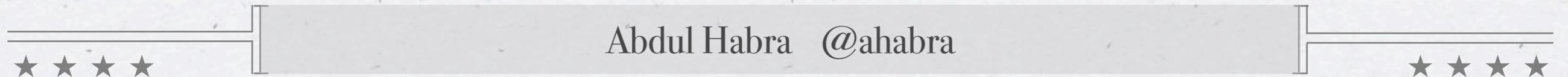


GUAVA

GOOGLE CORE LIBRARIES FOR JAVA 1.6+



2013.03.25 - Presentation for Detroit Java User Group

What to expect

- * Intro: Complements Jakarta Commons Lang, Collections.
Notice the “s” at the end of class names.
- * Objects, Splitter, Joiner, Throwables, Preconditions, ...
- * Ints, Longs, ...
- * Lists, Maps, Sets, Multimap, ImmutableList/Map
- * Predicate, Function, (closures)
- * Hashing, Caching

Objects - equals, hashCode

```
public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
    if (obj instanceof Phone) {  
        Phone that= (Phone) obj;  
        return Objects.equal(this.areaCode, that.areaCode)  
            && Objects.equal(this.local, that.local)  
            && Objects.equal(this.ext, that.ext);  
    }  
    return false;  
}  
  
public int hashCode() {  
    return Objects.hashCode(areaCode, local, ext);  
}  
// Look at Phone.java
```

Objects - `toString`

```
public String toString() {  
    return Objects.toStringHelper(this)  
        .add("street", street)  
        .add("city", city)  
        .add("state", state)  
        .add("zip", zip)  
        .toString();  
  
}  
  
// Look at Address.java
```

Splitter, Joiner

```
❖ @Test public void splitJoin() {  
    String text = "a,b,,c, d, e";  
    Iterable<String> split=Splitter.on(",")  
        .omitEmptyStrings().trimResults()  
        .split(text);  
    String joined=Joiner.on(".").join(split);  
    assertEquals("a.b.c.d.e", joined);  
}  
  
// Look at WhateverTest.java
```

Throwables

```
List<Throwable> getCausalChain(Throwable throwable)  
Throwable getRootCause(Throwable throwable)  
String getStackTraceAsString(Throwable throwable)
```

```
@Test(expected=RuntimeException.class)  
public void throwables() {  
    try {  
        throw new Exception();  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        throw Throwables.propagate(e);  
    }  
}  
// Look at WhateverTest.java
```

Preconditions

```
private int field=-1;
```

```
void pre(int age, String name) {
    Preconditions.checkArgument(age>0 && age<120,
        "Invalid age"); // IllegalArgumentException
    Preconditions.checkNotNull(name,
        "name must have a value"); // NPE
    Preconditions.checkState(field>0); // IllegalStateException
```

```
// now do whatever
}
```

```
// Look at WhateverTest.java
```

Ints

```
◆ @Test public void testInts() {  
    int[] a= {1, 2};    int[] b= {3, 4};  
    int[] con = Ints.concat(a, b);  
    int[] expected= {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    assertArrayEquals(expected, con);  
    assertFalse( Ints.contains(con, 10) );  
    assertEquals(2, Ints.indexOf(con, 3));  
    assertEquals(2, Ints.lastIndexOf(con, 3));  
  
    assertEquals(9, Ints.max(1, 4, -1, 9, 3));  
    assertEquals(-1, Ints.min(1, 4, -1, 9, 3));  
  
    List<Integer> list= Lists.newArrayList(1, 2, 3, 4);  
    int[] arr= Ints.toArray(list);  
    assertArrayEquals(expected, arr);  
}  
// Look at IntsTest.java
```

Lists

Creating an instance does not require repeating the generics types as in:

```
List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
@Test public void testLists() {  
    List<String> list= Lists.newArrayList  
        ("a", "b", "c", "d", "e");  
    List<List<String>> parts= Lists.partition(list,3);  
    assertEquals(2, parts.size());  
    List<String> ed = Lists.reverse(parts.get(1));  
    assertEquals(Lists.newArrayList("e", "d"), ed);  
}  
// Look at ListsTest.java
```

Maps, Sets

Maps:

`newHashMap(), newLinkedHashMap(), newTreeMap(), ...`

Sets:

`Set<Integer> set= Sets.newHashSet(1, 2, 3);`

`cartesianProduct(), complementOf(), difference(), intersection(), union()`

Look at `MapsTest.java` and `SetsTest.java`

Multimap

Similar to Map but associates multiple values with a single key

```
@Test public void testMap() {  
    Multimap<Integer, String> map=  
        ArrayListMultimap.create();  
    map.put(1, "a");  
    map.put(2, "b");  
    map.put(1, "c");  
    assertEquals(Lists.newArrayList("a", "c"), map.get(1));  
    assertEquals(Lists.newArrayList("b"), map.get(2));  
}  
  
// Look at MapsTest.java
```

ImmutableList

◆ Similar to Collections.unmodifiableList()

```
@Test public void testImmutableList() {  
    List<Integer> list1= ImmutableList.of(1, 2, 3);  
    List<Integer> list2=ImmutableList.<Integer>builder()  
        .add(10)  
        .add(11, 12)  
        .addAll(list1)  
        .build();  
    assertEquals(ImmutableList.of(10,11,12, 1, 2, 3),  
                list2);  
}  
// Look at ListsTest.java
```

ImmutableMap

```
@Test(expected=UnsupportedOperationException.class)
public void testImmutableMap() {
    Map<Integer, String> map1=ImmutableMap.of(1, "a", 2, "b");
    Map<Integer, String> map2=
        new ImmutableMap.Builder<Integer, String>()
            .put(3, "c")
            .put(4, "d")
            .putAll(map1)
            .build();
    assertEquals(4, map2.size());
    map2.put(10, "x");
}
```

Predicate

Determines a true or false value for a given input. Useful with filters.

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean apply(T input);  
    // ...  
}
```

Look at `PredicateTest.java`

Function

Determines an output value based on an input value.

Useful with transformers

```
interface Function<F, T> {  
    T apply(F input);  
    // ...  
}
```

Look at FunctionTest.java

Filter/Transform

Iterables

`<T> Iterable<T> filter(Iterable<T> unfiltered, Predicate<T> predicate);`

`<F,T> Iterable<T> transform(Iterable<F> from, Function<F, T> function);`

So anything in Java that's iterable, you can filter or transform it.

Closures

```
<T> T execute(Function<Connection,T> closure) {  
    Connection con= getConnection();  
    try {  
        return closure.apply(con);  
    } finally {  
        closeConnection(con);  
    }  
}
```

Look at `WithConnection` and `PhoneDao`

Hashing MD5, SHA, MUR, ...

```
HashFunction hashFunction= Hashing.md5();  
HashCode hashCode=  
hashFunction.hashString("blah blah");
```

```
System.out.println(hashCode.toString());  
System.out.println(hashCode.asBytes());
```

In addition to ~~md5~~, we have ~~goodFastHash~~, murmur3, ~~sha1~~, sha256, sha512

Look at HashTest.java

Caching

◆ com.google.common.cache: CacheBuilder and LoadingCache

```
>LoadingCache<String, FatAndBadObject> fatAndBadCache =  
CacheBuilder.newBuilder()  
.maximumSize(1000)  
.expireAfterWrite(1, TimeUnit.HOURS)  
.build(  
    new CacheLoader<String, FatAndBadObject>() {  
        @Override  
        public FatAndBadObject load(String key) throws Exception{  
            return new FatAndBadObject(key);  
        }  
    }  
);
```

Misc

- * Annotations: `@Beta`, `@VisibleForTesting`
- * IO: streams and files
- * Concurrent
- * MapMaker: Easily create cache

Last Slide

- * <http://code.google.com/p/guava-libraries/>
- * twitter @ahabra
- * github.com/ahabra/guava-class
- * www.tek271.com