

The road from Java8 to Java11

Davide Angelocola

Version v0.6.2, 2018-10-02

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Author	1
Contributors	1
License	1
Upgrade to Java11	2
Which JDK?	2
Solving migration problems	2
Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs	3
java.net.http	4
Security	6
var in lambda	6
Optional.isEmpty()	6
ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException	6
Character.toString(int)	7
String.lines()	7
String.repeat()	7
String.isBlank()	8
String.strip()	9
CharSequence.compare()	10
Null objects for Reader/Writer and InputStream/OutputStream	10
java.nio.file.Files	10
java.nio.Path	11
Unicode	11
Dynamic Class-File Constants	11
Upgrade to Java10	12
local type inference	12
Docker awareness	13
new javadoc @summary tag	15
java.io.Reader.transferTo(Writer)	15
RuntimeMXBean.getPid()	16
Upgrade to Java9	17
Immutable collections	17
java.util.Optional.stream()	18
Stream.takeWhile()/Stream.dropWhile()	19
Stack walk API	19
Milling Project Coin	20
Version	20
java.lang.ProcessHandle	21
@Deprecated enhancements	21
Unified JVM logging	22
Compact Strings	22

Appendix: Upgrade to Java8	24
java.io.UncheckedIOException	24
StampedLocks	24
Concurrent Adders	24
Strong algorithm for SecureRandom	24
Overflow free operations	24
String.join()	25

Introduction

As Java developers we will very busy in the following months upgrading our projects and products to newest Java releases. It will be a slow, incremental process, especially regarding the upgrade from classpath to the module path and new tooling. This document tries to summarize new features in a very minimalistic style:

- focus is on the language level changes, secondarily on deploy/production
- use standard **Java Class Library** as much as possible
- use **JShell** as much as possible
- provide links to release notes, JEPs and bug reports

Author

- Davide Angelocola <https://dfa.bitbucket.io>

Contributors

- Karrie Moore
- Alessandro Sebastiani

License

This document is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).

Upgrade to Java11

<https://jdk.java.net/11/release-notes>

Java11 is the new LTS (Long Term Support), so it is über-important to upgrade as soon as possible to this version of Java. More details on the LTS releases can be found at <https://blog.joda.org/2018/08/java-is-still-available-at-zero-cost.html>.

The main feature are:

- stable `java.net.http` module
- TLS 1.3
- removal of Corba and Java EE
- removal of Web Start, with no clear replacement
- removal of Java applets
- removal of JavaFX: the FX libraries have moved to the OpenJFX project

Which JDK?

Since [JDK11 is a commercial product](#), to use it in production you have to pay Oracle, details here: <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javaseproducts/overview/javasesubscriptionfaq-4891443.html>.

However, there are free, zero-cost, alternatives: [OpenJDK binaries](#) with related [docker images](#). Checkout also the [adoptopenjdk](#) project, that provides prebuilt JDK binaries as well as [docker images](#). More details can be found <https://blog.joda.org/2018/09/time-to-look-beyond-oracles-jdk.html>.

Solving migration problems

- <https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/320> provide missing JARs
- removal of `Thread.destroy()` and `Thread.stop(Throwable)` methods, see <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8204243>
- removal of `com.sun.awt.AWTUtilities` Class, see <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200149>
- removal of `sun.misc.Unsafe.defineClass`, see <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8193033>
- source incompatibility for `java.util.Stream.toArray(null)`, see <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8060192>

Several packages, such as JAXB, are not provided by the JDK anymore so it is required to provide an external dependency for them.

For example using JAXB in an Apache Maven just add:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>javax.xml.bind</groupId>
  <artifactId>jaxb-api</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.0</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.glassfish.jaxb</groupId>
  <artifactId>jaxb-runtime</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.0.1</version>
</dependency>
```

This is a very good reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/48204141/replacements-for-deprecated-jpms-modules-with-java-ee-apis/48204154#48204154>

Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/330>

```
dfa@aman:~ $ vim Hello.java
dfa@aman:~ $ cat Hello.java ①
public class Hello { ①
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello world!");
    }
}
dfa@aman:~ $ javac Hello.java ②
dfa@aman:~ $ java Hello ②
hello world!
```

① class name and file name must match

② two separate steps: compile and run

Now it is possible to edit and run a single-file Java program with much less ceremony:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ vim demo.java
dfa@aman:~ $ cat demo.java ①
public class Hello { ①
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello world!");
    }
}
dfa@aman:~ $ java hello.java ②
hello world!
```

① it is also possible to name file and class differently

② one step to compile and run

java.net.http

<https://openjdk.java.net/groups/net/httpclient/intro.html>

Introduced in Java9, and promoted from incubator in Java11. This is a somewhat big API and it is a huge step from `java.net.URLConnection`.

Let's start with an example with `httpbin`:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ docker run --rm -p 80:80 kennethreitz/httpbin
[2018-09-29 10:04:20 +0000] [1] [INFO] Starting unicorn 19.9.0
[2018-09-29 10:04:20 +0000] [1] [INFO] Listening at: http://0.0.0.0:80 (1)
[2018-09-29 10:04:20 +0000] [1] [INFO] Using worker: gevent
[2018-09-29 10:04:20 +0000] [9] [INFO] Booting worker with pid: 9
```

this container exposes well-known resources, check <https://www.kennethreitz.org/essays/httpbin> for reference. Let's test it with curl:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ curl localhost/user-agent
{
  "user-agent": "curl/7.54.0"
}
```

Everything looks fine, not let's write a simple HTTP2 client using `java.net.http` module:

```

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.http.*;
import java.time.Duration;

public class HttpClientDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.err.println("missing URL argument");
            System.exit(1);
        }
        URI uri = URI.create(args[0]);
        HttpClient client = HttpClient.newBuilder()
            .version(HttpClient.Version.HTTP_2)
            .build();
        HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
            .uri(uri)
            .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(1))
            .build();
        HttpResponse<String> response = client.send(request, HttpResponse
        .BodyHandlers.ofString());
        System.out.print(response.body());
    }
}

```

and let's start it using JEP 330:

```

dfa@aman:~ $ java java11_http_client.java http://localhost/user-agent
{
  "user-agent": "Java-http-client/11"
}

```

Let's try simulating a busy web server, that delays each request by 2 seconds (whereas our client timeouts after 1 second):

```

dfa@aman:~ $ java java11_http_client.java http://localhost/delay/2
Exception in thread "main" java.net.http.HttpTimeoutException: request timed out ①
    at
    java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.HttpClientImpl.send(HttpClientImpl.java:559)
    at
    java.net.http/jdk.internal.net.http.HttpClientFacade.send(HttpClientFacade.java:119)
    at HttpClientDemo.main(java11_http_client.java:19)

```

① as expected a timeout is triggered on the client side

WebSocket and WebSocketListener

This module supports also web sockets:


```
var client = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
var uri = URI.create(...);
var listener = ...;
var ws = client.newWebSocketBuilder().buildAsync(uri, listener);
```

Security

This version includes several new important and modern crypto features:

- TLS 1.3, see <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8202625>
- ChaCha20 & Poly1305 crypto algorithms
- Key Agreement with Curve25519 and Curve448

var in lambda

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/323>

```
(var x, var y) -> x.process(y)
```

now it is equivalent to:

```
(x, y) -> x.process(y)
```

The primary advantage is that now it is possible to annotate parameters, e.g. for static analysis.

Optional.isEmpty()

In addition of `Optional.isPresent` now it is possible to use `Optional.isEmpty`:

```
Optional<String> featureToggle = ...;
if (featureToggle.isEmpty()) {
    logger.warn("feature 'xxx' disabled");
}
```

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Improved error message with index and current size of the array:

```
jshell> int[] a = { 1 }
a ==> int[1] { 1 }

jshell> a[4]
| Exception java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 4 out of bounds for
length 1
| at (#2:1)
```

Before this change the message was much more cryptic:

```
jshell> int[] a = { 1 }
a ==> int[1] { 1 }

jshell> a[4]
| java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown: 4
| at (#4:1)
```

Character.toString(int)

This method returns the string representation for the given Unicode code point as shown below:

```
String d = Character.toString(100)
assert d.equals("d")

String a = Character.toString(65);
assert a.equals("A")
```

String.lines()

Create a `Stream<String>` by lazily splitting string using line separators (e.g. `"\n"` `"\r"` `"\r\n"`):

```
jshell> "a\nb\nc\n".lines().map(String::toUpperCase).toArray()
$1 ==> Object[2] { "A", "B", "C" }
```

String.repeat()

Repeat `String` for the specified number of times:

```
jshell> "ab".repeat(5) ①
$1 ==> "ababababab"

jshell> "ab".repeat(1) ②
$2 ==> "ab"

jshell> "ab".repeat(0) ③
$3 ==> ""

jshell> "ab".repeat(-1) ④
| Exception java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: count is negative: -1
|   at String.repeat (String.java:3149)
|   at (#1:1)

jshell> "ab".repeat(Integer.MAX_VALUE) ⑤
| Exception java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Repeating 4 bytes String 2147483647 times
| will produce a String exceeding maximum size.
|   at String.repeat (String.java:3164)
|   at (#2:1)
```

- ① $n=5$ as expected result is "ab" repeated five times
- ② corner case $n=1$, result is "ab"
- ③ corner case $n=0$, result is empty ""
- ④ error, since $n<0$
- ⑤ error fail fast method to avoid allocating big chunks of memory

String.isBlank()

<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200437>

This is correct but too technical, and perhaps the intent is not clear:

```
boolean blank = string.codePoints().allMatch(Character::isWhitespace);
```

In this version of JDK it is possible to just use `String.isBlank`:

```
jshell> var halfSpace = "\u0020"
halfSpace ==> " "

jshell> var fullSpace = "\u3000"
fullSpace ==> " "

jshell> halfSpace.repeat(10).isBlank()
$1 ==> true

jshell> fullSpace.repeat(10).isBlank()
$2 ==> true
```

String.strip()

<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200378>

While almost the same as `trim()/trimLeft()/trimRight()`, this takes full-width spaces as a space (0x20 ASCII character). This new method is Unicode-aware, by using `Character.isWhitespace()`.

```
jshell> var halfSpace = "\u0020"
halfSpace ==> " "

jshell> halfSpace.trim()
$2 ==> ""

jshell> var fullSpace = "\u3000"
$3 ==> " "

jshell> fullSpace.trim()
$4 ==> " " ①

jshell> fullSpace.strip()
$5 ==> "" ②
```

① not working as expected

② working as expected

Finally let's cover quickly `stripLeading()/stripTrailing()`:

```
jshell> var text = fullSpace + "foo bar" + fullSpace
text ==> "  foo bar  "

jshell> text.stripTrailing()
$7 ==> "  foo bar"

jshell> text.stripLeading()
$8 ==> "foo bar  "
```

CharSequence.compare()

Using this new API it is possible to compare any `CharSequence` implementation:

```
jshell> var builder = new StringBuilder("aaa");
builder ==> aaa

jshell> var buffer = new StringBuffer("aaa");
buffer ==> aaa

jshell> var string = "aaa";
string ==> "aaa"

jshell> CharSequence.compare(builder, buffer); ①
$1 ==> 0

jshell> CharSequence.compare(string, buffer); ②
$2 ==> 0
```

① comparing a `StringBuilder` with `StringBuffer` yields 0

② ditto for comparing a `String` with `StringBuffer`

Null objects for Reader/Writer and InputStream/OutputStream

[https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/io/Reader.html#nullReader\(\)](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/io/Reader.html#nullReader())

- `Reader.nullReader()`
- `Writer.nullWriter()`
- `InputStream.nullInputStream()`
- `OutputStream.nullOutputStream()`

These objects are very useful during unit testing.

java.nio.file.Files

- `String readString(Path, Charset)`: reads all content from a file into a string, decoding from bytes to characters using the specified charset;
- `Path writeString(Path, CharSequence, Charset, OpenOption[])`: write a `CharSequence` (e.g. `String`, `StringBuilder`) to a file. Characters are encoded into bytes using the specified charset.

It is very convenient to use `java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets` (introduced in JDK7, see [javadoc](#)):

```
String content = Files.readString(Path.of("main.adoc"), StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
```

java.nio.Path

This is a very nice shortcut to build paths:

```
jshell> Path.of("dir", "subdir", "file")
$2 ==> dir/subdir/file
```

Returns a **Path** by converting a path string, or a sequence of strings that when joined form a path string. Please note that this API is following the *Item 42* of *Effective Java*:

```
jshell> Path.of()
| Error:
| no suitable method found for of(no arguments)
|     method java.nio.file.Path.of(java.lang.String,java.lang.String...) is not
| applicable
|     (actual and formal argument lists differ in length)
|     method java.nio.file.Path.of(java.net.URI) is not applicable
|     (actual and formal argument lists differ in length)
| Path.of()
| ^-----^
```

because the definition is:

```
static Path of(String first, String... more) {
    ...
}
```

Unicode

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/327>

This release includes combined support for both *Unicode 9.0* as well as *Unicode 10.0*.

By now it is possible to use the Bitcoin sign (code point **U+20BF**) released on June 2017 as part of *Unicode 10.0*.

Dynamic Class-File Constants

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/309>

This is mostly for compilers that target the JVM. However it could have interesting ripples in the whole ecosystem, as **invokedynamic** did.

Upgrade to Java10

<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/10/>

Main features:

- JEP 286 local type inference
- JEP 304 garbage collector interface
- JEP 317 experimental java based JIT compiler
- JEP 307 Parallel full gc for G1
- JEP 310 application class-data sharing
- JEP 312 thread-local handshakes
- JEP 313 javah removal
- JEP 314 unicode extentions
- JEP 319 root certificates, to easy migration from oracle JDK → open JDK
- removal of `policytool`

local type inference

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/286>

This is the big new feature of Java10.

```
HashMap<String, String> a = new HashMap<>();  
var b = new HashMap<String, String>();  
assert a.equals(b);
```

Ofter using `var` is quite convenient:

```
Map<String, Integer> map = Map.of("a", 1, "b", 2); ①  
for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) { ①  
    System.out.println(entry);  
}  
  
var map2 = Map.copyOf(map); ②  
for (var entry : map2.entrySet()) { ②  
    System.out.println(entry);  
}
```

① `Map<String, Integer>` is spread all over

② much more easy to read

It is important to know that `var` is not a keyword, it is a special type: in this way you can continue to

use `var` as variable name or method name (see section "3.9" of *The Java Language Specification, Java SE 11 Edition*):

```
jshell> var var = 1 ①
var ==> 1

jshell> class var { } ②
| Error:
| 'var' not allowed here
|   as of release 10, 'var' is a restricted local variable type and cannot be used
|   for type declarations
| class var { }
```

① still possible to use `var` as variable name

② not possible anymore to use `var` as `class` or `interface`

NOTE now it is possible to use anonymous types, this was not possible before:

```
var a = new Object() {
    void m() {
    }
};
a.m(); ①
```

① the type of `a` is `Object` + method `m()`

By using `var` wisely it could be possible to make easier to perform large scale refactorings, but this idea must be proven. Don't miss the [Style Guidelines for Local Variable Type Inference in Java](#).

Docker awareness

JVM now can detect CPU/memory settings when run inside a container. Given a docker setup with 4 CPUs and 2GB of memory:

```
dfa@aman ~ $ docker container run -it --rm --cpus 1 openjdk:9-jdk-slim ①
Sep 29, 2018 7:56:31 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 9.0.4
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors()
$1 ==> 4 ②
```

① 1 CPU requested

② 4 CPU available

Before this release JVM was not aware of this `--cpus 1`, so this is why JVM sees 4 CPUs. Whereas in

JDK10:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ docker container run -it --rm --cpus 1 openjdk:10-jdk-slim ①
Sep 29, 2018 8:11:29 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 10.0.2
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors()
$1 ==> 1 ②
```

① 1 CPU requested

② 1 CPU available

It is possible to use also a cpu-set:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ docker container run -it --rm --cpuset-cpus="1,2" openjdk:10-jdk-slim
Sep 29, 2018 8:14:53 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 10.0.2
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors()
$1 ==> 2
```

Regarding memory setting, by default JVM uses 1/4 of the memory, 2 GB in the following example:

```
dfa@aman:~ $ docker container run -it --rm openjdk:10-jdk-slim
Sep 29, 2018 8:20:47 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 10.0.2
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> Runtime.getRuntime().maxMemory() / 1024 / 1024
$2 ==> 500 ①
```

① the JVM sees 500MB

Without constraints JVM is going to use 1/4 of the available memory to docker, 500MB.

```
dfa@aman:~ $ docker container run -it --rm --memory 512M openjdk:10-jdk-slim ①
Sep 29, 2018 8:25:12 AM java.util.prefs.FileSystemPreferences$1 run
INFO: Created user preferences directory.
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 10.0.2
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> Runtime.getRuntime().maxMemory() / 1024 / 1024
$1 ==> 123 ②
```

① requesting a constraint of memory

② the JVM sees 123MB

It is possible then to fine tune the memory settings by using JVM flags `-Xmx`, `-Xms`, etc.

References

More on this can be found in the following tickets:

- improve docker container detection and resource configuration usage <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8146115>
- allow more flexibility in selecting Heap % of available RAM <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8186248>
- jcmd attach in linux should be relative to /proc/pid/root and namespace aware <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8179498>

new javadoc `@summary` tag

<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8173425>

In order to be precise and avoid ambiguities around the special handling of the first sentence of javadoc, it is possible to use `@summary`:

```
{@summary This is the first sentence.} This is the second sentence.
```

`java.io.Reader.transferTo(Writer)`

This is a long awaited feature, usually provided by external libraries such as Apache IOUtils.

```
jshell> import java.io.*

jshell> var a = new StringReader("hello world");
a ==> java.io.StringReader@3abbfa04

jshell> var b = new StringWriter();
b ==>

jshell> a.transferTo(b)
$4 ==> 11

jshell> b
b ==> hello world
```

RuntimeMXBean.getPid()

This new method returns the process ID representing the running JVM:

```
jshell> import java.lang.management.*;

jshell> ManagementFactory.getRuntimeMXBean().getPid()
$8 ==> 11429
```

Upgrade to Java9

<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk9/>

Java9 delivers an impressive set of features, by far the most important are:

- Project Jigsaw aka modules <https://openjdk.java.net/projects/jigsaw/>
- JShell <https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/222>

Describing any of these items is beyond the scope of this document.

NOTE

it is important to say that **you don't need modules to run on Java9**, classpath is still supported.

Immutable collections

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/269>

JEP 269 introduced some new factory methods for collections. New APIs are:

```
Set<Integer> set = Set.of(1,2,3,4);
List<Integer> list = List.of(1,2,1,2);
Map<String, Integer> map = Map.of("key1", 1, "key2", 2);
Map<String, Integer> mapLonger = Map.ofEntries(Map.entry("key1", 1), Map.entry("key2", 2));
```

NOTE

Immutability vs views

`Collections.unmodifiable` are just read-only wrappers around original data structure: if the original data structure is mutable, you can still see changes in the wrapper.

```
jshell> var list = new ArrayList<>()
list ==> []

jshell> var unmodifiableList = Collections.unmodifiableList(list)
unmodifiableList ==> []

jshell> list.add(1) ①
$3 ==> true

jshell> unmodifiableList ①
unmodifiableList ==> [1]
```

① changes to `unmodifiableList` are still possible

By using these new methods you get immutable data structures:

```
jshell> var immutableList = List.of();
immutableList ==> []

jshell> immutableList.add(1)
| Exception java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
|       at ImmutableCollections.uoe (ImmutableCollections.java:71)
|       at ImmutableCollections$AbstractImmutableCollection.add (
ImmutableCollections.java:75)
|       at (#6:1)
```

NOTE

Gotcha:

sometimes `List.copyOf` is a no-op

```
jshell> List<?> a = List.of(1,2,3)
a ==> [1, 2, 3]

jshell> List<?> b = List.copyOf(a)
b ==> [1, 2, 3]

jshell> a == b
$7 ==> true
```

NOTE

Gotcha:

cannot use `Set.of` to filter away duplicated.

```
jshell> Set.of(1,1)
| java.lang.IllegalArgumentException thrown: duplicate element: 1
|       at ImmutableCollections$SetN.<init> (ImmutableCollections.java:463)
|       at Set.of (Set.java:521)
```

Now it is also possible to use `java.util.stream.Collectors` to build an unmodifiableList/Set/Map.

java.util.Optional.stream()

Given:

```
List<Optional<String>> listOfOptionals = something();
```

in Java8:

```
List<String> filteredList = listOfOptionals.stream()
    .filter(Optional::isPresent) ❶
    .map(Optional::get) ❷
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

❶ discarding empty optionals

❷ unwrapping optionals

in Java9 it is possible to write:

```
List<String> filteredList = listOfOptionals.stream()
    .flatMap(Optional::stream) ❶
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

❶ `Optional` as `Stream`

`Optional.stream()` implementation is straightforward:

```
public Stream<T> stream() {
    if (!isPresent()) {
        return Stream.empty();
    } else {
        return Stream.of(value);
    }
}
```

`Stream.takeWhile()/Stream.dropWhile()`

<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8071597>

Another nice addiction to the Stream API:

```
IntStream
    .iterate(1, n -> n + 1)
    .takeWhile(n -> n < 10)
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Stack walk API

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/259>

This is useful in several occasions and now it is possible to capture a partial stacktrace in a very simple and effective way.

For example getting the caller it is trivial now:

StackWalker

```
.getInstance(StackWalker.Option.RETAIN_CLASS_REFERENCE)
.getCallerClass()
```

StackWalker instances are thread-safe and thus can be shared between threads: each thread will see its own stack. Additionally a security check is performed on creation of the **StackWalker** instance, no further checks are performed later.

Milling Project Coin

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/213>

The small language changes included in Project Coin were low hanging fruits but was quite successful. JDK9 introduces the following small changes:

- **@SafeVarargs** on private methods, <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-7196160>
- **private** methods in interfaces
- allow final or effectively final variables to be used as resources in try-with-resources <https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-7196163>
- **_** identifier now is reserved

Let's quickly dig the last point since it is a trivial source-level incompatibility to fix:

```
jshell> Predicate<Integer> pred = _ -> false;
| Error:
|  '_' used as an identifier
|  (use of '_' as an identifier is forbidden for lambda parameters)
| Predicate<Integer> pred = _ -> false;
|                          ^
```

Version

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/223>

In legacy code bases it is possible to find various ways to determine which java version is running:

```
String version = Runtime.class.getPackage().getImplementationVersion();
```

```
double version = Double.parseDouble(System.getProperty("java.specification.version"));
```

```
String[] javaVersionElements = System.getProperty("java.runtime.version").split(
    "\\.|_|-b");
```

Now we have a nice standard API to do that:

```
Runtime.Version version = Runtime.version();
```

`Version` it's a value object and it is `Comparable<Version>`. It is even possible to create a `Version` instance using an externally provided version string:

```
import java.lang.Runtime.Version;
import java.lang.System;

String versionString = System.getProperty("java.version");
Version version = Version.parse(versionString);
System.out.printf("java %d.%d%n", version.major(), version.minor());
```

java.lang.ProcessHandle

Obtain information about JVM itself:

```
ProcessHandle self = ProcessHandle.current();
ProcessHandle.Info procInfo = self.info();
System.out.println(procInfo);
```

List all system processes:

```
import java.time.*;

ProcessHandle.allProcesses().map(ProcessHandle::info).forEach(System.out::println);
```

@Deprecated enhancements

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/277>

It is possible to mark a method/class for removal (`forRemoval`) and when the deprecation started (`since`):

```
@Deprecated(forRemoval=true)
public void foo() {

}

@Deprecated(since="1.0")
public void bar() {

}
```


Unified JVM logging

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/158>

This is invaluable in debugging problems in production problems, by capturing and logging interesting events happening inside the JVM.

For example it is possible to include every tag around gc:

```
$ java -Xlog:gc* -jar myapp.jar
[0.012s][info][gc,heap] Heap region size: 1M
[0.018s][info][gc      ] Using G1
[0.019s][info][gc,heap,coops] Heap address: 0x00000006c0000000, size: 4096 MB,
Compressed Oops mode: Zero based, Oop shift amount: 3
... application output
... exit
[1.803s][info][gc,heap,exit ] Heap
[1.803s][info][gc,heap,exit ] garbage-first heap  total 262144K, used 11264K
[0x00000006c0000000, 0x00000007c0000000)
[1.803s][info][gc,heap,exit ] region size 1024K, 12 young (12288K), 0 survivors (0K)
[1.803s][info][gc,heap,exit ] Metaspace          used 10805K, capacity 11186K, committed
11520K, reserved 1058816K
[1.803s][info][gc,heap,exit ] class space      used 1042K, capacity 1203K, committed
1280K, reserved 1048576K
```

Or restrict to a more specific tag, such as gc+heap:

```
$ java -Xlog:gc,gc+heap -jar myapp.jar
[0.013s][info][gc,heap] Heap region size: 1M
[0.019s][info][gc      ] Using G1
... application output
[89.471s][info][gc,heap] GC(0) Eden regions: 24->0(151)
[89.471s][info][gc,heap] GC(0) Survivor regions: 0->2(3)
[89.471s][info][gc,heap] GC(0) Old regions: 0->0
[89.471s][info][gc,heap] GC(0) Humongous regions: 0->0
[89.471s][info][gc      ] GC(0) Pause Young (G1 Evacuation Pause) 24M->1M(256M) 3.926ms
... exit
```

Compact Strings

<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/254>

This is just a more efficient internal representation of `java.lang.String`, no public methods will be changed.

In practice, the internal representation of string has been changed from `char[]` to `byte[]` + flag. The purpose of the flag is to store which encoding to use:

- ISO-8859-1/Latin-1 (one byte per character)
- UTF-16 (two bytes per character).

Appendix: Upgrade to Java8

Since some projects and products are stuck in Java7 let's quickly cover JDK8. The main features were:

- Project Lambda (lambda and streams) <https://openjdk.java.net/projects/lambda/>
- ThreeTen (new date/time library) <https://openjdk.java.net/projects/threeten/>

Nevertheless there are hidden gems in this release, that often are ignored.

java.io.UncheckedIOException

This is a little know class that wraps an `IOException` with an unchecked exception.

StampedLocks

A fast alternative to `ReadWriteLock`, that has an "optimistic" mode.

Concurrent Adders

A `LongAdder` could be a great alternative to `AtomicLong` for high contention use cases.

Strong algorithm for SecureRandom

A new API has been added:

```
public static SecureRandom getInstanceStrong()
                                throws NoSuchAlgorithmException
```

Overflow free operations

A great addition is a set of new methods to perform basic math operation, throwing exceptions when overflow are detected:

```
long a = Integer.MAX_VALUE * 2; ①
long b = Math.multiplyExact(Integer.MAX_VALUE, 2) ②
|   Exception java.lang.ArithmeticException: integer overflow
|       at Math.multiplyExact (Math.java:906)
|       at (#2:1)
```

① silent error: the result is -2, that is spectacularly wrong

② loudy error

String.join()

This is a static method on `java.lang.String`:

```
jshell> String.join(",");
$10 ==> ""

jshell> String.join(",", "a");
$11 ==> "a"

jshell> String.join(",", "a", "b");
$12 ==> "a,b"
```

There are two overloads: one for vararg array and another one for `Iterable<? extends CharSequence>`.