Java Lambdas Part 1 Notes

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1 Old School

- Consider the sorting of two objects
- In javascript, this is achieved as follows

```
var numbers = [4, 2, 5, 1, 3];
numbers.sort(function(a, b) {
   return a - b;
   console.log(numbers);
   // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
This here:
```

- In Java, to accomplish the above, used comparator interface with compare method
- Uses a lot of lines, an

• Solution \rightarrow Lambda

2 Introducing Lambdas

- Is syntatic sugar for interfaces
- Uses '->'

```
public static void usingLambdasInShortForm() {
    List<Book> books = Books.all();
    Collections.sort(books, (Book b1, Book b2) -> {
        return b1.getTitle().compareTo(b2.getTitle());
    });

for (Book book : books) {
        System.out.println(book);
    }

    This little guy here:)
```

• This is very similar to javascript's '=>'

```
1  let numbers = [4, 2, 5, 1, 3];
2  numbers.sort((a, b) => a - b);
3  console.log(numbers);
4  // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
This guy here:)
```

3 Sneak a peak: Method References

- The comparison expression can be more simplified using method references
- Syntax: 'CLASS_NAME::METHOD_NAME'
- Is useful when comparing classes by methods

```
public static void usingLambdasInShortForm() {
   List<Book> books = Books.all();
   Collections.sort(books, (Book b1, Book b2) -> {
        return b1.getlitle().compareTo(b2.getTitle());
   };

for (Book book : books) {
        System.out.println(book);
   }

public static void usingMethodReferences() {
   List<Book> books = Books.all();
   Collections.sort(books, (Comparator.comparing(Book::getTitle));
   books.forEach(System.out::println);
}
```