

Release von Java 8

David Burkhart, Marc Philipp

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Intro

Demo

SortierungDemo1-9.java

Functional Interface

= Interface mit genau einer Methode

Beispiele:

- Comparator
- Runnable
- Callable
- FileFilter

Lambda-Ausdruck

= Anonyme Implementierung eines Functional Interface

```
Comparator<Person> comparator = new Comparator<Person>() {  
    @Override  
    public int compare(Person a, Person b) {  
        return a.getNachname().compareTo(b.getNachname());  
    }  
};
```

```
Comparator<Person> comparator  
= (a, b) -> a.getNachname().compareTo(b.getNachname());
```

Lambda-Schreibweise

Parameterliste	->	Body
(Person a, Person b)	->	{ return a.getNachname().compareTo(b.getNachname()); }
(a, b)	->	{ return a.getNachname().compareTo(b.getNachname()); }
(a, b)	->	a.getNachname().compareTo(b.getNachname())
a	->	a.getNachname()
()	->	a.getNachname()

Methoden-Referenzen

Schema	Beispiel	Äquivalenter Lambda-Ausdruck
Klasse::statischeMethode	Math::abs	x -> Math.abs(x)
Klasse::instanzMethode	Person::getNachname	p -> p.getNachname()
variable::instanzMethode	einePerson::getNachname	() -> einePerson.getNachname()
Klasse::new	Person::new	() -> new Person()

Default-Methoden

= An Interface deklarierte Methode mit Default-Implementierung

Vorteil: Implementierungen müssen nicht angepasst werden

Beispiele:

- `List::sort`
- `Iterable::forEach`
- `Comparator::reversed`

@FunctionalInterface

- Annotation für Interfaces
- Compiler überprüft, ob das Interface genau eine abstrakte Methode deklariert

Compile-Fehler:

```
@FunctionalInterface  
interface MyInterface {  
    void firstMethod();  
    void secondMethod();  
}
```

Invalid '@FunctionalInterface'
annotation; MyInterface is
not a functional interface

Statische Methoden in Interfaces möglich

Beispiel:

```
Comparator.comparing(Person::getNachname);
```

Fragen zur Intro?

java.util.function

Standard Functional Interfaces

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

Demo

PersonFunctionalDemo1-2.java

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

```
Function<Person, String> function  
= p -> p.getNachname();
```

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

```
Predicate<Person> predicate  
= p -> "Müller".equals(p.getNachname());
```

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

```
Supplier<Person> supplier  
= () -> new Person("Albrecht", "Müller")
```

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

```
Consumer<Person> consumer  
    = p -> personen.add(p);
```

Vier Familien von Functional Interfaces

```
interface Function<T,R> {  
    R apply(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Supplier<T> {  
    T get();  
}
```

```
interface Predicate<T> {  
    boolean test(T t);  
}
```

```
interface Consumer<T> {  
    void accept(T t);  
}
```

java.util.streams

R.I.P. For-Loop

Demo

StreamDemo1Intro.java

java.util.stream.Stream

list.stream()

.filter(...)

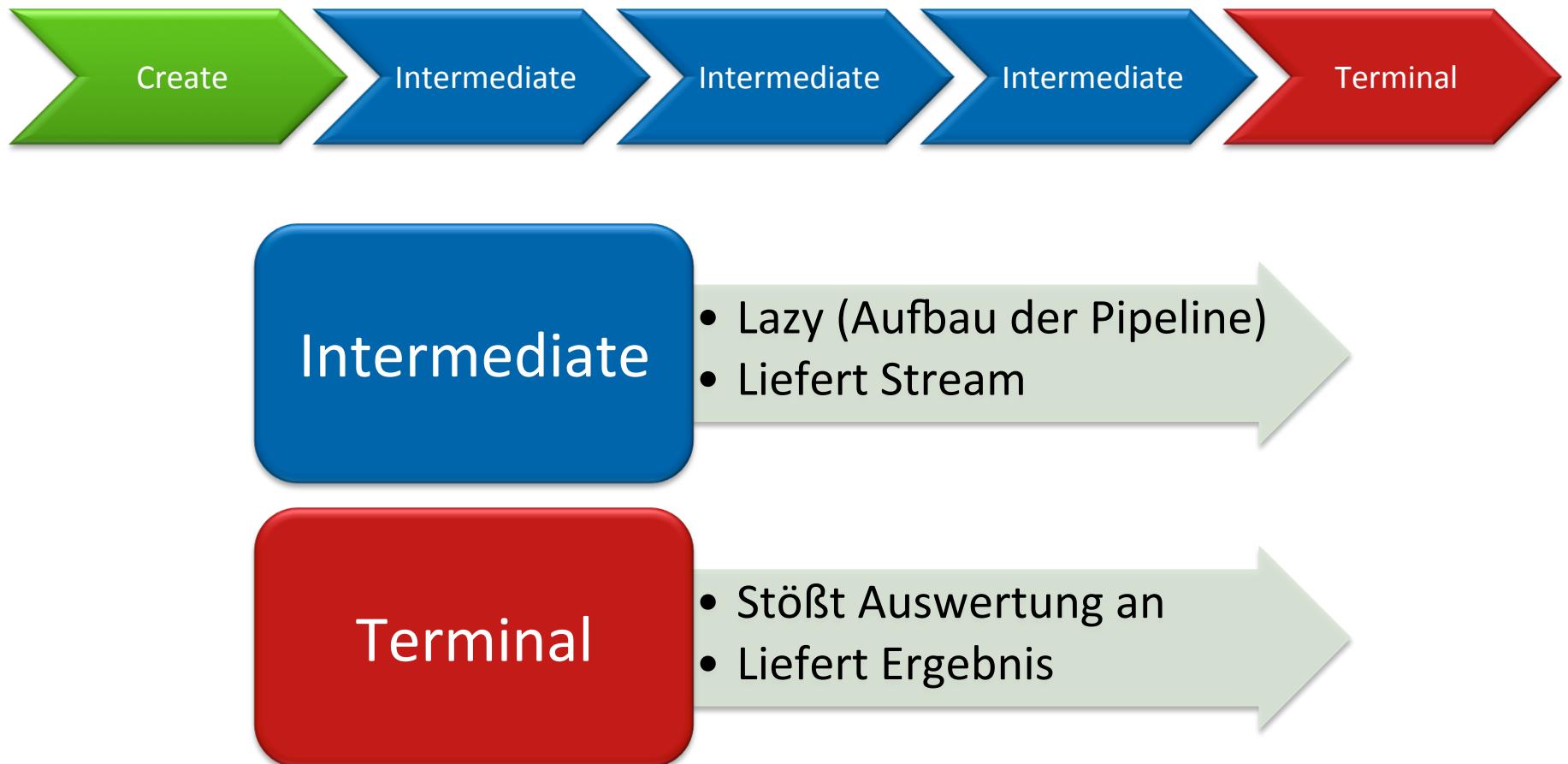
.map(...)

.sorted()

.forEach(...)



java.util.stream.Stream



Demo

StreamDemo2Lazyness.java

java.util.stream.Stream

Stateless

- Jedes Element wird für sich betrachtet
- filter
- map
- reduce

Stateful

- Es müssen alle Elemente gesamt betrachtet werden
 - distinct
 - sorted

Short-Circuiting

- Nicht alle Elemente müssen betrachtet werden
 - anyMatch
 - limit

Demo

StreamDemo4PipelinesShortcuts.java

java.util.stream.Stream

- Sicht auf die Daten
 - vgl. Iterator
- Möglicherweise unbegrenzt
- Nur einmal verwendbar
- Sequentiell oder parallel

Demo

StreamDemo5Endless.java

StreamDemo3NoReuseOfStreams.java

StreamDemo6Parallel.java

StreamDemo7Parallel.java

Stream Erzeugen

- `collection.stream`
- `Stream.generate(Supplier)`
- `Stream.iterate(seed, Function)`
- `stream.parallel`
- `IntStream.range`
- `Random.ints / Random.longs / Random.doubles`
- `pattern.splitAsStream`
- `bufferedReader.lines`
- `jarFile.stream / zipFile.stream`
- `Files.walk / Files.list / Files.lines`

Suchen

- filter
- anyMatch
- allMatch
- noneMatch

Transformieren

- map
- flatMap
- reduce
- collect

Sortieren

- distinct
- sorted
- min
- max

Abkürzen

- limit
- skip

Konsumieren

- forEach
- count
- findFirst
- findAny

Primitive Streams

- mapToInt
- mapToLong
- mapToDouble

java.util.stream.Collectors

toList

- Erzeugt Liste
- Varianten: toSet, toCollection

joining

- String-Konkatenation

groupingBy

- Erzeugt Map<K, List<V>>
- Keys über Function<K, V>

Demo

StreamDemo9Collector.java

Primitive Streams

Interfaces

- IntStream, LongStream, DoubleStream

SummaryStatistics

- min, max, sum, count, average

Operationen

- IntSupplier, IntConsumer, IntPredicate,
IntFunction
- Long...
- Double...

java.util.Optional<T>

Error: SomeException: message

at ...

at ...

at ...

at ...

Caused by: java.lang.NullPointerException

at ...

at ...

at ...

at ...

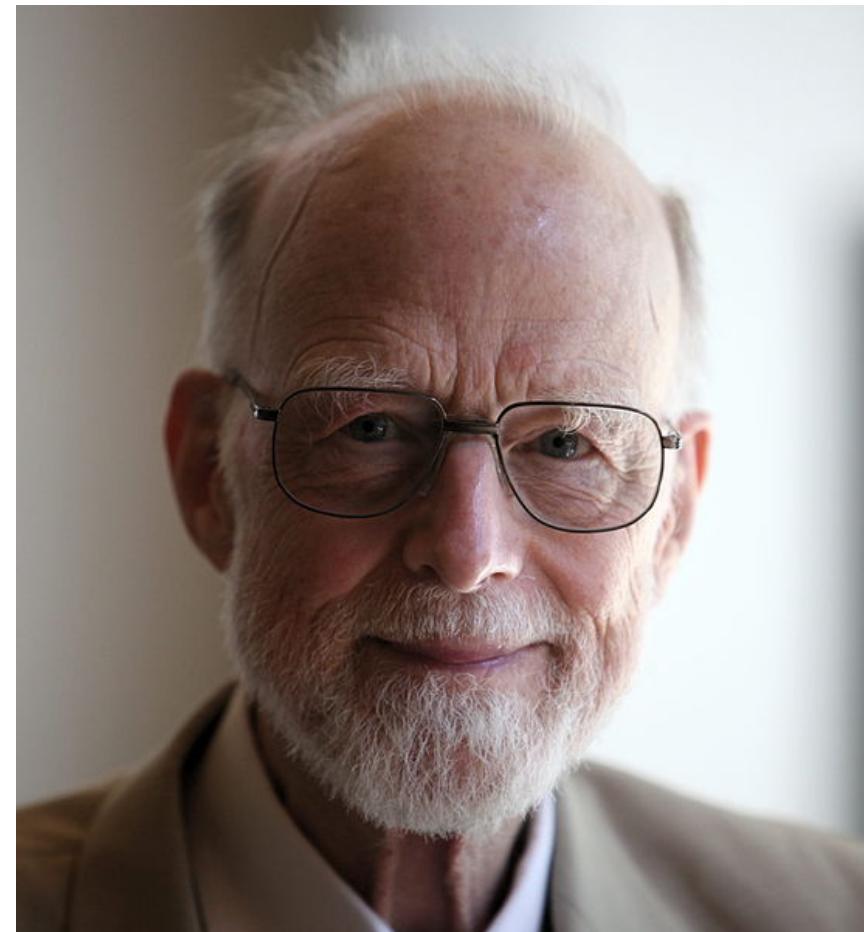
The Billion Dollar Mistake

Tony Hoare, Erfinder von
QuickSort, Turing Award
Winner:

*I call it my billion-dollar
mistake. It was the invention
of the null reference in 1965.*

Quelle:

<http://qconlondon.com/london-2009/presentation/Null+References%3A+The+Billion+Dollar+Mistake>



Problem: Was ist die Semantik von „null“?

Was kann `map.get(key) == null` bedeuten?

Mögliche Antworten:

- Der key ist nicht in der map enthalten.
- Der key ist enthalten und der zugehörige Wert ist null.

Demo

OptionalDemo.java

java.time

Date/Time-API, Versuch #3

java.time

- Immutable
- Threadsafe (auch Formatter!)
- Brücken zur alten Welt
 - `java.util.Date: from(Instant), toInstant`
 - `java.util.Calendar: toInstant`
- Warum nicht Joda-Time?
 - http://blog.joda.org/2009/11/why-jsr-310-isn-joda-time_4941.html

java.time

Maschine

- Instant

java.util.Date

Menschenlesbar

- LocalDate
- LocalTime
- LocalDateTime
- Enum:
DayOfWeek
- Enum: Month
- MonthDay
- Year
- YearMonth

Mit Zeitzonen

- ZonedDateTime
- OffsetDateTime
- OffsetTime

java.util.Calendar

java.time

Maschine

Menschensbar

Mit Zeitzonen

- Instan

Where possible, it is recommended to use a simpler class without a time-zone. The widespread **use of time-zones** tends to **add considerable complexity** to an application.

• `LocalDate`

- `Year`
- `YearMonth`

`java.util.Date`

`java.util.Calendar`

java.time

Duration

- Sekunden
- Nanosekunden

Period

- Jahre
- Monate
- Tage

Links

Download

- <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

Eclipse-Support

- <http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/java8/>

JavaDoc

- <http://download.java.net/jdk8/docs/api/java/util/function/package-summary.html>
- <http://download.java.net/jdk8/docs/api/java/util/stream/package-summary.html>
- <http://download.java.net/jdk8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html>
- <http://download.java.net/jdk8/docs/api/java/time/package-summary.html>

Take it for a spin...

A screenshot of a Wikipedia article titled "Lambda". The page includes a navigation bar with tabs for Article, Talk, Read, Edit, View history, and Search. A large image of the Earth with mathematical symbols like Omega and Pi overlaid is on the left. Below the title, it says "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". A note at the top states "Not to be confused with Lambada.". It also mentions "Labda" redirects here and provides disambiguation links. The main content discusses the Greek letter Lambda, its value of 30, and its relation to other alphabets. A sidebar on the right shows a Greek alphabet chart with letters Λ and Λ.

David Burkhart
Mail david.burkhart@andrena.de
andrena
OBJECTS

Marc Philipp
Mail marc.philipp@andrena.de
Twitter [@marcphilipp](https://twitter.com/marcphilipp)
Blog marcphilipp.de
andrena
OBJECTS

