**DAY 23:** 

**ASSIGNMENT 6:** 

Task 6: Executors, Concurrent Collections, CompletableFuture Use an ExecutorService to parallelize a task that calculates prime numbers up to a given number and then use CompletableFuture to write the results to a file asynchronously.

import java.io.IOException;

import java.nio.file.Files;

import java.nio.file.Paths;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.List;

import java.util.concurrent.Callable;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

```
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutorService;
import java.util.concurrent.Executors;
import java.util.concurrent.Future;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
public class PrimeNumberCalculator {
     public static boolean isPrime(int number) {
    if (number <= 1) {
       return false;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(number); i++) {
      if (number % i == 0) {
```

```
return false;
    }
  }
  return true;
}
  public static List<Integer> calculatePrimes(int limit) {
  List<Integer> primes = new ArrayList<>();
  for (int i = 2; i \le limit; i++) {
     if (isPrime(i)) {
       primes.add(i);
     }
```

```
}
    return primes;
  }
     public static CompletableFuture<Void>
writePrimesToFile(List<Integer> primes, String filename) {
    return CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> {
      try {
         Files.write(Paths.get(filename),
primes.stream().map(String::valueOf).collect(Collectors.toList
()));
         System.out.println("Primes written to file: " +
filename);
      } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
      }
    });
  }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
         int limit = 100000; // Change the limit as needed
    int numberOfThreads = 4;
    // Create a fixed-size thread pool
    ExecutorService executorService =
Executors.newFixedThreadPool(numberOfThreads);
```

```
// List to hold Future objects
    List<Future<List<Integer>>> futures = new ArrayList<>();
    int chunkSize = limit / numberOfThreads;
    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfThreads; i++) {</pre>
       int start = i * chunkSize + 1;
       int end = (i == numberOfThreads - 1) ? limit : (i + 1) *
chunkSize;
       Callable<List<Integer>> task = () ->
calculatePrimes(end);
       futures.add(executorService.submit(task));
    }
```

```
List<Integer> allPrimes = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Future<List<Integer>> future : futures) {
      try {
         allPrimes.addAll(future.get());
       } catch (InterruptedException | ExecutionException e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
      }
    }
    executorService.shutdown();
    CompletableFuture<Void> fileWriteFuture =
writePrimesToFile(allPrimes, "primes.txt");
```

```
fileWriteFuture.join();
    System.out.println("All tasks completed.");
         // TODO Auto-generated method stub
Explanation
1. *Calculating Prime Numbers Using ExecutorService*:
```

}

- We use an ExecutorService to parallelize the task of calculating prime numbers up to a given number (maxNumber).
- For each number from 2 to maxNumber, we create a CompletableFuture that calculates the prime numbers up to that number asynchronously using the calculatePrimesUpTo method.

## 2. \*Writing Results to File Asynchronously\*:

- We use another CompletableFuture (allFutures) to wait for all prime number calculations to complete.
- Once all calculations are done, we asynchronously write the results to a file (outputFile) using a FileWriter.

## 3. \*Shutting Down the Executor Service\*:

- Finally, we shut down the ExecutorService after waiting for all tasks to complete.

## ### Observing Execution

When you run the program, it will asynchronously calculate prime numbers up to the specified maximum number and write the results to a file. You can observe the asynchronous behavior by checking the output file after the program has finished execution.