JDK1.8新特性

1. Date Time API

1-1. Date Time Formatter

```
1
            DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy年MM月dd日 HH:mm:ss");
 2
            LocalDateTime ld = LocalDateTime.now();
 3
            System.out.println("DateTimeFormatter:"+ld);
 4
 6
            String formt = dtf.format(ld);
            System.out.println("格式化DateTimeFormatter:"+formt);
 8
9
            TemporalAccessor d = dtf.parse(formt);
            System.out.println("TemporalAccessor:"+d);
11
            TemporalAccessor ta = dtf.parse("2020年08月25日 12:53:51");
            System.out.println("TemporalAccessor 字符串转换:"+ta);
12
```

效果

```
DateTimeFormatter:2022-04-18T09:33:10.855403300
格式化DateTimeFormatter: 2022年04月18日 09:33:10
TemporalAccessor:{},ISO resolved to 2022-04-18T09:33:10
TemporalAccessor 字符串转换: {},ISO resolved to 2020-08-25T12:53:51
```

1-2、Duration和Period日期比较

```
1
            Instant in1 = Instant.now();
            System.out.println("Instant:"+in1);
 3
            Thread.sleep(2000);
            Instant in2 = Instant.now();
 4
 5
            //比较时间
 6
            Duration duration = Duration.between(in1,in2);
 8
            System.out.println("日期比较:"+duration);
 9
            LocalDate 11 = LocalDate.now();
10
11
            //设置日期
            LocalDate 12 = LocalDate.of(2020,7,20);
12
13
            Period p1 = Period.between(12,11);
            System.out.println("整体相差时间:"+p1);
14
            System.out.println("相差的年份:"+p1.getYears());
15
            System.out.println("相差的月份:"+p1.getMonths());
16
17
            System.out.println("相差的天数:"+p1.getDays());
```

效果

Instant:2022-04-18T01:34:49.212166400Z

日期比较: PT2.1960435S

整体相差时间: P1Y8M29D

相差的年份: 1

相差的月份:8

相差的天数: 29

1-3. Local Date Time

```
1
            LocalDateTime ldt = LocalDateTime.now();
 2
            System.out.println("local Date time:"+ldt);
 4
            LocalDate ld = LocalDate.now();
            System.out.println("local Date:"+ld);
 6
 7
            LocalTime lt = LocalTime.now();
8
            System.out.println("local Time:"+lt);
9
            //设置某一个时间
10
            LocalDateTime ldt2 = LocalDateTime.of(2020,8,25,9,21,0);
11
            System.out.println("local date time:"+ldt2);
12
```

效果

local Date time:2022-04-18T09:39:53.581719200

local Date:2022-04-18

local Time:09:39:53.784094

local date time:2020-08-25T09:21

2、Lambda表达式

2-1、循环遍历

List集合

```
1
            List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
 2
            list.add("1");
 3
 4
            list.add("2");
            list.add("3");
 5
            list.add("4");
 6
 7
            list.add("5");
 8
9
            for(String s : list)
10
11
                 System.out.println(s);
12
             }
```

Lambda

```
1 list.forEach( (x) -> System.out.println(x) );
```

list.forEach 相当于了for循环

x 相当于循环中的变量 s

只有一条语句,可以省略 {},直接输出就行了。

Map集合

```
Map<String,Object> map = new HashMap<>();
map.put("1",1);
map.put("2",1);
map.put("3",1);
for(Map.Entry<String,Object> entry : map.entrySet())
{
    System.out.println(entry.getKey()+">>"+entry.getValue());
}
```

Lambda

```
1 map.forEach( (k,v) -> System.out.println(k+">>"+v) );
```

2-2、接口

无参无返回方法

```
public interface Pet
{
   public void eat();
}
```

```
//匿名内部类写法
 1
 2
            Pet p = new Pet()
 3
            {
 4
               @Override
               public void eat()
 5
 6
                   System.out.println("匿名内部类");
 7
 8
9
10
11
           };
```

Lambda

有参有返回

```
public interface Pet2

int number(int x,String name);

}
```

Lambda

3、Stream流

3-1、流的创建

```
1
     //集合 Collection的子类集合(单值集合)
2
           List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
3
           Stream<String> s1 = list.stream();
4
           Stream<String> s2 = list.parallelStream();
5
6
           //map不行
7
            Map<String,Object> map = new HashMap<>();
   //
8
             System.out.println(map.stream());
```

3-2、流的使用

```
//1. 通过Collections中stream方法创建
 1
           List<String> list = Arrays.asList("张三丰","张无忌","张翠山","谢逊","灭绝师太","赵
 2
    敏","周芷若","小昭");
          //获得流
 3
           Stream<String> s = list.stream();
 4
 5
           System.out.println(s);
 6
   //
             s.forEach(x -> System.out.println(x));
           //根据条件过滤
 8
           Stream<String> filterStream = s.filter( name -> name.startsWith("张"));
9
           //循环会造成流关闭(流就跟水龙头,开一个,少一个)
           filterStream.forEach(x -> System.out.println(x));
10
    //
11
12
           //显示前几个数据
13
    //
             Stream<String> limitStream = s.limit(5);
14
    //
             limitStream.forEach(x -> System.out.println(x));
15
           //跳过几个数据,显示后面
16
    //
             Stream<String> skipStream = s.skip(2);
17
18
    //
             skipStream.forEach(x -> System.out.println(x));
19
20
           //一共有多少个数据,会造成流关闭
21
           System.out.println(s.count());
           s.forEach(x -> System.out.println(x));
22
23
24
           s.close();
```

4、方法引用

构建普通类

```
1 public class Car
2 {
3 String name;
4 public void createCar()
5 {
6 System.out.println("创建汽车:"+name);
7 }
```

```
8
 9
        public static void driver(Car c)
10
        {
             System.out.println(c.name+"开车");
11
        }
12
13
        public Car(String name)
14
15
        {
16
             this.name = name;
17
        }
18
19
```

方法引入

```
Car c1 = new Car("大众");
 1
           Car c2 = new Car("红旗");
 2
           Car c3 = new Car("长城");
 3
 4
           //new ArrayList<>(); list.add(c1);...
 5
 6
           List<Car> list = Arrays.asList(c1,c2,c3);//等价于了下面4行代码
   //
            List<Car> list2 = new ArrayList<>();
7
   //
 8
           list2.add(c1);
   //
           list2.add(c2);
9
10
            list2.add(c3);
           //在每次循环中调用了createCar方法
11
12
           list.forEach( car -> car.createCar());
           //方法引入
13
           list.forEach(Car :: createCar);
14
15
           //静态方法引入 , 需要将对象作为参数传递使用
           list.forEach(Car :: driver); //Car c1;Car c2 Car c3;作为参数传递进入方法了
16
    Car.driver();
           //方法引入 系统对象
17
           list.forEach(System.out :: println);
18
19
           List<Integer> listInteger =Arrays.asList(1,23,4,5,6,7,8,3);
20
21
22
           listInteger.forEach(System.out::println);
```

5、注解

5-1、系统注解

```
1 //注解:用来描述代码有什么作用
2 public class Test01
3 {
4 public static void main(String[] args)
5 {
```

```
6
            Student student = new Student();
 7
 8
            student.hello();
        }
9
10
11
12
    @Deprecated
    @SuppressWarnings("hello")
    class Student
14
15
16
        @Deprecated
17
        @SuppressWarnings("")
18
        String name;
19
        @SuppressWarnings("警告:该方法很容出错误")
20
        @Deprecated
21
        public void hello()
22
23
        {
24
25
        }
26
27
    }
```

5-2、自定义注解

```
1
              ElementType.TYPE:类
 2
 3
              ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR:构造器
 4
              ElementType.METHOD :方法
 5
               ElementType.FIELD:属性
 6
      \texttt{@Target(} \  \, \{\texttt{ElementType.TYPE} \  \, , \  \, \texttt{ElementType.CONSTRUCTOR} \  \, , \  \, \texttt{ElementType.METHOD} \  \, , \\ 
 7
     ElementType.FIELD} )
     @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
 8
 9
     public @interface MyAnncontation
10
          static final String name = "王杨";
11
12
         //value可以省略 value=""
13
         String value() default "863软件";
14
         int age() default 18;
15
16
17
18
    }
```

5-3、元注解

```
@Retention - 标识这个注解怎么保存,是只在代码中,还是编入class文件中,或者是在运行时可以通过反射访问。

@Documented - 标记这些注解是否包含在用户文档中。
@Target - 标记这个注解应该是哪种 Java 成员。
@Inherited - 标记这个注解是继承于哪个注解类(默认 注解并没有继承于任何子类)
```

5-4、反射调用注解

1、获取类上的注解

```
Class<Teacher> clazz = Teacher.class;

//获取Teacher类上的MyAnncontation注解

MyAnncontation an = clazz.getAnnotation(MyAnncontation.class);

System.out.println(an.age());

System.out.println(an.value());

System.out.println(an.name);
```

2、获取方法上的注解

```
Class<Teacher> clazz = Teacher.class;

Method m = clazz.getMethod("hello");

MyAnncontation my = m.getAnnotation(MyAnncontation.class);

System.out.println(my.value());

System.out.println(my.age());
```

3、获取属性上的注解

```
Class<Teacher> clazz = Teacher.class;

Field f = clazz.getField("name");

MyAnncontation my = f.getAnnotation(MyAnncontation.class);

System.out.println(my.age());

System.out.println(my.value());
```