Java Parallel Stream Internals: Demo'ing How to Configure the Common Fork-Join Pool

Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



Professor of Computer Science

Institute for Software Integrated Systems

Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand parallel stream internals, e.g.
 - Know what can change & what can't
 - Partition a data source into "chunks"
 - Process chunks in parallel via the common fork-join pool
 - Configure the Java parallel stream common fork-join pool
 - Know the performance impact of configuring the common fork-join pool

Entering the test program with 12 cores ex20: testDefaultDownloadBehavior() downloaded and stored 42 images using 12 threads

in the pool

ex20: testAdaptiveMBDownloadBehavior()
downloaded and stored 42 images using
43 threads in the pool
ex20: testAdaptiveBTDownloadBehavior()

43 threads in the pool

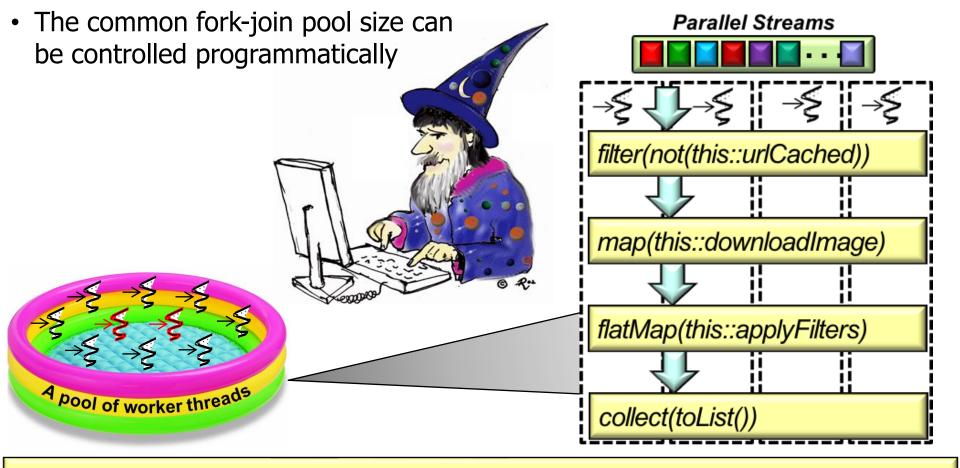
Printing 3 results from fastest to slowest
testAdaptiveBTDownloadBehavior() executed in

downloaded and stored 42 images using

3598 msecs
testAdaptiveMBDownloadBehavior() executed in
3910 msecs
testDefaultDownloadBehavior() executed in
4104 msecs

Leaving the test program

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex20



See prior lesson on "Java Parallel Stream Internals: Configuring the Common Fork-Join Pool"

- The common fork-join pool size can File downloadAndStoreImageMB
 be controlled programmatically (URL url) {
 - to add new worker threads to the

common fork-join pool

```
A pool of worker threads
```

```
final Image[] image =
  new Image[1];
ForkJoinPool
  .managedBlock(new ForkJoinPool
     .ManagedBlocker() {
      public boolean block() {
        image[0] =
          downloadImage(url);
     return true;
} ... });
```

return image[0].store(); ...

 This program shows the performance difference of using ManagedBlocker versus not using ManagedBlocker for an I/O-intensive app

```
void testDownloadBehavior(Function<URL, File>
                                  downloadAndStoreImage,
                           String testName) {
  List<File> imageFiles = Options.instance()
    .getUrlList()
    .parallelStream()
    .map (downloadAndStoreImage)
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
  printStats(testName, imageFiles.size()); ...
```

 This program shows the performance difference of using ManagedBlocker versus not using ManagedBlocker for an I/O-intensive app

```
void testDownloadBehavior(Function<URL, File>
                                     downloadAndStoreImage,
                             String testName) {
  List<File> imageFiles = Options.instance()
    .getUrlList()
                                        This function param is used to pass
    .parallelStream()
                                       different strategies for downloading &
                                       storing images from remote websites
    .map (downloadAndStoreImage)
```

printStats(testName, imageFiles.size()); ...

.collect(Collectors.toList());

Results show increasing worker threads in the pool improves performance

Entering the test program with 12 cores ex20: testDefaultDownloadBehavior() downloaded and stored 42 images

using 12 threads in the pool
ex20: testAdaptiveMBDownloadBehavior() downloaded and stored 42 images
using 43 threads in the pool

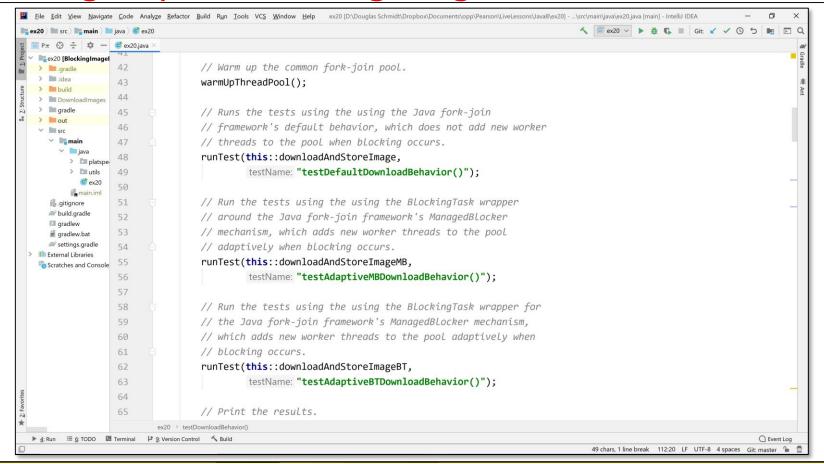
ex20: testAdaptiveBTDownloadBehavior() downloaded and stored 42 images using 43 threads in the pool

testAdaptiveBTDownloadBehavior() executed in 3598 msecs testAdaptiveMBDownloadBehavior() executed in 3910 msecs testDefaultDownloadBehavior() executed in 4104 msecs

Printing 3 results from fastest to slowest

Leaving the test program

See upcoming lessons on "The Java Fork-Join Pool: the ManagedBlocker Interface"



See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex20

End of Java Parallel Stream Internals: Demo'ing How to Configure the Common Fork-Join Pool