

@future darkly 2@ std future cppreference std future<T> valid cppreference
std future<T> get cppreference std.

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Original URL: <https://tools.orientwatchusa.com/future-darkly-2.pdf>

Mar 12 2024 The class template `std::future` provides a mechanism to access the result of asynchronous operations. An asynchronous operation created via `std::async`, `std::packaged_task` or `std::promise` can provide a `std::future` object to the creator of that asynchronous operation.

The creator of the asynchronous operation can then use a variety of methods to query, wait for, or extract a value from the `std::future`. Aug 27 2021 Checks if `the_future` refers to a shared state. This is the case only for futures that were not default constructed or moved from, i.e.

returned by `std::promise::get_future()`, `std::packaged_task::get_future()` or `std::async()` until the first time `get()` or `share()` is called.

The behavior is undefined if any member function other than the destructor, the move assignment operator, or `valid()` is called. Feb 22 2024 The `get()` member function waits by calling `wait()` until the shared state is ready, then retrieves the value stored in the shared state, if any.

Right after calling this function, `valid()` is false. If `valid()` is false before the call to this function, the behavior is undefined. Mar 19 2025 Specifies state of `a_future` as returned by `wait_for()` and `wait_until()` functions of `std::future` and `std::shared_future`.

Constants Oct 23 2023 Unlike `std::future` which is only moveable, so only one instance can refer to any particular asynchronous result, `std::shared_future` is copyable, and multiple `shared_future` objects may refer to the same shared state.

Access to the same shared state from multiple threads is safe if each thread does it through its own copy of a `shared_future` object. Jun 5 2012 Since C++11, `std::future` now has both a `wait()` and a `get()` method, which will wait until the future has a valid response with the latter method waiting blocking and then returning a result when it is ready. Mar 6 2020 `impl<F>FutureForBox<F>` where `F` is `Unpin + Future + ?Sized`. Boxed futures only implement the `Future` trait when the future inside the `Box` implements `Unpin`.

Since your function doesn't guarantee that the returned future implements `Unpin`, your return value will be considered to not implement `Future`. You'll not be able to await it because your type is basically not a `Future`.

The solution from Aug 27 2021: If the future is the result of a call to `std::async()` that used lazy evaluation, this function returns immediately without waiting. This function may block for longer than `timeout_duration` due to scheduling or resource contention delays.

The standard recommends that a steady clock is used to measure the duration. Jul

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