

CLAIRVOYANT



design



engineer



deliver

Reactive Spring

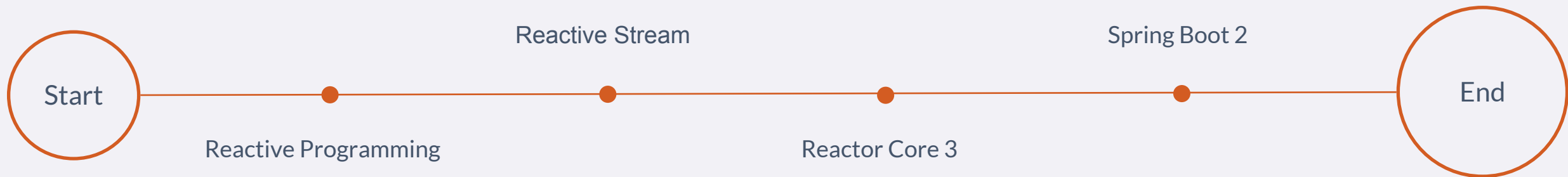
Team
Clairvoyant India Pvt. Ltd.

CLAIRVOYANT

Disclaimer

I am still learning.
— Michelangelo

Agenda



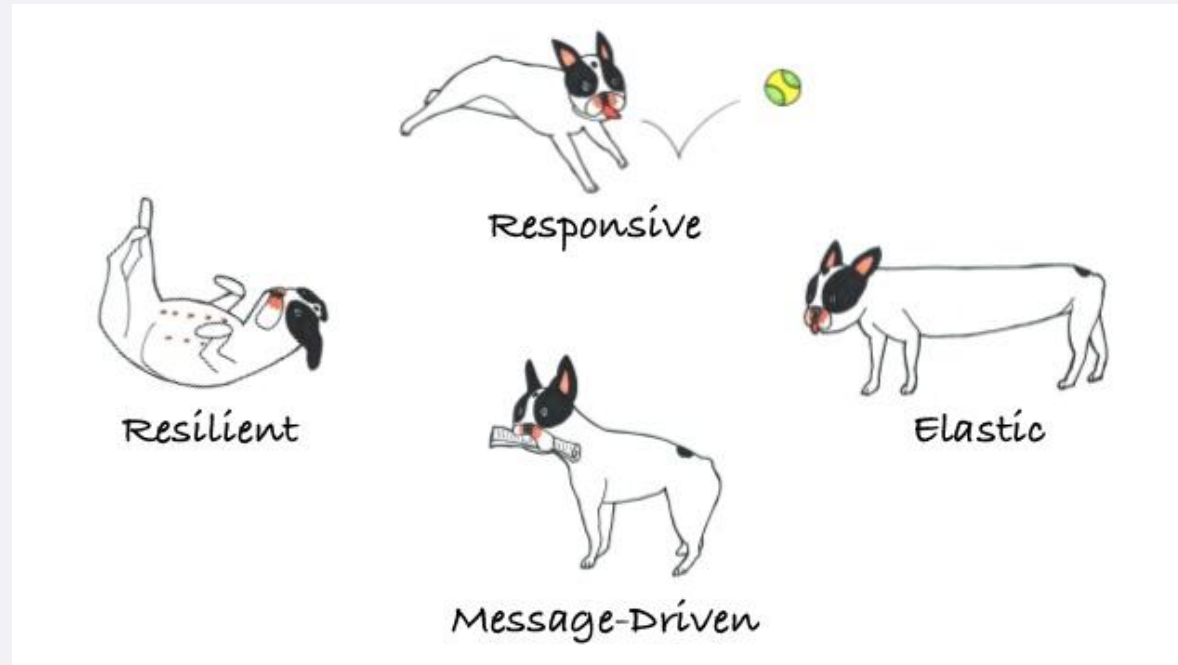
Introduction



Introduction

	~10 years Ago	Now
No of server nodes	10's	1000s
Response Time	Seconds	Milliseconds
Maintenance Time	Hours	None
Data Volume	GBs	TBs -> PBs
Consumer	Mostly Web	Web, Mobile

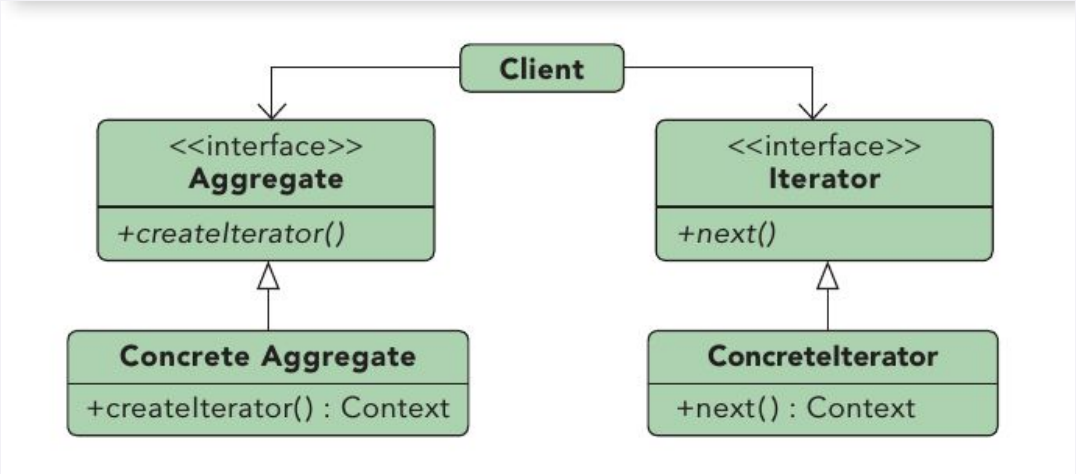
New architecture



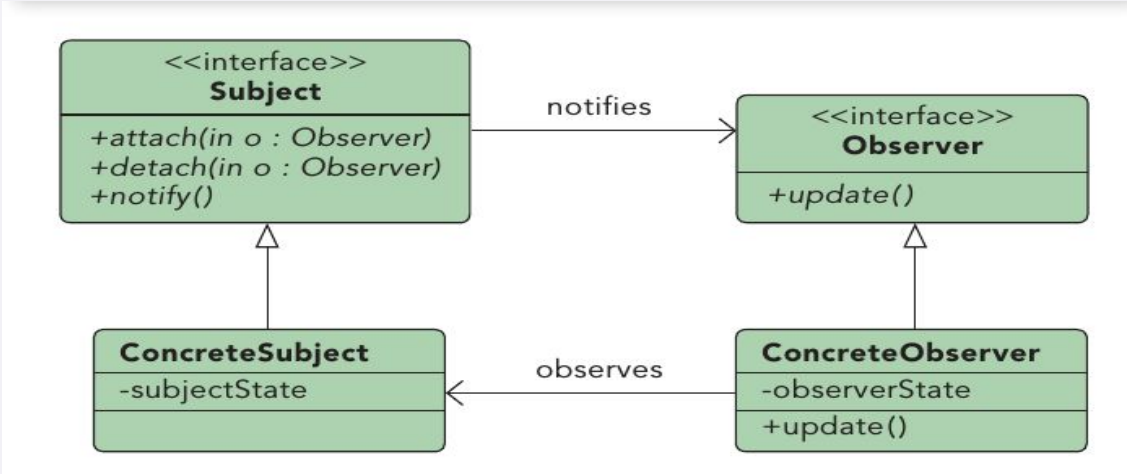
What is Reactive Programming ?

In computing, reactive programming is an asynchronous programming paradigm oriented around data streams and the propagation of change. ---- Wikipedia

What is Reactive Programming ?

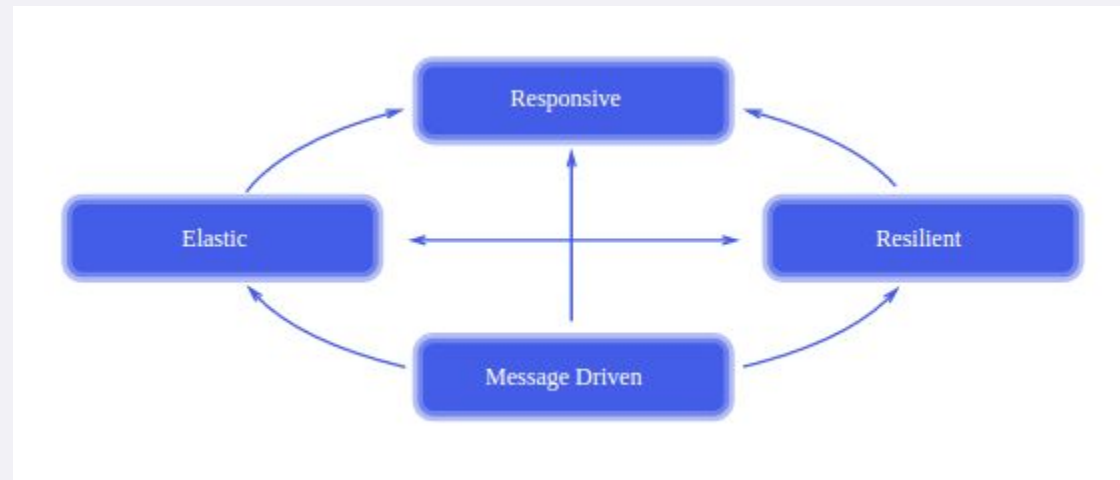


Iterator Pattern

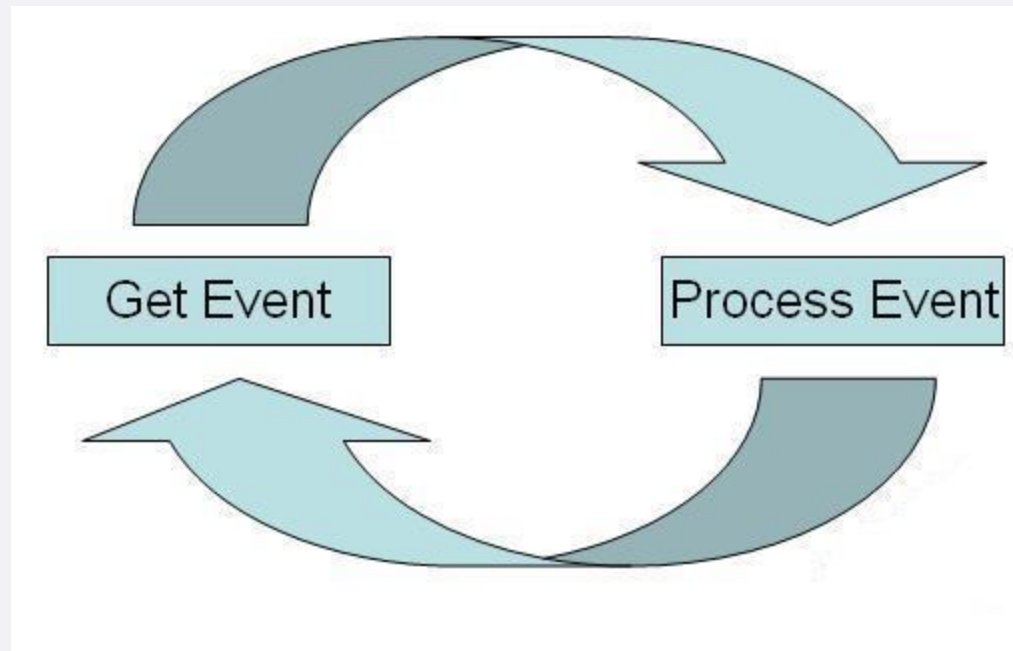


Observer Pattern

Reactive Manifesto



Event Driven



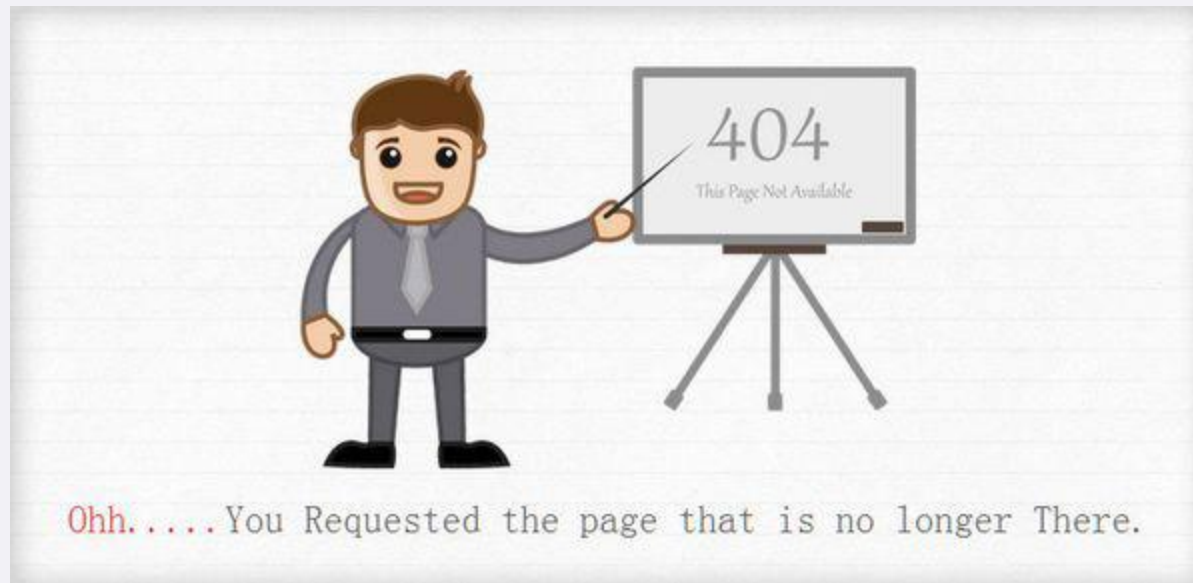
Scalable



Resilient



Responsive



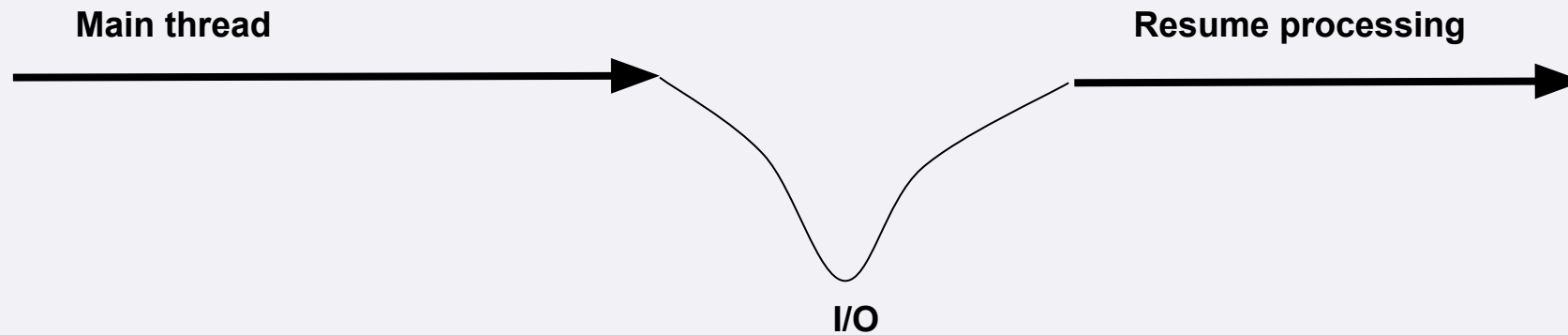
Reactive Libraries- Java Ecosystem

- Reactive Streams
- RxJava
- Reactor
- Spring Framework 5.0
- Ratpack
- Akka

Why ?

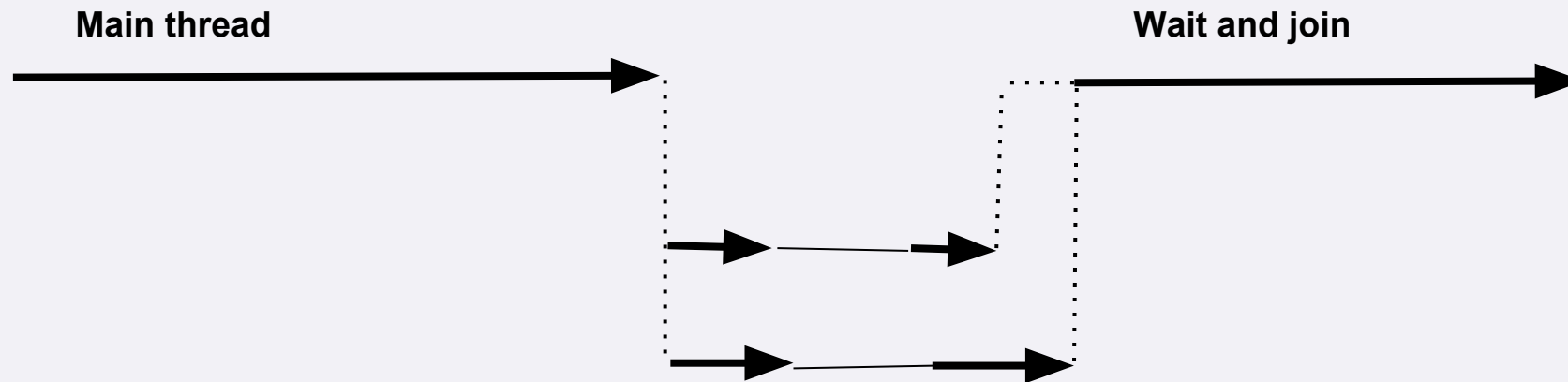
Blocking Can Be Wasteful

Synchronous and blocking



Parallelize

Asynchronous and blocking



Seeking more efficiency

- Callbacks
 - Non readable code (Callback hell)
 - Hard to compose
- Futures and CompletableFuture
 - Easy to block
 - Hard to compose
 - Lack support for multiple values
 - Lack support for error handling

```

userService.getFavorites(userId, new Callback<List<String>>() { //1
    public void onSuccess(List<String> list) { //2
        if (list.isEmpty()) { //3
            suggestionService.getSuggestions(new Callback<List<Favorite>>() {
                public void onSuccess(List<Favorite> list) { //4
                    UiUtils.submitOnUiThread(() -> { //5
                        list.stream()
                            .limit(5)
                            .forEach(uiList::show); //6
                    });
                }
                public void onError(Throwable error) { //7
                    UiUtils.errorPopup(error);
                }
            });
        } else {
            list.stream() //8
                .limit(5)
                .forEach(favId -> favoriteService.getDetails(favId, //9
                    new Callback<Favorite>() {
                        public void onSuccess(Favorite details) {
                            UiUtils.submitOnUiThread(() -> uiList.show(details));
                        }

                        public void onError(Throwable error) {
                            UiUtils.errorPopup(error);
                        }
                    }
                ));
        }
    }
});

```

Example of Reactor code equivalent to callback code

```
userService.getFavorites(userId)
    .flatMap(favId -> favoriteService.getDetails(favId))
    .switchIfEmpty(() -> suggestionService.getSuggestions())
    .take(5)
    .publishOn(UiUtils.uiThreadScheduler())
    .subscribe((details) -> uiList.show(details),
        (error) -> UiUtils.errorPopup());
```

Example of Reactor code equivalent to callback code

```
userService.getFavorites(userId)
    .timeout(Duration.ofMillis(1000))
    .onErrorResume(error -> cacheService.cachedFavoritesFor(userId))
    .flatMap(favId -> favoriteService.getDetails(favId))
    .switchIfEmpty(() -> suggestionService.getSuggestions())
    .take(5)
    .publishOn(UiUtils.uiThreadScheduler())
    .subscribe((details) -> uiList.show(details),
        (error) -> UiUtils.errorPopup());
```

Example of CompletableFuture combination

```
CompletableFuture<List<String>> ids = ifhIds();

CompletableFuture<List<String>> result = ids.thenComposeAsync(l -> {
    Stream<CompletableFuture<String>> zip = l.stream().map(i ->
    {
        CompletableFuture<String> nameTask = ifhName(i);
        CompletableFuture<Integer> statTask = ifhStat(i);

        return nameTask.thenCombineAsync(statTask, (name, stat) -> "Name " + name + " has stats
" + stat);
    });
    List<CompletableFuture<String>> combinationList = zip.collect(Collectors.toList());
    CompletableFuture<String>[] combinationArray = combinationList.toArray(new
CompletableFuture[combinationList.size()]);

    CompletableFuture<Void> allDone = CompletableFuture.allOf(combinationArray);
    return allDone.thenApply(v -> combinationList.stream()
                                                                    .map(CompletableFuture::join)
                                                                    .collect(Collectors.toList()));
});
List<String> results = result.join();
```

Example of Reactor code equivalent to future code

```
Flux<String> ids = ifhrIds();
Flux<String> combinations = ids.flatMap(id ->
    {
        Mono<String> nameTask = ifhrName(id);
        Mono<Integer> statTask = ifhrStat(id);

        return nameTask.zipWith(statTask, (name, stat) -> "Name " + name +
            " has stats " + stat);
    });

combinations
    .collectList()
    .subscribe(strings -> strings.stream().forEach(s -> System.out.println(s)));
```

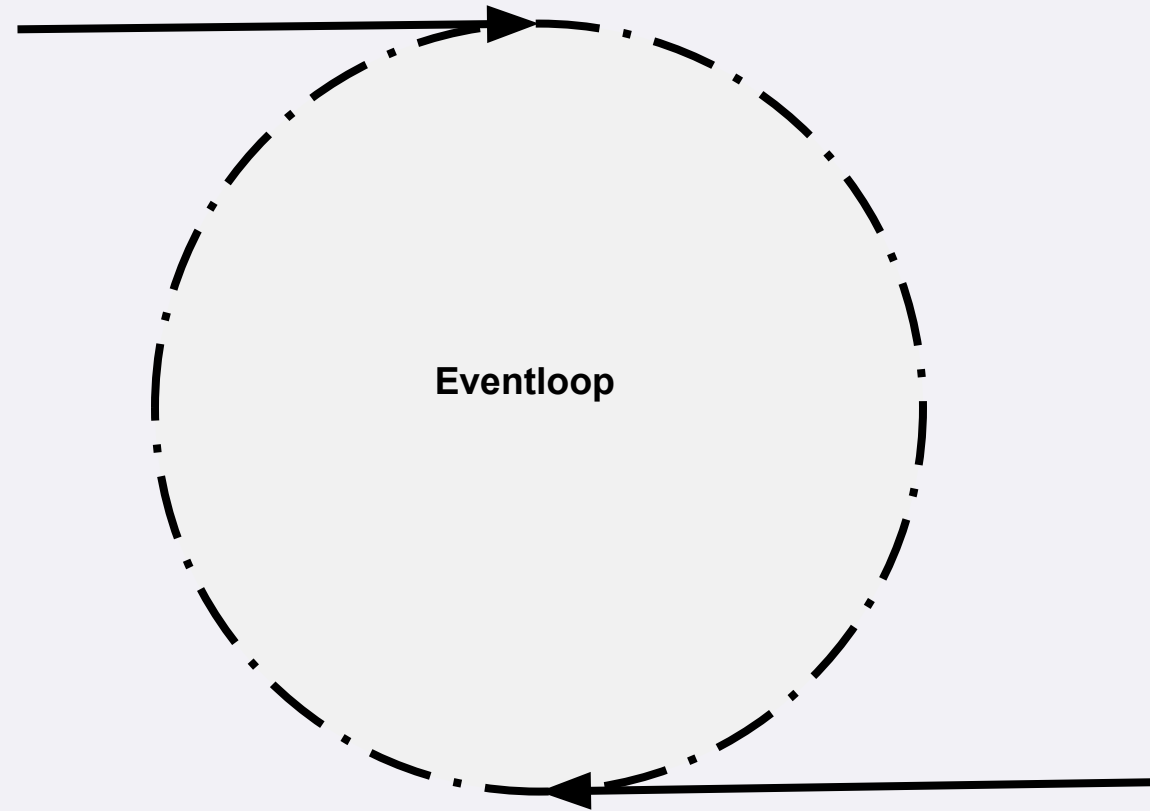

Can't we just use Java 8 types

Type	Non-blocking	Streaming
Future<T>	No	No
CompletableFuture<T>	Yes	No
Stream<T>	No	Yes
InputStream/OutputStream	No	Yes

Imperative to Reactive programming

- Composability and readability
- Data as a flow manipulated with a rich vocabulary of operators
- Nothing happens until you subscribe
- Backpressure or the ability for the consumer to signal the producer that the rate of emission is too high
- High level but high value abstraction that is concurrency-agnostic

Asynchronous and non-blocking



Reactive is for **scalability** and **stability**, but not for speed.

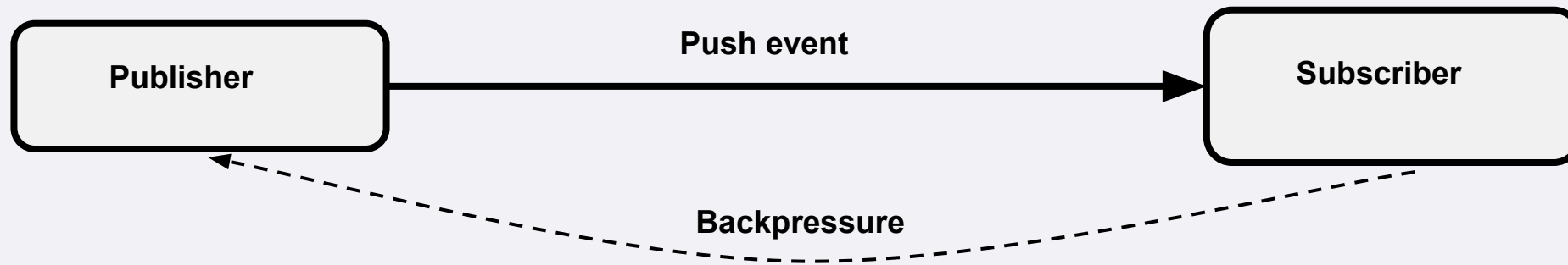
Should we convert everything to **Reactive**?

Use cases

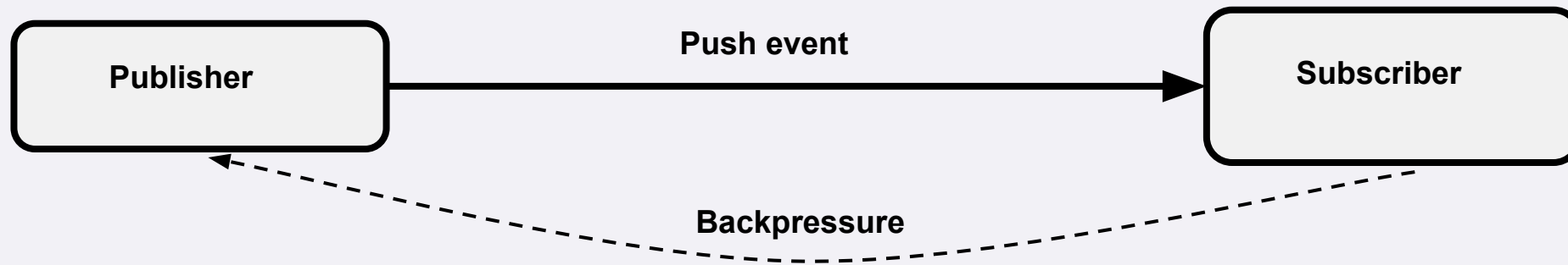
- Remote call with latency
- Serve a lot of slow clients
- Push events to the client
- Real time analysis

Reactive Streams

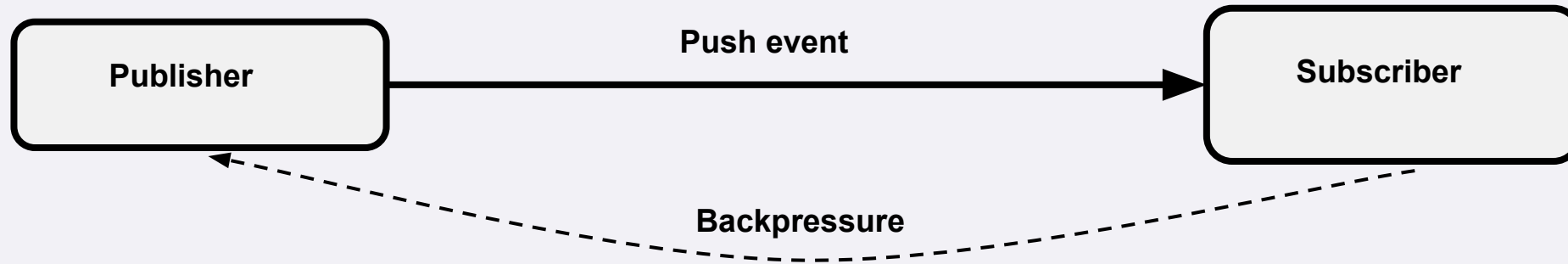
- Reactive stream is a contract for asynchronous stream processing with non-blocking back pressure handling
- De-facto standard for the behaviour of reactive libraries and for interoperability
- Co-designed by Netflix, Lightbend, Pivotal, RedHat, Kaazing, Twitter, and many others
- Implemented by RxJava, Reactor, Akka stream..



```
public interface Publisher<T>{  
    void subscribe(Subscriber<? Super T> s);  
}
```

```
public interface Subscriber<T>{  
    void onSubscribe(Subscription s);  
    void onNext(T t);  
    void onError(Throwable t);  
    void onComplete();  
}
```



```
public interface Subscription<T>{  
    void request(long n);  
    void cancel();  
}
```

Reactive APIs on the JVM

- RxJava
- Akka Stream
- Reactor

Reactive APIs on the JVM

Reactive API	Types for 0..n elements	Types for 0..1 element
RxJava 1	Observable	Single (1) Completable (0)
Akka Stream 2	Source Sink Flow	
Reactor Core 3	Flux	Mono (0..1)
RxJava 2	Flowable Observable	Single (1) Maybe (0..1) Completable (0)

Reactive APIs on the JVM

Reactive API	Reactive Streams Type	Non Reactive Stream Type
RxJava 1		Observable Single Completable
Akka Stream 2	Source Sink Flow	
Reactor Core 3	Flux Mono	
RxJava 2	Flowable	Observable Single Maybe Completable

Reactive APIs on the JVM

Reactive API	Generation	Support
RxJava 1	2nd	Limited back-pressure
Akka Stream 2	3rd	Reactive streams + actor fusion
Reactor Core 3	4th	Reactive streams + Operator fusion
RxJava 2	4th	Reactive streams + Operator fusion

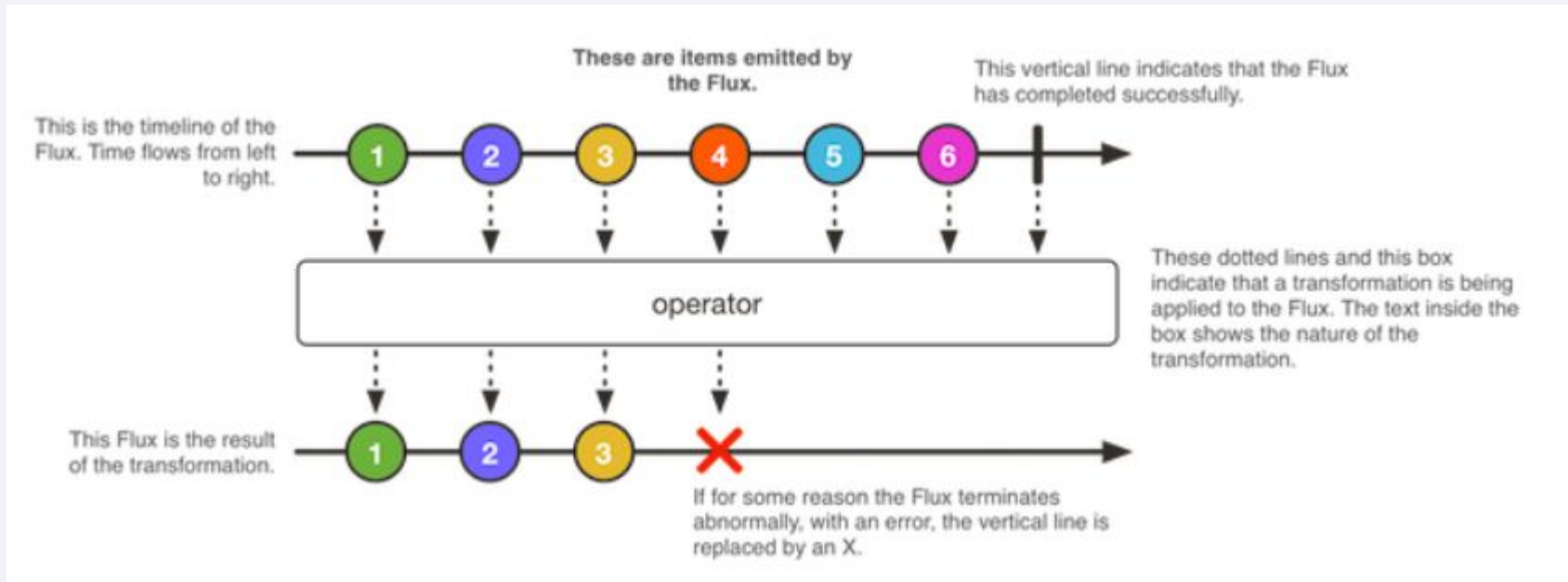
<http://akarnokd.blogspot.fr/2016/03/operator-fusion-part-1.html>

RxJava 2 or Reactor Core 3?

- Natively designed on top of Reactive Streams
- Lightweight API with 2 types: Mono and Flux
- Native java 8 support and optimizations
- Single 1 MB jar
- Focus on performance
- Reactive foundation of spring framework 5

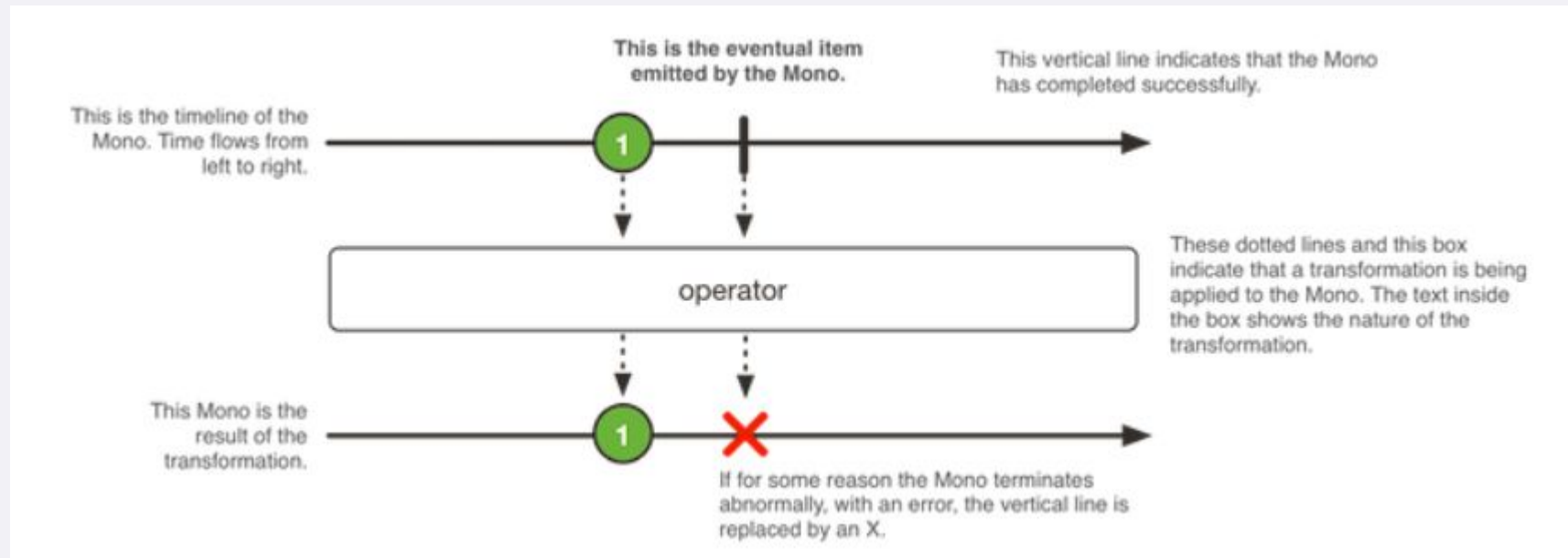
Flux<T>

- Implement reactive stream publisher
- 0 to n element
- Operators: `flux.map().zip().flatMap()`



Mono<T>

- Implement reactive stream publisher
- 0 to 1 element
- Operators: `mono.then().otherwise()`



StepVerifier

- Designed to test easily Reactive Streams publisher
- This has been carefully designed after writing thousands of Reactor and Spring reactive tests

Reactor Core 3



References and copyrights

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