



Monsoon 2019

Garbage Collections

O b j e c t O r i e n t e d

P r o g r a m m i n g

by

Dr. Rajendra Prasath

Indian Institute of Information Technology

Sri City – 517 646, Andhra Pradesh, India



Recap: Objects in JAVA ?

- ✧ An entity that has **state** and **behaviour** is known as an object
 - ✧ **Examples:** Chair, bike, marker, pen, table, car etc
 - ✧ It can be physical or logical
- ✧ An object has three characteristics:
 - ✧ **State:** represents data (value) of an object
 - ✧ **Behaviour:** represents the behaviour (functionality) of an object such as deposit, withdraw and so on
 - ✧ **Identity (Internally used):**
 - ✧ Signature (unique) of the object
 - ✧ Object identity is typically implemented via a unique ID
 - ✧ The value of the ID is not visible to the external user
 - ✧ But, Internally by JVM to identify each object uniquely

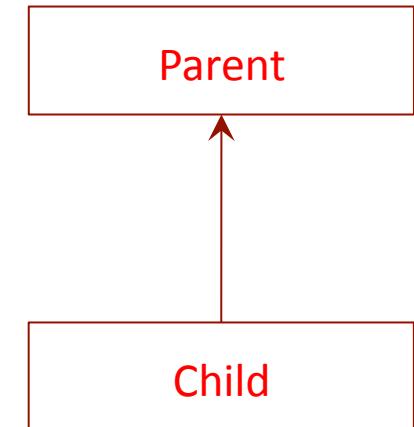


Recap: Class Casting

✧ Let us look at the following:

Create an Object:

```
Parent p = new Parent();
```



Upcasting:

```
Parent p = new Child();
```

Downcasting:

Child c = new Parent() → Compile time error

```
Child c = (Child) new Parent();
```

- This throws ClassCastException at run time.
- How to solve this issue?

Polymorphism

- ✧ Polymorphism in java is a concept by which we can perform a single action by different ways
- ✧ Polymorphism is derived from: **poly** and **morphs**
- ✧ The word “**poly**” means many and “**morphs**” means forms → So polymorphism means many forms

✧ Example:

- ✧ Person in a class room – Faculty / Student
 - ✧ Person in market – Customer
 - ✧ Person at home – Son or Daughter
 - ✧ Person at Work – Founder / Employee
- one person present in different behaviors



Garbage Collection

What is garbage?

- ✧ A value is garbage if it will not be used in any subsequent computation by the program
- ✧ Is it easy to determine which objects are garbage?
 - ✧ No. It's undecidable.
- ✧ Example:
 - ✧ if long-and-tricky-computation then use v
 - ✧ else do not use v

Garbage Collection

- ✧ Determining which objects are garbage is tricky
- ✧ Tasks in finding a garbage:
 - ✧ It's the programmers problem:
 - ✧ Explicit allocation / deallocation
 - ✧ Reference counting
 - ✧ Tracing garbage collection

Algorithms for GC:

- ✧ There are several Garbage Collection Algorithms:
 - ✧ Copying Collectors
 - ✧ Mark and Sweep
 - ✧ Generational Collectors - Age Based Collection

Why Garbage Collection?

Why do we need GC?

- ✧ Free unreferenced objects.
- ✧ Combat heap fragmentation.
- ✧ Relieves programmer from manual freeing the memory.
- ✧ Helps in ensuring program integrity.

Disadvantages

- ✧ Extra Overhead.
- ✧ Less control over scheduling of CPU time.

Garbage Collection in JAVA

Ways for making objects eligible for collection

- ✧ Nulling a reference
- ✧ Reassigning a reference variable
- ✧ Isolating a reference

Forcing garbage collection

- ✧ Methods available to perform GC
- ✧ Only requests and no demands
- ✧ Using Runtime class
- ✧ Using static methods like

`System.gc();`

`Runtime.getRuntime().gc();`

GC – An Example

✧ Let us look at a simple example

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; ++i) {  
    CodeTester obj = new CodeTester(i);  
    System.out.println (obj);  
}
```

✧ Can we improve the above code

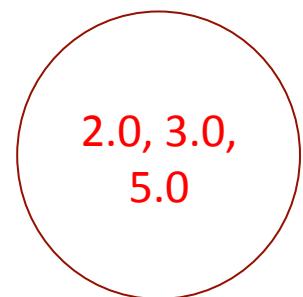
```
CodeTester obj = new CodeTester();  
for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; ++i) {  
    obj.setValue(i);  
    System.out.println (obj);  
}
```

GC – An Example

✧ Let us look at a simple example

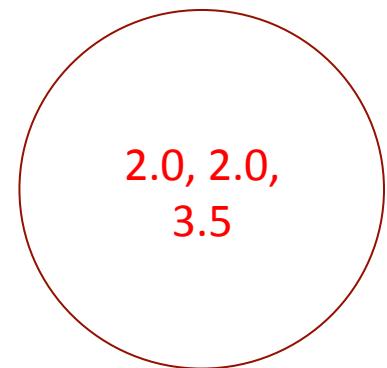
Circle c1 = new Circle();

c1



Circle c2 = new Circle();

c2



c2 = c1;

c1 = null;

c2 = null;

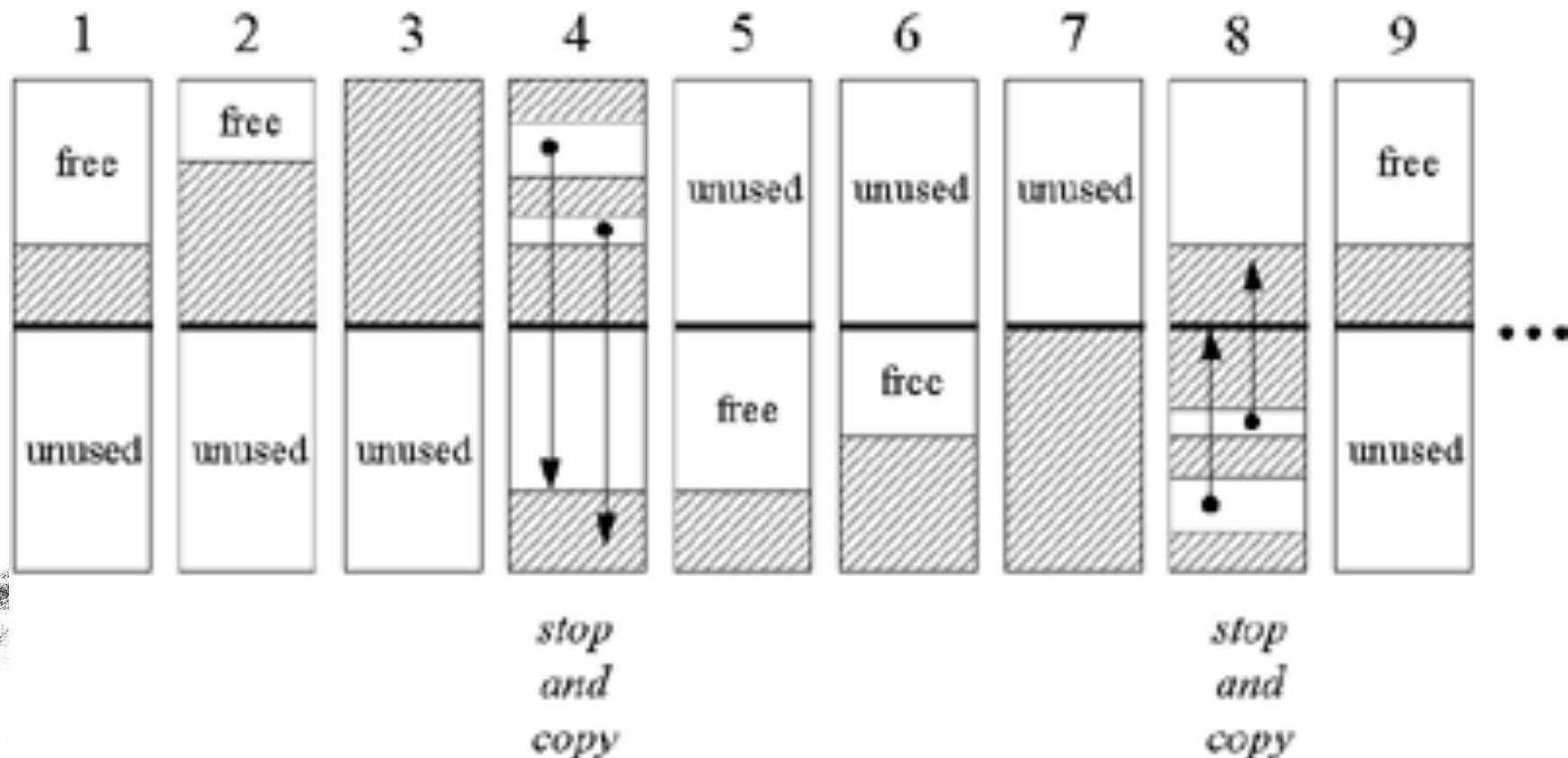
Copying Collectors

How do we apply Copying Collectors for GC?

- ✧ Heap is divided in two regions.
- ✧ All live objects copied to new area.
- ✧ Only one area is used at a time.
- ✧ Objects are copied to new area on the fly.
- ✧ Common method – Stop and Copy
- ✧ Memory requirements is disadvantage.

Copying Collector

✧ Garbage: Objects that are no longer required by the program



Reference Counting

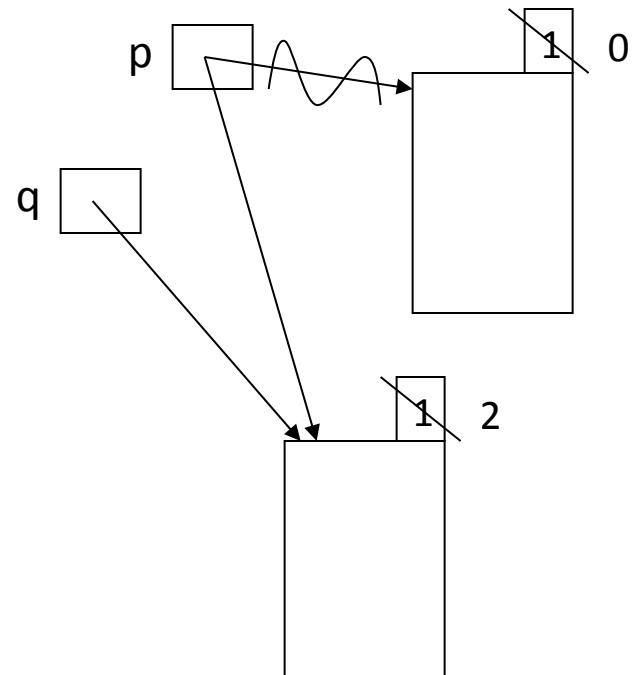
- ✧ Basic idea
 - ✧ give each chunk a special field that is the number of references to chunk
 - ✧ whenever a new reference is made, increment field by 1
 - ✧ whenever a reference is removed, decrement field by 1
 - ✧ when reference count goes to zero, collect chunk
- ✧ Requires compiler support

RC – An Example

✧ Example

✧ everything in italics is added by compiler

```
Object p = new Object;  
p.count++;  
Object q = new Object;  
q.count++;  
p.count--;  
if(p.count == 0)  
    collect p  
p = q;  
p.count++;
```



Mark and Sweep

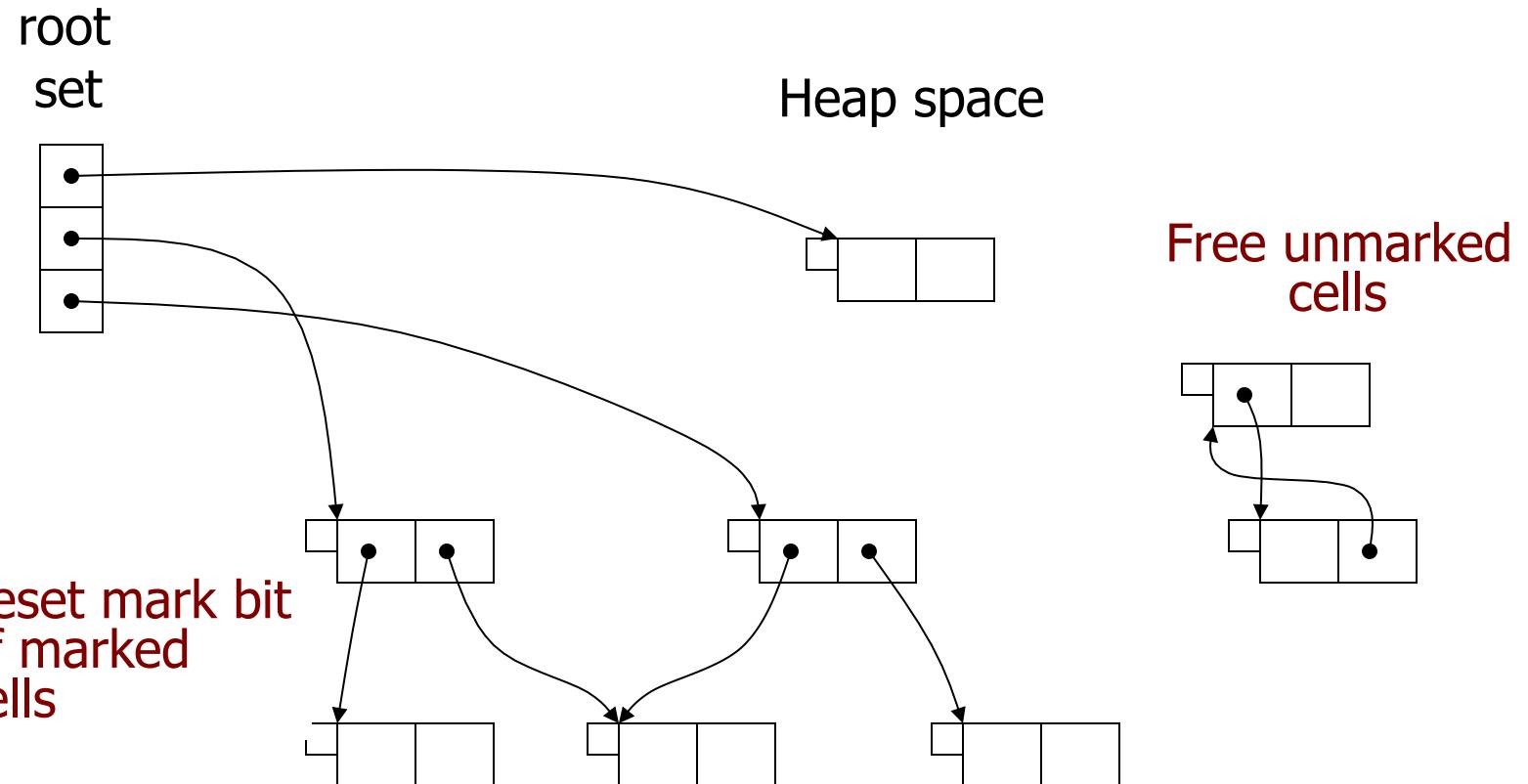
- ✧ Compute reachable nodes: Mark
 - ✧ Tracing garbage collector
- ✧ Freeing the not reachable nodes: Sweep
- ✧ Run when out of memory: Allocation

Properties:

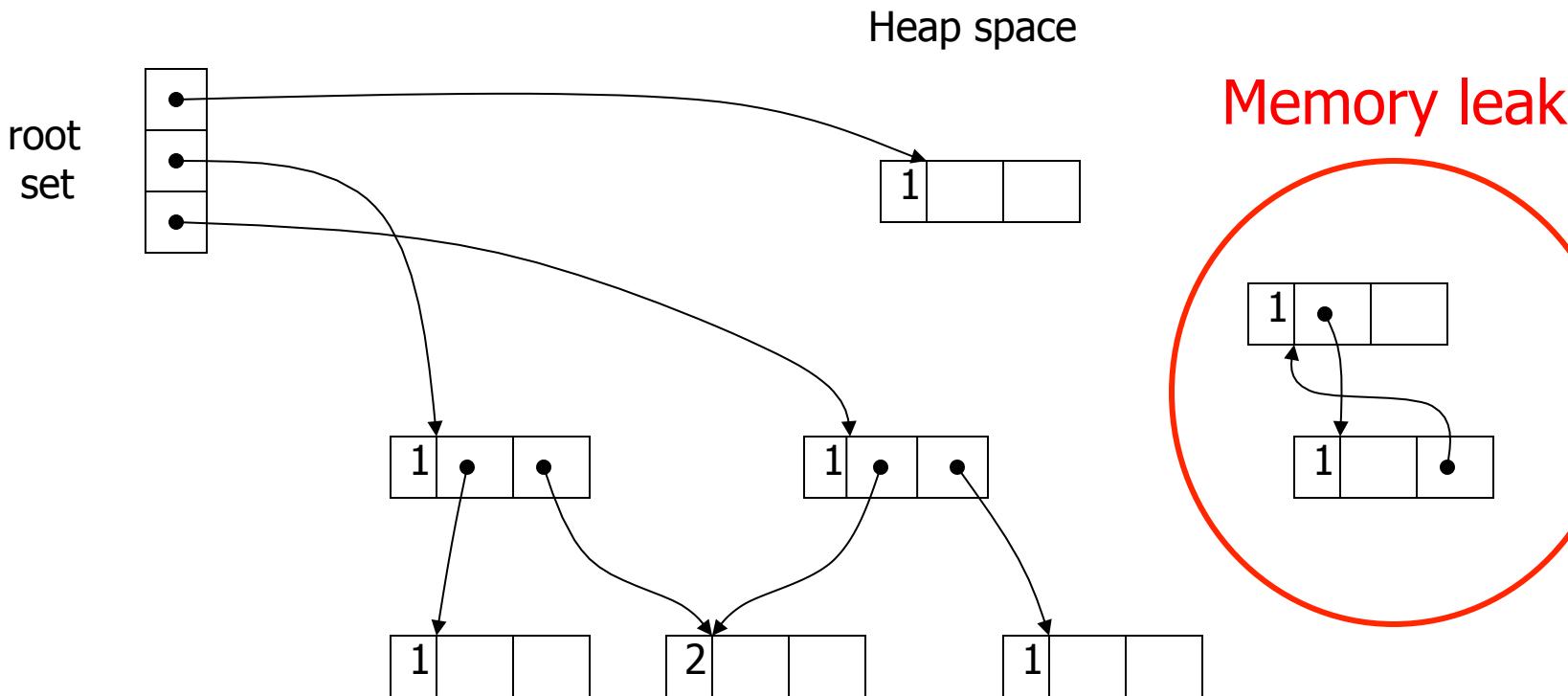
- ✧ Covers cycles and sharing
- ✧ Time depends on
 - ✧ live nodes (mark)
 - ✧ live and garbage nodes (sweep)
- ✧ Computation must be stopped
 - ✧ non-interruptible stop/start collector
 - ✧ long pause
- ✧ Nodes remain unchanged (as not moved)
- ✧ Heap remains fragmented



Mark-Sweep Example

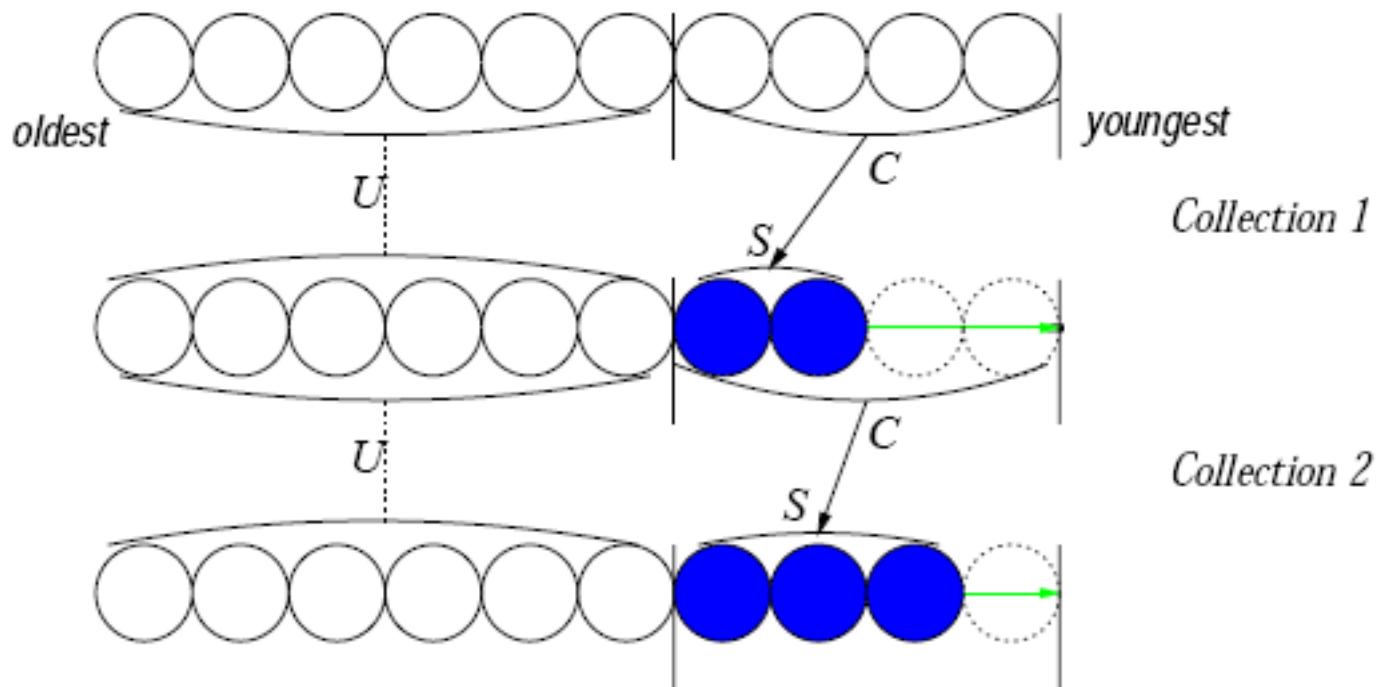


Mark and Sweep



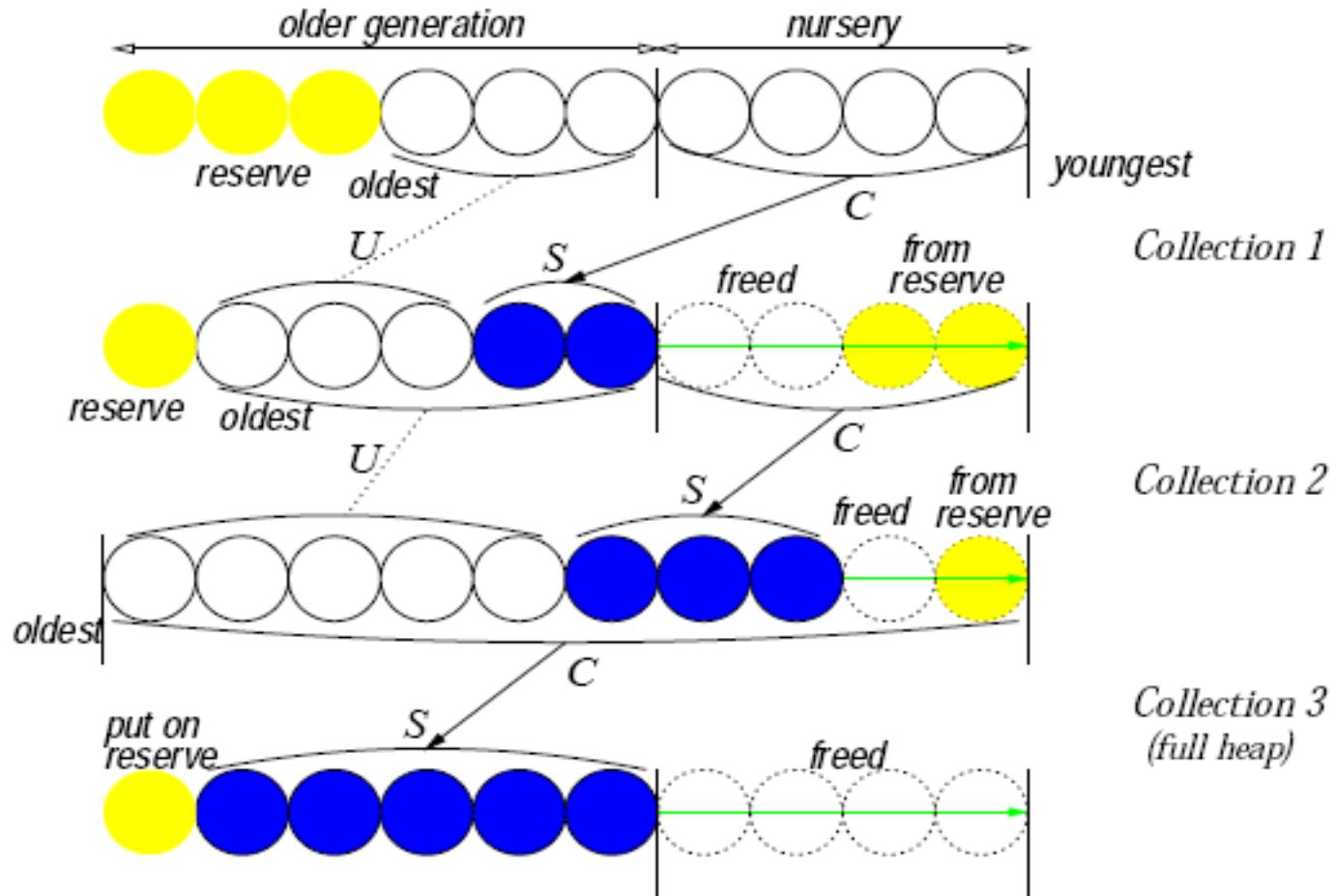
Age Based Collectors

- ✧ Use Age ordered list
- ✧ Youngest-only (YO) collection



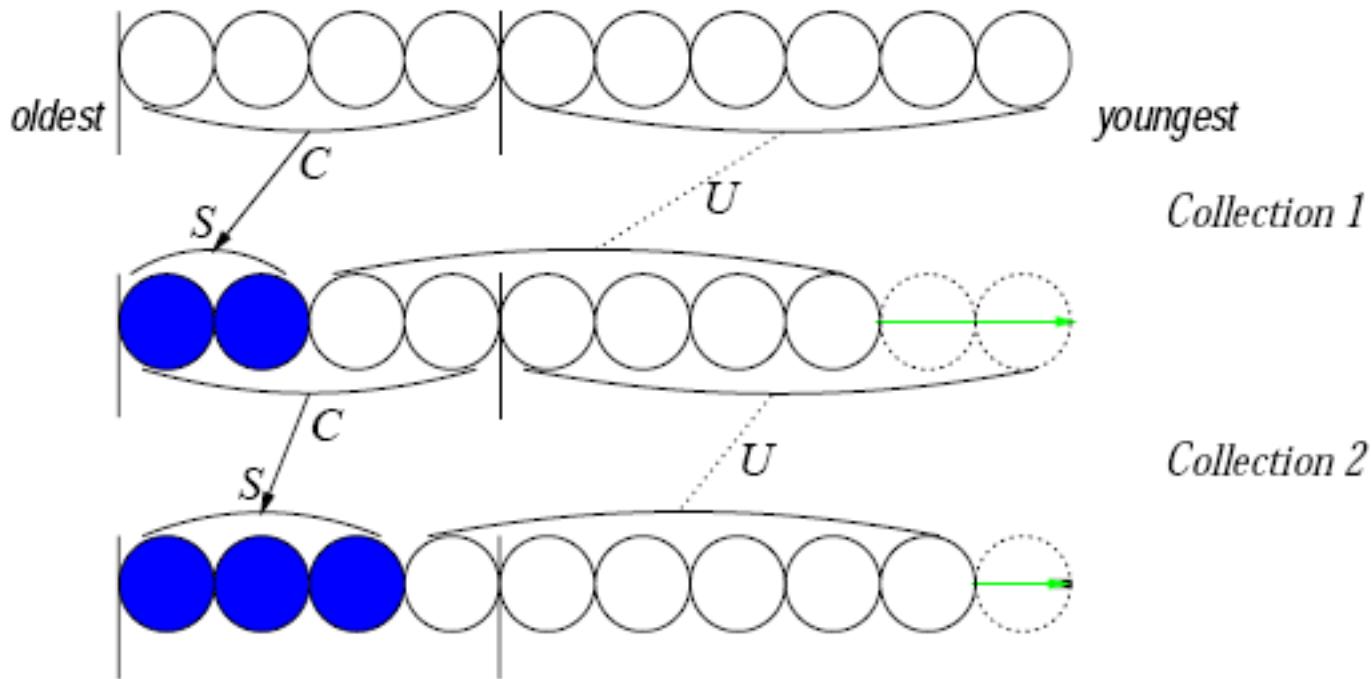
Generational Younger-Only

✧ Generational Younger-only collection



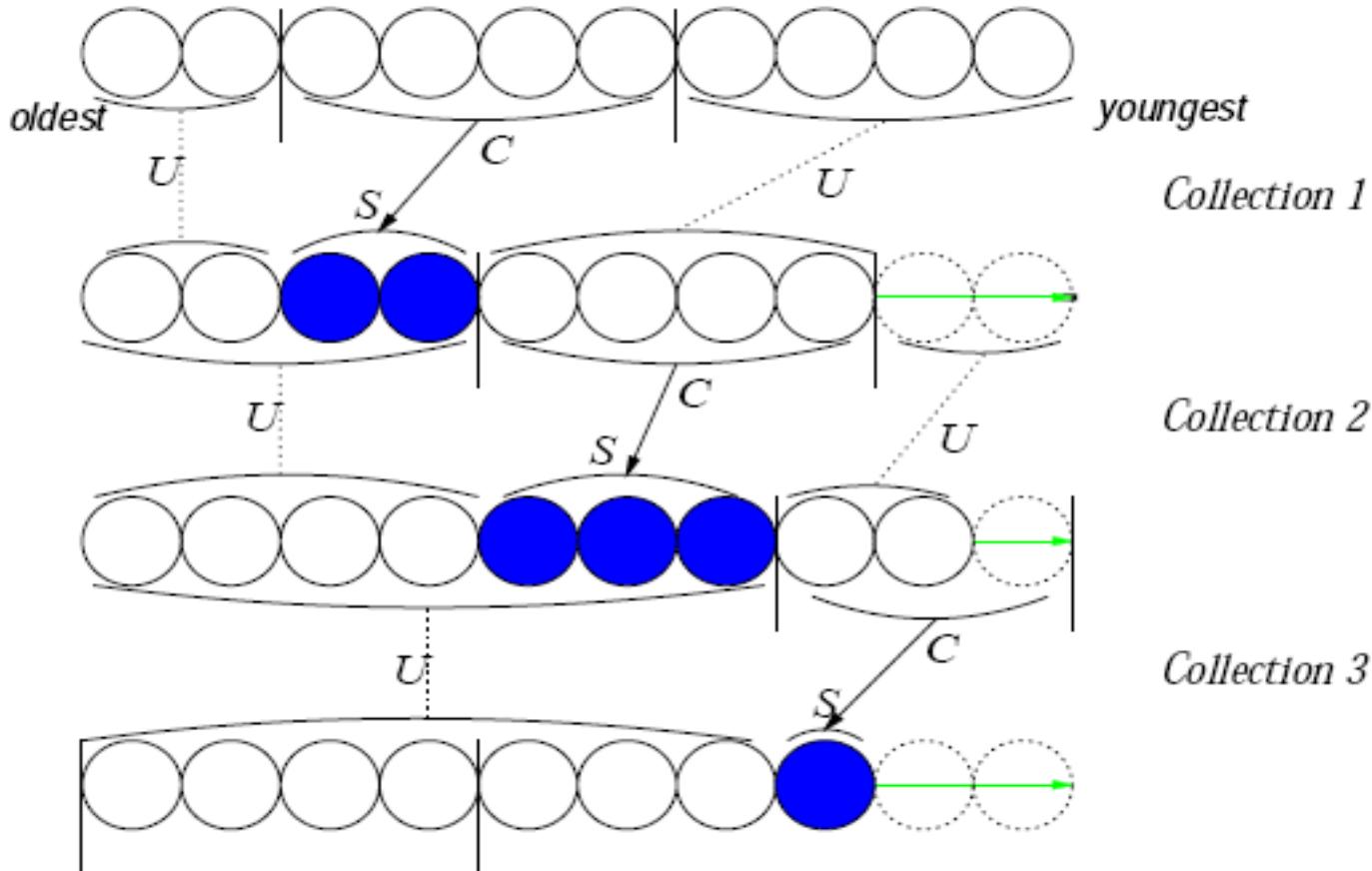
Older Only

✧ Older only collection



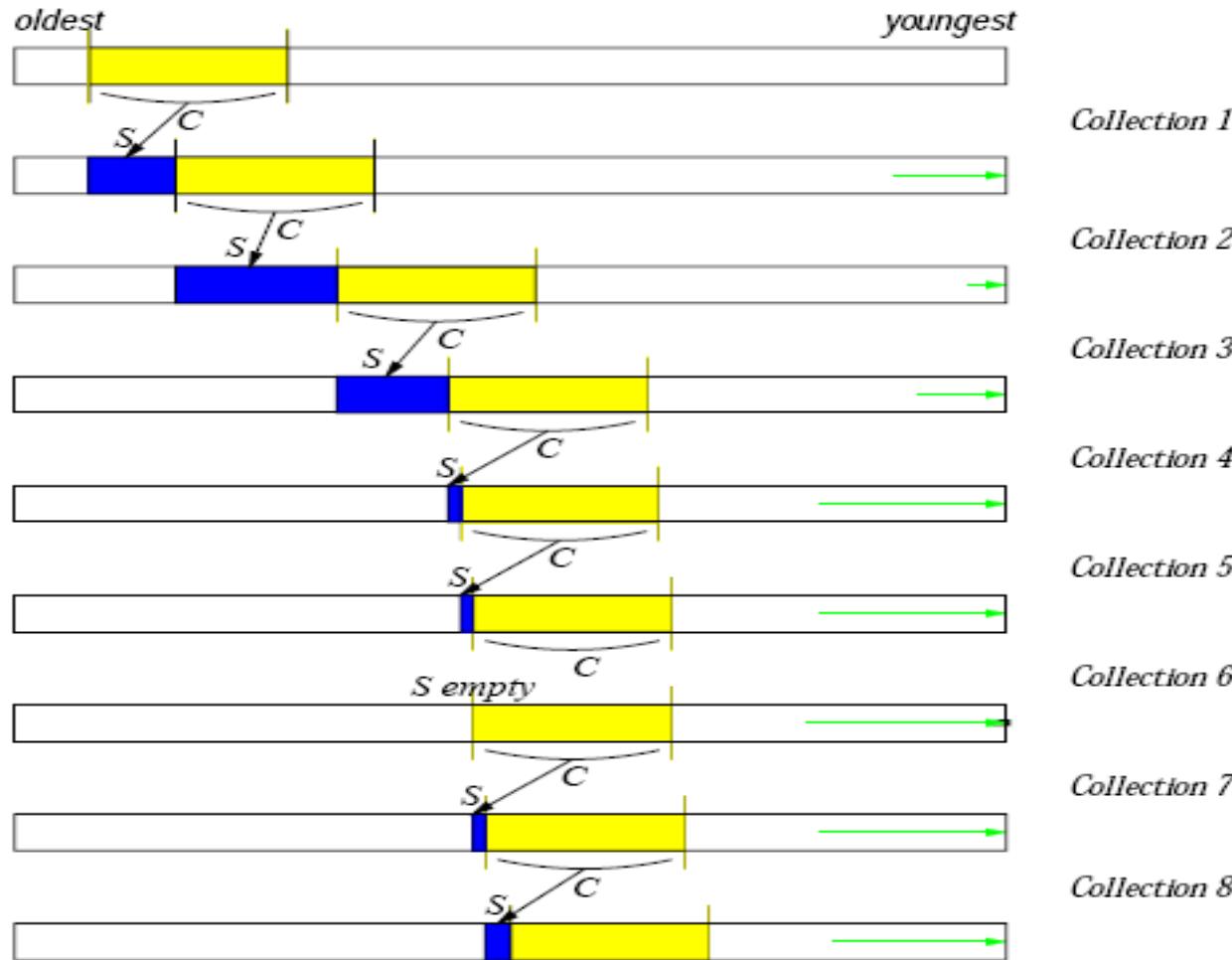
Older First Only

✧ Let us look at the following:



Older First Window Motion

✧ Let us look at the following:



Exercise - 9

- ✧ Perform Various Garbage Collection Algorithms
 - ✧ Mark and Sweep
 - ✧ Collector Based GC
 - ✧ Age Based GC

Assignments / Penalties



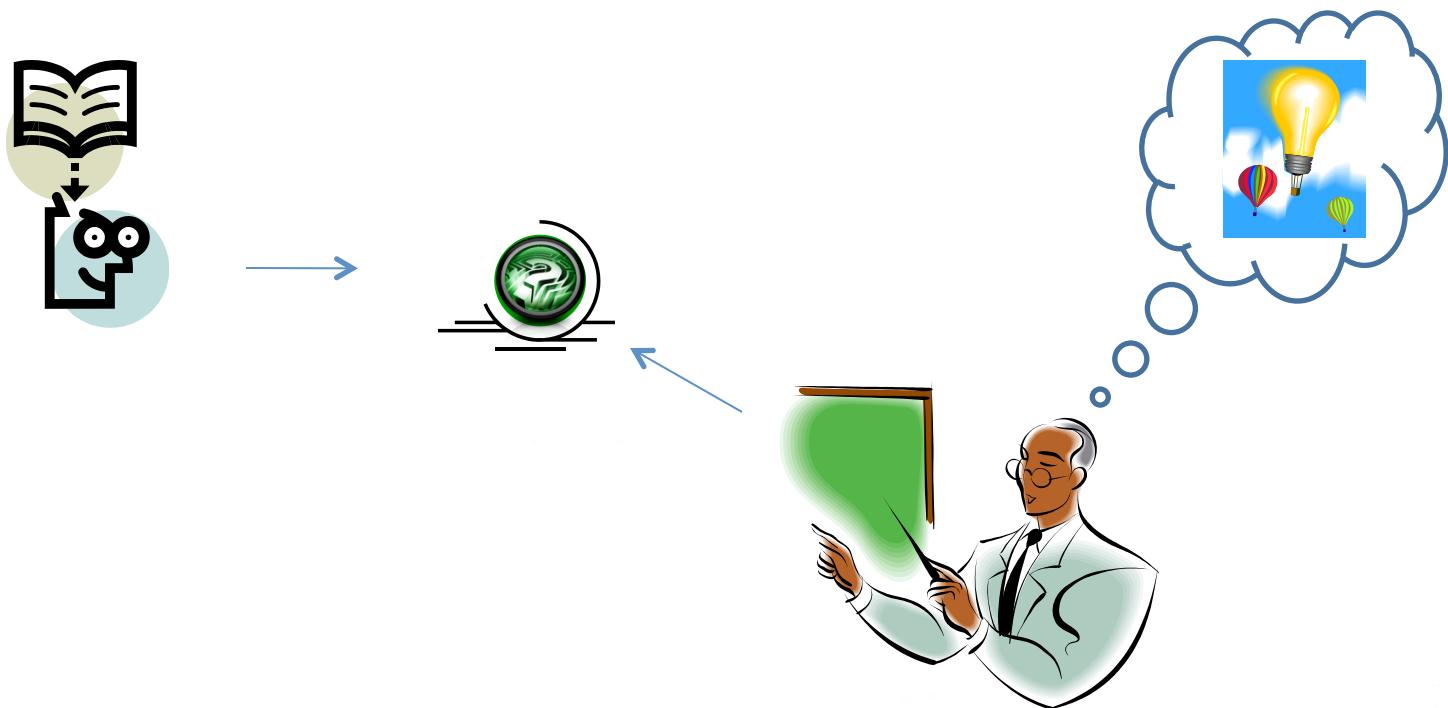
- ✧ Every Student is expected to complete the assignments and strictly follow a fair Academic Code of Conduct to avoid severe penalties

- ✧ Penalties would be heavy for those who involve in:
 - ✧ **Copy and Pasting** the code
 - ✧ **Plagiarism** (copied from your neighbor or friend – in this case, both will get “0” marks for that specific take home assignments)
 - ✧ If the candidate is **unable to explain his own solution**, it would be considered as a “copied case” !!
 - ✧ **Any other unfair means** of completing the assignments

Assistance

- ❖ You may post your questions to me at any time
- ❖ You may meet me in person on available time or with an appointment
- ❖ You may leave me an email any time
(email is the best way to reach me faster)

Thanks ...



... Questions ???

