

Motivating the Need for Java 8 Completable Futures (Part 2)

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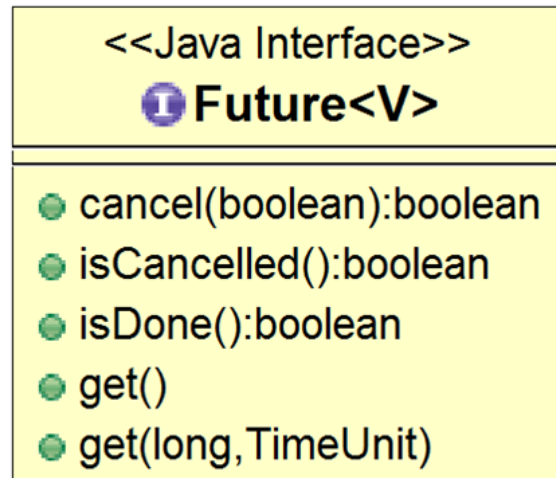
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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Motivate the need for Java futures
- Motivate the need for Java 8 completable futures



LIMITED

Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

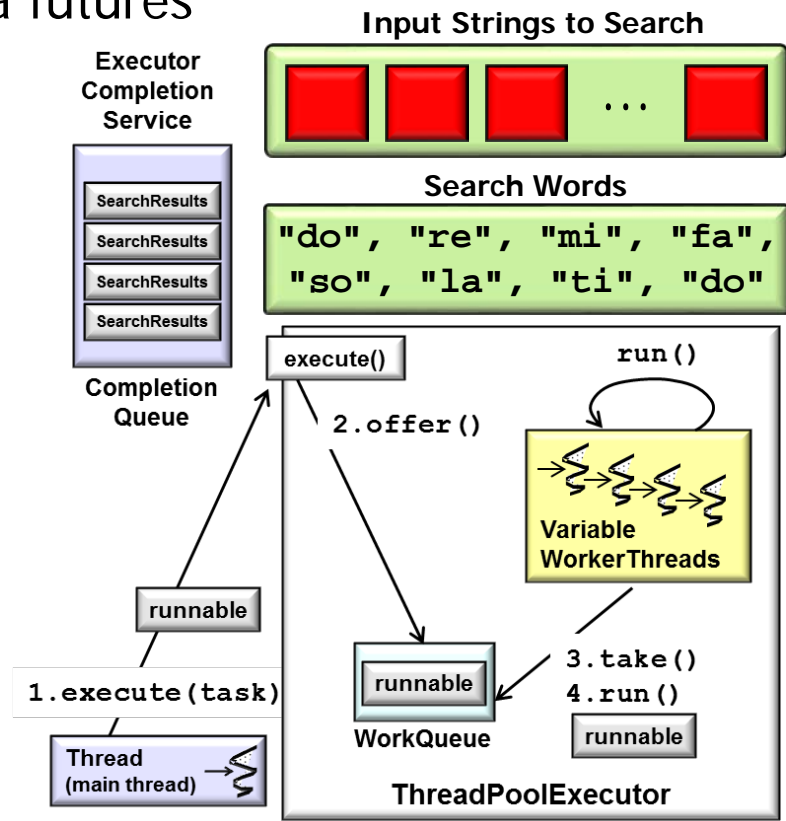


Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

- Pros*

- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads



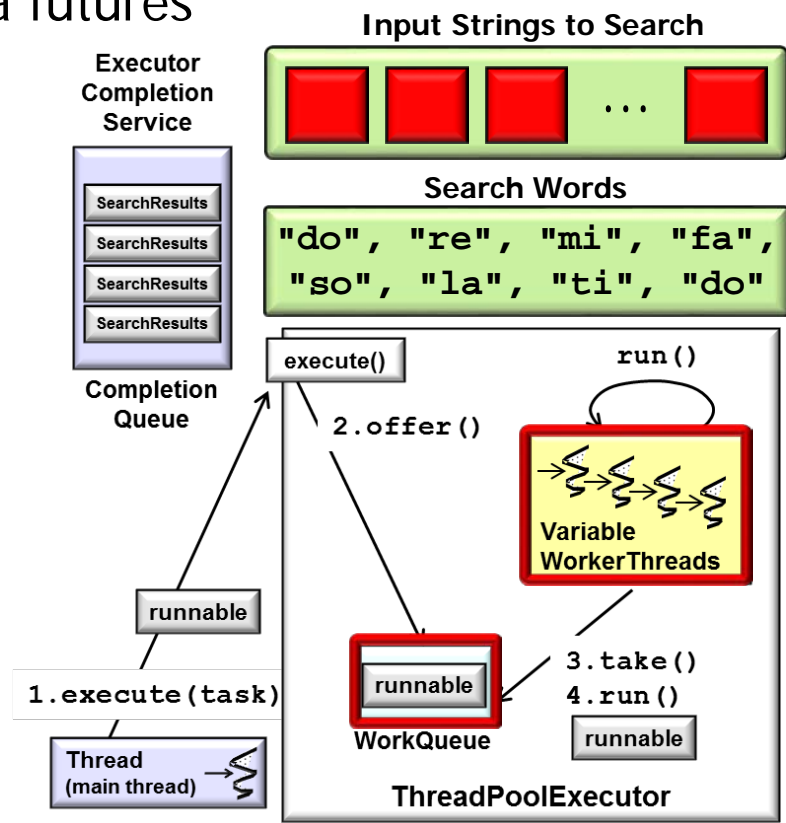
See Lesson 2.3 on the Java Executor Framework

Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

- Pros*

- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads, e.g.,
- Queue async computations for execution in a pool of threads

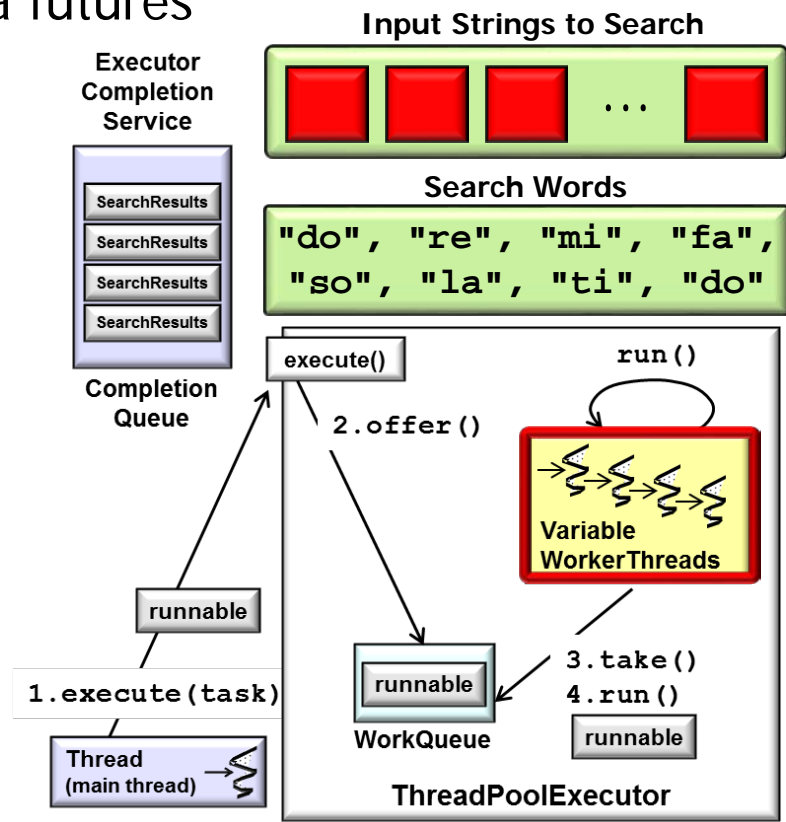


Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

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- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads, e.g.,
 - Queue async computations for execution in a pool of threads
- Automatically tune variable number of threads based on the workload

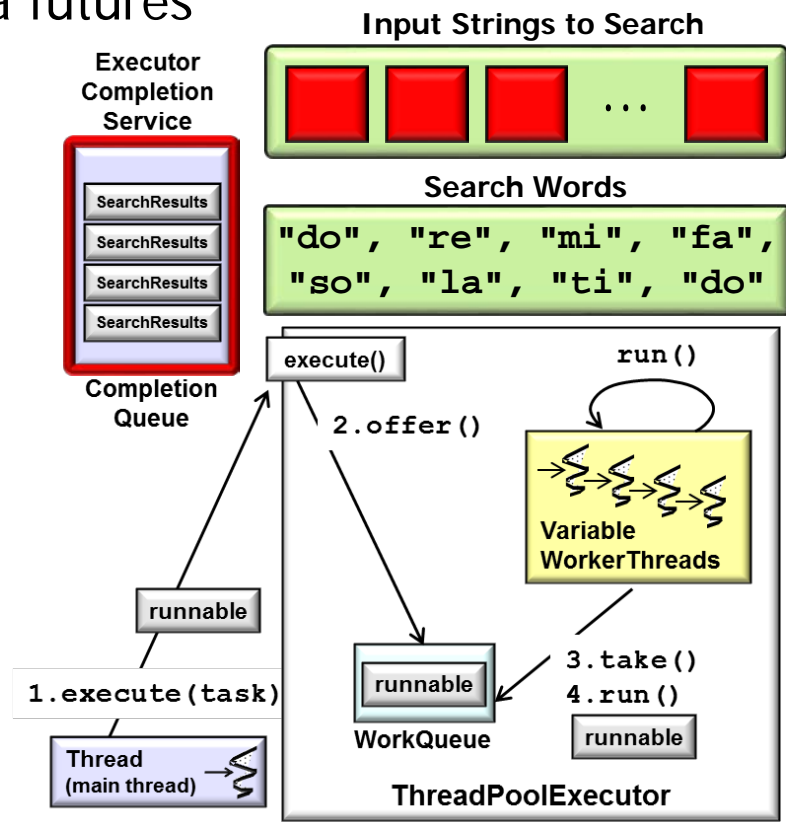


Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

- Pros*

- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads, e.g.,
 - Queue async computations for execution in a pool of threads
 - Automatically tune variable number of threads based on the workload
 - Queue of futures can be triggered to get the results

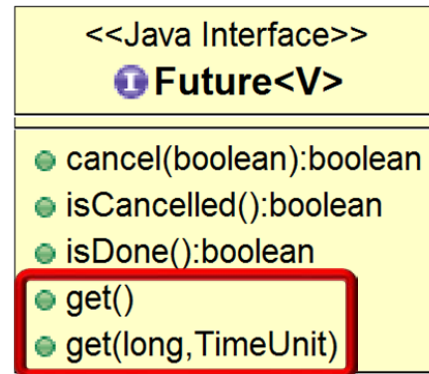


Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

- *Pros*

- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads
 - Can lock until the result of an async two-way task is available

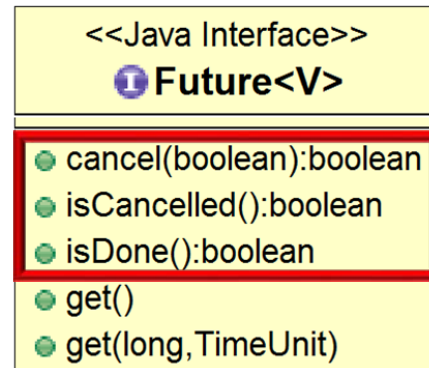


Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures

- *Pros*

- May leverage inherent parallelism more effectively with fewer threads
 - Can lock until the result of an async two-way task is available
 - Can be canceled & tested to see if a task is done



Motivating the Need for Completable Futures


- Pros & cons of asynchronous calls with Java futures


- *Pros*


- *Cons*


- Limited feature set


<<Java Interface>>


 **Future<V>**

 cancel(boolean):boolean

 isCancelled():boolean

 isDone():boolean

 get()

 get(long, TimeUnit)

LIMITED

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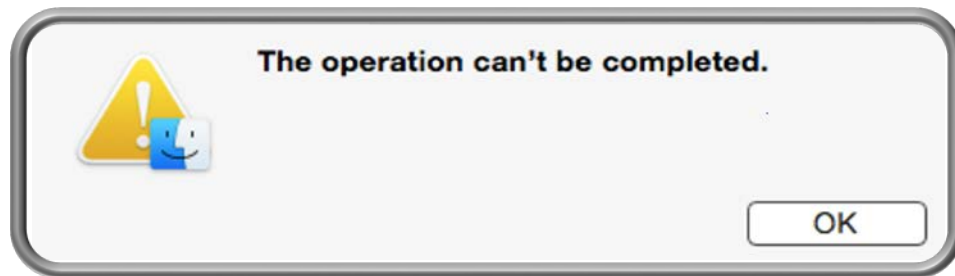
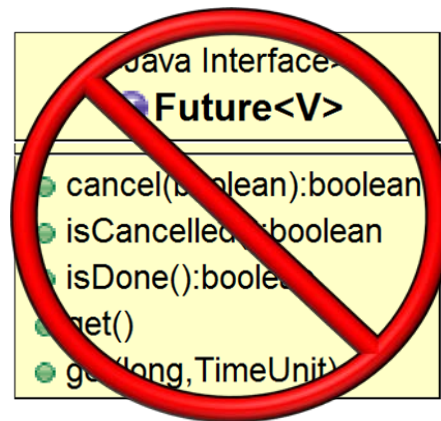
- *Pros*

- *Cons*

- Limited feature set

- *Cannot* be completed explicitly

- e.g., additional mechanisms like FutureTask are needed



Motivating the Need for Completable Futures

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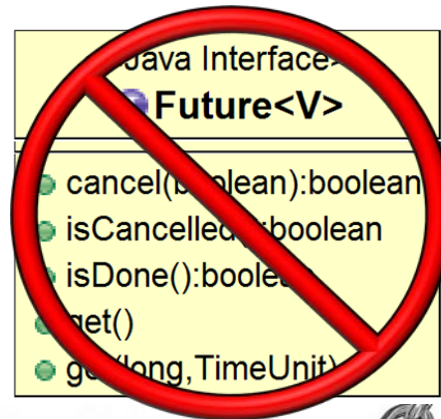
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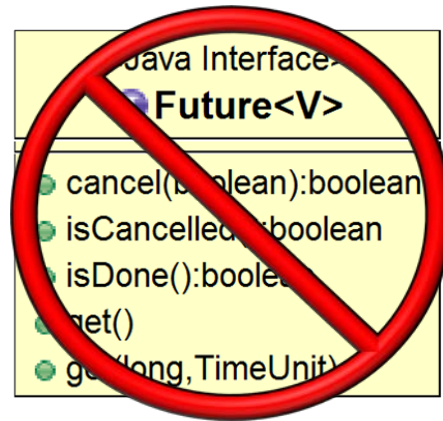
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- *Pros*

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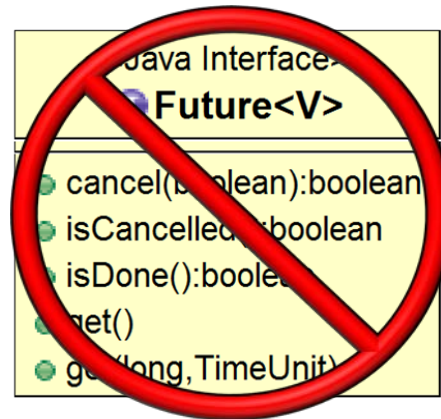
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It's awkward & inefficient to try & "compose" multiple futures

End of Motivating the Need for Java 8 Completable Futures (Part 2)