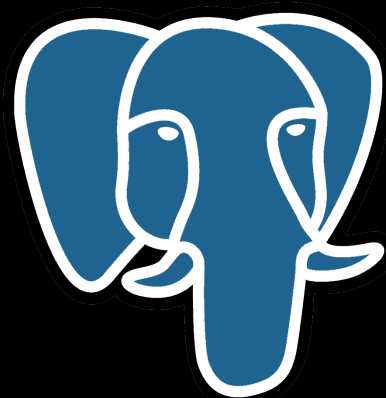
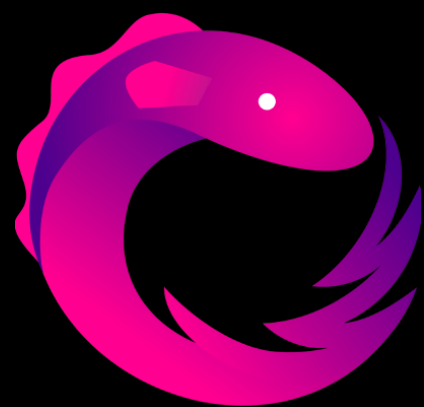


Tutorial de RxJava

Un tutorial de RxJava (2, obviamente)



VERT.X

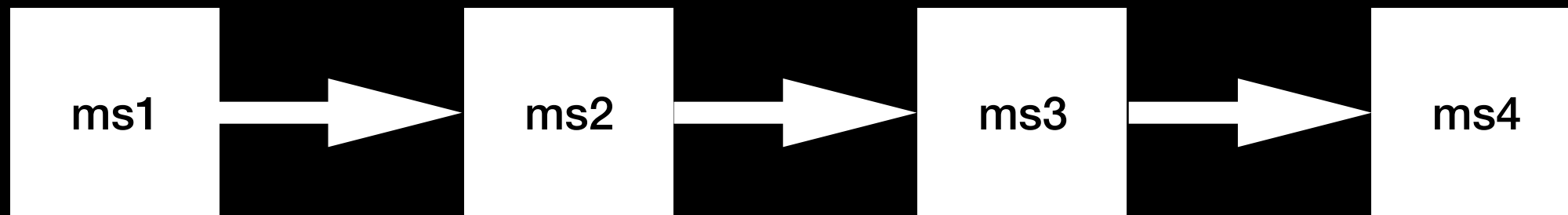


GRUPOMASMOVIL

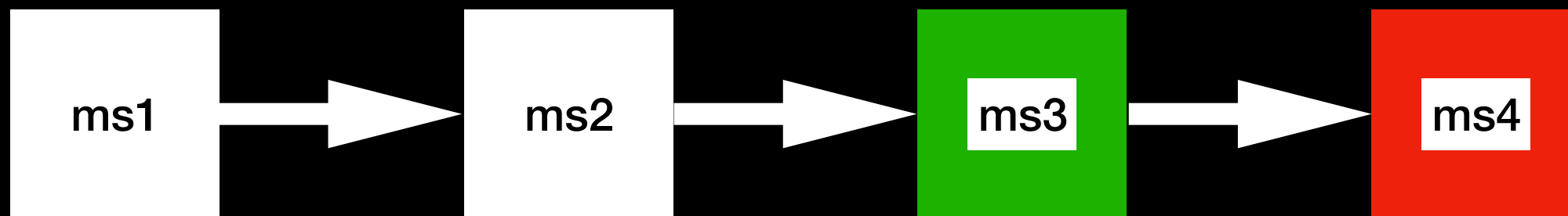
Qué es RxJava?

Un framework para construir aplicaciones reactivas
con Java

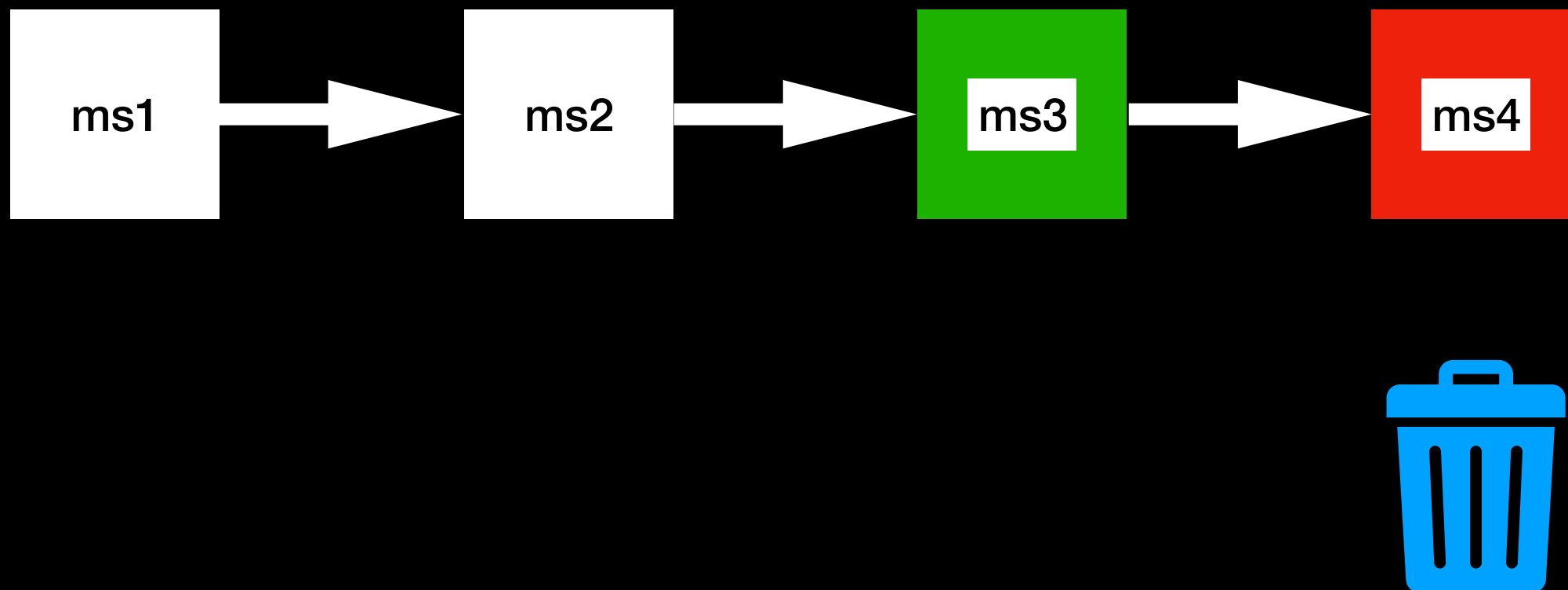
Porqué usamos RxJava?



Porqué usamos RxJava?



Porqué usamos RxJava?



“Es el siguiente el que le pide datos al anterior, y es el anterior el que quiere que le pida datos el siguiente. MR”

Backpressure

¿Qué hace este código?

```
joinedFlowable  
    .map(tuple -> tuple.acceptVisitor(tuplePrinter) + "\n")  
    .sorted()
```


Operaciones terminales

- `subscribe()` / `subscribe(**, Consumer<Throwable>)`
- `forEach(Consumer<T>)`
- `blockingGet()`



Tipos de datos

Tipos de datos

Estructura RxJava	Uso	Equivalente sin backpressure
Flowable<T>	Flujo de datos	Stream<T>
Single<T>	Un único elemento	CompletableFuture<T>
Completable	Consume tiempo pero no devuelve nada	CompletableFuture<Void>
Maybe<T>	Devuelve 0 o 1 elementos	CompletableFuture<Optional<T>>

Por qué Maybe?

- RxJava NO PERMITE EMITIR NULOS
- Artículo de Carlos Blé en kotlin: <https://leanmind.es/es/blog/evitar-null-tambien-en-kotlin/>
- Maybe ~ Single nullable
- Maybe ~ Single || Completable

Eventos

Estructura RxJava	onNext(t)	onSuccess(t)	onComplete()	onError(throwable)
Flowable<T>	N		1	0..1
Single<T>		1		0..1
Completable			1	0..1
Maybe<T>		0..1	0..1	0..1

Ejemplo práctico

anapioficeandfire.com

Dominio

House

- id
- name
- region
- words
- lord
- overlord

Character

- id
- name
- titles
- playedBy

Services

ReadService

- getAllCharacters()
- getAllHouses()
- getRandomCharacter()
- getRandomHouse()
- getCharacterById(int)
- getHouseById(int)
- getOverlordedByHouse(house)

WriteService

- addNewHouse
- addNewCharacter
- changeHouseRuler

Creando entidades

***.just()

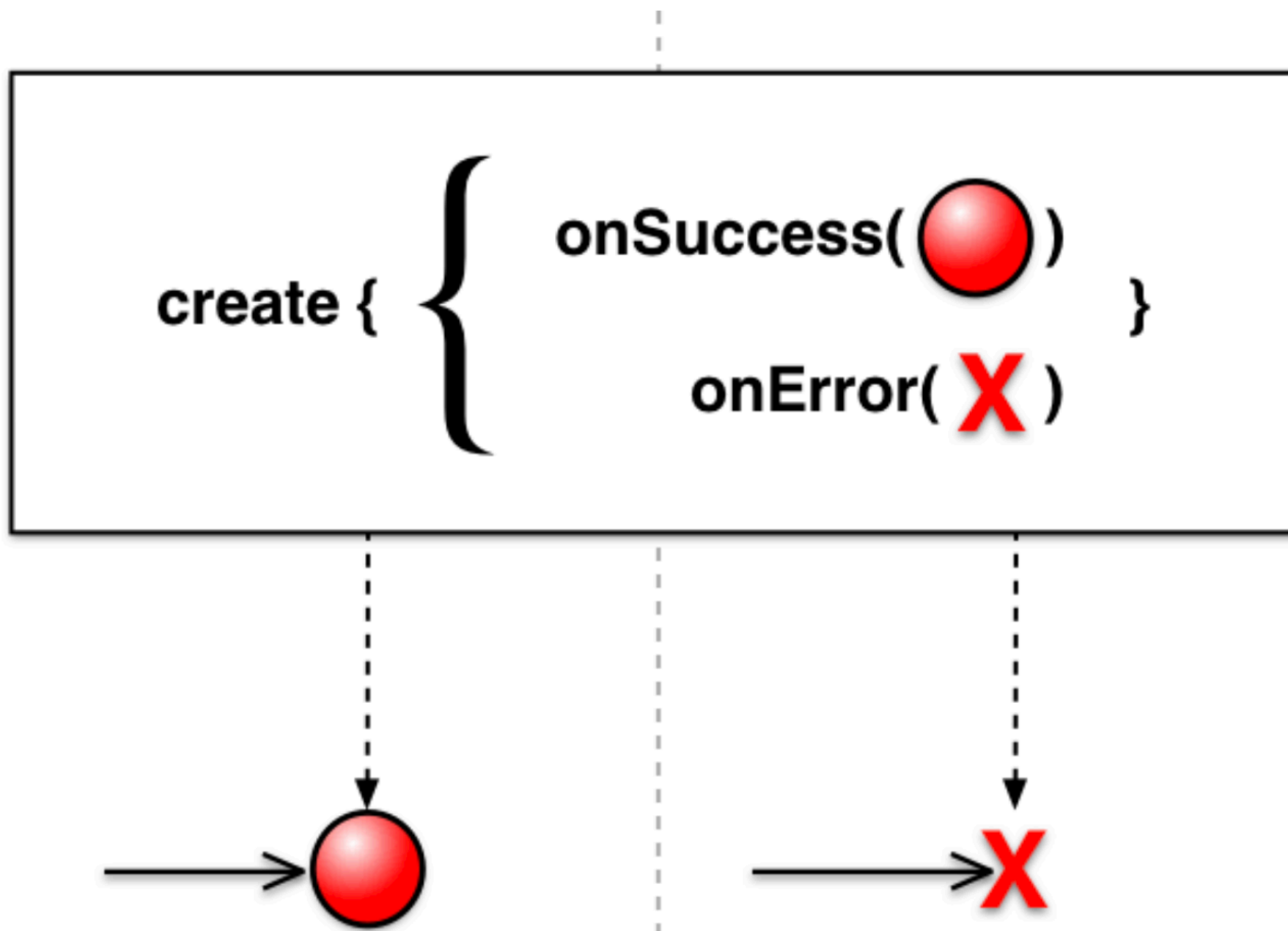
Encapsular un valor como un Single/Flowable/Maybe

```
public Single<String> sayHelloWithSingle() {  
    return Single.just("Hello!");  
}
```

***.create()

```
public static <T> Single<T> create(SingleOnSubscribe<T> source)
```

Provides an API (via a cold Single) that bridges the reactive world with the callback-style world.



Eventos

Estructura RxJava	onNext(t)	onSuccess(t)	onComplete()	onError(throwable)
Flowable<T>	N		1	0..1
Single<T>		1		0..1
Completable			1	0..1
Maybe<T>		0..1	0..1	0..1

***.create()

Emitir manualmente los eventos de un Single

```
public <T> Single<T> createSingleFromCompletableFuture(CompletableFuture<T> completableFuture) {  
    return Single.create(singleEmitter -> {  
        try {  
            completableFuture.thenAcceptAsync(singleEmitter::onSuccess);  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            singleEmitter.onError(e);  
        }  
    });  
}
```

Eventos

Estructura RxJava	onNext(t)	onSuccess(t)	onComplete()	onError(throwable)
Flowable<T>	N		1	0..1
Single<T>		1		0..1
Completable			1	0..1
Maybe<T>		0..1	0..1	0..1

***.create()

Emitir manualmente los eventos de un Completable

```
public Completable createCompletableFromCompletableFuture(  
    CompletableFuture<Void> completableFuture) {  
    return Completable.create(completableEmitter -> {  
        try {  
            completableFuture.thenAcceptAsync(aVoid -> completableEmitter.onComplete());  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            completableEmitter.onError(e);  
        }  
    });  
}
```


Eventos

Estructura RxJava	onNext(t)	onSuccess(t)	onComplete()	onError(throwable)
Flowable<T>	N		1	0..1
Single<T>		1		0..1
Completable			1	0..1
Maybe<T>		0..1	0..1	0..1

***.create()

Emitir manualmente los eventos de un Maybe

```
public <T> Maybe<T> createMaybeFromCompletableFuture(
    CompletableFuture<Optional<T>> completableFuture) {
    return Maybe.create(maybeEmitter -> {
        try {
            completableFuture.thenAcceptAsync(t ->
                t.ifPresentOrElse(
                    maybeEmitter::onSuccess,
                    maybeEmitter::onComplete)
            );
        } catch (Exception e) {
            maybeEmitter.onError(e);
        }
    });
}
```

Eventos

Estructura RxJava	onNext(t)	onSuccess(t)	onComplete()	onError(throwable)
Flowable<T>	N		1	0..1
Single<T>		1		0..1
Completable			1	0..1
Maybe<T>		0..1	0..1	0..1

***.create()

Emitir manualmente los eventos de un Flowable

```
public <T> Flowable<T> createFlowableFromStream(Stream<T> stream) {  
    return Flowable.create(flowableEmitter -> {  
        try {  
            stream.forEach(flowableEmitter::onNext);  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            flowableEmitter.onError(e);  
        }  
        flowableEmitter.onComplete();  
    }, BackpressureStrategy.BUFFER);  
}
```

create vs just

Qué opción sería más preferible?

```
public abstract class CreateVsJust<T> {  
    protected abstract T getT(); //potentially costly  
  
    public Single<T> getSingleByJust() {  
        return Single.just(getT());  
    }  
  
    public Single<T> getSingleByCreate() {  
        return Single.create(emitter -> {  
            try {  
                T t = getT();  
                emitter.onSuccess(t);  
            } catch (Exception e) {  
                emitter.onError(e);  
            }  
        });  
    }  
}
```

Consumiendo entidades

.subscribe()

Cómo reaccionar ante cada evento

Evento	Consumidor
onNext(t)	Consumer<T>
onSuccess(t)	Consumer<T>
onComplete()	Action
onError(throwable)	Consumer<Throwable>

.subscribe()

Sobrecargado pero fácil de comprender

Disposable	subscribe() Subscribes to a Single but ignore its emission or notification.
Disposable	subscribe(BiConsumer<? super T,? super Throwable> onCallback) Subscribes to a Single and provides a composite callback to handle the item it emits or any error notification it issues.
Disposable	subscribe(Consumer<? super T> onSuccess) Subscribes to a Single and provides a callback to handle the item it emits.
Disposable	subscribe(Consumer<? super T> onSuccess, Consumer<? super Throwable> onError) Subscribes to a Single and provides callbacks to handle the item it emits or any error notification it issues.
void	subscribe(SingleObserver<? super T> observer) Subscribes the given SingleObserver to this SingleSource instance.
protected abstract void	subscribeActual(SingleObserver<? super T> observer) Implement this method in subclasses to handle the incoming SingleObservers .
Single<T>	subscribeOn(Scheduler scheduler) Asynchronously subscribes subscribers to this Single on the specified Scheduler .

Transformando entidades

```
protected abstract Single<T> getT();  
protected abstract U processT(T t);  
  
public U returnU() {  
    Single<T> t = getT();  
    return processT(t: null);  
}
```

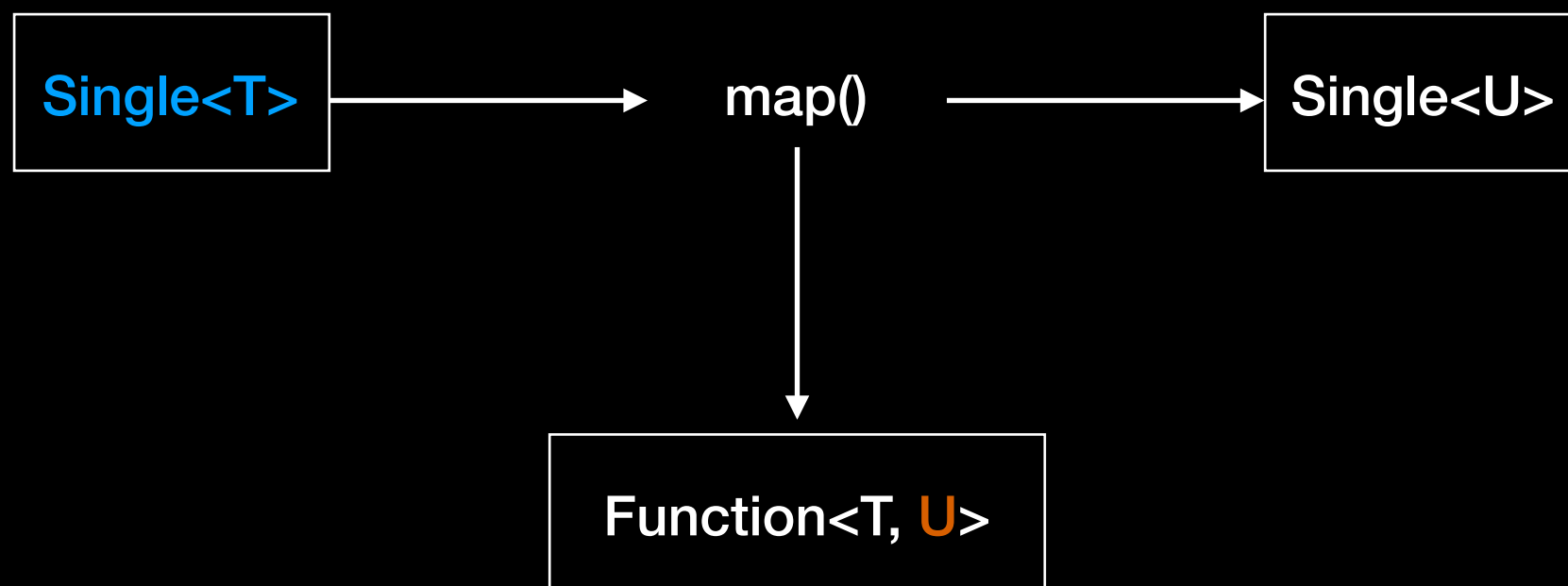
Cómo puedo llamar a processT?

```
protected abstract Single<T> getT();  
  
protected abstract U processT(T t);  
  
public Single<U> returnUSingle() {  
    return getT()  
        .map(this::processT);  
}
```

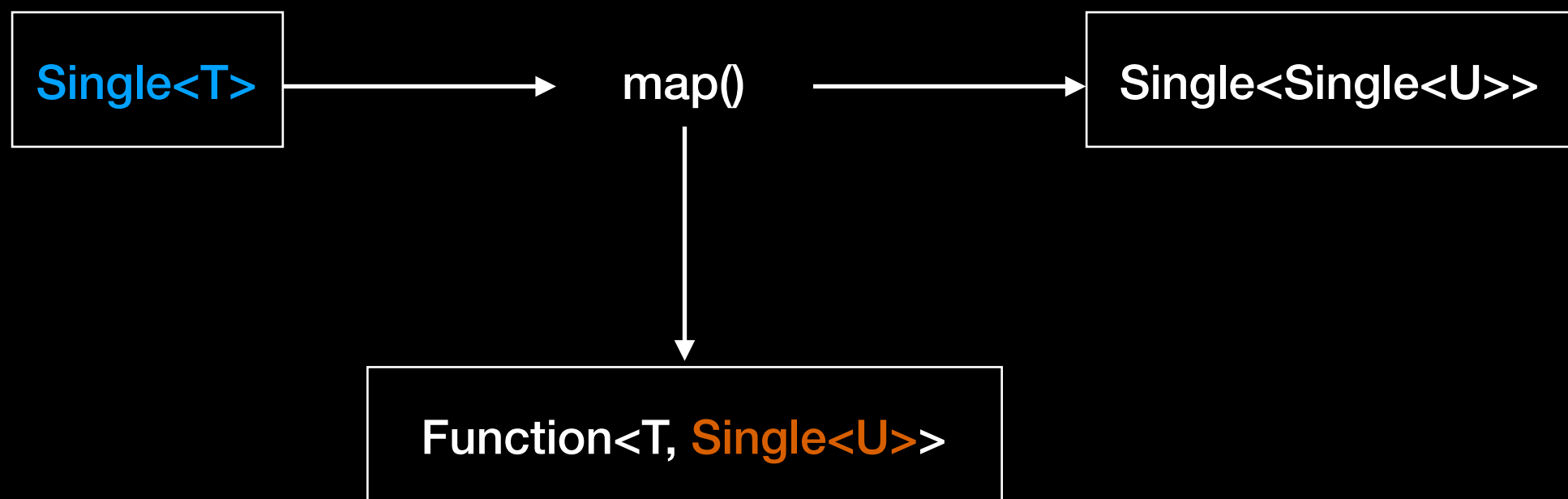
Usamos map()

Dentro del map ejecutamos la operación

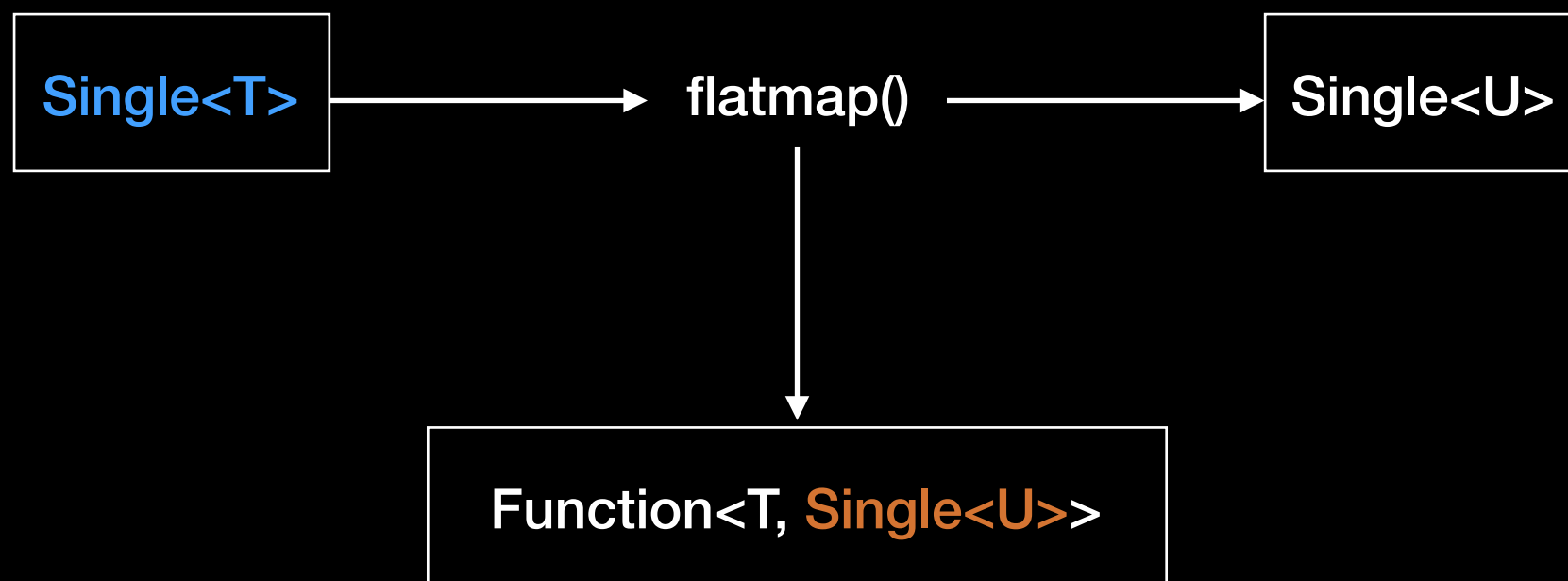
Map



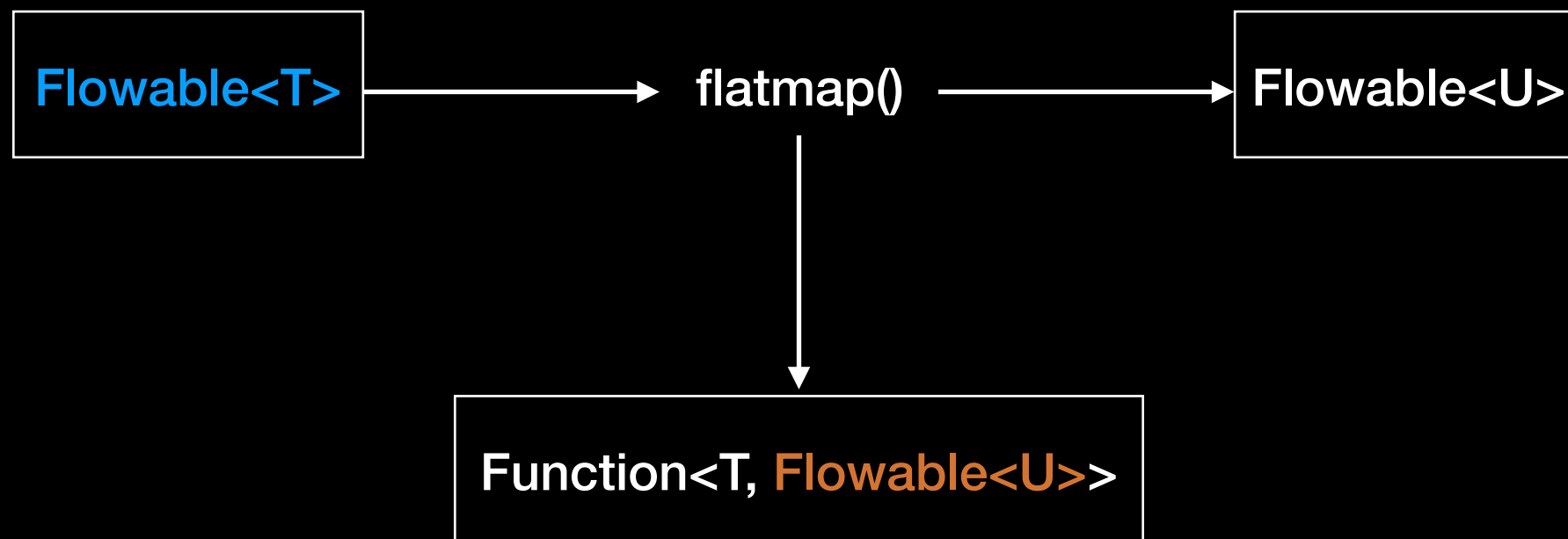
Map



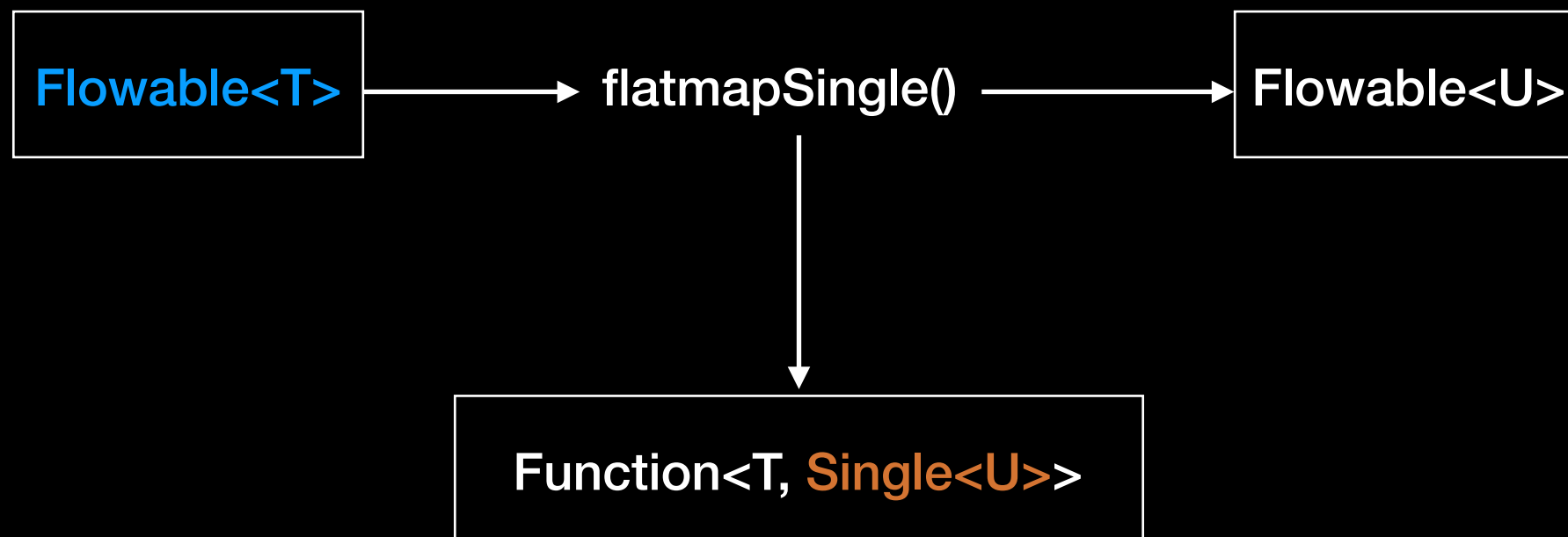
Flatmap



Flatmap



Flatmap

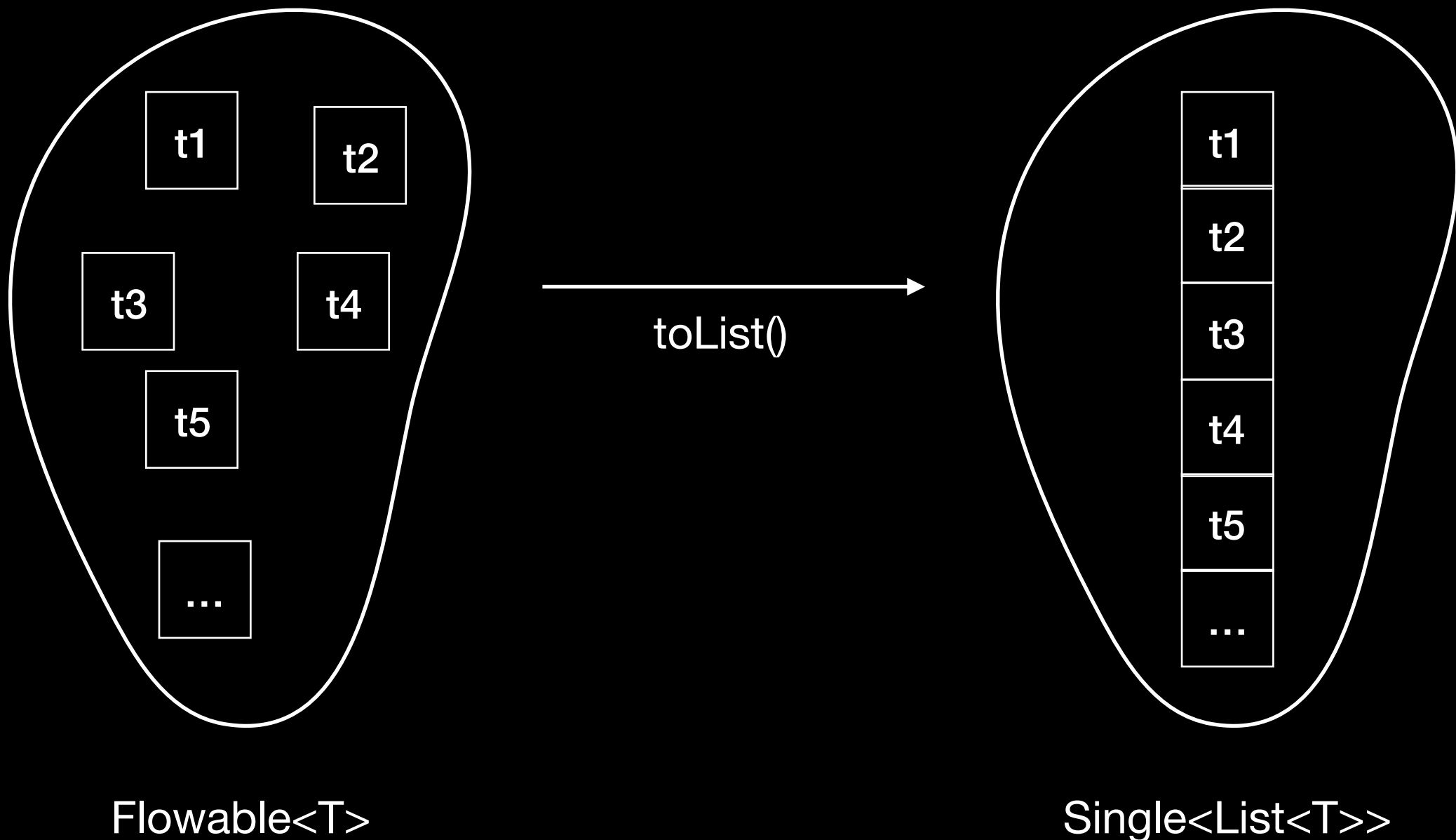


Flatmap & company

	Flowable<U>	Single<U>	Maybe<U>	Completable
Flowable<T>	flatMap -> Flowable<U>	flatMapSingle -> Flowable<U>	flatMapMaybe -> Flowable<U>	flatMapCompletable -> Completable
Single<T>	flatMapPublisher -> Flowable<U>	flatMap -> Single<U>	flatMapMaybe -> Maybe<U>	flatMapCompletable -> Completable
Maybe<T>	flatMapPublisher -> Flowable<U>	flatMapSingleElement -> Maybe<U>, flatMapSingle -> Single<U>*	flatMap -> Maybe<U>	flatMapCompletable -> Completable
Completable	andThen -> Flowable<U>	andThen -> Single<U>	andThen -> Maybe<U>	andThen -> Completable

Otras transformaciones

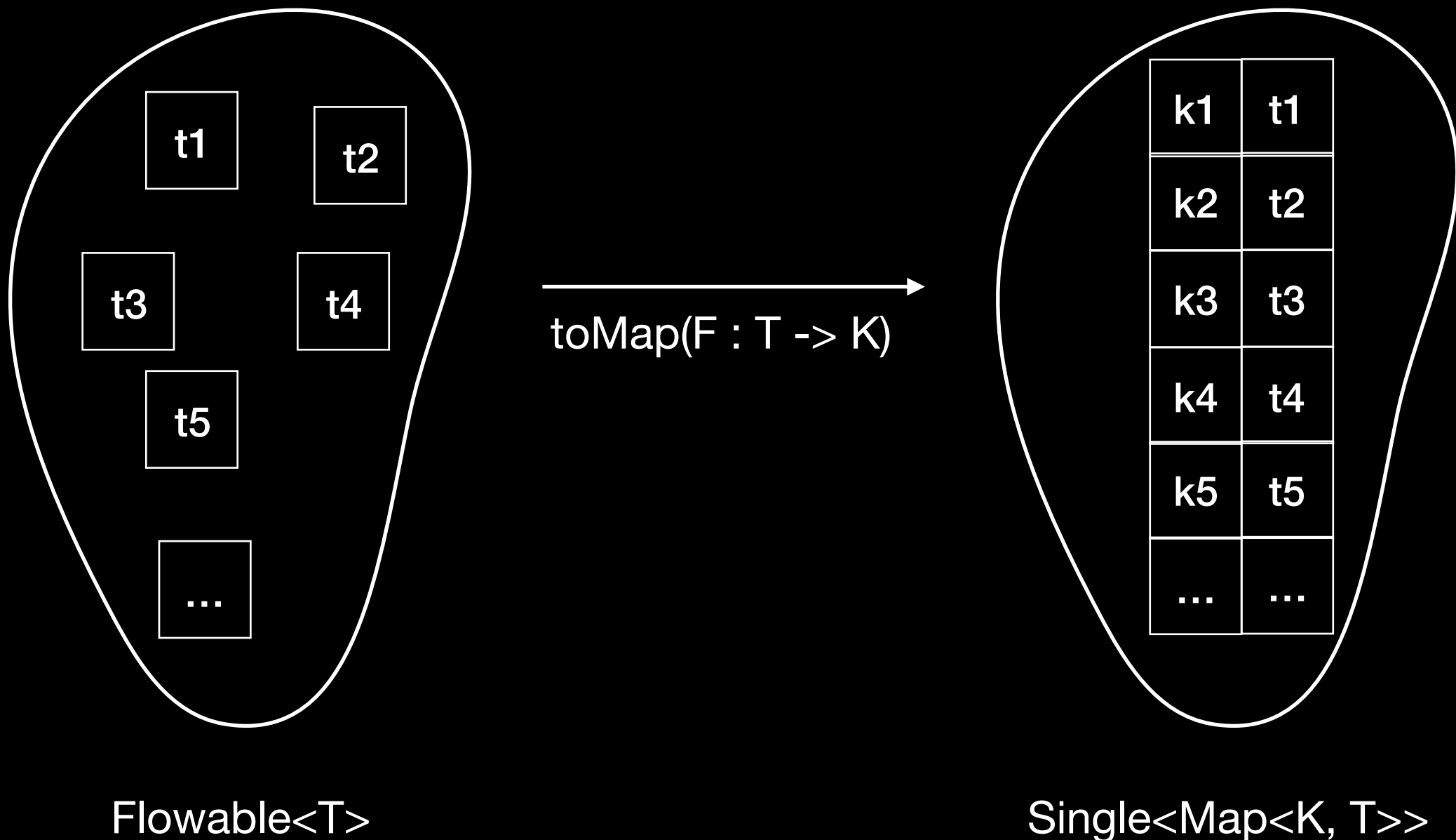
Flowables a Collections



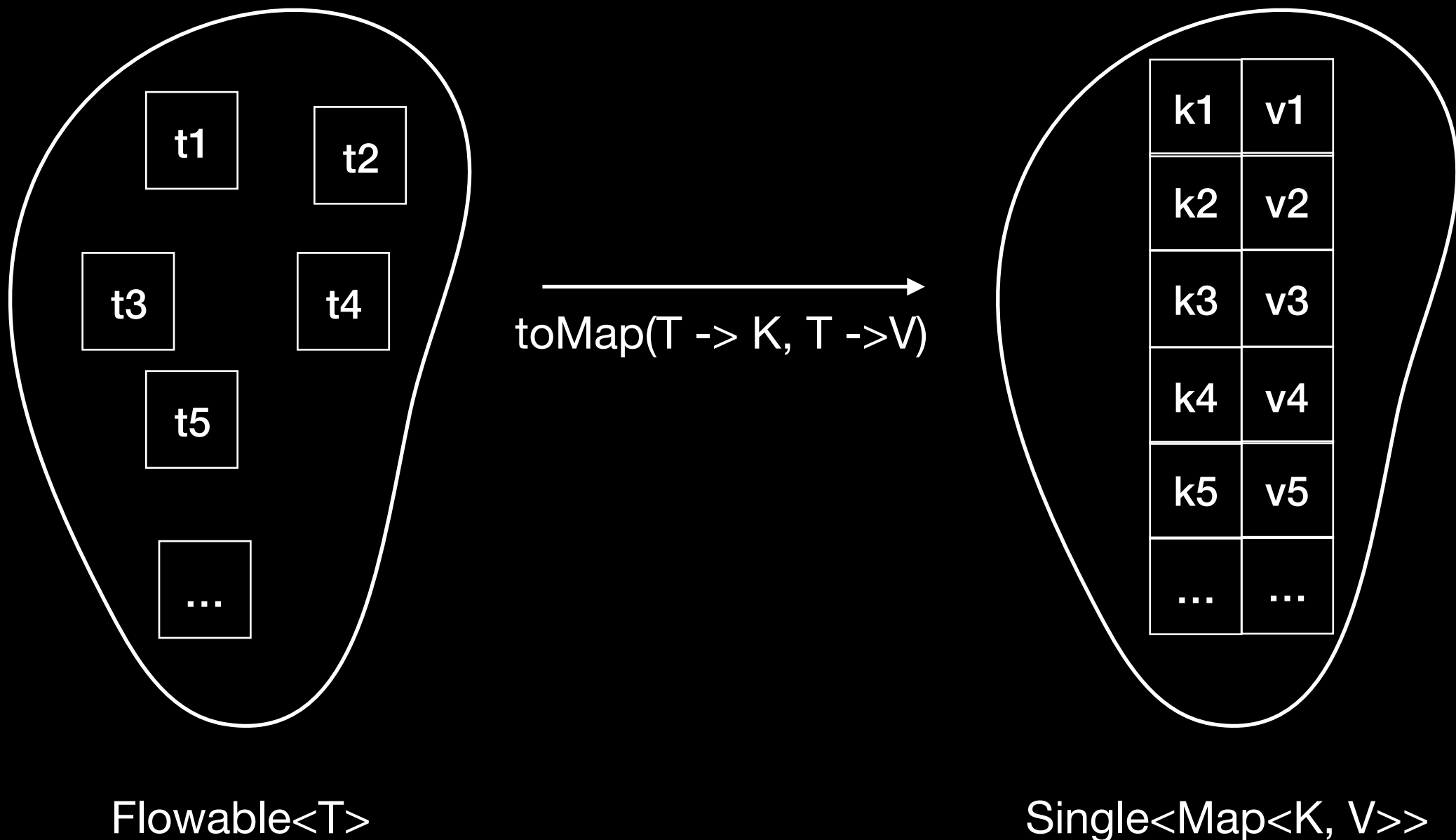


Los Flowables, como los Streams,
no se pueden consumir 2 veces

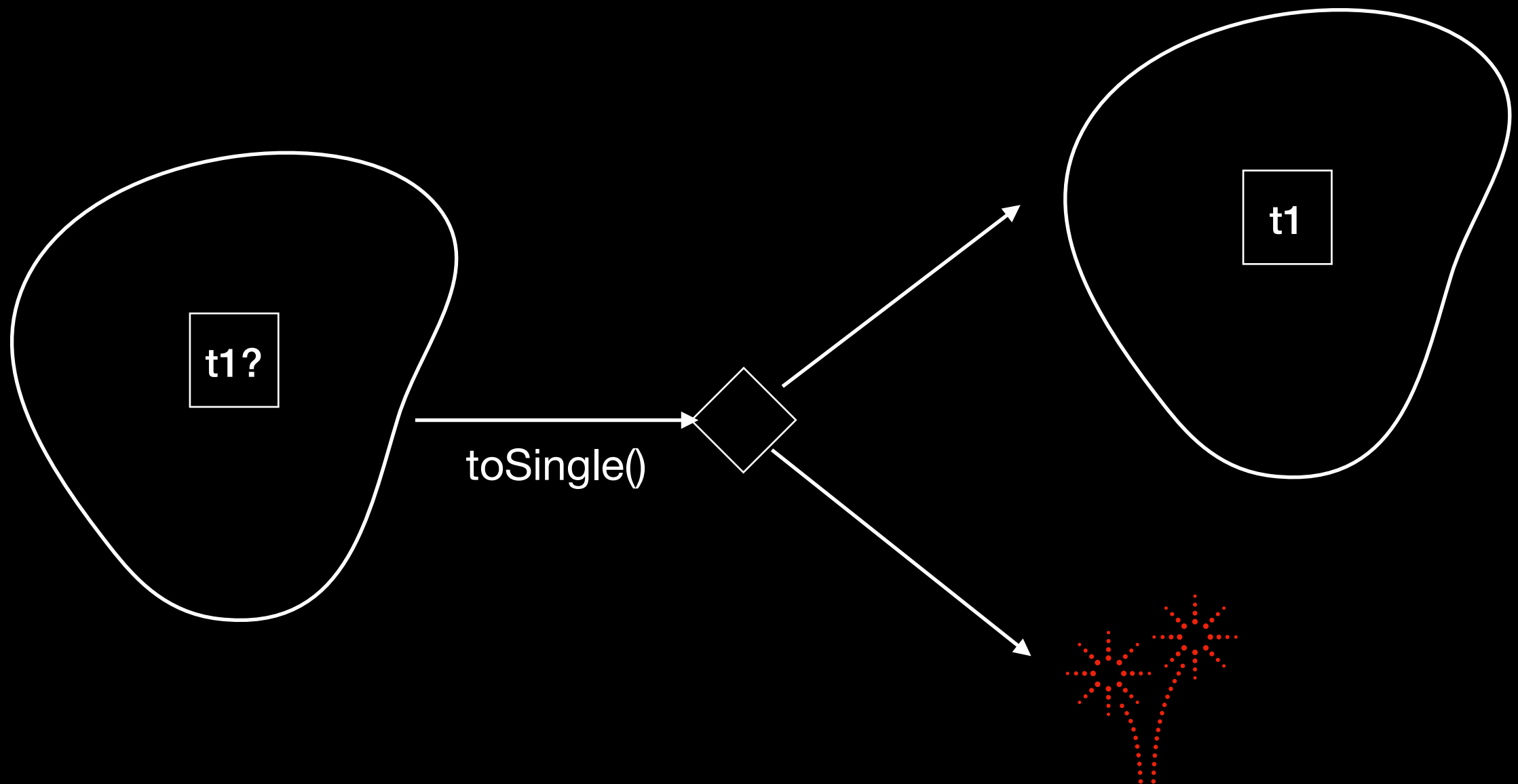
Flowables a Collections



Flowables a Collections



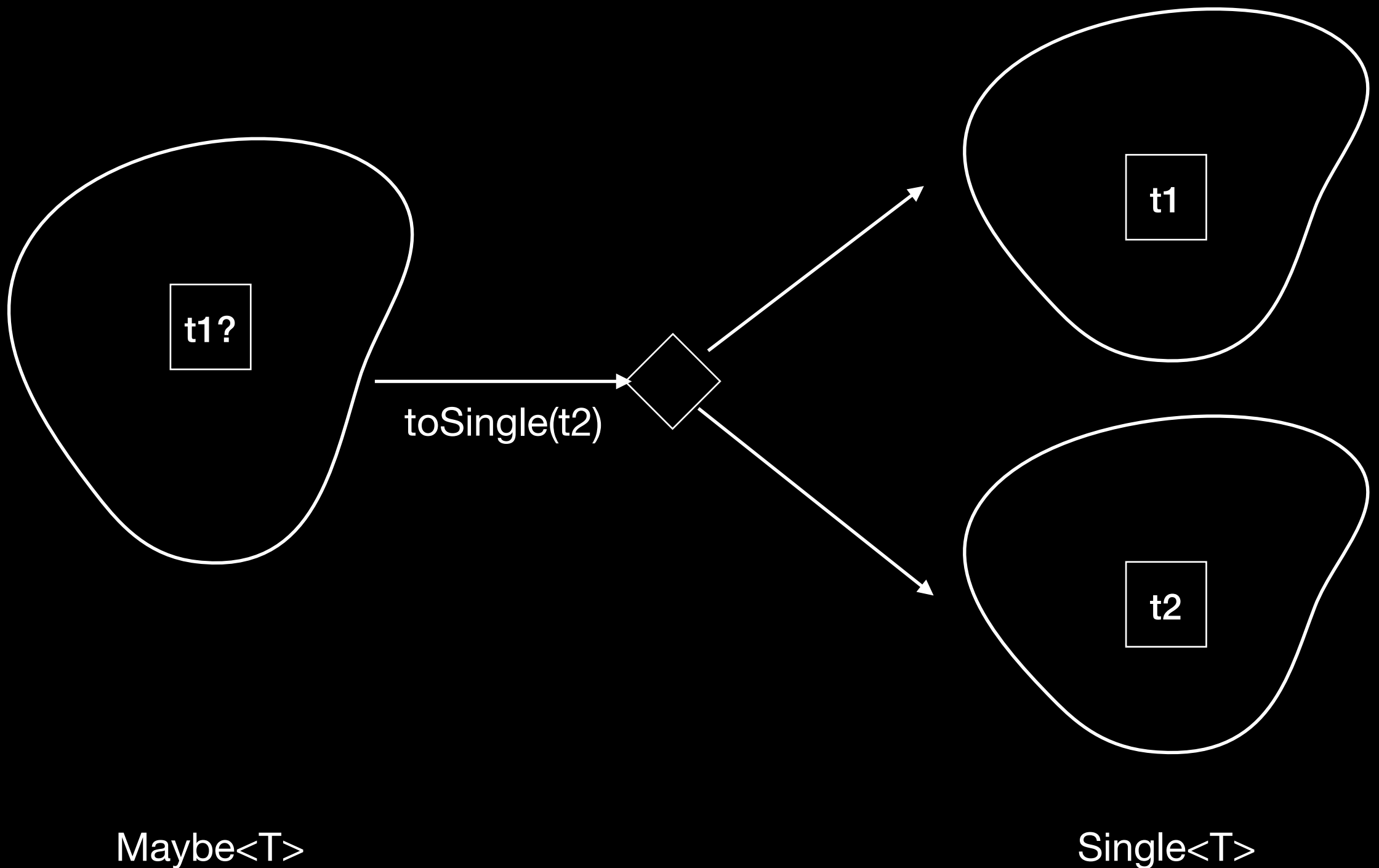
Maybe a Single



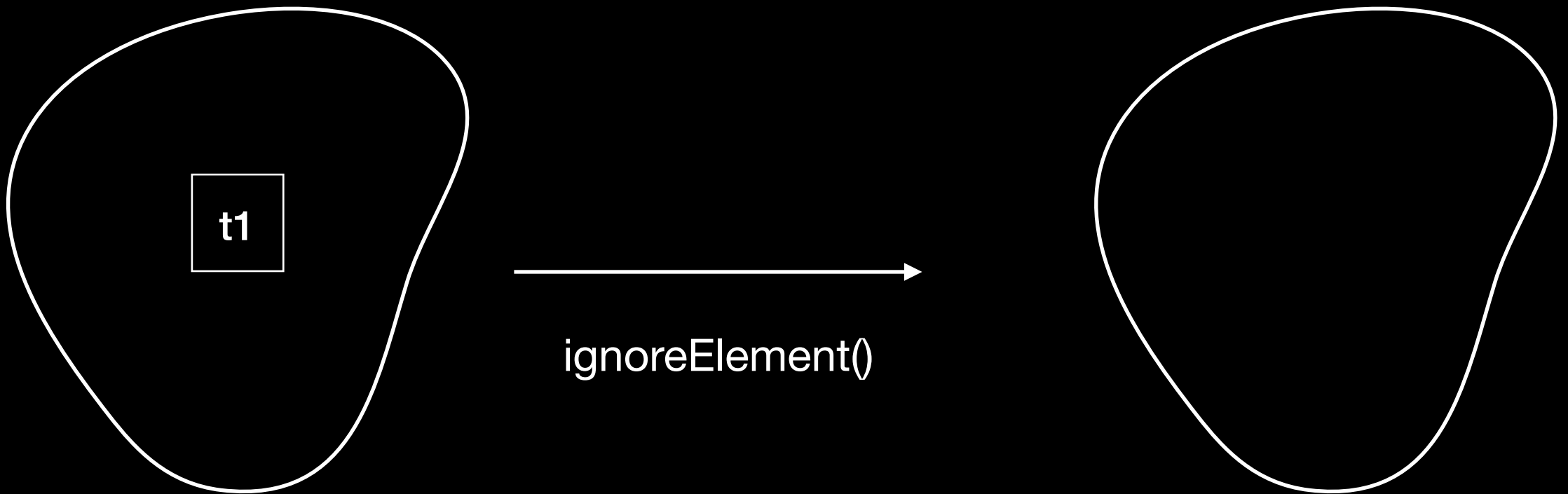
Maybe<T>

Single<T>

Maybe a Single



*** a Completable



`Single<T>`

`Completable`

Otras formas de crear

General

- `*.empty()`
- `*.complete()`
- `*.never()`

Flowables

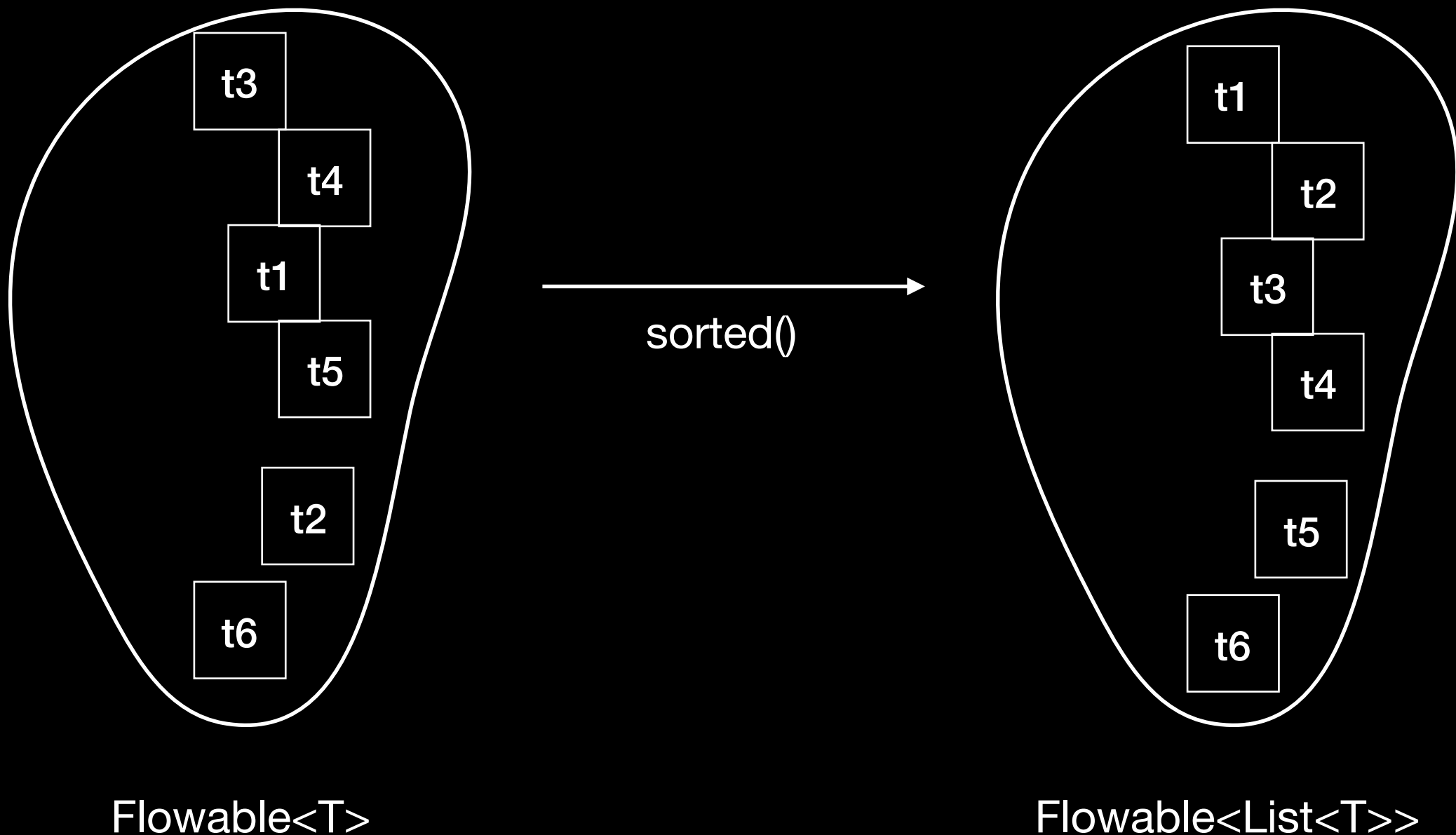
- `fromIterable()`: a partir de una lista
- `generate()`: generación inductiva (caso $0 + f(N \rightarrow N + 1)$)
- `range()`: rango de números

Completables

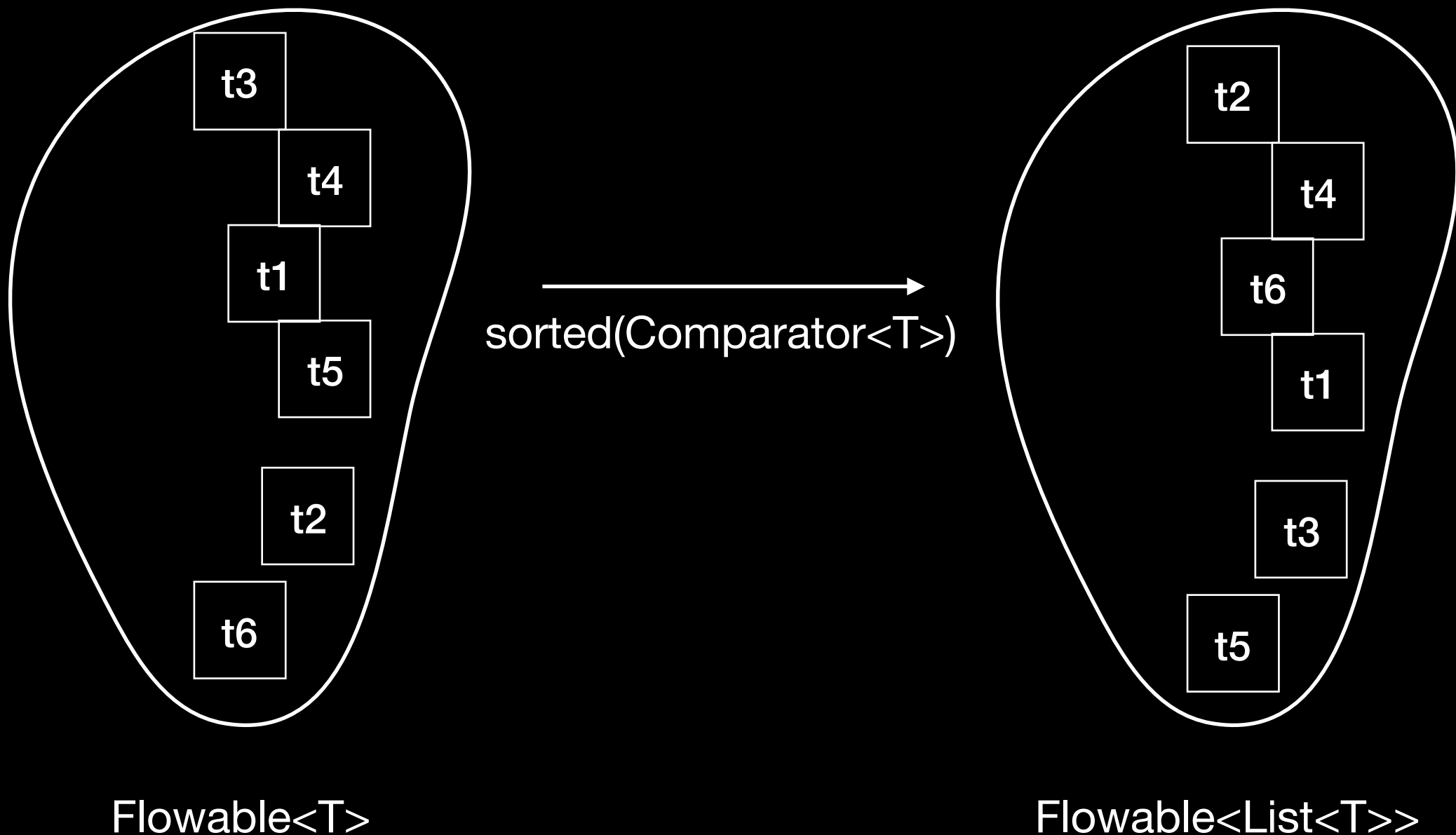
- `andThen()`: en serie
- `merge()`: varios en paralelo, todos deben acabar
- `amb()`: varios en paralelo, llega con que acabe uno

Otros

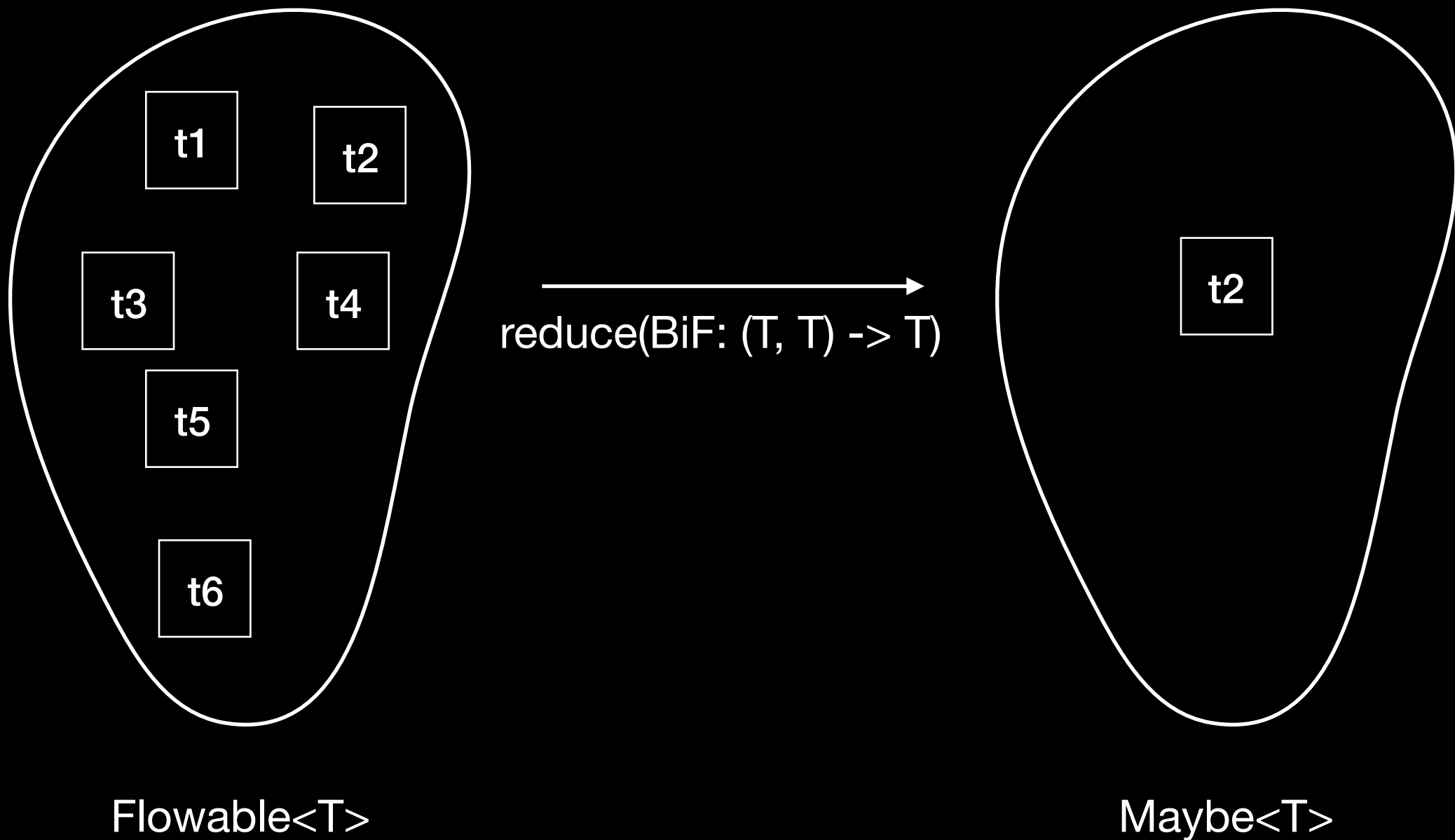
Flowable.sorted()



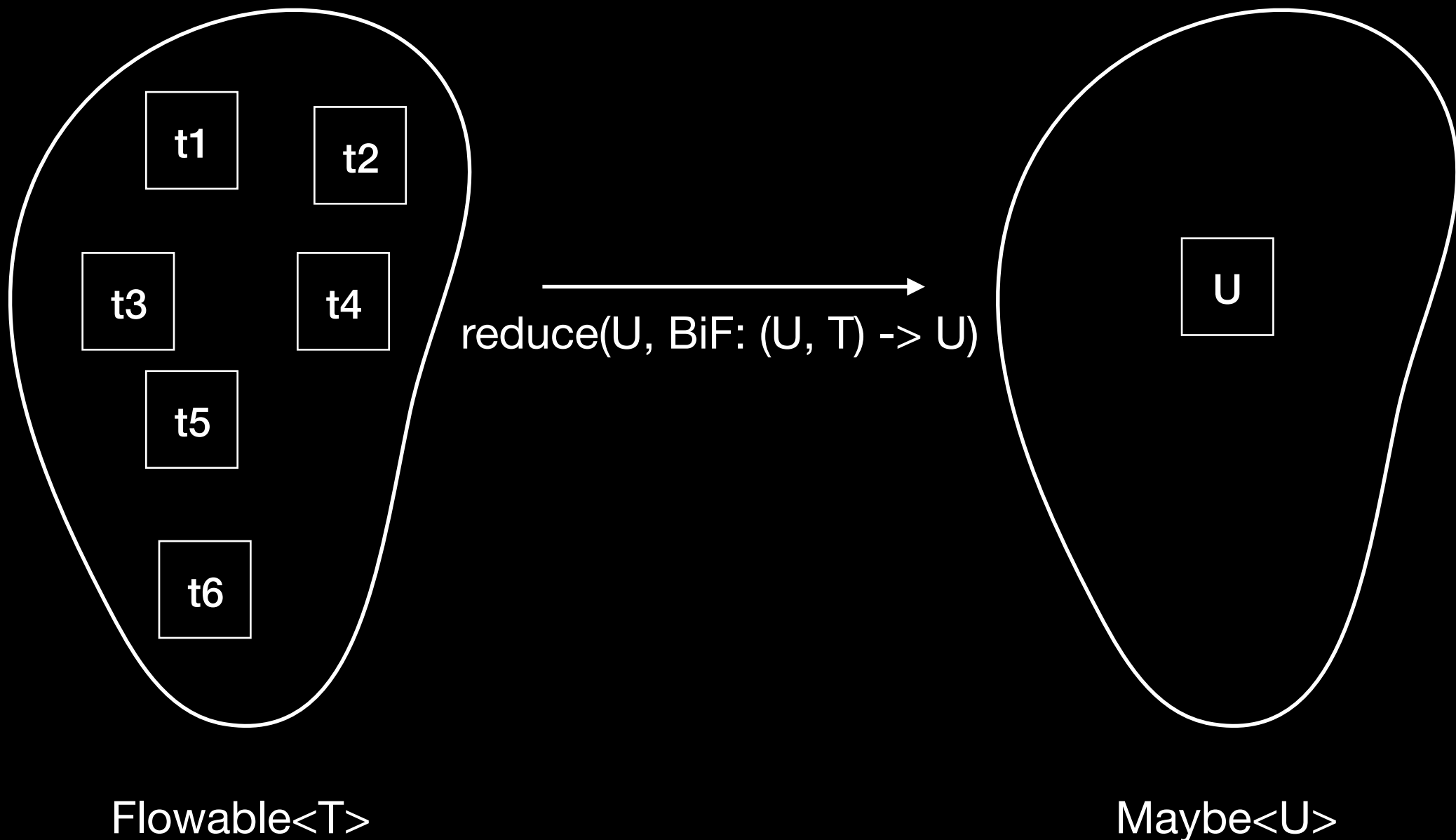
Flowable.sorted()



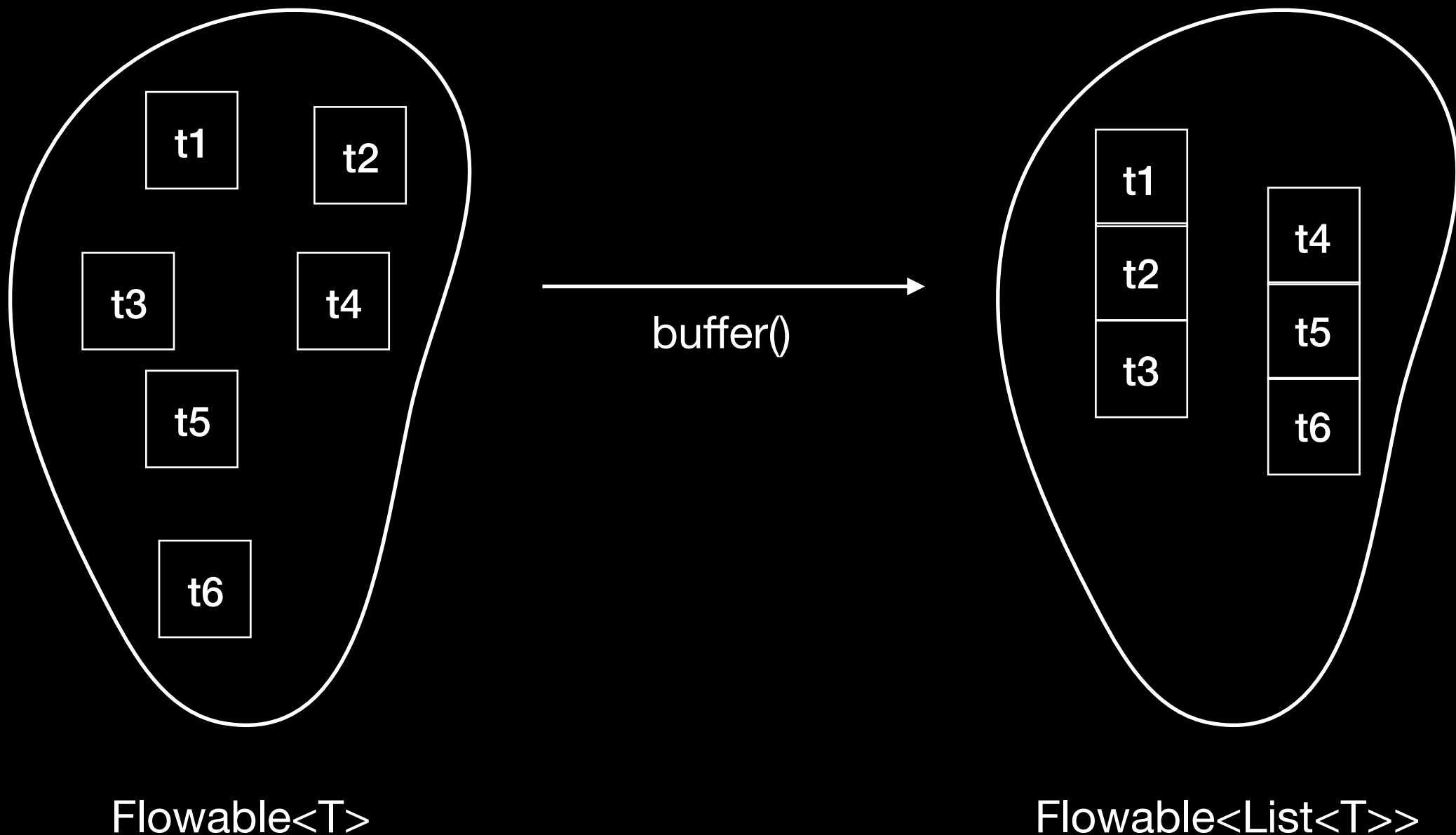
Flowable.reduce()



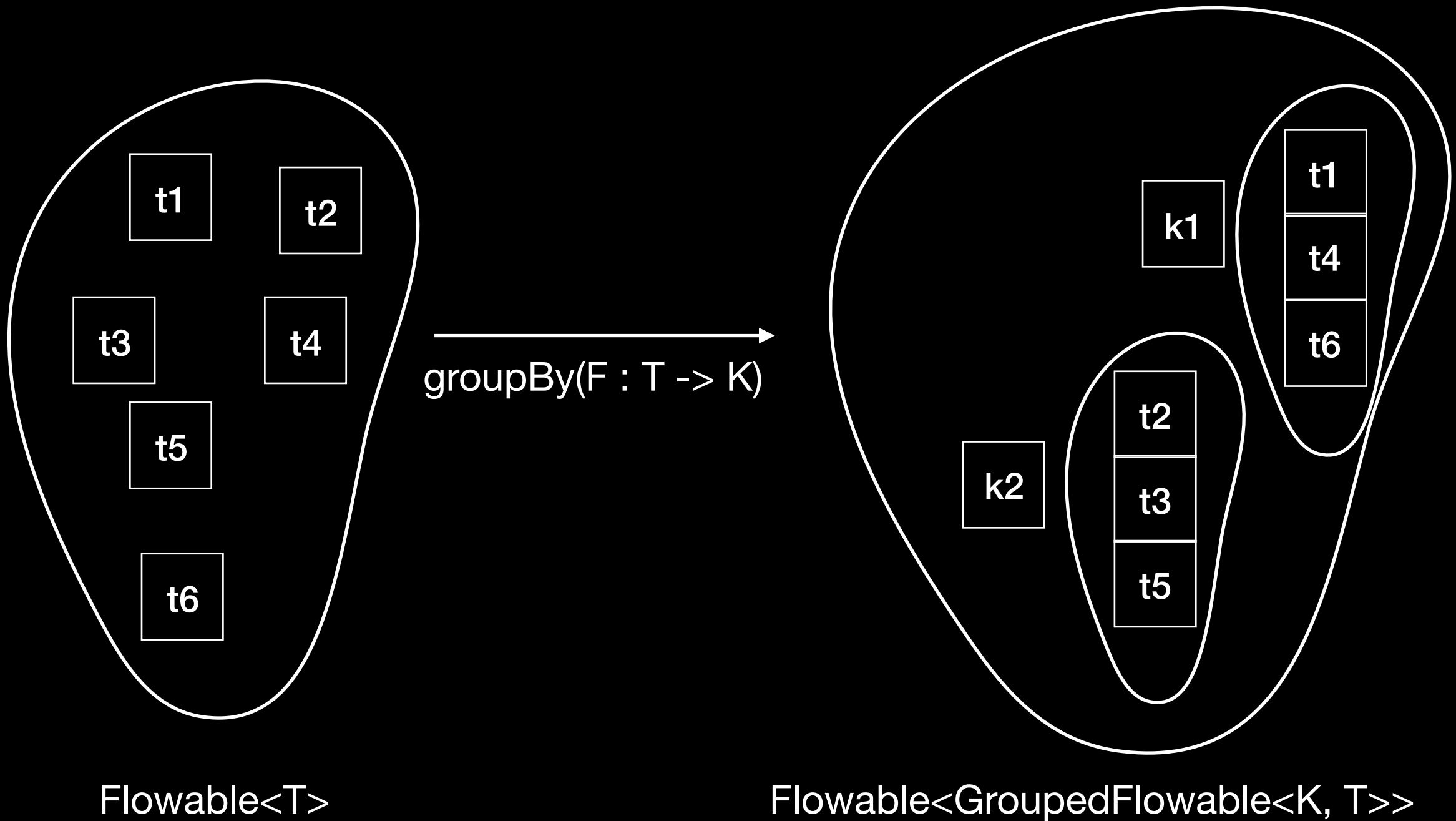
Flowable.reduce()



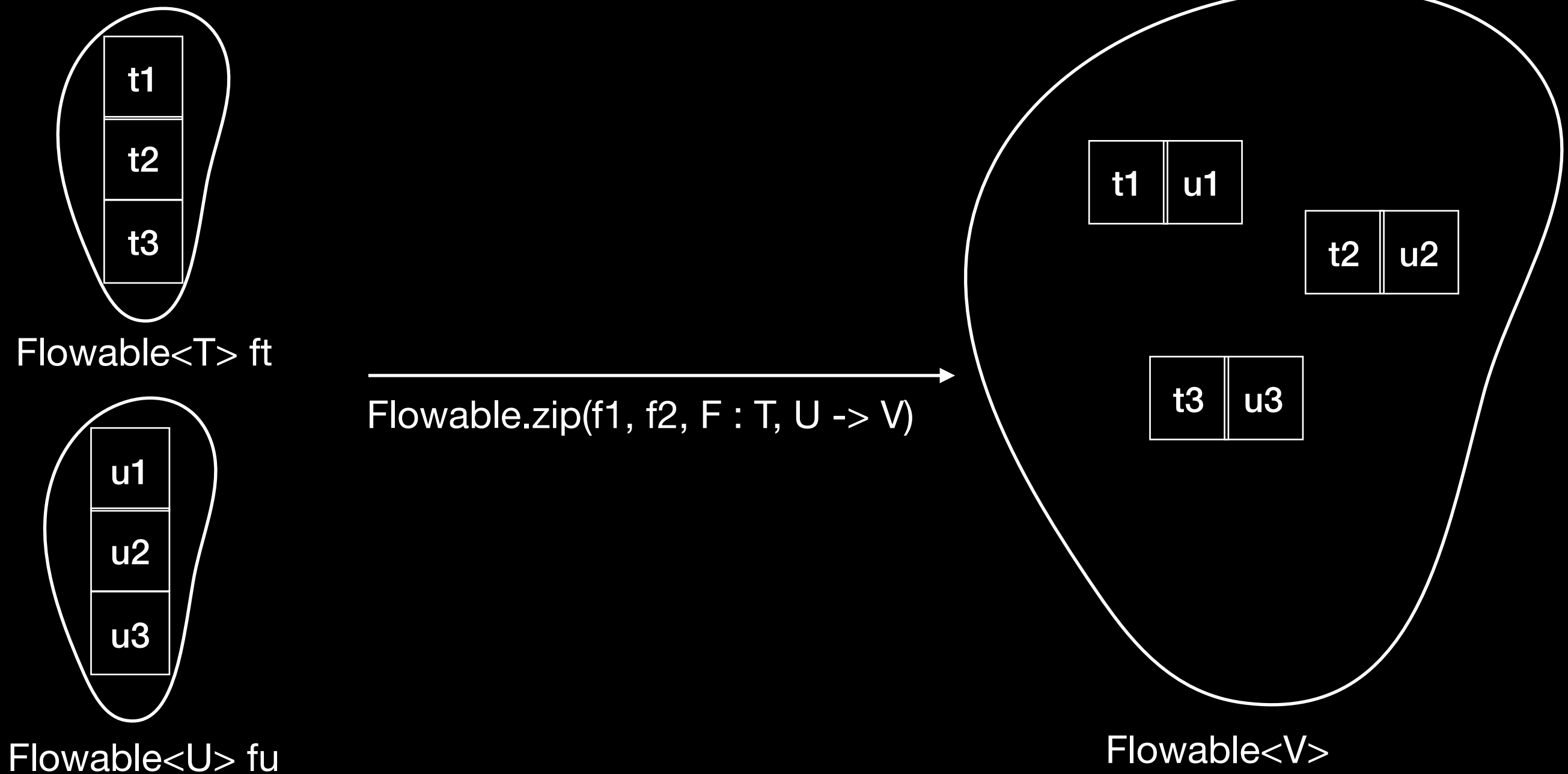
Flowable.buffer()



Flowable.groupBy()



Flowable.zip()



```
single.map(value -> {  
    if (value == null) {  
        return process(value);  
    } else {  
        throw new XException();  
    }  
});
```

```
single.flatMap(value -> {  
    if (value == null) {  
        return Single.just(process(value));  
    } else {  
        return Single.error(new XException());  
    }  
});
```

Cuidado con las excepciones

El manejo de excepciones de RxJava te sorprenderá

Y ahora... los ejercicios

- Ejercicios: **com.dovaleac.rxjava2tutorial.services.ExerciseService**
- Test: **com.dovaleac.rxjava2tutorial.services.ExerciseServiceTest**
- La variable *entryPoint* contiene el *ReadService* y el *WriteService*
- Leed el javadoc con cuidado

Muchas gracias!