The Java Completable Future Image Stream Gang Case Study: Applying Completable Futures



Douglas C. Schmidt

<u>d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu</u>

www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt

Professor of Computer Science

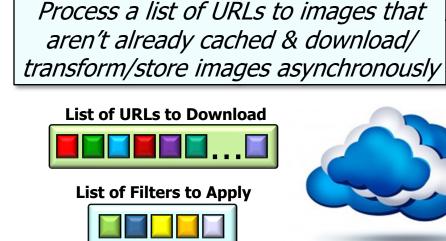
Institute for Software Integrated Systems

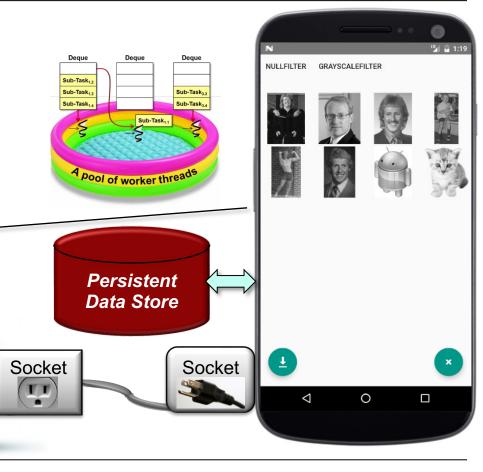
Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee, USA



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the design of the Java completable future version of ImageStreamGang
- Know how to apply completable futures to ImageStreamGang





List<URL> urls = getInput();

resultsFuture = urls

.stream()

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>

.map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)

.map(this::downloadImageAsync)

Focus on processStream() void processStream() {

```
.flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
                               .collect(toFuture())
                               .thenApply(stream ->
                                          log(stream.flatMap
                                              (Optional::stream),
                                              urls.size()))
                               .join();
See imagestreamgang/streams/ImageStreamCompletableFuture1.java
```

 Focus on processStream() void processStream() {

```
List<URL> urls = getInput();
                          CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
                            resultsFuture = urls
                            .stream()
                            .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
                            .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
                            .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
                            .collect(toFuture())
  Combines a Java
                            .thenApply(stream ->
sequential stream with
                                        log(stream.flatMap
 completable futures
                                           (Optional::stream),
                                            urls.size()))
                            .join();
                           5
```

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version

Get the list of URLs input by the user

```
void processStream() {
  List<URL> urls = getInput();

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
  resultsFuture = urls
  .stream()
  .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
```

.collect(toFuture())

.thenApply(stream ->

.map(this::downloadImageAsync)

.flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)

log(stream.flatMap

urls.size()))

(Optional::stream),

.join();

- Focus on processStream()
 This implementation begans
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version

Factory method creates a stream of URLs

```
void processStream() {
  List<URL> urls = getInput();

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
  resultsFuture = urls
  .stream()
  .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
  .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
```

.join();

.flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
.collect(toFuture())
.thenApply(stream ->

log(stream.flatMap
 (Optional::stream),
 urls.size()))

7

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very

```
CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
  resultsFuture = urls
```

List<URL> urls = getInput();

- .stream()
 .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
- .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
- .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
 .collect(toFuture())

log(stream.flatMap

(Optional::stream),

.thenApply(stream ->

- urls.size()))
 .join();
- Asynchronously check if images have already been cached locally

different from parallel streams

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very

Asynchronously download

an image at each given URL

different from parallel streams

```
List<URL> urls = getInput();
```

resultsFuture = urls .stream()

```
.map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
.map(this::downloadImageAsync)
```

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>

.flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync) .collect(toFuture())

```
.thenApply(stream ->
           log(stream.flatMap
```

```
(Optional::stream),
urls.size()))
```

.join();

map() converts URL futures (completed) to image futures (downloading)

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 List<URL> urls = getInput();
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very different from parallel streams

Asynchronously filter & store downloaded images on the local file system

urls.size()))

CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>

resultsFuture = urls

.stream()

.join();

flatMap() converts image futures (completed) to filtered image futures (xforming/storing)

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very

```
CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
```

List<URL> urls = getInput();

- different from parallel streams .stream()
- .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
 .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
- .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
 .collect(toFuture())
- Trigger all intermediate operations & create a future used to wait for all async operations associated w/the stream of futures to complete

urls.size()))

See lesson on "Java CompletableFutures ImageStreamGang Example: StreamOfFuturesCollector"

.join();

- Focus on processStream()
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very different from parallel streams

This lambda logs the results when all the futures in stream complete their async processing

```
void processStream() {
  List<URL> urls = getInput();
  CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
    resultsFuture = urls
    .stream()
    .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
    .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
    .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
    .collect(toFuture())
    .thenApply(stream ->
               log(stream.flatMap
                   (Optional::stream),
                   urls.size()))
    .join();
```

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() { List<URL> urls = getInput();
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very

```
CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
```

.thenApply(stream ->

resultsFuture = urls different from parallel streams .stream()

.map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync) .map(this::downloadImageAsync)

.flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync) .collect(toFuture())

This call removes all the empty Optional objects

log(stream.flatMap (Optional::stream),

urls.size()))

.join(); See blog.knoldus.com/java-9-enhance-your-java-8-code-with-java-9-optional-api-enhancement

- Focus on processStream() void processStream() {
 - This implementation begins like parallel streams version
 - However, it then becomes very

```
Block until all images have been downloaded, processed, & stored
```

different from parallel streams

```
CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
  resultsFuture = urls
  .stream()
  .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
  .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
  .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
  .collect(toFuture())
  .thenApply(stream ->
             log(stream.flatMap
                 (Optional::stream),
                 urls.size()))
```

List<URL> urls = getInput();

This join() is the one & only call in this implementation strategy!

.join();

End of the Java Completable Future ImageStreamGang Case Study: Applying Completable **Futures**