

The background features a large, light blue diamond shape on the left side. Overlaid on this is a darker blue, semi-transparent image of an office interior with desks, computers, and people working. The overall design is modern and professional.

III E T R I C A

CONSULTING

Programación funcional

Paradigmas de programación 01

Imperativo

- ordenes explícitas

Declarativo

- definición de qué deseamos lograr

Orientada a objetos

- abstracción
- herencia

Funcional

- define que hace y no como

Reactiva

- escucha y responde a eventos



02 Ejemplo imperativo

- Contar cuántos elementos de una lista son mayores de 10

```
List<Integer> numeros = Arrays.asList(18, 6, 4, 15, 55, 78, 12, 9, 8);

int contador = 0;
for(int numero : numeros) {
    if(numero > 10) {
        contador ++;
    }
}
System.out.println(contador);
```



02 Ejemplo funcional

- Contar cuántos elementos de una lista son mayores de 10

```
List<Integer> numeros = Arrays.asList(18, 6, 4, 15, 55, 78, 12, 9, 8);  
  
long contador = numeros.stream().filter(n->n > 10).count();  
System.out.println(contador);
```





03

Expresiones Lambda

- Función anónima

- Implementan interfaces funcionales

parámetros -> devuelve la operación



04 Interfaz funcional

- @FunctionalInterface

Interface IntUnaryOperator

Functional Interface:

This is a functional interface and can therefore be used as the assignment target for a lambda expression or method reference.

```
@FunctionalInterface
```

```
public interface IntUnaryOperator
```

Represents an operation on a single `int`-valued operand that produces an `int`-valued result. This is the primitive type specialization of `UnaryOperator` for `int`.

This is a functional interface whose functional method is `applyAsInt(int)`.

Since:

1.8

See Also:

`UnaryOperator`

Method Summary

All Methods	Static Methods	Instance Methods	Abstract Methods	Default Methods
Modifier and Type		Method	Description	
default	<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	<code>andThen(IntUnaryOperator after)</code>	Returns a composed operator that first applies this operator to its input, and then applies the after operator to the result.	
	<code>int</code>	<code>applyAsInt(int operand)</code>	Applies this operator to the given operand.	
default	<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	<code>compose(IntUnaryOperator before)</code>	Returns a composed operator that first applies the before operator to its input, and then applies this operator to the result.	
static	<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	<code>identity()</code>	Returns a unary operator that always returns its input argument.	



```
IntUnaryOperator function = new IntUnaryOperator() {  
    @Override  
    public int applyAsInt(int operand) {  
        return operand*2;  
    }  
};  
  
int value = function.applyAsInt(2);
```

```
IntUnaryOperator function = n -> n*2;  
  
int value = function.applyAsInt(2);
```

Consumer<T>

Predicate<T>

Supplier<T>

Function<T,R>

UnaryOperator<T>

BinaryOperator<T>

ToXXXFunction<T>

Comparator<T>

...

Mas Functional Interface

standalone vs poly expresion

```
Function<String, Integer> s2i = (String str) -> str.length();  
Function<String, Integer> s2inoType = str -> str.length();  
List<String> list = Arrays.asList("a","b","c");  
long size = list.stream().map(str -> str.length()).count();
```

```
client -> {if (client.getCredit()<50) return "Refuse";  
           else return "Valid";};
```



standalone vs poly expression

standalone

```
new String("Hola");
```

```
new ArrayList<String>();
```

poly

```
new  
ArrayList<>();
```

```
(x,y) -> x+y;
```



Posibles opciones

```
(int x, int y) -> {return x + y;;}
```

```
(x, y) -> {return x + y;;}
```

```
(x, y) -> x + y;
```

```
BiFunction<Integer, Integer> f = (int x, int y) -> x + y;
```





Restricciones @FunctionalInterface

Para asignar una lambda a una interfaz I:

- I debe ser una interfaz funcional
- mismo número de parámetros
- tipo de los parámetros compatibles
- el tipo de retorno debe ser compatible
- si se lanzan excepciones, I debe lanzar excepciones compatibles




```
@FunctionalInterface
interface Adder {
    double add(double n1, double n2);
}

@FunctionalInterface
interface Joiner {
    String join(String n1, String n2);
}
```

Dadas las dos interfaces anteriores, ¿cuáles de las siguientes instrucciones son correctas?

- $(x + y) \rightarrow x + y$;
- `Adder a = (x, y) -> x + y`;
- `Adder b = (x, y) -> x - y`;
- `Adder c = (int a, int b) -> a + b`;

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface Adder {
    double add(double n1, double n2);
}
```

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface Joiner {
    String join(String n1, String n2);
}
```

Dadas las dos interfaces anteriores, ¿cuáles de las siguientes instrucciones son correctas?

- Adder a = (double x, double y) -> x + y;
- Adder b = (x, y) -> {return x - y;;};
- var d = (a, b) -> a + b;
- Joiner j = (x, y) -> x + y;


```

@FunctionalInterface
interface Adder {
    double add(double n1, double n2);
}

@FunctionalInterface
interface Joiner {
    String join(String n1, String n2);
}

```

Dadas las dos interfaces anteriores, ¿cuáles de las siguientes instrucciones son correctas?

- Adder a = new Adder() {
 @Override
 public double add(double n1, double n2) {
 return n1 + n2;
 }};
- Joiner b = (x, y) -> x - y;
- Joiner c = (a, b) -> a.trim() + b.charAt(0);
- Joiner d = (double x, double y) -> String.valueOf(x) + y;

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface Adder {
    double add(double n1, double n2);
}

public void test(Adder adder) {
    System.out.println(adder.add(3, 2));
}
```

Dadas la interfaz y el método anteriores, ¿cuáles de las siguientes instrucciones son correctas?

- test((double x, double y) -> x + y);
- test((Adder)(x, y) -> x + y);
- Adder adder = (x, y) -> x + y;
test(adder);
- test((x, y) -> x + y);

Funciones de orden superior

Formas de ordenar una lista

```
List<Integer> listaEnteros = ...  
Collections.sort(listaEnteros);
```

```
List<String> listaPalabras= ...  
listaPalabras.sort( (a,b) -> a.length()-b.length());
```



Funciones de orden superior

Formas de ordenar una lista

```
List<Empleados> listaEmpleados= ...  
listaEmpleados.sort(  
    (a,b) -> a.getNombre().compareTo(b.getNombre()));
```

```
List<Empleados> listaempleados= ...  
listaPalabras.sort(  
    Comparator.comparing(Empleado::getNombre));
```



Variable Capture

Una lambda puede acceder a variables externas sólo si

- son finales
- no son modificadas después de inicializar

```
public Adder increment() {  
    double value = 1;  
    Adder adder = (x, y) -> x+y + value;  
    return adder;  
}
```

```
public Adder increment() {  
    double value = 1;  
    Adder adder = (x, y) -> x+y + value;  
    value++;  
    return adder;  
}
```