



# Working through Garbage Collectors

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Java  
Your  
Next  
(Cloud)



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# Agenda of the day ...

- 1 ➤ Basics of Garbage Collector
- 2 ➤ Concurrent Mark and Sweep (CMS)
- 3 ➤ CMS implementation and challenges
- 4 ➤ Garbage First (G1)
- 5 ➤ G1 implementation and comparison to CMS

# Stack and Heap in Java

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

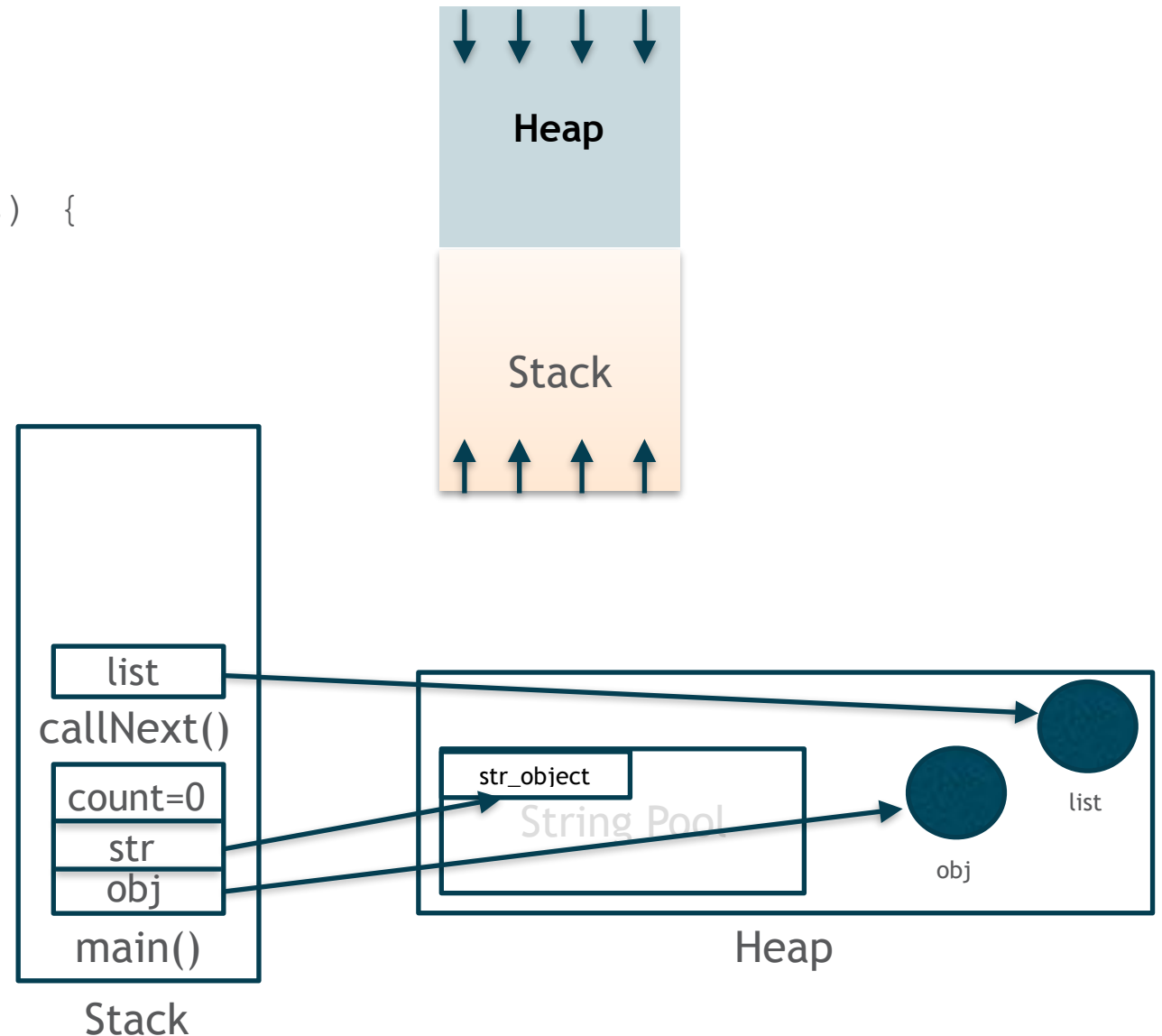
```
    Object obj = new Object();  
    String str = new String();  
    int count = 0;  
    // Do some work here  
    callNext();
```

```
}
```

```
public void callNext() {
```

```
    List list = new ArrayList();  
    // some work
```

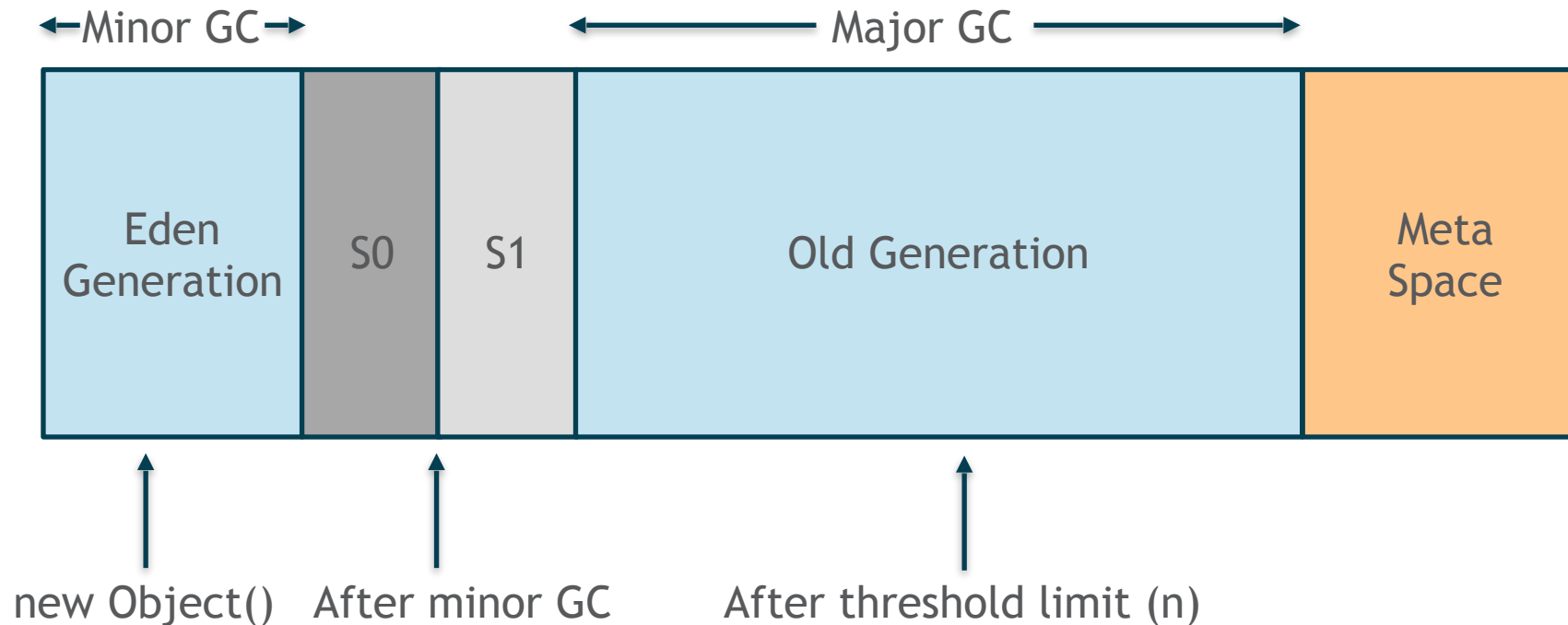
```
}
```



# Definition

- **Mark**
  - find and mark all accessible objects
- **Sweep**
  - scans through the heap and reclaims all the unmarked objects
- **Copy**
  - copies all live objects from one part of the heap to another empty part
- **Compaction**
  - moving all the live objects into contiguous memory locations

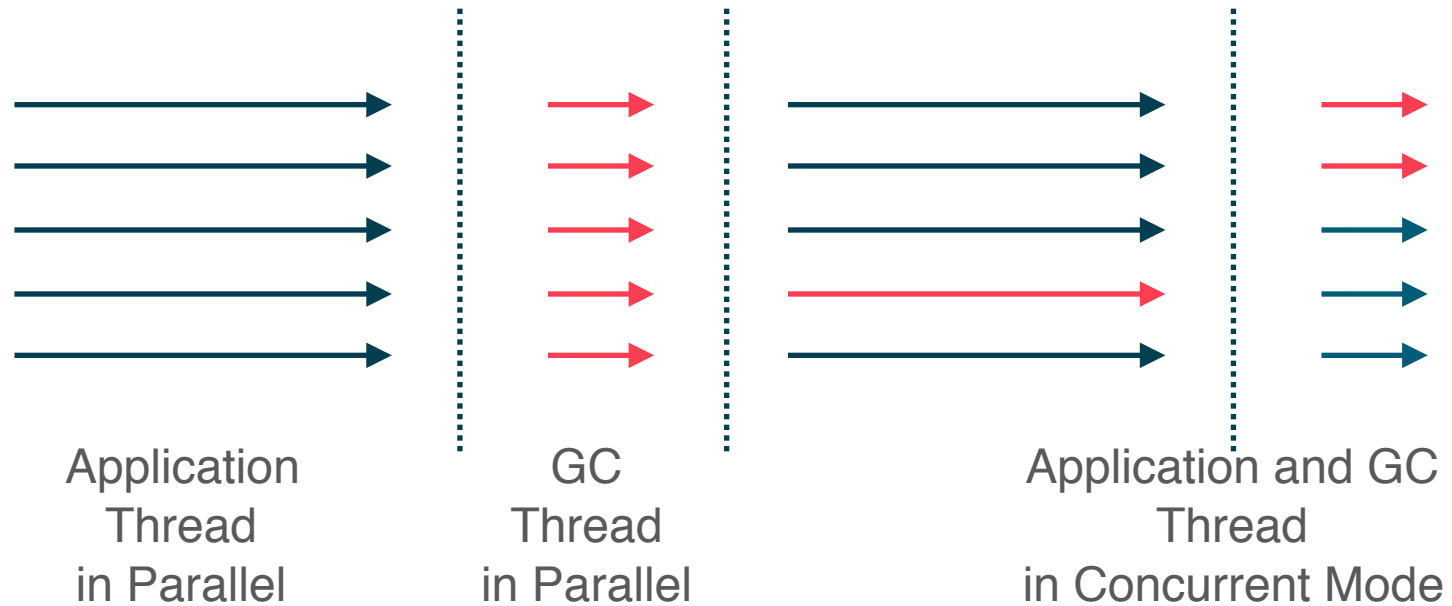
# Java Heap Structure



## Weak Generational Hypothesis :

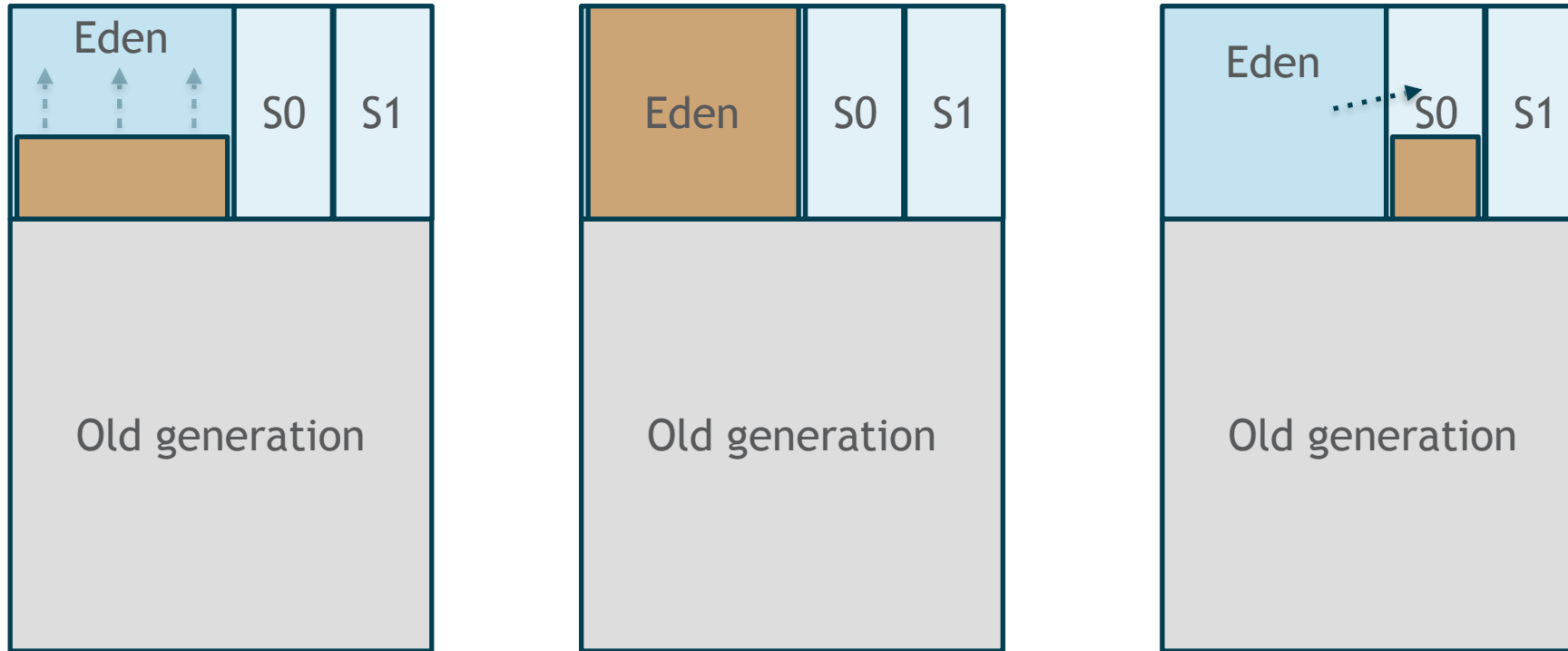
- Most of the object die young.
- There are very few old to young reference.

# Parallel And Concurrent



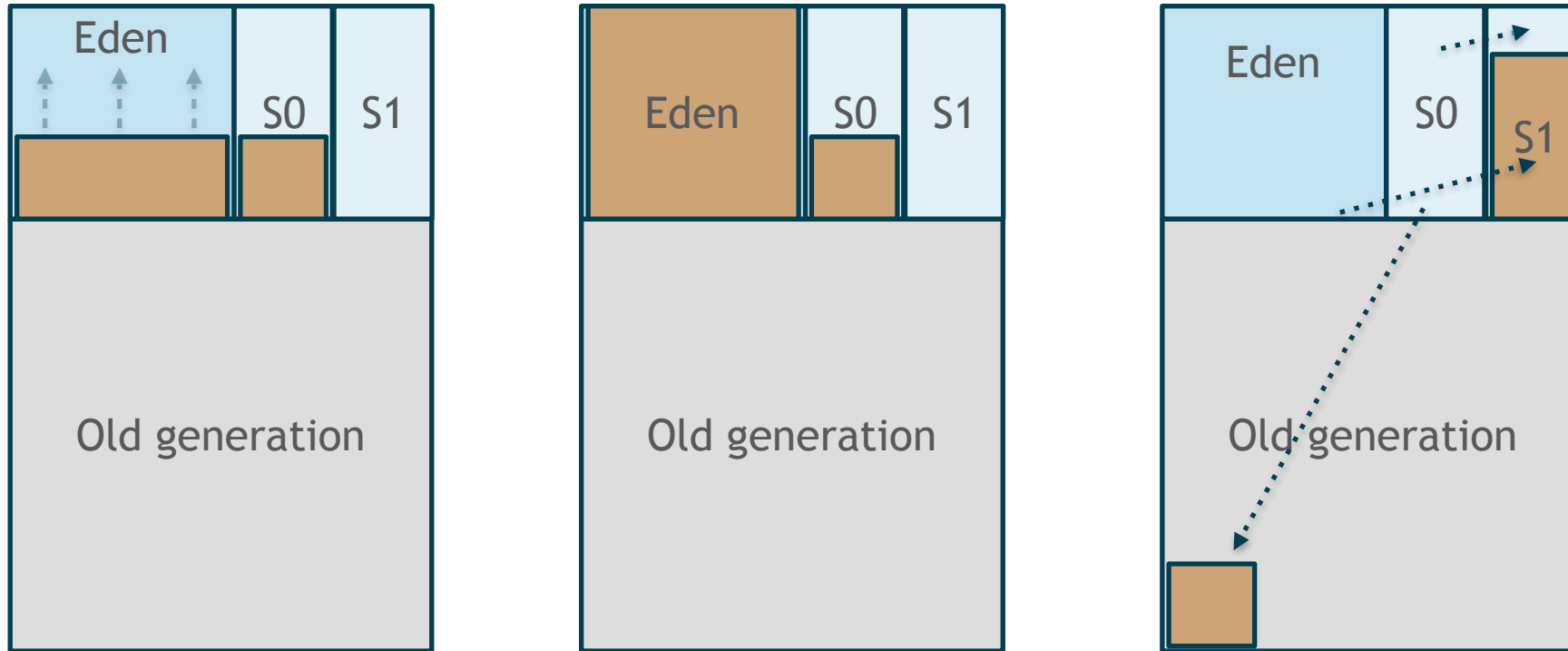


# CMS Simplified (In Young generation)...



When eden space will be full. Minor GC will be triggered.  
Usages of S0 and S1.

# CMS Simplified (In Young generation)...

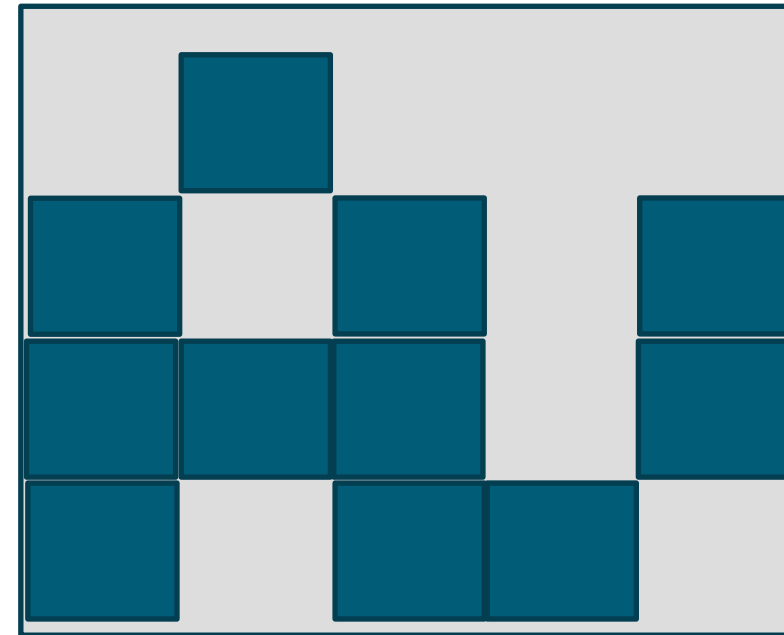


Empty Eden and one of the Survivors after Minor GC completion.  
Stop the world process.  
Some objects can be promoted to Old generation.

# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...



May be the first snapshot of Old generation



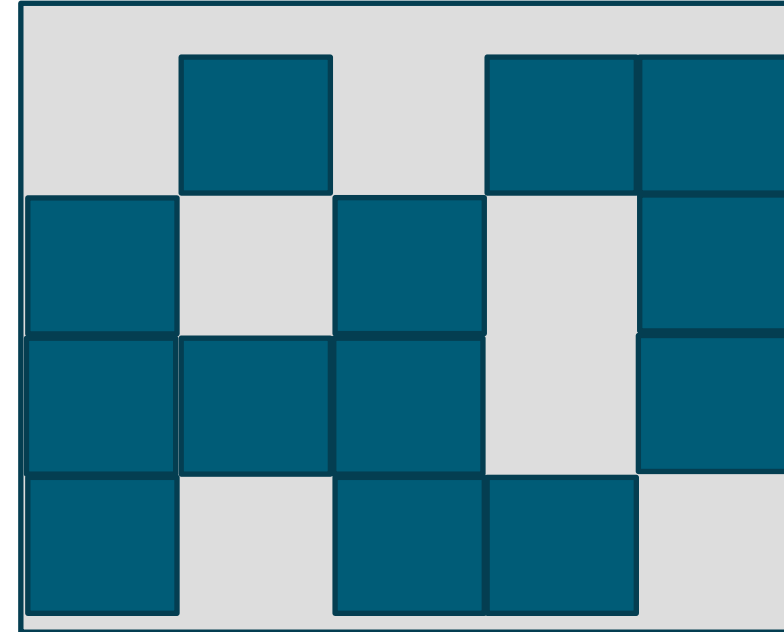
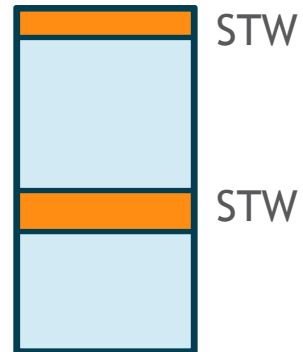
Old generation will mostly look like this

No compaction in CMS  
Mostly concurrent

# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

CMS phases :-

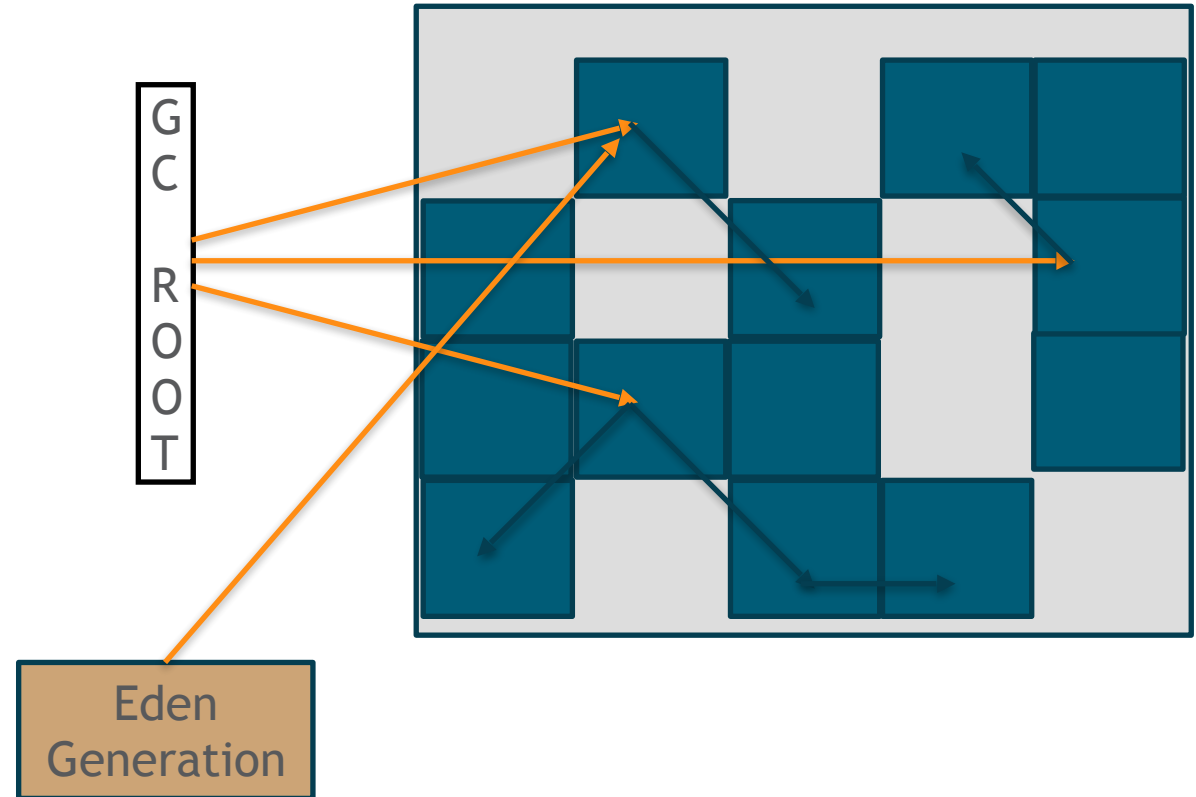
1. Initial marking phase.
2. Concurrent Marking phase.
3. Concurrent Pre-cleaning Phase.
4. Remarking phase.
5. Concurrent Sweep Phase.
6. Concurrent Reset Phase.



# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

## Initial Marking Phase :-

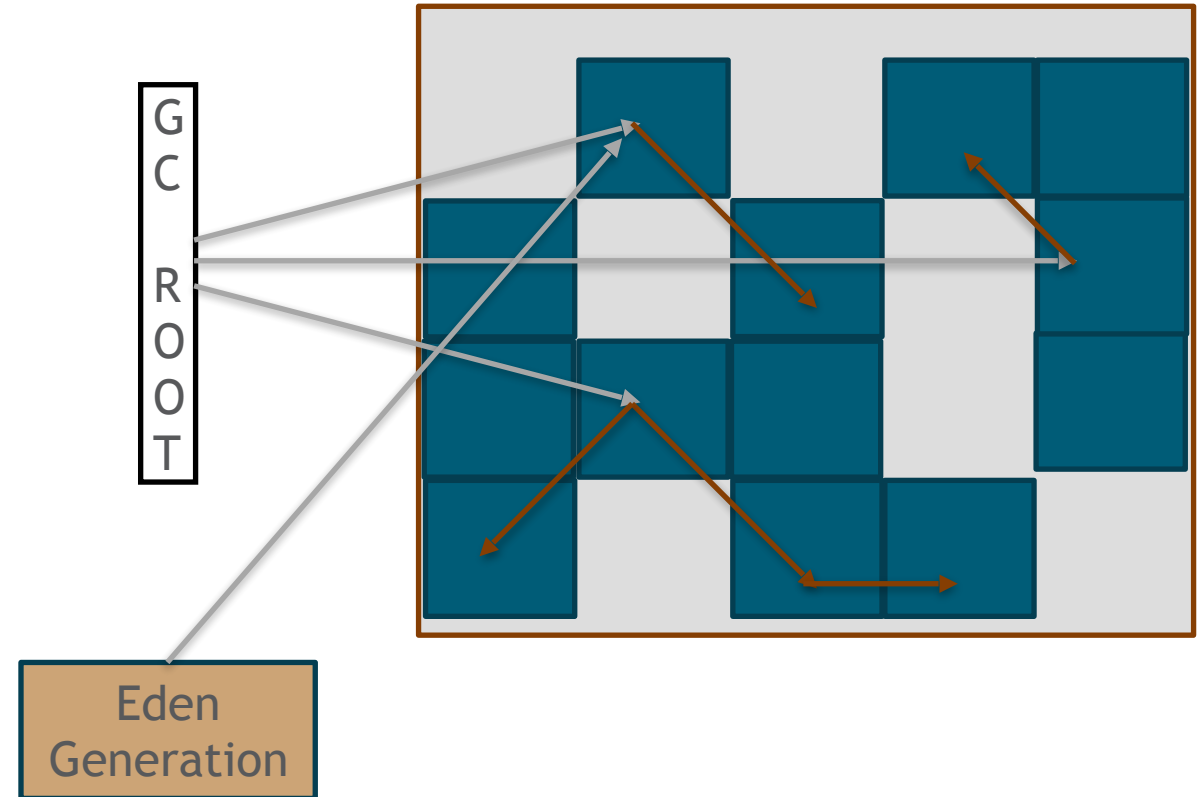
1. **Scan** the object directly reachable from root or from Eden Generation.
2. All the mutator thread need to be stopped (STW).
3. STW - We don't want to mess up with this information.
4. Generally small pause in nature.



# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

## Concurrent Marking Phase :-

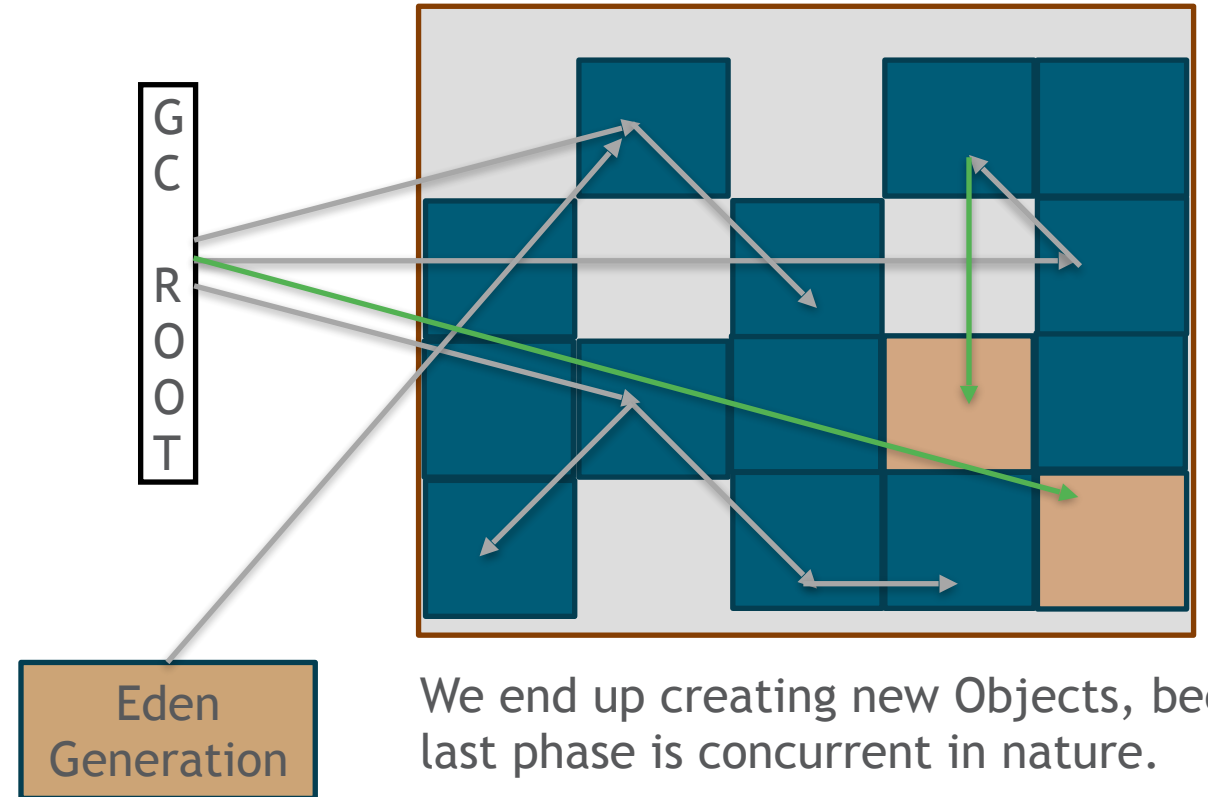
1. **Scan** almost all live objects from the object marked from phase 1.
2. This will be done in concurrent fashion.
3. And this will lead to a remarking phase.
4. It will take time but it's concurrent.



# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

## Remarking Phase :-

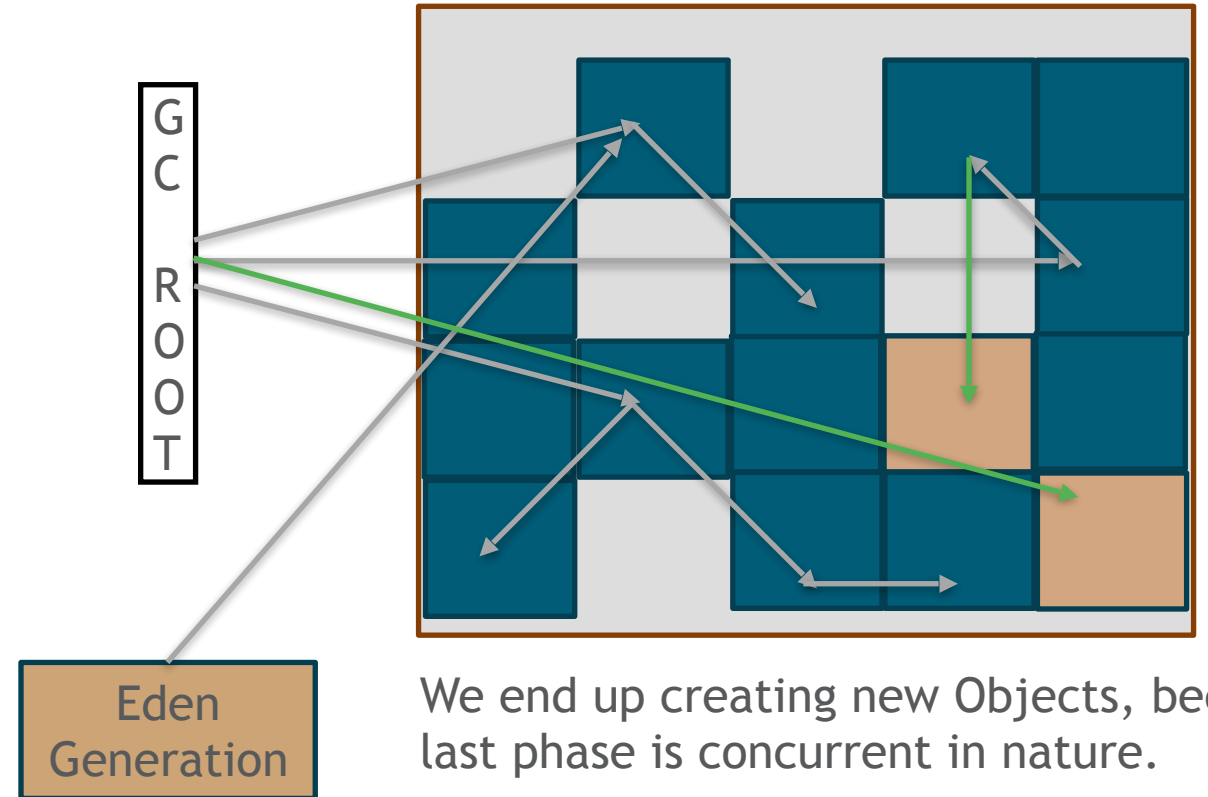
1. **Scan** the newly created objects.
2. We need to do STW.
3. Generally, small pause in nature.



# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

## Remarking Phase :-

1. **Scan** the newly created objects.
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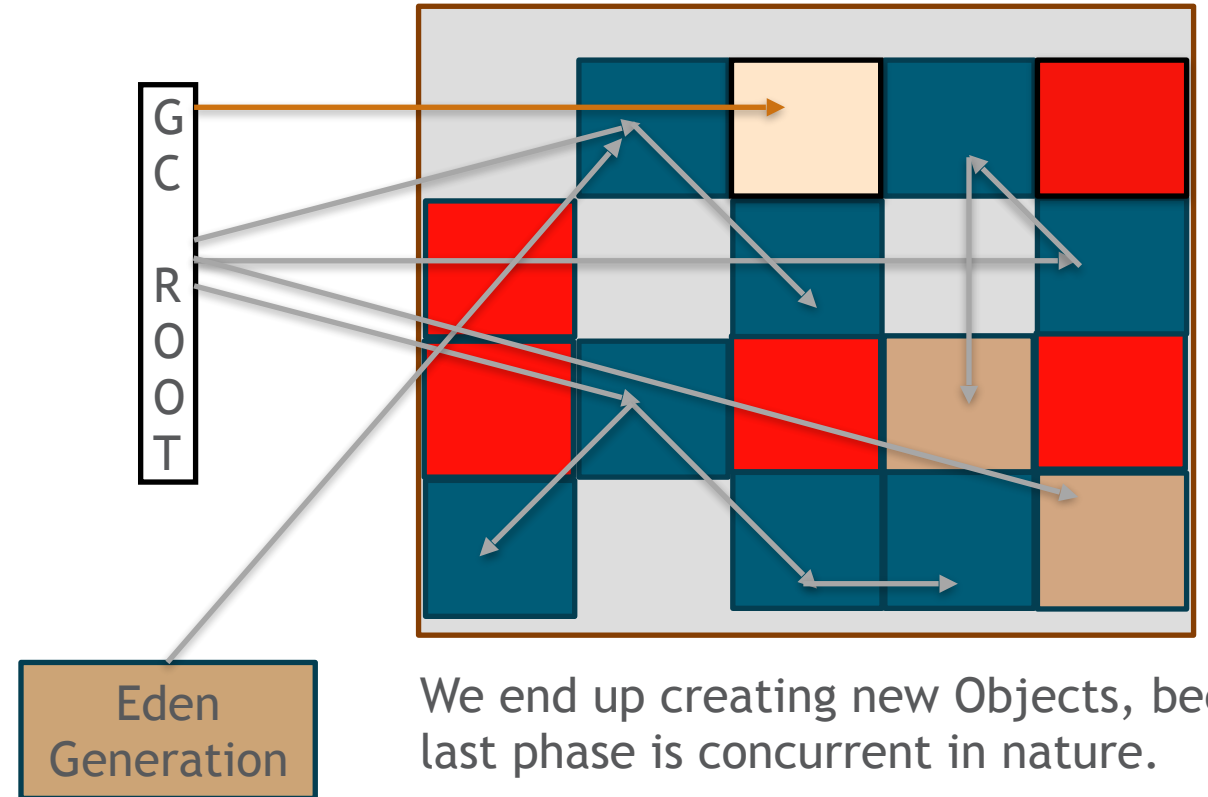




# CMS Simplified (In Old generation)...

## Concurrent Sweep Phase :-

1. **Start sweeping** all the non-marked Object.
2. Concurrent in nature.
3. Red boxes can be claimed by GC.



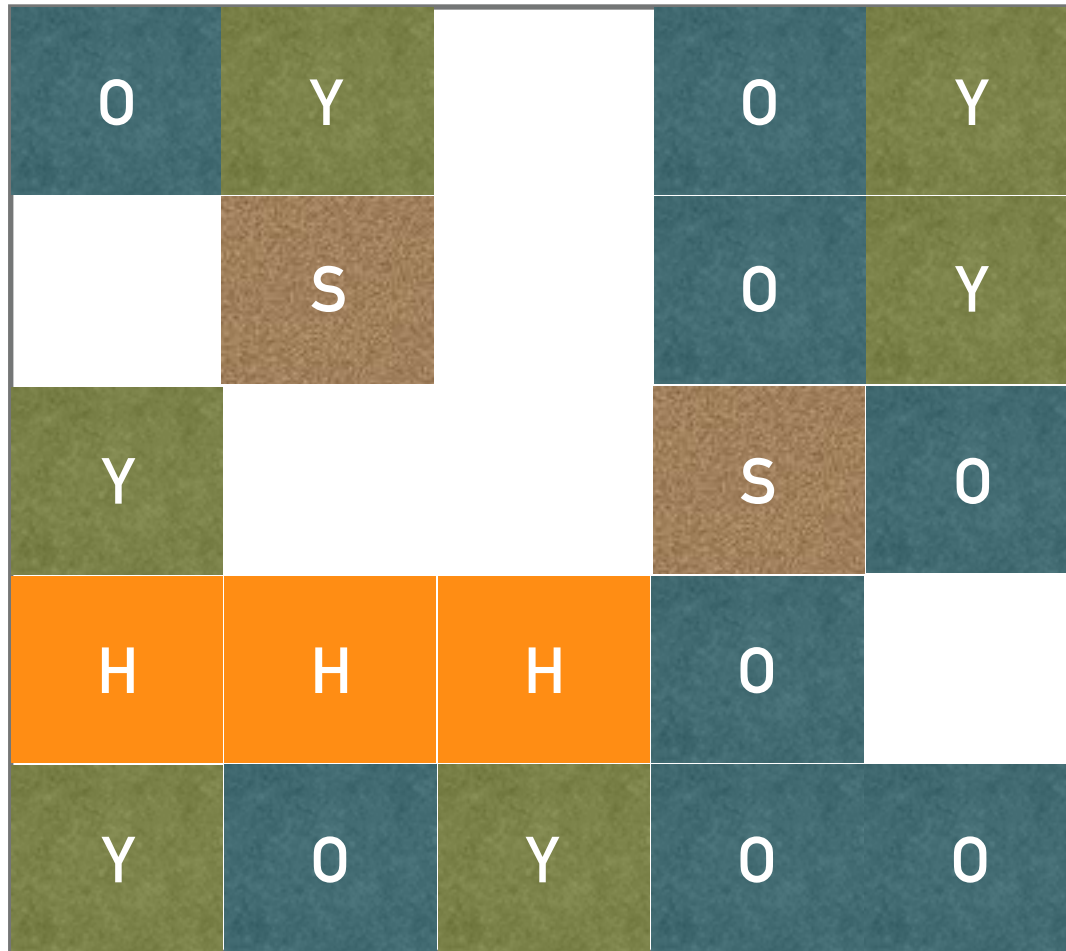
# Final thoughts for CMS

- It's almost concurrent other than some small STW's.
- Memory Fragmentation - so can't fit large object.
- Less predictable.
- Can Lead to **promotion failure** - Young to old promotion is not happening because object is too big or old space is almost full.
- Can Lead to **Concurrent mode failure** - Old generation not finished the collection work and Old generation is full. STW and then run a different GC algorithm, probably Mark-Sweep-Compact.
- If application is working fine with CMS, let it work !

# Welcome to Garbage First (G1)

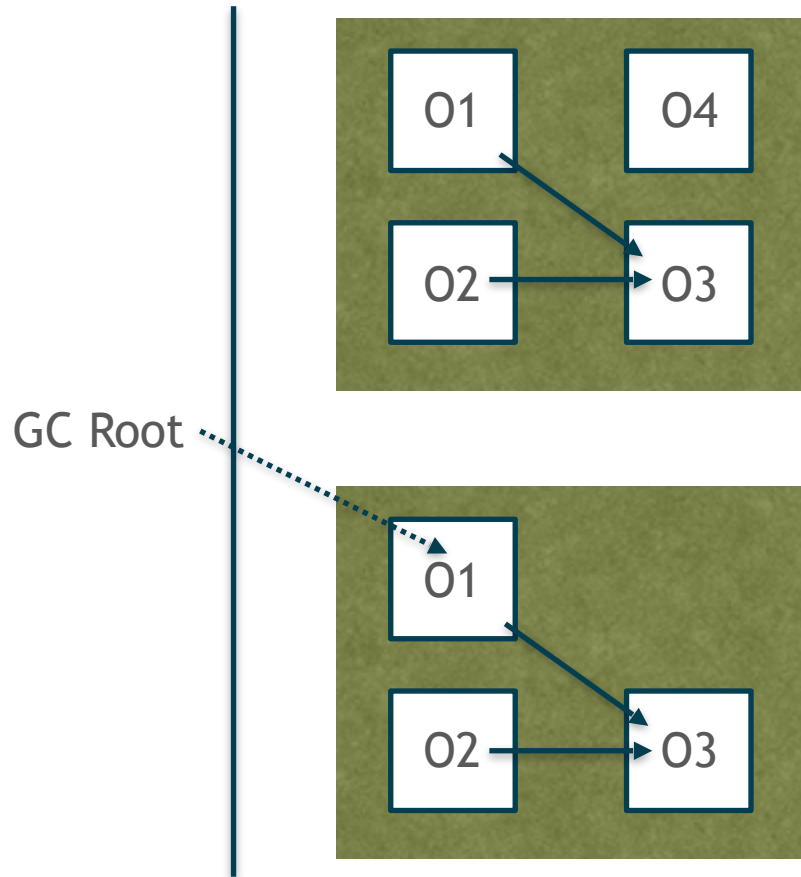
- Default GC algorithm for JDK9.
- G1 Goals
  - Low latency
  - Predictable (Can't be 100 percent)
  - Easy to use (Less parameter settings)
- Concurrent, Parallel and better Compacting.
- If you are not on JDK9, use `-XX:+UseG1GC`.
- Careful with your greedy throughput desires.

# Garbage First (G1) - Memory layout



- Memory is divided into small regions
- More than 2000 regions
- More flexible boundaries
- Use `-XX:+G1HeapRegionSize`
- Different regions :
  - Young
  - Survivor
  - Old
  - Humongous

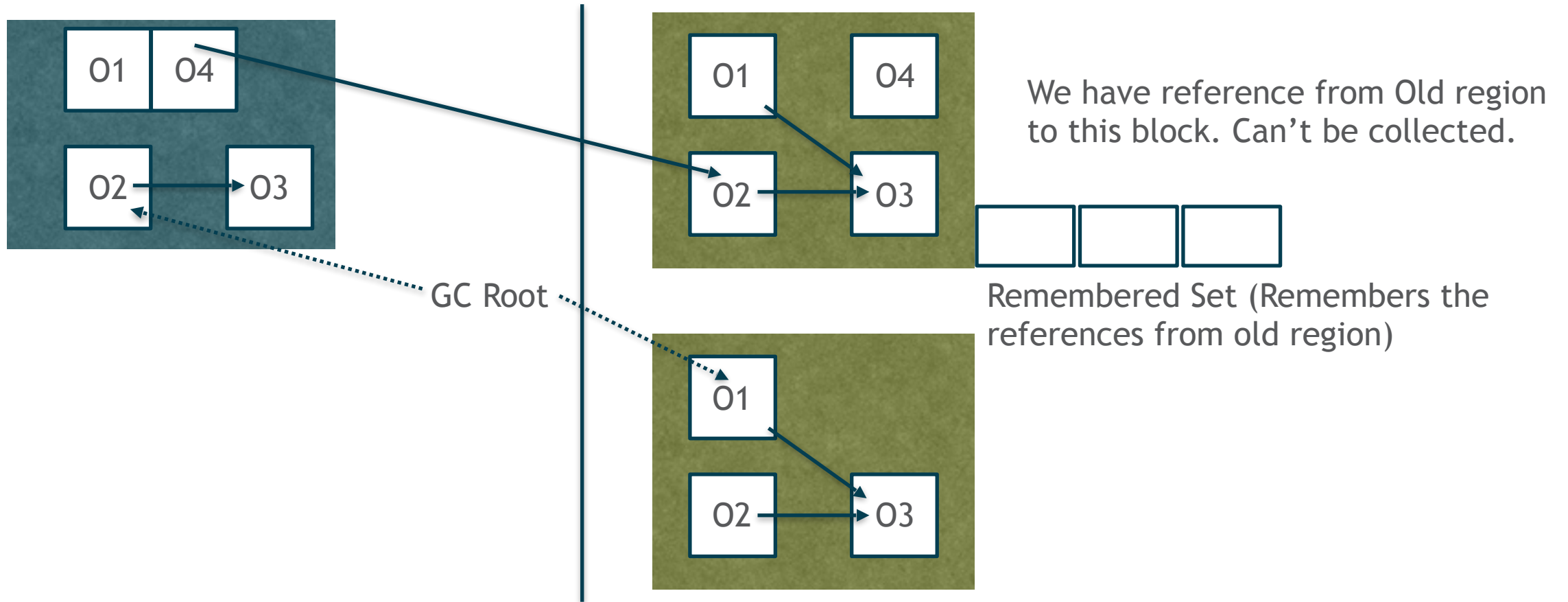
# G1 - Young region View



None of the object is reachable from GC root in first block. Looks like the complete region can be collected. **(No you can't)**

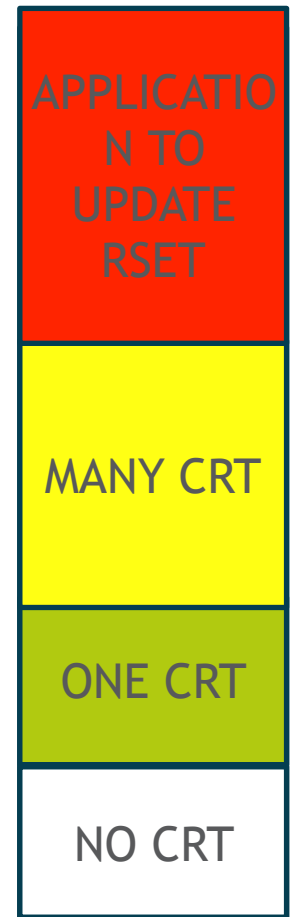
GC root is pointing to some object. Can't collect this region.

# G1 - Young region View



# G1 RS and Dirty Card Table Concept

- A card table is a type of remembered set.
- Hotspot uses byte array as a Card Table.
- Each byte is referred as a Card which corresponds to range of address in Heap.
- Dirtying a card means changing the value of byte.
- Processing a card means seeing a old to young pointer.
- -XX:+ConcRefinementThread



# G1 - Ease to use

- `java -Xmx50m -XX:+UseG1GC -XX:+MaxGCPauseMillis=200 -jar Java2DDemo.jar`
- `MaxGCPauseMillis=200` - A soft goal. G1 will try to respect as much as possible, but can't guarantee you.
- Important to know
  - `-XX:+InitiatingHeapOccupancyPercentage=45`



# G1 - Young GC Phases

- Stop the world event.
- Builds collection Set (cSet) for the regions which are subject of collection.
- In Young GC, cSet will contain :-
  - Eden Region
  - Survivor Region

# G1 - Young GC Phases

- Phase 1
  - G1 [Young] Root Scanning
  - Find out the GC Roots like old time.
- Phase 2
  - G1 [Young] Update RSet
  - Update RSet from dirty card queue.
- Phase 3
  - G1 [Young] Process RSet
  - Detects old to young generation pointers.

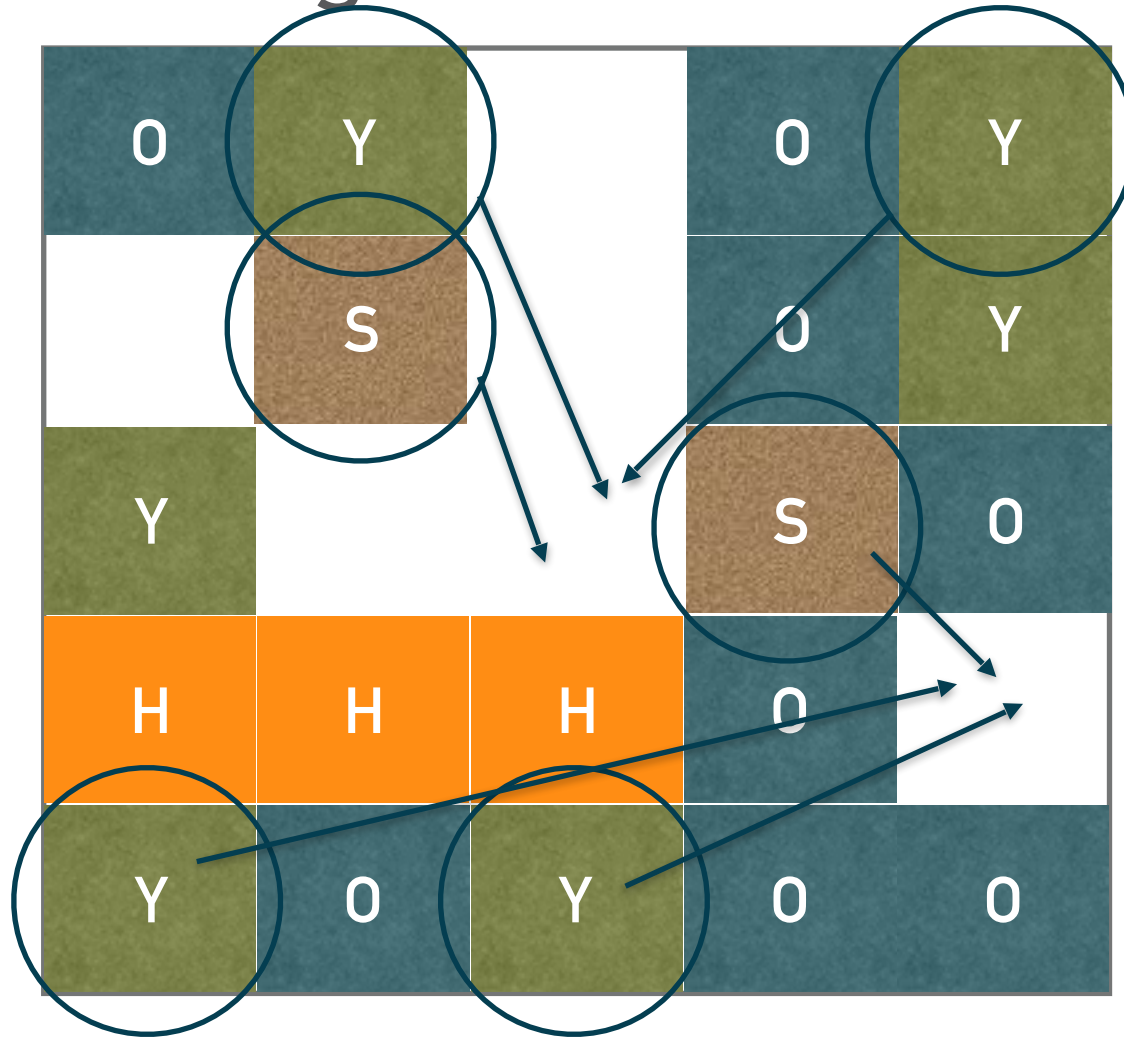
# G1 - Young GC Phases

- Phase 4
  - G1 [Young] Object copying
  - Traverse object graph
  - Copy to either New Eden Region or Survivor Region
- Phase 5
  - G1 [Young] Reference Processing
  - Finding the type of reference while copying (Phase-4)

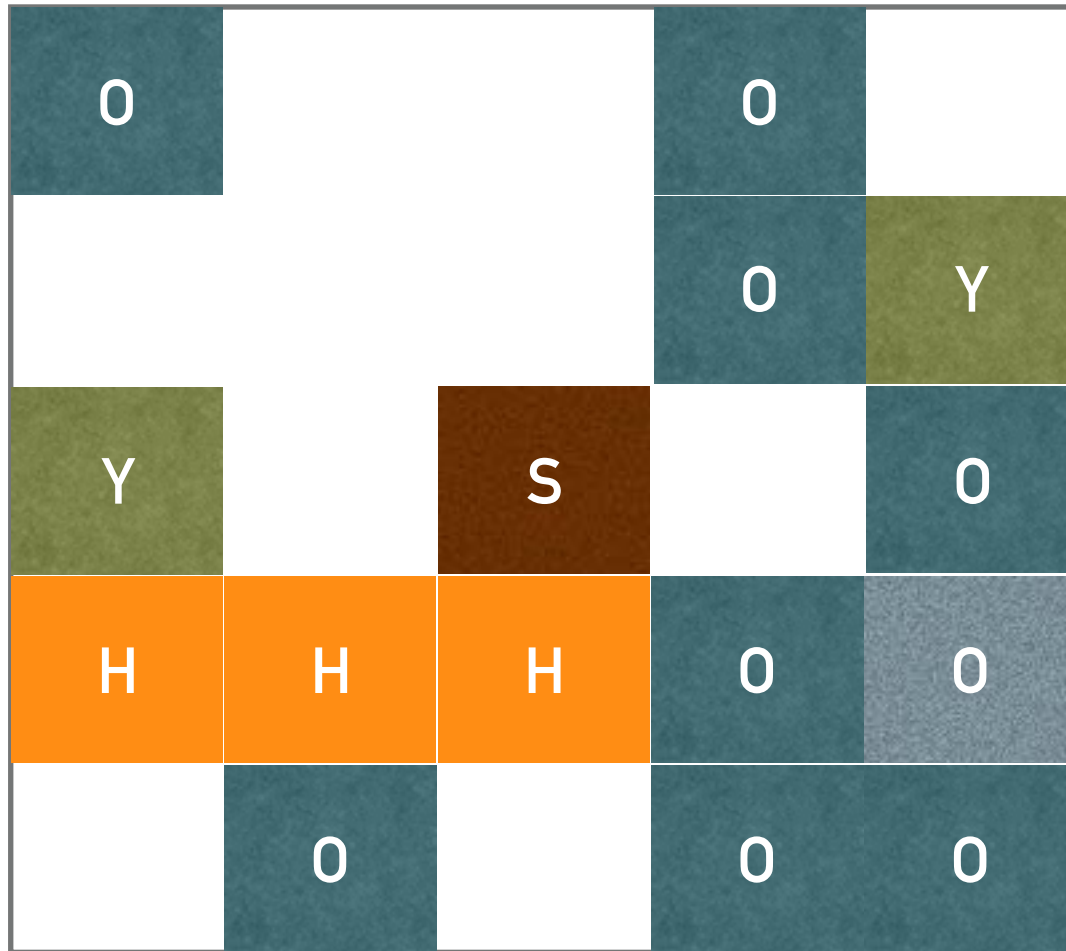
# G1 - Young GC Phases

- Dynamically setting up no. of Eden/Survivor Region
- MaxPauseMillis - Can increase or decrease the no. of region to respect the pause time.
- After fulfilling the latency goals, it will try to fulfil the throughput goal.
- So, if possible, don't set Xmn
- Shrinking/Expansion can happen from 20-80 percent.

# G1 - Young GC View



# G1 - Young GC View

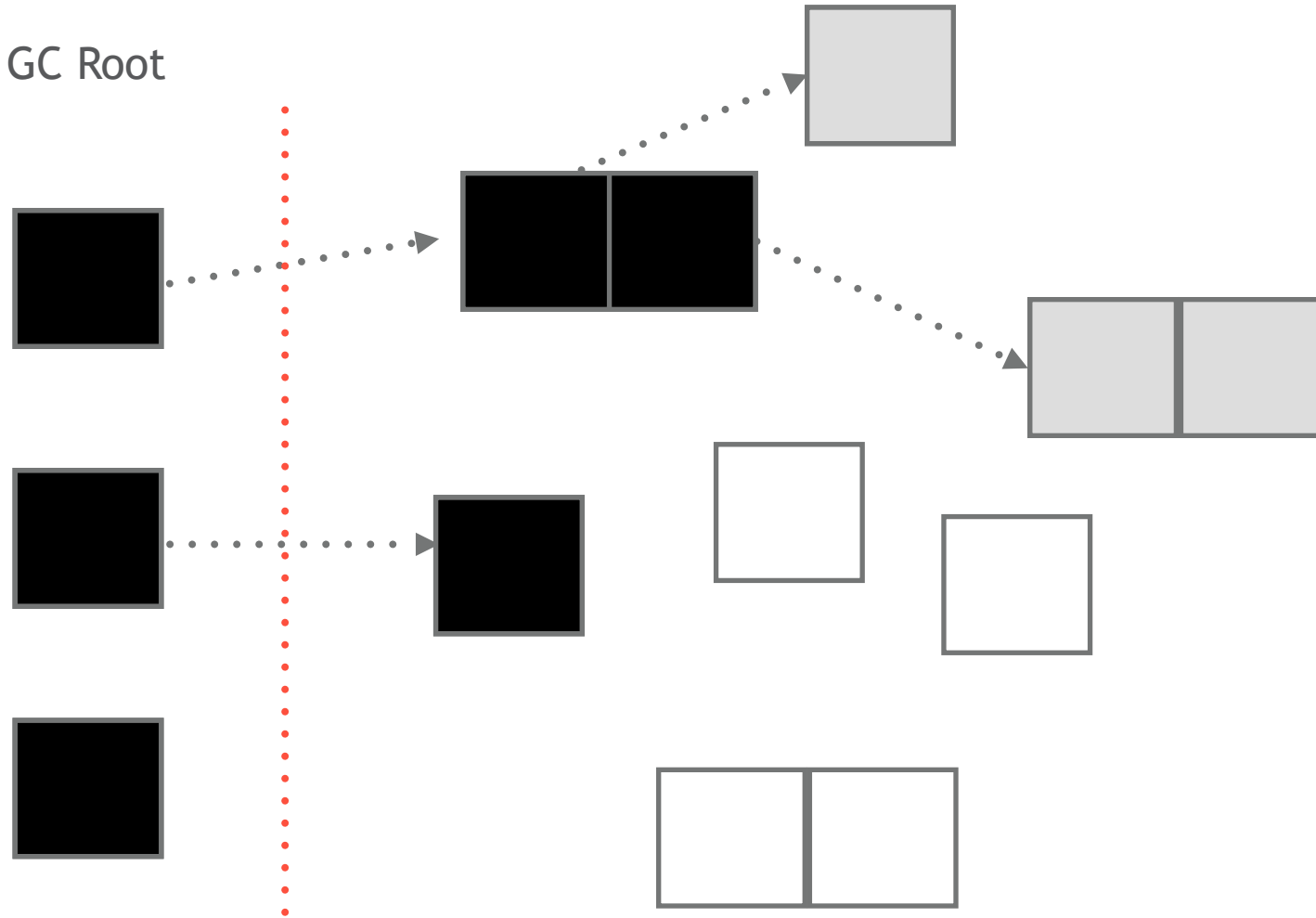


# G1 - Old GC Phases

- Kicks out when the heap occupancy is 45%.
  - `-XX:+InitialHeapOccupancyPercentage=<n>` (Can be changed)
- G1 uses Concurrent Marking in Old region
  - Uses STAB [Snapshot at the beginning]
  - Tri-color Marking
  - Floating Garbage

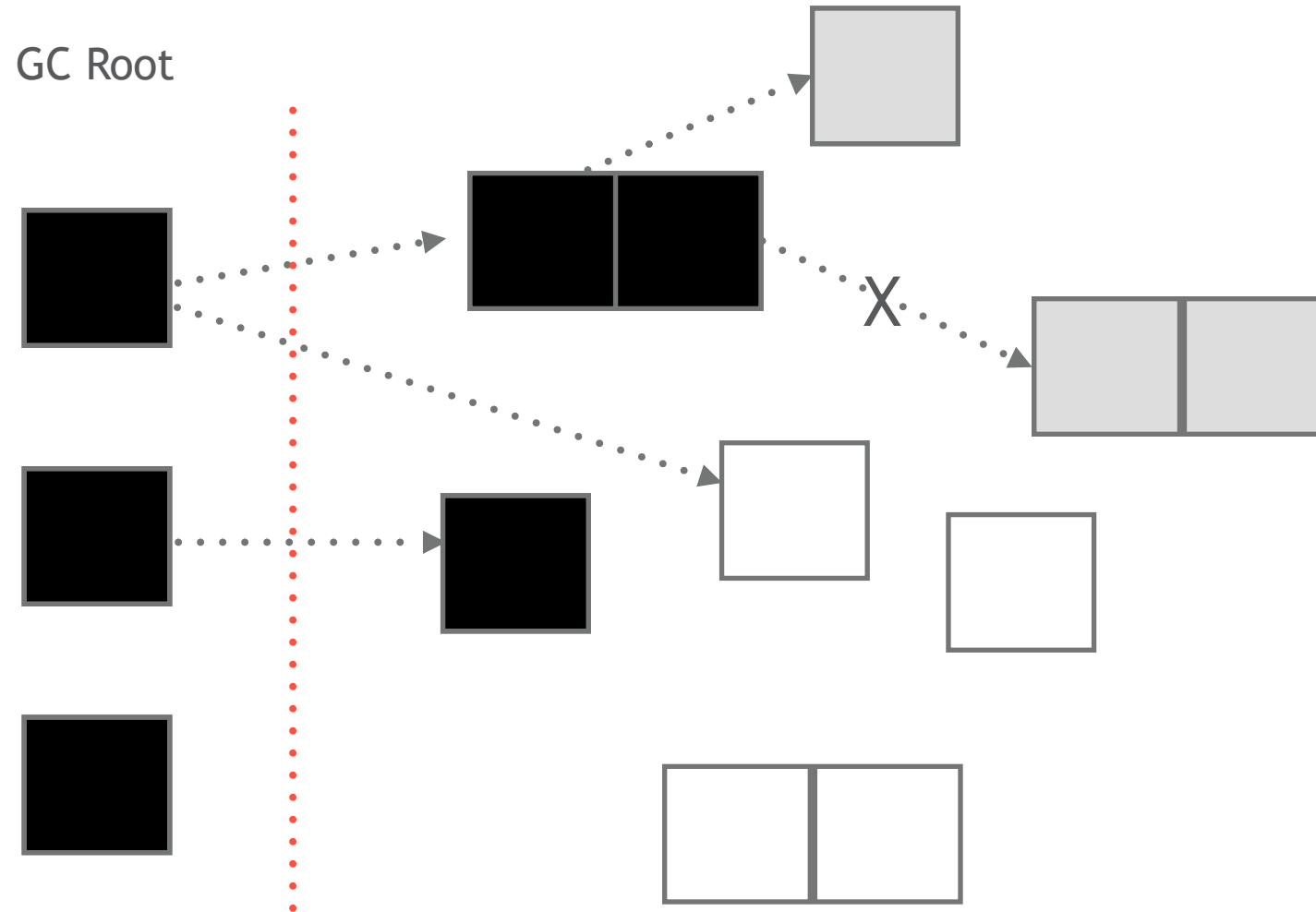
# Tri-color Marking

GC Root





# Concurrency Problem - Floating Garbage



# G1 - Old GC Phases

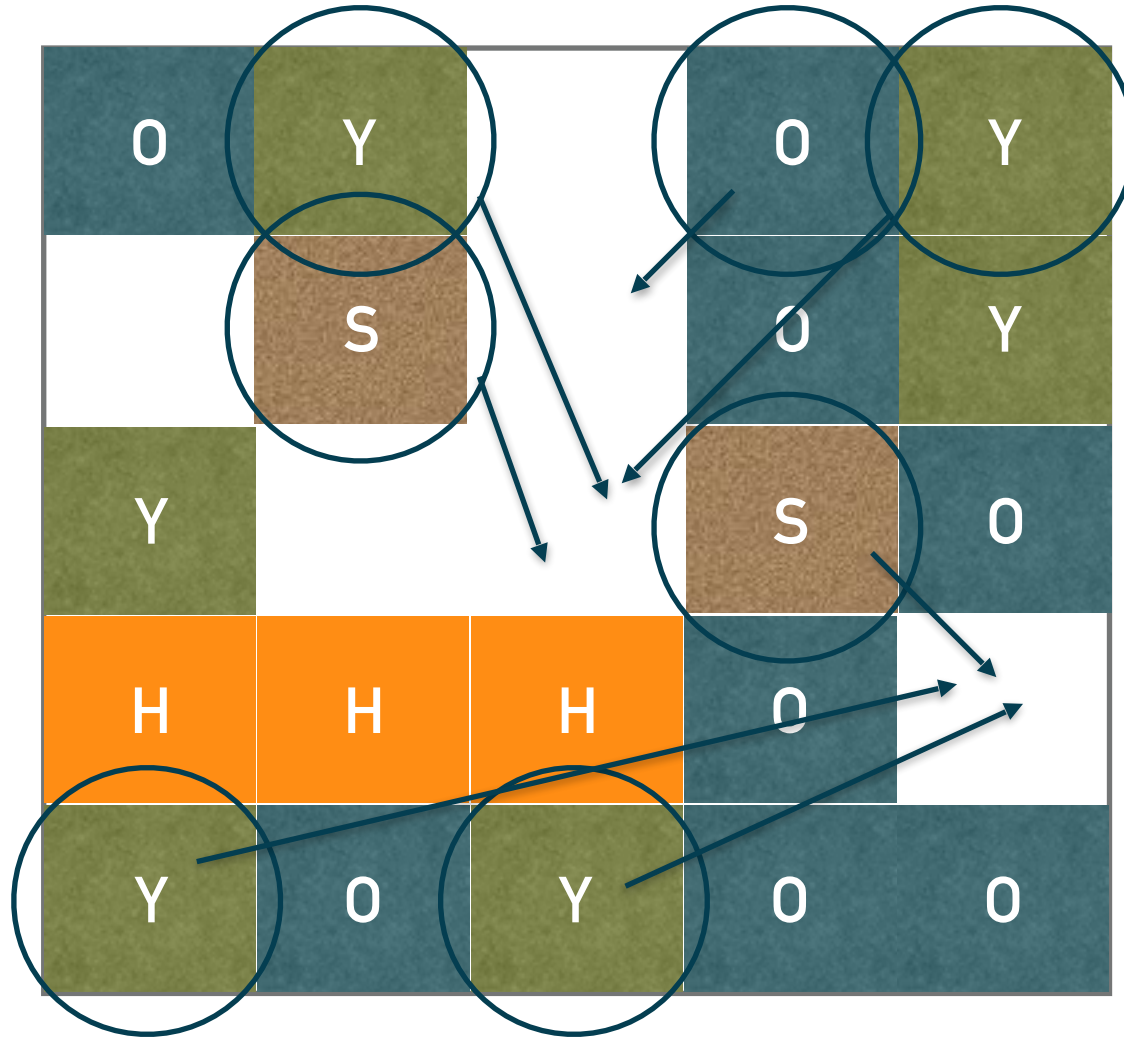
- Performs a Young GC
  - Piggybacks root detection.
- Concurrent Old region marking starts
  - Also, profile per region liveness.
  - Which region, I can claim the best garbage.
- Remarking Phase
  - Process STAB
  - Process Reference Queue
- Cleanup Phase
  - No tree traversal in the region - So, its full of Garbage.

# G1 - Mixed GC Phases

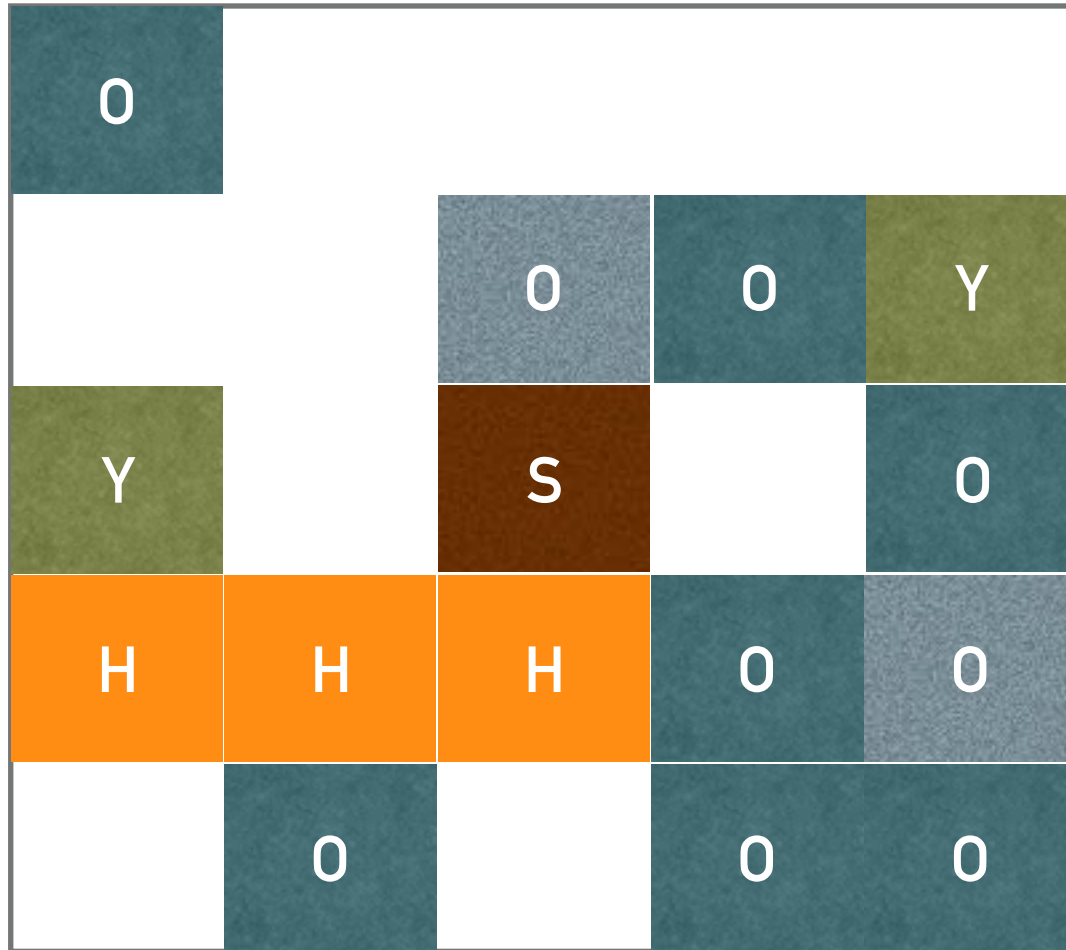
- Partial Regions

- With young generation collection, G1 adds some area of Old region as well to perform GC.
- -XX:MixedGCCountTarget
- Which old region to give ? - One which can give max benefit
  - -XX:G1MixedGCLiveThresholdPercentage
- Not interested in seeing the regions which are full of live objects.
  - -XX:G1HeapWastePercentage

# G1 - Mixed GC View



# G1 - Mixed GC View



# G1 - Best Practices

- Avoid setting up too much of parameter.
  - You will end up G1 behaving abruptly.
- Avoid full GC. Look at the adaptive policy.
- Avoid allocation Failure
  - Very similar to Concurrent Mark Failure in CMS.
  - It will call STW and a full GC
  - Issue with heap or with the code
- Careful with Humongous Regions. Change region size, if it is more.

# Golden References

- [Charlie Hunt - G1 Evaluation](#)
  - [Simone Bordet - G1 Details and Tuning](#)
  - [G1 - Devvix talks](#)
  - [Oracle Documentation on G1](#)
  - Poonam Bajaj [Blogs](#)
- 
- If you are seeing any unexceptional behaviour, feel free to [contact us](#).