

DISCLAIMER



AGENDA:

- » What is Reactive programming?
- » Why Reactive programming?
- » Rx in iOS (Swift)
- » Rx in Android (Java)
- >> Examples
- >> Homework
- » Q&A

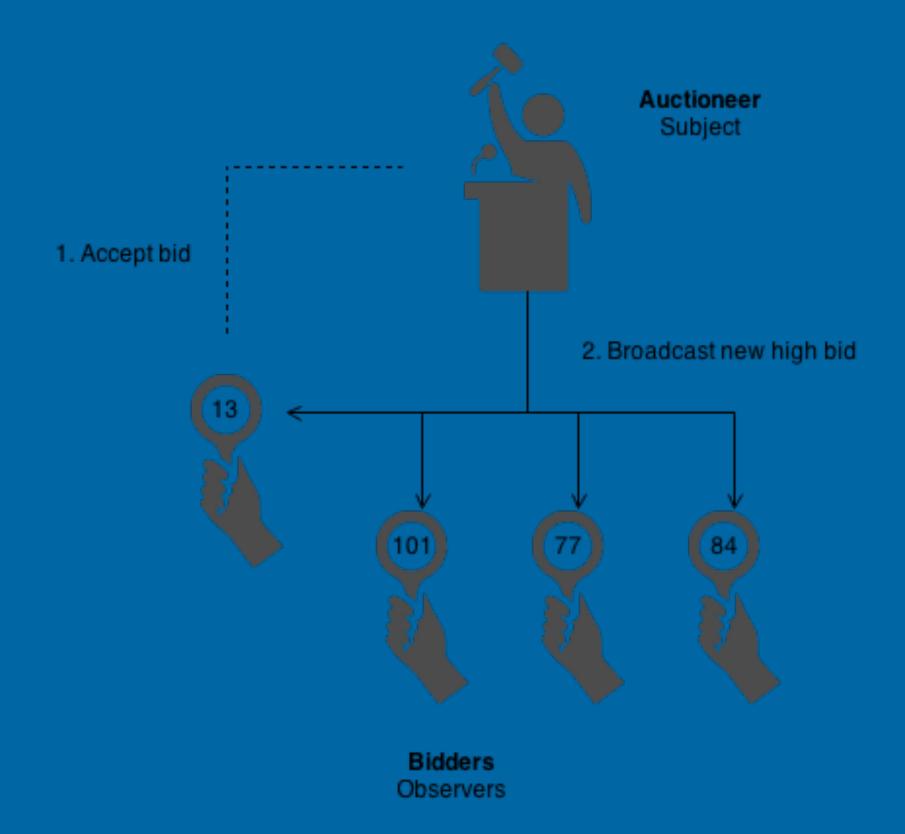
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- » In fact its an extension of functional programming paradigm also called the Functional Reactive Programming(FRP).
- » The essence of Rx is the Observer pattern.

WAT IS OBSERVER PATTERN?

The Observer pattern is a software design pattern where in data sources or streams called Observables emit data and one or more Observers who are interested in getting the data subscribe to the observable.



RX = OBSERVABLE + OBSERVER + OPERATORS (+ SCHEDULERS)

OBSERVABLES

- » Observables are nothing but the data streams.
- » They basically emit the data periodically or only once in their life cycle based on their configurations.
- » You can think observers as suppliers. They process and supply the data to other components.
- » simply: publish signals

OBSERVERS AKA SUBSCRIBERS

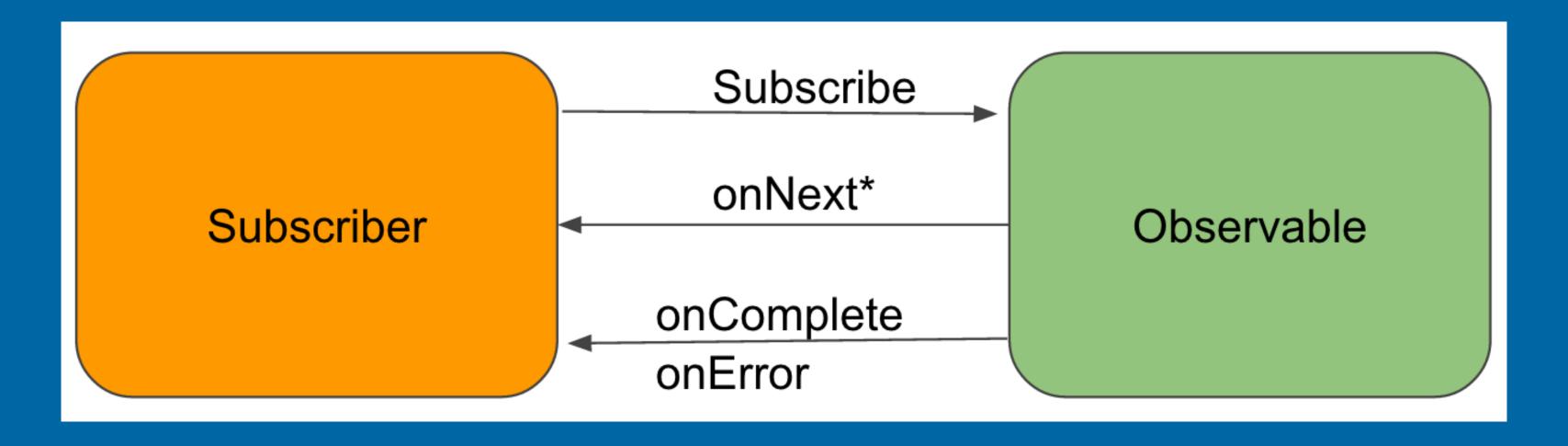
- » Observers consume the data stream emitted by the observable
- » Observers as usual have several callbacks:
- » onNext is invoked when new data is emitted by the observable
- » onError is invoked if something goes wrong
- » simply: receive signals

OPERATORS

- » Operators allow you to manipulate the data that was emitted
- » Operators can also be used to create observables
- » the data remains the same but its just converted
- » simply: manipulate data

SCHEDULERS

- » Schedulers are the component in Rx that tells observable and observers, on which thread they should run.
- » can be platform specific (no schedulers in iOS, but tons in Android)
- » simply: handle multithreading



EXAMPLE

- » Observable: newspaper providers like New York Times or DN or The Daily Mirror.
- » Observer: end users who consume the news provided by NY Times.
- » Operator: you telling/narrating the news to your friend after reading it from the newspaper. The language/word changes, the facts remain the same.
- » Scheduler: you get a newspaper online/in kiosk, you read it while working/commuting/eating



because of lots of Asynchronious Programming ...

because of lots of Asynchronious Programming ... which is?..

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... a means of parallel programming in which a unit of work runs separately from the main application thread and notifies the calling thread of its completion, failure or progress.

ASYNC PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

- » Network layer
- » Listeners/Delegates on UI controls
- » AsyncTask in Android

>> ...

ASYNC PROGRAMMING CHALLENGES

- » Complicated error processing
- » Callback hell
- » High risk of receiving untrackable errors

WHEN TO USE RX

- » Async tasks = Networking, db, dataset search/
 filter
- » View event = text input change + when needing
 delayed events
- » Boiler plate code = concat data sets for example
- » Bindings ??? Discussion
- » variables ??? Discussion

"WHEN YOU HAVE A HAMMER EVERYTHING LOOKS LIKE A NAIL."

Abraham Maslow

WHEN NOT TO USE RX

When NOT to use RxJava

AS MENTIONED BEFORE

```
Reactive Programming =
Async Programming (Observable & Observer) +
Functional Programming (Operators)
```

RX: TRY IT OUT!

Play with RX on RxMarbles

RX IOS SOLUTIONS:

- » ReactiveCocoa: Signal, SignalProducer, Property, Action
- » RxSwift: Observable, Observer all classics, follows ReactiveX
- » ReactiveCocoa vs RxSwift

RXJAVA FTW &

» add dependencies

```
implementation 'io.reactivex.rxjava2:rxandroid:2.0.2'
implementation 'io.reactivex.rxjava2:rxjava:2.1.12'
implementation 'com.jakewharton.rxbinding2:rxbinding:2.1.1'
```

ADD LAMBDAS SUPPORT

```
More info: Android Studio 3 & Java 8 support
android {
    compileOptions {
        sourceCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION_1_8
        targetCompatibility JavaVersion.VERSION 1 8
```

LAMBDAS: BEFORE

```
RxTextView.textChanges(searchEditText)
        .filter(new Predicate<CharSequence>() {
            @Override
            public boolean test(CharSequence charSequence) {
                return charSequence.length() > 3;
        })
        .map(new Function<CharSequence, String>() {
            @Override
            public String apply(CharSequence charSequence) {
                return charSequence.toString();
        })
        .subscribe(new Consumer<String>() {
            @Override
            public void accept(String s) {
                search(s);
        });
```

LAMBDAS: AFTER

```
RxTextView.textChanges(searchEditText)
    .filter(charSequence -> charSequence.length() > 3)
    .map(charSequence -> charSequence.toString())
    .subscribe(s -> search(s));
```

DEMO: IOS

- » MVVM and data bindings example repo
- » Workshop repo
- » Old ReactiveCocoa Demo repo

DEMO: ANDROID

- » Retrofit & RxJava
- » MVP?
- » RxBindings
- **>>** ...
- » Workshop repo check different branches

HOMEWORK

- » Create new project with Rx support
- » Play with UI and bindings
- » build Network layer based on Rx
- » run API call to github/cities etc and present results in the app



USEFUL LINKS IOS:

- » ReactiveCocoa vs RxSwift
- » RxSwift and MVVM
- » Eliminating the subscription for an observable in several ways

USEFUL LINKS ANDROID:

- SOTO 2016 Jake Wharton: Exploring RxJava 2 for Android
- >> When NOT to use RxJava