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Zürich / JUG Switzerland

Java 10, 11, 12, and beyond

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 @michaelvitz



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- Build, run, and maintain JVM applications
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- ❤️ Clojure



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What is this? The place to collaborate on an open-source implementation of the [Java Platform, Standard Edition](#), and related projects. ([Learn more.](#))



Download and [install](#) the open-source JDK for most popular Linux distributions. Oracle's OpenJDK JDK 11 binaries are at jdk.java.net/11; Oracle's JDK 11 product binaries for Linux, macOS, and Windows, based largely on the same code, are [here](#).



Learn how to use the JDK to [write applications](#) for a [wide range](#) of environments.

The future of Java and OpenJDK updates without Oracle support



By [Andrew Haley](#) September 24, 2018

[aphredhat](#)



+13 rating, 13 votes

OpenJDK

Oracle recently announced that it would no longer supply free (as in beer) binary downloads for JDK releases after a six-month period, and neither would Oracle engineers write patches for OpenJDK bugs after that period. This has caused a great deal of concern among some Java users.

From my point of view, this is little more than business as usual. Several years ago, the OpenJDK 6 updates (jdk6u) project was relinquished by Oracle and I assumed leadership, and then the same happened with OpenJDK 7. Subsequently, Andrew Brygin of Azul took over the leadership of OpenJDK 6. The OpenJDK Vulnerability Group, with members from many organizations, collaborates on critical security issues. With the help of the wider OpenJDK community and my team at Red Hat, we have continued to provide updates for critical bugs and security vulnerabilities at regular intervals. I can see no reason why this process should not work in the same way for OpenJDK 8 and the next long-term support release, OpenJDK 11.

GA Releases

[JDK 11](#)

Early-Access Releases

[JDK 13](#)

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Reference

Implementations

[Java SE 12](#)

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Feedback

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Archive

JDK 11.0.2 General-Availability Release

This page provides production-ready open-source builds of the [Java Development Kit, version 11.0.2](#), an implementation of the [Java SE 11.0.2 Platform](#) under the [GNU General Public License, version 2](#), with the [Classpath Exception](#).

Commercial builds of JDK 11.0.2 from Oracle under a [non-open-source license](#), for a wider range of platforms, can be found at the [Oracle Technology Network](#).

Documentation

- [Features](#)
- [Release notes](#)
- [API Javadoc](#)
- [Tool & command reference](#)

Builds

Linux/x64	tar.gz (sha256)	187513052 bytes
macOS/x64	tar.gz (sha256)	182670822
Windows/x64	zip (sha256)	187383323

Notes

- The Alpine Linux build previously available on this page was removed as of JDK 11 GA. It's not production-ready because it hasn't been tested

Java SE Development Kit 11 Downloads

Thank you for downloading this release of the Java™ Platform, Standard Edition Development Kit (JDK™). The JDK is a development environment for building applications, and components using the Java programming language.

The JDK includes tools useful for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java platform.

Important changes in Oracle JDK 11 License

With JDK 11 Oracle has updated the license terms on which we offer the Oracle JDK.

The new [Oracle Technology Network License Agreement for Oracle Java SE](#) is substantially different from the licenses under which previous versions of the JDK were offered. Please review the new terms carefully before downloading and using this product.

Oracle also offers this software under the [GPL License](#) on jdk.java.net/11

Oracle JDK and OpenJDK builds from Oracle

Starting with Java SE 9, in addition to providing Oracle JDK for free under the [BCL](#), Oracle also started [providing builds of OpenJDK under an open source license](#) (similar to that of Linux). Oracle is working to make the [Oracle JDK and OpenJDK builds from Oracle interchangeable](#) - targeting developers and organizations that do not want commercial support or enterprise management tools. Beginning with Oracle Java SE 11 (18.9 LTS), the Oracle JDK will continue to be available royalty-free for development, testing, prototyping or demonstrating purposes. As [announced in September 2017](#), with the OracleJDK and builds of Oracle OpenJDK being interchangeable for releases of Java SE 11 and later, the Oracle JDK will primarily be for commercial and support customers and OpenJDK builds from Oracle are for those who do not want commercial support or enterprise management tools.



Prebuilt OpenJDK Binaries

Java™ is the world's leading programming language and platform. The code for Java is [open source](#) and available at [OpenJDK™](#). AdoptOpenJDK provides prebuilt OpenJDK binaries from a fully open source set of [build scripts](#) and infrastructure.



Amazon Corretto

No-cost, multiplatform, production-ready distribution of OpenJDK

Amazon Corretto is a no-cost, multiplatform, production-ready distribution of the Open Java Development Kit (OpenJDK). Corretto comes with long-term support that will include performance enhancements and security fixes. Amazon runs Corretto internally on thousands of production services and Corretto is certified as compatible with the Java SE standard. With Corretto, you can develop and run Java applications on popular operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS.

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IBM support is provided for builds of OpenJDK 8 provided by the AdoptOpenJDK community. It enables you to obtain support for specific servers and clients in your enterprise. Monthly and perpetual licenses are available.

Java application monitoring and management: This offering provides entitlement to the APM Advanced Private server and the J2SE data collector for resource-level monitoring of Java applications.

OpenJDK for Business

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Oracle has changed its [licensing and subscription model](#) for Oracle's Java. For Java™ 8 or 11+, you will now need to choose one of the following options:

1. Stay on an unsupported/insecure version of Java™
2. Pay Oracle a subscription fee for Oracle JDK / Java™
3. **Use a drop-in OpenJDK™ distribution and get free LTS binaries for 5+ years!**

The jClarity team co-founded [AdoptOpenJDK](#) which is the **free** (\$ and usage) OpenJDK™ distribution replacement for Oracle's JDK. backed by major vendors such as

<https://www.jclarity.com/index.php>

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OpenJDK Life Cycle and Support Policy

Updated March 1 2019 at 8:18 PM - [English](#) ▾

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Information in this article is subject to change as necessary.

Overview

OpenJDK (Open Java Development Kit) is an open source implementation of the Java Platform, Standard Edition (Java SE). The upstream community project [OpenJDK](#) is currently [sponsored and led by Oracle](#) and is released under the GNU General Public License (GNU GPL 2 and 2+)

<https://access.redhat.com/articles/1299013>



SapMachine

An OpenJDK release maintained and supported by SAP

SapMachine

This project contains a downstream version of the [OpenJDK](#) project. It is used to build and maintain a SAP supported version of OpenJDK for SAP customers and partners who wish to use OpenJDK to run their applications.

We want to stress that this is clearly a “friendly fork”. SAP is committed to ensuring the continued success of the Java platform:

- We are members of the [JCP Executive committee](#) since 2001 and recently served in the [JSR 379 \(Java SE 9\)](#), [JSR 383 \(Java SE 18.3\)](#), [JSR 384 \(Java SE 11\)](#), [JSR 386 \(Java SE 12\)](#) and [JSR 388 \(Java SE 13\)](#) Expert Groups.
- SAP is among the [biggest external contributors](#) to the OpenJDK project (currently leading the [PowerPC/AIX](#) and [s390](#) porting projects).
- We intend to bring as many features as possible into the upstream project and keep the diff of this project as small as possible.





Java is Still Free (see <https://medium.com/@javachampions/java-is-still-free-2-0-0-6b9aa8d6d244>)



JDK 10



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JEP Process

JDK 10

JDK 10 is the open-source reference implementation of the Java SE 10 Platform as defined by [JSR 383](#) in the [Java Community Process](#).

JDK 10 reached [General Availability](#) on 20 March 2018. Production-ready binaries under the GPL are [available from Oracle](#); binaries from other vendors [will follow shortly](#).

The features and schedule of this release were proposed and tracked via the [JEP Process](#), as amended by the [JEP 2.0 proposal](#).

var

Cheat Sheet: <https://snyk.io/blog/local-type-inference-java-cheat-sheet/>
Style Guidelines: <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/amber/LVTIstyle.html>

JEP286: Local-Variable Type Inference

<http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/286>

`[1-9][0-9]*((\.0)*\.[1-9][0-9]*)*`

JEP322:Time-Based Release Versioning

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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

More small enhancements

- @summary
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8173425>
-  docker
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8146115>
- List#copyOf, Map#copyOf, Set#copyOf
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8177290>
- Collectors#toUnmodifiableList/Set/Map
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8184690>
- Optional::orElseThrow
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8140281>



JDK 11



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JDK 11

JDK 11 is the open-source reference implementation of version 11 of the Java SE 11 Platform as specified by [JSR 384](#) in the Java Community Process.

JDK 11 reached [General Availability](#) on 25 September 2018. Production-ready binaries under the GPL are [available from Oracle](#); binaries from other vendors [will follow shortly](#).

The features and schedule of this release were proposed and tracked via the [JEP Process](#), as amended by the [JEP 2.0 proposal](#). The release was produced using the [JDK Release Process \(JEP 3\)](#).

Features

```
<jaxb with="jdk11">  
  <is provided="false" />  
</jaxb>
```

JEP320: Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules

```
HttpClient client = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
HttpRequest request = HttpRequest.newBuilder()
    .uri(URI.create("http://openjdk.java.net/"))
    .build();
client.sendAsync(request, ofString())
    .thenApply(HttpResponse::body)
    .thenAccept(System.out::println)
    .join();
```

<http://openjdk.java.net/groups/net/httpclient/intro.html>

JEP321: HTTP Client

<http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/321>

(@Nonnull var x) -> process(x)

JEP323: Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters

```
javac Foo.java \  
&& java Foo \  
&& rm Foo.class
```

JEP330: Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs

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181: Nest-Based Access Control

309: Dynamic Class-File Constants

315: Improve Aarch64 Intrinsics

318: Epsilon: A No-Op Garbage Collector

320: Remove the Java EE and CORBA Modules

321: HTTP Client (Standard)

323: Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters

324: Key Agreement with Curve25519 and Curve448

327: Unicode 10

328: Flight Recorder

329: ChaCha20 and Poly1305 Cryptographic Algorithms

330: Launch Single-File Source-Code Programs

331: Low-Overhead Heap Profiling

332: Transport Layer Security (TLS) 1.3

333: ZGC: A Scalable Low-Latency Garbage Collector
(Experimental)

335: Deprecate the Nashorn JavaScript Engine

336: Deprecate the Pack200 Tools and API

Schedule

<http://openjdk.java.net/projects/jdk/11/>

java.io

- `java.io.FileReader(java.lang.String, java.nio.charset.Charset)`
- `java.io.FileWriter(java.lang.String, java.nio.charset.Charset)`
- `java.io.InputStream#nullInputStream`
- `java.io.OutputStream#nullOutputStream`
- `java.io.Reader#nullReader`
- `java.io.Writer#nullWriter`

java.lang.String

- `String::repeat(int)`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8197594>
- `String::lines`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200380>
- `String::strip`, `String::stripLeading`, `String::stripTrailing`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200377>
- `String::isBlank`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200436>

java.util.Optional/Predicate

- `Optional::isEmpty`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8184693>
- `Predicate#not`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8050818>

java.nio.file.Files/Path

- Files#isSameContent
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8202302>
- Files#readString, Files#writeString
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8202055>
- Path#of(URI), Path#of(String, String...)
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8199485>

java.util.regex.Pattern

- `Pattern::asMatchPredicate`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8201308>

java.lang.Thread

- Thread::stop(Throwable), Thread::destroy
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8204243>



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JDK 12

This release will be the Reference Implementation of version 12 of the Java SE Platform, as specified by [JSR 386](#) in the Java Community Process.

Status

JDK 12 is in the [Release-Candidate Phase](#).

The overall feature set is frozen. No further JEPs will be targeted to this release.

The stabilization repository, [jdk/jdk12](#), is open only for P1 bug fixes, with approval, per the [JDK Release Process \(JEP 3\)](#).

- [Release-Candidate bugs](#)
- [Bug-Deferral Process](#)

Schedule

2018/12/13	Rampdown Phase One (fork from main line)
2019/01/17	Rampdown Phase Two
2019/02/07	Release-Candidate Phase
2019/03/19	General Availability

```
int numLetters = switch (day) {  
  case MONDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY -> 6;  
  case TUESDAY -> 7;  
  case THURSDAY, SATURDAY -> 8;  
  case WEDNESDAY -> 9;  
};
```

JEP325: Switch Expressions (Preview)

Summary

Enhance the G1 garbage collector to automatically return Java heap memory to the operating system when idle.

Non-Goals

- Sharing of committed but empty pages between Java processes. Memory should be returned (uncommitted) to the operating system.
- The process of giving back memory does not need to be frugal with CPU resources, nor does it need to be instantaneous.
- Use of different methods to return memory other than available uncommitted memory.
- Support for other collectors than G1.

JEP 346: Promptly Return Unused Committed Memory from G1

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Features

- 189: Shenandoah: A Low-Pause-Time Garbage Collector (Experimental)
- 230: Microbenchmark Suite
- 325: Switch Expressions (Preview)
- 334: JVM Constants API
- 340: One AArch64 Port, Not Two
- 341: Default CDS Archives
- 344: Abortable Mixed Collections for G1
- 346: Promptly Return Unused Committed Memory from G1

Projects

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2.0

Last update: 2019/2/25 17:56 UTC

java.lang.String

- `String::align`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8215490>
- `String::indent(int)`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8200435>
- `String::transform(Function)`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8203703>

API Changes

- `{@systemProperty}`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-5076751>
- `Files#mismatch(Path, Path)`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8202302>
- `Collectors#teeing(Collector, Collector, BiFunction)`
<https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-8209685>



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JDK 13

This release will be the Reference Implementation of version 13 of the Java SE Platform, as specified by [JSR 388](#) 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](#).

Schedule

2019/06/13	Rampdown Phase One (fork from main line)
2019/07/18	Rampdown Phase Two
2019/08/08	Initial Release Candidate
2019/08/22	Final Release Candidate
2019/09/17	General Availability

Last update: 2019/3/26 18:54 UTC



Future



Project Amber

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Project Amber

The goal of Project Amber is to explore and incubate smaller, productivity-oriented Java language features that have been accepted as candidate JEPs under the [OpenJDK JEP process](#). This Project is sponsored by the [Compiler Group](#).

Status of JEPs

Currently in progress:

- [JEP 305](#) Pattern Matching
- [JEP 325](#) Switch Expressions (preview, JDK 12)
- [JEP 326](#) Raw String Literals
- [JEP 348](#) Java Compiler Intrinsic for JDK APIs

Delivered:

- [JEP 286](#) Local-Variable Type Inference (var) (*JDK 10*)
See also:
 - [Style Guidelines](#)
 - [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [JEP 323](#) Local-Variable Syntax for Lambda Parameters (*JDK 11*)

On hold:

- [JEP 301](#) Enhanced Enums. See [explanation](#).

Documents

- [Data Classes for Java \(February 2018\)](#)
- [Style Guidelines for Local Variable Type Inference \(March 2018\)](#)
- [Local Variable Type Inference: Frequently Asked Questions \(October 2018\)](#)

```
if (obj instanceof String s) {  
    // can use s here  
} else {  
    // can't use s here  
}
```

```
@Override
```

```
public boolean equals(Object o) {  
    return (o instanceof CaseInsensitiveString cis) &&  
        cis.s.equalsIgnoreCase(s);  
}
```

JEP305: Pattern Matching for instanceof (Preview)

```
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 l:    formatted = String.format("long %d", l); break;
    case Double d:  formatted = String.format("double %f", l); break;
    case String s:  formatted = String.format("String %s", s); break;
    default:        formatted = obj.toString();
}
}
```

JEP draft 8213076: Pattern matching for switch (Preview)

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Auto-Upgrade

Author Gavin Bierman

Owner Jan Lahoda

Type Feature

Scope SE

Status Candidate

Component tools/javac

Discussion amber dash dev at openjdk dot java dot net

Effort S

Duration M

Relates to [JEP 325: Switch Expressions \(Preview\)](#)

Reviewed by Alex Buckley, Brian Goetz

Created 2019/04/09 12:38

Updated 2019/05/03 11:11

Issue [8222184](#)

Summary

Extend switch so it can be used as either a statement or an expression, and so that both forms can use either traditional case ... : labels (with fall through) or new case ... -> labels (with no fall through), with a further new statement for yielding a value from a switch expression. These changes will simplify everyday coding, and prepare the way for the use of [pattern matching \(JEP 305\)](#) in switch.

History

Switch expressions were [announced in December 2017](#) in [JEP 325](#). They were targeted to JDK 12 in August 2018 as a preview feature. Feedback was sought initially on the design and later on the experience of using the enhancements to switch. Based on that feedback, this JEP makes [changes for the preview](#) version:

To yield a value from a switch expression, the break with value statement will be dropped in favor of a break-with statement. (break-with is a [hyphenated keyword](#).)

JEP354: Switch Expressions

```
String html = """
    <html>
        <body>
            <p>Hello, world</p>
        </body>
    </html>
    """;
```

JEP draft 8222530: Text Blocks (Preview)

```
// -> is "single expression form"  
int length(String s) -> s.length();  
  
// = is "method reference form"  
int length(String s) = String::length;
```

JEP draft 8209434: Concise Method Bodies



Project Loom



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Loom

The goal of this [Project](#) is to explore and incubate Java VM features and APIs built on top of them for the implementation of lightweight user-mode threads (fibers), delimited continuations (of some form), and related features, such as explicit [tail-call](#).

This Project is sponsored by the [HotSpot Group](#).



Project Valhalla



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Valhalla

NOTE: See the [OpenJDK Wiki](#) for details and up-to-date information.

The goal of this [Project](#) is to provide a venue to explore and incubate advanced Java VM and Language feature candidates such as:

- [Value Types](#)
- [Generic Specialization](#)
- And possibly other related topics

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Summary

Provide JVM infrastructure for working with immutable and reference-free objects, in support of efficient by-value computation with non-primitive types.

JEP169: Value Objects

```
class Box<T> {  
}  
  
new Box<int>( );
```

JEP218: Generics over Primitive Types

```
record Point(int x, int y) { }
```

JEP draft 822777: Records and Sealed Types

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Audio Engine
Build Infrastructure
Closures
Code Tools

Owner Alex Buckley

Type Informational

Scope SE

Status Draft

Component specification / language

Discussion jdk dash dev at openjdk dot java dot net

Effort M

Duration M

Created 2019/04/26 00:26

Updated 2019/05/07 17:32

Issue [8223002](#)

Summary

Evolving the Java language often means new keywords for new features, but new keywords risk breaking existing programs. To balance compatibility and readability, a new kind of keyword may be used: a *hyphenated keyword* that is a compound of pre-existing keywords and identifiers, such as non-final, break-with, and short-circuit.

Note: All examples in this JEP are intended solely to illustrate a syntactic form under discussion. They are not intended to suggest that any particular language feature is being considered for inclusion in Java now or in the future.

Goals

- Explore the syntactic options open to Java language designers for denoting new features.
- Solve the perpetual problem of keyword tokens being so scarce and expensive that language designers have to constrain or corrupt the Java programming model to fit the keywords available.
- Provide a mechanism for denoting a set of features.

Non-Goals

- In any proposal for new elements of Java syntax, it is important to avoid being influenced by the (often strawman) syntax of language features

JEP draft 8223002: Keyword Management for the Java Language

Summary

Introduce a modernized general-purpose hash function into the JVM, usable by arbitrary classes and arrays.

Enable new classes to use it as a back-end for the standard `Object.hashCode` API.

Supply APIs for legacy types (including arrays and collections) to begin to make use of this hash code.

JEP draft 8201462: Better hash codes

```
private final static Logger LOGGER =  
    Logger.getLogger( "com.foo.Bar" );
```

JEP draft 8209964: Lazy Static Final Fields

Thanks! Questions?



<https://www.innoq.com/en/talks/2019/05/jugch-java-10-11-12/>

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