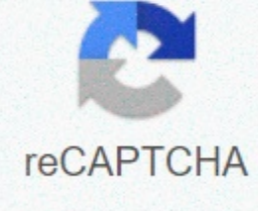




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Permgen space tomcat

There are two ways to configure system properties if you start the confluence automatically on Windows as a service – either through the command line or in Windows RegistrySetting Properties for Windows Services via command line Identify the name of the service that The Contction is installed as in Windows (Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services): In the example above, such as SERVICENAME is: JIRA030908110721 (this is a JIRA screenshot, but the same applies to the conflower)Open the Command window from Start >> Run >> type cmd >> Entercd to the Bin catalog for the Join Instance Instance, or bin directory of the Tomcat installation if you are running Confluence EAR / WAR. Run (for tomcat8, change as needed for earlier versions): tomcat8w //ES//<Your_Service_Name>. If you are under the confluence 5.5, it would be tomcat6w //ES//JIRA030908110721 instead of tomcat8w (this is a JIRA screenshot, but the same goes for the Confluence) Click the Java tab to see the list of current startup options: Set maximum memory allocation hereSo add -XX:MaxPermSize=512m to the java options section (if necessary). Set Windows Services properties through the Windows registryIn some versions of Windows, there is no option to add Java variables to the service. In this case, you must add the properties by viewing the option list in the registry. Go to Start >> Run, and run regedit32.exe Find services entry: 32-bit HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE >> SOFTWARE >> Apache Software Foundation >> Procrun 2.0 >> Confluence 64-bit: HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE >> SOFTWARE >> Wow6432Node >> Apache Software Foundation >> Procrun 2.0 >> Confluence to change existing properties, especially increasing Xmx memory, double-click on the relevant value. To change multiple properties, double-click Options. Note: Make sure you add only one argument per line. Change the memory allocations here (i.e. -XX:MaxPermSize=512m). Everyone in java development faces java.lang.OutOfMemoryError every now and then, OutOfMemoryError in Java is one problem that is more due to system limitation (memory) rather than due to programming errors in most cases, but in certain cases you may have a memory leak that causes OutOfMemoryError. I have found that although java.lang.OutOfMemoryError is quite common basic knowledge of the cause, and the solution is largely unknown among junior developers. Beginners books like Head First Java don't teach you much about how to deal with this kind of error. You need real experience in managing production systems, managing a large number of user sessions to troubleshoot and fix performance issues like running out of memory. To be good at troubleshooting and performance analysis, you need to learn some books about Java performance and profiling, such as Java Performance The Definitive Guide By Scott Oaks or Java Performance by Binu John. They are a resource for senior Java developers and also teaches you the tools and process to handle an error like <Your_Service_Name> <Your_Service_Name> In this article we will explore what is java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Why OutOfMemoryError comes in Java application, different type of OutOfMemoryError and How to fix OutOfMemoryError in Java. This article is purely intended to provide basic knowledge about java.lang.OutOfMemoryError and will not discuss profiling in detail. For profiling read the books I have mentioned before. And if you are serious about improving your advanced JVM skills and learning things like taking and analyzing heap dumps then strongly recommend you to join java application performance and memory management courses at Udemy. It is one of the advanced courses for Java programmers to learn more about performance and memory management, including troubleshooting memory leaks in Java. OutOfMemoryError in Java is a subclass of java.lang.VirtualMachineError and JVM throw java.lang.OutOfMemoryError when it ran out of memory in the mound. OutOfMemoryError in Java can come at any time in heap for the most part while trying to create an object, and there is not enough space on the mound to allocate this object. Javadoc by OutOfMemoryError is not very informative about this, though. I have seen mainly two types of OutOfMemoryError in Java: 1) Java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space 2) Java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space Although both occur because JVM ran out of memory they are quite different from each other and their solutions are independent of each other. If you are familiar with different generations on the mound and how garbage collection works in java and aware of new, old and permanent generation of pile space then you would easily have figured out this OutOfMemoryError in Java. Permanent generation of the mound is used to store the string pool and various metadata required by JVM related to class, method and other java primitives. Since in most of the JVM the default size of Perm Space is around 64MB you can easily run out of memory if you have too many classes or a large number of strings in the project. An important point to remember is that it doesn't depend on -Xmx value so no matter how big your total pile size you can run OutOfMemory in perm space. The good thing is that you can set the size of the permanent generation by using the JVM options -XX: PermSize and -XX: MaxPermSize based on your project requirement. A small thing to remember is that = is used to separate parameter and value while specifying the size of perm space in the pile while = is not required while specifying the maximum heap size in java, as shown in the example below. export JVM_ARGS=-Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=256m Another reason for java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen is memory leak through Classloaders and it is very often appeared in WebServer and application server such as tomcat, WebSphere, glassfish or WebLogic. In the Application server, different class loaders are used to load different web applications, so that you can deploy and udeploy one application without affecting other application on the same server, but while not deploying if somehow keeps reference to any class loaded by application class loads, that class and any other related class will not be garbage collected and can quickly fill the PermGen space if you distribute and do not apologize to the program many times. java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen has been observed many times in tomcat in our last project, but the solution to this problem is very difficult because first you need to know which class is causing a memory leak, and then you need to fix it. Another reason for OutOfMemoryError in permgen space is if a thread started by the application does not end when you do not deploy the application. This is just an example of notorious classloader leaks, anyone who writes code for loading and unloading classes must be very careful to avoid this. You can also use the visualgc for monitoring PermGen space, this tool will display the graph of PermGen space, and you can see how and when Permanent space is increased. I suggest you use this tool before coming to any conclusion. Another rather unknown but interesting reason for java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen we found is the introduction of JVM options -Xnoclassgc. This option is sometimes used to avoid loading and unloading classes when there are no more live references of it just to avoid performance here due to frequent loading and unloading, but using this option is J2EE environment can be very dangerous because many frameworks

e.g. Struts, spring etc use reflection to create classes and with frequent distribution and undeployment you can easily run out of space in PermGen if previous references were not cleaned up. This instance also points out that sometimes bad JVM arguments or configuration can lead to OutOfMemoryError in Java. So the conclusion is to avoid using -Xnoclassgc in the J2EE environment, especially with AppServer. From tomcat > 6.0 onwards tomcat provides memory leak detection feature that can detect many common memory leaks on the web app perspective e.g. ThreadLocal memory leaks, JDBC driver registration, RMI targes, LogFactory and Thread spawned by web apps. You can check full details of you can also detect memory leakage by accessing the manager application that comes with tomcat, in case you experience memory leak on any java web app's good idea to run it on tomcat. 1) An easy way to solve OutOfMemoryError in java is to increase maximum heap size using JVM options -Xmx512M, this will instantly solve OutOfMemoryError. This is my preferred solution when I get OutOfMemoryError in Eclipse, Maven or ANT while building project because based on the size of the project you can easily run out of Memory.here is an example of increasing the maximum heap size of JVM, Also it is better to hold -Xmx to -Xms ration either 1:1 or 1:1.5 if you set heap size in java program export JVM_ARGS = -Xms1024m -Xmx1024m 2) The second way to OutOfMemoryError in Java is quite difficult and coming coming you do not have much memory and even after increasing the maximum heap size you still get java.lang.OutOfMemoryError, in this case, you probably want to profile the program and look for some memory leak. You can use the Eclipse Memory Analyzer to examine the heap dump, or you can use profiles like Netbeans or JProbe. This is tough solution and requires some time to analyze and find memory leaks. As explained in the above paragraph this OutOfMemory error in java comes when permanent generation of pile filled up. To fix this OutOfMemoryError in Java, you need to increase the heap size of Perm space using the JVM option -XX: MaxPermSize. You can also set the original size of Perm space using -XX: PermSize and keep both initial and maximum Perm Space you can prevent any full garbage collection that may occur when Perm Space becomes re-size. Here's how to set initial and maximum Perm size in Java: export JVM_ARGS = -XX: PermSize =64M -XX:MaxPermSize=256m Once java.lang.OutOfMemoryError in Java becomes difficult and on these cases profiling remains ultimate solution. Even if you have the freedom to increase heap size in java, it is recommended that to follow memory processing practices while encoding and set zero to unused references. It's all from me on OutOfMemoryError in Java I will try to write more about finding memory leak in java and using profiles in another post. Please share what is your approach to solving java.lang.OutOfMemoryError in Java. Important Note: From Tomcat > 6.0 and beyond tomcat provides memory leak detection function that can detect many common memory leaks on the Java application e.g. ThreadLocal memory leaks, JDBC driver registration, RMI targes, LogFactory, and Thread spawned by web apps. Full details of the can be checked. You can also detect memory leakage by accessing the manager application that comes with tomcat, in case you experience memory leak on any java web app it is a good idea to run it on tomcat to find out the cause of OutOfMemoryError in permGen space. Java.lang.OutOfMemoryError is a kind of error that needs a lot of investigation to find out the cause of the problem, which object takes memory, how much memory it takes or finds feared memory leak, and you can not do this without having knowledge of available tools in the java room. Here I am listing out some free tools that can be used to analyze the pile and will help you find the culprits in OutOfMemoryError 1) Visualgc Visualgc stands for Visual Garbage Collection Monitoring Tool, and you can attach it to your instrumented hotspot JVM. The main strength of visualgc is that it displays all important data graphically, including class loads, garbage collection, and JVM compiler performance data. The JVM target is identified by its virtual machine ID also called as vmid. You can read more about visualgc and vmid options here. 2) Jmap Jmap is a command-line tool supplied with JDK6 and you take a memory dump off the pile in a file. It is easy to use as shown below: jmap -dump:format=b,file=heapdump 6054 Here the file specifies the name of the memory dump file that is heap dump and 6054 is PID of Java progress. You can find PDI using ps -ef or Windows Task Manager or by using the tool called the Java Virtual Machine Process Status Tool (JPS). 3) Jhat Jhat was previously known as hat (heap analyzer tool), but it is now part of JDK6. You can use jhat to analyze the heap dump file created by using jmap. Jhat is also a command line tool, and you can run it from the cmd window as shown below: jhat -J-Xmx256m heapdump Here it will analyze the memory dump found in the file heapdump. When you start jhat it will read this heap dump file and then start listening on the HTTP port, just point your browser to port where jhat listens by default 7000 and then you can start analyzing objects found in the heap dump. 4) Eclipse memory analyzer Eclipse memory analyzer (MAT) is a tool from the eclipse foundation to analyze java heap dump. It helps to find classloader leaks and memory leaks and helps minimize memory consumption.You can use MAT to analyze heap dump carrying millions of objects, and it also helps you extract suspected of memory leakage. See here for more information. As your Java experience grows, expectation also grows in terms of niche skills such as analyzing performance issues and comfortable with profiling. You usually won't learn these skills unless you take extra effort. To effectively deal with the error like java.lang.OutOfMemoryError, you should read good books on troubleshooting and performance adjustment, such as Java Performance The definitive guide of Scott Oaks as shown below: Further learning Java Memory Management Understanding Java Virtual Machine: Memory Management Understanding and solving Java Memory Problems Here are some of my other posts on Java you may find interesting : Thank you for reading this article so far. If you find this article helpful and informative, you can share with friends and colleagues on Facebook and Twitter. Twitter.

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