

STREAM IN JAVA

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I

WHAT IS STREAM ?

Generic Interface in package `java.util.stream`

Introduced in `Java 8`.

The Stream API is usually used to process collections of objects.

Using Java streams allows you to move away from **IMPERATIVE** programming to **DECLARATIVE** programming.

IMPERATIVE

DECLARATIVE

Imperative programming is a software development approach in computer science that employs statements to modify the state of a program.

Functions are implicitly coded at every step necessary to solve a problem in imperative programming, hence pre-coded models aren't used.

In contrast to **declarative** programming, which tells the computer "**what**" the program should do,

imperative programming tells the machine "**how**" to do it.

LEARN MORE

---> <https://www.javatpoint.com/what-is-imperative-programming>

There are two types of streams

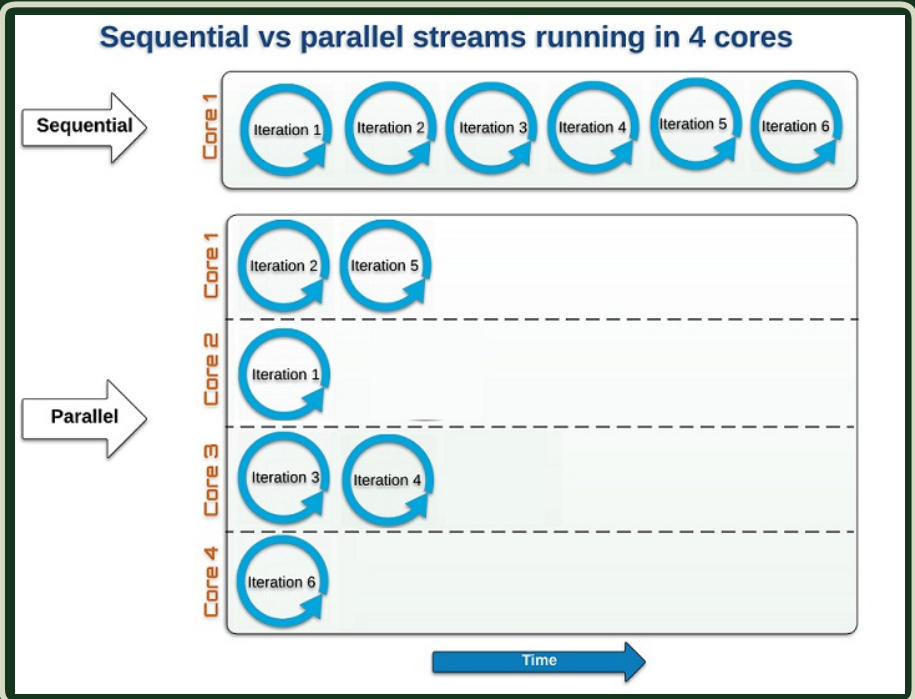
sequential stream

A sequential stream is executed in a **single thread** running on one CPU core.

The elements in the stream are processed sequentially in a single pass by the stream operations that are executed in the same thread.

parallel stream

A parallel stream is executed by **different threads**, running on multiple CPU cores in a computer.



II

THE FEATURES OF JAVA STREAM

A stream is **not a data structure** instead it takes input from the Collections, Arrays or I/O channels.

Streams **don't change the original data structure**, they only provide the result as per the pipelined methods

III

OPERATIONS ON STREAMS

INTERMEDIATE OPERATIONS

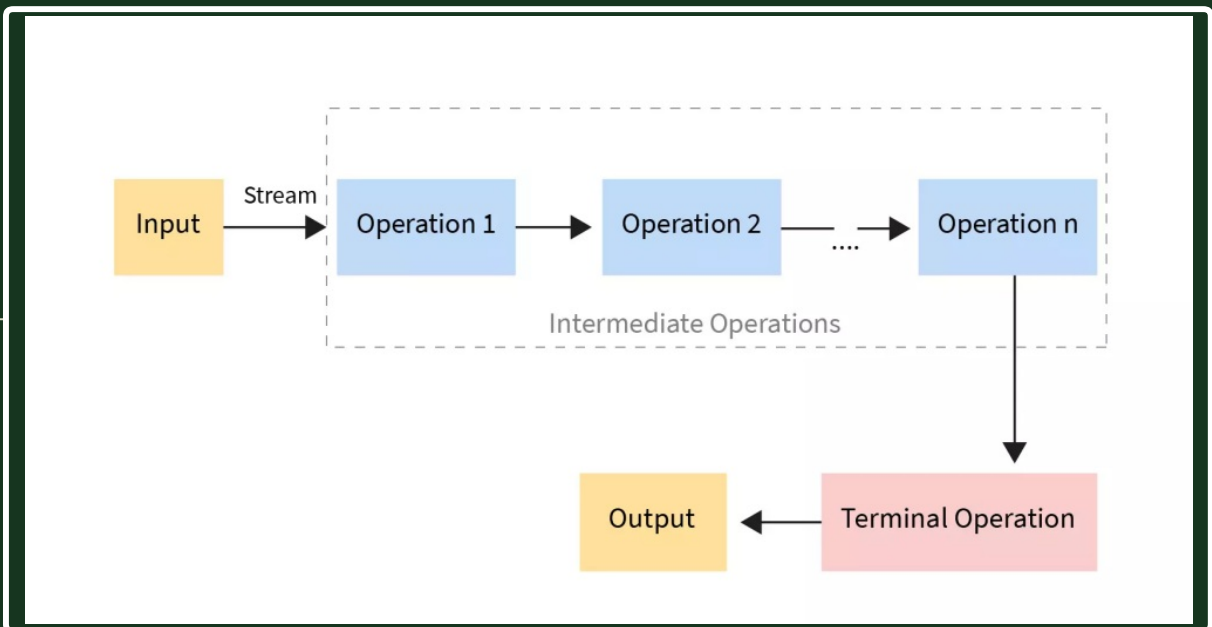
will transform a stream into another stream

`.filter()`
`.limit()`
`.map()`
`.sorted()`
`.flatMap()`
`.distinct()`
`.skip()`
`.peek()`

TERMINAL OPERATIONS

will produce a result or side-effect

`.anyMatch()`
`.allMatch()`
`.noneMatch()`
`.collect()`
`.count()`
`.findAny()`
`.findFirst()`
`.forEach()`
`.min()`
`.max()`
`.reduce()`
`.toArray()`



IV

CREATING JAVA STREAMS

V

OPERATIONS