Date: 16/12/2020 Spring Boot 9AM Mr. RAGHU

*) Java 8 has provided one package ' java.util.function ' that contains pre-defined functional interfaces. Those can be used to write Lambda Expressions and Method References. https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/packagesummary.html ---Ex#1:----package in.nareshit.raghu; interface Math { String add(int a, int b); public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { //Interface ob = (params) -> { body } Math $m = (a,b) \rightarrow a+b;$ //call method int result = m.add(10, 20); System.out.println(result); } } *) Above Math (FI) is having one abstract method that takes 2 inputs and returns one value. *) java has provided BiFunction(I) that matches to above requirement. interface BiFunction<T, U, R> { R apply(T t, U u); } T = 1st param data typeU = 2nd param data typeR = output DataType *** Do not compare dataTypes, as they decided at runtime. Just compare no.of inputs(arguments) and return type is void/nonvoid ---Ex#2---package in.nareshit.raghu; import java.util.function.BiFunction;

public class Test {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
                //Interface ob = (params) -> { body }
                BiFunction<Integer, Double, Double> m = (a,b) -> a+b;
                //call method
                Double result = m.apply(10, 20.25);
                System.out.println(result);
        }
}
Interface name -- Compare --? NO
abstract method name --> ? No
DataTypes ---? NO
No.of method params--? YES
Return Type is void/non-void ---? YES
--Ex#3-----
package in.nareshit.raghu;
interface Sample {
    String show();
}
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                //Interface ob = (params) -> { body }
                Sample ob = () -> { return "WELCOME"; };
                //call method
                String msg = ob.show();
                System.out.println(msg);
        }
}
Find out a function interface that takes 0 input and given 1 output
(non-void)
--Ex#4-----
package in.nareshit.raghu;
import java.util.function.Supplier;
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                //Interface ob = (params) -> { body }
                Supplier<String> ob = () -> { return "WELCOME"; };
                //call method
                String msg = ob.get();
                System.out.println(msg);
        }
```

```
Spring Java based configuration
@Configuration
public class ____ {
   // 1 object = 1 method
   @Bean
  public <className/InterfaceName> <objectName>() {
     //logic
     return ob;
   }
}
                CommandLineRunner(CLR) as Lambda Expression
*) Here CLR is a functional interface. So, we can define one Lambda
Expression
  By using java based configuration.
#1. Create Spring Starter Project
Name : SpringBoot2RunnerasLambda
 Package: in.nareshit.raghu
#2. Java configuration file
package in.nareshit.raghu.config;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
@Configuration
public class AppConfig {
       @Bean
       public CommandLineRunner clrOb() {
               // interface ob = () -> { }
               /*
               CommandLineRunner c = (args) -> {
                       System.out.println("FROM LAMDBA BASIC
EXAMPLE");
               };
               return c;
               return (args) -> System.out.println("FROM LAMDBA BASIC
EXAMPLE");
}
***) run() method is called as start class when we start/run our main
class.
   ______
```

Config Properties using class and object (HAS-A Relation)

```
In this case use below syntax to define keys in properties
  prefix.hasAVariable.variable=<value>
#1 Create Spring Boot application
Name: SpringBoot2RunnerConfigPropsHasARelation
Package: in.nareshit.raghu
#2. Model class
package in.nareshit.raghu.model;
public class Product {
        private int pid;
        private String pname;
        private double pcost;
        public int getPid() {
                return pid;
        public void setPid(int pid) {
                this.pid = pid;
        public String getPname() {
                return pname;
        public void setPname(String pname) {
                this.pname = pname;
        }
        public double getPcost() {
                return pcost;
        public void setPcost(double pcost) {
                this.pcost = pcost;
        @Override
        public String toString() {
                return "Product [pid=" + pid + ", pname=" + pname + ",
pcost=" + pcost + "]";
        }
}
#3. Runner class
package in.nareshit.raghu.runner;
import org.springframework.boot.CommandLineRunner;
import
org.springframework.boot.context.properties.ConfigurationProperties;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import in.nareshit.raghu.model.Product;
@Component
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "my.app")
```

```
public class ObjectConfigPropesRunner
       implements CommandLineRunner
{
       private Product pob; //HAS-A
       public void run(String... args) throws Exception {
               System.out.println(pob);
       public Product getPob() {
               return pob;
       }
       public void setPob(Product pob) {
               this.pob = pob;
}
#4 application.properties
my.app.pob.pid=10
my.app.pob.pname=PEN
my.app.pob.pcost=500.2
______
Task#1
 Define one CommandLine Runner
 create variables for student (sid, sname, sfee, subjects:List<String>,
grade)
 read data from properties files using @ConfigurationProperties
Task#2
 Define manual properties files (sample.properties, admin.properties)
Create one class Information(id, code, model)
Read data using @Value
 id, code <--- Read from sample.properties
model <--- admin.properties</pre>
Task#3
Consider given class as pre-defined (you only create it under
project)
 class JpaData {
  String dialect;
  boolean showSql;
  String ddlAuto;
 }
Create this object using Java based Configuration and Read and print
using
 Starter class/Runner class.
*) Task: CODE: 16122020 TO: javabyraghu@gmail.com
```