Java 17 user adoption grew 430% in one year
For Java long-term support (LTS) versions, 56% of applications use Java 11 in production. Java 8 is a close second with 33% of applications using it in production.

Java 17 adoption grew 430% in one year.
Java 11 adoption grew 200% in one year.
Java 8 adoption grew 150% in one year.

Java 17 user adoption grew 430% in one year.
Java 11 user adoption grew 200% in one year.
Java 8 user adoption grew 150% in one year.

Java 14 is the most popular non-LTS version
Uptake for interim, non-LTS Java versions remains extremely low compared to LTS versions in production with only 1.6% of applications using non-LTS Java versions. Java 14 is still the most popular with Java 15 a close second.

Compute settings in containers
Engineering teams are moving away from single-core settings in containers, with only 36% in use, and moving toward multi-core settings, with 30% using an eight-core setting.

Memory settings in containers
When comparing memory settings, there’s a tendency towards smaller instances in containers. In addition, 30% of containerized applications explicitly request an upper bound on Java virtual machine (JVM) memory through `-XX:MaxRAMPercentage` flags.

Garbage in, garbage out
Given its central role in JVM performance, garbage collection remains a hot topic in the Java community. The Garbage-First (G1) garbage collector is a clear favorite for those using Java 11 or later versions, with 65% of customers using it.

Containers rule everything around us
Containerizing applications has become mainstream—70% of Java applications reporting to New Relic do so from a container.