An Overview of the WebSphere Application Server Class Loader

Thanh Giang(tgiang@us.ibm.com)
WebSphere Application Server Level 2 support
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Agenda

- WebSphere Class loader Hierarchy
 - Java™ Class loader
 - WebSphere Application class loader
 - OSGi class loader
- Configuring WebSphere Class loader
 - Class loader policy and class loader mode
 - Examples
- Shared library
 - Shared library configuration
 - Isolated shared library new in WebSphere 7.0
- Common issues
- References





WebSphere Class loader Hierarchy





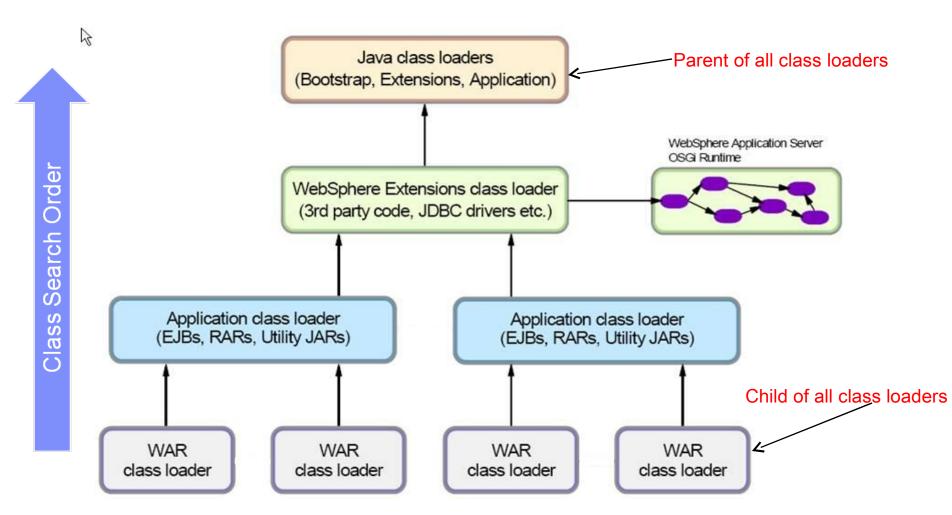
What is Class loader?

- A Class loader is an object that uses a delegation model to find and load classes and resources.
- Each instance of ClassLoader has an associated parent class loader.
- Requests for finding and loading the class can only go to a parent class loader; they cannot go to a child class loader.





WebSphere Class loader Hierarchy

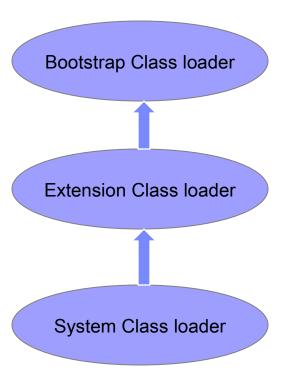






Java Class loader

Java Class loader uses for loading classes during Java virtual machine (JVM) startup. It performs three major tasks: load Java class files, load resource files and locate native code shared library (.dll, .so).

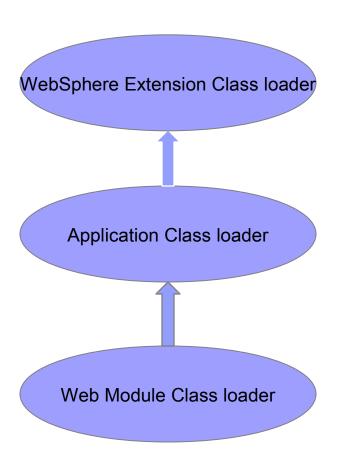


- Implemented by NATIVE code
- Load the the jar files in <JAVA_HOME>/jre/lib folder
- Implemented by sun.misc.Launcher\$ExtClassLoader
- Load <JAVA_HOME>/jre/lib/ext and directory specified by the system property java.ext.dirs
- Implemented by sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader
- Load directories and jar files specified by the CLASSPATH (java.class.path)





WebSphere Class loader

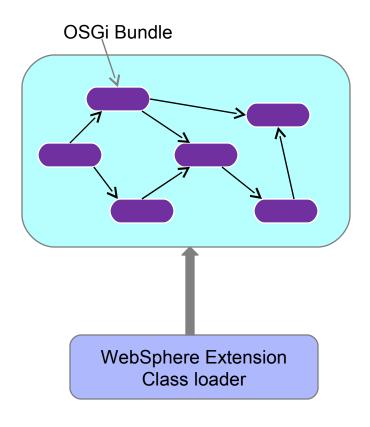


- •Implemented by com.ibm.ws.bootstrap.ExtClassLoader
- •<WAS_HOME>/classes
- •<WAS HOME>/lib
- •<WAS_HOME>/lib/ext
- •Implemented by com.ibm.ws.classloader.CompoundClassLoader
- •EJB Modules, web modules, application client modules, resource adapters (RAR files) and dependency or utility JARs at the root of <WAS PROFILE>/installedApps/EAR/ folder
- Application-associated shared libraries
- •Implemented by com.ibm.ws.classloader.CompoundClassLoader
- WEB-INF/classes
- •WEB-INF/lib
- shared libraries associated with the web module





OSGi Runtime class loader



- New in version 6.1
- WebSphere Application server (WAS) runtime classes are packaged as a set of OSGi bundles and are loaded by a network of several OSGi class loaders.
- Each OSGi bundle is loaded separately by its own class loader.
- The OSGi class loader is connected to the extensions class loader and the rest of the hierarchy through an OSGi gateway class loader.
- Implemented by org.eclipse.osgi.internal.baseadaptor.DefaultClassLoader
- OSGi bundle JARs are located in <WAS_HOME>/plugins folder.



Configuring WebSphere Class loader





Class loader Delegation Mode

Every class loader has a delegation mode:

PARENT_FIRST (default)

The Parent first class-loader mode causes the class loader to delegate the loading of classes to its parent class loader before attempting to load the class from its local class path. This value is the default for the class-loader policy and for standard JVM class loaders.

PARENT_LAST

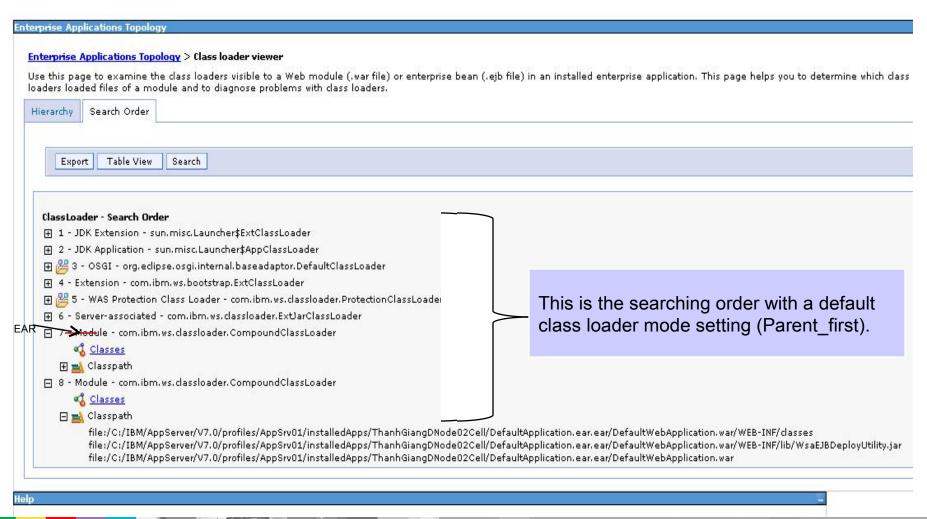
The Parent last class-loader mode causes the class loader to attempt to load classes from its local class path before delegating the class loading to its parent. Using this class loader mode, an application class loader can override and provide its own version of a class that exists in the parent class loader.

Note: A class loader can only delegate requests to its parent class loader, never to its child class loaders (it can go up the hierarchy but never down)



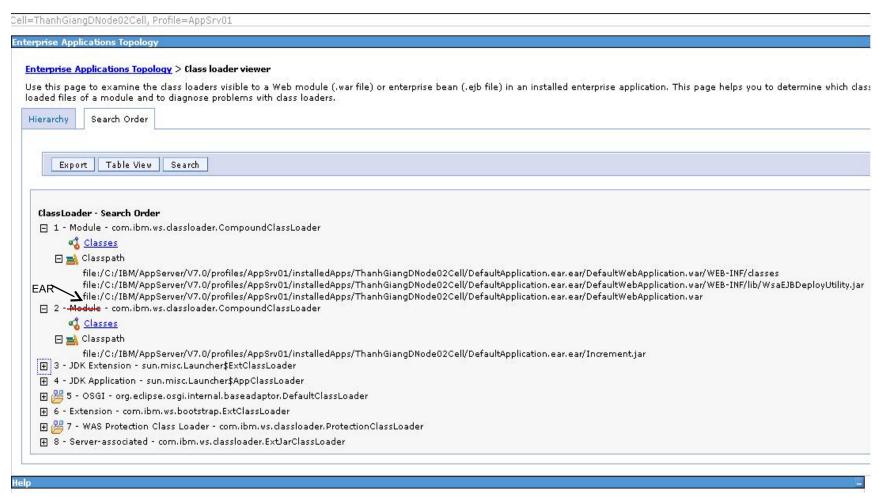


Class loader Viewer: Parent_first





Class loader viewer: Parent_last







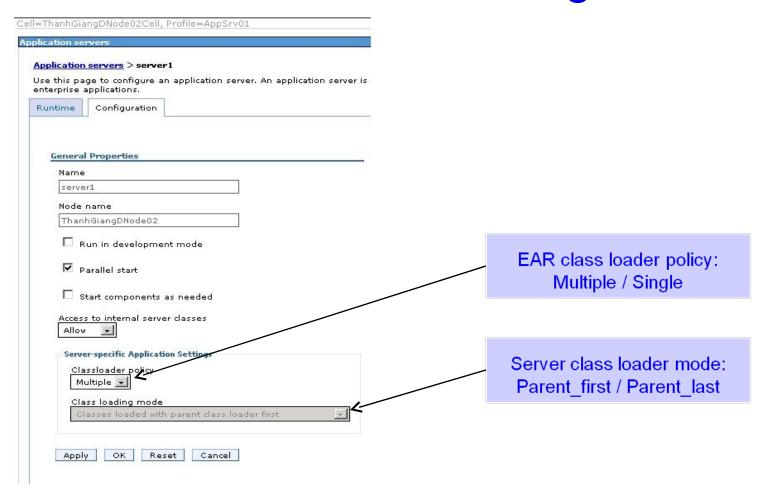
Class loader Policy

- Application class loader policy controls the isolation of applications
 - Multiple (default): Each application is loaded by its own class loader
 - Single: All applications are loaded by the same class loader
- Web module class loader policy controls the isolation of Web Module
 - Module (Default): Each web module in the application is loaded by a separate class loader
 - ▶ **Application:** All the web modules in the application EAR are loaded by the single application class loader





Server Class loader Setting







Application Class loader Settings

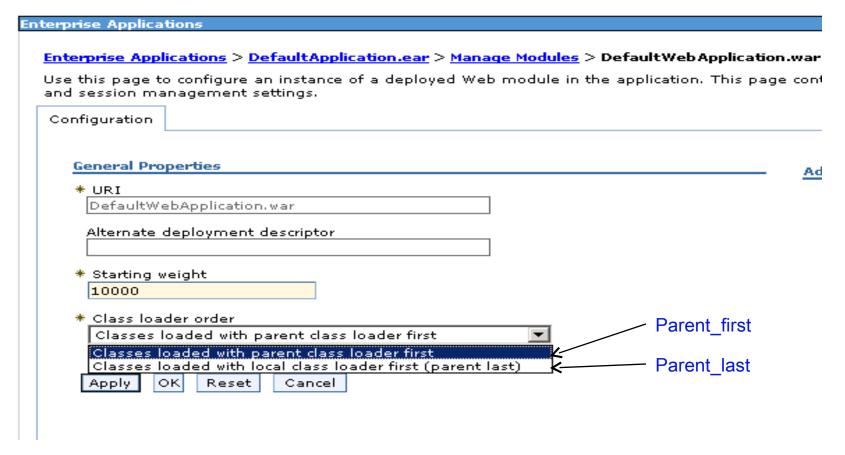
erprise Applications	
Enterprise Applications > DefaultApplication.ear > Class loader Use this page to configure the reloading of classes when application files are updated.	
Configuration	
General Properties	
Reload classes when application files are updated	
Polling interval for updated files	
Seconds	
Class loader order © Classes loaded with parent class loader first	EAR class loader mode
O Classes loaded with application class loader first	(parent_first / parent_last)
WAR class loader policy	
 Class loader for each WAR file in application 	Web module class loader policy
O Single class loader for application	vvoo module diado locado policy
	(Application / Module)
Apply OK Reset Cancel	

Enterprise Applications > application_name > Class loading and update detection





Web Module Class loader Setting



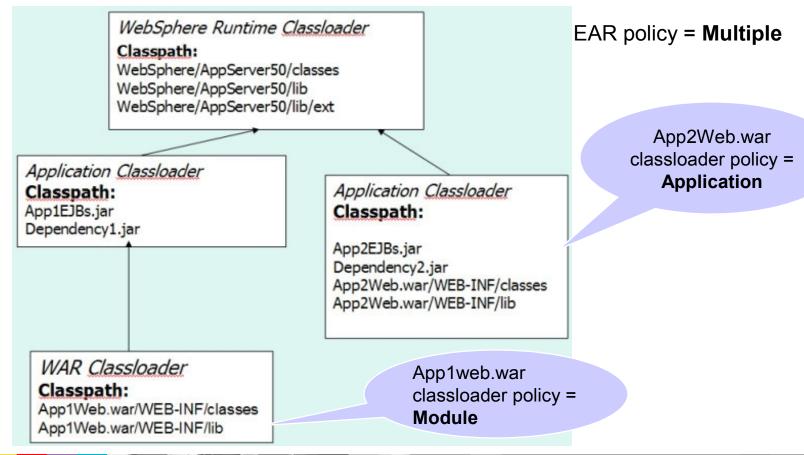
Enterprise Applications > application_name > Manage Modules > web_module





Application Class loader Policy: Multiple

- Each application is loaded by its own class loader
- Classes within an EAR cannot reference classes in another EAR





Application Class loader Policy - Single

WebSphere Runtime Classloader

Classpath:

WebSphere/AppServer50/classes WebSphere/AppServer50/lib WebSphere/AppServer50/lib/ext

Application Classloader

Classpath:

App1EJBs.jar

Dependency1.jar

App2EJBs.jar

Dependency2.jar

App2Web.war/WEB-INF/classes

App2Web.war/WEB-INF/lib

WAR Classloader

Classpath:

App1Web.war/WEB-INF/classes

App1Web.war/WEB-INF/lib

- All applications are loaded by single class loader.
- Each application EJBs, Dependent JARs can reference other classes in other applications.

App2Web.war classloader policy = Application

App1Web.war classloader policy = **Module**





Shared Library





- Shared libraries enable you to package application code outside the scope of an EAR and have the code visible to either all applications on a server or to specific applications on a server
- •Shared libraries are defined in the administrative console under:

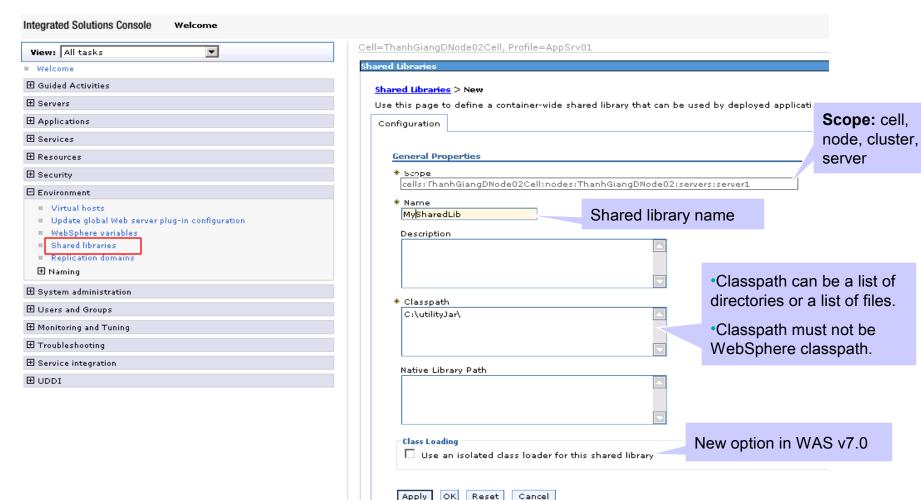
Environment -> Shared library

- Shared libraries can be defined at the Cell, Node, Cluster or server scope.
- You MUST associate the shared library with a server or application in order to use it.
- When associating the shared library with application server the **ExtJarClassLoader** loads classes represented by the shared library and makes those classes available to all applications deployed on the server.
- When associating the shared library with application the **CompoundClassLoader** loads classes represented by the shared library and makes those classes available to the application.





Shared library Configuration

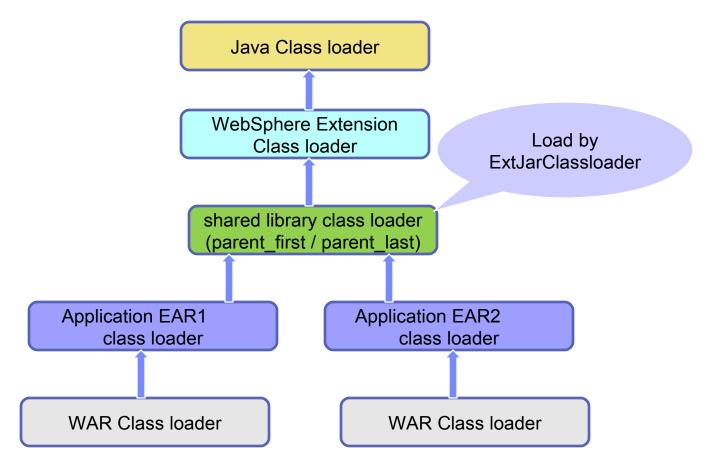






Associating shared library with server

Classes represented by the shared library are loaded by an extension class loader, making the classes visible to all applications deployed on the server.

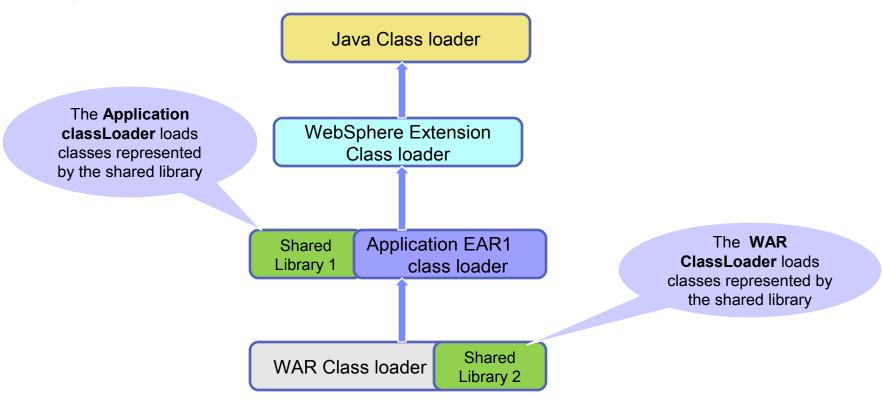






Associating shared library with application or module

The Classes represented by the shared library are loaded by the application's class loader, making the classes visible to the application.







Isolated shared library – New in WAS 7.0

- Have their own class loader, enabling a single instance of the classes to be shared across the applications
- Must associate the isolated shared library with applications or Web modules.
- The option will be ignored if associating the shared library with a server.
- The class loader mode is PARENT_LAST, and it cannot be changed.
- Classes loaded with the parent class loader first (Parent first):
 - Checks whether the associated library class loaders can load the class.
 - Checks whether its parent class loader can load the class.
 - Checks whether the application or WAR module class loader can load the class.
- Classes loaded with the local class loader first (Parent last):
 - Checks whether the application or WAR module class loader can load the class.
 - Checks whether the associated library class loaders can load the class.
 - Checks whether its parent class loader can load the class.





Associating isolated shared library with application EAR

Java Class loader WebSphere Extension Class loader Isolated shared library class loader (parent last) Application EAR class loader WAR Class loader

Note: The class loader for loading shared library is the parent class loader of the EAR class loader.

Associating isolated shared library with Web Module

Java Class loader WebSphere Extension Class loader **Application EAR** class loader **Isolated Shared library** Class loader (parent last) WAR Class loader

Note: The class loader for loading shared library is the parent class loader of the WAR class loader.





Common Issues





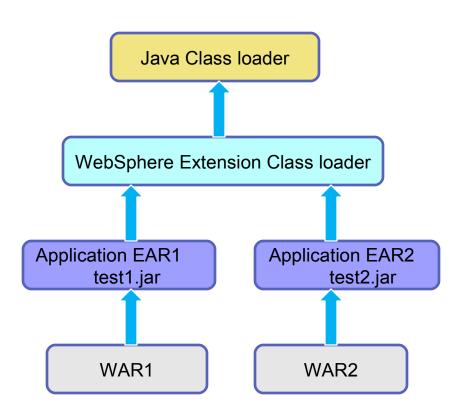
ClassNotFoundException

Scenario:

- The test1.jar is located within the root of an EAR1 file.
- The test2.jar is located within the root of an EAR2 file.
- Test2.jar depends on test1.jar.
- EAR policy: Multiple

Cause:

The ClassNotfoundException is thrown because the test1.jar file is only visible to EAR1 but not EAR2.





ClassNotFoundException

Solution:

Create a shared library to hold the test1.jar file and associate the shared library with both EAR1 and EAR2.





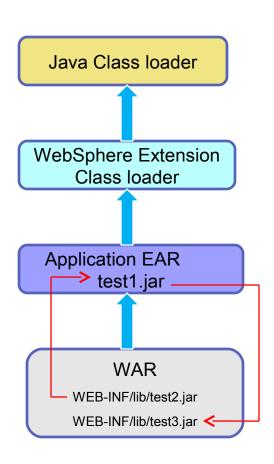
NoClassDefFoundError/ClassNotFoundException

Scenario:

- The test1.jar is located at the root of the EAR file.
- The test2.jar and test3.jar are located within a WAR file.
- Test2.jar depends on test1.jar and test1.jar depends on test3.jar
- EAR policy: Multiple
- EAR mode: parent_first

Cause:

- ClassNotFoundException or NoClassDefFoundError is thrown for class packaged in test3.jar.
- The class loader from which test1.jar was loaded is not able to find test3.jar since it cannot delegate to the child ClassLoader to find and load the class.





NoClassDefFoundError/ClassNotFoundException

Solution:

Place the dependent jars, test3.jar, in the same classloader as test1.jar so that both jar files are loaded by the same class loader and visible to each other.





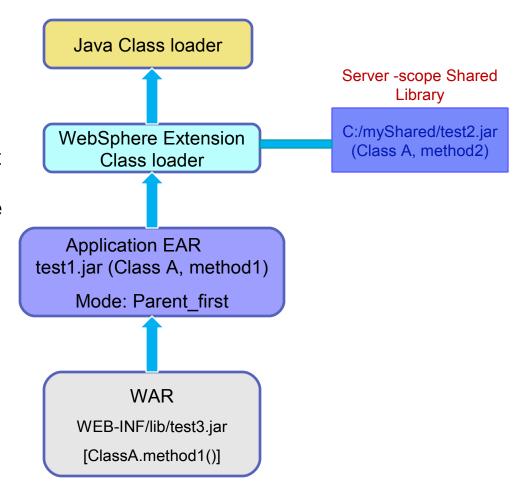
NoSuchMethodError

Scenario:

- Test1.jar is within an EAR file.
- Test2.jar is within a shared library associated with application server.
- Test1.jar and test2.jar contain different versions of the same class files.
- Test3.jar depends on test1.jar. It made method call ClassA.method1().
- Application delegation mode is PARENT_FIRST.

Cause:

NoSuchMethodError is thrown because a wrong version from Test2.jar is being picked up first and it does not contains method1.





NoSuchMethodError

Solution:

- Set the application class loader mode to parent_last so the correct version from the EAR file to be picked up first.
- Or remove the duplicate class (wrong version) from the shared library.





ClassCastException:

(Source object is not an instance of the target class)

Scenario:

```
The code below generates a ClassCastException:

Object o = new Integer(0);

String s = (String) o; // generates ClassCastException when casting the object o to

// the String
```

Cause:

A ClassCastException is thrown by Java when code attempts to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

Solution:

Use the class loader viewer or class loader trace to find out where the two classes are loaded from and by what class loader. The developer uses this information from the trace to examine the source code and determine if the source object is an instance of the target class or why objects of these classes are being cast to each other.





Summary

- Class loader hierarchy and how class loader works
- Class loader settings: Class loader mode and policy and how to configure them
- Shared library configurations
- Isolated shared library
- How to resolve common class loader issues



Appendix

ClassCastException:

(Class A incompatible with Class B)

Scenario:

Test1.jar is within both EAR1 and EAR2.

Problem:

ClassCastException: Class A incompatible with Class B is thrown during EJB call.

Explanation:

- The Class A from test1.jar is visible on the classpaths of more than one class loader.
- Modify the application code to output the class loader of cast target class, the class loader of the cast source object class, and the context class loader immediately before the point of failure. Example code is below:



- // For a cast such as "(TargetClass)sourceObject", add the // following lines before the cast statement: ClassLoader ctxCL = Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(); ClassLoader tcCL = TargetClass.class.getClassLoader(); ClassLoader soCL = sourceObject.getClass().getClassLoader(); System.out.println("ctxCl=" + ctxCL); System.out.println("tcCl=" + tcCL); System.out.println("soCl=" + soCL);
- The output is written to systemOut.log and trace.log as follow: ctxCl= compoundClassloader@xxxxx for loading EAR1 tcCl = compoundClassloader@xxxxx for loading EAR1 soCl= compoundClassloader@yyyyy for loading EAR2
- The source and target classes are loaded by two different class loaders so if one class from one class loader is trying to cast to an interface loaded by another class loader the ClassCastException is thrown.





ClassCastException

Solution:

Deploy exactly one copy of the classes used by both applications where the classes are loaded by the same class loader by moving the Test1.jar file out both EARs to an isolated shared library, and then associate the shared library to both applications.





References

Class loaders from the information Center:

http://www14.software.ibm.com/webapp/wsbroker/redirect? version=compass&product=was-nd-zos&topic=crun_classload

Redbook: WebSphere Application Server V6.1: Class loader problem determination

http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redpapers/pdfs/redp4307.pdf

- Best Practices for Using Common Application Files
 http://www-1.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27006159
- J2EE Class Loading Demystified
 http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/library/techarticles/0112_deboer/deboer.html





Additional WebSphere Product Resources

- Learn about upcoming WebSphere Support Technical Exchange webcasts, and access previously recorded presentations at: http://www.ibm.com/software/websphere/support/supp_tech.html
- Discover the latest trends in WebSphere Technology and implementation, participate in technically-focused briefings, webcasts and podcasts at: http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/websphere/community/
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