static <T> Collection<T> filter(Collection<T> c, Predicate<T> p);

You wouldn’t even have to write methods like filterApples because, for example, the

previous call

filterApples(inventory, (Apple a) -> a.getWeight() > 150 );

could be written as a call to the library method filter:

filter(inventory, (Apple a) -> a.getWeight() > 150 );

Collections is mostly about storing and accessing data, whereas Streams is mostly about describing computations on data.

**Q. why method names given default methods in java8?**

*The missing method bodies are given as part of the interface(hence default implementations) rather than in the implementing class.* Java 8 allows the existing default keyword to be used in interface specifications to achieve this.

**Q.** [**Difference between <? super T> and <? extends T> in Java**](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/4343202/difference-between-super-t-and-extends-t-in-java)

*1. Assignment to the list variable*

*List<? extends X> listvar;*

*Here, any list of X or list of subclasses of X can be assigned to listvar.*

*List<? extends Number> listvar; listvar = new ArrayList<Number>(); listvar = new ArrayList<Integer>();*

*List<? super X> listvar;*

*Here, any list of X or list of superclasses of X can be assigned to listvar.*

*List<? super Number> listvar; listvar = new ArrayList<Number>(); listvar = new ArrayList<Object>();*

*2. Perform Read or Write operation on the list variable*

*`List<? extends X> listvar;*

*You can use this feature to accept a list in method arguments and perform any operations on type X (Note: You can only read objects of type X from the list).*

*`List<? super Number> listvar;*

*You can use this feature to accept a list in method arguments and perform any operations on type Object as You can only read objects of type Object from the list. But yes, additional thing here is, you can add objects of type X into the list.*

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