

JAVA 8

Evgeny Borisov

bsevgeny@gmail.com

About myself

Big data technical leader in Naya
CTO in “democra.c”

Partner of JFrog

Consulting

Lecturing

Writing courses

Writing code



Agenda

- Callback method pattern
- Closures
- Lambda Expression & Functional Interface
- Existing Functional Interfaces
- Streams
- Map reduce & Predicates
- Concurrency and parallelism
- Performance Benchmark
- G1
- Default methods in interfaces
- JSR-310
- What new in Reflection
- Repeatable annotations

Callback method pattern

- What can you pass to the method, as its args?
 - primitive, references to objects
 - What about some algorithm or method, function?



Callback method pattern

- Write method which will calculate duplicates of object in list
- `public int countDuplicates(T, List<T>...)`

Just implement equal method



```
public static <T> int countDuplicates(T t, List<T> list, Equalator<T> equalator) {  
    int counter=0;  
    for (T o : list) {  
        if (equalator.equals(o, t)) {  
            counter++;  
        }  
    }  
    return counter;  
}
```

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, new Equalator<String>() {  
    @Override  
    public boolean equals(String t1, String t2) {  
        return t1.length() - t2.length()>0;  
    }  
});
```

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, new Equalator<String>() {  
    @Override  
    public boolean equals(String t1, String t2) {  
        return t1.length() - t2.length() > 0;  
    }  
});
```

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, (t1, t2) -> t1.length() == t2.length());
```


Lambda - גימל



What is lambda?

- ~~Anonymous function~~
- ~~Expression, which describes anonymous function~~
- Expression, which describes anonymous function, when invoked will return some object, which class implements required functional interface

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, (t1, t2) -> t1.length() == t2.length());
```

What is lambda?

- ~~Anonymous function~~
- ~~Expression, which describes anonymous function~~
- Expression, which describes anonymous function, when invoked will return some object (of unknown nature), which class implements required functional interface

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, (t1, t2) -> t1.length() == t2.length() > 0);
```

```
countDuplicates("java", strings, (t1, t2) -> t1.length() == t2.length());
```

Syntax

- `() ->`
- `() -> {}`
- `someName - > someName.someMethod()`
- `someName - > {someName.someMethod();}`
- `(a,b,c) - > {// some code using a,b,c is here;}`
- `(Type1 a, Type2 b, Type3 c) -> ...`

syntax of lambda without arguments

() -> 42

```
public class TaxService {  
    public double afterMaam(double price, Supplier<Double> maamSupplier) {  
        return maamSupplier.get() * price + price;  
    }  
}
```

```
Supplier<Double> maamSupplier = () -> 0.18;  
double afterMaam = taxService.afterMaam(100, maamSupplier);
```

syntax of lambda without arguments

() -> 42

```
public class TaxService {  
    public double afterMaam(double price, Supplier<Double> maamSupplier) {  
        return maamSupplier.get() * price + price;  
    }  
}
```

```
taxService.afterMaam(priceBeforeMaam, () -> 0.18);
```

syntax of lambda without arguments

() -> 42

```
public class TaxService {  
    public double afterMaam(double price, Supplier<Double> maamSupplier) {  
        return maamSupplier.get() * price + price;  
    }  
}
```

```
double afterMaam = taxService.afterMaam(100, () -> {  
    double maam=0;  
    //some code which calculates maam  
    return maam;  
});
```


syntax of lambda with one arguments

(Type t) -> t... (t)->t... t->t...

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");
```

```
names.forEach((String name) -> System.out.println(name));
```

syntax of lambda with one arguments

(Type t) -> t... **(t)->t...** t->t...

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");
```

```
names.forEach((name) -> System.out.println(name));
```

syntax of lambda with one arguments

(Type t) -> t... (t)->t... **t->t...**

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");
```

```
names.forEach(name->System.out.println(name));
```

syntax of lambda with one arguments

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");  
  
names.forEach(System.out::println);
```

syntax of lambda with several arguments

`(Type1 t1, Type2 t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)`

or

`(t1, t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)`

syntax of lambda with several arguments

(Type1 t1, Type2 t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)

or

(t1, t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");
```

```
names.sort((String s1, String s2) -> s1.length()-s2.length());
```

syntax of lambda with several arguments

`(Type1 t1, Type2 t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)`

or

`(t1, t2) -> t1.someMethod(t2)`

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");
```

```
names.sort((s1, s2) -> s1.length()-s2.length());
```

syntax of lambda with several arguments

It can be a block of code

```
(t1, t2) -> {  
    //some code  
}
```

```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Gena", "Jenia", "Hadas", "Eldad");  
names.sort((s1, s2) -> {  
    int diff=0;  
    //some logic here  
    return diff;  
});
```


Lab

- Write method which will receive a list, lambda and delay(int)
- Method will invoke lambda on each object from the list with delay between each invocation
- `public static <T> void forEachWithDelay(List<T> list, int delay,...)`

```
LambdaUtils.forEachWithDelay(strings, 5, s -> System.out.println(s));
```

What is inside lambda?





- **this**, inside lambda will point on instance of outer class
- Lambda is not serializable by default (security reason)
- Lambda can't declare throws (if your lambda code throws checked exception, you must handle it inside lambda)
- It's not only syntactic sugar
- It's not implemented with anonymous classes (actually almost yes, but...)

Functional interface

- Only one method to implement
 - ActionListener
 - Comparator
 - Supplier
 - Consumer
- @FunctionalInterface above interface type –WHY?
 - In order to mark them (code readability)
 - In case there will be more one method to implement you will not be allowed by compiler to mark it with @FunctionalInterface
- Can replace such interface with lambda

```
button.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        repaint();  
    }  
});
```

```
button.addActionListener(e -> repaint());
```

Comparator can not be
functional interface.
It has many methods
with code!!!



Default methods –
not part of it



Now we have multiple
inheritance...



Default method

- Do we have multiple inheritance?
- Why do we need defaults methods?
- Lets talk about it...

Comparator can not be
functional interface.
It still has 2 abstract
methods: compare, equals



Riddle

What's wrong here?

```
public void tapelTapel(int num, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        //some code here  
    });  
  
}
```

Riddle

Already defined in this scope

```
public void tapelTapel(int num List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        //some code here  
    });  
  
}
```

What will not compile?

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        x++;  
    });  
}
```

```
public int tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(System.out::print);  
    return ++x;  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    for (Integer num : nums) {  
        x++;  
    }  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num->num=x);  
}
```

What will not compile?

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        x++;  
    });  
}
```

```
public int tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(System.out::print);  
    return ++x;  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    for (Integer num : nums) {  
        x++;  
    }  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num->num=x);  
}
```

Riddle

What's wrong here?

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        x++;  
    });  
  
}
```

Effective final

Variable used inside lambda automatically become final

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        x++  
    });  
}
```


What will not compile?

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num -> {  
        x++;  
    });  
}
```

```
public int tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(System.out::print);  
    return ++x;  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    for (Integer num : nums) {  
        x++;  
    }  
}
```

```
public void tapelTapel(int x, List<Integer> nums) {  
    nums.forEach(num->num=x);  
}
```

When lambda can be used?

- assignment: `FunctionalInterface fi = () -> 73;`



When lambda can be used?

- assignment: `FunctionalInterface fi = () -> 73;`
- array initializer: `FI[] fis = { () -> 73, () -> 42 };`
- return: `() -> 73;`
- method argument: `foo(42, () -> 73)`
- constructor argument: `new Person("Avishay", () -> 37)`
- cast: `(FI) () -> 73`

Write sort method using lambda

- Method will receive list of objects and will print them sorted.
- Do not create Anonymous class for Comparator

Exercise

- Write Equalator functional interface
- Write DuplicateCounter service with method
- `int count(List<T> list, T t, Equalator lambda)`
- Test it

How does Lambda work?



```
@FunctionalInterface // this will be Functional Interface
                        // even without this annotation
```

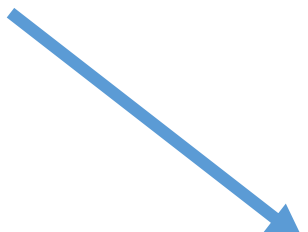
```
public interface Rattleable {
    void rattle();
}
```

```
Rattleable r = () -> System.out.println("Trr trr");
r.rattle();
```

javac



```
Rattleable r = new R$1();
r.rattle();
```



```
public class R$1 implements Rattleable {
    @Override
    public void rattle() {
        System.out.println("Trr trr");
    }
}
```


A man in a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie is shown from the chest up, shouting with his mouth wide open and eyes squinted. He is in an office setting with blurred figures and windows in the background.

**You think you can rattle me?
I'm un-rattleable.**

USA

```
@FunctionalInterface // this will be Functional Interface
                        // even without this annotation
```

```
public interface Rattleable {
    void rattle();
}
```

```
Rattleable r = () -> System.out.println("Trr trr");
r.rattle();
```

javac

```
Rattleable r = new R$1();
r.rattle();
```

```
public class R$1 implements Rattleable {
    @Override
    public void rattle() {
        System.out.println("Trr trr");
    }
}
```

```
@FunctionalInterface // this will be Functional Interface  
                        // even without this annotation
```

```
public interface Rattleable {  
    void rattle();  
}
```

```
Rattleable r = () -> System.out.println("Trr trr");  
r.rattle();
```

javac

```
Rattleable r = LambdaFactory;  
r.rattle();
```



Recursive Lambdas



IntUnaryOperator

- Functional interface

```
int applyAsInt (int operand) ;
```

Is it ok?

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    IntUnaryOperator factorial = x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * factorial.applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
    return factorial;  
}
```

May not have been initialized

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    IntUnaryOperator factorial = x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * factorial.applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
    return factorial;  
}
```

Will it help?

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    IntUnaryOperator factorial = null;  
    factorial = x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * factorial.applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
    return factorial;  
}
```


Effectively final

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    IntUnaryOperator factorial = null;  
    factorial = x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * factorial.applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
    return factorial;  
}
```

Solution

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    IntUnaryOperator factorial = x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * getFactorialFunc().applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
    return factorial;  
}
```

Even shorter

```
public static IntUnaryOperator getFactorialFunc() {  
    return x -> {  
        if (x == 1) return x;  
        else return x * getFactorialFunc().applyAsInt(x - 1);  
    };  
}  
  
int i = getFactorialFunc().applyAsInt(5);
```

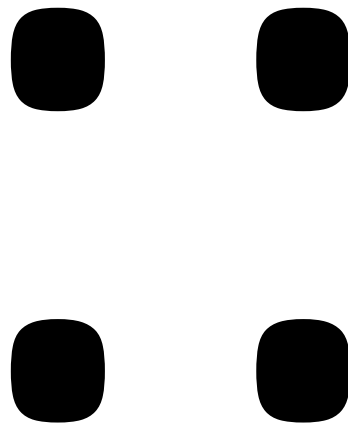
Exercise

- Write Utility class with getSumLambda method
- This method should return IntUnaryOperator
- applyAsInt method should return sum till the number
- $\text{applyAsInt}(5) = 5+4+3+2+1$

Exercise

- Write IntegerComparator and test it
- How do you compare Integers?
- Integer.compare(x,y)
- Can you do it shorter, without lambda?

Method reference



Static method reference

```
public static void printSQRT(double x) {  
    System.out.println(Math.sqrt(x));  
}
```

```
numbers.forEach(MyMath::printSQRT);
```

Non static method reference

```
SomeService service = new SomeService();  
numbers.forEach(service::tapelTapel);
```


What does it mean?

- `System.out::println`

Non static method reference

```
PrintStream out = System.out;  
Consumer<Integer> consumer = out::println;  
numbers.forEach(consumer);
```



```
Consumer<Integer> consumer = System.out::println;  
numbers.forEach(consumer);
```



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

Predicate

- Functional Interface

```
boolean test(T t);
```

```
default Predicate<T> or(Predicate<? super T> other) {  
    Objects.requireNonNull(other);  
    return (t) -> test(t) || other.test(t);  
}
```

```
default Predicate<T> and(Predicate<? super T> other) {  
    Objects.requireNonNull(other);  
    return (t) -> test(t) && other.test(t);  
}
```

Non static method reference

```
Predicate<String> isTrue = "true"::equalsIgnoreCase;
```

```
assertTrue(isTrue.test("TRUE"));
```

```
assertTrue(isTrue.test("true"));
```

```
assertTrue(isTrue.test("TrUe"));
```

```
assertFalse(isTrue.test("bla"));
```

```
Predicate<String> matcher(String str) {
```

```
    return str::equalsIgnoreCase;
```

```
}
```

```
assertTrue(matcher("Eldad Dor").test("ELDAD DOR"));
```

Lambda Expressions and Method Pointers

- JdbcTemplate, JmsTemplate, TransactionTemplate...

Before

After



Looks familiar?

- `jt.query("SELECT * FROM person WHERE dep = ?",`
- What's the second parameter?

Spring 3

```
@Component
public class Example1 {
    @Autowired
    private DataSource dataSource;

    public void testJDBC() {
        JdbcTemplate jt = new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
        List<Person> persons = jt.query("SELECT * FROM person WHERE dep = ?",
            new PreparedStatementSetter() {
                @Override
                public void setValues(PreparedStatement ps) throws SQLException {
                    ps.setString(1, "Sales");
                }
            }, new RowMapper<Person>() {
                @Override
                public Person mapRow(ResultSet rs, int rowNum) throws SQLException {
                    return new Person(rs.getString(1), rs.getString(2));
                }
            }
        );
    }
}
```

Spring 4

```
@Component
public class Example2 {
    @Autowired
    private DataSource dataSource;

    public List<Person> getPersonList(String department) {
        JdbcTemplate jt = new JdbcTemplate(this.dataSource);
        return jt.query("SELECT name, age FROM person WHERE dep = ?",
            ps -> {
                ps.setString(1, "Sales");
            },
            this::mapPerson);
    }
}
```


What if we need non-static method, but we don't have an instance?



Integer.compareTo is non-static method

```
public int compareTo(Integer anotherInteger) {  
    return compare(this.value, anotherInteger.value);  
}
```

Method reference: unbounded

```
Comparator<Integer> comparator = Integer::compareTo;  
  
numbers.sort(comparator);
```

```
numbers.sort(Integer::compareTo);
```

Riddle

- What will happen if Integer has static method compareTo which take an integer as a parameter.
- Which method will be in use?
- The static method?
- The instance method of each next integer?

Comment one of this methods and will work

```
@AllArgsConstructor
▶ public class Point {
    private int x;

    public void printX() {
        System.out.println("x = " + x);
    }

    public static void printX(Point point) {
        System.out.println("point = " + point);
    }

    ▶ public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Point> points = asList(new Point(12), new Point(11));
        points.forEach(Point::printX);
    }
}
```

Function<T,R>

Functional Interface

```
R apply(T t);
```

```
default <V> Function<T, V> andThen(Function<? super R, ? extends V> after) {  
    Objects.requireNonNull(after);  
    return (T t) -> after.apply(apply(t));  
}
```

```
default <V> Function<V, R> compose(Function<? super V, ? extends T> before) {  
    Objects.requireNonNull(before);  
    return (V v) -> apply(before.apply(v));  
}
```

Method reference to constructor

```
1. Function<String,Integer> f = Integer::new;  
2. Integer one = f.apply("1");  
3. Supplier<Integer> supplier = Integer::new;  
4. Integer zero = supplier.get();
```

Is there any compilation problem?

Method reference to constructor

```
1. Function<String,Integer> f = Integer::new;  
2. Integer one = f.apply("1");  
3. Supplier<Integer> supplier = Integer::new;  
4. Integer zero = supplier.get();
```

Is there any compilation problem?

Method reference to constructor

- Supplier Interface requires method without parameter, so we need an empty constructor. But Integer doesn't have it.
- Function Interface requires method with one parameter, and Integer constructor has it.

Method reference to constructor

```
1. Function<String,String> f = String::new;  
2. String one = f.apply("1");  
3. Supplier<String> supplier = String::new;  
4. String zero = supplier.get();
```

Is there any compilation problem?

Everything is ok

- String class has both constructors

Constructor as a factory method pattern

- Write AnimalFactory with createRandom animal method
- Don't use reflection
- Never use switch

Lambda Serialization problem

```
NavigableSet<Integer> set = new TreeSet<>((a,b)->Integer.compareUnsigned(a,b));
```

Lambda Serialization problem

Can you see problem here?

```
NavigableSet<Integer> set = new TreeSet<>(Integer::compareUnsigned);

ObjectOutputStream oos; // some code here
try {
    oos.writeObject(set);
} catch (NotSerializableException e) {
    // we here
}
```



Lambda Serialization solution – type intersection

```
NavigableSet<Integer> set =  
    new TreeSet<>((Comparator<Integer> & Serializable) Integer::compareUnsigned);  
ObjectOutputStream oos; // some code here  
try {  
    oos.writeObject(set);  
} catch (NotSerializableException e) {  
    // we are not here
```



After intersection it must be only one method:
Comparator (1 method) + Serializable (0 methods) = 1 method

```
}
```

Порошок

- Восьмая джава это круто
- Она продвинута весьма
- Аж даже final добавляет
- Сама

New Task

- You have employee class {Name, Company, Insurance}
- Write method which will receive List of Employees
- And print out company names after sorting and making distinct operations only of IDI clients
- Sort must be done by company revenue

Java 7 solution

```
public void printIDIClients(List<Employee> employees) {
    Set<Company> companies = new HashSet<>();
    for (Employee employee : employees) {
        if (employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI) {
            companies.add(employee.getCompany());
        }
    }
    ArrayList<Company> sorted = new ArrayList<>(companies);
    Collections.sort(sorted, new Comparator<Company>() {
        @Override
        public int compare(Company o1, Company o2) {
            return Integer.compare(o1.getRevenue(), o2.getRevenue());
        }
    });
    for (Company company : sorted) {
        System.out.println(company.getName());
    }
}
```

Java 8 solution

```
public void printIDIClients(List<Employee> employees) {  
    employees.stream().  
        filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
        map(Employee::getCompany).  
        sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
        map(Company::getName).  
        distinct().  
        forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

Streams



What's wrong with Java 7?

Why do we need streams?

- Shorter
- Syntax sugar
- More readable
- Laziness
- Code optimization as a reason of laziness
- Parallelism

Parallelism

- Why compiler can't do it?

```
Collection<Employee> data;  
...  
for (Employee employee : data) {  
    processEmployee(employee);  
}
```

Parallelism

```
data.parallelStream()  
    .forEach(employee -> processEmployee(employee)) ;
```

Streams design

source → op → op → op → gangamstyle

Streams design

source  op  op  op  Terminal operation

- Sources: collections, iterators, channels, files...
- Operations: filter, map, reduce...
- Terminal operation: collections, variable, lambda...

Stream

- «Multiplicity of values»
- It's not data structure (no storage)
- Laziness
- Can be infinite
- Doesn't change the source
- Can be used only once
- Ordered / Unordered
- Parallel / Sequential
- There are primitive specializations: IntStream, LongStream, DoubleStream

Stream pipeline

1 - A source: Source → Stream

∞ - Intermediate operation: Stream → Stream

1 - Terminal operation: Stream → Profit

```
public void printIDIClients(List<Employee> employees) {  
    employees.stream().  
        filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
        map(Employee::getCompany).  
        sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
        map(Company::getName).  
        distinct().  
        forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

Stream pipeline

1 - A source: Source → Stream

∞ - Intermediate operation: Stream → Stream

1 - Terminal operation: Stream → Profit

```
public void printIDIClients2(List<Employee> employees) {  
    employees.stream().  
        filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
        map(Employee::getCompany).  
        sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
        map(Company::getName).  
        distinct().  
        forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

Stream pipeline

1 - A source: Source → Stream

∞ - **Intermediate operation**: Stream → Stream

1 - Terminal operation: Stream → Profit

```
public void printIDIClients2(List<Employee> employees) {  
    employees.stream().  
        filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
        map(Employee::getCompany).  
        sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
        map(Company::getName).  
        distinct().  
        forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

Stream pipeline

1 - A source: Source → Stream

∞ - Intermediate operation: Stream → Stream

1 - Terminal operation: Stream → Profit

```
public void printIDIClients2(List<Employee> employees) {  
    employees.stream().  
        filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
        map(Employee::getCompany).  
        sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
        map(Company::getName).  
        distinct().  
        forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

Riddle – what will happen?

```
employees.stream().  
    filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI).  
    map(Employee::getCompany).  
    sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue)).  
    map(company -> {  
        throw new RuntimeException("PROBLEM");  
    }).  
    distinct();
```



Riddle – what will happen?

```
Stream<Employee> s1 = employees.stream();
Stream<Employee> s2 = s1.filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI);
Stream<Company> s3 = s2.map(Employee::getCompany);
Stream<Company> s4 = s3.sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue));
Stream<Object> s5 = s4.map(company -> {
    throw new RuntimeException("PROBLEM");
});
Stream<Object> s6 = s5.distinct();
```



Only terminal operation will throw an exception

```
Stream<Employee> s1 = employees.stream();
Stream<Employee> s2 = s1.filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI);
Stream<Company> s3 = s2.map(Employee::getCompany);
Stream<Company> s4 = s3.sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue));
Stream<Object> s5 = s4.map(company -> {
    throw new RuntimeException("PROBLEM");
});
Stream<Object> s6 = s5.distinct();
s6.forEach(System.out::println);
```

Declaring Stream variable. Is it good idea?

- Stream is not reusable!!!
- You can't use the same stream twice.

```
Stream<Employee> s1 = employees.stream();  
Stream<Employee> s2 = s1.filter(employee -> employee.getInsurance() == Insurance.IDI);  
Stream<Company> s3 = s2.map(Employee::getCompany);  
Stream<Company> s4 = s3.sorted(comparing(Company::getRevenue));  
Stream<Object> s5 = s4.distinct();
```

How can I know if it is intermediate stream method or not?

Intermediate methods return stream 😊

- Otherwise it is terminal operation
- After terminal operation was called this stream can't be used anymore

Stream sources: collections

```
ArrayList<Employee> list;  
Stream<Employee> stream = list.stream();    // sized, ordered
```

```
HashSet<Employee> set;  
Stream<Employee> stream = set.stream();    // sized, distinct
```

[illegible]

Stream sources: factories, builders

```
Employee[] arr;  
Stream<Employee> stream = Arrays.stream(arr);
```

```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.of(1, 10, 20);  
Stream<Employee> stream = Stream.of(new Employee("Nisan"), new Employee("Eldad"));
```

```
Stream<Object> stream = Stream.builder().add(emp1).add(emp2).build();
```

```
IntStream range = IntStream.range(1, 666);
```

Stream Sources: generators

```
Random random = new Random();  
DoubleStream doubleStream = DoubleStream.generate(random::nextDouble);
```

```
Stream<Integer> intStream = Stream.iterate(10, i -> i + 2);
```


WHY DO WE NEED



INFINITE STREAMS?

We can throw them away or limit them

```
stream.findFirst()...
```

```
OptionalDouble max = doubleStream.limit(10000).max();  
System.out.println(max.getAsDouble());
```

Stream sources: others

```
Stream<String> stream = bufferedReader.lines();
```

```
Stream<String> stream = Pattern.compile(regex).splitAsStream(str);
```

```
DoubleStream doubleStream = new SplittableRandom().doubles();
```

Intermediate Operations

- `Stream<T> stream.filter(Predicate<T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.map(Function<S,T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.flatMap(Function<S,Stream<T>>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.peek(Function<S,T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.sorted();`
- `Stream<T> stream.distinct();`
- `Stream<T> stream.limit(long);`
- `Stream<T> stream.skip(long);`

What???

- `Stream<T> stream.filter(Predicate<T>);`
- **`Stream<T> stream.map(Function<S,T>);`**
- **`Stream<T> stream.flatMap(Function<S,Stream<T>>);`**
- **`Stream<T> stream.peek(Function<S,T>);`**
- `Stream<T> stream.sorted();`
- `Stream<T> stream.distinct();`
- `Stream<T> stream.limit(long);`
- `Stream<T> stream.skip(long);`

map

- Returns a stream consisting of the results of applying the given function to the elements of this stream.

```
Stream<Employee> stream = employees.stream();  
Stream<String> stringStream = stream.map(employee -> employee.getName());
```

map

- Returns a stream consisting of the results of applying the given function to the elements of this stream.

```
Stream<Employee> stream = employees.stream();  
Stream<String> stringStream = stream.map(Employee::getName);
```

Lab

- Write method which receives list of employees and returns sum of their salaries

flatMap

- has the effect of applying a one-to-many transformation to the elements of the stream, and then flattening the resulting elements into a new stream

```
Stream<String> stringStream =  
    employeeStream.flatMap(emp -> emp.getChildrenNames().stream());
```

Lab

Class employee has salaries (array property for salary of each month)

```
Employee{  
    private int[] salary = new int[12]  
    ...  
}
```

Write method which will calculate salaries of all employees per year

lab

- Write method which will receive a file and return number of words
- Write method which will receive a file and return average length of the word

Peek

- Returns a stream consisting of the elements of this stream, additionally performing the provided action on each element as elements are consumed from the resulting stream.
- **Will not affect original stream**
- **Good for debug**

Intermediate Operations

- `Stream<T> stream.filter(Predicate<T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.map(Function<S,T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.flatMap(Function<S,Stream<T>>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.peek(Function<S,T>);`
- `Stream<T> stream.sorted();`
- `Stream<T> stream.distinct();`
- `Stream<T> stream.limit(long);`
- `Stream<T> stream.skip(long);`

- `Stream<T> stream.unordered();` //some performance benefits (it's not shuffle)
- `Stream<T> stream.parallel();`
- `Stream<T> stream.sequential();`

Terminal operations

- Terminal operations – give a result
- Parallel or sequential
- Types
 - Iteration: `forEach`, `forEachOrdered`, `iterator`
 - Searching: `findFirst`, `findAny`
 - Check: `anyMatch`, `allMatch`, `noneMatch`
 - Aggregators:
 - Reducers – reduce all stream to one value (e.g. sum)
 - Collectors – put stream data to some collection

Short circuiting

- Some operations can stop working with stream
- Can be useful, when working with infinite streams
- `find*()`, `limit()`, `*Match()`

```
boolean chuckNumberExists = Stream.iterate(1, i -> i + 1).  
    filter(i -> i % 2 == 0).  
    anyMatch(MyMath::isPrime);
```

Peek + allMatch = takeWhile ☺

```
IntStream.iterate(1, n -> n + 1)
    .peek(n -> {
        // doActionOn(n)
        System.out.println(n);
    })
    .allMatch(n -> n < 9);
```


Short circuiting

- Some operations can stop working with stream
- Can be useful, when working with infinite streams
- `find*()`, `limit()`, `*Match()`

```
Optional<Integer> superNumber = Stream.iterate(1, i -> i + 1) .  
    filter(MyMath::isPrime) .  
    filter(i -> i % 2 == 0) .  
    findAny() ;  
System.out.println(superNumber.get()) ;
```

What will happen if there is no Chuck Norris number in infinite stream?

- OutOfMemory – is the best scenario for you

There only 6 Short circuiting operations

- anyMatch
- allMatch
- noneMatch
- findFirst
- findAny
- limit

Iteration – only two methods

- `forEach`

```
IntStream.range(1, 100).forEach(System.out::println);
```

- `iterator` – this can be used for backward compatibility with legacy code

```
Iterator<Integer> iterator = IntStream.range(1, 100).iterator();
```

Riddle

```
int sum=0;  
IntStream.range(1, 100).forEach(i->sum+=i);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

- A. Compile Error
- B. 4950
- C. RuntimeException
- D. 0

Riddle

```
int sum=0;  
IntStream.range(1, 100).forEach(i->sum+=i);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

A. Compile Error

B. 4950

C. RuntimeException

D. 0



Riddle

```
int sum=0;  
IntStream.range(1, 100).forEach(i->sum+=i);  
System.out.println(sum);
```



Effectively final

A. Compile Error

B. 4950

C. RuntimeException

D. 0

I know how to solve it...

```
int[] sum=new int[1];  
IntStream.range(1, 100).forEach(i->sum[0]+=i);  
System.out.println(sum[0]);
```

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.forEach(i -> sum[0] += i);  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.iterate(1, i-> 1).limit(100);  
int sum = getSum(stream);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

- A. 100
- B. OutOfMemory
- C. RuntimeException
- D. Compile error

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.forEach(i -> sum[0] += i);  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.iterate(1, i-> 1).limit(100);  
int sum = getSum(stream);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

- A. 100
- B. OutOfMemory
- C. RuntimeException
- D. Compile error

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.forEach(i -> sum[0] += i);  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.iterate(1, i-> 1).limit(100).parallel();  
int sum = getSum(stream);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

- A. 100
- B. 72
- C. 95
- D. 92
- E. Runtime Exception

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.forEach(i -> sum[0] += i);  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.iterate(1, i-> 1).limit(100).parallel();  
int sum = getSum(stream);  
System.out.println(sum);
```

A. 100

B. 72

C. 95

D. 92

E. Runtime Exception



You need to synchronize

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.forEach(i -> {  
        synchronized (MyMath.class) {  
            sum[0] += i;  
        }  
    });  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

Atomic Integer???



Or undo parallelism 😊

```
private static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    int[] sum=new int[1];  
    stream.sequential().forEach(i -> sum[0] += i);  
    return sum[0];  
}
```

All this are wrong solutions

- forEach sucks...



Reduce function

```
T reduce(T identity, BinaryOperator<T> accumulator);
```

```
public static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    return stream.reduce(0, (x, y) -> x + y);  
}
```



This is not default value.

Try parallel stream and enjoy

BinaryOperator

- Sub Interface of BiFunction

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface BiFunction<T, U, R> {

    R apply(T t, U u);

    default <V> BiFunction<T, U, V> andThen(Function<? super R, ? extends V> after) {
        Objects.requireNonNull(after);
        return (T t, U u) -> after.apply(apply(t, u));
    }
}
```

Reduce function

```
T reduce(T identity, BinaryOperator<T> accumulator);
```

```
public static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    return stream.reduce(0, (x, y) -> x + y);  
}
```



This is not default value.

Try parallel stream and enjoy

Reduce with optional

```
Optional<T> reduce(BinaryOperator<T> accumulator);
```

```
public static int getSum(Stream<Integer> stream) {  
    Optional<Integer> optional = stream.reduce((x, y) -> x + y);  
    return optional.get();  
}
```

optional.isPresent()

What else should you know about reduce?

**It is not constrained to
execute sequentially.**

Lab

- Write method which will receive list of employees and will return string with their names separated by comma:
- Input:

```
ArrayList<Employee> employees = new ArrayList<>();  
employees.add(new Employee("Hirsh"));  
employees.add(new Employee("Avishay"));  
employees.add(new Employee("Hadas"));
```
- Output: String which contains text: "Hirsh,Avishay,Hadas"

```
Optional<Integer> optional = stream.reduce((x, y) -> x + y);
```


Lab

- Write method which will receive list of employees and will return List of their names (only the uppercased ones) sorted by length.

Riddle

```
ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();  
IntStream.range(1, 10000).forEach(nums::add);  
System.out.println(nums.size());
```

(1) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

(3) 9999

(2) 10000

(4) Compilation Error

Riddle

```
ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();  
IntStream.range(1, 10000).parallel().forEach(nums::add);  
System.out.println(nums.size());
```

(1) ☒ ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

(3) 9999

(2) Any number less than 10000

(4) Compilation Error

Collectors

- Mutable reduction operation that accumulates input elements into a mutable result container
- optionally transforming the accumulated result into a final representation after all input elements have been processed
- can be performed either sequentially or in parallel.

How to collect objects from stream

- `List<Employee> list = stream.collect(Collectors.toList());`
- `Object[] objects = stream.toArray();`
- `Employee[] employees = stream.toArray(Employee[]::new);`



















Labs

Fix it with Collectors

```
ArrayList<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();  
IntStream.range(1, 10000).parallel().forEach(nums::add);  
System.out.println(nums.size());
```

- Write method which will receive list of employees and will return List of their names sorted by salary of employee, starting from most expensive employee

Collectors

```
  toConcurrentMap Collector<T,...  
  toList() Collector<T, ?, List<  
  toSet Collector<T, ?, Set<T>>  
  toCollection Collector<T, ?,...  
  toConcurrentMap Collector<T,...  
  toConcurrentMap Collector<T,...  
  toMap Collector<T, ?, Map<K,...  
  toMap Collector<T, ?, Map<K,...  
  toMap (Fun... Collector<T, ?, M>
```

Collectors examples

```
Map<String, Integer> concurrentMap = employees.stream().  
    collect(Collectors.toMap(Employee::getName, Employee::getSalary));
```

```
ConcurrentMap<String, Integer> concurrentMap = employees.stream().  
    collect(Collectors.toConcurrentMap(Employee::getName, Employee::getSalary));
```


Collectors methods

- `partitioningBy(Predicate<T>)` - returns `Map<Boolean, List<T>>`
- `groupingBy(Function<T,K>)` – returns `Map<K, List<T>>`
- `toMap(Function<T,K>, Function<T,U>)` – returns `Map<K,U>`

Lab

- Write method which will return list of employees and will calculate sum of man salaries against sum of woman salaries
- `public boolean isManEmployeesMoreExpensive(List<Employee>)`

Lab

- Write method which will receive List of Employees and will return `map<CompanyName, List<Employee>>`
- Yes each employee has property: `String companyName`
- Write method which receive map from previous method and returns `Map<CompanyName,NumberOfWorkers>`
- Test it: Print name of each company against number of workers

Collectors more...

```
maxBy (Comparator<? super T> comparator)
```

```
minBy (Comparator<? super T> comparator)
```

- counting
- summarizingInt
- summarizingDouble
- averagingDouble

Lab

- There are three categories of employees
- Juniors – salary <14000
- Middle – salary < 21000
- Seniors - >21000
- Create appropriate enum
- Write method which will receive list of companies and will categorize it by setting companyProfile property according to the most employee's seniorities

Lab

- You class Purchase("name",Product)
- Class Product("name",price)
- Write method which will build Map<String,Integer> where each name will mapped to total money spent by this specific customer name
- Write method which will return Map<CustomerName,Integer – how many purchases did he made>

iterable.forEach() vs stream.forEach()

- Iterable forEach() – ordered not parallel (like old for)
- Stream for each – you can decide
- Stream forEachOrdered (relevant only if stream was ordered)

Performance



How to do benchmark?



Students think that benchmark is:



Junior Software Engineer

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    long before = System.currentTimeMillis();  
    Dao dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    long after = System.currentTimeMillis();  
    System.out.println(after-before);  
}
```

Middle Software Engineer

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    long before = System.nanoTime();  
    for (int i=0;i<1000000;i++) {  
        Dao dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    }  
    long after = System.nanoTime();  
    System.out.println((after-before)/1000000);  
}
```

Senior Software Engineer

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    ApplicationContext context = new AnnotationConfigApplicationContext("com");  
    Dao dao=null;  
    long before = System.nanoTime();  
    for (int i=0;i<1000000;i++) {  
        dao = context.getBean(Dao.class);  
    }  
    long after = System.nanoTime();  
    System.out.println((after-before)/1000000);  
    System.out.println(dao);  
}
```


The architect

You drink,
I'll benchmark



JMH

- <http://openjdk.java.net/projects/code-tools/jmh/>

Simple benchmark of void code or method

```
@BenchmarkMode (Mode.AverageTime)  
@OutputTimeUnit (TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS)  
@Benchmark  
public void test1() throws Exception {  
  
    // code you want to test  
  
}
```


Simple benchmark of which return something

```
@BenchmarkMode (Mode.AverageTime)  
@OutputTimeUnit (TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS)  
@Benchmark  
public List<Integer> testGetNums () throws Exception {  
  
    return getNums ();  
}
```

State

```
@State (Scope.Benchmark)
public static class BenchmarkState {
    List<Integer> primes;

    public BenchmarkState() {
        primes = getNums();
    }
}
```

```
@BenchmarkMode (Mode.AverageTime)
@OutputTimeUnit (TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS)
@Benchmark
public Optional<Integer> testGetPrimeNumbersWithIterate (BenchmarkState state) throws Exception {
    return state.primes.stream().parallel().reduce((integer, integer2) -> {
        return integer + integer2;
    });
}
```

Running benchmark

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws RunnerException {  
    Options opt = new OptionsBuilder()  
        .include(".*" + YourBenchmarkClassName.class.getSimpleName() + ".*")  
        .forks(1).warmupIterations(15)  
        .build();  
  
    new Runner(opt).run();  
}
```

Same operation on 1 000 000 elements

Code	Style	Operations per time
for(Element e: ArrayList){...}	Old style	13
list.stream().filter(..).collect(toList)	Sequential & Ordered	10
list.stream().unordered()	Sequential & Unordered	10
list.parallelStream()...	Parallel & Ordered	20
list.parallelStream().unordered()..	Parallel & Unordered	26



So when should I use
parallel streams?

Parallel useful when

- > 100 000 nanos for all work
- Ordered collections (like ArrayList) more influenced from parallelism
- Sure, number of cores influence

How can I generate stream?

- `Stream.generate?`
- `Stream.iterate?`

Lab

- Write method which will return a Stream of primary numbers
- Develop service which will return a list of prime numbers
- `public List<Integer> getPrimeNumbers(int amount)`

Lets benchmark

Old school: 467 millis

	Stream.generate	Stream.iterate
Sequential	493	487
Parallel & Ordered	61	677
Parallel & Unordered	43	648

Generate vs Iterate

Generate	Iterate
Paralleled better	Don't need state (can calculate next element, from previous)
Provokes state – can't be used in parallel	

Splitterator

```
long estimateSize();
```

```
boolean tryAdvance(Consumer<? super T> action);
```

```
Splitterator<T> trySplit();
```

```
int characteristics();
```

Spliterators

```
Splitter<Integer> splitter =  
    Spliterators.splitter(iterator,  
        Integer.MAX_VALUE,  
        Splitter.NONNULL |  
        Splitter.IMMUTABLE |  
        Splitter.ORDERED );  
  
return StreamSupport.stream(splitter, true);
```

Lab

- You have Employee class
- You have product class (name, price)
- You have sale class (employee, product)
- Write method which will receive list of sales and will return best employee (max total income to company)
- What if there are more than one best employee?

Lab

- Write method which will receive a text and will return the most popular words

New methods of existing classes

- **Default methods in interfaces**
- **Static methods in interfaces**
- Wrapper classes
- String
- Iterable / Collection / List
- Map

Integer

```
static int sum(int a, int b)
```

```
static int max/min(int a, int b)
```

```
static int compareUnsigned(int x, int y)
```

Additional unsigned methods (toUnsignedString, toUnsignedLong...)

String

```
static String join(CharSequence delimiter, CharSequence... elements)
```

Iterable / Collections / List

- forEach
- spliterator

default boolean removeIf(Predicate<? **super** E> filter)

- stream
- parallelStream

default void replaceAll(UnaryOperator<E> operator)

- sort

Map

static Comparator comparingByKey() / comparingByValue()

default **V** getOrDefault(Object key, **V** defaultValue)

default void forEach(BiConsumer<? **super** **K**, ? **super** **V**> action)

default void replaceAll(BiFunction function)

default **V** putIfAbsent(**K** key, **V** value)

default boolean remove(Object key, Object value)

Map – more new methods

default boolean replace(**K** key, **V** oldValue, **V** newValue)

default V replace(**K** key, **V** value)

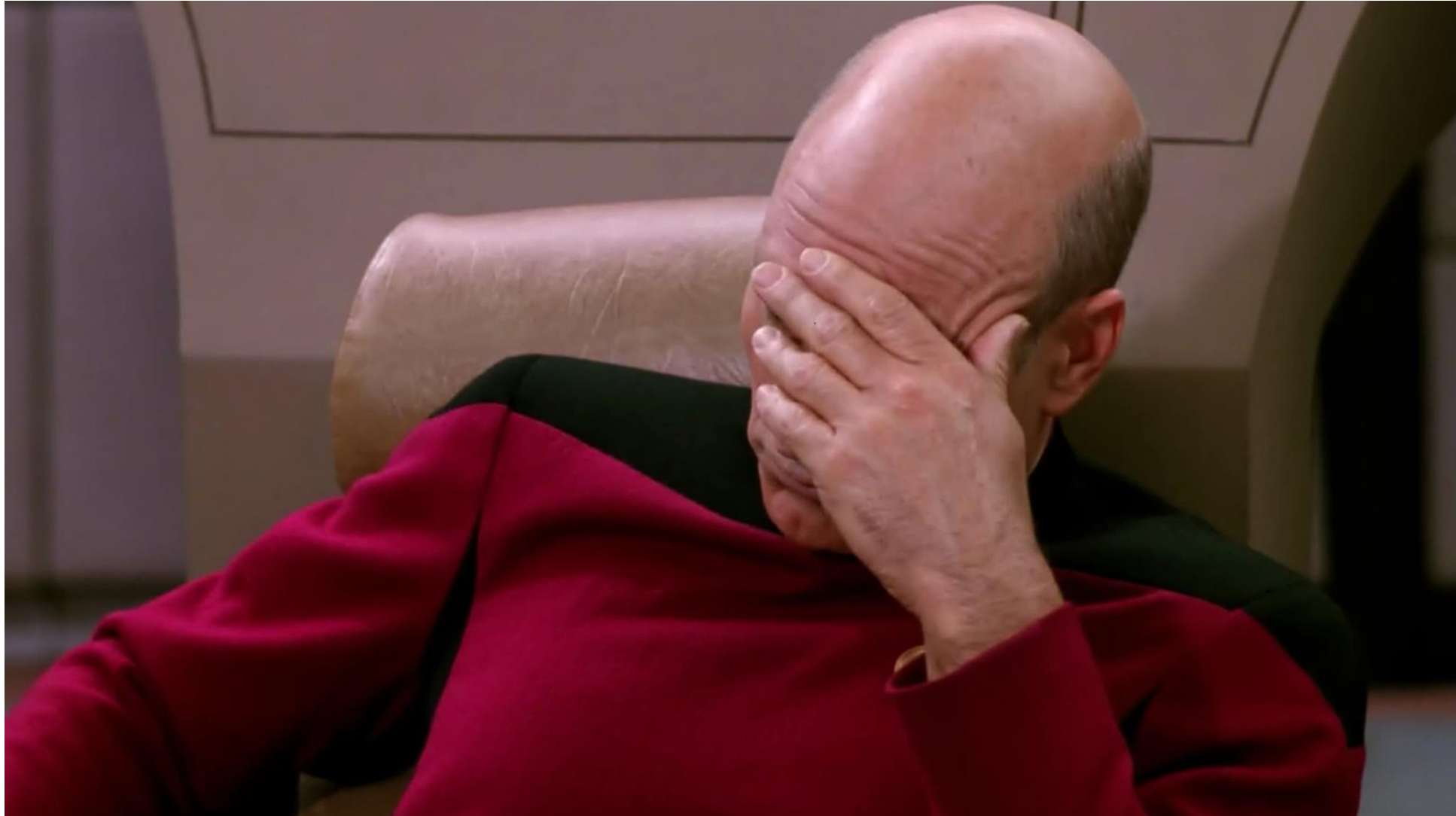
default V compute(**K** key, BiFunction remappingFunction)

default V merge(**K** key, **V** value, BiFunction remappingFunction)

JSR 310

NEW DATA TIME API

What's wrong again with old api?



What's wrong

- The only actual get method from calendar class was:
public Date getTime()
- public deprecated **int** getYear()
- public deprecated int getMonth()
- public deprecated int getDay ()
- public deprecated int getHours()
- public deprecated int getMinutes()
- public deprecated int getSeconds()

The only NOT deprecated method in class Date is:

- **public long getTime()**
- **Returns the number of milliseconds 😊**
- **since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 ☹️**

JDK Date

`java.util.Date`

- Wasn't updated (from JDK1.0)
- Uses two digit years (from 1900)
- January is 0, December is 11
- Not immutable.
- Not Threadsafe.
- Most methods deprecated in JDK1.1
- Uses milliseconds from 1970 representation

JSR 310

- The new Java Date-Time API (JSR 310) tries to address these issues.
- It is based on ISO 8601 standard, and uses the Gregorian calendar as the default one.
- The `java.time` package is the main API for date and time in Java 8.

JSR 310

- We have different classes for different purposes:
- Specialized classes for date.
- Specialized classes for time.
- Specialized classes for date and time.
- Specialized classes for date, time and time zone.
- We have classes that represent human readable time and classes that represent machine time.
- As opposed to Date class method calls can be chained together.
- As opposed to Calendar class all classes are thread safe.

Immutable

- `LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.now();`
- `LocalDateTime minusSecond = now.minusSeconds(1);`

Most important classes

- LocalDate
- LocalTime
- LocalDateTime
- Duration
- Period
- ChronoUnit

Repeatable annotations

How it works?

```
@Component
public class Alarm {
    @Scheduled(cron = "0/3 * * * * ?")
    @Scheduled(cron = "0/10 * * * * ?")
    @Scheduled(cron = "0 0 12 * * ?")
    public void wakeUp() {
        LocalDateTime dateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Pik Pik! " + dateTime.getSecond());
    }
}
```

Repeatable Annotations

- Java 8 introduces new meta annotation: `@Repeatable`
- Any `@Repeatable` annotation can be placed multiple times on the same element



Wait a second, what
`getAnnotation()` will
return?

NULL

Repeatable Annotations

- Each repeatable annotation points to another annotation, which holds the list of the former annotations
- In runtime, repeatable annotation will create a handler, which will hold the list of those annotations



How it works?

```
@Component
public class Alarm {
    @Scheduled(cron = "0/3 * * * * ?")
    @Scheduled(cron = "0/10 * * * * ?")
    @Scheduled(cron = "0 0 12 * * ?")
    public void wakeUp() {
        LocalDateTime dateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        System.out.println("Pik Pik! " + dateTime.getSecond());
    }
}

@Repeatable(Schedules.class)
public @interface Scheduled {

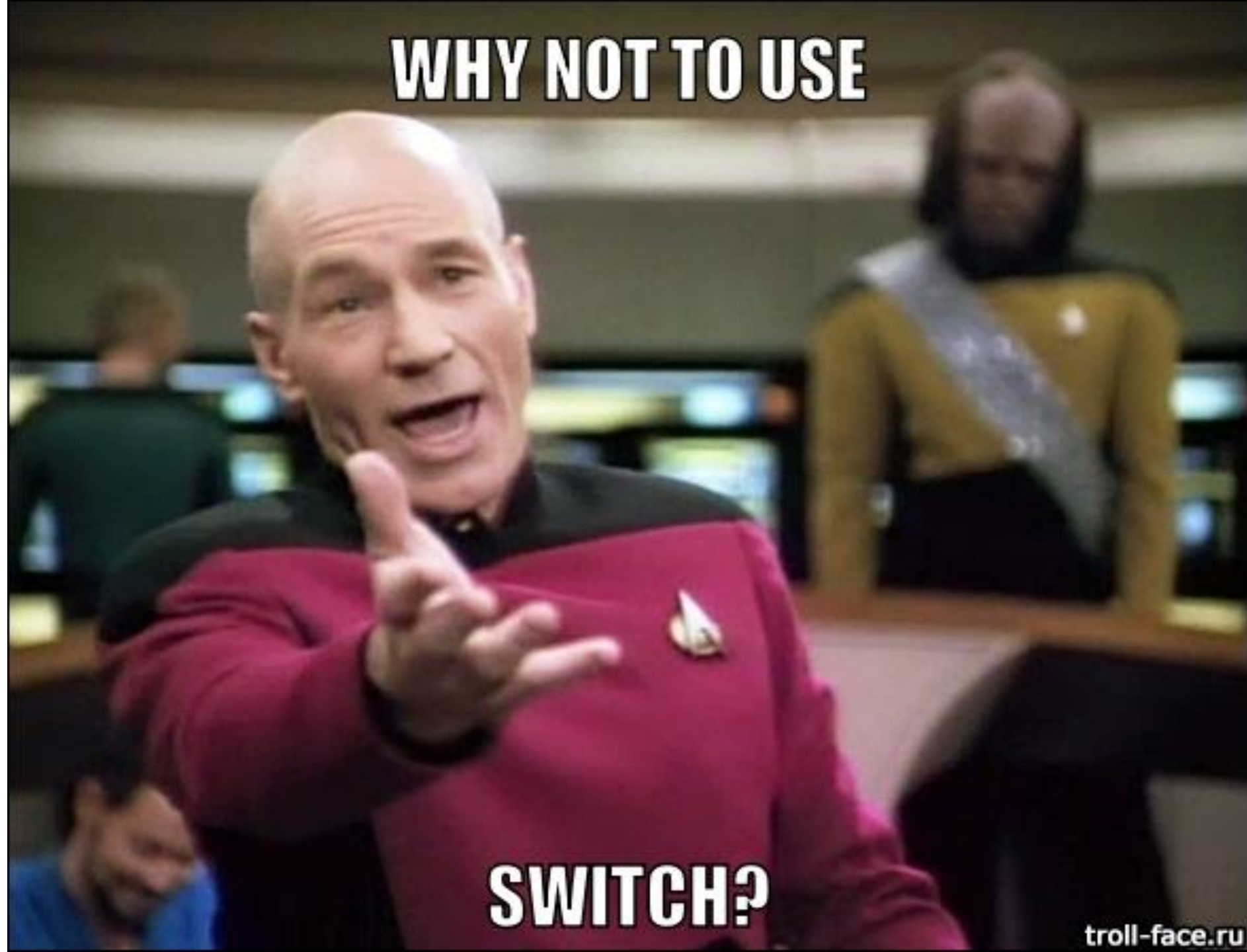
    public @interface Schedules {
        Scheduled[] value();
    }
}
```

Write your own framework

- Your application need to take some int parameter and run appropriative business logic.
- Lets start from 3 different options for this int.
- The code you will write now will become internal infrastructure.
- All your descendants will continue doing the same



WHY NOT TO USE



SWITCH?

Switch pattern 😊

```
public void doWork() {  
    int code = DBUtils.getWorkCode();  
  
    switch (code) {  
        case 1:  
            // welcome handling (25 lines of code)  
            break;  
        case 2:  
        case 3:  
            // bye bye handling (40 lines of code)  
    }  
}
```

We love you, Switch ...

```

public DistribHandler resolve(Integer valueOfAc) {
    switch (Integer.valueOfAc) {
        case PDF_STORAGE:
            fileContainer = new PdfRecordFileContainer();
            getPdfFromStorage(fileContainer, documentObject.getDocument());
            break;
        case PDF_SRC:
            fileContainer = new PdfRecordFileContainer();
            fillObjectsForPdf(fileContainer, documentObject.getDocument());
            break;
        case PDF_WS:
            fileContainer = new WsPdfRecordFileContainer();
            getPdfFromPdfWs(fileContainer, documentObject.getDocument());
            break;
        case LIS:
            fileContainer = new PdfRecordFileContainer();
            getPdfFromLisDocument(j, fileContainer);
            break;
        case IMAGE:
            fileContainer = new PdfRecordFileContainer();
            getPdfFromImageDocument(j, fileContainer);
            break;
        case FORM:
            fileContainer = new PdfRecordFileContainer();
            getPdfFromFormDocument(fileContainer, documentObject.getDocument());
            break;
    }
}

```

```

switch (value.getNumericValue()) {
    case 1:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} הצעת פוליטת", emailRequest.getSubject());
        break;
    case 2:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} רבישת פוליטת", emailRequest.getSubject());
        break;
    case 3:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} חידוש פוליטת", emailRequest.getSubject());
        break;
    case 4:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} שינויים בפוליטת", emailRequest.getSubject());
        break;
    case 5:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} מכתב מ", brandHebName);
        break;
    case 6:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} מכתב חשוב עבור מ", brandHebName);
        break;
    case 7:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} רבישת ביטוח נסיעות -", brandHebName);
        break;
    case 8:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} - {1}", emailRequest.getSubject(), brandHebName);
        break;
    case 9:
        text = emailRequest.getSubject();
        break;
    case 10:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} - {1}", emailRequest.getSubject(), brandHebName);
        break;
    case 11:
        text = emailRequest.getSubject();
        break;
    case 12:
        if (!resources.getBrandKey().isBituhYashir()) {
            text = format("{0} - תודה מ-", brandHebName);
        } else {
            text = format("{0} - תודה מ-", brandHebName);
        }
        break;
    case 13:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} - השקט הנפשו של -", brandHebName);
        break;
    case 14:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} - השקט הנפשו של -", brandHebName);
        break;
    case 15:
        text = MessageFormat.format("{0} בקשה ליצירת קשר לחידוש ביטוח", emailRequest.getSubject());
        break;
    case 16:

```

```

    icyDatFileConsumer.class);
    if (item.getAddressCode().length() >= 1)
        de()) ? item.getAddressCode().trim() : "0";
    dresssee(addresssee);
    urrentPath, basket, dataConsumer);

```

```

    icyDetailsConfConsumer.class);
    urrentPath, basket, dataConsumer);

```

```

    icyLetterConsumer.class);
    lr(basket.getMetaDBasket().getPrtNr());
    urrentPath, basket, dataConsumer);

```

```

    icyCompulsoryConsumer.class);
    etSeqNr(item.getCompSeqNr());
    urrentPath, basket, dataConsumer);

```

;

Solve it with repeatable annotations

```
@TemplateCode(2)
@TemplateCode(3)
public class GoodByeHandler implements Handler {
    @Override
    public void handle() {
        System.out.println("By bye");
    }
}
```