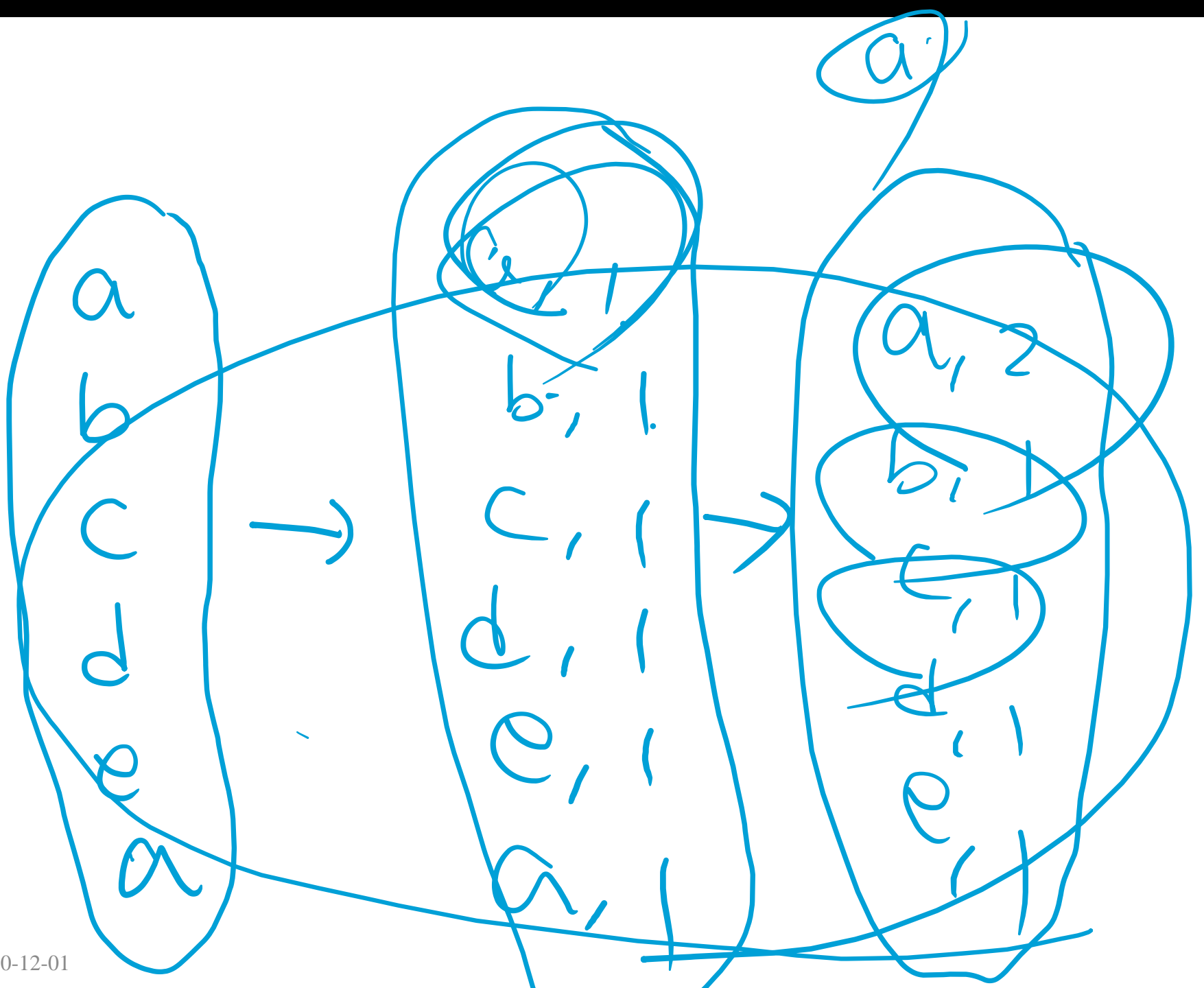




Data Analysis

(Stream and Parallel Processing 4)

Fall, 2020



Calendar

달력

양음력변환

날짜계산

전역일계산

만나이계산

오늘

<

2020.09

>

☐ 음력

☐ 손없는날

☒ 기념일

일	월	화	수	목	금	토
30	31	1 소개	2 음 7.15	3 환경 세팅	4 지식재산...	5
6	7 백로	8 복습 1	9	10 9.1 복습 2	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 음 8.1	18	19 청년의 날
3주차						
20	21 치매극복...	22	23	24	25	26
4주차						
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
5주차						

Calendar

달력

양음력변환

날짜계산

전역일계산

만나이계산

오늘

<

2020.10

>

☐ 음력
☐ 손없는날
☒ 기념일

일	월	화	수	목	금	토
27	28	29	30	<div>1</div> <div>음 8.15</div> <div>추석</div> <div>국군의 날</div>	<div>2</div> <div>노인의 날</div>	<div>3</div> <div>개천절</div>
<div>4</div>	<div>5</div> <div>세계 한...</div>	<div>6주차</div>			<div>9</div> <div>한글날</div>	<div>10</div>
<div>11</div>	<div>12</div>	<div>13</div>	<div>14</div>	<div>15</div> <div>체육의 날</div>	<div>16</div> <div>부마민주...</div>	<div>17</div> <div>음 9.1</div> <div>문화의 날</div>
<div>8주차: 중간고사</div>						
<div>18</div>	<div>19</div>	<div>20</div>	<div>21</div>	<div>22</div>	<div>23</div> <div>상강</div>	<div>24</div> <div>국제연합일</div>
<div>25</div> <div>독도의날</div> <div>중양절</div>	<div>26</div>	<div>27</div> <div>금유의 날</div>	<div>28</div> <div>교정의 날</div>	<div>29</div> <div>지방자치...</div>	<div>30</div>	<div>31</div> <div>음 9.15</div>
<div>9주차</div>						

Calendar

달력

양음력변환

날짜계산

전역일계산

만나이계산

오늘

<

2020.11

>

☐ 음력
☐ 손없는날
☒ 기념일

일	월	화	수	목	금	토
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		10주차				입동
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	소방의 날	11주차				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
음 10.1		12주차				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
소설		13주차				
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
음 10.15						

Calendar

달력

양음력변환

날짜계산

전역일계산

만나이계산

오늘

<

2020.12

>

☐ 음력
☐ 손없는날
☒ 기념일

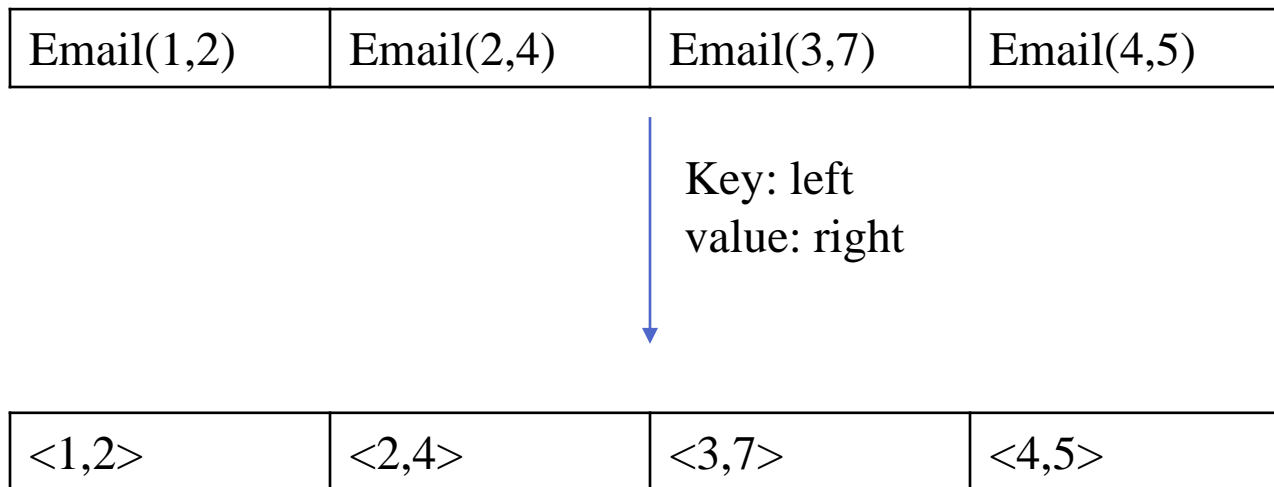
일	월	화	수	목	금	토
29	30	1	2	3	4	5 무역의 날
14주차						
6	7 대설	8	9	10	11	12
15주차						
13	14	15 음 11.1	16	17	18	19
16주차: 기말고사 주간						
20	21 동지	22	23	24	25 성탄절	26
27 원자력의...	28	29 음 11.15	30	31	1	2

Table of Contents

- Stream and Parallel Processing – Advanced 2

Stream API Methods

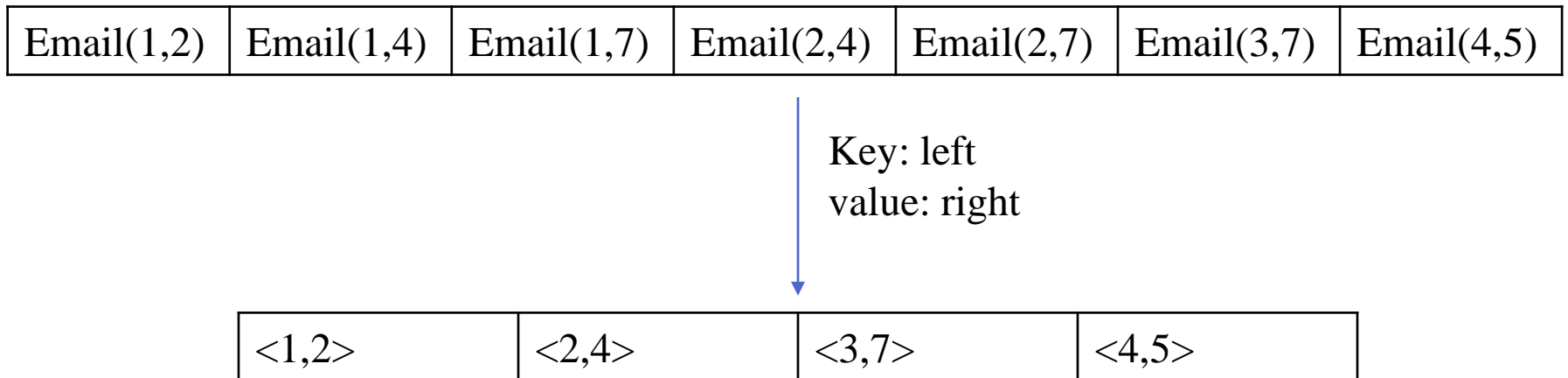
- `Map<B, C> Collectors.toMap(Function<A, B> keyMapper, Function<A, C> valueMapper)`
 - Returns a Collector that accumulates elements into a Map whose keys and values are the result of applying the provided mapping functions to the input elements.



- Practice #1 – do above

Stream API Methods

- `Map<B, C> Collectors.toMap(Function<A, B> keyMapper, Function<A, C> valueMapper)`
 - Returns a Collector that accumulates elements into a Map whose keys and values are the result of applying the provided mapping functions to the input elements.



- Practice #2 – do above yielding Duplicate key exception

Stream API Methods

- `Map<B, C> Collectors.toMap(Function<A, B> keyMapper, Function<A, C> valueMapper, BinaryOperator<C,C> merge)`
 - Returns a Collector that accumulates elements into a Map whose keys and values are the result of applying the provided mapping functions to the input elements.

Email(1,2)	Email(1,4)	Email(1,7)	Email(2,4)	Email(2,7)	Email(3,7)	Email(4,5)
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

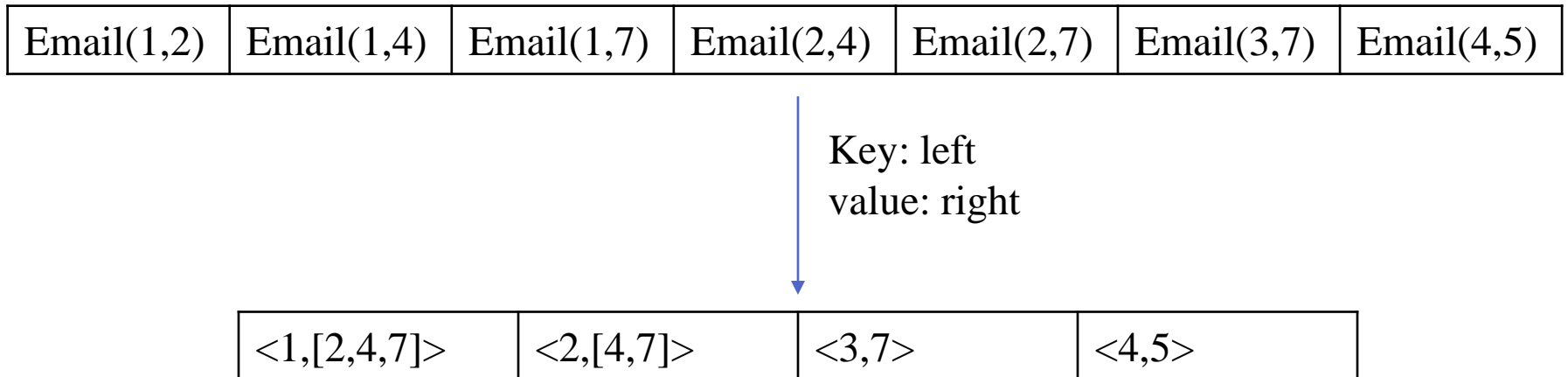
Key: left
value: right

<1,2>	<2,4>	<3,7>	<4,5>
-------	-------	-------	-------

- Practice #2 – do above yielding Duplicate key exception by just choosing e1 integer

Stream API Methods

- `??Map<B, C> Collectors.toMap(Function<A, B> keyMapper, Function<A, C> valueMapper, BinaryOperator<C,C> merge, Supplier supplier)`
 - Returns a Collector that accumulates elements into a Map whose keys and values are the result of applying the provided mapping functions to the input elements.



- Practice #4 – collect into TreeMap

Stream API Methods

- T Collectors.reducing(BinaryOperator<T> op)
 - Returns a Collector which performs a reduction of its input elements under a specified BinaryOperator. The result is described as an Optional<T>.

Email(1,2)	Email(1,4)	Email(1,7)	Email(2,4)	Email(2,7)	Email(3,7)	Email(4,5)
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Reduce emails into an email having min left value

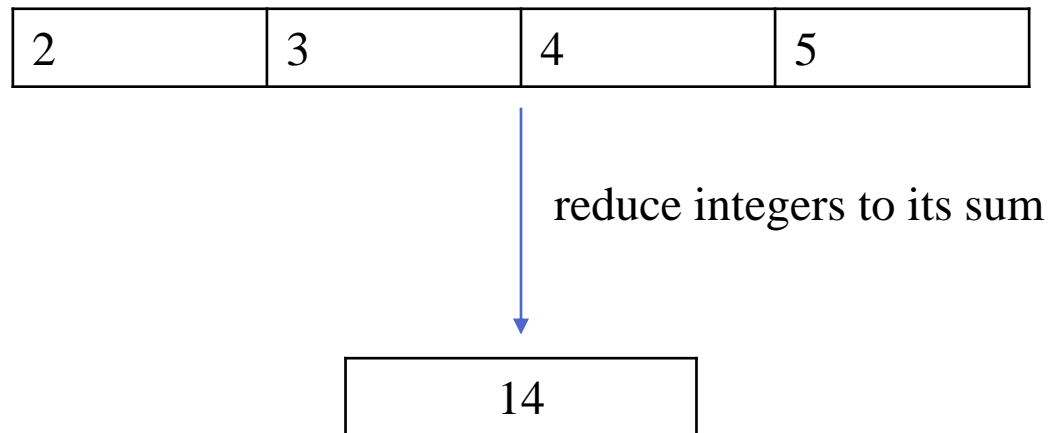
e.g., Email(1,2)

- Practice #5

--> Would like to compare left values?

Stream API Methods

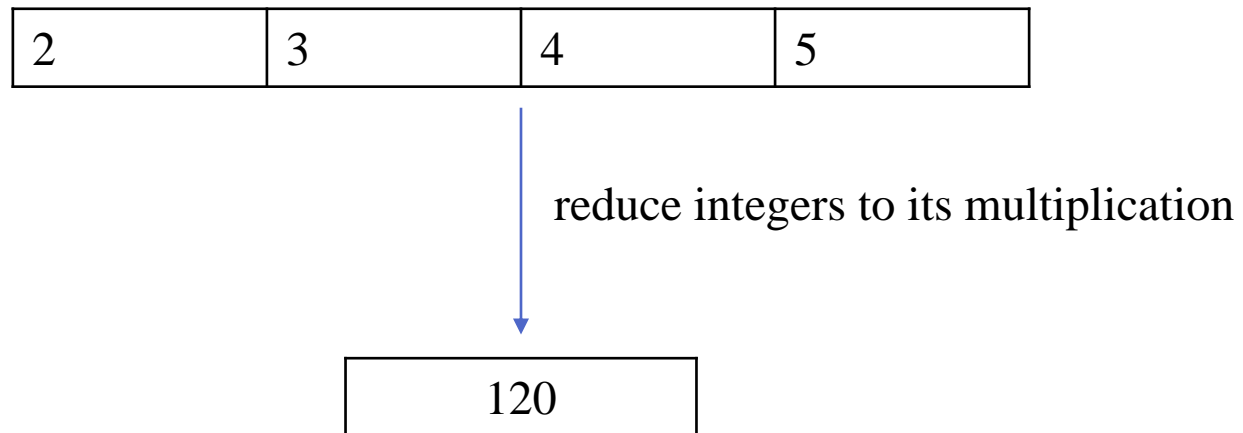
- `U Collectors.reducing(U, BinaryOperator<U> op)`
 - Returns a Collector which performs a reduction of its input elements under a specified BinaryOperator using the provided identity.



- Practice #6
 - With `(BinaryOperator)` as well as `(U, BinaryOperator)`

Stream API Methods

- `U Collectors.reducing(U, BinaryOperator<U> op)`
 - Returns a Collector which performs a reduction of its input elements under a specified `BinaryOperator` using the provided identity.



- Practice #7
 - With `(U, BinaryOperator)`

How it works?
`Stream ParallelStream`

Stream API Methods

- `T Collectors.reducing(U, Function<U,T> mapper, BinaryOperator<T> op)`
 - Returns a Collector which performs a reduction of its input elements under a specified mapping function and BinaryOperator. This is a generalization of `reducing(Object, BinaryOperator)` which allows a transformation of the elements before reduction

Email(1,2)	Email(1,4)	Email(1,7)	Email(2,4)	Email(2,7)	Email(3,7)	Email(4,5)
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Reduce emails into an email having max left value

e.g., Email(4,5)

- Practice #8
 - With `(U, mapper, BinaryOperator)`

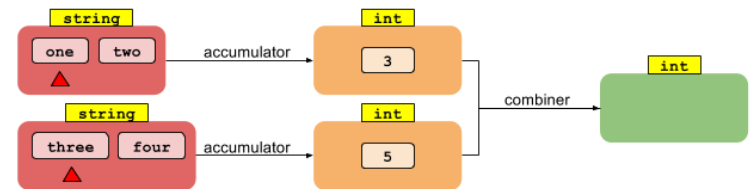
Stream API Methods

- Optional<Integer>
`java.util.stream.Stream.reduce(BinaryOperator<Integer>
accumulator)`
 - Performs a reduction on the elements of this stream, using an associative accumulation function, and returns an Optional describing the reduced value, if any. This is equivalent to:
- Practice #9
 - Same with `Collect(Collectors.reduce)`

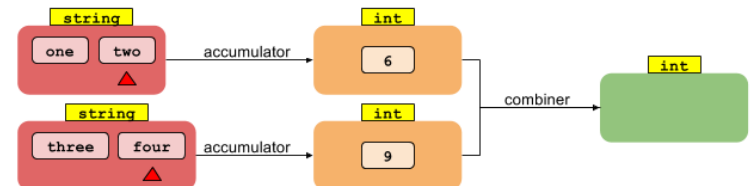
Stream API Methods

- Optional<Integer> java.util.stream.Stream.reduce(BinaryOperator<Integer> accumulator)
 - Performs a reduction on the elements of this stream, using an associative accumulation function, and returns an Optional describing the reduced value, if any.
- Works for Parallel Stream
- Practice #10
 - Prepare ArrayList<String>
 - Reduce(0, String->length, length+length)

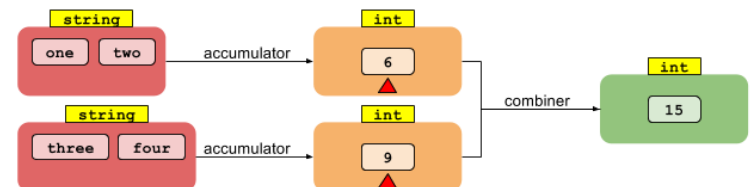
1. Current elements **one** and **three** are accumulated: integers **3** and **5** are produced



2. Current elements **two** and **four** are accumulated: integers **6** and **9** are produced



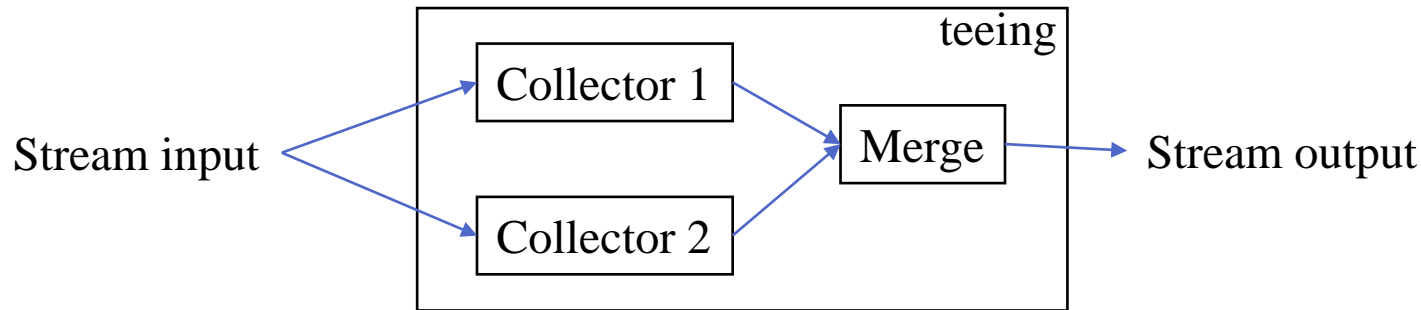
3. Current elements **6** and **9** are combined: integer **15** is produced



<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/24308146/why-is-a-combiner-needed-for-reduce-method-that-converts-type-in-java-8>

Stream API Methods

- `<Integer, Optional<Integer>, Optional<Integer>, List<Integer>> Collector<Integer, ?, List<Integer>> java.util.stream.Collectors.teeing(Collector<? super Integer, ?, Optional<Integer>> downstream1, Collector<? super Integer, ?, Optional<Integer>> downstream2, BiFunction<? super Optional<Integer>, ? super Optional<Integer>, List<Integer>> merger)`
 - Performs a reduction on the elements of this stream, using an associative accumulation function, and returns an Optional describing the reduced value, if any.



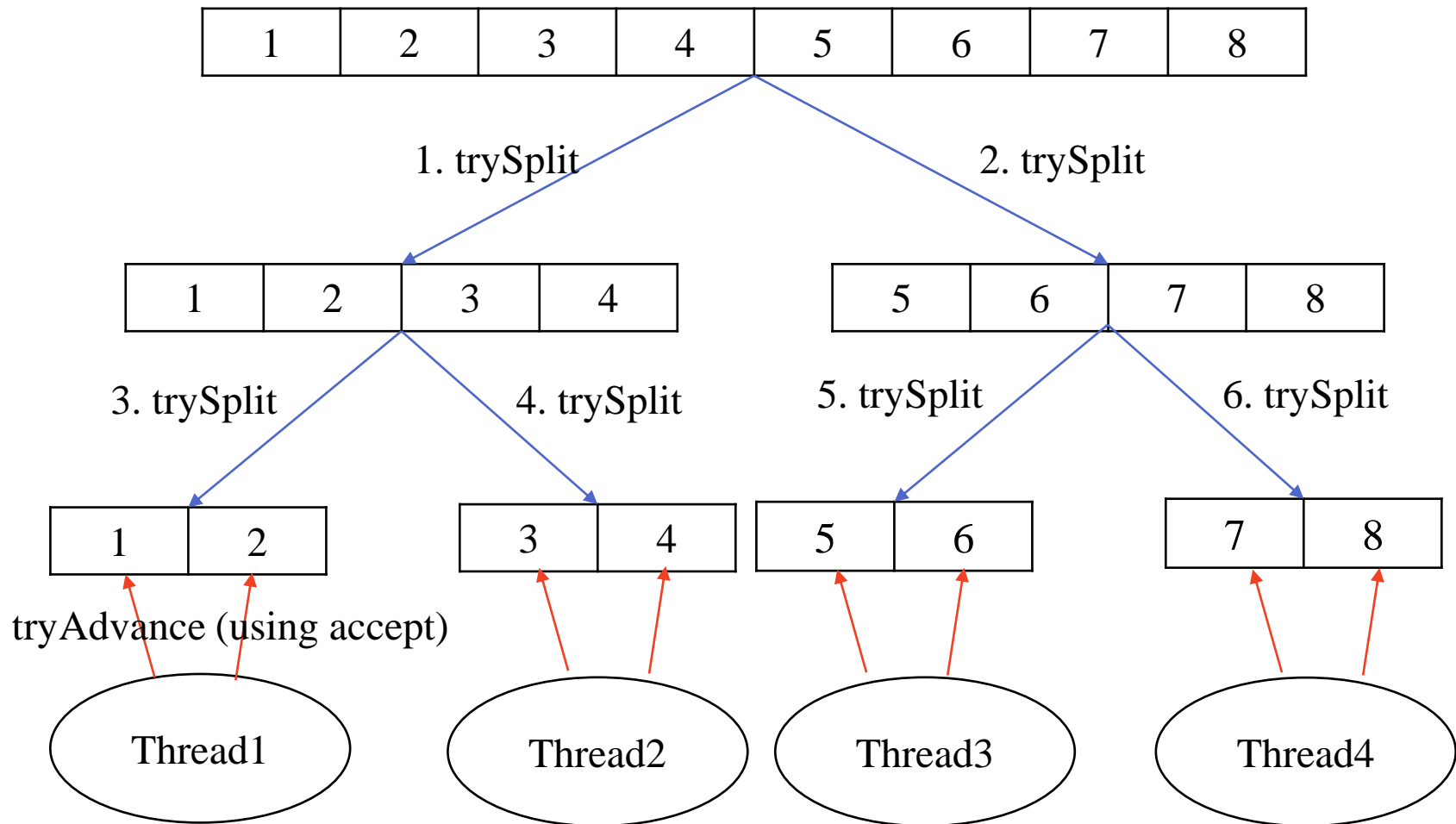
- Practice #11
 - Prepare `ArrayList<Integer>` of 1,2,3,4,5
 - Collect List of SUM and MUL

Stream API Methods

- Splitterator
 - An object for traversing and partitioning elements of a source. The source of elements covered by a Splitterator could be, for example, an array, a Collection, an IO channel, or a generator function.
 - Boolean tryAdvanced(Consumer action);
 - If a remaining element exists, performs the given action on it, returning true; else returns false. If this Splitterator is ORDERED the action is performed on the next element in encounter order. Exceptions thrown by the action are relayed to the caller.
 - Splitterator trySplit()
 - If this splitterator can be partitioned, returns a Splitterator covering elements, that will, upon return from this method, not be covered by this Splitterator.
 - long estimateSize()
 - If this splitterator can be partitioned, returns a Splitterator covering elements, that will, upon return from this method, not be covered by this Splitterator.
 - int characteristics()
 - Returns a set of characteristics of this Splitterator and its elements. The result is represented as ORed values from ORDERED, DISTINCT, SORTED, SIZED, NONNULL, IMMUTABLE, CONCURRENT, SUBSIZED. Repeated calls to characteristics() on a given splitterator, prior to or in-between calls to trySplit, should always return the same result.

Stream API Methods

- Splitter (working example)



Stream API Methods

- Splitterator (code review)
 - Practice12
 - Custom Splitterator
 - Debug and feel
 - estimateSize is used for splitterator
 - 0, 1 does not invoke trySplit anymore
 - You can customize minimum elements of a sub splitterator
 - Characteristics
 - `int isOrdered = Splitterator.ORDERED;`
 - `int isDistinct = Splitterator.DISTINCT;`
 - `int isSorted = Splitterator.SORTED;`
 - `int isSized = Splitterator.SIZED;`
 - `int isNonnull = Splitterator.NONNULL;`
 - `int isImmutable = Splitterator.IMMUTABLE;`
 - `int isConcurrent = Splitterator.CONCURRENT;`
 - `int isSubsized = Splitterator.SUBSIZED;`

Wrap-up

- Stream and Parallel Processing 4 - Advanced