Multicore Programming
Future Composition

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Master 1 computer science – Semester 8
Motivation

- Express multitask operations in a declarative way without writing the thread logic.
- Rely on future composition to limit synchronization code (since Java 8).
Outline

Blocking Problem

Future Compositon

Summary and References
Outline

Blocking Problem With Thread Pools

With Future

Future Composition

Summary and References
Context

▶ Tasks (or user threads) cannot be preempted.
▶ A (system) thread must finish a task before proceeding to another task.
▶ When a task is waiting for a blocking call, its thread is idle even though other tasks are ready.
▶ Blocking/non-blocking is also referred to as synchronous/asynchronous.
Five worker threads running five active tasks.
Sizing Thread Pools: Problem

- A large number of tasks is submitted to a thread pool.
- Each task spends 75% of the time in a blocking operation.
- There are 2 cores.
- What is the minimum number of threads required in the pool to prevent any core from being idle?
Sizing Thread Pools: Solution

- In the best case, the periods for all blocking operations are well distributed (overlapping is minimum).
- The minimum number of necessary threads is 8: at any point in time, 75% of them (six) execute blocking tasks, while all cores are busy executing the remaining two.
- When tasks are waiting 90% of the time, 20 threads are necessary.
Gantt Chart with Blocking (2 threads)
Gantt Chart with Blocking (4 threads)

Thread pool

\[ P_1 \]

\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \]

\[ P_2 \]

\[ 4 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 3 \]

\[ 2 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 2 \]

\[ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \]

0 1 2 3 4 time
Gantt Chart without Blocking (8 threads)

Thread pool

\[ P_1 \]
0 1 2 3 4
time

\[ P_2 \]
5 6 7 8

5 6 7 8

8 7 6 5

8 7 6 5

8 7 6 5

7 6 5 4

7 6 5 4

7 6 5 4

6 5 4 3

6 5 4 3

6 5 4 3

5 4 3 2

5 4 3 2

5 4 3 2

4 3 2 1

4 3 2 1

4 3 2 1

3 2 1 1

3 2 1 1

3 2 1 1

2 1 1 1

2 1 1 1

2 1 1 1

1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1
Blocking Problem with Thread Pools

Threading Models

Kernel (or system) threads vs. user/application threads:

1:1  kernel-level threading (preemptive multitasking): native threads
n:1  user-level threading (cooperative multitasking)
m:n  hybrid threading: thread pool, fiber (shared memory), green threads, virtual threads, etc.
Cooperative Multitasking

- The objective is to make each core busy with the minimum number of threads.
- Cooperation between tasks is needed to avoid blocking threads as much as possible.
- Solution 1 (Java): each task should avoid blocking operations.
- Solution 2 (Erlang): each task should frequently yield execution to a user scheduler and resumes it later (continuation-style).
Outline

Blocking Problem
  With Thread Pools
  With Future

Future Compositon

Summary and References
Asynchronous Operations

Asynchronous calls with future limit blocking and improve clarity:

- Launch multiple tasks as soon as possible to limit the time spent blocking while they complete.

- Objectives of Future:
  - improve code clarity
  - minimize blocking with asynchronous operations
  - limit the number of threads (using executors)
Future Principle

Blocking Problem With Future
Overcoming Future Limitation

- No way to specify how to react to a future completion without a blocking thread.
- Future *composition* allows minimizing blocking even more by chaining asynchronous operations and specifying how computations should proceed asynchronously.
- Eliminate the need of a supervising blocking thread.
Outline

Blocking Problem

Future Compositon
  Basic Interface and Example
  Extended Interface

Summary and References
CompletionStage

Many available chaining methods:

```java
stage.thenApply(x -> square(x))
    .thenAccept(x -> System.out.print(x))
    .thenRun(() -> System.out.println());
```

Complete the stage, then compute a square root, then print it, then print an empty line.
Execution Diagram
Creation of CompletableFuture

- Implement Future and CompletionStage.
- Creation with a task (submitted to the default ForkJoinPool):

  ```java
  static CompletableFuture<Void> runAsync(Runnable runnable)
  static CompletableFuture<U> supplyAsync(Supplier<U> supplier)
  ```

- Creation by combining multiple CompletableFuture:

  ```java
  static CompletableFuture<Void> allOf(CompletableFuture<?>... cfs)
  static CompletableFuture<Object> anyOf(CompletableFuture<?>... cfs)
  ```
Creation of CompletableFuture

```
thread
supplyAsync
computation
thread
```
Creation of CompletableFuture
Completion of CompletableFuture

- Basic completions:
  ```java
  boolean complete(T value)
  T join()
  ```

- The name CompletableFuture comes from the method complete.

- Completion with a timeout:
  ```java
  CompletableFuture<T> completeOnTimeout(T value,
  long timeout, TimeUnit unit)
  CompletableFuture<T> orTimeout(long timeout,
  TimeUnit unit)
  ```
Parallel Streams vs. Futures

Assume a request needs to be processed with different arguments:

```java
List<Result> result = arguments.stream()
    .map(arg -> f(arg))
    .toList();
```

Two parallelization options: using a parallel stream, or asynchronous operations.
Parallelizing with Futures

```java
List<CompletableFuture<Result>> comps = arguments.stream()
    .map(arg -> CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(arg)))
    .toList();

List<Result> result = comps.stream()
    .map(CompletableFuture::join)
    .toList();
```

Must be in two separate streams due to lazy evaluation (otherwise, there is no parallelism).
Parallelizing with Futures (Alternative)

If there is no result:

```java
arguments.stream()
    .map(arg -> CompletableFuture.runAsync(() -> f(arg)))
    .reduce(CompletableFuture::allOf)
    .get()
    .join();
```

Favor parallel streams for CPU-intensive tasks and streams of futures with I/O bound tasks.
Avoiding Blocking

```java
int y = f(x);
int z = g(x);
System.out.println(y + z);

CompletableFuture<Integer> c1 = new CompletableFuture<>();
CompletableFuture<Integer> c2 = new CompletableFuture<>();
c1.thenCombine(c2, (y, z) -> System.out.println(y + z));
executor.submit(() -> c1.complete(f(x)));
executor.submit(() -> c2.complete(g(x)));```

Future Compositon    Basic Interface and Example
Future Composition Basic Interface and Example

Execution Diagram

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thread</th>
<th>thread</th>
<th>thread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>submit</td>
<td>submit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f(x)</td>
<td>g(x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>println</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f(x)</td>
<td>println</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Louis-Claude Canon MCP – Future Composition
Outline

Blocking Problem

Future Composition
  Basic Interface and Example
  Extended Interface

Summary and References
Sequence of CompletionStage<T>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt;</code> thenRun</td>
<td>(Runnable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt;</code> thenAccept</td>
<td>(Consumer&lt;T&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compl.Stage&lt;U&gt;</code> thenApply</td>
<td>(Function&lt;T,U&gt;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compl.Stage&lt;U&gt;</code> thenCompose</td>
<td>(Func.&lt;T,compl.Stage&lt;U&gt;&gt;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Composition of CompletionStage<T>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt; runAfterEither(Compl.Stage&lt;?&gt;, Runnable)</td>
<td>Run after either stage completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt; acceptEither (Compl.Stage&lt;T&gt;, Consumer&lt;T&gt;)</td>
<td>Accept either stage completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;U&gt; applyToEither (Compl.Stage&lt;T&gt;, Function&lt;T,U&gt;)</td>
<td>Apply to either stage completes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt; runAfterBoth (Compl.Stage&lt;?&gt;, Runnable)</td>
<td>Run after both stages complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;Void&gt; thenAcceptBoth(Compl.Stage&lt;U&gt;, BiCons.&lt;T,U&gt;)</td>
<td>Then accept both stages complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compl.Stage&lt;V&gt; thenCombine (Compl.Stage&lt;U&gt;, BiFunc.&lt;T,U,V&gt;)</td>
<td>Then combine results of both stages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methods Nomenclature

- discard "then", "after" and "to"
- type of computations:
  - run Runnable (no argument, no return value)
  - accept Consumer (one argument, no return value)
  - apply Function (one argument, one return value)
- type of compositions (suffix):
  - ∅ one stage
  - either any stage among two
  - both both stages
- exception for thenCombine, which could have been named thenApplyBoth or applyToBoth
Special Method: thenCompose

- Execute a function when a result becomes available (like thenApply).
- With thenApply, this function returns a value that is then implicitly incorporated into a CompletionStage.
- With thenCompose, this function returns a CompletionStage containing the value.
- The distinction is similar to the difference between map and flatMap (in the former, the function returns a value that will be incorporated into a stream, whereas in the latter, it returns a stream of values).
- Useful when using a function (from a third-party library for instance) returning a CompletableFuture.
Example of \texttt{thenComposed}

```java
static class Util {
    static CompletableFuture<Long> add3(int a) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> a + 3);
    }
    static CompletableFuture<Long> mult3(int a) {
        return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> a * 3);
    }
}

Util.add3(10)
    .thenComposed(Util::mult3)
    .thenAccept(System.out::println);
```
Asynchronous Versions

Methods from CompletionStage are available in three versions:

1. A default one (no suffix): the following task is executed on the thread executing the previous task or the current thread (e.g. join).

2. An asynchronous one (suffix “async”): the following task is submitted to the executor of the current stage.

3. Another asynchronous one with another argument to specify the executor.
Exception Handling

From CompletionStage:

```java
CompletableFuture.<T> exceptionally(Function<Throwable,T>)
CompletableFuture.<U> handle (BiFunc.<T,Throwable,U>)
CompletableFuture.<T> whenComplete (BiConsumer<T,Throwable>)
```

From CompletableFuture:

```java
boolean completeExceptionally(Throwable)
```
id_rpc(&my_server).and_then(|id| {
  get_row(id)
}).map(|row| {
  json::encode(row)
}).and_then(|encoded| {
  write_string(my_socket, encoded)
})
**Improved Example to Avoid Blocking**

```java
CompletableFuture<Integer> c1 = new CompletableFuture<>();
CompletableFuture<Integer> c2 = new CompletableFuture<>();
c1.thenCombine(c2, (y, z) -> System.out.println(y + z));
executor.submit(() -> c1.complete(f(x)));
executor.submit(() -> c2.complete(g(x)));

CompletableFuture<Integer> c1
    = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x))
CompletableFuture<Integer> c2
    = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> g(x))
c1.thenAcceptBoth(c2, (y, z) -> System.out.println(y + z));
```
Outline

Blocking Problem

Future Compositon

Summary and References
Future Composition

- Making methods asynchronous (returning before all their work is done) allows additional parallelism and reduce blocking.
- The `CompletableFuture` class expresses one-shot asynchronous computations. Combinators can be used to compose asynchronous computations to reduce blocking.
- A `CompletableFuture` allows propagating and managing errors generated within an asynchronous task.
- A synchronous API can be asynchronously consumed by wrapping invocations into a `CompletableFuture`. 
Official Documentation

- Documentation of class CompletableFuture
- Documentation of interface CompletionStage