

Overview of Java Futures

Douglas C. Schmidt

d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Motivate the need for Java futures by understanding the pros & cons of synchrony & asynchrony
- Understand that Java futures provide the foundation for completable futures in Java



<<Java Class>>	
CompletableFuture<T>	
CompletableFuture()	
cancel(boolean):boolean	
isCancelled():boolean	
isDone():boolean	
get()	
get(long,TimeUnit)	
join()	
complete(T):boolean	
supplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>	
supplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>	
runAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>	
runAsync(Runnable,Executor):CompletableFuture<Void>	
completedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>	
thenApply(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>	
thenAccept(Consumer<? super T>):CompletableFuture<Void>	
thenCombine(CompletionStage<? extends U>,BiFunction<?>):CompletableFuture<V>	
thenCompose(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>	
whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>):CompletableFuture<T>	
allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>	
anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>	

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_version_history

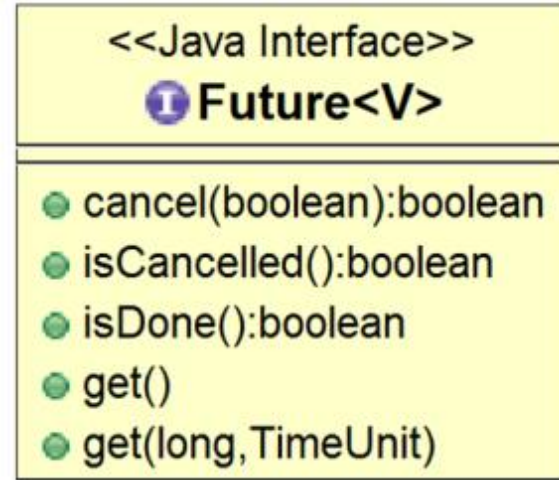
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Motivate the need for Java futures by understanding the pros & cons of synchrony & asynchrony
- Understand that Java futures provide the foundation for completable futures in Java
 - Recognize a human known use of Java futures



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

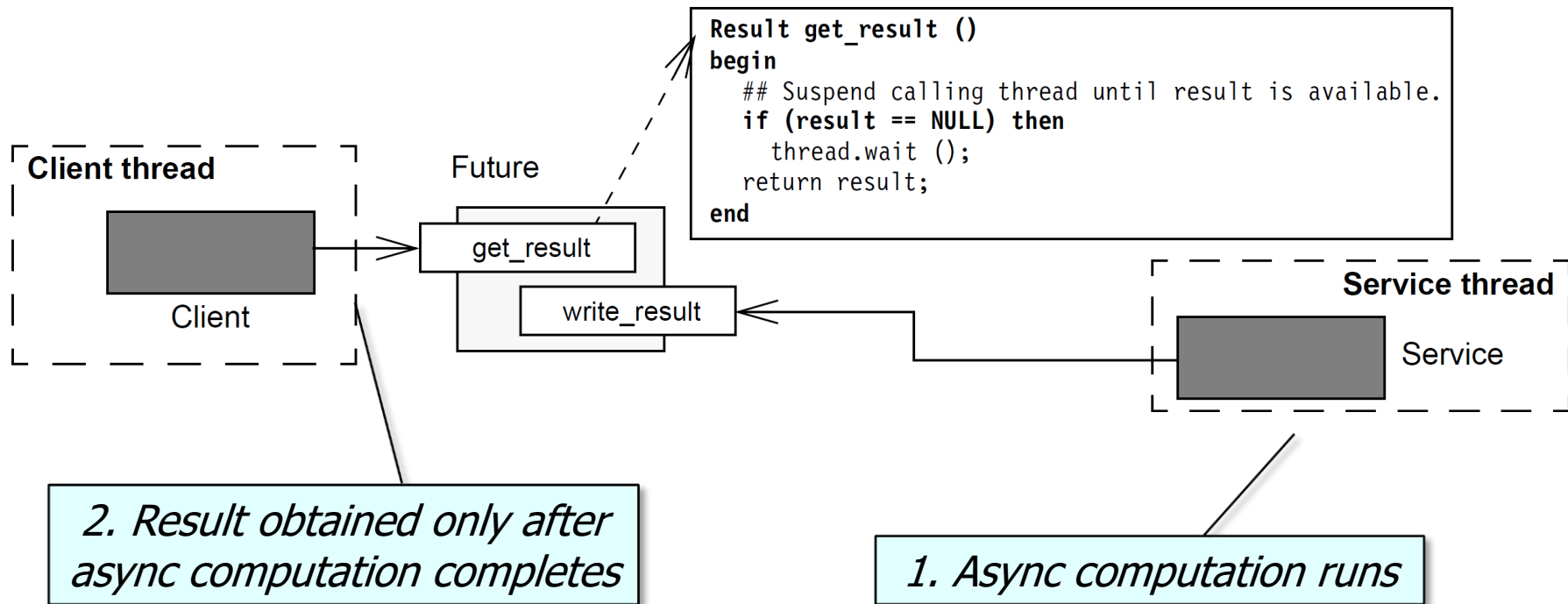
- Motivate the need for Java futures by understanding the pros & cons of synchrony & asynchrony
- Understand that Java futures provide the foundation for completable futures in Java
 - Recognize a human known use of Java futures
 - Know all the methods in the Future interface



A Human Known Use of Java Futures

A Human Known Use of Java Futures

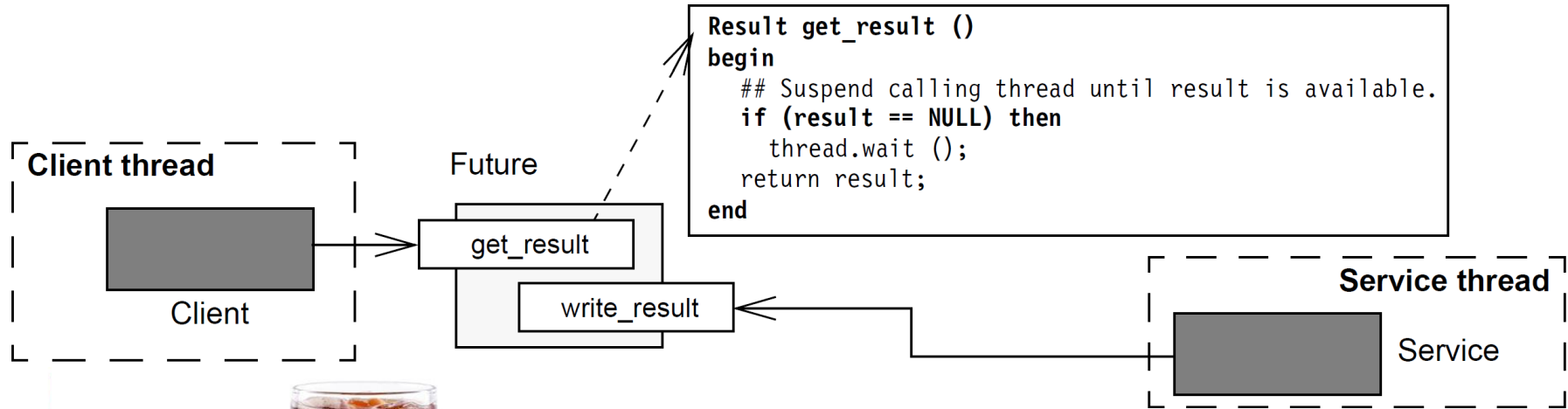
- A future is essentially a proxy that represents the result(s) of an async call



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Futures_and_promises

A Human Known Use of Java Futures

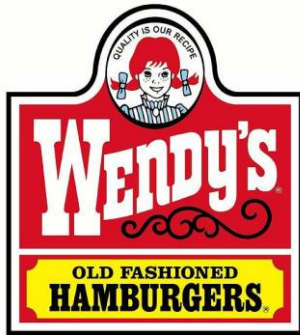
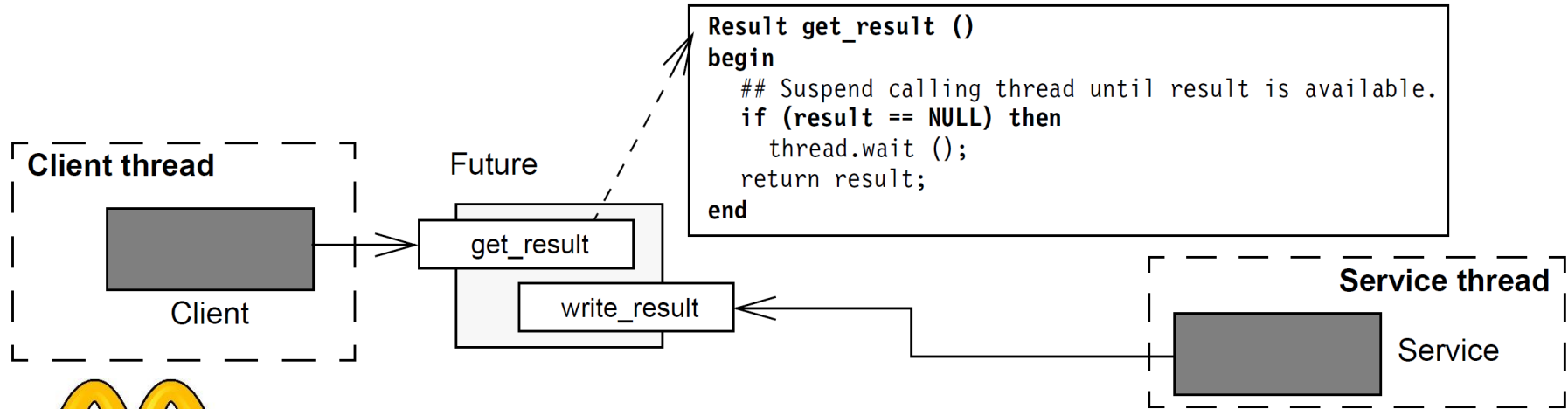
- A future is essentially a proxy that represents the result(s) of an async call



*Table tent #'s are
a human-known-
use of futures!*

A Human Known Use of Java Futures

- A future is essentially a proxy that represents the result(s) of an async call



*Table tent #'s are
a human-known-
use of futures!*

e.g., McDonald's vs Wendy's model of preparing fast food

Overview of the Java Future API

Overview of the Java Future API

- Java 5 added async call support via the Java Future interface

<<Java Interface>>

 **Future<V>**

- `cancel(boolean):boolean`
- `isCancelled():boolean`
- `isDone():boolean`
- `get()`
- `get(long,TimeUnit)`

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_version_history

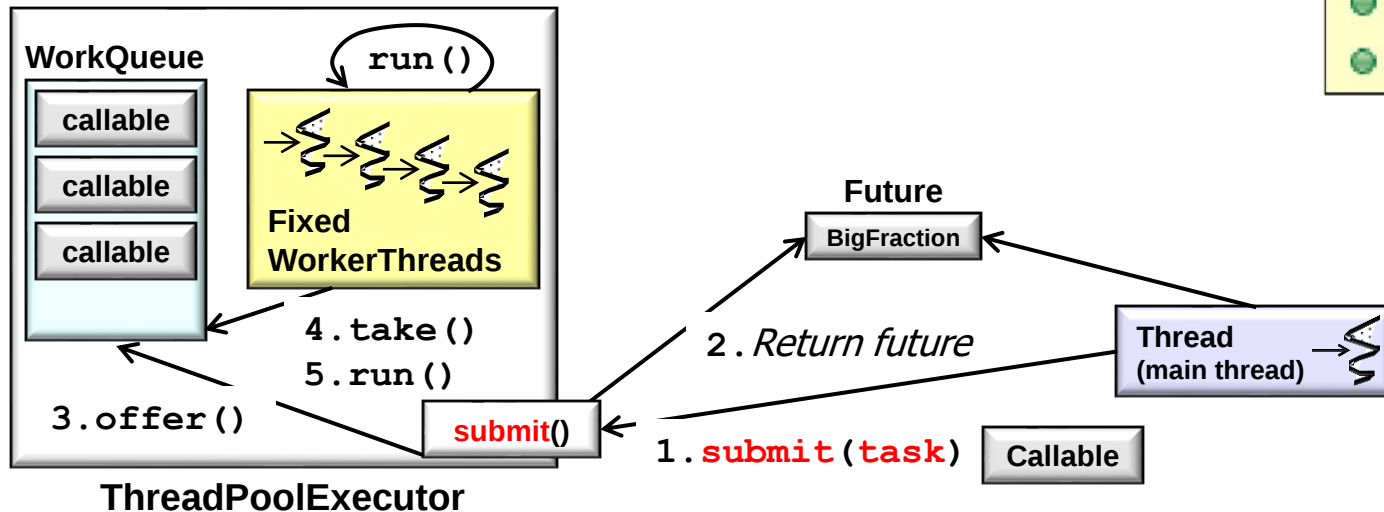
Overview of the Java Future API

- Java Future methods can manage a task's lifecycle after it's submitted to run asynchronously

<<Java Interface>>

Future<V>

- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)



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

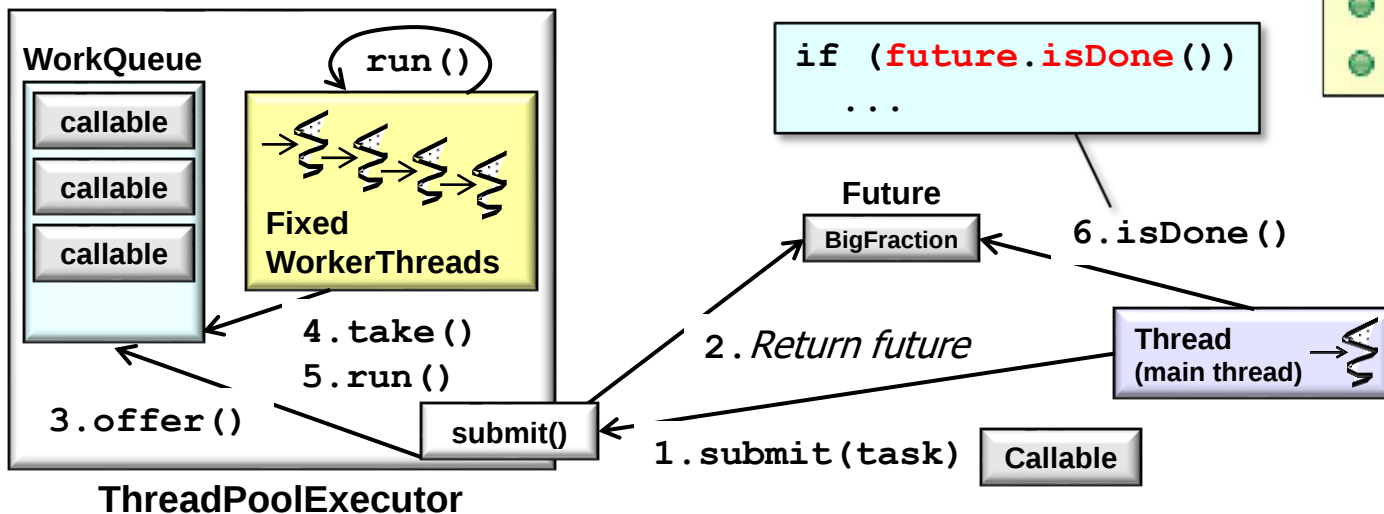
Overview of the Java Future API

- Java Future methods can manage a task's lifecycle after it's submitted to run asynchronously, e.g.
 - A future can be tested for completion

<<Java Interface>>

Future<V>

- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean**
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)



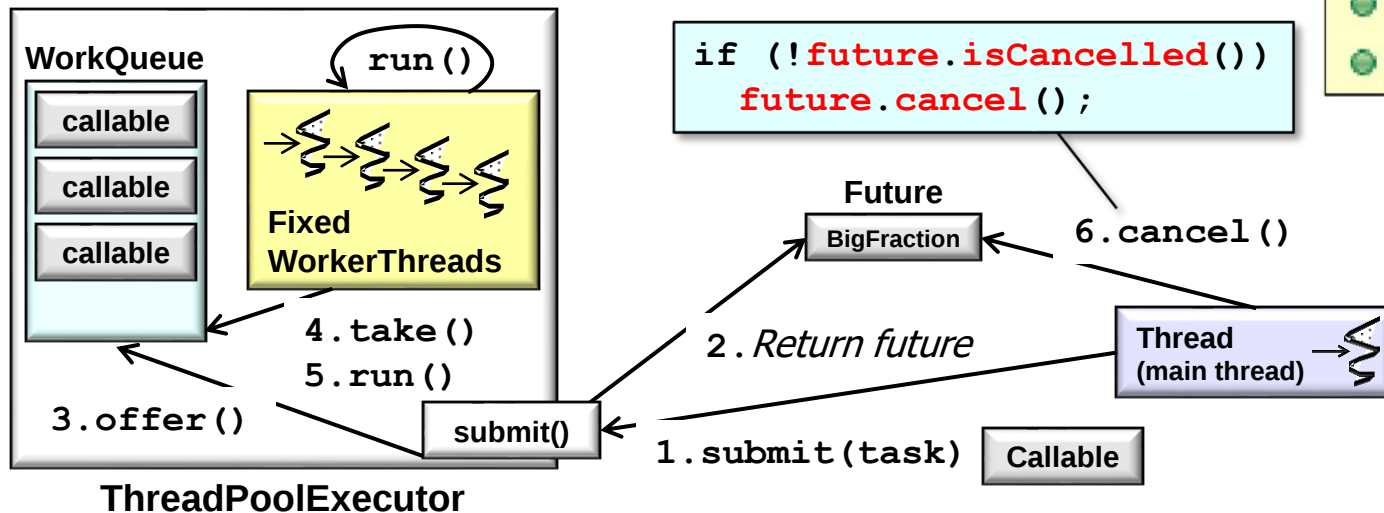
Overview of the Java Future API

- Java Future methods can manage a task's lifecycle after it's submitted to run asynchronously, e.g.
 - A future can be tested for completion
 - A future can be tested for cancellation & cancelled

<<Java Interface>>

Future<V>

- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)



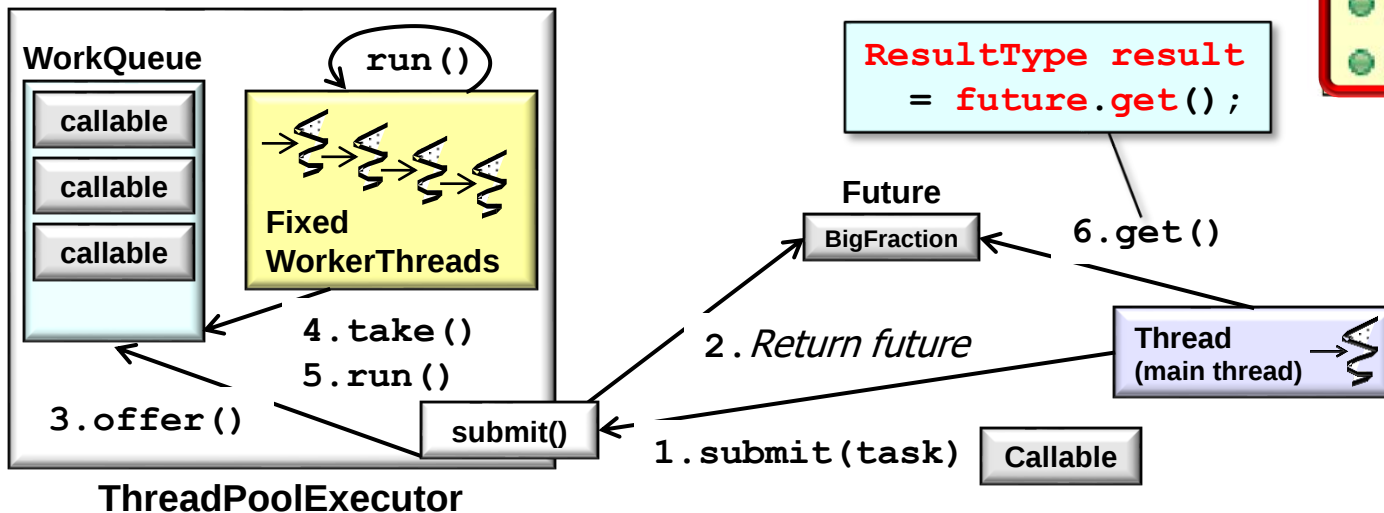
Overview of the Java Future API

- Java Future methods can manage a task's lifecycle after it's submitted to run asynchronously, e.g.
 - A future can be tested for completion
 - A future be tested for cancellation & cancelled
 - A future can retrieve a two-way task's result

<<Java Interface>>

Future<V>

- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)



Overview of the Java Future API

- The Java Future interface provides the foundation for the Java CompletableFuture class



<<Java Interface>>

Future<V>

- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)

<<Java Class>>

CompletableFuture<T>

- CompletableFuture()
- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)
- join()
- complete(T):boolean
- supplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>
- supplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>
- runAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>
- runAsync(Runnable,Executor):CompletableFuture<Void>
- completedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>
- thenApply(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
- thenAccept(Consumer<? super T>):CompletableFuture<Void>
- thenCombine(CompletionStage<? extends U>,BiFunction<?>):CompletableFuture<V>
- thenCompose(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
- whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>):CompletableFuture<T>
- allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>
- anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_version_history

Overview of the Java Future API

- The Java Future interface provides the foundation for the Java CompletableFuture class
- However, the CompletableFuture class defines dozens of methods & more powerful capabilities



<<Java Interface>>
Future<V>
● cancel(boolean):boolean
● isCancelled():boolean
● isDone():boolean
● get()
● get(long,TimeUnit)

<<Java Class>>
CompletableFuture<T>
● CompletableFuture()
● cancel(boolean):boolean
● isCancelled():boolean
● isDone():boolean
● get()
● get(long,TimeUnit)
● join()
● complete(T):boolean
● supplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>
● supplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>
● runAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>
● runAsync(Runnable,Executor):CompletableFuture<Void>
● completedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>
● thenApply(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
● thenAccept(Consumer<? super T>):CompletableFuture<Void>
● thenCombine(CompletionStage<? extends U>,BiFunction<?>):CompletableFuture<V>
● thenCompose(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
● whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>):CompletableFuture<T>
● allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>
● anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>

See upcoming lessons on the completable futures framework

End of Overview of Java Futures