Java Parallel Stream Internals: Demo'ing Collector Performance

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

Starting collector tests for 1000 words..printing results 21 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet() 30 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()

69 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet() 70 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()

364 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet() 657 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet()

3010 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()

39 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet() 59 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet() Starting collector tests for 10000 words..printing results

114 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet() 120 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()

Starting collector tests for 100000 words..printing results 219 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()

804 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet() Starting collector tests for 883311 words..printing results

1782 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()

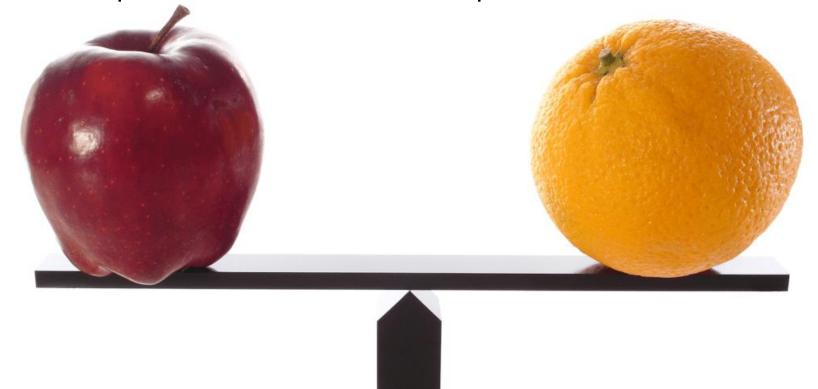
- Understand parallel stream internals, e.g.
 - Know what can change & what can't
 - Partition a data source into "chunks"
 - Process chunks in parallel via the common fork-join pool
 - Configure the Java parallel stream common fork-join pool
 - Perform a reduction to combine partial results into a single result

 - Be aware of performance variance in concurrent & non-concurrent collectors

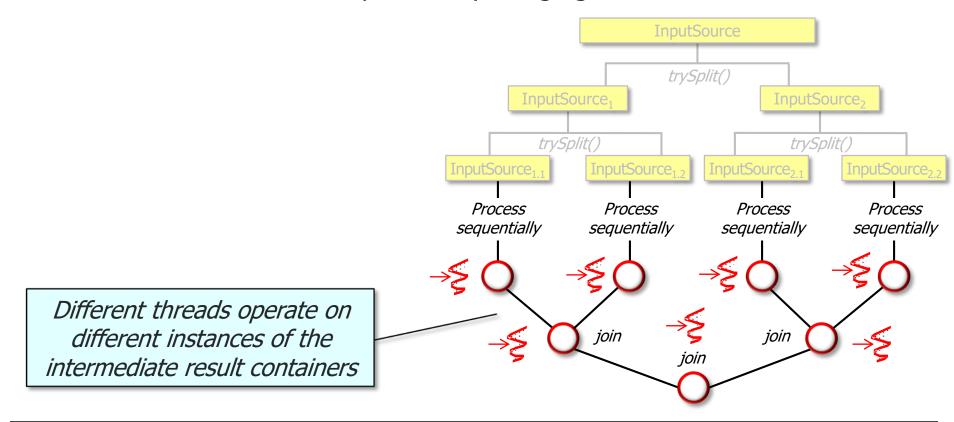
6169 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet() 7652 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet() Recognize key differences between non-concurrent & concurrent collectors Learn how to implement non-concurrent & concurrent collectors

See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex14

 Concurrent & non-concurrent collectors perform differently when used in parallel & sequential streams on different input sizes



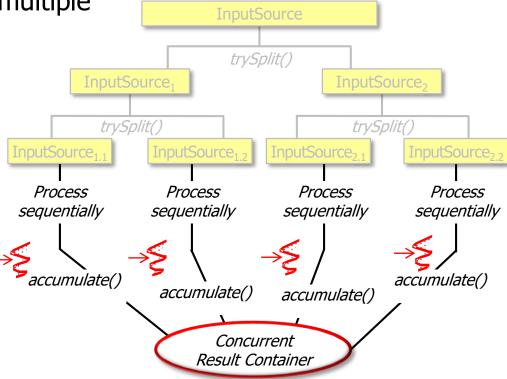
A non-concurrent collector operates by merging sub-results



A concurrent collector creates one concurrent mutable result container &

accumulates elements into it from multiple threads in a parallel stream

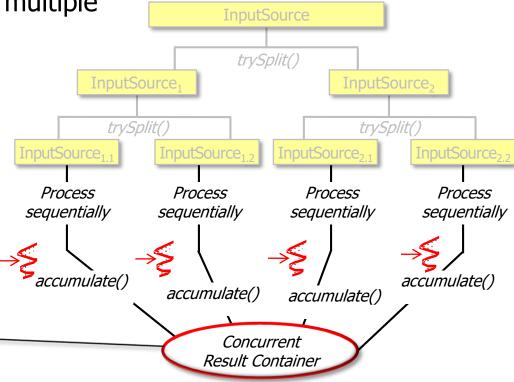




A concurrent collector creates one concurrent mutable result container &

accumulates elements into it from multiple

threads in a parallel stream



Thus there's no need to merge any intermediate sub-results!

Results show collector differences become more significant as input grows

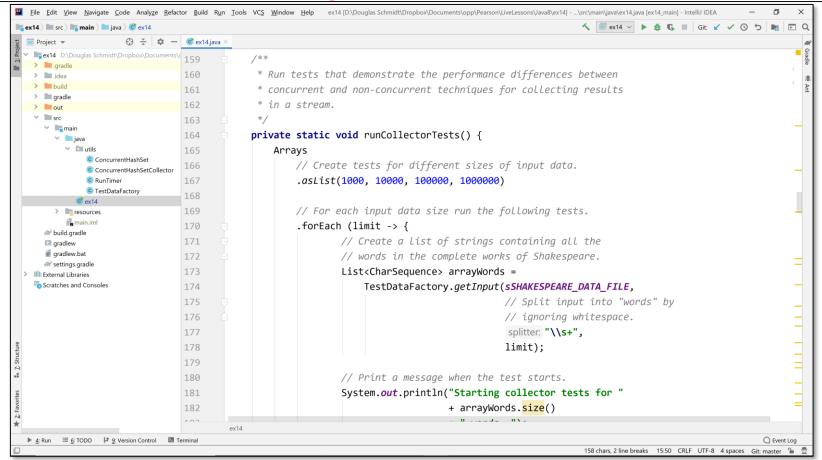
Starting collector tests for 1000 words..printing results

21 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet()

30 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()

```
39 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
    59 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
Starting collector tests for 100000 words....printing results
  219 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
  364 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()
   657 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet()
  804 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
Starting collector tests for 883311 words....printing results
  1782 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
  3010 msecs: parallel timeStreamCollectToSet()
  6169 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToSet()
  7652 msecs: sequential timeStreamCollectToConcurrentSet()
```

See upcoming lessons on "When [Not] to Use Parallel Streams"



See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex14

End of Java Parallel Stream Internals: Demo'ing Collector Performance