







自我介绍

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- OpenJDK Committer,京东大数据中心架构师,JVM/Performance
- · 曾领导Oracle北京Java核心类库等团队,负责或参与了Java 8~11核心类库等部分新特 性相关任务
- · 出品了畅销专栏《Java核心技术36讲》等
- 欢迎加入: yangxiaofeng@jd.com







日程

- Java, 一个经常"被"不行了的语言
- 重新认识今天的Java
- 未来Java/JVM之路

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- · Java, 一个经常"被"不行了的语言
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自媒体的眼中-Java年年都要不行了

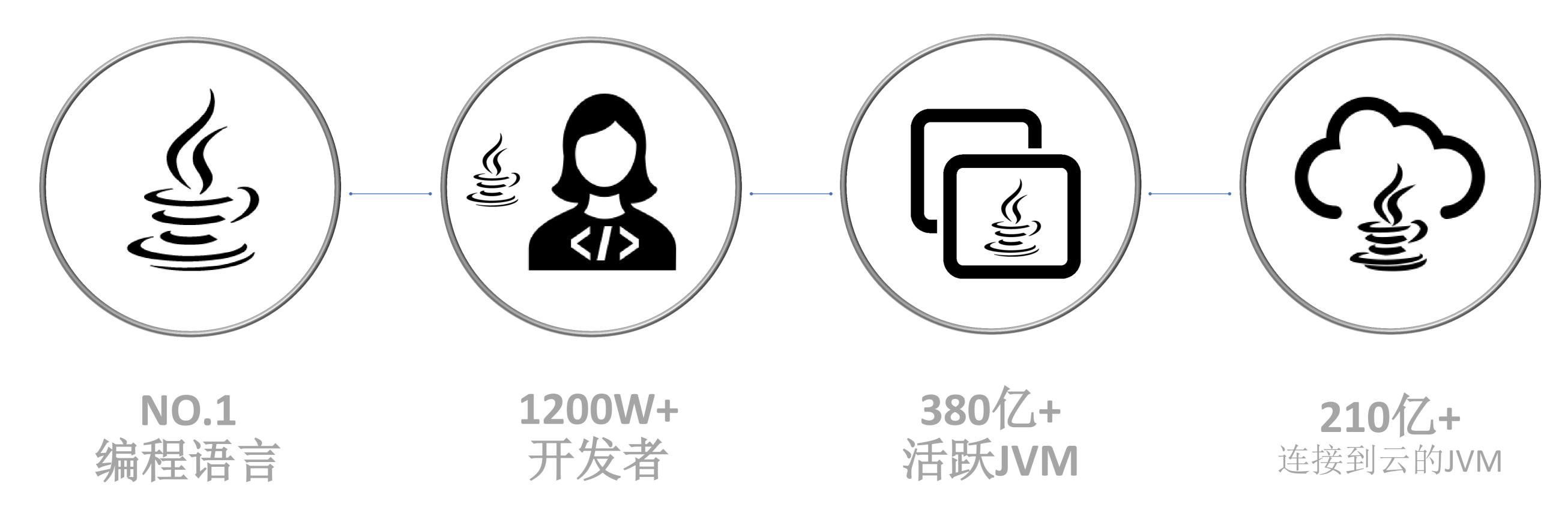
- •作为高利贷、保险和爸妈之外最关心我们的人:
 - · "时代抛弃你不会和你打招呼,Java没人用了,要死了。。"
 - "面向对象早过时了,函数式才高效!"
 - "臃肿,慢!"
 - "语法太繁琐,手疼!"

• ...

映跑吧,Java要收费了!



现实中的Java-无与伦比的生态





长期处于编程语言榜首

TIOBE Programming Community Index

Source: www.tiobe.com Java Python --- C++ Visual Basic .NET **—** C# JavaScript - PHP SQL Objective-C 2006 2008 2016 2014 2018 2004 2002 2010 2012



Java仍然免费!

- Oracle开源了AppCDS、JFR、JMC、ZGC等强大的特性
- 针对不同用户,提供了:
 - 商业授权的Oracle JDK和GPL v2+CPE授权的OpenJDK
 - ·除了License,没有任何不同!
- 可以从各种渠道获得JDK发行版
 - Oracle, AdoptOpenJDK, Redhat, Azul, Amazon (Corretto)...
 - 长期(免费/商业)升级支持



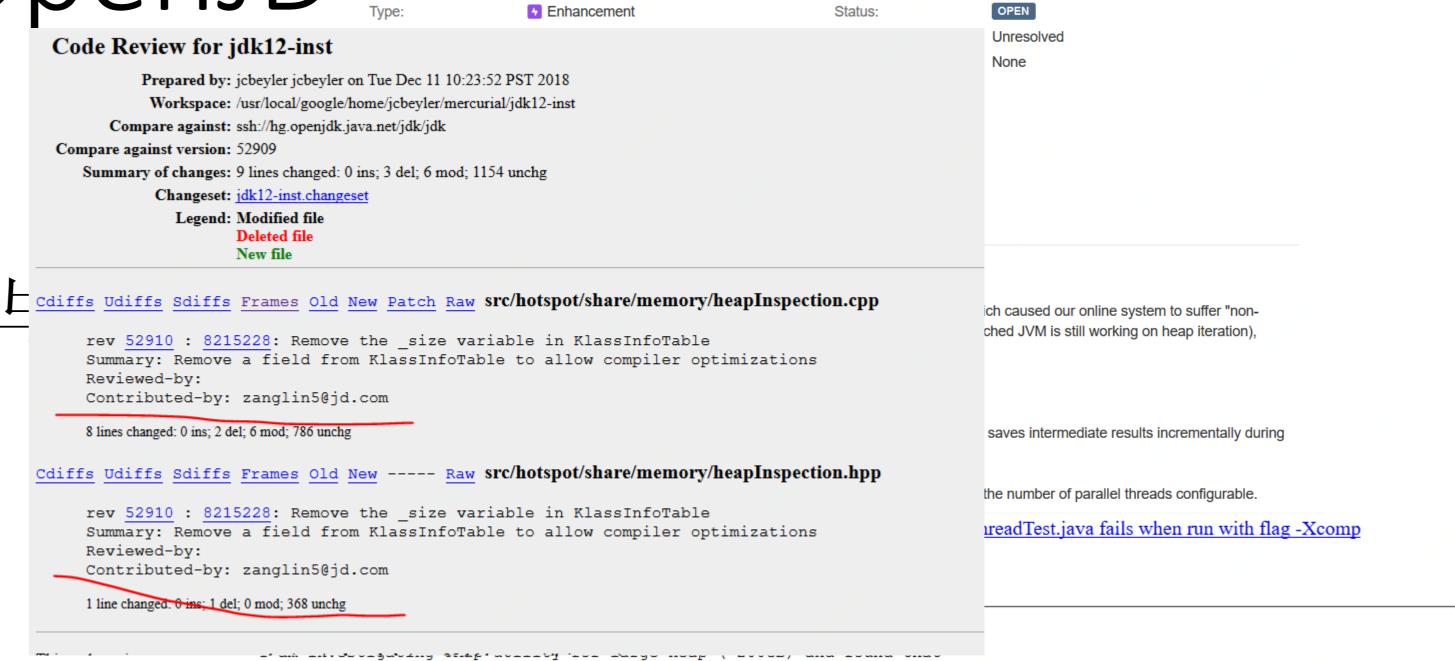
Enhancement

the current KlassInfoTable's _num_buckets size(20011) may not be optimal.

Lin

商投入+更加活跃的OpenJD Type

- •以自身为例:
- 京东大数据中心已经签署了OCA,并积极参与cdiffs Udiffs Sdiffs Frames Old New Patch Raw Src/hotspot/share/memory/heapInspection.cpp
 rev 52910: 8215228: Remove the size variable in KlassInfoTable
- 有且不仅:
 - 深入JVM或者性能等领域的场景
 - 数万台高性能服务器
 - •海量数据+各种前沿负载,大数据、机器学习...

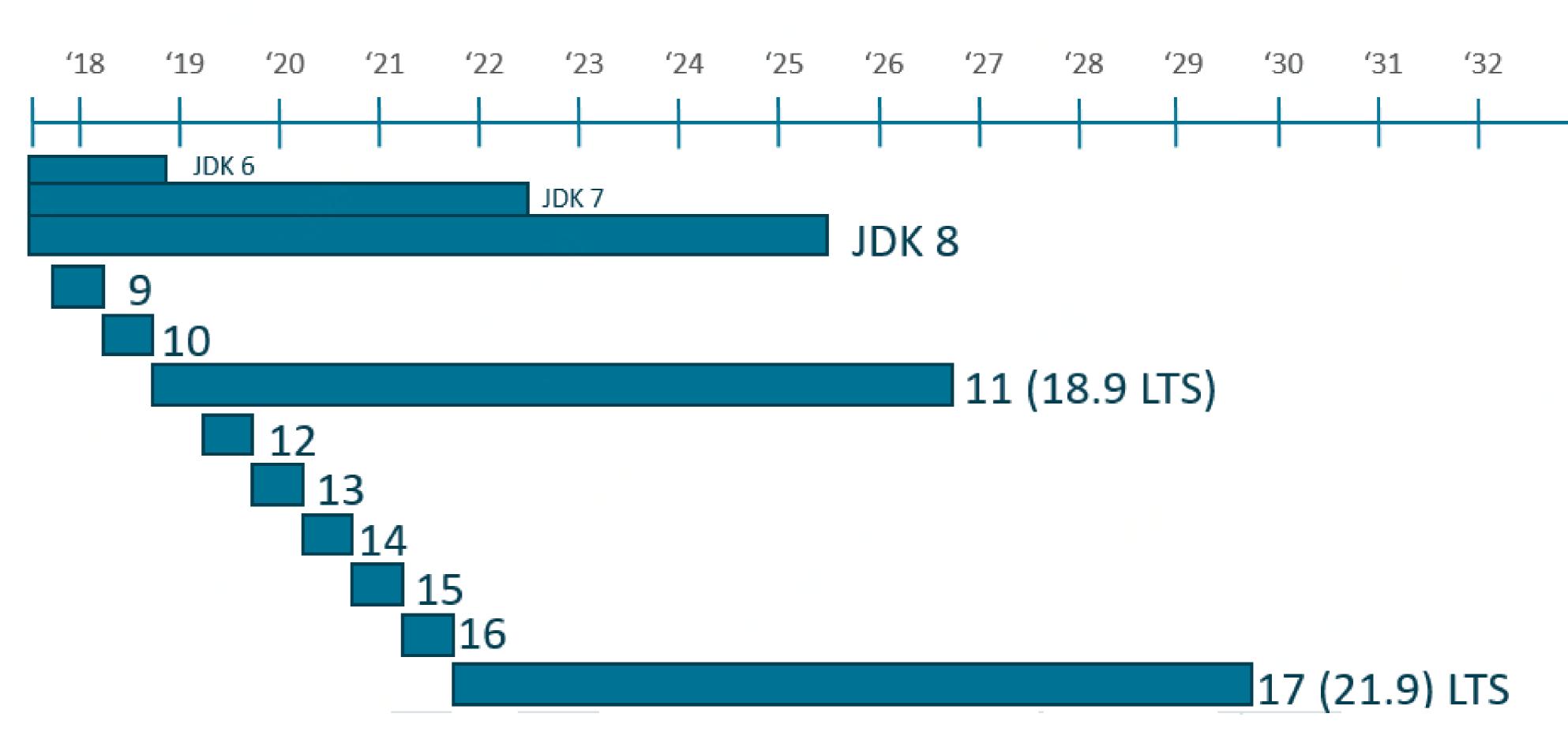


My observation is that when "jmap histo" iterating objects , the object's klass is identified and then hash idx in KlassInfoTable's buckets[] is calculated by mod of num bucktes, which would issue a heavy instruction idiv on x86 platform. It means for every object scanned, a idiv instruction is issued, which lag the performance espically when there are large number of objects in heap. Hence if the num buckets can be changed to a pow of 2, (e.g. 65536) the idiv can be replaced with a faster instruction such as shl (left bit shift), And I have prepared a patch for this change. My question is that why 20011 is used now? is there any special reason? And is there any potential problem if I change the value to 65536, or 32768? Thanks!



JDK新的发布模式

- 特性驱动 > 时间驱动
- 每半年一个主版本
- 每3年一个长期支持版本(LTS)





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我们真的了解Java吗?

- Java在人的心目中:
 - 纯粹面向对象
 - 跨平台 > 一次编译,任意执行
 - 安全、可靠
 - 强大的并发、IO等
 - 但, 笨重的工具, 教条、古板的语法...

With some help from Lynda.com, we've compiled a list of 10 of the most sought-after programming languages to get you up to speed.

1. Java



IMAGE: MASHABLE COMPOSITE. IMAGE: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

What it is: Java is a class-based, object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems in the 1990s. It's one of the most in-demand programming languages, a standard for enterprise software, web-based content, games and mobile apps, as well as the Android operating system. Java is designed to work across multiple software platforms, meaning a program written on Mac OS X, for example, could also run on Windows.

Where to learn it: Udemy, Lynda.com, Oracle.com, LearnJavaOnline.org.

2. C Language





Java真的"很慢"?

- 抛开场景说快慢是无意义的
 - 长时间运行的服务器端场景的无争议霸主
 - •在微服务等新型架构下, Java/JVM仍然是首选
 - •云计算的NO.1语言,电商、大数据、企业软件、471、移动设备!!
- •京东、阿里、亚马逊、Google,By Wrange Netflix、Twitter...

事实证明



Java也可以玩儿转函数式

• JDK 8引入Lambda/Stream:

```
List<Block> blocks = List.of(...);
int maxWeight = blocks.stream()
                    .filter(block -> block.getColor() == BLUE)
                    .mapToInt(blue -> blue.getWeight())
                    .max();
```



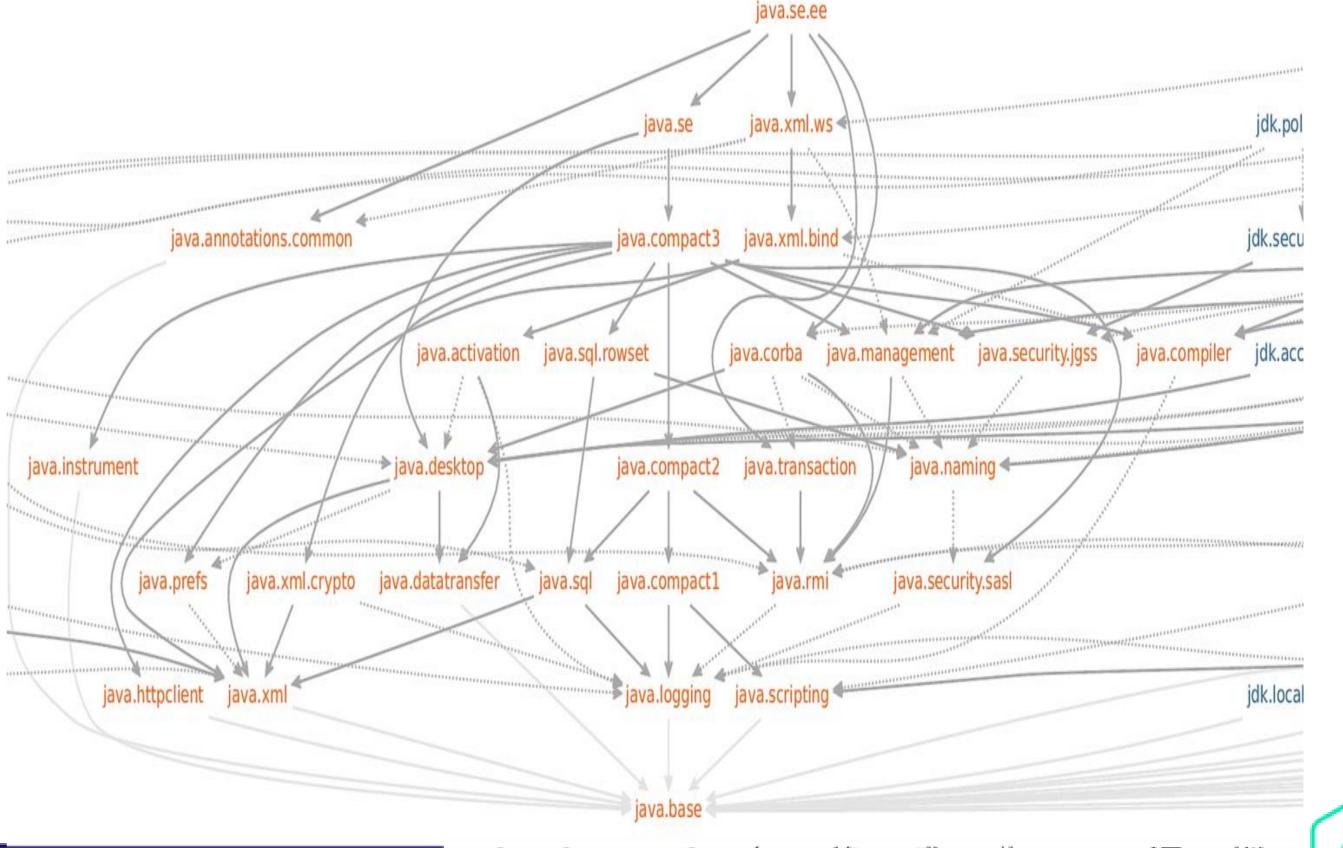
轻松又强大的并行计算支持

```
double average = roster.parallelStream()
                    .filter(p -> p.getGender() == Person.Sex.MALE)
                    .mapToInt(Person::getAge)
                    .average()
                    .getAsDouble();
```



JDK 可以很"苗条"(1)

- JDK 9 Jigsaw项目(JPMS,Java Platform Module System)
 - Java平台模块化系统
 - ·未来Java快速演进的基础
 - 快速地得到了主流工具的支持





定制轻量级Java Runtime

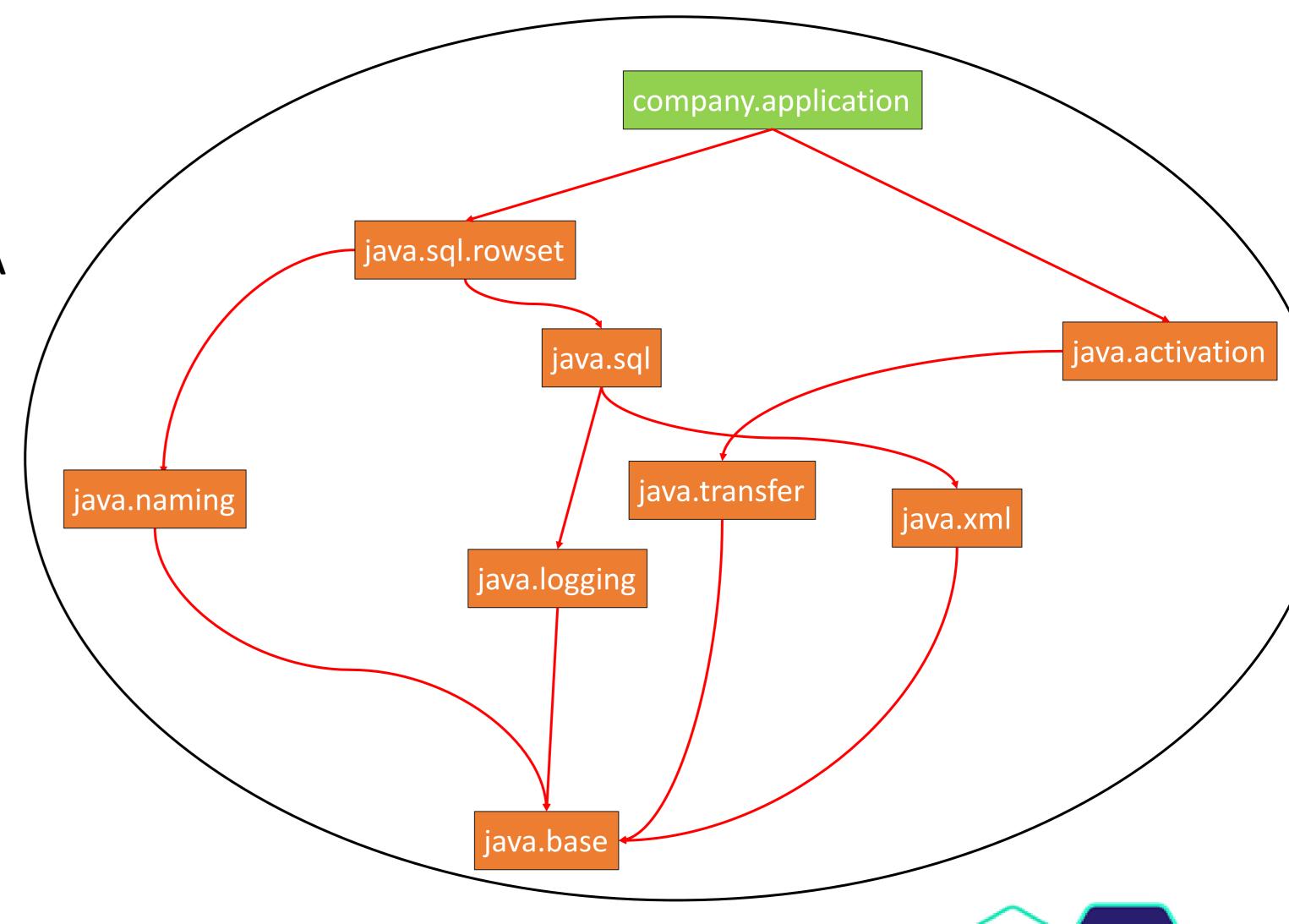
\$ jlink --module-path jmods/ \

--add-modules java.sql.rowset,java.activation \

--output myimage

#本例定制后只有~40M bytes

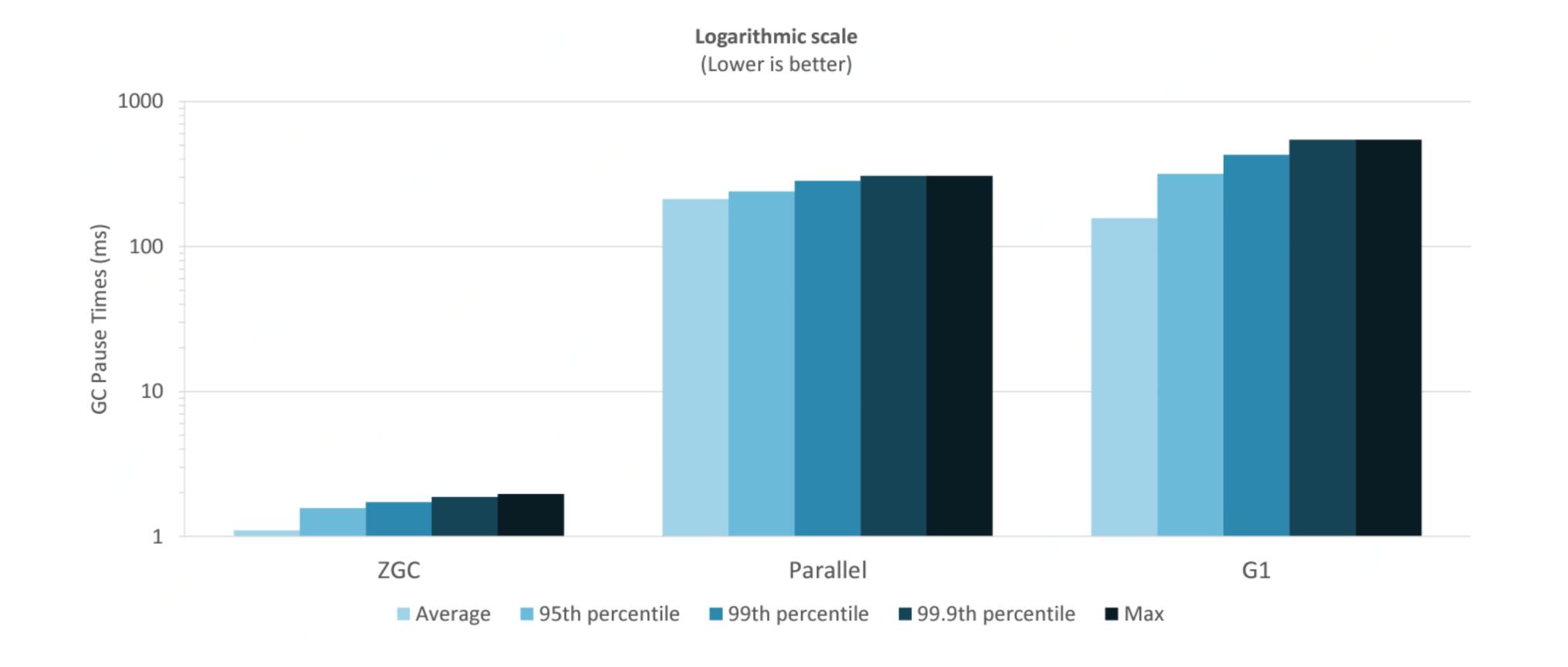
\$ myimage/bin/java -m company.application



Java GC越来越智能(1)

ZGC

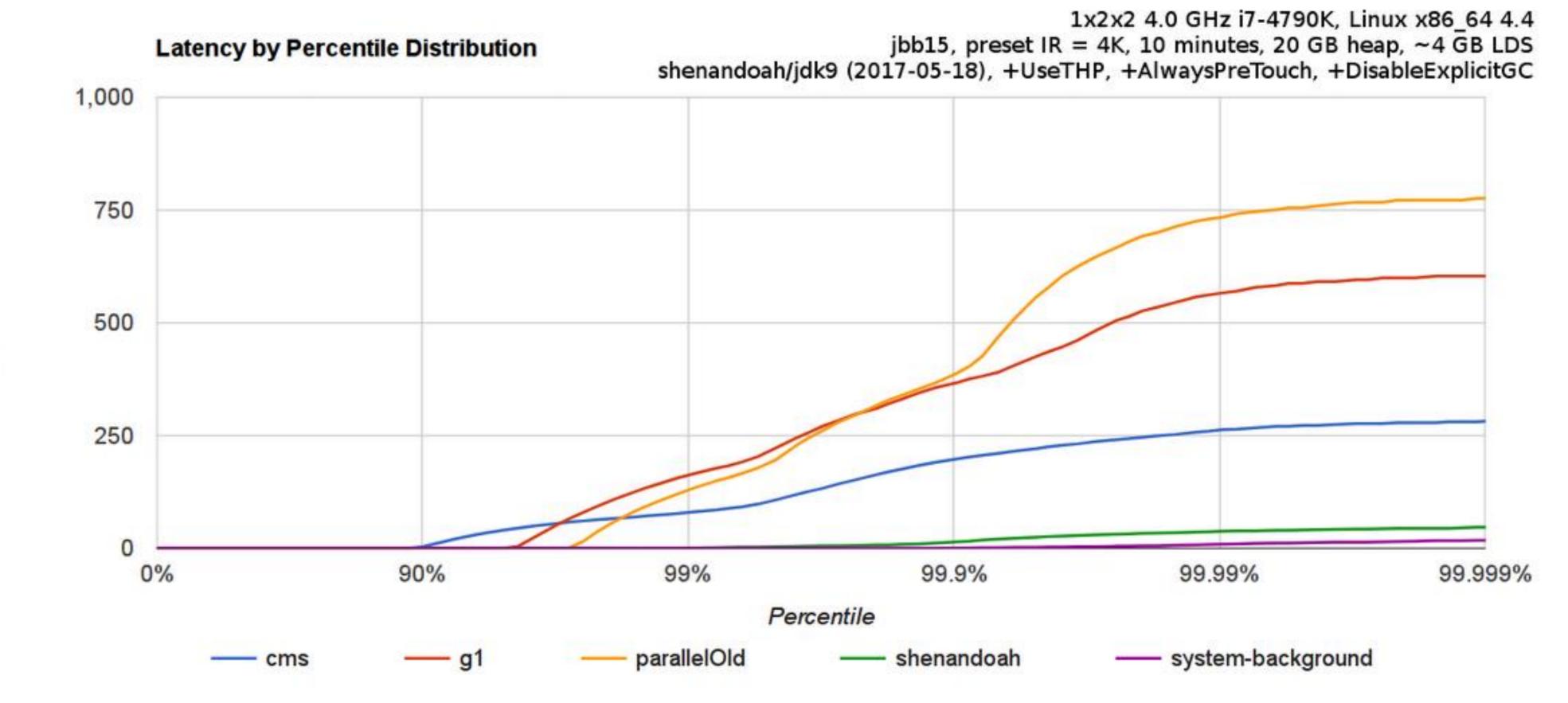
- Oracle开源
- 轻松扩展到T bytes Heap
- 低于10ms的暂停
- 暂停不随堆变大而增长
- 良好的吞吐量





Java GC 越来越智能 (2)

- Shenadoah GC
 - Redhat 开源
 - 已经集成到JDK 12
 - 另一个Pauseless GC!



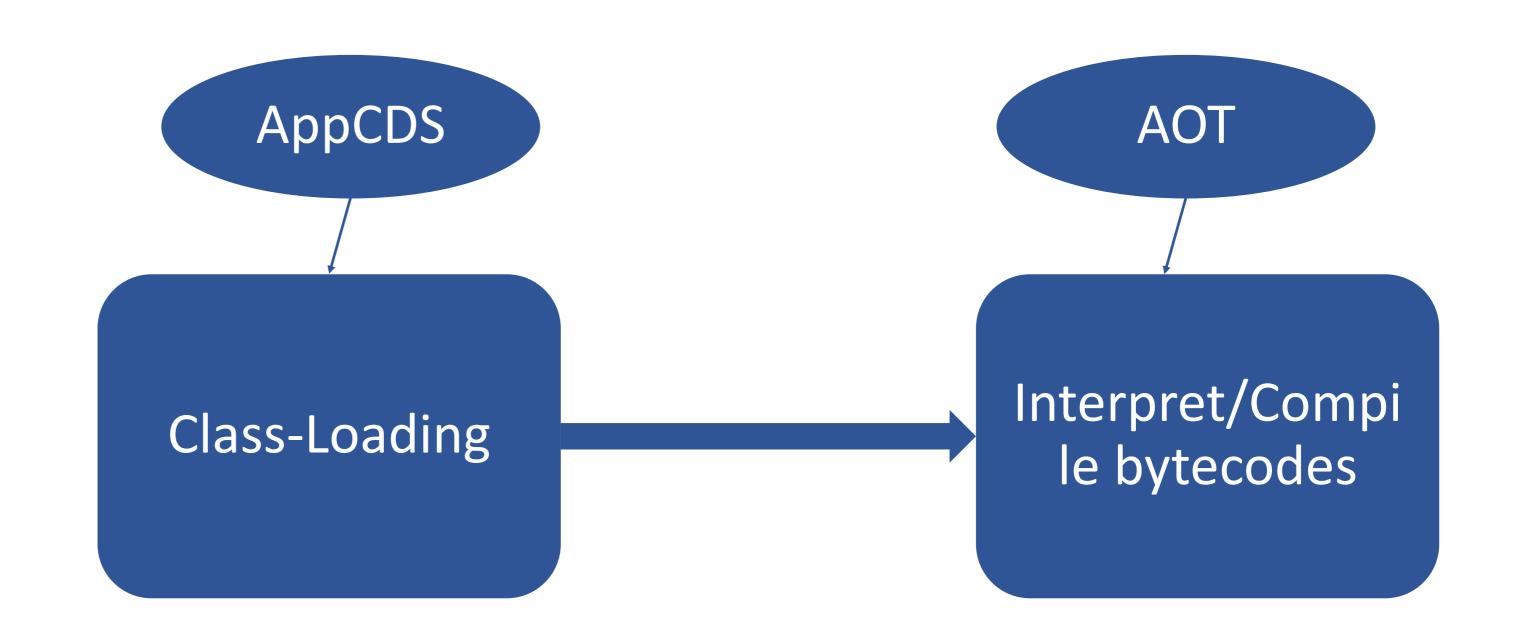
Java GC越来越很智能(3)

- G1 GC
 - 从JDK 9开始, server模式下的默认GC
 - 简化的GC调优
- 不断完善:
 - Parallel Full GC
 - Faster card scan
 - Abortable Mixed Collector
 - Promptly Return Unused Committed Memory



Java应用启动也可以很快

- JDK启动加速:
 - 模块化
 - AOT
 - CDS/AppCDS
- 获取30+%的加速并不困难
- 使用Graal甚至获得数量级程度的提高





更加现代化的类库

- Compact Strings
- HTTP/2 Client
- Process API Updates
- Convenience Factory Methods for Collections
- Variable Handles



不断简化的语法 -- 本地变量类型推断



不再古板的体验(1)

```
#JDK 9中引入JShell

    ${JAVA_HOME}/bin/jshell

jshell>/help
jshell> ProcessHandle ph = ProcessHandle.current();
jshell> ph.getPid();
jshell> ph.info().command();
```



不再古板的体验(2)

• 试验Hello World也要至少要两步:编译 →运行?

\${JAVA HOME}/bin/javac HelloWorld.java

```
//JDK11之后,可以直接执行简单Java文件
${JAVA_HOME}/bin/java HelloWorld.java
```



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Java/JVM的未来

By Rich Sharples, Redhat:

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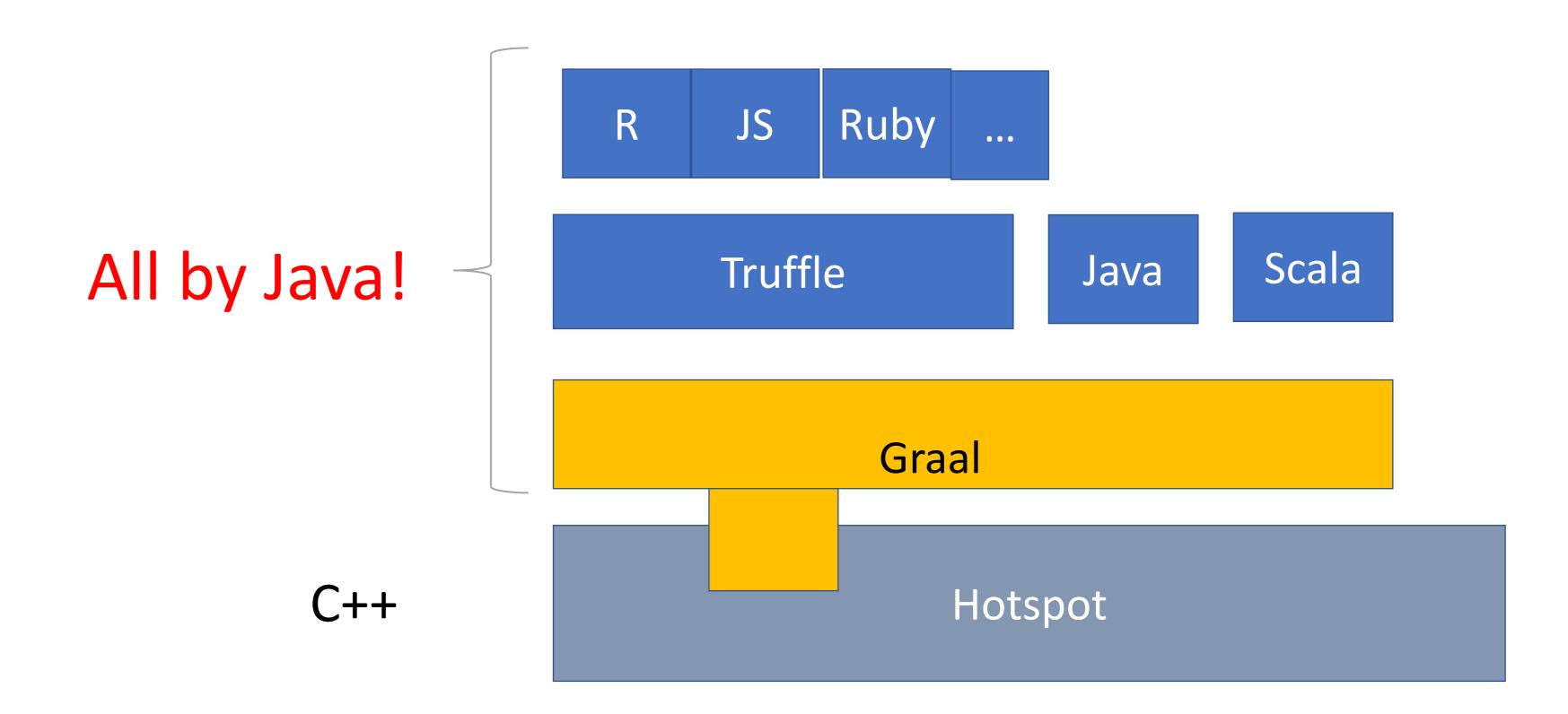
Java 必须超越**当前的位置,也就是作为大规模关键业务应用程序的可扩展语言运行时**,并**与更轻量、更灵活的语言和运行时展开竞争——**特别是在内存占用和延迟非常敏感的云原生环境中。

"



更加轻量的JVM

- Graal (Oracle Lab出品) 很可能是未来
 - Java on Java!
 - 目前已经是AOT的实现基础
 - 未来也许会逐渐替换 C2 → C1 → 其他
 - 强大的多语言支持
 - 轻量的SubstrateVM





另一个突破性的飞跃

- Valhalla:
 - Value types
 - 原生的Immutable
 - 原始数据类型泛型支持
 - 更灵活的数据类型: tuple, vector...



更高的开发效率和基础能力

- Java也会有协程 Project Loom
 - Fiber
 - Continuation
- Panama
 - · 改进本地代码开发效率 → 终于不用头痛JNI了
 - 更好的底层支持,例如,Vector API,充分利用CPU计算能力
 - 进一步优化大数据、机器学习等应用场景



更人性和高效的语法

```
// 目前的语法
                                                  // 新的语法
String html = "<html>\n" +
        <body>\n" +
                  Hello World.\n"
+
        </body>\n" +
      "</html>\n";
System.out.print(html);
```

```
String html = `
           <html>
             <body>
               Hello World.
             </body>
           </html>
         `.align();
 System.out.print(html);
```



Pattern Matching

- 不仅是语法"简化",更是思维方式的转变
- 目前的繁琐代码:

```
String formatted = "unknown";
if (obj instanceof Integer) {
    int i = (Integer) obj;
    formatted = String.format("int %d", i);
else if (obj instanceof Byte) {
    byte b = (Byte) obj;
    formatted = String.format("byte %d", b);
else if (obj instanceof Long) {
    long l = (Long) obj;
    formatted = String.format("long %d", 1);
else if (obj instanceof Double) {
    double d = (Double) obj;
    formatted = String.format("double %f", d);
else if (obj instanceof String) {
    String s = (String) obj;
    formatted = String.format("String %s", s);
```



改进的语法

```
String formatted;
switch (obj) {
  case Integer i: formatted = String.format("int %d", i); break;
  case Byte b: formatted = String.format("byte %d", b); break;
  case Long I: formatted = String.format("long %d", I); break;
  case Double d: formatted = String.format("double %f", d); break;
  case String s: formatted = String.format("String %s", s); break
              formatted = obj.toString();
  default:
```

Statements -> Expressions!

```
String formatted =
  switch (obj) {
    case Integer i -> String.format("int %d", i);
    case Byte b -> String.format("byte %d", b);
    case Long I -> String.format("long %d", I);
    case Double d -> String.format("double %f", d);
    case String s -> String.format("String %s, s);
                -> String.format("Object %s", obj);
    default
```



谢谢

欢迎加入京东: yangxiaofeng@jd.com





