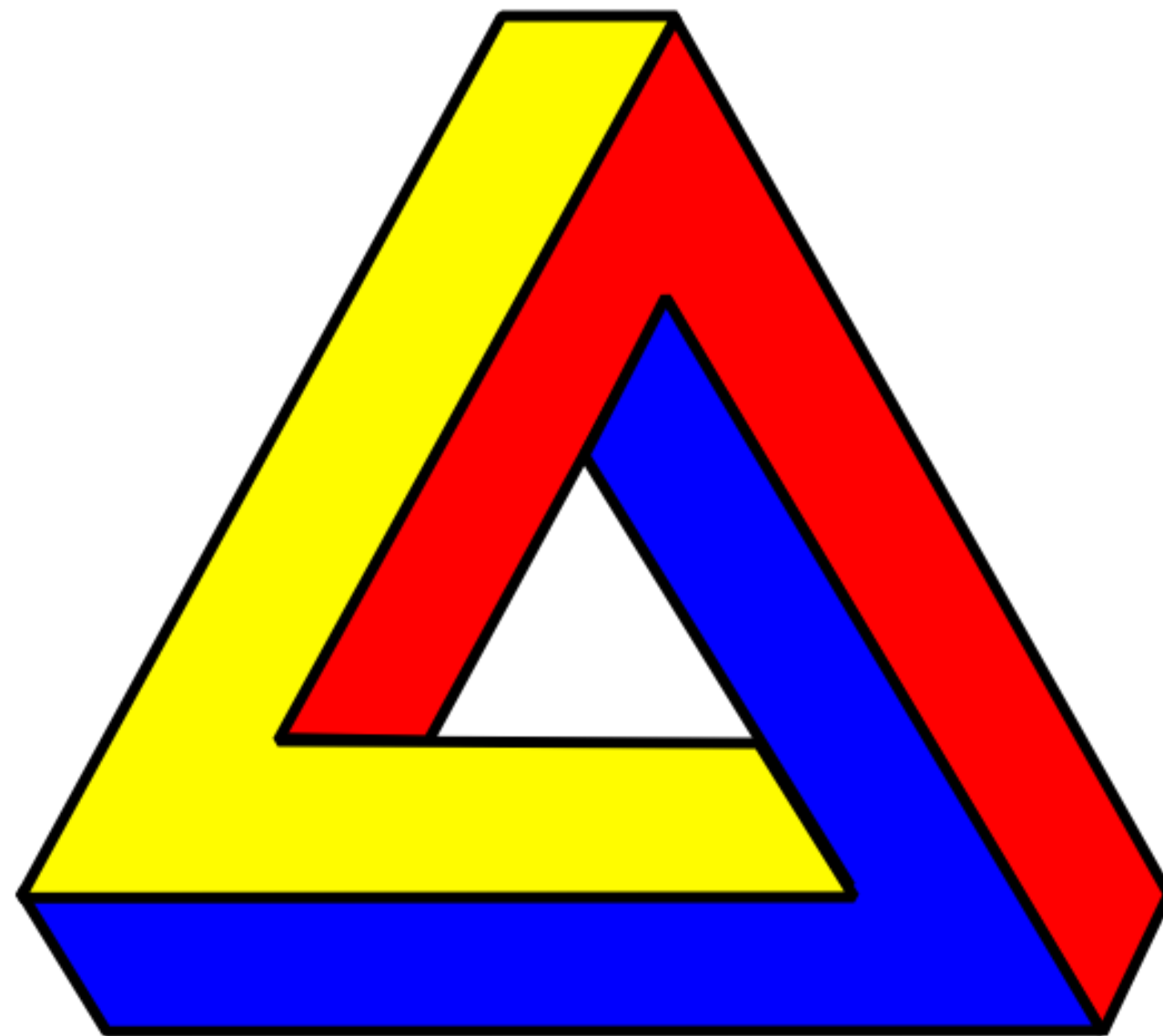


Rx

from first principles



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Getters

$() \Rightarrow A$

Covariant

$A < : B$

$() \Rightarrow A < : () \Rightarrow B$

Functor

```
val map: (A=>B)  
=> (()=>A) => (()=>B
```

```
map f a = ()=>f (a ())
```

“Monad”

```
val flatMap: ( () => A )  
    => ( A => ( () => () => B ) ) => ( () => B )
```

```
flatMap a f = () => f () (a ()) ()
```

Side Effects

```
val steveb: () => String
```

```
steveb() // "developer"
```

```
steveb() // "blah"
```

```
steveb() // "Windows 8"
```

```
steveb() // ≡
```

Side Effects

$() \Rightarrow \text{Try}[A]$

Side Effects

```
val sjobs: () => String
```

```
sjobs() // "iPhone"
```

```
sjobs() // "iPad"
```

```
sjobs() // "iCloud"
```

```
sjobs() // +
```


Side Effects

$() \Rightarrow \text{Try}[\text{Option}[A]]$

Getter Getter

() =>

(() =>

Try[Option[A]]

)

Interfaces

```
trait Enumerable[+T] {  
    def GetEnumerator(): Enumerator[T]  
}
```

```
trait Enumerator[+T] {  
    def moveNext(): Boolean  
    def current: T  
}
```

Lifting

```
trait Enumerable[+T] {  
  def GetEnumerator(): Enumerator[T]  
  
  def lift(f: Enumerator[T]=>Enumerator[S]):  
    val that = this  
    Enumerable[S] = {  
      new Enumerable[S] {  
        def GetEnumerator() =  
          f(that.GetEnumerator())  
      }  
    }  
}
```

Functor

```
val map: (A=>B) =>  
  Enumerable[A] => Enumerable[B]
```

```
map f as = as.lift(_.map)
```

Monad

```
val flatMap: (A=>Enumerable[B])=>  
Enumerable[A]>Enumerable[B]
```

```
flatMap f as = as.lift(_.flatMap)
```

Reverse

All

Those

=>

Setters

$A = > ()$

Contravariant

$A <: B$

$B = > () <: A = > ()$

coFunctor

```
val map: (A=>B)  
        => ( (B=>() ) => (A=>() ) )
```

```
map f b = a=> (b (f a) )
```

“Monad”

```
val flatMap: (A=>())  
=> (B=> ( ( ()=>A) ==> () ) => (B=> (
```

```
flatMap a f = b=>f (b) (a)
```

Side Effects

```
val emeijer: String=>()
```

```
emeijer("Comega")
```

```
emeijer("LINQ")
```

```
emeijer("Rx")
```

```
emeijer()
```

Side Effects

$\text{Try}[A] \Rightarrow ()$

Side Effects

```
val kubric: String=>()  
  
kubric("Spartacus")  
kubric("Lolita")  
kubric("Eyes Wide Shut")  
kubric(†)
```

Side Effects

`Try [Option [A]] => ()`

Setter Setter

(Try[Option[A]]

=> ()

)=>()

Interfaces

```
trait Observable[+T] {  
    def Subscribe(o: Observer[T]): Unit  
}
```

```
trait Observer[-T] {  
    def onComplete(): Unit  
    def onError(error: Throwable): Unit  
    def onNext(value: T): Unit  
}
```

Lifting

```
trait Observable[+T] {  
  def subscribe(o: Observer[T])  
  
  def lift(f: Observer[S] => Observer[T]) :  
    val that = this  
    Observable[S] = {  
      new Observable[S] {  
        def subscribe(o: Observer[S]) =  
          that.Subscribe(f(o))  
      }  
    }  
}
```

Functor

```
val map: (A=>B) =>  
Observable[A] => Observable[B]
```

```
map f as = as.lift(_ . map)
```

Monad

```
val flatMap: (A=>Observable[B])=>  
Observable[A]>Observable[B]
```

```
flatMap f as = as.lift(_.flatMap)
```

Real World



The Netflix Tech Blog

Thursday, January 16, 2014

Improving Netflix's Operational Visibility with Real-Time Insight Tools

By [Ranjit Mavinkurve](#), [Justin Becker](#) and [Ben Christensen](#)

For Netflix to be successful, we have to be vigilant in supporting the tens of millions of connected devices that are used by our 40+ million members throughout 40+ countries. These members consume more than one billion hours of content every month and account for nearly a [third](#) of the downstream Internet traffic in North America during peak hours.

Links

- [Netflix US & Canada Blog](#)
- [Netflix America Latina Blog](#)
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Real World



Real World

