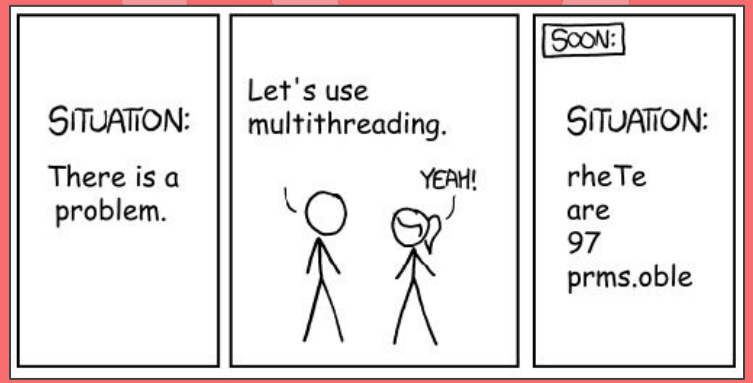
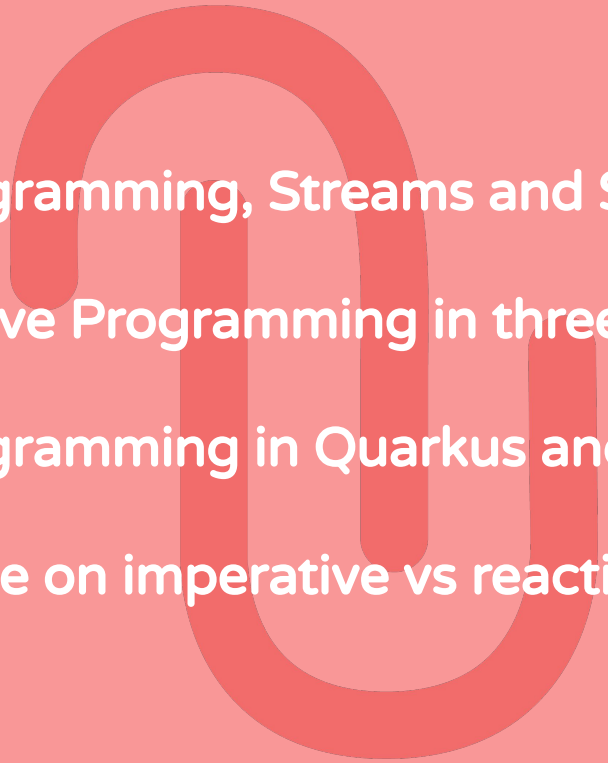
WILD CODE SCHOOL

Reactive Streams

Async for the Masses



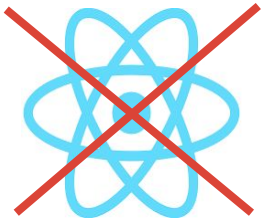
WILD CODE SCHOOL



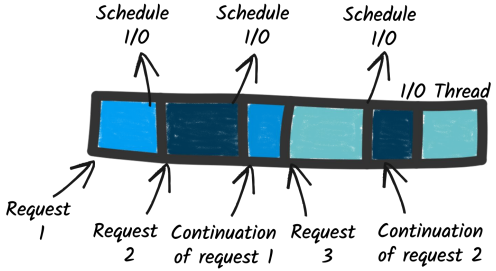
- Reactive Programming, Streams and Systems
- Demo: Reactive Programming in three flavours
- Reactive Programming in Quarkus and Spring Boot
- How-to decide on imperative vs reactive programming

Reactive Programming, Streams & Systems (and not React!)

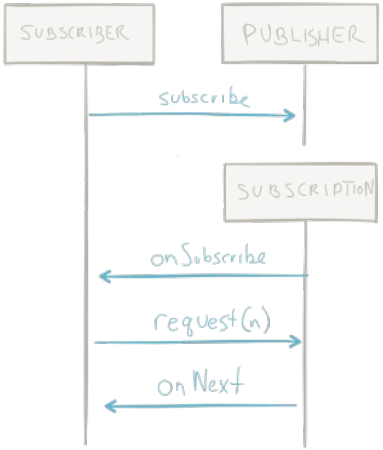
Reactive is a **set of design principles** to build **robust, efficient, and concurrent applications and systems**. These principles let you **handle more load** than traditional approaches while **using the resources** (CPU and memory) **more efficiently**.



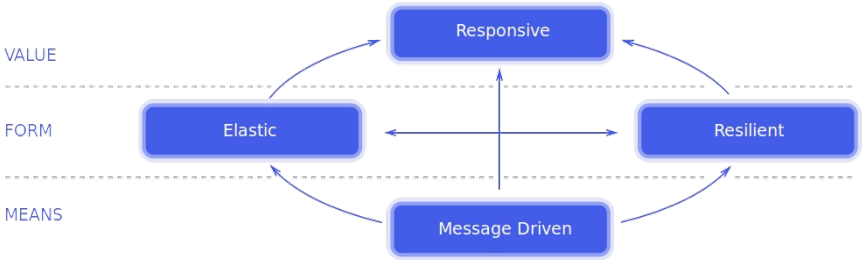
Reactive Programming



Reactive Streams



Reactive Systems



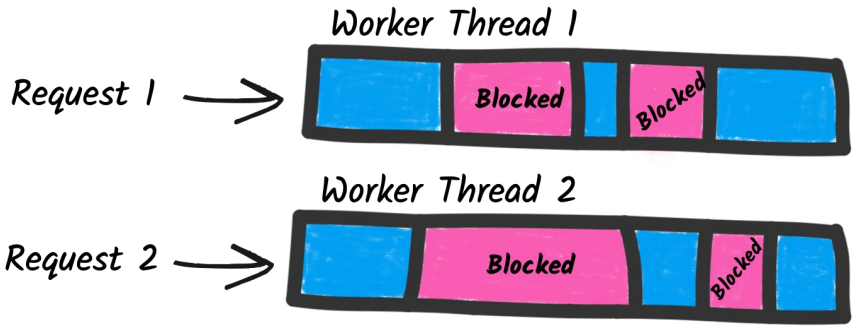
https://quarkus.io/guides/quarkus-reactive-architecture

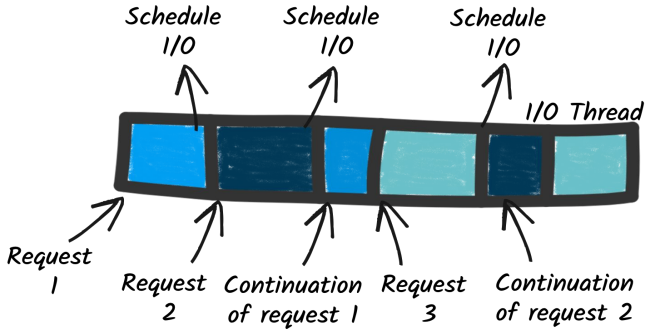
Reactive Programming - the Design Patterns

Reactive programming is programming with **asynchronous data streams.**

In technical terms, **reactive programming** is a paradigm in which declarative code is issued to construct **asynchronous processing pipelines.**

In other words, it's **programming with asynchronous data streams** that **sends** data to a **consumer** as it becomes available, which enables developers to write code that can **react to these state changes** quickly and asynchronously.

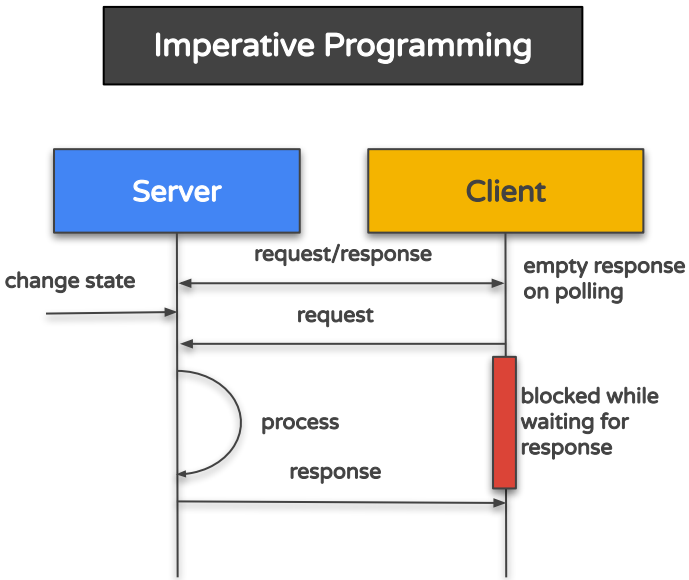


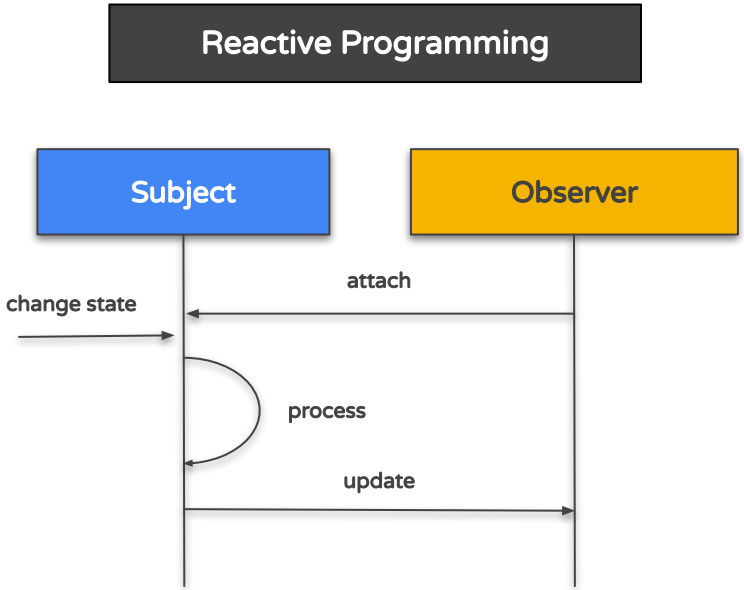


Wikipedia: Observer Pattern, Iterator Pattern
https://developer.ibm.com/articles/defining-the-term-reactive/

Reactive Programming - the Design Patterns

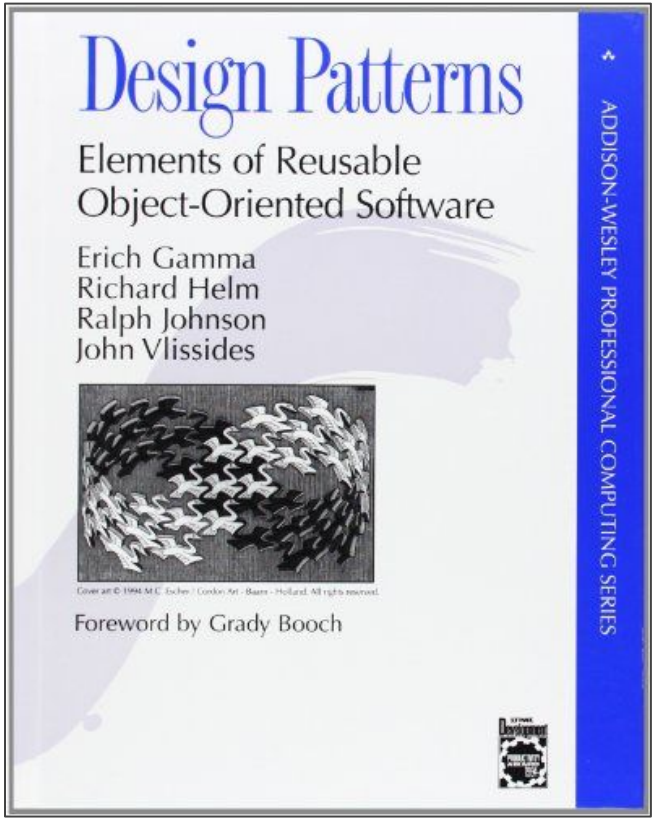
Reactive Programming combines **functional programming, the observer pattern, and the iterable pattern.**

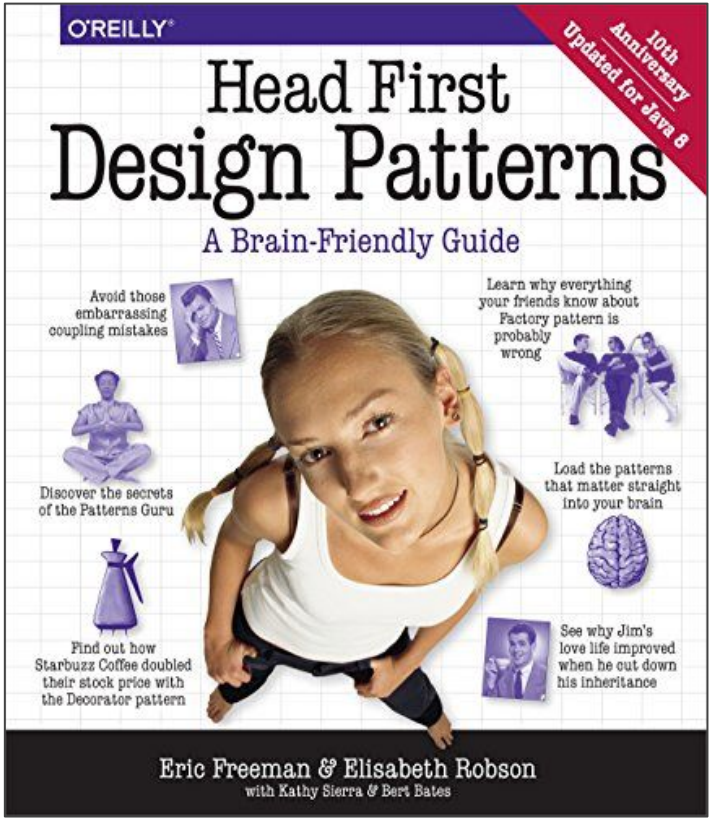




Wikipedia: Observer Pattern, Iterator Pattern
https://smallrye.io/smallrye-mutiny/pages/philosophy#events

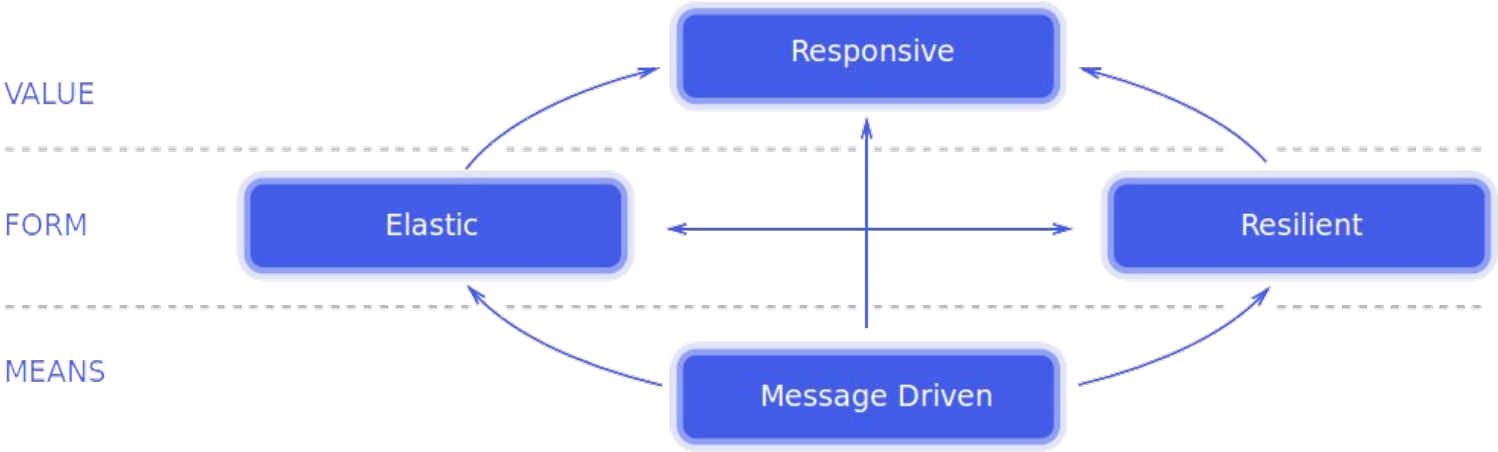
GoF Patterns: Observer & Iterator





Reactive Programming, Streams & Systems

Systems built as **Reactive Systems** are **more flexible, loosely-coupled and scalable**.
This makes them **easier to develop** and **amenable to change**.



https://www.reactivemanifesto.org/

How do Reactive Programming and Systems relate?

Reactive Programming is a distinct **subset** of Reactive Systems
at the implementation level.

Reactive Programming offers productivity for Developers—through performance and resource efficiency—at the component level for **internal logic** and **dataflow management.**

It is highly beneficial to use **Reactive Programming within the components of a Reactive System.**

It is highly beneficial to **use Reactive Systems** to create the **system around the components** written **using Reactive Programming.**

https://www.lightbend.com/white-papers-and-reports/reactive-programming-versus-reactive-systems

Reactive Streams & Reactive Extensions

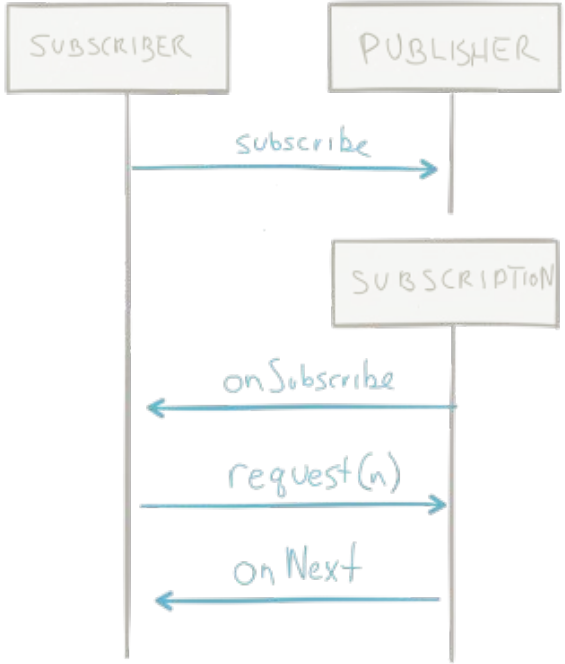
A stream is **“a sequence of data elements made available over time”**

Reactive Streams is an initiative to provide a standard for **asynchronous** stream processing **with non-blocking back pressure.**

Reactive extensions enables **imperative programming languages to compose asynchronous and event-based programs by using observable sequences.** Reactive extensions **combine the observer and iterator patterns** and functional idioms to give you a sort of toolbox, enabling your application to create, combine, merge, filter, and transform data streams.

Reactive Streams is an initiative that was created to provide a standard to **unify reactive extensions and deal with asynchronous stream processing with non-blocking backpressure,** which encompasses efforts aimed at runtime environments as well as network protocols.

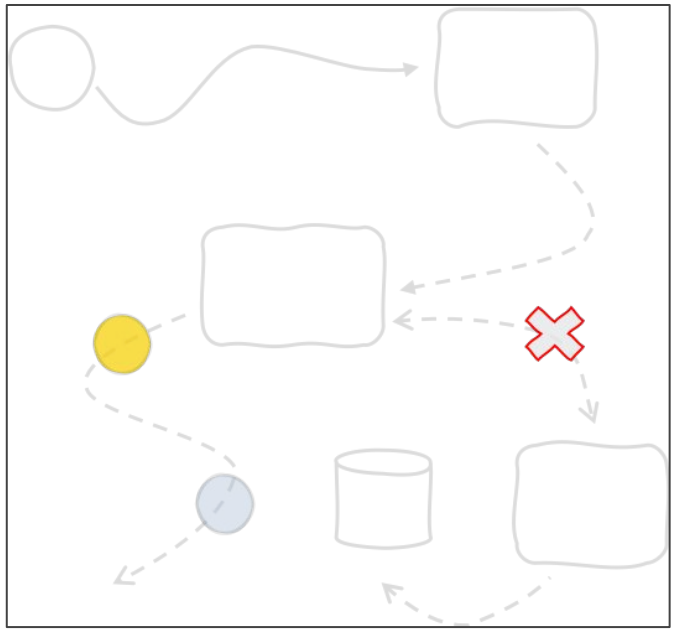
***Note**: While the **asynchronous boundary** is about **decoupling in time,** what **Reactive Streams does not yet give us is decoupling in space — distribution.** This would allow us to distribute load across nodes and clusters, ideally with **location transparency**.*



https://blog.redelastic.com/a-journey-into-reactive-streams-5ee2a9cd7e29#.2wqcc3cja

Gotchas with Reactive Programming

Communications in distributed systems are inherently asynchronous and unreliable. Anything can go wrong, anytime, and often with no prior notice.

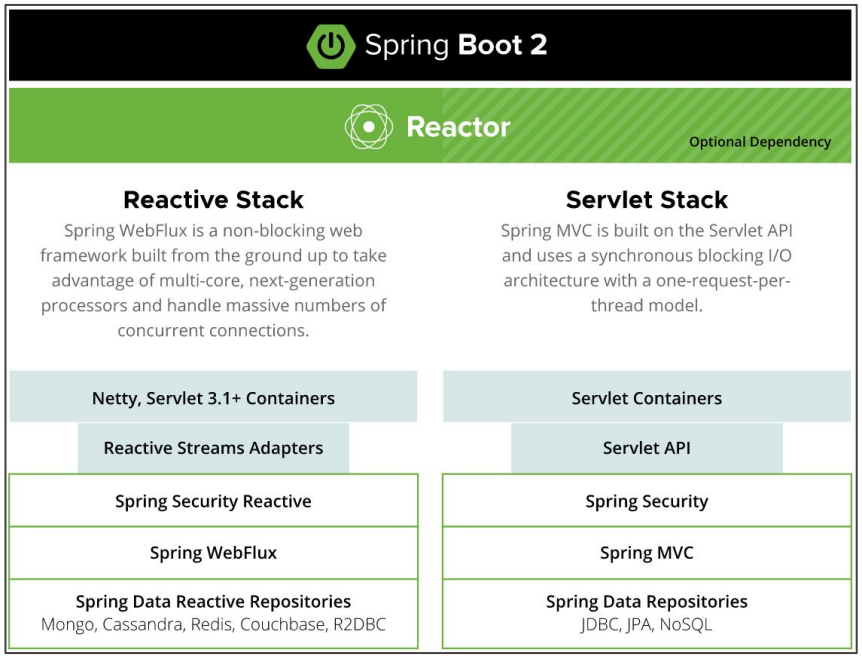


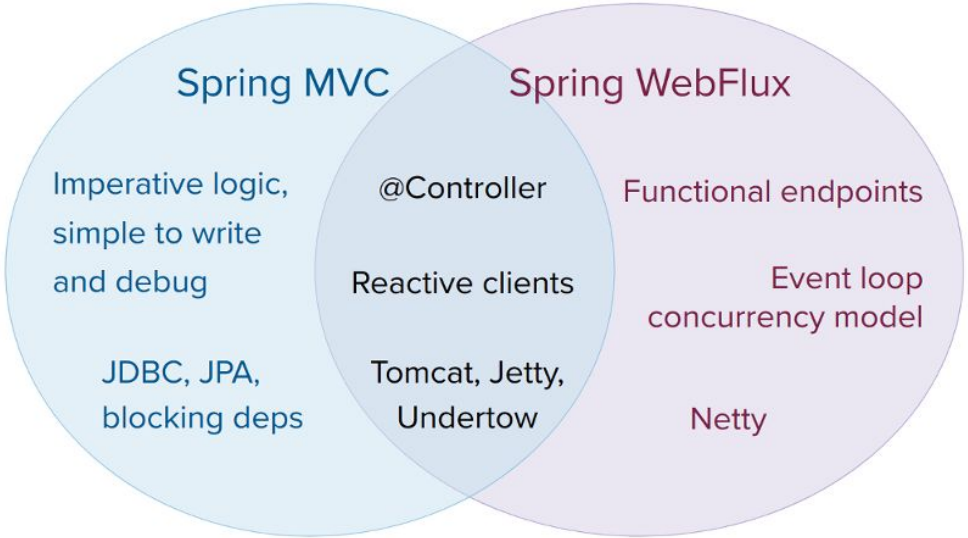
Most **classic applications** use a **synchronous development model**. Synchronous code is **easy to reason about, more comfortable to write and read than asynchronous code**, but it has some **hidden cost**. This cost emerges when building I/O intensive applications, quite common in distributed applications.

While applications using **non-blocking I/O are more efficient** and better suited for the Cloud's distributed nature, they come with a considerable constraint: **you must never block the I/O thread.** Thus, you need to implement your **business logic** using an **asynchronous development model.**

https://smallrye.io/smallrye-mutiny/pages/philosophy

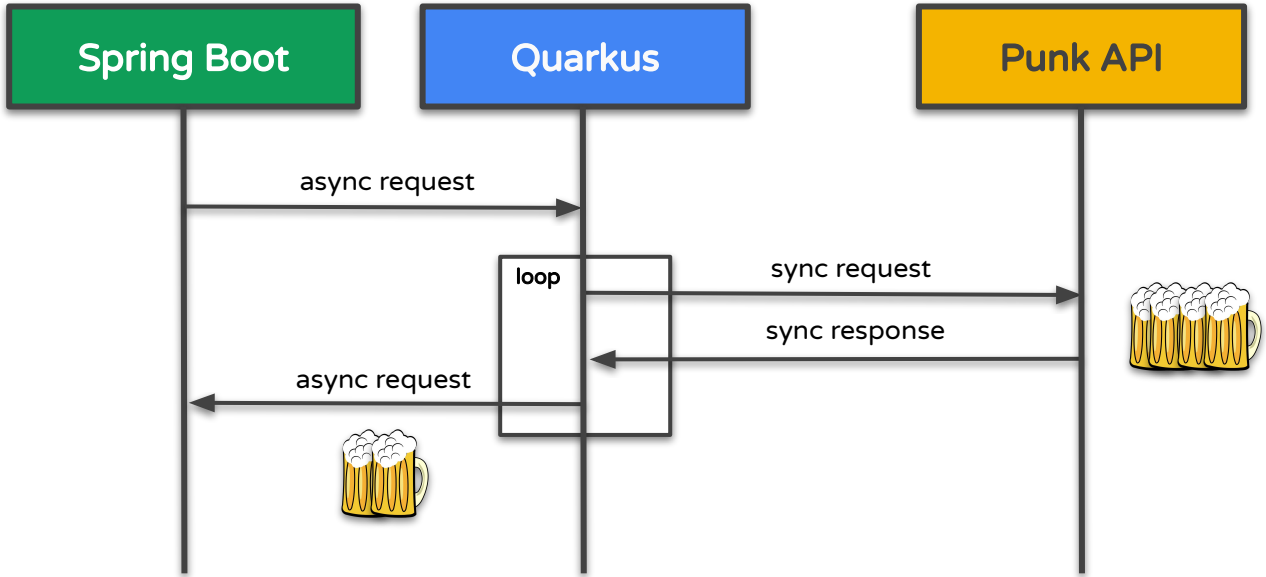
Spring Boot with Project Reactor: no unified experience





https://spring.io/reactive

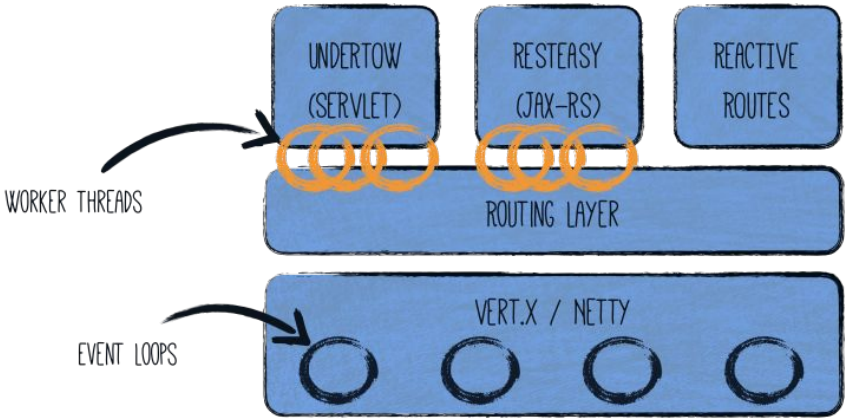
Microservices Compatibility: Spring Boot Beer Consumer



Quarkus Reactive Service **pulls** beer from Punk API **synchronously** and **pushes asynchronously** to Spring Reactive Consumer.

What is special about Quarkus and Reactive Programming?

Quarkus is a **Reactive framework**. Since the beginning, Reactive has been an **essential tenet of the Quarkus architecture**. It includes **many reactive features** and offers a broad ecosystem.
This is what Quarkus is about: **unifying reactive and imperative in a single runtime**.

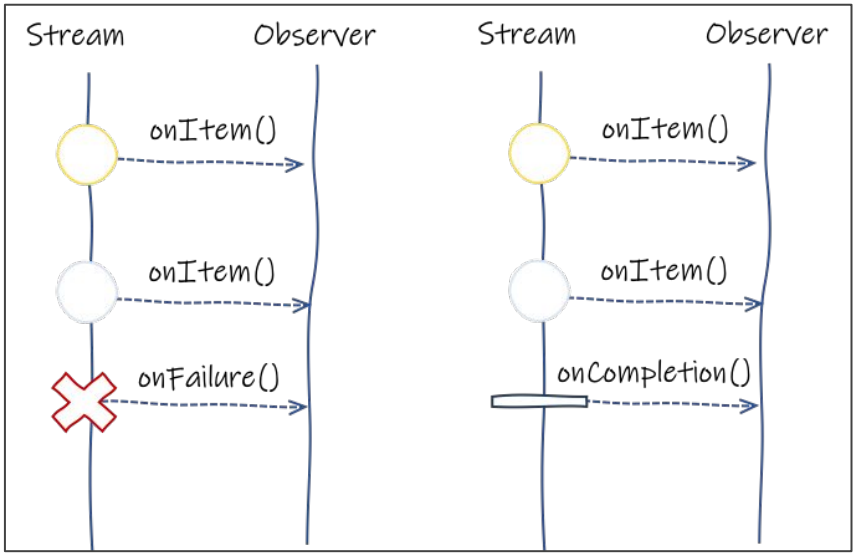


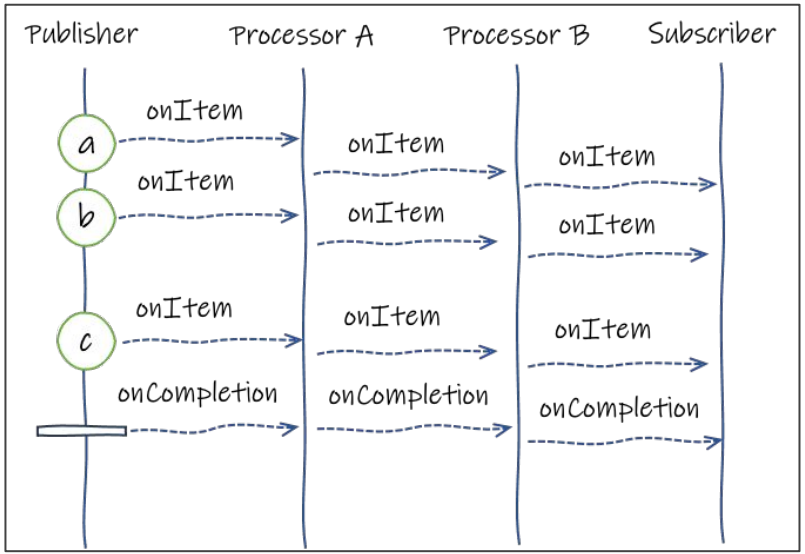
Quarkus HTTP support is based on a non-blocking and reactive engine (Eclipse Vert.x and Netty). **All the HTTP requests your application receive are handled by event loops (IO Thread) and then are routed towards the code that manages the request.** Depending on the destination, it can invoke the code managing the request on a **worker thread (servlet, Jax-RS)** or use the **IO thread (reactive route)**.

https://developers.redhat.com/blog/2019/11/18/how-quarkus-brings-imperative-and-reactive-programming-together#enter_quarkus

Unis and Multis (Reactive Streams with Mutiny)

A Uni represents a *stream* that can only **emit** either **an item** or a **failure event**. You rarely create instances of Uni yourself, but, instead, **use a reactive client exposing a Mutiny API** that provides Unis. Quarkus with its unified (imperative & reactive) programming model exposes the Mutiny API.





https://smallrye.io/smallrye-mutiny/getting-started/creating-unis

Links and other information

Reactive Design: System, Streams & Programming

- **What is Reactive Design (Systems, Streams & Programming):** https://www.lightbend.com/white-papers-and-reports/reactive-programming-versus-reactive-systems
- **Reactive Manifesto:** https://www.reactivemanifesto.org/
- **Reactive Future in 2051:** https://paulstovell.com/reactive-programming/
- **IBM on Reactive Definitions:** https://developer.ibm.com/articles/defining-the-term-reactive/

Reactive Streams & Reactive Extensions

- **Reactive Streams Spec:** https://www.reactive-streams.org/

Quarkus Reactive Concepts

- **Getting Started with Reactive:** https://quarkus.io/guides/getting-started-reactive
- **Quarkus Reactive Architecture:** https://quarkus.io/guides/quarkus-reactive-architecture
- **Smart Dispatch:** https://quarkus.io/blog/resteasy-reactive-smart-dispatch/

Links and other information

Tutorial

- **Getting Started (RESTEasy & Panache):** https://quarkus.io/guides/getting-started-reactive
- **Reactive Beer:** https://redhat-developer-demos.github.io/quarkus-tutorial/quarkus-tutorial/reactive.html