

Java 7 - Peeks & Pokes

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Presentation for anderScore Goldschmiede
Cologne



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About Author

- Maz Rashid
- Freelancer
- Senior Java Architect
- Certified Project Manager (IPMA-Level C, PMP)
- Devoted to Object Oriented Software Design
- Working in long term projects
- high performance, high concurrency environment
- Finance, Telecom, Logistics, Energy Trading, Workforce Management
- More on <http://www.mazcity.de>



- Garbage-First-Collector (G1)
 - ➔ experimental, probably not ready/stable for production
- Java-Hotspot Improvements
 - ➔ Further development of the hotspot compiler
 - ➔ Performance-Improvements

Swing Enhancements

- Support for Non-Rectangular window forms.
- Better support for TrayIcon
- Some cosmetic changes in the AWT-API / Implementation.

Literals

- An underscore can be used as delimiter for numeric literals
- Binary literals by prefix ,0b‘
- Syntactical sugar
- Userfull to enhance readability

```
public static void java6()
{
    int valThousand = 1000;
    int valMillion = 1000000;
    // int valBinary = NOT POSSIBLE
}

public static void java7()
{
    int valThousand = 1_000;
    int valMillion = 1_000_000;
    int valBinary = 0b1000_0011;

    Log.info("bin val: " + valBinary);
}
```

Diamond Operator

```
public static void java6()
{
    Map<String, List<String>> map = new HashMap<String, List<String>>();
}

public static void java7()
{
    Map<String, List<String>> map = new HashMap<>();
}
```

- Syntactical sugar
- Already given by modern IDEs, so no real advantage.

Multiple Catch (Exception)

- Multiple Exceptions can be caught and handled in one block.
- The bar ,|' is used as list separator in the catch statement.
- Any combination (catching one Exception, catching list of exceptions) is allowed.

```
public static void exceptionThrowingMethod()
    throws IOException, IllegalStateException, IllegalArgumentException
{
}

public static void java6()
{
    try
    {
        exceptionThrowingMethod();
    }
    catch(IOException e)
    {
        // handle
    }
    catch(IllegalStateException e)
    {
        // handle like above
    }
    catch(IllegalArgumentException e)
    {
        //handle different
    }
}

public static void java7()
{
    try
    {
        exceptionThrowingMethod();
    }
    catch(IOException | IllegalStateException e)
    {
        // handle
    }
    catch(IllegalArgumentException e)
    {
        // handle different
    }
}
```

String in switch-case

- Before Java7 only numerical values or enumerations could be used in switch statements
- For String dispatching an ugly chain of String.equals in if-else statements were to be used.
- With Java7 finally String literals are allowed in switch statements.
- Only constant values allowed in case (final variables, so no variables)

```
public static void java6()
{
    String cmd = "Hello";

    if(cmd.equals("Hello"))
    {
        log.info("Hi");
    }
    else if(cmd.equals("World"))
    {
        log.info("Yeah");
    }
    else
    {
        log.error("unknown cmd: " + cmd);
    }
}

public static void java7()
{
    // check if it works also with built string literals
    String cmd = "H";
    cmd += "ello";

    final String test = "Hello";

    switch(cmd)
    {
        case test:
            log.info("Hi");
            break;

        case "World":
            log.info("Yeah");
            break;

        default:
            log.error("unknown cmd: " + cmd);
    }
}
```


Automatic Resource Closing I

- Introduction of AutoCloseable interface
- Introduction of automatic resource handling in try-catch
- JVM ensures that the autoclosable resources will be closed when the control block is left.
- ➔ No forgotten open resources anymore
- ➔ Could be used as „desctructor“ or finalizer with a defined call time.

```
public static class TestAutoClose implements AutoCloseable
{
    @Override
    public void close() throws Exception {
        Log.info("Autoclosable.close called");
    }
}

public static void java6()
{
}

public static void java7()
{
    try(TestAutoClose tst = new TestAutoClose();)
    {
        // do something with tst
        throw new IllegalStateException("Sample Exception");
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
        Log.error("Error during process: ",e);
    }
}
```

Automatic Resource Closing II

```
public static void java6()
{
    InputStream is;
    OutputStream os;

    try
    {
        is = new FileInputStream("test.txt");
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
        log.error("Could not find test.txt");
        return;
    }

    try
    {
        os = new FileOutputStream("file2.txt");
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
        log.error("Could not write file2.txt");
        try{is.close();}catch(Exception e2){}
        return;
    }

    try
    {
        // do read is, write os
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
        log.error("some error happened",e);
    }
    finally
    {
        try{os.close();}catch(Exception e){ }
        try{is.close();}catch(Exception e) { }
    }
}
```

```
public static void java7()
{
    try(InputStream is = new FileInputStream("test.txt");
        OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream("file2.txt"))
    {
        // do read is, write os
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
        log.error("Error during process: ",e);
    }
}
```

NIO2 API – java.nio.file.*

- New NIO package for File/Path handling
- FileSystems, Paths, Files
- ZipFileSystem-Provider
- NFS-Sample

```
public static void java7()
{
    Path path = Paths.get("c:\\maz\\work");
    Log.info(" file: " + path.getFileName());
    Log.info(" root: " + path.getRoot());
    Log.info(" parent: " + path.getParent());
    Log.info(" count: " + path.getNameCount());
    for(int i=0; i< path.getNameCount(); i++)
        Log.info("  "+i+": " + path.getName(i).getFileName());
    path.
}
}
```

```
public s
{
    Log.i
    java6
    Log.i
    java7
    Log.i
}
```

- compareTo(Path other) : int - Path
- endsWith(Path other) : boolean - Path
- endsWith(String other) : boolean - Path
- equals(Object other) : boolean - Path
- getClass() : Class<?> - Object
- getFileName() : Path - Path
- getFileSystem() : FileSystem - Path
- getName(int index) : Path - Path
- getNameCount() : int - Path
- getParent() : Path - Path
- getRoot() : Path - Path
- hashCode() : int - Path
- isAbsolute() : boolean - Path
- iterator() : Iterator<Path> - Path
- normalize() : Path - Path
- notify() : void - Object
- notifyAll() : void - Object
- register(WatchService watcher, Kind<?>... events) : Watch
- register(WatchService watcher, Kind<?>[] events, Modifie
- relativize(Path other) : Path - Path
- resolve(Path other) : Path - Path
- resolve(String other) : Path - Path

NIO2 API - WatchService

- Subscribe for notifications of changes on folders
- A Queue will contain all Events (Create, Modified, Deleted)

```
public static void java7()
{
    try
    {
        // define path to be watched
        Path path = Paths.get("c:\\temp");

        // create WatchService
        WatchService ws = FileSystems.getDefault().newWatchService();
        path.register(ws, StandardWatchEventKinds.ENTRY_CREATE,
            StandardWatchEventKinds.ENTRY_MODIFY,
            StandardWatchEventKinds.ENTRY_DELETE);

        // access changes
        log.info("Waiting for events... ");
        while(true)
        {
            try
            {
                WatchKey key = ws.take();
                for (WatchEvent<?> event : key.pollEvents())
                    log.info(" Event ctx: " + event.context() + " what: " + event.kind());
                key.reset();
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                log.info("Exception",e);
            }
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        log.error("Exception during processing: " ,e);
    }
}
```

ForkJoin Framework

- Main classes: ForkJoinPool and ForkJoinTask
- Framework for use of parallel cores
- Divide and Conquer
- Workers work on basis of „Steal-Work“, so idle workers will take work from busy workers.
- Need more insight:
 - What is the difference to Executor-Service?
 - How is the whole „Thing“ working.

```
public static void java7()
{
    ForkJoinPool pool = new ForkJoinPool();
    pool.invoke(new RecursiveAction() {

        @Override
        protected void compute() {
            log.info("recursive Action called...");
        }
    });
}
```

Invoke Dynamic

- For integration of languages with dynamic type system (i.e. Ruby, Python, etc.)
- Package: `java.lang.invoke`
- Main classes: `MethodHandle` and `CallSite`
- Allows invocation of dynamic methods. Not easy to write a sample code, as Java do not allow creating dynamic types/methods.

Marc Hoffmann has created a small example, how Java bytecode with an *invokedynamic* instruction can be created using the ASM library. As the *invokedynamic* instruction has been created for new script language, the normal Java compiler will not emit such instructions. The example is available for [download](http://download.eclipse.org/jacoco/docs/20110912-invoke-dynamic-example.zip) (<http://download.eclipse.org/jacoco/docs/20110912-invoke-dynamic-example.zip>)

Thank You



- Further Infos see Oracle Release-Notes:
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/jdk7-relnotes-418459.html>
- Comments, questions, suggestions?
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