

# Advanced Java 9

Price  
**\$2,796.00**

Duration  
**4 Days**

Delivery Methods  
**VILT, Private Group**



This course provides an in-depth treatment of the many significant Java 9 features and updates, with the goal of demonstrating how these features can be used to improve the performance and functionality of Java applications.

## Who Should Attend

Programmers with prior Java 8 or 9 programming experience

## Course Objectives

Students who attend this course will leave armed with new skills to leverage Modules, scale applications into multi-core environments and improve the performance of Java 9 applications. This course will teach students everything they need to successfully master and implement the latest features and benefits of Java 9 and become a more effective Java 9 developer.

**This class is not currently scheduled.**

[Contact us and we will help you get the training you need!](#)

## Agenda

### 1 - REVIEW OF WHAT IS NEW IN JAVA 9

- Overview of 'smaller' Java 9 topics
- Java versioning
- The JDK/JRE file structure
- Deprecation
- The jdepscan tool
- Multi-Release JAR Files
- HTML 5 compliant JavaDoc
- Exercise: Creating a MRJar

### 2 - MILLING PROJECT COIN

- Changes made to the language since Java 6
- Multi-catch
- Using effectively final variables in try-with-resources
- Suppressed Exceptions
- Binary literals
- Reserved underscore (Java 9)
- Type inference in anonymous classes (Java 9)
- @SafeVargs (updates in Java 9)
- Default and static methods in interfaces (Java 8)
- Private methods in interfaces (Java 9)
- Exercise: Try-With-Resources

### **3 - WHY JIGSAW?**

- Problems with Classpath
- Encapsulation and the public access modifier
- Application memory footprint
- Java 8's compact profile
- Using internal JDK APIs

### **4 - INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE SYSTEM**

- Introduce Project Jigsaw
- Classpath and Encapsulation
- The JDK internal APIs
- Java 9 Platform modules
- Defining application modules
- Define module dependencies
- Implicit dependencies
- Implied Readability
- Exporting packages
- Exercise: Defining Modules

### **5 - THE MODULE DESCRIPTOR**

- Define module requirements
- Explain qualified exports
- Open modules for reflection
- Use ServiceLoader
- The provides and uses keywords
- Exercise: Modules and the ServiceLoader
- Exercise: Using Reflection on modules

### **6 - WORKING WITH MODULES**

- Being backwards compatible

- The ModulePath and ClassPath
- Unnamed Modules
- Automatic Modules
- The JLink tool
- Exercise: Migrating to modules

## **7 - JSHELL**

- Introduction to JShell
- Running Expressions in JShell
- Importing packages
- Defining methods and types
- Using the JShell editor
- Save and loading state
- Exercise: Working with JShell

## **8 - OTHER NEW JAVA 9 FEATURES**

- Enhancements on the Optional class
- Improvements made in the Process API
- The Stack-Walking API
- The HTTP2 Client
- The Multi-Resolution API
- Exercise: Working with Native processes
- Exercise: HTTP Clients

## **9 - PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATIONS**

- Performance in Java 9
- Compact Strings
- String deduplication
- Ahead-Of-Time Compilation
- Hotspot Diagnostic commands
- The G1 Garbage collector
- Variable and Method Handles

## **10 - MULTITHREADING**

- Principles of Multithreading
- Creating a Threaded Class
- Basic Features of the Thread Class
- Thread Scheduling
- Thread Synchronization
- Exercise: Simple Thread Class
- Exercise: Simple Runnable Class

## **11 - CONCURRENT JAVA**

- Concurrent Locks are Explicit and Flexible
- Executor Interfaces Provide Thread Management
- Challenges for Concurrent Use of Collections
- Concurrent Collections
- Atomic Variables Avoid Synchronization
- Exercise: Working with Concurrent Java
- Exercise: Sleeping Threads
- Exercise: Safe Data Access
- Exercise: Producer/Consumer

## **12 - JAVA 8 CONCURRENCY UPDATES**

- The common thread pool
- Atomic variables
- LongAdder and LongAccumulator
- CompletableFuture
- Non-blocking asynchronous tasks
- Exercise: CompletableFuture

## **13 - INTROSPECTION AND REFLECTION**

- Reflection classes
- Introspection
- Dynamic invocation of methods
- Using annotations
- Type annotations
- Receiver parameter
- Exercise: Introspection and Reflection
- Exercise: Reflection Server

## **14 - REFERENCE OBJECTS**

- List the kinds of object references available in Java
- Introduce Weak, Soft and PhantomReference
- Explain the ReferenceQueue

## **15 - OBJECTS, DECLARATIONS, AND INITIALIZATIONS**

- Abstraction and Responsibilities
- Low Coupling
- Programming principles
- Inheritance

## **16 - EXCEPTIONS**

- Proper use of Exceptions
- Managing state in exceptional situations

- Checked vs. Unchecked Exceptions

## **17 - PROFILING AND BENCHMARKING**

- List and describe the two types of benchmarks
- Describe the criteria that should be considered when constructing a benchmark plan
- Name the three most useful targets for profiling
- List four common tools/techniques for profiling
- Describe two strategies for improving performance as a result of profiling data
- List and explain the five most common problem areas for good performance with Java

## **18 - PROFILING TOOLS**

- Use the JDK to collect runtime profiling data
- Successfully read the profiling data generated by the JDK to detect performance bottlenecks
- Instrument your own code to collect method execution time data
- Exercise: Using the JVM Profiling Tools and Visual VM

## **19 - CODE OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES**

- List three potential problems with strings
- List two ways to optimize loops
- Describe the advantages of private and final methods
- List two advantages of collections over vectors and hashtables
- List 4 other code and system optimizations
- Exercise: Code Optimizations

## **20 - CODE OPTIMIZATION MYTHS**

- Debunk several myths of Java performance tuning
- Synchronization trade-offs
- Setting methods to be final
- String is not always bad
- Revisit the fundamentals of Java code performance
- How to detect a performance myth
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## **21 - DESIGN OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES**

- List five ways to optimize Java program design
- Exercise: Design Optimizations