

The FileCount Case Study: Overview

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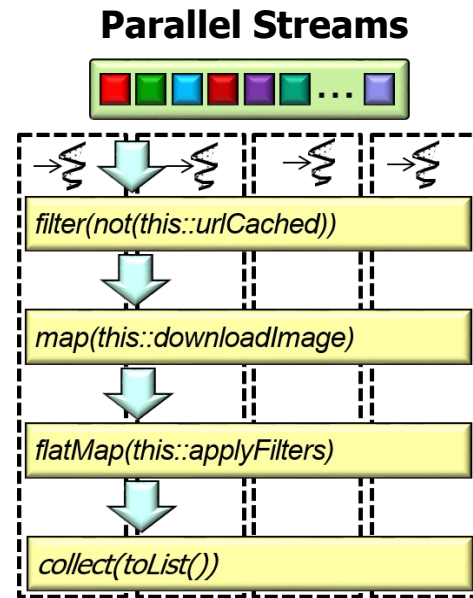
**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

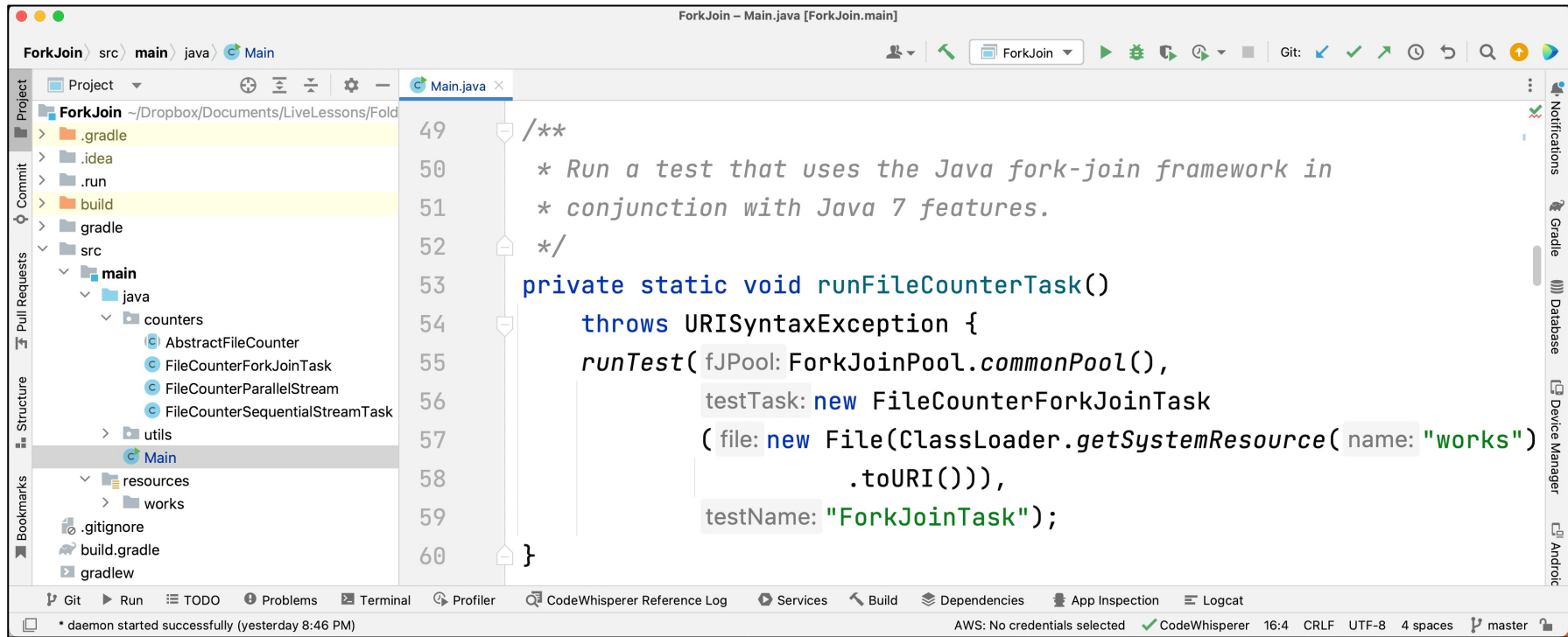
- Understand the design of the FileCounter case study
 - Evaluates different Java parallel programming models in practice



Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance

A screenshot of an IDE window titled "ForkJoin - Main.java [ForkJoin.main]". The left sidebar shows a project structure with folders like ".gradle", ".idea", ".run", "build", "gradle", "src", "main", "java", "counters", "utils", "resources", and "works". The main editor area shows the following Java code:

```
49  /**
50   * Run a test that uses the Java fork-join framework in
51   * conjunction with Java 7 features.
52   */
53   private static void runFileCounterTask()
54       throws URISyntaxException {
55       runTest( fJPool: ForkJoinPool.commonPool(),
56              testTask: new FileCounterForkJoinTask
57                  ( file: new File(ClassLoader.getResource( name: "works")
58                      .toURI()),
59                  testName: "ForkJoinTask");
60   }
```

The IDE interface includes a top toolbar with icons for navigation and development, and a bottom status bar with information like "AWS: No credentials selected", "CodeWhisperer", and "16:4 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces master".

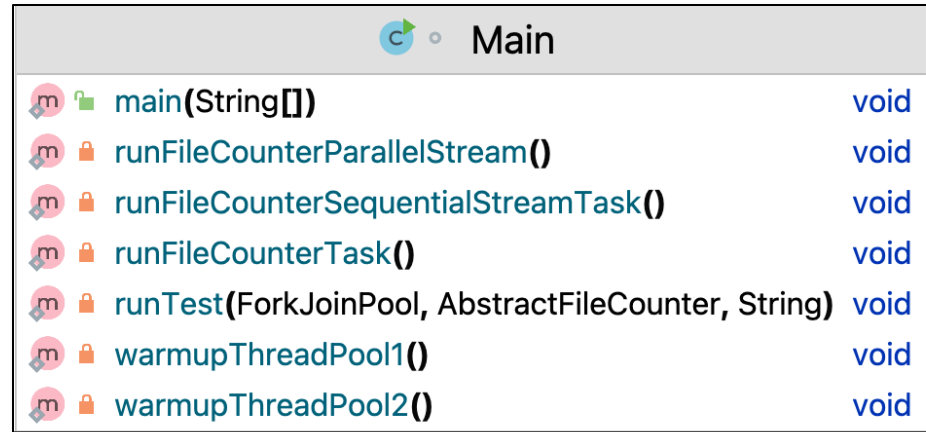
See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Folders/ForkJoin

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance

- **Main**

- Evaluates three Java parallel programming models
- e.g., fork-join framework & sequential/parallel streams



```

Main
├── main(String[]) void
├── runFileCounterParallelStream() void
├── runFileCounterSequentialStreamTask() void
├── runFileCounterTask() void
├── runTest(ForkJoinPool, AbstractFileCounter, String) void
├── warmupThreadPool1() void
└── warmupThreadPool2() void

```

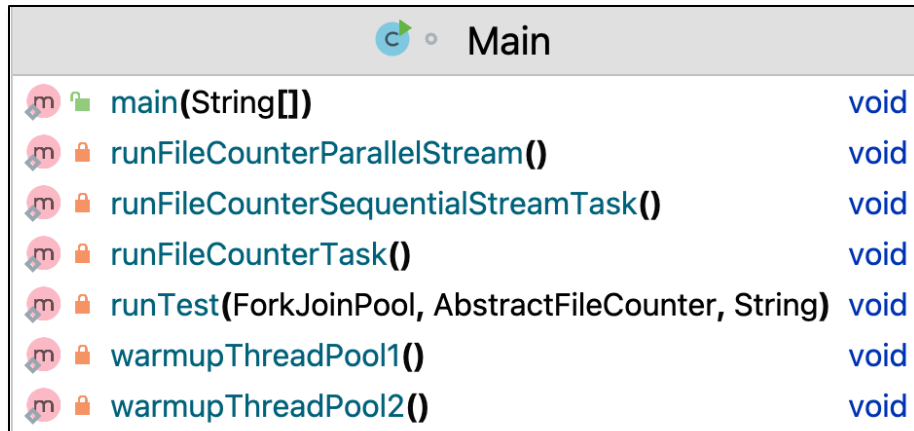
See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/Main.java](#)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance

- **Main**

- Evaluates three Java parallel programming models
- Counts all the files in a recursive folder hierarchy & calculates cumulative sizes of files



The screenshot shows a class hierarchy for a package named 'Main'. The package is represented by a blue circle with a white 'c' and a green arrow. Below it, several methods are listed, each with a red circle containing a white 'm' and a lock icon. The methods and their return types are:

Method Name	Return Type
<code>main(String[])</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>runFileCounterParallelStream()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>runFileCounterSequentialStreamTask()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>runFileCounterTask()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>runTest(ForkJoinPool, AbstractFileCounter, String)</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>warmupThreadPool1()</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>warmupThreadPool2()</code>	<code>void</code>

See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/Main.java](#)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
 - **AbstractFileCounter**
 - Provides foundational functionality for subclasses that compute the size of files in folders

AbstractFileCounter	
f	mDocumentCount AtomicLong
f	mFolderCount AtomicLong
f	mFile File
m	documentCount() long
m	folderCount() long

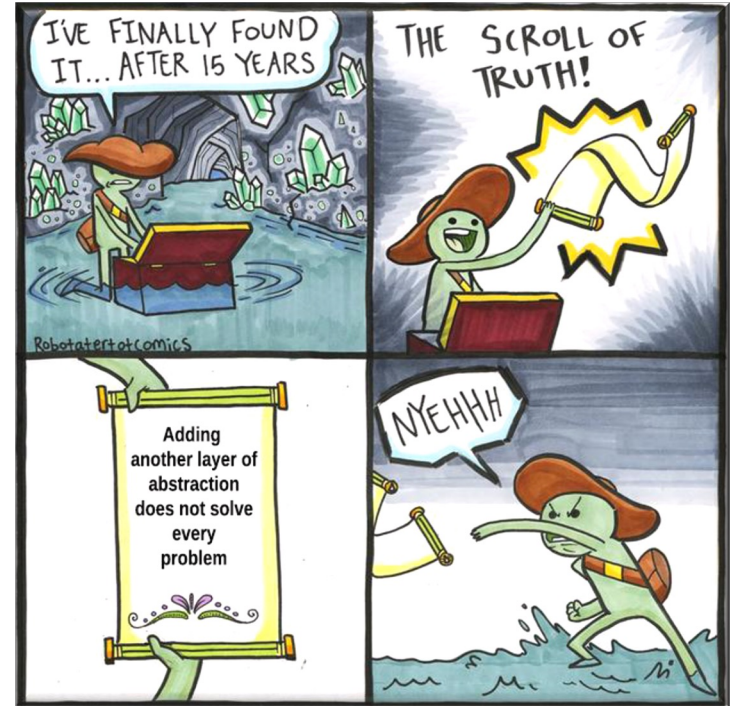
See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/counters/AbstractFileCounter.java](#)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance

- **AbstractFileCounter**

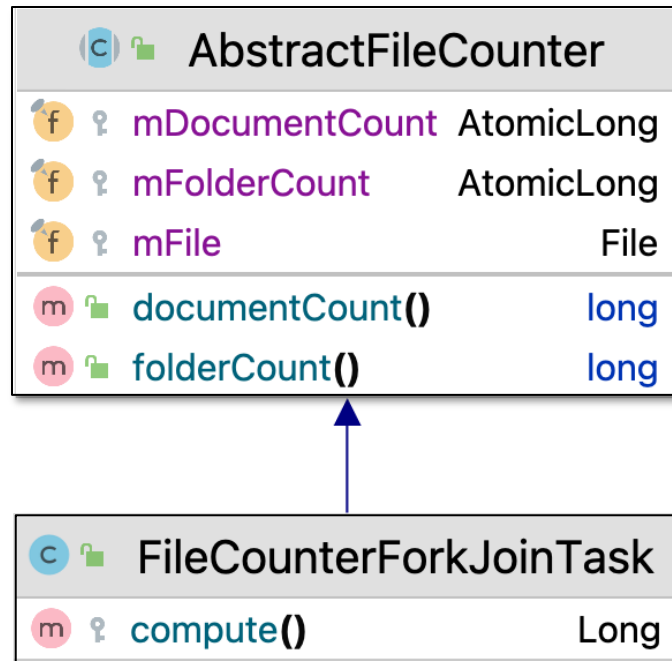
- Provides foundational functionality for subclasses that compute the size of files in folders
- This “abstraction layer” offers common methods & fields shared among the various FileCounter implementations



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction_layer

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

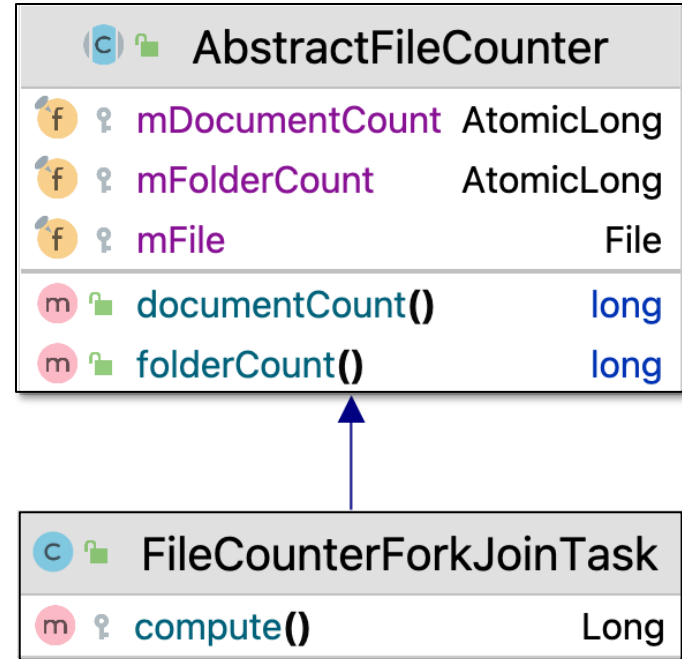
- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
 - **FileCounterForkJoinTask**
 - Applies the Java fork-join framework & Java 7 features to compute size of a folder & all reachable files



See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/counters/FileCounterForkJoinTask.java](https://github.com/Netflix/parallelism/blob/master/Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/counters/FileCounterForkJoinTask.java)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

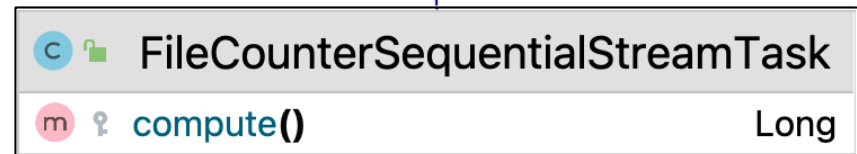
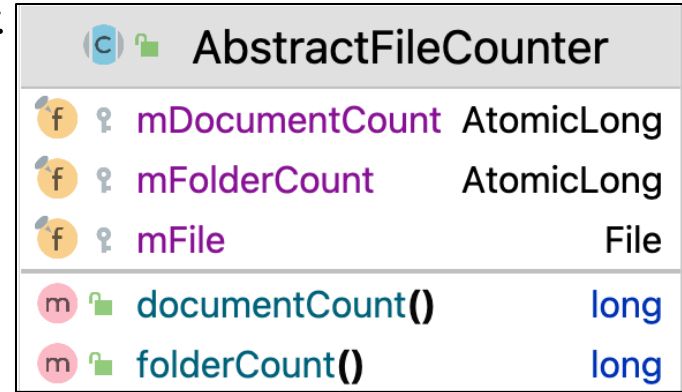
- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
 - **FileCounterForkJoinTask**
 - Applies the Java fork-join framework & Java 7 features to compute size of a folder & all reachable files
 - Best used for recursive tasks that can be split into smaller sub-tasks
 - i.e., divide-and-conquer algorithms



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divide-and-conquer_algorithm

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
- **FileCounterSequentialStreamTask**
 - Applies the Java fork-join framework & sequential streams to compute the size of a folder & all reachable files




See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/counters/FileCounterSequentialStreamTask.java](#)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
- **FileCounterSequentialStreamTask**
 - Applies the Java fork-join framework & sequential streams to compute the size of a folder & all reachable files
 - Best used when the simplicity of streams is desired along with the control of managing parallelism using the fork-join framework

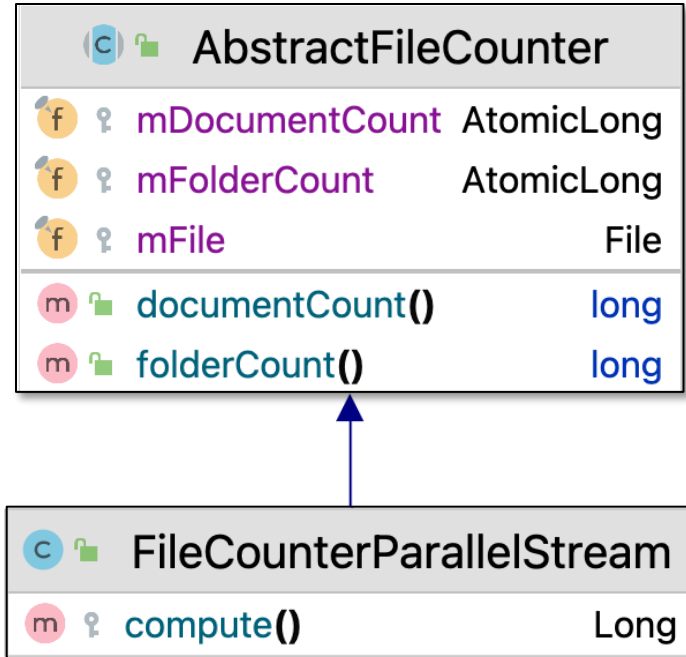
AbstractFileCounter			
f	?	mDocumentCount	AtomicLong
f	?	mFolderCount	AtomicLong
f	?	mFile	File
<hr/>			
m	?	documentCount()	long
m	?	folderCount()	long

FileCounterSequentialStreamTask			
m	?	compute()	Long



Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

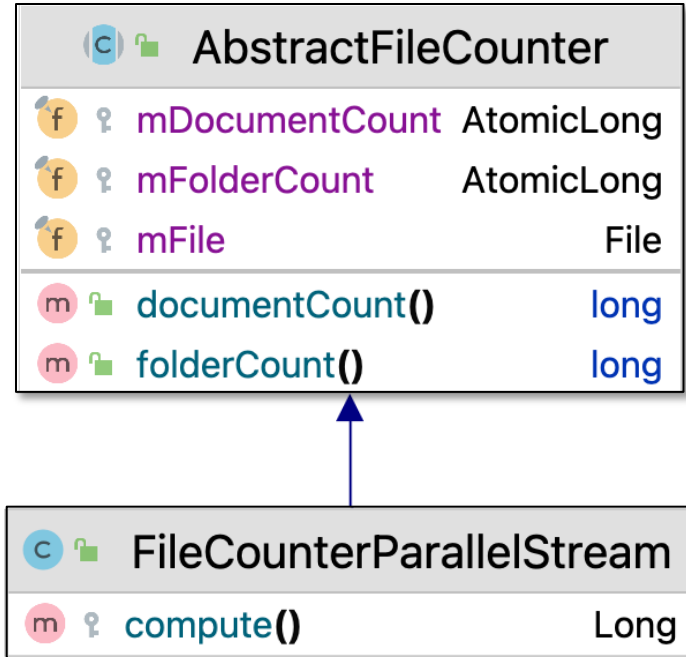
- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
 - **FileCounterParallelStream**
 - Applies Java parallel streams to compute size of a folder & all reachable files



See [Folders/ForkJoin/src/main/java/counters/FileCounterParallelStream.java](#)

Overview of the FileCounter Case Study

- Different Java parallel programming models are applied on common data & benchmarked to determine tradeoffs between conciseness & performance
 - **FileCounterParallelStream**
 - Applies Java parallel streams to compute size of a folder & all reachable files
 - Best used when data-level parallelism is desired, especially when working with collections
 - Parallel streams abstract away low-level threading details



See www.baeldung.com/java-when-to-use-parallel-stream

End of the FileCounter Case Study: Overview