

Understand the Java Supplier Functional Interface

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

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

Interface Supplier<T>

Type Parameters:

T - the type of results supplied by this supplier

Functional Interface:

This is a functional interface and can therefore be used as the assignment target for a lambda expression or method reference.

```
@FunctionalInterface  
public interface Supplier<T>
```

Represents a supplier of results.

There is no requirement that a new or distinct result be returned each time the supplier is invoked.

This is a functional interface whose functional method is `get()`.

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

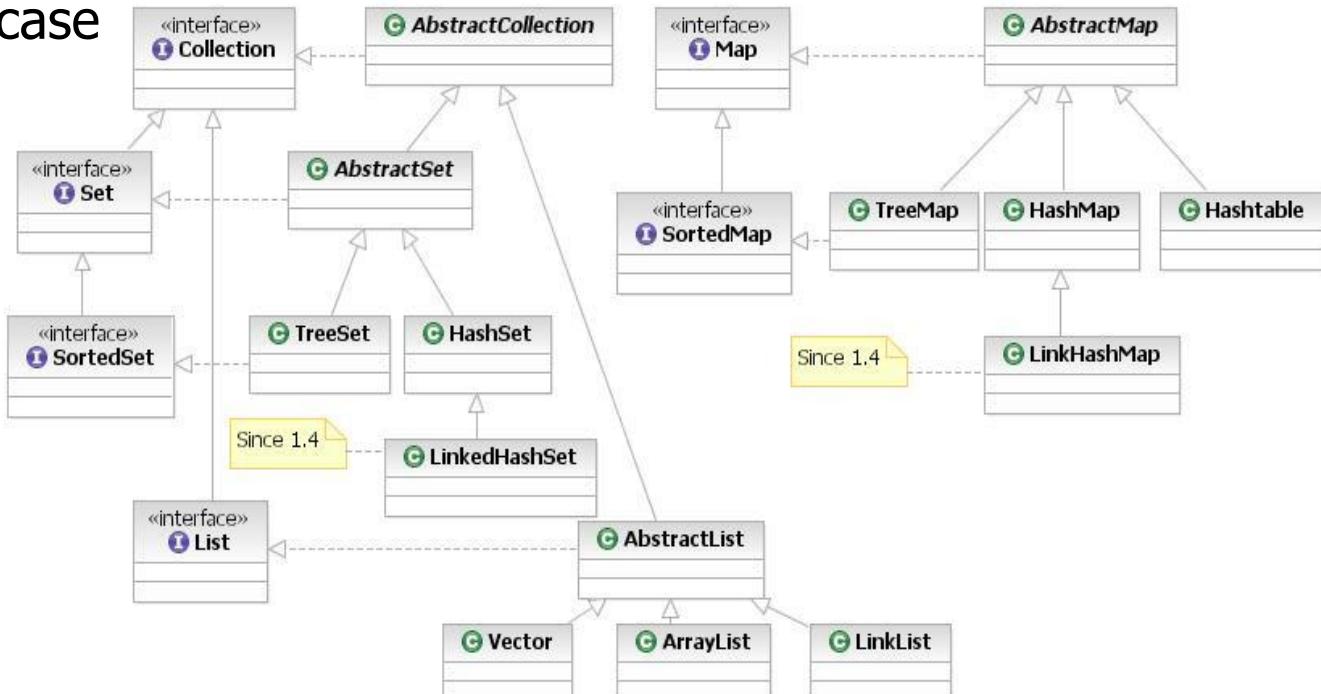
- Understand foundational functional programming features in Java
- Learn how to apply Java suppliers in concise example programs



See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand foundational functional programming features in Java
- Learn how to apply Java suppliers in concise example programs
 - The examples showcase the Java collections framework



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/guides/collections

Overview of the Supplier Functional Interface

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- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,
 - `public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }`

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Supplier is a generic interface that is parameterized by one reference type

Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```



*Its single abstract method is passed no parameters & returns a value of type T.*

# Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

---

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

```
Optional<String> disposition =
Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
+ being + " = "
+ disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
```

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{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

*Create a map associating each being with its personality traits*

```
Optional<String> disposition =
Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
+ being + " = "
+ disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
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```
Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

Get the name of a being from somewhere (e.g., prompt user)

```
Optional<String> disposition =
Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
+ being + " = "
+ disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
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```
Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

*Return an optional describing the specified being  
if non-null, otherwise returns an empty Optional*

```
Optional<String> disposition =
 Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
 + being + " = "
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```
Optional<String> disposition =
Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
+ being + " = "
+ disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
```

*A container object which may or
may not contain a non-null value*

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Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

```
Optional<String> disposition =
 Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

*Returns value if being is non-null*

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
 + being + " = "
 + disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
```

# Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

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public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
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Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
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String being = ...;
```

```
Optional<String> disposition =
    Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
    + being + " = "
    + disposition.orElseGet(() -> "unknown"));
```

Returns supplier lambda
value if being is not found

Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

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- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
Map<String, String> beingMap = new HashMap<String, String>()
{ { put("Demon", "Naughty"); put("Angel", "Nice"); } };
```

```
String being = ...;
```

```
Optional<String> disposition =
Optional.ofNullable(beingMap.get(being));
```

```
System.out.println("disposition of "
+ being + " = "
+ disposition.orElse("unknown"));
```

*Could also use orElse()*

# Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

---

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class Optional<T> {

 ...

 public T orElseGet(Supplier<? extends T> other) {
 return value != null
 ? value
 : other.get();
 }
}
```

---

Here's how the orElseGet() method uses the supplier passed to it

# Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```



```
class Optional<T> {  
    ...  
    public T orElseGet(Supplier<? extends T> other) {  
        return value != null  
            ? value  
            : other.get();  
    }  
}
```

`() -> "unknown"`

The string literal "unknown" is bound to the supplier lambda parameter

Overview of Supplier Functional Interface

- A *Supplier* returns a value & takes no parameters, e.g.,

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class Optional<T> {
    ...
    public T orElseGet(Supplier<? extends T> other) {
        return value != null
            ? value
            : other.get();
    }
}
```

`() -> "unknown"`

`"unknown"`

The string "unknown" is returned by orElseGet() if the value is null

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- A *Supplier* can also be used for a zero-param constructor reference e.g.,

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {
    String mString;

    void zeroParamConstructorRef() {
        Supplier<CrDemo> factory = CrDemo::new;
        CrDemo crDemo = factory.get();
        crDemo.run();
    }

    void run() { System.out.println(mString); }
    ...
}
```

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• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {
    String mString;

    void zeroParamConstructorRef() {
        Supplier<CrDemo> factory = CrDemo::new;
        CrDemo crDemo = factory.get();
        crDemo.run();
    }
    @Override
    void run() { System.out.println(mString); }
    ...
}
```

Create a supplier that's initialized with a zero-param constructor reference for CrDemo

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- A *Supplier* can also be used for a zero-param constructor reference e.g.,

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {
    String mString;

    void zeroParamConstructorRef() {
        Supplier<CrDemo> factory = CrDemo::new;
        CrDemo crDemo = factory.get();
        crDemo.run();
    }
    @Override
    void run() { System.out.println(mString); }
    ...
}
```

get() creates a *CrDemo* object using a constructor reference for the *CrDemo* "default" constructor

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- A *Supplier* can also be used for a zero-param constructor reference e.g.,

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {
    String mString;

    void zeroParamConstructorRef() {
        Supplier<CrDemo> factory = CrDemo::new;
        CrDemo crDemo = factory.get();
        crDemo.run();
    }
}

@Override
void run() { System.out.println(mString); }
...
```

Call a method in CrDemo to print the result

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
class CrDemo implements Runnable {
```

```
...
```

```
static class CrDemoEx extends CrDemo {
```

*This class extends CrDemo & overrides its run() method to uppercase the string*

```
@Override
```

```
public void run() {
```

```
 System.out.println(mString.toUpperCase());
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {

 ...

 static class CrDemoEx
 extends CrDemo {

 @Override
 public void run() {
 System.out.println(mString.toUpperCase());
 }
 }
 ...
}
```

*Print the upper-cased value of mString*

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
class CrDemo implements Runnable {
```

```
    ...
```

```
    void zeroParamConstructorRefEx() {
```



Demonstrate how suppliers can be used as factories for multiple zero-parameter constructor references

```
Supplier<CrDemo> crDemoFactory = CrDemo::new;
```

```
Supplier<CrDemoEx> crDemoFactoryEx = CrDemoEx::new;
```

```
runDemo(crDemoFactory);
```

```
runDemo(crDemoFactoryEx);
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {

    ...

void zeroParamConstructorRefEx() {
```

Assign a constructor reference to a supplier that acts as a factory for a zero-param object of CrDemo/CrDemoEx

```
Supplier<CrDemo> crDemoFactory = CrDemo::new;
Supplier<CrDemoEx> crDemoFactoryEx = CrDemoEx::new;

runDemo(crDemoFactory);
runDemo(crDemoFactoryEx);

}
```

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
class CrDemo implements Runnable {
```

```
...
```

```
void zeroParamConstructorRefEx() {
```

```
Supplier<CrDemo> crDemoFactory = CrDemo::new;
```

```
Supplier<CrDemoEx> crDemoFactoryEx = CrDemoEx::new;
```

```
runDemo(crDemoFactory);
```

```
runDemo(crDemoFactoryEx);
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

*This helper method invokes the given supplier to create a new object & call its run() method*

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

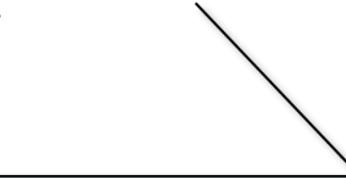
```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {

 ...

 <T> extends Runnable> void runDemo(Supplier<T> factory) {
 factory.get().run();
 }

 ...
}
```



*Use the given factory to create a new object & call its run() method*

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

---

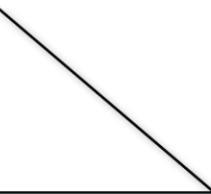
- Constructor references simplify creation of parameterizable factory methods

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable {

    ...

    <T> extends Runnable> void runDemo(Supplier<T> factory) {
        factory.get().run();
    }
    ...
}
```



This call encapsulates details of the concrete constructor that's used to create an object!

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Arbitrary constructors w/params can also be supported in Java, e.g.

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable { ...

interface TriFactory<A, B, C, R> { R of(A a, B b, C c); }
```

Custom functional interfaces can be defined for arbitrary constructors w/params

```
void threeParamConstructorRef() {
    TriFactory<String, Integer, Long, CrDemo> factory =
        CrDemo::new;

    factory.of("The answer is ", 4, 2L).run();
}

CrDemo(String s, Integer i, Long l)
{ mString = s + i + l; } ...
```

This capability is unrelated to the Supplier interface..

Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Arbitrary constructors w/params can also be supported in Java, e.g.

- ```
public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }
```

```
class CrDemo implements Runnable { ... }
```

```
interface TriFactory<A, B, C, R> { R of(A a, B b, C c); }
```

*This factory method creates an instance of R using params a, b, & c*

```
void threeParamConstructorRef() {
 TriFactory<String, Integer, Long, CrDemo> factory =
 CrDemo::new;

 factory.of("The answer is ", 4, 2L).run();
}
```

```
CrDemo(String s, Integer i, Long l)
{ mString = s + i + l; } ...
```

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Arbitrary constructors w/params can also be supported in Java, e.g.

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable { ... }

interface TriFactory<A, B, C, R> { R of(A a, B b, C c); }
```

```
void threeParamConstructorRef() {
 TriFactory<String, Integer, Long, CrDemo> factory =
 CrDemo::new;

 factory.of("The answer is ", 4, 2L).run();
}
```

*Create a factory that's initialized with a three-param constructor reference*

```
CrDemo(String s, Integer i, Long l)
{ mString = s + i + l; } ...
```

# Another Example of the Supplier Interface

- Arbitrary constructors w/params can also be supported in Java, e.g.

```
• public interface Supplier<T> { T get(); }

class CrDemo implements Runnable { ... }

interface TriFactory<A, B, C, R> { R of(A a, B b, C c); }
```

```
void threeParamConstructorRef() {
 TriFactory<String, Integer, Long, CrDemo> factory =
 CrDemo::new;

 factory.of("The answer is ", 4, 2L).run();
}

CrDemo(String s, Integer i, Long l)
{ mString = s + i + l; } ...
```

Create/print a 3-param  
instance of CrDemo

---

# End of the Java Supplier Functional Interface