

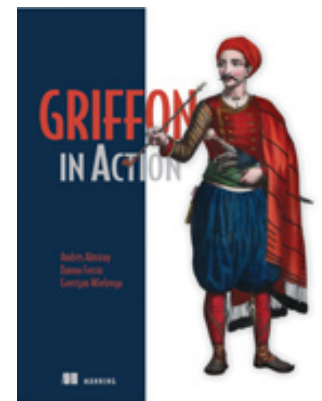
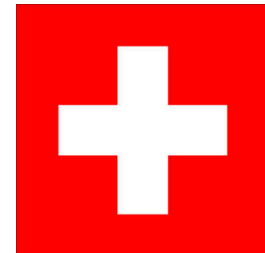
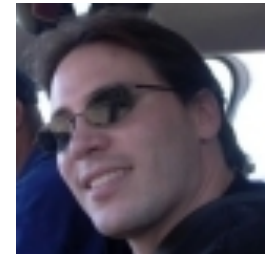
Polyglot Programming in the JVM

Or how I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the JVM

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About the Speaker

- **Java** developer since the beginning
- True believer in **Open Source**
- **Groovy** committer since 2007
- Project lead of the **Griffon** framework
- Currently working for **canoo**



Some facts about Java

- Previous name was Oak. Bonus points for knowing its real name before that
- Made its public appearance in 1995
- C/C++ were king at the time
- Networking, multithreading were baked right into the language
- Developers came for the applets and stayed for the components (JEE and all that jazz)

However...

- It's already in its teens
- It has not seen a major feature upgrade since JDK5 was released back in 2004 -> generics (and we do know how that turned out to be, don't we?)
- JDK7 has been delayed again (late 2010). Some features might or might not make the cut (the closures debacle)

More so...

- It is rather verbose when compared to how other languages do the same task
- Its threading features are no longer enough. Concurrent programs desperately cry for immutability these days

Truth or myth?

- Is Java oftenly referred as **overengineered**?
- Can you build a Java based web application (for arguments sake a basic Twitter clone) in less than a day's work **WITHOUT** an IDE?
- Did James Gosling ever say he was **threatened with bodily harm** should operator overloading find its way into Java?

The JVM is a great place to work however Java makes it painful sometimes...

What can we do about it?!



Disclaimer

(this is not a bash-the-other-languages talk)

Reduced Verbosity

Standard Beans

```
public class Bean {  
    private String name;  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```



Standard Beans

```
public class Bean {  
    private String name;  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```



Standard Beans



```
class Bean {  
    String name  
}
```

Standard Beans



```
class Bean(var name:String)
```

```
class Bean {  
    @scala.reflect.BeanProperty  
    var name: String  
}
```

Standard Beans



```
(defstruct Bean :name)
```


Closures (or Functions)

```
public interface Adder {  
    int add(int a, int b);  
}
```



```
public class MyAdder implements Adder {  
    public int add(int a, int b) {  
        return a + b;  
    }  
}
```

Closures (or Functions)

```
// JDK7 Closures proposal
```

```
 #(int a, int b) (a + b)
```

```
 #(int a, int b) { return a + b; }
```



Closures (or Functions)



```
def adder = { a , b -> a + b }
```

Closures (or Functions)



```
val adder = (a:Int, b:Int) => a + b
```

Closures (or Functions)



```
(defn adder [a b] (+ a b))
```

Enhanced switch

```
char letterGrade(int grade) {  
    if(grade >= 0 && grade <= 60) return 'F';  
    if(grade > 60 && grade <= 70) return 'D';  
    if(grade > 70 && grade <= 80) return 'C';  
    if(grade > 80 && grade <= 90) return 'B';  
    if(grade > 90 && grade <= 100) return 'A';  
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("invalid  
grade "+grade);  
}
```



Enhanced Switch

```
def letterGrade(grade) {  
  switch(grade) {  
    case 90..100: return `A`  
    case 80..<90: return `B`  
    case 70..<80: return `C`  
    case 60..<70: return `D`  
    case 0..<60: return `F`  
    case ~"[ABCDFabcdf]":  
      return grade.toUpperCase()  
  }  
  throw new IllegalArgumentException(`invalid  
grade `+grade)  
}
```



Enhanced Switch



```
val VALID_GRADES = Set("A", "B", "C", "D", "F")
def letterGrade(value: Any):String = value match {
  case x:Int if (90 to 100).contains(x) => "A"
  case x:Int if (80 to 90).contains(x) => "B"
  case x:Int if (70 to 80).contains(x) => "C"
  case x:Int if (60 to 70).contains(x) => "D"
  case x:Int if (0 to 60).contains(x) => "F"
  case x:String if VALID_GRADES(x.toUpperCase) =>
x.toUpperCase()
}
```


Enhanced Switch



```
(defn letter-grade [grade]
  (cond
    (in grade 90 100) "A"
    (in grade 80 90)  "B"
    (in grade 70 80)  "C"
    (in grade 60 70)  "D"
    (in grade 0 60)   "F"
    (re-find #"[ABCDFabcdf]" grade)
    (.toUpperCase grade)))
```

Java Interoperability

All of these are true

- Java can call Groovy, Scala and Clojure classes as if they were Java classes
- Groovy, Scala and Clojure can call Java code without breaking a sweat
- In other words, interoperability with Java is a given. No need for complicated bridges between languages (i.e. JSR 223)

Ok, so...

What else can these languages do?

All of them

- Native syntax for collection classes
- Everything is an object
- Closures!
- Regular expressions as first class citizens
- Operator overloading

Groovy

- Metaprogramming (HOT!) both at buildtime and runtime
- Builders
- Healthy ecosystem: Grails, Griffon, Gant, Gradle, Spock, Gaelyk, Gpars, CodeNarc, etc...
- Not an exhaustive list of features!

Scala

- Richer type system
 - Type inference
 - Pattern matching (case classes)
 - Actor model
 - Traits
-
- Not an exhaustive list of features!

Clojure

- Data as code and viceversa
 - Immutable structures
 - STM
-
- Not an exhaustive list of features!

Demo

Other places where you'll find Polyglot Programming

Web app development

- XML
- SQL
- JavaScript
- JSON
- CSS
- Flash/Flex/ActionScript

Next-Gen datastores (NoSQL)

- FleetDB -> Clojure
- FlockDB -> Scala
- CouchDB, Riak -> Erlang
- By the way, watch out for Polyglot Persistence ;-)

Build systems

- Gradle, Gant -> Groovy
- Rake -> Ruby/JRuby
- Maven3 -> XML, Groovy, Ruby

Parting thoughts

- Java (the language) may have reached its maturity feature wise
- Other JVM languages have evolved faster
- Polyglot Programming is not a new concept
- Download and play with each of the demoed languages, maybe one of them strikes your fancy

Resources

Q & A

Thank you!