

Alibaba -Scale Computing with Java

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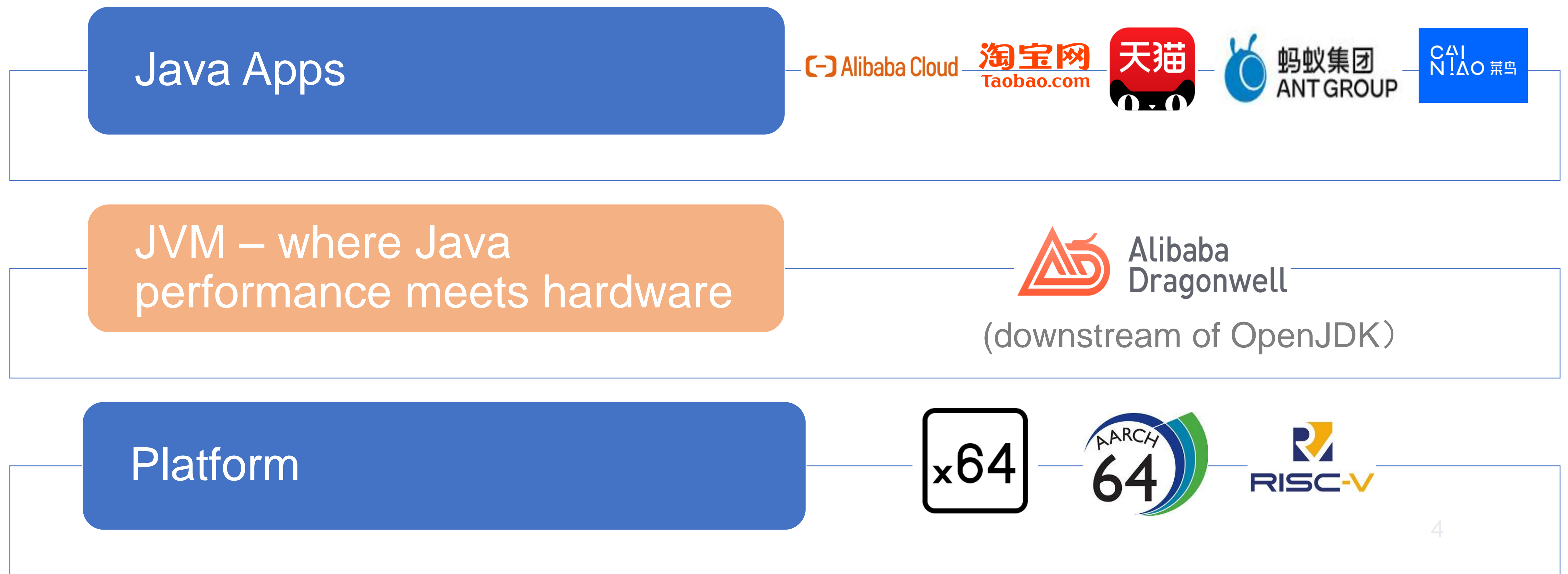
Agenda

- **Introduction:** Java at Alibaba
- **Challenges&Solution:** Approaches to Improve the Engineering Productivity
- **Practice:** Tooling Support for Efficient Upgrade and Diagnostics
 - Eclipse Migration Toolkit for Java(EMT4J)
 - Eclipse Jifa

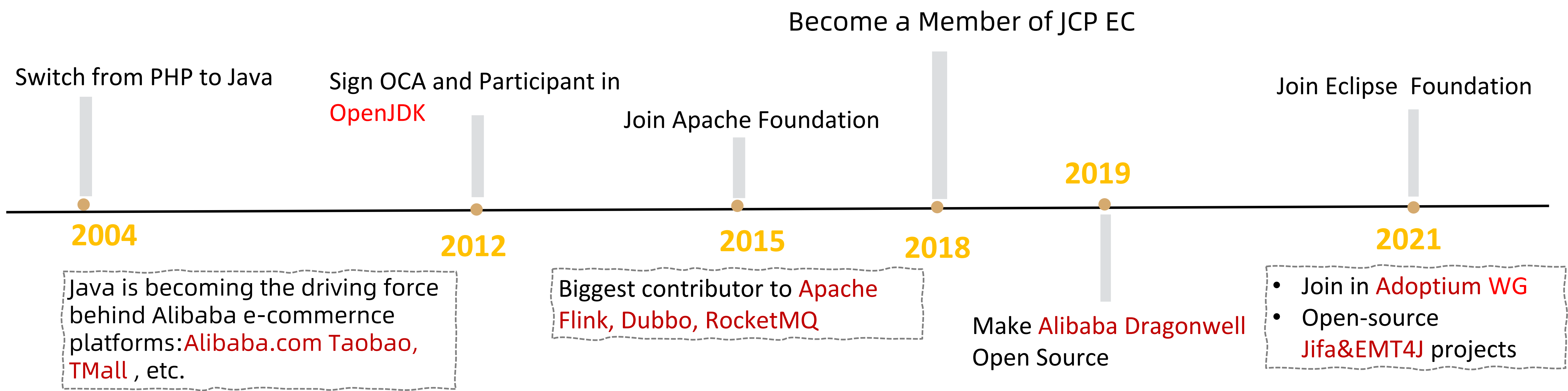
01 **Java at Alibaba**

for extreme scaling on Alibaba cloud

Alibaba Lives on the JVM



The Evolution of Java at Alibaba



Alibaba Java and Open Source



Framework/ Middleware

OLAP/OLTP/Big Data



Usage in Alibaba (order of magnitude)
10,000 developers
100,000 applications
1,000,000 jvm instances

- Building most of Java software based on the rich open-source ecosystem
- Building 1st class support for Java on Alibaba Cloud

02 Engineering Challenges

in the development lifecycle

Problems and Challenges

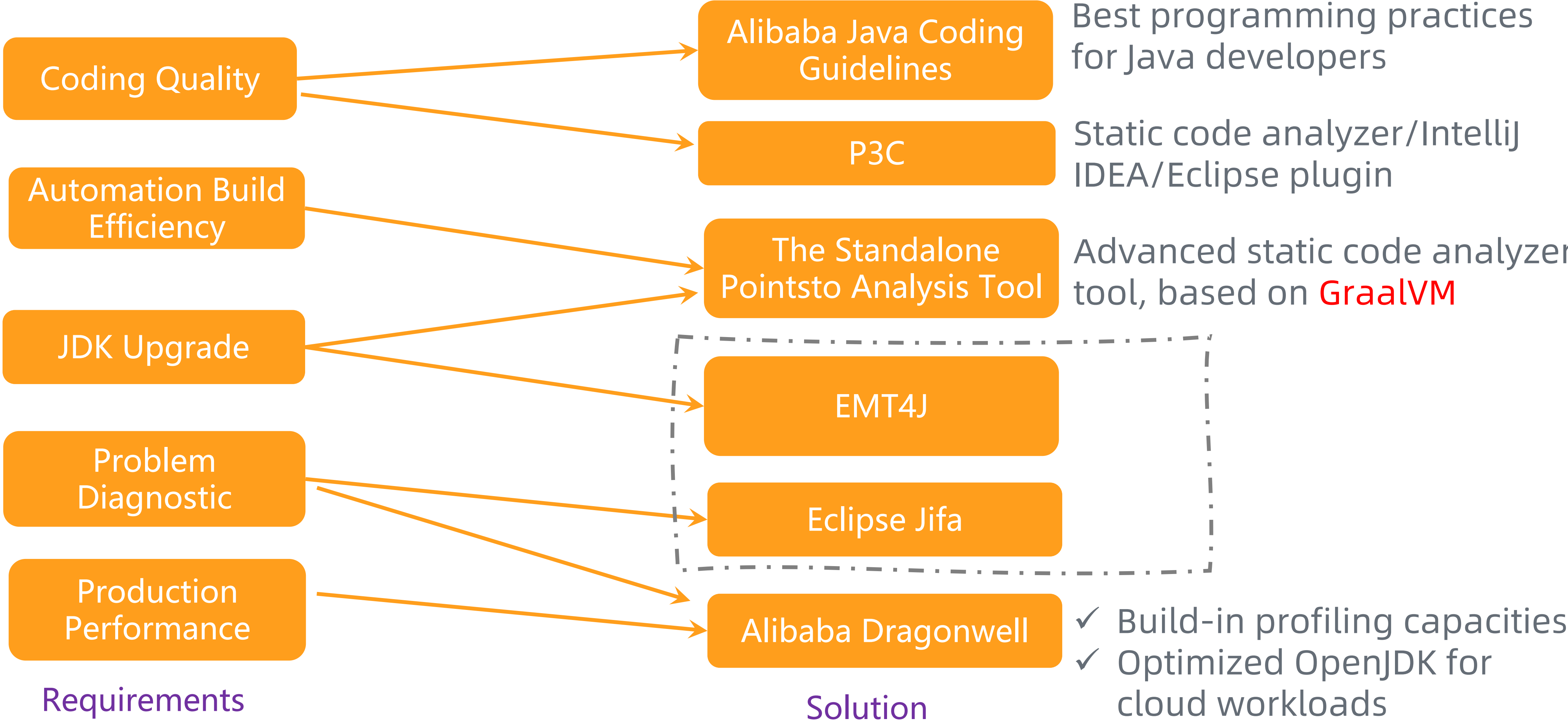
faced in each stage of software development



- How we can improve the **code quality** in development phase?(Shift left practice)
- What we can do to speedup the **performance of automation build tools**?
- How we can support the **JDK upgrade** for large-scale applications?
- What we can do to improve **the efficiency of problem diagnostic**?
- What is my Java application doing? How we can improve the **production performance** by the guide of characterization of workloads?



Approaches to Improve the Productivity



03 Tooling Support

for boosting the engineering productivity

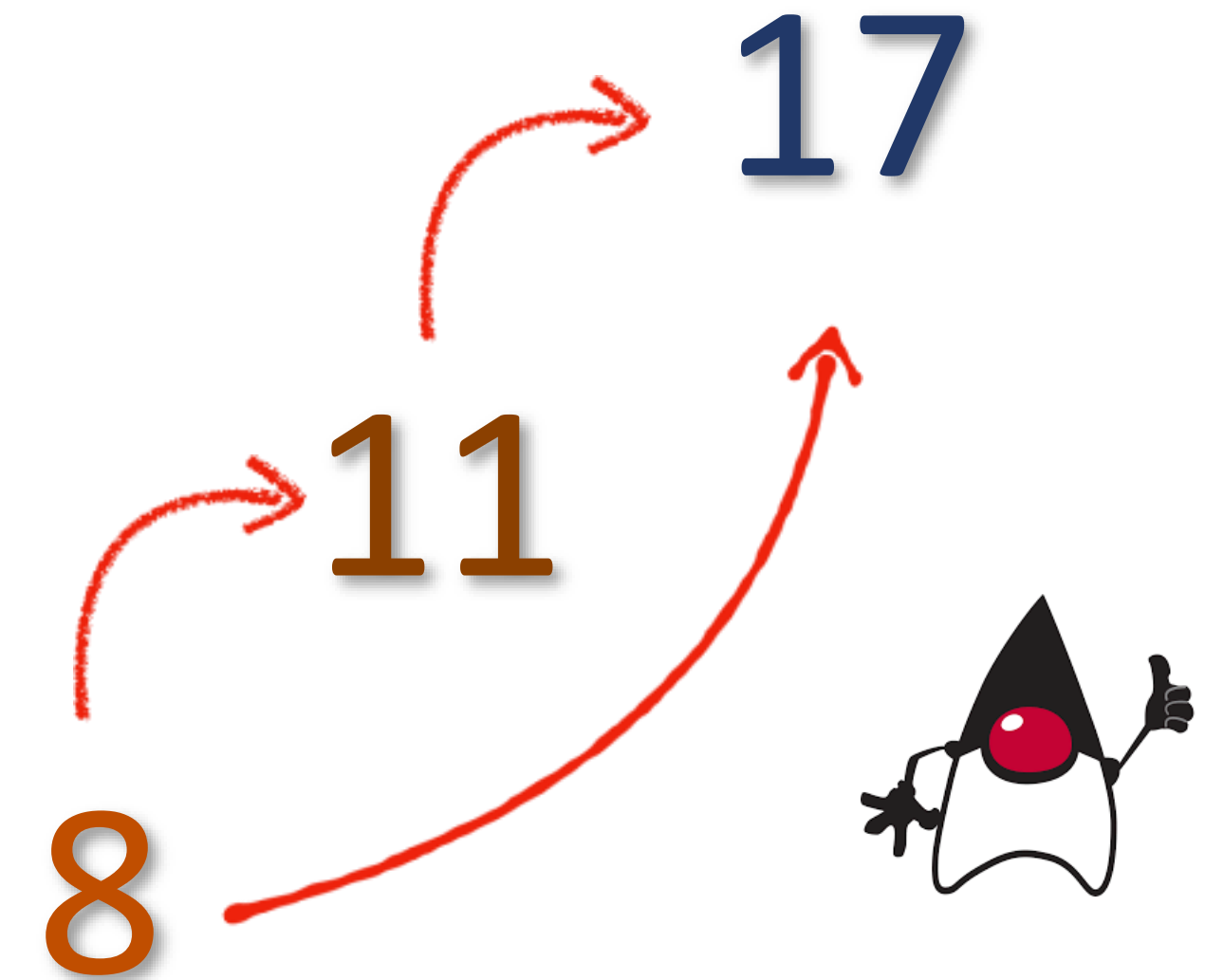
Challenges in Traditional Upgrade Method

- **Document Guide:** Requiring developers to resolve the problems manually by experience
- **Bad Scalability:** Upgrade efforts(almost same) repeated from team to team, experiences are not accumulated as sharable tooling infra
- **Uncontrollable Upgrade Cost:**
 - Much more incompatibility issues introduced by upgrading from 8 to 11/17(compared with upgrading Java 7 -> 8), hurting the stability of online application when they are not handling properly(especially many corner cases)
 - Uncontrollable increased cost when the application is relying on many libraries(dependencies)

Eclipse Migration Toolkit for Java(EMT4J)

Help your projects succeed in the long term

- Open sourced to the Eclipse community by Alibaba in 2022
- Incubated as an Eclipse Adoptium sub-project
- A toolkit to make JDK migration easy

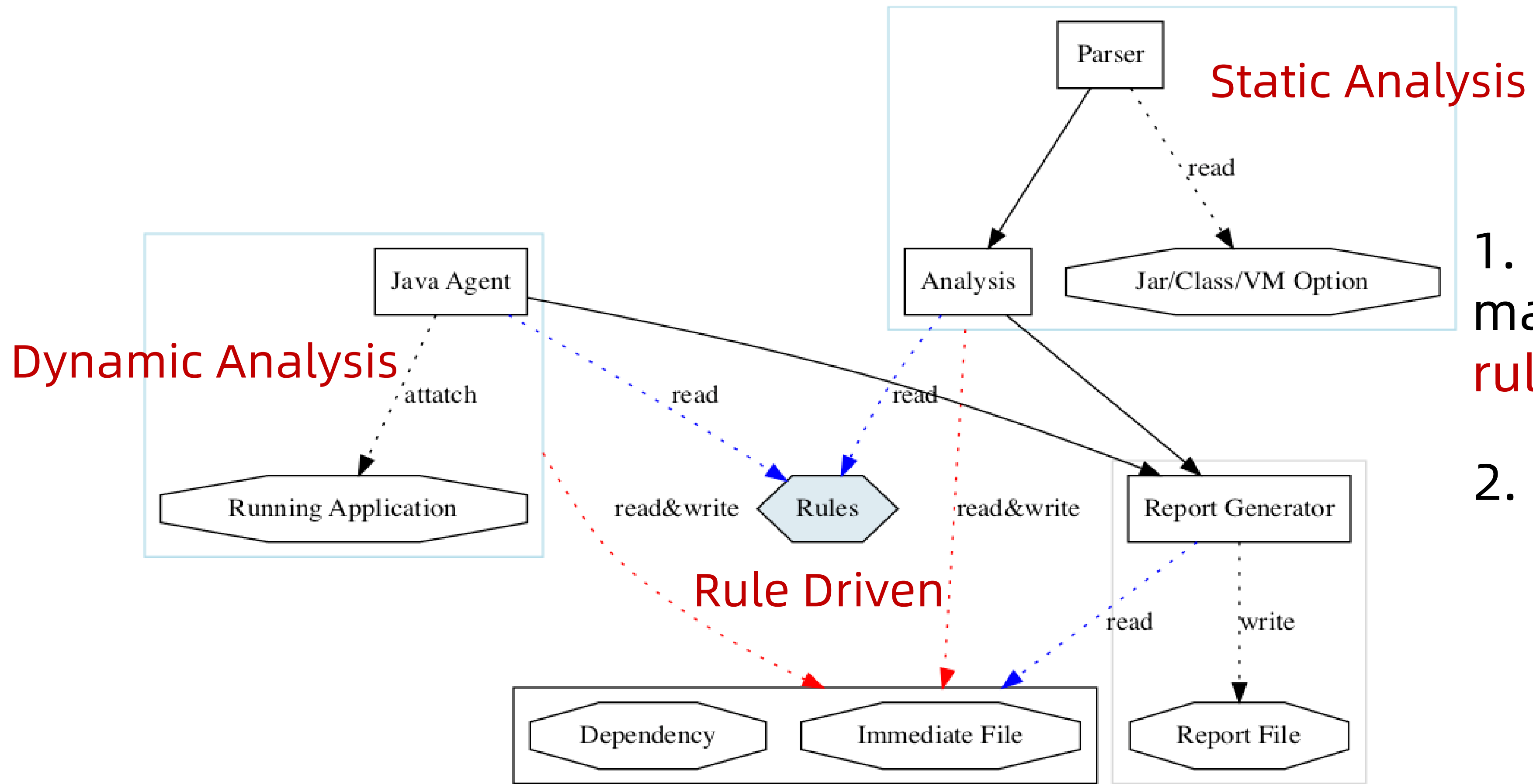


support upgrading to LTS versions

<https://projects.eclipse.org/projects/adoptium.emt4j>

<https://github.com/adoptium/emt4j>

Design Principles of EMT4J



1. Upgrading issues are mapped as **configurable rules**

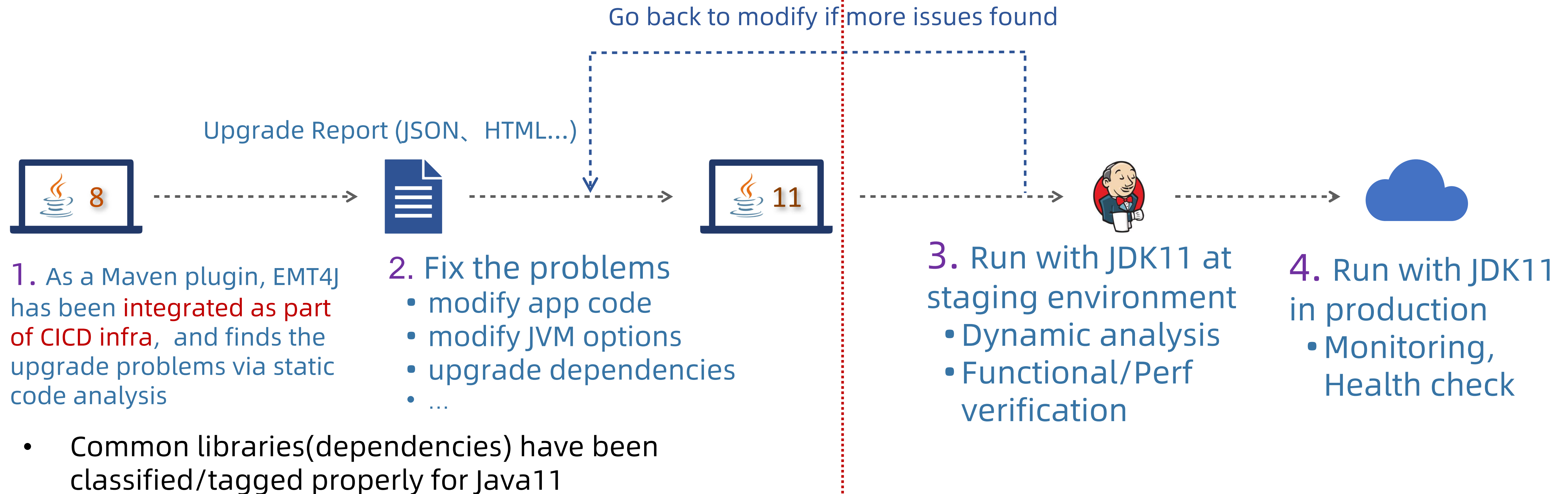
2. Rule-based analysis

- static via Maven plugin
- dynamic via Java agent

EMT4J based Workflow(8 -> 11)

Development

Deployment



Report Example(Java 8 -> 11)

The screenshot displays the Eclipse Migration Toolkit for Java report. On the left, a sidebar shows a project tree with 'migration-demo' containing sub-modules 'module-a', 'module-b', and 'module-c', along with 'pom.xml' and 'External Libraries'. The main area shows a detailed report for 'module-a' with 4 incompatible issues found. The report is organized into three sections:

- 1. Arrays.asList(x).toArray() return type changed from JDK 8 to JDK 9**: This issue has a priority of 'p1' and a count of 1. The description explains that the return type of `Arrays.asList(x).toArray().getClass()` changed from `Object[]` to `String[]` in JDK 9. A code snippet shows the fix: `String[] strings = (String[]) Arrays.asList(new String[]{"a", "b", "c"}).toArray();`
- 2. Removed classes in JDK**: This issue has a priority of 'p1' and a count of 2. The description states that many classes were deprecated and replaced by newer APIs. The 'How to fix' section notes that all removed APIs have corresponding replacement APIs. Code snippets show the replacement: `BASE64Encoder base64Encoder = new BASE64Encoder();` and `BASE64Decoder base64Decoder = new BASE64Decoder();`
- 3. Throw exception when cast system classloader to URLClassLoader**: This issue has a priority of 'p1' and a count of 1. The description notes that in JDK 8, the system classloader is a subclass of `URLClassLoader`, but this is not true in JDK 11. A code snippet shows the fix: `URLClassLoader ucl = (URLClassLoader) ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader();`

At the bottom of the report, it indicates '6 incompatible issues found' and 'Eclipse Migration Toolkit for Java'.

Organized by modules and dependencies

Group by the compatibility problem

Project tree view showing the structure of the 'migration-demo' project, including sub-modules 'module-a', 'module-b', and 'module-c', and files like 'pom.xml' and 'External Libraries'.

```
String[] strings = (String[]) Arrays.asList(new String[]{"a", "b", "c"}).toArray();
```

```
BASE64Encoder base64Encoder = new BASE64Encoder();
BASE64Decoder base64Decoder = new BASE64Decoder();
```

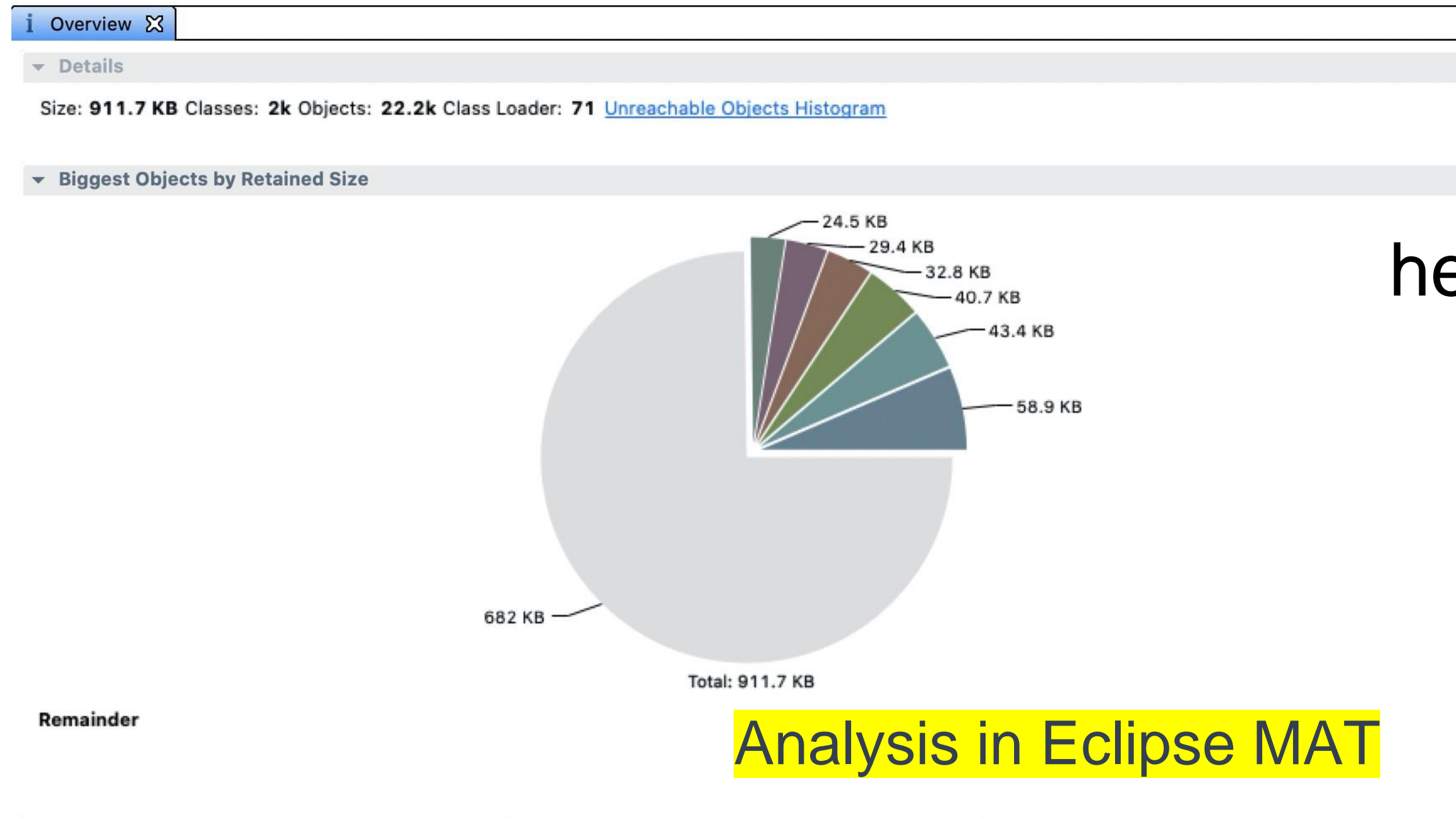
```
URLClassLoader ucl = (URLClassLoader) ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader();
```

Eclipse Jifa Project

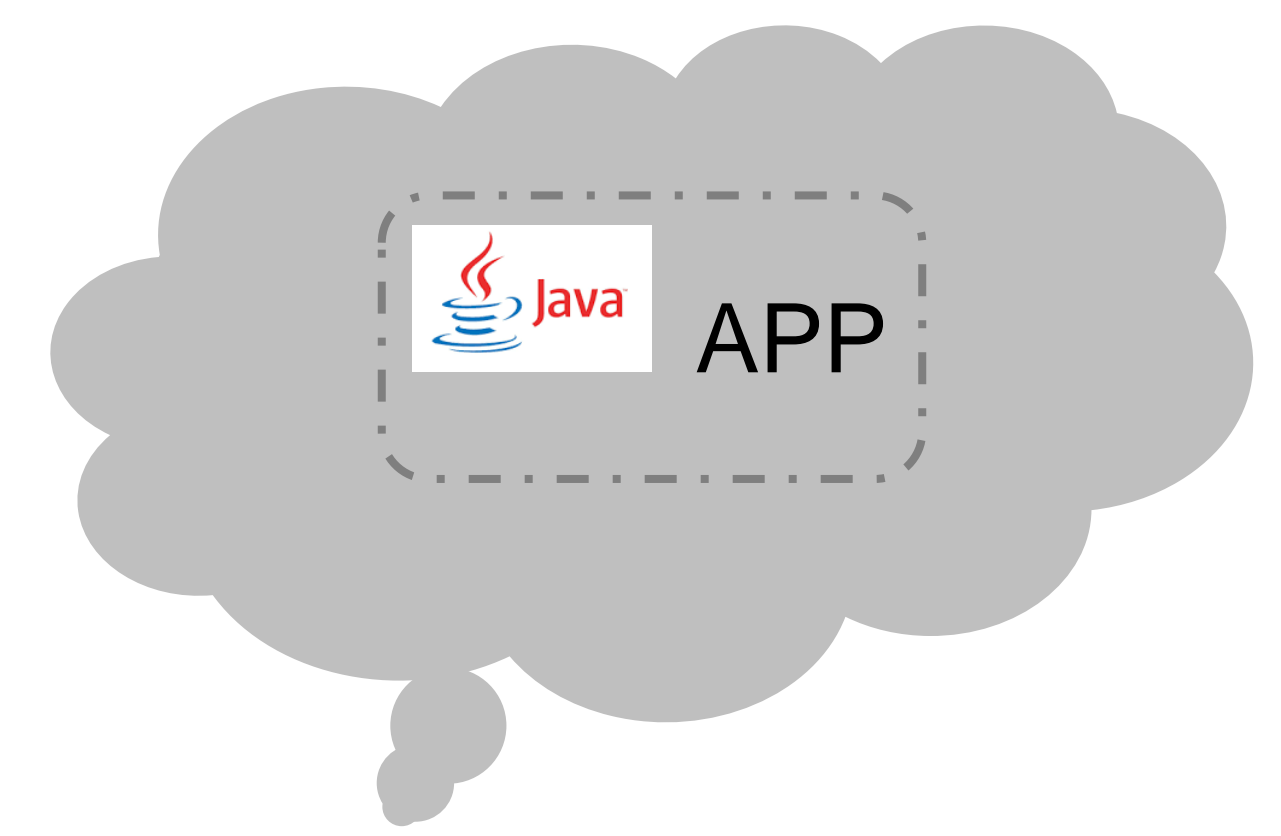
Java Issue Finder Assistant(Jifa)

A web application for online troubleshooting

Challenge: Heap Dump Analysis in Cloud



heap dump transferred over network



'Cloud'

'Local'

- Requiring heap dump file transfer from cloud to local
- Requiring large memory for large heap analysis

Eclipse Jifa

- Open-sourced by Alibaba under Eclipse

Foundation in **March 2020**

- Eclipse Public License 2.0
- Github: <https://github.com/eclipse/jifa>

Eclipse Jifa

Basics

This proposal is in the Project Proposal Phase (as defined in the Eclipse Development Process) and is written to declare its intent and scope. We solicit additional participation and input from the community. Please login and add your feedback in the comments section.

Parent Project:
Eclipse Technology

Background:

The Eclipse Memory Analyser Tooling (MAT) is used widely by Java developers for diagnosis. However, MAT currently is a client application/plugin. Generally, the users need to transfer the dump file from the cloud environment to the local environment, such as the developer's machine, this way is less productive, the situation would become worse if the network between cloud and local is slow, that is, the developer has to wait for a long time of completion of file transferring. Furthermore, some dump files are big and may require the local machine with large enough memory.

<https://projects.eclipse.org/proposals/eclipse-jifa>

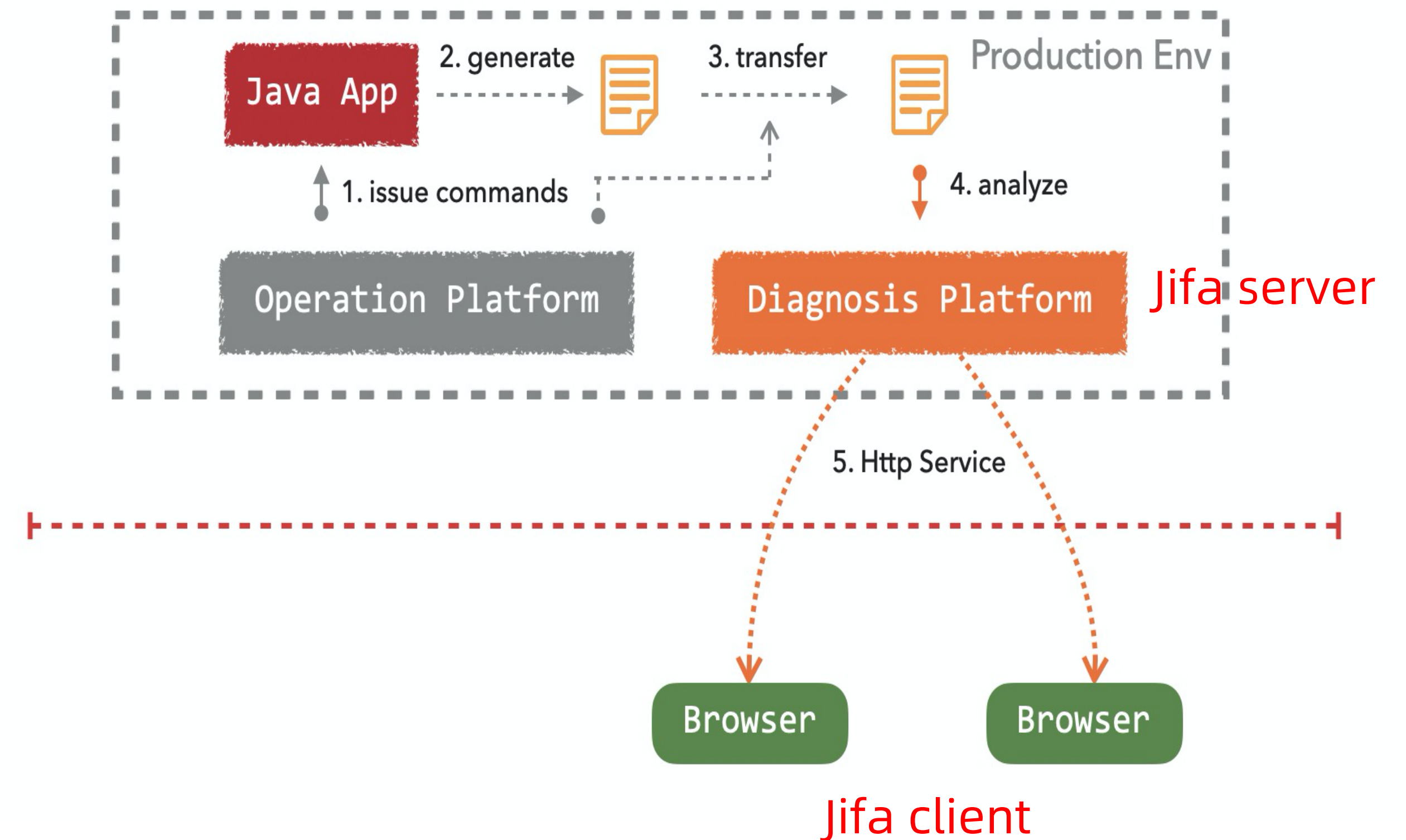
Community Involvement

NETFLIX

 Alibaba Cloud

Architecture Overview of Jifa

- Web application, designed for troubleshooting Java application in the cloud
- Analytic Engine
 - **Heap Dump Analyzer**
 - implemented based on Eclipse MAT
 - **GC Log Analyzer**
 - **Thread Dump Analyzer**



Report Example(Heap Analysis)

J I F A | Reanalyze Release Setting

Report Details per View

	Class Name	Objects	Shallow Heap	Retained Heap
<div style="border-left: 2px solid red; border-right: 2px solid red; border-bottom: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Different Views</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview Leak Suspects <li style="color: blue;">GC Roots Dominator Tree Histogram Unreachable Objects Duplicated Classes Class Loaders 	> Unreachable	69926		
	> System Class	2819		
	> JNI Global	53		
	∨ Thread	50		
	∨ io.vertx.core.impl.VertxThread	40		
	∨ io.vertx.core.impl.VertxThread @ 0x91cb6b88 vert.x-internal-blocking-3		152	344
	∨ <class> class io.vertx.core.impl.VertxThread @ 0x5417f18		16	104
	> <class> class java.lang.Class @ 0x8aeda3b0 System Class		40	1072
	> <classloader> jdk.internal.loader.ClassLoaders\$AppClassLoader @ 0x8aedc610		104	301200
	> <super> class io.netty.util.concurrent.FastThreadLocalThread @ 0x8f417ea8		0	0


Different GC Roots

The chain of objects which keep live and traced from GC Root(Thread)

<http://jifa.dragonwell-jdk.io/heapDump?file=1617170189191-demo.hprof>

Follow the same guide from Eclipse MAT

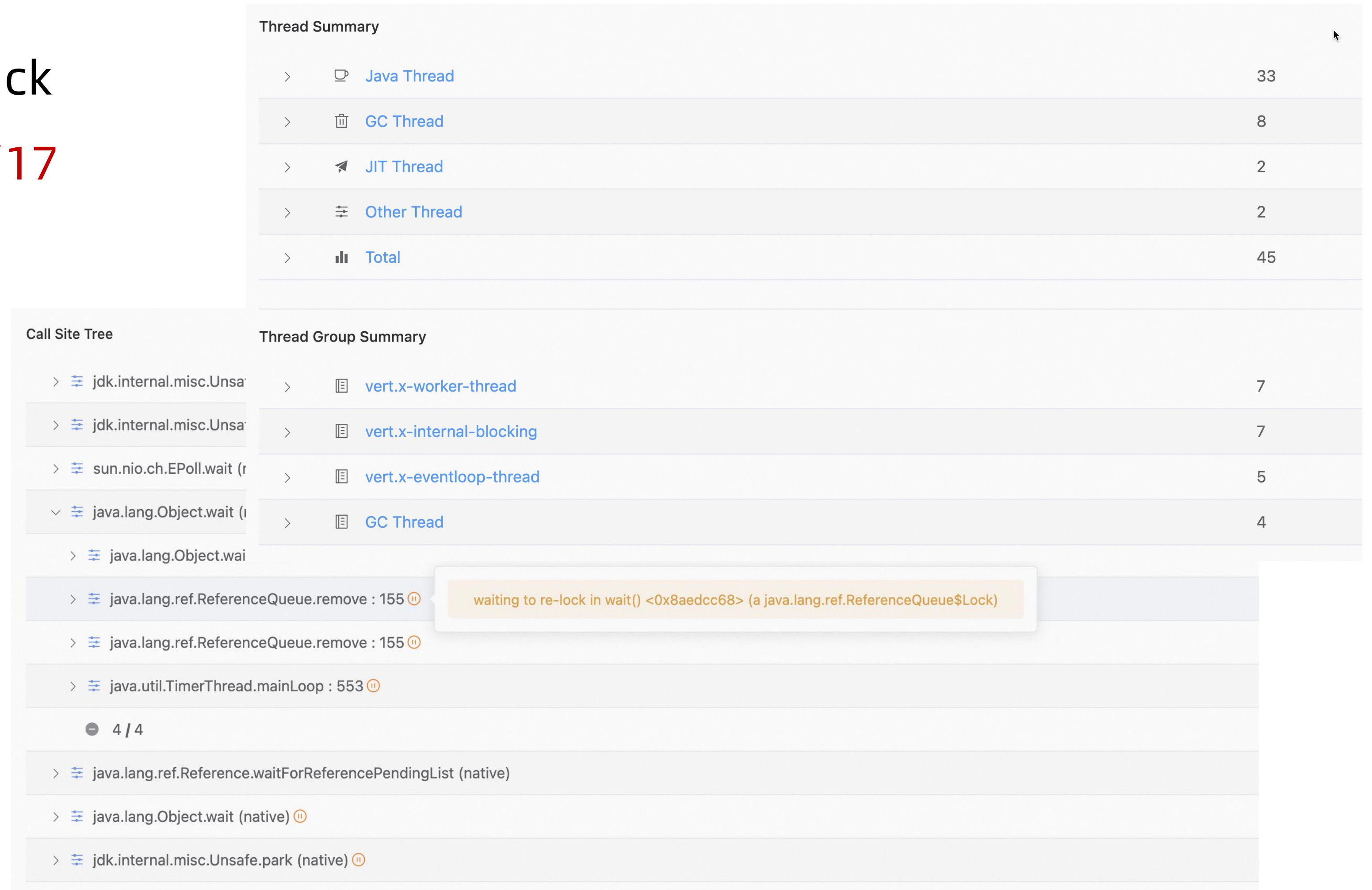
GC Log Analyzer Introduction

- GC algorithm support
 - Serial GC / Parallel GC / CMS / G1 / ZGC
- Java version support : 8/11/17
- Feature list
 - Diagnostic recommendation 
 - Interactive graphs
 - Key performance indicators
 - GC pause statistics

Problems	Suggestions
1. There are too many allocation stalls, which may lead to long pauses.	1. Add concurrent gc thread count by -XX:ConcGCThreads. 2. Use a larger heap, recommend setting is -Xmx47g -Xms47g 3. Increase -XX:ZAllocationSpikeTolerance or Decrease -XX:ZHighUsagePercent (default: 95, trigger gc if the heap reaches 95% high usage)

Thread Dump Analyzer Introduction

- Visualizing the output of jstack
- Java version support : 8 /11/17
- Feature list
 - Thread group summary
 - Lock info
 - deadlock analysis
 - Call Site Tree



The screenshot displays the Thread Dump Analyzer interface with three main panels:

- Thread Summary:** A table showing thread counts for different groups.

>	Java Thread	33
>	GC Thread	8
>	JIT Thread	2
>	Other Thread	2
>	Total	45
- Call Site Tree:** A tree view of call sites. The selected path is:


```
java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueue.remove : 155
java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueue.remove : 155
java.util.TimerThread.mainLoop : 553
java.lang.ref.Reference.waitForReferencePendingList (native)
java.lang.Object.wait (native)
jdk.internal.misc.Unsafe.park (native)
```
- Thread Group Summary:** A table showing thread counts for specific thread groups.

>	vert.x-worker-thread	7
>	vert.x-internal-blocking	7
>	vert.x-eventloop-thread	5
>	GC Thread	4

A tooltip is visible over the selected call site, displaying the text: "waiting to re-lock in wait() <0x8aedcc68> (a java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueue\$Lock)".

