

# REFACTORING YOUR APP IN RX

# PRELUD E



# SHOW OF HANDS

1. How many people here've heard of Functional Reactive Programming?
2. How many people here've heard of Reactive Swift/RxSwift?
3. How many people here've used Reactive Swift/RxSwift?

# What this talk is *NOT* about



# Introduction to RxSwift



# Introduction to RxSwift

RxSwift by [@codeOfRobin](#) at Swift Delhi  
meetup Chapter 4 [@swiftindiagroup](#)

#swift #swiftlang #rx #swiftdelhi



11:58 PM - 2 Jun 2017



# RxSwift with MVVM



## RxSwift with MVVM

Stories  
Examples  
Experiences

I DON'T KNOW RxSwift 😢

*Conferences aren't about learning things, they're about learning what to learn, about networking, and meeting great people.*

**– Someone on Twitter**

So chill ❄

2.0.0



# NETWORKING

Rx → streams of values over time.  
Sockets → streams of data packets over time on a wire  
→ Rx ❤️ Sockets

# WHAT ABOUT HTTP REQUESTS?

Is Rx really a good fit for HTTP calls? IMO,  
Promises/Futures are a much better fit.

9:18 AM - 18 Sep 2017

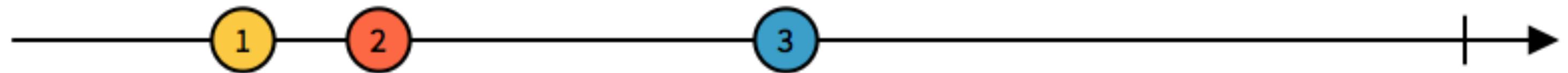
# flatMapLatest()

## Interactive diagrams of Rx Observables



`filter(x => x > 10)`





`map(x => 10 * x)`



# LIVE DEMO



# NOTIFICATION PREFERENCES

Humans Pr Capturing ob... Server-side... Unit Testing... Creating Ric... Obscurity Is... Setting up X... Nehru Place... Favorites Apple Asdfsadfasdadt...

Asdfsadfasdfs... x + New

90 days left in trial. Upgrade now Search

Kayako Burn Asdfsda RM

353

set Manda

Robin Malhotra Image sent at Oc RM 1 attachment

Image sent at 442.99 KB

Kayako Mobile yo wgaddup lsadkmflksadmf

support@kayako-m Enter your reply here.. cc

Assign to me

3

RM

Notifications

Keep up to date with conversations in real-time, wherever you are

**Desktop**

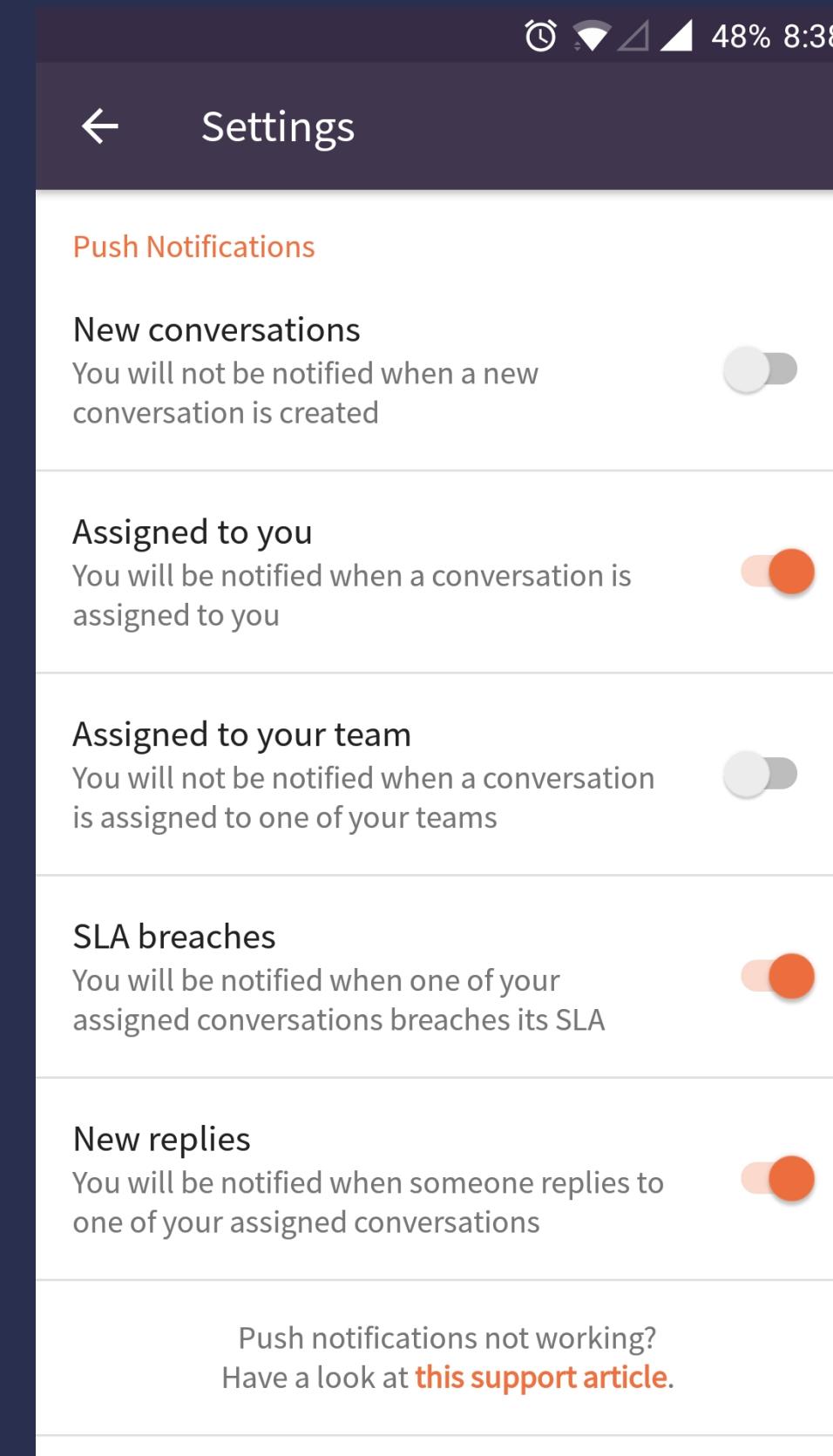
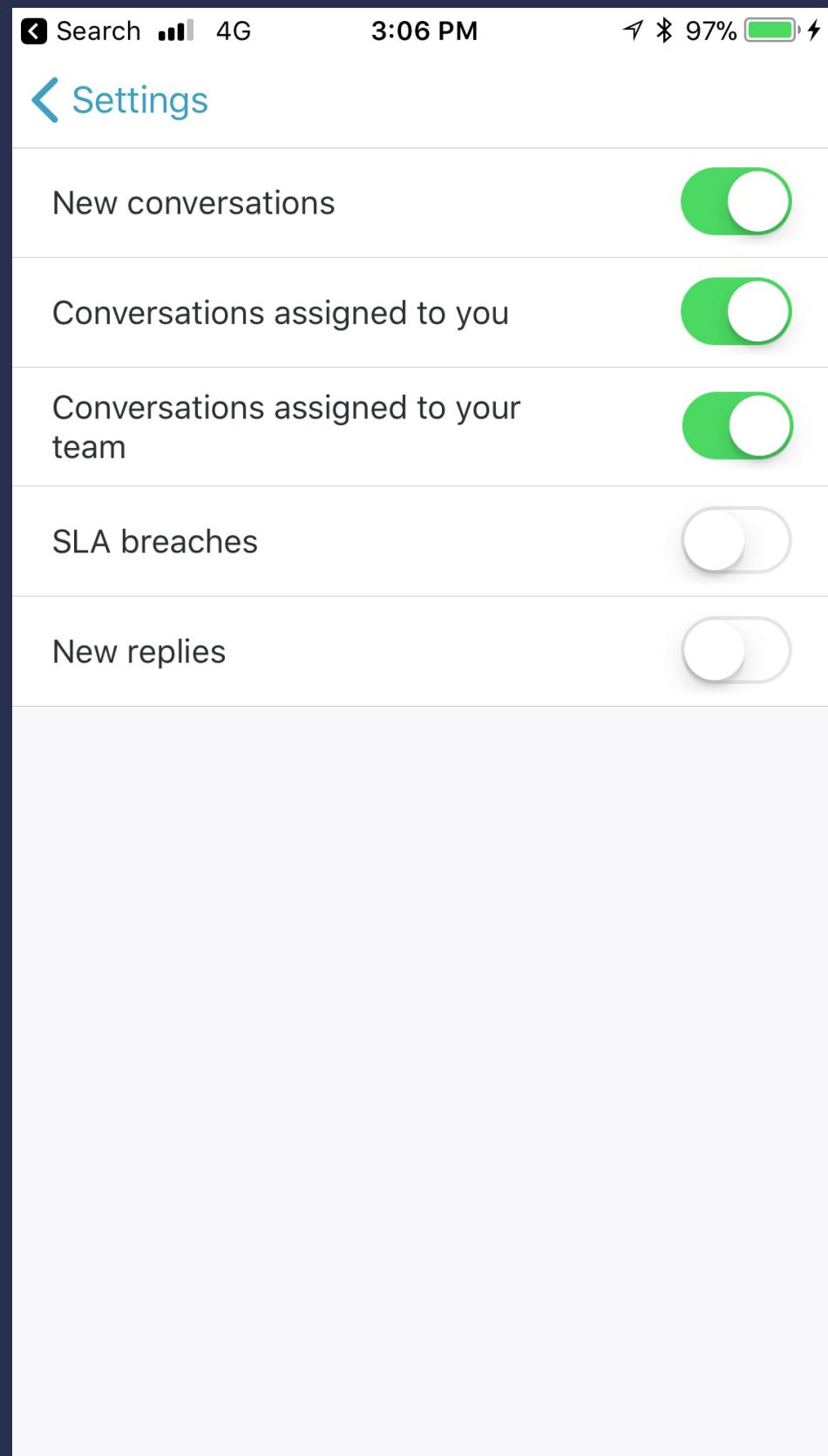
Get notifications through your browser when you're on your computer

**Mobile**

When you're away, Kayako notifies your mobile instead. Get Kayako for [iOS](#) and [Android](#)

ACTIVITIES	DESKTOP	MOBILE
A new conversation is created	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A conversation is assigned to you	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A conversation is assigned to one of your teams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
One of your assigned conversations breaches its SLA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone replies to one of your assigned conversations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cancel Save changes



PUT  https://kayako-mobile-testing.kayako.com/api/v1/notification\_preferences Params Send  Save

Authorization  Headers (5) Body  Pre-request Script Tests Cookies Code

form-data  x-www-form-urlencoded  raw  binary JSON (application/json)

```
1 {  
2   "values": [  
3     {  
4       "notification_type": "case_created",  
5       "channel_desktop": true,  
6       "channel_mobile": true  
7     },  
8     {  
9       "notification_type": "case_assigned_to_agent",  
10      "channel_desktop": true,  
11      "channel_mobile": true  
12    },  
13    {  
14      "notification_type": "case_assigned_to_team",  
15      "channel_desktop": false,  
16      "channel_mobile": true  
17    }  
18  ]  
19 }
```

Body Cookies Headers (14) Tests Status: 200 OK Time: 553 ms Size: 603 B

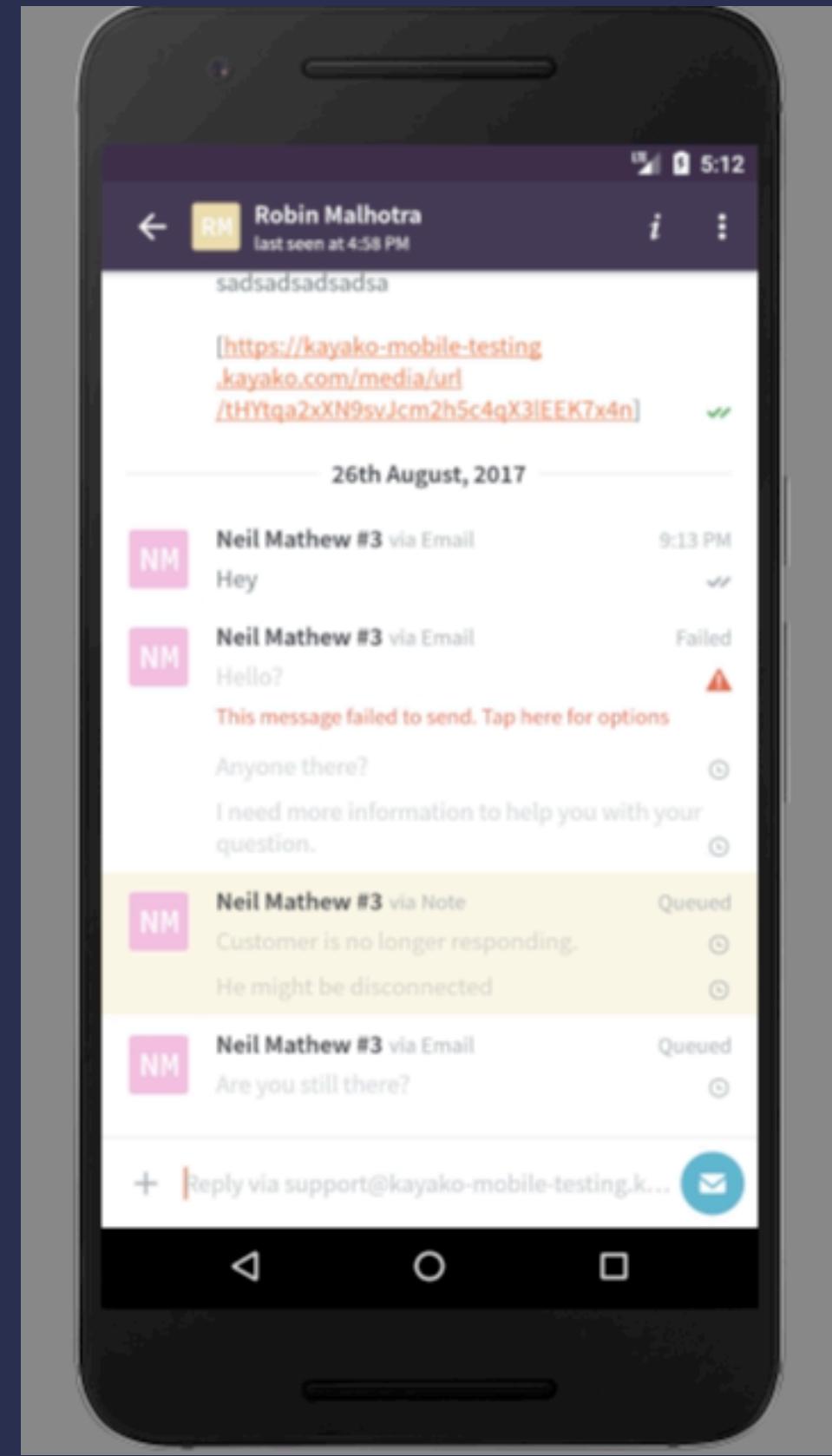
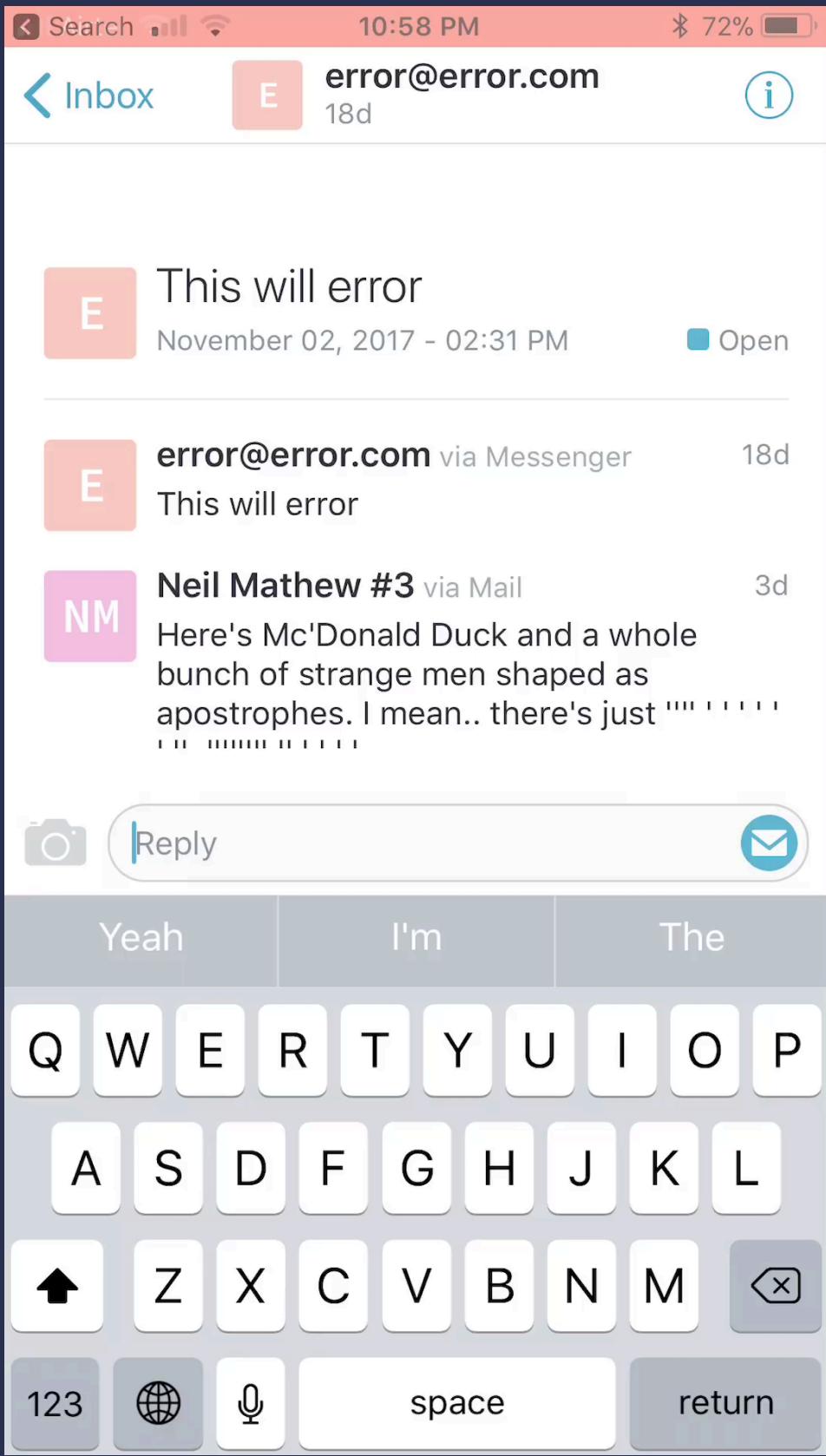
Pretty Raw Preview JSON   

```
1 {  
2   "status": 200,  
3   "total_count": 3,  
4   "session_id": "jpItIUVdvq3cMMj9xaB5G1f946c083c3435114e83b9cb7a7c46ed2a3bac1amporFdZfw0PZuQymy3ChjHgY2"  
5 }
```

**MAXIMIZE RESPONSIVENESS  
MINIMIZE REQUESTS**

# FIRST IDEA: A REQUEST QUEUE





CONSISTENCY  
LATENCY

100  
=



# STATE

1. Dictionary of [ id: Bool ]
2. only send a dictionary if state has actually changed

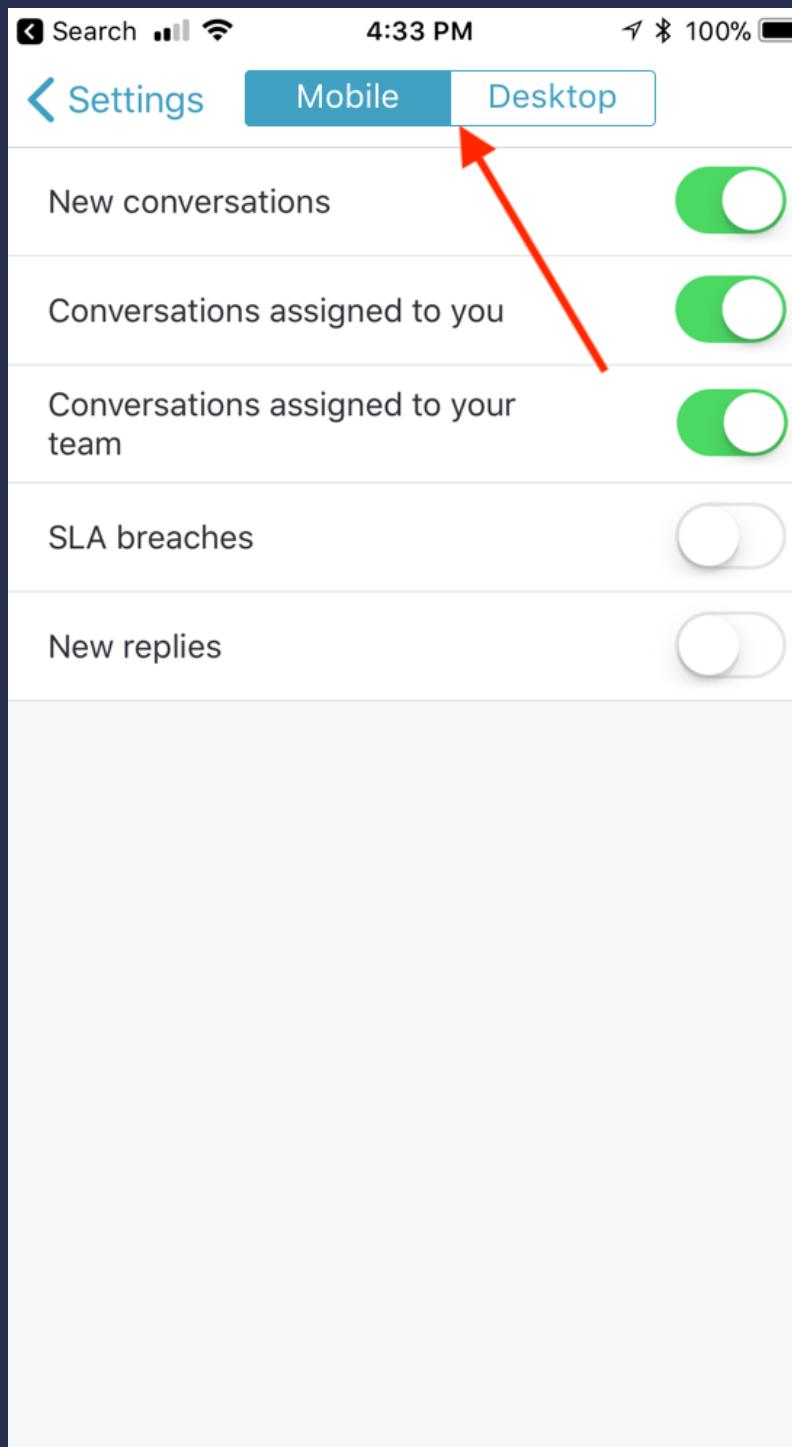
# IMPERATIVE APPROACH

- ▶ It. Was. Hell.

```
let timer: Timer
let request: DataRequest

// every time state actually changed
{
    timer.invalidate()
    self.request = client.createNewRequest()
    // wait for that callback to complete
}
```

Imagine if we added desktop preferences (sizes exaggerated for visibility reasons 😊)



```
let timer: Timer  
let request: DataRequest
```

```
let mobileTimer: Timer
let mobileRequest: DataRequest
let desktopTimer: Timer
let desktopRequest: DataRequest

// and the checks would be worse too
```

This gets untenable very quickly

# WITH RX

```
let throttledSwitch = switchSignals
    .asObservable()
    .debounce(3.0, scheduler: MainScheduler.instance)
    .distinctUntilChanged { (array1, array2) -> Bool in
        if array1.count != array2.count {
            return false
        }

        for (elem1, elem2) in zip(array1, array2) {
            if elem1.1 != elem2.1 {
                return false
            }
        }
        return true
    }

    throttledSwitch
        .subscribe(onNext: { ([NotificationPreference, Bool]) in
            //send request
        })
    }
```

and if we wanted to cancel requests automagically ✨, we have our good old friend  
flatMapLatest

```
throttledSwitch
    .flatMapLatest(NotificationPreferencesViewController.buildRequest)
    .subscribe(onNext: { ([NotificationPreference]) in
        code
    })
```

# ONLINE INDICATORS

Meet Crusty

Don't call him "Jerome"



```
protocol OnlineUpdateDelegate: class {
    func subscribeToState(with callback: (OnlineState) -> Void)
}

class SomeView: UIView {

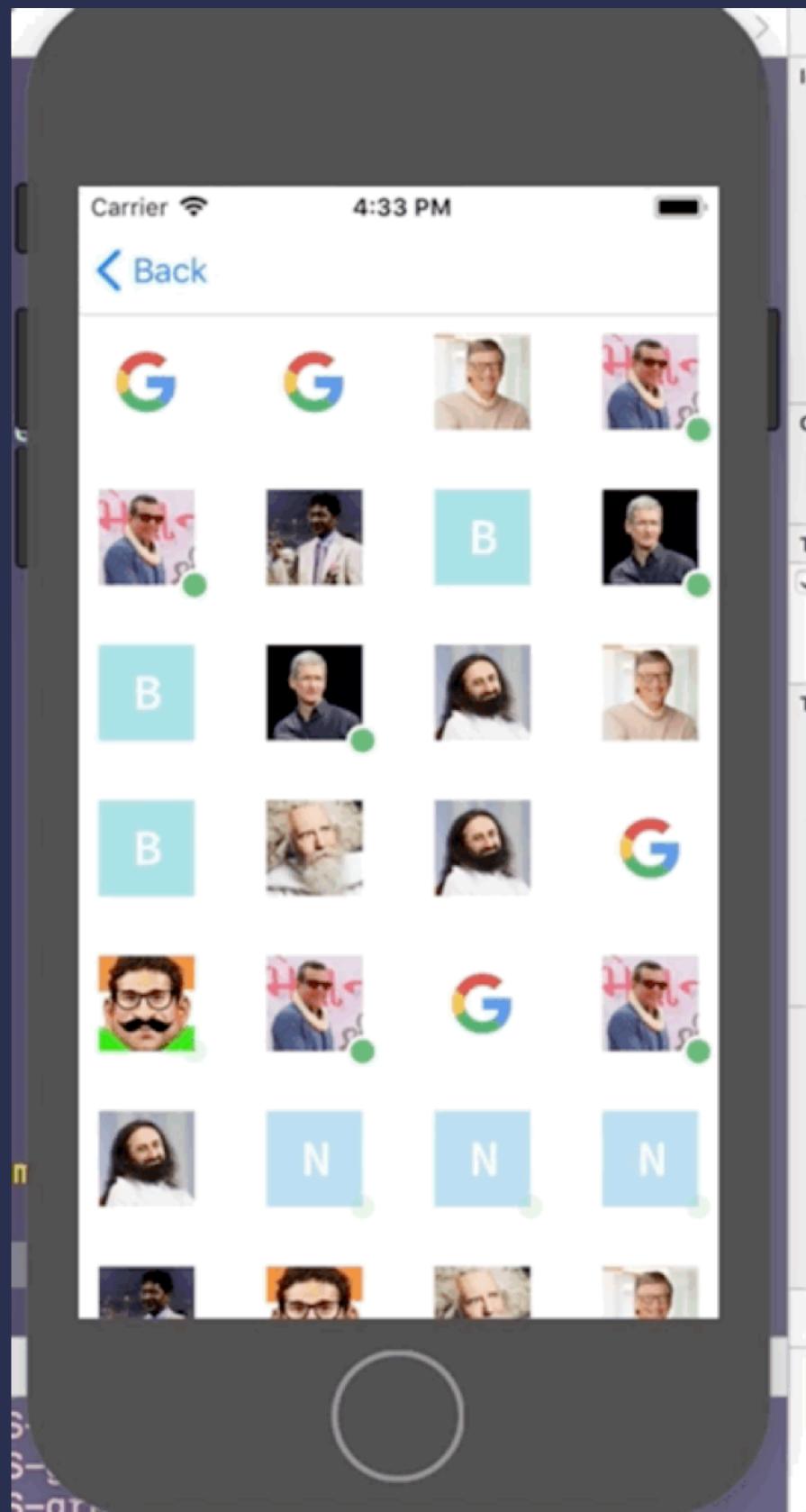
    weak var delegate: OnlineUpdateDelegate?

    override init(frame: CGRect) {
        super.init(frame: frame)
        self.delegate?.subscribeToState(with: { (state) in
            //update view
        })
    }
}
```



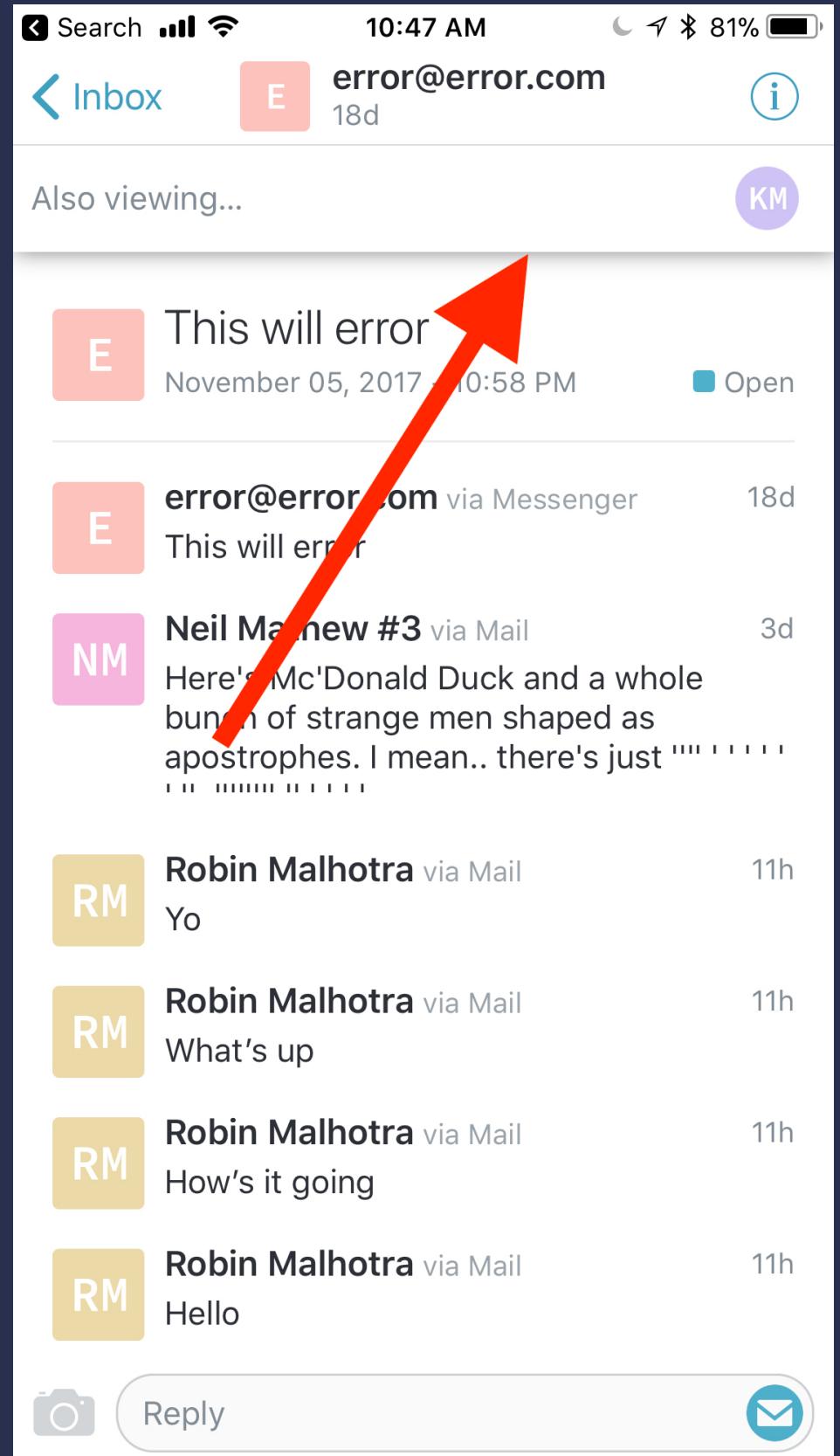
```
let disposeBag = DisposeBag()
let onlineSubscription: Observable<OnlineState>?
let avatar: Avatar

init(_ avatar: Avatar, onlineSubscription: Observable<OnlineState>? = nil) {
    self.onlineSubscription = onlineSubscription
    self.avatar = avatar
    super.init()
}
```

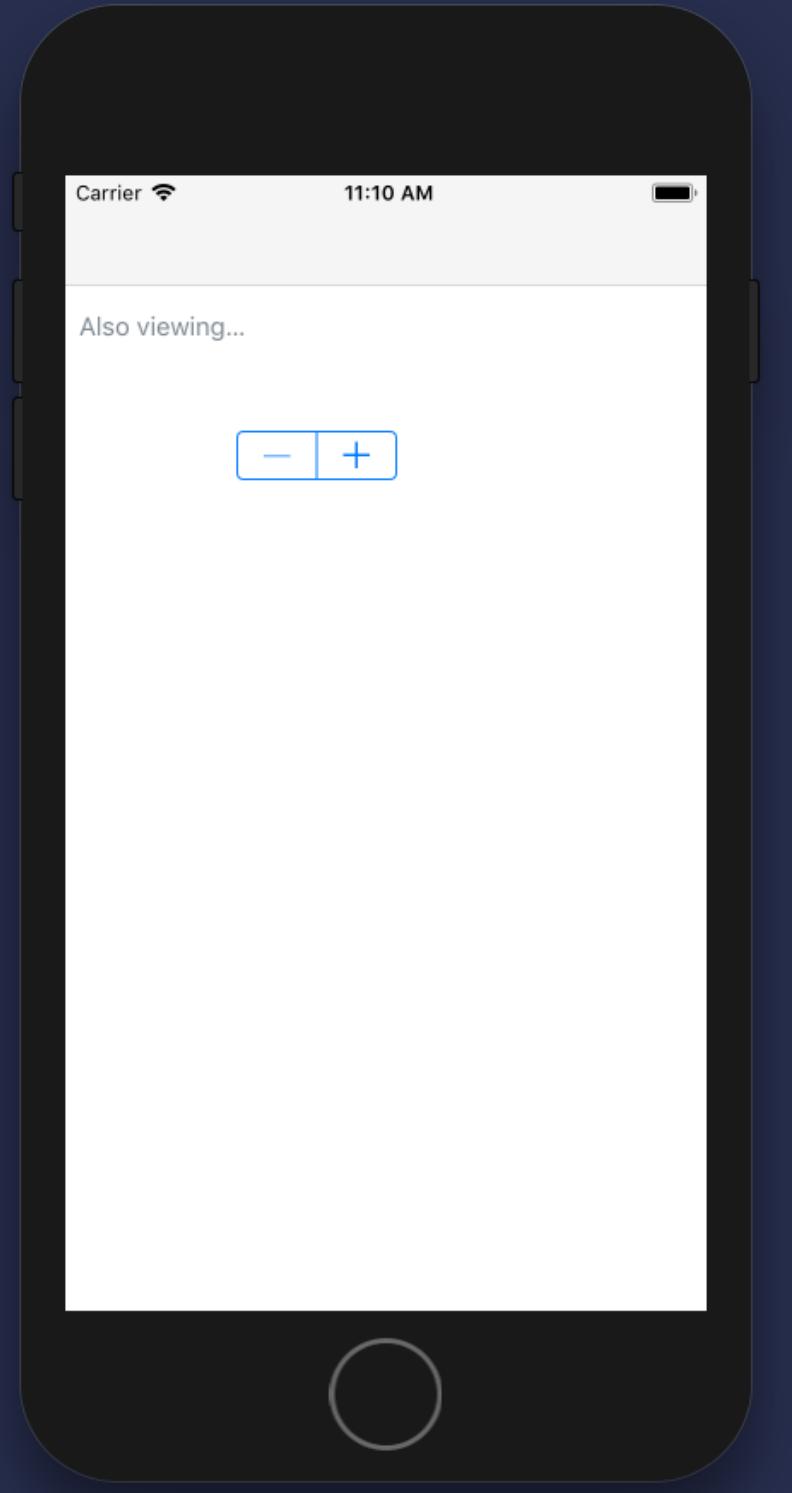


# TESTABILITY + PROTOTYPING



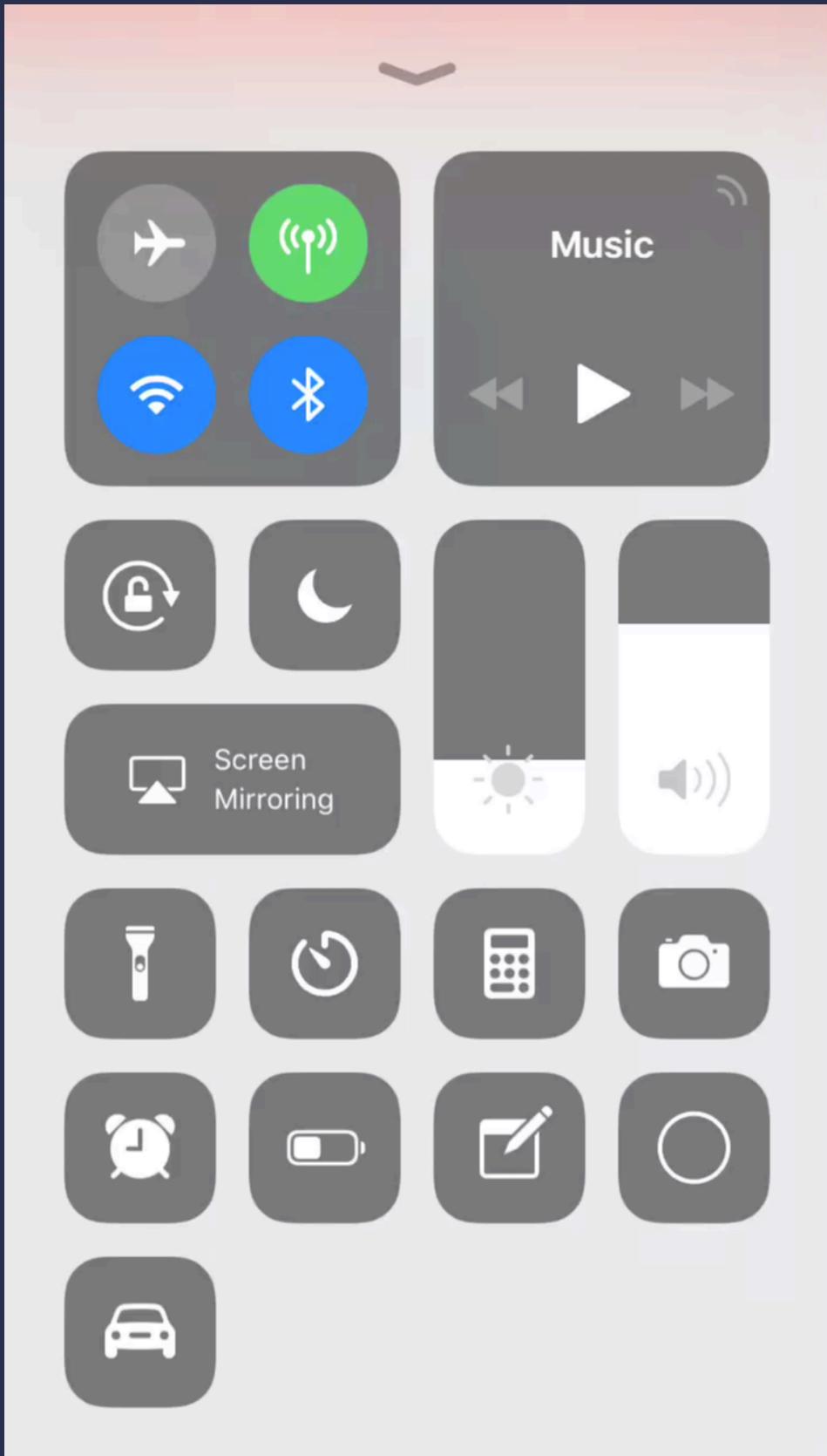


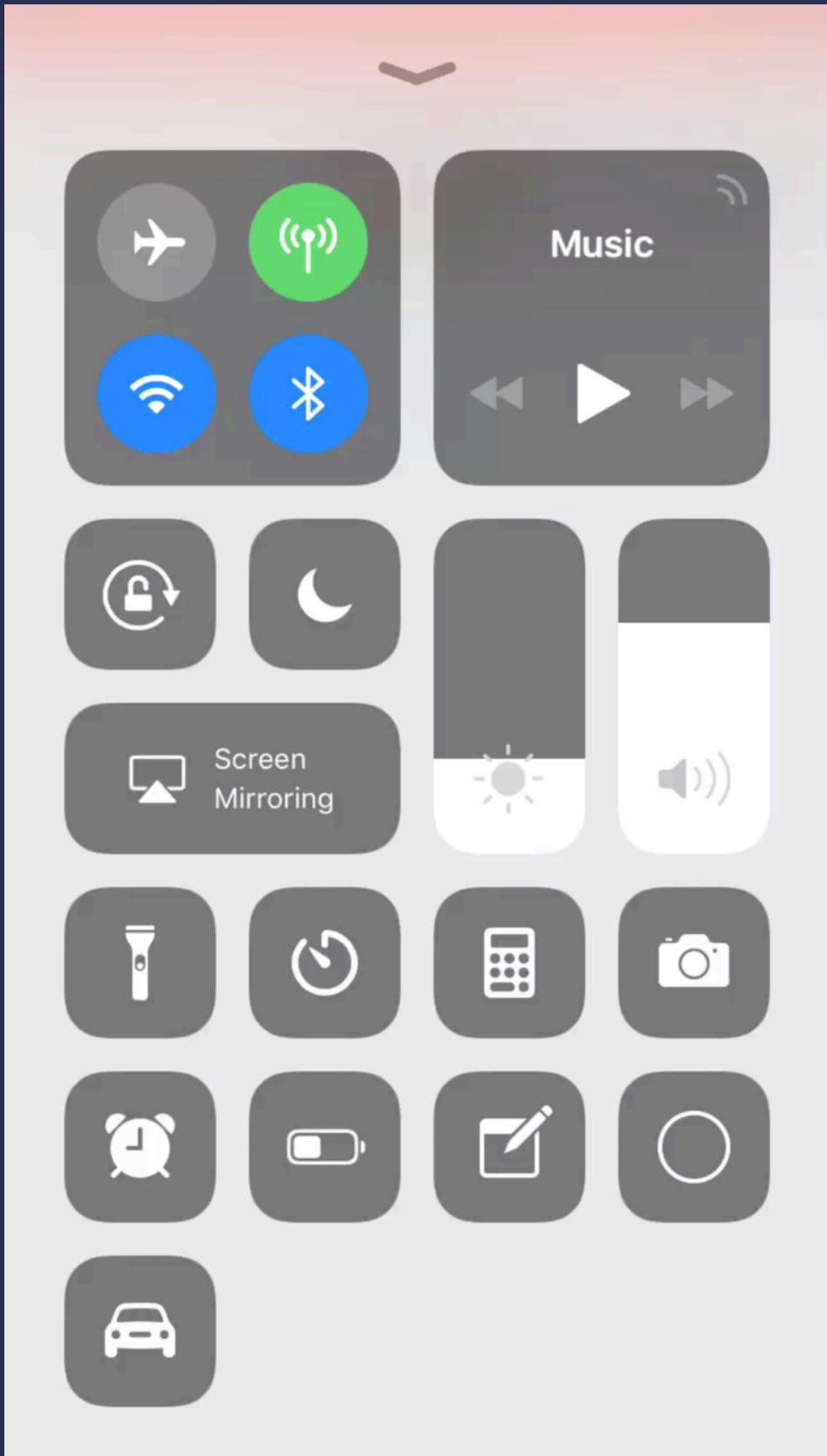
```
// Presence bar init
public init(observable: Observable<[URL]>, text: String) {
    self.avatarStack = PresenceAvatars(observable: truncatedAvatars.asObservable())
    self.numberNode = NumberNode(overFlowNumber.asObservable())
    super.init()
```



# SUBJECTS

```
self.node = PresenceBar(observable: subject.asObservable(), text: "Also viewing...")
```





# NETWORKING (AGAIN!)

# THINGS I WANT IN MY NETWORKING CLIENT

1. Testability
2. Should do exactly what it says. No  patching.

# Average API Client (with Foundation)

```
8
9 class APIClient {
10    var accessToken = ""
11    let session: URLSession
12
13    init(session: URLSession) {
14        self.session = session
15    }
16
17    func getFoos(onGettingFoos closure: @escaping (Result<[Foo]>) -> Void)
18        -> URLSessionDataTask {
19        let request = URLRequest.init(url: fooURL!)
20        let task = session.dataTask(with: request) { (data, response,
21            error) in
22            //parse foos
23            //run closure
24        }
25        task.resume()
26        return task
27    }
28 }
```

```
func createBody(parameters: [String: String], boundary: String, file: AttachmentCreationModel?) -> Data {
    let body = NSMutableData()

    let boundaryPrefix = "--\\"(boundary)\r\n"

    for (key, value) in parameters {
        body.appendString(boundaryPrefix)
        body.appendString("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\"\"(key)\"\r\n\r\n")
        body.appendString("\\"(value)\r\n")
    }

    body.appendString(boundaryPrefix)

    if let file = file {
        body.appendString("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"files[\"\"\"(index)\"\"\"]; filename=\"\"\"(file.filename)\"\r\n")
        body.appendString("Content-Type: \"\"\"(file.mimeType)\"\r\n\r\n")
        body.append(file.data)
        body.appendString("\r\n")
        body.appendString("--".appending(boundary.appending("--")))
    }

    return body as Data
}
```

URLSession Features 😞👎

URLSession Testability 💯

# Average API Client (with Alamofire)

```
10
11 class APIClient {
12
13     enum Result<T> {
14         case success(T)
15         case failure(Error)
16     }
17
18     struct Foo {
19     }
20
21     var accessToken = ""
22
23     func getFoos(onGettingFoos closure: @escaping (Result<[Foo]>) -> Void) -> DataRequest {
24         let request = URLRequest.init(url: fooURL!)
25         return Alamofire.request(request).responseJSON(completionHandler: { (response) in
26             switch response.result {
27                 case .success(_):
28                     //parse foos
29                     break
30                 case .failure(_):
31                     //error
32                     break
33             }
34         })
35     }
36 }
```

## RequestRetrier

The `RequestRetrier` protocol allows a `Request` that encountered an `Error` while being executed to be retried. When using both the `RequestAdapter` and `RequestRetrier` protocols together, you can create credential refresh systems for OAuth1, OAuth2, Basic Auth and even exponential backoff retry policies. The possibilities are endless. Here's an example of how you could implement a refresh flow for OAuth2 access tokens.

**DISCLAIMER:** This is NOT a global `OAuth2` solution. It is merely an example demonstrating how one could use the `RequestAdapter` in conjunction with the `RequestRetrier` to create a thread-safe refresh system.

To reiterate, do NOT copy this sample code and drop it into a production application. This is merely an example. Each authentication system must be tailored to a particular platform and authentication type.

```

class OAuth2Handler: RequestAdapter, RequestRetrier {
    private typealias RefreshCompletion = (_ succeeded: Bool, _ accessToken: String?, _ refreshToken: String?) -> Void

    private let sessionManager: SessionManager = {
        let configuration = URLSessionConfiguration.default
        configuration.httpAdditionalHeaders = SessionManager.defaultHTTPHeaders
    }

    return SessionManager(configuration: configuration)
}()

private let lock = NSLock()

private var clientId: String
private var baseURLString: String
private var accessToken: String
private var refreshToken: String

private var isRefreshing = false
private var requestsToRetry: [RequestRetryCompletion] = []

// MARK: - Initialization

public init(clientId: String, baseURLString: String, accessToken: String, refreshToken: String) {
    self.clientID = clientId
    self.baseURLString = baseURLString
    self.accessToken = accessToken
    self.refreshToken = refreshToken
}

// MARK: - RequestAdapter

func adapt(_ urlRequest: URLRequest) throws -> URLRequest {
    if let urlString = urlRequest.url?.absoluteString, urlString.hasPrefix(baseURLString) {
        var urlRequest = urlRequest
        urlRequest.setValue("Bearer " + accessToken, forHTTPHeaderField: "Authorization")
        return urlRequest
    }

    return urlRequest
}

// MARK: - RequestRetrier

func should(_ manager: SessionManager, retry request: Request, with error: Error, completion: @escaping RequestRetryCompletion) {
    lock.lock(); defer { lock.unlock() }

    if let response = request.task?.response as? HTTPURLResponse, response.statusCode == 401 {
        requestsToRetry.append(completion)

        if !isRefreshing {
            refreshTokens { [weak self] succeeded, accessToken, refreshToken in
                guard let strongSelf = self else { return }

                strongSelf.lock.lock(); defer { strongSelf.lock.unlock() }

                if let accessToken = accessToken, let refreshToken = refreshToken {
                    strongSelf.accessToken = accessToken
                    strongSelf.refreshToken = refreshToken
                }

                strongSelf.requestsToRetry.forEach { $0(succeeded, 0.0) }
                strongSelf.requestsToRetry.removeAll()
            }
        } else {
            completion(false, 0.0)
        }
    }
}

// MARK: - Private - Refresh Tokens

private func refreshTokens(completion: @escaping RefreshCompletion) {
    isRefreshing = true

    let urlString = "\(baseURLString)/oauth2/token"

    let parameters: [String: Any] = [
        "access_token": accessToken,
        "refresh_token": refreshToken,
        "client_id": clientID,
        "grant_type": "refresh_token"
    ]

    sessionManager.request(urlString, method: .post, parameters: parameters, encoding: JSONEncoding.default)
        .responseJSON { [weak self] response in
            guard let strongSelf = self else { return }

            if let json = response.result.value as? [String: Any],
               let accessToken = json["access_token"] as? String,
               let refreshToken = json["refresh_token"] as? String {
                completion(true, accessToken, refreshToken)
            } else {
                completion(false, nil, nil)
            }

            strongSelf.isRefreshing = false
        }
}

let baseURLString = "https://some.domain-behind-oauth2.com"

let oauthHandler = OAuth2Handler(
    clientId: "12345678",
    baseURLString: baseURLString,
    accessToken: "abcd1234",
    refreshToken: "ef56789a"
)

let sessionManager = SessionManager()
sessionManager.adapter = oauthHandler
sessionManager.retrier = oauthHandler

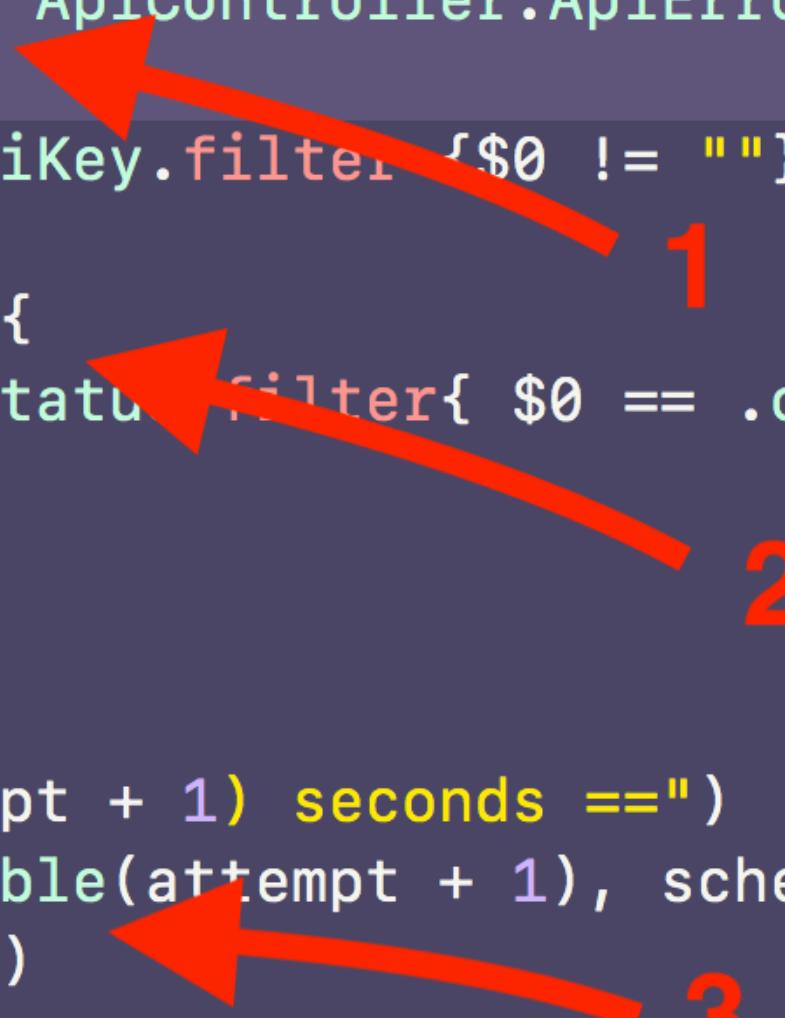
let urlString = "\(baseURLString)/some/endpoint"

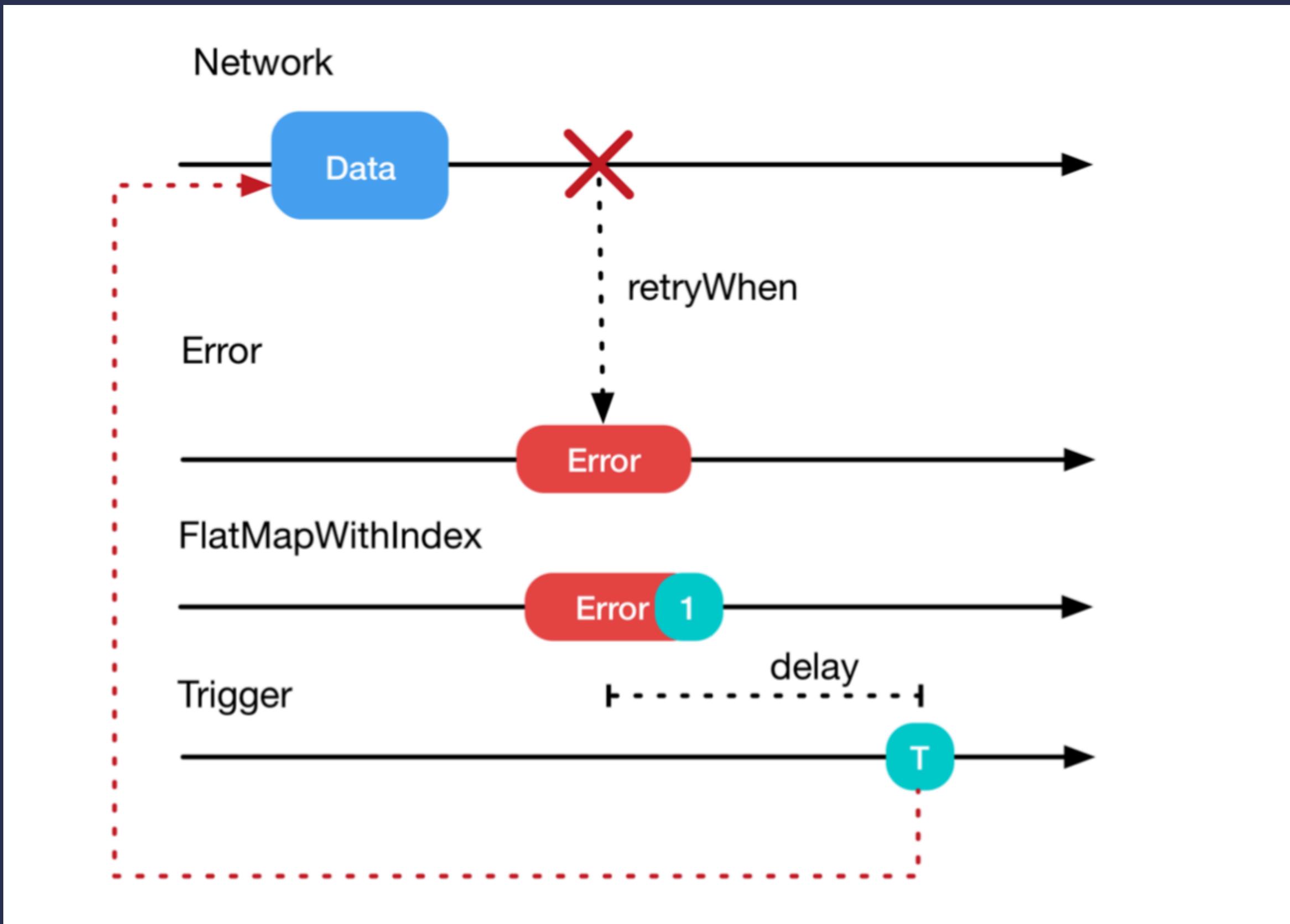
sessionManager.request(urlString).validate().responseJSON { response in
    debugPrint(response)
}

```

Alamofire Features 💯  
Alamofire Testability 😞👎

```
let retryHandler: (Observable<Error>) -> Observable<Int> = { e in
    return e.flatMapWithIndex { (error, attempt) -> Observable<Int> in
        let nsError = error as NSError
        if attempt >= maxAttempts - 1 {
            return Observable.error(error)
        } else if let casted = error as? ApiController.ApiError, casted ==
            .invalidKey {
            return ApiController.shared.apiKey.filter { $0 != "" }.map { _ in
                return 1
            }
        } else if nsError.code == -1009 {
            return RxReachability.shared.status.filter{ $0 == .online }.map
            { _ in
                return 1
            }
        }
        print("== retrying after \(attempt + 1) seconds ==")
        return Observable<Int>.timer(Double(attempt + 1), scheduler:
            MainScheduler.instance).take(1)
    }
}
```

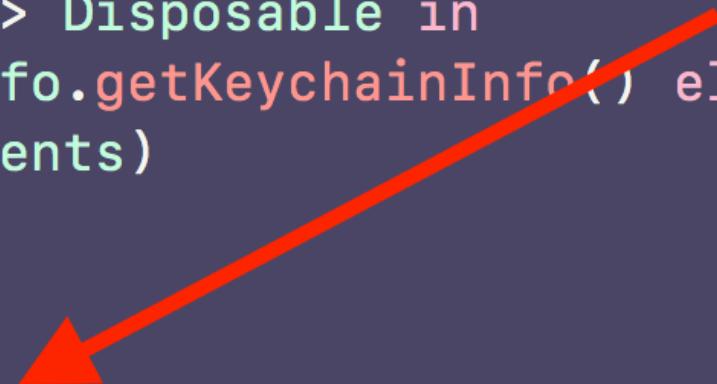




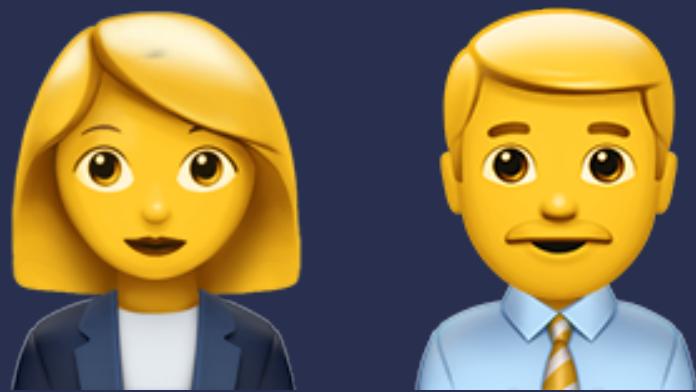
NETWORKING

But I don't wanna rewrite my code 😢

```
extension Case {  
    typealias TagsResult = Result<[String], TagError>  
    static func tagsSearch(_ searchQuery: String) -> Observable<[String]> {  
  
        return Observable.create({ (observer) -> Disposable in  
            guard let keychainInfo = KeychainInfo.getKeychainInfo() else {  
                observer.onError(RxError.noElements)  
                return Disposables.create()  
            }  
  
            let req = Client.sharedClient.searchForTags(withURL:  
                keychainInfo.baseURL, sessionID: keychainInfo.sessionID, searchQuery:  
                searchQuery) { (tags) in  
                observer.onNext(tags.map{ $0.name })  
            }  
  
            return Disposables.create {  
                req.cancel()  
            }  
        })  
    }  
}
```



# WHAT ABOUT MANAGEMENT



**MAKE THE CASE  
FOR IT!**

# FINAL WORDS

RxSwift is *not* always the best way to solve a problem

# BUILD GREAT APPS



