Profile Caching for the Java Virtual Machine

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Bachelor Thesis



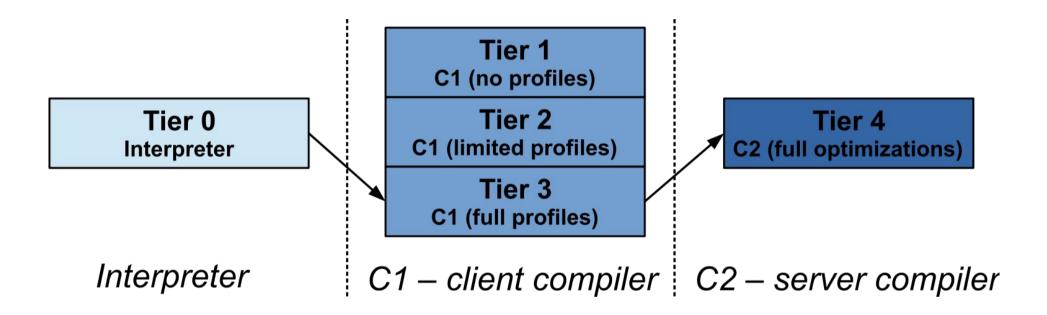
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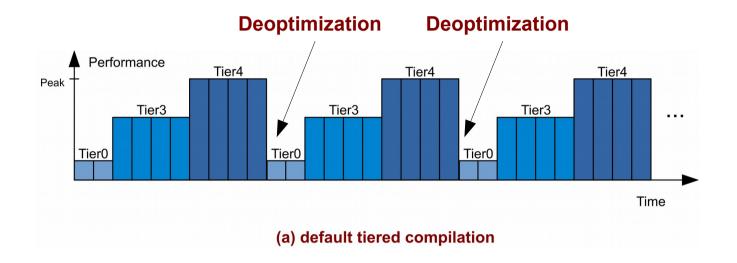


Hotspot™: Tiered Compilation

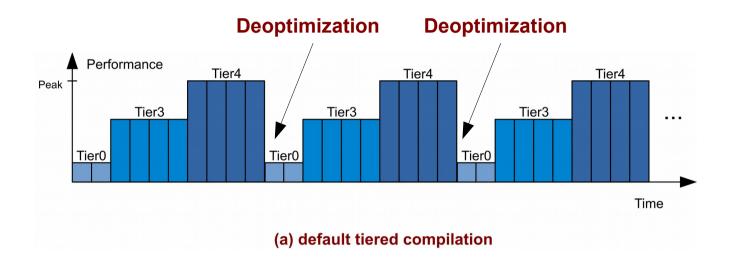


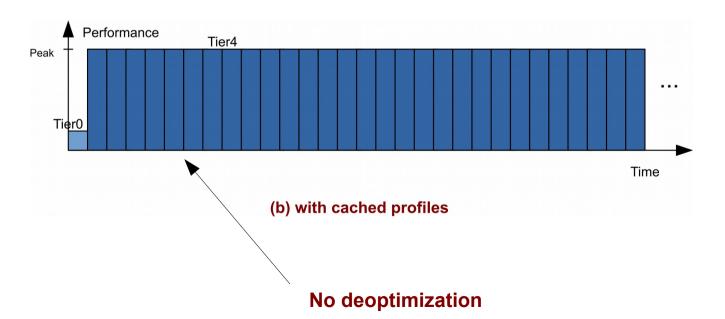
- JVM gatheres profiles
- Uses these profiles for code optimizations

Problem



Idea

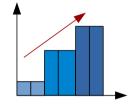




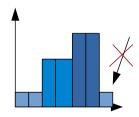
Goals

Decrease performance fluctuations

- Faster method performance warmup
 - → reach peak performance quicker



- Less deoptimizations
 - → stay on peak performance



Design: dump profiles

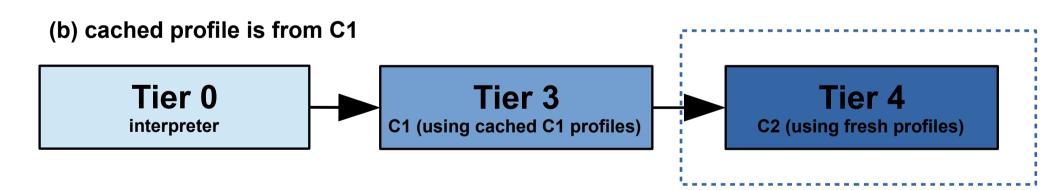
1 run of JVM where profiles get dumped to disk

 Store method metadata, profiles and compile information of C3 & C4 compilations

Design: use profiles

(a) cached profile is from C2:





Implementation

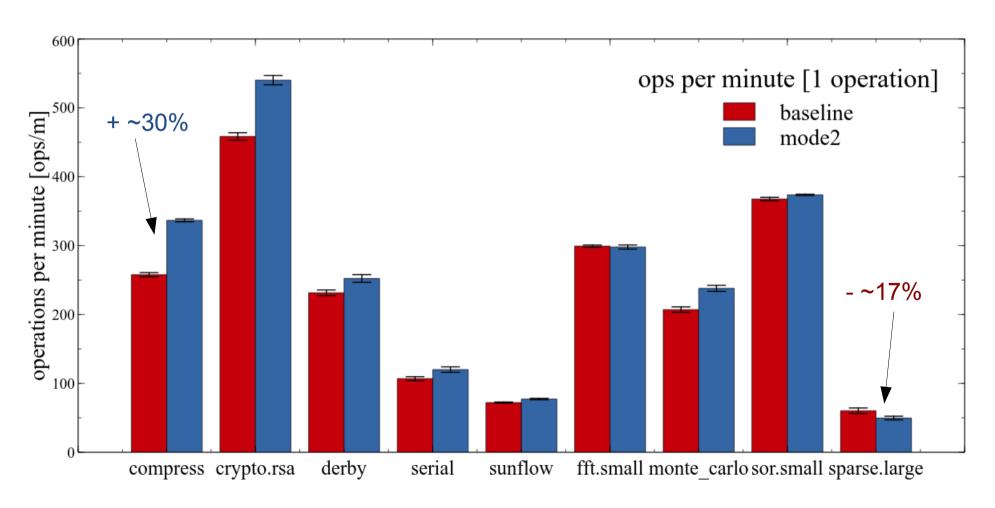
- 1846 lines of code
- 24 files affected
- 2 new classes
 - ciCacheProfiles
 - ciCacheProfilesBroker

Evaluation

- ETH Data Center Observatory
- Focus on warmup, not overall performance
- 2 benchmark suites
 - SPECjvm 2008
 - 17 individual benchmarks
 - Google Octane (using Nashorn),
 - 16 individual benchmarks

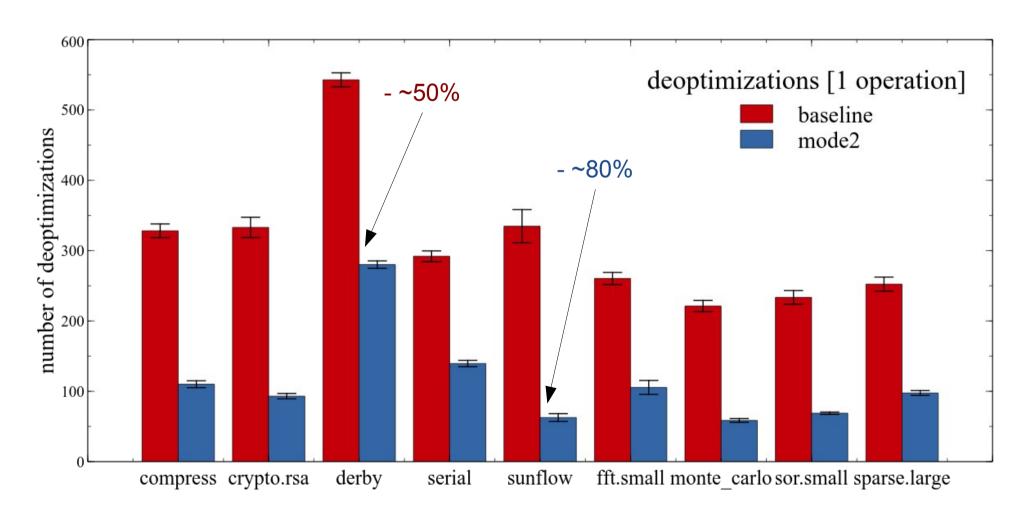
Performance evaluation

Performance (higher is better)



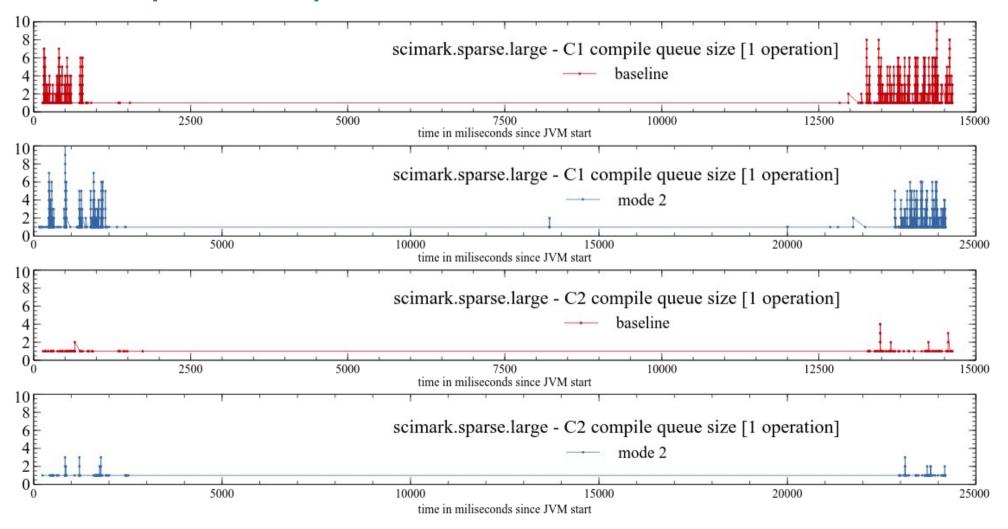
Performance evaluation

Deoptimizations (lower is better)



Performance evaluation

Compilation queue



Other benchmark results

- Disabling intrinsics does not influence performance
- Benefit mainly from C2 compilations. Disabling C1 profiles does not affect performance significantly
- Around 70% of the compilations use profiles

Other approaches

Presented: Mode2

- Mode 0: skip C1 & lower compilation thresholds
- Mode 1: skip C1 & keep original compilation thresholds

Conclusion

- Complex system
- Reasons for performance influence difficult to measure
- Cached profiles can greatly improve warmup performance if used properly
- System requires manual configuration

Thank you for listening