## Java 8

Classical: Imperative

# How

# Object mutability

Java 8 : Declarative Style

# What we want

# Object immutability

## Interface:

# default method (definition)

# static method (definition)

collection api

interface ( 10 functionalities + 2) stream

Object Oriented approach : interface

Functional Interface:

Contain only one abstract method might have static, default method in any count

## Lambda:

anonymous function
no method param type, return type
not be encapsulated in any class
can be assigned to a variable of functional interface

the method signature of the only abstract method of Functional interface must match with method signature of lambda expression

java.util.function

functional interface containing some very common prototype method

4 categories

Consumer

**Predicate** 

**Function** 

Supplier

Consumer:

void accept(<T>)

Predicate

boolean test(<T>)

**Function** 

<R> apply(<T>);

Supplier

<T> get()

## Variants

Consumer : BiConsumer (Generic)
void accept(<T>,<M>)

Primitive type implementation IntConsumer()

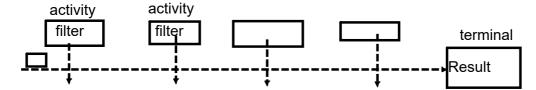
Predicate:

BiPredicate, Primitive type implementation

Function: BiFunction

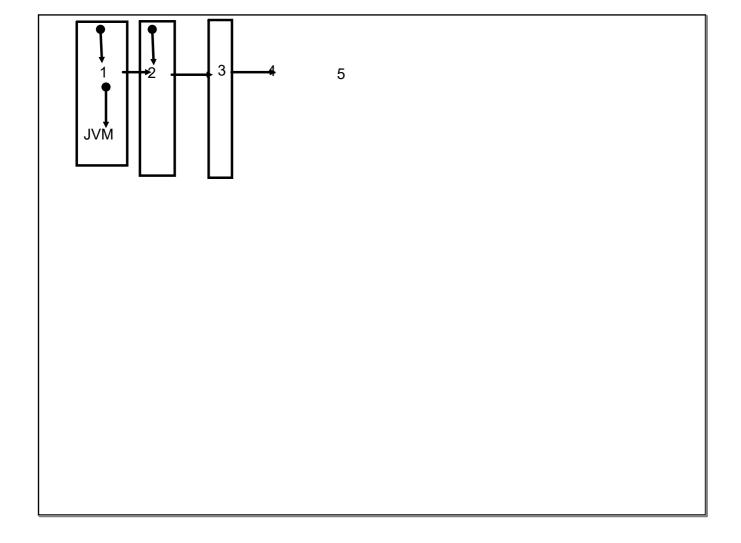
Functional programming remove overhead of creating objects and loading class files

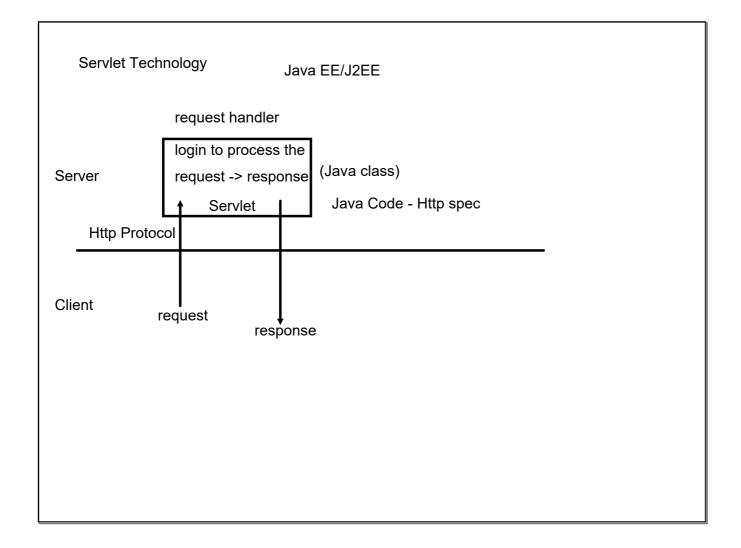
Conveyer belt



Parallel Processing not to be preferred

- 1. when an external mutable object is involved
- 2. when the stream activities involve some inherent complexity





```
Java EE
Servlet
Java Class
class MyServ extends GenericServlet/HttpServlet{
}

GenericServlet: Support only generic Http Verb (Form verbs) get/post
HttpServlet: identifies HTTP Verbs (get,post,put,delete)
identifies intention of http verb
```

jsp : another way of writing servlet servlet : class : jsp -> internally converted to servlet		
Spring : servlet class (background) jsp : usual way		