

Java 9: Reactive Streams

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About Me...

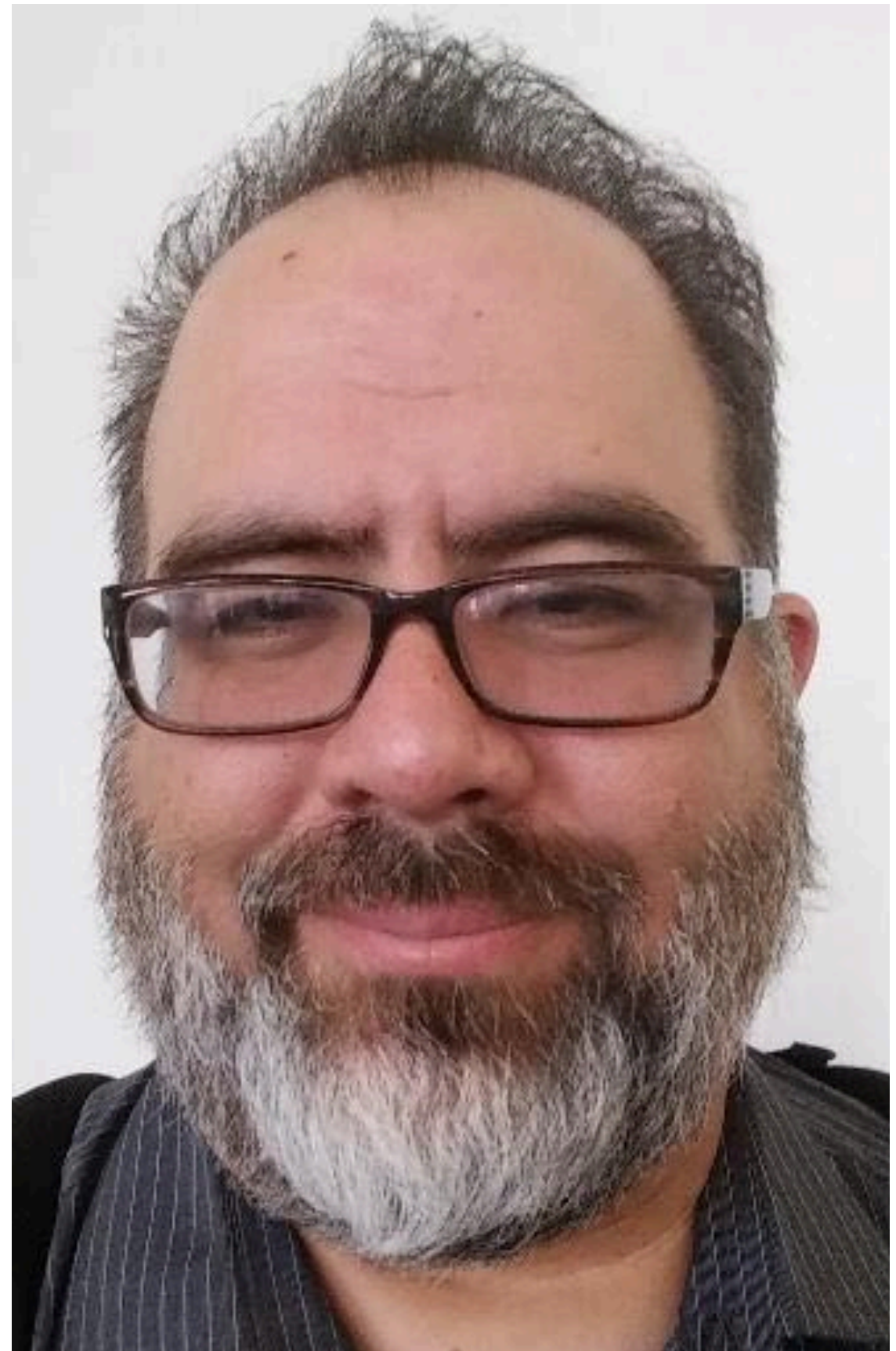
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Code and Slides are available on Github 

<https://github.com/dhinojosa/reactive-streams-jdk9-study>





Flow

Flow API

- JEP 266 (<http://openjdk.java.net/jeps/266>)
- Minimal set of interfaces that capture the heart of asynchronous publication and subscription
- Interfaces contain that of what is in reactive-streams.org
(Though they are not the same)

Components

- Publisher
- Subscriber
- Processor
- Subscription

Publisher

- The publisher publishes the stream of data items to the registered subscribers.
- It publishes items to the subscriber asynchronously, normally using an Executor.
- Publishers ensure that Subscriber method invocations for each subscription are strictly ordered.

Subscriber

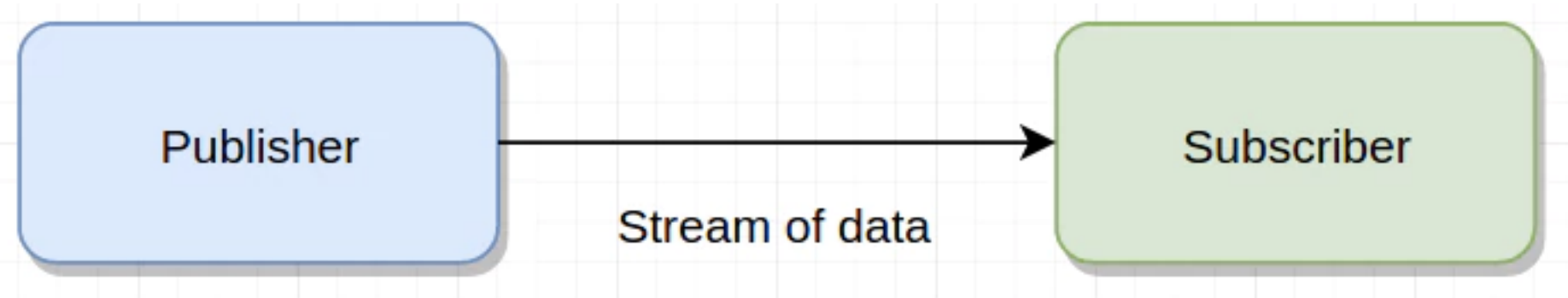
- The Subscriber subscribes to the Publisher for the callbacks.
- Data items are not pushed to the Subscriber unless requested, but multiple items may be requested.
- Subscriber method invocations for a given Subscription are strictly ordered.
- The application can react to the following callbacks, which are available on the subscriber

Subscription

- Links a `Flow.Publisher` and `Flow.Subscriber`.
- Subscribers receive items only when requested, and may cancel at any time, via the `Subscription`

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Flow Interface - Push Model



Processor

- A component that acts as both a Subscriber and Publisher.
- The processor sits between the Publisher and Subscriber, and transforms one stream to another.
- There could be one or more processor chained together, and the result of the final processor in the chain, is processed by the Subscriber.
- The JDK does not provide any concrete Processors so it is left up to the individual to write whatever processor one requires.

Backpressure def.

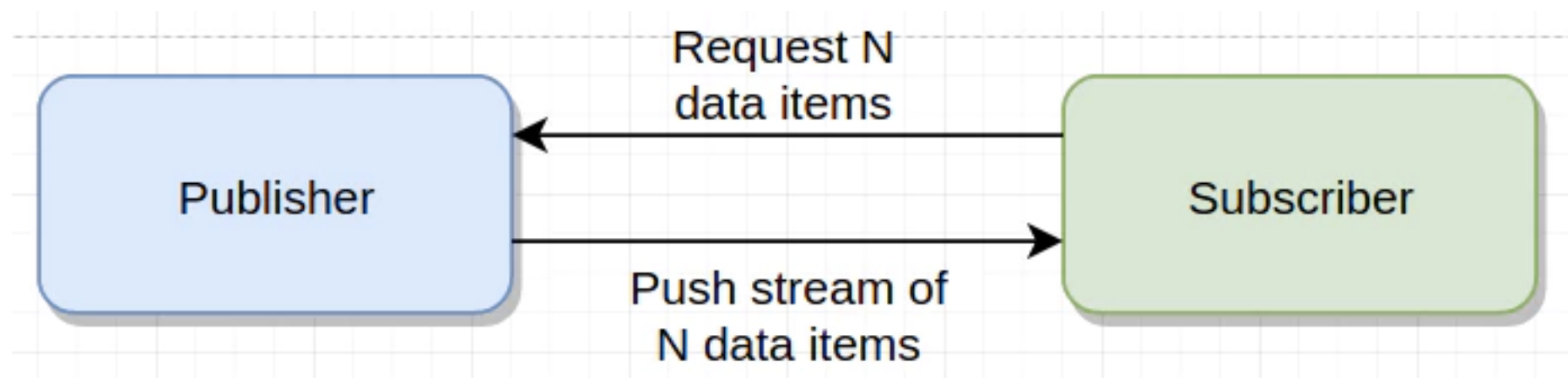
Back pressure refers to pressure opposed to the desired flow of a fluid in a confined place such as a pipe. It is often caused by obstructions or tight bends in the confinement vessel along which it is moving, such as piping or air vents.

Backpressure def.

Back pressure is when an asynchronous source is emitting items more rapidly than an operator or subscriber can consume them. This presents the problem of what to do with such a growing backlog of unconsumed items.

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Flow Interface with request and backpressure



Flow Backpressure

The Flow API does not provide any APIs to signal or deal with back pressure as such, but there could be various strategies one could implement by oneself to deal with back pressure



Demo: Showing the Interfaces Java 9 Flow API



Demo: Using the Java 9 Flow API



RXJava

RXJava

- Reactive Extensions available on other language
- Eric Meijer
- Netflix



Find all your favorite operators at:

<http://reactivex.io/documentation/operators>



Demo: RXJava



Project Reactor

Project Reactor

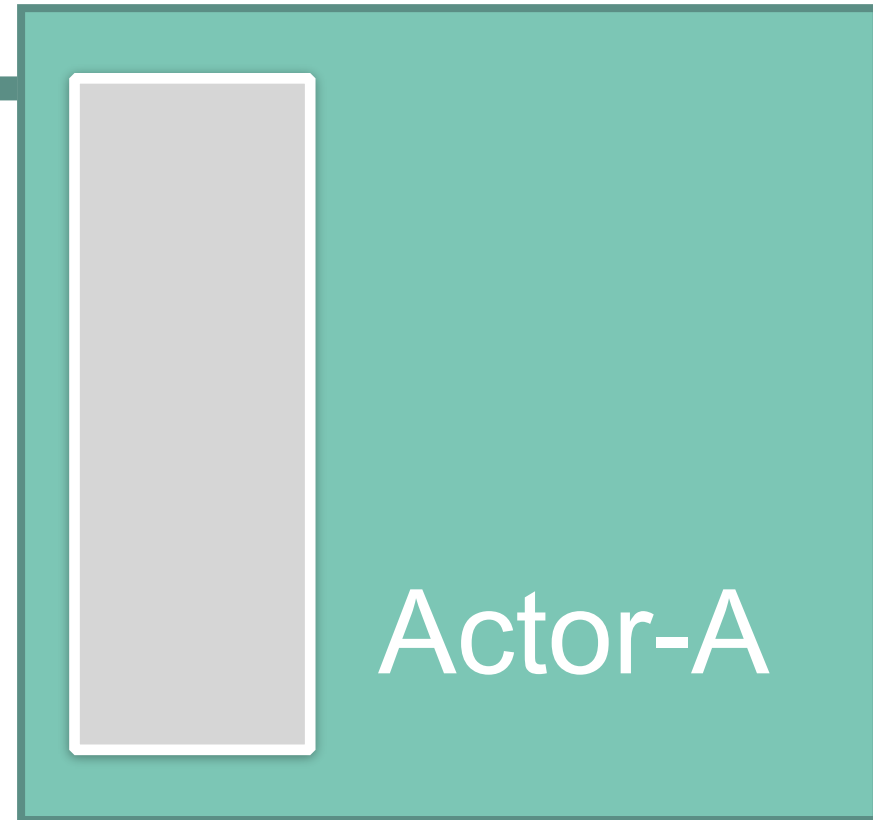
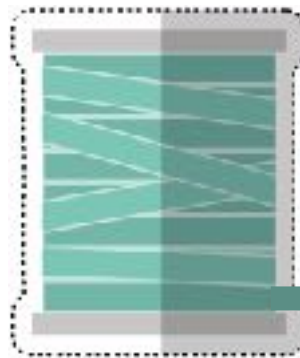
- Non blocking reactive
- Integrates with Java 8/Java 9 Functional APIs
- Integrates with `CompletableFuture`
- Included with Spring 5



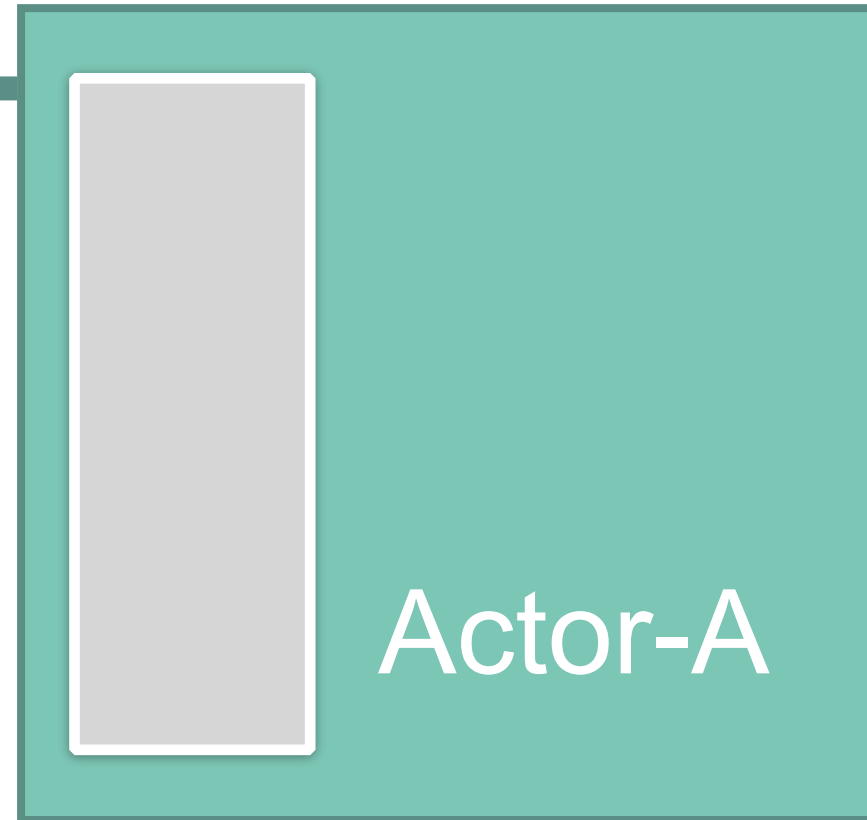
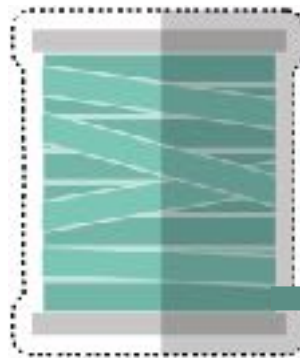
Akka Streams

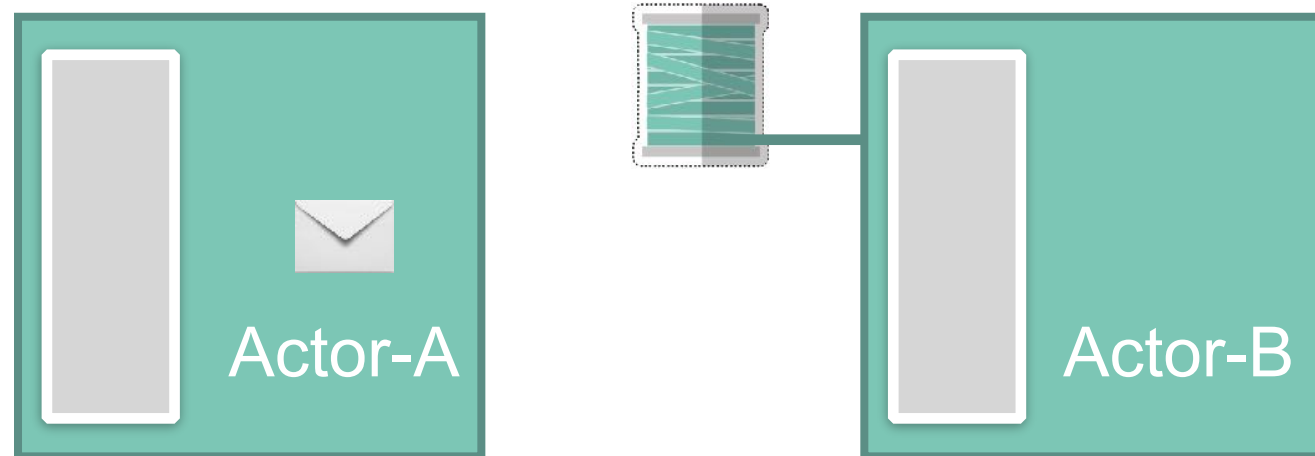
Akka Streams

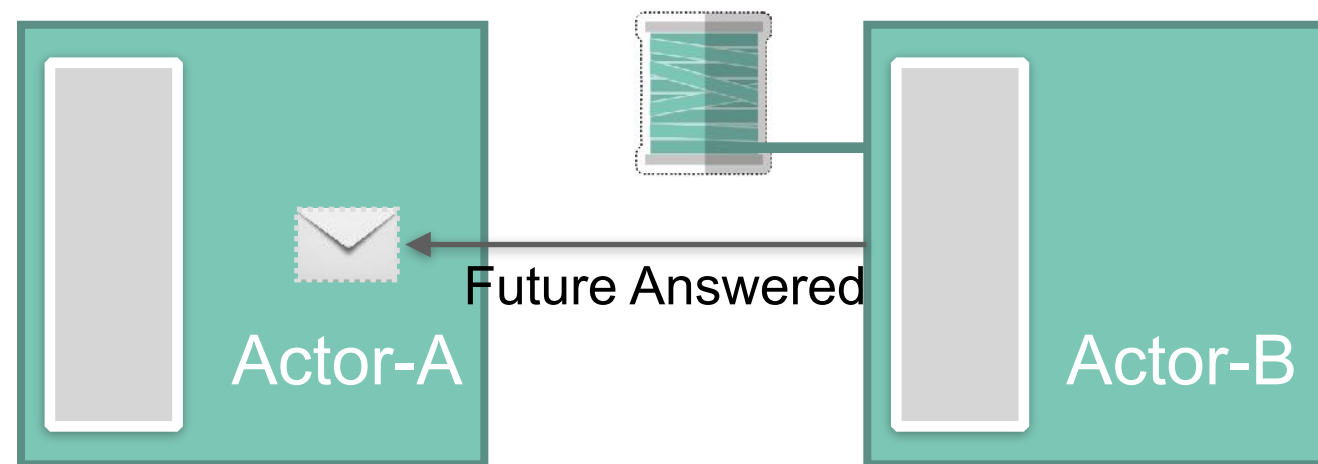
- Backed by Actor Model
- Stream processors much like their competitors RxJava, Project Reactor
- Builds on the idea of flows and flow graphs that define how a stream is processed
- Streams are built with reusable pieces either
 - Prepackaged components
 - Custom made composites

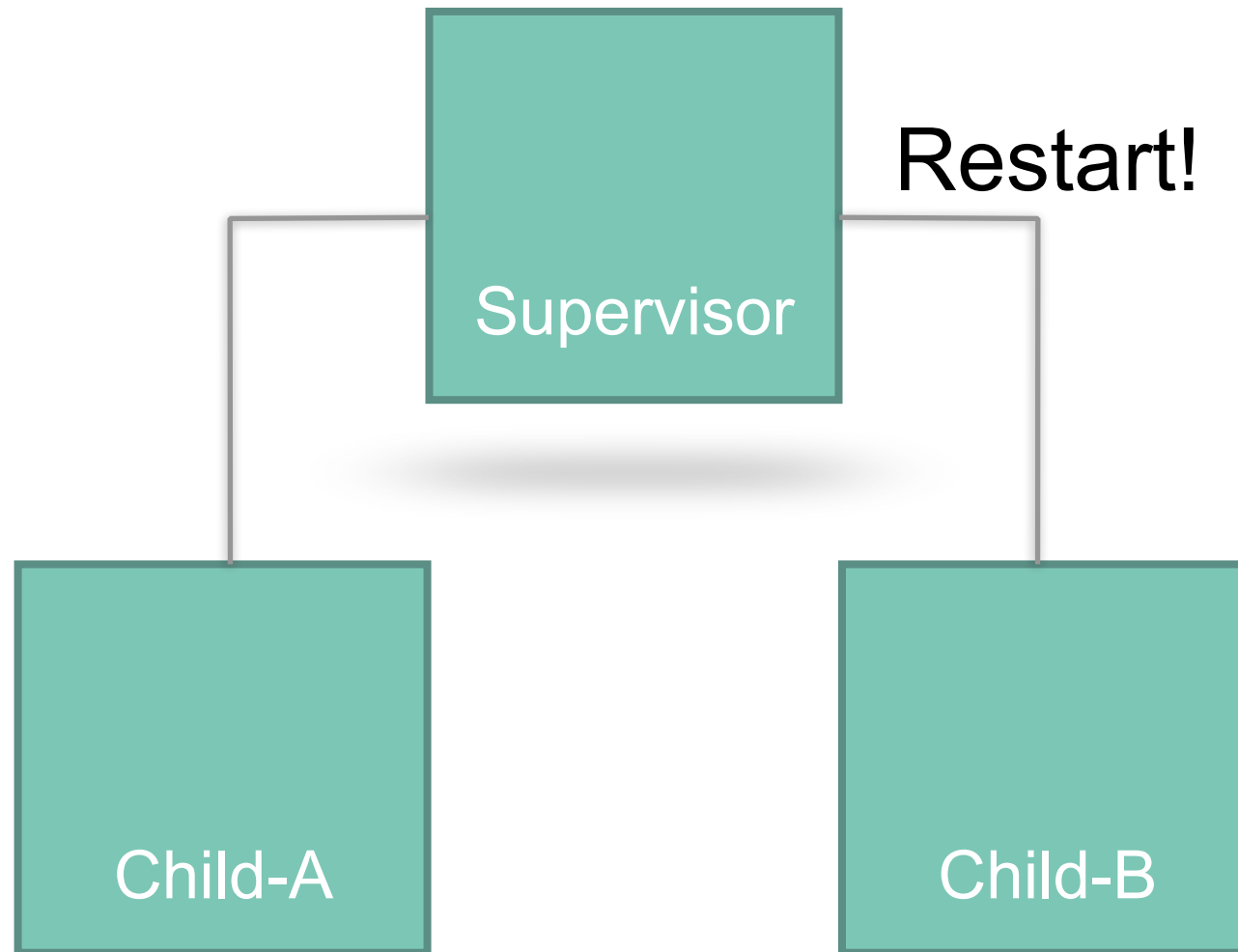


Actor-A



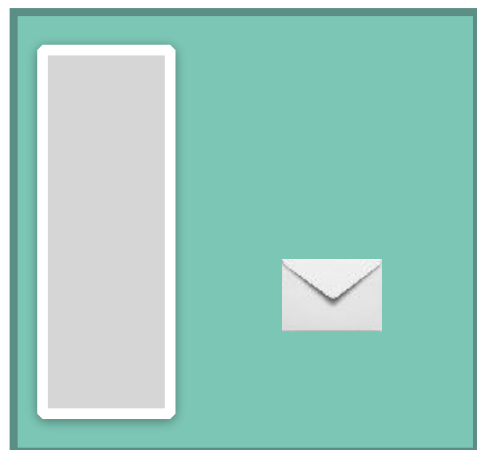




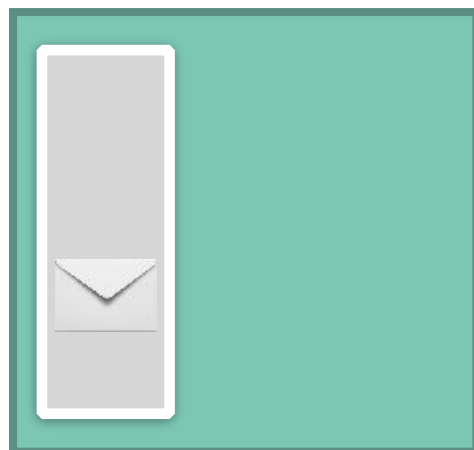


IllegalStateException

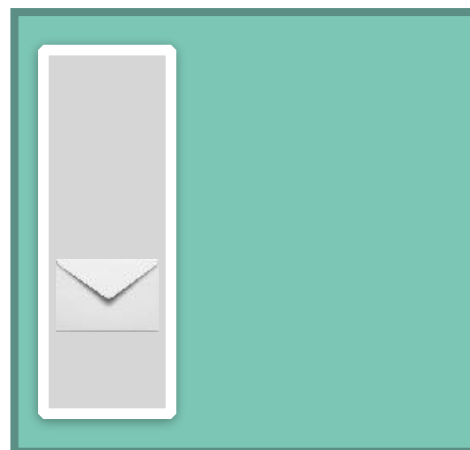
`Source[Int]`



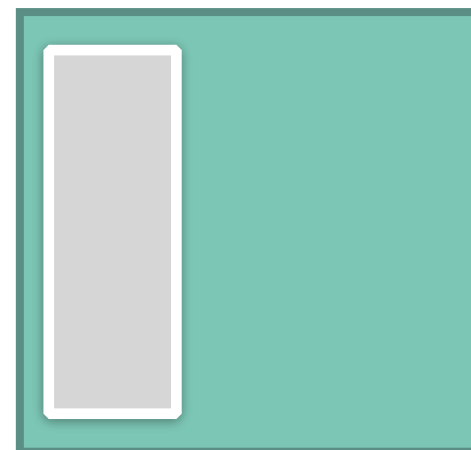
`.map(...)`



`filter(...)`



`to(Sink)`





Demo: Akka Streams

Akka Alpakka

Enterprise Extensions



<https://developer.lightbend.com/docs/alpakka/current/>

Thanks