APM Agents
Node.JS vs Java

Compare Java and Node.JS tooling related to APM Agents

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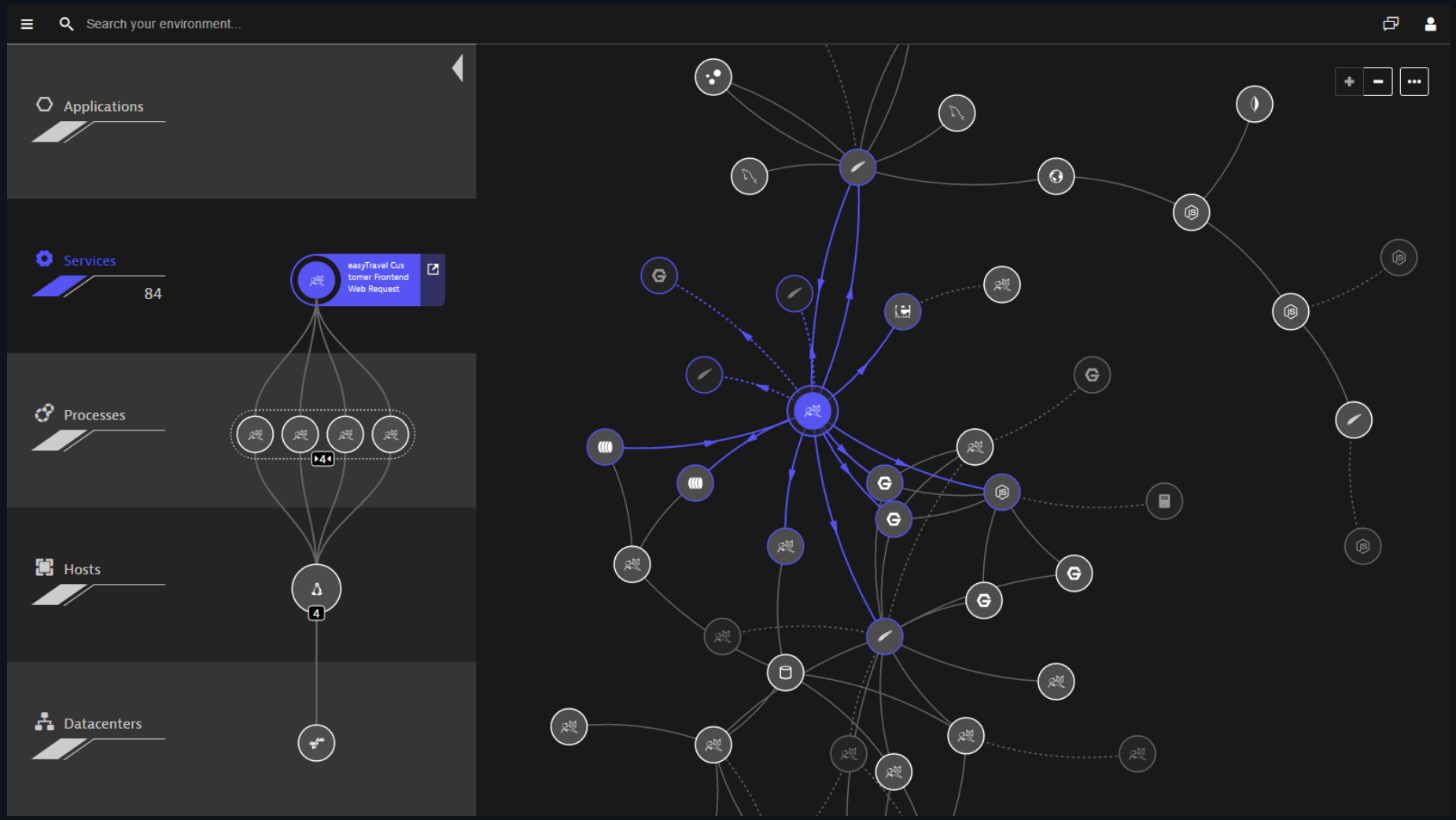
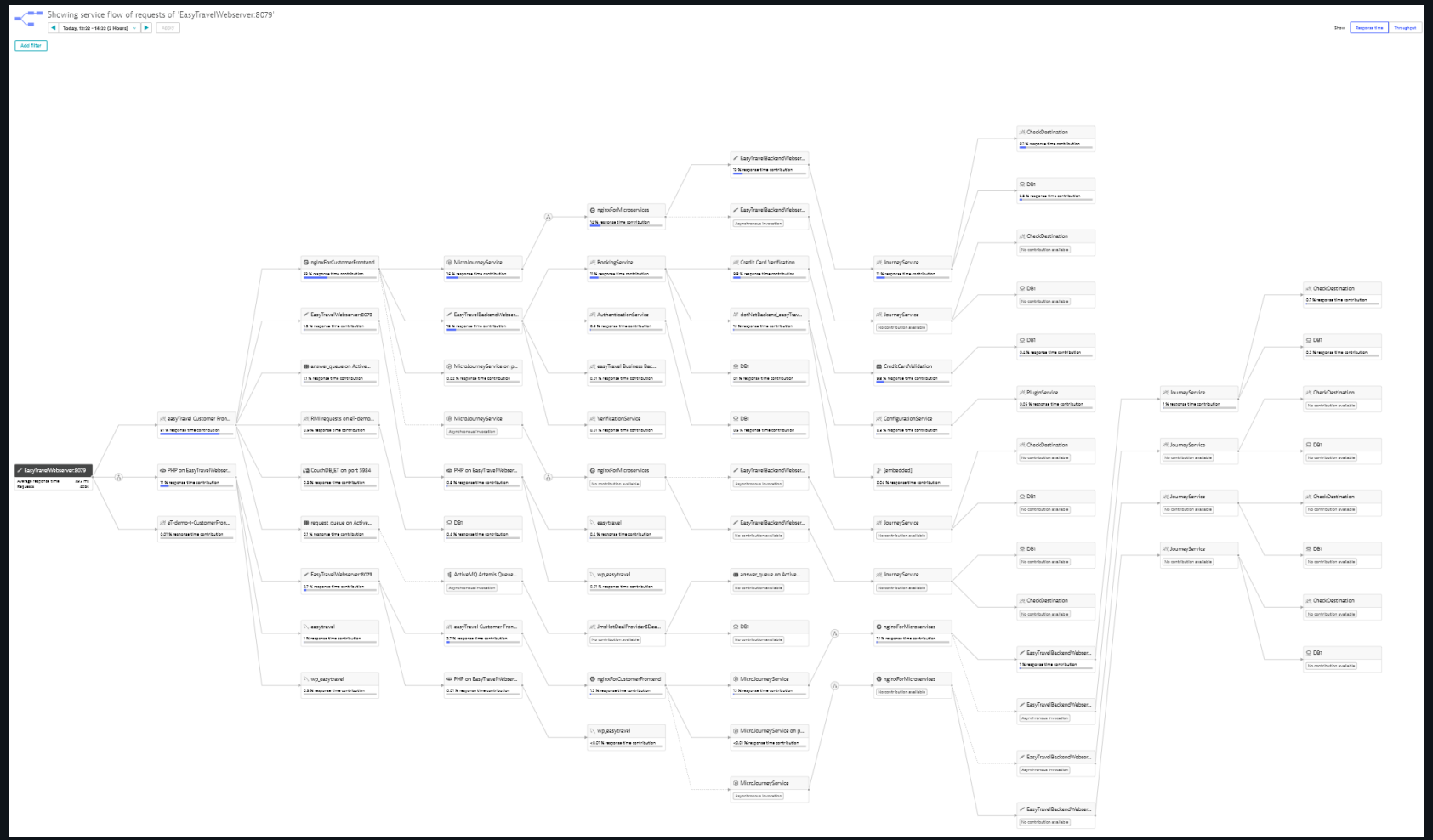
Introduction – APM

- Agents are injected into customer applications in production
- Agents continuously report data
  - Metrics like CPU/Memory usage, GC time, Event Loop timing,…
  - Transactions (focus on topology, duration and CPU time)
  - References to source code (stack traces, linked with transactions / background)
  - Low resolution CPU Profiling (hotspots on transactions / background)
- Agents add/extract tags to link transactions between processes (“Trace Context”)
- Agent shall not change application behavior
- Servers correlate agent data and visualize it (e.g. topology, detected problems,…)

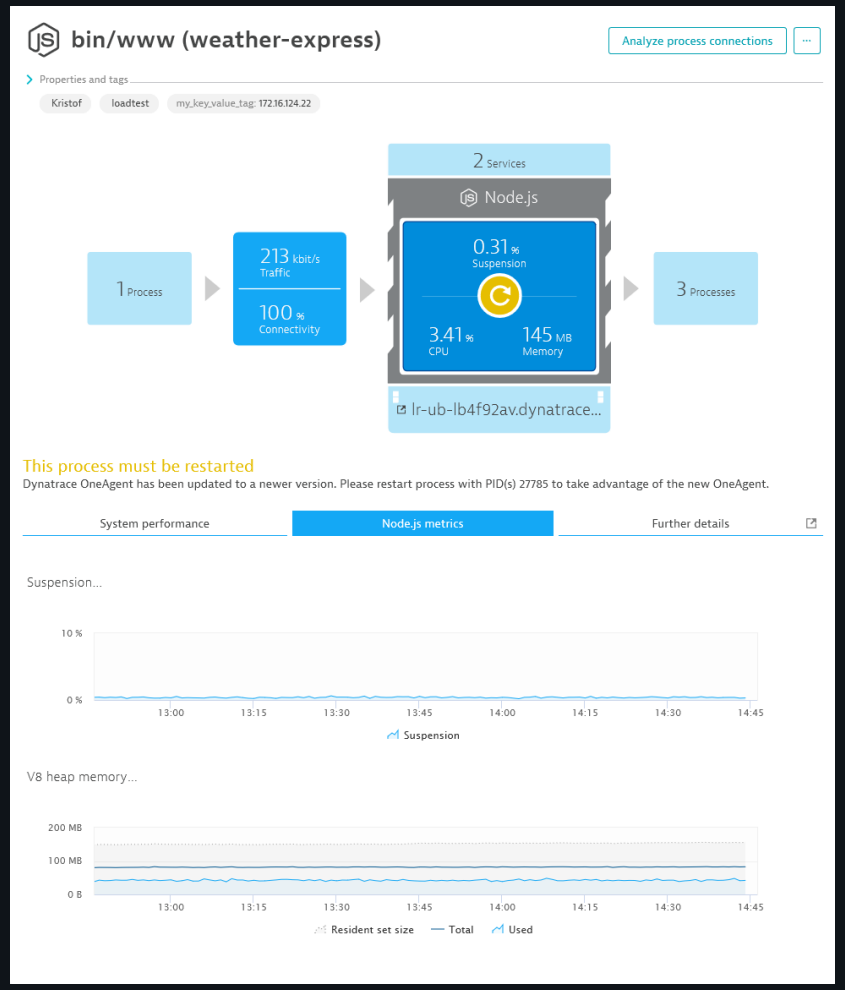
Infrastructure / Topology



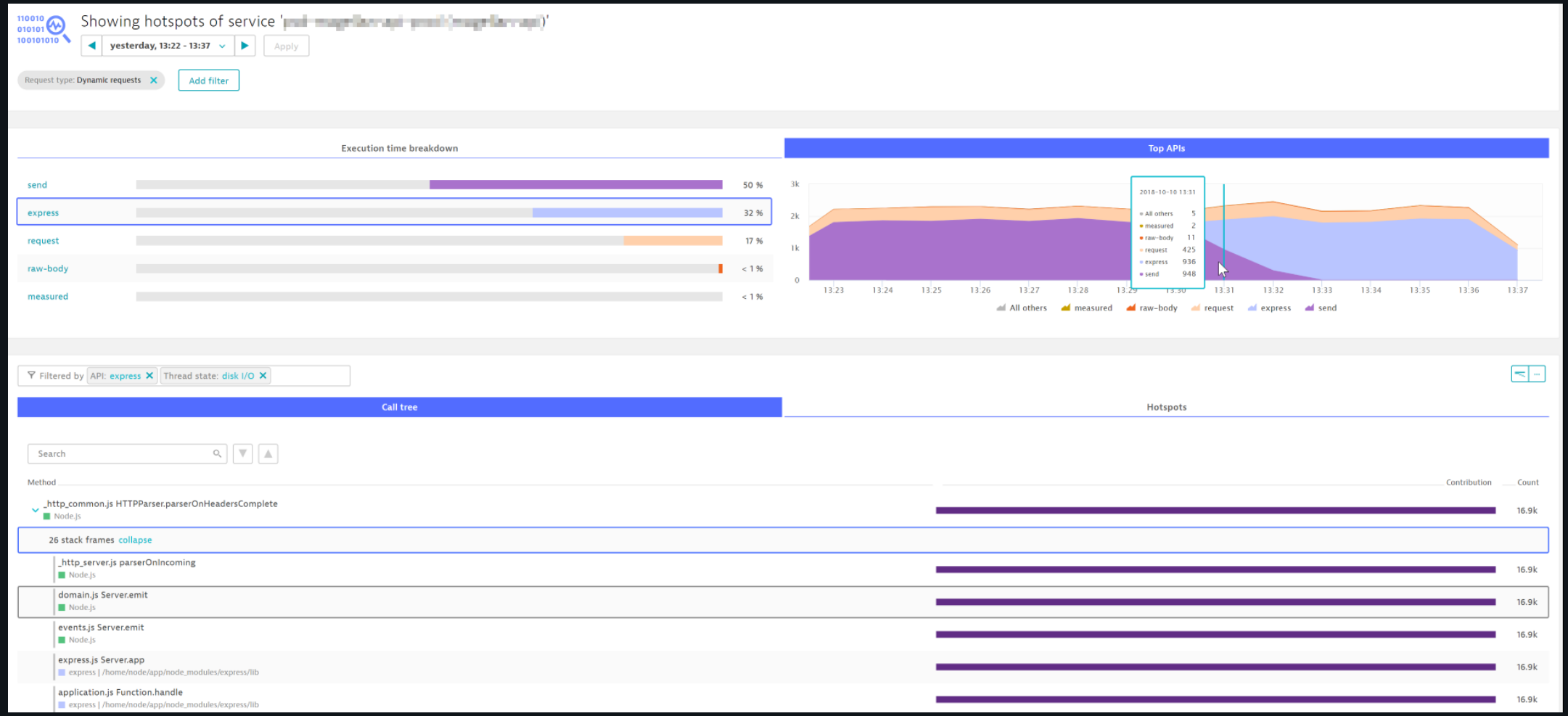
Service Flow



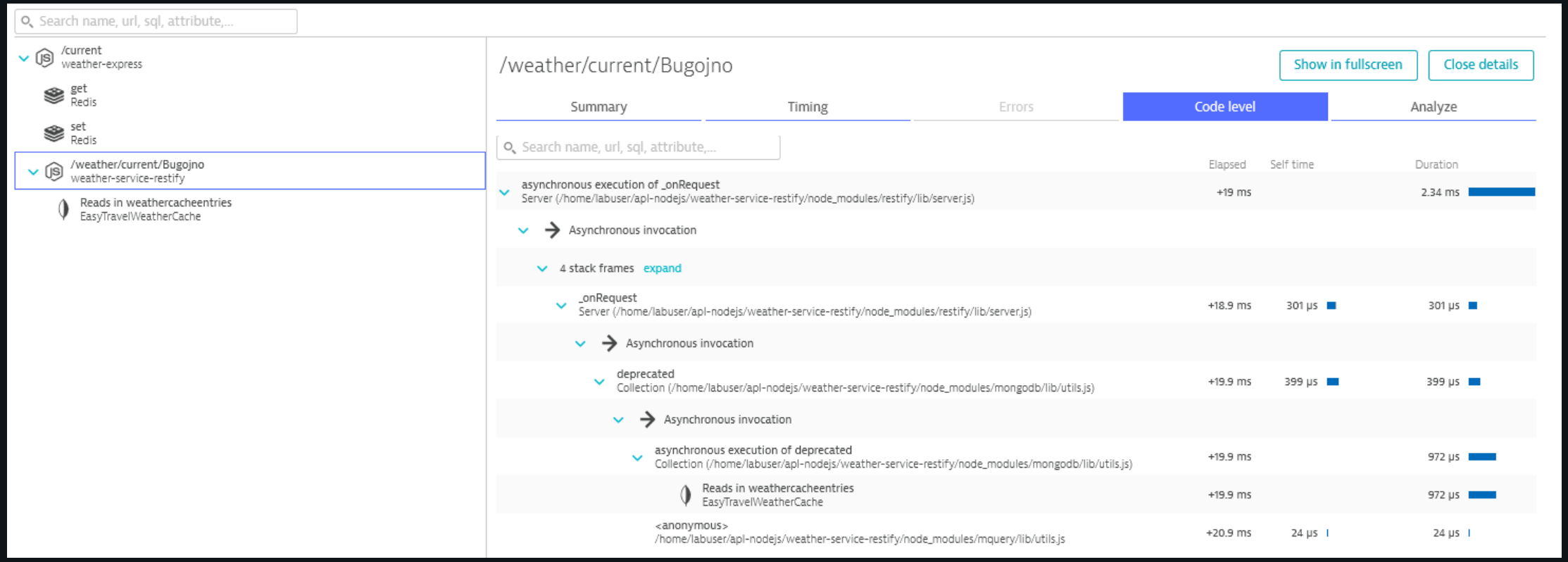
Process Details including Metrics



CPU Hotspots (Service / Background)



Transactions with code level visibility



Agent initialization/instrumentation

Node.JS	Java
No dedicated APIs to load an agent and instrument code	Standardized tooling API (JVMTI)
Loaded via `require()` as *first* statement in application (or via `-r` command line option)	Dedicated option (`-agentpath`) to load and initialize agent
Monkey Patch exports by intercepting `module._load()`	Modify Byte Code during class loading (JVMTI hook)
Internals/implementation details needed	Internals/implementation details needed
No generic database/metric interfaces	Generic interfaces for databases (JDBC) and metrics (JMX)
Use of public APIs to get e.g. metrics (GC, …)	Use of public APIs to get e.g. metrics (GC, …)
Native ABI stable within a major Node.JS version No diagnostics/debugging/… APIs in N-API	ABI stable since Java 5 (but extended since then)

Monkey Patching vs Byte Code modifications

Node.JS	Java
Monkey Patching is frequently used - also by a lot user space modules	Byte Code instrumentation is usually not used by application programmers
No access to internal core modules No access to file local functions Non configurable properties avoid monkey patching Private symbols, private fields, … Exported functions may be cached inside the file (“partial” instrumentation)	Full access to all loaded classes including inner classes, private members,… Even hot modification is possible
Agent and application frames intermixed on call stack	Agent frames on call stack only as leaf

Code Level visibility / hotspot detection / Profiling

Node.JS	Java
No API to get a single JS call stack from a different thread	API available to capture a stack trace from any thread Allows to add context to stack traces (e.g. transaction) Allows to monitor overhead cause by agent
CPU Profiler included (start/stop, result is a tree)	Profiler can be implemented based on above API
Anonymous functions are very common but have mostly no context when seen on a call stack Inferred name is hard to get and sometimes misleading	Anonymous functions (lambdas) are always part of a class and usually implement an interface
Async IO hides a lot of the transactional context (e.g. no info about Cpu cycles used inside LibUv) Use of `nextTick`/… spreads CPU time/wait time Async Hooks available for tracking (at least in core)	IO often synchronous therefore stack sampling shows where time is spent no framework similar to Async Hooks (instrumentation of threading APIs needed – part of JVM)

Memory Profiling, Stack Traces

Node.JS	Java
Complete Memory Profiler included (Sampling Heap Profiler intended for production use)	JVMTI API to install a sync callback for allocations after every ~x Bytes (since Java 11)
No API to iterate function objects on stacks (strict mode) Function identities are lost as name/script/line can’t be correlated to the concreate function instance	Iterate function/classes objects on stacks

Summary

- Java offers standardized and more generic low level APIs with focus on tool development
- Node.JS offers ready to use functionality for specific use cases
- Strongly typed nature of Java offers benefits to identify/map functions in source code
- Sync nature of a lot Java APIs results in easier monitoring/correlation
- Production readiness (Stability/Overhead) not clearly documented for some Node.JS features
- Node.JS core is much smaller then Java, a lot userland code with duplications (e.g. Promise libs) and independent versioning

Questions ???

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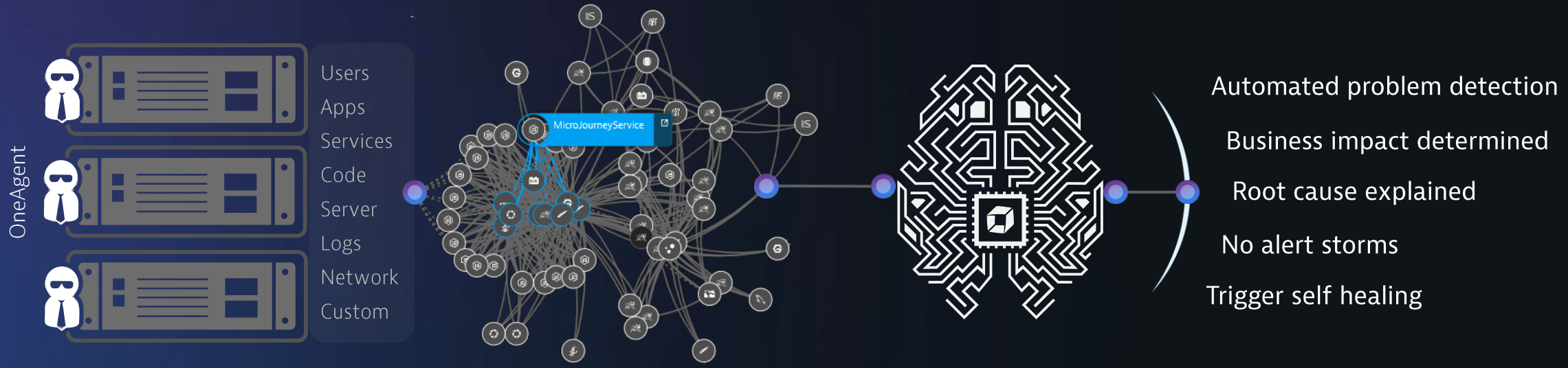

Completely automated

Dynatrace - Software intelligence built for the enterprise cloud

Application performance management

Microservices & containers	Code-level	Database monitoring
Lifecycle analytics	Transaction tracing	Monolith and mainframe

Cloud infrastructure monitoring

Cloud monitoring	Virtualization monitoring	Network monitoring
Container monitoring	Server monitoring	Log monitoring

AIOps

Continuous auto-discovery	Anomaly detection	Prediction
Automatic topology	Root cause analysis	Third party data & metrics

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