Challenges updating your code to work with Java 9 Jigsaw

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What is this talk about?

- Migrating your current project so it works with Java 9 (Jigsaw)
- Common pitfalls with Java 7 / Java 8 code, that just used to work
- Not an introduction to the module system!
- It does not show you how to "convert your project" to be a module









Examples COMPILE TIME PROBLEMS





Direct use of invisible/removed APIs

- sun.misc.BASE64Encoder /-Decoder
- sun.misc.Unsafe
- com.sun.javafx.*
 (http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/253)





Direct use of invisible/removed APIs

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If compiled with older Java version it will result in IllegalAccessError on Java 9















<pre>1 import com.sun.security.sasl.Provider; 2</pre>
<pre>\$ java Test1 Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalAccessError: class Test1 (in unnamed module @0x64cee07) cannot access class com.sun.security.sasl.Provider (in module java.security.sasl) because module java.security.sasl does not export com.sun.security.sasl to unnamed module @0x64cee07</pre>
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 - Maven plugin available
 - Works only with Java 8+





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- Alternative: ForbiddenAPIs
 - <u>https://github.com/policeman-tools/forbidden-apis</u>
 - jdk-non-portable or jdk-internal-*
 signatures
 - Maven/Gradle/Ant plugin for Java 6+





Warning: JDK internal APIs are unsupported and private to JDK implementation that are subject to be removed or changed incompatibly and could break your application. Please modify your code to eliminate dependency on any JDK internal APIs. For the most recent update on JDK internal API replacements, please check: https://wiki.openjdk.java.net/display/JDK8/Java+Dependency+Analysis+Tool

```
$ java -jar forbiddenapis-2.2.jar -d . -b jdk-non-portable
Scanning for classes to check...
Reading bundled API signatures: jdk-non-portable
Loading classes to check...
Scanning classes for violations...
ERROR: Forbidden class/interface use: com.sun.security.sasl.Provider [non-portable or internal runtime class]
ERROR: in Test1 (Test1.java:5)
ERROR: Scanned 1 (and 6 related) class file(s) for forbidden API invocations (in 0.03s), 1 error(s).
ERROR: Check for forbidden API calls failed, see log.
```

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 - Maven/Gradle/Ant plugin for Java 6+
- Won't help if reflection was used!





Examples **REFLECTION**





 Clever people use reflection to access private / internal Java APIs:





- Clever people use reflection to access
 private / internal Java APIs:
 - No compile-time dependency on Oracle JDK
 - Sometimes needed to access private
 members, e.g. "sun.misc.Unsafe" instance











 Downside: Static analysis can't help







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- Much worse: No correct error handling (if APIs are missing/incompatible)!







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 Almost no library does this correct
- People don't wrap with AccessController.doPrivileged()

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 - -throw new RuntimeException(e)

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- People forget to add correct try/catch:
 - -e.printStackTrace()
 - -throw new RuntimeException(e)
 - …inside static initializers!
- No alternative solution:
 - static initializer breaks
 - -NoClassDefFoundError forever!

What's wrong with Jigsaw?

#ReflectiveAccessToNonExportedTypes #AwkwardStrongEncapsulation

- New since build 148 of Java 9
- Prevents reflective access to any class from Java runtime

What's wrong with Jigsaw?

#AwkwardStrongEncapsulation: A non-public element of an exported package can still be accessed via the AccessibleObject::setAccessible method of the core reflection API. The only way to strongly encapsulate such an element is to move it to a non-exported package. This makes it awkward, at best, to encapsulate the internals of a package that defines a public API.

What's wrong with Jigsaw?

#ReflectiveAccessToNonExportedTypes #AwkwardStrongEncapsulation

- New since build 148 of Java 9
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 –on non-exported packages
- AccessibleObject
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- Some exceptions:
 - -sun.misc.Unsafe

Problems

- No tool to detect reflective access to private APIs with earlier Java versions during testing/compilation
- Forbidden-APIs can disallow AccessibleObject::setAccessible

What can I do?

Run tests with SecurityManager! (Apache Lucene, Apache Solr, Elasticsearch)

Howto: Important patterns!

- Add fallbacks for private APIs (try...catch in static initializers)
- **Catch** SecurityException **AND** RuntimeException

Howto: Important patterns!

- Add fallbacks for private APIs (try...catch in static initializers)
- **Catch** SecurityException **AND** RuntimeException
 - InaccessibleObjectException **extends** RuntimeException 🛞

Howto: Important patterns!

- **Don't fail in static initializers** if you have no workaround!
 - Save error details while trying to initialize your private API hacks (Unsafe & Co.)
 - Use AccessController#doPrivileged
 - If consumer of your library calls a method using the hack, throw useful exception

Early binding using MethodHandles

- MethodHandles are bound early
 - like javac is compiling and type-checking a method call
- MethodHandles can be used to add "programming logic" with if/then/else
 - -MethodHandles.guardWithTest() & Co.
- No linkage errors possible at call time

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Lucene committers, who carefully decided that using MMapDirectory is the best for those platforms, this is rather annoying, because they know, that Lucene/Solr can work with much better performance than before. Common misinformation about the background of this change causes suboptimal installations of this great search engine everywhere.

In this blog post, I will try to explain the basic operating system facts regarding virtual memory handling in the kernel and how this can be used to largely improve performance of Lucene

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techniques.

and other advanced indexing

founded "SD DataSolutions GmbH" offers support for Lucene-related search

solutions, especially numerical searches

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https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/LUCENE-6989 https://bugs.openjdk.java.net/browse/JDK-4724038

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and other advanced indexing techniques.

View my complete profile

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```
// *** sun.misc.Cleaner unmapping (Java 8) ***
final Class<?> directBufferClass = Class.forName("java.nio.DirectByteBuffer");
final Method m = directBufferClass.getMethod("cleaner");
m.setAccessible(true);
final MethodHandle directBufferCleanerMethod = lookup.unreflect(m);
final Class<?> cleanerClass = directBufferCleanerMethod.type().returnType();
/* "Compile" a MH that basically is equivalent to the following code:
 * void unmapper(ByteBuffer byteBuffer) {
     sun.misc.Cleaner cleaner = ((java.nio.DirectByteBuffer) byteBuffer).cleaner();
 *
    if (Objects.nonNull(cleaner)) {
 *
       cleaner.clean();
 * } else {
       noop(cleaner); // the noop is needed because MethodHandles#guardWithTest always needs ELSE
* }
 */
final MethodHandle cleanMethod = lookup.findVirtual(cleanerClass, "clean", methodType(void.class));
```

```
final MethodHandle nonNullTest = lookup.findStatic(Objects.class, "nonNull", methodType(boolean.class, Object.class))
    .asType(methodType(boolean.class, cleanerClass));
final MethodHandle noop = dropArguments(constant(Void.class, null).asType(methodType(void.class)), Ø, cleanerClass);
final MethodHandle unmapper = filterReturnValue(directBufferCleanerMethod, guardWithTest(nonNullTest, cleanMethod, noop))
    .asType(methodType(void.class, ByteBuffer.class));
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return newBufferCleaner(directBufferClass, unmapper);

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```

final MethodHandle noop = dropArguments(constant(Void.class, null).asType(methodType(void.class)), 0, cleanerClass);

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final MethodHandle unmapper = filterReturnValue(directBufferCleanerMethod, guardWithTest(nonNullTest, cleanMethod, noop))
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```
// *** sun.misc.Unsafe unmapping (Java 9+) ***
 final Class<?> unsafeClass = Class.forName("sun.misc.Unsafe");
  // first check if Unsafe has the right method, otherwise we can give up
  // without doing any security critical stuff:
 final MethodHandle unmapper = lookup.findVirtual(unsafeClass, "invokeCleaner",
      methodType(void.class, ByteBuffer.class));
 // fetch the unsafe instance and bind it to the virtual MH:
 final Field f = unsafeClass.getDeclaredField("theUnsafe");
 f.setAccessible(true);
 final Object theUnsafe = f.get(null);
  return newBufferCleaner(ByteBuffer.class, unmapper.bindTo(theUnsafe));
} catch (SecurityException se) {
  // rethrow to report errors correctly (we need to catch it here, as we also catch RuntimeException below!):
 throw se;
```

```
} catch (ReflectiveOperationException | RuntimeException e) {
```

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```

```
}
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```
} catch (SecurityException se) {
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return "Unmapping is not supported, because not all required permissions are given to the Lucene JAR f

- " [Please grant at least the following permissions: RuntimePermission(\"accessClassInPackage.sun.m
- " and ReflectPermission(\"suppressAccessChecks\")]";
- } catch (ReflectiveOperationException | RuntimeException e) {

return "Unmapping is not supported on this platform, because internal Java APIs are not compatible wit

Thank You!

