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Tomcat permgen space

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OutOfMemoryError: Java application PermGen hanging space due to the following error: ERROR [org.apache.catalina.connector.CoyoteAdapter] an exception or error in the container during the request processing java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: space PermGen to sun.misc. in correspondence java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(unsafe.defineClass(Native Method)) at sun.reflect.ClassDefiner.defineClass(ClassDefiner.java:45) to sun.reflect.MethodAccessorGenerator$1.run(MethodAccessorGenerator.java:381) (native method) sun.reflect.MethodAccessorGenerator.generate(MethodAccessorGenerator.java:377) to sun.reflect.MethodAccessorGenerator.generateConstructor(MethodAccessorGenerator.java:76) to sun.reflect.NativeConstructorAccessorImpl.newInstance(NativeConstructorAccessorImpl.java:30) to sun.reflect.DelegatingConstructorAccessorImpl.newInstance(DelegatingConstructorAccessorImpl.java:27) to java.lang.reflect.Constructor.newInstance(Constructor.java:513) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityAssociationActions$5.run(SecurityAssociationActions.java:248) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityAssociationActions$5.run(SecurityAssociationActions.java:244) to java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Native Method) at org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityAssociationActions.createSecurityContext(SecurityAssociationActions.java:243) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.createSecurityContext(SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.java:78) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.process(SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.java:110) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.security.SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.invoke(SecurityContextEstablishmentValve.java:70) to org.apache.catalina.core.StandardHostValve.invoke(StandardHostValve.java:127) org.apache.catalina.valves.ErrorReportValve.invoke(ErrorReportValve.java:102) to org.jboss.web.tomcat.service.jca.CachedConnectionValve.invoke(CachedConnectionValve.java:158) to org.apache.catalina.core.StandardEngineValve.invoke(StandardEngineValve.java:109) to org.apache.catalina.connector.CoyoteAdapter.service(CoyoteAdapter.java:330) to org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Processor.process(Http11Processor.java:829) in org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11Protocol$Http11ConnectionHandler.process(Http11Protocol.java:598) to org.apache.tomcat.util.net.JIoEndpoint$Worker.run(JIoEndpoint.java:447) at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:619) IVE Telah menyeruduk Kepala terhadap masalah saya ini dan Sambil menyebarkan undeploying kompleks aplikasi web Juga, dan pikir saya'd tambahkan penjelasan Saya dan Solusi. Ketika pada saya menyebarkan aplikasi Apache Tomcat, ClassLoader dibuat Baru untuk aplikasi tersebut. Yang ClassLoaders kemudian digunakan untuk semua memuat kelas of aplikasi, dan pada cancel the deployment, rye sesuatu yang seharusnya untuk pergi dengan Baik-Baik. Namun, pada kenyataannya ITU is Tidak cukup Sederhana. Satu atau Lebih Kelas-kelas yang dibuat life of aplikasi web Selama memegang statis referensi yang, the Suatu Tempat of sepanjang Garis, ClassLoader referensi. Sebagai referensi Adalah berasal statis. Tidak ada yang jumlah Sampath mengumpulkan ini akan Bersih referensi up - ClassLoader, dan semua kelas ITU dimuat, Adalah Sini untuk Tinggal. Dan setelah reuses beberapa, Kita menemukan OutOfMemoryError. Sekarang ini Telah menjadi masalah yang cukup Serius. Saya Bisa pastikan bahwa restarting Tomcat setelah memindahkan, TAPI mengambil yang ke-Masing Masing seluruh server, Bukan Hanya didistribusikan aplikasi yang, yang Tidak SERING LAYAK. Jadi, bukannya saya've menempatkan bersama-sama Solusi Dalam Kode, pada yang bekerja Apache Tomcat 6.0. I Tidak aplikasi of diuji pada server, dan Harus menekankan bahwa ini adalah untuk mungkin Sangat Tidak bekerja tanpa modifikasi of aplikasi pada lainnya server. I Juga ingin mengatakan bahwa Secara pribadi saya Benci Kode ini, dan yang Tidak ada yang Harus menggunakan ini sebagai fix "if the existing code can be changed to use using Right and cleaning method. The only time this time must be used if there is no external library of the code depends (In my case, it is a client beam) which does not provide a means to clean your own static reference. After all, with the code. This must be called at the point where the application is undeploying - like the methods that destroy the servlet or (better approaches) method contextDestroyed that ServletContextListener. // Get a list of all classes loaded from the current Webapp Classloader WebappClassloader Classloader = (WebappClassLoader) getClass () getClassload (), Classloaderclassesfield = null; Class CLAZZ = WebappClassLoader.class; While (classloaderclassesfield == null && clazz = null) {try {classloaderclassesfield = clazz.getDeclaredfield("classes"); } Catch (Exception Exception) {{DO NOTHING} CLAZZ = CLAZZ.getSUPERCLASS (); } Classloaderclassesfield.setAccessible (True); List Classes = New Arraylist ((vector) Classloaderclassesfield.get (Classloader)); For (Object or: classes) {class C = (class) or; // Make sure you only identify packages that are braking references to the class loading program. // Allow this code the bibliographic notes erases all static will translate into all types // of horrible things (such as Java SegmaLaulting). IF (C.getName (). StartSwitch ("com.whatever")) {{Kill all static references within all these classes. For (field F: c.getDeclaredfields ()) {{if {try (modifier.isstatic (f.getmodifiers ()) && (modifier.isfinal (f.getmodifiers ()) && f.gettype () isprimitive ())). {F.setAccessible (True); f.set (null, null); } Catch (Exception Exception) {{Record exception}}}}}} classes.clear (); How to behave with memory errors miste errors are rather commonly seen during the development phases, and even on production servers. These errors are even more annoying than others, because it does not show any stack track. The reason for this is a track of the stack would not help for these errors. The code that fails with an out of memory will be, in many cases, a "victim" of the problem, and not the problem itself although is very tempted to fault tomcat on these errors, the fact is that many of them have the Their causes in the Webapps. These errors usually come from models and programming techniques of perfectly legal and secure applications on autonomous, but that are incorrect in a Managed Environment as a servlet container (ie, tomcat). This page will keep a list of such "Well errors -Known ". So anyone who verify these problems, or who want to avoid them, you could control their WebApps and corrected their congenial general prevent the first thing to do is to lay the foundations for these models from recognized. In this way, the developer will be able to find even the errors that are not listed on this page, and, because no, rip-off out of memory can be launched by different causes: a servlet trying to upload a different Gbyte file in Memory will definitely kill the server. These types of errors must be considered a simple bug in our program. Compensate the data of your cargo servlet attempts, you increase the heap size so that there is no space to create the stack size for the wires that They must be created. The memory required by each thread varier from OS, but can be high as 2m by default and in (such as Debian Sarge) some operating system is not reducible with the -XSS parameter. General rule, use no more than 1 g for heap space in a 32-bit Web Application.Deep recursive algorithms can also lead to out of memory problems. In this case, the only corrections are increasing the discussion size of the stack (-XSS), or REFACTORED algorithms to reduce depth, or local data size for CALLA Which uses a lot of libraries with many dependencies, or the maintenance of a server a lot of Webapps Could Exhauste the JVM Permgen Space. This space is where VM Stores classes and data methods. In these cases, the correction is to increase this dimension. The Sun VM has the XX flag: MaxPermSize that Allows to set up Dimensions (The default value is 64M) Rigid classes to classes can prevent garbage collector recovery the memory allocated for them when a classloader is discarded. This will take care of JSP recompils, and Webapps charging. If these operations are common in a webapp having these types of problems, it will be a matter of time, until the space is filled and an out of memory is thrown.This last case is what we mean here. It is directly related to the fact that the WebApp is performed in a managed environment, in which the code changes can be committed without the application to be stopped in all.Ence said this, the models to be included here will be those that, although safe And legal on a stand-alone application, they need to be rewritten to make them "compatible" with the container. threadsany servlet discussions an application starts web, a web application should stop. ServletContextListener is your friend. Note Tomcat 7 will notify you if you do this and will also provide a (highly dangerous - use at your own risk) to solve the threads.Drivermanagerif is charged a java.sql.driver in your class loading program (or servlet), the driver must be removed first undeploying. Each driver is recorded in the DriverManager that is loaded into the system class loading program and refers to the local pilot. Note Tomcat will do this for you, if you forget. Enumeration Driver = DriverManager.getDrivers (); ArrayList DriverStounload = New Arraylist (); While (drivers.hasMoreElements ()) {driver = drivers.nextElement (); IF (. Driver.getClass () getClassloader () is equal to (getClass () GetClasLoader ()). {DriverStounload.add (driver); } For (Driver Driver: DriverStounload) {DriverManager.DereGisterDriver (driver); } Threadlocalthe life cycle of a threadlocal should correspond to that of a request. There is no guarantee that a thread can ever be used to process a request again so if a threadlocal is left on the wire at the end of the request there can be any possibility for the web application to clean it. Note Tomcat 7 will do for You.There are various parts of the Java API that retain a permanent reference to the context class loader. If this happens to be a charger class Web applications then a memory loss will occur. Tomcat provides alternative solutions for these in which you know, but there are undoubtedly Others.Logging FrameworkSmost recording frameworks provide a mechanism to release all resources when you are finished with the picture. These should always be used in an Environment.When container all the rest FailSif you still have a loss, then you will need to debug the main cause. The process scheme is: you will need a profiler (I use yourkit). Tomcat and a copy of the app that leaks.configure Tomcat for use with the Profiler. This usually means setting / adding to the path and Catalina_opts in Seten. (BAT | SH) Start Tomcat with the deployed.Reload application the Once.Start application The Profiler is connected to a tomcat.get dump.look cumulation for WebappClassLoader instances. If there are any cases than you have distributed applications, you have a leak if there is a loss, there should be a more appropriate case of webappclassloader examine each of the webpcasloader objects in turn, to find the one in which He started == false.Trace the GC roots of this object to find out what he is taking on a reference to this object that should not be. That will be the source of the Leak.http sessions (in response to [1], [2]) remember that a JSP page, even one that simply prints A e oka, creates a session. This is of design and, if you don't want the creation of a session you need Explicitly than in your JSP. For example. This is important in scenarios where the load tests are being done and the use of custom HTTP clients, because these customers may not be managing the sessions correctly e So they end up creating a new session whenever they access the well-known Customer Conditions of Customers are web bots. To deal with You can configure a CrawlerSessionManagerValve.it you can also limit the number of active sessions by setting the Max ActiveSessions attribute to a manager element, eg.
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