



FAST

SERVER

DESIGN

BLOOP

BUILD

CONCURRENT

CHALLENGES

VEGAN

ORGANIC



I RUN IN THE BACKGROUND  
OF YOUR MACHINE SERVICING.  
REQUESTS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.  
I WANT TO MAKE YOU HAPPY.

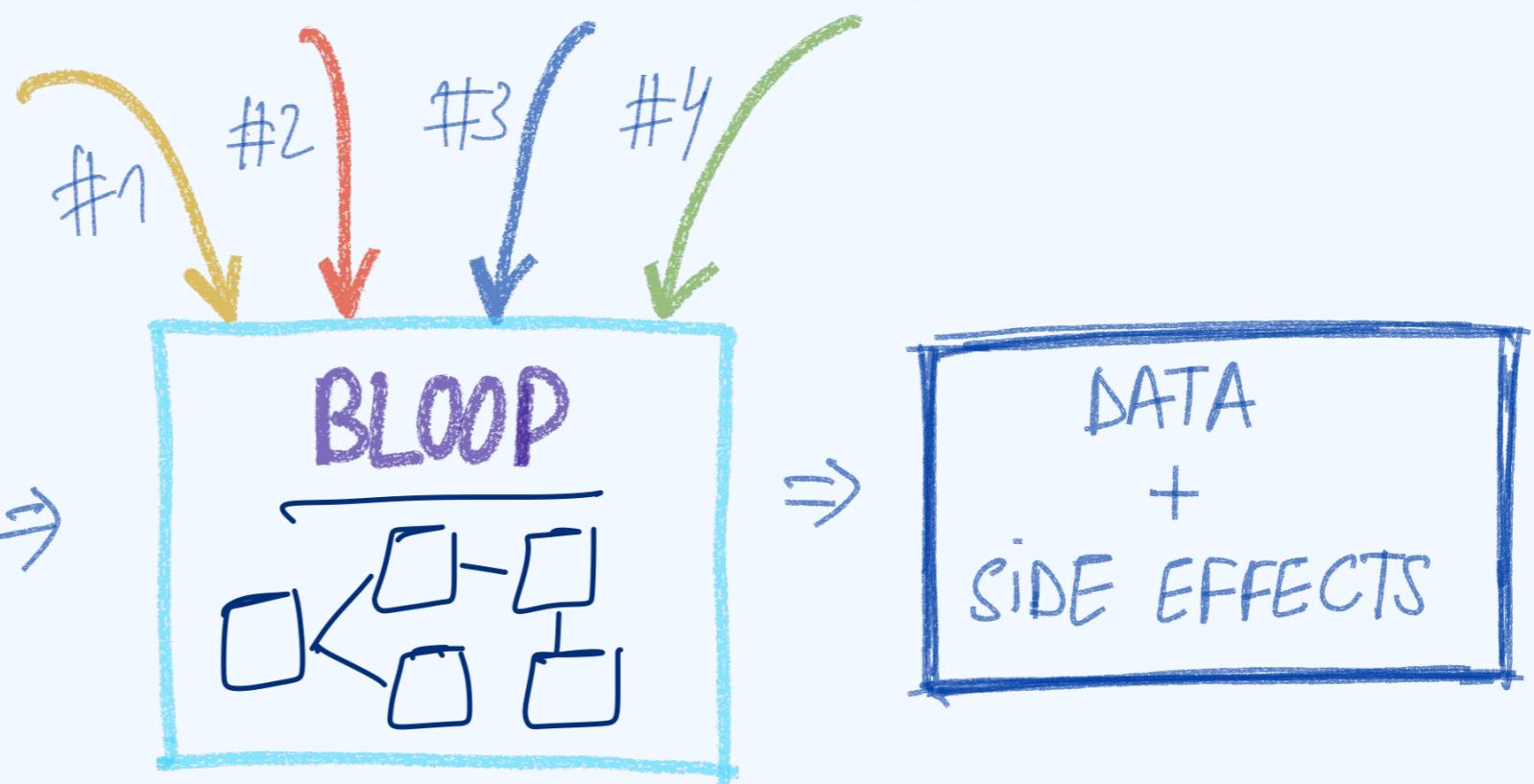
ENERGY  
FRIENDLY

SUCH  
FAST

REAL  
FAST

bloop {compile, test, run, debug}

\$WORKSPACE/.bloop/\*.JSON ⇒



# Highlights

PROTOCOLS



Tooling as a service, focus on protocols

BSP

Nailgun

Integration-friendly

high quality docs

Tooling → launcher

binary

library

Integrates with editors, build tools, third-party tools.

A nice trade-off between centralization & decentralization,  
in an environment with many constraints & particular culture.

## Credits



Scala Center (Heather Miller, Sébastien Doeraene)

Martin Duhem, co-author of Bloop

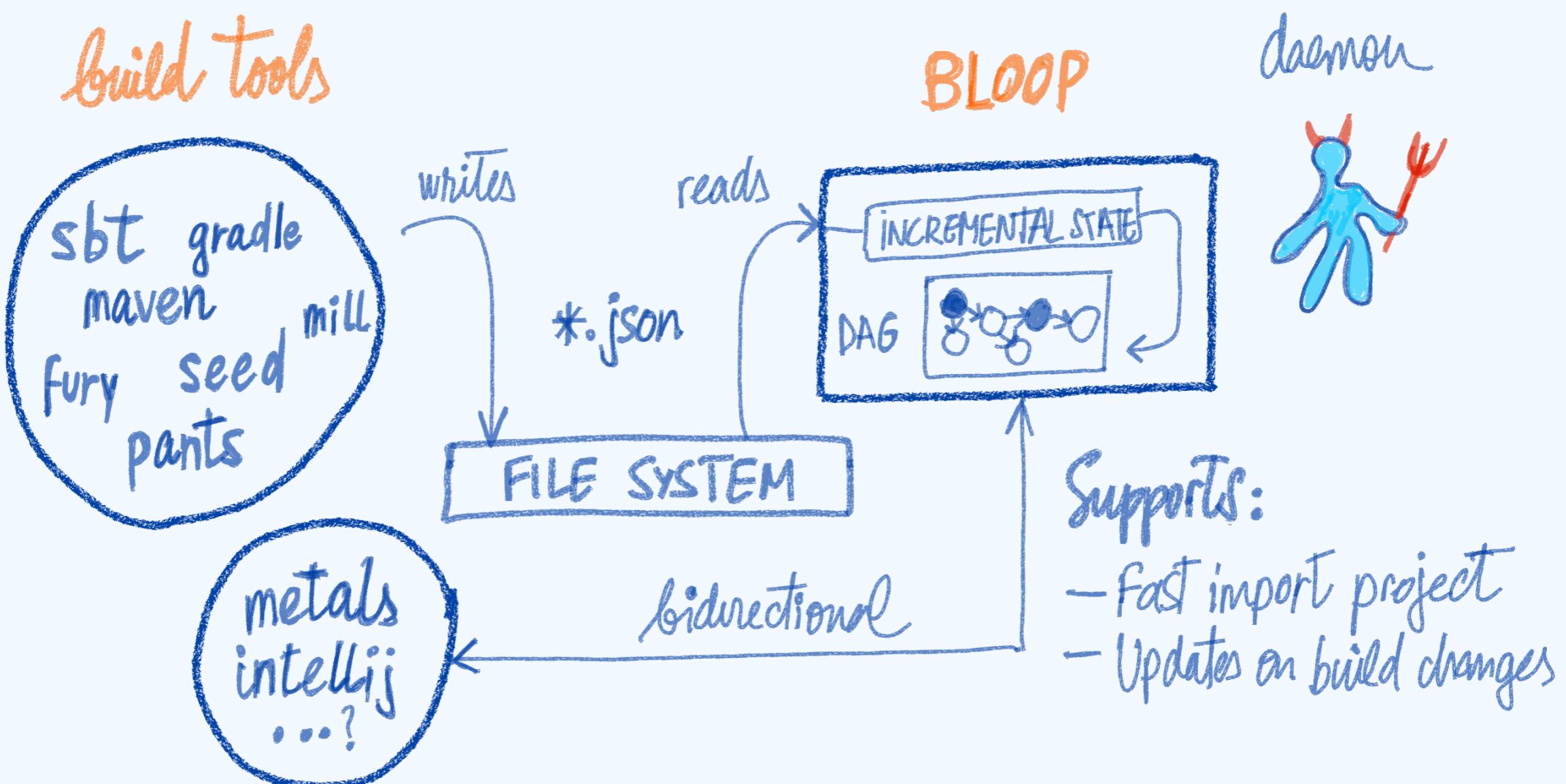
Olafur Páll Geirsson, creator of Metals

Tomasz Sodzik, Marek Żarnowski @ Virtuslab

Developers solving similar problems (Ensime, IntelliJ, ...)

External contributors & happy users

# How does bloop understand your build?



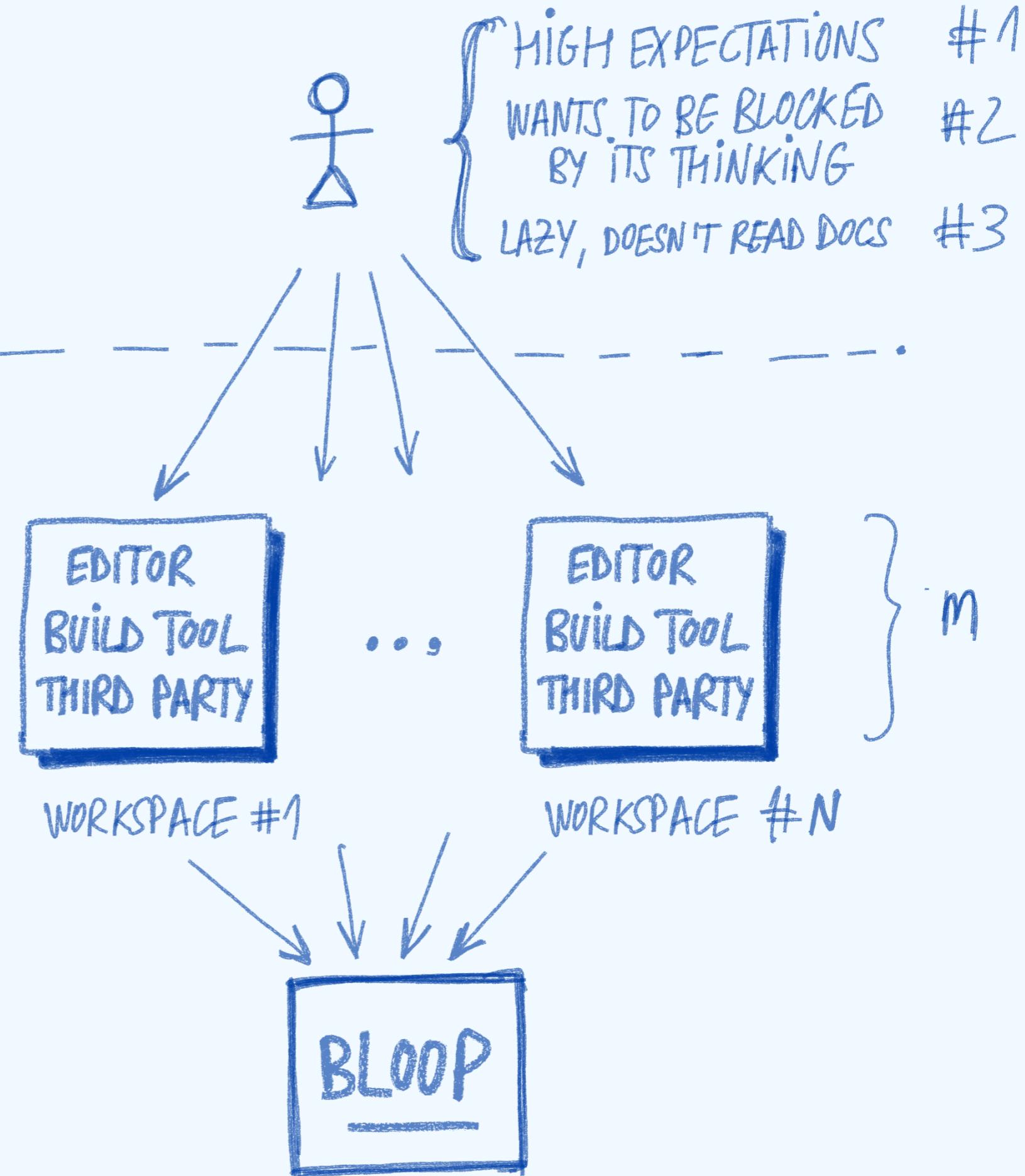
1 USER

independent clients

$$N \text{ CLIENTS} = k \cdot m$$

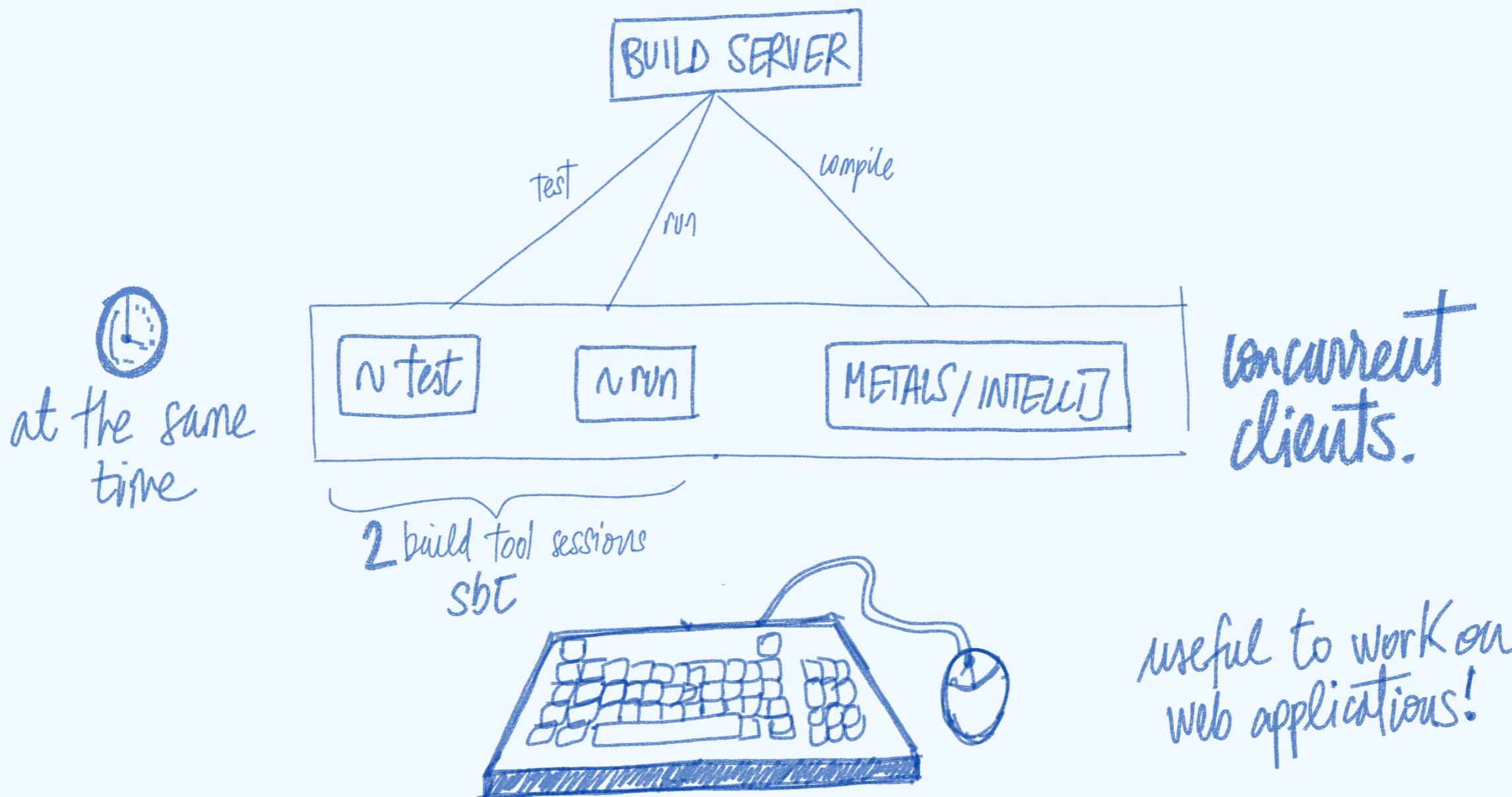
k WORKSPACES  
m TOOL INSTANCES

1 BLOOP



## Case study: concurrent clients.

currently not  
possible!



Semantics of a build  
server?

What if...

- Two clients compile at the same time?
- Clients cancel compilation?
- A client compiles when another is running Tests?

(persian cat)  
of softs

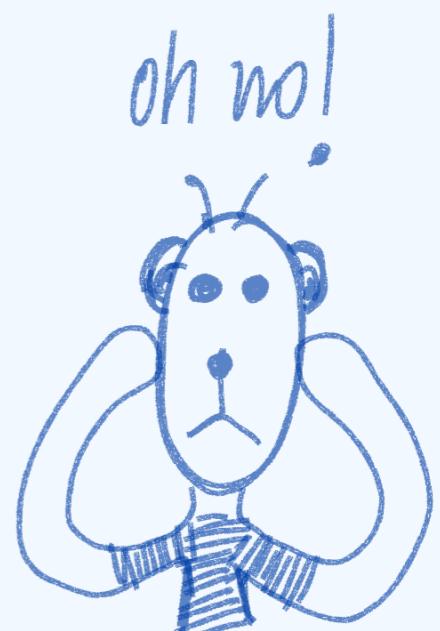
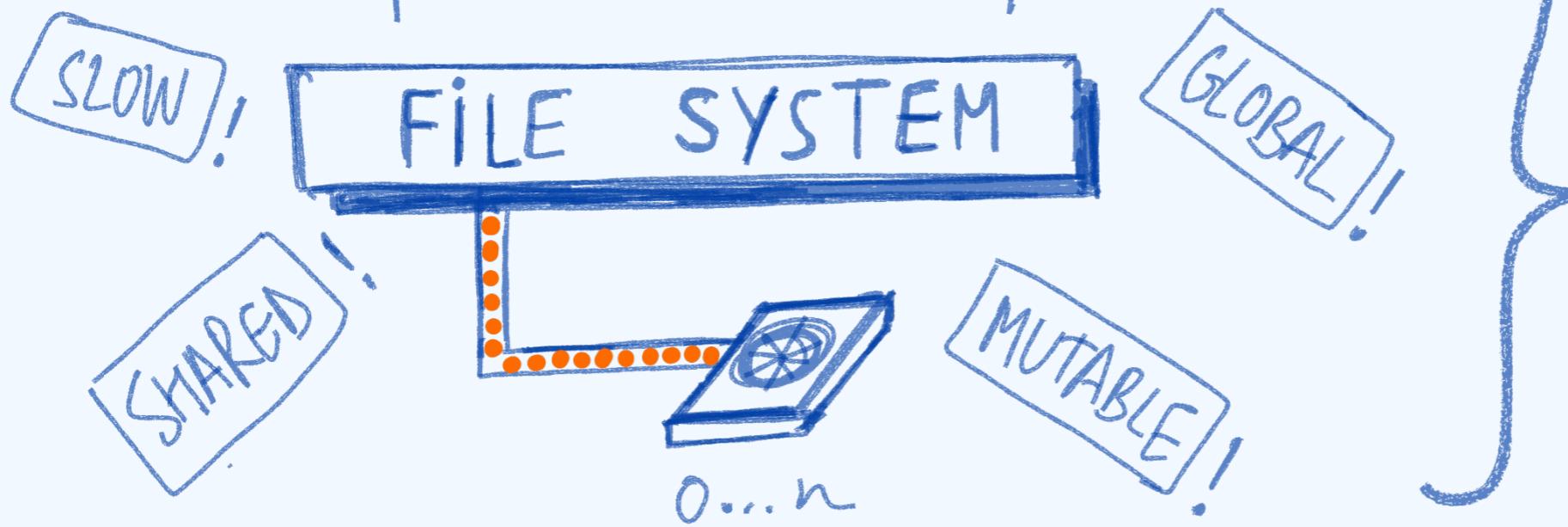
NO

previous state-of-the-art,   
oh no!

## Compile Inputs (low-level)

sources (\*.scala, \*.java)  
resources (generated or non-generated)  
classpath (provided by build tool)  
scala version and options  
project metadata (more generally)  
internal state.

Most inputs live in the file system...



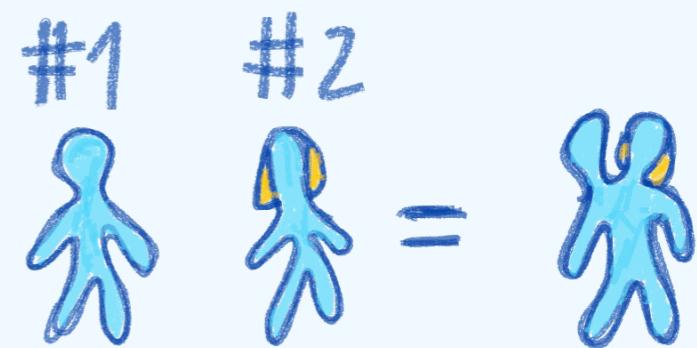
# 2 properties to rule them all

## Compile deduplication

same inputs = same outputs

requires emulating a compilation

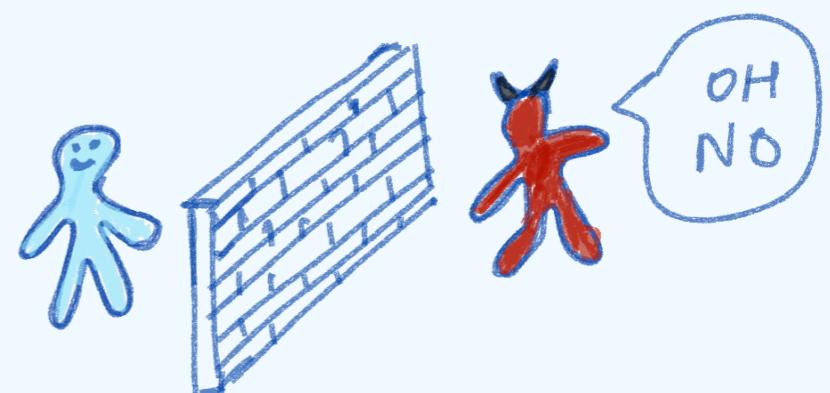
motivated by efficiency



## Compiler isolation

different inputs  $\rightarrow$  different outputs

requires inputs to be < immutability if shared  
motivated by correctness > mutability if unique

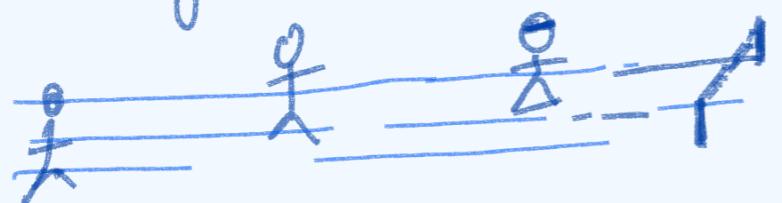


# Compiler isolation

## Challenges

- Compiling overlapping DAG subgraphs  
Classpath contains references to current dirs.

- Accessing latest compiler state in server

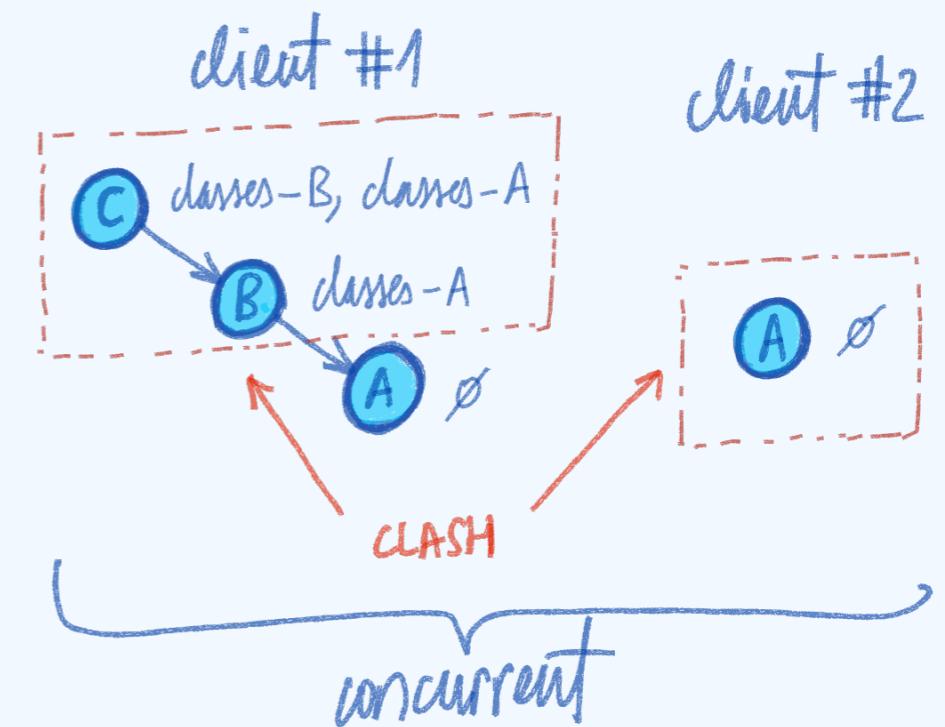


- Persisting latest state of a project in-disk.

Sounds familiar?

We need

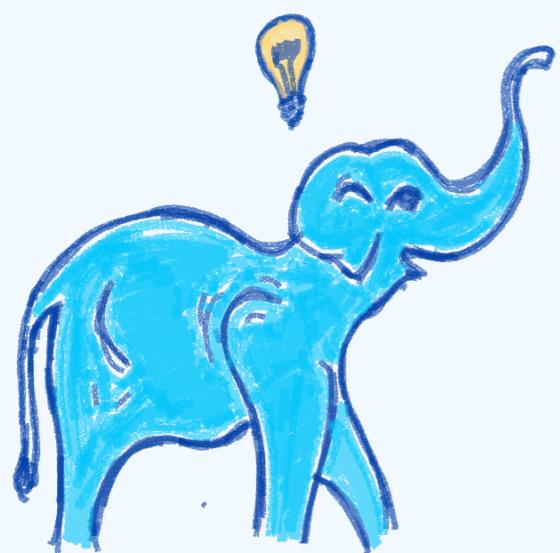
{  
Atomicity  
Consistency  
Isolation  
Durability}



# Solutions for compiler isolation



Blocking ← waste of resources, doesn't scale  
nobody likes unnecessary blocking ;)

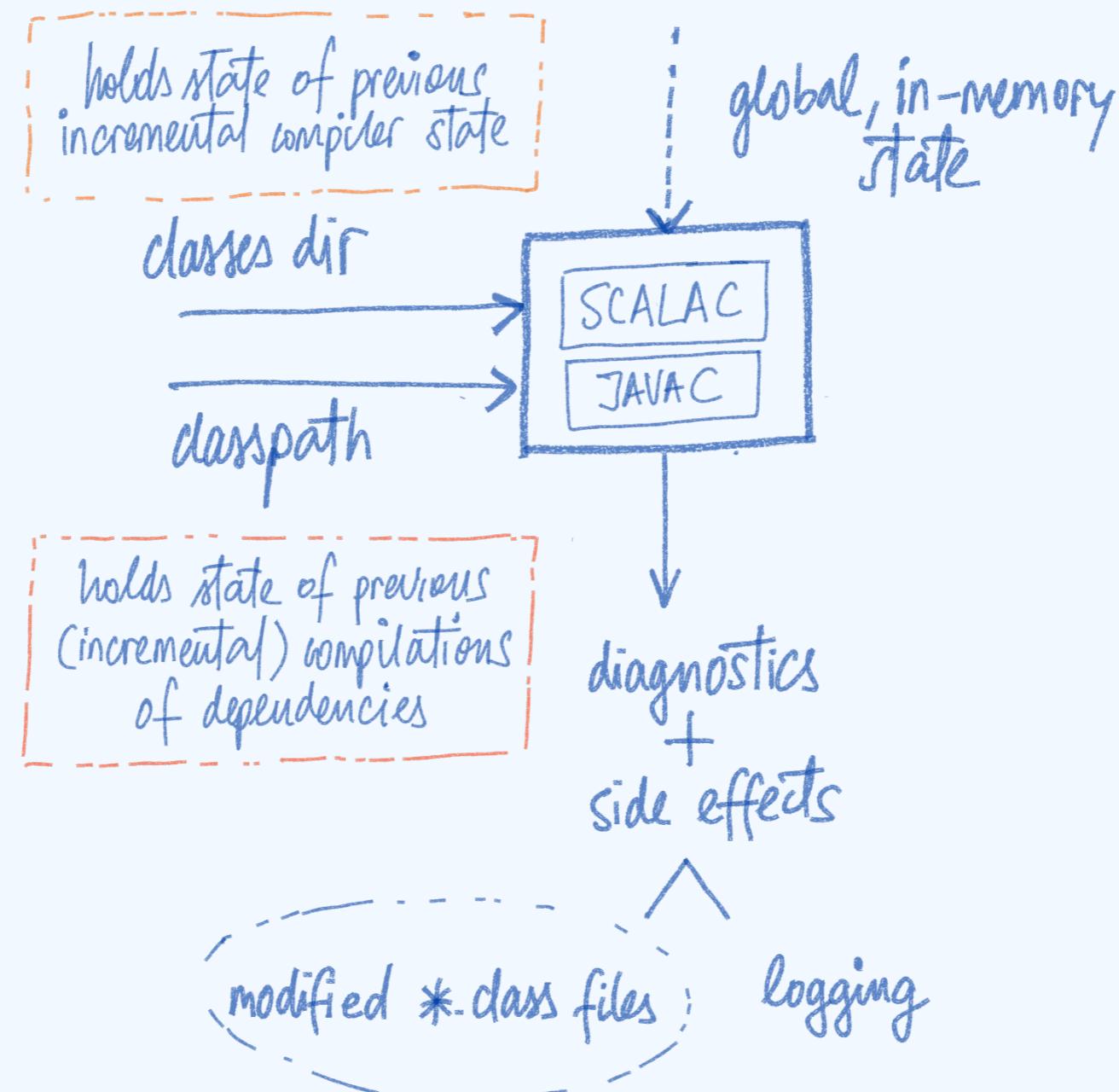


Non-blocking

difficult but worth it!

} devise clever way to avoid sharing  
use transaction-based compilation  
engine to provide ACID semantics  
implies independent outputs  
⇒ make approach fast

Avoid sharing state < files → compilation outputs  
in-memory mutable data



Avoid sharing state < files → compilation outputs  
in-memory mutable data



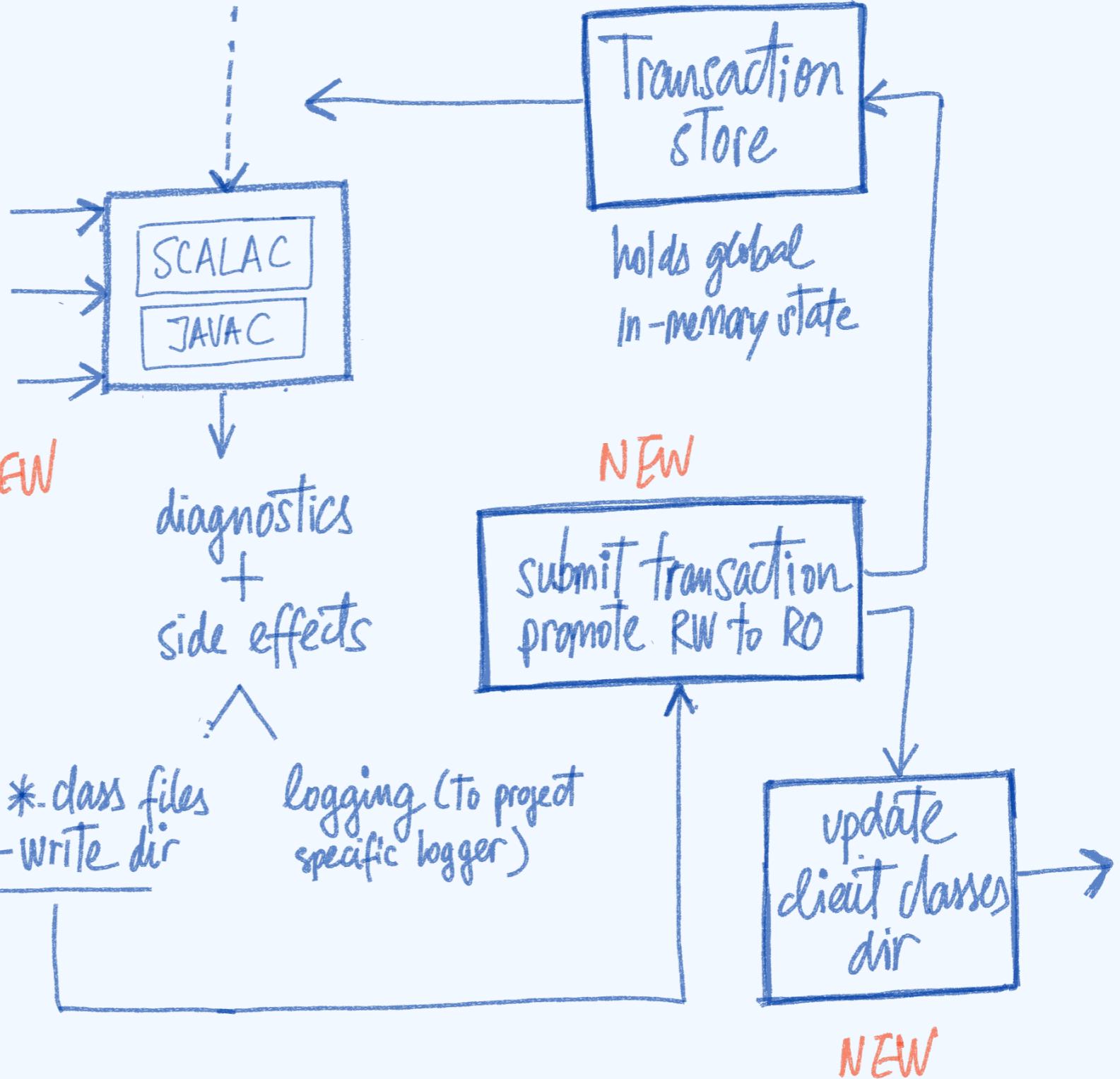
# New design

NEW RO read-only dir

NEW RW read-write-dir  
immutable  
classpath

only references to  
RO classes dirs.

modified \*.class files  
in read-write dir



## Compiler isolation

Every client has its own unique set of directories.  
They get populated by the compilation engine (in parallel).

Build tool generating build files keeps the original dirs.

Compilation engine works with read-only directories  
New read-write directory promoted to read-only when result is cached.

# Compile deduplication

Avoids extra compilations when inputs are the same.

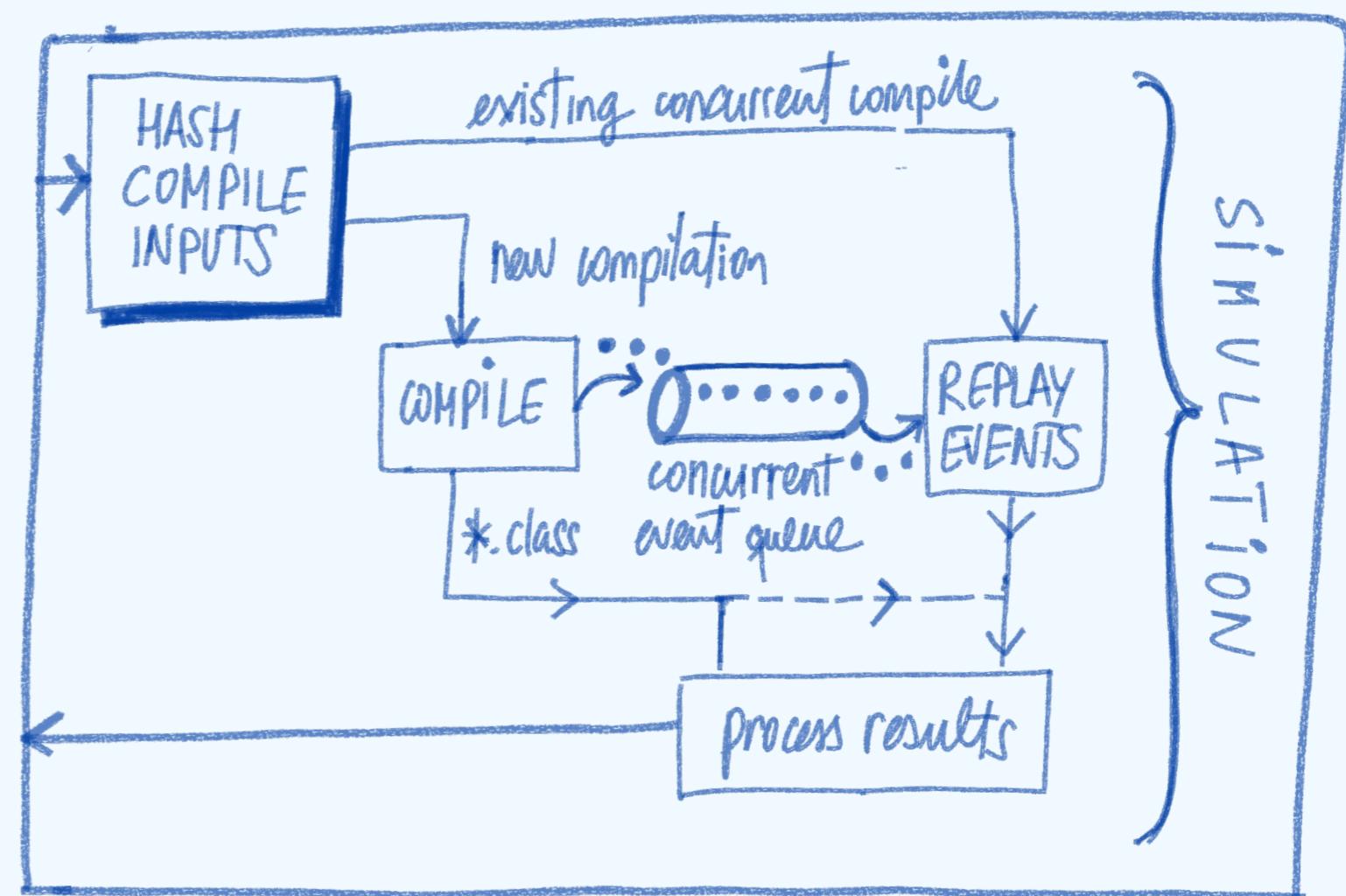
- Crucial for real-world use cases: several clients sending many compile requests for the same build at the same time.

Key idea = simulate compilation

# Compile deduplication

All clients should perceive the same behavior

Simulation depends on client data



# Offloading compilation from sbt

sbt shell

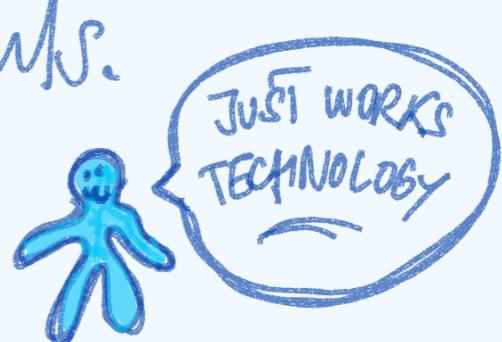
> test

> n run



Seamless integration means...

- People don't need to change their workflows
- Compilations are shared with other clients.



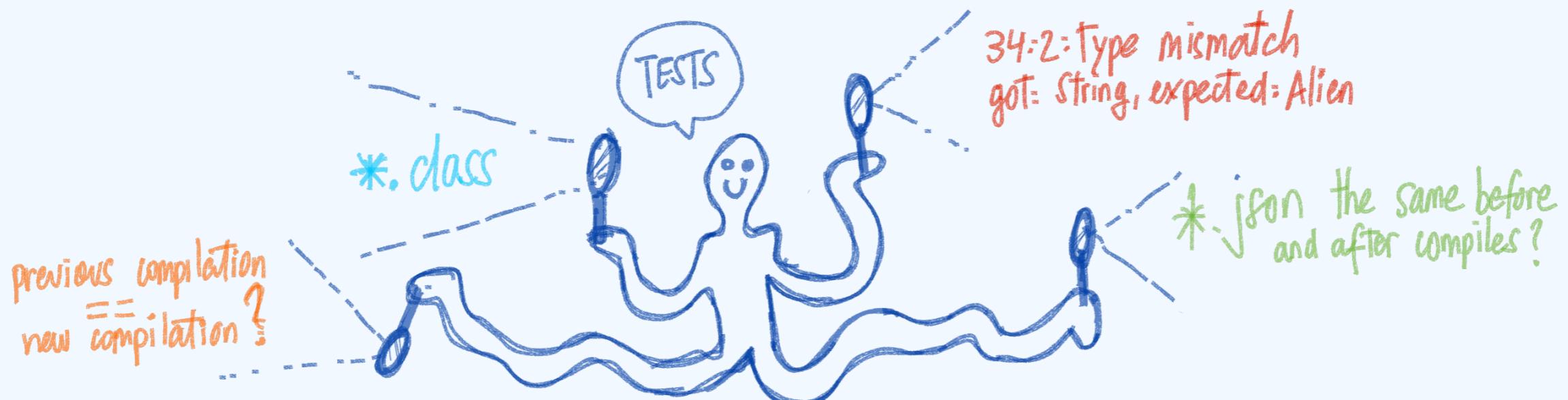
# Testing the build server

Treats build server as a blackbox and tests all build side effects.

Focus on compiler invariants before & after build actions.

- Compiler diagnostics, compilation products (+ metadata), etc.

Randomized tests of concurrent clients simulating real-world scenarios  
~11 KLOC of tests for (protocol, platform, client type).

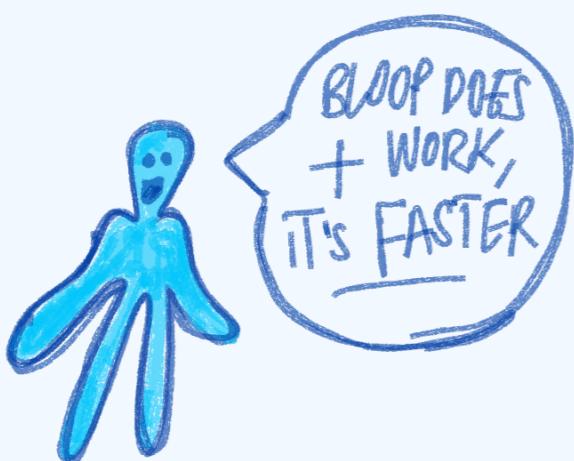


# Performance evaluation

Basic numbers.  
(for macOS)

~200 - 500 ms incremental compiles  
in medium-sized codebases

~500 ms full no-op compiles  
in big codebases + 200 modules



# Concrete numbers

AKKA

sbt	2 minute, 25 seconds
bloop	1 minute, 2 seconds

GUARDIAN / FRONTEND

sbt	44 seconds
bloop	29 seconds

CIRCE

sbt	1 minute, 5 seconds
bloop	50 seconds

HTTP4S

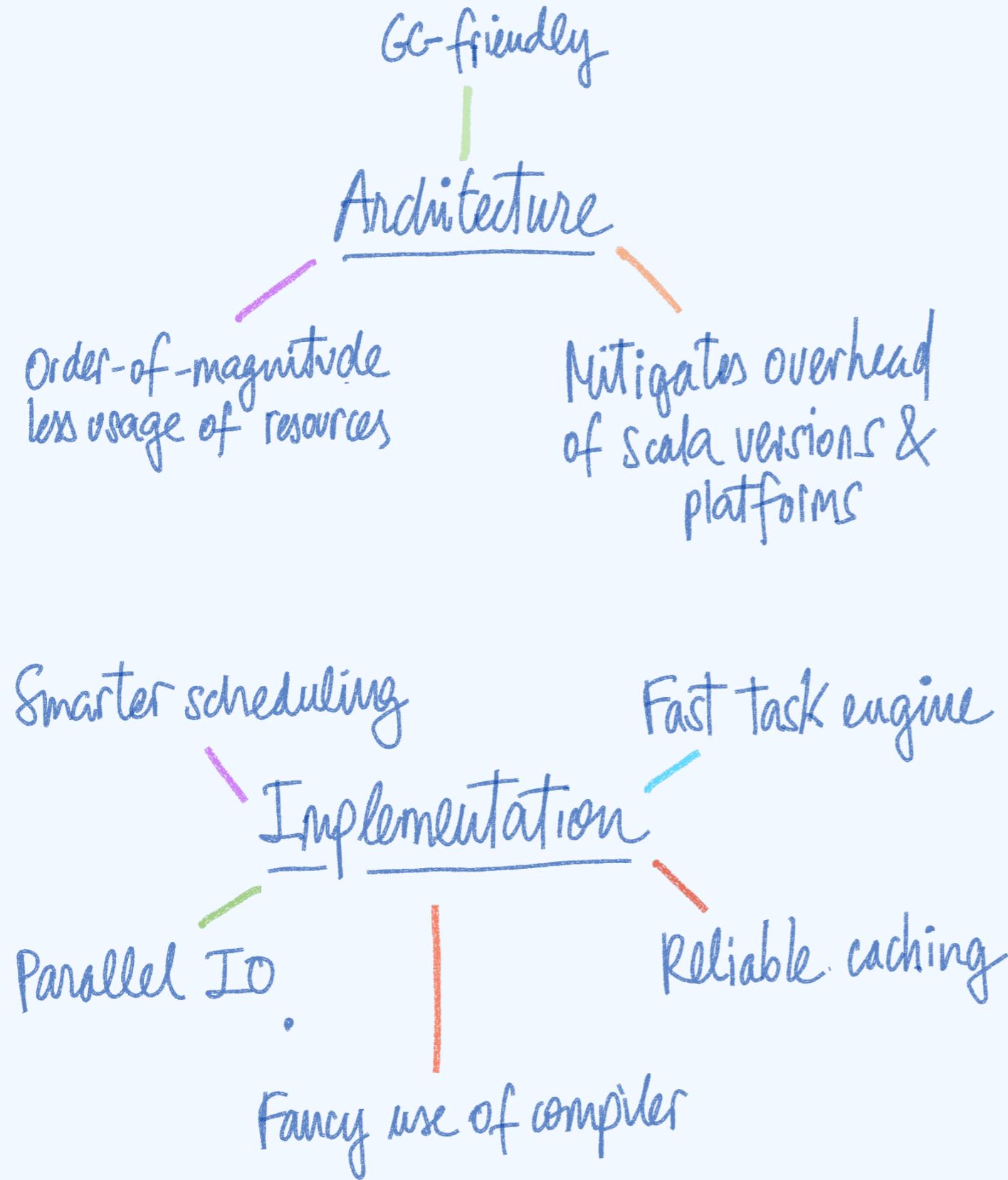
sbt	48 seconds
bloop	43 seconds

ATLAS

sbt	9 seconds 90ms
bloop	9 seconds 950ms

) !

Oracle Java 8  
linux, Intel i7 @ 3.5GHz



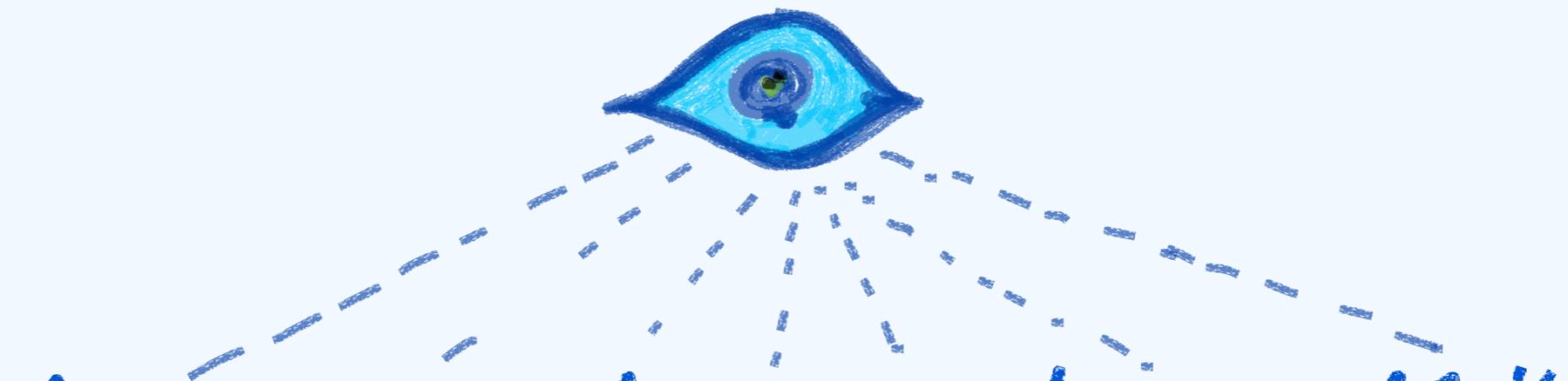
Where does Bloop speed come from?  
(even if it does more work?)

## Caching

Caches compile inputs heavily < Sources  
But reliably: no dependency on file watching  
Classpath

Caches compiler plugins classloaders automatically  
upcoming: will also cache macro classloaders

Bloop's good defaults policy



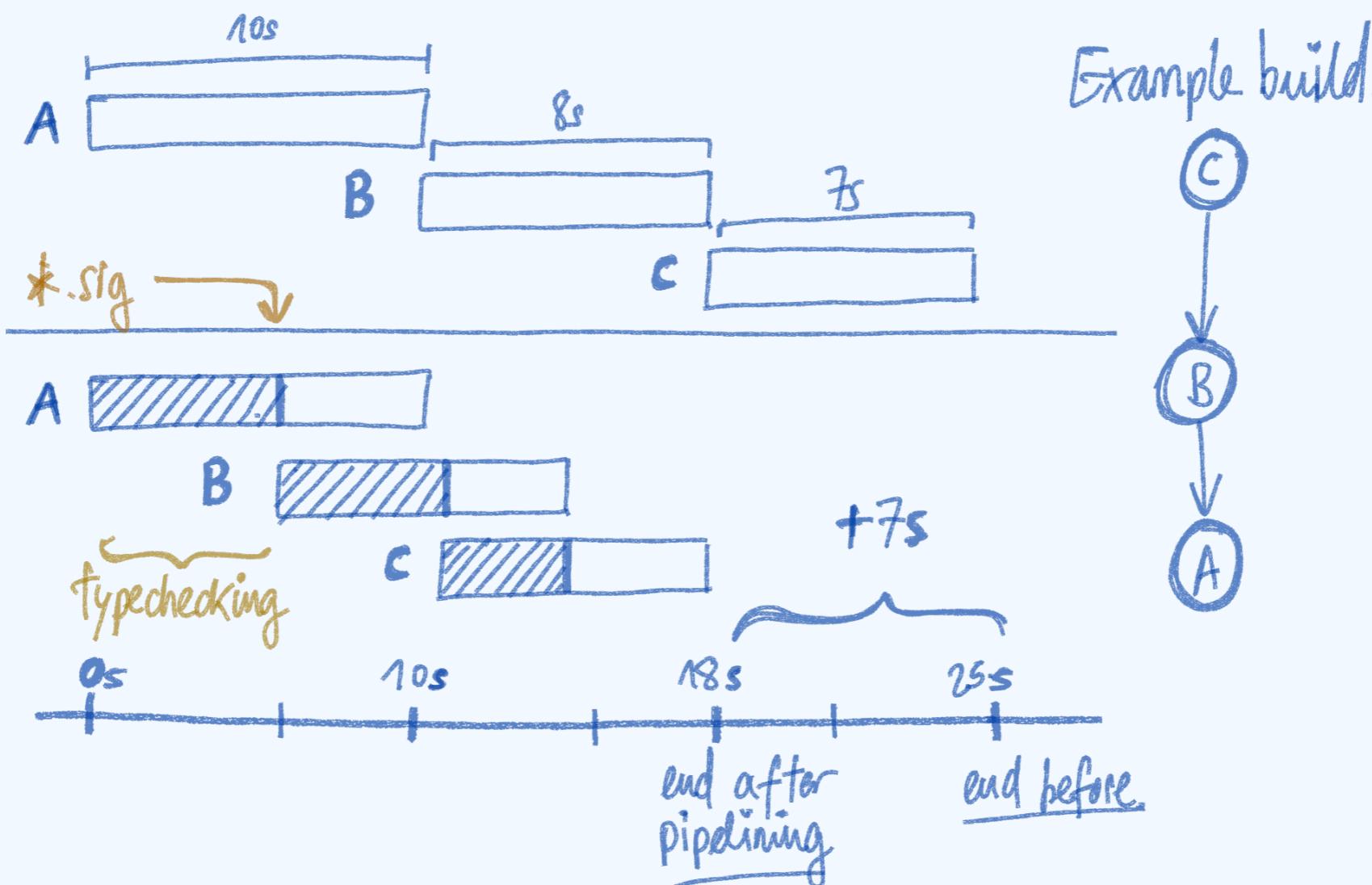
"One server to rule them all"

vision



# Build pipelining

A compilation technique to speed up the compilation time of a build graph by starting compilation of dependencies sooner.



# Build pipelining

Upcoming blog post about it...

Example of a build-related technique that  
we can push directly to our users. \*

## Summary

Bloop is pushing the state-of-the-art of build servers to make Scala developers more productive.

Result? A tool that works & integrates with the existing ecosystem out-of-the-box.

Give it a try! [scalacenter.github.io/bloop](https://scalacenter.github.io/bloop)

Running, testing & Debugging  
from the editor

Build pipelining  
enabled by default

## Future work: 1.4.0

GraalVM client binary  
& shaded launcher  
(no more installation)

Offloading compilation  
from sbt

Thank you!

THE  
END