Java Stream Internals: Construction

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand stream internals, e.g.
 - Know what can change & what can't
 - Recognize how a Java stream is constructed
 - i.e., the data structures & stages used to create & optimize a Java stream at run-time



• Recall that intermediate operations are "lazy"





See www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-util-stream/lazy-evaluation

- Recall that intermediate operations are "lazy"
 - i.e., they don't start to run until a terminal operator is reached





See www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-util-stream/lazy-evaluation

• A stream pipeline is constructed at runtime via an internal representation



See developer.ibm.com/technologies/java/articles/j-java-streams-3-brian-goetz/#building-a-stream-pipeline

- A stream pipeline is constructed at runtime via an internal representation
 - Each pipeline stage is described by a bitmap of *stream flags* internally

				Input x
Stream Flag	Interpretation			
SIZED	Size of stream is known			$\frac{AP(FUNCtion < > mapper)}{Output f(x)}$
DISTINCT	Elements of stream are distinct		Stream filte	er(Predicate<> pred)
SORTED	Elements of the stream are sorted in natural order		Ctream ca	Output $g(f(x))$
ORDERED	Stream has meaningful encounter order			Output h(g(f(x)))
			K tolist()	

. . .

These flags are a subset of the flags that can be defined by a spliterator

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 - Source stage stream flags are derived from spliterator characteristics, e.g.

Collection	Sized	Ordered	Sorted	Distinct
ArrayList	\checkmark	\checkmark		
HashSet	\checkmark			\checkmark
TreeSet	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark



Stream generate() & iterate() methods create streams that are not sized!

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 - map()
 - filter()
 - sorted()
 - Keeps SIZED & DISTINCT & adds SORTED



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Set<String> ts =
new TreeSet<>(...);





source is already sorted

End of Java Stream Internals: Construction