

## Lab 8

### 1. Short answer

a. For each lambda expression below, name the parameters and the free variables.

i. `Runnable r = () →`

```
{
    int[][] products = new int[s][t];
    for (int i = 0; i < s; i++) {
        for(int j = i + 1; j < t; j++) {
            products[i][j] = i * j;
        }
    }
}
```

ii. `Comparator<String> comp = (s, t) →`

```
{
    if(ignoreCase == true) {
        return s.compareToIgnoreCase(t);
    } else {
        return s.compareTo(t);
    }
}
```

b. An example of a method reference is:

`Math::random`

Its corresponding **functional interface** is `Supplier<Double>`. Do the following:

- Rewrite this method reference as a lambda expression
- Put this method expression in a `main` method in a Java class and use it to print a random number to the console
- Create an equivalent Java class in which the functional behavior of `Math::random` is expressed using an inner class (implementing `Supplier`); call this inner class from a `main` method and use it to output a random number to the console. The behavior should be the same as in part ii.

### 2. Comparators.

- A. Look at the code in the package `lesson8.lecture.comparator2`. Suppose we sort using the `sort` method in the `EmployeeInfo` class together with the `NameComparator`. Look at the `compare` method in the `NameComparator`: If two `Employee` objects have the same name, what is the return value of `compare`? This tells us that these `Employee` objects should be *equal*, but is this always true? Give an example of two `Employee` objects having the same name but that should *not* be considered equal. Rewrite the `compare` method so that, if `compare` does

return 0, the `Employee` objects are indeed equal. (This issue is known as *consistency with equals*.)

- B. Fix the `compare` method, as in part A, for the `Comparator` used in `lesson8.lecture.comparator3`
  - C. Fix the `compare` method, as in part A, for the lambda expression used to compare `Employee` objects in `lesson8.lecture.lambdaexamples.comparator3`
3. Consider the following lambda expression. Can this expression be correctly typed as a `BiFunction`? (See `lesson8.lecture.lambdaexamples.bifunction`.) (Hint: Yes it can.)

```
(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.

4. Implement a method with the following signature and return type:

```
public int countWords(List<String> words, char c, char d, int len)
```

which counts the number of words in the input list `words` that have length equal to `len`, that contain the character `c`, and that do not contain the character `d`. Create a solution like the "Good" solution in `lesson8.lecture.filter` – a Good solution creates a lambda expression each time values are passed into `countWords`.

5. Redo `lesson7.labs.prob3` in two different ways:
- a. Use a lambda expression instead of directly defining a `Consumer`
  - b. Use a method reference in place of your lambda expression in (a)
6. Finish the Examples exercise that was given in class (file: *Lambda and Method Reference Exercises*)