

Java Stream filter()



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Java
8



Java Stream Basics, Java Stream
Methods

Learn to use **Stream.filter(Predicate)** method to traverse all the elements and filter all items which match a given condition through **Predicate** argument.

Table Of Contents ▼

- 1. Stream filter() Method
- 2. Java Stream filter() Examples
 - 2.1. Filtering a Stream using Lambda Expression
 - 2.2. Filtering a Stream using Custom Predicate
 - 2.3. Filtering and Collecting into a List
 - 2.4. Stream filter() and map() Example
 - 2.5. Stream filter() with a method throwing Exception

1. Stream filter() Method

The `stream()` method syntax is as follows:

Syntax

```
Stream<T> filter(Predicate<? super T> condition)
```

Predicate is a functional interface and represents the condition to filter out the non-matching elements from the Stream.

- `filter()` is a **intermediate Stream** operation.
- It returns a **Stream** consisting of the elements of the given stream that match the given predicate.
- The `filter()` argument should be **stateless predicate** which is applied to each element in the stream to determine if it should be included or not.
- **Predicate** is a [functional interface](#). So, we can also pass [lambda expression](#) also.
- It returns a new **Stream** so we can use other operations applicable to any stream.

2. Java Stream filter() Examples

Recommended Reading

The given examples use the predicates to write filter conditions. Read [Java Predicates](#) to learn how to write predicates for the different requirements.

2.1. Filtering a Stream using Lambda Expression

In this example, we are iterating over a stream of numbers. We will *find all even numbers from the Stream* and print them into Console.

The inline predicate '`n -> n % 2 == 0`' is a lambda expression.

Find even numbers in stream

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10);

        list.stream()
            .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)
            .forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

Program output.

Output

```
2
4
6
8
10
```

2.2. Filtering a Stream using Custom Predicate

This example is a rewrite of the first example. It uses `Predicate` class in place of the lambda expression, though both are the same things.

Note that we can write any condition inside the predicate, to match the business requirements.

Find even numbers from Stream using Predicate

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.function.Predicate;

public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

        Predicate<Integer> condition = new Predicate<Integer>()
        {
            @Override
            public boolean test(Integer n) {
                if (n % 2 == 0) {
                    return true;
                }
                return false;
            }
        };

        list.stream().filter(condition).forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

Program output.

Output

246810

2.3. Filtering and Collecting into a List

We can use the **collect(Collectors.toList())** method to collect the Stream of filtered elements into a **List**.

This example is again a rewrite of the first example. Here, we are collecting the even numbers into a **List** rather than printing them to the Console.

Collecting filtered items into a List

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

        List<Integer> evenNumbers = list.stream()
            .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)
            .collect(Collectors.toList());

        System.out.println(evenNumbers);
    }
}
```

Program output.

Output

```
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

2.4. Stream filter() and map() Example

We can use the [map\(\)](#) method to collect the stream elements and then convert each number to its square before collecting it to the List.

Find even numbers in stream and collect the squares

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

public class Main
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        List<Integer> list = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

        List<Integer> evenNumbers = list.stream()
            .filter(n -> n % 2 == 0)
            .map(n -> n * n)
            .collect(Collectors.toList());

        System.out.println(evenNumbers);
    }
}
```

Program output.

Output

```
[4, 16, 36, 64, 100]
```

2.5. Stream filter() with a method throwing Exception

The methods used in predicates return a **boolean** value. These methods generally do simple value comparisons and do not throw any **Exception**.

But, sometimes, we may need to deal with such methods which throw an exception and this method has to be used in the Predicate.

To solve this problem, we must use [try-catch statement](#) to catch the [checked exception](#). Then we have a choice to either handle the exception or rethrow as an *unchecked exception*.

Given below is a code example to handle *checked exceptions* thrown from a method that has been used in a Predicate.

```
List<Integer> evenNumbers = list.stream()
    .filter(a -> {
        try {
            return a.someMethodThrowingCheckedException();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new UncheckedException(e);
        }
    })
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Happy Learning !!

[Sourcecode on Github](#)

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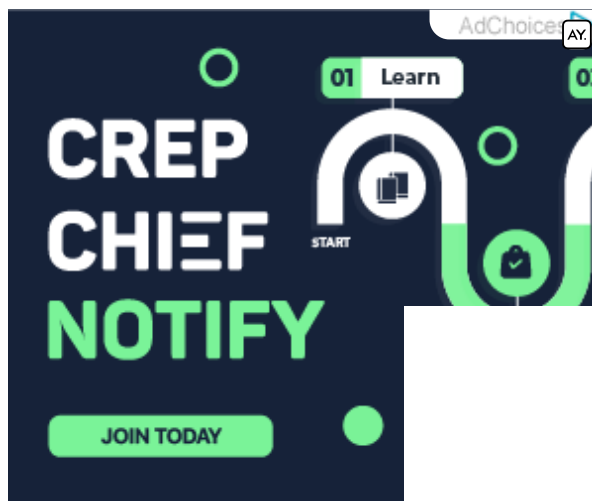
Yes

No

Recommended Reading:

1. [Java Stream count\(\) Matches with filter\(\)](#)
2. [Java CORS Filter Example](#)
3. [Securing REST APIs with RESTEasy Filter](#)
4. [Jersey Logging Request and Response Entities using Filter](#)

5. [JavaScript Array filter\(\)](#)
6. [Java Stream reuse – traverse stream multiple times?](#)
7. [Java Stream min\(\)](#)
8. [Java Stream skip\(\)](#)
9. [Java Stream findFirst\(\)](#)
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