



链滴

解决 MacOS 下 getByIpAddress 导致 to mcat 启动项目很慢的问题

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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表象：tomcat 启动项目很慢，比linux下启动至少慢20-30秒以上

开始的时候没有换系统测试，一直以为是项目配置或者jar文件版本冲突引起的问题。

```
2020-01-20 18:47:05.291 [main] INFO org.springframework.security.con
2020-01-20 18:47:05.350 [main] INFO org.springframework.security.con
2020-01-20 18:47:08.133 [main] INFO com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidData
2020-01-20 18:47:30.052 [main] INFO org.quartz.impl.StdSchedulerFacto
2020-01-20 18:47:30.081 [main] INFO org.quartz.core.SchedulerSignale
2020-01-20 18:47:30.081 [main] INFO org.quartz.core.QuartzScheduler
2020-01-20 18:47:30.082 [main] INFO org.quartz.simpl.RAMJobStore - R
```

通过不停的断点，debug，分析日志，跟踪了一两个小时，最后落在最关键的一行代码上

```
java.net.NetworkInterface.getByInetAddress(InetAddress addr)
```

只要调用了这个方法，就会延迟5秒钟左右。

n次调用，那么就是5*n秒，可以想象每次启动项目的绝望。

baidu, google都发现有不少类似的情况，但是都没有给出更深入解析。

解决办法也大致相同：

1. 就是把本机的hostname 添加到 hosts 中，例如：

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.0.1 adeMacBook-Pro.local
255.255.255.255 broadcasthost
::1 localhost
::1 adeMacBook-Pro.local
```

2. 执行 `scutil --set HostName "localhost"`

参考：

1. [DnsNameResolver hangs for 5 seconds in InetAddress.getAllByName0 on Mac OSX](#)
2. [Jvm takes a long time to resolve ip-address for localhost](#)
3. [mac系统InetAddress.getLocalHost\(\).getHostAddress\(\) 很慢](#)
4. [Mac上java应用（例如spring boot）启动慢的原因之一](#)

终于在这篇2012年的博客里面找到引起此次问题的原因

博文：[ipv6造成的死锁问题 https://www.iteye.com/blog/jiajianchao-gmail-com-1597253](https://www.iteye.com/blog/jiajianchao-gmail-com-1597253)

Description

For sites using only IPv4, you may find better performance and simplicity in configuring the environment to use only IPv4, wherever possible. This wiki page provides guidance on forcing a

plications to use IPv4 when possible.

Many OSs will enable IPv6 by default, even if the environment is only using IPv4. Configuring the OS to disable IPv6 would help to prevent these sorts of problems.

Known Problems

There are some known problems with applications trying to use IPv6, when the environment is really only configured for IPv4.

1. IPv6 changes the way that Round-Robin A-records are used, and instead forces an ordered priority weighting of A-records. This can cause high-availability techniques dependent on round-robin A-records to fail or work incorrectly. If using IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack, then the JVM will use `getaddrinfo()` instead of `gethostbyname()`. `getaddrinfo()` will sort the DNS results in an ordered way, due to RFC 3484 [1]. Some OSs provide `/etc/gai.conf` configuration options in an attempt to configure record handling.

2. The JVM can be blocked by an infinite loop problem between the JVM and libc when using the IPv6 `getaddrinfo()` libraries with IPv4 addresses. This issue is discussed in more detail here:

http://bugzilla.zimbra.com/show_bug.cgi?id=68432

http://old.nabble.com/-Bug-libc-12926--New%3A-getaddrinfo%28%29-make_request%28%29-may-spin-forever-td31913044.html

http://sourceware.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=12926

In the JVM, following is what the threads look like. You will see many threads in the thread dump file locked in a state similar to this:

```
"btpool0-41529" prio=10 tid=0x00002aaac45dd000 nid=0x7db9 in Object.wait() [0x000000047155000]
```

```
java.lang.Thread.State: WAITING (on object monitor)
  at java.lang.Object.wait(Native Method)
  at java.lang.Object.wait(Object.java:485)
  at java.net.InetAddress.checkLookupTable(InetAddress.java:1267)
  - locked <0x000000006e385b000> (a java.util.HashMap)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getAddressFromNameService(InetAddress.java:1190)
```

These threads are waiting for the Lookup Table object to be released from another thread that holds it. Here's the thread holding it:

```
"btpool0-41526" prio=10 tid=0x00002aaac5904800 nid=0x7db6 runnable [0x0000000044c0200]
```

```
java.lang.Thread.State: RUNNABLE
  at java.net.Inet6AddressImpl.lookupAllHostAddr(Native Method)
  at java.net.InetAddress$1.lookupAllHostAddr(InetAddress.java:850)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getAddressFromNameService(InetAddress.java:1201)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getAllByName0(InetAddress.java:1154)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getAllByName(InetAddress.java:1084)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getAllByName(InetAddress.java:1020)
  at java.net.InetAddress.getByName(InetAddress.java:970)
```

You'll see that's running `Inet6AddressImpl.lookupAllHostAddr`. Because of a bug between Java and libc, this lookup can enter an infinite loop when a certain race condition occurs. This occurs infrequently, but can cause deadlocks where all threads of one type (such as LMP threads) or even all JVM threads can end up blocked.

With `java.net.preferIPv4Stack` set to true, Java will not execute this code and the problem should be avoided.

Configuration

1. Java processes can be configured to prefer the IPv4 stack. The default is to prefer the IPv6 stack, so it requires a specified JVM argument to prefer IPv4:

```
-Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true
```

This would need to be added to your existing `mailboxd_java_options`. Your existing configuration may vary depending on your performance tuning [see http://wiki.zimbra.com/wiki/Performance_Tuning_Guidelines_for_Large_Deployments], so be careful to append this option to what

ever is there currently:

```
# su - zimbra
```

```
$ zmllocalconfig mailboxd_java_options
```

```
$ zmllocalconfig -e mailboxd_java_options="-server -Djava.awt.headless=true -Dsun.net.inetadr.ttl=60 -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:NewRatio=2 -XX:PermSize=192m -XX:MaxPermSize=192m -XX:SoftRefLRUPolicyMSPerMB=1 -verbose:gc -XX:+PrintGCDetails -XX:+PrintGCTimeStamps -XX:+PrintGCApplicationStoppedTime -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -XX:HeapDumpPath=/opt/zimbra/log -Djava.net.preferIPv4Stack=true"
```

For more reference background on this, please review here:

http://bugzilla.zimbra.com/show_bug.cgi?id=13161#c55

2. Configuring the OS to disable IPv6

Each OS may have unique recommendations for disabling IPv6. This article does not currently include all OS-level recommendations, but please do a web search and determine methods for disabling the IPv6 interfaces, modules, and stack for your OS of choice.