

# Generic Functional Interfaces in Java



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Java  
Streams



Functional Interface, Generics, Java  
Stream Basics

Learn to create **generic functional interfaces with and without type restrictions** in Java 8 and later. Note that **functional interfaces** permit exactly one **abstract** method. These interfaces are also called **Single Abstract Method interfaces (SAM Interfaces)**.

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## 1. Without Type Restrictions

### 1.1. Interface Definition

A functional interface can be defined that is **generic** for type **X** and has a functional method that accepts two arguments of type **X** and returns a value of type **X**.

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface ArgumentsProcessor<X>
{
    X process(X arg1, X arg2);
}
```

This interface can be used for any type i.e. `ArgumentsProcessor<Integer>`, `ArgumentsProcessor<String>` or `ArgumentsProcessor<Employee>`.

## 1.2. Example

Java example to use generic functional interface with type `Integer`.

```
ArgumentsProcessor<Integer> multiplyProcessor = new ArgumentsProcessor<Integer>()
{
    @Override
    public Integer process(Integer arg1, Integer arg2)
    {
        return arg1 * arg2;
    }
};

System.out.println(multiplyProcessor.process(2,3));    //6
```

Java example to use generic functional interface with type `String`.

```
ArgumentsProcessor<String> appendProcessor = new ArgumentsProcessor<String>()
{
    @Override
    public String process(String str1, String str2)
    {
        return str1 + " " + str2;
    }
};

System.out.println(appendProcessor.process("Hello", "World !!"));    //Hello World !!
```

## 2. With Type Restrictions

### 2.1. Interface Definition

A functional interface can be defined that is **restricted to certain types** using **extends** keyword i.e. `X extends Number`.

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface ArgumentsProcesso<X extends Number>
{
    X process(X arg1, X arg2);
}
```

This interface can be used for any type i.e. `ArgumentsProcessor<Integer>`, `ArgumentsProcessor<Double>` but not for `ArgumentsProcessor<String>` or `ArgumentsProcessor<Employee>`.

In the above example, the permitted type must extend the **Number** class.

### 2.2. Example

Java example to use generic functional interface with type **Integer**.

```
ArgumentsProcessor<Double> doubleMultiplier = new ArgumentsProcessor<
    @Override
    public Double process(Double arg1, Double arg2)
    {
        return arg1 * arg2;
    }
};
```

```
System.out.println(doubleMultiplier.process(4d, 6d));    //24.0
```

### 3. Specialized Functional Interfaces

Specialization is accomplished by extending or implementing the generic functional interface of one type. **The resulting interface or class is not generic for that type.**

```
@FunctionalInterface
public interface ArgumentsProcessor<Integer>
{
    Integer process(Integer arg1, Integer arg2);
}
```

```
ArgumentsProcessor<Integer> intMultiplier = (i1, i2) -> i1 * i2;
```

```
System.out.println(intMultiplier.process(4, 5));    //20
```

Drop me your questions related to **functional interfaces with generics**.

Happy Learning !!

[Sourcecode on Github](#)

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## Recommended Reading:

1. [Functional Interfaces in Java](#)
2. [Sealed Classes and Interfaces](#)
3. [Java Streams API](#)
4. [Creating Streams in Java](#)
5. [Primitive Type Streams in Java](#)
6. [Java Predicates](#)
7. [Java 9 Stream API Improvements](#)
8. [Negating a Predicate in Java](#)
9. [Java Stream allMatch\(\)](#)
0. [Collecting Stream Items into List in Java](#)

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## 2 thoughts on “Generic Functional Interfaces in Java”

**yaroslav**

December 17, 2021 at 10:29 pm

Hi, can functional-interface to be with “default” implementation?

[Reply](#)

**Lokesh Gupta**

December 17, 2021 at 11:30 pm

No. That's the whole point of having a functional interface i.e. providing the method implementation in the lambda expression.

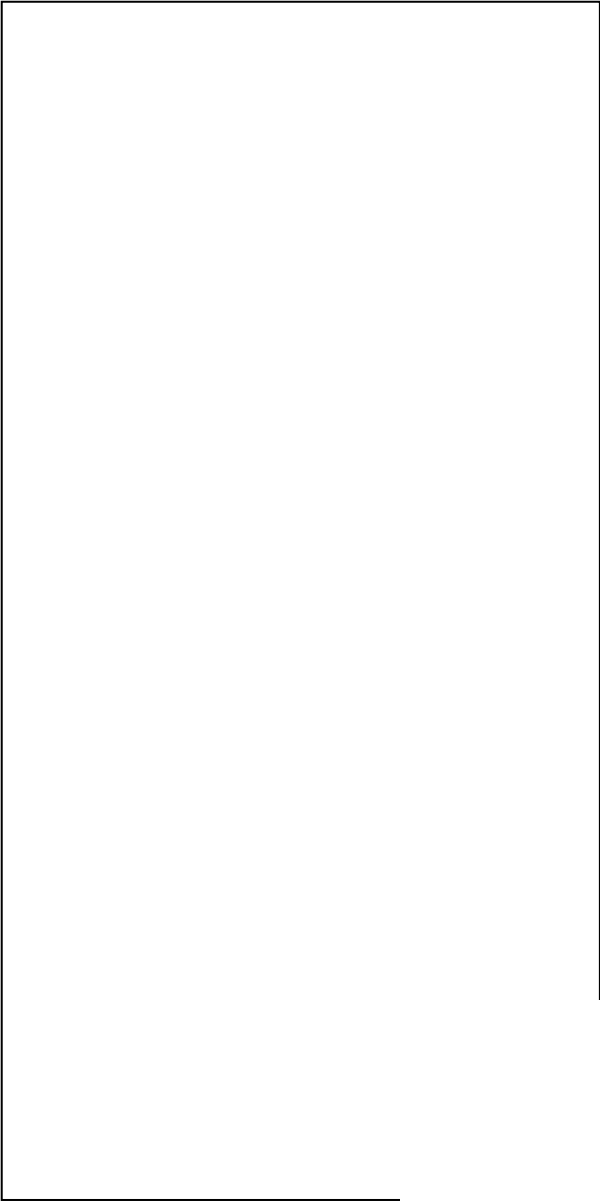
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