





Stream, quand et comment?

> Depuis le JDK 8, en 2014

Here are all new features in Java 8 by category.

JVM

Remove Permanent Generation (JEP 122)

Language

- Lambda Expressions (JSR 335)
- Default Methods in Interfaces (JSR 335)



Construction fonctionnelle

> Favorise l'immutabilité

> Map / Filter / Reduce

> Opérations intermédiaires et terminales

Plus lisible dans certains cas, parfois non... (cf. API collector dans tous ses états)





OBJECTIF DU DOJO: FAIRE LES TODO SANS BOUCLE FOR

Nous allons utiliser les données du World Development Indicator <u>WDI - Home (worldbank.org)</u>

3 fichiers CSV: Countries, Series et Data

Données déjà parsées dans la classe **DataStore** dans des collections d'objets : **Country**, **Series** et **DataEntry**



Java 8 Streams Cheat Sheet



Definitions

A stream **is** a pipeline of functions that can be evaluated.

Streams can transform data.

A stream **is not** a data structure.

Streams cannot mutate data.

Intermediate operations

Always return streams.

Lazily executed.

Common examples include:

Function	Preserves count	Preserves type	Preserves order
тар	~	×	1
filter	×	V	1
distinct	×	/	1
sorted	/	~	X
peek	/	/	/

Stream examples

Get the unique surnames in uppercase of the first 15 book authors that are 50 years old or over.

library.stream()
 .map(book -> book.getAuthor())
 .filter(author -> author.getAge() >= 50)
 .distinct()
 .limit(15)
 .map(Author::getSurname)
 .map(String::toUpperCase)
 .collect(toList());

Compute the sum of ages of all female authors younger than 25.

library.stream()
 .map(Book::getAuthor)
 .filter(a -> a.getGender() == Gender.FEMALE)
 .map(Author::getAge)
 .filter(age -> age < 25)
 .reduce(0, Integer::sum):</pre>

Terminal operations

- Return concrete types or produce a side effect.
- Eagerly executed.

Common examples include:

Function	Output	When to use	
reduce	concrete type	to cumulate elements	
collect	list, map or set	to group elements	
forEach	side effect	to perform a side effect on elements	

Parallel streams

Parallel streams use the common ForkJoinPool for threading. library.parallelStream()...

or intermediate operation:

Grouping:

IntStream.range(1, 10).parallel()...

Useful operations

```
library.stream().collect(
    groupingBy(Book::getGenre));

Stream.ranges:
    IntStream.range(0, 20)...

Infinite streams:
    IntStream.iterate(0, e -> e + 1)...

Max/Min:
    IntStream.range(1, 10).max();

FlatMap:
    twitterList.stream()
        .map(member -> member.getFollowers())
```

.flatMap(followers -> followers.stream())

Pitfalls



Don't update shared mutable variables i.e.

.collect(toList());

List<Book> myList =
new ArrayList<>();
library.stream().forEach
(e -> myList.add(e));



Avoid blocking operations when using parallel streams.





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TIPS & LIENS

On a le droit d'utiliser for Each pour afficher des résultats.

Pour les TODO 10 & 11 il faut utiliser la bibliothèque de José PAUMARD

<u>GitHub - JosePaumard/streams-utils</u>

- L'API Collector dans tous ses états (José Paumard) YouTube
- Stream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) (oracle.com)
- https://www.jrebel.com/system/files/java-8-streams-cheatsheet.pdf





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