There is list of below features of java 1.8 as

**Functional Interface**

An Interface that contains exactly one abstract method is known as functional interface.

It can have any number of default, static methods but can contain only one abstract method.

Example-

**package** com.test;

@FunctionalInterface

**public** **interface** Test {

**void** getStudentName(String name);

}

**package** com.test;

**public** **class** Main **implements** Test {

@Override

**public** **void** getStudentName(String name) {

System.***out***.println(name);

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Main main = **new** Main();

main.getStudentName("ashok");

}

}

**Lambda Expression-**

Why?

Less coding

Syntax- (argument-list) -> {body}

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

**No Parameter Syntax**

() -> {

//Body of no parameter lambda

}

**One Parameter Syntax**

(p1) -> {

//Body of single parameter lambda

}

**Two Parameter Syntax**

(p1,p2) -> {

//Body of multiple parameter lambda

}

Example-

**package** com.test;

**public** **interface** Addition {

**int** add(**int** a,**int** b);

}

**package** com.test;

**public** **class** Main {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

// Multiple parameters in lambda expression

Addition addition = (a, b) -> (a + b);

System.***out***.println(addition.add(10, 20));

// Multiple parameters with data type in lambda expression

Addition addition2 = (**int** a, **int** b) -> (a + b);

System.***out***.println(addition2.add(100, 200));

}

}

Output

30

300

**Default method**

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

Example-

**package** com.test;

**public** **interface** Example {

**default** **void** m1() {

System.***out***.println("this is default m1 method");

}

}

**package** com.test;

**public** **class** TestMain **implements** Example {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

TestMain testMain=**new** TestMain();

testMain.m1();

}

}

Output

this is default m1 method

**forEach () method-**

The Java forEach() method is a utility function to iterate over a collection such as (list, set or map) and [stream](https://howtodoinjava.com/java8/java-streams-by-examples/). It is used to perform a given action on each the element of the collection.

**package** com.test;

**import** java.util.HashMap;

**import** java.util.Map;

**public** **class** MapDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Map<String, String> map = **new** HashMap<String, String>();

map.put("10", "ram");

map.put("11", "shyam");

map.put("12", "ganesh");

map.forEach((k, v) -> System.***out***.println("Key = " + k + ", Value = " + v));

}

}

Output

Key = 11, Value = shyam

Key = 12, Value = ganesh

Key = 10, Value = ram

**Optional class-**

Java introduced a new class Optional in jdk8. It is a public final class and used to deal with NullPointerException in Java application.

You must import java.util package to use this class. It provides methods which are used to check the presence of value for particular variable.

Why?

**package** com.test;

**public** **class** MapDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String[] str = **new** String[10];

String lowercaseString = str[5].toLowerCase();

System.***out***.print(lowercaseString);

}

}

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException

at com.test.MapDemo.main(MapDemo.java:8)

Here we are getting exception, to avoid this type of exception, we should go for optional class

**package** com.test;

**import** java.util.Optional;

**public** **class** MapDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String[] str = **new** String[10];

Optional<String> checkNull = Optional.*ofNullable*(str[5]);

**if** (checkNull.isPresent()) { // check for value is present or not

String lowercaseString = str[5].toLowerCase();

System.***out***.print(lowercaseString);

} **else**

System.***out***.println("string value is not present");

}

}

Output

string value is not present.

**Java String Joiner-**

Java added a new final class StringJoiner in java.util package. It is used to construct a sequence of characters separated by a delimiter. Now, you can create string by passing delimiters like comma(,), hyphen(-) etc

Example

**import** java.util.StringJoiner;

**public** **class** Example {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

StringJoiner stringJoiner = **new** StringJoiner(","); // passing comma(,) as delimiter

// Adding values to StringJoiner

stringJoiner.add("Ram");

stringJoiner.add("Shyam");

stringJoiner.add("ashok");

stringJoiner.add("ajay");

System.***out***.println(stringJoiner);

}

}

Output

Ram,Shyam,ashok,ajay