

React Native Redux Middleware (Extra)

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GOALS

1. Intro about Saga & Redux Saga
2. Why Use & Learn Redux Saga?
3. Redux Thunk vs Redux Saga
4. Async ES6 (Yield)
5. Redux Saga Effects



1. Intro about :: Saga ::

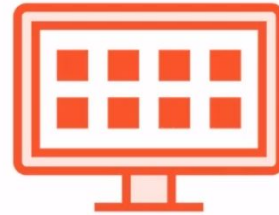
Sagas (in Functional Programming)



Series of reversible
transactions



Replaces single,
locking transaction



Uses a process
manager to manage
sub-processes



Sagas (in Redux)



A long-running
background
process



Responsible for
application's
side effects



Used in
conjunction with
ES6 Yield



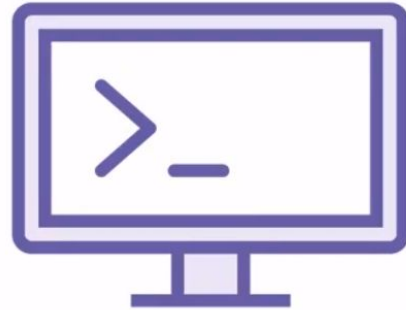
Redux Saga is
the process
manager



Sagas (Functionality)



Listens for actions,
dispatches other actions,
(using *effects*)



Interact with external APIs
or modify system files
(using *request*, *fs* or *other*)



What is...
Redux
Saga?

(Very important) Redux middleware
More sophisticated than *redux-thunk*
Manages side-effects
Depends on ES6 and Yield
Consumes and emits actions
Works without Redux
Effective for async operations



2. Why Use Redux Saga?

Why Use Redux Saga?



Facilitates side-effects (API calls, database transactions) in your Redux application



Advanced tools (forking processes, yielding thread) cover almost all real-world use cases



More sophisticated than Redux-Thunk



Why Learn Redux Saga?

Why Should You Learn Redux Saga?



Ideal for common real-world applications



Large, growing and contributing user base



Works on both client and server



3. Redux Thunk vs Redux Saga

Redux Thunk Versus Redux Saga

Redux Thunk

Common Redux middleware

Created by Redux creator

Runs in any JavaScript context

Has no built-in solution for asynchronous calls

No way to orchestrate side-effects between thunks

Redux Saga

Common Redux middleware

Created by third party developer

Only runs in ES6 environments that support Yield

Uses yield and generator functions to simplify async

Redux Saga uses effects and plain actions to coordinate sagas



4. Async ES 6 (Yield)

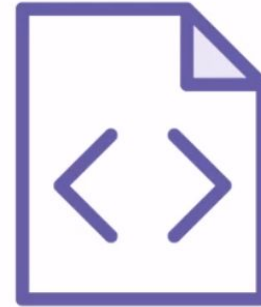
What Is Yield?



Special keyword that
can delay the
execution of
subsequent code



Only works inside
generator functions



Works with promises
and condenses code
surrounding them



Before Yield: Callback

```
api.call( myURL , function callBack(data){  
    // code execution resumes here  
})  
  
// code outside callback runs before callback resolution
```

Async example with callbacks

Code meant to be run after API call resolves must be placed inside callback.

Code outside callback runs out-of-order.

Code tends to drift to the right with more nested callbacks



Before Yield: Promise

```
api.call( myURL )  
  .then(data=>{  
    // code execution resumes here  
  })  
// code after then runs before promise resolution
```

Async example with promises

Code meant to be run after API call resolves must be placed inside “then” method

Code outside “then” runs out-of-order.

Code tends to grow vertically with additional “then” calls



Using Yield

```
let data = yield api.call(myURL); // promise-based API
// execution resumes here. no code can run
before promise resolution.
```

Async example with yield

Code meant to be executed after call resolves can be placed on next line, as with synchronous code (no additional scopes required)

Code is always compact

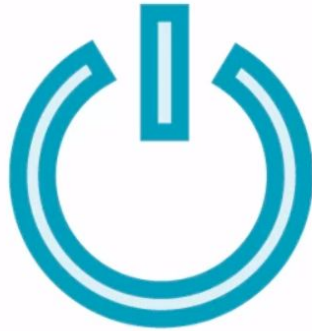


Generator Function

What Is a Generator Function?



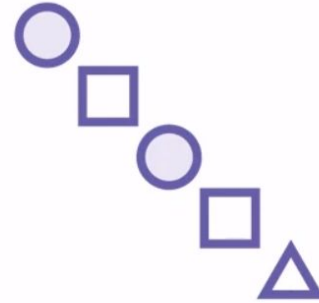
Special
JavaScript
function
denoted by *



Calling function
returns a
generator



Actual code is
executed by
calling "next"
method



Can "yield"
multiple values



Normal Vs Generator Function

```
function getValue(a,b){  
  const value = a + b;  
  return a + b;  
}  
let data = getValue(1,2);
```

```
function* getValue(a,b){  
  const value = a + b;  
  return a + b;  
}  
let gen = getValue(1,2);  
let data = gen.next().value;
```

◀ With normal function, invocation of function returns final value

◀ With generator function, invocation returns a generator

◀ “Next must be called to get final value”



Yield and Promise

Yield and Promises



Function call that follows *yield* keyword must return a promise (or object, or other valid structure)



Code execution resumes when promise is resolved



If promise throws an error, code stops at *yield* line



Wrapping Generators

Wrapping Generators



Yielded promise must still be called manually by some code



Redux Saga wraps generators automatically



Co.js can wrap generators outside of Redux-Saga app



Redux Saga Wrapped Generators

```
function* getData(){
  let data =
    yield api.call('/cart');
  return data + 5;
}

let gen = getData();
let promise = gen.next();
promise.then(data=>{
  let value = gen.next(data);
})

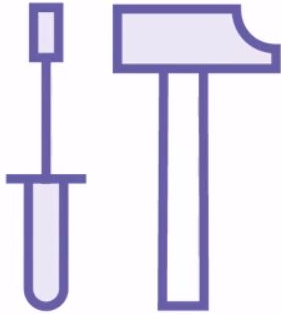
function* mySaga() {
  yield delay(500);
  yield delay(700);
  console.log("Saga complete");
};
```

- ◀ Generator function needs value returned from API call to proceed
- ◀ Wrapper code still needs *.then* somewhere to capture the response from API and pass it to generator
- ◀ Sagas are wrapped by *redux-saga*, *.then()* is never manually called



5. Redux Saga Effects

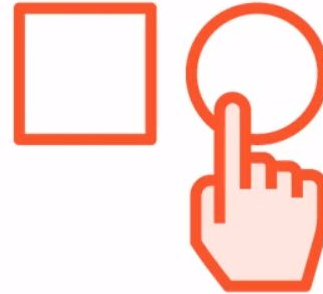
Introduction To Effects



Utility method
provided by
Redux Saga



Returns an object
containing instructions
for Redux Saga



Redux Saga generates
the side effects, *not*
the effect itself



Categories of Effects

Categories Of Effect (Non-Comprehensive)

Thread management	Action creation	Data seeding	Flow control
call	put	select	take
fork			takeEvery
spawn			takeLatest
apply			
cancel			

Demo Redux Saga Sandbox:

<https://github.com/danielstern/redux-saga-sandbox>

Redux Saga Cart App:

<https://github.com/danielstern/redux-saga-cart>

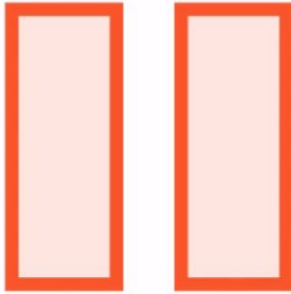
Redux Saga Shopping Cart Server:

<https://github.com/danielstern/redux-saga-shopping-cart-server>



1) Take

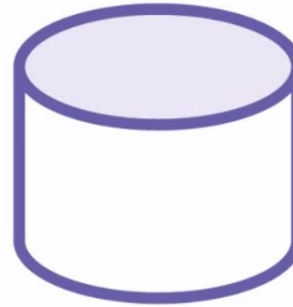
Take



Pauses between
concurrent lines
of code



Code resumes
when specified
action is
dispatched



Only one thread
- multiple
actions do not
lead to multiple
responses



Properties of
action are
passed as
yielded variable



Implementing Take

Redux Saga Sandbox

(F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat,"32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

```
Console was cleared VM172:1
> undefined
> effects.take("MY_ACTION")
< ▼ Object {@@redux-saga/IO: true, TAKE: Object} 1
  @@redux-saga/IO: true
  ▼ TAKE: Object
    pattern: "MY_ACTION"
    ► __proto__: Object
  ► __proto__: Object
> let mySaga = function*(){
  console.info("Saga begins!");
  const state = yield effects.take("SET_STATE");
  console.info("Got state...",state);
}
< undefined
> run(mySaga)
Saga begins! VM484:2
< ► Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 1, name: "mySaga", cont:
  undefined, joiners: Array(0)...}
> dispatch({type:"SET_STATE",value:42})
Got state... ► Object {type: "SET_STATE", value: 42} VM484:4
< ► Object {type: "SET_STATE", value: 42}
> |
```





2) Put

Put



Immediately
dispatches an action
to the rest of the app



Code execution does
not pause



Like calling *dispatch* in
Redux-Thunk or
React-Redux



Implementing Put

Redux Saga Sandbox (F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat,"32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

The screenshot shows a web browser at localhost:8082 displaying the Redux Saga Sandbox. The developer tools are open to the console, showing the following code and output:

```
let mySaga = function*(){
  console.info("Saga begins!");
  const state = yield effects.take("SET_STATE");
  console.info("Got state...",state);
}

run(mySaga)
// Saga begins! VM1459:2
// Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 1, name: "mySaga", cont: undefined, joiners: Array(0)...}

let putSaga = function*(){
  yield effects.put({type:"SET_STATE",value:42});
}

run(putSaga)
// Got state... VM1459:4
// Object {type: "SET_STATE", value: 42, @@redux-saga/SAGA_ACTION: true}
// Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 3, name: "putSaga", cont: undefined, joiners: null...}
```





3) Call

Call



Calls the specified method



Equivalent to invoking the method directly



Used for testing



Implementing Call

Redux Saga Sandbox

(F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat,"32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

Redux Saga Sandbox

`index.js:21`

```
> let fn = ()=>{console.log("Called the function")}
< undefined
> let saga = function*(){ yield fn() }
< undefined
> run(saga)
  Called the function VM1996:1
  < Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 1, name: "saga", cont: undefined, joiners: null...}
> saga = function*(){ yield effects.call(fn)}
< function* () { yield effects.call(fn)}
> run(saga)
  Called the function VM1996:1
  < Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 3, name: "saga", cont: undefined, joiners: null...}
> |
```





Implementing Take-Put-Call in the App

```
1 import { take, put, call, apply } from 'redux-saga/effects'
2 import fetch from 'isomorphic-fetch';
3
4 import {
5   GET_CURRENT_USER_INFO,
6   setCurrentUser
7 } from '../actions'
8
9 export function* currentUserSaga () {
10   const { id } = yield take(GET_CURRENT_USER_INFO);
11   const response = yield call(fetch, `http://localhost:8081/user/${id}`);
12   const data = yield apply(response, response.json);
13   yield put(setCurrentUser(data));
14 }
```





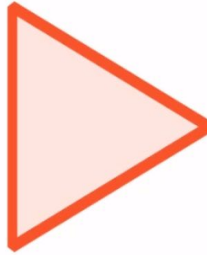
4) Fork



Invokes the specified method (like call)



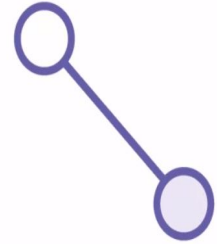
Can't access yielded variables



Caller continues without pausing execution



If parent process errors or is cancelled, all forked processes are cancelled



Finally block of forked method is invoked during cancellation

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar at `localhost:8082`. The page title is "ES6 Yield / Generator Sandbox". The main heading is "Redux Saga Sandbox (F12 to open Developer Tools)". Below this is a section titled "Console Reference" which states: "The following variables are available in the console (F12)."

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat, "32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type: "SET_VALUE", value: 42})</code>

On the right side of the browser, the Chrome DevTools console is open, showing the Redux Saga Sandbox application. The console output includes the source code of the application and the execution results. The source code defines a function `fn()` that logs "FN!" and delays for 1000ms, and a saga `saga` that forks `fn()` and delays for 500ms. The console output shows the execution of the saga, with the first log being "FN!" and the second log being "FN!".



5) Take Every

TakeEvery



Works like *take*, except *forks* the specified method *every* time specified action is dispatched



Code execution resumes immediately in main thread



Implementing Take Every

Redux Saga Sandbox

(F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat,"32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

Redux Saga Sandbox

```
index.js:21
> let process = function*(){
  while(true){
    console.log("Process loop.");
    yield delay(1000);
  }
}
< undefined
> let saga = function*(){
  yield effects.takeEvery("START_PROCESS",process);
  console.log("Saga got to the end.");
}
< undefined
> run(saga)
Saga got to the end. VM6779:3
< Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 1, name: "saga", cont: undefined, joiners: Array(0)...}
> dispatch({type:"START_PROCESS"})
Process loop. VM6617:3
< ▶ Object {type: "START_PROCESS"}
5 Process loop. VM6617:3
> dispatch({type:"START_PROCESS"})
Process loop. VM6617:3
< ▶ Object {type: "START_PROCESS"}
4 Process loop. VM6617:3
> dispatch({type:"START_PROCESS"})
```



6) Cancel & Cancelled

Cancel



Stops a forked process



Stopped process will
be cut off at most
recent *yield*

`finally{}`

finally is invoked in
forked process



Cancelled

Cancelled



Method that returns true if callee process has been cancelled by caller



Used in finally block to determine if cancellation (not error) is cause of termination



Implementing Cancel & Cancelled (1)

Redux Saga Sandbox

(F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat, "32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

```
let process = function*(){
  try {
    while (true) {
      console.log("Process looped");
      yield delay(500);
    }
  } finally {
    console.info("Cancelled?", effects.cancelled())
  }
}

let saga = function*(){
  let forked = yield effects.fork(process);
  yield delay(5000);
  yield effects.cancel(forked);
  console.info("DONE!");
}
```

Process looped

Cancelled? ▶ Object {@@redux-saga/IO: true, CANCELLED: Object}

DONE!



Implementing Cancel & Cancelled (2)

```
> process = function*(){
  try {
    while (true) {
      console.log("Process looped");
      yield delay(500);
    }
  } finally {
    const cancelled = yield effects.cancelled();
    console.info("Cancelled?", cancelled);
  }
}
```

```
> saga = function*(){
  let forked = yield effects.fork(process);
  yield delay(5000);
  yield effects.cancel(forked);
  console.info("DONE!");
}
```

```
< function* (){
  let forked = yield effects.fork(process);
  yield delay(5000);
  yield effects.cancel(forked);
  console.info("DONE!");
}
```

```
> run(saga)
```

Process looped	VM8173:4
----------------	----------

```
< ▶ Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 15, name: "saga", cont:
  undefined, joiners: Array(0)...}
```

9 Process looped	VM8173:4
------------------	----------

Cancelled? true	VM8173:9
-----------------	----------

DONE!	VM8183:5
-------	----------

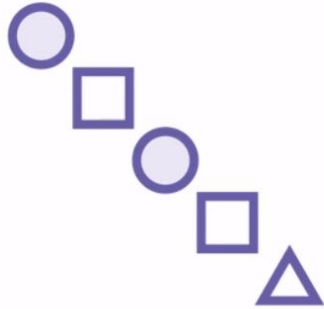
```
>
```





7) Take Latest

TakeLatest



Combination of *fork*, *takeEvery*, and *cancel*

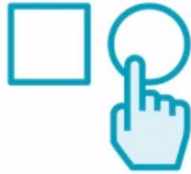


Forks child process each time specified action is dispatched, while keeping exactly one instance of the child process running



Take Latest (Sequence)

TakeLatest (Sequence)



1. Specified action is dispatched



2. Child process is forked in response



3. Child process runs in own thread



4. Specified action is dispatched again



5. Child process is cancelled



Implementing Take Latest

Redux Saga Sandbox (F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat,"32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type:"SET_VALUE",value:42})</code>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Redux Saga Sandbox' application. The application code is visible in the 'Sources' tab of the Chrome DevTools, showing a saga function that loops and dispatches a 'START_PROCESS' action. The 'Console' tab shows the execution of the saga, with log messages indicating the loop progress and the dispatch of the 'START_PROCESS' action. The 'Elements' tab shows the Redux state, which is an object with '@@redux-saga/TASK' set to true, 'id' 1, 'name' 'saga', and 'cont' set to undefined. The 'Network' tab shows the dispatch of the 'START_PROCESS' action.



8) Select

Select



Returns a copy of the application's state when yielded to



Any passed selectors are invoked



9) Spawn

Spawn



Creates a new process, similar to *fork* – caller is not interrupted



New process is not child of caller –
will not be cancelled if caller errors
or is itself cancelled



Implementing Spawn

Redux Saga Sandbox

(F12 to open Developer Tools)

Console Reference

The following variables are available in the console (F12).

Property Name	Description	Sample Usage
effects	All Redux Saga effects	<code>effects.call(parseFloat, "32a")</code>
run	Runs a generator as a saga	<code>run(function*(){yield effects.take("SET_VALUE")})</code>
delay	Delay Utility (from Redux Saga)	<code>yield delay(42);</code>
dispatch	Dispatches an action to	<code>dispatch({type: "SET_VALUE", value: 42})</code>

The screenshot shows the Redux Saga Sandbox application running in a browser at localhost:8082. The application displays the Redux Saga Sandbox title and a console reference table. The Chrome DevTools console is open, showing the Redux Saga Sandbox code and the execution of the saga. The console output shows the saga running and logging the number of times it loops (0, 1, 2, 3). An error is also shown in the console, indicating an uncaught error at saga utils.js:240.

```
let process = function*(){
  let timesLooped = 0;
  while (true) {
    console.info(`Looped ${timesLooped++} times`);
    yield delay(500);
  }
}

let saga = function*(){
  yield effects.fork(process);
  yield delay(2000);
  throw new Error();
};

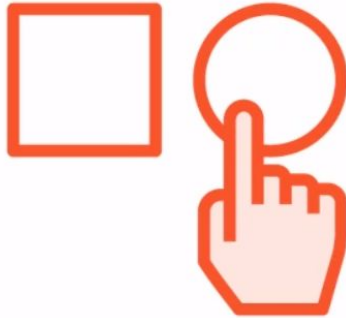
run(saga)
Looped 0 times
Object {@@redux-saga/TASK: true, id: 1, name: "saga", cont: undefined, joiners: Array(0)...}
Looped 1 times
Looped 2 times
Looped 3 times
uncaught at saga
Error
    at saga (<anonymous>:4:9)
    at saga.next (<anonymous>)
    at next (http://localhost:8082/assets/index.bundle.js:7986:28)
    at currCb (http://localhost:8082/assets/index.bundle.js:8062:8)
    at <anonymous>
```





10) All

All



Combines numerous take statements into one



Code execution resumes when all actions have been dispatched (in any order)



Redux Saga Effects Summary



Effects create plain objects – Redux Saga interprets them and executes processes

Take, TakeEvery and TakeLatest wait for a specific kind of action to create a new process

Call, Fork and Spawn create different kinds of new processes

Forked processes are cancelled when their parent is cancelled or errors

Take and *Call* pause the execution of caller process