



Java Training

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Java 8

- Lambda Expressions
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Lambda Expressions

- Helps us to **write** our code in **functional** style.
- Describe what you want, rather than how to get it.
- Provides a clear way to **implement Single Abstract Method** by using an expression
- It is very **useful** in collection library in which it helps to **iterate, filter and extract** data.

Lambda Expressions Syntax

- Standard Syntax
- Parameter Type
- Multiple Lines of Code
- Single Parameter with Inferred Type
- Method References
- No Parameter

The diagram illustrates the syntax of a lambda expression with three components: the argument list, the arrow token, and the body of the lambda expression. Each component is underlined and labeled below.

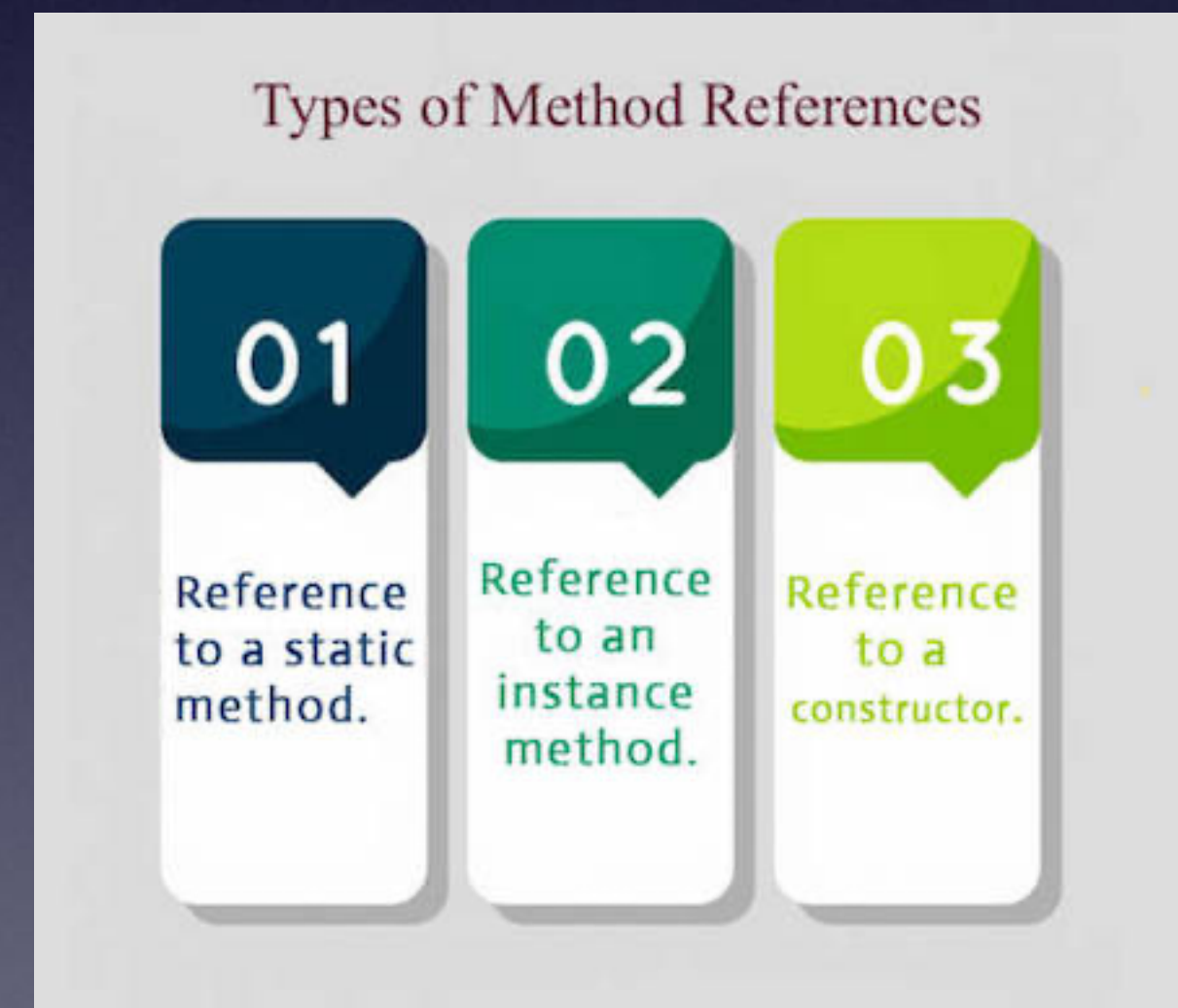
```
(int arg1, String arg2) -> {System.out.println("Two arguments "+arg1+" and "+arg2);}
```

Argument List Arrow token Body of lambda expression

Method Reference

- It is used to refer method of **functional interface** .
- It is **compact** and easy form of lambda expression.

- 01: ContainingClass::staticMethodName
- 02: containingObject::instanceMethodName
- 03: ClassName::**new**



Functional Interface

- An **Interface** that contains only **one** abstract **method**.
- It **can** have **any** number of **default** and static **methods**.
- It **can** also declare **methods** of **object class**.
- Also known as Single Abstract Method Interfaces.

Optional

- It is a `public final` class.
- Which is used to deal with `NullPointerException` in Java application.
- Provides methods to `check` the presence of `value`.

Predicate

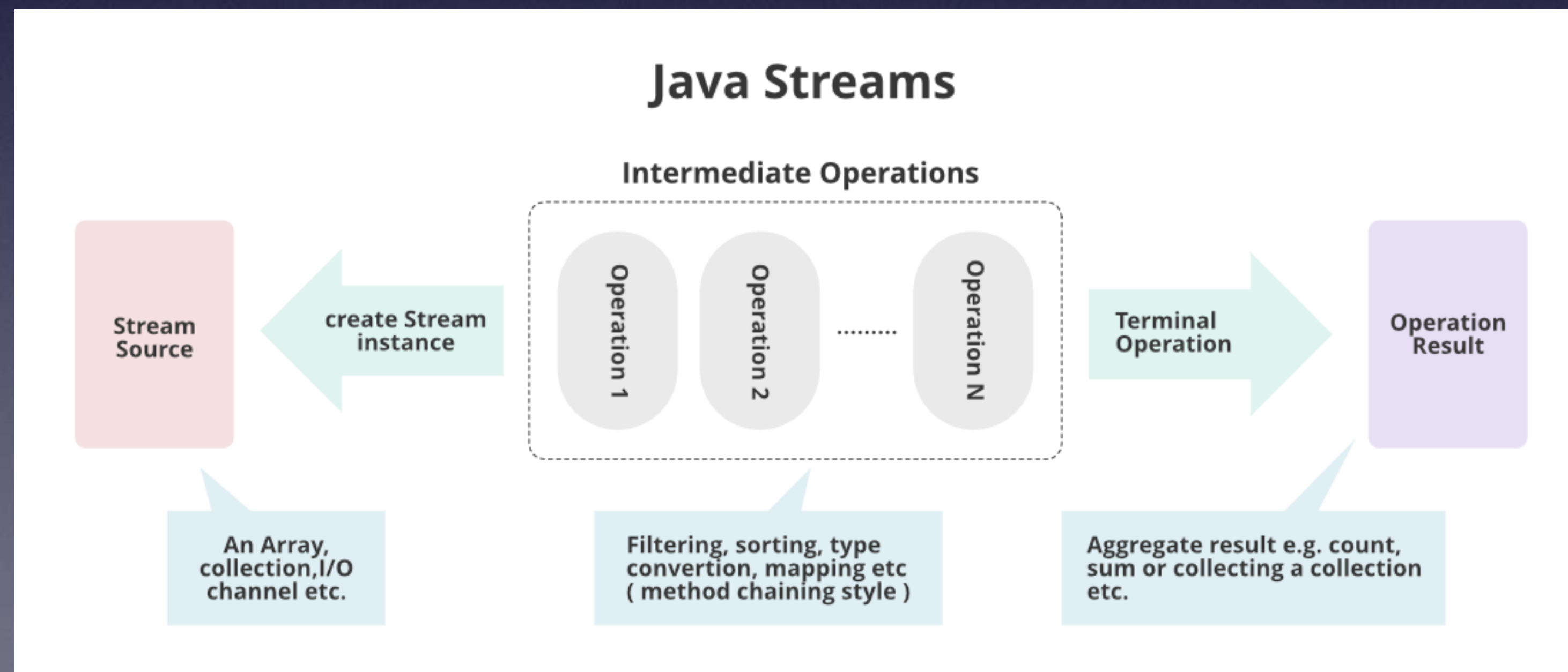
- defined in the `java.util.function` package.
- It improves manageability of code, helps in unit-testing them separately
- Contain some methods like:
 - `isEqual(Object targetRef)`
 - `and(Predicate other)`
 - `negate()`
 - `or(Predicate other)`
 - `test(T t)`

Default Methods

- Java provides a facility to create default **methods** inside the **interface**.
- Methods which are defined inside the interface and **tagged** with **default keyword** are known as default methods.
- These methods are **non-abstract** methods and can **have** method **body**.

Stream

- Java 8 java.util.stream package consists of classes, interfaces and an enum to allow functional-style operations on the elements.
- It performs lazy computation. So, it executes only when it requires



StringJoiner

- Used for **joining** Strings making use of a **delimiter**, **prefix**, & **suffix**.
- The **default** value is returned only when the StringJoiner is **empty**.
- **merge()** : It **adds** the contents of the given StringJoiner **without prefix and suffix** as the **next element**.
- **Collectors.joining()** **internally** uses StringJoiner to perform the joining operation.

Collectors

- Collectors is a final class that extends Object class.
- It provides reduction operations, such as accumulating elements into collections, summarizing elements according to various criteria etc.

forEach

- Java provides a new method `forEach()` to iterate the elements.
- It is defined in `Iterable` and `Stream` interfaces.
- It is a default method defined in the `Iterable` interface.
- `Collection` classes which extends `Iterable` interface can use `forEach()` method to iterate elements.
- This method takes a single parameter which is a functional interface.
- So, you can pass lambda expression as an argument.

Date/Time API

- Java has introduced a new Date and Time API since Java 8.
- The `java.time` package contains Java 8 Date and Time classes.

Drawbacks of existing Date/Time API's

- **Thread safety:** The existing classes such as Date and Calendar does not provide thread safety. Hence it leads to hard-to-debug concurrency issues that are needed to be taken care by developers. The new Date and Time APIs of Java 8 provide thread safety and are immutable, hence avoiding the concurrency issue from developers.
- **Bad API designing:** The classic Date and Calendar APIs does not provide methods to perform basic day-to-day functionalities. The Date and Time classes introduced in Java 8 are ISO-centric and provides number of different methods for performing operations regarding date, time, duration and periods.
- **Difficult time zone handling:** To handle the time-zone using classic Date and Calendar classes is difficult because the developers were supposed to write the logic for it. With the new APIs, the time-zone handling can be easily done with Local and ZonedDateTime APIs.

Why Default Method ?

- Before Java 8, interfaces could have only abstract methods.
- The implementation of these methods has to be provided in a separate class.
- So, if a new method is to be added in an interface, then its implementation code has to be provided in the class implementing the same interface.
- To overcome this issue, Java 8 has introduced the concept of default methods which allow the interfaces to have methods with implementation without affecting the classes that implement the interface.

Nashorn JavaScript Engine

- Nashorn is a JavaScript engine.
- It is used to execute JavaScript code dynamically at JVM.
- You can execute JavaScript code by two ways
 - Using jjs command-line tool, and
 - By embedding into Java source code.

Nashorn cont.

- The new default JavaScript engine for the JVM as of Java 8.
- Many sophisticated techniques have been used to make Nashorn orders of magnitude more performant than its predecessor called Rhino, so it is a worthwhile change.

Java Base64

- Basic Encoding and Decoding
 - A-Za-z0-9+/_
- URL and Filename Encoding and Decoding
 - A-Za-z0-9+_
• url and file name safe
- MIME
 - MIME friendly format
 - Represented in lines of no more than 76 characters each

Java Parallel Array Sorting

- The parallelSort() method has added to java.util.Arrays class
- It uses the JSR 166 Fork/Join parallelism common pool to provide sorting of arrays.
- It is an overloaded method.

Security Enhancements

- Java 8 : TLS 1.1, 1.2 (default) at client side
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) and Password-Based Encryption (PBE) algorithms
 - PBESWithSHA256AndAES_128
 - PBESWithSHA512AndAES_256

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Java IO Improvements

- `Files.list (Path dir)`: Returns a lazily filled stream, each element of which represents a directory entry.
- `Files.lines (Path path)`: Reads all the lines from a stream.
- `Files.find ()`: Returns a stream filled by a path after searching for files in the file tree rooted at a provided beginning file and many more.
- `BufferedReader.lines ()`: Returns a stream containing all of the elements of `BufferedReader`'s lines and much more
- `Buffered`

Java 9

- Modular System
- A New HTTP Client
- Process API
- Try-With-Resources
- Diamond Operator Extension
- Interface Private Method
- JShell Command Line Tool
- JCMD Sub-Commands
- Multi-Resolution Image API
- Variable Handles
- Publish-Subscribe Framework
- Unified JVM Logging
- Immutable Set
- Optional to Stream

Modular System

- One of the big changes or java 9 feature is the Module System.
- Before Java SE 9 versions, we are using Monolithic Jars to develop Java-Based applications.
 - This architecture has lot of limitations and drawbacks. To avoid all these shortcomings, Java SE 9 comes with the Module System.
- Oracle Corp. introduced the following features as part of Jigsaw Project:
 - Modular JDK
 - Modular Java Source Code
 - Modular Run-time Images
 - Encapsulate Java Internal APIs
 - Java Platform Module System

Interface Private Methods

- Improve code re-usability inside interfaces
 - if two default methods needed to share code
- Using private methods in interfaces have four rules
 1. Private interface method cannot be abstract
 2. Private method can be used only inside interface
 3. Private static method can be used inside other static & non-static methods
 4. Private non-static methods cannot be used inside private static methods

HTTP/2

- Support for stateful connections.
- Long-running connections.
- Multiplexing. Multiple requests are allowed at the same time, on the same connection.
- Binary format. More compact.
- Single Connection to the server reduces the number of round trips needed to set up multiple TCP connections.
- Bidirectional communication using push requests
- Data compression of HTTP headers.

HTTP/2 Client

- HTTPClient
 - For creating and sending requests
- HTTPRequest
 - To construct the request that is sent via HTTPClient
- HTTPResponse
 - To hold the response that is sent