Overview of Basic Java 8 CompletableFuture Features (Part 2)

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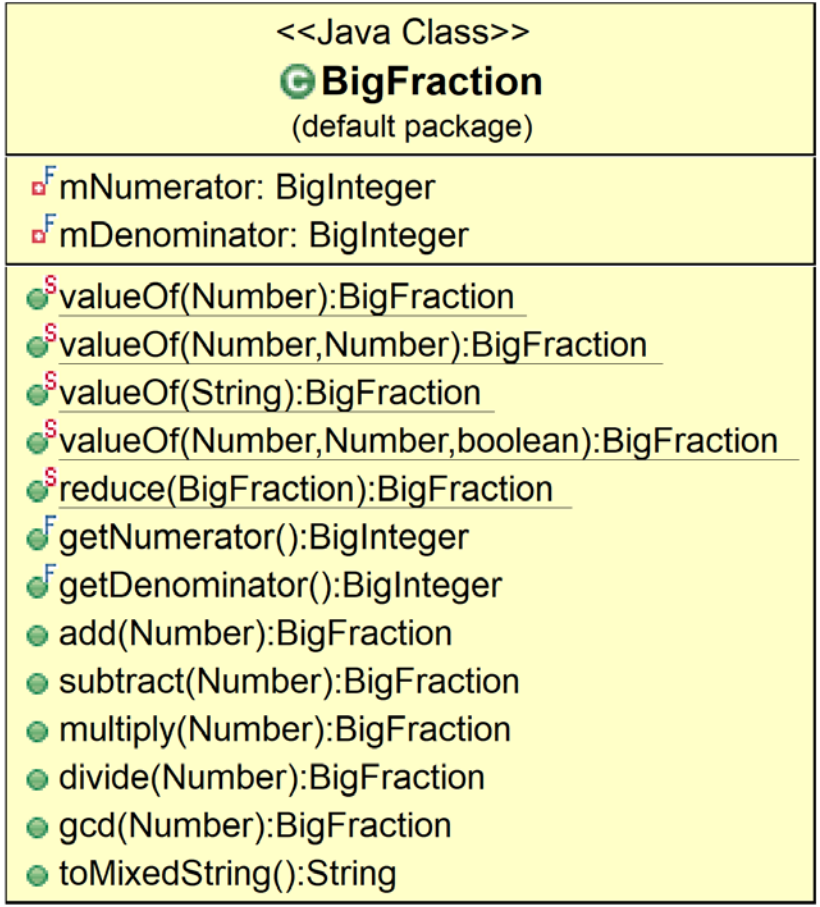
Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the basic completable futures features
- Know how to apply these basic features to multiply big fractions



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

Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the basic completable futures features
- Know how to apply these basic features to multiply 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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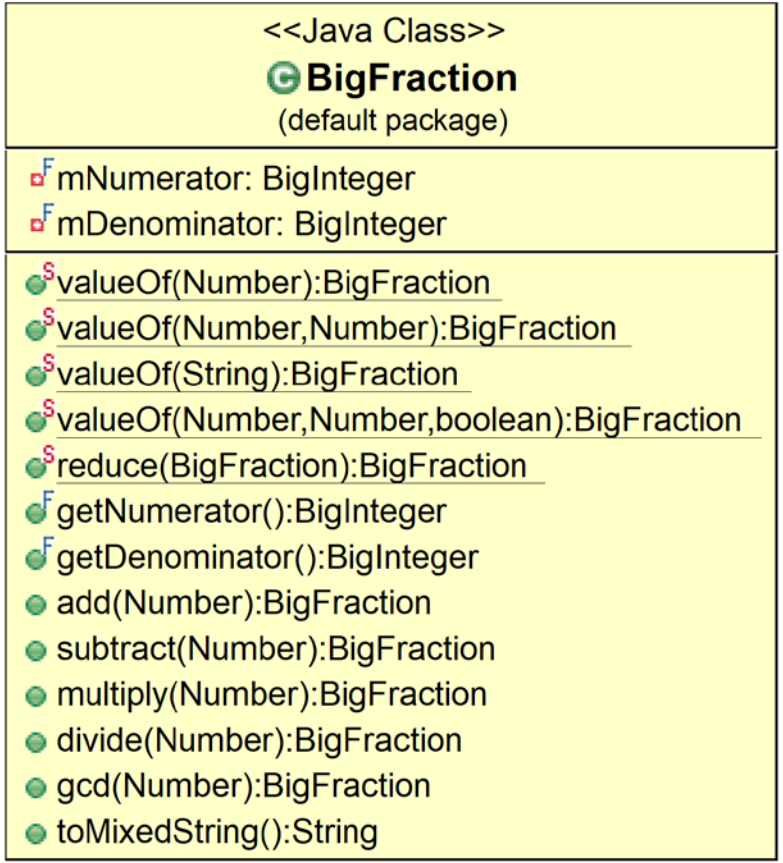
- We show how to apply basic completable future features in the context of BigFraction



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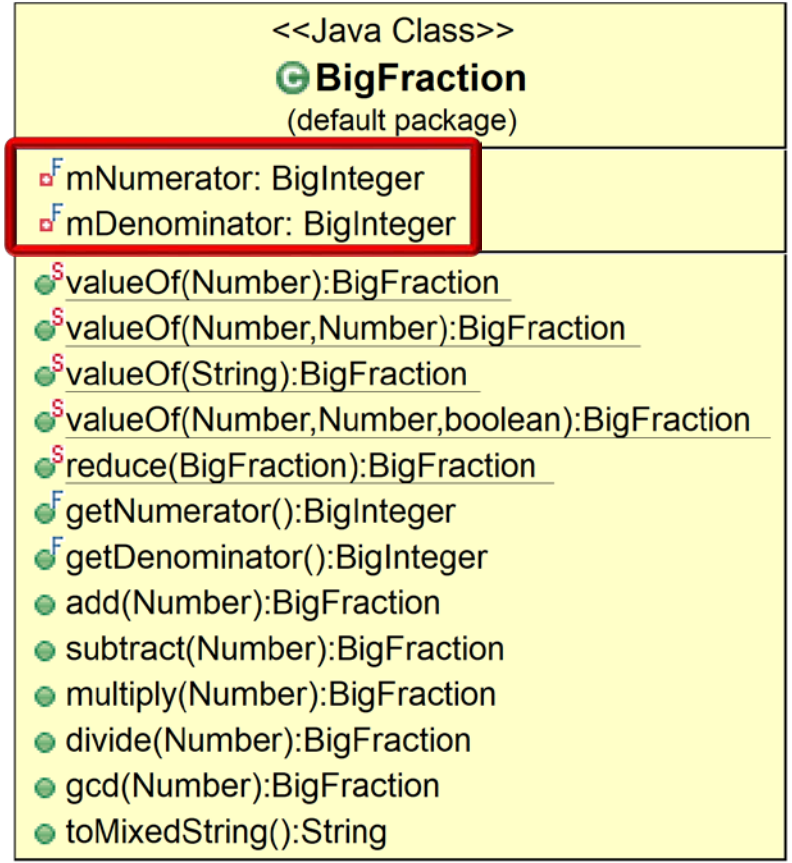
Applying Basic Completable Future Features

- We show how to apply basic completable future features in the context of BigFraction
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction, utilizing BigIntegers for numerator & denominator



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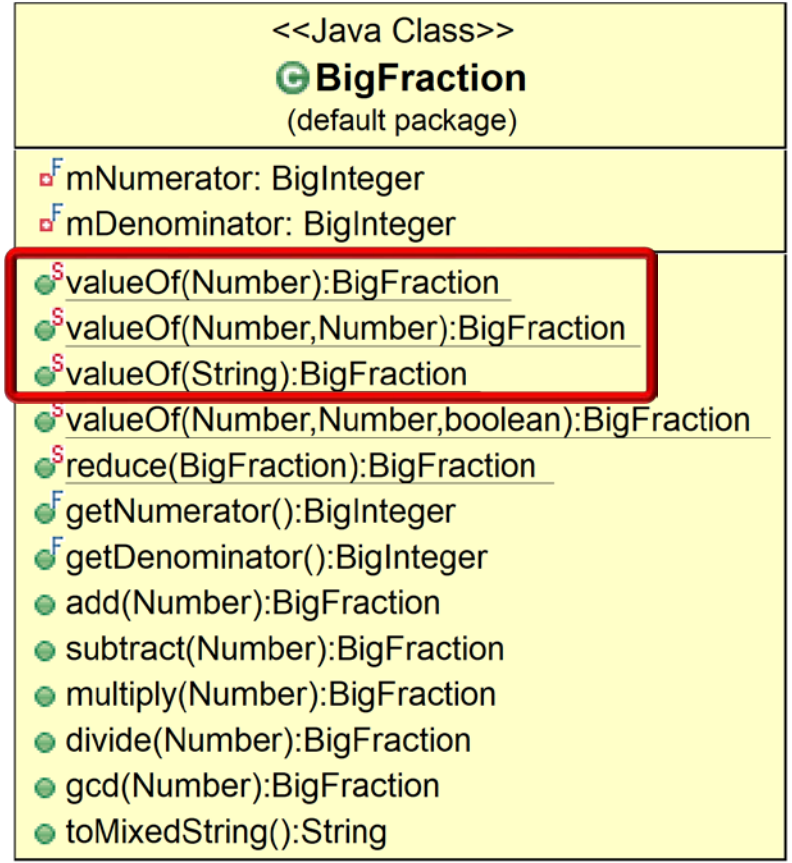
Applying Basic Completable Future Features

- We show how to apply basic completable future features in the context of BigFraction
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction, utilizing BigIntegers for numerator & denominator
  - Factory methods for creating “reduced” fractions, e.g.
    - 44/55 → 4/5
    - 12/24 → 1/2
    - 144/216 → 2/3



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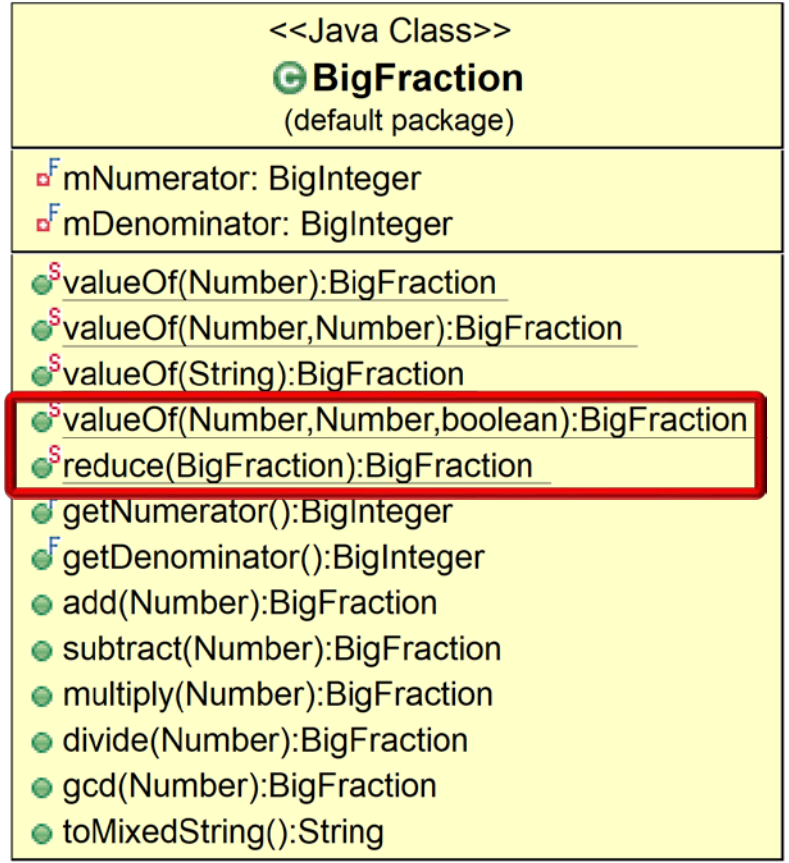
Applying Basic Completable Future Features

- We show how to apply basic completable future features in the context of BigFraction
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction, utilizing BigIntegers for numerator & denominator
  - Factory methods for creating "reduced" fractions
  - Factory methods for creating "non-reduced" fractions (& then reducing them)
    - e.g., 12/24 (→ 1/2)



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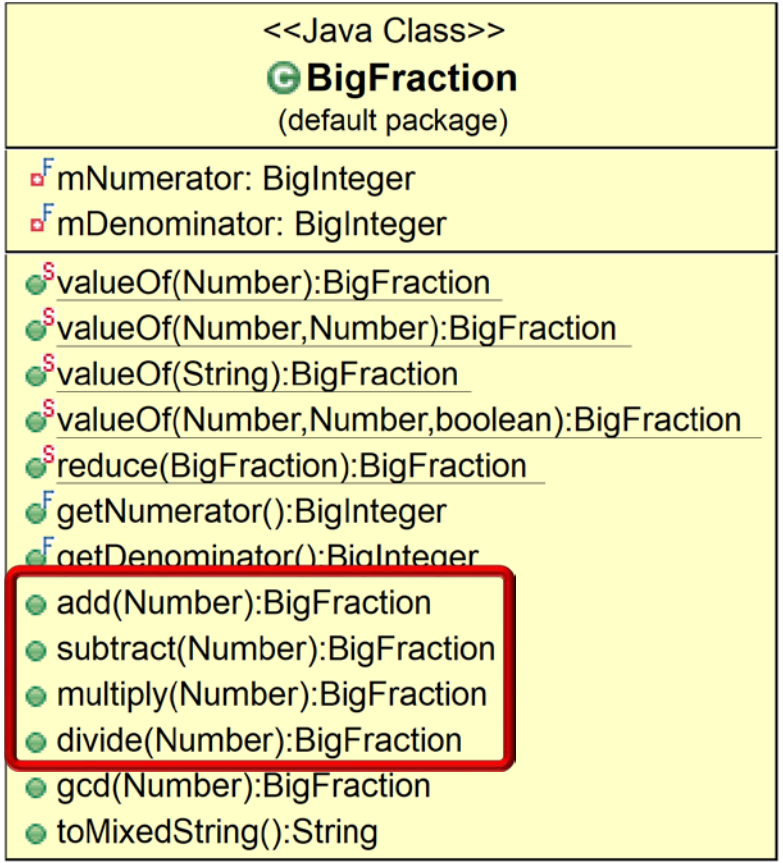
Applying Basic Completable Future Features

- We show how to apply basic completable future features in the context of BigFraction
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction, utilizing BigIntegers for numerator & denominator
  - Factory methods for creating "reduced" fractions
  - Factory methods for creating "non-reduced" fractions (& then reducing them)
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction arithmetic
    - e.g., 18/4 × 2/3 = 3



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  - Arbitrary-precision fraction, utilizing BigIntegers for numerator & denominator
  - Factory methods for creating "reduced" fractions
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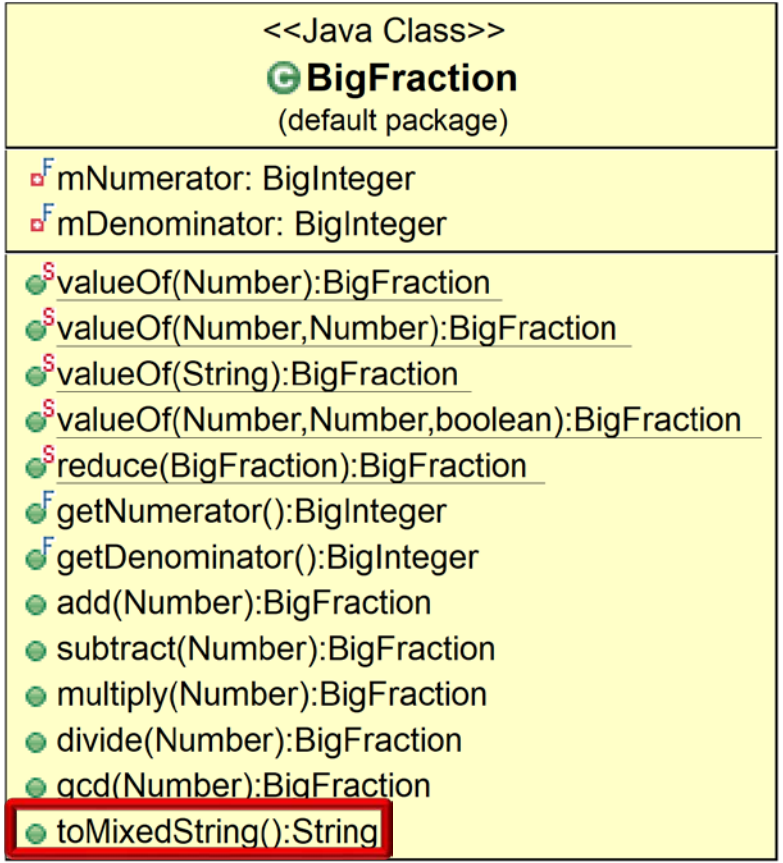
  - Arbitrary-precision fraction arthimetic
  - Create a mixed fraction from an improper fraction
    - e.g., 18/4 → 4 1/2



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Applying Basic Completable Future Features

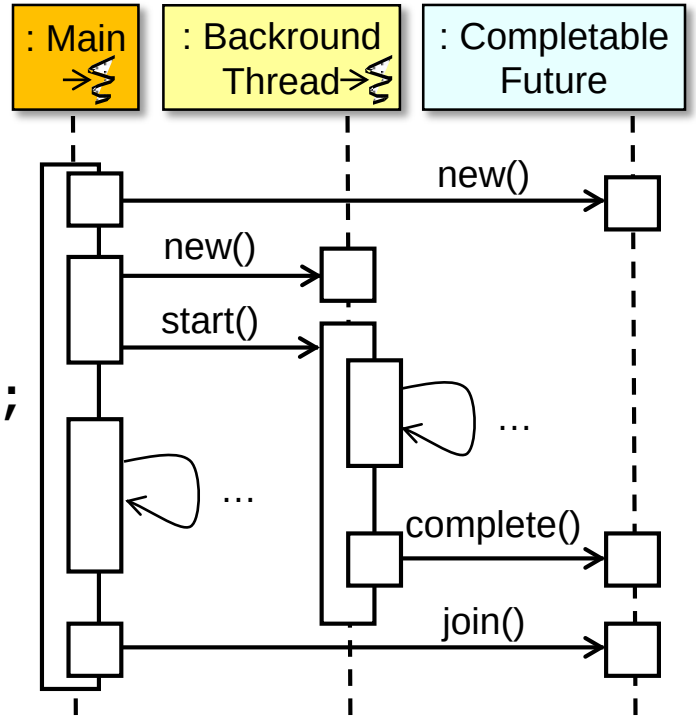
- Multiplying big fractions w/a completable future

```
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());
```



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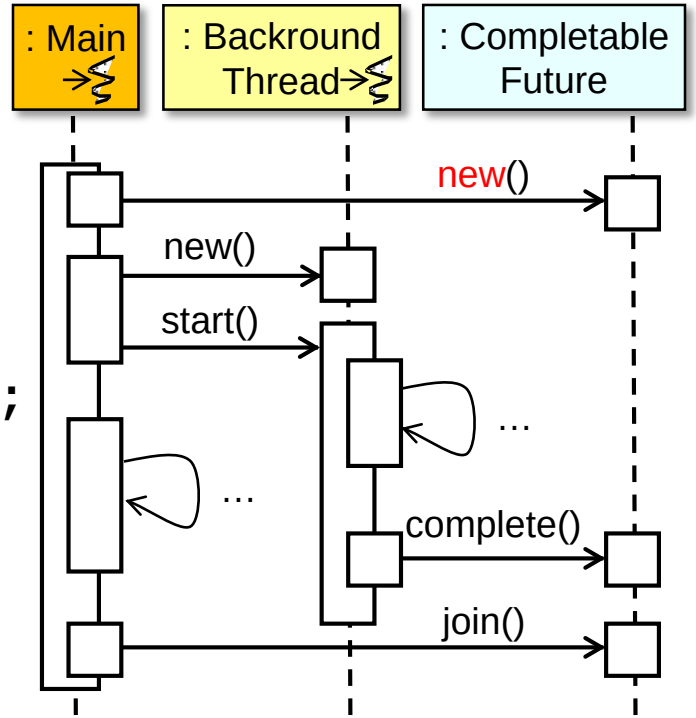
Make "empty" future



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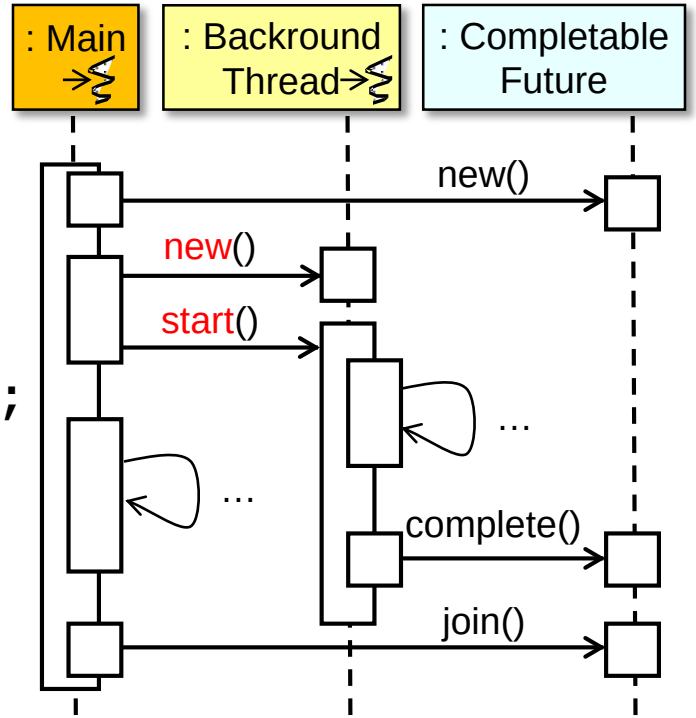
```

Start computation in a background thread



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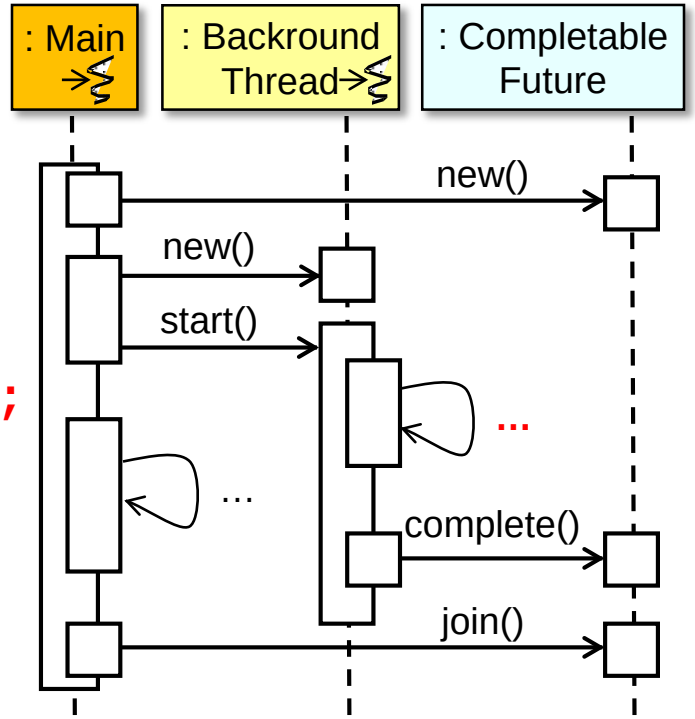

The computation multiplies BigIntegers

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

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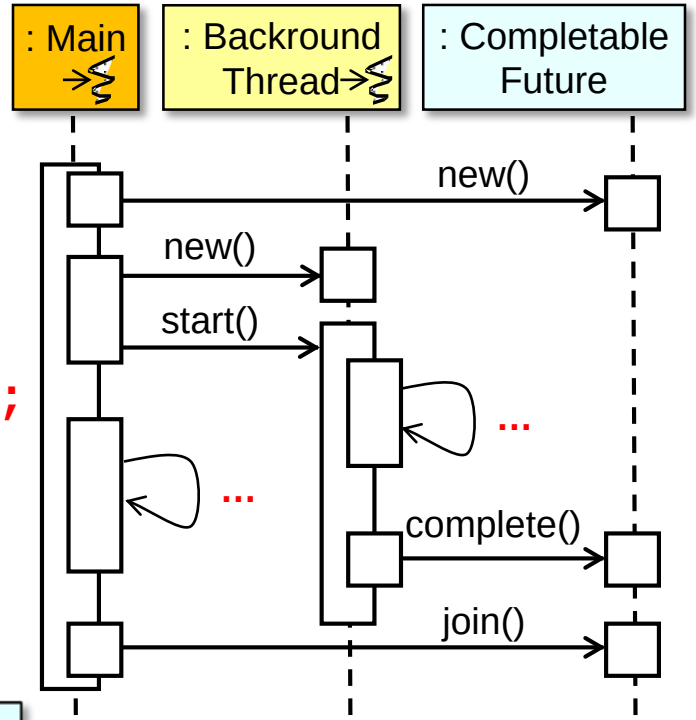
These computations run concurrently



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```
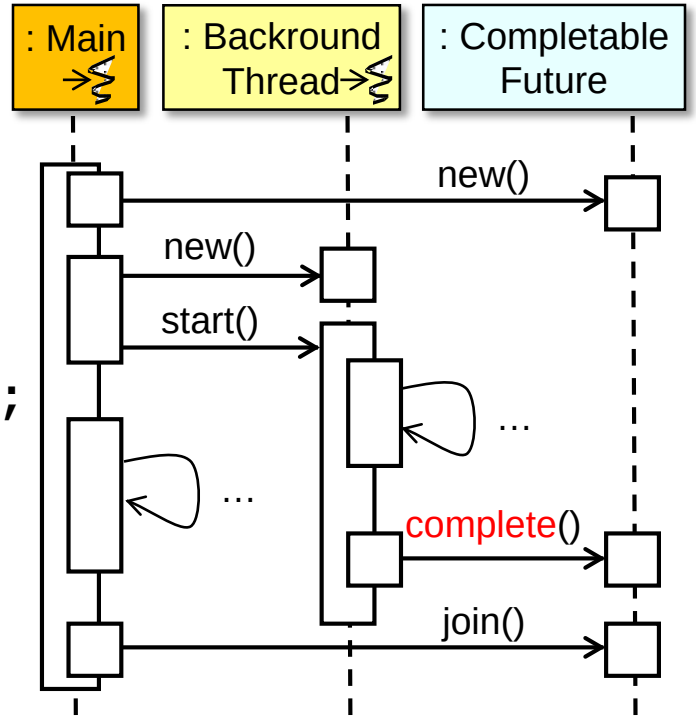

Explicitly complete the future



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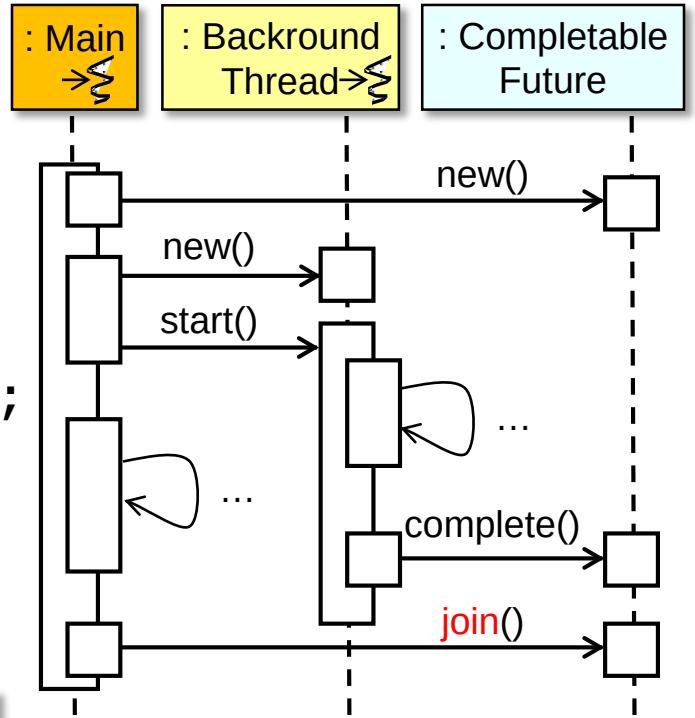
```

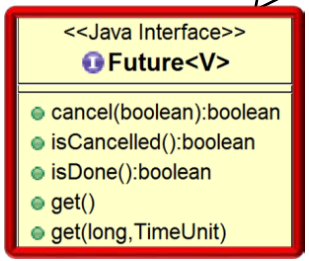
join() blocks until result is computed

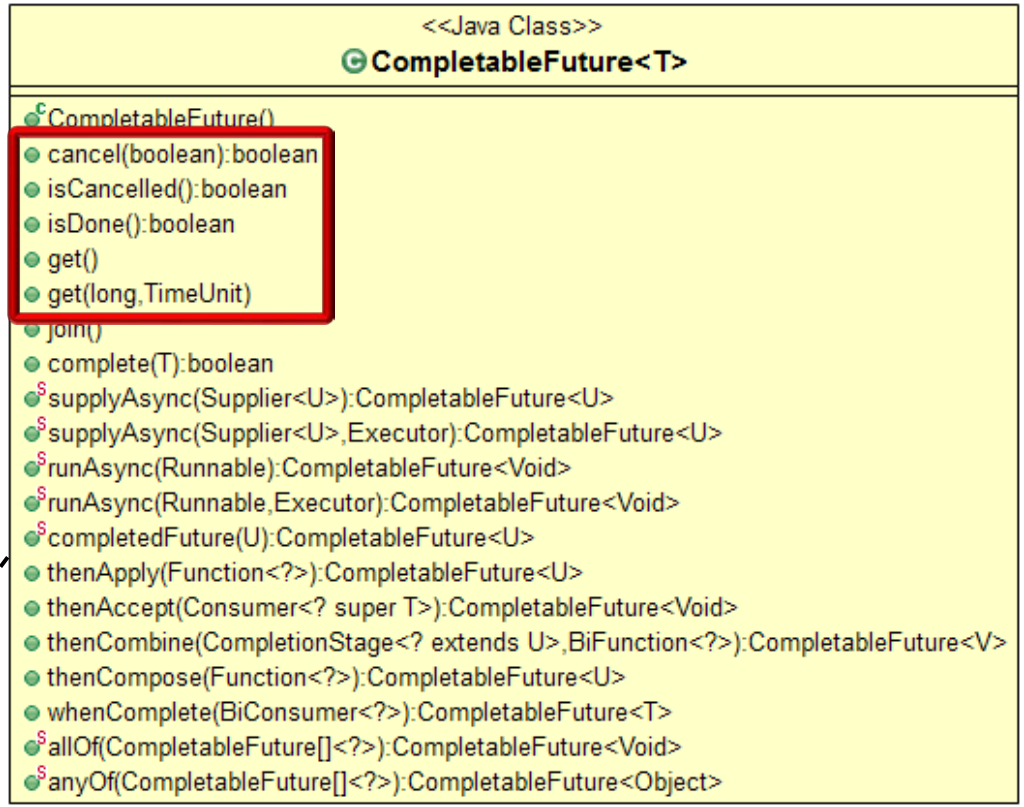


Limitations with Basic Completable Futures Features

Limitations with Basic Completable Futures Features

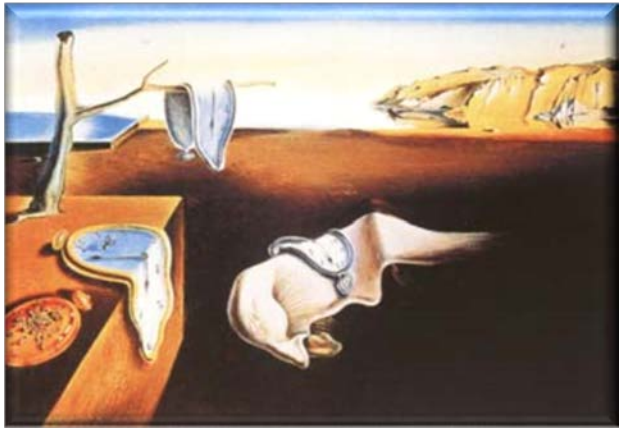
- Basic completable future features have similar limitations as futures
  - *Cannot* be chained fluently to handle async results
  - *Cannot* be triggered reactively
  - *Cannot* be treated efficiently as a *collection* of futures





Limitations with Basic Completable Futures Features

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



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

This blocking call underutilizes cores & increases overhead

Limitations with Basic Completable Futures Features

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

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new Thread (() -> {
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}).start();

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

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

Limitations with Basic Completable Futures Features

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

Class CompletableFuture<T>

java.lang.Object
    java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture<T>

All Implemented Interfaces:

CompletionStage<T>, Future<T>

```
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In addition to these and related methods for directly manipulating status and results, CompletableFuture implements interface CompletionStage with the following policies:

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

End of Overview of Basic Java 8 Completable Future Features (Part 2)