Java & Tomcat ClassLoader 了解

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入口点 main.c 文件源码

该文件位于 jdk/src/share/bin/main.c, 其源码如下:

这里主要是处理一些平台相关参数并调用 JLI Launch 函数。

JLI_Launch 函数

该文件位于 jdk/src/share/bin/java.c, 其源码如下:

```
* Entry point.
 */
int
JLI_Launch(int argc, char ** argv,
                                                 /* main argc, argc */
                                                 /* java args */
         int jargc, const char** jargv,
         int appclassc, const char** appclassv, /* app classpath */
         const char* fullversion,
                                                    /* full version defined */
         const char* dotversion,
                                                      /* dot version defined */
         const char* pname,
                                                        /* program name */
                                                       /* launcher name */
         const char* Iname,
                                                      /* JAVA_ARGS */
         jboolean javaargs,
         jboolean cpwildcard,
                                                      /* classpath wildcard*/
                                                       /* windows-only javaw */
         jboolean javaw,
                                                        /* ergonomics class policy */
         jint ergo
    int mode = LM_UNKNOWN;
    char *what = NULL;
    char *cpath = 0;
```

```
char *main_class = NULL;
int ret;
InvocationFunctions ifn;
jlong start, end;
char jvmpath[MAXPATHLEN];
char jrepath[MAXPATHLEN];
char jvmcfg[MAXPATHLEN];
_fVersion = fullversion;
_dVersion = dotversion;
_launcher_name = Iname;
_program_name = pname;
_is_java_args = javaargs;
_wc_enabled = cpwildcard;
_ergo_policy = ergo;
InitLauncher(javaw);
DumpState();
if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()) {
    int i;
    printf("Command line args:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < argc; i++) {
         printf("argv[%d] = %s\n", i, argv[i]);
    }
    AddOption("-Dsun.java.launcher.diag=true", NULL);
}
 * Make sure the specified version of the JRE is running.
 * There are three things to note about the SelectVersion() routine:
    1) If the version running isn't correct, this routine doesn't
        return (either the correct version has been exec'd or an error
        was issued).
    2) Argc and Argv in this scope are *not* altered by this routine.
        It is the responsibility of subsequent code to ignore the
        arguments handled by this routine.
    3) As a side-effect, the variable "main_class" is guaranteed to
        be set (if it should ever be set). This isn't exactly the
        poster child for structured programming, but it is a small
        price to pay for not processing a jar file operand twice.
        (Note: This side effect has been disabled. See comment on
        bugid 5030265 below.)
SelectVersion(argc, argv, &main_class);
CreateExecutionEnvironment(&argc, &argv,
                                 jrepath, sizeof(jrepath),
```

```
jvmpath, sizeof(jvmpath),
                                 jvmcfg, sizeof(jvmcfg));
ifn.CreateJavaVM = 0;
ifn.GetDefaultJavaVMInitArgs = 0;
if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()) {
    start = CounterGet();
}
if (!LoadJavaVM(jvmpath, &ifn)) {
     return(6);
}
if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()) {
    end
           = CounterGet();
}
JLI_TraceLauncher("%Id micro seconds to LoadJavaVM\n",
           (long)(jint)Counter2Micros(end-start));
++argv;
--argc;
if (IsJavaArgs()) {
    /* Preprocess wrapper arguments */
    TranslateApplicationArgs(jargc, jargv, &argc, &argv);
     if (!AddApplicationOptions(appclassc, appclassv)) {
          return(1);
    }
} else {
    /* Set default CLASSPATH */
    cpath = getenv("CLASSPATH");
    if (cpath == NULL) {
          cpath = ".";
    }
    SetClassPath(cpath);
}
/* Parse command line options; if the return value of
 * ParseArguments is false, the program should exit.
 */
if (!ParseArguments(&argc, &argv, &mode, &what, &ret, jrepath))
     return(ret);
}
/* Override class path if -jar flag was specified */
```

```
if (mode == LM_JAR) {
    SetClassPath(what);
                              /* Override class path */
/* set the -Dsun.java.command pseudo property */
SetJavaCommandLineProp(what, argc, argv);
/* Set the -Dsun.java.launcher pseudo property */
SetJavaLauncherProp();
/* set the -Dsun.java.launcher.* platform properties */
SetJavaLauncherPlatformProps();
return JVMInit(&ifn, threadStackSize, argc, argv, mode, what, ret);
```

JVMInit 函数

该函数位于 jdk/src/share/bin/java_md_macosx.c,其源码如下:

```
/* This class is made for performSelectorOnMainThread when java main
 * should be launched on main thread.
 * We cannot use dispatch_sync here, because it blocks the main dispatch queue
 * which is used inside Cocoa
 */
@interface JavaLaunchHelper: NSObject { // 定义类
    int _returnValue; // 属性
}
- (void) launchJava:(NSValue*)argsValue; // 方法
- (int) getReturnValue;
@end
@implementation JavaLaunchHelper
- (void) launchJava:(NSValue*)argsValue
    _returnValue = JavaMain([argsValue pointerValue]); // 方法的具体实现
}
- (int) getReturnValue
    return_returnValue;
}
```

```
// MacOSX we may continue in the same thread
int
JVMInit(InvocationFunctions* ifn, jlong threadStackSize,
                    int argc, char **argv,
                     int mode, char *what, int ret) {
    if (sameThread) {
         JLI_TraceLauncher("In same thread\n");
         // need to block this thread against the main thread
         // so signals get caught correctly
         JavaMainArgs args;
         args.argc = argc;
         args.argv = argv;
         args.mode = mode;
         args.what = what;
         args.ifn = *ifn;
         int rslt;
         NSAutoreleasePool *pool = [[NSAutoreleasePool alloc] init];
              JavaLaunchHelper* launcher = [[[JavaLaunchHelper alloc] init] autorelease];
              [launcher\ perform Selector On Main Thread: @selector (launch Java:)
                                                withObject:[NSValue valueWithPointer:(void*)&args]
                                            waitUntilDone:YES];
              rslt = [launcher getReturnValue];
         }
         [pool drain];
         return rslt;
         return ContinueInNewThread(ifn, threadStackSize, argc, argv, mode, what, ret);
    }
```

上述代码调用了 JavaLaunchHelper 的 getReturnValue 函数,即最终调用 JavaMain 函数。

JavaMain 函数

该函数位于 jdk/src/share/bin/java.c, 其源码如下:

```
int JNICALL
JavaMain(void * _args)
{
    JavaMainArgs *args = (JavaMainArgs *)_args;
    int argc = args->argc;
    char **argv = args->argv;
    int mode = args->mode;
    char *what = args->what;
    InvocationFunctions ifn = args->ifn;

JavaVM *vm = 0;
```

```
JNIEnv *env = 0;
jclass mainClass = NULL;
jmethodID mainID;
jobjectArray mainArgs;
int ret = 0;
jlong start, end;
RegisterThread();
/* Initialize the virtual machine */
start = CounterGet();
if (!InitializeJVM(&vm, &env, &ifn)) { // init & create JVM
    {\tt JLI\_ReportErrorMessage(JVM\_ERROR1);}
    exit(1);
}
if (showSettings != NULL) {
    ShowSettings(env, showSettings);
    CHECK_EXCEPTION_LEAVE(1);
}
if (printVersion || showVersion) {
    PrintJavaVersion(env, showVersion);
    CHECK_EXCEPTION_LEAVE(0);
    if (printVersion) {
         LEAVE();
    }
}
/* If the user specified neither a class name nor a JAR file */
if (printXUsage || printUsage || what == 0 || mode == LM_UNKNOWN) {
    PrintUsage(env, printXUsage);
    CHECK_EXCEPTION_LEAVE(1);
    LEAVE();
}
FreeKnownVMs(); /* after last possible PrintUsage() */
if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()) {
    end = CounterGet();
    JLI_TraceLauncher("%Id micro seconds to InitializeJVM\n",
             (long)(jint)Counter2Micros(end-start));
}
/* At this stage, argc/argv have the application's arguments */
if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()){
    int i;
    printf("%s is '%s'\n", launchModeNames[mode], what);
```

```
printf("App's argc is %d\n", argc);
    for (i=0; i < argc; i++) {
         printf("
                     argv[%2d] = '%s'\n", i, argv[i]);
    }
}
ret = 1;
 * Get the application's main class.
 * See bugid 5030265.  The Main-Class name has already been parsed
 * from the manifest, but not parsed properly for UTF-8 support.
 * Hence the code here ignores the value previously extracted and
 * uses the pre-existing code to reextract the value. This is
 * possibly an end of release cycle expedient. However, it has
 * also been discovered that passing some character sets through
 * the environment has "strange" behavior on some variants of
 * Windows. Hence, maybe the manifest parsing code local to the
 * launcher should never be enhanced.
 * Hence, future work should either:
        1) Correct the local parsing code and verify that the
              Main-Class attribute gets properly passed through
              all environments,
        2)
             Remove the vestages of maintaining main_class through
              the environment (and remove these comments).
 */
mainClass = LoadMainClass(env, mode, what);
CHECK_EXCEPTION_NULL_LEAVE(mainClass);
PostJVMInit(env, mainClass, vm);
 * The LoadMainClass not only loads the main class, it will also ensure
 * that the main method's signature is correct, therefore further checking
 * is not required. The main method is invoked here so that extraneous java
 * stacks are not in the application stack trace.
 */
mainID = (*env)->GetStaticMethodID(env, mainClass, "main",
                                          "([Ljava/lang/String;)V");
CHECK EXCEPTION NULL LEAVE(mainID);
/* Build platform specific argument array */
mainArgs = CreateApplicationArgs(env, argv, argc);
CHECK_EXCEPTION_NULL_LEAVE(mainArgs);
/* Invoke main method. */
(*env)->CallStaticVoidMethod(env, mainClass, mainID, mainArgs);
```

```
* The launcher's exit code (in the absence of calls to
    * System.exit) will be non-zero if main threw an exception.
    */
    ret = (*env)->ExceptionOccurred(env) == NULL ? 0 : 1;
    LEAVE();
}
```

LoadMainClass 函数

该函数位于 jdk/src/share/bin/java.c, 其源码如下:

```
* Loads a class and verifies that the main class is present and it is ok to
 * call it for more details refer to the java implementation.
 */
static jclass
LoadMainClass(JNIEnv *env, int mode, char *name)
    jmethodID mid;
    jstring str;
    jobject result;
    jlong start, end;
    jclass cls = GetLauncherHelperClass(env);
    NULL_CHECKO(cls);
    if (JLI IsTraceLauncher()) {
         start = CounterGet();
    NULL_CHECKO(mid = (*env)->GetStaticMethodID(env, cls,
                   "checkAndLoadMain",
                   "(ZILjava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Class;"));
    str = NewPlatformString(env, name);
    result = (*env)->CallStaticObjectMethod(env, cls, mid, USE_STDERR, mode, str);
    if (JLI_IsTraceLauncher()) {
                 = CounterGet();
         printf("%Id micro seconds to load main class\n",
                  (long)(jint)Counter2Micros(end-start));
         printf("----%s----\n", JLDEBUG_ENV_ENTRY);
    }
     return (jclass)result;
```

```
jclass

GetLauncherHelperClass(JNIEnv *env)
{

if (helperClass == NULL) {
```

剩下就简单了

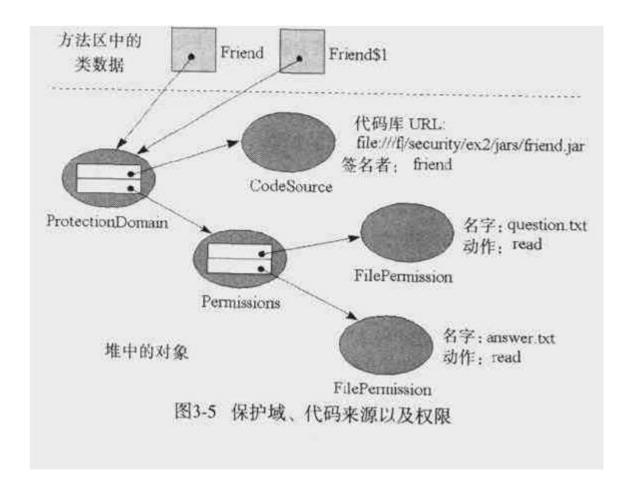
LauncherHelper. checkAndLoadMain

这是一个 java 方法,终于可以进入 JAVA 的世界了。

```
* This method does the following:
* 1. gets the classname from a Jar's manifest, if necessary
* 2. loads the class using the System ClassLoader
 * 3. ensures the availability and accessibility of the main method,
     using signatureDiagnostic method.
     a. does the class exist
     b. is there a main
     c. is the main public
     d. is the main static
     c. does the main take a String array for args
 * 4. and off we go.....
 * @param printToStderr
 * @param isJar
 * @param name
 * @return
public static Class<?> checkAndLoadMain(boolean printToStderr,
                                     int mode, String what) {
   final PrintStream ostream = (printToStderr) ? System.err : System.out;
   final ClassLoader ld = ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader();
   // get the class name
   String cn = null;
   switch (mode) {
       case LM_CLASS:
           cn = what;
           break;
       case LM_JAR:
           cn = getMainClassFromJar(ostream, what);
           break;
       default:
           // should never happen
           throw new InternalError("" + mode + ": Unknown launch mode");
   }
   cn = cn.replace('/', '.');
```

```
Class<?> c = null;
    try {
        c = ld.loadClass(cn);
    } catch (ClassNotFoundException cnfe) {
        abort(ostream, cnfe, "java.launcher.cls.error1", cn);
    }
    getMainMethod(ostream, c);
    return c;
}
```

Java 在方法区中的类数据

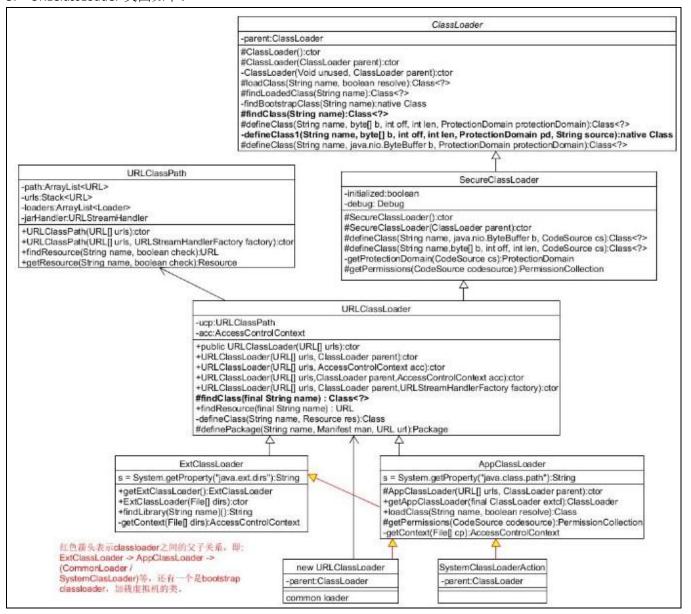


Tomcat 中 classloader 分析

```
Tomcat 在启动时定义了三个 classloader:
protected ClassLoader commonLoader = null;
protected ClassLoader catalinaLoader = null;
protected ClassLoader sharedLoader = null;
其中 commonLoader = createClassLoader("common", null); 其步骤如下:
1. 意思是读取 catalina.properties 的属性 common 值。
```

```
common.loader="${catalina.base}/lib","${catalina.base}/lib/*.jar","${catalina.home}/lib","${cat
alina.home}/lib/*.jar"
server.loader=
shared.loader=
```

- 2. 将得到的值对应的目录(xx/lib)、文件(xx/lib/abc.jar) 和通配符(xx/lib/*.jar)转化为 List<Repository>数据。
- 3. 将 2 得到的 repositories 传入 ClassLoaderFactory.createClassLoader(repositories, parent); 这里 parent = null.
- 4. 将 repositories 转化为文件 / 目录对应的 url 数组。根据 parent 是否为 null,分别调用 new URLClassLoader(array) or new URLClassLoader(array, parent)得到 commonloader 对象.
- 5. URLClassLoader 类图如下。



- 6. 从上述类图可知, commonloader 就是一个 URLClassLoader 对象,其继承自 ClassLoader,因此我们在自定义类加载器中只要考虑如何找到二进制文件(.class)并读入内存。具体将.class 转化为 Class<?>对象,可交由 ClassLoader相关方法完成。
- 7. 因 parent = null, 分析 new URLClassLoader(array)代码。 其第一步是通过构造函数的 super() 不断调用父类构造函数。最终调用的代码为:

```
protected ClassLoader() {
     this(checkCreateClassLoader(), getSystemClassLoader());
}
```

8. 上步 parent 为 null,我们会使用 *getSystemClassLoader()*得到的 ClassLoader 作为 parent classloader. 该函数的核心代码如下(这段代码只执行一次,成功后设置为 ture,下次直接拿,不用再执行):

```
sun.misc.Launcher 1 = sun.misc.Launcher.getLauncher();
if ( 1 != null) {
    scl = l.getClassLoader();
    ...
    scl = AccessController.doPrivileged(new SystemClassLoaderAction(scl));
    ...
}
```

含义为:通过 Launcher 得到 I.getClassLoader(),然后使用这个 classloader 来 new 一个 SystemClassLoaderAction 对象出来。

8.1 SystemClassLoaderAction 代码比较简单,如下:

就是设置 parent 为传进来的 parent classloader, 因为是父 classloader 先加载,因此父类完成不了自己也就完成不了。当然有个 run 方法,可以根据 "java.system.class.loader" 变量通过反射来自定义自己的 classloader.

9. Launcher 是重点,这里定义了 ExtClassLoader 和 AppClassLoader 两个 JVM 自己的 classloader.

```
public Launcher() {
    ...
    ClassLoader extcl = ExtClassLoader.getExtClassLoader();
    ClassLoader loader = AppClassLoader.getAppClassLoader(extcl);
    Thread.currentThread().setContextClassLoader(loader);
}
```

9.1 ExtClassLoader 加 载 System.getProperty("java.ext.dirs") 路 径 下 的 资 源 后 通 过 new ExtClassLoader 得到新的对象。

```
public ExtClassLoader(File[] dirs) throws IOException {
          super(getExtURLs(dirs), null, factory);
}
```

其中 factory 类似回调函数,可以在处理 ClassLoader 的 ucp 变量时(ucp = new URLClassPath(urls, factory);)通过 factory 指定 url 处理类型,如 file, jar 等,即如何将这些类型文件转成 InputStream,供后 续处理。

9.2 ExtClassLoader 继承 URLClassLoader, 代码如下:

```
public URLClassLoader(URL[] urls, ClassLoader parent, URLStreamHandlerFactory factory) {
    super(parent);
    // this is to make the stack depth consistent with 1.1
    SecurityManager security = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (security != null) {
        security.checkCreateClassLoader();
    }
    ucp = new URLClassPath(urls, factory);
    acc = AccessController.getContext();
}
```

一个 URLClassPath 实例化如下:

```
public URLClassPath(URL[] urls, URLStreamHandlerFactory factory) {
    for (int i = 0; i < urls.length; i++) {
        path.add(urls[i]);
    }
    push(urls);
    if (factory != null) {
        jarHandler = factory.createURLStreamHandler("jar");
    }
}</pre>
```

这里代码如下:

```
private static String PREFIX = "sun.net.www.protocol";

public URLStreamHandler createURLStreamHandler(String protocol) {
    String name = PREFIX + "." + protocol + ".Handler";
    try {
        Class c = Class.forName(name);
        return (URLStreamHandler)c.newInstance();
        ...
```

- 9.3 最终在 ClassLoader 类里实例化该 classloader,设置 parent loader. 由 9.1 可知,其 parent 为 null.
- 9.4 AppClassLoader 实例化类似 ExtClassLoader, 只是其 parent 为上步的 ExtClassLoader 对象。
- 注: ExtClassLoader 加载的资源在 String s = System.getProperty("java.ext.dirs"); 路径下。
 AppClassLoader 加载的资源在 System.getProperty("java.class.path"); 路径下。
- 10. Launcher 的 getClassLoader()返回的是 loader,即 AppClassLoader 对象。
- 11. 有了上述 parent 后,就可以调用 ClassLoader(Void unused, ClassLoader parent) 构造函数实例化一个用户自定义的 classloader 啦。

总结一下 classloader 的父子关系:

 $\mbox{URLClassLoader(common classloader)} \rightarrow \mbox{AppClassLoader} \rightarrow \mbox{ExtClassLoader} \rightarrow \mbox{null Bootstrap Classloader}.$

下面是一些 classloader 的信息:

java.system.class.loader: null

System class loader: sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader@2259e205

loader : sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader@2259e205
ploader : sun.misc.Launcher\$ExtClassLoader@3b05c7e1

 $\textbf{commonLoader} \ \textbf{is} \ \texttt{java.net.URLClassLoader@1822b7f8}$

ploader : sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader@2259e205
ploader : sun.misc.Launcher\$ExtClassLoader@3b05c7e1

ploader : null

commonLoader.loadClass("org.apache.catalina.startup.Catalina") 分析

该代码位于 Bootstrap.java 的 init() 方法中。详细分析如下:

- 1. 该代码是通过 commonLoader 加载的,查询 URLClassLoader 的 loadClass(String name)如下。
- 2. 根据继承关系, loadClass 代码如下:

```
protected Class<?> loadClass(String name, boolean resolve) throws ClassNotFoundException {
       synchronized (getClassLoadingLock(name)) {
           // First, check if the class has already been loaded
          Class c = findLoadedClass(name); // (1)
          if (c == null) { // (2)
              long t0 = System.nanoTime();
              try {
                  if (parent != null) {
                      c = parent.loadClass(name, false); // (2.1)
                  } else {
                      c = findBootstrapClassOrNull(name); // (2.2)
              } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
                  // ClassNotFoundException thrown if class not found
                  // from the non-null parent class loader
              if (c == null) {
                  // If still not found, then invoke findClass in order
                  // to find the class.
                  long t1 = System.nanoTime();
                  c = findClass(name);
                  // this is the defining class loader; record the stats
                  sun.misc.PerfCounter.getParentDelegationTime().addTime(t1 - t0);
                  sun.misc.PerfCounter.getFindClassTime().addElapsedTimeFrom(t1);
                  sun.misc.PerfCounter.getFindClasses().increment();
              }
          if (resolve) {
              resolveClass(c);
           }
          return c;
       }
```

- (1) 首先查找当前类加载器是否已加载了类
- (2) 如果未找到,则
 - (2.1) 如果父 classloader 存在,则循环调用父加载器从(1)继续查找。
 - (2.2) 一直网上,直到 parent 的 classloader 为 null。 则调用 findBootstrapClassOrNull 在启动类 classloader 继续查找。

如此这般循环,上述类似一个栈,从栈底到栈顶依次为:

URLClassLoader(p) -> AppClassLoader(p) -> ExtClassLoader(n)

Bootstrap ClassLoader

其中(p)表示 parent 非 null,(n)表示 parent 为 null. BootstrapClassLoader 跟其他无直接父子关系,但经过上述可知,对于一个未加载过的类,查找的最上层即 Bootstrap classloader.

注: AppClassLoader 重载了 loadClass 方法,会对 class 所在的 package 做权限检查,然后继续调用父类的 loadClass 方法。

- (3) 如果(2.2) 仍然未查找到需加载的类。说明该类未加载,且不是 bootstrap classloader 加载。
- 3. 经过 2 为找到加载的 class,则调用 findClass(String name)加载该 class.
 - 3.1 bootstrap classloader 未加载,则轮到 ExtClassLoader 的 findClass 执行。
 - 3.2 ExtClassLoader 本身无 findClass(String name)方法,则调用父类(URLClassLoader)的 findClass 方法,具体代码:

```
protected Class<?> findClass(final String name) throws ClassNotFoundException {
       try {
           return AccessController.doPrivileged(
              new PrivilegedExceptionAction<Class>() {
                  public Class run() throws ClassNotFoundException {
                      String path = name.replace('.', '/').concat(".class");
                      Resource res = ucp.getResource(path, false);
                      if (res != null) {
                          try {
                             return defineClass(name, res);
                          } catch (IOException e) {
                             throw new ClassNotFoundException(name, e);
                          }
                      } else {
                          throw new ClassNotFoundException(name);
                      }
                  }
              }, acc);
       } catch (java.security.PrivilegedActionException pae) {
           throw (ClassNotFoundException) pae.getException();
       }
```

代码含义为: 根据 class 的 full name,将其转化为本地磁盘的相对路径的文件,这样就可以转化为 Resource,然后调用 defineClass(String name, Resource res)来具体加载了。

注: ExtClassLoader 的加载路径为 System.getProperty("java.ext.dirs");

3.3 如果 ExtClassLoader 的 findClass 没找到 class 文件进行加载。则用 AppClassLoader 的 findClass 方法加载。这 里 AppClassLoader 同样没有 findClass 方法,因此处理流程类似 ExtAppClassLoader,使用父类方法处理。

注: AppClassLoader 的加载路径为 System.getProperty("java.class.path");

- 3.4 如果 AppClassLoader 的 findClass 没有找到 class 文件进行加载。则进入步骤 4. 比较幸运的是 java.class.path 的路径包含 "D:\dev\workspace_luna\tomcat8015\target\classes",在这个路径下可以找到对应的 class 文件,因此我们使用 AppClassLoader 对类进行加载。
- 4. 步骤 3 处理的一个细节就是调用 defineClass 对找到的 class 加载并生成 Class<?> 对象。根据类图可知仅 URLClassLoader 及其父类有这个方法。 而具体的 class loader 譬如 ExtClassLoader、AppClassLoader 以及自定义的 class loader 都不需要单独写这样的方法。 这样的好处是处理简单也不容易出错。

tianjieqin@126.com Java ClassLoader 18

因此: 自定义的 class loader 主要功能是如何找到相关的资源。 居然加载并转化为 Class 就交给父类处理。

5. URLClassLoader 的 defineClass 代码如下:

父类 SecureClassLoader 主要增加了 ProtectionDomain 的信息,继续交由父类 ClassLoader 处理。

```
protected final Class<?> defineClass(String name, java.nio.ByteBuffer b, CodeSource cs) {
    return defineClass(name, b, getProtectionDomain(cs));
  }

Or

protected final Class<?> defineClass(String name, byte[] b, int off, int len,CodeSource cs) {
    return defineClass(name, b, off, len, getProtectionDomain(cs));
  }
```

6. ClassLoader 的 defineClass 处理

上述 defineClass1 就是调用本地 C 写的 native 方法。

7. 本地方法调用 defineClass1 源码如下:

```
JNIEXPORT jclass JNICALL
Java_java_lang_ClassLoader_defineClass1(JNIEnv *env,
                                     jobject loader,
                                     jstring name,
                                     jbyteArray data,
                                     jint offset,
                                     jint length,
                                     jobject pd,
                                     jstring source)
{
   jbyte *body;
   char *utfName;
   jclass result = 0;
   char buf[128];
   char* utfSource;
   char sourceBuf[1024];
   if (data == NULL) {
       JNU_ThrowNullPointerException(env, 0);
       return 0;
   }
   /* Work around 4153825. malloc crashes on Solaris when passed a
    * negative size.
    */
   if (length < 0) {</pre>
       JNU ThrowArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException(env, 0);
       return 0;
   // 分配内存空间
   body = (jbyte *)malloc(length);
   if (body == 0) { // 没有内存可分配,则抛出 OOM 异常
       JNU_ThrowOutOfMemoryError(env, 0);
       return 0;
   }
```

```
将Byte类型数组某一区域复制到缓冲区中,参数说明如下:
  env: JNI 接口指针
  data: Java 指针
  offset:: 起始下标
  length: 要复制的元素个数
  body: 目的缓存区
(*env)->GetByteArrayRegion(env, data, offset, length, body);
if ((*env)->ExceptionOccurred(env))
   goto free_body;
if (name != NULL) {
   // 将 name 转换为unicode 的字符串
   utfName = getUTF(env, name, buf, sizeof(buf));
   // 类名为空,表示JVM内存分配失败,说明没有内存了,抛出OOM 异常
   if (utfName == NULL) {
      JNU_ThrowOutOfMemoryError(env, NULL);
      goto free_body;
   VerifyFixClassname(utfName);
} else {
   utfName = NULL;
}
if (source != NULL) {
   // 文件路径同样转unicode格式,且不成功就抛出OOM异常。
   utfSource = getUTF(env, source, sourceBuf, sizeof(sourceBuf));
   if (utfSource == NULL) {
      JNU_ThrowOutOfMemoryError(env, NULL);
      goto free_utfName;
   }
} else {
   utfSource = NULL;
// C定义的jclass即Java 的 Class对象
```

```
result = JVM_DefineClassWithSource(env, utfName, loader, body, length, pd, utfSource);
if (utfSource && utfSource != sourceBuf)
```

何时真正使用 comm class loader 加载 class 呢?

1. 准备

编写自己的代码 Hello.java 如下:

```
public class Hello {
   public String say() {
        System.out.println("hi duoduo.");
        return "hi duoduo.";
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello = new Hello();
        hello.say();
   }
}
```

代码很简单,处理命令如下,分别得到 Hello.class 和 hello.jar 包。

```
D:\temp\hello>dir
驱动器 D 中的卷是 NewDisk
卷的序列号是 D4DA-3D27
 D:\temp\hello 的目录
2015/01/13
           10:26
                     <DIR>
2015/01/13
           10:26
                     <DIR>
                                253 Hello.java
2015/01/13
           10:24
                                   253 字
                   目录 15,867,445,248 可用字节
D:\temp\hello>javac Hello.java
D:\temp\hello>java Hello
hi duoduo.
D:\temp\hello>jar −cvf hello.jar Hello.class
已添加清单
正在添加: Hello.class(輸入 = 536) (輸出 = 348)(压缩了 35%)
D:\temp\hello>dir
 驱动器 D 中的卷是 NewDisk
 卷的序列号是 Ď4ĎA-3Ď27
 D:\temp\hello 的目录
2015/01/13
           10:26
                     <DIR>
2015/01/13
            10:26
                     <DIR>
                                536 Hello.class
2015/01/13
            10:26
2015/01/13
                                   hello.jar
            10:26
2015/01/13
            10:24
                                253 Hello.java
                                 1,592 字节
               3
                        15,867,441,152 可用字节
```

- 2. 将 hello.jar 扔到 \$TOMCAT HOME/lib 中。
- 3. 执行代码

```
Class<?> helloClass = commonLoader.loadClass("Hello");
```

System.out.println("Hello is loaded by " + helloClass.getClassLoader());

这里 loadClass 的步骤和上例一样,只是到 AppClassLoader 时还没在给定的路径找到 Hello.class 文件,因此进入 comm class loader 对应的路径查找 Hello.class 文件。 根据上述配置文件可知, comm class loader 查询 \$TOMCAT_HOME/lib 目录,这样可以找到 hello.jar 并通过 "sun.net.www.protocol.jar.Handler"处理 jar 文件来加载里面的 Hello.class.

4. 相关代码及执行结果

```
System.out.println("commonLoader : " + commonLoader);
System.out.println("commonLoader parent : " + commonLoader.getParent());

Class<?> helloClass = commonLoader.loadClass("Hello");
System.out.println("Hello is loaded by " + helloClass.getClassLoader());

Class<?> startupClass = commonLoader.loadClass("org.apache.catalina.startup.Catalina");
System.out.println("Catalina is loaded by " + startupClass.getClassLoader());
```

输出如下:

```
commonLoader : java.net.URLClassLoader@51a23566
commonLoader parent : sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@57f530d8
Hello is loaded by java.net.URLClassLoader@51a23566
Catalina is loaded by sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@57f530d8
```

事实上,上节因为是在 eclipse 里调试 tomcat 源码,所以才有了 java.class.path 的路径包含 "D:\dev\workspace_luna\tomcat8015\target\classes",最终 Catalina 通过 AppClassLoader 来加载的。在线上的 tomcat 项目中,指定 \$TOMCAT_HOME 后, \$TOMCAT_HOME/lib 会落在 common loader 加载的路径内,通过查询 tomcat-xxx.jar 可以找到其中的 Cataline.class,使用 common loader 来加载和实例化 tomcat 对应的资源和对象。

编写自己的 ClassLoader

经过上述分析。已经对 classloader 基本了解了。写一个自己的试试看。 其实主要就是确定从哪里加载神马样子的资源。 简单起见,从 tomcat 根目录加载 Hello.class 资源即可。

- 1. 修改 conf/catalina.properties,加入如下参数。 表示从 \$TOMCAT_HOME/jack 目录加载资源。 *jack.Loader="jack"*
- 2. Tomcat 项目的 Bootstrap.java 定义 classload 变量 protected ClassLoader jackLoader = null;
- initClassLoaders 函数增加创建 jackLoader 的代码 jackLoader = createJackClassLoader("jack", null);
- 4. createJackClassLoader 函数具体代码如下:

```
private ClassLoader createJackClassLoader(String name, final ClassLoader parent) {
       String value = CatalinaProperties.getProperty(name + ".loader");
       if ((value == null) || (value.equals("")))
           return parent;
       System.out.println("value : " + value);
       Set<URL> set = new LinkedHashSet<>();
       String[] repositoryPaths = getPaths(value);
       for (int i = 0; i < repositoryPaths.length; i++) {</pre>
           File directory = new File(repositoryPaths[i]);
           try {
              directory = directory.getCanonicalFile();
              URL url = directory.toURI().toURL();
              System.out.println("url: " + url);
              set.add(url);
           } catch (IOException e) {
       }
       final URL[] array = set.toArray(new URL[set.size()]);
       return AccessController.doPrivileged(
           new PrivilegedAction<URLClassLoader>() {
              @Override
              public URLClassLoader run() {
                  if (parent == null)
                      return new URLClassLoader(array);
                  else
                      return new URLClassLoader(array, parent);
              }
           });
```

- 5. 创建 \$TOMCAT_HOME/jack 目录,将前文得到的 Hello.class 文件拷贝到该目录。
- 6. 测试代码和结果如下

代码:

```
System.out.println("commonLoader : " + commonLoader);
System.out.println("commonLoader parent : " + commonLoader.getParent());

Class<?> helloClass = commonLoader.loadClass("Hello");
System.out.println("Hello is loaded by " + helloClass.getClassLoader());

System.out.println("jackLoader : " + jackLoader);
System.out.println("jackLoader parent : " + jackLoader.getParent());
Class<?> jackHelloClass = jackLoader.loadClass("Hello");
System.out.println("jackHelloClass is loaded by " + jackHelloClass.getClassLoader());

Class<?> startupClass = commonLoader.loadClass("org.apache.catalina.startup.Catalina");
System.out.println("Catalina is loaded by " + startupClass.getClassLoader());

结果:
```

```
commonLoader : java.net.URLClassLoader@6cb05409
commonLoader parent : sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@57f530d8

Hello is loaded by java.net.URLClassLoader@6cb05409

jackLoader : java.net.URLClassLoader@3f4e8936
jackLoader parent : sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@57f530d8
jackHelloClass is loaded by java.net.URLClassLoader@3f4e8936

Catalina is loaded by sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@57f530d8
```

7. 将 Hello.class 从\$TOMCAT_HOME/jack 目录移除,再次执行步骤 6,会得到如下异常。进一步说明用户自定义的 class loader 是从 \$TOMCAT_HOME/jack 加载 Hello.class 的。

```
jackLoader parent : sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@2259e205
java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: Hello
    at java.net.URLClassLoader$1.run(URLClassLoader.java:366)
    at java.net.URLClassLoader$1.run(URLClassLoader.java:355)
    at java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Native Method)
    at java.net.URLClassLoader.findClass(URLClassLoader.java:354)
    at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:425)
    at java.lang.ClassLoader.loadClass(ClassLoader.java:358)
    at org.apache.catalina.startup.Bootstrap.init(Bootstrap.java:372)
    at org.apache.catalina.startup.Bootstrap.main(Bootstrap.java:565)
```

Tomcat WebApp 的 ClassLoader

前面所说的 class loader 都是按照传统父类先加载的顺序查找.class 文件并加载的原则。如果在 tomcat 中部署了多个 webapp,加载 class 资源可以通过如下两种途径之一:

- 将每个 webapp 资源(eg: webapps/WebX/classes, webapps/Webx/lib)设置到 classpath 中,对每个新增的资源需要每次设置,极其不方便。
- 设置类似通配符的匹配方式,还是限制了灵活性。

不管那种方式,按照父类先加载的原则,这些 webapp 都会通过相同的 classloader 加载 class 资源。因此各 webapp 之间的对象可能可以互相访问(classloader 相同情况下,public 等是可以互相访问的)。

解决这个问题的办法是,引入 Thread classloader 概念,为每个 WebX 启动一个线程,同时定义该线程的的 context classloader,**默认情况下为 System classloader**. 这样我们可以认为加载 classloader 的顺序从

- Bootstrap classes of your IVM
- System class loader classes (described above)
- Common class loader classes (described above)
- /WEB-INF/classes of your web application
- /WEB-INF/lib/*.jar of your web application

变成

- Bootstrap classes of your JVM
- /WEB-INF/classes of your web application
- /WEB-INF/lib/*.jar of your web application
- System class loader classes (described above)
- Common class loader classes (described above)

针对 Tomcat 实际工作步骤应该如下(2,3 通常选一,目的是为了创建 4 即 thread context class loader),一旦建好后,都是先从 thead context classloader 开始找 classes.即:

- Bootstrap classloader → JVM 相关的 classes 加载
- Ext/App classloader→即 Ext 和 System classloader (eclipse debug 时加载 tomcat 相关 classes)
- Tomcat Common classloader → 即 Tomcat 相关 classes (实际线上是通过该步骤加载的)
- Thread context classloader → 加载该线程定义的 classes (Tomcat 为 WebappClassloader),即
 /WEB-INF/classes 和 /WEB-INF/lib/*.jar 资源。
- Ext / App 等 classloader 加载 clases.

根据 tomcat 设计,每个 web 都是 host container 的 StandardContext child,加载的时候是通过开开一个线程启动的,设置的 classloade 为 WebappClassloader 即可,这样每个 WebX 加载的 webapp自身的资源(WEB-INF/classes, WEB-INF/lib/*.jar)就可以隔离开来了。具体实现过程如下:

1. 设置 web app 的 classloader 代码如下:

```
▲ 🔗 Daemon Thread [localhost-startStop-1] (Suspended (breakpoint at line

☑ StandardContext.java 
☒ ☑ ContextAccessController.java

       owns: StandardContext (id=61)
                                                                                 5004
                                                                                                      resourcesStart();
     StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5008
                                                                                  5006
     StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                                 if (getLoader() == null) {
    WebappLoader webappLoader = new WebappLoader(getParentClassLoader());
    webappLoader.setDelegate(getDelegate());
     StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
                                                                                5008
     StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
                                                                                  5010
                                                                                                      setLoader(webappLoader);
     StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                 5011
     HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
                                                                                  5012
                                                                                                  // Initialize character set mapper
                                                                                  5013
     HostConfig$DeployDescriptor.run() line: 1687
                                                                                 5014
5015
                                                                                                 getCharsetMapper();
     ■ Executors$RunnableAdapter<T>.call() line: 471
     FutureTask<V>.run() line: 262
                                                                                                 // Post work directory
                                                                                 5016
5017
                                                                                                 postWorkDirectory();
     ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker) line: 1
                                                                                 5018
     ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run() line: 615
                                                                                                     Validate required extensions
                                                                                  5019
     Thread.run() line: 745
                                                                                                  boolean dependencyCheck = true;
```

Host 启动的时候,触发 HostConfig listener 调用如下代码:

```
/**
  * Deploy applications for any directories or WAR files that are found
  * in our "application root" directory.
  */
protected void deployApps() {
    File appBase = host.getAppBaseFile();
    File configBase = host.getConfigBaseFile();
    String[] filteredAppPaths = filterAppPaths(appBase.list());
    // Deploy XML descriptors from configBase
    deployDescriptors(configBase, configBase.list());
    // Deploy WARs
    deployWARs(appBase, filteredAppPaths);
    // Deploy expanded folders
    deployDirectories(appBase, filteredAppPaths);
}
```

如上图左边在新线程执行 HostConfig\$DeployDecriptor.run()方法,这是内部类的新线程,执行了外部类 HostConfig. deployDescriptor()方法。参考上述调用栈,针对每个 webapp,创建一个 StandardContext 表示,这是实现了 LifeCycle 方法。在其生命周期的 start()方法中,实现了如上方法。

2. 第一次执行到 1 图示的代码中,StandardContext.loader = null,因此执行:

```
/**
  * The Loader implementation with which this Container is associated.
  */
private Loader loader = null;

...

if (getLoader() == null) {
    WebappLoader webappLoader = new WebappLoader(getParentClassLoader());
    webappLoader.setDelegate(getDelegate());
    setLoader(webappLoader);
}
```

2.1 针对 new WebappLoader(),这是第一次调用,因此我们需要通过 classloader 加载。目前的 classloader 如下:
Thread.currentThread().getContextClassLoader(); → java.net.URLClassLoader@67826710
其实这就是 tomcat 的 commonloader 内容 (commonloader: java.net.URLClassLoader@67826710)

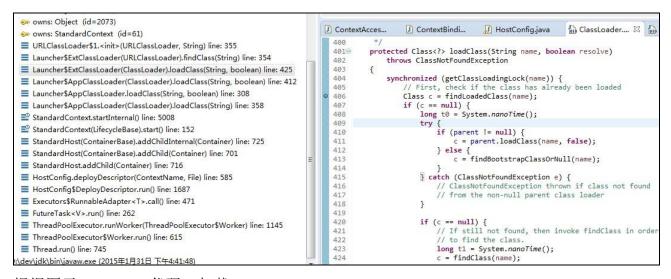
2.2 方法调用栈如下:

```
owns: StandardContext (id=61)
                                                                                1081
Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).findLoadedClass(String) line: 1091
                                                                                           protected final Class<?> findLoadedClass(String name) {
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 407
                                                                                1083
                                                                                               if (!checkName(name))
Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(String, boolean) line: 308
                                                                                1084
                                                                                                   return null;
                                                                                               return findLoadedClass0(name);
                                                                                1085
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String) line: 358
                                                                                1086
StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5008
                                                                                          private native final Class findLoadedClass@(String name);
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                1088
                                                                                1089
StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
                                                                                10909
StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
                                                                                1091
                                                                                            * Sets the signers of a class. This should be invoked after
                                                                                1092
1093
StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                             class. 
HostConfig.deplovDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
```

```
cowns: StandardContext (id=61)
                                                                                 1079
                                                                                              @since 1.1
                                                                                 1080
Launcher $ExtClassLoader(ClassLoader).findLoadedClass(String) line: 1091
                                                                                 1081
■ Launcher SExtClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 407
                                                                                           protected final Class<?> findLoadedClass(String name) {
                                                                                 10826
Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 412
                                                                                 1083
                                                                                                if (!checkName(name))
                                                                                 1084
                                                                                                    return null;
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(String, boolean) line: 308
                                                                                                return findLoadedClass0(name);
Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String) line: 358
                                                                                 1086
StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5008
                                                                                 1087
                                                                                 1088
                                                                                           private native final Class findLoadedClass0(String name);
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                 1089
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
                                                                                 10906
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
                                                                                             * Sets the signers of a class. This should be invoked after
                                                                                 1091
                                                                                 1092
StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                 1093
■ HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
```

看到不同点了吗? 从 AppClassLoader 变成 ExtClassLoader.

2.3 如 2.2 执行, 我们看到详细加载 class 代码如下:



根据图示 409-418 代码,加载 class WebappLoader 先后通过 AppClassLoader -> ExtClassLoader -> Bootstrap 这几个 classloader,但是还没找到。 这时候停留在 ExtClassLoader 对象上,因此在 424 行调用了 ExtClassLoader 的 findClass(name)方法。其执行结果如下:

```
🤛 owns: Object (id=2073)
                                                                                                       🚵 URLClassLoader.class 🏻
owns: StandardContext (id=61)
                                                                                            * @exception ClassNotFoundException if the class could not be found,
URLClassLoader$1.run() line: 366 [local variables unavailable]
                                                                                  348
                                                                                                          or if the loader is closed.
                                                                                 349
■ URLClassLoader$1.run() line: 355
                                                                                          protected Class<?> findClass(final String name)
AccessController.doPrivileged(PrivilegedExceptionAction<T>, AccessControlCo
                                                                                                throws ClassNotFoundException
■ Launcher$ExtClassLoader(URLClassLoader).findClass(String) line: 354
■ Launcher$ExtClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 425
                                                                                                   return AccessController.doPrivileged(
                                                                                                        Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 412
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(String, boolean) line: 308
                                                                                 357
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String) line: 358
StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5008
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                  360
                                                                                                                     try {
                                                                                                                     return defineClass(name, res);
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new ClassNotFoundException(name, e);
                                                                                  361
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
■ StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                 364
                                                                                                                 } else {
    throw new ClassNotFoundException(name);
■ HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
■ HostConfig$DeployDescriptor.run() line: 1687
■ Executors$RunnableAdapter<T>.call() line: 471
FutureTask<V>.run() line: 262
```

表示通过 ExtClassLoader 没有找到其加载路径里有 WebappLoader 对应的 class 文件。继续使用 AppClassLoader 加载该文件,执行结果如下:

```
owns: StandardContext (id=61)
URLClassLoader$1.run() line: 361 [local variables unavailable]
                                                                                                     ₩ URLClassLoader.class ₩
URLClassLoader$1.run() line: 355
                                                                                                       or if the loader is closed.
AccessController.doPrivileged(PrivilegedExceptionAction < T > , AccessControlCo
                                                                                        protected Class<?> findClass(final String name)
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(URLClassLoader).findClass(String) line: 354
                                                                                             throws ClassNotFoundException
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String, boolean) line: 425

    ■ Launcher$AppClassLoader.loadClass(String, boolean) line: 308

                                                                                                 return AccessController.doPrivileged(
■ Launcher$AppClassLoader(ClassLoader).loadClass(String) line: 358
                                                                                                     StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5008
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                                                                                               .class"):
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
                                                                                                                  try {
StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                361
                                                                                                                  } catch (IOException e) {
   throw new ClassNotFoundException(name, e);
■ HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
■ HostConfig$DeployDescriptor.run() line: 1687
■ Executors$RunnableAdapter<T>.call() line: 471
                                                                                                                  throw new ClassNotFoundException(name);
FutureTask<V>.run() line: 262
                                                                                                             }
■ ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker) line: 1145
ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run() line: 615
```

这里可以看到在其路径找到了对应 class 文件,调用 defineClass()方法,最终使用底层 C 写的代码将.class 文件加载到方法区并生成对应的 Class<?>对象。

- 2.4 当前该 Thead 的 classloader 如 2.1 所示。
- 2.5 WebappLoader 有下面定义:

```
private WebappClassLoaderBase classLoader = null;
```

因此我们也要通过 Thead 的 context classloader 加载该类,具体加载过程跟 WebappLoader 相同。

3. 针对步骤 2 的 getParentClassLoader 方法,其代码如下:

```
***

* Return the parent class loader (if any) for this web application.

* This call is meaningful only <strong>after</strong> a Loader has

* been configured.

*/

@Override

public ClassLoader getParentClassLoader() {

    if (parentClassLoader != null) // 默认设置为 null

        return (parentClassLoader);

    if (getPrivileged()) { // server.xml 默认配置为 true

        return this.getClass().getClassLoader();

    } else if (parent != null) {

        return (parent.getParentClassLoader());

    }

    return (ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader());
}
```

因此使用了当前类的 classloader,即 StandardContext 的 AppClassLoader. 其值为:

sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader@2259e205

注: 该值与 common classloader 不同,因为这里是 eclipse debug 代码,JVM 启动的 classpath 包含了 \$TOMCAT/target/classes 路 径 , 因 此 StandardContext 的 classloader 为 <u>sun.misc.Launcher\$AppClassLoader@2259e205</u>,实际线上 tomcat 的 classpath 不会有上述路径,就是 common classloader.

系统启动时存在的 classloader 如下:

```
>>>>>> app classloader: sun.misc.Launcher$AppClassLoader@2259e205
>>>>>>> ext classloader: sun.misc.Launcher$ExtClassLoader@3b05c7e1
```

4. new WebappLoader 时设置了 loaderClass 为:

```
/**
    * The Java class name of the ClassLoader implementation to be used.
    * This class should extend WebappClassLoaderBase, otherwise, a different
    * loader implementation must be used.
    */
    private String loaderClass = WebappClassLoader.class.getName();
```

设置 parentClassLoader 为步骤 3 得到的 classloader.

5. 最终将上面得到的 loader 设置给 context.

注意:上面只是设置了一个对象,用于保存 classloader 信息的,真正的 classloader 在后面设置。

6. 看看下面的代码逻辑:

```
Method.invoke(Object, Object...) line: 606
Bootstrap.start() line: 454
                                                                                                                // Binding thread
ClassLoader oldCCL = bindThread();
 Bootstrap.main(String[]) line: 590
                                                                                               5057
Daemon Thread [Abandoned connection cleanup thread] (Running)
                                                                                               5058
                                                                                                               try {
   if (ok) {
      // Start our subordinate components, if any
      Loader loader = getLoader();
   if ((loader != null) && (loader instanceof Lifecycle))
      //!.ifecycle) loader).start();
Daemon Thread [NioBlockingSelector.BlockPoller-1] (Running)
Daemon Thread [NioBlockingSelector.BlockPoller-2] (Running)
 Daemon Thread [Catalina-startStop-1] (Running)
Daemon Thread [localhost-startStop-1] (Suspended)
                                                                                               5063
                                                                                               5064
   owns: StandardContext (id=416)
StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5057
                                                                                                                          // since the loader just started, the webapp classloader is now
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                                                          setClassLoaderProperty("clearReferencesStatic",
■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
                                                                                                                          getClearReferencesStatic());
setClassLoaderProperty("clearReferencesStopThreads",
getClearReferencesStopThreads());
                                                                                               5069
 ■ StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
                                                                                              5070
5071
 StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                                                          setClassLoaderProperty("clearReferencesStopTimerThreads", getClearReferencesStopTimerThreads());
                                                                                               5072
 ■ HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
 ■ HostConfig$DeployDescriptor.run() line: 1687
                                                                                               5074
                                                                                                                          setClassLoaderProperty("clearReferencesHttpClientKeepAliveThread"
 Executors$RunnableAdapter<T>.call() line: 471
                                                                                               5075
                                                                                                                                    getClearReferencesHttpClientKeepAliveThread());
 FutureTask<V>.run() line: 262
                                                                                                                           // By calling unbindThread and bindThread in a row, we setup the
                                                                                               5077
                                                                                                                          // current Thread CCL to be the webapp classloader unbindThread(oldCCL);
 ■ ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker) line: 1145
                                                                                               5078
 ■ ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run() line: 615
                                                                                                                                  = bindThread():
```

其中 bindThread()即 ClassLoader oldContextClassLoader = bind(false, null);具体代码如下:

```
webApplicationClassLoader == originalClassLoader) {
    // Not possible or not necessary to switch class loaders. Return null to indicate this.
    return null;
Thread Binding Listener \ thread Binding Listener = get Thread Binding Listener (); \\
if (usePrivilegedAction) {
    PrivilegedAction<Void> pa = new PrivilegedSetTccl(webApplicationClassLoader);
    AccessController.doPrivileged(pa);
} else {
    Thread.currentThread().setContextClassLoader(webApplicationClassLoader);
if (threadBindingListener != null) {
    try {
         threadBindingListener.bind();
     } catch (Throwable t) {
         ExceptionUtils.handleThrowable(t);
         log.error(sm.getString(
                   "standardContext.threadBindingListenerError", getName()), t);
     }
return originalClassLoader;
```

7. 步骤 6 图的 5064 行代码 start 了 loader, 其代码有:

```
owns: StandardContext (id=416)
                                                                                                   // Construct a class loader based on our current repositories list
■ WebappLoader.createClassLoader() line: 508
■ WebappLoader.startInternal() line: 393
■ WebappLoader(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
                                                                                                       classLoader = createClassLoader();
StandardContext.startInternal() line: 5064
                                                                                                       classLoader.setDelegate(this.delegate);
StandardContext(LifecycleBase).start() line: 152
StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChildInternal(Container) line: 725
                                                                                                       // Configure our repositories
                                                                                                       setClassPath();
StandardHost(ContainerBase).addChild(Container) line: 701
StandardHost.addChild(Container) line: 716
                                                                                                       setPermissions();
■ HostConfig.deployDescriptor(ContextName, File) line: 585
                                                                                                       ((Lifecycle) classLoader).start();
■ HostConfig$DeployDescriptor.run() line: 1687
■ Executors$RunnableAdapter<T>.call() line: 471
                                                                                                       String contextName = context.getName();
if (!contextName.startsWith("/")) {
    contextName = "/" + contextName;
FutureTask<V>.run() line: 262
■ ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker) line: 1145
■ ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run() line: 615
                                                                                                       ObjectName cloname = new ObjectName(context.getDomain() + ":type=" + classLoader.getClass().getSimpleName() + ",host=" +
Thread.run() line: 745
```

其中 393 行代码即通过反射方法实例化了 StandardContext 的 loaderClass 对象,并调用其带parent classloader 的构造函数,代码如下:

```
/**
    * Create associated classLoader.
    */
private WebappClassLoaderBase createClassLoader()
    throws Exception {
    Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(loaderClass); // WebappClassLoader
    WebappClassLoaderBase classLoader = null;
    if (parentClassLoader == null) {
```

```
parentClassLoader = context.getParentClassLoader();
}
Class<?>[] argTypes = { ClassLoader.class };
Object[] args = { parentClassLoader };
Constructor<?> constr = clazz.getConstructor(argTypes);
classLoader = (WebappClassLoaderBase) constr.newInstance(args);
return classLoader;
}
```

这个 classloader 限制了下述包名是不可以加载的。

394 行的 resource 即 StandardRoot,是一个标准的 WebResourceRoot,其包含了 webappclassloader 可以加载的 class 路径,典型的为 webapps/WebX 路径,在其下面可以查找相对路径 WEB-INF/classes 和 WEB-INF/lib/*.jars 资源. 一个例子如下:

```
☑ WebappLoader.java

                   4430
         public WebResourceRoot getResources() {
             return this.resources;
 445
 446
              resources = StandardRoot (id=554)
 447
                allowLinking= false
 4480

■ allResources = ArrayList < E > (id = 558)

 449
                 ■ elementData = Object[10] (id=566)
 450
         pub1
                   ▶ ▲ [0]= ArrayList<E> (id=570)
 452

▲ [1] = ArrayList < E > (id = 572)

 453
                     elementData = Object[10] (id=578)
 454
 455
                        ▲ [0]= DirResourceSet (id=581)
 456€
                          ▶ ■ absoluteBase= "/D:\\dev\\workspace_luna\\tomcat8015\\webapps\\duoduo" (id=588)
 457
                          base= "D:\\dev\\workspace_luna\\tomcat8015\\webapps\\duoduo" (id=589)
 458
 459⊜
         pub1
                          acanonicalBase= "D:\\dev\\workspace_luna\\tomcat8015\\webapps\\duoduo" (id=590)
 460
                             classLoaderOnly= false
 461
                          462
 463
                          ▷ internalPath= "" (id=614)
 464
                          465
         }
 466
                            readOnly= false
 467
                          proot= StandardRoot (id=554)
 4689
                          469
                          470
```

```
■ resources= StandardRoot (id=2203)

                 allowLinking = false

■ allResources= ArrayList<E> (id=2205)

    elementData = Object[10] (id=2225)

▲ [2]= ArrayList<E> (id=2208)
                                      elementData = Object[109] (id=2228)
                                               [0...99]
                                                       ▶ ▲ [1]= JarResourceSet (id=2230)
                                                        ▶ ▲ [2]= JarResourceSet (id=2231)

▲ [3]= JarResourceSet (id=2232)

                                                                 ▶ ■ base= "D:\\dev\\workspace_luna\\tomcat8015\\webapps\\duoduo\\WEB-INF\\lib\\aspectjrt-1.8.4.jar" (id=2253)
                                                                 baseUrl= URL (id=2254)
                                                                 baseUrlString= "file:/D:/dev/workspace_luna/tomcat8015/webapps/duoduo/WEB-INF/lib/aspectjrt-1.8.4.jar" (id=2255)
                                                                          classLoaderOnly= true

    internalPath= "" (id=2248)
    internalPath= "" (id=22488)
    internalPath= "" (id=22488)
    internalPath= "" (id=22488)
    internalPath= "" (i

    iarFileEntries = HashMap < K,V > (id = 2256)

    b if lifecycle = LifecycleSupport (id=2257)

                                                                 manifest= Manifest (id=2258)

▶ ■ root= StandardRoot (id=2203)
```

设置 delegate 为 false 表示不用传统的 parent 优先的顺序加载 class, 而是: bootstrap -> webappclassloaer -> ExtClassloader -> SystemClassloader -> common classloder.

8. Webappclassloader 也是 LifeCycle 的对象,也可以在生命周期启动,其主要逻辑为:

```
// 根据传入的路径"/WEB-INF/classes"及classloader加载的资源路径(webapp/WebX绝对路径)
// 构造实际要查找资源的位置,即:
// file:/D:/dev/workspace_luna/tomcat8015/webapps/duoduo/WEB-INF/classes/
WebResource classes = resources.getResource("/WEB-INF/classes");
if (classes.isDirectory() && classes.canRead()) {
   localRepositories.add(classes.getURL());
}
// 这里是将"/WEB-INF/Lib"目录下每个 jar 文件转化成本地文件资源,实际查找资源为:
// file:/D:/dev/workspace_Luna/tomcat8015/webapps/duoduo/WEB-INF/Lib/abc.jar
// file:/D:/dev/workspace_Luna/tomcat8015/webapps/duoduo/WEB-INF/Lib/bcd.jar
WebResource[] jars = resources.listResources("/WEB-INF/lib");
for (WebResource jar : jars) {
   if (jar.getName().endsWith(".jar") && jar.isFile() && jar.canRead()) {
      localRepositories.add(jar.getURL());
      jarModificationTimes.put(
             jar.getName(), Long.valueOf(jar.getLastModified()));
   }
```

即设置 /WEB-INF/classes 和 /WEB-INF/lib 的资源到 localRepositories 中去。

- 9. 后续工作就简单了,设置好了 webappclassloader 后,通过 unbind & bind Thread 就可以将当前 thread 的 context classloader 设置为 webappclassloader. 具体代码参考步骤 6 描述。
- 10. 设置好了 classloader 后,下一个主要工作是实现 findClass & loadClass 业务逻辑。加载 class 的入口:

```
/**
  * Load the class with the specified name. This method searches for
  * classes in the same manner as <code>loadClass(String, boolean)</code>
  * with <code>false</code> as the second argument.
  *
```

```
* @param name The binary name of the class to be loaded
*

* @exception ClassNotFoundException if the class was not found
*/
@Override

public Class<?> loadClass(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException {
    return (loadClass(name, false));
}
```

- 11. LoadClass 主要工作为:

 - 11.2 在当前线程的 classloader 即: WebappClassloader 查找是否加载了该资源。这里有个 map 容器,

```
/**
    * The cache of ResourceEntry for classes and resources we have loaded,
    * keyed by resource path, not binary name. Path is used as the key since
    * resources may be requested by binary name (classes) or path (other
    * resources such as property files) and the mapping from binary name to
    * path is unambiguous but the reverse mapping is ambiguous.
    */
    protected final Map<String, ResourceEntry> resourceEntries =
        new ConcurrentHashMap<>>();
```

每次新加载的资源都会放到这里。如果找到则说明已加载。返回该资源继续,否则走 11.3.

- 11.3 没找到,调用 findLoadedClass(name);通过 native 方法继续查找是否已经加载过了。找到返回,没找到继续 11.4.
- 11.4 使用扩展类(即该 classloader 最非 null 的 parent classloader,具体可用 String.class.getClassloader -> parent 得到)加载该资源。找到则返回,否则继续 11.5.
- 11.5 看看 classloader 的 delegate 是否为 true,或者不是步骤 7 的按 package 过滤的 class,则调用 parent classloader (AppClassLoader)加载该资源。这里 org.apache.tomcat.util.descriptor.web.ServletDef 的却不在,调用 parent 的 classloader 加载。找到则返回。否则查找本地资源。

11.6 概括一下, class 加载顺序如下:

11.7

12. 概括一下, class 加载顺序如下:

入口: 调用 webappclassloader 的 loadClass (className)开始。

- 12.1 看看是否已加载,如已加载则返回。
- 12.2 WebappCloader 有 个 容 器 Map<String, ResourceEntry> resourceEntries = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();是否已包含,如果包含则返回。
- 12.3 通过 native 方式看看是否已加载到方法区,如果加载了则返回。
- 12.4 通过 system classloader 加载,确保 webapp 不会覆盖 J2SE 的 classes.
- 12.5 看看 delegate 是否为 true,或者 class 是否被过滤掉。如果条件为 true,则委托父类加载,走正常流程。否则 12.6
- 12.6 查询本地资源。调用 webappclassloader 的 findClass(className).

findClass(className) 流程为:

12.7 如果是 class,则调用 getResource("/WEB-INF/classes" + path, true, true); 查找。即到 "/WEB-INF/classes" 查找这个资源(前文的 StandardRoot 介绍)。

注: 实际上这里查了/WEB-INF/classes 和/WEB-INF/lib/*.jar 文件,找到返回为 WebResource(如 JarResource等)。

12.8 如果找到,则根据 WebResource 构造 ReourceEntry, 放入到 12.2 的缓存容器中去。放的时候发觉如果已经有了,则用已经有的。

```
entry = new ResourceEntry();
entry.source = resource.getURL();
entry.codeBase = resource.getCodeBase();
entry.lastModified = resource.getLastModified();

entry.binaryContent = binaryContent;
entry.certificates = resource.getCertificates();
entry.manifest = resource.getManifest();

学习 ClassFileTransformer 用法,可类似实现 AOP 功能。
```

- 12.9 上节的 entry 其实带了 loadedClass 属性,这是要 load 的 class,如果有则返回。否则:
- 12.10根据文件名先保证 package 已设置好。然后调用 ClassLoad 的下面方法定义 class:

12.11如上可知,最终 define class 还是通用历史逻辑。 Class 加载成功后,继续设置 entry 属性如下:

```
// Now the class has been defined, clear the elements of the local
    // resource cache that are no longer required.
    entry.loadedClass = clazz;
    entry.binaryContent = null;
    entry.codeBase = null;
    entry.manifest = null;
    entry.certificates = null;
    // Retain entry.source in case of a getResourceAsStream() call on
    // the class file after the class has been defined.
```

- 12.12如果上述还未找到,且允许通过父类查找。则使用父类的 findClass(name)即 URLClassLoader 查找加载。
- **12.13**如果上述还没找到,且不允许 delegate 的情况,这时候可以通过父类继续加载资源了。找到则返回,否则 抛出 ClassNotFound 异常。

13. 卡卡

最后的总结

Java 两个环境变量:

{java.ext.dirs} 可选包扩展机制:供各厂商扩展 JavaSE 用的。默认为:\$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/ext {java.endorsed.dirs}包升级替换机制:供用户升级 JavaSE 代码用的。默认为:\$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/endorsed 一个是新增,一个是重写。

Class loader 概念:

● Bootstra classloader: 启动类加载器。JVM 启动的时候自动加载,具体加载机制由 C 实现,用来加载"sun.boot.class.path"路径下的资源。可以通过如下代码看看都加载了啥:

```
URL[] urls=sun.misc.Launcher.getBootstrapCLassPath().getURLs();
for (int i = 0; i < urls.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(urls[i].toExternalForm());
}

file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/resources.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/rt.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/sunrsasign.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/jsse.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/jce.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/charsets.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/jfr.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/lib/jfr.jar
file:/D:/dev/jdk/jre/classes</pre>
```

● ExtClassLoader:扩展类加载器。主要由各厂商实现对 JavaSE 类的扩展,譬如重写 java.util.ArrayList 方法等。 放在 System.getProperty("java.ext.dirs") 路径下,默认为 \$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/ext 目录下。默认的扩展目录对所有从同一个 JRE 中启动的 JVM 都是通用的,所以放入这个目录的 JAR 类包对所有的 JVM 和 system classloader 都是可见的。Eg:

```
java.ext.dirs: D:\dev\jdk\jre\lib\ext;C:\windows\Sun\Java\lib\ext
```

- AppClassloader: 系统类加载器。加载 System.getProperty("java.class.path")下资源。 Eg: java.class.path: D:\dev\workspace_luna\simple-sample\target\classes
- UserSelfDefinedClassLoader: 用户自定义类加载器。如 Tomcat 定义加载 tomcat 自身代码的 common classloader 以及加载 webapp 资源的 webapp classloader 等。

Oracle的 JDK代码中,ExtClassLoader & AppClassLoader 均由oracle厂商在 sum.misc.Launcher 中实现,代码如下:

```
/**
 * This class is used by the system to launch the main application.
Launcher */
```

```
public class Launcher {
   private static URLStreamHandlerFactory factory = new Factory();
   private static Launcher launcher = new Launcher();
   private static String bootClassPath = System.getProperty("sun.boot.class.path");
   public static Launcher getLauncher() {
       return Launcher;
   private ClassLoader loader;
   public Launcher() {
       // Create the extension class loader
       ClassLoader extcl;
       try {
           extcl = ExtClassLoader.getExtClassLoader(); // java.ext.dirs
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new InternalError(
              "Could not create extension class loader");
       // Now create the class loader to use to launch the application
       try {
           loader = AppClassLoader.getAppClassLoader(extcl); // java.class.path
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new InternalError(
              "Could not create application class loader");
       // Also set the context class loader for the primordial thread.
       Thread.currentThread().setContextClassLoader(loader);
       // Finally, install a security manager if requested
       String s = System.getProperty("java.security.manager");
       if (s != null) {
           SecurityManager sm = null;
           if ("".equals(s) || "default".equals(s)) {
              sm = new java.lang.SecurityManager();
           } else {
              try {
                  sm = (SecurityManager)loader.loadClass(s).newInstance();
              } catch (IllegalAccessException e) {
              } catch (InstantiationException e) {
              } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {
              } catch (ClassCastException e) {
           if (sm != null) {
              System.setSecurityManager(sm);
           } else {
              throw new InternalError(
                  "Could not create SecurityManager: " + s);
           }
```

```
}
/*
 * Returns the class loader used to launch the main application.
 */
public ClassLoader getClassLoader() {
    return loader;
}
```

Map<String, ResourceEntry> resourceEntries = new ConcurrentHashMap<>();

- 1. 根据class name得到对应 .class 的 path,看看 resourceEntries 里面是否可以找到。【webappclassloader本地】
- 2. 根据name通过该classloader的findLoadedClassの(String name)从jvm native看看是否已加载。【JVM本地】
- 3. 根据ExtClassLoader查找对应路径资源,如果找到则用这个classloader加载。【\$JAVA_HOME/lib/ext目录】
- 4. 根据是否delegate给父类:
 - 4.1 如果delegate给父类,则用parent classloader按传统方式加载class. 这里最多到系统类。上面被2,3处理。如果未找到,则走4.2即通过自身classloder查找加载。
 - 4.2 否则,调用webappclassloader的findClass(name)通过该classloader新定义。如果未找到,则走5.【WEB-INF/...】如果走4.2,则可以忽略掉common classloader 和 system classloader (AppClassloader)加载过程。
- 5. 用parent classloader按传统方式加载class,类似4.1. 【common loader / java.class.path等】以上过程,找到class加载后立即返回,如果经过5还没有找到,则抛出 ClassNotFoundException 异常。通过 4.2 可以实现资源的动态加载功能。