Contrasting Java 8 Streams with Java I/O Streams and Collections

Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



Professor of Computer Science

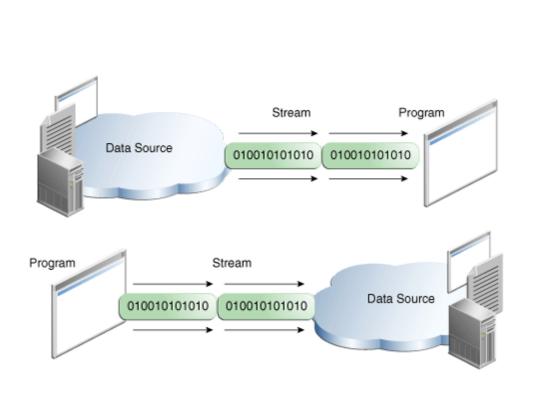
Institute for Software Integrated Systems

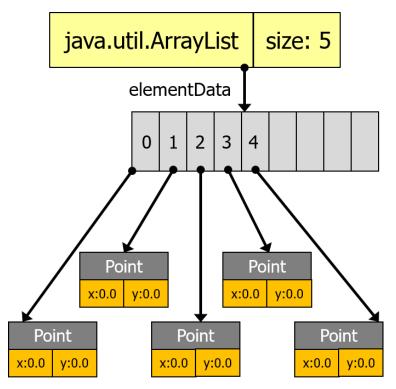
Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Lesson

Understand how Java 8 streams compare with other Java libraries





Contrasting Java 8 Streams with Other Java Libraries

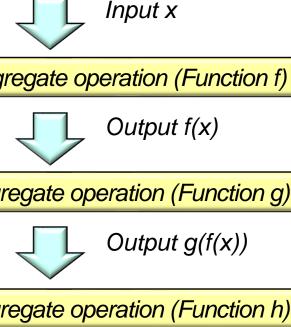
Contrasting Java I/O Streams & Java 8 Streams

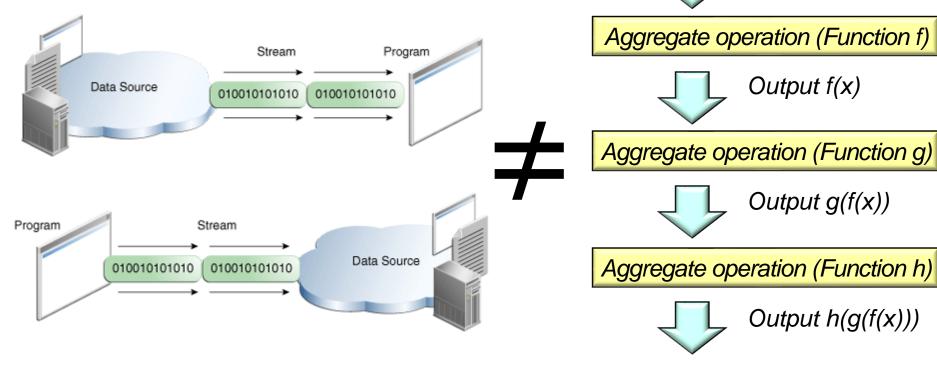
 Java I/O streams are different from Java 8 streams! Input x Aggregate operation (Function f) Stream Program Output f(x) Data Source 010010101010 010010101010 Aggregate operation (Function g) Output g(f(x))Program Stream Data Source Aggregate operation (Function h) 010010101010 010010101010 Output h(g(f(x)))

See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/streams.html

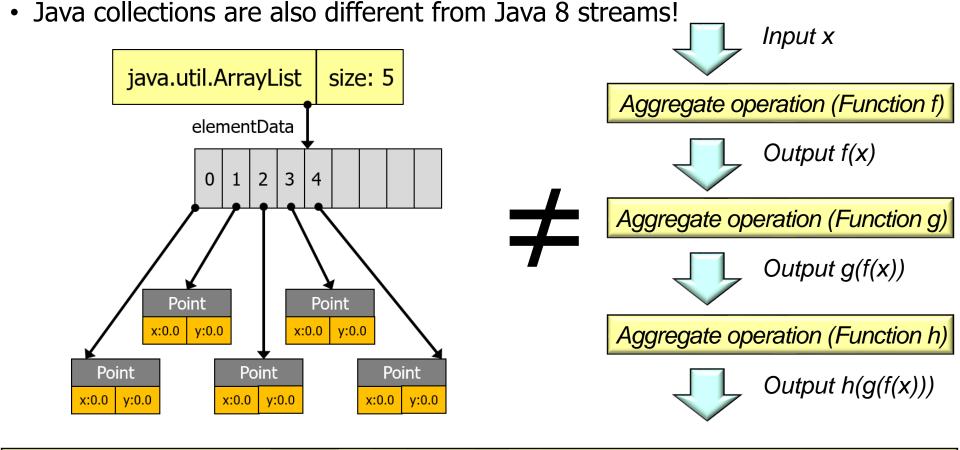
Contrasting Java I/O Streams & Java 8 Streams

- Java I/O streams are different from Java 8 streams!
 - They are often used together in Java programs



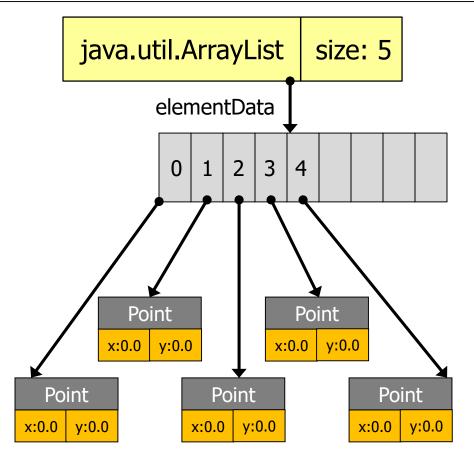


Java collections are also different from Java O streamed



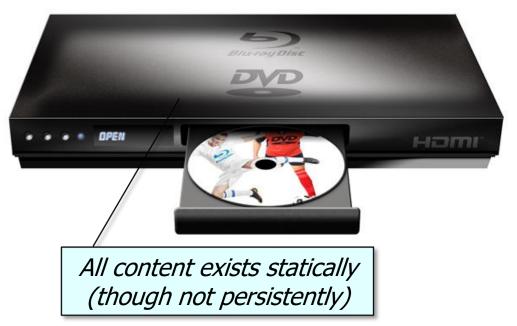
See www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/java/ma14-java-se-8-streams-2177646.html

 A collection is an in-memory data structure that can store, retrieve,
 & manipulate groups of elements



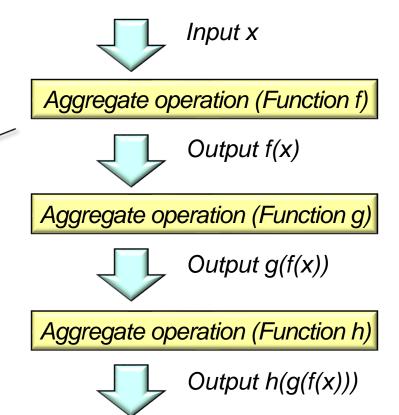
See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/intro

- A collection is an in-memory data structure that can store, retrieve,
 & manipulate groups of elements
 - It is analogous to a DVD



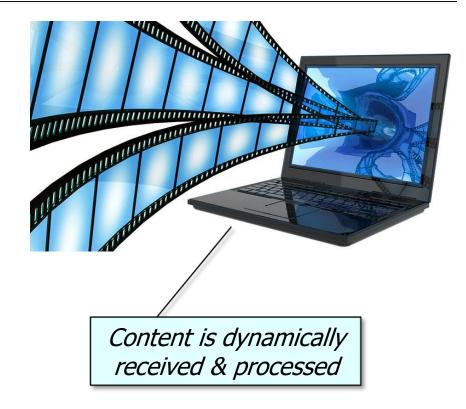
 A stream is a fixed data structure that processes elements on-demand

A stream can manipulate elements obtained from a collection without explicitly iterating over them

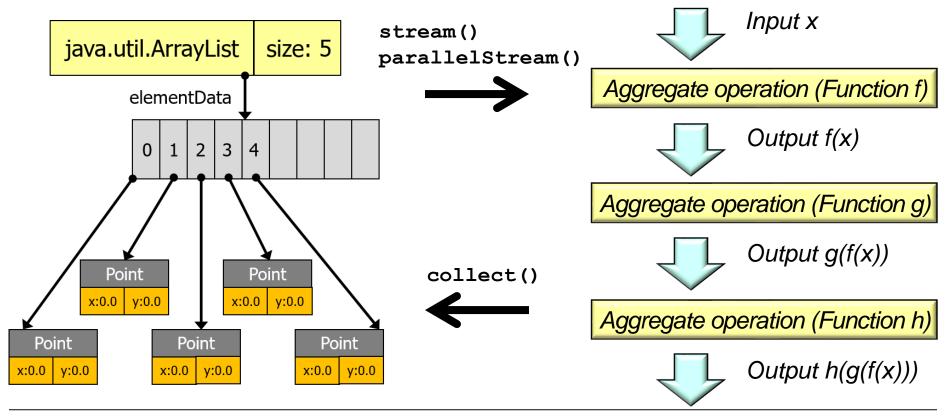


See <u>tutorials.jenkov.com/java-collections/streams.html</u>

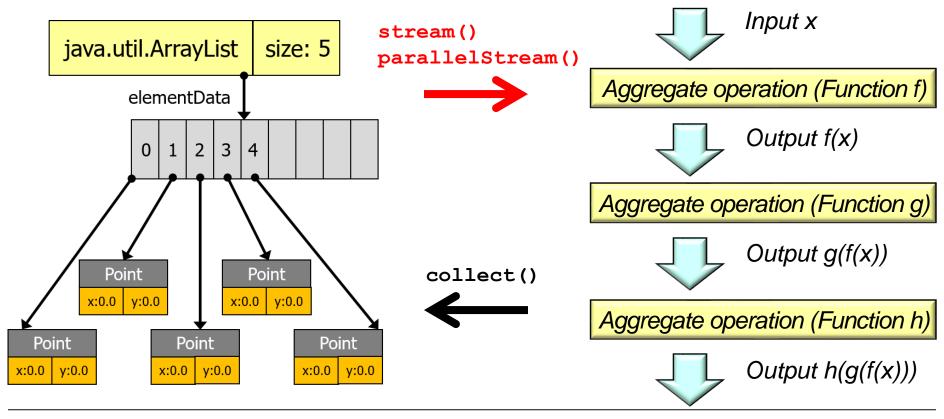
- A stream is a fixed data structure that processes elements on-demand
 - A Java stream is analogous to a flow of bytes in a streaming video



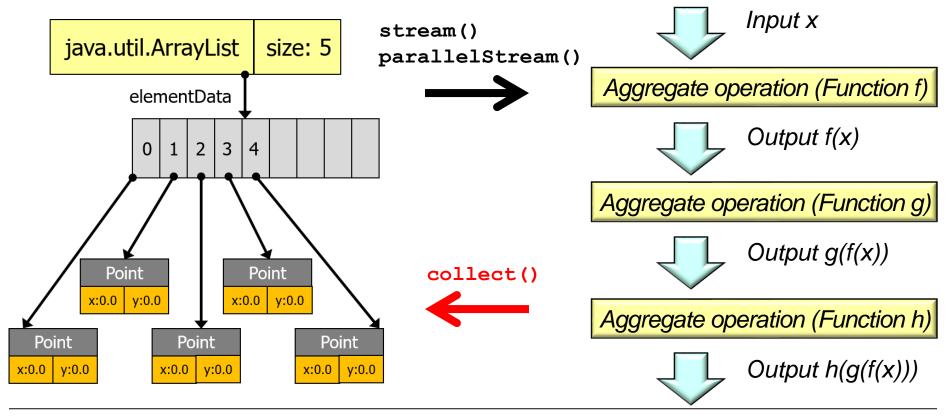
Various factory methods can convert collections to streams & vice versa



Various factory methods can convert collections to streams & vice versa



Various factory methods can convert collections to streams & vice versa



```
String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
 List<String> urls = Arrays.asList(urlArray);
                              This example demonstrates external iteration
 for (int i = 0; i < urls.size(); ++i)
   if (!urls.get(i).contains("cse.wustl"))
     continue;
   urls.set(i,
            urls.get(i).replace("cse.wustl","dre.vanderbilt"));
```

```
String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
List<String> urls = Arrays.asList(urlArray);
                                         Create a list from an array
 for (int i = 0; i < urls.size(); ++i)
   if (!urls.get(i).contains("cse.wustl"))
     continue;
   urls.set(i,
            urls.get(i).replace("cse.wustl","dre.vanderbilt"));
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  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
 List<String> urls = Arrays.asList(urlArray);
                Explicitly iterate through a list & modify each matching value
 for (int i = 0; i < urls.size(); ++i)
   if (!urls.get(i).contains("cse.wustl"))
     continue;
   urls.set(i,
            urls.get(i).replace("cse.wustl","dre.vanderbilt"));
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String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
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 List<String> urls = Arrays.asList(urlArray);
              External iteration enables fine-grained control of loop behavior
 for (int i = 0; i < urls.size(); ++i)
   if (!urls.get(i).contains("cse.wustl"))
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A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

```
String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
 List<String> urls = Stream
   .of(urlArray)
   .filter(s -> s.contains("cse.wustl"))
   .map(s ->
        s.replace("cse.wustl", \"dre.vanderbilt"))
   .collect(toList());
            This example demonstrates "fluent interface" programming
               style, internal iteration, chaining of transformations
```

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

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String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
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 List<String> urls = Stream
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   .filter(s -> s.contains(\cse.wustl"))
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        s.replace("cse.wustl",
                               \"dre.vanderbilt"))
   .collect(toList());
```

Implicitly iterate through a pipeline of elements from a collection source, filter/transform each value, & create a collection result

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

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String[] urlArray = {
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 List<String> urls = Stream
   .of(urlArray)
   .filter(s -> s.contains("cse.wustl"))
   .map(s \rightarrow
        s.replace("cse.wustl", "dre.vanderbilt"))
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```

Implicitly iterate through a pipeline of elements from a collection source, filter/transform each value, & create a collection result

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

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   .map(s ->
        s.replace("cse.wustl", "dre.vanderbilt"))
   .collect(toList()); ____
          Implicitly iterate through a pipeline of elements from a collection
           source, filter/transform each value, & create a collection result
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A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

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  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
 List<String> urls = Stream
   .of(urlArray)
   .filter(s -> s.contains(\dagger\cse.wustl"))
   .map(s ->
                                   "dre.vanderbilt"))
         s.replace("cse.wustl")
   .collect(toList());
          Implicitly iterate through a pipeline of elements from a collection
           source, filter/transform each value, & create a collection result
```

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

"http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",

String[] urlArray = {

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"http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
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List<String> urls = Stream
  .of(urlArray)
  .filter(s -> s.contains("cse.wustl"))
  .map(s ->
       s.replace("cse.wustl", "dre.vanderbilt"))
  .collect(toList());
```

Like iterators, elements in a stream can only be visited once during its lifetime

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

```
String[] urlArray = {
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
  "http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/kitten.png"};
 List<URL> urls = Stream
   .of(urlArray)
   .filter(s -> s.contains("cse.wustl"))
   .map(s ->
        s.replace("cse.wustl", "dre.vanderbilt"))
   .map(rethrowFunction(URL::new))
   .collect(toList());
                         Java 8 streams simplifies chaining of transformations
```

A simple example of manipulating a Java stream

"http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/ka.png",

String[] urlArray = {

```
"http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~schmidt/robot.png",
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List<URL> urls = Stream
  .of(urlArray)
  .filter(s -> s.contains("cse.wustl"))
  .map(s ->
       s.replace("cse.wustl", "dre.vanderbilt"))
  .map(rethrowFunction(URL::new))
                                      rethrowFunction() converts checked
  .collect(toList());
                                        exception into runtime exception
            See stackoverflow.com/a/27661504/3312330
```

End of Contrasting Java 8 Streams with Java I/O Streams & Collections