From 'Java Sucks' to 'Java...Eh, Not Bad'

How Vert.x & Java 21 Made Me Stop Complaining

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Who Am I?

- Software Engineer in New York City.
- There is nothing else interesting about me.

Java.

- If you are at this conference, you probably have an opinion of Java
- Likely very negative.

Why the Java Hate?

- Java is bloated and verbose.
- Encourages bad practices.
- Java progammers…

Examples of (Historically) Bad Things In Java.

- IO is blocking by default
- synchronized is evil.
- Replace with concrete examples.

So Why Would We Want To Even Use Java?

- A metric ton of well-tested and supported libraries and guides online.
- Relatively portable, even still.
- Lots of great tooling around the language in the form of IDEs and benchmarking tools available.
- (Can be) fast.

Why Not Kotlin? Or Clojure?

- You should use Clojure if you can!
- Java is inescapable.
- A lot of companies still have tens of thousands of lines of Java that already exist.
- Many companies will find it infeasible to migrate to a better language, and would rather spend infinitely more money hiring dozens of engineers to write a million incrementatal patches to a Java codebase.
- Many of us are stuck in this hell.

Modern Java

- In 2024 I took a job doing Java full-time.
- They were unreceptive to my plees to use Clojure, no matter how much I complained.
- Eventually, I realized that I wasn't going to win this fight and instead I should at least figure out what Java 21 had to offer.
- Much to my astonishment, I actually enjoyed it!

What Changed?

- Since Java 8 and Java 11, there has been a much higher emphasis on functional programming concepts and updated syntax to facilitate it.
- Java programmers have finally joined the 21st century and will occasionally use non-blocking IO.
- Concurrency is an even bigger part of the language, and a lot of the features from concurrent-first languages have been brought over.

Java 21 New Features.

Virtual Threads.

- Virtual Threads are what should have been in Java twenty years ago.
- Roughly analogous to goroutines in Go.
- Allow you to have blocking code inside the thread without it breaking the pool.
 - The JVM will park the thread upon seeing a blocking call. . . .
- Extremely lightweight, hundreds of thousands can easily be spun up guilt-free.
- Implements the same interfaces as regular threads and thus are drop-in replacement.
- TODO Example.

Java 21 New Features*

* (Actually a Java 15 feature that I wasn't aware of until Java 21)

ZGC

- Low-latency garbage collector.
- Pause times are generally sub-millisecond and almost never exceed ten milliseconds.
- Configurable, can be enabled or disabled per-project.

Java 21 New Features.

Records

- Much simpler than a class.
- Doesn't require its own dedicated file.
- Can be pattern-matched.
- TODO Example.

Java 21 New Features*

* (Actually a Java 17 feature that I wasn't aware of until Java 21)

Sealed Interfaces

- Basically Algebraic Data Types
- Can be recursive.
- Can be pattern matched.

Java 21 New Features.

Pattern Matching

- FINALLY! FINALLY!
- Can be done inside if statements and switch cases.
- TODO Example.

Java NIO

- Java New IO.
- Gives fine-grained control over IO, both blocking and non-blocking.
- Not new at all, but underutilized.
- TODO Basic Node.js pipes example.

Vert.x

- (In a hand-wavey way) a port of Node.js to Java.
- High performance.
- Provides constructs to handle local and distributed concurrency transparently.

Vert.x Primitives.

Vert.x MessageBus.

Vert.x Backpressure.

Vert.x basic concurrency example

Vert.x more complicated concurrency example.

Vert.x distributed concurrency example

RxJava

RxJava Example

Conclusion.

- Java 21 isn't that bad.
- Convince your employers to upgrade if you want to reclaim your sanity.
- Blah . . .
- Use libraries like Vert.x and Disruptor to make life simpler.

Conclusion.

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