

Overview of Basic Java

CompletableFuture Features

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the basic features in the Java completable futures framework



Class `CompletableFuture<T>`

```
java.lang.Object  
    java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture<T>
```

All Implemented Interfaces:

```
CompletionStage<T>, Future<T>
```

```
public class CompletableFuture<T>  
    extends Object  
    implements Future<T>, CompletionStage<T>
```

A `Future` that may be explicitly completed (setting its value and status), and may be used as a `CompletionStage`, supporting dependent functions and actions that trigger upon its completion.

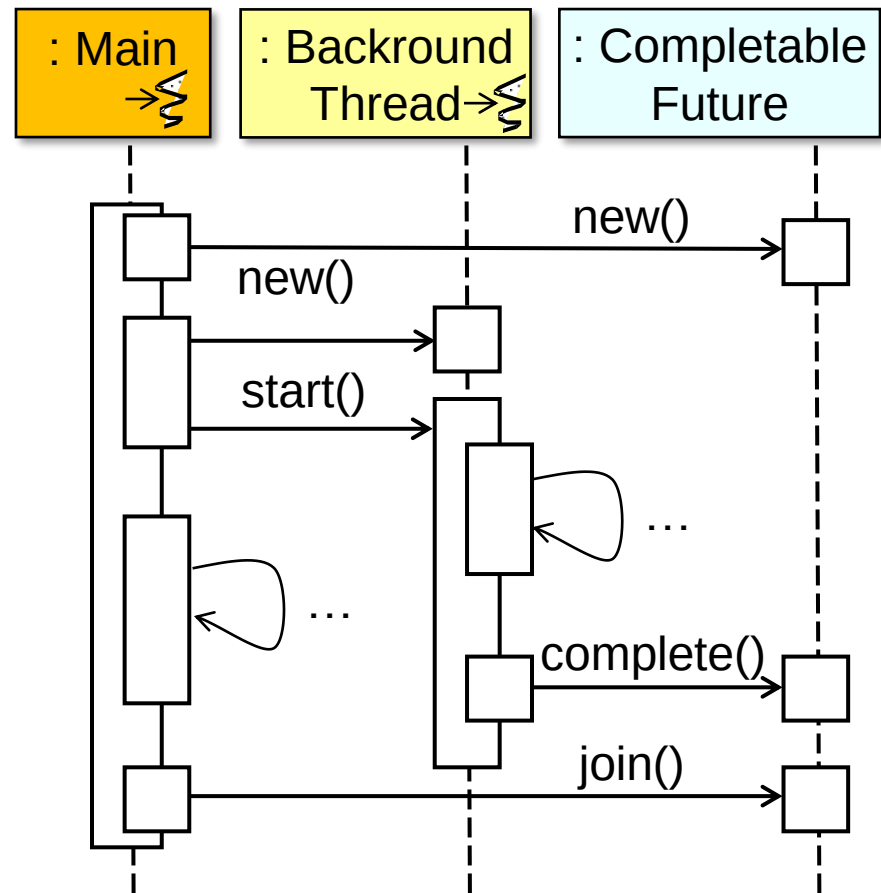
When two or more threads attempt to `complete`, `completeExceptionally`, or `cancel` a `CompletableFuture`, only one of them succeeds.

In addition to these and related methods for directly manipulating status and results, `CompletableFuture` implements interface `CompletionStage` with the following policies:

Basic Completable Future Features

Basic CompletableFuture Features

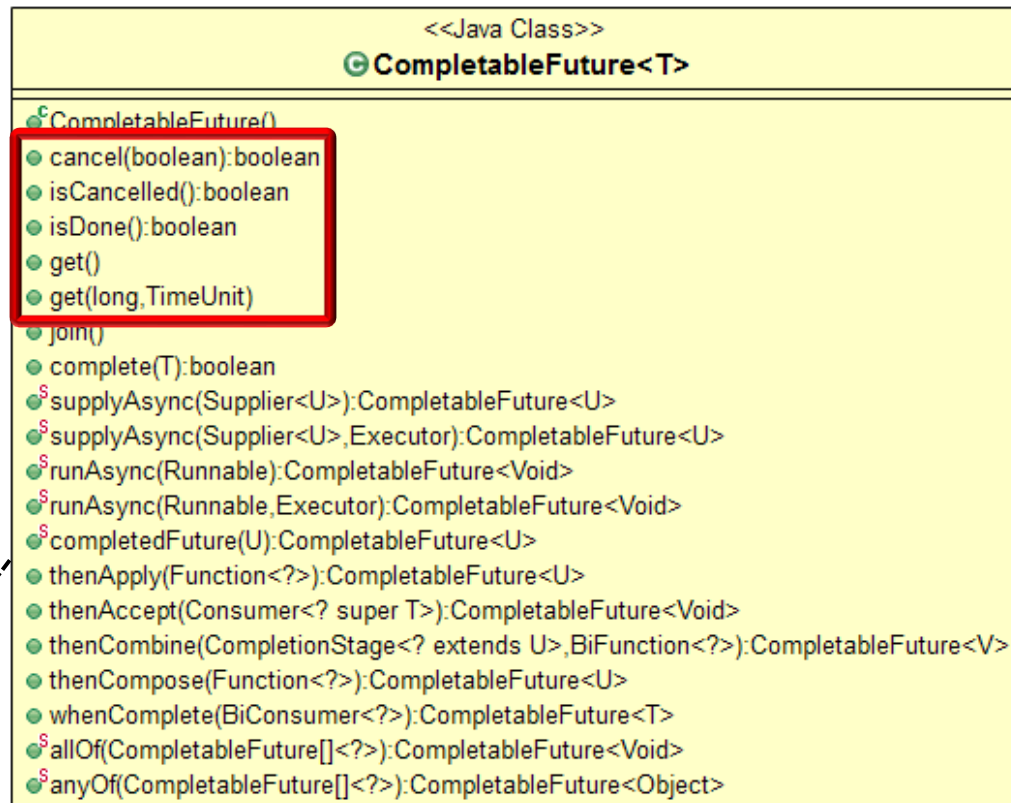
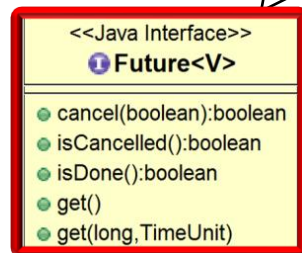
- Basic CompletableFuture features



See github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Java8/ex8

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API



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

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Can block, time-wait, & poll

```
String f1 = "62675744/15668936";  
String f2 = "609136/913704";
```

```
ForkJoinTask<BigFraction> f =  
    commonPool().submit(() -> {  
        BigFraction bf1 =  
            new BigFraction(f1);  
        BigFraction bf2 =  
            new BigFraction(f2);  
        return bf1.multiply(bf2);  
    });
```

```
...
```

```
BigFraction result = f.get();  
// f.get(10, MILLISECONDS);  
// f.get(0, 0);
```

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

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Can block, time-wait, & poll
 - Can be cancelled & tested if cancelled/done

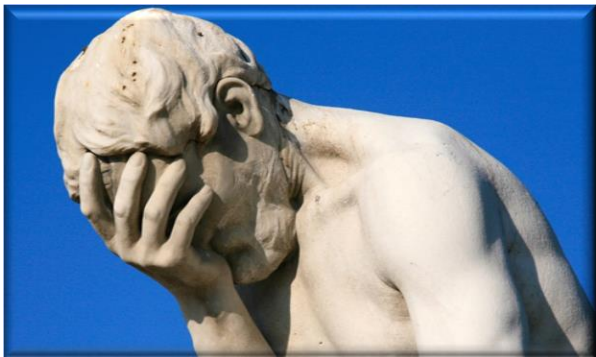
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ForkJoinTask<BigFraction> f =  
    commonPool().submit(() -> {  
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            new BigFraction(f1);  
        BigFraction bf2 =  
            new BigFraction(f2);  
        return bf1.multiply(bf2);  
    });  
  
...  
if (!(f.isDone()  
    || !f.isCancelled()))  
    f.cancel();
```

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

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Can block, time-wait, & poll
 - Can be cancelled & tested if cancelled/done
 - `cancel()` doesn't interrupt the computation by default..



```
String f1 = "62675744/15668936";  
String f2 = "609136/913704";
```

```
ForkJoinTask<BigFraction> f =  
    commonPool().submit(() -> {  
        BigFraction bf1 =  
            new BigFraction(f1);  
        BigFraction bf2 =  
            new BigFraction(f2);  
        return bf1.multiply(bf2);  
    });  
...  
if (!(f.isDone()  
    || !f.isCancelled()))  
    f.cancel();
```


Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Define a join() method

<<Java Class>>	
G 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 docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CompletableFuture.html#join

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Define a join() method
 - Behaves like get() *without* using checked exceptions

futures

```
.stream()  
.map(CompletableFuture  
    ::join)  
.collect(toList())
```

<<Java Class>>	
G CompletableFuture<T>	
•	CompletableFuture()
•	cancel(boolean):boolean
•	isCancelled():boolean
•	isDone():boolean
•	get()
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•	allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>
•	anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>

CompletableFuture::join can be used as a method reference in a Java stream

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Define a join() method
 - Behaves like get() *without* using checked exceptions

futures

```
.stream()  
.map(future  
-> try { future.get();  
} catch (Exception e) {  
})  
.collect(toList())
```

<<Java Class>>	
G CompletableFuture<T>	
•	CompletableFuture()
•	cancel(boolean): boolean
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•	allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>): CompletableFuture<Void>
•	anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>): CompletableFuture<Object>

Mixing checked exceptions & Java streams is ugly..

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
- Define a join() method
 - Behaves like get() *without* using checked exceptions
- There is no timed version of join()



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•	CompletableFuture()
•	cancel(boolean):boolean
•	isCancelled():boolean
•	isDone():boolean
•	get()
•	get(long,TimeUnit)
•	join()
•	complete(T):boolean
•	^S supplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>
•	^S supplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>
•	^S runAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>
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Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Define a join() method
 - Can be completed explicitly

<<Java Class>>	
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•	completedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CompletableFuture.html#complete

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features
 - Support the Future API
 - Define a join() method
 - Can be completed explicitly
 - i.e., sets result returned by get()/join() to a given value

```
CompletableFuture<...> future =  
    new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(...);  
}).start();
```

```
...  
System.out.println(future.join());
```

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features

- Support the Future API
- Define a join() method
- Can be completed explicitly
 - i.e., sets result returned by get()/join() to a given value

Create an incomplete future

```
CompletableFuture<...> future =  
    new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(...);  
}).start();  
  
...  
System.out.println(future.join());
```

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features

- Support the Future API
- Define a join() method
- Can be completed explicitly
 - i.e., sets result returned by get()/join() to a given value

Create/start a new thread that runs concurrently with the main thread

```
CompletableFuture<...> future =  
    new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(...);  
}) .start();
```

```
...  
System.out.println(future.join());
```


Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features

- Support the Future API
- Define a join() method
- Can be completed explicitly
 - i.e., sets result returned by get()/join() to a given value

```
CompletableFuture<...> future =  
    new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(...);  
}) .start();  
  
...  
System.out.println(future.join());
```

*After complete() is done
calls to join() will unblock*

Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features

- Support the Future API
- Define a join() method
- Can be completed explicitly
 - i.e., sets result returned by get()/join() to a given value

```
CompletableFuture<...> future =  
    new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
final CompletableFuture<Long> zero  
    = CompletableFuture  
        .completedFuture(0L);
```

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(zero.join());  
}).start();
```

A completable future can be initialized to a value/constant

```
...  
System.out.println(future.join());
```

End of Overview of Basic Java

CompletableFuture Features