

Modern Java in 2026

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Outline

1. Today's setup
2. Records
3. Lambda functions
4. Flexible Constructors
5. Pattern matching
6. Sealed classes
7. Virtual threads & Scoped Values
8. Extras setup
9. Extras: Vector API, Generational ZGC, AOT, Profiling...

Today's setup

- all examples will use JDK 25

Records

- Immutable data carriers
- Compact syntax
- Automatic equals(), hashCode(), toString()

Lambda functions & Stream API

```
@FunctionalInterface  
public interface Comparator<T> {  
  
    int compare(T o1, T o2);  
  
}
```

- JDK 8+
- Anonymous functions
- Syntactic sugar for functional interfaces
- Predicate, Function, Consumer, Supplier
- Map, filter, reduce

Demo time! #1: Records and Lambda functions

Flexible Constructors

- JDK 25 (JEP 513)
- statements before `super()` call
- fail fast (finally we can check parameters before initialization, yay!)

Flexible Constructors Demo

```
public class Transaction { 1 usage 1 inherit
    private final double amount; 1 usage

    public Transaction(double amount) {
        this.amount = amount;
    }
}
```

```
public class SecureTransaction extends Transaction { 1 usage @ Marek Landa *
    private final String txId; 1 usage

    public SecureTransaction(double amount, String txId) { 1 usage @ Marek Landa
        // Before Java 25, `super()` had to be the VERY FIRST line.
        // Now, we can perform fast-failing validation BEFORE invoking the superclass constructor.
        if (amount <= 0) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Amount must be positive");
        }
        if (txId == null || txId.isBlank()) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Transaction ID required");
        }

        super(amount); // Super call can happen later!
        this.txId = txId;
    }
}
```



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Pattern matching

- most Pattern Matching features available since JDK 21, but we are still getting more
- alternative to tedious use of instanceof and casting

Pattern matching

- Record deconstruction (we ignore irrelevant components of record using underscore "_")

```
switch (item) {  
  case Book(var title, _, _, var pages, _) -> "Book: " + title + "pages: " + pages;  
  case Magazine(var title, _) -> "Magazine: " + title;  
}
```

- Guarded patterns

```
switch (item) {  
  case String s when s.length() < 6 -> "Short string: " + s.toUpperCase();  
  case String s -> "Long String: " + s.toUpperCase();  
}
```

Demo time! #2: Pattern matching

Sealed Classes

- Enforce controlled inheritance hierarchies (we want to restrict which classes can inherit from our class)
- Compiler ensures exhaustiveness in switch/instanceof checks
- Child must be in the same module
- Child must explicitly state whether it can be further extended, or not

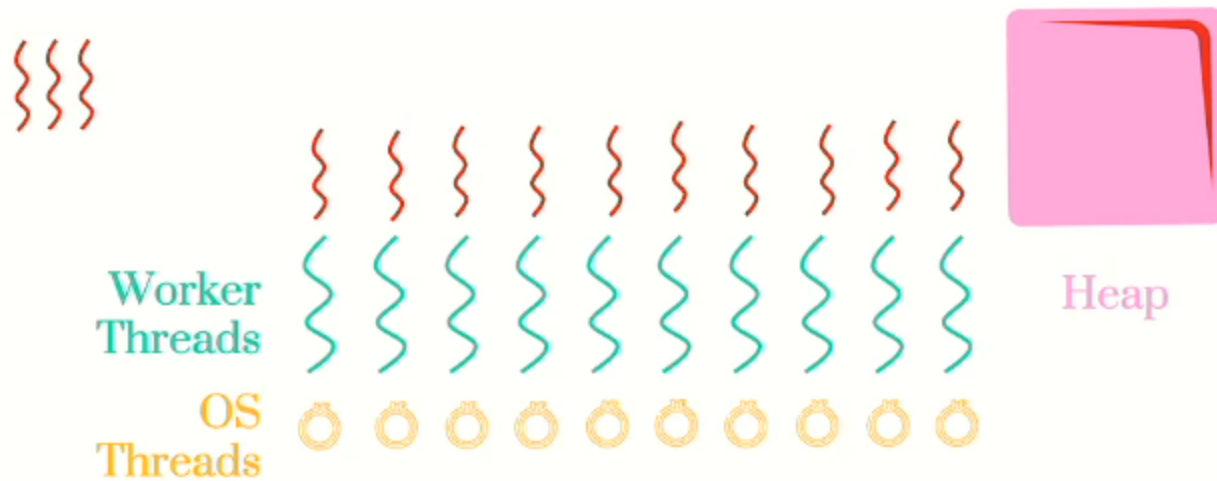
```
public sealed class Shape permits Rectangle, Circle {}
```

```
non-sealed class Rectangle extends Shape {} // can be further extended
```

```
final class Circle extends Shape {} // non extendable (like `java.lang.String`!)
```

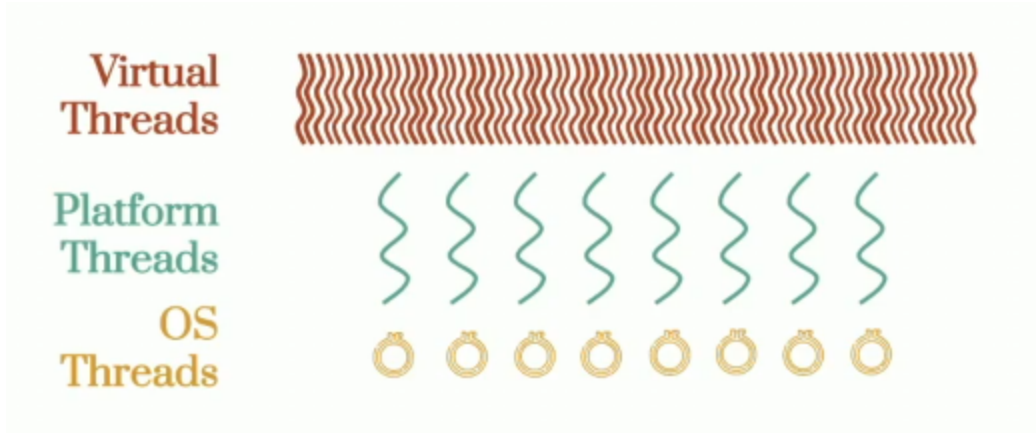
```
class Square extends Rectangle {} // not sealed anymore
```

Platform Threads



- OS schedules threads to CPU cores
- if thread is blocked => CPU core is idle
- we need many OS threads for many concurrent requests
- threads are expensive

Virtual Threads



- JVM schedules threads
- if thread is blocked => JVM uses other threads to do other work, so CPU is not idle
- thread creation is much cheaper, does not take as much memory

Scoped Values

- shared among threads in a defined scope (parent thread and all its children)

```
// Immutable, safe, and automatically cleaned up when the scope exits.  
public final static ScopedValue<String> REQUEST_ID = ScopedValue.newInstance();
```

```
ScopedValue.where(REQUEST_ID, "req-998877").run(() -> {  
    //spawn more threads  
    try (var scope = StructuredTaskScope.open())  
    {  
        // All the subtasks can access REQUEST_ID without passing it as parameter!  
        var userTask = scope.fork(() -> fetchUserProfile());  
        var balanceTask = scope.fork(() -> fetchAccountBalance());  
        var orderTask = scope.fork(() -> fetchRecentOrders());  
    }  
}
```

Demo time! #3: Virtual Threads and Scoped Values

Summary

- Records: Immutable data carriers without boilerplate code
- Lambda functions: Syntactic sugar for anonymous methods
- Stream API: Functional processing of collections
- Flexible Constructors: Execute statements before calling `super()`
- Pattern matching: Destructuring objects safely and concisely
- Sealed interfaces: Restrict which classes can implement an interface
- Switch expressions: Switch statements that return values
- Virtual threads: Lightweight threads managed by the JVM

Sources

- [inside.java](#)
- <https://jug.cz/>



Czech JUG

Thank you for your attention!



Extras setup

- we will use JDK 26 with preview features enabled (`--enable-preview` as VM argument)

```
<plugin>
  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
  <artifactId>maven-compiler-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.13.0</version>
  <configuration>
    <compilerArgs>
      <!-- needed for preview features -->
      <arg>--enable-preview</arg>
      <!-- needed for Vector API -->
      <arg>--add-modules</arg>
      <arg>jdk.incubator.vector</arg>
    </compilerArgs>
  </configuration>
</plugin>
```

Bonus: Preview & Incubator Features in JDK 25

Bonus 1: The Vector API (JEP 508)

- **SIMD (Single Instruction, Multiple Data)** hardware acceleration. Process multiple array elements in a single CPU cycle.

(Switch to IDE: Show `BonusVectorApiDemo.java`)

Bonus 2: Production Profiling & AOT

- **AOT Command-Line Ergonomics (JEP 514)**: Create an Ahead-of-Time cache in one step: `java -XX:AOTCacheOutput=app.aot ...` for instant startup times.
- **JFR Method Timing & Tracing (JEP 520)**: Built-in, low-overhead method profiling directly via Java Flight Recorder.