#### 虚引用与堆外内存研究(基于DirectByteBuffer源码)

## 背景:

堆外内存是相对于堆内内存的一个概念。堆内内存是由JVM所管控的Java进程内存。那么堆外内存就是存在于JVM管控之外的一块内存区域,因此它是不受JVM的管控。

DirectByteBuffer是通过虚引用(Phantom Reference)来实现堆外内存的释放的。

#### q关于虚引用的作用

PhantomReference 是所有"弱引用"中最弱的引用类型。不同于软引用和弱引用,虚引用无法通过 get() 方法来取得目标对象的强引用从而使用目标对象,观察源码可以发现 get() 被重写为永远返回 null。

那虚引用到底有什么作用?其实虚引用主要被用来 跟踪对象被垃圾回收的状态,通过查看引用队列中是否包含对象所对应的虚引用来判断它是否 即将被垃圾回收,从而采取行动。它并不被期待用来取得目标对象的引用,而目标对象被回收前,它的引用会被放入一个 ReferenceQueue 对象中,从而达到跟踪对象垃圾回收的作用。

#### 堆内存

```
1 ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
```

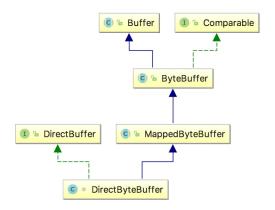
字节数组保存数据HeapByteBuffer

### 堆外内存

- 1 // 注意这里是 allocateDirect 方法而不是allocate,返回值是DirectByteBuffer
- 2 ByteBuffer directByteBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocateDirect(1024);

3

- 4 //另外 FileChannel的map方法返回一个MappedByteBuffer类型的对象,实际上
- 5 该对象也是一个DirectByteBuffer类型的直接内存对象。



Buffer类有个: long address;用于保存堆外空间地址

- 1 // Used only by direct buffers
- 2 // NOTE: hoisted here for speed in JNI GetDirectBufferAddress
- 3 //仅用于直接缓冲区
- 4 //在JNI的GetDirectBufferAddress中提升速度
- 5 //注意这个Buffer类的address属性明确 注明了 该属性只会被DirectBuffer使用
- 6 //也就是直接内存(对外内存)
- 7 long address;

# 另外DirectByteBuffer中有两个重要的属性:

```
1 // Cached unsafe-access object 缓存unsafe-access对象
2 protected static final Unsafe unsafe = Bits.unsafe();
3 private final Cleaner cleaner;
```

## 其构造器实现如下:

```
1 // Primary constructor
2 //
3 DirectByteBuffer(int cap) { // package-private
4
5
   super(-1, 0, cap, cap);
 boolean pa = VM.isDirectMemoryPageAligned();
   int ps = Bits.pageSize();
7
   long size = Math.max(1L, (long)cap + (pa ? ps : 0));
   Bits.reserveMemory(size, cap);
9
10
    long base = 0;
11
12
   try {
   //这里使用unsafe分配内存
13
    base = unsafe.allocateMemory(size);
14
   } catch (OutOfMemoryError x) {
15
   Bits.unreserveMemory(size, cap);
16
    throw x;
17
18
    unsafe.setMemory(base, size, (byte) 0);
19
   //记录基准地址 address
20
    if (pa && (base % ps != 0)) {
21
22
    // Round up to page boundary
    address = base + ps - (base & (ps - 1));
23
   } else {
24
    address = base;
25
26
   //这里创建cleaner对象
27
   cleaner = Cleaner.create(this, new Deallocator(base, size, cap));
28
   att = null;
29
30
31
32 }
```

构建Cleaner对象,继承虚引用,将当前堆外内存以及垃圾清理线程对象传递过去,GC发生后,调用Deallocator的clean方法,内部有调用unsafe来回收堆外内存。

# DirectByteBuffer和虚引用之间的关系

## Cleaner类继承自PhantomReference

```
package sun.misc;

import ...

public class Cleaner extends PhantomReference<Object> {
    private static final ReferenceQueue<Object> dummyQueue = new ReferenceQueue();
    private static Cleaner first = null;
    private Cleaner next = null;
```

那么我们就来分析一下PhantomReference和Clear类

#### **PhantomReference**

```
Returns this reference object's referent. Because the referent of a phantom reference is always inaccessible, this method always returns null.

Returns: null

public T get() { return null; }

Creates a new phantom reference that refers to the given object and is registered with the given queue.

It is possible to create a phantom reference with a null queue, but such a reference is completely useless: Its get method will always return null and, since it does not have a queue, it will never be enqueued.

Params: referent - the object the new phantom reference will refer to

q - the queue with which the reference is to be registered, or null if registration is not required

public PhantomReference(T referent, ReferenceQueue<? super T> q) { super(referent, q); }
```

PhantomReference继承自Reference,值得注意的是其get方法没有返回Reference内部包装的引用的目标对象,而是永远返回了null。也就是说我们无法通过PhantomReference的get方法获取到目标对象的强引用。具体为什么另做分析

### Cleaner

参考源码文档注释