LAB – 8 – HOME WORK

Day – 1

Problem 1 : Consider the following lambda expression. Can this expression be correctly typed as a `BiFunction`?

```
(x,y) -> {
                        List<Double> list = new ArrayList<>();
                        list.add(Math.pow(x,y));
                        list.add(x * y);
                        return list;
};
```

Demonstrate you are right by doing the following: In the main method of a Java class, assign this lambda expression to an appropriate BiFunction and call the `apply` method with arguments (2.0, 3.0), and print the result to console.

Problem 2: Get practice on Sorting.

```
class Product {
        final String title;
        final double price;
        final int model;

        public String getTitle() {
                return title;
        }

        public double getPrice() {
                return price;
        }

        public int getModel() {
                return model;
        }

        public Product(String title, Double price, int model) {
                this.title = title;
                this.price = price;
                this.model = model;
        }

        @Override
        public String toString() {
                return String.format("\n %s : %s : %s", title, price, model);
        }
```

}

a. Sort by implementing a comparator for price attribute and print product list.
b. Sort by implementing a comparator for title attribute and print product list.
c. Implement the sort method so that only one type of Comparator is used for the task a & b in a Java 7 Way using closure.
d. If the title is same use model as another attribute to sort. Do this by using lambdas.(Java 8 Way)

Task a & b – Using separate comparators – not closure (refer : comparator2 package)

Task c : Refer comparator3 package

Task d : Refer closures.java8 pacakge

Day - 2

Get practice to use method references

3. In the lecture, one of the examples of a method reference of type *object::instanceMethod* was `this::equals`. Since every lambda expression must be converted to a functional interface, find a functional interface in the `java.util.function` package that would be used for this lambda expression.

Hint #1: The implicit reference `this' refers to the currently active object. So, to answer this question, Create a class MyClass with two attributes x and y of any type. Override the equals() method.

In which you have referenced this::equals with an appropriate type(Suitable functional interface); add a method myMethod(MyClass cl) [testing method to check the equality] which uses this method expression to return true if cl is equal to 'this'.

Hint #2: Take a look at the api docs here:
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/package-summary.html

Code Template

```
public class MyClass {

    int x ;
    String y;
    public MyClass(int x, String y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
```

```
        // testing method to check the equality
        public void myMethod(MyClass cl) {
        //Implement

        }

        @Override
        public boolean equals(Object ob) {
                if(ob == null) return false;
                if(ob.getClass() != getClass()) return false;
                MyClass mc = (MyClass)ob;
                return mc.x == x && mc.y.equals(y);
        }

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                MyClass myclass = new MyClass(1, "A");
                MyClass myclass1 = new MyClass(1,"B");
                myclass.myMethod(myclass);
                myclass.myMethod(myclass1);

        }

}
```

Problem 4:

```
  List<String> fruits = Arrays.asList("Apple", "Banana","Orange","Cherries","blums");
```

a. Print the given list using forEach with Lambdas
b. Print the given list using method reference

Problem 5:

```
   String[] names = {"Alexis", "Tim", "Kyleen", “KRISTY”};

      a. Use Arrays.sort()to sort the names by ignore case using Method reference.
```