Lambdas



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 - An expression that can be passed around as if it were an object and executed on demand
 - Simpler than anonymous classes with a single method.
 However Lambdas do not have state but anonymous classes may

Lambda Expression Syntax

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► A two-parameter lambda expression.

► See example: SimpleLambdas.java in class repo

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- Example: StoringLambdasExample2.java (stick it in a hash table!)

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- ► Example: StoringLambdasExample1.java
- Example: StoringLambdasExample2.java (stick it in a hash table!)
- ▶ We can also pass lambda expression to threads. See example: ThreadLambdaExample1.java

► Consider the following typical use of a lambda.

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public interface MyPrinter{
    public void print(String s);
}
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- ► Following types of method references may be used:
 - Static method
 - Parameter method
 - Instance method
 - Constructor

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```
public interface Finder {
    public int find(String s1, String s2);
}
Finder finder = String.indexOf;
//Finder finder = (s1, s2) -> s1.indexOf(s2);
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► Instance method

```
public interface Deserializer {
    public int deserialize(String v1);
}
public class StringConverter {
    public int convertToInt(String v1){
        return Integer.valueOf(v1);
    }
}
StringConverter stringConverter = new StringConverter();
Deserializer des = stringConverter::convertToInt;
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}
StringConverter stringConverter = new StringConverter();
Deserializer des = stringConverter::convertToInt;
```

► Constructors: use the class name followed by ::new

```
public interface Factory {
    public String create(char[] val); // matches String
    constructor
}
Factory factory = String::new;
//Factory factory = chars -> new String(chars);
```

More Examples

► Example: FunctionPtrs.java

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- Example: User.java, UserTest.java, UserTestWithLambdas.java