

# Advanced Java CompletableFuture Features: Handling Runtime Exceptions (Part 1)

**Douglas C. Schmidt**

**[d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu](mailto:d.schmidt@vanderbilt.edu)**

**[www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt](http://www.dre.vanderbilt.edu/~schmidt)**



**Professor of Computer Science**

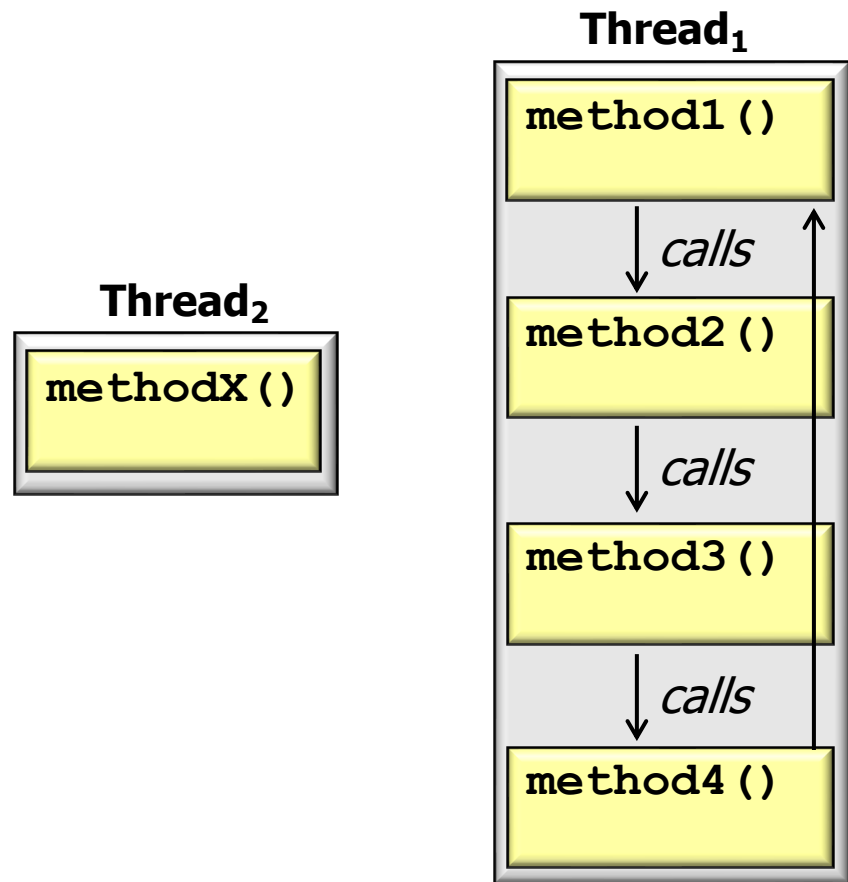
**Institute for Software  
Integrated Systems**

**Vanderbilt University  
Nashville, Tennessee, USA**



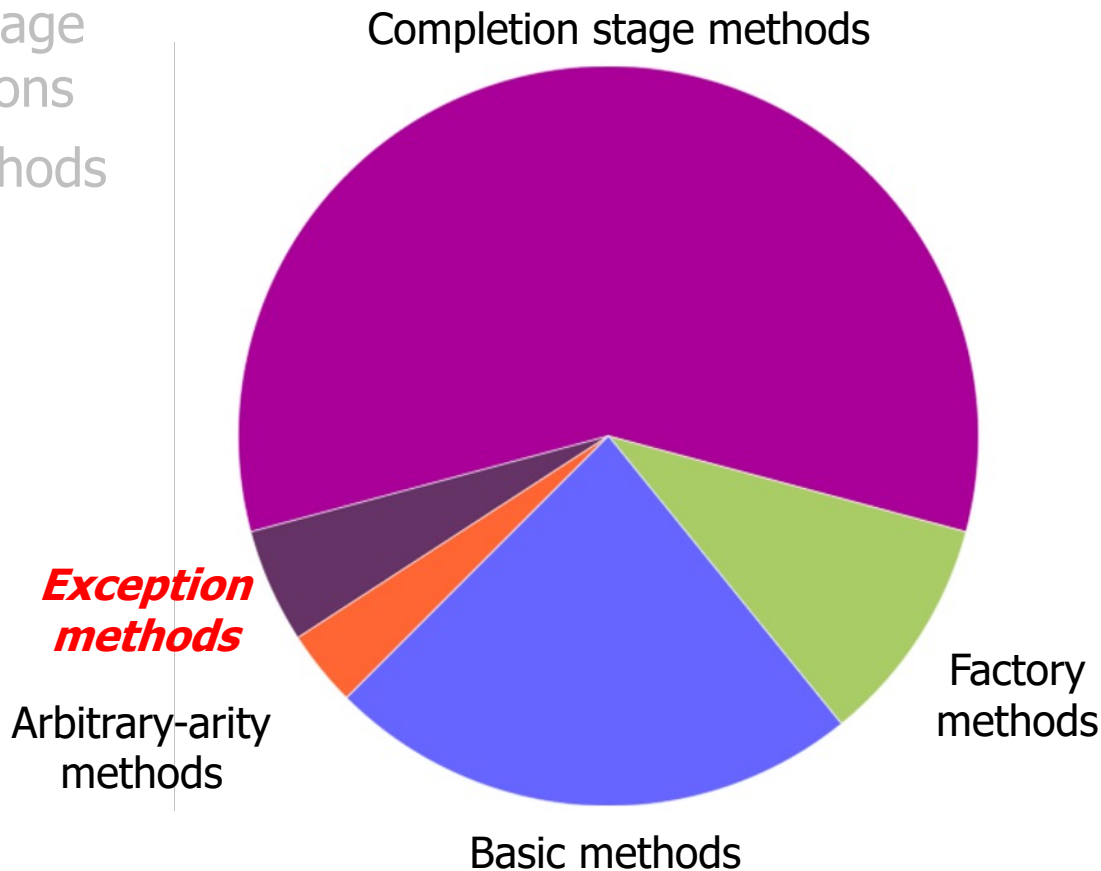
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- Understand how completion stage methods chain dependent actions
- Know how to group these methods
- Single stage methods
- Two stage methods (and)
- Two stage methods (or)
- Apply these methods
- Handle runtime exceptions
  - Sync vs. async exceptions



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  - Sync vs. async exceptions
- Overview of methods

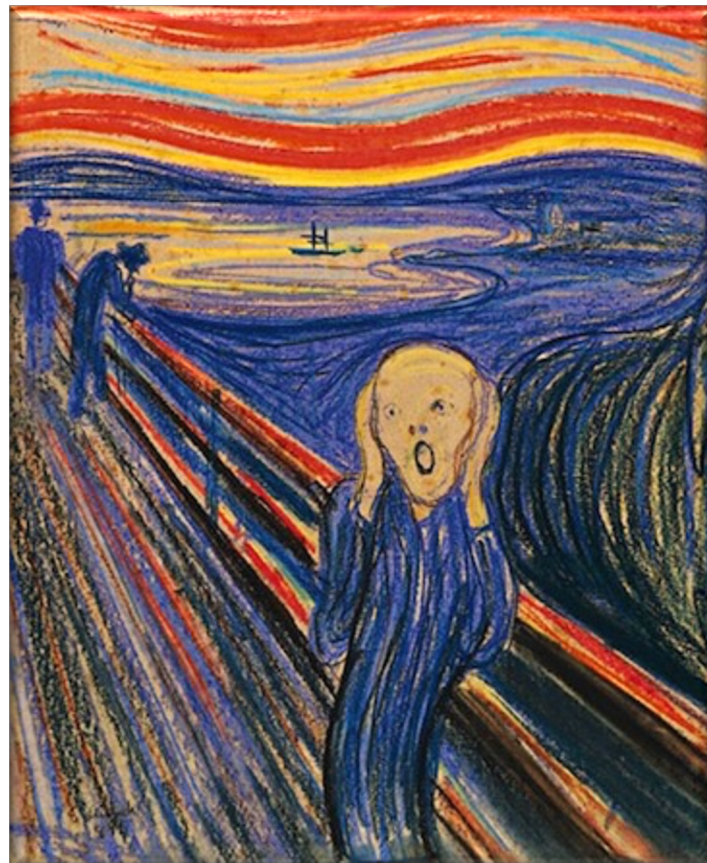


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# Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Exception Handling

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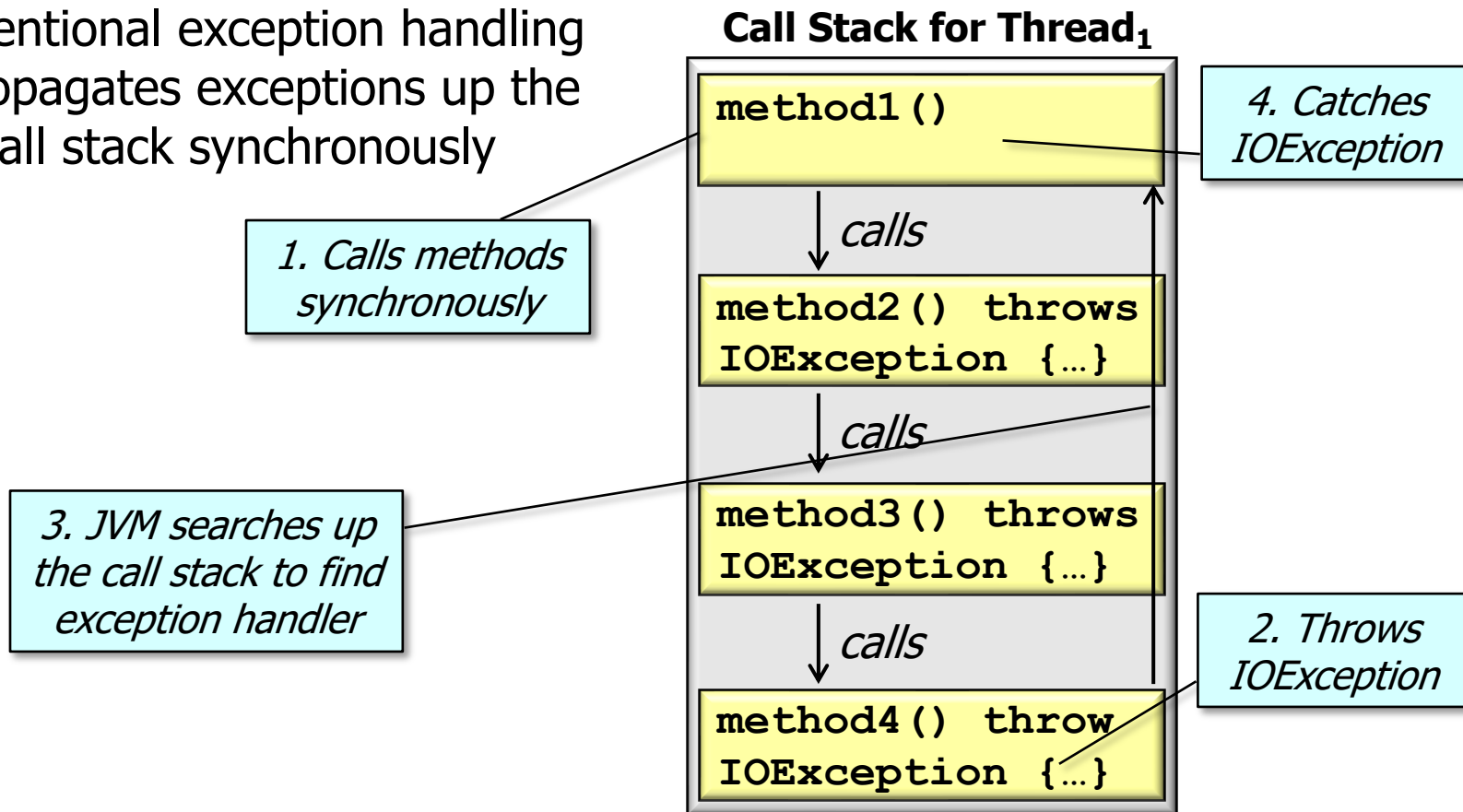
- Exception handling is more complex for asynchronous computations than for synchronous computations



See [blog.lightstreamer.com/2014/07/exception-handling-in-asynchronous-java.html](http://blog.lightstreamer.com/2014/07/exception-handling-in-asynchronous-java.html)

# Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Exception Handling

- The conventional exception handling model propagates exceptions up the runtime call stack synchronously

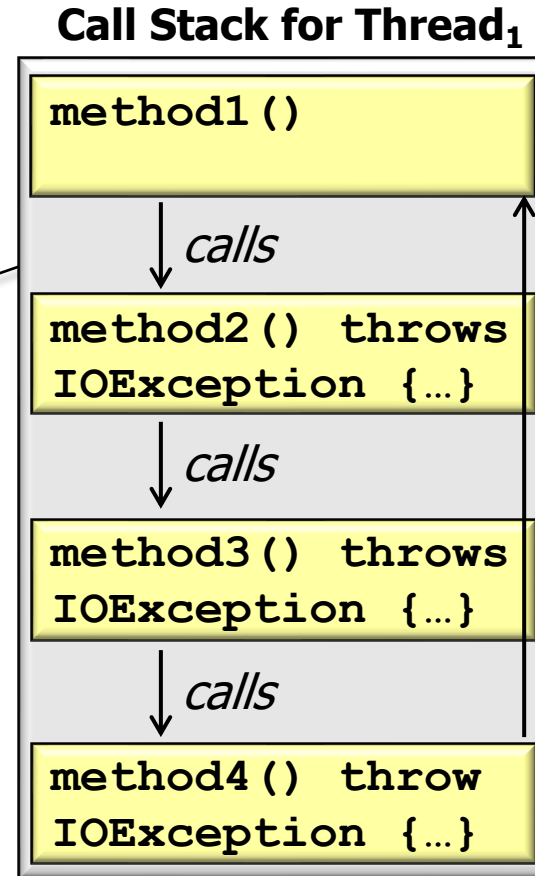


See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception\\_handling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception_handling)

# Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Exception Handling

- The conventional exception handling model propagates exceptions up the runtime call stack synchronously

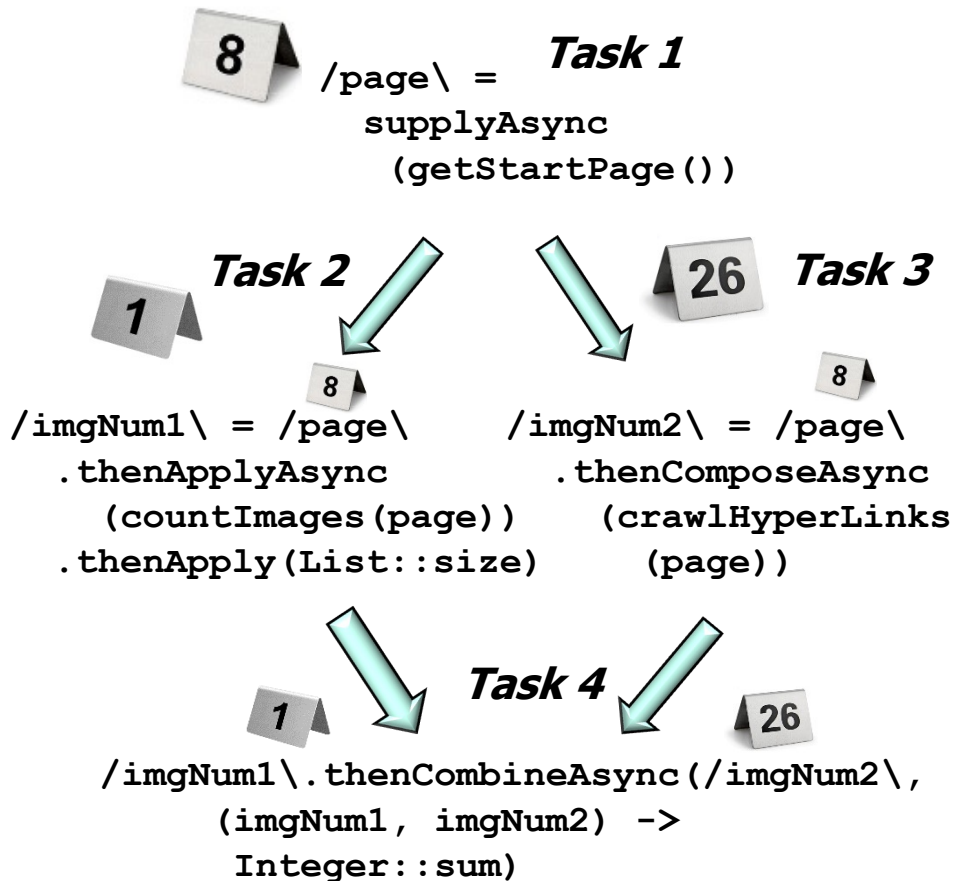
*Therefore, the thread that calls a method is the same thread that can handle any exception that is thrown*



See [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception\\_handling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exception_handling)

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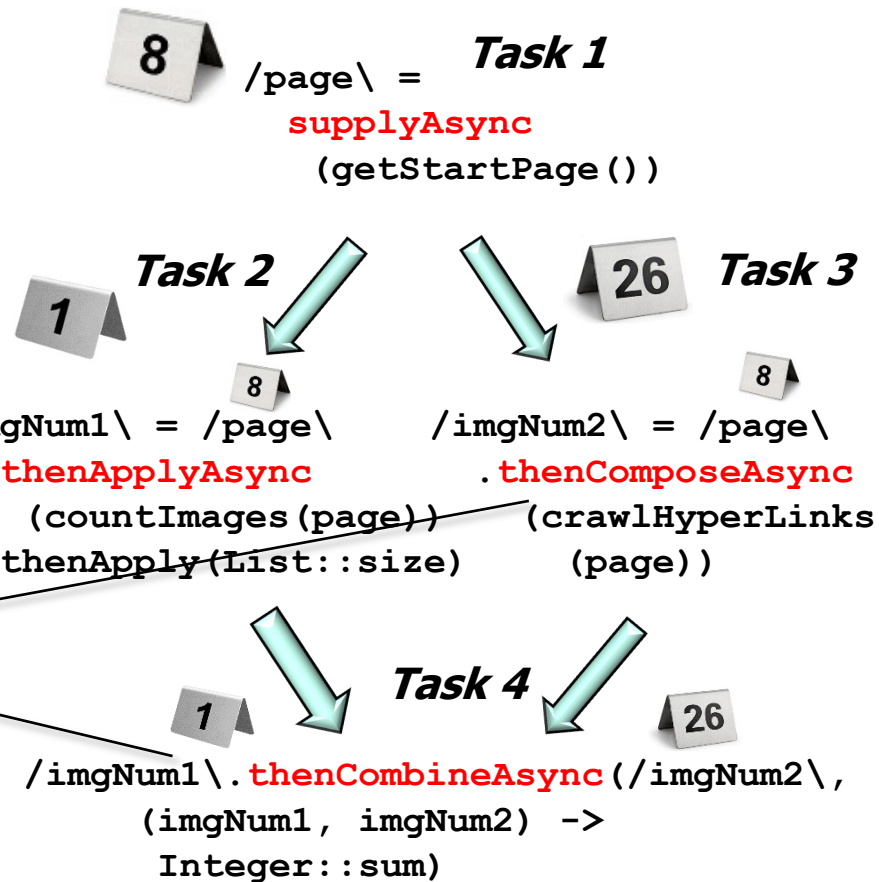
- In contrast, completable futures that run asynchronously don't conform to the conventional call stack model





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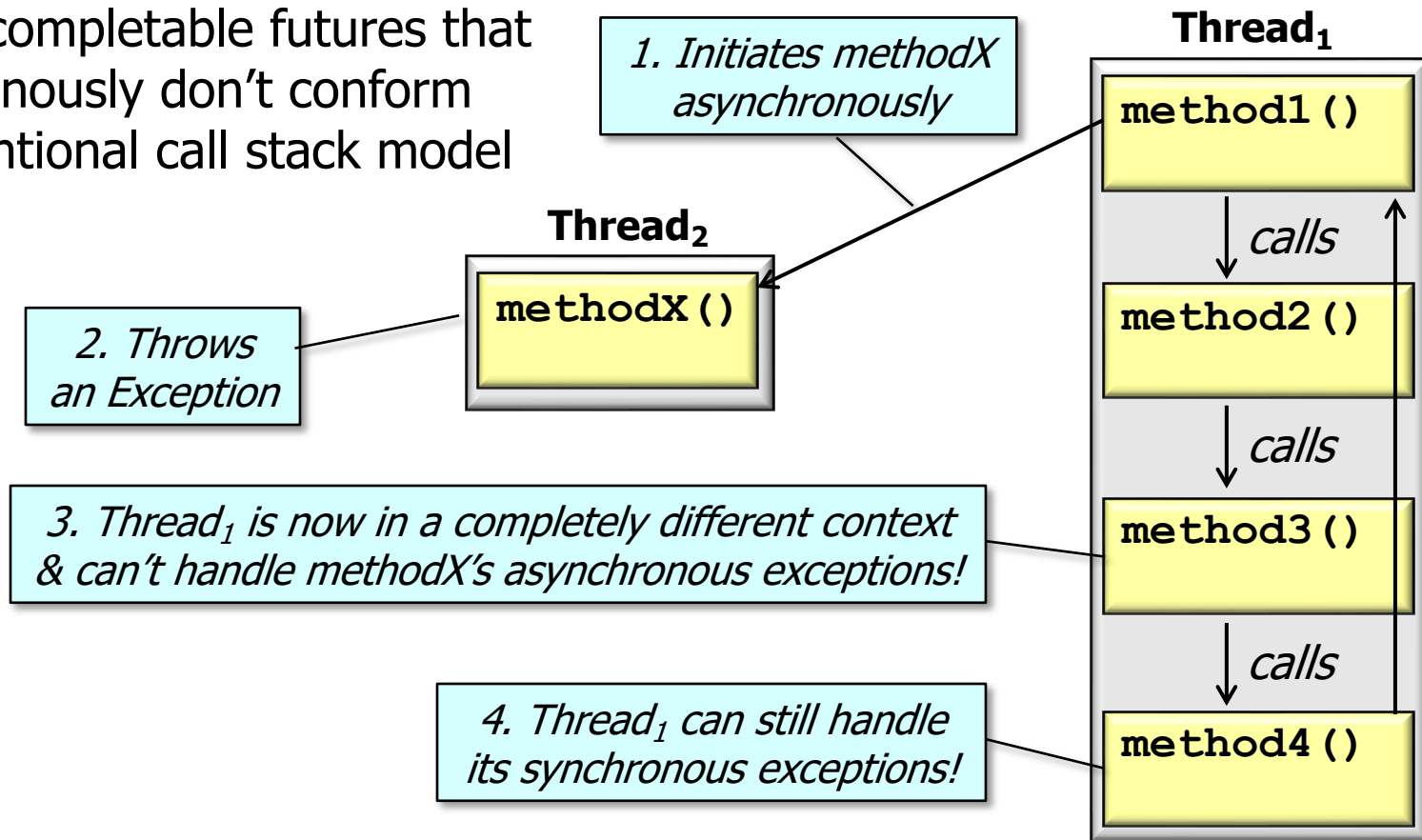
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*Completion stage methods can thus run in different worker threads than the thread where a method call originates!*

# Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Exception Handling

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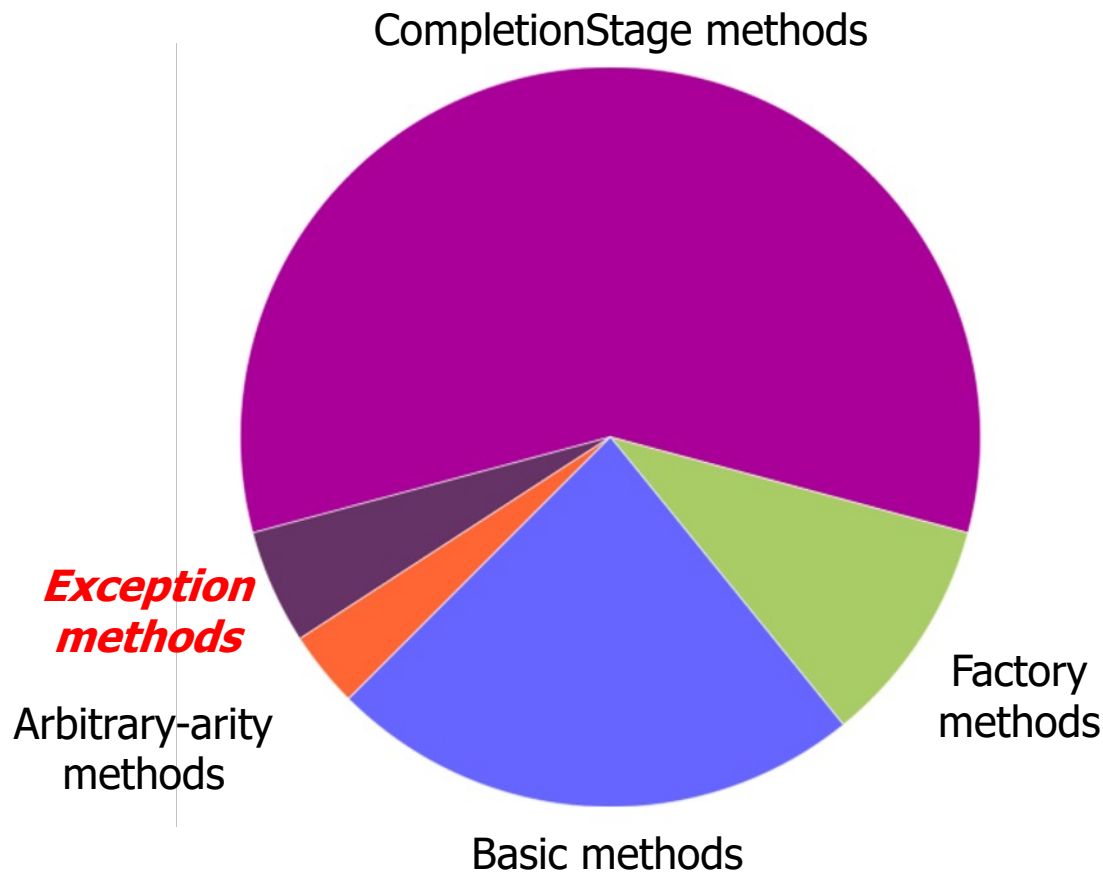


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# Overview of Handling Exceptions in Completion Stages

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<code>whenComplete(Async)</code>	<code>BiConsumer</code>	<code>CompletableFuture</code> with result of earlier stage or throws exception	Handle outcome of a stage, whether a result value or an exception
<code>handle(Async)</code>	<code>BiFunction</code>	<code>CompletableFuture</code> with result of <code>BiFunction</code>	Handle outcome of a stage & return new value
<code>exceptionally(Async)</code>	<code>Function</code>	<code>CompletableFuture&lt;T&gt;</code>	When exception occurs, replace exception with result value

Help make programs more *resilient* by handling erroneous computations gracefully

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*These methods run in the invoking thread or the same thread as previous stage*

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The thread that executes these methods depends on various runtime factors

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*\*Async() variants run in some thread pool*

See [blog.krean.net/2013/12/25/completablefutures-why-to-use-async-methods](http://blog.krean.net/2013/12/25/completablefutures-why-to-use-async-methods)

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*Added in Java 12*

# Overview of Handling Exceptions in Completion Stages

- Completion stage methods handle runtime exceptions that occur asynchronously
  - Summary of capabilities

Item	handle()	whenComplete()	exceptionally()
Access to success?	Yes	Yes	No
Access to failure?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can recover from failure?	Yes	No	Yes
Can transform result from T to U ?	Yes	No	No
Trigger when success?	Yes	Yes	No
Trigger when failure?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Has an async version?	Yes	Yes	Yes (Java 12)

See [mincong.io/2020/05/30/exception-handling-in-completable-future](https://mincong.io/2020/05/30/exception-handling-in-completable-future)

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# End of Advanced Java CompletableFuture Features: Handling Runtime Exceptions (Part 1)