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# PERFORMANCE & JAVA TUNING

# About me

- ◆ 자바 성능을 결정짓는 코딩 습관과 튜닝 이야기  
집필
- ◆ Java Language Specification Third edition  
공동 번역
- ◆ 하는 일
  - ◆ Performance test
  - ◆ Java application tuning

# Agenda

- ◆ Performance (40 min)
- ◆ Java Tuning (1 H)
- ◆ Java Tuning Report example review (20 min)

# Performance ???

- ◆ Time ...
- ◆ TPS ...(Transaction Per Second)

# Time

- ◆ 웹에서의 시간은 ???
  - ◆ 응답시간과 대기시간  
= Response time and Think time
- ◆ Think time
  - ◆ 두 Request time 사이의 시간

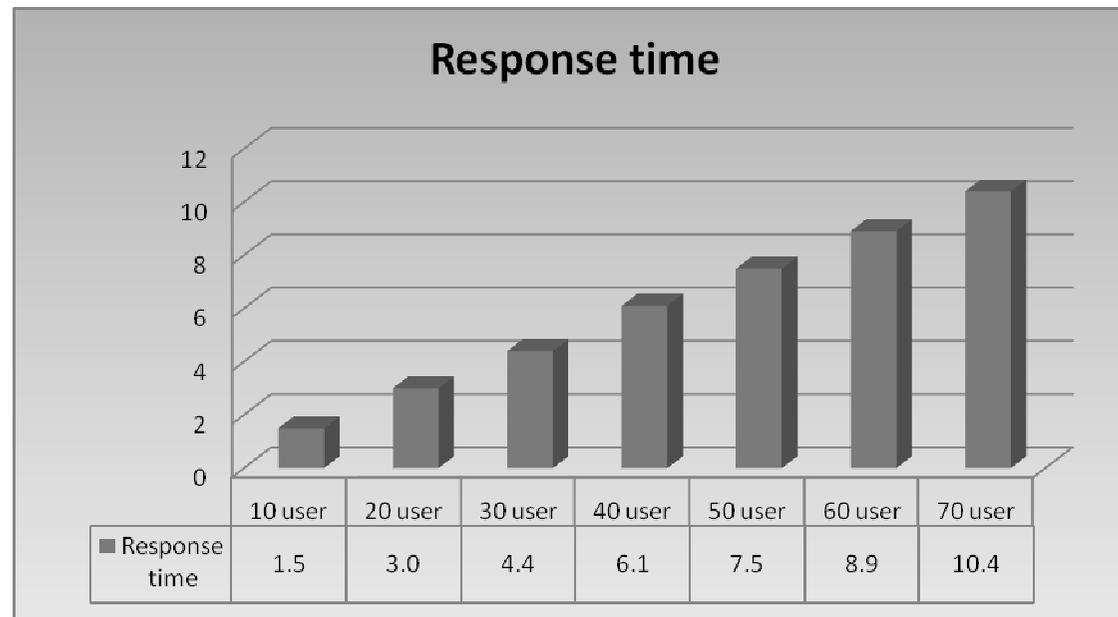
Request & Response	Think time	Request & Response
--------------------------	------------	--------------------------

# Response Time

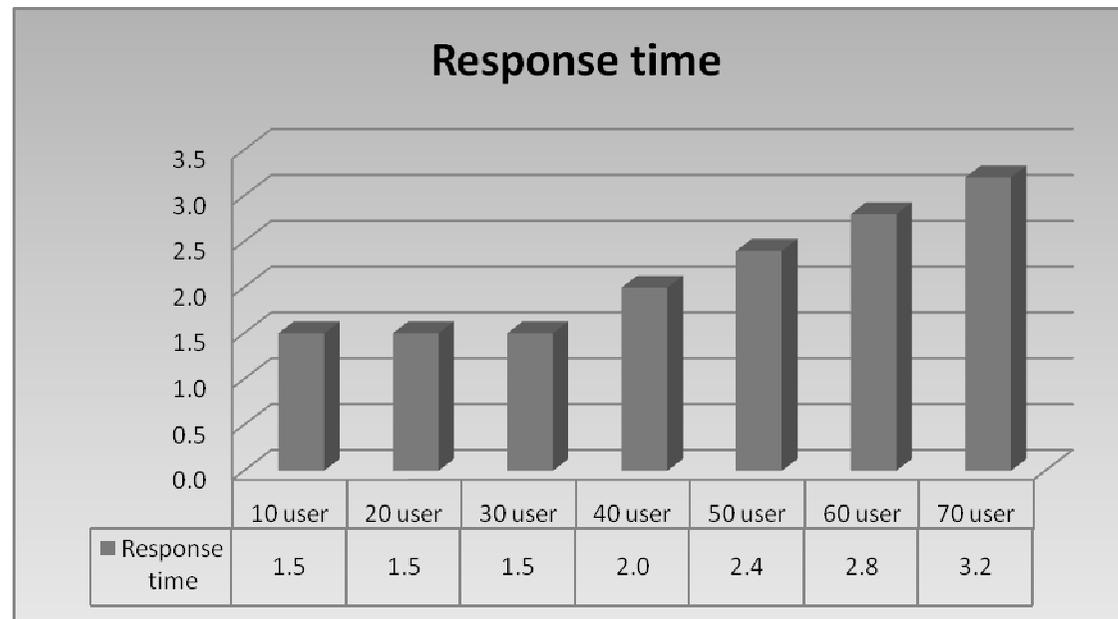
- ◆ Response time is divided by...
  - ◆ Network connection
  - ◆ Send request data
  - ◆ Wait time
  - ◆ Receive response data
  - ◆ Network close

N/W connect	Send request	Server time	Receive response	N/W close
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# Response time graph-1



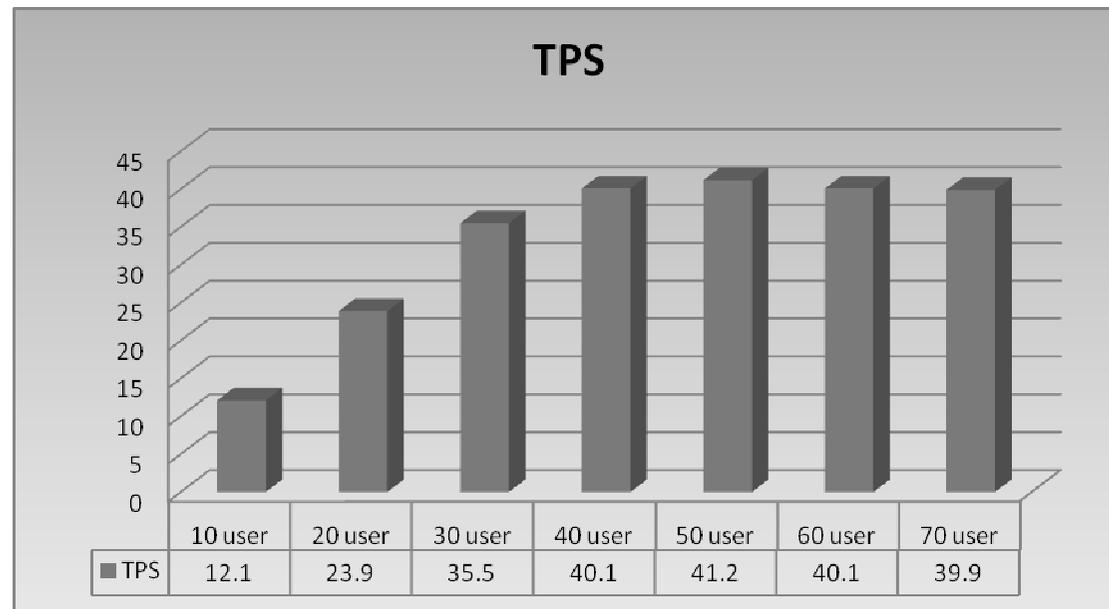
# Response time graph-2



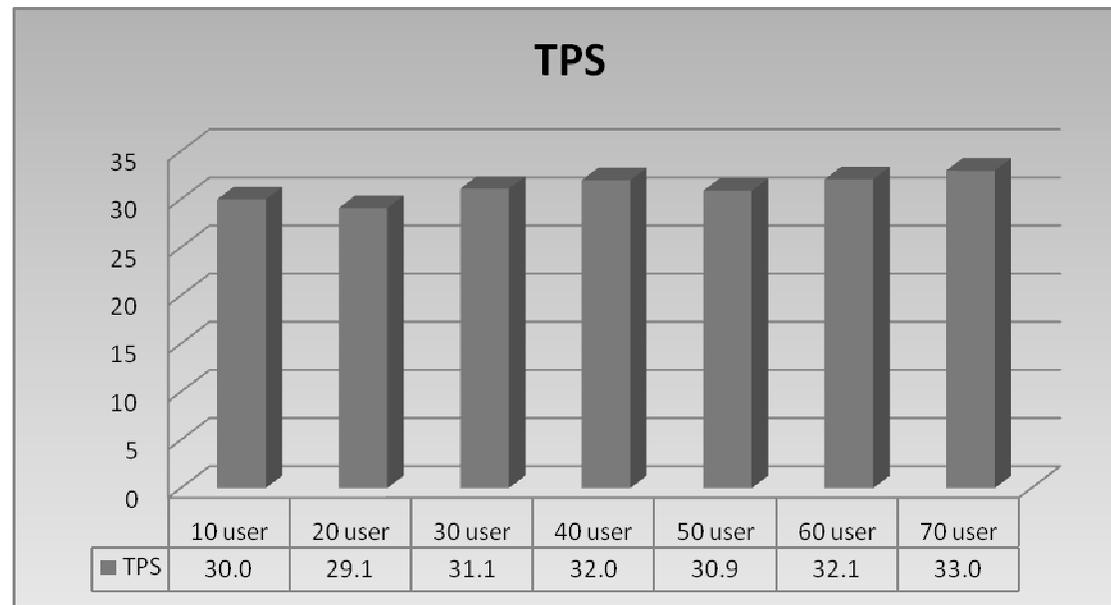
# TPS

- ◆ Transaction Per Second means...
- ◆  $1 \text{ TPS} = 60 \text{ TPM} = 3,600 \text{ TPH}$
- ◆ Our system's TPS is 20 TPS means ~~~  
Our system can serve 72,000 transactions per hour.

# TPS graph - 1



# TPS graph - 2



# Response time vs TPS

- ◆ Which is better to show system capability ?

# Performance test tools

- ◆ There are a lot of performance tools in the world
  - ◆ Load Runner
  - ◆ Performance suite enterprise
  - ◆ SilkPerformer
  - ◆ Web LOAD
  - ◆ JMeter
  - ◆ MS Web application stress tool
  - ◆ ...

# Process of performance test

시나리오 선정

스크립트 작성 및 확인

테스트 환경 준비

테스트 수행 및 튜닝

테스트 결과 정리 및 보고

# Agenda

- ◆ Performance (40 min)
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# 20 80's law

- ◆ 20 80의 법칙

- ◆ 상위 20%의 application이 80%의 사용량과 리소스를 점유함.

- ◆ 5 95의 법칙

- ◆ 상위 5%의 application이 95%의 사용량과 리소스를 점유함.

➔ 대부분의 사이트를 분석해 본 결과 이 법칙이 더 정확함.

# Web 에서 성능에 영향을 주는 요소는 ?

1. Web server
2. WAS
3. DB Server
4. File Server
5. Legacy Server
6. Network
7. Nothing
8. I don't know

# Why ???

- ◆ Because ...

# Response Time (think again)

- ◆ Response time is divided by...
  - ◆ Network connection
  - ◆ Send request data
  - ◆ Wait time
  - ◆ Receive response data
  - ◆ Network close

N/W connect	Send request	Server time	Receive response	N/W close
-------------	--------------	-------------	------------------	-----------

# Server time

- ◆ Server time is divided by ...  
(in a point of WAS view)

- ◆ CPU 시간과 대기 시간

= WAS 에서 잡아먹는 시간 + 띠안데서 잡아먹는 시간

= Thread time + Wait time

# Thread time

- ◆ Thread time consumes WAS's CPU
- ◆ Can we reduce these time ?

# Wait time

- ◆ Wait time is divided by...
  - ◆ Network time
  - ◆ DB time
  - ◆ IO time
  - ◆ Other system's response time
  
- ◆ Can we reduce these time ?

# What should I do ?

- ◆ Everything you have to do is...

**Find Bottleneck !!!!!**

# How to find bottleneck ? -1

- ◆ Well... the best way is...

**Use tools !!!**

- ◆ But after find point, you must tune application.

# How to find bottleneck ? -2

- ◆ If you don't have tool...

**Use**

**System.currentTimeMillis();**

**Or**

**System.nanoTime();**

# How to find bottleneck ? -3

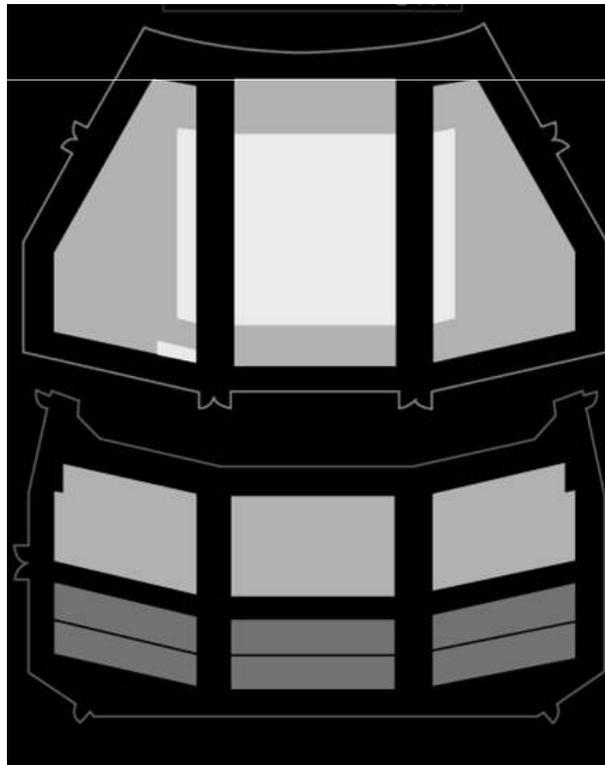
- ◆ If you don't have tool...
  - ◆ Analyze access log
    - ◆ 웹 로그에는 기본적으로 응답시간이 찍히지 않음.
    - ◆ %D (마이크로 초) or %T(초) 를 access log 포맷에 추가

# How to approach ?

- ◆ The most important thing is ...

# Performance tuning tools

## APM vs Profiling tool



# Performance tuning process

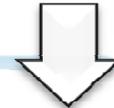
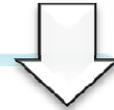
튜닝 시작

대상 식별 및 분석

튜닝 수행

성능 비교

튜닝 결과 반영



# Java Tuning 의 대상들

Pattern XML

I/O String JDBC

GC Setting Log

# Case study

- ◆ Application is toooooo slow or doesn't response
- ◆ Server dies every day

# Application is too slow or doesn't response

```
public ReasonVO getSlowReason(Object problem) {  
    if(problem instanceof Environment) {  
        return checkEnvironment(problem);  
    } else if(problem instanceof WASSetting) {  
        return checkWASSetting(problem);  
    } else if (problem instanceof Program) {  
        return new ReasonVO("Too much reason", ...);  
    }  
}
```

# Application is too slow or doesn't response

```
public ReasonVO checkEnvironment(Object problem) {  
    if(problem instanceof DB) {  
        return checkDB(problem);  
    } else if (problem instanceof Network) {  
        return checkNetwork(problem);  
    } else if(problem instanceof Storage) {  
        return checkStorage(problem);  
    } else {  
        return checkExtraEnvironment(problem);  
    }  
}
```

# Application is too slow or doesn't response

```
public ReasonVO checkWASSetting(Object problem) {  
    if(problem instanceof ThreadNumber) {  
        return checkThreadNumber(problem);  
    } else if (problem instanceof DBConnectionPool) {  
        return checkDBConnectionPool(problem);  
    } else if(problem instanceof WebServer) {  
        return checkWebServer(problem);  
    } else {  
        return checkExtraSetting(problem);  
    }  
}
```

# Application is too slow or doesn't response

- ◆ How to prevent.
  - ◆ Monitor with monitoring tool. (Best)
  - ◆ Monitor with WAS Console
    - ◆ Check thread usage
    - ◆ Check memory
    - ◆ Check DB Connection pools
  - ◆ Monitor with JMX
    - ◆ Build your own JMX Codes.

# Server dies everyday.

```
public ReasonVO getDieReason(Object problem) {  
    if(problem instanceof MemoryProblem) {  
        return analysisMemory(problem);  
    } else if(problem instanceof TooMuchUser) {  
        return checkServerSettingOrExpandServer(problem);  
    } else {  
        return new ReasonVO("Too much reason",...);  
    }  
}
```

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[file link](#)

**Q n A**

**Thank  
you**