## async: Start Policy

This lesson gives an overview of the start policy used with std::async in C++ for concurrency.

With the start policy, we can explicitly specify whether the asynchronous call should be executed in the same thread (std::launch::deferred) or in another thread (std::launch::async).

## Eager versus lazy evaluation

Eager and lazy evaluations are two orthogonal strategies to calculate the result of an expression. In the case of eager evaluation, the expression will be evaluated immediately; In the case of lazy evaluation, the expression will only be evaluated if needed. Eager evaluation is often called greedy evaluation and lazy evaluation is often called call-by-need. With lazy evaluation, we save time and compute power because there is no evaluation on suspicion.

By default, <a href="mailto:std::async">std::async</a> executes its work package immediately. This is why it's called an eager evaluation.

What is special about the call auto fut= std::async(std::launch::deferred,
...) is that the promise will not be executed immediately. The call fut.get()
starts the promise lazily, i.e., the promise will only run if the future asks via
fut.get() for the result.

```
// asyncLazy.cpp

#include <chrono>
#include <future>
#include <iostream>

int main(){

   std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```







ני

Both std::async calls (lines 13 and 16) return the current time point, but the first call is lazy while the second is eager; the short sleep of one second in line 19 makes that obvious. The call asyncLazy.get() in line 21 will trigger the execution of the promise in line 13 - the result will be available after a short nap of one second (line 19). This is not true for asyncEager, as asyncEager.get() gets the result from the immediately executed work package.

We do not have to bind a future to a variable.

In the next lesson, we'll discuss fire and forget, which are used with std::async in C++ for multithreading.