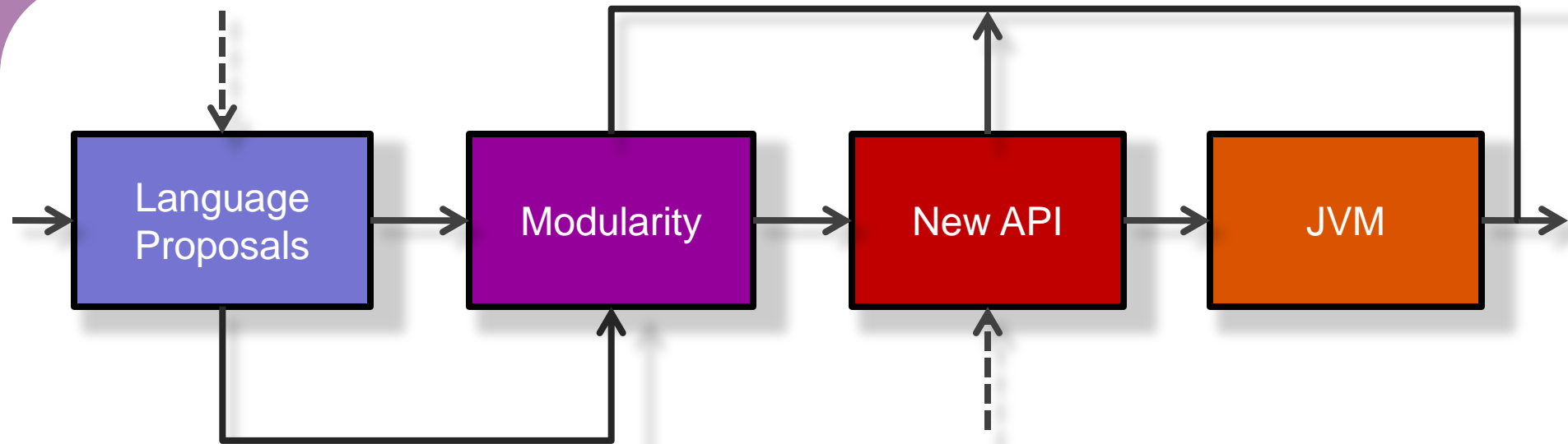


Java SE 7.0 Proposals

Dolphin's Overview (02 / 07 / 2008)

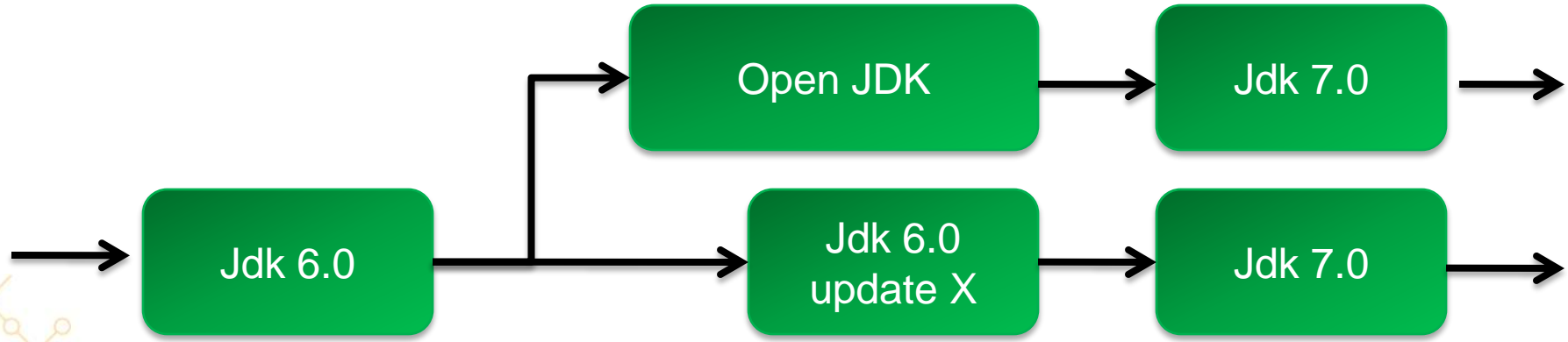
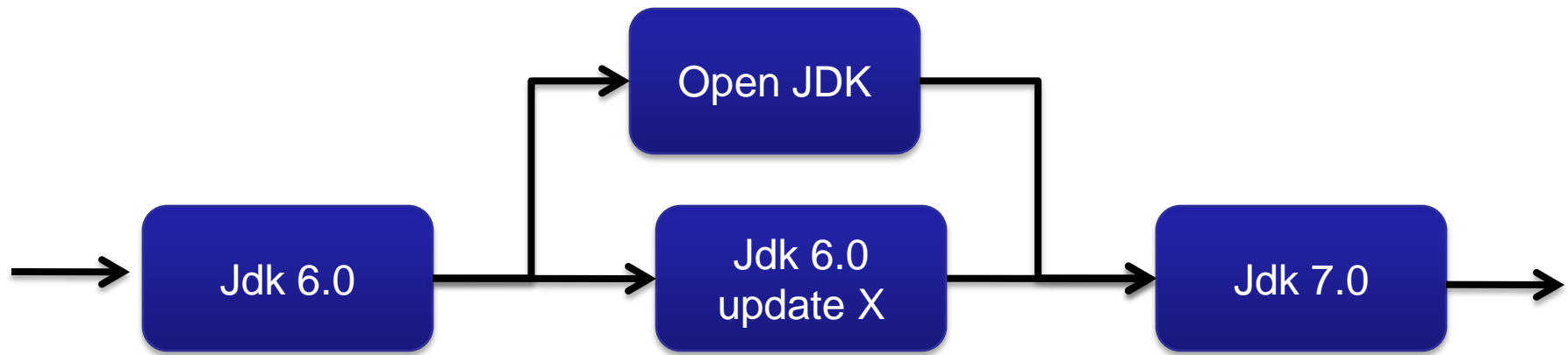
Erwan Alliaume
*ealliaume(*AT*)xebia(*DOT*)fr*

Please follow the guide ... wind's direction =>



1. Langage proposals
2. Modularity
3. New API
4. JVM

Openjdk Spaghettis Plate

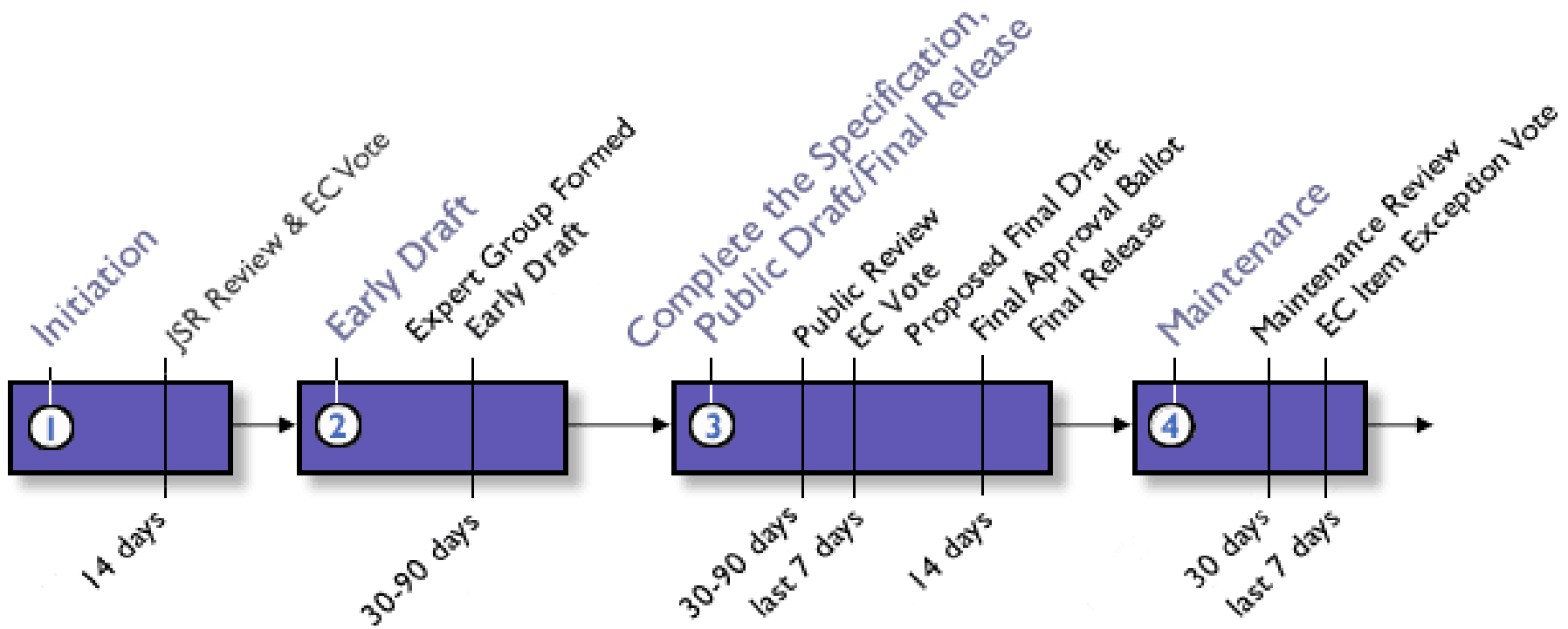


Looking for an Umbrella JSR

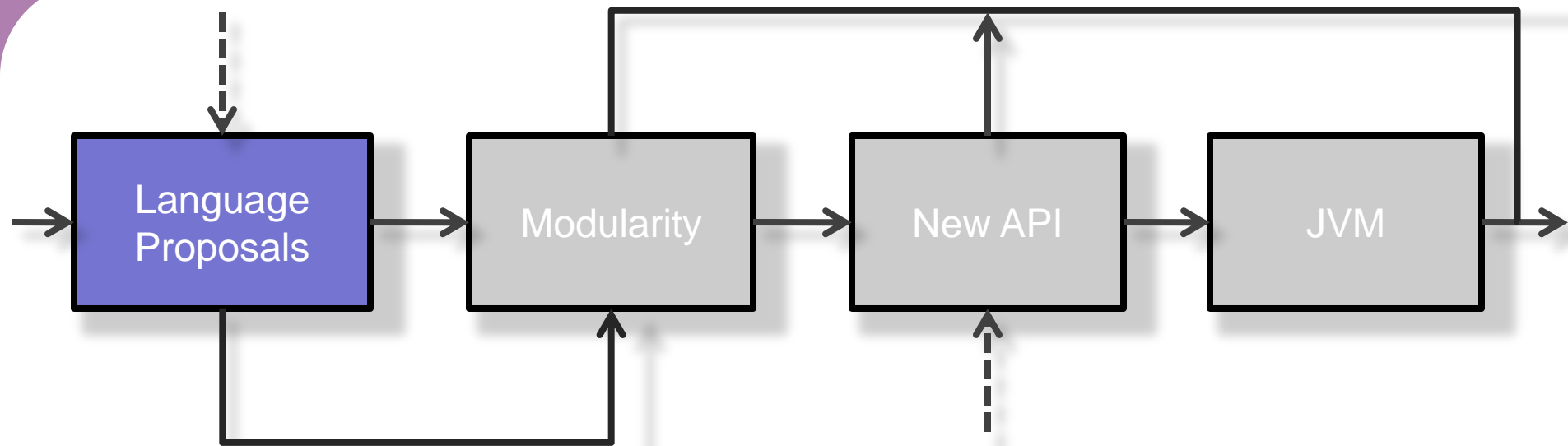


- Sample with Java SE 6.0
 - Umbrella JSR 270 : Java SE 6.0 release content
 - JSR 199 : Java Compiler API
 - JSR 221 : Jdbc 4.0
 - JSR 223 : Scripting for the Java platform
 - JSR 269 : Pluggable Annotation Processing API

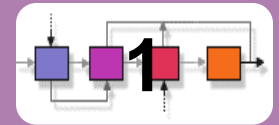
JCP Timeline



Please follow the guide ...



1. **Langage proposals**
2. Modularity
3. New API
4. JVM

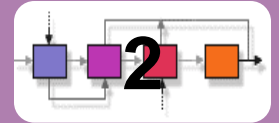


- **Compiler understand XML**
- **No String / StringBuilder / StringBuffer is needed**
- **Language level include multi line support**

Use case sample

```
1. org.w3c.dom.Document d =  
   <this><that><other>2</other></that></this>;
```

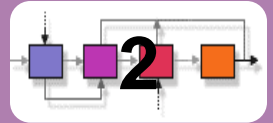
```
1. element.appendChild(  
2.     <user>  
3.         <name>Xebia</name>  
4.     </user>);
```



- IOC friendly
- No unchanged generated code
- Already exists in C# (syntax is different)
- How to make protected the setter ?

Use case sample

```
1. public class MyObject {  
2.     private property String name;  
  
3.     public String getName() {  
4.         return name == null ? "" : name;  
5.     }  
6. }
```

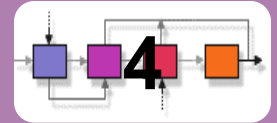



- Automatically call getters and setters
- What is the less confusing syntax ?



Use case sample

1. `p.name = "Xebia";` // calls setter
2. `String str = p=>name;` // calls getter
3. `P->name = "Xebia";` // calls setter
4. `String str = p#name;` // calls getter



■ Redefine Operator with annotation (C++ functionality)

NOW

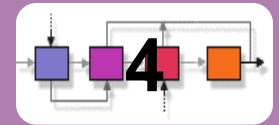
```
1. BigDecimal dec = new BigDecimal("12.34");
2. dec = dec.add(new BigDecimal("34.45"))
3.     .multiply(new BigDecimal("1.12"))
4.     .subtract(new BigDecimal("3.21"));
```

Could be with operator overloading

```
1. BigDecimal dec = new BigDecimal("12.34");
2. dec = dec + new BigDecimal("34.45")
3.     * new BigDecimal("1.12")
4.     - new BigDecimal("3.21");
```

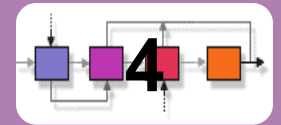
Could be with literals

```
1. BigDecimal dec = 12.34n;
2. dec = dec + 34.45n * 1.12n - 3.21n;
```



Use case sample

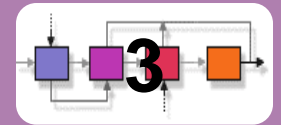
```
1.     final String str = "";
2.
3.     switch(str) {
4.         case "true":
5.             return true;
6.         case "false":
7.             return false;
8.         default:
9.             throw new IllegalArgumentException(str);
10.    }
```



Use case sample

```
1. enum MyColor {
2.     EMPTY,
3.     WHITE, BLACK,
4.     RED, YELLOW, BLUE,
5.     PINK, ORANGE, GREY, BROWN;
6. }

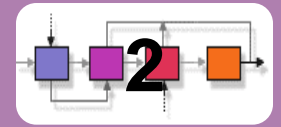
7. boolean isPrimaryColor(MyColor c) {
8.     return c >= MyColor.RED && c <= MyColor.BLUE;
9. }
```



- Easy chaining of methods calls
- Allow void method to implicitly return 'this'

Use case sample

```
1. class Factory {
2.     void setSomething(Something something) { ... }
3.     void setOther(Other other) { ... }
4.     Thing result() { ... }
5. }
6.
7. Thing thing = new Factory()
8.     .setSomething(something)
9.     .setOther(other)
10.    .result();
```



- Simulate a non existing interface method

Use case sample

```
1.import java.util.Collections;
```

```
2.List<String> list = ...;
```

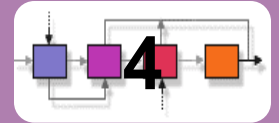
```
3.Collections.sort(list);
```

```
4.import static java.util.Collections.sort;
```

```
5.List<String> list = ...;
```

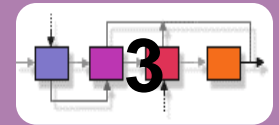
```
6.list.sort();
```

Catch improved



- `try {`
- `return klass.newInstance();`
- `} catch (InstantiationException | IllegalAccessException e) {`
- `throw new AssertionError(e);`
- `}`

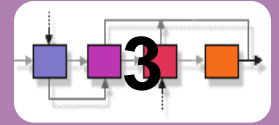
- `try {`
- `doable.doit(); // Throws several types`
- `} catch (final Throwable ex) {`
- `logger.log(ex);`
- `throw ex; // OK: Throws the same several types`
- `}`



- **Automatically clean up resources at the end of the block**
 - No finally block is needed
 - Multi resources compliant

Use case sample

```
1. // Start a block using two resources, which will automatically
2. // be cleaned up when the block exits scope
3. do (BufferedInputStream bis = ...; BufferedOutputStream bos = ...) {
4.     ... // Perform action with bis and bos
5. }
```

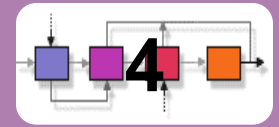



Simplified CTOR

- `Map<String, List<String>> anagrams = new HashMap<>();`

Tabular notation for List and Map

- `List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();`
- `list.add[1] = 'test';`



- Captures the bindings of free variables in its lexical context.
- Closures support passing functions around and make many anonymous inner class use cases easier to use.
- Support additional high-level programming abstractions.

Without closures

```
lock.lock();
try {
    ++counter;
} finally {
    lock.unlock();
}
```

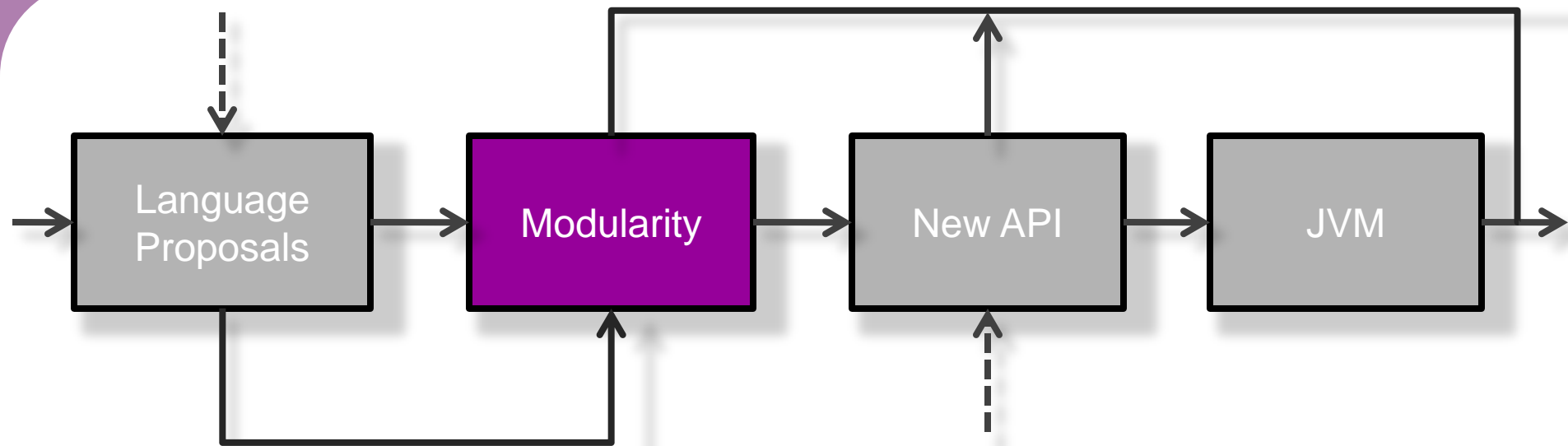
With closures

```
withLock(lock) {
    ++counter;
}
```

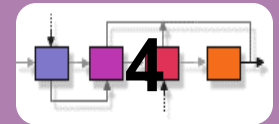
Code needed

```
public static <T, throws E extends Exception>
T withLock(Lock lock, {=>T throws E} block)
throws E {
    lock.lock();
    try {
        return block.invoke();
    } finally {
        lock.unlock();
    }
}
```

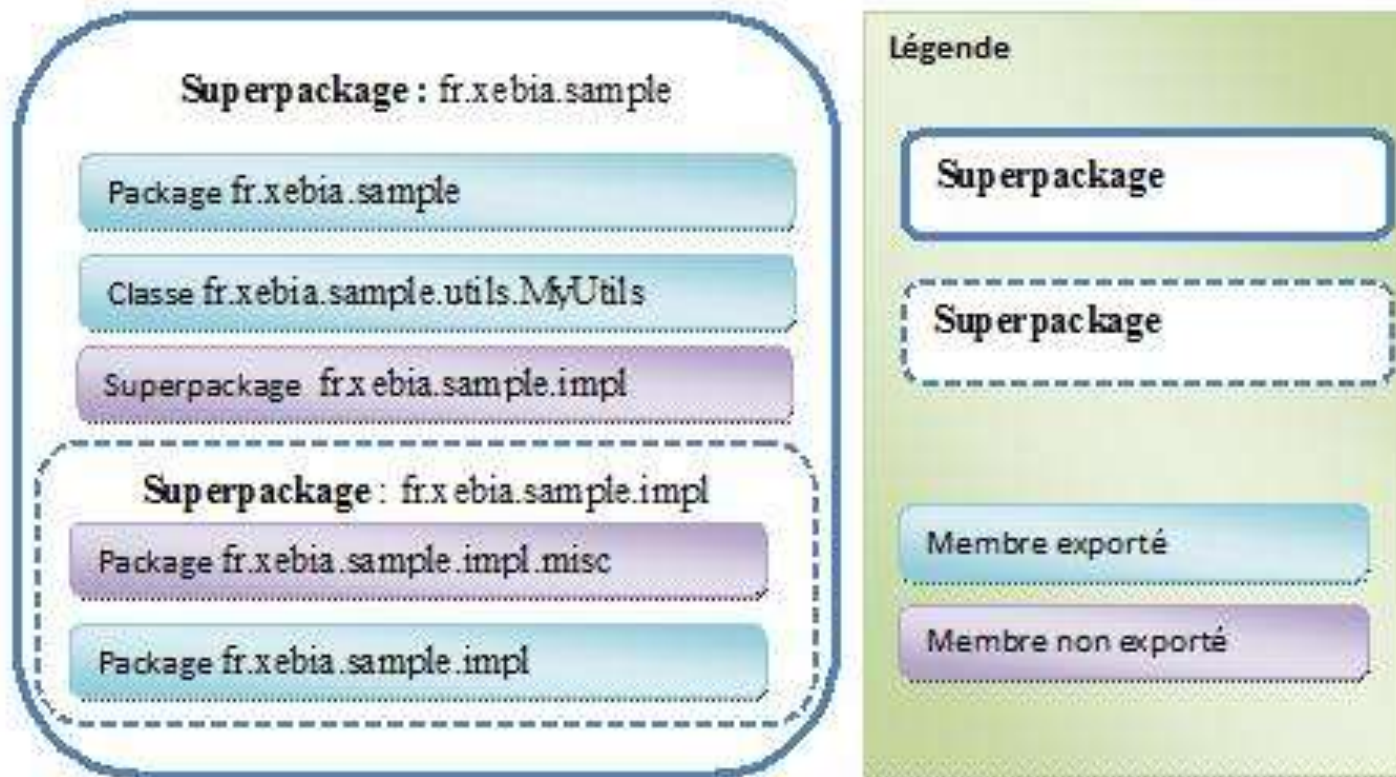
Please follow the guide ...



1. Langage proposals
2. **Modularity**
3. New API
4. JVM



- **Modularity at development time**



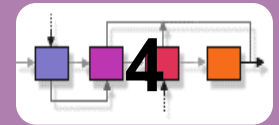
JSR 294 : Superpackages

File: fr/xebia/sample/super-package.java

```
1. superpackage fr.xebia.sample {  
2.     member package fr.xebia.sample;  
3.     member package fr.xebia.sample.utils;  
4.     member superpackage fr.xebia.sample.impl;  
5.     export fr.xebia.sample.utils.MyUtil;  
6.     export package fr.xebia.sample;  
7. }
```

File: fr/xebia/sample/impl/super-package.java

```
1. superpackage fr.xebia.sample.impl member fr.xebia.sample {  
2.     member package fr.xebia.sample.impl;  
3.     member package fr.xebia.sample.impl.misc;  
4.     export package fr.xebia.sample.impl;  
5. }
```



■ Deployment and packaging

- ▶ New distribution format : bye bye JAR welcome JAM
- ▶ Version and Dependency management
- ▶ Storage module repository
- ▶ Defines discovery, loading, and integrity mechanisms at runtime
- ▶ Can specify which public / hidden portions

JAM

Versioning

Dependencies

Java
ARchive

Distribution

Packaging

Classloading

Java Module System

■ Versioning

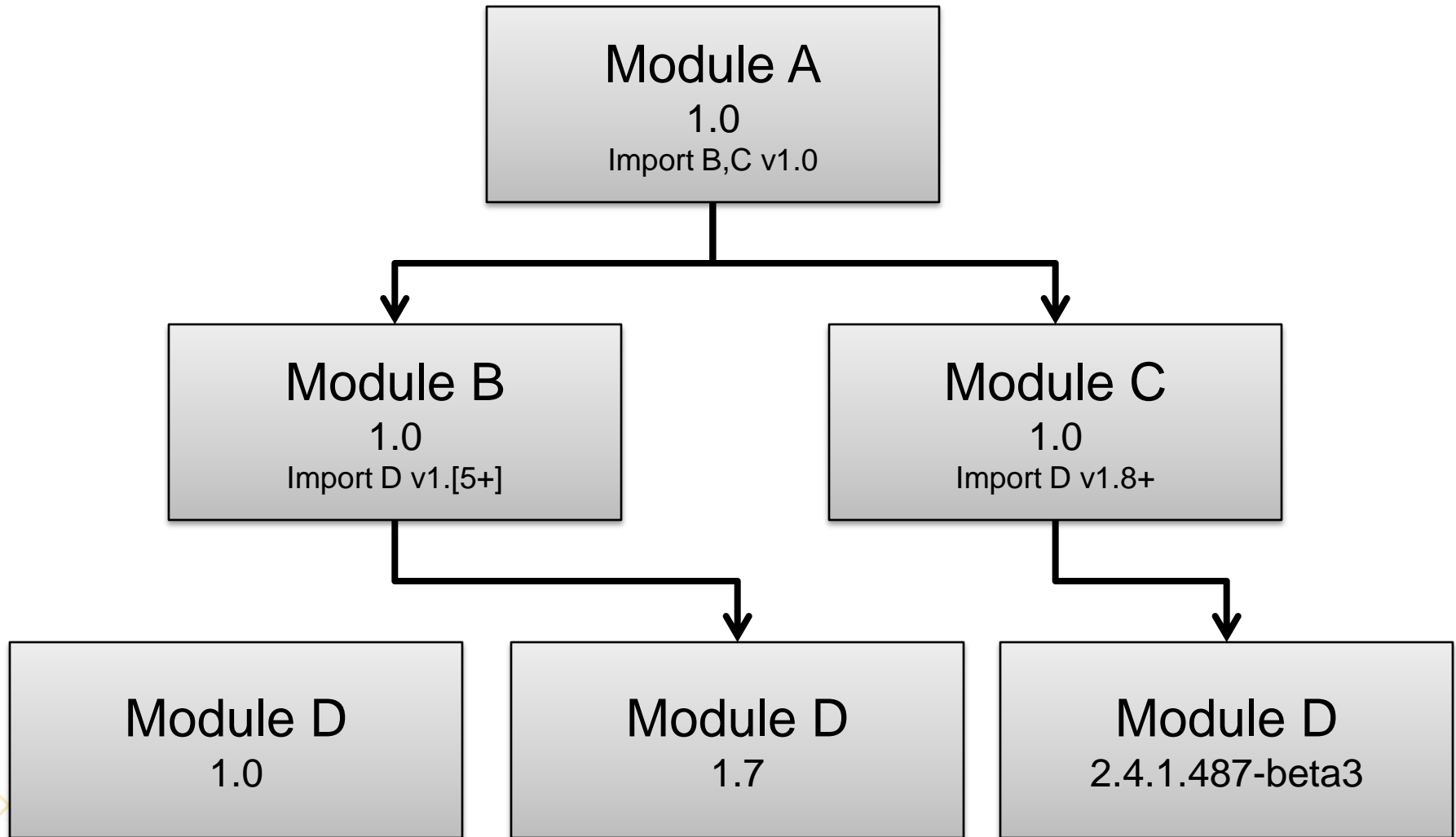
▶ major[.minor[.micro[.update]]][qualifier]

▶ "1", "1.7", "1.7.0.1", "1.7.0.2", "1.7.2-rc " ...

■ Samples

- ▶ **1+** Version 1 or after (1 <= x)
- ▶ **1.5+** Version 1.5 or after (1.5 <= x)
- ▶ **1.5.2+** Version 1.5.2 or after (1.5.2 <= x)
- ▶ **1*** Every version of the family 1 (1 <= x < 2)
- ▶ **1.5*** Every version of the family 1.5 (1.5 <= x < 1.6)
- ▶ **1.5.2*** Every version of the family 1.5.2 (1.5.2 <= x < 1.5.3)
- ▶ **1.[5+]** Version 1.5 or after in the family 1.0 (1.5 <= x < 2.0)
- ▶ **1.5.[2+]** Version 1.5.2 or after in the family 1.5 (1.5.2 <= x < 1.6)
- ▶ **1.[5.2+]** Version 1.5.2 or after in the family 1.0 (1.5.2 <= x < 2.0)

Java Module System



Java Module System

■ JAM : JAR with

- ▶ Other JAR
- ▶ Resources
- ▶ Metadata

- ▶ Can contain native code in /MODULE-INF/bin/<platform>/<arch>/
- ▶ Can be specific to a particular platform
- ▶ Can be compress with Pack200-gzip

■ Metadata

- ▶ File “MODULE-INF/METADATA.module”
- ▶ Name / Imports / Class exports / Members
- ▶ Version / Main Class / Resource Exports / Attributes

- ▶ Generated at compilation time
- ▶ Use superpackage

Java Module System

```
1. // Déclaration du superpackage :
2. @Version("1.0")           // Module Version
3. superpackage com.site.pack { // Module Name

4.     // Module Import with version 1.0 minimum
5.     @VersionConstraint("1.0+")
6.     import com.site.name;

7.     // Module Import with version 1.5 family
8.     @VersionConstraint("1.5*")
9.     import com.site.xml;

10.    // packages list
11.    member package com.site.pack, com.site.pack.impl;

12.    // Exported types
13.    export com.site.pack.*;
14. }
```

Java Module System

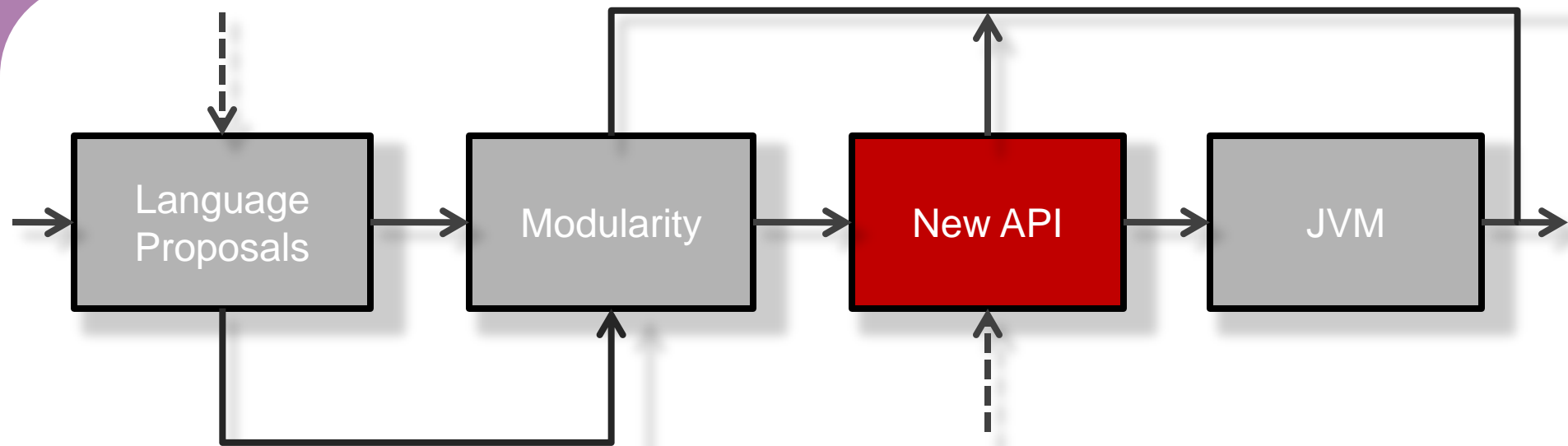
■ Each application

- ▶ Will have a standard Java API Repository (initialized by the JVM)
- ▶ Could have others custom repositories
 - » Ex : global repository

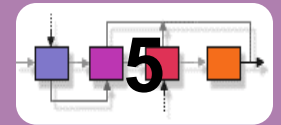
■ Repository [local | remote]

- ▶ Module Storage
- ▶ Module Search
- ▶ Module Loading
 - » Application startup
 - » Runtime

Please follow the guide ...



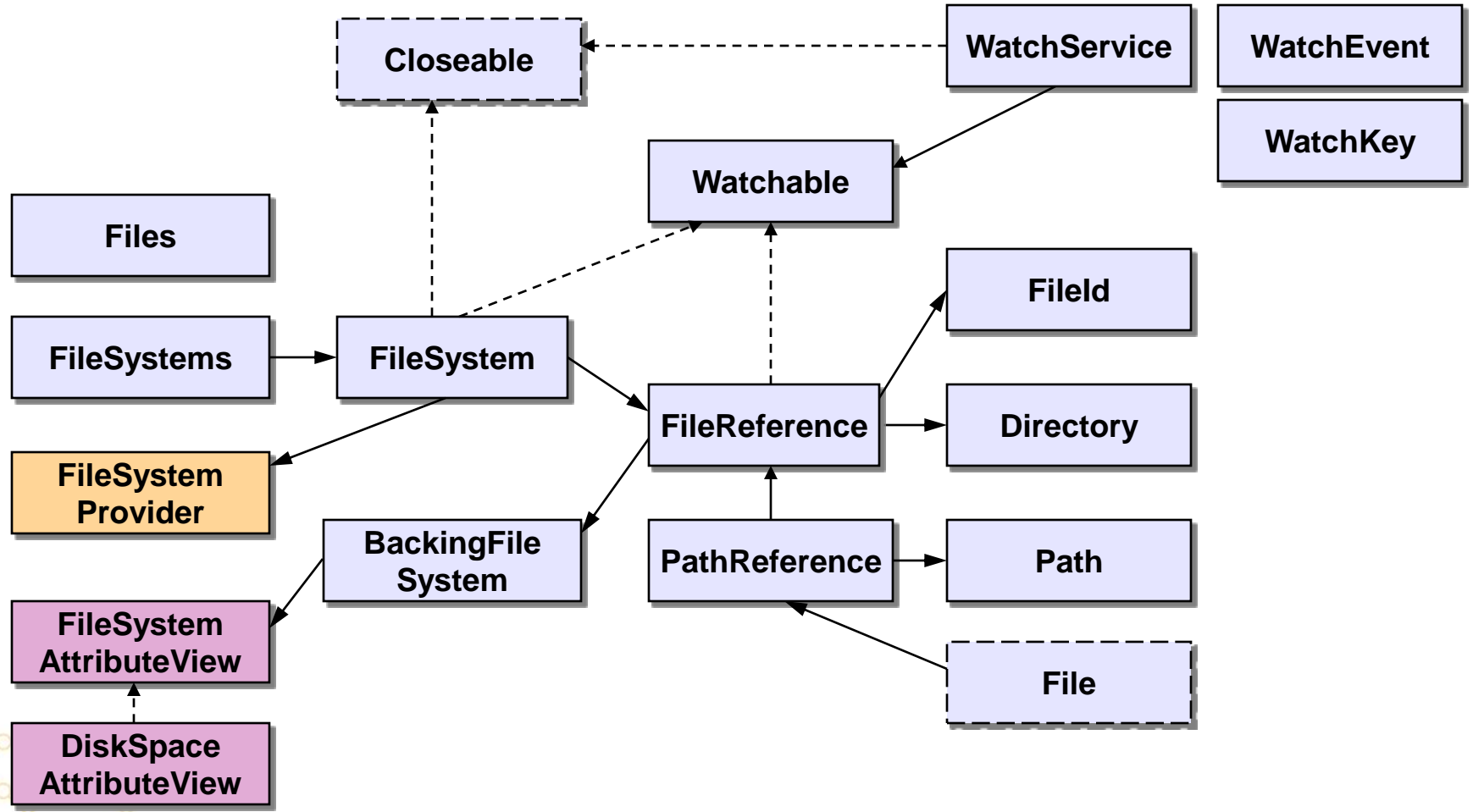
1. Langage proposals
2. Modularity
3. **New API**
4. JVM



■ Major features:

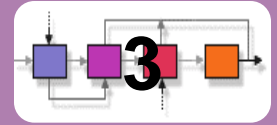
- ▶ New filesystem interface
 - » Permissions
 - » File attributes
 - » Pluggable implementations
 - » Escape to filesystem-specific APIs
- ▶ API for asynchronous I/O on sockets and files
- ▶ Completion of socket channels (multicast, options, etc)

JSR 203 : Nio 2



Use case Sample

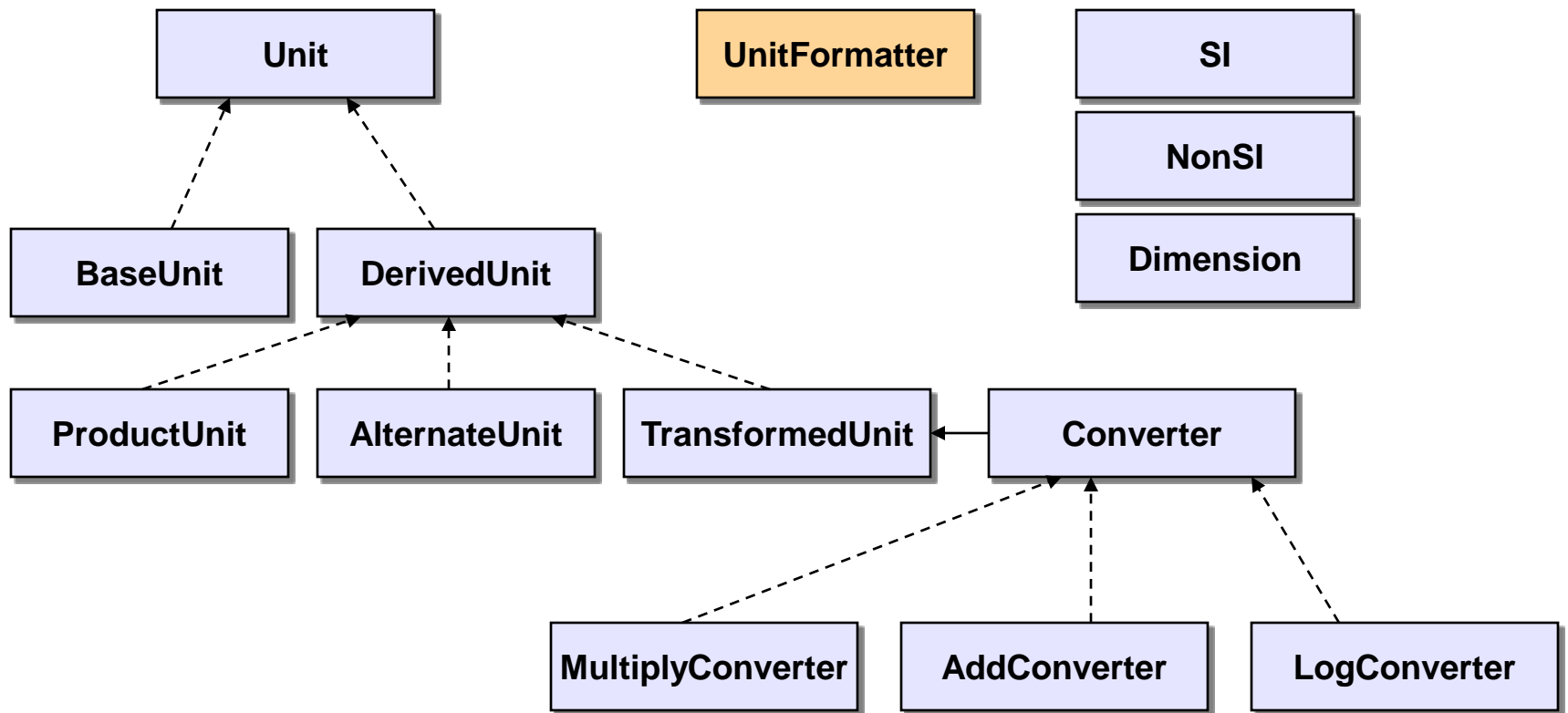
```
1. PathReference source = PathReference.from("spongebob.jpg");  
2. PathReference target = PathReference.from("squarepants.jpg");  
  
3. int flags = CopyFlag.COPY_ATTRIBUTES | CopyFlag.REPLACE_EXISTING;  
4. source.copyTo(target, flags);
```



■ Units and quantities

- ▶ Checking of unit compatibility
- ▶ Expression of a quantity in various units
- ▶ Arithmetic operations on units
- ▶ Concrete classes implementing the standard types of units (such as base, supplementary, and derived) and unit conversions.
- ▶ Classes for parsing unit specifications in string form and for formatting string representations of quantities.
- ▶ A database of predefined units.

JSR 275 : Units and quantities

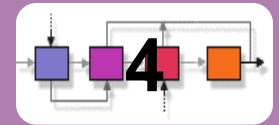


JSR 275 : Units and quantities

Use Case Sample

```
1. // Conversion between units.
2. KILO(METER).getConverterTo(MILE).convert(10)
3. => 6.2137119223733395
4.
5. // Retrieval of system unit (identifies the measurement type).
6. REVOLUTION.divide(MINUTE).getSystemUnit()
7. => rad/s
8.
9. // Dimension checking (allows/disallows conversions)
10. ELECTRON_VOLT.isCompatible(WATT.times(HOUR))
11. => true

12. // Retrieval of unit dimension (depends upon the current model).
13. ELECTRON_VOLT.getDimension()
14. => [L]2 · [M] / [T]2
```



- **Based on Joda Time**
- **Objectives**
 - ▶ Immutability
 - ▶ Fluent API
 - ▶ Clear, Explicit and Expected
 - ▶ Extensible

- **Concepts**
 - ▶ Instant – timeline based
 - ▶ Human-scale datetimes – field based (fully or partially)
 - ▶ Interval – between 2 datetimes
 - ▶ Duration – scientific definition of time
 - ▶ Period – such as 3 days, 5 hours and 2 minutes

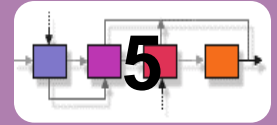
JSR 310 : Date and time API

```
1. public boolean isAfterPayDay(DateTime datetime) {
2.     if (datetime.getMonthOfYear() == 2) { // February is month 2!!
3.         return datetime.getDayOfMonth() > 26;
4.     }
5.     return datetime.getDayOfMonth() > 28;
6. }
```

```
7. public Days daysToNewYear(LocalDate fromDate) {
8.     LocalDate newYear = fromDate.plusYears(1).withDayOfYear(1);
9.     return Days.daysBetween(fromDate, newYear);
10. }
```

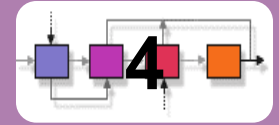
```
11. public boolean isRentalOverdue(DateTime datetimeRented) {
12.     Period rentalPeriod = new Period().withDays(2).withHours(12);
13.     return datetimeRented.plus(rentalPeriod).isBeforeNow();
14. }
```

```
15. public String getBirthMonthText(LocalDate dateOfBirth) {
16.     return dateOfBirth.monthOfYear().getAsText(Locale.ENGLISH);
17. }
```



- **JSR 166 : Java 5.0 Lea Doug Concurrency**
- **JSR 166x : Java 6.0**
 - ▶ Deque / BlockingDeque / NavigableSer / LinkedBlockingDeque ...
- **JSR 166y:**
 - ▶ Fork / Join library
 - ▶ Parallel programming

```
Result solve(Problem problem) {  
    if (problem is small) {  
        directly solve problem  
    } else {  
        split problem into independent parts  
        fork new subtasks to solve each part  
        join all subtasks  
        compose result from subresults  
    }  
}
```



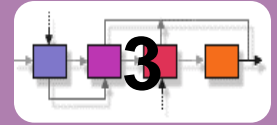
- Executing XQuery calls and working with results.
- XQJ is to XQuery what JDBC is to SQL.
- XQJ
 - ▶ JDBC concepts : DataSource, Connection, PreparedStatement ...
 - ▶ Specific concepts : static / dynamic phrases, XML Oriented Retrieval ...

Sample 1

- ```
XQDataSource xqjd = new DDXQDataSource();
XQConnection xqjc = xqjd.getConnection();
XQExpression xqje = xqjc.createExpression();
XQSequence xqjs = xqje.executeQuery("'Hello World!');
xqjs.writeSequence(System.out, null);
xqjc.close();
```

## Sample 2

- ```
xqje.executeQuery("doc('orders.xml')//order[id='174']");
```

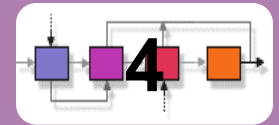


- **Partitioning resources**
- **Querying resource availability**
- **Exposing various kinds of resources**

- **Resources :**
 - ▶ heap memory size,
 - ▶ CPU time,
 - ▶ open JDBC connections, etc.

- **Goal :**
 - ▶ allow resources to be managed so that multiple applications might run simultaneously in a JVM and be given finite amounts of memory, cpu, etc.

JSR 308 : Annotations on Java Types

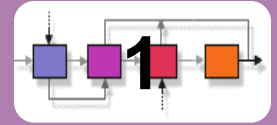


Class

- **for generic type arguments to parameterized classes:**
`Map<@NonNull String, @NonEmpty List<@ReadOnly Document>> files;`
- **for type parameter bounds and wildcards:**
`class Folder<F extends @Existing File> { ... }
Collection<? super @Existing File>`
- **for class inheritance:**
`class UnmodifiableList<T> implements @ReadOnly List<@ReadOnly T> { ... }`
- **for throws clauses:**
`void monitorTemperature() throws @Critical TemperatureException { ... }`
- **for typecasts:**
`myString = (@NonNull String) myObject;`
- **for type tests:**
`boolean isNonNull = myString instanceof @NonNull String;`
- **for object creation:**
`new @NonEmpty @ReadOnly List<String>(myNonEmptyStringSet)`

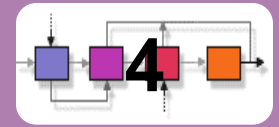
Method

- **for generic type arguments in a generic method or constructor invocation:**
`o.<@NonNull String>m("...");`



■ Updates

- ▶ categorization of methods and fields by their target use
- ▶ semantical index of classes and packages
- ▶ distinction of static, factory, deprecated methods from ordinary methods
- ▶ distinction of property accessors from ordinary methods
- ▶ combining and splitting information into views
- ▶ embedding of examples, common use-cases along with Javadoc

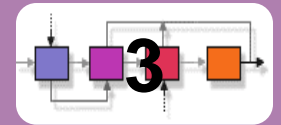


■ Common infrastructure for desktop applications

» Swing applications will be easier to create

■ Functionalities

- ▶ Remembering **state between sessions**.
- ▶ Easier **managing of actions**, including running as background tasks and specifying blocking behavior.
- ▶ Enhanced **resource management**, including resource injection for bean properties.
- ▶ Providing the Java Desktop Application **project template** (Basic / Database)
- ▶ Integration of framework features in the **IDE's GUI Builder**.
- ▶ Generating your application's UI text and other resources in .properties files.
- ▶ Providing a special **property editor** for actions
- ▶ Automatically **packaging** the Swing Application Framework library into your project's dist/lib folder when you build your application in the IDE.



■ How to unsure constraints

▶ Database Schema constraints

1. title varchar(30) not null

▶ Business/Service level constraints

1. if (document.getTitle() == null || document.getTitle().length() > 30) {
2. throw new BusinessException("Document title invalid");
3. }

▶ Presentation level constraints

1. if (documentForm.getTitle() == null || documentForm.getTitle().length() > 30) {
2. throw new BusinessException("Document title invalid");
3. }

▶ Client-side constraints

- » // Your favorite DHTML + javascript OR
- » // Your favorite JSF component library
- » // Your favorite other web framework

JSR 303 : Bean Validation

- **Standardize the constraints Metadata Model**
 - ▶ Primary through annotations
 - ▶ XML for complex cases
 - ▶ API to query it
- **Standardize the validation API**
 - ▶ Layer agnostic
- **Ability to write custom constraints**
 - ▶ Annotation
 - ▶ Validation logic
- **i18n**

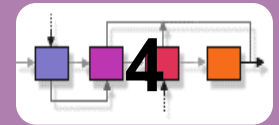
JSR 303 : Bean Validation

■ With These API and Metadata...

- ▶ DDL update when generated by ORMs
 - » e.g., Hibernate Validator and Hibernate Core integration
- ▶ Entity validation on insertion/update by Java Persistence API
- ▶ WebBeans (Seam) validation
 - » Business level
 - » Presentation level
- ▶ JSF technology validation at the client side from Metadata
- ▶ Your code triggering validation

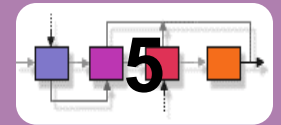
■ Annotations

- ▶ Logic : @NotNull / @NotEmpty / @AssertFalse/True ...
- ▶ Range : @Min / @Max / @Digits / @Length / @Size ...
- ▶ Business : @Email / @CreditCard ...
- ▶ Custom ...



■ Bean Binding

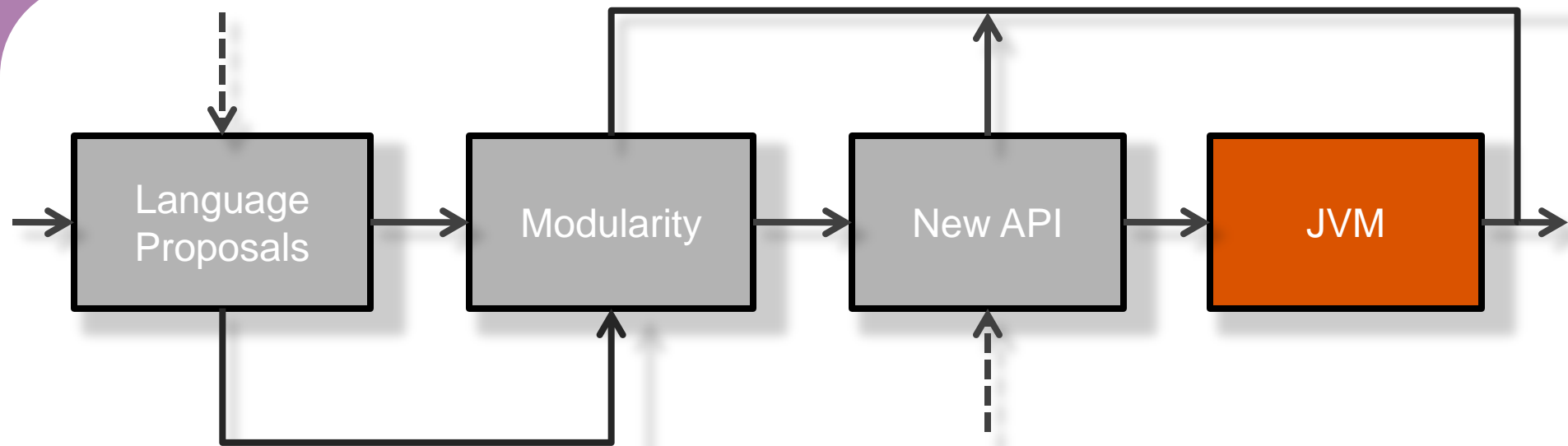
- ▶ making of connections between beans
- ▶ Keeps two properties of two objects in sync
- ▶ Source properties are specified using Java Expression Language (EL) syntax:
 - » ex: “\${customer}” or “\${employee.salary}”
- ▶ Does not require special object types, endpoints
 1. bind(Object source,
 2. String sourcePath,
 3. Object target,
 4. String targetPropertyName);



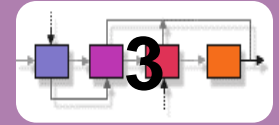
- **JSR 255 - JMX 2.0**
 - ▶ Retrofit with generics
 - ▶ Use annotations
 - ▶ Make Open MBeans easier to use
 - ▶ Generalize monitors to support non-simple types
 - ▶ Cascaded/federated MBean servers

- **JSR 262 - Web services connector**

Please follow the guide ...



1. Langage proposals
2. Modularity
3. New API
4. **JVM**



■ JVM

- ▶ Bytecode invokedynamic in order to support dynamic language
- ▶ Tiered compilation
 - » uses a mix of the client (JIT) and server hot spot compilers
 - the client engine improves startup time by using JIT over interpreted
 - the server hot spot compiler gives better optimization for hot spots over time.
- ▶ G1 Garbage Collector
 - » divides the entire space into regions
 - » allows a set of regions to be collected rather than split the space into an arbitrary young and old generation
 - » Sun intends to make this new collector the default in Java 7
- ▶ More Script Engine
 - » Java 6 : JavaScript Rhino
 - » Java 7 : JRuby, Jython, Beanshell ?

JCP experts, with no rest,
Push Java towards Mt. Everest.

But DO they have a common goal?

Imagine, being like one soul
They could be so much more effective
In reaching their great objective.

Or is this just a fairy-tale,
And JCP crawls like a snail?

