

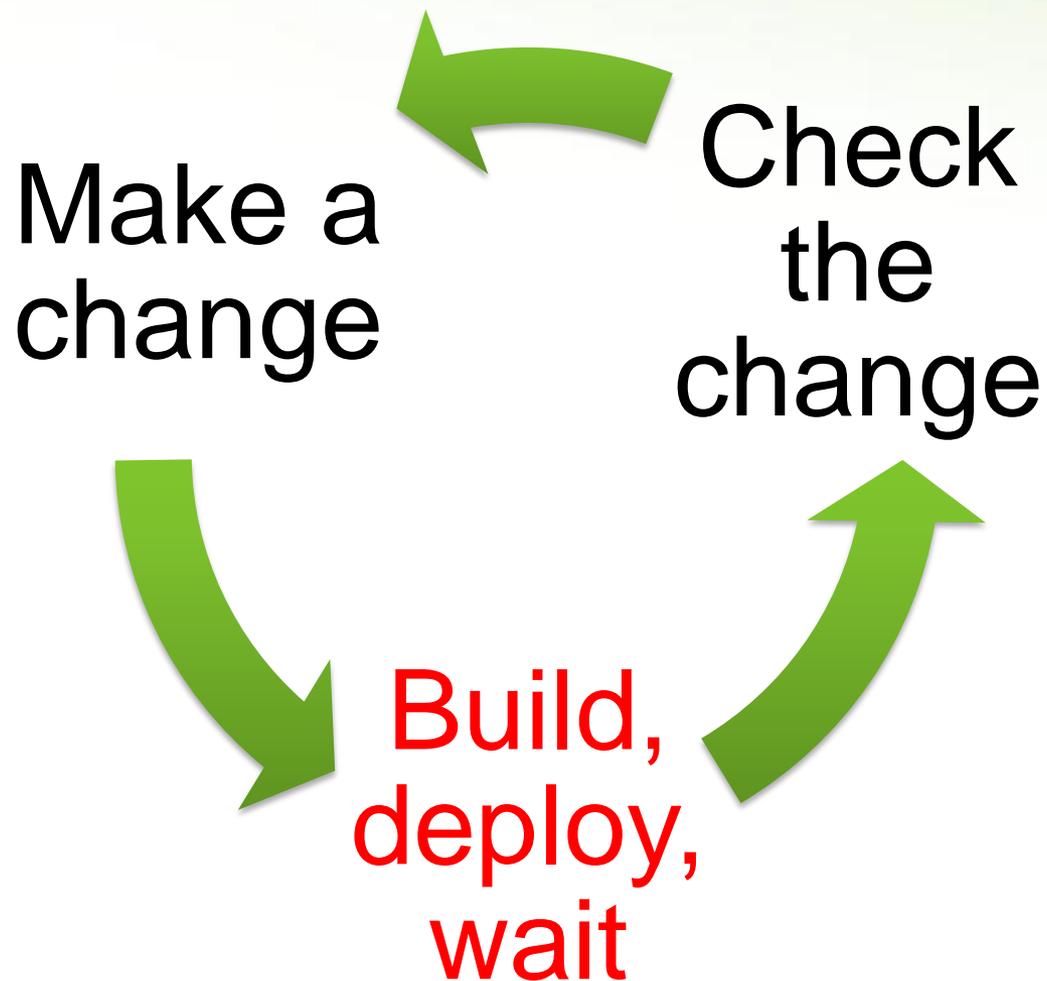
# Zero Turnaround in Java

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# Turnaround cycle



# **DEMO: SPRING PETCLINIC TURNAROUND**

# Outline

Turnaround – Why should you care?



Trimming Builds



Reloading Java Code with Class Loaders



HotSwap, JavaRebel and Beyond



# **TURNAROUND – WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?**

# Turnaround Cost

From over  
15 projects  
and 150  
people

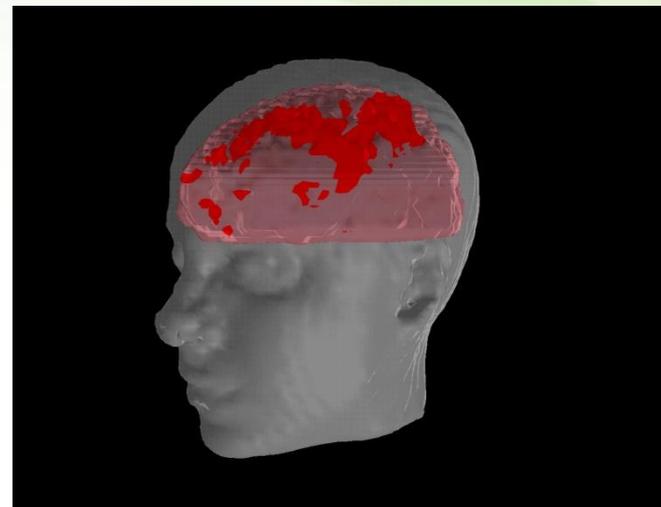
- Average turnaround is at least **1 minute** long
- Done about **5 times an hour**

This sums  
up to

- **8.3%** of total development time ( $1 * 5 / 60$ )
- **3.5 hours** a week
- Almost **1 work month a year**

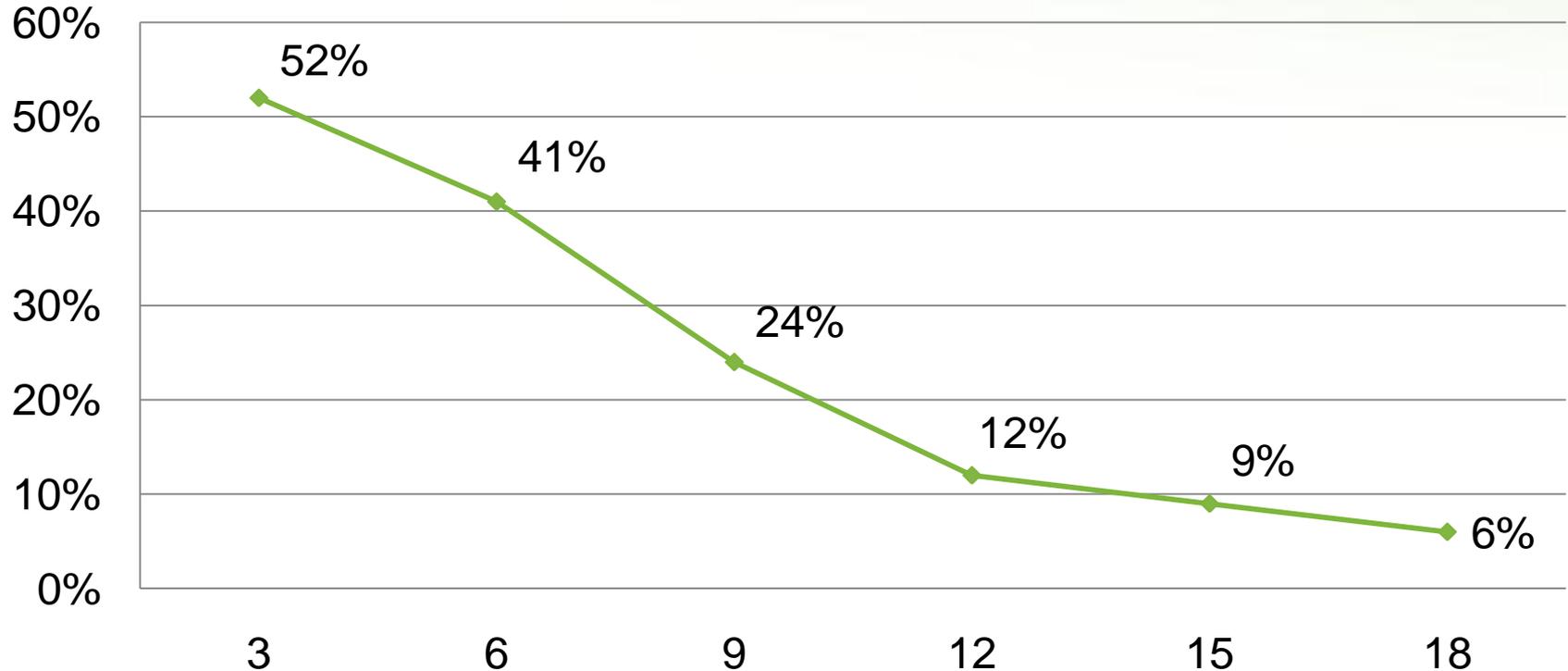
# Working Memory

- Programming is an exercise of the working (short-term) memory that holds the current context
- Questions:
  - How fast do you lose that context?
  - How much time does context recovery take?



# Working Memory

## Working memory degradation per second



**Source: L. Peterson and M. Peterson “Short-Term Retention of Individual Verbal Items.” *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1959.**

# Interruption recovery time

**[...] the recovery time after a phone call is at least 15 minutes.**

- Interrupts: Just a Minute Never Is, IEEE Software, 1998

**The time it takes the employees to recover from an email interrupt [...] was found to be on average 64 seconds.**

- Case Study: Evaluating the Effect of Email Interruptions within the Workplace, EASE 2002

**The recovery time for an instant message was estimated to be between 11 and 25 seconds**

- Instant Messaging Implications in the Transition from a Private Consumer Activity to a Communication Tool for Business, Software Quality Management , 2004

# Turnaround Conclusions

1. With the recovery time considered, turnaround can easily cost more than **15%** of total development time.
  - ~ 7 hours a week, 7 work weeks a year
  - This does not include the cost of quality degradation.
2. Every second counts! There is a significant difference between a minute, 30, 15, 5 and 1 second turnaround.



# TRIMMING BUILDS

# A typical web application build

Resolve dependencies



Copy static resources



Compile classes



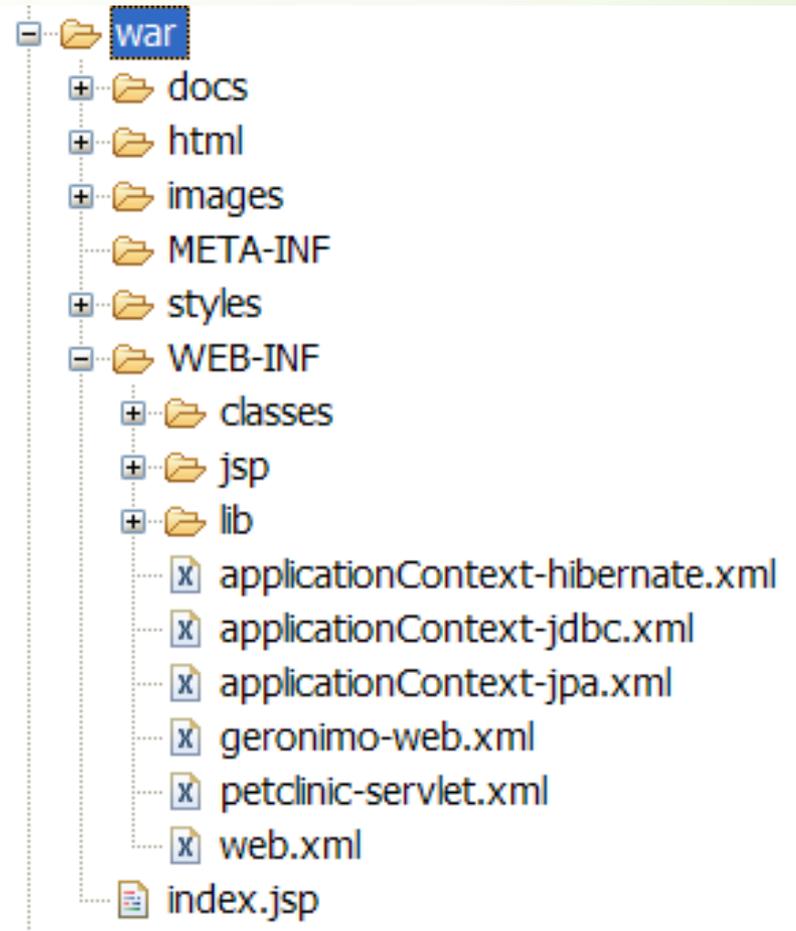
Package modules in JARs



Package everything in a WAR/EAR

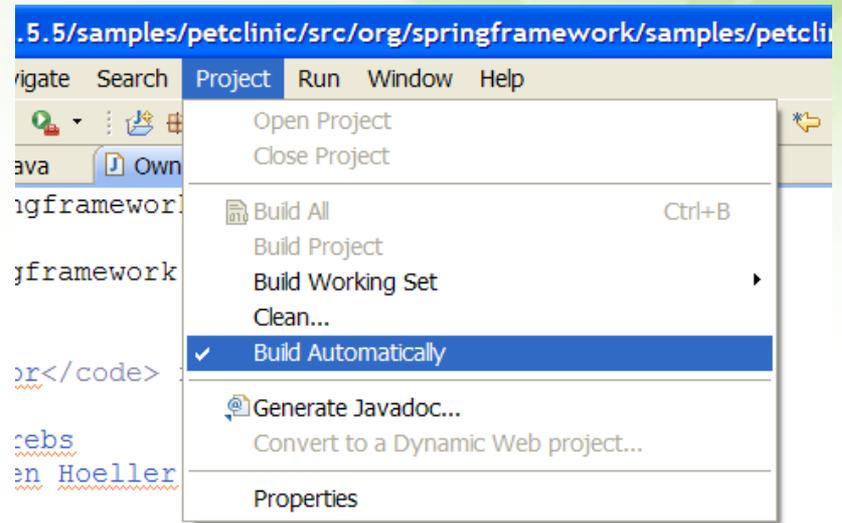
# Exploded layout

- The project layout exactly follows the deployment layout
- All resources are edited in-place without copying

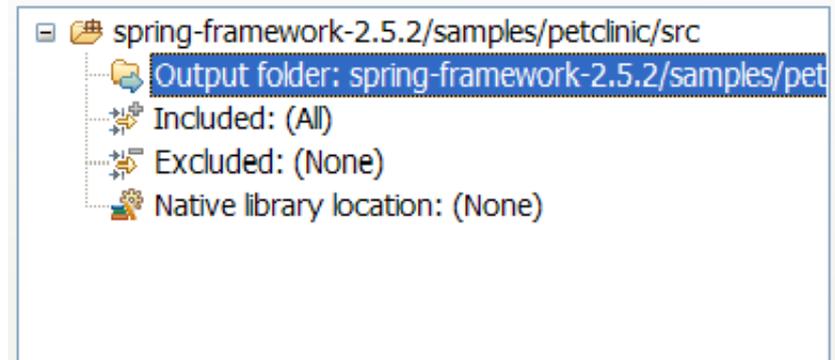


# Automatic building

- Classes should be compiled automatically by the IDE
- The output should be set directly to WEB-INF/classes or similar



Source folders on build path:



# Deployment by linking

- The project is deployed by either pointing the container to it or creating a symbolic link in the deployment directory

## Linux symbolic links

- In -s
- Symlinks can point to any file

## Windows symbolic links

- Sysinternals **junction** utility on NTFS partitions
- Can only link to local directories and must be careful when deleting

# A typical web application build

Resolve dependencies

Copy static resources

**Compile classes**

Package modules in JARs

Package everything in a WAR/EAR

# Bootstrapping Builds

- Can't always use exploded layout
- Instead:
  - Build the WAR/EAR
  - Unzip it to a temp directory
  - Remove some of the folders/jars and symlink them to the project folders
  - Set the project to build automatically
- Easy to automate with a bootstrapping script
- Save on copying resources and packaging classes

# RELOADING CODE

# Reloading Code

Objects & Class  
Loaders



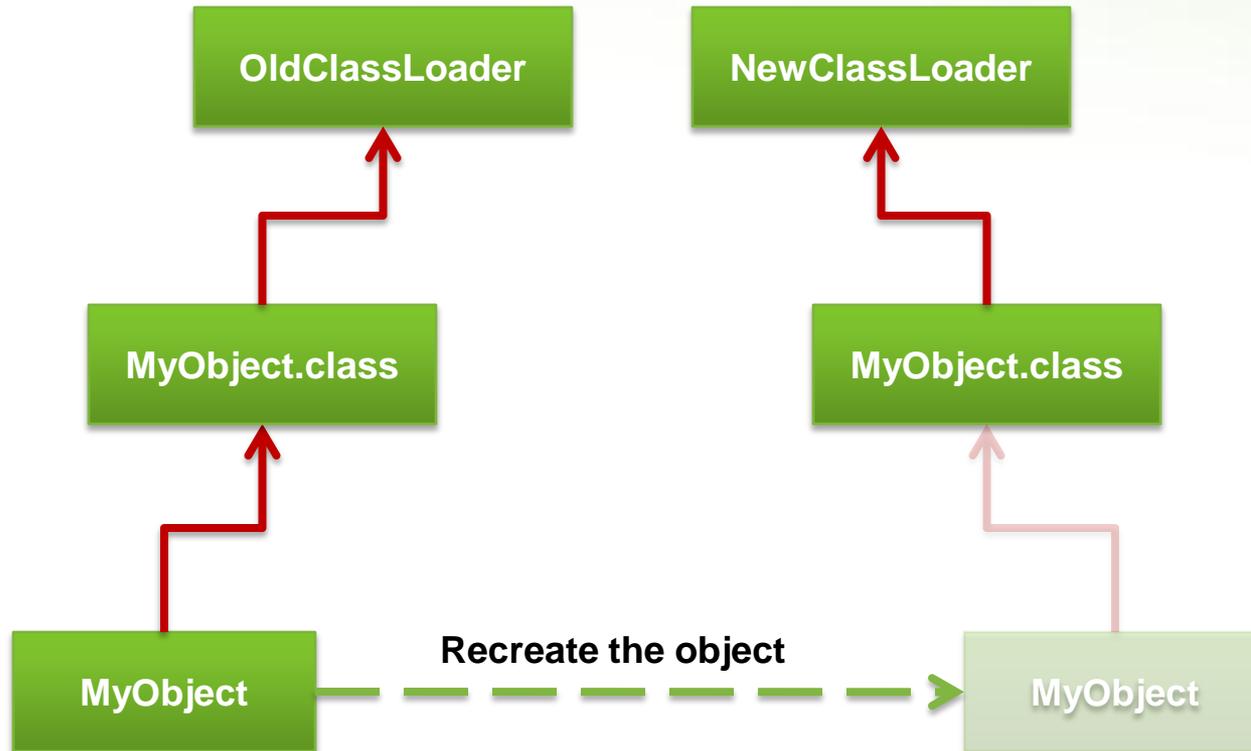
Deployment, OSGi &  
etc



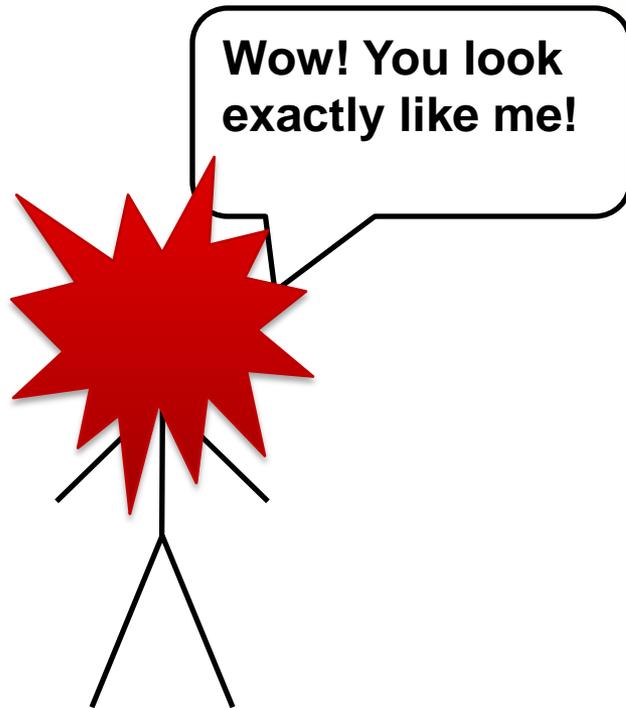
JVM Dynamic  
languages



# Reloading an Object



# Twin Classes

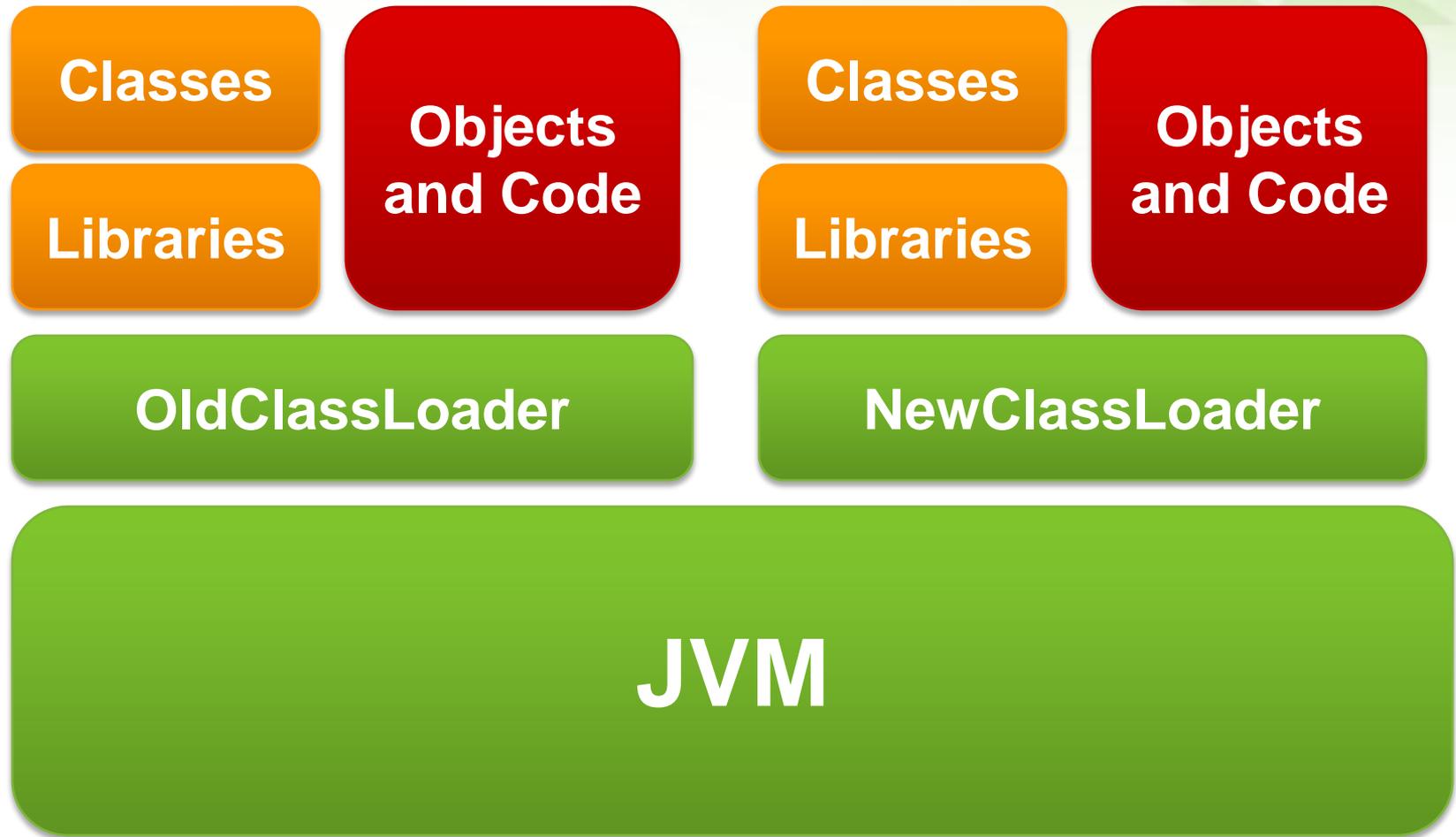


**MyClass (OldClassLoader)**



**MyClass (NewClassLoader)**

# Twin Class Loader



# Twin Class Issues

New objects are not instances of old classes

- instanceof returns false
- Casting throws an exception

New classes are not members of the old packages

- Can get an IllegalAccessException when calling a perfectly legal method

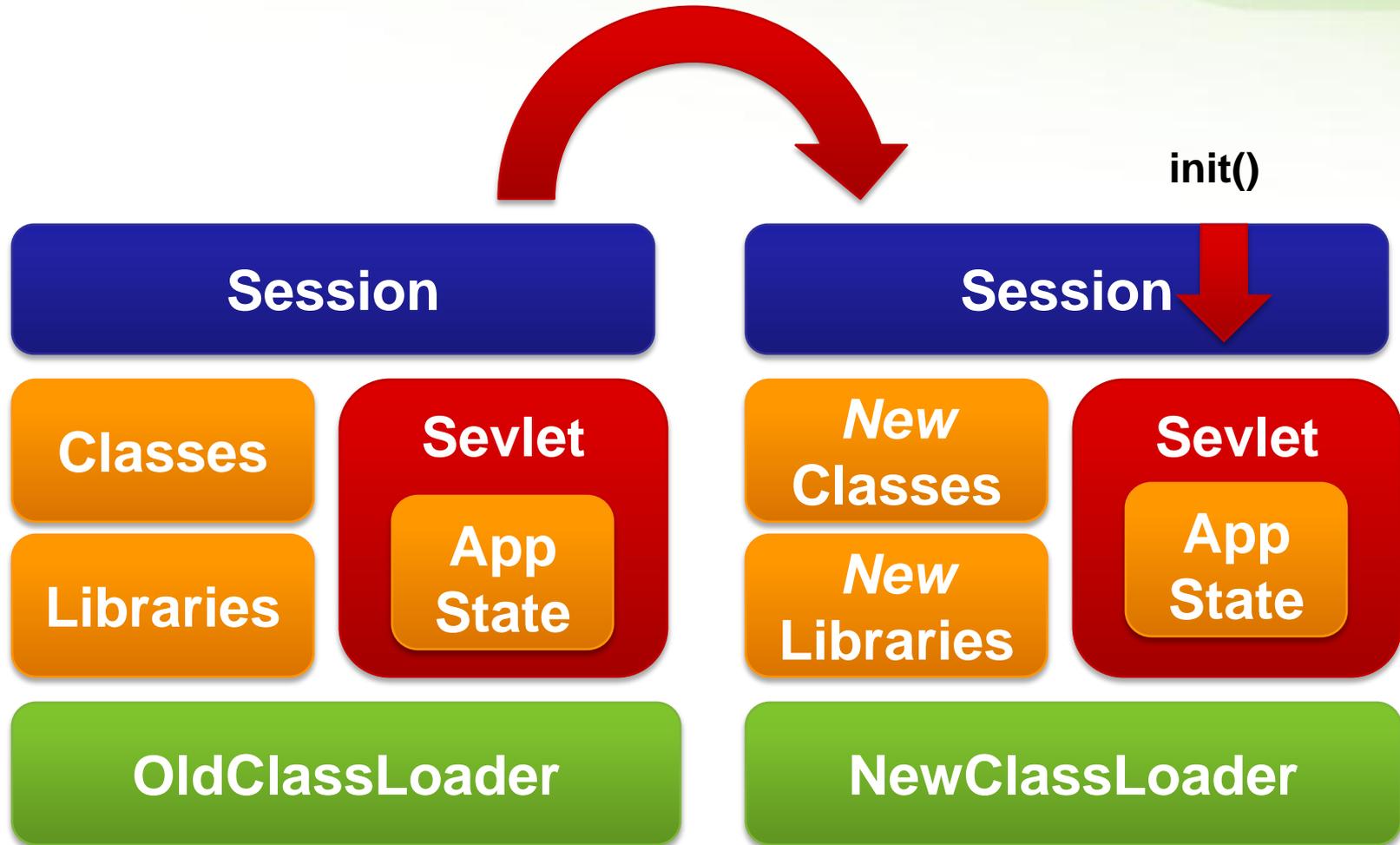
Memory leaks are easy

- If you hold a reference to any object in the old classloader you will hold all old classes (including their static fields)

# Web Deployment

Serialize/deserialize

init()



# Web Deployment

## Class loader scope

- Every deployed application gets a dedicated class loader

## State recreation

- Application state is recovered by reinitialization
- Session state is (optionally) serialized and deserialized in the new class loader

## Reloading time

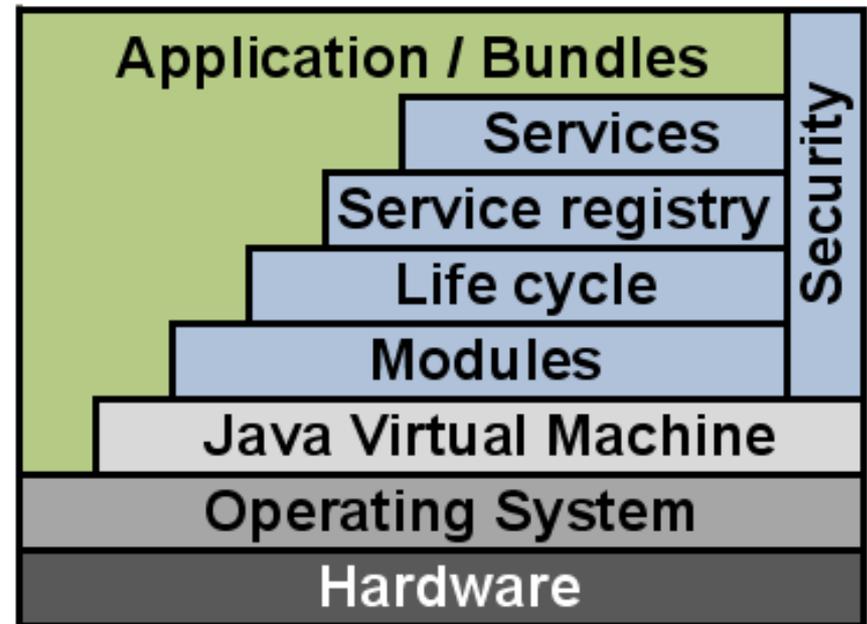
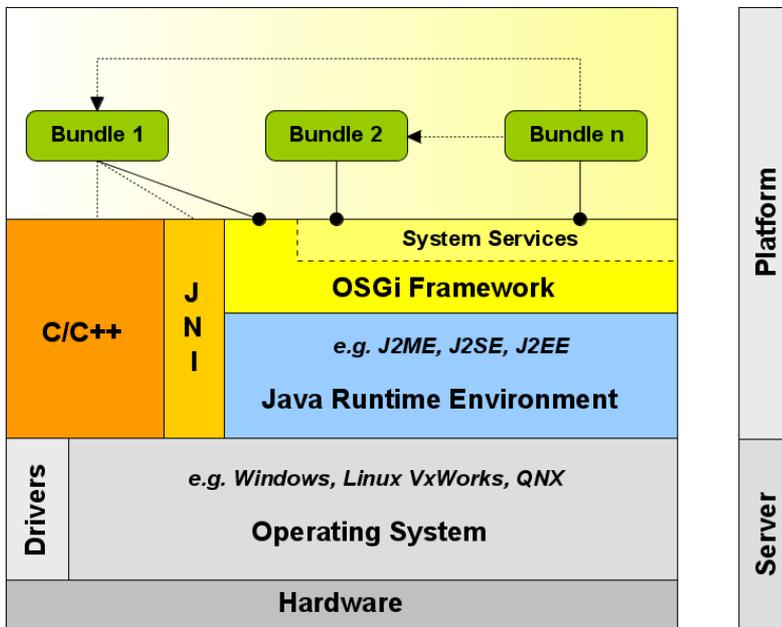
- Applications reinitialization time, typically around one minute

## Problems

- Leaks memory
- Lazy caches need to be warmed up every time

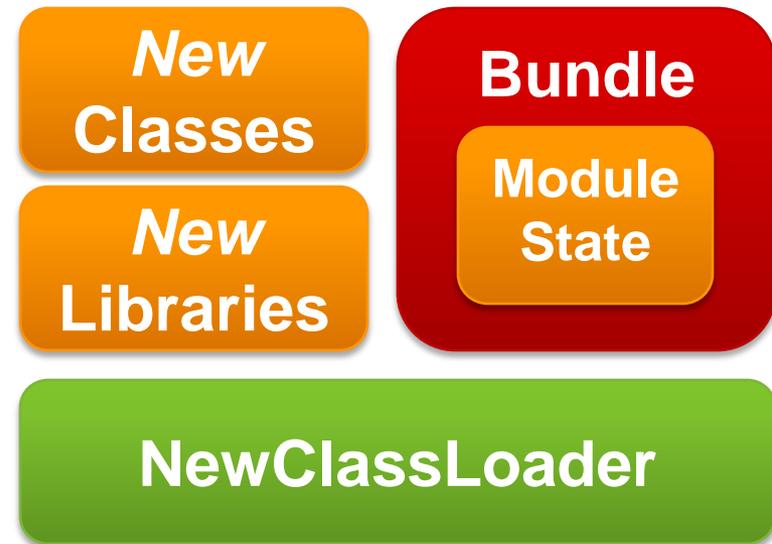
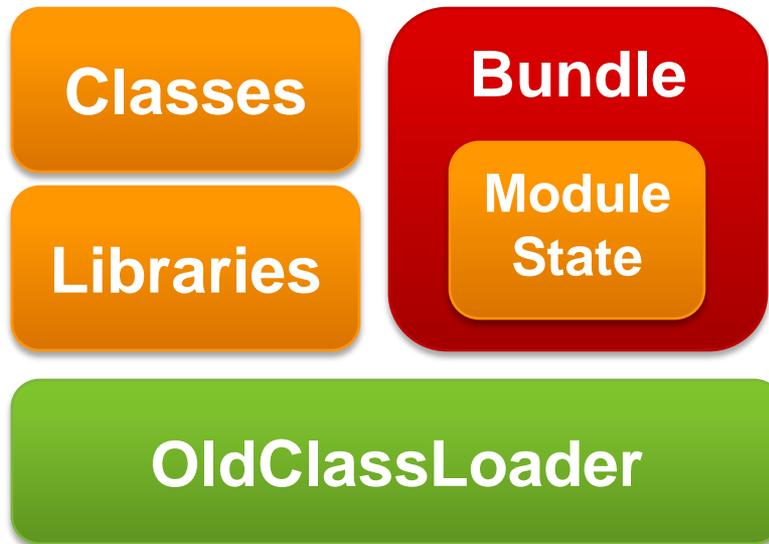
# OSGi

- Frameworks that implement the OSGi standard provide an environment for the modularization of applications into smaller bundles. [Wikipedia]



# OSGi Redeployment

start()



# OSGi

## Class loader scope

- Dedicated class loader per application module

## State recreation

- Module state is recovered by reinitialization

## Reloading time

- Module reinitialization time, usually less than whole application reinitialization

## Problems

- Applications must be designed with OSGi in mind
- Overhead interface definitions
- Module export interfaces cannot be changed without redeploying the application

# Fine-grained Class Loaders

- Wrap a class loader around components
  - E.g. Tapestry 5, RIFE
- Very fast reloading
  - Few classes at a time
  - Components managed by the framework are usually easy to recreate

## Component State

Class

Object

*Old Component  
ClassLoader*

*New  
Class*

*New  
Object*

*New Component  
ClassLoader*

# Fine-grained Class Loaders

## Class loader scope

- Class loader per component/service

## State recreation

- State restored by framework (component/service recreated)

## Reloading time

- (Almost) Instant

## Problems

- Only managed components can be reloaded
- Managed components referring unmanaged code can be a problem (twin class issues)

# Some Conclusions

- Recreating the state is the breaking point of reloading a class
- Coarse-grained class loaders take too much time to recreate the state
- Fine-grained class loaders exhibit the twin class problem and are not universally applicable
- Both are useful, but not really a solution to the zero turnaround problem

# Dynamic Languages

- Class-based languages have same limitations as Java
  - Groovy
  - Jython
- Non-class based languages can have better support
  - JRuby
  - Clojure

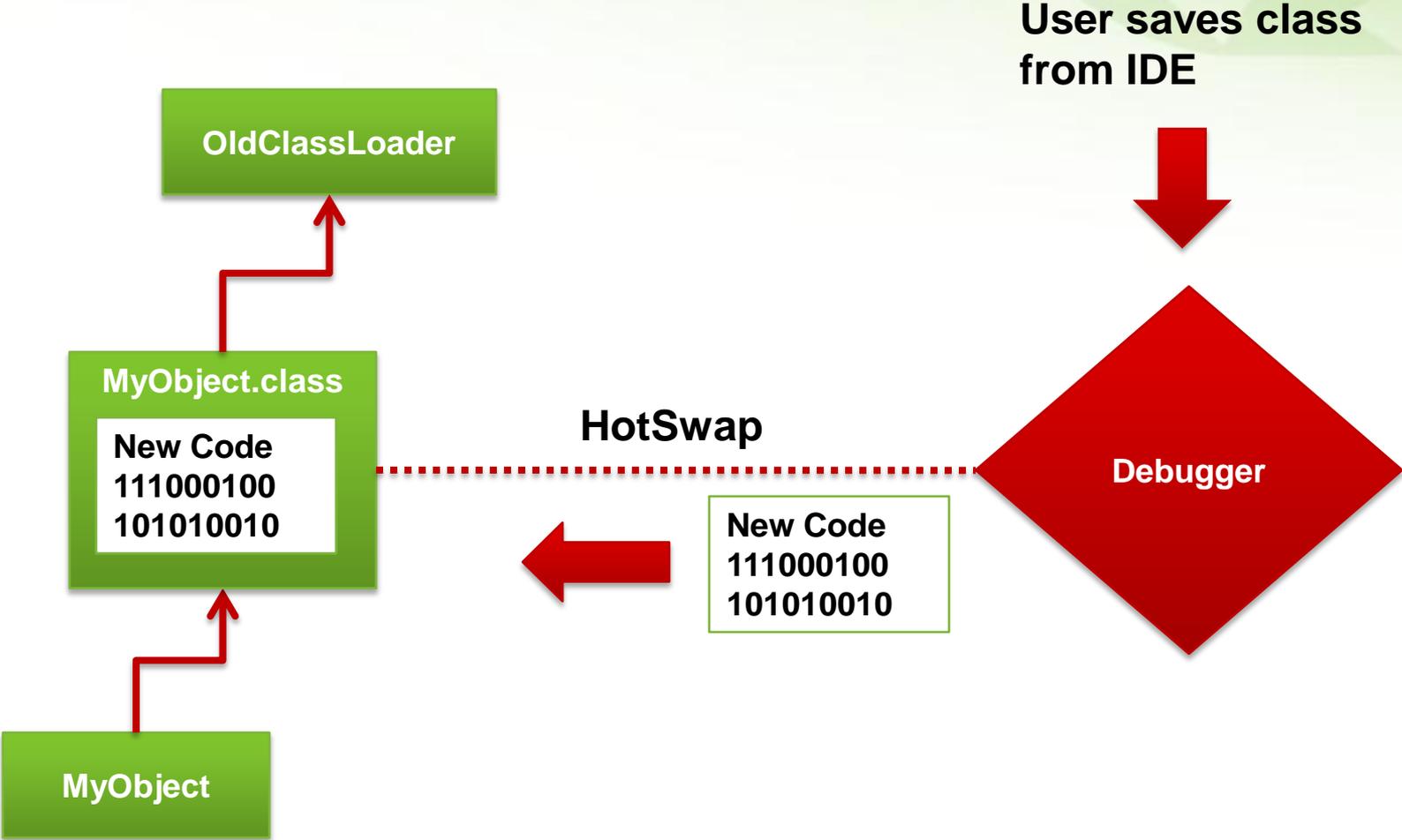


Clojure



# HOTSWAP AND JAVAREBEL

# HotSwap



# HotSwap

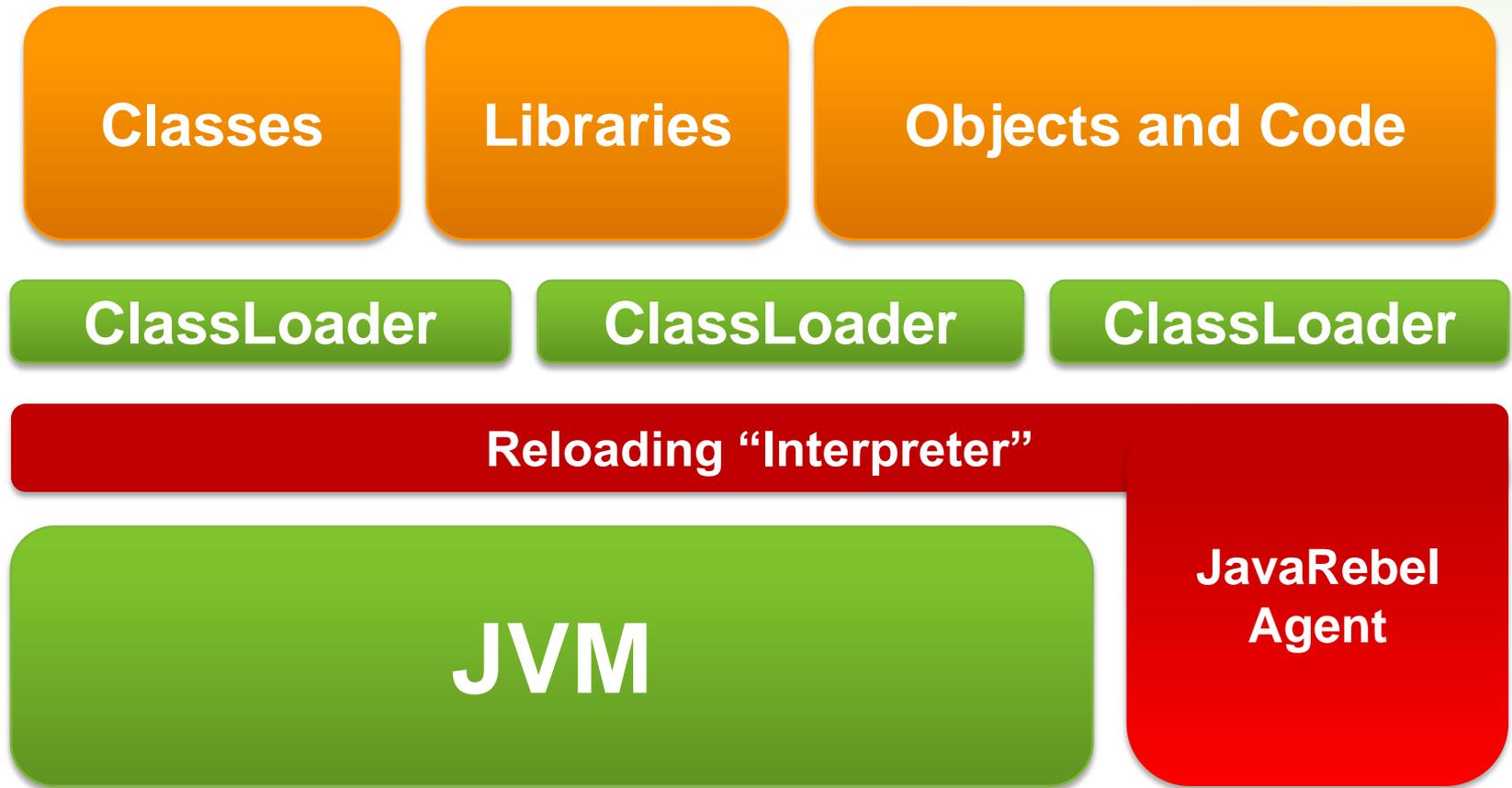
## Updates classes and objects

- Almost instantly
- Can be attached remotely

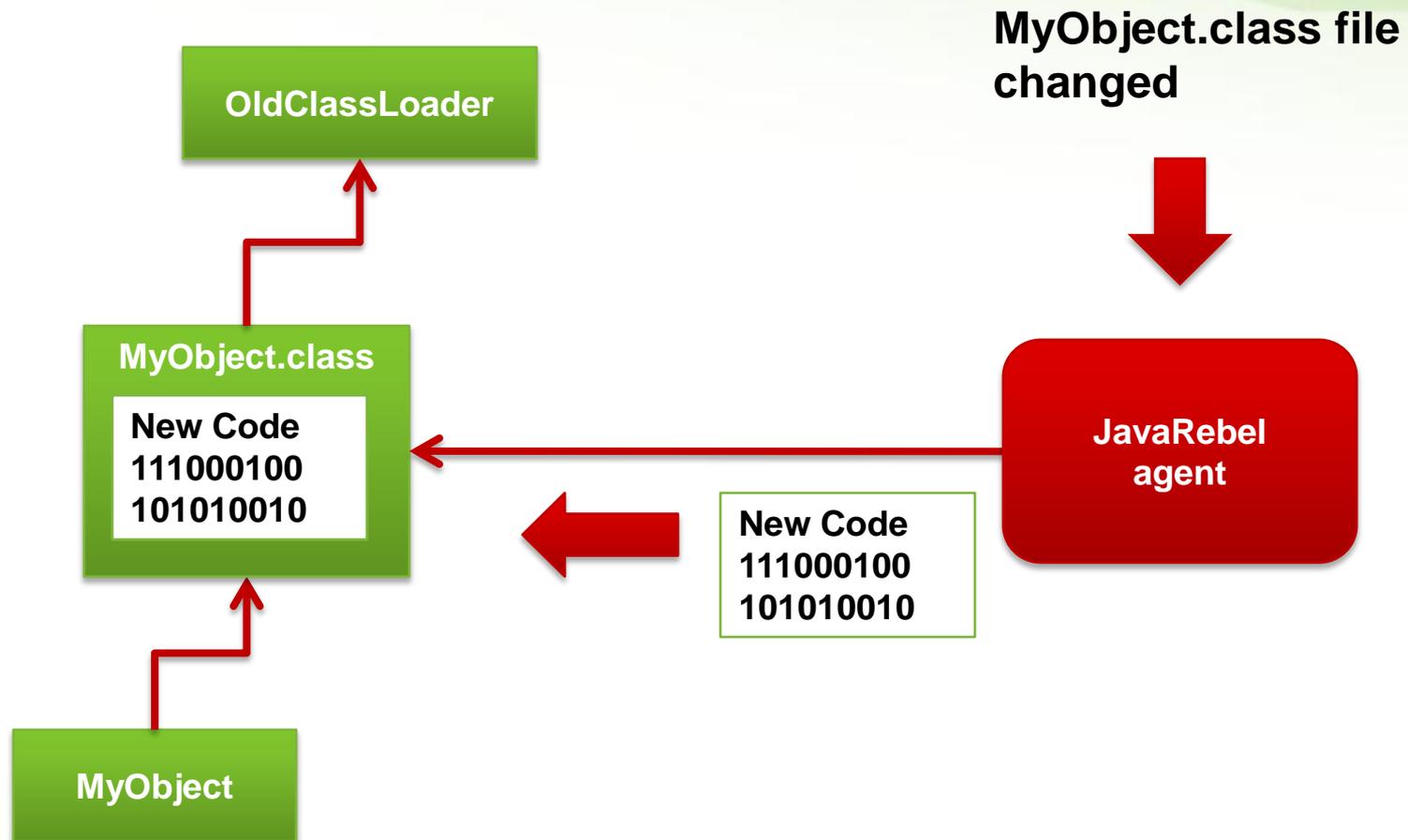
## Very limited

- Only updates method bodies, no new fields, methods or classes
- Needs a debugger session running, slow and prone to error

# JavaRebel Approach



# JavaRebel



# JavaRebel Features

	HotSwap	JavaRebel
Changing method bodies	+	+
Adding/removing methods	-	+
Adding/removing constructors	-	+
Adding/removing fields	-	+
Adding/removing classes	-	+
Adding/removing annotations	-	+
Replacing superclass	-	-
Adding/removing implemented interfaces	-	-

# JavaRebel Installation

- `-noverify -javaagent:/path/to/javarebel.jar`
  - Enables the JavaRebel agent
  - All **\*.class** files in the classpath will be monitored for changes automatically
- (Optional) `-Drebel.dirs=folder1, folder2, ...`
  - Specifies IDE output folders or just class folders
  - Can deploy a WAR/EAR and still get instant updates to code

# DEMO: PETCLINIC WITH JAVAREBEL

# JavaRebel

## Just works

- Runs on all JVMs starting with 1.4
- Supports all major containers
- Supports standalone Java applications and OSGi
- Easy to extend with an open-source SDK and plugin system

## Full reflection support

- New methods and fields are visible in the reflection
- Changes to annotations and new annotations are propagated

# JavaRebel

- Commercial tool, free 30 day trial

- No free/open source analogs

- Get it from:  
[www.zereturnaround.com](http://www.zereturnaround.com)

or just google “javarebel”

- Personal license:



- Commercial license:



# JavaRebel History

- JavaRebel 1.0 released in **December, 2007**
- Today over **10 000** licensed users
- Big Java shops with everyone using JavaRebel:
  - **LinkedIn**
  - NHN Corporation
  - Immobilien Scout GmbH
  - Reaktor Innovations
  - GT Nexus, Inc.
  - Teranet Inc.



**AND BEYOND**



# Types of Configuration

## Service Glue

- EJB 2.0/3.0
- Spring
- Guice

## Web Controller

- Struts 1.0/2.0
- Stripes
- Spring MVC

## ORM

- Hibernate
- TopLink
- JPA

# JavaRebel Plugins

## Open Source JavaRebel SDK

- Plugins are autostarted from classpath
- Javassist support allows patching framework classes
- API to react on class reloads

## Spring Plugin

- Adding/removing beans dependencies via setters/fields
- Adding new beans via XML or annotations
- Adding new MVC Controllers and Handlers



# **DEMO: PETCLINIC WITH JAVAREBEL SPRING PLUGIN**

# JavaRebel Future

Virtual  
Resource  
System,  
Q4 2008

- All the benefits of exploded development with unexploded one
- Automatically maps propagates class and resource updates to the deployed application
- Will need some user help to configure

New plugins,  
Q4 2008

- Guice, Stripes, Wicket, Struts, Hibernate, ...

Production  
support,  
Q1 2009

- Instant automatic production server updates and rollbacks with a press of a button
- Tools for update verification

# Take Away

- Every next second spent on turnaround costs **more!**
- **Builds** should be as slim as possible, **symlink** is your best friend
- Existing code reloading solutions have **severe limitations** in reloading time or applicability
- **JavaRebel** solves most of turnaround problems for a cost, plugins support configuration reloads