

Java 8 Method References

Douglas C. Schmidt

Learning Objectives in This Lesson

- Recognize foundational functional programming features in Java 8, e.g.,
 - Lambda expressions
 - Method (and constructor) references



Several concise examples are used to showcase foundational Java 8 features.

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Overview of Method References

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- A method reference is a compact, easy-to-read handle for a method that already has a name.

Kind	Syntax	Method Reference	Lambda Expression
1. Reference to a static method	ContainingClass:: staticMethodName	String::valueOf	s -> String.valueOf(s)
2. Reference to an instance method of a particular object	containingObject:: instanceMethodName	s::toString	s -> s.toString()
3. Reference to instance method of an arbitrary object of a given type	ContainingType:: methodName	String::toString	s -> s.toString()
4. Reference to a constructor	ClassName::new	String::new	() -> new String()

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methodreferences.html

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It's shorthand syntax for a lambda expression that executes one method.

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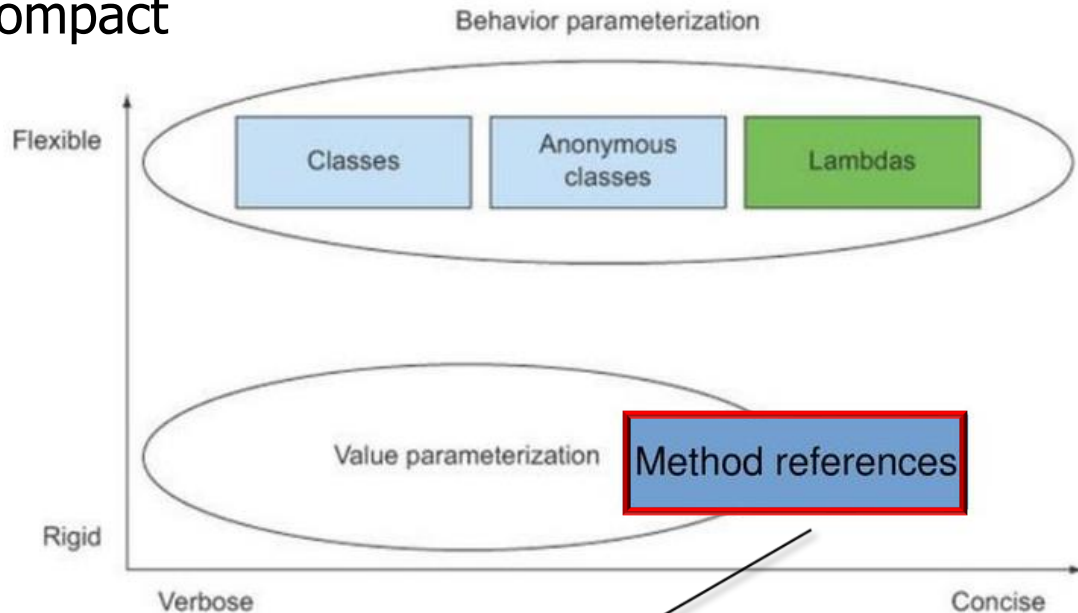
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Overview of Method References

- Method references are more compact than alternative mechanisms.



Java 8 method references support even more concise "behavioral parameterization"

See blog.indrek.io/articles/java-8-behavior-parameterization

Overview of Method References

- Methods references are more compact than lambdas & anonymous classes.

```
String[] nameArray = {"Barbara", "James", "Mary", "John",  
                      "Robert", "Michael", "Linda", "james", "mary"};
```

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray, new Comparator<String>() {  
    public int compare(String s, String t) { return  
        s.toLowerCase().compareTo(t.toLowerCase()); } });
```



VS.

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray,  
            (s, t) -> s.compareToIgnoreCase(t));
```



VS. *Method references are even more compact & readable.*

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray, String::compareToIgnoreCase);
```



See www.gravytrain.co.uk/blog/java-8-an-introduction-to-method-references

Overview of Method References

- Methods references are more compact than lambdas & anonymous classes.

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String[] nameArray = {"Barbara", "James", "Mary", "John",  
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VS.

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```



VS. *Method references also promote code reuse.*

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray, String::compareToIgnoreCase);
```



The Arrays.sort() implementation doesn't change, but the params do!

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VS.

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray,  
            (s, t) -> s.compareToIgnoreCase(t));
```



VS. *Replacing one comparison with another is easy, a la the Strategy pattern.*

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray, String::compareTo);
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy_pattern

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VS.

```
Arrays.sort(nameArray, String::compareTo);
```



Therefore, it's best practice to use method references whenever you can!

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Applying Method References in Practice

Applying Method References in Practice

- Method references can be used to print a collection or array in various ways.

```
String[] nameArray = {"Barbara", "James", "Mary", "John",  
                      "Robert", "Michael", "Linda", "james", "mary"};
```



Array of names represented as strings.

Applying Method References in Practice

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```
String[] nameArray = {"Barbara", "James", "Mary", "John",  
                      "Robert", "Michael", "Linda", "james", "mary"};
```

- System.out.println() can be used to print out an array

```
System.out.println(Arrays.asList(nameArray));
```

prints:

```
[Barbara, James, Mary, John, Linda, Michael, Linda, james, mary]
```

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- System.out.println() can be used to print out an array

```
System.out.println(Arrays.asList(nameArray));
```

prints:

Factory method returns a fixed-size list backed by the array.

[Barbara, James, Mary, John, Linda, Michael, Linda, james, mary]

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```
String[] nameArray = {"Barbara", "James", "Mary", "John",  
                      "Robert", "Michael", "Linda", "james", "mary"};
```

- `System.out.println()` can be used to print out an array
- Java 8's `forEach()` method can be used to print out values of an array

See www.javaworld.com/article/2461744/java-language/java-language-iterating-over-collections-in-java-8.html

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                      "Robert", "Michael", "Linda", "james", "mary"};
```

- `System.out.println()` can be used to print out an array
- Java 8's `forEach()` method can be used to print out values of an array, e.g.,
- In conjunction with a stream & method reference

```
Stream.of(nameArray).forEach(System.out::print);
```

prints:

Factory method that creates a stream from an array.

BarbaraJamesMaryJohnLindaMichaelLindaJamesmary

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```
Stream.of(nameArray).forEach(System.out::print);
```

prints:

```
BarbaraJamesMaryJohnLindaMichaelLindaJamesMary
```

Performs method reference action on each stream element.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#forEach

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 - In conjunction with a stream & method reference
 - In conjunction with a collection (e.g., `List`)

```
Arrays.asList(nameArray).forEach(System.out::print);
```

prints:

Factory method converts an array into a list.

```
BarbaraJamesMaryJohnLindaMichaelLindaJamesmary
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Arrays.html#asList

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```
Arrays.asList(nameArray).forEach(System.out::print);
```

prints:

Performs method reference action on each list element.

```
BarbaraJamesMaryJohnLindaMichaelLindaJamesMary
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Iterable.html#forEach

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- `forEach()` on a stream differs slightly from `forEach()` on a collection



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- Java 8's `forEach()` method can be used to print out values of an array, e.g.,
 - In conjunction with a stream & method reference
 - In conjunction with a collection (e.g., `List`)
- `forEach()` on a stream differs slightly from `forEach()` on a collection
 - e.g., `forEach()` ordering is undefined on a stream, whereas it's defined for a collection.



