



***Your Java User Group
JCP Party!***

***Contact heather@jcp.org with any
questions***

Location, Date

Thanks to Java Community!



Agenda




- Background
- Evolution
- Future directions
- Upcoming planned updates

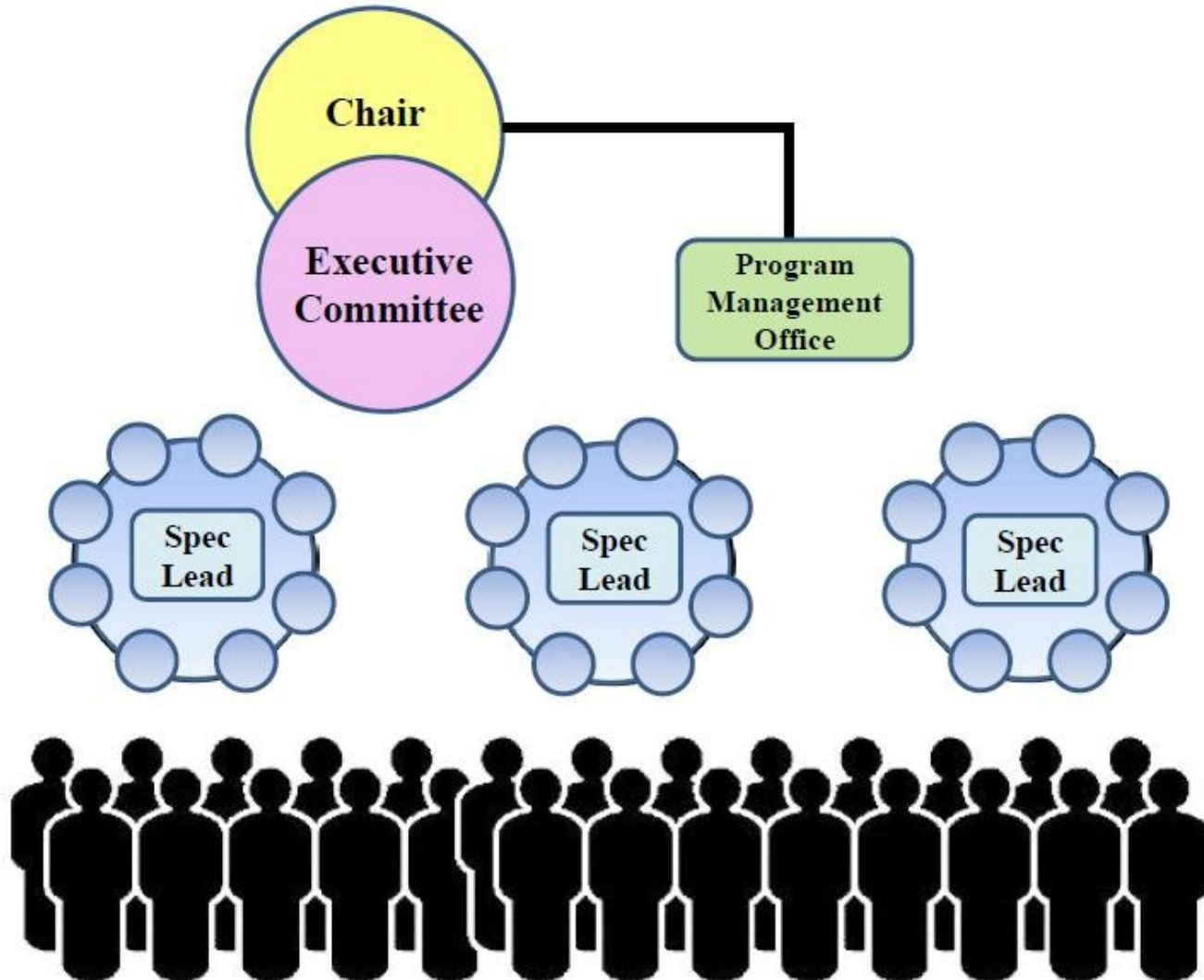
How the JCP works



For the *community*, by the *community*

- 
- The Java Community Process (JCP) is the open, inclusive process to develop and revise Java technology specifications (JSRs), reference implementations (RI), and technology compatibility kits (TCK).
 - The JCP program has over 1,000 corporate, individual and Java User Group (JUG) members, & 12,000 registered users.
 - More than 350 Java technology specifications are in development in the JCP program; ~two thirds have reached Final Release.
 - Java EE 7 Final Release 2013.
 - Java SE 8 Final Release 2014.
 - Java ME 8 Final Release 2014.

Organization



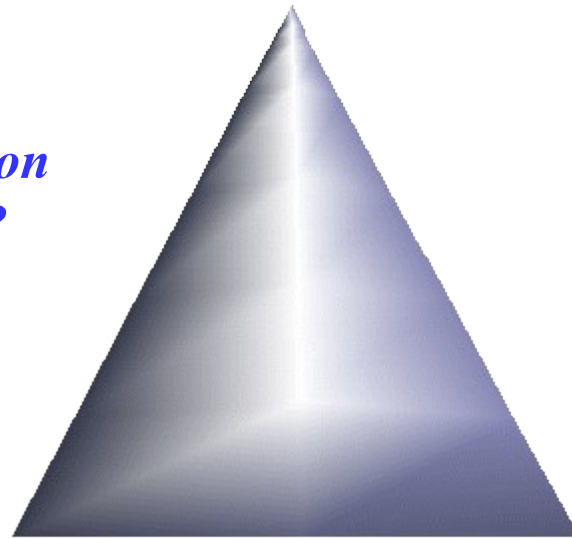
The compatibility triangle



Specification

*Is the specification
unambiguous?*

*Can you build an
implementation?*

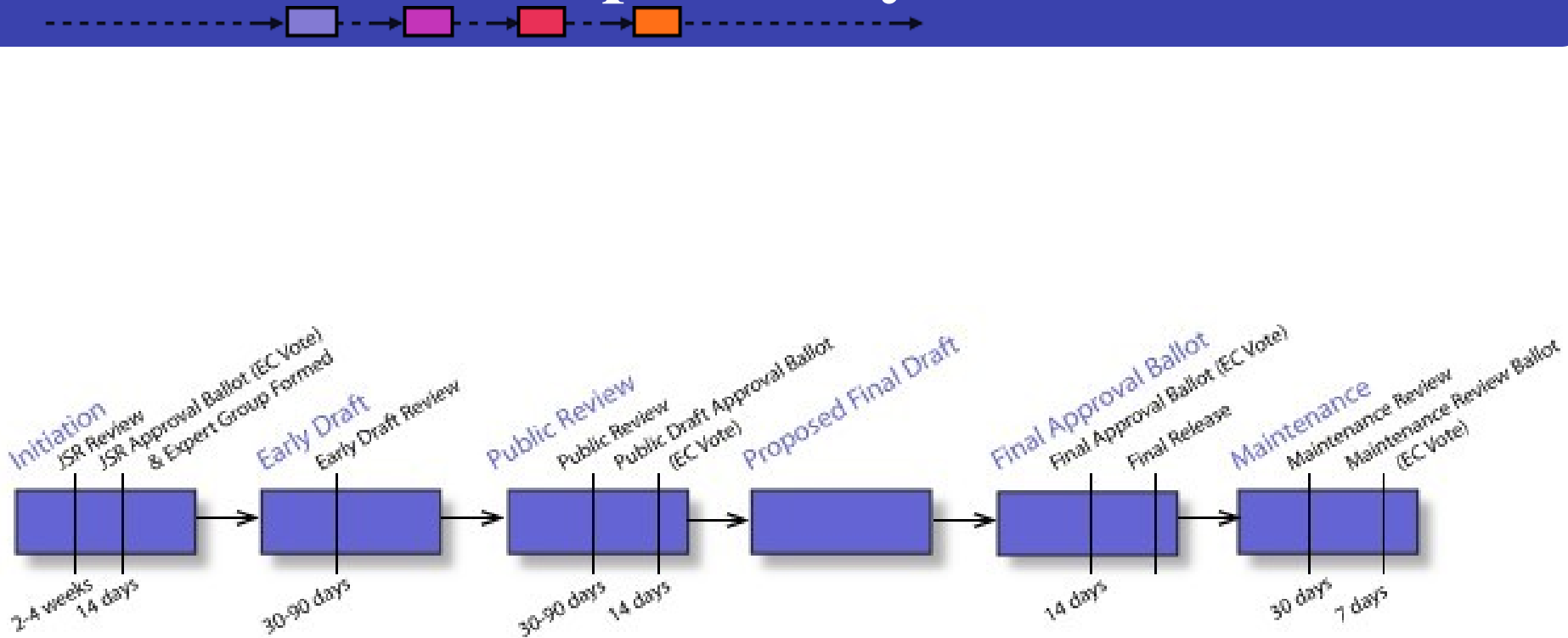


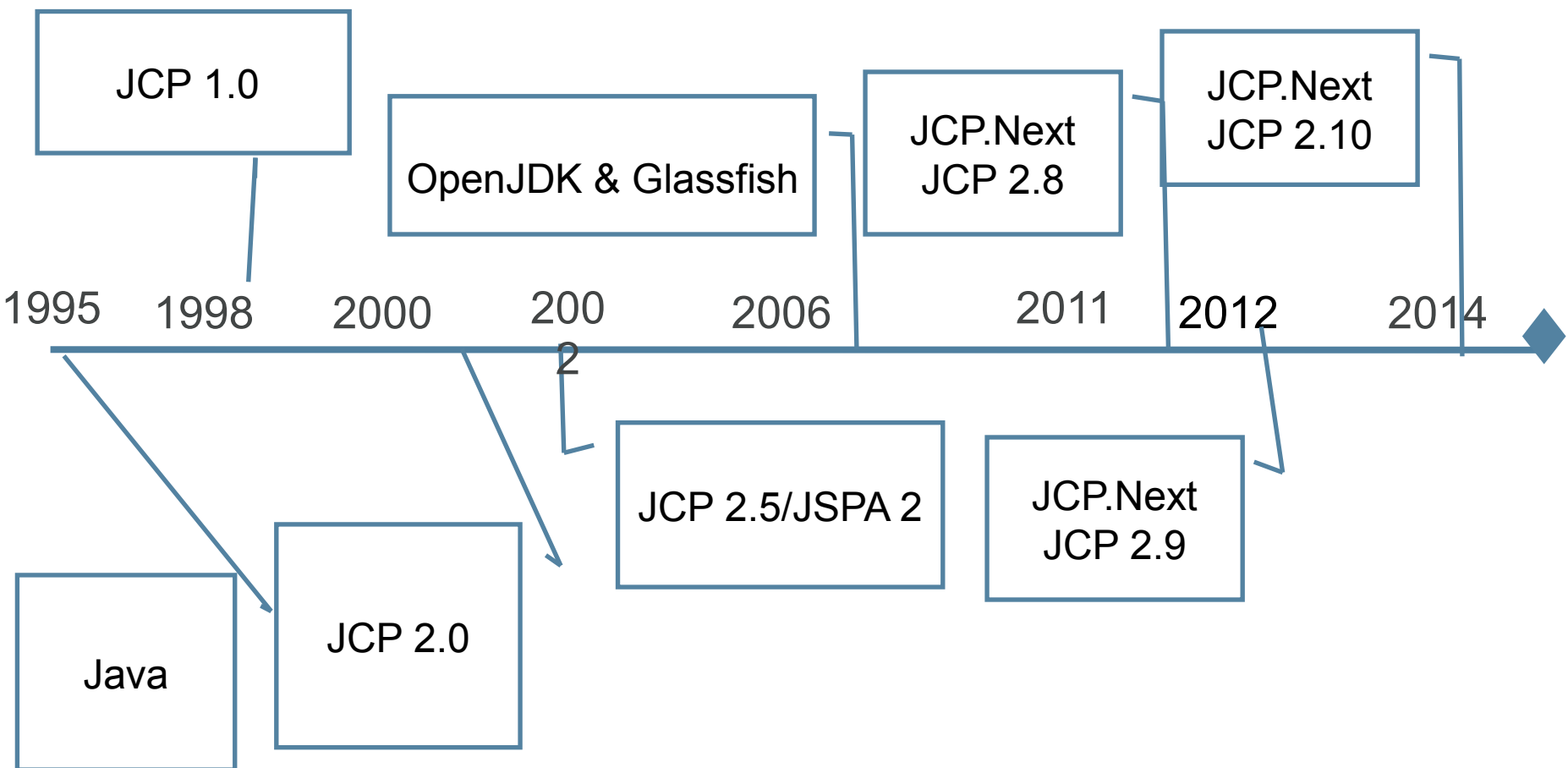
**Technology
Compatibility Kit**

**Reference
Implementation**

*Is the TCK correct?
Does the RI conform?*

The JSR development cycle





Java – Hello World: 1995



- Led by James Gosling, the Green Team worked around the clock and created the programming language that would revolutionize our world – Java.



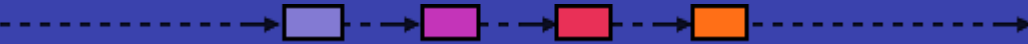
JCP 1.0: 1999



- At the Javitz Center in New York City, December 1998, Alan Baratz, then president of Sun's JavaSoft business unit, officially announced the JCP 1.0 program.



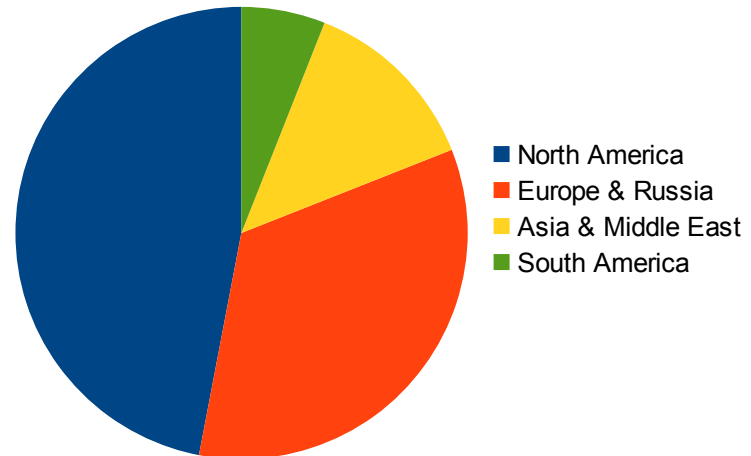
An International Effort



- Membership from 70 countries



- Membership by region



JCP 2.0: 2000



- Introduction of two Executive Committees as decision makers.
- JCP Members for lead projects, aka JSRs.
 - Joint copyright for Members leading JSRs.
- Java Standard Edition (J2SE) 1.3, Java Enterprise Edition (Java EE) 1.2 - December 1999.

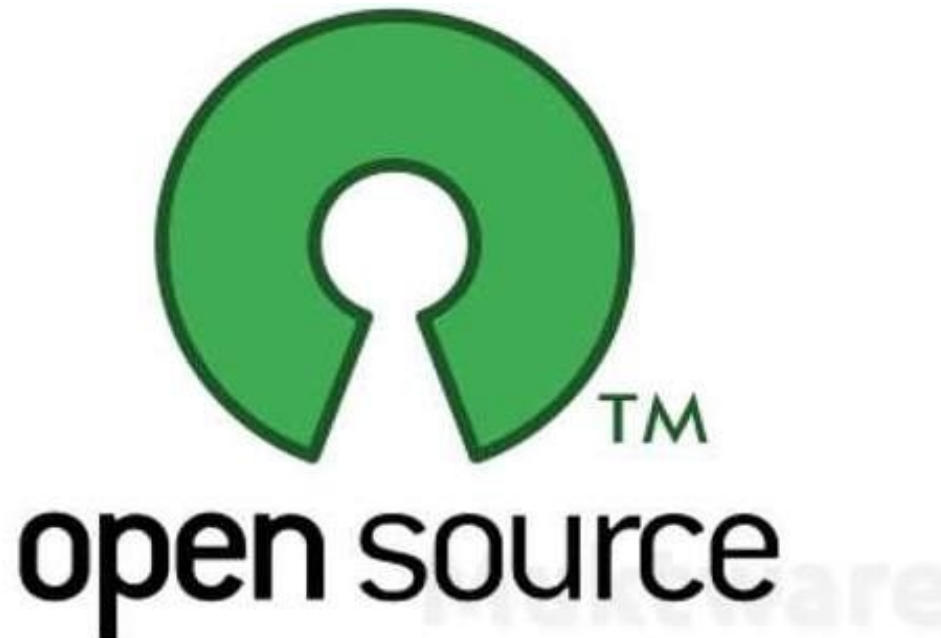
Java Community
Process Elections



JCP 2.5: 2002



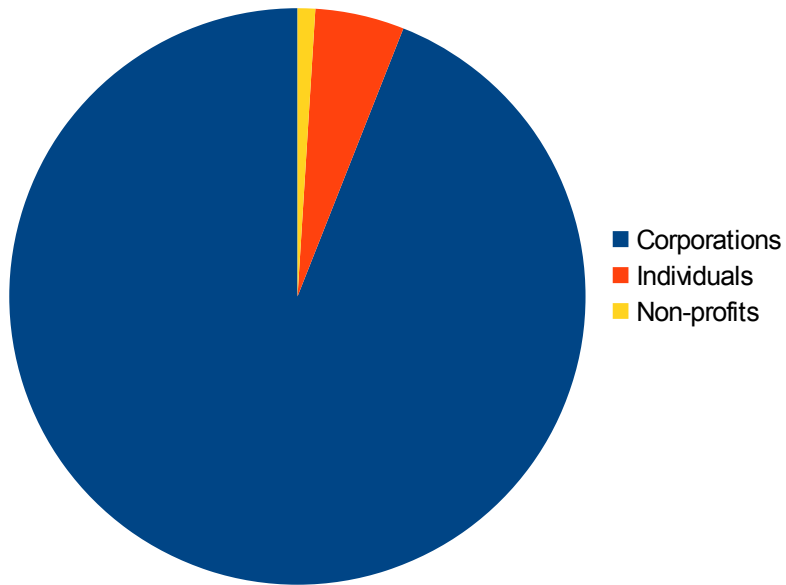
- Revised the JCP and the JSPA to embrace open source. Enable open source licenses, independent implementations and Individual participation.
- J2SE 1.4 & J2EE released 1.4



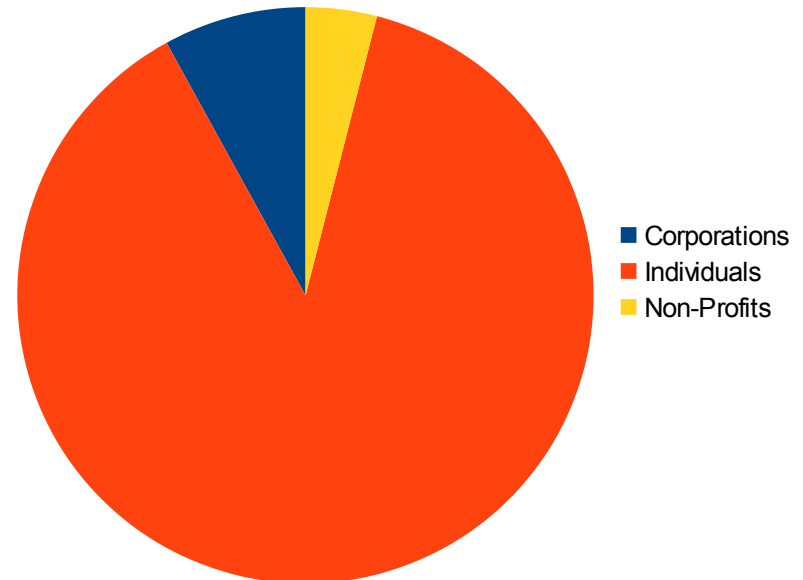
JCP 2.5: Catalyst for change



- Membership in 2002



- Membership in 2014



Open Source projects: 2006

- Sun initiates open source projects for Reference Implementations:
 - OpenJDK for Java SE
 - Glassfish for Java EE

OpenJDK



JCP 2.6, JCP 2.7: 2004-2007



- Java Platform releases: Java SE 6 (2006), Java EE 5 (2006), Java ME (2005).
- JCP process changes focused on increased *agility* and *participation*.



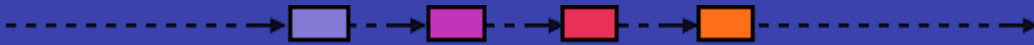
Acquisition: 2010



- Sun is acquired.



JCP.next



- A series of four JSRs:
- *JSR 348: Towards a new version of the Java Community Process* completed Oct 2011. ✓
- *JSR 355: Executive Committee Merge* completed Oct 2013. ✓
- *JSR 358: A major revision of the Java Community Process* is in progress now.
 - This JSR will implement more complex changes and will modify the JSPA as well as the Process Document.
- *JSR 364: Broadening JCP Membership* is in progress now.
 - This JSR aims to broaden JCP membership by creating new membership classes. Plan to complete in 2014.

JCP 2.8: 2011



- JCP.Next effort starts - no more smoke filled rooms!
- Java SE 7 released – Yeah \o/ (5 years)!



Adopt a JSR!



Thank you **LJC** and **SOU Java**
sociedade de usuários java

What is it?



- A JUG-lead initiative to improve Java standards.
- Groups of JUG members work on JSRs.
- See <http://java.net/projects/adoptajsr> for full details.



JUGS Around the World Adopt JSRs!



JCP 2.9: 2012-2013



- Merged two Executive Committees into one.



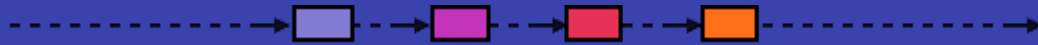
Major Java Releases - 2013-2014



- Revolutionary Java 8 release in 2014 – Java SE 8 & Java ME 8 & Embedded Profile!
- Java EE 7 release in 2013!
- Significant community contributions!



2014 - JCP is more open than before

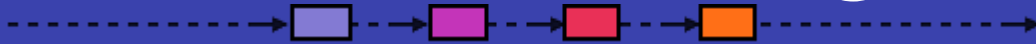


- Public JSR schedule--current, and updated regularly.
- Public read and/or write page/wiki for the JSR.
- Public discussion for the work of the JSR (archived).
- Public feedback mechanism.
- Public issue tracker.
- One EC votes on all JSRs 3x in life of JSR with public results.
- All JSRs have 3 open public review periods (30 days).
 - Release early and often!

That was easy!



Constitutional change (JCP.next)



We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

JCP.next.3 (JSR 358)



Modifying the JSPA



- The JSPA has not been significantly modified since 2002.
- Since then the organization and the environment in which we operate have changed significantly.
 - Most significantly, the widespread adoption of open-source licensing and development practices.
- The document is long overdue for updating and cleanup.
- However, it is very complicated and difficult to understand.
- We must be very careful when making changes.
- Plus...

The Lawyers Get Involved

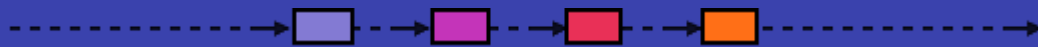


Why it matters



- The JSPA defines the way in which Intellectual Property (IP) rights are granted and the terms under which the Spec, RI, and TCK must be licensed.
- We must make sure that the technologies we incorporate into Java are "safe" from an IP perspective, so that people can implement them and use them with confidence.

Our shopping-list



- Independent Implementations
- Compatibility
- Licensing and open source
- Transparency
- Patent policy
- The role of individuals
- Fee structure
- The role of the RI
- TCK changes
- Expert Group dissolution
- IP flow
- Withdrawal of IP
- End of life for JSRs
- Escrow process
- Refactor the JSPA
- Collaboration with other SDOs

Progress so far



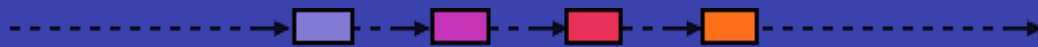
- Our initial focus was in two areas:
 - IP policy, licensing, and open-source.
 - The role of individual members in the JCP.
- Each was driven by a *Working Group*.
- The Working Groups meet regularly, and report back to the Executive Committee (the Expert Group for JCP.next JSRs) at the monthly EC meetings.
- See the public **EC meeting summaries** for their latest reports.

JSR 358 goals



- Maintain compatibility guarantees.
- Embrace open-source licensing and development processes.
- Developer access to TCKs.
- Simplify IP-flow and licensing models.

Strong compatibility



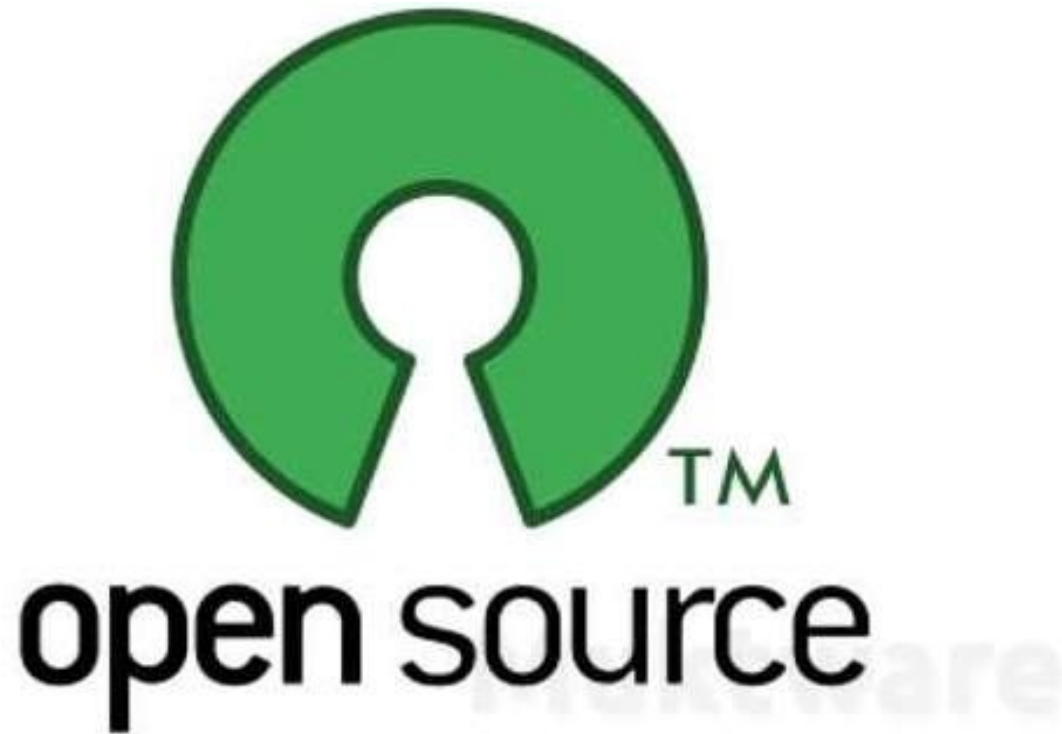
- All JSRs will be covered by a standard Spec license that includes strong compatibility requirements.
- All implementations must pass the TCK.



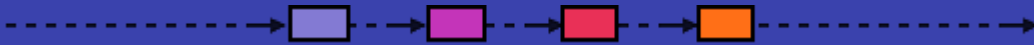
Embrace open source



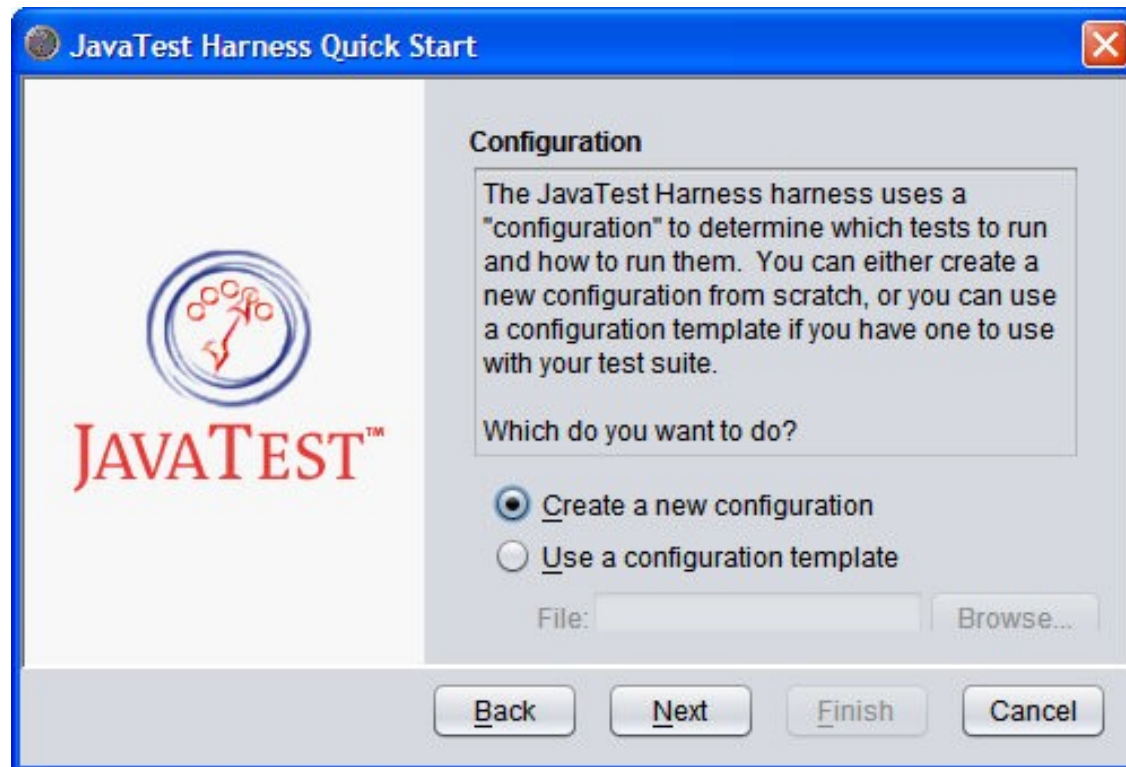
- Reference Implementations must be developed through open-source projects and released under open-source licenses.



Developer access to TCKs



- All TCKs must be made available under a *Community TCK License* to those who participate in the RI-development projects.



Simplify IP-flow and licensing models



- The current JSPA has a very complicated IP-flow, with IP passing from contributors through the Spec Lead to implementers and end-users.
- We hope to simplify that...



Follow us on java.net



- Of course, we do all our work in public.
- Start with our **public java.net project**.
- There you will find links to:
 - The Observer mailing list (all Expert Group mail is copied here).
 - The **Issue Tracker**.
 - The **Document Archive** (our meeting minutes and working documents are published here).
- Let us know what you think.
- Help us to do the right thing!

JCP.next.4 (JSR 364): 2014



JSR 364 Proposal



- Create a new *Affiliate* membership class specifically tailored towards individuals.
- Create a new *Partner* membership class specifically tailored towards JUGs that are not legal entities.
- Waive all membership fees to remove the incentive for corporations to encourage their employees to represent them as individual members.

Proposed Membership Classes



- Observer
- Partner member
- Affiliate member
- Full member
- Associate of Full member

Membership Chart



Observer

Registered at JCP.org – Can read and comment on the work of Expert Groups as specified by JCP.Next transparency requirements, but has none of the rights listed below

Affiliate Member

For Individuals (Corporations and Non Profits are ineligible) that cannot sign the JSPA, and who cannot be associated with a Full Member

Serve on EC	×
Vote for Elected Seat	×
Vote for Nominated Seat	×
Vote for Community Seat	☑
Be a member of an Expert Group	×
Be a Contributor to an Expert Group	☑
Be a Specification Lead	×

Full Member

Corporations, Legal-entity Non-profits, and individuals.

Associate of Corporate Full Member

Serve on EC	☑
Vote for Elected Seat	☑
Vote for Nominated Seat	☑
Vote for Community Seat	×
Be a Member of an Expert Group	☑
Be a Contributor to an Expert Group	☑
Be a Specification Lead	☑

Partner Member

Non Profits that are not Legal Entities. (Individuals associated with these Entities may also become Affiliate members in their own right.)

Serve on EC	☑
Vote for Elected Seat	☑
Vote for Nominated Seat	☑
Vote for Community Seat	×
Be a Member of an Expert Group	×
Be a Contributor to an Expert Group	×
Be a Specification Lead	×

1. Partner Members who serve on the EC can join the Expert Groups for process-change (JCP.Next) JSRs

Bringing *Java* into the *open*



- No more barriers to participation.
- All members of the Java community can participate:
 - In the implementation of the platform through OpenJDK and GlassFish.
 - In the evolution of the platform through the JCP and Adopt-a-JSR programs.
- If you care about the future of Java...participate!

Create the future Java!

- Follow the JCP online: <http://JCP.org> or @jcp_org
- Join the Projects for JSRs that interest you:
 - Java EE 8 JSRs starting soon
 - JCP.Next JSRs:
 - <https://java.net/projects/jsr358/pages/Home>
 - <https://java.net/projects/jcpnext4/pages/Home>
 - Adopt-a-JSR
 - <https://java.net/projects/adoptajsr/pages/Home>
- Contribute to RI for Java SE & Java EE
 - <http://openjdk.java.net/>
 - <https://glassfish.java.net/>