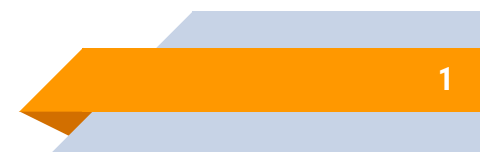




# java 9 features





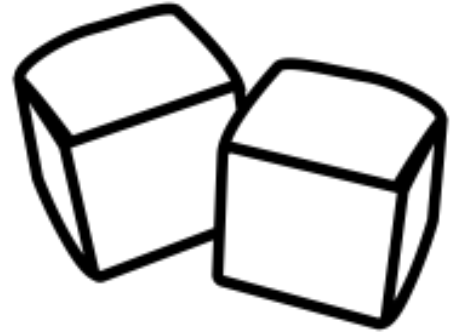
14

Days until Java 9 is officially released

 Tweet this



but first, *sugar!*



# 1

## JShell

```
>/ System.out.print("Where've you been, Java?")
```



# JShell

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
}  
  
40 result.add(number); result: size = 0 number: 1  
41 }  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46 private  
47 List  
48 for  
49  
50  
51
```

Evaluate Expression

number

Result:  
result = 1

Use to add to Watches

```
sg:Contents gibson$ jshell  
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 9  
| For an introduction type: /help intro  
  
jshell> "A shrewd fox lay in a bush of squirrels".matches(".*fox.*");  
$1 ==> true
```



# JShell

```
sg:Contents gibson$ jshell
| Welcome to JShell -- Version 9
| For an introduction type: /help intro

jshell> int a = 0;
a ==> 0

jshell> int a = 1;
a ==> 1

jshell> int b = 2;
b ==> 2

jshell> int add(int first, int second){return first+second;}
| created method add(int,int)

jshell> add(a,b);
$5 ==> 3
```

A REPL Evaluator for Java!



## Basic Commands

<code>/vars</code>	Displays all defined variables
<code>/methods</code>	Displays all defined methods
<code>/list</code>	Displays recent commands
<code>/edit &lt;methodname&gt;</code>	Opens an editor to edit a user-defined method

# 2

## Convenience Factory Methods for Collections

```
int[] listOfInts = {1, 2, 3};  
List.of(1,2,3);
```





## Convenience Factory Methods for Collections

```
private static List getListOfIntegersInJava4Way() {  
    int[] listOfInts = {1, 2, 3};  
  
    List result = new ArrayList();  
    for (int index = 0; index < listOfInts.length; index++) {  
        result.add(listOfInts[index]);  
    }  
  
    return result;  
}
```

```
private static List<Integer> getListOfIntegersInJava9Way() {  
    return new ArrayList<>(List.of(1, 2, 3));  
}
```





## Convenience Factory Methods for Collections

- `List.of()`, `Set.of()`
- `Map.of()`, `Map.ofEntries()`
- Easy way to create lists/sets/maps
- **Immutable** objects

# 3

## Improvements to Try-with-resources

Never use `bufferedReader.close()` again!



## Improvements to Try-with-resources

They: Don't worry, I never miss `close()` statements on my Reader objects!

Me: DoN'T wOrRy, i NeVeR MiSs cLoSe()  
sTaTeMenTs oN mY ReAdEr OBjEcTs!





## Improvements to Try-with-resources

```
BufferedReader reader1 = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file1));
final BufferedReader reader2 = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file2));

try (
    reader1; reader2;
    SampleAutoCloseable sampleAutoCloseable = new SampleAutoCloseable();
) {
    System.out.println(reader1.readLine());
    System.out.println(reader2.readLine());
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

Adds support for adding prior **Closeable** resources into **try-with-resources** block

# 4

## Improvements to Optional class

Now with streams!



## Improvements to Optional class

“I should use Optional here to warn developers that this method may return a null...”



“Nah, just throw an unchecked exception. They won’t notice”



## Improvements to Optional class

```
List<String> firstNames = listOfOptionalPerson.stream()
    .flatMap(Optional::stream)
    .map(Person::getFirstName)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

firstNames.forEach(System.out::println);
```

Optional: `.stream()`





## Improvements to Optional class

```
Optional<String> availableName =  
    Optional.ofNullable(person.getFirstName())  
        .or(() -> Optional.ofNullable(person.getLastName()))  
        .or(() -> Optional.ofNullable(person.getMiddleName()));
```

Optional: `.or()`



## Improvements to Optional class

```
Optional.ofNullable(person.getFirstName())  
    .ifPresentOrElse(  
        System.out::println,  
        () -> System.out.println("First name not found"));
```

Optional: `.ifPresentOrElse()`

# 5

## Deprecation of Select Features

Out with the old...



## Deprecation of Select Features



It's over!



## Deprecation of Select Features

### Deprecated Features



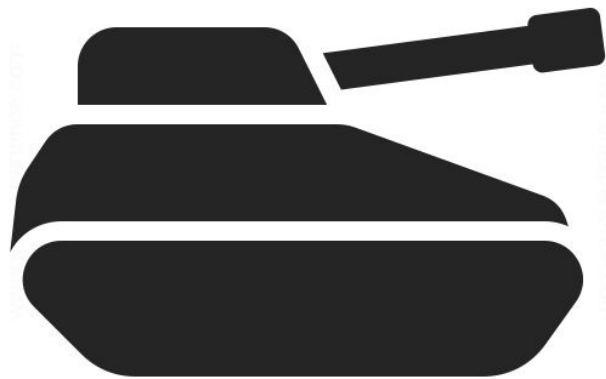
✗ Java Plug-In (used by Java Applets & JavaFX)



✗ ConcurrentMarkSweep Garbage Collector Strategy

✗ Some GC Strategy Combinations

and now,  
*the heavy artillery*



# 6

## Java Platform Module System

*Making code even more modular*



## Recap: Build Tools



- Find dependencies
- Download dependencies
- +some more stuff





# Java Platform Module System

## Pre-JPMS (< v1.9)

- ✗ Fat JRE/JDK
- ✗ Bloated Runtime Environments
- ✗ Brittle Classpath References

## JPMS (v1.9)

- ✓ Lean JDK/JRE
- ✓ Lean Runtime Environments
- ✓ Module-Level References
- ❗ Solves JAR Hell

# 7

## Reactive Streams

Asynchronous streams with backpressure



# Reactive Streams

**Elastic:** The system stays responsive under varying workload. Reactive Systems can react to changes in the input rate by increasing or decreasing the [resources](#) allocated to service these inputs. This implies designs that have no contention points or central bottlenecks, resulting in the ability to shard or replicate components and distribute inputs among them. Reactive Systems support predictive, as well as Reactive, scaling algorithms by providing relevant live performance measures. They achieve [elasticity](#) in a cost-effective way on commodity hardware and software platforms.

**Message Driven:** Reactive Systems rely on [asynchronous message-passing](#) to establish a boundary between components that ensures loose coupling, isolation and [location transparency](#). This boundary also provides the means to delegate [failures](#) as messages. Employing explicit message-passing enables load management, elasticity, and flow control by shaping and monitoring the message queues in the system and applying [back-pressure](#) when necessary. Location transparent messaging as a means of communication makes it possible for the management of failure to work with the same constructs and semantics across a cluster or within a single host. [Non-blocking](#) communication allows recipients to only consume [resources](#) while active, leading to less system overhead.

**Responsive:** The [system](#) responds in a timely manner if at all possible. Responsiveness is the cornerstone of usability and utility, but more than that, responsiveness means that problems may be detected quickly and dealt with effectively. Responsive systems focus on providing rapid and consistent response times, establishing reliable upper bounds so they deliver a consistent quality of service. This consistent behaviour in turn simplifies error handling, builds end user confidence, and encourages further interaction.

**Resilient:** The system stays responsive in the face of [failure](#). This applies not only to highly-available, mission critical systems — any system that is not resilient will be unresponsive after a failure. Resilience is achieved by [replication](#), containment, [isolation](#) and [delegation](#). Failures are contained within each [component](#), isolating components from each other and thereby ensuring that parts of the system can fail and recover without compromising the system as a whole. Recovery of each component is delegated to another (external) component and high-availability is ensured by replication where necessary. The client of a component is not burdened with handling its failures.

## The Reactive Streams Manifesto



asynchronous stream processing

with

non-blocking backpressure



## Reactive Streams

designed in collaboration with



Lightbend

NETFLIX

Pivotal™



redhat.

implemented by



mongoDB®



akka



RabbitMQ



RxJava



spring

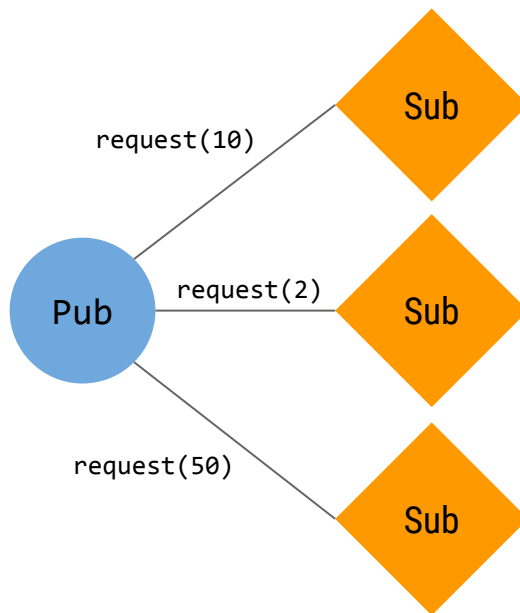


# Reactive Streams

Publish-Subscribe

+

Rate-Limiting

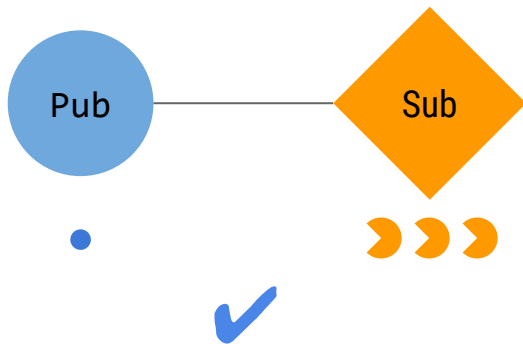




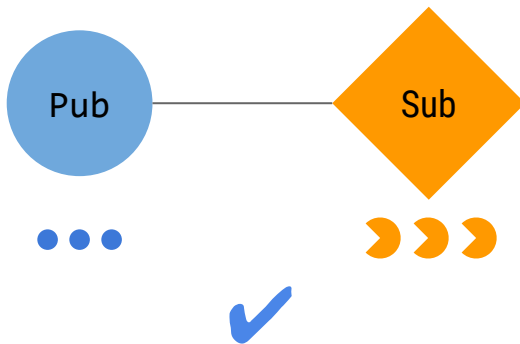
# Reactive Streams

(push)

$\text{sub} > \text{pub}$

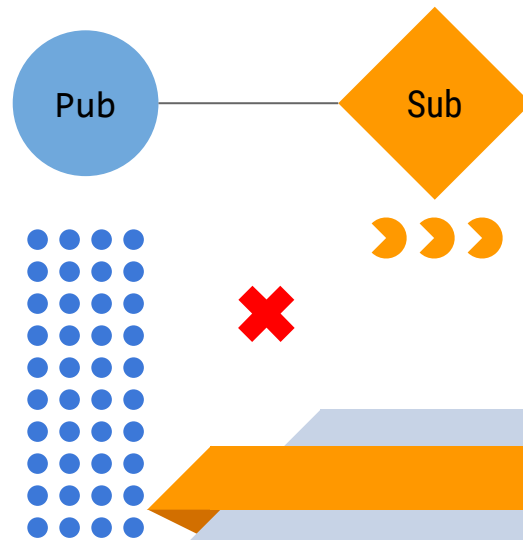


$\text{sub} = \text{pub}$



(pull)

$\text{sub} < \text{pub}$





# Reactive Streams

`java.util.concurrent.flow`

## The 4 Interfaces

Processor

Publisher

`subscribe(Sub)`

Subscriber

`onComplete()`

`onError(Throw)`

`onNext(Item)`

`onSubscribe(Sub)`

Subscription

`cancel()`

`request(n)`



# 8

## Improvements to Nashorn

The JVM can run Javascript?

L(•o•)J



## Recap: Nashorn



The JVM runs  
ECMAScript!



## Improvements to Nashorn

### Implements 6th Edition Updates to ECMAScript

- Keeping in pace with updates to ECMAScript

### New Parser API

- Compiles ECMAScript into an AST
- *Particularly* useful for IDEs for code analysis

# 9

## Other Updates

Because 9 ain't enough. I know, I  
cheated 🍷(@^▽^@)!




## Improvements to Nashorn

- G1 as Default Garbage Collection Strategy
- HTTP2 Client
- SHA-3 Hash Support
- HTML5 Support for Javadoc

# Summary

Are you still awake? ^\_^



<b>Java Platform Module System</b>	<b>Reactive Streams</b>	<b>Improvements to Nashorn</b>
<b>JShell</b>	<b>Improvements to Optional class</b>	<b>Improvements for try-with-resources</b>
<b>Convenience Factor Methods for Collections</b>	<b>Deprecation of Select Features</b>	<b>Other Updates</b>



**FIN**

Any questions?

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## CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](#)
- Photographs by [Startup Stock Photos](#)