## 4a

## 1. 1st char = t? Yes! Extract Num.word Yes! Extract Num.word Yes! Extract Num.word Finalist: two Finalist: three ["two", "three"] 2. 1st char = t? Yes! Extract Num.word Yes! Extract Num.word Yes! Extract Num.word Finalist: three Finalist: ten ["three", "ten"]

```
3.
1st char = t?
1st char = t?
1st char = t?
Yes! Extract Num.word
Finalist: two
1st char = t?
Yes! Extract Num.word
Finalist: three
[two, three]
AND
1st char = t?
1st char = t?
1st char = t?
Yes! Extract Num.word
1st char = t?
Yes! Extract Num.word
Finalist: three
1st char = t?
Yes! Extract Num.word
Finalist: ten
[three, ten]
```

## 4.

The expected result and the actual result are different. This is because of the fact that the stream working involve the **pipelining** and **short circuiting**. The stream takes input and does not work one stage with every input and move to next stage. But rather one input will go through the whole pipeline. This can be seen from the first limit example. zero, one does not match the filter, so it only reach the 1st char = t? stage. Unlike the first two, the two pass through the filter and pass through the Yes! Extract

Num.word in the map and Finalist: two in the second map. The same is also true for the three case. Some methods in the stream pipeline also short-circuited. For example, the limit(2) also count and see if it reach the desired number. Once it is, it short circuited and done. This proves to be useful for the case of big data, so we don't have to involve and work with the whole dataset. For the second skip example. We found that it prevent the first one the reach the stage behind the skip. This example also iterate until reach the end of the list, since we want all the rest except for the first one.