Myths and Realities: The Performance Impact of Garbage Collection

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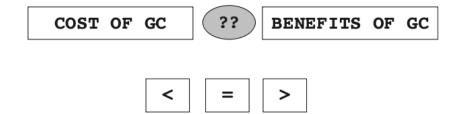
February 17, 2011

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Authors



Motivation: Cost-Benefit Analysis



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Motivation: To GC or not to GC

• Explicit Memory Management or Garbage Collection?

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- Can GC ever improve application performance?
- Whole-heap collection or Generational collection?

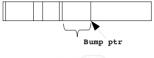
- Sensitivity to Heap Size
- Frequency of collection
- Cost of collection: Whole-heap or Nursery?
- Space tradeoff: SemiSpace or Mark-Sweep?
- Locality: L1, L2, TLB misses
- Influence of processor architecture on GC

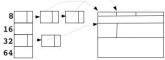
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Background: Allocation Strategies

Contiguous

- append new object by incrementing a bump pointer
- speed of allocation, locality
- Free-list
 - k size-segregated lists (binning)
 - allocate new object in smallest size class
 - internal fragmentation, faster compaction





Background: Collection Strategies

- Tracing
 - transitive closure: roots \cup remembered-set

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- reclaim by copying live objects
- Reference Counting
 - count number of references
 - reclaim objects with no references

Background: Whole-heap GC Algorithms

Algorithm	Allocator	Collector
SemiSpace	Contiguous	Tracing
MarkSweep	Free-list	Tracing
RefCount	Free-list	Reference Counting

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Background: Generational GC Algorithms

Algorithm	Nursery	Mature	
GenSS	SemiSpace	SemiSpace	
GenMS	SemiSpace	MarkSweep	
GenRC	SemiSpace	RefCount	

• write-barrier: to record pointers from mature-space to nursery

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- size of nursery
- compaction of nursery survivors

Methodology

MMTk in IBM Jikes RVM

- Java-in-Java design
- pseudo-adaptive compilation using application profiles (deterministic)
- immortal space for itself (compiler, classloader, collector)

Arch	CPU Freq	RAM	L1	L2
Athlon	1.9Ghz	1GB	64K both	512K
P4	2.6GHz	1GB	8K D, 12K I	512K
PPC	1.6GHz	768MB	32K D, 64K I	512K

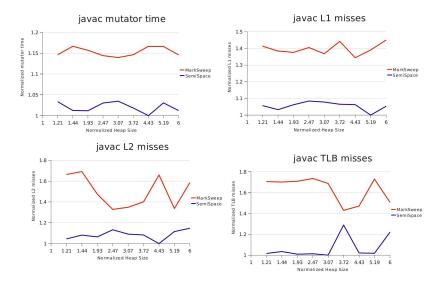
Benchmarks

Mutator Phase: application code, contains allocation sequence and write-barriers

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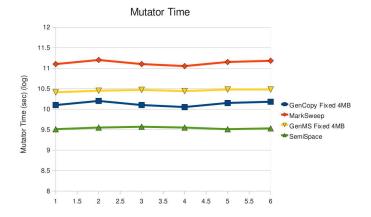
- GC Phase
- SPEC JVM benchmarks

Results: javac



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Results: Generational vs Whole-heap (Rough Sketch)



Heap size relative to minimum heap size

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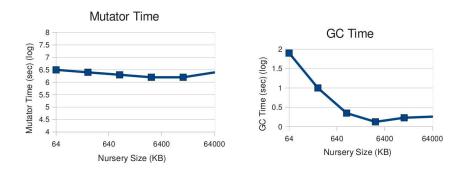
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Results: Write Barrier

	% Overhead %
_202_jess	13.6
_228_jack	1.7
_205_raytrace	0.9
_227_mtrt	2.9
_213_javac	4.6
_201_compress	0
pseudojbb	3.1
_209_db	2.4
_222_mpegaudio	0
Geometric mean	3.2

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Results: Nursery Size Trend for GenCopy and GenMS (Rough Sketch)

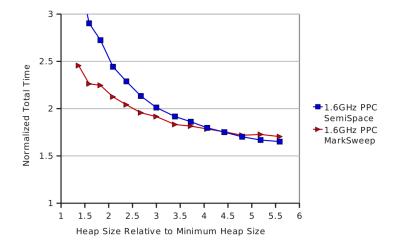


• Architecture Influences

• Crossover point: When SemiSpace outperforms MarkSweep

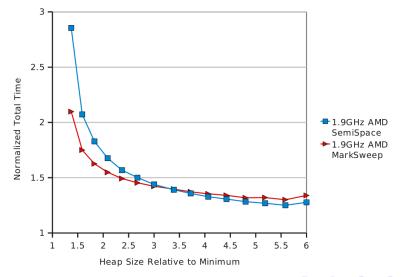
• Limited space versus Locality tradeoff

Results: Architecture Influences, PPC 1.6GHz



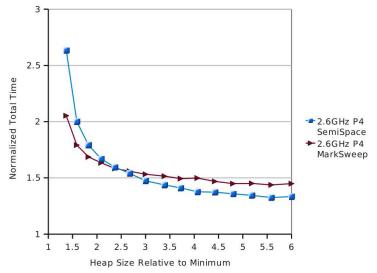
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Results: Architecture Influences, Athlon 1.9GHz



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Results: Architecture Influences, P4 2.6 GHz



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• Contiguous is better than Free-list

- Allocation is 11% faster, total improvement 1%
- Locality improves mutator performance by 5-15% (SS vs MS)
- Tracing is usually better than Reference Counting
 - Only live objects are touched
 - Locality improves
 - RC can be useful for mature objects, when most of the heap consists of live objects
- Sensitivity to Heap Size
 - Determines collection frequency
 - Small heaps: MarkSweep, Modest to large heaps: SemiSpace

Generational better than Whole-heap

- Write-barrier over head is 1-14%, 3.2% average
- Collection time benefits outweigh the write-barrier overhead
- Locality of nursery: spatial
- Locality of mature objects: temporal
- Nursery size
 - Fixed overhead of scanning roots (about 64KB)
 - Need not be matched to L2 cache size (512KB)
 - Should depend on fixed overhead (4-8MB)
 - If large, collection cost degrades performance (>8MB)

Impact on the GC Research Community

- Compare generational GC with explicit memory management
 - GC is competitive with explicit memory management
 - 5x memory, outperforms
 - 3x memory, 17% slower on average
- GC can do slightly better than explicit memory management in large heaps

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Some more references

- www.cs.utexas.edu/users/mckinley/395Tmm/talks/May-4-MMTk.ppt
- M Hertz and E Berger, Quantifying the Performance of Garbage Collection vs. Explicit Memory Management, OOPSLA'05

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