

Netty @ Apple

Massive Scale Deployment / Connectivity

This is not a contribution

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- Senior Software Engineer @ Apple
- Core Developer of Netty
- Formerly worked @ Red Hat as Netty Project Lead (internal Red Hat)
- Author of Netty in Action (Published by Manning)
- Apache Software Foundation
- Eclipse Foundation

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Massive Scale

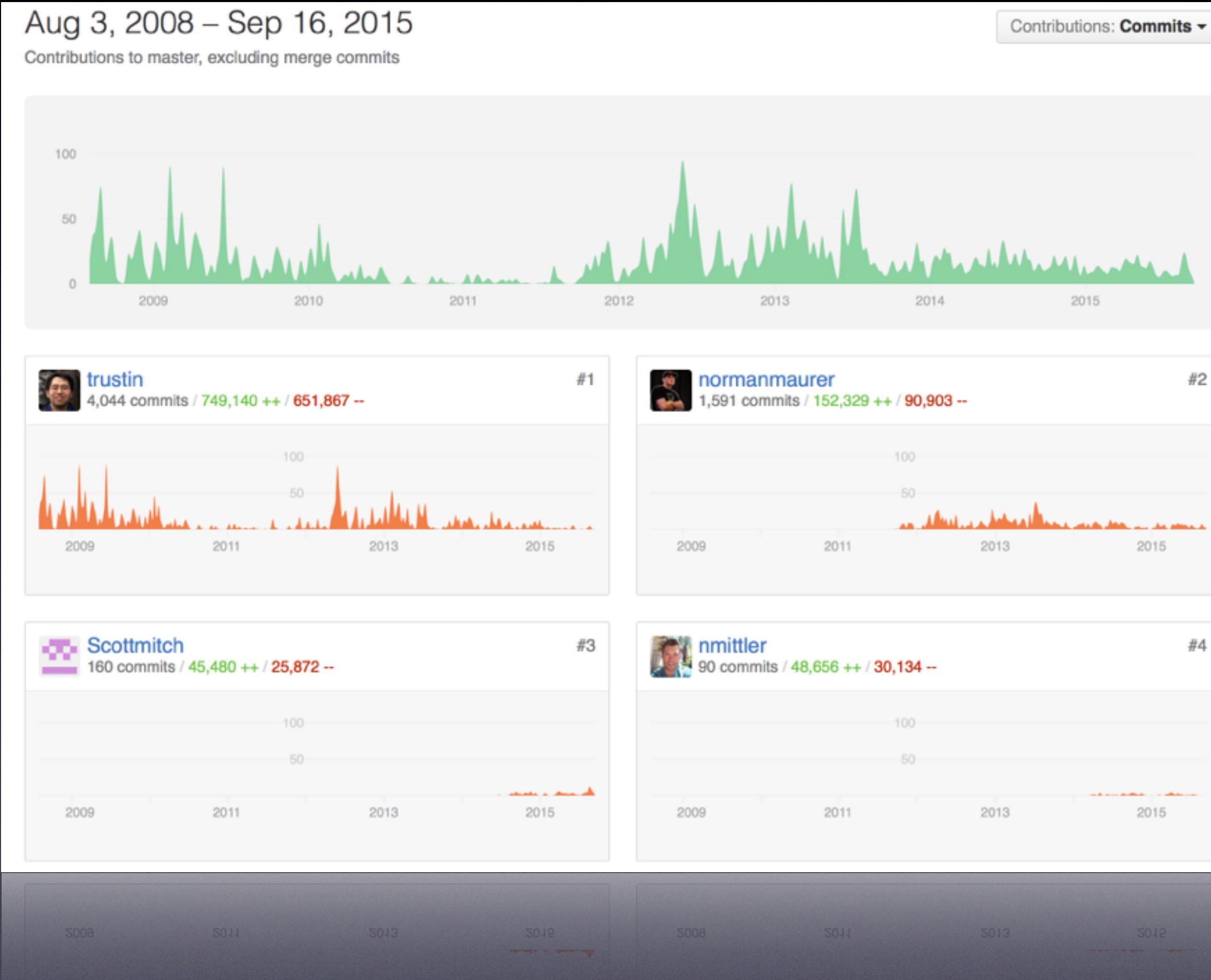
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Massive Scale

What does “Massive Scale” mean...

- Instances of Netty based Services in Production: 400,000+
- Data / Day: 10s of PetaBytes
- Requests / Second: 10s of Millions
- Versions: 3.x (migrating to 4.x), 4.x

Part of the OSS Community



- Contributing back to the Community
- 250+ commits from Apple Engineers in 1 year

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Services



Using an Apple Service?
Chances are good Netty is involved somehow.

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Areas of importance

- Native Transport
- TCP / UDP / Domain Sockets
- PooledByteBufAllocator
- OpenSSLEngine
- ChannelPool
- Build-in codecs + custom codecs for different protocols

With Scale comes Pain

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JDK NIO

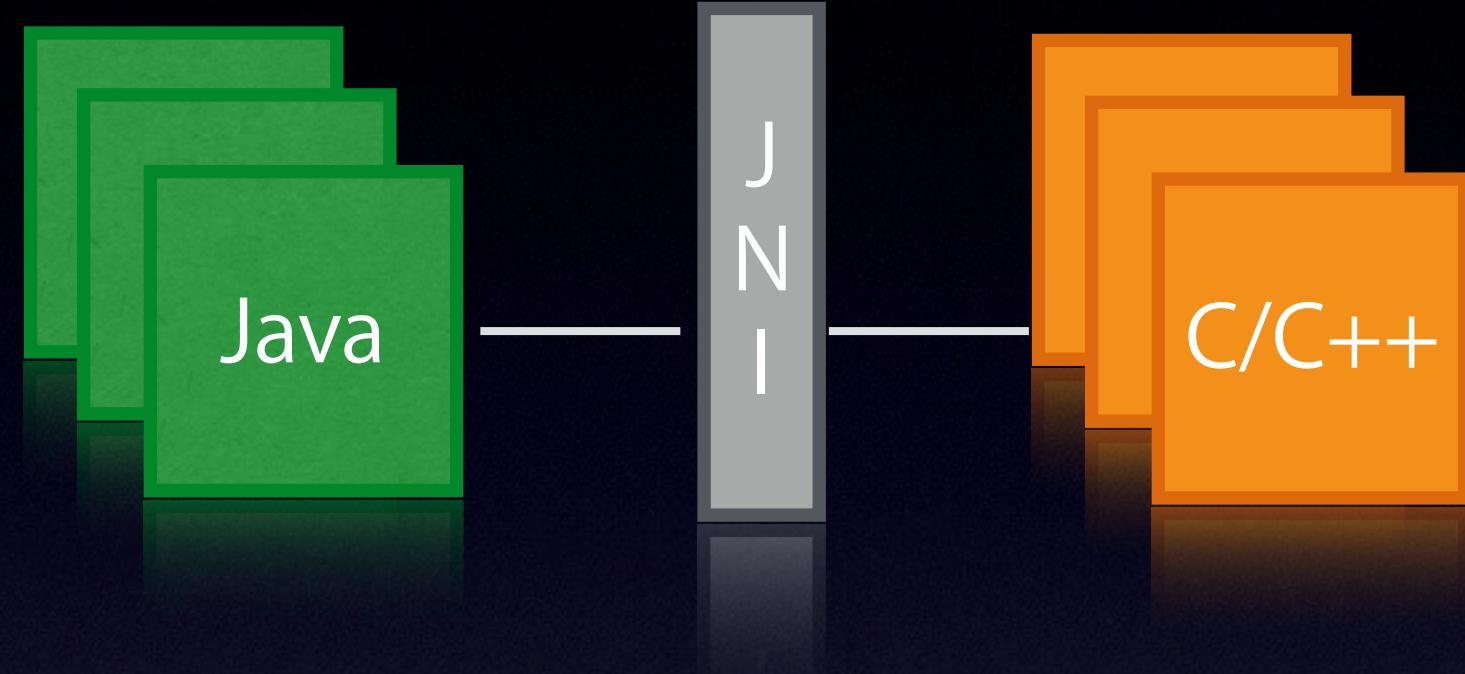
... some pains

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Some of the pains

- Selector.selectedKeys() produces too much garbage
- NIO implementation uses synchronized everywhere!
- Not optimized for typical deployment environment
(support common denominator of all environments)
- Internal copying of heap buffers to direct buffers

JNI to the rescue



- Optimized transport for Linux only
- Supports Linux specific features
- Directly operate on pointers for buffers
- Synchronization optimized for Netty's Thread-Model

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Native Transport

epoll based high-performance transport

NIO Transport

```
Bootstrap bootstrap = new Bootstrap().group(  
    new NioEventLoopGroup());  
bootstrap.channel(NioSocketChannel.class);
```

Native Transport

```
Bootstrap bootstrap = new Bootstrap().group(  
    new EpollEventLoopGroup());  
bootstrap.channel(EpollSocketChannel.class);
```

- Less GC pressure due less Objects
- Advanced features
 - SO_REUSEPORT
 - TCP_CORK,
 - TCP_NOTSENT_LOWAT
 - TCP_FASTOPEN
 - TCP_INFO
- LT and ET
- Unix Domain Sockets

Buffers

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JDK ByteBuffer

- Direct buffers are free'ed by GC
 - Not run frequently enough
 - May trigger GC
- Hard to use due not separate indices

Buffers

- Direct buffers == expensive
- Heap buffers == cheap (but not for free*)
- Fragmentation

*byte[] needs to be zero-out by the JVM!

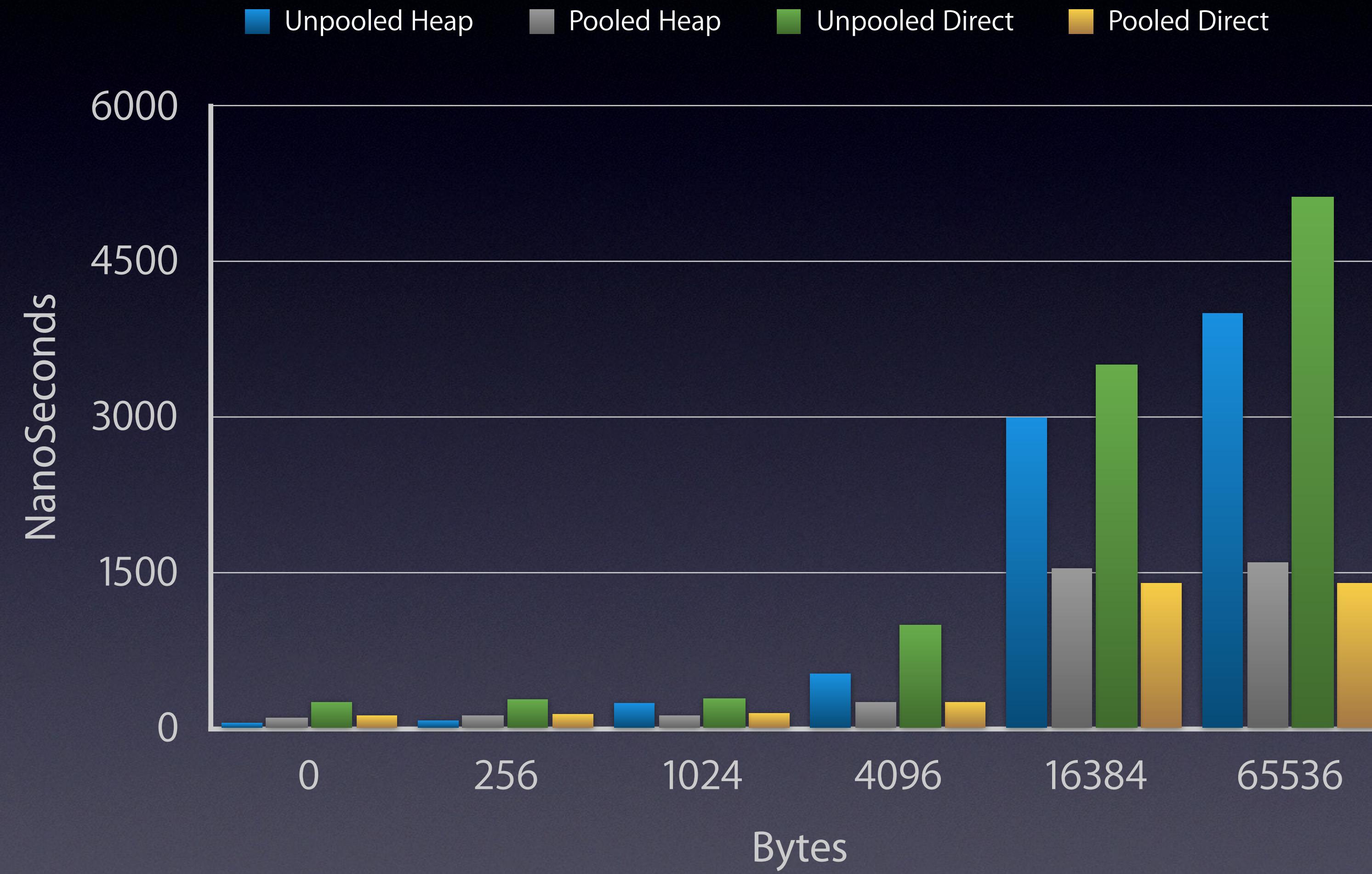
Buffers - Memory fragmentation

- Waste memory
- May trigger GC due lack of coalesced free memory



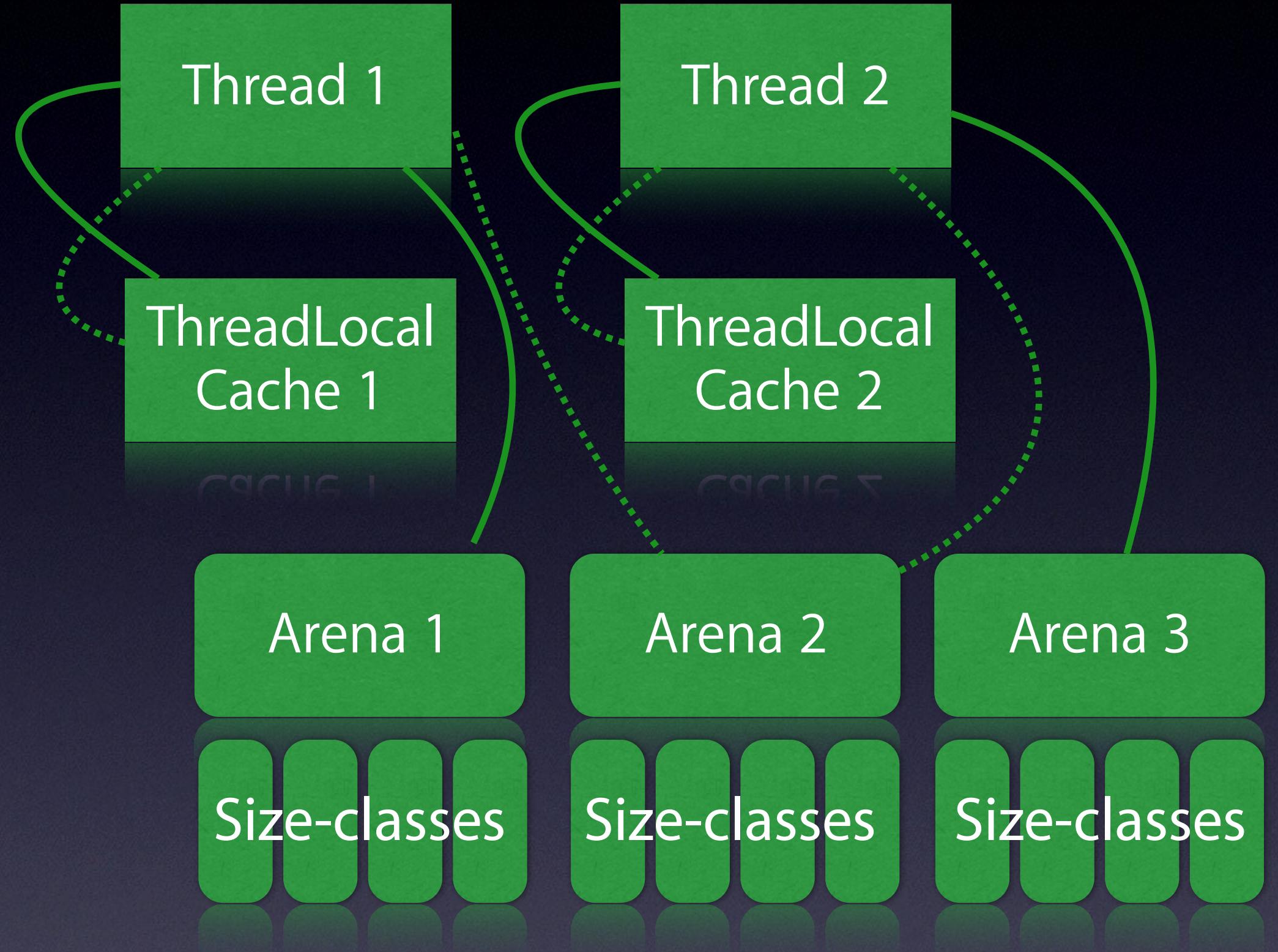
Can't insert int here as we need 4 continuous slots

Allocation times



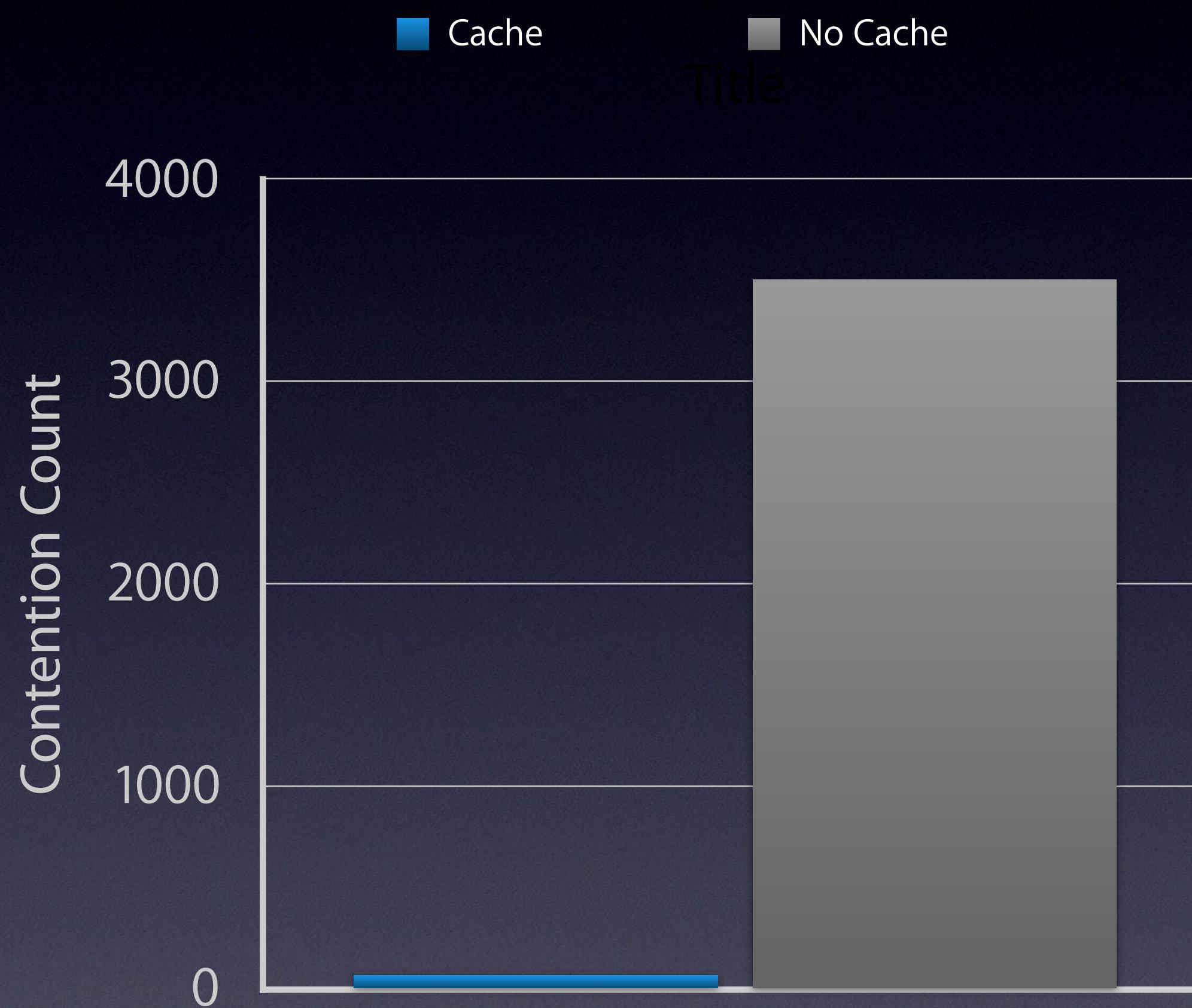
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PooledByteBufAllocator



- Based on jemalloc paper (3.x)
- ThreadLocal caches for lock-free allocation in most cases [#808](#)
- Synchronize per Arena that holds the different chunks of memory
- Different size classes
- Reduce fragmentation

ThreadLocal caches



- Able to enable / disable ThreadLocal caches
- Fine tuning of Caches can make a big difference
- Best effect if number of allocating Threads are low.
- Using ThreadLocal + MPSC queue [#3833](#)

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JDK SSL Performance

.... it's slow!

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Why handle SSL directly?

- Secure communication between services
- Used for HTTP2 / SPDY negotiation
- Advanced verification of Certificates

Unfortunately JDK's SSLEngine implementation is very slow :(

HTTPS Benchmark

JDK SSLEngine implementation

Response

*HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 15
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Server: Netty.io
Date: Wed, 17 Apr 2013 12:00:00 GMT*

Hello, World!

Result

*Running 2m test @ https://xxx:8080/plaintext
16 threads and 256 connections
Thread Stats Avg Stdev Max +/- Stdev
Latency 553.70ms 81.74ms 1.43s 80.22%
Req/Sec 7.41k 595.69 8.90k 63.93%
14026376 requests in 2.00m, 1.89GB read
Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 114
Requests/sec: **116883.21**
Transfer/sec: **16.16MB***

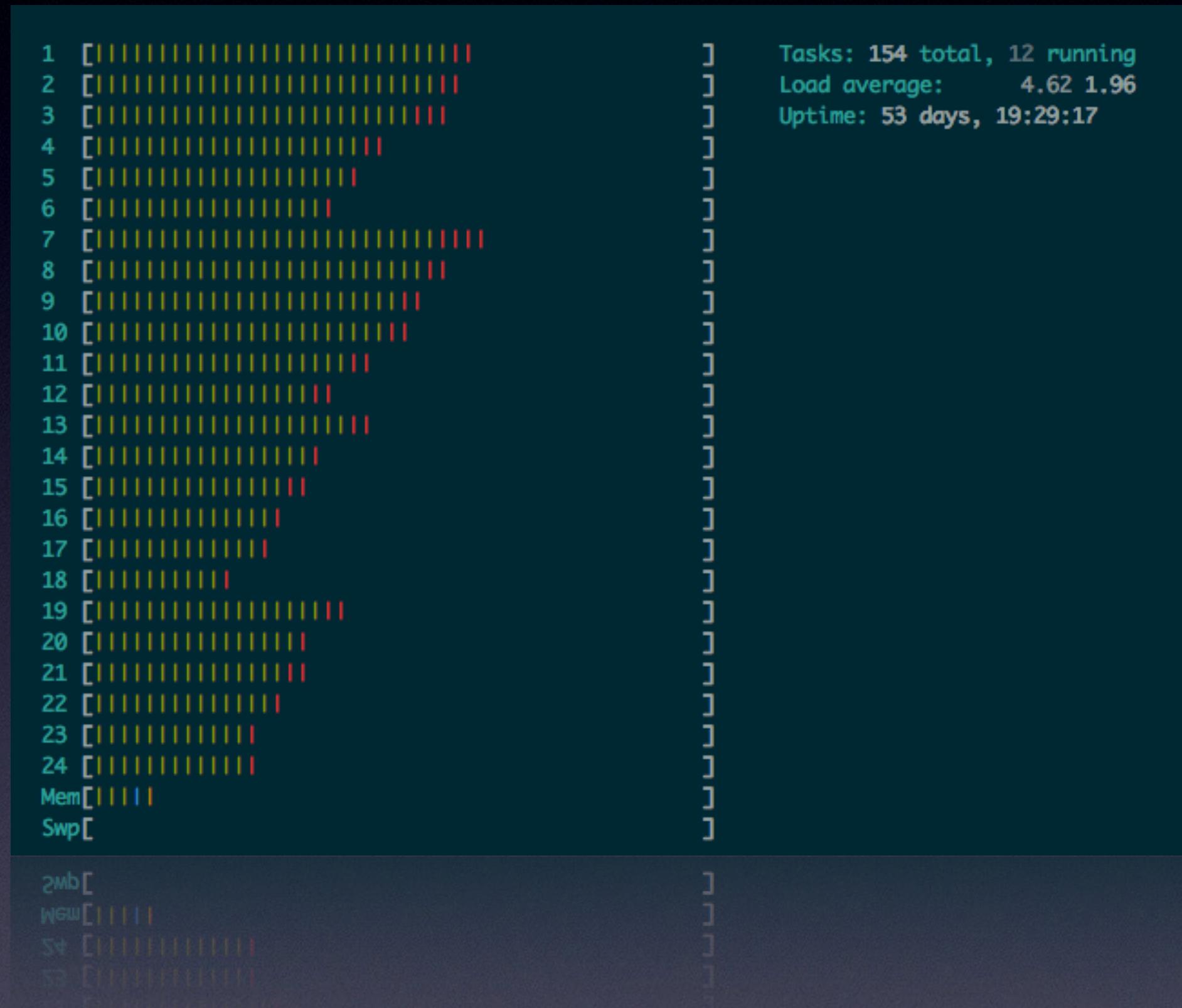
Benchmark

./wrk -H 'Host: localhost' -H 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,/*;q=0.8' -H 'Connection: keep-alive' -d 120 -c 256 -t 16 -s scripts/pipeline-many.lua https://xxx:8080/plaintext*

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HTTPS Benchmark

JDK SSLEngine implementation

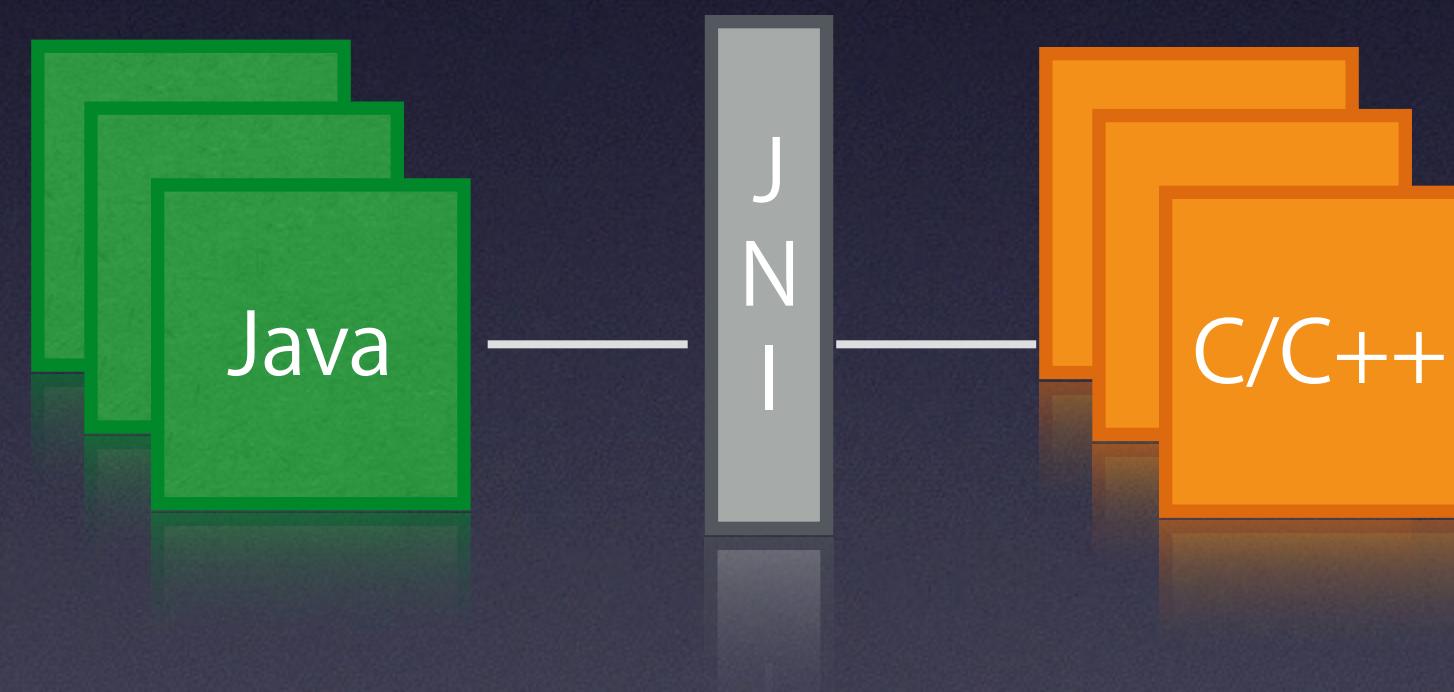


- Unable to fully utilize all cores
- SSLEngine API limiting in some cases
 - SSLEngine.unwrap(...) can only take one ByteBuffer as src

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JNI based SSLEngine

... to the rescue



This is not a contribution

JNI based SSLEngine

...one to rule them all

- Supports OpenSSL, LibreSSL and BoringSSL
- Based on Apache Tomcat Native
- Was part of Finagle but contributed to Netty in 2014

HTTPS Benchmark

OpenSSL SSLEngine implementation

Response

*HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 15
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Server: Netty.io
Date: Wed, 17 Apr 2013 12:00:00 GMT*

Hello, World!

Result

*Running 2m test @ https://xxx:8080/plaintext
16 threads and 256 connections*

Thread Stats	Avg	Stdev	Max	+/- Stdev
Latency	131.16ms	28.24ms	857.07ms	96.89%
Req/Sec	31.74k	3.14k	35.75k	84.41%

*60127756 requests in 2.00m, 8.12GB read
Socket errors: connect 0, read 0, write 0, timeout 52
Requests/sec: **501120.56**
Transfer/sec: **69.30MB***

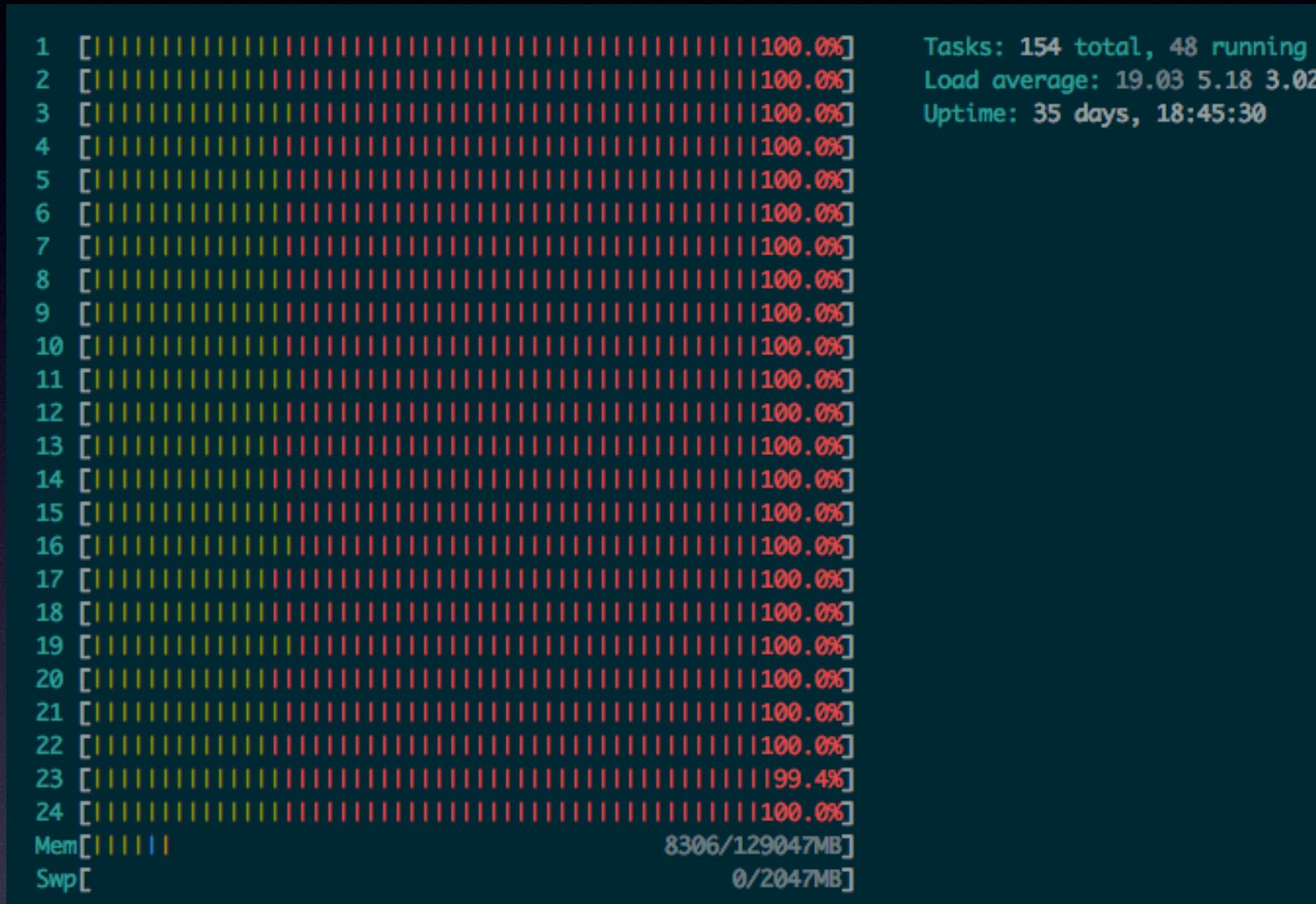
Benchmark

```
./wrk -H 'Host: localhost' -H 'Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8' -H 'Connection: keep-alive' -d 120 -c 256 -t 16 -s scripts/pipeline-many.lua https://xxx:8080/plaintext
```

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HTTPS Benchmark

OpenSSL SSLEngine implementation



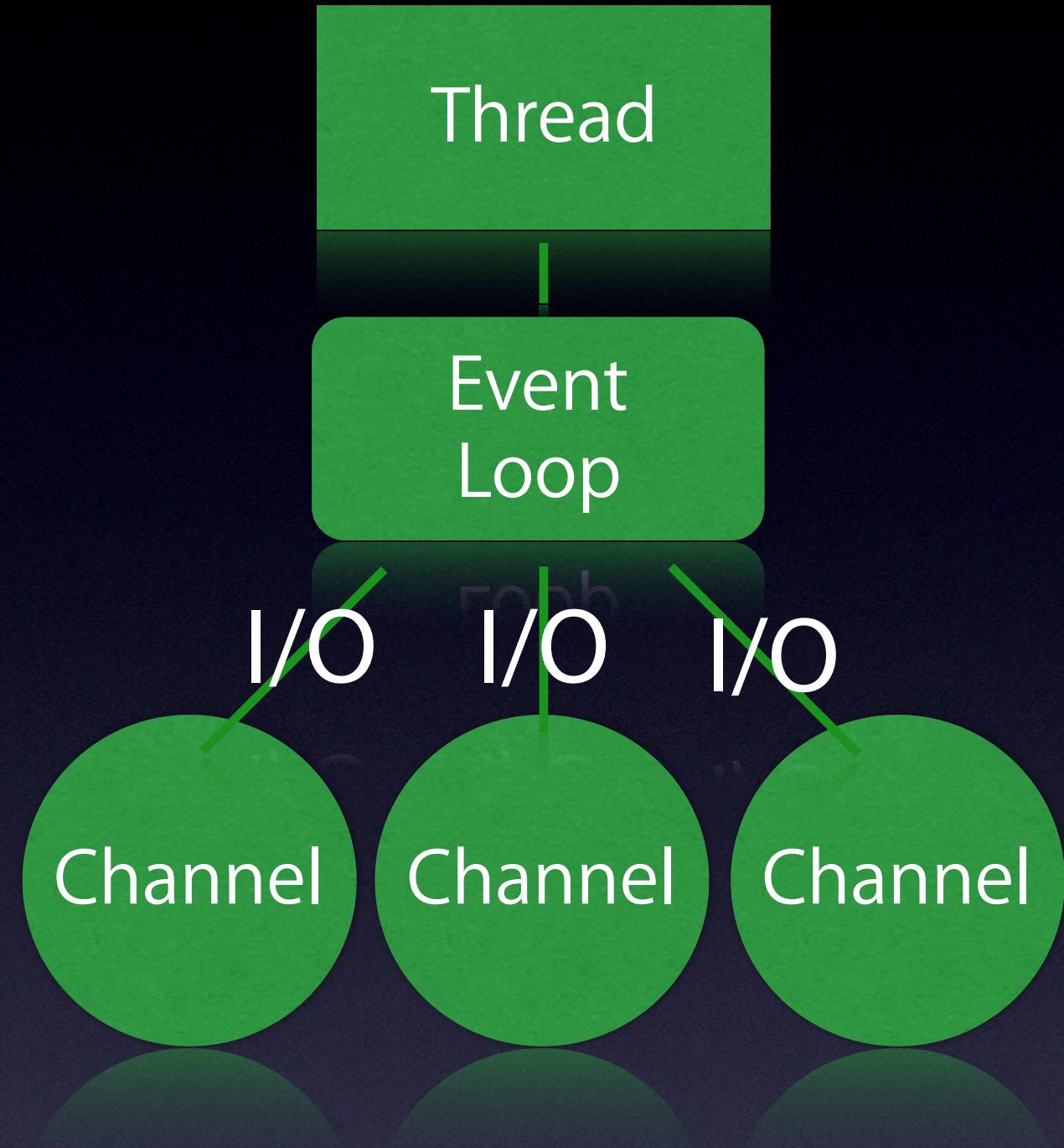
- All cores utilized!
- Makes use of native code provided by OpenSSL
- Low object creation
- Drop in replacement*

*supported on Linux, OSX and Windows

Optimizations made

- Added client support: [#7](#), [#11](#), [#3270](#), [#3277](#), [#3279](#)
- Added support for Auth: [#10](#), [#3276](#)
- GC-Pressure caused by heavy object creation: [#8](#), [#3280](#), [#3648](#)
- Too many JNI calls: [#3289](#)
- Proper SSLSession implementation: [#9](#), [#16](#), [#17](#), [#20](#), [#3283](#), [#3286](#), [#3288](#)
- ALPN support [#3481](#)
- Only do priming read if there is no space in dsts buffers [#3958](#)

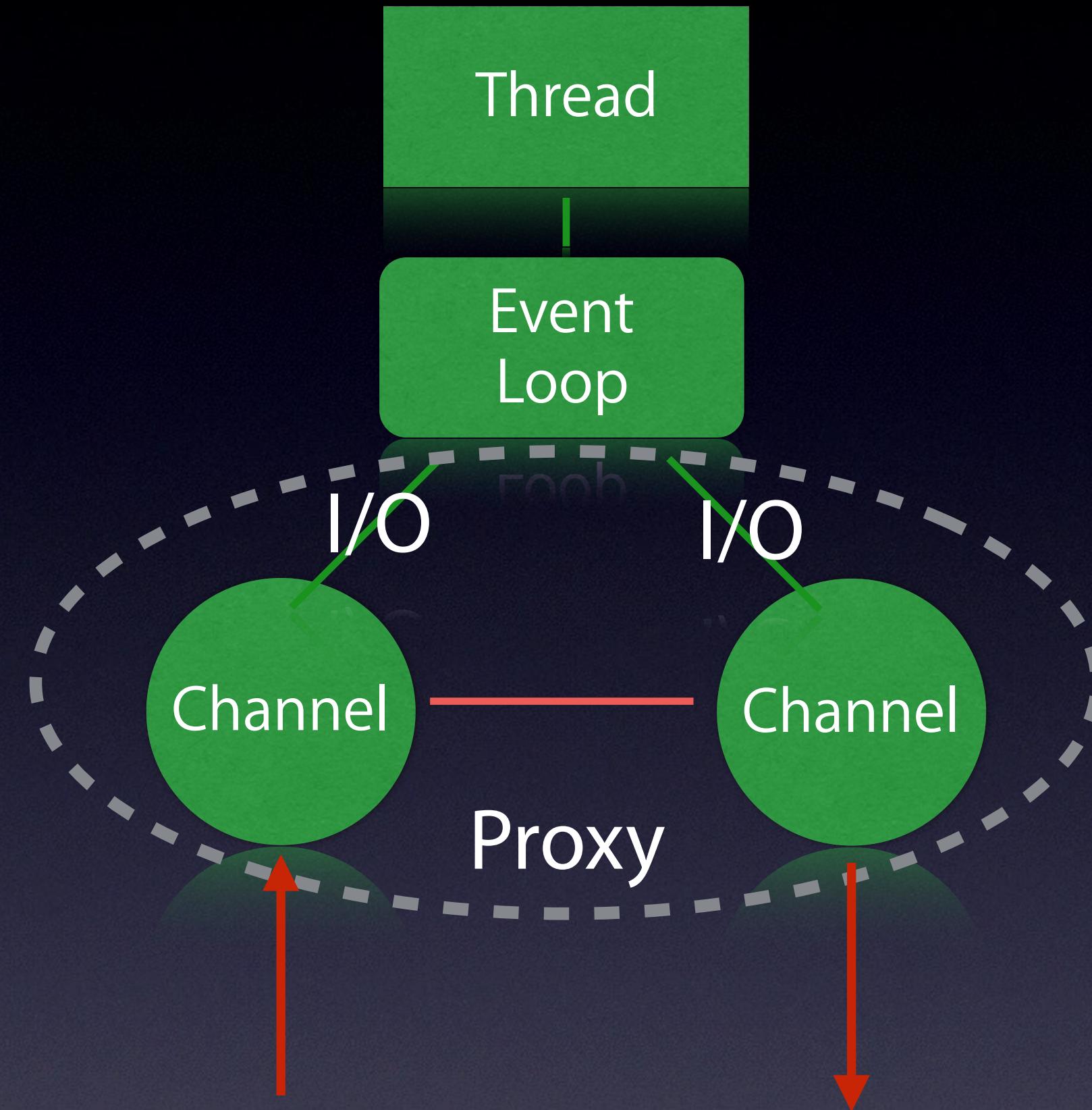
Thread Model



- Easier to reason about
- Less worry about concurrency
- Easier to maintain
- Clear execution order

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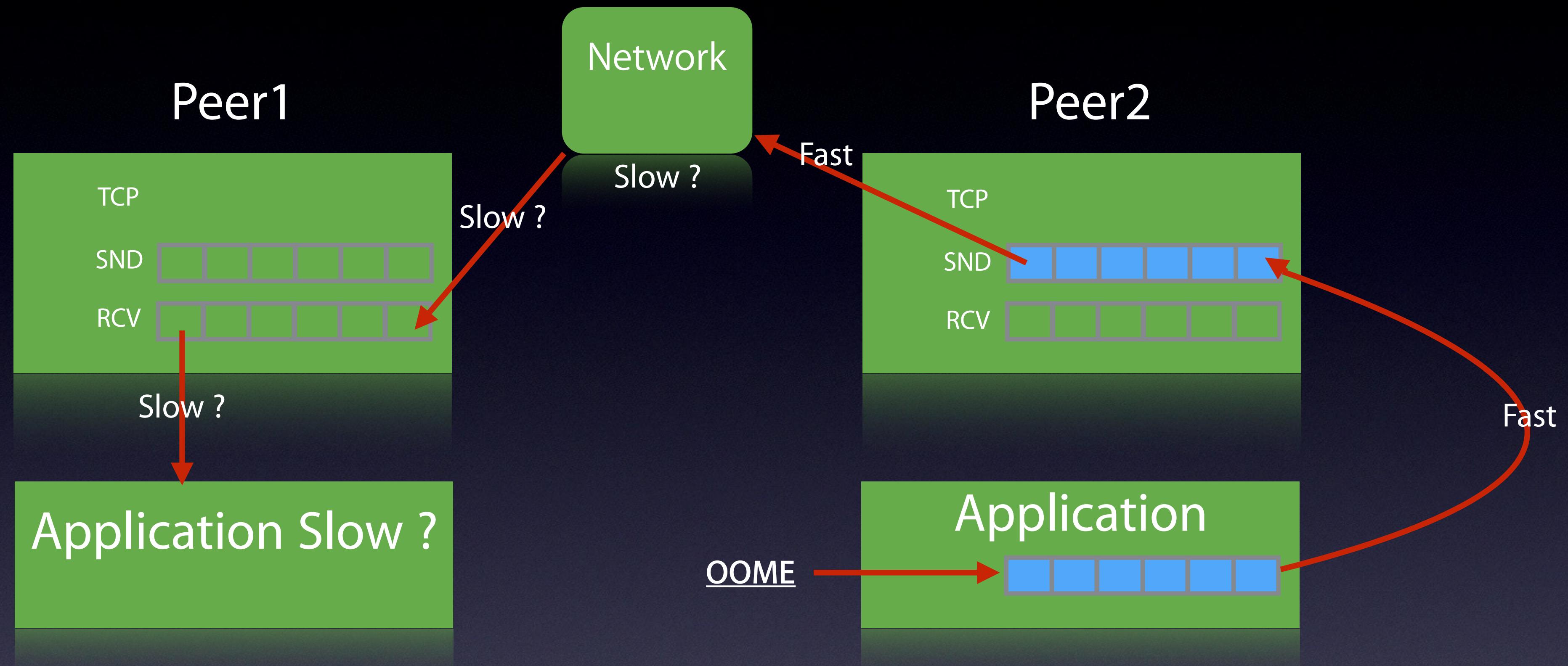
Thread Model



```
public class ProxyHandler extends ChannelInboundHandlerAdapter {  
    @Override  
    public void channelActive(ChannelHandlerContext ctx) {  
        final Channel inboundChannel = ctx.channel();  
        Bootstrap b = new Bootstrap();  
        b.group(inboundChannel.eventLoop());  
        ctx.channel().config().setAutoRead(false);  
        ChannelFuture f = b.connect(remoteHost, remotePort);  
        f.addListener(f -> {  
            if (f.isSuccess()) {  
                ctx.channel().config().setAutoRead(true);  
            } else { ... }  
        });  
    }  
}
```

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Backpressure



- Slow peers due slow connection
- Risk of writing too fast
- Backoff writing and reading

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Memory Usage

- Handling a lot of concurrent connections
- Need to safe memory to reduce heap sizes
 - Use Atomic*FieldUpdater
 - Lazy init fields

Connection Pooling

- Having an extensible connection pool is important [#3607](#)
- flexible / extensible implementation

Thanks

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