

# Intro to RxJS

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## 1. Start with an example

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- Let's see how we can display a list of tweets, filter it by hashtags.

```
...  
var tweets = getTweets( ); tweets.filter(t => t.username === me.username).filter(t  
...
```

functional means: **Non-mutating, Stateless, Composable**

### #2. Harsh Reality

- In the previous example, getTweets is asynchronous
- Easy! The solution is:

### #3. Cute!!

### #4. What about Promises?

- Promises serve almost the same purpose as RxJS Observables
- Problems with Promises:
  - Chaining Promises
  - Canceling Promises

### #RxJS to the rescue! #1. Observables

- Building blocks of FRP in RxJS

- First class objects to represent Asynchronous Data
- Operators with fabulous Functional Grammar
- Interoperable with other sync/async data

An Observable is an event stream which can emit zero or more events, and may or may not finish. If it finishes, then it does so by either emitting an error or a special “complete” event.

## #1. Arrays Are iterable

```
```js
Array.of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5).map(x => x * x).filter(x => x%2 === 0).reduce((x,
```

## #2.Observables are iterables

```
Observable.of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5).map(x => x * x).filter(x => x%2 === 0).reduce((x, acc) => x + acc)
```

Remember: we return a new Observable every time we do any transformation

## #3.Observables are lazy

```
```js
let users_ = getUsersObservable();
let notJohnConnors_ = users_.map(user => user.fullName).map(name => name);
notJohnConnors_.subscribe((user) => console.log('New user arrived: ', user), (err) => {
```

## #4.You can make anything into an observable #1.Arrays

```
```js
var a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; var a$ = Observable.from(a); var b$ = Observable.of(1, 2,
```

## #2.Promises

```
```js
var a = iPromiseOfSomething();var a_ = Observable.fromPromise(a);
```
```

## #3.Events

```
```js
var result = document.getElementById('result');var source = Rx.Observable.fromEvent(target, 'click');
var observer = Rx.Observer.create(function (x) { console.log('Next: ' + x) });
source.subscribe(observer);
```
```

Rx will truncate multiple arguments from events, you can use the selector function to get the arguments you want.

## #4.Callbacks

```
```js
writeFile = require('fs').writeFile;
wf_ = Observable.fromNodeCallback(writeFile);
```
```

## #5.Custom Observables

- Similar to resolve and reject in Promises
- We can create custom observables
- We have three functions: OnNext, OnComplete, OnError

```
```js
var source = Rx.Observable.create(function (observer) { observer.onNext(42);
  observer.onCompleted();
  return function () {
    console.log('disposed');
  }});var subscription = source.subscribe(function (x) {
  console.log(x);
});subscription.dispose();
```
```

## #5. You can combine multiple Observables

```
```js
var api1 = "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/api.php?action=query&prop=extracts&format=
var promise1 = $.get(api1);var promise2 = $.get(api2);
var source1 = Rx.Observable.fromPromise(promise1);
var source2= Rx.Observable.fromPromise(promise2);
var combined = Rx.Observable.concat(source1,source2);
```
```

## #Reactive Programming

- RxJS is Based on the observer and iterator patterns
- Reactive can be explained as:
  - Module Foo and Module Bar
  - Module Bar is said to be reactive when it listens to modules Foo's changes
  - Foo doesn't know that Bar exists!

# ▸ 1. Imperative Programming

# ▸ 2. Reactive Programming

# ▸ Exercise

```
```
test('querying over events', function () { var results = 0;
  var e = new EventEmitter();
  Observable.fromEvent(e, 'click')    .filter(function (click) { return click.x =
  e.emit('click', {x: 100, y: 50});  e.emit('click', {x: 75, y: 75});  e.emit('c
  equal(results, 150);
// fill in the __ inside map

});
```

## How I use it

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## 1. Node Example

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## Questions?

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## Resources

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- [The introduction to Reactive Programming you've been missing](#): a thorough introduction to RxJS by Cycle.js author Andre Staltz.
- [Introduction to Rx](#): an online book focused on Rx.NET, but most concepts map directly to RxJS.
- [ReactiveX.io](#): official cross-language documentation site for ReactiveX.
- [Learn Rx](#): an interactive tutorial with arrays and Observables, by Jafar Husain.
- [RxJS lessons at Egghead.io](#)
- [RxJS GitBook](#)
- [RxMarbles](#): interactive diagrams of RxJS operators, built with Cycle.js.
- [Async JavaScript at Netflix](#): video of Jafar Husain introducing RxJS.

## Topics we didn't cover

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## 1. Schedulers

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Explanation:

- [http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/getting\\_started\\_with\\_rxjs/scheduling\\_and\\_concurrency.html](http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/getting_started_with_rxjs/scheduling_and_concurrency.html)

API Docs:

- <http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/schedulers/index.html>

## ↳ 2. Subjects

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Explanation:

- [http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/getting\\_started\\_with\\_rxjs/subjects.html](http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/getting_started_with_rxjs/subjects.html)

API Docs:

- <http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/subjects/index.html>

## ↳ 3. Notification

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Explanation:

- <http://xgrommx.github.io/rx-book/content/notification/index.html>

## ↳ 4. Hot vs Cold Observables

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Docs:

- <https://github.com/Reactive-Extensions/RxJS/blob/master/doc/gettingstarted/creating.md#cold-vs-hot-observables>

## ↳ 5. Marble Diagrams

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Visualize all Observable operators:

- <http://rxmarbles.com/>