Higher-Order Functional Programming
with
Java 8 Streams

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Today's Plan

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- Brief review of Java's anonymous inner classes.
- Java 8 lambda expressions.
- Java 8 functional interfaces.
- Higher-order functional programming using lazy streams.

Java 7 Anonymous Inner Classes

In Java, you can instantiate new classes on the fly:

```java
Runnable r =
  new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
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    }};
r.run(); // "Inner class."
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    }};
r.run(); // "Inner class."
```

They can access global variables iff these are marked `final`:

```java
final String s = "This is final!";
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
      System.out.println(s);
    }};
r.run(); // "This is final!";
```

Runnable Is Just an Interface

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  public void run();
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public interface Callable<V> {
  public V call();
}
```

```java
final String s = "Callable.";
Callable<String> c = new Callable<String>() {
    public String call() {
      return s;
    }};
System.out.println(c.call()); // "Callable."
```

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- ► Methods in Java are no *first-class citizens*, but objects are.
- ► Anonymous inner classes are a *work-around* for this problem.
- ► The syntax is ugly and hard to read, so Java 8 introduces *lambda expressions.*

Our First Java 8 Lambda Expression

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No closing braces required if only one statement:

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Equal to instantiating an anonymous `Callable<String>`:

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Compare to Typed Racket, also no `return` statement:

```
(lambda () "Lambda.")
```

```
Callable < String > c =
  () -> {
    System . out . println ( "Callable . call ()" );
    "Lambda." ;
  };
```

```
Callable < String > c =
  () -> {
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error: not a statement
        "Lambda .";};
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```

This Is Illegal

```
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Rules:

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Rules:

► If you use more than one statement then you must use curly braces.

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Callable <String > c =
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    " Lambda . " ;
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Rules:

- If you use more than one statement then you must use curly braces.
- If you use curly braces then you *must* use `return` (except for `void` functions).

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- There are two important interfaces already defined in Java 7.
- In Java 8, you can use *lambda expressions* instead of inner classes.
- But what about more interesting functions that also take parameter arguments?

Defining Your Own Functional Interfaces

A function of type $\text{int} \rightarrow \text{String}$:

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@FunctionalInterface
public interface StringToInt {
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- Without target function type, the lambda expression does not work.

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- ▶ Without target function type, the lambda expression does not work.
- ▶ Here, one target function type is `StringToInt`.

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interfaces:

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Predicate <String > isEmpty =
  s -> s.isEmpty ();

Consumer <String > print =
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Supplier <String > genString =
  () -> "Nihao.";
```

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IntPredicate isEven =
  x -> x % 2 == 0;
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```
ToIntFunction<String> parseToInt =
  Integer::parseInt;
```

This makes the code much more concise!

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- If you work on primitive data types, use specialized interfaces!

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- You can define your own *target function types* by defining interfaces.
- Better: use pre-defined functional interfaces from `java.util.function.*`
- If you work on primitive data types, use specialized interfaces!
- So what can we use these for?

Java 8 Streams

Streams in Java 8 are lazy collections of values:

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Stream<Student> students =
  Stream.of(new Student("A", 89),
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- Requires a *terminal operation* to trigger computation.

```
students
  .map(s -> new Student(s.name, s.grade + 10))
  .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Collector Classes

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Collector Classes

- How can we compute the average grade of the class?
- Using `map` and `count` takes 2*n* work and the stream can only be used once, so not an option!
- Instead, use pre-defined `Collector`:

```
students
  .collect(Collectors
    .averagingInt((Student s) -> s.grade));
```

There are many different collectors already pre-defined!

What is Laziness?

Deferring computation until value is requested.

```java
public class Lazy<T> implements Supplier<T> {
  private final Supplier<T> f;
  private volatile T t;

  public Lazy(Supplier<T> f) {
    this.f = f;
  }

  public T get() {
    if (t == null)
      t = f.get();
    return t;
  }}
```

```
Lazy<String> s = new Lazy<String>(() -> {
    System.out.println("Calling get()");
    return "someString";
}); // Not yet computed!

String s1 = s.get(); // "Calling get()"
String s2 = s.get(); // Nothing printed.
```

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```

OBS: If we use side-effects, this implementation is **not** thread-safe because `Lazy::get` might be called twice.

How Does Laziness Help?

Laziness allows the `Stream` implementation to *fuse* successive applications of `map`. This is an in-place mapping over an array:

```
for (int i = 0; i < students.length; ++i)
  students[i] = f(students[i]);
for (int i = 0; i < students.length; ++i)
  students[i] = g(students[i]);
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for (int i = 0; i < students.length; ++i)
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You can do it manually – we call it *function composition*:

```
Function<A, B> f = ...;
Function<B, C> g = ...;
Function<A, C> h = f.andThen(g);
```

Computing Number of Primes

For-loop:

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long count = 0;
for (long p = 0; p < n; ++p)
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LongStream.range(0, n)
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Parallel stream:

```
LongStream.range(0, n)
  .parallel()
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  .count();
```

Modified from *P. Sestoft, Java Precisely, third ed., The MIT Press, Mar. 2016*.

Java Streams Summary

Java streams are a great tool:

- ▶ Lazy, higher-order functional and declarative.
- ▶ Very well implemented, highly optimized.
- ▶ Easy to use when you are used to functional programming.
- ▶ Easy to parallelize (`.parallel()`).

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- Very well implemented, highly optimized.
- Easy to use when you are used to functional programming.
- Easy to parallelize (`.parallel()`).

But the downsides...

- Sometimes, performance is unpredictable because of laziness.
- OBS: Functions with side-effects will break!

Building Streams

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IntStream is = IntStream.of(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13);
IntStream nats = IntStream.iterate(0, x -> x+1);
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Stream<String> beijingNeigbourhoods =
  Arrays.stream(a);
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Map<String,Integer> phoneNumbers = ...;
Stream<Map.Entry<String,Integer>> phones =
  phoneNumbers.entrySet().stream();
```

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- Using *parallel* streams in Java 8.

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You will find them very useful!

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YOUR OWN IDEA? If you have a personal project that you want to work on using Typed Racket or Java 8 Streams, you are very welcome to do so.

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Typing an Untyped Racket Library

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- Please e-mail me which package you want to work on, so that I can check it is not too hard for you.

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  - `rope-exists`
  - `rope-scan`
- Parallelize functions that are not parallel.

A Tiny Math Language Implementation

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(let (x (neg 1)) (* x x))
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  (let (x (neg 1)) (* x x))
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- You need not to implement the parser.
- Tasks:
    - Implement the interpreter.
    - Implement a type checker.
    - Maybe implement a compiler?

Project Descriptions

The project descriptions are available on

    github.com/fbie/parallel-functional-lectures

Hand-in deadline is

2016 - 07 - ??

Slides and code available at
`github.com/fbie/parallel-functional-programming`.

Questions?

Slides and code available at
github.com/fbie/parallel-functional-programming.

Any questions? E-mail me at fbie@itu.dk.

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Thank you for your attention!