



Java 9 ist tot, lang lebe Java 11

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Einführung

Ist Java 8 schon so alt?

We're counting down to the last free Oracle
Java 8 update - what's your plan?

00 **00** **00** **00**
days hours min sec

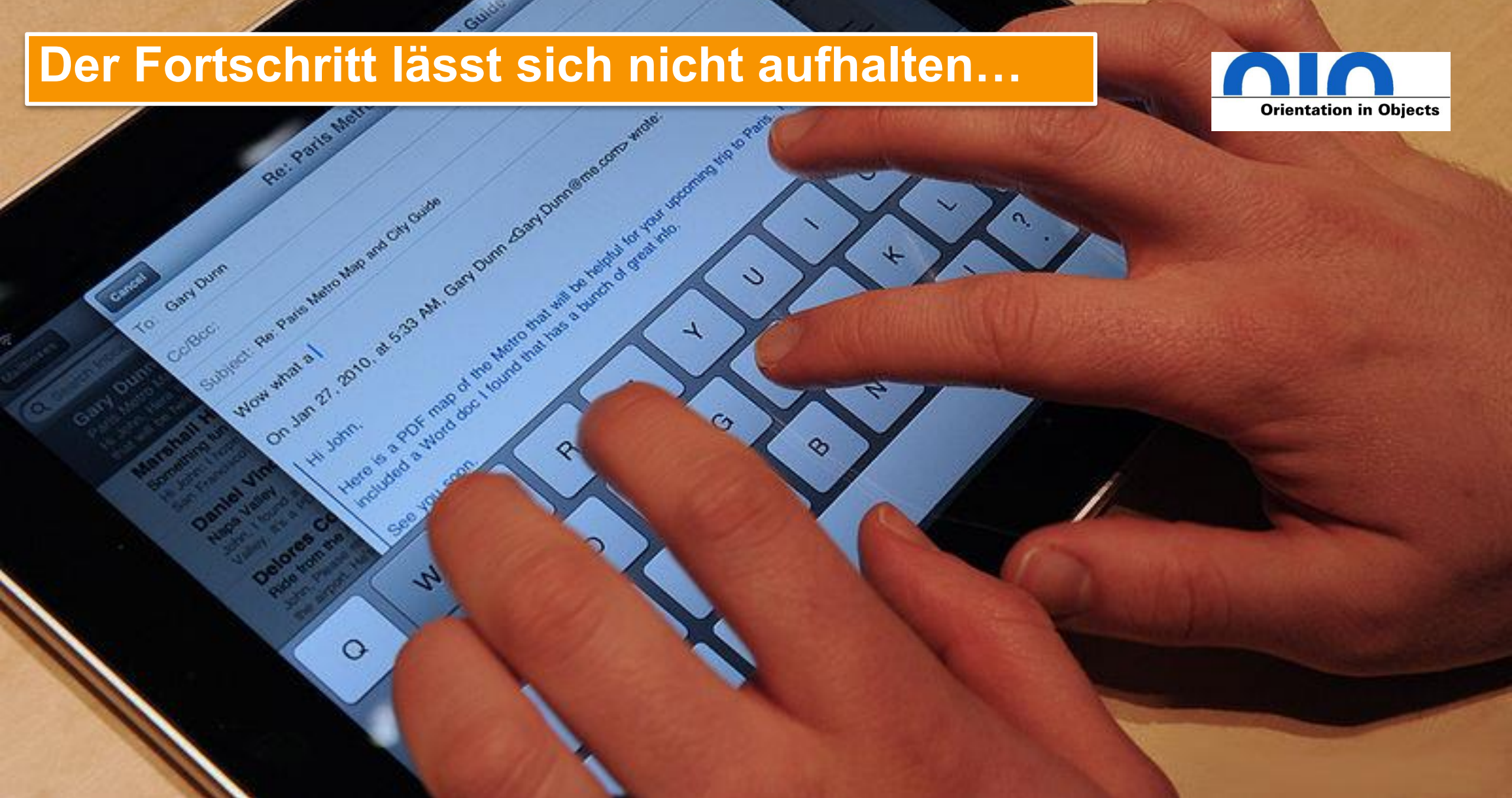
Azul can save your day.

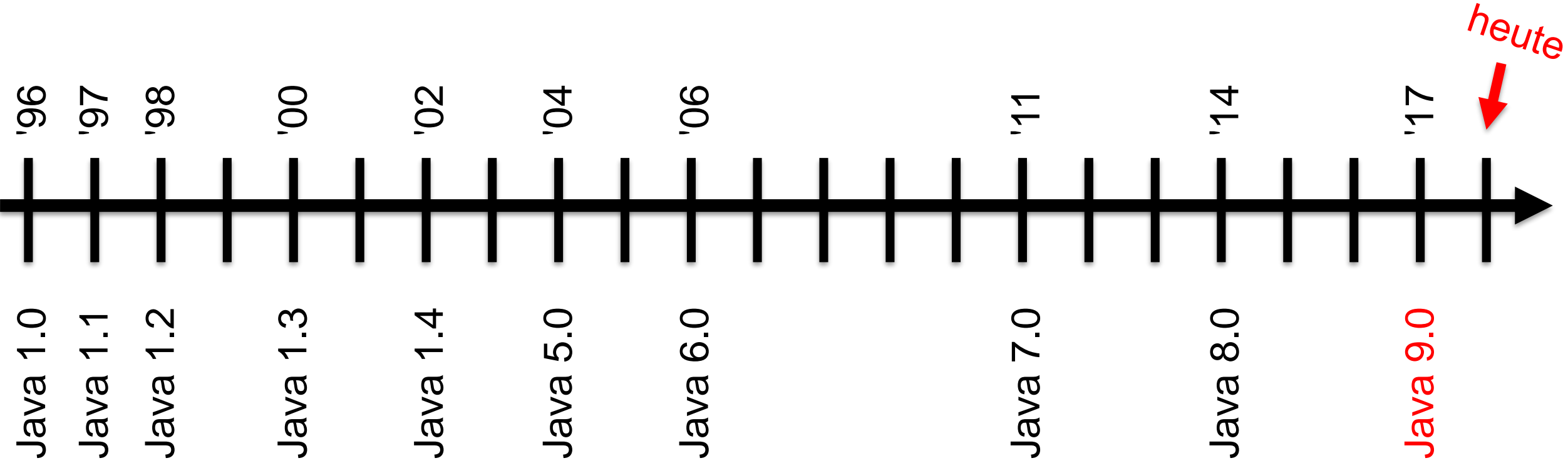
<https://www.azul.com/last-free-java-8-download/>

Java 9 ist tot?

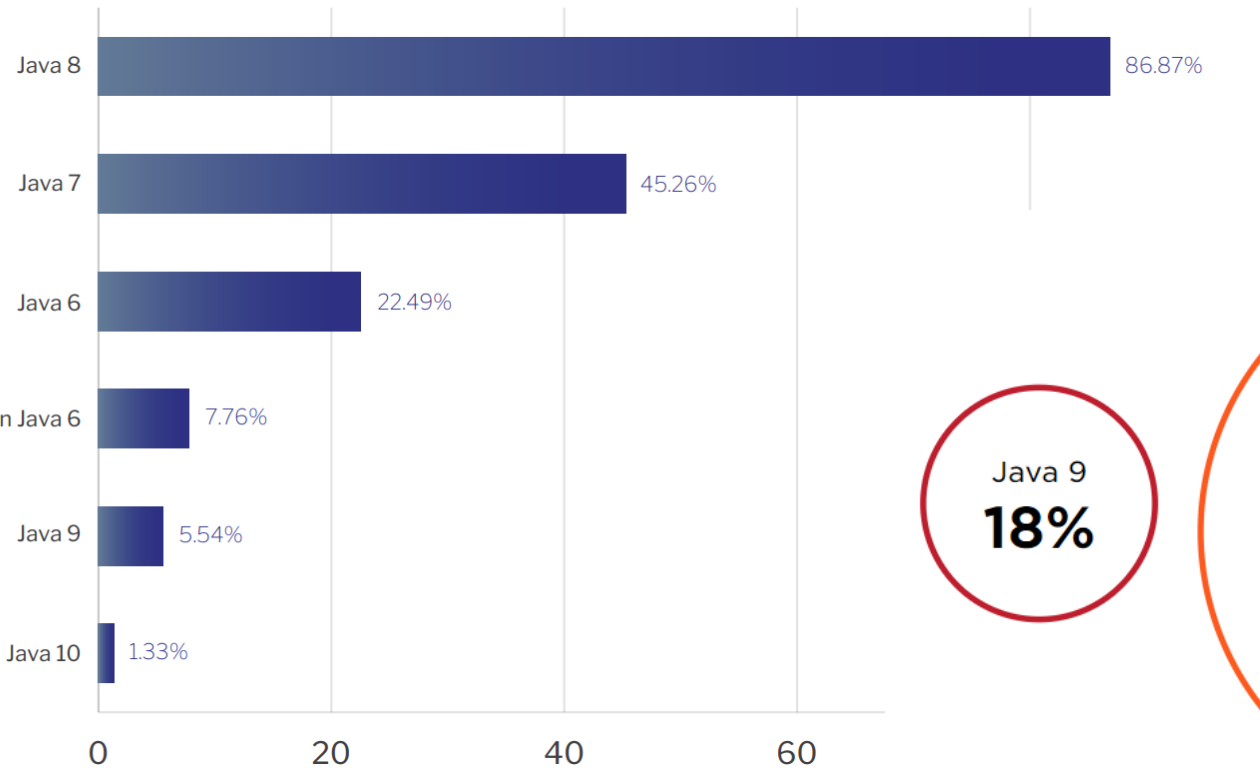


Der Fortschritt lässt sich nicht aufhalten...

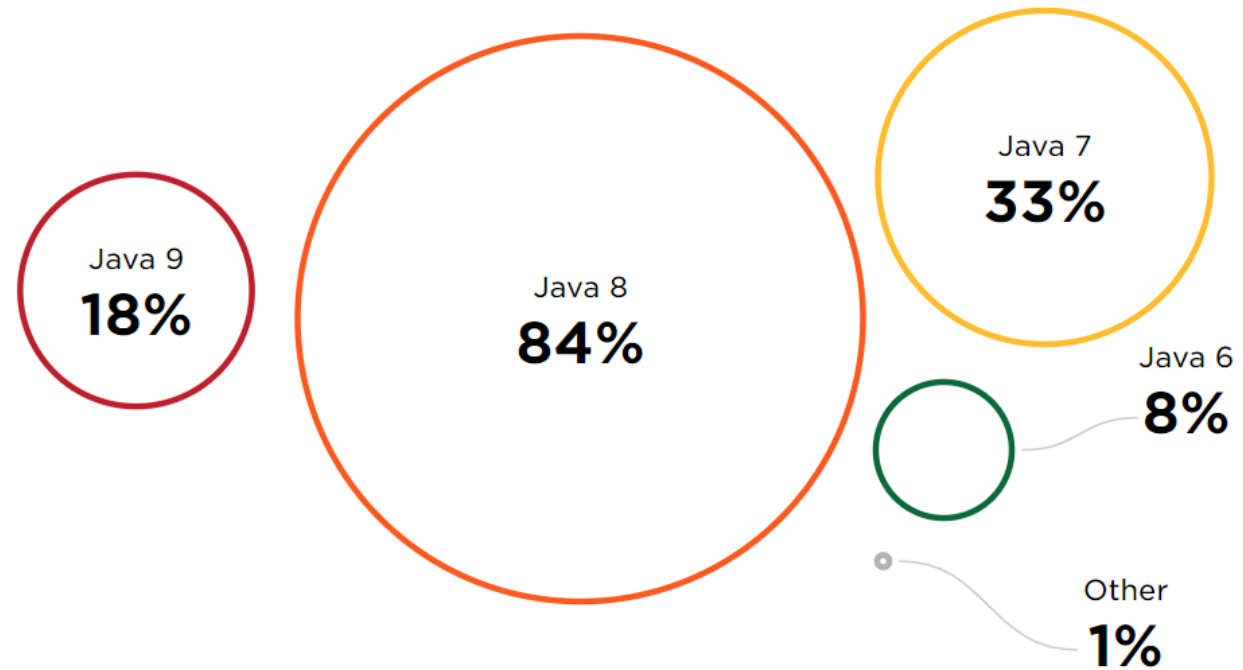




"Traue keiner Statistik, die Du nicht selbst gefälscht hast ..."



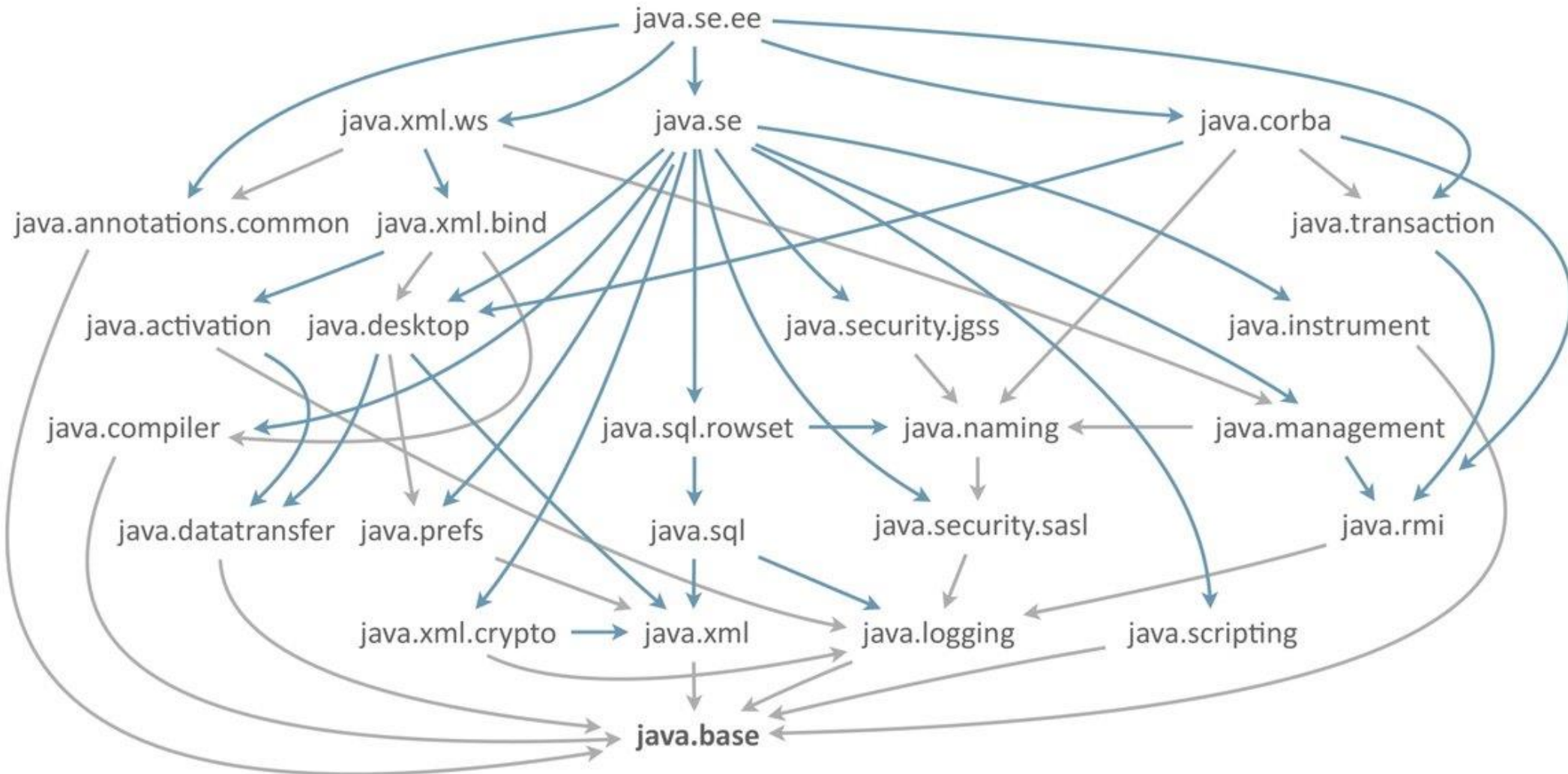
<https://www.jetbrains.com/research/devecosystem-2018/java/>



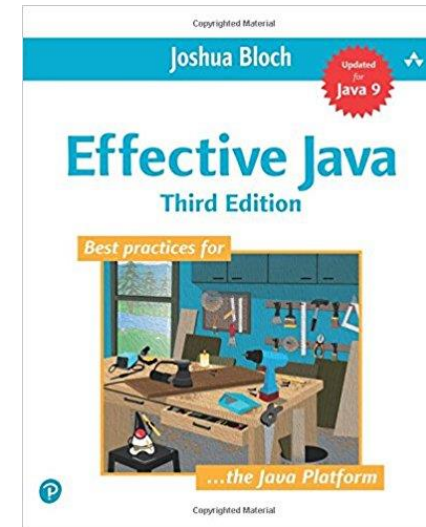
<https://jakarta.ee/documents/insights/2018-jakarta-ee-developer-survey.pdf>

*Question with checkboxes. Sum of shares may be more than 100%.
Please also note that Java 10 is missing from the list as it was released after the Developer Ecosystem Survey 2018 was launched.*

Java 9 Modulsystem ist (noch) nicht in der breiten Masse angekommen ...

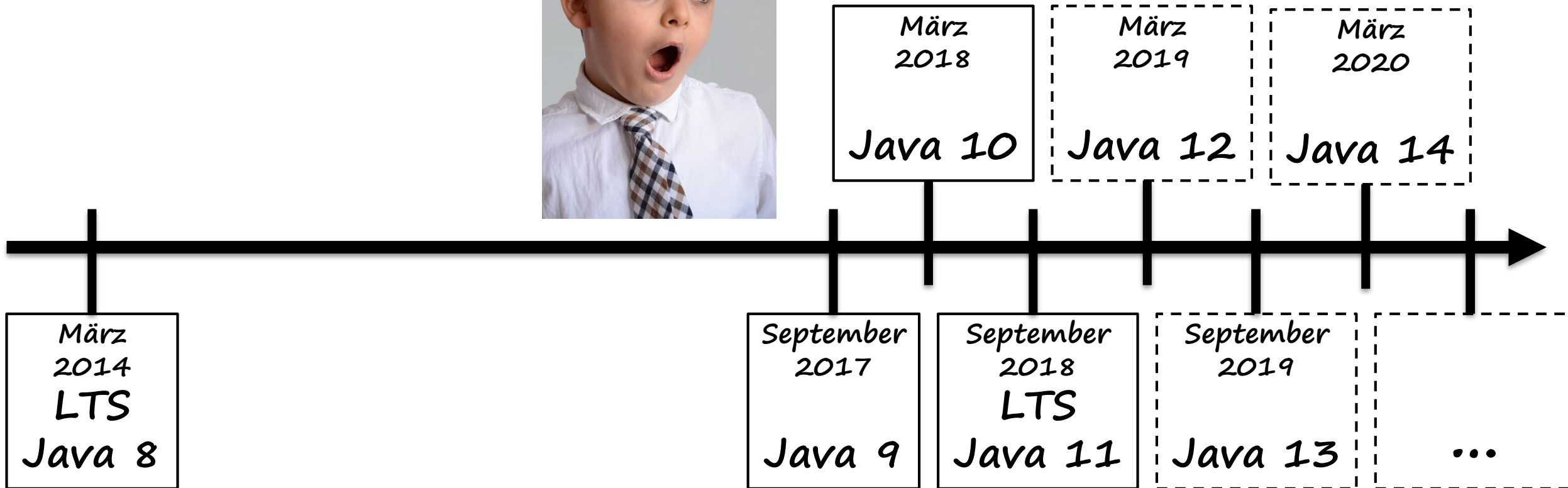
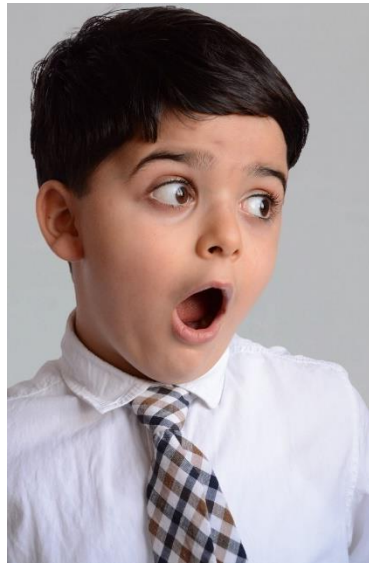


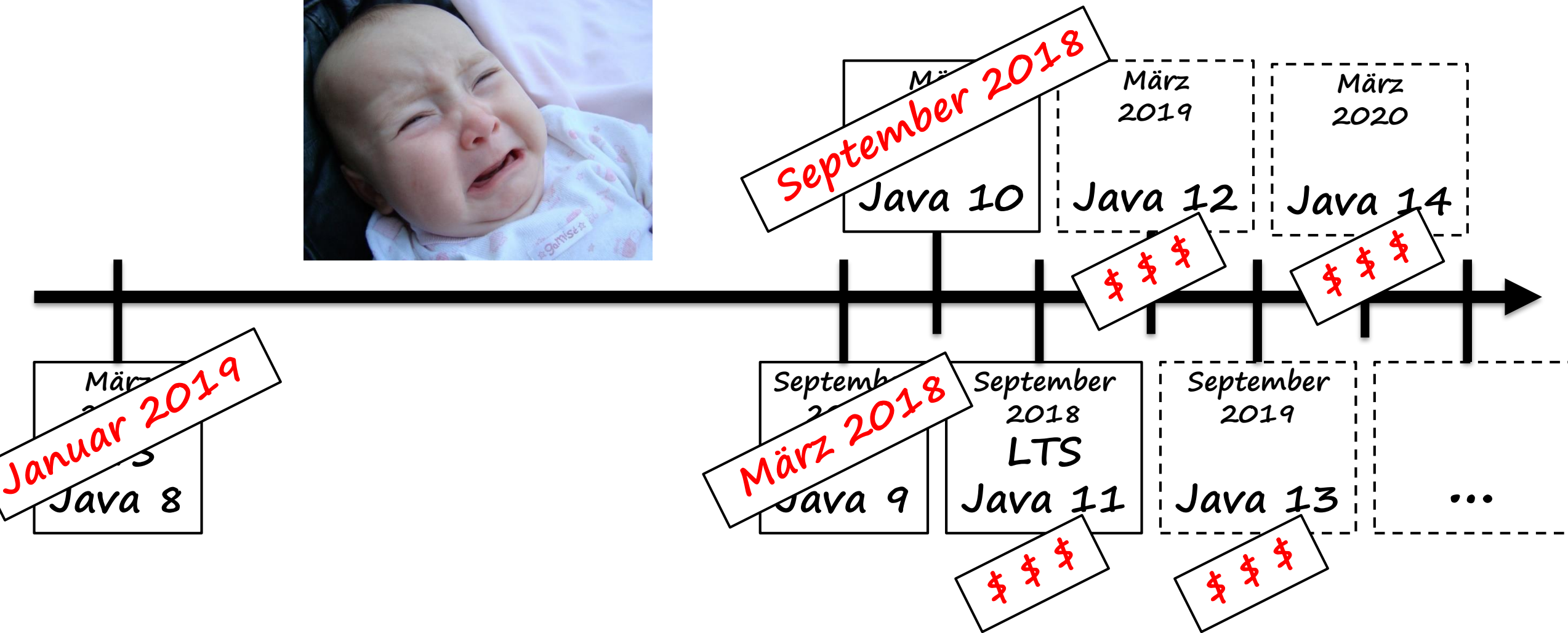
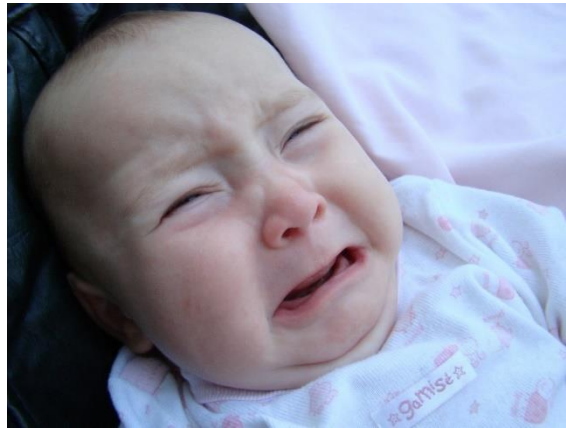
Modulsystem im Moment noch meiden ...



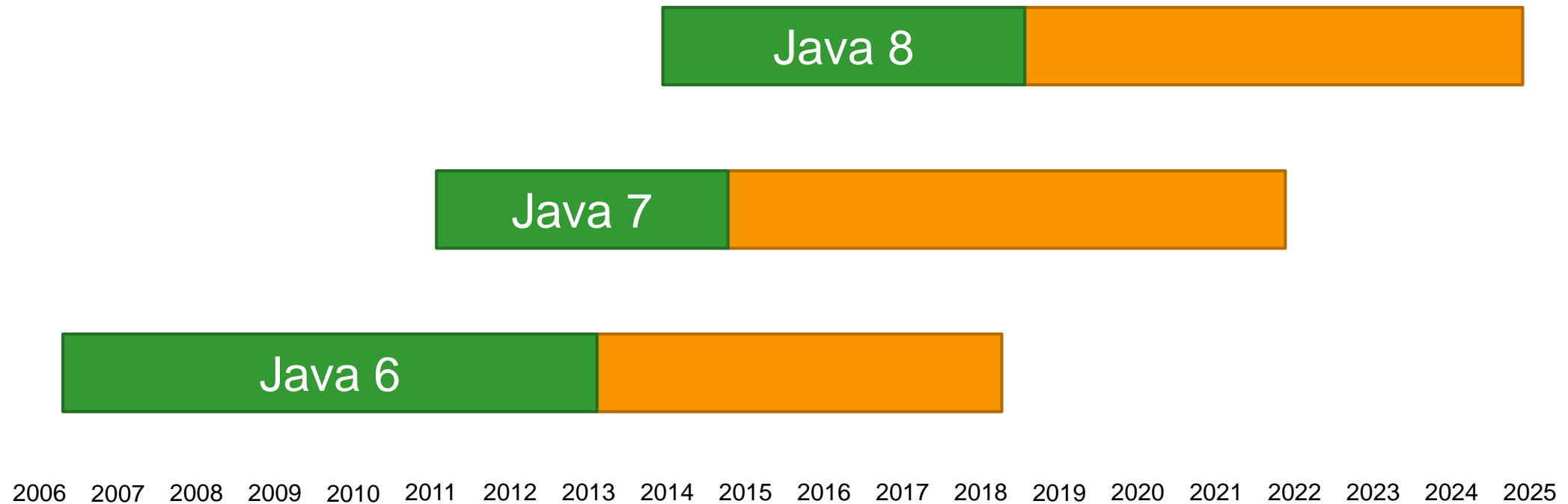
*It is too early to say whether modules **will achieve widespread use outside of the JDK** itself. In the meantime, it seems best to **avoid** them unless you have a compelling need.*

Joshua Bloch in "Effective Java: Third Edition"





Java hat doch noch nie was gekostet, oder?

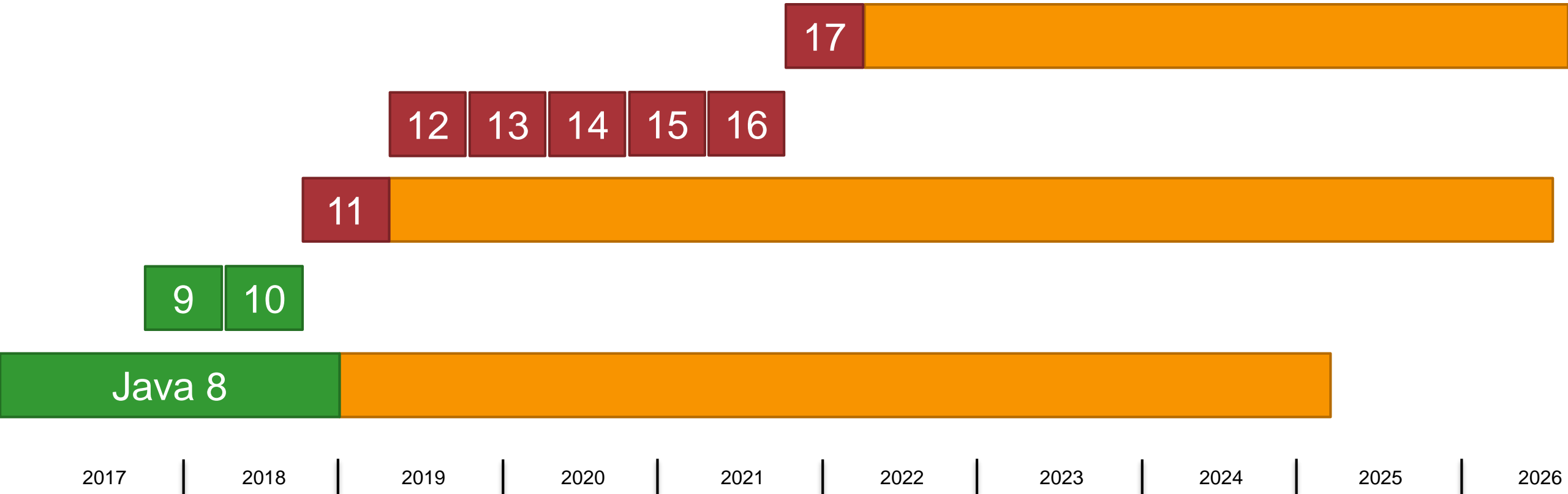


freier Support

kommerziell

<https://www.heise.de/developer/artikel/Wird-Java-jetzt-kostenpflichtig-4144533.html>
<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/eol-135779.html>

Oracles Free-Lunch is over!



freier Support kommerziell frei nur als OpenJDK

<https://www.heise.de/developer/artikel/Wird-Java-jetzt-kostenpflichtig-4144533.html>
<https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/eol-135779.html>



Neue Features

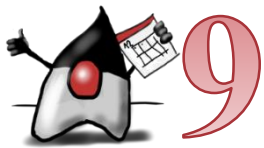


- 102: Process API Updates
- 110: HTTP 2 Client
- 143: Improve Contended Locking
- 158: Unified JVM Logging
- 165: Compiler Control
- 193: Variable Handles
- 197: Segmented Code Cache
- 199: Smart Java Compilation, Phase Two
- 200: The Modular JDK
- 201: Modular Source Code
- 211: Elide Deprecation Warnings on Import Statements
- 212: Resolve Lint and Doclint Warnings
- 213: Milling Project Coin
- 214: Remove GC Combinations Deprecated in JDK 8
- 215: Tiered Attribution for javac
- 216: Process Import Statements Correctly
- 217: Annotations Pipeline 2.0
- 219: Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS)
- 220: Modular Run-Time Images
- 221: Simplified Doclet API
- 222: jshell: The Java Shell (Read-Eval-Print Loop)
- 223: New Version-String Scheme
- 224: HTML5 Javadoc
- 225: Javadoc Search
- 226: UTF-8 Property Files
- 227: Unicode 7.0
- 228: Add More Diagnostic Commands
- 229: Create PKCS12 Keystores by Default
- 231: Remove Launch-Time JRE Version Selection
- 232: Improve Secure Application Performance
- 233: Generate Run-Time Compiler Tests Automatically
- 235: Test Class-File Attributes Generated by javac
- 236: Parser API for Nashorn
- 237: Linux/AArch64 Port
- 238: Multi-Release JAR Files
- 240: Remove the JVM TI hprof Agent
- 241: Remove the jhat Tool
- 243: Java-Level JVM Compiler Interface
- 244: TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation Extension
- 245: Validate JVM Command-Line Flag Arguments
- 246: Leverage CPU Instructions for GHASH and RSA
- 247: Compile for Older Platform Versions
- 248: Make G1 the Default Garbage Collector
- 249: OCSP Stapling for TLS
- 250: Store Interned Strings in CDS Archives
- 251: Multi-Resolution Images
- 252: Use CLDR Locale Data by Default
- 253: Prepare JavaFX UI Controls & CSS APIs for Modularization
- 254: Compact Strings
- 255: Merge Selected Xerces 2.11.0 Updates into JAXP
- 256: BeanInfo Annotations
- 257: Update JavaFX/Media to Newer Version of GStreamer
- 258: HarfBuzz Font-Layout Engine
- 259: Stack-Walking API



Quelle: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk9/>

- 260: Encapsulate Most Internal APIs
- 261: Module System
- 262: TIFF Image I/O
- 263: HiDPI Graphics on Windows and Linux
- 264: Platform Logging API and Service
- 265: Marlin Graphics Renderer
- 266: More Concurrency Updates
- 267: Unicode 8.0
- 268: XML Catalogs
- 269: Convenience Factory Methods for Collections
- 270: Reserved Stack Areas for Critical Sections
- 271: Unified GC Logging
- 272: Platform-Specific Desktop Features
- 273: DRBG-Based SecureRandom Implementations
- 274: Enhanced Method Handles
- 275: Modular Java Application Packaging
- 276: Dynamic Linking of Language-Defined Object Models
- 277: Enhanced Deprecation
- 278: Additional Tests for Humongous Objects in G1
- 279: Improve Test-Failure Troubleshooting
- 280: Indify String Concatenation
- 281: HotSpot C++ Unit-Test Framework
- 282: jlink: The Java Linker
- 283: Enable GTK 3 on Linux
- 284: New HotSpot Build System
- 285: Spin-Wait Hints
- 287: SHA-3 Hash Algorithms
- 288: Disable SHA-1 Certificates
- 289: Deprecate the Applet API
- 290: Filter Incoming Serialization Data
- 291: Deprecate the Concurrent Mark Sweep (CMS) Garbage Collector
- 292: Implement Selected ECMAScript 6 Features in Nashorn
- 294: Linux/s390x Port
- 295: Ahead-of-Time Compilation
- 297: Unified arm32/arm64 Port
- 298: Remove Demos and Samples
- 299: Reorganize Documentation



Quelle: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk9/>

- 286: Local-Variable Type Inference
- 296: Consolidate the JDK Forest into a Single Repository
- 304: Garbage-Collector Interface
- 307: Parallel Full GC for G1
- 310: Application Class-Data Sharing
- 312: Thread-Local Handshakes
- 313: Remove the Native-Header Generation Tool (javah)
- 314: Additional Unicode Language-Tag Extensions
- 316: Heap Allocation on Alternative Memory Devices
- 317: Experimental Java-Based JIT Compiler
- 319: Root Certificates
- 322: Time-Based Release Versioning



Quelle: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/10/>

Features

- 181: Nest-Based Access Control
- 309: Dynamic Class-File Constants
- 315: Improve Aarch64 Intrinsics
- 318: Epsilon: A No-Op Garbage Collector
- 320: Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules
- 321: HTTP Client (Standard)
- 323: Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters
- 324: Key Agreement with Curve25519 and Curve448
- 327: Unicode 10
- 328: Flight Recorder
- 329: ChaCha20 and Poly1305 Cryptographic Algorithms
- 330: Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs
- 331: Low-Overhead Heap Profiling
- 332: Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.3
- 333: ZGC: A Scalable Low-Latency Garbage Collector (Experimental)
- 335: Deprecate the Nashorn JavaScript Engine
- 336: Deprecate the Pack200 Tools and API



Schedule

2018/06/28	Rampdown Phase One (fork from main line)
2018/07/19	All Tests Run
2018/07/26	Rampdown Phase Two
2018/08/16	Initial Release Candidate
2018/08/30	Final Release Candidate
2018/09/25	General Availability

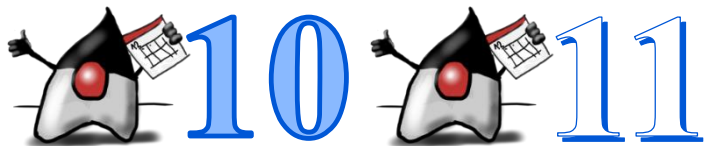


Quelle: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/11/>



We seek to **improve the developer experience** by **reducing the ceremony** associated with writing Java code, while maintaining Java's **commitment to static type safety**, by allowing developers to elide the often-unnecessary manifest declaration of local variable types.

JEP 286: Local-Variable Type Inference



- Typ Inferenz bei generisch typisierten Methoden (Java 5)

```
List<String> strings = Arrays.asList("World", "Java 9");
```

- Inferenz von Typinformation bei Lambda-Ausdrücken (Java 8)

```
Function<String, String> helloFunction = s -> "Hello " + s;
```

- Inferenz von Generics via „Diamond Operator“ (Java 7)

```
List<String> helloStrings = new ArrayList<>();  
strings.forEach(s -> helloStrings.add(helloFunction.apply(s)));
```



- Neuer Typ „var“ als Alternative für konkrete Typ-Deklaration
 - Nur lokale Variablen, keine Felder oder Methoden-Parameter
 - Compiler inferiert Typinformation aus der Zuweisung
 - Primitiv-Werte, sowie-Objekt-Typen bei Zuweisung möglich

```
// int
var zahl = 5;
// String
var string = "Hello World";
// BigDecimal
var objekt = BigDecimal.ONE;
```

- Typinformation im Bytecode vorhanden und durch IDEs nutzbar
 - Keine dynamische Typisierung

```
var string = "Hello World";
// B
var
```

String string - de.oio.Main.main(String[])



- Mit „var“ deklarierte lokale Variablen sind nicht automatisch „final“

```
var zahl = 5;  
zahl = 7;
```

- ...sie können aber „final“ deklariert werden

```
final var zahl = 5;
```

- Bei Neuzuweisung müssen die Typen passen

```
var zahl = 5;  
zahl = 7L;
```

```
LocalVariableTypeInference.java:10: error: incompatible types: possible  
lossy conversion from long to int
```

```
zahl = 7L;  
      ^
```

```
1 error
```



- Zuweisung eines Lambda-Ausdrucks

```
var helloFunction = name -> "Hello, " + name;
```

- ... oder einer Methoden Referenz

```
var intParser = Integer::parseInt;
```

- Führt zu Compiler-Fehler

```
Lambda expression needs an explicit target-type
```



- Typ Inferenz auch bei generischen Rückgabewerten möglich

```
// List<String>  
var strings = Arrays.asList("World", "Java 10");
```

- Typ Inferenz in Schleifen

```
for (var string : strings) {  
    System.out.println("Hello " + string);  
}
```



- Verlust von Typinformationen bei Kombination mit Diamond Operator
 - Fallback auf Basistyp des Generics (hier Object)

```
var strings = new ArrayList<>();
strings.add("Hello World");
for (var string : strings) {
    System.out.println(string.replace("World", "Java 10"));
}
```

```
LocalVariableTypeInference.java:63: error: cannot find symbol
System.out.println(string.replace("World", "Java 10"));
                          ^
    symbol:   method replace(String,String)
    location: variable string of type Object
1 error
```



- Typ Inferenz lokaler Typen möglich

```
var myReversibleStringList = new ArrayList<String>() {  
    List<String> reverseMe() {  
        var reversed = new ArrayList<String>(this);  
        Collections.reverse(reversed);  
        return reversed;  
    }  
};  
myReversibleStringList.add("World");  
myReversibleStringList.add("Hello");  
  
System.out.println(myReversibleStringList.reverseMe());
```



- Typ Inferenz legt konkreten Typ fest

```
var runnable = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {}  
};
```

- Spätere Zuweisung einer alternativen Implementierung nicht möglich

```
runnable = new Runnable() {  
    @Override  
    public void run() {  
    }  
};
```

```
LocalVariableTypeInference.java:93: error: incompatible types: <anonymous  
Runnable> cannot be converted to <anonymous Runnable>
```

```
runnable = new Runnable() {  
                ^
```

1 error



- Erweiterung der „Local Variable Type Inference“ mit Java 11
 - „var“ für Lambda-Parameter nutzbar
 - Nur Nutzbar, wenn Typ weggelassen werden kann

```
Consumer<String> printer = (var s) -> System.out.println(s);
```

- Mischung von „var“ und deklarierten Typen ist nicht vorgesehen

```
BiConsumer<String, String> printer = (var s1, String s2) ->  
System.out.println(s1 + " " + s2);
```

- Mehrwert für Nutzung von Typ-Anotationen

```
BiConsumer<String, String> printer = (@Nonnull var s1, @Nullable var s2)  
-> System.out.println(s1 + (s2 == null ? "" : " " + s2));
```





Local-Variable Type Inference



Was gab es denn seit Java 9 noch an
Sprach-Neuerungen und **API-Updates**?

- Schließen von Ressourcen vor Java 7

```
BufferedReader reader =  
new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(TryWithResources.class.getResourceAsStream("hello.txt")));  
try {  
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());  
} finally {  
    if (reader != null) reader.close();  
}
```

- Automatisches Schließen von Ressourcen seit Java 7

```
try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new  
InputStreamReader(TryWithResources.class.getResourceAsStream("hello.txt")))) {  
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());  
} catch (IOException e) {  
    e.printStackTrace();  
}
```

- Try-with-resources mit effectively-final Variable

```
BufferedReader reader =  
    new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(TryWithResources.class.getResourceAsStream("hello.txt")));  
try (reader) {  
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());  
}
```



- Default Methoden ermöglichen Standard-Implementierung
 - Seit Java 8

```
public interface Hello {
    String makeHello(String name);

    default void sayHello(String name) {
        print(makeHello(name));
    }

    default void print(String string) {
        System.out.println(string);
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Hello hello = name -> "Hello " + name + "!";
    hello.sayHello("Dieter Develop");
}
```


- Private Methoden in Interfaces jetzt möglich
 - Nicht überschreibbar

```
public interface Hello {  
    String makeHello(String name);  
  
    default void sayHello(String name) {  
        print(makeHello(name));  
    }  
  
    private void print(String string) {  
        System.out.println(string);  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Hello hello = name -> "Hello " + name + "!";  
    hello.sayHello("Dieter Develop");  
}
```



- Nutzung von Generics erfordert redundante Typinformationen

```
List<String> strings = new ArrayList<String>();
```

- Diamond Operator <> (Java 7)

- Weglassung redundanter Typinformationen bei Zuweisung

```
List<String> strings = new ArrayList<>();
```



- Doppelte Typinformationen bei anonymen inneren Klassen

```
Consumer<String> stringConsumer = new Consumer<String>() {  
  
    @Override  
    public void accept(String string) {  
        System.out.println(string);  
    }  
};
```

- Diamond Operator bei anonymen inneren Klassen

```
Consumer<String> stringConsumer = new Consumer<>() {  
    @Override  
    public void accept(String string) {  
        System.out.println(string);  
    }  
};
```



- Vor Java 9 wurden *.properties Dateien als ResourceBundle stets mit dem Zeichensatz ISO-8859-1 gelesen
 - Eigenschaften können „Unicode Escapes“ enthalten
- Ab Java 9 werden *.properties Dateien als ResourceBundle mit UTF-8 gelesen
 - Kompatibilität für ASCII Zeichen
 - Kompatibilitätsmodus (ISO-8859-1), falls ungültiges Zeichen enthalten
- Zeichensatz explizit wählbar über System Property
 - `java.util.PropertyResourceBundle.encoding`



- Erzeugung von List/Set über neue Factories

```
List<String> strings = List.of("a", "b", "c");  
Set<String> strings = Set.of("a", "b", "c");
```

- Erzeugte Collections sind unveränderbar

```
List<String> strings = List.of("a", "b", "c");  
strings.add("d"); // UnsupportedOperationException
```

- Entspricht damit

```
List<String> strings = Collections.unmodifiableList(Arrays.asList("a",  
"b", "c"));
```



- Erzeugung von Map mit Inhalten bisher

```
Map<String, Integer> values = new HashMap<>();  
values.put("a", 1);  
values.put("b", 2);  
values.put("c", 3);
```

- Erzeugung von Map mit Werten

```
Map<String, Integer> map1 = Map.of("a", 1, "b", 2, "c", 3);
```

- Erzeugte Map ist unveränderlich

```
values.put("d", 4); // UnsupportedOperationException
```

- Erzeugung auf 10 Schlüssel-Wert-Paare begrenzt

```
Map<String, Integer> values = Map.of("a", 1, "b", 2, "c", 3, "d", 4, "e",  
5, "f", 6, "g", 7, "h", 8, "i", 9, "j", 10, "k", 11);
```



- Map.Entry haben wir schon gesehen

```
Map<String, Integer> values = Map.of("a", 1, "b", 2, "c", 3);  
for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : values.entrySet()) {  
}
```

- Map.Entry Instanzen können jetzt direkt erzeugt werden

```
Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry = Map.entry("a", 1);
```

- Erzeugung von Map mit Werten über Entries

```
Map<String, Integer> map2 = Map.ofEntries(Map.entry("a", 1),  
                                         Map.entry("b", 2));
```



- Defensive Copy ermöglicht unabhängige Kopie einer Collection

```
List<String> strings = new ArrayList<>();  
strings.add("a");  
List<String> stringsCopy = List.copyOf(strings);
```

- Erzeugte Collection ist nicht änderbar

```
stringsCopy.add("b"); // UnsupportedOperationException
```

- Änderungen an original Collection haben keine Auswirkung

```
strings.add("b");  
System.out.println(stringsCopy);
```

- Resultat:

```
[a]
```



- Typ der kopierten Collection muss nicht gleich sein

```
List<String> strings = new ArrayList<>();  
strings.add("a");  
strings.add("b");  
strings.add("b"); // List kann doppelte Werte aufnehmen  
  
Set<String> stringSet = Set.copyOf(strings);  
System.out.println(strings);  
System.out.println(stringSet);
```

- Resultat:

```
[a, b, b]  
[b, a]
```



- Ausfiltern von Elementen eines Streams
 - Intermediate Operation
 - Nur Elemente, für die die Bedingung erfüllt ist, werden weitergegeben

```
Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)  
.filter(x -> x < 6)  
.forEach(x -> System.out.print(x + " "));
```

- Resultat:

```
1 2 3 4 5 5 4 3 2 1
```

- takeWhile leitet Elemente weiter, solange eine Bedingung erfüllt ist
- Intermediate Operation
- Keine weiteren Elemente werden weitergeleitet, auch wenn die Bedingung für weitere Elemente wieder erfüllt wird
- Stream-Limitierung mit takeWhile:

```
Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)  
.takeWhile(x -> x < 6)  
.forEach(x -> System.out.print(x + " "));
```

- Resultat:

```
1 2 3 4 5
```



- dropWhile verwirft Elemente, solange eine Bedingung erfüllt ist
- Intermediate Operation
- Alle weiteren Elemente werden weitergeleitet, auch wenn die Bedingung für weitere Elemente nicht mehr erfüllt wird
- Stream-Limitierung mit dropWhile:

```
IntStream.of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1)
    .dropWhile(x -> x < 5)
    .forEach(x -> System.out.print(x + " "));
```

- Resultat:

```
5 6 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```



Neue Variante der Stream Methode iterate - 1

- iterate bisher deklariert als

```
<T> Stream<T> iterate(final T seed, final UnaryOperator<T> f)
```

- Theoretisch unendlicher Stream
- Abbruch z.B. über limit:

```
Stream.iterate(1, x -> x * 2)  
.limit(10)  
.forEach(x -> System.out.print(x + " "));
```

- Resultat:

```
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512
```



- Neue Variante von iterate

```
<T> Stream<T> iterate(T seed, Predicate<? super T> hasNext,  
UnaryOperator<T> next)
```

- Beispiel:

```
Stream.iterate(1, x -> x < 1000, x -> x * 2).forEach(x ->  
System.out.print(x + " "));
```

- Resultat:

```
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512
```

- Entspricht:

```
for (int x = 1; x < 1000; x *= 2) {  
    System.out.print(x + " ");  
}
```



- Führt eine der Aktionen aus abhängig von Existenz eines Wertes

```
Optional<String> emptyOptional = Optional.empty();  
emptyOptional.ifPresentOrElse(System.out::println, () ->  
    System.out.println("kein Wert"));
```

- Erstellt neues Optional, falls bestehendes keinen Wert besitzt

```
Optional<String> valueOrA = Optional.empty().or(() -> Optional.of("a"));
```

- Erzeugt Stream mit keinem oder einem Element aus Optional

```
Stream<String> aStream = Optional.of("a").stream();
```



- ProcessBuilder wurde mit Java 5 hinzugefügt
 - ProcessBuilder zum Starten von Prozessen
 - Process als Referenz auf gestarteten Prozess

```
Process process = new ProcessBuilder("notepad.exe").start();
```

- Interaktion mit dem Prozess über Methoden
 - OutputStream getOutputStream()
 - InputStream getInputStream()
 - InputStream getErrorStream()
 - int waitFor()
 - destroy()

- Neues Interface `ProcessHandle`
 - Referenzierung beliebiger Prozesse des Systems

- Aktuellen Prozess (JVM) ermitteln

```
ProcessHandle currentProcessHandle = ProcessHandle.current();
```

- Prozess über PID ermitteln

```
Optional<ProcessHandle> notepadProcessHandle = ProcessHandle.of(1337L);
```

- Alle Prozesse zugreifen

```
Stream<ProcessHandle> allProcesses = ProcessHandle.allProcesses();
```

- Ermittlung über Process

```
Process notepadProcess = new ProcessBuilder("notepad.exe").start();  
ProcessHandle notepadProcessHandle = notepadProcess.toHandle();
```



- Neues Interface `ProcessHandle.Info`
 - Informationen laufender Prozesse als „Snapshot“
- Ermittlung über `Process`

```
Process notepadProcess = new ProcessBuilder("notepad.exe").start();  
Info info = notepadProcess.info();
```

- Ermittlung über `ProcessHandle`

```
ProcessHandle currentProcessHandle = ProcessHandle.current();  
Info info = currentProcessHandle.info();
```



- ProcessHandle Methoden
 - long pid()
 - Optional<ProcessHandle> parent()
 - Stream<ProcessHandle> children()
 - Stream<ProcessHandle> descendants()
 - CompletableFuture<ProcessHandle> onExit()
 - boolean destroy()
 - boolean isAlive()
- ProcessHandle.Info
 - Optional<String> command()
 - Optional<String[]> arguments()
 - Optional<Instant> startInstant()
 - Optional<Duration> totalCpuDuration()
 - Optional<String> user()



- Neue Process Methoden
 - long pid()
 - CompletableFuture<Process> onExit()
 - ProcessHandle toHandle()
 - ProcessHandle.Info info()
 - Stream<ProcessHandle> children()
 - Stream<ProcessHandle> descendants()





Local-Variable Type Inference



Sprach-Neuerungen und API-Updates



**Welche neuen Tools und APIs
gibt es?**

- JShell ist Read-Evaluate-Print Loop (REPL)
 - Einfacher Test von API Methoden
 - Erstellung von Skripten
- Interaktiver Kommandozeilen Interpreter
 - Schnipsel von Java Quelltext kann eingegeben und direkt ausgeführt werden
 - Ergebnisse sind direkt über generierte Variablen verfügbar

```
$ jshell
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 9.0.4
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> "Hello Java 9"
$1 ==> "Hello Java 9"

jshell> System.out.println($1)
Hello Java 9

jshell> /exit
| Goodbye
```



- Alle Ergebnisse werden in nummerierte Variablen mit „\$“ als Präfix gespeichert
 - Deklarierte Primitivwerte und Strings
 - Rückgabewerte von aufgerufenen Methoden

```
jshell> "Hello JShell"  
$1 ==> "Hello JShell"  
  
jshell> $1.replace("JShell", "Java 9")  
$2 ==> "Hello Java 9"
```

- Deklaration von Variablen mit Namen und Typ möglich

```
jshell> String hello="Hello JShell"  
hello ==> "Hello JShell"  
  
jshell> System.out.println(hello)  
Hello JShell
```



- Definition und Nutzung von Methoden
 - Mehrzeilige Eingaben durch Shift+Enter

```
jshell> String flip(String s) {  
  ...> StringBuilder flippedString = new StringBuilder();  
  ...> for (int i = (s.length() - 1); i >= 0; i--) {  
  ...> flippedString.append(s.charAt(i));  
  ...> }  
  ...> return flippedString.toString();  
  ...> }  
| created method flip(String)
```

```
jshell> System.out.println(flip("!dlrow olleH"))  
Hello World!
```



- Speicherung einer interaktiven Session in eine Datei

```
jshell> "Hello JShell"  
$1 ==> "Hello JShell"  
  
jshell> System.out.println($1)  
Hello JShell  
  
jshell> /save hello.jsh
```

- Öffnen eines Skripts aus der JShell

```
jshell> /open hello.jsh  
Hello JShell
```

- Öffnen eines Skripts von der Kommandozeile

```
$ jshell hello.jsh  
Hello JShell
```



Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs (JEP 330)

```
# java HelloWorld.java  
  
// statt  
  
# javac HelloWorld.java  
# java -cp . hello.HelloWorld
```



HelloWorld.java:

```
#!/path/to/java --source version
```

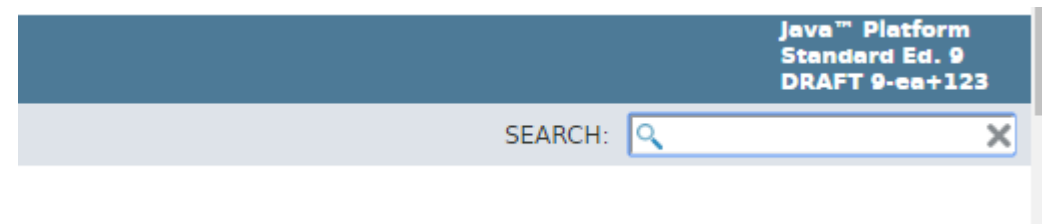
```
public class HelloWorld {  
    [...]  
}
```

Shell:

```
# ./HelloWorld.java
```



- JEP 224: HTML5 Javadoc
 - Enhance the javadoc tool to generate HTML5 markup.
- JEP 225: Javadoc Search
 - Add a search box to generated API documentation that can be used to search for program elements and tagged words and phrases within the documentation. The search box will appear in the header of all pages that are displayed in the main right hand frame.



- Neuer HTTP Client
 - Incubating/Feedback-Loops in Java 9/10
 - Stabile Version und Standardisierung ab Java 11
- Unterstützt
 - HTTP/1.1 und HTTP/2
 - WebSockets
 - HTTP/2 Server Push
 - Synchrone und Asynchrone Aufrufe
 - reactive-streams

```
HttpClient client = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
    .uri(URI.create("http://openjdk.java.net/"))
    .build();
client.sendAsync(request, asString())
    .thenApply(HttpResponse::body)
    .thenAccept(System.out::println)
    .join();
```



- Compact Strings (JEP 254)
 - Java Strings sind in UTF-16 kodiert (2 Byte pro Zeichen)
 - Strings mit ausschließlich westlichen Zeichen werden implizit als ISO-8859-1 kodiert (1 Byte pro Zeichen)
- Garbage Collector G1 ist jetzt Standard (JEP 248)
 - Minimierung von GC Pausen
 - Deduplikation von Strings
- Parallelisierung von Full GC beim G1 (JEP 307)
 - Minimierung von „Stop the World“ Pausen
- Epsilon: No-Op Garbage Collector (für Serverless Functions)





Local-Variable Type Inference



Sprach-Neuerungen und API-Updates



Neue Tools und APIs



Was gab es sonst noch Neues seit Java 9?

- Modulsystem JPMS
- Flow API (reaktive Streams API)
- Klassifizierung von Deprecations
- Graal und GraalVM
- diverse sonstige API-Änderung
- ...





Fazit

These:

Java 11 finalisiert angefangene Arbeiten aus Java 9 und 10, damit es **als LTS Release** für die **nächsten 3 Jahre gut da steht**.



- 25.09.2018 General Availability
- bescheidene Sprach- und API-Änderungen
 - 323: Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters
 - 321: HTTP Client (Standard)
 - 330: Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs
- Aufräumarbeiten
 - 320: Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules
 - Client-Technologien (JavaFX, Web Start, Applets) entfernt



Was ist rausgeflogen? Was wurde deprecated?

- Diverse Deprecations in JDK 9 und JDK 10
- Entfernungen in JDK 11
 - 320: Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules
 - Client-Technologien (JavaFX, Web Start, Applets) entfernt
- Deprecation in JDK 11
 - 335: Deprecate the Nashorn JavaScript Engine



- halbjährliche Releases seit Java 10 im März und September (Java 11 = 18.9, Java 12 = 19.3, ...)
- Oracle JDK ist binärkompatibel zu OpenJDK
- End of Life für JDK 8, 9, 10, 12 bereits erreicht oder folgt in Kürze
- Oracle JDK 11 ist das neue LTS (Long Term Support) Release
- Oracle JDK 11 ist in Produktion nicht mehr kostenlos
- Updates für OpenJDK 11 und höher gibt es nur noch für ein halbes Jahr

Anzahl Prozessoren	Monatlicher Preis pro Prozessor
1-99	\$25.00
100-249	\$23.75
250-499	\$22.50
500-999	\$20.00
1.000-2.999	\$17.50
3.000-9.999	\$15.00
10.000-19.999	\$12.50

- Azul Zulu
- Red Hat
 - Kunden von Enterprise Linux bekommen freie Updates für OpenJDK 8 und 11
 - kostenpflichtige Updates des Red Hat OpenJDK für Windows
- Amazon Corretto (kostenfreie Updates)
- Pivotal Spring Runtime
- Alibaba Dragonwell
- AdoptOpenJDK
 - OpenJDK Builds mit Hotspot VM und Eclipse OpenJ9



Steve Wallin

@stevewallin

Folgen

Antwort an @ZhekaKozlov @nipafx


Take a look at adopenjdk.net where we are creating binaries and have plans to back port fixes to LTS for 4 years to allow 1 year overlap

 Tweet übersetzen

16:03 - 16. Feb. 2018

4 Retweets 14 „Gefällt mir“-Angaben



 4  4  14 

<https://twitter.com/stevewallin/status/964515481003667456>

Prebuilt OpenJDK Binaries

Java™ is the world's leading programming language and platform. The code for Java is [open source](#) and available at [OpenJDK™](#). AdoptOpenJDK provides prebuilt OpenJDK binaries from a fully open source set of [build scripts](#) and infrastructure. Looking for docker images? Pull them from our [repository on dockerhub](#)

Download for Windows x64

OpenJDK 8 with Hotspot

Latest release

jdk8u172-b11 - 73 MB

Other platforms

Archive

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Sponsors

The AdoptOpenJDK Foundation is proud to receive contributions from many companies, both in the form of monetary contributions in exchange for membership or in kind contributions for required resources.

We are currently looking for the following infrastructure:

Multiple build and test servers across various platforms that have significant CPU and memory. This will be used to quickly and continuously build and test multiple versions of OpenJDK.

Tier-1 Sponsors

The AdoptOpenJDK Foundation's Tier-1 infrastructure providers contribute the largest share of infrastructure to the Adopt OpenJDK build farm project. Without these companies, the project would not be able to provide the quality, speed and availability of test coverage that it does today. (Listed alphabetically).



For 20+ years, IBM has been one of the largest investors and contributors to the Java platform, and an active member of the developer community. IBM offers a comprehensive portfolio of solutions, services and systems for Java developers supporting mobile, web, cognitive, analytics and IoT. IBM's Bluemix offers Java developers a robust, cloud development platform to speed app development, including access to enterprise services and APIs, and scalable hosting in hybrid, public, dedicated and/or on premise environments.



The London Java Community (LJC) is a group of Java enthusiasts who are interested in benefiting from shared knowledge in the industry. Through our forum and regular meetings developers can keep in touch with the latest industry developments, learn new Java (& other JVM) technologies, meet other developers, discuss technical/non technical issues and network further throughout the Java Community.

The LJC has over 6000 members and holds a seat on the Executive Committee of the Java Community Process (JCP) - aka the Java standards body. The LJC is a leading member in both the Adopt a JSR and Adopt OpenJDK programmes to contribute to Java standards and the leading implementations behind those standards.



Microsoft Azure believes that all individuals and groups should be empowered with the full freedom and power of the cloud. Azure offers the trust, transparency, and humanity that all developer communities need to navigate, thrive, and endure in this increasingly cloud-powered world. Microsoft's commitment to Open Source communities extends to the Java ecosystem, and supporting the AdoptOpenJDK effort is part of our mission to empower developers of all programming languages. With Azure, Java developers can find Cloud solutions for developing, building, and running applications, in ways that will increase their productivity, and free them to do more.

Ocado Technology develops innovative software and systems that power the online grocery retail platforms of Ocado and Morrisons in the UK and

Based upon this roadmap, and starting with Java 8:

	First Availability	End of Availability
Java 8 (LTS)	March 2014	<u>Sept 2022 [Note 1]</u>
Java 9	Sept 2017	March 2018
Java 10	March 2018	Sept 2018
Java 11 (LTS)	Sept 2018	<u>Sept 2022</u>

Notes:

[1] Java 8 will be maintained until September 2022 to allow applications time to transition from Java 8 LTS to the new technology in Java 11 LTS onwards.


<https://adoptopenjdk.net/support.html>

Support Levels

As a community of open source developers, our commitment is to triage any issues raised and champion them in the appropriate source code project. Of course, if the problem arises from the way we build and test the code we can fix that directly -- but other bugs will be fixed on a "best effort" basis by the correct source project community. If you are looking for higher levels of assurance you should contact commercial companies offering support on these binaries.

<https://adoptopenjdk.net/support.html>

Features

- 189: Shenandoah: A Low-Pause-Time Garbage Collector (Experimental)
- 230: Microbenchmark Suite
-  325: Switch Expressions (Preview)
- 334: JVM Constants API
- 340: One AArch64 Port, Not Two
- 341: Default CDS Archives
- 344: Abortable Mixed Collections for G1
- 346: Promptly Return Unused Committed Memory from G1

Schedule

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 2018/12/13 | Rampdown Phase One (fork from main line) |
| 2019/01/17 | Rampdown Phase Two |
| 2019/02/07 | Release-Candidate Phase |
| 2019/03/19 | General Availability |

Switch expressions (JEP 325)

```
1 /**
2  * Demonstrate traditional switch state
3  * local variable.
4  */
5 public static void demonstrateTradition
6 {
7     out.println("Traditional Switch Stat
8     final int integer = 3;
9     String numericString;
10    switch (integer)
11    {
12        case 1 :
13            numericString = "one";
14            break;
15        case 2 :
16            numericString = "two";
17            break;
18        case 3:
19            numericString = "three";
20            break;
21        default:
22            numericString = "N/A";
23    }
24    out.println("\t" + integer + " ==> "
25 }
```

Traditionell

```
1 /**
2  * Demonstrate switch expression usin
3  */
4 public static void demonstrateSwitchE
5 {
6     final int integer = 1;
7     out.println("Switch Expression wit
8     final String numericString =
9         switch (integer)
10        {
11            case 1 :
12                break "uno";
13            case 2 :
14                break "dos";
15            case 3 :
16                break "tres";
17            default :
18                break "N/A";
19        };
20    out.println("\t" + integer + " ==> "
21 }
```

Expression mit Breaks

```
1 /**
2  * Demonstrate switch expressions using "arrow" syntax.
3  */
4 public static void demonstrateSwitchExpressionWithArrows()
5 {
6     final int integer = 4;
7     out.println("Switch Expression with Arrows:");
8     final String numericString =
9         switch (integer)
10        {
11            case 1 -> "uno";
12            case 2 -> "dos";
13            case 3 -> "tres";
14            case 4 -> "quatro";
15            default -> "N/A";
16        };
17    out.println("\t" + integer + " ==> " + numericString);
18 }
```

Expression mit Arrow

Schedule

2019/06/13	Rampdown Phase One (fork from main line)
2019/07/18	Rampdown Phase Two
2019/08/08	Initial Release Candidate
2019/08/22	Final Release Candidate
2019/09/17	General Availability

Features

JEP proposed to target JDK 13	<i>review ends</i>
 354: Switch Expressions (Preview)	2019/06/06
 355: Text Blocks (Preview)	2019/06/05

JEPs targeted to JDK 13, so far

- 350: Dynamic CDS Archives
- 351: ZGC: Uncommit Unused Memory
- 353: Reimplement the Legacy Socket API

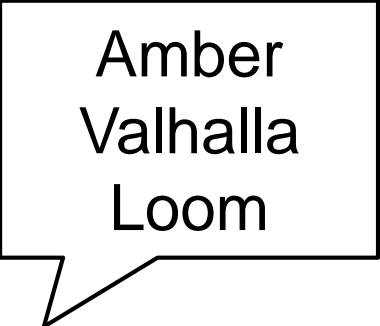
Raw String Literal (JEP 326) Text Blocks (JEP 355)

```
String html = "<html>\n" +  
    "    <body>\n" +  
    "        <p>Hello, world</p>\n" +  
    "    </body>\n" +  
    "</html>\n";
```



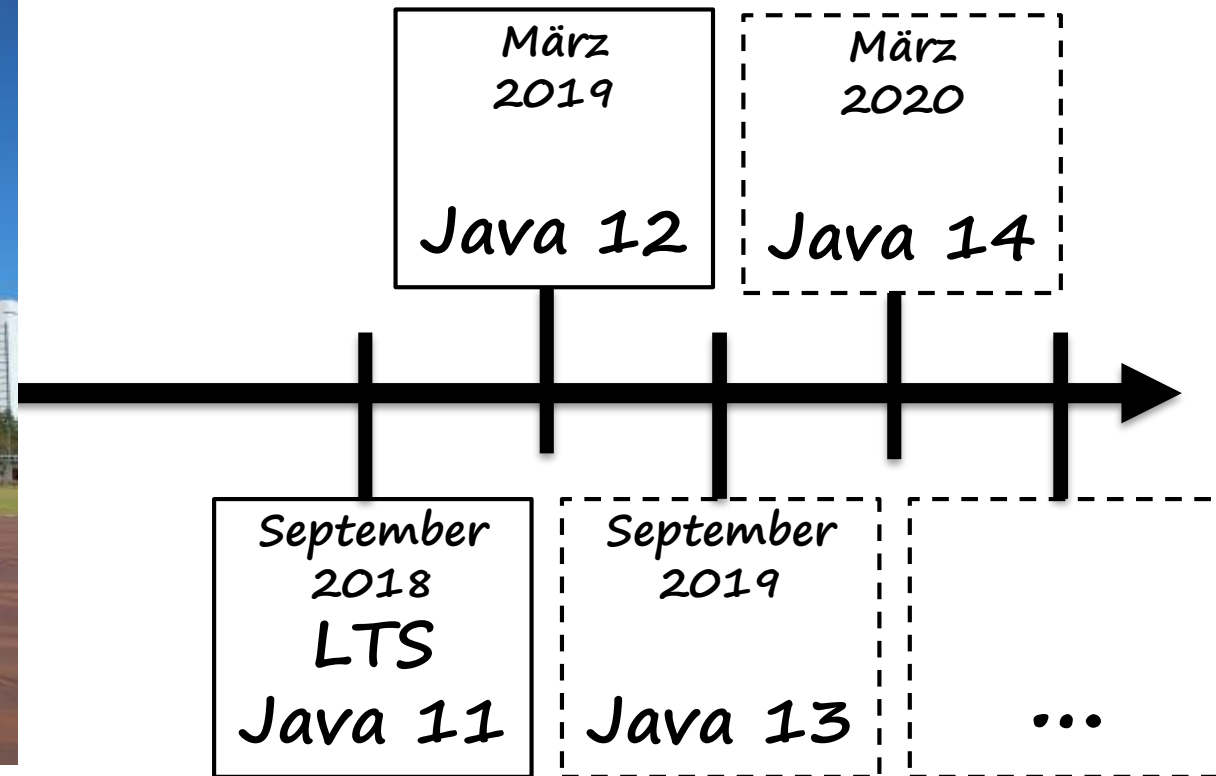
```
String html = """  
    <html>  
        <body>  
            <p>Hello, world</p>  
        </body>  
    </html>  
    """;
```

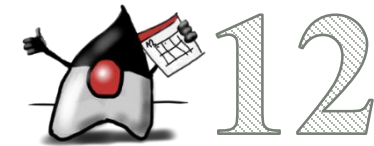
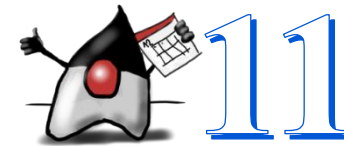
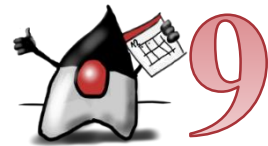
- Java 13 ist auf em Weg (Termin: September 2019, Feature Freeze im Juni 2018)
- neue Ideen im Inkubator:
 - Pattern Matching
 - Value Types
 - leichtgewichtige User-Mode Threads (Fiber)



Amber
Valhalla
Loom

The goal of Project _____ is to **explore and incubate** (smaller, productivity-oriented) **Java language and VM features** that have been accepted as **candidate JEPs** under the **OpenJDK JEP process**.







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Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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Bitte geben Sie uns jetzt Ihr Feedback!

Java 9 ist tot, lang lebe Java 11

Steffen Schäfer



Nächste Vorträge in diesem Raum

16:45 Ein Plädoyer für Empathie gegenüber
Fachexpert*innen, *Michael Plöd*

