

Lambda expression assignments

1. Write an application to perform basic arithmetic operations like add, subtract, multiply & divide. You need to define a functional interface first.

```
1 package LambdaAssignment;
2 public class Lambda1 {
3     interface lambda {
4         int operation(int x,int y);
5     }
6     public static double addition(int num1,int num2) {
7         lambda get=(a,b) -> (a+b);
8         return (double) (get.operation(num1,num2));
9     }
10    public static double subtraction(int num1,int num2) {
11        lambda get=(a,b) -> (a-b);
12        return (double) (get.operation(num1,num2));
13    }
14    public static double multiplication(int num1,int num2) {
15        lambda get=(a,b) -> (a*b);
16        return (double) (get.operation(num1,num2));
17    }
18    public static double division(int num1,int num2) {
19        lambda get=(a,b) -> (a/b);
20        return (double) (get.operation(num1,num2));
21    }
22    public static void main(String[] args) {
23        int x=12, y=6;
24        System.out.println(addition(x,y));
25        System.out.println(subtraction(x,y));
26        System.out.println(multiplication(x,y));
27        System.out.println(division(x,y));
28    }
29 }
30
```

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18.0
6.0
72.0
2.0

3. Use the functional interfaces Supplier, Consumer, Predicate & Function to invoke built-in methods from Java API.

```
1 package LambdaAssignment;
2 import java.util.function.Consumer;
3 import java.util.function.Function;
4 import java.util.function.Supplier;
5 public class Lambda3 {
6     static void modifyValue(Consumer<Product> c, Product p1) {
7         c.accept(p1);
8         System.out.println("updated value:"+p1.getId());
9     }
10    static class Product{
11        private String name;
12        private int id;
13        public Product(String name, int id) {
14            super();
15            this.name=name;
16            this.id=id;
17        }
18        public String getName() {
19            return name;
20        }
21        public void setName(String name) {
22            this.name=name;
23        }
24        public int getId() {
25            return id;
26        }
27        public void setId(int id) {
28            this.id=id;
29        }
30    }
31    static <E> void display(Supplier<E> s) {
32        System.out.println(s.get());
33    }
34    static int returnIdByTen(int n, Function<Integer, Integer> fun) {
35        int res=fun.apply(n);
36        return res;
37    }
38 }
```

```

37     }
38     public static void main(String[] args) {
39         Product p = new Product("abc", 154);
40         display(() -> p.getId());
41         display(() -> p.getName());
42         Consumer<Product> updateId=per->per.setId(123);
43         updateId.accept(p);
44         modifyValue(updateId, p);
45         int n=p.getId();
46         System.out.println(returnIdByTen(n, f->f+10));
47     }
48 }

```

```

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154
abc
updated value:123
133

```

4. Remove the words that have odd lengths from the list. HINT: Use one of the new methods from JDK 8. Use `removeIf()` method from `Collection` interface.

```

1 package LambdaAssignment;
2 import java.util.ArrayList;
3 public class Lambda4 {
4     public static ArrayList<String> removeOddLength(ArrayList<String> employeeList)
5     {
6         employeeList.removeIf(n->n.length()%2 != 0);
7         return employeeList;
8     }
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10        ArrayList<String> arr = new ArrayList<>();
11        arr.add("abc");
12        arr.add("abcd");
13        arr.add("abcde");
14        arr.add("abcdef");
15        arr.add("abcdefg");
16        arr.add("abcdefgh");
17        ArrayList<String> arr1=removeOddLength(arr);
18        for(String str:arr1) {
19            System.out.println(str);
20        }
21    }
22 }

```

```

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abcd
abcdef
abcdefgh

```

8. Create a new thread that prints the numbers from the list. Use class `Thread` & interface `Consumer`.

```

1 package LambdaAssignment;
2 import java.util.ArrayList;
3 public class Lambda8 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         ArrayList<Integer> arr = new ArrayList<>();
6         arr.add(1);
7         arr.add(2);
8         arr.add(3);
9         arr.add(4);
10        arr.add(5);
11        Thread myThread = new Thread( () -> arr.forEach(n -> System.out.println(n)));
12        myThread.start();
13    }
14 }

```

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1
2
3
4
5

- Convert every key-value pair of the map into a string and append them all into a single string, in iteration order. **HINT:** Use `Map.entrySet()` method & a `StringBuilder` to construct the result String.

```

1 package LambdaAssignment;
2 import java.util.Map.Entry;
3 import java.util.HashMap;
4 import java.util.Set;
5 public class Lambda7 {
6     public static String convertKeyValueToString(HashMap<String, Integer> map) {
7         String str="";
8         Set<Entry<String, Integer>> s=map.entrySet();
9         for(Entry<String, Integer> e : s) {
10             str += e.getKey()+" ";
11             str += e.getValue().toString()+" ";
12         }
13         return str;
14     }
15     public static void main(String[] args) {
16         HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<>();
17         map.put("abc", 1);
18         map.put("def", 2);
19         map.put("ghi", 3);
20         System.out.println(convertKeyValueToString(map));
21     }
22 }

```

<terminated> Lambda7 [Java Application] C:\Users\valaanus\p2\pool\plugins\org
abc 1 def 2 ghi 3