



Understanding the Native Image Build Process

FOSDEM 2025

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February 1, 2025

About Me

- Principal Researcher on GraalVM Project
- Joined Oracle Labs in 2020
- Work primarily on Native Image Team

Outline

(Brief) Native-Image Overview

Describe high-level stages of builder

More details about front end of builder

- Transformation of Java bytecode to Graal Graphs
- Interacting with Substrate World and Host JVM
 - Substrate World: Metadata, Methods, Objects installed within final executable
 - Host JVM: JVM running Native Image Builder

Goals

Better Understanding of

1. What phases exist within the builder
2. How to retrieve and view Graal Graphs
3. How the “Substrate Universe” is represented
4. How the “Substrate Universe” relates to the “Java Universe” of the Host JVM

Native Image Overview

Tool for creating standalone executables from Java Applications

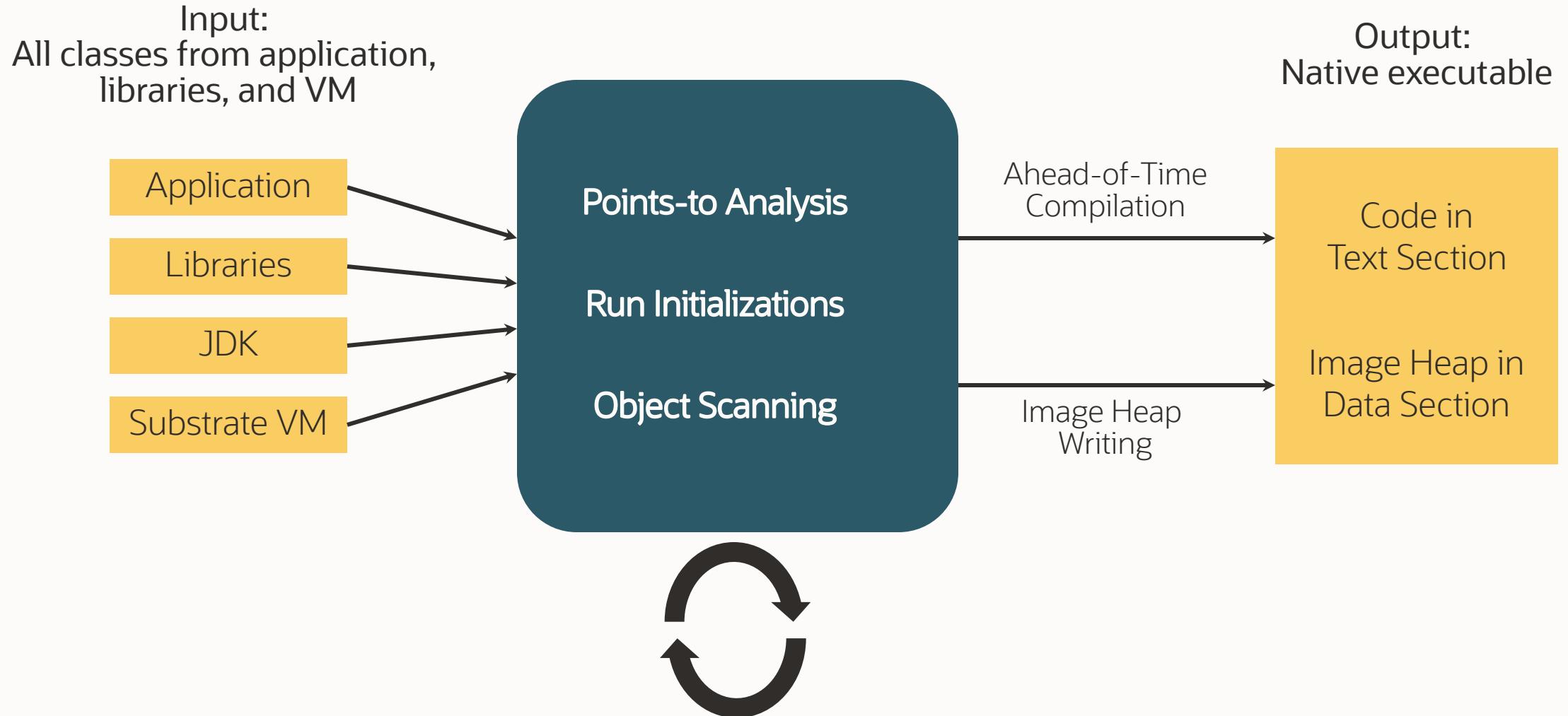
- Ahead of Time (AOT) compile all “reachable” Java code
- Eagerly initialize and store some Java objects into “Image Heap”

Benefits

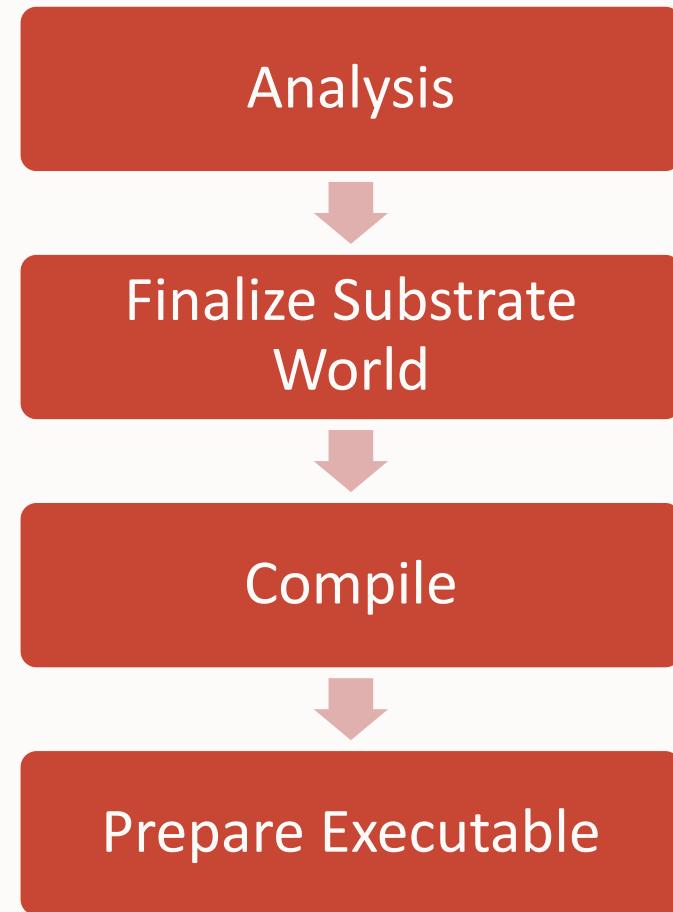
- No JDK distribution needed at runtime
- Fast startup times
- Low memory footprint
- Predictable performance

Supports Spring Boot, Micronaut, Quarkus

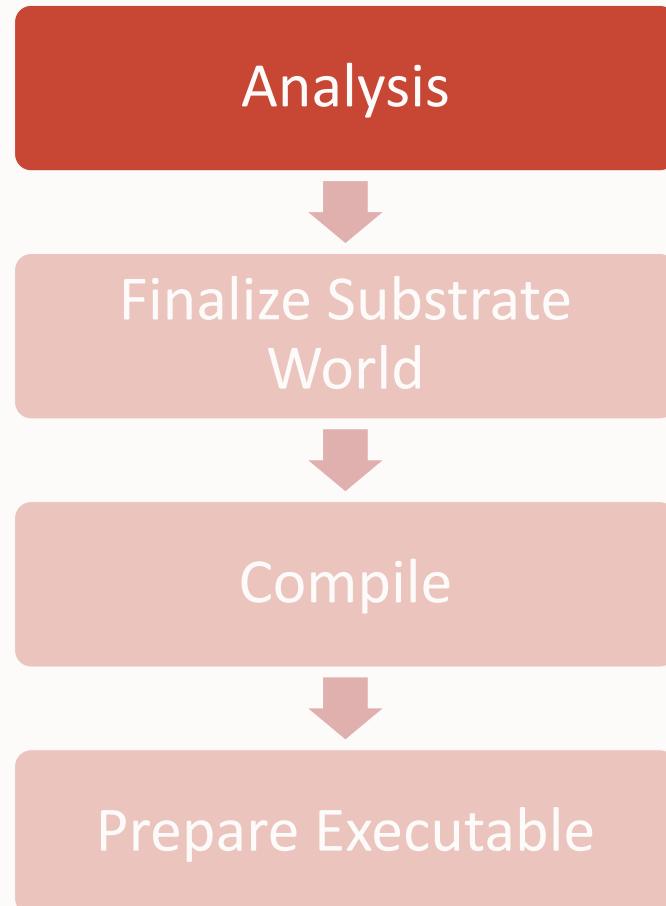
Native Image Builder Process



Builder Stages

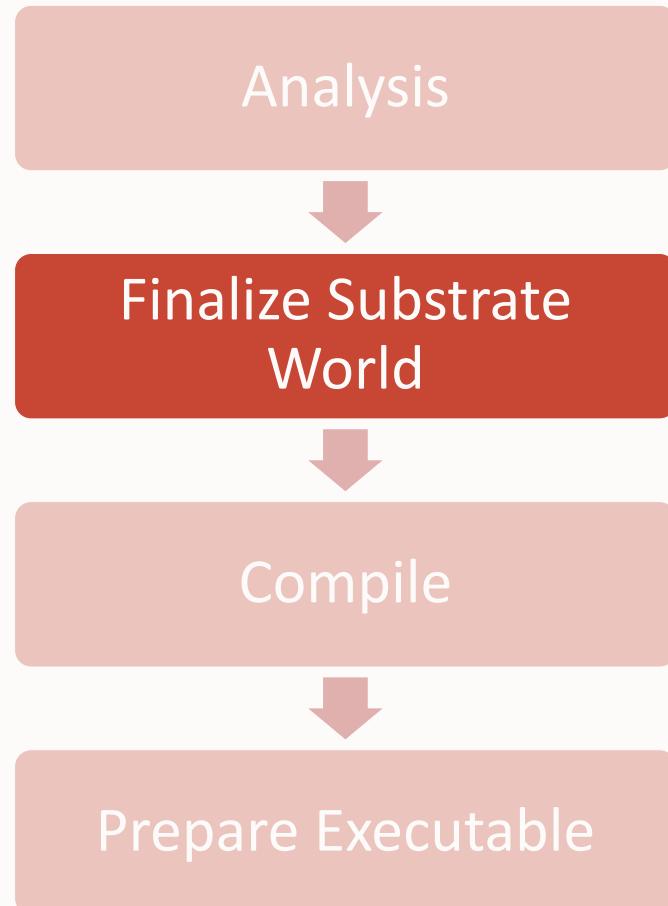


Builder Stages – Analysis



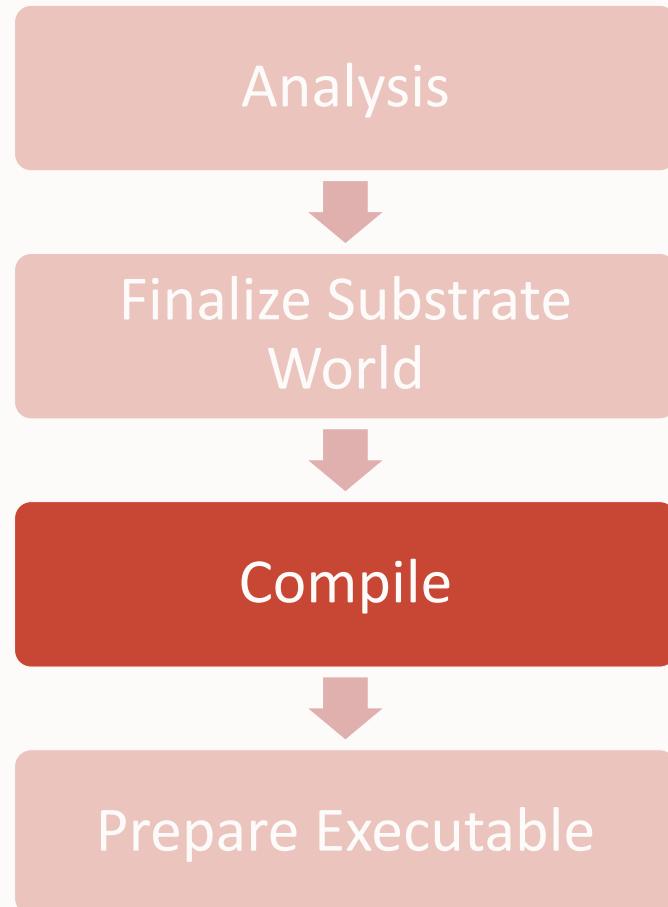
- Parse Java bytecode into Graal graphs
- Run Class initialization code
- Discover all potential Substrate World information

Builder Stages – Finalize Substrate World



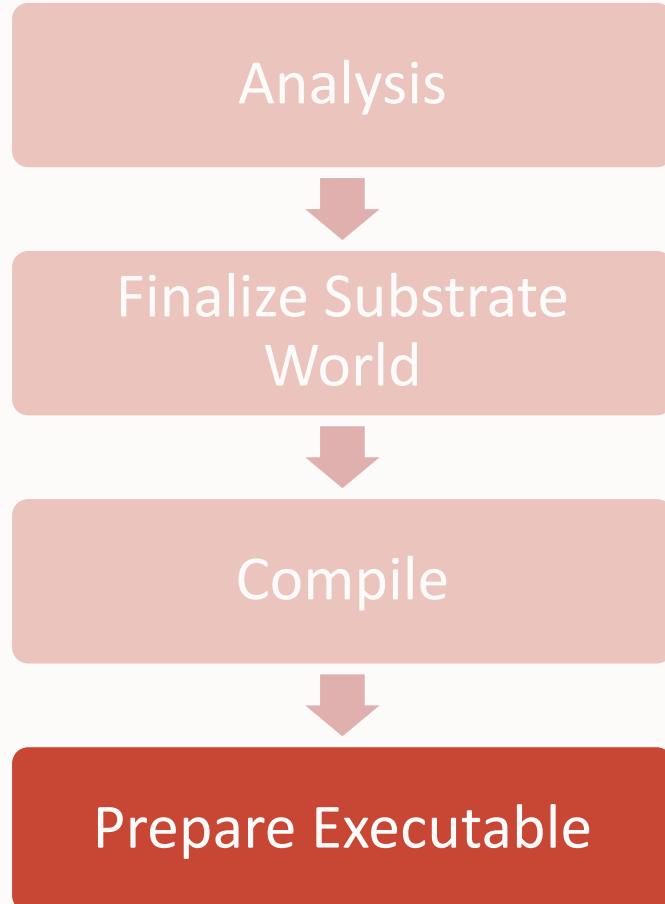
- Finalize object layout, header information
- Optimize graphs based on analysis

Builder Stages – Compile



- Compile graphs down to machine code

Builder Stages – Prepare Executable



- Write Image Heap objects to data section
- Layout methods
- Resolve/Install relocations & invoke linker

Mapping Stages to Builder Output

```
=====  
GraalVM Native Image: Generating 'hellofosdem' (executable)...
```

```
[1/8] Initializing... (5.1s @ 0.12GB)  
Java version: 21.0.2+13, vendor version: GraalVM CE 21.0.2-dev+13.1  
Graal compiler: optimization level: b, target machine: armv8.1-a  
C compiler: cc (apple, arm64, 16.0.0)  
Garbage collector: Serial GC (max heap size: 80% of RAM)  
1 user-specific feature(s):  
- com.oracle.svm.thirdparty.gson.GsonFeature
```

Build resources:

- 12.98GB of memory (75.6% of system memory, less than 8GB of memory available)
- 8 thread(s) (100.0% of 8 available processor(s), determined at start)

```
[2/8] Performing analysis... [*****] (3.8s @ 0.46GB)  
 3,113 reachable types (67.5% of 4,613 total)  
 3,585 reachable fields (42.8% of 8,368 total)  
 14,192 reachable methods (41.6% of 34,146 total)  
   989 types,   13 fields, and  142 methods registered for reflection  
   57 types,   56 fields, and  52 methods registered for JNI access  
   4 native libraries: -framework Foundation, dl, pthread, z
```

```
[3/8] Building universe... (1.1s @ 0.62GB)
```

```
[4/8] Parsing methods... [*] (0.6s @ 0.47GB)
```

```
[5/8] Inlining methods... [***] (0.5s @ 0.55GB)
```

```
[6/8] Compiling methods... [**] (2.3s @ 0.88GB)
```

```
[7/8] Laying out methods... [*] (1.3s @ 0.62GB)
```

```
[8/8] Creating image... [*] (1.6s @ 0.60GB)
```

```
 4.72MB (39.12%) for code area: 8,083 compilation units  
 6.95MB (57.62%) for image heap: 85,017 objects and 55 resources  
392.68kB ( 3.26%) for other data  
12.06MB in total
```



Mapping Stages to Builder Output

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Finalize Substrate World
Compile
Prepare Executable

Graph Creation

[BytecodeParser](#): creates Graal Graphs from bytecode

- Performed once per method

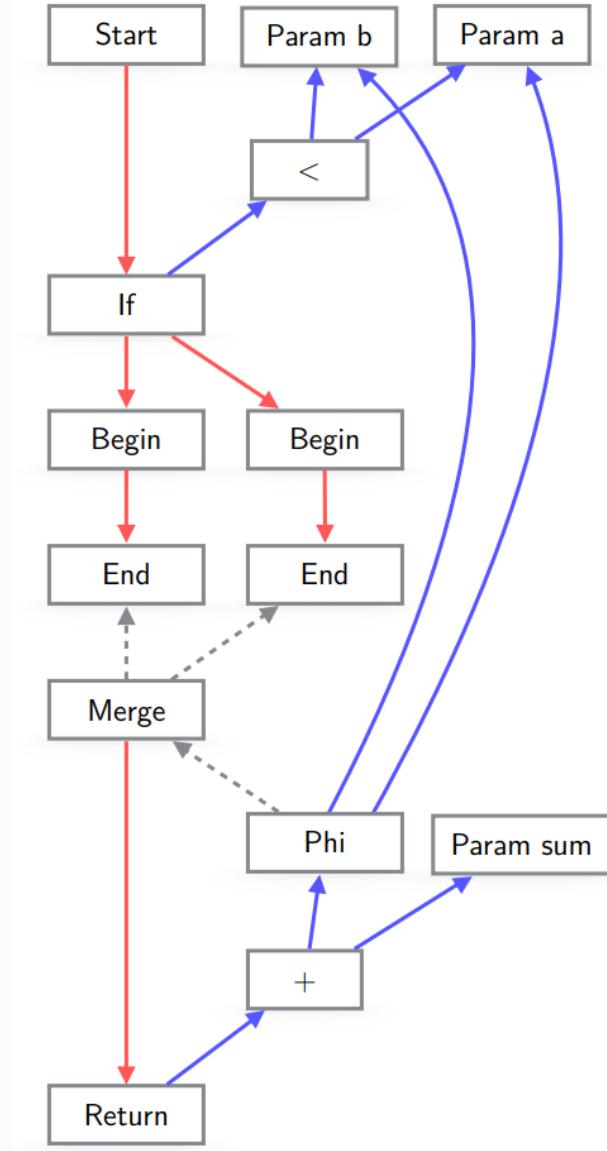
Graph is ground source of truth

- Bytecode is only used for creating initial graphs
- Analysis directly reads graph

We can optimize graphs throughout entire build process

- Including before analysis

Graph Example



```
int addMin(int a, int b, int sum) {  
    int min;  
    if (a > b) {  
        min = b;  
    } else {  
        min = a;  
    }  
    return min + sum;  
}
```

IGV

[IGV](#) (Ideal Graph Visualizer): tool for viewing Graal Graphs

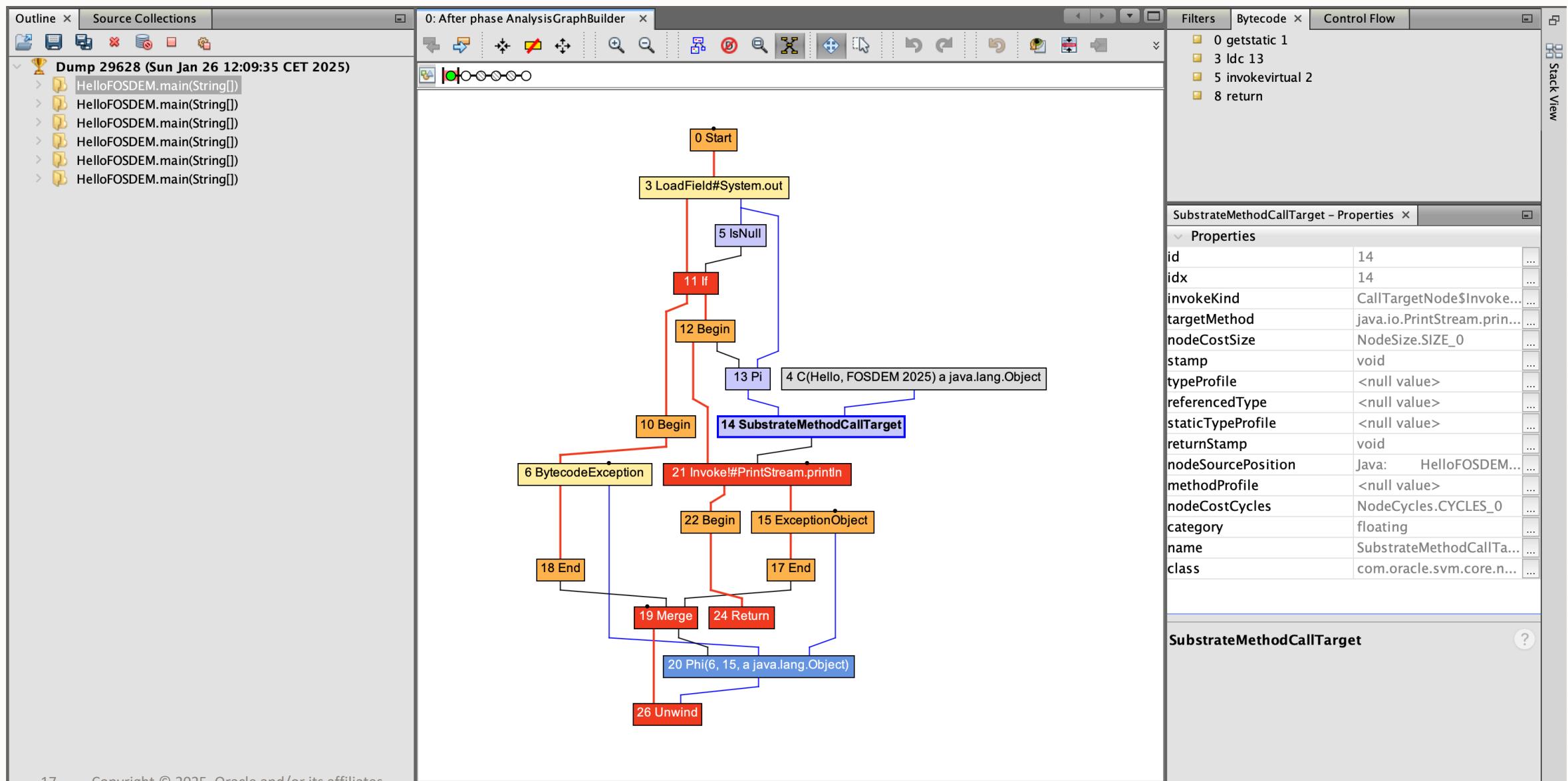
Can view graphs before/after each phase

Important Native Image Flags

- -H:[PrintGraph](#)=[Network|File]
- -H:[MethodFilter](#)=[methods]
- -H:[Dump](#)=[dump level / phases]

See also `native-image --expert-options-all`

IGV Graph Phase Example



IGV Graph Phase Example

Before Analysis

```

graph TD
    0[0 Start] --> 3[3 LoadField#System.out]
    3 --> 11[11 If]
    11 --> 13[13 Pi]
    13 --> 4[4 C(Hello, FOSDEM 2025) a java.lang.Object]
  
```

After Substrate World Finalization

```

graph TD
    0[0 Start] --> 10[10 Begin]
    10 --> 14[14 SubstrateMethodCallTarget]
  
```

Compile

```

graph TD
    0[0 Start] --> 10[10 Begin]
    10 --> 14[14 SubstrateMethodCallTarget]
    14 --> 24[24 Invoke!#PrintStream.println]
    14 --> 15[15 ExceptionObject]
  
```

Substrate Method Call Target Properties

Properties	Value
id	14
idx	14
invokeKind	CallTargetNode\$Invoke...
targetMethod	java.io.PrintStream.prin...
nodeCostSize	NodeSize.SIZE_0
stamp	void
typeProfile	<null value>
referencedType	<null value>
staticTypeProfile	<null value>
returnStamp	void
nodeSourcePosition	Java: HelloFOSDEM...
methodProfile	<null value>
nodeCostCycles	NodeCycles.CYCLES_0
category	floating
name	SubstrateMethodCallTa...
class	com.oracle.svm.core.n...

Bytecode

- 0 getstatic 1
- 3 ldc 13
- 5 invokevirtual 2
- 8 return

Compiler-Java Interaction – JVMCI

Compiler needs way to query Java world

- Normal applications do this via reflection
 - But compiler needs additional information about VM internals
 - Also need degree of separation

Solution: (JVMCI) Java-Level JVM Compiler Interface ([JEP 243](#))

- Provides an API for querying information about a JVM instance

“Normal” Reflection Class	Comparable JVMCI Class
java.lang.Class	ResolvedJavaType
java.lang.reflect.Field	ResolvedJavaField
java.lang.reflect.Method	ResolvedJavaMethod

JVMCI Examples

```
public abstract class CallTargetNode extends ValueNode implements  
    @Input protected NodeInputList<ValueNode> arguments;  
    protected ResolvedJavaMethod targetMethod;
```

JVMCI Examples

```
/**  
 * The base class of all instructions that access fields.  
 */  
  
@NodeInfo(cycles = CYCLES_2, size = SIZE_1) 18 usages 2 inheritors Thomas Wuerthinger +11  
public abstract class AccessFieldNode extends FixedWithNextNode implements Lowerable, OrderedMemory/  
  
    public static final NodeClass<AccessFieldNode> TYPE = NodeClass.create(AccessFieldNode.class);  
    @OptionalInput ValueNode object; 6 usages  
    protected final FieldLocationIdentity location;  
    protected final ResolvedJavaField field;  
    protected final MemoryOrderMode memoryOrder;
```

Exposing Substrate World through JVMCI

JVMCI serves as interface into Substrate World

Native Image creates own implementation of JVMCI objects

[AnalysisType](#), [AnalysisField](#), and [AnalysisMethod](#)

- installed by [BytecodeParser](#)

[HostedType](#), [HostedField](#), and [HostedMethod](#)

- Created during the “Finalize Substrate World” stage
 - See [UniverseBuilder](#)
- Inserted into graphs at the start of Compile stage
 - See [AnalysisToHostedGraphTransplanter](#)

JVMCI implementation benefits

Substrate JVMCI objects wrap Host JVM JVMCI objects

Use Host JVMCI objects to answer many queries

- Method signatures
- Method resolution
- Field properties
- Many more

... But also intercept and alter query results

- Add/Remove Fields
- Change Method Implementations

JVMCI Object Representation

Graal Graphs refer to JavaConstants

- JVMCI equivalent of Objects

Native Image Builder creates [ImageHeapConstant](#)

- Usually backed by Host JVM value

StrengthenGraphs

Improves graphs based on analysis results

- Injects information into our type system ([Stamps](#))
 - More specific types, nullness information
 - Constant folds logic checks (e.g. null, instanceof checks)
 - Converts virtual/interface invokes into direct calls

Goals Revisited

Better Understanding of

1. What phases exist within the builder
2. How to retrieve and view Graal Graphs
3. How the “Substrate Universe” is represented
4. How the “Substrate Universe” relates to the “Java Universe” of the Host JVM

Goals Revisited

What phases exist within the builder:

- Analysis
- Finalize Substrate World
- Compile
- Prepare Executable

Goals Revisited

How to retrieve and view Graal Graphs

Viewable via [IGV](#)

- -H:[PrintGraph](#)=[Network|File]
- -H:[MethodFilter](#)=[methods]
- -H:[Dump](#)=[dump level / phases]

Goals Revisited

How the “Substrate Universe” is represented

Always interacts via JVMCI interface

First: [AnalysisType](#), [AnalysisField](#), and [AnalysisMethod](#)

- installed by [BytecodeParser](#)

Later: [HostedType](#), [HostedField](#), and [HostedMethod](#)

- Transformed during [AnalysisToHostedGraphTransplanter](#)

See [HostedUniverse javadoc](#) for more details

Goals Revisited

How the “Substrate Universe” relates to the “Java Universe” of the Host JVM

Hosted/Analysis JVMCI types wrap Host JVMCI types

- Use Host JVMCI objects for answering many queries
- Modify results to model Substrate World
 - add/remove fields
 - switch out method implementations

Thank You

Questions