

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

REVOLUTION

Thierry Chatel @ThierryChatel

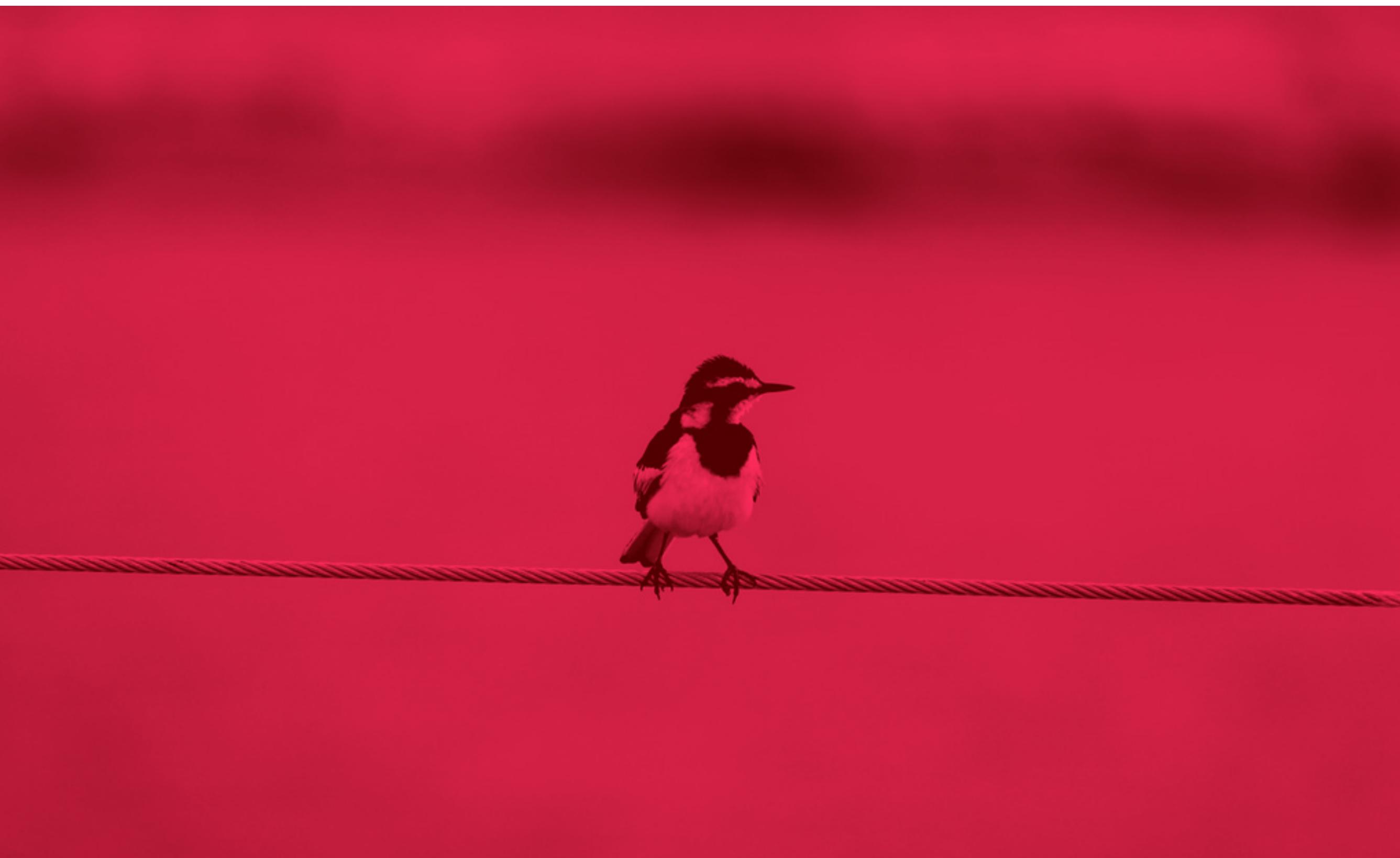
RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

1. observables

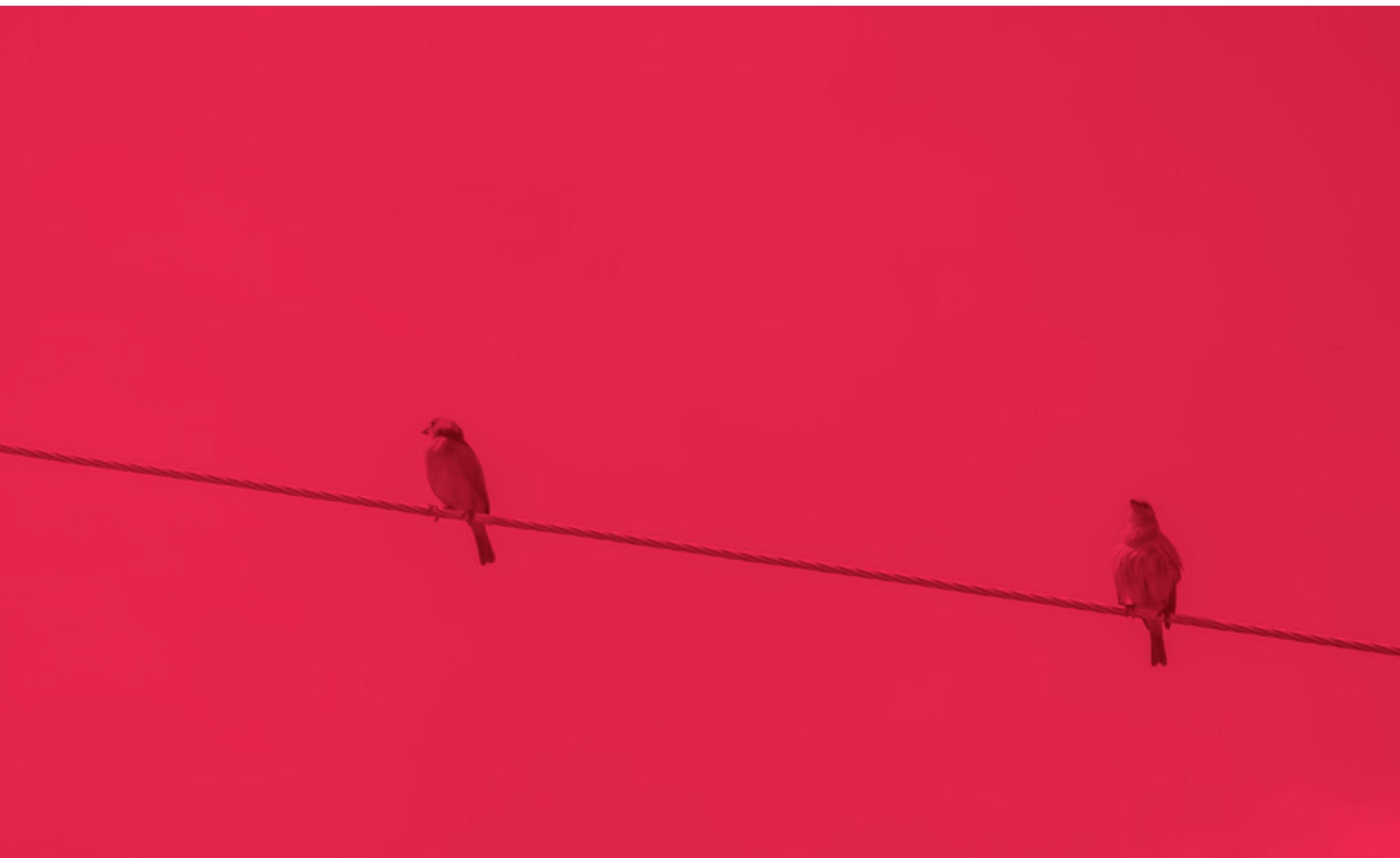
Observable



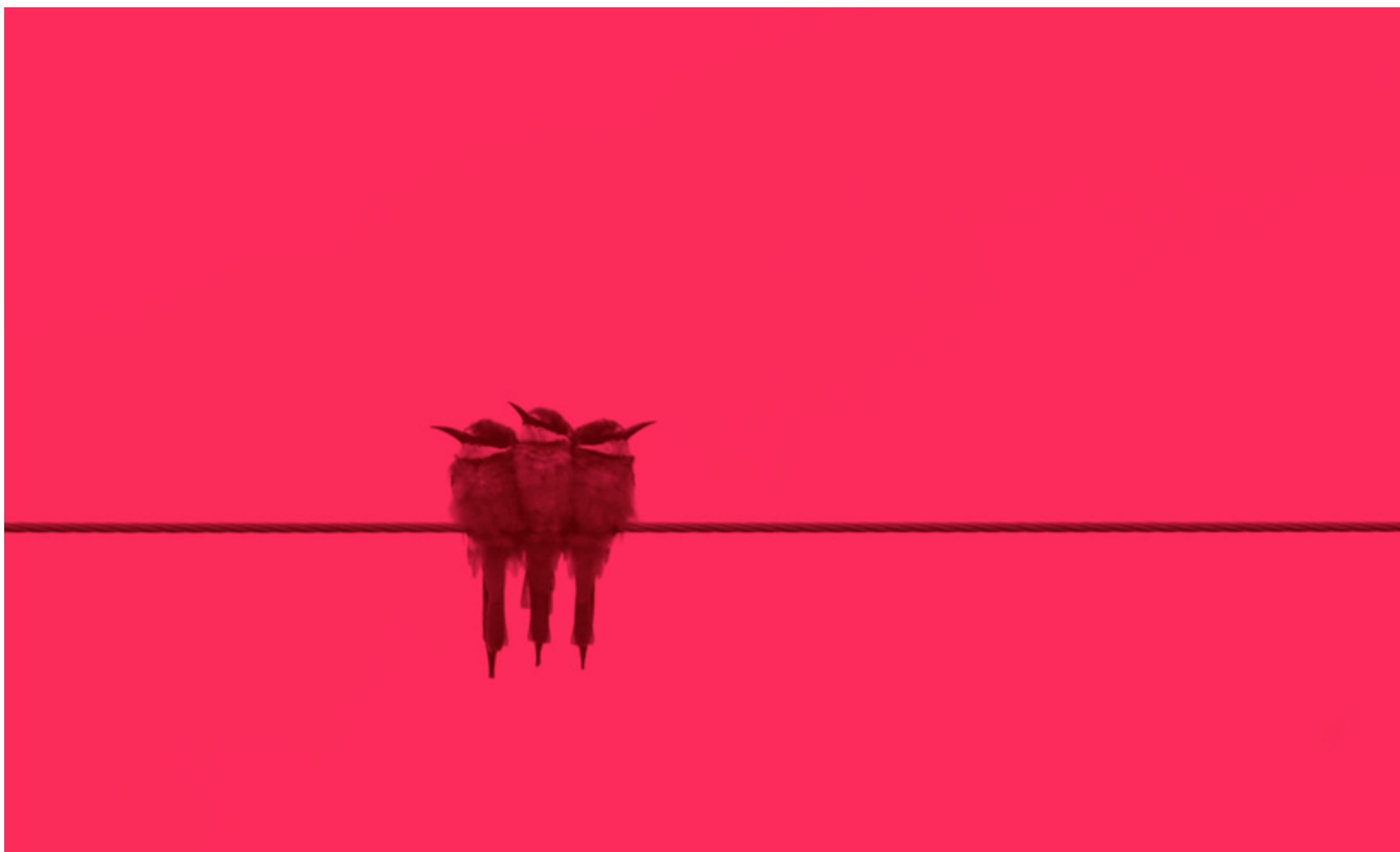
Observable



Observable

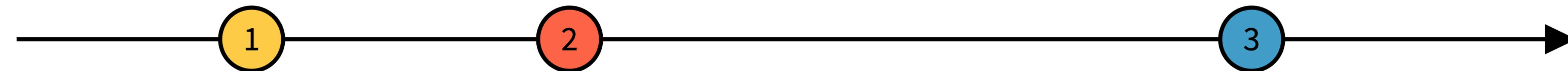


Observable



Observable

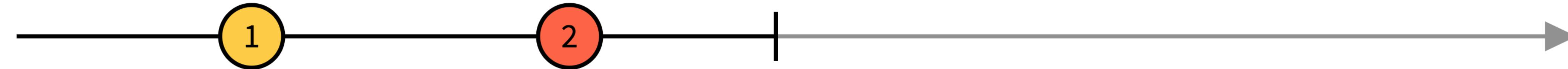
next



error



complete



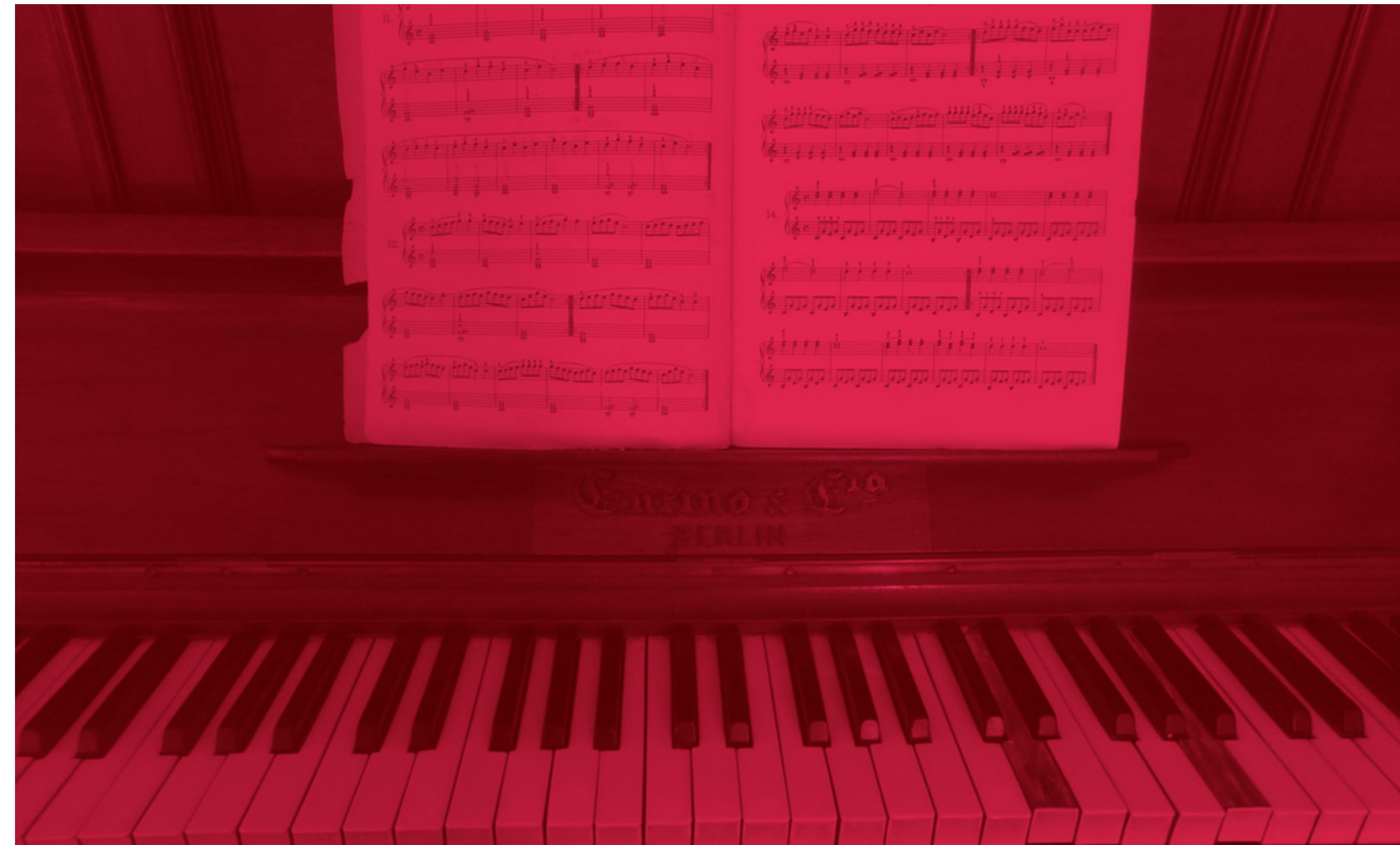


RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

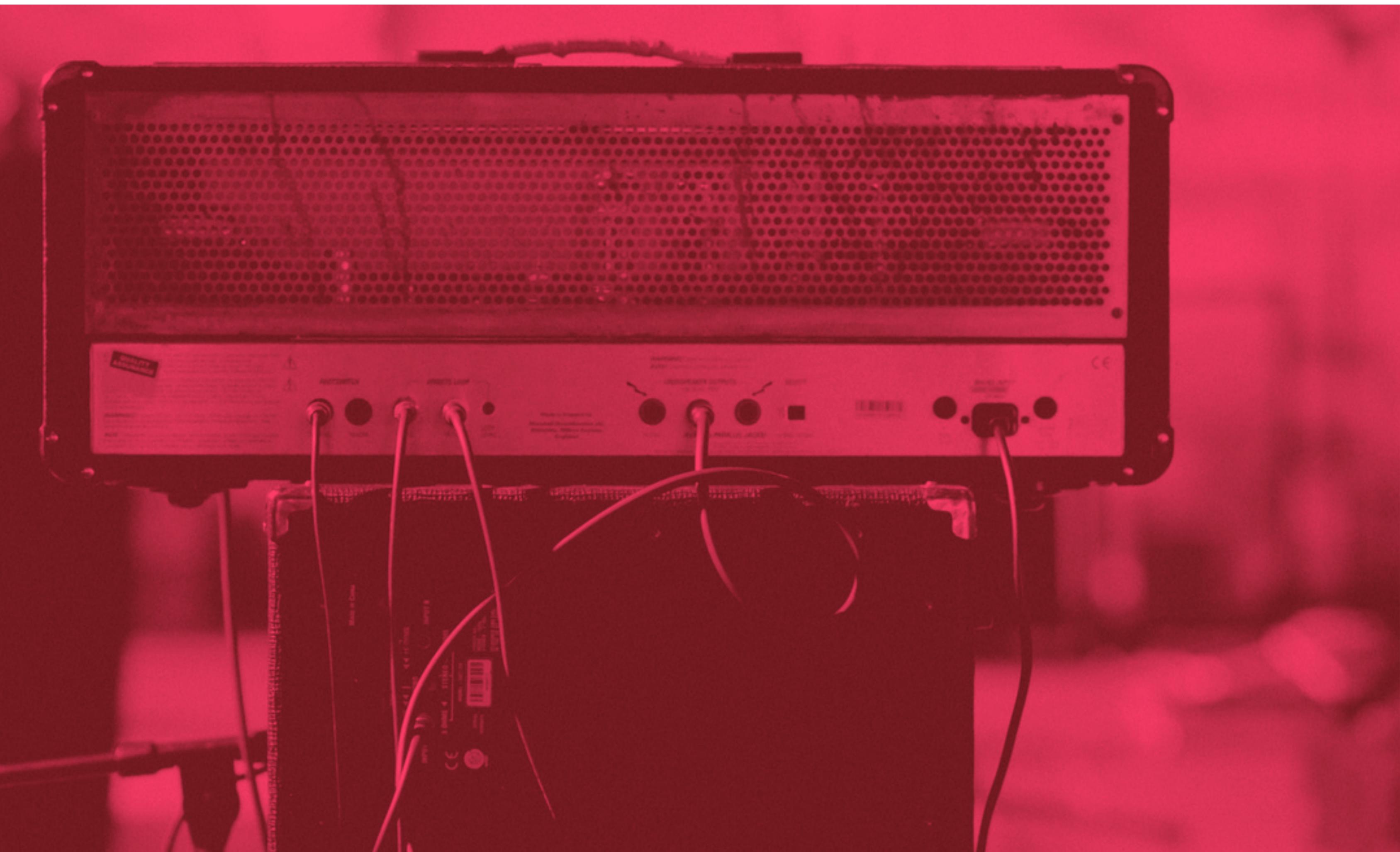
REVOLUTION

2. opérateurs

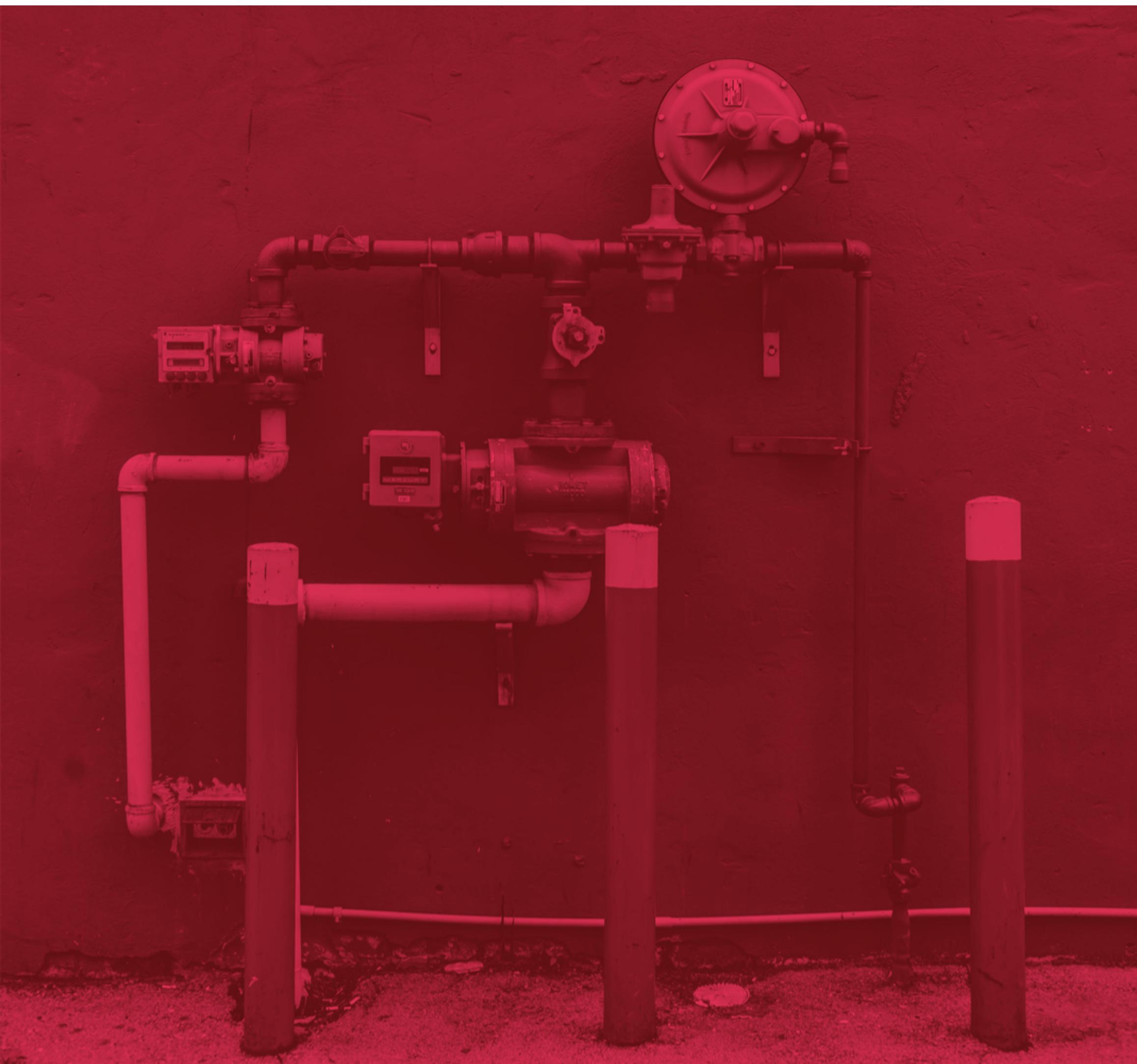
Opérateurs



Opérateurs



Opérateurs



Opérateurs

```
import {Observable} from 'rxjs';
import {filter, map} from 'rxjs/operators';

getAlertMessageStream(): Observable<string> {
  const notif$: Observable<Notification> =
    this.getNotificationStream();

  return notif$.pipe(
    filter(notif => notif.type === 'ALERT'),
    map(notif => notif.code + ':' + notif.message)
  );
}
```

Opérateurs

RxJS Home Manual Reference Source Test dark theme light theme

Method Summary

Public Methods

public	<code>[Symbol_observable](): Observable</code> An interop point defined by the es7-observable spec https://github.com/zenparsing/es-observable
public	<code>audit(durationSelector: function(value: T): SubscribableOrPromise): Observable<T></code> Ignores source values for a duration determined by another Observable, then emits the most recent value from the source Observable, then repeats this process.
public	<code>audit(durationSelector: function(value: T): SubscribableOrPromise): Observable<T></code> Ignores source values for a duration determined by another Observable, then emits the most recent value from the source Observable, then repeats this process.
public	<code>auditTime(duration: number, scheduler: Scheduler): Observable<T></code> Ignores source values for <code>duration</code> milliseconds, then emits the most recent value from the source Observable, then repeats this process.
public	<code>auditTime(duration: number, scheduler: Scheduler): Observable<T></code> Ignores source values for <code>duration</code> milliseconds, then emits the most recent value from the source Observable, then repeats this process.
public	<code>buffer(closingNotifier: Observable<any>): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values until <code>closingNotifier</code> emits.
public	<code>buffer(closingNotifier: Observable<any>): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values until <code>closingNotifier</code> emits.
public	<code>bufferCount(bufferSize: number, startBufferEvery: number): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values until the size hits the maximum <code>bufferSize</code> given.
public	<code>bufferCount(bufferSize: number, startBufferEvery: number): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values until the size hits the maximum <code>bufferSize</code> given.
public	<code>bufferTime(bufferTimeSpan: number, bufferCreationInterval: number, maxBufferSize: number, scheduler: Scheduler): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values for a specific time period.
public	<code>bufferTime(bufferTimeSpan: number, bufferCreationInterval: number, maxBufferSize: number, scheduler: Scheduler): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values for a specific time period.
public	<code>bufferToggle(openings: SubscribableOrPromise<O>, closingSelector: function(value: O): SubscribableOrPromise): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values starting from an emission from <code>openings</code> and ending when the output of <code>closingSelector</code> emits.
public	<code>bufferToggle(openings: SubscribableOrPromise<O>, closingSelector: function(value: O): SubscribableOrPromise): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values starting from an emission from <code>openings</code> and ending when the output of <code>closingSelector</code> emits.
public	<code>bufferWhen(closingSelector: function(): Observable): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values, using a factory function of closing Observables to determine when to close, emit, and reset the buffer.
public	<code>bufferWhen(closingSelector: function(): Observable): Observable<T[]></code> Buffers the source Observable values, using a factory function of closing Observables to determine when to close, emit, and reset the buffer.
public	<code>catch(selector: function): Observable</code> Catches errors on the observable to be handled by returning a new observable or throwing an error.
public	<code>combineAll(project: function): Observable</code> Converts a higher-order Observable into a first-order Observable by waiting for the outer Observable to complete, then applying <code>combineLatest</code> .
public	<code>combineLatest(other: ObservableInput, project: function): Observable</code> Combines multiple Observables to create an Observable whose values are calculated from the latest values of each of its input Observables.
public	<code>combineLatest(other: ObservableInput, project: function): Observable</code> Combines multiple Observables to create an Observable whose values are calculated from the latest values of each of its input Observables.
public	<code>concat(other: ObservableInput, scheduler: Scheduler): Observable</code> Creates an output Observable which sequentially emits all values from every given input Observable after the current Observable.

Opérateurs des tableaux

[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]

Opérateurs des tableaux

```
[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]
.filter(x => x > 10)           // [30, 22, 60]
```

Opérateurs des tableaux

```
[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]
.filter(x => x > 10)           // [30, 22, 60]
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
.every(x => x < 10)           // true
```

Opérateurs des tableaux

```
[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]
  .filter(x => x > 10)           // [30, 22, 60]
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .every(x => x < 10)           // true
```

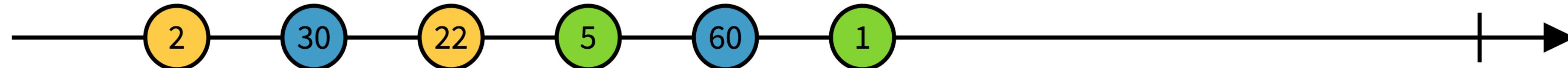
```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)             // [10, 20, 30, 40]
  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0)    // 55
```

Opérateurs des observables

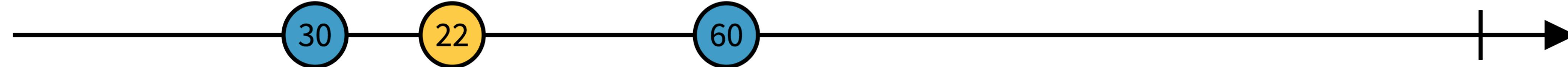
```
[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]
.filter(x => x > 10)           // [30, 22, 60]
```

Opérateurs des observables

```
[2, 30, 22, 5, 60, 1]  
.filter(x => x > 10) // [30, 22, 60]
```



filter(x => x > 10)

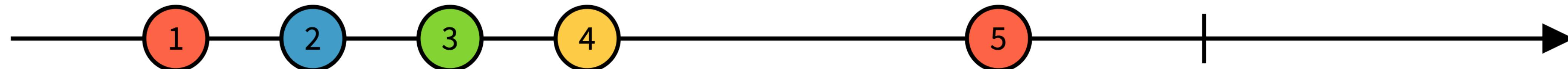


Opérateurs des observables

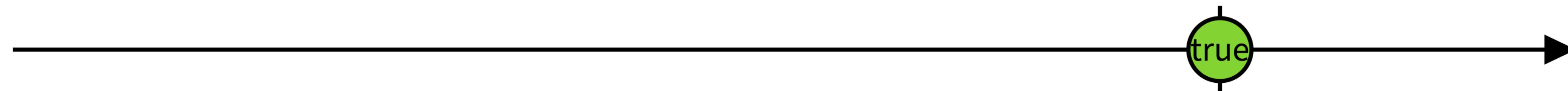
```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .every(x => x < 10)           // true
```

Opérateurs des observables

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
.every(x => x < 10) // true
```



every(x => x < 10)

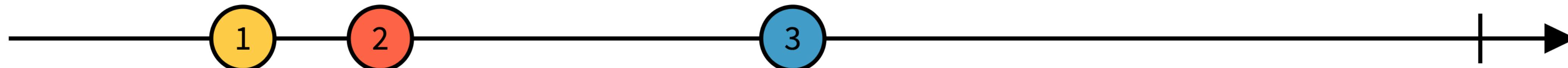


Opérateurs des observables

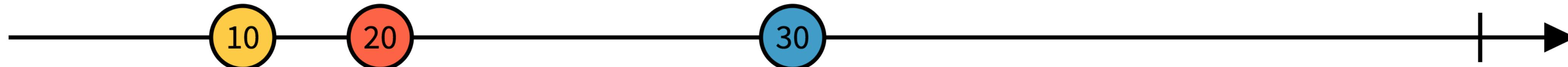
```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)          // [10, 20, 30, 40]
  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0) // 55
```

Opérateurs des observables

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)          // [10, 20, 30, 40]
  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0) // 55
```



map(x => 10 * x)

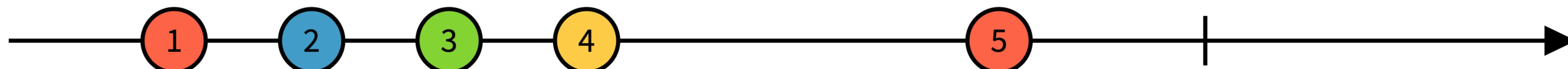


Opérateurs des observables

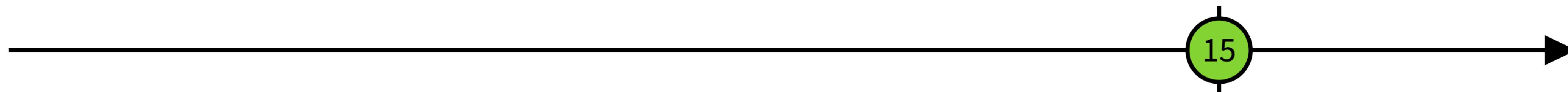
```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)          // [10, 20, 30, 40]
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```

Opérateurs des observables

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[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)          // [10, 20, 30, 40]
  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0) // 55
```



reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0)

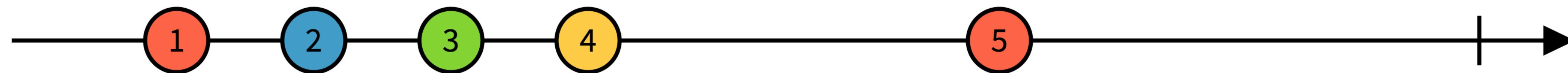


Opérateurs des observables

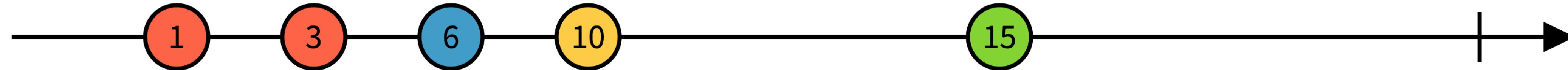
```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
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  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0) // 55
```

Opérateurs des observables

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
  .map(x => 10 * x)          // [10, 20, 30, 40]
  .reduce((t, x) => t + x, 0) // 55
```



scan((t, x) => t + x, 0)



Opérateurs des observables

Opérateur RxJS :

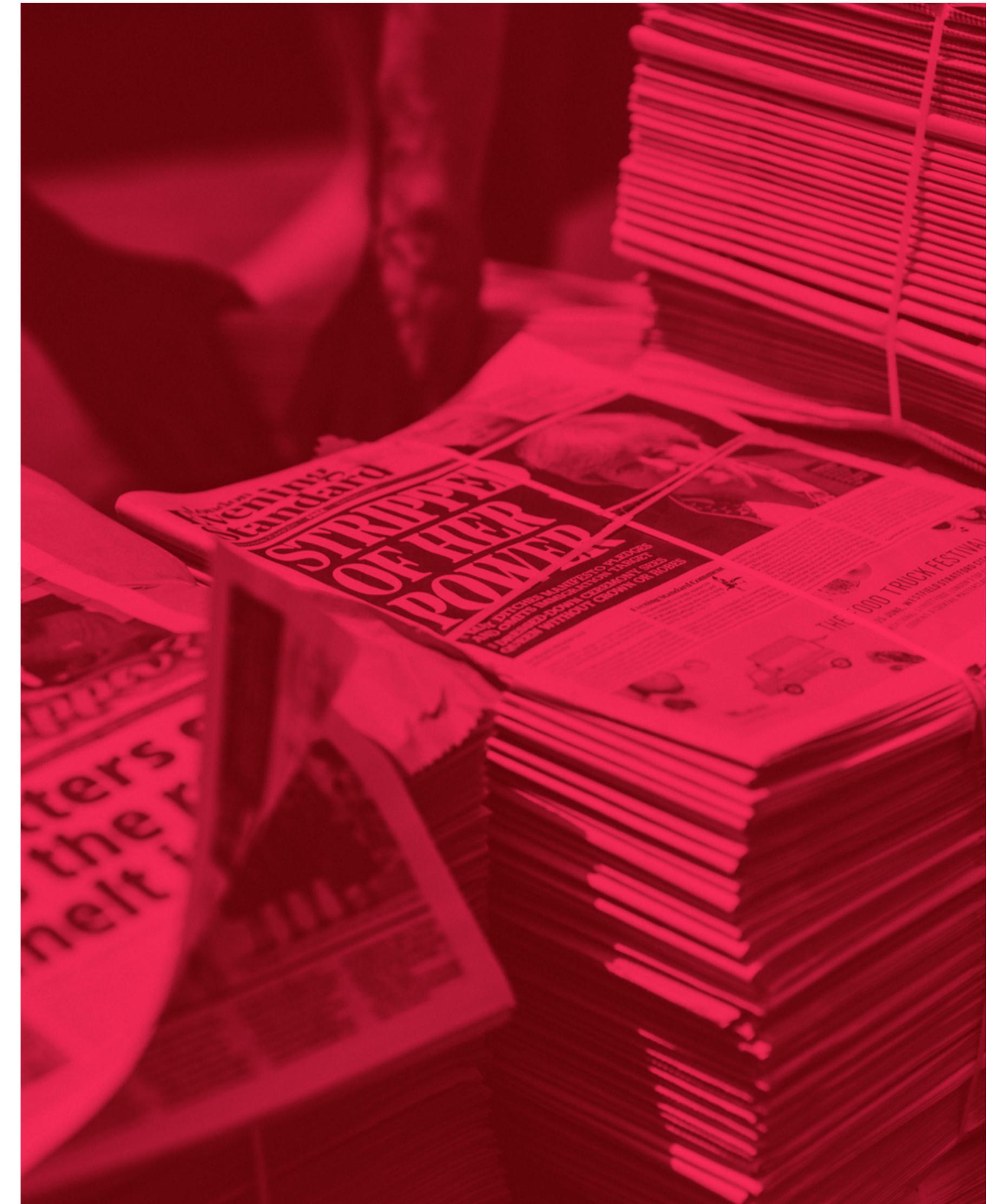
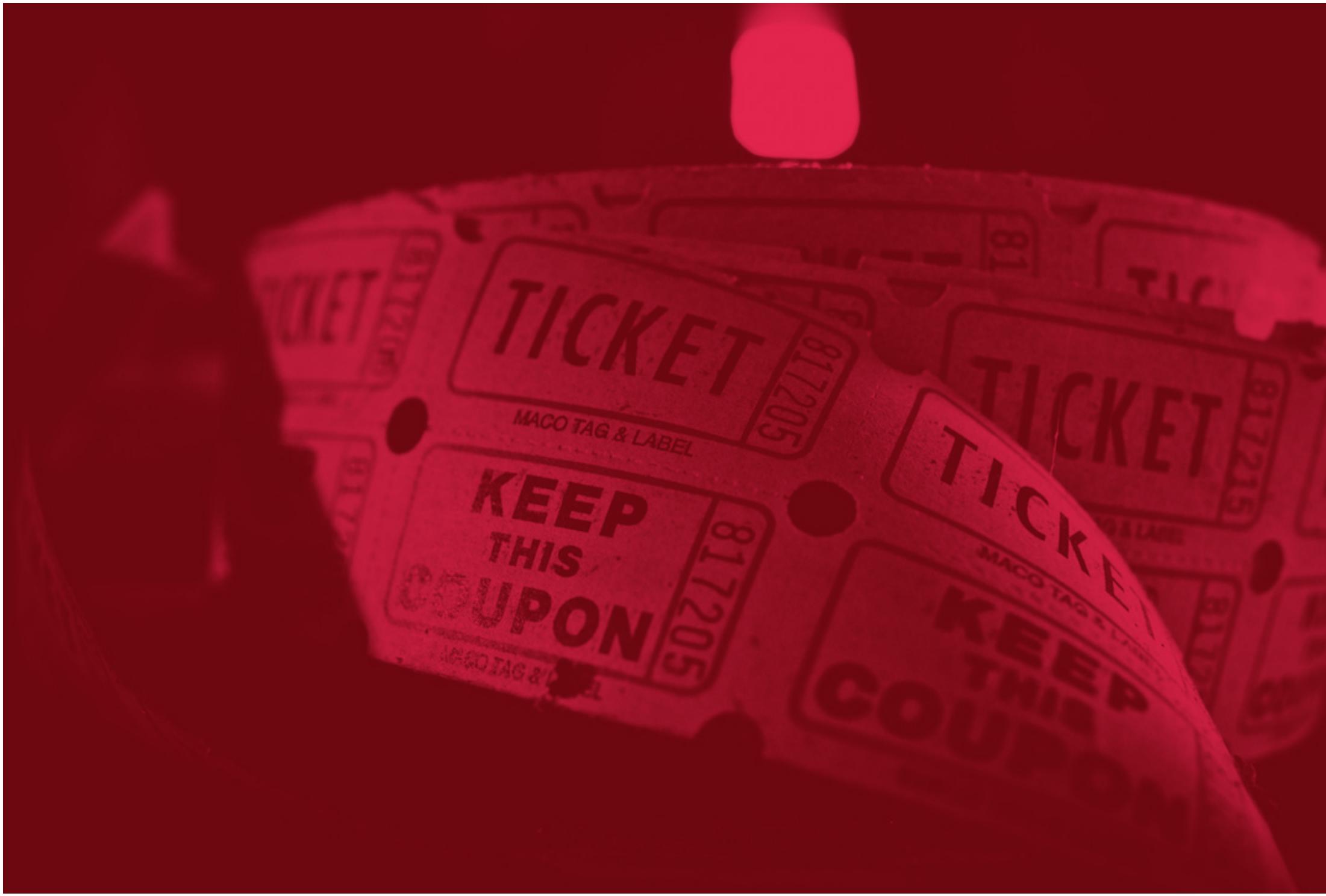
- fonction *pure*
- renvoie un nouvel observable
- sans modifier celui d'origine

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

REVOLUTION

3. souscription

Souscription



Souscription

```
const subscription = observable.subscribe(  
    next: value => console.log(value),  
    error: error => console.log(error),  
    complete: () => console.log('complete')  
) ;
```

```
const subscription = observable.subscribe( observer: {  
    next: value => console.log(value),  
    error: error => console.log(error),  
    complete: () => console.log('complete')  
});
```

Souscription



```
subscription.unsubscribe();
```

Souscription



RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

REVOLUTION

4. cold & hot

Comportement

COLD

VS

HOT



Comportement

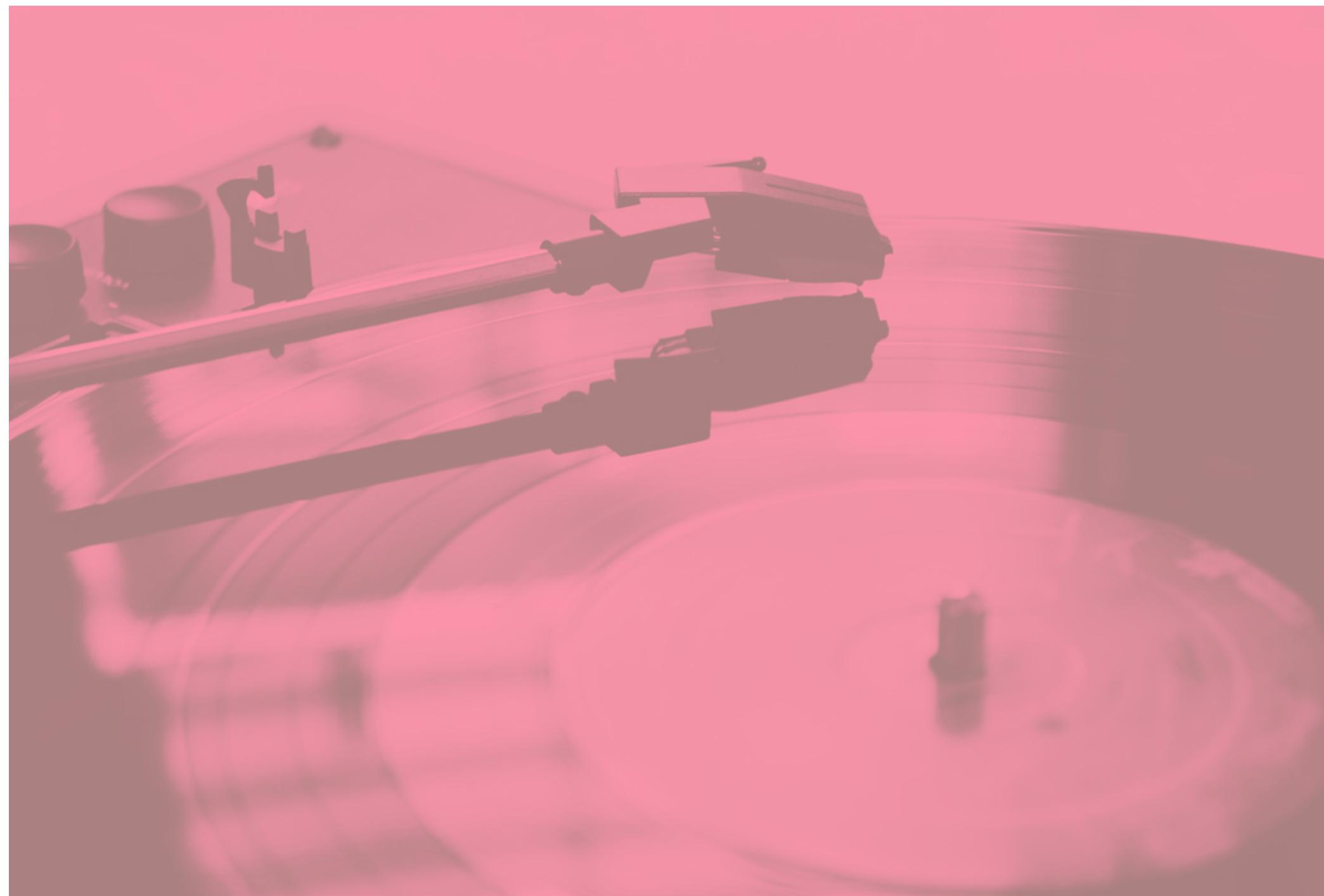
COLD



HOT

Comportement

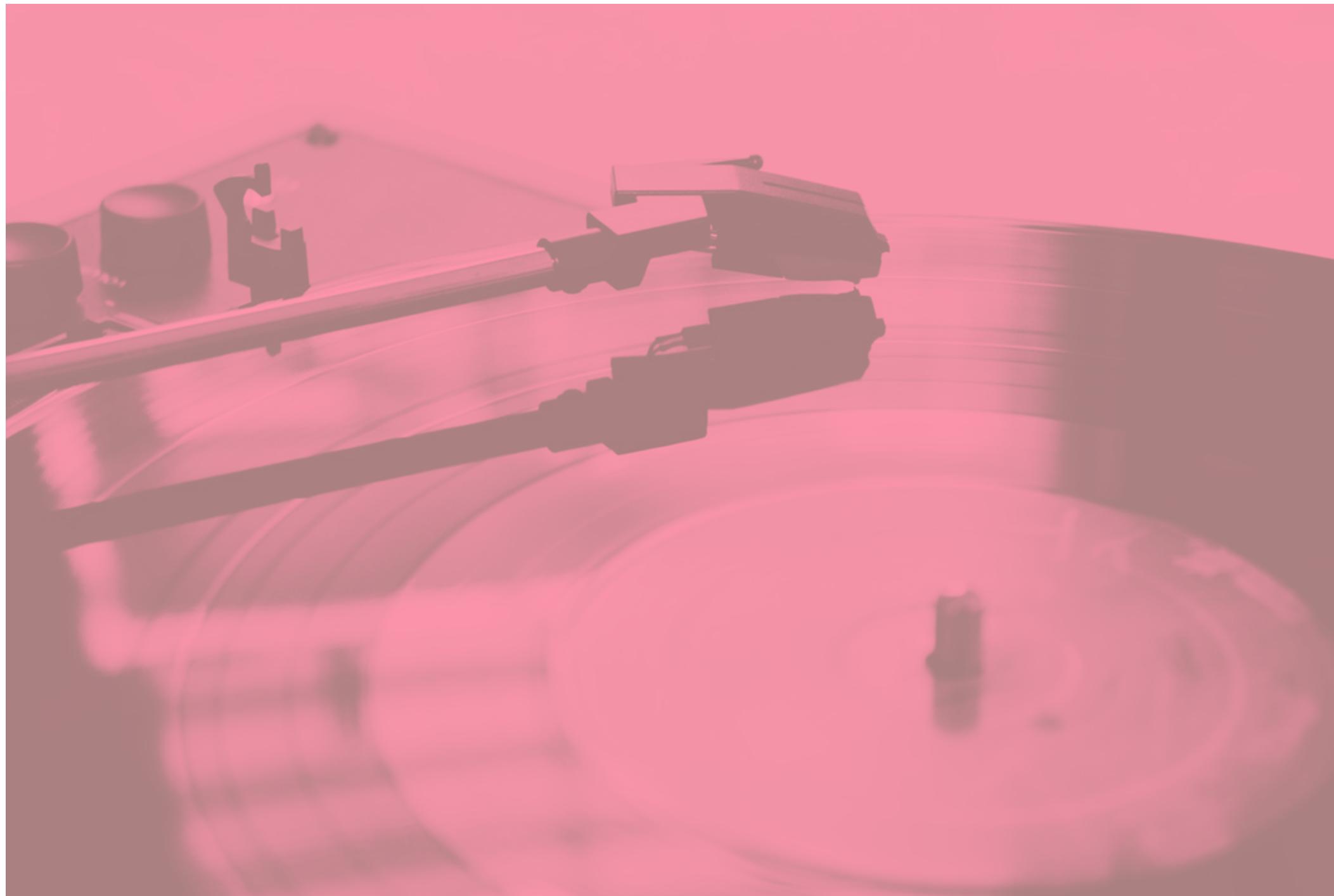
COLD



HOT

Comportement

COLD = unicast



HOT = multicasted

Comportement



Comportement



Comportement



HTTP

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

REVOLUTION

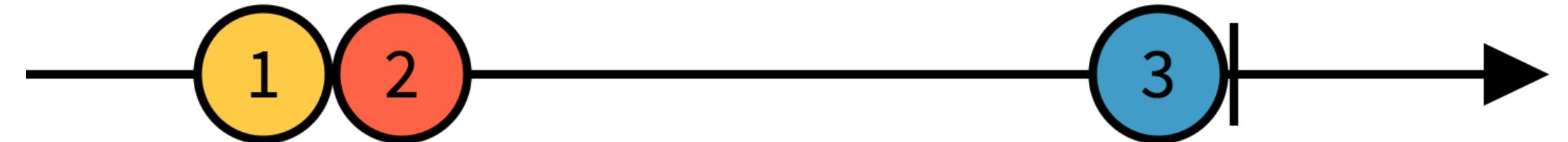
5. création (et transformation)

Création : COLD

create()

```
const observable: Observable<number> =  
  Observable.create(observer => {  
    observer.next(1);  
    observer.next(2);  
    setTimeout(() => {  
      observer.next(3);  
      observer.complete();  
    }, 1000);  
});
```

```
const subscription = observable.subscribe(observer: {  
  next: value => console.log(value),  
  error: error => console.log(error),  
  complete: () => console.log('complete')  
});
```



Création : COLD

of(1, 2, 3)

empty()

never()

throwError(error)

```
import {Observable, of} from 'rxjs';
```

```
const numbers: Observable<number> = of(1, 2, 3);
```

Création : HOT

Subject = Observer & *multicasted Observable*

```
const subject = new Subject<number>();

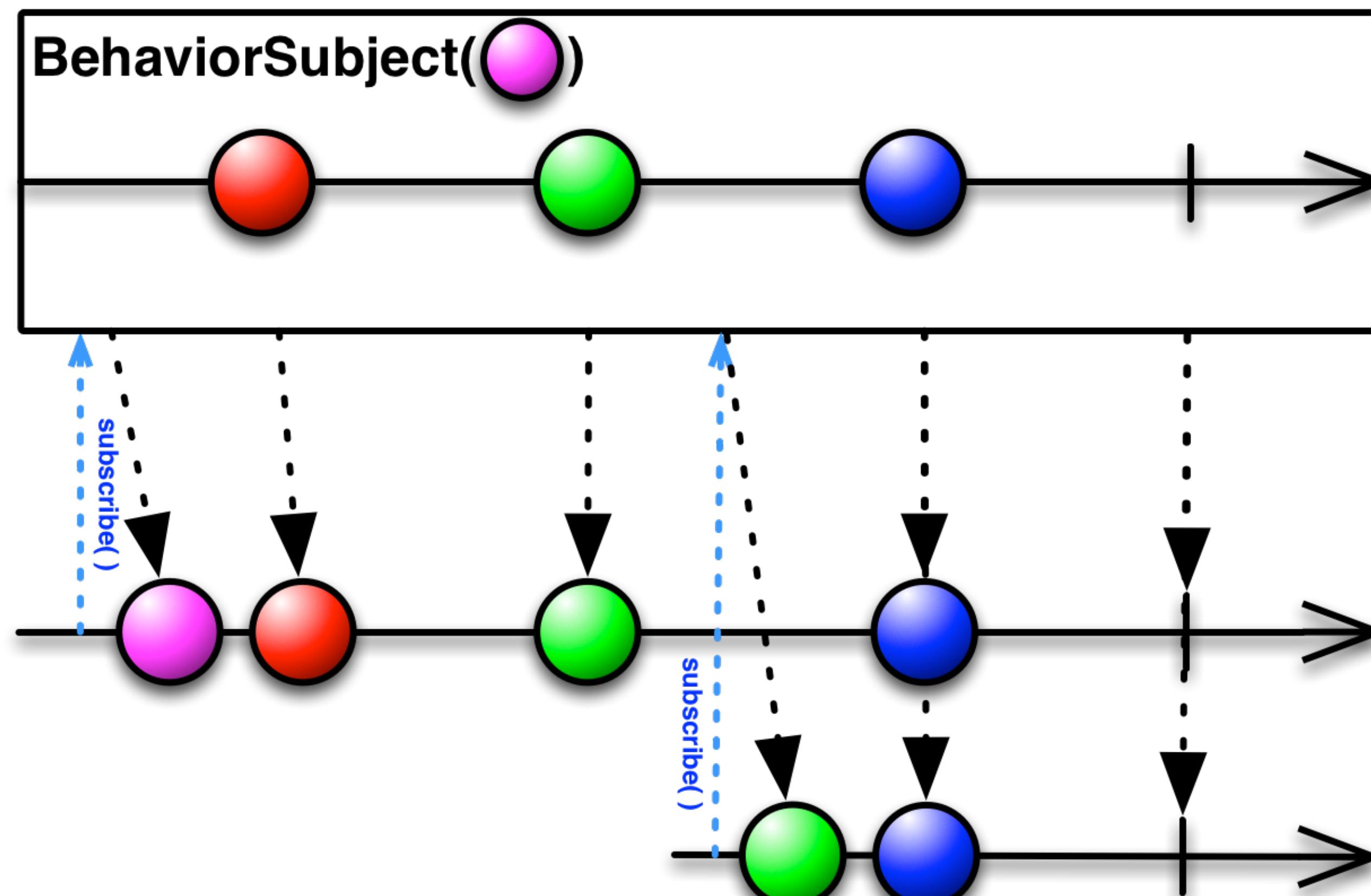
subject.subscribe(v => console.log('observerA: ' + v));
subject.next(1);
// observerA: 1

subject.subscribe(v => console.log('observerB: ' + v));
subject.next(2);
// observerA: 2
// observerB: 2
```

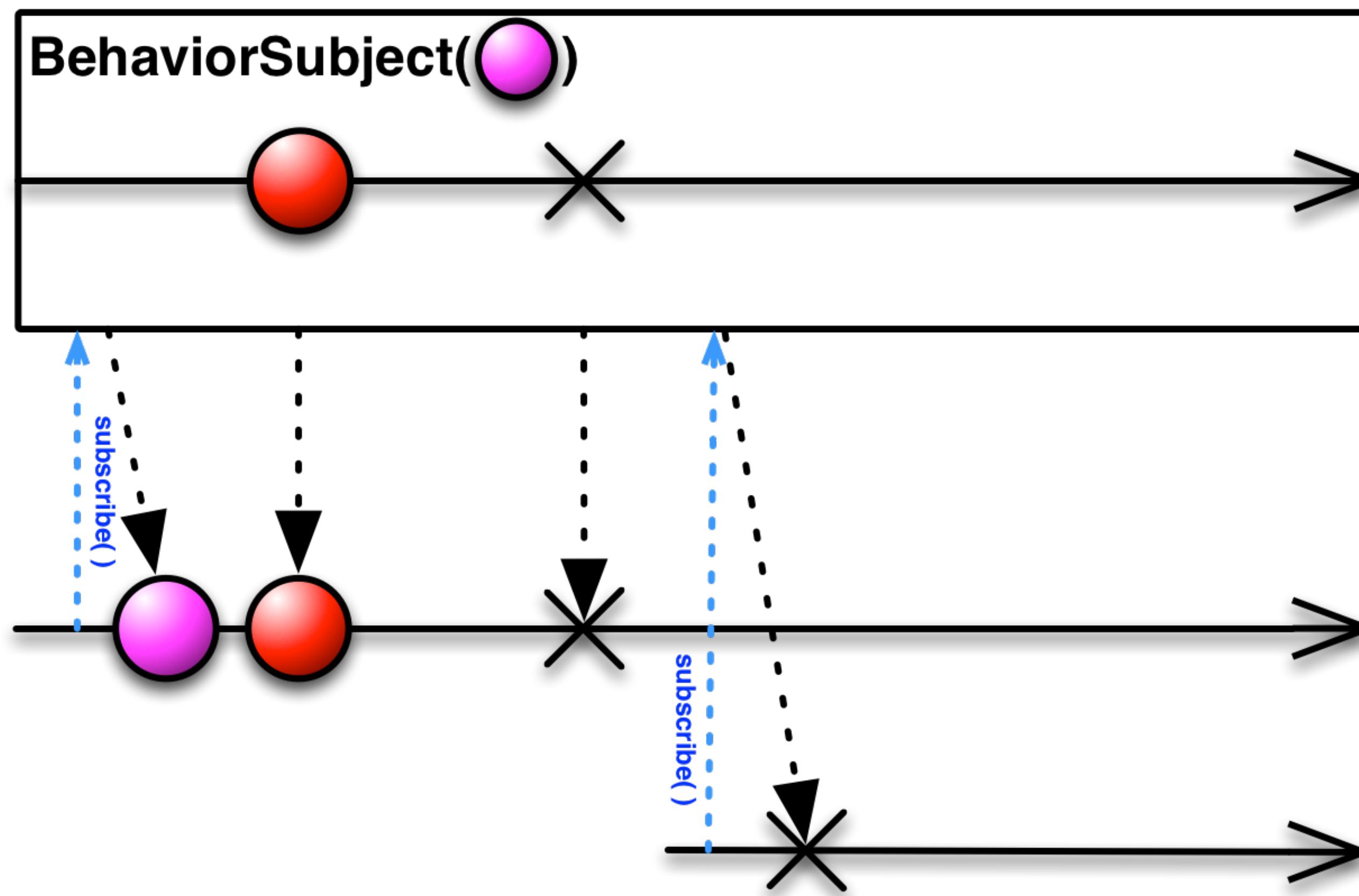
Création : HOT

```
buildEventEmitter(): Observable<number> {  
    const subject = new Subject<number>();  
  
    setTimeout(() => {  
        subject.next(1);  
    }, 1000);  
  
    setTimeout(() => {  
        subject.next(2);  
    }, 2000);  
  
    return subject.asObservable();  
}
```

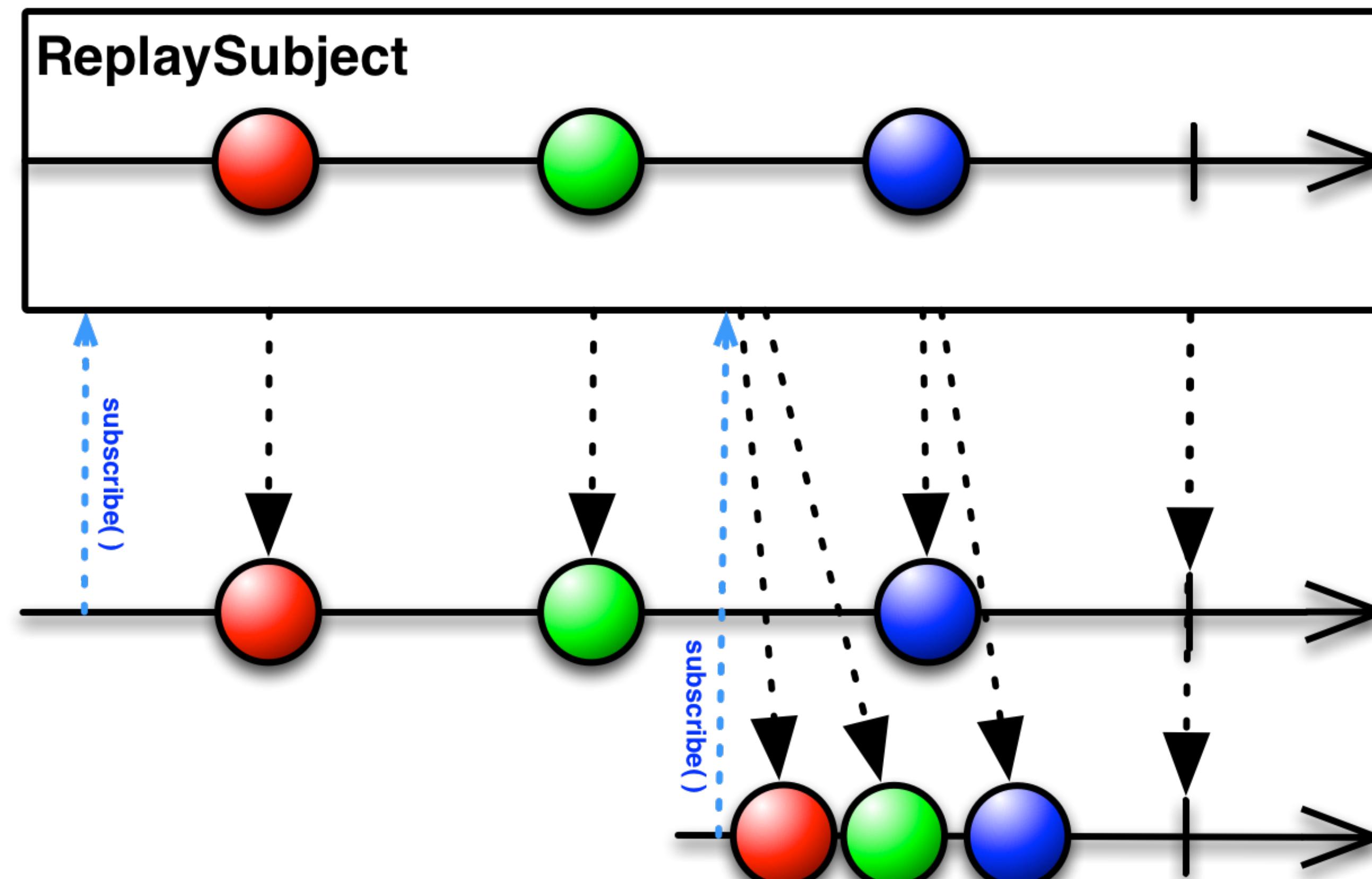
BehaviorSubject : conserver un état (valeur courante)



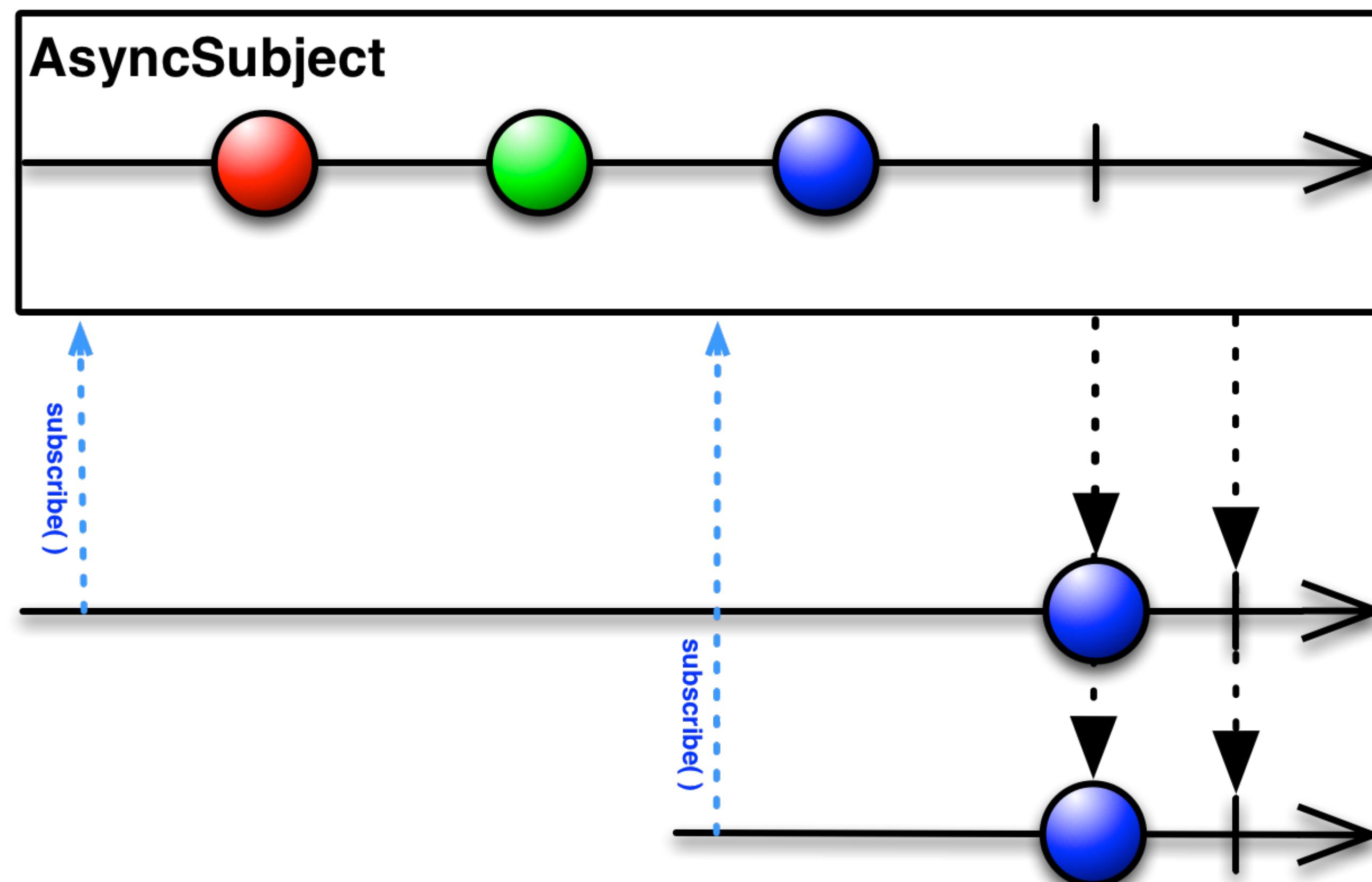
BehaviorSubject : conserver un état (valeur courante)



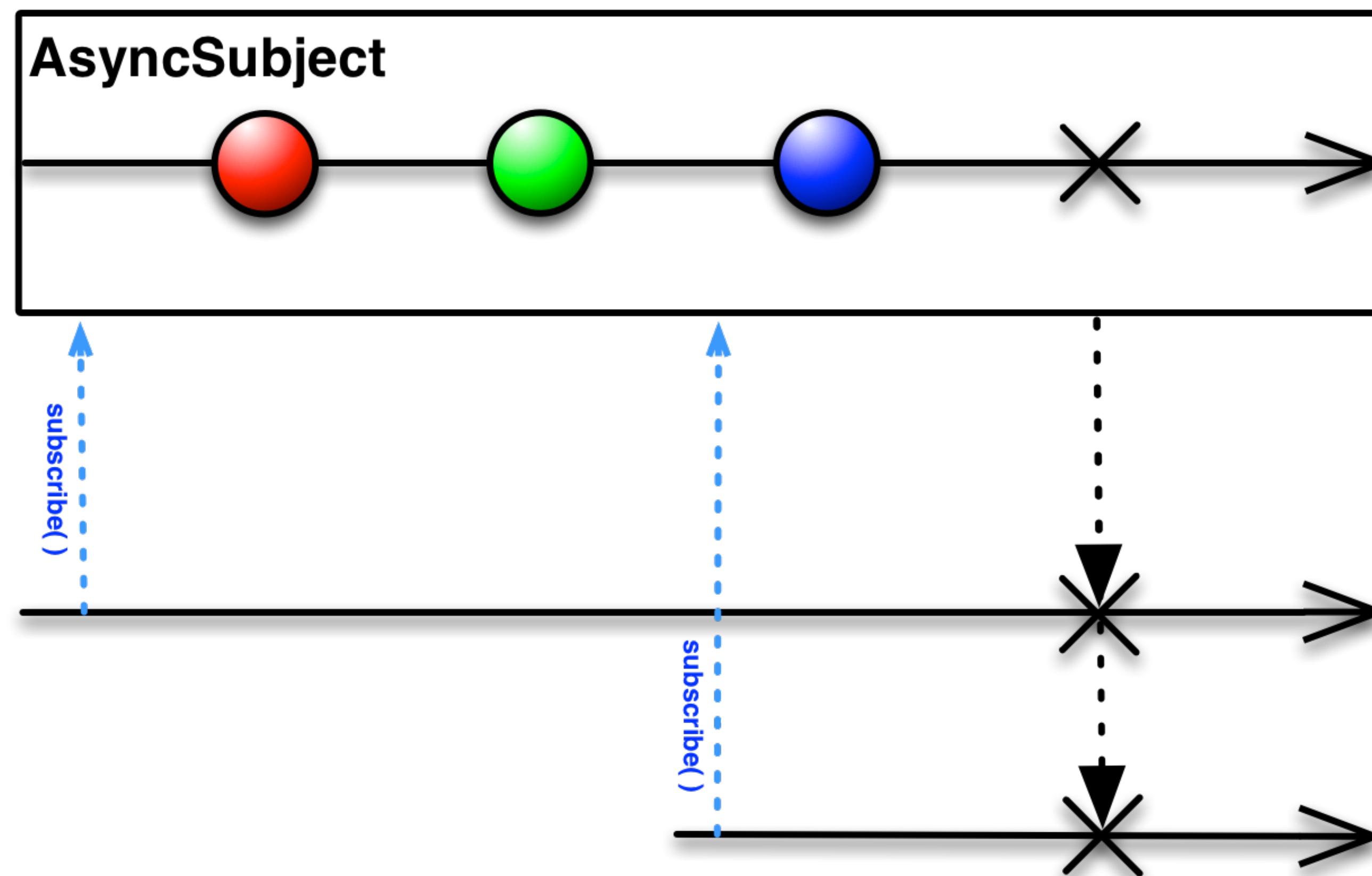
ReplaySubject : dernières valeurs en buffer



AsyncSubject : résultat d'une opération asynchrone



AsyncSubject : résultat d'une opération asynchrone



fromPromise(p)

fromEvent(element, 'click')

Transformation : COLD → HOT

share()

shareReplay(5)

```
import {share, shareReplay} from 'rxjs/operators';
```

```
const hot$ = cold$.pipe(  
  share()  
);
```

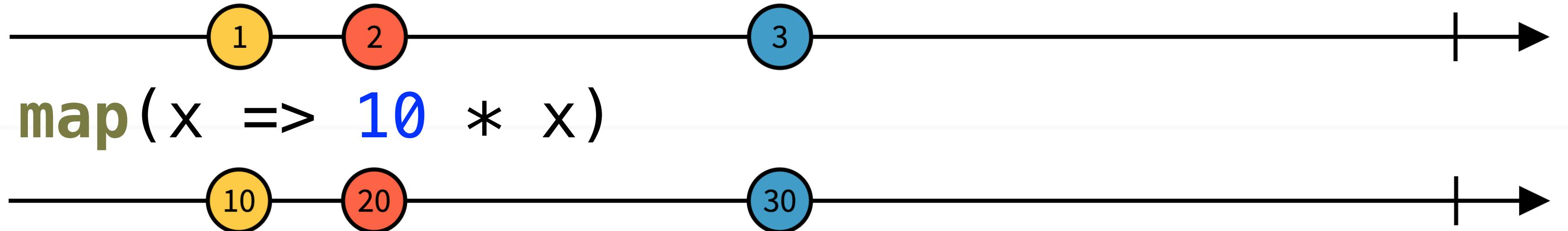
```
const hot$ = cold$.pipe(  
  shareReplay(1)  
);
```

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

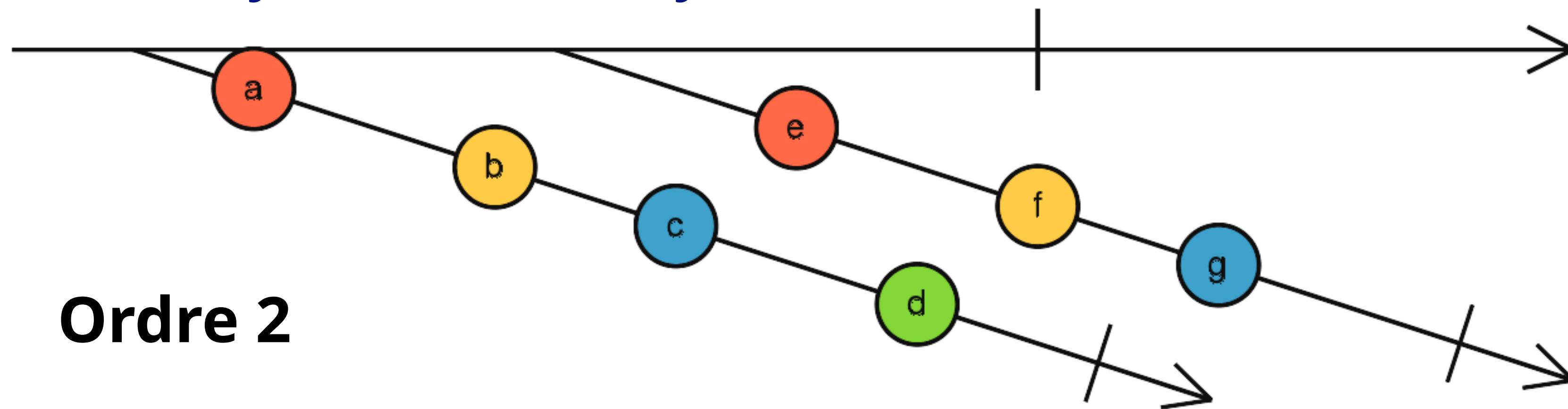
6. ordre 2

Ordre 2

Tableaux de tableaux : `const array = [[1, 2], [3, 4]];`

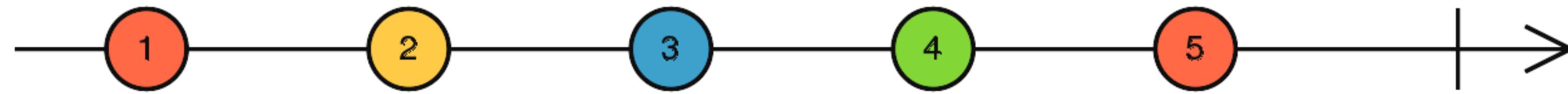


calcul asynchrone renvoyant un observable :

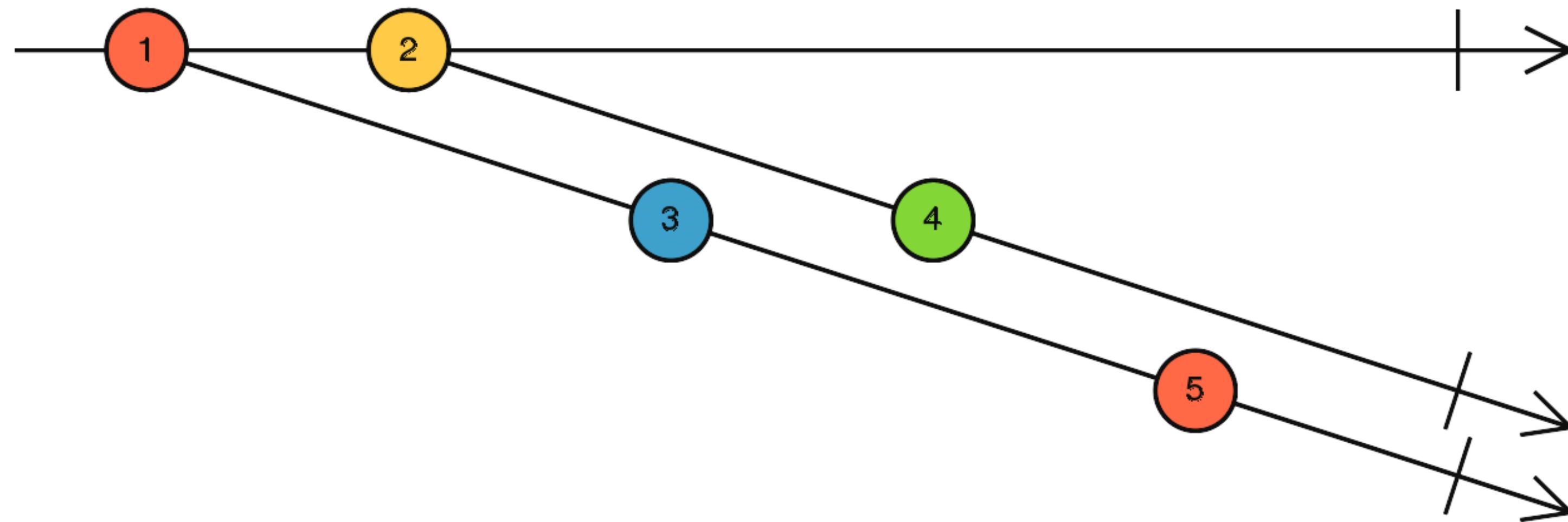


Ordre 2

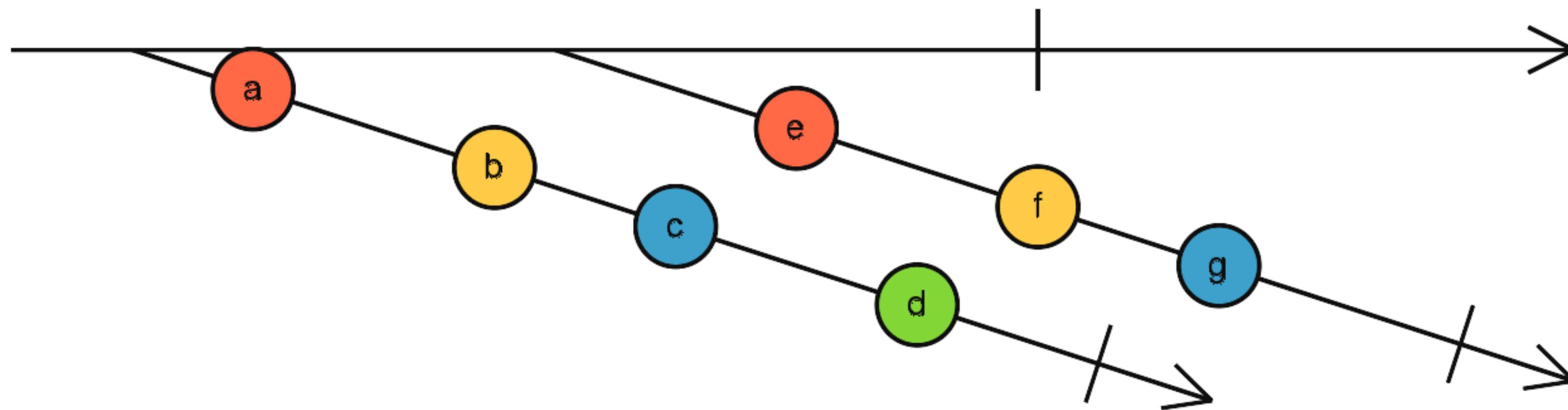
Ordre 2



groupBy(x => x % 2)



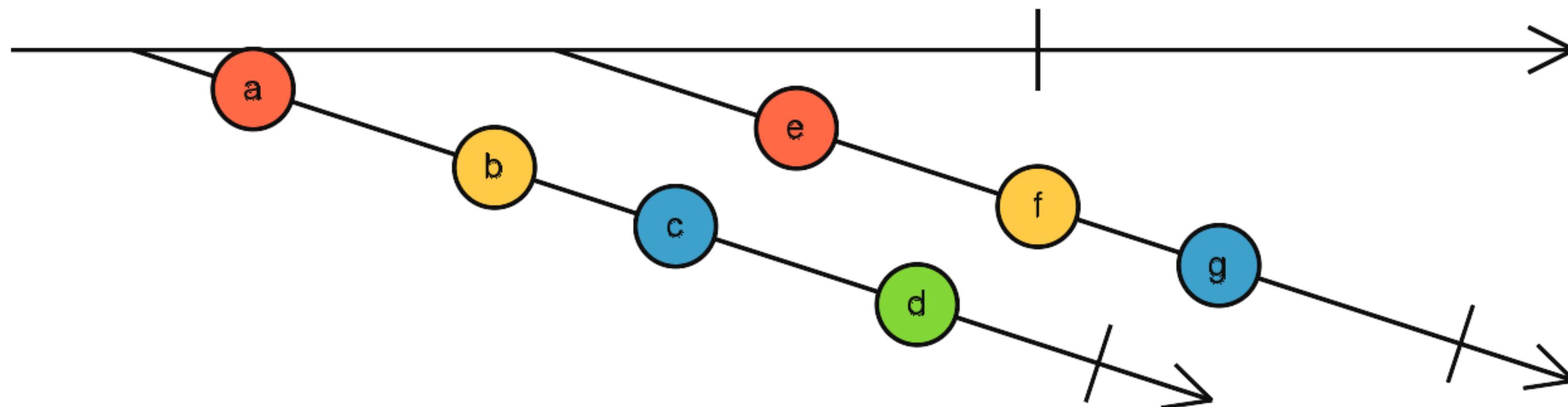
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



Requêtes simultanées :

- exécuter en parallèle
- exécuter à la suite
- annuler la précédente
- annuler la nouvelle

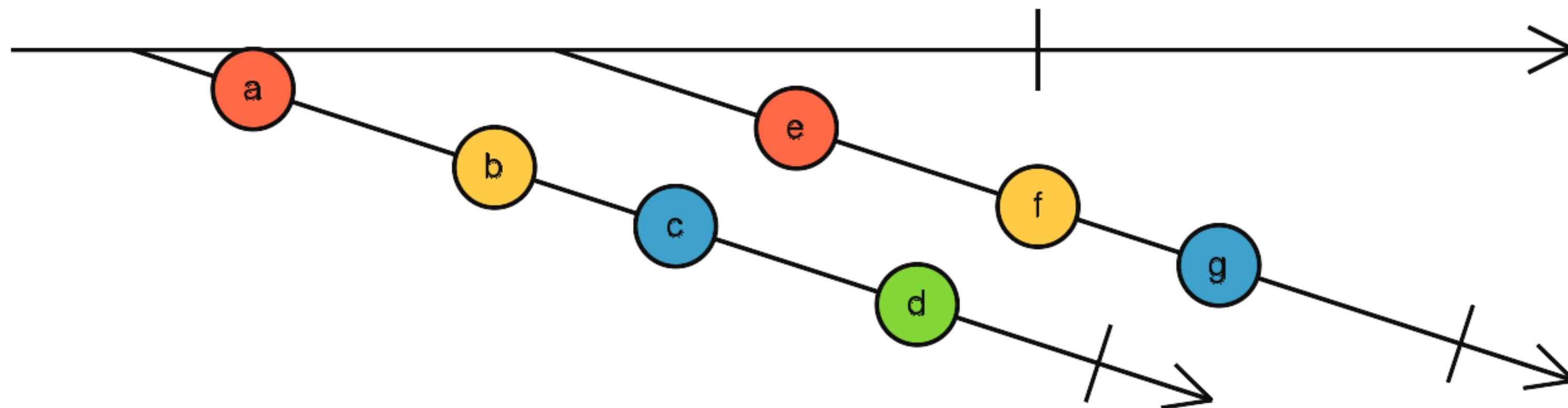
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



Requêtes simultanées :

- exécuter en parallèle `map()`, `mergeAll()`
- exécuter à la suite `map()`, `concatAll()`
- annuler la précédente `map()`, `switch()`
- annuler la nouvelle `map()`, `exhaust()`

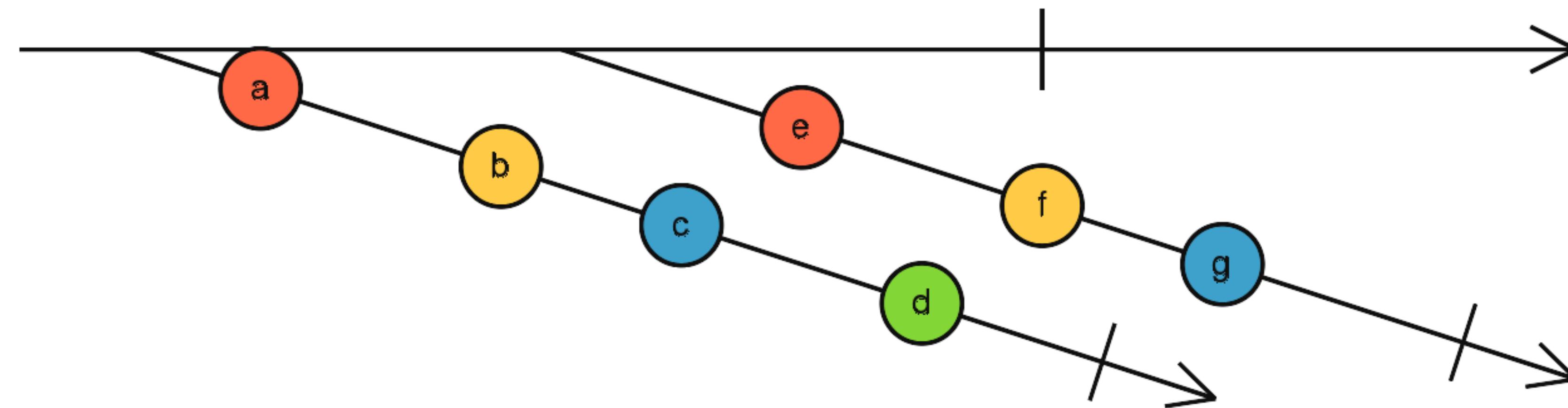
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



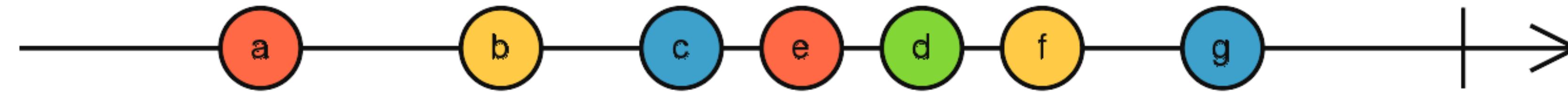
Requêtes simultanées :

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| • exécuter en parallèle | <code>map()</code> , <code>mergeAll()</code> | <code>mergeMap()</code> |
| • exécuter à la suite | <code>map()</code> , <code>concatAll()</code> | <code>concatMap()</code> |
| • annuler la précédente | <code>map()</code> , <code>switch()</code> | <code>switchMap()</code> |
| • annuler la nouvelle | <code>map()</code> , <code>exhaust()</code> | <code>exhaustMap()</code> |

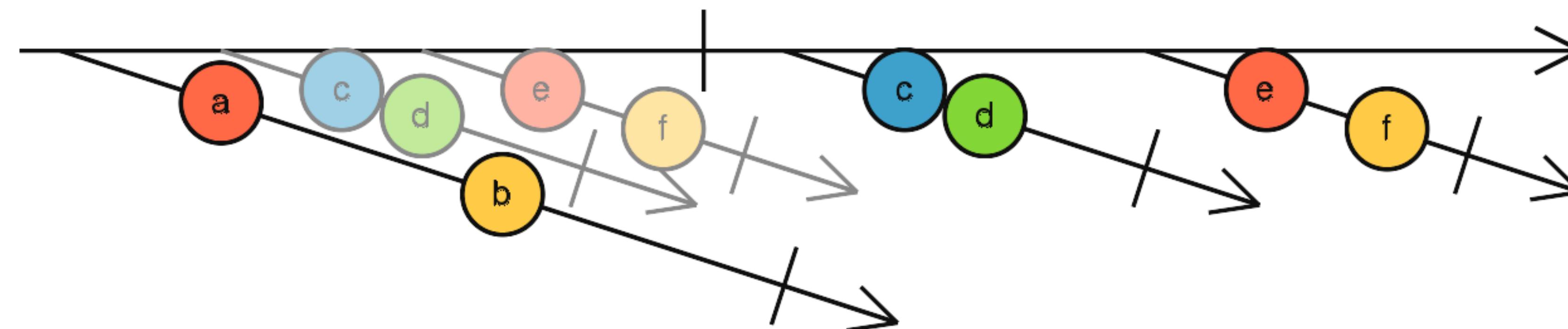
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



`mergeAll / mergeMap`



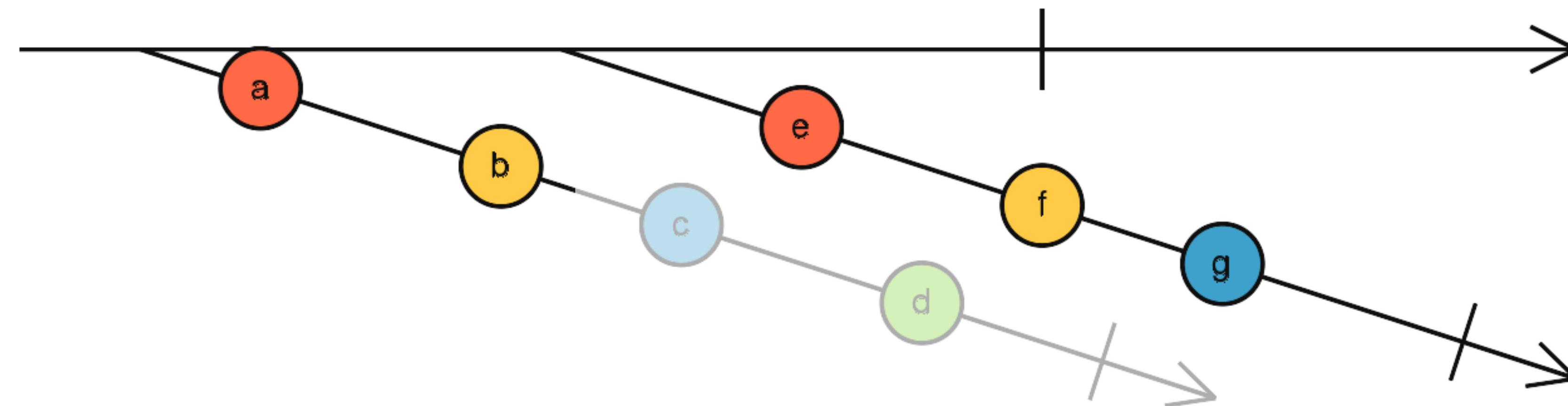
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



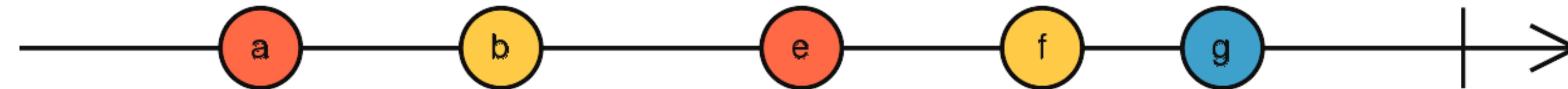
concatAll / concatMap



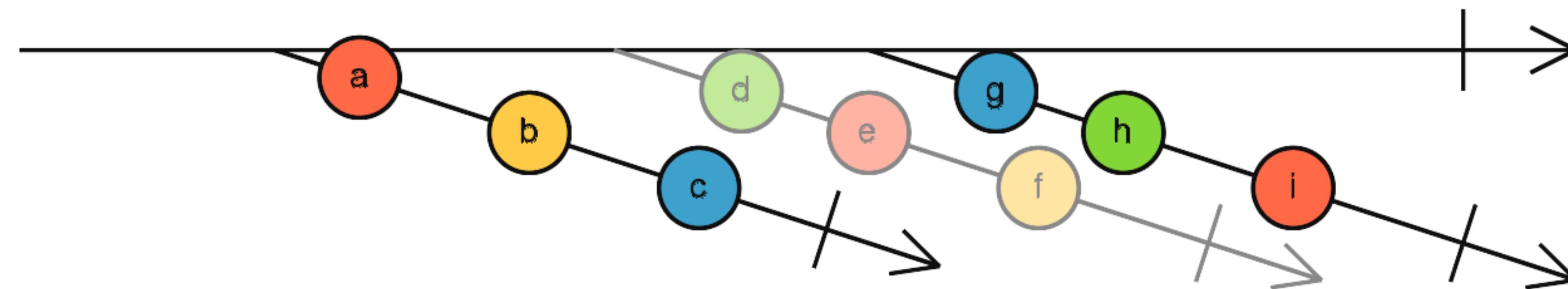
Ordre 2 : aplatisir



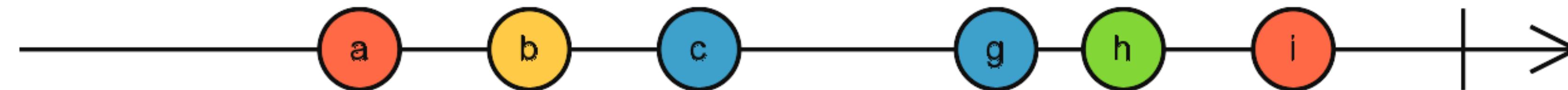
switch / switchMap



Ordre 2 : aplatisir



exhaust / exhaustMap



RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

REVOLUTION

7. how-to

HOW-TO : services asynchrones

TOUJOURS renvoyer un observable

NE PAS souscrire pour fournir les vraies données
car on ne saura pas quand elles arrivent

```
// OUI
export class PhotosService {
    constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) { }
    list(): Observable<Photo[]> {
        const url = 'http://localhost:3390/photos';
        return this.httpClient.get<Photo[]>(url);
    }
}
```

HOW-TO : services asynchrones

TOUJOURS renvoyer un observable

NE PAS souscrire pour fournir les vraies données
car on ne saura pas quand elles arrivent

// *NON*

```
Xexport class PhotosService {  
    photos: Photo[];  
    constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) { }  
    load(): void {  
        const url = 'http://localhost:3390/photos';  
        this.httpClient.get<Photo[]>(url)  
            .subscribe(photos => this.photos = photos);  
    }  
}
```

HOW-TO : erreurs

PRINCIPE : Remonter les erreurs au niveau où on peut les (comme les exceptions)

Déclencher une erreur : **throw 'fail'**;
ou : **throwError('fail')**;

Intercepter une erreur : **catchError**

Réessayer : **retry** ou **retryWhen**
(ou **retryWhen + scan**)

HOW-TO : erreurs

```
import {Observable, of} from 'rxjs';
import {catchError} from 'rxjs/operators';

find(id: string): Observable<Resource> {
    const url = `http://.../resources/${id}`;
    return this.httpClient.get<Resource>(url)
        .pipe(
            catchError(error => of(null))
        );
}
```

HOW-TO : erreurs

```
import {Observable, of} from 'rxjs';
import {catchError} from 'rxjs/operators';

find(id: string): Observable<Resource> {
    const url = `http://.../resources/${id}`;
    return this.httpClient.get<Resource>(url)
        .pipe(
            catchError(error => {
                if (error && error.status === 404) {
                    return of(null);
                }
                throw error;
            })
        );
}
```

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

8.1 exemple double clic

Exemple : double-clicks

```
import {Observable, fromEvent} from 'rxjs';
import {buffer, debounceTime, map, filter} from 'rxjs/operators';

buildDoubleClicksObservable(button: HTMLButtonElement,
                           delay: number): Observable<MouseEvent> {

  const clicks$: Observable<MouseEvent> =
    fromEvent(button, 'click');

  const doubleClicks$: Observable<MouseEvent> =
    clicks$.pipe(
      buffer(clicks$.pipe(debounceTime(delay))),
      filter(clickGroup => clickGroup.length === 2),
      map(clickGroup => clickGroup[0])
    );

  return doubleClicks$;
}
```

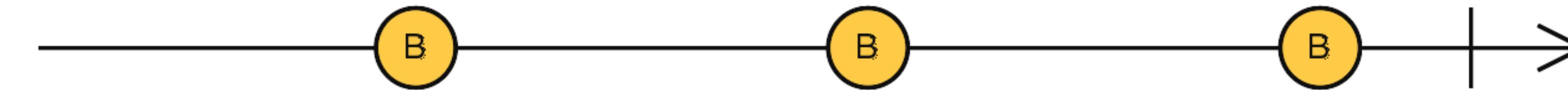
Exemple : double-clicks



`debounceTime(20)`



Exemple : double-clicks



buffer



Exemple : double-clicks

```
import {Observable, fromEvent} from 'rxjs';
import {buffer, debounceTime, map, filter} from 'rxjs/operators';

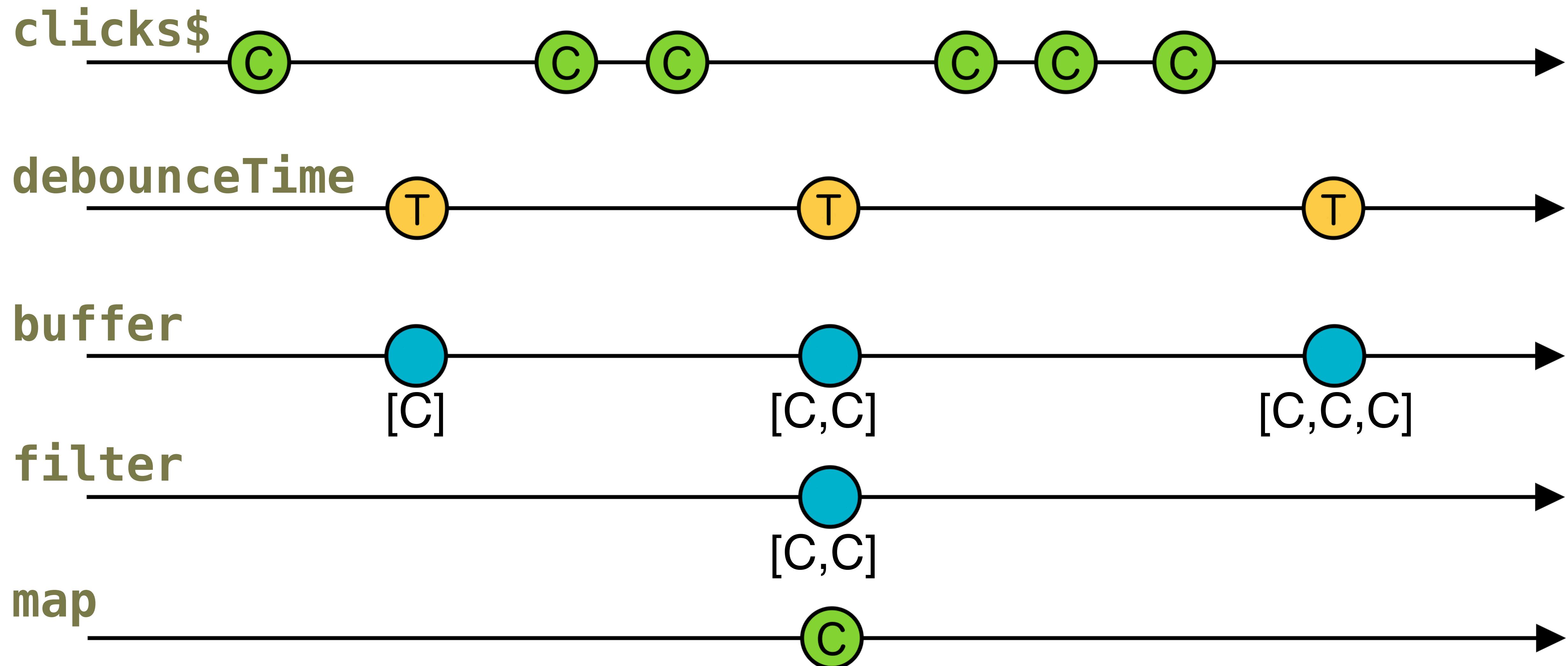
buildDoubleClicksObservable(button: HTMLButtonElement,
                            delay: number): Observable<MouseEvent> {

  const clicks$: Observable<MouseEvent> =
    fromEvent(button, 'click');

  const doubleClicks$: Observable<MouseEvent> =
    clicks$.pipe(
      buffer(clicks$.pipe(debounceTime(delay))),
      filter(clickGroup => clickGroup.length === 2),
      map(clickGroup => clickGroup[0])
    );

  return doubleClicks$;
}
```

Exemple : double-clicks



RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

8.2 exemple conserver les données (d'une requête HTTP)

Exemple : conserver les données

```
list$: Observable<Book[]>;  
  
constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) {  
  this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable();  
}  
  
buildRequestObservable() {  
  return this.httpClient  
    .get<Book[]>(catalogUrl, {params: catalogUrlParams});  
}  
  
getList(): Observable<Book[]> {  
  return this.list$;  
}
```

n requêtes HTTP

Exemple : conserver les données

```
list$: Observable<Book[]>;  
  
constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) {  
  this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable();  
}  
  
buildRequestObservable() {  
  return this.httpClient  
    .get<Book[]>(catalogUrl, {params: catalogUrlParams})  
    .pipe(  
      shareReplay(1)  
    );  
}  
  
getList(): Observable<Book[]> {  
  return this.list$;  
}
```

1 requête HTTP

Exemple : conserver les données

```
list$: Observable<Book[]>;  
  
constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient) {  
    this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable();  
    setInterval(() => {  
        this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable()  
    }, 3600 * 1000);  
}  
  
buildRequestObservable() {  
    return this.httpClient  
        .get<Book[]>(catalogUrl, {params: catalogUrlParams})  
        .pipe(  
            shareReplay(1)  
        );  
}  
  
getList(): Observable<Book[]> {  
    return this.list$;  
}
```

1 requête HTTP max / 1h

Exemple : conserver les données

```
list$: Observable<Book[]>;  
  
constructor(private httpClient: HttpClient, private ngZone: NgZone) {  
  this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable();  
  this.ngZone.runOutsideAngular(() => {  
    setInterval(() => {  
      this.ngZone.run(() => {  
        this.list$ = this.buildRequestObservable();  
      });  
    }, 3600 * 1000);  
}  
  
buildRequestObservable() {  
  return this.httpClient.get<Book[]>(catalogUrl, {params: catalogUrlParams})  
    .pipe(  
      shareReplay(1)  
    );  
}  
  
getList(): Observable<Book[]> {  
  return this.list$;  
}
```

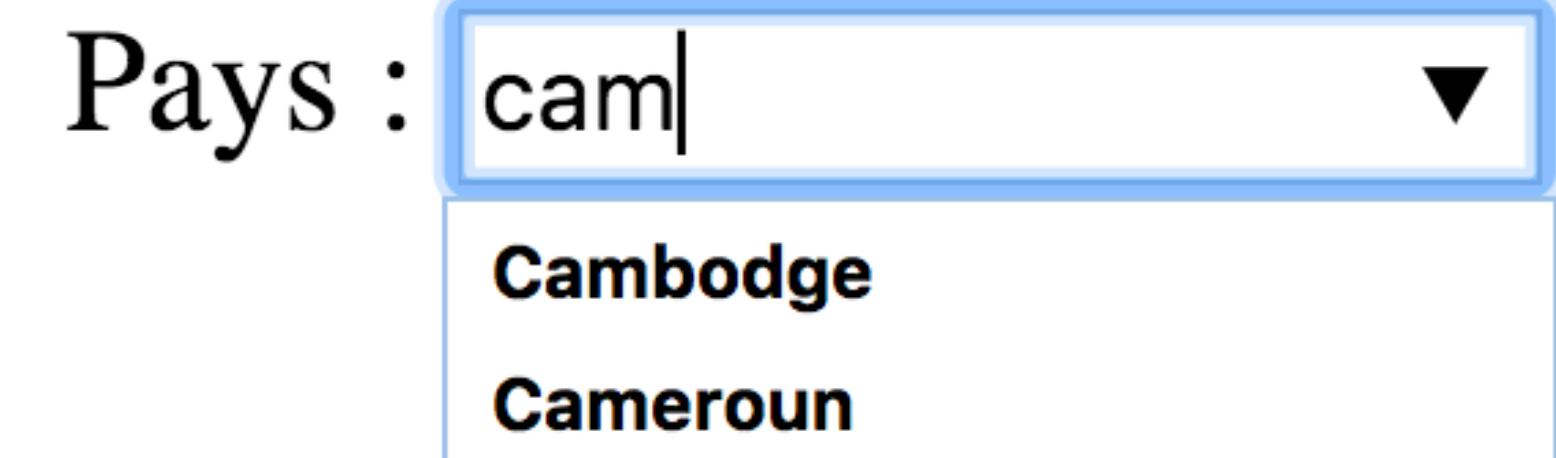
Angular : NgZone

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables

8.3 exemple auto-complete

Exemple : auto-complete

Auto-complete sur la saisie d'un pays



```
this.countryList$ = this.countryControl.valueChanges
  .pipe(
    map(name => name.trim()),
    filter(name => length >= 2),
    debounceTime(200),
    distinctUntilChanged(),
    switchMap(name => this.countryService.search(name))
  );
```

Exemple : auto-complete

```
search(name: string): Observable<string[]> {
    name = name && name.trim();
    if (name) {
        const url = 'https://restcountries.eu/rest/v2/name/';
        return this.httpClient.get<Country[]>(url + name)
            .pipe(
                map(countries =>
                    countries.map(country => country.translations.fr)
                ),
                catchError(error => of([]))
            );
    }
    return of([]);
}
```

RxJS : les clefs pour comprendre les observables



Liens : Rx Vizualizer
Rx Marbles

<https://rxviz.com/>
<http://rxmarbles.com/>

Slides : <https://tchatel.github.io/conf-rxjs/RxJS.pdf>

@ThierryChatel