

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of white lines and circles on a blue gradient background, resembling a circuit board or a neural network.

JAVA 9 MODULES

WHAT'S THE HYPE ALL ABOUT?

BY: BRENT W. WILKINS

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 - Collection factory methods: of() to quickly initialize lists, sets and maps.
 - Stream API improvements – dropWhile and TakeWhile
 - Private interface methods
 - And the Holy Grail of features: The **Project Module Platform System**

JAVA PLATFORM MODULE SYSTEM (JPMS)

aka: Project Jigsaw

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- Pushed to Java 8 and eventually to Java 9

JAVA PLATFORM MODULE SYSTEM (JPMS)

Goals

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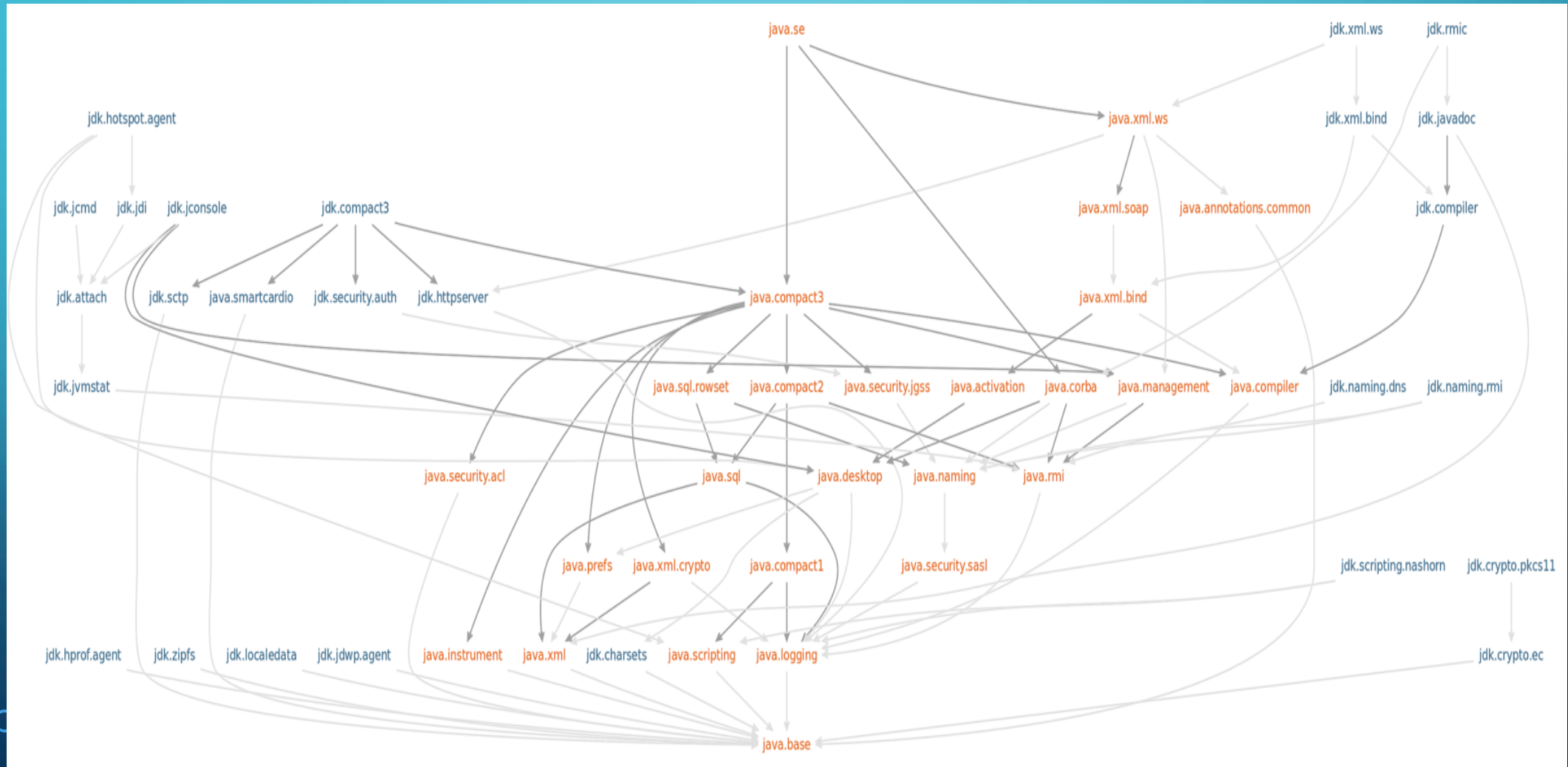
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```
java.activation  
java.base  
java.compiler  
java.corba  
java.datatransfer  
java.desktop  
java.instrument  
java.jnlp  
java.logging
```

```
java.management  
java.management.rmi  
java.naming  
java.prefs  
java.rmi  
java.scripting  
java.se  
java.se.ee  
java.security.jgss
```

```
java.security.sasl  
java.smartcardio  
java.sql  
java.sql.rowset  
java.transaction  
java.xml  
java.xml.bind  
java.xml.crypto  
java.xml.ws
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- Scale Java SE to small devices
- Improve security and maintainability
- Better application performance
- Easier to construct & maintain libraries/applications



JAVA PLATFORM MODULE SYSTEM (JPMS)

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- A **class** is a container of fields and methods
- A **package** is a container of classes and interfaces
- A **module** is a container of packages
- **module-info.java** — Is a java file that is a first class citizen of the java world. It compiles to a .class file and its existence in a jar file makes that jar a module.

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- Module name must be unique.

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- Versions are still handled by Gradle, Maven, or whatever build system you use.

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- **transitive** – Allows modules accessing this module to also access the required module without having to expressly require it in its own module definition.

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- **transitive** – Allows modules accessing this module to also access the required module without having to expressly require it in its own module definition.
- **static** – The module is required at compile time, but is optional at runtime.
Ex. Junit, Mockito, etc.

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- Only packages can be exported.
- All public and protected classes in the package will be exposed.
- Sub packages are not exposed and have to be exported separately.
- Package names being exported must have a unique name across all modules.
ie. No 2 modules can export the same package name.

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- **open module <module-name>** - Opens the entire module to reflection.
- **opens <package-name>** - Only opens that package to reflection.

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- **`--module-source-path`** – Specify where to find input source files for the module.

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- **--list-modules** – Lists the observable modules and exists.

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`jlink` – New command line tool to create your own JRE that includes only the modules you need for your project.

- `--module-path` – Like the classpath, the module-path specifies path to the actual module files.
- `--add-modules` – The list of modules to include in the new JRE.
- `--output` – The folder to put the new JRE files into.

JAVA PLATFORM MODULE SYSTEM (JPMS)

DEMO

JAVA PLATFORM MODULE SYSTEM (JPMS)

Resources

- The State of the Module System – Mark Reinhold

<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jigsaw/spec/sotms/>

- The Java 9 Modules Cheat Sheet

<https://zeroturnaround.com/rebellabs/java-9-modules-cheat-sheet/>

- Dzone – Java 9 Modules (Part 1) – Introduction

<https://dzone.com/articles/java-9-modules-introduction-part-1>