Understanding the Java Virtual Machine Memory Management

INTRODUCTION



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Why GC?

create and forget: no need to remember to delete

Account acc = new Account();

use and forget: no need to ask "Should I delete?"

Account acc = getAccount();

use with confidence:
objects will not
vanish or become corrupt
behind your back

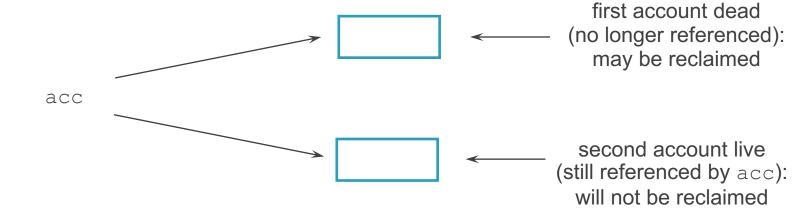
→ acc.increment(amount);

The GC Promise

Claim no live objects

- no promises about dead objects

```
Account acc = new Account();
acc = new Account();
```





A Note on Versions

Java 8 Still Widely used

- Course runs on Java 11

Things changed in Java 7

- G1 garbage collector introduced

Things changed in Java 9

- CMS garbage collector deprecated
- Finalizers deprecated
- Cleaner introduced

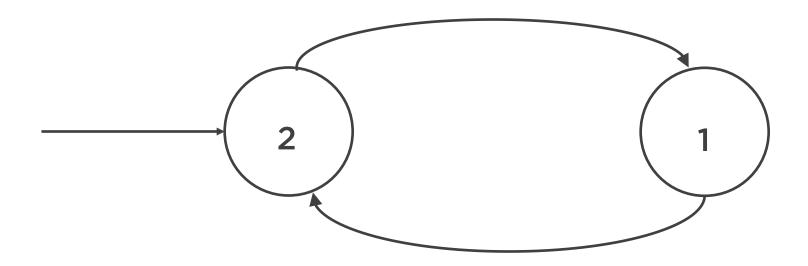


Forms of Garbage Collection

Reference **Do Nothing** Mark and Sweep Counting Generational Copying Incremental



Reference Counting



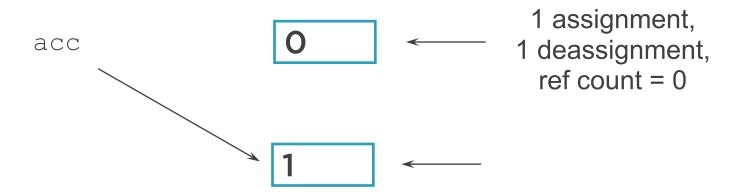
Onus on client to call methods when allocating/freeing memory

- COM for example had AddRef and Release calls for objects
- When count hits zero object can be freed
- Problems with circular references



Reference Counting

```
Account acc = new Account();
acc = new Account();
```





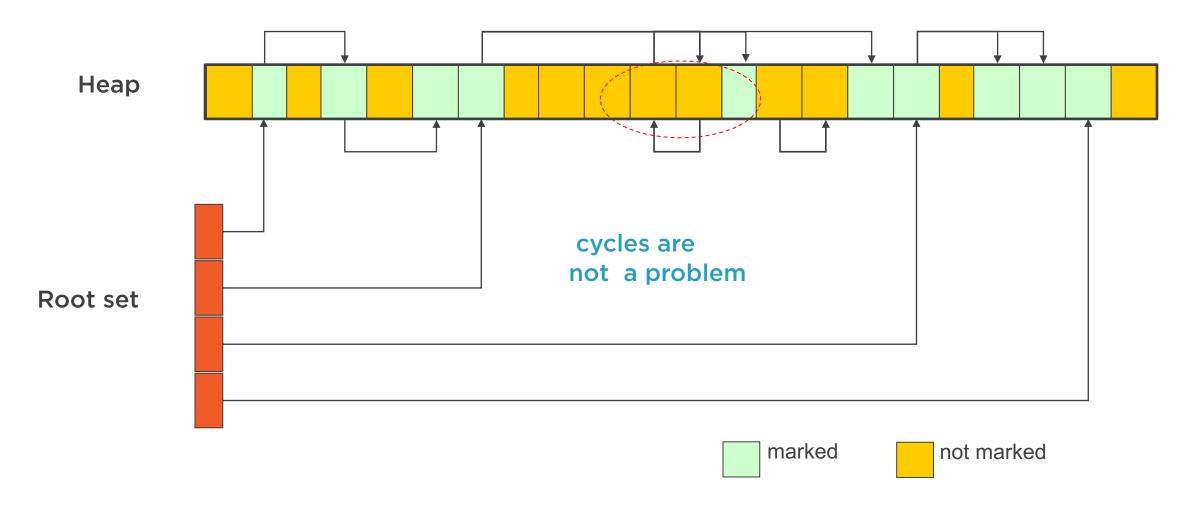
Mark and Sweep

'mark' phase that identifies the objects that are still in use

'sweep' phase to remove unused objects 'compact' phase to compact the memory

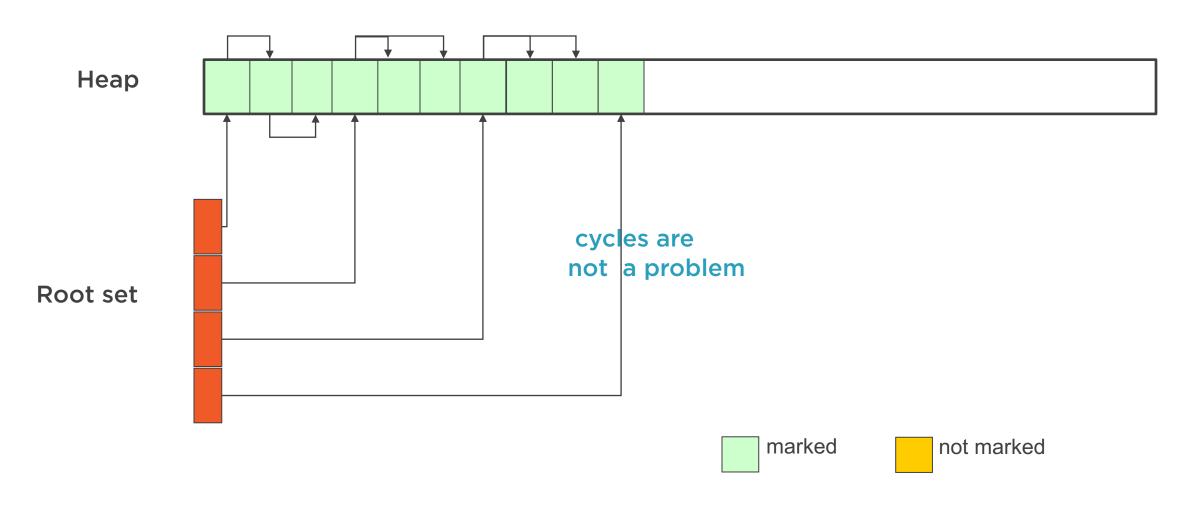


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Compact Phase

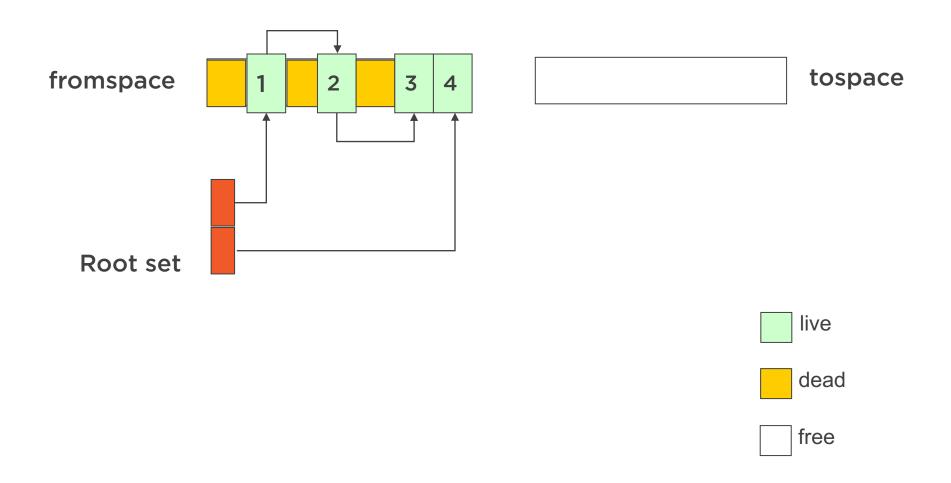




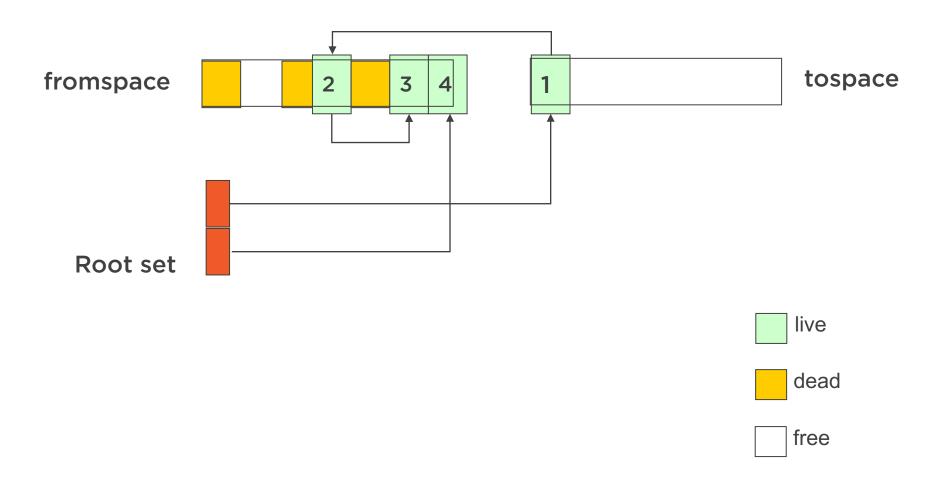
Copying

Uses different 'spaces' to manage memory

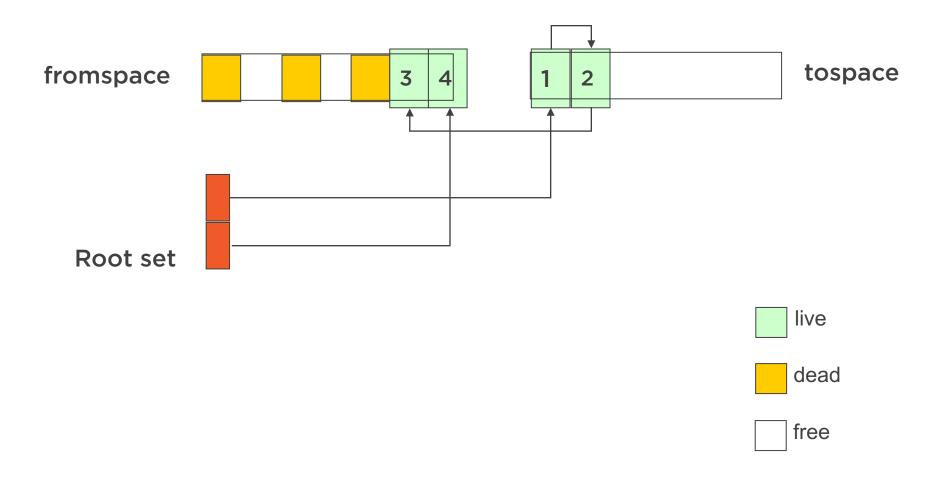




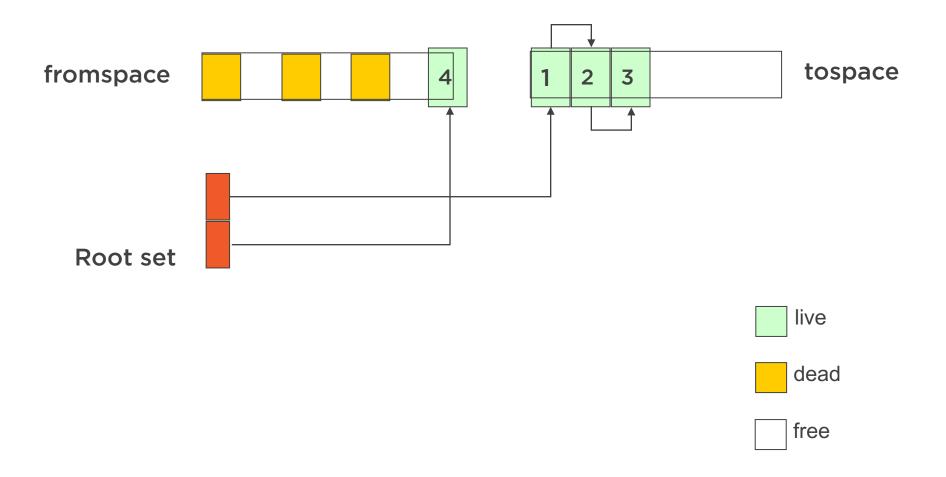




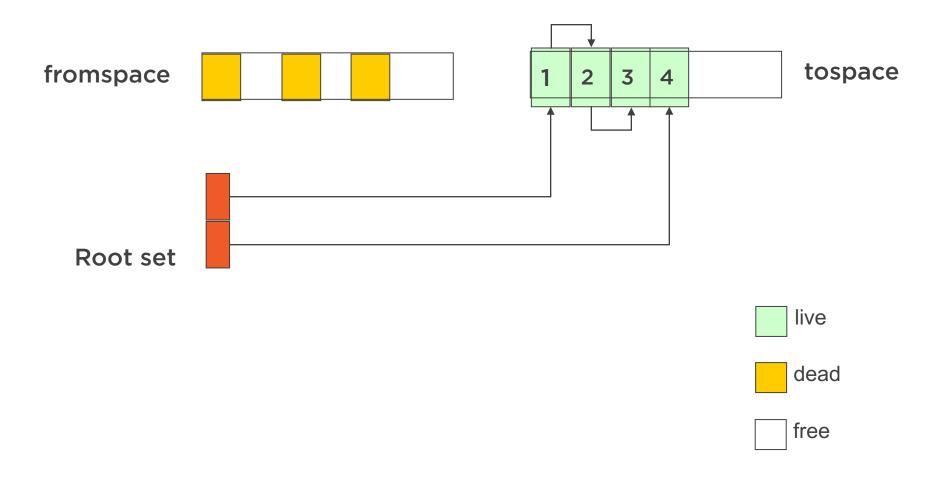




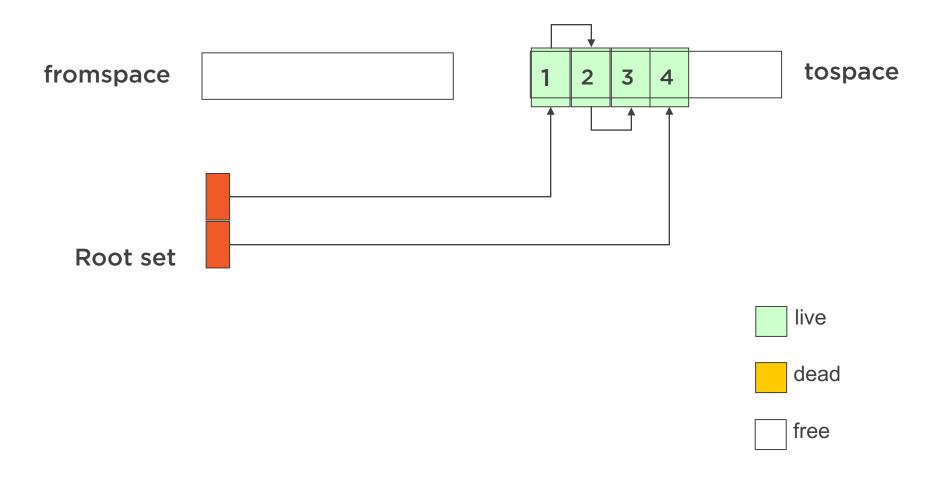














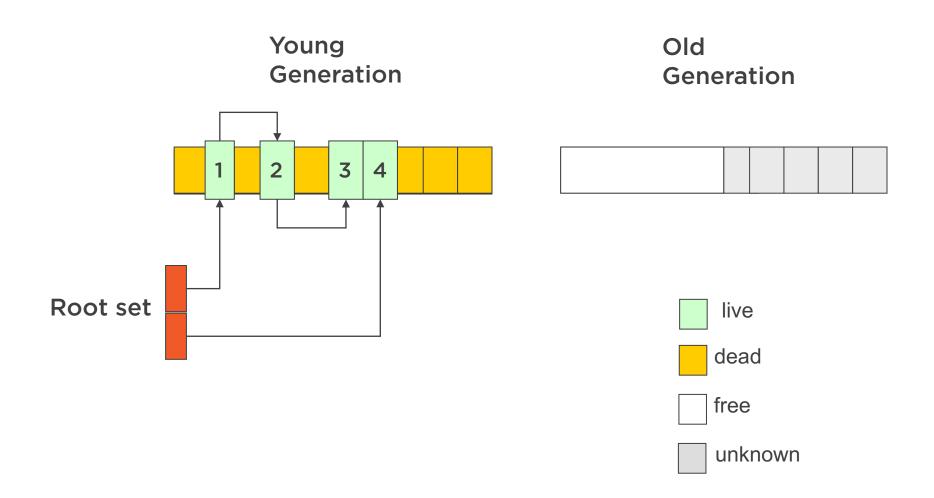
Generational Collectors

Maintain different generations for memory

- Long living objects 'promoted' to a different generation
- For a given definition of 'long'

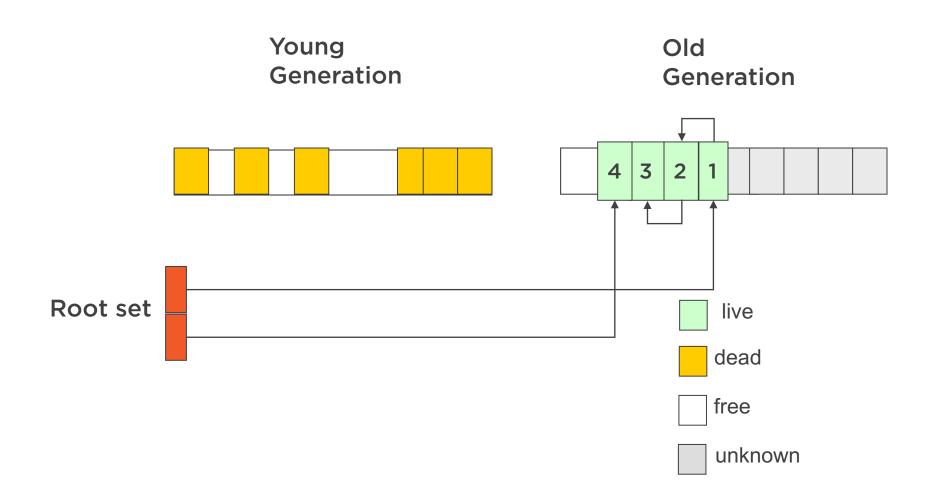


Before a Generational Minor Collect





After a Generational Minor Collect





Demo



Showing GC in action

