



链滴

JAVA8- 让代码更优雅之 List 排序

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<h2 id="先定义一个实体类">先定义一个实体类</h2>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> @Data
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> @AllArgsConstructor
or
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> @NoArgsConstructor
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> public class Human
{
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     private String name;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     private int age;
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p>下面的操作都基于这个类来进行操作。这里面使用了 Lombok 类库，它用注解的方式实现了基本的 get 和 set 等方法，让代码看起来更加的优雅。</p>

<h2 id="JAVA8之前的List排序操作">JAVA8 之前的 List 排序操作</h2>

<p>在 Java8 之前，对集合排序只能创建一个匿名内部类</p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> new Comparator<Human>() {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     @Override
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     public int compare(Human h1, Human h2) {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         return h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName());
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

<p>下面是简单的对 Humans 进行排序（按名称正序）</p>

```
<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> @Test
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> public void testSortByName_with_plain_java() throws Exception {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     ArrayList<Human> humans = Lists.newArrayList(
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         new Human("tomy", 22),
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         new Human("li", 25)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     );
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     Collections.sort(humans, new Comparator<Human>() {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         public int compare(Human h1, Human h2) {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">             return h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName());
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     });
</span> </span> </code> </pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Assert.assertTha
(humans.get(0), equalTo(new Human("li", 25)));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="使用Lambda的List排序">使用 Lambda 的 List 排序</h2>
<p>使用 JAVA8 函数式方式的比较器</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">(Human h1, Human h2) -&#62; h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName())
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>下面是使用 JAVA8 函数式的比较的例子</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">@Test
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo
tByName_with_lambda() throws Exception {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&#amp;#62;
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma
("tomy", 22),
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma
("li", 25)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> );
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> humans.sort((H
man h1, Human h2) -&#62; h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName()));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Assert.assertTha
("tomy", equalTo(humans.get(1).getName()));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="没有类型定义的排序">没有类型定义的排序</h2>
<p>对于上面的表达式还可以进行简化, JAVA 编译器可以根据上下文推测出排序的类型: </p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">(h1, h2) -&#62; h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName())
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>简化后的比较器是这样的:</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">@Test
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo
tByNameSimplify_with_lambda() throws Exception {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&#amp;#62;
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma
("tomy", 22),
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma
("li", 25)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> );
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> humans.sort((h1,
h2) -&#62; h1.getName().compareTo(h2.getName()));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Assert.assertTha

```

```
("tomy", equalTo(humans.get(1).getName()));
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

使用静态方法引用

JAVA8 还可以提供使用 Lambda 表达式的静态类型引用，我们在 Human 类增加一个静态比较法，如下：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public static int compareByNameThenAge(Human h1, Human h2) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (h1.getName()  
equals(h2.getName())) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return Integer  
compare(h1.getAge(), h2.getAge());  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return h1.getN  
me().compareTo(h2.getName());  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></code></pre>
```

然后就可以在 humans.sort 使用这个引用

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-cl">@Test  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo  
t_with_givenMethodDefinition() throws Exception {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ArrayList&#62;  
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma  
("tomy", 22),  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma  
("li", 25)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    );  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    humans.sort(H  
man::compareByNameThenAge);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Assert.assertTha  
("tomy", is(equalTo(humans.get(1).getName())));  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></code></pre>
```

使用单独的 Comparator

JAVA8 已经提供了很多方便的比较器供我们使用，比如 Comparator.comparing 方法，所以可使用 Comparator.comparing 方法来实现根据 Human 的 name 进行比较的操作：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"><span class="highlight-cl">@Test  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo  
t_with_givenInstanceMethod() throws Exception {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ArrayList&#62;  
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma  
("tomy", 22),  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma
```

```
("li", 25)
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> );  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Collections.sort(  
umans, Comparator.comparing(Human::getName));  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Assert.assertTha  
("tomy", equalTo(humans.get(1).getName()));  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

反序

JDK8 中也提供了一个支持倒序排序的方法方便我们更快的进行倒序

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
cl">@Test  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo  
t_with_comparatorReverse() throws Exception {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&#62;  
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma  
("tomy", 22),  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma  
("li", 25)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> );  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Comparator&a  
p;#60;Human&#62; comparator = (h1, h2) -&#62; h1.getName().compareTo(h2.get  
ame());  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> humans.sort(co  
parator.reversed());  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Assert.assertTha  
("tomy", equalTo(humans.get(0).getName()));  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

使用多个条件进行排序

Lambda 提供了更复杂的表达式，还可以先对 name 排序再根据 age 进行排序：

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
cl">@Test  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo  
t_with_multipleComparator() throws Exception {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ArrayList&#62;  
60;Human&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma  
("tomy", 22),  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> new Huma  
("li", 25)  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> );  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Comparator&a  
p;#60;Human&#62; comparator = (h1, h2) -&#62; {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (h1.getNam
().equals(h2.getName())) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return Inte
er.compare(h1.getAge(), h2.getAge());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return h1.get
ame().compareTo(h2.getName());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">};
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">humans.sort(co
parator.reversed());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Assert.assertTha
("tomy", equalTo(humans.get(0).getName()));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

使用多个条件进行排序-组合的方式

Comparator 对这种组合的排序有更优雅实现，从 JDK8 开始，我们可以使用链式操作进行复合操作来构建更复杂的逻辑：

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">@Test
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void testSo
t_with_multipleComparator_composition() throws Exception {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ArrayList&#62; humans = Lists.newArrayList(
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma
("tomy", 22),
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        new Huma
("tomy", 25)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    );
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    humans.sort(C
mparator.comparing(Human::getName).thenComparing(Human::getAge));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Assert.assertTha
(humans.get(0), equalTo(new Human("tomy", 22)));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

总结

JDK8 真的是一个非常值得我们学习的版本，它提供了 Lambda 表达式，带来了函数式编程的理，让 JAVA 代码更优雅。

所有的完整的代码在[这里](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fgithub.com%2Fpeng051410%2FgotoBase%2Fblob%2Fmaster%2FcoreJava%2Fsrc%2Ftest%2Fjava%2Fcom%2Ftomyli%2Fjava8%2FJava8SortTest.java)