Deconstructing Java[™]

Gilad Bracha

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Original Sin: Primitive Types

- Eight types: bool, byte, char, short, int, long, float, double
- ... and void too!
- Eight special cases in many APIs
- Cannot store in collections

Primitive Types

- A failure of abstraction
- No common supertype

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char

• How many characters are there?

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char

- How many characters are there?
- In 1995, someone thought there were 64K

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char

- How many characters are there?
- In 1995, someone thought there were 64K
- It turned out there were 17M
- So if you work with chars, you may need more than one char per character

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• How many integers are there?

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- How many integers are there?
- In 1995, someone thought there were 4G

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- In 1995, someone thought there were 4G
- BILL GATES CAN'T COUNT HIS MONEY THAT WAY!

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- How many integers are there?
- In 1996, someone thought there were 4G
- BILL GATES CAN'T COUNT HIS MONEY THAT WAY!
- Poor Bill!

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- Use COBOL, or BigDecimal
- Can't use operators like +, -, * ...

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Integer new(129) == Integer new(129)?

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- 9 integer types: byte, short, int, long, Byte, Short, Integer, Long and BigDecimal
- Not one of them behaves like an integer

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Arrays

```
int i = 91;
long l = i;
int[] ia = new int[1];
long[] la = ia; // oops ...
```

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Arrays

Arrays aren't collections

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Matrices, Vectors, Complex Numbers ...

Matrix M;

Vector v;

I can't write: M*v;

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int is a just a name for a predefined class

Can be optimized to JVM int by compiler using type info

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int is a just a name for a predefined class

Can be optimized to JVM int by compiler using type info

... so individual int operations stay fast

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int is a just a name for a predefined class

Can be optimized to JVM int by compiler using type info

... so individual *int* operations stay fast and *ints* can be stored in collections

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Operators aren't Special

Operator names can be used as method names

Precedence the same as today

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Operators aren't Special

Operator names can be used as method names

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... so coding with int stays convenient

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Operators aren't Special

Operator names can be used as method names

Precedence the same as today

... so coding with *int* stays convenient

and so is matrix multiplication, complex arithmetic etc.

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class Value extends Object ...

All fields must be final

== is a method, which calls equal()

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class Value extends Object ... class int extends Value ...

All members must be final

== is a method, which calls equal()

... so *int* has the correct identity semantics - you never have two 129s!

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```
class Complex extends Value {
```

```
double re = 0;
```

```
double im = 0;
```

••••

}

Compiler can choose to compile Complex as a pair of doubles.

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For extra credit:

```
synchronized(3) {
  thou.shalt.not.have.any.three.but(3);
}
```

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What about Arrays?

Object[] oa = int[] ia;

Boxing all the elements of an array is just too expensive

Once identity and subscripting are methods, we can cheat and generate wrapper objects

So primitive arrays behave like object arrays, and arrays can be collections

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Hide Representation

Trap overflow/underflow and convert to appropriate representation as needed.

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Trap overflow/underflow and convert to appropriate representation as needed.

... So Bill's money can be counted correctly with *int*

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Hide Representation

Trap overflow/underflow and convert to appropriate representation as needed.

... So Bill's money can be counted correctly with *int*

and a char is always a character

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- Language is smaller and simpler
- Platform libraries are too!
- User code as well
- Language is just as efficient, but more expressive

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The Sin of Public Fields

- Example: System.out
- Made final in 1.1 for security reasons
- Major vendor then added native code to force assignment to System.out
- Q: Can a JIT assume a final variable will not change?

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Program to an Interface not an Implementation

At minimum, fields should be private

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Program to an Interface not an Implementation

- Better yet, never refer to a field directly, even in your own class!
- This means your code is representation independent

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Program to an Interface not an Implementation

- Better yet, never refer to a field directly, even in your own class!
- This means your code is representation independent
- Is it possible? Isn't it too verbose?

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Message based Programming

- Introduced in Self in 1987 (long before Java even started)
- Basis for Newspeak
- More concise than existing practice

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Message based Programming

- More concise and more readable than existing practice
 - Getters: a instead of a(); applies to all methods without arguments.
 - Setters: a:x instead of a(x) or a=x
 - No assignment operation; we can use = for equality

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The Sin of Static State

- Static state is bad for
 - Distribution
 - Security
 - Reentrancy
 - Startup
 - Memory management

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Security

No Ambient Authority

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Static State

- Static state is bad for
 - Distribution
 - Security
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Re-entrancy

- The Java compiler originally had static state
 - Not a problem as a batch compiler
 - Broke down completely when integrated into IDE

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Re-entrancy

Here is a quote from a senior developer:

At the time I wrote it, I couldn't imagine a client talking to more than one server, but now it is needed and the poor guy is desperate - the amount of needed refactoring is enormous.

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Re-entrancy

and another:

I once had to debug a huge concurrency problem just to find out a static variable that held a database session. That code wasn't mine, ... in the beginning they didn't believe me it was the cause! Only when the multi-user test suites passed with a patch (and it took days) they looked at me like I was some magician.

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Startup

Did you know Java class initialization can deadlock?

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Memory Management

When do you garbage-collect a class?

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Memory Management

When do you garbage-collect a class?

When its loader is collected. Otherwise static state will disappear under the programmers feet.

This was the case in early implementations.

If classes are stateless, they can be loaded an unloaded transparently

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Static Methods

- Cannot be described by interfaces
- Special rules: no this, no overriding

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Static Methods

- A failure of abstraction
 - No object to abstract over (no this)

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The Sin of Constructors

- Remember new Integer(129)?
- Problem stems from public constructor for a value class
- Constructor cannot be used to cache values, or hide implementation
- Constructors cannot be described in interfaces

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The Sin of Constructors

- A failure of abstraction
 - No object to abstract over

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Crime and Punishment

- By lethal injection
 - Dependency Injection Frameworks

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Much more

- Reflection
- Class loaders
- Protected access control and security
- The Verifier
- Concurrency
- Nested classes
- Serialization
- I can't remember them all

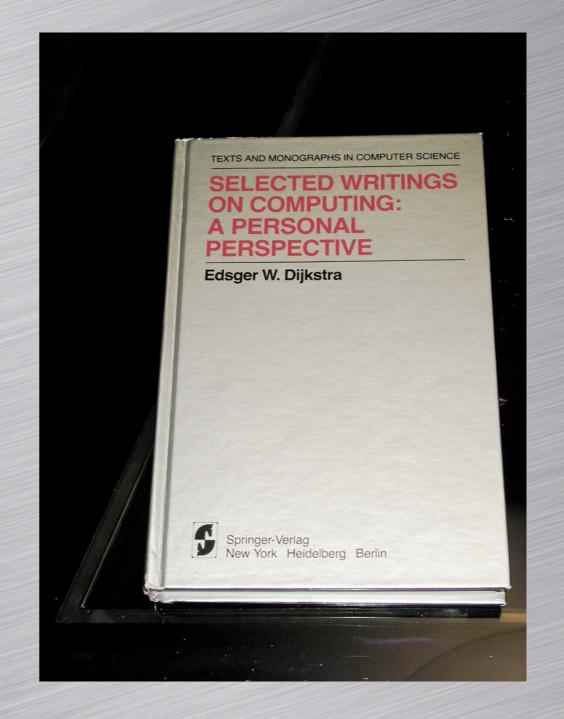
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What does it feel like?

EWD 594: A Parable

Selected Writings on Computing: A Personal Perspective

Edsger W. Dijkstra



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Criticizing is Easy

But can be instructive!

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Doing Better is Challenging, but Possible

Addressing all these issues constructively in Newspeak

Interface based Programming as guiding principle

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