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
 - Be aware of non-concurrent & concurrent collector APIs



2

The Collector interface defines
 three generic types



Collector <t, a,="" r=""></t,>		
(m) 🔒	accumulator()	BiConsumer <a, t=""></a,>
(m) 🔒	characteristics()	Set <characteristics></characteristics>
(m) 🔒	combiner()	BinaryOperator <a>
(m) 油	finisher ()	Function <a, r=""></a,>
(m) 🔒	supplier()	Supplier <a>

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

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



- The Collector interface defines
 three generic types
 - A The type of a mutable result container for accumulation
 - e.g., List of T, Set of T, ConcurrentHashMap. KeySetView, etc.



- The Collector interface defines
 three generic types
 - A The type of a mutable result container for accumulation
 - e.g., List of T, Set of T, ConcurrentHashMap. KeySetView, etc.
 - Lists can be implemented by ArrayList, LinkedList, etc.



See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/implementations/list.html

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



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

• Five methods are defined in the Collector interface



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

- 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

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



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





- 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!

- 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



- 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







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

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



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

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

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- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - **supplier()** returns a Supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container, e.g.
 - return ArrayList::new

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

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - **supplier()** returns a Supplier that acts as a factory to generate an empty result container, e.g.

• return ArrayList::new

return ConcurrentHashMap
 :newKeySet



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

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

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 combiner() BinaryOperator<A>
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- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - supplier()
 - accumulator() returns a Bi-Consumer that adds a new element to an existing result container, e.g.
 - return List::add

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A non-concurrent collector needs no synchronization

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/List.html#add

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

A concurrent collector's result container must be synchronized





See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ConcurrentHashMap.KeySetView.html

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



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



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- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - supplier()
 - accumulator()
 - combiner() returns a Binary Operator that merges two result containers together, e.g.

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

Collector<T, A, R>
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 - Function.identity()



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 - supplier()
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 - combiner()
 - finisher() returns a Function that converts the result container to final result type, e.g.
 - Function.identity()
 - return null

Should be a no-op if IDENTITY_FINISH characteristic is set

- Five methods are defined in the Collector interface
 - supplier()
 - accumulator()
 - combiner()
 - finisher() returns a Function that converts the result container to final result type, e.g.
 - Function.identity()
 - return null

finisher() can also be more interesting!

ConcurrentSetCollector<E, S> f 🗎 mSetSupplier Supplier<S> 🚥 🖢 accumulator() BiConsumer<Set<E>, E> characteristics() Set<Characteristics> m combiner() BinaryOperator<Set<E>> m finisher() Function<Set<E>, S> m m 🚹 supplier() Supplier<Set<E>>

See <u>Java8/ex36/src/main/java/utils/ConcurrentSetCollector.java</u>

 We also define a factory method that creates a new instance of the ConcurrentSetCollector class



See <u>Java8/ex36/src/main/java/utils/ConcurrentSetCollector.java</u>

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