

# Shaping the future of Java, Faster

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*Oracle, Corp*

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# Safe Harbor Statement

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## Communication

Java Magazine  
250K+ subscribers



## Community

Java User Groups  
350+ worldwide



## Collaboration

Java Champions  
150+ worldwide



## Contribution

OpenJDK  
470 community  
participants



**#1**

Programming  
Language



**12 Million**

Developers  
Run Java



**38 Billion**

Active  
Virtual Machines

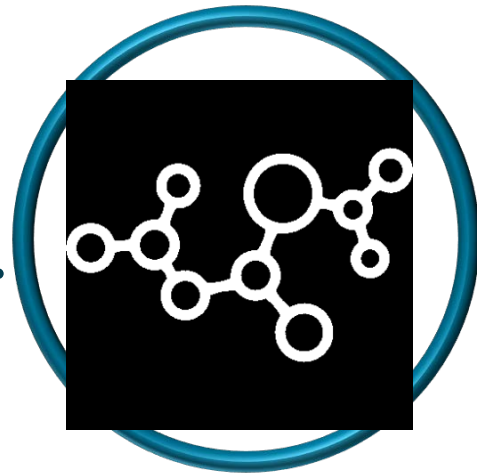


**21 Billion**

Cloud Connected  
Virtual Machines



**Open**



**Evolving**

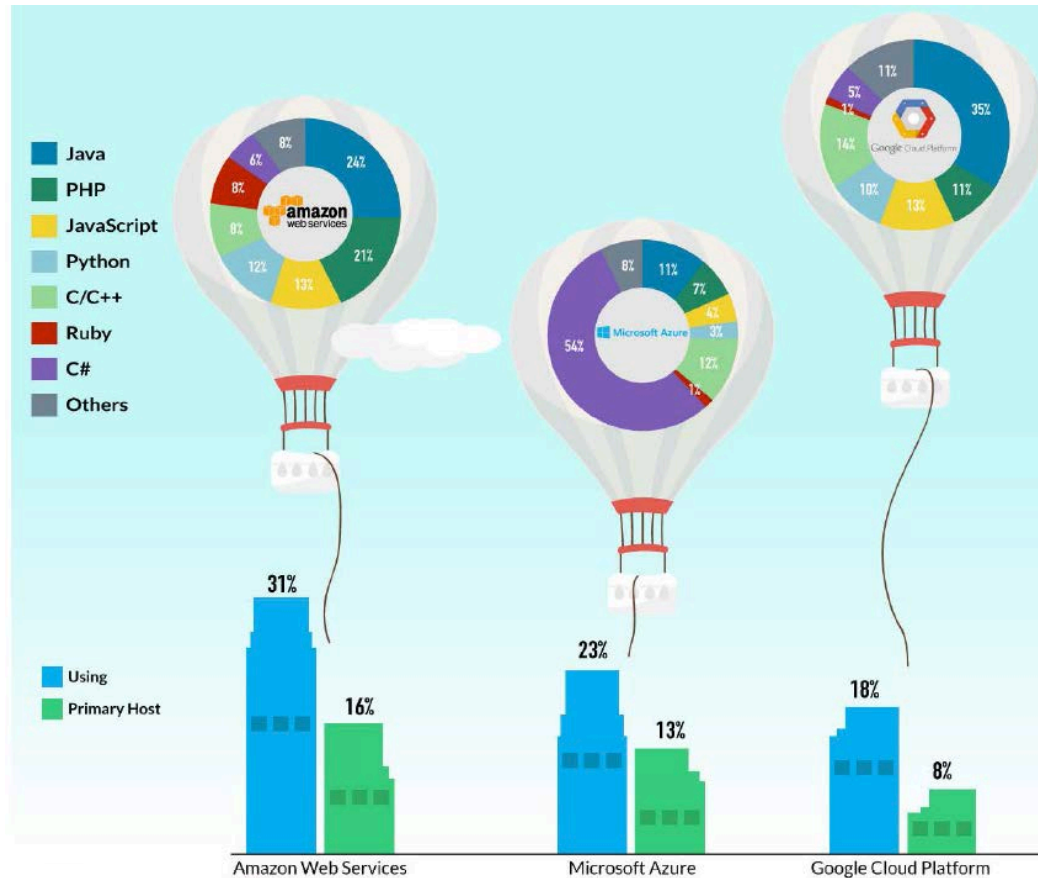


**Nimble**



**Scalable**

# Java SE is #1 Runtime in the Cloud



- #1 Deployment runtime on AWS and Google App Engine and #3 on MS Azure
- Java Runtime is the foundation of the Cloud IaaS, PaaS and SaaS

# OpenJDK Platform Investments

- Security is our **#1 priority**
- Improving Java developer productivity and compatibility (Amber, Panama, Loom)
- Increasing density (Valhalla)
- Improving startup time (AOT, App CDS)
- Improving predictability (zGC, Shenandoah)
- Simplifying serviceability and profiling (JFR, JMC)

# Moving Java Forward Faster and more open! (*Opener?*)

## Accelerating the JDK release cadence

mark.reinhold at oracle.com [mark.reinhold at oracle.com](mailto:mark.reinhold@oracle.com)

Wed Sep 6 14:49:28 UTC 2017

Over on my blog today I've argued that Java needs to move forward faster. To achieve that I've proposed that the Java SE Platform and the JDK shift from the historical feature-driven release model to a strict, time-based model with a new feature release every six months, update releases every quarter, and a long-term support release every three years:

<https://mreinhold.org/blog/forward-faster>

Here are some initial thoughts on how we might implement this proposal here in the OpenJDK Community. Comments and questions about both the proposal and its implementation are welcome on this list.

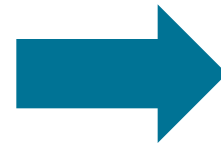
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- Finally, for the long term we'll work with other OpenJDK contributors to establish an open build-and-test infrastructure. This will make it easier to publish early-access builds for features in development, and eventually make it possible for the OpenJDK Community itself to publish authoritative builds of the JDK.

- New Java feature release will be made every 6 months
- Oracle will now produce OpenJDK builds
- The new OpenJDK builds will be licensed under GPL V2  
GNU General Public License Version 2 with Class Path Exception (GPL 2 with CPE)
- Oracle will open source commercial features
- Oracle will work with other [OpenJDK contributors](#) to make the community infrastructure complete, modern and accessible

URL: <http://mail.openjdk.java.net/pipermail/discuss/2017-September/004281.html>

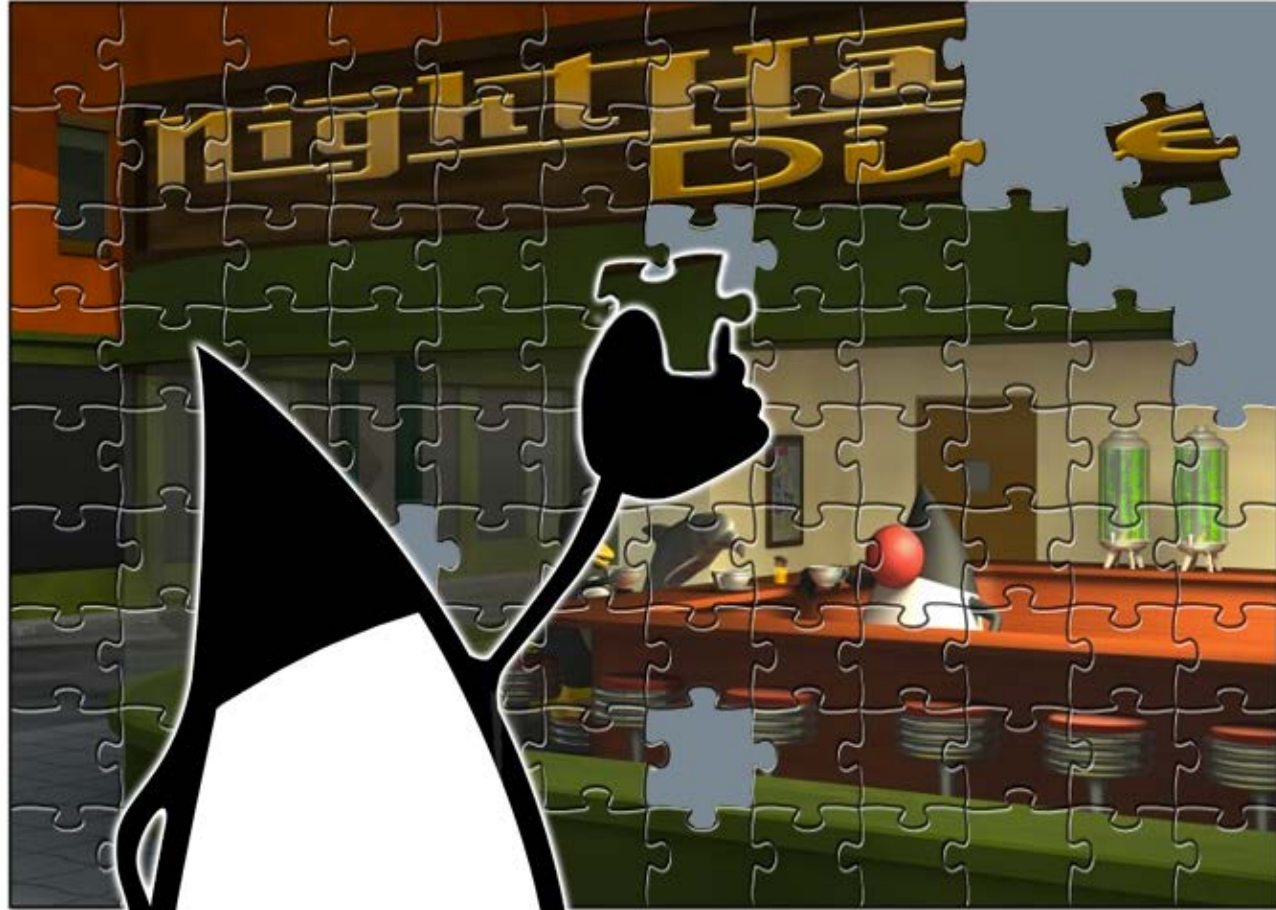


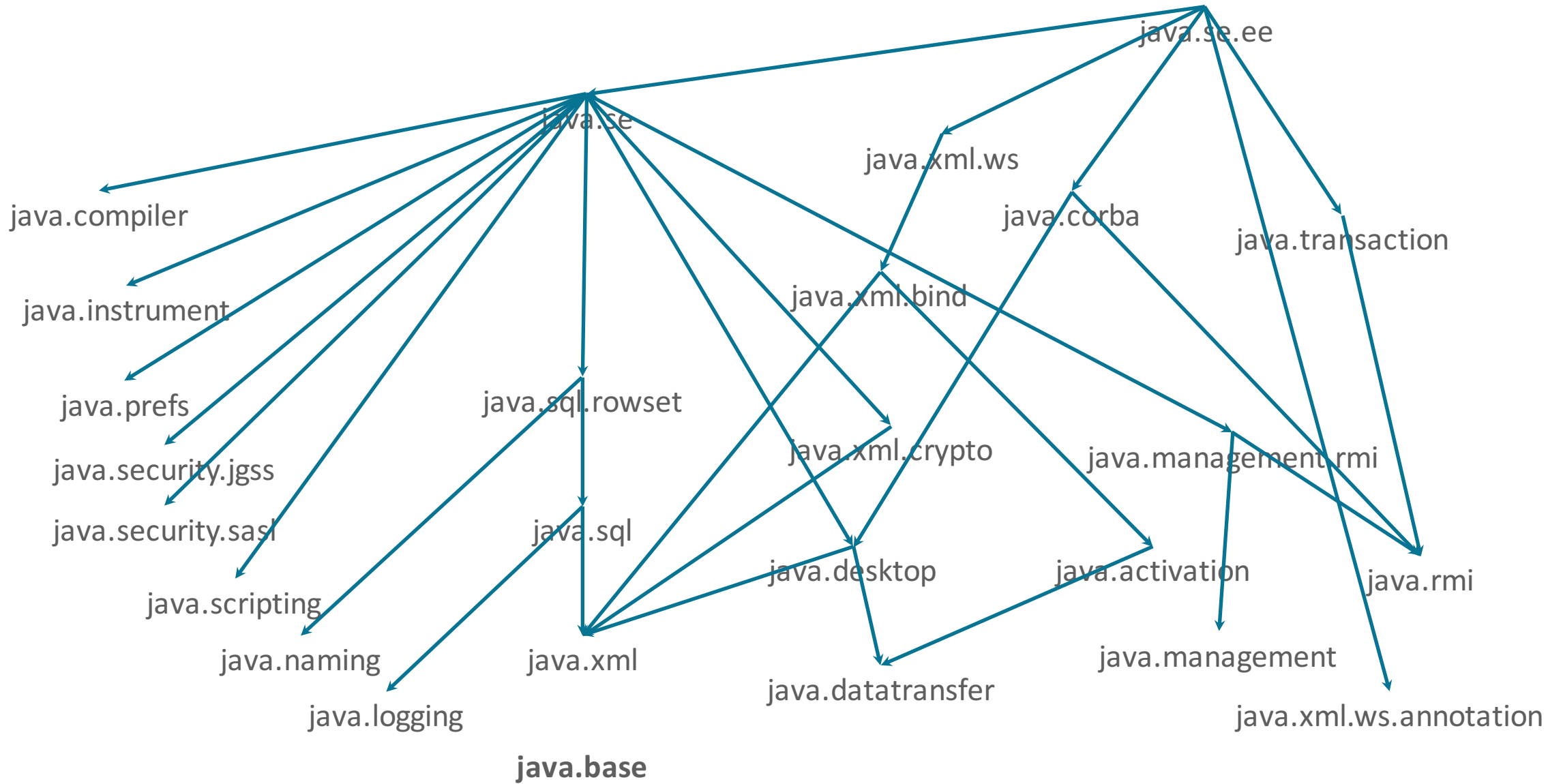
# From Oracle JDK to OpenJDK from Oracle



OpenJDK

# Java 9





Process API Updates  
HTTP/2 Client  
Improve Contended Locking  
Unified JVM Logging  
Compiler Control  
Variable Handles  
Segmented Code Cache  
Smart Java Compilation, Phase Two  
The Modular JDK  
Modular Source Code  
Elide Deprecation Warnings  
    on Import Statements  
Resolve Lint and Doclint Warnings  
Milling Project Coin  
Remove GC Combinations Deprecated in JDK 8  
Tiered Attribution for javac  
Process Import Statements Correctly  
Annotations Pipeline 2.0  
Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS)  
Modular Run-Time Images  
Simplified Doclet API  
jshell: The Java Shell (Read-Eval-Print Loop)  
New Version-String Scheme  
HTML5 Javadoc  
Javadoc Search  
UTF-8 Property Files  
Unicode 7.0  
Add More Diagnostic Commands  
Create PKCS12 Keystores by Default  
Remove Launch-Time JRE Version Selection  
Improve Secure Application Performance  
Generate Run-Time Compiler Tests

Test Class-File Attributes Generated by javac  
Parser API for Nashorn  
Linux/AArch64 Port  
Multi-Release JAR Files  
Remove the JVM TI hprof Agent  
Remove the jhat Tool  
Java-Level JVM Compiler Interface  
TLS ALPN  
Validate JVM Command-Line Flag Arguments  
Leverage CPU Instructions for GHASH and RSA  
Compile for Older Platform Versions  
Make G1 the Default Garbage Collector  
OCSP Stapling for TLS  
Store Interned Strings in CDS Archives  
Multi-Resolution Images  
Use CLDR Locale Data by Default  
Prepare JavaFX for Modularization  
Compact Strings  
Merge Selected Xerces Updates into JAXP  
BeanInfo Annotations  
Update GStreamer in JavaFX/Media  
HarfBuzz Font-Layout Engine  
Stack-Walking API  
Encapsulate Most Internal APIs  
Module System  
TIFF Image I/O  
HiDPI Graphics on Windows and Linux  
Platform Logging API and Service  
Marlin Graphics Renderer  
More Concurrency Updates  
Convenience Factory Methods for Collections  
Reserved Stack Areas for Critical Sections

Unicode 8.0  
XML Catalogs  
Unified GC Logging  
Platform-Specific Desktop Features  
DRBG-Based SecureRandom Implementations  
Enhanced Method Handles  
Modular Java Application Packaging  
Dynamic Linking of Language-Defined  
    Object Models  
Enhanced Deprecation  
Additional Tests for Humongous Objects in G1  
Improve Test-Failure Troubleshooting  
Indify String Concatenation  
HotSpot C++ Unit-Test Framework  
jlink: The Java Linker  
Enable GTK 3 on Linux  
New HotSpot Build System  
Spin-Wait Hints  
SHA-3 Hash Algorithms  
Disable SHA-1 Certificates  
Deprecate the Applet API  
Filter Incoming Serialization Data  
Deprecate the Concurrent Mark Sweep GC  
Implement Selected ECMAScript 6 Features  
Linux/s390x Port  
Ahead-of-Time Compilation  
Unified arm32/arm64 Port  
Remove Demos and Samples  
Reorganize Documentation







# In a World of Containers We Expect...

- Safety and security becoming increasingly more important
- Sprawl
  - Many instances
  - Mix of different applications
  - Heterogeneous machines
  - Heterogeneous container configurations

# Java in a World of Containers

*Java's characteristics make it ideal for a container environment*

- Managed language/runtime
- Hardware and operating system agnostic
- Safety and security enforced by JVM
- Reliable: Compatibility is a key design goal
- Runtime adaptive: JVM ensures stable execution when environment changes
- Rich ecosystem



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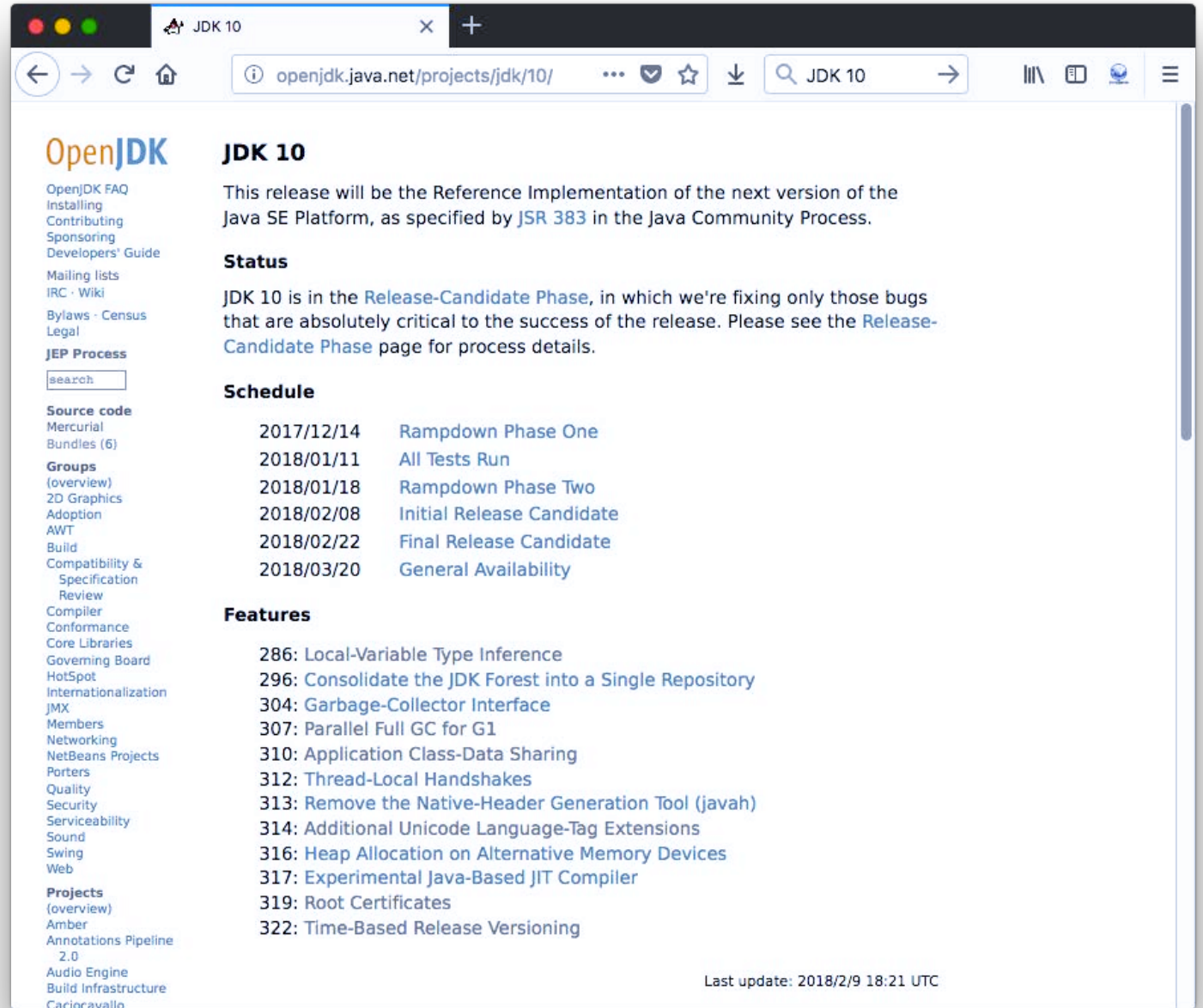
# What Is Being Open-Sourced in Java

- **Java Mission Control**
  - Monitor and manage Java applications with minimal performance overhead
- **Java Flight Recorder**
  - Collects diagnostic and profiling data about a running Java application
- **Application Class Data Sharing**
  - Enables you to place classes from the standard extensions directories and the application class path in the shared archive
- **Java Usage Tracker**
  - Tracks how the JRE's are being used in your systems
- **Infrastructure**

# Java 10

# JDK 10 – Mar 2018

- First feature release
- 12 JEPs  
(Java Enhancement Proposals)



The screenshot shows the OpenJDK 10 project page. The browser address bar displays 'openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/10/'. The page content includes:

- OpenJDK** logo and navigation links (FAQ, Installing, Contributing, Sponsoring, Developers' Guide, Mailing lists, IRC, Wiki, Bylaws, Legal, JEP Process, search).
- JDK 10** header and introductory text: "This release will be the Reference Implementation of the next version of the Java SE Platform, as specified by JSR 383 in the Java Community Process."
- Status** section: "JDK 10 is in the Release-Candidate Phase, in which we're fixing only those bugs that are absolutely critical to the success of the release. Please see the Release-Candidate Phase page for process details."
- Schedule** table:

2017/12/14	Rampdown Phase One
2018/01/11	All Tests Run
2018/01/18	Rampdown Phase Two
2018/02/08	Initial Release Candidate
2018/02/22	Final Release Candidate
2018/03/20	General Availability
- Features** list:
  - 286: Local-Variable Type Inference
  - 296: Consolidate the JDK Forest into a Single Repository
  - 304: Garbage-Collector Interface
  - 307: Parallel Full GC for G1
  - 310: Application Class-Data Sharing
  - 312: Thread-Local Handshakes
  - 313: Remove the Native-Header Generation Tool (javah)
  - 314: Additional Unicode Language-Tag Extensions
  - 316: Heap Allocation on Alternative Memory Devices
  - 317: Experimental Java-Based JIT Compiler
  - 319: Root Certificates
  - 322: Time-Based Release Versioning
- Footer: "Last update: 2018/2/9 18:21 UTC"

# JEP 286: Local-Variable Type Inference

*specification / language*

- Enhance the Java Language to extend type inference to declarations of local variables with initializers
- Restricted to local variables with initializers, indexes in the enhanced for-loop, and locals declared in a traditional for-loop
- Not available for method formals, constructor formals, method return types, fields, catch formals, or any other kind of variable declaration

```
ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();  
Stream<String> stream = list.stream();
```

# JEP 286: Local-Variable Type Inference

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```
var list = new ArrayList<String>();  
var stream = list.stream();
```

# JEP 310: Application Class-Data Sharing

*hotspot / runtime*

- Extend the existing Class-Data Sharing ("CDS") feature to allow application classes to be placed in the shared archive
- Reduce footprint by sharing common class metadata across different Java processes.
- Improve startup time.

**First Oracle JDK commercial  
feature Open Sourced!**



# Demo

# Local-Variable Type Inference

# 15+ Years of Type Inference in Java

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

# Local Variable Type Inference in Java

```
var stringList = new ArrayList<String>();  
var stream = stringList.stream();
```

# Local Variable Type Inference in Java

```
Url url                = new URL("http://www.oracle.com/");  
URLConnection conn = url.openConnection();  
Reader reader        = new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream());
```

```
var url                = new URL("http://www.oracle.com/");  
var conn              = url.openConnection();  
var reader            = new InputStreamReader(conn.getInputStream());
```

# Application Class-Data Sharing

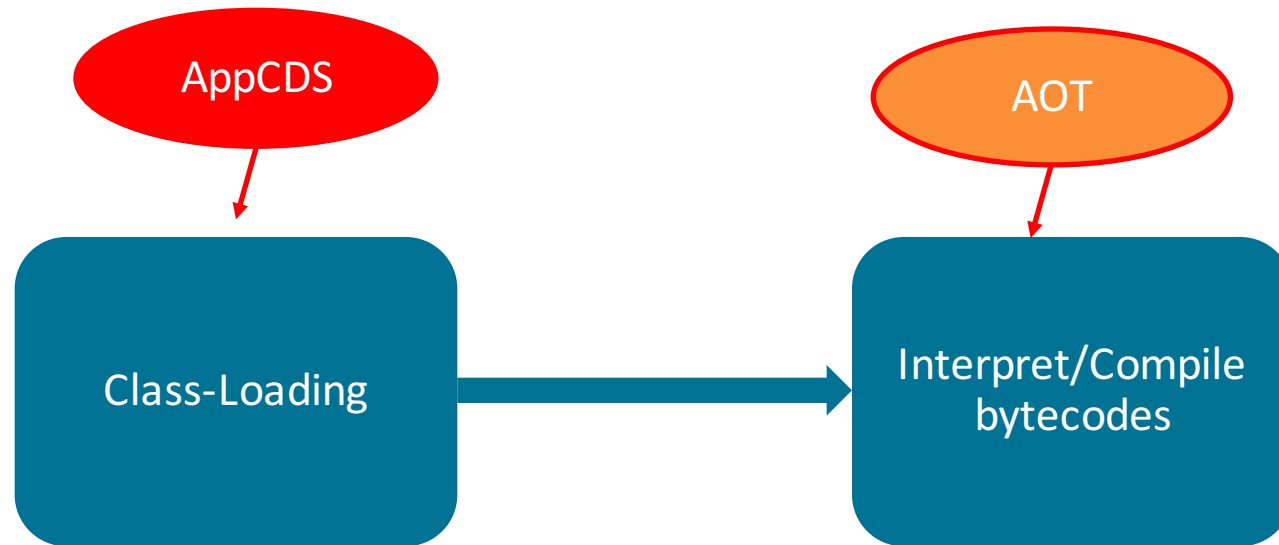
# AppCDS Overview

## Goal

- Improve startup time
- Reduce runtime memory footprint

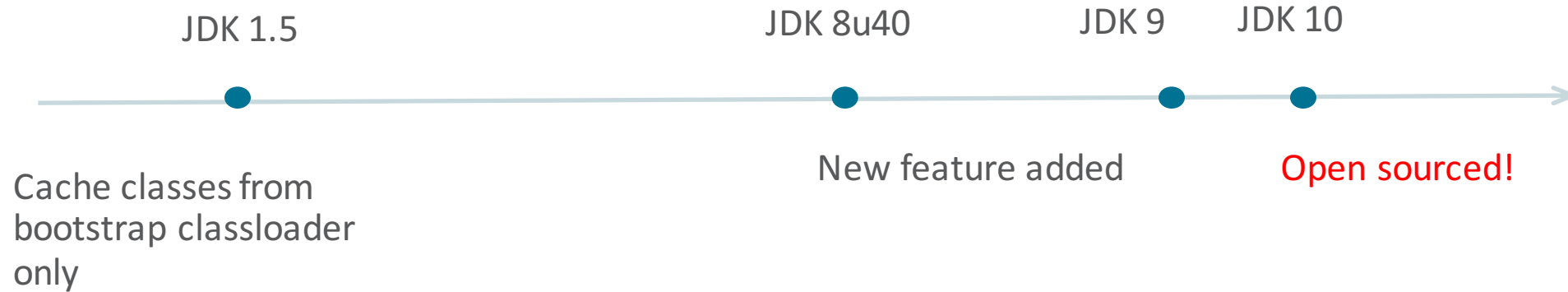
*First Oracle JDK commercial  
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# What consumes additional times during Java Startup?





# CDS/AppCDS evolution



# Dump time process

- Classes are parsed into JVM as class metadata
- Metaspace is splitted into read-only(RO) and read-write (RW) parts
- All loaded class metadata is saved to a file (shared archive)

```
Java -Xshare:dump -XX:+UseAppCDS -XX:SharedArchiveFile=<jsa> \  
-XX:SharedClassListFile=<classlist> -XX:SharedArchiveConfigFile=<config_file>
```

# Runtime process

- Shared archive is memory-mapped into JVM address space
- RO are shared among multiple JVMs
- RW are shared copy-on-write
- Mapped class metadata can be used with minimal processing

```
Java -Xshare:dump -XX:+UseAppCDS -XX:SharedArchiveFile=<jsa>
```

# Improvement measured

- Fit into cloud computing and micro-services!

Software	Startup time Reduced	Footprint(memory) Reduced
WebLogic	19 ~ 37%	(average) 5%
Apache Spark with KMeans workload and 20 slaves	11%	(average) 10%

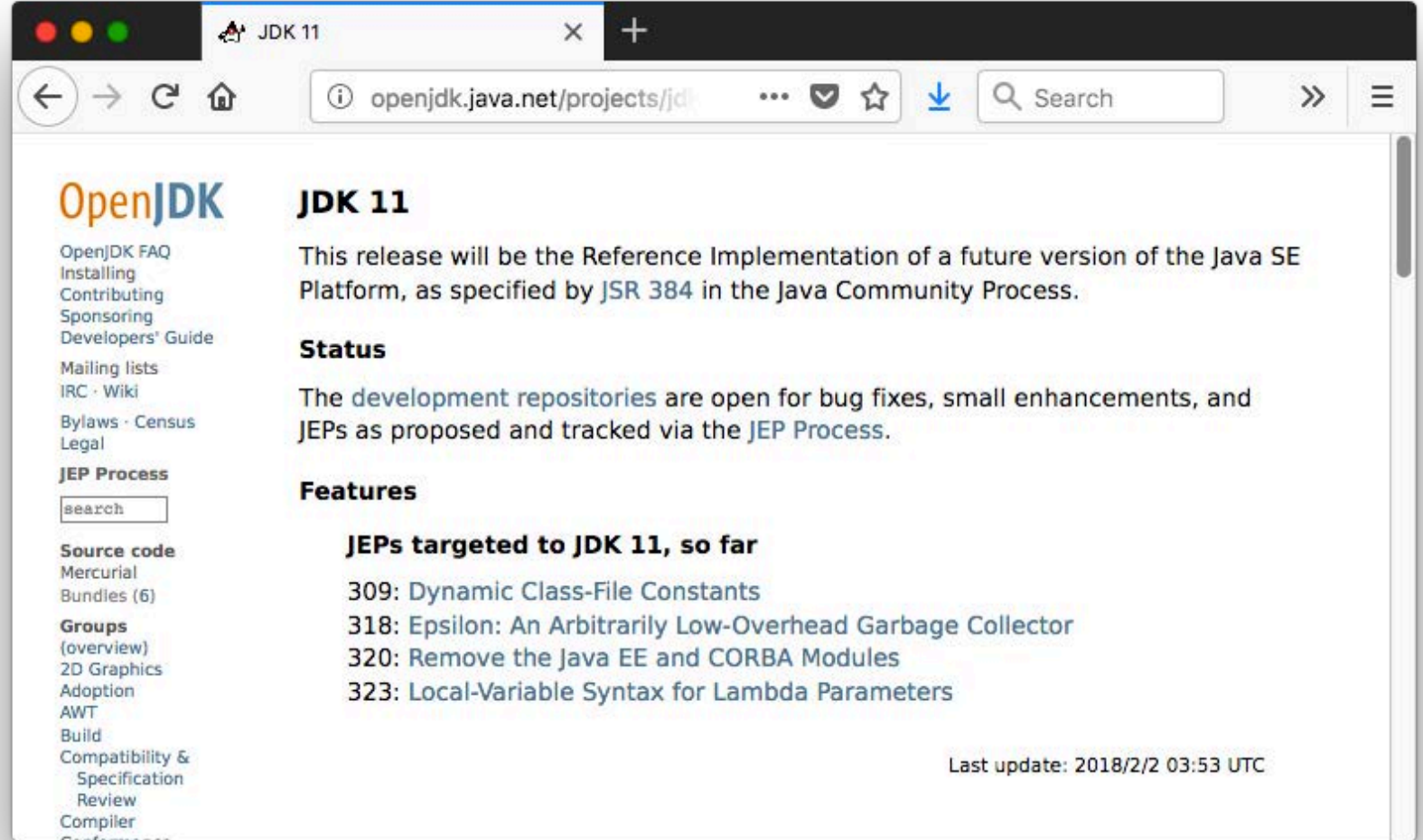
# Also opened since JavaOne 2017

- Project ZGC
  - Scalable low latency garbage collector capable of handling heaps ranging from gigabytes to terabytes in size, with GC pause times not exceeding 10ms
- OpenJDK Early Access binaries under GPL
  - Feature releases (e.g. JDK 9, JDK 10, JDK 11)
  - Project-specific binaries e.g. Project Valhalla

# Java 11

# JDK 11 – Sep 2018

- 4 JEPs targeted
  - New model calls for JEPS to be targeted only when ready



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk`. The page title is "JDK 11". The main content area contains the following text:

**OpenJDK**  
OpenJDK FAQ  
Installing  
Contributing  
Sponsoring  
Developers' Guide  
Mailing lists  
IRC · Wiki  
Bylaws · Census  
Legal  
JEP Process  
search  
Source code  
Mercurial  
Bundles (6)  
Groups (overview)  
2D Graphics  
Adoption  
AWT  
Build  
Compatibility & Specification  
Review  
Compiler  
Performance

**JDK 11**  
This release will be the Reference Implementation of a future version of the Java SE Platform, as specified by JSR 384 in the Java Community Process.

**Status**  
The [development repositories](#) are open for bug fixes, small enhancements, and JEPs as proposed and tracked via the [JEP Process](#).

**Features**  
**JEPs targeted to JDK 11, so far**  
309: [Dynamic Class-File Constants](#)  
318: [Epsilon: An Arbitrarily Low-Overhead Garbage Collector](#)  
320: [Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules](#)  
323: [Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters](#)

Last update: 2018/2/2 03:53 UTC

# Beyond Java 11



# The Next Big Challenge: Object Data layout

- Java is very good at optimizing code, less so at optimizing data
- Java's type system gives us primitives, objects, and arrays
- But flexibility is not exactly where we need it
- The big problem: object identity
- Project Valhalla – Value Types

# Improved Java/Native Interoperability

- Big Data Hadoop and Spark are highly dependent on native libraries
- Meanwhile, Java has significant technical debts in support of foreign calls
- Project Panama - provide an easier, safer and faster JNI
- Project Loom – Lightweight thread and continuation

# Summary

- The Java platform development on OpenJDK is becoming more open
  - Contributing all commercial features (zGC, JFR, AppCDS, etc)
  - GPL+CPE build
- The cloud is demanding a faster pace and continuous delivery
  - Uptake new Java releases every 6-months!
- Beyond 10, we have a solid technical roadmap
- Let's continue to innovate and advance the Java SE Platform on OpenJDK together!

Join and become an OpenJDK contributor

<https://openjdk.java.net>

# GMITC 2018

## 全球大前端技术大会

—— 大前端的下一站 ——



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