

Understanding the Java Streams Non-Concurrent Collector API

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the structure & functionality of non-concurrent collectors for sequential streams
- Know the API for non-concurrent collectors

<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>

- supplier():Supplier<A>
- accumulator():BiConsumer<A,T>
- combiner():BinaryOperator<A>
- finisher():Function<A,R>
- characteristics():Set<Characteristics>

The same API is also used for concurrent collectors!

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- The Collector interface defines three generic types



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See www.baeldung.com/java-8-collectors

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- The Collector interface defines three generic types
 - **T** – The type of elements available in the stream
 - e.g., Long, String, SearchResults, etc.

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The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- The Collector interface defines three generic types
 - **T**
 - **A** – The type of mutable accumulator object to use for collecting elements
 - e.g., List or Map of T, which can be implemented via ArrayList, HashMap, etc.

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The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- The Collector interface defines three generic types
 - **T**
 - **A**
 - **R** – The type of the final result
 - e.g., List or Map of T

<<Java Interface>>

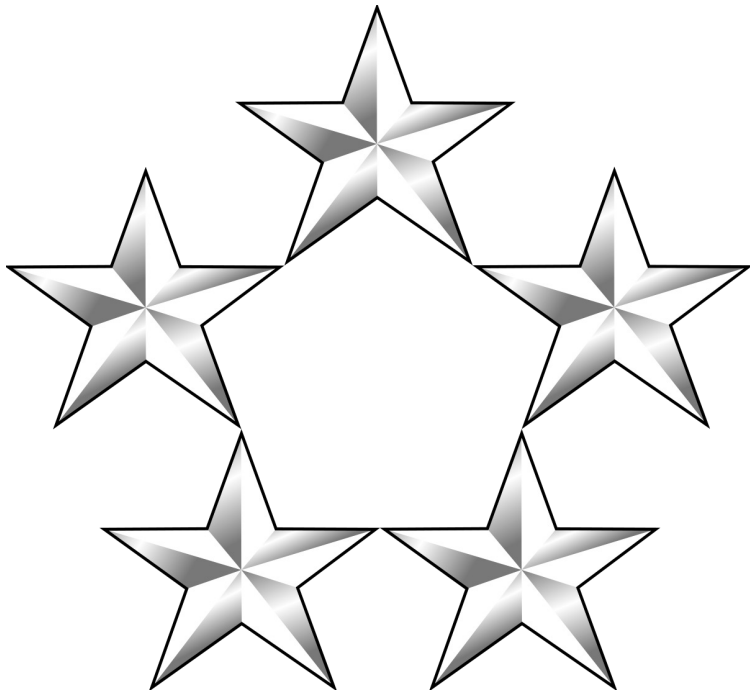
I **Collector**<T,A**R**>

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The type of R & A may or may not be different (& are often the same)!

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface



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Again, this discussion assumes we're implementing a *non-concurrent* collector

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
- **characteristics()** – provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations

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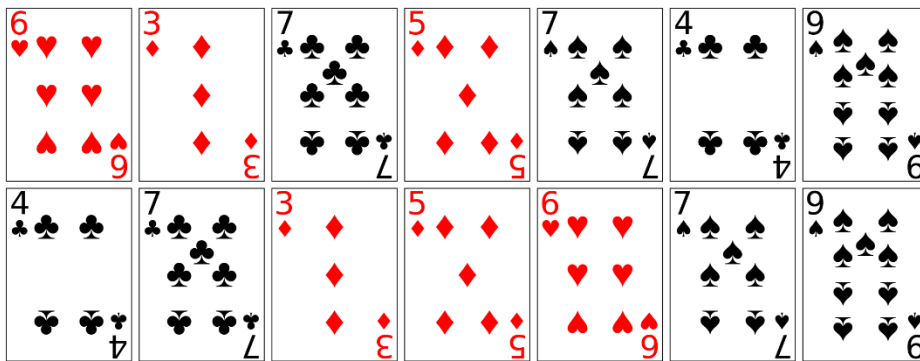
The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - **characteristics()** – provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.
 - UNORDERED
 - The collector need not preserve the encounter order

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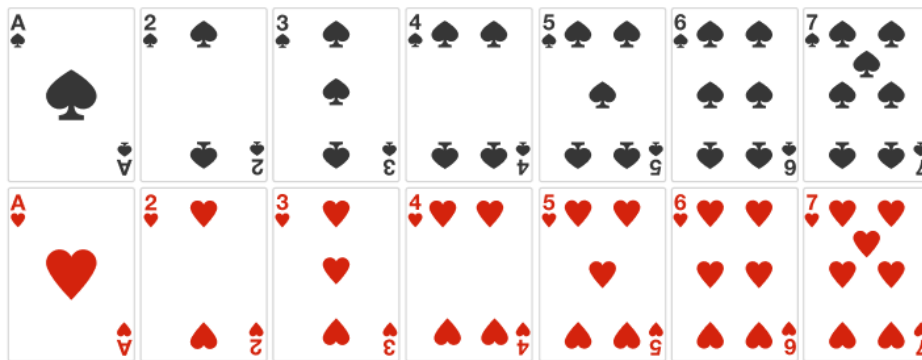
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A collector may preserve encounter order if it incurs no additional overhead

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - **characteristics()** – provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.
 - UNORDERED
 - IDENTITY_FINISH
 - The finisher() is the identity function so it can be a no-op
 - e.g., finisher() just returns null

<<Java Interface>>	
I	Collector<T,A,R>
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The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - **characteristics()** – provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.
 - UNORDERED
 - IDENTITY_FINISH
 - CONCURRENT
 - The accumulator method is called concurrently on the result container

The mutable result container must be synchronized!!

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We're focusing on a non-concurrent collector, which doesn't enable CONCURRENT

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
- **characteristics()** – provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.

Any/all characteristics can be set using EnumSet.of()

```
Set characteristics() {  
    return Collections.unmodifiableSet  
        (EnumSet.of(Collector.Characteristics.CONCURRENT,  
                    Collector.Characteristics.UNORDERED,  
                    Collector.Characteristics.IDENTITY_FINISH));  
}
```

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/EnumSet.html

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - `characteristics()`
 - **`supplier()`** – returns a Supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container

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The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - `characteristics()`
 - **`supplier()`** – returns a Supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container, e.g.

```
Supplier<List> supplier() {  
    return ArrayList::new;  
}
```

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The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - `characteristics()`
 - `supplier()`
 - **`accumulator()`** – returns a Bi-Consumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.

```
BiConsumer<List, Integer> accumulator () {  
    return List::add;  
}
```

A non-concurrent collector needs no synchronization

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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html#add

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - `characteristics()`
 - `supplier()`
 - `accumulator()`
 - **`combiner()`** – returns a Binary Operator that merges two result containers together, e.g.

```
BinaryOperator<List> combiner() {  
    return (one, another) -> {  
        one.addAll(another);  
        return one;  
    };  
};
```

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This `combiner()` will not be called for a sequential stream..

The Non-Concurrent Collector API

- Five factory methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - `characteristics()`
 - `supplier()`
 - `accumulator()`
 - `combiner()`
 - **`finisher()`** – returns a Function that converts the result container to final result type, e.g.
 - `return Function.identity()`

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 - `return Function.identity();`
 - **`return null;`**

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Should be a no-op if IDENTITY_FINISH characteristic is set

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 - `supplier()`
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 - **`finisher()`** – returns a function that converts the result container to final result type, e.g.
 - `return Function.identity();`
 - `return null;`

```
Stream
    .generate(() ->
        makeBigFraction
            (new Random(), false))
    .limit(sMAX_FRACTIONS)

    .map(reduceAndMultiplyFraction)
    .collect(FuturesCollector
        .toFuture())

    .thenAccept
        (this::sortAndPrintList);
```

*finisher() can also be
much more interesting!*

End of Understanding the Java Streams Non- Concurrent Collector API