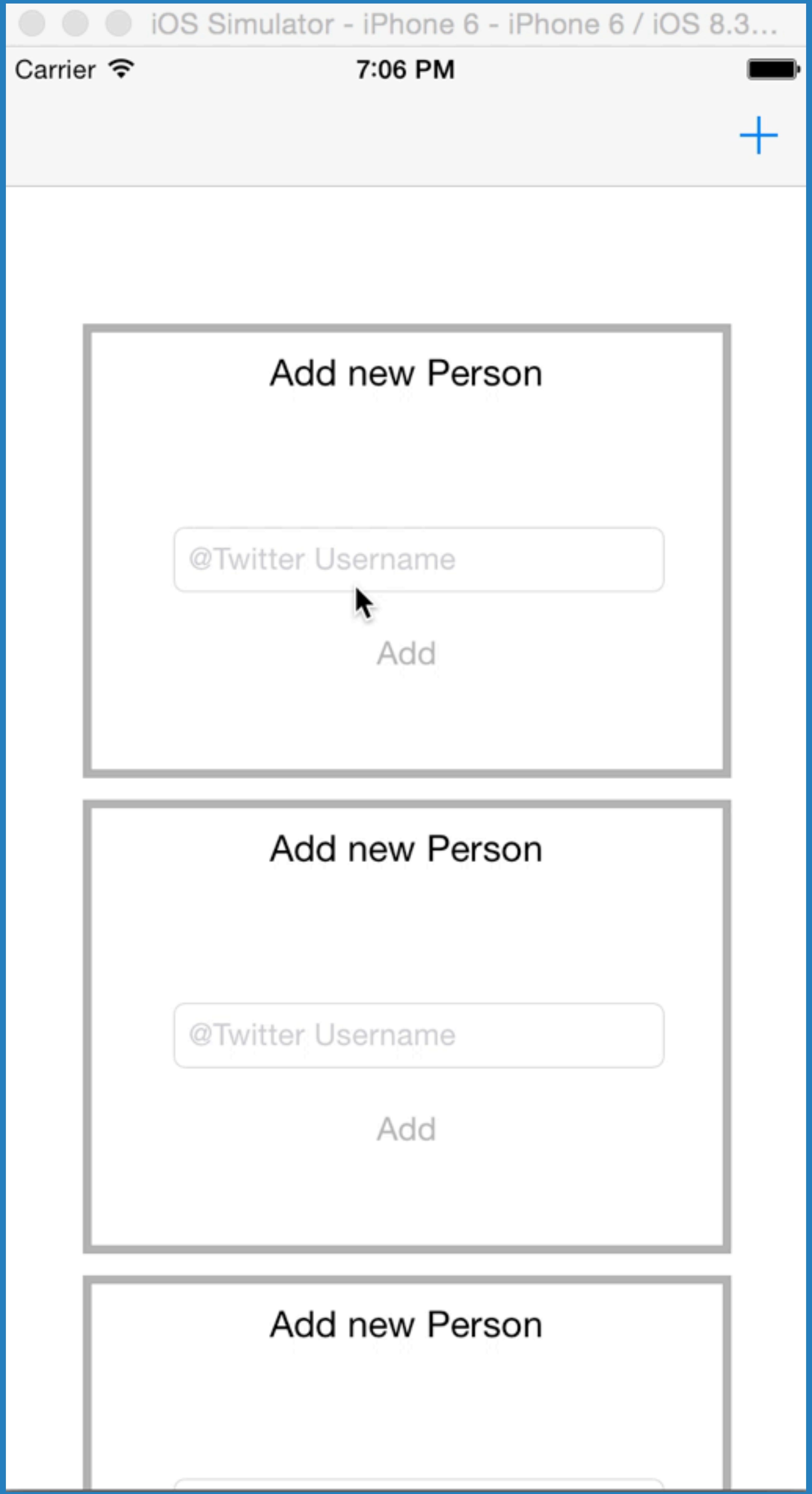
Functional Reactive Programming on iOS



iOS Simulator - iPhone 6 - iPhone 6 / iOS 8.3...

Carrier 7:06 PM

Add new Person

@Twitter Username

Add

Add new Person

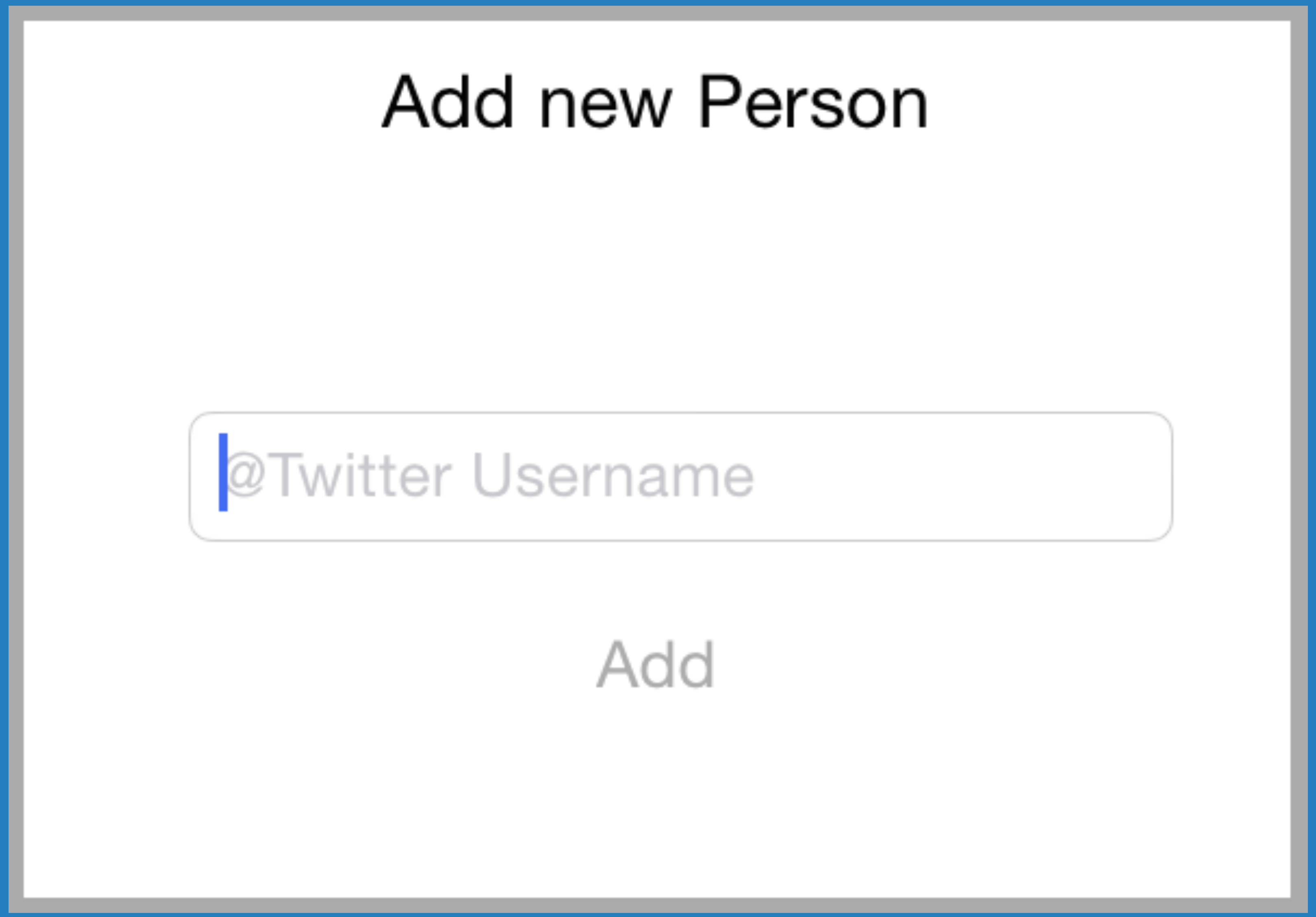
@Twitter Username

Add

Add new Person

3 High level states

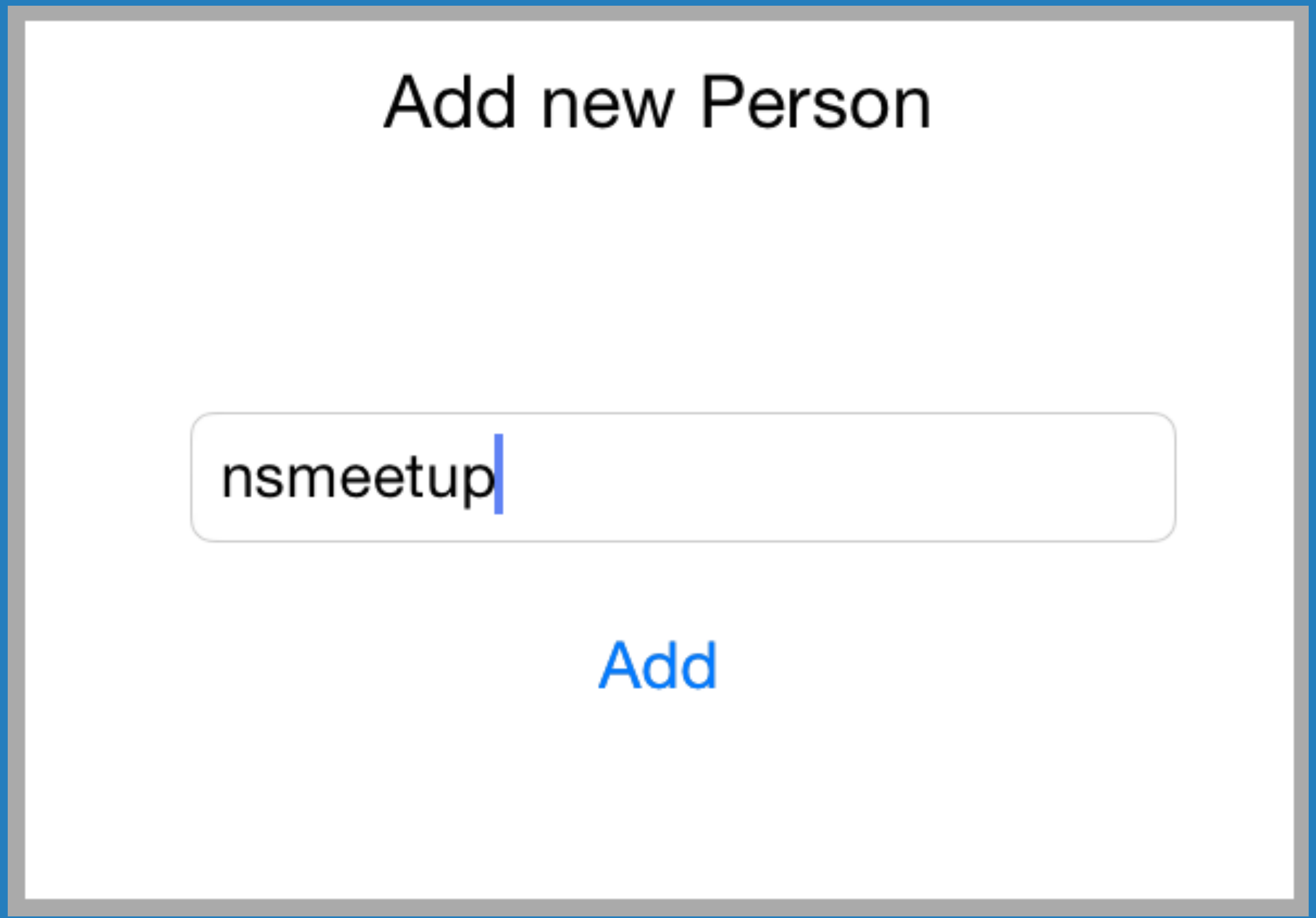
No entry


Add new Person

@Twitter Username

Add

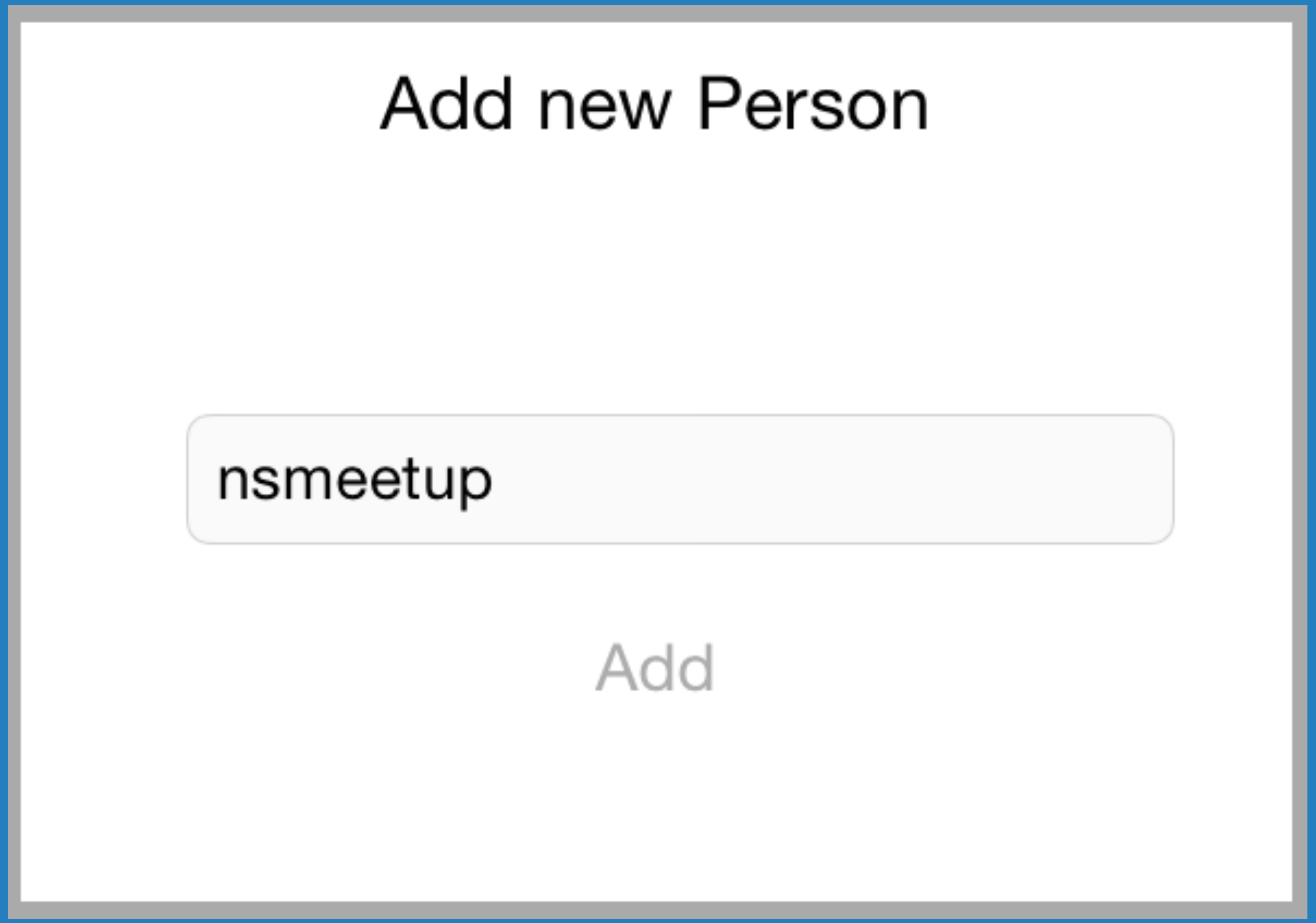
Default


Add new Person

nsmeetup

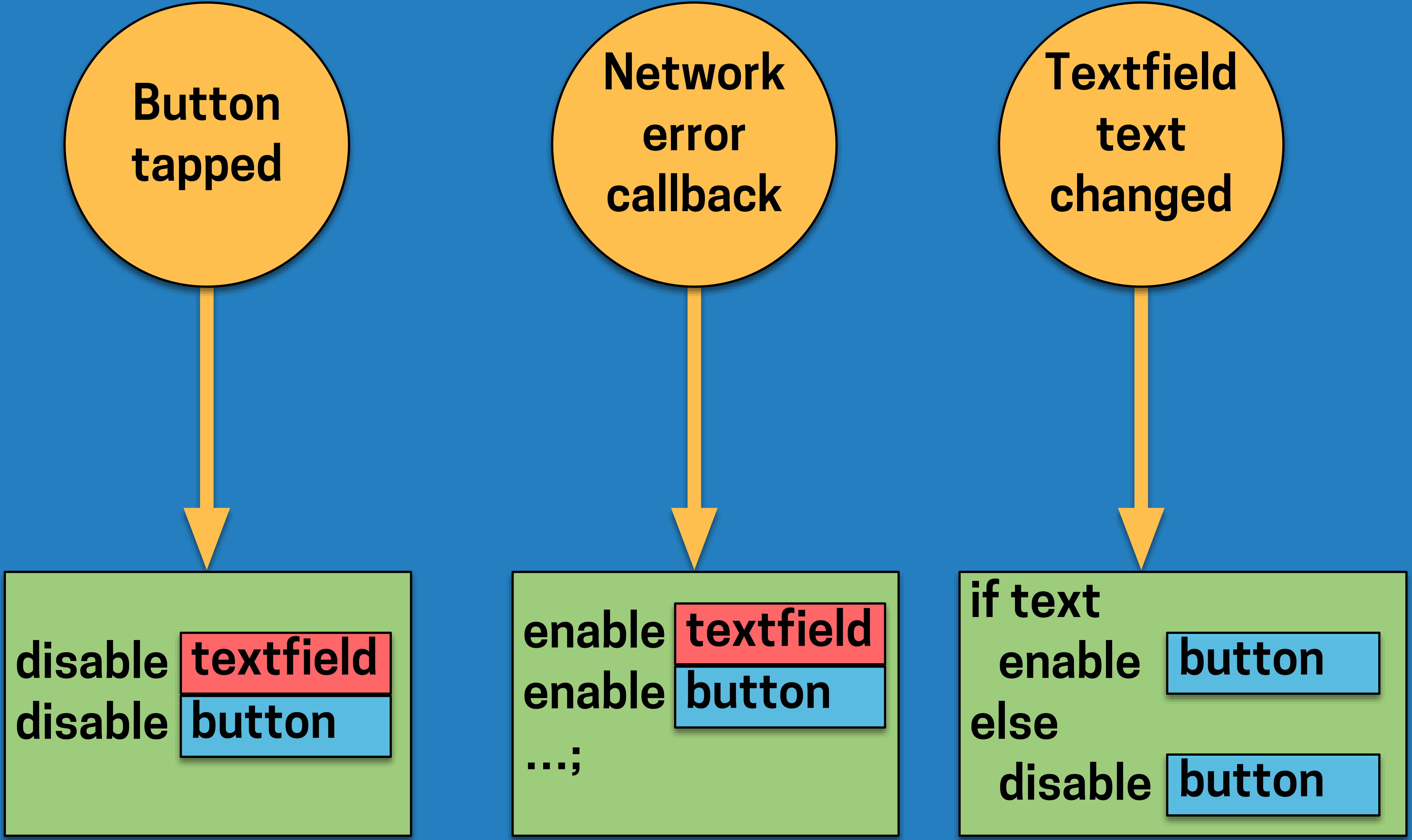
Add

Loading


Add new Person

nsmeetup

Add


Button tapped
Network error callback
Textfield text changed
disable textfield
disable button
enable textfield
enable button
...;
if text
enable button
else
disable button

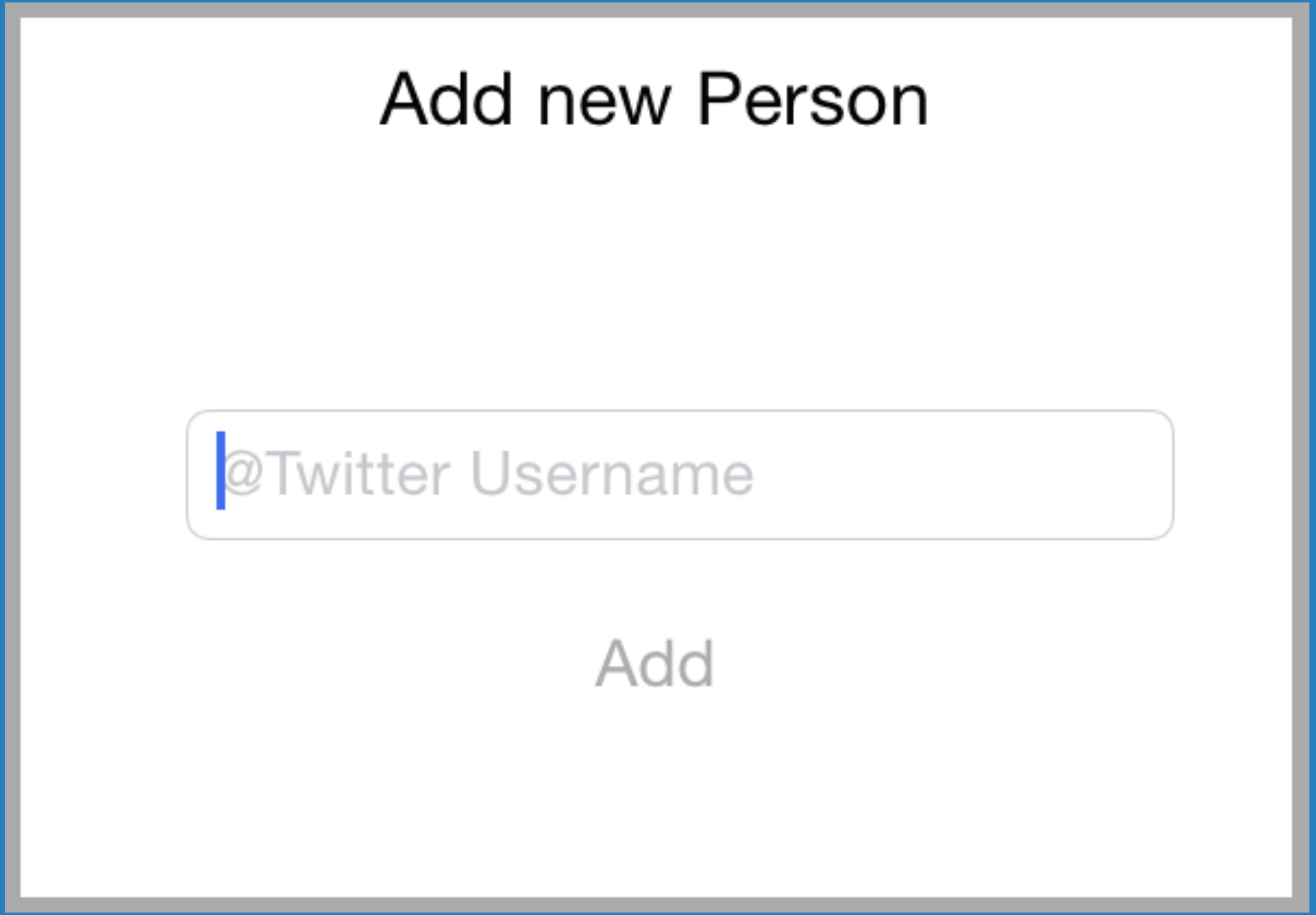
State propagation is handled manually by mutating variables

Problem

- State handling code is dispersed
  - Code is hard to read
  - Code is hard to maintain

3 High level states

No entry

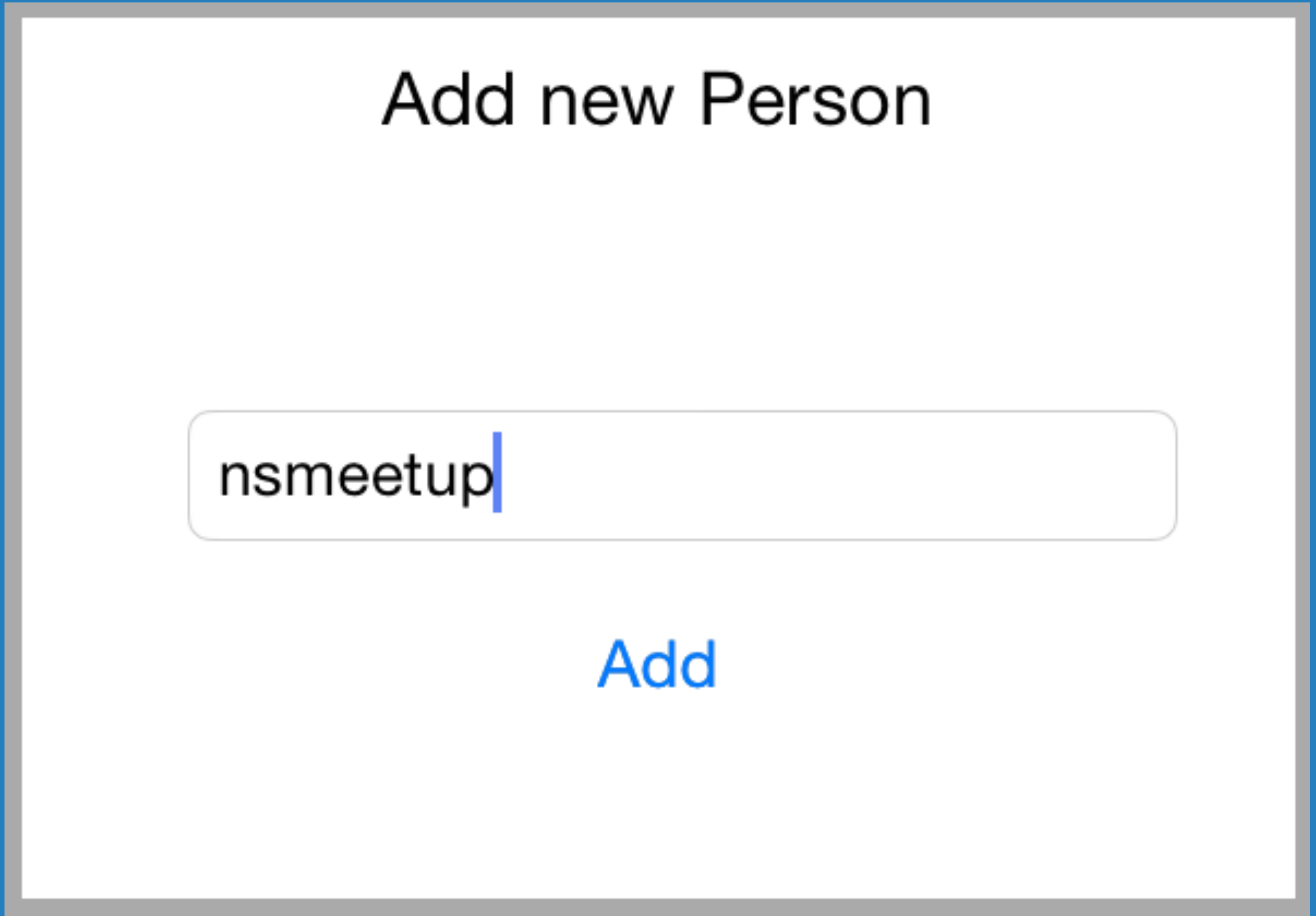


Add new Person

@Twitter Username

Add

Default

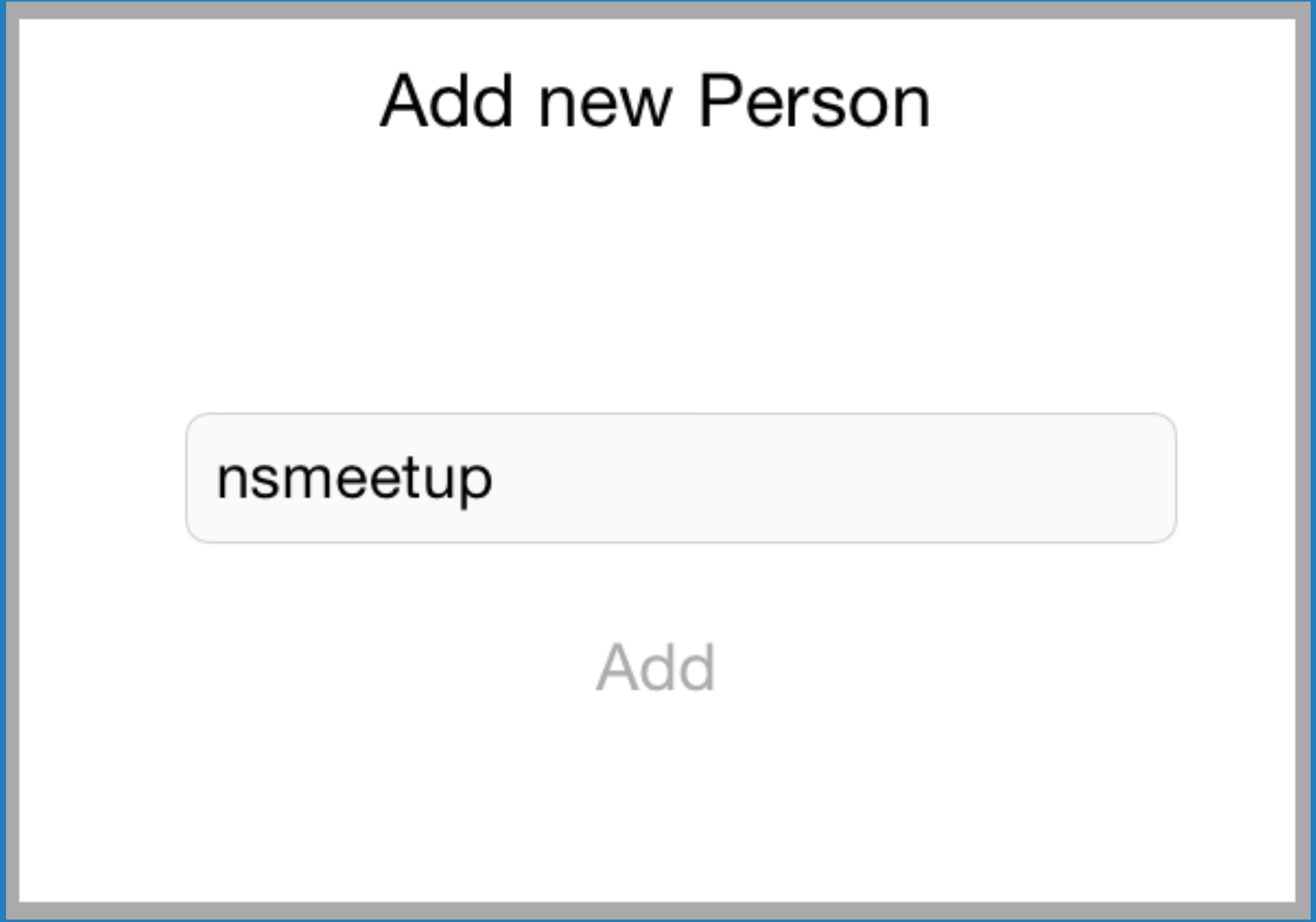


Add new Person

nsmeetup

Add

Loading



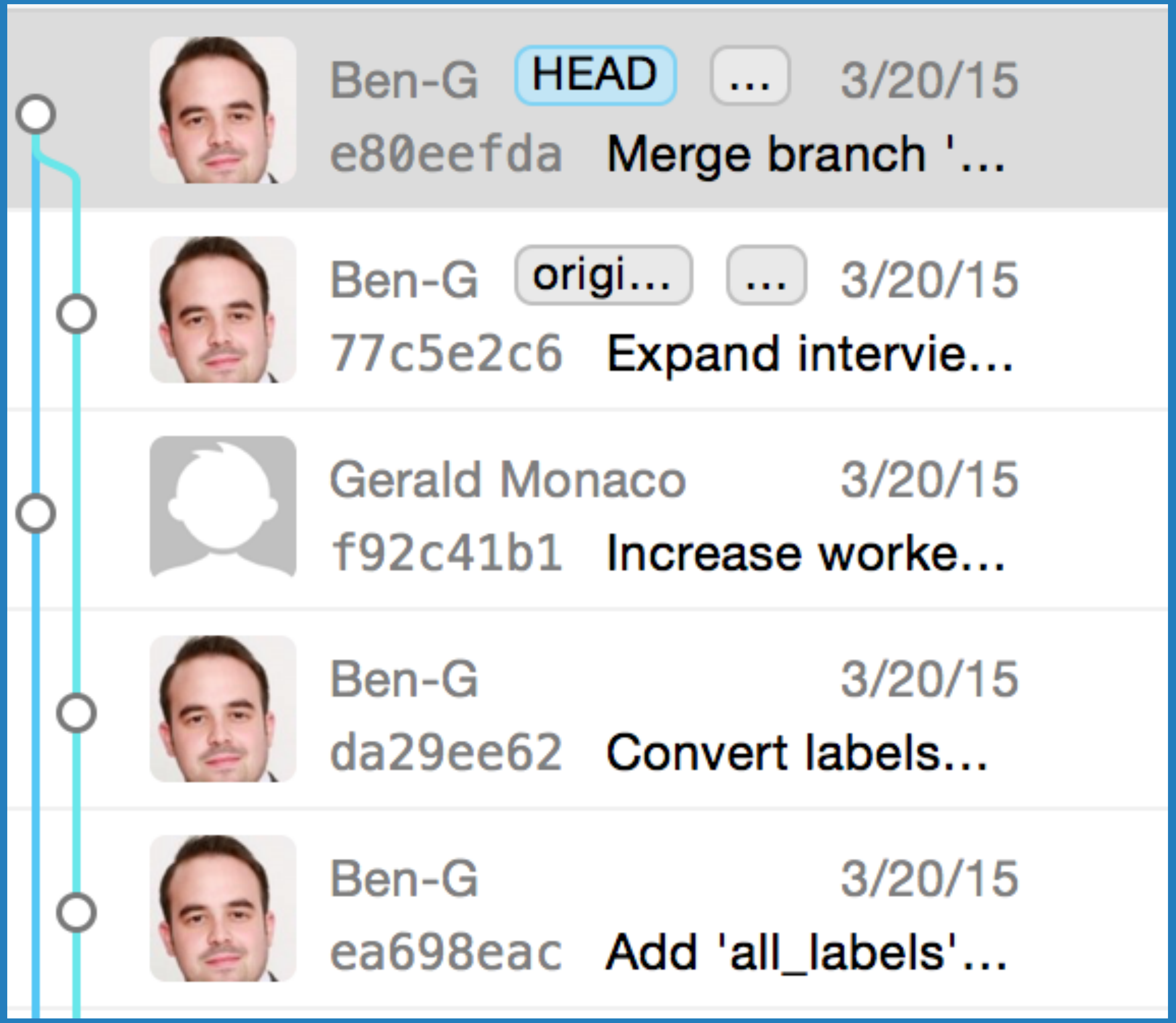
Add new Person

nsmeetup

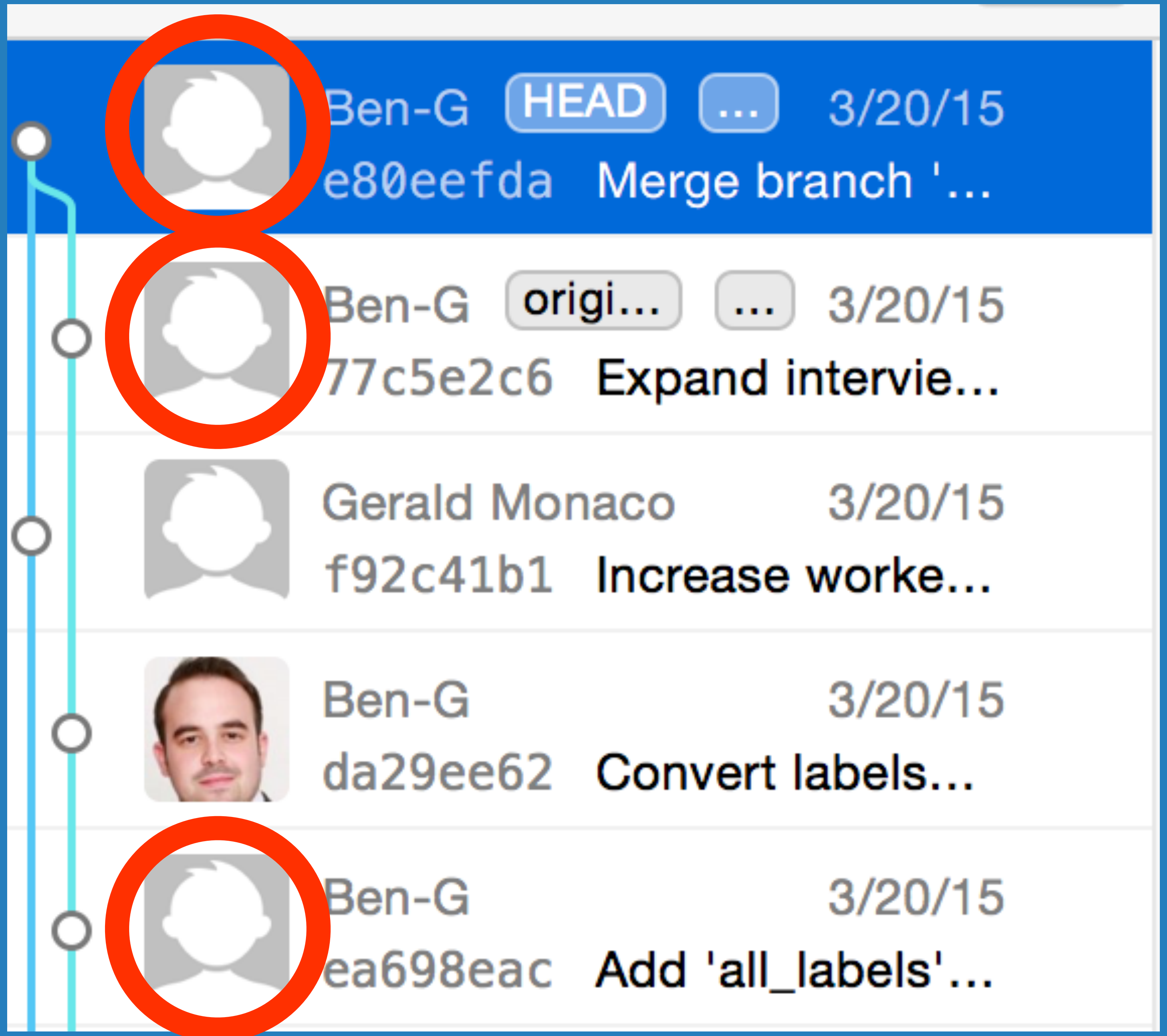
Add

9 possible invalid states!

Manual state management is error prone



Ben-G HEAD ...	3/20/15	
e80eefda	Merge branch '...	
Ben-G origi... ...	3/20/15	
77c5e2c6	Expand intervie...	
Gerald Monaco	3/20/15	
f92c41b1	Increase worke...	
Ben-G	3/20/15	
da29ee62	Convert labels...	
Ben-G	3/20/15	
ea698eac	Add 'all_labels'...	



Ben-G HEAD ...	3/20/15	
e80eefda	Merge branch '...	
Ben-G origi... ...	3/20/15	
77c5e2c6	Expand intervie...	
Gerald Monaco	3/20/15	
f92c41b1	Increase worke...	
Ben-G	3/20/15	
da29ee62	Convert labels...	
Ben-G	3/20/15	
ea698eac	Add 'all_labels'...	

What is functional reactive programming?

Imperative vs. Declarative

Imperative

A	B	C
20	10	?

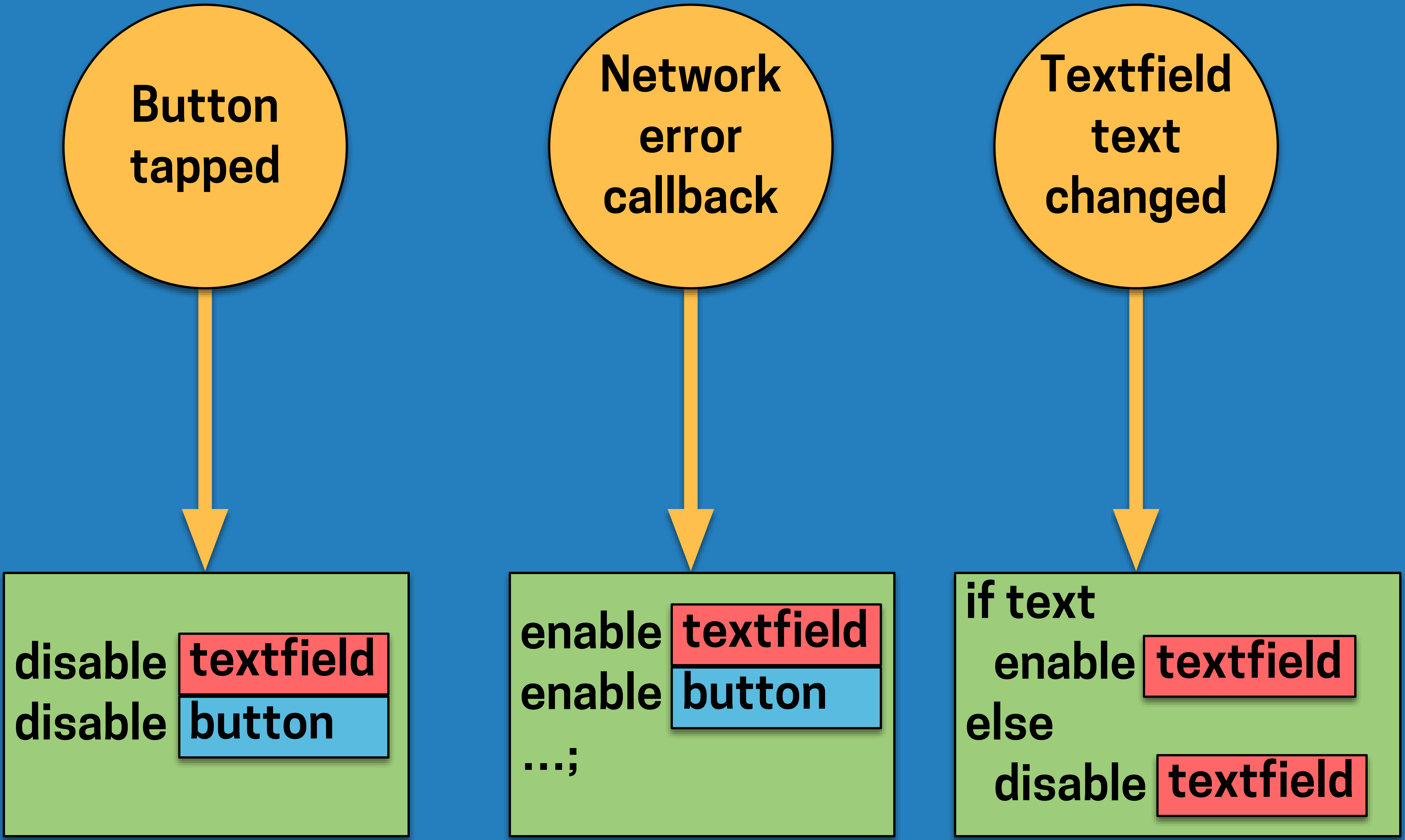
1. Perform the following steps whenever A or B changes
2. Add 50 to value of A
3. Subtract 10 from value of B
4. Add the results from 2.) and 3.)
5. Write result from 4.) into C

Declarative

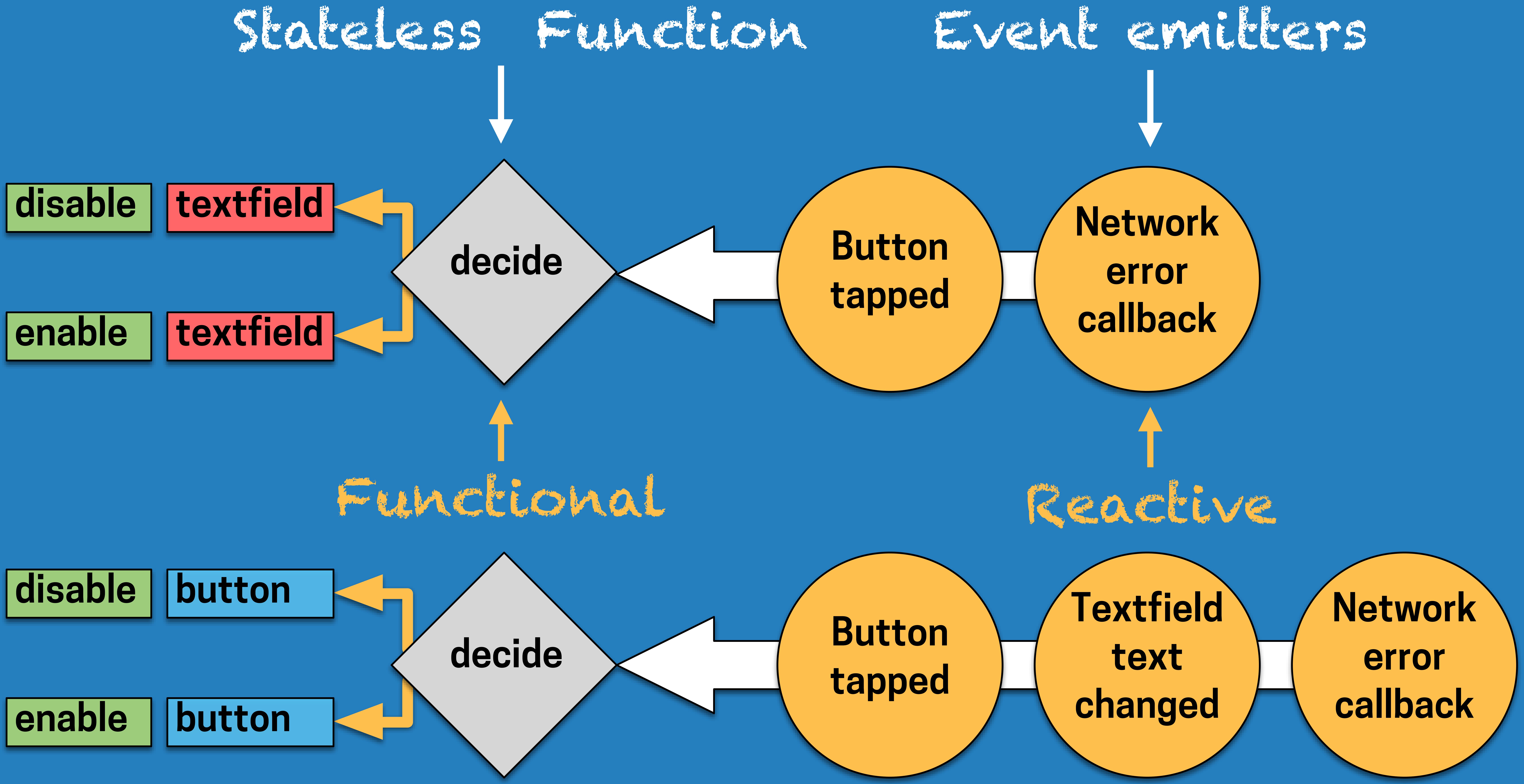
A	B	C
20	10	?

$$C = (A+50) + (B-10)$$

Imperative


Button tapped
Network error callback
Textfield text changed
disable textfield
disable button
enable textfield
enable button
...;
if text
enable textfield
else
disable textfield

Declarative


Stateless Function
Event emitters
disable
textfield
enable
textfield
decide
Button tapped
Network error callback
Functional
Reactive
disable
button
enable
button
decide
Button tapped
Textfield text changed
Network error callback

State is derived from a defined set of inputs

Intro to Reactive Cocoa 2.x

Signals send values over time

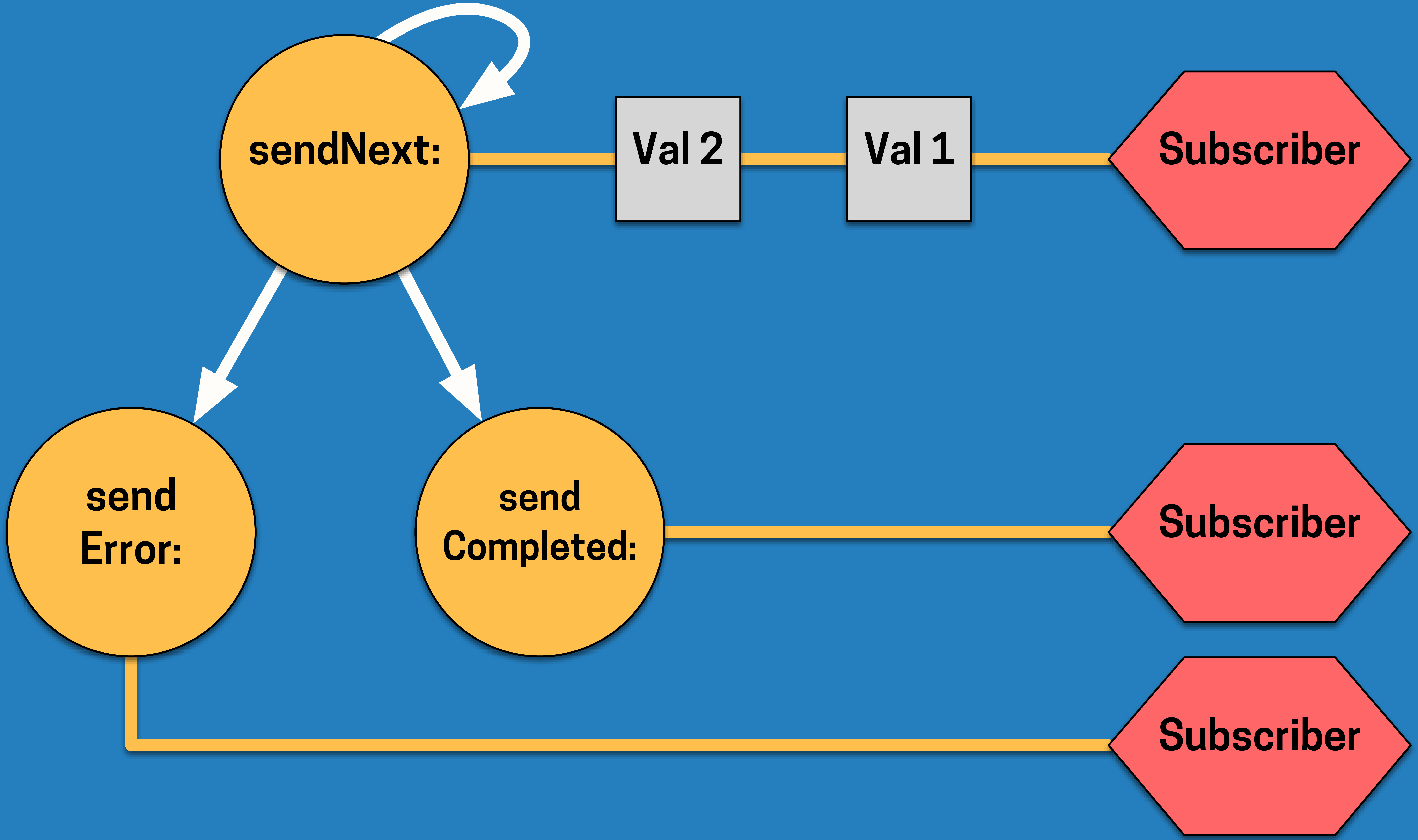
- Callbacks
- Delegate methods
- KVO / Property overriding

} Signals

↑

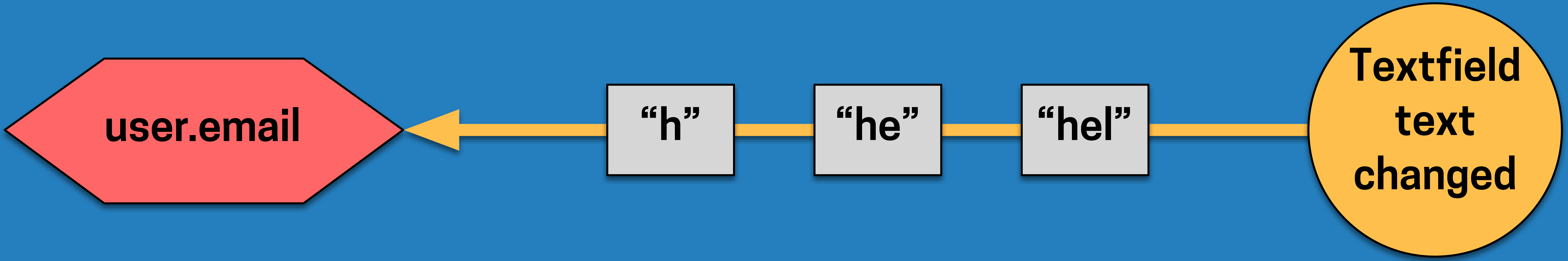
Values over time

RACSignal


sendNext:
Val 2
Val 1
Subscriber
send Error:
send Completed:
Subscriber
Subscriber

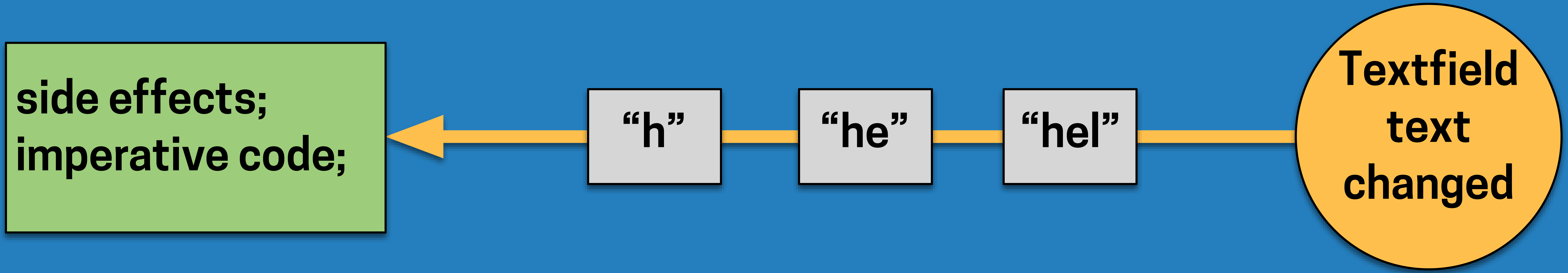
We can bind Signals OR subscribe to Signals

Bind



```
RAC(self.user, username) =
    self.usernameTextfield.rac_textSignal
```

Subscribe



```
[self.usernameTextfield.rac_textSignal
  subscribeNext:^(NSString *t) {
    NSLog(@“New value: %@", x);
}];
```

Prefer binding over explicit subscription

Model -> View Binding with Reactive Cocoa

```
- (void)awakeFromNib {
  RAC(self, avatarImageView.image) =
    RACObserve(self, model.avatar);

  RAC(self, nameLabel.text) =
    RACObserve(self, model.name);

  // more binding code
}
```

View updates whenever model or model properties change

NSMeetup

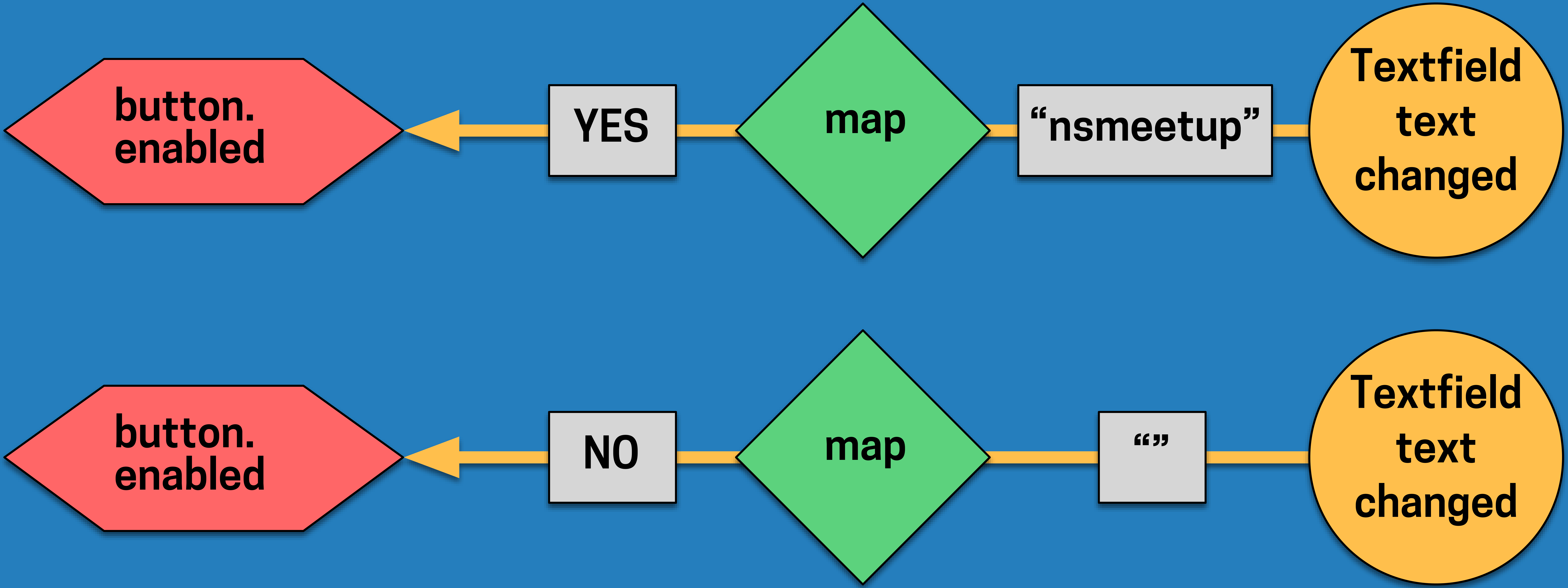
A Monthly iOS/OSX Developer Meetup led by @stevederico

NSMeetup

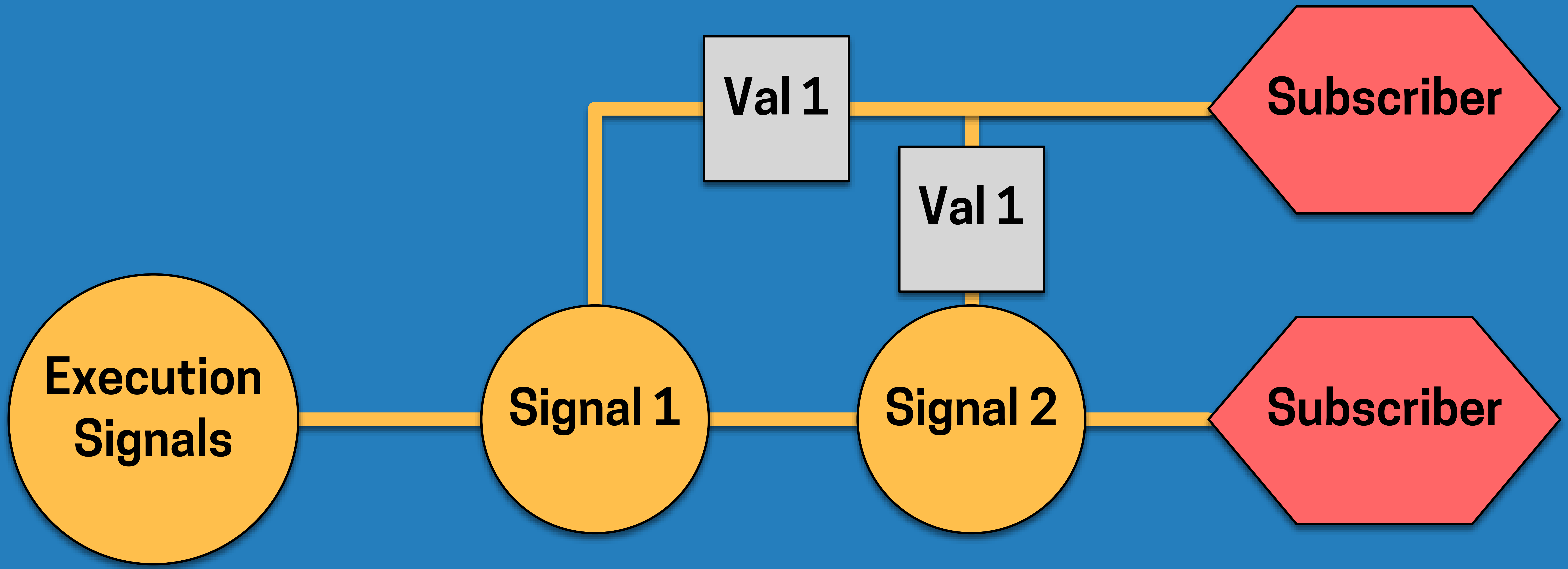
$$\text{Model} \longrightarrow \text{View} \quad ✓$$

$$\text{Model} \rightleftarrows \text{View} \quad ?$$

Signal Operators



RACCommand


Val 1
Subscriber
Val 1
Execution Signals
Signal 1
Signal 2
Subscriber

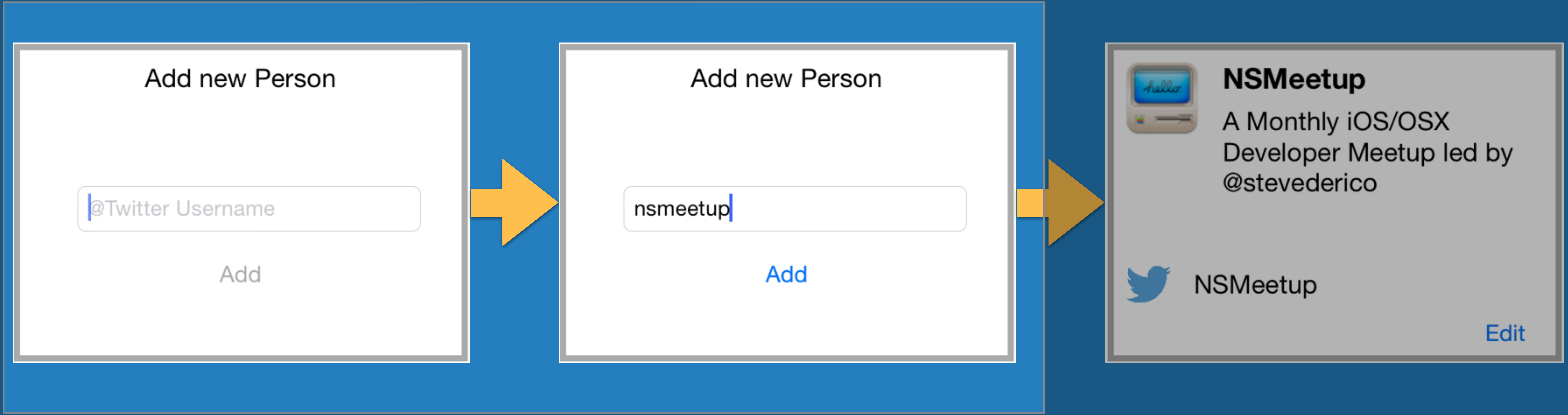
Model $\rightleftarrows$ View ?

Model ↔ ViewModel ↔ View

Stores model state, provides business logic

Stores View state, communicates with model

Bindings


Add new Person

@Twitter Username

Add

Add new Person

nsmeetup

Add

NSMeetup

A Monthly iOS/OSX Developer Meetup led by @stevederico

NSMeetup

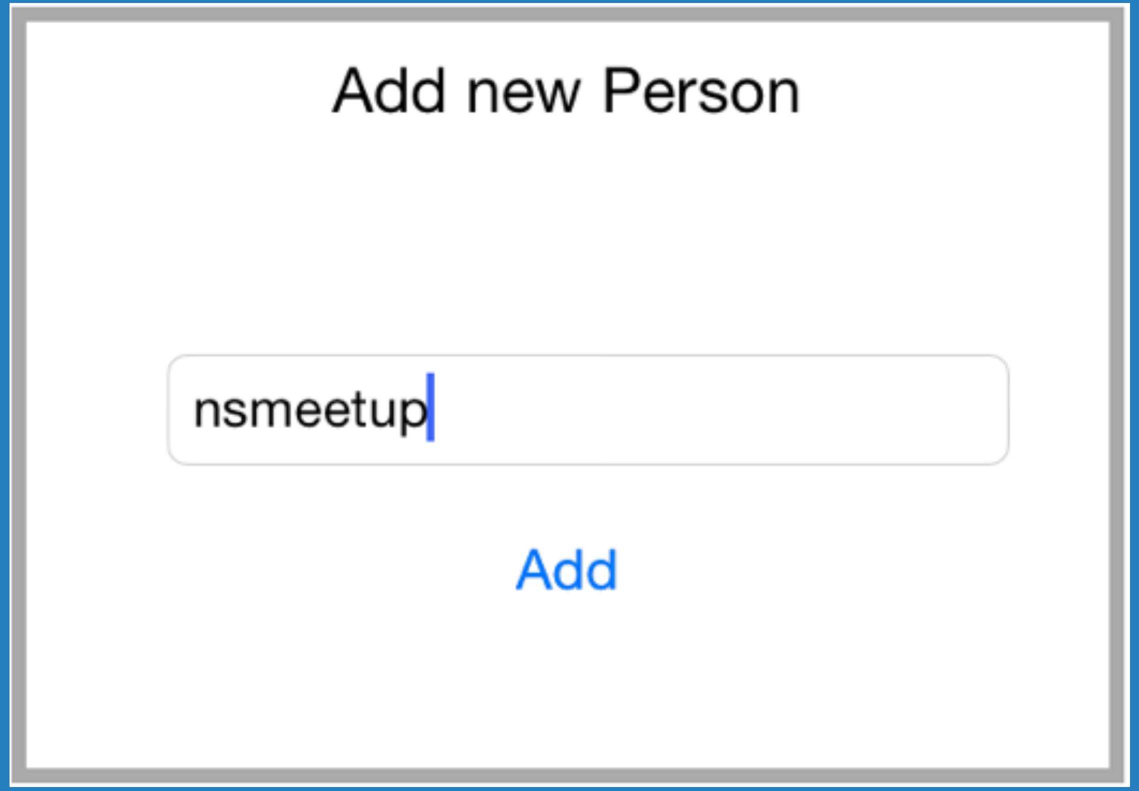
Edit

PersonAddingViewModel   PersonAddingView*

usernameSearchText $\longleftrightarrow$ usernameTextfield.text

addButtonCommand $\longrightarrow$ addButton.rac_command

addButtonEnabledSignal



Add new Person

nsmeetup

Add

*some variables have been renamed for brevity

PersonAddingView

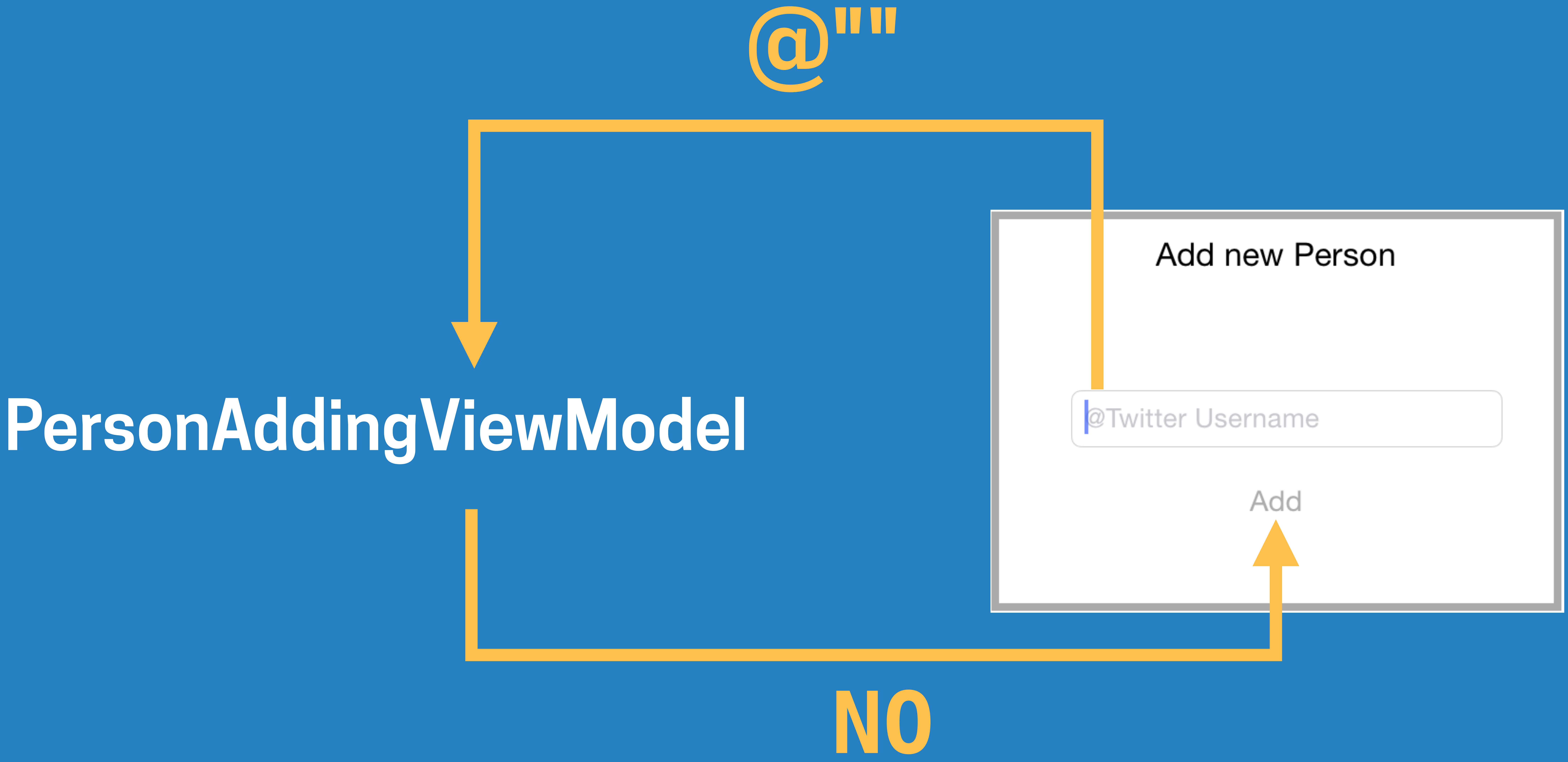
Initialization

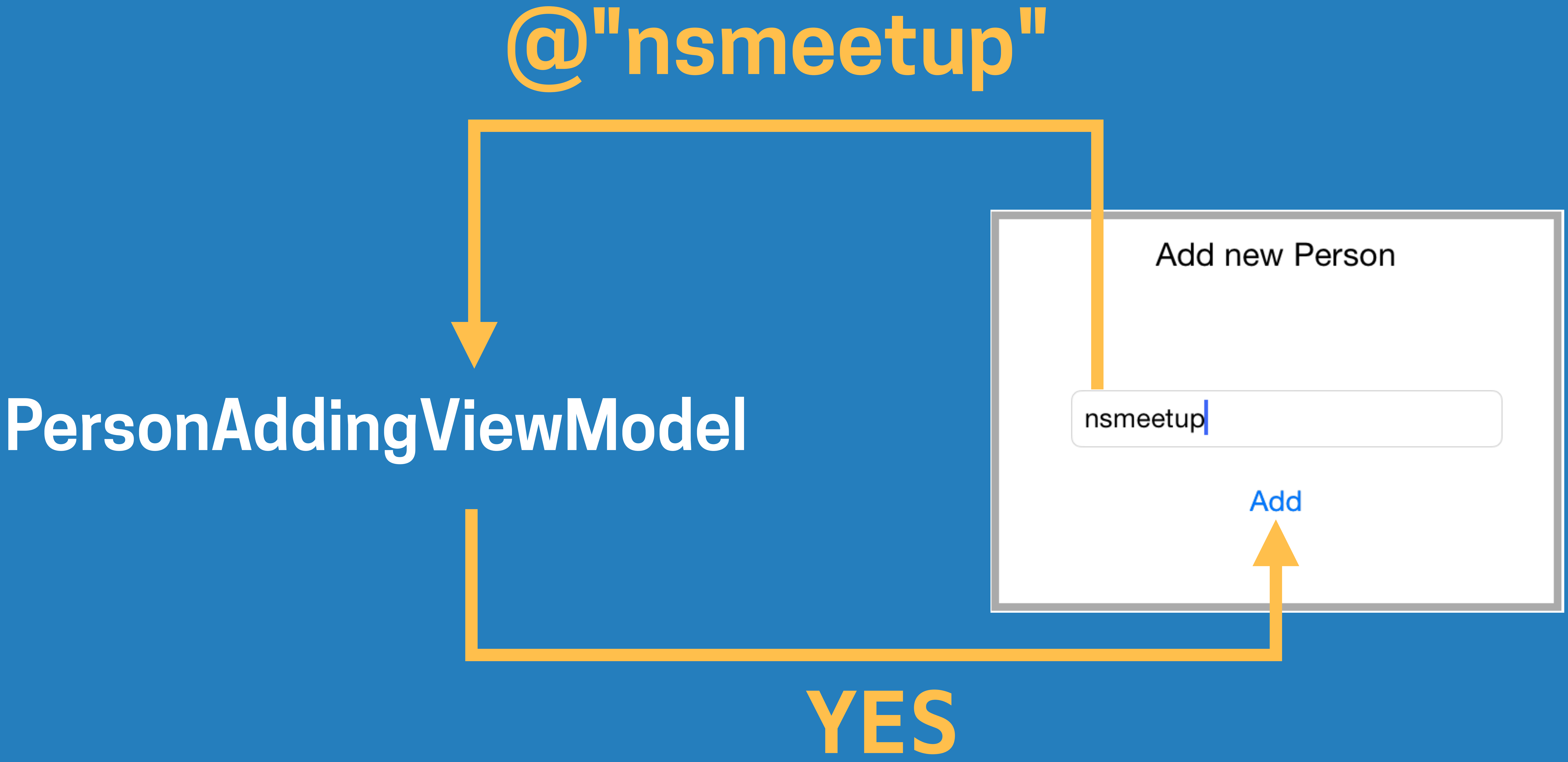
```
self.addTwitterButton.rac_command =
    self.viewModel.addTwitterButtonCommand;

RAC(self.usernameTextfield, enabled) =
    self.viewModel.textFieldEnabledSignal;
```

PersonAddingViewModel

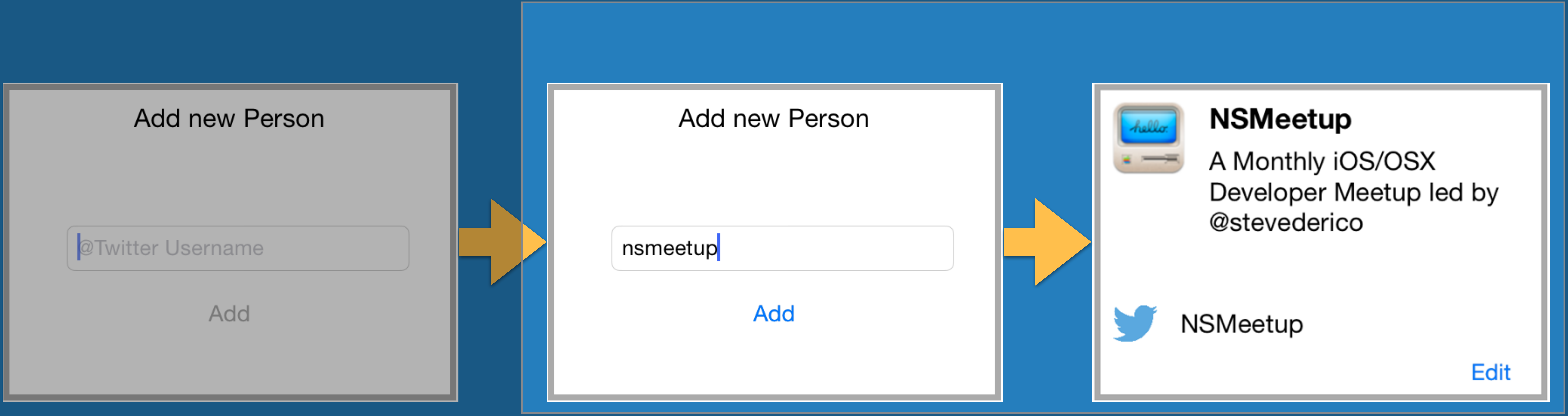
Enabling / Disabling the add button

```
self.addButtonEnabledSignal = [RACObserve(self, usernameSearchText)
                               map:^id(NSString *searchText) {
  if (!searchText || [searchText  isEqualToString:@""]) {
    return @(NO);
  } else {
    return @(YES);
  }
}];
```


@""
PersonAddingViewModel
Add new Person
@Twitter Username
Add
NO

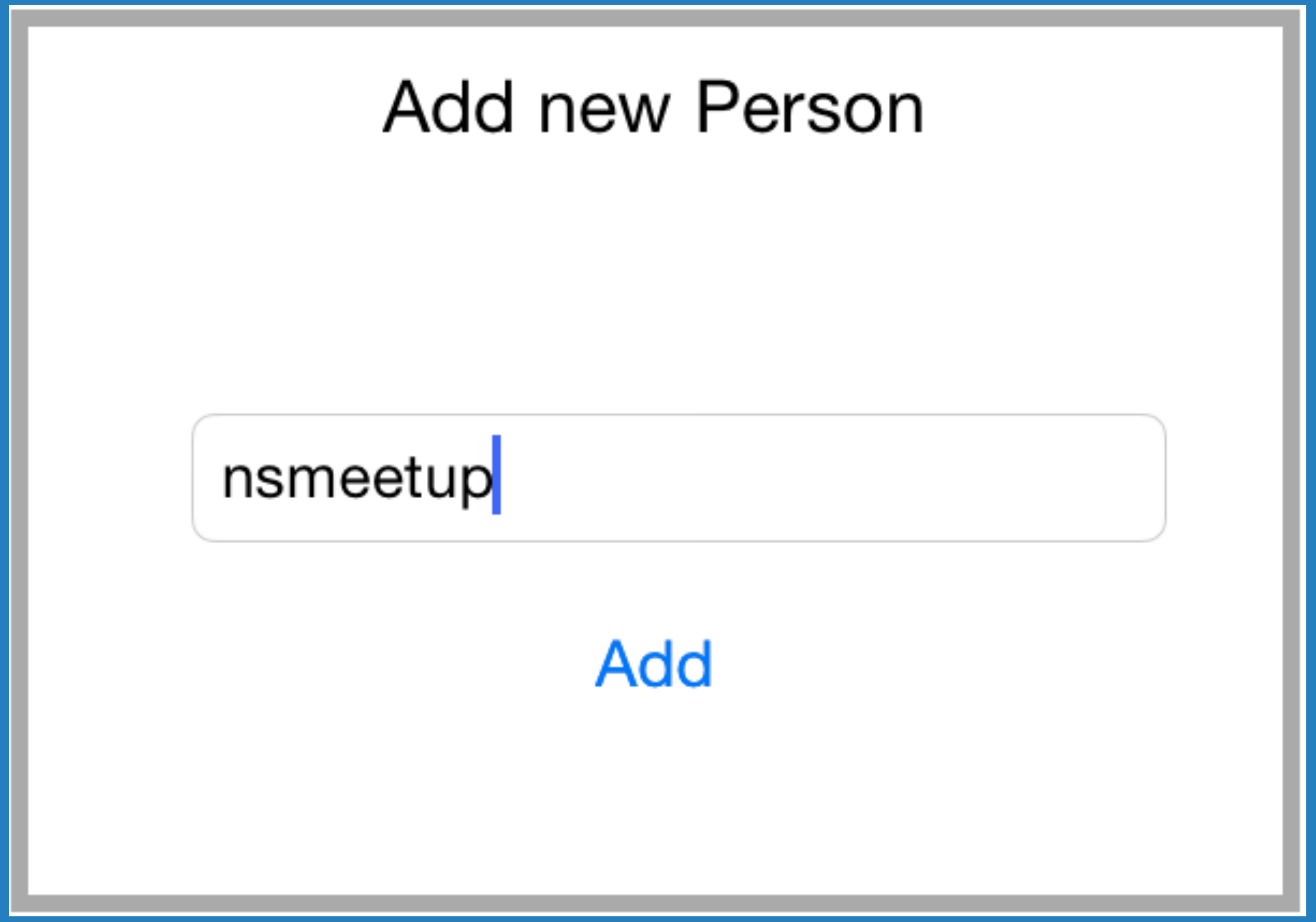

@"nsmeetup"
PersonAddingViewModel
Add new Person
nsmeetup
Add
YES

Networking with Reactive Cocoa


Add new Person
@Twitter Username
Add
Add new Person
nsmeetup
Add
NSMeetup
A Monthly iOS/OSX Developer Meetup led by @stevederico
NSMeetup
Edit

PersonContainerView

PersonAddingView

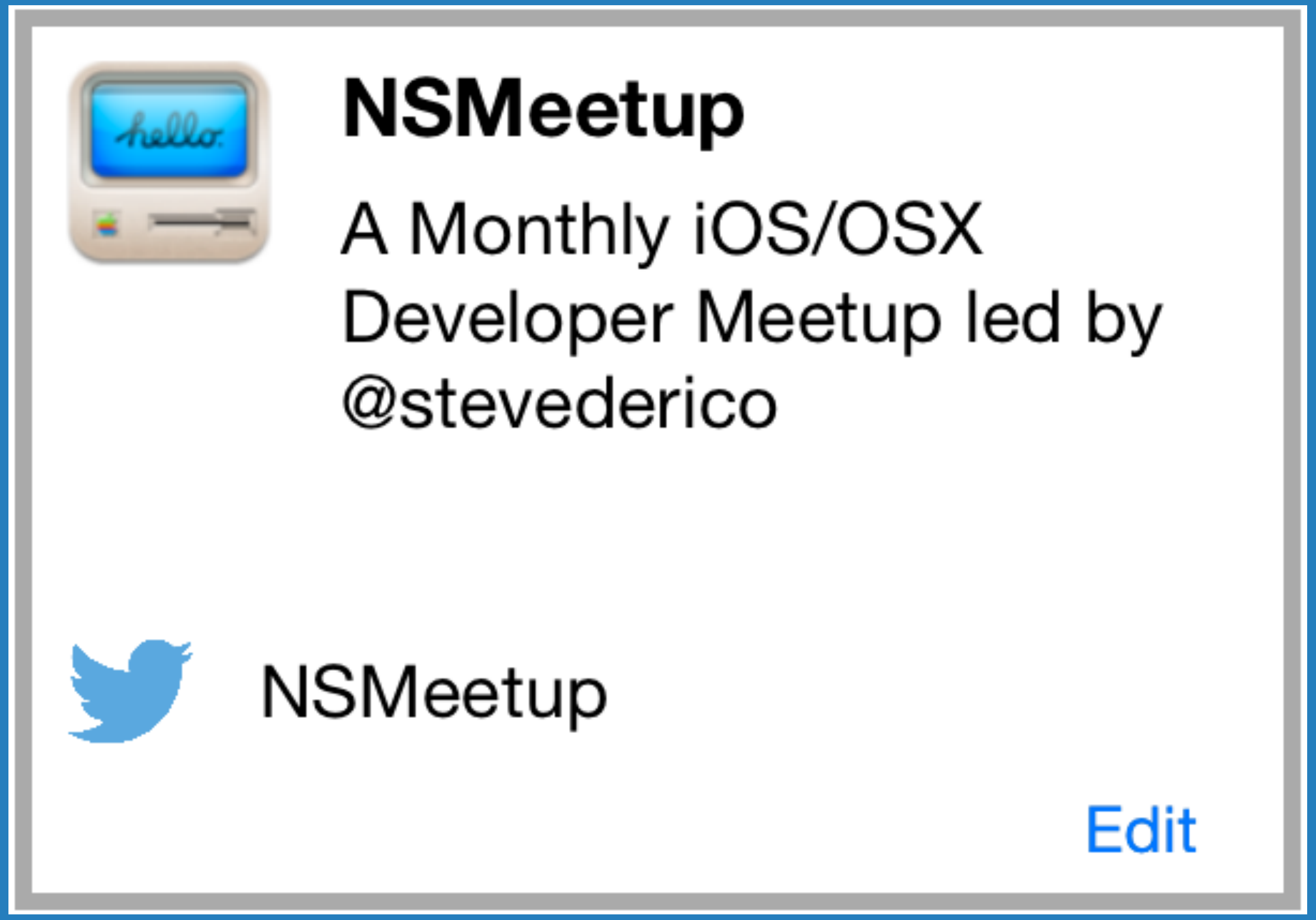


Add new Person

nsmeetup

Add

PersonDetailView



NSMeetup

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NSMeetup

Edit

PersonAddingViewModel

Kicking off the network request

```
self.addTwitterButtonCommand = [[RACCommand alloc]
  initWithEnabled:self.addButtonEnabledSignal
    signalBlock:^RACSignal *(id input) {
      RACSignal *signal = [self.twitterClient
        infoForUsername:self.usernameSearchText];

      return signal;
    }
];
```

PersonAddingViewModel

Kicking off the network request

```
self.addTwitterButtonCommand = [[RACCommand alloc]
  initWithEnabled:self.addButtonEnabledSignal
    signalBlock:^RACSignal *(id input) {
      RACSignal *signal = [self.twitterClient
        infoForUsername:self.usernameSearchText];

      return signal;
    }
];
```

PersonAddingViewModel

Kicking off the network request

```
self.addTwitterButtonCommand = [[RACCommand alloc]
  initWithEnabled:self.addButtonEnabledSignal
    signalBlock:^RACSignal *(id input) {
      RACSignal *signal = [self.twitterClient
        infoForUsername:self.usernameSearchText];

      return signal;
    }
];
```

We are doing exactly *one* thing. We don't need to handle callbacks here, just start the request!

PersonContainerViewModel

Changing the UIState upon completed request

```
// subscribe to twitter network request
RACSignal *twitterFetchSignal = [RACObserve(self, personAddingViewModel)
  flattenMap:^RACStream *(id value) {
    return [self.personAddingViewModel.
      addTwitterButtonCommand.executionSignals concat];
}];

RACSignal *UIStateSignal = [[twitterFetchSignal map:^id(id value) {
  return @(DetailViewState);
}] startWith:@(AddingViewState)];

RAC(self, UIState) = UIStateSignal;
RAC(self, person) = twitterFetchSignal;
```

PersonContainerViewModel

Changing the UIState upon completed request

```
// subscribe to twitter network request
RACSignal *twitterFetchSignal = [RACObserve(self, personAddingViewModel)
   flattenMap:^RACStream *(PersonAddingViewModel *addingViewModel) {
      return [addingViewModel.addTwitterButtonCommand.executionSignals
              concat];
}];

RACSignal *UIStateSignal = [[twitterFetchSignal map:^id(id value) {
  return @(DetailViewState);
}] startWith:@(AddingViewState)];

RAC(self, UIState) = UIStateSignal;
RAC(self, person) = twitterFetchSignal;
```

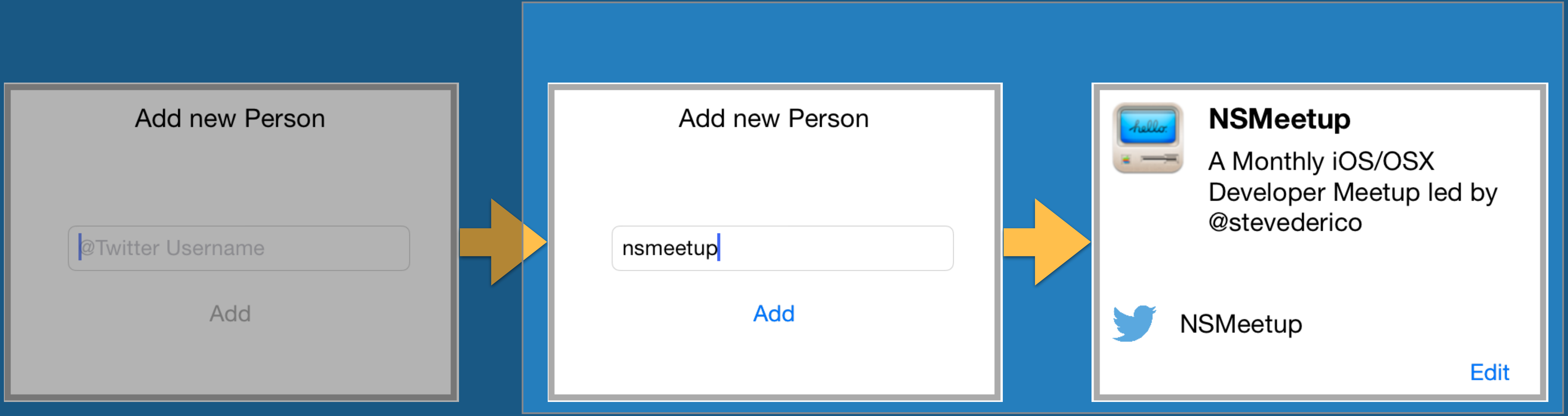
PersonContainerViewModel

Changing the UIState upon completed request

```
// subscribe to twitter network request
RACSignal *twitterFetchSignal = [RACObserve(self, personAddingViewModel)
  flattenMap:^RACStream *(id value) {
    return [self.personAddingViewModel.
      addTwitterButtonCommand.executionSignals concat];
}];
```

```
RACSignal *UIStateSignal = [[twitterFetchSignal map:^id(id value) {
  return @(DetailViewState);
}] startWith:@(AddingViewState)];

RAC(self, UIState) = UIStateSignal;
RAC(self, person) = twitterFetchSignal;
```


Add new Person
@Twitter Username
Add
Add new Person
nsmeetup
Add
NSMeetup
A Monthly iOS/OSX Developer Meetup led by @stevederico
NSMeetup
Edit

Twitter API request
Chaining network operations

```
- (RACSignal *)infoForUsername:(NSString *)username {
  ...
 return [[[[[self _login] deliverOn:bgScheduler]
            flattenMap:^RACStream *(STTwitterAPI *client) {
              return [self client:client fetchUserInfo:username];
            }]
            flattenMap:^RACStream *(NSDictionary *userInfo) {
              return [[self imageFromURLString:userInfo[@"userInfo"]]
                      combineLatestWith:[RACSignal return:userInfo]];
            }]
            flattenMap:^RACStream *(RACTuple *personInfoTupel) {
              return [RACSignal return:[self
                      _personFromUserInfo:personInfoTupel]];
            }];
}
```

Model ↔ ViewModel ↔ View ✓

Testing with Reactive Cocoa 2.x

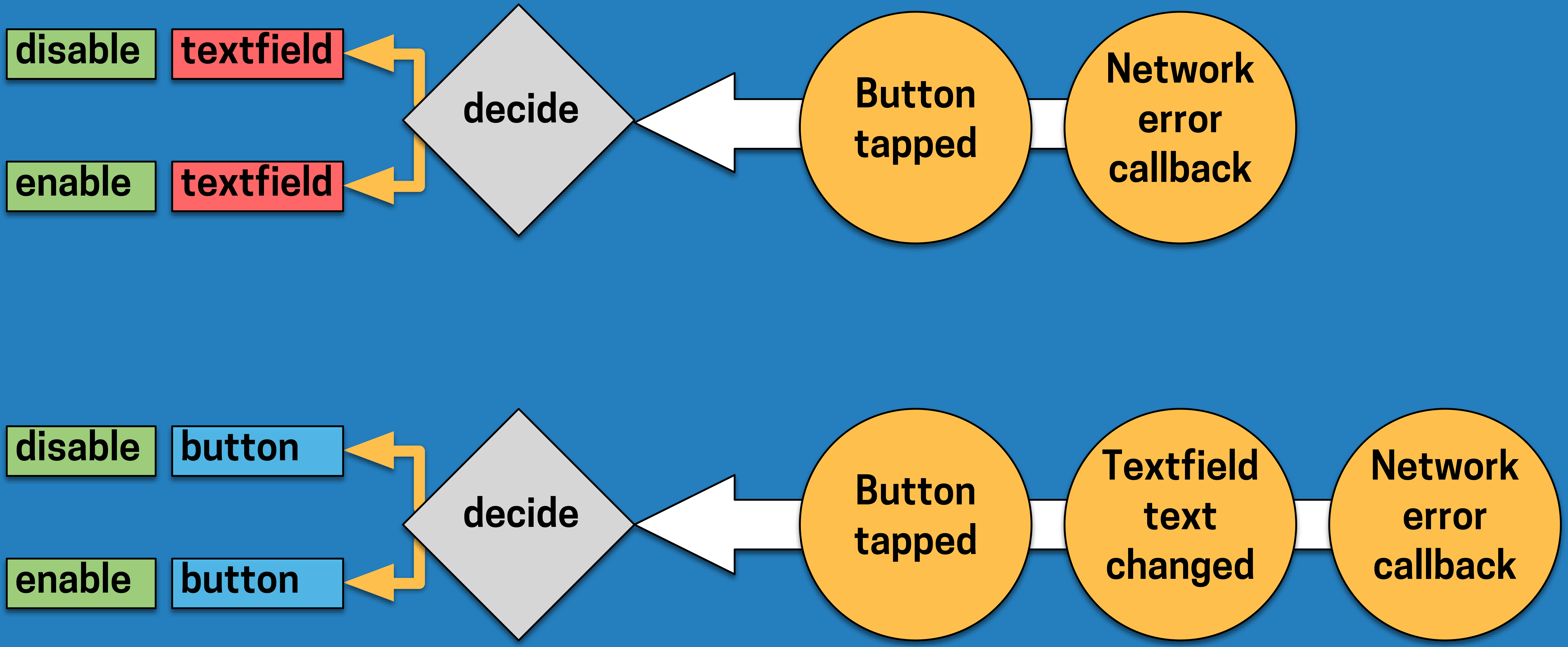
Testing UI without UIKit

```
it(@"calls the Twitter API when add button is tapped", ^{
  id twitterClient = [TwitterClient new];
  id twitterMock = OCMPartialMock(twitterClient);
  OCMStub([twitterMock infoForUsername:@“username"])
     .andReturn([RACSignal return:@(YES)]);

  viewModel = [[PersonAddingViewModel alloc]
    initWithTwitterClient:twitterMock];
  viewModel.usernameSearchText = @"username";
  [viewModel.addTwitterButtonCommand execute:nil];

  OCMVerify([twitterMock infoForUsername:@"username"]);
});
```

Summary


disable
textfield
enable
textfield
decide
Button tapped
Network error callback
disable
button
enable
button
decide
Button tapped
Textfield text changed
Network error callback

- RAC introduces a vastly different programming model that can be harder to debug

- RAC provides tools for writing simpler declarative code that embraces derived state

- **MVVM** plays nicely with bindings, eliminates controller complexity
- **MVVM** makes it easier to write testable code

“[…] our intellectual powers are rather geared to master static relations and […] our powers to visualize processes evolving in time are relatively poorly developed.“

E.W. Dijkstra

(And a ton of talks & blog posts that quoted him in the context of Reactive Programming)

Thank you!

- **Code:** https://github.com/Ben-G/PeopleCRM
- **Further Resources:**
  - http://www.sprynthesis.com/2014/06/15/why-reactivecocoa/
  - Functional Reactive Programming on iOS, Ash Furrow (https://leanpub.com/iosfrp/)

Thanks to Ash Furrow, Morgan Chen, Gerald Monaco, Florian Krueger and Dave Lee for input and feedback on this talk!