

## **Core Java 8 and Development Tools**

Lesson 22 : Stream API

## Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, participants will be able to
  - Understand concept stream API
  - Use stream API with collections
  - Perform different stream operations

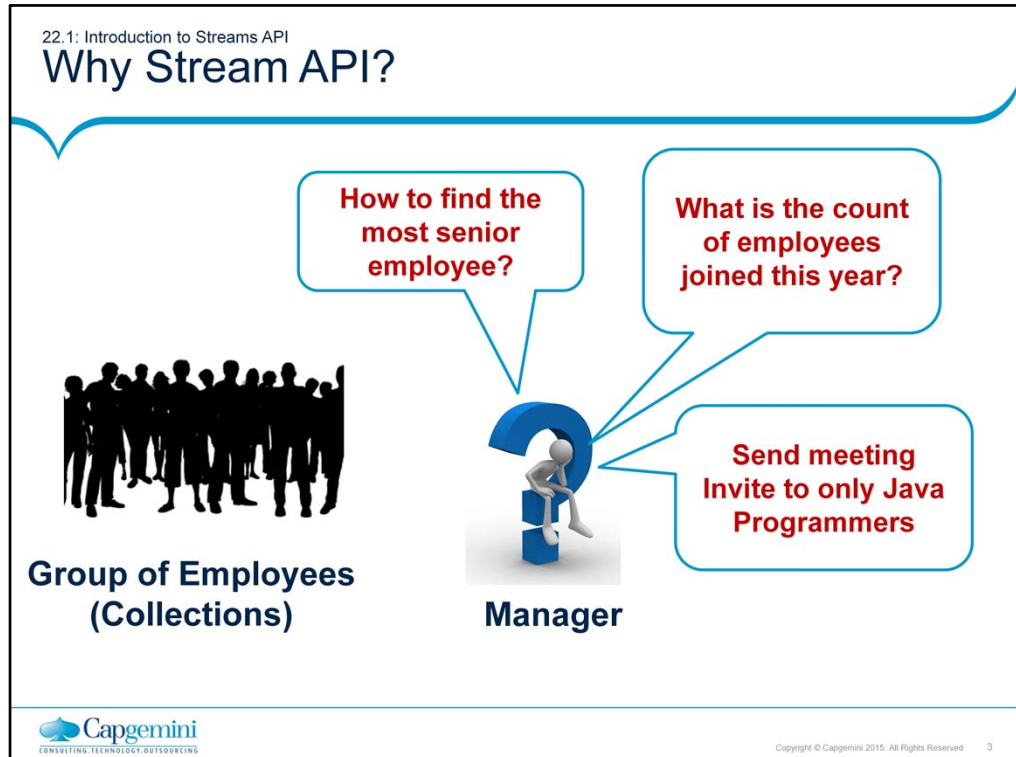


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This lesson covers new feature in Java 8, Stream API . It also covers processing collections using stream API .

Lesson outline:

- 22.1: Introduction
- 22.2: Stream API with Collections
- 22.3: Stream Operations
- 22.4: Best practices



Collections API in Java mainly focuses on storage and retrieval of its elements. Many times there is need to perform advanced retrieval operations. For example, Consider a collection of employees and the required operations to be performed:

1. Find the employees having age > 35
2. Group the employees based on their verticals and count.
3. and many more....

How many times do you find yourself re-implementing these operations using loops over and over again?

22.1: Introduction to Streams API

## Why Stream API?

- Stream API allows developers process data in a declarative way.
- Streams can leverage multicore architectures without writing a single line of multithread code
- Enhances the usability of Java Collection types, making it easy to iterate and perform tasks against each element in the collection
- Supports sequential and parallel aggregate operations



### Stream API



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#### Stream API to rescue

Streams follow the “what, not how” principle. While working with Stream API, as a developer, we only need to specify what needs to be done.


Stream can be sequential or parallel. A parallel stream is especially useful if the computer the program is running on has a multicore CPU.

The main reason for using a stream is for its supports for sequential and parallel aggregate operations. It allows developer to traverse over a collection of elements and perform aggregate operations, pipeline two or more operations, perform parallel execution, and more.

22.1: Introduction to Streams API

## Stream API

- Characteristics of Stream API
  - Not a data structure
  - Designed for lambdas
  - Do not support indexed access
  - Can easily be output as arrays or Lists
  - Lazy
  - Parallelizable
  - Can be unbounded

 CONVERTING TECHNOLOGY INTO OBJECTS

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### Stream API Characteristics

#### Not a data structures:

Streams have no storage. They carry values from a source through a pipeline of operations. They also never modify the underlying data structure.

#### Designed for lambdas

All Stream operations take lambdas as arguments

#### Do not support indexed access

You can ask for the first element, but not the second or third or last element.

#### Can easily be output as arrays or Lists

Simple syntax to build an array or List from a Stream

#### Lazy

Many Stream operations are postponed until it is known how much data is eventually needed E.g., if you do a 10-second-per-item operation on a 100 element list, then select the first entry, it takes 10 seconds, not 1000 seconds.

#### Parallelizable

If you designate a Stream as parallel, then operations on it will automatically be done concurrently, without having to write explicit multi-threading code



#### Can be unbounded

Unlike with collections, you can designate a generator function, and clients can consume entries as long as they want, with values being generated on the fly

22.1: Introduction to Streams API

## Stream Operations

- Stream defines many operations, which can be grouped in two categories
  - Intermediate operations
  - Terminal Operations
- Stream operations that can be connected are called **intermediate operations**. They can be connected together because their return type is a Stream.
- Operations that close a stream pipeline are called **terminal operations**.
- Intermediate operations are “lazy”



**Intermediate operations**      **Terminal operation**

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### Stream Operations

Some of the Stream methods perform intermediate operations and some others perform terminal operations.

Intermediate operations do not perform any processing until a terminal operation is invoked on the stream pipeline.

As shown in the slide, let's consider you want to travel by air which involves series of operations. Few of them are intermediate operations like travelling by taxi, take ticket from ticket counter, do check-in and finally you do terminal operations which is boarding the plane. The plane doesn't fly during the intermediate operations cause intermediate operations are lazy !

22.2: Working with Stream

## Working with Stream: Step - 1

- To perform a computation, first we need to define source of stream
- To create a stream source from values, use "of" method



```
Stream<Integer> stream = Stream.of(10,20,30);
```

- A stream can be obtained from sources like arrays or collections using "stream" method
- To obtain stream from array, use java.util.Arrays class
  - stream()



```
Integer[] values = new Integer[] {10,20,30};  
Stream<Integer> stream = Arrays.stream(values);
```

- To obtain stream from collections, use java.util.Collection interface
  - stream()
  - parallelStream()



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### Working with Stream: Step – 1

As stream doesn't store data, we need to define the source to perform stream operations. This is done by either creating stream or obtaining stream from array/collections.

22.2: Working with Stream

## Working with Stream: Step - 2

- A stream pipeline consist of source, zero or more intermediate operations and a terminal operation
- A stream pipeline can be viewed as a query on the stream source
- Operations on stream are categories as:



- Filter
- Map
- Reduce
- Search
- Sort



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### Working with Stream: Step – 2

After obtaining stream we can perform different operations on streams which are categorized into:

Filter  
Map  
Reduce

Kindly note a steam pipeline may consist of zero or more intermediate operations but it need only one terminal operation. A stream pipeline after terminal operation is closed automatically, hence its not available for further processing. A stream implementation may throw `IllegalStateException` if it detects that the stream is being reused.



22.2: Working with Stream

## Stream Interface

- The Stream API consists of the types in the java.util.stream package
- The “Stream” interface is the most frequently used stream type
- A Stream can be used to transfer any type of objects
- Few important method of Stream Interface are:

Concat	✓ <b>Count</b>
<b>Collect</b>	Filter
<b>forEach</b>	✓ Limit
Map	<b>Max</b>
<b>Min</b>	<b>Of</b>
<b>Reduce</b>	<b>Sorted</b>

Intermediate  
Terminal

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### Stream API

Stream API introduced in Java 8 and provided under package java.util.stream. The Stream interface is most frequently used type in Stream API. The slide list few important method of the Stream Interface.

Methods such as filter, map and sorted are examples of methods that perform intermediate operations.


Methods such as count and forEach perform terminal operations.


An intermediate operation always returns a stream, where as the terminal operations performs an action.

22.2: Working with Stream

## Demo

- Execute the :
  - BasicStream



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22.3: Stream Operations

## Mapping

- The Stream interface's map method maps each element of stream with the result of passing the element to a function.
- Map() takes a function (java.util.function.Function) as an argument to project the elements of a stream into another form.
- The function is applied to each element, “mapping” it into a new element.
- Syntax:

```
<R> Stream<R> map(java.util.function.Function<? super T, ? extends R> mapper)
```

- The map method returns a new Stream of elements whose type may be different from the type of the elements of the current stream.



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### Mapping

Map method maps each element of stream with the result of passing the elements to a function.

22.3: Stream Operations

## Mapping Example

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("IGATE","GLOBAL","SOLUTIONS");
words.stream().map(str->str.length()).forEach(System.out :: println);
```

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The mapping method returns a new stream of elements which may be different type. Here as shown in the slide example, the words stream is mapped based on length of each element. Therefore it returns a new stream of same size but the element type is integer.

Note: After any intermediate operation on stream, the processed items in resultant stream can be collected in separate collection if required.

✓ 

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("IGATE","GLOBAL","SOLUTIONS");
List<Integer> counts = words.stream()
    .map(str->str.length())
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

## 22.3: Stream Operations

## Filtering

- There are several operations that can be used to filter elements from a stream:

Operation	What ?
filter(Predicate)	Takes a predicate (java.util.function.Predicate) as an argument and returns a stream including all elements that match the given predicate
distinct	Returns a stream with unique elements (according to the implementation of equals for a stream element)
limit(n)	Returns a stream that is no longer than the given size n
skip(n)	Returns a stream with the first n number of elements discarded



### Filtering

A stream can be filtered out by using filter() method on Stream interface. Its takes predicate as argument which is usually a criteria for filtering, and returns new filtered stream containing elements which satisfies the criteria.

22.3: Stream Operations

## Filtering Examples

- **filter(predicate)**  

```
List<Integer> listInt = Arrays.asList(11,3,44,5,66,33,44);  
listInt.stream().filter(num -> num > 10).forEach(num->System.out.println(num));
```


11 44 66 33  
44
- **distinct()**  

```
List<Integer> listInt = Arrays.asList(11,3,44,5,66,33,44);  
listInt.stream().distinct().forEach(System.out :: println);
```

11 3 44 5 66  
33
- **limit(size)**  

```
List<Integer> listInt = Arrays.asList(11,3,44,5,66,33,44);  
listInt.stream().limit(4).forEach(System.out :: println);
```

11 3 44 5

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As shown in the slide examples, the filter operation filters a stream and reduces elements which less than 10.

The distinct() method removes duplicate from the stream.

The limit() method takes the new size of stream as argument and reduces the stream.

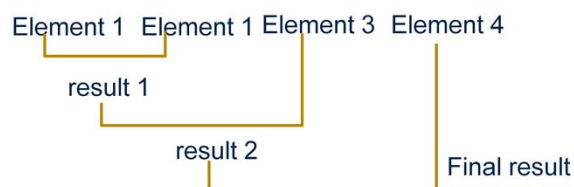
Note: All these operations are intermediate operations, whereas the forEach is terminal operation.

22.3: Stream Operations

## Reducing

- The reduce operation on streams, which repeatedly applies an operation on each element until a result is produced.
- It's often called a fold operation in functional programming
- Syntax: 

```
java.util.Optional<T> reduce(java.util.function.BinaryOperator<T> accumulator))
```
- The reduce() method takes a BinaryOperator as argument and returns an Optional instance



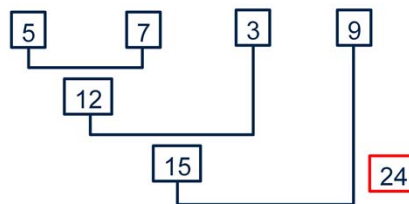
22.3: Stream Operations

## Reducing Example

```
List<Integer> intList = Arrays.asList(5,7,3,9);  
Optional<Integer> result = intList.stream().reduce((a,b)->a+b);  
if(result.isPresent()) {  
    System.out.println("Result:"+result.get());  
}
```

Reduction of  
elements by  
adding them

Result: 24







22.3: Stream Operations

## Demo

- Execute the :
  - StreamMap
  - StreamFiter
  - StreamReduce



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22.5: Stream API

## Lab

- Lab 10: Lambda Expressions and Stream API



## Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt:
- Working with Stream API
  - Using Stream Operations on Collections



## Review Question

- Question 1 : Which of the following stream reduce call is valid to find max of given stream?
  - **Option 1** : `stream.reduce((a,b)->a>b?a:b)`
  - **Option 2** : `stream.max()`
  - **Option 3** : `stream.map((a,b)->a>b)`
- Question 2 : \_\_\_\_\_ is a pipe for transferring data.
- Question 3 : Resource-intensive tasks can be done efficiently by using parallel stream.
  - True/False

