



new spike



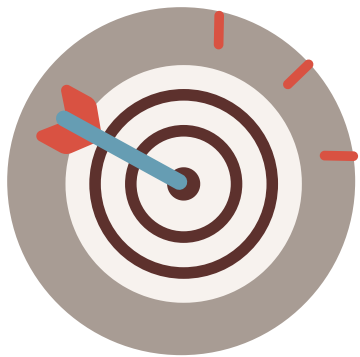
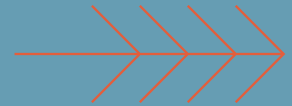
JAVA INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

COMMON FUNCTIONAL INTERFACES

Posted By

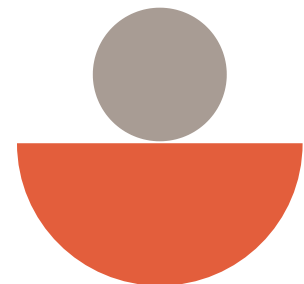
Andrei Saizu





INTRO

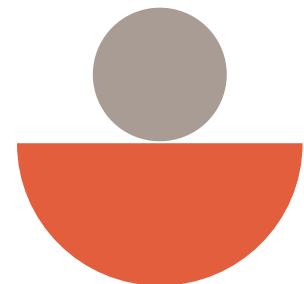
In a previous post, we spoke about the **@FunctionalInterface** feature coming with Java 8.

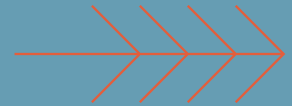




INTRO

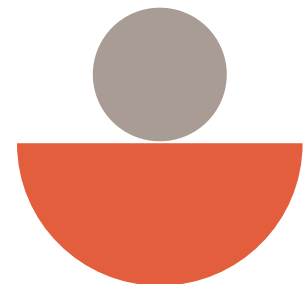
Java developers also created some
out of the box functional interfaces to
make our lives easier.

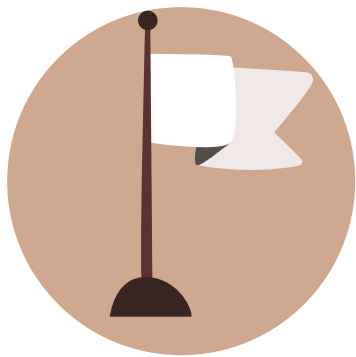




INTRO

Let's go through the **most common ones**,
see what are they used for and
how to use them on your particular
use-case.





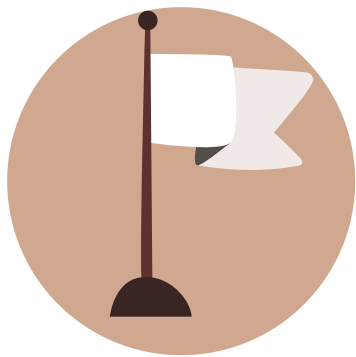
PREDICATE

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Predicate<T> {
    boolean test(T input);
}
```

Example:

```
Predicate<Integer> isEvenPredicate = input -> input%2 == 0;
```





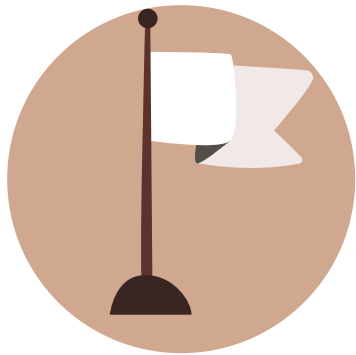
CONSUMER

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Consumer<T> {
    void accept(T input);
}
```

Example:

```
Consumer<Integer> loggingConsumer =
    input -> System.out.println(input);
```





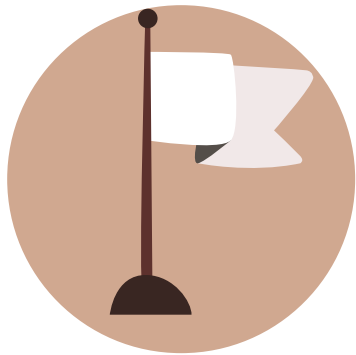
SUPPLIER

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

Example:

```
Supplier<Double> randomSupplier = () -> Math.random();
```



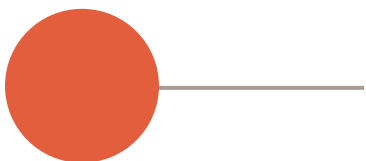


FUNCTION

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface Function<T, U> {
    U apply(T input);
}
```

Example:

```
Function<String, User> userFunction = input -> new User(input);
```

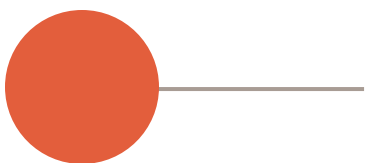




BONUS

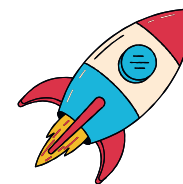
There are also a few derived interfaces to use when you need two inputs:

- ◆ `BiFunction<T,U,R>`
- ◆ `BiPredicate<T,U>`
- ◆ `BiConsumer<T,U>`





STAY UP TO DATE!



Check out the [link in the comments](#)
for a [free](#) in-depth breakdown on
how it works in the background!

