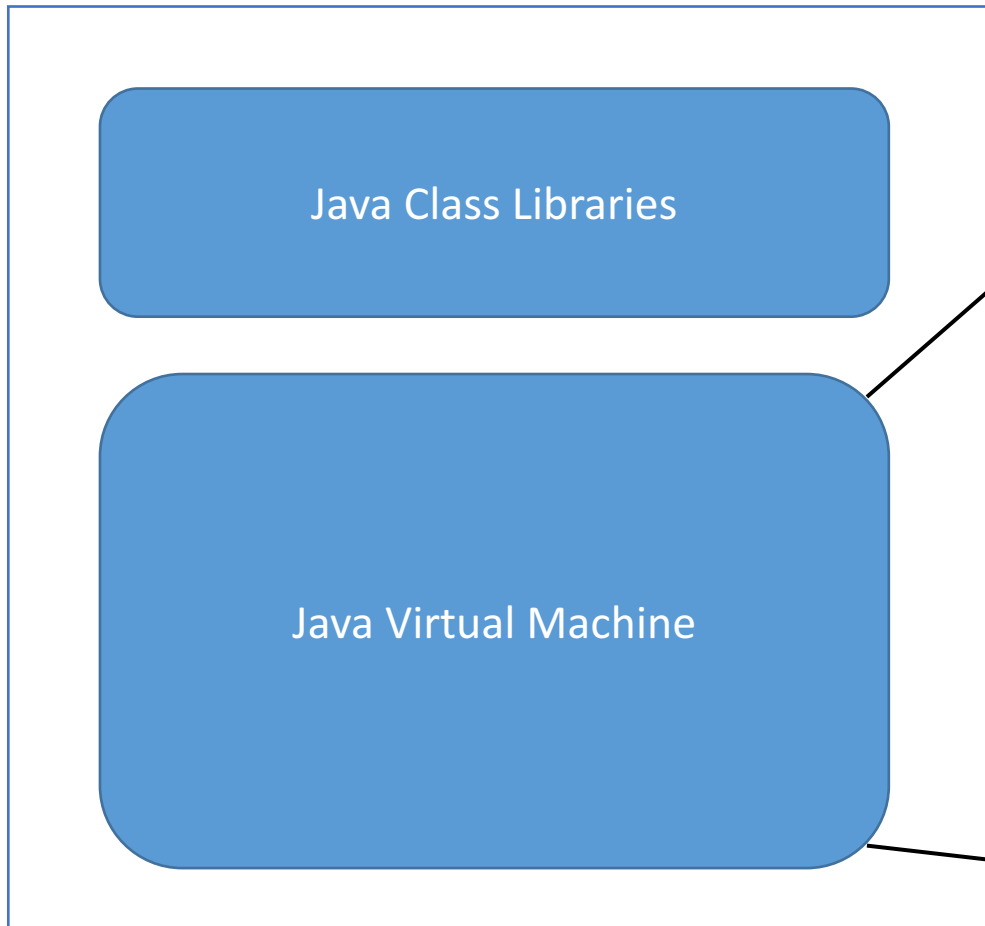


Java Virtual Machine (JVM)



# The JRE

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

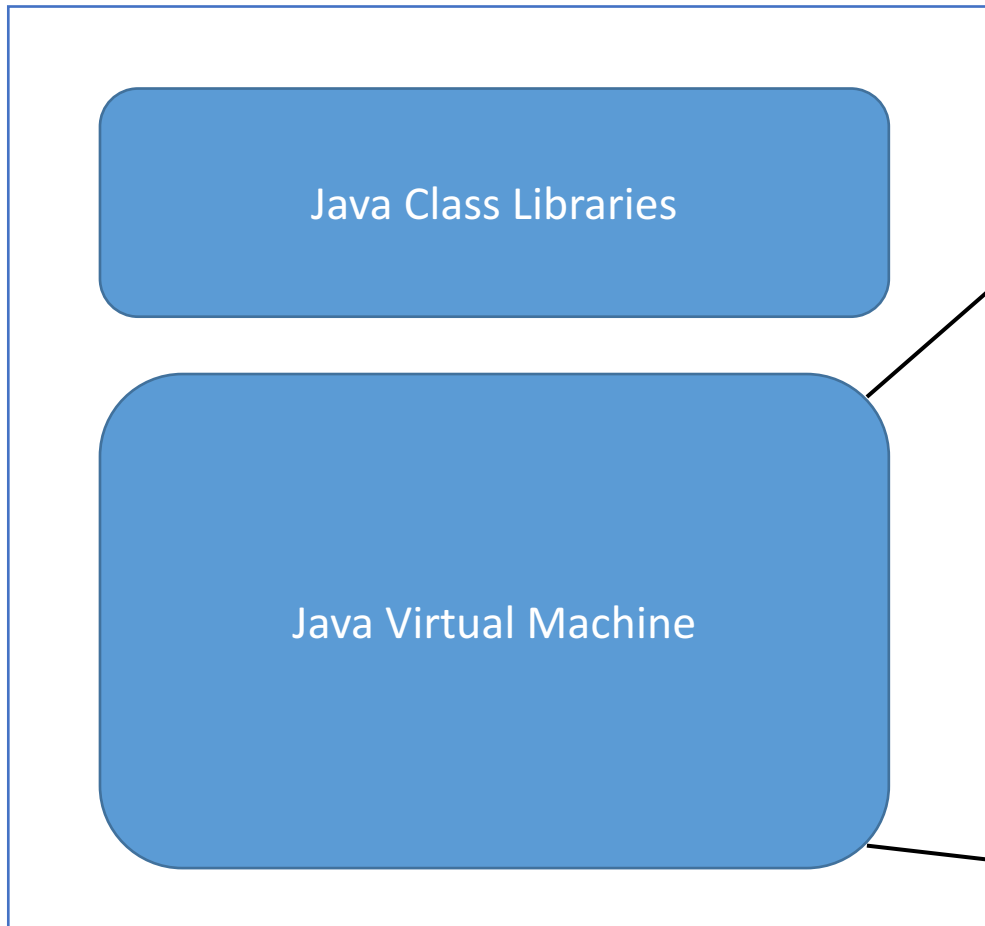


Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

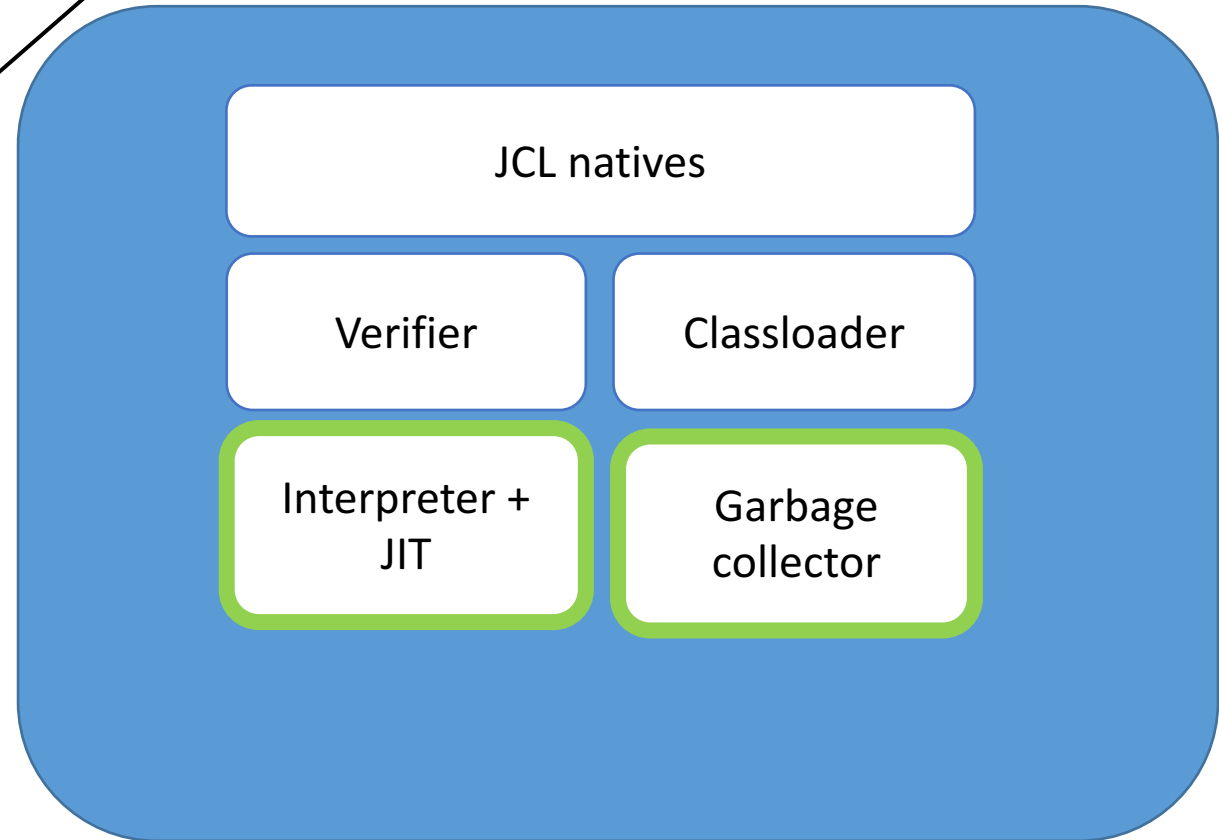


# The JRE

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

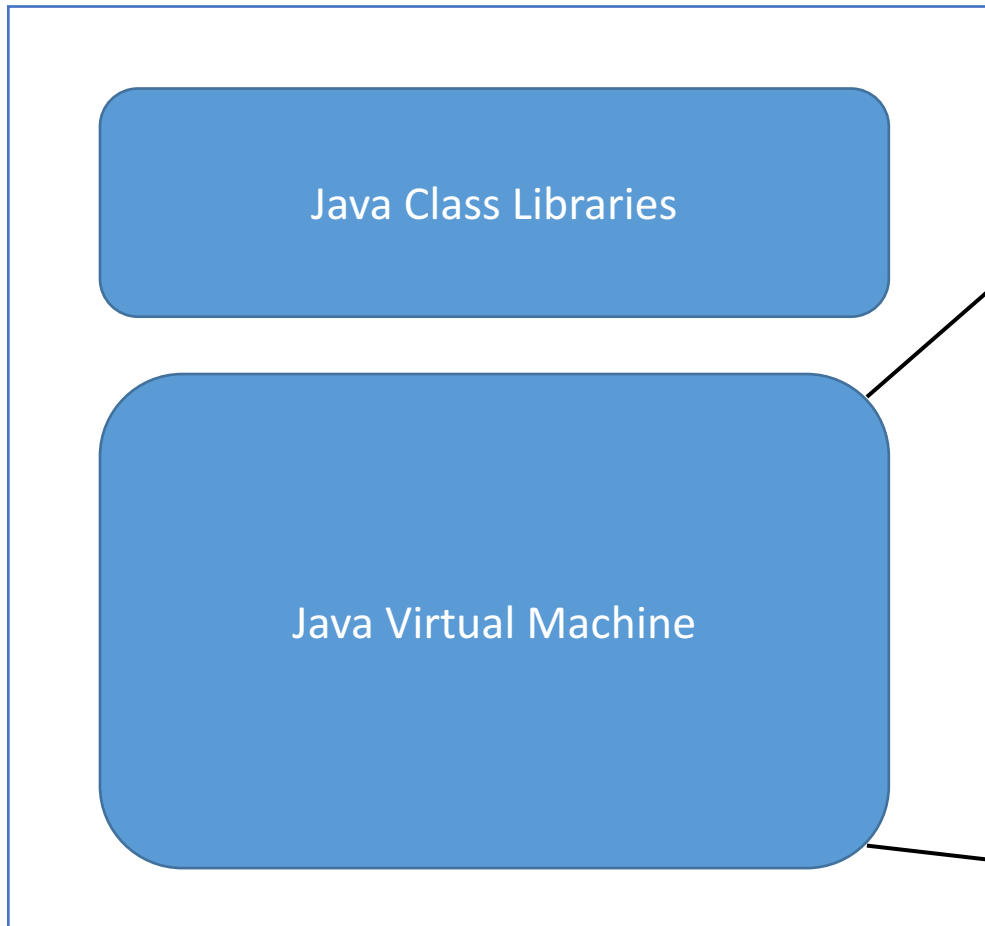


Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

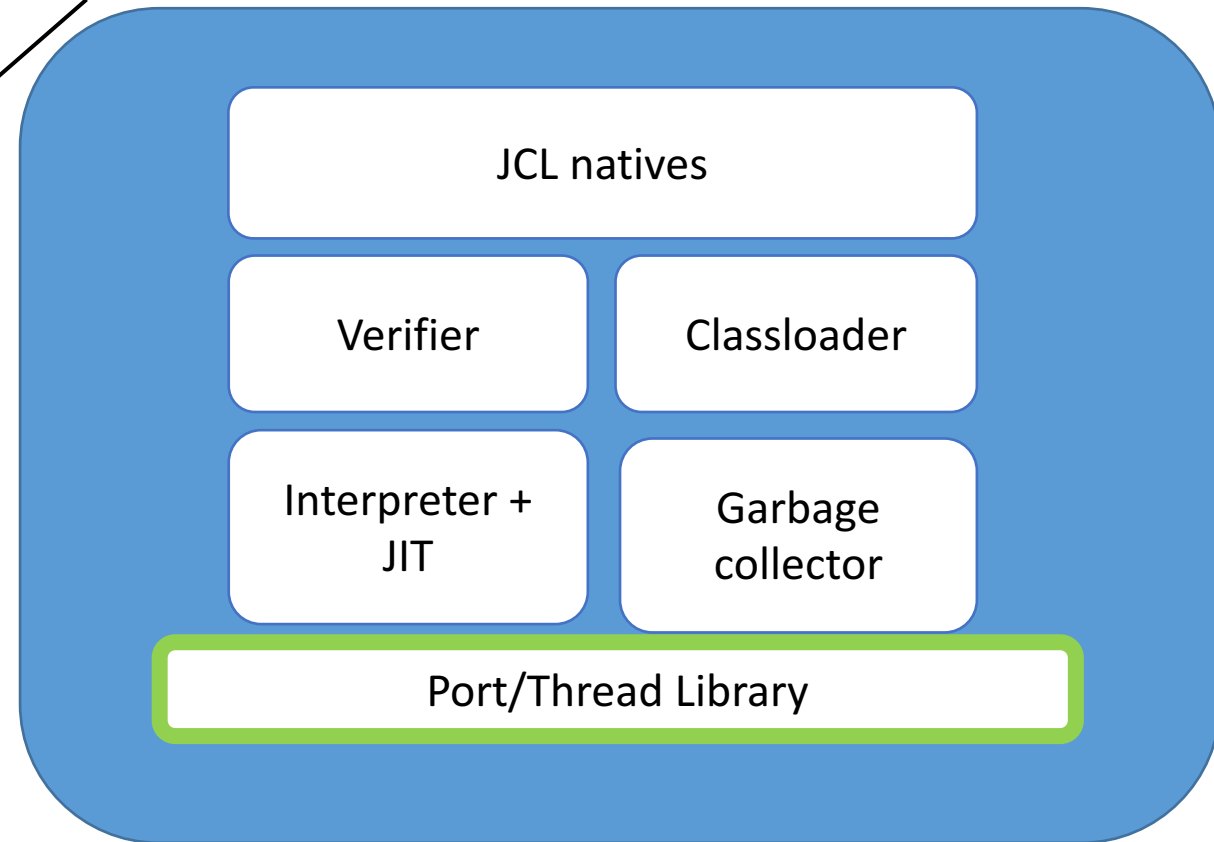


# The JRE

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)



Java Virtual Machine (JVM)







Eclipse OpenJ9  
Created Sept 2017

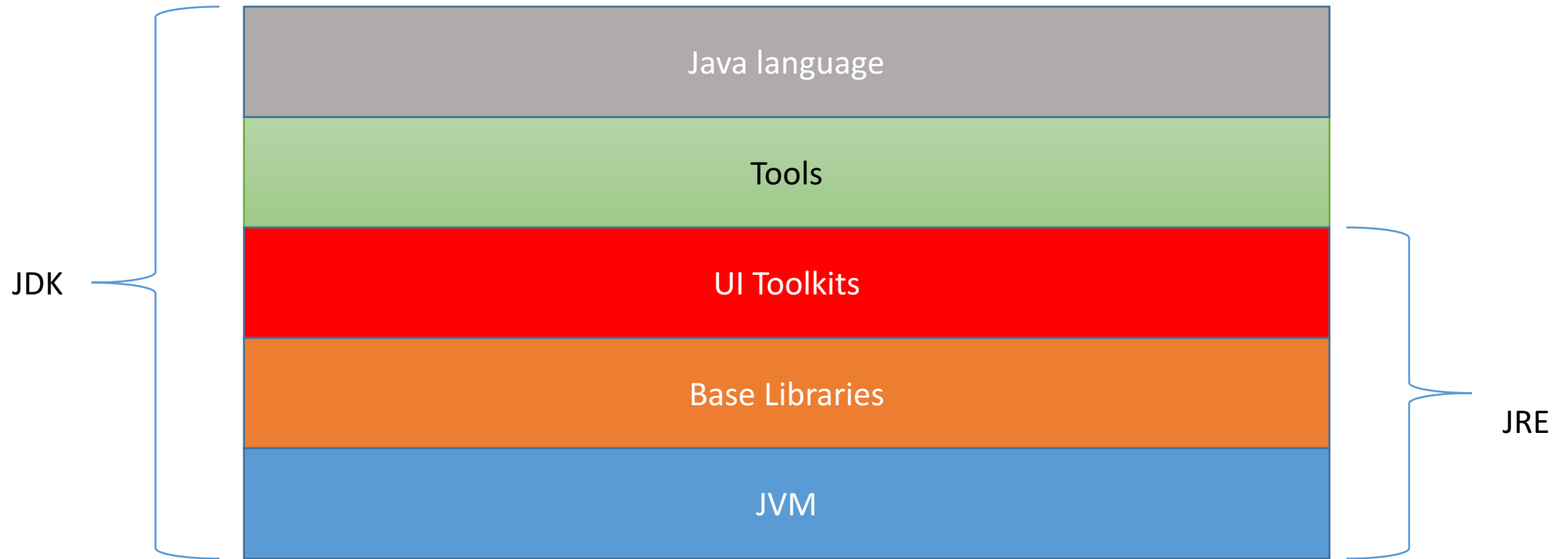
<http://www.eclipse.org/openj9>  
<https://github.com/eclipse/openj9>

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Eclipse Public License v2.0  
Apache 2.0

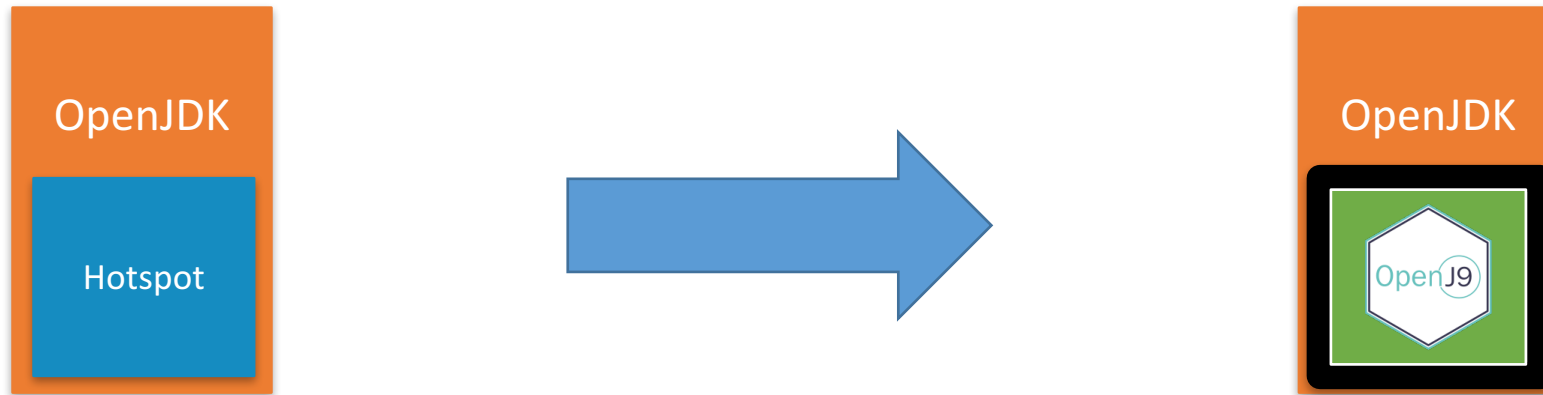
Users and contributors very welcome

<https://github.com/eclipse/openj9/blob/master/CONTRIBUTING.md>

# OpenJDK



# Building OpenJDK with OpenJ9



# Building OpenJDK with OpenJ9

```
$ git clone https://github.com/ibmruntimes/openj9-openjdk-jdk9
```

```
$ cd openj9-openjdk-jdk9
```

```
$ bash ./get_source.sh
```

```
$ bash ./configure --with-freemarker-jar=freemarker.jar
```

```
$ make images
```

```
$ cd build/linux-x86_64-normal-server-release/images/
```

```
$ ./jdk/bin/java -version
```

➤ [https://www.eclipse.org/openj9/oj9\\_build.html](https://www.eclipse.org/openj9/oj9_build.html)

## Prebuilt OpenJDK Binaries

Java™ is the world's leading programming language and platform. The code for Java is [open source](#) and available at [OpenJDK™](#). AdoptOpenJDK provides prebuilt OpenJDK binaries from a fully open source set of [build scripts](#) and infrastructure. Looking for docker images? Pull them from [our repository on dockerhub](#)

### Downloads

OpenJDK 8 with Eclipse OpenJ9 ▼

Latest build ↗

jdk8u152-b16

Archive 📁

Installation ↗

Get involved ↗

The place to get OpenJDK builds

For both:

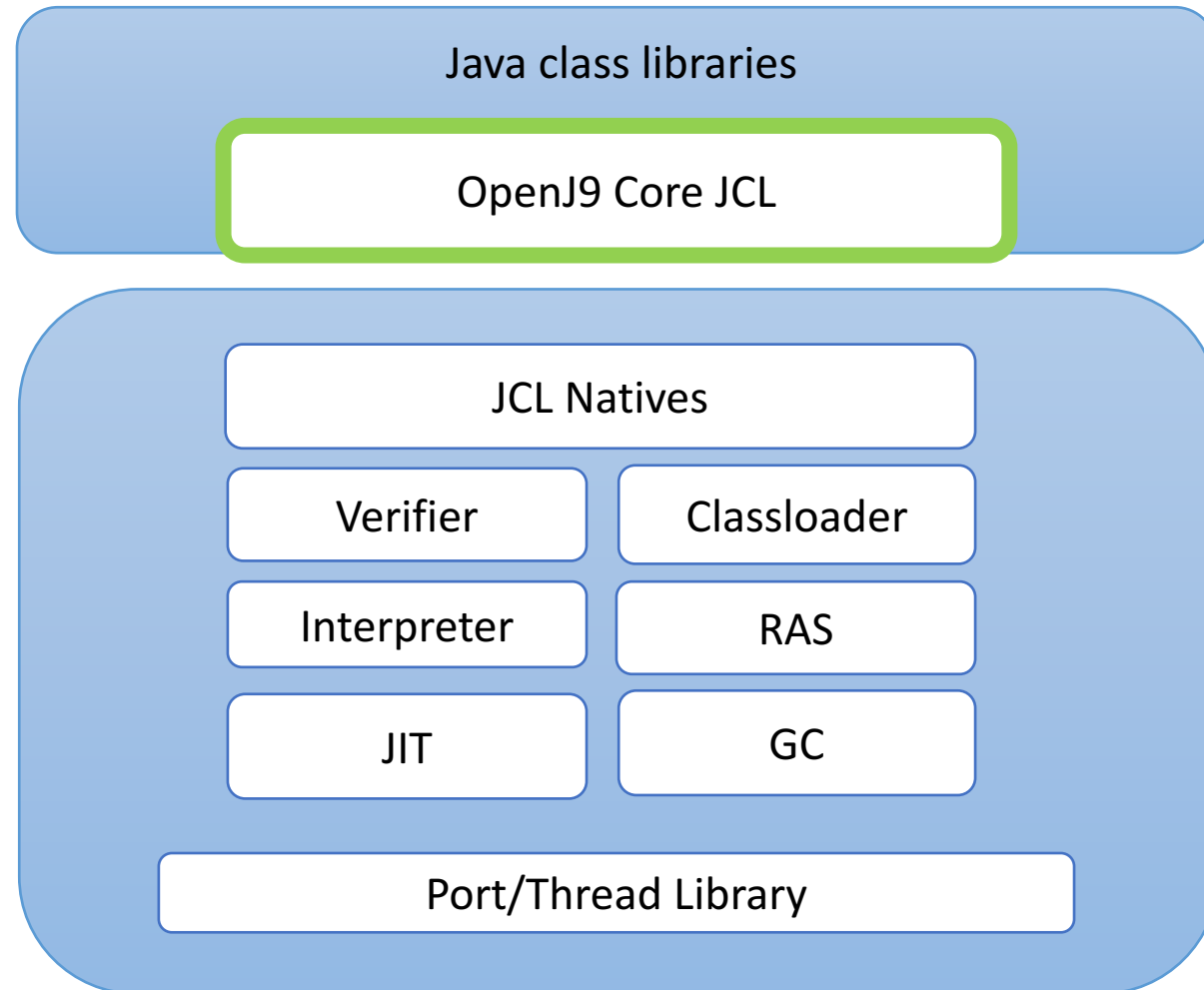
- OpenJDK &
- OpenJDK with Eclipse OpenJ9

<https://adoptopenjdk.net/releases.html?variant=openjdk9-openj9>

# How does OpenJ9 work?

## Core Java class libraries

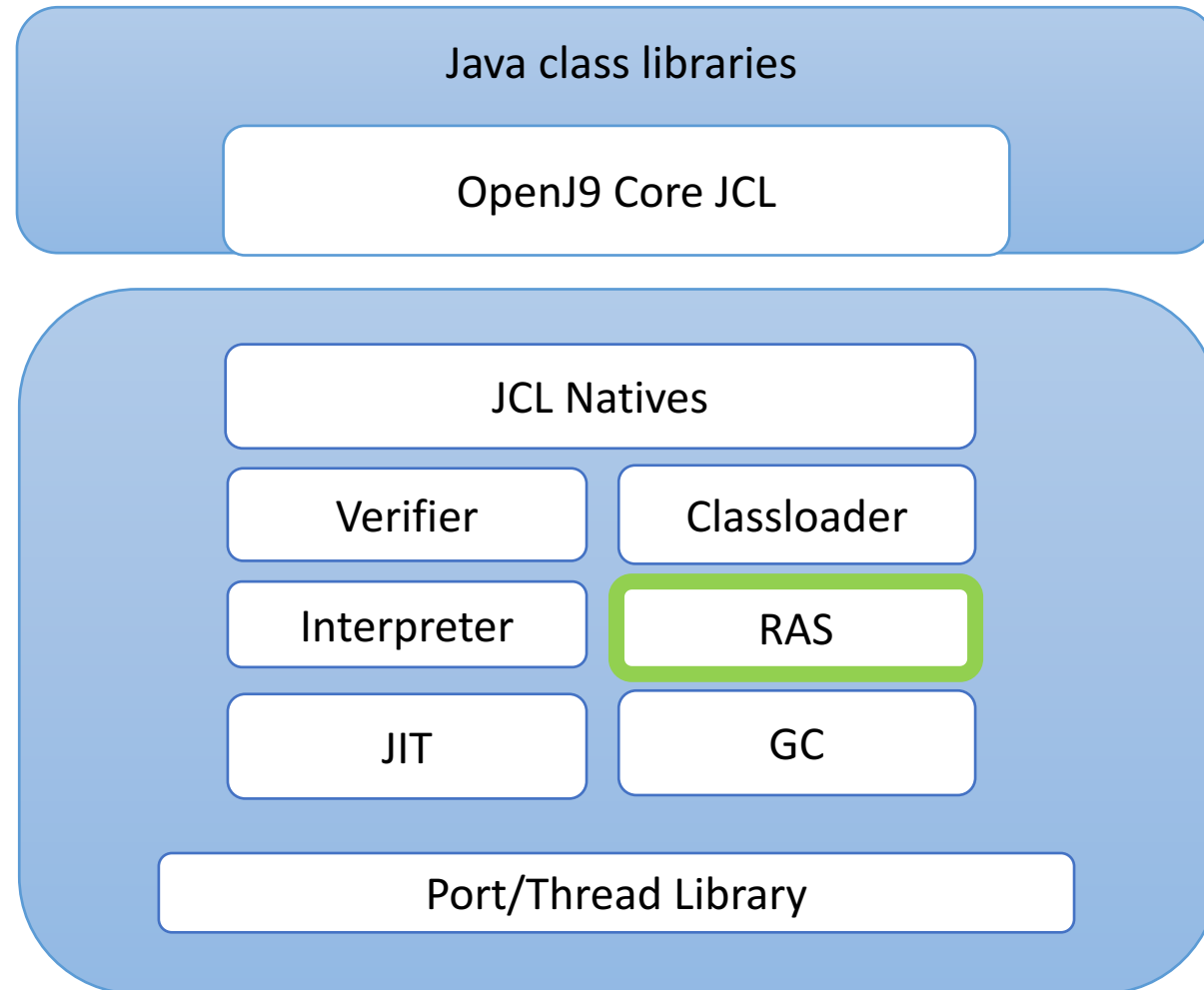
- Includes classes that are closely tied to the JVM implementation
- These include `j.l.Object`, `j.l.Class`, `j.l.Thread`, ...



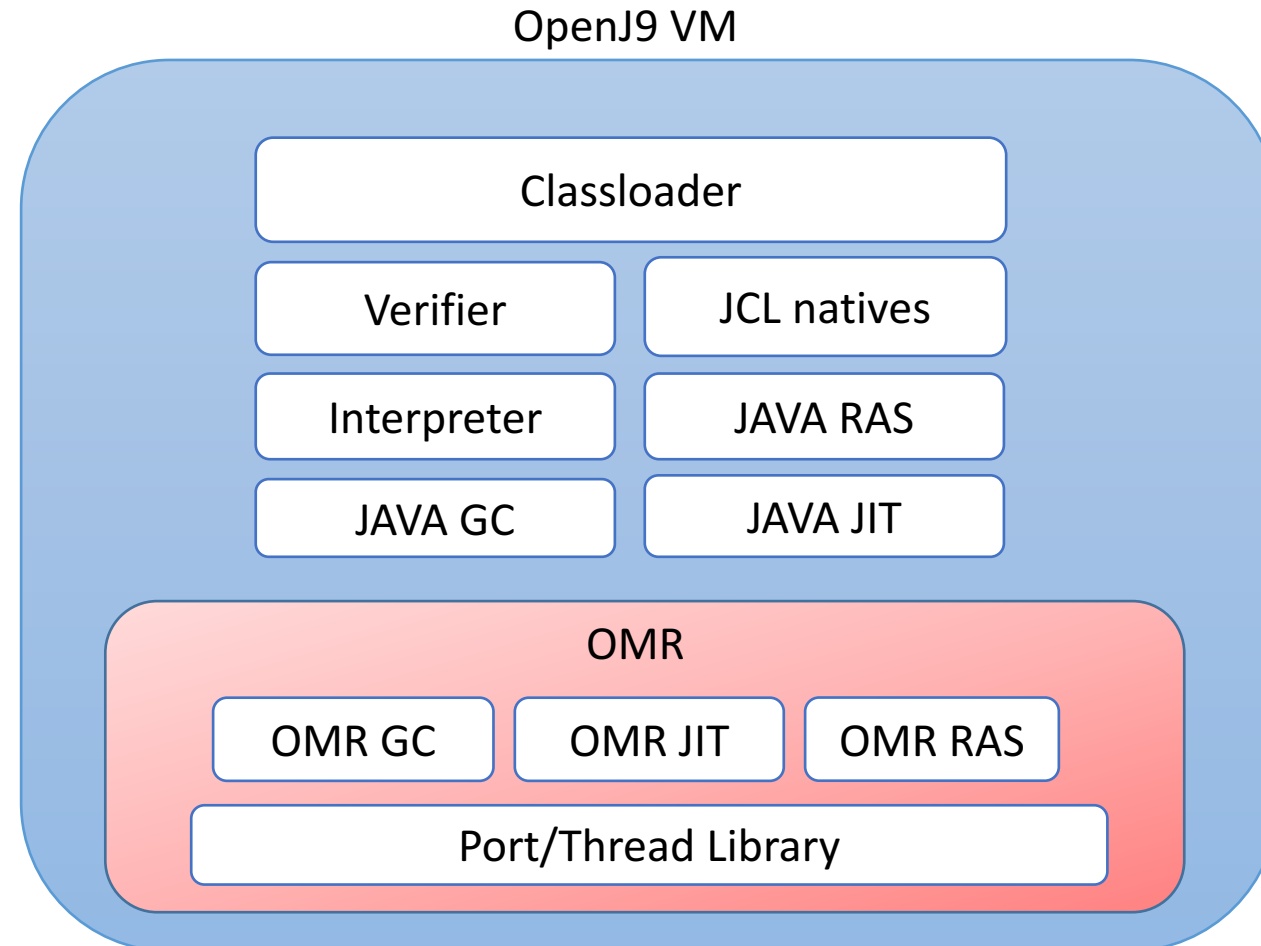
# How does OpenJ9 work?

Reliability, Availability and Serviceability (RAS)

- Tools to simplify JVM and application debugging
- Trace engine
- Verification checking utilities



# OpenJ9 and OMR







# Eclipse OMR

## Created March 2016

<http://www.eclipse.org/omr>  
<https://github.com/eclipse/omr>  
<https://developer.ibm.com/open/omr/>

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Apache 2.0

Users and contributors very welcome

<https://github.com/eclipse/omr/blob/master/CONTRIBUTING.md>

# OpenJ9: Classloading

## 4.1 The ClassFile Structure

A class file consists of a single ClassFile structure:

```
ClassFile {  
    u4 magic;  
    u2 minor_version;  
    u2 major_version;  
    u2 constant_pool_count;  
    cp_info constant_pool[constant_pool_count-1];  
    u2 access_flags;  
    u2 this_class;  
    u2 super_class;  
    u2 interfaces_count;  
    u2 interfaces[interfaces_count];  
    u2 fields_count;  
    field_info fields[fields_count];  
    u2 methods_count;  
    method_info methods[methods_count];  
    u2 attributes_count;  
    attribute_info attributes[attributes_count];  
}
```



```
System.out  
.println("HelloWorld!");
```

# OpenJ9: Classloading

## 4.1 The ClassFile Structure

A class file consists of a single ClassFile structure:

```
ClassFile {  
    u4 magic;  
    u2 minor_version;  
    u2 major_version;  
    u2 constant_pool_count;  
    C cp_info constant_pool[constant_pool_count-1];  
    u2 access_flags;  
    u2 this_class;  
    u2 super_class;  
    u2 interfaces_count;  
    C u2 interfaces[interfaces_count];  
    u2 fields_count;  
    C field_info fields[fields_count];  
    u2 methods_count;  
    C method_info methods[methods_count];  
    u2 attributes_count;  
    attribute_info attributes[attributes_count];  
}
```

```
System.out  
.println("HelloWorld!");
```

# OpenJ9: ROMClass

- Keep all the symbolic info from a classfile
- Remove variability (where possible)
- Position independent: map anywhere in the address space
- ROM: written once, only read after
  - Learn from the Smalltalk/Embedded past

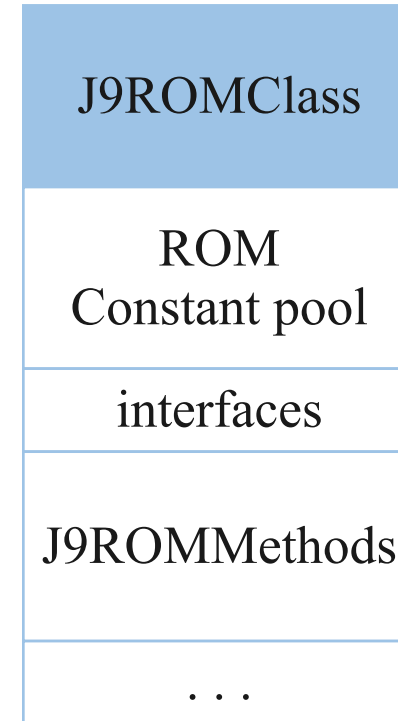


ROM Class

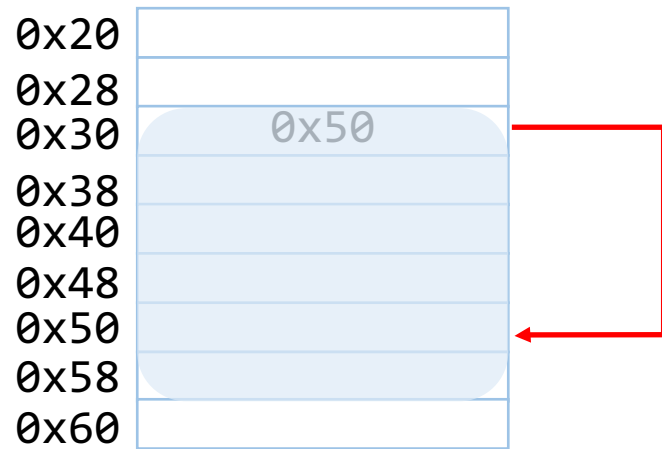
```

typedef struct J9ROMClass {
    U_32 romSize;
    U_32 singleScalarStaticCount;
    J9SRP className;
    J9SRP superclassName;
    U_32 modifiers;
    U_32 extraModifiers;
    U_32 interfaceCount;
    J9SRP interfaces;
    U_32 romMethodCount;
    J9SRP romMethods;
    U_32 romFieldCount;
    J9SRP romFields;
    U_32 objectStaticCount;
    U_32 doubleScalarStaticCount;
    U_32 ramConstantPoolCount;
    U_32 romConstantPoolCount;
    ...
} J9ROMClass;

```

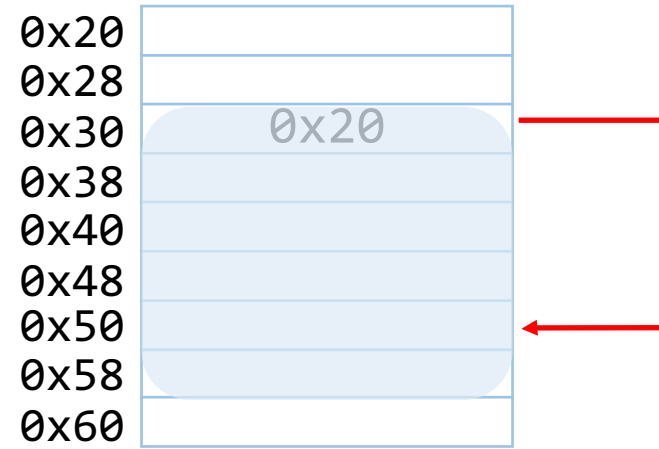


# OpenJ9: Self relative pointers



Regular pointer

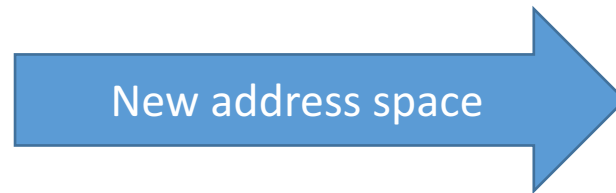
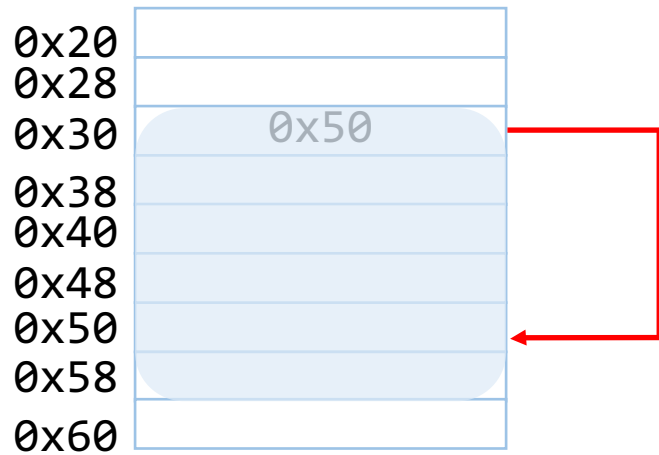
Address of slot + value = target address



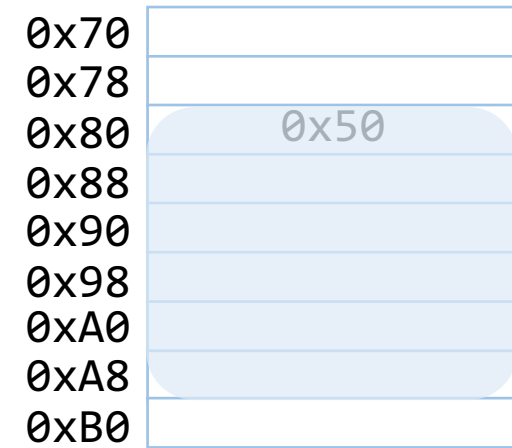
$$0x30 + *(0x30) = 0x30 + 0x20 = 0x50$$

Self relative pointer

# OpenJ9: Self relative pointers



Regular pointer



# OpenJ9: Self relative pointers



self relative pointer

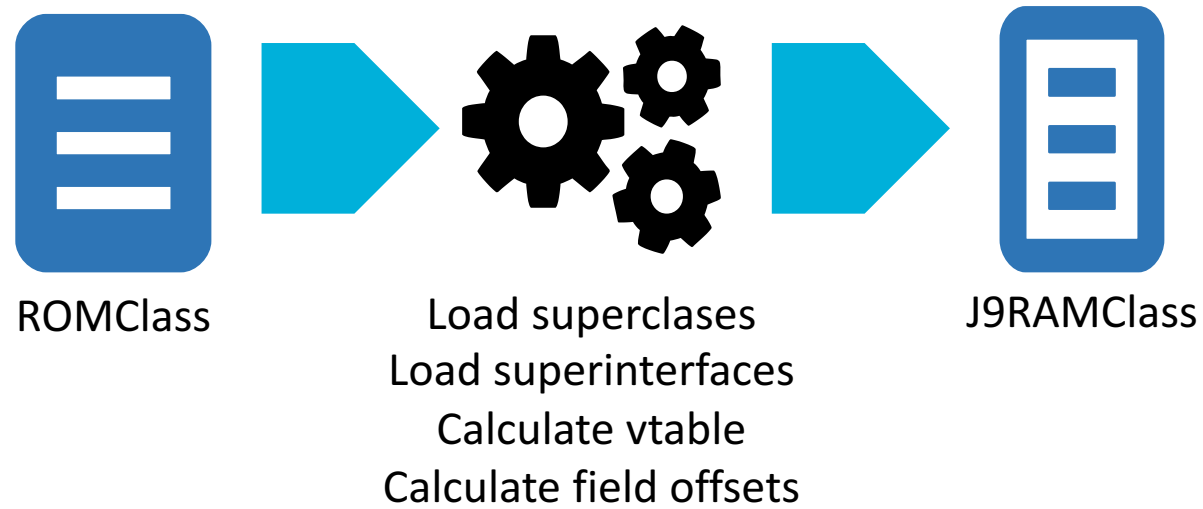




Java's late bound... Isn't it slow to resolve the fields / methods every time?

```
public static void main(java.lang.String[])
  0 JBgetstatic 2 System.out LPrintStream;
  3 JBldc 3 (java.lang.String) "HelloWorld"
  → 5 JBinvokevirtual 4 PrintStream.println(LString;)V
  8 JBreturn
```

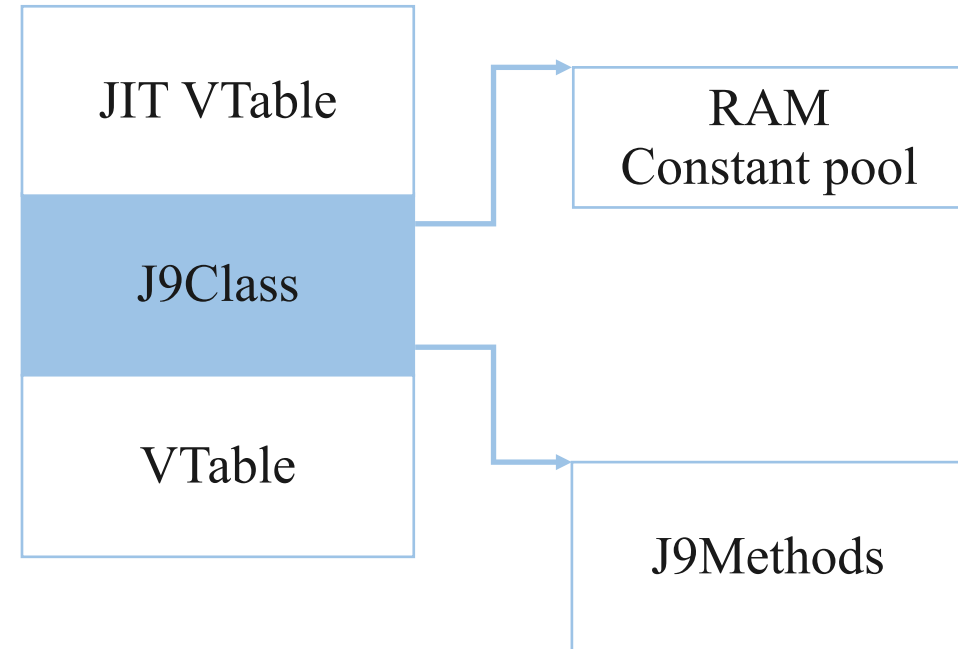
# OpenJ9: ROM to RAM



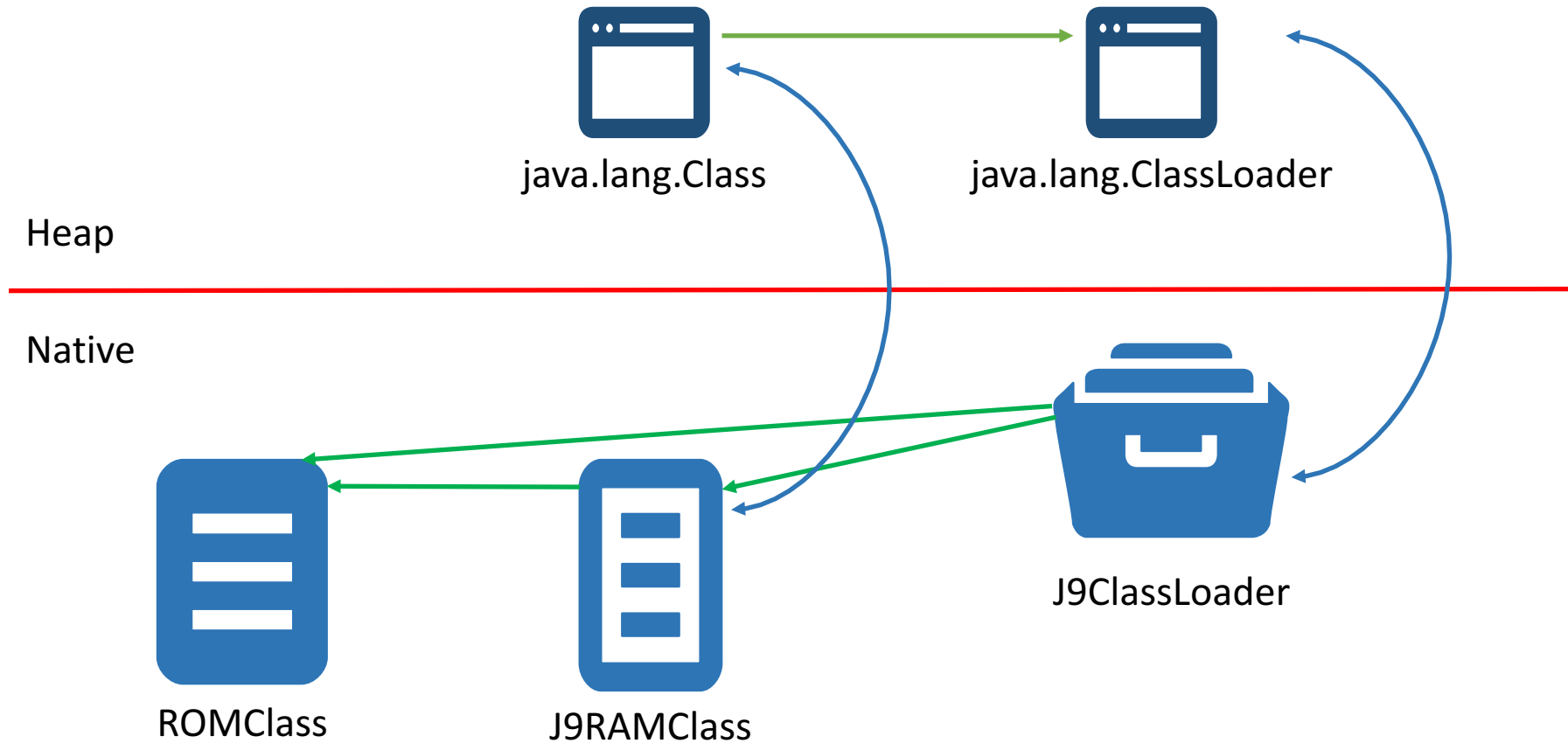
<https://github.com/eclipse/openj9/blob/master/runtime/vm/createramclass.cpp>

# OpenJ9: RamClass

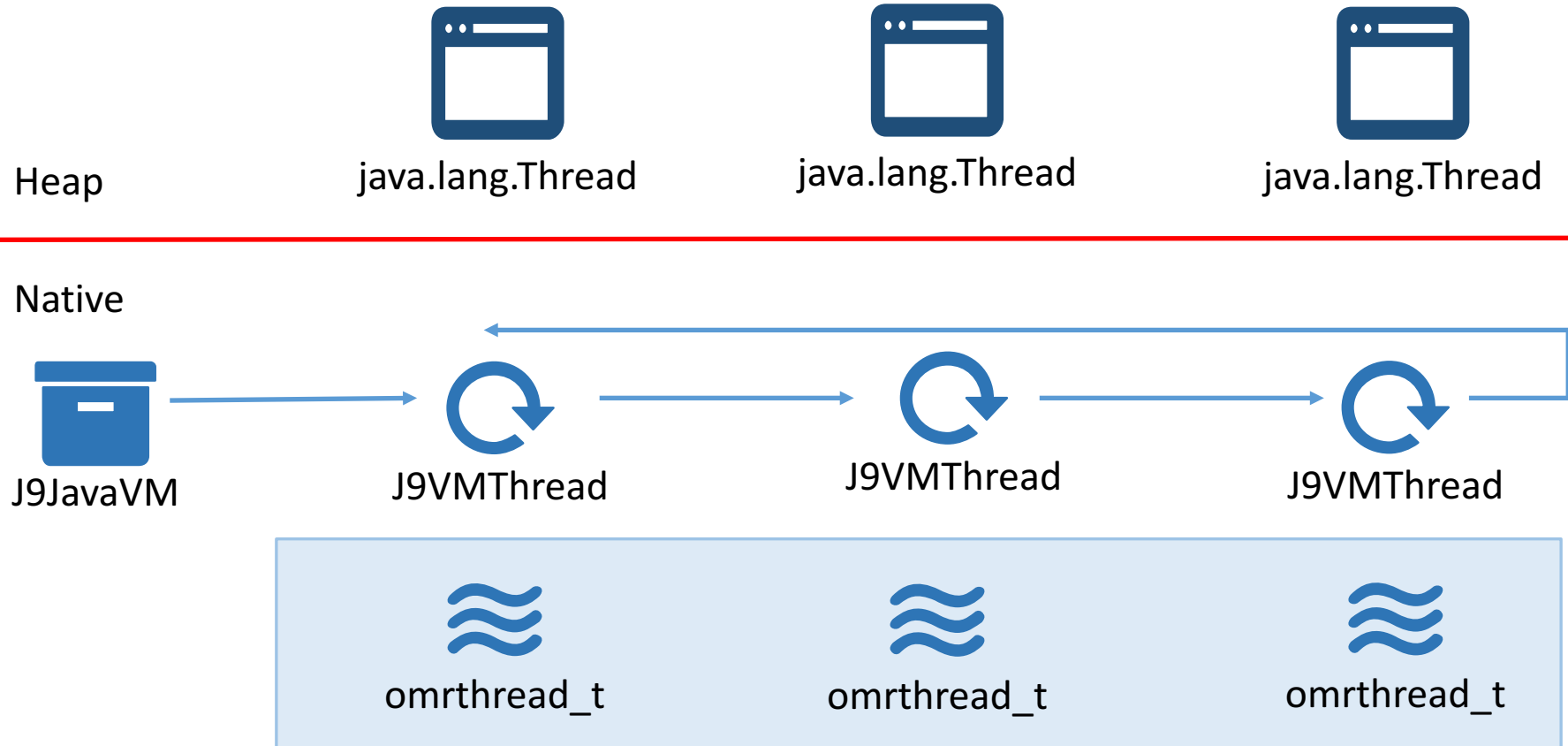
```
typedef struct J9Class {  
    UDATA eyecatcher;  
    struct J9ROMClass* romClass;  
    struct J9Class** superclasses;  
    UDATA classDepthAndFlags;  
    struct J9ClassLoader* classLoader;  
    j9object_t classObject;  
    UDATA volatile initializeStatus;  
    struct J9Method* ramMethods;  
    UDATA* ramStatics;  
    struct J9Class* arrayClass;  
    UDATA totalInstanceSize;  
    UDATA* instanceDescription;  
    UDATA packageID;  
    void** iTable;  
    void** jniIDs;  
    struct J9Class* replacedClass;  
    UDATA* ramConstantPool;  
    . . .  
} J9Class;
```



# OpenJ9: Classloading



# OpenJ9: Threading



# OpenJ9: Threading

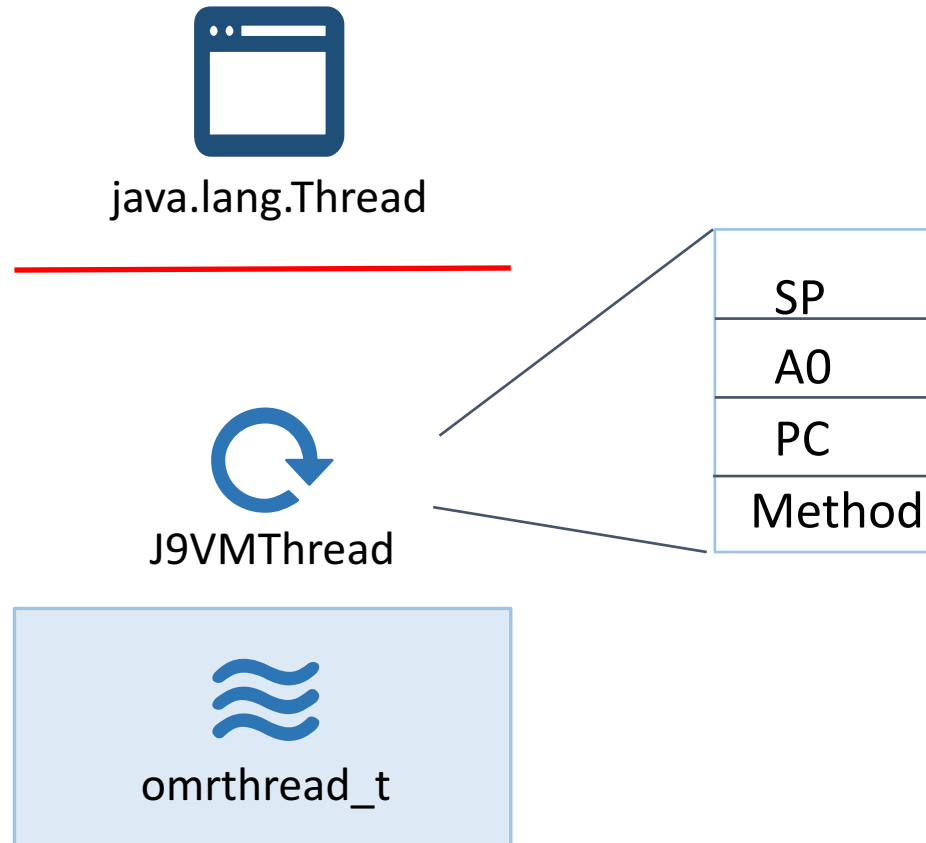
- Cooperative threading model
- Thread states
  - VM access
  - Exclusive access
  - Wait, Sleep, Blocked
  - Halted (exclusive)

```
4488
4489 /* ... => ..., value */
4490 VM_INLINE VM_BytecodeAction
4491 aconst(REGISTER_ARGS_LIST, UDATA value)
4492 {
4493     _pc += 1;
4494     _sp -= 1;
4495     *_sp = value;
4496     return EXECUTE_BYTECODE;
4497 }
4498
4499 /* ... => ..., value */
4500 VM_INLINE VM_BytecodeAction
4501 iconst(REGISTER_ARGS_LIST, I_32 value)
4502 {
4503     _pc += 1;
4504     _sp -= 1;
4505     *(I_32*)_sp = value;
4506     return EXECUTE_BYTECODE;
4507 }
4508
4509 /* ... => ..., value1, value2 */
4510 VM_INLINE VM_BytecodeAction
4511 lconst(REGISTER_ARGS_LIST, I_64 value)
4512 {
4513     _pc += 1;
4514     _sp -= 2;
4515     *(I_64*)_sp = value;
4516     return EXECUTE_BYTECODE;
4517 }
4518
4519 /* ... => ..., value */
4520 VM_INLINE VM_BytecodeAction
4521 bipush(REGISTER_ARGS_LIST)
4522 {
4523     I_32 val = *(I_8*)(_pc + 1);
4524     _pc += 2;
4525     _sp -= 1;
4526     *(I_32*)_sp = val;
4527     return EXECUTE_BYTECODE;
4528 }
4529
4530 /* ... => ..., value */
4531 VM_INLINE VM_BytecodeAction
4532 sipush(REGISTER_ARGS_LIST)
4533 {
```

- Written in C++
- Switch statement / computed goto
- Executes:
  - bytecodes
  - INLs
  - builds stack frames
- Transition to the JIT

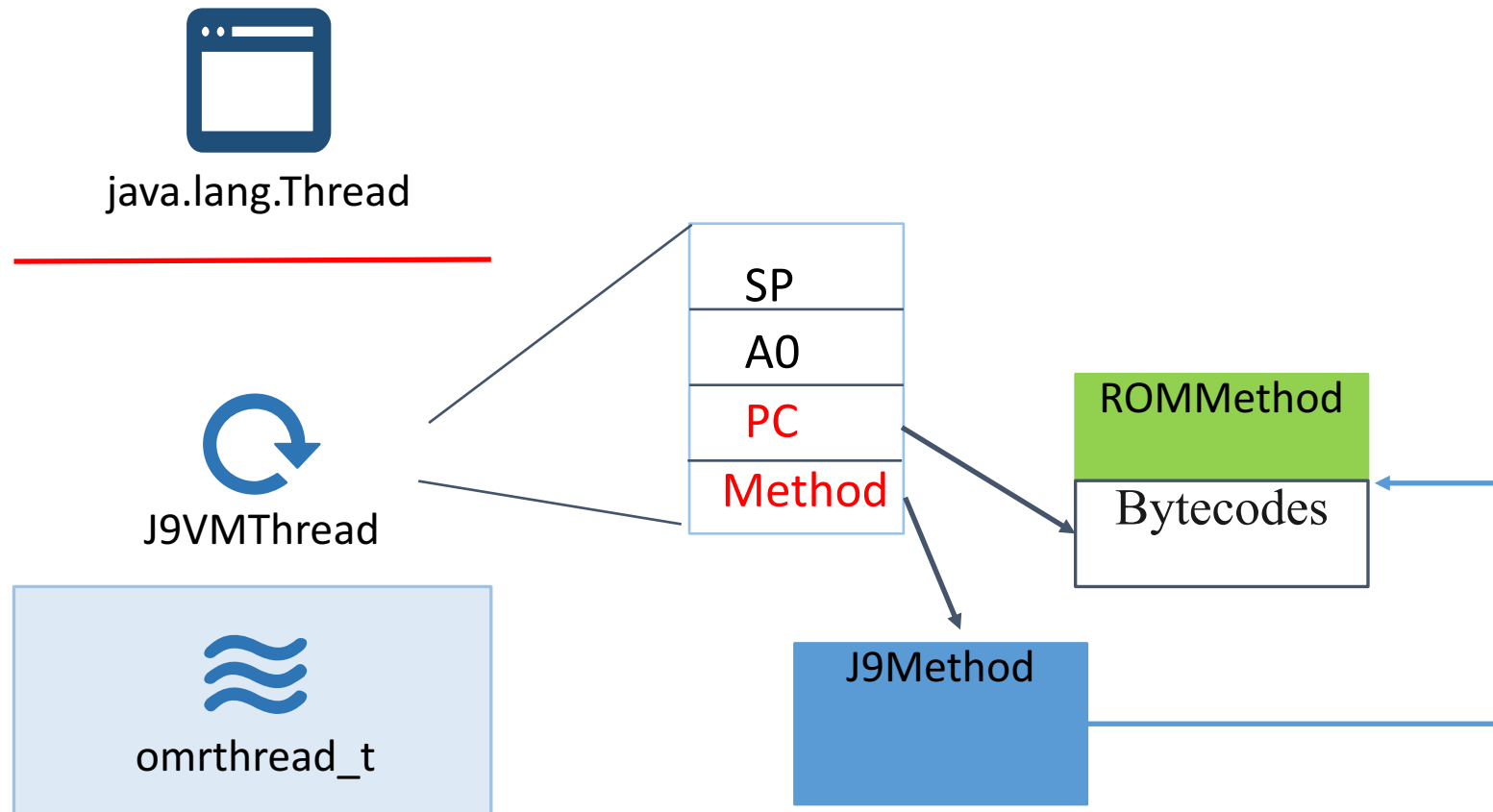
# OpenJ9: Interpreter

# OpenJ9: Interpreter state

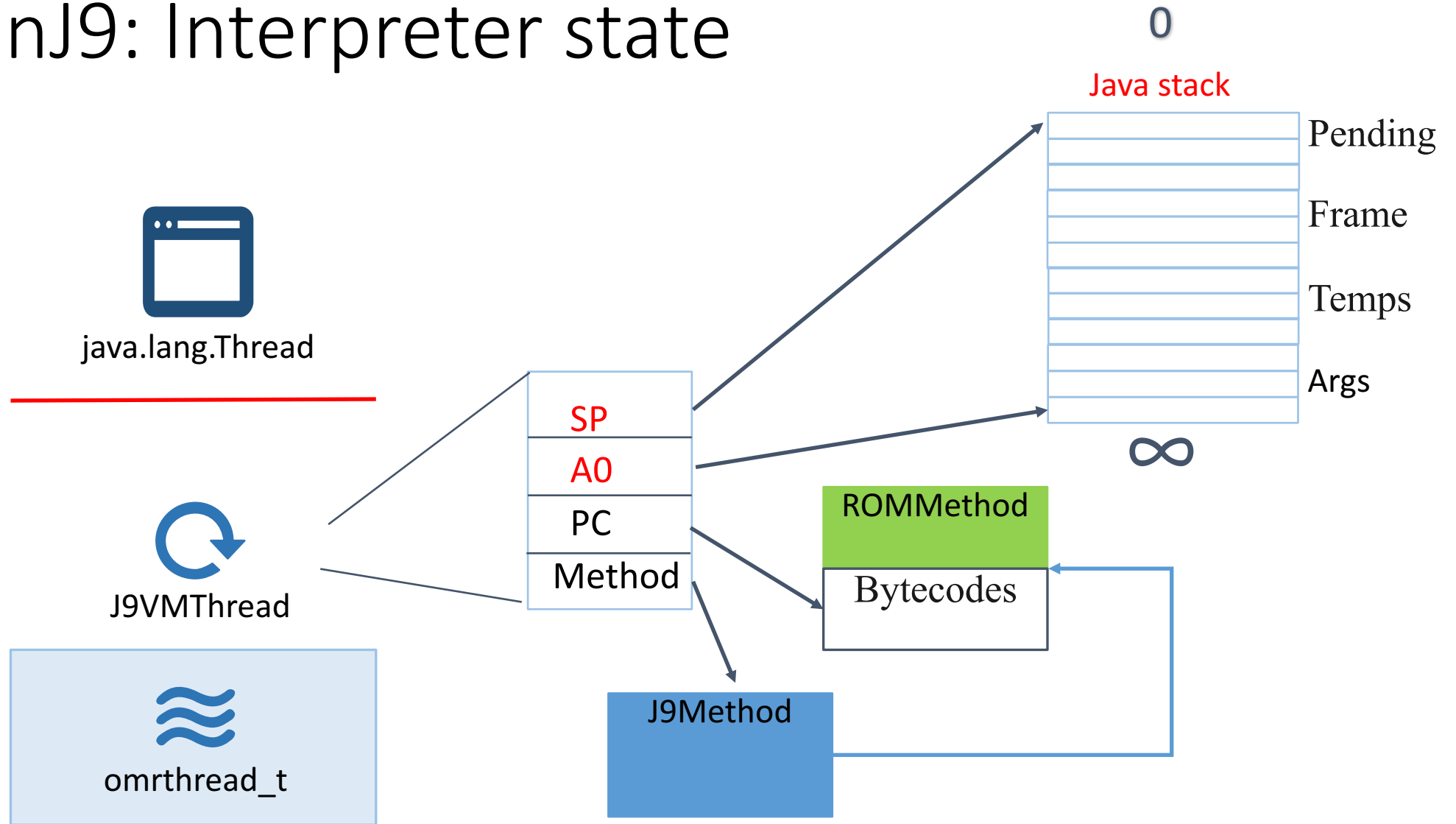


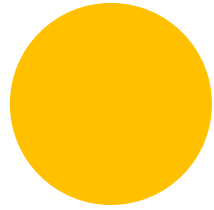
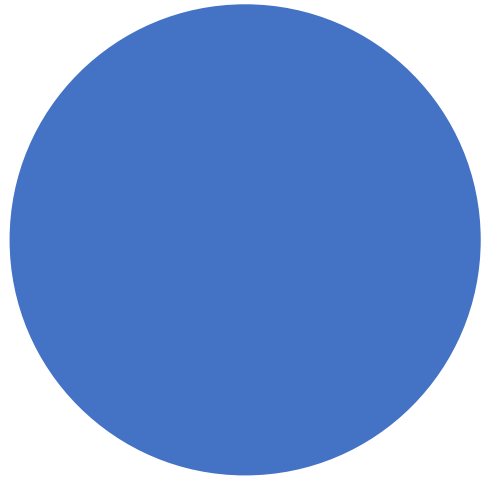


# OpenJ9: Interpreter state



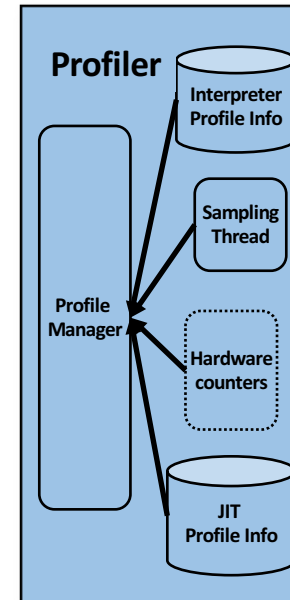
# OpenJ9: Interpreter state



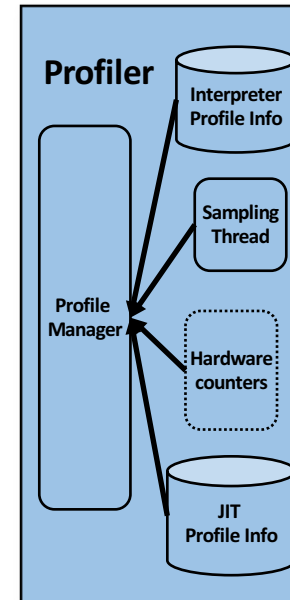
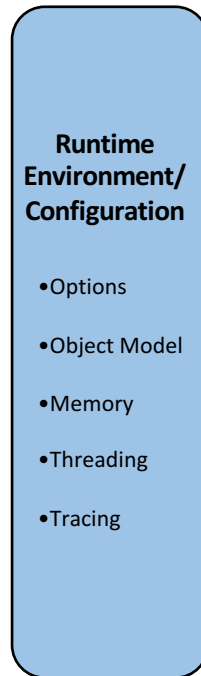


# OpenJ9: Testarossa JIT

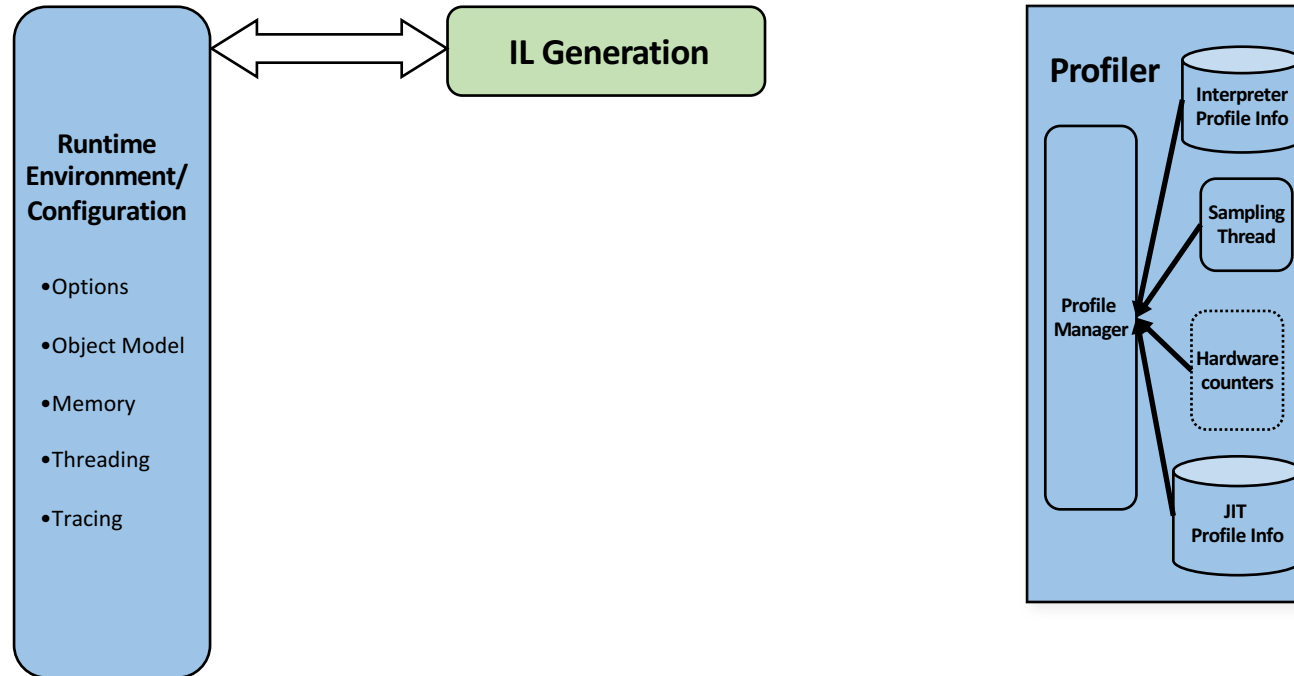
# OpenJ9: Testarossa JIT compiler



# OpenJ9: Testarossa JIT compiler



# OpenJ9: Testarossa JIT compiler



# ILGen

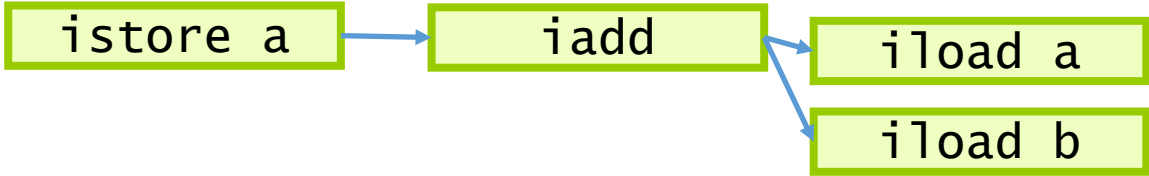
a += b;

```
iload a  
iload b  
iadd  
istore a  
iload a  
iload b  
isub  
bipush 2  
imul  
istore a
```

# ILGen

```
iload a  
iload b  
iadd  
istore a  
iload a  
iload b  
isub  
bipush 2  
imul  
istore a
```

```
a += b;
```

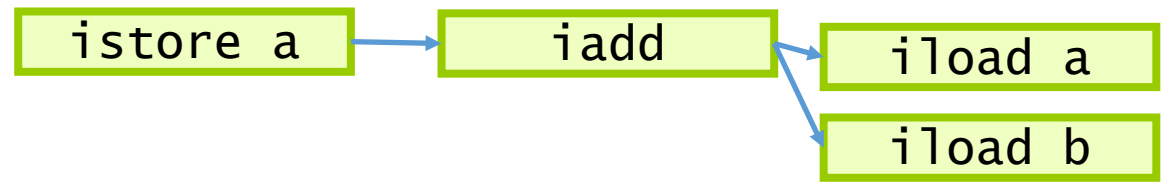




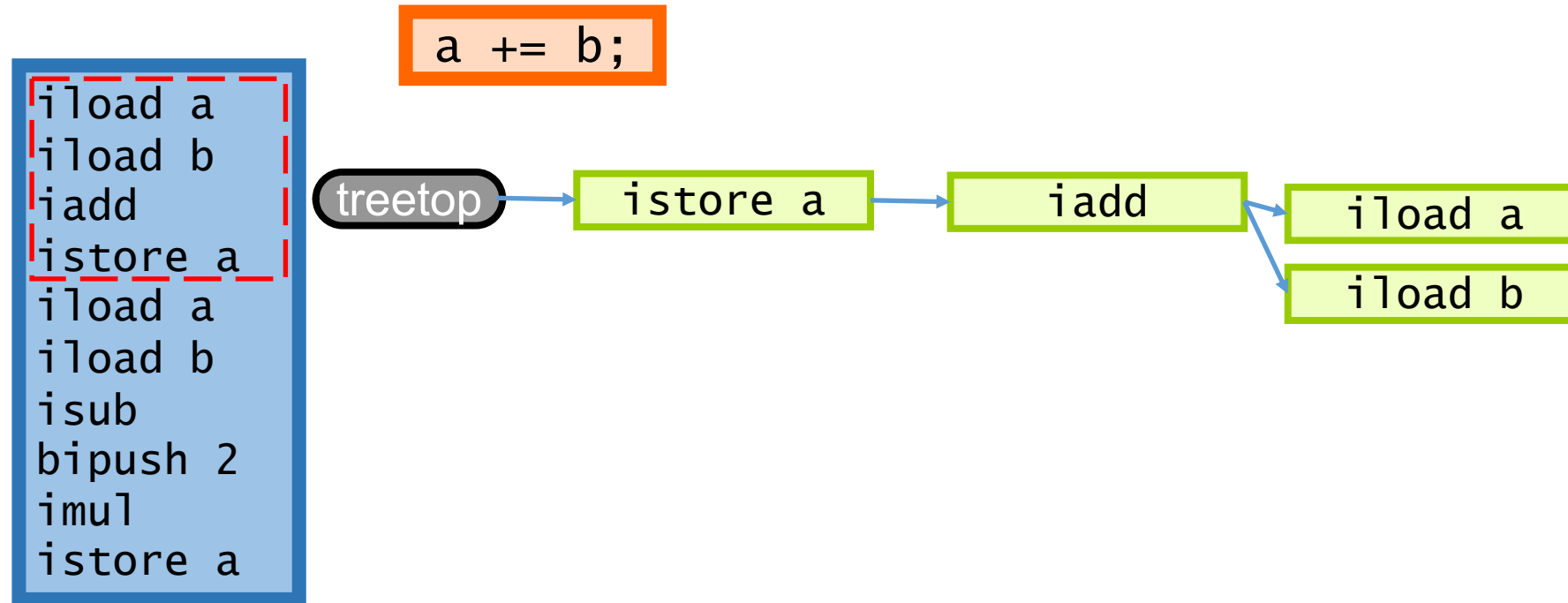
# ILGen

```
iload a  
iload b  
iadd  
istore a  
iload a  
iload b  
isub  
bipush 2  
imul  
istore a
```

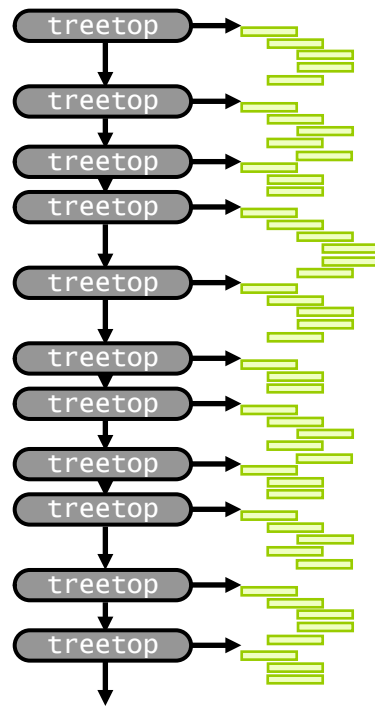
```
a += b;
```



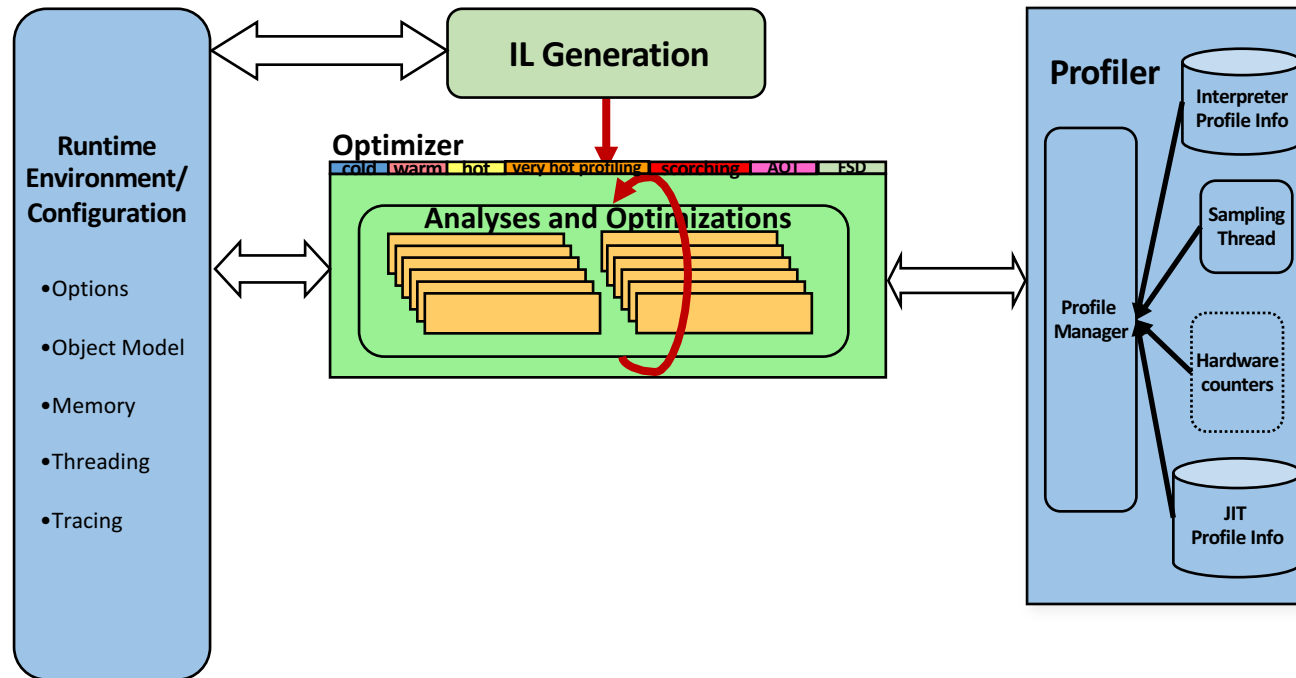
# IL Generator



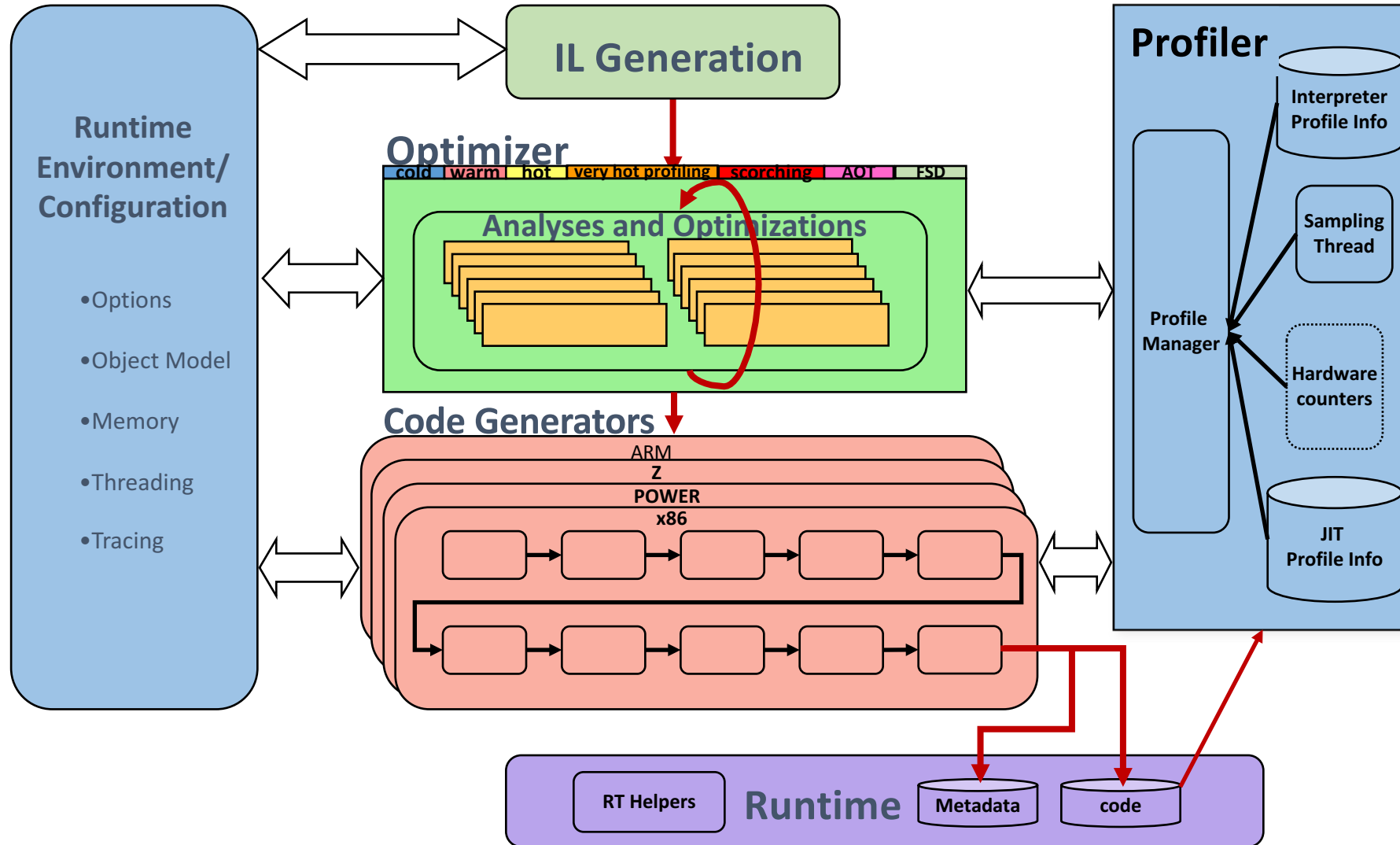
# IL Generator



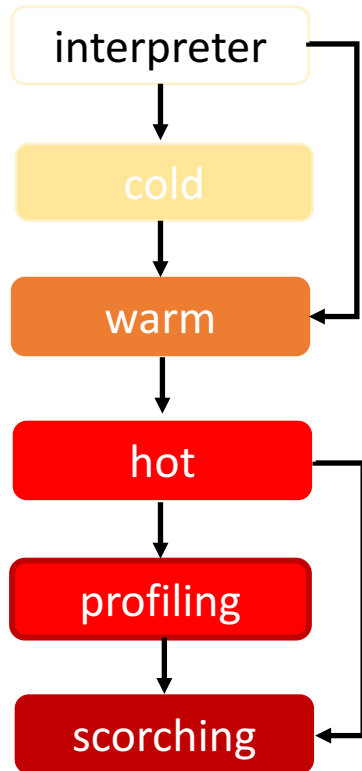
# OpenJ9: Testarossa JIT compiler



# JIT Compilation



# Adaptive JIT Compilation



- Methods start out running bytecode form directly
- After many invocations (or via sampling) code get compiled at 'cold' or 'warm' level
- Low overhead sampling thread is used to identify hot methods
- Methods may get recompiled at 'hot' or 'scorching' levels (for more optimizations)
- Transition to 'scorching' goes through a temporary profiling step

# OpenJ9: Object model

Field and array element sizes

Object and field alignment

compressed vs non-compressed references

# OpenJ9: Field and array element sizes

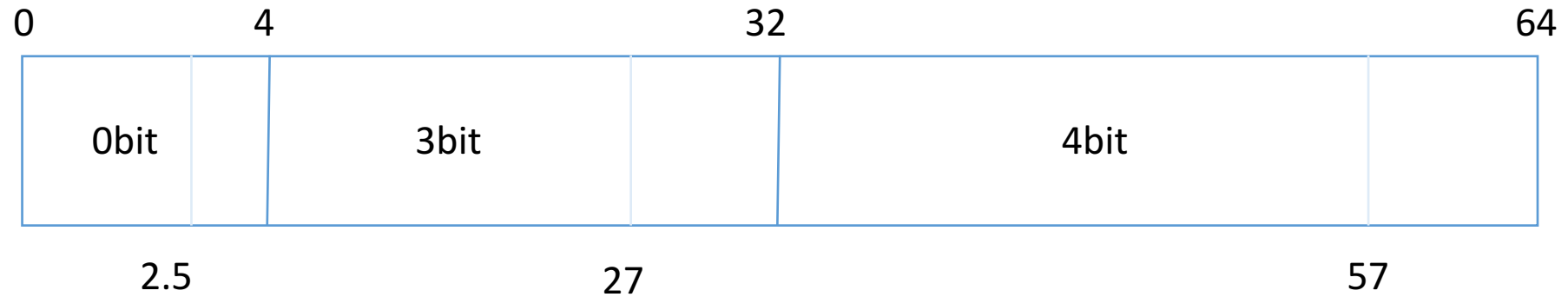
	boolean	byte	short	char	int	float	long	double
Size in field	32	32	32	32	32	32	64	64
Size in array	8	8	16	16	32	32	64	64



# OpenJ9: Alignment and compressed references

- 8byte alignment – 0x0, 0x8, 0x10, 0x18, 0x20, ...
  - XXXXX000 (3 least significant bits are always zero)
- 16byte alignment – 0x0, 0x10, 0x20, 0x30, 0x40 ...
  - XXXX0000 (4 least significant bits are always zero)
- Using 3 bit shift (>>)
  - 35bit 8byte aligned pointer can fit in 32bit value (has 32gb range)
- Using 4 bit shift (>>)
  - 36bit 16byte aligned pointer can fit in 32bit value (has 64gb range)

# OpenJ9: Compressed refs



# OpenJ9: Garbage collection

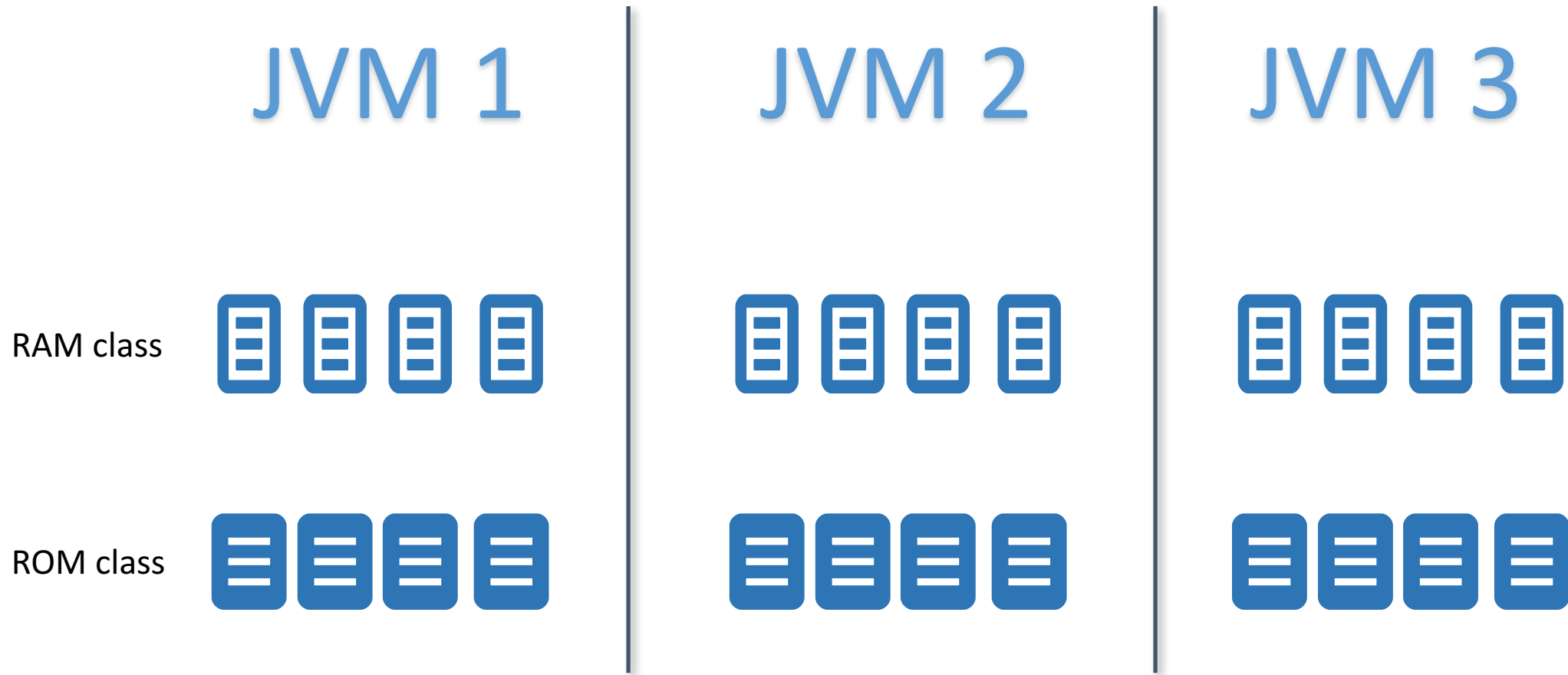
- Goals
  - Allocate space for new objects
  - Identify live objects
  - Reclaim space occupied by dead objects
- Techniques
  - Mark-sweep
  - Mark-sweep-compact
  - Copying collector

# OpenJ9: GC collectors

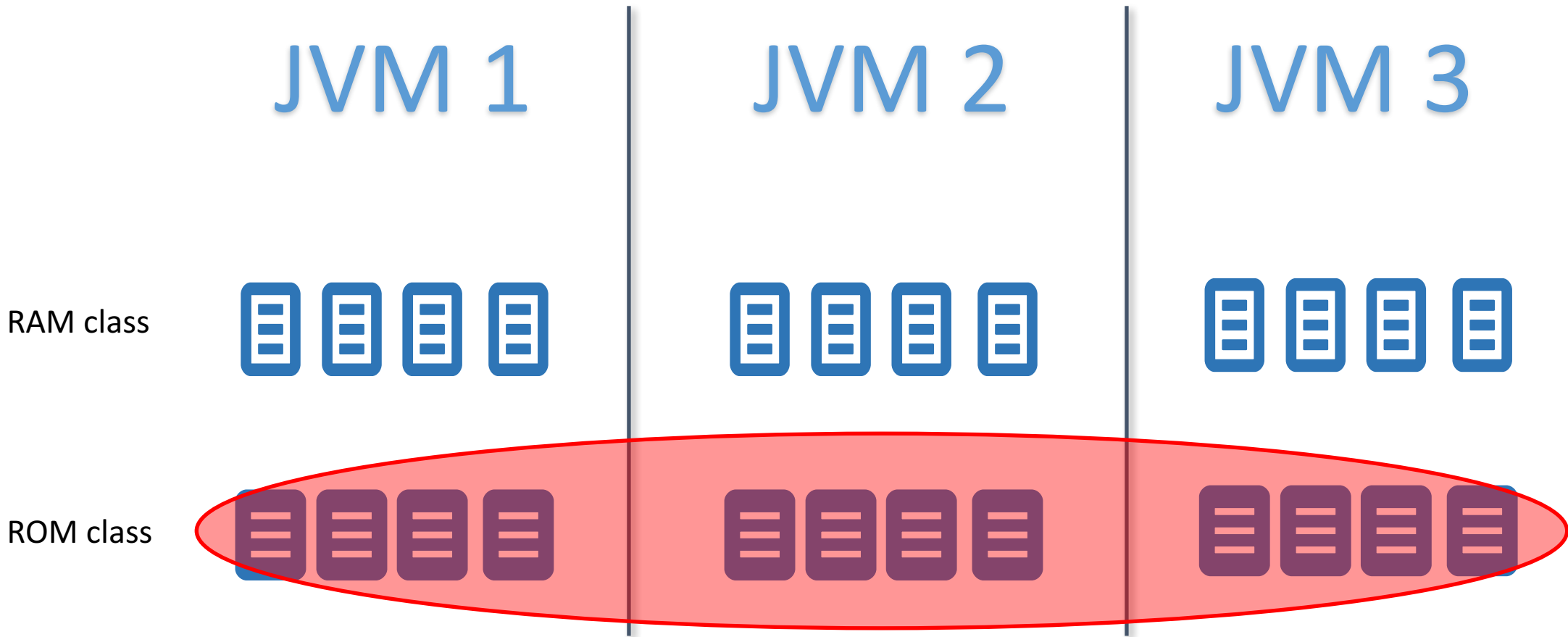
Collector	Type	Moving Objects	Concurrent	Parallel	Description
Opthruput	Tracing	Yes	No	Mark, Sweep, Compact	Classic Stop The World
Optavgpause	Tracing	Yes	Yes (Mark, Sweep)	Mark, Sweep, Compact	Concurrent
*Gencon*	Generational	Yes	Yes (Mark)	Mark, Sweep, Compact, Copy	Best for small and medium heaps
Balanced	Region	Yes	Yes (Mark)	Mark, Sweep, Compact, Copy	Best for large heaps
Metronome	Incremental	No	No	Mark, Sweep	Soft real-time

What are some  
interesting features of  
OpenJ9?

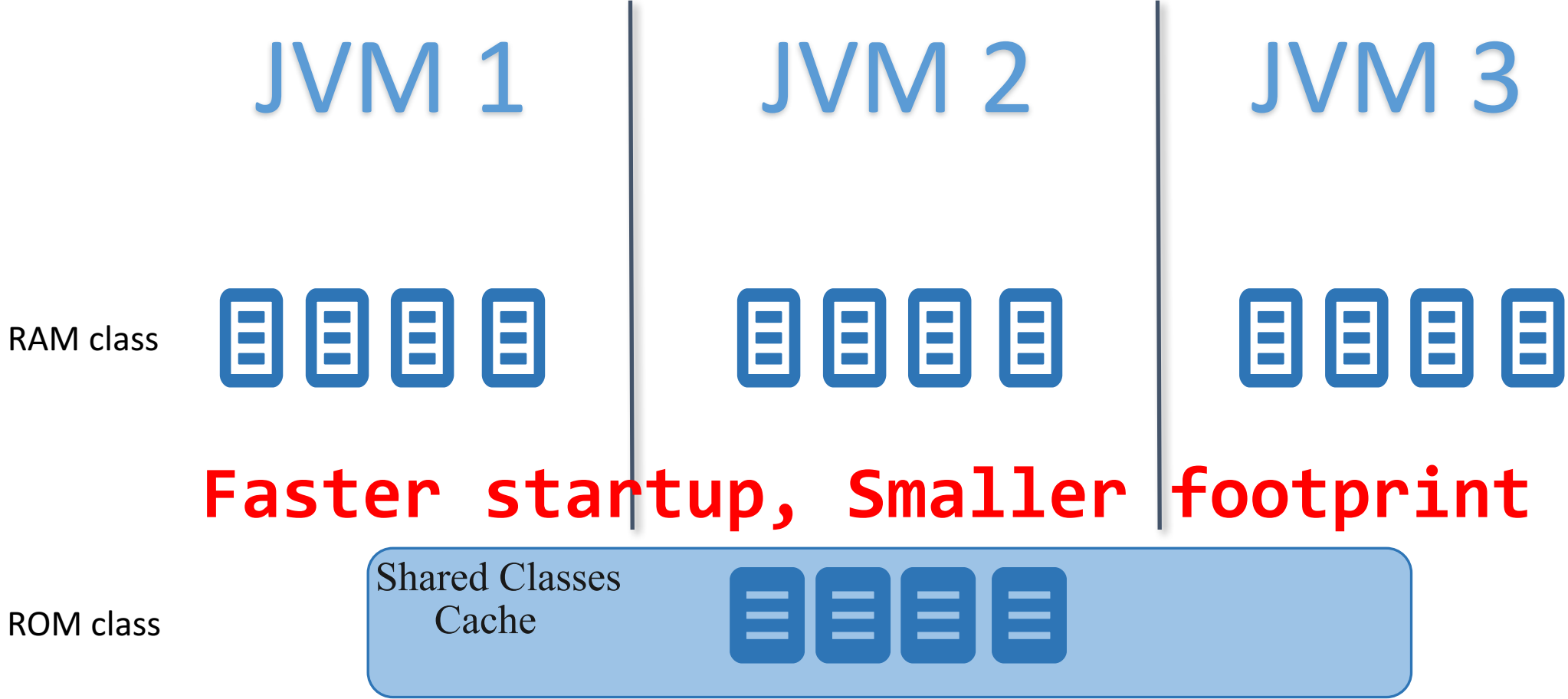
# OpenJ9: Shared classes



# OpenJ9: Shared classes

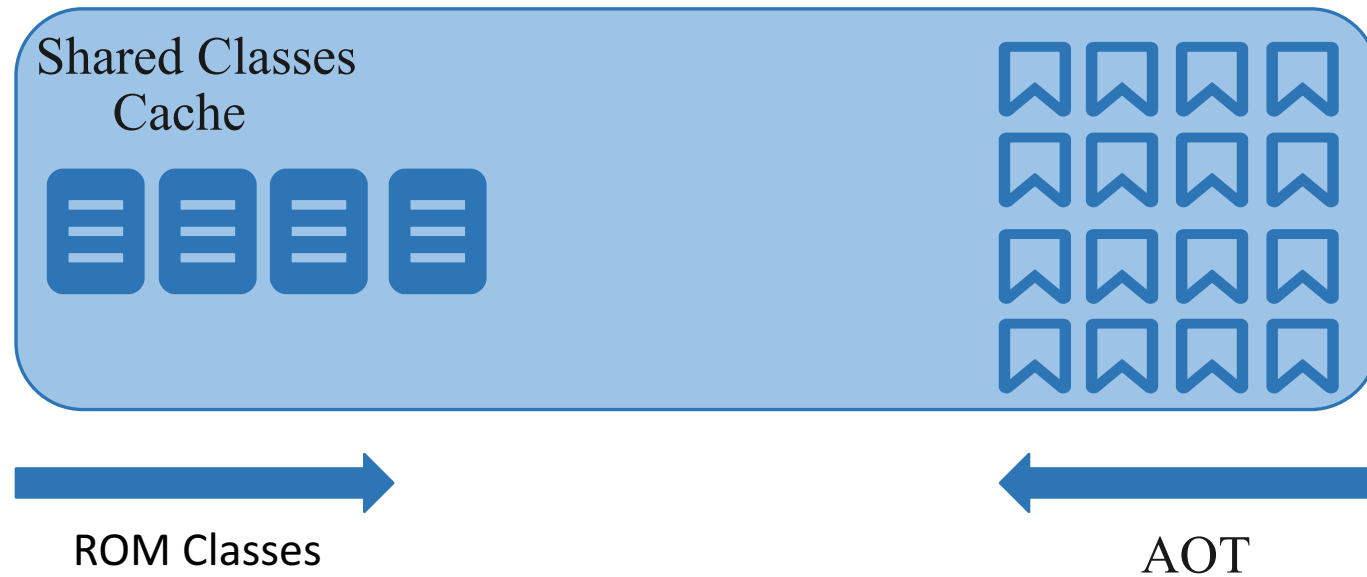


# OpenJ9: Shared classes





# OpenJ9: Dynamic AOT

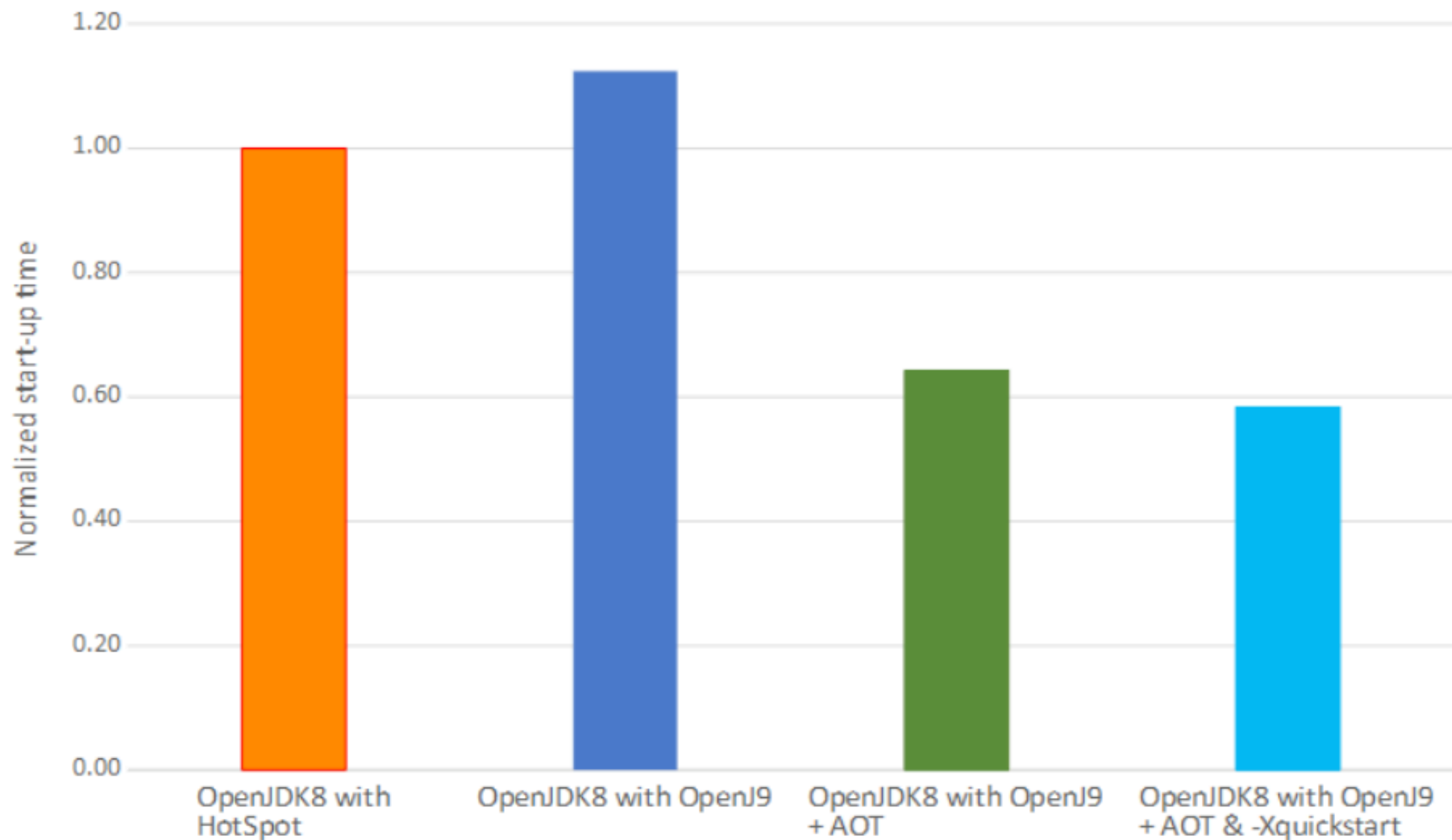


OpenJ9: using shared class cache

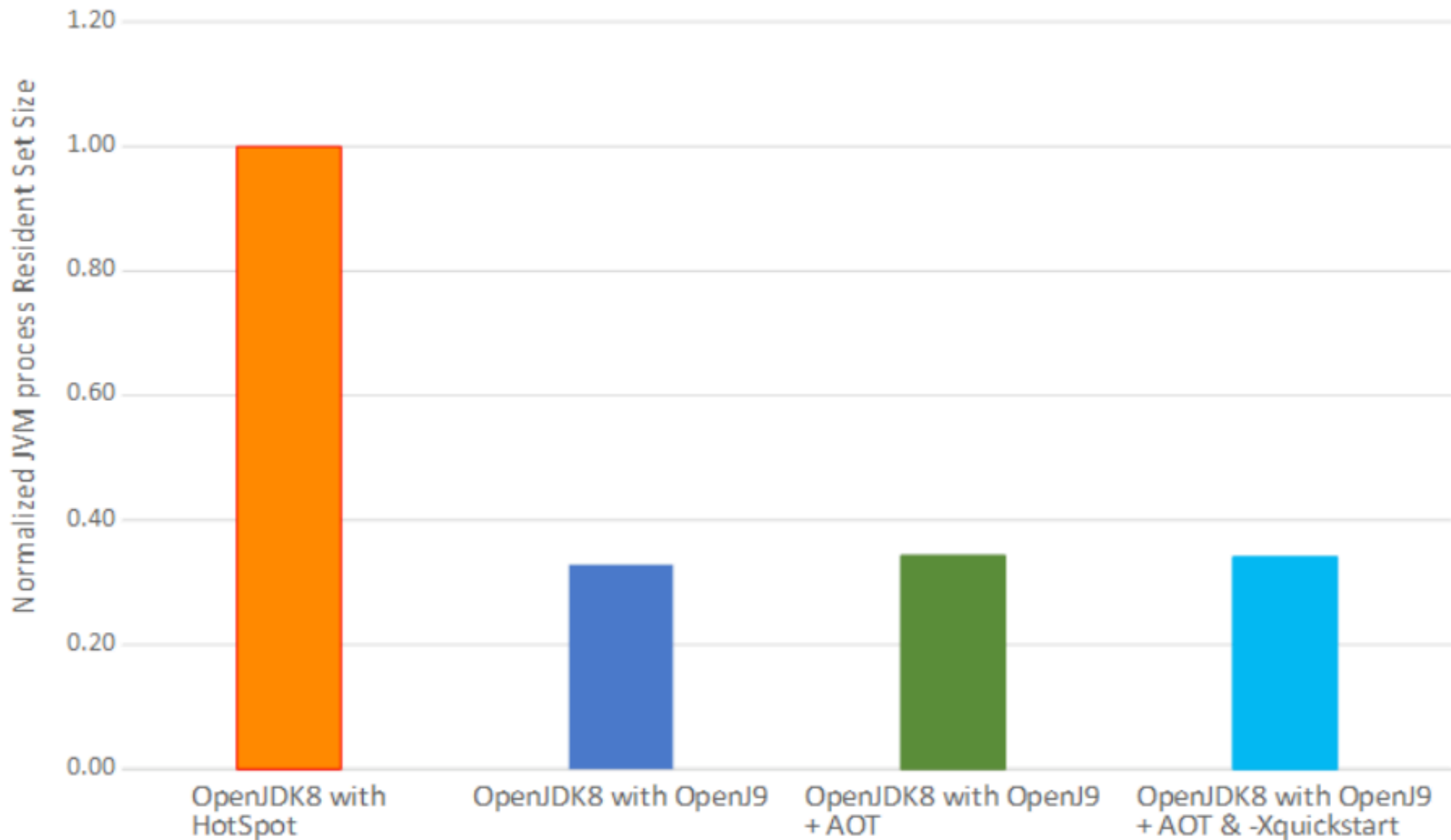
```
java -Xshareclasses ...
```

```
java -Xshareclasses -Xscmx32m ...
```

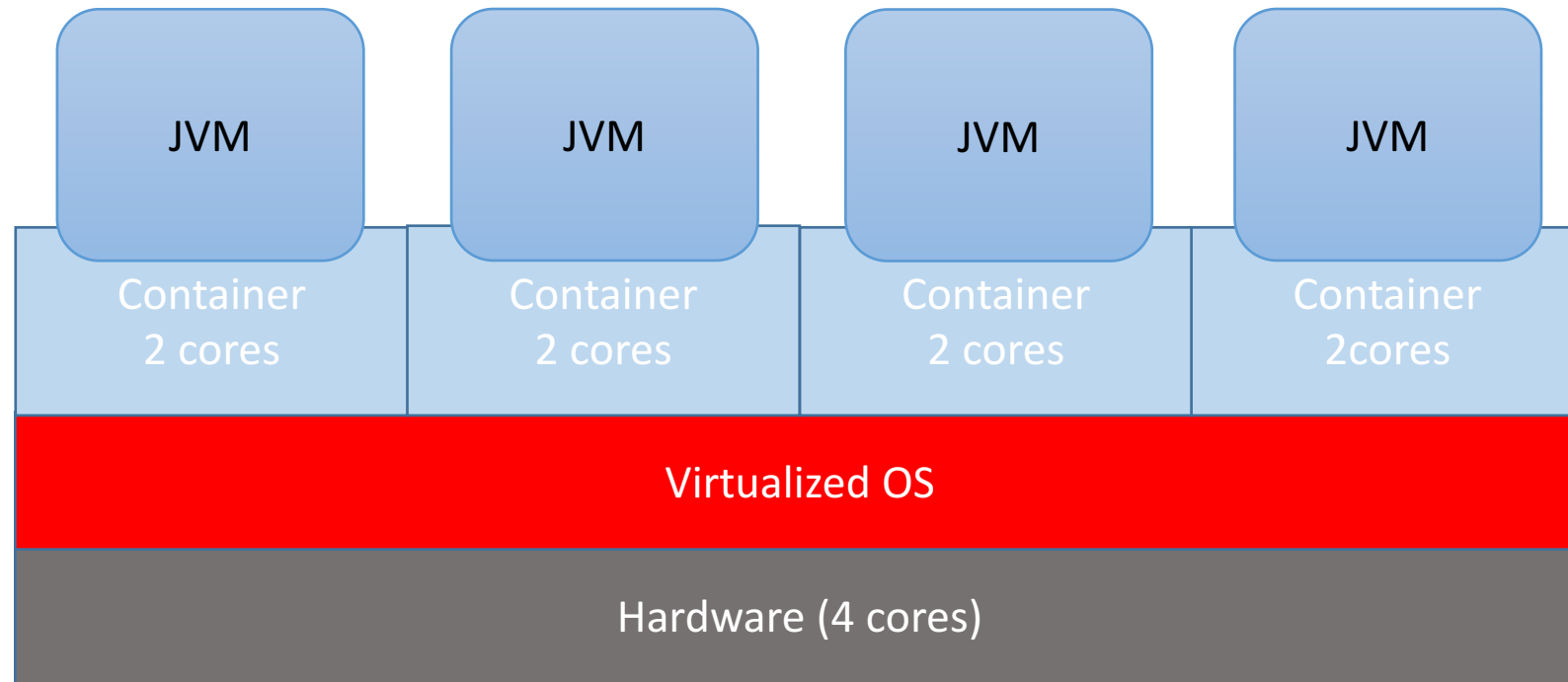
## Startup time (with -Xmx1g)



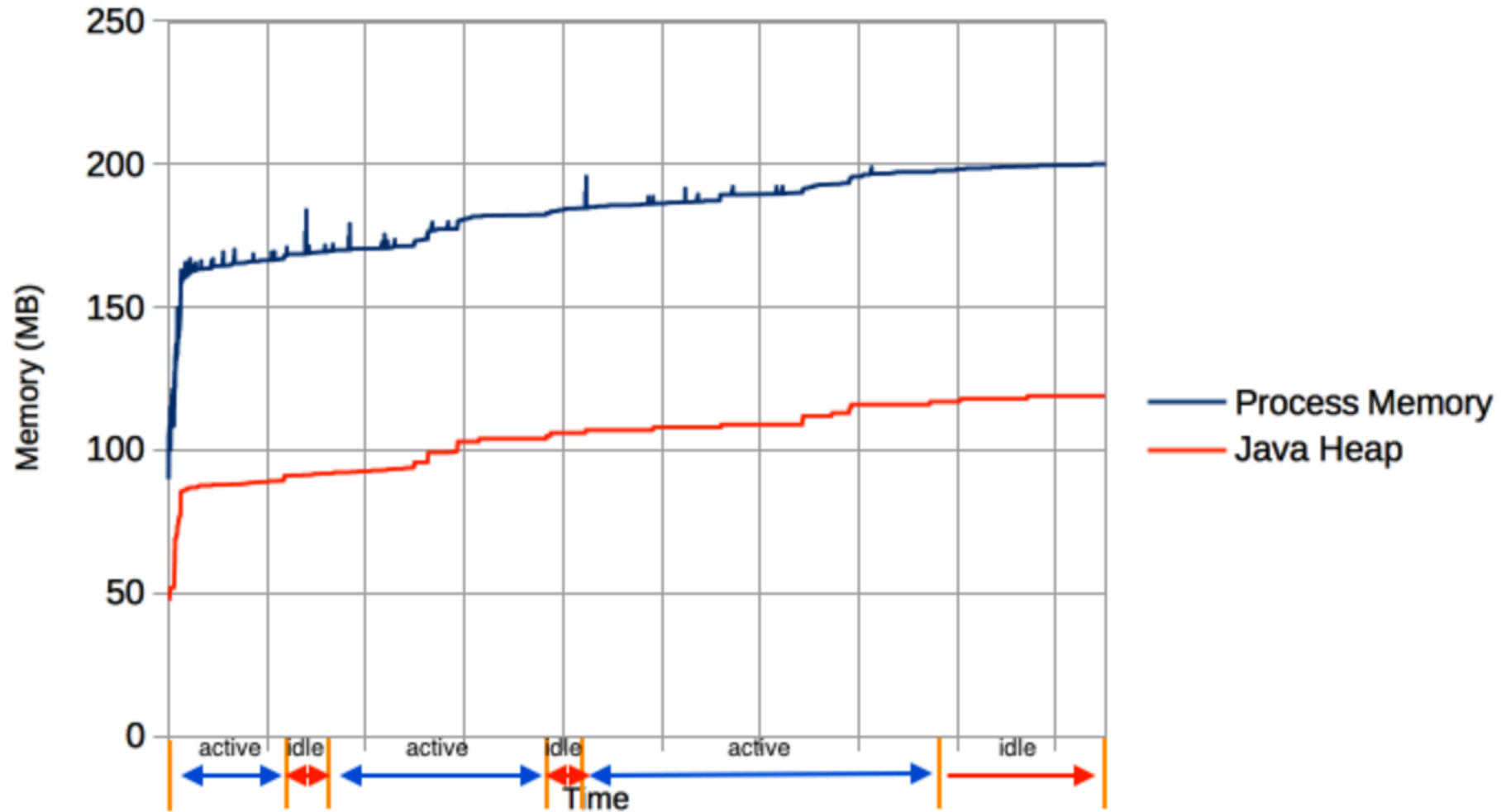
## Footprint size after start-up (with -Xmx1g)



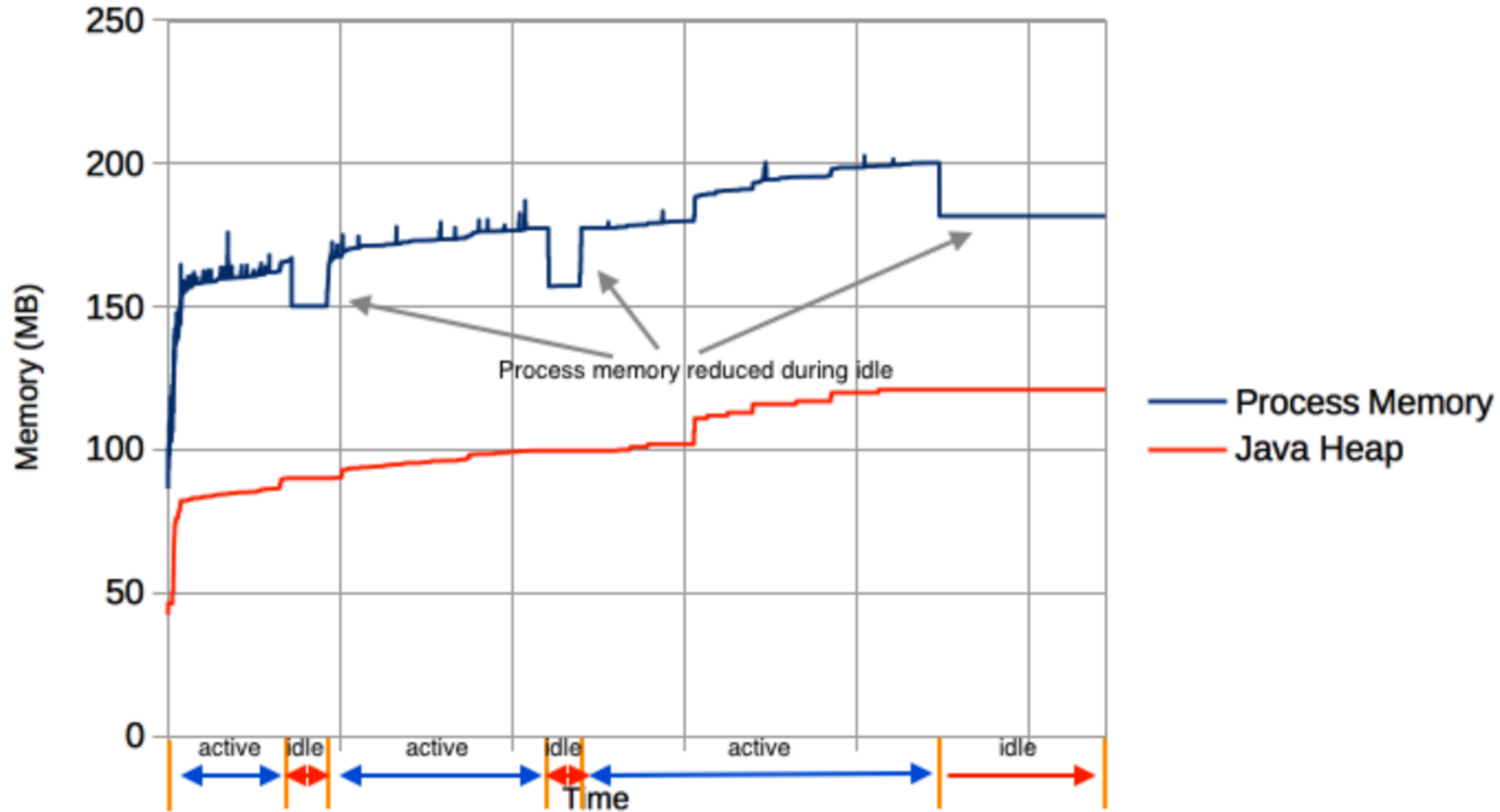
# OpenJ9: -Xtune:virtualized



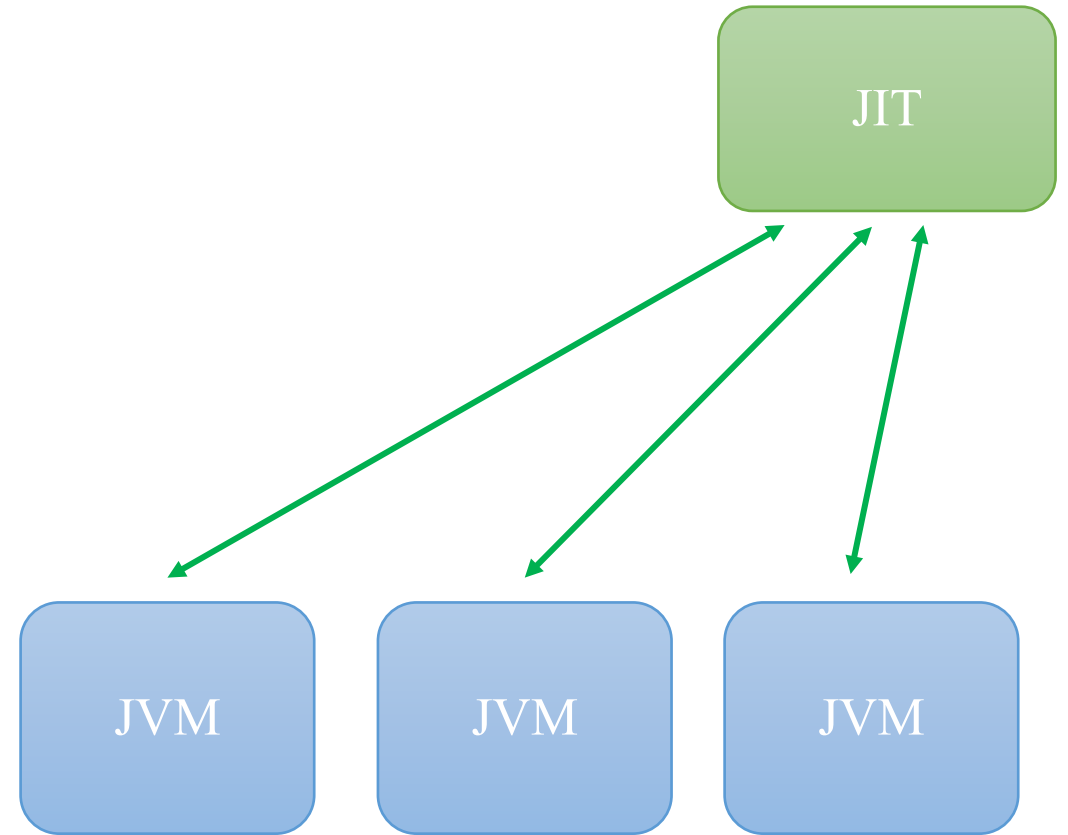
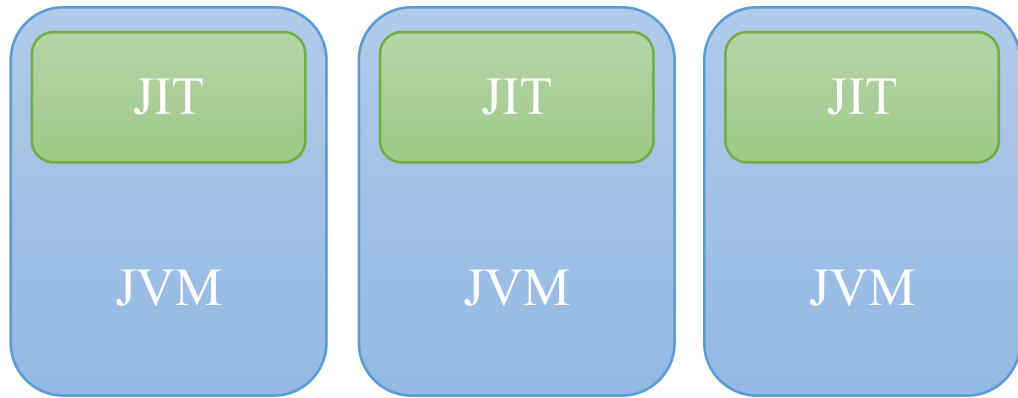
# OpenJ9: Idle detection



# OpenJ9: -XX:+IdleTuningGcOnIdleoption



# OpenJ9: JIT as a service





## Summary

- OpenJ9 is new JVM that runs with OpenJDK
- Many features that make it suitable for cloud environments
- Join us at <https://github.com/eclipse/openj9>

Questions???