

Pattern Matching in Java

Cleaner conditionals, safer code
(Java 16 → Java 21)



The Problem

Old-style type checks are ugly

```
if (obj instanceof String) {  
    String s = (String) obj;  
    ...  
}
```

- ✗ Manual casting
- ✗ Verbose
- ✗ Easy to break

Pattern Matching with instanceof

Casting is automatic

```
if (obj instanceof String s) {  
    System.out.println(s.toUpperCase());  
}
```

- ✓ No explicit cast
- ✓ Type-safe
- ✓ More readable

Pattern Matching + Conditions

Scoped & safe variables

```
if (obj instanceof Integer i && i > 0) {  
    System.out.println("Positive: " + i);  
}
```

💡 Variable `i` is only available when condition is true

Pattern Matching with switch (Java 21)

Match by type

```
static String process(Object obj) {  
    return switch (obj) {  
        case String s -> "Text: " + s;  
        case Integer i -> "Number: " + i;  
        case null -> "No value";  
        default -> "Unknown";  
    };  
}
```

- ✓ No casting
- ✓ Handles null
- ✓ Cleaner branching

Spring Boot: Real-World Example

Request processing logic

```
public String handle(Object request) {  
    return switch (request) {  
        case CreateUserRequest r -> "Create user";  
        case UpdateUserRequest r -> "Update user";  
        case DeleteUserRequest r -> "Delete user";  
        default -> "Invalid request";  
    };  
}
```

- ✓ Perfect for command handlers
- ✓ Replaces long if-else

Pattern Matching + Sealed Classes

No default needed

```
sealed interface Command
  permits CreateCmd, UpdateCmd {}

return switch (cmd) {
  case CreateCmd c -> "Create";
  case UpdateCmd u -> "Update";
};
```

💡 Variable `i` is only available when condition is true

Pattern Matching helps you:

- ✓ Remove boilerplate
- ✓ Improve readability
- ✓ Write safer business logic

| 🖱️ If you're checking types — use pattern matching

Stop checking
types the old
way. Java can do
it better.

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