



Java SE 8 Programming Language

Lab Guides

Document Code	25e-BM/HR/HDCV/FSOFT
Version	1.1
Effective Date	20/11/2012

RECORD OF CHANGES

No	Effective Date	Change Description	Reason	Reviewer	Approver
1	01/Oct/2018	Add the new labs	Create new	DieuNT1	VinhNV
2	01/Jun/2019	Update template	Fsoft template	DieuNT1	VinhNV

Contents

Unit 10: Lambda Expressions and Functional Interfaces	4
Knowledge Summary.....	4
Lab Guide 1: Use Lambda Expressions	5
Objectives:.....	5
Problem Descriptions:.....	5
Guidelines:.....	5



CODE:	JPL.S.L601
TYPE:	SHORT
LOC:	
DURATION:	45 MINUTES

Unit 10: Lambda Expressions and Functional Interfaces

Knowledge Summary

Java Lambda Expressions

Lambda expression is a new and important feature of Java which was included in Java SE 8. It provides a clear and concise way to represent one method interface using an expression. It is very useful in collection library. It helps to iterate, filter and extract data from collection.

The Lambda expression is used to provide the implementation of an interface which has functional interface. It saves a lot of code. In case of lambda expression, we don't need to define the method again for providing the implementation. Here, we just write the implementation code.

Java lambda expression is treated as a function, so compiler does not create .class file.

Functional Interface

Lambda expression provides implementation of functional interface. An interface which has only one abstract method is called functional interface. Java provides an annotation `@FunctionalInterface`, which is used to declare an interface as functional interface.

Why use Lambda Expression

- To provide the implementation of Functional interface.
- Less coding.

Java Lambda Expression Syntax

(argument-list) -> {body}

Java lambda expression is consisted of three components.

- 1) **Argument-list**: It can be empty or non-empty as well.
- 2) **Arrow-token**: It is used to link arguments-list and body of expression.
- 3) **Body**: It contains expressions and statements for lambda expression.

Lab Guide 1: Use Lambda Expressions

Objectives:

This lab guide helps trainees know how to use Lambda Expressions and define functional interface.

Problem Descriptions:

Create a Java Project named **JPL.S.L601** in Eclipse.

Create package **fa.training.model** that contains:

- User class

Create package **fa.training.lambd_demo** that contains:

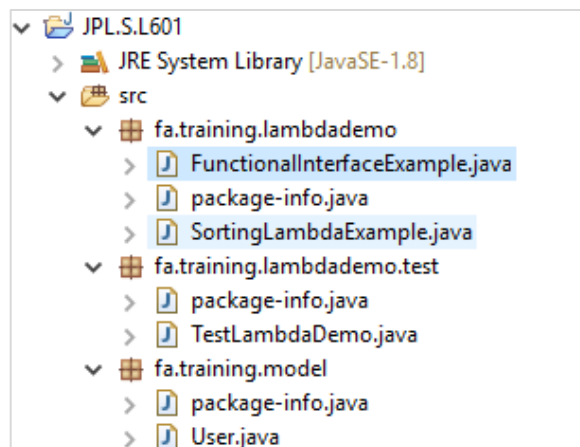
- SortingLambdaExample class
- FunctionalInterfaceExample class

Create package **fa.training.lambd_demo.test** that contains:

- TestLambdaDemo class

Guidelines:

Step 1: Create a project structure like this:



Step 2: Create **User** class:

```
1. package fa.training.model;
2.
3. /**
4.  * @author hoabt2
5.  *
6.  */
7. public class User {
8.     private String name;
9.     private float salary;
10.    private int age;
11.
12.    /**
13.     * A constructor with three parameters.
14.     */
15.    public User(String name, float salary, int age) {
16.        super();
17.        this.name = name;
18.        this.salary = salary;
19.        this.age = age;
20.    }
21.
22.    /**
23.     * getter and setter methods
```

```
24. */
25.
26. @Override
27. public String toString() {
28.     return "User [name=" + name + ", salary=" + salary +
29.           ", age=" + age + "]";
30. }
31. }
32.
```

Step 3: Create **SortingLambdaExample** class

```
1. package fa.training.lambdademo;
2.
3. import java.util.ArrayList;
4. import java.util.Comparator;
5. import java.util.List;
6.
7. import fa.training.model.User;
8.
9. /**
10.  * Examples of how to use Lambda Expressions
11.  *
12.  * @author hoabt2
13.  *
14.  */
15. public class SortingLambdaExample {
16.
17.     /**
18.      * Get users
19.      *
20.      * @return a list of user
21.      */
22.     private static List<User> getUsers() {
23.
24.         List<User> users = new ArrayList<User>();
25.         users.add(new User("Peter", 5000, 33));
26.         users.add(new User("Mary", 2000, 20));
27.         users.add(new User("John", 1500, 10));
28.         users.add(new User("Ivan", 2300, 55));
29.         return users;
30.     }
31.
32.     /**
33.      * Sort data and display user info
34.      *
35.      */
36.     public void showUserInfoSortByName() {
37.         List<User> users = getUsers();
38.         System.out.println("Before Sort");
39.         for (User user : users) {
40.             System.out.println(user);
41.         }
42.
43.         System.out.println("After Sort");
44.         //sort by age
45.         //users.sort((User user1, User user2) -> user1.getAge() - user2.getAge());
46.         //sort by name
47.         System.out.println("Sort by name");
48.         users.sort((user1, user2) -> user1.getName().compareTo(user2.getName()));
49.         //display data
50.         users.forEach((user) -> System.out.println(user));
51.     }
52.
53.     /**
54.      * Sort data by salary
55.      *
56.      */
```

```
57. public void showUserInfoSortBySalary() {
58.     List<User> users = getUsers();
59.     System.out.println("Before Sort");
60.     for (User user : users) {
61.         System.out.println(user);
62.     }
63.
64.     System.out.println("After Sort");
65.     //Sort by salary
66.     Comparator<User> salaryComparator = (o1, o2)->
67.         o1.getSalary().compareTo(o2.getSalary());
68.     users.sort(salaryComparator);
69.     //display data
70.     System.out.println("Sort by salary");
71.     users.forEach((user) -> System.out.println(user));
72. }
73.
74. /**
75.  * Sort data by salary and reverse order
76.  *
77.  */
78. public void showUserInfoSortBySalaryReverse() {
79.     List<User> users = getUsers();
80.     System.out.println("Before Sort");
81.     for (User user : users) {
82.         System.out.println(user);
83.     }
84.
85.     System.out.println("After Sort");
86.     //Sort by salary
87.     Comparator<User> salaryComparator = (o1, o2)->
88.         o1.getSalary().compareTo(o2.getSalary());
89.     users.sort(salaryComparator.reversed());
90.     //display data
91.     System.out.println("Sort by salary, reverse order");
92.     users.forEach((user) -> System.out.println(user));
93. }
94. }
95.
```

Step 4: Create FunctionalInterfaceExample class

```
1. package fa.training.lambdademo;
2.
3. /**
4.  * Examples of how to use functional interface
5.  *
6.  * @author hoabt2
7.  *
8.  */
9. public class FunctionalInterfaceExample {
10.
11.     /**
12.      *
13.      */
14.     public void calculateSquare() {
15.         System.out.println("Calculate Square, Functional Interface !!!");
16.         int a = 10;
17.         // lambda expression to define the calculate method
18.         Square s = (int x)->x * x;
19.
20.         // parameter passed and return type must be
21.         // same as defined in the prototype
22.         int result = s.calculate(a);
23.         System.out.println(result);
24.     }
25. }
26.
```

```
27. //define a functional interface
28. @FunctionalInterface
29. interface Square {
30.     int calculate(int x);
31. }
32.
```

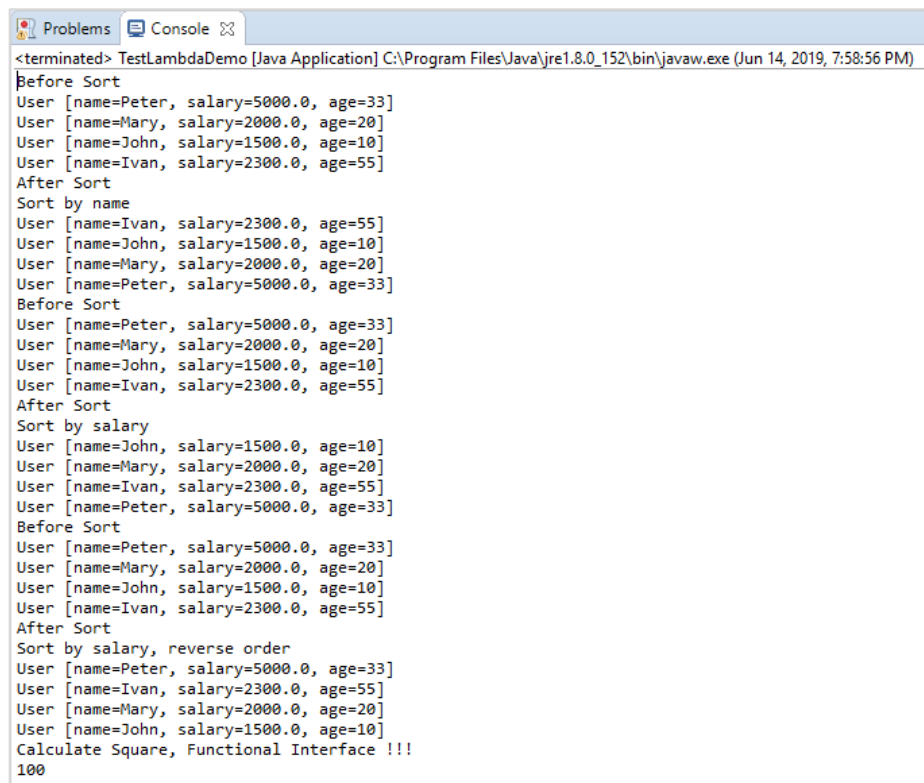
Step 5: Create TestLambdaDemo class

```
1. package fa.training.lambdademo.test;
2.
3. import fa.training.lambdademo.FunctionalInterfaceExample;
4. import fa.training.lambdademo.SortingLambdaExample;
5.
6. /**
7.  * @author hoabt2
8.  *
9.  */
10. public class TestLambdaDemo {
11.
12.     /**
13.      * @param args
14.      */
15.     public static void main(String[] args) {
16.         SortingLambdaExample sortLambda = new SortingLambdaExample();
17.         FunctionalInterfaceExample funcInterface = new FunctionalInterfaceExample();
18.         sortLambda.showUserInfoSortByName();
19.         sortLambda.showUserInfoSortBySalary();
20.         sortLambda.showUserInfoSortBySalaryReverse();
21.         funcInterface.calculateSquare();
22.     }
23. }
```

Step 6: Run TestLambdaDemo to see the result

You can call corresponding methods separately in order to test the result clearly.

Result:



```
<terminated> TestLambdaDemo [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_152\bin\javaw.exe (Jun 14, 2019, 7:58:56 PM)
Before Sort
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
After Sort
Sort by name
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
Before Sort
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
After Sort
Sort by salary
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
Before Sort
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
After Sort
Sort by salary, reverse order
User [name=Peter, salary=5000.0, age=33]
User [name=Ivan, salary=2300.0, age=55]
User [name=Mary, salary=2000.0, age=20]
User [name=John, salary=1500.0, age=10]
Calculate Square, Functional Interface !!!
100
```

-- THE END --