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### 1.RxJS#

### 1.1 RxJS介绍 #

- RxJS 是一个使用可观察序列组合异步和基于事件的程序的库
- 它提供了一种核心类型,即 Observable,以及卫星类型(Observer, Schedulers, Subjects)和操作符,这些操作符受到 Array 方法(map, filter, reduce, every 等)的启发,可以将异步事件处 理为生合
- ReactiveX 结合了观察者模式和迭代器模式,并将函数式编程与集合相结合,以满足对理想管理事件序列的需求

#### 1.2 基本概念 #

- Observable 表示可调用的未来值或事件的集合的想法
   Observer 是一组回调,知道如何监听 Observable 传递的值
- Subscription 表示 Observable 的执行,主要用于取消执行
   Operators 是纯函数,使用操作(如 mapsixx3001; filter、concat、reduce 等)处理集合时具有函数式编程风格
   Subject 等同于 EventEmitter,是将值或事件多播到多个 Observer 的唯一方法
- Schedulers 是集中式调度程序,用于控制并发,允许我们协调计算发生在例如 setTimeout、requestAnimationFrame 或其他位置的时间

### 1.3 参考链接 #

- 官方文档 (https://rxjs.dev/)
- 入门指南 (https://rxjs.dev/guide/overview)
- 例子 (https://rxis.dev/examples)
- 常见问题 (https://rxjs.dev/faq)
- 中文文档 (https://cn.rx.js.org/)
- github源码 (https://github.com/ReactiveX/rxjs)
- rxis弹珠图 (https://rxmarbles.com/)
- rxjs可视化 (https://rxviz.com/)
- explorer (https://reactive.how/rxjs/explorer)

### 2.Observable #

• Observables(可观察对象)是懒惰的多个值的 Push 集合,可观察对象是一种异步数据流,它可以在将来推送多个值。它们是 惰&#x60Z7;的,因为它们不会 立即开始发送值, 直到有人订阅它们

#### 2.1 Pull和 Push #

- Pull 和 Push 是两种不同的协议,用于描述数据生产者如何与数据消费者进行通信
- 在 Pull 系统中,消费者决定何时从数据生产者接收数据。生产者本身并不知道何时将数据传递给消费者
   每个 JavaScript函数都是 Pull系统。函数是数据的生产者,而调用函数的代码通过 拉 出 单个返回值从其调用中消费它

```
function* generator()
 yield 1;
 yield 2;
 yield 3;
 const iterator = generator();
console.log(iterator.next().value);
 onsole.log(iterator.next().value);
console.log(iterator.next().value);
```

- 在 Push系統中, 生产者决定何时将数据发送给消费者。消费者不知道何时会收到该数据
   Promise是 JavaScript 中最常见的推送系统。 Promise向已注册的回调函数 (Consumers) 提供已解析的值
- RXJS引入了可观察对象,这是一种新的 JavaScript 推送系统。可观察对象是多个值的生产者,将它们 ω#x63A8;ω#x9001;到 ω#x89C2;ω#x5BDF;ω#x8005;ω#xFF08;Consumersω#xFF09;

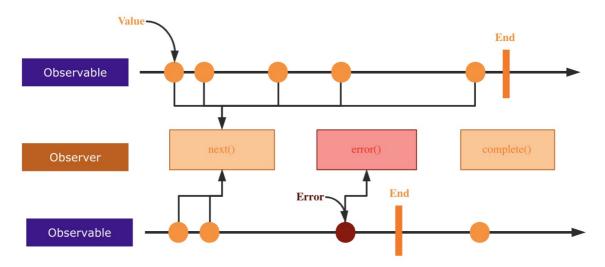
```
button.addEventListener('click', function() {
 console.log('Button was clicked!');
```

生产者 消费者 Pull 被动: 在请求时生成数据 主动: 决定何时请求数据 Push 主动: 以自己的速度生成数据 被动: 对收到的数据做出反应

# 2.2 Stream(流) #

• 流是随着时间变化的值序列

# The Stream



### 2.3 Observable #

- Observer(观察者) 是由可观察对象传递的值的消费者。观察者仅仅是一组回调,每种类型的通知由可观察对象传递: next, error和complete

- Ubserver(astsol2; astxoble) astxoble) 定由可观除为象权通时组的有效有。观察有仅仅定一组回调,每种突型的通知由可观察对象较短: next. error 和 complete
   要要使用 Doberver(astxoble); astxoble); astxoble; high particle discolar astxoble particle discolar astxoble particle discolar astxoble particle particle
- Observables 可以使用 new Observable 或创建操作符创建,使用观察者订阅,执行以向观察者发送 next / error / complete 通知,并且可以对其执行进行处理
   Observable 的核心关注点
- - 创建 Observables
  - 订阅 Observables
  - 执行 Observables处理 Observables

# 2.4 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { Observable } from './rxjs'
  onst observable = new Observable(subscriber => {
  subscriber.next(1)
  subscriber.next(2)
  subscriber.next(3)
  subscriber.complete()
 hservable subscribe(
 next: value => console.log('next value:', value),
  complete: () => {
    console.log('complete')
observable.subscribe(value => console.log('next value:', value))
```

### 2.5 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
```

### 2.6 Observable.js #

src\rxjs\internal\Observable.js

```
import { Subscriber } from './Subscriber';
export class Observable {
    constructor(subscribe) {
        if (subscribe) {
             this._subscribe = subscribe;
   subscribe (observerOrNext) {
        const subscriber = new Subscriber(observerOrNext);
this. subscribe(subscriber)
        return subscriber;
```

src\rxjs\internal\Subscriber.js

```
import { isFunction } from './util/isFunction';
export class Subscriber {
    isStopped = false;
constructor(observerOrNext) {
         let observer;
if (isFunction(observerOrNext)) {
              observer = {
   next: observerOrNext
         } else {
              observer = observerOrNext;
         this.destination = observer;
    next(value) {
         if (!this.isStopped) {
              this.destination.next(value);
         if (!this.isStopped) {
             this.isStopped = true;
              this.destination.complete?.();
```

### 2.8 isFunction.js #

src\rxjs\internal\util\isFunction.js

```
export function isFunction(value) {
 return typeof value === 'function';
```

### 3. of #

- RxJS 的 of 操作符允许你创建一个 Observable,它发出一组项目,然后完成
   你可以使用它来将任何值发送到一个 Observable 中,例如,你可以使用它来将一个数字数组转换为 Observable
   of 操作符是同步的,意味者它会立即发出所有的值,并立即完成,如果你需要异步发出值,你可以使用 from 操作符
   RxJS 的 from 操作符允许你将多种不同的数据类型转换为 Observable,包括数组、类数组对象(如arguments对象)、迭代器和可观察对象
- from 操作符是异步的,意味着它会在内部使用内置的调度

### 3.1 src\index.js #

src\index.is

```
import { of, from } from './rxjs'
const arrayLike = of(1, 2, 3)
arrayLike.subscribe({
 next: value => console.log(`arrayLike:`, value),
complete: () => console.log('arrayLike done'),
const promiseLike = from(Promise.resolve(4))
promiseLike.subscribe({
  next: value => console.log(`promiseLike:`, value),
  complete: () => console.log('promiseLike done'),
```

# 3.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxis\index.is

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
+export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
+export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
```

### 2.3 of.js #

src\rxjs\internal\observable\of.js

```
import { from } from './from';
export function of (...args) {
  return from(args);
```

### 3.4 from.is #

src\rxjs\internal\observable\from.js

```
import { innerFrom } from './innerFrom';
export function from(input) {
  return innerFrom(input)
```

# 3.5 innerFrom.js #

src\rxjs\internal\observable\innerFrom.js

```
import { isArrayLike } from '../util/isArrayLike';
import { isPromise } from '../util/isPromise';
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
export function innerFrom(input) {
  if (input instanceof Observable) {
  return input;
  if (input != null) {
     if (isArrayLike(input)) {
       return fromArrayLike(input);
     if (isPromise(input)) {
        return fromPromise(input);
 export function fromArrayLike(array) {
  return new Observable(subscriber =>
    for (let i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
   subscriber.next(array[i]);</pre>
     subscriber.complete();
export function fromPromise(promise) {
  return new Observable(subscriber => {
    promise.then(value => {
       subscriber.next(value);
         subscriber.complete();
     });
   });
```

### 3.6 isArrayLike.js #

src\rxjs\internal\util\isArrayLike.js

```
export const isArrayLike = x => x && typeof x.length === 'number' && typeof x !== 'function';
```

### 3.7 isPromise.js #

src\rxjs\internal\util\isPromise.js

```
import ( isFunction ) from "./isFunction";
export function isPromise (value) {
  return isFunction(value?.then);
}
```

### 4. fromEvent #

- RxJS 的 fromEvent 函数允许你将浏览器事件转换为 Observable。它接受两个参数:
  - 第一个参数是事件目标,例如 DOM 元素或 window对象 • 第二个参数是事件名称,例如 click或 scroll
- 4.1 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { fromEvent } from './rxjs'
const source = fromEvent(document, 'click');
const subscriber = source.subscribe(console.log)
setTimeout(() => {
    subscriber.unsubscribe();
}, 1000)
```

# 4.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
texport { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
```

### 4.3 fromEvent.js #

src\rxjs\internal\observable\fromEvent.js

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
export function fromEvent(target, eventName) {
    return new Observable(subscriber => {
        const handler = (...args) => subscriber.next(...args);
        target.addEventListener(eventName, handler);
        return () => target.removeEventListener(eventName, handler);
});
}
```

src\rxjs\internal\Subscriber.js

```
import { isFunction } from './util/isFunction';
+import { Subscription } from './Subscription';
+export class Subscriber extends Subscription {
   isStopped = false;
   constructor(observerOrNext) {
            super();
            let observer;
if (isFunction(observerOrNext)) {
                  next: observerOrNext
};
                   observer = {
                  observer = observerOrNext;
            this.destination = observer;
     next(value) {
            if (!this.isStopped) {
                 this.destination.next(value);
      complete() {
            if (!this.isStopped) {
  this.isStopped = true;
  this.destination.complete?.();
```

### 4.5 Subscription.js #

src\rxjs\internal\Subscription.js

```
export class Subscription {
    _finalizers = []
unsubscribe() {
         const { _finalizers } = this;
if (_finalizers) {
              for (const finalizer of _finalizers) {
                 finalizer();
         this._finalizers.push(teardown);
```

### 4.6 Observable.js #

src\rxjs\internal\Observable.js

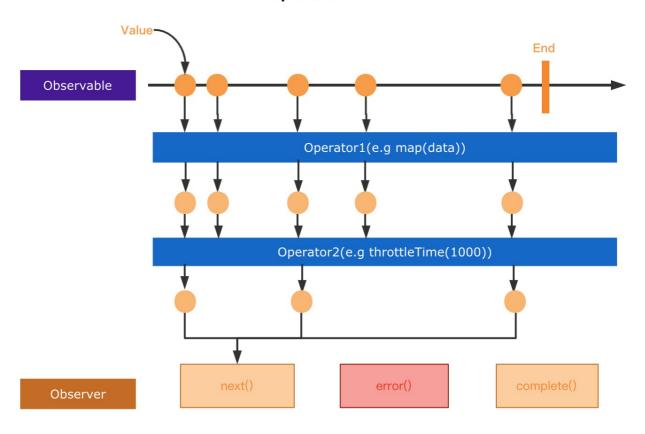
```
import { Subscriber } from './Subscriber';
export class Observable {
       constructor(subscribe) {
             if (subscribe) {
                     this._subscribe = subscribe;
       subscribe(observerOrNext) {
            scribe(observerorNext) {
  const subscriber = new Subscriber(observerOrNext);
  const teardown = this._subscribe(subscriber)
  subscriber.add(teardown)
  return subscriber;
```

# 5. map&filter #

- map操作符允许你对 Observable中的每个值进行转换,并返回一个新的 Observable。它接受一个函数作为参数,该函数定义如何转换每个值。
   filter操作符允许你选择性地过滤 Observable 中的值。它接受一个函数作为参数,该函数定义如何过滤值

# **Operators** 0 Value End Observable Operator1(e.g map(data)) next() error() Observer

# Operators



### 5.1 Operators #

- 在Rx中 Observable, 控制流的状态,是它的基石,但最有用的是它的 operator, operator允许复杂的异步代码以声明的方式进行轻松组合的基础单元。 operator主要作用是操作、组合流中的数据
   操作符是函数,它基于当前的 Observable 创建一个新的 Observable。这是一个无副作用的操作。前面的 Observable 保持不变
- ・操作符表型
  ・操作符表型
- - 。 Creation Operators 创建操作符,它们用于创建新的 Observable。 这些操作符可以从各种不同的数据源(如数组、对象、Promise 等)创建 Observable,并可以控制 Observable 的行为(如发出值的

- Combination Operators 组合操作符用于将多个 Observable 合并成一个新的 Observable。这些操作符可以帮助你创建复杂的数据流,并控制它们之间的关系,像 merge和 concat等
   Filtering Operators 过滤操作符用于过滤输入 Observable 中的值,只返回符合特定条件的值。这些操作符可以帮助你创建精确的数据流,并且非常实用。像 filter等
   Multicasting Operators 多播操作符用于将单个 Observable共享给多个观察者(Observer)。这些操作符可以帮助你控制 Observable 的行为,并有效地利用资源。像 share等

- rxmarbles (https://rxmarbles.com/)

#### 5.2 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { of, map, filter } from './rxjs'
const subscriber = of(1, 2, 3)
   .pipe(map(val => val * 2))
   .pipe(filter(val => val > 3))
     .pipe(map(data => data + 1))
 subscriber.subscribe(console.log)
```

### 5.3 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
+export { filter } from './internal/operators/filter';
+export { map } from './internal/operators/map';
```

#### 5.4 Observable.is #

src\rxis\internal\Observable.is

```
import { Subscriber } from './Subscriber';
export class Observable {
   constructor(subscribe) {
       if (subscribe) {
           this._subscribe = subscribe;
   subscribe(observerOrNext) {
       const subscriber = new Subscriber(observerOrNext);
       const teardown = this. subscribe(subscriber)
       subscriber.add(teardown)
       return subscriber;
   pipe(operation) {
       return operation(this);
```

### 5.5 map.js #

src\rxis\internal\operators\map.is

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
export function map(project) {
  return source => {
   const observable = new Observable(function (subscriber) {
     return source.subscribe({
        ...subscriber,
        next: value =>
          subscriber.next(project(value));
     });
   return observable:
```

### 5.6 filter.js #

src\rxjs\internal\operators\filter.js

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
export function filter(predicate) {
  return source => {
    const observable = new Observable(function (subscriber) {
      return source.subscribe({
         ...subscriber,
         next: value => {
          predicate(value) && subscriber.next(value)
      });
    return observable;
```

# 6. pipe #

• Observable 对象有一个名为 pipe 的方法,允许你将多个操作符链接在一起。它可以让你在单个表达式中执行复杂的数据处理流程。

### 6.1 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { of, map, filter } from './rxjs'
const subscriber = of(1, 2, 3)
    .pipe(
        map(val => val * 2),
        filter(val => val > 3),
map(data => data + 1)
subscriber.subscribe(console.log)
```

### 6.2 Observable.js #

#### src\rxjs\internal\Observable.js

```
import { Subscriber } from './Subscriber';
+import { pipeFromArray } from './util/pipe';
export class Observable {
    constructor(subscribe)
               this._subscribe = subscribe;
    subscribe(observerOrNext) {
         const subscriber = new Subscriber(observerOrNext);
const teardown = this._subscribe(subscriber)
          subscriber.add(teardown)
          return subscriber;
    pipe(...operations) {
          return pipeFromArray(operations)(this);
```

# 6.3 pipe.js #

src\rxjs\internal\util\pipe.js

```
import { identity } from './identity';
export function pipeFromArray(fns) {
   if (fns.length === 0) {
          return identity;
     if (fns.length === 1) {
          return fns[0];
     return function piped(input) {
          return fns.reduce((prev, fn) => fn(prev), input);
     };
```

# 6.4 identity.js #

src\rxjs\internal\util\identity.js

```
export function identity(x) {
 return x;
```

# 7.asyncScheduler #

- 使用 setTimeout (task. duration) 调度任务
   async 调度器通过将任务放在 JavaScript 事件循环队列中异步地调度任务。它最适用于延迟任务的执行或定期执行任务

# 7.1 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { asyncScheduler } from './rxjs'
function task(state) {
  console.log('state: ', state);
  if (state < 5) {
    this.schedule(state + 1, 1000);
asyncScheduler.schedule(task, 1000, 0);
```

# 7.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxis\index.is

```
export ( Observable ) from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/Observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/Observable/from';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/Observable/fromEvent';
export { filter } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
export { map } from './internal/operators/filter';
export { asyncScheduler } from './internal/scheduler/async';
```

# 7.3 Scheduler.js #

src\rxjs\internal\Scheduler.js

```
export class Scheduler {
  constructor(schedulerActionCtor) {
    this.schedulerActionCtor = schedulerActionCtor;
 schedule(work, delay = 0, state) {
   return new this.schedulerActionCtor(work).schedule(state, delay);
```

### 7.4 AsyncAction.js #

src\rxjs\internal\scheduler\AsyncAction.js

```
export class AsyncAction {
 pending = false;
  constructor (work)
    this.work = work;
 schedule(state, delay = 0) {
   this.state = state;
this.delay = delay;
   if (this.id != null) {
      this.id = this.recycleAsyncId(this.id);
   this.pending = true;
   this.id = this.requestAsyncId(delay);
    return this;
 requestAsyncId(delay = 0) {
   return setInterval(this.execute.bind(this), delay);
 execute() {
    this.pending = false;
   this.work(this.state);
if (this.pending === false && this.id !== null) {
      this.id = this.recycleAsyncId(this.id);
 recycleAsyncId(id) {
   if (id !== null)
      clearInterval(id);
```

### 7.5 async.js #

src\rxis\internal\scheduler\asvnc.is

```
import { AsyncAction } from './AsyncAction';
import { Scheduler } from '../Scheduler';
export const asyncScheduler = new Scheduler(AsyncAction);
```

#### 8.timer #

• timer 函数是一个工厂函数,可以创建一个发出数字的 Observable,每个数字增加 1。它接受两个参数:起始值和间隔时间

### 8.1 src\index.js #

src\index.is

```
import { timer } from './rxjs'
timer(1000).subscribe(() => console.log('timer'))
```

### 8.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
export { filter } from './internal/operators/filter'; export { map } from './internal/operators/map';
export { asyncScheduler } from './internal/scheduler/async';
+export { timer } from './internal/observable/timer';
```

### 8.3 timer.js #

src\rxis\internal\observable\timer.is

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
import { asyncScheduler } from '../scheduler/async';
export function timer(dueTime = 0, scheduler = asyncScheduler) {
  return new Observable(subscriber => {
    let n = 0;
    return scheduler.schedule(function () {
      subscriber.next(n++);
    }, dueTime);
```

### 9.interval #

- interval 函数是一个工厂函数,可以创建一个发出数字的 Observable,每个数字增加 1。它接受一个间隔时间参数,表示每次发送之间的时间间隔
   interval 函数会一直发送数字,直到你取消订阅。你可以使用 take 操作符限制发送的数字数量

# 9.1 src\index.js #

src\index.js

```
import { interval } from './rxjs
interval(1000).subscribe((v) => console.log(v))
```

# 9.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
export { filter } from './internal/operators/filter';
export { map } from './internal/operators/map';
export {    asyncScheduler } from './internal/scheduler/async';
export {    timer } from './internal/observable/timer';
+export { interval } from './internal/observable/interval';
```

#### 9.3 interval.is #

src\rxjs\internal\observable\interval.js

```
import { asyncScheduler } from '../scheduler/async';
import { timer } from './timer';
export function interval(period = 0, scheduler = asyncScheduler) {
 return timer(period, period, scheduler);
```

#### 9.4 timer.js #

src\rxis\internal\observable\timer.is

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
import { asyncScheduler } from '../scheduler/async';
+export function timer(dueTime = 0, interval, scheduler = asyncScheduler) {
  return new Observable(subscriber => {
    return scheduler.schedule(function () {
      subscriber.next(n++);
    if (interval >= 0) {
       this.schedule(undefined, interval);
    } else {
       subscriber.complete();
   }, dueTime);
```

#### 10.take #

- take 操作符会从 Observable 中取出前 N 个值,然后完成。它是一个过滤操作符,可以用来限制 **Observable** 发送的值的数量 take 操作符会在 Observable 发送完 N 个值之后立即完成,因此你不需要使用 unsubscribe 方法取消订阅

### 10.1 src\index.js #

sm\index is

```
import { interval, take } from './rxjs'
 nterval(500)
   .pipe(take(3))
    .subscribe(console.log)
```

### 10.2 rxjs\index.js #

src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent'; export { filter } from './internal/operators/filter';
export { map } from './internal/operators/map';
export { asyncScheduler } from './internal/scheduler/async';
export { timer } from './internal/observable/timer';
export { interval } from './internal/observable/interval';
+export { take } from './internal/operators/take';
```

### 10.3 take.is #

src\rxjs\internal\operators\take.js

```
import { Observable } from '../Observable';
export function take (count) {
 return source => {
   let seen = 0;
   const observable = new Observable(function (subscriber) {
     return source.subscribe({
       ...subscriber,
       next: value => {
         seen++;
         if (seen if (seen >= count) {
             subscriber.complete();
           }
     });
   return observable;
```

# 11.Subject #

- Subject 是 Observable 的一种特殊类型,它允许将值多播给许多观察者。Subject 就像 EventEmitter
   每个 Subject 都是一个 Observable 和一个 Observer。您可以订阅 Subject,并且还可以调用 next 来提供值,以及 error 和 complete
   简单来说,Subject 是一种特殊的 Observable,它既可以订阅数据流,也可以向数据流中提交数据。Subject 还具有 Observer 的特性,即可以调用 next、error 和 complete 方法

### 11.1 Cold Observable和 Hot Observable #

- Hot Observable 和 Cold Observable是指两种不同类型的 Observable,它们在执行时的行为有所不同
- Cold Observable 是一种会在每个观察者订阅时重新开始发出数据的 Observable。每个观察者都有自己的数据流,即使多个观察者订阅同一个 Cold Observable,它们也会收到完全独立的数据流。例 如,当你订阅一个 Cold Observable 时,它会从头开始发出数据,不会丢失任何信息
- Hot Observable是一种在发出数据时无论是否有观察者订阅都会继续发出数据的 Observable。每个观察者都会收到相同的数据流,并且会收到所有之前发出的数据。例如,当你订阅一个 Hot
- observable时,它可能会丢失一些信息,因为它在你订阅之前就已经开始发出数据了

  ◆ 总的来说,Cold observable 适用于那些需要每个观察者都收到完整数据流的场景,而 Hot Observable 适用于那些数据流是连续不断的,不需要每个观察者都收到完整数据流的场景

### 11.1.1 Cold Observable #

- 推送值的生产者 producer来自 Observable内部。将会推送什么样的值在 Observable创建时被定义下来,不会改变

- producer与 observer是一对一的关系,即是unicast (单播)的
   当有 observer订阅时,producer会把预先定义好的若干值依次推送给每个 observer
   Cold Observable每次订阅后就只会有一个观察者,下一个观察者要进行订阅时是一次新的数据流程,因此 Cold Observable与 observer是一对一关系

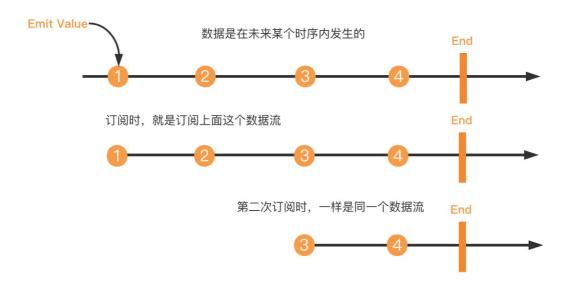
• 数据流的 operators基本上都是属于 Cold Observable

```
import { Observable } from './rxjs';
const source = new Observable(subscriber => {
   subscriber.next(1);
   subscriber.next(2);
   subscriber.complete();
source.subscribe(data => console.log(`subscriberA: ${data}`));
source.subscribe(data => console.log(`subscriberB: ${data}`));
```

#### 11.1.2 Hot Observable #

- 推送值的 producer来自 observable外部,何时推送以及推送什么样的值在创建时都是未知的。 producer与 observer是一对多的关系,即 multicast (多播)的
- 每当有 observer订阅时,会将 observer注册到观察者列表中
   当外部的 producer被触发或执行时,会将值同时推送给所有的 observer

# Hot Observable



```
import { Subject } from './rxjs';
source.subscribe({ next: data => console.log(`Subject 第一次订阅: ${data}`) });
source.next(2);
source.subscribe({ next: data => console.log(`Subject 第二次订阅: ${data}`) });
source.next(3);
source.next(4);
```

### 11.1 src\index.js #

### src\index.is

```
import { Subject } from './rxjs'
subject.subscribe({ next: data => console.log('observerA: ', data) });
subject.subscribe({ next: data => console.log('observerB: ', data) });
 subject.next(1);
subject.next(2);
```

# 11.2 rxjs\index.js #

### src\rxjs\index.js

```
export { Observable } from './internal/Observable';
export { of } from './internal/observable/of';
export { from } from './internal/observable/from';
export { rrom } rrom './internal/observable/fromEvent';
export { fromEvent } from './internal/observable/fromEvent';
export { filter } from './internal/operators/filter';
export { map } from './internal/operators/map';
export { asyncScheduler } from './internal/scheduler/async';
export { timer } from './internal/observable/timer';
export { interval } from './internal/observable/interval';
export { take } from './internal/operators/take';
texport { Subject } from './internal/Subject';
```

# 11.3 Subject.js #

# src\rxjs\internal\Subject.js

```
import { Subscriber } from './Subscriber';
export class Subject extends Subscriber {
   observers = []
   subscribe(subscriber) {
      const { observers } = this;
      observers.push(subscriber);
   }
   next(value) {
      const copy = this.observers.slice();
      for (const observer of copy) {
        observer.next(value);
      }
   }
   complete() {
      const { observers } = this;
      while (observers.length) {
        observers.shift().complete?.();
      }
   }
}
```