Java Parallel ImageStreamGang Example: Evaluating Pros & Cons

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize the structure/functionality of the ImageStreamGang app
- Know how Java parallel streams are applied to the ImageStreamGang app
- Understand the parallel streams implementation of ImageStreamGang
- Be aware of the pros & cons of the parallel streams solution



The parallel stream version is faster than the sequential streams version

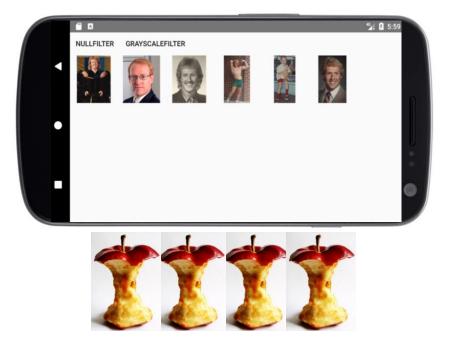
Starting ImageStreamGangTest
Printing 4 results for input file 1 from fastest to slowest
COMPLETABLE_FUTURES_1 executed in 312 msecs
COMPLETABLE_FUTURES_2 executed in 335 msecs
PARALLEL_STREAM executed in 428 msecs
SEQUENTIAL_STREAM executed in 981 msecs

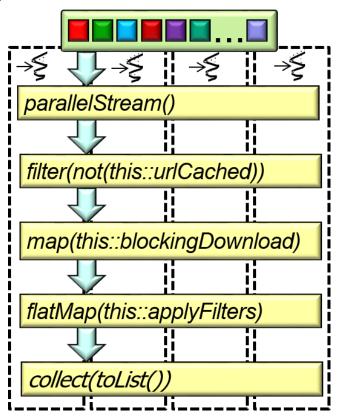
Printing 4 results for input file 2 from fastest to slowest COMPLETABLE_FUTURES_2 executed in 82 msecs COMPLETABLE_FUTURES_1 executed in 83 msecs PARALLEL_STREAM executed in 102 msecs SEQUENTIAL_STREAM executed in 251 msecs Ending ImageStreamGangTest



Six-core 2.6 Ghz Windows Intel computer with 64 GB RAM

- The parallel stream version is faster than the sequential streams version
 - e.g., images are downloaded & processed in parallel on multiple cores





 The solution is relatively straight forward to understand



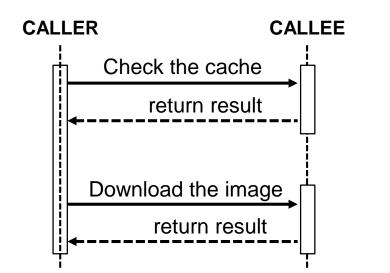
```
void processStream() {
  List<URL> urls = getInput();
  List<Image> filteredImages = urls
    .parallelStream()
    .filter(not(this::urlCached))
    .map(this::blockingDownload)
    .flatMap(this::applyFilters)
    .collect(toList());
  System.out.println(TAG
        + "Image(s) filtered = "
        + filteredImages.size());
```

- The solution is relatively straight forward to understand, e.g.
 - The behaviors map cleanly onto the design intent



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- The solution is relatively straight forward to understand, e.g.
 - The behaviors map cleanly onto the design intent
 - Behaviors are all synchronous
 - The flow of control can be read "linearly"

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+ "Image(s) filtered = "

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+ filteredImages.size());
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System.out.println(TAG

The completable futures versions are faster than the parallel streams version

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 In general, there's a tradeoff between computing performance & programmer productivity when choosing amongst Java parallelism frameworks

i.e., completable futures are more efficient
 & scalable than parallel streams, but are
 somewhat harder to program



End of Java Parallel ImageStreamGang Example: Evaluating Pros & Cons