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functional programming with Java 8 with examples

# Learning to write functional programming with Java 8 with examples

Posted on November 25, 2014 by Arulkumaran Kumaraswamipillai — No Comments J.



**Scenario 1:** The *Operation* interface with the annotation @*FunctionalInterface*. This annotation ensures that you can only have a single abstract method. You can have additional default and static method implementations.

**Step 1**: Define the interface. It is an abstract method by default, and @FunctionalInterface ensures that you can only define a Single Abstract Method (aka SAM).

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```
package com.java8.examples;

@FunctionalInterface
public interface Operation {
   int operate(int operand1, int operand2);
}
```

**Step 2:** The *OperationTest* class that uses the functional interface with lambda expressions like  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + y)$ ; and  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x * y)$  to add and multiply respectively. The method name *operate(int operand1, int operand2)* is not explictly called as the compiler knows to work it out from the parameters passed *int operand1, int operand2* which method to invoke.

```
package com.java8.examples;
3
   public class OperationTest {
5
6
     public static void main(String[] args) {
        OperationTest test = new OperationTest();
       System.out.println("add result = " + test.add
System.out.println("multiply result = " + test
7
8
9
10
11
     public int add( int input1, int input2) {
12
       Operation adder = (x, y) -> (x + y);
return adder.operate(input1, input2);
13
14
15
16
     public int multiply( int input1,  int input2) {
17
       Operation multiplier = (x, y) \rightarrow (x * y)
18
        return multiplier.operate(input1, input2);
19 }
20 }
21
```

#### Output:

```
add result = 5
multiply result = 6
```

The above example will give the same output even without the @FunctionalInterface annotation. You could even have "abstract" in front of int operate(int operand1, int operand2);

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```
1 package com.java8.examples;
```

```
2
3 public interface Operation {
4  abstract int operate(int operand1, int operand2)
5 }
6
7
```

# **Scenario 2**: Have another *Operation2* interface that takes 3 integer parameters.

```
1 package com.java8.examples;
2
3 public interface Operation2 {
4  abstract int operate(int operand1, int operand2,
5 }
6
7
```

The *OperationTest* class that uses both interfaces. The *Operation* that take 2 integer parameters and *Operation2* that takes 3 integer parameters.

```
package com.java8.examples;
3
   public class OperationTest {
5
     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
       OperationTest test = new OperationTest();
       System.out.println("add result = " + test.add
7
       System.out.println("multiply result = " + tes
8
       System.out.println("add 3 numbers result =
9
10
    }
11
     public int add( int input1, int input2) {
12
13
       Operation adder = (x, y) \rightarrow (x + y);
14
       return adder.operate(input1, input2);
15
16
17
18
     public int multiply( int input1, int input2) {
19
       return subtracter.operate(input1, input2);
       Operation subtracter = (x, y) \rightarrow (x *
20
21
     }
22
    public int add2( int input1, int input2, int i
    Operation2 adder = (x, y, z) -> (x + y + z);
    return adder.operate(input1, input2, input3);
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
```

#### Output:

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```
add result = 5
multiply result = 6
add 3 numbers result = 9
```

**Scenario 3**: Why do you have **default methods** in Java 8 interfaces?

This example demonstrates that default methods provide default behaviors, and closures are used to have special behaviors like add, multiply, divide, subtract, print, etc.

**Step 1**: Here is the revised *Operation* interface with default methods.

```
package com.java8.examples;
3
   import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
   import java.util.function.Function;
   import java.util.Objects;
6
   @FunctionalInterface
8
   public interface Operation<Intetger>
9
10
       //SAM -- Single Abstract Method.
11
       //identifier abstract is optional
12
       Integer operate(Integer operand);
13
       default Operation<Integer> add(Integer o){
14
15
          return (o1) -> operate(o1) +
16
17
18
       default Operation<Integer> multiply(Integer
19
         return (o1) -> operate(o1) * o;
20
21
22
       //define other default methods for divide, s
23
       default Integer getResult() {
24
25
       return operate(0);
26
27
28
    default void print(){
     System.out.println("result is = " + getResult()
29
30
31
32 }
33
34
35
36
```

**Step 2**: The revised *OperationTest* class.

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```
package com.java8.examples;
3
   import static java.lang.System.out;
   public class OperationTest {
6
7
    public static void main(String[] args) {
8
9
     Operation<Integer> calc = (x) \rightarrow (2);
10
11
     Operation complexOp = calc.add(3)
12
             .multiply(4)
13
             .multiply(2)
14
             .multiply(2)
15
             .add(4);
16
17
     complexOp.print();
18
19
     int result = complexOp.getResult();
20
    }
21
22
23
24
   }
25
```

#### Output:

result is = 84

We know that Java does not support multiple implementation inheritance to solve the diamond problem (till Java 8). Java did only support multiple interface inheritance. That is, a class can implement multiple interfaces. By having default method implementations in interfaces, you can now have multiple behavioral inheritance in Java 8. Partially solving the diamond problem.

**Scenario 4**: Why do you have **static methods** in Java 8 interfaces?

The static methods are **helper methods**. Prior to Java 8, the Java APIs used to have separate interfaces and utility methods. For example, *Collection* interface and *Collections* utility class, *Path* interface and *Paths* utility class, etc.

So, instead of doing *Collections.sort(list, ordering)*, in Java 8 APIs you could do *list.sort(ordering)*;

Secondly, static helper methods are more expressive with meaningful names like *plus5*, *plus10*, etc as shown below.

```
package com.java8.examples;
3
   import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
   import java.util.function.Function;
5
   import java.util.Objects;
6
   @FunctionalInterface
8
   public interface Operation<Intetger>
9
10
    //SAM -- Single Abstract Method.
11
    //identifier abstract is optional
12
    Integer operate(Integer operand);
13
14
       default Operation<Integer> add(Integer o){
15
          return (o1) -> operate(o1) +
16
17
18
       default Operation<Integer> multiply(Integer
19
         return (o1) -> operate(o1) * o;
20
21
22
       //define other default methods for divide, s
23
24
       default Integer getResult() {
25
       return operate(0);
26
27
28
    System.out.println("result is = " + getResult()
}
    default void print(){
29
30
31
32
33
    //ads 5 to a given number
34
    static Integer plus5(Integer input) {
35
     return input + 5;
36
37
38
```

Now, how to invoke the static method via Lambda expressions:

```
package com.java8.examples;
import static java.lang.System.out;

public class OperationTest {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   //plus5 is an expressive static helper method
```

```
10
      Operation<Integer> calc = (x) -> Operation.plu
11
12
      Operation complexOp = calc.add(3)
              .multiply(4)
.multiply(2)
13
14
15
              .multiply(2)
16
              .add(4);
17
18
     complexOp.print();
19
20
      int result = complexOp.getResult();
21
22
23 }
24
25
```

#### Output:

result is = 164

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