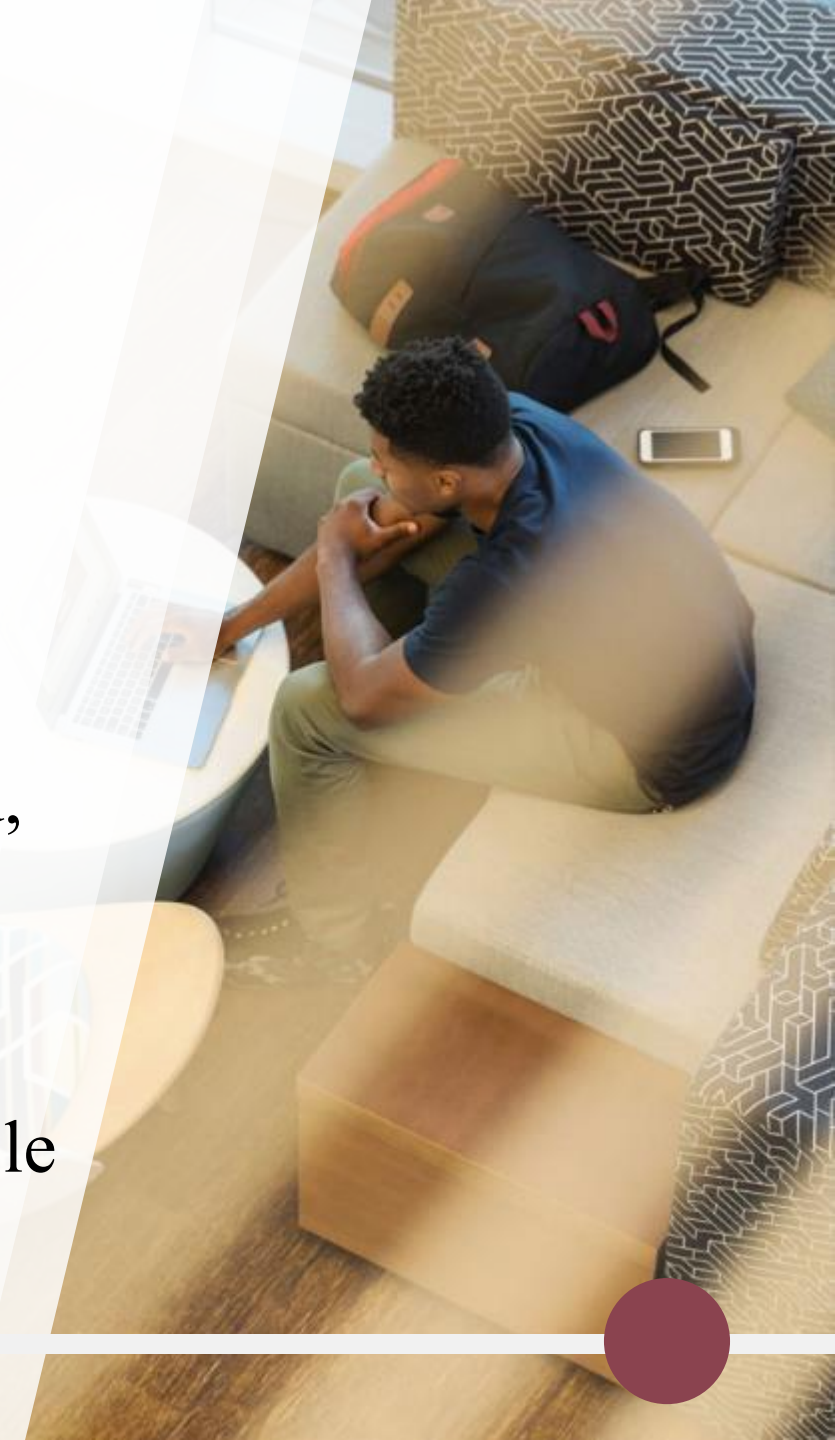
Working with Streams and Lambda Expressions

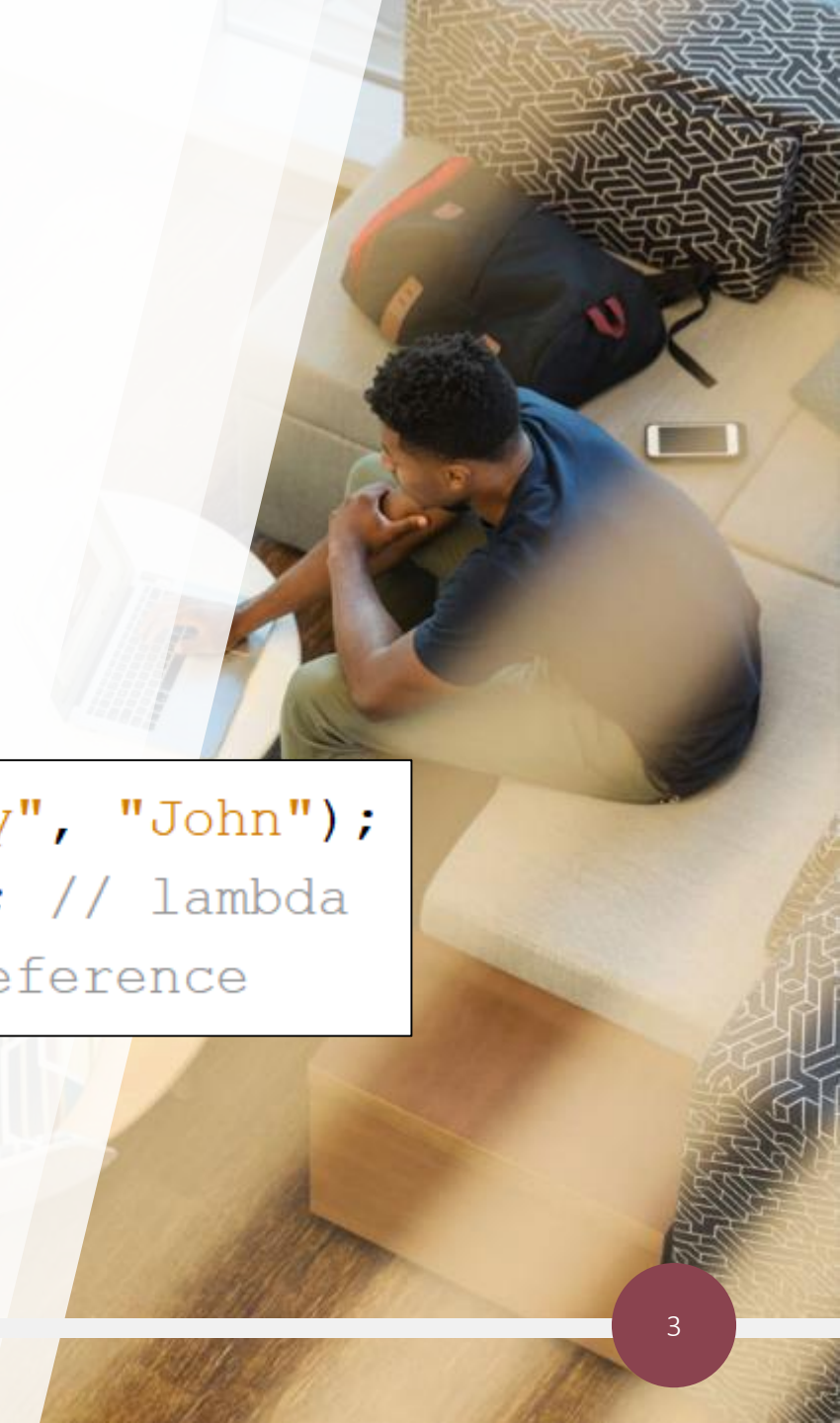
Method References

Method References

- Lambda expressions help in making your code more concise (fewer keystrokes).
- Method references, can, in certain situations, help in making your lambda expressions even more concise.
- If all your lambda expression does is call one method, then that is an opportunity to use a method reference.
- If a lambda parameter is simply passed to another method, then the redundancy of specifying the variable twice can be removed.



Interface	Functional method
Consumer<T>	void accept (T t)



```
List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Sean", "Mary", "John");
names.forEach(name -> System.out.println(name)); // lambda
names.forEach(System.out::println); // method reference
```

Method References

- There are four different styles/types:
  1. Bound – instance known at compile-time
  2. Unbound – instance provided at runtime
  3. Static
  4. Constructor

- With method references, **context** is key!
  - the functional interface type being created is hugely important in determining context.

- The compiler turns your method references into lambdas in the background.