

Understand Java Functional Interfaces: Overview

Douglas C. Schmidt

d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

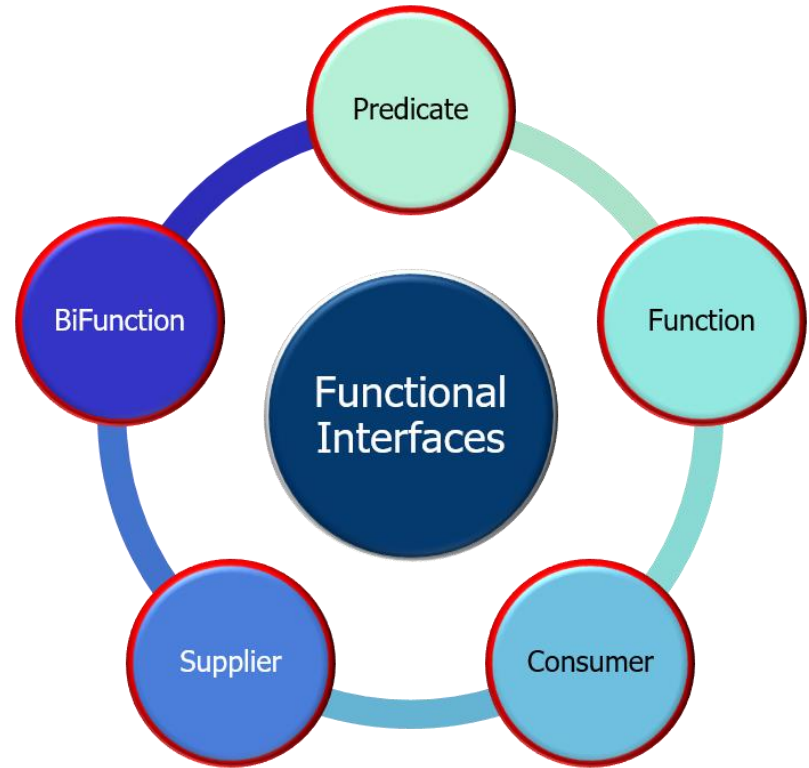
**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand foundational functional programming features in Java 8, e.g.,
 - Lambda expressions
 - Method & constructor references
 - Key functional interfaces



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand foundational functional programming features in Java 8, e.g.,
 - Lambda expressions
 - Method & constructor references
 - Key functional interfaces

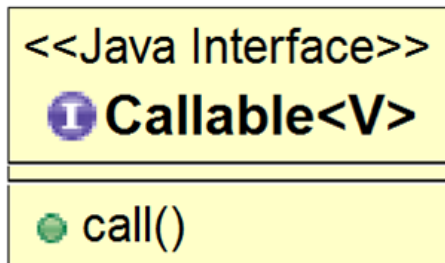
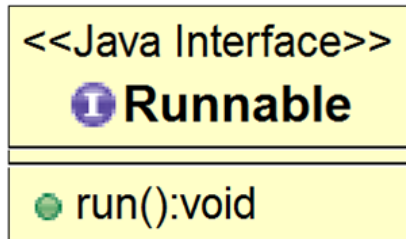


These features form the basis for Java streams & concurrency/parallelism frameworks

Overview of Functional Interfaces

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A *functional interface* is an interface that contains only one abstract method



See www.oreilly.com/learning/java-8-functional-interfaces

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface is the type used for a parameter when a lambda expression or method reference is passed as an argument to a method

```
<T> void runTest(Function<T, T> fact, T n) {  
    long startTime = System.nanoTime();  
    T result = fact.apply(n);  
    long stopTime = (System.nanoTime() - startTime) / 1_000_000;  
    ...  
}  
runTest(ParallelStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
runTest(SequentialStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
...
```

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface is the type used for a parameter when a lambda expression or method reference is passed as an argument to a method

```
<T> void runTest(Function<T, T> fact, T n) {  
    long startTime = System.nanoTime();  
    T result = fact.apply(n);  
    long stopTime = (System.nanoTime() - startTime) / 1_000_000;  
    ...  
}  
runTest(ParallelStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
runTest(SequentialStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
...
```

*Record & print time taken
to compute 'n' factorial*

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface is the type used for a parameter when a lambda expression or method reference is passed as an argument to a method

```
<T> void runTest(Function<T, T> fact, T n)
    long startTime = System.nanoTime();
    T result = fact.apply(n);
    long stopTime = (System.nanoTime() - startTime) / 1_000_000;
    ...
}
runTest(ParallelStreamFactorial::factorial, n);
runTest(SequentialStreamFactorial::factorial, n);
...
```

'fact' parameterizes the factorial implementation

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface is the type used for a parameter when a lambda expression or method reference is passed as an argument to a method

```
<T> void runTest(Function<T, T> fact, T n) {  
    long startTime = System.nanoTime();  
    T result = fact.apply(n);  
    long stopTime = (System.nanoTime() - startTime) / 1_000_000;  
    ...  
}  
runTest(ParallelStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
runTest(SequentialStreamFactorial::factorial, n);  
...
```

Different factorial implementations can be passed as method reference params to the runTest() method

This is an example of behavior parameterization

Overview of Functional Interfaces

- A functional interface is the type used for a parameter when a lambda expression or method reference is passed as an argument to a method

```
<T> void runTest(Function<T, T> fact, T n) {  
    long startTime = System.nanoTime();  
    T result = fact.apply(n);  
    long stopTime = (System.nanoTime() - startTime) / 1_000_000;  
    ...  
}  
runTest(ParallelStreamFactorial::factorial, n);
```

```
static BigInteger factorial(BigInteger n) {  
    return LongStream.rangeClosed(1, n)  
        .parallel()  
        .mapToObj(BigInteger::valueOf)  
        .reduce(BigInteger.ONE, BigInteger::multiply);  
}
```

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces

Package `java.util.function`

Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.

See: [Description](#)

Interface Summary

Interface	Description
<code>BiConsumer<T,U></code>	Represents an operation that accepts two input arguments and returns no result.
<code>BiFunction<T,U,R></code>	Represents a function that accepts two arguments and produces a result.
<code>BinaryOperator<T></code>	Represents an operation upon two operands of the same type, producing a result of the same type as the operands.
<code>BiPredicate<T,U></code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of two arguments.
<code>BooleanSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of boolean-valued results.
<code>Consumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single input argument and returns no result.
<code>DoubleBinaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation upon two double-valued operands and producing a double-valued result.
<code>DoubleConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single double-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>DoubleFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>DoublePredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one double-valued argument.
<code>DoubleSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of double-valued results.
<code>DoubleToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces an int-valued result.
<code>DoubleToLongFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>DoubleUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single double-valued operand that produces a double-valued result.
<code>Function<T,R></code>	Represents a function that accepts one argument and produces a result.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/package-summary.html

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces
- Some of these interfaces handle reference types

Package `java.util.function`

Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.

See: [Description](#)

Interface Summary

Interface	Description
<code>BiConsumer<T,U></code>	Represents an operation that accepts two input arguments and returns no result.
<code>BiFunction<T,U,R></code>	Represents a function that accepts two arguments and produces a result.
<code>BinaryOperator<T></code>	Represents an operation upon two operands of the same type, producing a result of the same type as the operands.
<code>BiPredicate<T,U></code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of two arguments.
<code>BooleanSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of boolean-valued results.
<code>Consumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single input argument and returns no result.
<code>DoubleBinaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation upon two double-valued operands and producing a double-valued result.
<code>DoubleConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single double-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>DoubleFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>DoublePredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one double-valued argument.
<code>DoubleSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of double-valued results.
<code>DoubleToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces an int-valued result.
<code>DoubleToLongFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a double-valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>DoubleUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single double-valued operand that produces a double-valued result.
<code>Function<T,R></code>	Represents a function that accepts one argument and produces a result.

See www.oreilly.com/library/view/java-8-pocket/9781491901083/ch04.html

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types
 - Other interfaces support primitive types

Package `java.util.function`

Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.

See: [Description](#)

Interface Summary

Interface	Description
<code>IntConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single <code>int</code> -valued argument and returns no result.
<code>IntFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a result.
<code>IntPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one <code>int</code> -valued argument.
<code>IntSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of <code>int</code> -valued results.
<code>IntToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>IntToLongFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single <code>int</code> -valued operand that produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongBinaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation upon two long-valued operands and producing a long-valued result.
<code>LongConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single long-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>LongFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>LongPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one long-valued argument.
<code>LongSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of long-valued results.
<code>LongToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>LongToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single long-valued operand that produces a long-valued result.
<code>ObjDoubleConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a double-valued argument, and returns no result.
<code>ObjIntConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a <code>int</code> -valued argument, and returns no result.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types
 - Other interfaces support primitive types
 - Avoids “auto-boxing” overhead



Package `java.util.function`

Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.

See: [Description](#)

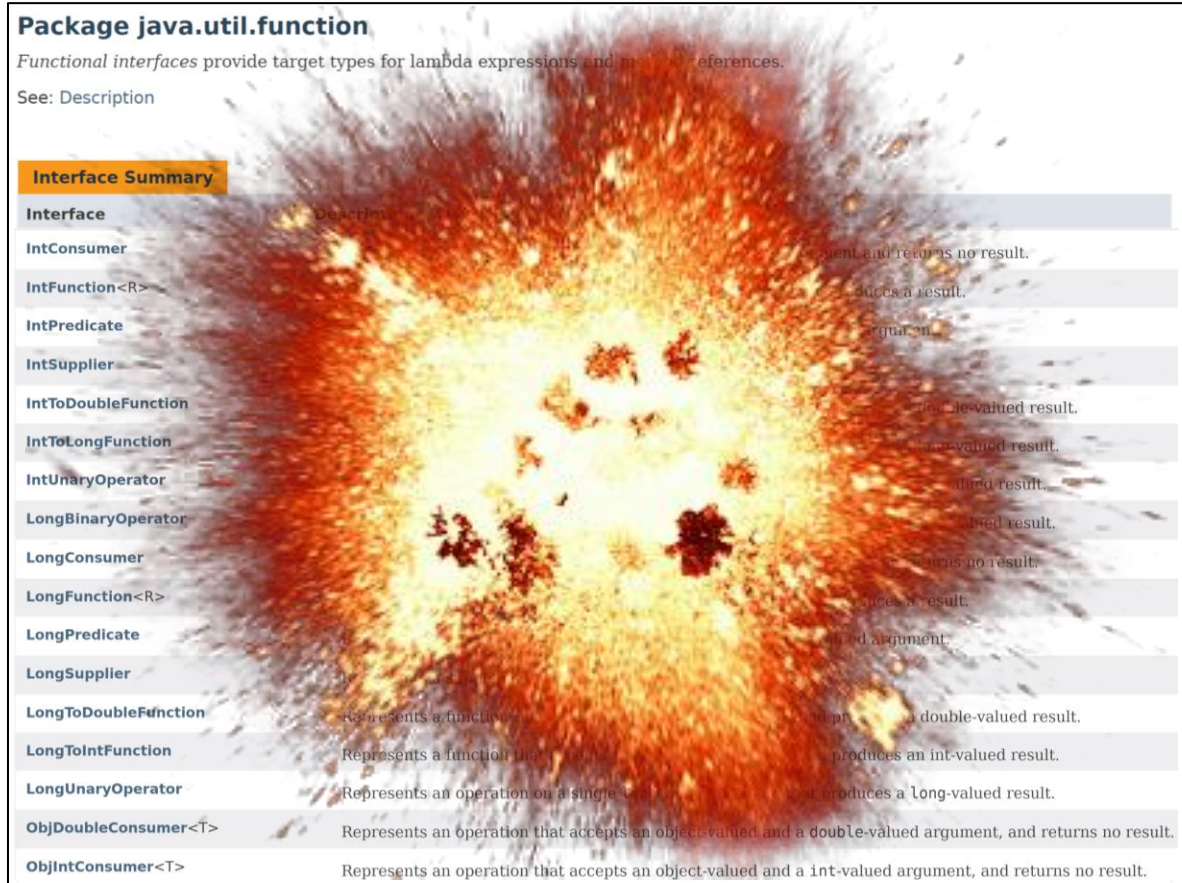
Interface Summary

Interface	Description
<code>IntConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single <code>int</code> -valued argument and returns no result.
<code>IntFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a result.
<code>IntPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one <code>int</code> -valued argument.
<code>IntSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of <code>int</code> -valued results.
<code>IntToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>IntToLongFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single <code>int</code> -valued operand that produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongBinaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation upon two <code>long</code> -valued operands and producing a <code>long</code> -valued result.
<code>LongConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single <code>long</code> -valued argument and returns no result.
<code>LongFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts a <code>long</code> -valued argument and produces a result.
<code>LongPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one <code>long</code> -valued argument.
<code>LongSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of <code>long</code> -valued results.
<code>LongToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a <code>long</code> -valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>LongToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a <code>long</code> -valued argument and produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single <code>long</code> -valued operand that produces a <code>long</code> -valued result.
<code>ObjDoubleConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a <code>double</code> -valued argument, and returns no result.
<code>ObjIntConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a <code>int</code> -valued argument, and returns no result.

See rules.sonarsource.com/java/tag/performance/RSPEC-4276

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types
 - Other interfaces support primitive types.
- There's an explosion of Java functional interfaces!



Package java.util.function
Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.
See: Description

Interface Summary

Interface	Description
<code>IntConsumer</code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>IntFunction<R></code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>IntPredicate</code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and returns a boolean result.
<code>IntSupplier</code>	Produces an int-valued result.
<code>IntToDoubleFunction</code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>IntToLongFunction</code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	Accepts an int-valued argument and produces an int-valued result.
<code>LongBinaryOperator</code>	Accepts two long-valued arguments and produces a long-valued result.
<code>LongConsumer</code>	Accepts a long-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>LongFunction<R></code>	Accepts a long-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>LongPredicate</code>	Accepts a long-valued argument and returns a boolean result.
<code>LongSupplier</code>	Produces a long-valued result.
<code>LongToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>LongToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces an int-valued result.
<code>LongUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single long-valued argument that produces a long-valued result.
<code>ObjDoubleConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a double-valued argument, and returns no result.
<code>ObjIntConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a int-valued argument, and returns no result.

See dzone.com/articles/whats-wrong-java-8-part-ii

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types
 - Other interfaces support primitive types.
- There's an explosion of Java functional interfaces!
 - However, learn these interfaces before trying to customize your own

Package `java.util.function`

Functional interfaces provide target types for lambda expressions and method references.

See: [Description](#)

Interface Summary

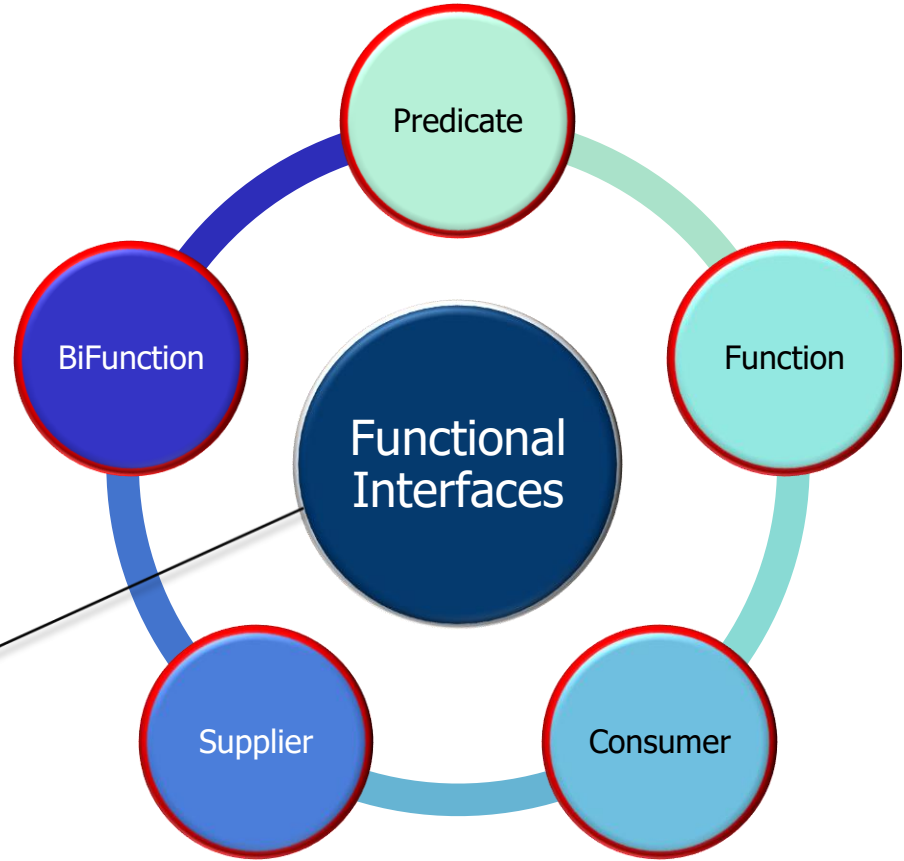
Interface	Description
<code>IntConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single <code>int</code> -valued argument and returns no result.
<code>IntFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a result.
<code>IntPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one <code>int</code> -valued argument.
<code>IntSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of <code>int</code> -valued results.
<code>IntToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>IntToLongFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts an <code>int</code> -valued argument and produces a long-valued result.
<code>IntUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single <code>int</code> -valued operand that produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongBinaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation upon two long-valued operands and producing a long-valued result.
<code>LongConsumer</code>	Represents an operation that accepts a single long-valued argument and returns no result.
<code>LongFunction<R></code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces a result.
<code>LongPredicate</code>	Represents a predicate (boolean-valued function) of one long-valued argument.
<code>LongSupplier</code>	Represents a supplier of long-valued results.
<code>LongToDoubleFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces a double-valued result.
<code>LongToIntFunction</code>	Represents a function that accepts a long-valued argument and produces an <code>int</code> -valued result.
<code>LongUnaryOperator</code>	Represents an operation on a single long-valued operand that produces a long-valued result.
<code>ObjDoubleConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a double-valued argument, and returns no result.
<code>ObjIntConsumer<T></code>	Represents an operation that accepts an object-valued and a <code>int</code> -valued argument, and returns no result.

See tutorials.jenkov.com/java-functional-programming/functional-interfaces.html

Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

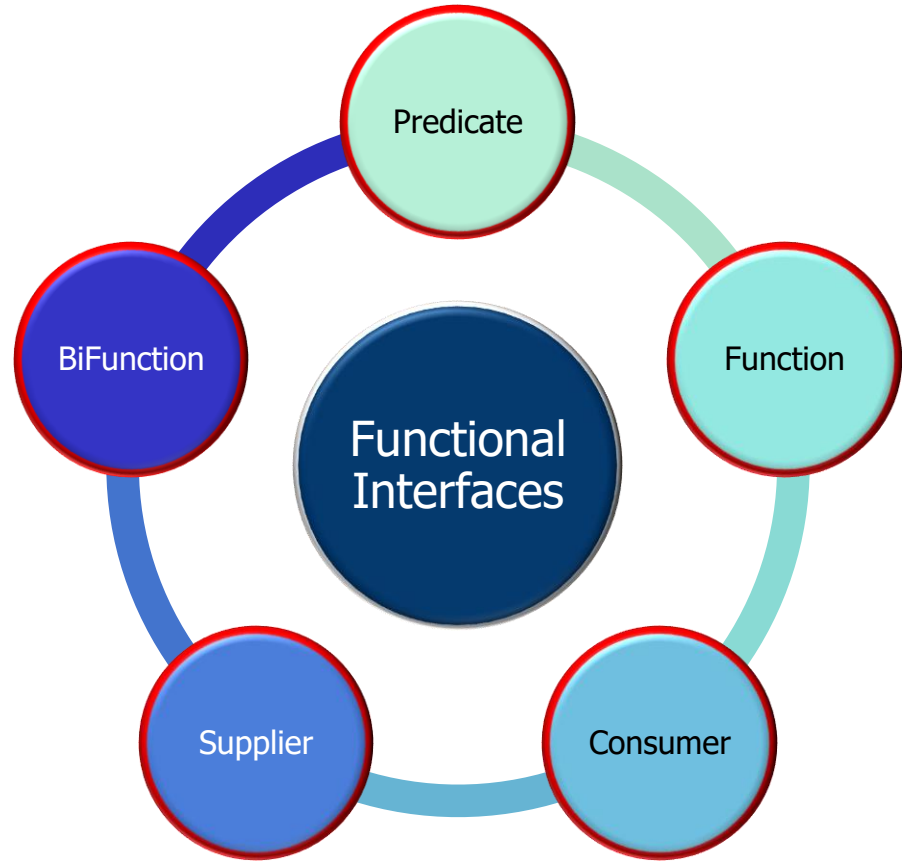
- Java defines many types of functional interfaces.
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types.
 - Other interfaces support primitive types.
 - There's an explosion of Java functional interfaces!

We focus on the most common types of functional interfaces



Summary of Common Functional Interfaces

- Java defines many types of functional interfaces.
 - Some of these interfaces handle reference types.
 - Other interfaces support primitive types.
 - There's an explosion of Java functional interfaces!



All usages of functional interfaces in the upcoming examples are “stateless”!

End of Understand Java Functional Interfaces: Overview