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# HotSpot Synchronization

## A Peek Under the Hood

David Buck  
Principal Member of Technical Staff  
Java SE  
October 26, 2015



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# Program Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Java Locking Review
- 3 HotSpot's Implementation
- 4 Profiling & Tuning
- 5 Everything Else

# Howdy!

David Buck

- Java SE Sustaining Engineering
- I Fix JVM Bugs
- Hobbies:  
(non-Java) programming





# Introduction

# What We'll Cover

```
synchronized(this) {  
    c++;  
}
```

# What We'll Cover

```
synchronized(this) {  
    c++;  
}
```

# What We'll Cover

3: monitorenter

4: aload\_0

5: dup

6: getfield #2 // Field c:l

9: iconst\_1

10: iadd

11: putfield #2 // Field c:l

14: aload\_1

15: monitorexit

# What We'll Cover

3: **monitorenter**

4: aload\_0

5: dup

6: getfield #2 // Field c:l

9: iconst\_1

10: iadd

11: putfield #2 // Field c:l

14: aload\_1

15: **monitorexit**

# What We Won't Cover

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- How to use locks

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- `java.util.concurrent` (JSR-166)



# What We Won't Cover

- How to use locks
- `java.util.concurrent` (JSR-166)
- Java's memory model

# Motivation

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- Avoiding premature optimization

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- Improve Profiling, Design, and Tuning

# Motivation

- Avoiding premature optimization
- Improve Profiling, Design, and Tuning
- Fun!

# Java Locking Review

# Multithreading as Part of the Language



- So, what exactly **is** a Monitor?



# Mutual Exclusion

# Mutual Exclusion

↙ Mut ex ↘

# Mutual Exclusion



# condition variable



"Puffin crossing, London, UK" by secretlondon is licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0

Monitor = Mutex + Condition Variable

# Monitor = Mutex + Condition Variable

- Mutex
  - synchronized keyword

# Monitor = Mutex + Condition Variable

- Mutex
  - synchronized keyword
- Condition Variable
  - Object.wait()
  - Object.notify()
  - Object.notifyAll()

# Java Locks are Recursive!

```
public synchronized void increment() {  
    c++;  
    printValue();  
}
```

```
public synchronized void printValue() {  
    System.out.println("My value is: " + c);  
}
```



# Memory Model

Establish a “happens-before” relationship



```
public class NoSync {  
    private int c = 0;  
    public void increment() {  
        c++;  
    }  
}
```

```
public void increment();  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC  
  Code:  
  stack=3, locals=1, args_size=1  
  0: aload_0  
  1: dup  
  2: getfield #2 // Field c:I  
  5: iconst_1  
  6: iadd  
  7: putfield #2 // Field c:I  
 10: return
```

# Block Example

```
public void increment() {  
    synchronized(this) {  
        c++;  
    }  
}
```

# Block Example

```
public void increment();
```

```
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC
```

```
  Code:
```

```
  stack=3, locals=3, args_size=1
```

```
  0: aload_0
```

```
  1: dup
```

```
  2: astore_1
```

```
  3: monitorenter
```

```
  4: aload_0
```

```
  5: dup
```

```
  6: getfield #2 // Field c:l
```

```
  9: iconst_1
```

```
 10: iadd
```

```
 11: putfield #2 // Field c:l
```

```
 14: aload_1
```

```
 15: monitorexit
```

```
 16: goto 24
```

```
 19: astore_2
```

```
 20: aload_1
```

```
 21: monitorexit
```

```
 22: aload_2
```

```
 23: athrow
```

```
 24: return
```

```
Exception table:
```

```
from to target type
```

```
   4 16 19 any
```

```
  19 22 19 any
```

# Block Example

```
public void increment();
```

```
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC
```

```
  Code:
```

```
  stack=3, locals=3, args_size=1
```

```
  0: aload_0
```

```
  1: dup
```

```
  2: astore_1
```

```
  3: monitorenter
```

```
  4: aload_0
```

```
  5: dup
```

```
  6: getfield #2 // Field c:l
```

```
  9: iconst_1
```

```
 10: iadd
```

```
 11: putfield #2 // Field c:l
```

```
 14: aload_1
```

```
 15: monitorexit
```

```
 16: goto 24
```

```
 19: astore_2
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```
 20: aload_1
```

```
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```

```
 22: aload_2
```

```
 23: athrow
```

```
 24: return
```

```
Exception table:
```

```
from to target type
```

```
   4 16 19 any
```

```
  19 22 19 any
```

# Method Example

```
public synchronized void increment() {  
    c++;  
}
```

# Method Example

```
public synchronized void increment();  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC, ACC_SYNCHRONIZED
```

Code:

```
stack=3, locals=1, args_size=1
```

```
0: aload_0
```

```
1: dup
```

```
2: getfield #2 // Field c:I
```

```
5: iconst_1
```

```
6: iadd
```

```
7: putfield #2 // Field c:I
```

```
10: return
```



# Method Example

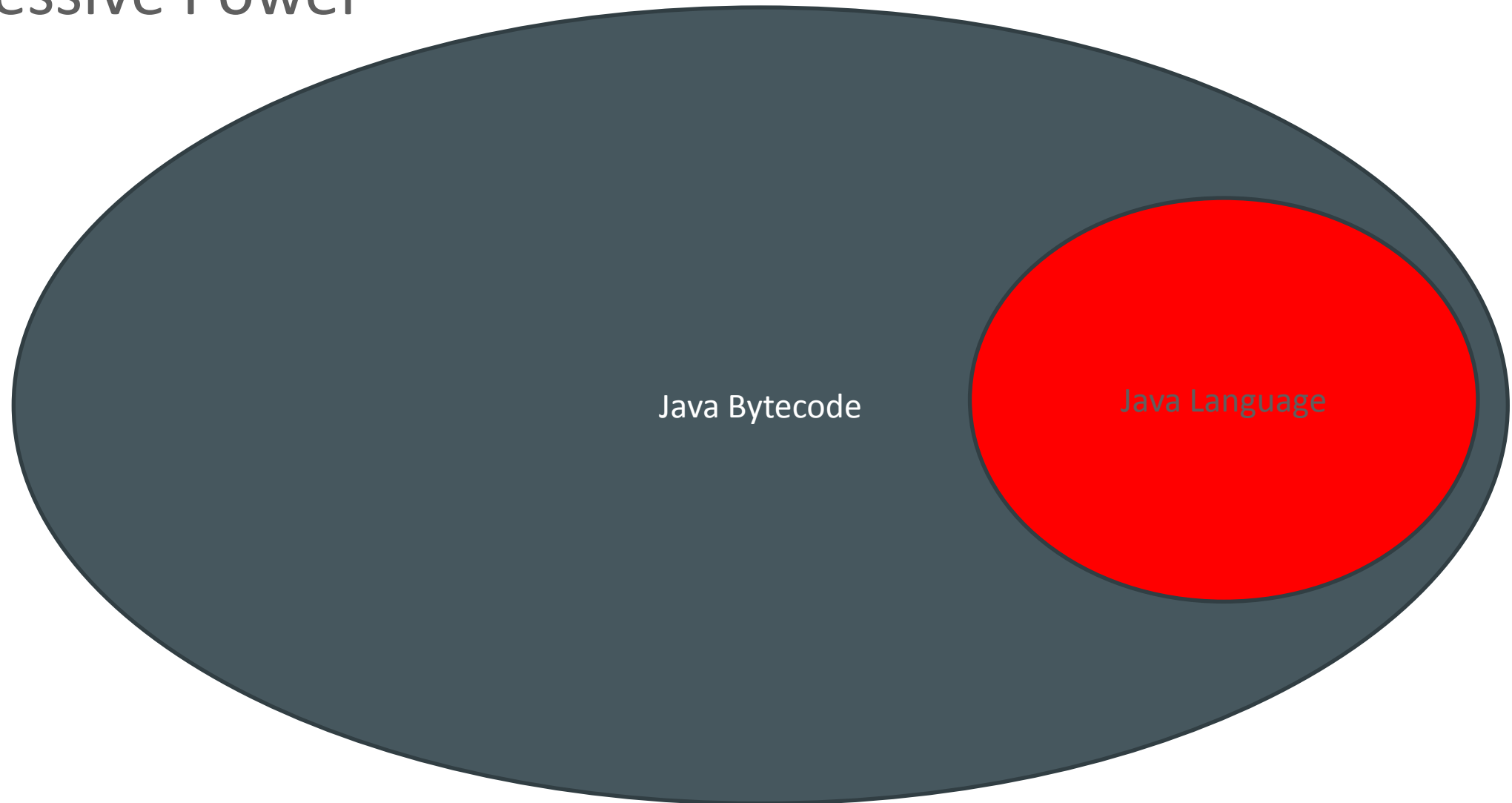
```
public synchronized void increment();  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC, ACC_SYNCHRONIZED  
Code:  
stack=3, locals=1, args_size=1  
0: aload_0  
1: dup  
2: getfield #2 // Field c:I  
5: iconst_1  
6: iadd  
7: putfield #2 // Field c:I  
10: return
```

# Impossible in Java Language!

```
public void lockMe();  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC  
Code:  
stack=1, locals=1, args_size=1  
0: aload_0  
1: monitorenter  
2: return
```

```
public void unlockMe();  
  flags: ACC_PUBLIC  
Code:  
stack=1, locals=1, args_size=1  
0: aload_0  
1: monitorexit  
2: return
```

# Expressive Power



# Java Monitor Limitations

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- No way to check status of a lock

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- No timeout

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# Java Monitor Limitations

- No way to check status of a lock
- No timeout
- No way to cancel
- Must be recursive
- No reader / writer locking

# Java Monitor Limitations

- No way to check status of a lock
- No timeout
- No way to cancel
- Must be recursive
- No reader / writer locking
- Security Issues

java.util.concurrent



# HotSpot's Implementation

# Design Goals

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- Every object may be used as a monitor

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- Every object may be used as a monitor
- But most objects never are

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- Those that are locked, are usually not used by multiple threads



# Design Goals

- Every object may be used as a monitor
- But most objects never are
- Those that are locked, are usually not used by multiple threads
- Those that are used by multiple threads, are usually not contended

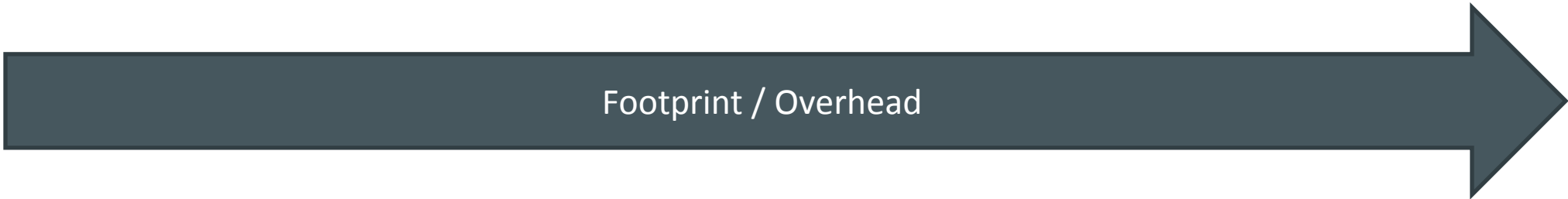
# Lock Types

- Fat
- Thin
- Biased

Biased

Thin

Fat



# Fat Lock

- Rely on OS scheduler
- Best use case: long wait times
- AKA: Heavyweight lock, inflated lock

# Thin Lock

- Spin until lock is available
- Best use case: short pause times
- AKA: spin lock, stack lock (HS), lightweight lock

# Biased Lock

- Only a single thread repeatedly locks object
- If other thread needs lock, bias needs to be revoked

# BiasedLock Revocation

- Stop thread that currently holds bias (STW)
- Check if thread “really” holds lock (stack walk)

# BiasedLock Banning

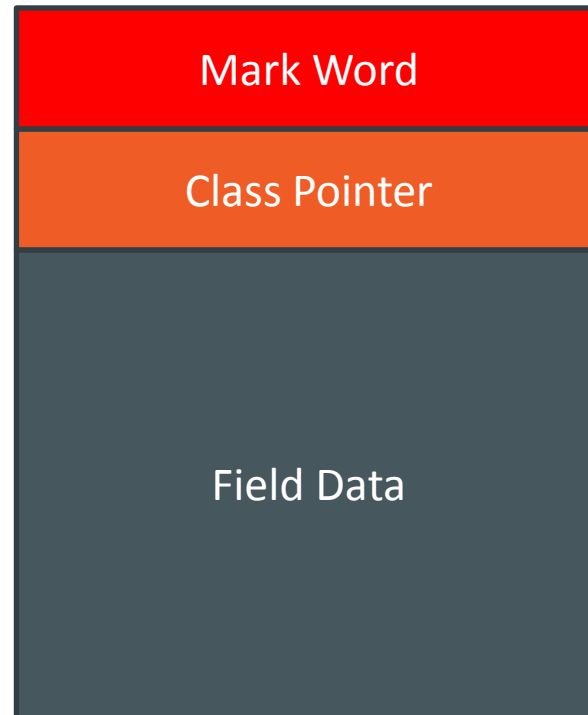
- Object Level
- Class Level
- Booting Phase



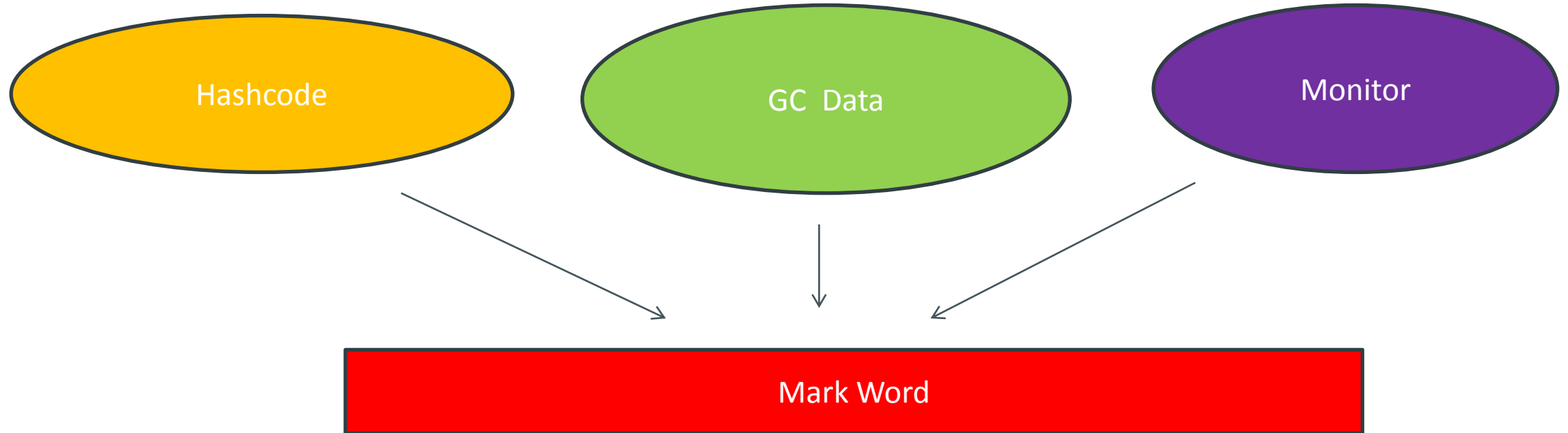
# Per-Object Data

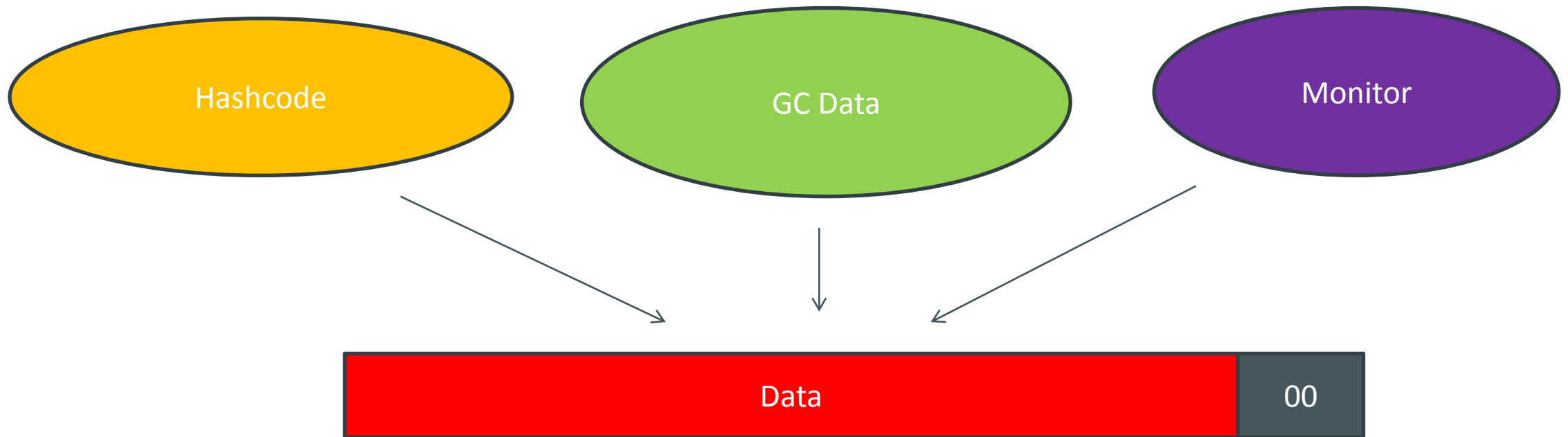
- Field data
- Metadata
  - Monitor condition
  - GC bookkeeping (e.g. age)
  - Hash code

# Object Header

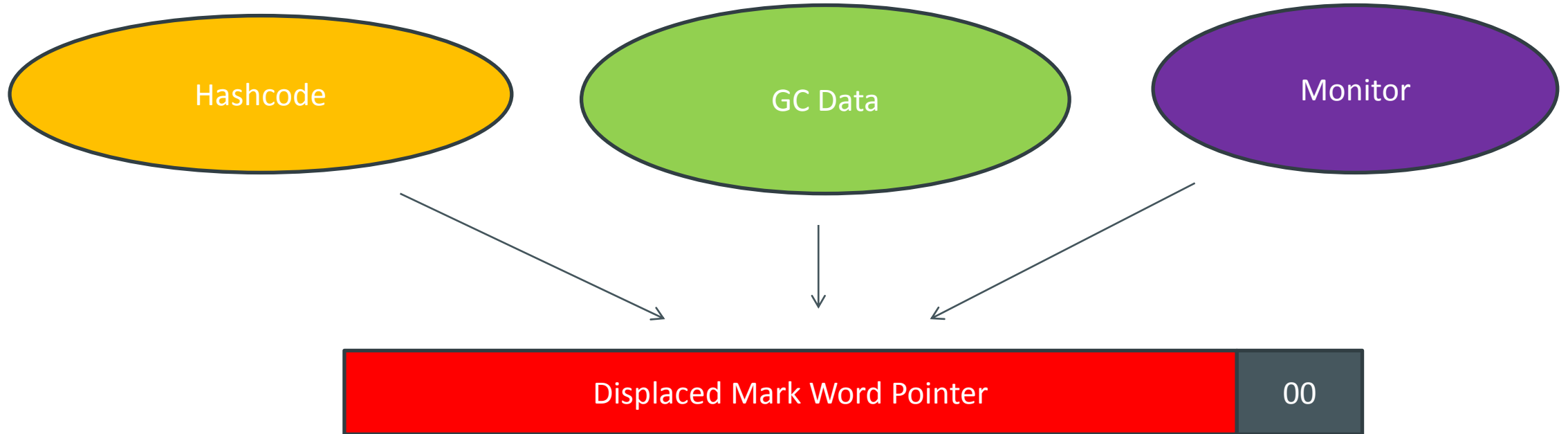


# Busy Mark Word is Busy

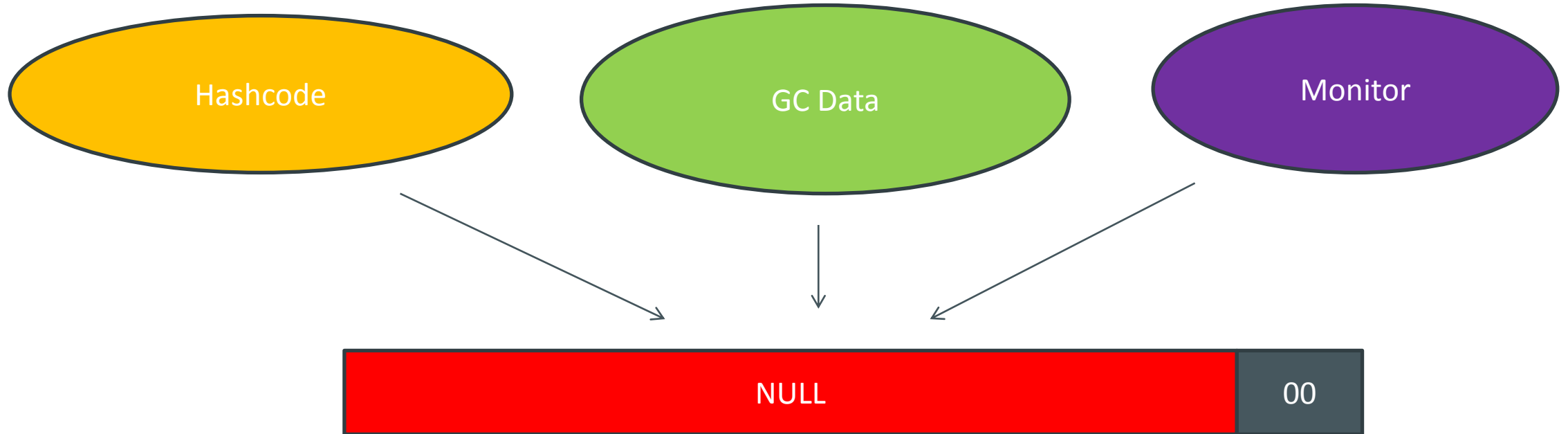




# Thin Locked



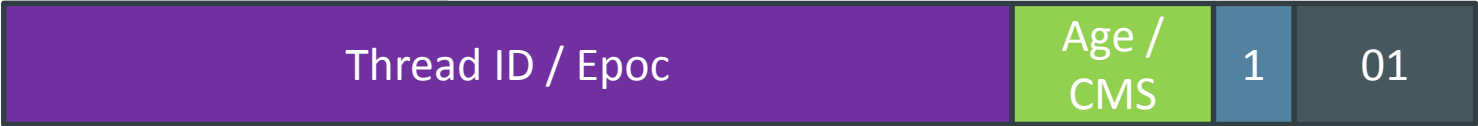
# Inflating



# Unlocked Banned for Biased Locking

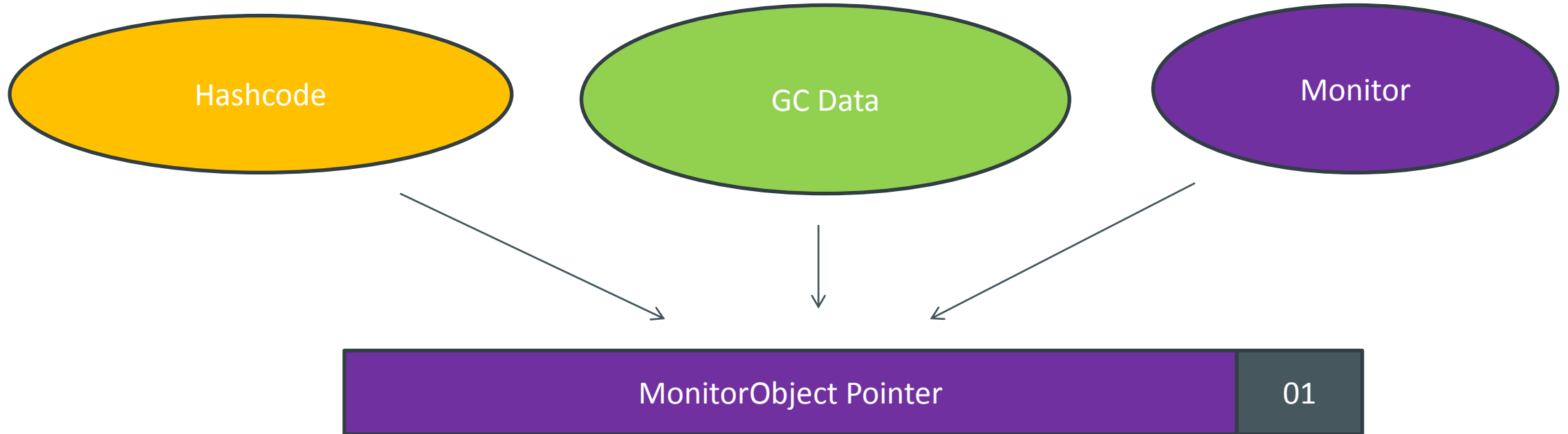


# Biased

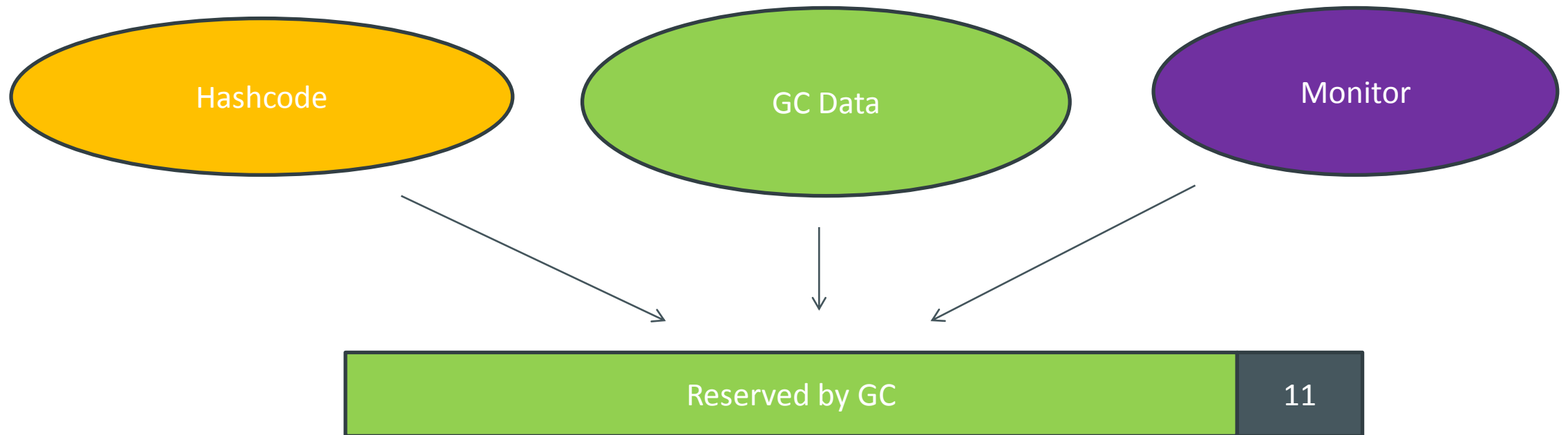




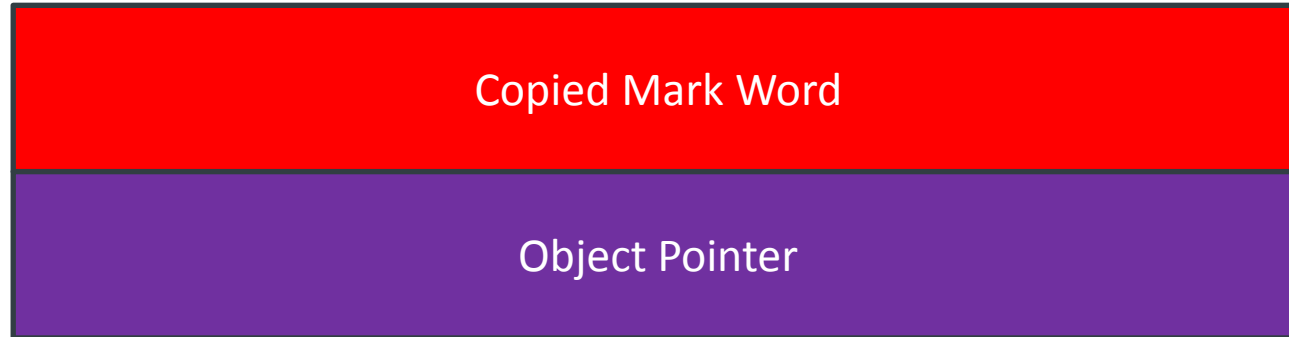
# Fat Locked



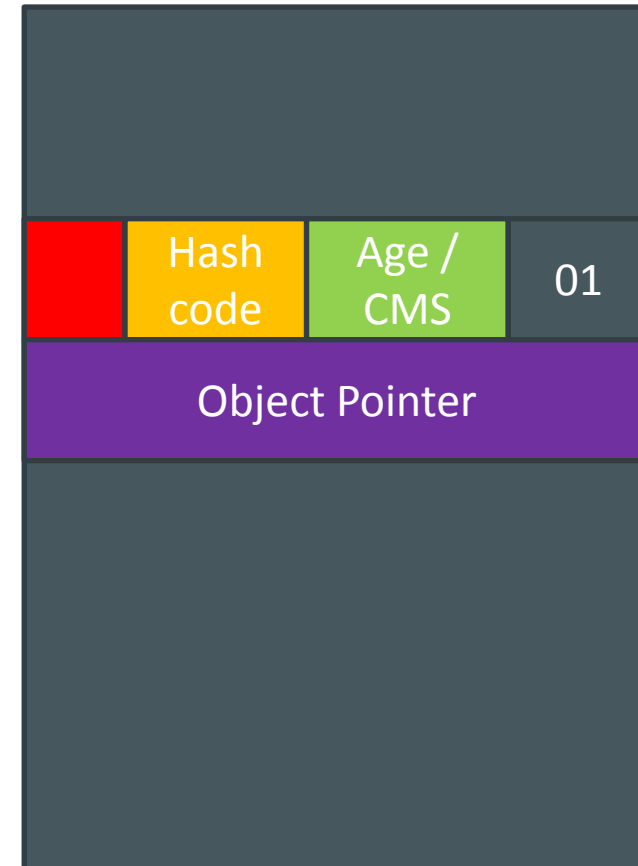
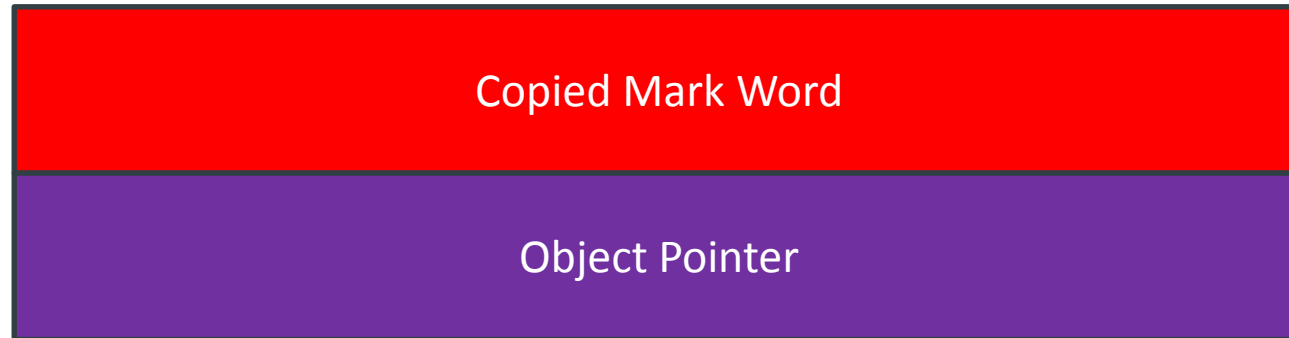
# GC Running (STW)



# Lock Record

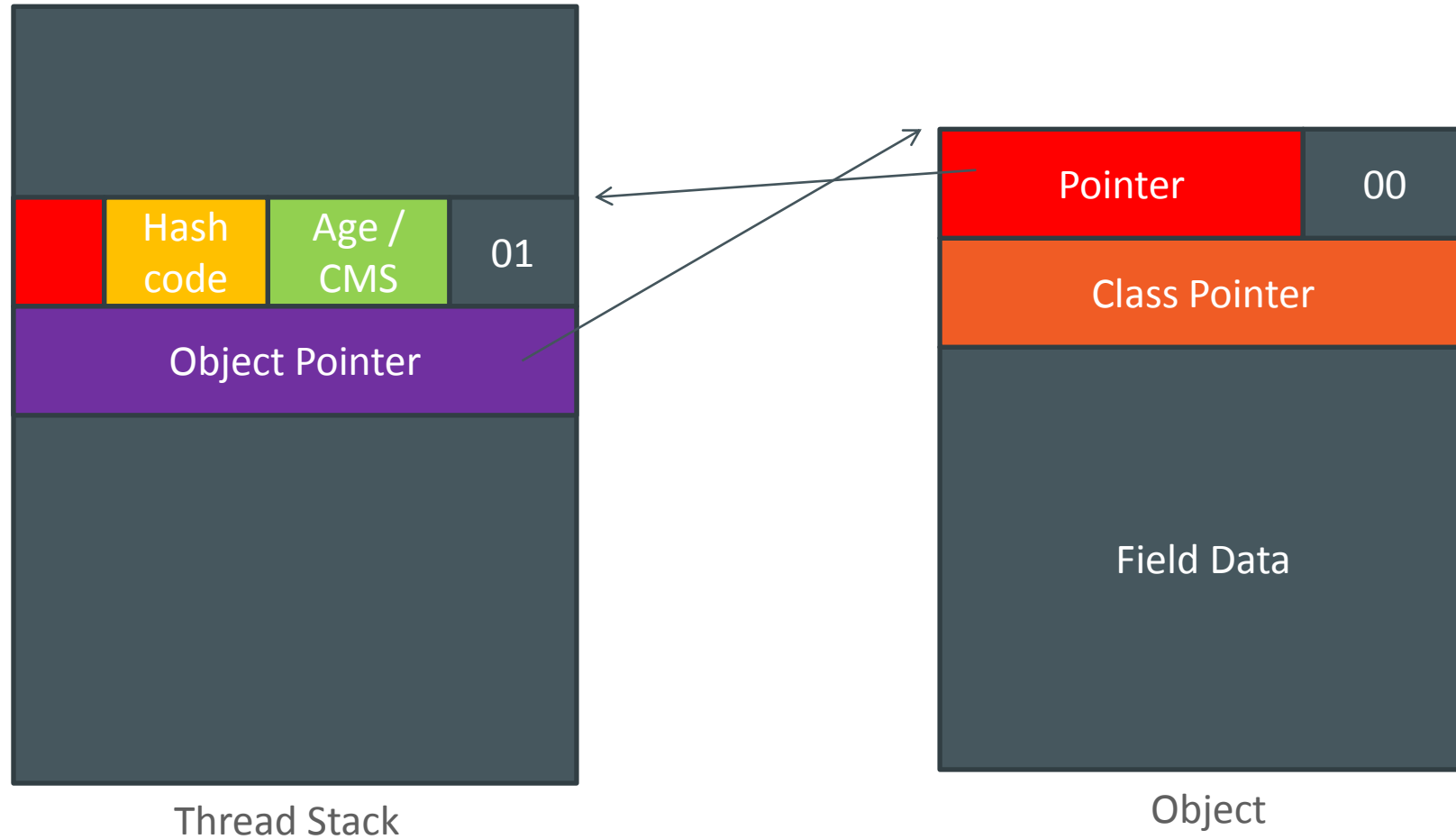


# Lock Record

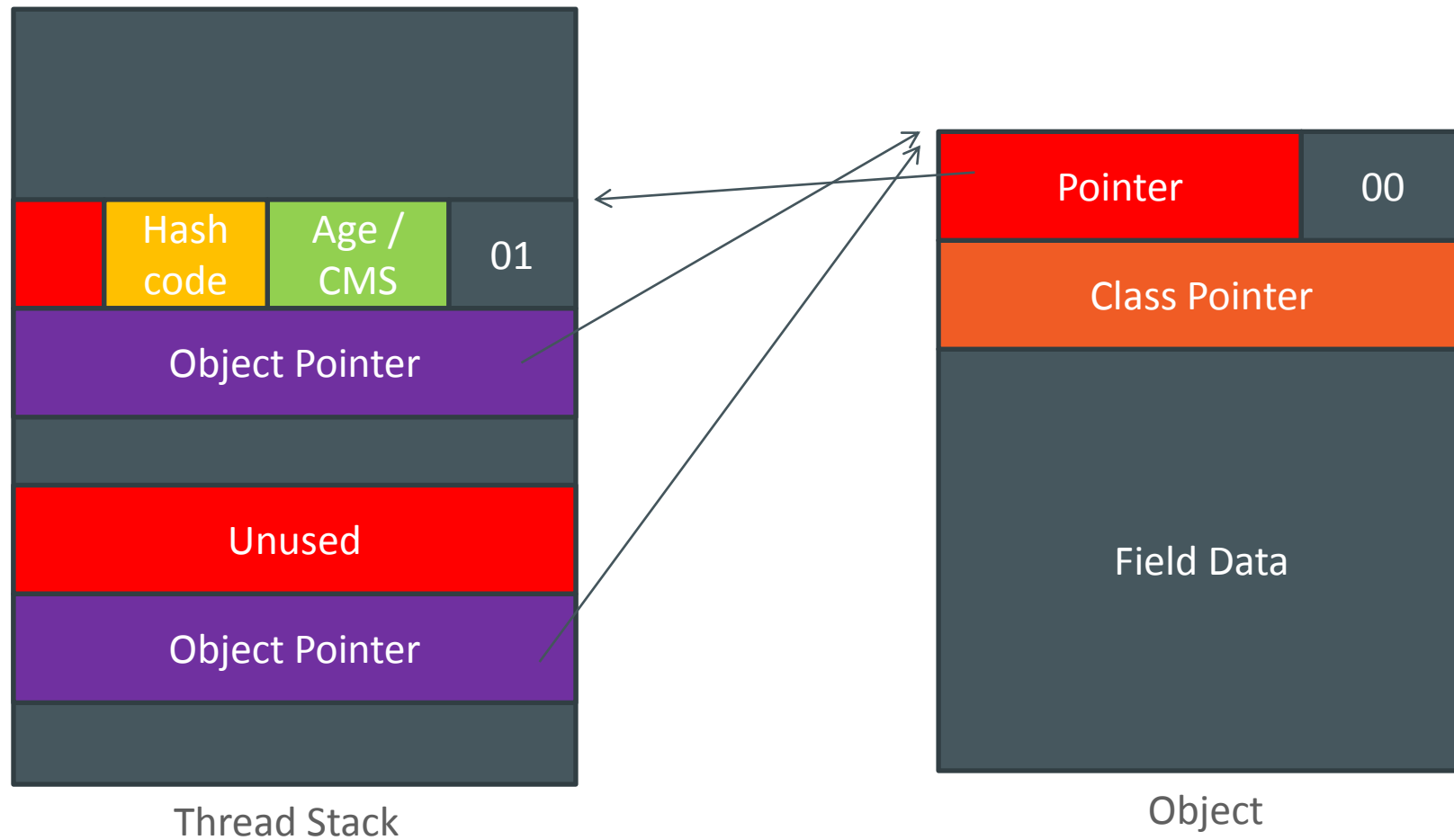


Thread Stack

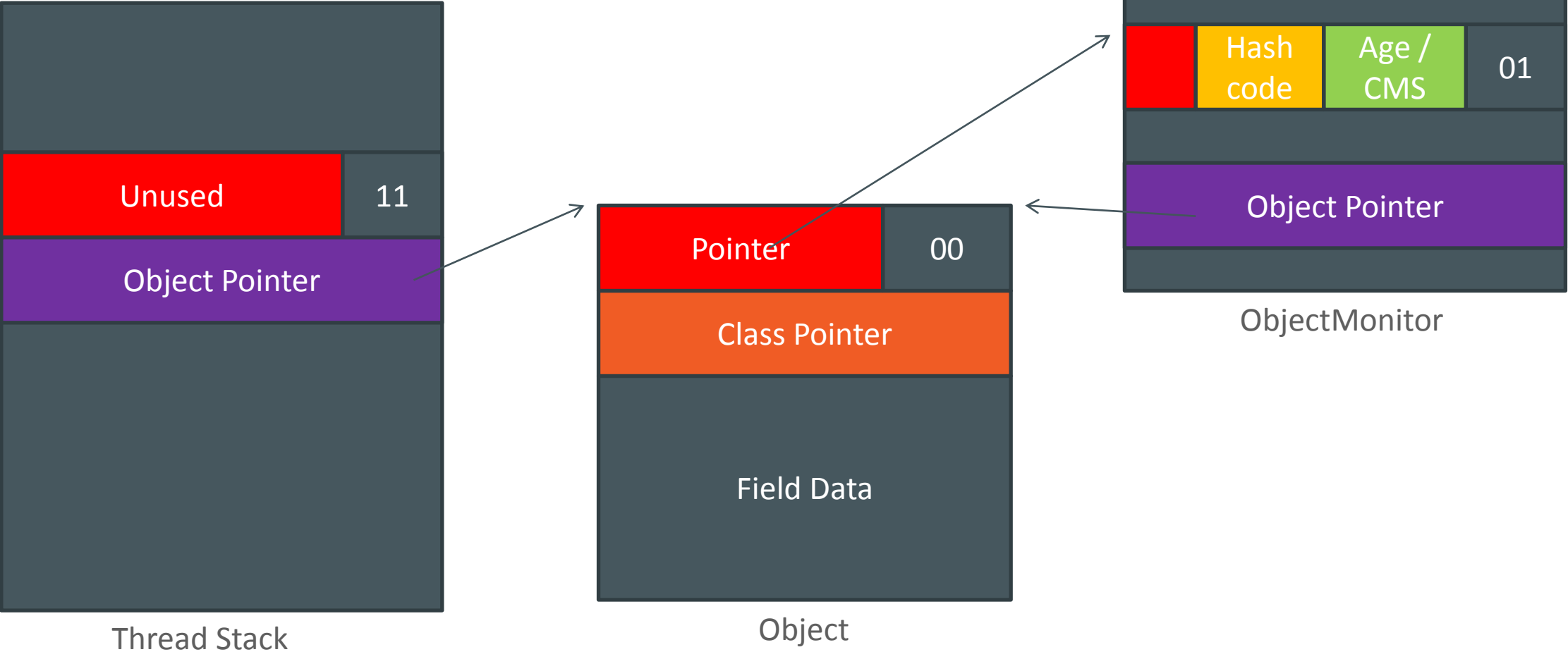
# Thin Lock



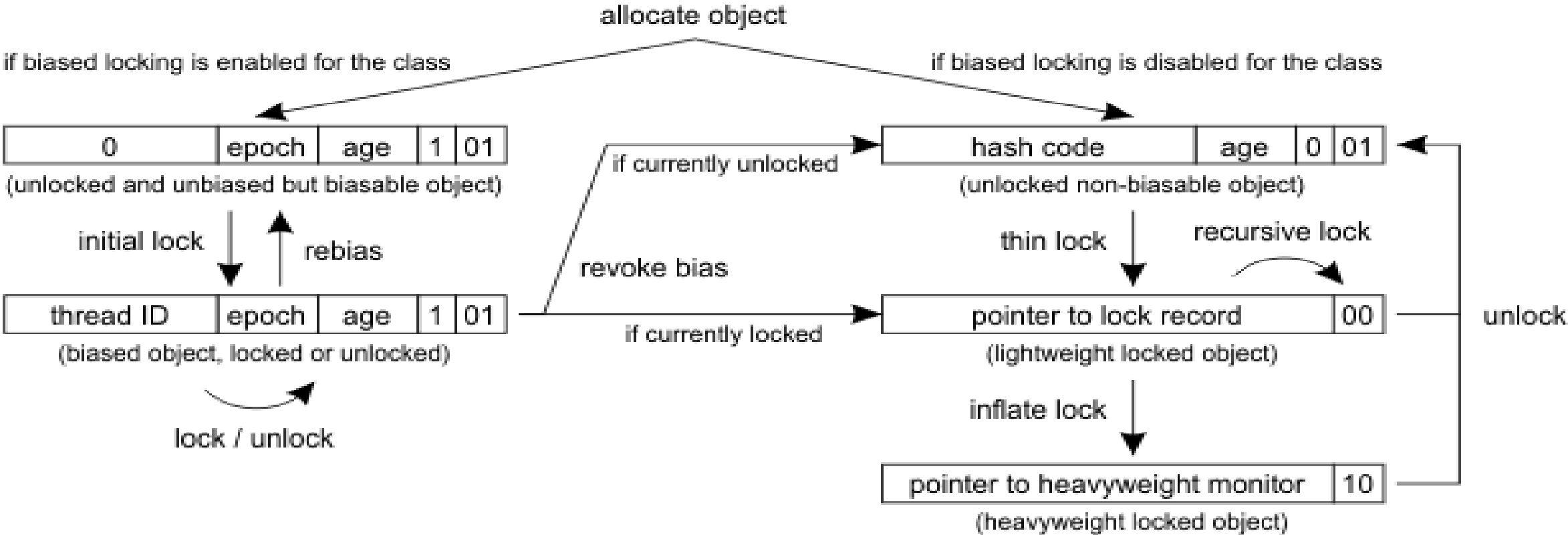
# Thin Lock (Recursive)



# Fat Lock



# Lock Transitions

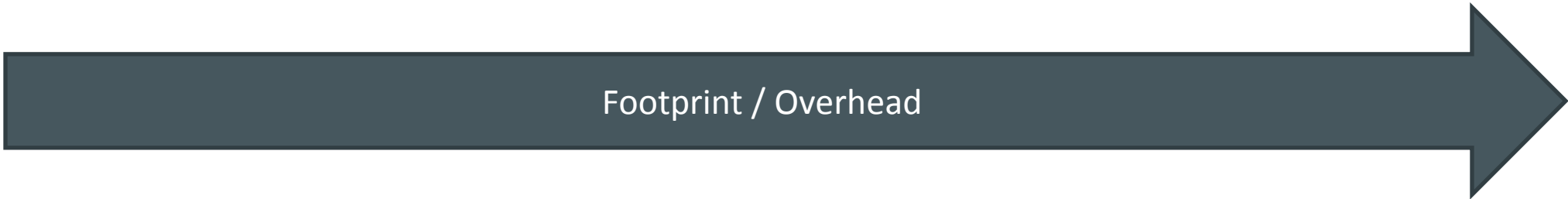




Biased

Thin

Fat



# Profiling & Tuning

# Profiling

DANGER:  
Performance Impact Ahead!

# Profiling

- Performance Counters
- DTrace
- Java Flight Recorder

# Performance Counters

- No performance impact
- Not officially supported
- Intended for HotSpot troubleshooting
- Example:

```
jstat -snap -J-Djstat.showUnsupported=true <JVM_PID> |grep _sync
```

# DTrace

- Most flexible
- Higher learning curve
- Supported platforms
  - Solaris
  - Oracle Linux
  - OSX
- Must use **-XX:+DTraceMonitorProbes**

# DTrace

## Mutex Probes

- monitor-contended-enter
- monitor-contended-entered
- monitor-contended-exit

# DTrace

## Condition Variable Probes

- monitor-wait
- monitor-waited
- monitor-notify
- monitor-notifyAll



# Java Flight Recorder

- Free for development use
- Supported Platforms: all OracleJDK Java SE Platforms

# Options

- PrintConcurrentLocks
- UseBiasedLocking
- DTraceMonitorProbes
- BiasedLockingStartupDelay
- PrintBiasedLockingStatistics
- TraceBiasedLocking
- TraceMonitorInflation
- MonitorInUseLists
- TraceMonitorMismatch
- UseHeavyMonitors
- BiasedLockingBulkRebiasThreshold
- BiasedLockingBulkRevokeThreshold
- BiasedLockingDecayTime
- SyncKnobs

# Options

- `PrintConcurrentLocks`
- `UseBiasedLocking`
- `DTraceMonitorProbes`
- `BiasedLockingStartupDelay`
- `PrintBiasedLockingStatistics`
- `TraceBiasedLocking`
- `TraceMonitorInflation`
- `MonitorInUseLists`
- `TraceMonitorMismatch`
- `UseHeavyMonitors`
- `BiasedLockingBulkRebiasThreshold`
- `BiasedLockingBulkRevokeThreshold`
- `BiasedLockingDecayTime`
- `SyncKnobs`

# PrintConcurrentLocks

- Displays `java.util.concurrent` locks in thread dumps just like normal locks!

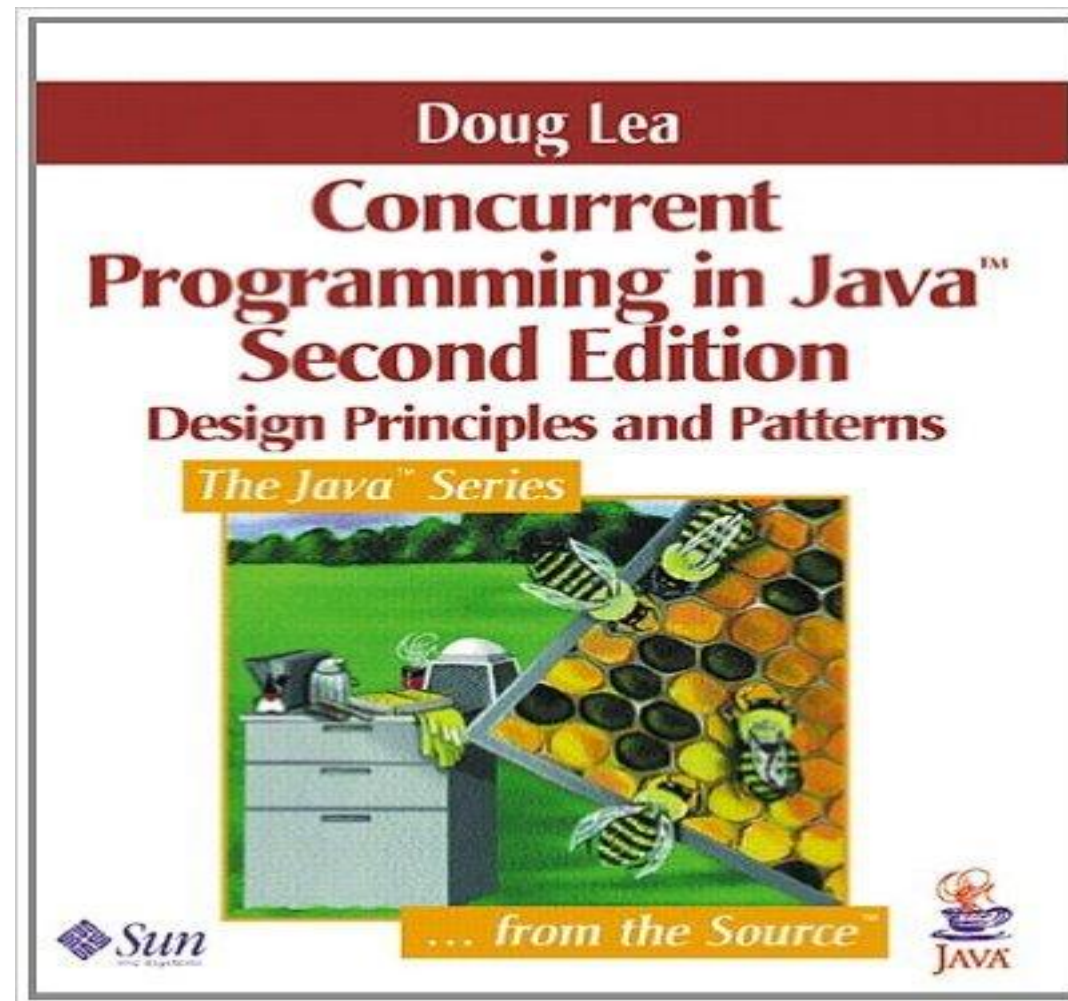
# UseBiasedLocking

- Disables biased locking
- Worth trying (benchmarking) on systems with very high contention

# Everything Else

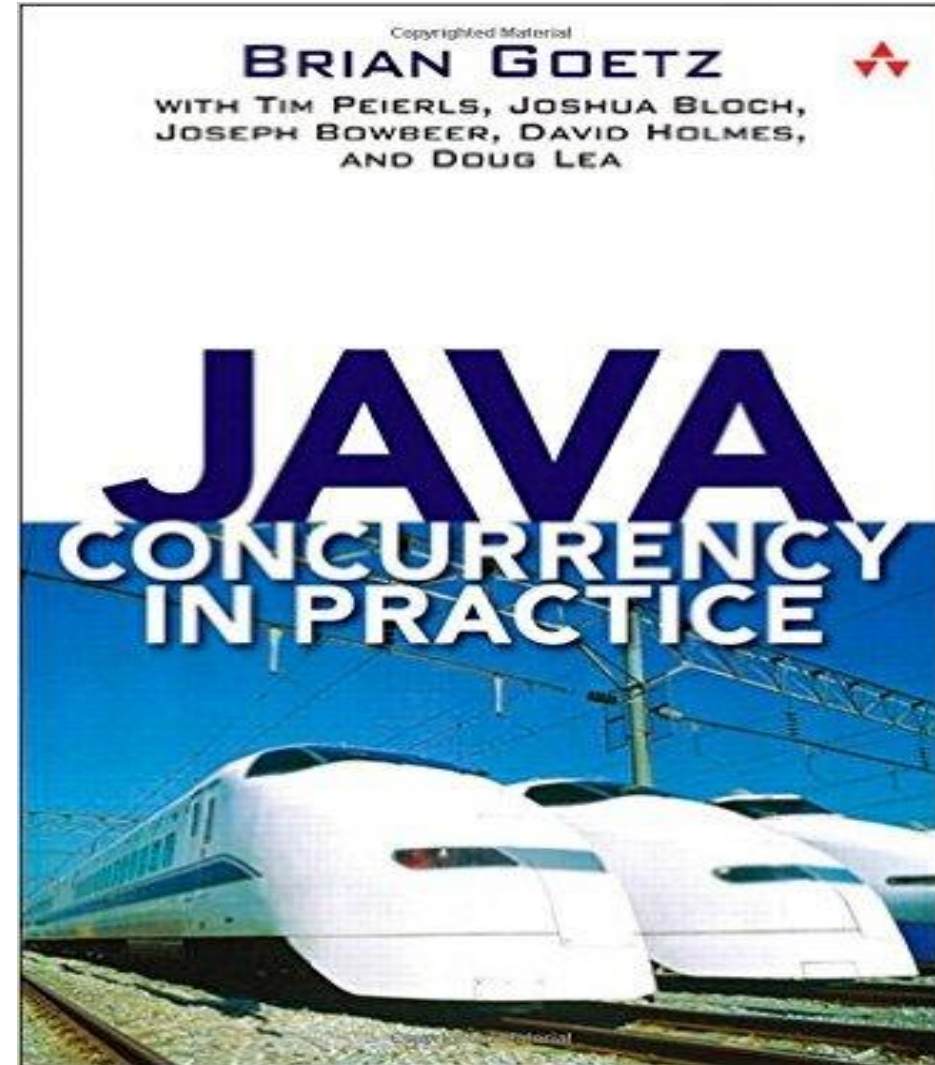
# Concurrent Programming in Java™: Design Principles and Patterns

- JDK 1.2 Era
  - No modern memory model
  - The source of `java.util.concurrent`
- Focus on design
- A classic



# Java Concurrency in Practice

- JDK 1.6 Era
  - New Memory Model
  - `java.util.concurrent`
- If you read only **one** book on Java concurrency...





# Summary

- Leave optimization up to the JVM
- If simple monitors do not provide what you need, check out `java.util.concurrent`
- Profiling tools: JFR or DTrace
  - Watch out for performance impact
- Everyone really should read `CPIJ` and `JCiP`

Thank You!!!

# References

- [ jstat man page ]  
<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/tools/unix/jstat.html>
- [ DTrace Probes in HotSpot VM ]  
<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/vm/dtrace.html>
- [ JMC Tutorial ]  
<http://hirt.se/blog/?p=611>
- [ David Dice's Weblog ]  
<https://blogs.oracle.com/dave/>
- [ HotSpot Internals ]  
<https://wiki.openjdk.java.net/display/HotSpot/Main>



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