==>Java 8-11

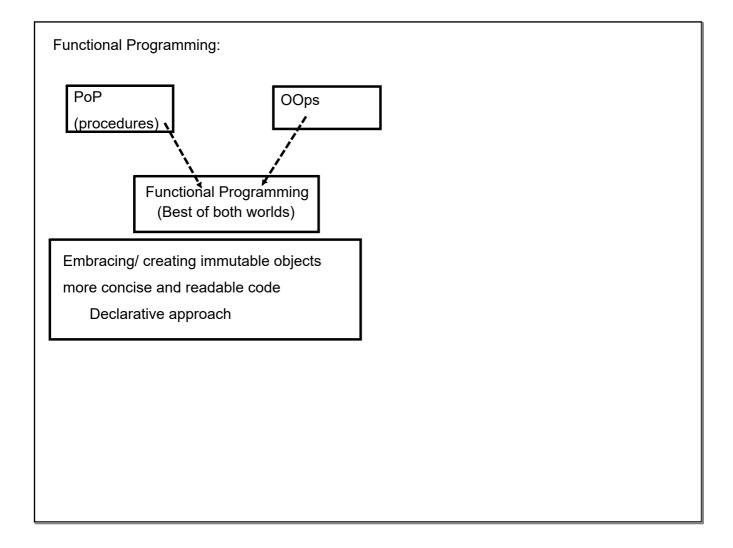
==>Reactive Programming (Spring)

java 1.5 Functional Programming

java 1.8

==> Technological advancement : mobile/laptops/system

Java new feature simplifies concurrency operations

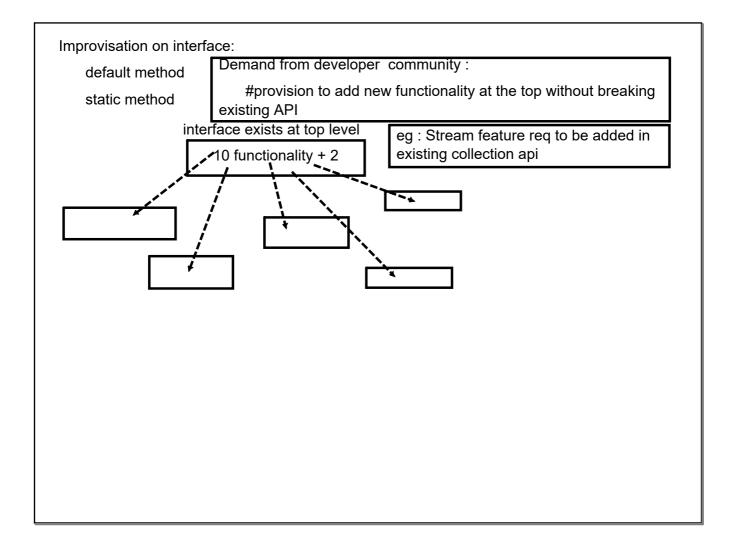


Traditional : Imperative

- => Focus on how to perform
- => Object mutability

Declarative Style:

- =>Focus on what result we want
- =>Object immutability
- =>Analogous to SQL (use of already existing part of library to achieve an objective)



Functional Interface : Lambda

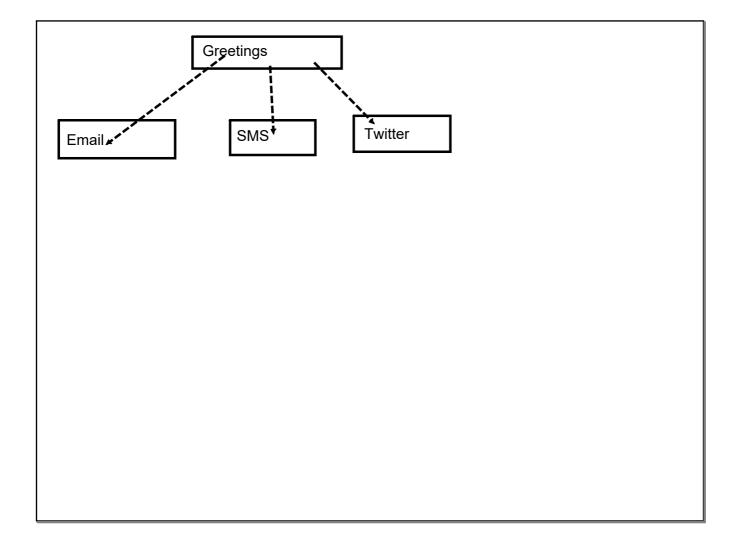
Contains only one abstract method

might have static method, default method (in any count)

jdk1.8 : special annotation

@FunctionalInterface (Compile time)/ optional

would restricts addition of any more abstract method

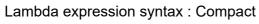


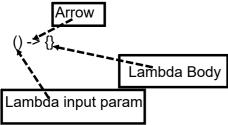
Interface can now act as a <Function type>

- 1. Functional Interface
- 2. Function definition that its reference is going to hold must match the prototype only abstract method inside it

Lambda expression:

- 1. anonymous function
- 2. method param, method body, return spec
- 3. Not encapsulated under any class
- 4. can be assigned to a variable, can be passed around





no class implementation

no object management

saved lots of runtime overheads

(msg) -> {}
msg -> {} // if single param no need to bind in para
(msg, other) -> {} // multiple, it is necessary
() -> {} // if no param
msg -> single instruction // no need to bind in braces
(a,b) -> a+b // return a+b
// if no braces then single stmt is by default associated with return

```
Functional Interface: (SAM)

=>Runnable
=>Comparator

interface Runnable{
    void run()
}

interface Comparator<T>{
    int compare(T o1, T o2);
}
```

New Functional Interfaces of Java 8

Lambdas connect themselves with specific signature

Java 8 has been introduced with group of

functional interfaces containing some very common prototype method

Usage of them has been updated in existing APIs

java.util.function

Consumer: BiConsumer, <Primitive type implementation>
Predicate: BiPredicate, <Primitive type implementation>
Function: BiFunction, UnaryOperator, BinaryOperator

Supplier

Consumer interface:

Single abstract method void accept(<T>)

BiConsumer interface:

Single abstract method void accept(<T>, <M>)

Chaining: Almost all functional interface has chaining facility #connect multiple implementations of same interface # default / static Predicate Single abstract method boolean test(<T>) Chaining: and or negate

Function

only abstract method <R> apply(<T>)

Chaining

andThen()

compose();

BiFunction

R apply(T1, T2)

UnaryOperator:

extension of Function interface

passing param type and

return value type is same

BinaryOperator:

extension of BiFunction interface

passing 2 param type and

return value type is same

2 static methods of BinaryOperator
both returns a lambda ref, which when called will return the max/min values
maxBy(<Comparator>)
minBy(<Comparator>)

Supplier FunctionalInterface only abstract method <T> get();

No chaining methods available...

1 Predicate that can filter on variable value
Function functional implementation : return back such predicate