

Introduction to JAVA SE 8

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What You Ned to Know

Learning About Java

Basic syntax and vocabulary

Java Essential Training

Advanced syntax & design patterns, Java 7 features



Using Eclipse

Programming in Eclipse

Up and Running with Eclipse



What's New in Java SE 8





The Big Changes

Project Lambda

Functional programming with lambda expressions

New Date/Time API

Simpler management of dates and times

Stream API

Improved collection management, parallel processing

Nashorn JavaScript engine

Program in JavaScript, using Java classes and objects

Concurrency enhancements

Managing and accumulating values in multiple threads

Smaller Changes

Joining String values

Two new approaches to concatenating literal strings

Aggregating numbers

Number classes (Integer, etc.) have new methods

Working with files

New convenience methods, BASE64 management



When is Java SE 8 Available?

- Java SE 8 was released on March 18, 2014
- JavaFX supports Java 8 now
- Java EE vendors mostly support Java 8 now
- Android does not support Java SE 8 syntax or APIs

Java 8 on Windows

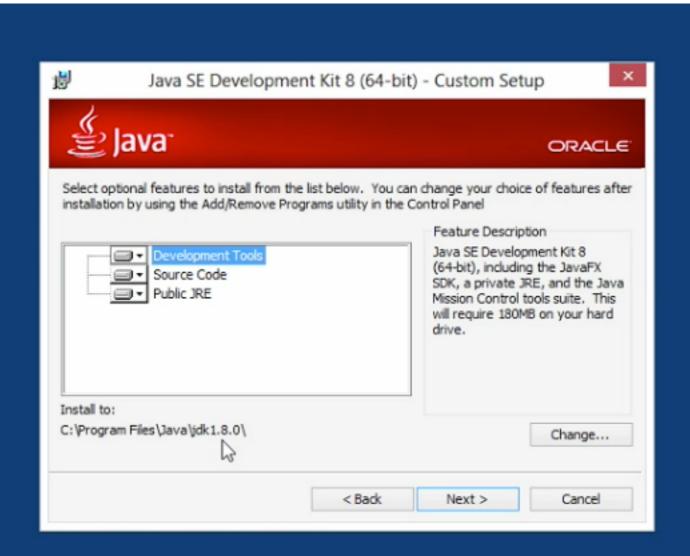
System Requirements

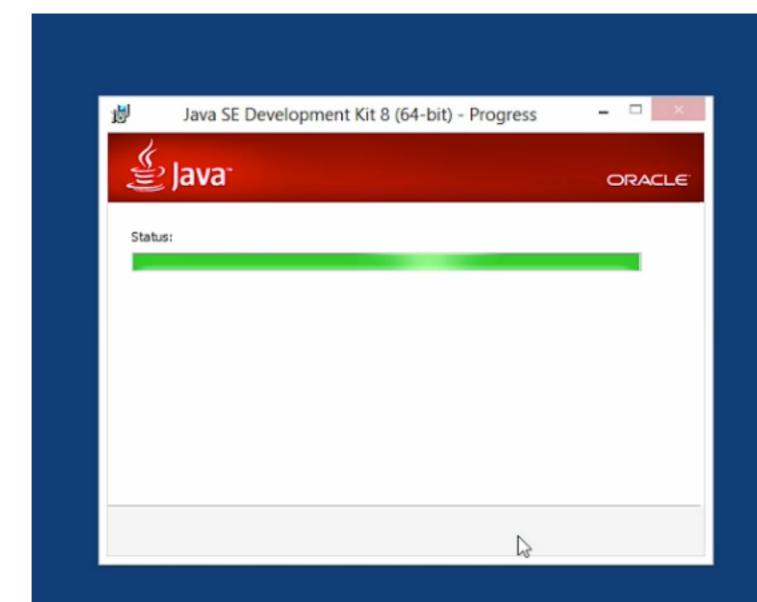
- Windows 8+ (desktop only; Windows RT not supported)
- Windows 7
- Windows Vista SP2
- Windows XP SP3 (32-bit); Windows XP SP2 (64-bit)
- Windows Server 2008 and 2012 (64-bit)

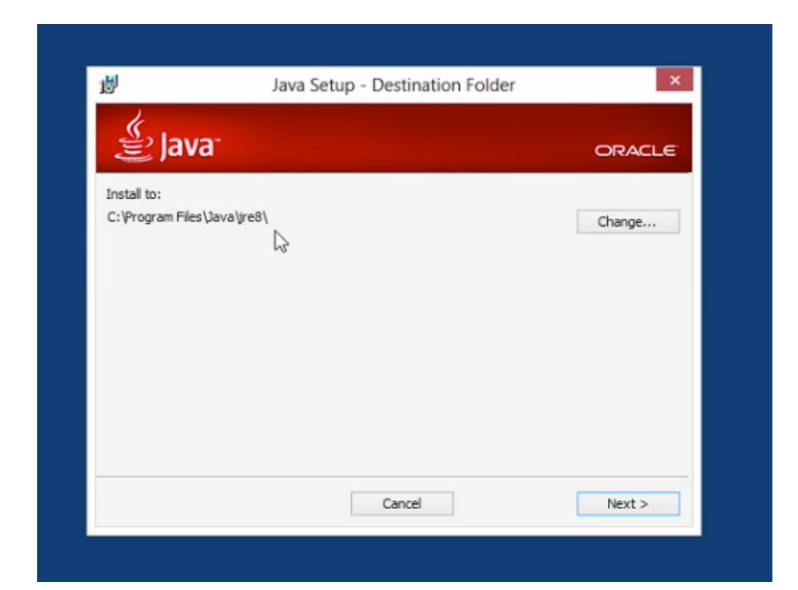




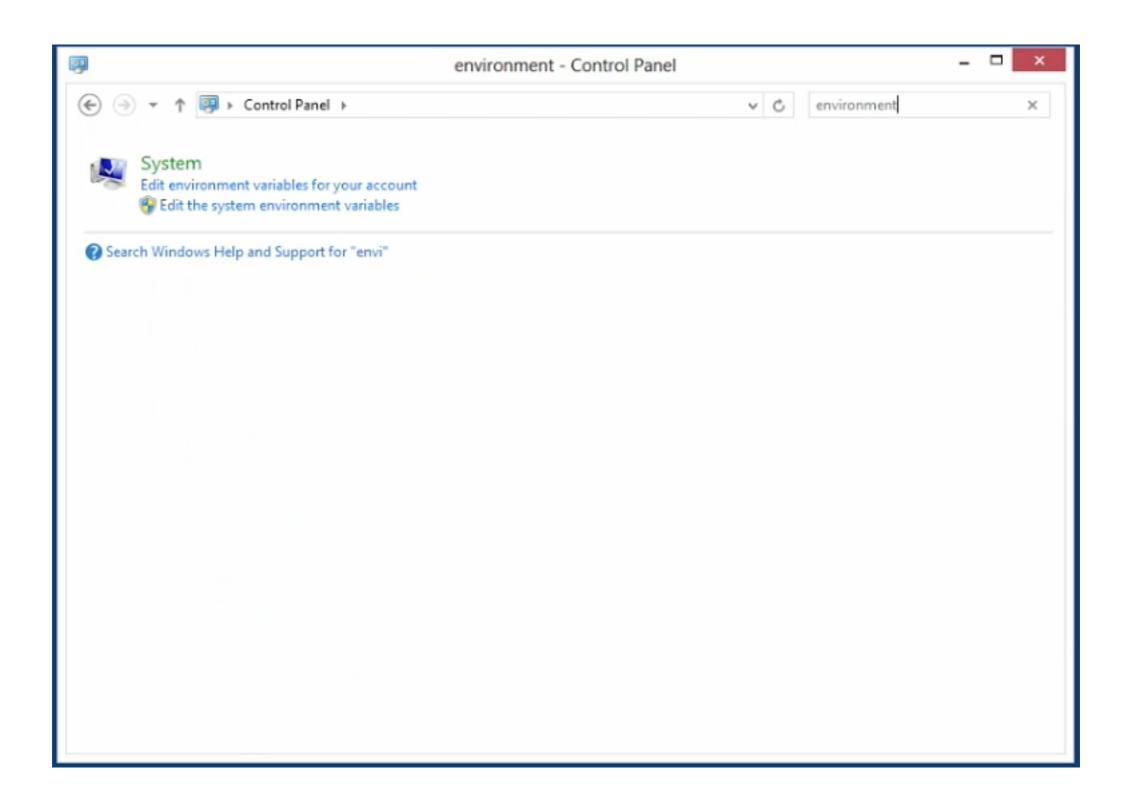


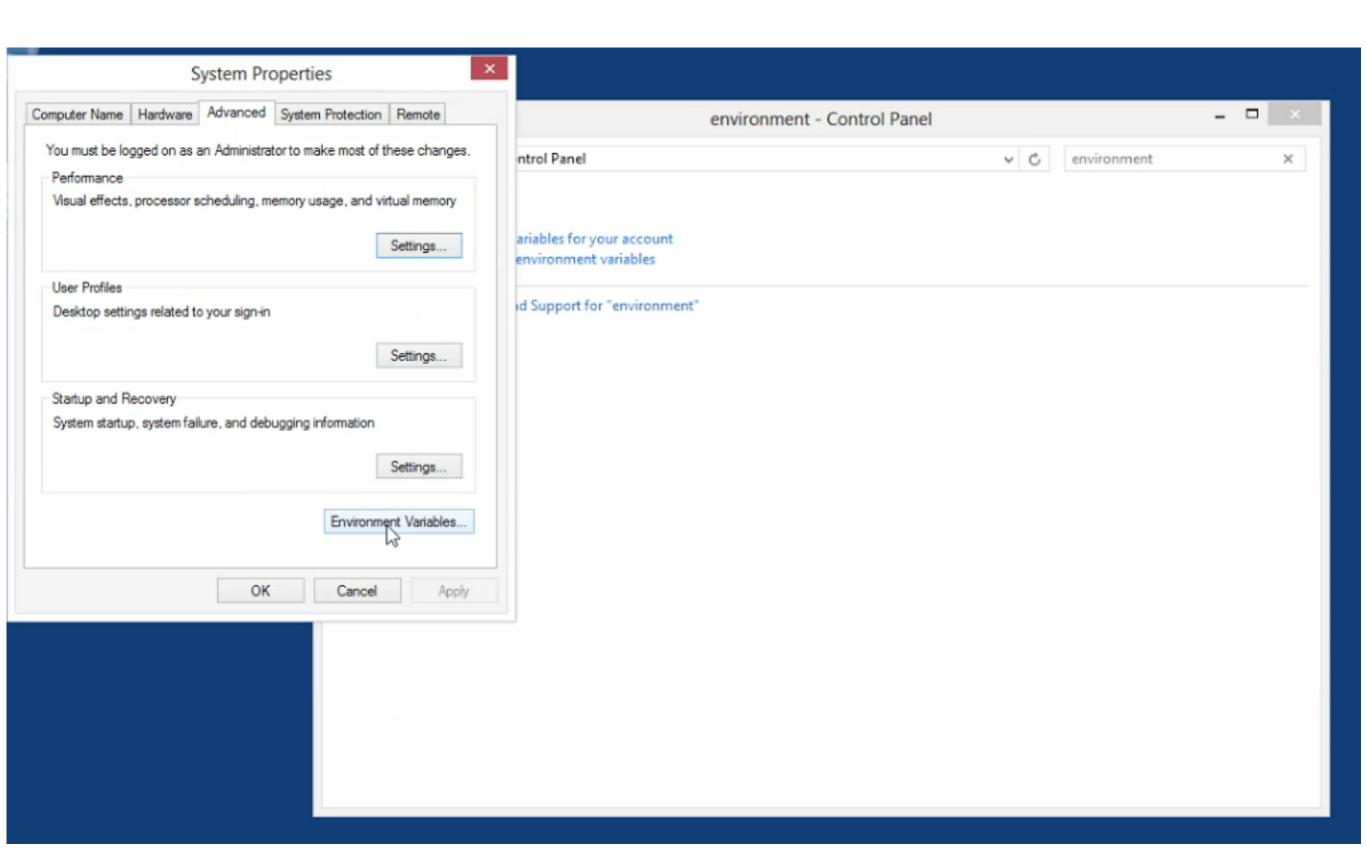


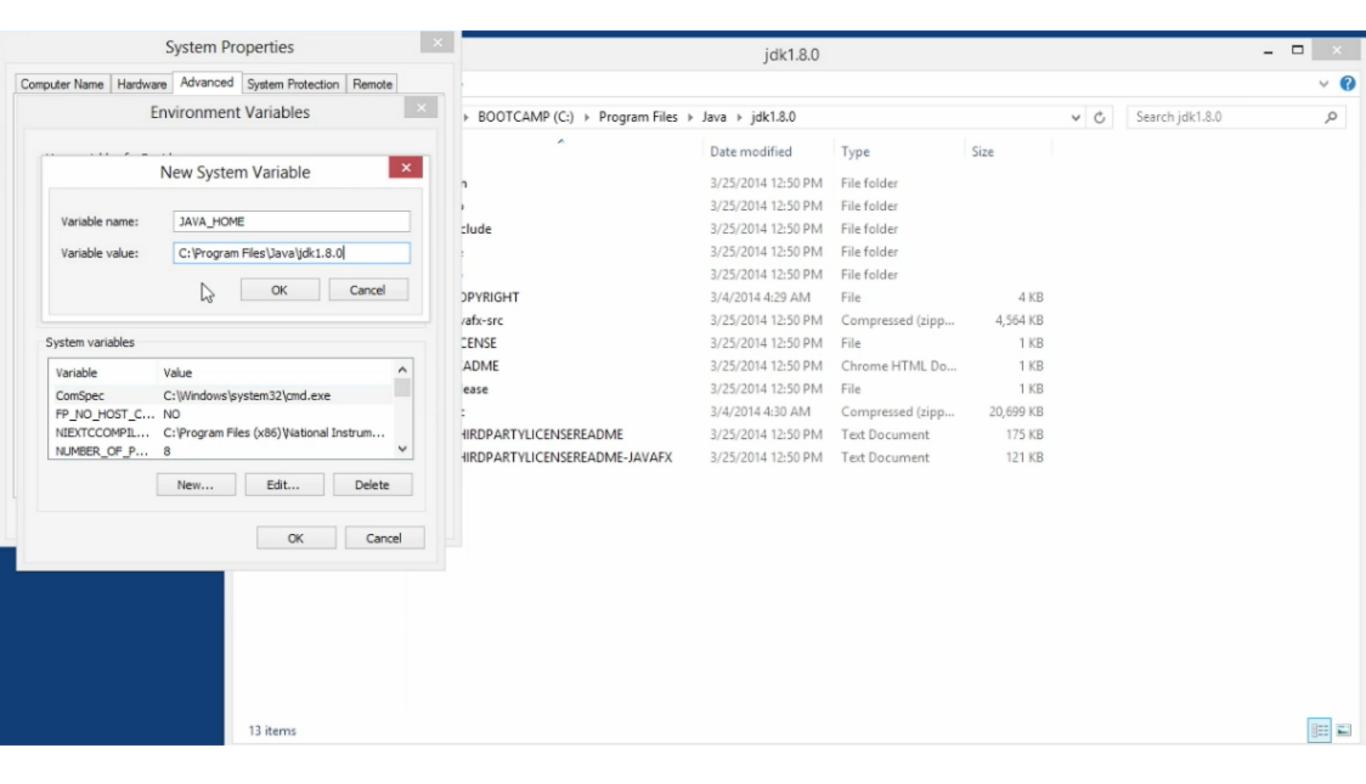


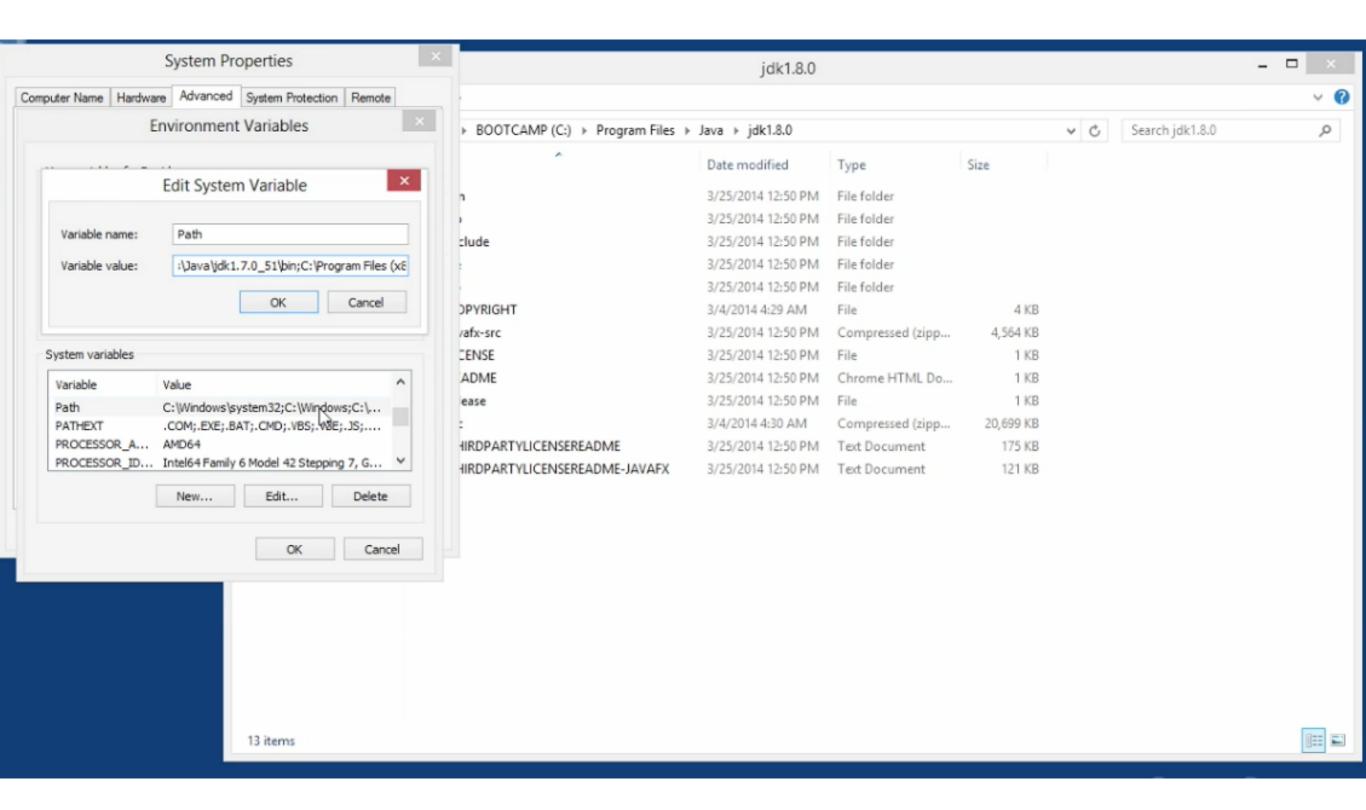












Project Lambda

Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions are anonymous functions
- Instantiate interfaces with a single method
- Replace more verbose class declarations

Implementing an Interface

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Hello!");
    }
}
```

Implementing an Interface

```
public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Hello!");
    }
}
MyRunnable r = new MyRunnable();
new Thread(r).start();
```

Using an Inner Class

```
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Hello!");
    }
};
new Thread(r).start();
```

Using an Anonymous Class

```
new Thread(new Runnable() {
    @Override
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Hello!");
    }
}).start();
```

Using a Lambda Expression

```
Runnable r = () -> System.out.println("Hello!");
new Thread(r).start();
```

Where to Use Lambda Expressions

Lambda expressions can only appear in places where they will be assigned to a variable whose type is a functional interface.

Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface has a single abstract method
- Functional interfaces included with Java runtime
 Runnable, Callable, Comparator, TimerTask
- Prior to Java SE 8

Known as "Single Abstract Method" (SAM) Types

Lambda Expression Syntax

```
Runnable r = () -> System.out.println("Hello!");

A Method Method

signature implementation
```

Lambda Expression Syntax

```
Runnable r = () -> {
   System.out.println("Print Line One");
   System.out.println("Print Line Two");
};
```

LAB 1