

Understanding HotSpot Logs

What can they tell us?

How to create them?

How to interpret them?

A presentation by Chris Newland (chris@chrisnewland.com) on
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hotspot.log

- Queuing and compilation of methods
- XML format – one tag per line
- A few MB each
- Much larger with disassembly enabled

Why examine HotSpot logs?

- Application starting slowly?
- Are *your* important methods JIT compiled?
- “Warming up” code for first clients?
- Are you smarter than HotSpot?

How to Create HotSpot Logs

// enables the required diagnostic options

-XX:+UnlockDiagnosticVMOptions

// logs queuing and JIT-compilation of methods

-XX:+LogCompilation

These switches will create hotspot.log
in your JVM launch directory.

Want to See the Assembly?

-XX:+PrintAssembly

Requires hsdis (HotSpot disassembler) binary.

Part of Oracle debug JVM builds but can be built from source available in OpenJDK.

Instructions:

<http://dropzone.nfshost.com/hsdis.htm>

Copy binary to JRE's bin\server or bin\client dir.

Method Queued for Compilation

```
<task_queued compile_id='1234'  
  method='java/lang/AbstractStringBuilder append  
(I)Ljava/lang/AbstractStringBuilder;'  
  bytes='62'  
  count='750' backedge_count='1'  
  iicount='0'  
  stamp='184.300'  
  comment='count'  
  hot_count='1500'/>
```

Detailed Information

```
<nmethod compile_id='1234' compiler='C1'  
entry='0x00ca73c0' size='1704' address='0x00ca7288'  
relocation_offset='208' insts_offset='312' stub_offset='680'  
scopes_data_offset='760' scopes_pcs_offset='1064'  
dependencies_offset='1656' nul_chk_table_offset='1660'  
oops_offset='744' method='java/lang/AbstractStringBuilder  
append (I)Ljava/lang/AbstractStringBuilder;' bytes='62'  
count='796' backedge_count='1' iicount='0' stamp='184.473'/'>
```

Compile Task Information

```
<task compile_id='1234'  
method='java/lang/AbstractStringBuilder append  
(I)Ljava/lang/AbstractStringBuilder;' bytes='62' count='750'  
backedge_count='1' iicount='0' stamp='184.300'>
```

... dependency information

```
<task_done success='1' nmsize='432' count='796'  
backedge_count='1' inlined_bytes='58'  
stamp='184.473'/>
```

```
</task>
```


Compile Entry Attributes

- method (name, arg types and return type)
- bytes (bytecode instructions in the method)
- count (number of calls *not accurate*)
- compiler (C1 client or C2 server)
- compile_kind (c2n or osr)
- nmsize (native instruction bytes produced)
- inlined_bytes (bytecodes from other methods)

Getting the Bytecode (javap)

- javap on the command line
- Located in `$JDK_HOME/bin/javap`
- Usage: `javap -c -p <class file>`
- Search for the method you want
 - Not a smooth workflow

Getting the Bytecode (API)

```
String[] args = new String[] { "-c", "-p", "-classpath", cp, clsName };
ByteArrayOutputStream baos = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
try {
com.sun.tools.javap.JavapTask task = new JavapTask();
task.setLog(baos);
task.handleOptions(args);
task.call();
}
catch (BadArgs ba) {}
String bytecode = new String(baos.toByteArray());
```

Examining a class

The screenshot shows the JITWatch - HotSpot Compilation Inspector interface. The window title is "JITWatch - HotSpot Compilation Inspector". The top toolbar contains buttons for "Open Log", "Start", "Stop", "Configure", "TimeLine", "Stats", and "Errors (58)". There are also checkboxes for "Compiled Only" and "Hide Interfaces".

The left pane shows a tree view of packages, with "java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder" selected. The right pane displays the source code for the class, with the method `public java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder.append(int)` highlighted. A context menu is open over this method, showing options: "Show Source", "Show Bytecode", and "Show Native Code".

Below the source code, there is a list of queued and compiled methods:

```
Queued: backedge_count = 1
Queued: bytes = 62
Queued: comment = count
Queued: compile_id = 1234
Queued: count = 750
Queued: hot_count = 1500
Queued: iicount = 0
Queued: stamp = 184.300
Compiled: address = 0x00ca7288
```

The bottom pane shows a log of compilation events:

```
00:03:03.173 Queued: public static void java.util.Collections.sort(java.util.List,java.util.Comparator)
00:03:03.173 Queued: public java.util.Collection java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap.values()
00:03:03.253 Compiled: public static void java.util.Collections.sort(java.util.List,java.util.Comparator)
00:03:03.285 Compiled: public java.util.Collection java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap.values()
00:03:03.679 Queued: static void java.nio.Bits.copyToArray(long,java.lang.Object,long,long,long)
00:03:03.753 Compiled: static void java.nio.Bits.copyToArray(long,java.lang.Object,long,long,long)
00:03:04.300 Queued: public java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder.append(int)
00:03:04.473 Compiled: public java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder.append(int)
00:03:04.473 Queued: public java.lang.StringBuilder java.lang.StringBuilder.append(int)
00:03:04.500 Compiled: public java.lang.StringBuilder java.lang.StringBuilder.append(int)
```

Source

```
Source code for java/lang/AbstractStringBuilder.java

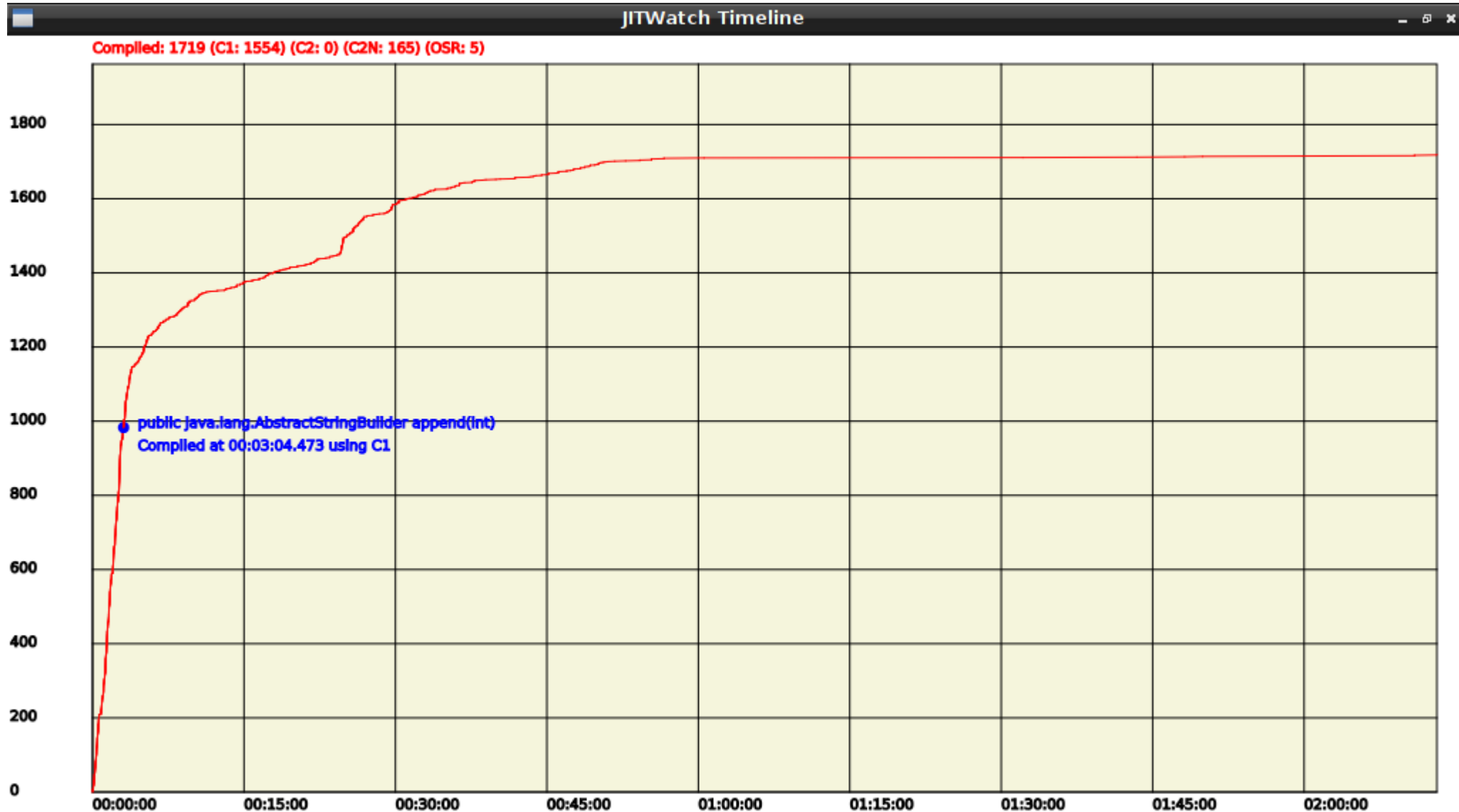
/**
 * Appends the string representation of the {@code int}
 * argument to this sequence.
 * <p>
 * The overall effect is exactly as if the argument were converted
 * to a string by the method {@link String#valueOf(int)},
 * and the characters of that string were then
 * {@link #append(String) appended} to this character sequence.
 *
 * @param i an {@code int}.
 * @return a reference to this object.
 */
public AbstractStringBuilder append(int i) {
    if (i == Integer.MIN_VALUE) {
        append("-2147483648");
        return this;
    }
    int appendedLength = (i < 0) ? Integer.stringSize(-i) + 1
        : Integer.stringSize(i);

    int spaceNeeded = count + appendedLength;
    ensureCapacityInternal(spaceNeeded);
    Integer.getChars(i, spaceNeeded, value);
    count = spaceNeeded;
    return this;
}
```

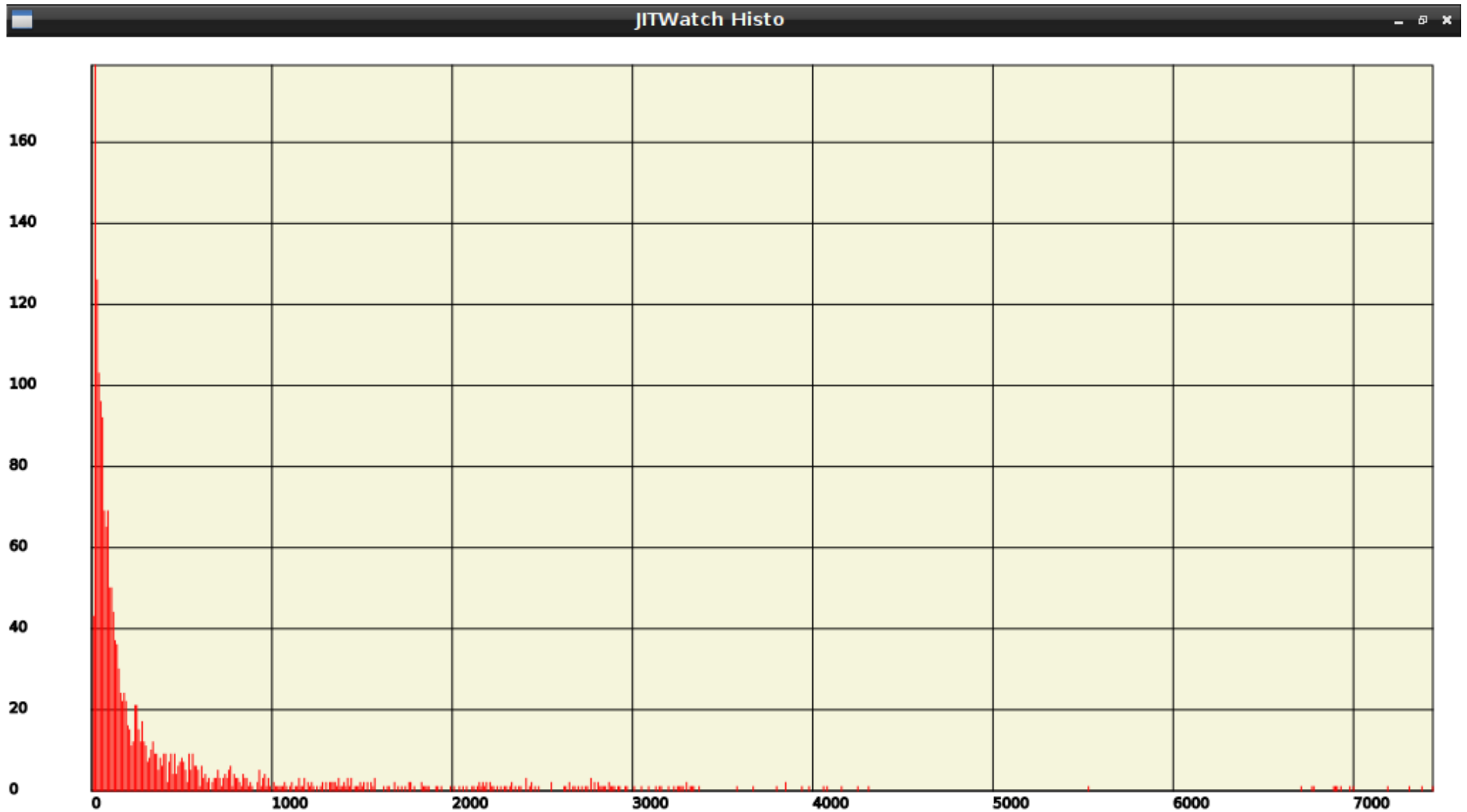
Bytecode

```
Bytecode for public java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder.append(int)
0: iload_1
1: ldc      #1          // int -2147483648
3: if_icmpne 15
6: aload_0
7: ldc      #9          // String -2147483648
9: invokevirtual #254    // Method append:(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/AbstractStringBuilder;
12: pop
13: aload_0
14: areturn
15: iload_1
16: ifge     29
19: iload_1
20: ineg
21: invokestatic #268    // Method java/lang/Integer.stringSize:(I)I
24: iconst_1
25: iadd
26: goto     33
29: iload_1
30: invokestatic #268    // Method java/lang/Integer.stringSize:(I)I
33: istore_2
34: aload_0
35: getfield  #241    // Field count:I
38: iload_2
39: iadd
40: istore_3
41: aload_0
42: iload_3
43: invokespecial #244   // Method ensureCapacityInternal:(I)V
46: iload_1
47: iload_3
48: aload_0
49: getfield  #242    // Field value:[C
52: invokestatic #269   // Method java/lang/Integer.getChars:(II[C)V
55: aload_0
56: iload_3
```


Compilations over Time (C1)



Compile Times Histogram (C1)



Some Questions

- How many JIT compilation threads?
- JIT compiler priority?
- Conditions for deleting methods from code cache?
- Is JIT-compiled code worth keeping across JVM instances?
- How much is generated identically each time?
- Anything else important to know?

Links

- Instructions for building hsdisk HotSpot disassembler binary from OpenJDK source
 - <http://dropzone.nfshost.com/hsdisk.htm>
- Oracle wiki on HotSpot log files
 - <https://wikis.oracle.com/display/HotSpotInternals/LogCompilation+overview>
- My JITWatch tool for analysing HotSpot log files
 - <http://github.com/chriswhocodes/jitwatch>