



Lightweight Java Profiling with Partial Safepoints and Incremental Stack Tracing

> **Peter Hofer**

David Gnedt

Hanspeter Mössenböck

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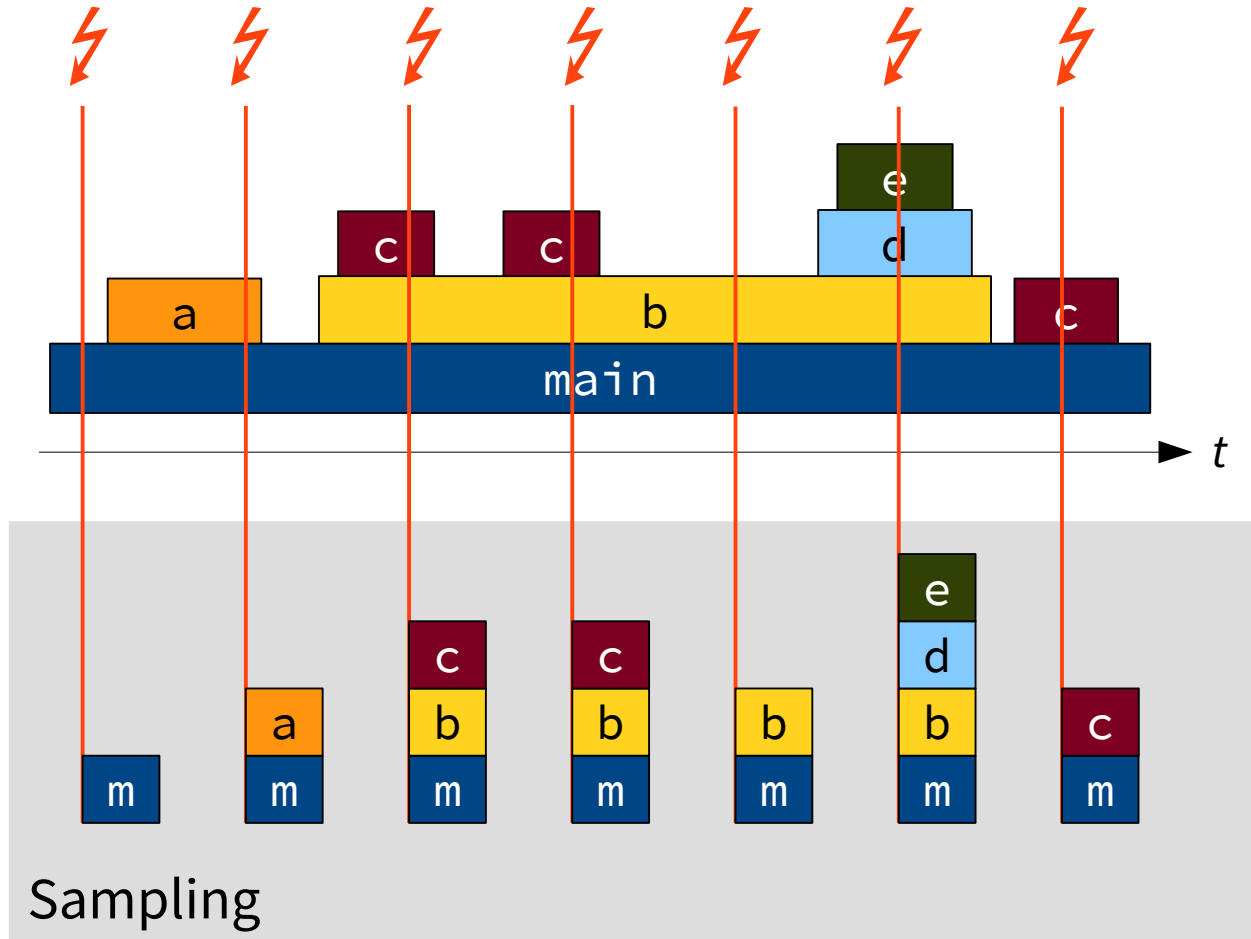
dynatrace

JKU

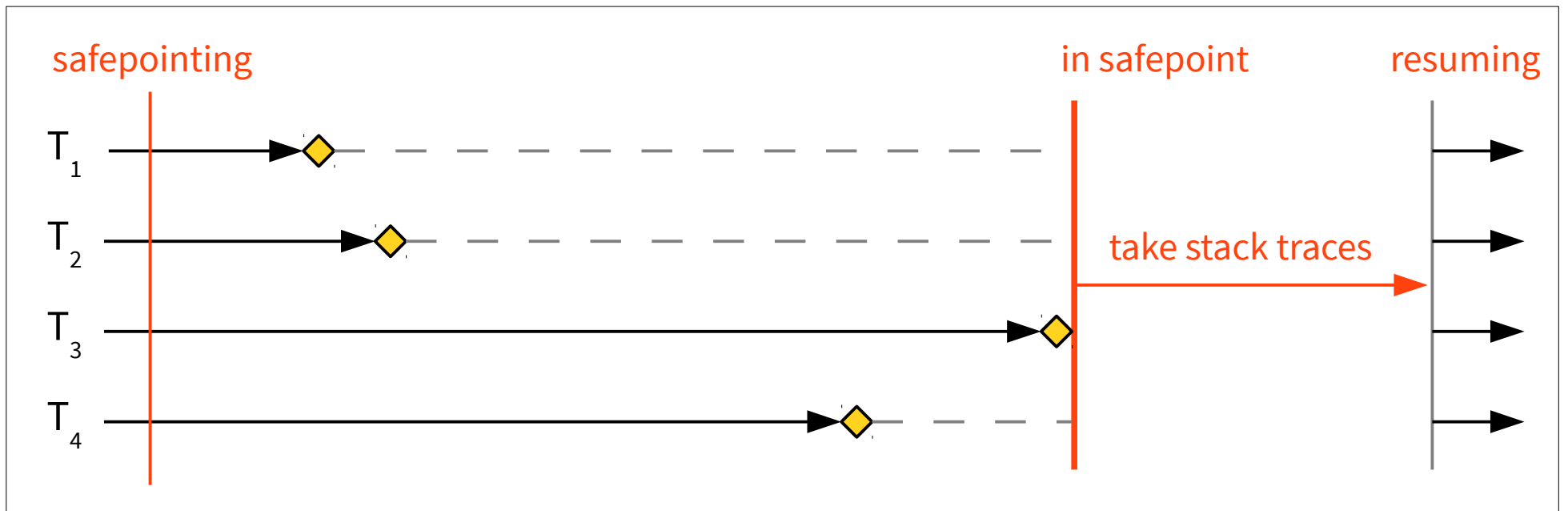
JOHANNES KEPLER
UNIVERSITY LINZ

Profiling

Where does my code spend its time?



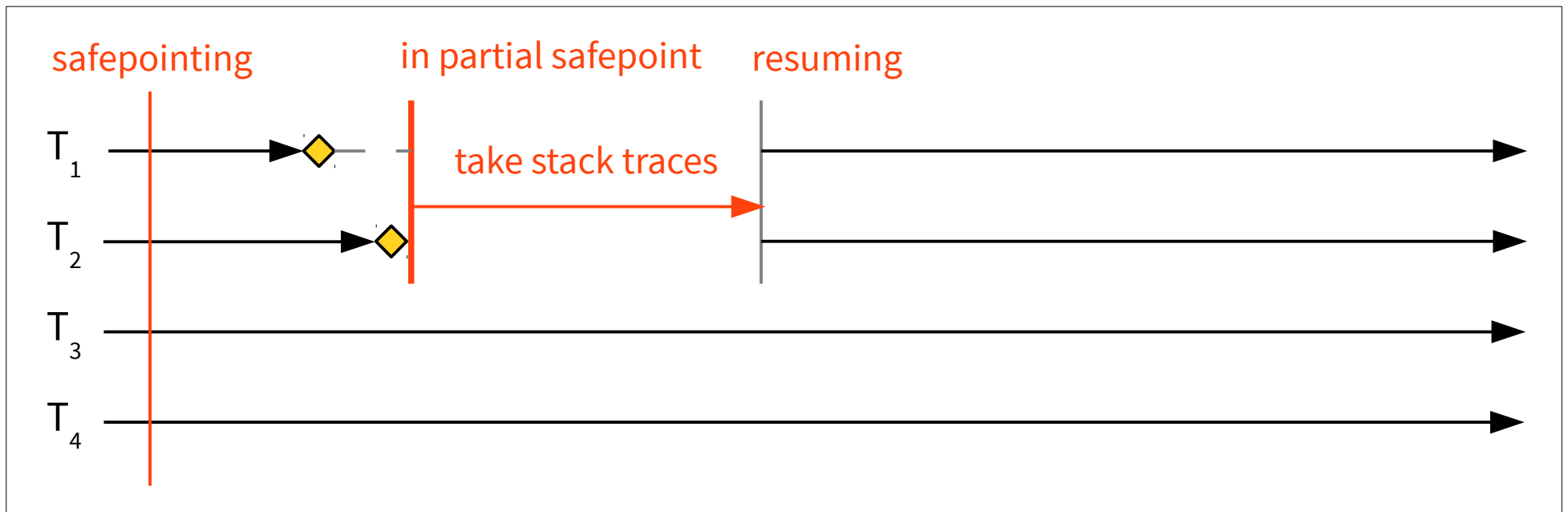
Sampling with Safepoints



Partial Safepoints

Sample first k threads that enter

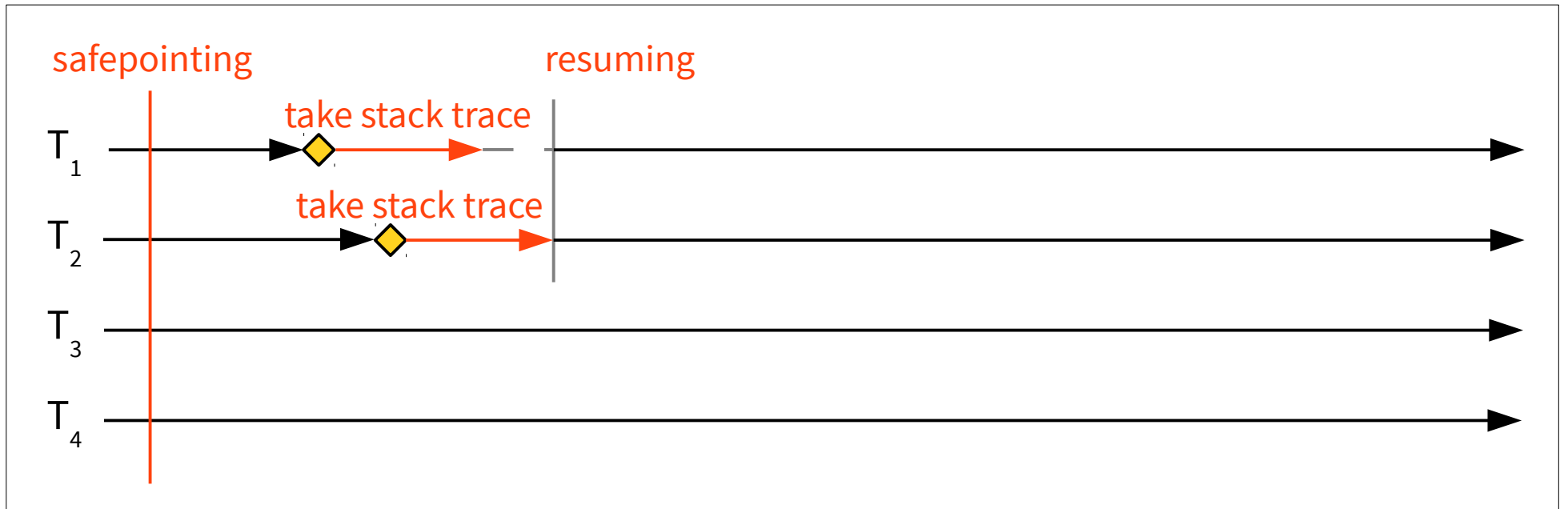
... out of a set of n threads of interest



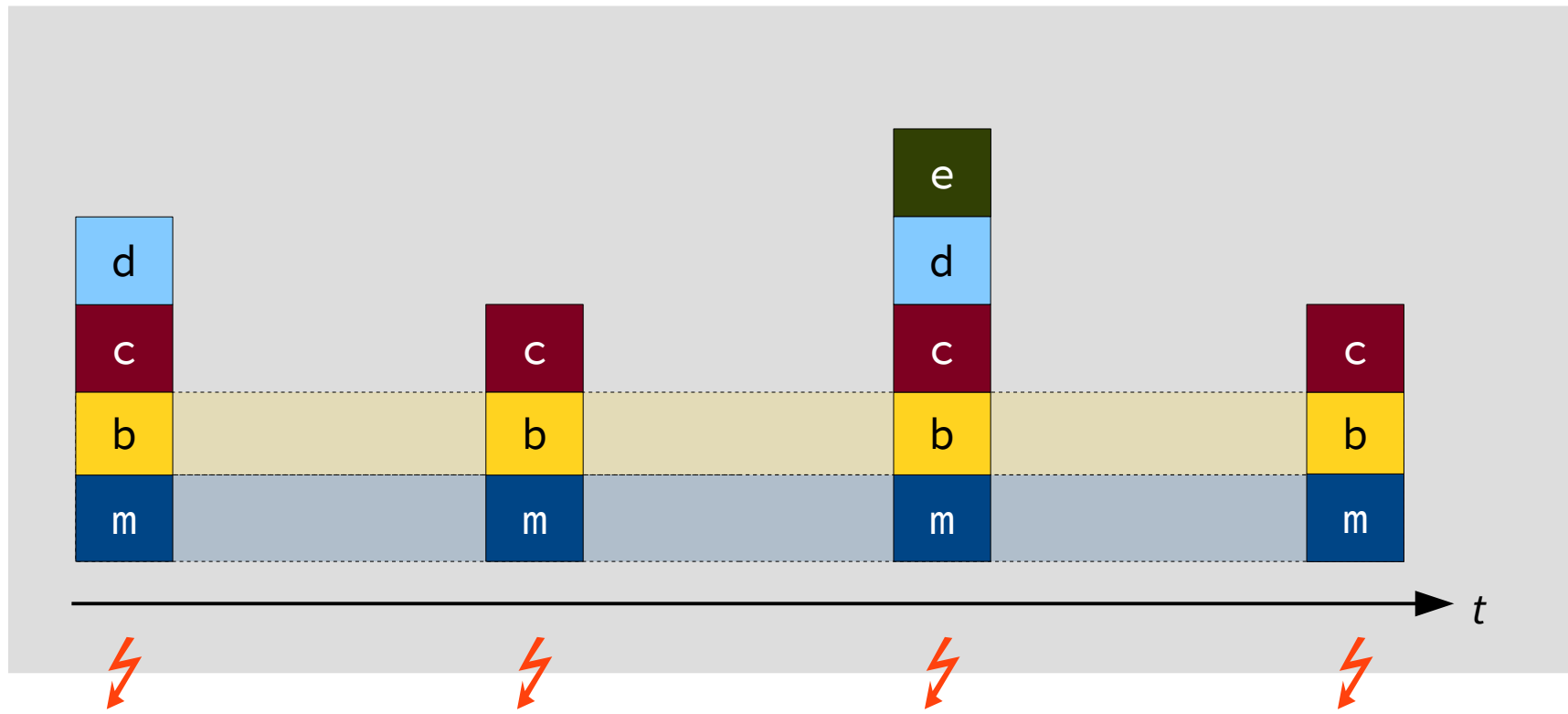
optional: include waiting threads

Partial Safepoints and Self-Sampling

Each thread walks its own stack.

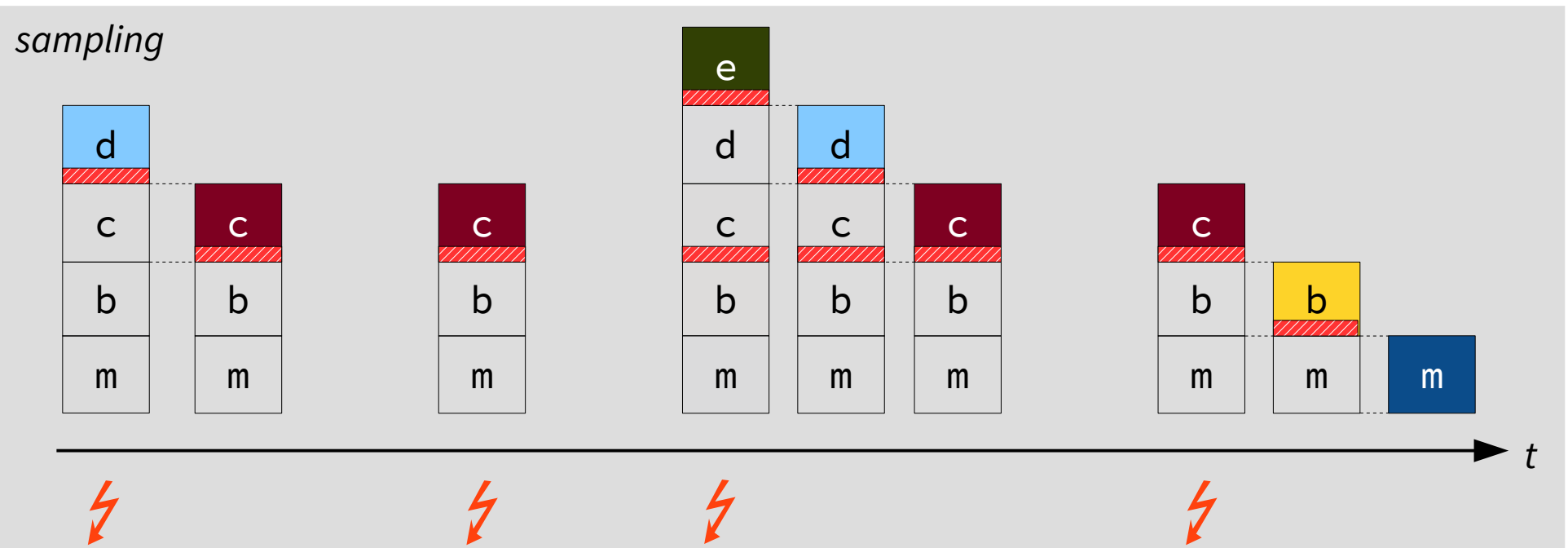
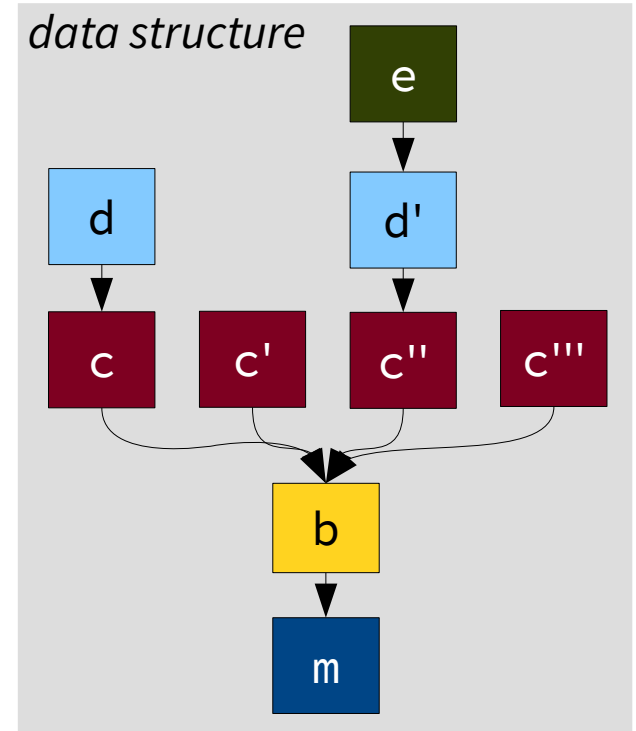


Redundant Stack Tracing Effort



Incremental Stack Tracing

Solution: decode only changed frames.



Implementation in HotSpot JVM (OpenJDK)

Challenges:

Frame layouts

interpreter frames, compiled frames

Inlining

multiple methods in one stack frame

Exceptions

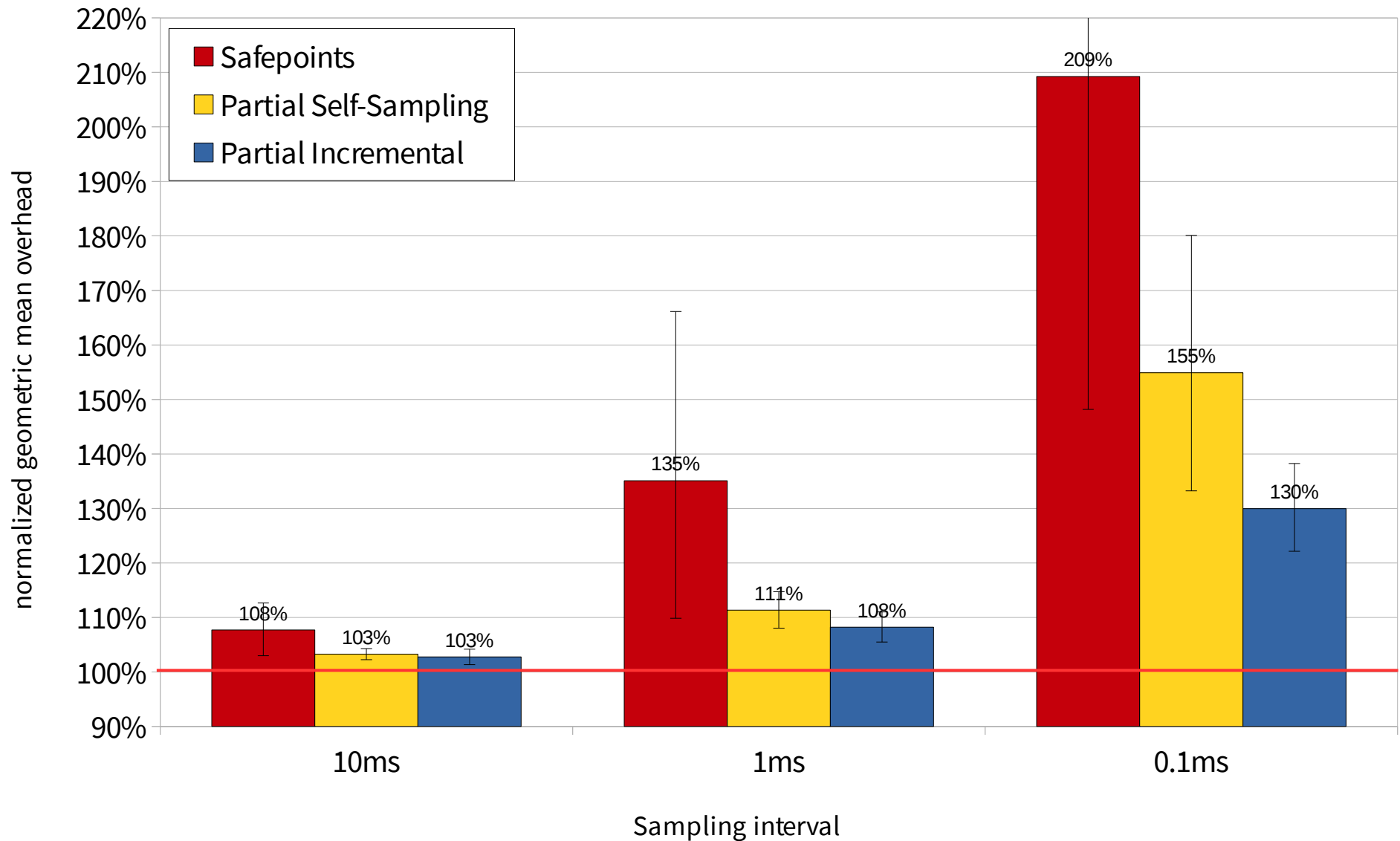
trace while unwinding the stack

Deoptimization and on-stack replacement

frame is transformed, patching is lost, ...

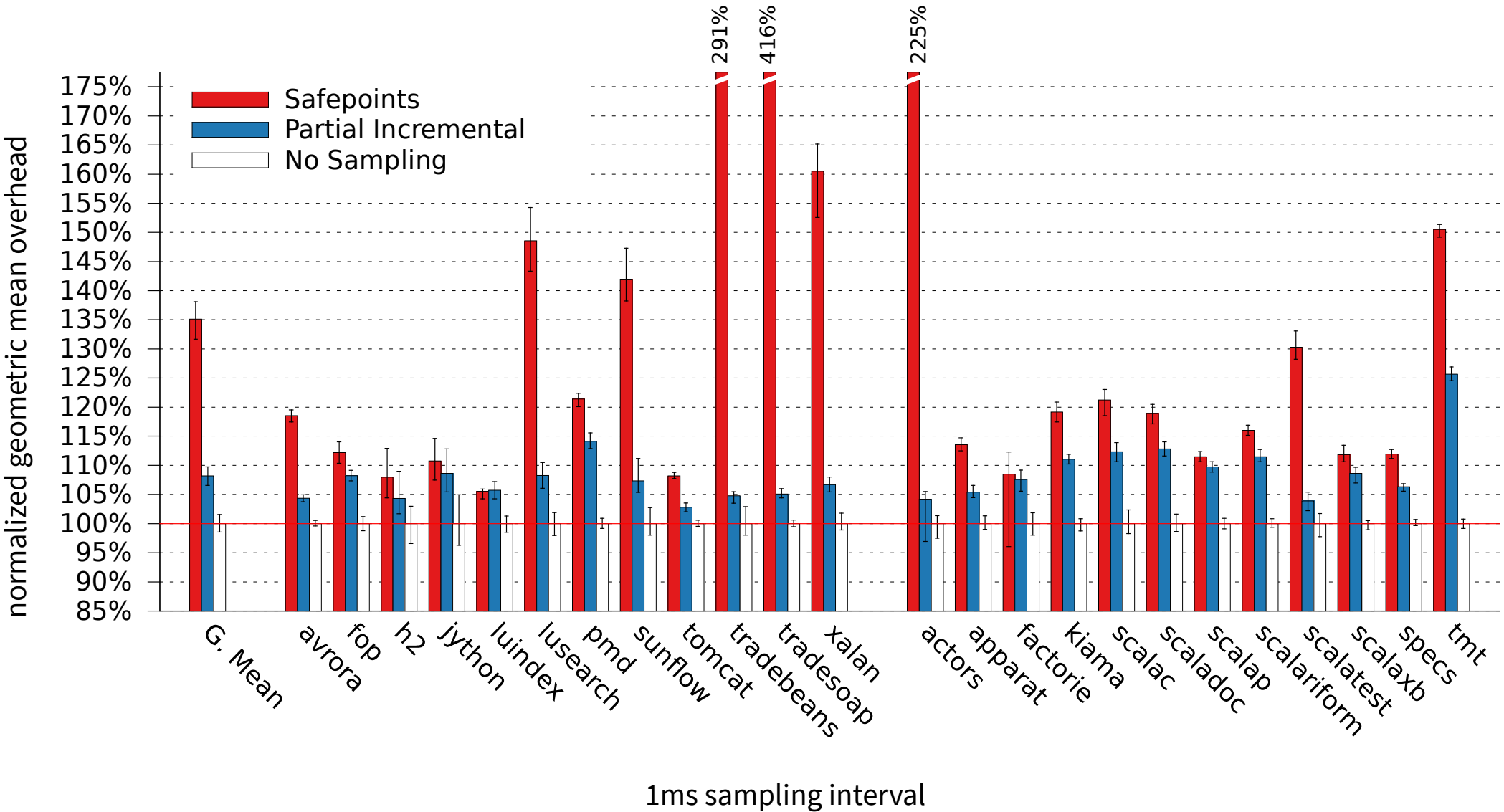
Overhead Comparison

DaCapo and scalabench, k = 4 threads on quad-core CPU

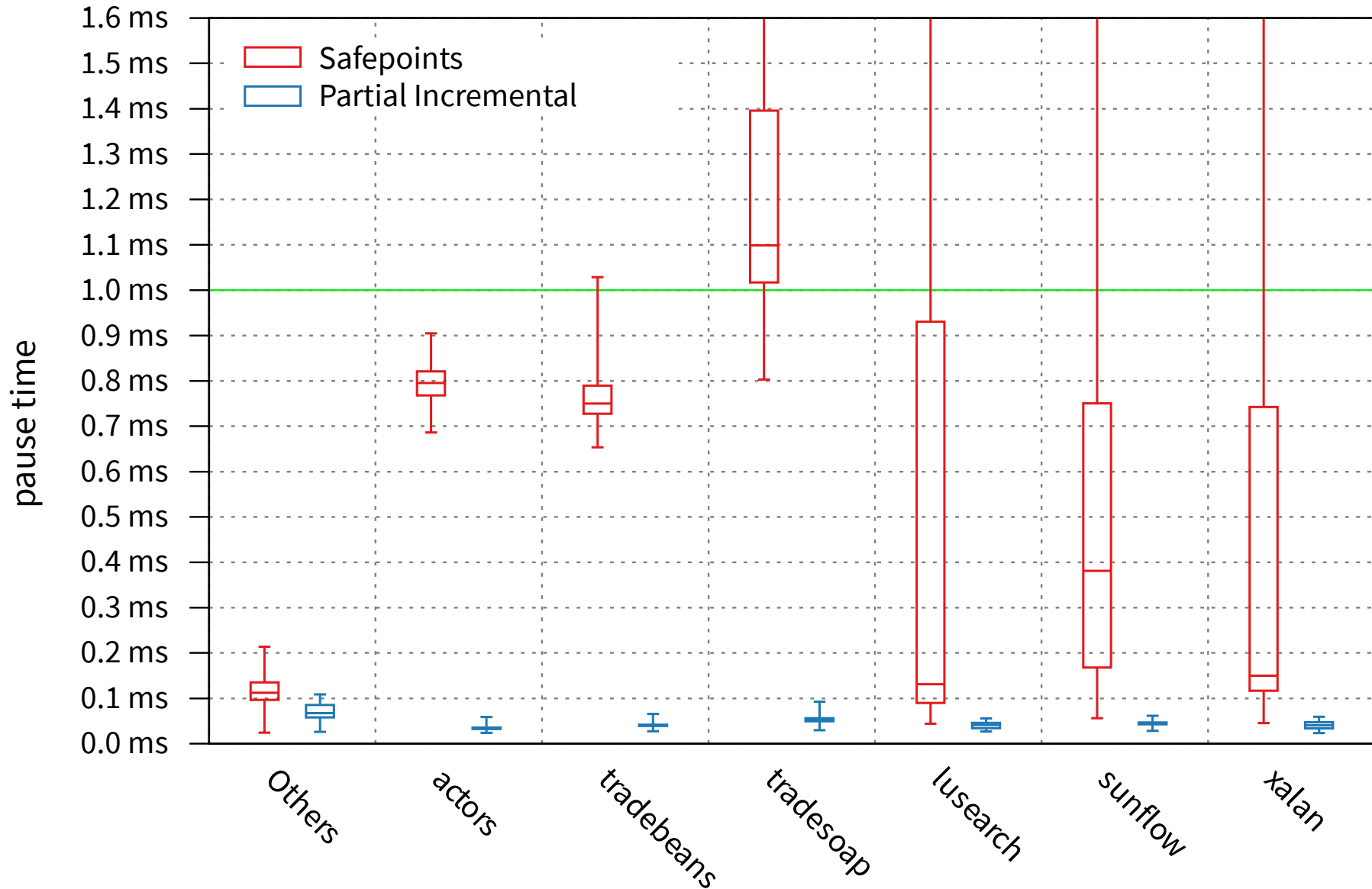


Overhead Comparison

DaCapo and scalabench benchmarks



Pause Times



Accuracy

~~Compare to profile from instrumentation?~~

→ Stability and comparison to profile with safepoints

Method

Collect profiles of multiple executions of a workload

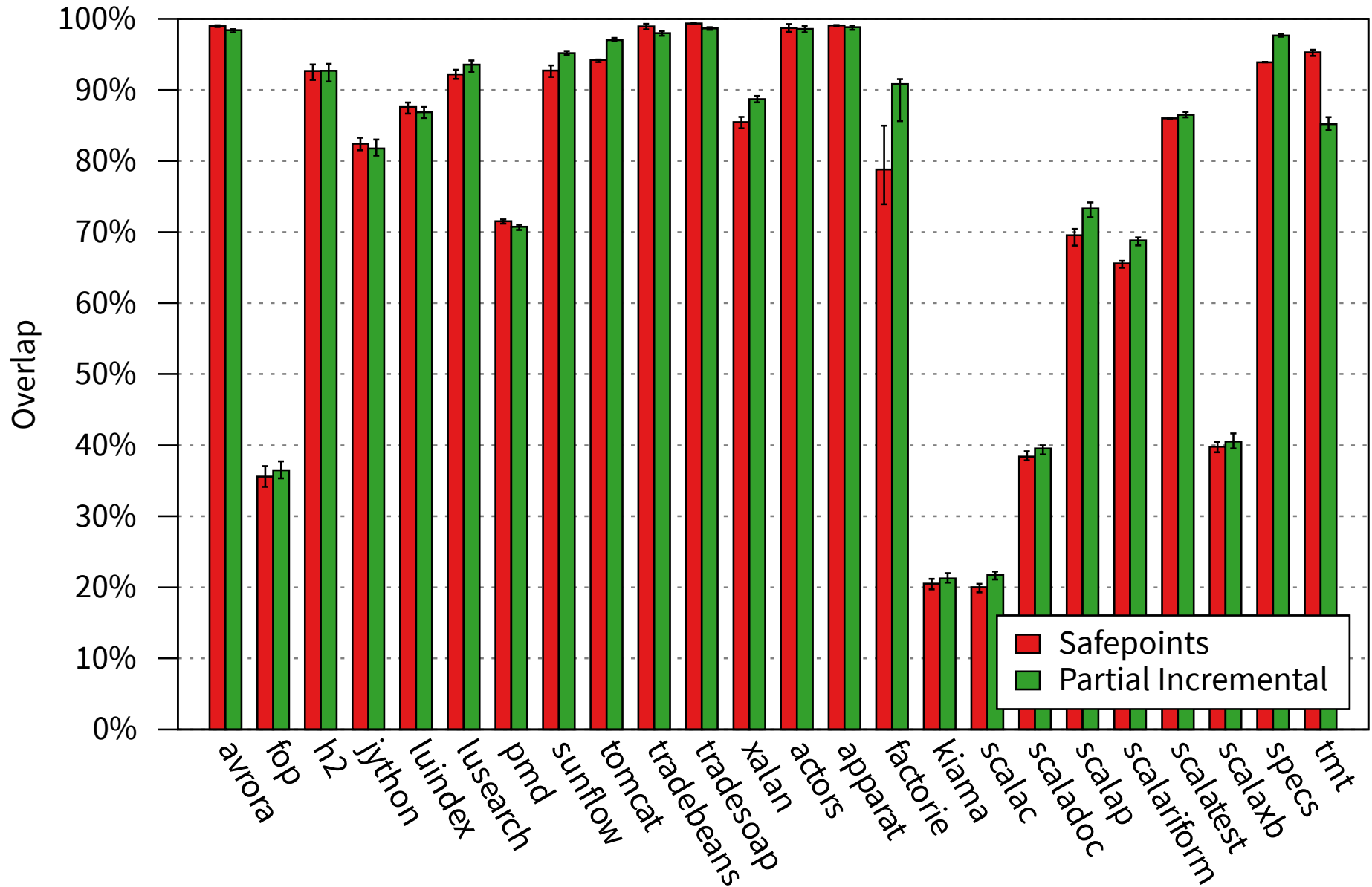
Merge into a single “average profile”

Analyze:

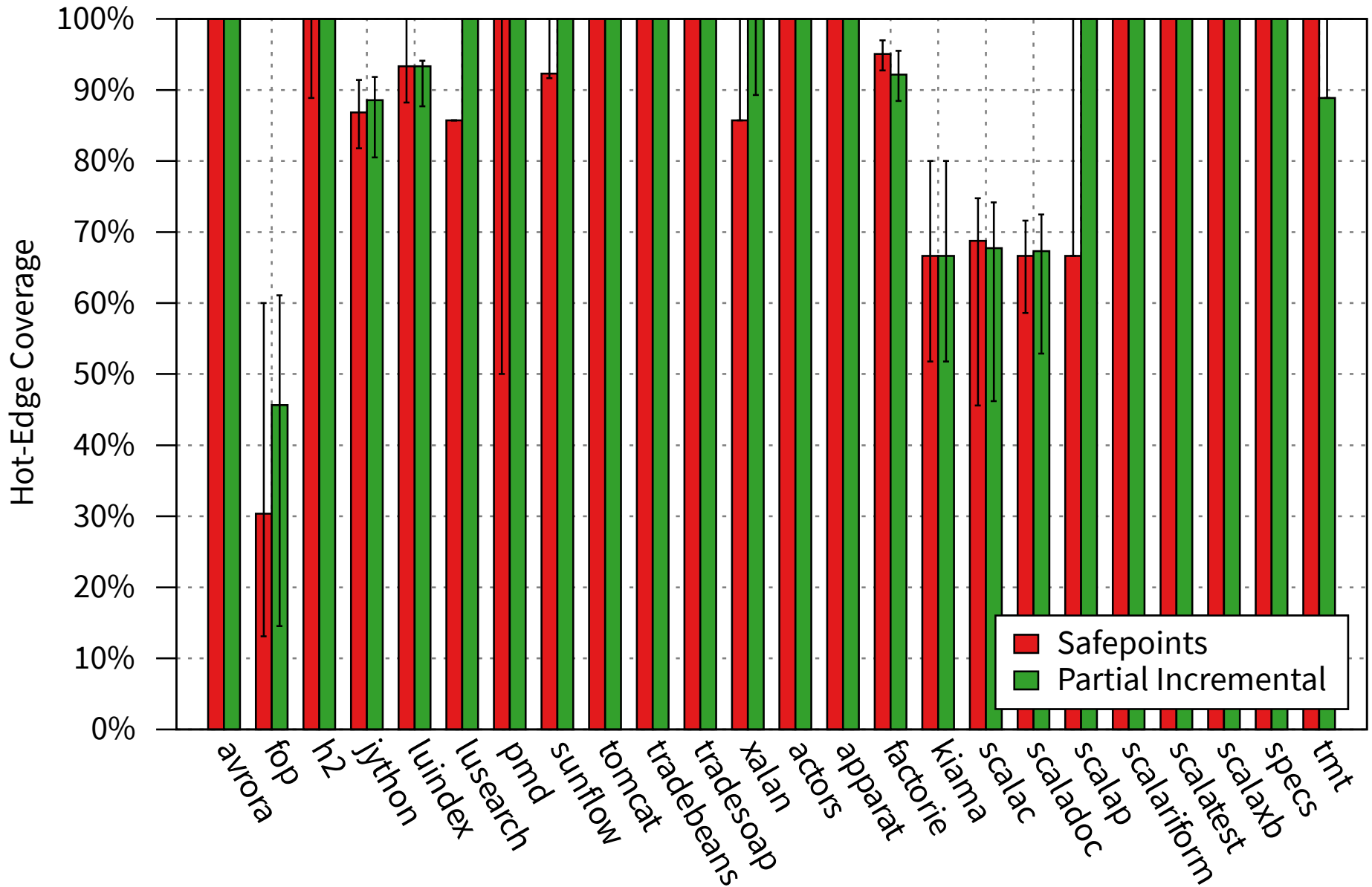
compare individual profiles to avg profile

compare avg. profile to avg. profile with safepoints

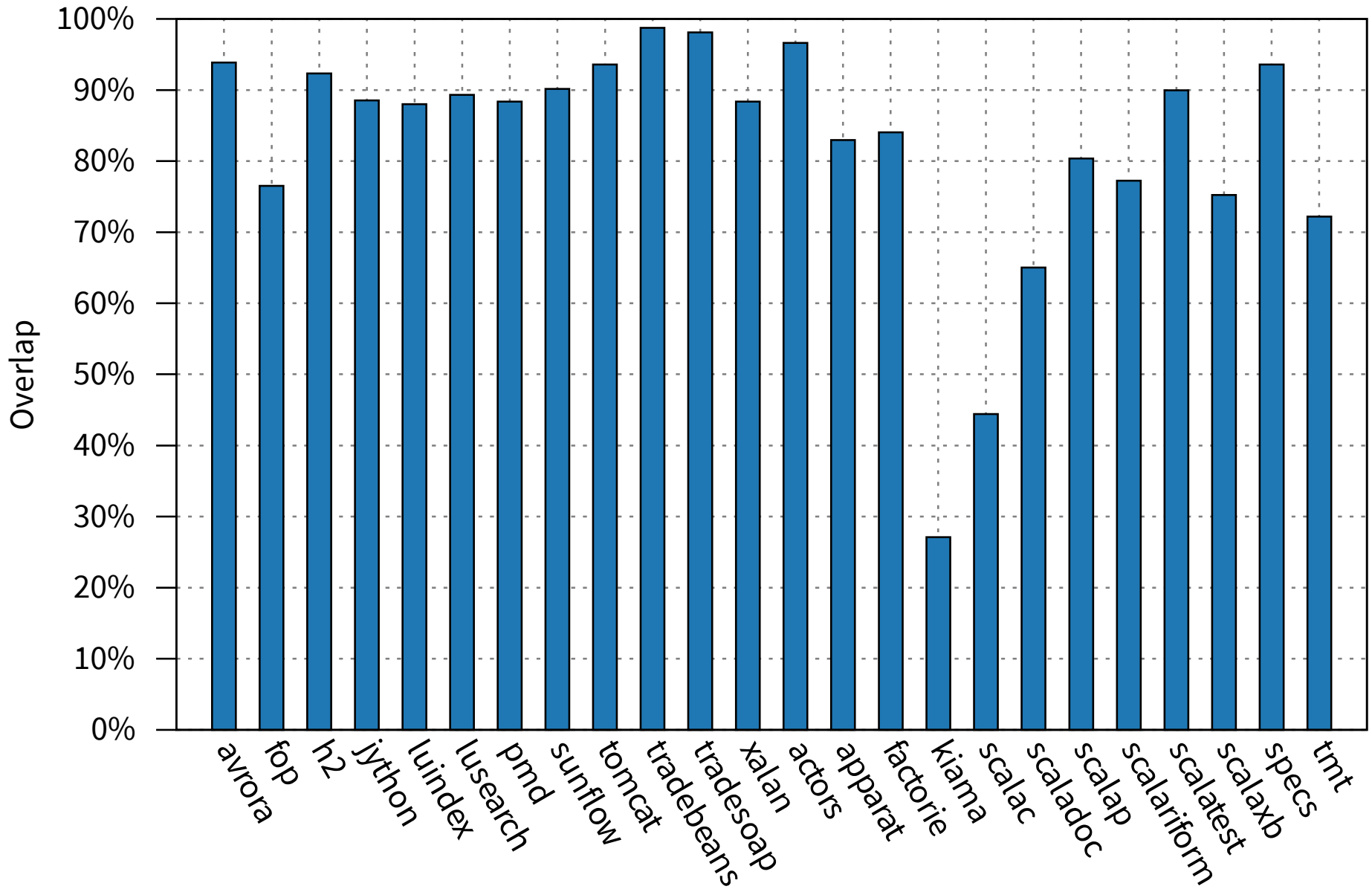
Stability



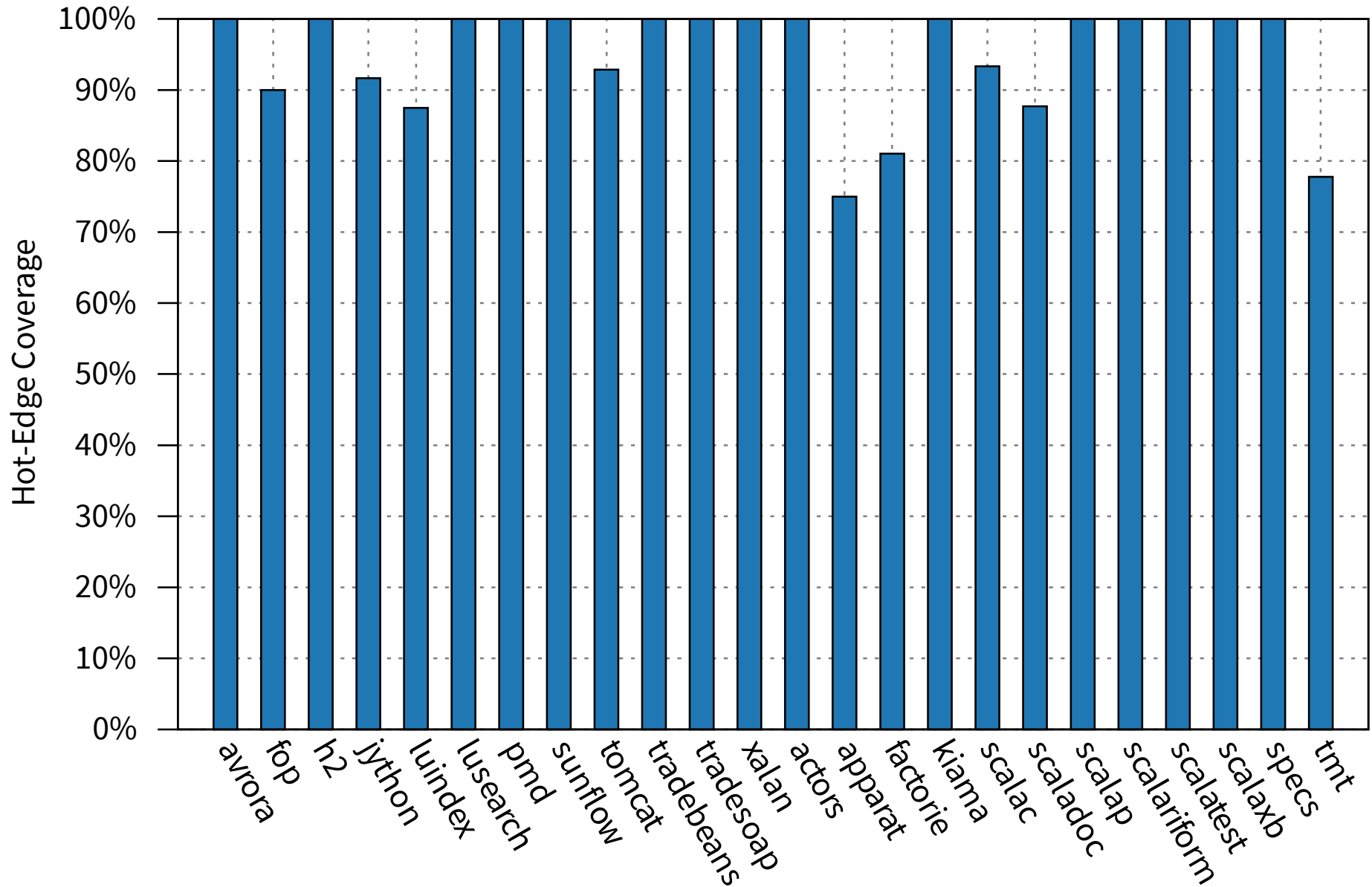
Stability: hot methods



Comparison



Comparison: hot methods



Conclusion

Techniques

- Partial Safepoints

- Self-Sampling

- Incremental Stack Tracing

Low overhead

- without hardware or operating system support

Short and predictable pause times

Accuracy unaffected

Questions

