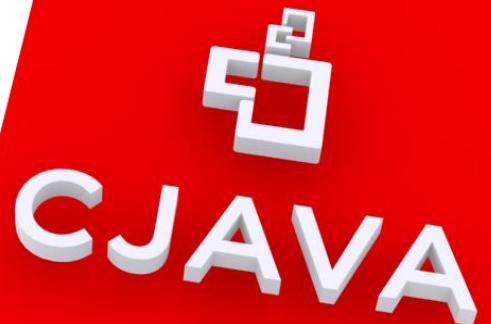


Edwin Maraví
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Misión

Nuestro equipo trabaja para integrar la tecnología Java en la sociedad como solución a todas sus necesidades.





CJAVA
siempre para apoyarte

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Visión

Poder aportar al desarrollo del País usando tecnología Java.



Servicios Académicos

Programer (80 horas - Certificación Java 11)

[Certificado: Java Programer]

Developer (80 horas - Spring FrameWork y Angular)

[Certificado: Java Developer]

Expert (80 horas – Microservicios y DevOps)

[Certificado: Java Expert]

Architect (80 horas)

[Certificado: Java Arquitect]

Carrera (12 meses)

[Diploma: Carrera Java]

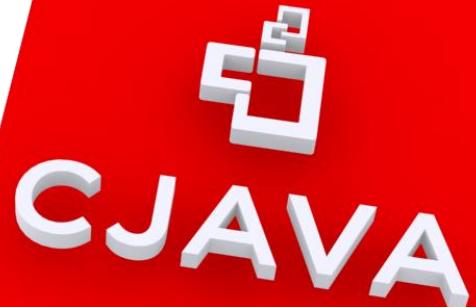
Programmer



Quienes Somos

Somos una organización orientada a **desarrollar, capacitar e investigar tecnología JAVA** a través de un prestigioso staff de profesionales a nivel nacional.





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Manejo de Cadenas



Objetivos

Al finalizar esta lección, debería estar capacitado para:

- Leer datos de la línea de comandos
- Buscar cadenas
- Analizar cadenas
- Crear cadenas mediante `StringBuilder`
- Buscar cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares
- Analizar cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares
- Sustituir cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares

Argumentos de línea de comandos

- Todas las aplicaciones de tecnología Java pueden utilizar argumentos de línea de comandos.
- Estos argumentos de cadena se colocan en la línea de comandos para iniciar el intérprete de Java después del nombre de la clase:

```
java TestArgs arg1 arg2 "another arg"
```

- Cada argumento de la línea de comandos se coloca en la matriz args que se transfiere al método main estático:

```
public static void main(String[] args)
```



Argumentos de línea de comandos

```
public class TestArgs {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for ( int i = 0; i < args.length; i++ ) {  
            System.out.println("args[" + i + "] is '" +  
                               args[i] + "'");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Ejecución de ejemplo:

```
java TestArgs "Ted Baxter" 45 100.25  
args[0] is 'Ted Baxter'  
args[1] is '45'  
args[2] is '100.25'
```



Propiedades

- La clase `java.util.Properties` se utiliza para cargar y guardar pares clave-valor en Java.
- Se pueden almacenar en un archivo de texto simple

```
hostName = www.example.com
userName = user
password = pass
```

- El nombre del archivo termina en `.properties`.
- El archivo puede estar en cualquier ubicación en la que el compilador pueda encontrarlo.

Carga y uso de un archivo de propiedades

```
1 public static void main(String[] args) {  
2     Properties myProps = new Properties();  
3     try {  
4         FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("ServerInfo.properties");  
5         myProps.load(fis);  
6     } catch (IOException e) {  
7         System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());  
8     }  
9  
10    // Print Values  
11    System.out.println("Server: " + myProps.getProperty("hostName"));  
12    System.out.println("User: " + myProps.getProperty("userName"));  
13    System.out.println("Password: " + myProps.getProperty("password"));  
14 }
```



Carga de propiedades desde la línea de comandos

- La información sobre propiedades también se puede transferir en la línea de comandos.
- Utilice la opción –D para transferir pares clave-valor:

```
java -Dpropertyname=value -Dpropertyname=value myApp
```

- Por ejemplo, transfiera uno de los valores anteriores:

```
java -Dusername=user myApp
```

- Obtenga los datos de Properties del objeto System:

```
String userName = System.getProperty("username");
```



PrintWriter y la consola

Si ya no desea utilizar `System.out.println()` para imprimir texto en la consola, existe una alternativa.

```
import java.io.PrintWriter;

public class PrintWriterExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        PrintWriter pw = new
PrintWriter(System.out, true);
        pw.println("This is some output.");

    }
}
```



Formato printf

Java proporciona varias opciones para aplicar formato a las cadenas:

- `printf` y `String.format`

```
public class PrintfExample {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(System.out, true);  
        double price = 24.99; int quantity = 2; String color = "Blue";  
        System.out.printf("We have %03d %s Polo shirts that cost  
$%3.2f.\n", quantity, color, price);  
        System.out.format("We have %03d %s Polo shirts that cost  
$%3.2f.\n", quantity, color, price);  
        String out = String.format("We have %03d %s Polo shirts that cost  
$%3.2f.", quantity, color, price);  
        System.out.println(out);  
        pw.printf("We have %03d %s Polo shirts that cost $%3.2f.\n",  
quantity, color, price);  
    }  
}
```



Procesamiento de cadenas

- `StringBuilder` para construir la cadena
- Métodos de cadena incorporados
 - Búsqueda
 - Análisis
 - Extracción de subcadenas
- Análisis con `StringTokenizer`

StringBuilder y StringBuffer

- StringBuilder y StringBuffer son las herramientas preferidas cuando la concatenación de cadenas no es trivial.
 - Más eficaces que “+”
- Simultaneidad
 - StringBuilder (sin protección de thread)
 - StringBuffer (con protección de thread)
- Definición de la capacidad con el tamaño realmente necesario.
 - El cambio continuo de tamaño del buffer también puede producir problemas de rendimiento.



StringBuilder: ejemplo

```
public class StringBuilding {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(500);  
  
        sb.append(", the lightning flashed and the thunder  
rumbled.\n");  
        sb.insert(0, "It was a dark and stormy night");  
  
        sb.append("The lightning struck...\\n").append("[ ]");  
        for(int i = 1; i < 11; i++){  
            sb.append(i).append(" ");  
        }  
        sb.append("] times");  
  
        System.out.println(sb.toString());  
    }  
}
```



Métodos de cadena de ejemplo

```
1 public class StringMethodsExample {  
2     public static void main(String[] args){  
3         PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(System.out, true);  
4         String tc01 = "It was the best of times";  
5         String tc02 = "It was the worst of times";  
6  
7         if (tc01.equals(tc02)){  
8             pw.println("Strings match..."); }  
9         if (tc01.contains("It was")){  
10             pw.println("It was found"); }  
11         String temp = tc02.replace("w", "zw");  
12         pw.println(temp);  
13         pw.println(tc02.substring(5, 12));  
14     }  
15 }
```



Uso del método split()

```
1 public class StringSplit {  
2     public static void main(String[] args){  
3         String shirts = "Blue Shirt, Red Shirt, Black  
4             Shirt, Maroon Shirt";  
5         String[] results = shirts.split(", ");  
6         for(String shirtStr:results){  
7             System.out.println(shirtStr);  
8         }  
9     }  
10 }
```



Análisis con StringTokenizer

```
1 public class StringTokenizerExample {  
2     public static void main(String[] args){  
3         String shirts = "Blue Shirt, Red Shirt, Black Shirt,  
4         Maroon Shirt";  
5         StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(shirts, ", ");  
6  
7         while(st.hasMoreTokens()){  
8             System.out.println(st.nextToken());  
9         }  
10    }  
11 }
```



Scanner

Una clase Scanner puede convertir en un token una cadena o un flujo.

```
1     public static void main(String[] args) {  
2         Scanner s = null;  
3         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(64);  
4         String line01 = "1.1, 2.2, 3.3";  
5         float fsum = 0.0f;  
6  
7         s = new Scanner(line01).useDelimiter(", ");  
8         try {  
9             while (s.hasNextFloat()) {  
10                 float f = s.nextFloat();  
11                 fsum += f;  
12                 sb.append(f).append(" ");  
13             }  
14             System.out.println("Values found: " + sb.toString());  
15             System.out.println("FSum: " + fsum);  
16         } catch (Exception e) {  
17             System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
18         }  
}
```



Expresiones regulares

- Lenguaje para coincidencias de cadenas de texto
 - Vocabulario muy detallado
 - Búsqueda, extracción o búsqueda y sustitución
- Con Java, el uso de la barra invertida (\) es importante.
- Objetos Java
 - Pattern
 - Matcher
 - PatternSyntaxException
 - java.util.regex



Pattern y Matcher

- Pattern: define una expresión regular
- Matcher: especifica una cadena de búsqueda

```
1 import java.util.regex.Matcher;
2 import java.util.regex.Pattern;
3
4 public class PatternExample {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         String t = "It was the best of times";
7
8         Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("the");
9         Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(t);
10
11         if (matcher.find()) { System.out.println("Found match!");
12     }
13 }
```



Clases de caracteres

Carácter	Descripción
.	Coincide con cualquier carácter único (letra, dígito o carácter especial), salvo marcadores de final de línea.
[abc]	Coincidiría con “a”, “b” o “c” en esa posición.
[^abc]	Coincidiría con cualquier carácter que no fuera “a”, “b” o “c” en esa posición.
[a-c]	Rango de caracteres (en este caso, “a”, “b” y “c”).
	Alternancia; básicamente un indicador “or”.



Clase de caracteres: ejemplos

Cadena de destino	It was the best of times	
Patrón	Descripción	Texto de coincidencia
w . s	Cualquier secuencia que empiece por “w” seguida de cualquier carácter seguido de “s”.	It was the best of times
w [abc] s	Cualquier secuencia que empiece por “w” seguida de “a”, “b” o “c” y, a continuación, “s”.	It was the best of times
t [^aeo]mes	Cualquier secuencia que empiece por “t” seguida de cualquier carácter que no sea “a”, “e” u “o” seguida de “mes”.	It was the best of times



Patrones: ejemplos

```
1 public class CustomCharClassExamples {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         String t = "It was the best of times";  
4  
5         Pattern p1 = Pattern.compile("w.s");  
6         Matcher m1 = p1.matcher(t);  
7         if (m1.find()) { System.out.println("Found: " + m1.group());  
8     }  
9  
10        Pattern p2 = Pattern.compile("w[abc]s");  
11        Matcher m2 = p2.matcher(t);  
12        if (m2.find()) { System.out.println("Found: " + m2.group());  
13    }  
14  
15        Pattern p3 = Pattern.compile("t[^eou]mes");  
16        Matcher m3 = p3.matcher(t);  
17        if (m3.find()) { System.out.println("Found: " + m3.group());  
18    }
```

Clases de caracteres predefinidas

Carácter predefinido	Clase de caracteres	Carácter negado	Clase negada
\d (digit)	[0-9]	\D	[^0-9]
\w (word char)	[a-zA-Z0-9_]	\W	[^a-zA-Z0-9_]
\s (white space)	[\r\t\n\f\x0XB]	\S	[^ \r\t\n\f\x0XB]



Clases de caracteres predefinidas: ejemplos

Cadena de destino	Jo told me 20 ways to San Jose in 15 minutes.	
Patrón	Descripción	Texto de coincidencia
\d\d	Buscar dos dígitos.**	Jo told me 20 ways to San Jose in 15 minutes.
\sin\s	Buscar “in” entre dos espacios y, a continuación, los tres caracteres siguientes.	Jo told me 20 ways to San Jose in 15 minutes.
\\$in\s	Buscar “in” entre dos caracteres que no sean de espacio y, a continuación, los tres caracteres siguientes.	Jo told me 20 ways to San Jose in 15 minutes.



Cuantificadores

Cuantificador	Descripción
*	El carácter precedente se repite cero o más veces.
+	El carácter precedente se repite una o más veces.
?	El carácter precedente debe aparecer una vez o ninguna.
{n}	El carácter precedente aparece exactamente n veces.
{m, n}	El carácter precedente aparece de m a n veces.
{m, }	El carácter precedente aparece m o más veces.
(xx) {n}	Este grupo de caracteres se repite n veces.



Cuantificador: ejemplos

Cadena de destino	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away	
Patrón	Descripción	Texto de coincidencia
ago.*	Buscar “ago” y 0 o todos los caracteres restantes en la línea.	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away
gal.{3}	Coincidir con “gal” y los tres caracteres siguientes. Esto sustituye a “...” como se utiliza en un ejemplo anterior.	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away
(long){2}	Buscar “long” repetido dos veces.	Long longlong ago, in a galaxy far far away



Voracidad

- Una expresión regular intenta recuperar siempre tantos caracteres como sea posible.
- Utilice el operador ? para limitar la búsqueda al menor número de coincidencias posible.

Cadena de destino	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away.	
Patrón	Descripción	Texto de coincidencia
ago.*far	Una expresión regular recupera siempre el mayor número de caracteres posible.	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away.
ago.*?far	El carácter "?" básicamente desactiva la voracidad.	Longlonglong ago, in a galaxy far far away.



Coincidencias de límite

Fijación	Descripción
^	Coincide con el principio de una línea.
\$	Coincide con el final de una línea.
\b	Coincide con el inicio o el final de una palabra.
\B	No coincide con el principio o el final de una palabra.



Límite: ejemplos

Cadena de destino

it was the best of times or it was the worst of times

Patrón	Descripción	Texto de coincidencia
<code>^it.*?times</code>	Secuencia que empieza una línea con “it” seguido de algunos caracteres y “times”, con la voracidad desactivada.	it was the best of times or it was the worst of times
<code>\\\sit.*times\$</code>	Secuencia que empieza con “it” seguido de algunos caracteres y termina la línea con “times”.	it was the best of times or it was the worst of times
<code>\bor\\b.{3}</code>	Buscar “or” entre límites de palabras y los tres caracteres siguientes.	it was the best of times or it was the worst of times



Coincidencia y grupos

Cadena de destino

george.washington@example.com

Coincidencia de 3 partes

(george).(washington)@(example.com)

Números de grupo

(1).(2)@(3)

Patrón

(\\S+?)\\.(\\S+?)@(\\S+)



Uso del método replaceAll

Con el método replaceAll puede buscar y sustituir elementos.

```
public class ReplacingExample {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String header = "<h1>This is an H1</h1>";  
  
        Pattern p1 = Pattern.compile("h1");  
        Matcher m1 = p1.matcher(header);  
        if (m1.find()) {  
            header = m1.replaceAll("p");  
            System.out.println(header);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Resumen

En esta lección, debe haber aprendido a hacer lo siguiente:

- Leer datos de la línea de comandos
- Buscar cadenas
- Analizar cadenas
- Crear cadenas mediante `StringBuilder`
- Buscar cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares
- Analizar cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares
- Sustituir cadenas mediante el uso de expresiones regulares

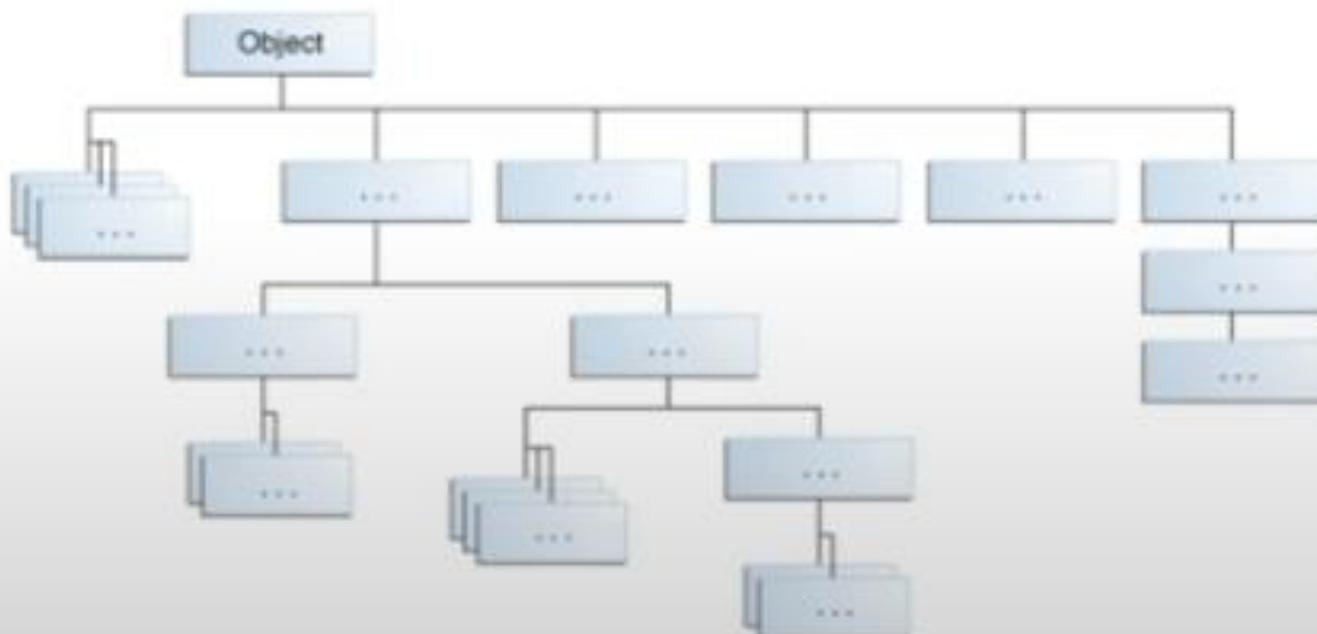


Modulos con JAVA

Edwin Maravi
Desde Java 9



Los programas son clases





El infierno del ClassPath

common/hadoop-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:common/hadoop-nfs-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:common/lib/activation-1.1.jar:common/lib/apacheds-i\18n-2.0.0-M15.jar:common/lib/apacheds-kerberos-codec-2.0.0-M15.jar:common/lib/api-asn1-api-1.0.0-M20.jar:common/lib/api-util-1.0\0.0-M20.jar:common/lib/asm-3.2.jar:common/lib/avro-1.7.4.jar:common/lib/commons-beanutils-1.7.0.jar:common/lib/commons-beanutils-\core-1.8.0.jar:common/lib/commons-cli-1.2.jar:common/lib/commons-codec-1.4.jar:common/lib/commons-collections-3.2.1.jar:common/l\ib/commons-compress-1.4.1.jar:common/lib/commons-configuration-1.6.jar:common/lib/commons-digester-1.8.jar:common/lib/commons-h\tpclient-3.1.jar:common/lib/commons-io-2.4.jar:common/lib/commons-lang-2.6.jar:common/lib/commons-logging-1.1.3.jar:common/lib/c\ommons-math3-3.1.1.jar:common/lib/commons-net-3.1.jar:common/lib/curator-client-2.7.1.jar:common/lib/curator-framework-2.7.1.jar\:common/lib/curator-recipes-2.7.1.jar:common/lib/gson-2.2.4.jar:common/lib/guava-11.0.2.jar:common/lib/hadoop-annotations-3.0.0-\SNAPSHOT.jar:common/lib/hadoop-auth-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:common/lib/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:common/lib/htrace-core4-4.0.1-incubating\.\jar:common/lib/httpclient-4.2.5.jar:common/lib/httpcore-4.2.5.jar:common/lib/jackson-core-asl-1.9.13.jar:common/lib/jackson-jax\rs-1.9.13.jar:common/lib/jackson-mapper-asl-1.9.13.jar:common/lib/jackson-xc-1.9.13.jar:common/lib/java-xmlbuilder-0.4.jar:commo\l/n/lib/jaxb-api-2.2.2.jar:common/lib/jaxb-impl-2.2.3-1.jar:common/lib/jcip-annotations-1.0.jar:common/lib/jersey-core-1.9.jar:com\mon/lib/jersey-json-1.9.jar:common/lib/jersey-server-1.9.jar:common/lib/jets3t-0.9.0.jar:common/lib/jettison-1.1.jar:common/lib/\jetty-6.1.26.jar:common/lib/jetty-util-6.1.26.jar:common/lib/jsch-0.1.51.jar:common/lib/json-smart-1.1.1.jar:common/lib/jsp-api-\2.1.jar:common/lib/jsr305-3.0.0.jar:common/lib/junit-4.11.jar:common/lib/log4j-1.2.17.jar:common/lib/mockito-all-1.8.5.jar:commo\l/n/lib/netty-3.6.2.Final.jar:common/lib/nimbus-jose-jwt-3.9.jar:common/lib/paranamer-2.3.jar:common/lib/protobuf-java-2.5.0.jar:c\ommon/lib/servlet-api-2.5.jar:common/lib/slf4j-api-1.7.10.jar:common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar:common/lib/snappy-java-1.0.4.1\.\jar:common/lib/stax-api-1.0-2.jar:common/lib/xmlenc-0.52.jar:common/lib/xz-1.0.jar:common/lib/zookeeper-3.4.6.jar:hdfs/hadoop-h\dfs-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:hdfs/hadoop-hdfs-nfs-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:hdfs/lib/commons-daemon-1.0.13.jar:hdfs/lib/hadoop-hdfs-client-3.\0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:hdfs/lib/hpack-0.11.0.jar:hdfs/lib/leveldbjni-all-1.8.jar:hdfs/lib/netty-all-4.1.0.Beta5.jar:hdfs/lib/okhttp-2.\4.0.jar:hdfs/lib/okio-1.4.0.jar:hdfs/lib/xercesImpl-2.9.1.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-client-app-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce\./hadoop-mapreduce-client-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-client-core-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-ma\preduce-client-hs-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-client-hs-plugins-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-\client-jobclient-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-client-nativetask-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-c\lient-shuffle-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-api-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:\yarn/hadoop-yarn-applications-distributedshell-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-applications-unmanaged-am-launcher-3.0.0-SNAP\SHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-client-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-registry-3.0.0-S\NAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-server-applicationhistoryservice-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-server-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.j\ar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-server-nodemanager-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-server-resourcemanager-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop\yarn-server-sharedcachemanager-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-server-web-proxy-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/lib/aopalliance-1.0\.\jar:yarn/lib/commons-math-2.2.jar:yarn/lib/curator-test-2.7.1.jar:yarn/lib/fst-2.24.jar:yarn/lib/guice-3.0.jar:yarn/lib/guice-s\ervlet-3.0.jar:yarn/lib/javassist-3.18.1-GA.jar:yarn/lib/javax.inject-1.jar:yarn/lib/jersey-client-1.9.jar:yarn/lib/jersey-guice\



Los programas son ~~clases~~ paquetes

Un Módulo es un conjunto de paquetes diseñados para reutilización.



Java.base

java.base

java.lang
java.io
java.net
java.util

com.sun.crypto.provider
sun.nio.ch
sun.reflect.annotation
sun.security.provider

```
// module-info.java
module java.base {
    exports java.lang;
    exports java.io;
    exports java.net;
    exports java.util;
}
```



Accesibilidad

Accessibility (JDK 1 – JDK 8)

- public
- protected
- package
- private

Accessibility (JDK 9)

- *public to everyone*
- *public but only to friend modules*
- *public only within a module*
- protected
- package
- private

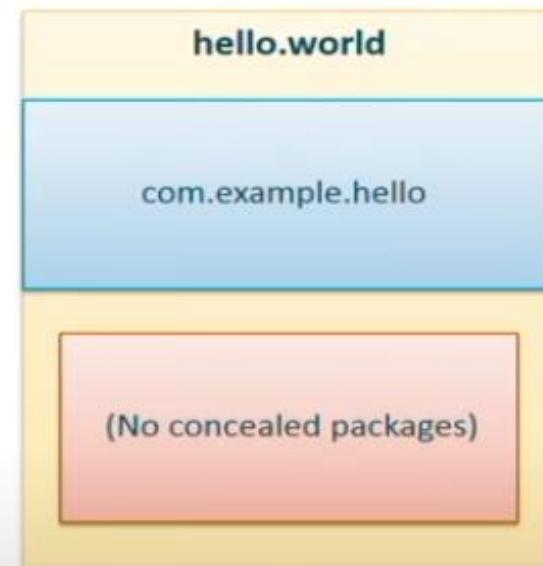


Ejemplo

“Hello world” as a Module

```
// src/com/example/hello/SayHello.java
package com.example.hello;
import java.lang.*;
public class SayHello {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello world");
    }
}
```

```
// src/module-info.java
module hello.world {
    exports com.example.hello;
}
```



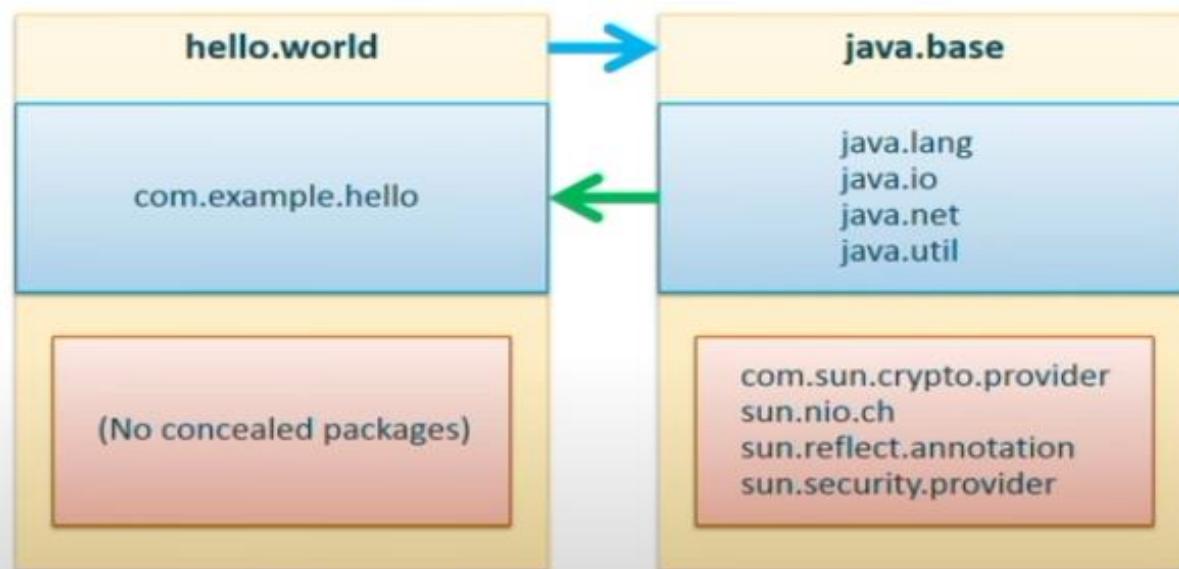
```
javac -d classes -sourcepath src
      module-info.java
      com/example/hello/SayHello.java
```



Reusando un módulo

Reusing a Module

```
// src/module-info.java
module hello.world {
    exports com.example.hello;
    requires java.base;
}
```



Errores en el camino de la ejecución.



```
 259 * @see java.security.CodeSource
 260 * @see java.security.Permissions
 261 * @see java.security.ProtectionDomain
 262 */
 263 public class PolicyFile extends java.security.Policy {
 264
 265     private static final Debug debug = Debug.getInstance("policy");
 266 }
```



Reusando un Modulo

```
// src/module-info.java
module hello.world {
    exports com.example.hello;
    requires java.base;
}
```



Comunicación entre módulos

“The unit of reuse is the unit of release.”

```
// src/module-info.java
module hello.world {
    exports com.example.hello;
    requires java.base;
}
```





Reusando un Modulo

Running a Modular Application

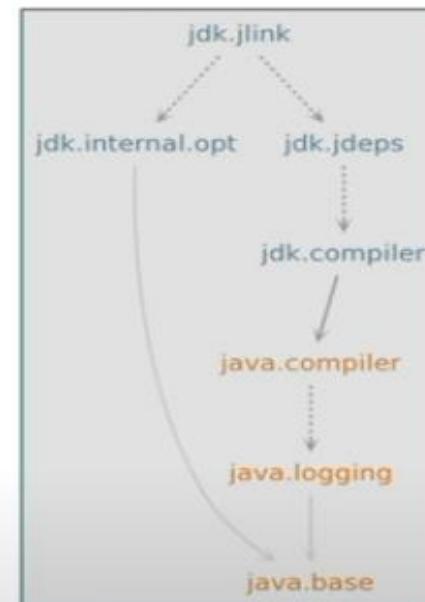


```
java -p mods -m hello.world
```



Reusando un Modulo

Running a Modular Application



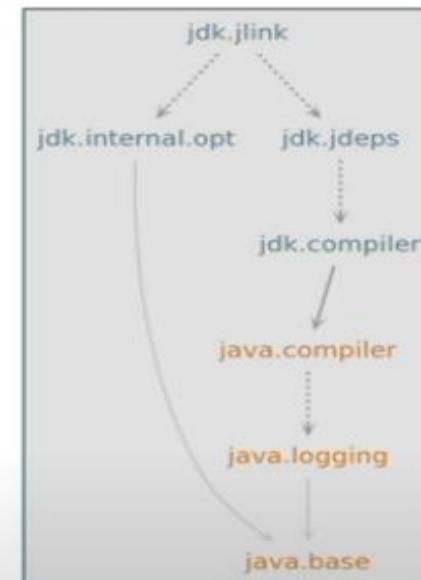
```
java -p mods -m hello.world
```



Reusando un Modulo

Running a Modular Application

- No missing dependencies
- No cyclic dependencies
- No split packages



```
java -p mods -m hello.world
```



Reusando un Modulo

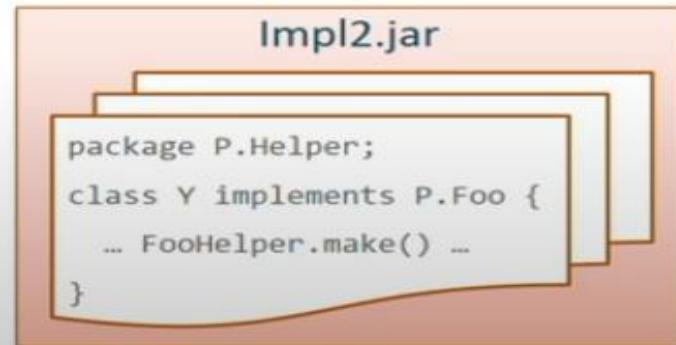
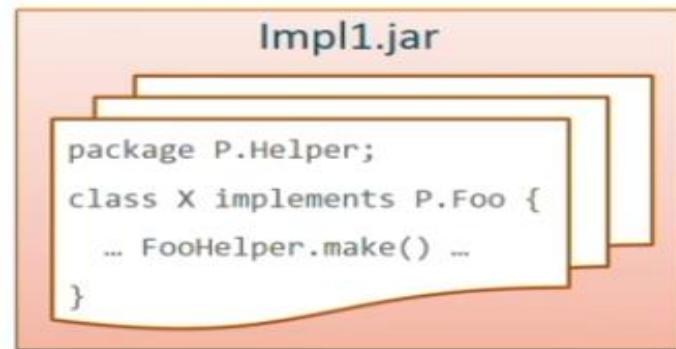
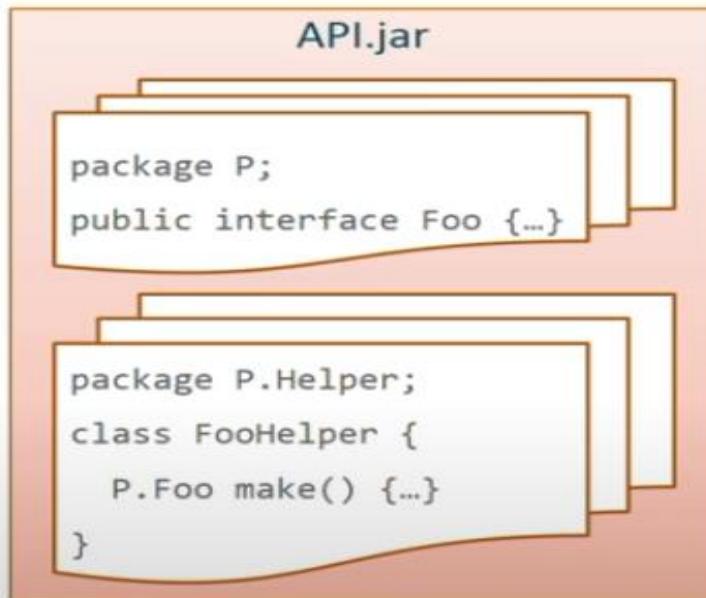
```
common/hadoop-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:common/hadoop-nfs-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:common/lib/activation-1.1.jar:common/lib/apacheds-i\\
18n-2.0.0-M15.jar:common/lib/apacheds-kerberos-codec-2.0.0-M15.jar:common/lib/api-asn1-api-1.0.0-M20.jar:common/lib/api-util-1.0\\
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yarn/hadoop-yarn-applications-distributedshell-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-applications-unmanaged-am-launcher-3.0.0-SNAP\\
SHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-client-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-common-3.0.0-SNAPSHOT.jar:yarn/hadoop-yarn-registry-3.0.0-S\\
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. jar:yarn/lib/commons-math-2.2.jar:yarn/lib/curator-test-2.7.1.jar:yarn/lib/fst-2.24.jar:yarn/lib/guice-3.0.jar:yarn/lib/guice-s\\
ervlet-3.0.jar:yarn/lib/javassist-3.18.1-GA.jar:yarn/lib/javax.inject-1.jar:yarn/lib/jersey-client-1.9.jar:yarn/lib/jersey-guice\\
-1.9.jar:yarn/lib/objenesis-2.1.jar
```

Paquetes separados en el mundo Real





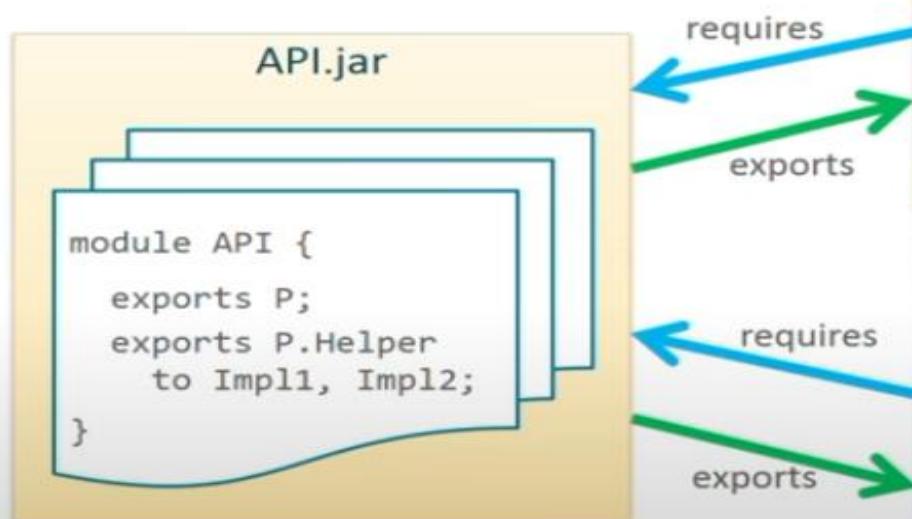
Manejando Paquetes separados





Así funciona

Modular program structure





Que tenemos ?



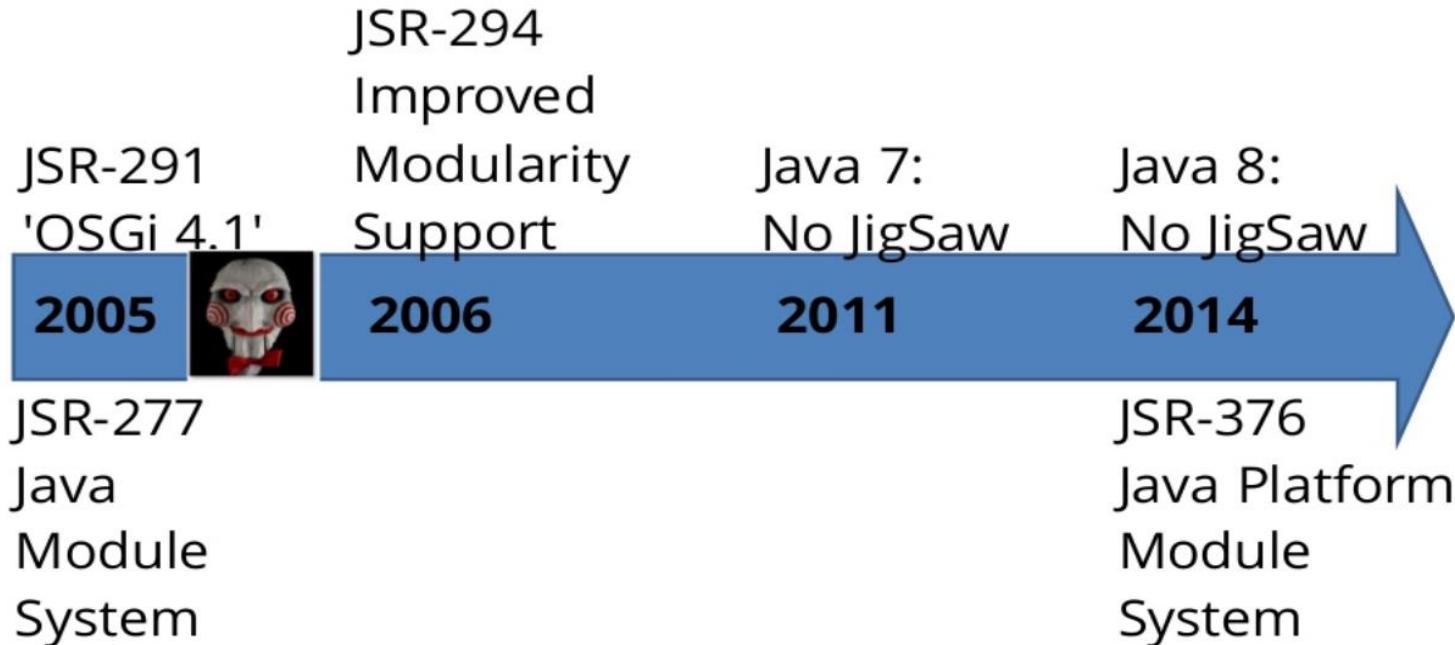
Runtime

Compile time





Proyecto JigSaw





Por que Módulos ??

- Reliable configuration + -Compile + Runtime
- Strong encapsulation -Cleaner, more logical designs
- Leads to:
 - Scalable Java platform -95 Modules
 - Greater platform integrity -sun.misc.Unsafe
 - Improved performance -Lazy loading



Definición de un módulo

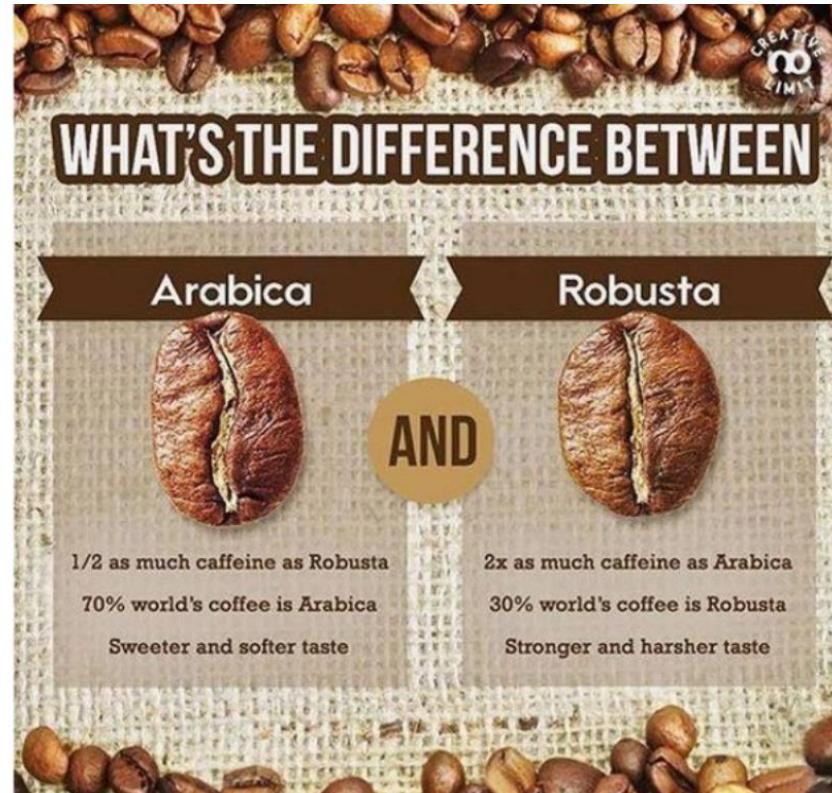
- Its **name**
- The **packages** it makes available **publicly**
- The modules it **depends** on

module-info.java





Veamos en código con IntelliJ





Según modelo de clases:

```
1 public class Arabica implements Coffee {  
2  
3     static Logger logger;  
4  
5     static {  
6         System.setProperty("java.util.logging.SimpleFormatter.format",  
7             "[%1$tF %1$tT] [%4$-7s] %5$s %n");  
8         logger = Logger.getLogger(Robusta.class.getName());  
9     }  
10    @Override  
11    public void drink() {  
12        logger.log(Level.INFO, "Arabica");  
13    }  
14  
15 }
```



El árbol:

Example – com.coffee

```
com.coffee
 |
 \---com
     \---coffee
         |   Coffee.class
         |   CoffeeMaker.class
         |
         \---types
             Arabica.class
             Robusta.class
```



Example – com.coffee

```
com.coffee
|   module-info.class----->
|   \---com
|       \---coffee
|           |   Coffee.class
|           |   CoffeeMaker.class
|           |
|           \---types
|               Arabica.class
|               Robusta.class
```

```
module com.coffee {
    requires java.logging;
    exports com.coffee;
```



La Aplicación

```
1 public class CoffeeApp {  
2  
3     static Logger logger;  
4  
5     static {  
6         System.setProperty("java.util.logging.SimpleFormatter.format",  
7             "[%1$tF %1$tT] [%4$-7s] %5$s %n");  
8         logger = Logger.getLogger(CoffeeApp.class.getName());  
9     }  
10  
11    public static void main(String[] args) {  
12        CoffeeMaker coffeeMaker = new CoffeeMaker();  
13        final Coffee wakeUpCoffee = coffeeMaker.brewRobusta();  
14        final Coffee eveningCoffee = coffeeMaker.brewArabica();  
15  
16        wakeUpCoffee.drink();  
17        eveningCoffee.drink();  
18  
19        if(!DriverManager.getDrivers().hasMoreElements()){  
20            logger.log(Level.SEVERE,"To Use a DB - Please setup your JDBC drivers");  
21        };  
22    };  
23  
24 }
```



Lo que se ve

Example – com.app

```
com.app
 |
 \---com
     \---app
             CoffeeApp.class
             TeaApp.class
```



Definición de módulos

Example – com.app

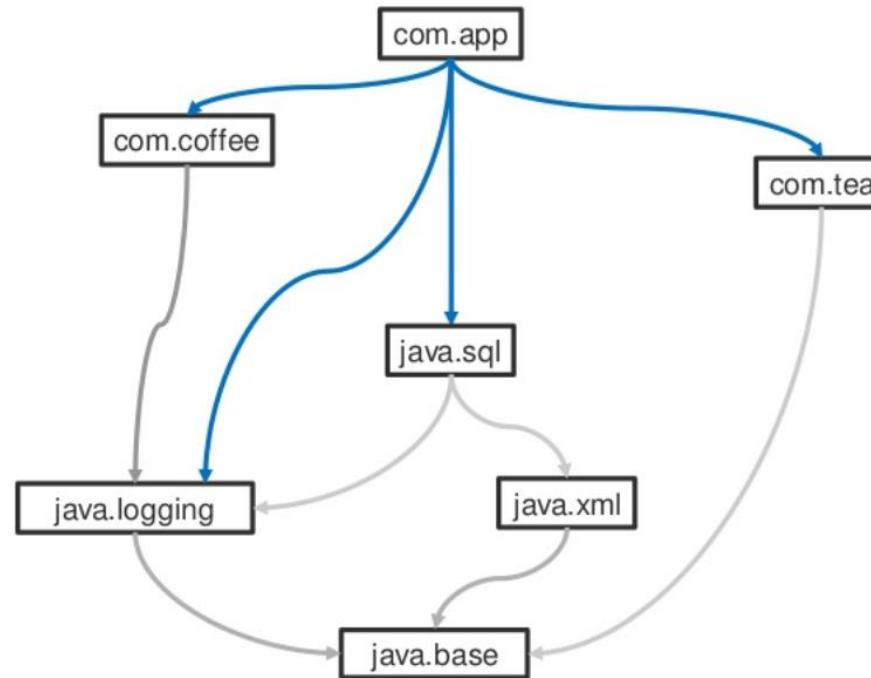
```
com.app
|   module-info.class ----->
|
\---com
    \---app
        CoffeeApp.class
        TeaApp.class
```

```
module com.app {
    requires com.coffee;
    requires com.tea;

    requires java.sql;
    requires java.logging;
}
```

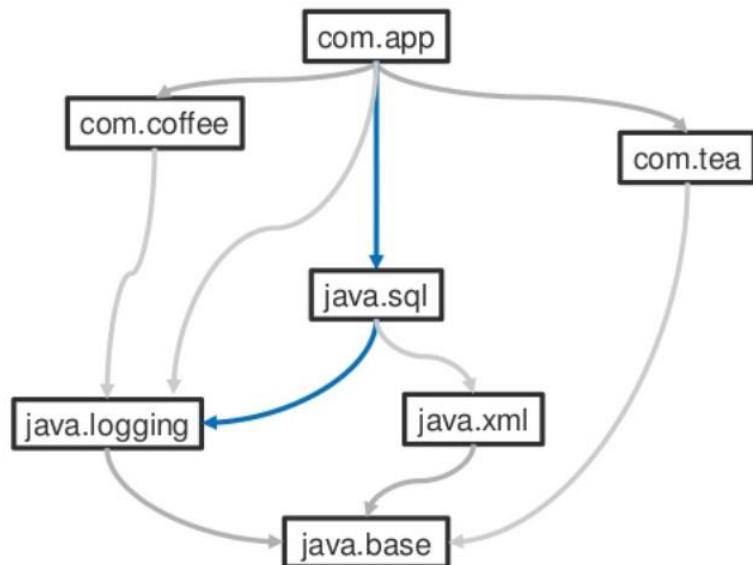


Lectura y lectura directa





Lectura y lectura directa



```
module java.sql {  
    requires transitive java.logging;  
    requires transitive java.xml;  
    exports java.sql;  
    exports javax.sql;  
    exports javax.transaction.xa;  
}
```

```
String url = ...;  
Properties props = ...;  
Driver d = DriverManager.getDriver(url);  
Connection c = d.connect(url, props);  
d.getParentLogger().info("Connection acquired");
```



Accesibilidad

Accessibility

- Other modules can only **see** and **use** code if:
 1. **public**
 2. package is **exported** by target module
 3. package is **readable** from this module
- Combination referred to as "**accessibility**"



Accesibilidad

```
package com.app;

import com.coffee.Coffee;
import com.coffee.CoffeeMaker;
import com.coffee.types.Arabica;
import ...

public class CoffeeApp {...
```

The type com.coffee.types.Arabica is **not accessible**

```
module com.app {
    requires com.coffee;
    requires com.tea;
    requires com.coffee.types;
}
```

com.coffee.types **cannot** be resolved to a module



Módulos sin nombre

- Used for
 - Java 8 and older versions
 - Small or temporary applications
- Added via the **class path**
- The unnamed module **reads** code in **any** other module
- The unnamed module **exports all** of its packages.

```
>jdeps minecraft1.12.jar
```

```
Warning: split package: javax.annotation:jrt:/java.xml.ws.annotation server.jar
com.google.gson -> java.sql
<unnamed> -> com.google.common.base
....
```





Módulos automáticos

- **JAR** from the **class path** that has been put in the **module path**.
- **Don't wait for third party libraries** to become modularized.
- Becomes a named module with
 - **Automatic-Module-Name** in **Manifest.mf**
 - Otherwise, a name is derived from the JAR filename
- **Reads** every other **named** module.
 - **Exports all** of its packages.
 - It guarantees **direct** and **implied** readability to all other modules.



Resumen.

Module Type	Origin	Export Packages	Read Modules
Named Platform	Provided by platform	Explicitly	
Named Application	All JARS containing module-info on the module path	Explicitly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Platform• Application• Automatic• Unnamed
Automatic	All JARs without module-info but on module path	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Platform• Application• Automatic• Unnamed
Unnamed	Classpath	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Platform• Automatic• Application

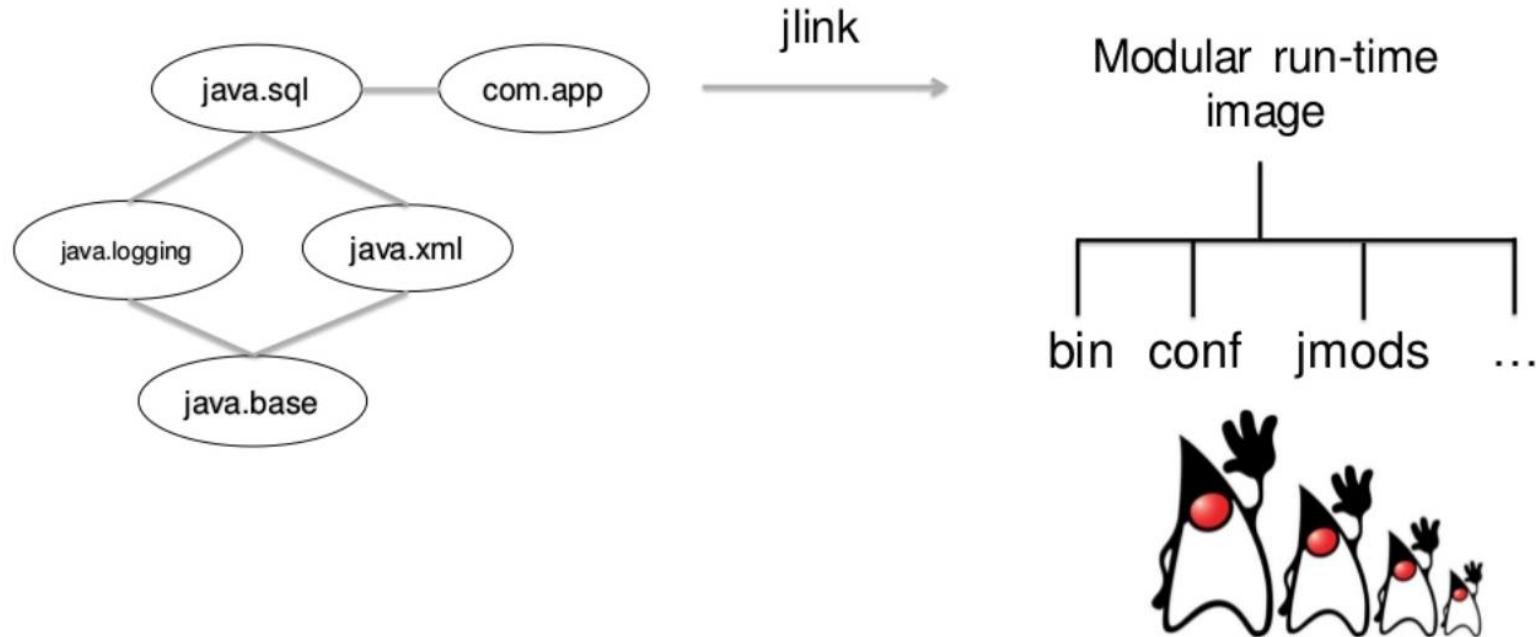


Cloud-native is an approach to building and running applications that exploits the advantages of the cloud computing delivery model.

Source: <https://pivotal.io/cloud-native>



JLink





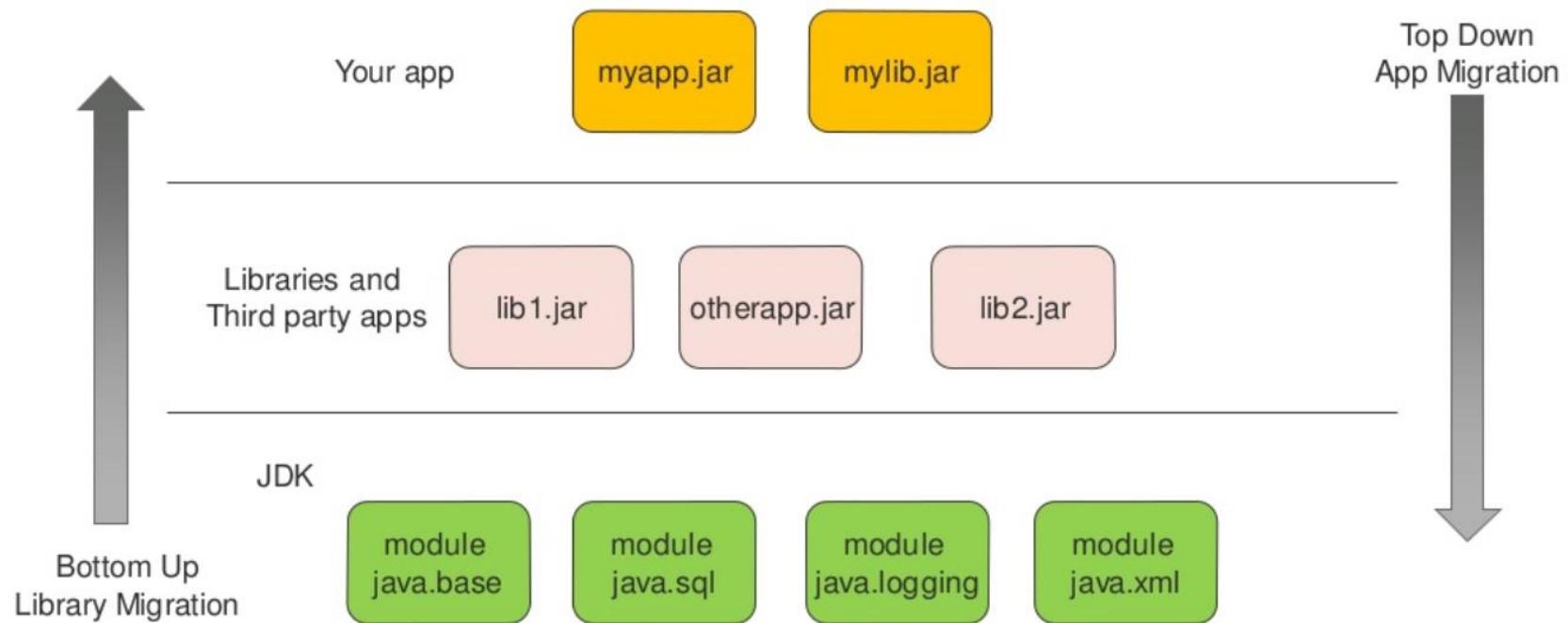
```
$ jlink --module-path $JDKMODS:$MYMODS \
    --add-modules com.app \
    --output myimage
```

```
$ myimage/bin/java --list-modules
com.app
com.coffee@1.0
com.tea@1.0
java.base@10
java.sql@10
java.logging@10
```

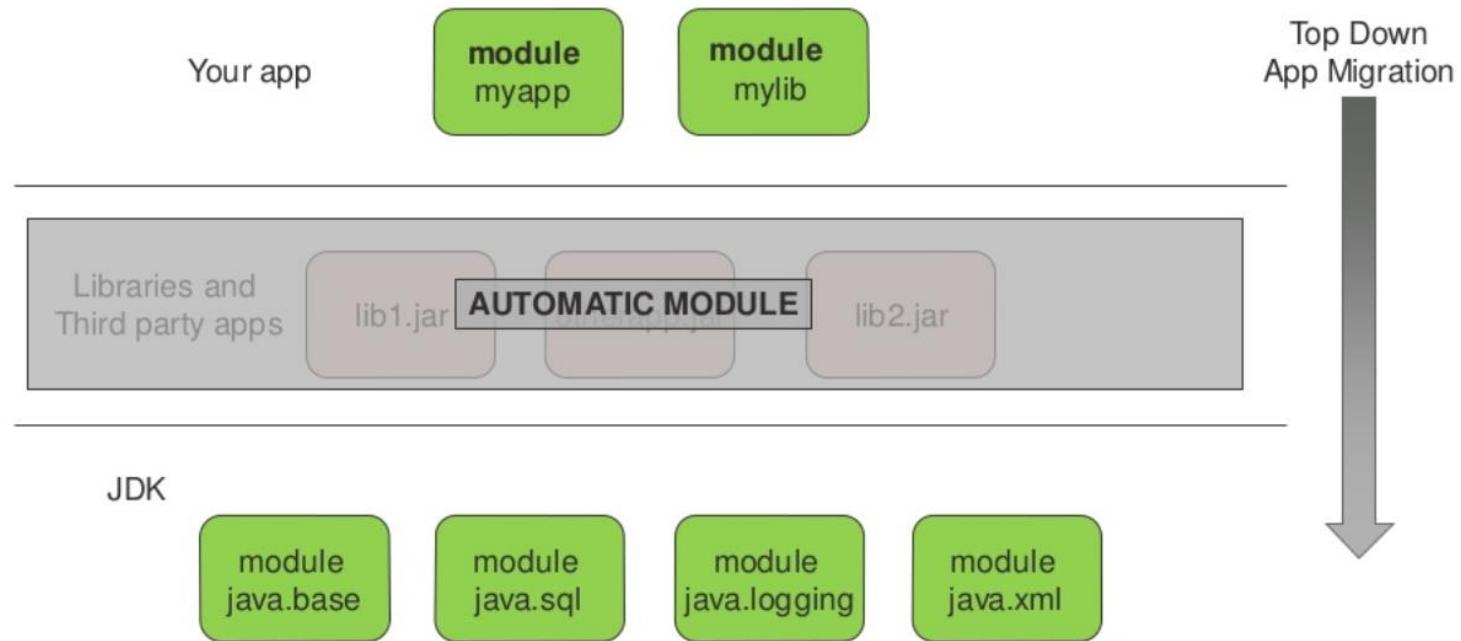
27 MBs vs 226 MBs



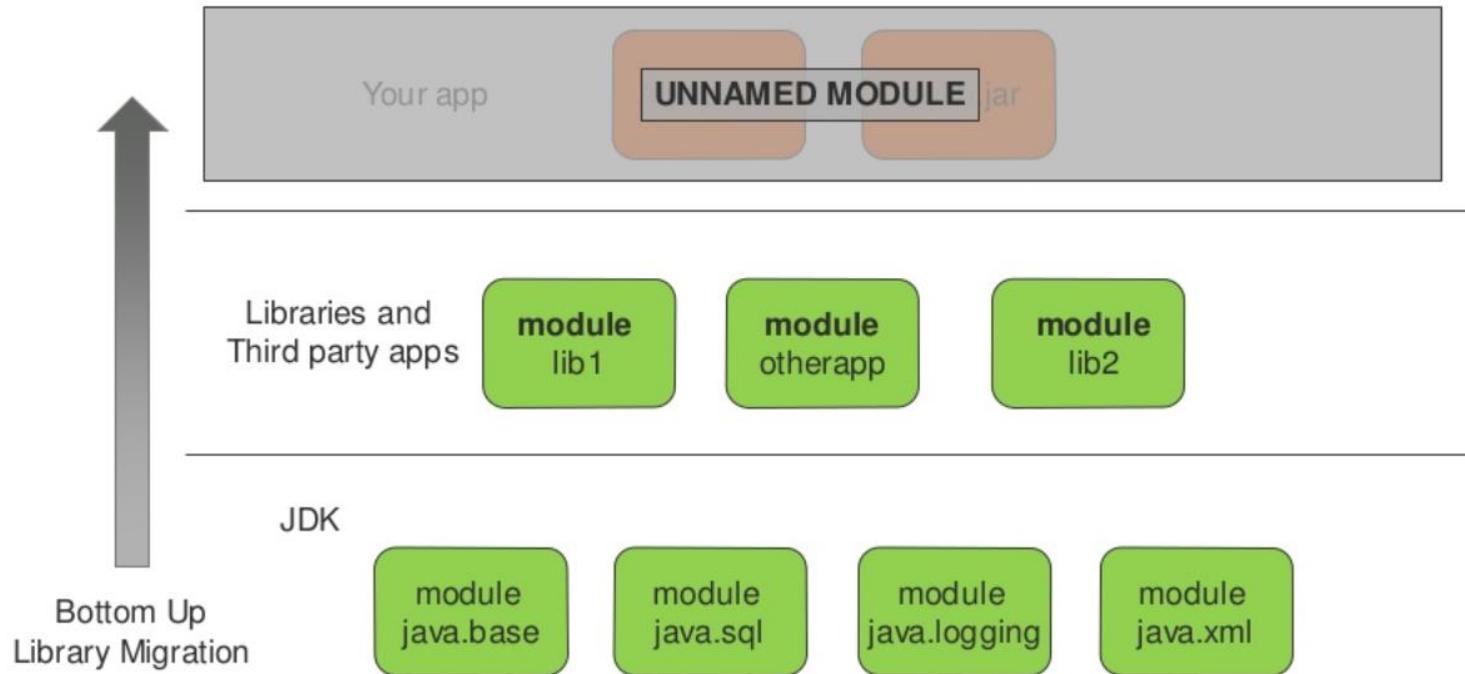
Migración de java 8 para atrás:



Migración de java 8 para atrás:



Migración de java 8 para atrás:



(Migrating the libraries first and using migrated modularized libraries while your app is still on the class path)



Como Modularizar

- Introduce a **module-info.java** file for each module
- A module-info.java file can be:
 - Created **manually** by the developers
 - Automatically **generated** using the **JDepend** tool with the option --generate-module-info

Características de la Modularización:

- 1) Encapsulated JDK internal APIs
- 2) Not resolved modules
- 3) Cyclic dependencies
- 4) Split packages



API interno de JDK encapsulado

- Most of the internal JDK APIs are inaccessible in Java 9
- Trying to access them causes a compilation error
- Internal APIs are in the **sun.*** package are part of the **jdk.unsupported** module . Not **java.base**
- The module **jdk.unsupported** provides:
 - sun.misc.Unsafe,
 - sun.reflect.Reflection,
 - ...

BAD

Apis del JDK internas encapsuladas:

- JDeps can report internal dependencies

```
$ jdeps --jdk-internals 'lib/batik/batik-codec.jar'
```

batik-codec.jar -> JDK removed internal API

JDK Internal API

com.sun.image.codec.jpeg.JPEGCodec
com.sun.image.codec.jpeg.JPEGDecodeParam

Suggested Replacement

Use javax.imageio @since 1.4
Use javax.imageio @since 1.4



Problemas con las APIs internas

- **Replace** each of your JDK internal APIs calls with **supported** APIs.

OR

- **Break** the encapsulation with **--add-exports**

--add-exports java.base/sun.net=ALL-UNNAMED



Problemas resueltos en Java 11

- From **jdk-9+118** running code on the **class path**, these types will not be visible by default:
 - `java.activation`
 - `java.annotations.common`
 - `java.corba`
 - `java.transaction`
 - `java.xml.bind`
 - `java.xml.ws`



Ya no van:

- Make that module available for compilation with **--add-modules**:

>Javac **--add-modules** javax.xml.bind

- And again for execution:

>java **--add-modules** javax.xml.bind

Cancelled by
JEP 320



Dependencias cíclicas

```
module A {  
    requires B;  
}
```



```
module B {  
    requires A;  
}
```

- **Forbidden** at **compile-time** (between modules)
- JPMS does not allow cycles in the “**requires**” clauses
- JPMS allows cycles in the “**reads**” relation of run-time modules
- One solution is to **merge** the JARs into a **single module**



Paquetes separados

- Modules that contain packages having the same name must not interfere with each other
- Solution for **JAR** files:
 1. Create a single JAR file out of the two JAR files
 2. Rename one of the package
- Solution for **modules**:
 1. Create a single module out of two or more modules
 2. Create a third module
 3. Remove the package dependencies



El infierno de los módulos

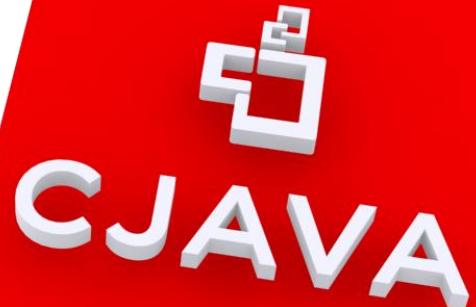
Do not add a **module-info.java** module declaration until:

1. All of your **runtime dependencies** have been modularised
 - (either as a full module or with a MANIFEST.MF entry)
2. All those modularised dependencies have been **released** to Maven Central
3. Your library depends on the **updated versions**

If you can't meet these 3 criteria

- Add a **MANIFEST.MF** entry following the agreed module naming conventions

If everyone does this
we stand a reasonable chance of avoiding **Module Hell**



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- Email: info@cjavaperu.com

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CJAVA

siempre para apoyarte

#CJavaNoPara

Gracias