

Contrasting the Java Streams `reduce()` & `collect()` Terminal Operations

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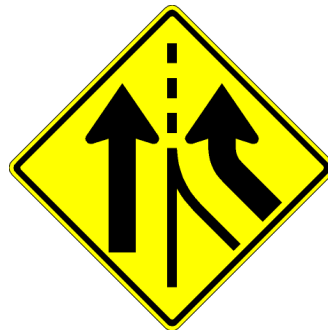
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Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

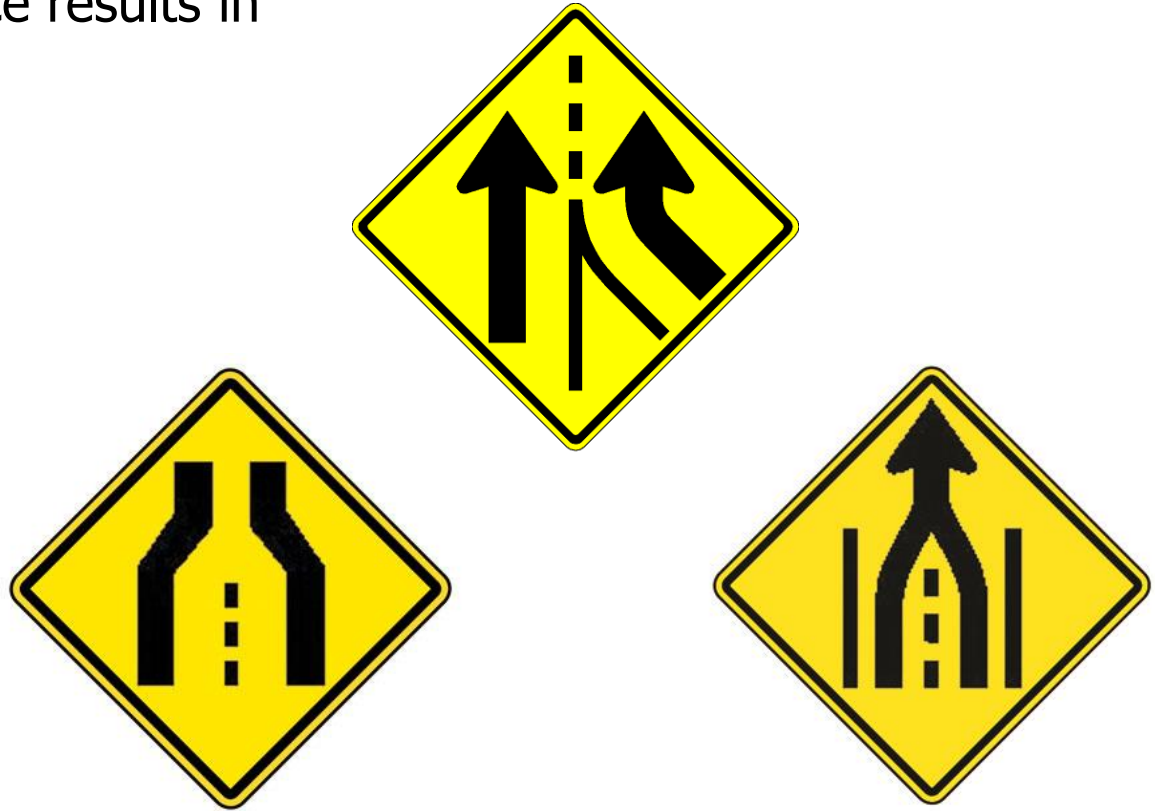
- Understand common terminal operations, e.g.
 - `forEach()`
 - `collect()`
 - `reduce()`
 - Contrasting `reduce()` & `collect()`



Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways



These differences are important for parallel streams (covered later)

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
 - reduce() creates an immutable value



See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/immutable.html

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
- reduce() creates an immutable value

```
long factorial(long n) {  
    return LongStream  
        .rangeClosed(1, n)  
        .reduce(1, (a, b) -> a * b);  
}
```

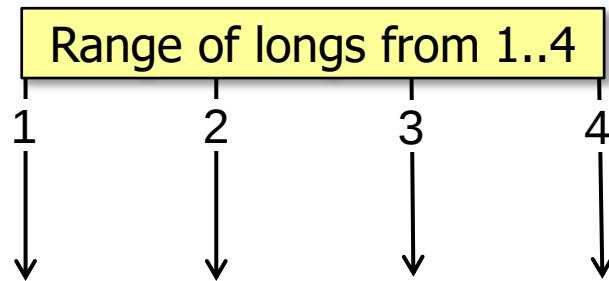


Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
- reduce() creates an immutable value

```
long factorial(long n) {  
    return LongStream  
        .rangeClosed(1, n)  
        .reduce(1, (a, b) -> a * b);  
}
```

Generate a range of primitive long values from 1 to n (inclusive)

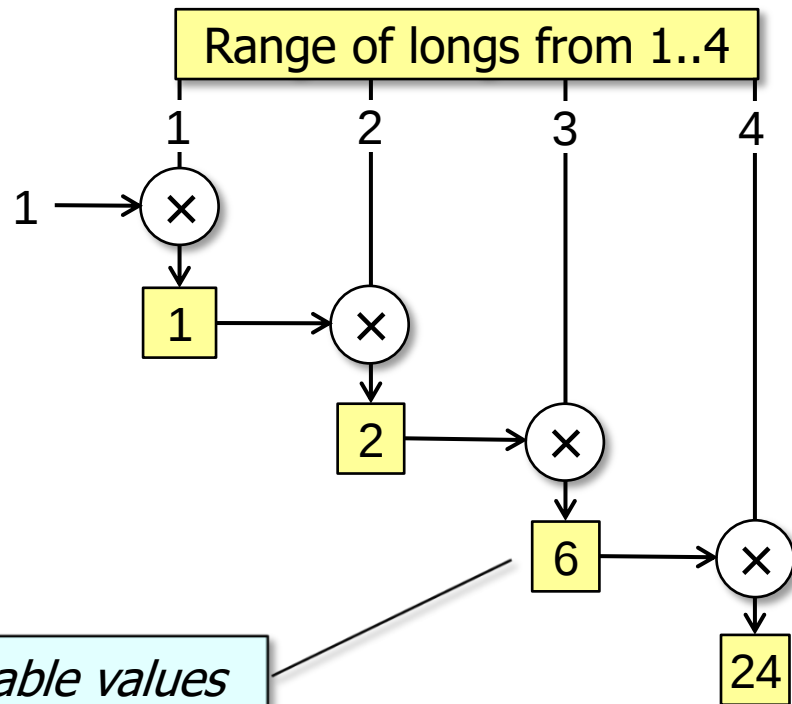


Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
- reduce() creates an immutable value

```
long factorial(long n) {  
    return LongStream  
        .rangeClosed(1, n)  
        .reduce(1, (a, b) -> a * b);  
}
```

reduce() combines two immutable values (e.g., long, int, etc.) & produces a new one



Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

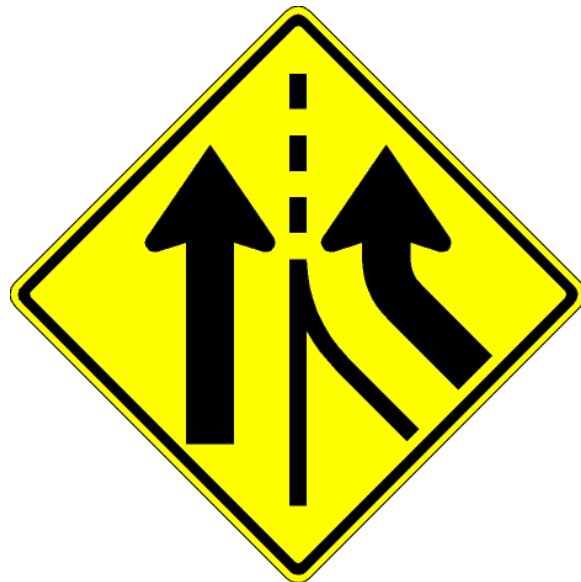
- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
 - `reduce()` creates an immutable value
 - `collect()` mutates an existing value



Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
 - `reduce()` creates an immutable value
 - `collect()` mutates an existing value

```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =  
    getInput(sSHAKESPEARE) ,  
        "\\s+")  
    .stream()  
  
    .map(charSeq ->  
        charSeq.toString()  
            .toLowerCase())  
  
    .collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new)) ;
```



Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
 - reduce() creates an immutable value
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```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =  
    getInput(sSHAKESPEARE ,  
            "\\s+")  
    .stream()  
    .map(charSeq ->  
        charSeq.toString()  
        .toLowerCase())
```

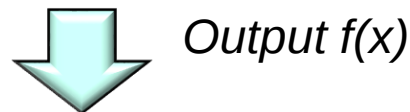
*Create a set of all
the unique words in
Shakespeare's works*

```
.collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

All words in Shakespeare works



`stream()`



`map(...)`



`collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new))`

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

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```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =
```

```
  getInput(sSHAKESPEARE,
           "\\s+")
```

```
  .stream()
```

```
  .map(charSeq ->
        charSeq.toString()
        .toLowerCase())
```

```
  .collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

*Get list of all words
in Shakespeare*

All words in Shakespeare works



Input x

stream()



Output f(x)

map(...)



Output g(f(x))

collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new))

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

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```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =  
    getInput(sSHAKESPEARE ,  
            "\\s+")
```

```
.stream()
```

*Convert list
into stream*

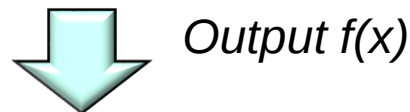
```
.map(charSeq ->  
    charSeq.toString()  
    .toLowerCase())
```

```
.collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

All words in Shakespeare works



stream()



map(...)



collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new))

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
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```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =  
    getInput(sSHAKESPEARE ,  
            "\\s+")
```

```
.stream()
```

```
.map(charSeq ->  
     charSeq.toString()  
     .toLowerCase())
```

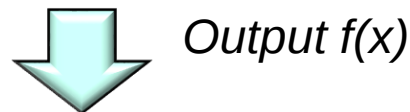
```
.collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

Lower case all words

All words in Shakespeare works



stream()



map(...)



collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new))

Contrasting the reduce() & collect() Terminal Operations

- Terminal operations produce results in different ways, e.g.
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 - collect() mutates an existing value

```
Set<CharSequence> uniqueWords =  
    getInput(sSHAKESPEARE ,  
            "\\s+")
```

```
.stream()
```

```
.map(charSeq ->  
    charSeq.toString()  
    .toLowerCase())
```

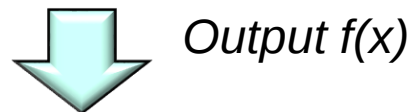
```
.collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

Collect into a TreeSet

All words in Shakespeare works



stream()



map(...)



collect(toCollection(TreeSet::new))

toCollection() creates a TreeSet container & accumulates stream elements into it

End of Contrasting the Java Streams `reduce()` & `collect()` Terminal Operations