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Java 8

New Features

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1. Introduction

- ♦ Java 8 is a revolutionary release of the **World's #1 development platform**.
- ♦ It includes a huge upgrade to the Java programming model and a coordinated evolution of the JVM, Java language, and libraries.
- ♦ Java 8 includes features for productivity, ease of use, security and improved performance.
- ♦ Welcome to the latest iteration of the largest, open, standards-based, community-driven platform.

- ♦ Java8 Release comes with Many new features as Listed
 - 1) Default Methods in Interface
 - 2) Static Methods in Interface
 - 3) Lambda Expressions
 - 4) Method References
 - 5) Functional Interfaces
 - 6) Functional Programming
 - 7) Streams API
 - 8) Joda Date API
 - 9) Optional Class
 - 10) Miscellaneous Features

1. Default Methods in Interface

- ♦ **Concrete methods (Methods with Body)** Defined in the Interface with **default** keyword are called as **Default Methods**.
- ♦ Default methods are also known as **defender methods** or **virtual extension methods**
- ♦ Default Methods are public by default.
- ♦ Default Methods will be inherited to Sub classes.
- ♦ Sub class can override the Interface Default Methods.
- ♦ We can't write default methods inside a class. Even when we are overriding the default method in sub class, we should not use default keyword for sub class method.
- ♦ We can't override Object class methods as default methods inside Interface

Why Default Methods:

- ♦ We can define new functionality in the interfaces without breaking down the implementing classes
- ♦ We can avoid writing separate utility classes

Demo1: Files Required:

1. Animal.java	2. Dog.java
3. Cat.java	4. Demo1.java

1)Animal.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface Animal {
    public abstract void eating();
    public abstract void sleeping();

    default void running() {
        System.out.println("Animal is Running");
    }

    default void thinking() {
        System.out.println("Animal is Thinking");
    }
}
```



2) Dog.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Dog implements Animal{

    @Override
    public void eating() {
        System.out.println("Dog is eating");
    }
    @Override
    public void sleeping() {
        System.out.println("Dog is sleeping");
    }
    @Override
    public void running() {
        System.out.println("Dog is running");
    }
}
```

3) Cat.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Cat implements Animal{

    @Override
    public void eating() {
        System.out.println("Cat is eating");
    }
    @Override
    public void sleeping() {
        System.out.println("Cat is sleeping");
    }
    @Override
    public void thinking() {
        System.out.println("Cat is thinking");
    }
}
```

4) Demo1.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Dog mydog= new Dog();
        mydog.eating(); //Overriden method
        mydog.sleeping(); //Overriden method
        mydog.running(); //Overriden method
        mydog.thinking(); //Inherited default method

        Cat mycat= new Cat();
        mycat.eating(); //Overriden method
        mycat.sleeping(); //Overriden method
        mycat.running(); //Inherited default method
        mycat.thinking(); //Overriden method

    }
}
```

Demo2: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. B.java
3. Hello.java	4. Demo2.java

1) A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {

    default void show() {
        System.out.println("A- show() ");
    }

}
```



2)B.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface B {

    default void show() {
        System.out.println("B- show()");
    }
}
```

3)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Hello implements A,B{

    @Override
    public void show() {
        System.out.println("Hello- show() ");
    }
    public void test() {
        System.out.println("Hello- test() ");
        show();
        A.super.show();
        B.super.show();
    }
}
```

4)Demo1.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;

public class Demo2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.test();
    }
}
```

Demo3: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. Hello.java
3. Demo3.java	

1)A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo3;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {

    default void m1() {
        System.out.println("A- m1() ");
    }

    default void m2() {
        System.out.println("A- m2() ");
        m1();
    }

    /*
    default boolean equals(Object obj) {
        System.out.println("A- equals() ");
    }
    */
}
```

2)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo3;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Hello implements A{

}
```




3) Demo3.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo3;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.m1();
        hello.m2();
    }
}
```

Demo4: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. B.java
3. Hello.java	4. Demo4.java

1) A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo4;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {
    default void m1() {
        System.out.println("A- m1() ");
    }
}
```

2) B.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo4;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface B extends A {
    default void m2() {
        System.out.println("B- m2() ");
        m1();
    }
}
```

3)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo4;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Hello implements B{

}
```

4)Demo4.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo4;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo4 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.m1();
        hello.m2();
    }
}
```

Demo5: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. B.java
3. Hello.java	4. Demo4.java

1)A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo5;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {
    default void m1() {
        System.out.println("A- m1() ");
    }
}
```



2)B.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo5;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface B extends A {

    default void m1() {
        System.out.println("B- m1() ");
    }

    default void m2() {
        System.out.println("B- m2() ");
        m1();
    }

}
```

3)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo5;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Hello implements B{

}
```

4)Demo4.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo5;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo4 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.m1();
        hello.m2();
    }
}
```

Interview Questions:

Q1) What are Interface Default Methods?

Ans:

Q2) Will Default Methods be inherited to Sub Class?

Ans:

Q3) Can I Override the Default Methods in Sub Class?

Ans:

Q4) Can I mark the Default Methods as Protected?

Ans:

Q5) Can I mark the Regular Java Class Methods as Default?

Ans:

Q6) Can I mark the Overridden Default Methods as Default in the Sub Class?

Ans:

Q7) Can I Override Object class methods as Default Methods inside Interface?

Ans:

Q8) Why we need Default Methods inside Interface?

Ans:

Q9) What happens when Sub Class is implementing two interfaces which are having same default method?

Ans:

Q10) How Can I access Default Methods inside Sub Class?

Ans:

Q11) Can I have multiple Default Methods in interface?

Ans:

Q12) Can I call one Default Method from another Default Methods of same Interface?

Ans:

Q13) Can I Override Interface Default Method extended from other Interface?

Ans:

2. Static Methods in Interface

- ♦ **Concrete methods (Methods with Body)** Defined in the Interface with **static keyword** are called as **Static Methods**.
- ♦ Static Methods are public by default.
- ♦ Static Methods will not be inherited to Sub classes.
- ♦ Sub class can not override the Interface Static Methods.
- ♦ If we write the Static Method of Interface in Sub Class then That will be treated as New Method in Sub Class.

Why Static Methods:

- ♦ We can avoid writing separate utility classes

Demo1: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. Hello.java
3. Demo1.java	

1)A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {

    int P=101;
    public final static int Q=102;

    void m1();
    public abstract void m2();

    default void m3() {
        System.out.println("A - m3()");
    }

    default void m4() {
        System.out.println("A - m4()");
    }

    static void m5() {
        System.out.println("A - m5()");
    }
}
```



```
static void m6() {  
    System.out.println("A - m6()");  
}  
}
```

2)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;  
/*  
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande  
 * @Company: Java Learning Center  
 */  
public class Hello implements A {  
  
    public void test(){  
  
        System.out.println(P); //Inherited  
        System.out.println(Q); //Inherited  
        m1(); //Overriden  
        m2(); //Overriden  
  
        m3(); //Overriden  
        A.super.m3();  
  
        m4(); //Inherited  
        A.super.m4();  
  
        A.m5();  
        A.m6();  
        //A.super.m6();  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void m1() {  
        System.out.println("Hello -m1");  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void m2() {  
        System.out.println("Hello -m2");  
    }  
}
```



```
@Override
public void m3() {
    System.out.println("Hello -m3");

}
/*
@Override
public static void m5() {
    System.out.println("Hello -m5");
}
*/
}
```

3) Demo1.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo1;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.test();
    }
}
```

Demo2: Files Required:

1. A.java	2. B.java
3. Hello.java	4. Demo2.java

1) A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {
    static void m1() {
        System.out.println("A - m1()");
    }
}
```




2)B.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface B {

    static void m1() {
        System.out.println("B - m1()");
    }

}
```

3)Hello.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Hello implements A,B {

    public void test(){

        m1();
        A.m1();
        B.m1();
    }

    static void m1() {
        System.out.println("Hello- m1()");
    }

    static void show() {
        System.out.println("Hello- show()");
    }

}
```



4) Demo2.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo2;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public class Demo2 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Hello hello=new Hello();
        hello.test();

        //1. Calling Static Method with Ref. Variable having Null
        // A aobj = null;
        //aobj.m1();

        Hello hello1=null;
        hello1.show();

        //2. Calling Static Method with Ref. Variable having Object address
        //A aobj = new Hello();
        //aobj.m1();

        Hello hello2=new Hello();
        hello2.show();

        //3. Calling Static Method with Class Name
        A.m1();
        Hello.show();

        // Interface Static Methods must called with Interface name always
    }

}
```

Demo3: Files Required:

1. A.java	
-----------	--

1)A.java

```
package com.jlcindia.demo3;
/*
 * @Author : Srinivas Dande
 * @Company: Java Learning Center
 */
public interface A {

    static void m1() {
        System.out.println("A - m1()");
        //m2(); // Can not call Instance Method in Static
    }

    default void m2() {
        System.out.println("A - m2()");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) { //Standard Main Method

        System.out.println("main method");
        m1();
        //m2(); // Can not call Instance Method in Static

    }
}
```

Interview Questions:

Q1) What are Interface Static Methods?

Ans:

Q2) Will Static Methods be inherited to Sub Class?

Ans:

Q3) Can I Override the Static Methods in Sub Class?

Ans:

Q4) Can I mark the Static Methods as Protected?

Ans:

Q5) Can I mark the Regular Java Class Methods as Static?

Ans:

Q6) Why we need Static Methods inside Interface?

Ans:

Q7) What happens when Sub Class is implementing two interfaces which are having same Static method?

Ans:

Q8) How Can I access Static Methods inside Sub Class?

Ans:

Q9) Can I have multiple Static Methods in Interface?

Ans:

Q10) Can I call one Static Method from another Static Methods of same Interface?

Ans:

Q11) Can I call one Static Method from another Default Methods of same Interface?

Ans:

Q12) Can I call one Default Method from another Static Methods of same Interface?

Ans:

Q13) Can I call Write Standard Main Method in Interface?

Ans:

Q14) Can I mark Default Method as Static?

Ans:

Q15) Can I mark Default Method as Abstract?

Ans:

Q16) Can I mark Static Method as Abstract?

Ans: