OutOfMemoryError: What is the cost of Java objects

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java.lang.Object



Anatomy of java.lang.Object header

Fields	32 bits	64 bits	64 bits CompressedOops
mark word	4 bytes	8 bytes	8 bytes
klass pointer	4 bytes	8 bytes	4 bytes
Total	8 bytes	16 bytes	12 bytes (but 16 with padding/alignment)



Mark Word

Bitfields		Tag	State	
Hashcode	Age	0	01	Unlocked
Lock record	Lock record address			Light-weight locked
Monitor address			10	Heavy-weight locked
Forwarding address, etc.			11	Marked for GC
Thread ID	Age	1	01	Biased / biasable



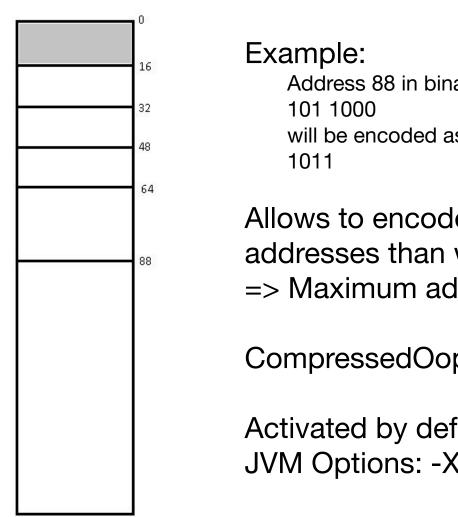
Compressed Oops



Compressed Oops

- 32 bits pointer can address 4GB
- Memory addresses is aligned (4 or 8)
- Objects reside only on address 8 multiple
- Last 3 bits are not effectively used
- Use this 3 bits to increase addressable space





Address 88 in binary:

will be encoded as (3 bits shift)

Allows to encode 8 times more Object addresses than with raw 32 bits addressing. => Maximum addressable is then 32GB.

CompressedOops saves ~20-30% memory

Activated by default on 64bits JVM JVM Options: -XX:+UseCompressedOops





Heap Dump analysis with profilers can give you a good estimation

Real size depends on 32bits/64bits/CompressedOops A more precise way: Java Object Layout (JOL)

```
java -XX:+UseCompressedOops -jar jol-internals.jar java.lang.Object
Running 64-bit HotSpot VM.
Using compressed references with 3-bit shift.
Objects are 8 bytes aligned.
Field sizes by type: 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8 [bytes]
Array element sizes: 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8 [bytes]
java.lang.Object object internals:
OFFSET SIZE TYPE DESCRIPTION
                                                VALUE
     0
                   (object header)
                                                0000)
                   (object header)
                                               00 00 00 00 (0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000)
                  (object header)
                                                6d 05 88 df (0110 1101 0000 0101 1000 1000 1101
1111)
                  (loss due to the next object alignment)
Instance size: 16 bytes (estimated, add this JAR via -javaagent: to get accurate result)
Space losses: 0 bytes internal + 4 bytes external = 4 bytes total
```

With 8 bytes field alignment padding occurs

What is the real size of this class:

```
class Data
{
  long l;
  boolean b;
  int i;
  char c;
  String str;
}
```



Class Data:

```
java -XX:+UseCompressedOops -classpath .; jol-internals.jar org.openjdk.jol.MainObjectInternals Data
Running 64-bit HotSpot VM.
Using compressed references with 3-bit shift.
Objects are 8 bytes aligned.
Field sizes by type: 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8 [bytes]
Array element sizes: 4, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 8, 8 [bytes]
Data object internals:
OFFSET SIZE
                TYPE DESCRIPTION
                                                  VALUE
     0
                     (object header)
                                                  0000 0000)
                     (object header)
                                                  00 00 00 00 (0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000)
                                                  b6 8c 91 df (1011 0110 1000 1100 1001 0001
                     (object header)
1101 1111)
    12
               int Data.i
                                                  0
    16
           8 long Data.l
    24
                char Data.c
    26
        1 boolean Data.b
                                                  false
                    (alignment/padding gap)
                                                  N/A
    28
           4 String Data.str
                                                  null
Instance size: 32 bytes (estimated, add this JAR via -javaagent: to get accurate result)
Space losses: 1 bytes internal + 0 bytes external = 1 bytes total
```



Structure sizes



Arrays

Arrays have additional int for size

header for 64bits + CompressedOops: 16 bytes

```
byte[32] => header + 1*32 bytes = 48 bytes
short[32] => header + 2*32 bytes = 80 bytes
char[32] => header + 2*32 bytes = 80 bytes
int[32] => header + 4*32 bytes = 144 bytes
long[32] => header + 8*32 bytes = 272 bytes
double[32] => header + 8*32 bytes = 272 bytes
Object[32] => header + RefSize*32 bytes = 144 bytes
```



String class fields

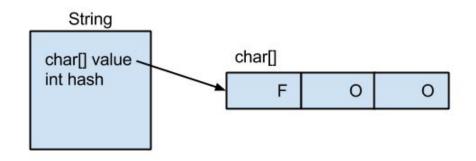
- 1.6.0_45 (32 bytes)
 - char[] value
 - int hash
 - int count
 - int offset
- 1.7.0_55 (24 bytes)
 - char[] value
 - int hash
 - int hash32

- 1.8.0_25 (24 bytes)
- char[] value
- int hash
- 11 (24 bytes)
 - byte[] value
- int hash
- byte coder



java.lang.String

Class String + char[]



example for string foo

Class String Size + char array header + 2*3 bytes = 24 + 16 + 6 = 46 bytes overhead = 1433%

for string of 100 characters:

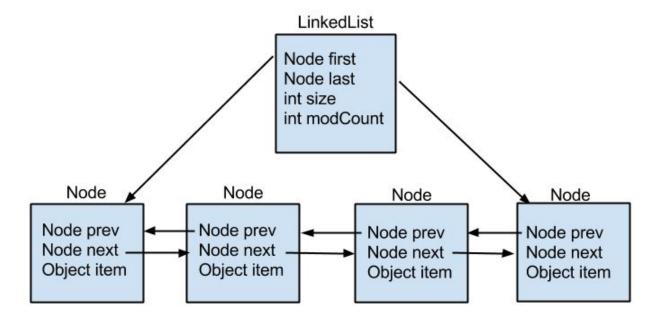
Class String Size + char array header + 2*100 bytes = 24 + 16 + 200 = 240 bytes overhead = 140%

String.subString()

- <1.7.0_06 => shared char[]
- >= 1.7.0_06 => make copy of char[]



java.util.LinkedList



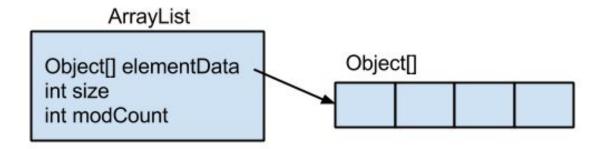
Class LinkedList: 32 bytes

Class Node: 24 bytes

Example for 100 elements: 32 + 100*24 = 2432 bytes



java.util.ArrayList



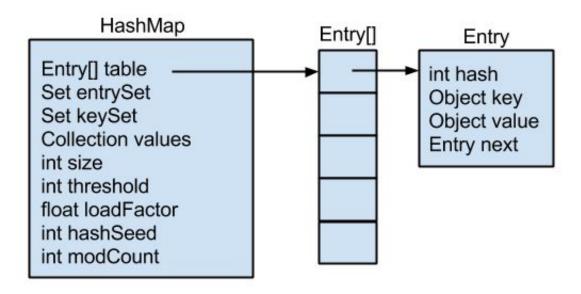
Class ArrayList: 24 bytes

Object[]: 16 + n*4 bytes

Example for 100 elements: 24 + 16 + 100*4 = 440 bytes



java.util.HashMap



class HashMap: 48 bytes

Entry[]: 16 + n*4 bytes

class Entry: 32 bytes

Example for 100 key/value pairs: 48 + 16 + 256*4 + 100*32 = 4288 bytes



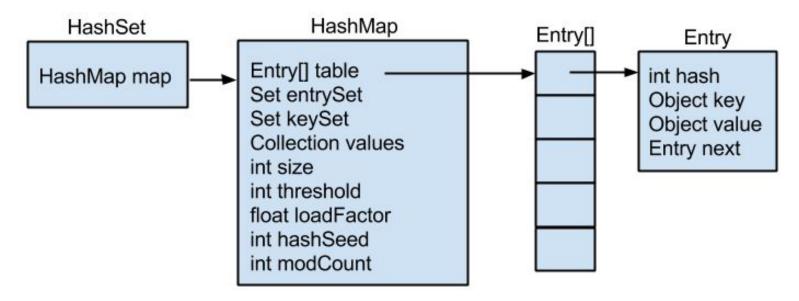
java.util.HashMap

- entrySet() called => add EntrySet instance (16 bytes)
- keySet called => add KeySet instance (16 bytes)
- values() called => add Values instance (16 bytes)

For those inner classes this is object header + outer ref



java.util.HashSet

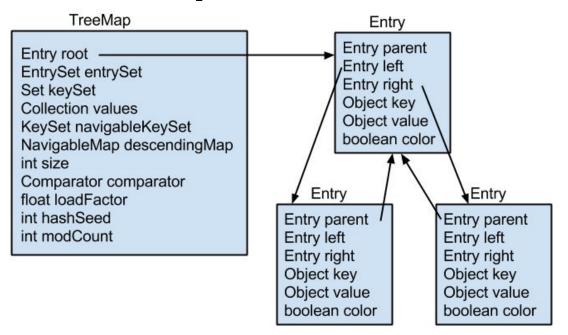


class HashSet: 16 bytes

example for 100 elements: 16 + HashMap cost = 4304 bytes



java.util.TreeMap



class TreeMap: 48 bytes

class Entry: 40 bytes (double penalty)

example for 100 elements: 48 + 100*48 = 4848 bytes

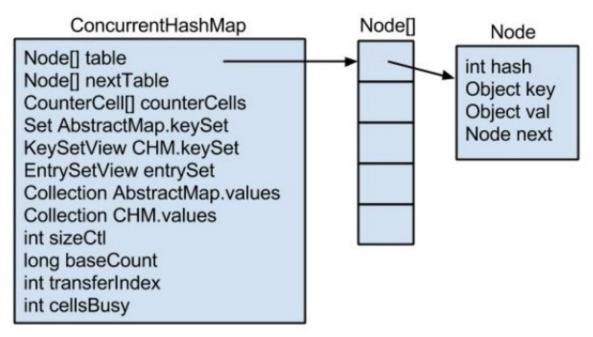


java.util.TreeMap

- entrySet() called => add EntrySet instance (16 bytes)
- keySet called => add KeySet instance (16 bytes)
- values() called => add Values instance (16 bytes)
- navigableKeySet called => add KeySet instance (16 bytes)
- descendingMap called => add DescendingSubMap instance (56 bytes)



java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap



class ConcurrentHashMap: 64 bytes

class Node: 32 bytes

example for 100 elements:

$$64 + 16 + 256*4 + 100*32 = 4304$$
 bytes



Summary

Collections	Overhead for 100
ArrayList	440
LinkedList	2432
ТгееМар	4048
HashMap	4288
HashSet	4304
ConcurrentHashMap	4304



Troubleshooting



Class Histogram

jmap -histo <pid>

num	#instances	#bytes	class name
1:	73903	5978960	[C
2:	4309	4085624	[]
3:	2790	1730968	[B
4:	49641	1191384	java.lang.String
5 :	22080	706560	java.util.HashMap\$Node
6:	5420	571328	java.lang.Class
7:	7408	431080	[Ljava.lang.Object;
8:	2908	331584	[Ljava.util.HashMap\$Node;
9:	1339	289224	sun.java2d.SunGraphics2D
10:	2882	253616	<pre>java.lang.reflect.Method</pre>
11:	6586	227248	[Ljava.lang.Class;
12:	1632	223768	[Ljava.lang.String;
13:	4973	198920	<pre>java.security.AccessControlContext</pre>
14:	3880	186240	java.util.HashMap
15:	4890	156480	java.util.Hashtable\$Entry

JVM Option: -XX:+PrintClassHistogramBeforeFullGC Includes class histogram in GC logs



Heap Dump

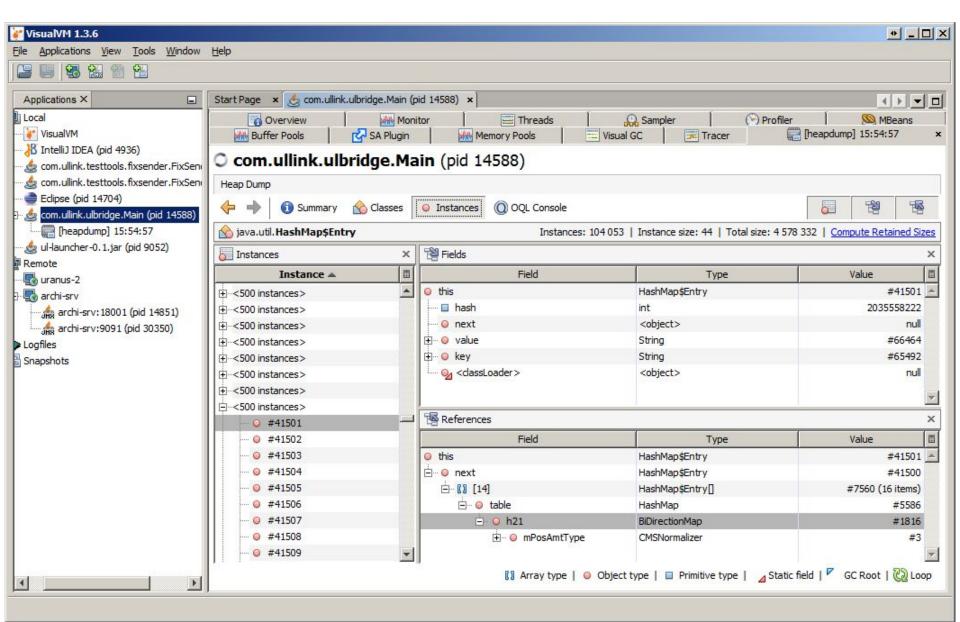
To generate it:

- jmap -dump:live,format=b,file=heap.hprof <pid>
- JVM Options:
 - -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError
 - -XX:HeapDumpPath=../logs
- JMX: com.sun.management:type=HotSpotDiagnostic.dumpHea p(filename, liveonly)

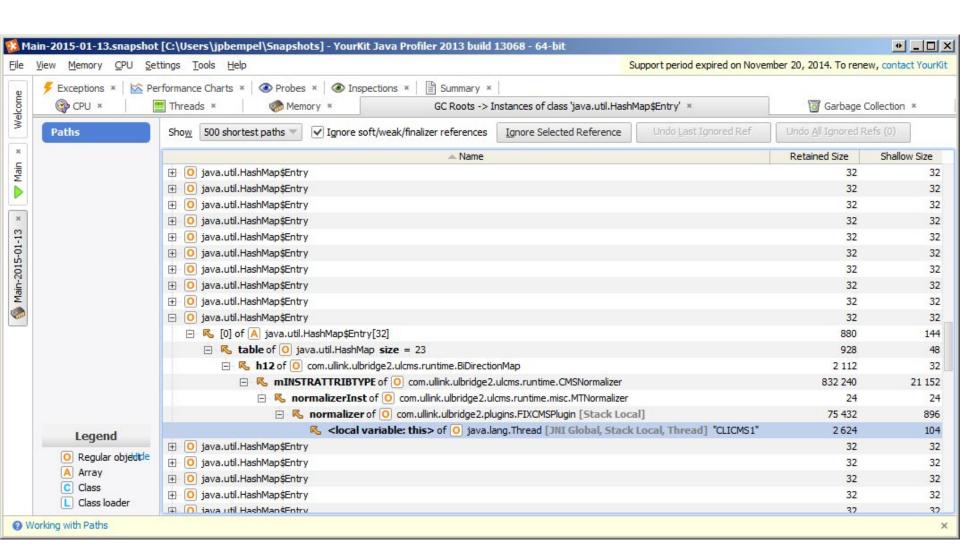
To exploit heap dump:

- visualVM
- JMC + JOverflow
- YourKit
- Eclipse MAT











War stories



Overhead structures example

251614.001: [GC 251614.001: [ParNew (promotion failed): 943744K->940573K(943744K), 0.9248570 secs]251614.926: [Class Histogram: num #instances #bytes class name _______

mann	" TIID CAITCED		Class Hame
1:	421751083	20244051984	java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap\$HashEntry
2:	23327688	12130397760	com.ullink.ulmonitoring.api.model.SimpleBMOrder
3 :	23428922	6694953456	[Ljava.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap\$HashEntry;
4:	11574497	5007170576	[C
5 :	178973	2246627208	[B
6 :	23357783	1681760376	java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap
7:	26115162	1253527776	java.util.HashMap\$Entry
8:	23386843	1122568464	<pre>java.util.concurrent.locks.ReentrantLock\$NonfairSync</pre>
9:	23381591	1122316368	java.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap\$Segment
10:	27363594	1094543760	java.lang.String
11:	22350856	894034240	com.ullink.ulmonitoring.api.model.IndentedHelper
12:	22350849	894033960	com.ullink.ulmonitoring.api.model.OrderLine
13:	23357784	747639528	[Ljava.util.concurrent.ConcurrentHashMap\$Segment;
14:	22350792	715225344	com.ullink.ulmonitoring.extension.view.HierarchicalOrderLine
15 :	23356168	560548032	<pre>com.ullink.ulmonitoring.api.model.property.PropertyHolderImpl</pre>
817:	40	4480	

 $\verb|com.ullink.ulmonitoring.extension.view.Hierarchical View Data Container| \\$



Client class (104 bytes)

Space losses: 0 bytes internal + 4 bytes external = 4 bytes total

```
com.ullink.oms.model.Client object internals:
 OFFSET SIZE
                              TYPE DESCRIPTION
                                                                 VALUE
      0
                                                                 (object header)
0000 0000)
                                   (object header)
                                                                  00 00 00 00 (0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000)
                                                                  3b de 91 df (0011 1011 1101 1110 1001 0001
            4
                                   (object header)
1101 1111)
     12
                            String OdisysObject.id
                                                                  null
     16
                            String Client.type
                                                                  null
     20
                          Capacity Client.capacity
                                                                  n1111
                            String Client.description
                                                                  null
     28
                            String Client.currency
                                                                  null
     32
                            String Client.parentClientId
                                                                  null
     36
                        Collection Client.contact
                                                                  null
                            String Client.data
                                                                  n1111
                           Contact Client.office
                                                                  n1111
     48
                           String Client.originCountry
                                                                  null
     52
                           Boolean Client.allowUnknownAccount
                                                                  n1111
     56
                            String Client.connectionDetails
                                                                  n1111
     60
                            String Client.backoffice
                                                                  null
     64
                            Policy Client.policy
                                                                  n1111
            4 ConfirmationSchedule Client.confirmationSchedule
                                                                  n1111
     72
                        Collection Client.stampExemptCountries
                                                                  null
     76
                                                                  n1111
                               Map Client.customProperties
     80
                          Delivery Client.delivery
                                                                  null
                       Warehousing Client.warehousing
                                                                  null
                              Map Client.externalIds
                                                                  null
     92
                           String Client.feeId
                                                                  null
     96
                           Boolean Client.active
                                                                  null
    100
                                   (loss due to the next object alignment)
Instance size: 104 bytes (estimated, add this JAR via -javaagent: to get accurate result)
```



Event user.update

num	#instances	#bytes	class name
1:	116925840	18595529736	[C
2:	100508918	10452927472	com.ullink.oms.model.Client
3:	116908590	2805806160	java.lang.String
4:	39690	773638968	[B
5 :	77391	596989120	[Ljava.lang.Object;
6 :	6116590	195730880	java.util.HashMap\$Entry
7:	2370792	149697448	[Ljava.util.HashMap\$Entry;
8:	2406042	115490016	java.util.HashMap
9:	149661	20530168	<pre><constmethodklass></constmethodklass></pre>
10:	149661	19166816	<methodklass></methodklass>

Event user.update

1 user with 32 560 Clients action with User with 32 560 Clients 3796 events = 245M Client instances => 25GB + Strings



Instrument class

- 62 ref fields
- String, BigDecimal, Boolean, Double, Collection, Custom Classes (Alternateld (56B), Time (80B), Enums (24B)...)

Size: 264 bytes



Instrument Referential: 3M

Only Instrument instances: 792MB

Add 8 chars for instrumentId: +168MB (56*3M)

Add 4 chars for symbol: + 312MB (48*3M + 56*3M)

Add settlement date: + 408MB (56*3M + 80*3M)

Add 3 chars for currency: + 138MB (46*3M)

Total 1818MB

Market Data Representation:

for each instrument : Map<String, MDRecord>

MDStringRecord: str + converted String (24B)



Solutions



Solutions

- Flyweight/internalizers
- ArrayList vs LinkedList
- HashMap => OpenAddressingHashMap



Measure, don't guess!

Kirk Pepperdine & Jack Shirazi



Measure, don't premature!



References

Java Object Layout

What Heap Dumps Are Lying To You About

From Java code to Java heap

Building Memory-efficient Java Applications: Practices and Challenges



Thank you!



