# **GraalVM**

Lviv Java Club

#### **Key Features**



#### **High Performance**

Apply Graal, an advanced optimizing compiler, that generates faster and leaner code requiring fewer compute resources

See benchmarks



#### **Polyglot Programming**

Leverage the best features and libraries of popular languages in a single app with no overhead

Try demos



#### **AOT Native Image Compilation**

Compile Java applications ahead-of-time to native binaries that start up instantly and deliver peak performance with no warmup time

Learn more

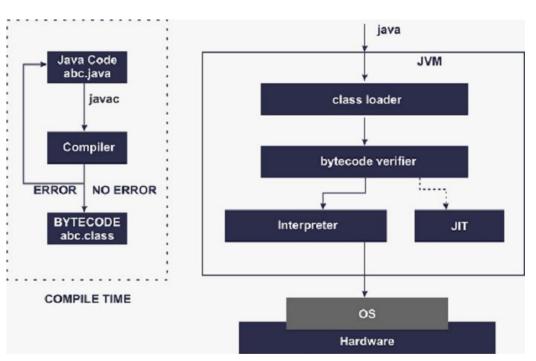


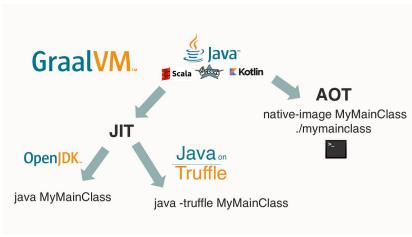
#### **Advanced Tools**

Debug, monitor, profile, and optimize resources consumption in Java and across multiple languages

Read more

### **HotSpot vs GraalVM**





#### **GraalVM Architecture**











**Language Implementation Framework** 

**GraalVM Compiler** 

Java HotSpot VM

#### Core Components

- · Java HotSpot VM
- · Graal compiler the top-tier JIT compiler
- · Polyglot API the APIs for combining programming languages in a shared runtime
- GraalVM Updater a utility to install additional functionalities

#### Additional Components

GraalVM core installation can be extended with more languages runtimes and utilities.

#### Tools/Utilities:

- · Native Image a technology to compile an application ahead-of-time into a native platform executable.
- LLVM toolchain a set of tools and APIs for compiling native programs to bitcode that can be executed on GraalVM.

#### Runtimes:

- JavaScript runtime with JavaScript REPL with the JavaScript interpreter
- · Node.js the Node.js 16.14.2 runtime for JavaScript
- · LLVM runtime with lli tool to directly execute programs from LLVM bitcode
- Java on Truffle a JVM implementation built upon the Truffle framework to run Java via a Java bytecode interpreter.
- · Python Python 3.8.5 compatible
- · Ruby Ruby 3.0.3 compatible
- R GNU R 4.0.3 compatible
- GraalWasm WebAssembly (Wasm)

#### **GraalVM Updater**

GraalVM Updater, gu, is a command-line tool for installing and managing optional GraalVM language runtimes and utilities. It is available in the core GraalVM installation.

To assist you with the installation, language runtimes and utilities are pre-packaged as JAR files and referenced in the documentation as "components".

gu list

gu available

gu install js

- Check Available Components
- Install Components on GraalVM Community
- Install Components on GraalVM Enterprise
- Install Components Manually
- Install Components from Local Collection
- Uninstall Components
- Upgrade GraalVM
- Rebuild Images
- Replace Components and Files
- Configure Proxies
- Configure Installation
- GraalVM Updater Commands

# **GraalVM JIT compiler**

the large.txt file is 150 MB

program, which gives you the top-ten words in a document

it uses streams and collectors

```
Terminal
         Local ×
                Local (2) × + V
  graalvm-ten-things git:(master) × time java TopTen large.txt
ut = 392500
in = 377500
et = 352500
id = 317500
eu = 317500
eget = 302500
vel = 300000
a = 287500
sit = 282500
java TopTen large.txt 14.22s user 0.22s system 105% cpu 13.664 total
   graalvm-ten-things git:(master) × time java -XX:-UseJVMCICompiler TopTen large.txt
sed = 502500
ut = 392500
in = 377500
et = 352500
id = 317500
eu = 317500
eget = 302500
vel = 300000
a = 287500
sit = 282500
java -XX:-UseJVMCICompiler TopTen large.txt 17.33s user 0.27s system 102% cpu 17.153 total
  graalvm-ten-things git:(master) ×
```

```
System time (seconds): 0.01
                                                        GraalVM JIT Compiler
Percent of CPU this job got: 197%
Elapsed (wall clock) time (h:mm:ss or m:ss): 0:00.07
Average shared text size (kbytes): 0
Average unshared data size (kbytes): 0
Average stack size (kbytes): 0
Average total size (kbytes): 0
Maximum resident set size (kbytes): 74628
```

Command being timed: "java TopTen small.txt"

User time (seconds): 0.13

Command being timed: "java -XX:-UseJVMCICompiler TopTen small.txt" User time (seconds): 0.18

System time (seconds): 0.00 Percent of CPU this job got: 147% Elapsed (wall clock) time (h:mm:ss or m:ss): 0:00.12 Average shared text size (kbytes): 0 Average unshared data size (kbytes): 0 Average stack size (kbytes): 0

Average total size (kbytes): 0

Maximum resident set size (kbytes): 44804

### **Native Image**

gu install native-image

javac HelloWorld.java

native-image HelloWorld

→ graalvm\_demo ./helloworld Hello, Native World!

```
public class HelloWorld {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("Hello, Native World!");
   }
}
```

#### **Native Image**

→ graalvm-ten-things git:(master) × javac TopTen.java
→ graalvm-ten-things git:(master) × native-image TopTen

```
Command being timed: "./topten small.txt"
User time (seconds): 0.00
System time (seconds): 0.00
Percent of CPU this job got: 100%
Elapsed (wall clock) time (h:mm:ss or m:ss): 0:00.00
Average shared text size (kbytes): 0
Average unshared data size (kbytes): 0
Average stack size (kbytes): 0
Average total size (kbytes): 0
Maximum resident set size (kbytes): 11500
```

# **Polyglot Programming**

GraalVM allows users to write polyglot applications that seamlessly pass values from one language to another by means of the Truffle language implementation framework

```
R Ruby Python Java LLVM

var array = new (Java.type("int[]"))(4);
```

Create the file polyglot.js:

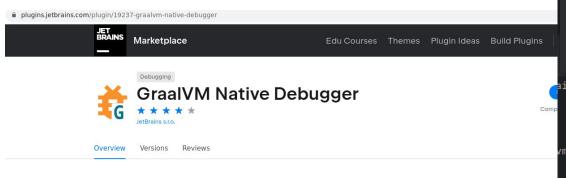
console.log(array[2])

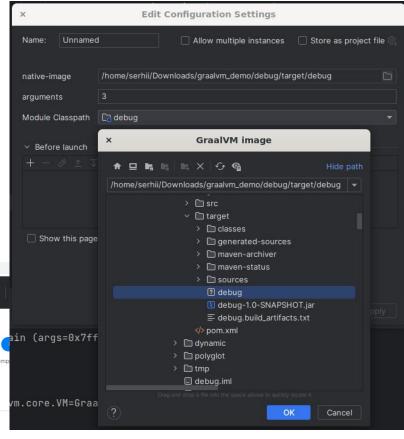
array[2] = 42;

https://www.graalvm.org/22.0/reference-manual/polyglot-programming/

# **Debugging via IntelliJ IDEA**

mvn -Pnative -DskipTests package





<u>GraalVM Native Debugger - IntelliJ IDEA Plugin |</u>
<u>Marketplace</u>

## **Advanced Tooling with GraalVM**

https://www.graalvm.org/advanced-tools/

**VS Code Extensions** 

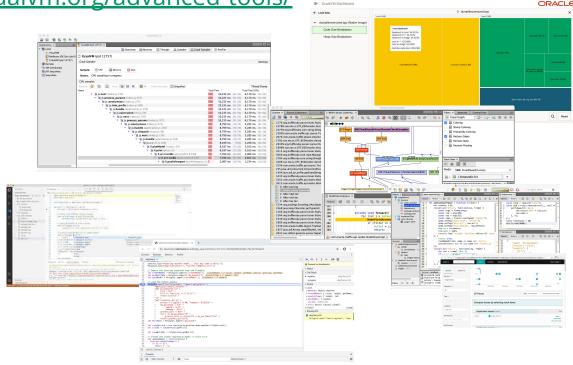
GraalVM Dashboard

Chrome Debugger

**VisualVM** 

**GraalVM Insight** 

Ideal Graph Visualizer



## **Spring and Native Images**

#### 15.1.1. Key Differences with JVM Deployments

The fact that GraalVM Native Images are produced ahead-of-time means that there are some key differences between native and JVM based applications. The main differences are:

- Static analysis of your application is performed at build-time from the main entry point.
- Code that cannot be reached when the native image is created will be removed and won't be part of the executable.
- GraalVM is not directly aware of dynamic elements of your code and must be told about reflection, resources, serialization, and dynamic proxies.
- The application classpath is fixed at build time and cannot change.
- There is no lazy class loading, everything shipped in the executables will be loaded in memory on startup.
- There are some limitations around some aspects of Java applications that are not fully supported.

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/3.0.0/reference/htmlsingle/#native-image

### **Spring and Native Images**

A closed-world assumption implies the following restrictions:

- · The classpath is fixed and fully defined at build time
- · The beans defined in your application cannot change at runtime, meaning:
  - The Spring @Profile annotation and profile-specific configuration is not supported
  - Properties that change if a bean is created are not supported (for example, @ConditionalOnProperty and .enable properties).

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/3.0.0/reference/htmlsingle/#native-image

# **Spring and Native Images**

```
@Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
public class MyConfiguration {
    @Bean
    public MyBean myBean() {
        return new MyBean();
    }
}
```

```
Bean definitions for {@link MyConfiguration}.
public class MyConfiguration BeanDefinitions {
     * Get the bean definition for 'myConfiguration'.
   public static BeanDefinition getMyConfigurationBeanDefinition() {
       Class<?> beanType = MyConfiguration.class;
       RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition = new RootBeanDefinition(beanType);
       beanDefinition.setInstanceSupplier(MyConfiguration::new);
       return beanDefinition;
    * Get the bean instance supplier for 'myBean'.
   private static BeanInstanceSupplier<MyBean> getMyBeanInstanceSupplier() {
       return BeanInstanceSupplier.<MyBean>forFactoryMethod(MyConfiguration.class, "myBean").withGenerator(
                (registeredBean) -> registeredBean.getBeanFactory().getBean(MyConfiguration.class).myBean());
    * Get the bean definition for 'myBean'.
   public static BeanDefinition getMyBeanBeanDefinition() {
       Class<?> beanType = MyBean.class;
       RootBeanDefinition beanDefinition = new RootBeanDefinition(beanType);
       beanDefinition.setInstanceSupplier(getMyBeanInstanceSupplier());
       return beanDefinition:
```

# **Spring Petclinic**

```
→ spring-petclinic git:(main) ls -lh target/spring-petclinic-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar | awk '{ print $5; }'
53M
→ spring-petclinic git:(main) ls -lh target/spring-petclinic | awk '{ print $5; }'
167M
→ spring-petclinic git:(main)
■
```

#### **Useful links**

https://www.graalvm.org/

https://docs.oracle.com/en/graalvm/enterprise/22/docs/overview/

https://www.graalvm.org/22.2/reference-manual/native-image/guides/build-spring-boot-app-into-native-executable/

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/current/reference/html/native-image.html

https://tanzu.vmware.com/developer/guides/graalvm-with-spring/

https://blog.jetbrains.com/idea/2022/06/intellij-idea-2022-2-eap-5/

# Дякую ЗСУ!

Слава Україні!