

Java Streams: Common Factory Methods

Douglas C. Schmidt

d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



Professor of Computer Science

**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand common factory methods used to create streams



Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream



See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/package-summary.html

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
 - From a Java collection

```
List<String> wordsToFind =  
    Arrays.asList("do", "re", "me", ...);
```

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()  
    ...
```

or

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.parallelStream()  
    ...
```

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

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```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()
```

```
...
```

or

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.parallelStream()
```

```
...
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams

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    Arrays.asList("do", "re", "me", ...);
```

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()  
    ...
```

or

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.parallelStream()  
    ...
```

*We use this approach in the
SimpleSearchStream program*

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    Arrays.asList("do", "re", "me", ...);
```

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()  
    ...
```

or

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.parallelStream()  
    ...
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams/parallelism.html

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
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```
List<String> wordsToFind =  
    Arrays.asList("do", "re", "me", ...);
```

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()
```

...

or

```
List<SearchResults> results =  
    wordsToFind.stream()
```

...

```
.parallel()
```

A call to `parallel()` can appear anywhere in a stream & will have same effect as `parallelStream()`

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

- From a Java collection

- From an array

```
String[] a = {  
    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
};
```

```
Stream<String> stream = Arrays.stream(a);
```

```
stream.forEach(s ->  
    System.out.println(s));
```

or

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

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

- From a Java collection

- From an array

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String[] a = {  
    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
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Stream<String> stream = Arrays.stream(a);
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    System.out.println(s));
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```
stream.forEach(System.out::println);
```

*Create stream containing
all elements in an array*

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

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- From an array

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    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
};
```

```
Stream<String> stream = Arrays.stream(a);
```

```
stream.forEach(s ->  
    System.out.println(s));
```

*Print all elements
in the stream*

or

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

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

- From a Java collection

```
String[] a = {  
    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
};
```

- From an array

- From a static factory method

```
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of(a);
```

```
stream.forEach(s ->  
    System.out.println(s));
```

or

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


Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

- From a Java collection
- From an array
- From a static factory method

```
String[] a = {  
    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
};
```

```
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of(a);  
  
stream.forEach(s ->  
    System.out.println(s));
```

*Create stream containing
all elements in an array*

or

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

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.

- From a Java collection

```
String[] a = {  
    "a", "b", "c", "d", "e"  
};
```

- From an array

- From a static factory method

```
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of(a);
```

```
stream.forEach(s ->  
    System.out.println(s));
```

*Print all elements
in the stream*

or

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

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
 - From a Java collection
 - From an array
 - From a static factory method

```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
                f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                        f[0].add(f[1])})  
    .map(f -> f[0])  
    .limit(100)  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#iterate

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
 - From a Java collection
 - From an array
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Generate & print the first 100 Fibonacci #'s

```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,
                                BigInteger.ONE},
               f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],
                                       f[0].add(f[1])})
    .map(f -> f[0])
    .limit(100)
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
 - From a Java collection
 - From an array
 - From a static factory method

Create the "seed," which defines the initial element in the stream

```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
              f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                      f[0].add(f[1])})  
    .map(f -> f[0])  
    .limit(100)  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```


Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

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Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
              f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                      f[0].add(f[1])})  
    .map(f -> f[0])  
    .limit(100)  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

*A lambda function applied
to the previous element to
produce a new element*

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```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
               f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                       f[0].add(f[1])})
```

```
.map(f -> f[0])  
.limit(100)  
.forEach(System.out::println);
```

Convert the array to its first element

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
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```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
              f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                      f[0].add(f[1])})  
    .map(f -> f[0])  
    .limit(100)  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Limit the stream to 100 elements

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
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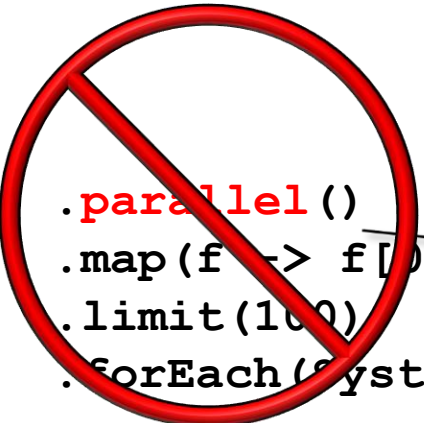
```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,
                                BigInteger.ONE},
               f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],
                                       f[0].add(f[1])})
    .map(f -> f[0])
    .limit(100)
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Print the Fibonacci #'s

Common Factory Methods for Creating Streams

- There are several common ways to obtain a stream, e.g.
 - From a Java collection
 - From an array
 - From a static factory method

```
Stream.iterate(new BigInteger[]{BigInteger.ONE,  
                                BigInteger.ONE},  
                f -> new BigInteger[]{f[1],  
                                        f[0].add(f[1])})
```



```
.parallel()  
    .map(f -> f[0])  
    .limit(100)  
    .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Avoid using iterate() in a parallel stream!

End of Java Streams: Common Factory Methods