

Reactive Programming with RxJS and Angular

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Agenda

- Basics & History
- Reactive Extensions
- Observables and Subjects
- Operator Code Examples
- Lessons learned

O1
Basics & History



It can be so easy ...

Rx.Observable.prototype.flatMapLatest(selector, [thisArg])

Projects each element of an observable sequence into a new sequence of observable sequences by incorporating the element's index and then transforms an observable sequence of observable sequences into an observable sequence producing values only from the most recent observable sequence.



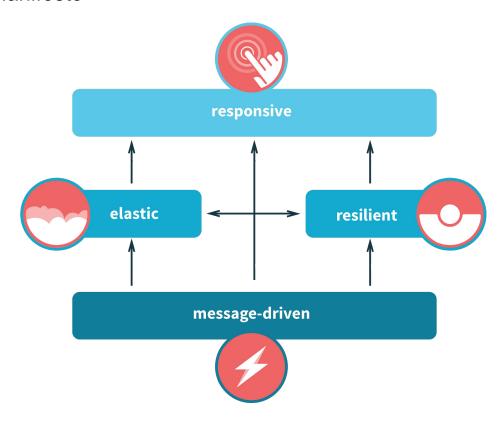


Motivation

```
search(term:string) {
  let promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    this.http.get('my_URL')
      .toPromise()
      . then (
        res => { // Success
          this.results = res.json().results;
          resolve();
        } ,
        msg => { // Error
         reject(msg);
      );
 });
  return promise;
```



The Reactive Manifesto





Responsive

React to user





Resilient

React to failure





Elastic

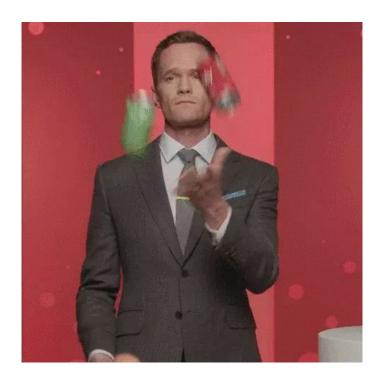
React to load





Message Driven

React to event

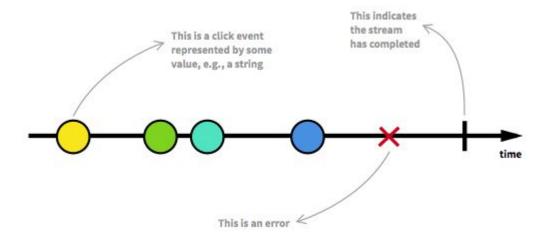




"Reactive programming is programming with asynchronous data streams."



Reactive Streams



02

Reactive Extensions



Reactive Extensions

































Observables and Subjects



What are Observables?

- Data producer
- Observer has next(), error() and complete() methods
- You can subscribe to him
- When it's done, it's done! No reuse after unsubscribe(), error() or complete()



What are Subjects?

- Like Observable
- Difference:
 - Data producer and consumer
 - It's multicast
 - Has a state



Observables

Hot and cold Observables



Cold Observables

```
// Does not run until someone USES it
let names = http.get('/contacts.json');
```



Cold Observables

async



Hot Observables

```
const socket = new WebSocket('ws://myUrl);

const source = new Observable((observer) => {
    socket.addEventListener('message', (e) => observer.next(e));
});
```

Subscribe only once!



RxJS 5 Operators By Example

A complete list of RxJS 5 operators with clear explanations, relevant resources, and executable examples.

Prefer a split by operator type?

Contents (In Alphabetical Order)

- audit
- auditTime
- buffer
- bufferCount
- bufferTime
- Daniorinino
- bufferToggle
- bufferWhen
- catch / catchError **
- combineAll
- combineLatest **
- concat **
- concatAll
- concatMap 🏠
- concatMapTo
- create
- debounce
- debounceTime
- defaultIfEmpty
- delay
- delayWhen
- distinctUntilChanged

- do / tap 🖕
- empty
- every
- exhaustMap
- expand
- filter 🏠
- · finalize / finally
- first
- forkJoin
- from 🚖
- fromEvent
- fromPromise 🚖
- groupBy
- ignoreElements
- interval
- lastlet
- map 🚖
- map \(\square\)
 mapTo
- merge 🚖
- mergeAll
- mergeMap / flatMap 🚖
- multicast
- of
- partition
- pluck
- publish
- race
- range

- retry
- retryWhen
- sample
- scan 🜟
- share 🚖
- shareReplay
- single
- skip
- skipUntil
- skipWhile
- startWith
- switchMap 🙀
- take 🚖
- takeUntil **
- takeWhile
- throttle
- throttleTime
- throw
- timeout
- timer
- toPromise
- window
- windowCount
- windowTime
- windowToggle
- windowWhen
- withLatestFrom
- zip

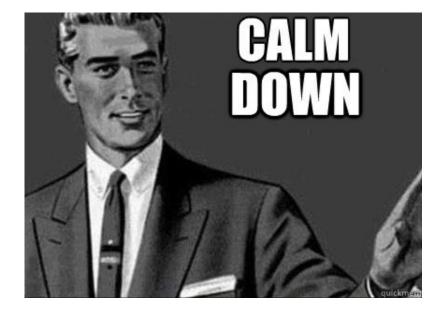








- Don't be scared!
- Use known operators!
- When no operator fits:
 - Develop imperative in the subscribe () function



```
let names = data.map( data =>
  data.name
);
```



```
// Try 5 times to get the data
let resilientNames = names.retry(5);
```



```
// LearnRxJS
```

https://www.learnrxjs.io/



```
// Which operator do I use?
https://xgrommx.github.io
```



```
// RX Marbles
```

http://rxmarbles.com/

// Show us some examples!!



Lessons learned - "Simple Films"

- HttpClient API is observable
- subscribe () to execute
- pipe to operators
- map to transform
- catchError





Lessons learned - "Wikipedia & Error Isolation"

- Reactive Forms API is observable
- valueChanges
- pipe many operators to transform





Lessons learned - "takeUntil & async pipe"

- unsubscribe () otherwise MemoryLeaks
- async cares to subscribe() & unsubscribe()

