



Creating Observables

Operators that originate new Observables.

- [Create](#) — create an Observable from scratch by calling observer methods programmatically
- [Defer](#) — do not create the Observable until the observer subscribes, and create a fresh Observable for each observer
- [Empty/Never/Throw](#) — create Observables that have very precise and limited behavior
- [From](#) — convert some other object or data structure into an Observable
- [Interval](#) — create an Observable that emits a sequence of integers spaced by a particular time interval
- [Just](#) — convert an object or a set of objects into an Observable that emits that or those objects
- [Range](#) — create an Observable that emits a range of sequential integers
- [Repeat](#) — create an Observable that emits a particular item or sequence of items repeatedly
- [Start](#) — create an Observable that emits the return value of a function
- [Timer](#) — create an Observable that emits a single item after a given delay



Transforming Observables

Operators that transform items that are emitted by an Observable.

- [Buffer](#) — periodically gather items from an Observable into bundles and emit these bundles rather than emitting the items one at a time
- [FlatMap](#) — transform the items emitted by an Observable into Observables, then flatten the emissions from those into a single Observable
- [GroupBy](#) — divide an Observable into a set of Observables that each emit a different group of items from the original Observable, organized by key
- [Map](#) — transform the items emitted by an Observable by applying a function to each item
- [Scan](#) — apply a function to each item emitted by an Observable, sequentially, and emit each successive value
- [Window](#) — periodically subdivide items from an Observable into Observable windows and emit these windows rather than emitting the items one at a time



Filtering Observables

Operators that selectively emit items from a source Observable.

- **Debounce** — only emit an item from an Observable if a particular timespan has passed without it emitting another item
- **Distinct** — suppress duplicate items emitted by an Observable
- **ElementAt** — emit only item n emitted by an Observable
- **Filter** — emit only those items from an Observable that pass a predicate test
- **First** — emit only the first item, or the first item that meets a condition, from an Observable
- **IgnoreElements** — do not emit any items from an Observable but mirror its termination notification
- **Last** — emit only the last item emitted by an Observable
- **Sample** — emit the most recent item emitted by an Observable within periodic time intervals
- **Skip** — suppress the first n items emitted by an Observable
- **SkipLast** — suppress the last n items emitted by an Observable
- **Take** — emit only the first n items emitted by an Observable
- **TakeLast** — emit only the last n items emitted by an Observable



Combining Observables

Operators that work with multiple source Observables to create a single Observable

- [CombineLatest](#) — when an item is emitted by either of two Observables, combine the latest item emitted by each Observable via a specified function and emit items based on the results of this function
- [Join](#) — combine items emitted by two Observables whenever an item from one Observable is emitted during a time window defined according to an item emitted by the other Observable
- [Merge](#) — combine multiple Observables into one by merging their emissions
- [StartWith](#) — emit a specified sequence of items before beginning to emit the items from the source Observable
- [Switch](#) — convert an Observable that emits Observables into a single Observable that emits the items emitted by the most-recently-emitted of those Observables
- [Zip](#) — combine the emissions of multiple Observables together via a specified function and emit single items for each combination based on the results of this function



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Observable Utility Operators

A toolbox of useful Operators for working with Observables

- [Delay](#) — shift the emissions from an Observable forward in time by a particular amount
- [Do](#) — register an action to take upon a variety of Observable lifecycle events
- [ObserveOn](#) — specify the scheduler on which an observer will observe this Observable
- [Serialize](#) — force an Observable to make serialized calls and to be well-behaved
- [Subscribe](#) — operate upon the emissions and notifications from an Observable
- [SubscribeOn](#) — specify the scheduler an Observable should use when it is subscribed to
- [TimeInterval](#) — convert an Observable that emits items into one that emits indications of the amount of time elapsed between those emissions
- [Timeout](#) — mirror the source Observable, but issue an error notification if a particular period of time elapses without any emitted items
- [Timestamp](#) — attach a timestamp to each item emitted by an Observable
- [Using](#) — create a disposable resource that has the same lifespan as the Observable



Conditional and Boolean Operators

Operators that evaluate one or more Observables or items emitted by Observables

- [All](#) — determine whether all items emitted by an Observable meet some criteria
- [Amb](#) — given two or more source Observables, emit all of the items from only the first of these Observables to emit an item
- [Contains](#) — determine whether an Observable emits a particular item or not
- [DefaultIfEmpty](#) — emit items from the source Observable, or a default item if the source Observable emits nothing
- [SequenceEqual](#) — determine whether two Observables emit the same sequence of items
- [SkipUntil](#) — discard items emitted by an Observable until a second Observable emits an item
- [SkipWhile](#) — discard items emitted by an Observable until a specified condition becomes false
- [TakeUntil](#) — discard items emitted by an Observable after a second Observable emits an item or terminates
- [TakeWhile](#) — discard items emitted by an Observable after a specified condition becomes false



Mathematical and Aggregate Operators

Operators that operate on the entire sequence of items emitted by an Observable

- [Average](#) — calculates the average of numbers emitted by an Observable and emits this average
- [Concat](#) — emit the emissions from two or more Observables without interleaving them
- [Count](#) — count the number of items emitted by the source Observable and emit only this value
- [Max](#) — determine, and emit, the maximum-valued item emitted by an Observable
- [Min](#) — determine, and emit, the minimum-valued item emitted by an Observable
- [Reduce](#) — apply a function to each item emitted by an Observable, sequentially, and emit the final value
- [Sum](#) — calculate the sum of numbers emitted by an Observable and emit this sum

Backpressure Operators

- [backpressure operators](#) — strategies for coping with Observables that produce items more rapidly than their observers consume them



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Connectable Observable Operators

Specialty Observables that have more precisely-controlled subscription dynamics

- [Connect](#) — instruct a connectable Observable to begin emitting items to its subscribers
- [Publish](#) — convert an ordinary Observable into a connectable Observable
- [RefCount](#) — make a Connectable Observable behave like an ordinary Observable
- [Replay](#) — ensure that all observers see the same sequence of emitted items, even if they subscribe after the Observable has begun emitting items

Operators to Convert Observables

- [To](#) — convert an Observable into another object or data structure

Error Handling Operators

Operators that help to recover from error notifications from an Observable

- [Catch](#) — recover from an onError notification by continuing the sequence without error
- [Retry](#) — if a source Observable sends an onError notification, re-subscribe to it in the hopes that it will complete without error

Lab - Transformation

