

Oracle Weblogic Server

Thread Dump Analysis

"Threads stuck in java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0"

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Threads stuck in java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0

What does the java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API do?

Why does it frequently appear in various thread dumps?

Why is it highlighted in thread dump analysis tools?

Should you be concerned about it? And what solutions can address this issue?

Let's delve into these questions.

What does SocketInputStream.socketRead00 API do?

Imagine calling your spouse or partner on the phone:

When the call connects, their immediate cheerful response—like "Hello Honey (or darling or sweetie), How are you?"—illustrates an ideal scenario. However, if they're preoccupied with work, picking up kids, or at the gym, their response might be delayed—perhaps just a brief acknowledgment. In more extreme cases, if they're in a bad mood, their reaction could be unpredictable or the call might even hang up. The time you spend waiting from when the call connects until it concludes mirrors the essence of the socketRead00 API.

In your application's ecosystem, which interacts with multiple remote applications using protocols like SOAP, REST, HTTP, HTTPS, JDBC, and RMI, all connections pass through the JDK's java.net layer for essential TCP-IP and socket operations. Within this layer, the SocketInputStream.socketRead00 API is employed to read and receive data from these remote applications. Depending on various factors, such as network conditions and the responsiveness of remote applications, some responses may arrive promptly, while others may exhibit delays or even fail to respond altogether. During the period your application waits complete reading threads can become stuck in the to the response data, its java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API.



Sample Thread dump stacktrace

Here are some example thread dump stack traces that illustrate threads stuck in the SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API. Regardless of the protocol used, these threads demonstrate being stuck in SocketInputStream.socketRead0().

RMI thread stuck in SocketInputStream.socketRead00 API

"RMI TCP Connection(3)-168.xxx.xx.xx" daemon prio=5 tid=0x00000000008e4560 nid=0x498e20 runnable [0x00000000dedec000] java.lang.Thread.State: RUNNABLE at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method) at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(Unknown Source) at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(Unknown Source) at java.io.BufferedInputStream.fill(Unknown Source) at java.io.BufferedInputStream.read(Unknown Source) - locked (0x0000006ad666789) (a java.io.BufferedInputStream) at java.io.FilterInputStream.read(Unknown Source) at sun.rmi.transport.tcp.TCPTransport.handleMessages(Unknown Source) at sun.rmi.transport.tcp.TCPTransport\$ConnectionHandler.run0(Unknown Source) at sun.rmi.transport.tcp.TCPTransport\$ConnectionHandler.run(Unknown Source) at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(Unknown Source) at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor\$Worker.run(Unknown Source) at java.lang.Thread.run(Unknown Source)

Oracle Database connection stuck in SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API

"Thread-19" id=28 idx=0x6c tid=11456 prio=6 alive, in native, daemon

at jrockit/net/SocketNativeIO.readBytesPinned(Ljava/io/FileDescriptor;[BIII)I(Native Method)

at jrockit/net/SocketNativeIO.socketRead(SocketNativeIO.java:233)

at java/net/SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Ljava/io/FileDescriptor;[BIII)I(SocketInputStream.java)

at java/net/SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:433)



at

java/net/ManagedSocketInputStreamHighPerformanceNew.read(ManagedSocketInputStreamHighPerformanceNew.java:434) at java/net/SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:232)

at

java/net/ManagedSocketInputStreamHighPerformanceNew.read(ManagedSocketInputStreamHighPerformanceNew.java:444) at oracle/ons/InputBuffer.getNextString(InputBuffer.java:444) at oracle/ons/ReceiverThread.run(ReceiverThread.java:433)

at jrockit/vm/RNI.c2java(JJJJJ)V(Native Method)

RabbitMQ stuck in SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API

"AMQP Connection 168.xx.xxx:5554" prio=4 RUNNABLE java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method) java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead(SocketInputStream.java:333) java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:234) java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:232) java.io.BufferedInputStream.fill(BufferedInputStream.java:234) java.io.BufferedInputStream.read(BufferedInputStream.java:123) java.io.DataInputStream.readUnsignedByte(DataInputStream.java:444) com.rabbitmq.client.impl.Frame.readFrom(Frame.java:543) com.rabbitmq.client.impl.SocketFrameHandler.readFrame(SocketFrameHandler.java:333) java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:555)

IBM DB2 statement execution stuck in SocketInputStream.socketRead0() API

"Thread-2020 id=234 idx=0x03c tid=234 prio=9 alive, in native, daemon java.lang.Thread.State: RUNNABLE at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method) at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:140) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.t4.z.b(z.java:1499) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.t4.z.c(z.java:2189) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.t4.sb.i(sb.java:1335) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.am.yn.gb(yn.java:2446)



at com.ibm.db2.jcc.am.zn.pc(zn.java:3477) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.am.zn.b(zn.java:5444) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.am.zn.fc(zn.java:3334) at com.ibm.db2.jcc.am.zn.execute(zn.java:2453) at com.ibm.ws.rsadapter.jdbc.WSJdbcPreparedStatement.execute(WSJdbcPreparedStatement.java:618)

Solutions

Here are potential solutions to address the issue when a thread gets stuck in the SocketInputStream.socketRead0 API and fails to recover:

1) Instrument timeout settings

Most applications neglect setting appropriate timeout settings for SocketInputStream.socketRead0, leading to prolonged API calls. Implementing timeouts is crucial to prevent prolonged stalls. Here are some timeout settings you can configure:

1.1. JVM Network settings

Configure these timeout properties to manage connections across various protocols using `java.net.URLConnection`:

- `sun.net.client.defaultConnectTimeout`: Timeout for establishing a connection.
- `sun.net.client.defaultReadTimeout`: Timeout for reading data from the input stream.

1.2. setSoTimeout

If directly programming with Sockets, utilize `setSoTimeout()` to set a timeout in milliseconds on the socket. This throws `java.net.SocketTimeoutException` if the remote application doesn't respond within the specified time.

1.3. JDBC

For JDBC connections, use `setQueryTimeout()` to specify the number of seconds the JDBC driver should wait for a query to complete before throwing `SQLTimeoutException`.

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1.4. Oracle JDBC

Configure `-Doracle.jdbc.ReadTimeout` during application startup to set a timeout in milliseconds for Oracle database connections.

Validate Network connectivity

Threads failing to recover from SocketInputStream.socketRead0 API can also stem from problems with network connectivity or issues with load balancers. In some cases, the remote application may not send the necessary ACK or FIN packets, causing delays or stalls. Engaging network engineers or cloud hosting support teams is advisable to diagnose and resolve these issues.

On your part, using TCP/IP tracing tools like Wireshark can be invaluable. These tools allow you to analyze network packets exchanged between your application and the remote server. This analysis helps pinpoint whether the network issue resides on your end or on the remote application's side, facilitating targeted troubleshooting and resolution.

Collaborate with the remote application

In some cases, transaction slowdowns may arise due to performance issues within the remote application. In such situations, it's essential to communicate these slowdowns to the remote application team, raising awareness of the issue and collaborating with them to implement necessary fixes.

Non-blocking HTTP client

Consider utilizing non-blocking HTTP client libraries such as Grizzly or Netty, which avoid blocking operations that can cause threads to hang. Implementing this solution requires strategic code changes and thorough testing. Please note, while this list is comprehensive, it may not encompass all potential solutions. If you have additional timeout settings or solutions to suggest, please provide your feedback below. We welcome your recommendations and will update this information accordingly.

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