Java 8 Sequential SearchStreamGang Example (Part 1)

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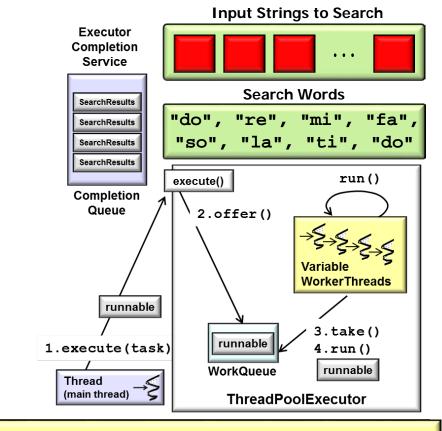
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

 Know how to apply sequential streams to the SearchStreamGang program, which is more interesting than SimpleSearchStream **Input Strings to Search Search Phrases** Starting SearchStreamGangTest PARALLEL_SPLITERATOR executed in 409 msecs COMPLETABLE FUTURES INPUTS executed in 426 msecs COMPLETABLE_FUTURES_PHASES executed in 427 msecs PARALLEL STREAMS executed in 437 msecs PARALLEL_STREAM_PHASES executed in 440 msecs RXJAVA PHASES executed in 485 msecs PARALLEL STREAM INPUTS executed in 802 msecs map(phrase -> searchForPhrase(...)) RXJAVA INPUTS executed in 866 msecs SEQUENTIAL LOOPS executed in 1638 msecs SEQUENTIAL_STREAM executed in 1958 msecs Ending SearchStreamGangTest filter(not(SearchResults::isEmpty))

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/SearchStreamGang

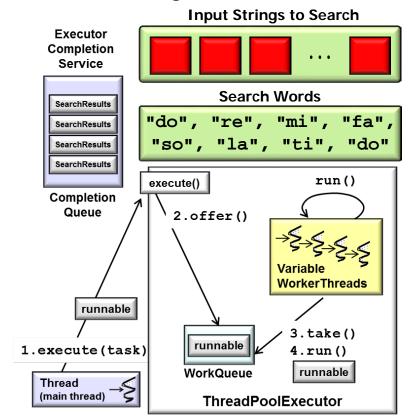
collect(toList())

SearchStreamGang is a Java 8 revision of SearchTaskGang



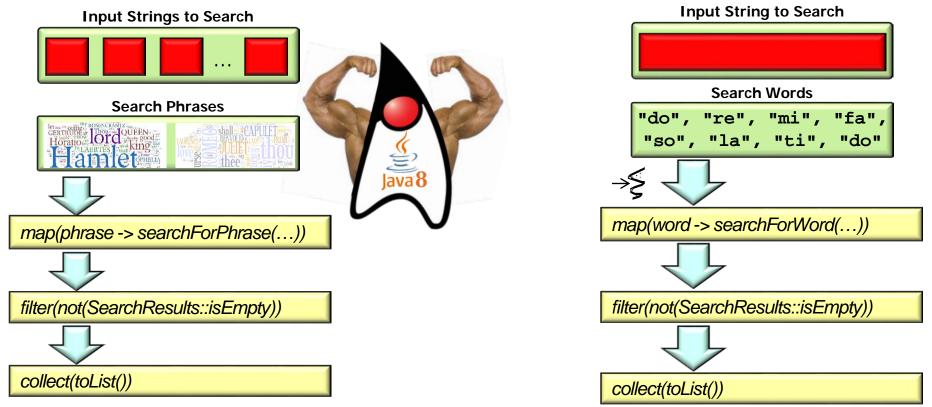
- SearchStreamGang is a Java 8 revision of SearchTaskGang
 - SearchTaskGang showcases the Java executor framework for tasks that are "embarrassingly parallel"





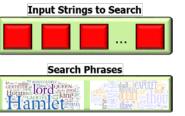
e.g., Executor, Executor Service, Executor Completion Service

SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream

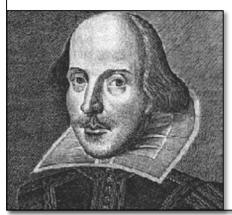


See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/SimpleSearchStream

- SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.
 - It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare



The Complete Works of William Shakespeare



Welcome to the Web's first edition of the Complete Works of William Shakespeare. This site has offered Shakespeare's plays and poetry to the Internet community since 1993.

For other Shakespeare resources, visit the Mr. William Shakespeare and the Internet Web site.

The original electronic source for this server was the Complete Moby(tm) Shakespeare. The HTML versions of the plays provided here are placed in the public domain.

Older news items

See shakespeare.mit.edu

- SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.
 - It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare

" . . .

My liege, and madam, to expostulate
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night is night, and time is time.
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. ..."



"Brevity is the soul of wit"

- SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.
 - It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare

Input Strings to Search

Search Phrases

" . . .

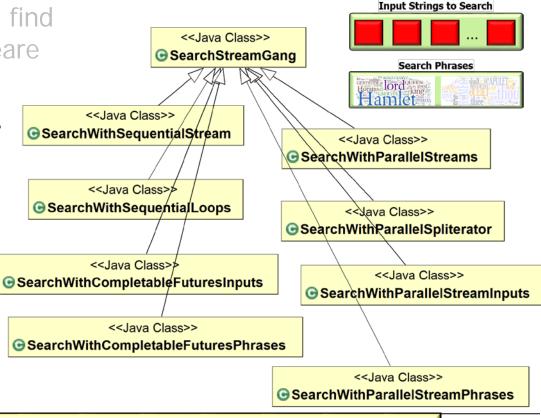
What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet.

So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd, Retain that dear perfection which he owes Without that title...."

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet."

The phrases can also match across multiple lines

- SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.
 - It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare
 - It defines a framework for Java 8 concurrency strategies

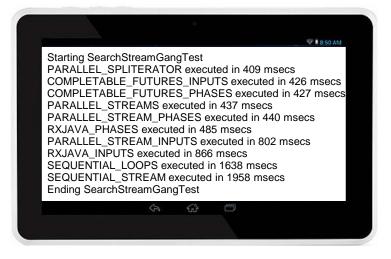


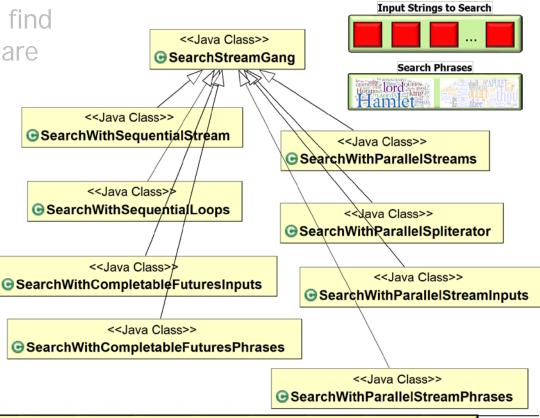
e.g., parallel streams, parallel spliterator, & completable futures

• SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.

• It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare

 It defines a framework for Java 8 concurrency strategies



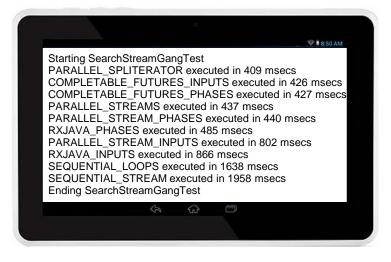


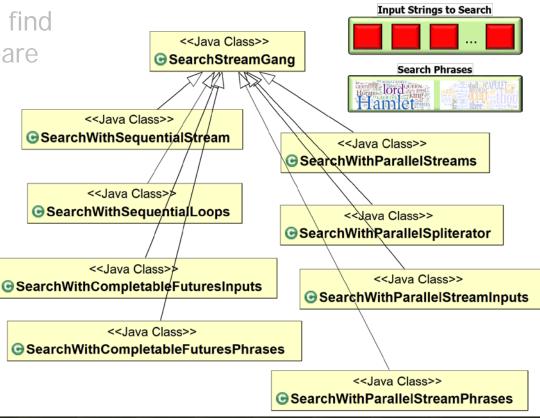
This framework enables "apples-to-apples" performance comparisons

• SearchStreamGang is a more powerful revision of SimpleSearchStream, e.g.

 It uses regular expressions to find phrases in works of Shakespeare

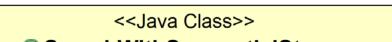
 It defines a framework for Java 8 concurrency strategies





We'll cover these Java 8 concurrency strategies after we cover sequential streams

- We show aggregate operations in the SearchStreamGang's processStream()
- & processInput() methods





- processStream():List<List<SearchResults>>
- processInput(String):List<SearchResults>

• We show aggregate operations in the SearchStreamGang's processStream()

```
& processInput() methods
                                                     <<Java Class>>
                                             SearchWithSequentialStreams
 getInput()
                                           processStream():List<List<SearchResults>>
   .stream()
                                          processInput(String):List<SearchResults>
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
         return mPhrasesToFind
           .stream()
           .map(phrase -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
           .filter(not(SearchResults::isEmpty)
           .collect(toList());
```

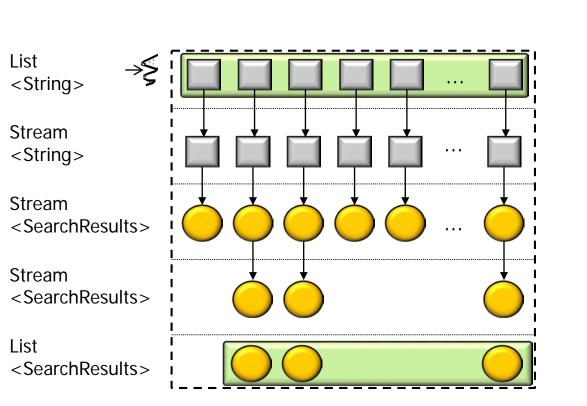
See SearchStreamGang/src/main/java/livelessons/streamgangs/SearchWithSequentialStreams.java

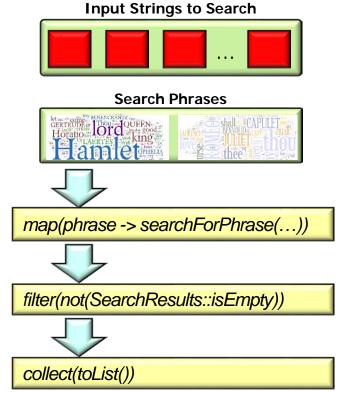
• We show aggregate operations in the SearchStreamGang's processStream()

```
& processInput() methods
                                                     <<Java Class>>
                                             SearchWithSequentialStreams
 getInput()
                                           processStream():List<List<SearchResults>>
   .stream()
                                          processInput(String):List<SearchResults>
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
         return mPhrasesToFind
           .stream()
           .map(phrase -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
           .filter(not(SearchResults::isEmpty)
           .collect(toList());
```

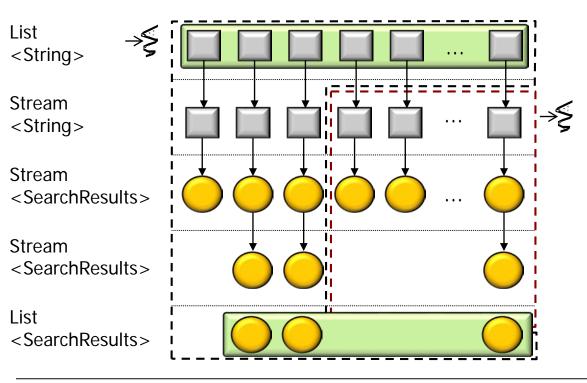
i.e., the map(), filter(), & collect() aggregate operations

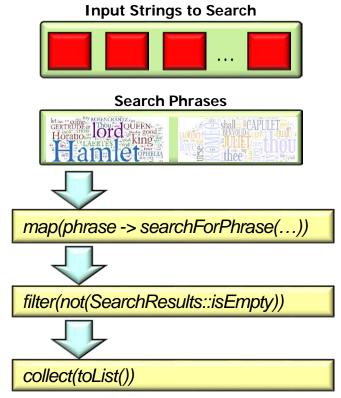
Our focus here is on aggregate operations for sequential streams



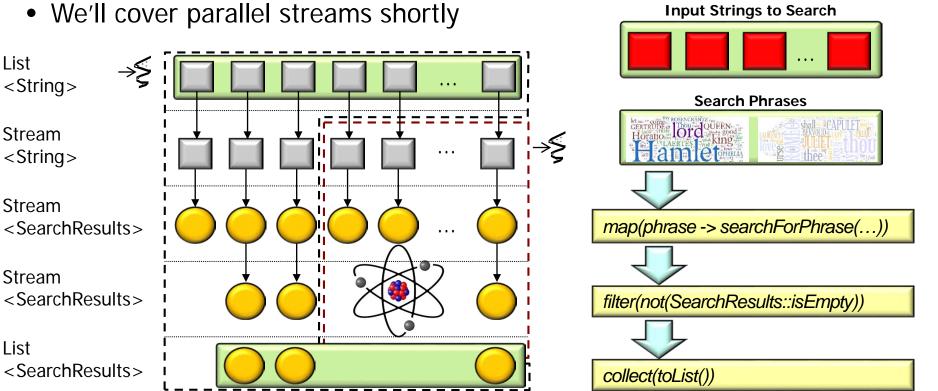


- Our focus here is on aggregate operations for sequential streams
 - We'll cover parallel streams later

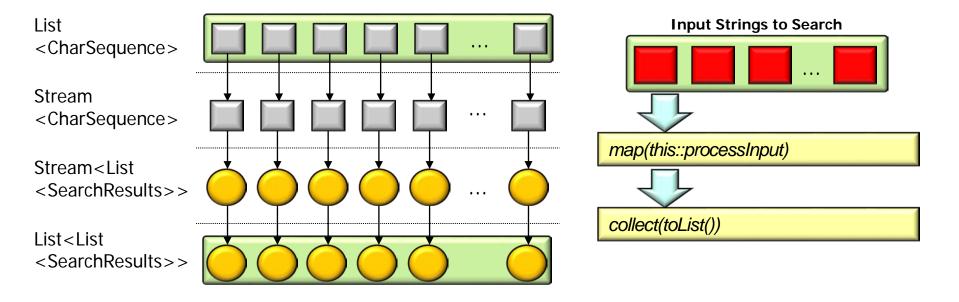




- Our focus here is on aggregate operations for sequential streams
- Moil cover parallal strooms shortly



Miniscule changes are needed to transition from sequential to parallel streams!



processStream() sequentially searches for phrases in lists of input "strings"

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
    .stream()
```

```
.map(this::processInput)
```

.collect(toList());

• processStream() sequentially searches for phrases in lists of input "strings"

```
processStream() Sequentially Searches for privases in lists of input Strings

protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
   List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();

return inputList
   .stream()
```

```
return inputList
    .stream()

.map(this::processInput)

.collect(toList());
```

CharSequence enables optimizations that avoid excessive memory copies

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream()
  List<CharSequence> inputList
                                              # getInput();
                                                                          <<Java Class>>
                               Stores # of times a phrase
   return inputList
                                                                         SearchResults
                              appeared in an input string
      .stream()
                                                                  mThreadId: long
                                                                  mWord: String

    mTitle: String

      .map(this::processInput)
                                                                  mCycle: long
                                                                  SearchResults()
                                                                  SearchResults(long,long,String,String)
      .collect(toList());
                                                                  getTitle():String
                                                                  headerToString():String
                                    <<Java Class>>
                                                 #mList
                                                                  add(int):void
                                      Result
                                                                  isEmpty():boolean
                                    mIndex: int
                                                                  size():int
                                                                  toString():String
                                    print():SearchResults
```

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream()
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
                                                                <<Java Class>>

    ⊕ StreamGang<E>

  return inputList
                               The input is structured as
                                                              getInput():List<E>
                                                             setInput(List<E>):List<E>
                                a list of CharSequences
     .stream()

∳initiateStream():void

     .map(this::processInput)

diamaitTasksDone():void

                                           <<Java Class>>
     .collect(toList());
                                        SearchStreamGang
                                                               <<Java Class>>
                                                        SearchWithSequentialStream
```

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
    .stream()
    .map(this::processInput)
                                    Method is implemented via
    .collect(toList());
                                    a sequential stream pipeline
```

processStream() sequentially searches for phrases in lists of input "strings"

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
                          This factory method converts
```

```
.stream()-
                         the input list into a stream
.map(this::processInput)
```

.collect(toList());

The stream() factory method uses StreamSupport.stream(spliterator(), false)

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
    .stream()
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
                                 Returns an output stream of SearchResults
                                lists obtained by applying the processInput()
                                method reference to each input in the stream
```

• processStream() sequentially searches for phrases in lists of input "strings"

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
    .stream()
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
                                 Returns an output stream of SearchResults
                                lists obtained by applying the processInput()
                                method reference to each input in the stream
```

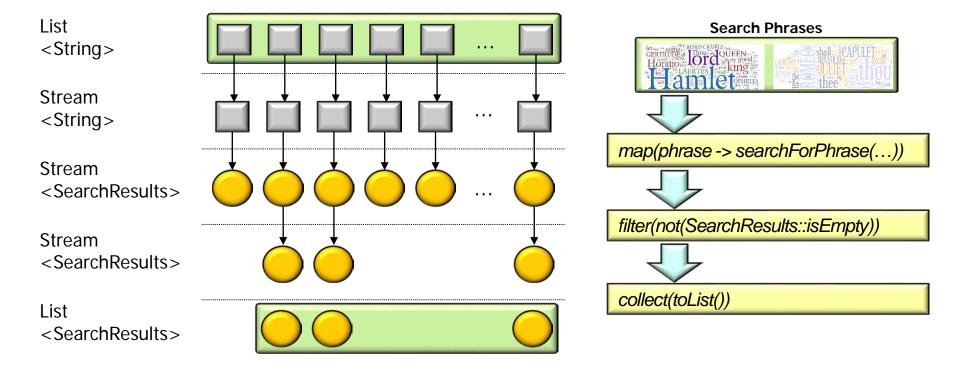
processInput() returns a list of SearchResults—one list for each input string

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList = getInput();
  return inputList
    .stream()
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
                                       This terminal operation triggers the
                                        intermediate operation processing
                                          & yields a list (of lists) result
```

```
protected List<List<SearchResults>> processStream() {
  List<CharSequence> inputList \( \) getInput();
                                    Returns a list of lists of search results
  return inputList
                                    denoting how many times a search
    .stream()
                                    phrase appeared in each input string
    .map(this::processInput)
    .collect(toList());
```

Java 8 Sequential Stream processInput() Implementation

• processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find



processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
```

```
-> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
  .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
  .collect(toList());
return results;
```

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processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
                                               The input is a section of
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input,
                                               a text file managed by
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
                                               the test driver program
    .collect(toList());
  return results;
```

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence\input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
         The input string is split into two parts
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
    .collect(toList());
  return results;
```

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
   subSequence() is used to avoid memory copying overhead for substrings
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
    .collect(toList());
  return results;
```

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
                      Convert a list of phrases into a stream
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
    .collect(toList());
  return results;
```

 processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) { String title = getTitle(inputString); CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...); List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind .stream() .map(phrase -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false)) .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty)) Apply this function lambda to all phrases in input .collect(toList()); stream & return an output stream of SearchResults return results;

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
                               Returns output stream containing non-
    .collect(toList());
                               empty SearchResults from input stream
  return results;
```

• processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
                                    Note use of a method reference
    .collect(toList());
                                     & a negator predicate lambda
  return results;
```

See <u>SearchStreamGang/src/main/java/livelessons/utils/StreamsUtils.java</u>

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(result -> result.size() > 0)
                                         Another approach using
    .collect(toList());
                                          a lambda expression
  return results;
```

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
                           These are both intermediate operations
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
    .collect(toList());
  return results;
```

```
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
  String title = getTitle(inputString);
  CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
  List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
    .stream()
    .map(phrase
         -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
    .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
                              This terminal operation triggers intermediate
    .collect(toList());-
                                operation processing & yields a list result
  return results;
```

• processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find
List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {
 String title = getTitle(inputString);
 CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);

processInput() searches an input string for all occurrences of phrases to find
 List<SearchResults> processInput(CharSequence inputSeq) {

```
String title = getTitle(inputString);
CharSequence input = inputSeq.subSequence(...);
List<SearchResults> results = mPhrasesToFind
  .stream()
  .map(phrase
       -> searchForPhrase(phrase, input, title, false))
  .filter(not(SearchResult::isEmpty))
                                  The list result is returned back to the
  .collect(toList());
                                  map() operation in processStream()
return results:-
```

End of Java 8 Sequential SearchStreamGang Example (Part 1)