

The Structure & Functionality of the Java Completable Futures Framework

Douglas C. Schmidt

d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

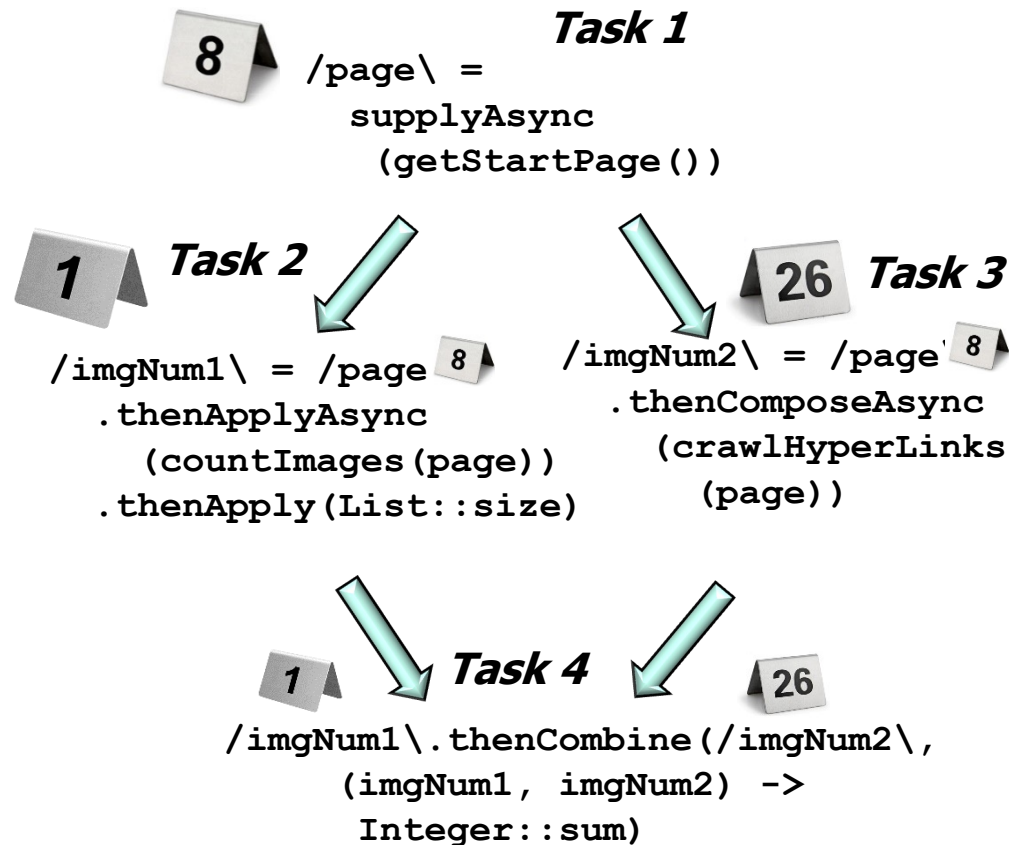
**Institute for Software
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

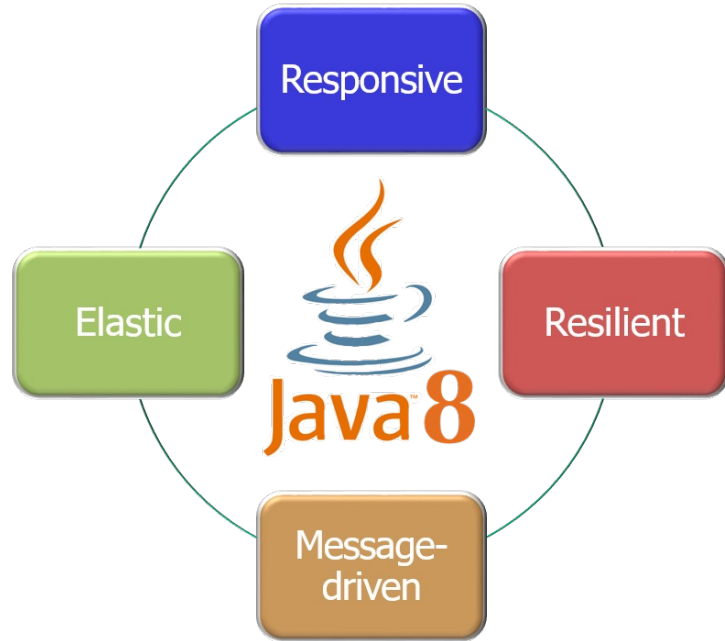
- Understand the key principles underlying reactive programming
- Recognize the Java completable futures framework's structure & functionality



Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- Java's completable futures framework provides an asynchronous & reactive parallel programming model



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:

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- Java's completable futures framework provides an asynchronous & reactive parallel programming model
 - As a baseline, consider a web crawler implementation that's synchronous

Step 1: *Get start page*

Step 2: *Count images on the page*

Step 3: *Count images on all hyperlinked pages*

Step 4: *Combine results to create the total*



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_crawler

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- Java's completable futures framework provides an asynchronous & reactive parallel programming model
- As a baseline, consider a web crawler implementation that's synchronous
 - The time needed to perform all these steps is the sum of each step sequentially



Step 1: Get start page

Step 2: Count images on the page

Step 3: Count images on all hyperlinked pages

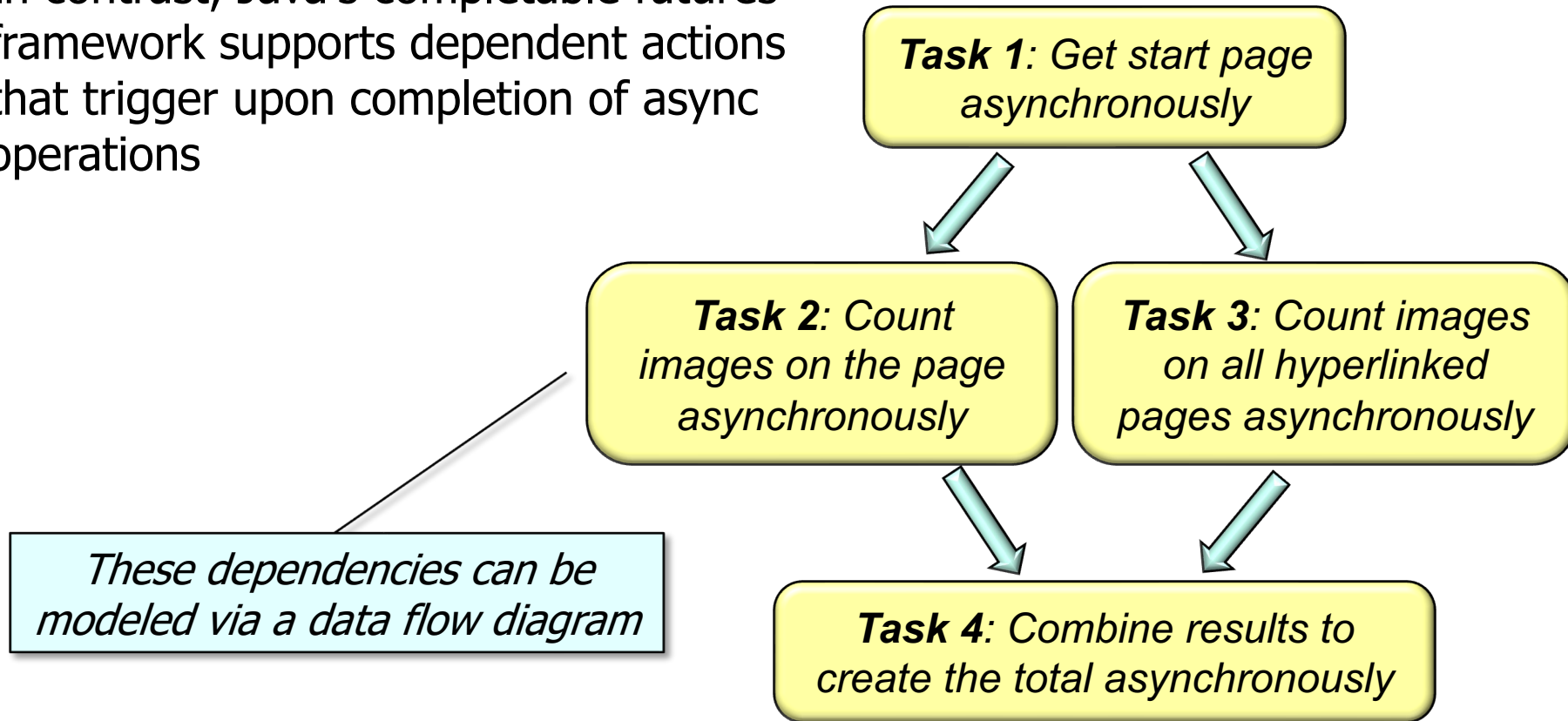
Step 4: Combine results to create the total



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequential_algorithm

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

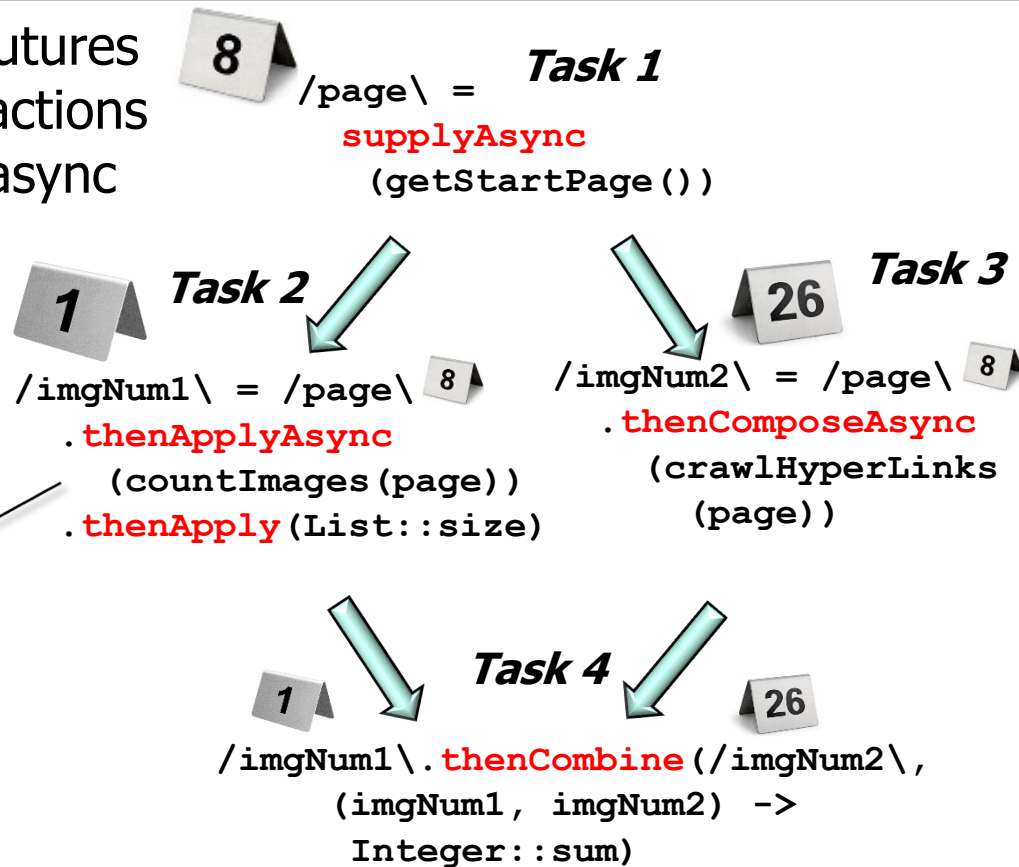
- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data-flow_diagram

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

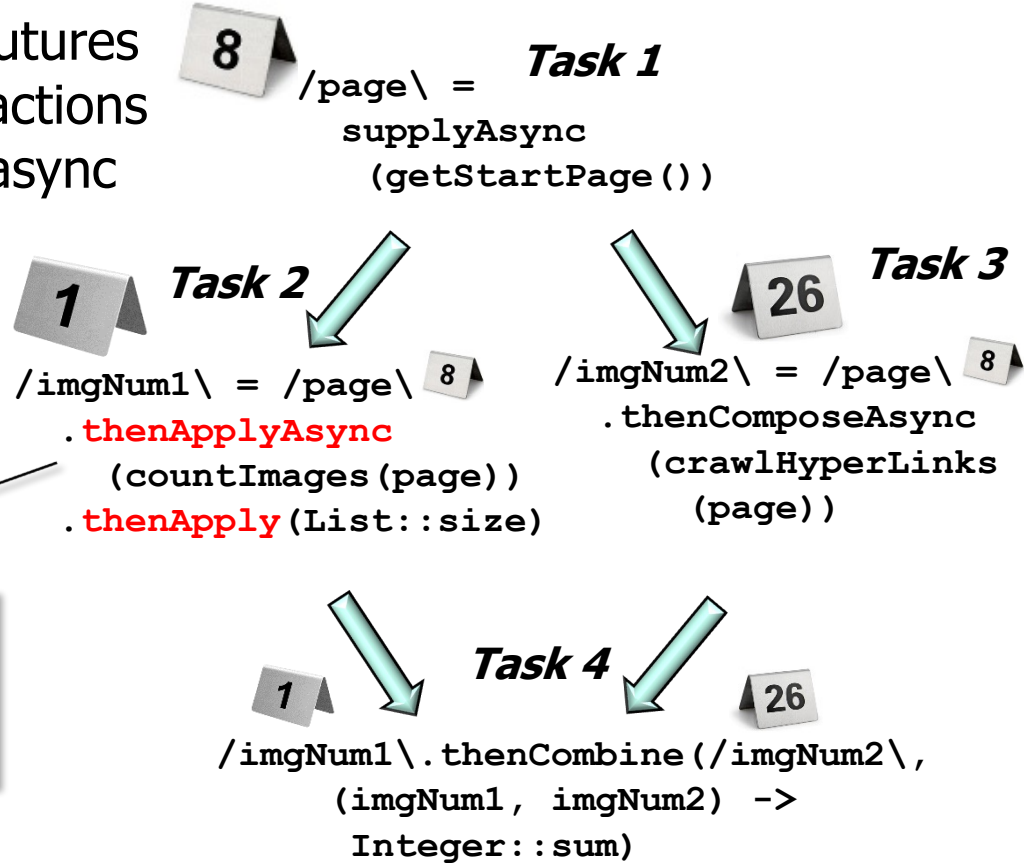
- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations



*Async operations can be
forked, chained, & joined*

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

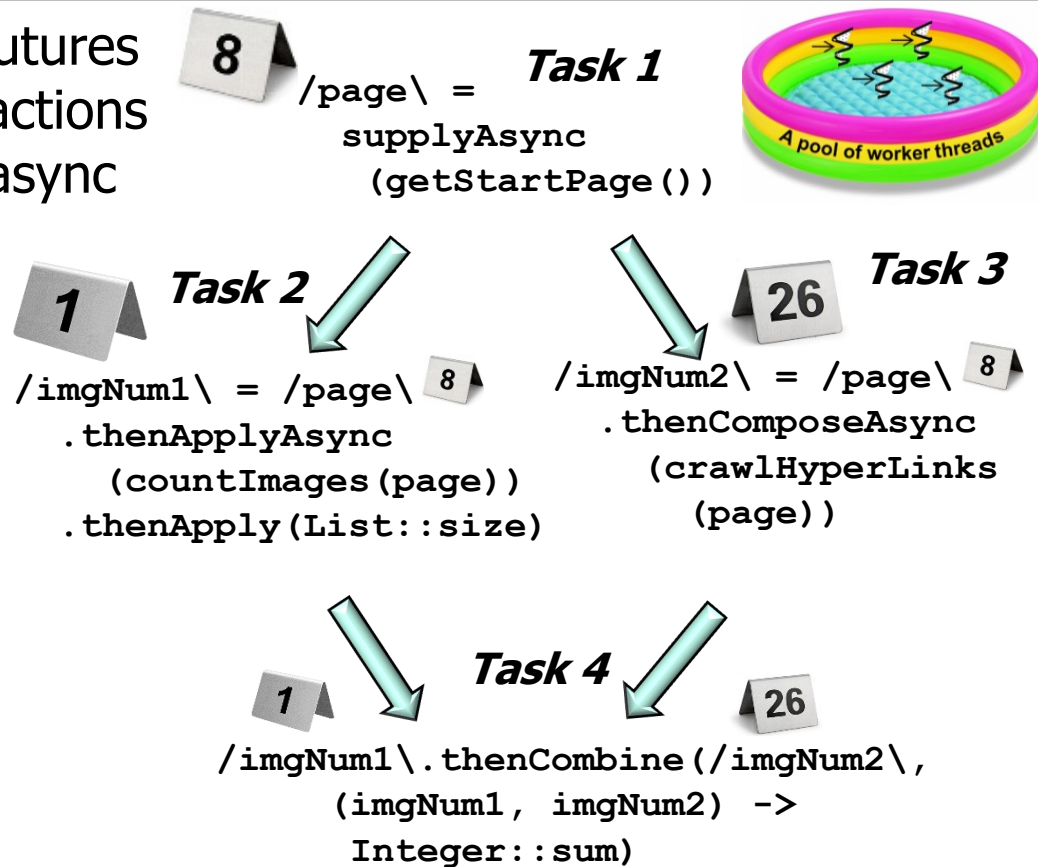
- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations



Enables async programming to resemble sync programming via "completion stages"

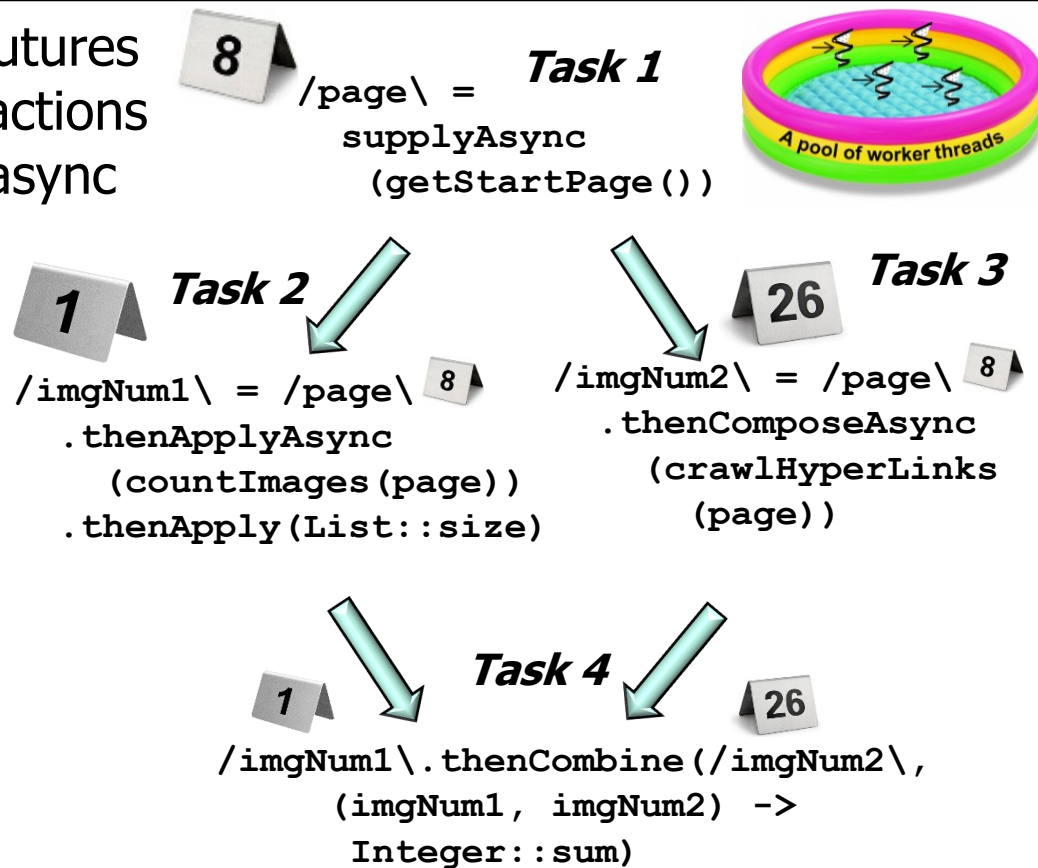
Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations
- These async operations can run in a thread pool



Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations
- These async operations can run in a thread pool
 - Either a (common) fork-join pool or various types of pre- or user-defined thread pools



Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- In contrast, Java's completable futures framework supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations

- These async operations can run in a thread pool
- The time needed to perform these tasks depends on how well tasks can be parallelized

$$\text{Speedup}(N) = \frac{1}{(1-P) + \frac{P}{N}}$$

Serial part of job =
1 (100%) - Parallel part

Parallel part is divided
up by N workers

8 *Task 1*
`/page\ = supplyAsync
(getStartPage())`



1 *Task 2*
`/imgNum1\ = /page\ 8
.thenApplyAsync
(countImages(page))
.thenApply(List::size)`

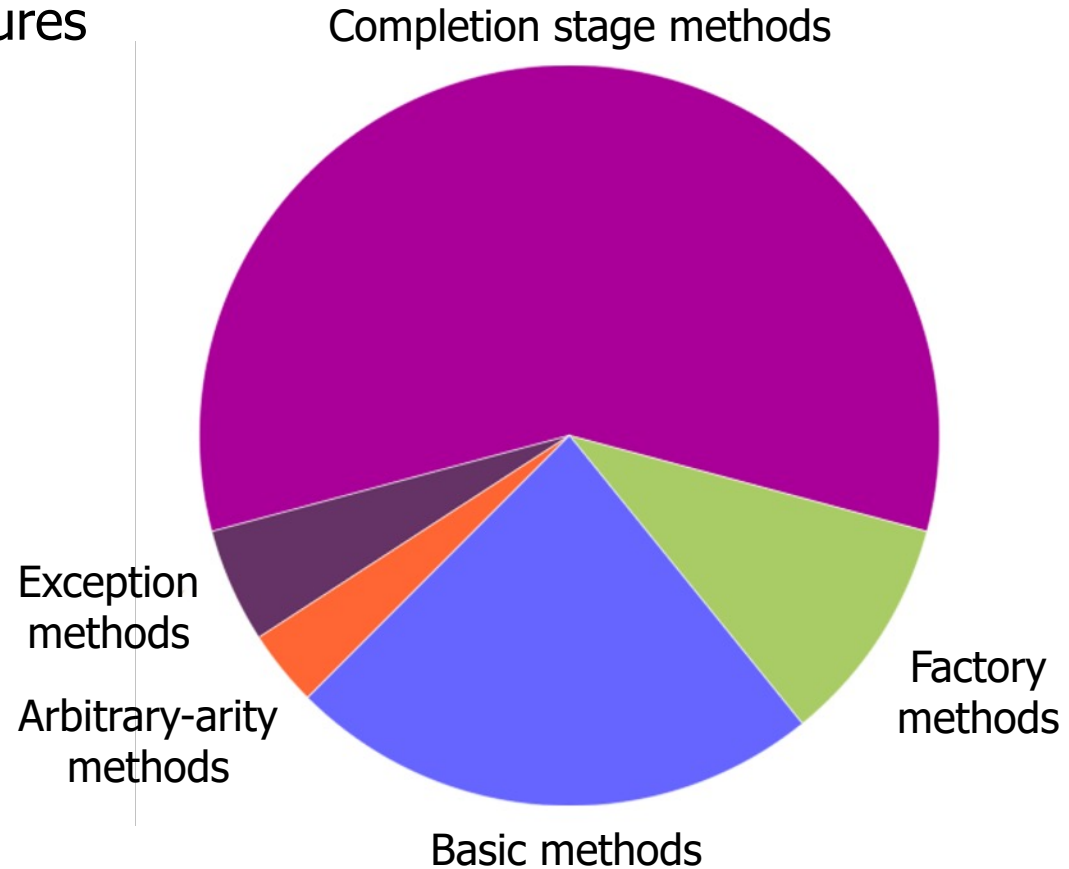
26 *Task 3*
`/imgNum2\ = /page\ 8
.thenComposeAsync
(crawlHyperLinks
(page))`

1 *Task 4* **26**
`/imgNum1\.thenCombine(/imgNum2\
(imgNum1, imgNum2) ->
Integer::sum)`

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amdahl's_law

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

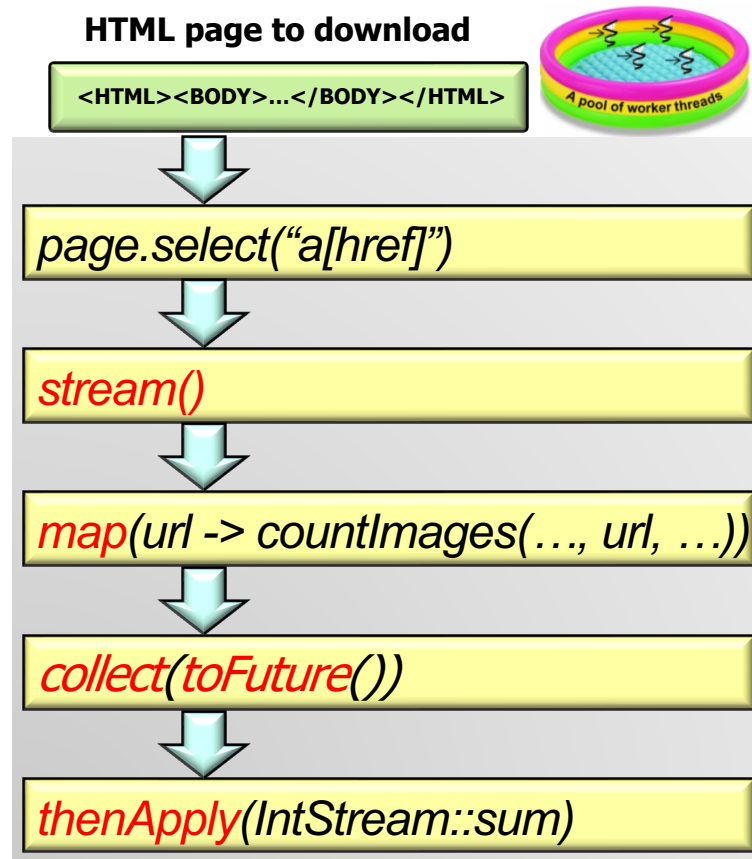
- The entire Java completable futures framework resides in one public class with 60+ methods



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

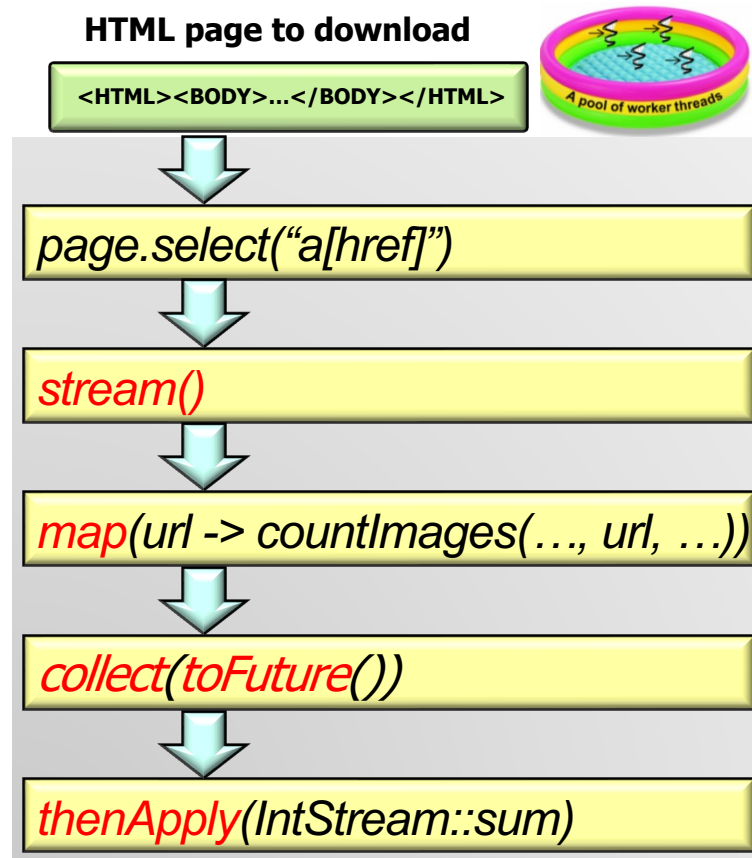
Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- Java completable futures, sequential streams, & functional programming features can be combined nicely!!



Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

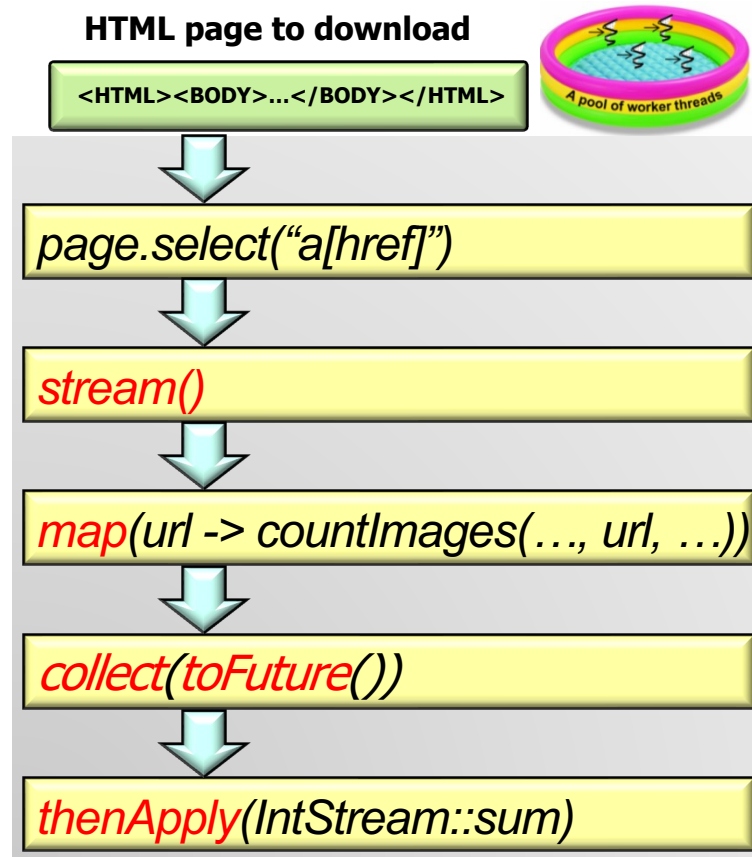
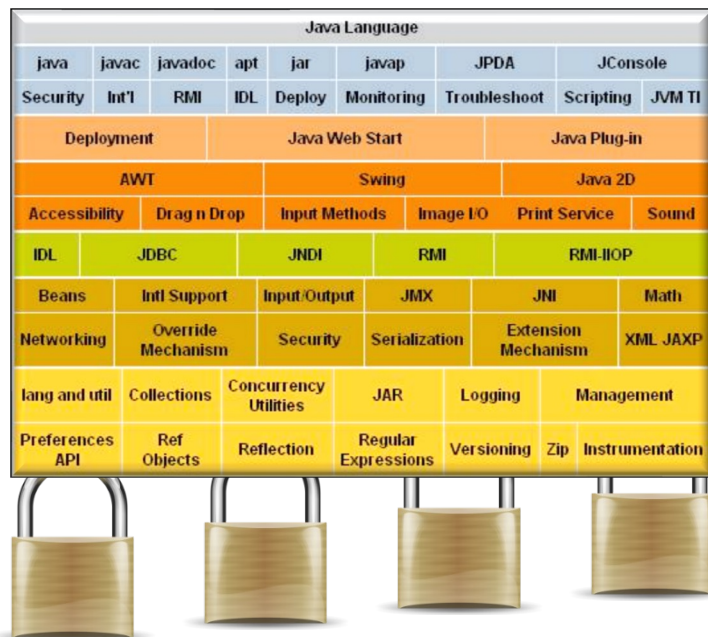
- Java completable futures often need no explicit synchronization or threading when developing parallel programs!



Alleviates many accidental & inherent complexities of parallel programming

Overview of the Java Completable Futures Framework

- Java completable futures often need no explicit synchronization or threading when developing parallel programs!



Java class libraries handle locking needed to protect shared mutable state

End of the Structure & Functionality of the Java Completable Futures Framework