## **Evaluating the Java SearchWith ParallelSpliterator Case Study Douglas C. Schmidt** d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt



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### Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Be aware of how a parallel spliterator can improve parallel stream performance
- Know the intent of—& fields in—the PhraseMatchSpliterator
- Recognize the PhraseMatchSpliterator constructor & tryAdvance() method implementation
- Understand the PhraseMatchSpliterator trySplit() method implementation
- Understand the pros & cons of the SearchWithParallelSpliterator class



### <<Java Class>> SearchWithParallelSpliterator

processStream():List<List<SearchResults>>
 processInput(CharSequence):List<SearchResults>

• This example shows how a parallel spliterator can help transparently improve program performance

#### **Input Strings to Search**



**Search Phrases** 



 This example shows how a parallel spliterator can help transparently improve program performance









Tests conducted on a 3.2GHz 10-core MacBook Pro with 64 Gbytes of RAM

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#### **Search Phrases**



Starting SearchStreamGangTest PARALLEL SPLITERATOR executed in 409 msecs COMPLETABLE\_FUTURES\_INPUTS executed in 426 msecs COMPLETABLE FUTURES PHASES executed in 427 msecs PARALLEL STREAMS executed in 437 msecs PARALLEL\_STREAM\_PHASES executed in 440 msecs RXJAVA\_PHASES executed in 485 msecs PARALLEL\_STREAM\_INPUTS executed in 802 msecs RXJAVA\_INPUTS executed in 866 msecs SEQUENTIAL\_LOOPS executed in 1638 msecs SEQUENTIAL\_STREAM executed in 1958 msecs Ending SearchStreamGangTest

Tests conducted on a 2.7GHz quad-core Lenovo P50 with 32 Gbytes of RAM

- This example shows how a parallel spliterator can help transparently improve program performance
  - These speedups occur since the granularity of parallelism is finer & thus better able to leverage available cores



See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams/parallelism.html

• This example also shows that the difference between using sequential vs parallel spliterator can be minuscule!

return new SearchResults
 (..., ..., phrase, title, StreamSupport

parallel)

.collect(toList()));

```
.stream(new PhraseMatchSpliterator(input,
```

```
phrase),
```



Switching this boolean from "false" to "true" controls whether the spliterator runs sequentially or in parallel

• This example also shows that the difference between using sequential vs parallel spliterator can be minuscule!

```
parallel)
.collect(toList()));
```



- The parallel-related portions of PhraseMatchSpliterator are *much* more complicated to program than the sequential-related portions...
  - class PhraseMatchSpliterator
     implements Spliterator<Result> {
    - Spliterator<Result> trySplit() { ... }
    - int computeStartPos(int splitPos) { ... }



PhraseMatchSpliterator splitInput(int splitPos) { ... }

• • •

. . .

• The parallel-related portions of PhraseMatchSpliterator are *much* more complicated to program than the sequential-related portions...



Junit tests are extremely useful..

• The parallel-related portions of PhraseMatchSpliterator are *much* more complicated to program than the sequential-related portions...

```
class PhraseMatchSpliterator
    implements Spliterator<Result> {
    ...
    Spliterator<Result> trySplit() { ... }
```

- int computeStartPos(int splitPos) { ...

. . .



PhraseMatchSpliterator splitInput(int splitPos) { ... }

Writing the parallel spliterator took longer than writing the rest of the program!

# End of Evaluating the Java SearchWithParallelSpliterator Case Study