

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

Douglas C. Schmidt

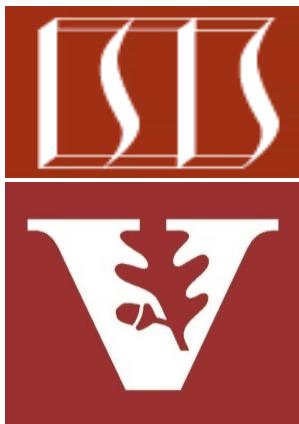
d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

Institute for Software
Integrated Systems

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Lesson

- Understand how lambda expressions provide a foundational functional programming feature in Modern Java
- Know the benefits of applying Java lambda expressions
- Recognize how to implement lambda expressions

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure  
        (String s, int n) {  
    return new Thread(() ->  
        System.out.println  
            (s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
}
```

Know how to implement a (simple) variant of closures using Java lambda expressions

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”
 - A closure is a persistent scope that holds on to local variables even after the code execution has moved out of that block



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closure_\(computer_programming\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closure_(computer_programming))

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
  
    ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
        Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
        t.start(); t.join();  
    }  
}
```

See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/ModernJava/tree/main/FP/ex6

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
}
```

A closure in modern Java is an object that stores a method together w/ an environment with at least 1 “bound variable”

```
ClosureExample() throw InterruptedException {  
    Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
    t.start(); t.join();  
}  
}
```

A bound variable is name that has a *value*, such as a number or a string

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;
```

*This private field & the method
params are “bound variables”*

```
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }
```

```
ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
    Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
    t.start(); t.join();  
}  
}
```

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- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
}
```

This lambda implements a closure that captures a private field & method params

```
ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
    Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
    t.start(); t.join();  
}  
}
```

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
}
```

*Values of private fields can be updated in a lambda, but
not parameters or local variables (which are read-only)*

```
ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
    Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
    t.start(); t.join();  
}  
}
```

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
}
```

This factory method creates the closure

```
ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
    Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
    t.start(); t.join();  
}  
}
```

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factory_method_pattern

Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions

- Lambda expressions can implement (simple) variants of “closures”

```
class ClosureExample {  
    private int mRes;  
  
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String s, int n) {  
        return new Thread(() -> System.out.println(s + (mRes += n)));  
    }  
  
    ClosureExample() throws InterruptedException {  
        Thread t = makeThreadClosure("result = ", 10);  
        t.start();  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

This closure then runs in a background thread

Applying Java Lambda Expressions to Implement Closures in Case Study ex6

Applying Java Lambda Expressions in Case Study ex6

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a Java file named `ex6.java` open. The code defines a static class `ClosureExample` containing a private field `mRes` and a factory method `makeThreadClosure`. The `makeThreadClosure` method returns a new `Thread` whose `runnable` lambda expression reads the `mRes` field and updates it.

```
static class ClosureExample {
    /**
     * A private field that can be updated by the closure below.
     */
    private int mRes;

    /**
     * This factory method creates a closure that will run in a
     * background {@link Thread}.
     *
     * @return The background {@link Thread} reference
     */
    Thread makeThreadClosure(String string, int n) {
        // Create and return a new Thread whose runnable lambda
        // expression defines a closure that reads the method
        // parameters and updates the mRes field.
        return new Thread(target: () ->
            System.out.println(string + (mRes += n)));
    }
}
```

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/ModernJava/tree/main/FP/ex6

End of Implementing Closures with Java Lambda Expressions