Java Streams: the reduce() Terminal Operation

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand common terminal operations, e.g.
 - forEach()
 - collect()
 - reduce()



```
void runCollectReduce() {
  Map<String, Long>
    matchingCharactersMap =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    matchingCharactersMap
      .values()
      .stream()
      .reduce(0L,
              Long::sum);
```

We showcase reduce() using the Hamlet program

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value



```
void runCollectReduce1() {
 Map<String, Long>
    matchingCharactersMap =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    matchingCharactersMap
      .values()
      .stream()
      .reduce(0L,
              Long::sum);
```

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

(String::length)));

Create a map associating the names of Hamlet characters with their name lengths.

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

```
void runCollectReduce1() {
  Map<String, Long>
    matchingCharactersMap =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    matchingCharactersMap
      .values()
      .stream()
      .reduce(0L,
              Long::sum);
```

Convert the map's values list into a stream of long values.

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

```
void runCollectReduce1() {
  Map<String, Long>
    matchingCharactersMap =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    matchingCharactersMap
      .values()
      .stream()
      .reduce(0L,
              Long::sum);
```

Sum up the lengths of all character names in Hamlet.

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

```
void runCollectReduce1() {
  Map<String, Long>
    matchingCharactersMap =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    matchingCharactersMap
      .values()
      .stream()
      .reduce (OL,
              Long::sum);
```

0 is the "identity," i.e., the initial value of the reduction & the default result if there are no elements in the stream.

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

```
void runCollectReduce1() {
   Map<String, Long>
   matchingCharactersMap =
   ...
```



```
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
  .values()
    .stream()
    .reduce(OL,
```

Long::sum);

```
This method reference is an "accumulator," which is a stateless function that combines two values into a single (immutable) "reduced" value.
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Long.html#sum

 The reduce() terminal operation returns a primitive value

```
Map<String, Long>
  matchingCharactersMap =
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
    .values()
    .stream()
    .reduce(0L,
              (x, y) \rightarrow x + y);
```

void runCollectReduce1() {

A lambda expression could also be used here.

```
See <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWlWEKNM5Aw">www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWlWEKNM5Aw</a>
```

sum + s.length(),

Long::sum);

 The three parameter "map/reduce" version of reduce() is used along with parallel streams

.parallelStream()

 $(sum, s) \rightarrow$

Long::sum);

sum + s.length(),

.reduce(0L,

```
Convert the list into a parallel stream.
```

Perform a reduction on the stream with an initial value of 0.

 The three parameter "map/reduce" version of reduce() is used along with parallel streams

```
void runCollectMapReduce() {
  List<String> characterList =
  long sumOfNameLengths =
    characterList
      .parallelStream()
      .reduce(0L,
              (sum, s) ->
               sum + s.length(),
```

Long::sum);

This lambda expression is an accumulator that performs the "map" operation.

This method reference performs the "reduce" operation.

matchingCharactersMap =

The sum() terminal operation woid runCollectReduce2() {
 avoids the need to use reduce()

Map<String, Long>

```
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
    .values()
    .stream()
    .mapToLong(Long::longValue)
    .sum()
```

 The sum() terminal operation avoids the need to use reduce()

```
Map<String, Long>
  matchingCharactersMap =
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
    .values()
    .stream()
    .mapToLong(Long::longValue)
    .sum();
```

void runCollectReduce2() {

Convert the map into a stream of long values.

• The sum() terminal operation void runCollectReduce2() {

avoids the need to use reduce()

Map<String, Long>

Map the stream of Long objects into a stream of long primitives.

• The sum() terminal operation void runCollectReduce2() {

avoids the pood to use reduce() Map<String, Long>

```
avoids the need to use reduce()

Map<String, Long>
matchingCharactersMap =

...

long sumOfNameLengths =
matchingCharactersMap
.values()
```

```
Sum the stream of long primitives into a single result.
```

.stream()

.mapToLong(Long::longValue)

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/LongStream.html#sum

 The collect() terminal operation can also be used to return a primitive value

```
Map<String, Long>
  matchingCharactersMap =
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
    .values()
    .stream()
    .collect
       (summingLong
           (Long::longValue));
```

void runCollectReduce3() {

 The collect() terminal operation can also be used to return a primitive value

```
Map<String, Long>
  matchingCharactersMap =
long sumOfNameLengths =
  matchingCharactersMap
    .values()
    .stream()
    .collect
       (summingLong
           (Long::longValue));
```

void runCollectReduce3() {

Trigger the stream processing.

primitive value

| Can also be used to return a matchingCharactersMap = matchingCharactersMap = matchingCharactersMap = matchingCharactersMap

.collect
(summingLong
(Long::longValue));

Return a collector that produces the sum of a long-value function applied to input elements.

.values()

.stream()

End of Java Streams: the reduce() Terminal Operation