

Using Java Streams

USING JAVA STREAMS TO PROCESS AND
ANALYZE DATA IN MEMORY



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How to work with the Stream API

- using map / filter / reduce to analyze data
- in memory data processing
- creating Stream
- computing statistics on data
- creating collections
- working with histograms



This is a Java course

- basic knowledge of Java
- basic knowledge of the Collection API
- how to create and run a simple program
- how to write lambda expressions

Java version 8+, 11+

Agenda



First, what is map / filter / reduce

How to implement this in the right way!

How do streams differ from collections



Using Map / Filter / Reduce



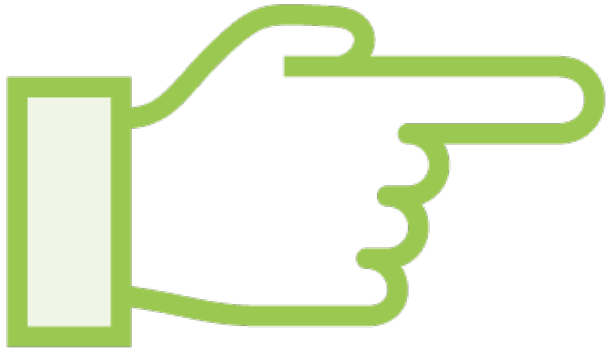


Given a list of people

We need to compute the average of the age of those people

For the people older than 20





This classical example is implemented
With a map / filter / reduce approach



Map / Filter / Reduce



Mapping Data



map

`List<Person> → List<Integer>`

A mapping changes the type of the data,
does not change the number of elements



Filtering Data



A filtering does not change the type of the data,
does change the number of elements

Implementing Map / Filter / Reduce



```
List<Person> people = ...;

int sum = 0;
int count = 0;

for (Person person: people) {
    if (person.getAge() > 20) {
        count++;
        sum += person.getAge();
    }
}

double average = 0d;
if (count > 0) {
    average = sum / count;
}
```

Classical implementation using the Iterator pattern

Caveat:

- the code tells **how** to compute things
- not **what** to compute

Example is SQL:

```
SELECT AVG(age)
FROM People
WHERE age > 20
```



```
List<Person> people = ...;  
  
double average =  
    people.map(person -> person.getAge())  
          .filter(age -> age > 20)  
          .average();
```

What about implementing map / filter / reduce on the Collection API?



Mapping Data



Filtering Data



Should a mapper / filter
duplicate the data?



```
List<Person> people = ...;  
  
double average =  
    people.map(person -> person.getAge())  
          .filter(age -> age > 20)  
          .average();
```

What about implementing map / filter / reduce on the Collection API?
Is it a good idea to implement it in that way?



The Collection Framework
is not the right place to implement
map / filter / reduce



```
List<Person> people = ...;  
  
double average =  
    people.stream()  
        .map(person -> person.getAge())  
        .filter(age -> age > 20)  
        .average();
```

The Stream API is a concept

- used to implement the map / filter / reduce algorithm
- without duplication





List<Person>: contains the people

person.stream(): returns a **Stream<Person>**

By construction, a stream is empty

So building a stream is “free”



The Java Stream API
implements map / filter / reduce
without duplicating the data



Working with Java Streams



```
List<Person> people = ...;
```

```
people.stream()  
    .map(...)  
    .filter(...)  
    .average();
```

◀ This is the data

◀ Creates a Stream<Person>

◀ Creates a Stream<Integer>

◀ Creates a Stream<Integer>

◀ Triggers the computation in one pass over the data





There are two kinds of methods on Stream:

- methods that create a Stream
- methods that produce a result



A method that creates a Stream
is an intermediate method



A method that produces a result
is terminal method



Module Wrap Up



What did you learn?

What is a Java Stream?

An in-memory implementation of the
map / filter / reduce pattern

A stream does not carry any data

Intermediate operations

Terminal operations

