Understand Java Parallel Streams Internals: Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors (Part 2)

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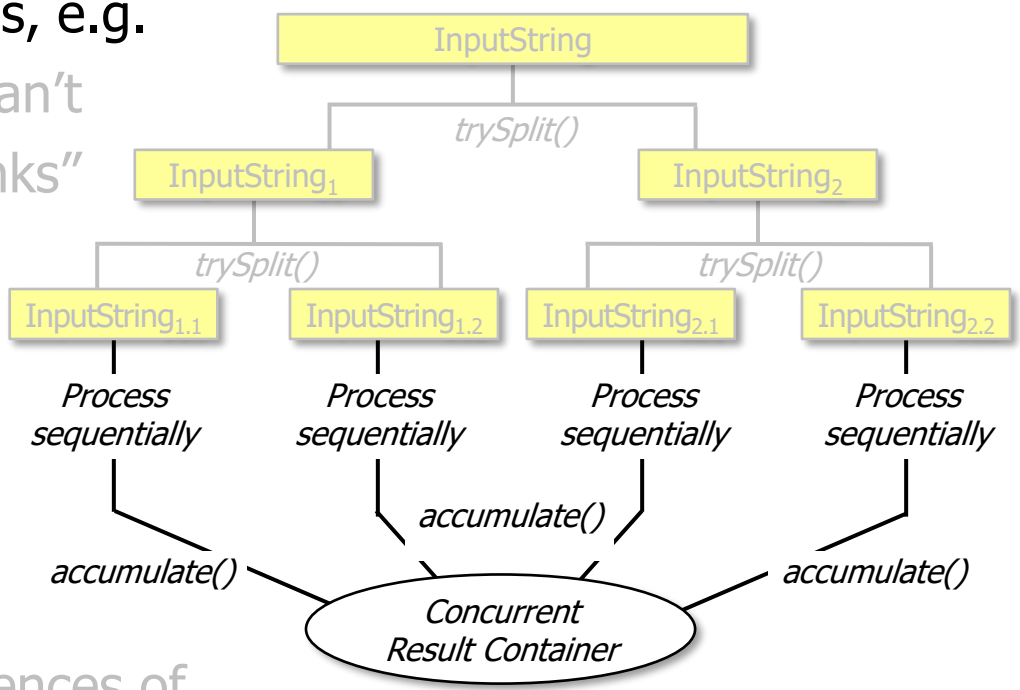
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand parallel stream internals, e.g.
  - 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
  - Recognize key behaviors & differences of non-concurrent & concurrent collectors

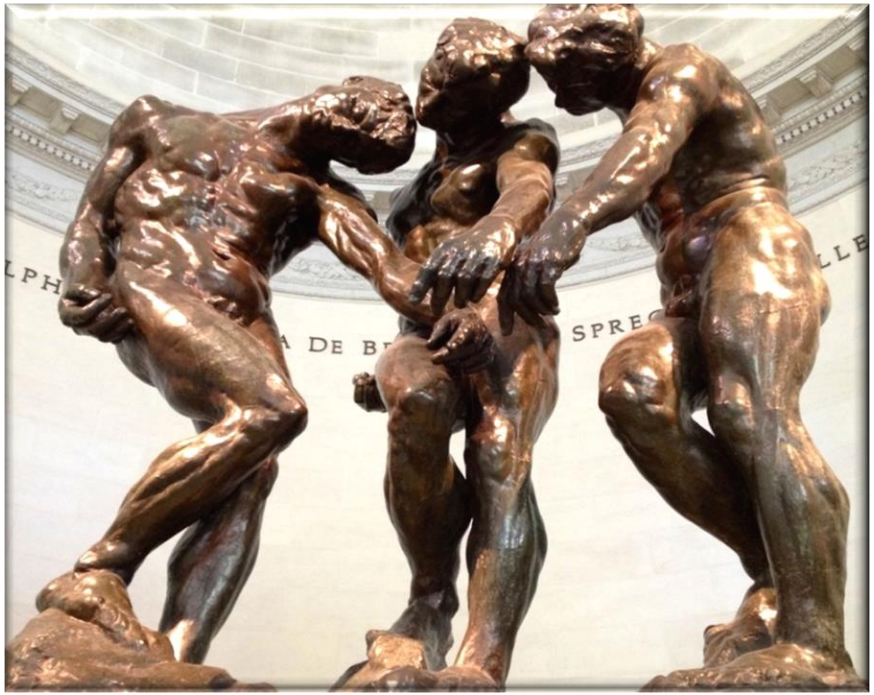


- Learn how to implement non-concurrent & concurrent collectors

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- The Collector interface defines three generic types



<<Java Interface>>

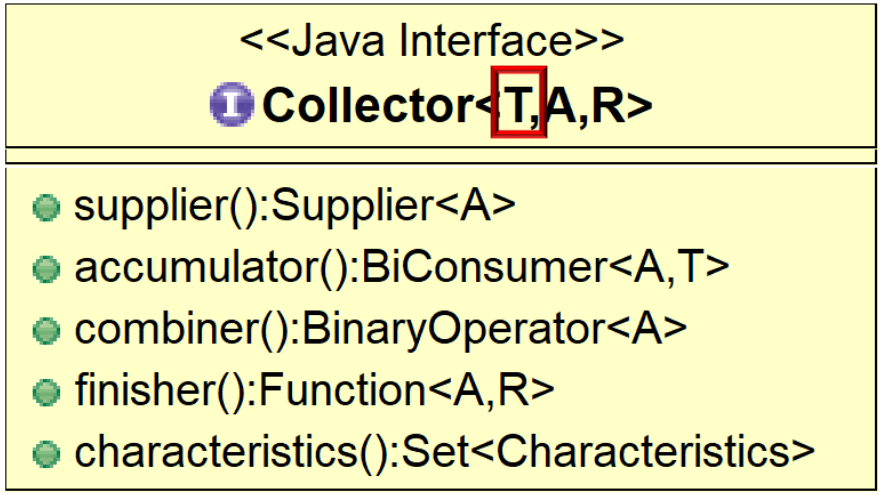
Collector<T,A,R>

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

See www.baeldung.com/java-8-collectors

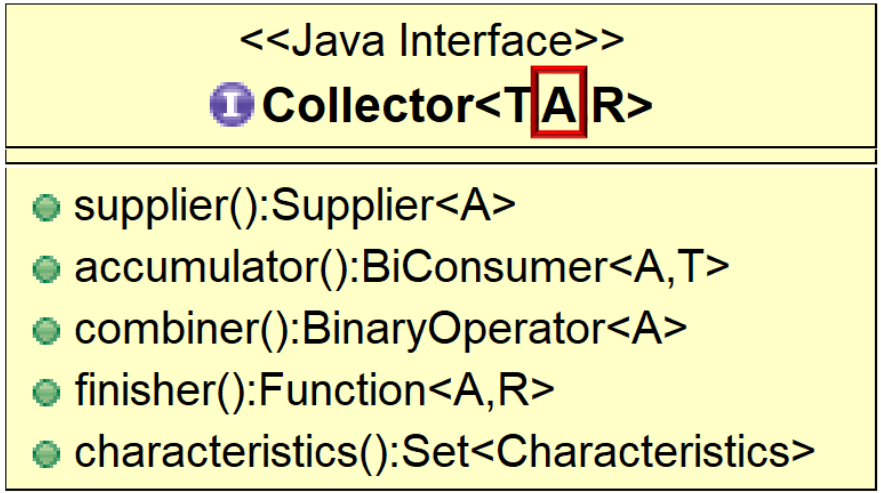
Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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



Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

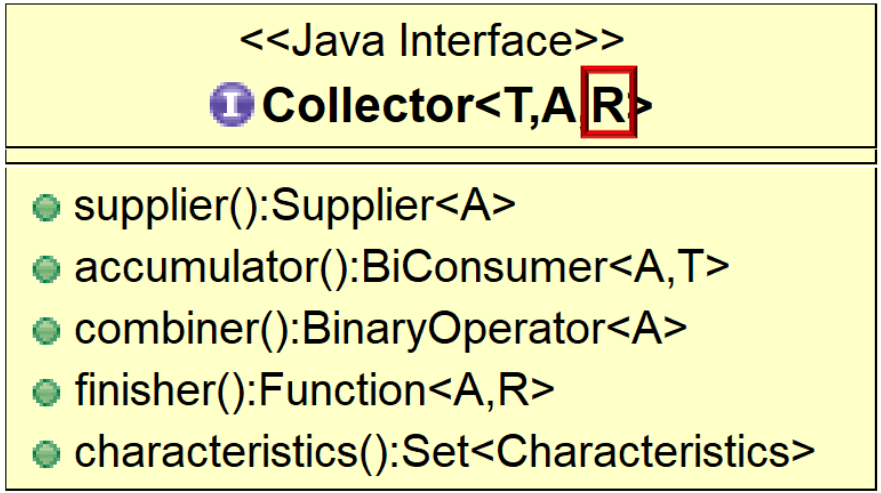
- The Collector interface defines three generic types
  - T
  - **A** – The type of a mutable accumulator object for collection
    - e.g., ConcurrentHashSet, List of T, Future of T, etc.
      - Lists can be implemented by ArrayList, LinkedList, etc.



See Java8/ex14/src/main/java/utils/ConcurrentHashSet.java

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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.



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Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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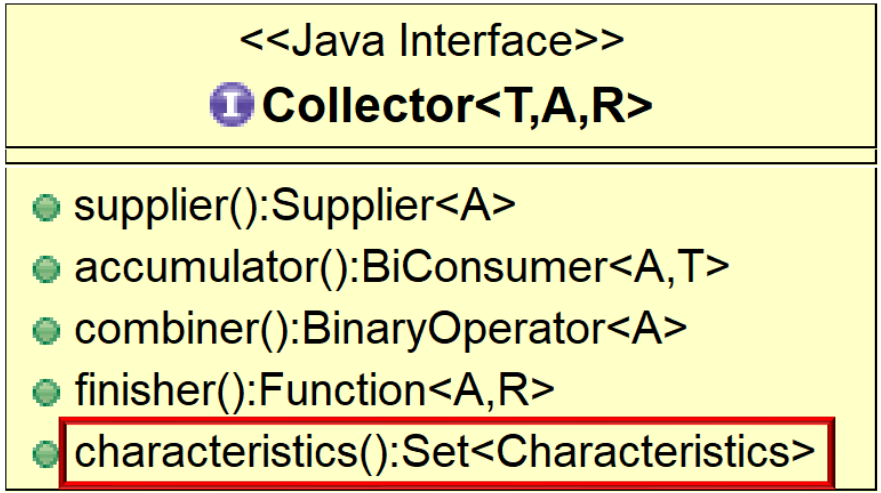
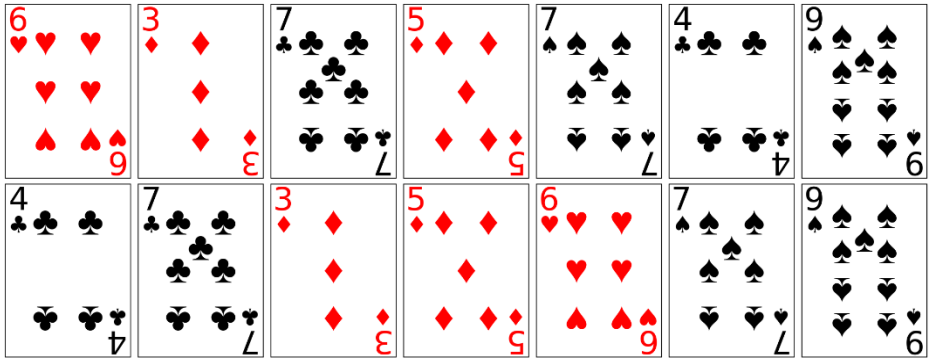
Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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

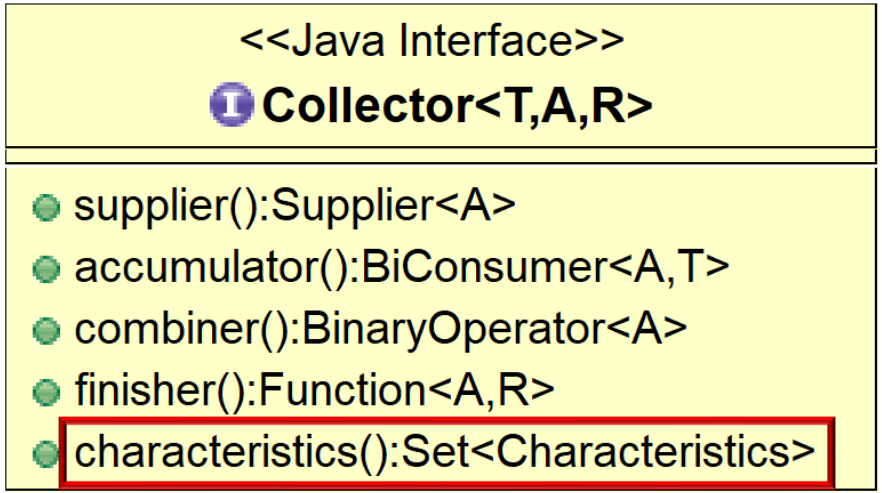




A concurrent collector *should* be UNORDERED, but a non-concurrent collector *can* be ORDERED

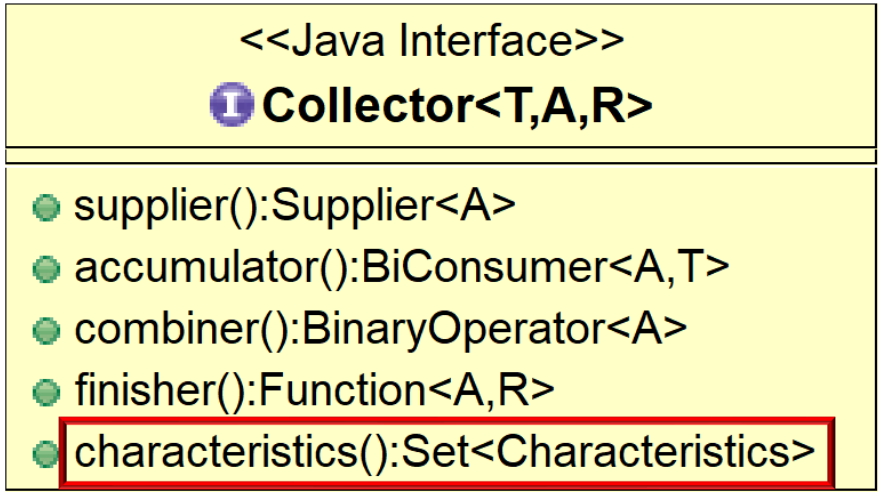
Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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



Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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

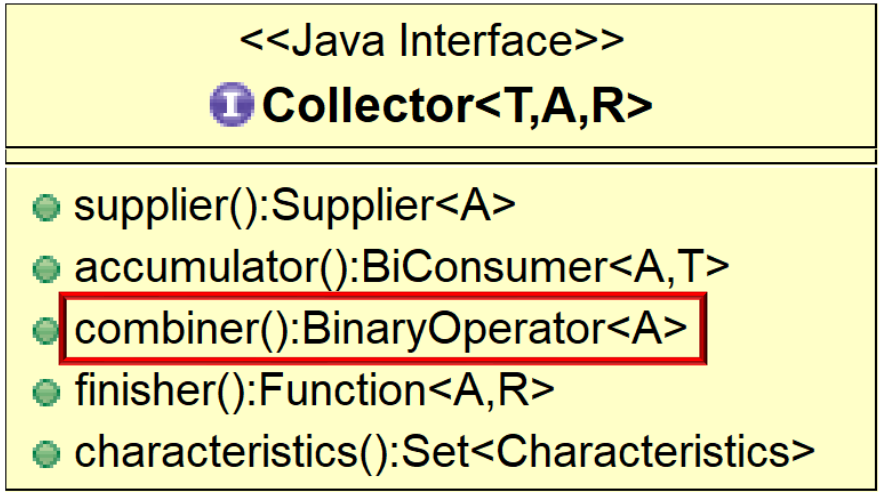


The mutable result container must be synchronized!!

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

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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 combiner() method is a no-op



Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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 combiner() method is a no-op
      - A non-concurrent collector can be used with either sequential or parallel streams

<<Java Interface>>

Collector<T,A,R>

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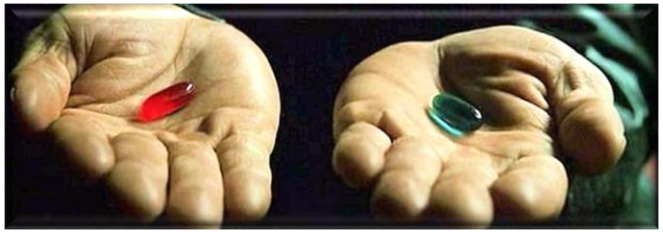

Internally, the streams framework decides how to ensure correct behavior

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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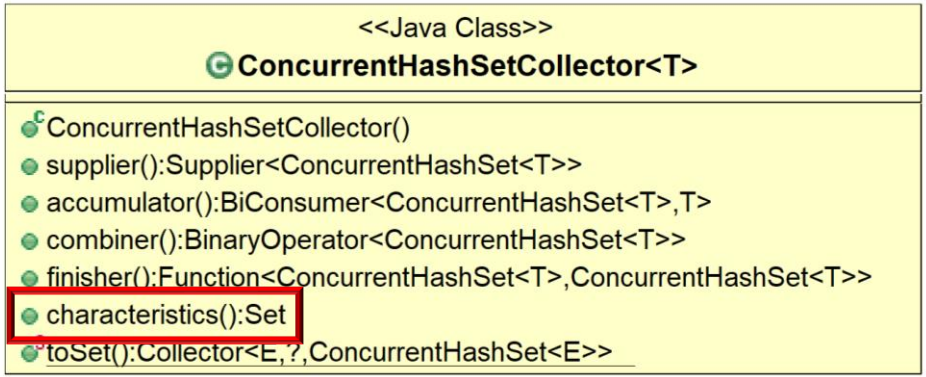


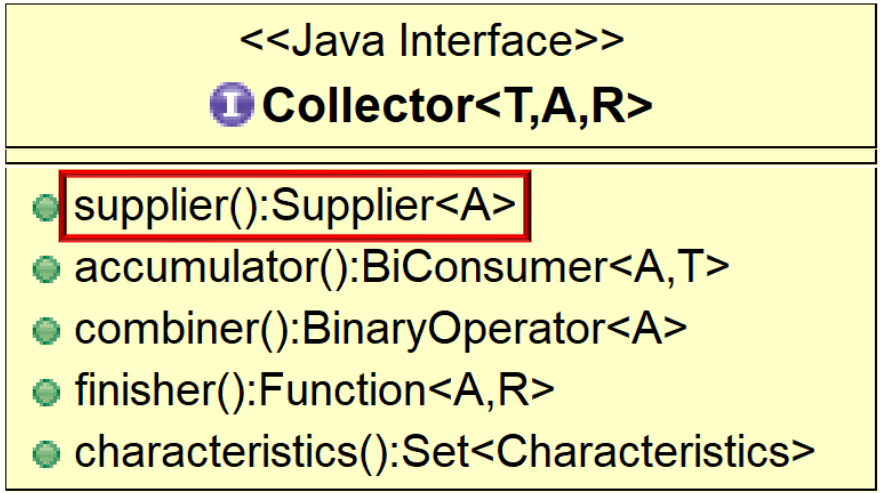
Any/all characteristics can be set using EnumSet.of()

```
Set characteristics() {
  return Collections.unmodifiableSet
    (EnumSet.of(Collector.Characteristics.CONCURRENT,
                Collector.Characteristics.UNORDERED,
                Collector.Characteristics.IDENTITY_FINISH));
}
```

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

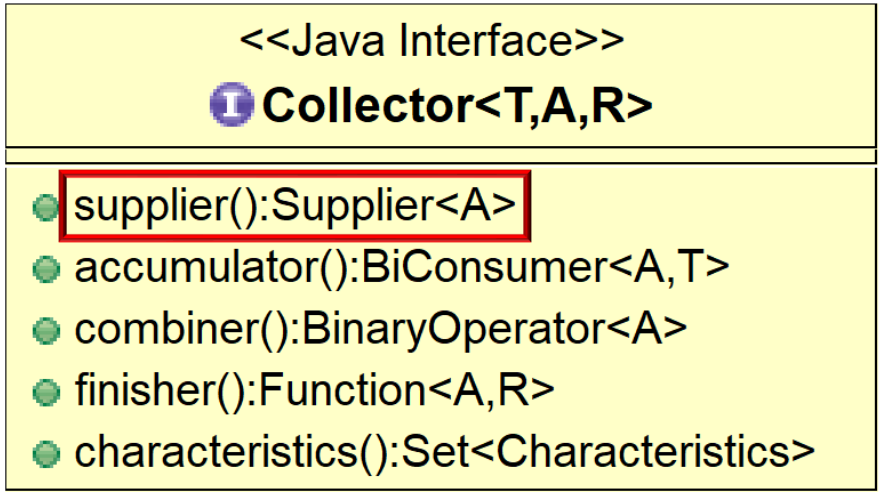
Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
  - characteristics()
  - **supplier()** – returns a supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container



Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- 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`



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

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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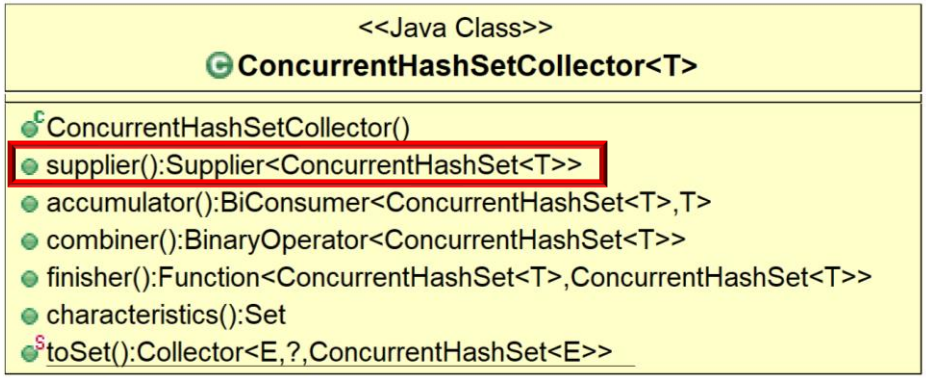
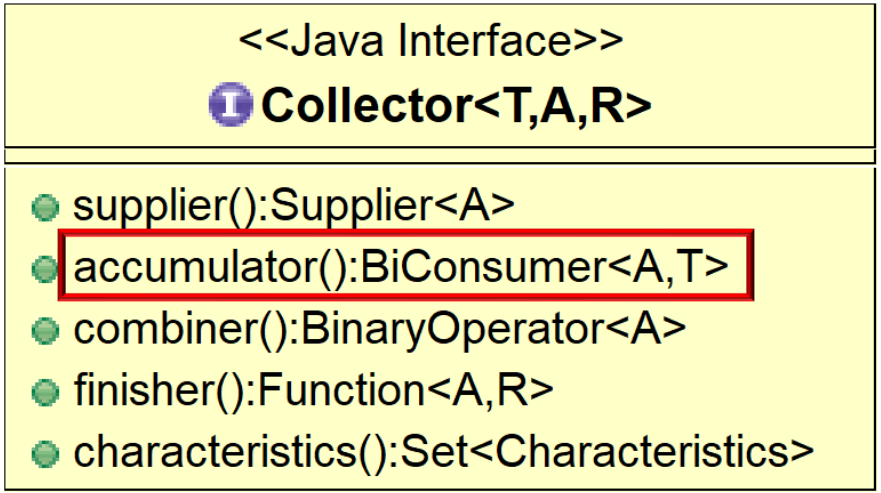
  - **supplier()** – returns a supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container, e.g.
    - `return ArrayList::new`
    - **`return ConcurrentHashSet::new`**



A concurrent collector has one result container shared by all threads in a parallel stream

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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



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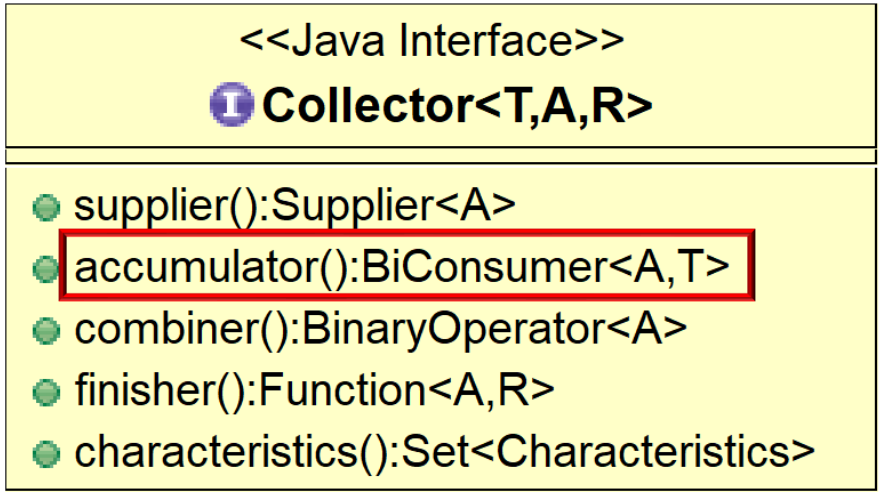
  - **accumulator()** – returns a bi-consumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.
    - `return List::add`



A non-concurrent collector needs no synchronization

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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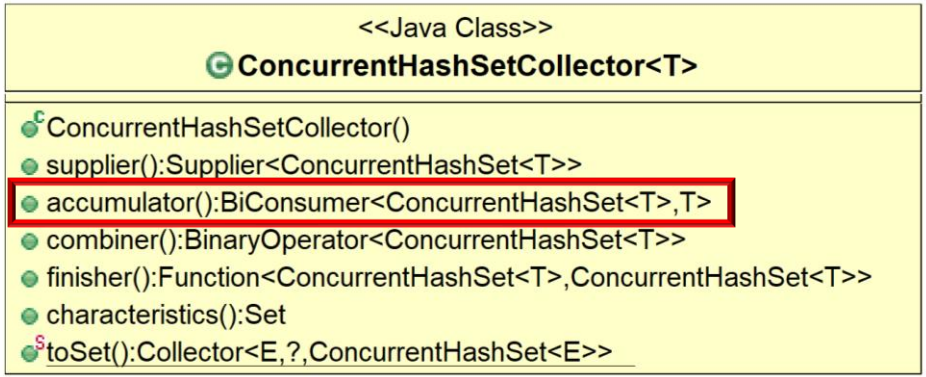
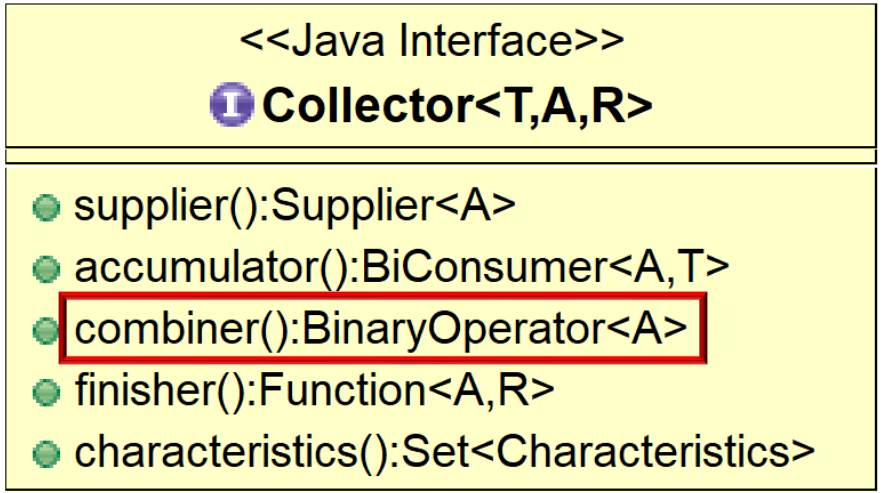
  - supplier()
  - **accumulator()** – returns a bi-consumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.
    - `return List::add`
    - **`return ConcurrentHashSet::add`**



A concurrent collector's result container must be synchronized

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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



Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
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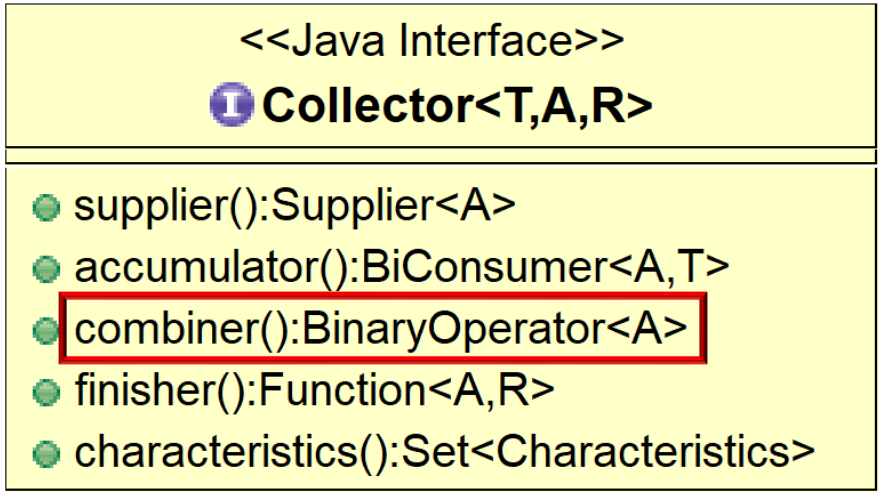
    - `return (one, another) -> { one.addAll(another); return one; }`



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

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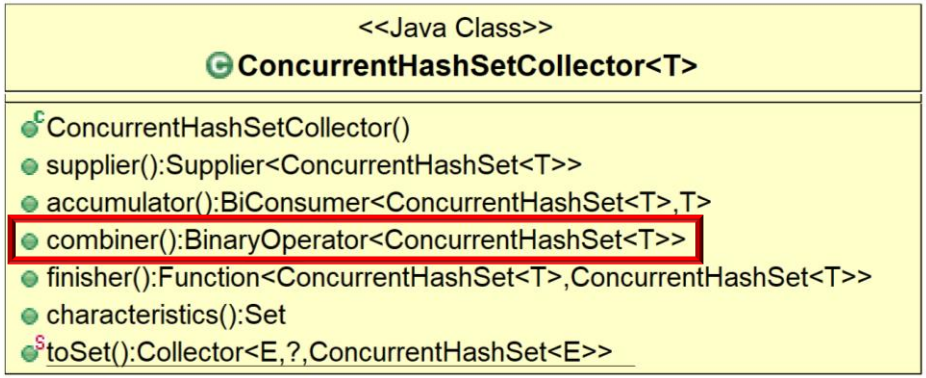
  - **combiner()** – returns a binary operator that merges two result containers together, e.g.
    - `return (one, another) -> { one.addAll(another); return one; }`
    - `return null`



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

Implementing Non-Concurrent & Concurrent Collectors

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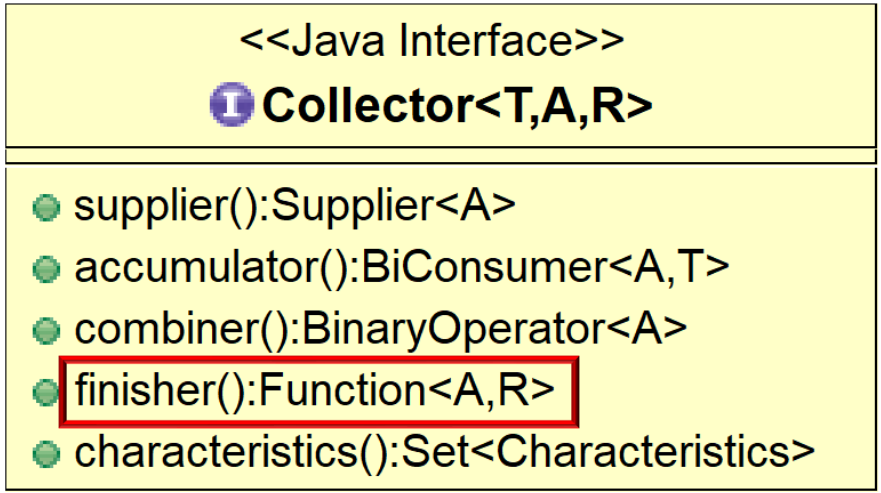
  - combiner()
  - **finisher()** – returns a function that converts the result container to final result type



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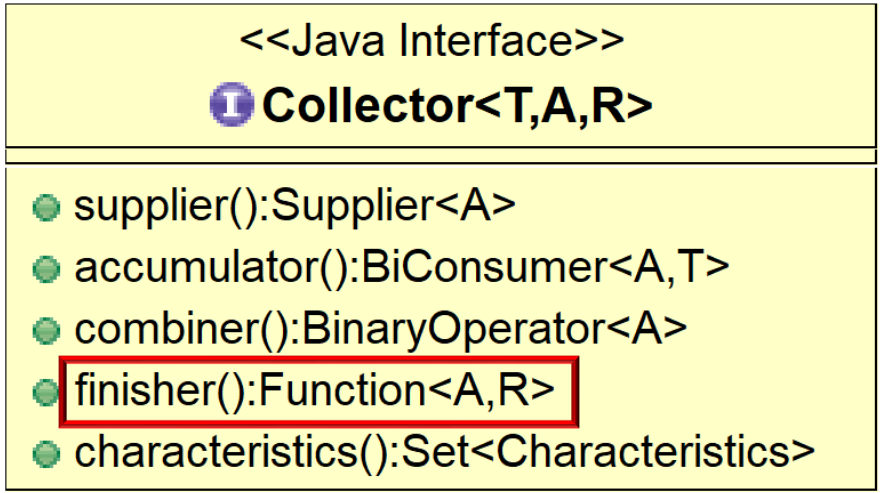
    - `Function.identity()`



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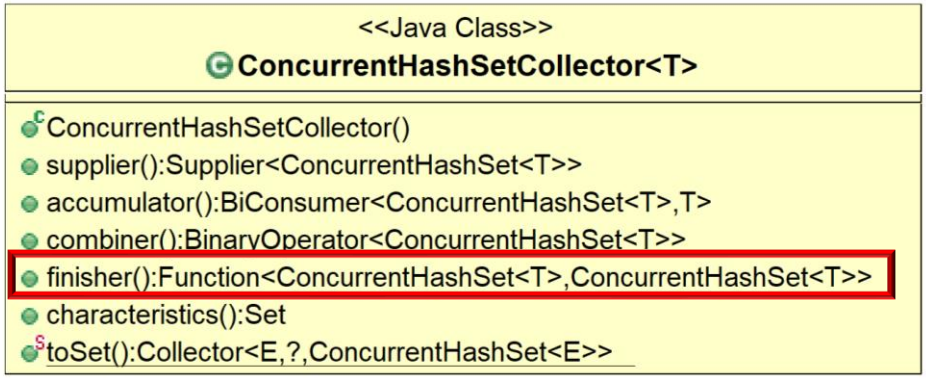

Should be a no-op if IDENTITY_FINISH characteristic is set

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

```
Stream
   .generate(() ->
      makeBigFraction
         (new Random(), false))
   .limit(sMAX_FRACTIONS)

   .map(reduceAndMultiplyFraction)
   .collect(FuturesCollector
            .toFuture())

   .thenAccept
       (this::sortAndPrintList);
```

finisher() can also be much more interesting!

See ImageCounter/src/main/java/utils/StreamOfFuturesCollector.java

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