JCache Using JCache

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Agenda

- Introduction to Caching
- Java Caching (JCache), JSR-107
- Code Demo



Introduction to Caching



Benefits of Caching

- Performance
- Offload expensive or non-scalable parts of your architecture
- Scale up get the most out of one machine
- Scale out add more capacity with more machines
- Excellent Buffer against load variability

And...

Usually very fast and easy to apply



When to Use Caching

- When applications use the same data more than once
- When <u>cost</u> (time / resources) <u>of making an initial copy is</u> <u>less</u> than fetching or producing the data again or when faster to request from a Cache



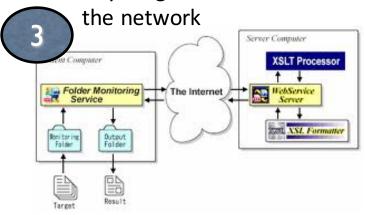
Common Problem Areas that Benefit

Anything Web Scale



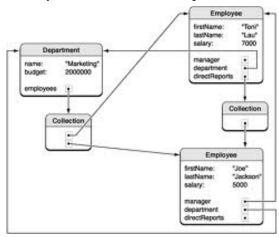


Anything where the data is across



2

Compound Data Objects



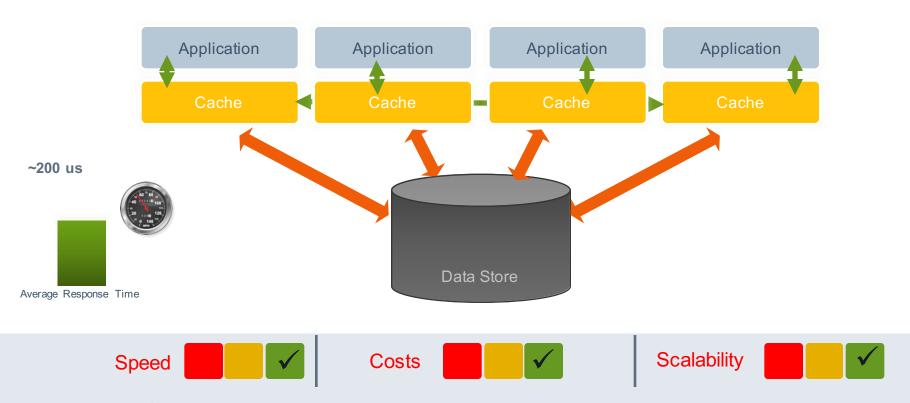


Data Persistence





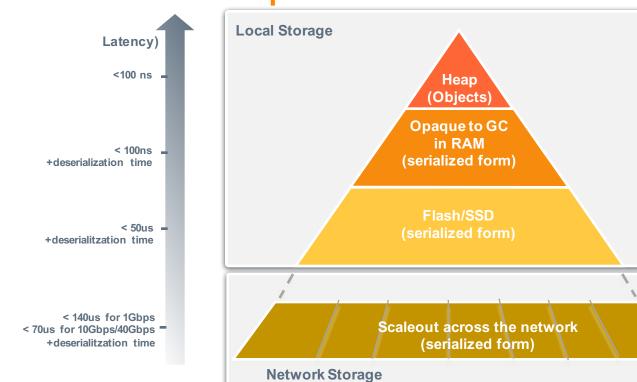
Database Caching

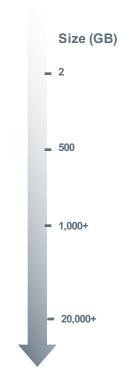


Moving data from the database into the cache increases processing speed and can reduce database licensing and maintenance costs.



Caches are built primarily in RAM in-process or distributed







Estimated Performance Improvements



Predicted System Speedup

1 / ((1 – Proportion Sped Up) + Proportion Sped Up / Speed up))



Cache Efficiency

= cache hits / total hits

- → High efficiency = high offload
- High efficiency = high performance
- How to increase:
 - →Put reference data in the cache
 - →Put long lived in the cache.
 - Consider frequency of mutability of data
 - →Put highly used data in cache
 - →Increase the size of the cache. Today you can create TB sized caches



Problems to Consider

- Standalone Caches and the N * problem
 - As each entry expires, the backing system gets N requests for data where n is the number of standalone caches.
 Solution: Use a distributed cache
- Consistency with the System of Record
 - How to keep the cache in sync with changes in a backing system. Solution: Match mutability of data with data safety configuration. Update the cache and backing store at the same time.
- Consistency with other cache nodes
 - How to keep all cache nodes in sync: Solution: Use a distributed cache and match consistency configuration with data mutability





What?

- Java Caching (JCache) standardized Caching for the Java Platform*
- A common mechanism to create, access, update and remove information from Caches

How?

- JSR-107: Java Caching Specification (JCache)
- Java Community Process (JCP) 2.9



Why?

- Standardize! Standardize! Standardize!
 - Core Caching Concepts
 - Core Caching API
- Provide application portability between Caching solutions
 - Big & Small, Open & Commercial
- Caching is ubiquitous!



When?

| Item | Date | Now! |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|------|
| JCache Final Spec Released | 18 March 2014 | 1 |
| Spring 4.1 | September 201 | 4 |
| Hazelcast 3.3.1 TCK Compliant | September 201 | 4 |
| Hazelcast 3.4 (with High-Density Memory Store) | November 2014 | Į. |
| Hazelcast 3.6 (with High-Density Caching) | July 2015 | |



Implementations



- Implementations
 - JCache Reference Implementation
 - Hazelcast
 - Oracle Coherence
 - Terracotta Ehcache
 - Infinispan
 - GridGain
 - TayzGrid
- Keep Track
 - https://jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/implementations/jsr107/index.html

Which Platform?

| JCache Deliverable | Target Platform |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Specification (SPEC) | Java 6+ (SE or EE) |
| Reference Implementation (RI) | Java 7+ (SE or EE) |
| Technology Compatibility Kit (TCK) | Java 7+ (SE or EE) |
| Demos and Samples | Java 7+ (SE or EE) |



Project Hosting

- JCP Project:
 - http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=107
- Source Code:
 - https://github.com/jsr107
- Forum:
 - https://groups.google.com/forum/?fromgroups#!forum/jsr107



How to get it.

```
Apache Maven: (via Maven Central Repository)
```



Caches and Caching



Caches and Caching

JSR107 Cache Definition: A high-performance, low-latency data-structure* in which an application places a <u>temporary copy</u> of information that is likely to be used <u>more than once</u>



Maps vs Cache APIs



| java.uti | l.Map (| (Java 6/ | 7) |
|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| javaran | morale (| (Java C) | ' / |

Key-Value Based API

Supports Atomic Updates

Entries Don't Expire

Entries Aren't Evicted

Entries Stored On-Heap

Store-By-Reference

javax.cache.Cache (Java 6)

Key-Value Based API

Supports Atomic Updates

Entries May Expire

Entries May Be Evicted

Entries Stored Anywhere (ie: topologies)

Store-By-Value and Store-By-Reference

Supports Integration (ie: Loaders / Writers)

Supports Observation (ie: Listeners)

Entry Processors

Statistics

JCache: Features

- java.util.ConcurrentMap like API
- Atomic Operations
- Lock-Free
- Read-Through / Write-Through Integration Support
- Cache Event Listeners
- Fully Generic API = type-safety
- Statistics
- Annotations (for frameworks and containers)
- Store-By-Value semantics (optional store-by-reference)



JCache: Features

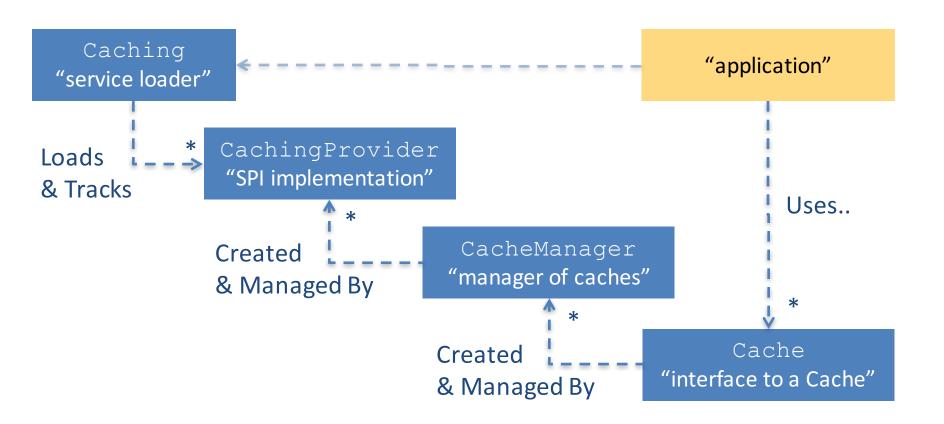
- Topology Agnostic
 - Topologies not defined or restricted by the specification
- Efficiently supports:
 - "local" in-memory Caching and
 - "distributed" server-based Caching



JCache Key Classes/Interfaces



JCache: Runtime Structure





JCache: Cache Managers

javax.cache.CacheManager

- Establishes, configures, manages and owns named Caches
 - Caches may be pre-define or dynamically created at runtime
- Provides Cache infrastructure and resources
- Provides Cache "scoping" (say in a Cluster)
- Provides Cache ClassLoaders (important for store-by-value)
- Provides Cache lifecycle management



JCache: Hello World

(via a Cache Manager)



Cache Interface & Methods (in IDE)



(custom atomic operations for everyone!)

```
// acquire a cache
    Cache<String, Integer> cache =
        manager.getCache("my-cache",
String.class, Integer.class);

    // increment a cached value by 42,
returning the old value
    int value = cache.invoke("key", new
IncrementProcessor<>(), 42);
```



(custom atomic operations for everyone!)

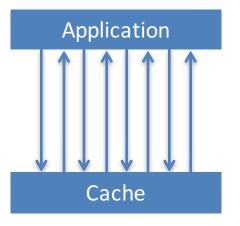
```
public class IncrementProcessor<K>
   implements EntryProcessor<K, Integer, Integer>, Serializable {

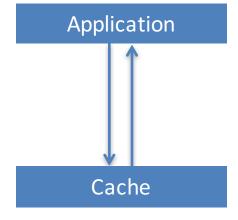
   @Override
    public Integer process(MutableEntry<K, Integer> entry, Object... arguments) {
        if (entry.exists()) {
            int amount = arguments.length == 0 ? 1 : (Integer)arguments[0];
            int current = entry.getValue();
            entry.setValue(count + amount);
            return current;
        } else {
            throw new IllegalStateException("no entry exists");
        }
}
```



(custom atomic operations for everyone!)

Eliminate Round-Trips! (in distributed systems)





Enable development of a Lock-Free API! (simplifies applications)



^{*}May need to be Serializable (in distributed systems)



Which is better?

```
// using an entry processor?
int value = cache.invoke("key", new IncrementProcessor<>(), 42);

// using a lock based API?
cache.lock("key");
int current = cache.get("key");
cache.put("key", current + 42);
cache.unlock("key");
```



Annotations

- JSR107 introduces a standardized set of caching annotations, which do method level caching interception on annotated classes running in dependency injection containers.
- Caching annotations are becoming increasingly popular:
 - Ehcache Annotations for Spring
 - —Spring 3's caching annotations.
- JSR107 Annotations will be added to:
 - —Java EE 8 (planned?)
 - —Spring 4.1 (released)



Annotation Operations

 The JSR107 annotations cover the most common cache operations:

- @CacheResult
- @CachePut
- @CacheRemove
- @CacheRemoveAll



Fully Annotated Class Example

```
@CacheDefaults(cacheName = "blogManager")
public class BlogManager {
    @CacheResult
    public Blog getBlogEntry(String title) {...}
    @CacheRemove
    public void removeBlogEntry(String title) {...}
    @CacheRemoveAll
    public void removeAllBlogs() {...}
    @CachePut
    public void createEntry(@CacheKey String title, @CacheValue Blog blog)
    @CacheResult
    public Blog getEntryCached(String randomArg, @CacheKey String title) { . . . }
```



Specific Overrides

```
public class DomainDao {
  @CachePut(cacheName="domainCache")
  public void updateDomain(String domainId,
       @CacheKey int index,
     @CacheValue Domain domain) {
```



The Future?

- JCache 1.1 (2015)
 - Maintenance Release being worked on
- JCache 2.0 (2016-)
 - Java 8 Language Features (Lambda & Streams)
 - Servlet 4.0 Integration / Session Caching?
 - Java EE 8 Alignment?
- JCache 3.0 (2017?)
 - Java 10 Language Features?

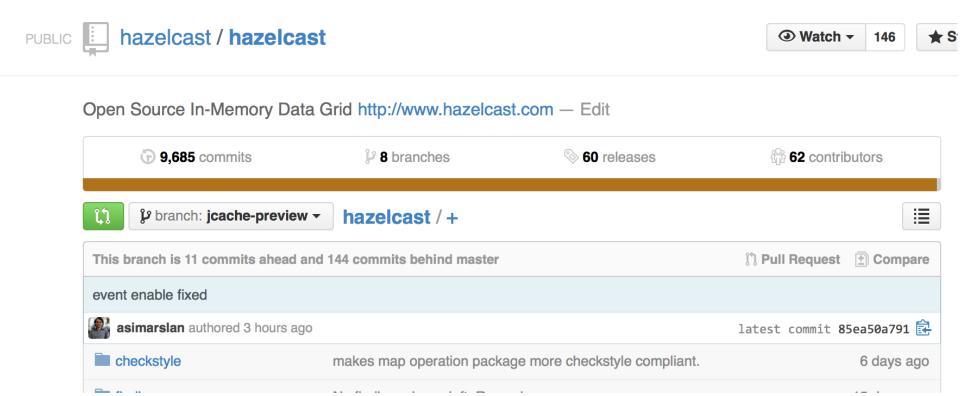
Working with Hazelcast JCache

Hazelcast JCache Support

- Full implementation for:
 - Hazelcast.newHazelcastInstance()
 - HazelcastClient.newHazelcastClient()
- TCK Compliant
- JCache with Hi-Density Memory Store
- Docs: http://docs.hazelcast.org/docs/latestdev/manual/html-single/hazelcastdocumentation.html#jcache-overview



Check Out Hazelcast





Or Download

- Download from hazelcast.org/download
- Maven:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.hazelcast</groupId>
    <artifactId>hazelcast</artifactId>
        <version>3.5.4</version>
</dependency>
```



QUESTIONS?

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