1. Lambda Expressions – Case Study: Sorting and Filtering Employees

Scenario: You are building a human resource management module. You need to:

- Sort employees by name or salary.
- Filter employees with a salary above a certain threshold.

Use Case: Instead of creating multiple comparator classes or anonymous classes, you use Lambda expressions to sort and filter employee records in a concise and readable manner.

```
package Day5_Java8_CaseStudy;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
class Employee{
        String name;
        double salary;
        public Employee(String name, double salary) {
               this.name = name;
                this.salary = salary;
       }
};
public class LambdaExpressions {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                List<Employee> empList = Arrays.asList(
                                new Employee("Ravi", 30000),
                                new Employee("Ajay", 20000),
                                new Employee("Murali", 40000)
                               );
               //sort using employee name
                System.out.println("Sort using employee name:");
                empList.sort((e1,e2) -> e1.name.compareTo(e2.name));
                empList.forEach(e -> System.out.println(e.name +" - "+e.salary));
               //sort using employee salary
                System.out.println("\nSort using employee salary:");
                empList.sort((e1,e2)->Double.compare(e1.salary, e2.salary));
                empList.forEach(e -> System.out.println(e.name + " - " + e.salary));
               //filter employees by salary
                System.out.println("\nEmplyees List having salary greater than 25000:");
                empList.forEach(e -> {
                        if(e.salary>25000) {
                                System.out.println(e.name+" - "+e.salary);
                       }
               });
       }
}
```

2. Stream API & Operators - Case Study: Order Processing System

Scenario: In an e-commerce application, you must: • Filter orders above a certain value.

- Count total orders per customer.
- Sort and group orders by product category.

Use Case: Streams help to process collections like orders using operators like filter, map, collect, sorted, and groupingBy to build readable pipelines for data processing.

```
package Day5_Java8_CaseStudy;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
class Order{
        double orderValue;
        String customerName;
        int totalOrders;
        String productCategory;
        public Order(double orderValue, String customerName, int totalOrders, String productCategory)
{
                this.orderValue = orderValue:
                this.customerName = customerName;
                this.totalOrders = totalOrders;
               this.productCategory = productCategory;
        public double getOrderValue() {
                return orderValue;
        public String getCustomerName() {
                return customerName;
       }
        public int getTotalOrders() {
                return totalOrders;
       }
        public String getProductCategory() {
                return productCategory;
       }
public class StreamAPlandOperators {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
               List<Order> orders = Arrays.asList(
                               new Order(1000, "Ravi", 2, "Clothing"),
                               new Order(2000, "Bhanu", 2, "Clothing"),
                               new Order(200, "Suresh", 1, "Food"),
                               new Order(10000, "Ravi", 1, "Electronics")
                               );
```

```
List<Order> highOrderValues = orders.stream()
                                .filter(o -> o.getOrderValue()>1000)
                                .collect(Collectors.toList());
                System.out.println("Orders above value 1000: \nCustomerName ProductCategory
\tCount\tValue");
                highOrderValues.forEach(o ->
System.out.println(o.getCustomerName()+"\t\t"+o.getProductCategory()+"\t"+o.getTotalOrders()+"\t"+o.ge
tOrderValue()));
                Map<String, Integer> totalOrdersPerCustomer = orders.stream()
         .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(
              Order::getCustomerName,
              Collectors.summingInt(Order::getTotalOrders)
         ));
    System. out. println("Total orders per customer:");
    totalOrdersPerCustomer.forEach((customer, total) ->
       System.out.println(customer + ": " + total)
    );
    Map<String, List<Order>> ordersByCategory = orders.stream()
         .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Order::getProductCategory))
         .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Order::getProductCategory));
    System.out.println("Orders grouped by category:");
    ordersByCategory.forEach((category, orderList) -> {
       System.out.println(category + ":");
       orderList.forEach(o ->
         System.out.println(" " + o.getCustomerName() + " - " + o.getOrderValue())
      );
    });
       }
}
```