#### Stream API

### java.util.stream.Stream

- 单向迭代,不可往复
- 可并行操作
- 数据聚合操作
- Stream<T> IntStream DoubleStream LongStream

生成Stream 数据转换 数据操作

# 生成 Stream

- Collection.stream()
- Collection.parallelStream()
- Arrays.stream(T[] array)
- BufferedReader.lines()

# Stream的操作

- Intermediate // 中间操作、中级操作; 可多个中间操作; 惰性
  - filter distinct limit flatMap peek sorted skip map 过滤 —对— 一对多转换 排序 返回前N个 舍弃前N个 逐项操作 去重

- Terminal // 末端操作 终极操作;只可一个; 立即执行;执行后流不可再次被使用
  - forEach toArray reduce collect min max count .collect(Collectors.toList())

anyMatch allMatch noneMatch findFirst findAny

返回值boolean类型,判断流内数据是否符合条件

#### map vs. flatMap

```
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of("hello", "world");
stream.map(s -> s.split("")).forEach(System.out::println);
// map是一对一,结果是{["h","e","l","l","0"], ["w","o","r","l","d"]}
// map的参数lambda表达式的返回结果可以是任意Object, 实现原流到此Object流的转换
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of("hello", "world");
stream.flatMap(s -> Arrays.stream(s.split(""))).forEach(System.out::println);
// flatMap是一对多,结果是["h","e","l","l","0", "w","o","r","l","d"]
// flatMap的参数lambda表达式返回结果是Stream<T>,
// 每个转换结果形成的多个Stream<T>会被合并到一起,实现原流到T流的转换
```