



# Supersonic, Subatomic, Native!

Foivos Zakkak

Senior Software Engineer

fzakkak@redhat.com

# What we'll discuss today

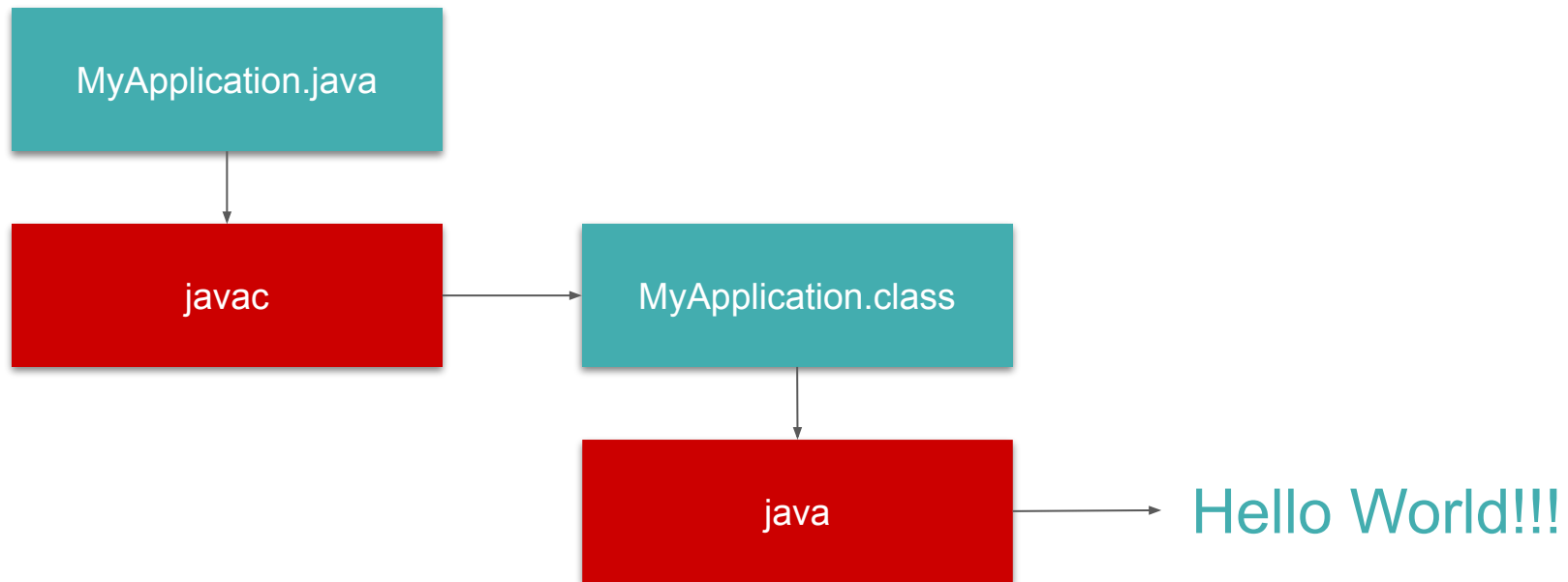
- ▶ Quarkus vs Quarkus Native
- ▶ Mandrel
- ▶ Tips for developing Quarkus Native applications

# Quarkus vs Quarkus Native

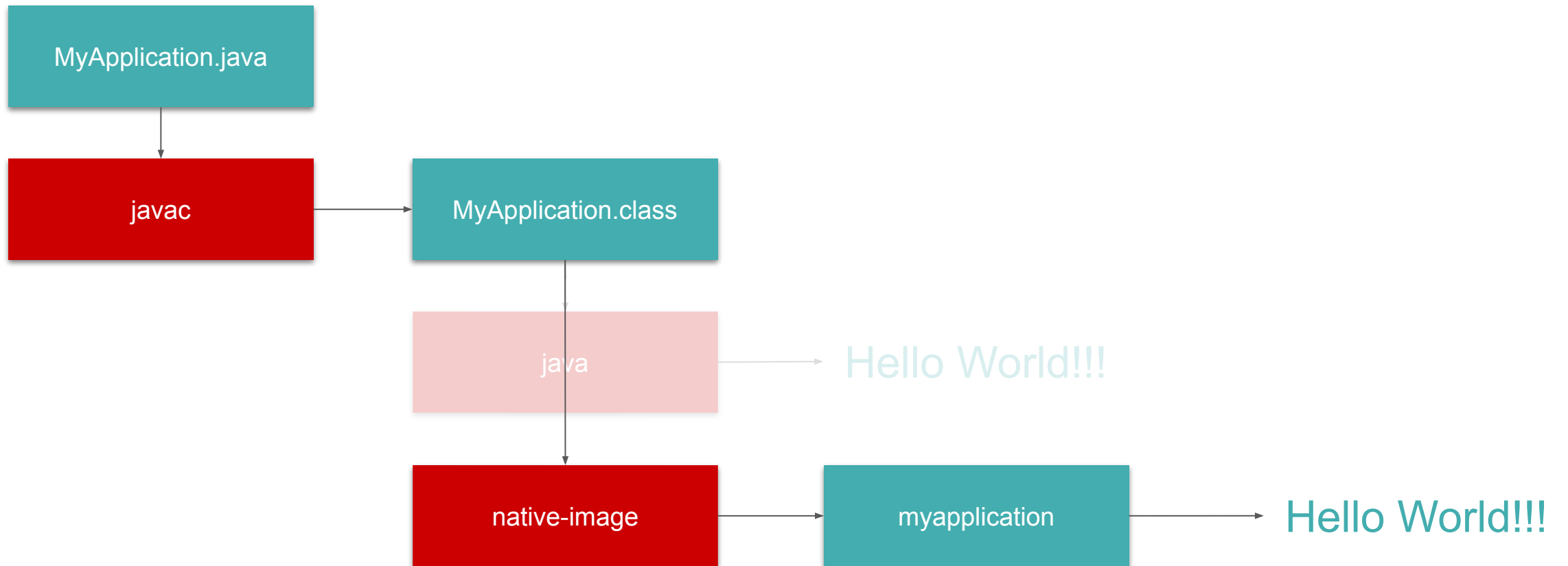
# What is Quarkus Native?

- ▶ Ahead of Time (AoT) compilation using GraalVM's native-image
- ▶ Most Quarkus extensions
  - compatible with native-image "out of the box"
  - optimized to help native-image eliminate dead code and avoid inclusion of unnecessary code/data

## The standard Quarkus workflow



# The Quarkus Native workflow



## Quarkus vs Quarkus Native: Build Time

Quarkus

```
$ ./mvnw clean package
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< org.acme:code-with-quarkus >-----
[INFO] Building code-with-quarkus 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----[ jar ]-----
...
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 15.928 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2022-05-09T17:08:44+03:00
[INFO] -----
```

Quarkus Native

```
$ ./mvnw -Pnative clean package
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< org.acme:code-with-quarkus >-----
[INFO] Building code-with-quarkus 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----[ jar ]-----
...
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 01:56 min
[INFO] Finished at: 2022-05-09T17:24:35+03:00
[INFO] -----
```





Quarkus

```
$ file ./target/quarkus-app/quarkus-run.jar
target/quarkus-app/quarkus-run.jar: Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, compression method=store
```

Quarkus Native

```
$ file ./target/code-with-quarkus-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner
./target/code-with-quarkus-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, BuildID[sha1]=87022586211d24a49f3e47070c6cfa7c7a2e8396, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, not stripped
```

## Quarkus vs Quarkus Native: Application size

Quarkus

```
$ du -h target/quarkus-app/quarkus-run.jar  
4.0K target/quarkus-app/quarkus-run.jar
```

```
$ du -hs /opt/jvms/jdk-11.0.15+10  
319M /opt/jvms/jdk-11.0.15+10
```

Quarkus Native

```
$ du -h ./target/code-with-quarkus-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner  
39M target/code-with-quarkus-1.0.0-SNAPSHOT-runner
```

## Quarkus vs Quarkus Native: Container size

### Quarkus

```
$ ./mvnw quarkus:add-extension -Dextensions="container-image-docker"
...

$ ./mvnw clean package -Dquarkus.container-image.build=true
...
[INFO] Total time: 48.099 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2022-05-10T15:44:58+03:00
[INFO] -----

$ docker images
REPOSITORY                                TAG                IMAGE ID           CREATED           SIZE
zakkak/code-with-quarkus                 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT    80d24a5624bf     3 minutes ago   448MB
```

### Quarkus Native

```
$ ./mvnw -Pnative clean package -Dquarkus.container-image.build=true
...
[INFO] Total time: 01:39 min
[INFO] Finished at: 2022-05-10T15:49:59+03:00
[INFO] -----

$ docker images
REPOSITORY                                TAG                IMAGE ID           CREATED           SIZE
zakkak/code-with-quarkus                 1.0.0-SNAPSHOT    2e2d622b2d7c     2 minutes ago   142MB
```

# Is Quarkus Native always better?

# Quarkus Native Pros

- ▶ Fast start up times
  - No JVM start-up overhead
    - No Class loading and verification
    - Build time initialization (BTI)
- ▶ Close to peak performance from start
  - No JVM warm up needed
  - No JIT compilation
- ▶ Small standalone binary
  - Less dependencies
  - Smaller memory footprint (does it matter?)
- ▶ Smaller Resident Set Size (RSS)
  - native doesn't hold all the metadata that JVM needs at runtime
  - Heap image is shared across multiple instances (copy on write)

## Quarkus Native Cons

- ▶ Lower peak performance compared
  - No JIT / dynamic optimizations
  - Worse GC implementation
- ▶ Slower development cycle
  - Develop and test in JVM mode
- ▶ Lacks behind in terms of tooling
  - Harder to debug and monitor
- ▶ Security patches require recompilation
  - Even if the issue is not in the application code

# Limitations

Often require explicit configuration:

- ▶ Dynamic Class loading
  - ▶ Dynamic Proxy
  - ▶ Reflection
  - ▶ Java Native Interface
  - ▶ Serialization
- ▶ MethodHandles and invokedynamic bytecode
    - Lambdas are supported
  - ▶ Tooling support
    - No JDWP, agents, JMX, JVMTI, etc.

# How does it work?



## How does Quarkus Native work?

- ▶ Takes advantage of **GraalVM's native-image**
  - Close the world assumption / analysis
    - Identify reachable code and data using static analysis
    - Only compile the reachable part, drop the rest
    - No need to compile / include code that runs at build time, e.g., Build Time Initialization
- ▶ Quarkus **extensions handle the biggest part of configuration** for indirectly accessed code / data
  - Allows use of "dynamic" class loading, reflection, JNI, etc.
  - Allows the embedding of resources, e.g., configuration files, in the binary
- ▶ Quarkus **annotations and native-image configuration allow for further configuration**

# Quarkus Native Defaults

- ▶ Build time initialization of all classes (where possible)
  - Re-initialize when necessary (e.g. random seeds)
  - Reset fields to null to prevent pulling in undesired state or classes
- ▶ Doesn't allow incomplete classpaths (**--link-at-build-time**)
  - No unexpected runtime failures due to ClassNotFoundException
- ▶ Disables **ParseOnce** option of native-image
  - Reduces memory usage
  - Increases build-times in some cases
  - Pass **-Dquarkus.native.additional-build-args="-H:+ParseOnce"** to override

# Mandrel:

## A specialized distribution of GraalVM for Quarkus

## High level description of Mandrel

- ▶ Downstream distribution of GraalVM CE
- ▶ Focused solely on GraalVM's **native-image** feature
  - No polyglot support
  - No Truffle support
  - etc.
- ▶ Specifically tailored to support Quarkus Native
- ▶ Currently supported platforms:
  - Linux AMD64 and AArch64
  - Windows AMD64

# Development Process

New features or bug fixes are first submitted upstream on GraalVM's github repository

Once merged upstream they are considered for backporting, depending on the added value

The changes land either in the next patch release if backported or in the next feature or CPU release if not backported

# Release Schedule and Maintenance

- ▶ Mandrel releases follow closely after the corresponding upstream GraalVM CE releases on a best-efforts basis
  - LTS releases get updated on a quarterly basis, following the OpenJDK CPU updates schedule
    - **Always use the latest release or the latest supported LTS**
  - Mandrel LTS releases do not necessarily get the same support length with GraalVM's LTS releases
    - The support's length is defined by the needs of Quarkus

# Versioning scheme

- ▶ Mandrel releases are versioned as YY.X.Z.W
  - The YY.X.Z part denotes the corresponding GraalVM CE version
  - The W part is the Mandrel patch version

```
$ ~/.sdkman/candidates/java/22.1.0.0.r11-mandrel/bin/native-image --version
native-image 22.1.0.0-Final Mandrel Distribution (Java Version 11.0.15+10)

$ ~/.sdkman/candidates/java/22.1.0.r11-gr1/bin/native-image --version
GraalVM 22.1.0 Java 11 CE (Java Version 11.0.15+10-jvmci-22.1-b06)
```

# Under the hood

Built as an extension of upstream OpenJDK (11 & 17)

- ▶ Based on Eclipse Temurin releases

```
$ ~/.sdkman/candidates/java/22.1.0.0.r11-mandrel/bin/native-image --version
native-image 22.1.0.0-Final Mandrel Distribution (Java Version 11.0.15+10)

$ ~/.sdkman/candidates/java/22.1.0.0.r11-mandrel/bin/java --version
openjdk 11.0.15 2022-04-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Temurin-11.0.15+10 (build 11.0.15+10)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Temurin-11.0.15+10 (build 11.0.15+10, mixed mode)
```

- ▶ Comprises mostly of a set of jar files and a few native libraries

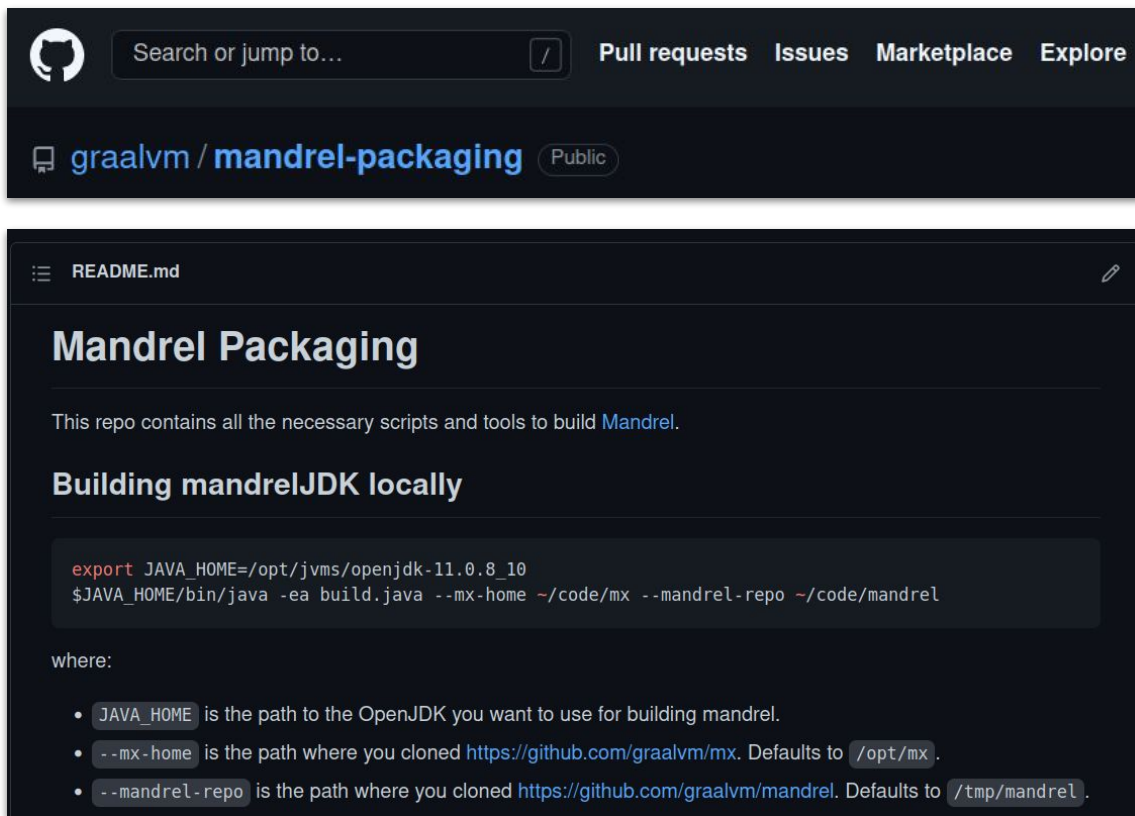


# Getting Mandrel

- ▶ Quarkus by default relies on pre-built mandrel images hosted on <https://quay.io/repository/quarkus/ubi-quarkus-mandrel>  
It will automatically fetch them for you if you tell it to use mandrel  
`-Dquarkus.native.builder-image=mandrel`
- ▶ Using SDKMAN  
`$ sdk install java 22.1.0.0.r17-mandrel`
- ▶ Manually through <https://github.com/graalvm/mandrel/releases>

# Building your own

Mandrel relies on mandrel-packaging to be built



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'graalvm / mandrel-packaging'. The repository is public. The README file is open, showing the title 'Mandrel Packaging' and a description: 'This repo contains all the necessary scripts and tools to build Mandrel.' Below this, there is a section titled 'Building mandrelJDK locally' which contains a code block with the following command:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jvms/openjdk-11.0.8_10
$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -ea build.java --mx-home ~/code/mx --mandrel-repo ~/code/mandrel
```

Below the code block, it says 'where:' followed by a bulleted list of options:

- `JAVA_HOME` is the path to the OpenJDK you want to use for building mandrel.
- `--mx-home` is the path where you cloned <https://github.com/graalvm/mx>. Defaults to `/opt/mx`.
- `--mandrel-repo` is the path where you cloned <https://github.com/graalvm/mandrel>. Defaults to `/tmp/mandrel`.

## Is this future-proof?

- ▶ native-image is an existing practical approach to Native Java
  - still comes with some gray zones
  - tries to act as much as possible like JVM
    - not always possible
- ▶ we need a clear specification for Native Java

## Meet project Leyden

- ▶ *“Leyden will add static images to the Java Platform Specification, and we expect that GraalVM will evolve to implement that Specification.”* – 27 Apr 2020, Mark Reinhold.  
See <https://mail.openjdk.java.net/pipermail/discuss/2020-April/005429.html>
- ▶ On 20 May 2022 Mark Reinhold posted “Project Leyden: Beginnings” which kick-started some discussions: *“So rather than adopt the closed-world constraint at the start, I propose that we instead pursue a gradual, incremental approach.”*  
See <https://openjdk.java.net/projects/leyden/notes/01-beginnings>
- ▶ Still early to draw conclusions but there is movement towards a specification for Native Java (a.k.a. static images)

# Developing Quarkus Native Applications

# Developing Quarkus native applications

- ▶ Always **develop and test** the application in **JVM mode first**

- ▶ Compile to native

```
$ ./mvnw -Pnative package
```

- ▶ Compile to native using Mandrel

```
$ ./mvnw -Pnative -Dquarkus.native.builder-image=mandrel package
```

# Resource requirements

- ▶ There are cases that require more than 4GB of memory
  - `quarkus.native.native-image-xmx` controls max heap size  
e.g. `-Dquarkus.native.native-image-xmx=5g`
- ▶ Ensure containers have enough resources
  - both memory and processors
- ▶ Building might appear like it got stuck
  - Often caused by repetitive GC cycles due to low memory
    - `native-image` is a Java program  
it can be monitored using the usual Java tools

## Generic hints

- ▶ Write native tests (see `@QuarkusIntegrationTest` annotation)
- ▶ Less reachable classes means better performance
  - Avoid pulling in unnecessary classes / libraries
  - Avoid making soft dependencies appear like hard ones
- ▶ Avoid reflection and serialization if possible
  - Use `@RegisterForReflection` to register classes if necessary
- ▶ By default Quarkus automatically includes any resources present under `META-INF/resources`
  - To add more use `quarkus.native.resources.includes`
  - To add less use `quarkus.native.resources.excludes`



# Generic hints

- ▶ Read:
  - <https://quarkus.io/guides/building-native-image>
  - <https://quarkus.io/guides/writing-native-applications-tips>

# Beware of the substitutions!

## Beware of the substitutions

- ▶ Both Quarkus and GraalVM perform substitutions (patching of existing code)
  - GraalVM patches only JDK code  
(about 1500 substitutions and 229 deletions)
    - to remove HotSpot dependencies
    - for native-image compatibility
    - for performance
- ▶ Quarkus patches library code  
(about 300 substitutions and 20 deletions)
  - for native-image compatibility
  - for performance

## Beware of the substitutions

- ▶ Some substitutions drop support for some features
  - Read the documentation

```
@TargetClass(className = "com.datical.liquibase.ext.command.init.StartH2CommandStep")
final class SubstituteStartH2CommandStep {

    @Substitute
    public void run(CommandResultsBuilder builder) {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException(
            "Starting h2 is not supported by quarkus-liquibase");
    }
}
```

## Beware of the substitutions

- ▶ Avoid writing your own substitutions
  - Nightmare to maintain – *Need to update every time the source changes*
  - Easy to get wrong – *Might not fully understand what you are changing*
  - Duplicated effort – *Others will probably need to do the same*
- ▶ Make the corresponding code native-image ready / friendly
  - Usually there is not much resistance from upstream
  - Not always possible (closed source 3rd party dependencies)

# Thank you

Red Hat is the world's leading provider of enterprise open source software solutions. Award-winning support, training, and consulting services make Red Hat a trusted adviser to the Fortune 500.



[linkedin.com/company/red-hat](https://www.linkedin.com/company/red-hat)



[youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos](https://www.youtube.com/user/RedHatVideos)



[facebook.com/redhatinc](https://www.facebook.com/redhatinc)



[twitter.com/RedHat](https://twitter.com/RedHat)