Overview of Java 8 Programming Paradigms

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Learning Objectives in this Lesson

• Understand key programming paradigms supported in Java 8



• Java 8 was released in March 2014



What's New in JDK 8

Java Platform, Standard Edition 8 is a major feature release. This document summarizes features and enhancements in Java SE 8 and in JDK 8, Oracle's implementation of Java SE 8. Click the component name for a more detailed description of the enhancements for that component.

- Java Programming Language
 - Lambda Expressions, a new language feature, has been introduced in this release. They
 enable you to treat functionality as a method argument, or code as data. Lambda
 expressions let you express instances of single-method interfaces (referred to as functional
 interfaces) more compactly.
 - Method references provide easy-to-read lambda expressions for methods that already have a name.
 - Default methods enable new functionality to be added to the interfaces of libraries and ensure binary compatibility with code written for older versions of those interfaces.
 - Repeating Annotations provide the ability to apply the same annotation type more than once to the same declaration or type use.
 - Type Annotations provide the ability to apply an annotation anywhere a type is used, not just on a declaration. Used with a pluggable type system, this feature enables improved type checking of your code.
 - Improved type inference.
 - · Method parameter reflection.
- Collections
 - Classes in the new java.util.stream package provide a Stream API to support functional-style operations on streams of elements. The Stream API is integrated into the Collections API, which enables bulk operations on collections, such as sequential or parallel map-reduce transformations.
 - Performance Improvement for HashMaps with Key Collisions

See www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/8-whats-new-2157071.html

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

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Performance Improvement for HashMaps with Key Collisions

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams

• Java 8 is a "hybrid" that combines the object-oriented & functional paradigms



• Object-oriented programming is an "imperative" paradigm



See e.good-wiki/Imperative_programming

- Object-oriented programming is an "imperative" paradigm
 - e.g., a program consists of commands for the computer to perform



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```
Imperative
orocedura
                object.
               orienter
               e.g., C++,
 e.g., C,
                Java, C#
FORTRAN
```

Imperatively remove a designated string from a list of strings

Note how this code is inherently sequential..

• Conversely, functional programming is a "declarative" paradigm



See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declarative_programming</u>

- Conversely, functional programming is a "declarative" paradigm
 - e.g., a program expresses computational logic *without* describing control flow or explicit algorithmic steps



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 - e.g., a program expresses computational logic *without* describing control flow or explicit algorithmic steps

```
List<String> zap(List<String> lines,
                    String omit) {
  return lines
                                                    Declarative
     .stream()
                                               4unctiona
                                                              Logic
     .filter(line ->
              !omit.equals(line))
                                                e.g., ML,
     .collect(toList());
                                                            e.g., Prolog
                                                 Haskell
         Declaratively remove a designated
             string from a list of strings
```

- Conversely, functional programming is a "declarative" paradigm
 - e.g., a program expresses computational logic *without* describing control flow or explicit algorithmic steps

Declarative

Logic

e.g., Prolog

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  return lines
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                                             +unctiona
     .filter(line ->
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                                               e.g., ML,
     .collect(toList());
                                               Haskell
        Note "fluent" programming style
          with cascading method calls
```

See <u>en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluent_interface</u>

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 - e.g., a program expresses computational logic *without* describing control flow or explicit algorithmic steps

```
List<String> zap(List<String> lines,
                  String omit) {
  return lines
    .parallelStream()
    .filter(line ->
             !omit.equals(line))
    .collect(toList());
      Perform filtering
         in parallel
```



- Conversely, functional programming is a "declarative" paradigm
 - e.g., a program expresses computational logic *without* describing control flow or explicit algorithmic steps



Note how this code is can be parallelized with miniscule changes..

End of Overview of Java 8