

Lambda Expressions

```
public interface FunctionalInterface{
    String func(String str);
}
```

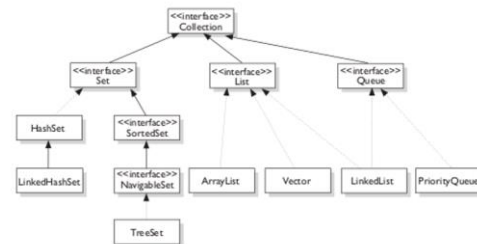


```
FunctionalInterface f;
f=(String str)->{return new StringBuilder(str).reverse().toString();};

System.out.println(f.func("Hello World!"));
```

Methods of collections <E>

```
boolean add(E e)
boolean addAll(Collection<? Extends E> c)
void clear()
boolean contains(Object o)
boolean containsAll(Collection<?> c)
boolean isEmpty()
Iterator<E> iterator()
boolean remove(Object o)
boolean removeAll(Collection<?> c)
boolean retainAll(Collection<?> c)
int size()
Object[] toArray()
<T> T[] toArray(T[] a)
```

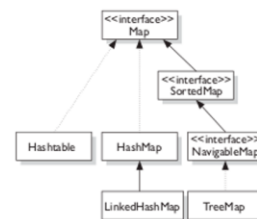


Example:

```
Set<String> names=new HashSet<String>() ;
//...
List<String> members=new ArrayList<String>() ;
members.add("Moshe") ;
members.addAll(names) ;
```

Methods of maps <K,V>

```
V put(K key, V value)
void putAll(Map<? extends K, ? extends V> m)
V get(K key)
void clear()
boolean containsKey(Object key)
boolean containsValue(Object value)
boolean isEmpty()
V remove(Object key)
int size()
Collection<V> values()
Set<K> keySet()
Set<Map.Entry<K,V>> entrySet()
```



Example:

```
Map<Integer, Employee> workers;
workers=new HashMap<Integer, Employee>();
workers.put(123456789, new Employee());
```

```
interface Comparator<T>{
    int compare(T t1, T t2);
}
```

```
interface Comparable<T>{
    int compareTo(T t);
}
```

```
for (Worker w : workers)
    System.out.println(w);
```

It is actually a shortcut for an *Iterator*

```
Iterator<Worker> it=workers.iterator();
while (it.hasNext())
    System.out.println(it.next());
```

ForEach

```
List<Integer> list=Arrays.asList(10,12,35);

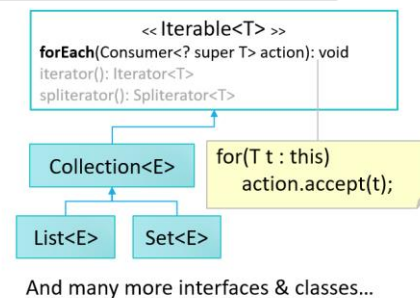
Consumer<? super Integer> action = new Consumer<Integer>() {

    @Override
    public void accept(Integer i) {
        System.out.println(i);
    }
};

list.forEach(action);

list.forEach(i->System.out.println(i));

list.forEach(System.out::println);
```



Common Java8 Functional Interfaces

Predicate<T>	- tests the T
Consumer<T>	- applies an action on the T
Function<T,U>	- given a T, returns a U (transformation)
BiFunction<T,U,V>	- transforms (T,U) into a V
Supplier<T>	- provides an instance of a T
UnaryOperator<T>	- a unary operator $T \rightarrow T$
BinaryOperator<T>	- a binary operator $(T,T) \rightarrow T$

java.util.function.*

```
public void fillDetailsForm(){
    String email="abc.gmail.com";
    try {
        pd.setEmail(email);
        System.out.println("this will not be printed");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("catching...");
        return; // exit the method
    } finally{
    }
    // and the code will not continue here...
    System.out.println("this will not be printed");
}
```

Buffered Reader/Writer Example

```
BufferedReader reader = null;
PrintWriter writer = null;

reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("in.txt"));
writer = new PrintWriter(new FileWriter("out.txt"));

String line;
while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
    writer.println(line);
}

reader.close();
writer.close();
```

```
String input="1 fish 2 fish red fish blue";
Scanner s=new Scanner(input);
s.useDelimiter(" fish ");
System.out.println(s.nextInt());
System.out.println(s.nextInt());
System.out.println(s.next());
System.out.println(s.next());
```

```
BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(System.in));
String line = in.readLine();
```

```

public void start(String ip, int port){
    try {
        Socket theServer=new Socket(ip, port);
        System.out.println("connected to server");

        BufferedReader userInput=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        BufferedReader serverInput=new BufferedReader(new
            InputStreamReader(theServer.getInputStream()));

        PrintWriter outToServer=new PrintWriter(theServer.getOutputStream());
        PrintWriter outToScreen=new PrintWriter(System.out);

        // correspond according to a well-defined protocol
        readInputsAndSend(userInput,outToServer,"exit");
        readInputsAndSend(serverInput,outToScreen,"bye");

        userInput.close();
        serverInput.close();
        outToServer.close();
        outToScreen.close();
        theServer.close();

    } catch (UnknownHostException e) { /*...*/ }
    catch (IOException e) { /*...*/ }
}

```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ip=args[0];
    int port = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
    CLIClient client=new CLIClient();
    client.start(ip, port);
}

```

שרת

```

ServerSocket server=new ServerSocket(port);
server.setSoTimeout(1000);
try{
    Socket aClient=server.accept(); // blocking call

    InputStream inFromClient=aClient.getInputStream();
    OutputStream outToClient=aClient.getOutputStream();

    // interact (read & write) with the client according to protocol

    inFromClient.close();
    outToClient.close();
    aClient.close();
    server.close();
} catch (SocketTimeoutException e) { /*...*/ }

```

Loop this
and be able to stop

We want to delegate this

Thread this

Stream

INTERMEDIATE

returns a Stream

distinct()

map()

flatMap()

limit()

peek()

sorted()

TERMINAL

returns a result

collect()

count()

forEach()

min(), max()

reduce()

toArray()

findAny(), findFirst()

allMatch(), andMatch(), noneMatch()

```
List<String> strings=Arrays.asList("the", "answer", "to", "life", "the", "universe",
    "and", "everything", "=", "42");
```

```
int totalLength = strings.stream().map(String::length).reduce(0, (x,y)->x+y);
System.out.println(totalLength); // wow! its 42!!
```

groupBy

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Collectors.html>

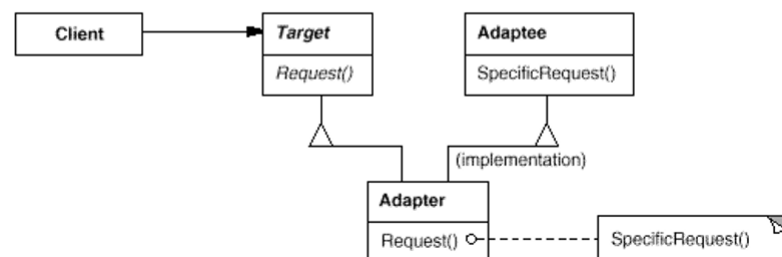
```
List<Employee> employees=new LinkedList<>();
employees.add(new Employee(18, "Moshe"));
employees.add(new Employee(18, "Tzipi"));
employees.add(new Employee(25, "Alon"));
employees.add(new Employee(22, "Tal"));
employees.add(new Employee(22, "Tomer"));
```

```
Map<Integer,List<Employee>> EmpByAge = employees.stream()
    .filter(e->e.name.startsWith("T"))
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(e->e.age));
```

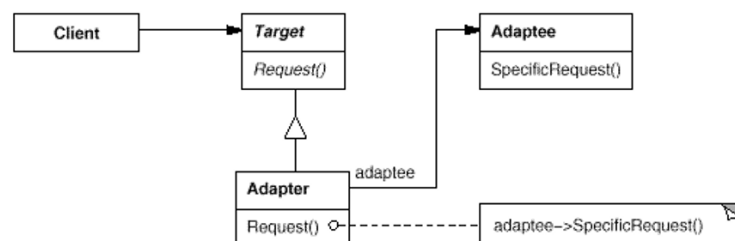
```
EmpByAge.forEach((age,emps)->{
    System.out.println(age+":");
    emps.forEach(e->System.out.println("\t"+e.name));
});
```

output:
18: Tzipi
22: Tal
Tomer

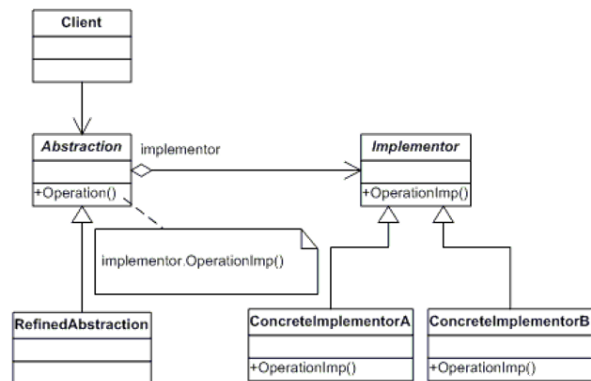
Class Adapter Pattern



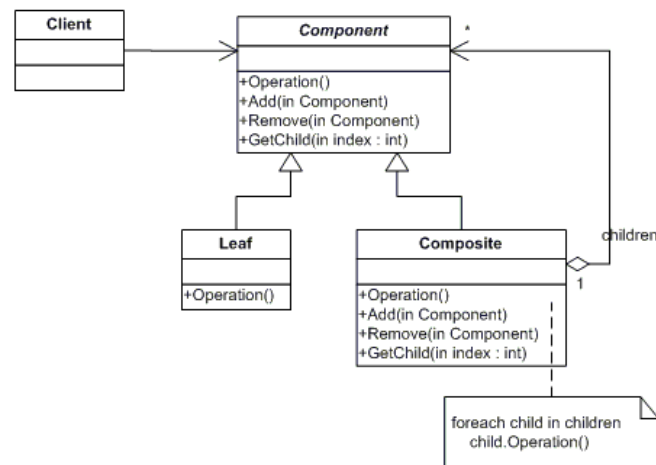
Object Adapter Pattern



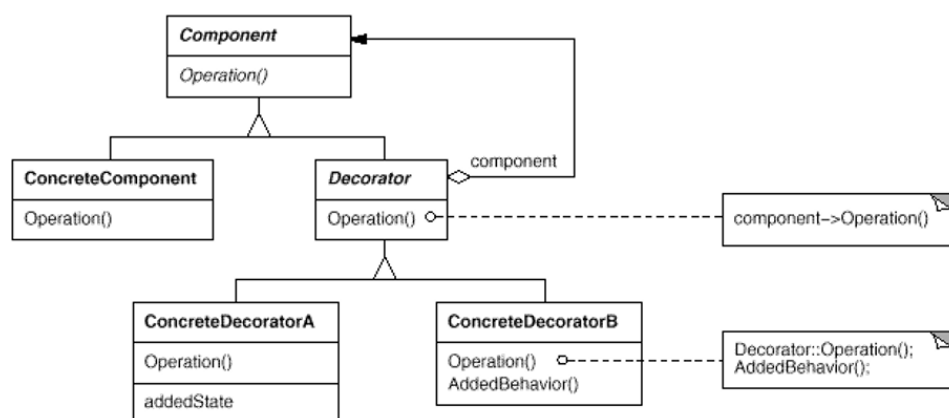
The Bridge Pattern



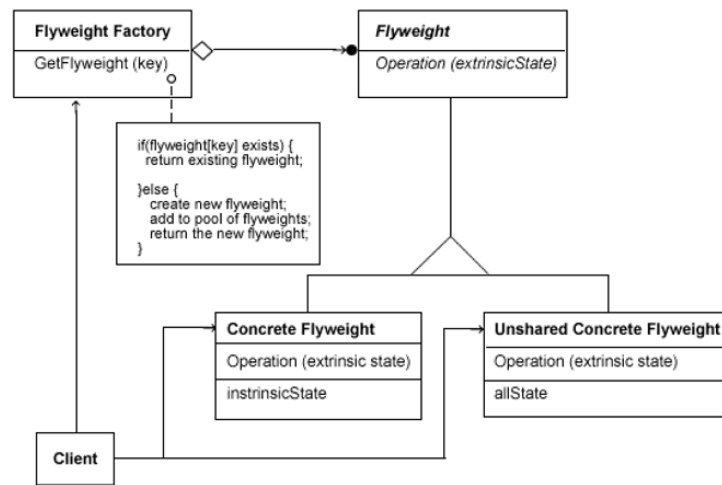
Composite:



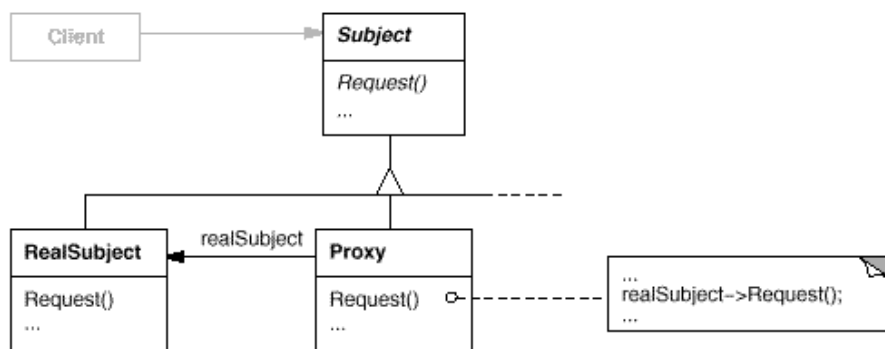
The Decorator Design Pattern



The Flyweight Pattern

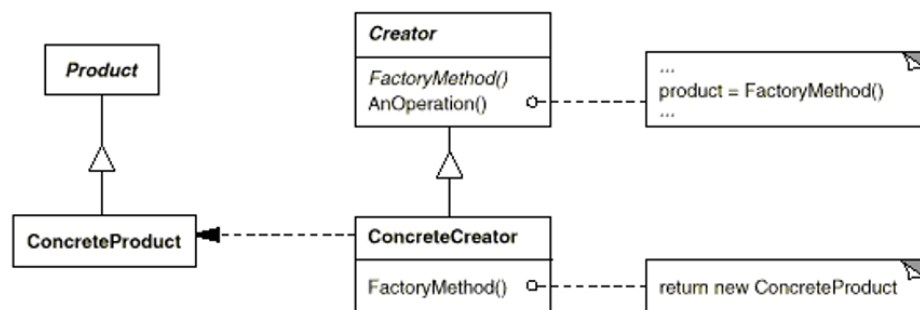


Proxy

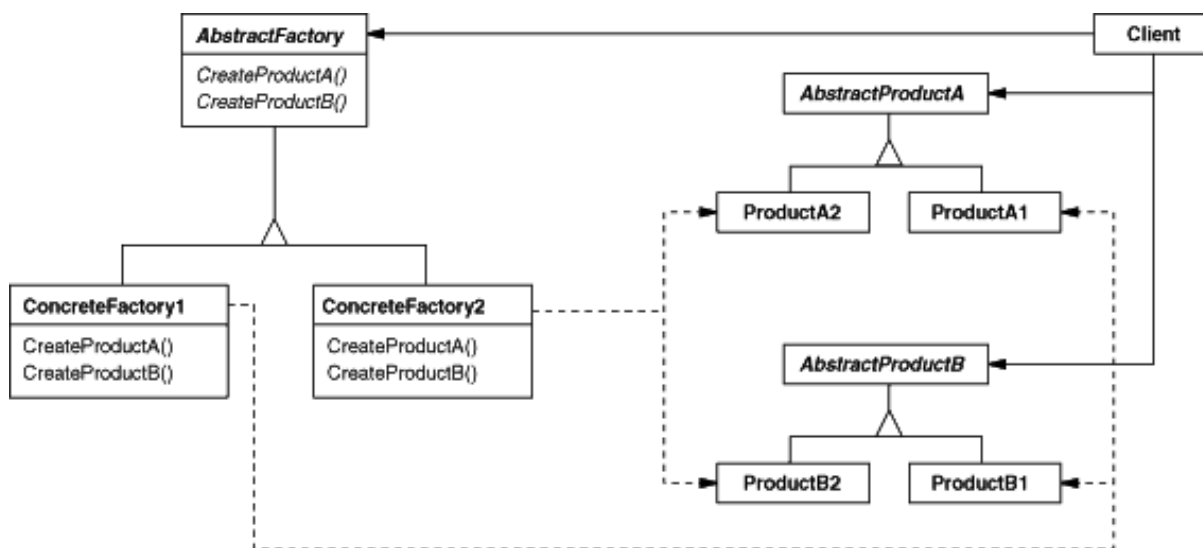


Factory Pattern – the solution

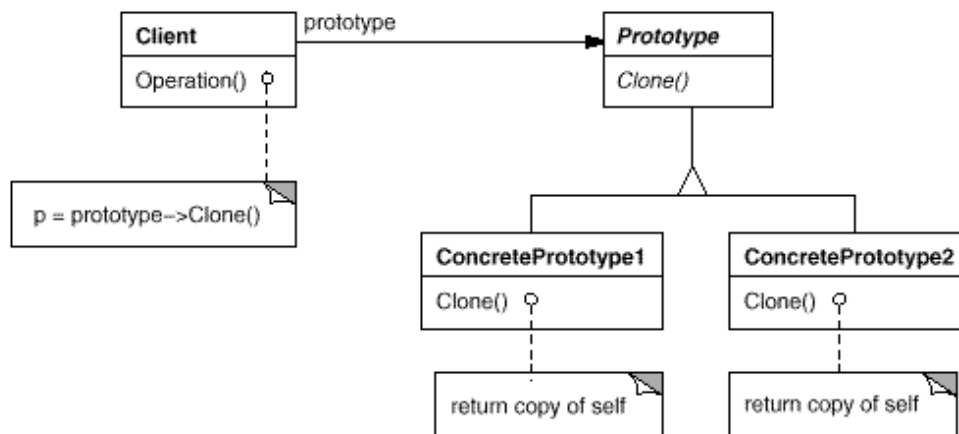
- Generally:



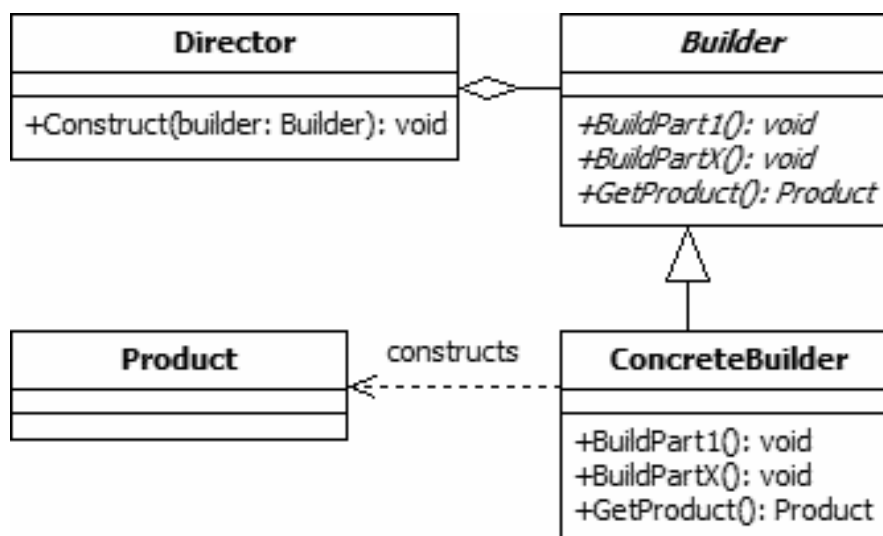
Abstract Factory



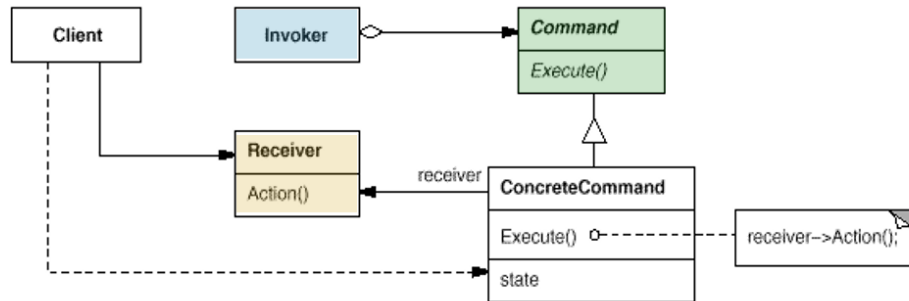
Prototype



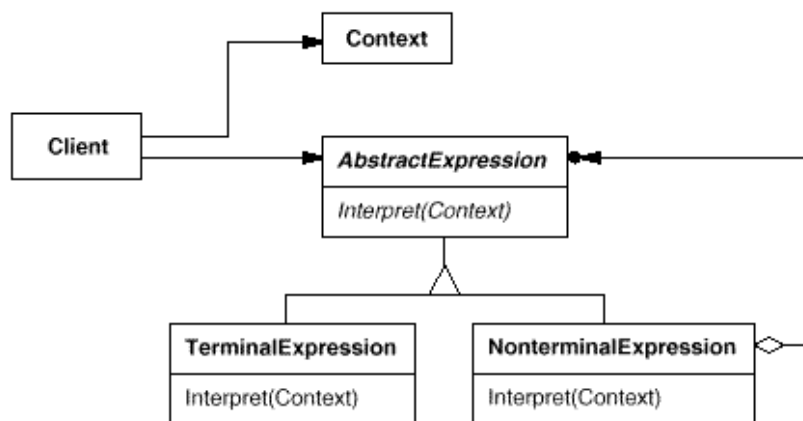
Builder



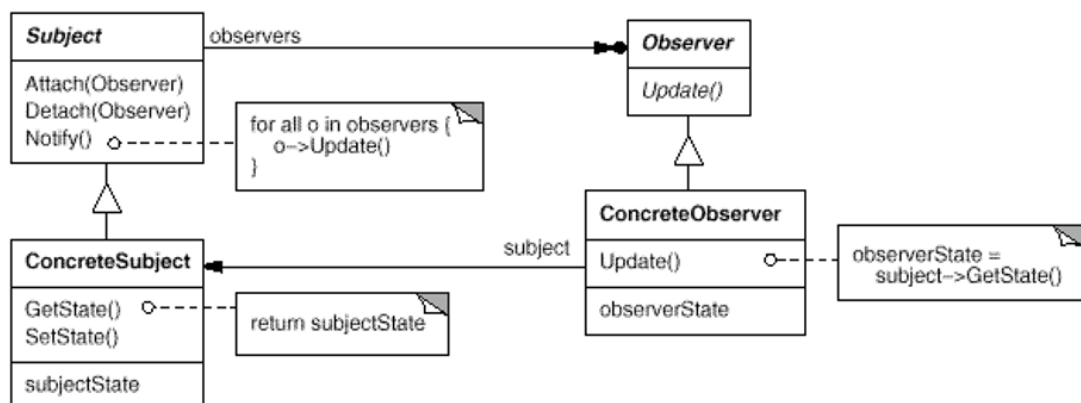
Command Pattern



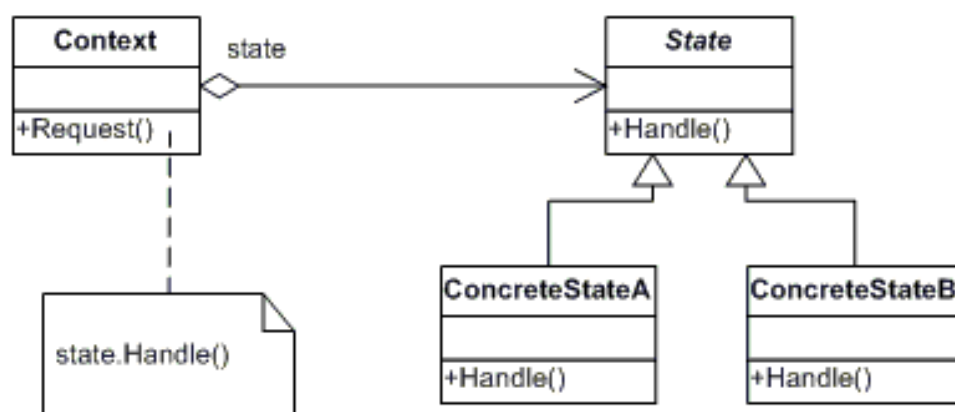
Interpreter:



Observer Pattern



State pattern



Strategy:

