# Project Jigsaw: Module Class Loading and Bootstrapping

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### Class Loader Relationship

- Java SE mandates two loaders
  - VM bootstrap class loader (from the JVMS)
  - System class loader (from the SE API)
    - Default delegation parent for user-defined loaders
    - Delegation in general may not be hierarchical
- In "classpath mode", JDK creates three loaders
  - VM bootstrap class loader
  - Extension class loader (implementation-specific)
  - System class loader
    - Typically the loader used to start an application

# Class Loader Relationship (2)

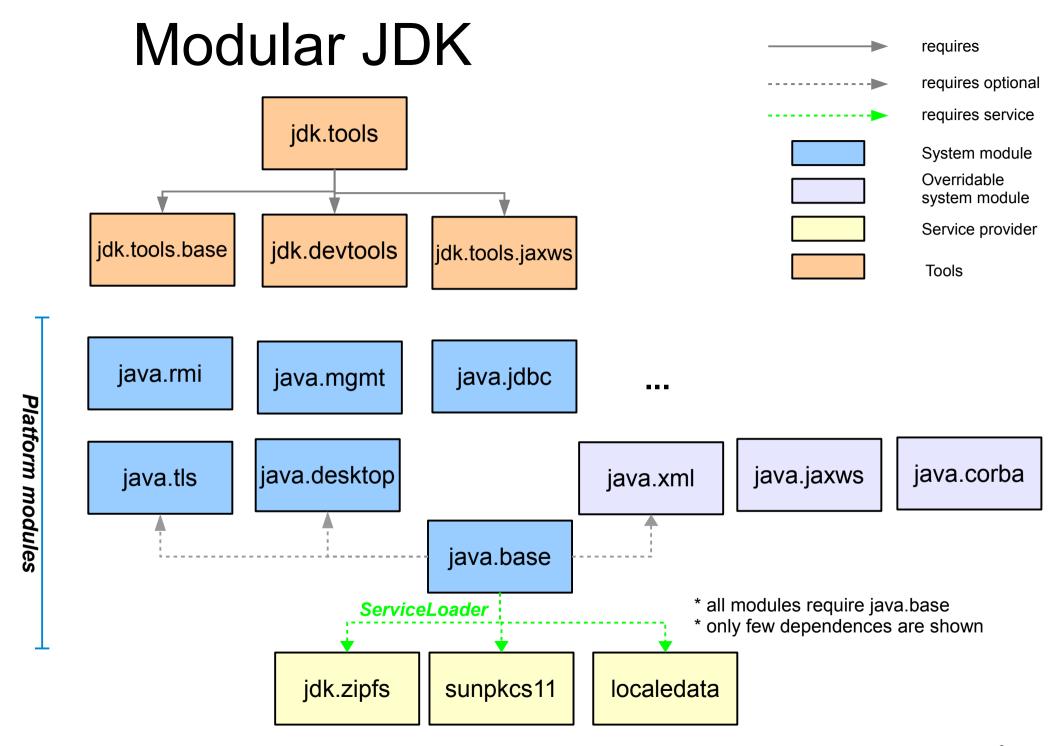
- In "module mode", JDK creates m+1 loaders
  - VM bootstrap class loader (see later for what it does)
  - One loader per one or more modules
    - A module loader is used to start an application
    - Module loaders load their dependencies, e.g. java.base, that are lazily created when it loads a class
    - A module loader has no parent but instead it does direct class lookup and delegates to the module loader that defines the referenced class
- No need for JDK-specific extension loader
- Application code can still create its own custom class loader (e.g. URLClassLoader to load from the network)

#### Module Class Loader

- A class loader for one or more modules
  - Define Module (module-info)
  - Load classes
    - Define the classes if found in the modules
    - Delegate to the module loader exporting a class (i.e. classes visible but not defined by this module loader)
    - No accessibility checking (just like SE 7)
  - Find resources
  - Load native libraries

# Terminology

Traditional terminology	Traditional location	Traditional permissions	Traditional loader	Modular terminology	Module location
Bootstrap classes	Classes loaded from rt.jar and other bootstrap search locations.	System domain granting all permissions	Bootstrap class loader	* includes Java SE API and JDK- specific classes	TBD: One version of a given system module per library in JDK 8 to reduce the scope of the release.
Extension classes	Classes loaded from the "lib/ext" directory of the JRE or the system-wide platform-specific extension directory through the extension mechanism.	Permissions are configurable and the default policy is to grant all permissions.	Extension class loader	Normal modules	Multiple versions of a normal module per library.
Tools classes	Classes loaded from JAR files in the JDK's "lib" directory, notably tools.jar.	Permissions based on user-defined policy.	System class loader	Normal modules	Multiple versions of a normal module per library.
Endorsed Standards & Standalone Technologies	Bootstrap classes that can be overridden by a newer version of a standard defined by the Java SE platform (e.g. CORBA, JAXP, JAXB).	System domain granting all permissions.	Bootstrap class loader	Overridable system modules	Multiple versions of an overridable system module per library.



# Implementation: Bootstrapping

- Launcher passes module query + library to VM
- VM uses jigsaw's native library to:
  - Read the configuration of the module matching the module query
  - Find the java.base module required by the config
  - Preload primordial classes (e.g. java.lang.Object + core module system classes) with VM bootstrap loader
    - Not configurable by -Xbootclasspath
- VM initializes the module system
  - Create base module loader
  - Load non-core module system classes with a loader...

#### Which loader?

- Option 1 ("Split bootstrapping")
  - VM bootstrap loader loads primordial classes and core module system classes
  - Base module loader loads non-core module system classes and all other classes in the base module
- Minimizes number of classes loaded by bootstrap loader
- VM needs to maintain a list of primordial + core module system classes
- Prototyped and discarded because it's error-prone and there is no robust way to determine that list
- Hard to detect and diagnose errors when a core module system class starts to depend on a non-core module system class

#### Which loader?

- Option 2 ("Unified bootstrapping")
  - VM bootstrap loader loads all classes from the base module
  - Base module loader still exists, but only used when the VM bootstrap loader delegates to it to load optional dependencies, service providers, and resource bundles
- Less error-prone than Option 1
- Benefits from existing VM optimizations for the base module
  - CDS, null initiating loader, ...

# What should Class.getClassLoader() return for the base module's classes?

- The same value should be returned for all classes in the base module, regardless of whether the base module's classes are loaded by split bootstrapping or unified bootstrapping
- Option A
  - Return a module class loader for the base module
  - Simplify access to loaders and resources
    - Class.getClassLoader v. ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader
    - ClassLoader.getResource v. ClassLoader.getSystemResource
    - ClassLoader.findClass v. ClassLoader.findSystemClass
- Option B
  - Return null for behavioral compatibility

# Bootstrap classes

	Classpath mode	Module mode
Classes in the base module loaded by	VM built-in bootstrap loader (null)	VM built-in bootstrap loader (null)
All other bootstrap classes loaded by	VM built-in bootstrap loader (null)	ModuleClassLoader
Protection domain / Permissions	Grant all permissions	Grant all permissions
CodeSource that can be identified as system protection domain	null	module URL (TBD)
Class.getClassLoader()	null	ModuleClassLoader TBD for the base
Visibility of JDK-internal public classes (non-exported types)	Runtime: allowed Compile-time: ct.sym	No visibility of JDK- internal public classes
Visibility of the bootstrap classes	All bootstrap classes on the bootclasspath	Only exported types from the modules specified in the module dependencies

## Open Issues

- Revisit methods related to system class loader e.g.
  - ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader,
  - ClassLoader.getSystemResource and relevant methods
- Revisit some ClassLoader methods for modules
  - definePackage and getPackage(s) that are tied with JAR's Manifest
- Permission required for retrieving a ClassLoader
  - getParent, getClassLoader, etc that traditionally assumes the hierarchical delegation model
- JDK areas to be updated with modules such as serialization, RMI, CORBA, JMX, etc
- Testing depending on JDK-internal classes