

Collecting results from streams

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Programming Concepts using Java

Week 9

Collecting values from a stream

- Convert collections into sequences of values — streams

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mystream.forEach(System.out::println);
```

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- Alternatively, use `forEach` with a suitable function
- Can convert a stream into an array using `toArray()`
 - Creates an array of `Object` by default

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mystream.forEach(System.out::println);
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```
Object[] result = mystream.toArray();
```

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- Process a stream as a collection?
- `Stream` defines a standard iterator, use to loop through values in a stream
- Alternatively, use `forEach` with a suitable function
- Can convert a stream into an array using `toArray()`
 - Creates an array of `Object` by default
- Pass array constructor to get a more specific array type

```
mystream.forEach(System.out::println);
```

```
Object[] result = mystream.toArray();
```

```
String[] result =  
    mystream.toArray(String[]::new);  
// mystream.toArray() has type Object[]
```

Storing a stream as a collection

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- What if we want to convert the stream back into a collection?

```
List<String> result =  
    mystream.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

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 - Static method that directly calls a constructor
- Create a list from a stream
- ... or a set

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List<String> result =  
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```

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Set<String> result =  
    mystream.collect(Collectors.toSet());
```

Storing a stream as a collection

- What if we want to convert the stream back into a collection?
- Use `collect()`
 - Pass appropriate **factory method** from `Collectors`
 - Static method that directly calls a constructor
- Create a list from a stream
- ... or a set
- To create a concrete collection, provide a constructor

```
List<String> result =  
    mystream.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
Set<String> result =  
    mystream.collect(Collectors.toSet());
```

```
TreeSet<String> result =  
    stream.collect(  
        Collectors.toCollection(  
            TreeSet::new  
        )  
    );
```

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- `Collectors` has methods to aggregate summaries in a single object
 - `summarizingInt` works for a stream of integers
 - Pass function to convert given stream to numbers — here `String::length`
 - Returns `IntSummaryStatistics` that stores count, max, min, sum, average

```
IntSummaryStatistics summary =  
    mystream.collect(  
        Collectors.summarizingInt(  
            String::length  
        )  
    );
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Stream summaries

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```
IntSummaryStatistics summary =  
    mystream.collect(  
        Collectors.summarizingInt(  
            String::length  
        )  
    );
```

```
double averageWordLength = summary.getAverage()  
double maxWordLength = summary.getMax();
```

- Methods to access relevant statistics
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`getSum()`, `getAverage()`,

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            String::length  
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    );
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double averageWordLength = summary.getAverage()  
double maxWordLength = summary.getMax();
```

- Methods to access relevant statistics
 - `getCount()`, `getMax()`, `getMin()`, `getSum()`, `getAverage()`,
- Similarly, `summarizingLong()` and `summarizingDouble()` return `LongSummaryStatistics` and `DoubleSummaryStatistics`

Converting a stream to a map

- Convert a stream of `Person` to a map
 - For `Person p`, `p.getID()` is key and `p.getName()` is value

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

```
Map<Integer, String> idToName =  
    people.collect(  
        Collectors.toMap(  
            Person::getId,  
            Person::getName  
        )  
    );
```

Converting a stream to a map

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 - For `Person p`, `p.getID()` is key and `p.getName()` is value
- To store entire object as value, use `Function.identity()`

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

```
Map<Integer, Person> idToPerson =  
    people.collect(  
        Collectors.toMap(  
            Person::getId,  
            Function.identity()  
        )  
    );
```

Converting a stream to a map

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 - For `Person p`, `p.getID()` is key and `p.getName()` is value
- To store entire object as value, use `Function.identity()`
- What happens if we use name for key and id for value?

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

```
Map<String, Integer> nameToID =  
    people.collect(  
        Collectors.toMap(  
            Person::getName,  
            Person::getId  
        )  
    );
```

Converting a stream to a map

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- To store entire object as value, use `Function.identity()`
- What happens if we use name for key and id for value?
 - Likely to have duplicate keys — `IllegalStateException`

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

Map<String, Integer> nameToID =
    people.collect(
        Collectors.toMap(
            Person::getName,
            Person::getId
        )
    );
```

Converting a stream to a map

- Convert a stream of `Person` to a map
 - For `Person p`, `p.getID()` is key and `p.getName()` is value
- To store entire object as value, use `Function.identity()`
- What happens if we use name for key and id for value?
 - Likely to have duplicate keys — `IllegalStateException`
- Provide a function to fix such problems

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

Map<String, Integer> nameToID =
    people.collect(
        Collectors.toMap(
            Person::getName,
            Person::getId,
            (existingValue, newValue) ->
                existingValue
        )
    );
```

Grouping and partitioning values

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- Collect all ids with the same name in a list

```
Stream<Person> people = ...;  
  
Map<String, List<Person>> nameToPersons =  
    people.collect(  
        Collectors.groupingBy(  
            Person::getName  
        )  
    );
```

Grouping and partitioning values

- Instead of discarding values with duplicate keys, group them
- Collect all ids with the same name in a list
- Instead, may want to partition the stream using a predicate

```
Stream<Person> people = ...;  
  
Map<String, List<Person>> nameToPersons =  
    people.collect(  
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```


Grouping and partitioning values

- Instead of discarding values with duplicate keys, group them
- Collect all ids with the same name in a list
- Instead, may want to partition the stream using a predicate
- Partition names into those that start with **A** and the rest
 - Key values of resulting map are **true** and **false**

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

```
Map<Boolean, List<Person>> aAndOtherPersons =  
    people.collect(  
        Collectors.partitioningBy(  
            p -> p.getName().substr(0,1).equals("A")  
        )  
    );
```

```
List<Person> startingLetterA =  
    aAndOtherPersons.get(true);
```

Summary

- We converted collections into sequences and processed them as streams
- After transformations, we may want to process a stream as a collection
- Use iterators, `forEach()` to process a stream element by element
- Use `toArray()` to convert to an array
- Factory methods in `Collector` allow us to convert a stream back into a collection of our choice
- Can convert an arbitrary stream into a stream of numbers and collect summary statistics
- Can convert a stream into a map
- Can group values by a key, or partition by a predicate