Measurement: Infrastructure
Performance Evaluation of Computer Systems

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Outline

1. Java Management Extensions
2. Simple Network Management Protocol
3. Java Virtual Machine Tool Interface
Java Management Extensions (JMX)

A Java framework for management information export and control.

Features include:

- Standard interface to export data collected by instrumentation (MBean).
  - Readable and writable attributes.
  - Operations that can be invoked.
  - Metadata information.

- Standard interface to register available instrumentation (MBean Server).
  - Registry for MBean instances.
  - Unique names and arbitrary properties.
  - Also remote access from outside the JVM.

With JMX we can wrap instrumentation and management functionality in an interface that is standard enough to permit use of generic tools, such as JConsole or VisualVM.

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/jmx/index.html
Standard MBean Interface

```java
public interface MyClassMBean {
    public int getState ();
    public void setState (int s);
    public void reset ();
}
```

Interface definition rules:

- Interface name with MBean suffix.
- Getters (and setters) for attributes.
- What is not an attribute accessor is an operation.
- Inheritance (with fairly complex rules) also supported.

Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
Standard MBean Implementation

```java
public class MyClass implements MyClassMBean {

    private int state = 0;

    public int getState () {
        return state;
    }

    public void setState (int newState) {
        state = newState;
    }

    public void reset () {
        state = 0;
    }
}
```

Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
public class Main {
    public static void main (String [] args) {

        MBeanServer mbs =
            ManagementFactory.getPlatformMBeanServer ();
        ObjectName name =
            new ObjectName ("com.example:type=MyClass");

        MyClass mbean = new MyClass ();
        mbs.registerMBean (mbean, name);

        ...
    }
}

Based on code from Oracle JMX Tutorial
Standard MBean Notifications

```java
class MyClass extends NotificationBroadcasterSupport implements MyClassMBean {
    public void setState (int newState) {
        int oldState = state;
        state = newState;
        Notification n =
            new AttributeChangeNotification (this, sequenceNumber ++,
                                            System.currentTimeMillis (),
                                            "State changed", "State", "int",
                                            oldState, newState);
        sendNotification (n);
    }
}
```

Based on code from Oracle JMX Tutorial
Dynamic MBean Interface

```java
public interface DynamicMBean {
    public Object getAttribute (String attribute);
    public void setAttribute (Attribute attribute);

    public AttributeList getAttributes (String [] attributes);
    public AttributeList setAttributes (AttributeList attributes);

    public Object invoke (String action, Object params [], String signature []);

    public MBeanInfo getMBeanInfo ();
}
```

Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
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Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

A standard framework for network device management.

Features include:

- **Standard architecture**
  - SNMP agents (command responder, notification originator).
  - SNMP managers (command generator, notification receiver).
  - Standard communication protocol.

- **Management information model**
  - Management information structure.
  - Standard structure bases (MIB).

SNMP Walk Example

> snmpwalk -v 1 -c public localhost

...  
IF-MIB::ifNumber.0 = INTEGER: 2  
IF-MIB::ifIndex.1 = INTEGER: 1  
IF-MIB::ifIndex.2 = INTEGER: 2  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.1 = STRING: lo  
IF-MIB::ifDescr.2 = STRING: wlp3s0  
IF-MIB::ifType.1 = INTEGER: softwareLoopback(24)  
IF-MIB::ifType.2 = INTEGER: ethernetCsmacd(6)  
IF-MIB::ifMtu.1 = INTEGER: 65536  
IF-MIB::ifMtu.2 = INTEGER: 1500  
IF-MIB::ifPhysAddress.1 = STRING:  
IF-MIB::ifPhysAddress.2 = STRING: 00:11:22:33:44:55  
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.1 = Counter32: 4448447  
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.2 = Counter32: 179122682  
IF-MIB::ifInUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 30093  
IF-MIB::ifInUcastPkts.2 = Counter32: 267652  
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.1 = Counter32: 4448447  
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.2 = Counter32: 356107468  
IF-MIB::ifOutUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 30093  
IF-MIB::ifOutUcastPkts.2 = Counter32: 520460
SNMP Object Information Example

> snmptranslate -Td IF-MIB::ifInOctets
IF-MIB::ifInOctets
ifInOctets OBJECT-TYPE
   -- FROM IF-MIB
   SYNTAX Counter32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION "The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters.

   Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at re-initialization of the management system, and at other times as indicated by the value of ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."

::= { iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) mgmt(2) mib-2(1) interfaces(2) ifTable(2) ifEntry(1) 10 }
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Java Virtual Machine Tool Interface (JVMTI)

A C and C++ interface for attaching native tools to the Java Virtual Machine. Features include:

- Delivering event notifications through callbacks.
- Providing functions to query and modify JVM state.
- Defining argument passing rules (JNI).
- Defining JVM execution phases.

With JVMTI we create *agents*, shared libraries that can be loaded into the JVM using the agentlib or agentpath command line arguments.

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https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/platform/jvmti/jvmti.html
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/jvmti
JVMTI Execution Phases

JVM execution phases describe what state the JVM is in:

**JVMTI_PHASE_ONLOAD**  Inside Agent_OnLoad before VM start

**JVMTI_PHASE_PRIMORDIAL**  After Agent_OnLoad but before VM start

**JVMTI_PHASE_START**  After VM start but before VM init

**JVMTI_PHASE_LIVE**  After VM init but before VM death

**JVMTI_PHASE_DEAD**  After VM death or after init failure

Most JVMTI functions only work in live phase.
JVMTI Defined Events

JVMTI defines and reports important JVM execution events:

- Breakpoint
- Class file load hook, class load and prepare
- Compiled method load and unload
- Exception throw and catch
- Field access and modification (watched fields)
- Garbage collection start and end
- Method entry and exit (all executed methods)
- Monitor wait and waited, contended enter and entered
- Thread start and end
- VM start and initialization and death

Some of these events are better intercepted through bytecode instrumentation.
JVMTI Functions

JVMTI provides many functions to access and manipulate JVM state:

**JVMTI memory management**  agent memory management, correct deallocation particularly important

**Thread functions**  thread information, suspend and resume and stop, start agent thread, local storage

**Stack frame**  get stack trace, pop frame (return before invoke), force early method return

**Heap**  visiting all or reachable objects, object tagging, forcing GC

**Class**  class and classloader info, methods, fields, retransform classes, redefine classes

**Object**  size, hash, monitor usage

**Fields and methods**  get information, watch field

**Timers**  Java managed timer data
Creating Agents with JVMTI

An agent is a shared library that implements the Agent_OnLoad and Agent_OnUnLoad functions.

Agent_OnLoad (JavaVM *vm, char *opts, void *rsvrd)

Agent entry point, called after invocation from command line and before starting the VM. Used to request JVMTI capabilities and initialize event callbacks.

JVMTI function call pattern:

C++: jvmti_env->Function (parameters);
C: (*jvmti_env)->Function (jvmti_env, parameters);
Agent_OnLoad Example

JNIEXPORT jint JNICALL Agent_OnLoad (JavaVM *vm, char *options, void *reserved) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jvmtiEnv *jvmti;
    vm->GetEnv ((void**) (&jvmti), JVMTI_VERSION);

    jvmtiEventCallbacks callbacks;
    memset (&callbacks, 0, sizeof (callbacks));
    callbacks.VMInit = &on_vm_init;
    callbacks.ThreadStart = &on_thread_start;
    jvmti->SetEventCallbacks (&callbacks, sizeof (callbacks));

    jvmti->SetEventNotificationMode (JVMTI_ENABLE,
        JVMTI_EVENT_VM_INIT, (jthread) NULL);
    jvmti->SetEventNotificationMode (JVMTI_ENABLE,
        JVMTI_EVENT_THREAD_START, (jthread) NULL);

    return (JNI_OK);
}
VMInit Callback Example

static void JNICALL on_vm_init (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thread) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jclass thread_class = env->FindClass ("java/lang/Thread");

    jmethodID thread_constructor = env->GetMethodID (
        thread_class, "<init>", "()V");

    jthread thread_object = env->NewObject (
        thread_class, thread_constructor);

    jvmti->RunAgentThread (
        thread_object, &my_thread_main,
        NULL, JVMTI_THREAD_NORM_PRIORITY);
}

static void JNICALL my_thread_main (jvmtiEnv *jvmti_env, JNIEnv *env, void *unused) {
    ...
}
ThreadStart Callback Example

// Thread local variables work fine.
static __thread jlong my_thread_id;

static void JNICALL
on_thread_start (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thr) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jclass thread_class = env->FindClass ("java/lang/Thread");

    jmethodID method_getId = env->GetMethodID (thread_class, "getId", "()J");

    my_thread_id = env->CallLongMethod (thr, method_getId);
}
Heap Iteration Example

```c
static jint JNICALL object_counter_callback (  jlong class_tag, jlong size, jlong* tag_ptr,  jint length, void *user_data) {
  long *counter = (long *) user_data;
  (*counter) ++;
  return (JVMTI_VISIT_OBJECTS);
}

static void JNICALL on_vm_init (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thread) {
  // Count objects on heap.
  jvmtiHeapCallbacks callbacks;
  memset (&callbacks, 0, sizeof (callbacks));
  callbacks.heap_iteration_callback = &object_counter_callback;
  long counter = 0;
  jvmtiError err = (*jvmti)->IterateThroughHeap (  jvmti, 0, NULL, &callbacks, &counter);
  ...
}
```