WFS Notes

1. Java 7 and Java 8
2. Spring
3. Spring Microservices
4. Angular Framework

Java has done major changes in Java 5, Java 7 and Java 8

Java 5 features

1. for each loop
2. Enums
3. Generics
4. Var-Args
5. Static Imports
6. Annotations

Enums: Fixed set of constants, so that at compile time itself you can verify the valid values, ex:

Gender must be male or female

Account must be Savings, Current, Recurring, Fixed Deposit

Departments must be Accounts, Sales, Finance,..

Gender.java



Employee.java



EmployeeDemo.java



Varying Arguments

It can accept 0 or more arguments

int sum(int... x)



Output:



Java 7 Features

1. Diamond Operator
2. Multi-Catch block
3. Resource Management with try-with resource syntax
4. Strings in Switch case
5. Underscores in numbers

Diamond Operator <>:

Before Java 7:

List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

From Java 7:

List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();

Multi-Catch Statements:

In one catch you can have one or more exceptions to handle

catch(ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) { }

Resource Management with try-with resource statement

This features automatically closes the resources like files, buffers, databases etc.

It automatically flushes the streams while performing write operations

Syntax:

try (resource instances; resource instances) {

}

Example:

try (fw = new FileWriter(“abc.txt”)) { }

This makes the Java to automatically perform close after performing the operations inside the try



Above code automatically closes the streams

Strings in Switch & Underscores in Numbers



Java 8 Features:

1. New Date & Time API’s
2. Static & Default methods inside interface
3. Functional Interface
4. Lambda Expressions
5. Stream API’s

New Date & Time API’s

Java introduced 3 main classes to work on Date, Time and DateTime

1. LocalDate
2. LocalTime
3. LocalDateTime

All these 3 classes have some static methods to create date & time instances

now(): to create current date or time instance

of(): to create specific date or time instance

parse(): to take a string and convert to date & time instance

LocalDate Demo



Output:



LocalTime & LocalDateTime also works the same way



Output:

Time: 11:45:17.188

Date & Time: 2020-10-05T11:45:17.189

Format Date & Time: 05/10/2020 T 11:45:17

Changes in the interface

You can have methods with body in the interface

1. default methods: it will have some default implementations but not necessary to override
2. static methods: you can call directly from the interface name

Lambda Expression:

It is a simplified form of implementing anonymous class, it has to be applied only on the interfaces having single abstract method (Functional Interface)



Lambda expressions are better when the statement is single line expression, but it also allows you to have multiline statements

() -> 10 // a method that returns an int

() -> “Hello” // a method that returns a String

(x, y) -> x + y // a method that returns addition of x & y

() -> { System.out.println(“...”); return 10; }

() -> System.out.println() // a method returns void

Note: return statement is required when a method has a return type if you write more than one line in lambda expression

Functional Interface:

It allows you to pass code directly to a method, it is an interface with only one abstract methods.



Exercise:



1st requirement: get all the employees added into the collection

2nd requirement: get only the top 3 employees sorted based on id, salary, dob

Java Streams:

Streams are collection of data that you want to operate while processing the collection, Java Streams processes the collection of data in a declarative way like SQL.

SQL statements are declarative statements they are easier to write, to select items, to filter items, to sum items

select \* from employee;

select \* from employee order by name;

select \* from employee order by name desc;

You can simplify sorting, filtering, iterating in the streams



Streams has many methods that can be chained that gives another stream and some methods also used at the end which is called as terminal operation.

There are two type of operations you can do on streams

1. Intermediate
   1. sorted
   2. filter
   3. distinct
   4. limit
   5. map
2. Terminal
   1. forEach
   2. count
   3. collect



Output:



filter: it is used to filter the data from a stream by applying some condition.

* get laptops of specific brand name
* get laptops of specific ram size



Spring Framework

Framework makes developers to develop complex applications in a simpler way, it will take care of lot repeating tasks like Exception Handling, Type Conversion, Design Patterns, Object creations, configurations and so on

Spring Framework is one of the java framework which is very popular because you develop many kinds of applications like standalone, web, mobile, microservices and so on.

Spring Framework or any other frameworks use lot of libraries to make the task simple hence you must download those libraries from the internet, which is why it’s recommended to use maven project which has a feature of downloading the libraries from the internet.

Spring provides many modules for different technologies

1. Spring Core : Fundamentals
2. Spring Web : Web applications
3. Spring Data JPA : Database purpose
4. Spring REST : Application Integration
5. Spring Boot : Simplifies spring application development

Spring Core: The basic unit of spring core is dependency injection.

Dependency Injection: It supplies dependency of an object to another object, so that you don’t have to create object or initialize the object in another code.

Spring Framework maintains all the objects in its container called Spring Context, it initializes the objects by looking at the xml configuration.

pom.xml



Identifier.java



Pan.java



Aadhar.java



OldApproach.java



SpringApproach.java



Spring container can be accessed through

1. BeanFactory
2. ApplicationContext

BeanFactory is the super type for ApplicationContext.

You can also initialize the object variables in the xml file.