

# Java Parallel Streams Internals: Demo'ing Splitter Performance

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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"
    - Via a parallel spliterator
  - Know the impact of different Java collections on the performance of different spliterators

```
Starting spliterator tests for 10000 words..  
..printing results
```

```
1 msec: LinkedList sequential  
1 msec: ArrayList sequential  
7 msec: ArrayList parallel  
12 msec: LinkedList parallel
```

```
Starting spliterator tests for 100000 words..  
..printing results
```

```
3 msec: ArrayList parallel  
5 msec: ArrayList sequential  
6 msec: LinkedList sequential  
19 msec: LinkedList parallel
```

```
Starting spliterator tests for 910654 words..  
..printing results
```

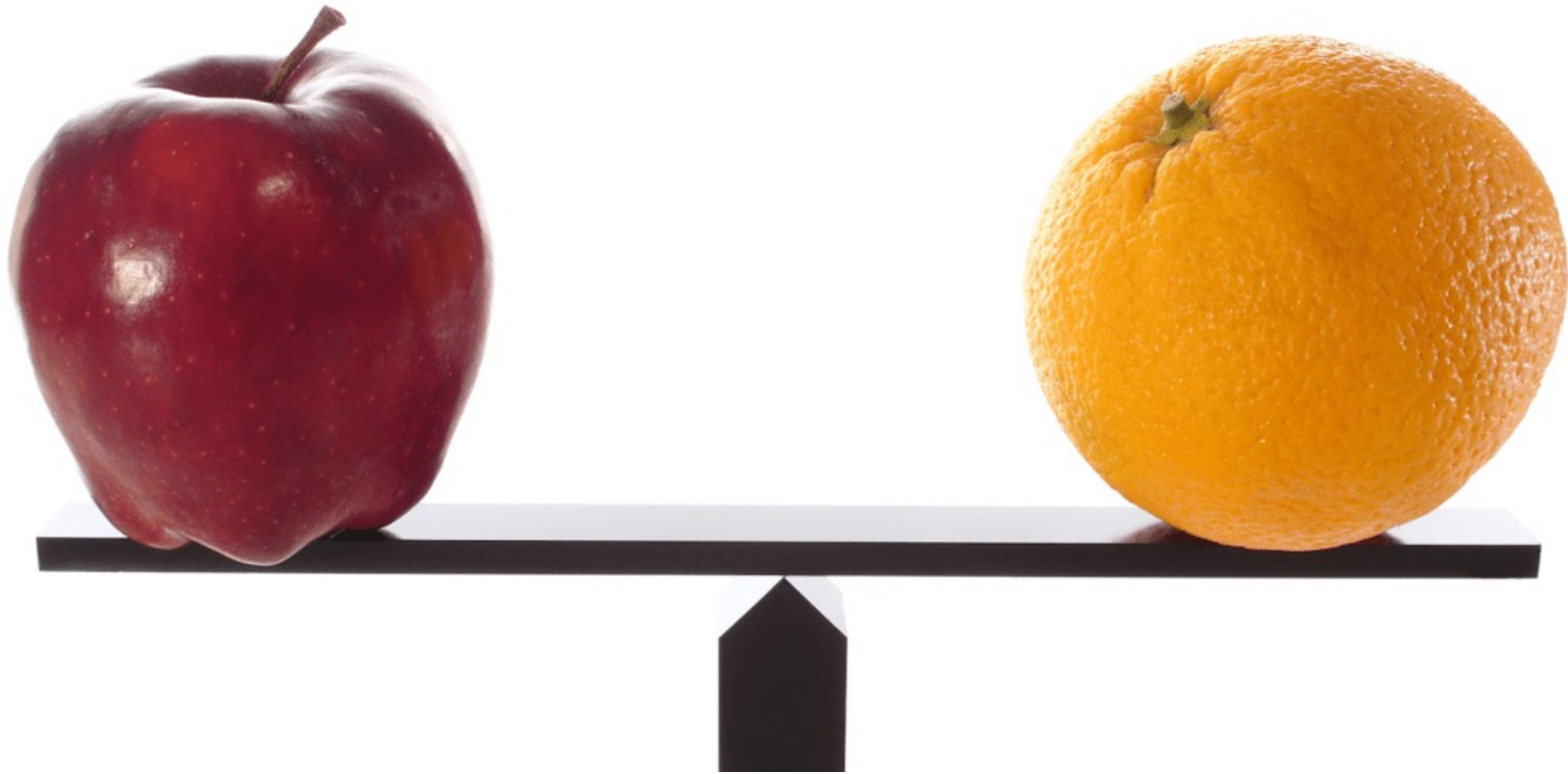
```
12 msec: ArrayList parallel  
14 msec: LinkedList parallel  
38 msec: LinkedList sequential  
43 msec: ArrayList sequential
```

---

# Demonstrating Splitter Performance

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- Spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList partition data quite differently



See earlier lesson on "*Java Parallel Streams Internals: Partitioning*"

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- Spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList partition data quite differently

```
ArrayListSpliterator<E> trySplit() {  
    int hi = getFence(), lo = index, mid = (lo + hi) >>> 1;  
    // divide range in half unless too small  
    return lo >= mid ? null : new ArrayListSpliterator<E>  
        (list, lo, index = mid, ...);  
}
```

*ArrayList's spliterator splits evenly & efficiently (e.g., doesn't copy data)*



See [openjdk/8u40-b25/java/util/ArrayList.java](https://openjdk/8u40-b25/java/util/ArrayList.java)

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- Spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList partition data quite differently

```
Spliterator<E> trySplit() { ...  
    int n = batch + BATCH_UNIT, j = 0; Object[] a = new Object[n];  
    do { a[j++] = p.item; }  
    while ((p = p.next) != null && j < n); ...  
    return Spliterators.spliterator(a, 0, j, Spliterator.ORDERED);  
}
```

*LinkedList's spliterator does not split evenly & efficiently (e.g., it copies data)*



See [openjdk/8u40-b25/java/util/LinkedList.java](https://openjdk/8u40-b25/java/util/LinkedList.java)

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

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- This demo program shows the performance difference of parallel spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList when processing the complete works of Shakespeare

```
void timeStreamModifications
  (String testName, List<String> words, boolean parallel) {
  ...
  IntStream.range(0, sMAX_ITERATIONS)
    .boxed()
    .mapMulti((i, consumer) -> consumer.accept
      ((parallel ? words.parallelStream()
        : words.stream())
        .map(s -> rot13(s.toUpperCase())
          .toLowerCase())
        .toList()))
    .count(); ...
}
```

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- This demo program shows the performance difference of parallel spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList when processing the complete works of Shakespeare

```
void timeStreamModifications
(String testName, List<String> words, boolean parallel) {
    ...
    IntStream.range(0, sMAX_ITERATIONS)
        .boxed()
        .mapMulti((i, consumer) -> consumer.accept
            ((parallel ? words.parallelStream()
                : words.stream())
                .map(s -> rot13(s.toUpperCase())
                    .toLowerCase())
                .toList()))
        .count(); ...
}
```

*The words param is passed  
an ArrayList & a LinkedList*



# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- This demo program shows the performance difference of parallel spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList when processing the complete works of Shakespeare

```
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    IntStream.range(0, sMAX_ITERATIONS)
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                .map(s -> rot13(s.toUpperCase())
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                .toList()))
        .count(); ...
}
```

*Split & modify words  
list via a spliterator  
using mapMulti/()*

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

- This demo program shows the performance difference of parallel spliterators for ArrayList & LinkedList when processing the complete works of Shakespeare

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                .map(s -> rot13(s.toUpperCase())
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                .toList()))
        .count(); ...
}
```

*Conditionally  
select a parallel  
or sequential  
spliterator*

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance

---

- Results show splitterator differences become more significant as input grows

...

```
Starting splitterator tests for 100000 words..
```

```
..printing results
```

```
    3 msecs: ArrayList parallel
```

```
    5 msecs: ArrayList sequential
```

```
    6 msecs: LinkedList sequential
```

```
   19 msecs: LinkedList parallel
```

```
Starting splitterator tests for 883311 words..
```

```
..printing results
```

```
   12 msecs: ArrayList parallel
```

```
   14 msecs: LinkedList parallel
```

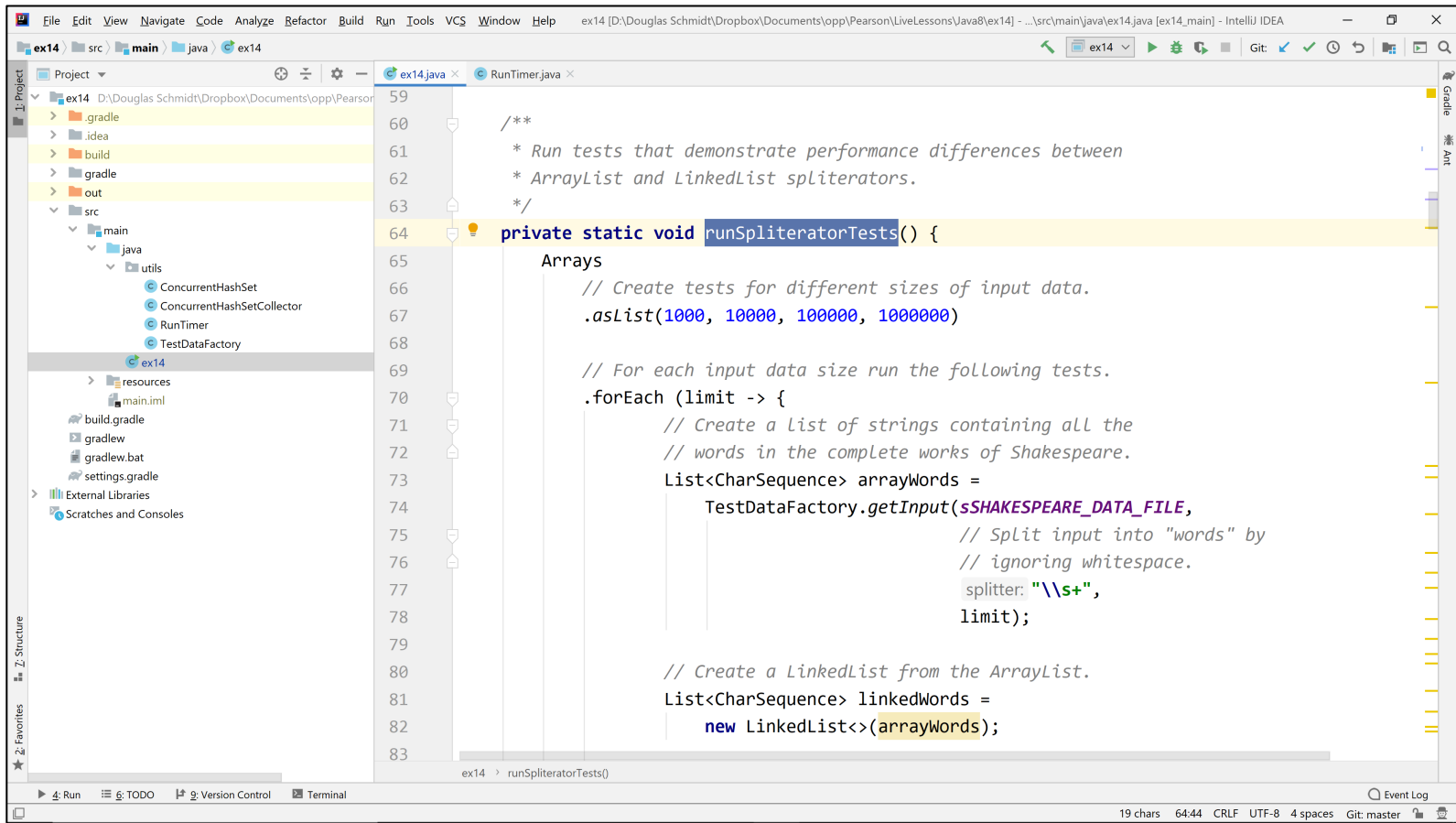
```
   38 msecs: LinkedList sequential
```

```
   43 msecs: ArrayList sequential
```

---

See upcoming lessons on "*When [Not] to Use Parallel Streams*"

# Demonstrating Spliterator Performance



```
59
60
61  /**
62   * Run tests that demonstrate performance differences between
63   * ArrayList and LinkedList spliterators.
64   */
65  private static void runSpliteratorTests() {
66      Arrays
67          // Create tests for different sizes of input data.
68          .asList(1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000)
69
70          // For each input data size run the following tests.
71          .forEach (limit -> {
72              // Create a list of strings containing all the
73              // words in the complete works of Shakespeare.
74              List<CharSequence> arrayWords =
75                  TestDataFactory.getInput(SSHAKESPEARE_DATA_FILE,
76                                          // Split input into "words" by
77                                          // ignoring whitespace.
78                                          splitter: "\\s+",
79                                          limit);
80
81              // Create a LinkedList from the ArrayList.
82              List<CharSequence> linkedWords =
83                  new LinkedList<>(arrayWords);
```

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE interface. The main editor window displays the code for the `runSpliteratorTests()` method in `RunTimer.java`. The code is a performance test that compares the performance of `ArrayList` and `LinkedList` spliterators. It uses `Arrays.asList()` to create a list of input data sizes (1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000) and `forEach()` to iterate over these sizes. For each size, it runs two tests: one using `ArrayList` and one using `LinkedList`. The `ArrayList` test uses `asList()` and the `LinkedList` test uses `new LinkedList<>(arrayWords)`. The code is annotated with comments explaining the purpose of each step. The IDE interface includes a project structure view on the left, a terminal at the bottom, and a status bar at the bottom right showing file encoding and line count.

See [github.com/douglascraigsschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex14](https://github.com/douglascraigsschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex14)

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# End of Java Parallel Streams Internals: Demo'ing Spliterator Performance