LECTURE NOTES EXAMPLES ON STREAMS

Streams

different from collections: traversable only once, internal iteration

This is OK:

```
Stream s3 = s2.filter(x -> x > 30);
s3.forEach(System.out::println);
```

This not (!!):

```
s2.filter(x -> x > 30);
s2.forEach(System.out::println);
```

terminal: forEach, count, collect, ...

Single pass:

```
List<Integer> list1 = s2.filter(x -> x > 30)

.filter(x -> x % 2 == 0)

.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Execution starts with the terminal operator

filtering with predicate, unique elements: filter, distinct, ...

```
List<Integer> list2 = s2.filter(x \rightarrow x > 30)
.filter(x \rightarrow x % 2 == 0)
```

```
.distinct()
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
List<String> list1 = s1.filter(x -> x.startsWith("M"))
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
truncating: limit, skipping, ...
List<String> list1 = s1.filter(x \rightarrow x.length() > 2)
         .limit(2)
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
List<String> list1 = s1.filter(x \rightarrow x.length() > 2)
         .limit(2)
         .skip(1)
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
finding: findFirst, findAny, anyMatch(), allMatch(), noneMatch(), [SHORT CIRCUIT]
Optional<Integer> value = s2.filter(x -> x > 30)
         .filter(x -> x % 2 == 0)
         .findFirst();
System.out.println(value.get());
```

findAny() is better for parallel execution

but if there is no value?

Optional. isPresent(), ifPresent(doSomething), get(), orElse(doSomething)

```
All match:
boolean value2 = s2.allMatch(x -> x > 2);
anyMatch:
boolean value2 = s2.anyMatch(x \rightarrow x > 32);
noneMatch:
boolean value2 = s2.noneMatch(x \rightarrow x > 32);
maping: map, flatMap
lower case:
List<String> list1 = s1.map(String::toLowerCase)
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
first caracter:
List<Character> list1 = s1.map(x \rightarrow x.charAt(0))
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
length:
List<Integer> list1 = s1.map(x \rightarrow x.length())
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
sorted(Comparing(...))
lower case sorting:
List<String> list1 = s1.map(String::toLowerCase)
         .sorted()
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
sorting by length:
List<String> list1 = s1.map(String::toLowerCase)
         .sorted(Comparator.comparing(String::length))
         .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
List<String> list1 = s1.map(String::toLowerCase)
        .sorted(Comparator.comparing(x -> x.))
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
by surnames:
List<String> list1 = s1.map(String::toLowerCase)
        .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Function<String, String>)(x ->
x.substring(x.indexOf(" "))))
                 .collect(Collectors.toList());
creation operations: .stream()
List<String> list4 = Arrays.asList("Stefano", "Mariapia", "Enrico");
list4.stream().count();
HashSet<String> set1 = new HashSet<>();
set1.stream().count();
creation: Stream.empty(), Stream.of(.....),
Stream s4 = Stream.empty();
```

```
Stream s5 = Stream.of(list1, list4);
Numeric streams:
numeric ranges: rangeClosed(), range().
IntStream ints1 = IntStream.range(0, 10);
System.out.println(
        ints1.filter(x \rightarrow x % 2 == 0).count()
);
mapToInt(...) -> int, sum(), max(), min(),
Stream<Integer> s2 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
        s2.mapToInt(x -> x + 1).sum()
);
Stream<Integer> s2 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
        s2.mapToInt(x -> x + 1).max()
);
```

OptionalInt[103]! Be careful!

```
Stream<Integer> s2 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
         s2.mapToInt(x -> x + 1).min()
);
be careful with return type: OptiionalInt
Creation: Arrays.stream(...),
int [] a = {1, 2, 3};
System.out.println(Arrays.stream(a).sum());
Streams from functions, infinite streams:
Stream.iterate(...), Stream.generate(...)
LongStream st1 = LongStream.iterate(2, x \rightarrow x * x);
long []b = st1.limit(5).toArray();
```

Arrays. stream(b).forEach(System.out::println);

Collectors

A nice example for strings:

```
Stream m4 = Stream.of("Stefano", "Mariapia", "Enrico");
System.out.println(
        m4.collect(Collectors.joining(",","[","]"))
);
We can count:
Stream m3 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
        m3.collect(Collectors.counting())
);
We can average:
Stream m5 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
        m5.collect(Collectors.averagingInt(x -> (int)x))
);
We can summarize:
Stream m6 = Stream.of(12, 34, 34, 55, 102);
System.out.println(
```

```
m6.collect(Collectors.summarizingInt((x -> (int) x)))
);
Also applies to integer streams:
```

```
System.out.println(
        ints2.sum()
);
IntStream ints3 = IntStream.range(0, 10);
System.out.println(
        ints3.average()
);
IntStream ints4 = IntStream.range(0, 0);
System.out.println(
        ints4.average()
);
```

Note the optional! Do not forget it!

We can also group:

```
Book b1 = new Book ("Java 8 lambdas", "Richard Warbuton", 182, "O'Reilly");
Book b2 = new Book("Java 8 in action", "Raoul-Gabriel Urma", 497, "Manning");
Book b3 = new Book("Functional thinking", "Neal Ford", 179, "O'Reilly");
Book b4 = new Book("Learning scala", "Jason Swartz", 255, "O'Reilly");
Book b5 = new Book ("Parallel and concurrent programming in Haskell", "Simon
Marlow", 321, "O'Reilly");
Book b6 = new Book ("Presentation patterns", "Neal Ford", 265, "Addisson Wesley");
List<Book> books = Arrays.asList(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6);
And group by author:
Map<String, List<Book>> book1 = books.stream()
         .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Book::getAuthor));
by publisher:
Map<String, List<Book>> book2 = books.stream()
         .collect(Collectors
                  .groupingBy(Book::getPublisher));
```

books about Java:

Counting:

Getting information about the total number of pages:

maximun number of pages: