

# Java: Lambda Cheat Sheet I

## Programming.Guide

7-8 minutes

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### Lambdas

```
() -> "Hello"
() -> System.out.println("Hello")
(String str) -> str.length()
(str) -> str.length()
str -> str.length()
(int i, int j) -> i + j
(i, j) -> i + j

() -> {
    System.out.println("Hello");
    System.out.println("World");
}

(int i) -> {
    System.out.println("Hello");
    return i;
}
```

### Method References

```
// Static methods
Supplier<Thread> runtimeSup =
Thread::currentThread;

// Bound instance methods
Supplier<String> helloSup = "hello"::toUpperCase;
Consumer<String> printer = System.out::println;

// Unbound instance methods
Function<String, String> lower =
String::toLowerCase;

// Constructors
Supplier<String> stringSup = String::new;
Function<Integer, int[]> arrSup = int[]::new;
```

## Standard Functional Interfaces

Interface	Type	
<a href="#">Runnable</a>		→
<a href="#">BiConsumer&lt;T, U&gt;</a>	T, U	→
<a href="#">BiFunction&lt;T, U, R&gt;</a>	T, U	→ R
<a href="#">BinaryOperator&lt;T&gt;</a>	T, T	→ T
<a href="#">BiPredicate&lt;T, U&gt;</a>	T, U	→ boolean
<a href="#">BooleanSupplier</a>		→ boolean
<a href="#">Callable&lt;V&gt;</a>		→ V
<a href="#">Consumer&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→
<a href="#">DoubleBinaryOperator</a>	double, double	→ double
<a href="#">DoubleConsumer</a>	double	→
<a href="#">DoubleFunction&lt;R&gt;</a>	double	→ R
<a href="#">DoublePredicate</a>	double	→ boolean
<a href="#">DoubleSupplier</a>		→ double

Interface	Type	
<a href="#">DoubleToIntFunction</a>	double	→ int
<a href="#">DoubleToLongFunction</a>	double	→ long
<a href="#">DoubleUnaryOperator</a>	double	→ double
<a href="#">Function&lt;T, R&gt;</a>	T	→ R
<a href="#">IntBinaryOperator</a>	int, int	→ int
<a href="#">IntConsumer</a>	int	→
<a href="#">IntFunction&lt;R&gt;</a>	int	→ R
<a href="#">IntPredicate</a>	int	→ boolean
<a href="#">IntSupplier</a>		→ int
<a href="#">IntToDoubleFunction</a>	int	→ double
<a href="#">IntToLongFunction</a>	int	→ long
<a href="#">IntUnaryOperator</a>	int	→ int
<a href="#">LongBinaryOperator</a>	long, long	→ long
<a href="#">LongConsumer</a>	long	→
<a href="#">LongFunction&lt;R&gt;</a>	long	→ R

Interface	Type	
<a href="#">LongPredicate</a>	long	→ boolean
<a href="#">LongSupplier</a>		→ long
<a href="#">LongToDoubleFunction</a>	long	→ double
<a href="#">LongToIntFunction</a>	long	→ int
<a href="#">LongUnaryOperator</a>	long	→ long
<a href="#">ObjDoubleConsumer&lt;T&gt;</a>	T, double	→
<a href="#">ObjIntConsumer&lt;T&gt;</a>	T, int	→
<a href="#">ObjLongConsumer&lt;T&gt;</a>	T, long	→
<a href="#">Predicate&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→ boolean
<a href="#">Supplier&lt;T&gt;</a>		→ T
<a href="#">ToDoubleBiFunction&lt;T, U&gt;</a>	T, U	→ double
<a href="#">ToDoubleFunction&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→ double
<a href="#">ToIntBiFunction&lt;T, U&gt;</a>	T, U	→ int
<a href="#">ToIntFunction&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→ int
<a href="#">ToLongBiFunction&lt;T, U&gt;</a>	T, U	→ long

Interface	Type	
<a href="#">ToLongFunction&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→ long
<a href="#">UnaryOperator&lt;T&gt;</a>	T	→ T

## Custom Functional Interfaces

Declared like:

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyInterface {
    String method(String str);
}
```

Used like:

```
MyInterface doubler = str -> str + str;
String abab = doubler.method("ab");
```

- Functional interface: Any interface with a single abstract method
- Can have additional default methods
- The [@FunctionalInterface](#) annotation (which is optional) causes the compiler to complain if the interface is not a functional interface

