

# JDK22

WHAT'S IN FOR YOU

ABOUT me...



Gerrit Grunwald | Developer Advocate | Azul



JDK ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS IN JDK 22



- 🐼 JEP 423 Region Pinning for G1
- 🐼 JEP 447 Statements before super()\*
- 🐼 JEP 454 Foreign Function & Memory API
- 🐼 JEP 456 Unnamed Variables & Patterns
- 🐼 JEP 457 Class-File API\*
- 🐼 JEP 458 Launch Multi-File Source-Code programs
- 🐼 JEP 459 String Templates\*
- 🐼 JEP 460 Vector API \*\*
- 🐼 JEP 461 Stream Gatherers\*
- 🐼 JEP 462 Structured Concurrency\*
- 🐼 JEP 463 Implicitly Declared Classes and Instance Main Methods\*
- 🐼 JEP 464 Scopes Values\*

jep 423

REGION PINNING FOR G1  
[STABLE]



## REGION PINNING FOR G1

- 🚀 Do not disable G1 in presence of JNI critical regions
- 🚀 Before: when thread was in JNI region, G1 must wait
- 🚀 Now: G1 pins regions in minor and major collection
- 🚀 Pinned regions in young gen. will be promoted to old gen
- 🚀 Pinned regions in old gen won't be evacuated
- 🚀 As a result garbage collection can be performed normally  
(even in presence of JNI critical regions)

jep yyy7

STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()  
[PREVIEW]

## STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()

- 🚀 Java provides the ability to extend another (non final) class
- 🚀 Ability to inherit state and behavior of superclass
- 🚀 Therefore the call to a superclass constructor must come first
- 🚀 Testing parameters before calling the superclass constructor is more complex



## STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()

- 🚀 Allows certain statements to be executed before `super()`
- 🚀 Useful when passing values to base constructor from extended classes
- 🚀 You cannot access instance variables or execute methods of your derived class before calling `super()`

## STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()

```
public class PositiveBigInteger extends BigInteger {  
  
    public PositiveBigInteger(long value) {  
        super(value);  
        if (value <= 0) {  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("non-positive value");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Validate in constructor

## STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()

```
public class PositiveBigInteger extends BigInteger {  
  
    public PositiveBigInteger(long value) {  
        super(verifyPositive(value));  
    }  
  
    private static long verifyPositive(long value) {  
        if (value <= 0) {  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("non-positive value");  
        }  
        return value;  
    }  
}
```

Validate in constructor  
using an extra static  
method

## STATEMENTS BEFORE SUPER()

```
public class PositiveBigInteger extends BigInteger {  
  
    public PositiveBigInteger(long value) {  
        if (value <= 0) {  
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("non-positive value");  
        }  
        super(value);  
    }  
}
```

Validate in constructor  
using validation before  
calling super()

JEP 454

FOREIGN FUNCTION & MEMORY API

[STABLE]

## FOREIGN FUNCTION & MEMORY API

- 🚀 Enables Java programs to interoperate with code outside the JVM
- 🚀 New linker option to pass heap segments to downcall method handles
- 🚀 New Enable-Native-Access manifest attribute for JAR files  
(allows code in executable JAR files to call restricted methods without the `--enable-native-access` command line option)
- 🚀 Build C-language function descriptors programmatically
- 🚀 Enhanced support for variable-length arrays in native memory
- 🚀 Support for arbitrary charsets for native strings



## FOREIGN FUNCTION API

```
#include <stdio.h>

int add(int a, int b) {
    return a + b;
}
```

libadd.c code to add  
two integers

```
> gcc -shared -o libadd.so -fPIC libadd.c
```

Compile to a shared  
library named libadd.so

## FOREIGN FUNCTION API

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try (var arena = Arena.ofConfined()) {  
        var lib          = SymbolLookup.libraryLookup(Path.of("libadd.so"), arena);  
        var linker        = Linker.nativeLinker();  
        var fd            = FunctionDescriptor.of(ValueLayout.JAVA_INT, ValueLayout.JAVA_INT, ValueLayout.JAVA_INT);  
        var addFunc       = lib.find("add").get();  
        var methodHandle = linker.downcallHandle(addFunc, fd);  
        var sum           = methodHandle.invoke(1, 2);  
  
        System.out.println("sum = " + sum);  
    } catch (Throwable e) {  
        throw new RuntimeException(e);  
    }  
}
```

Load the library, lookup the method and invoke it

jep 456

UNNAMED VARIABLES & PATTERNS

[STABLE]

## UNNAMED VARIABLES & PATTERNS

- 🚀 Allows to substitute with the underscore character `_` for
  - 🚀 Unnecessary type and name of a record component in pattern matching
  - 🚀 Variables that must be declared but will not be used

## UNNAMED VARIABLES & PATTERNS

```
static int count(List<String> names) {  
    int total = 0;  
    for (String name : names) {  
        total++;  
    }  
    return total;  
}
```

name is unused

## UNNAMED VARIABLES &amp; PATTERNS

```
static int count(List<String> names) {  
    int total = 0;  
    for (var _ : names) {  
        total++;  
    }  
    return total;  
}
```

and can be replaced  
with \_



## UNNAMED VARIABLES &amp; PATTERNS

```
sealed abstract class Ball permits RedBall, BlueBall, GreenBall { }

final class RedBall extends Ball { }
final class BlueBall extends Ball { }
final class GreenBall extends Ball { }

public static void filter(Ball ball) {
    switch (ball) {
        case RedBall red -> process(ball);
        case GreenBall green -> process(ball);
        case BlueBall blue -> process(ball);
    }
}
```

red, green and blue  
are unused

## UNNAMED VARIABLES &amp; PATTERNS

```
sealed abstract class Ball permits RedBall, BlueBall, GreenBall { }

final class RedBall extends Ball { }
final class BlueBall extends Ball { }
final class GreenBall extends Ball { }

public static void filter(Ball ball) {
    switch (ball) {
        case RedBall _ -> process(ball);
        case GreenBall _ -> process(ball);
        case BlueBall _ -> process(ball);
    }
}
```

and can be replaced  
with \_

jep 457

CLASS-FILE API  
[PREVIEW]

## CLASS-FILE API

- 🚀 A standard class-file API which will evolve with the class-file format.  
(avoiding dependencies from third-party libraries)
- 🚀 Introducing CodeModels
- 🚀 Generate class files with builders
- 🚀 Transforming class files

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

- 🚀 JVM is stack based machine
- 🚀 Many instructions deal with pushing/popping from the operand stack
- 🚀 For a "Hello World" example we will need 4 bytecode instructions

# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

INSTRUCTION	STACK BEFORE	STACK AFTER	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
getstatic	...,	..., value	getstatic Ljava/lang/System; out	Pushes a reference to the System.out instance onto the stack
ldc	...,	..., value	ldc "Hello World"	Pushes the constant "Hello World" onto the stack
invokevirtual	..., objectref, [arg1, arg2, argN]	..., [return value]	invokevirtual Ljava/io/PrintStream; println(Ljava/lang/String;)V	Pops the reference to System.out and the "Hello World" string, and executes println
return	...,	empty	return	Returns from a method



## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
ClassFile helloWorldClass = ClassFile.of();

helloWorldClass.buildTo(Path.of("HelloWorld.class"), ClassDesc.of("HelloWorld"), classBuilder -> {

    classBuilder.withMethodBody("main", MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("([Ljava/lang/String;)V"),
                                ACC_PUBLIC | ACC_STATIC, codeBuilder -> {

        // ...

    });
});
```

Push a reference to the System.out instance onto the stack

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
ClassFile helloWorldClass = ClassFile.of();

helloWorldClass.buildTo(Path.of("HelloWorld.class"), ClassDesc.of("HelloWorld"), classBuilder -> {

    classBuilder.withMethodBody("main", MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("([Ljava/lang/String;)V"),
                                ACC_PUBLIC | ACC_STATIC, codeBuilder -> {

        codeBuilder.getstatic(ClassDesc.of("java.lang.System"), "out", ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"))
                    .ldc("Hello World")

    });

});
```

Push the constant "Hello World" onto the stack

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
ClassFile helloWorldClass = ClassFile.of();

helloWorldClass.buildTo(Path.of("HelloWorld.class"), ClassDesc.of("HelloWorld"), classBuilder -> {

    classBuilder.withMethodBody("main", MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("([Ljava/lang/String;)V"),
                                ACC_PUBLIC | ACC_STATIC, codeBuilder -> {

        codeBuilder.getstatic(ClassDesc.of("java.lang.System"), "out", ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"))
                    .ldc("Hello World")
                    .invokevirtual(ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"), "println",
                                   MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("(Ljava/lang/Object;)V"))
                    ..

    });

});
```

Pop reference to System.out and "Hello World" string and execute println

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
ClassFile helloWorldClass = ClassFile.of();

helloWorldClass.buildTo(Path.of("HelloWorld.class"), ClassDesc.of("HelloWorld"), classBuilder -> {

    classBuilder.withMethodBody("main", MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("([Ljava/lang/String;)V"),
                                ACC_PUBLIC | ACC_STATIC, codeBuilder -> {

        codeBuilder.getstatic(ClassDesc.of("java.lang.System"), "out", ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"))
            .ldc("Hello World")
            .invokevirtual(ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"), "println",
                          MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("(Ljava/lang/Object;)V"))
            .return_();

    });
});
```

Return from method

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
ClassFile helloWorldClass = ClassFile.of();

helloWorldClass.buildTo(Path.of("HelloWorld.class"), ClassDesc.of("HelloWorld"), classBuilder -> {

    classBuilder.withMethodBody("main", MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("([Ljava/lang/String;)V"),
                                ACC_PUBLIC | ACC_STATIC, codeBuilder -> {

        codeBuilder.getstatic(ClassDesc.of("java.lang.System"), "out", ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"))
            .ldc("Hello World")
            .invokevirtual(ClassDesc.of("java.io.PrintStream"), "println",
                          MethodTypeDesc.ofDescriptor("(Ljava/lang/Object;)V"))
            .return_();

    });

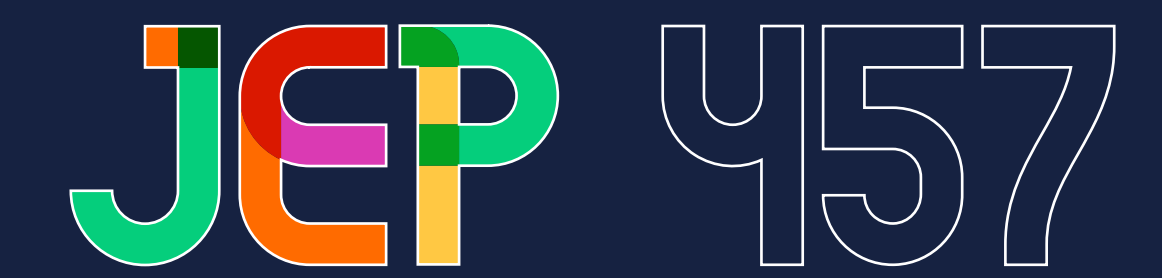
});
```

## CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
public class HelloWorld {  
    public static void main(String[] var0) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World");  
    }  
}
```

Decompiled HelloWorld.class file





# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls
```



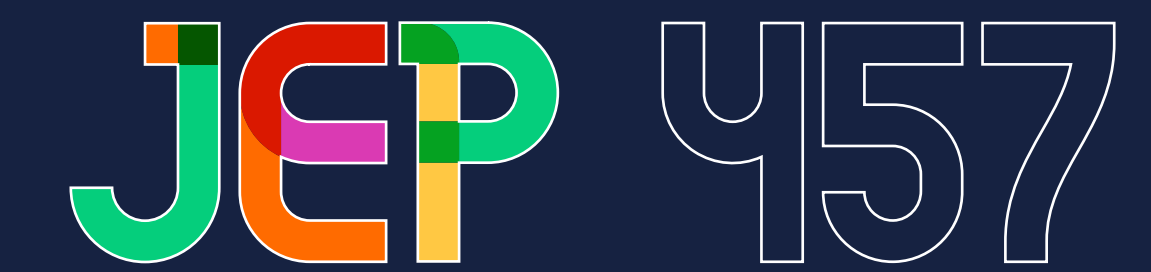
# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls
HelloWorld.class  out  src
hansolo@Falcon :
```



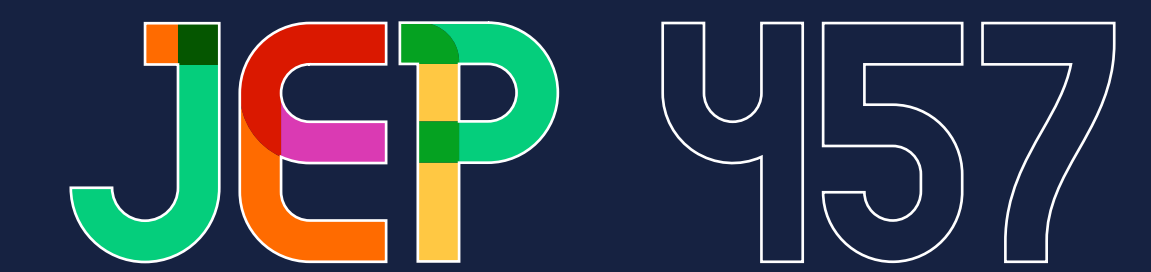
# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls  
HelloWorld.class  out  src  
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
```



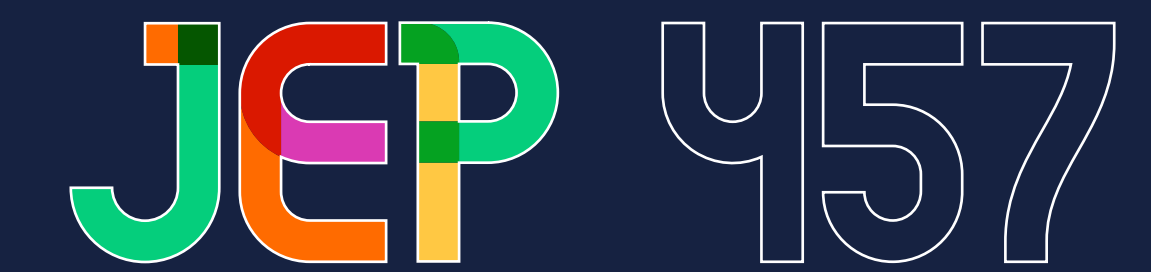
# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls
HelloWorld.class  out  src
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon :
```



# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls
HelloWorld.class  out  src
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java HelloWorld
```



# CREATE CLASS USING CODEBUILDER

```
hansolo@Falcon : ls
HelloWorld.class  out  src
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java HelloWorld
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon :
```

jep 458

LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

[STABLE]

## LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

- 🚀 Since JDK 11 one can run a **.java** file directly using the java launcher (no need to compile the file with javac first, it will be compiled in memory and then executed)
- 🚀 Now this also works with multiple **.java** files
- 🚀 Only **.java** files that are directly referenced in the initial **.java** file will be compiled
- 🚀 The java launcher requires source files organized according to their package structure
- 🚀 Makes it easier to getting started with Java



## LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String text = Helper.check(args);  
        System.out.println("Hello " + text);  
    }  
}  
  
public class Helper {  
  
    public static final String check(final String[] args) {  
        return args.length == 0 ? "World" : args[0];  
    }  
}
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon :
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon :
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java Gerrit
```



# LAUNCH MULTI-FILE SOURCE-CODE PROGRAMS

```
hansolo@Falcon : java -version
openjdk version "22-beta" 2024-03-19
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Zulu22+67-CA (build 22-beta+28, mixed mode, sharing)
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon : java Main.java Gerrit
Hello Gerrit
hansolo@Falcon :
```

## "Shebang" files

```
#!/path/to/java --source 10

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + (args.length == 0 ? "World" : args[0]));
    }
}
```

Save to file "hello"



# JEP 458

## "Shebang" files

```
hansolo@Falcon : chmod +x hello  
hansolo@Falcon :
```

## "Shebang" files

```
hansolo@Falcon : chmod +x hello
hansolo@Falcon : ./hello
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon :
```

## "Shebang" files

```
hansolo@Falcon : chmod +x hello
hansolo@Falcon : ./hello
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon : ./hello Gerrit
Hello World
hansolo@Falcon :
```

jep 459

STRING TEMPLATES

[SECOND PREVIEW]

# JEP 459

## STRING TEMPLATES

- 🚀 Enables developers to concatenate text with embedded expressions
- 🚀 Reduces boilerplate code
- 🚀 Eliminates risk of string interpolation

## STRING TEMPLATES (e.g. FORMATTED JSON OUTPUT)

```
public record Person(String firstName, String lastName, String street, String zip, String city) {

    @Override public String toString() {
        return new StringBuilder().append("{\n")
            .append("    \"firstName\": \"").append(firstName).append("\",\n")
            .append("    \"lastName\": \"").append(lastName).append("\",\n")
            .append("    \"street\": \"").append(street).append("\",\n")
            .append("    \"zip\": \"").append(zip).append("\",\n")
            .append("    \"city\": \"").append(city).append("\",\n")
            .append("}")
            .toString();
    }
}
```

## STRING TEMPLATES (e.g. FORMATTED JSON OUTPUT)

```
public record Person(String firstName, String lastName, String street, String zip, String city) {  
  
    @Override public String toString() {  
        return STR."  
            {  
                "firstName": "\{firstName}",  
                "lastName": "\{lastName}",  
                "street": "\{street}",  
                "zip": "\{zip}",  
                "city": "\{city}"  
            }  
        ";  
    }  
}
```

⚠ Template Processors will be removed ⚠

JEP 460

VECTOR API  
[INCUBATOR]



## VECTOR API

- 🚀 Helps to increase performance of vector computations.  
(which are superior to the equivalent scalar alternatives)
- 🚀 Short version...process more data within a single instruction
- 🚀 The JVM does auto-vectorization already for some time  
(can be switched off by `-XX:-UseSuperWord`)
- 🚀 But now you can decide how to use vectorization

## VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

```
int[] a = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 }  
int[] b = { 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 }  
int[] c = new int[8];
```

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++) {  
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];  
}
```

Every addition will  
take 1 CPU cycle  
(here 8 CPU cycles)



SISD  
(Single Instruction, Single Data)

## VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

```
int[] a = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 }  
int[] b = { 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 }  
int[] c = new int[8];
```

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++) {  
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];  
}
```

CPUs have special registers called  
SIMD  
(Single Instruction, Multiple Data)



Operations on SIMD registers only  
take 1 CPU cycle

# JEP 460

VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

```
int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 }
```

```
int[] { 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 }
```

1 Integer == 32 bit

## VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 }

int[] { 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 }

1 Integer == 32 bit

Whole array fits into 1 SIMD register

256 bit SIMD register



256 bit SIMD register



## VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

256 bit SIMD register

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

256 bit SIMD register

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Single SIMD instruction

256 bit SIMD register

9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## VECTOR API (e.g. add two arrays)

```
int[] a = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 }  
int[] b = { 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 }  
int[] c = new int[8];
```

```
// Scalar addition  
for(int i = 0 ; i < 8 ; i++) {  
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i];  
}
```

```
// Vectorized SIMD addition  
IntVector vectorA = IntVector.fromArray(IntVector.SPECIES_PREFERRED, a, 0);  
IntVector vectorB = IntVector.fromArray(IntVector.SPECIES_PREFERRED, b, 0);  
IntVector vectorC = aVector.add(bVector);  
  
vectorC.intoArray(c, 0);
```



VECTOR API

DATA THAT DOES NOT FIT INTO SIMD REGISTERS WILL BE  
STORED/RESTORED IN MAIN MEMORY -> SLOW !



## VECTOR API (e.g. count how many cells of 1st array are ==, &lt; or &gt; than cells of 2nd array)

```
int lowerThan    = 0;
int equal        = 0;
int greaterThan  = 0;

long start = System.nanoTime();

for (int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++) {
    if (a[i] == b[i]) {
        equal++;
    } else if (a[i] > b[i]) {
        greaterThan++;
    } else {
        lowerThan++;
    }
}

System.out.println("Scalar: " + arraySize + " " + equal + " " + lowerThan + " " + greaterThan + " -> " +
    ((System.nanoTime() - start) / 1_000_000) + "ms");
```

## VECTOR API (e.g. count how many cells of 1st array are ==, &lt; or &gt; than cells of 2nd array)

```
VectorSpecies<Float> SPECIES      = FloatVector.SPECIES_PREFERRED;
int                   lowerThan    = 0;
int                   equal        = 0;
int                   greaterThan  = 0;

long                  start        = System.nanoTime();

for (int i = 0; i < arraySize; i += SPECIES.length()) {
    FloatVector vectorA      = FloatVector.fromArray(SPECIES, a, i);
    FloatVector vectorB      = FloatVector.fromArray(SPECIES, b, i);
    int          lowerThanCounter = vectorA.lt(vectorB).trueCount();
    int          equalCounter     = vectorA.eq(vectorB).trueCount();
    equal        += equalCounter;
    lowerThan    += lowerThanCounter;
    greaterThan  += SPECIES.length() - lowerThanCounter - equalCounter;
}

System.out.println("Vector: " + arraySize + " " + equal + " " + lowerThan + " " + greaterThan + " -> " +
    ((System.nanoTime() - start) / 1_000_000) + "ms");
```

## VECTOR API (e.g. count how many cells of 1st array are ==, &lt; or &gt; than cells of 2nd array)

```
int    arraySize = 134_217_728;  
float[] a        = new float[arraySize];  
float[] b        = new float[arraySize];
```

```
for (int i = 0 ; i < arraySize ; i++) {  
    a[i] = RND.nextFloat(32);  
    b[i] = RND.nextFloat(32);  
}
```

```
scalar(arraySize, a, b);  
vector(arraySize, a, b);
```

Scalar: 134217728 5 67104661 67113062 -> 661ms

Vector: 134217728 5 67104661 67113062 -> 60ms

JEP 461

STREAM GATHERERS

[PREVIEW]

## STREAM GATHERERS

- 🚀 Stream Source -> provide elements
- 🚀 Stream Intermediate operation -> transform elements
- 🚀 Stream Terminal operation -> produce value or side effect
- 🚀 How to intermediate operations like folds, unfolds, barriers, windowing...

## STREAM GATHERERS

- 🚀 Enhancement of Stream API with custom intermediate operations
- 🚀 New operation `Stream::gather(Gatherer)`
- 🚀 Gatherer can transform elements of a stream  
(four functions: initializer, integrator, combiner, finisher)
- 🚀 Enable developers to create more flexible and expressive streams

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

How to convert to List<Point>?

```
"0,0,0,10,-20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0"
```

String with polygon coordinates

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window

'[0,0]0,10,-20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0''

String with polygon coordinates



new Point(0,0)



## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window

"0,0[0,10]-20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0"

String with polygon coordinates



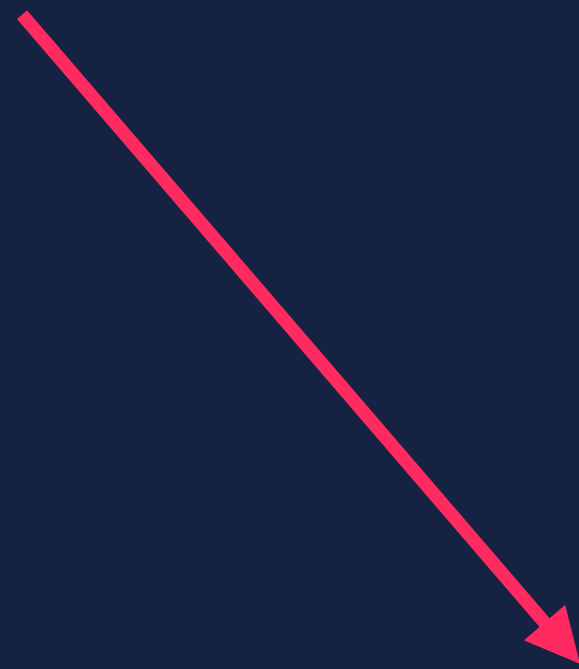
new Point(0,10)

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window

"0,0,0,10[-20,20]80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0"

String with polygon coordinates



new Point(-20,20)

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window

"0,0,0,10,-20,20[80,20]100,10,100,0,0,0"

String with polygon coordinates



`new Point(80,20)`

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window  
"0,0,0,10,-20,20,80,20[100,10]100,0,0,0"

String with polygon coordinates



new Point(100,10)

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window

"0,0,0,10,-20,20,80,20,100,10[100,0]0,0"

String with polygon coordinates



new Point(100,0)

## STREAM GATHERERS (FIXED WINDOW)

Fixed Window  
"0,0,0,10,-20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0[0,0]"

String with polygon coordinates



new Point(0,0)

## STREAM GATHERERS (e.g. convert string of polygon coordinates to List&lt;Point&gt;)

```
record Point(int x, int y) {};  
  
// String containing polygon points  
String polygonPoints = "0,0,0,10,20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0";  
  
// Create a list of points from the String  
List<String> numbers = Arrays.stream(polygonPoints.split(","))  
    .toList();  
  
// Map Strings to Integer, create a fixed window of 2 and collect it to a List of List<Integer>  
List<List<Integer>> windows = numbers.stream()  
    .mapToInt(n -> Integer.valueOf(n))  
    .boxed()  
    .gather(Gatherers.windowFixed(2))  
    .toList();  
  
// Map each List<Integer> to a List<Point>  
List<Point> points = windows.stream()  
    .map(p -> new Point(p.get(0), p.get(1)))  
    .toList();
```

## STREAM GATHERERS (e.g. convert string of polygon coordinates to List&lt;Point&gt;)

```
record Point(int x, int y) {};  
  
// String containing polygon points  
String polygonPoints = "0,0,0,10,20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0";  
  
// Create a list of points from the String  
List<Point> points = Arrays.stream(polygonPoints.split(","))  
    .mapToInt(n -> Integer.valueOf(n))  
    .boxed()  
    .gather(Gatherers.windowFixed(2))  
    .map(p -> new Point(p.get(0), p.get(1)))  
    .toList();
```





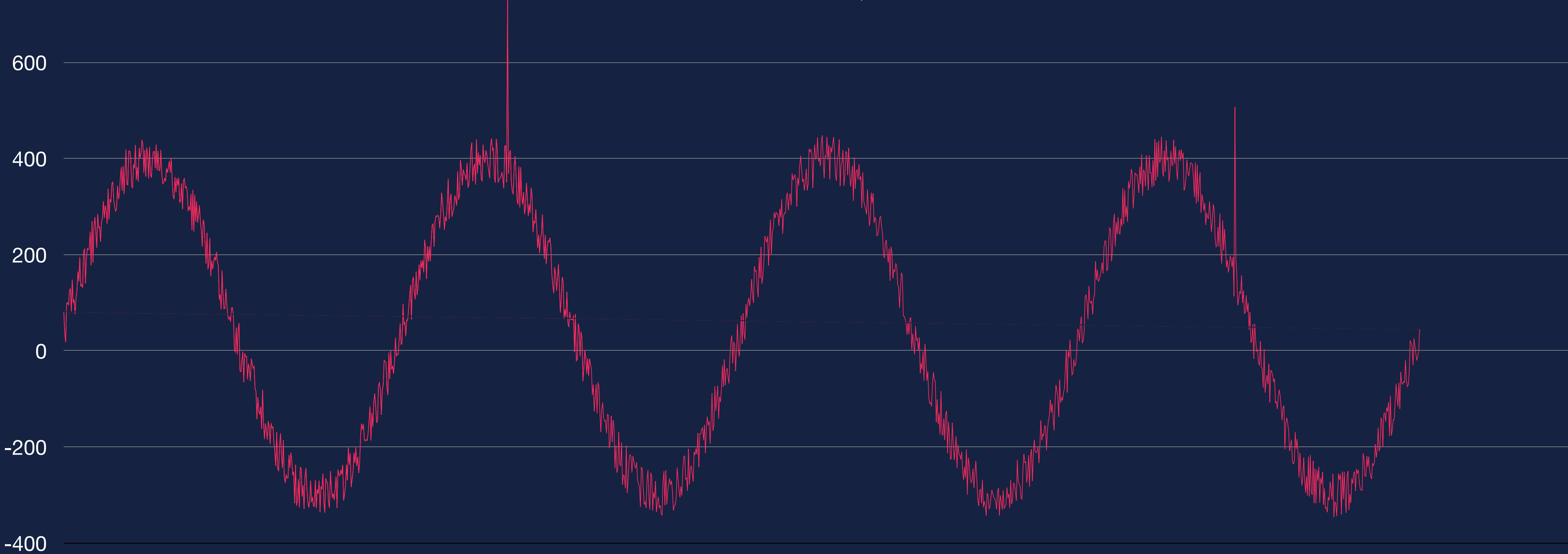
# STREAM GATHERERS (e.g. convert string of polygon coordinates to List<Point>)

```
record Point(int x, int y) {};  
  
// String containing polygon points  
String polygonPoints = "0,0,0,10,20,20,80,20,100,10,100,0,0,0";  
  
// Create a list of points from the String  
List<Point> points = Arrays.stream(polygonPoints.split(","))  
    .mapToInt(n -> Integer.valueOf(n))  
    .boxed()  
    .gather(Gatherers.windowFixed(2))  
    .map(p -> new Point(p.get(0), p.get(1)))  
    .toList();  
  
points.forEach(p -> System.out.println("x: " + p.x + ", " + "y: " + p.y));
```

```
x: 0, y: 0  
x: 0, y: 10  
x: -20, y: 20  
x: 80, y: 20  
x: 100, y: 10  
x: 100, y: 0  
x: 0, y: 0
```

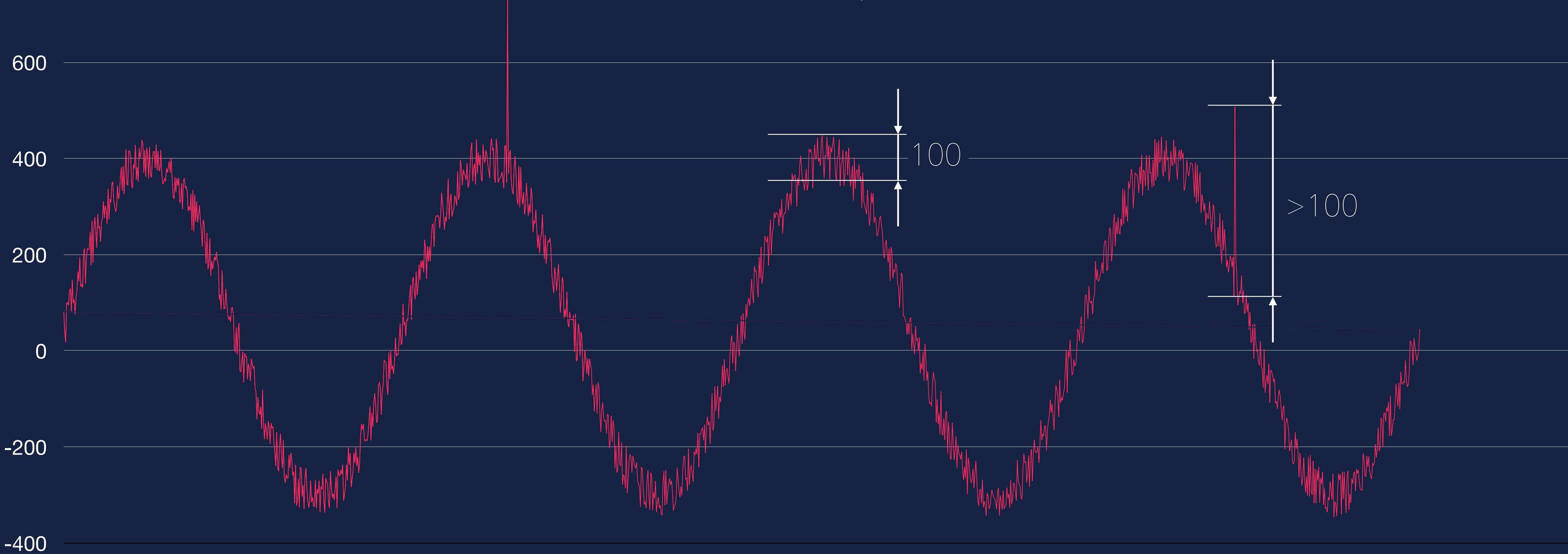
# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

How to find the spikes ?



# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

How to find the spikes ?



# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = 22.37$

# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = -60.96$



# STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = 67.46$

STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = -11.80$



STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = 305.42$

STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Sliding Window

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

$\Delta = 305.42 \quad (>100)$

STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

Sliding Window

$\Delta = -323.69$

STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

Sliding Window

$\Delta = -23.59$

STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

Sliding Window

$\Delta = 30.98$

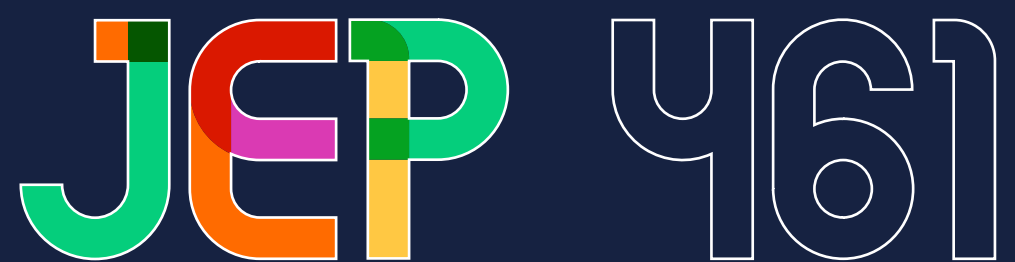


STREAM GATHERERS (SLIDING WINDOW)

Index	Timestamp	Value
450	526342694458125	410.1954269269
451	526342694458916	432.5650369737
452	526342694459666	371.6015057674
453	526342694460541	439.0635656007
454	526342694461250	427.2644502460
455	526342694465208	732.6881587951
456	526342694466666	409.0010799259
457	526342694467333	385.4080178193
458	526342694467916	416.3920385787
459	526342694468583	395.0509979460

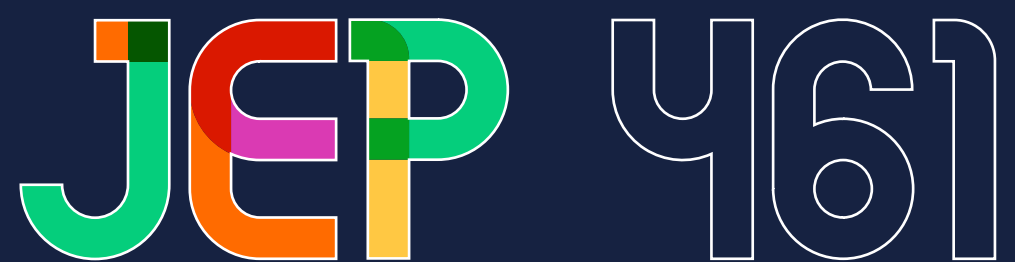
Sliding Window

$\Delta = -21.34$



# STREAM GATHERERS (e.g. find spikes in data series)

```
record Data(int index, long timestamp, double value) {};  
record Spike(Data data, double delta) {};  
  
// List with data points  
List<Data> timeseries = ...  
  
// Threshold for delta between values  
double threshold = 100;  
  
// Find all spikes in timeseries and save them to list  
List<Spike> spikes = timeseries.stream()  
    .gather(Gatherers.windowSliding(2))  
    .filter(dataList -> (dataList.get(1).value - dataList.get(0).value) > threshold)  
    .map(dataList -> new Spike(dataList.get(1), (dataList.get(1).value - dataList.get(0).value)))  
    .toList();
```



# STREAM GATHERERS (e.g. find spikes in data series)

```
record Data(int index, long timestamp, double value) {};
record Spike(Data data, double delta) {};

// List with data points
List<Data> timeseries = ...;

// Threshold for delta between values
double threshold = 100;

// Find all spikes in timeseries and save them to list
List<Spike> spikes = timeseries.stream()
    .gather(Gatherers.windowSliding(2))
    .filter(dataList -> (dataList.get(1).value - dataList.get(0).value) > threshold)
    .map(dataList -> new Spike(dataList.get(1), (dataList.get(1).value - dataList.get(0).value)))
    .toList();

spikes.forEach(spike -> System.out.println("index: " + spike.data.index + ", timestamp: " +
    spike.data.timestamp + ", value: " + spike.data.value + ", delta: " + spike.delta));

index: 371, timestamp: 528673514912333, value: 314.7681441638435, delta: 189.7209433886203
index: 1128, timestamp: 528673515412958, value: 494.44187909367434, delta: 148.90840118680734
```



JEP 462

STRUCTURED CONCURRENCY

[SECOND PREVIEW]

# JEP 462

## STRUCTURED CONCURRENCY

- 🚀 Useful extension to observe and manage virtual threads
- 🚀 Subtasks will be forked and then joined in the parent tasks code block
- 🚀 Eliminates risks related to cancellation, shutdown and promoting reliability of concurrent applications

## STRUCTURED CONCURRENCY

```
public Response fetch(long id) throws ExecutionException, InterruptedException {  
    Future<AccountDetails> accountDetailsFuture = executorService.submit(() -> getAccountDetails(id));  
    Future<List<Account>> linkedAccountsFuture = executorService.submit(() -> fetchLinkedAccounts(id));  
    Future<UserDetails> userDetailsFuture = executorService.submit(() -> fetchUserDetails(id));  
  
    // Start threads independently  
    return new Response(accountDetailsFuture.get(), linkedAccountsFuture.get(), userDetailsFuture.get());  
}
```

## STRUCTURED CONCURRENCY

```
public Response fetch(long id) {  
    try (var scope = new StructuredTaskScope.ShutdownOnFailure()) {  
        Supplier<AccountDetails> accountDetailsFuture = scope.fork(() -> getAccountDetails(id));  
        Supplier<List<Account>> linkedAccountsFuture = scope.fork(() -> fetchLinkedAccounts(id));  
        Supplier<UserDetails> userDetailsFuture = scope.fork(() -> fetchUserDetails(id));  
  
        scope.join(); // Join all subtasks  
        scope.throwIfFailed(RuntimeException::new); // Handle error when any subtask fails  
  
        // Response is received from all workers, subtasks have completed by now so process the result  
        return new Response(accountDetailsFuture.get(), linkedAccountsFuture.get(), userDetailsFuture.get());  
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {  
        throw new RuntimeException(e);  
    }  
}
```

# JEP 462

## STRUCTURED CONCURRENCY

- ✈ Bind blocks of concurrent code to a scope
- ✈ Preserve the relationship between the tasks
- ✈ Subtasks are executed in their own thread, forked individually and joined as a unit
- ✈ Subtasks perform action in behalf of a task
- ✈ Task awaits the result of subtasks and observes them for failures



IMPLICIT DECLARED CLASSES & INSTANCE MAIN METHODS

[SECOND PREVIEW]

# JEP 463

## IMPLICITLY DECLARED CLASSED & INSTANCE MAIN METHODS

- 🚀 Enables developers to write simple programs
- 🚀 Simplifies learning Java



# IMPLICITLY DECLARED CLASSED & INSTANCE MAIN METHODS

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main() {  
        System.out.println("Hello World");  
    }  
  
}
```





# IMPLICITLY DECLARED CLASSED & INSTANCE MAIN METHODS

```
public class Main {  
  
    void main() {  
        System.out.println("Hello World");  
    }  
  
}
```

## IMPLICITLY DECLARED CLASS & INSTANCE MAIN METHODS

```
void main() {  
    System.out.println("Hello World");  
}
```

JEP 464

SCOPED VALUES  
[SECOND PREVIEW]



# SCOPED VALUES

- 🚀 Enables developers to share immutable data within and accross threads  
(should be preferred to thread-local variables)

## SCOPED VALUES

```
class Server {  
    private void serve(Request request) {  
        ...  
        User user = authenticateUser(request);  
        restAdapter.processRequest(request, user);  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

```
class RestAdapter {  
    public void processRequest(Request request, User loggedInUser) {  
        ...  
        UUID id = extractId(request);  
        useCase.invoke(id, loggedInUser);  
        ....  
    }  
}
```



User forwarded to RestAdapter

## SCOPED VALUES

```
class UseCase {  
    public void invoke(UUID id, User loggedInUser) {  
        ...  
        Data data = repository.getData(id, loggedInUser);  
        ....  
    }  
}  
  
class Repository {  
    public Data getData(UUID id, User loggedInUser) {  
        ...  
        Data data = findById(id);  
        if (loggedInUser.isAdmin()) {  
            enrichDataWithAdminInfos(data);  
        }  
        ....  
    }  
}
```



User forwarded to RestAdapter  
without using it in UseCase

Only time loggedInUser is used



# SCOPED VALUES

```
class Server {  
    public final static ScopedValue<User> LOGGED_IN_USER = ScopedValue.newInstance();  
    private void serve(Request request) {  
        ...  
        User user = authenticateUser(request);  
        ScopedValue.where(LOGGED_IN_USER, loggedInUser)  
            .run(() -> restAdapter.processRequest(request));  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

Bind scoped value to user object  
and make it available to the  
RestAdapter

```
class RestAdapter {  
    public void processRequest(Request request) {  
        ...  
        UUID id = extractId(request);  
        useCase.invoke(id);  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

No need to forward the user



# SCOPED VALUES

```
class UseCase {  
    public void invoke(UUID id) {  
        ...  
        Data data = repository.getData(id);  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

No need to forward the user

```
class Repository {  
    public Data getData(UUID id) {  
        ...  
        Data data = findById(id);  
        User loggedInUser = Server.LOGGED_IN_USER.get();  
        if (loggedInUser.isAdmin()) {  
            enrichDataWithAdminInfos(data);  
        }  
        ....  
    }  
}
```

Get the logged in user from the  
scope value in the Server





SCOPED VALUES

NO NEED TO PASS VARIABLES THROUGH METHODS LEADS  
TO BETTER READABILITY

code

CODE



<https://github.com/HanSolo/jdk22>

THANK YOU...