

Comprehending Energy Behaviors of Java I/O APIs



Gilson Rocha



Fernando Castor



Gustavo Pinto



esem
2019



Uh oh





**Respect
by battery!**

**We need
energy
efficient
apps!**

**Go away
bad
apps!**

Waze battery consumption

Moderators: [Unholy](#), [Unholy](#)

[POSTREPLY](#) ↩16 posts • Page 1 of 2 • [1](#)

Waze battery consumption

by [sfe0](#) » Sat Jun 02, 2012 10:01 am

Hello all!

Been using Waze for about two weeks now and I really like it. Haven't been stuck in any traffic jam during this time, like I normally do this time of year, but I have received a few warnings from Waze and driven alternative roads with great success. Thank You for that!

But, how come Waze uses so much battery?

I have a SonyEricssonArcS and the SonyEricsson car charger is the only one I've tried this far that can cope with the energy hungry Waze app. All other chargers, 4 of them, can't deliver enough current to keep the phones battery from draining when running Waze. The phone itself gets very hot and from what I've read on the net this isn't a problem just for me.

I also use another similar app in my Xperia and that is the Geocaching app "Neongeo". Neongeo, like Waze, uses GPS, a-GPS, maps, shows me moving around on the map, live internet update and keeps the phones screen always on. Still, it consumes what seems like much less power than Waze and the phone does not get hot at all.

Why?

[QUOTE](#)[sfe0](#)

Posts: 4

Joined: Thu May 24, 2012 10:29 am

Has thanked: 0 time

Been thanked: 0 time



@gustavopinto

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I have no idea on how to
make this code more energy
efficient 🥵





Source of Java I/O APIs

java.io

Class Writer

java.lang.Object
java.io.Writer

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, Flushable, Appendable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

BufferedWriter, CharArrayWriter, FilterWriter, OutputStreamWriter, PipedWriter, PrintWriter, StringWriter

```
public abstract class Writer
extends Object
implements Appendable, Closeable, Flushable
```

Abstract class for writing to character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are write(char[], int, int), flush(), and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:

JDK1.1

java.io

Class Reader

java.lang.Object
java.io.Reader

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable, Readable

Direct Known Subclasses:

BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FilterReader, InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader

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extends Object
implements Readable, Closeable
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Abstract class for reading character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are read(char[], int, int) and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:

JDK1.1

java.io

Class InputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.InputStream

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

AudioInputStream, ByteArrayInputStream, FileInputStream, FilterInputStream, InputStream, ObjectInputStream, PipedInputStream, SequenceInputStream, StringBufferInputStream

```
public abstract class InputStream
extends Object
implements Closeable
```

This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an input stream of bytes.

Applications that need to define a subclass of `InputStream` must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.

Since:

JDK1.0

java.io

Class OutputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.OutputStream

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, Flushable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

ByteArrayOutputStream, FileOutputStream, FilterOutputStream, ObjectOutputStream, OutputStream, PipedOutputStream

```
public abstract class OutputStream
extends Object
implements Closeable, Flushable
```

This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an output stream of bytes. An output stream accepts output bytes and sends them to some sink.

Applications that need to define a subclass of `OutputStream` must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.

Since:

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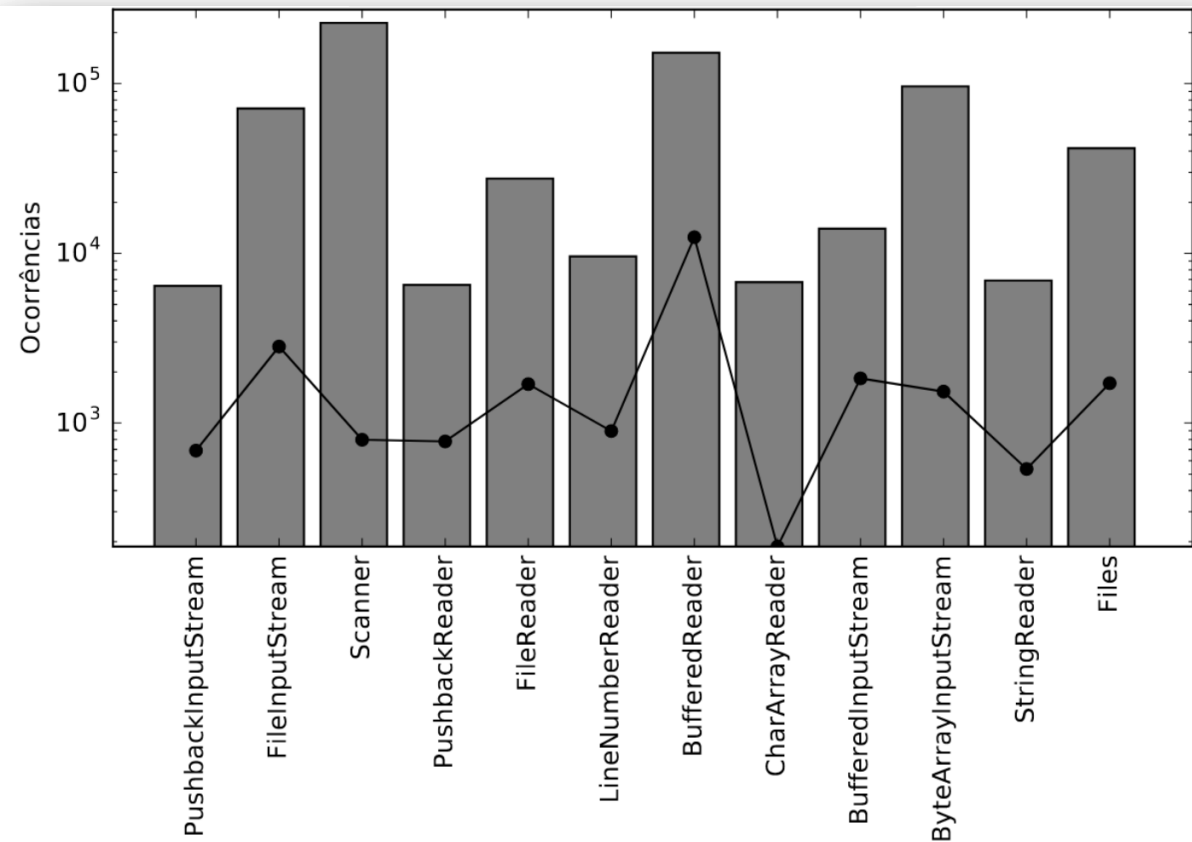
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Applications that need to define a subclass of `OutputStream` must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.

Since:

JDK1.0

Source of Java I/O APIs



**100K+ projects use
Java IO APIs
(as of sept 2015)**

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Applications that need to define a subclass of OutputStream must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.

Since:

JDK1.0

```
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
try {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
    String line = reader.readLine();  
  
    while (line != null) {  
        sb.append(line);  
        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());  
        line = reader.readLine();  
    }  
    String everything = sb.toString();  
} finally {  
    br.close();  
}
```

```
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FileReader("file.txt"));
```

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try {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
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        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());  
        line = reader.readLine();  
    }  
    String everything = sb.toString();  
} finally {  
    br.close();  
}
```

```
LineNumberReader reader = new LineNumberReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
try {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
    String line = reader.readLine();  
  
    while (line != null) {  
        sb.append(line);  
        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());  
        line = reader.readLine();  
    }  
    String everything = sb.toString();  
} finally {  
    br.close();  
}
```

```
CharArrayReader reader = new CharArrayReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
try {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
    String line = reader.readLine();  
  
    while (line != null) {  
        sb.append(line);  
        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());  
        line = reader.readLine();  
    }  
    String everything = sb.toString();  
} finally {  
    br.close();  
}
```

```
FilterReader reader = new FilterReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
try {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
    String line = reader.readLine();  
  
    while (line != null) {  
        sb.append(line);  
        sb.append(System.lineSeparator());  
        line = reader.readLine();  
    }  
    String everything = sb.toString();  
} finally {  
    br.close();  
}
```

```
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
LineNumberReader reader = new LineNumberReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
CharArrayReader reader = new CharArrayReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
FilterReader reader = new FilterReader(new  
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```

Similar design choices

Extremely used

```
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new  
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```

```
LineNumberReader reader = new LineNumberReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
CharArrayReader reader = new CharArrayReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

```
FilterReader reader = new FilterReader(new  
FileReader("file.txt"));
```

Similar design choices

Extremely used

Energy usage?

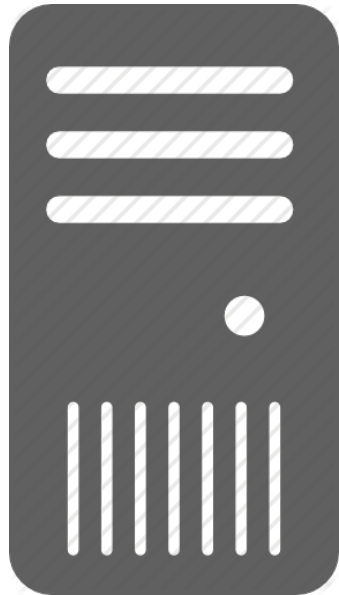
Research Questions



RQ1: What is the energy consumption behavior of the Java I/O APIs?

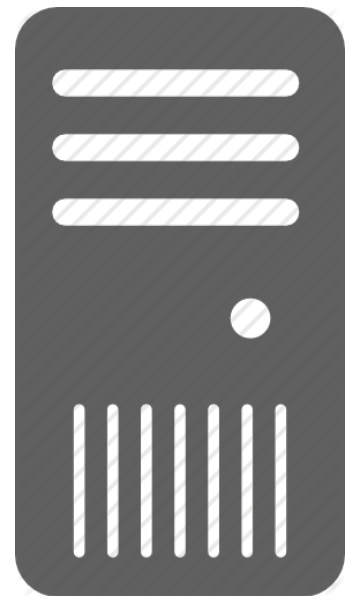
RQ2: Can we improve energy consumption by refactoring the use of Java I/O APIs?

2 environments

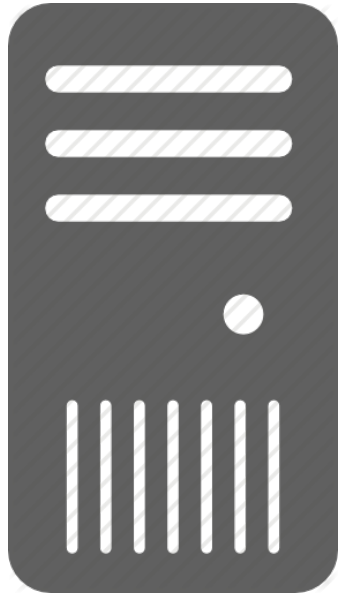


Intel CPU: A 4-core, running Ubuntu, 2.2 GHz, 16GB of memory, JDK version 1.8.0, build 151.

Intel CPU: A 40-core, running Ubuntu, 2.20GHz, with 251GB of memory, JDK version 1.8.0, build 151.



Software-based energy measurement



Intel CPU: A 4-core, running Ubuntu, 2.2 GHz, 16GB of memory, JDK version 1.8.0, build 151.

jRAPL -- A framework for profiling energy consumption of Java programs

What is jRAPL?

jRAPL is framework for profiling Java programs running on CPUs with Running Average Power Limit (RAPL) support.

But, what is RAPL?

RAPL is a set of low-level interfaces with the ability to monitor, control, and get notifications of energy and power consumption data of different hardware levels.

Originally designed by Intel for enabling chip-level power management, RAPL is widely supported in today's Intel architectures, including Xeon server-level CPUs and the popular i5 and i7.

<https://github.com/kliu20/jRAPL>

K. Liu, G. Pinto, and Y. D. Liu, "Data-oriented characterization of application-level energy optimization," in Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Fundamental Approaches to Software Engineering, ser. FASE'15, 2015.

22 Java IO APIs

Writer

BufferedWriter

FileWriter

StringWriter

PrintWriter

CharArrayWriter

Reader

BufferedReader

LineNumberReader

CharArrayReader

PushbackReader

FileReader

StringReader

OutputStream

FileOutputStream

ByteArrayOutputStream

BufferedOutputStream

PrintStream

InputStream

FileInputStream

BufferedInputStream

PushbackInputStream

ByteArrayInputStream

Benchmarks



Micro benchmarks



Macro benchmarks



Optimized benchmarks



Micro benchmarks

```
BufferedInputStream reader = new  
BufferedInputStream(new  
    FileInputStream(FILE_READER));  
int value = 0, fake = 0;  
while ((value = reader.read()) != -1) fake = value;  
reader.close();
```

FILE_READER =



20mb



Micro benchmarks

```
BufferedInputStream reader = new
BufferedInputStream(new
    FileInputStream(FILE_READER));
int value = 0, fake = 0;
while ((value = reader.read()) != -1) fake = value;
reader.close();
```

FILE_READER =



20mb



Micro benchmarks

```
BufferedOutputStream fileWriter = new  
BufferedOutputStream(new  
    FileOutputStream(new File(OUT_WRITER +  
UUID.randomUUID().toString())));  
fileWriter.write(data);  
fileWriter.close();
```

OUT_WRITER =



20mb



Micro benchmarks

```
BufferedOutputStream fileWriter = new  
BufferedOutputStream(new  
    FileOutputStream(new File(OUT_WRITER +  
UUID.randomUUID().toString())));  
fileWriter.write(data);  
fileWriter.close();
```

OUT_WRITER =



20mb



Optimized benchmarks

The Computer Language Benchmarks Game

“Which programming language is fastest?”

Should we care? How could we know?

“It's important to be realistic: most people don't care about program performance most of the time.”

“By instrumenting the ... runtime, we measure the JavaScript behavior of ... web applications... Our results show that real web applications behave very differently from the benchmarks...”

Fasta

K-nucleotide

Reverse-complement

Source code and performance
measurements available

```

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.concurrent.ArrayBlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.BlockingQueue;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

public class fasta {

    static final int LINE_LENGTH = 60;
    static final int LINE_COUNT = 1024;
    static final NucleotideSelector[] WORKERS
        = new NucleotideSelector[
            Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors() > 1
            ? Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors() - 1
            : 1];
    static final AtomicInteger IN = new AtomicInteger();
    static final AtomicInteger OUT = new AtomicInteger();
    static final int BUFFERS_IN_PLAY = 6;
    static final int IM = 139968;
    static final int IA = 3877;
    static final int IC = 29573;
    static final float ONE_OVER_IM = 1f / IM;
    static int last = 42;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int n = 1000;

        if (args.length > 0) {
            n = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < WORKERS.length; i++) {
            WORKERS[i] = new NucleotideSelector();
            WORKERS[i].setDaemon(true);
            WORKERS[i].start();
        }
        try (OutputStream writer = System.out;) {
            final int bufferSize = LINE_COUNT * LINE_LENGTH;

            for (int i = 0; i < BUFFERS_IN_PLAY; i++) {
                lineFillALU(
                    final byte[] sapienChars = new byte[]{
                        'a',
                        'c',
                        'g',
                        't'
                    };
                    final double[] sapienProbs = new double[]{
                        0.3029549426680,
                        0.1979883004921,
                        0.1975473066391,
                        0.3015094502008
                    };
                    final float[] probs;
                    final float[] randoms;
                    final int charsInFullLines;

                public Buffer(final boolean isIUB
                    , final int lineLength
                    , final int nChars) {
                    super(lineLength, nChars);
                    double cp = 0;
                    final double[] dblProbs = isIUB ? iubProbs : sapienProbs;

                    chars = isIUB ? iubChars : sapienChars;
                    probs = new float[dblProbs.length];
                    for (int i = 0; i < probs.length; i++) {
                        cp += dblProbs[i];
                        probs[i] = (float) cp;
                    }
                    probs[probs.length - 1] = 2f;
                    randoms = new float[nChars];
                    charsInFullLines = (nChars / lineLength) * lineLength;
                }

                @Override
                public void selectNucleotides() {
                    int i, j, m;
                    float r;
                    int k;

                    for (i = 0, j = 0; i < charsInFullLines; j++) {
                        for (k = 0; k < LINE_LENGTH; k++) {
                            r = randoms[i++];
                            for (m = 0; probs[m] < r; m++) {}
                            nucleotides[j++] = chars[m];
                        }
                    }
                    for (k = 0; k < CHARS_LEFTOVER; k++) {
                        r = randoms[i++];
                        for (m = 0; probs[m] < r; m++) {}
                        nucleotides[j++] = chars[m];
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Fasta (325 loc)

```

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import java.util.concurrent.ArrayBlockingQueue;
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                    chars = isIUB ? iubChars : sapienChars;
                    probs = new float[dblProbs.length];
                    for (int i = 0; i < probs.length; i++) {
                        cp += dblProbs[i];
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                    }
                    probs[probs.length - 1] = 2f;
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                            r = randoms[i++];
                            for (m = 0; probs[m] < r; m++) {}
                            nucleotides[j++] = chars[m];
                        }
                    }
                    for (k = 0; k < CHARS_LEFTOVER; k++) {
                        r = randoms[i++];
                        for (m = 0; probs[m] < r; m++) {}
                        nucleotides[j++] = chars[m];
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Output



```

GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCT
CTACTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACT
CGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCC
GAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAG
GCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCG
GATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTC
TACTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTC
GGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCG
AGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGG
CCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGG
ATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCT
ACTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCG
GGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGA
GATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGC
CGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGA
TCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTA
CTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGG
GAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAG
ATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCC
GGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGAT
CACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTAC
TAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCG
GGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATC
ACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACT
AAAAATACAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCGGG
AGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGA
TCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTGTAGGTAGGATAGT

```

Fasta (325 loc)

Fasta (325 loc)

ATG CCC GGG TAA

```

import it.unimi.dsi.fastutil.longs.Long2IntOpenHashMap;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.AbstractMap.SimpleEntry;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.Futures;

public class knucleotide {
    static final byte[] codes = { -1, 0, -1, 1, 3, -1, -1, 2 };
    static final char[] nucleotides = { 'A', 'C', 'G', 'T' };

    static class Result {
        Long2IntOpenHashMap map = new Long2IntOpenHashMap();
        int keyLength;

        public Result(int keyLength) {
            this.keyLength = keyLength;
        }
    }

    static ArrayList<Callable<Result>> createFragmentTasks(final byte[] sequence,
        int[] fragmentLengths) {
        ArrayList<Callable<Result>> tasks = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int fragmentLength : fragmentLengths) {
            for (int index = 0; index < fragmentLength; index++) {
                int offset = index;
                tasks.add(() -> createFragmentMap(sequence, offset, fragmentLength));
            }
        }
        return tasks;
    }

    static Result createFragmentMap(byte[] sequence, int offset, int fragmentLength) {
        Result res = new Result(fragmentLength);
        Long2IntOpenHashMap map = res.map;
        int lastIndex = sequence.length - fragmentLength + 1;
        for (int index = offset; index < lastIndex; index += fragmentLength) {
            map.addTo(getKey(sequence, index, fragmentLength), 1);
        }

        return res;
    }

    /**
     * Convert given byte array (limiting to given length) containing acgtACGT
     * to codes (0 = A, 1 = C, 2 = G, 3 = T) and returns new array
     */
    static byte[] toCodes(byte[] sequence, int length) {
        byte[] result = new byte[length];
        for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
            result[i] = codes[sequence[i] & 0x7];
        }
        return result;
    }

    byte[] bytes = new byte[1048576];
    int position = 0;
    while ((line = in.readLine()) != null && line.charAt(0) != '>') {
        if (line.length() + position > bytes.length) {
            byte[] newBytes = new byte[bytes.length * 2];
            System.arraycopy(bytes, 0, newBytes, 0, position);
            bytes = newBytes;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < line.length(); i++)
            bytes[position++] = (byte) line.charAt(i);
    }

    return toCodes(bytes, position);
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    byte[] sequence = read(System.in);

    ExecutorService pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(Runtime.getRuntime()
        .availableProcessors());
    int[] fragmentLengths = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18 };
    List<Future<Result>> futures = pool.invokeAll(createFragmentTasks(sequence,
        fragmentLengths));
    pool.shutdown();

    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

    sb.append(writeFrequencies(sequence.length, futures.get(0).get()));
    sb.append(writeFrequencies(sequence.length - 1,
        sumTwoMaps(futures.get(1).get(), futures.get(2).get())));

    String[] nucleotideFragments = { "GGT", "GGTA", "GGTATT", "GGTATTTAATT",
        "GGTATTTTAATTTATAGT" };
    for (String nucleotideFragment : nucleotideFragments) {
        sb.append(writeCount(futures, nucleotideFragment));
    }

    System.out.print(sb);
}
}

```

k-nucleotide (174 loc)

[illegible]

Input



```

import it.unimi.dsi.LstUtil.longs.Long2IntOpenHashMap;

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.AbstractMap.SimpleEntry;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.Future;

public class knucleotide {
    static final byte[] codes = { -1, 0, -1, 1, 3, -1, -1, 2 };
    static final char[] nucleotides = { 'A', 'C', 'G', 'T' };

    static class Result {
        Long2IntOpenHashMap map = new Long2IntOpenHashMap();
        int keyLength;

        public Result(int keyLength) {
            this.keyLength = keyLength;
        }
    }

    static ArrayList<Callable<Result>> createFragmentTasks(final byte[] sequence,
        int[] fragmentLengths) {
        ArrayList<Callable<Result>> tasks = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int fragmentLength : fragmentLengths) {
            for (int index = 0; index < fragmentLength; index++) {
                int offset = index;
                tasks.add(() -> createFragmentMap(sequence, offset, fragmentLength));
            }
        }
        return tasks;
    }

    static Result createFragmentMap(byte[] sequence, int offset, int fragmentLength) {
        Result res = new Result(fragmentLength);
        Long2IntOpenHashMap map = res.map;
        int lastIndex = sequence.length - fragmentLength + 1;
        for (int index = offset; index < lastIndex; index += fragmentLength) {
            map.addTo(getKey(sequence, index, fragmentLength), 1);
        }
        return res;
    }

    /**
     * Convert given byte array (limiting to given length) containing acgtACGT
     * to codes (0 = A, 1 = C, 2 = G, 3 = T) and returns new array
     */
    static byte[] toCodes(byte[] sequence, int length) {
        byte[] result = new byte[length];
        for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
            result[i] = codes[sequence[i] & 0x7];
        }
        return result;
    }

    byte[] bytes = new byte[1048576];
    int position = 0;
    while ((line = in.readLine()) != null && line.charAt(0) != '>') {
        if (line.length() + position > bytes.length) {
            byte[] newBytes = new byte[bytes.length * 2];
            System.arraycopy(bytes, 0, newBytes, 0, position);
            bytes = newBytes;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < line.length(); i++)
            bytes[position++] = (byte) line.charAt(i);
    }
    return toCodes(bytes, position);
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    byte[] sequence = read(System.in);

    ExecutorService pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(Runtime.getRuntime()
        .availableProcessors());
    int[] fragmentLengths = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18 };
    List<Future<Result>> futures = pool.invokeAll(createFragmentTasks(sequence,
        fragmentLengths));
    pool.shutdown();

    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

    sb.append(writeFrequencies(sequence.length, futures.get(0).get()));
    sb.append(writeFrequencies(sequence.length - 1,
        sumTwoMaps(futures.get(1).get(), futures.get(2).get())));

    String[] nucleotideFragments = { "GGT", "GGTA", "GGTATT", "GGTATTTAATT",
        "GGTATTTTAATTATAGT" };
    for (String nucleotideFragment : nucleotideFragments) {
        sb.append(writeCount(futures, nucleotideFragment));
    }

    System.out.print(sb);
}
}

```

k-nucleotide (174 loc)

Input



Output



k-nucleotide (174 loc)

```

import java.io.Closeable;
import java.io.FileDescriptor;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class revcomp {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        try (Strand strand = new Strand();
             FileInputStream standIn = new
FileInputStream(FileDescriptor.in);
             FileOutputStream standOut = new
FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor.out);) {

            while (strand.readOneStrand(standIn) >= 0) {
                strand.reverse();
                strand.write(standOut);
                strand.reset();
            }

        }

    }

    class Strand implements Closeable {

        private static final byte NEW_LINE = '\n';
        private static final byte ANGLE = '>';
        private static final int LINE_LENGTH = 61;

        private static final byte[] map = new byte[128];
        static {
            for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
                map[i] = (byte) i;
            }

            map['t'] = map['T'] = 'A';
            map['a'] = map['A'] = 'T';
            map['g'] = map['G'] = 'C';
            map['c'] = map['C'] = 'G';
            map['v'] = map['V'] = 'B';
            map['h'] = map['H'] = 'D';
            map['r'] = map['R'] = 'Y';
            map['m'] = map['M'] = 'K';
            map['y'] = map['Y'] = 'R';
            map['k'] = map['K'] = 'M';
            map['b'] = map['B'] = 'V';
            map['d'] = map['D'] = 'H';
            map['u'] = map['U'] = 'A';
        }

        private static int NCPU = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(NCPU);

        private int chunkCount = 0;

        private final ArrayList<Chunk> chunks = new ArrayList<Chunk>();

        private void ensureSize() {
            if (chunkCount == chunks.size()) {
                chunks.add(new Chunk());
            }
        }

        private boolean isLastChunk(Chunk chunk) {
            return chunk.
                if (leftIndex <= leftEndIndex) {
                    byte lByte = leftBytes[leftIndex];
                    byte rByte = rightBytes[rightIndex];

                    leftBytes[leftIndex++] = map[rByte];
                    rightBytes[rightIndex--] = map[lByte];
                }
            }

        }

        private int ceilDiv(int a, int b) {
            return (a + b - 1) / b;
        }

        private int getSumLength() {
            int sumLength = 0;

            for (int i = 0; i < chunkCount; i++) {
                sumLength += chunks.get(i).length;
            }

            return sumLength;
        }
    }
}

```

revcomp (296 loc)

GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTGAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCGGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA

Input

```
import java.io.Closeable;
import java.io.FileDescriptor;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class revcomp {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        try (Strand strand = new Strand();
             FileInputStream standIn = new
FileInputStream(FileDescriptor.in);
             FileOutputStream standOut = new
FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor.out);) {

            while (strand.readOneStrand(standIn) >= 0) {
                strand.reverse();
                strand.write(standOut);
                strand.reset();
            }
        }
    }

    class Strand implements Closeable {

        private static final byte NEW_LINE = '\n';
        private static final byte ANGLE = '>';
        private static final int LINE_LENGTH = 61;

        private static final byte[] map = new byte[128];
        static {
            for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
                map[i] = (byte) i;
            }

            map['t'] = map['T'] = 'A';
            map['a'] = map['A'] = 'T';
            map['g'] = map['G'] = 'C';
            map['c'] = map['C'] = 'G';
            map['v'] = map['V'] = 'B';
            map['h'] = map['H'] = 'D';
            map['r'] = map['R'] = 'Y';
            map['m'] = map['M'] = 'K';
            map['y'] = map['Y'] = 'R';
            map['k'] = map['K'] = 'M';
            map['b'] = map['B'] = 'V';
            map['d'] = map['D'] = 'H';
            map['u'] = map['U'] = 'A';
        }

        private static int NCPU = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(NCPU);

        private int chunkCount = 0;

        private final ArrayList<Chunk> chunks = new ArrayList<Chunk>();

        private void ensureSize() {
            if (chunkCount == chunks.size()) {
                chunks.add(new Chunk());
            }
        }

        private boolean isLastChunk(Chunk chunk) {
            return chunk.
                if (leftIndex <= leftEndIndex) {
                    byte lByte = leftBytes[leftIndex];
                    byte rByte = rightBytes[rightIndex];

                    leftBytes[leftIndex++] = map[rByte];
                    rightBytes[rightIndex--] = map[lByte];
                }
            }
        }

        private int ceilDiv(int a, int b) {
            return (a + b - 1) / b;
        }

        private int getSumLength() {
            int sumLength = 0;

            for (int i = 0; i < chunkCount; i++) {
                sumLength += chunks.get(i).length;
            }

            return sumLength;
        }
    }
}
```

revcomp (296 loc)

GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC

ATG CCC GGG TAA

TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
GTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCCAACATGGTGAAACCCCGTC
TCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATTAGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCG
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGA
GAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGAGGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGC
CGAGATCGCGCCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAG
CGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAAGGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCA
CGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACTTTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGC
GGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGAGTTTCGAGACCAGCCTGGCC
AACATGGTGAAACCCCGTCTCTACTAAAAATACAAAAATT
AGCCGGGCGTGGTGGCGCGCGCCTGTAATCCCAGCTAC
TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA

Input

```
import java.io.Closeable;
import java.io.FileDescriptor;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.Callable;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;

public class revcomp {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        try (Strand strand = new Strand();
             FileInputStream standIn = new
                 FileInputStream(FileDescriptor.in);
             FileOutputStream standOut = new
                 FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor.out);) {

            while (strand.readOneStrand(standIn) >= 0) {
                strand.reverse();
                strand.write(standOut);
                strand.reset();
            }
        }
    }

    class Strand implements Closeable {

        private static final byte NEW_LINE = '\n';
        private static final byte ANGLE = '>';
        private static final int LINE_LENGTH = 61;

        private static final byte[] map = new byte[128];
        static {
            for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
                map[i] = (byte) i;
            }

            map['t'] = map['T'] = 'A';
            map['a'] = map['A'] = 'T';
            map['g'] = map['G'] = 'C';
            map['c'] = map['C'] = 'G';
            map['v'] = map['V'] = 'B';
            map['h'] = map['H'] = 'D';
            map['r'] = map['R'] = 'Y';
            map['m'] = map['M'] = 'K';
            map['y'] = map['Y'] = 'R';
            map['k'] = map['K'] = 'M';
            map['b'] = map['B'] = 'V';
            map['d'] = map['D'] = 'H';
            map['u'] = map['U'] = 'A';
        }

        private static int NCPU = Runtime.getRuntime().availableProcessors();
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(NCPU);

        private int chunkCount = 0;

        private final ArrayList<Chunk> chunks = new ArrayList<Chunk>();

        private void ensureSize() {
            if (chunkCount == chunks.size()) {
                chunks.add(new Chunk());
            }
        }

        private boolean isLastChunk(Chunk chunk) {
            return chunk.
                if (leftIndex <= leftEndIndex) {
                    byte lByte = leftBytes[leftIndex];
                    byte rByte = rightBytes[rightIndex];

                    leftBytes[leftIndex++] = map[rByte];
                    rightBytes[rightIndex--] = map[lByte];
                }
            }

        private int ceilDiv(int a, int b) {
            return (a + b - 1) / b;
        }

        private int getSumLength() {
            int sumLength = 0;

            for (int i = 0; i < chunkCount; i++) {
                sumLength += chunks.get(i).length;
            }

            return sumLength;
        }
    }
}
```

revcomp (296 loc)

GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA
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TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCCGGGA
GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1
0 1 2
ATG CCC GGG TAA

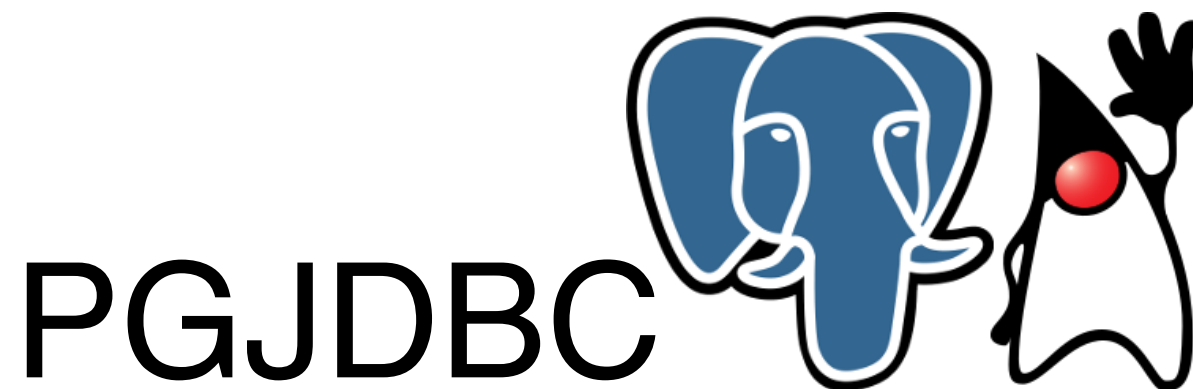
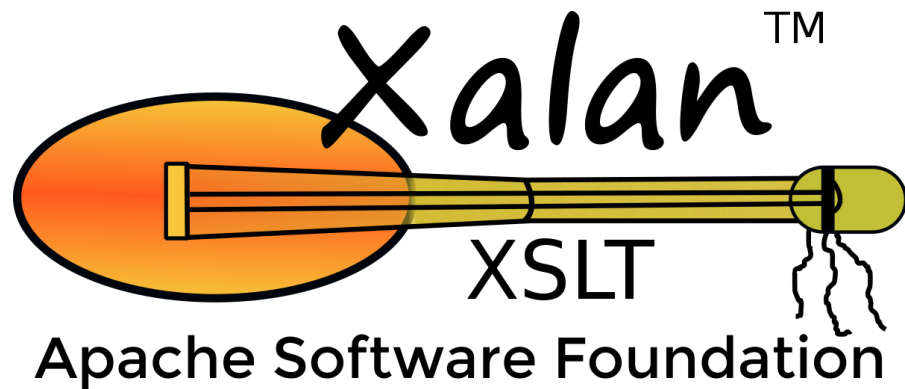
TTA CCC GGG CAT

2 1 0 6 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
1 1 1

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GGCGGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCCGAGATCGCGCCACTGCAC
TCCAGCCTGGGCGACAGAGCGAGACTCCGTCTCAAAAA
GGCCGGGCGCGGTGGCTCACGCCTGTAATCCCAGCACT
TTGGGAGGCCGAGGCGGGCGGATCACCTGAGGTCAGGA



Macro benchmarks





Macro benchmarks

- > Parses XML in HTML documents
- > More than 188K lines of Java code
- > More than 40 FileInputStream

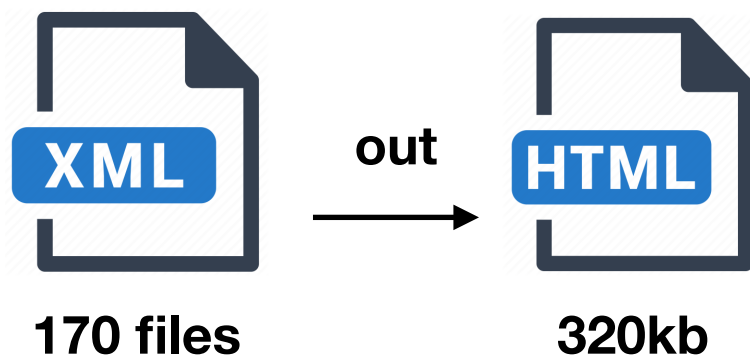


Macro benchmarks

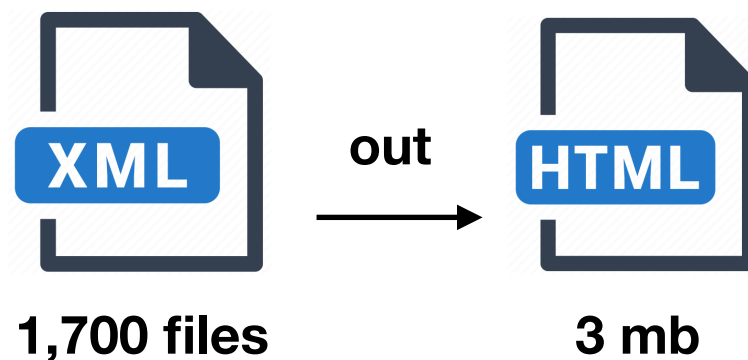


- > Parses XML in HTML documents
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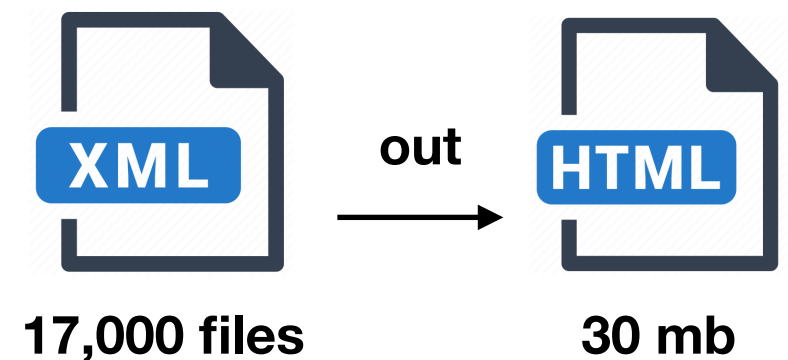
3 workloads



Small

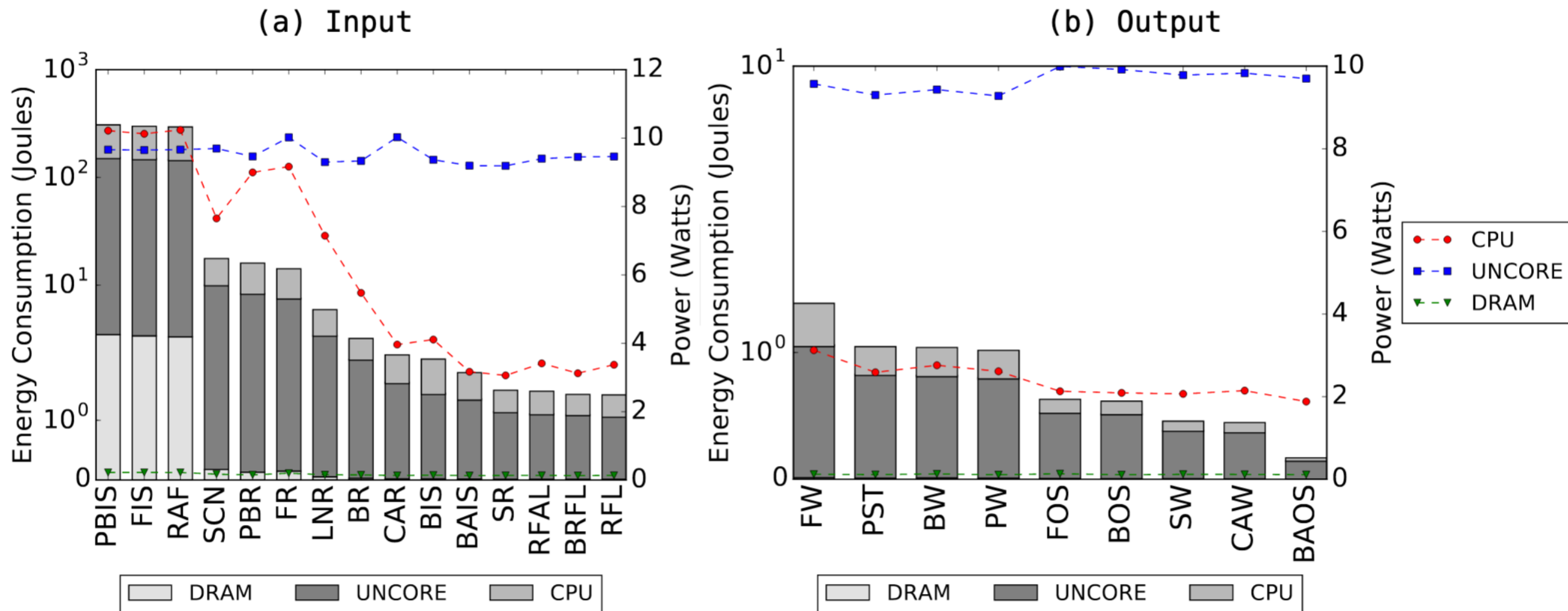


Default

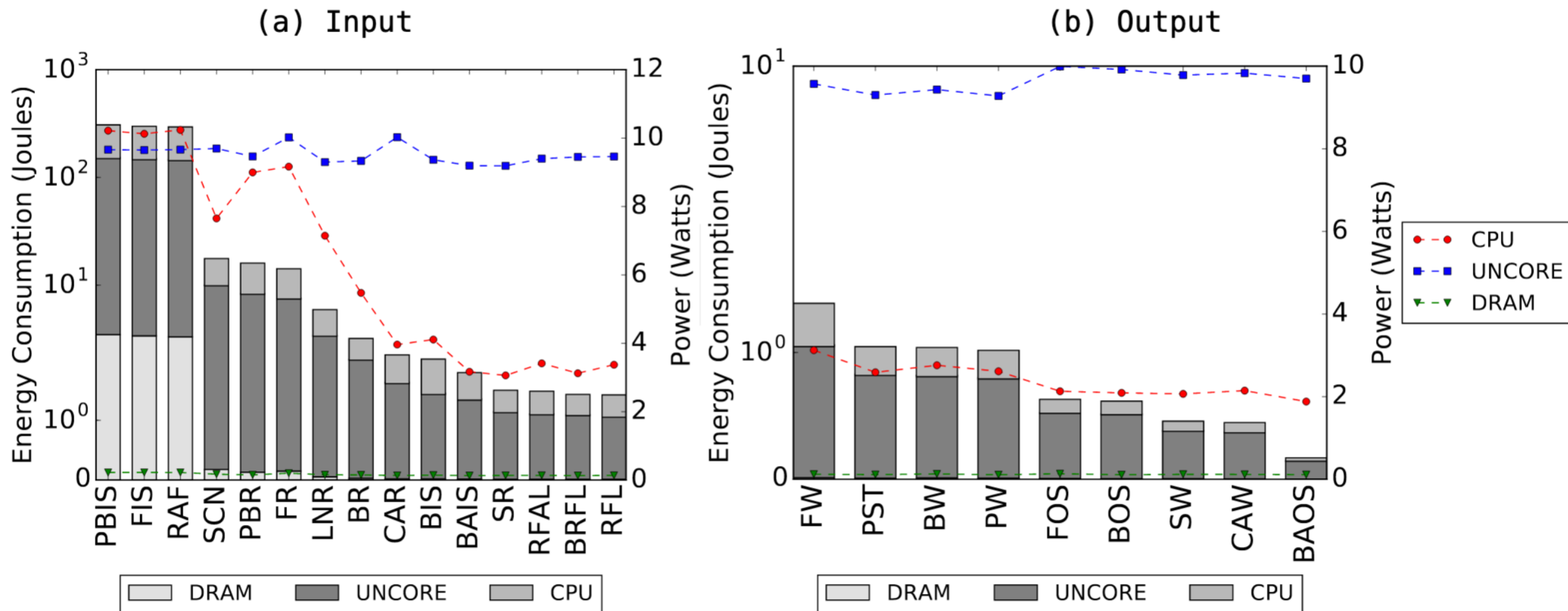


Large

RQ1: Energy behaviors

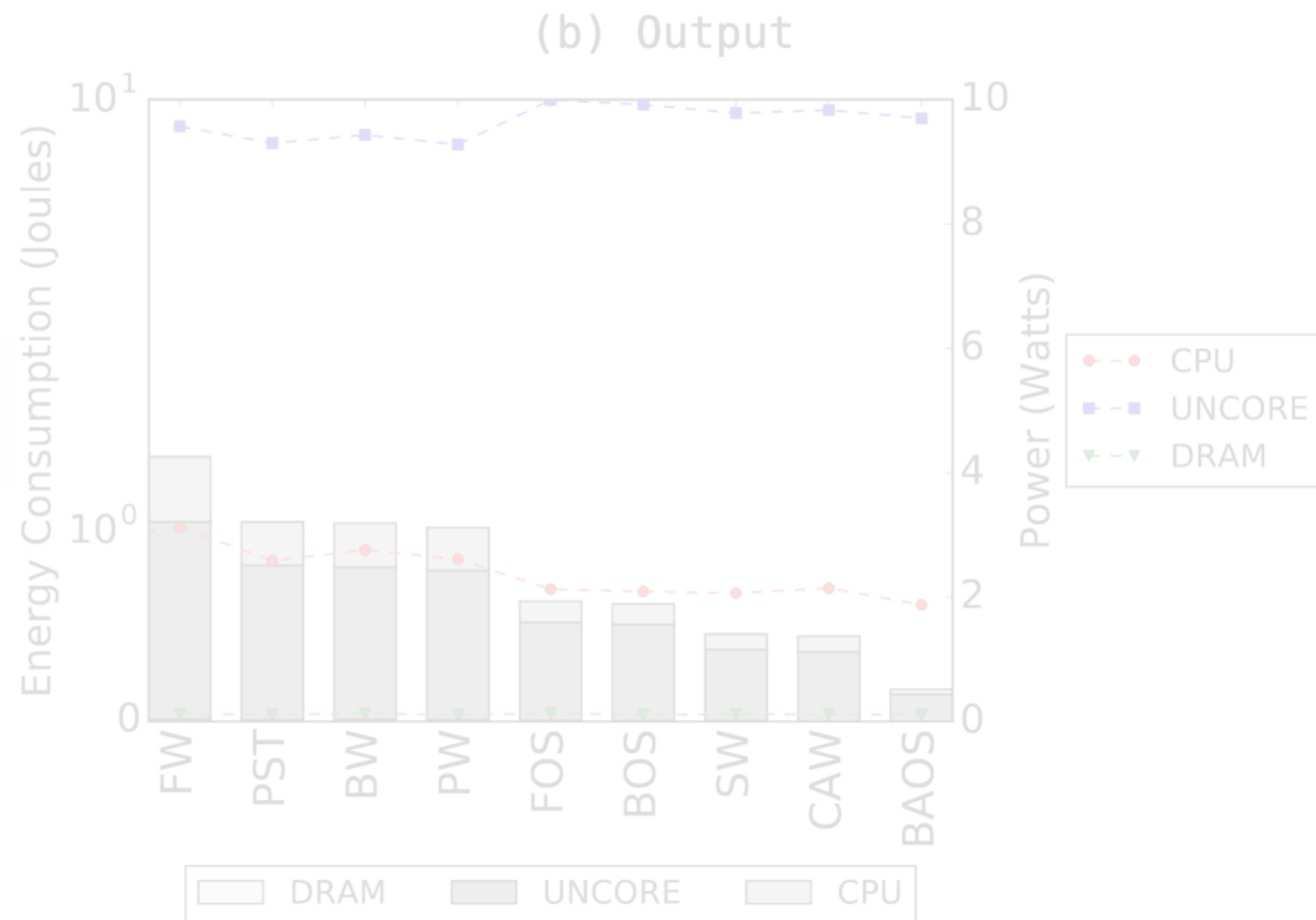
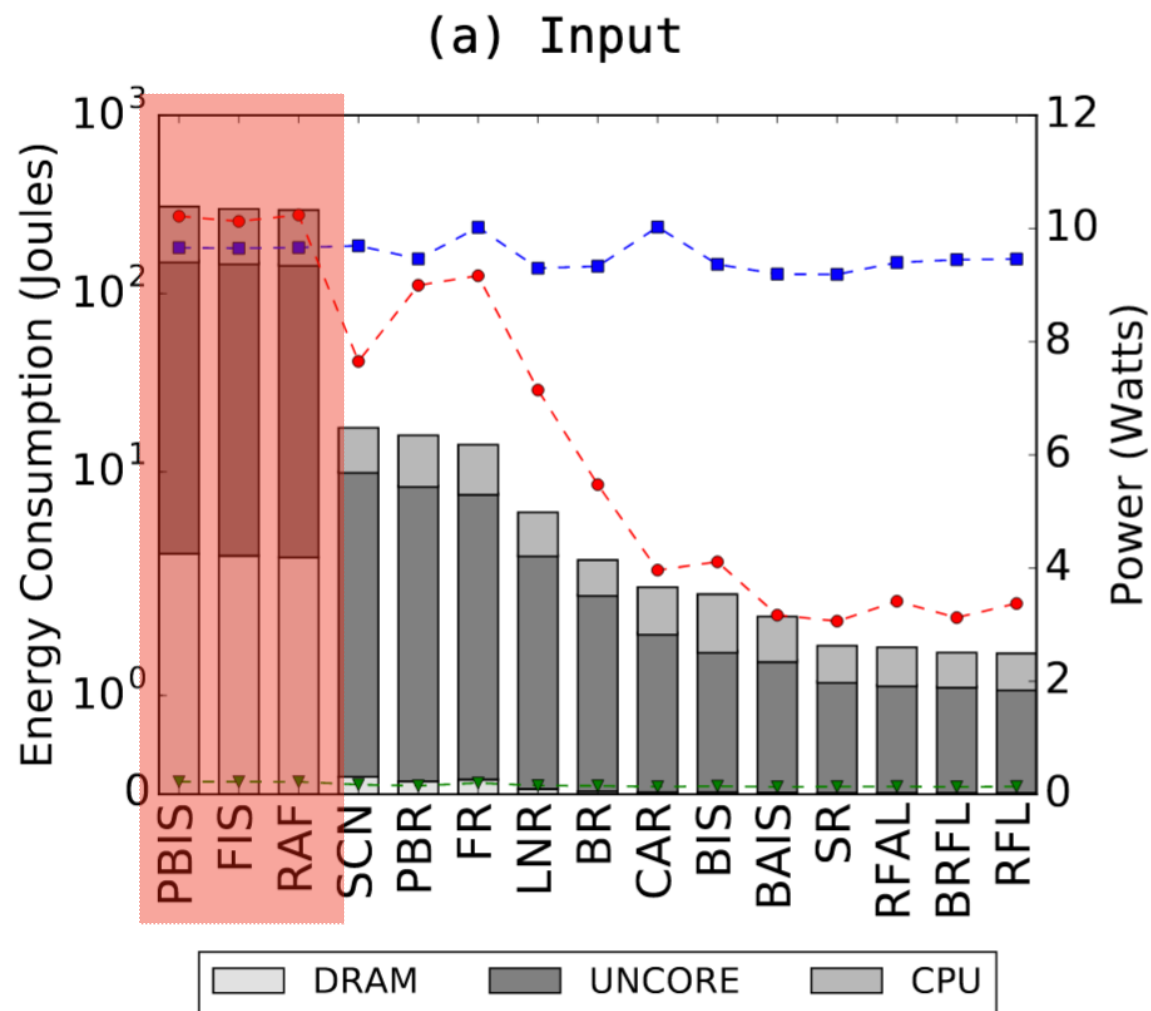


RQ1: Energy behaviors



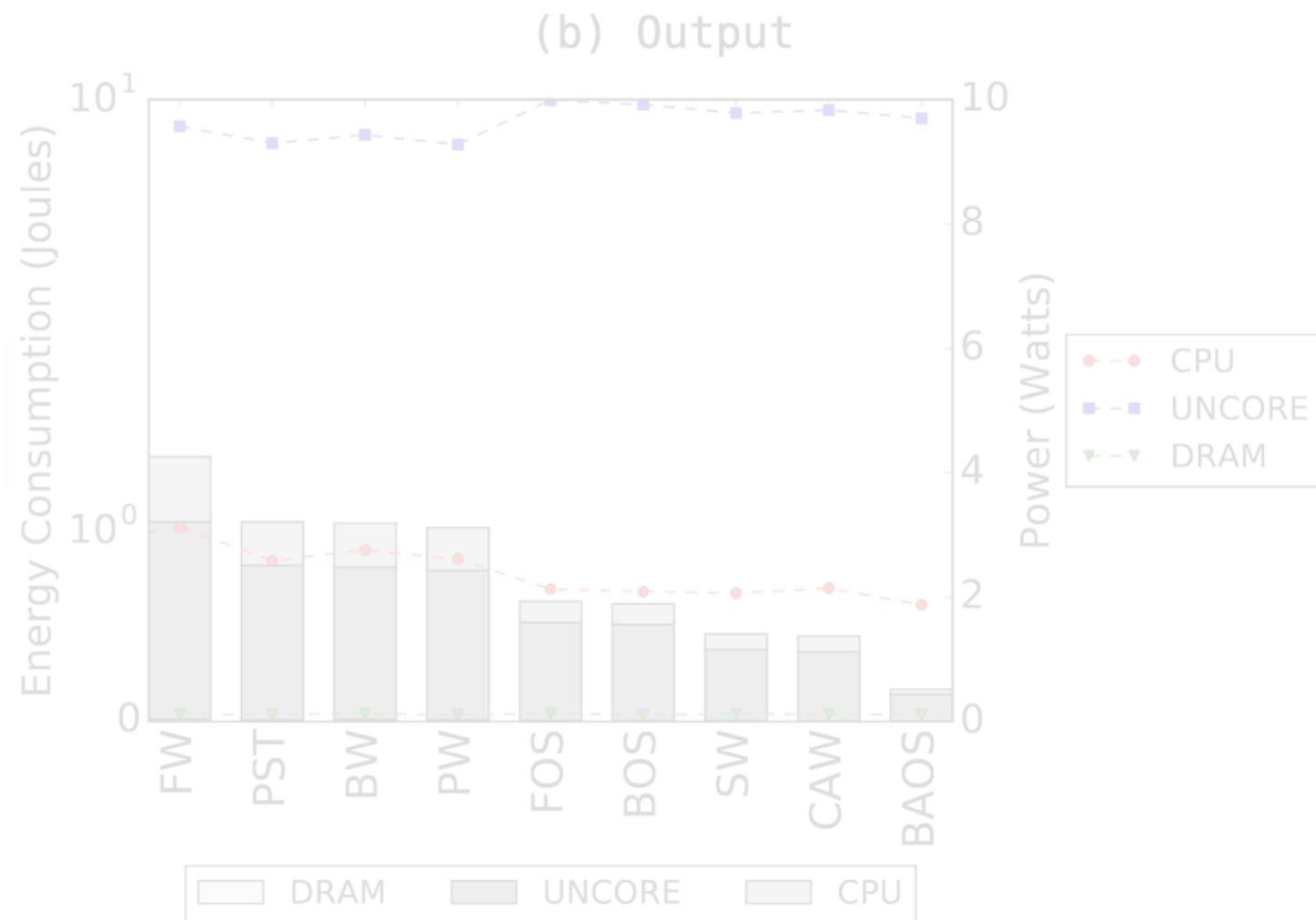
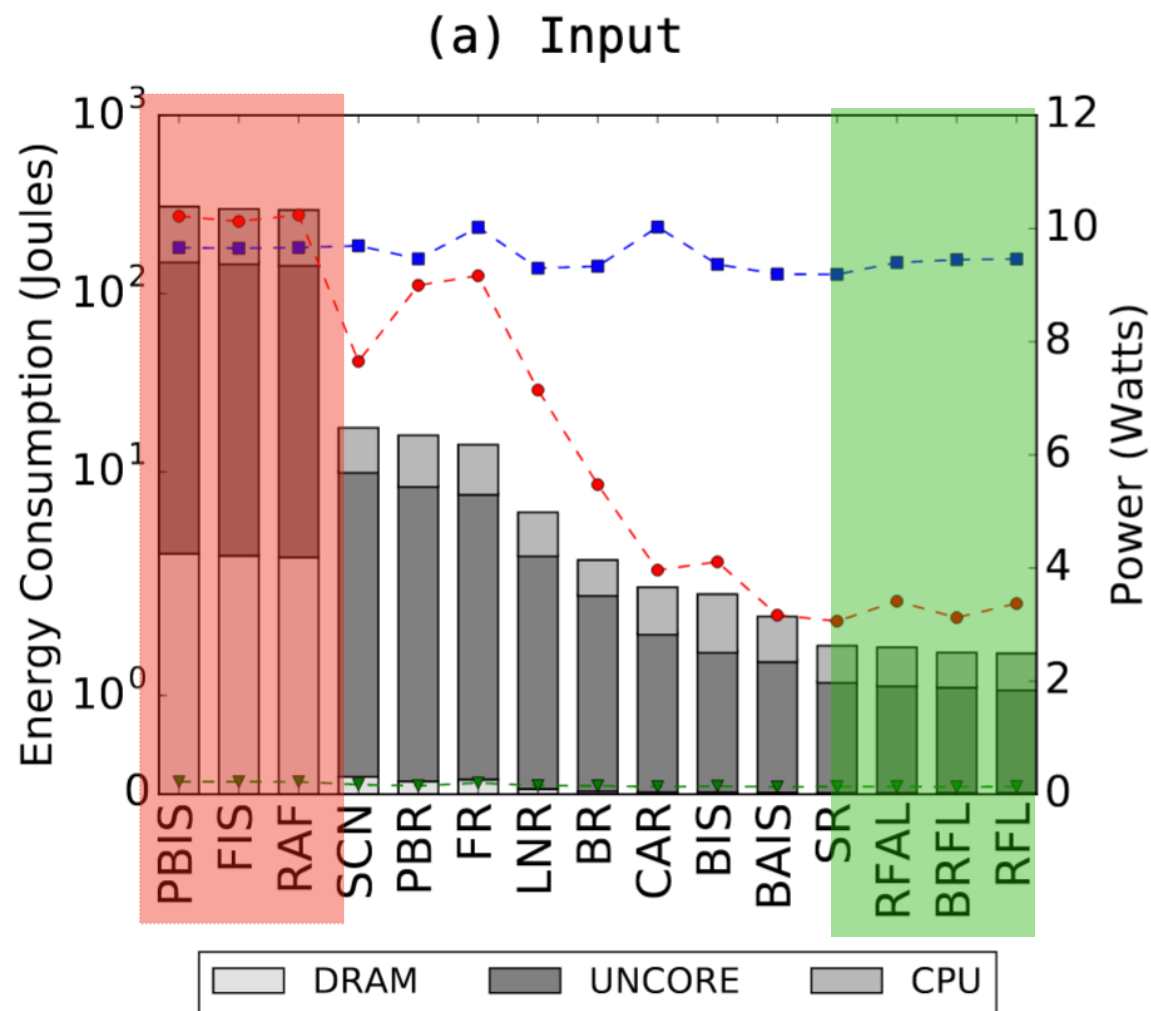
Reading consume ~3x more than writing operations

RQ1: Energy behaviors



PBIS: PushBackInputStream
FIS: FileInputStream
RAF: RandomAccessFile

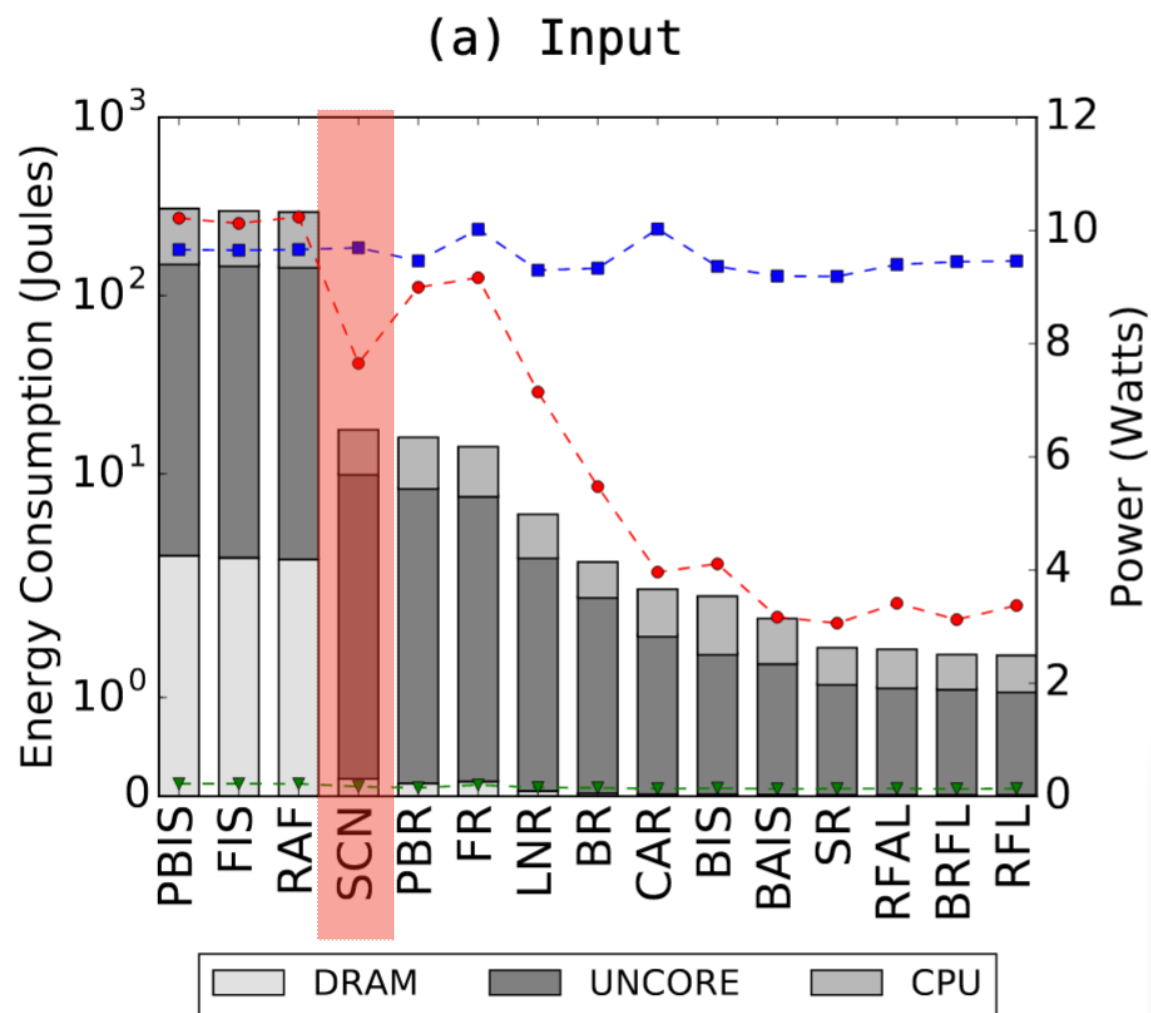
RQ1: Energy behaviors



PBIS: PushBackInputStream
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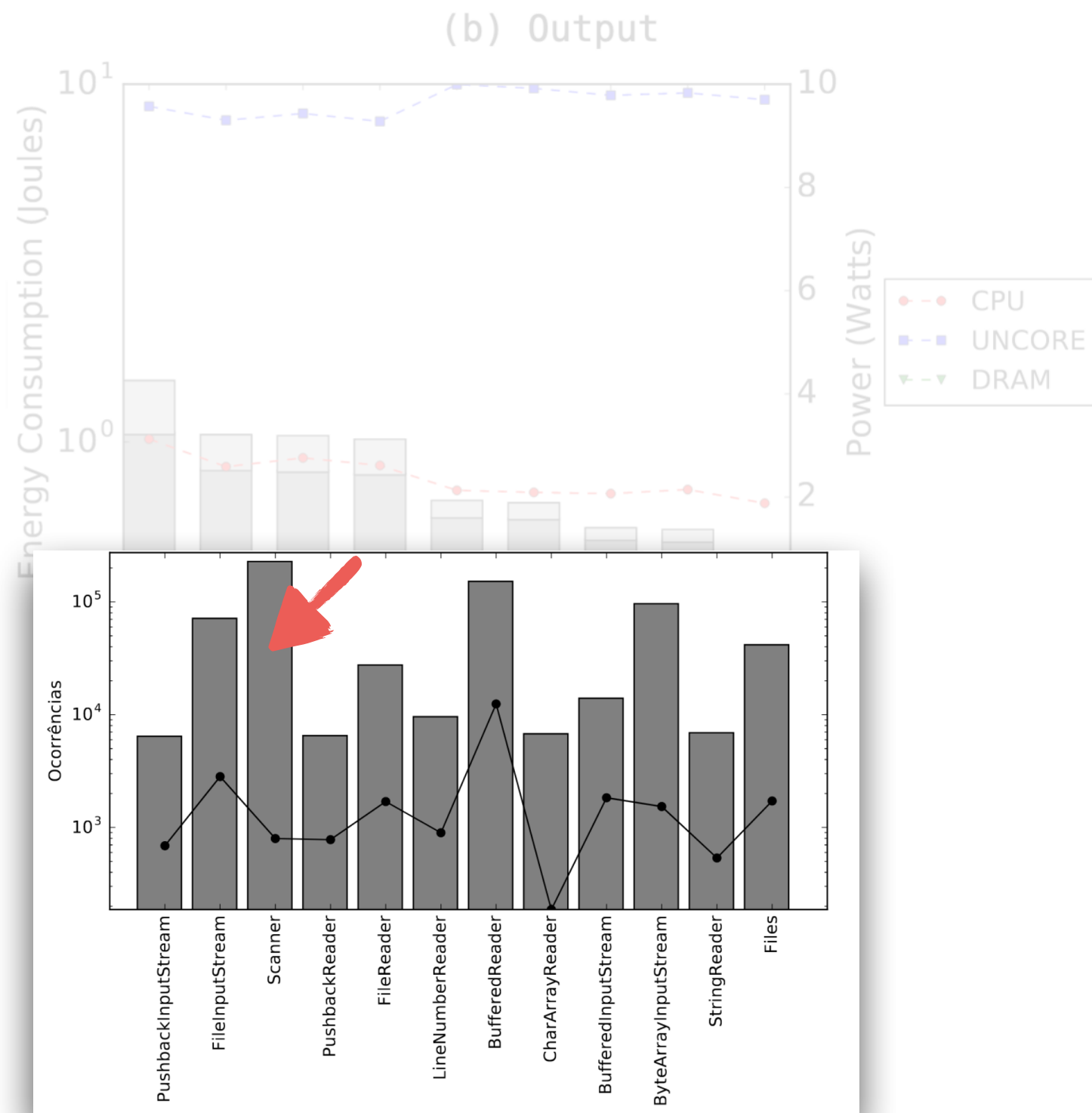
RFAL: Files.readAllLines()
BRFL: Files.newBufferedReader()
RFAL: Files.lines()

RQ1: Energy behaviors



SCN: Scanner

**The most used
Java I/O API**



RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

1. We identified all instances of Java I/O APIs
2. We refactored these instances to other Java I/O APIs that inherit from the same parent class
3. We made sure it compile and does not raise runtime errors
4. We benchmarked again

RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

1. We identified all instances of Java I/O APIs
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4. We benchmarked again

**22 manual refactorings
performed**

RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	✖	☹	</>	</>	✖	✖	☹	✖
BufferedInputStream	✖	☹	+16.31%	-17.19%	✖	✖	☹	✖
BufferedReader	✖	</>	☹	☹	✖	✖	</>	✖
LineNumberReader	✖	-7.52%	☹	☹	✖	✖	-16.47%	✖
Files.readAllLines	✖	-0.87%	☹	☹	✖	✖	-9.5%	✖
Scanner	✖	+60.77%	☹	☹	✖	✖	+486.28%	✖
PrintStream	+19.13%	✖	+15.24%	-7.96%	+48.38%	-3.68%	✖	+811.41%
FileOutputStream	+29.13%	✖	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	✖	☹
DataOutputStream	☹	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	☹
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✖	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✖	</>
System.out	</>	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	☹

RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	✗	☹	</>	</>	✗	✗	☹	✗
BufferedInputStream	✗	☹	+16.31%	-17.19%	✗	✗	☹	✗
BufferedReader	✗	</>	☹	☹	✗	✗	</>	✗
LineNumberReader	✗	-7.52%	☹	☹	✗	✗	-16.47%	✗
Files.readAllLines	✗	-0.87%	☹	☹	✗	✗	-9.5%	✗
Scanner	✗	+60.77%	☹	☹	✗	✗	+486.28%	✗
PrintStream	+19.13%	✗	+15.24%	-7.96%	+48.38%	-3.68%	✗	+811.41%
FileOutputStream	+29.13%	✗	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	✗	☹
DataOutputStream	☹	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	☹
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✗	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✗	</>
System.out	</>	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	☹



Optimized benchmarks



Macro benchmarks

RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	✗	☹	</>	</>	✗	✗	☹	✗
BufferedInputStream	✗	☹	+16.31%	-17.19%	✗	✗	☹	✗
BufferedReader	✗	</>	☹	☹	✗	✗	</>	✗
LineNumberReader	✗	-7.52%	☹	☹	✗	✗	-16.47%	✗
Files.readAllLines	✗	-0.87%	☹	☹	✗	✗	-9.5%	✗
Scanner	✗	+60.77%	☹	☹	✗	✗	+486.28%	✗
PrintStream	+19.13%	✗	+15.24%	-7.96%	+48.38%	-3.68%	✗	+811.41%
FileOutputStream	+29.13%	✗	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	✗	☹
DataOutputStream	☹	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	☹
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✗	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✗	</>
System.out	</>	✗	☹	☹	☹	☹	✗	☹



Default implementation



Not able to change

RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

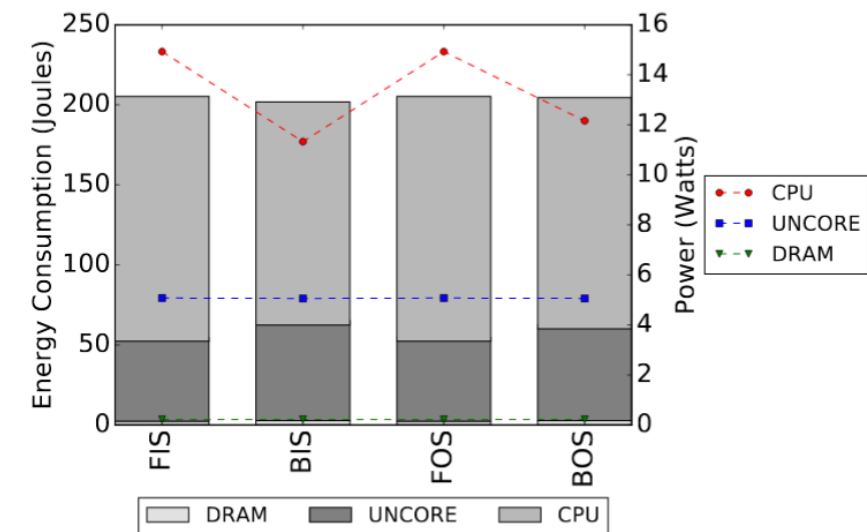
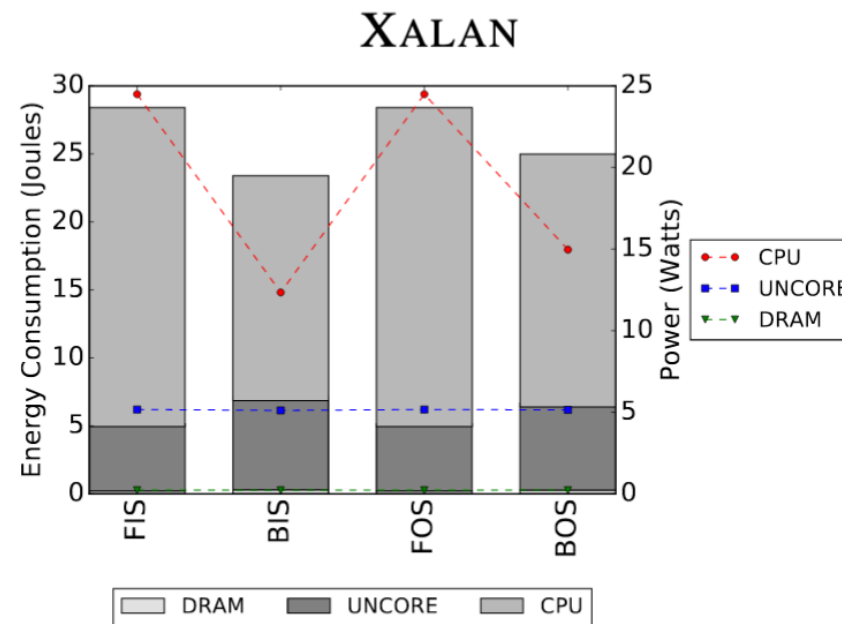
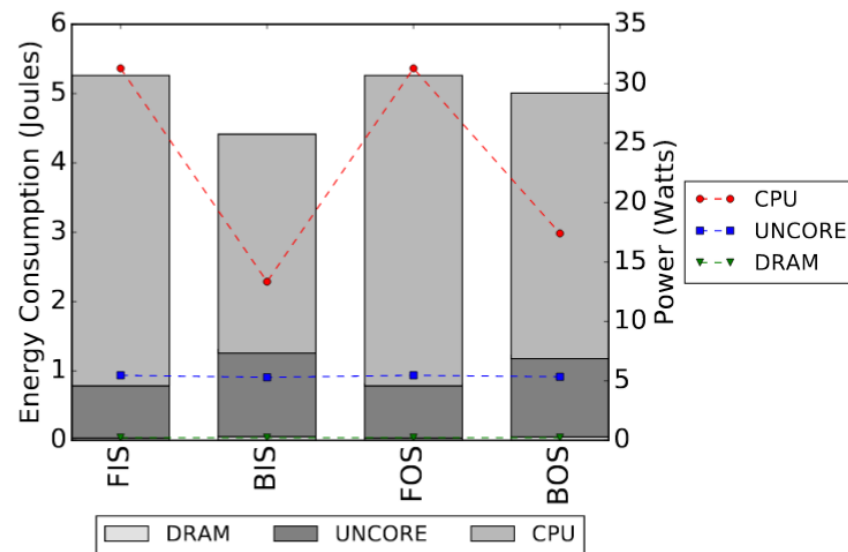
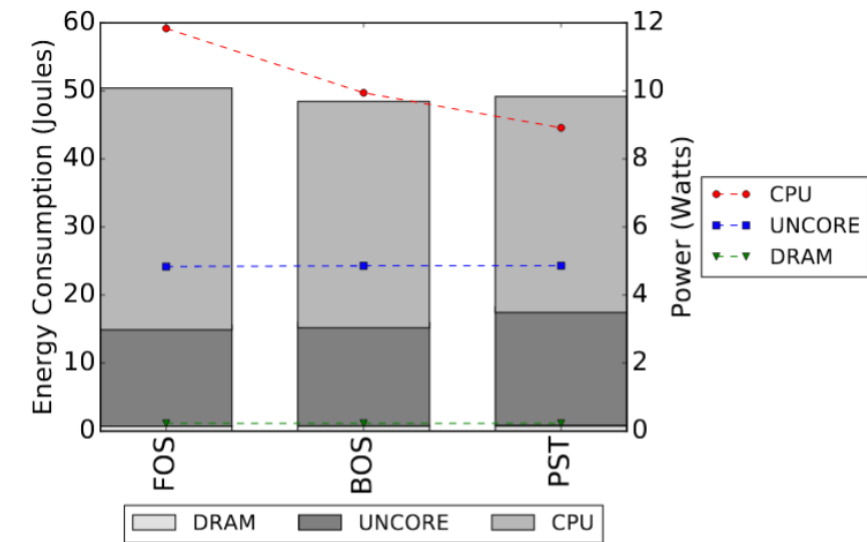
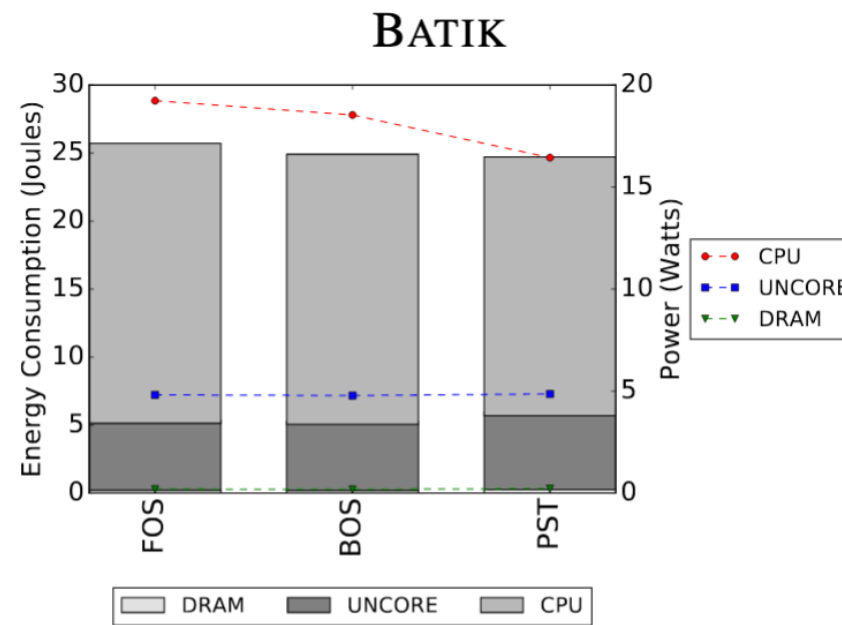
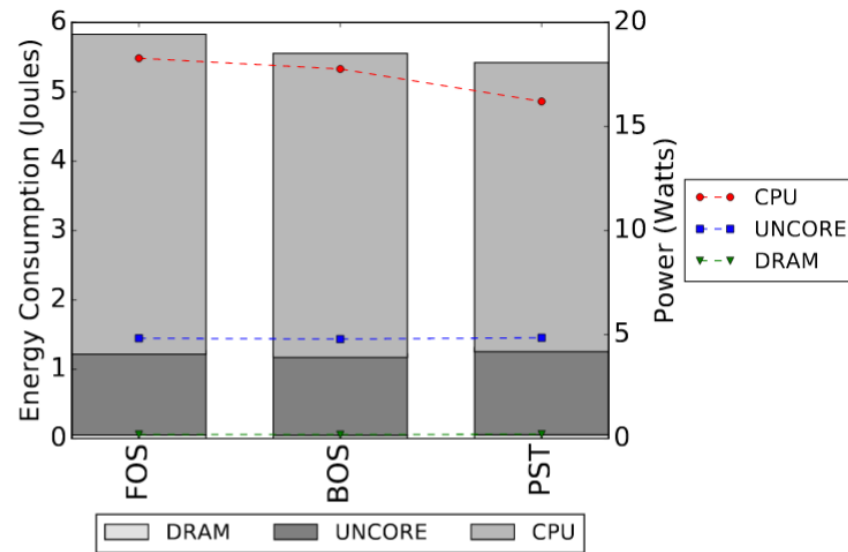
Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	✖	☹	</>	</>	✖	✖	☹	✖
BufferedInputStream	✖	☹	+16.31%	-17.19%	✖	✖	☹	✖
BufferedReader	✖	</>	☹	☹	✖	✖	</>	✖
LineNumberReader	✖	-7.52%	☹	☹	✖	✖	-16.47%	✖
Files.readAllLines	✖	-0.87%	☹	☹	✖	✖	-9.5%	✖
Scanner	✖	+60.77%	☹	☹	✖	✖	+486.28%	✖
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FileOutputStream	+29.13%	✖	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	✖	☹
DataOutputStream	☹	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	☹
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✖	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✖	</>
System.out	</>	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	☹

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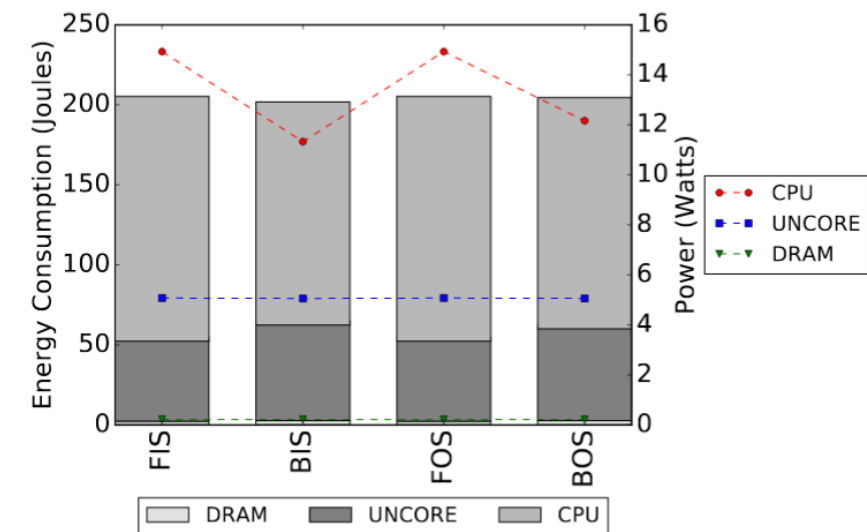
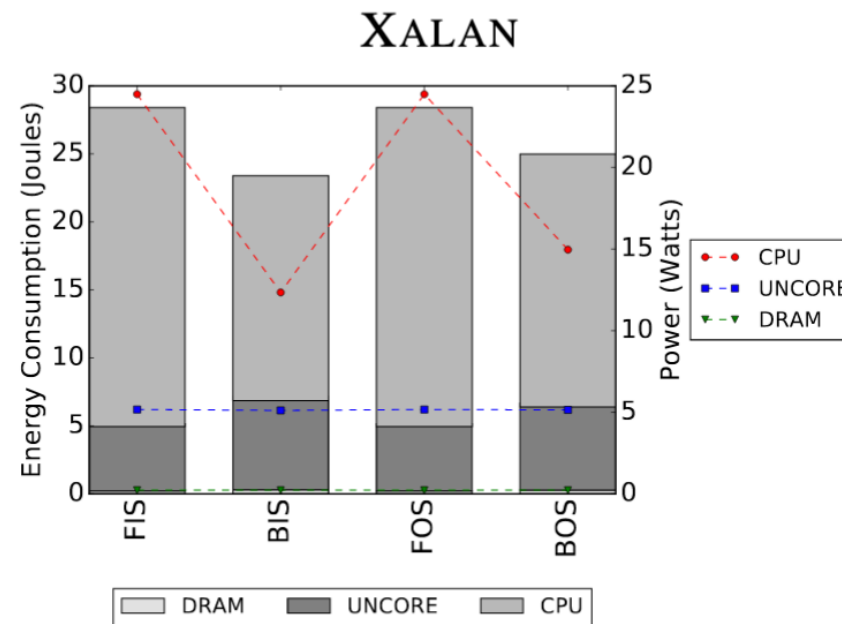
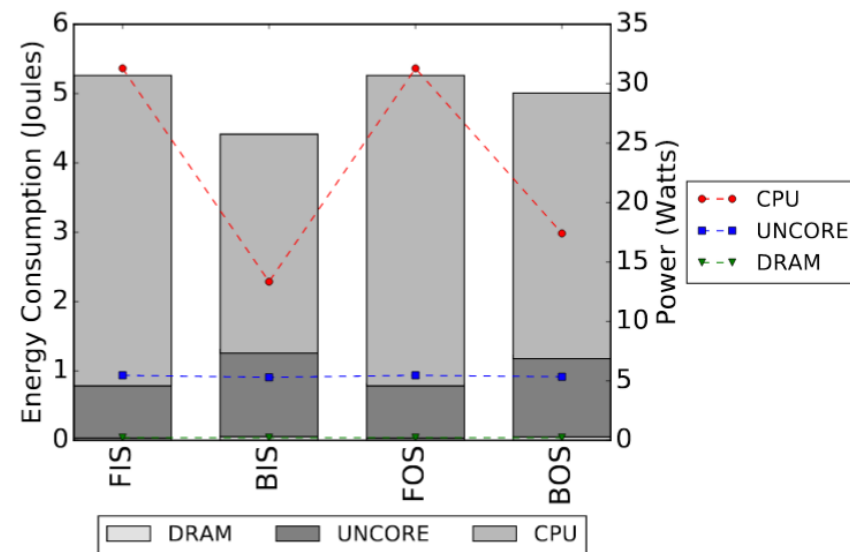
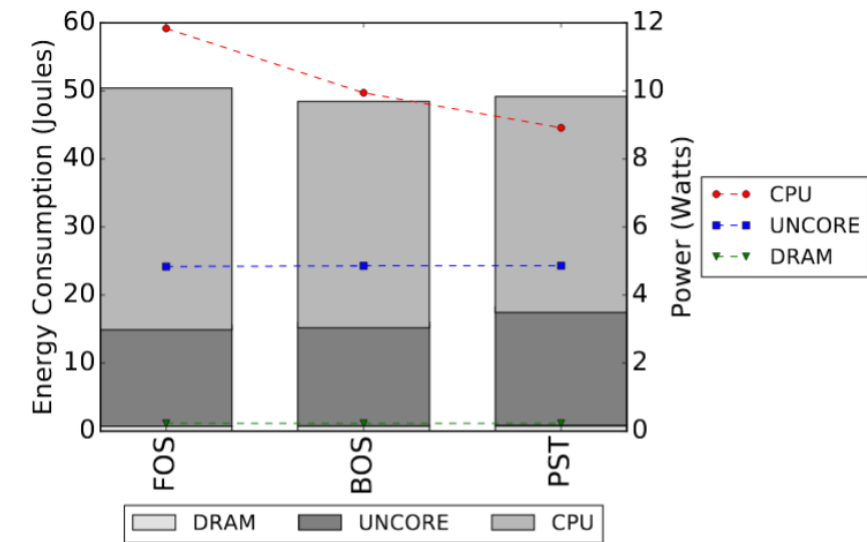
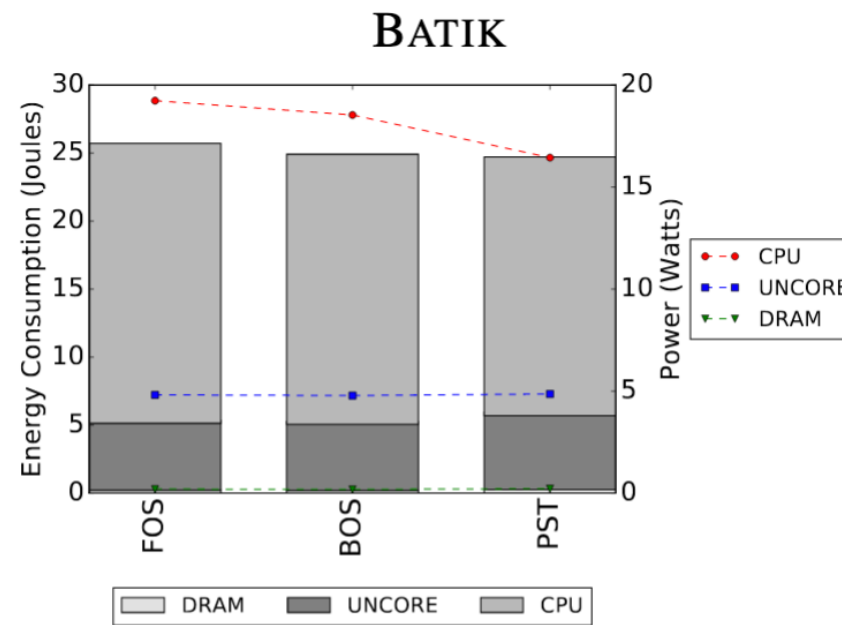
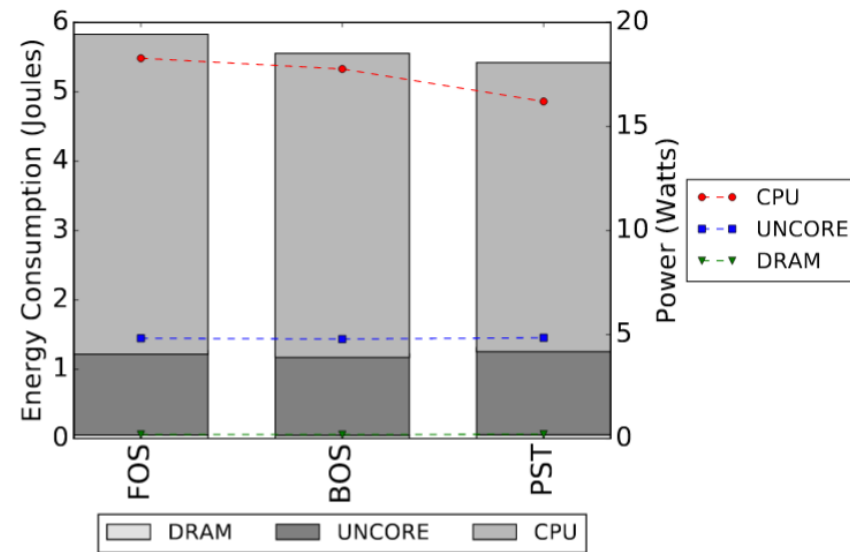
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LineNumberReader	✖	-7.52%	☹	☹	✖	✖	-16.47%	✖
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BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✖	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✖	</>
System.out	</>	✖	☹	☹	☹	☹	✖	☹

We improved the energy consumption in 36% of the cases (from 0.8% to 17%)

Does the input size matter?



Does the input size matter?



Changing the input size did not change (much) the overall results

Source of Java I/O APIs

java.io

Class Writer

java.lang.Object
java.io.Writer

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, Flushable, Appendable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

BufferedWriter, CharArrayWriter, FilterWriter, OutputStreamWriter, PipedWriter, PrintWriter, StringWriter

public abstract class **Writer**
extends Object
implements Appendable, Closeable, Flushable

Abstract class for writing to character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are write(char[], int, int), flush(), and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:

JDK1.1

java.io

Class InputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.InputStream

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

AutoInputStream, ByteArrayInputStream, FilterInputStream, FileInputStream, InputStream, ObjectInputStream, PipedInputStream, SequenceInputStream, StringBufferInputStream

public abstract class **InputStream**
extends Object
implements Closeable

This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an input stream of bytes.

Applications that need to define a subclass of `InputStream` must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.

Since:

JDK1.0

java.io

Class Reader

java.lang.Object
java.io.Reader

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable, Readable

Direct Known Subclasses:

BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FileReader, InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader

public abstract class **Reader**
extends Object
implements Readable, Closeable

Abstract class for reading character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are read(char[], int, int) and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:

JDK1.1

java.io

Class OutputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.OutputStream

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, Flushable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:

ByteArrayOutputStream, FileOutputStream, FilterOutputStream, ObjectOutputStream, OutputStream, PipedOutputStream

public abstract class **OutputStream**
extends Object
implements Closeable, Flushable

This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an output stream of bytes. An output stream accepts output bytes and sends them to some sink.

Applications that need to define a subclass of `OutputStream` must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.

Since:

JDK1.0

 @gustavopinto

Source of Java I/O APIs

java.io

Class Writer

java.lang.Object
java.io.Writer

All Implemented Interfaces:
Closeable, Flushable, Appendable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:
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public abstract class **Writer**

extends `Object`
implements `Appendable`, `Closeable`, `Flushable`

Abstract class for writing to character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are `write(char[], int, int)`, `flush()`, and `close()`. Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:
JDK1.1

java.io

Class InputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.InputStream

All Implemented Interfaces:
Closeable, AutoCloseable

Direct Known Subclasses:
AutoInputStream, ByteArrayInputStream, FileInputStream, FilterInputStream, InputStream, ObjectInputStream, PipedInputStream, SequenceInputStream, StringBufferInputStream

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extends `Object`
implements `Closeable`

This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an input stream of bytes.

Applications that need to define a subclass of `InputStream` must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.

Since:
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Class Reader

java.lang.Object
java.io.Reader

All Implemented Interfaces:
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Direct Known Subclasses:
BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FileReader, InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader

public abstract class **Reader**

extends `Object`
implements `Readable`, `Closeable`

Abstract class for reading character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are `read(char[], int, int)` and `close()`. Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.

Since:
JDK1.1

java.io

Class OutputStream

java.lang.Object
java.io.OutputStream

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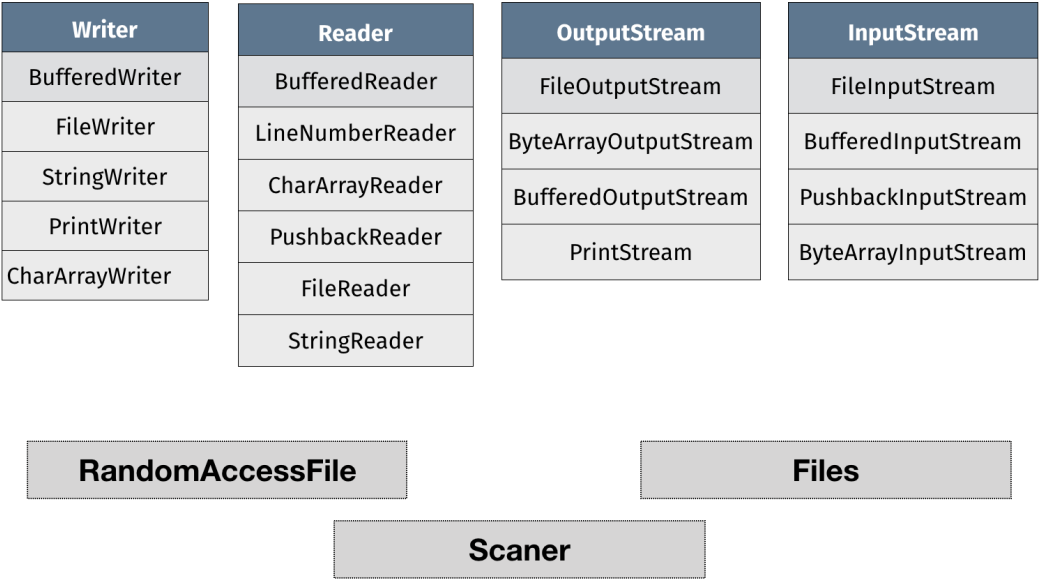
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Applications that need to define a subclass of `OutputStream` must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.

Since:
JDK1.0

 @gustavopinto

22 Java IO APIs



 @gustavopinto

Source of Java I/O APIs

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Class InputStream
java.lang.Object
  java.io.InputStream
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  ByteArrayInputStream, FilterInputStream, FileInputStream, InputStream, ObjectInputStream, PipedInputStream, SequenceInputStream, StringInputStream
public abstract class InputStream
  extends Object
  implements Closeable
This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an input stream of bytes.
Applications that need to define a subclass of InputStream must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.
Since:
  JDK1.0
```

```
java.io
Class OutputStream
java.lang.Object
  java.io.OutputStream
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, Flushable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  ByteArrayOutputStream, FilterOutputStream, FileOutputStream, ObjectOutputStream, OutputStream, PipedOutputStream
public abstract class OutputStream
  extends Object
  implements Closeable, Flushable
This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an output stream of bytes. An output stream accepts output bytes and sends them to some sink.
Applications that need to define a subclass of OutputStream must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.
Since:
  JDK1.0
```

22 Java IO APIs

Writer	Reader	OutputStream	InputStream
BufferedWriter	BufferedReader	FileOutputStream	FileInputStream
FileWriter	LineNumberReader	ByteArrayOutputStream	BufferedInputStream
StringWriter	CharArrayReader	BufferedOutputStream	PushbackInputStream
PrintWriter	PushbackReader	PrintStream	ByteArrayInputStream
CharArrayWriter	FileReader		
	StringReader		

RandomAccessFile

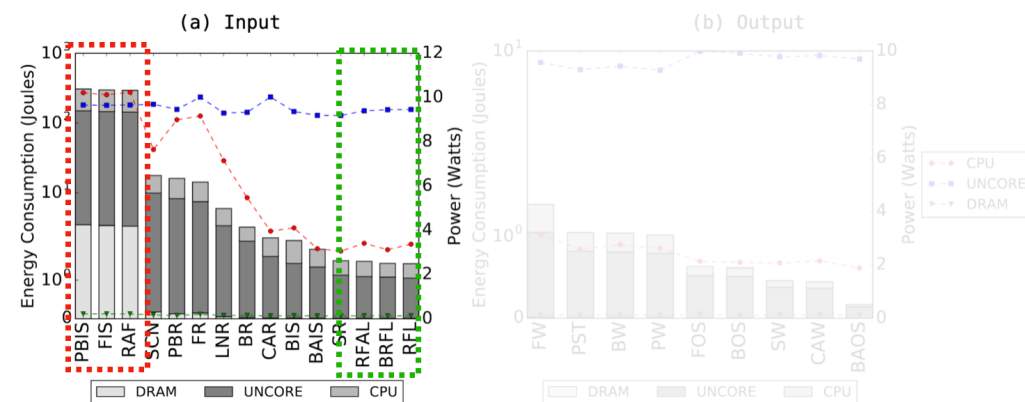
Files

Scanner

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RQ1: Energy behaviors



PBIS: PushBackInputStream
FIS: FileInputStream
RAF: RandomAccessFile

RFAL: Files.readAllLines()
BRFL: Files.newBufferedReader()
RFL: Files.lines()

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Source of Java I/O APIs

```
java.io
Class Writer
java.lang.Object
  java.io.Writer
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, Flushable, Appendable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  BufferedWriter, CharArrayWriter, FileWriter, OutputStreamWriter, PrintWriter, StringWriter
public abstract class Writer
  extends Object
  implements Appendable, Closeable, Flushable
Abstract class for writing to character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are write(char[], int, int), flush(), and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.
Since:
  JDK1.1
```

```
java.io
Class Reader
java.lang.Object
  java.io.Reader
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, AutoCloseable, Readable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FileReader, InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader
public abstract class Reader
  extends Object
  implements Readable, Closeable
Abstract class for reading character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are read(char[], int, int) and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.
Since:
  JDK1.1
```

```
java.io
Class InputStream
java.lang.Object
  java.io.InputStream
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  ByteArrayInputStream, FilterInputStream, FileInputStream, InputStream, ObjectInputStream, PipedInputStream, SequenceInputStream, StringInputStream
public abstract class InputStream
  extends Object
  implements Closeable
This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an input stream of bytes.
Applications that need to define a subclass of InputStream must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.
Since:
  JDK1.0
```

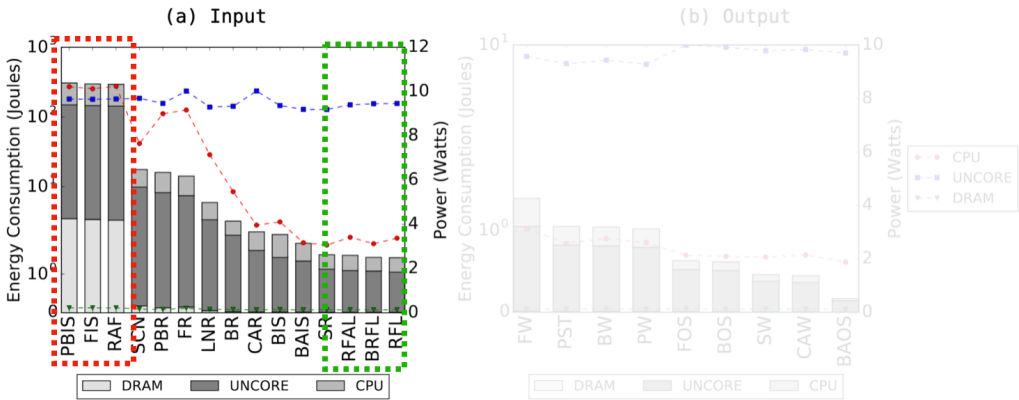
```
java.io
Class OutputStream
java.lang.Object
  java.io.OutputStream
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, Flushable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  ByteArrayOutputStream, FilterOutputStream, FileOutputStream, ObjectOutputStream, OutputStream, PipedOutputStream
public abstract class OutputStream
  extends Object
  implements Closeable, Flushable
This abstract class is the superclass of all classes representing an output stream of bytes. An output stream accepts output bytes and sends them to some sink.
Applications that need to define a subclass of OutputStream must always provide at least a method that writes one byte of output.
Since:
  JDK1.0
```

22 Java IO APIs

Writer	Reader	OutputStream	InputStream
BufferedWriter	BufferedReader	FileOutputStream	FileInputStream
FileWriter	LineNumberReader	ByteArrayOutputStream	BufferedInputStream
StringWriter	CharArrayReader	BufferedOutputStream	PushbackInputStream
PrintWriter	PushbackReader	PrintStream	ByteArrayInputStream
CharArrayWriter	FileReader		
	StringReader		

RandomAccessFileFiles

RQ1: Energy behaviors



PBIS: PushBackInputStream
FIS: FileInputStream
RAF: RandomAccessFile
RFAL: Files.readAllLines()
BRFL: Files.newBufferedReader()
RFL: Files.lines()

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RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	✗	⊗	</>	</>	✗	✗	⊗	✗
BufferedInputStream	✗	⊗	+16.31%	-17.19%	✗	✗	⊗	✗
BufferedReader	✗	</>	⊗	⊗	✗	✗	</>	✗
LineNumberReader	✗	-7.52%	⊗	⊗	✗	✗	-16.47%	✗
Files.readAllLines	✗	-0.87%	⊗	⊗	✗	✗	-9.5%	✗
Scanner	✗	+60.77%	⊗	⊗	✗	✗	+486.28%	✗
PrintStream	+19.13%	✗	+15.24%	-7.96%	+48.38%	-3.68%	✗	+811.41%
FileOutputStream	+29.13%	✗	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	✗	⊗
DataOutputStream	⊗	✗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✗	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	✗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✗	⊗
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	✗	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	✗	</>
System.out	</>	✗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✗	⊗

We improved the energy consumption in 36% of the cases (from 0.8% to 17%)

@gustavopinto

Source of Java I/O APIs

```
java.io
Class Writer
java.lang.Object
  java.io.Writer
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, Flushable, Appendable, AutoCloseable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  BufferedWriter, CharArrayWriter, FileWriter, OutputStreamWriter, PrintWriter, StringWriter
public abstract class Writer
  extends Object
  implements Appendable, Closeable, Flushable
Abstract class for writing to character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are write(char[], int, int), flush(), and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.
Since:
  JDK1.1
```

```
java.io
Class Reader
java.lang.Object
  java.io.Reader
All Implemented Interfaces:
  Closeable, AutoCloseable, Readable
Direct Known Subclasses:
  BufferedReader, CharArrayReader, FileReader, InputStreamReader, PipedReader, StringReader
public abstract class Reader
  extends Object
  implements Readable, Closeable
Abstract class for reading character streams. The only methods that a subclass must implement are read(char[], int, int) and close(). Most subclasses, however, will override some of the methods defined here in order to provide higher efficiency, additional functionality, or both.
Since:
  JDK1.1
```

```
java.io
Class InputStream
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Applications that need to define a subclass of InputStream must always provide a method that returns the next byte of input.
Since:
  JDK1.0
```

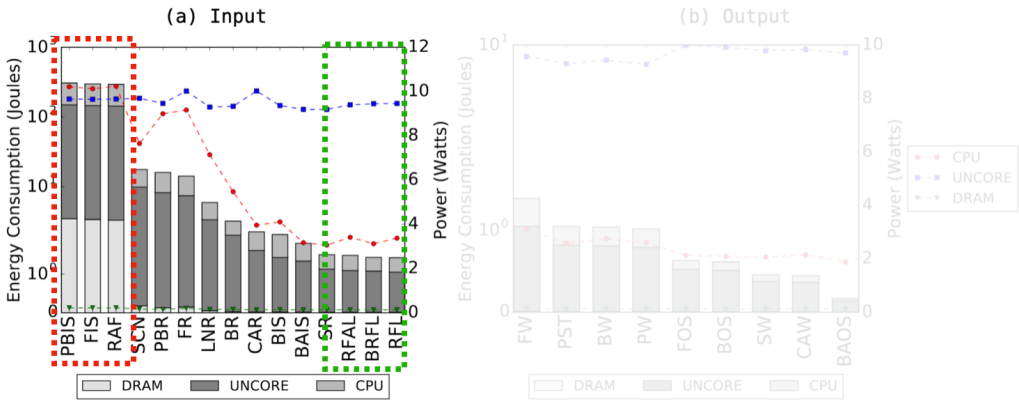
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java.io
Class OutputStream
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  java.io.OutputStream
All Implemented Interfaces:
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Since:
  JDK1.0
```

22 Java IO APIs

Writer	Reader	OutputStream	InputStream
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StringWriter	CharArrayReader	BufferedOutputStream	PushbackInputStream
PrintWriter	PushbackReader	PrintStream	ByteArrayInputStream
CharArrayWriter	FileReader		
	StringReader		

RandomAccessFileFiles

RQ1: Energy behaviors



PBIS: PushBackInputStream
FIS: FileInputStream
RAF: RandomAccessFile

RFAL: Files.readAllLines()
BRFL: Files.newBufferedReader()
RFAL: Files.lines()

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RQ2: Does refactoring play a role?

Classes	optimized benchmarks			macro-benchmarks				
	FA	KN	RC	XALAN	FOP	BATIK	COMMONS-IO	PGJDBC
FileInputStream	×	⊗	</>	</>	×	×	⊗	×
BufferedInputStream	×	⊗	+16.31%	-17.19%	×	×	⊗	×
BufferedReader	×	</>	⊗	⊗	×	×	</>	×
LineNumberReader	×	-7.52%	⊗	⊗	×	×	-16.47%	×
Files.readAllLines	×	-0.87%	⊗	⊗	×	×	-9.5%	×
Scanner	×	+60.77%	⊗	⊗	×	×	+486.28%	×
PrintStream	+19.13%	×	+15.24%	-7.96%	+48.38%	-3.68%	×	+811.41%
FileOutputStream	+29.13%	×	</>	</>	+73.91%	</>	×	⊗
DataOutputStream	⊗	×	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	×	+883.22%
ByteArrayOutputStream	+36.24%	×	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	×	⊗
BufferedOutputStream	+19.23%	×	+25.96%	-11.71%	</>	-3.1%	×	</>
System.out	</>	×	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	×	⊗

We improved the energy consumption in 36% of the cases (from 0.8% to 17%)

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