

Do you really get class loaders?

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What do I do?

- Creator and core developer of JRebel
 - *JRebel maps your project workspace directly to a running application. It intelligently tracks the changes you make, then deploys and reloads the application.*
- “How to eliminate deployment and gain 3-7 weeks a year?”
 - Lightning talk later today, find out more
 - 3-7 weeks a year based on survey results

**JFokus attendees get
a free license!**
www.jrebel.com/jfokus

To create JRebel we...

- Hooked into class loading on the JVM level
- Integrated with the class loading mechanism in more than 10 different servers
- Solved hundreds of issues connected to class loading
- Learned a lot more about class loaders than we wanted to ☺

Overview

- Basics
 - What is class loading?
 - How was it meant to work?
- Problems and solutions
- How do class loaders leak?
- OSGi, Spring dm, JBoss and others???
- Conclusions



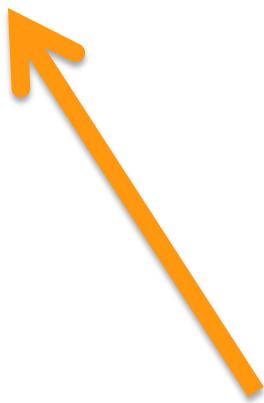
BASICS

Class loader API

```
public abstract class ClassLoader {  
    public Class loadClass(String name);  
    protected Class defineClass(byte[] b);  
  
    public URL getResource(String name);  
    public Enumeration getResources(String name);  
  
    public ClassLoader getParent()  
}
```

Class loading

```
public class A {  
    public void doSmth() {  
        B b = new B();   
        b.doSmthElse();  
    }  
}
```

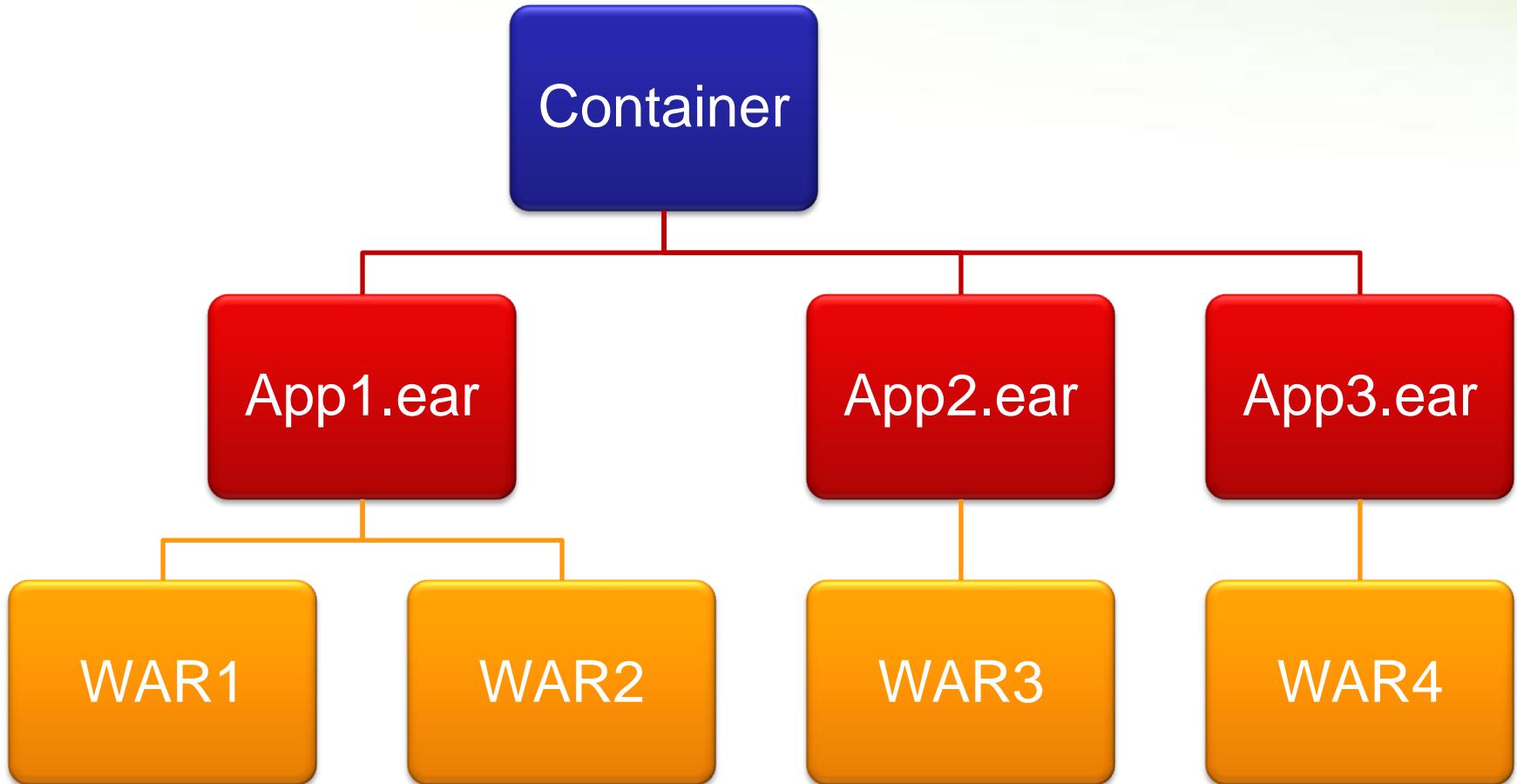


Causes a call to
A.class.getClassLoader().loadClass("B");

Delegation

- Class loaders have a *parent* class loader
- The parent is usually consulted first
 - Avoids loading same class several times
 - However in a Java EE web module local classes are searched first
- In Java EE each WAR module of an EAR gets its own class loader
 - This allows separate namespaces for applications in same container

Java EE Delegation





PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

No class found

- Variants
 - ClassNotFoundException
 - ClassNoDefFoundException

- Helpful

- IDE class lookup (Ctrl+Shift+T in Eclipse)
- *find *.jar -exec jar -tf '{}' \; | grep MyClass*
- URLClassLoader.getUrls()
- Container specific logs

Wrong class found

• Variants

- IncompatibleClassChangeError
 - AbstractMethodError
 - NoSuch(Method|Field)FoundError
- ClassCastException, IllegalAccessError

• Helpful

- -verbose:class
- ClassLoader.getResource()
- *javap -private MyClass*

More than one class found

• Variants

- `LinkageError` (class loading constraints violated)
- `ClassCastException`, `IllegalAccessException`

• Helpful

- `-verbose:class`
- `ClassLoader.getResource()`

More than one class found

Shared ClassLoader

Util3

Factory3

ClassCastException

instanceUntyped();

Util3

Web Class Loader

```
Util3 u = (Util3) Factory3.instanceUntyped();
```

More than one class found

Shared ClassLoader

Util3

Factory3

LinkageError

instance();

Util3

Web Class Loader

Factory3.instance().sayHello();

More than one class found

Shared ClassLoader

Util3

Factory3

IllegalAccessError

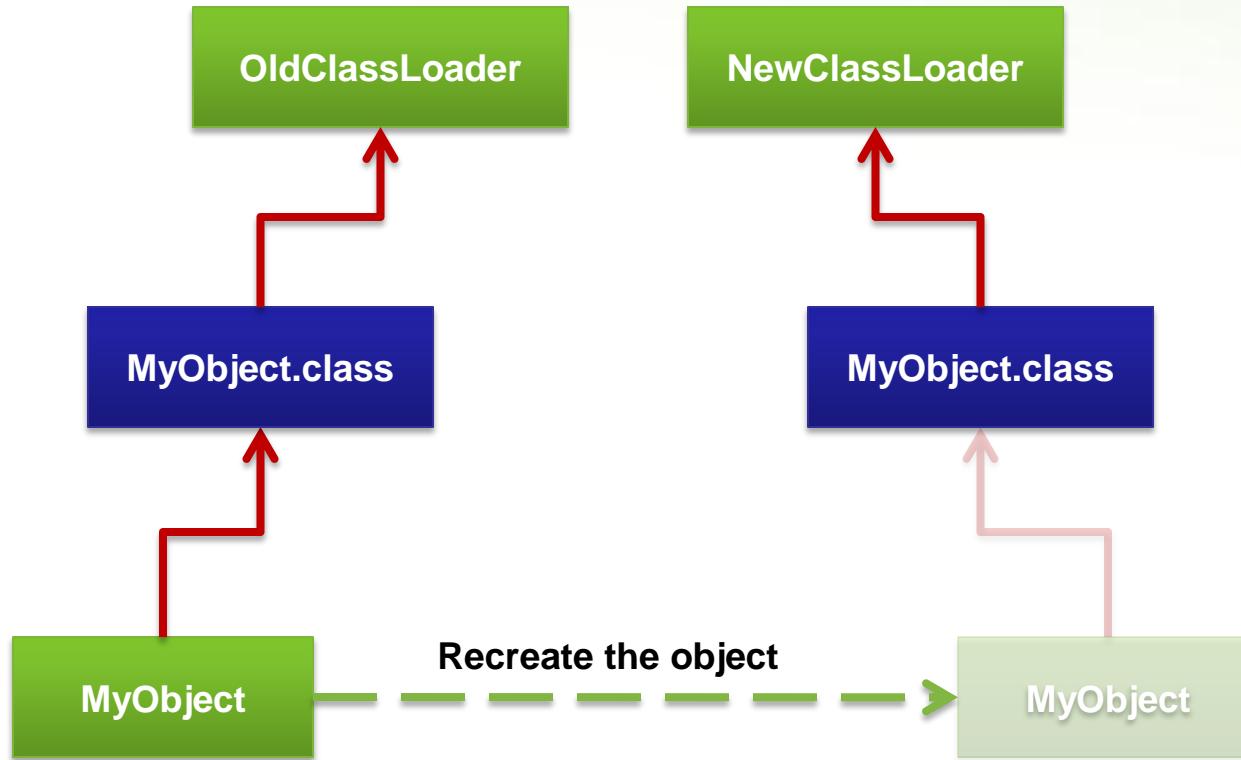
instancePackage();

Util3

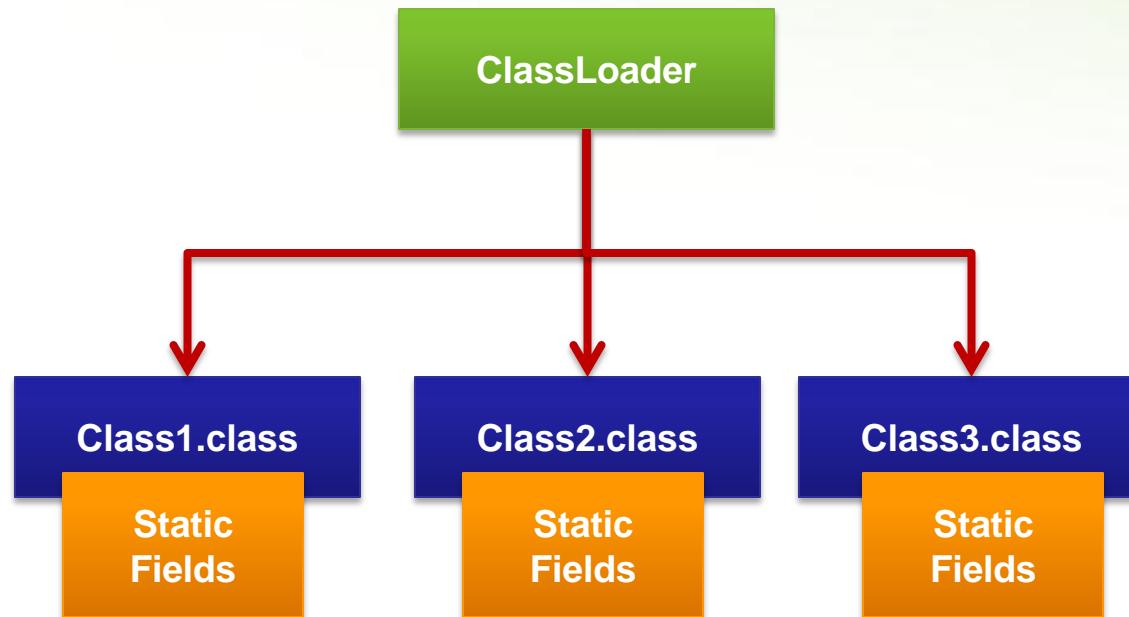
Web Class Loader

Util3 u = (Util3) Factory3.instancePackage();

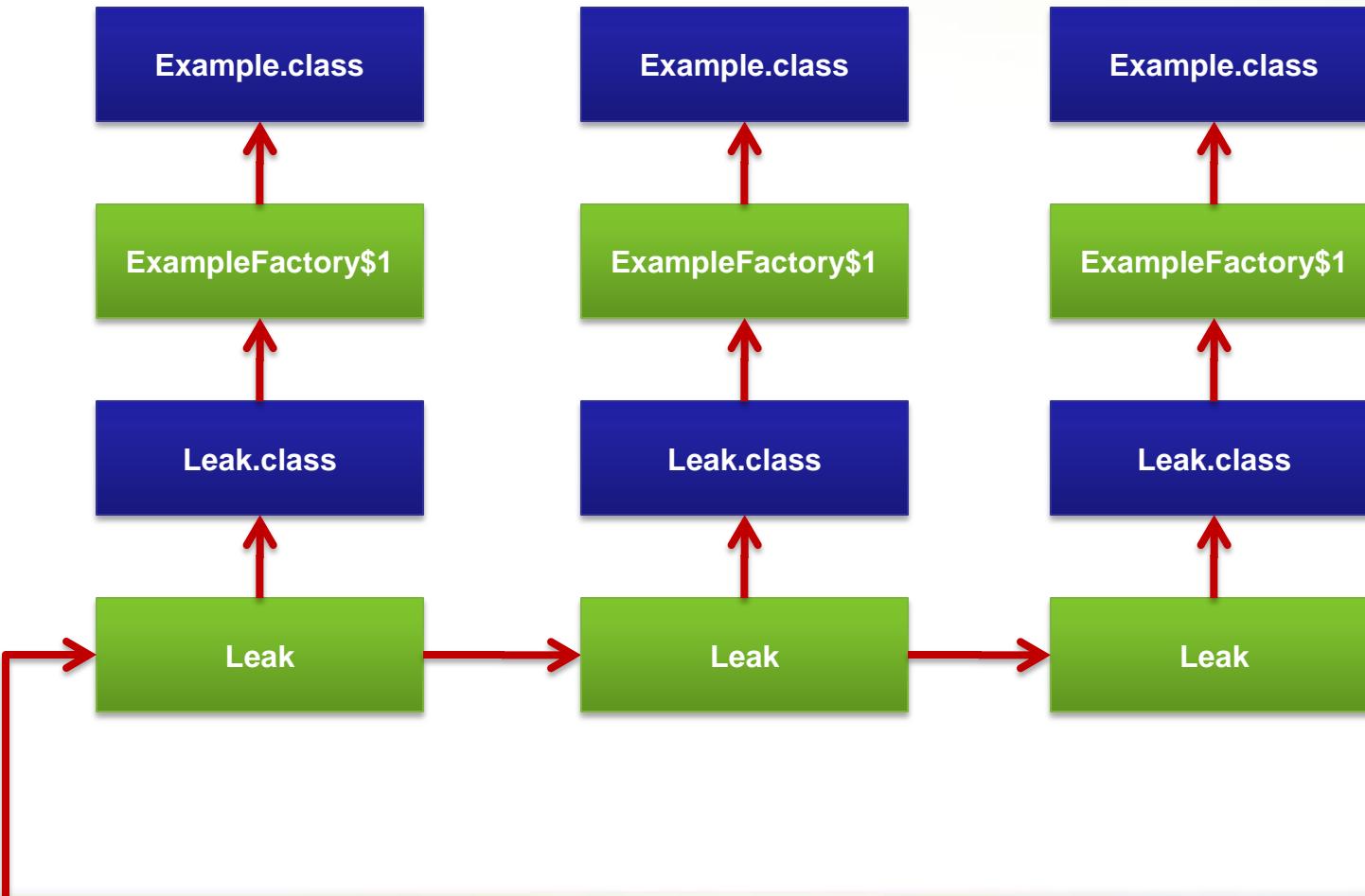
Reloading an Object



Leaking ClassLoaders



Leaking ClassLoaders





STATE OF THE ART

Hierarchy is not enough?

- Isolation
 - Different versions of the same library
- Performance
 - Class lookup is very slow
- Restricted
 - Why siblings can't see each other's classes?
- OSGi, JBoss, NetBeans and others implement a different system

The Modern Way

- Each JAR has own class loader
- All class loaders are siblings, with one central repository
- Each JAR explicitly declares
 - Packages it exports
 - Packages it imports
- Repository can find relevant class loaders by package

Modern Filtering

```
class MClassLoader extends ClassLoader {  
    // Initialized during startup from imports  
    Set<String> imps;  
  
    public Class loadClass(String name) {  
        String pkg = name.substring(0,  
            name.lastIndexOf('.'));  
  
        if (!imps.contains(pkg))  
            return null;  
  
        return repository.loadClass(name);  
    }  
}
```

Modern Lookup

```
class MRepository {  
    // Initialized during startup from exports  
    Map<String, List<MClassLoader>> exps;  
  
    public Class loadClass(String name) {  
        String pkg = name.substring(0,  
            name.lastIndexOf('.'));  
        for (MClassLoader cl : exps.get(pkg)) {  
            Class result = cl.loadLocalClass(name);  
            if (result != null) return result;  
        }  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Troubleshooting

- The same tricks also work with Modern class loading systems
 - `ClassLoader.getResource();`
 - `-verbose:class`
- Often can be supplemented with custom tools
- Need to think in terms of export/import in addition to classpath
 - Looking at the pseudocode can help

Problems

- Too restrictive
 - Import is a one-way street
 - If you want to use Hibernate, you import it, but it cannot access your classes
- Easy to leak
 - Any references between class loaders are leaks waiting to happen
- Deadlocks
 - JVM enforces a global lock on `loadClass()`

Conclusions

- The trick of troubleshooting class loaders is **understanding** how they work :)
- Modern systems add **a level of complexity** on top of an abstraction that nobody gets to begin with
- When redeploying or reloading classes **leaking is easy** and leads to OOM
- We need **better** tools to troubleshoot class loaders!