



Реактивное программирование и его применение в frontend разработке (WPF)

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What is reactive
programming?

	A	B
1	a	1
2	b	

Disclaimer





From reactive programming To reactive systems

Reactive manifesto

Reactive manifesto



VALUE



FORM

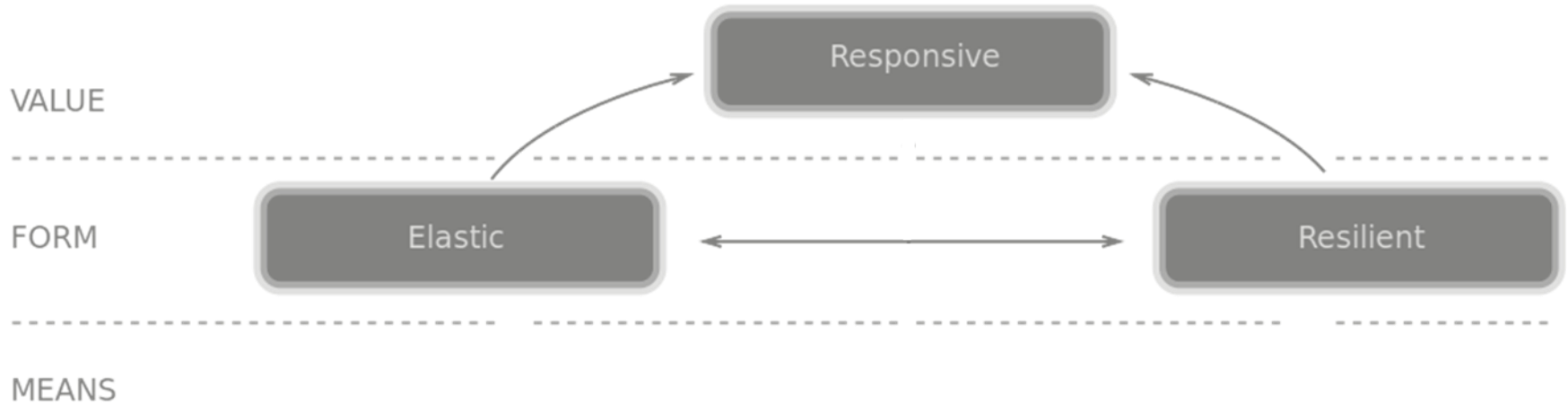


MEANS

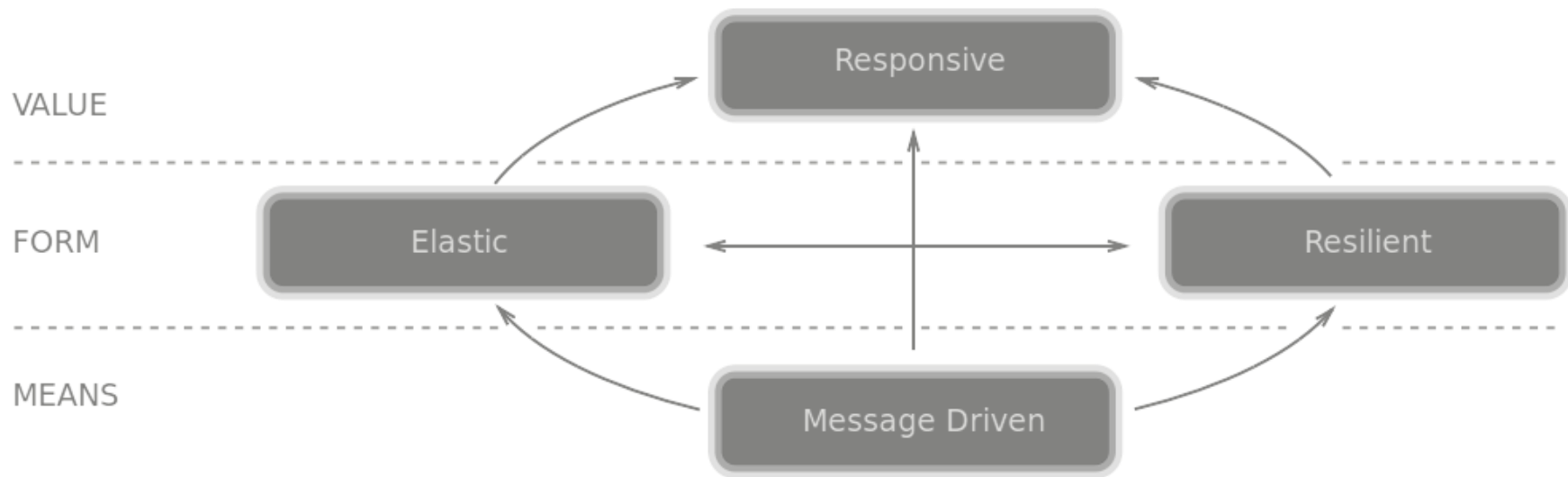
Reactive manifesto



Reactive manifesto



Reactive manifesto





**I made a variable
mutable.**

**Now I can't
share it without synchronization.**

Tools and libraries

Libraries

- [Akka.Net](#) (+ [Akka.Streams](#))
- [Microsoft Orleans](#)
- [protoactor-dotnet](#)
- [Reactive Streams](#)
- [Foundatio](#)
- [Obvs](#)
- [MassTransit](#)
- [Reactive extensions](#)

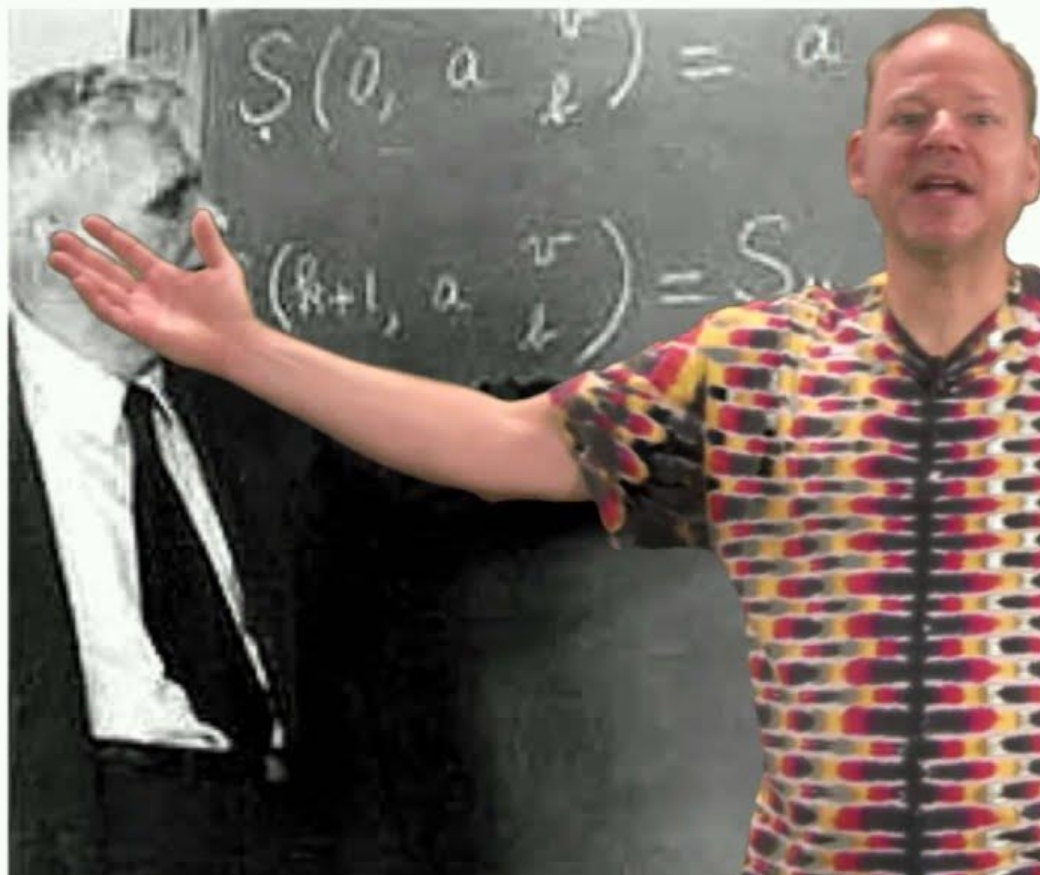
Reactive extensions

The background is a solid dark green color. Overlaid on this is a large, abstract, wavy shape in a lighter shade of green. This shape has a fine, dotted or woven texture and flows from the top right towards the bottom right, partially framing the text on the left.



ReactiveX

An API for asynchronous programming
with observable streams

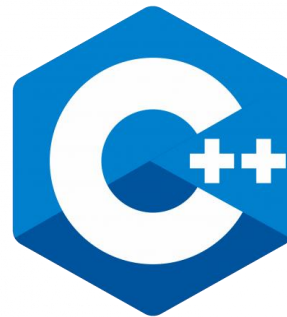


1. THE CONCEPT OF A FUNCTION. Underlying the formal calculi which we shall develop is the concept of a function, as it appears in various branches of mathematics, either under that name or under one of the synonymous names, "operation" or "transformation." The study of the general properties of functions, independently of their appearance in any particular mathematical (or other) domain, belongs to formal logic or lies on the boundary line between logic and mathematics. This study is the original motivation for the calculi — but they are so formulated as to be possible to abstract from the intended meaning and to treat them merely as formal systems.

A function is a rule of correspondence between two classes. More precisely, a function is a rule which assigns to each member of one class (the arguments) exactly one member of another class (the values of the function). It is not required that the operation shall necessarily be applicable to everything whatsoever; but for each function there is a class, or range, of possible arguments -- the class of things to which the operation is significantly applicable -- to this we shall call the range of arguments, or range of the independent variable, for that function. The class of all values of the function, obtained by taking all possible arguments, will be called the range of values, or range of the dependent variable.

If f denotes a particular function, we shall use the notation $f(a)$ for the value of the function f for the argument a . If a does not belong to the range of arguments of f , the notation $f(a)$ shall be meaningless.

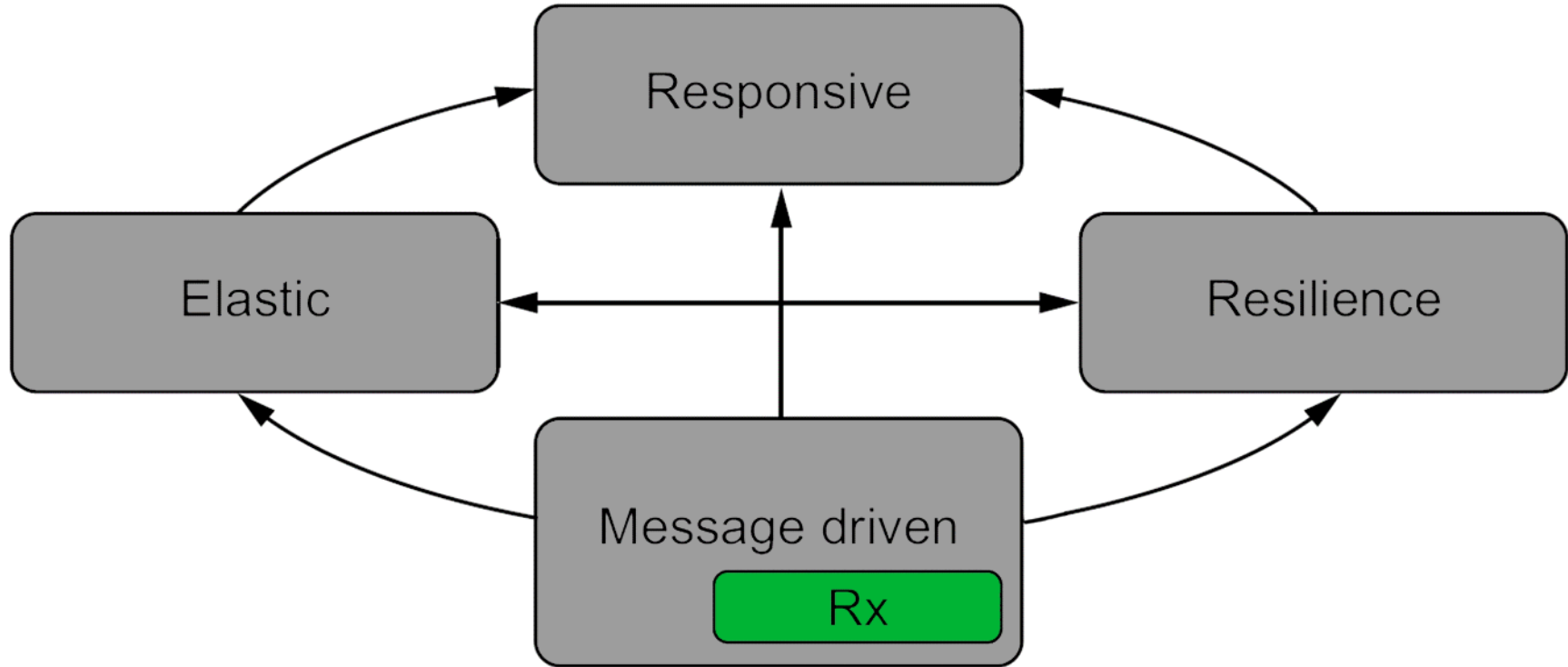
It is, of course, not excluded that the range of arguments or range of values of a function should consist wholly or partly of functions. The derivative, as this notion appears in the el-



RX in C#

	Single return value	Multiple return values
Pull/Synchronous/Interactive	T	IEnumerable<T>
Push/Asynchronous/Reactive	Task<T>	IObservable<T>

RX and Reactive manifesto





Rx = Observables + LINQ + Schedulers

Observables

- Observable - коллекция значений, упорядоченная во времени
- Observer - можно представить как коллекцию callback'ов, которая умеет реагировать на изменения в потоке
- Subject - observable и observer в одном лице.

Interface IObservable<out T>

IDisposable Subscribe(IObserver<T>)

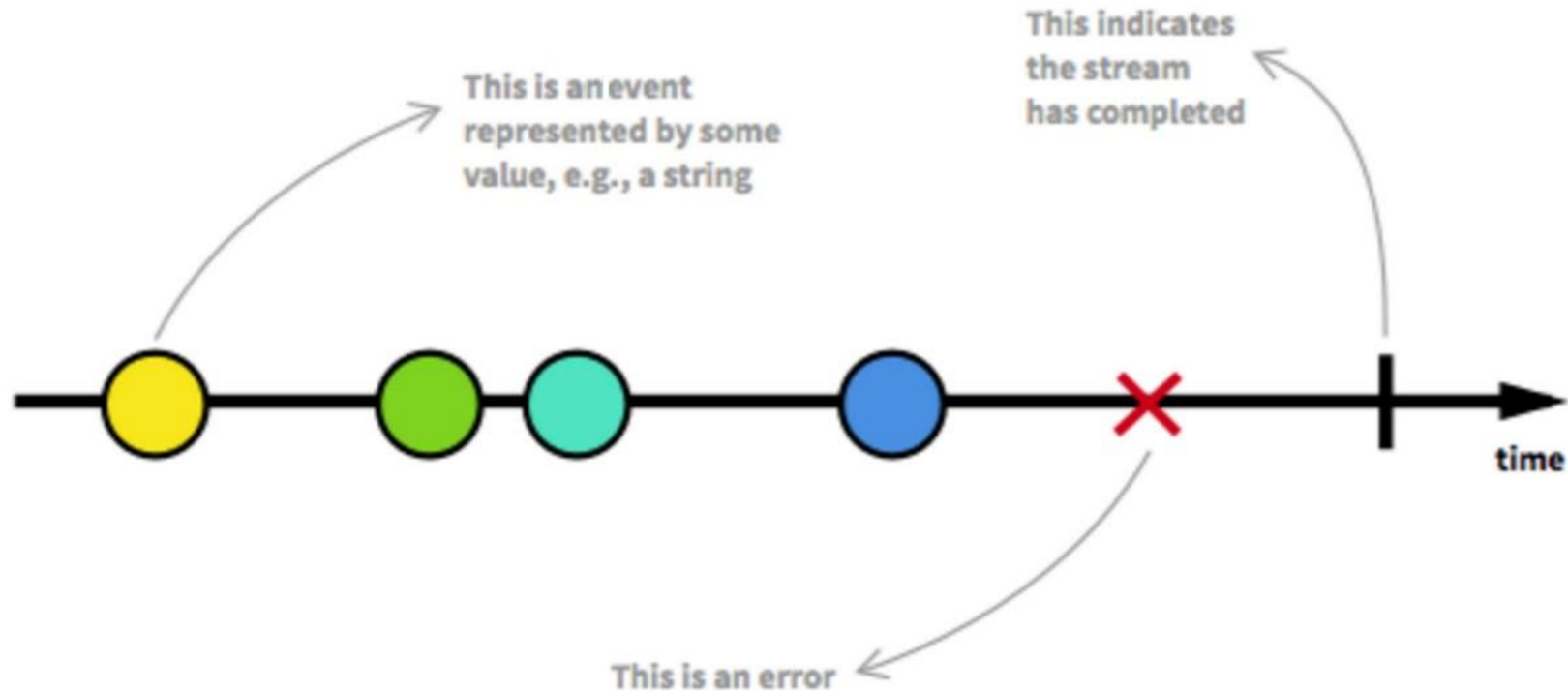
Interface IObservable<T>

OnNext(T)

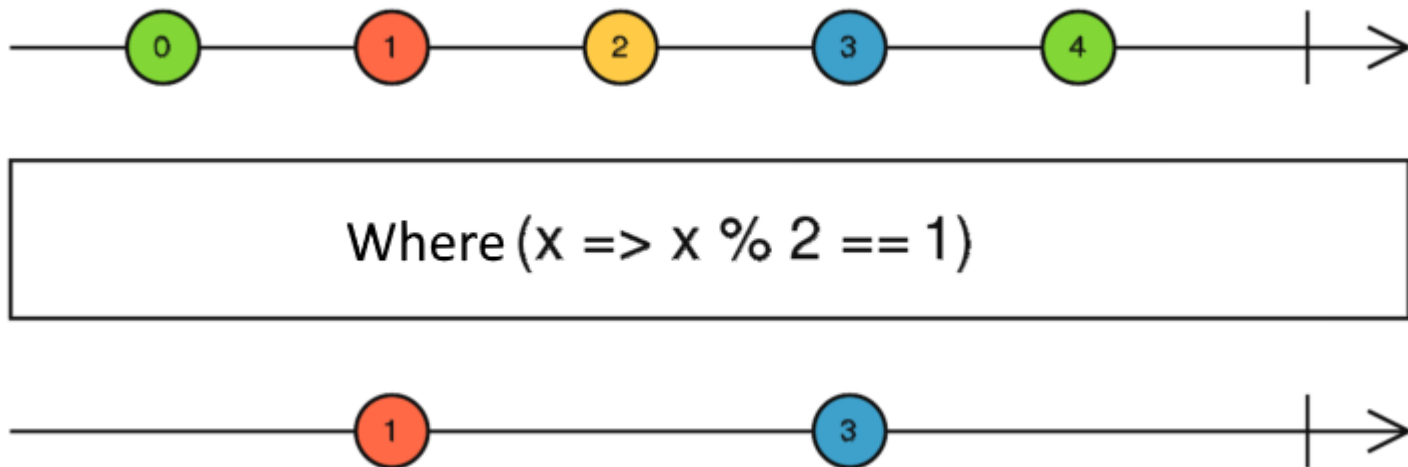
OnError(Exception)

OnCompleted()

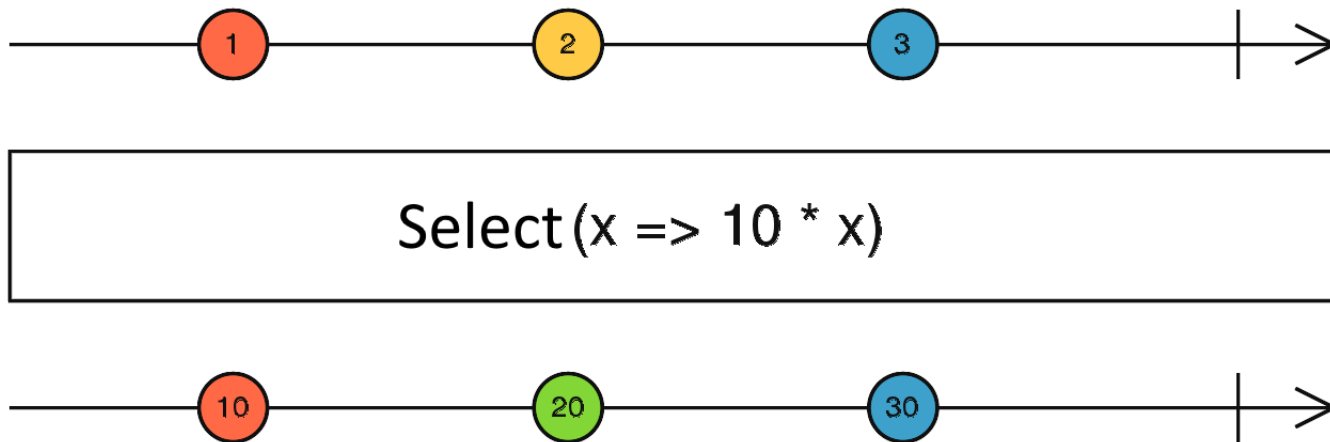
Marble diagrams



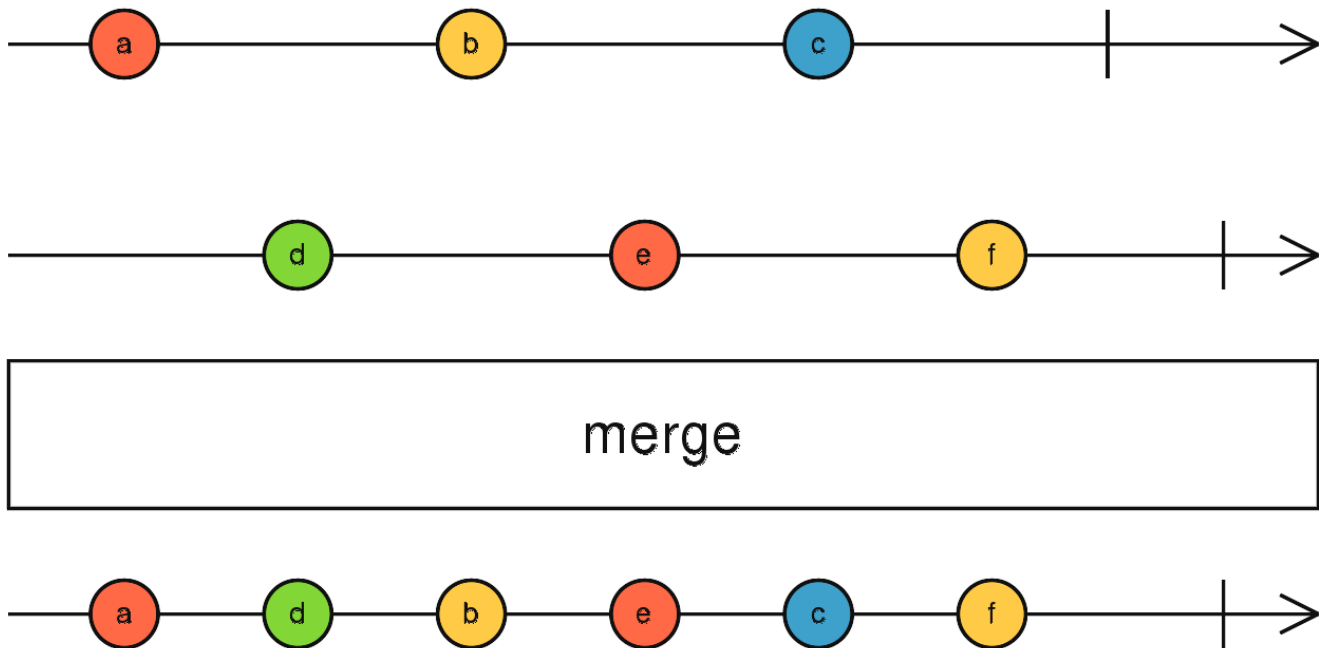
LINQ



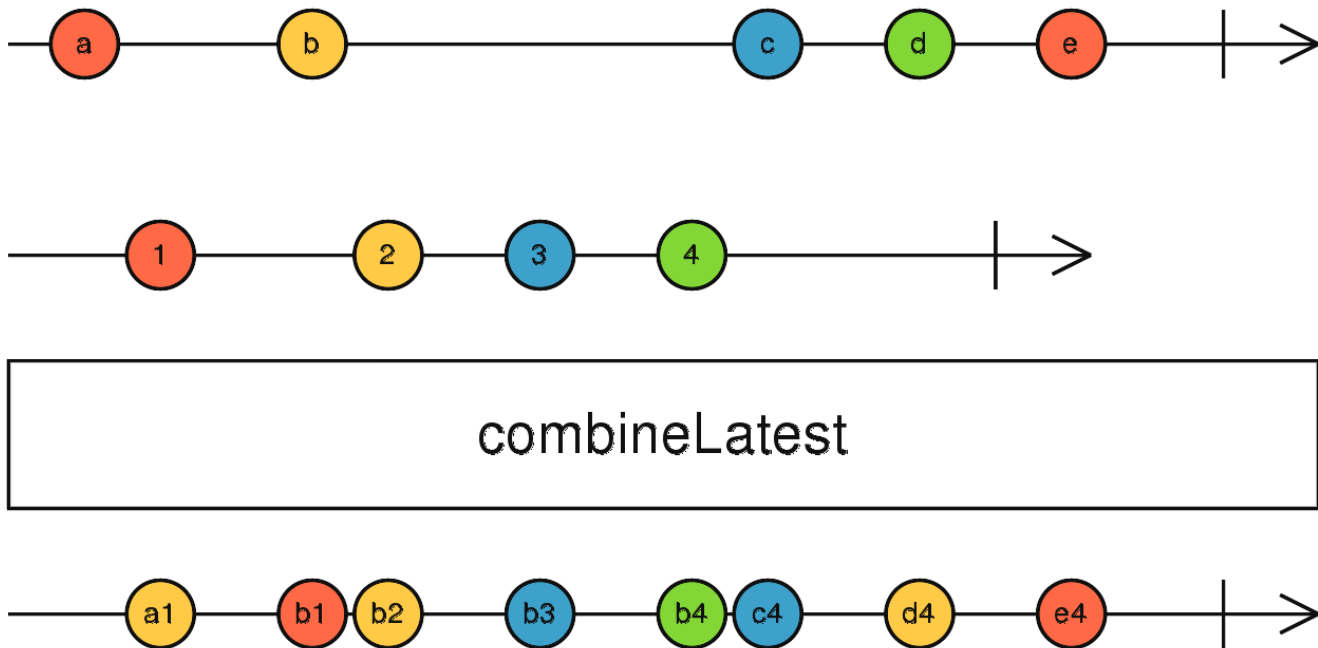
LINQ



LINQ



LINQ



Scheduler

- Callbacks will run on same thread by default
- Schedulers' exist:
 - On task-pool
 - On thread-pool
 - On new thread (each time)
 - On specific thread
 - Custom

Hot and cold observables

HOT

emits immediately whether its
Observer is ready or not

examples

mouse & keyboard events
system events
stock prices
time

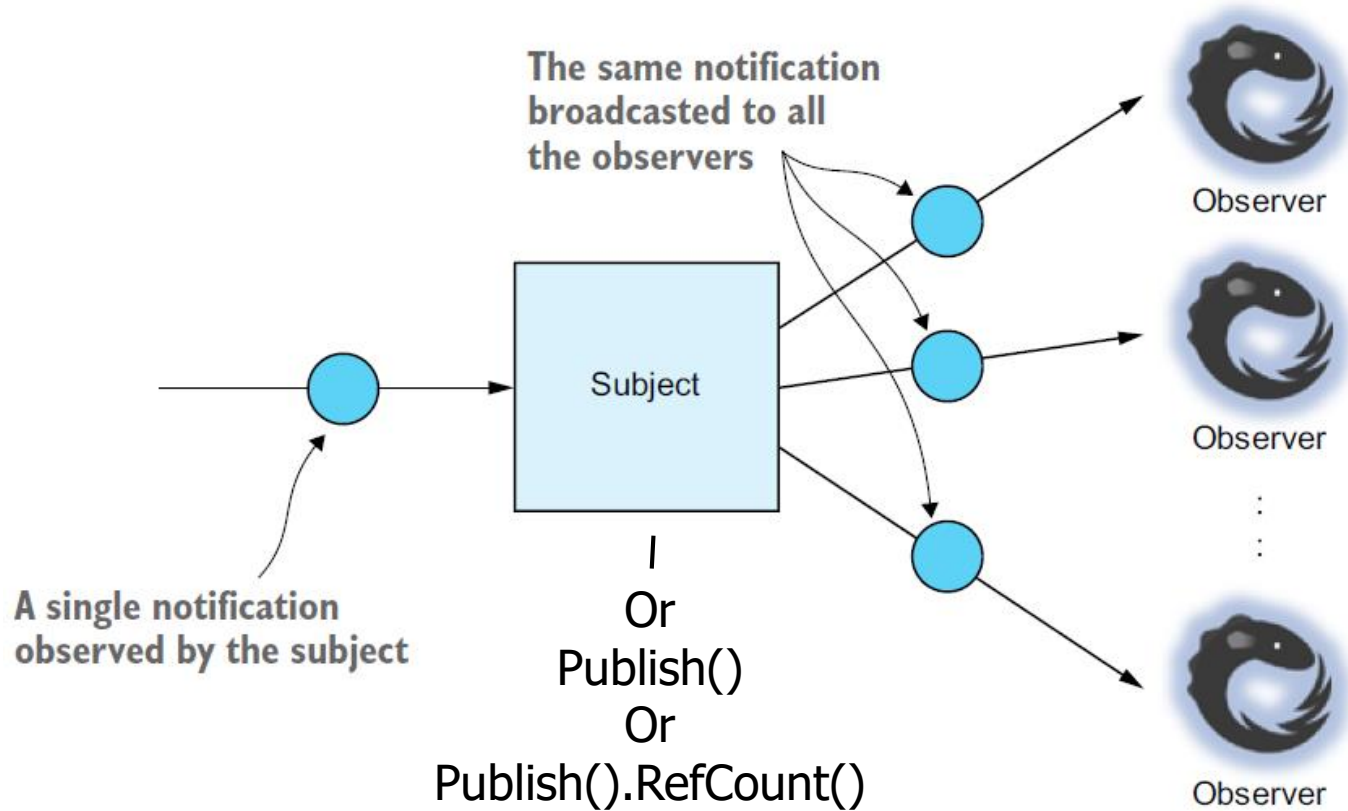
COLD

emits at controlled rate when
requested by its Observers

examples

in-memory Iterable
database query
web service request
reading file

Multicasting

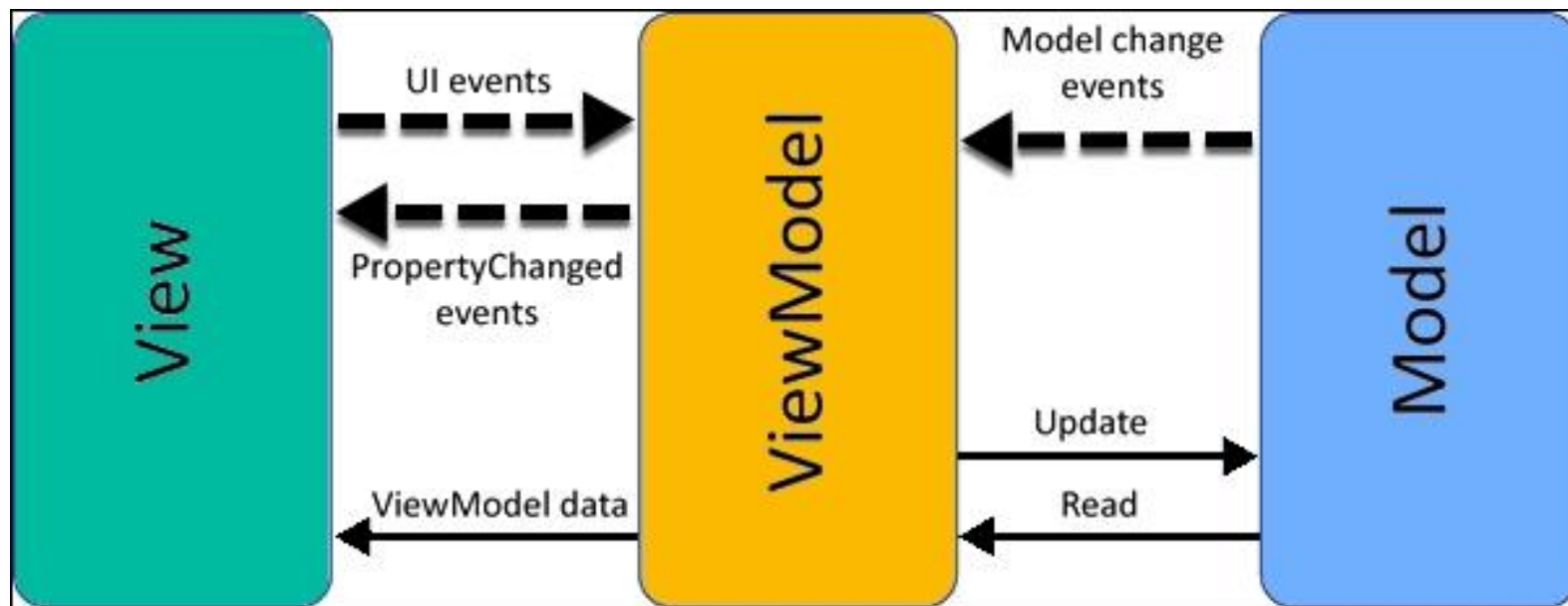


The background is a solid green color with a subtle, wavy, textured pattern that resembles a liquid or smoke effect. The pattern is darker green and flows from the top right towards the bottom left, creating a sense of movement.

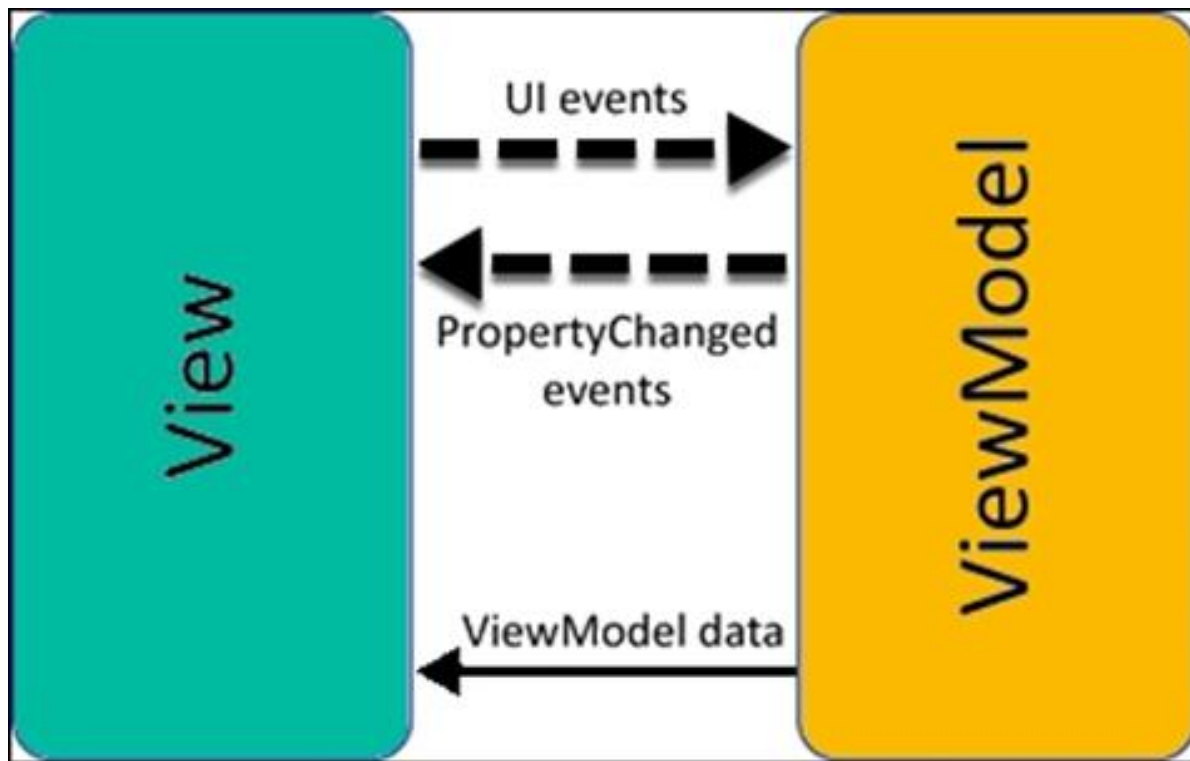
Demo

Reactive programming in frontend (WPF)

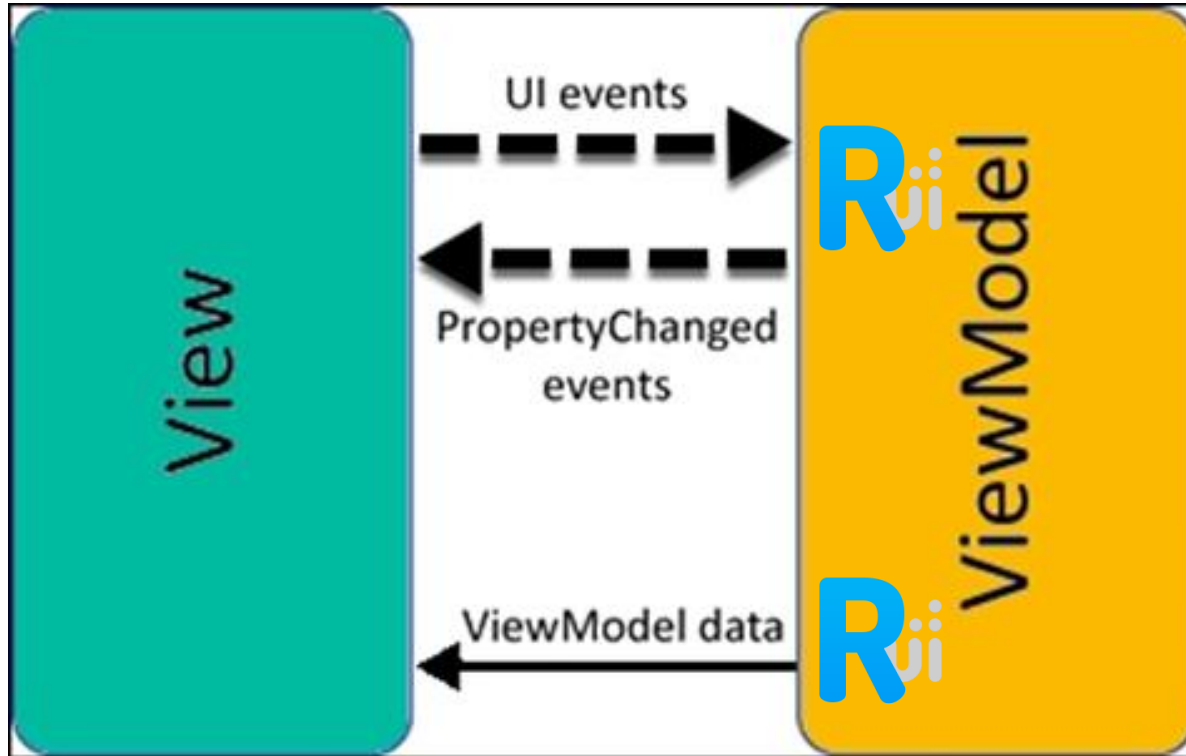
MVVM



MVVM



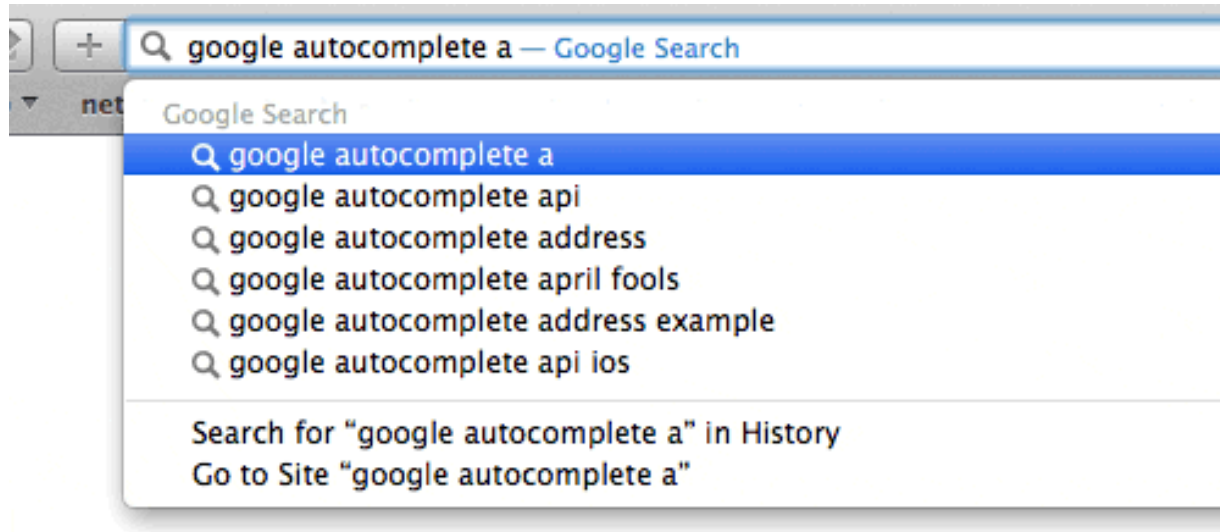
MVVM and ReactiveUI



ReactiveUI



Search example



Search example

```
this.WhenAnyValue(x => x.SearchQuery)
    .Throttle(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.8), RxApp.TaskpoolScheduler)
    .Select(query => query?.Trim())
    .DistinctUntilChanged()
    .Where(query => !string.IsNullOrEmpty(query))
    .ObserveOn(RxApp.MainThreadScheduler)
    .InvokeCommand(ExecuteSearch);
```


VSPC AgentUI

AgentUI

Management Agent Settings

×

Connect management agent to the backup portal and set user credentials for the remote computer discovery

Agent status:  [Failed to connect](#)


Backup portal connection settings


Cloud gateway:

Port:

Username:

Password:

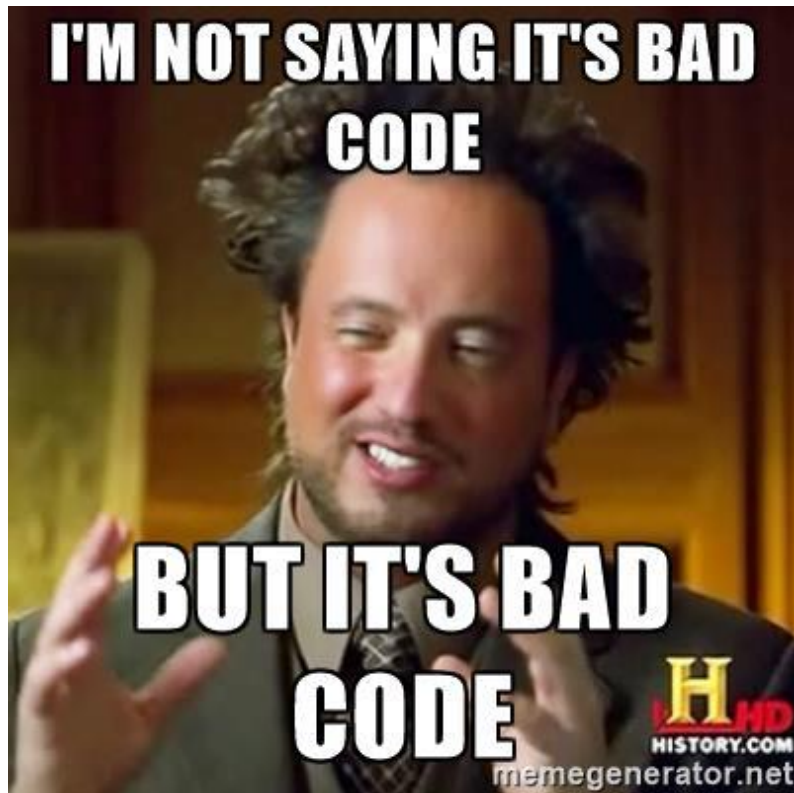
Remote computer discovery user account:  [Not set...](#)

 [View security certificate](#)

Apply

Close

AgentUI



Before

```
public Boolean CanCancel => IsDirty || !EditingEnabled;
```


```
private Boolean IsDirty
{
    get { return _isDirty; }
    set
    {
        _isDirty = value;
        if (!_isDirty)
            IsHostSettingsEdited = false;
        OnPropertyChanged();
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(CanCancel));
    }
}
```

Before

```
private Boolean IsHostSettingsEdited
{
    get
    {
        return _isHostSettingsEdited;
    }
    set
    {
        _isHostSettingsEdited = value;
        if (_isHostSettingsEdited)
            IsDirty = true;
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(ShowStatePlusAddress));
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(CommonAgentStateMessage));
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(DontShowHostSettingsInTextboxes));
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(IsCertificateViewEnabled));
        OnPropertyChanged(nameof(CertificateImage));
    }
}
```

After

```
var canSaveChanges = isDirtyObservable  
    .CombineLatest(agentHasCertificateIssue,  
        (isDirty, isCertIssue) => isCertIssue || (isDirty && !HasErrors));
```

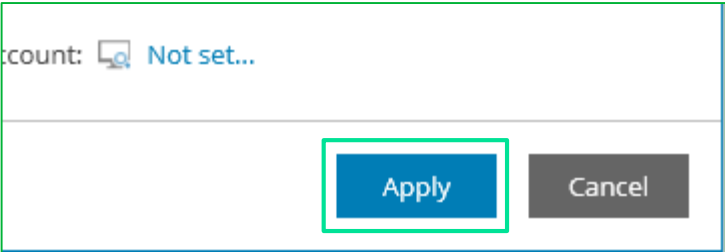
count:  Not set...


Apply

Cancel

After

```
SaveCommand = ReactiveCommand.CreateFromObservable(  
    () => SomeLogic(),  
    canSaveChanges);
```



count:  Not set...


Apply Cancel

After

```
var portAndHostAreNotEmptyObservable = hostnameObservable  
    .CombineLatest(portObservable,  
        (hostname, port) => !string.IsNullOrEmpty(hostname) && !string.IsNullOrEmpty(port));
```

```
var saveNotInProgressObservable = SaveCommand.IsExecuting  
    .Invert()  
    .Skip(1); // skip the first "isn't executing" state
```

```
_isCertificateViewEnabled = portAndHostAreNotEmptyObservable  
    .Merge(saveNotInProgressObservable)  
    .ToProperty(this, x => x.IsCertificateViewEnabled);
```

Remote computer discovery user account:  [Not set...](#)

 [View security certificate](#)

A bit more about ReactiveUI

- Data Binding
- Data Persistence
- Routing
- View Location
- User Input Validation
- TestScheduler
- Message Bus

ReactiveUI disadvantages

```
private readonly ObservableAsPropertyHelper<bool> _isCertificateViewEnabled;
```

3 references

```
public bool IsCertificateViewEnabled => _isCertificateViewEnabled.Value;
```

ReactiveUI disadvantages

2 references

```
private readonly ObservableAsPropertyHelper<bool> _certificateNotTrusted;
```

3 references

```
public bool CertificateNotTrusted => _certificateNotTrusted.Value;
```

2 references

```
private readonly ObservableAsPropertyHelper<BitmapImage> _certificateImage;
```

3 references

```
public BitmapImage CertificateImage => _certificateImage.Value;
```

2 references

```
private readonly ObservableAsPropertyHelper<string> _certificateHyperlinkText;
```

2 references

```
public String CertificateHyperlinkText => _certificateHyperlinkText.Value;
```

2 references

```
private readonly ObservableAsPropertyHelper<bool> _isCertificateViewEnabled;
```

3 references

```
public bool IsCertificateViewEnabled => _isCertificateViewEnabled.Value;
```


ReactiveUI disadvantages

```
// Create a new Toaster any time someone asks
Locator.CurrentMutable.Register(() => new Toaster(), typeof(IToaster));

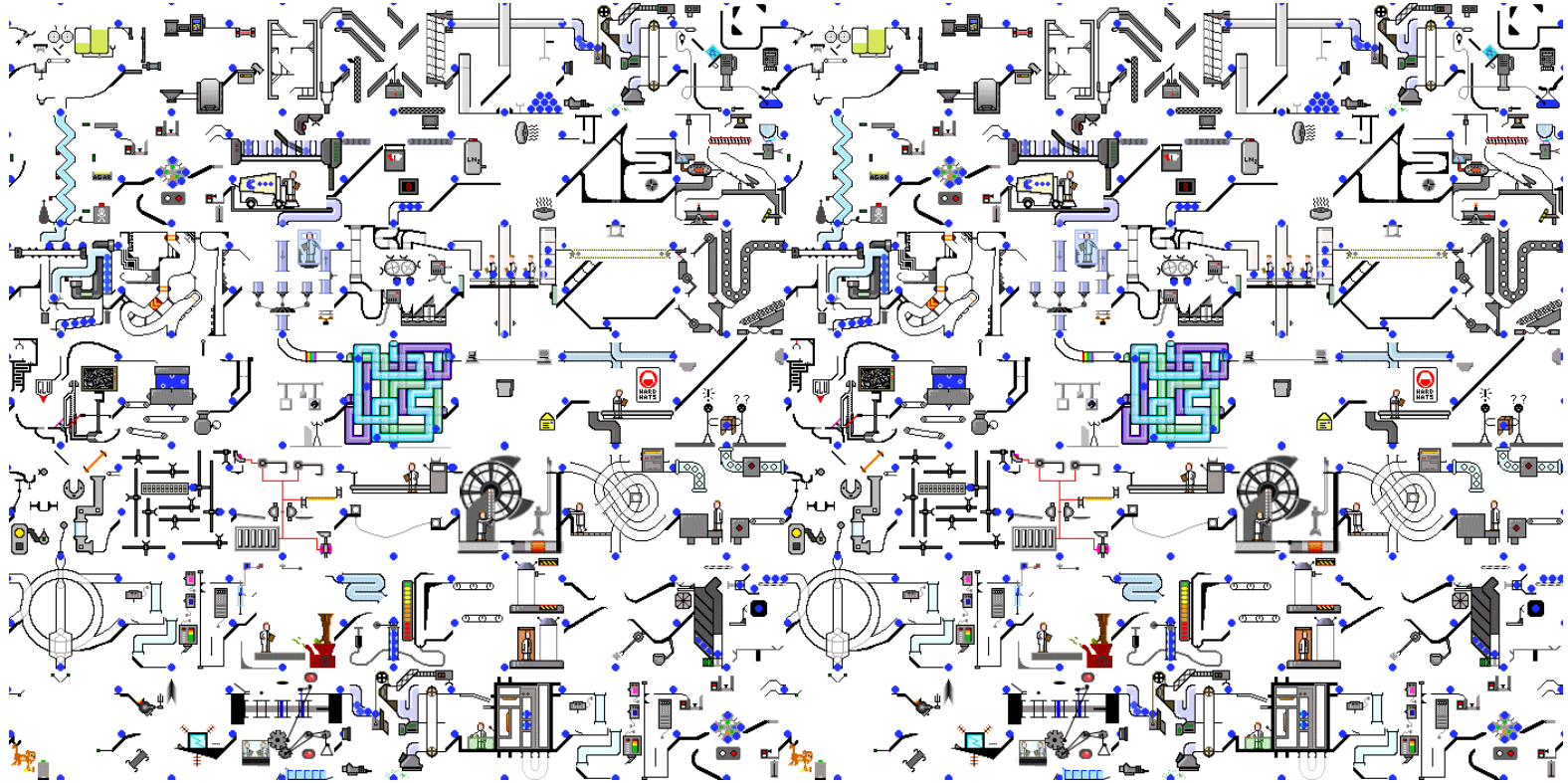
// Register a singleton instance
Locator.CurrentMutable.RegisterConstant(new ExtraGoodToaster(), typeof(IToaster));
```

```
var toaster = Locator.Current.GetService<IToaster>();
var allToasterImpls = Locator.Current.GetServices<IToaster>();
```

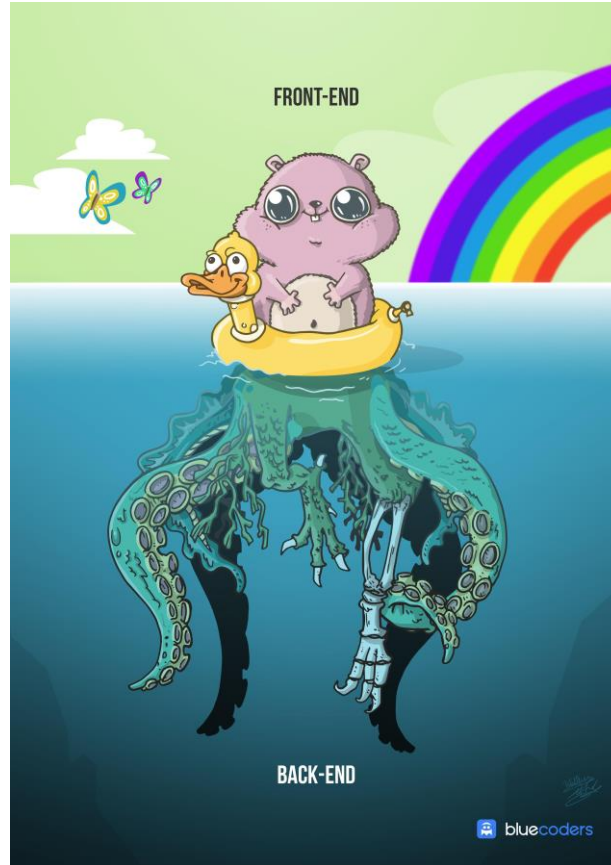
RX disadvantages

Call Stack	
Name	
	Veeam.MBP.AgentConfigurator.exe!Veeam.AC.AgentConfigurator.ViewModels.MainViewModel..ctor. AnonymousMethod__163_27 (bool isDirty, Sys
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.CombineLatest<bool, System.Reactive.EventPattern<Veeam.AC.AgentConfigurator
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Merge<bool>._.Iter.OnNext(bool value)
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<System.__Canon, bool>._.OnNext(System.__Canon value)
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.DistinctUntilChanged<string, string>._.OnNext(string value)
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<ReactiveUI.IObservedChange<Veeam.AC.AgentConfigurator.ViewModels.M
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.DistinctUntilChanged<ReactiveUI.ObservedChange<Veeam.AC.AgentConfigurator.
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<ReactiveUI.IObservedChange<object, object>, ReactiveUI.ObservedChange<
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Where<ReactiveUI.IObservedChange<object, object>>._.OnNext(ReactiveUI.IObsen
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Switch<ReactiveUI.IObservedChange<object, object>>._.Iter.OnNext(ReactiveUI.IOI
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<ReactiveUI.IObservedChange<object, object>, ReactiveUI.ObservedChange<
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Where<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Cast<object, ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveC
	System.Reactive.Core.dll!System.Reactive.Observer<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject>>._.OnNext(Reacti
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.SelectMany<System.Collections.Generic.IList<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChanged
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Buffer<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Merge<System.Reactive.Unit>._.Iter.OnNext(System.Reactive.Unit value)
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Select<System.__Canon, System.Reactive.Unit>._.OnNext(System.__Canon value)
	System.Reactive.Linq.dll!System.Reactive.Linq.ObservableImpl.Where<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject
	System.Reactive.Core.dll!System.Reactive.Observer<ReactiveUI.IReactivePropertyChangedEventArgs<ReactiveUI.IReactiveObject>>._.OnNext(Reacti

RX disadvantages



RX disadvantages

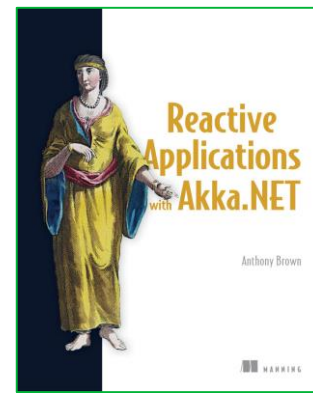
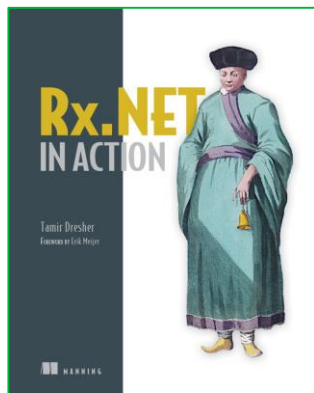


Conclusion

- Используйте реактивную парадигму при взаимодействии с “физическим” миром
- RX полезен, но не панацея
- Если вы разрабатываете XAML приложения, посмотрите на ReactiveUI
- При разработке распределённых систем, реактивный подход вне конкуренции

Links

- [Introduction to Rx \(Web book\)](#)
- [ReactiveUI](#)
- [Доклад с .Next: Tamir Dresher — Reactive Extensions \(Rx\) 101](#)
- Book [Rx.NET in Action](#)
- Book [Reactive Design Patterns](#)
- Book [Reactive Applications with Akka.NET](#)



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