

# Lambdas And Streams in JDK 1.8



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# Agenda

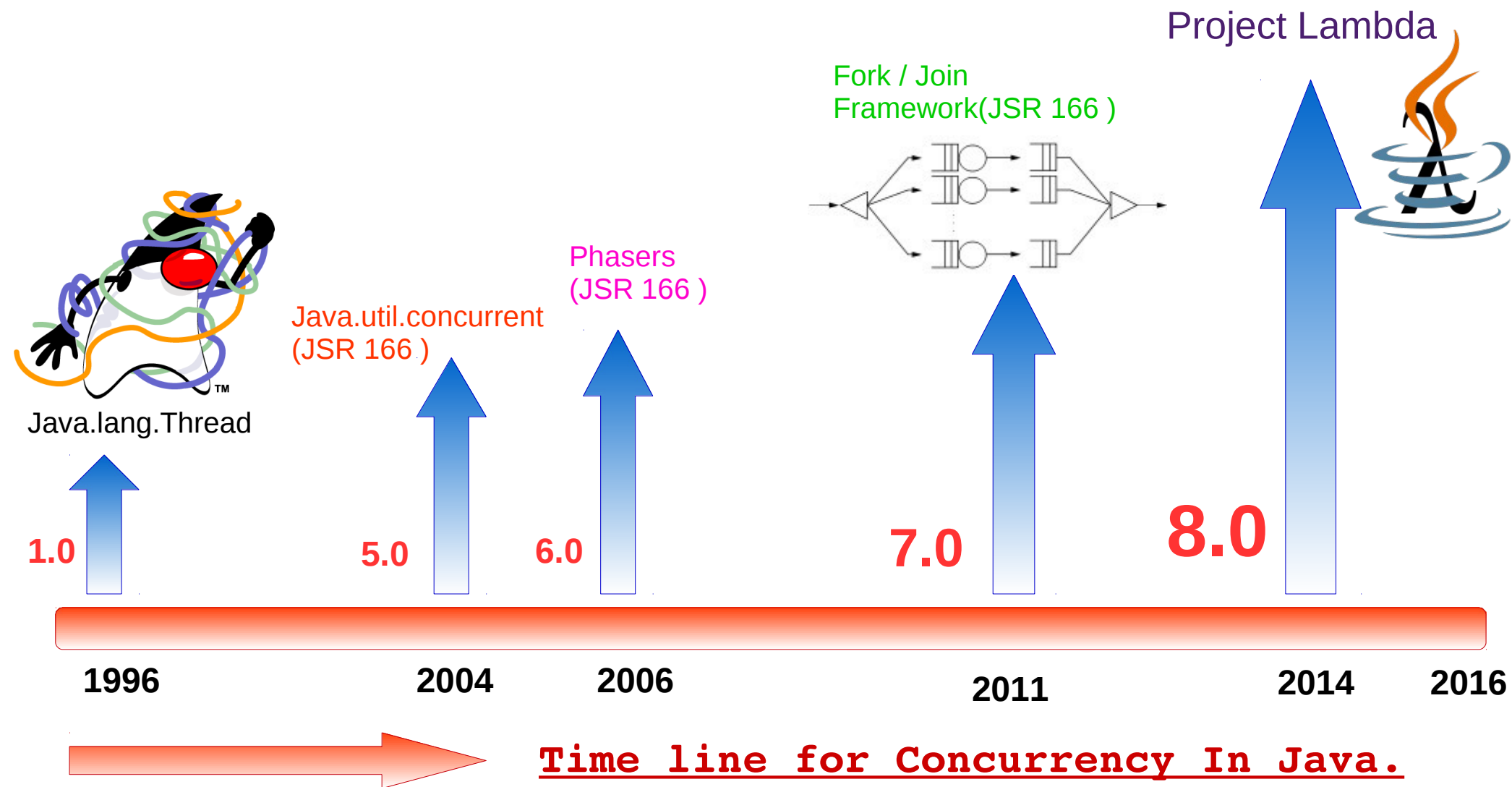
## Lambdas

- Why Lambdas are added in Java ? Why now ?
- Lambda Expressions Syntax and Sample Code .
- Functional Interfaces.
- Summary for Lambdas.
- *Hands On DEMO*

## Streams API

- Functional Programming Vs Imperative Programming
- What is a stream ?
- What are elements of a Stream ?
- What are some of the sources of Streams ?
- Examples of intermediate and terminal operations.
- Summary for Streams .

# Why are Lambdas added in Java ?



# Sample Code to find Highest RQI

```
List<Loan> loans = createLoansList();  
double highestRQI = 0.0;  
  
for( Loan l : loans ){  
    if( l.getLoanYear() == 2016 ){  
        if(l.getRQI() > highestRQI){  
            highestRQI = l.getRQI();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# Hidden Problems with the Code

```
List<Loan> loans =createLoansList();
double highestRQI = 0.0;

for( Loan l : loans ){

    if( l.getLoanYear() == 2016 ){

        if(l.getRQI() > highestRQI){
            highestRQI = l.getRQI();
        }

    }

}
```



- Iteration is in control of programmer
- Nature of the logic is basically serial.
- Not Thread Safe

# More Functional looking Code

```
double highestRQI = loans
    .filter( new Predicate<Loan>() {
        public boolean test(Loan l) {
            return (l.getLoanYear() == 2016);
        }
    })
    .map ( new Mapper<Loan, Double>() {
        public Double extract(Loan l) {
            return l.getRQI();
        }
    })
    .max( );
```

# Advantages of Functional Code

```
double highestRQI = loans
    .filter(new Predicate<Loan>(){
        public boolean test(Loan l){
            return (l.getLoanYear()== 2016);
        }
    })
    .map ( new Mapper<Loan,Double>(){
        public Double extract(Loan l){
            return l.getRQI();
        }
    })
    .max();
```



- Iteration is in library's control
  - Nature of the logic can be parallel
  - Thread Safe
- BUT**
- UGLY Looking



# Code using Lambda Expressions

```
List<Loan> loans = createLoansList();  
double highestRQI = loans  
    . filter (Loan l → l.getLoanYear() == 2016)  
    . map( Loan l → l.getRQI() )  
    . max();
```

➤ Iteration is in library's control ✓

➤ Nature of the logic can be parallel ✓

➤ Thread Safe ✓

➤ ~~UGLY Looking~~ → (Much More Readable and Friendly Looking) ✓



# Lambda Expressions- Syntax & Examples

**( parameters ) → { body }**

## Examples

- `( ) → System.out.println(" UG Code Cafe " );`
- `X → X +10`
- `( int X, int Y) → { return X+Y }`
- `(String X, String Y) → x.length()-y.length()`
- `(String X, String Y ) → {  
    ListA.add(X);  
    ListB.add(Y);  
    return listB.size();  
}`

# Functional Interfaces

## Definition

Its an interface that has **one and only** one **abstract** method.

- A Lambda Expression is an anonymous function and its not associated with any class.
- What is its type ??
- A Lamda can be used wherever the type is a **Functional Interface**
  - One and Only one Abstract method.
  - Lambda expression provides the implementation of that one abstract method. Hence its easy to map the type of the method to the type of the lambda expression.

# Lambdas - Summary

- Lambdas are the anonymous methods that provide implementation to the functional interfaces
- They are more user friendly and better looking than anonymous classes.
- They allow programmers to pass behavior to the methods rather than values or references.

# Lambda Expressions



# Functional VS Imperative Programming

## Imperative Programming

- Every value is associated with a variable name. That can be changed
- Order Of Execution matters.
- Repetition is controlled by programmer.

## Functional Programming

- Every value is associated only once and will never change.
- Order Of Execution is not defined.
- Repetition is controlled by library through recursion.

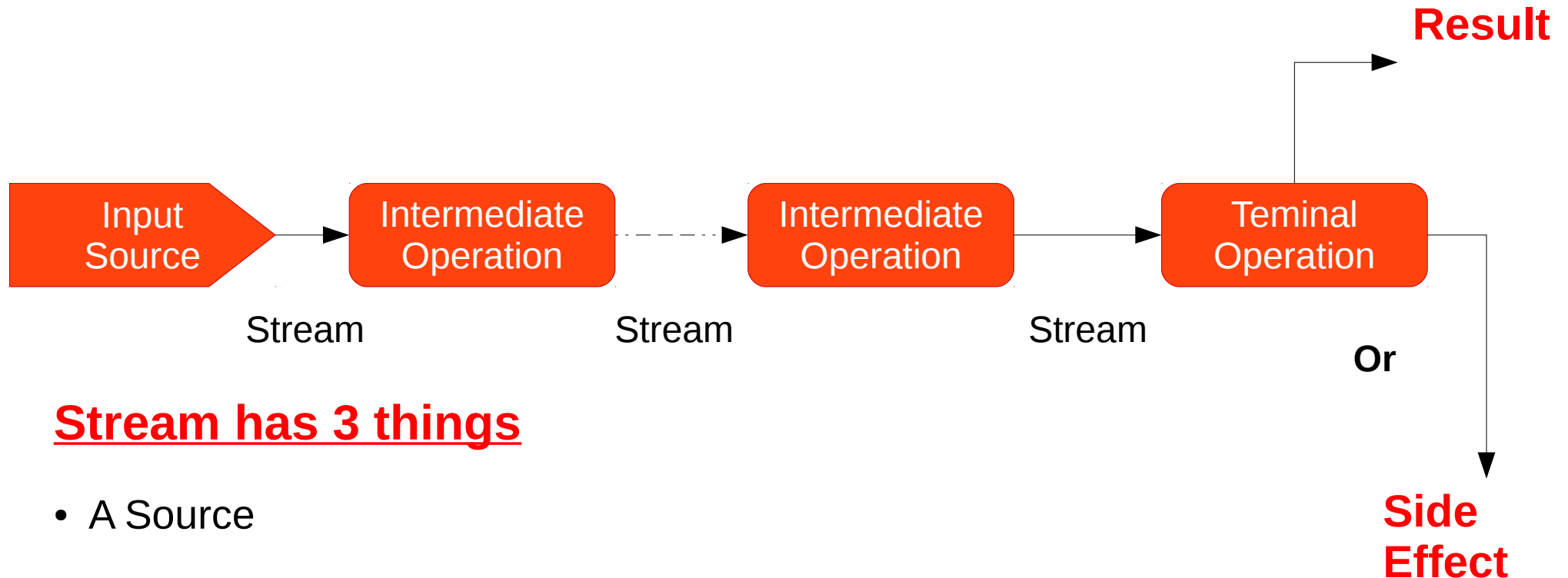
# Streams API - What is a stream ??

## Definition

Its an abstraction for specifying aggregate computations on a collection of elements.

- Is it a Data Structure ???? – NO
- Can it be infinite ??? - YES
- Gives java library opportunities for optimization through parallelism .

# Elements of Stream- Pipeline Overview



## Stream has 3 things

- A Source
- Zero or more Intermediate Operations
- One Terminal Operation
  - Produces a result or a Side Effect.

# Streams - Example Code

Stream Source

```
int avgGPA_Class2016 = students.stream()  
    . filter(s → s.getGradYear() == 2016)  
    . mapToInt(s → s.getGPA())  
    . average();
```

Intermediate  
Operations

Terminal Operation



# Stream Sources

There are many stream sources available in java 8 . Some Examples are as below.

## Collection Interface

- `stream()`
- `parallelStream()`

## Arrays class

- `stream()`

## Files class

- `find(Path , BiPredicate, FileVisitOption)`
- `list( Path )`
- `lines ( Path )`
- `Walk ( Path, FileVisitOption)`

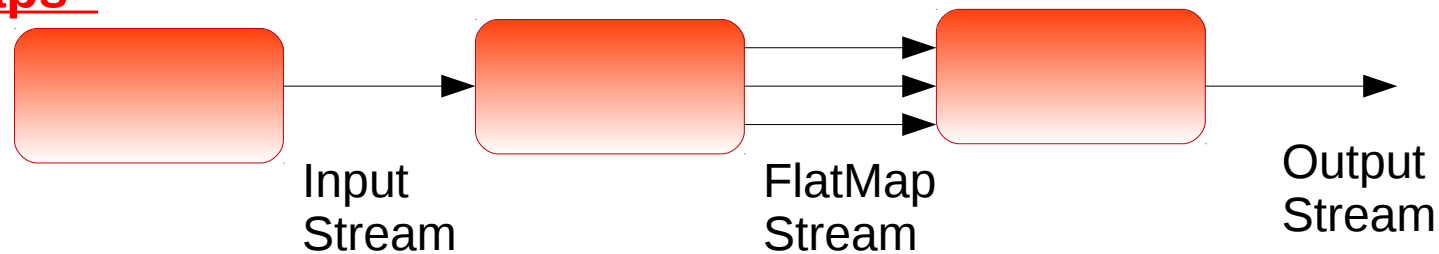
## Random class

- **Three flavours of Random Class**
  - `Random`
  - `ThreadLocalRandom`
  - `SplittableRandom`
- `Ints() , doubles() , longs()`
- **Four versions of each**
  - **Finite or Infinite.**
  - **With or with out seed.**

# Stream Intermediate Operations- Examples

Filtering & Mapping – `distinct()` , `filter()` , `map` ,  
`mapToInt`, `mapToDouble`, `mapToLong`

## Flat Maps



```
List<String> output = bufferedReader. lines()  
    .flatMap( line → Stream.of(line.split( regex) )  
    .filter( word → word.length() > 0 )  
    .collect ( Collectors.toList()));
```

## Size Restrictions on a Stream – `skip()` , `limit()`

```
List<String> output = bufferedReader. lines()  
    .skip(2).limit(2).collect( Collectors.toList());
```

# Stream Terminal Operations- Examples

## MatchingElements

findFirst(p), findAny(p), allMatch(p), anyMatch(p), noneMatch(p)

## Collect Results -

Collect ( Collector c ), toArray()

## Numerical Results

Count() , max (Comparator) , min ( Comparator c ) , average() , sum ()

## Iteration

forEach( Consumer c ) , forEachOrdered ( Consumer c )

# Streams - Summary

- Stream should be looked at as a pipeline of aggregate operations on a collection of elements.
- There are no explicit loops, which makes it easy for the library code to make it parallel.

# Streams API



# Lambdas & Streams in JDK 8

