

# **Introduction to Reactive Streams**

## **Current & Future**

Simone Bordet  
[sbordet@webtide.com](mailto:sbordet@webtide.com)

## ■ Simone Bordet

- [sbordet@webtide.com](mailto:sbordet@webtide.com) - @simonebordet

## ■ Lead Architect at Webtide

- Jetty's HTTP/2, SPDY, FastCGI and HTTP client maintainer

## ■ Open Source Contributor

- Jetty, CometD, MX4J, Foxtrot, LiveTribe, JBoss, Larex

## ■ CometD project leader

- Web messaging framework

## ■ JVM tuning expert

# Reactive Systems

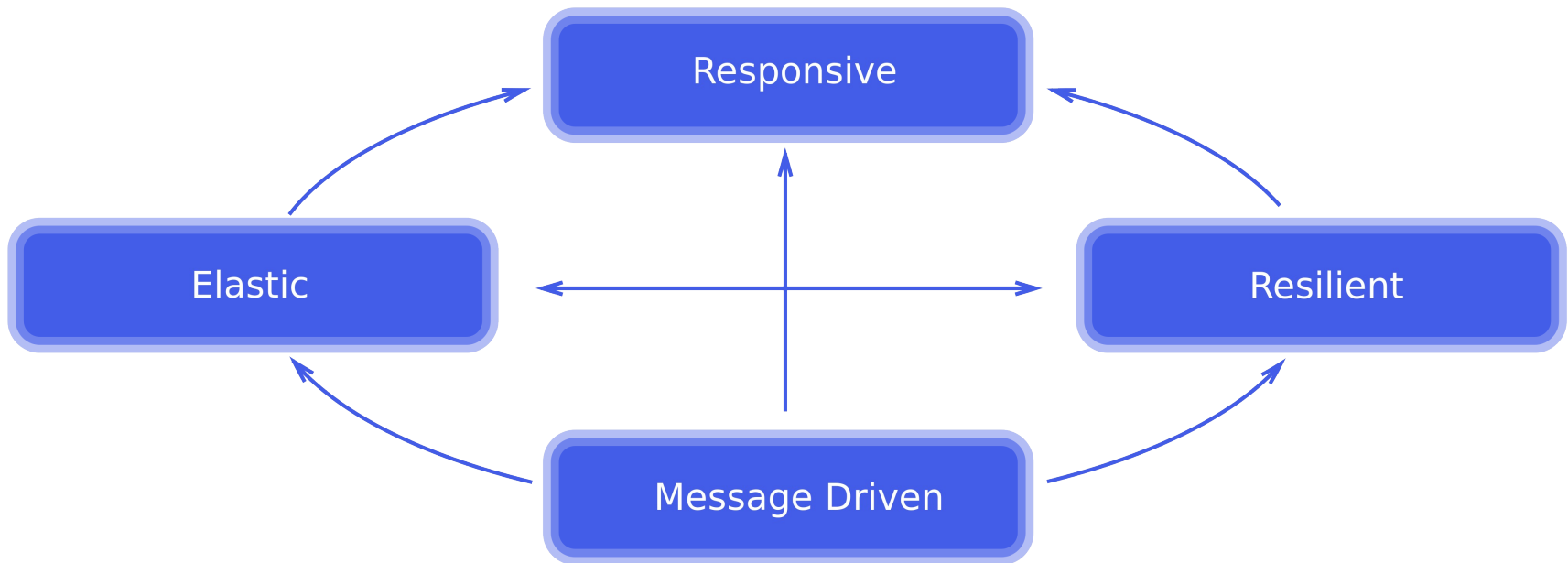
## ■ Dramatic changes for IT organizations

- From tens of servers to the cloud
- From latencies in the seconds to milliseconds
- From gigabytes of data to petabytes
- From desktop apps to web and mobile apps

## ■ Software architectures of 10 years ago ?

- Not suitable anymore

## ■ Reactive Systems to address today's demands



## ■ Message-Driven

- The system relies on asynchronous message passing

## ■ Responsive

- The system responds in a timely manner

## ■ Elastic

- The system remains responsive under varying load

## ■ Resilient

- The system stays responsive in face of failures

- **How does writing software change ?**
- **Must embrace asynchronous programming**
  - Asynchronous message passing
  - Asynchronous I/O, backpressure
- **BUT ! Asynchronous programming is HARD !**
- **Reactive Streams**
  - An initiative to provide a standard for asynchronous stream processing with backpressure.

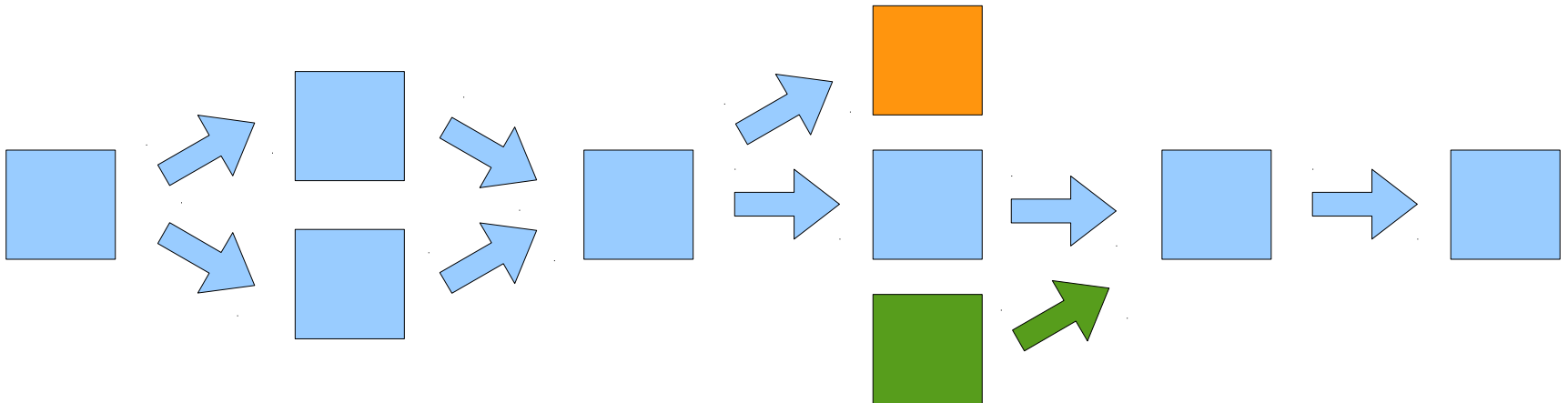
# Reactive Streams



## ■ STREAM

- An ephemeral flow of data to transform

## ■ Multiple transformations, multiple systems



## ■ Example: a typical REST request processing

System : Message

HTTP IN : (Request + InputStream) →

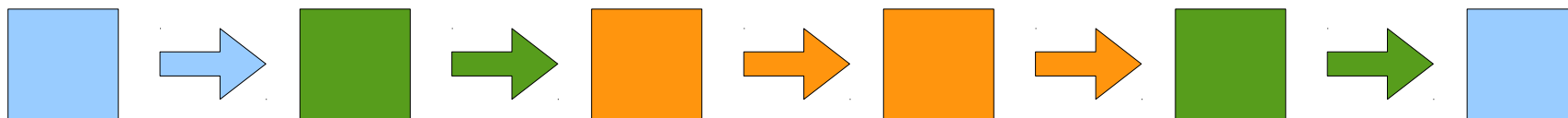
REST IN : (URI + String) →

JDBC IN : (String) →

JDBC OUT : (ResultSet) →

REST OUT : (String) →

HTTP OUT : (Response +  
OutputStream)



# Blocking Messaging

## ■ Systems that use blocking messaging

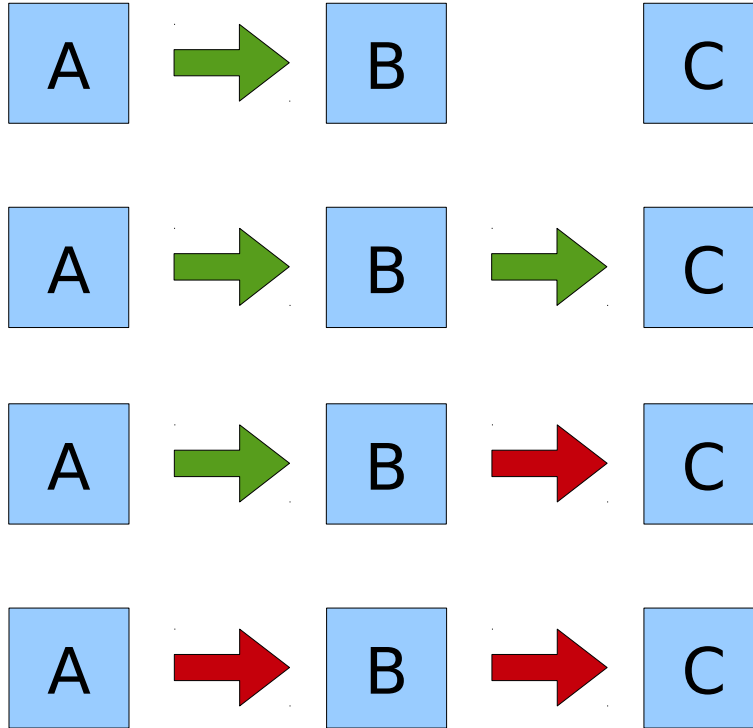
- Blocking socket I/O
- Method calls with return values
- Blocking Queues

## ■ Producer blocks while consumer processes

## ■ System throughput is self-limited

- Slowest consumer drives the throughput

- C is slow, blocks B which blocks A



- The information “BLOCKED” travels the stream in the opposite direction
- Blocking messaging provides flow control
- BACKPRESSURE == Flow Control

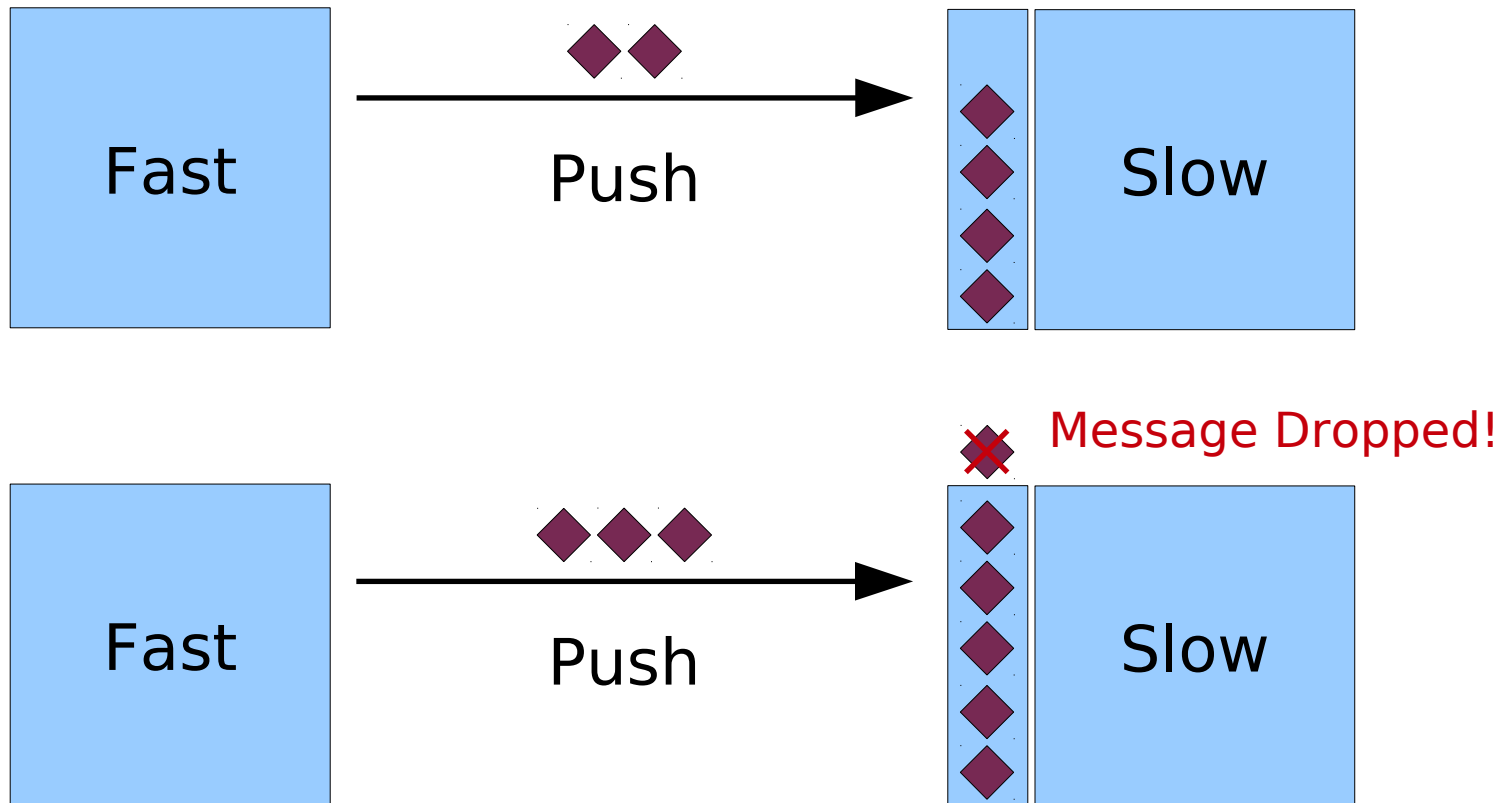
# Asynchronous Messaging

- **Blocking messaging consumes resources**
  - Memory, threads, CPU, etc.
  - 100 HTTP requests for a long JDBC query → 100 threads
- **Asynchronous messaging reduces resource consumption**
  - Less threads, less memory, etc.
- **Asynchronous messaging introduces new problems**
  - Producer & Consumer work at different speeds

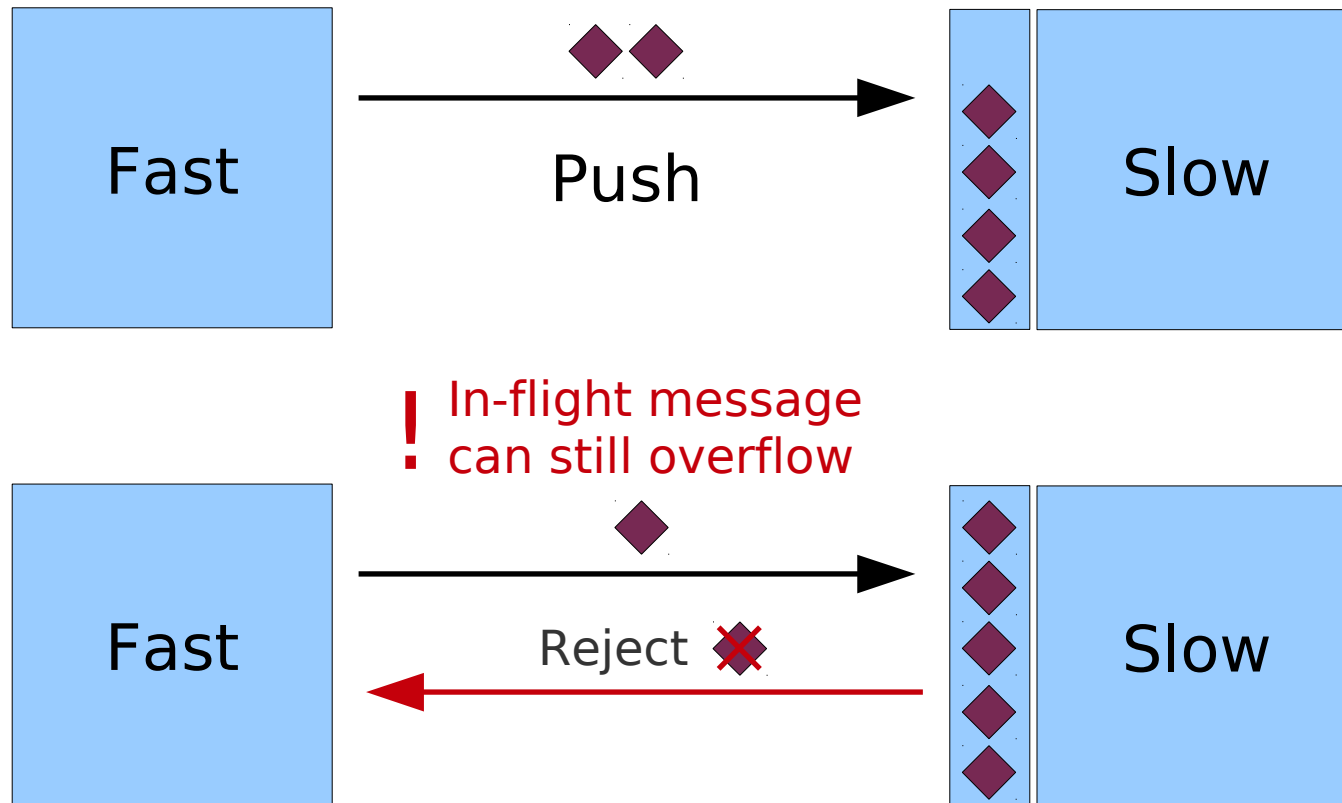


## ■ Fast Producer Problem: Message Dropping

- Consumers typically have a queue



## ■ Fast Producer Problem: Rejection/Negative ACK

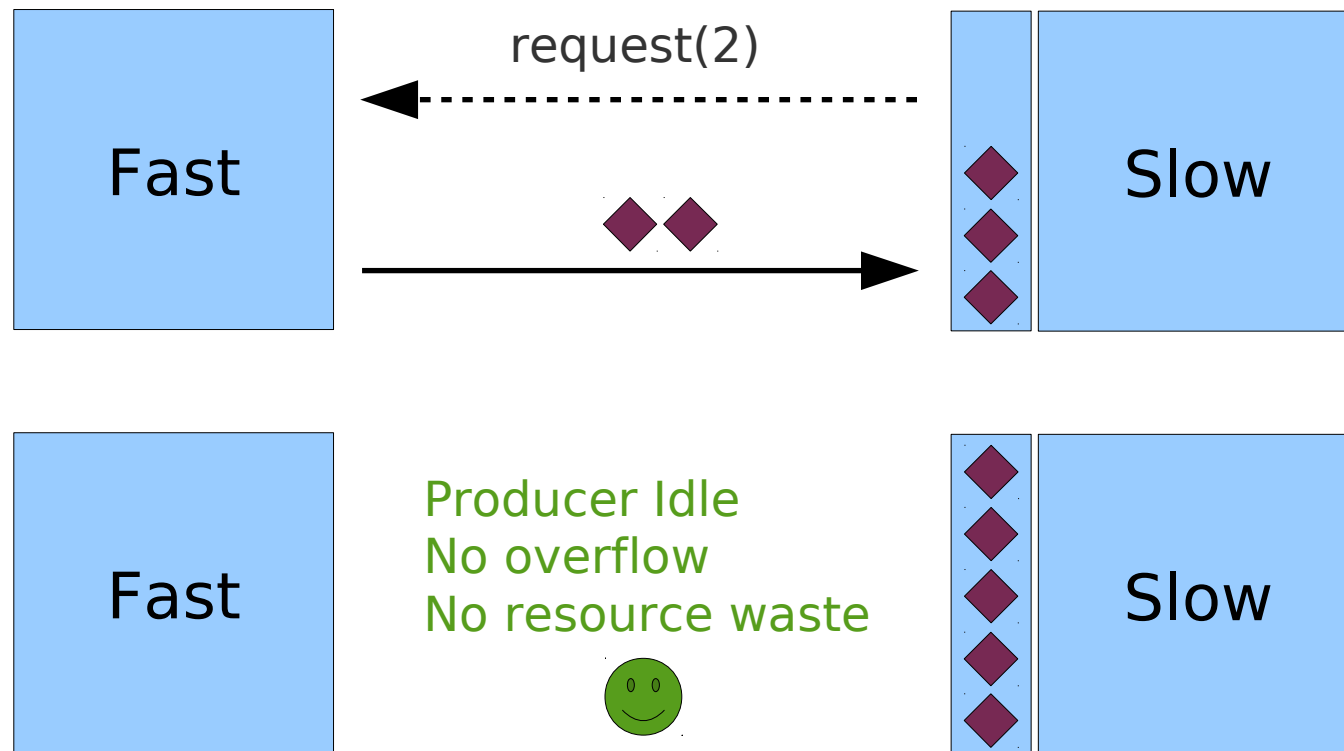


## ■ Fast Consumer Problem: Blocking Pull



## ■ Reactive Streams

### ■ Dynamic Push/Pull

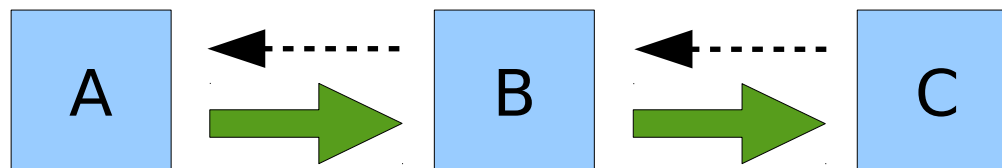


## ■ Reactive Streams

- Backpressure obtained with lack of demand
- Push behavior when consumer is fast
- Pull behavior when consumer is slow
- Automatic switch between push & pull

## ■ Backpressure propagates

- C is slow
  - B must slow down
    - A must slow down



# Reactive Streams API

```
public interface Publisher<T> {  
    void subscribe(Subscriber<? super T> s);  
}  
  
public interface Subscriber<T> {  
    void onSubscribe(Subscription s);  
    void onNext(T t);  
    void onError(Throwable t);  
    void onComplete();  
}  
  
public interface Subscription {  
    void request(long n);  
    void cancel();  
}  
  
public interface Processor<T, R> extends Subscriber<T>,  
    Publisher<R> {}
```

## ■ ReactiveStreams 1.0

- <http://www.reactive-streams.org/>
- <https://github.com/reactive-streams/reactive-streams-jvm>
- Maven: org.reactivestreams:reactive-streams:1.0.0

## ■ RxJava

- <https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxJavaReactiveStreams>

## ■ Akka Streams

- <https://github.com/akka/akka>

## ■ Vert.x

- <http://vertx.io/>

## ■ Jetty (experimental)

- <https://github.com/jetty-project/jetty-reactive>



## ■ MongoDB Example

```
MongoCollection<Document> collection = ...
Publisher<Success> publisher = collection.insertOne(document);
publisher.subscribe(new Subscriber<Success>() {
    public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {
        s.request(1); // <-- Only now insertion will occur
    }
    public void onNext(Success success) { /* Inserted */ }
    public void onError(Throwable t) { /* Failed */ }
    public void onComplete() {}
});
```

## ■ MongoDB Example

```
Publisher<Document> publisher = collection.find();  
publisher.subscribe(new Subscriber<Document>() {  
    private Subscription _subscription;  
    public void onSubscribe(Subscription s) {  
        _subscription = s; s.request(1);  
    }  
    public void onNext(Document document) {  
        System.out.println(document);  
        _subscription.request(1);  
    }  
    public void onError(Throwable t) { ... }  
    public void onComplete() { /* No more documents */ }  
});
```

# Future Work

## ■ JDK 9

- `java.util.concurrent.Flow`
- <http://download.java.net/jdk9/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/>

## ■ Servlet 4.0 considering using Flow

- For HTTP processing
- For asynchronous I/O

## ■ HTTP clients ? REST clients ? JDBC drivers ?

## ■ A complete asynchronous stack ! Awesome !

# Conclusions

- **Look into new technologies**

- **Evaluate the benefits of going Reactive**

- You may need only some of the 4 features

- **Reactive Streams**

- Worth using now
- May simplify your code a lot
- Included in JDK 9

# Questions & Answers