Stream API

Introduction

Imperative programming

- Say how to do
 - C, C++, Java...

Declarative programming

- Say what to do
 - HTML, SQL...

Processing on a data stream

- Collection, array, I/O, String...

Imperative code

```
List<Animal> herd = ...
int animalAgeSummed = 0;
int numSickAnimal = 0;
for (Animal animal : herd) {
    if (animal.getTemperature() > FeverThreshold) {
        ++numSickAnimal;
        animalAgeSummed += animal.getAge();
    }
}
double meanSickAnimalAge = animalAgeSummed / numSickAnimal;
```

Declarative code

```
List<Animal> herd = ...

double meanSickAnimalAge = herd.stream()
    .filter(a -> a.getTemperature() > FeverThreshold)
    .mapToInt(a -> a.getAge())
    .average() // Optional result
    .getAsDouble();
```

Advantages

Better intent communication

- Less boiler plate code
- Less cluttered by technical detail (iteration)
- Easy to parallelize code execution
- Laziness
 - Wait until last time to acquire data
- Short-circuiting
 - Able to break stream execution on some operation

Functional style

Input - Process - Output

- No side effect
 - Input data are not modified
 - New data are generated on each transformation (use of map)

Stream usage schema

Stream definition

- Data source on demand (may be infinite)
- maCollection.stream() (99%)

Operations

- Define by functional interface (lambdas, method reference)
- Intermediate operations => stream
 - Filtering
 - Mapping
 - Reduce
 - ...
- Ending operation => result
 - Count, reduce, collector
- Stream automatically produce a pipeline of operation where data are processed on the fly (no storage)

JDK Stream API

Stream<T>

- Stream of T elements
 - IntStream, LongStream, DoubleStream
 - https://www.jmdoudoux.fr/java/dej/chap-streams.htm#streams-1-5

Collector<T, A, R>

- Reduce and accumulate results in a container
- Parameter for collect method
- Mainly used
 - toList(), toSet()

Main stream operations