

JDK8 新特性

前面部分的内容请观看视频:

<https://www.wkcto.com/course/112>

<https://www.wkcto.com/course/113>

3 集合增强

3.1 Stream 流

3.1.1 流概述

流是 JDK8 新增的成员,允许以声明性方式处理数据集合,可以把 Stream 流看作是遍历数据集合的一个高级迭代器

使用流的好处:

代码以声明性方式书写:说明想要完成什么,而不是说明如何完成一个操作

可以把几个基础操作连接起来,来表达复杂的数据处理的流水线,同时保持代码清晰可读

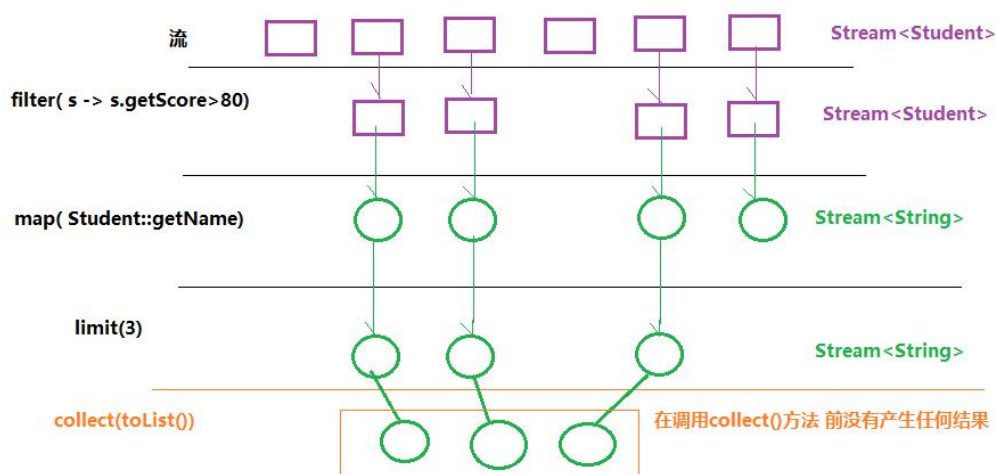
流是什么?

从支持数据处理操作的源生成元素序列.数据源可以是集合,数组或 IO 资源

从操作角度来看,流与集合是不同的. 流不存储数据值; 流的目的是处理数据,它是关于算法与计算的.

如果把集合作为流的数据源,创建流时不会导致数据流动; 如果流的终止操作需要值时,流会从集合中获取值; 流只使用一次

流中心思想是延迟计算,流直到需要时才计算值



流使用时一般包括三件事:

- 1) 一个数据源(如集合)来执行一个查询;
- 2) 一个中间操作链,形成一条流的流水线
- 3) 一个终端操作,执行流水线,生成结果

3.1.2 如何获得流

```
package com.wkcto.stream;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.stream.Stream;

/**
 * 流的基本操作
 * Author : 动力节点老崔
 */
public class Test01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //1 如何获得流,可以通过 Collection 集合,数据, 根据字面量获得流

        //1.1 通过 Collection 获得流

        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        Collections.addAll(list,"wkcto","hello", "jj", "dd", "mm", "bjpowernode");
        Stream<String> stream1 = list.stream();
        // System.out.println(stream1);
        stream1.forEach(System.out::println);

        //1.2 根据数据获得流

        String[]data = {"zhangsan","lisi","wangwu"};
        Stream<String> stream2 = Arrays.stream(data);
        stream2.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
        System.out.println();

        //1.3 直接通过值获得流

        Stream<String> stream3 = Stream.of("1", "2", "3", "4");
        stream3.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
        System.out.println();

        //1.4 无限流

        Stream.iterate(100, x->x+3).limit(10).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
        System.out.println();

    }
}
```

3.1.3 流的使用

```
package com.wkcto.stream;

import javax.sound.midi.Soundbank;
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.stream.Stream;

/**
 * 流的基本操作
 *
 * Author : 动力节点老崔
 */
public class Test02 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        Collections.addAll(list, "wkcto", "good", "hello", "jj", "xx", "jj", "jj", "bjpowernode", "xx",
"good");

        //1)通过 List 集合获得 Stream 流
        Stream<String> stream = list.stream();

        //2 流的中间操作

        //2.1 流的筛选与切片

        //distinct()去掉重复的数据
        stream.distinct().forEach(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("-----");

        //filter()过滤

        //
        stream.filter(x->x.length() > 4).forEach(System.out::println);
        //java.lang.IllegalStateException: 流已关闭, 流只能使用一次
        list.stream().filter(x->x.length() > 4).forEach(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("-----");
    }
}
```

//sort()排序

```
list.stream().sorted(String::compareTo).forEach(System.out::println);  
System.out.println("-----");
```

//limit()截断操作

```
list.stream().limit(5).forEach(System.out::println);  
System.out.println("-----");
```

//skip()跳过

```
list.stream().skip(3).forEach(System.out::println);  
System.out.println("-----");
```

//2.2 map 映射

//map 映射转换元素, map 方法接受一个函数, 把这个函数应用于每个元素上, 并将

它映射为一个新的元素

```
list.stream()  
    .map(String::toUpperCase) //为每个元素应用 toUpperCase()把小写转换
```

为大写

```
    .forEach(System.out::println);  
System.out.println("-----");
```

```
list.stream()  
    .map(String::length)  
    .map(len -> len + " ")  
    .forEach(System.out::print);  
System.out.println();  
System.out.println("-----");
```

//转换为数值流

```
List<Integer> integerList = Arrays.asList(54,1,78,90,345);  
IntStream intStream = integerList.stream().mapToInt(x -> x);  
intStream.forEach(x -> System.out.print( x + " "));
```

```
System.out.println();  
System.out.println("-----");
```

//2.3 匹配与查找操作

//allMatch()判断流中所有的元素是否都匹配给定的谓词

```
System.out.println( list.stream().allMatch(s -> s.length() > 3 ) );    //false
```

//anyMatch()判断流中是否有某个元素可以匹配指定的谓词

```
System.out.println( list.stream().anyMatch(s -> s.equals("wkcto")) );    //true
```

//noneMatch()判断流中的元素是否都没有匹配指定谓词的

```
System.out.println( list.stream().noneMatch(s -> s.equals("jj")) );    //false
```

//查找

```
System.out.println(list.stream().filter(s -> s.length() > 10).findAny().get() );
```

```
System.out.println( list.stream().filter(s -> s.length() > 20).findFirst().orElse("不存在"));
```

//3 Stream 流的终端操作

//3.1 forEach 遍历

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

//3.2 count 统计

```
System.out.println( list.stream().filter(x->x.length() > 2).count());
```

//3.3 reduce 归纳合并

```
Optional<String> reduce = list.stream().reduce((s1, s2) -> s1 + "--" + s2);
```

```
System.out.println(reduce.get());
```

```
reduce.ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

//数值操作

```
List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(6,21,87,34,1,78,54);
```

//求和,指定初始值

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().reduce(0, Integer::sum) );
```

```
//求和,没有初始值
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().reduce((x,y)->x+y).orElse(0) );
```

```
//最值
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().reduce(Math::max).get() );
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().reduce(Math::min).get() );
```

```
//3.4 映射到数值流
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().mapToInt(x->x).sum() );           //求和
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().mapToInt(x->x).max().getAsInt() ); //最大值
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().mapToInt(x->x).min().orElse(0) ); //最小值
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().mapToDouble(x->x).average().getAsDouble()); //平均值
```

```
System.out.println(list2.stream().max(Integer::compareTo).get());
```

```
list2.stream().min(Integer::compareTo).ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
//3.5 collect 归约
```

```
//把 stream 流转换为集合
```

```
Set<String> stringSet = list.stream().collect(Collectors.toSet());
```

```
System.out.println( stringSet );
```

```
//把 Stream 流转换为数组
```

```
Object[] objects = list.stream().toArray();
```

```
System.out.println( Arrays.toString(objects));
```

```
String[] toArray = list.stream().toArray(String[]::new);
```

```
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(toArray));
```

```
//Stream 流转换为字符串
```

```
String collect = list.stream().collect(Collectors.joining(", "));
```

```
System.out.println(collect);
```

```
}  
}
```

3.1.4 Stream 在开发中的应用

```
package com.wkcto.stream;  
  
import java.util.ArrayList;  
import java.util.Comparator;  
import java.util.List;  
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;  
import java.util.stream.Collectors;  
  
/**  
 * Author : 动力节点老崔  
 */  
  
public class Test03 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //把 Car 小汽车的数据保存到 List 集合中  
        List<Car> carshop = new ArrayList<>();  
        carshop.add(new Car("Benz", false, 68, CarType.SUV));  
    }  
}
```



```
carshop.add(new Car("Audi", true, 28, CarType.HATCHBACK));  
carshop.add(new Car("BMW", false, 88, CarType.HATCHBACK));  
carshop.add(new Car("Geeley", true, 18,  
CarType.HATCHBACK));  
carshop.add(new Car("Xiali", true, 8,  
CarType.THREECOMPARTMENT));  
carshop.add(new Car("Haval", false, 18, CarType.SUV));  
carshop.add(new Car("Jeep", true, 38, CarType.SUV));  
carshop.add(new Car("Honda", false, 28,  
CarType.THREECOMPARTMENT));  
carshop.add(new Car("Chery", true, 18,  
CarType.THREECOMPARTMENT));  
carshop.add(new Car("Benz", false, 58,  
CarType.THREECOMPARTMENT));  
  
//1 根据价格降序排序后,显示汽车品牌  
carshop.stream()  
    .sorted((c1,c2) -> c2.getPrice()-c1.getPrice())  
    .map(Car::getBrand)  
    .distinct()  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
System.out.println("-----");
```

```
//2 找出已卖的车, 按价格升序排序
```

```
carshop.stream()
    .filter(car -> car.isSold() )
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Car::getPrice))
    .forEach(System.out::println);
System.out.println("-----");
```

```
//3 查看有哪些车型
```

```
carshop.stream()
    .map(car -> car.getType())
    .distinct()
    .forEach(System.out::println);
System.out.println("-----");
```

```
//4SUV 型号的车有哪些
```

```
List<Car> collect = carshop.stream()
    .filter(car -> car.getType() == CarType.SUV)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());

System.out.println( collect );
```

// 40 万以下的车的品牌, 排序

```
carshop.stream()  
    .filter(car -> car.getPrice() < 40)  
    .map(Car::getBrand)  
    .distinct()  
    .sorted()  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
System.out.println("-----");
```

//6)统计没有卖出去的车数量

```
System.out.println(                carshop.stream().filter(car  
-> !car.isSold()).count() );
```

//7)判断是否有 Geeley 品牌的汽车

```
System.out.println(    carshop.stream().anyMatch(car    ->  
"Geeley".equals(car.getBrand())));
```

//8)最贵的车的价格

```
System.out.println(carshop.stream().map(Car::getPrice).reduce(Integer::
```

```
max).get() );
```

```
//9)显示已卖出去最贵的车
```

```
System.out.println( carshop.stream().filter(Car::isSold)
```

```
//                                .reduce(BinaryOperator.maxBy((car1,  
car2)->(car1.getPrice()- car2.getPrice())))
```

```
                                .collect(Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparing(Car::  
getPrice)))
```

```
                                .get()
```

```
);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
package com.wkcto.stream;
```

```
import java.util.Objects;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * Author : 动力节点老崔
```

```
 */
```

```
public class Car {
```

```
private String brand;    //品牌

private boolean sold;    //是否已卖

private int price;

private CarType type;    //车型


public Car(String brand, boolean sold, int price, CarType type) {

    this.brand = brand;

    this.sold = sold;

    this.price = price;

    this.type = type;

}


public Car() {

}


@Override

public boolean equals(Object o) {

    if (this == o) return true;

    if (o == null || getClass() != o.getClass()) return false;

    Car car = (Car) o;

    return sold == car.sold &&
```

```
        price == car.price &&  
        Objects.equals(brand, car.brand) &&  
        type == car.type;  
    }  
}
```

```
@Override
```

```
public int hashCode() {  
    return Objects.hash(brand, sold, price, type);  
}
```

```
@Override
```

```
public String toString() {  
    return "Car{" +  
        "brand=\"" + brand + "\" +  
        ", sold=\"" + sold +  
        ", price=\"" + price +  
        ", type=\"" + type +  
        "};"  
}
```

```
public String getBrand() {
```

```
        return brand;
    }

    public Car setBrand(String brand) {
        this.brand = brand;
        return this;
    }

    public boolean isSold() {
        return sold;
    }

    public Car setSold(boolean sold) {
        this.sold = sold;
        return this;
    }

    public int getPrice() {
        return price;
    }
}
```

```
public Car setPrice(int price) {  
    this.price = price;  
    return this;  
}  
  
public CarType getType() {  
    return type;  
}  
  
public Car setType(CarType type) {  
    this.type = type;  
    return this;  
}  
}
```

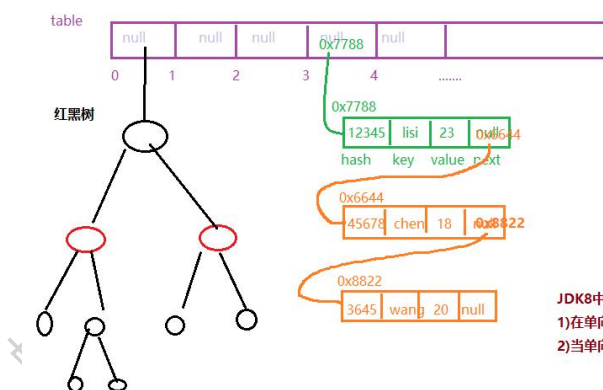
```
package com.wkcto.stream;  
  
/**  
 * Author : 动力节点老崔  
 */  
public enum CarType {
```



```
HATCHBACK, THREECOMPARTMENT,SUV
```

```
}
```

3.2 对 HashMap 性能的提升



1)HashMap底层是哈希表,哈希表是一个数组,数组的每个元素是一个单向链表

2)hashmap.put(key, value)添加键值对时,

2.1 根据key键的哈希码,经常hash函数得到hash值

2.2 再使用hash值计算出对应数组的下标i

2.3 访问table[i]数组元素

如果table[i]元素为null,就会生成一个结点存储到table[i]位置

如果table[i]元素不为null,遍历table[i]单向链表的每个结点,是否存在某个结点的key与当前的key.equals()相等,如果相等就使用新的value值替换原来的值。如果所有结点的key与当前的key都不匹配,,会创建一个新的结点插入到链表的尾部

JDK8中对HashMap性能的提升

1)在单向链表中,把新添加的结点添加链表的尾部

2)当单向链表中结点的数量 ≥ 8 个时,系统会把单向链表的结构转换为红黑树

4 新增了 java.time 包

java.util.Date 日期类不是线程安全的

在 JDK8 中引入了线程安全的时间类,

```
package com.wkcto.time;

import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.LocalTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

/**
 * java.time 包中线程安全的日期类
 * Author : 动力节点老崔
 */
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        //1)LocalDate 日期类

        LocalDate date = LocalDate.now();    //当前日期

        System.out.println( date );        //2019-04-24


        //2)当前时间

        LocalTime time = LocalTime.now();
        System.out.println( time );        //19:50:35.344


        //3)日期与时间

        LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println(now);            //2019-04-24T19:51:03.726
    }
}
```

//4)返回当前日期的各个属性值

```
System.out.println( now.getYear());  
System.out.println( now.getMonthValue());  
System.out.println( now.getDayOfMonth());  
System.out.println( now.getHour());  
System.out.println( now.getMinute());  
System.out.println( now.getSecond());  
  
System.out.println( now.getNano());    //在毫秒数后面添加 6 个 0
```

//5)自定义时间

```
LocalDateTime another = LocalDateTime.of(2100, 10, 12, 8, 58, 28);  
System.out.println( another );
```

//6)使用 plus 增加时间, minus 可以减少时间

```
another = another.plusYears(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plusMonths(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plusDays(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plusHours(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plusMinutes(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plusSeconds(1);  
System.out.println(another);  
  
another = another.plus(10, ChronoUnit.YEARS);  
System.out.println(another);
```

//7)设置时间

```
another = another.withYear(2088);
```

```
another = another.withMonth(7);  
System.out.println( another);
```

//8)判断星期几

```
System.out.println( another.getDayOfWeek());
```

//9)把日期转换为指定格式的字符串

```
DateTimeFormatter formatter =  
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.LONG);
```

//LocalDateTime 类中有一个 format(DateTimeFormatter) 实例方法可以把日期转换为指定格式字符串

```
System.out.println( now.format(formatter) );           //2019 年 4 月 24 日 下午 08 时  
03 分 28 秒
```

```
formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT);
```

```
System.out.println( now.format(formatter));           //19-4-24 下午 8:03
```

//自定义日期格式: y 年, M 月 d 日 H 小时 m 分钟 s 秒 S 毫秒

```
formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy 年 MM 月 dd 日 HH:mm:ss SSS");
```

```
System.out.println( now.format(formatter));           //2019 年 04 月 24 日 20:05:16 338
```

//10)把字符串转换为日期

```
String text = "2089 年 8 月 12 日 8:28:58";
```

```
formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy 年 M 月 dd 日 H:mm:ss");
```

// LocalDateTime.parse(text, formatter)静态方法,可以把 text 文件以 formatter 格式转换为日期对象

```
another = LocalDateTime.parse(text, formatter);
```

```
System.out.println(another);
```

```
    }  
}
```