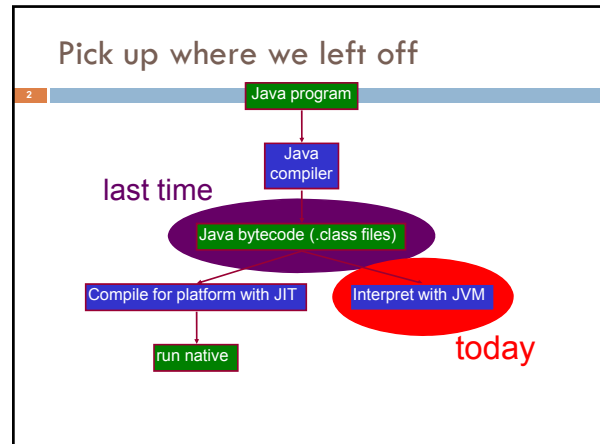


UNDER THE HOOD: THE  
JAVA VIRTUAL MACHINE II

CS2110 Fall 2010 Lecture 25



### Today

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- Class file format
- Class loading and initialization
- Object initialization
- Method dispatch
- Exception handling
- Java security model
  - Bytecode verification
  - Stack inspection

### Instance Method Dispatch

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**x.foo(...)**

- compiles to **invokevirtual**
- Every loaded class knows its superclass
  - name of superclass is in the constant pool
  - like a parent pointer in the class hierarchy
- bytecode evaluates arguments of **x.foo(...)**, pushes them on the stack
- Object **x** is always the first argument

### Instance Method Dispatch

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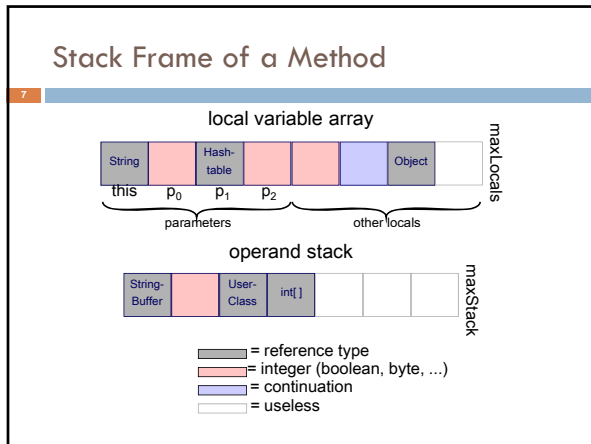
**invokevirtual foo (...)**

- Name and type of **foo(...)** are arguments to **invokevirtual** (indices into constant pool)
- JVM retrieves them from constant pool
- Gets the dynamic (runtime) type of **x**
- Follows parent pointers until finds **foo(...)** in one of those classes – gets bytecode from code attribute

### Instance Method Dispatch

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- Creates a new **stack frame** on runtime stack around arguments already there
- Allocates space in stack frame for locals and operand stack
- Prepares locals (int=0, ref=null), empty stack
- Starts executing bytecode of the method
- When returns, pops stack frame, resumes in calling method after the **invokevirtual** instruction



### Instance Method Dispatch

```
byte[] data;
void getData() {
    String x = "Hello world";
    data = x.getBytes();
}

Code(maxStack = 2, maxLocals = 2, codeLength = 12)
0: ldc "Hello world"
2: astore_1
3: aload_0 //object of which getData is a method
4: aload_1
5: invokevirtual java.lang.String.getBytes ()[B
8: putfield A.data [B
11: return
```

- ### Exception Handling
- Each method has an **exception handler table** (possibly empty)
  - Compiled from **try/catch/finally**
  - An exception handler is just a designated block of code
  - When an exception is thrown, JVM searches the exception table for an appropriate handler that is in effect
  - **finally** clause is executed last

- ### Exception Handling
- Finds an exception handler → empties stack, pushes exception object, executes handler
  - No handler → pops runtime stack, returns exceptionally to calling routine
  - **finally** clause is always executed, no matter what

### Exception Table Entry

<b>startRange</b>	start of range handler is in effect
<b>endRange</b>	end of range handler is in effect
<b>handlerEntry</b>	entry point of exception handler
<b>catchType</b>	exception handled

- **startRange** → **endRange** give interval of instructions in which handler is in effect
- **catchType** is any subclass of **Throwable** (which is a superclass of **Exception**) – any subclass of **catchType** can be handled by this handler

### Example

```
Integer x = null;
Object y = new Object();

try {
    x = (Integer)y;
    System.out.println(x.intValue());
} catch (ClassCastException e) {
    System.out.println("y was not an Integer");
} catch (NullPointerException e) {
    System.out.println("y was null");
} finally {
    System.out.println("finally!");
}
```



```

01: astore_1
02: new java.lang.Object
03: dup
04: invokespecial java.lang.Object.<init> (JV)
05: astore_2
06: aload_2
07: invokevirtual java.lang.Integer.intValue ()I
08: checkcast java.lang.Integer
09: astore_3
10: getstatic java.lang.System.out Ljava/io/PrintStream;
11: aload_1
12: invokevirtual java.lang.Integer.intValue ()I
13: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (I)V
14: goto $B$
15: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (Ljava/lang/String;)V
16: aload_1
17: invokevirtual java.lang.Integer.intValue ()I
18: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (I)V
19: getstatic java.lang.System.out Ljava/io/PrintStream;
20: ldc #1: "finally!"
21: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (Ljava/lang/String;)V
22: goto $B$
23: astore_3
24: getstatic java.lang.System.out Ljava/io/PrintStream;
25: ldc #2: "Object y = new Object();"
26: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (Ljava/lang/String;)V
27: try {
28:   x = (Integer)y;
29:   System.out.println(x.intValue());
30: } catch (ClassCastException e) {
31:   System.out.println("y was not an Integer");
32: } catch (NullPointerException e) {
33:   System.out.println("y was null");
34: } finally {
35:   System.out.println("finally!");
36: }
37: goto $B$
38: astore_4
39: getstatic java.lang.System.out Ljava/io/PrintStream;
40: ldc #3: "finally!"
41: invokevirtual java.io.PrintStream.println (Ljava/lang/String;)V
42: goto $B$
43: astore_4
44: throw
45: return
19

```

```

01: astore_1
02: new java.lang.Object
03: dup
04: invokespecial java.lang.Object.<init> (JV)
05: astore_2
06: aload_2
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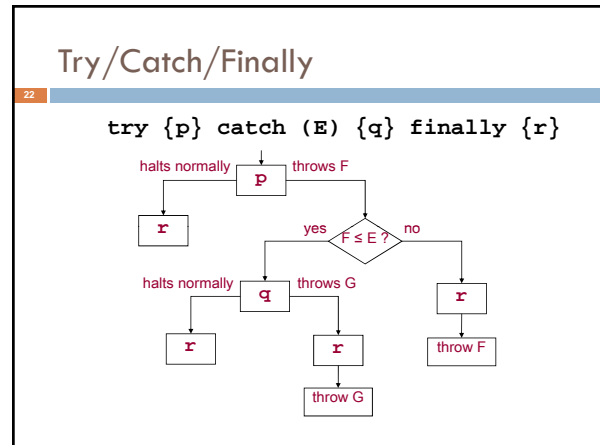
```

### Try/Catch/Finally

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```
try {p} catch (E) {q} finally {r}
```

- r is always executed, regardless of whether p and/or q halt normally or exceptionally
- If p throws an exception not caught by the catch clause, or if q throws an exception, that exception is **rethrown** upon normal termination of r



### Java Security Model

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- Bytecode verification
  - Type safety
  - Private/protected/package/final annotations
  - Basis for the entire security model
  - Prevents circumvention of higher-level checks
- Secure class loading
  - Guards against substitution of malicious code for standard system classes
- Stack inspection
  - Mediates access to critical resources

### Bytecode Verification

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- Performed at load time
- Enforces type safety
  - All operations are well-typed (e.g., may not confuse refs and ints)
  - Array bounds
  - Operand stack overflow, underflow
  - Consistent state over all dataflow paths
- Private/protected/package/final annotations

### Bytecode Verification

- A form of *dataflow analysis* or *abstract interpretation* performed at load time
- Annotate the program with information about the execution state at each point
- Guarantees that values are used correctly

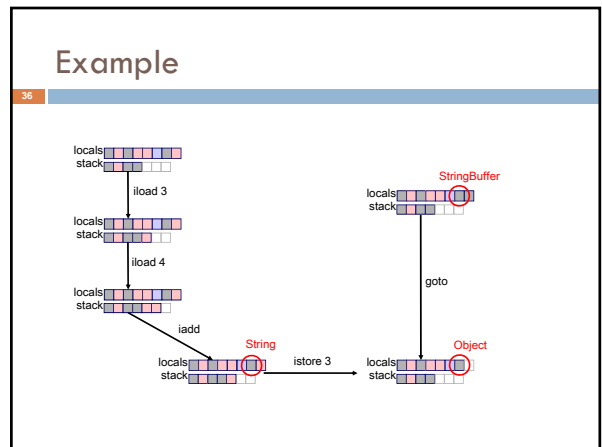
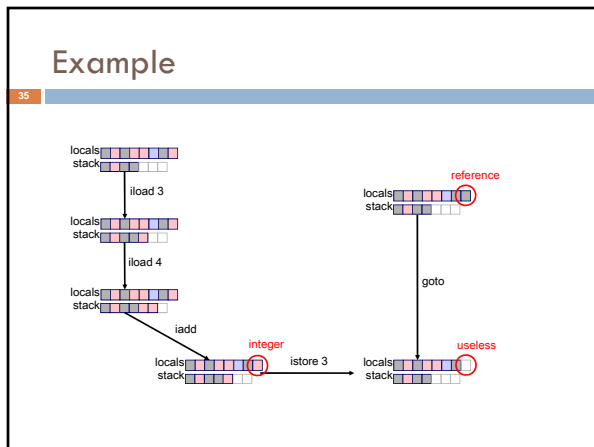
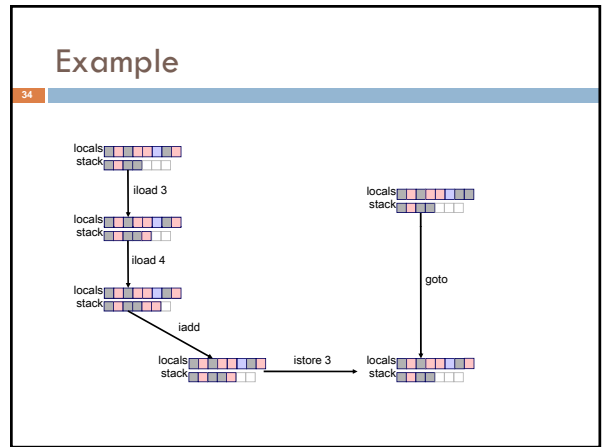
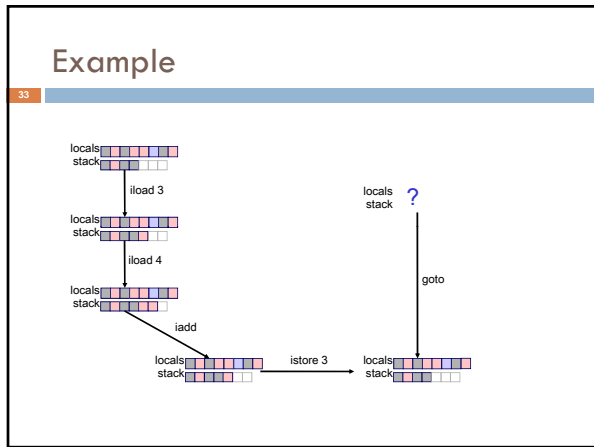
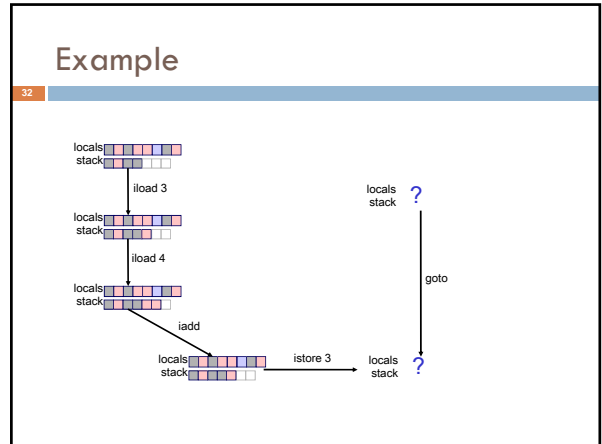
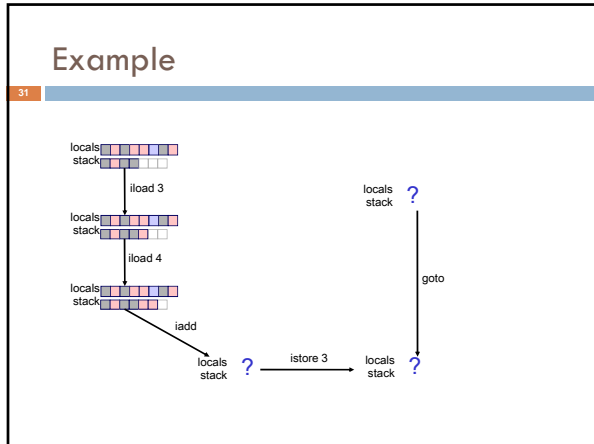
### Types in the JVM

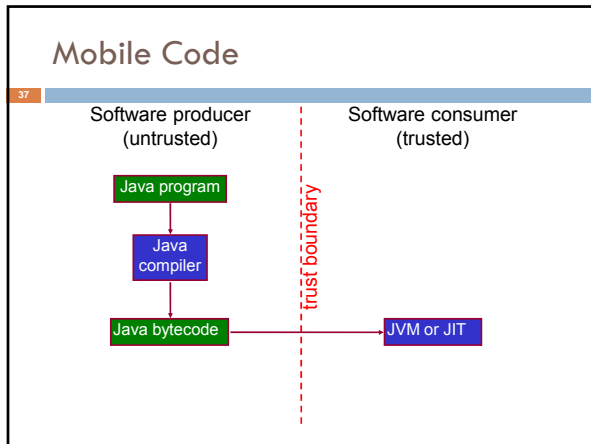
### Typing of Java Bytecode

### Example

### Example

### Example





### Mobile Code

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**Problem: mobile code is not trustworthy!**

- We often have *trusted* and *untrusted* code running together in the same virtual machine
  - e.g., applets downloaded off the net and running in our browser
- Do not want untrusted code to perform critical operations (file I/O, net I/O, class loading, security management,...)
  - *How do we prevent this?*

### Mobile Code

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**Early approach: signed applets**

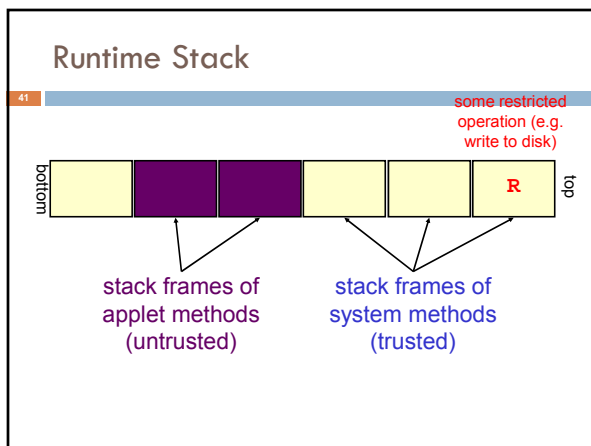
- Not so great
  - everything is either trusted or untrusted, nothing in between
  - a signature can only *verify* an already existing relationship of trust, it cannot *create* trust
- Would like to allow untrusted code to interact with trusted code
  - just monitor its activity somehow

### Mobile Code

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**Q) Why not just let trusted (system) code do anything it wants, even in the presence of untrusted code?**

**A) Because untrusted code calls system code to do stuff (file I/O, etc.) – system code could be operating on behalf of untrusted code**



### Runtime Stack

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**Maybe we want to disallow it**

- the malicious applet may be trying to erase our disk
- it's calling system code to do that

### Runtime Stack

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Or, maybe we want to allow it  
 -it may just want to write a cookie  
 -it called `System.cookieWriter`  
 -`System.cookieWriter` knows it's ok

### Runtime Stack

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Maybe we want to allow it for another reason  
 -all running methods are trusted

Q) How do we tell the difference between these scenarios?  
 A) *Stack inspection!*

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### Stack Inspection

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- An invocation of a trusted method, when calling another method, may either:
  - *permit* R on the stack above it
  - *forbid* R on the stack above it
  - *pass* permission from below (be transparent)
- An instantiation of an untrusted method must *forbid* R above it

### Stack Inspection

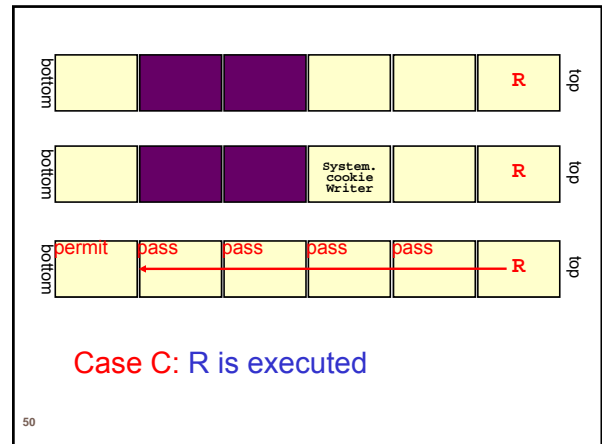
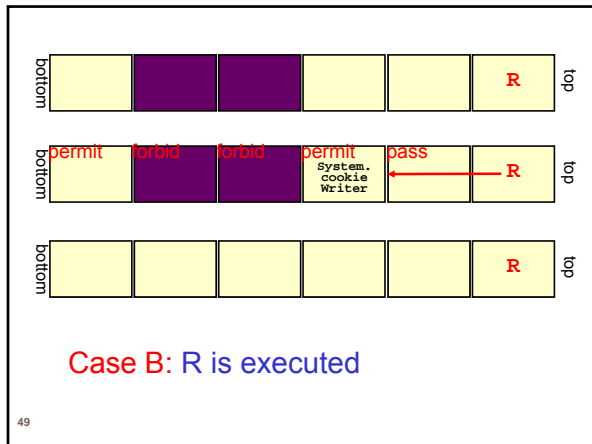
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- When about to execute R, look down through the stack until we see either
  - a system method permitting R -- *do it*
  - a system method forbidding R -- *don't do it*
  - an untrusted method -- *don't do it*
- If we get all the way to the bottom, *do it* (IE, Sun JDK) or *don't do it* (Netscape)

Case A: R is not executed

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### Conclusion

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Java and the Java Virtual Machine:  
Full of interesting ideas

Many systems have been built by taking an open source JVM and then somehow “doing surgery” on it. You can too!