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IBM and Java

- **Java is critically important to IBM**
  - Fundamental infrastructure for IBM’s software portfolio
  - Websphere, Lotus, Tivoli, Rational, Information Management (IM)

- **IBM is investing strategically for Java in virtual machines**
  - As of Java 5.0, single JVM support
    - JME, JSE, JEE
  - New technology base (J9/TR Compiler) on which to deliver improved performance, reliability, serviceability

- **IBM also invests in, and supports public innovation in Java**
  - OpenJDK, Eclipse, Apache (XML, Aries, Derby, Harmony, Tuscany, Hadoop …)
  - Broad participation in relevant open standards (JCP, OSGi)
Java Road Map

Language Updates

Java 5.0
- New Language features:
  - Autoboxing
  - Enumerated types
  - Generics
  - Metadata

Java 6.0
- Performance Improvements
- Client WebServices Support

Java 7.0
- Support for dynamic languages
- Improve ease of use for SWING
- New IO APIs (NIO2)
- Java persistence API
- JMX 2.x and WS connection for JMX agents
- Language Changes

Java 8.0**
- Language improvements
- Closures for simplified fork/join

IBM Java Runtimes

IBM Java 5.0 (J9 R23)
- Improved performance
  - Generational Garbage Collector
  - Shared classes support
  - New J9 Virtual Machine
  - New Testarossa JIT technology
  - First Failure Data Capture
  - Full Speed Debug
  - Hot Code Replace
  - Common runtime technology
    - ME, SE, EE

IBM Java 6.0 (J9 R24)
- Improvements in
  - Performance
  - Serviceability tooling
  - Class Sharing
  - XML parser improvements
  - z10™ Exploitation
  - DFP exploitation for BigDecimal
  - Large Pages
  - New ISA features

IBM Java 6.0.1/Java 7.0 (J9 R26)
- Improvements in
  - Performance
  - GC Technology
  - z196™ Exploitation
  - OOO Pipeline
  - 70+ New Instructions
  - JZOS/Security Enhancements

IBM Java 7.0SR3/Java.Vnext**
- Improvements in
  - Performance
  - GC Technology
  - zEC12™ Exploitation
  - Transactional Execution
  - Runtime Instrumentation
  - Flash 1Meg pageable LPs
  - 2G large pages
  - Hints/traps
  - Data Access Accelerator
  - Cloud: Multi-tenancy/Virtualization

**Timelines and deliveries are subject to change.
Java Execution Environments and Interoperability

Capitalize on pre-existing assets, artifacts, processes, core competencies, platform strengths

**IBM Java Execution Offerings**

- Transactional/Interactive
  - WebSphere for z/OS (WAS z/OS)
  - WebSphere Process Server for z/OS (WPS)
  - JCICS
  - IMS Java
  - DB2 Stored Procedures

- Batch oriented
  - WebSphere Compute Grid (WAS-CG)
    - WAS/JEE runtime extensions
  - JZOS component of z/OS SDK
    - JES/JSE-based environment
  - z/OS V1R13 Java/COBOL Batch Runtime Env.
    - JES/JSE-based, designed to inter-op with DB2 while maintaining transaction integrity

**Open Source or non-IBM vendor Application Server and Frameworks**

- Tomcat, JBoss, iBatis, Hibernate, Spring, Ant

**COBOL/Native Interoperability**

- COBOL Invoke maps to JNI
- RDz and JZOS--- have tooling to map
- COBOL copy books to Java classes

- JCICS
- IMS Java, JMP/JBP
- WAS CG, WOLA
- etc


** Alphaworks only, and hence currently un-supported
IBM Java Runtime Environment

- IBM’s implementation of Java 5/6/7 are built with **IBM J9 Virtual Machine** and **IBM Testarossa JIT Compiler** technology
  - Independent clean-room JVM runtime & JIT compiler

- Combines best-of-breed from embedded, development and server environments… from a cell-phone to a mainframe!
  - Lightweight flexible/scalable technology
  - World class garbage collection – gencon, balanced GC policies
  - Startup & Footprint - Shared classes, Ahead-of-time (AOT) compilation
  - 64-bit performance - Compressed references & Large Pages
  - Deep System z exploitation – zEC12/z196/z10/z9/z990 exploitation
  - Cost-effective for z - zAAP Ready!

- Millions of instances of J9/TR compiler
Continued aggressive investment in Java on Z
Significant set of new hardware features tailored and co-designed with Java

**Hardware Transaction Memory (HTM)**
Better concurrency for multi-threaded applications
eg. ~2X improvement to juc.ConcurrentLinkedQueue

**Run-time Instrumentation (RI)**
Innovation new h/w facility designed for managed runtimes
Enables new expanse of JRE optimizations

**2GB page frames**
Improved performance targeting 64-bit heaps

**Pageable 1MB large pages using flash**
Better versatility of managing memory

**New software hints/directives**
Data usage intent improves cache management
Branch pre-load improves branch prediction

**New trap instructions**
Reduce over-head of implicit bounds/null checks

New **5.5 GHz** 6-Core Processor Chip
**Large caches** to optimize data serving
Second generation **OOO design**

**Engineered Together—IBM Java and zEC12 Boost Workload Performance**

Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/SanFranciscoEval
Hardware Transactional Memory (HTM)

- **Allow lockless interlocked execution of a block of code called a ‘transaction’**
  - **Transaction:** Segment of code that appears to execute ‘atomically’ to other CPUs
  - Other processors in the system will either see **all-or-none** of the storage up-dates of transaction

- **How it works:**
  - TBEGIN instruction starts speculative execution of ‘transaction’
  - Storage conflict is detected by hardware if another CPU writes to storage used by the transaction
  - Conflict triggers hardware to roll-back state (storage and registers)
    - transaction can be re-tried, or
    - a fall-back software path that performs locking can be used to guarantee forward progress
  - Changes made by transaction become visible to other CPUs after TEND

---

**CPU 0: Tran A**

```
TBEGIN
...
load Y
load X
...
TEND
```

**CPU 1: Tran B**

```
X = Y = 0;
TBEGIN
X = 1
store X
Y = 1
store Y
TEND
```

Storage conflict:
Tran A will abort
Tran B will commit changes to X and Y

CPU 0 can only see (X=Y=0) or (X=Y=1),
cannot see (X=1,Y=0) or (X=0,Y=1)
**HTM Example: Transactional Lock Elision (TLE)**

Threads must serialize despite only reading... just in-case a writer updates the hash.

```java
read_hash(key) {
    Wait_for_lock();
    read(hash, key);
    Release_lock();
}
```

Lock elision allows readers to execute in parallel, and safely back-out should a writer update hash.

```java
read_hash(key) {
    TRANSACTION_BEGIN
    read hash.lock;
    BRNE serialize_on_hash_lock read (hash, key);
    TRANSACTION_END
}
```

---

**Illustration:**

- **Thread 1 (Thr1):** `read_hash()`, `T`
- **Thread 2 (Thr2):** `read_hash()`, `T`
- **Thread 3 (Thr3):** `read_hash()`, `T'`

Transaction Lock Elision on HashTable.get()

Java Prototype

- **Throughput (ops/sec) vs. Threads**

---

**e·lide** 

- **[th·lahyd]**
- **Show IPA verb (used with object), e·lid-ed, e·lid-ing.**
  - 1. to omit (a vowel, consonant, or syllable) in pronunciation.
  - 2. to suppress; omit; ignore; pass over.
  - 3. *Law*, to annul or quash.
Transactional Execution: Concurrent Linked Queue

- **~2x improved scalability of juc.ConcurrentLinkedQueue**
- **Unbound Thread-Safe LinkedQueue**
  - First-in-first-out (FIFO)
    - Insert elements into tail (en-queue)
    - Poll elements from head (de-queue)
  - No explicit locking required
- **Example usage: a multi-threaded work queue**
  - Tasks are inserted into a concurrent linked queue as multiple worker threads poll work from it concurrently

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
z/OS Java SDK 7: 16-Way Performance
64-bit Java Multi-threaded Benchmark on 16-Way

Aggregate 60% improvement from zEC12 and Java7SR3
- zEC12 offers a ~45% improvement over z196 running the Java Multi-Threaded Benchmark
- Java7SR3 offers an additional ~13% improvement (-Xaggressive + Flash Express pageable 1Meg large pages)

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
z/OS Java SDK 7: 16-Way Performance
Aggregate HW and SDK Improvement z9 Java 5 SR5 to zEC12 Java7SR3

~12x aggregate hardware and software improvement comparing Java5SR5 on z9 to Java7SR3 on zEC12

LP=Large Pages for Java heap    CR=Java compressed references
Java7SR3 using -Xaggressive + Flash Express pageable 1Meg large pages

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
zEC12 and Java7SR3 offer a ~40% composite improvement over z196 running the CPU Intensive benchmark

- zEC12 offers a ~33% improvement over z196 running the CPU-Intensive Benchmarks
- Java7SR3 offers an additional ~5% improvement (-Xaggressive + Flash Express pageable 1Meg large pages)
WAS on z/OS –
Aggregate HW, SDK and WAS Improvement: WAS 6.1 (Java 5) on z9 to WAS 8.5 (Java 7) on zEC12

~5x aggregate hardware and software improvement comparing WAS 6.1 Java5 on z9 to WAS 8.5 Java7SR1 on zEC12

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
WAS on z/OS

Servlets and JSPs with the Liberty Profile

- WAS8.5 Liberty on zEC12 using Java7SR3 vs WAS8.5 on z196 running TradeLite demonstrates a 83% improvement to Servlet and JSP throughput.
- WAS8.5 Liberty offers up to 5x start-up time reduction vs. WAS8.5 (<5 seconds)
- WAS8.5 Liberty offers reduced real-storage requirements up to 81% vs. WAS8.5 (80M versus 420M)

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
JCICS with Java7SR3 and zEC12

More than a third of CICS customers are using JCICS

- Using complex Java workload – Axis2 webservice
- Equivalent throughput using CICS V5.1 on z196 compared to CICS V4.2
- 30% improvement in throughput using CICS V5.1 on zEC12 compared to CICS V4.2 on z196
- 39% improvement in throughput using CICS V5.1 with Java 7 zEC12 exploitation compared to CICS V4.2 on z196

higher is better
IMS JMP Region with Java7SR3 and zEC12

More than 20% of top IMS customers are using IMS-Java

IMS Java - Hardware stack improvements (2012)

Up to 32% improvement to throughput

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETR (Tran/Sec)</th>
<th>z196</th>
<th>zEC12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14754</td>
<td>19838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
IMS JMP region performance
Aggregate SDK, software and hardware improvements

Over 4x aggregate throughput improvement from 2009 to 2012 due to the following enhancements:

- Java version to version performance improvements
- IMS improvements
- Hardware improvements
- DASD improvements

(Controlled measurement environment, results may vary)
Java8-Beta Program

- Provides Java SE 8 compatibility, while exploiting the unique capabilities of IBM platforms to achieve performance and usability improvements
  - To provide early technology access during the development cycle
  - To assist Java 8 in satisfying customer requirements
  - To provide feedback to IBM

- New in IBM SDK, Java Technology Edition, Version 8:
  - Compatibility with the new Java SE 8
  - Leveraging new IBM hardware (e.g. IBM zEnterprise EC12)
  - Improved performance for workload optimized runtimes, which delivers better application throughput without changes to application code
  - Enhanced support for Cloud & Multi-tenancy environments
  - Improved efficiency of manipulating native data records/types directly from Java code

- Managed and Open Beta
Java8: Language Innovation -- Lambdas

**New syntax to allow concise code snippets and expression**

- Useful for sending code to java.lang.concurrent
- On the path to enabling more parallelisms

```java
Collections.sort(people, new Comparator<Person>() {
    public int compare(Person x, Person y) {
        return x.getLastName().compareTo(y.getLastName());
    }
});
```

```java
people.sort(comparing(Person::getLastName));
```

Java8: Data Access Accelerator

A Java library for bare-bones data conversion and arithmetic

Operates directly on byte arrays
No Java object tree created
Orchestrated with JIT for deep platform opt.
Avoids expensive Java object instantiation
Library is platform and JVM-neutral

Marshalling and Un-marshalling
Transform primitive type (short, int, long, float, double) \( \Leftrightarrow \) byte array
Support both big/little endian byte arrays

Packed Decimal (PD) Operations
Arithmetic: \(+, -, *, /, \%\) on 2 PD operands
Relation: \(>, <, >=, <=, ==, !=\) on 2 PD operands
Error checking: checks if PD operand is well-formed
Other: shifting, and moving ops on PD operand

Decimal Data Type Conversions
Decimal \(\Leftrightarrow\) Primitive:
Convert Packed Decimal(PD), External Decimal(ED), Unicode Decimal(UD) \(\Leftrightarrow\) primitive types (int, long)
Decimal \(\Leftrightarrow\) Decimal:
Convert between dec. types (PD, ED, UD)
Decimal \(\Leftrightarrow\) Java:
Convert dec. types (PD, ED, UD) \(\Leftrightarrow\) BigDecimal, BigInteger

Current Approach:
```java
byte[] addPacked(array a[], array b[]) {
    BigDecimal a_bd = convertPackedToBd(a[]);
    BigDecimal b_bd = convertPackedToBd(b[]);
    a_bd.add(b_bd);
    return (convertBDtoPacked(a_bd));
}
```

Proposed Solution:
```java
byte[] addPacked(array a[], array b[]) {
    DAA.addPacked(a[], b[]);
    return (a[]);
}
```
**Looking Ahead: PackedObjects with IBM Java**

**PackedObjects**

Experimental feature in the IBM JVM. Introduces a new Java type that implements an explicit object model which tightly packs fields allowing for natural and efficient direct mapping of structured data.

**Goals**

- Allow for explicit source-level representation of structured data in Java
- Improve serialization and I/O performance
- Allow direct access to “native” (off-heap) data

---

http://www.slideshare.net/mmitran/ibm-java-packed-objects-mmit-20121120
http://duimovich.blogspot.ca/2012/11/packed-objects-in-java.html
Looking Ahead: Cloud with IBM Java

• Multi-tenancy support will allow multiple applications to run in a single shared JVM for high-density deployments.
  - *Win:* Footprint reduction enabled by sharing runtime and JVM artifacts while enforcing resource consumption quotas
  - *Platform Coverage:* 64-bit, balanced GC policy only
  - *Ergonomics:* Single new command-line flag (-Xmt = multi-tenancy)

• Runtime Adjustable Heap Size (-Xsoftmx)
  - JMX beans allow for dynamically adjusting heap size
  - Allows users to take advantage of hot-add of memory

• Hypervisor, Virtual Guest, and Extended-OS JMX Beans
  - Allows applications to detect and identify the installed hypervisor and query attributes of LPAR
  - Provides richer access to operating system performance statistics
Looking Ahead: Cloud

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Timelines and deliveries are subject to change.
Liberty and traditional profile capabilities

There are functional differences between traditional WAS and the Liberty profile – Liberty provides a useful subset of traditional WAS.

Liberty Profile

- Bean validation
- Blueprint
- Java API for RESTful Web Services
- Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)
- Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI)
- Java Persistence API (JPA)
- Java Server Faces (JSF)
- Java Server Pages (JSP)
- JMX
- Monitoring
- OSGi JPA
- Remote connector
- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- Security
- Servlet
- Session Persistence
- Transaction
- Web application bundle (WAB)
- z/OS Security (SAF)
- z/OS Transactions (RRS)
- z/OS Workload Management

Traditional WAS Profile

Everything Liberty has...

- Enterprise Java Beans (EJBs)
- Messaging (JMS)
- Web Services
- Service Component Arch (SCA)
- Java Connector Architecture (JCA)
- Clustering
- WebSphere Optimized Local Adapters
- Administrative Console
- WSADMIN scripting
- Multi-JVM Server Model

And much more …
Runtime Instrumentation

- **Low overhead profiling with hardware support**
  - Instruction samples by time, count or explicit marking
- **Sample reports include hard-to-get information:**
  - Event traces, e.g. taken branch trace
  - “costly” events of interest, e.g. cache miss information
  - GR value profiling
- **Enables better “self-tuning” opportunities**
Speak to me in ‘Java’

- Java only speaks ‘Java’…
  - Data typically must be copied/re-formatted onto/off Java heap
  - Costly in path-length and footprint

I/O → Native storage (20 bytes) → JVM

Java heap (72 bytes)
On-Heap PackedObject

- Allows controlled layout of storage of data structures on the Java heap
- Reduces footprint of data on Java heap
- No (de)serialization required
Off-Heap PackedObject

- Enable Java to talk directly to the native data structure
  - Avoid overhead of data copy onto/off Java heap
  - No (de)serialization required
Multitenancy: Isolation and Density

1+ GB / tenant  1+ GB / tenant  100’s MB / tenant  10’s MB / tenant  10’s KB / tenant

Share-nothing  Shared hardware  Shared OS  Shared Process  Share-everything

(maximum isolation)  

Application  Application  Application  Application  Tenant
Middleware  Middleware  Middleware  Middleware  Tenant API
OS Images  OS Images  OS Image  Hardware  Application
Hardware  Hardware  Hardware  Hardware  Hardware

-Xshareclasses  -Xshareclasses

Isolation

‘Mission critical’ apps
‘free’ apps

Timelines and deliveries are subject to change.