

Overview of Java 8 CompletableFuture (Part 1)

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize key basic & advanced features of the Java 8 completable future framework

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 Completable Futures

Overview of Completable Futures

- The Java 8 completable future framework provides an async concurrent programming model

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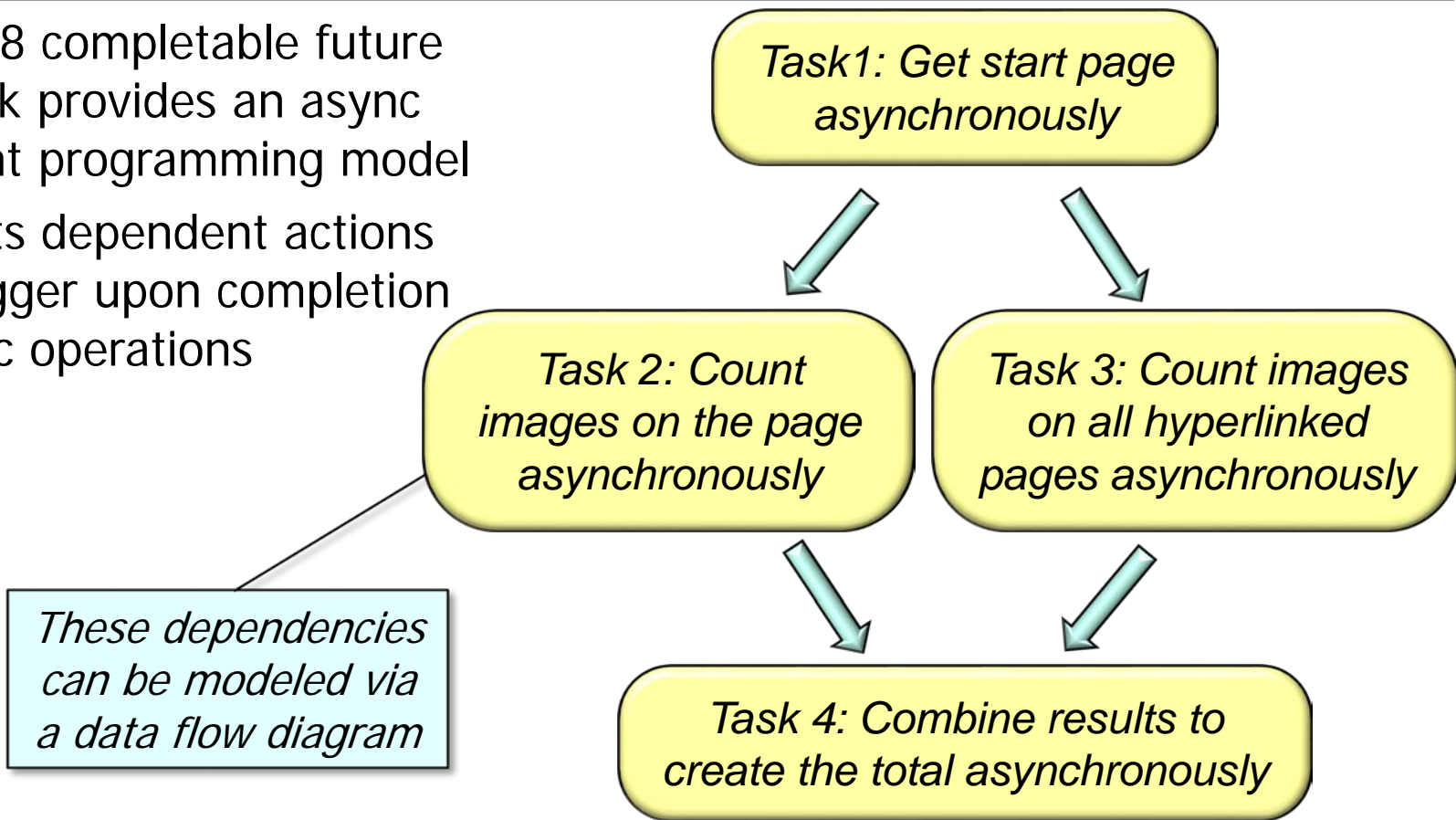
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CompletableFuture.html

Overview of Completable Futures

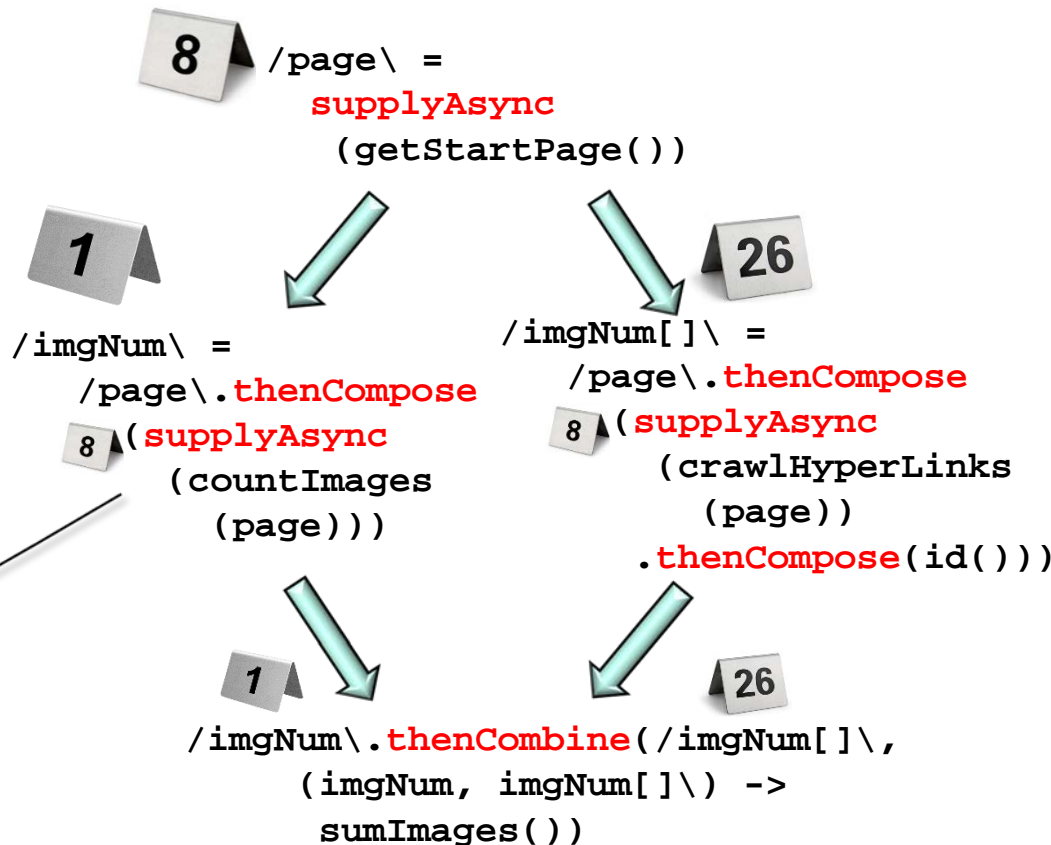
- The Java 8 completable future framework provides an async concurrent programming model
- Supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations



Overview of Completable Futures

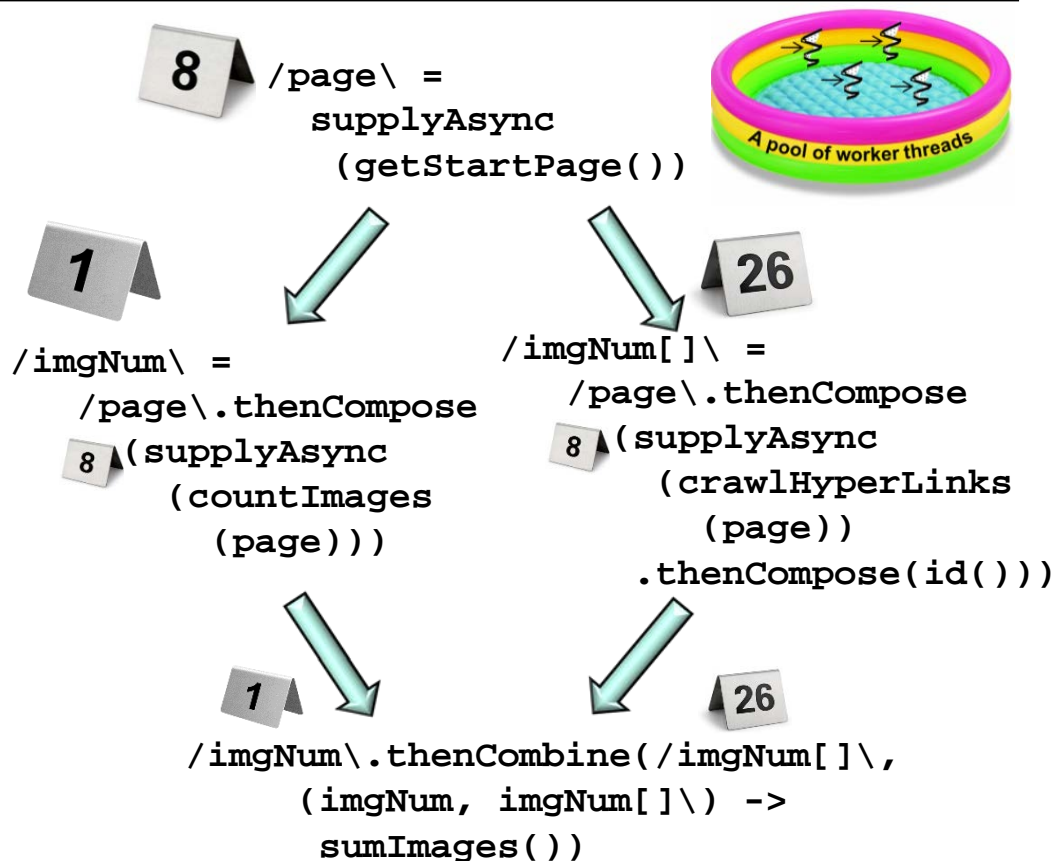
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*Async operations
can be forked,
chained, & joined*



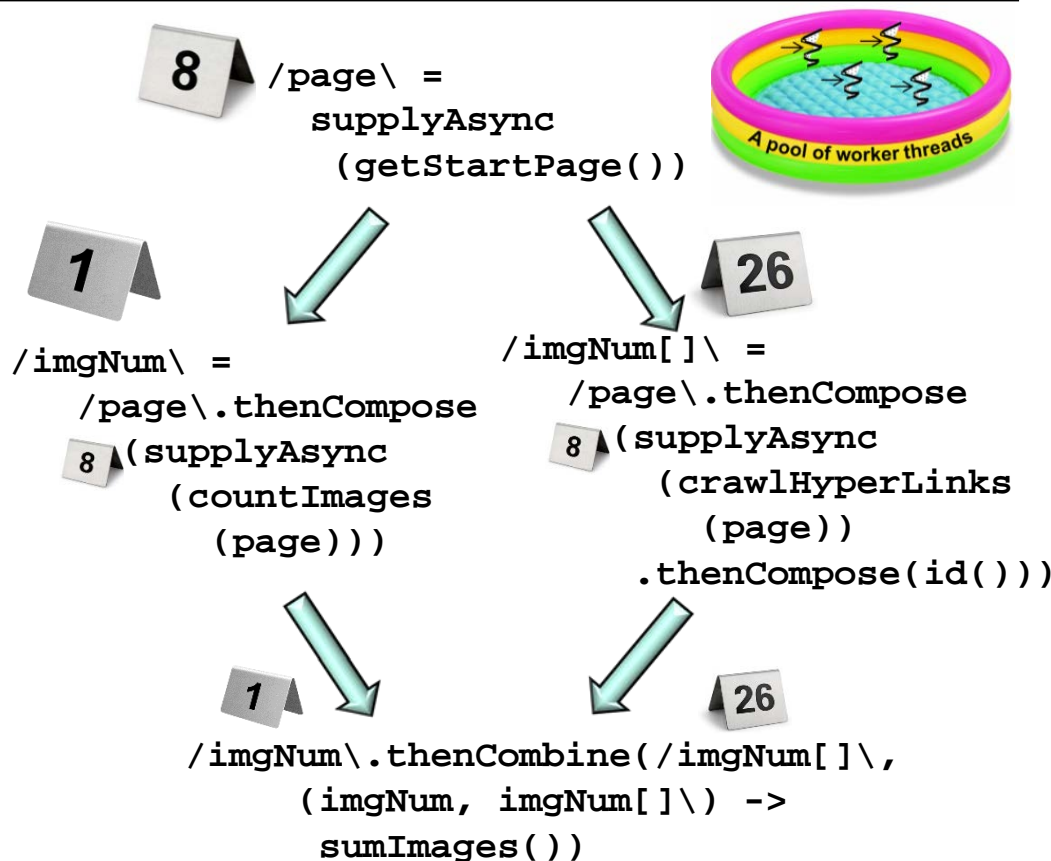
Overview of Completable Futures

- The Java 8 completable future framework provides an async concurrent programming model
 - Supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations
 - Async operations can run concurrently in thread pools



Overview of Completable Futures

- The Java 8 completable future framework provides an async concurrent programming model
 - Supports dependent actions that trigger upon completion of async operations
- Async operations can run concurrently in thread pools
 - Either the common fork-join pool or a user-designed pool



Overview of Completable Futures

- The completable future framework overcomes Java future limitations



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

Overview of Completable Futures

- The completable future framework overcomes Java future limitations
- *Can* be completed explicitly



you complete me

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

```
new Thread (() -> {  
    ...  
    future.complete(...);  
}).start();
```

*After complete() is done
calls to join() will unblock*

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

Overview of Completable Futures

- The completable future framework overcomes Java future limitations
 - *Can* be completed explicitly
 - *Can* be chained together fluently to handle async results efficiently

CompletableFuture

```
• supplyAsync(reduceFraction)  
• thenApply(BigFraction  
            ::toMixedString)  
• thenAccept(System.out::println);
```



The action of each “completion stage” is triggered when the future from the previous stage completes asynchronously

Overview of Completable Futures

- The completable future framework overcomes Java future limitations
 - *Can* be completed explicitly
 - *Can* be chained together fluently to handle async results efficiently
 - *Can* be triggered reactively/efficiently as a *collection* of futures w/out undue overhead



```
CompletableFuture<List  
<BigFraction>> futureToList =  
    Stream  
        .generate(generator)  
        .limit(sMAX_FRACTIONS)  
        .map(reduceFractions)  
        .collect(FuturesCollector  
            .toFutures());  
  
futureToList  
    .thenAccept(printList);
```

*Print out the results after all async
fraction reductions have completed*

Overview of Completable Futures

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```

Completable futures can also be combined with Java 8 streams

Overview of Completable Futures

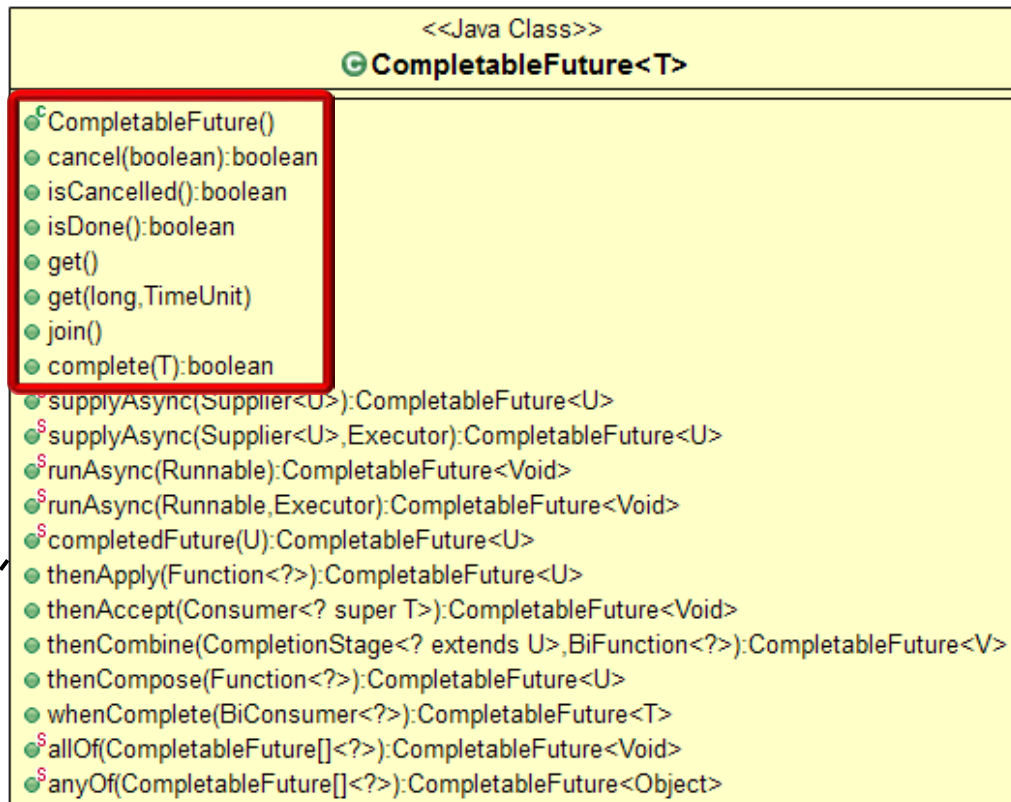
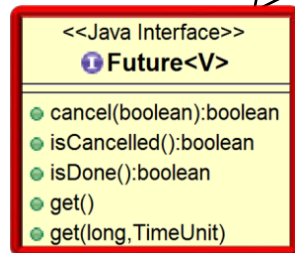
- Some completable future features are basic



<<Java Class>>	
CompletableFuture<T>	
CompletableFuture()	
cancel(boolean):boolean	
isCancelled():boolean	
isDone():boolean	
get()	
get(long,TimeUnit)	
join()	
complete(T):boolean	
supplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>	
supplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>	
runAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>	
runAsync(Runnable,Executor):CompletableFuture<Void>	
completedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>	
thenApply(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>	
thenAccept(Consumer<? super T>):CompletableFuture<Void>	
thenCombine(CompletionStage<? extends U>,BiFunction<?>):CompletableFuture<V>	
thenCompose(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>	
whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>):CompletableFuture<T>	
allOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>	
anyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>	

Overview of Completable Futures

- Some completable future features are basic
- e.g., the Java Future API + a few simple enhancements



Only slightly better than the conventional Future interface

Overview of Completable Futures

- Other completable future features are more advanced



<<Java Class>>

CompletableFuture<T>

- CompletableFuture()
- cancel(boolean):boolean
- isCancelled():boolean
- isDone():boolean
- get()
- get(long,TimeUnit)
- join()
- complete(T):boolean
- ^SsupplyAsync(Supplier<U>):CompletableFuture<U>
- ^SsupplyAsync(Supplier<U>,Executor):CompletableFuture<U>
- ^SrunAsync(Runnable):CompletableFuture<Void>
- ^SrunAsync(Runnable,Executor):CompletableFuture<Void>
- ^ScompletedFuture(U):CompletableFuture<U>
- thenApply(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
- thenAccept(Consumer<? super T>):CompletableFuture<Void>
- thenCombine(CompletionStage<? extends U>,BiFunction<?>):CompletableFuture<V>
- thenCompose(Function<?>):CompletableFuture<U>
- whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>):CompletableFuture<T>
- ^SallOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Void>
- ^SanyOf(CompletableFuture[]<?>):CompletableFuture<Object>

Overview of Completable Futures

- Other completable future features are more advanced
 - Factory methods
 - Initiate async two-way or one-way functionality

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Overview of Completable Futures

- Other completable future features are more advanced
 - Factory methods
 - Chaining methods
 - Serve as completion stage for async result processing & composition

<<Java Interface>>

CompletionStage<T>

- thenApply(Function<?>): CompletionStage<U>
- thenAccept(Consumer<?>): CompletionStage<Void>
- thenCombine(CompletionStage<?>, BiFunction<?>): CompletionStage<V>
- thenCompose(Function<?>): CompletionStage<U>
- whenComplete(BiConsumer<?>): CompletionStage<T>

<<Java Class>>

CompletableFuture<T>

- CompletableFuture()
- cancel(boolean): boolean
- isCancelled(): boolean
- isDone(): boolean
- get()
- get(long, TimeUnit)
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- complete(T): boolean
- supplyAsync(Supplier<U>): CompletableFuture<U>
- supplyAsync(Supplier<U>, Executor): CompletableFuture<U>
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See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CompletionStage.html

Overview of Completable Futures

- Other completable future features are more advanced
 - Factory methods
 - Chaining methods
 - “Arbitrary-arity” methods that process futures in bulk
 - Combine multiple futures into a single future

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See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arity

End of Overview of Java 8 Completable Futures (Part 1)