





Callable Interface

This lesson discusses the Callable interface.

Callable Interface

In the previous sections we used the **Runnable** interface as the abstraction for tasks that were submitted to the executor service. The **Runnable** interface's sole **run** method doesn't return a value, which is a handicap for tasks that don't want to write results to global or shared datastructures. The interface **Callable** allows such tasks to return results. Let's see the definition of the interface first.

```
public interface Callable<V> {
    /**
    * Computes a result, or throws an exception if unable t
o do so.
    *
    * @return computed result
    * @throws Exception if unable to compute a result
    */
    V call() throws Exception;
}
```

Note the interface also allows a task to throw an exception. A task goes through the various stages of its life which include the following:

- created
- submitted

started



• completed

Let's say we want to compute the sum of numbers from 1 to n. Our task should accept an integer n and spit out the sum. Below are two ways to implement our task.

```
class SumTask implements Callable<Integer> {
    int n;
    public SumTask(int n) {
        this.n = n;
    }
    public Integer call() throws Exception {
        if (n \le 0)
            return 0;
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
            sum += i;
        }
        return sum;
    }
}
```

Or we could take advantage of the anonymous class feature in the Java language to declare our task like so:





```
final int n = 10
Callable<Integer> sumTask = new Callable<Integer>() {
    public Integer call() throws Exception {
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            sum += i;
        return sum;
    }
};</pre>
```

Now we know how to represent our tasks using the **Callable** interface. In the next section we'll explore the **Future** interface which will help us manage a task's lifecycle as well as retrieve results from it.

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