Understand Advanced Java CompletableFuture Features: Two Stage Completion Methods (Part 2)

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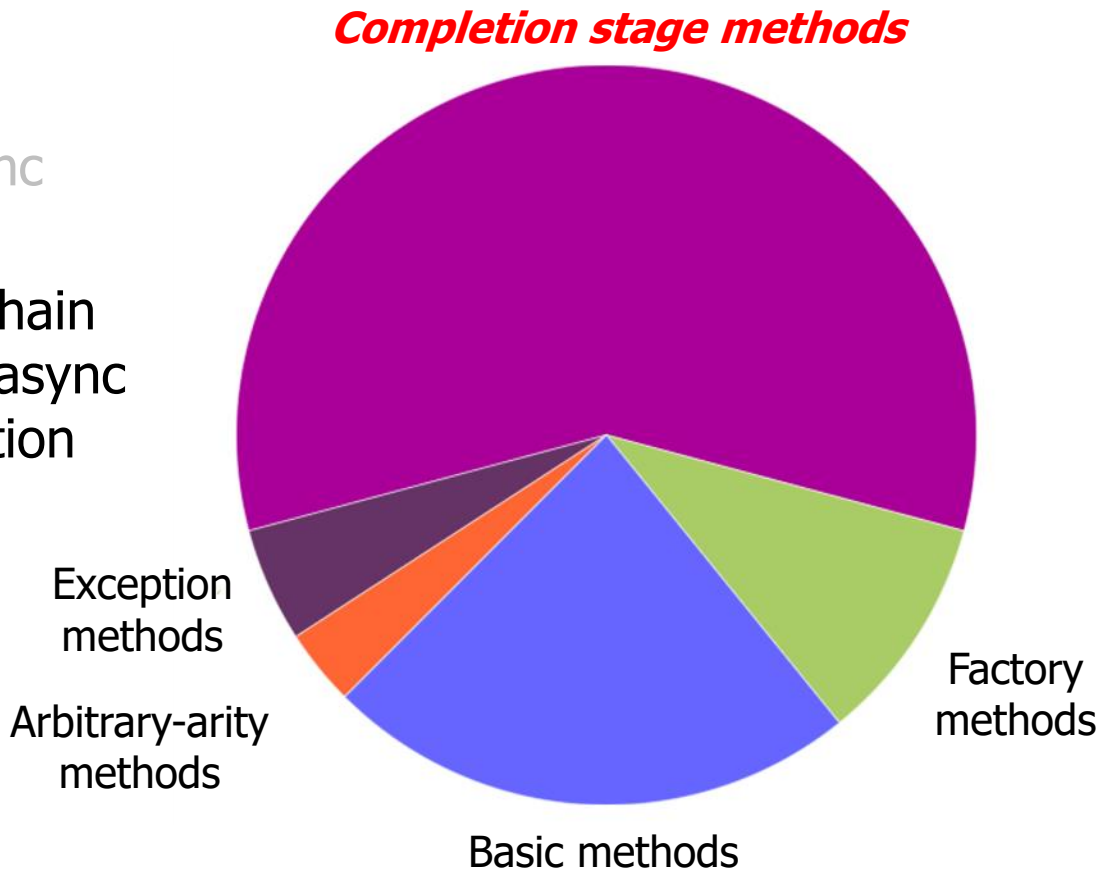
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand advanced features of completable futures, e.g.
  - Factory methods initiate async computations
  - Completion stage methods chain together actions to perform async result processing & composition
    - Method grouping
    - Single stage methods
    - Two stage methods (and)
    - Two stage methods (or)

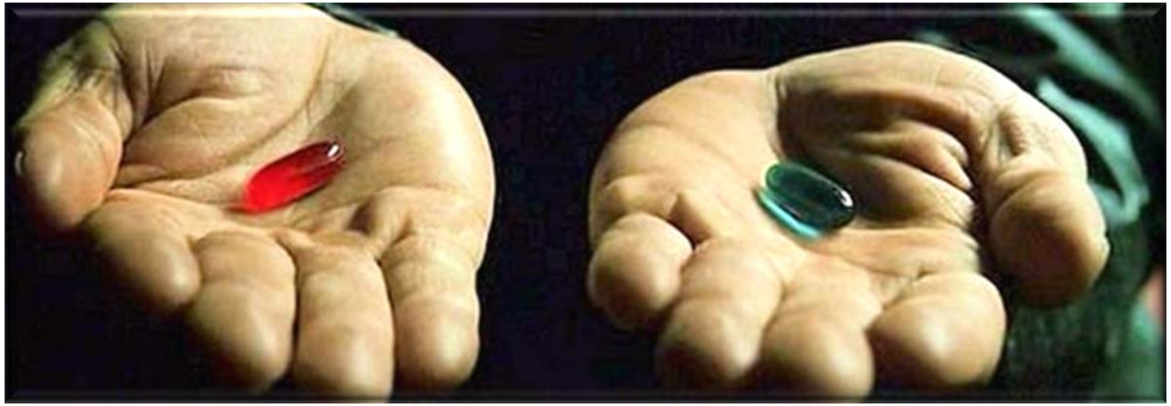


Methods Triggered by Completion of Two Stages

Methods Triggered by Completion of Either of Two Stages

- Methods triggered by completion of either of two previous stages
  - acceptEither()

```
CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEither
  (CompletionStage<? Extends T>
                        other,
   Consumer<? super T> action)
{ ... }
```



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

Methods Triggered by Completion of Either of Two Stages

- Methods triggered by completion of either of two previous stages
  - acceptEither()
    - Applies a consumer action that handles either of the previous stages' results

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CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEither
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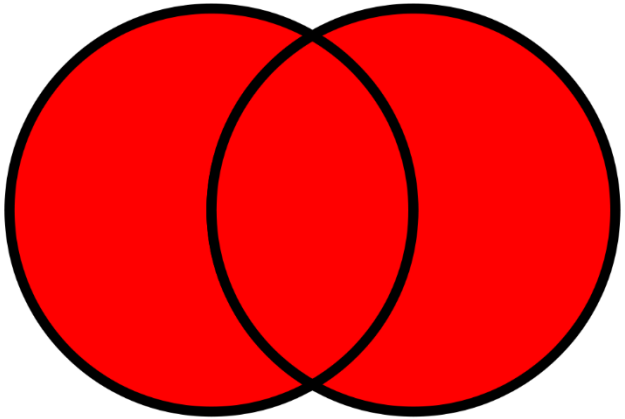

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logical_disjunction

Methods Triggered by Completion of Either of Two Stages

- Methods triggered by completion of either of two previous stages
  - acceptEither()
    - Applies a consumer action that handles either of the previous stages' results
      - Two futures are used here:
        - The future used to invoke acceptEither()
        - The `other' future passed to acceptEither()

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CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEither
  (CompletionStage<? Extends T>
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Methods Triggered by Completion of Either of Two Stages

- Methods triggered by completion of either of two previous stages
  - acceptEither()
    - Applies a consumer action that handles either of the previous stages' results
    - Returns a future to Void

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CompletableFuture<Void> acceptEither
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See www.baeldung.com/java-void-type

Methods Triggered by Completion of Either of Two Stages

- Methods triggered by completion of either of two previous stages
  - acceptEither()
    - Applies a consumer action that handles either of the previous stages' results
    - Returns a future to Void
    - Often used at the end of a chain of completion stages

```
CompletableFuture<List<BigFraction>>
  quickSortF = CompletableFuture
    .supplyAsync(() ->
                 quickSort(list));

CompletableFuture<List<BigFraction>>
  mergeSortF = CompletableFuture
    .supplyAsync(() ->
                 mergeSort(list));
```

Create two completable futures that will contain the results of sorting the list using two different algorithms in two different threads

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CompletableFuture<List<BigFraction>>
  mergeSortF = CompletableFuture
    .supplyAsync(() ->
                   mergeSort(list));

quickSortF.acceptEither
  (mergeSortF, results -> results
    .forEach(fraction ->
               System.out.println
                 (fraction
                  .toMixedString())));
```

This method is invoked when either quickSortF or mergeSortF complete

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quickSortF.acceptEither
  (mergeSortF, results -> results
    .forEach(fraction ->
               System.out.println
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```

Printout sorted results from which ever sorting routine finished first

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CompletableFuture<List<BigFraction>>
  mergeSortF = CompletableFuture
    .supplyAsync(() ->
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quickSortF.acceptEither
  (mergeSortF, results -> results
    .forEach(fraction ->
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```

acceptEither() does *not* cancel the second future after the first one completes

End of Understand Advanced Java CompletableFuture Features: Two Stage Completion Methods (Part 2)