



VMStructs: зачем приложению знать о внутренностях JVM

Андрей Паньгин
Одноклассники

2018

Кто здесь?



@AndreiPangin



Ведущий разработчик



Специалист по HotSpot JVM



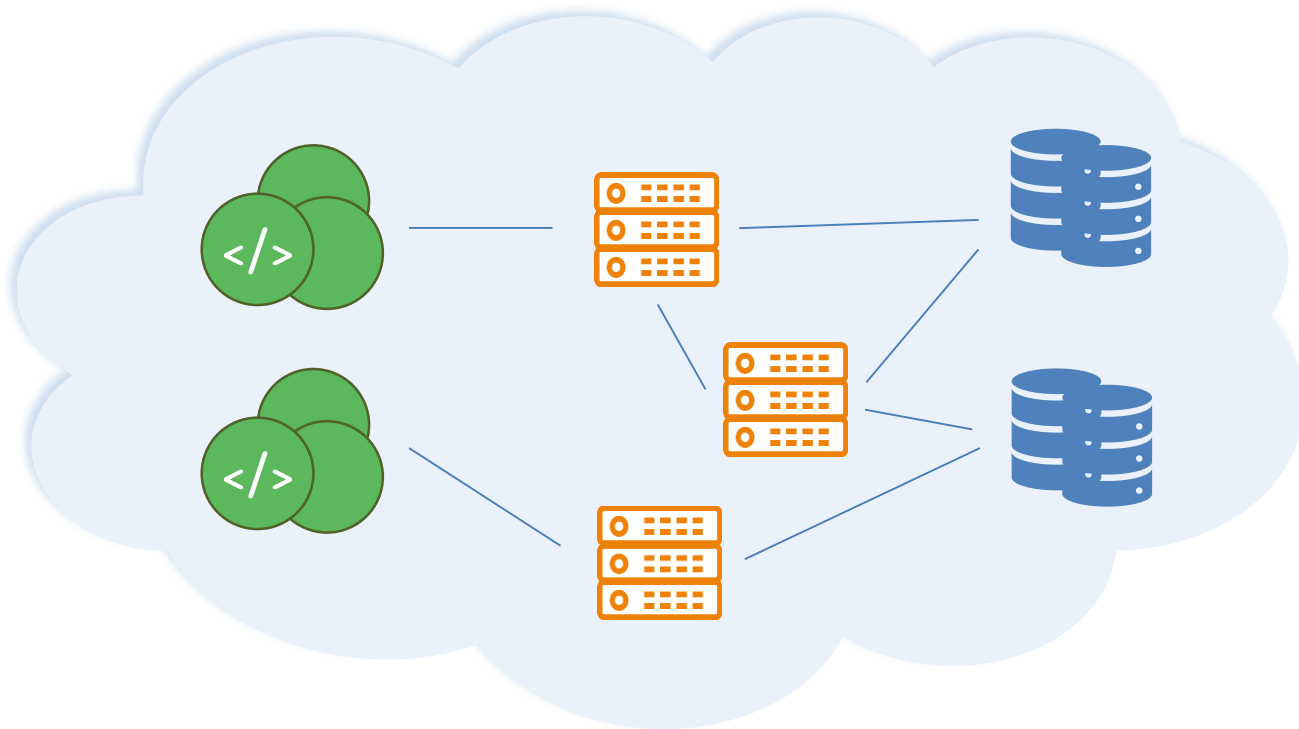
Автор `one-nio` и `async-profiler`



- Виртуальные машины – сложно
- У меня обычное Java приложение



В Одноклассниках



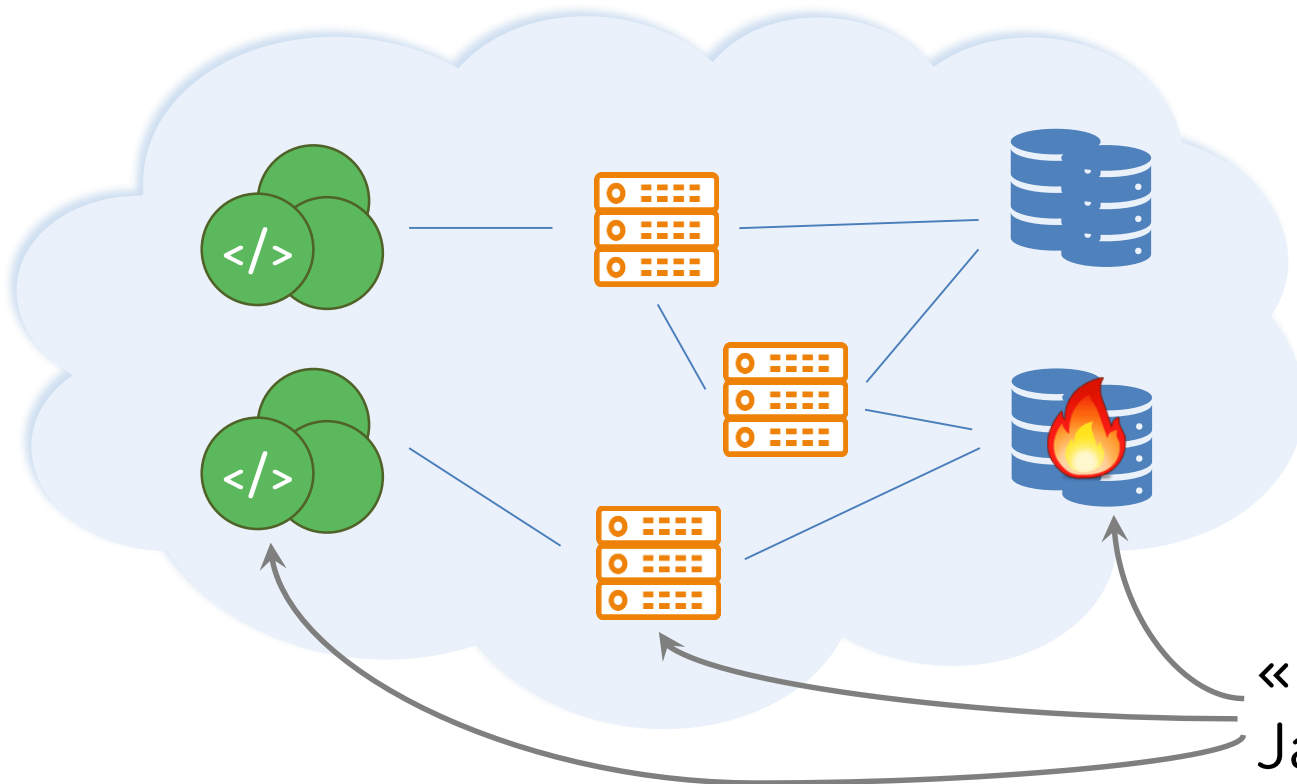
> 200 приложений

> 8000 серверов

4 ЦОД

one-cloud

В Одноклассниках



> 200 приложений

> 8000 серверов

4 ЦОД

one-cloud

«Обычные»

Java приложения

Что-то сломалось



Cassandra для фотосервиса*

```
[CMS (concurrent mode failure)  
[Full GC (Allocation Failure) : 23275437K->4191725K(24117248K), 27.4027 secs]
```

* Олег Анастасьев: NewSQL на Cassandra
<https://youtu.be/qyTj09e-EM0>

Hear Dump



- Долго, дорого, бесполезно
 - 24G hear
 - 10K запросов/сек
 - не утечка!

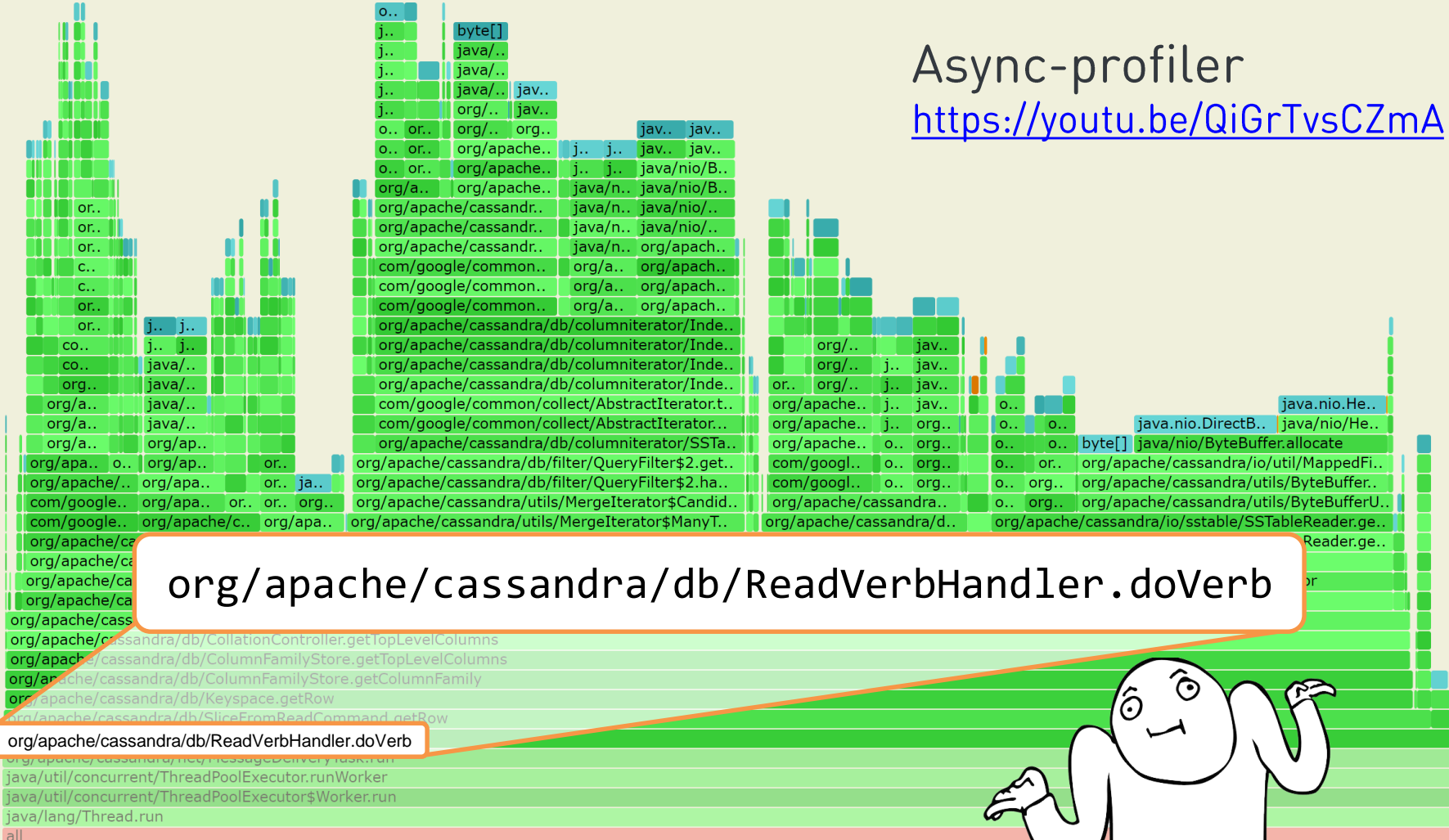
```

v [byte] byte[864]
  v [hb] java.nio.HeapByteBuffer
    v [value] org.apache.cassandra.db.Column
      v [1] java.lang.Object[73]
        v [elementData] java.util.ArrayList
          v [columns] org.apache.cassandra.db.ArrayBackedSortedColumns
            v [Java Local] java.lang.Thread @ ReadStage:2

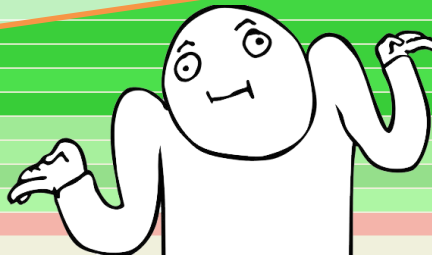
```

Async-profiler

<https://youtu.be/QiGrTvsCZmA>



org/apache/cassandra/db/ReadVerbHandler.doVerb




Аллокации



- Зависят от запроса и его параметров
- На любом уровне
 - Frontend → Business logic → DB
- Какой запрос тянет много данных?

Инструментируем запросы



```
public void doVerb(ReadCommand command) {  
    long before = ...  
  
    Row row = command.getRow(keyspace);  
  
    sendResponse(new ReadResponse(row));  
  
    long after = ...  
    if (after - before > MAX)   
}
```



```
interface com.sun.management.ThreadMXBean {  
  
    public long getThreadAllocatedBytes(long id);  
  
}
```

Per thread allocations

Deltas

Threads: 5 126

Thread Name	Allocated Bytes	Allocated Bytes/sec ▾
CompactionExecutor:1881422	148 847 951 792 (0.0%)	131 241 075
ReadStage:3	25 321 405 411 496 (0.9%)	15 431 135
ReadStage:79	25 300 953 948 384 (0.9%)	15 025 117
MemoryMeter:1	34 375 120 552 608 (1.2%)	12 535 985



ThreadMXBean



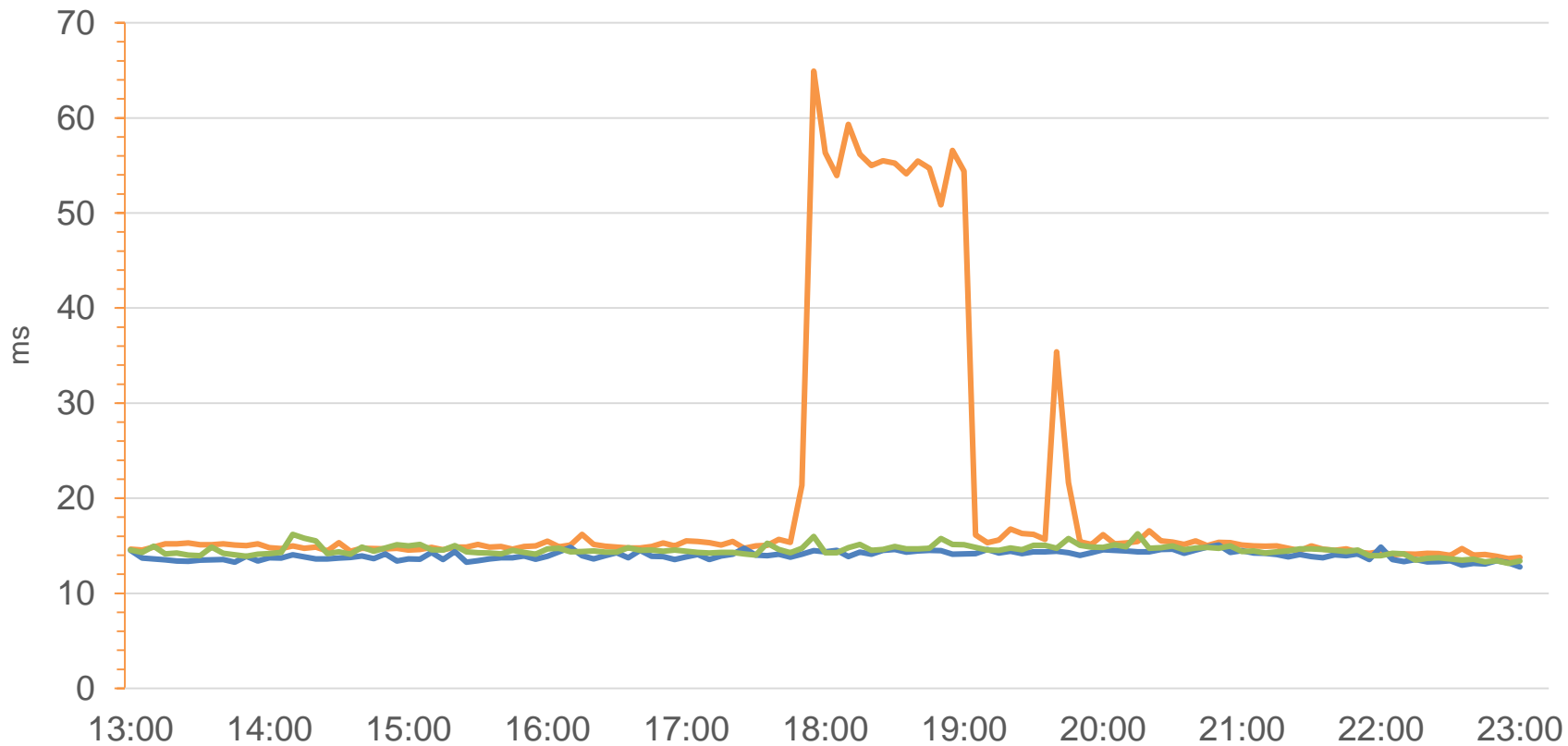
```
static final ThreadMXBean threadMXBean =  
    (ThreadMXBean) ManagementFactory.getThreadMXBean();
```

ThreadMXBean



```
static final ThreadMXBean threadMXBean =  
    (ThreadMXBean) ManagementFactory.getThreadMXBean();  
  
public void doVerb(ReadCommand command) {  
    long tid = Thread.currentThread().getId();  
    long before = threadMXBean.getThreadAllocatedBytes(tid);  
  
    Row row = command.getRow(keyspace);  
  
    sendResponse(new ReadResponse(row));  
  
    long after = threadMXBean.getThreadAllocatedBytes(tid);
```

Среднее время запроса



Измерим с JMH



```
@Benchmark
@Threads(N)
public long allocatedBytes() {
    return threadMXBean.getThreadAllocatedBytes(tid);
}
```

threads	ns / op
1	77 ±1%
4	959 ±2%
40	27 441 ±6%
400	80 533 720 ±50%

Исходники OpenJDK



- <http://hg.openjdk.java.net/jdk9>
 - jdk9
 - jdk
 - hotspot



```
protected long getThreadAllocatedBytes(long id)
```



```
private static native void getThreadAllocatedMemory1(long[] ids,  
                                                    long[] result);
```

`java.management/share/classes/sun/management/ThreadImpl.java`

Внутри HotSpot



```
void jmm_GetThreadAllocatedMemory(...) {  
    MutexLockerEx ml(Threads_lock);  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < num_threads; i++) {  
        JavaThread* java_thread =  
            Threads::find_java_thread_from_java_tid(ids_ah->long_at(i));  
  
        if (java_thread != NULL) {  
            sizeArray_h->long_at_put(i, java_thread->cooked_allocated_bytes());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

src/share/vm/services/management.cpp

Внутри HotSpot



```
void jmm_GetThreadAllocatedMemory(...) {  
  
    MutexLockerEx ml(Threads_lock);  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < num_threads; i++) {  
        JavaThread* java_thread =  
            Threads::find_java_thread_from_java_tid(ids_ah->long_at(i));  
  
        if (java_thread != NULL) {  
            sizeArray_h->long_at_put(i, java_thread->cooked_allocated_bytes());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

src/share/vm/services/management.cpp

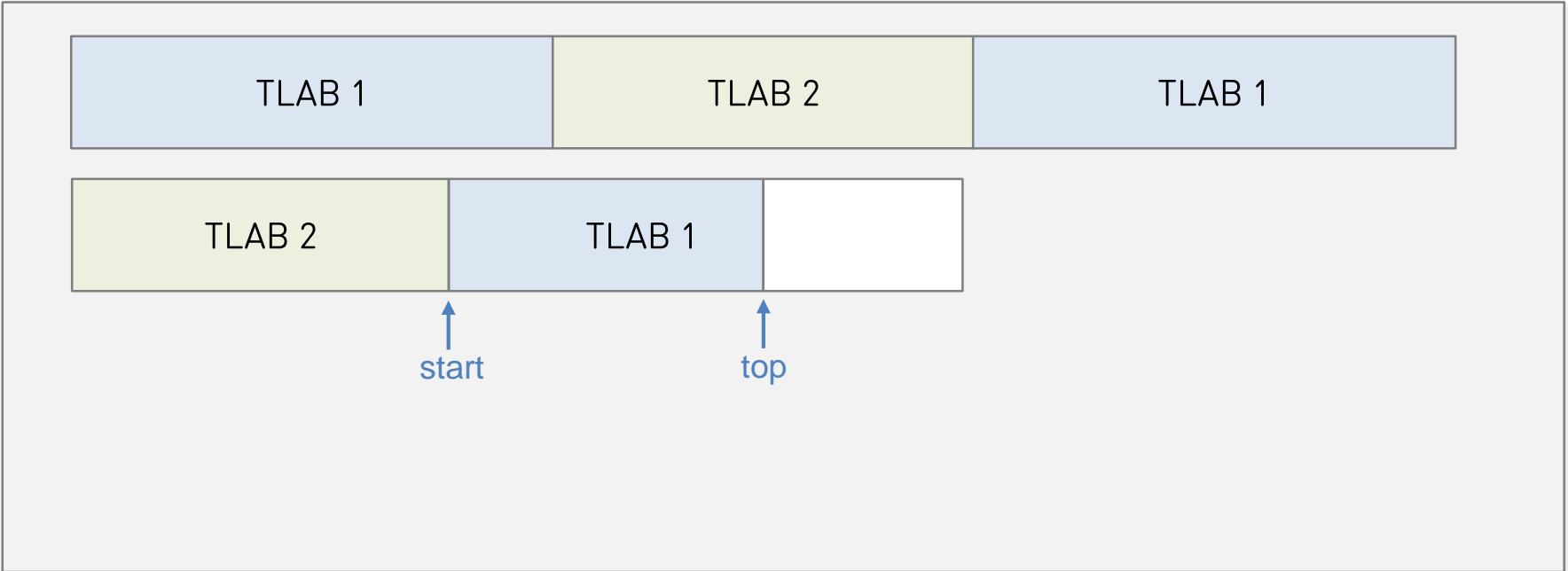
Внутри HotSpot



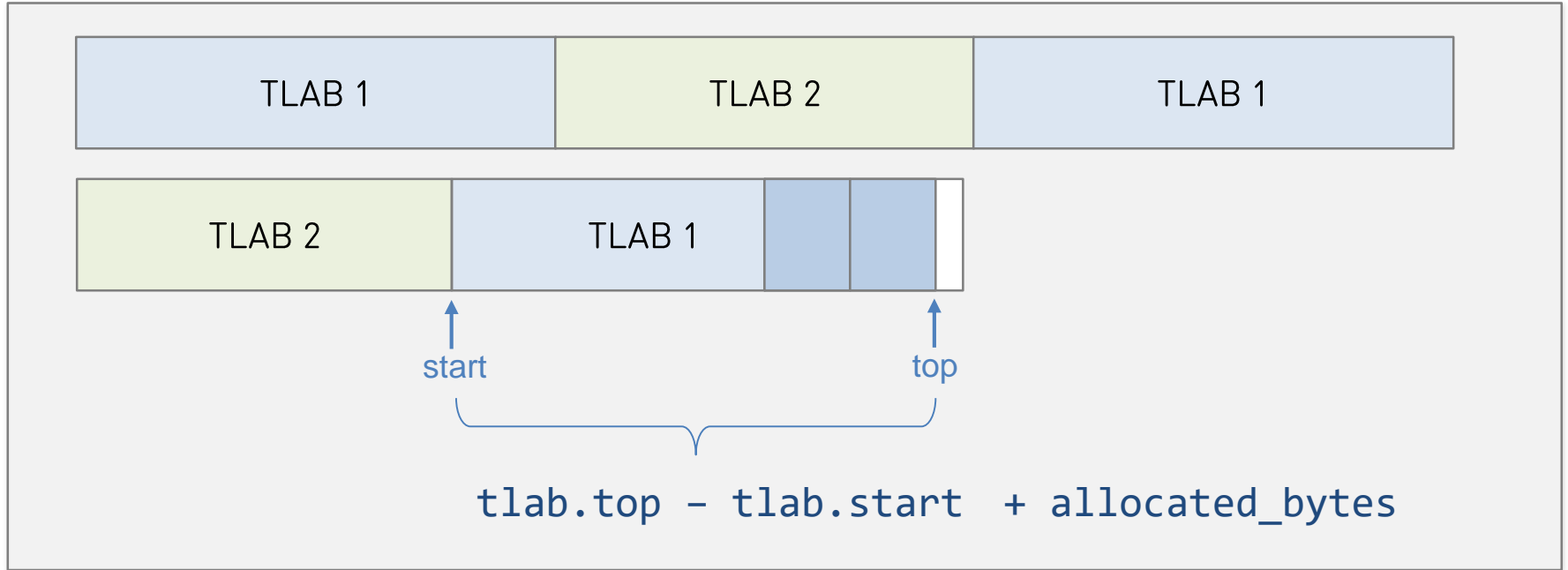
```
JavaThread* Threads::find_java_thread_from_java_tid(jlong java_tid) {  
    // Sequential search for now. Need to do better optimization later.  
    for (JavaThread* thread = Threads::first();  
         thread != NULL;  
         thread = thread->next()) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

- RFE: Optimize ThreadMXBean.getThreadAllocatedBytes()

Аллокация памяти



Аллокация памяти



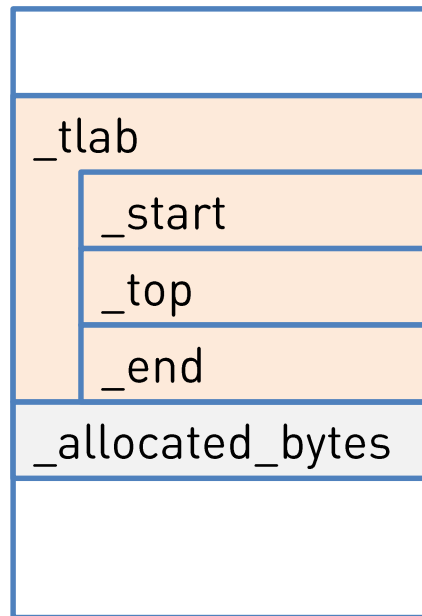


java.lang.Thread

```
class Thread {  
    String    name;  
    long     tid;  
    int      priority;  
    ...  
    long     eetop;
```

Java Heap

VMThread



JVM memory



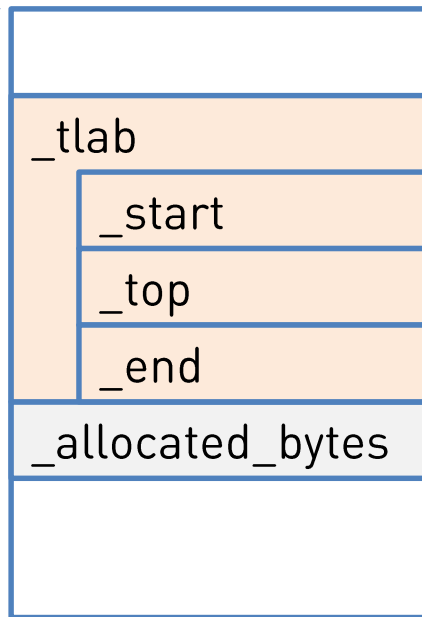
java.lang.Thread

```
class Thread {  
    String    name;  
    long     tid;  
    int      priority;  
    ...  
    long     eetop;  
}
```

через Reflection

Java Heap

VMThread



JVM memory

Чтение памяти JVM



```
long vmThread = eetopField.getLong(Thread.currentThread());  
  
long tlabStart = unsafe.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_start);  
long tlabTop   = unsafe.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_top);  
long allocated = unsafe.getLong(vmThread + off_allocated_bytes);  
  
return (tlabTop - tlabStart) + allocated;
```

Чтение памяти JVM

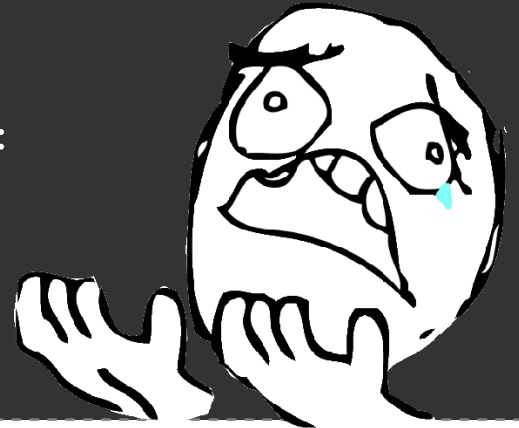


```
long vmThread = eetopField.getLong(Thread.currentThread());  
  
long tlabStart = unsafe.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_start);  
long tlabTop    = unsafe.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_top);  
long allocated  = unsafe.getLong(vmThread + off_allocated_bytes);  
  
return (tlabTop - tlabStart) + allocated;
```

Поменяли чуть-чуть оффсеты



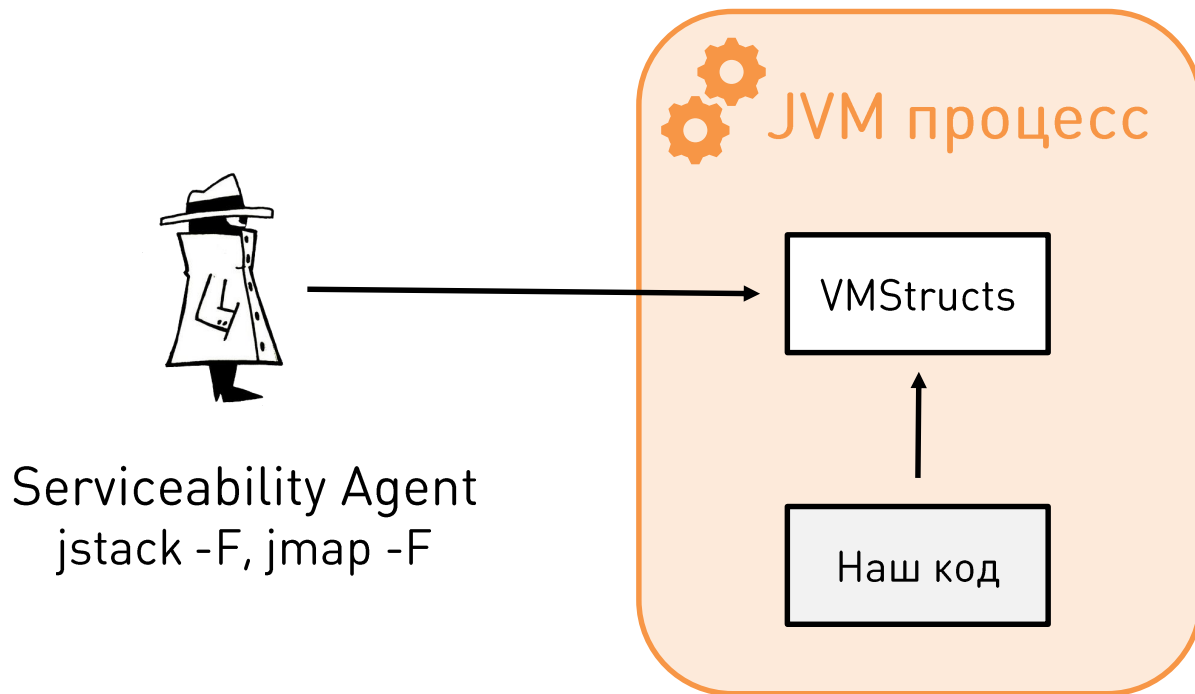
```
#  
# A fatal error has been detected by the Java Runtime Environment:  
#  
# SIGSEGV (0xb) at pc=0x00007f6440cc3941, pid=2358, tid=0x00007f64235e0700  
#  
# JRE version: OpenJDK Runtime Environment (8.0_151-b12)  
# Java VM: OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (25.151-b12 mixed mode linux-amd64)  
# Problematic frame:  
# V [libjvm.so+0xa33941]  
#  
# An error report file with more information is saved as:  
# /home/apangin/hs_err_pid2358.log  
#
```



Как найти оффсеты?



Как найти оффсеты?



VM Structs



Структуры

```
Thread
  _tlab @ 82
  _allocated_bytes @ 184
```



VM Structs

Структуры

```
Thread
_tlab @ 82
_allocated_bytes @ 184
```

Типы

```
nmethod extends CodeBlob (size=256)
ArrayClass extends Klass (size=232)
```



VM Structs

Структуры

```
Thread  
_tlab @ 82  
_allocated_bytes @ 184
```

Константы

```
oopSize = 8  
_thread_blocked = 10
```

Типы

```
nmethod extends CodeBlob (size=256)  
ArrayClass extends Klass (size=232)
```

src/share/vm/runtime/vmStructs.cpp

Структуры



Type name	Field name	Offset	Is static
Thread	_tlab	88	0
Thread	_allocated_bytes	184	0
ThreadLocalAllocBuffer	_start	0	0
ThreadLocalAllocBuffer	_top	8	0

Структуры



Type name	Field name	Offset	Is static
Thread	_tlab	88	0
Thread	_allocated_bytes	184	0
ThreadLocalAllocBuffer	_start	0	0
ThreadLocalAllocBuffer	_top	8	0

gHotSpotVMStructs

gHotSpotVMStructEntryFieldNameOffset

gHotSpotVMStructEntryArrayStride

Как прочитать таблицу?

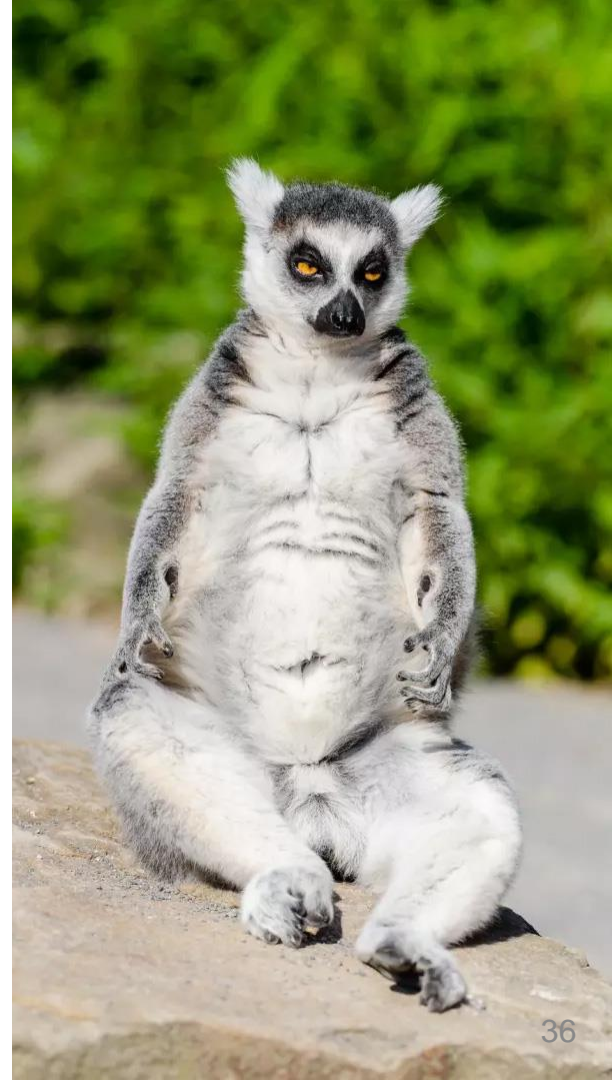


1. Найти `libjvm.so`
2. Распарсить ELF / PE / Mach-O формат
3. Найти адреса `gHotSpotVMStructs*`
4. Прочитать их через `JNI / Unsafe`

... или ...

Helpy

- <https://github.com/apangin/helpy>
 - парсит VM Structs
 - Java API
 - весь Unsafe спрятан



Helpy: пример



```
JVM jvm = new JVM();
```

Helvy: пример



```
JVM jvm = new JVM();
```

```
Type thread = jvm.type("Thread");
```

```
Type tlab = jvm.type("ThreadLocalAllocBuffer");
```

Helpy: пример



```
JVM jvm = new JVM();

Type thread = jvm.type("Thread");
Type tlab = jvm.type("ThreadLocalAllocBuffer");

off_allocated = thread.offset("_allocated_bytes");

off_tlab_start = thread.offset("_tlab")
                + tlab.offset("_start");
```

А что с памятью?



```
public long getThreadAllocatedBytes() {  
    long vmThread = VMThread.current();  
  
}
```


А что с памятью?



```
public long getThreadAllocatedBytes() {  
  
    long vmThread = VMThread.current();  
  
    long tlabStart = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_start);  
    long tlabTop   = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_top);  
    long allocated = jvm.getLong(vmThread + off_allocated);  
  
}
```

А что с памятью?



```
public long getThreadAllocatedBytes() {  
  
    long vmThread = VMThread.current();  
  
    long tlabStart = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_start);  
    long tlabTop   = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_tlab_top);  
    long allocated = jvm.getLong(vmThread + off_allocated);  
  
    return (tlabTop - tlabStart) + allocated;  
}
```

А перформанс?



threads	JMX	VMStructs
1	77 $\pm 1\%$	6 $\pm 2\%$
4	959 $\pm 2\%$	7 $\pm 2\%$
40	27 441 $\pm 6\%$	10 $\pm 5\%$
400	80 533 720 $\pm 50\%$	106 $\pm 5\%$

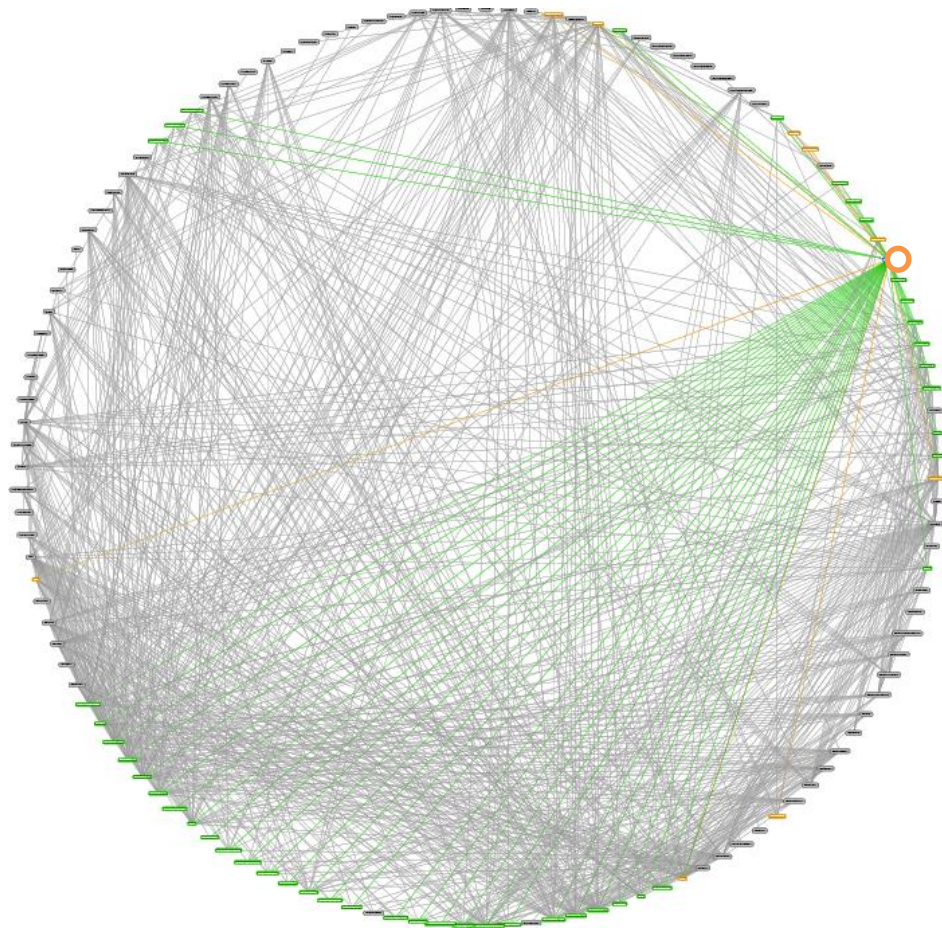
nanosec/op

Что получили?



- [WARN] Too greedy request - 42 MB allocated

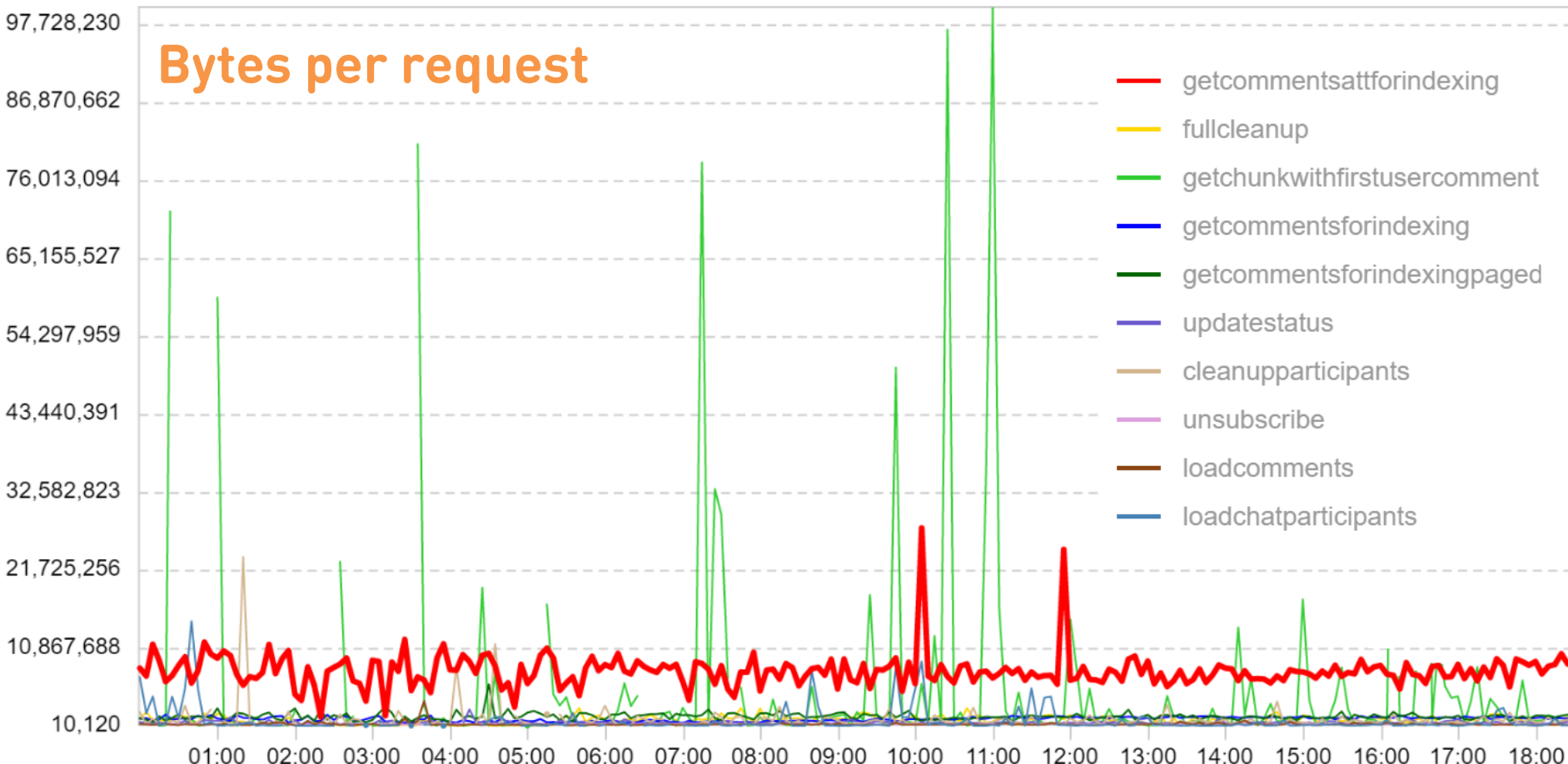
```
SliceFromReadCommand(  
  keyspace='photos',  
  cfName='photo_album',  
  key='002f345674',  
  filter='SliceQueryFilter [slices=... count=1026]',  
)
```



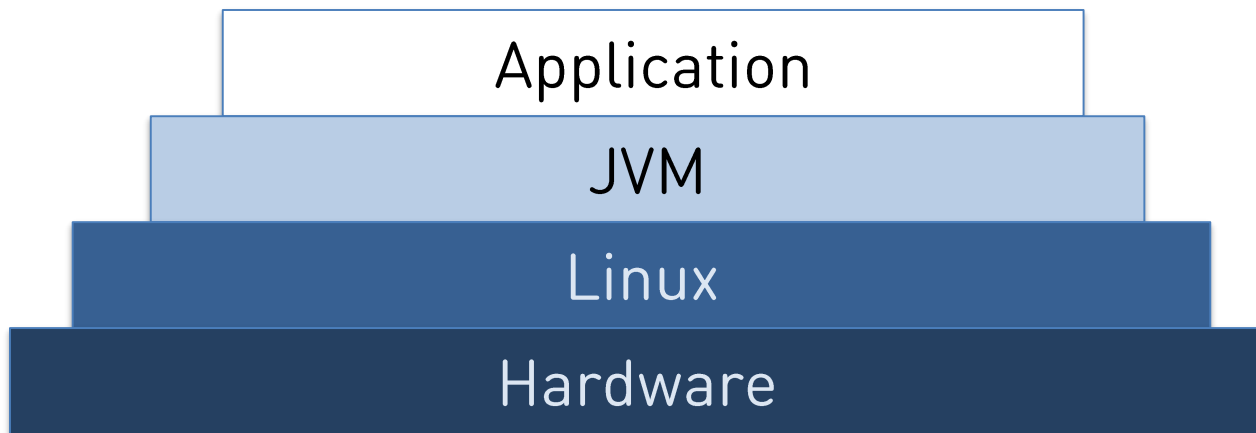
Allocation Tracker на уровне протокола

1. Инструментируем вызовы
2. Собираем статистику
3. Пишем в DWH

Bytes per request

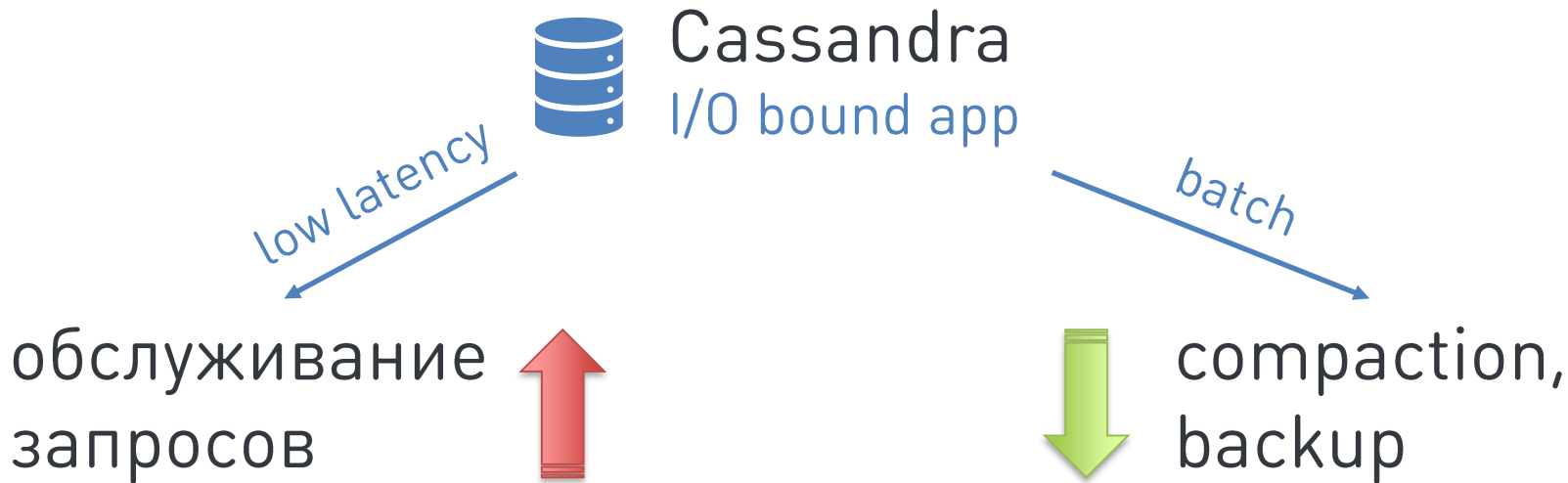


JVM – не только про память



- File system
- Network
- Threads

Пример: фоновое I/O



Про классы изоляции задач в облаке Одноклассников
<https://habrahabr.ru/company/odnoklassniki/blog/346868/>

Пример: фоновое I/O



```
while (!eof()) {  
    long t0 = System.nanoTime();  
    int bytes = channel1.read(buf);  
    long t1 = System.nanoTime();  
    ...  
}
```

	Throughput	Latency 99%
Одна задача	98 MB/s	11.4 ms

Пример: фоновое I/O



Thread.setPriority()

```
while (!eof()) {  
    long t0 = System.nanoTime();  
    int bytes = channel1.read(buf);  
    long t1 = System.nanoTime();  
    ...  
}
```

```
while (!eof()) {  
    long t0 = System.nanoTime();  
    int bytes = channel2.read(buf);  
    long t1 = System.nanoTime();  
    ...  
}
```

	Throughput	Latency 99%
Одна задача	98 MB/s	11.4 ms
С фоновым потоком	75 MB/s	19.2 ms

I/O приоритеты в Linux



```
int ioprio_set(int which, int who, int ioprio);
```



системный thread id

а у нас только `java.lang.Thread` ☹️



```
class Thread {  
    String    name;  
    long     tid;  
    int      priority;  
    ...  
    long     eetop;  
}
```

Java Heap

JavaThread



JVM memory



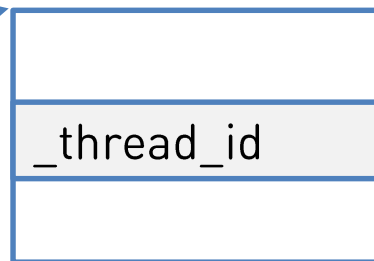
```
class Thread {  
    String name;  
    long tid;  
    int priority;  
    ...  
    long eetop;  
}
```

Java Heap

JavaThread



OSThread



JVM memory

Получение ID потока



```
off_osthread = jvm.type("JavaThread").offset("_osthread");  
off_thread_id = jvm.type("OSThread").offset("_thread_id");
```

Получение ID потока



```
off_osthread = jvm.type("JavaThread").offset("_osthread");  
off_thread_id = jvm.type("OSThread").offset("_thread_id");
```

```
public int getThreadId(Thread javaThread) {  
    long vmThread = VMThread.of(javaThread);  
  
}
```

Получение ID потока



```
off_osthread = jvm.type("JavaThread").offset("_osthread");  
off_thread_id = jvm.type("OSThread").offset("_thread_id");
```

```
public int getThreadId(Thread javaThread) {  
    long vmThread = VMThread.of(javaThread);  
  
    long osThread = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_osthread);  
  
}
```


Получение ID потока



```
off_osthread = jvm.type("JavaThread").offset("_osthread");  
off_thread_id = jvm.type("OSThread").offset("_thread_id");
```

```
public int getThreadId(Thread javaThread) {  
    long vmThread = VMThread.of(javaThread);  
  
    long osThread = jvm.getAddress(vmThread + off_osthread);  
  
    return jvm.getInt(osThread + off_thread_id);  
}
```

Пример: фоновое I/O



	Throughput	Latency 99%
Одна задача	98 MB/s	11.4 ms
С фоновым потоком	75 MB/s	19.2 ms
<code>ioprio_set*</code>	98 MB/s	12.0 ms

* `IOPRIO_CLASS_IDLE` для фонового потока

Мы не одиноки



Tagir Valeev @tagir_valeev · 23 февр.

Black magic [github.com/JetBrains/inte...](https://github.com/JetBrains/intellij.openapi.util.ObjectTree.ThrowableIntern)



1



4



[com.intellij.openapi.util.ObjectTree.ThrowableIntern](https://github.com/JetBrains/intellij.openapi.util.ObjectTree.ThrowableIntern)

А в чём проблема?



- Группировать одинаковые исключения
- У Throwable нет `equals` и `hashCode`
- `getStackTrace` дорогой

«Всё, что вы хотели знать о стек-трейсах и хип-дампах»

<https://youtu.be/0pyZERLBZvQ>



```
public class Throwable {  
    /**  
     * Native code saves some indication of the stack backtrace in this slot.  
     */  
    private transient Object backtrace;
```



```
public class Throwable {  
  
    /**  
     * Native code saves some indication of the stack backtrace in this slot.  
     */  
    private transient Object backtrace;
```

```
// JDK 8
```

```
Throwable.class.getDeclaredFields()
```

- detailMessage
- cause
- stackTrace
- suppressedExceptions

В этом коде прекрасно всё



```
// Please don't look, there's nothing interesting here.
```

```
if ((SystemInfo.isOracleJvm || SystemInfo.isJetBrainsJvm)  
    && SystemInfo.isJavaVersionAtLeast(7, 0, 0)) {
```

```
    Field firstField = Throwable.class.getDeclaredFields()[1];
```

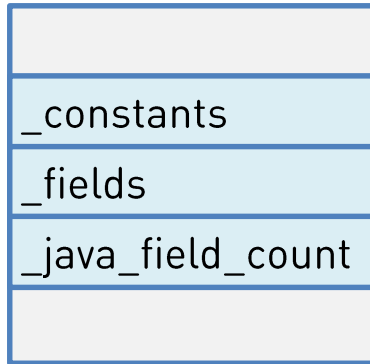
```
    long firstFieldOffset =  
        AtomicFieldUpdater.getUnsafe().objectFieldOffset(firstField);
```

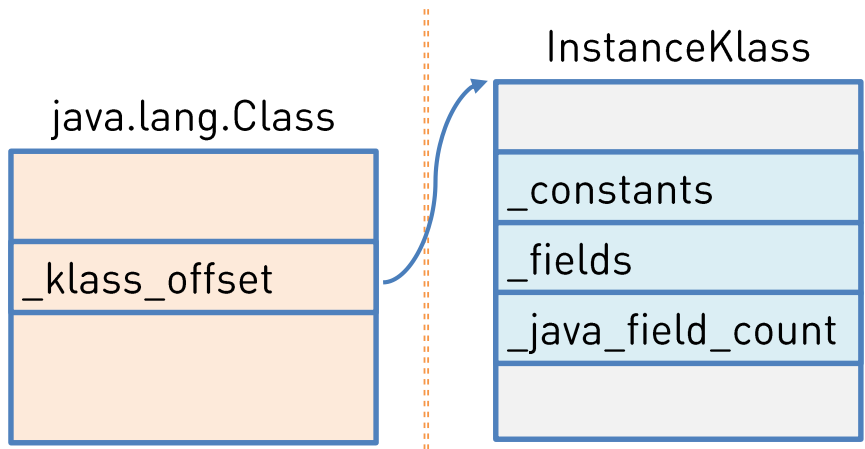
```
    BACKTRACE_FIELD_OFFSET = firstFieldOffset == 12 ? 8 :  
                             firstFieldOffset == 16 ? 12 :  
                             firstFieldOffset == 24 ? 16 : UNKNOWN;
```



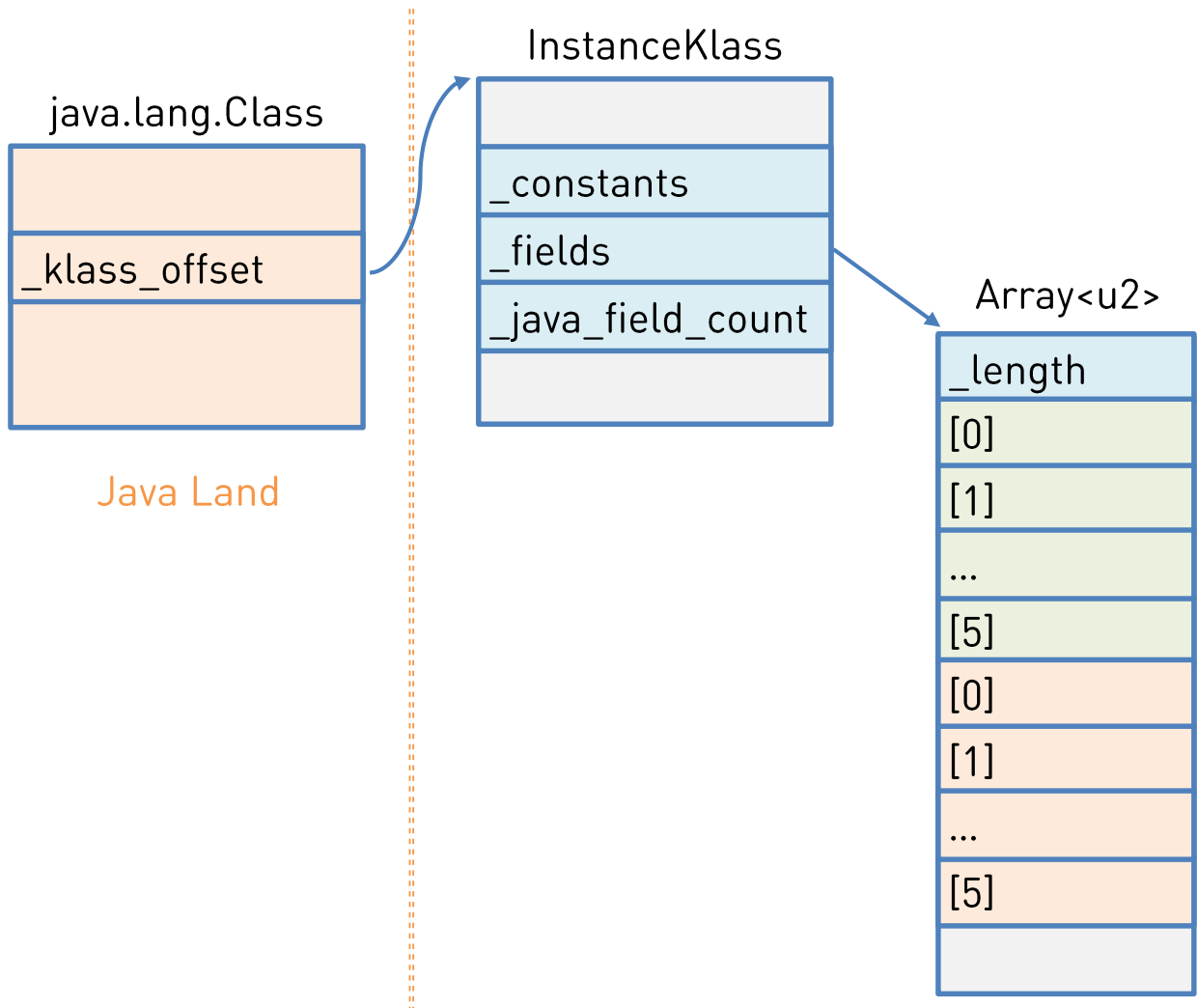
Доступ к полям через VM Structs

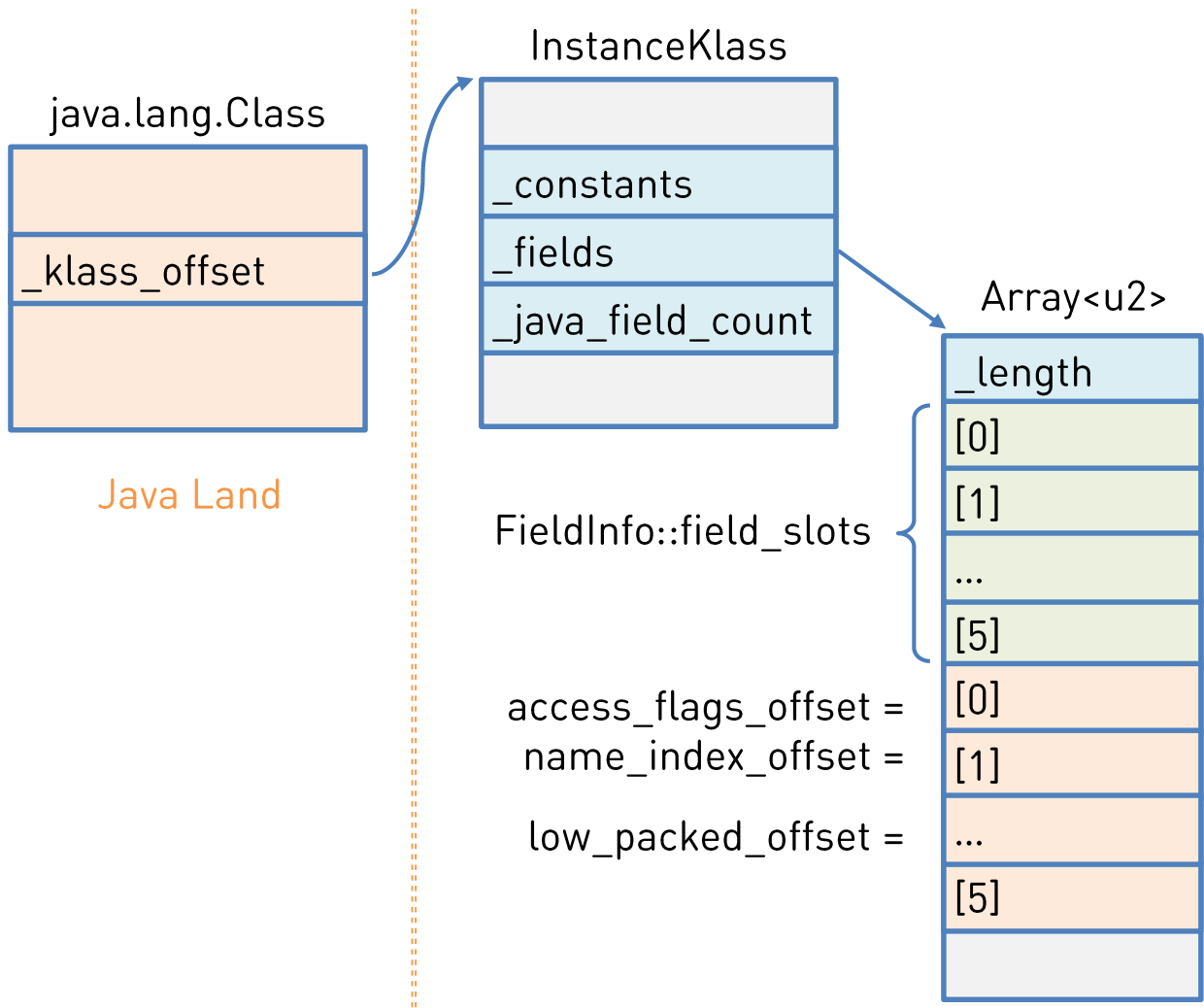
InstanceKlass

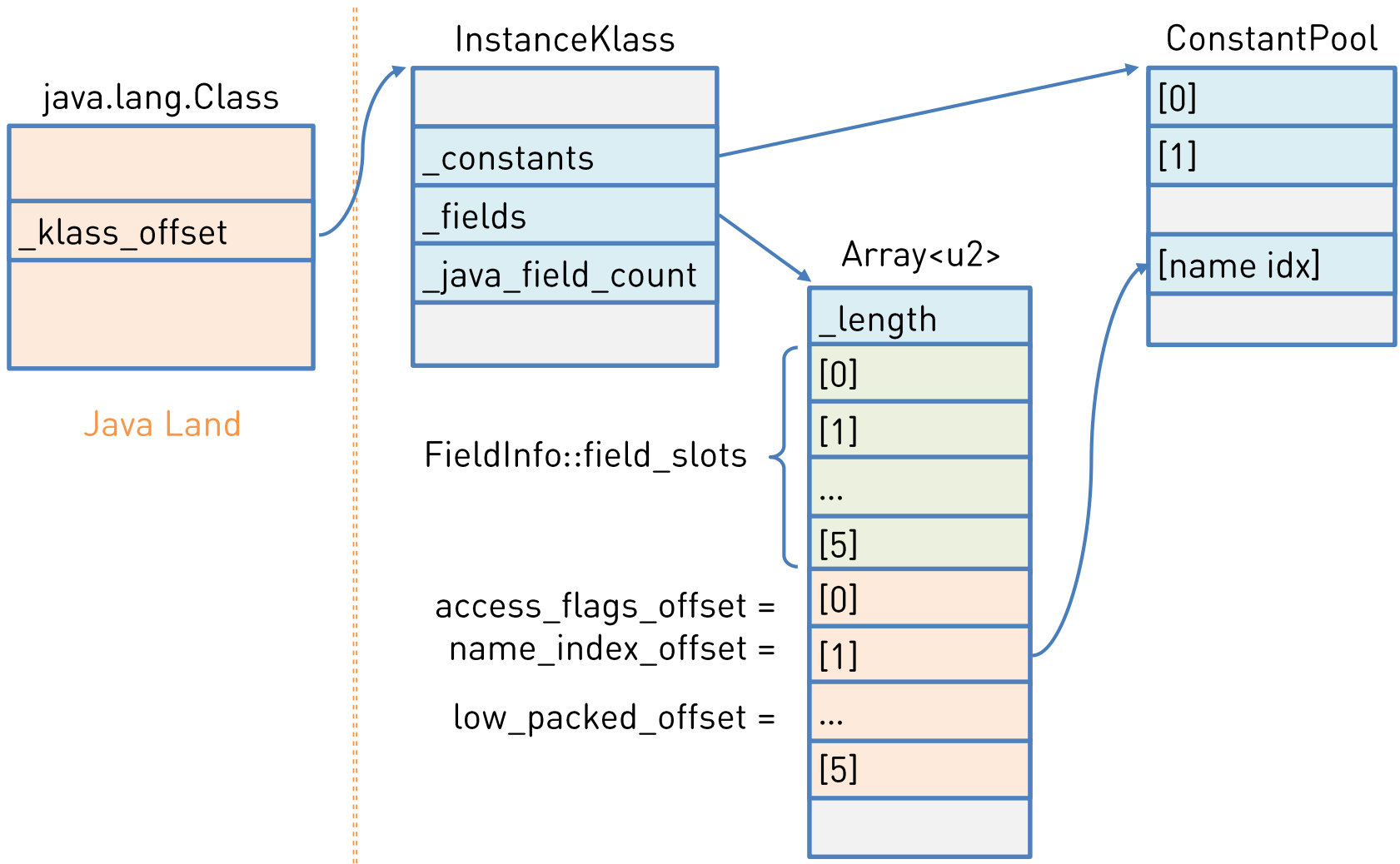


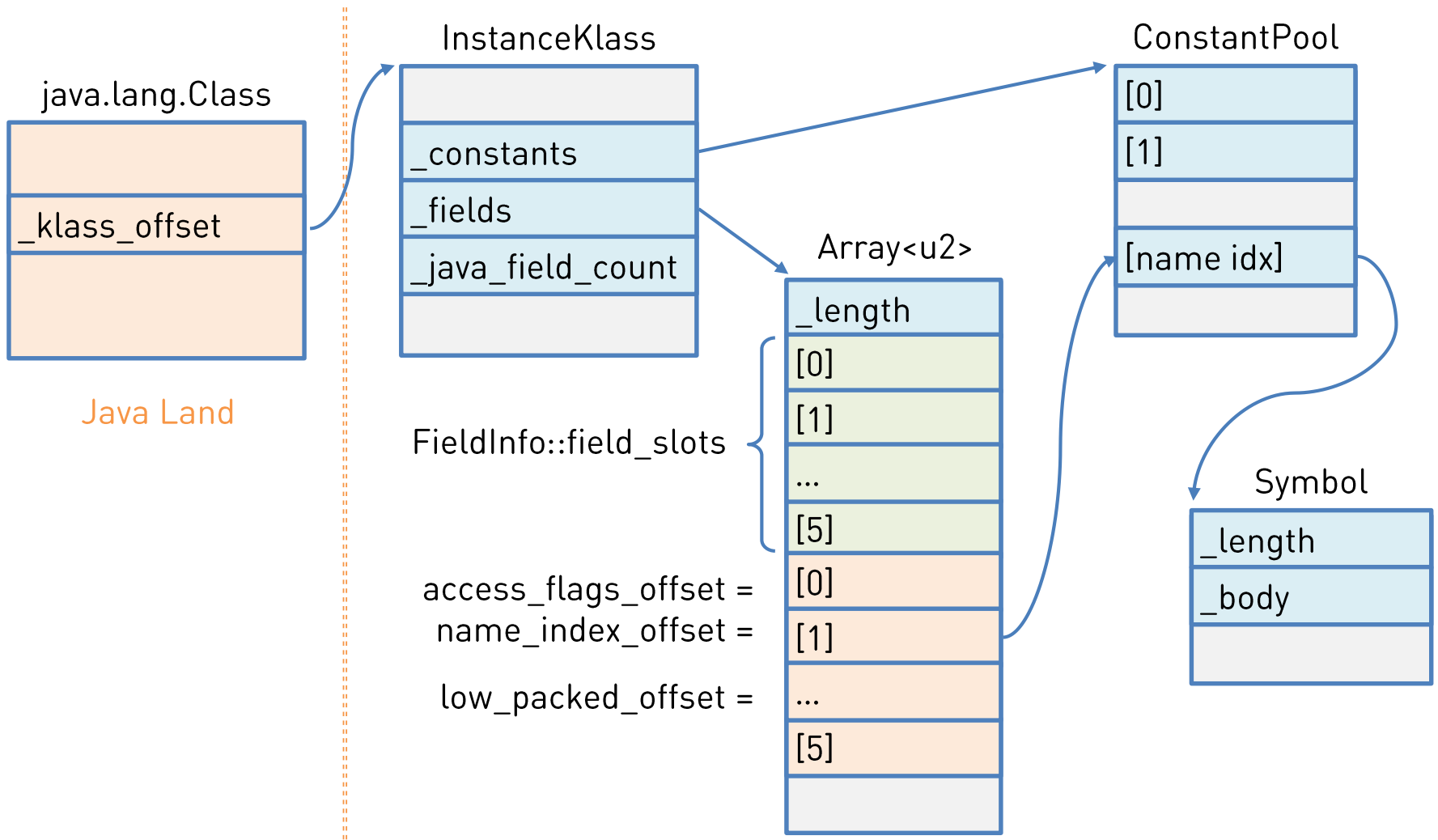


Java Land









Перечисляем все поля



<https://github.com/apangin/helfy/tree/master/test/one/helfy/FieldInfo.java>

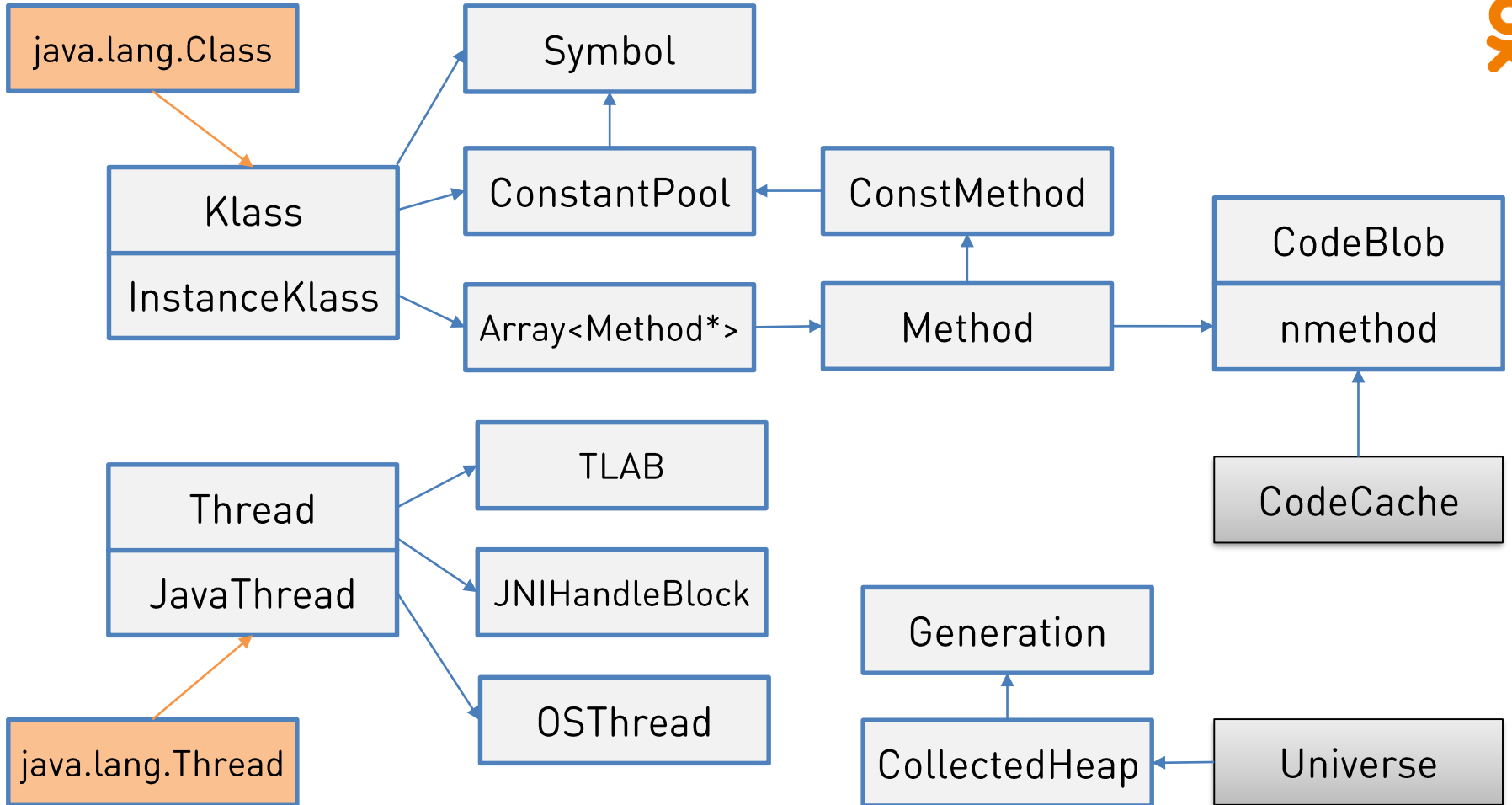
```
java.lang.Throwable
  12  backtrace
  16  detailMessage
  20  cause
  24  stackTrace
  28  suppressedExceptions
```

Где берёшь такую траву эти структуры?



```
jvm.dump(System.out);
```

- > 250 КОНСТАНТ
- > 700 ТИПОВ
- > 800 ПОЛЕЙ



VM Structs 80 lvl



- Достать скомпилированный код
- Подменить entry point метода
- Найти значения локальных переменных

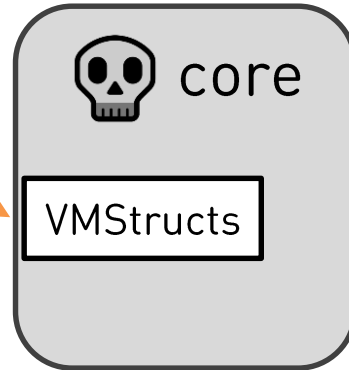
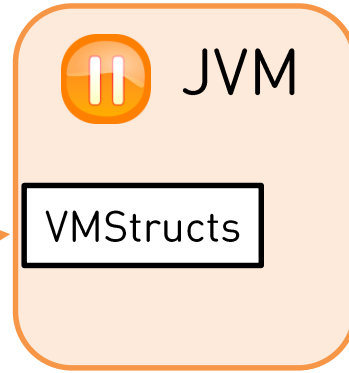
- И многое другое...

<https://github.com/apangin/helfy/tree/master/test/>

Нетрадиционное применение



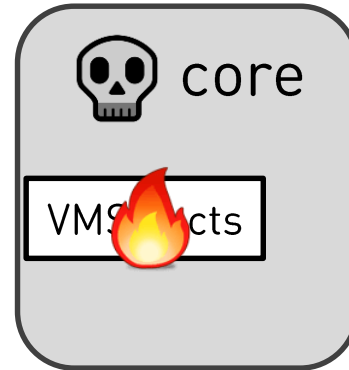
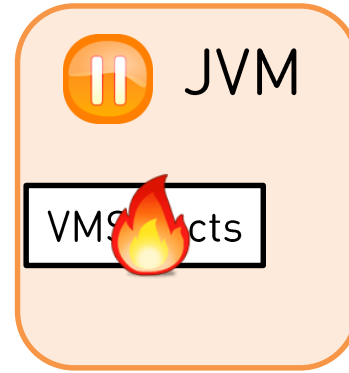
`jstack -F`
`jmap -F`



Нетрадиционное применение



jstack -F
jmap -F



Портим VM Structs



```
long vmStructs = jvm.getSymbol("gHotSpotVMStructs");  
jvm.putAddress(vmStructs, 0);
```

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long vmStructs = jvm.getSymbol("gHotSpotVMStructs");  
jvm.putAddress(vmStructs, 0);
```

```
$ jmap -F 1234  
Attaching to process ID 1234, please wait...  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.reflect.InvocationTargetException  
    at ...  
Caused by: java.lang.RuntimeException: gHotSpotVMStructs unexpectedly had a NULL type name at index 0  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.HotSpotTypeDataBase.readVMStructs(HotSpotTypeDataBase.java:444)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.HotSpotTypeDataBase.<init>(HotSpotTypeDataBase.java:91)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.HotSpotAgent.setupVM(HotSpotAgent.java:391)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.HotSpotAgent.go(HotSpotAgent.java:305)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.HotSpotAgent.attach(HotSpotAgent.java:140)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.tools.Tool.start(Tool.java:185)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.tools.Tool.execute(Tool.java:118)  
    at sun.jvm.hotspot.tools.PMap.main(PMap.java:72)  
    ... 6 more
```

- Знание внутренностей JVM позволяет
 - расширить возможности мониторинга и управления
 - преодолеть ограничения Java платформы
- Helgy упрощает работу с VM Structs
- Специфика HotSpot JVM



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