



Новинки 2024*



Или что там в Java **22**

*Ни слова про Kotlin **2**





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Росбанк





Java 22 - **не** LTS

Что это для нас значит?

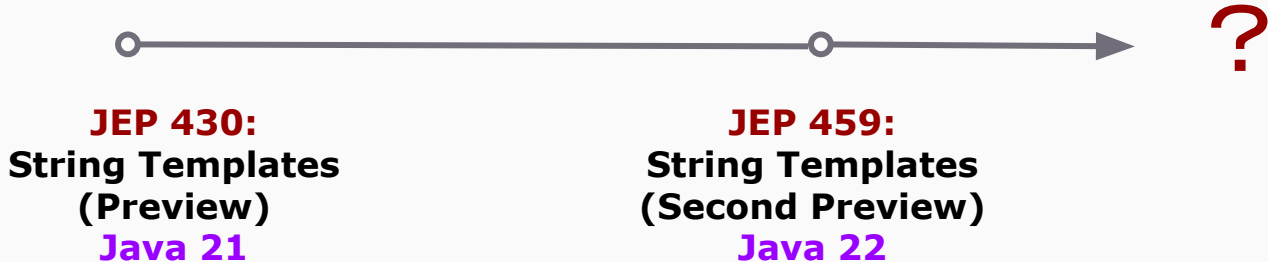
Oracle Java SE Support Roadmap*†

Release	GA Date	Premier Support Until	Extended Support Until
8 (LTS)**	March 2014	March 2022	December 2030*****
9 - 10 (non-LTS)	September 2017 - March 2018	March 2018 - September 2018	Not Available
11 (LTS)	September 2018	September 2023	January 2032*****
12 - 16 (non-LTS)	March 2019 - March 2021	September 2019 - September 2021	Not Available
17 (LTS)	September 2021	September 2026****	September 2029****
18 - 20 (non-LTS)	March 2022 - March 2023	September 2022 - September 2023	Not Available
21 (LTS)	September 2023	September 2028****	September 2031****
22 (non-LTS)	March 2024	September 2024	Not Available
23 (non-LTS)***	September 2024	March 2025	Not Available
24 (non-LTS)***	March 2025	September 2025	Not Available
25 (LTS)***	September 2025	September 2030	September 2033

Из горячего 🔥

Что для вас стало самым
интересным?

“Скандал” со String Templates



JEP 430 - JEP 459

String interpolation is dangerous (c)

C#	<code>"{x} plus {y} equals {x + y}"</code>
Visual Basic	<code>"{x} plus {y} equals {x + y}"</code>
Python	<code>f"{x} plus {y} equals {x + y}"</code>
Scala	<code>s"\$x plus \$y equals \${x + y}"</code>
Groovy	<code>"\$x plus \$y equals \${x + y}"</code>
Kotlin	<code>"\$x plus \$y equals \${x + y}"</code>
JavaScript	<code>`\${x} plus \${y} equals \${x + y}`</code>
Ruby	<code>"#{x} plus #{y} equals #{x + y}"</code>
Swift	<code>"\ (x) plus \ (y) equals \ (x + y)"</code>

“Скандал” со String Templates



JEP 430:
String Templates
(Preview)
Java 21

JEP 459:
String Templates
(Second Preview)
Java 22

JEP 430 - JEP 459

Can we do better? (c)

java.lang.StringTemplate



java.lang.StringTemplate.Processor

RAW template processor

FMT template processor

```
FMT."%-12s\{zone[0].name} %7.2f\{zone[0].width}"
```

STR template processor

```
STR." \{x} + \{y} = \{x + y}";
```

Update on String Templates (JEP 459)

Gavin Bierman gavin.bierman@oracle.com

Fri Apr 5 14:01:54 UTC 2024

- Previous message (by thread): [Exhaustiveness and mutual exclusion](#)
- Messages sorted by: [\[date \]](#) [\[thread \]](#) [\[subject \]](#) [\[author \]](#)

Thanks for the extensive feedback following Brian's email. I think it's fair to say that there is still a broad range of opinions on exactly what form this feature should take.

The time has come for us to decide what to do about this feature with respect to JDK 23. Given that there is support for a change in the design but a lack of clear consensus on what that new design might look like, the prudent course of action is to (i) NOT ship the current design as a preview feature in JDK 23, and (ii) take our time continuing the design process. We all agree that our favourite language deserves us taking whatever time is needed to perfect our design! Preview features are exactly intended for this – for trying out mature designs before we commit to them for all time. Sometimes we are going to want to change our minds.

So, to be clear: there will be no string template feature, even with `--enable-preview`, in JDK 23.

For those of you experimenting with string templates in JDK 22 – please continue to do so, and share your experiences with us. This is the best form of feedback! (We really don't need, for example, reminders of what other languages do – we have done all that extensive research already. But we don't know about your application; kick the tires and maybe you'll unearth something. Play around and send us your feedback – good or bad.)

Thanks,
Gavin

On 8 Mar 2024, at 18:35, Brian Goetz <brian.goetz@oracle.com> wrote:

Time to check in with where we are with String Templates. We've gone through two rounds of preview, and have received some feedback.

As a reminder, the primary goal of gathering feedback is to learn things about the design or implementation that we don't already know. This could be bug reports, experience reports, code review, careful analysis, novel alternatives, etc. And the best feedback usually comes from using the feature “in anger” – trying to actually write code with it. (“Some people would prefer a different syntax” or “some people would prefer we focused on string interpolation only” fall squarely in the “things we already knew” camp.)

In the course of using this feature in the `jextract` project, we did learn quite a few things we didn't already know, and this was conclusive enough that it has motivated us to adjust our approach in this feature. Specifically, the role of processors is “outsized” to the value they offer, and, after further exploration, we now believe it is possible to achieve the goals of the feature without an explicit “processor” abstraction at all! This is a very positive development.

8329948: Remove string template feature #18688

New issue

Open mcimadamore wants to merge 7 commits into openjdk:master from mcimadamore:template_removal

Conversation 21 Commits 7 Checks 20 Files changed 66

+183 -7,278



mcimadamore commented last week • edited by openjdk (bot)

Contributor

This PR removes support for the string template feature from the Java compiler and the Java SE API, as discussed here:
<https://mail.openjdk.org/pipermail/amber-spec-experts/2024-April/004106.html>

Progress

- ☒ Change must be properly reviewed (1 review required, with at least 1 Reviewer)
- ☒ Change must not contain extraneous whitespace
- ☒ Change requires CSR request [JDK-8329949](#) to be approved
- ☒ Commit message must refer to an issue

Issues

Reviewers

- liach
- lahodaj

Assignees

No one assigned

Labels

- compiler
- core-libs
- ready
- rfr

Milestone

No milestone



lahodaj approved these changes 5 days ago

[View reviewed changes](#)

lahodaj left a comment

Contributor ...

javac and JShell changes look good to me (with a nit in JShell tests).

For consideration: using `\{` will now produce the "illegal escape character" error. Which is technically correct, but maybe we could add a special error, saying that StringTemplates are removed for now? So that if someone will try to compile source code with StringTemplates, they would now this was intentional. Just for consideration.

test/langtools/jdk/jshell/CompletionSuggestionTest.java

Outdated

Show resolved



openjdk bot added **ready** and removed **csr** labels 2 hours ago



akuleshov7 approved these changes 3 minutes ago

[View reviewed changes](#)



JEP 458

Launch Multi-File Source-Code
Programs

root

└─ lib

└─ └─ audience.jar

└─ Main.java

└─ CallFromMain.java

```
$ java -cp "lib/*" Main.java
```



root

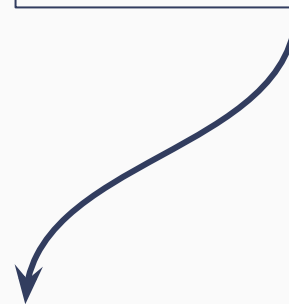
└─ lib

└─ └─ audience.jar

└─ Main.java

└─ CallFromMain.java

Вот так вот не надо



```
$ java -cp "lib/*" Main.java
```





JEP 456

Unnamed Variables & Patterns

Уже было в Java 21: preview

```
for (Person _ : persons) ++count;
```

Уже было в Java 21: preview

```
try {  
    ...  
} catch (IllegalArgumentException _) {  
    System.out.println("Ooops");  
}
```

Уже было в Java 21: preview

```
switch (myObject) {  
    case Obj(Type1 _), Obj(Type2 _) → foo();  
    case Obj(Type3 _)              → bar();  
    case Obj(_)                    → other();  
}
```

JEP 447

Statements before `super(...)`
(Preview)

Теперь можно писать код в конструкторе перед явным вызовом **super()** или **this()**

```
class A {
```

```
    no usages
```

```
    public A(long a) {
```



```
        System.out.println();
```

```
        super();
```

```
    }
```


```
}
```

Call to 'super()' must be first statement in constructor body

© java.lang.Object

```
@Contract(pure = true) ↗  
public Object()
```

Constructs a new object.

 < openjdk-17 >





JEP 463

Implicitly Declared Classes and
Instance Main Methods
(Second Preview)

Ушли на второе preview из Java 21 с изменениями. Main можно повсюду!



```
class HelloWorld {  
    void main() {  
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");  
    }  
}
```

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



Отличия от Java 21:

Unnamed class has proven **to be a distraction**. We have adopted a simpler approach: A source file without an enclosing class declaration is said to implicitly declare a class with a name chosen by the host system. Such implicitly declared classes **behave like normal top-level classes** and require no additional tooling, library, or runtime support.

If there is a candidate **main** method with a **String[]** parameter then we invoke that method; otherwise we invoke a candidate **main** method with no parameters. There is no ambiguity here because a class cannot declare a static method and an instance method of the same name and signature.



JEP 462

Structured Concurrency
(Second Preview)

Второй раунд после Java 21 без изменений

StructuredTaskScope

fork()

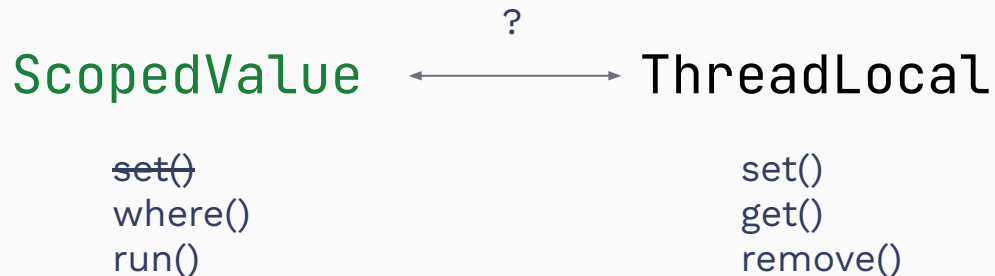
join()

```
try (var scope = new StructuredTaskScope.ShutdownOnFailure()) {  
    Supplier<T1> t1 = scope.fork(() → doSmt1());  
    Supplier<T2> t2 = scope.fork(() → doSmt2());  
  
    scope.join()  
        .throwIfFailed();  
}
```

JEP 464

Scoped Values
(Second Preview)

И снова второй раунд после Java 21 без изменений



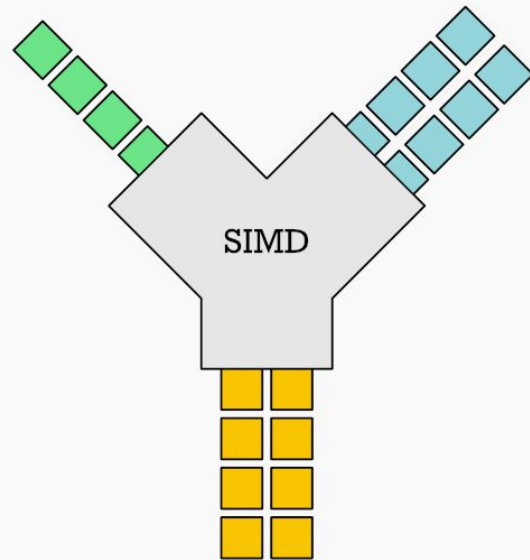
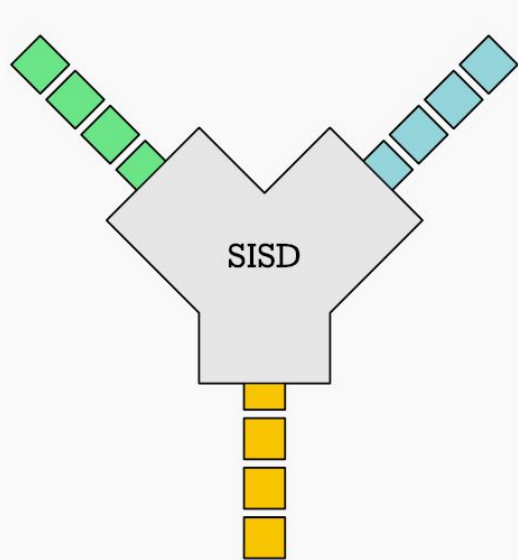
JEP 460

Vector API
(SEVENTH Preview)

Project Panama: Interconnecting JVM and native code

Foreign Function & Memory API: JEP-424

Vector API: JEP-426



Instructions



Data



Result

Чего ждем? Ожидаем Valhalla и value classes

abstract class **Vector<E>**

```
void scalarComputation(float[] a, float[] b, float[] c) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {  
        c[i] = (a[i] * a[i] + b[i] * b[i]) * -1.0f;  
    }  
}
```

```
void vectorComputation(float[] a, float[] b, float[] c) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i += SPECIES.length()) {  
        // VectorMask<Float> m;  
        var m = SPECIES.indexInRange(i, a.length);  
        // FloatVector va, vb, vc;  
        var va = FloatVector.fromArray(SPECIES, a, i, m);  
        var vb = FloatVector.fromArray(SPECIES, b, i, m);  
        var vc = va.mul(va)  
            .add(vb.mul(vb))  
            .neg();  
        vc.intoArray(c, i, m);  
    }  
}
```

0.43%	/		0x00000000113d43890: vmovdqu 0x10(%r8,%rbx,4),%ymm0
7.38%			0x00000000113d43897: vmovdqu 0x10(%r10,%rbx,4),%ymm1
8.70%			0x00000000113d4389e: vmulps %ymm0,%ymm0,%ymm0
5.60%			0x00000000113d438a2: vmulps %ymm1,%ymm1,%ymm1
13.16%			0x00000000113d438a6: vadd ps %ymm0,%ymm1,%ymm0
21.86%			0x00000000113d438aa: vxorps
-0x7ad76b2(%rip),%ymm0,%ymm0			
7.66%			0x00000000113d438b2: vmovdqu %ymm0,0x10(%r9,%rbx,4)
26.20%			0x00000000113d438b9: add \$0x8,%ebx
6.44%			0x00000000113d438bc: cmp %r11d,%ebx
		\	0x00000000113d438bf: jl 0x00000000113d43890

JEP 454

Foreign Function & Memory API

Project Panama: Interconnecting JVM and native code

Foreign Function & Memory API: JEP-424

Vector API: JEP-426

Стабильно...

Хочется интероп через FFM API вместо JNI

- Работа с внешней памятью: `MemorySegment`, `MemoryAddress`, `SegmentAllocator`
- Управление памятью: `MemoryLayout`, `MemoryHandles`, `MemoryAccess`
- Управление жизненным циклом ресурсов `ResourceScope`
- Вызов внешних функций `SymbolLookup`, `CLinker`

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- Управление жизненным циклом ресурсов `ResourceScope`
- Вызов внешних функций `SymbolLookup`, `CLinker`

```
size_t strlen(const char *s);
```

```
MethodHandle strlen = CLinker.getInstance().downcallHandle(  
    CLinker.systemLookup().lookup("strlen").get(),  
    MethodType.methodType(long.class, MemoryAddress.class),  
    FunctionDescriptor.of(C_LONG, C_POINTER)  
);  
  
MemorySegment str = CLinker.toCString("Hello", newImplicitScope());  
long len = strlen.invokeExact(str.address()); // 5
```

JEP 461

Stream Gatherers (Preview)

Новые конструкции, к которым мы привыкли в других языках

- **fold**
- `mapConcurrent`
- `scan`
- `windowFixed`
- `windowSliding`

`Stream :: gather(Gatherer)`

JEP 457

Class-File API (Preview)

Убийца ASM и SOOT

Lean into the language — In **2002**, the **visitor approach used by ASM seemed clever**, and was surely more pleasant to use than what came before. However, the Java programming language has **improved tremendously** since then — with the introduction of **lambdas, records, sealed classes, and pattern matching** — and the Java Platform now has a standard API for describing class-file constants (`java.lang.constant`). We can use these features to design an **API that is more flexible** and pleasant to use, less verbose, and less error-prone.



The presentation slide on the right contains the following content:

Java ASM

Reading docs:

- the **OpenJDK**, to generate the lambda call sites
- the **Groovy** compiler and the **Kotlin** compiler
- **Cobertura** and **Jacoco**, to instrument classes
- **Gradle**, to generate some classes at runtime

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```
public FieldVisitor visitField(String name, ... ) {
    if (removeField(name)) {
        // Do nothing, in order to remove field
        return null;
    } else {
        // Keep it
        return super.visitField(name, ...);
    }
}
```

SnowOne 2024

JEP 423

Region Pinning for G1



Summary

Reduce latency by implementing region pinning in G1, so that garbage collection need not be disabled during Java Native Interface (JNI) critical regions.

Goals

- No stalling of threads due to JNI critical regions.
- No additional latency to start a garbage collection due to JNI critical regions.
- No regressions in GC pause times when no JNI critical regions are active.
- Minimal regressions in GC pause times when JNI critical regions are active.

Общая дискуссия и вопросы

