# Java Parallel Stream Internals: Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors (Part 2)

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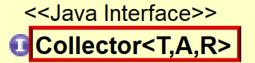
# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand parallel stream internals, e.g. **InputString**  Know what can change & what can't trySplit() Partition a data source into "chunks" InputString<sub>1</sub> InputString<sub>2</sub> Process chunks in parallel via the trySplit() trySplit() common fork-join pool InputString<sub>1,1</sub> InputString<sub>1,2</sub> InputString<sub>2 1</sub> InputString<sub>2</sub> Configure the Java parallel **Process** Process Process **Process** sequentially sequentially sequentially sequentially stream common fork-join pool accumulate() Perform a reduction to combine accumulate() accumulate() partial results into a single result Concurrent Result Container Recognize key differences between
  - Learn how to implement non-concurrent & concurrent collectors

non-concurrent & concurrent collectors

 The Collector interface defines three generic types

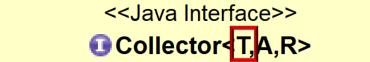




- supplier():Supplier<A>
- accumulator():BiConsumer<A,T>
- combiner():BinaryOperator<A>
- finisher():Function<A,R>
- characteristics():Set<Characteristics>

See <a href="https://www.baeldung.com/java-8-collectors">www.baeldung.com/java-8-collectors</a>

- The Collector interface defines three generic types
  - T The type of objects available in the stream
    - e.g., Integer, String, etc.



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- The Collector interface defines three generic types
  - 1
  - A The type of a mutable accumulator object for collection
    - e.g., ConcurrentHashSet, List of T, Future of T, etc.
      - Lists can be implemented by ArrayList, LinkedList, etc.



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- The Collector interface defines three generic types
  - T
  - A
  - **R** The type of a final result
    - e.g., ConcurrentHashSet, List of T, Future to List of T, etc.

- <<Java Interface>>

  Collector<T,AR>
- supplier():Supplier<A>
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 Five methods are defined in the Collector interface

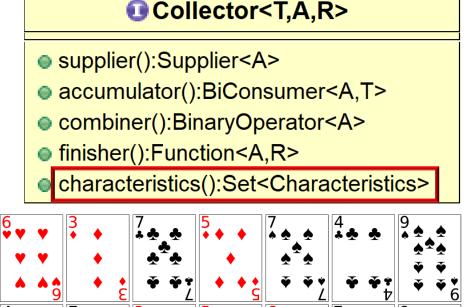


<<Java Interface>>

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- Five 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



<<Java Interface>>

A concurrent collector should be UNORDERED, but a non-concurrent collector can be ORDERED

- Five 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>>

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- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics() provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.
    - UNORDERED
    - IDENTITY\_FINISH
    - CONCURRENT
      - accumulator() is called concurrently on result container

The mutable result container must be synchronized!!



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



A concurrent collector *should* be CONCURRENT, but a non-concurrent collector should *not* be!

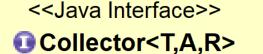
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  - characteristics() provides a stream with additional information used for internal optimizations, e.g.
    - UNORDERED
    - IDENTITY FINISH
    - CONCURRENT
      - accumulator() is called concurrently on result container
      - The combiner() method is a no-op
      - A non-concurrent collector can be used with either sequential or parallel streams



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



Internally, the streams framework decides how to ensure correct behavior

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

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

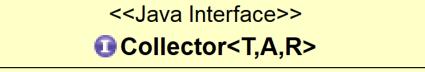
```
supplier():Supplier<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
                                        accumulator():BiConsumer<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,T>
                                        ocombiner():BinaryOperator<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
                                        finisher():Function<ConcurrentHashSet<T>.ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
                                       characteristics():Set
                                        @'toSet():Collector<E.?.ConcurrentHashSet<E>>
(EnumSet.of (Collector.Characteristics.CONCURRENT,
                  Collector.Characteristics.UNORDERED,
                  Collector.Characteristics.IDENTITY FINISH));
```

<<Java Class>> General Concurrent Concurrent

ConcurrentHashSetCollector()

Any/all characteristics can be set using EnumSet.of() Set characteristics() return Collections.unmodifiableSet

- Five 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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- accumulator():BiConsumer<A,T>
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- Five 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.
    - return ArrayList::new

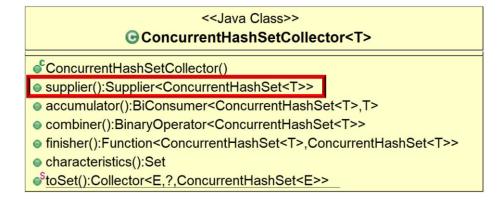
Collector<T,A,R>

<<Java Interface>>

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

A non-concurrent collector provides a result container for each thread in a parallel stream

- Five 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.
    - return ArrayList::new
    - return ConcurrentHashSet::new



- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator() returns a biconsumer that adds a new element to an existing result container

```
<<Java Interface>>

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

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator() returns a biconsumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.
    - return List::add

<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>

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



A non-concurrent collector needs no synchronization

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator() returns a biconsumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.
    - return List::add
    - return ConcurrentHashSet::add

A concurrent collector must be synchronized

ConcurrentHashSetCollector()

Supplier():Supplier<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

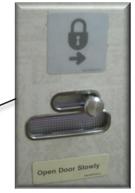
accumulator():BiConsumer<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,T>

combiner():BinaryOperator<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

finisher():Function<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

characteristics():Set

StoSet():Collector<E,?,ConcurrentHashSet<E>>



- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator()
  - combiner() returns a binary operator that merges two result containers together

```
<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>
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- supplier():Supplier<A>
- accumulator():BiConsumer<A,T>
- combiner():BinaryOperator<A>
- finisher():Function<A,R>
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- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator()
  - **combiner()** returns a binary operator that merges two result containers together, e.g.
    - return (one, another) -> {
       one.addAll(another); return one;

```
<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>
```

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

A combiner() is only used for a non-concurrent collector

characteristics():Set

supplier():Supplier<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

\*toSet():Collector<E,?,ConcurrentHashSet<E>>

accumulator():BiConsumer<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,T>
 combiner():BinaryOperator<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

<<Java Class>>
GoncurrentHashSetCollector<T>

finisher():Function<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,ConcurrentHashSet<T>>

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator()
  - combiner() returns a binary operator that merges two result containers together, e.g.
    - return (one, another) -> {
       one.addAll(another); return one;
      }
    - return null

The combiner() method is not called when CONCURRENT is set

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - supplier()
  - accumulator()
  - combiner()
  - finisher() returns a function that converts the result container to final result type

```
<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>
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- combiner():BinaryOperator<A>
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- Five 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.
    - Function.identity()

```
<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>
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- supplier():Supplier<A>
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    - return null

#### <<Java Class>> GConcurrentHashSetCollector<T>

- supplier():Supplier<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
- accumulator():BiConsumer<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,T>
- ocombiner():BinaryOperator<ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
- finisher():Function<ConcurrentHashSet<T>,ConcurrentHashSet<T>>
- characteristics():Set
- \$toSet():Collector<E,?,ConcurrentHashSet<E>>



Stream

- Five 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.
    - Function.identity()
    - return null

```
.generate(() ->
    makeBigFraction
        (new Random(), false))
.limit(sMAX FRACTIONS)
```

.map(reduceAndMultiplyFraction)

.collect(FuturesCollector

.toFuture())

finisher() can also be much more interesting!

.thenAccept
 (this::sortAndPrintList);

End of Java Parallel Stream Internals: Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors (Part 2)