

Welcome

Advanced Java TT JPMS & var

 **Develop**Intelligence

A PLURALSIGHT COMPANY

Hello...

About me...



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Prerequisites

This course assumes you

- Good understanding of the Java programming language to Java 8
- Understanding of issues surrounding project dependencies and their management



Why study this subject?

- The module system can improve security, startup speed, distribution footprint
- The var pseudotype can reduce verbosity in your code



My pledge to you

I will...

- Make this interactive
- Ask you questions
- Ensure everyone can speak
- Create an inclusive learning environment
- Use an on-screen timer for breaks

...also, if you have an accessibility need, please let me know



Objectives

At the end of this course you will be able to:

- Create modular software using the Java Platform Module System
- Use the var pseudo-type



How we're going to work together

- Discussions, whiteboard diagrams
- Code examples
- You'll have a copy of all the course materials in github
 - Please note, the git repository will be deleted—clone it if you want it!

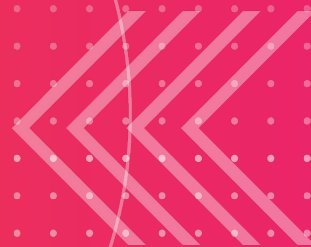
Student Introductions



- Job title?
- Where are you based?
- Experience with Java
- Fun fact?



Thank you!





Problems JPMS Addresses



- Project organization / dependencies between components
- Access control for components larger than classes
- Control of reflection
- Provision of, and access to, services
- Migration of non-modular projects to the module system



A module is created by the presence of `module-info.java` or `module-info.class` in the root directory of the package tree.

- This file indicates the name of the module
- along with access control directives

```
module <name> {  
    // directives  
}
```

Module names are generally dotted lower-case names, in a manner similar to packages, e.g. **mycompany.accounting**



Key directives: `exports`

A module that permits access to some features uses the `exports` directive to give access to a ***package***:

```
module my.mod {  
    exports <package-name> [to mod1, mod2...]  
}
```

The `exports` targets (if present) may include unavailable / non-existent modules

To export multiple packages, use multiple `exports` directives



Key directives: `requires`

A module that wishes to use features from another module issues a `requires` directive naming the target module:

```
module my.mod {  
    requires <module-name>  
}
```

The `requires` target must exist and be available or compilation / execution will fail

All modules implicitly declare `requires java.base;`

To declare dependency on multiple modules, use multiple `requires` directives



The JVM searches for modules on the **module-path**

- specify as a separated list using the command line parameter `-p` or `--module-path`
- separator is colon or semi-colon depending on the host platform OS

Classes are not simply loaded from any/all available modules, instead a module graph is built transitively from the `requires` directives found, starting at the root module(s)

- a key root module will be specified on the command line with the program entry point
- classes are only loaded from modules that are determined to be necessary
- this speeds up loading and can reduce distribution size of software



Reading vs requiring a module

If a module has the right to access exported features of a module, it is said to "read" the module

- The `requires` directive implies reading the specified module
- The `requires` directive additionally puts that module into the graph of modules to load classes from



Opening a package or module to reflection

In the module system a module is protected against reflection from outside that module by default

- enabling reflection is referred to as "opening"
- an entire module can be declared as open
- or individual packages can be declared as open

```
open module reflectable.mod {}
```

```
module partly.reflectable {  
    opens some.package;  
}
```



Declaring and implementing a service

Services are defined by types that describe their features (e.g. methods)

- this is nothing more than providing a type (class, abstract class, interface) in a public package and exporting that package

Service can have multiple implementations, perhaps in the declaring module, perhaps elsewhere.

- These are announced using the **provides** directive

```
module offer.a.service {  
    provides serv.if.ServiceIF with my.serv.ServImpl  
}
```

- Implementations need not be directly visible to the service clients



A module wishing to use a service declares its intention:

```
module uses.a.service {  
    requires module.declaring.service.type;  
    uses serv.if.ServiceIF;  
}
```

The available service implementations are loaded by the `ServiceLoader`:

```
ServiceLoader<ServiceIF> loader =  
    ServiceLoader.load(ServiceIF.class);  
for (ServiceIF srv : loader) {  
    // investigate / use the various implementations  
}
```



Module system command line parameters

Several command line parameters support compiling & running with JPMS

- **--module-path** or **-p** -- where to find binary modules
- **--module** or **-m**
 - which module/class to launch a program from
`java [...] -m my.module/your.pak.MainClass`
 - which modules to compile in a multi-module compilation
`javac [...] -m one.module,other.module`
 - note: NO SPACES around the comma!



Module system command line parameters

- **--module-source-path** -- describes how to find the "roots" of source directory trees for compilation of modular projects
 - an asterisk in this specification will be substituted with the name of the module to be compiled
 - usually needs to be surrounded by quotes to avoid OS shell handling of *
 - can be a list of paths with OS specific separator (colon/semicolon)

E.g.

```
javac \  
-d modules \  
--module-path modules \  
--module-source-path "mod-srcs/*/src/main/java" \  
--module module.one,module.two
```



Java 10 and 11 added the pseudo-type **var** to the language

- This is not a keyword, but has special meaning only in the places a typename is expected

The var pseudo type can be used in place of an explicit type specification for:

- local variables that are declared and initialized with an unambiguous value
 - but cannot be used for field declarations
- unambiguously initialized formal-parameter-like variables
 - e.g. in for loops, try with resources
 - but not in regular method arguments nor catch parameters because these are not initialized
- formal parameters for lambdas, provided the type is inferrable
 - this serves as a placeholder for annotation