

@simonbasle

reactive MythBusters

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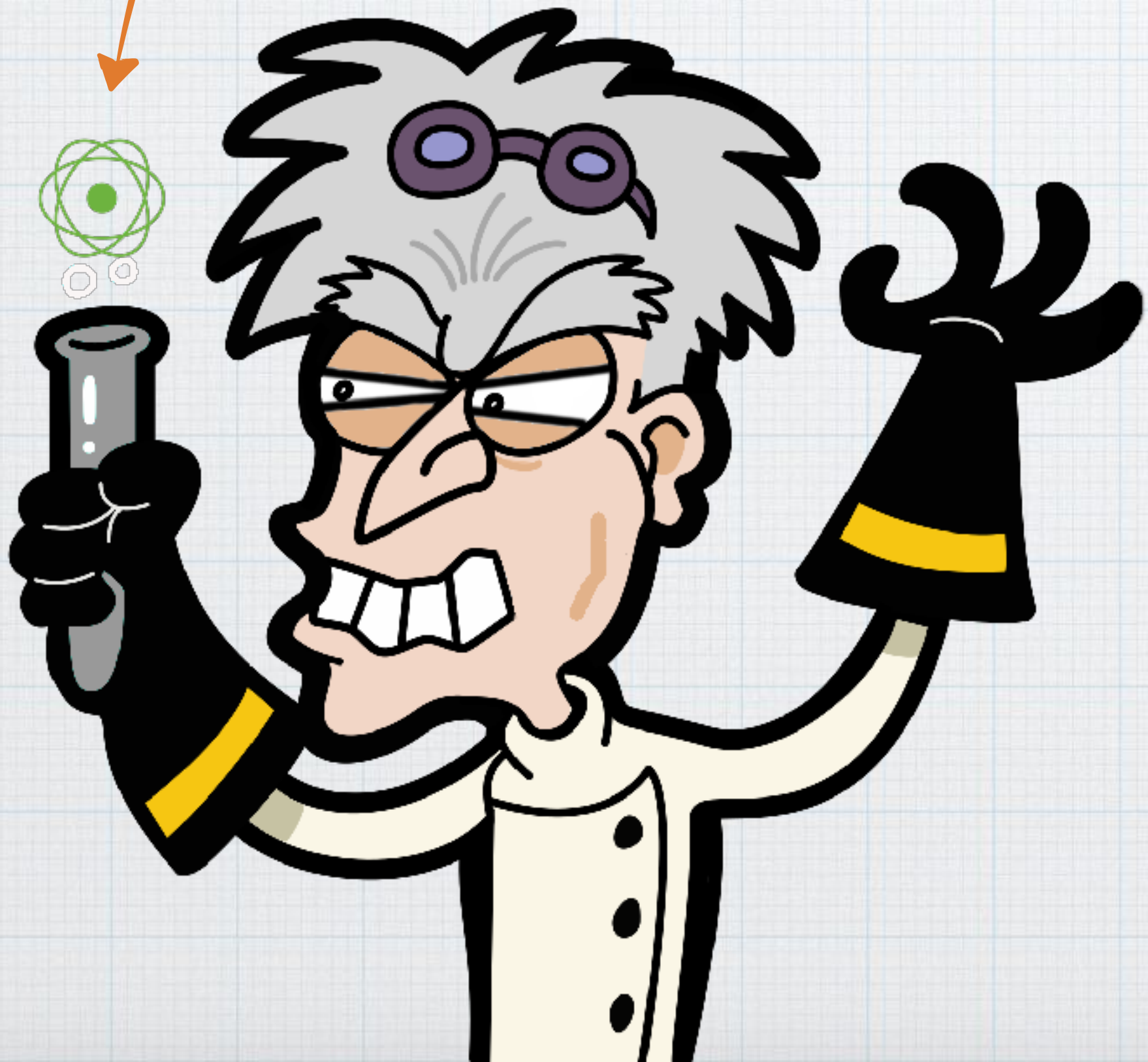


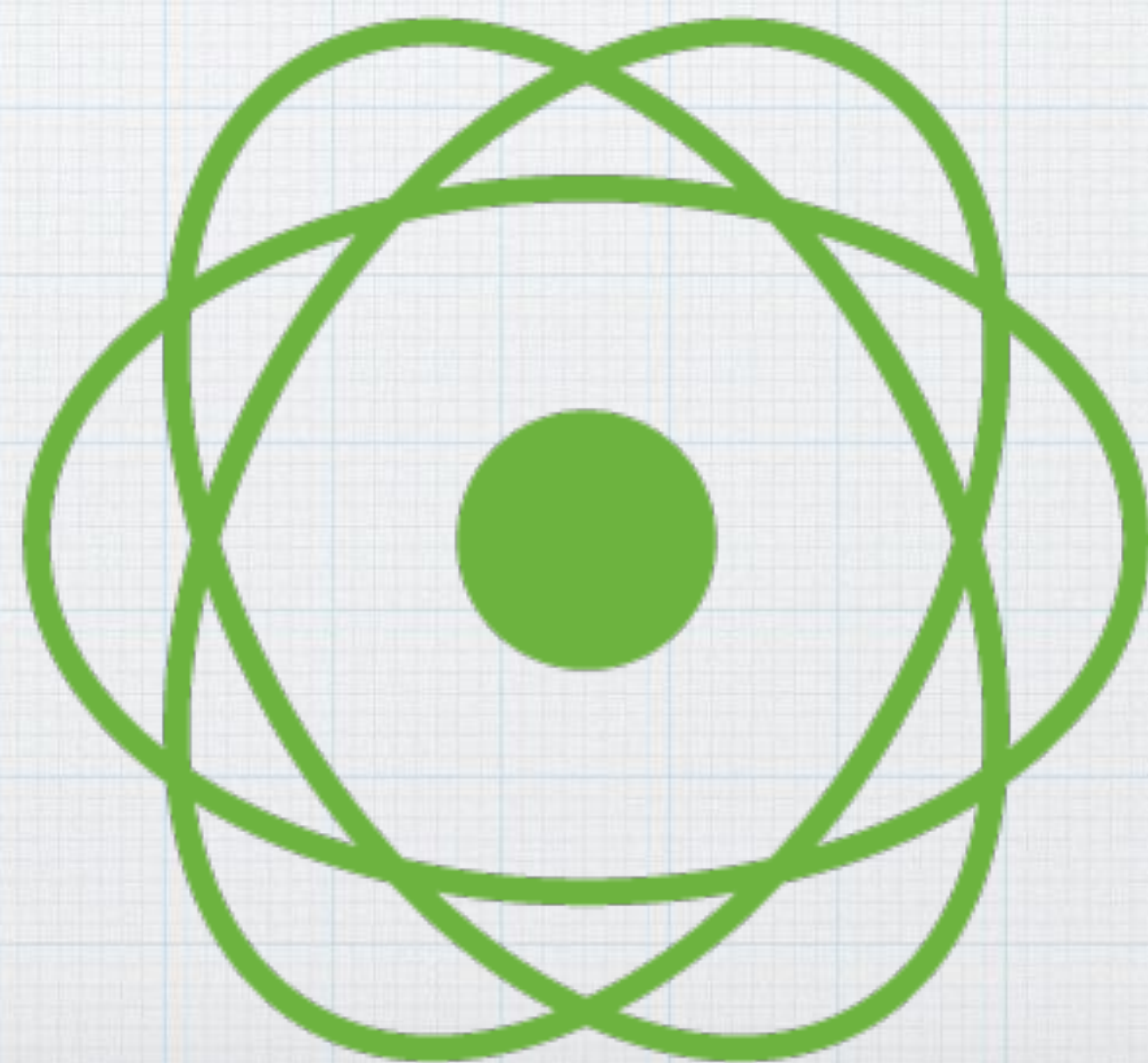
*testing 9 propositions
about reactive programming
for science (and glory)*

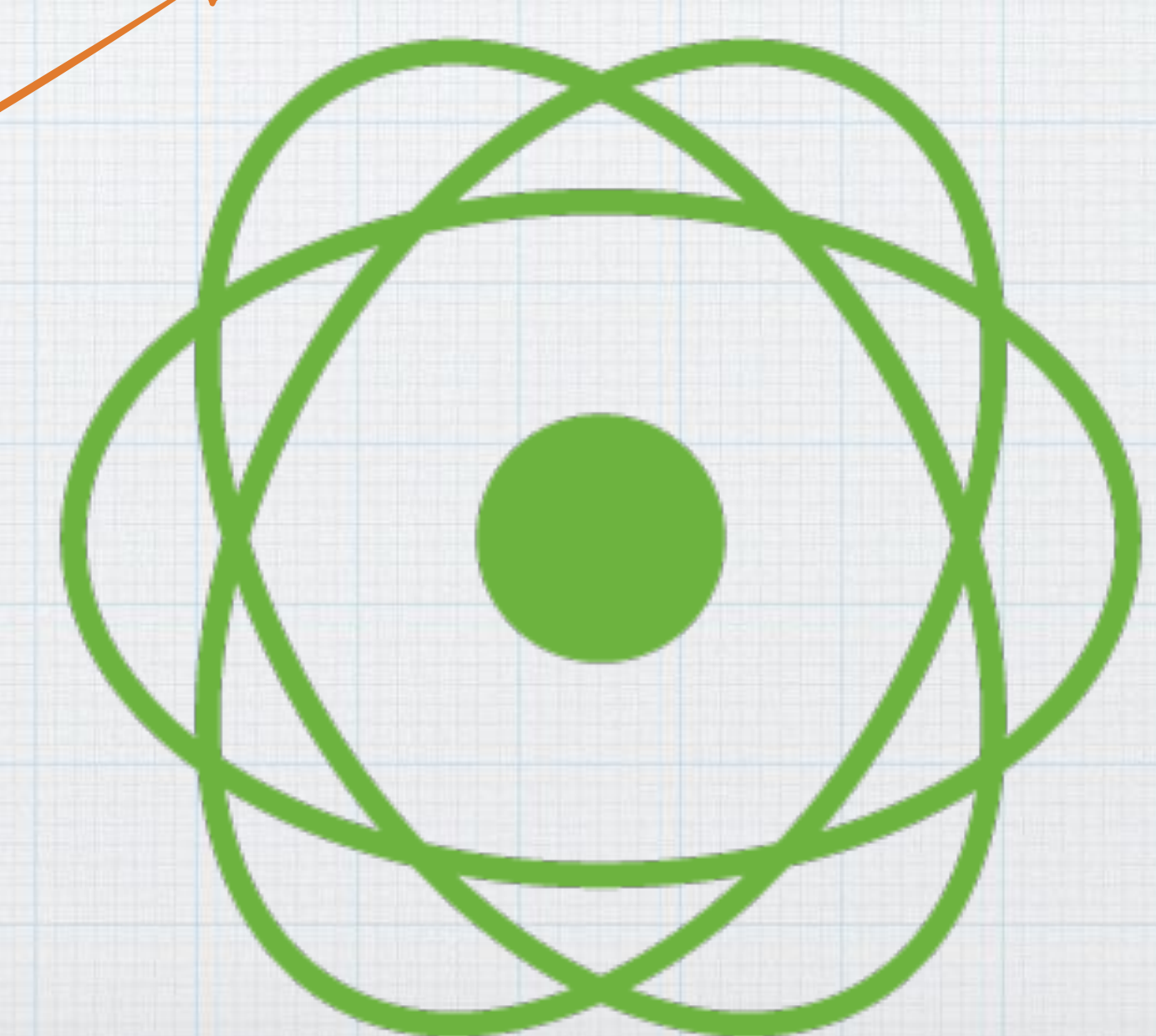
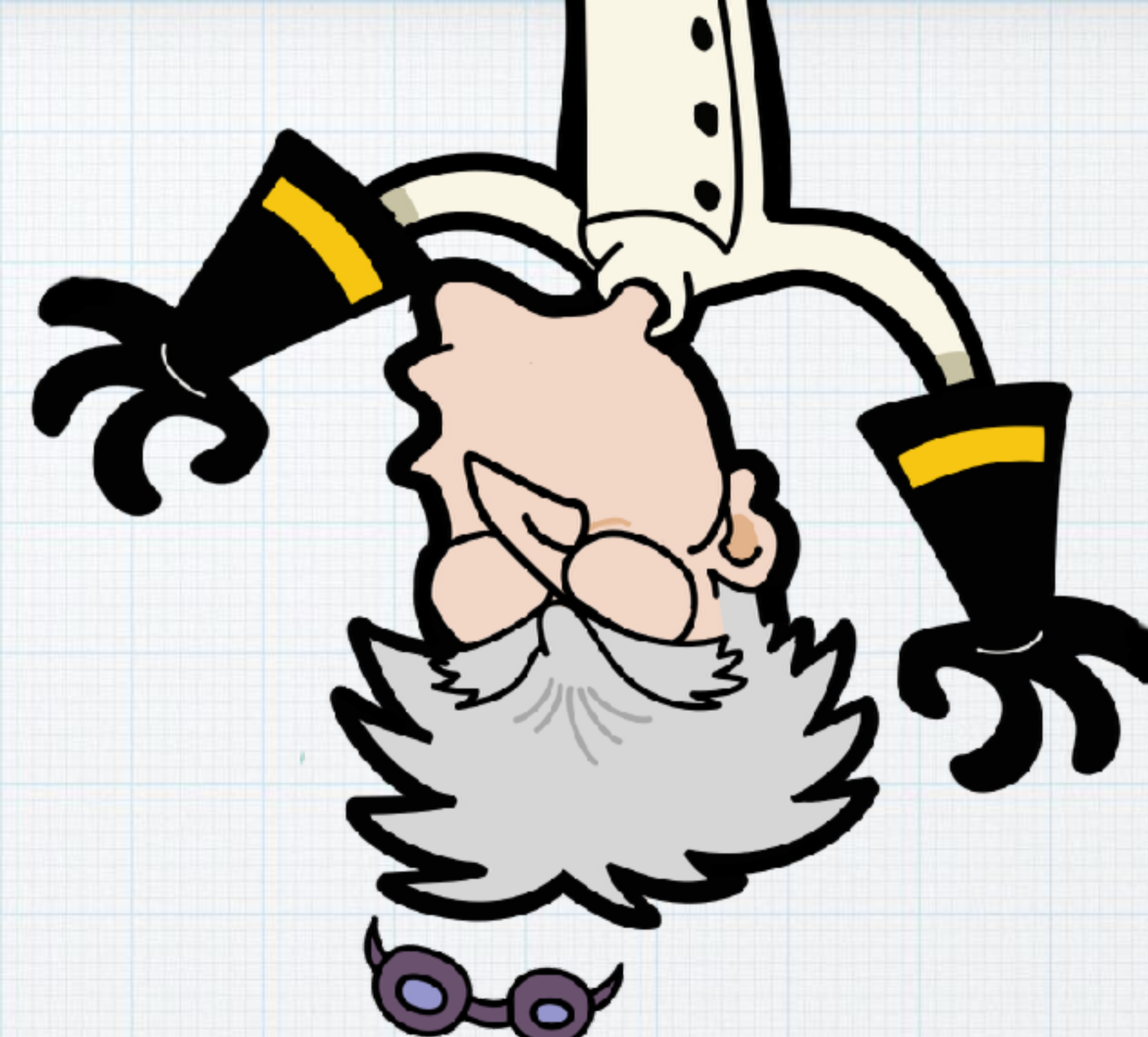
*This mad scientist is making
mad claims*



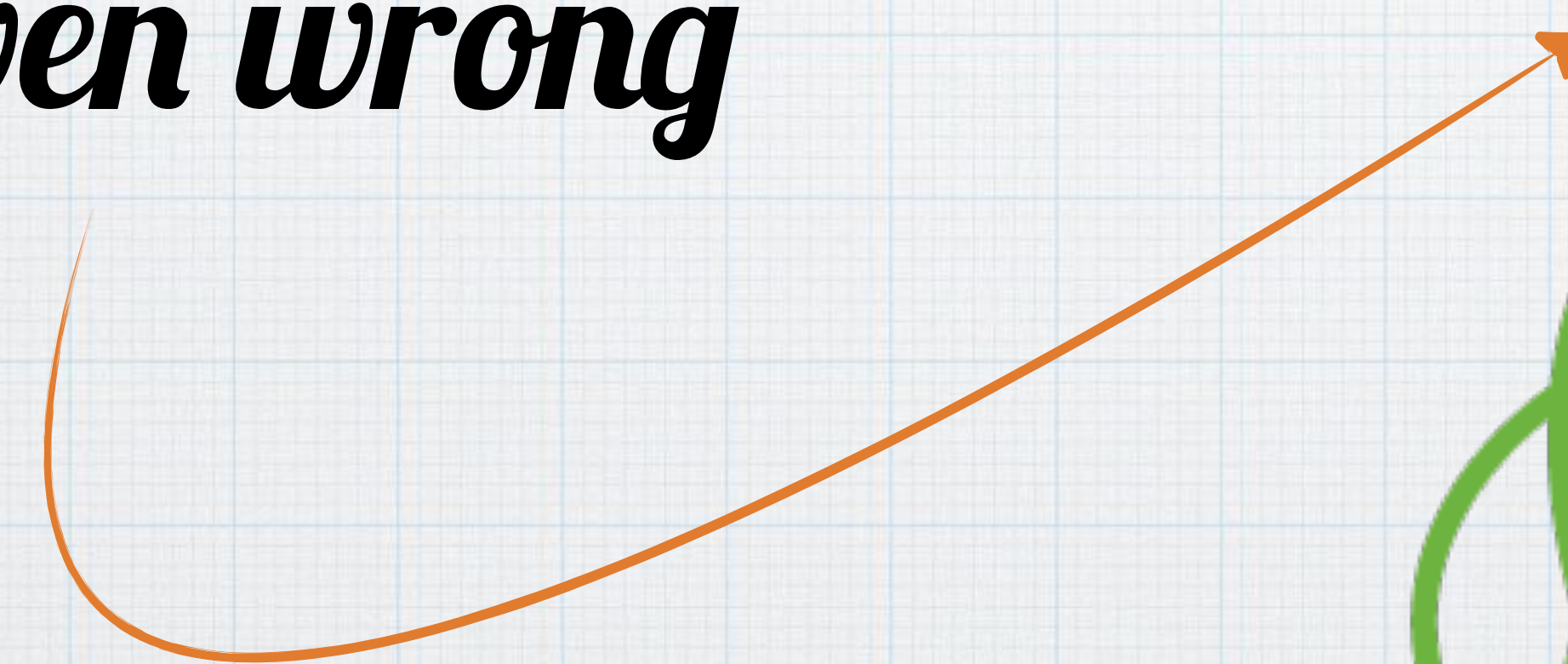
*But he's still a scientist,
so he'll put them to the test*

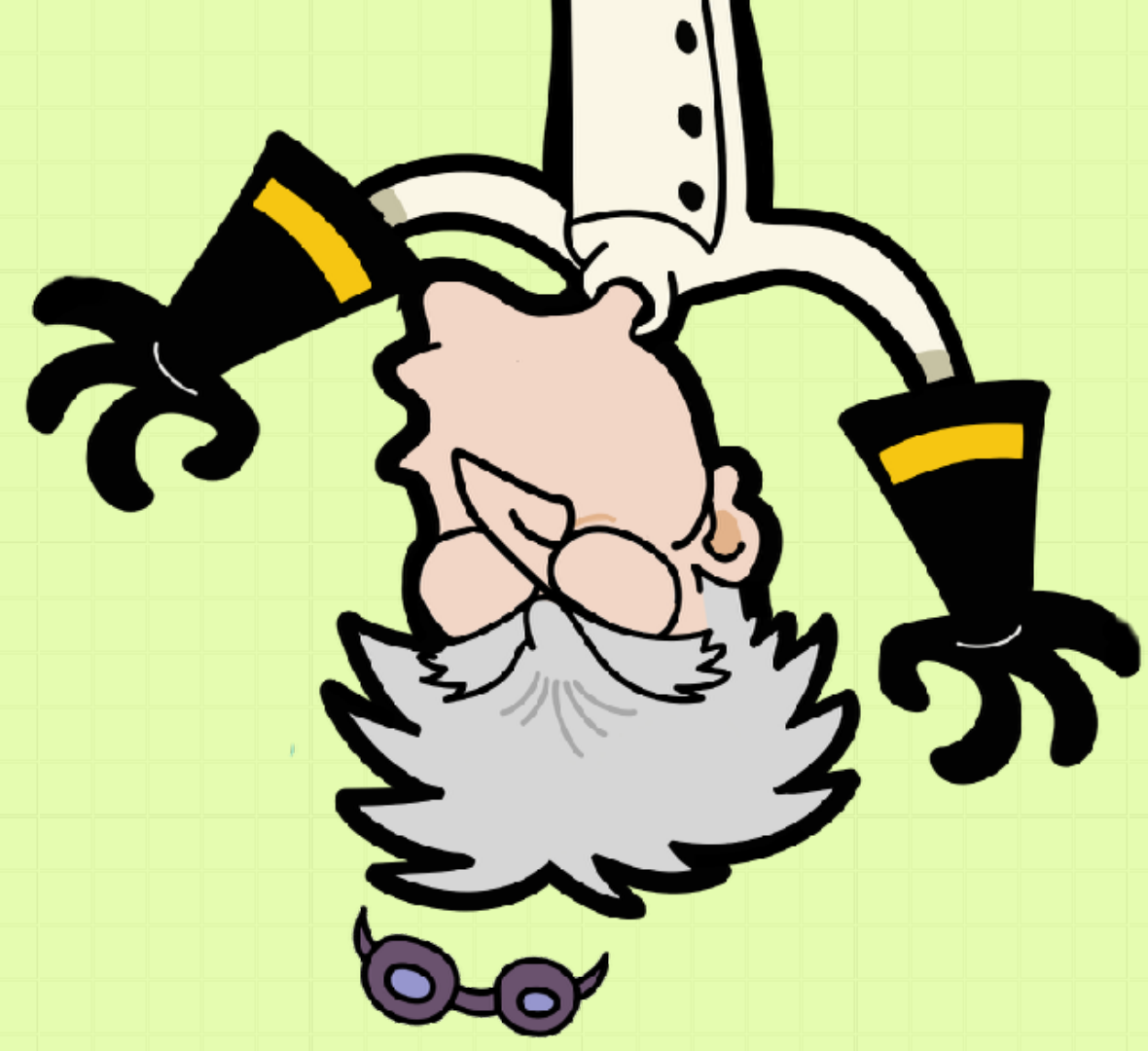






*and sometimes he'll be
proven wrong*






BUSTED

PLAUSIBLE



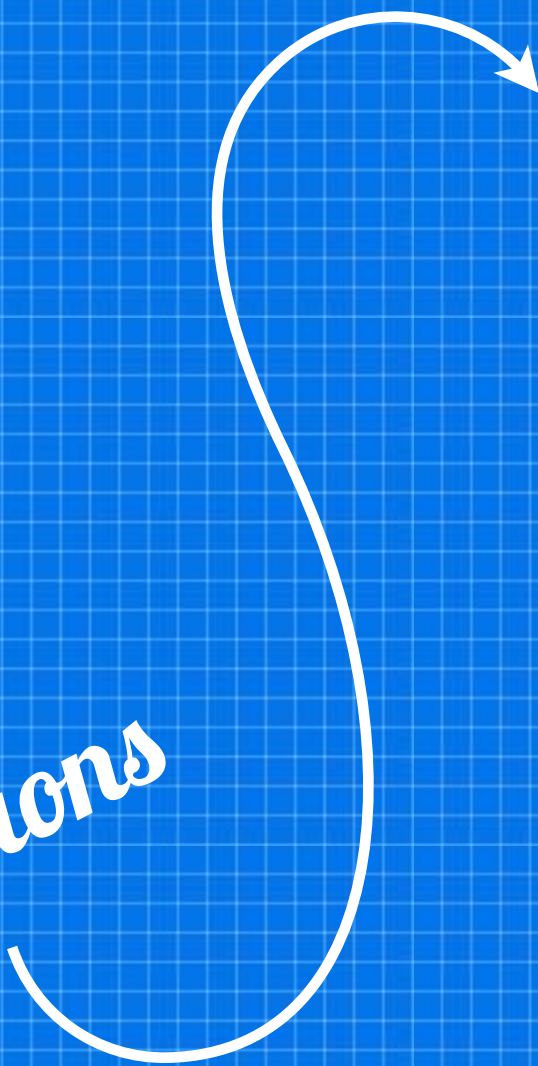
CONFIRMED





reactive MythBusters *with Reactor*

the 9
propositions



There's a Learning curve

It's inherently complex

It's limited by a set of operators

It's only good for GUIs

Implementing Flow is easy

This is hard to Test

This is hard to Debug

Blocking can make things worse

You have to be a concurrent programming
expert

1.

There's a Learning curve

1. There's a Learning curve

LiveExperiment

!



1. There's a Learning curve

CONFIRMED



Read the Docs :)

<http://projectreactor.io/docs/>

Reactor Core

A Reactive Streams foundation for Java 8

Version



Release Train

3.1.1.RELEASE



BISMUTH-SR3



Github



Javadoc

Release | Snapshot | Kotlin
Doc



Reference

Release | Snapshot
Choosing an Operator



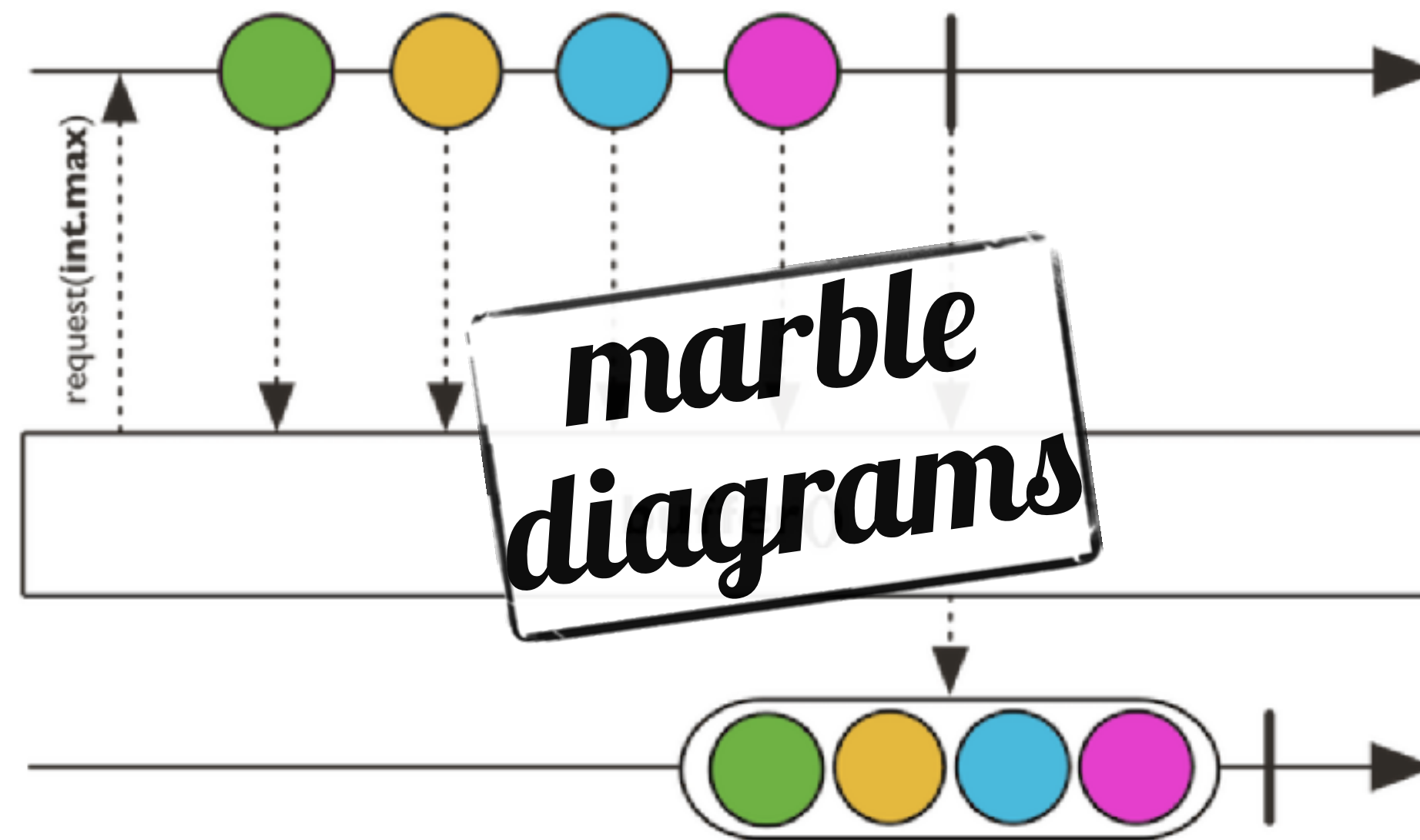
Read the Docs :)

javadoc

buffer

```
public final Flux<List<T>> buffer()
```

Collect all incoming values into a single `List` buffer that will be emitted by the returned `Flux` once this Flux completes.



Returns:

a buffered `Flux` of at most one `List`

Read the Docs :)

reference
documentation

1. About the Documentation

1.1. Latest Version & Copyright Notice

1.2. Contributing to the Documentation

1.3. Where to Go from Here

2. Getting Started

2.1. Introducing Reactor

2.2. Prerequisites

2.3. Understanding the BOM

2.4. Getting Reactor

3. Introduction to Reactive Programming

3.1. Blocking Can Be Wasteful

3.2. Asynchronicity to the Rescue?

3.3. From Imperative to Reactive Programming

4. Reactor Core Features

4.1. **Flux**, an Asynchronous Sequence of 0-N Items

4.2. **Mono**, an Asynchronous 0-1 Result

4.3. Simple Ways to Create a Flux

4. Reactor Core Features

The Reactor project main artifact is **reactor-core**, a reactive library and targets Java 8.

Reactor introduces composable reactive types that implement **Publisher**, most notably **Flux** and **Mono**. A **Flux** object represents a reactive sequence of a single-value-or-empty (0..1) result.

This distinction carries a bit of semantic information into the type, for example, in processing. For instance, an HTTP request produces only one response per operation. Expressing the result of such an HTTP call as a **Mono<Http>** or as a **Flux<HttpResponse>**, as it offers only operators that are relevant to the type.

Operators that change the maximum cardinality of the processing operation exist in **Flux**, but they return a **Mono<Long>**.

4.1. **Flux**, an Asynchronous Sequence



Read the Docs ;)

Appendix A: Which operator do I need?



In this section, if an operator is specific to **Flux** or **Mono** it is prefixed accordingly. Common operators have no prefix. When a specific use case is covered by a combination of operators, it is presented as a method call, with leading dot and parameters in parentheses, like this: `.methodCall(parameter)`.

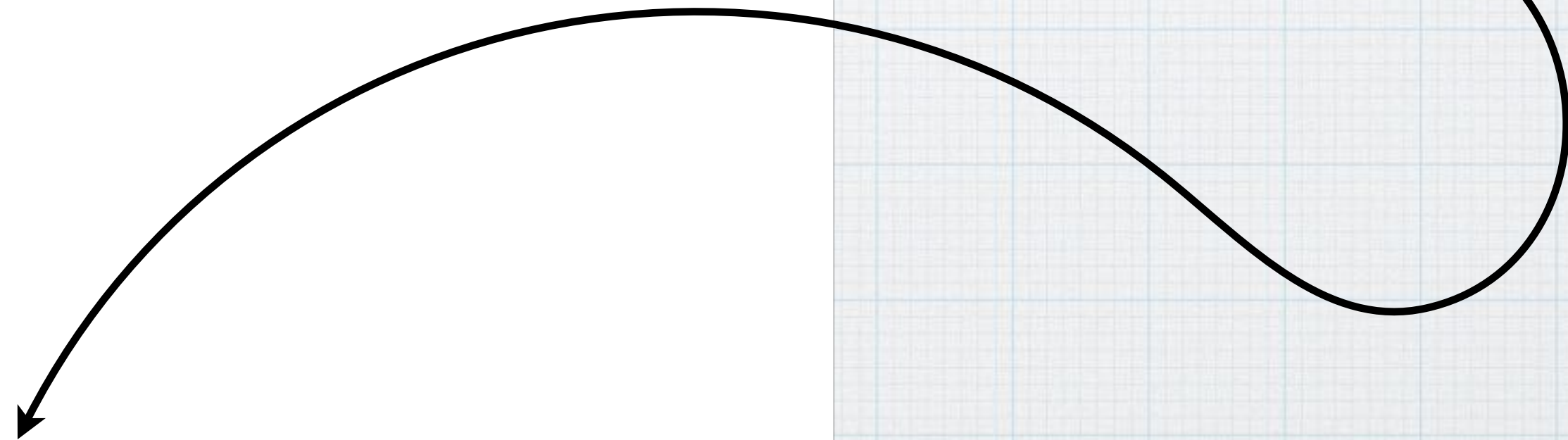
I want to deal with:

- Creating a New Sequence...
- Transforming an Existing Sequence
- Peeking into a Sequence
- Handling Errors
- Working with Time
- Splitting a **Flux**
- Going Back to the Synchronous World

A.1. Creating a New Sequence...

- that emits a **T**, and I already have: `just`
 - ...from an `Optional<T>`: `Mono#justOrEmpty(Optional<T>)`
 - ...from a potentially `null` **T**: `Mono#justOrEmpty(T)`

*operator
choice matrix*



2. *It's inherently complex*

2. It's inherently complex

LiveExperiment

!



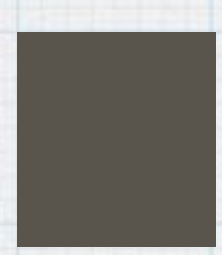
2. It's inherently complex



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3

It's limited by a set of



operators

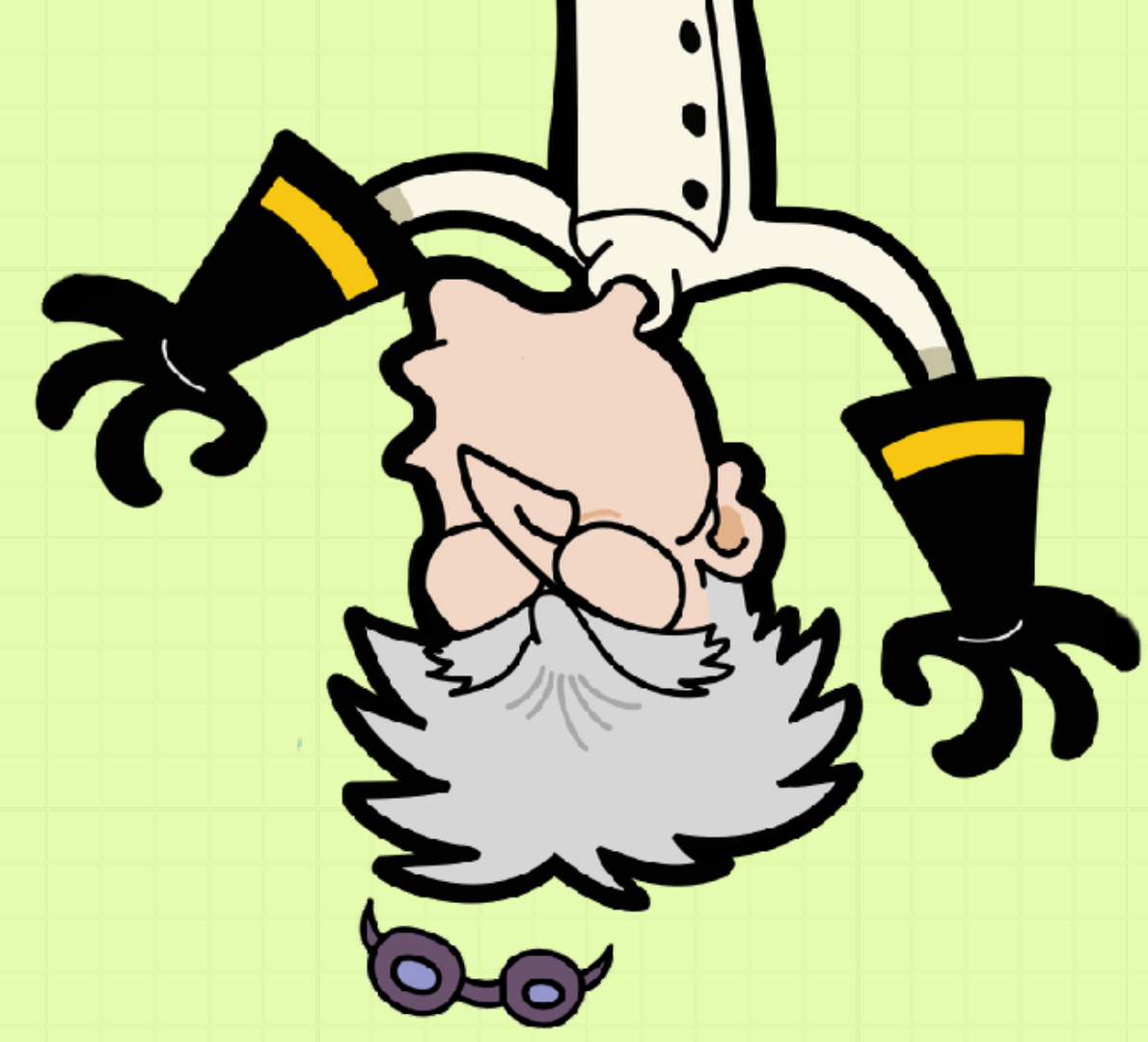
3. *It's limited by a set of operators*

LiveExperiment

!



3. *It's limited by a set of operators*



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4. *It's only good for GUIs*

4. It's only good for GUIs

LiveExperiment

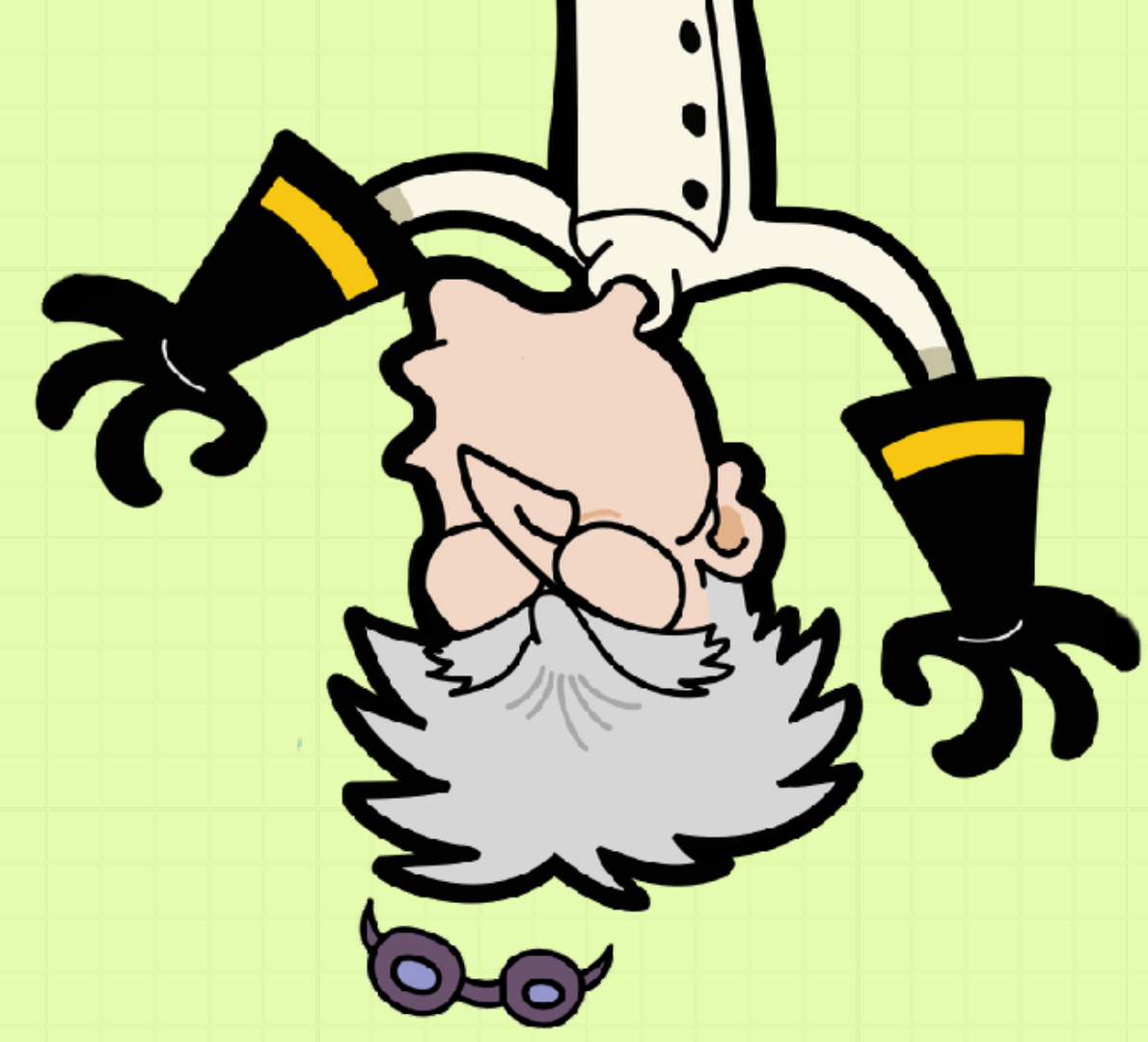
!



4. It's only good for GUIs



4. It's only good for GUIs



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5. Implementing Flow
is easy

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CodeExperiment

!



5. Implementing Flow is easy



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6.

This is hard to Test

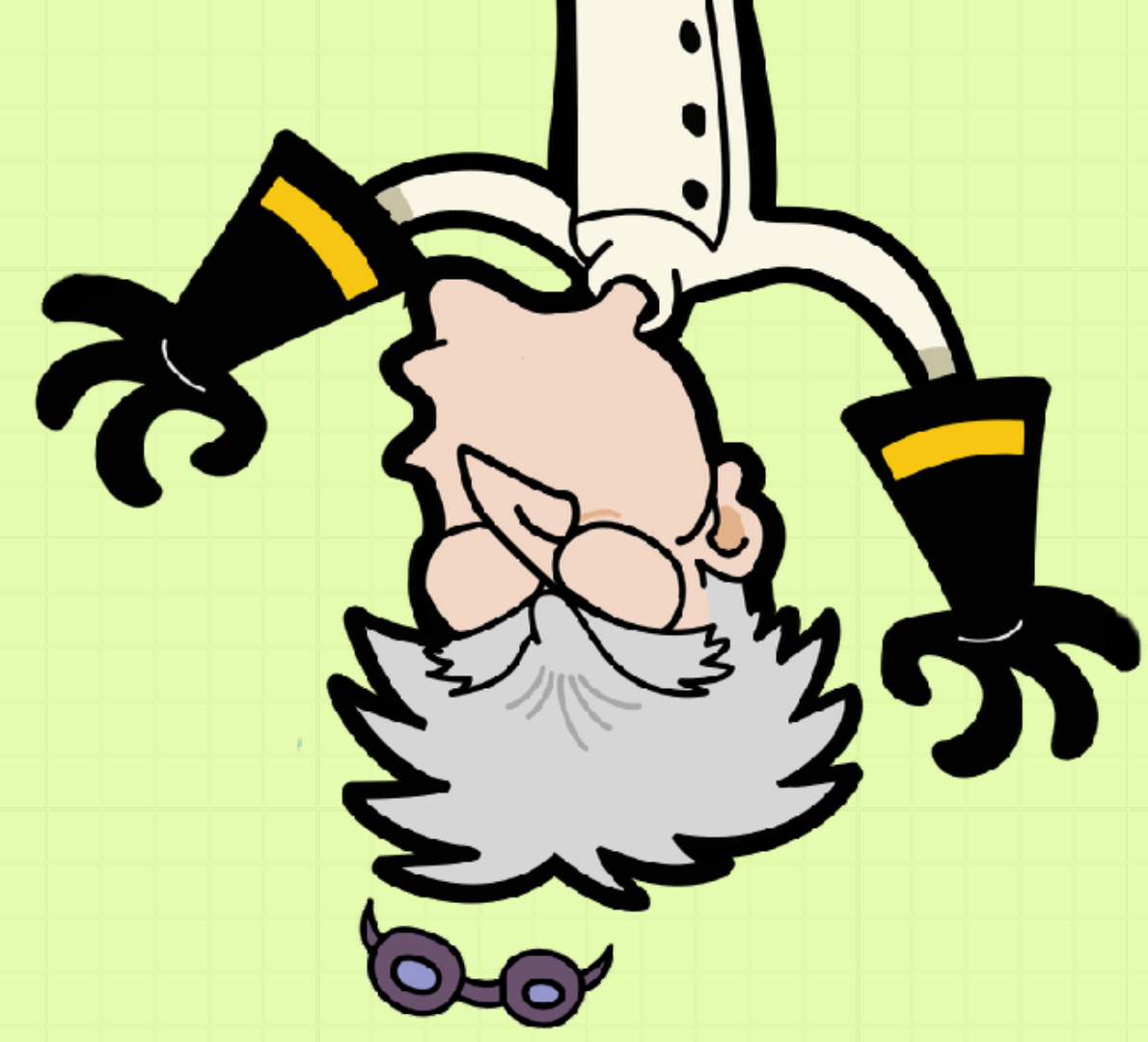
6. This is hard to Test

LiveExperiment

!



6. This is hard to Test



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7. This is hard to Debug

7. This is hard to Debug

LiveExperiment

!



7. This is hard to Debug

PLAUSIBLE



8

Blocking can make
things worse

8. Blocking can make things worse

LiveExperiment

!



8. Blocking can make things worse

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g You have to be a
concurrent programming
■ expert

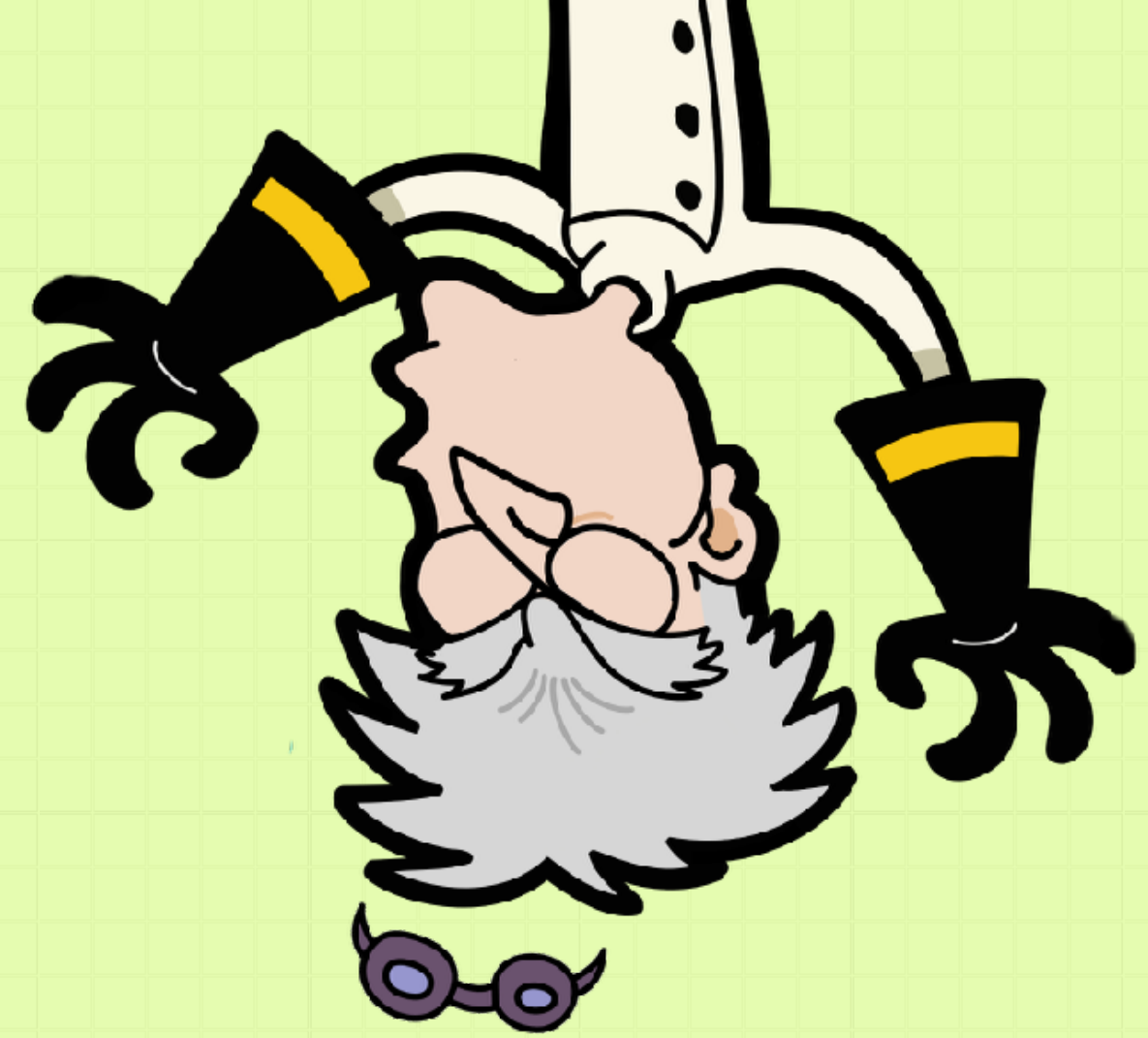
9. You have to be a concurrent
programming expert

LiveExperiment

!



9. You have to be a concurrent
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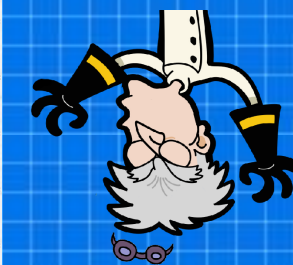
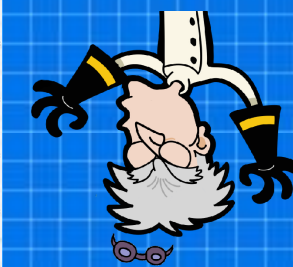
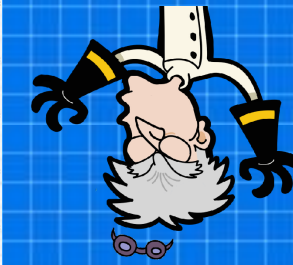
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that's it



that's it



Questions?!

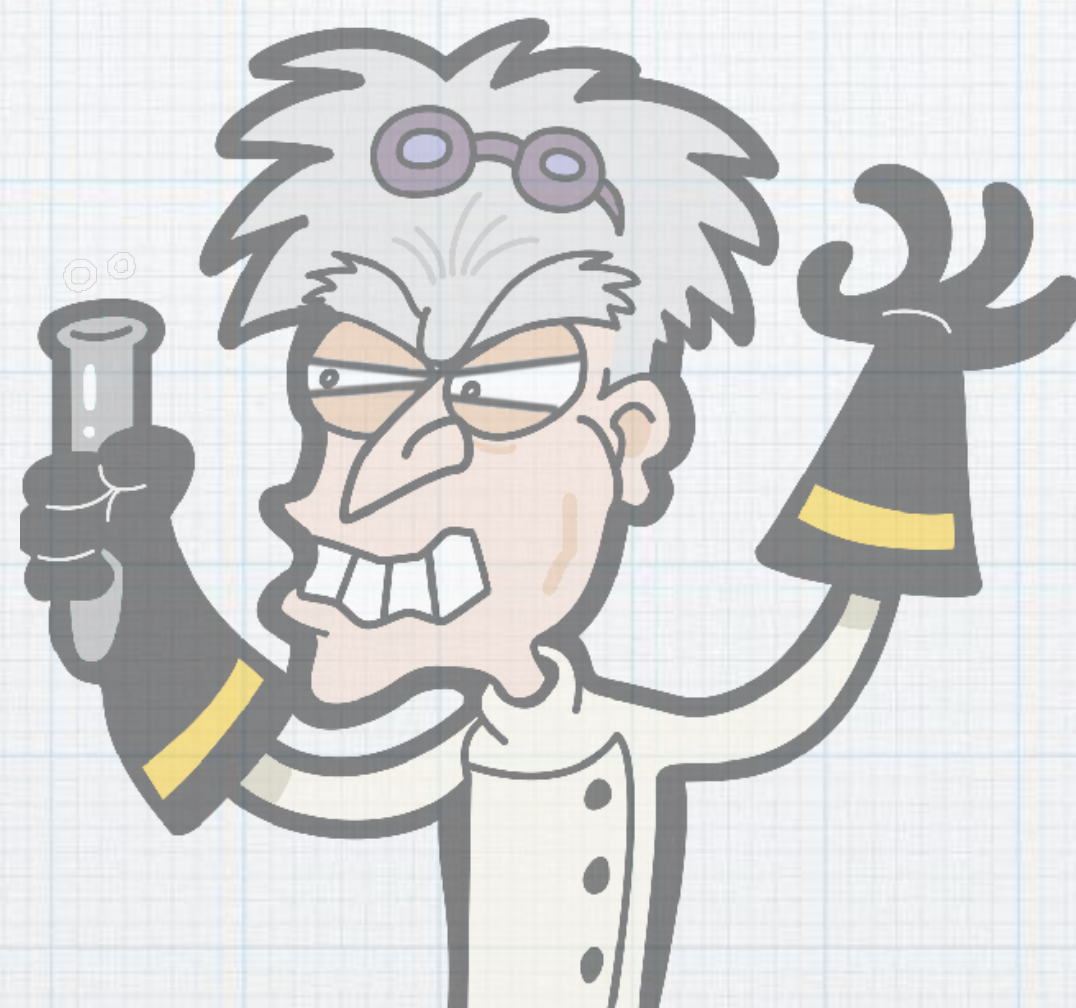


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that's it



Questions?!



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The END



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The END

Thank You !