#### Since Last Week

- Lots of work on Assignment 1
  - Most people seem to be doing well
- A few bugs showing up in the VM
  - Windows compatibility
  - Java version
  - Off-by-one on stack frame check
- Lots of forum activity

# **Object Allocation**



## Object Layout

- Objects contain non-static field data
  - Values can be different for every instance
- Includes all fields defined by super classes
  - Remember that fields do not override

- Method data is not stored with the object
  - Loaded once per class

### Field Layout

- Fields start at a fixed offset from the header
  - Remember that the header is a known size

- Object header can be at the end of the object
  - Fields laid out backwards
  - Pushes null pointer checks into hardware
- Same effect by guarding first few memory pages

## Field Layout

- Layout strategy is implementation dependent
  - Ordered by defining class
  - Ordered by definition in the class file
  - Ordered by predicted access patterns
  - Ordered by type, keeping references together

• All have different cache characteristics

### **Object Creation**

- Allocate heap space for the object
  - May trigger garbage collection
  - Could cause OutOfMemoryException
- Populate header or handle
- Initialize all fields to their default values
- Call the appropriate constructor

#### **Header Creation**

- Object type is known at allocation time
  - Dynamic type declared in new bytecode
  - May never be known afterwards
- Array length also known at allocation time
  - Arrays created using newarray and anewarray
- Other fields normally set to zero
  - We'll see exceptions when talking about GC

#### **Default Values**

- Every type has a default value
  - Zero for numerical types
  - False for boolean
  - Null for references
- Evaluates to zero in most implementations
  - False may not be represented by zero
  - Null is not required to be 0x0
- Initialization can be done by a single memset call

#### Object Initialization

- Every class defines at least one constructor
  - Created automatically if not explicit
- Constructor must call superclass constructor
  - With one exception
- Recall that the object contains superclass fields
  - Design ensures encapsulation

```
class ClassA {
```

```
class ClassA {
   ClassA();
   0: aload_0
   1: invokespecial #8 // Method Object."<init>":()V
   4: return
}
```

```
class ClassA {
  ClassA();
    0: aload_0
    1: invokespecial #8 // Method Object."<init>":()V
    4: return
}
class ClassB extends ClassA {
 private final int field;
 public ClassB(final int fld) {
    this.field = fld;
```

```
class ClassA {
  ClassA();
    0: aload 0
    1: invokespecial #8 // Method Object."<init>":()V
    4: return
}
class ClassB extends ClassA {
 private final int field;
 ClassB(int);
   0: aload_0
    1: invokespecial #10 // Method ClassA."<init>":()V
   4: aload_0
    5: iload_1
   6: putfield #13 // Field field:I
   9: return
}
```

```
public static ClassA getB() {
  final ClassA a = new ClassB(3);
  return a;
}
```

```
public static ClassA getB() {
  final ClassA a = new ClassB(3);
 return a;
public static ClassA getB();
 0: new #16 // class ClassB
 3: dup
 4: iconst_3
 5: invokespecial #18 // Method ClassB."<init>":(I)V
 8: astore_1
 9: aload_1
 10: areturn
```







































