

# Programación Reactiva con RxJS



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# **Programación Reactiva**

# Programación Reactiva

- Paradigma **declarativo** para trabajar con **flujos** de datos
- La propagación de datos es “automática”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactive\\_programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactive_programming)

# Programación Reactiva

```
let a = 10
let b ← a + 1
a = 20
Assert.AreEqual(b, 21)
```

Se define la **relación** entre a y b

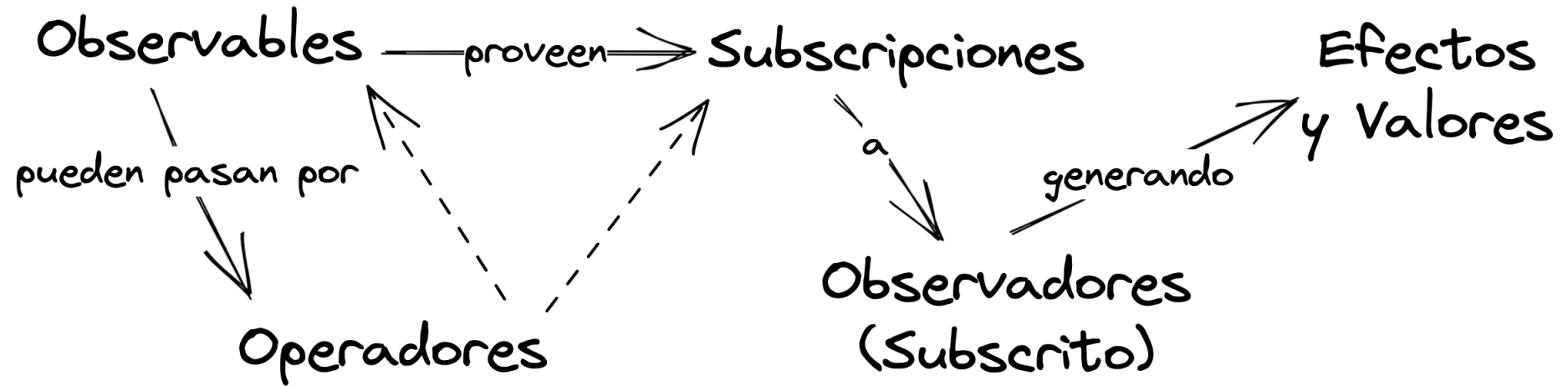
<https://paulstovell.com/reactive-programming>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactive\\_programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reactive_programming)

```
let a = 10
$: b = a + 1
a = 20
Assert.AreEqual(b, 21)
```

```
let a = ref(10)
let b = computed(a.value + 1)
a.value = 20
Assert.AreEqual(b.value, 21)
```

# Programación Reactiva



# **ReactiveX y RxJS**

# ReactiveX

- API **funcional** para programación asíncrona
- Considerada **menos opinada** que otros estilos
- Implementada en varios lenguajes de programación

<https://reactivex.io/intro.html#:~:text=Observables%20Are%20Less%20Opinionated>

# RxJS

- Implementación de ReactiveX en JavaScript
- Provee la habilidad de producir **funciones puras**

<https://rxjs.dev/guide/overview#purity>



# Programación ReactiveX se trabaja con **Observables**

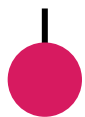
	single items	multiple items
synchronous	<code>T getData()</code>	<code>Iterable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>
asynchronous	<code>Future&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>	<code>Observable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>

<https://reactivex.io/intro>

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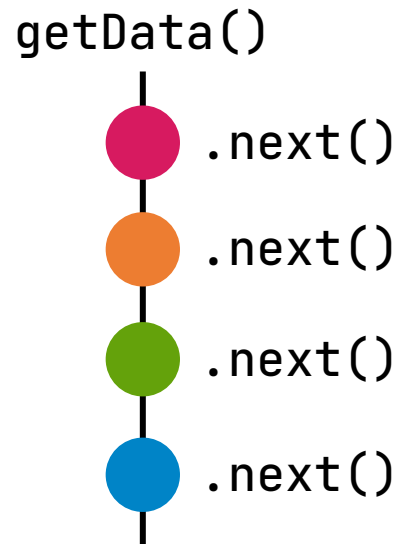
## Síncrono + Único

getData()



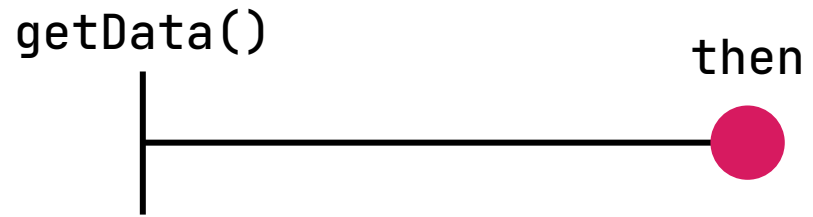
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<b>asynchronous</b>	<code>Future&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>	<code>Observable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>

## Síncrono + Múltiple



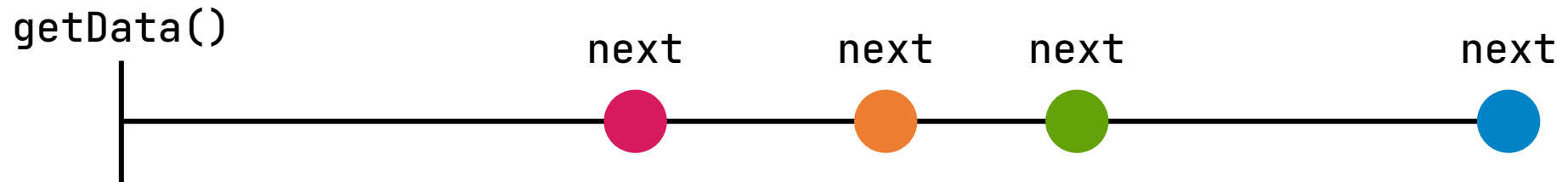
	single items	multiple items
<b>synchronous</b>	<code>T getData()</code>	<code>Iterable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>
<b>asynchronous</b>	<code>Future&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>	<code>Observable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>

## Asíncrono + Único



	single items	multiple items
<b>synchronous</b>	<code>T getData()</code>	<code>Iterable&lt;T&gt; getData()</code>
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## Asíncrono + Múltiple



Estos diagramas se les llama “Marble Diagrams”

# usar al tener **vs** llegar los datos

## Iterable

```
getDataFromLocalMemory()  
  .skip(10)  
  .take(5)  
  .map({ s -> return s + " transformed" })  
  .forEach({ println "next => " + it })
```

## Observable

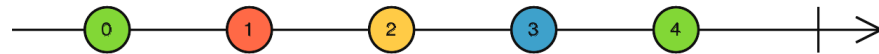
```
getDataFromNetwork()  
  .skip(10)  
  .take(5)  
  .map({ s -> return s + " transformed" })  
  .subscribe({ println "onNext => " + it })
```

# Operators

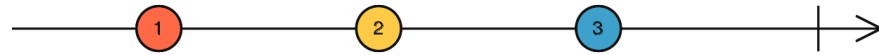
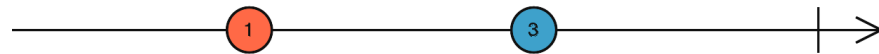
- Funciones que retornan Observables
- Hay 2 tipos: Creation y Pipable

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

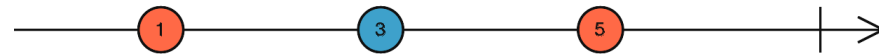
# Ejemplos de Pipable Operators



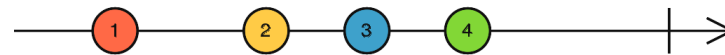
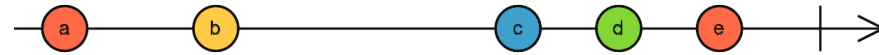
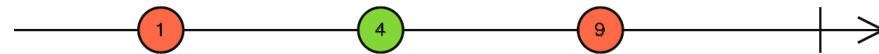
`filter(x => x % 2 === 1)`



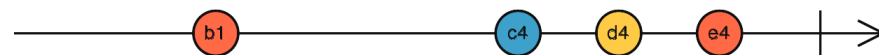
`tap(x => console.log(x))`



`scan((acc, curr) => acc + curr, 0)`



`withLatestFrom`



<https://rxjs.dev/api>  
<https://rxmarbles.com>



# **Implementación del problema**

# Problema a resolver

- Variación a PacMan reactiva **y** funcional utilizando RxJS
- Juego para al menos 2 jugadores y con malos a evitar

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-Ofho-l0H5zkKQ\\_d4nxb-ot9VVEfuuLGjEW699NFbQw](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-Ofho-l0H5zkKQ_d4nxb-ot9VVEfuuLGjEW699NFbQw)

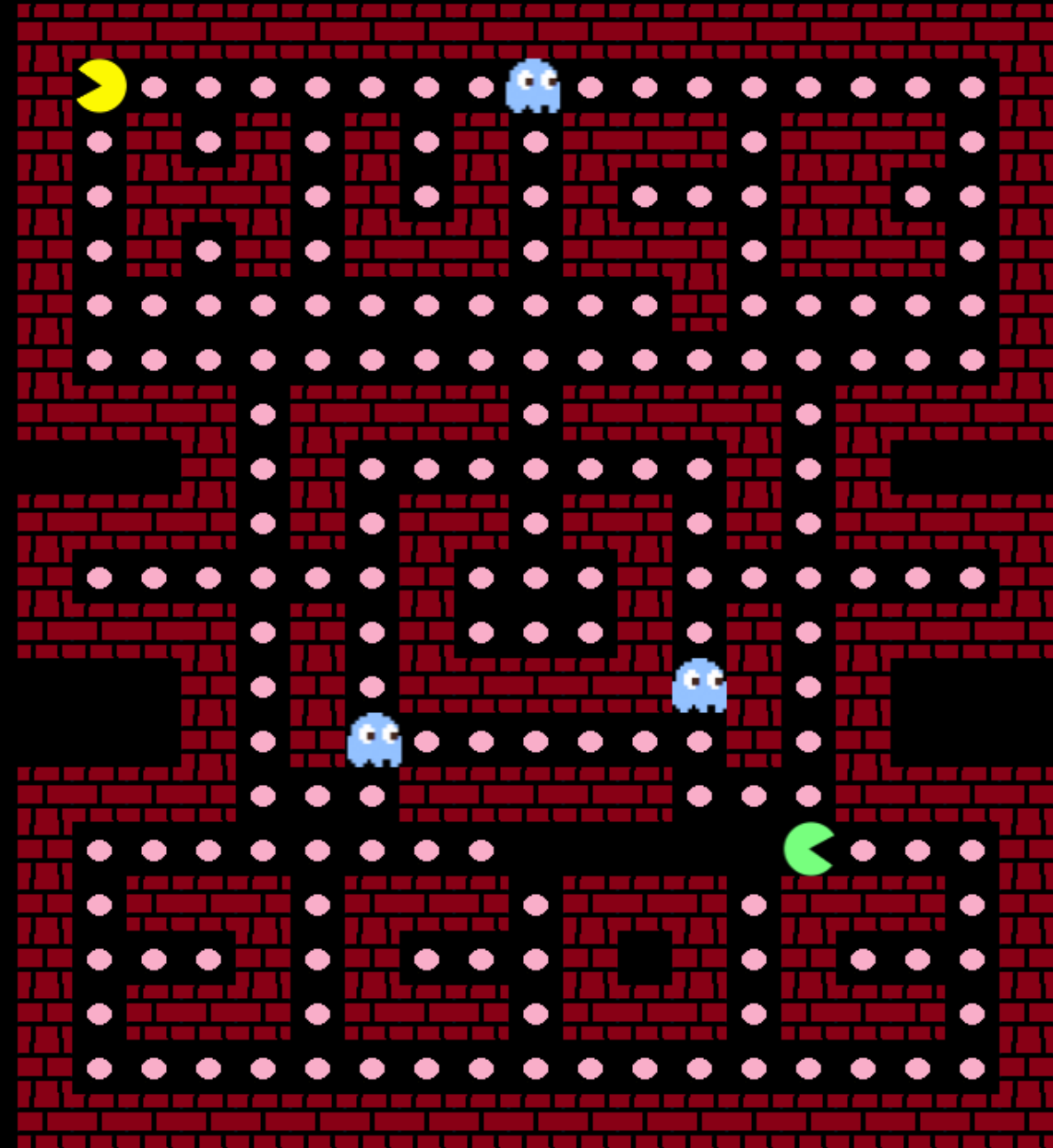
# Demo

Yellow Score

0

Green Score

5



# Solución

```
const btn = document.getElementById("game-button");

fromEvent(btn, "click").subscribe(() => {
  btn.style.display = "none";

  const directionsObservable = fromEvent(window, "keydown").pipe(
    filter(onlyArrowKeys),
    tap(preventDefault),
    map(asUserAndDirection),
    startWith(initialDirections),
    scan(updateDirection)
  );

  interval(350)
    .pipe(
      takeCurrentState(directionsObservable),
      startWith(initGameState(defaultMap)),
      scan(updateGameState(defaultMap)),
      takeWhile(gameState => !gameState.finished, true),
    ).subscribe({
      next: renderToDom({ map: defaultMap }),
      complete: () => {
        btn.style.display = "block";
        btn.textContent = "Press To Restart!";
      }
    })
  });
```

```

// Componente de PacMan
function createPacManComponent(mapElement, index = 0) {
  // Setup
  const pacManSubject = new Subject();

  const pacManElement = document.createElement("div");
  const pacManImg = document.createElement("div");
  pacManElement.appendChild(pacManImg);
  mapElement.appendChild(pacManElement);

  const scoreValue = document.querySelector(`#score-p${index}`);

  const pacManSubscription = pacManSubject.subscribe(({ position, direction, alive, score }) => {
    // Update
    const { x, y } = position;
    pacManElement.style.transform = entityTransform({ x, y });
    pacManImg.style.transform = `rotate(${directionToRotation[direction]}deg)`;
    setTimeout(() => scoreValue.innerHTML = score, 150);

    if (!alive) {
      pacManSubscription.unsubscribe();
      setTimeout(() => pacManElement.classList.remove("pacman"), 150);
    }
  });

  return pacManSubject;
}

```

```

gameState.players.forEach((player, index) =>
  playersPacsSubjects[index].next(player);

```

```
.pacman, .ghost {  
  position: absolute;  
  width: 33px;  
  height: 33px;  
  /* Movimiento continuo */  
  transition: transform 0.35s linear;  
}
```