1 Java Management Extensions

Java Management Extensions (JMX)

A Java framework for management information export and control.

Features include:
- Standard interface to export data collected by instrumentation (MBean).
- Readable and writable attributes.
- Operations that can be invoked.
- Metadata information.
- Standard interface to register available instrumentation (MBean Server).
- Registry for MBean instances.
- Unique names and arbitrary properties.
- Also remote access from outside the JVM.

With JMX we can wrap instrumentation and management functionality in an interface that is standard enough to permit use of generic tools, such as JConsole or VisualVM.

2 Interface definition rules:

- Interface name with MBean suffix.
- Getters (and setters) for attributes.
- What is not an attribute accessor is an operation.


1 https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/jmx/index.html

2 Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
- Inheritance (with fairly complex rules) also supported.

```
Standard MBean Implementation

public class MyClass implements MyClassMBean {
    private int state = 0;

    public int getState () {
        return state;
    }

    public void setState (int newState) {
        state = newState;
    }

    public void reset () {
        state = 0;
    }
}
```

```
MBean Server Registration

public class Main {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        MBeanServer mbs =
            ManagementFactory.getPlatformMBeanServer ();
        ObjectName name =
            new ObjectName ("com.example:type=MyClass");

        MyClass mbean =
            new MyClass ();
        mbs.registerMBean (mbean, name);
        ...
    }
}
```

```
Standard MBean Notifications

public class MyClass extends NotificationBroadcasterSupport implements MyClassMBean {
    public void setState (int newState) {
        int oldState = state;
        state = newState;

        Notification n =
            new AttributeChangeNotification (this, sequenceNumber ++
                System.currentTimeMillis (),
                "State\_changed", "State", "int",
                oldState, newState);
```

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1 Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
2 Based on code from Oracle JMX Tutorial
Dynamic MBean Interface

```java
public interface DynamicMBean {
    public Object getAttribute (String attribute);
    public void setAttribute (Attribute attribute);

    public AttributeList getAttributes (String [] attributes);
    public AttributeList setAttributes (AttributeList attributes);

    public Object invoke (String action, Object params [],
                           String signature []);

    public MBeanInfo getMBeanInfo ();
}
```

An attribute is a <String, Object> pair. A signature is included for verification.

## 2 Simple Network Management Protocol

### Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

A standard framework for network device management.

Features include:
- Standard architecture
- SNMP agents (command responder, notification originator).
- SNMP managers (command generator, notification receiver).
- Standard communication protocol.
- Management information model
- Management information structure.
- Standard structure bases (MIB).

### SNMP Walk Example

```bash
> snmpwalk -v 1 -c public localhost ...

IF-MIB::ifNumber.0 = INTEGER: 2
IF-MIB::ifIndex.1 = INTEGER: 1
IF-MIB::ifIndex.2 = INTEGER: 2
IF-MIB::ifDescr.1 = STRING: lo
IF-MIB::ifDescr.2 = STRING: wlp3s0
IF-MIB::ifType.1 = INTEGER: softwareLoopback(24)
IF-MIB::ifType.2 = INTEGER: ethernetCsmacd(6)
IF-MIB::ifMtu.1 = INTEGER: 65536
IF-MIB::ifMtu.2 = INTEGER: 1500
```

\(^1\)Based on code from Oracle JMX Tutorial
\(^6\)Based on code from JMX 1.4 Specification
\(^7\)https://tools.ietf.org/html/std62
IF-MIB::ifPhysAddress.1 = STRING:
IF-MIB::ifPhysAddress.2 = STRING: 00:11:22:33:44:55
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.1 = Counter32: 4448447
IF-MIB::ifInOctets.2 = Counter32: 179122682
IF-MIB::ifInUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 30093
IF-MIB::ifInUcastPkts.2 = Counter32: 267652
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.1 = Counter32: 4448447
IF-MIB::ifOutOctets.2 = Counter32: 356107468
IF-MIB::ifOutUcastPkts.1 = Counter32: 30093
IF-MIB::ifOutUcastPkts.2 = Counter32: 520460
...

SNMP Object Information Example

> snmptranslate -Td IF-MIB::ifInOctets
IF-MIB::ifInOctets
ifInOctets OBJECT-TYPE
-- FROM IF-MIB
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The total number of octets received on the interface,
including framing characters.
Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur at
re-initialization of the management system, and at other
times as indicated by the value of
ifCounterDiscontinuityTime."
 ::= { iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) mgmt(2) mib-2(1) interfaces(2) ifTable(2) ifEntry(1) 10 }

3 Java Virtual Machine Tool Interface

Java Virtual Machine Tool Interface (JVMTI)

A C and C++ interface for attaching native tools to the Java Virtual Machine.

Features include:
- Delivering event notifications through callbacks.
- Providing functions to query and modify JVM state.
- Defining argument passing rules (JNI).
- Defining JVM execution phases.

With JVMTI we create *agents*, shared libraries that can be loaded into the JVM using the *agentlib* or *agentpath* command line arguments.

**JVMTI Execution Phases**

JVM execution phases describe what state the JVM is in:

- **JVMTI_PHASE_ONLOAD** Inside Agent_OnLoad before VM start
- **JVMTI_PHASE_PRIMORDIAL** After Agent_OnLoad but before VM start
- **JVMTI_PHASE_START** After VM start but before VM init
- **JVMTI_PHASE_LIVE** After VM init but before VM death
- **JVMTI_PHASE_DEAD** After VM death or after init failure

Most JVMTI functions only work in live phase.

[9]https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/jvmti
**JVMTI Defined Events**

JVMTI defines and reports important JVM execution events:

- Breakpoint
- Class file load hook, class load and prepare
- Compiled method load and unload
- Exception throw and catch
- Field access and modification (watched fields)
- Garbage collection start and end
- Method entry and exit (all executed methods)
- Monitor wait and waited, contended enter and entered
- Thread start and end
- VM start and initialization and death

Some of these events are better intercepted through bytecode instrumentation.

**JVMTI Functions**

JVMTI provides many functions to access and manipulate JVM state:

- **JVMTI memory management** agent memory management, correct deallocation particularly important
- **Thread functions** thread information, suspend and resume and stop, start agent thread, local storage
- **Stack frame** get stack trace, pop frame (return before invoke), force early method return
- **Heap** visiting all or reachable objects, object tagging, forcing GC
- **Class** class and classloader info, methods, fields, retransform classes, redefine classes
- **Object** size, hash, monitor usage
- **Fields and methods** get information, watch field
- **Timers** Java managed timer data

**Creating Agents with JVMTI**

An agent is a shared library that implements the `Agent_OnLoad` and `Agent_OnUnload` functions.

**Agent_OnLoad** (JavaVM *vm, char *opts, void *rsvrd)

Agent entry point, called after invocation from command line and before starting the VM. Used to request JVMTI capabilities and initialize event callbacks.

JVMTI function call pattern:

- C++: `jvmti_env->Function (parameters);`
- C: `(*jvmti_env)->Function (jvmti_env, parameters);`

**Agent_OnLoad Example**

JNIEXPORT jint JNICALL JNICALL Agent_OnLoad (JavaVM *vm, char *opts, void *reserved) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jvmtiEnv *jvmti;
    vm->GetEnv ((void **)&jvmti, JVMTI_VERSION);
    jvmtiEventCallbacks callbacks;
    memset (&callbacks, 0, sizeof (callbacks));
    callbacks.VMInit = &on_vm_init;
    callbacks.ThreadStart = &on_thread_start;
    jvmti->SetEventCallbacks (&callbacks, sizeof (callbacks));
    jvmti->SetEventNotificationMode (JVMTI_ENABLE,
                                     JVMTI_EVENT_VM_INIT, (jthread) NULL);
    jvmti->SetEventNotificationMode (JVMTI_ENABLE,
                                     JVMTI_EVENT_THREAD_START, (jthread) NULL);
    return (JNI_OK);
VMInit Callback Example

```c
static void JNICALL on_vm_init (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thread) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jclass thread_class = env->FindClass ("java/lang/Thread");
    jmethodID thread_constructor = env->GetMethodID (
        thread_class, "<init>", "(V);
    jthread thread_object = env->NewObject (
        thread_class, thread_constructor);
    jvmti->RunAgentThread (
        thread_object, &my_thread_main,
        NULL, JVMTI_THREAD_NORM_PRIORITY);
}
```

ThreadStart Callback Example

```c
// Thread local variables work fine.
static __thread jlong my_thread_id;

static void JNICALL on_thread_start (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thr) {
    // Errors in example silently ignored.
    jclass thread_class = env->FindClass ("java/lang/Thread");
    jmethodID method_getId = env->GetMethodID (
        thread_class, "getId", "()J");
    my_thread_id = env->CallLongMethod (thr, method_getId);
}
```

Heap Iteration Example

```c
static jint JNICALL object_counter_callback (jlong class_tag, jlong size, jlong *tag_ptr,
    jint length, void *user_data) {
    long *counter = (long *) user_data;
    (*counter)++;
    return (JVMTI_VISIT_OBJECTS);
}

static void JNICALL on_vm_init (jvmtiEnv *jvmti, JNIEnv *env, jthread thread) {
    // Count objects on heap.
    jvmtiHeapCallbacks callbacks;
    memset (&callbacks, 0, sizeof (callbacks));
    callbacks.heap_iteration_callback = &object_counter_callback;
    long counter = 0;
    jvmtiError err = (jvmti)->IterateThroughHeap (
        jvmti, 0, NULL, &callbacks, &counter);
    ...}
```