Applying Basic Java CompletableFuture Features

Douglas C. Schmidt
d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu
www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

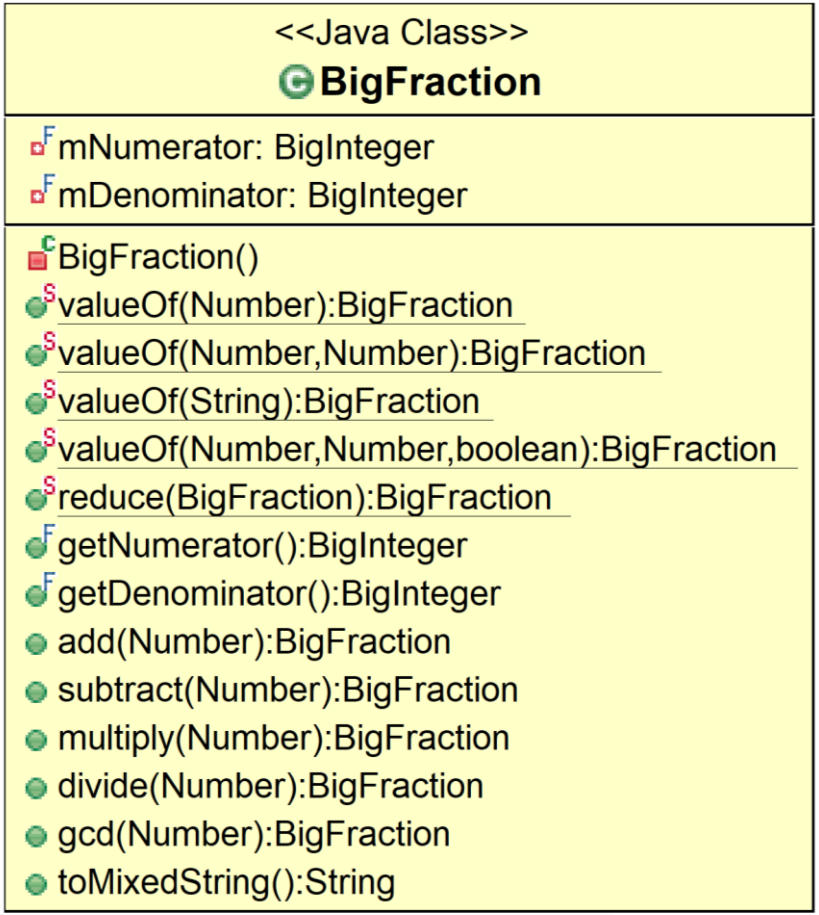
Professor of Computer Science

Institute for Software Integrated Systems

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the basic features in the Java completable futures framework
- Know how to apply these basic features to operate on big fractions



See earlier lesson on "*Programming with Java Futures*"

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the basic features in the Java completable futures framework
- Know how to apply these basic features to operate on big fractions
- Recognize limitations with these basic features

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:

Applying Basic Completable Future Features

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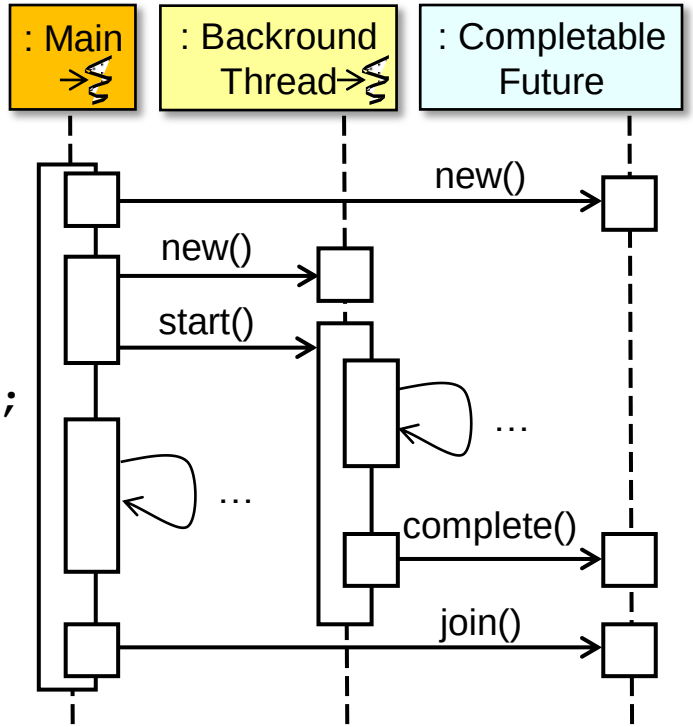
- Multiplying big fractions w/a completable future

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

new Thread (() -> {
  BigFraction bf1 =
    new BigFraction("62675744/15668936");
  BigFraction bf2 =
    new BigFraction("609136/913704");

  future.complete(bf1.multiply(bf2));
}).start();

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



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

Applying Basic CompletableFuture Features

- Multiplying big fractions w/a completable future

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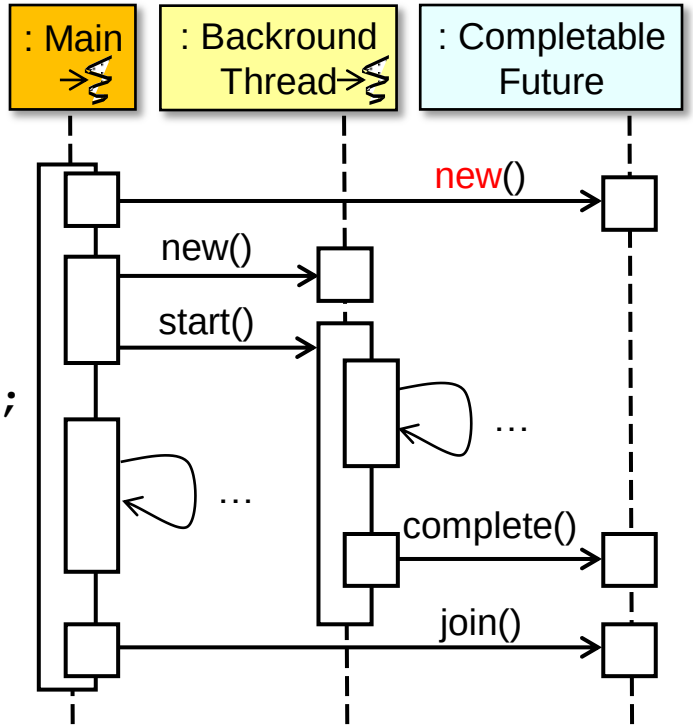
Create a future that's "incomplete"



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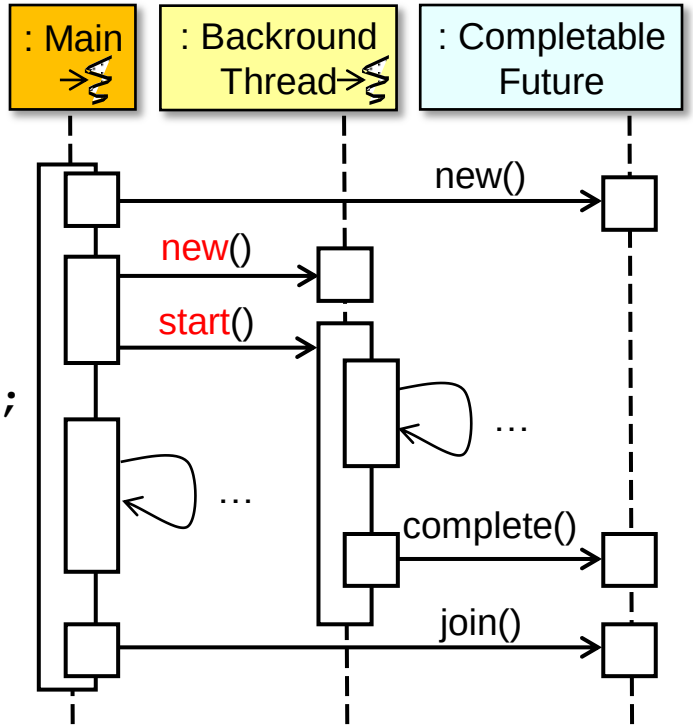
Start computation in a background thread



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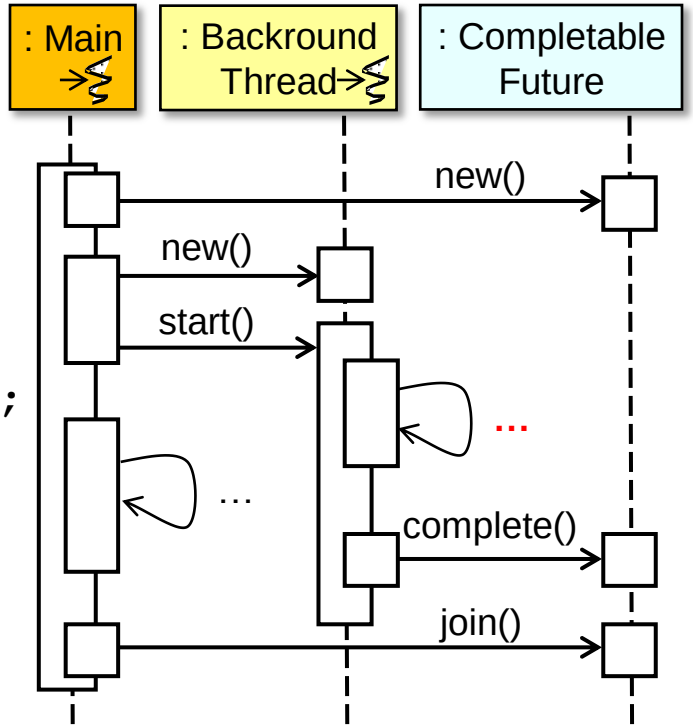

The computation multiplies BigFractions (via BigIntegers)

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/math/BigInteger.html

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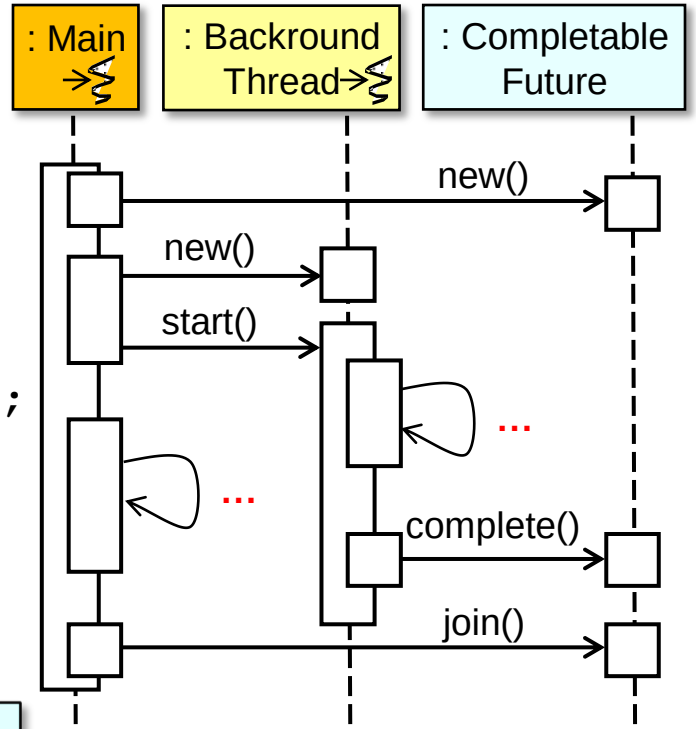
These computations run concurrently



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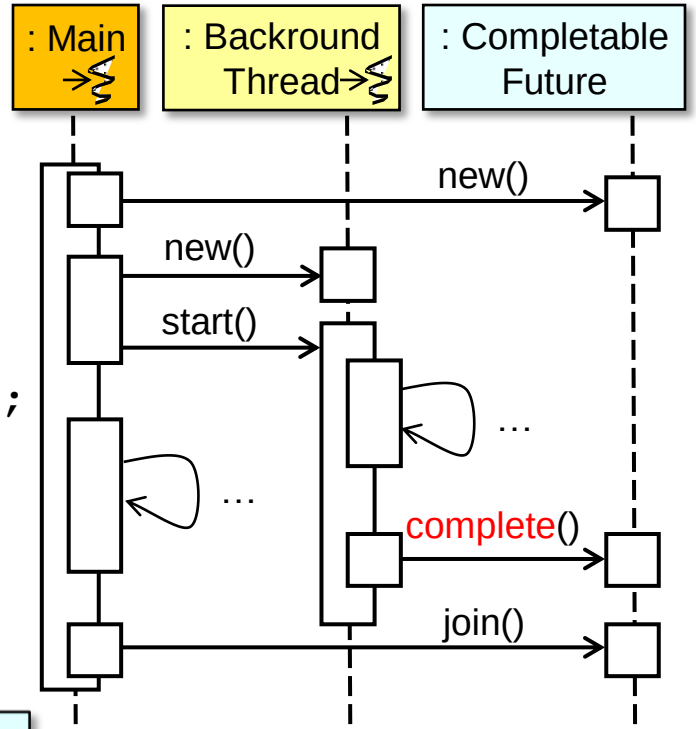
Explicitly complete the future w/result



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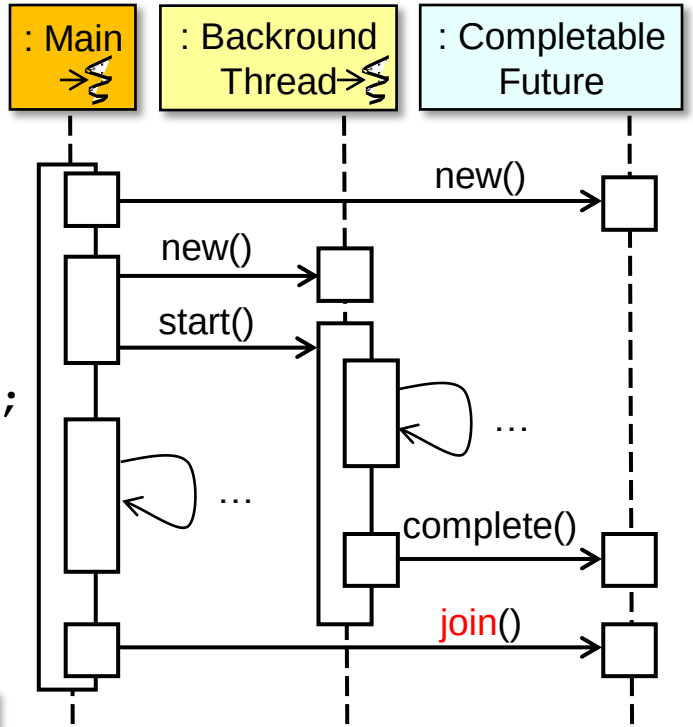
```

join() blocks until result is computed



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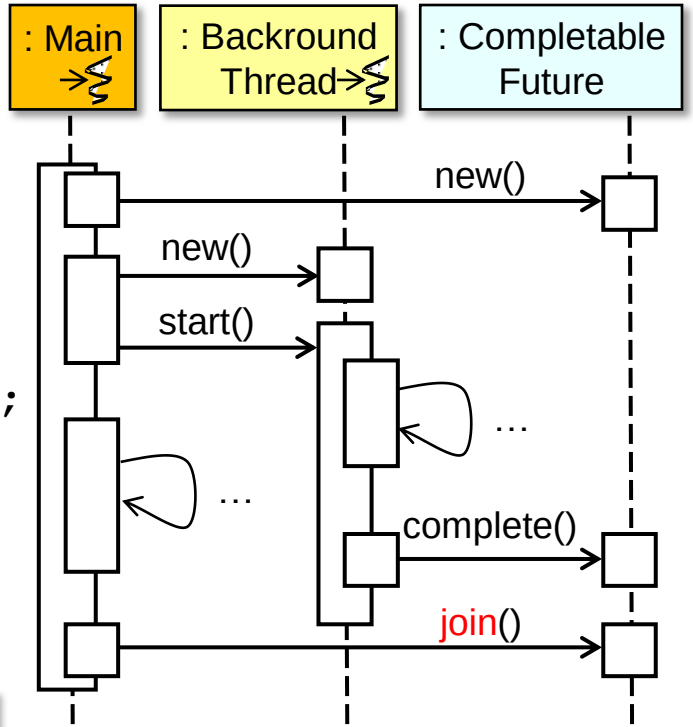

Convert result to a mixed fraction

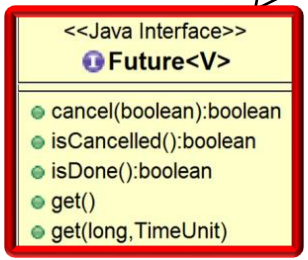


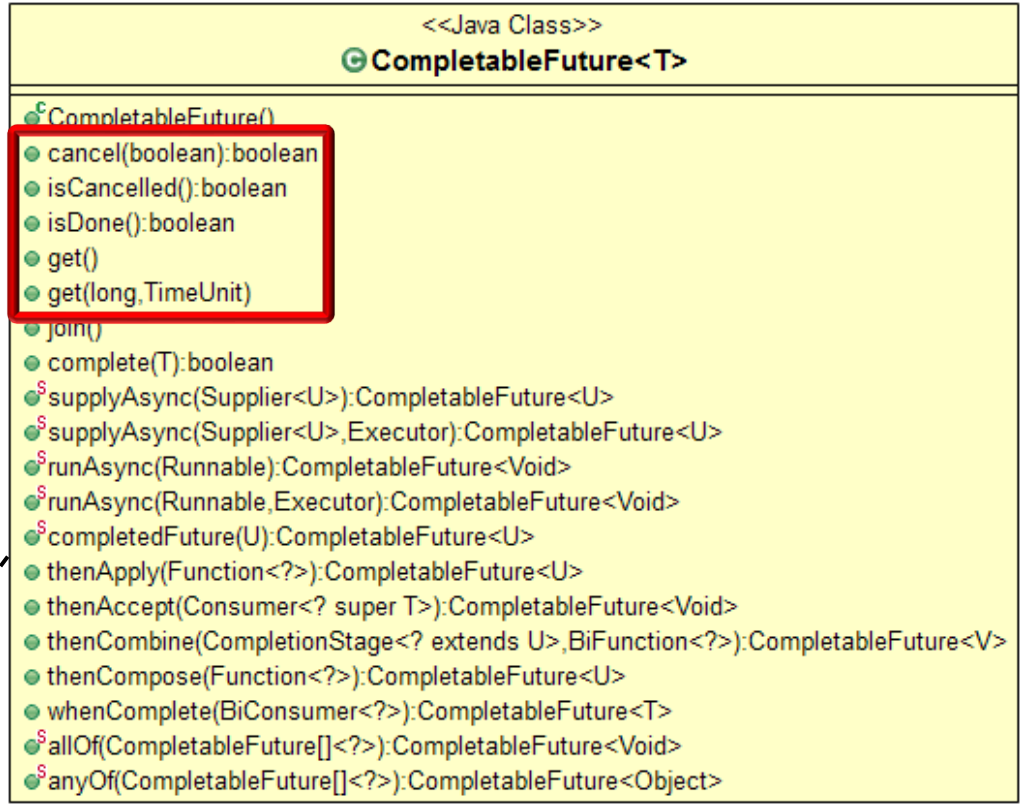
See hwww.mathsisfun.com/mixed-fractions.html

Limitations with Basic CompletableFutures Features

Limitations with Basic CompletableFutures Features

- Basic CompletableFuture features have similar limitations as futures
  - *Cannot* be chained fluently to handle async results
  - *Cannot* be triggered reactively
  - *Cannot* be treated efficiently as a *collection* of futures

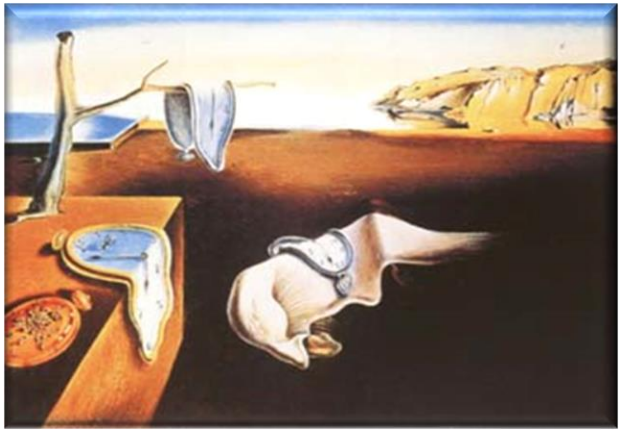




See earlier lesson on "*Evaluating the Pros & Cons of Java Futures*"

Limitations with Basic CompletableFutures Features

- e.g., join() blocks until the future is completed..



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

Blocking underutilizes cores & increases overhead

Limitations with Basic CompletableFutures Features

- ..using timed get() is also problematic..

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}).start();

...
System.out.println(future.get(1, SECONDS).toMixedString());
```

Using a timeout to bound the blocking duration is inefficient & error-prone

See crondev.blog/2017/01/23/timeouts-with-java-8-completablefuture-youre-probably-doing-it-wrong

Limitations with Basic CompletableFutures Features

- We therefore need to leverage the advanced features of completable futures

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

End of Applying Basic Java CompletableFuture Features