

Week 3 Day 2

Advanced Java Topics

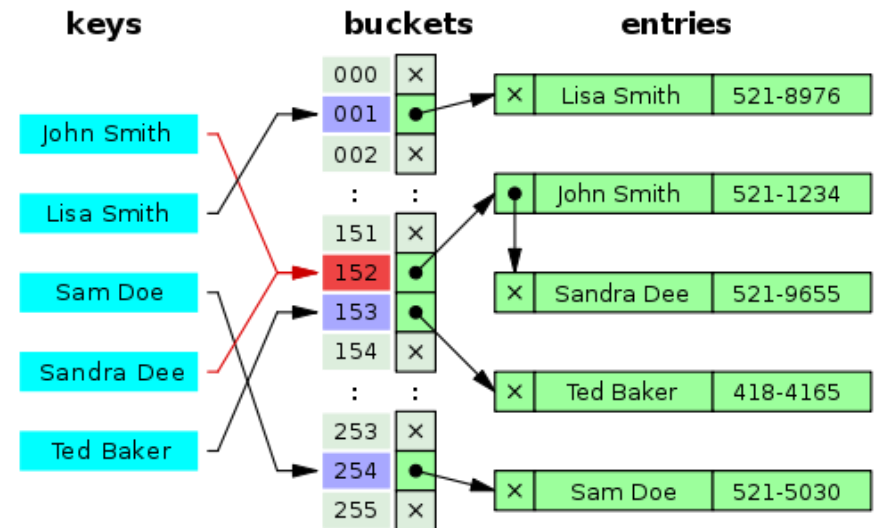


Maps store values in key/value pairs

- Not technically part of the Collections API because it doesn't implement Iterable
- Can still obtain iterators for its values
 - `.entrySet()`, `.keySet()`, `.values()`

Maps: HashSet

- Elements stored as key/value pairs
- Insertion and retrieval is fast
- Does not maintain insertion order
- Null keys and values



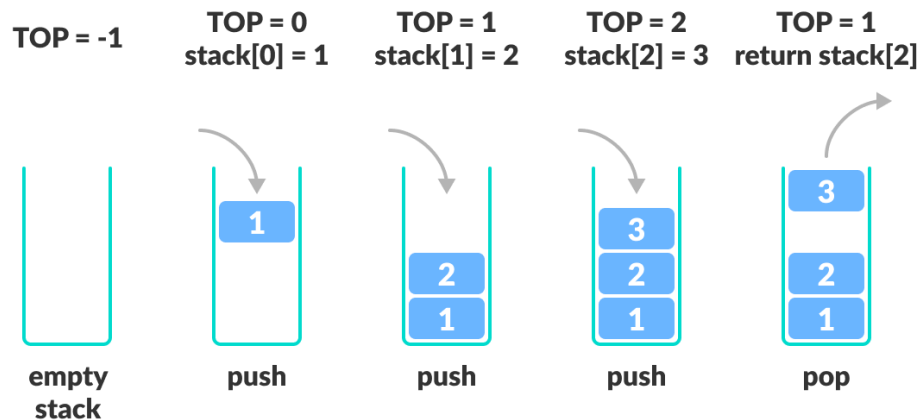
Maps: TreeMap and HashMap

- TreeMap
 - Keys stored in a sorted tree
 - Insertion and retrieval slower
 - No null keys
 - Null values allowed
- HashMap
 - Older threadsafe implementation of HashMap
 - No null keys
 - No null values

Lists: Vector and Stack

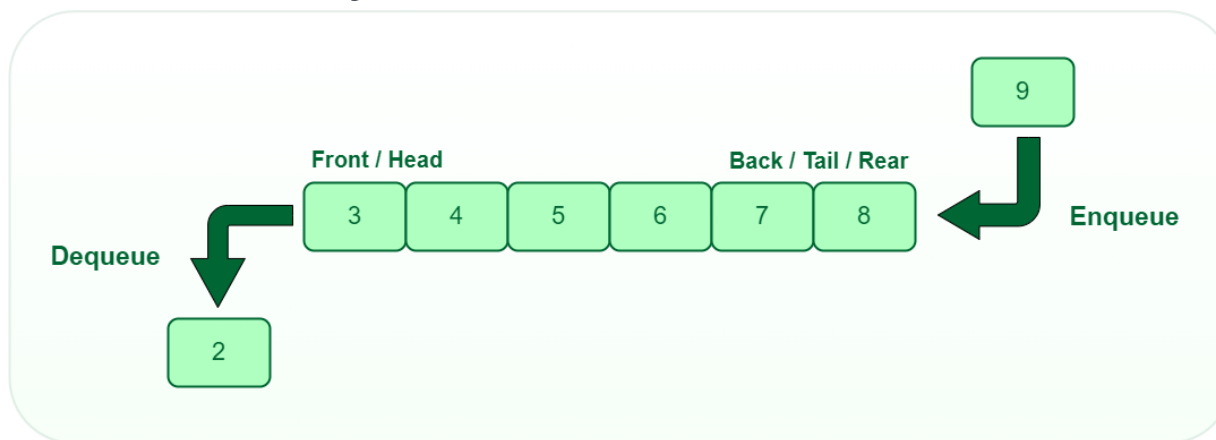
- Vector is an older implementation of an arraylist
 - Doubles in size when the array is resized

- Stack is an older implementation of the stack datastructure
 - First in last out
 - ArrayDeque is now preferred



Queues: ArrayDeque and PriorityQueue

- ArrayDeque
 - Double ended queue
 - Can be used as a queue or stack
 - Items stored in a resizable array
- PriorityQueue
 - Orders elements by their natural order
 - Uses a comparator for natural ordering



Comparable Interface

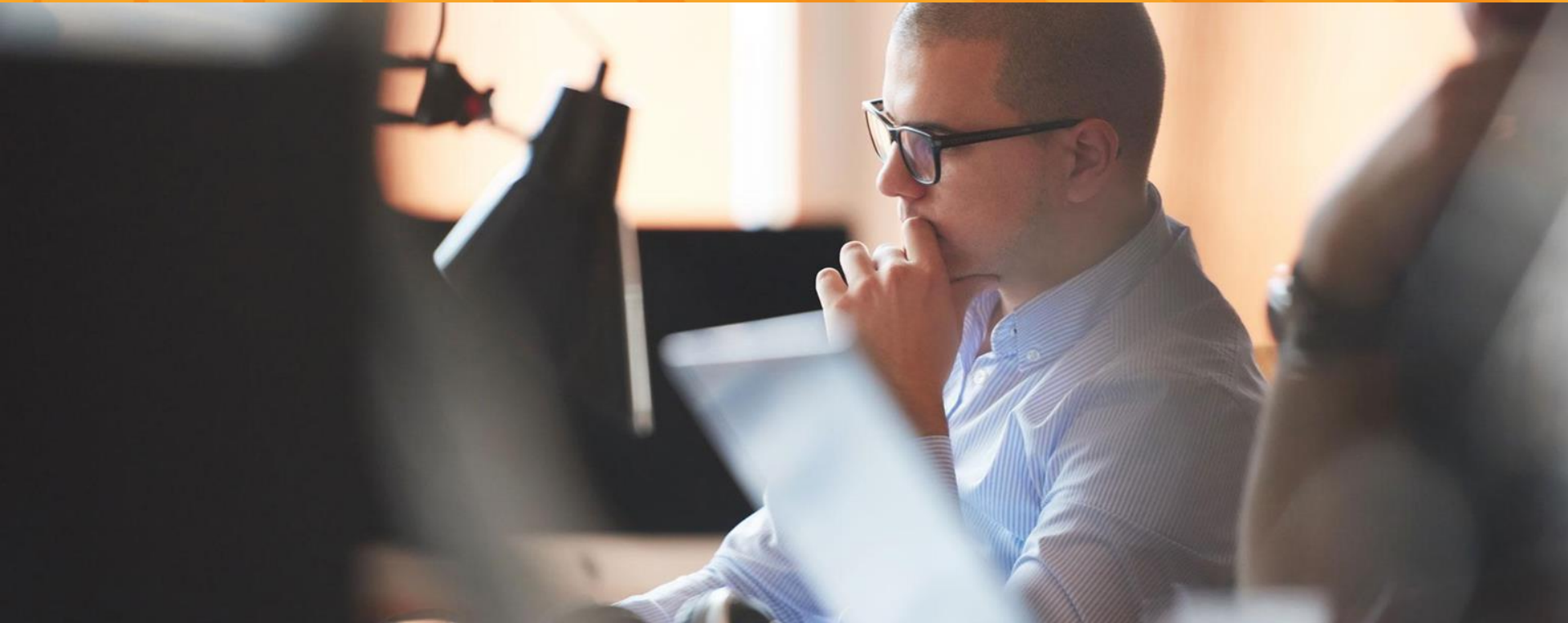
- Defines the natural ordering for the class
- Implement Comparable
- Override compareTo()

Comparator Interface

- Defines total ordering on some collection of objects
- Implement Comparator
- Override compare()



Comparator vs Comparable DEMO



- Functional Interfaces
- Lambda Expressions
- Stream API
- Reflections API
- Date and Time API
- Optional Classes
- Predicates

Functional interfaces are interfaces with only one method

- Implicitly created by lambda functions
- Can be explicitly created for use by lambdas

Lambdas

- Allow for the creation of disembodied methods
 - parameters(s) -> expression

Unified date and time package including:

- LocalDate
- LocalTime
- LocalDateTime
- ZonedDateTime
- Period
- Duration
- DateTimeFormatter

Java 8: Optional Class

- Introduced to reduce null checking
 - Object could optionally have a value or be empty

```
public class OptionalExample {  
    public Optional<String>  
    getAmbiguousString(boolean b) {  
        if (true) {  
            return Optional.of("awesome  
string!");  
        } else {  
            return Optional.empty();  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args)  
{  
    Optional<String> optString =  
        getAmbiguousString(false);  
    String theString = optString.orElse  
        (""); // specify a fallback value  
    System.out.println(theString);  
    // we can use the String without  
    // fear of NullPointerException now  
}
```

- Introduced more functional programming to java
 - Operate on a stream of elements
- An abstraction which are lazily loaded and do not modify the source
 - Do not store data, simply transform
- Two types of streams
 - Intermediate
 - Terminal



Java 8 Features DEMO

