



链滴

# java-8 语法

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来源网站: [链滴](#)

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description: Java-8语法。

记录jdk8的一些新语法，平时参考使用。

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## Java-8-Tutorials

### 1. forEach

#### 1.1 map

```
//1.7
Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<>();
map.put("A","map-A");
map.put("B","map-B");
map.put("C","map-C");
map.put("D","map-D");
for (Entry<String, Object> entry : map.entrySet()) {
    System.out.println("key:"+entry.getKey()+" value:"+entry.getValue());
}
//1.8
map.forEach((k,v)->{
    System.out.println("key:" +k+ " value:" +v);
});
map.forEach((k,v)->{
    if(k.equals("A")){
        System.out.println(v);
```

```

    );
});

1.2 list

//1.7
List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4);
for (Integer s : list) {
    System.out.println(s);
}

//1.8
list.forEach(s->System.out.println(s));

list.forEach(s->{
    if(s.equals("A")){
        System.out.println(s);
    }
});
list.stream().
    filter(s->s.compareTo(2)>0).
    filter(s->s.compareTo(4)<0).
    //forEach(s->System.out.println(s));
    forEach(System.out::println);

User user = new User("fw","1@qq.com");
User user2 = new User("fw2","2@qq.com");
List<User> userList = Arrays.asList(user,user2);
List<String> collect = userList.stream()
    .map(u->u.getName())
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
collect.forEach(n->{System.out.println(n);});

private static class User{
    public User(String name, String email) {
        super();
        this.name = name;
        Email = email;
    }
    String name;
    String Email;
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    public String getEmail() {
        return Email;
    }
}

```

## 2. Comparator

```
List<User> userList = Arrays.asList(new User("scott", 18),new User("andy", 20));
```

```
//1.7只能使用Collections.sort
Collections.sort(userList, new Comparator<User>() {
    @Override
    public int compare(User o1, User o2) {
        return o1.getAge()-o2.getAge();
    }
});
Collections.sort(userList, new Comparator<User>() {
    @Override
    public int compare(User o1, User o2) {
        return o1.getName().compareTo(o2.getName());
    }
});
//1.8可以直接用list的sort方法
Comparator<User> c = (o1,o2)->o2.getAge()-o1.getAge();
userList.sort(c);
userList.forEach(u->System.out.println(u));
```