Learning objective: compose futures to avoid blocking as much as possible.

The first 5 exercises are essential.

**Exercise 1: future composition prediction**
What is the expected output of the following future composition?

```java
System.out.println("Launching computation on " + Thread.currentThread());
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
    System.out.println("Producing 5 on " + Thread.currentThread());
    Thread.sleep(1000);
    return 5;
})
    .thenApply(res -> {
        System.out.println("Adding 2 on " + Thread.currentThread());
        return res + 2;
    })
    .thenCombine(CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {
        System.out.println("Producing 8 on " + Thread.currentThread());
        return 8;
    }), (res1, res2) -> {
        var res = res1 * res2;
        System.out.println("Multiplying " + res + " on " +
                            Thread.currentThread());
        return res;
    });
System.out.println("Finish launch on " + Thread.currentThread());
```

Launching computation on main
Producing 5 on thread-1
Producing 8 on thread-2
Finish launch on main

The order of the last three output lines is not guaranteed.

After 1000 milliseconds:

Adding 2 on thread-1
Multiplying 56 on thread-1

Note that this code is not particularly clear, in particular the fact that the second call to `supplyAsync` is done halfway in the code. We avoid this below.
Exercise 2: composition with sequence and join
Assume variables $x$, $y$ and $z$ are initialized, and functions $f$, $g$, $h$ and $F$ take some non-negligible amount of time to compute. Propose an asynchronous execution that avoids any blocking operation for the following computation: $F(g(f(x) + y) + h(z))$.

There are two independent execution flows ($f$ and $g$ for the first and $h$ for the second) that join before executing the last function, $F$.

Even though it is possible to merge the processing done with `thenApply`, it reduces the number of tasks and may lead to fairness issue (head-of-line blocking). In contrast, too much tasks induces overhead. It is therefore advisable to keep a medium granularity (each task should perform a small but significant amount of work).

```java
CompletableFuture c1 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> h(z));
CompletableFuture c2 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x));
   .thenApply((res) -> g(res + y))
   .thenCombine(c1, (res1, res2) -> F(res1 + res2));
```

Exercise 3: composition with condition
Similarly, propose an asynchronous execution that avoids any blocking operation for the following computation: first, we compute $f(x)$; if the result is positive, we compute $g(f(x))$, otherwise, $h(f(x))$.

```java
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x))
   .thenApply(res -> res > 0 ? g(res) : h(res))
```

Exercise 4: composition with fork
Similarly, propose an asynchronous execution that avoids any blocking operation for the following computation while minimizing the amount of computation: $g(f(x)) + h(f(x))$.

```java
CompletableFuture c1 = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x));
CompletableFuture c2 = c1.thenApply(res -> h(res));
CompletableFuture c3 = c1.thenApply(res -> g(res));
CompletableFuture c4 = c2.thenCombine(c3, (x, y) -> x + y);
```

Alternatively, we can rely on `thenCompose`:

```java
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x))
   .thenCompose(res -> {
      var cf = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> g(res));
      return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> h(res))
         .thenCombine(cf, (x, y) -> x + y)
   })
```

Alternatively, we can write:

```java
var fut1 = new CompletableFuture<Integer>();
var fut2 = new CompletableFuture<Integer>();
```
CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> f(x))
    .thenApply(res -> {
        executor.submit(() -> fut1.complete(g(res)));
        executor.submit(() -> fut2.complete(h(res));
    });
fut1.thenCombine(fut2, (x, y) -> x + y);

Exercise 5: rewriting allOf
We want to implement the behavior of allOf from class CompletableFuture that takes multiple
completable futures as arguments. From a collection of runnables, build a completable future that
represents their completion by relying on runAfterBoth.

With streams:
runnables.stream()
    .map(CompletableFuture::supplyAsync)
    .reduce(((c1, c2) -> c1.CompletableFuture:runAfterBoth(c2, () -> {})))
    .get()

With loops:
CompletableFuture<Void> fut = null;
for (runnable : runnables)
    if (fut == null)
        fut = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(runnable)
    else
        fut = fut.runAfterBoth(CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(runnable),
                               () -> {})

Exercise 6: rewriting anyOf
Same question with anyOf and runAfterEither.

With streams:
runnables.stream()
    .map(CompletableFuture::supplyAsync)
    .reduce(((c1, c2) -> c1.CompletableFuture:runAfterEither(c2, () -> {})))
    .get()

With loops:
CompletableFuture<Void> fut = null;
for (runnable : runnables)
    if (fut == null)
        fut = CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(runnable)
    else
        fut = fut.runAfterEither(CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(runnable),
                                  () -> {})