Evaluating the Cons of the Java Completable Futures Framework

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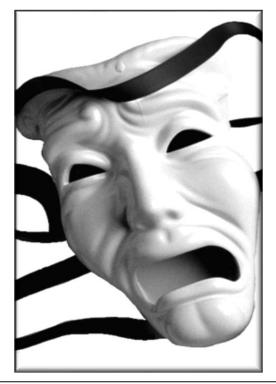
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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the pros of using the Java completable futures framework
- Understand the cons of using the Java completable futures framework



Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

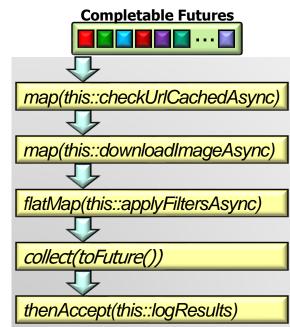
- Understand the pros of using the Java completable futures framework
- Understand the cons of using the Java completable futures framework

• Again, we evaluate the Java completable futures framework compared with the parallel streams framework

Completable Futures

Parallel Streams filter(not(this::urlCached)) map(this::downloadImage) flatMap(this::applyFilters) collect(toList())





See github.com/douglascraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/ImageStreamGang

• It's easier to program Java parallel streams than completable futures

```
void processStream()
                                void processStream()
  List<URL> urls = getInput();
                                   List<URL> urls = getInput();
  List<Image> images =
                                   CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>
  urls
                                   resultsFuture = urls
  .parallelStream()
                                   .stream()
  .filter(not(this::urlCached))
                                   .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync)
  .map(this::blockingDownload)
                                   .map(this::downloadImageAsync)
  .flatMap(this::applyFilters)
                                   .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync)
  .collect(toList());
                                   .collect(toFuture())
                                   .thenApply(this::logResults)
  logResults(images); ...
                                   .join(); ...
```

- It's easier to program Java parallel streams than completable futures
- The overall control flow is similar when using the Java streams framework

```
void processStream() {
                                void processStream() {
```

List<URL> urls = getInput(); List<URL> urls = getInput();

List<Image> images = CompletableFuture<Stream<Image>>

urls resultsFuture = urls .parallelStream() .stream()

.filter(not(this::urlCached)) .map(this::checkUrlCachedAsync) .map(this::blockingDownload) .map(this::downloadImageAsync)

.flatMap(this::applyFilters) .flatMap(this::applyFiltersAsync) .collect(toList()); .collect(toFuture())

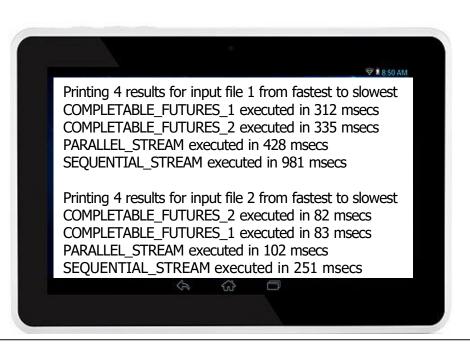
.thenApply(this::logResults)

logResults(images);join(); ...

- It's easier to program Java parallel streams than completable futures
 - The overall control flow is similar when using the Java streams framework
 - However, async behaviors are more complicated than the sync behaviors!

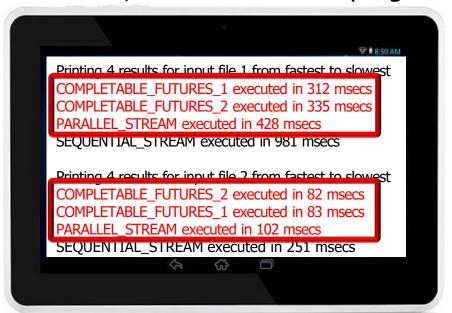
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 There's a tradeoff between computing performance & programmer productivity when choosing amongst these frameworks





- There's a tradeoff between computing performance & programmer productivity when choosing amongst these frameworks, e.g.
 - Completable futures are more efficient
 & scalable, but are harder to program





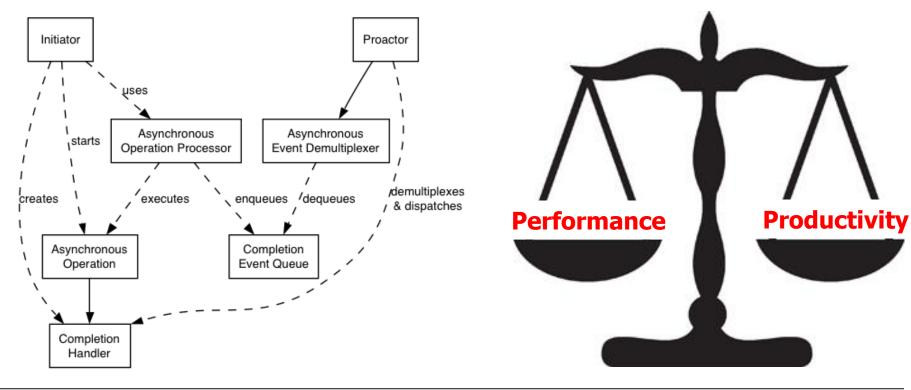
In general, asynchrony patterns aren't well understood by many developers

- There's a tradeoff between computing performance & programmer productivity when choosing amongst these frameworks, e.g.
 - Completable futures are more efficient
 & scalable, but are harder to program
 - Parallel streams are easier to program, but are less efficient & scalable



Use sequential streams for initial development & then trivially make them parallel!

 As usual, it is essential to know the better practices & patterns to program completable futures effectively!!



End of Evaluating the Consofthe of the Java Completable Futures Framework