Java 8 New Features

Sunit Parekh Sarthak Makhija

Java 8 Features

- Lambda
- Method references
- Streams
- Date/Time API
- Default Methods
- Optional
- Nashorn, JavaScript engine

and more...

Lambda Expression () -> { }

- Declaring the types of the parameters is optional.
- Using parentheses around the parameter is optional for only one parameter.
- Using curly braces is optional (unless you need multiple statements).
- The "return" keyword is optional if you have a single expression.

Lambda Expression

```
→ () -> System.out.println(this)

→ (String str) -> System.out.println(str)

→ str -> System.out.println(str)

→ (String s1, String s2)-> {return s2.length() - s1.length();}

→ (s1, s2) -> s2.length() - s1.length()
```

Lambda: Examples

Lambda: Scope

```
1 import static java.lang.System.out;
   public class Hello {
       Runnable r1 = () -> out.println(this);
5
       Runnable r2 = () -> out.println(toString());
6
7
       public String toString() { return "Hello, world!"; }
9
       public static void main(String... args) {
10
           new Hello().r1.run(); //Hello, world!
11
           new Hello().r2.run(); //Hello, world!
12
```

Lambda: Method Reference

Method references can point to:

- Static methods.
- Instance methods.
- Methods on particular instances.
- Constructors (ie. TreeSet::new)

Lambda Live Coding

Streams

- map
- filter
- peek
- limit
- parallelStream

Streams: map

```
class Student {
     public String name;
     public LocalDate birthDate;
List<Student> students = ...
Stream<String> names = students.stream().map( s -> s.name );
List<String> namesAsList = names.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Streams: map

```
class Student {
     public String name;
     public LocalDate birthDate;
List<Student> students = ...
List<String> names = students.stream()
                  .map( s -> s.name )
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Streams: filter

```
class Student {
     public String name;
     public LocalDate birthDate;
List<Student> students = ...
List<Student> leapYearStudents = students.stream()
               .filter(s -> s.birthDate.isLeapYear())
               .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Streams: peek & limit

```
class Student {
     public String name;
     public LocalDate birthDate;
List<Student> students = ...
List<String> names = students.stream()
               .map(s \rightarrow s.name)
               .limit(5)
               .peek(System.out::println)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Streams: parallelStream

```
class Student {
     public String name;
     public LocalDate birthDate;
List<Student> students = ...
List<Student> leapYearStudents = students.parallelStream()
               .filter(s -> s.birthDate.isLeapYear())
               .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Collectors

```
// Accumulate names into a List
List<String> list = people.stream().map(Person::getName).collect(Collectors.toList());
// Accumulate names into a TreeSet
Set<String> set =
people.stream().map(Person::getName).collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));
// Convert elements to strings and concatenate them, separated by commas
String joined = things.stream().map(Object::toString).collect(Collectors.joining(", "));
// Compute sum of salaries of employee
int total = employees.stream().collect(Collectors.summingInt(Employee::getSalary)));
```

Streams Live Coding

New DateTime API (java.time)

```
LocalTime now = LocalTime.now();
LocalTime later = now.plus(8, HOURS);
LocalDate today = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2015,12,12); // (yyyy,MM,dd)
LocalDate thirtyDaysFromNow = today.plusDays(30);
LocalDate nextMonth = today.plusMonths(1);
LocalDate aMonthAgo = today.minusMonths(1);
LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.now();
```

NULLS - NPE - Friend For Life

Null references are a source of too many problems.

Alternatives to avoid NPE -

- Perform null checks
- Eagerly instantiate an object

Being Defensive - NULL checks

```
public String getInsuranceCompanyName (Car car){
   if ( car != null ){
       if ( car.getInsurance() != null ) {
          return car.getInsurance().getName();
       return "Unknown";
   return "Unknown";
Ugly, nested with null checks, complexity increases with deep object graph
```

Optional

```
Java SE 8 introduces a new class called
java.util.Optional<T>. E.g;
public class Car {
    private Optional<Insurance> insurance;
    public Car(Optional<Insurance> insurance){
       this.insurance = insurance;
    public Optional<Insurance> insurance(){
       return insurance;
```

Optional

```
public class Insurance {
    private String name;
    public Insurance ( String name ){
        this.name = name;
    public String insuranceName(){
        return name;
```

Optional

Future Reading

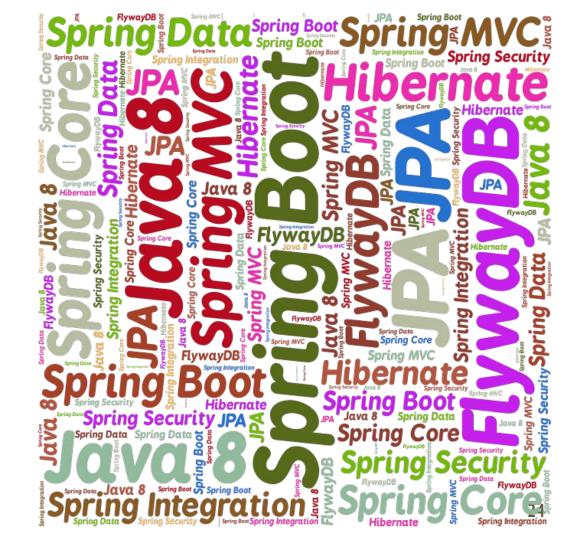
- https://leanpub.com/whatsnewinjava8/read
- http://winterbe.com/posts/2014/03/16/java-8-tutorial/
- http://winterbe.com/posts/2014/07/31/java8-stream-tutorial-examples/
- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLSM8fkP9ppPoiRtiyZA9ryXSg6LtyNb-3

Thanks!

Like to reach us,

Sunit Parekh parekh.sunit@gmail.com

Sarthak Makhija sarthak.makhija@gmail.com



Grouping By

```
Stream<Movie> movies = ...
movies.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Movie::getGenre, Collectors.counting()));
movies.collect(
    Collectors.groupingBy(Movie::getLeadActor,
                          Collectors.summingDouble(Movie::getCollectionInCrore)
    ));
movies.collect(
    Collectors.groupingBy(Movie::getReleaseYear,
                          Collectors.mapping(Movie::getTitle, Collectors.toList())
    ));
```

Partitioning By