

# Profiling Java applications using Eclipse\* Test and Performance Tools Platform



## Facilitators

### **Yunan He**

Intel Corporation

[yunan.he@intel.com](mailto:yunan.he@intel.com)

### **Chris Elford**

Intel Corporation

[chris.l.elford@intel.com](mailto:chris.l.elford@intel.com)

### **Eugene Chan**

IBM Corporation

[ewchan@ca.ibm.com](mailto:ewchan@ca.ibm.com)



# Agenda

- Unit 1 – Eclipse\* TPTP Overview
  - Please work with facilitators during this presentation to get TPTP and samples installed during this presentation
  
- Unit 2 – Using the TPTP Java Profiler
  - Profiler Architecture
  - Profiling and Logging Perspective
  - Launch and Attach
  - Profiling options and views
  - Demo

## Participants

Tell me a little about yourselves...

- ❖ From where
- ❖ Company or academic institution
- ❖ Users or Adopters
- ❖ Eclipse\* and TPTP experience
- ❖ Java\* experience
- ❖ Have you used a Java\* profiler before?
- ❖ Tutorial expectations



- Unit 1 – Eclipse\* TPTP Overview
  - Please work with facilitators during this presentation to get TPTP and samples installed during this presentation
  
- Unit 2 – Using the TPTP Java Profiler
  - Profiler Architecture
  - Profiling and Logging Perspective
  - Launch and Attach
  - Profiling options and views
  - Demo

## Eclipse\* TPTP Overview

- Eclipse\* Tools Project, Hyades, Dec 2002
  - Promoted to Eclipse\* project, 2004
- Open-source platform for Automated Software Quality (ASQ) tools including reference implementations for testing, tracing and monitoring software systems
- Addresses the entire test and performance life cycle, from early testing to production application monitoring, including test recording, editing and execution, monitoring, tracing and profiling capabilities
- Integration with tools used in the other processes of a software lifecycle under Eclipse\* environment
- Reduce the cost and complexity of implementing effective automated software quality control processes
- Share data through an OMG-defined trace, log, statistical and test model implemented via the Eclipse\* Modeling Framework (EMF)
- Active participants:
  - IBM\*, Intel®, OC Systems\*
- Former participants:
  - Compuware, SAP, Scapa Technologies

## More about Eclipse\* TPTP Overview

➤ Composed of 4 sub projects:

- Platform
  - Trace and Profiling
  - Test
  - Monitoring
- TPTP Profiler developed/maintained by these teams

➤ Principles:

- Extension of the Eclipse\* Value Proposition
- Vendor Ecosystem
- Vendor Neutrality
- Standards-Based Innovation
- Agile Development
- Inclusiveness & Diversity

➤ TPTP is highly extensible.

## Eclipse\* TPTP Profiling Tool Overview

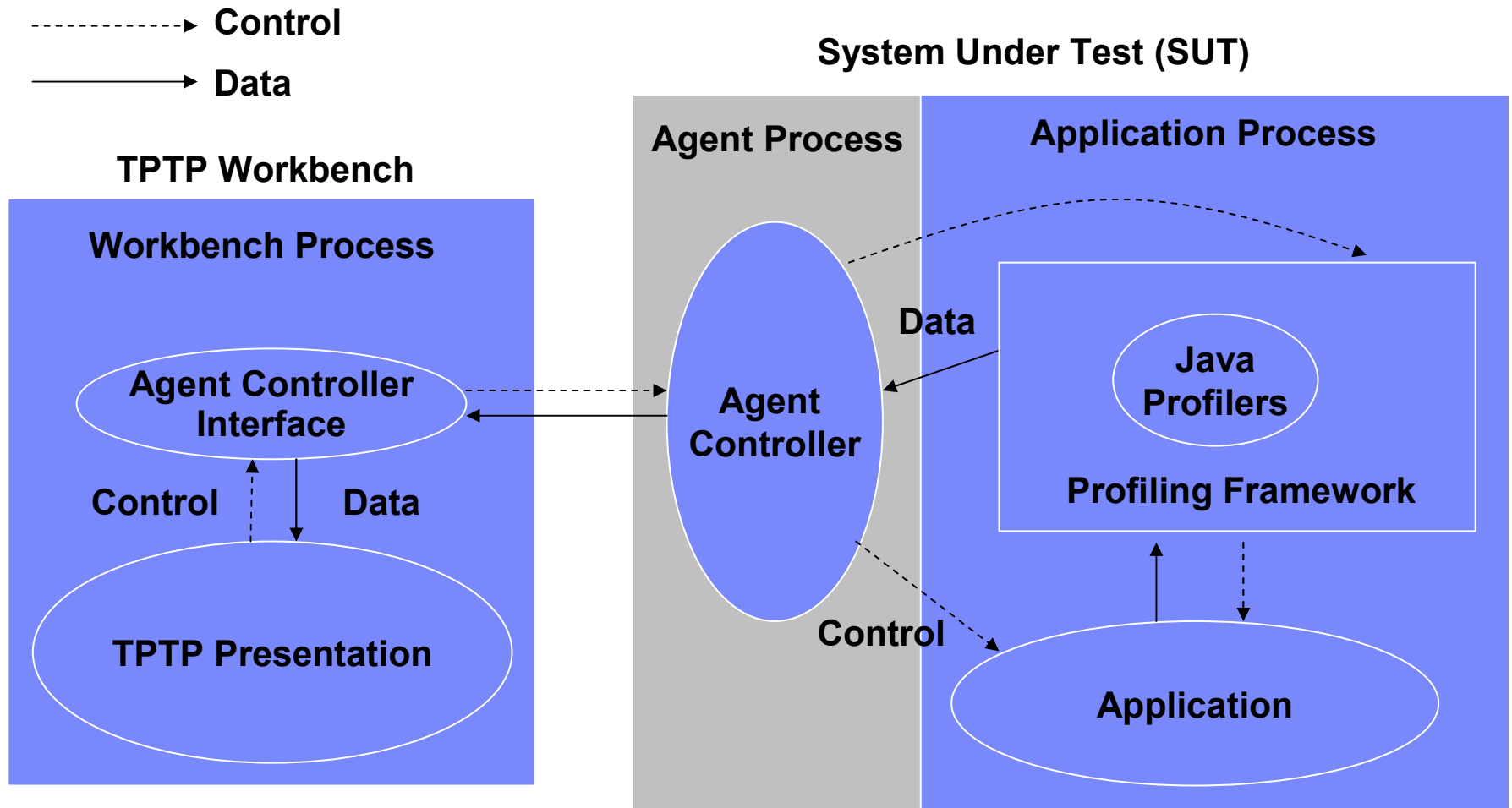
### – Subject of the day

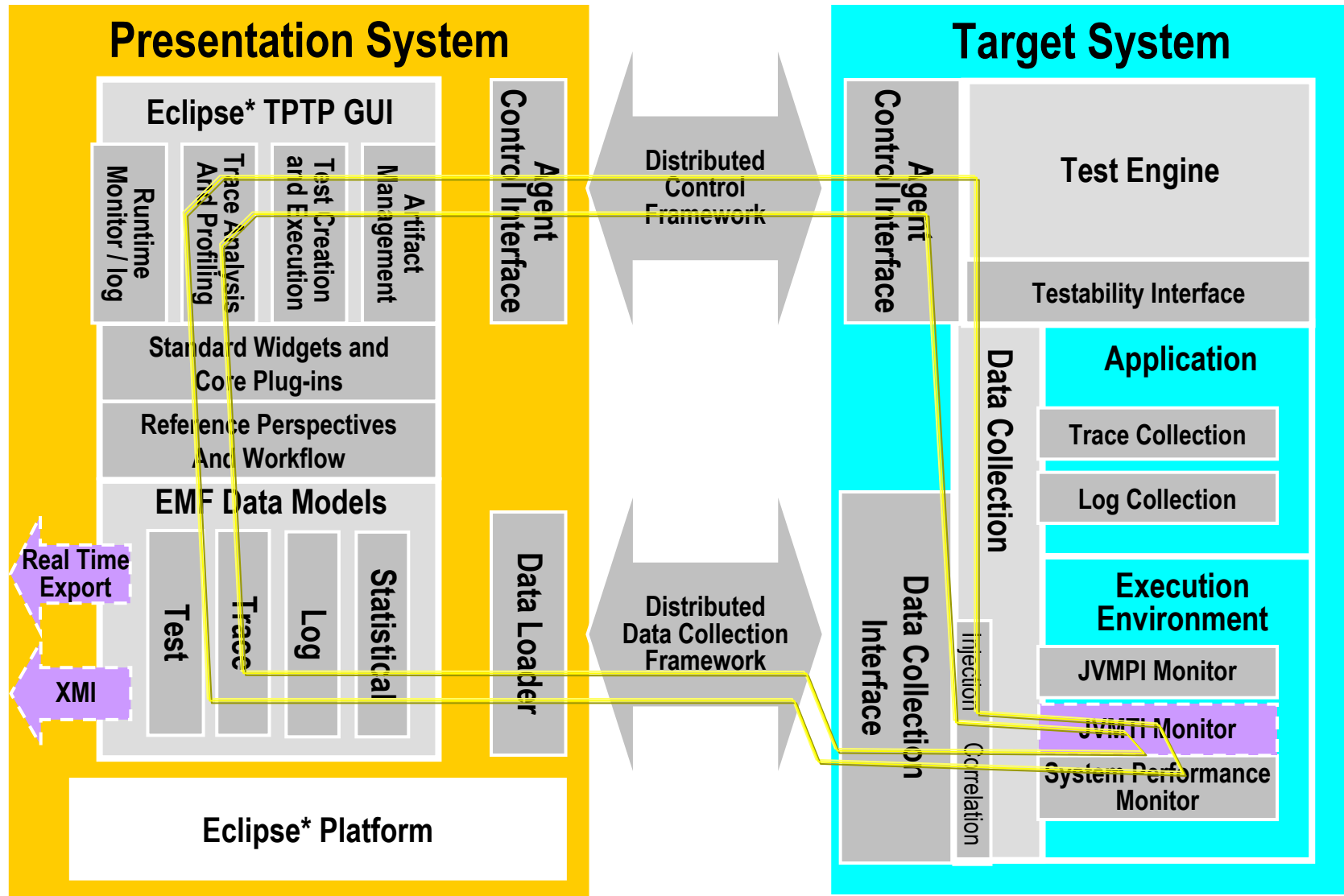
- Target use cases
  - For performance analysis and deeper understanding of Java\* programs
    - Visualization of program execution and threading behavior
    - Pinpointing operations that take most resources
    - Exploring patterns of program behavior
  - For early-in-the-cycle tests of your application
- Easy to use with extensive GUI's
  - Profiling and Logging Perspectives
  - A number of graphical and tabular views
- Low Overhead
  - Enables on-demand profiling by running applications with agent-on at near full speed and later attaching to gather data in various phases
- Advanced data processing
  - Assorted filtering functionalities to help localize problems and reduce data volume for long running applications
  - Sophisticated input stream analyzer

## Eclipse\* TPTP Agent Controller & Java Profiler

- A daemon process that resides on each system under test (SUT) and the TPTP workbench
  - Enables workbench to launch processes on SUT (or locally)
  - Interacts with other agents that coexist on the SUT (or locally)
  - Capable to manage local or remote applications from a local TPTP workbench
  - Option to use integrated agent controller when the workbench and the SUT are the same system
- The Java\* profiler is a managed agent that can be used to profile local or remote Java\* applications from a local TPTP workbench

# Data Collection Workflow



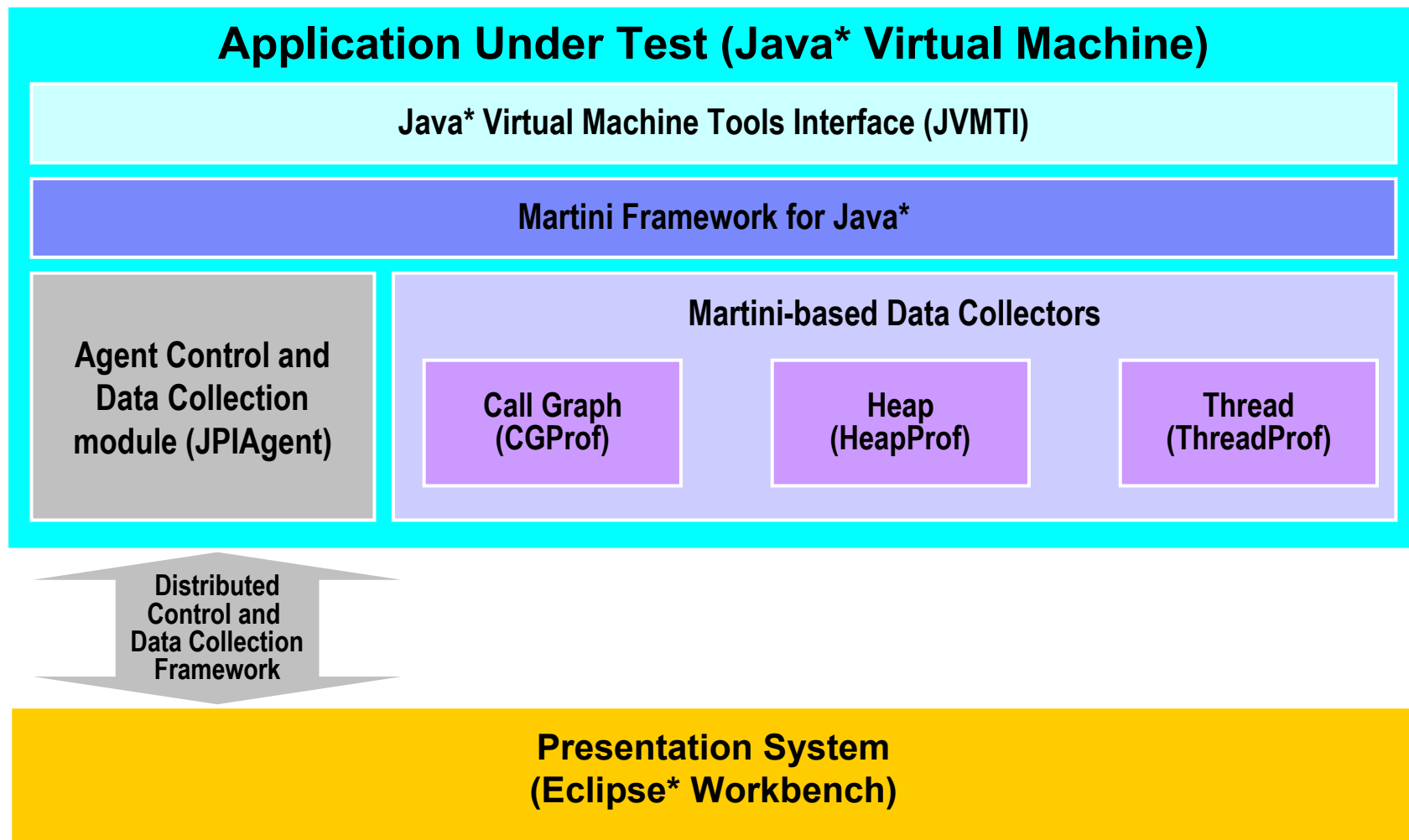


- Unit 1 – Eclipse\* TPTP Overview
  - Please work with facilitators during this presentation to get TPTP and samples installed during this presentation
  
- Unit 2 – Using the TPTP Java\* Profiler
  - Profiler Architecture
  - Profiling and Logging Perspective
  - Launch and Attach
  - Profiling options and views
  - Demo

## The Java Profiler

- Set of libraries to attach to JVM & record Java App behavior
- Identify performance details (e.g.): classes or methods responsible for execution bottlenecks; analyze application heap to find memory leaks; visualize threading behavior.
- Applications under test can reside in Eclipse workspace, binaries on file system, or hosted in a J2EE application server.
- Can be launched from the Eclipse IDE or as a standalone program using Java command-line options
- Output in the form of XML fragments (XML4Profiling)
- Extensible framework: core runtime component (Martini); agent managed by the Agent Controller (JPIAgent); set set of data collection libraries built on top of the Martini runtime.

# JVMTI-based Java\* Profiler Architecture



## Profiling and Logging Perspective

- Profiling and Logging perspective provides resources for starting a profiling session as well as obtaining comprehensive information on the performance of the monitored application
- The profiling tool provides information pertaining to
  - Execution analysis
  - Object allocations
  - Thread interactions

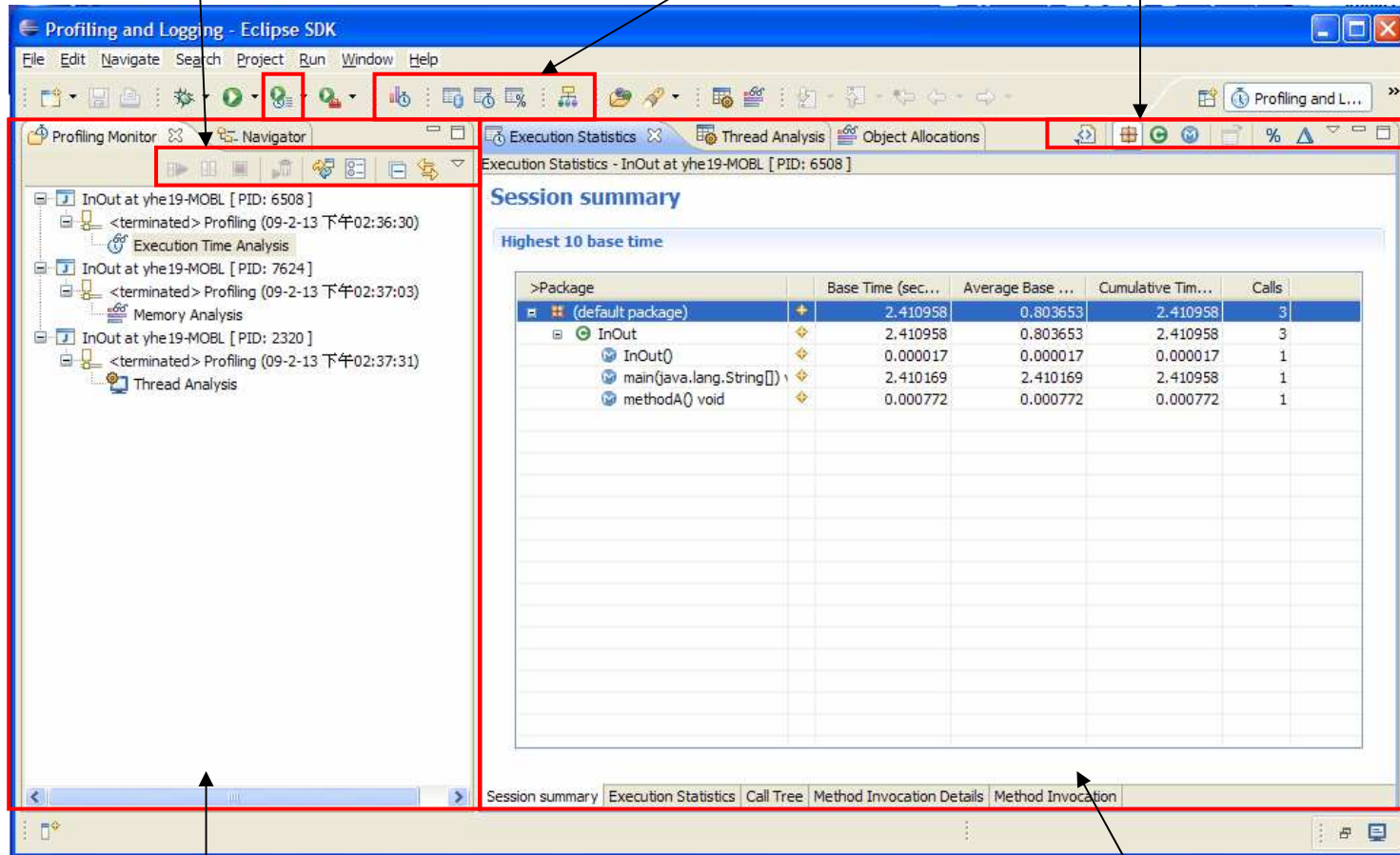
## Profiling and Logging Perspective

- Combinations of views and editors that are best suited to perform application profiling
- Profiling Monitor view
  - Administer profiling resources and manage activities
- Profiling views
  - Visualize and analyze profiling data
- Profiling actions
  - Control profiling resources
  - Actions are resource sensitive
  - Choice of action depending on type and status of the object in selection
    - Attach and Detach the agent from process
    - Start and Stop monitoring on an agent
    - Terminate a process

Monitor actions

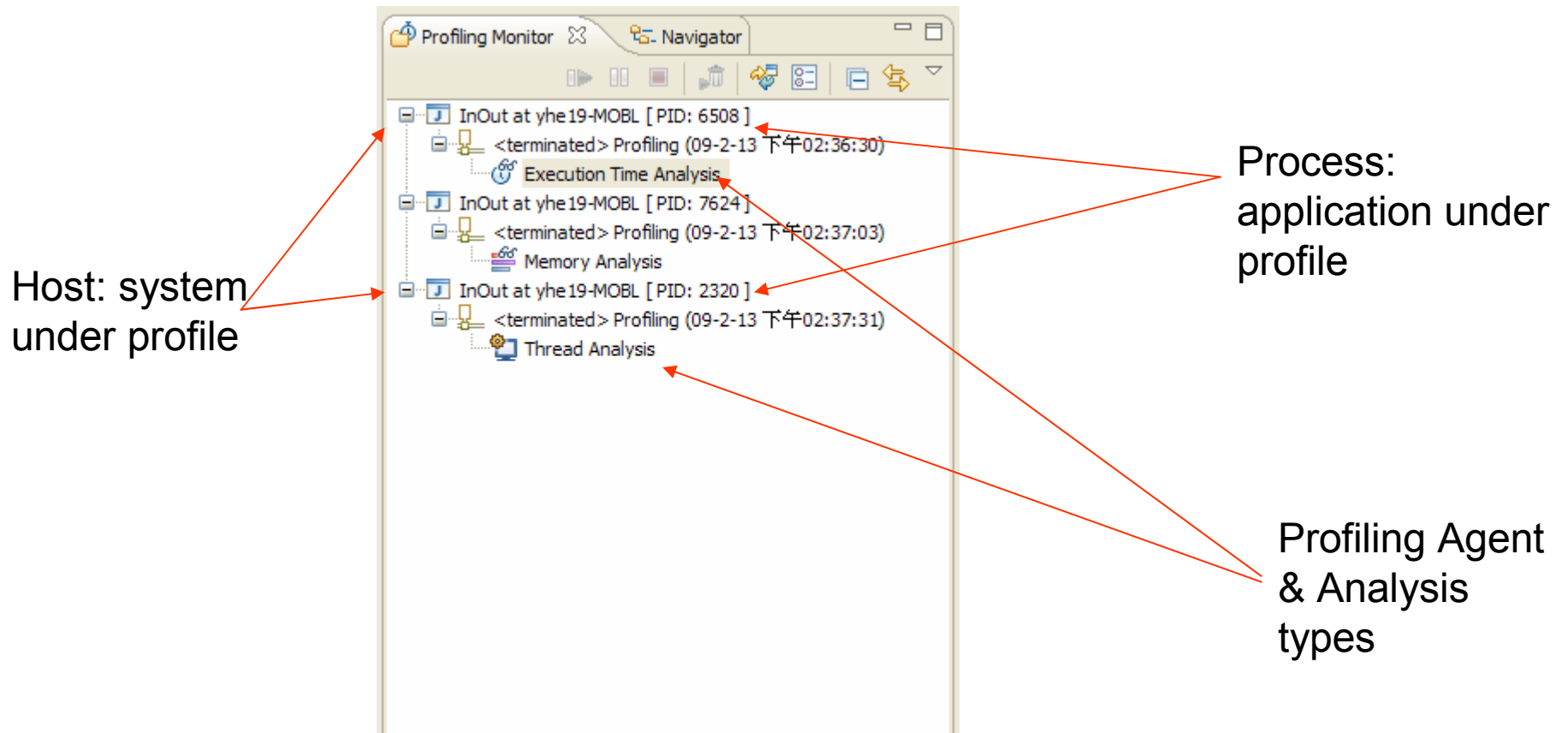
Open view actions

View level actions



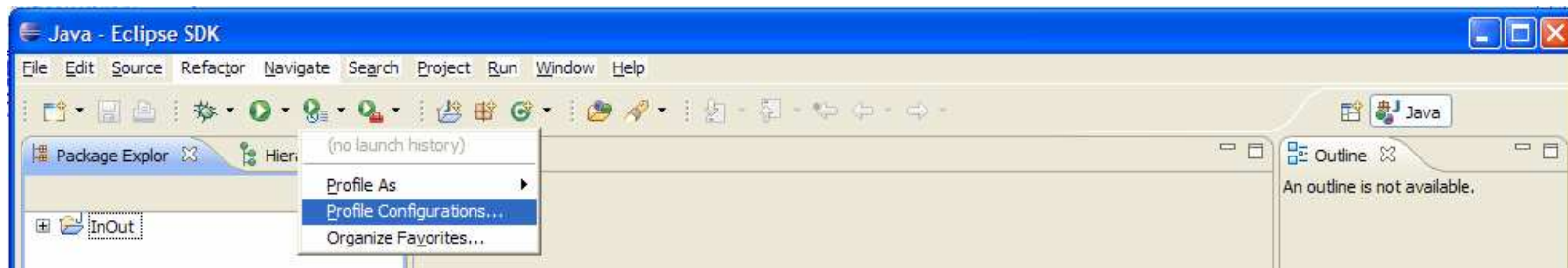
Monitor and Navigator view

Profiling views



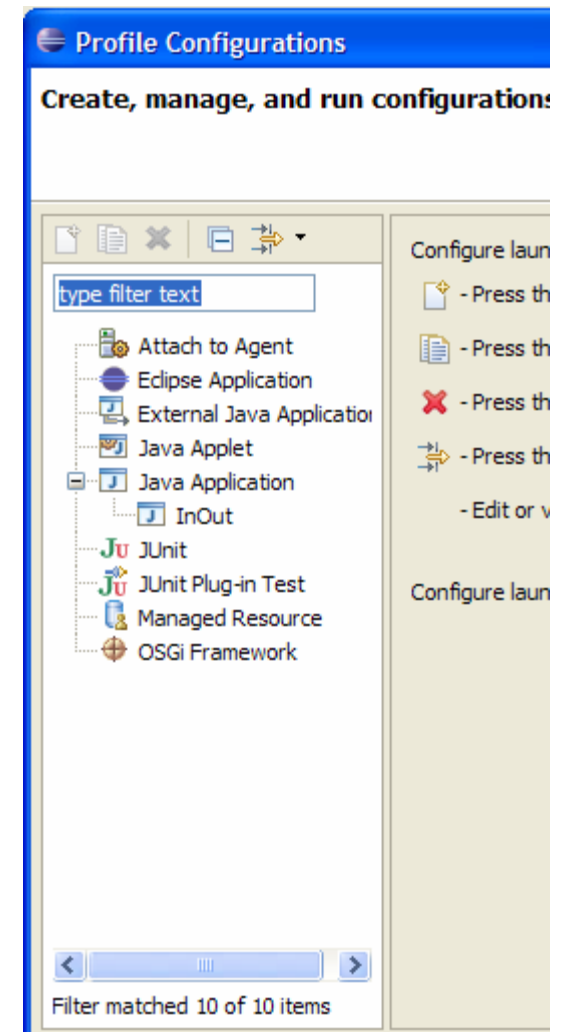
## Launch and Attach

- Profiling session is started by launching an application or by attaching to a running application
  - Launch : start an application with a profiling agent
  - Attach : attach to an application which is already started and invoked with a profiling agent
- How? Launch configuration is where you start the session.



## Launch and Attach - Configuration

- A place to create, run and manage profiling sessions.
- Configure the details of a profiling session
  - Target host
  - Application to profile
  - Scope of the profile
  - Profile data destination
- Select launch configuration type according to the location of the target Java\* application:
  - Within Workbench > “*Java Application*” launch configuration
  - Outside Workbench > “*External Java Application*” launch configuration

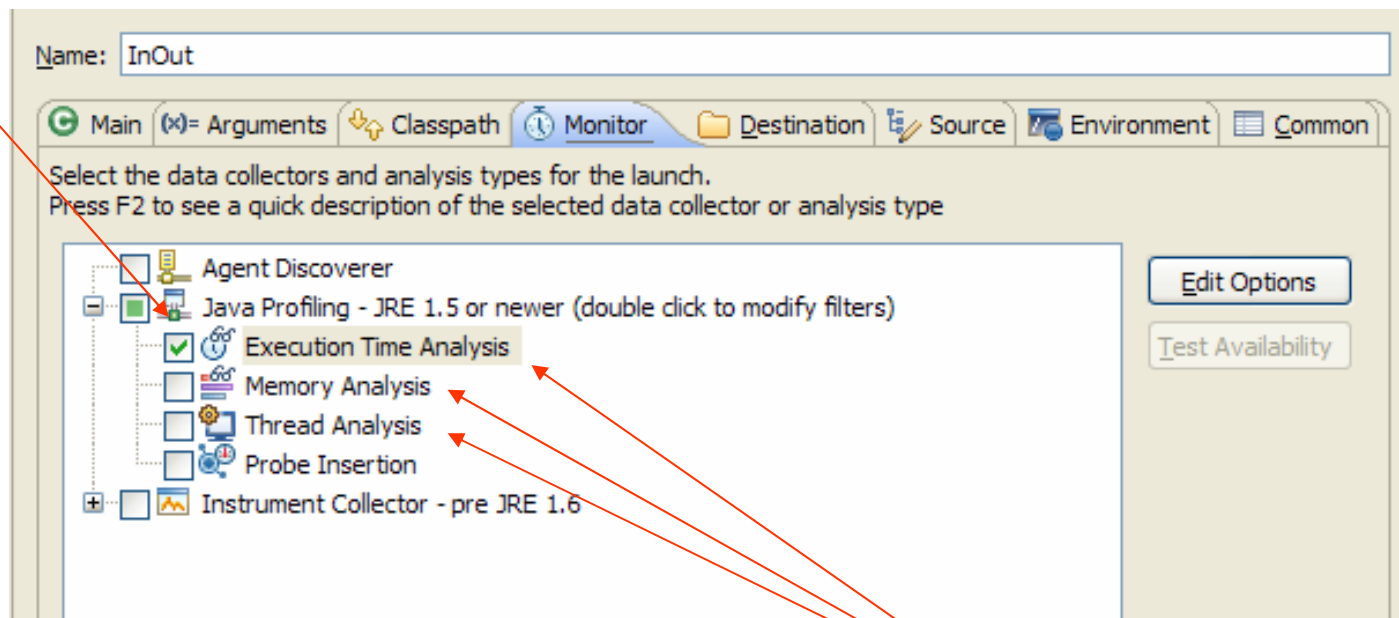


## Launch and Attach – Configuration Tabs

- Collect and display detailed information about a configuration
- Tabs for profiling:
  - Monitor tab : defines details of data collection on a profiling session
  - Destination tab : defines the destination of the profiling data
  - Host tab : for external application configurations only, defines the location of the process to be launched or attached
  - Agents tab : for attach configurations only, lists agents available for attaching

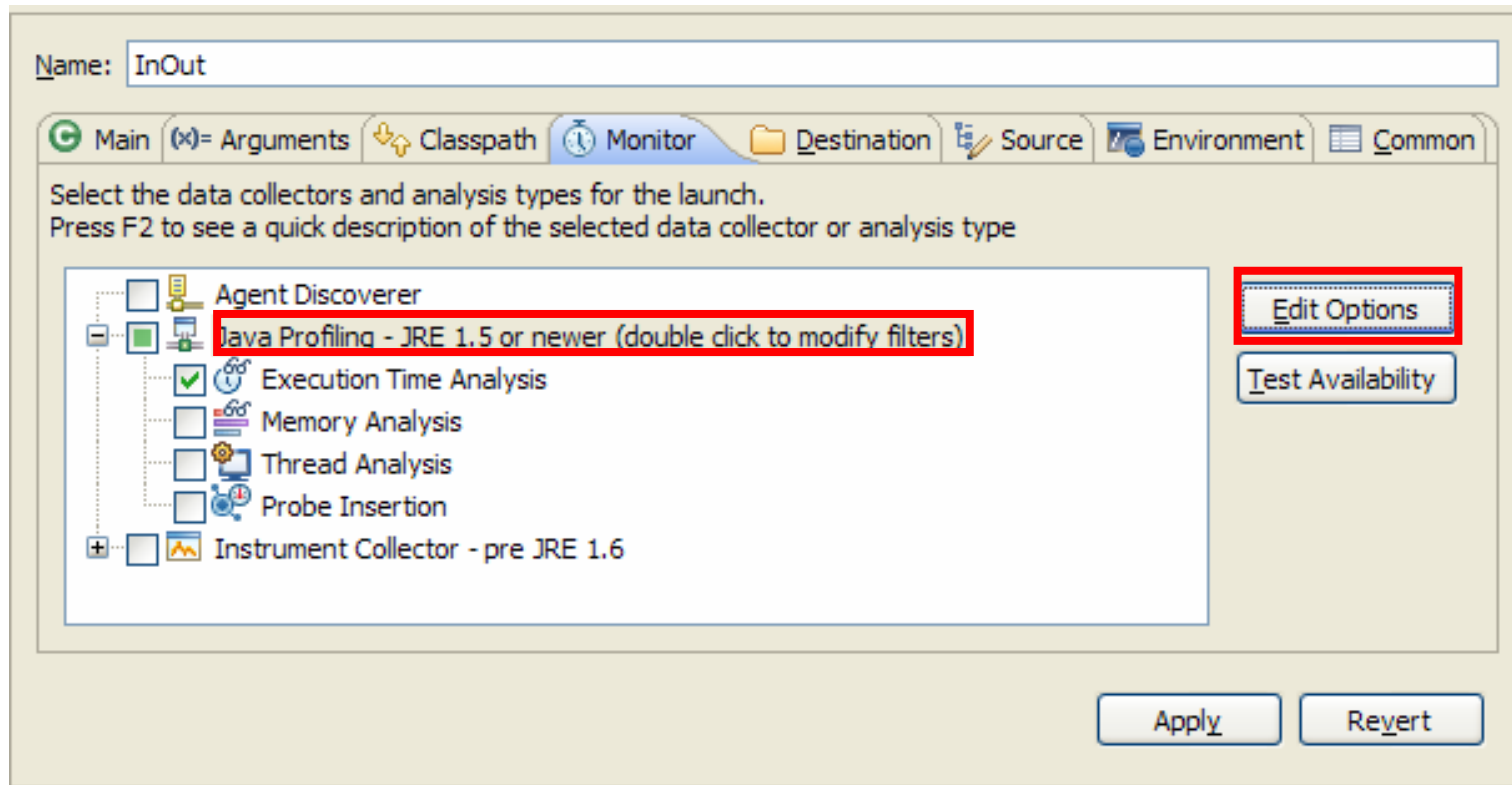
## Launch and Attach – Monitor Tab

### Data Collectors



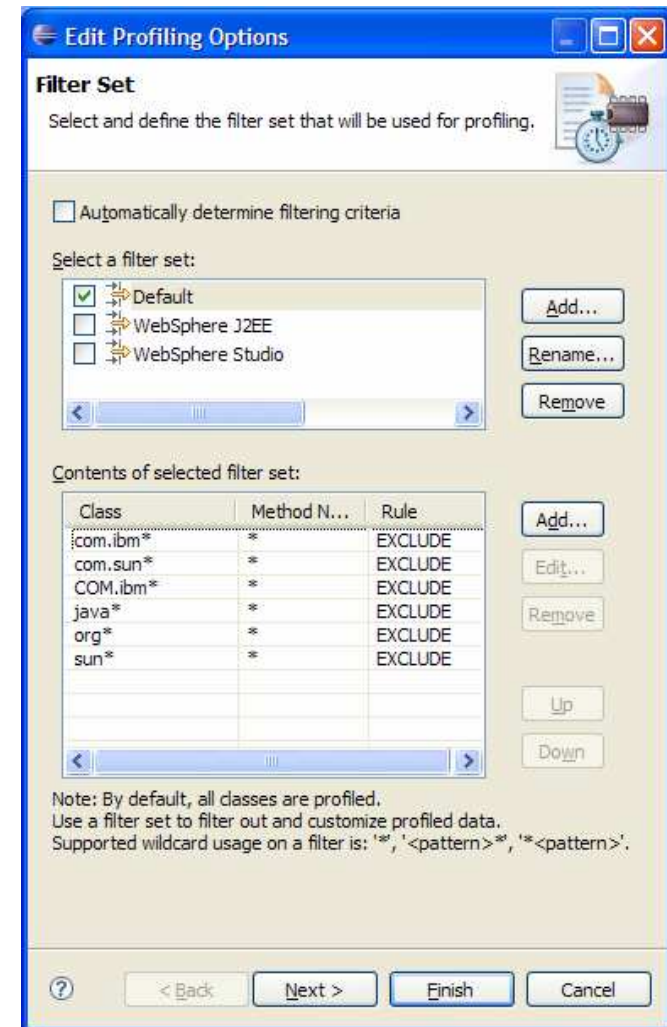
### Analysis Types

## Launch and Attach – Profiling Options

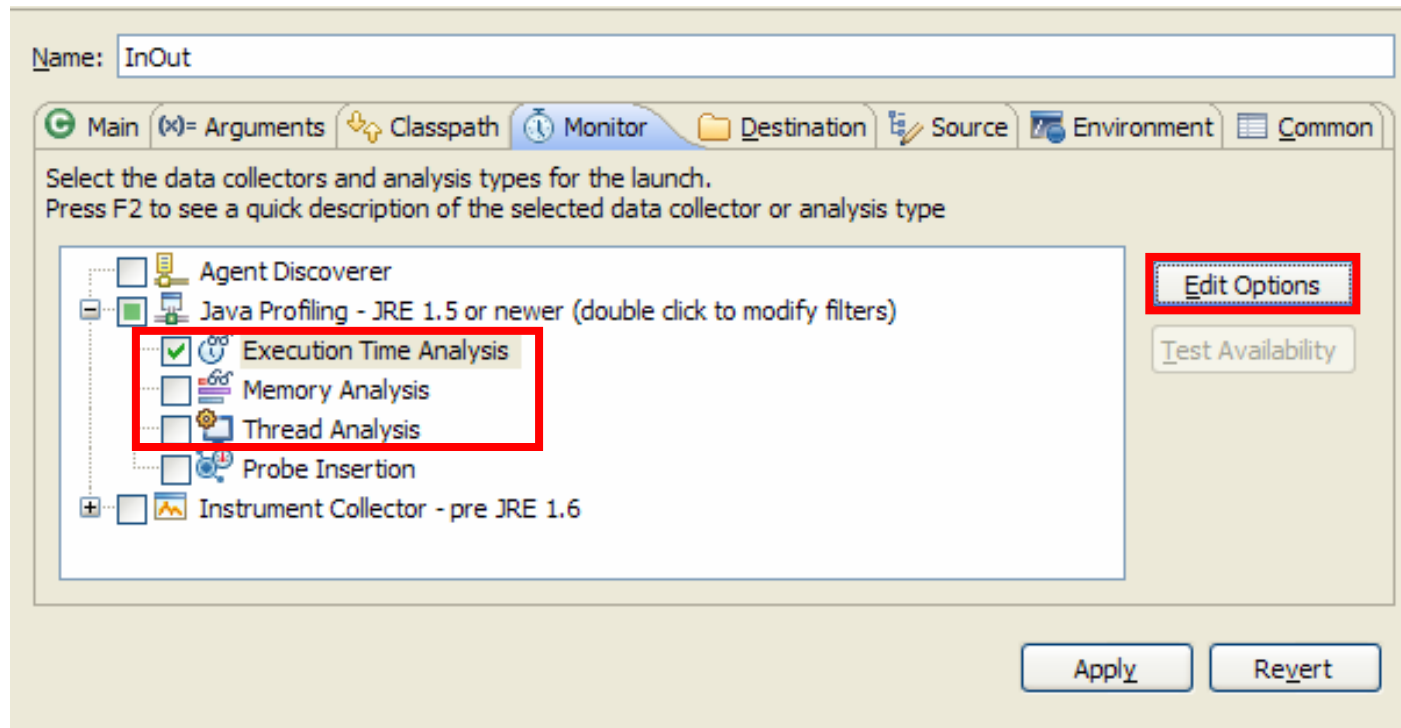


## Profiling Options – Filter Set

- Limit the scope of a profiling session
- Ensure that only relevant details are collected
- Especially useful when speed and efficiency is critical
  - Excluded classes and methods will not be instrumented and will execute at full speed
- Only the first applicable filter is applied. When you are specifying filters, ensure that you declare the most specific filter criteria first

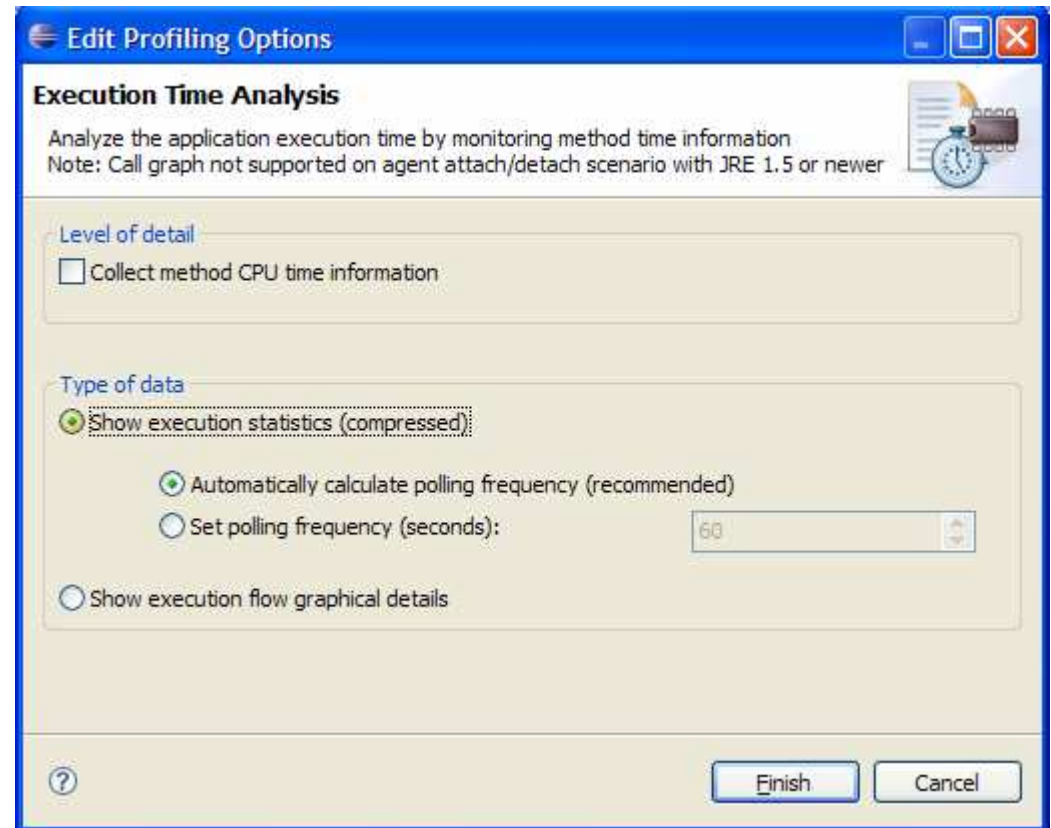


## Launch and Attach – Options



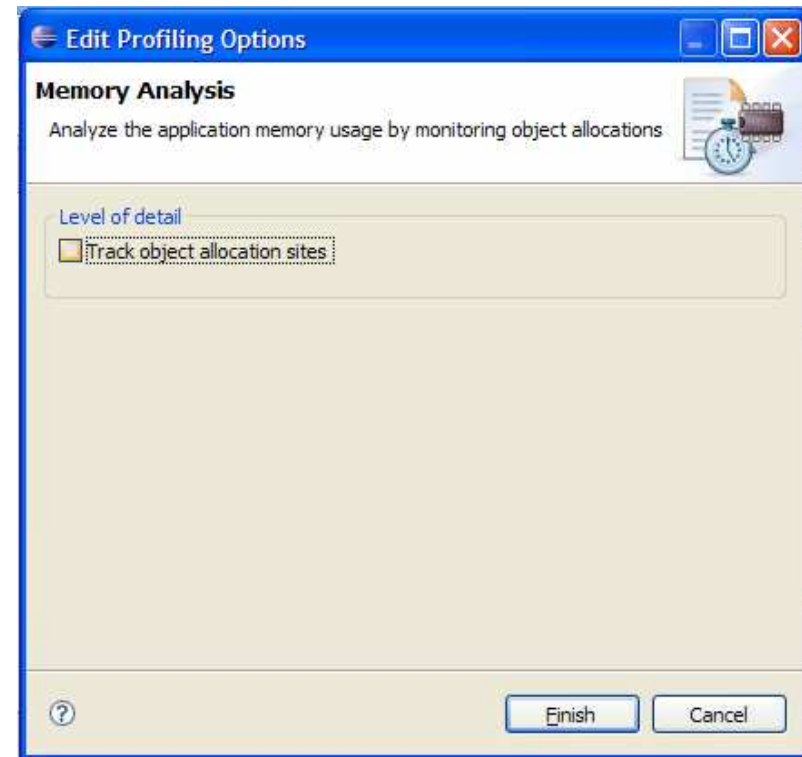
## Execution Time Analysis Options

- Specifies the type of information to collect during execution time analysis
- Use the “Show execution statistics” option to identify the most time-consuming methods
  - Low-overhead. Can be used without extensive filtering
- Use the “Show execution flow graphical details” option to identify the relationships between executing methods (call-graph).
  - High-overhead. Filtering is recommended.



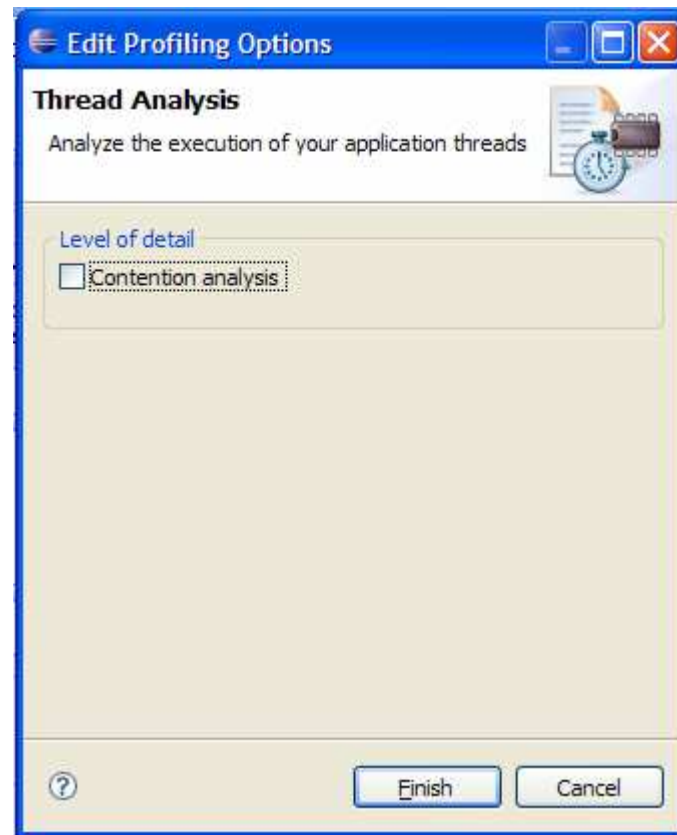
## Memory Analysis Options

- Specifies the type of information to collect during memory analysis
- Use the “Track object allocation sites” option to identify the source line where each object is allocated
  - May slightly increase analysis overhead



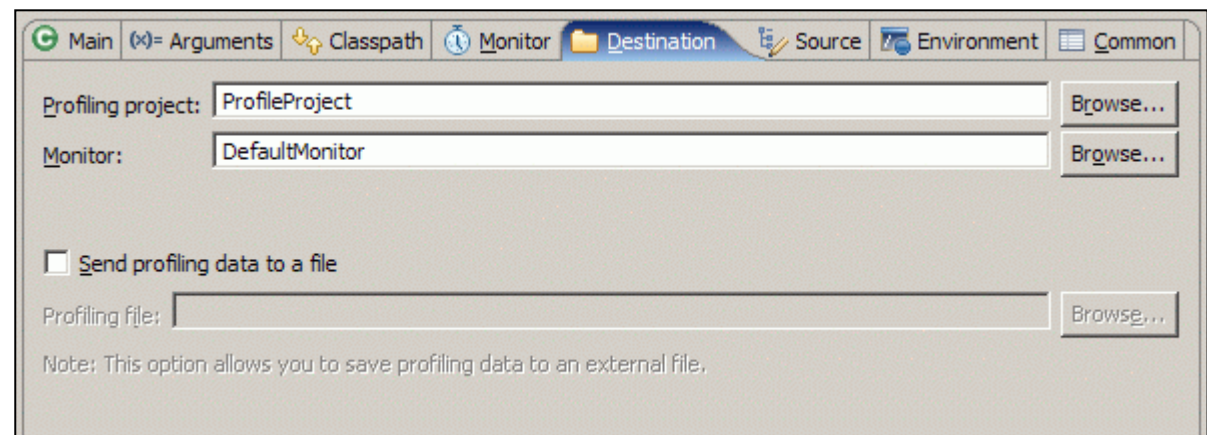
## Thread Analysis Options

- Specifies the type of information to collect during thread analysis
- Use the “Contention analysis” option to analyze thread contention
  - May slightly increase analysis overhead

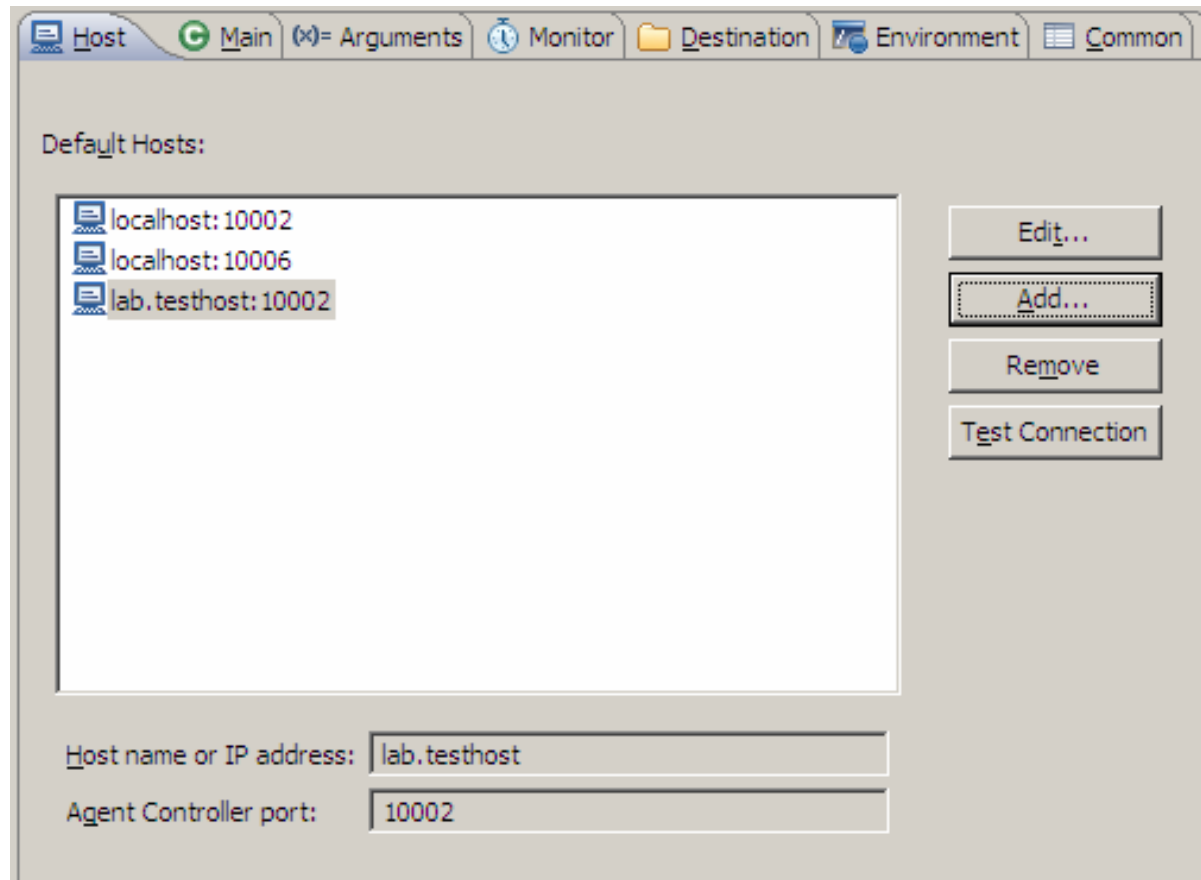


## Launch and Attach – Destination Tab

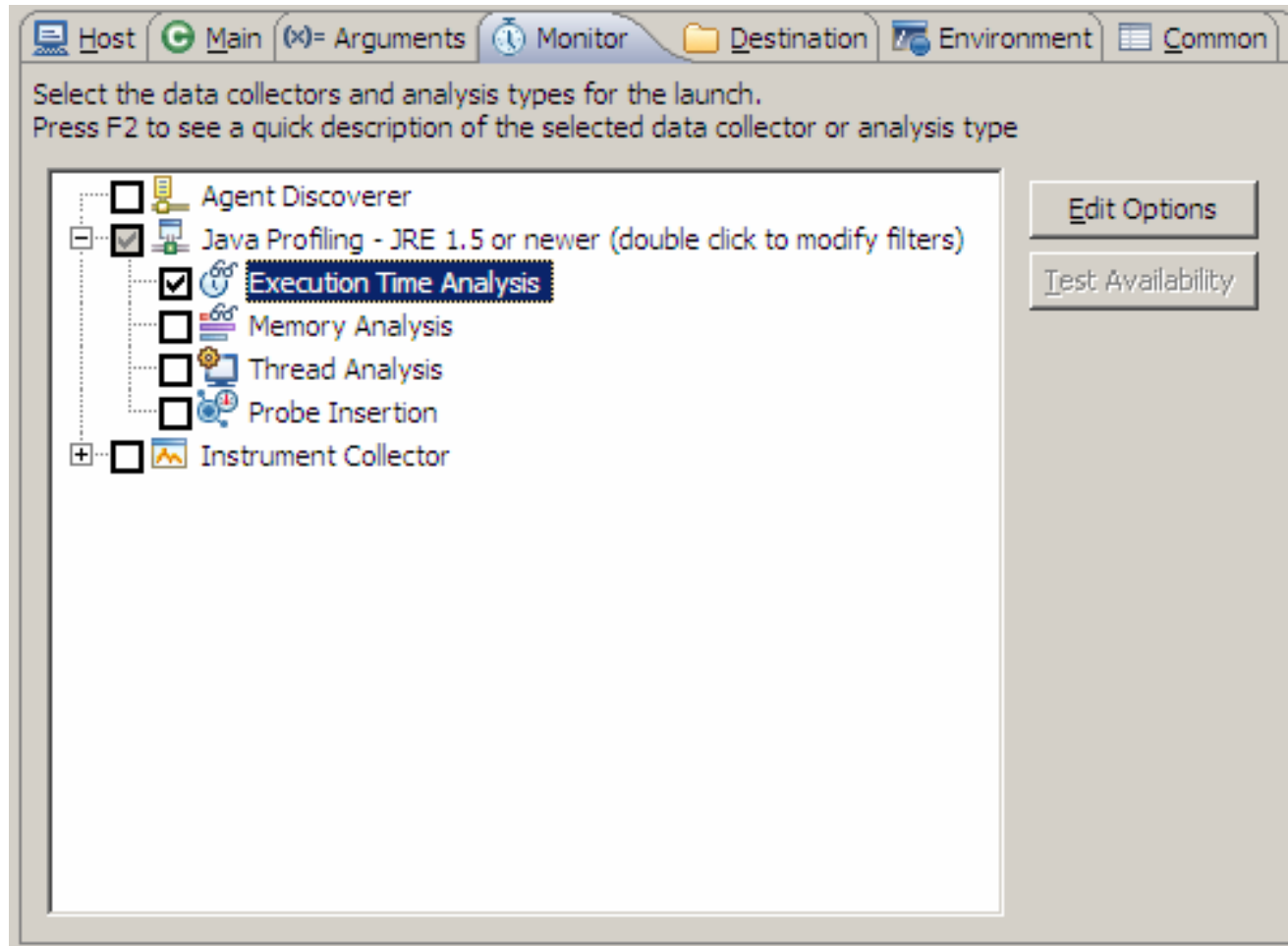
- Specify the destination of the profile data
  - Workbench : Visualize and analyze in profiling views (default)
  - File : export to XML file or Bin file (default), available for import.
- Import profiling file
  - File > Import ... > Profiling file



## Profiling an External Application – Host Tab



## Attaching to a Running Application – Monitor Tab



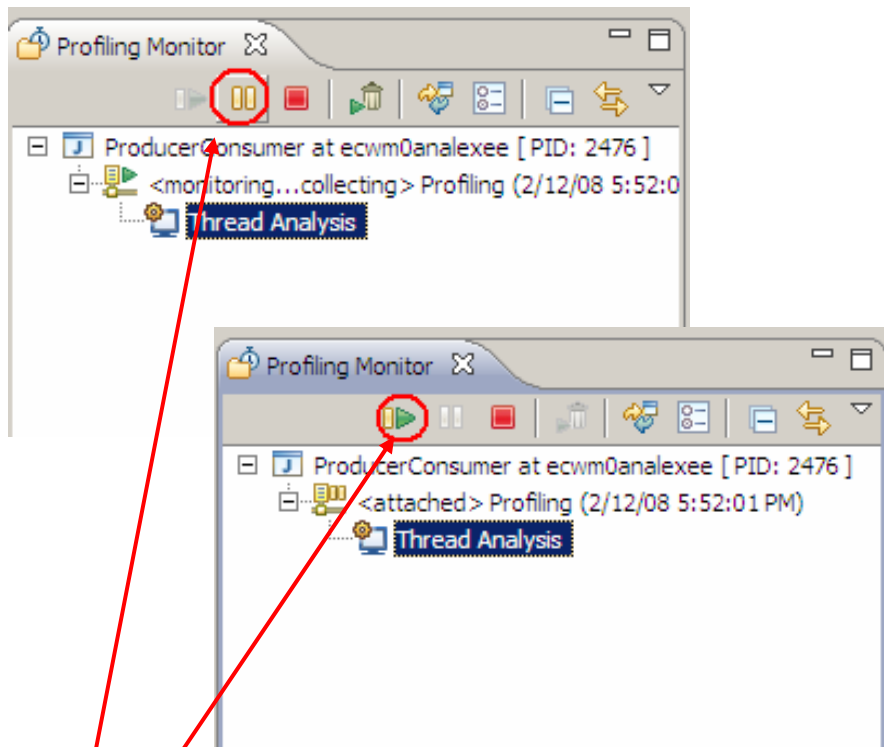
## Profiling Views

- A collection of views to visualize and analyze profiling data
  - Memory Statistic view (tabular)
  - Execution Statistic view (tabular)
  - Coverage Statistic view (tabular)
  - Method Invocation Detail view (tabular)
  - Execution Flow view and table (graphical + tabular)
  - Method Invocation view and table (graphical + tabular)
  - Execution Call Graph (graphical + tabular)
  - UML2 Trace Interactions view (graphical)

## Recommendations for effective profiling

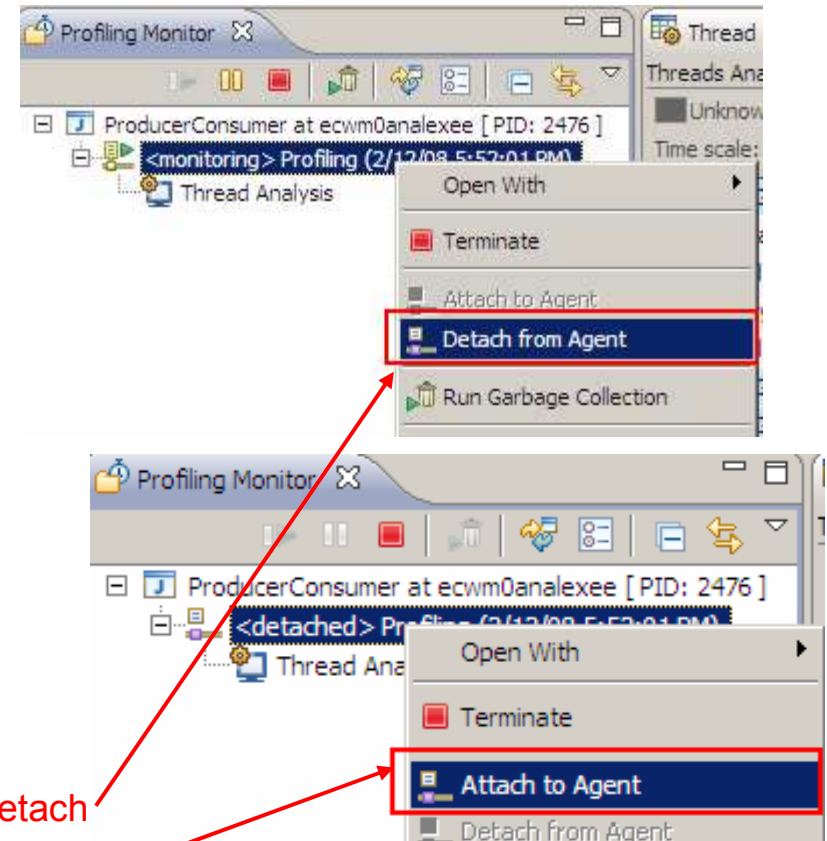
- Use filters to collect only necessary data
- Pause/resume to select activities to profile
- Attach/Detach to eliminate overhead when you don't want to profile

# Access to Attach/Detach and Pause/Resume



Pause

Resume

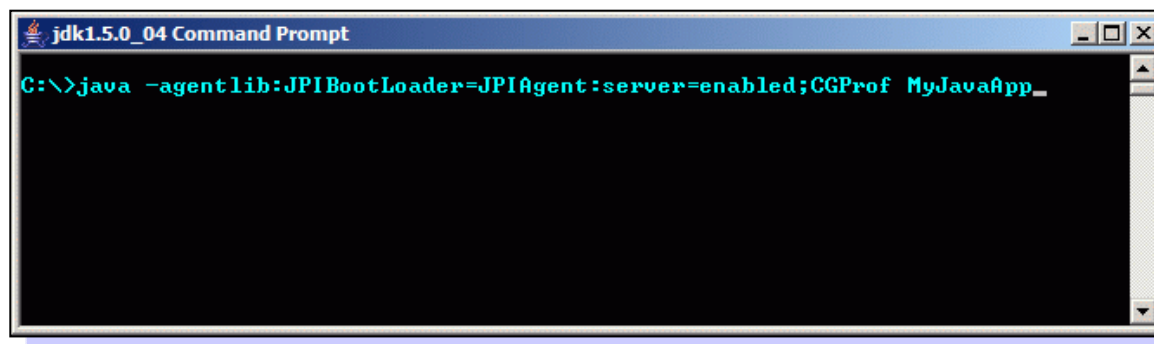


Detach

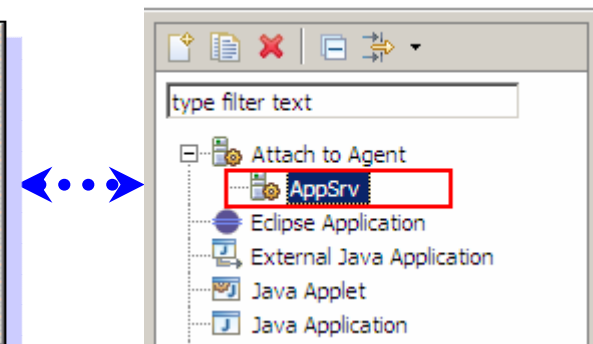
Attach

## Java\* Profiling - Attach

- Start application under profile in standalone mode
- Invoke the Java\* Profiling Agent, a library that attaches to a Java\* virtual machine (JVM)
  - Use the `-agentlib` JVM option to invoke the Java\* Profiling Agent (see blow)
  - `-agentlib:JPIBootLoader=JPIAgent:server=enabled;{profiler}`
- Communication with the invoked agent is done from the client workbench
- Attach to the agent : Profile Configuration... > Attach to Agent



```
jdk1.5.0_04 Command Prompt
C:\>java -agentlib:JPIBootLoader=JPIAgent:server=enabled;CGProf MyJavaApp_
```



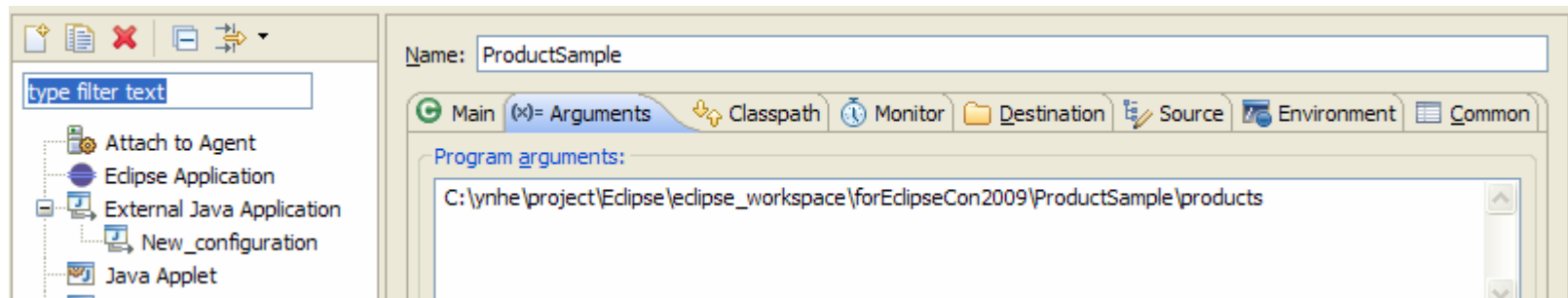
## Java\* Profiling - Demo

- Profiling a local Java\* application
  - Execution Time Analysis
  - Memory Analysis
  - Thread Analysis



## Demo: Execution Time Analysis

- Demo application: ProductSample
  - Load product data and display all information
  - Totally 24 products and data is stored in 24 XML files respectively.
- How to launch?
  - Profile as java application
  - Arguments tab: provide the products directory in “Program arguments”
  - Monitor tab: Choose execution time analysis with option “show execution statistics”



## Demo: Execution Time Analysis (2)

The screenshot shows the Eclipse TPTP Execution Statistics window for the application 'com.sample.product.Product at yhe19-MOBL [PID: 5860]'. The window displays a 'Session summary' with a table titled 'Highest 10 base time'. The table lists various methods and their execution statistics. The method 'createParser() javax.xml.parsers.SAXParser' is highlighted with a red box, indicating it is the most time-consuming method in the top 10.

Package	<Base Time (seconds)	Average Base Time (seconds)	Cumulative Time (seconds)	Calls
com.sample.product.util	1.330860	0.013443	1.330860	99
ProductCatalog	1.330860	0.013443	1.330860	99
createParser() javax.xml.parsers.SAXParser	1.149800	0.047908	1.149800	24
parseContent(java.io.File) void	0.179506	0.007479	1.330206	24
startElement(java.lang.String, java.lang.String, java.lang..)	0.000901	0.000019	0.000901	48
readData(java.lang.String) void	0.000582	0.000582	1.330788	1
ProductCatalog()	0.000049	0.000049	0.000049	1
getContent() java.lang.String	0.000023	0.000023	0.000023	1
com.sample.product	0.036997	0.012332	1.367857	3

## Demo: Memory Analysis

- Demo application: MemoryLeak
  - Three buttons: leak some memory, allocate some memory, run garbage collector
  - Leak some memory action: create new object and store in hash buffer. The newly allocated object will not be used again.
  - Allocate some memory action: create new object and it won't be assigned to any variable.
  - Run garbage collector action: run GC.



## Demo: Memory Analysis (2)

- How to launch?
  - Profile as java application
  - Monitor tab: Choose memory analysis with option “track object allocation sites”

Memory Analysis - MemoryLeak at yhe19-MOBL [PID: 7964]

### Memory Statistics

Filter: Highest 10 total size. Click [here](#) to set filter

Class Name	Package	Live Instan...	Active Size...	Total Insta...	Total Size (...)	<Avg. Age
int[]	(default package)	10	8680	11	8760	2.18
boolean[]	(default package)	20	480	20	480	2
MemoryLeak	(default package)	1	376	1	376	2
short[]	(default package)	5	1264	6	1280	1.5
long[]	(default package)	6	344	8	584	1.5
byte[]	(default package)	36	354960	331	909280	1.28
char[]	(default package)	20	5512	200	37336	1.05
float[]	(default package)	3	2744	3	2744	1
int[][]	(default package)	1	880	1	880	1
MemoryLeak\$NullItems	(default package)	10000	160000	10000	160000	0.61

## Demo: Memory Analysis (3)

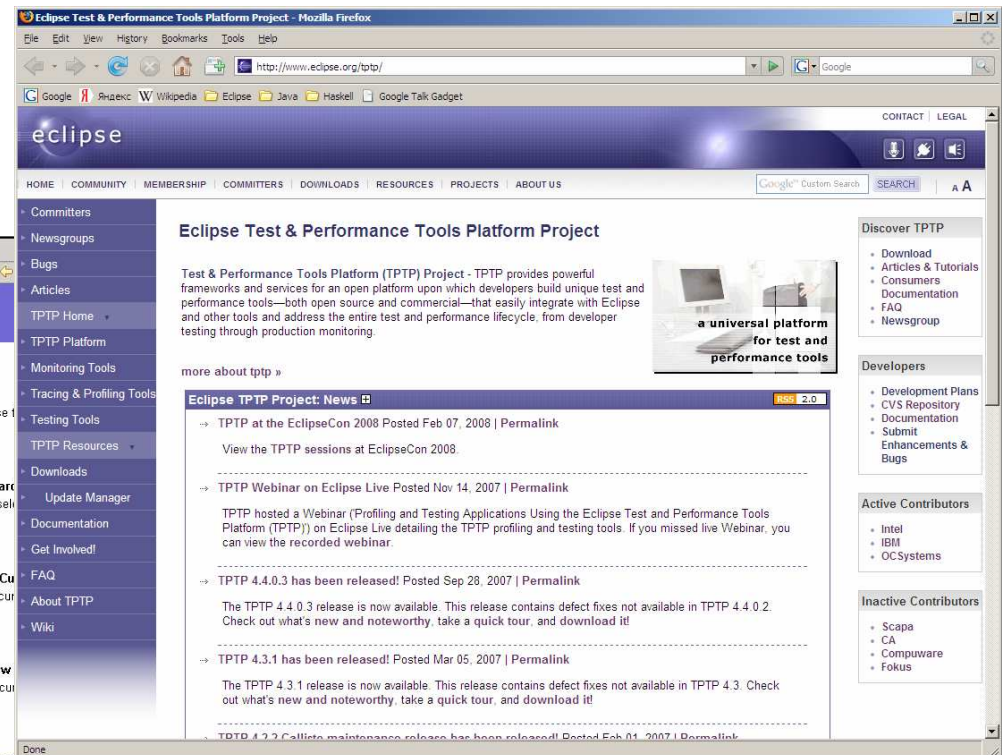
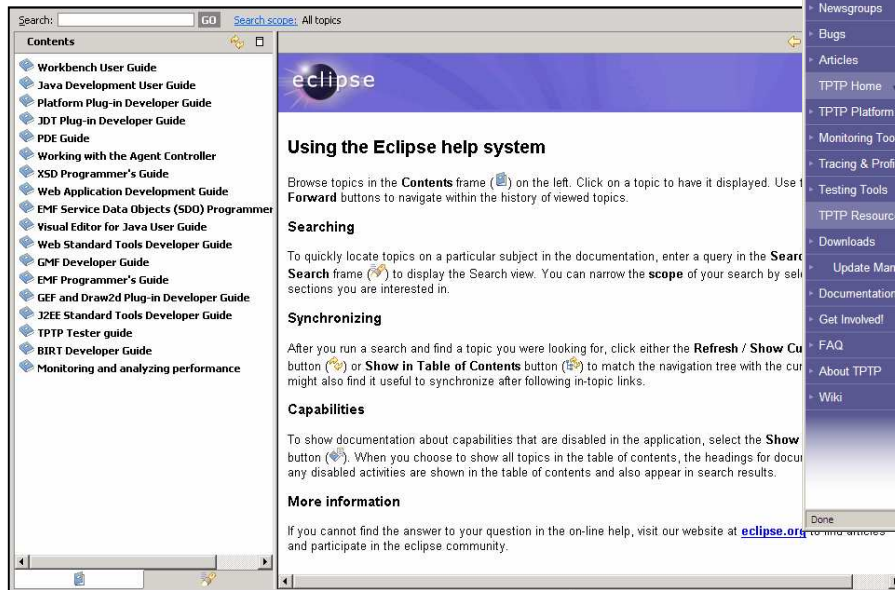
- How to identify memory leak
  - Click on “Run garbage collection” to force a garbage collection event
  - Monitor the age of object, if object age continues to grow then this object is a candidate.
  - Navigate to the allocation details view to analyze the allocation sites

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the Profiling Monitor and Memory Statistics views. The Memory Statistics view displays a table of memory usage for various classes. The class `MemoryLeak$NullItems` is highlighted in red, indicating it is the highest memory consumer.

Class Name	Package	Live Instan...	Active Size...	Total Insta...	Total Size (...)	<Avg. Age
<code>boolean[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	20	480	20	480	32
<code>MemoryLeak</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	1	376	1	376	32
<code>float[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	3	2744	3	2744	31
<code>int[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	1	880	1	880	31
<code>MemoryLeak\$NullItems</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	24000	384000	24000	384000	29.64
<code>int[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	10	8680	11	8760	29.45
<code>short[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	5	1264	6	1280	26.5
<code>long[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	6	344	8	584	24
<code>byte[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	35	354944	331	909280	4.46
<code>char[]</code>	<code>(default package)</code>	18	5480	206	37432	3.68

# Resources

- TPTP (Documentation, Download, CVS, Newsgroups, mailing list, etc..)
  - <http://www.eclipse.org/tptp/>
- TPTP Online Help
  - <http://help.eclipse.org/>





## Q & A



## Legal Notices:

- Other company, product, or service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.