



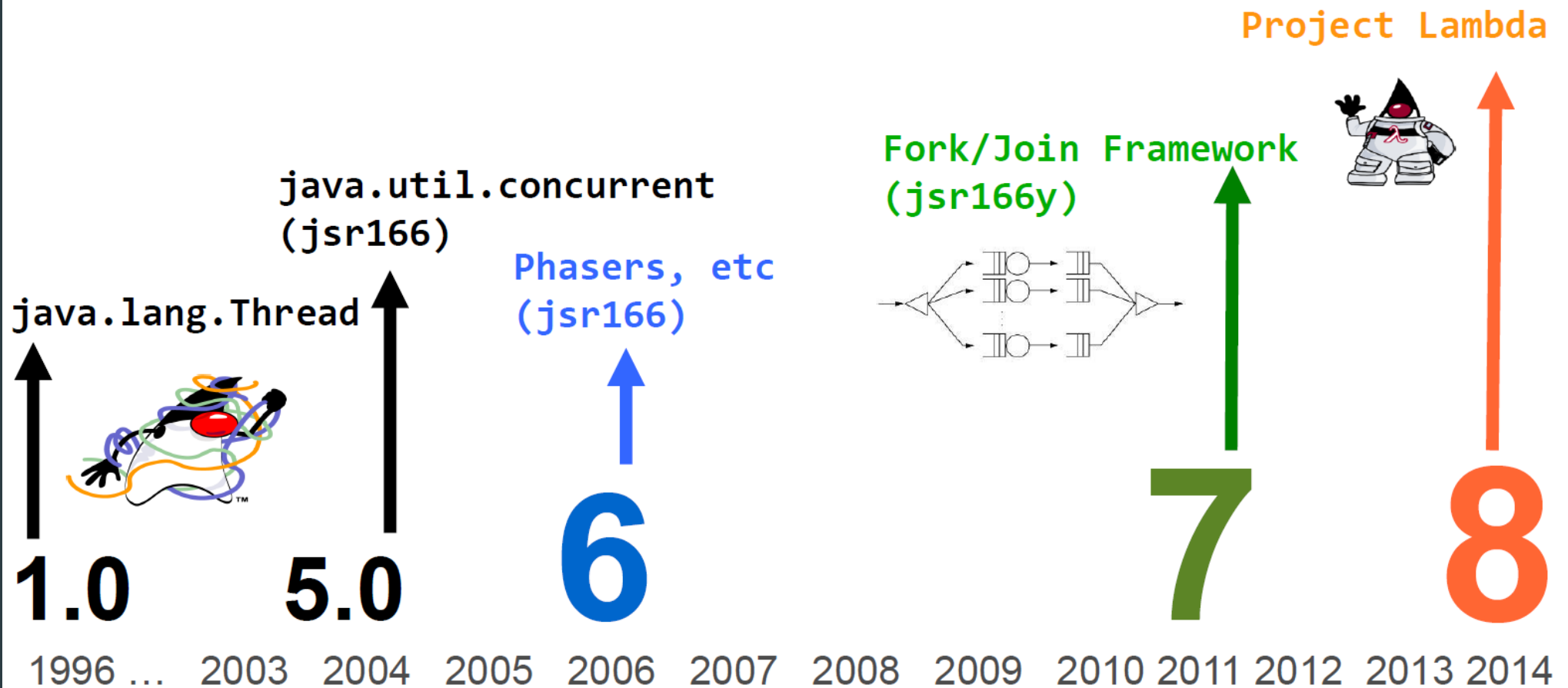
Java 8 and lambdas - did we expect too much?

Aleksander Radovan

About the author

- ▶ Java team lead at King ICT
- ▶ More than 12 years in Java
- ▶ OCP
- ▶ Senior Lecturer
- ▶ PhD student
- ▶ President of Education board at Croatian JUG (HUJAK)

Project Lambda



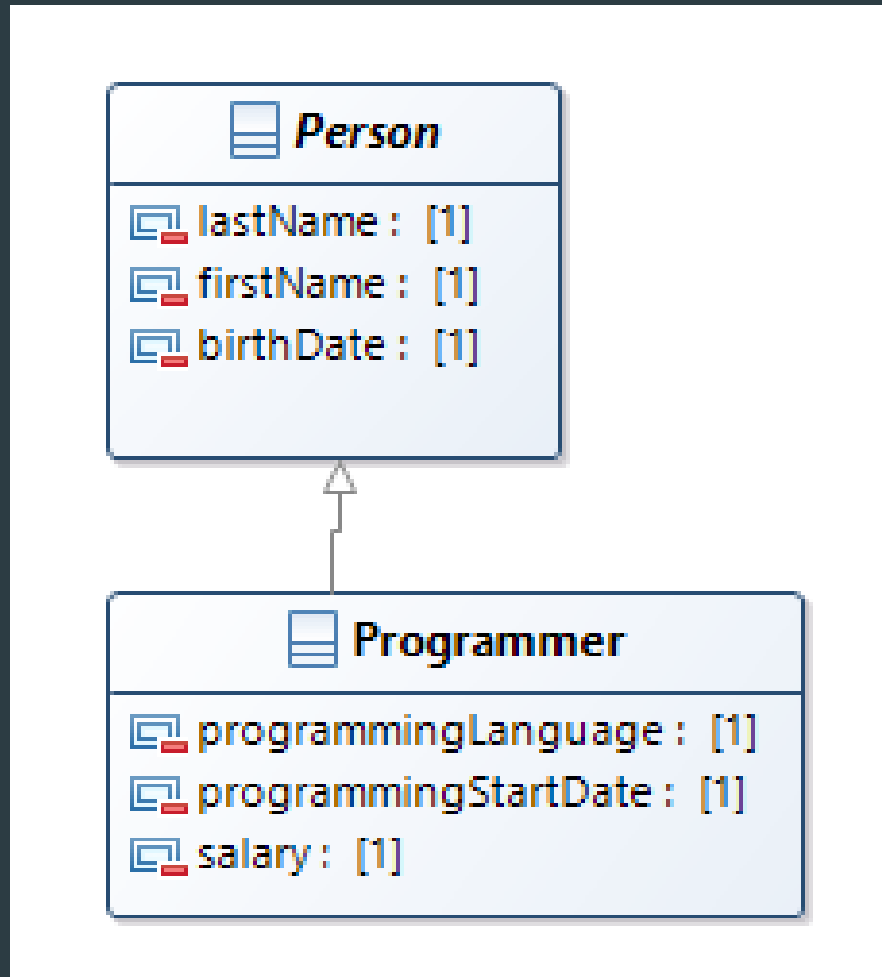
Lambda advantages

- ▶ Functional programming paradigm
- ▶ Easier to distribute processing of collections over multiple threads (CPU cores)
- ▶ Stream API
- ▶ Faster than conventional loops?

Benchmarking hardware and methodology

- ▶ CPU: Intel Core i7-4702MQ (4 cores)
- ▶ 32 GB RAM
- ▶ SSD Samsung 850 EVO 500 GB
- ▶ Eclipse Neon
- ▶ Java 8 update 101
- ▶ Generating objects with random values
- ▶ Comparing times needed to finish a specific tasks with iterators, loop, comparators, sequential and parallel streams
- ▶ Every measurement was conducted 10 times, the average values were taken into considerations

Domain model



Strategies

- ▶ Five strategies:
 - ▶ Using Iterator
 - ▶ Using foreach loop
 - ▶ Using Comparator
 - ▶ Using sequential stream
 - ▶ Using parallel stream

Iterator strategy implementation

```
Iterator<Programmer> iter = programmers.iterator();  
Programmer youngestProgrammer = programmers.get(0);  
iter.next();
```

```
while(iter.hasNext()) {  
    Programmer newProgrammer = iter.next();  
    if(newProgrammer.getBirthDate().isAfter(youngestProgrammer.getBirthDate())) {  
        youngestProgrammer = newProgrammer;  
    }  
}
```


Foreach loop strategy implementation

```
Programmer youngestProgrammer = programmers.get(0);  
  
for(Programmer newProgrammer : programmers.subList(1, programmers.size())) {  
    if(newProgrammer.getBirthDate().isAfter(youngestProgrammer.getBirthDate())) {  
        youngestProgrammer = newProgrammer;  
    }  
}
```

Comparator strategy implementation

```
Collections.sort(programmers, new Comparator<Programmer>() {  
    @Override  
    public int compare(Programmer p1, Programmer p2) {  
        return p1.getBirthDate().compareTo(p2.getBirthDate());  
    }  
});
```

```
Programmer youngestProgrammer = programmers.get(programmers.size() - 1);
```

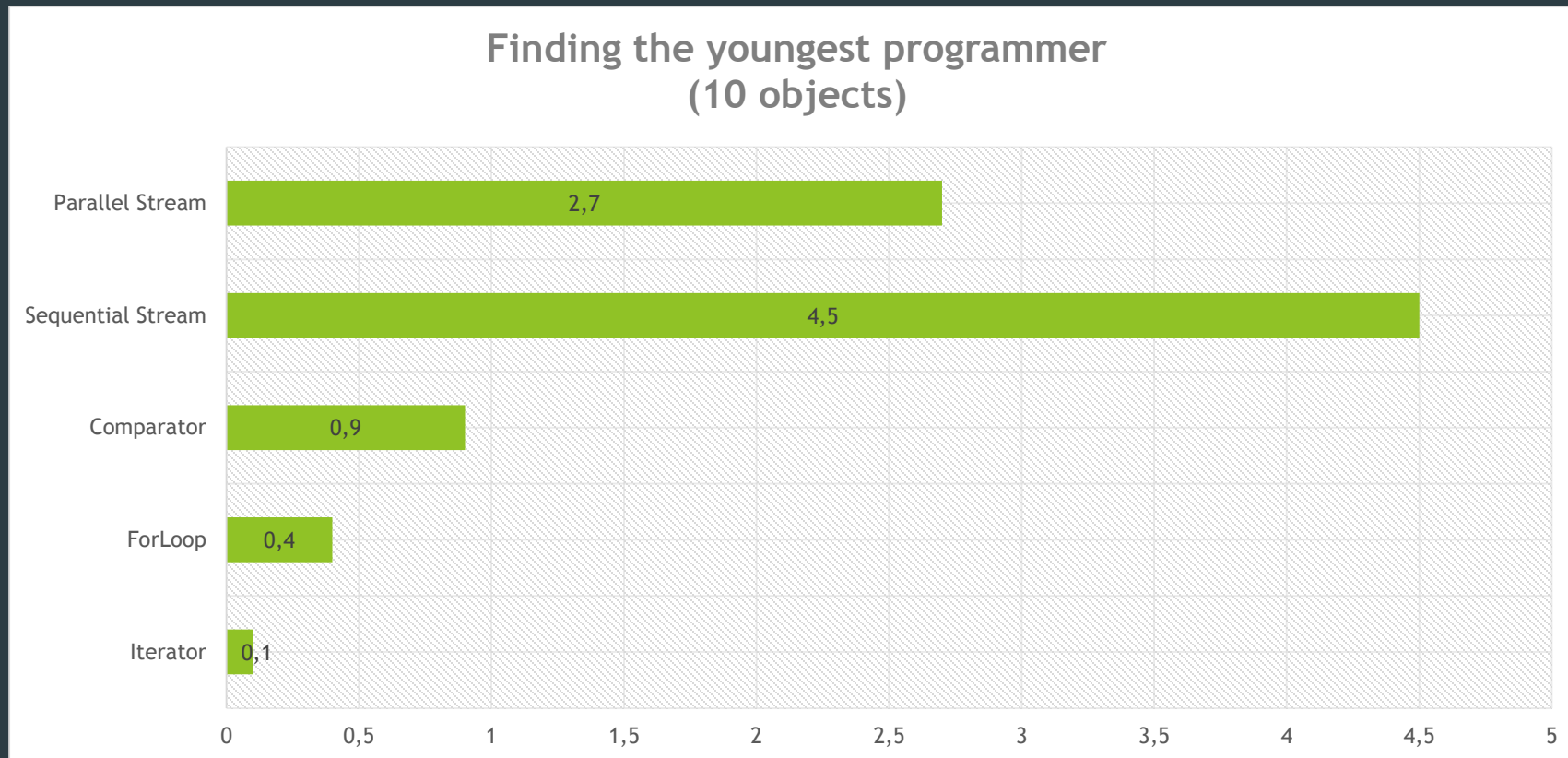
Stream API strategy implementations

```
Programmer youngestProgrammer =  
    programmers.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(Programmer::getBirthDate)).get();
```

```
Programmer youngestProgrammer =  
    programmers.parallelStream().max(Comparator.comparing(Programmer::getBirthDate)).get();
```

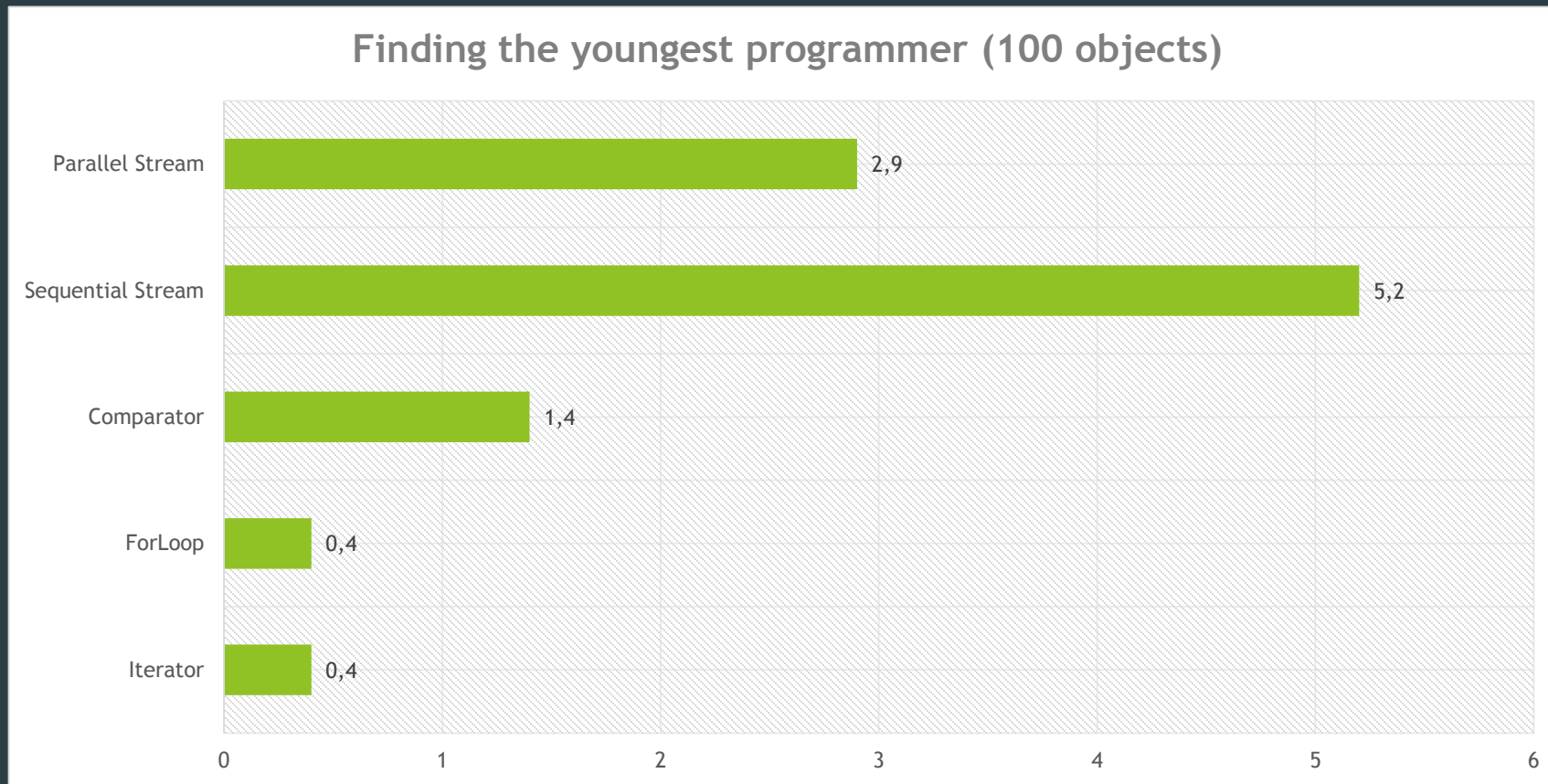
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (10 objects)

► Results (ms):



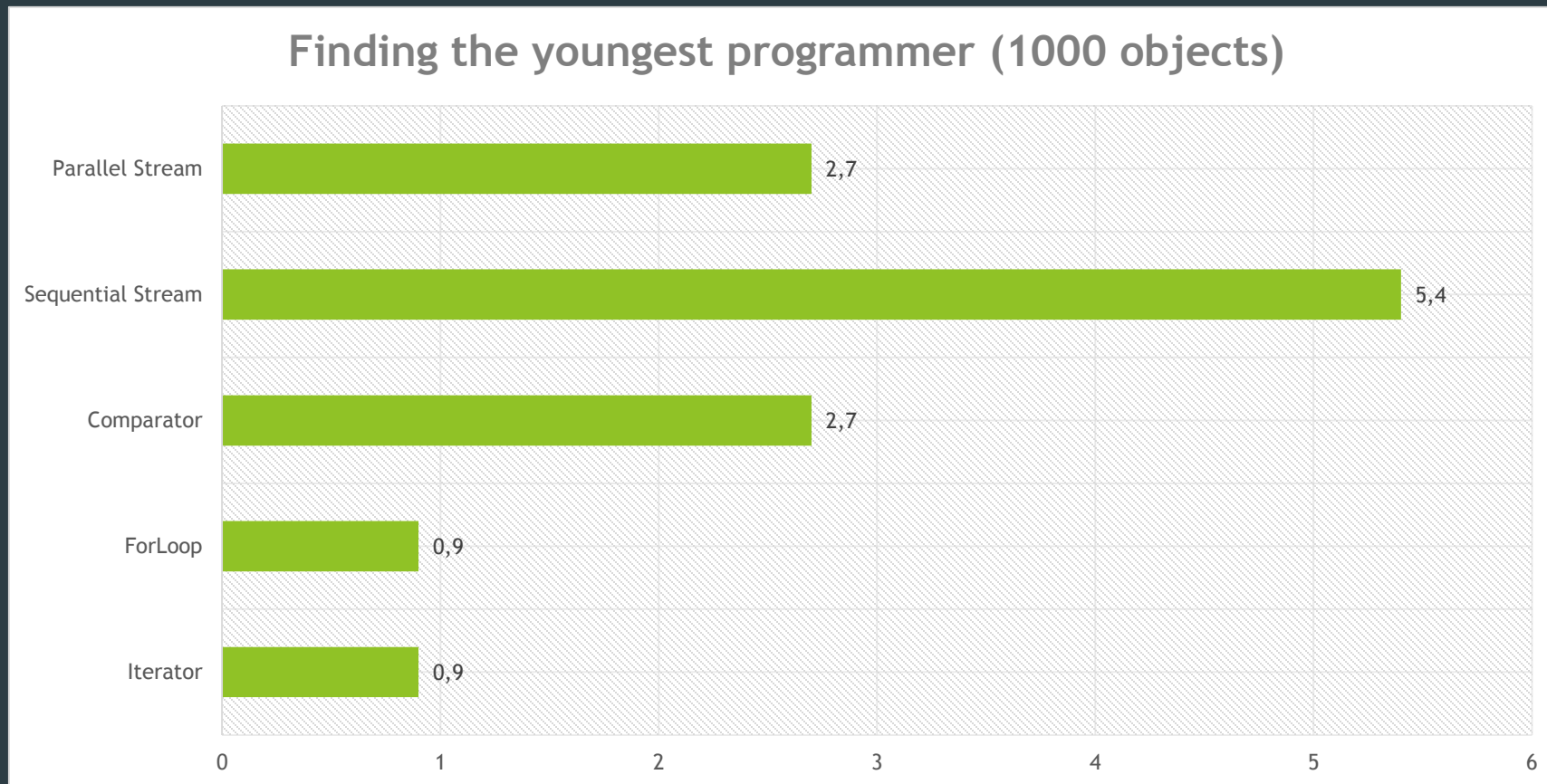
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (100 objects)

► Results (ms):



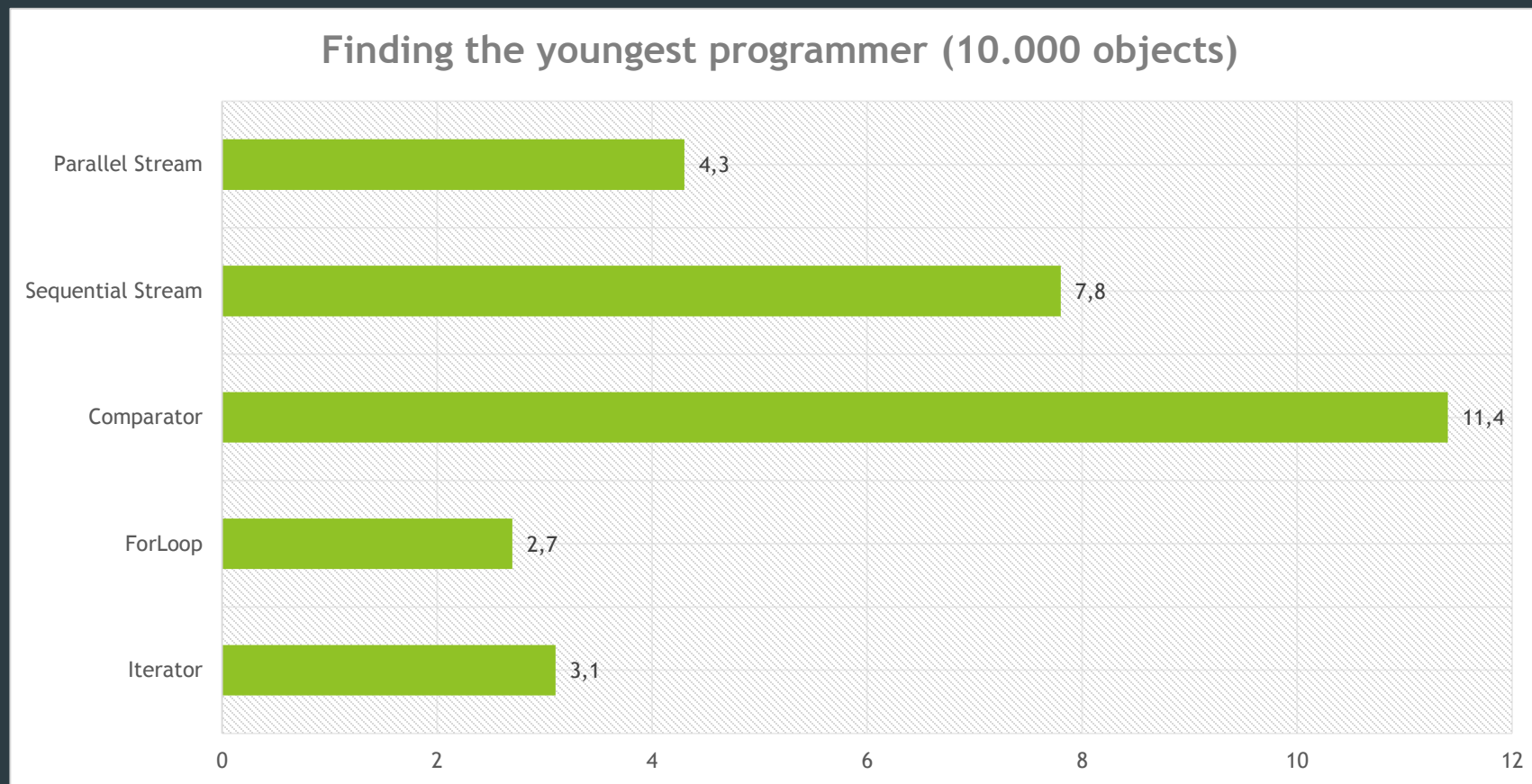
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (1.000 objects)

► Results (ms):



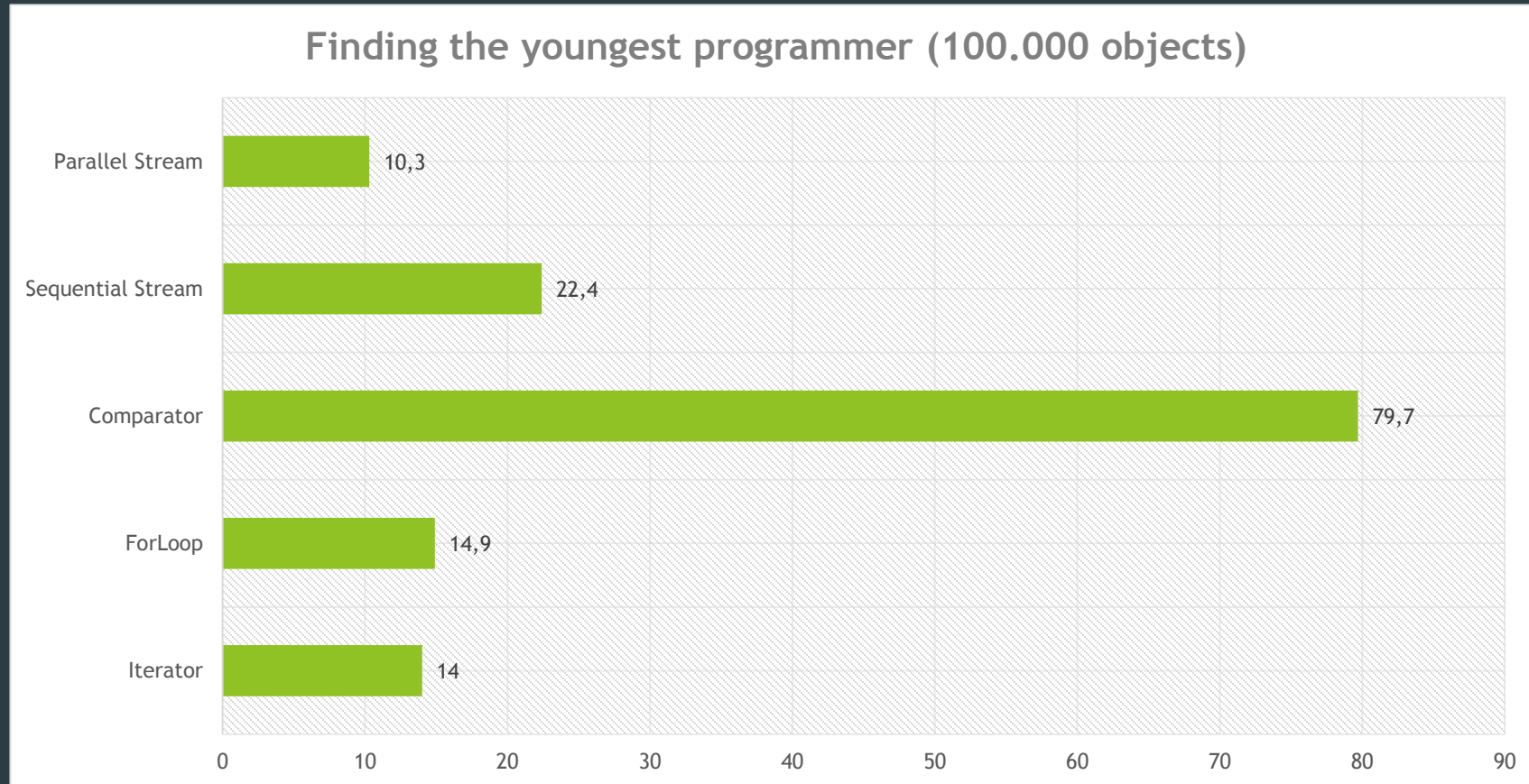
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (10.000 objects)

► Results (ms):



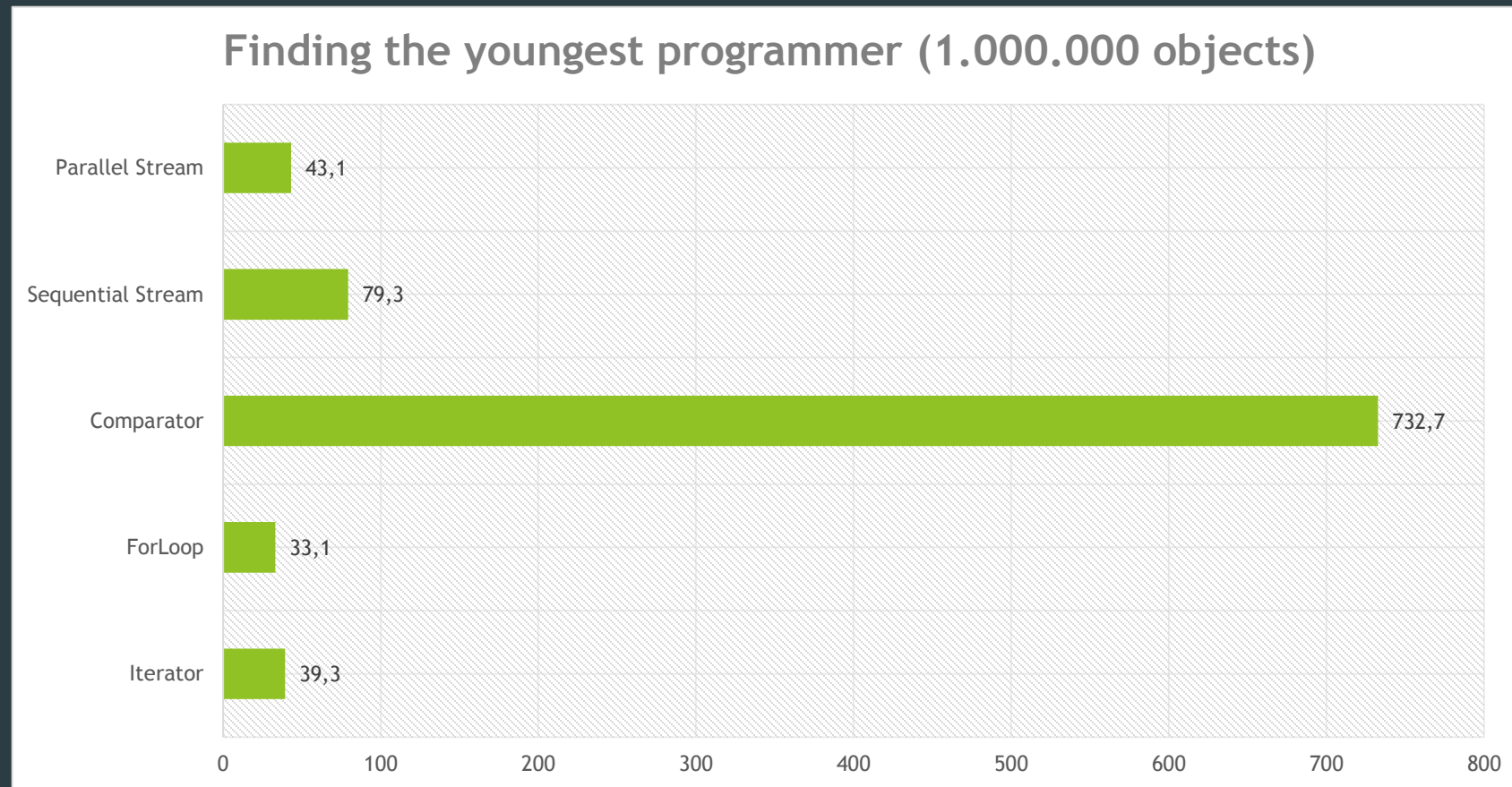
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (100.000 objects)

► Results (ms):



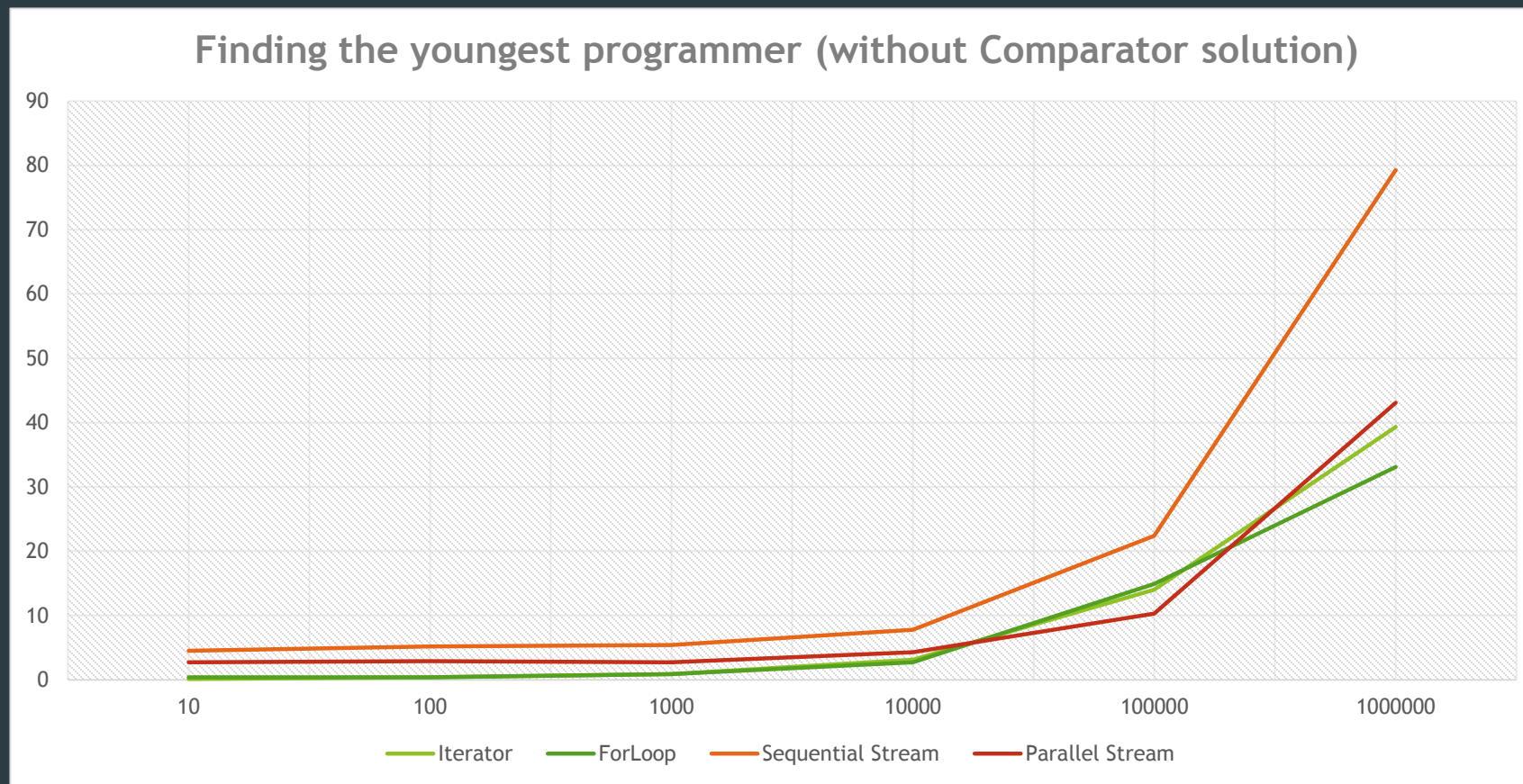
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (1.000.000 objects)

► Results (ms):



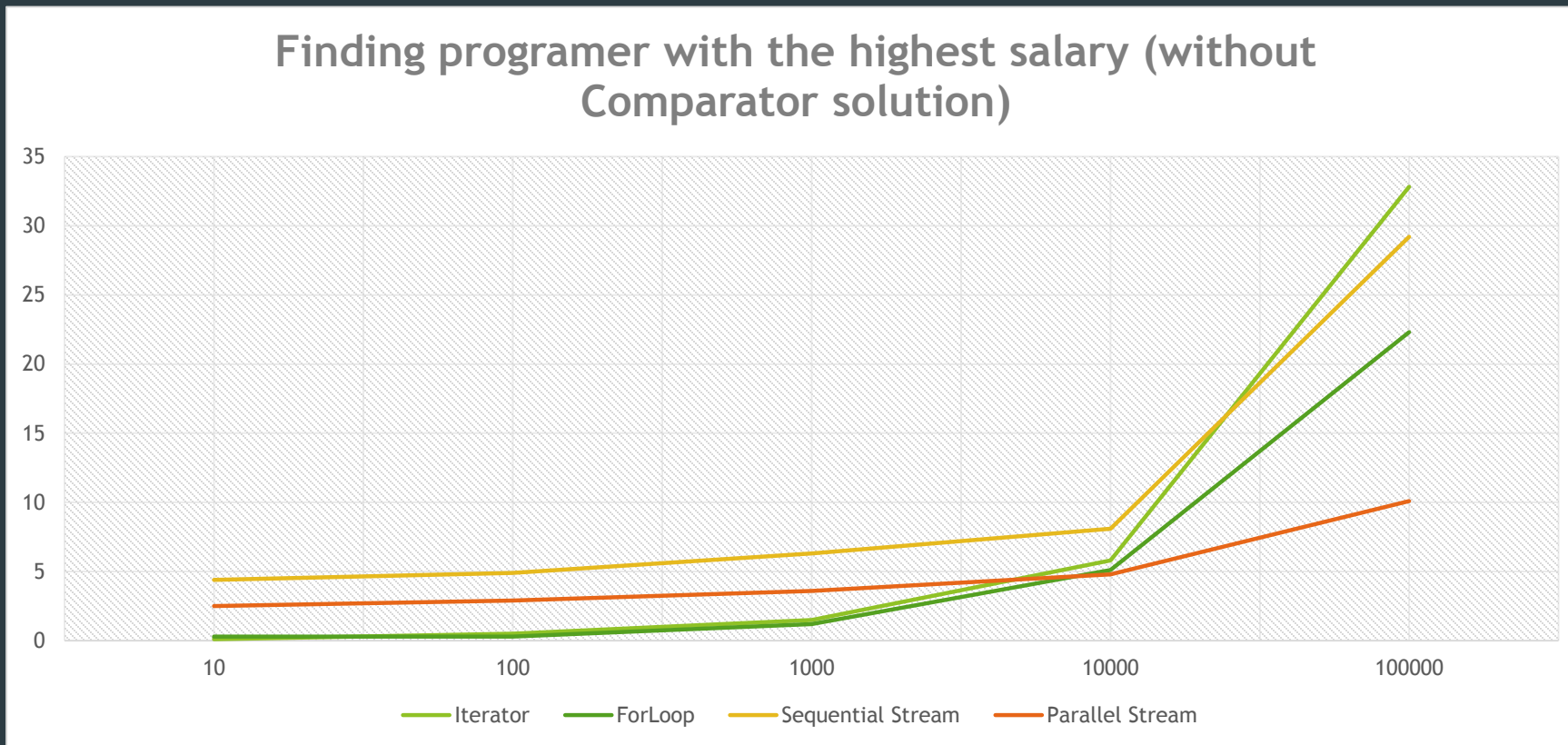
1. Case: finding the youngest programmer (summary)

► Results (ms):



2. Case: finding programmer with the highest salary (summary)

► Results (ms):



Filtering strategy implementations

```
Iterator<Programmer> iter = programmers.iterator();
```

```
while(iter.hasNext()) {  
    Programmer newProgrammer = iter.next();  
    if(newProgrammer.getLastName().contains(name)) {  
        filteredProgrammers.add(newProgrammer);  
    }  
}
```

```
for(Programmer newProgrammer : programmers) {  
    if(newProgrammer.getLastName().contains(name)) {  
        filteredProgrammers.add(newProgrammer);  
    }  
}
```

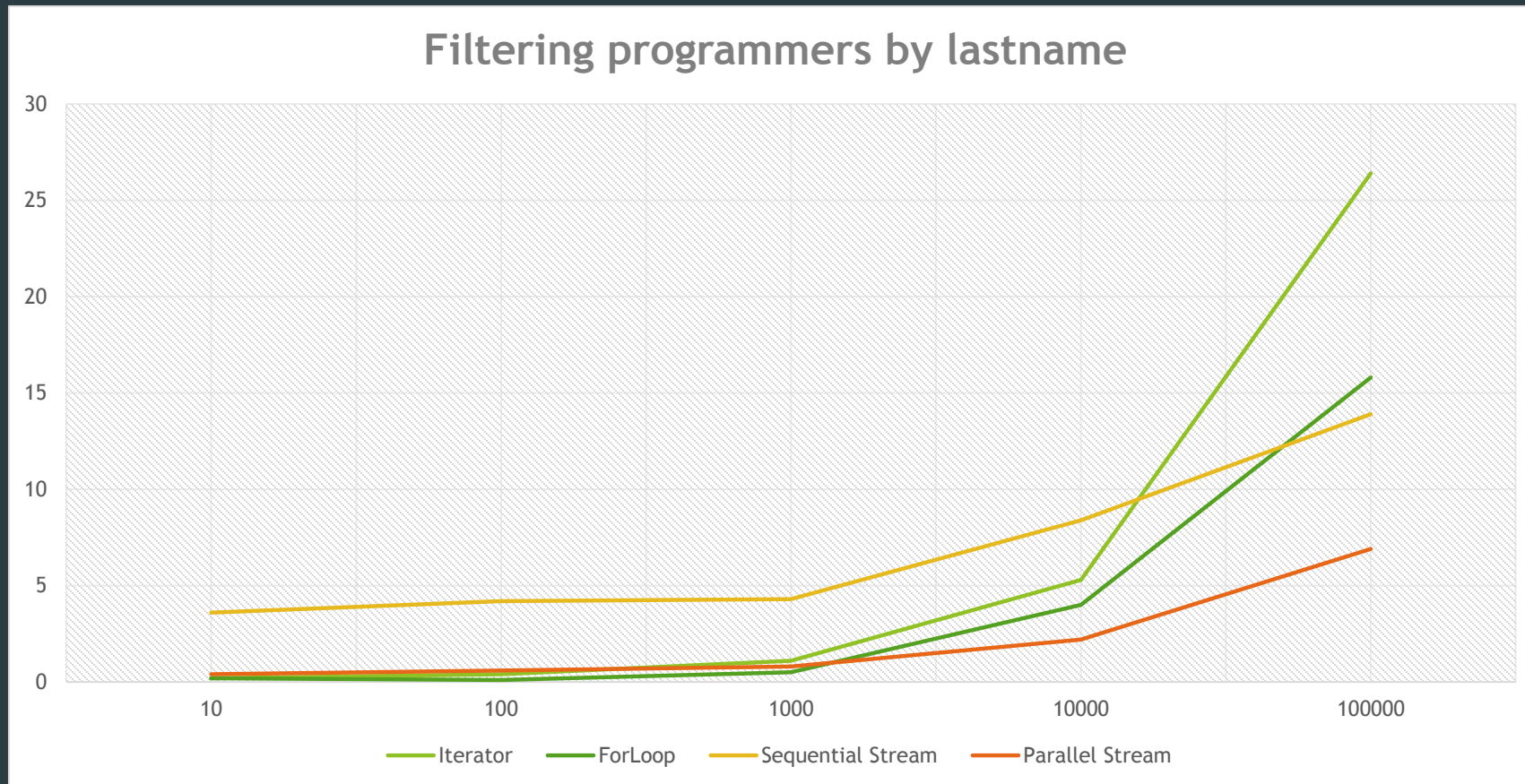
Filtering strategy implementations

```
List<Programmer> filteredProgrammers = programmers.stream().filter(p ->  
    p.getLastName().contains(name)).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
List<Programmer> filteredProgrammers = programmers.parallelStream().filter(p ->  
    p.getLastName().contains(name)).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

3. Case: filtering programmers by lastname

► Results (ms):



Conclusions

- ▶ Stream API method not the best choice in every situation
- ▶ In case of arrays (instead of collections), the difference is more drastic
- ▶ With fewer objects (< 1000) the conventional (older) way is more appropriate
- ▶ The object type is also important (comparing BigDecimals, LocalDates...)
- ▶ The streams have certain amount of overhead
- ▶ But, „one-liner-programming” is fancy 😊



Thank you!