Learning to Love the Lambda in the Stream

Introduction to Java 8 Lambda and Functional Interfaces

Speaker Introduction

- Richard Roda
- Sr. Technical Lead at DXC Technology
- Over 15 years of Java development experience
- OCA Java and Security+ certifications
- ► Linked In: https://www.linkedin.com/in/richardroda
- ► Twitter: @Richard_Roda
- ► These slides (pdf):

What is a Lambda Expression?

- In Java, it is an unnamed function that may be bound to an interface as an object.
- Example 1
- Predicate<Integer> isFive = n -> n == 5;
 System.out.println(isFive.test(4)); // false
- Lambdas may only exist when assigned to a Functional Interface
- \triangleright n -> n == 6; // Does not compile

Functional Interface (FI) in Java 8

- "A functional interface is any interface that contains only one abstract method." -- Oracle Java Tutorial
- Example 2- Valid Functional Interface

```
@FunctionalInterface // Optional
public interface Example2 {
   boolean equals(Object other); // In Object
   int hashCode(); // In Object
   int myMethod(); // Abstract.

   default int myMethod2() {return myMethod();}
   static int myMethod3() {return 0;}
}
```

Binding Lambda to Example 2 FI vs Anonymous Inner class

- Both of these implement myMethod defined in Example2.
- ► Since there is only 1 abstract method, the lambda may omit specifiers required for method declarations.
- Method types and return values are inferred from the FI.

```
public class Example3 {
    static public void main(String[] args) {
        Example2 lambda = () \rightarrow 3; // 8 chars
        Example2 innerClass = new Example2() {
            @Override public int myMethod() {
                return 3;
        }; // 5 lines of code
        System.out.println(lambda.myMethod()); // 3
        System.out.println(innerClass.myMethod()); // 3
```

Functional Interface Conventions

- ► The following conventions apply for type variables used by Java 8 Fls.
- ► T First argument
- ▶ U Second argument
- R Return Value
- Any of the above are omitted if not used.