

Implementation of FlatMap on Future

Principles of Functional Programming

Let's take a closer look at flatMap:

trait Future[T] { def onComplete(callback: Try[T] => Unit) = ... def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = ??? }

How can we implement flatMap in terms of onComplete? Here's a simplified implementation. In fact, that implementation is almost automatic; all we need to do is follow the types.

Start the implementation by creating a result future.

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] {

}

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}

We need to provide its onComplete method:

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] { def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit =

The obvious thing to do is consult the current future via self.onComplete:

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] { def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit = self onComplete { case Success(x) => ... case Failure(e) => ... }

If that returns a value x, compute f(x), ...

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] { def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit = self onComplete { case Success(x) => f(x) ... case Failure(e) => ... }

If that returns a value x, compute f(x), and pass its result to callback.

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] { def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit = self onComplete { case Success(x) => f(x).onComplete(callback) case Failure(e) => ... }

In case of failure, pass it along directly to callback.

trait Future[T] { self => def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] = new Future[S] { def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit = self onComplete { case Success(x) => f(x).onComplete(callback) case Failure(e) => callback(Failure(e)) }

```
In case of failure, pass it along directly to callback.
trait Future[T] { self =>
  def flatMap[S](f: T => Future[S]): Future[S] =
    new Future[S] {
      def onComplete(callback: Try[S] => Unit): Unit =
        self onComplete {
          case Success(x) => f(x).onComplete(callback)
          case Failure(e) => callback(Failure(e))
        }
    }
```

The actual implementation is somewhat more involved since it also has to handle thread scheduling.