

Java Compatibility - the why and the how

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Compatibility & Java[™] technology

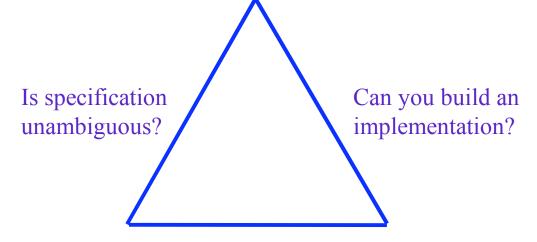
```
[] result = { 106, 99, 112, 46, 111, 114, 103 };
(int 1 = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
System.out.print (result[i]);
```

- Java is a binary software standard
 - This is the value proposition of the technology
- Claiming compatibility must be meaningful & equitable
- Three elements define a Java technology
 - Specification
 - Reference Implementation
 - Technology Compatibility Kit





JCP requires these three elements



TCK

Is TCK correct?
Is RI conformant?

Reference Implementation





Why is conformance important?

```
r[] result = { 106, 99, 112, 46, 111, 114, 103 };
(int 1 = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
System.out.print (result[i]);
```

- Value in the Java brand
- Assurance in application portability
- A level playing field for all implementers
- Assurance for end-users that required (guaranteed) functionality is present
- Developers can write to a spec rather than an implementation
- Improves quality of the spec





Conformance requirements

```
[] result = { 106, 99, 112, 46, 111, 114, 103 };
(int 1 = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
System.out.print (result[i]);
```

- All required tests must be passed
- Non-testable criteria that must be assured by the implementer
 - Tests cannot be changed
 - Exclude list cannot be changed
- There can be technology specific conformance rules





Appeals process

```
[] result = { 106, 99, 112, 46, 111, 114, 103 };
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System.out.print (result[i]);
```

What if parties disagree?

— Is the implementation wrong, is the test wrong, is the spec wrong, …?

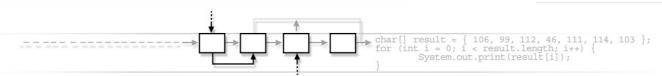
JCP describes a mandatory appeals process

- Appeals process must be provided by spec lead
- JCP Executive Committee can arbitrate via ballot









Thank You!

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