

Advanced RxSwift – Day 4

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RxSwift Basics

- Day 1 – Observable, Operator (Filter, Transform, Combine)
- Day 2 – Subject (flatMap, flatMapFirst, flatMapLatest)
- Day 3 – Two VCs communications with Subject, RxCocoa (Button)
- Day 4 – Sequential, Merged Observable Calls
- Day 5 – RxCocoa, UI Binding (Button, TextField, Label, TableView)



Advanced RxSwift

- Day 1 – Protocol-Oriented Programming, Protocol Extension, AssociateType
- Day 2 – Network Call, Generic Enum
- Day 3 – Binding Track Activity (show / hide 'Loading'), Scan Operator
- **Day 4 – Adding a Reactive Extension to Custom UI Element,**
2 Way Binding, Advanced TableView – RxDataSources
- Day 5 – Schedulers (observeOn, subscribeOn),
Unit Test (RxTest, RxBlocking)



Binding

OneObservable

`.bind(to: TwoObservable)`

`.disposed(by disposeBag)`



Binding

```
cell.textValue.asObservable()  
    .bind(to: self.userInputLabel.rx.text)  
    .disposed(by: cell.disposeBag)
```

```
cell.textValue.asDriver()  
    .drive(self.userInputLabel.rx.text)  
    .disposed(by: cell.disposeBag)
```

```
cell.textValue.asObservable()  
    .subscribe(onNext: { input in  
        self.userInputLabel.text = input  
    })  
    .disposed(by: cell.disposeBag)
```

```
cell.textValue.asDriver()  
    .drive(onNext: { input in  
        self.userInputLabel.text = input  
    })  
    .disposed(by: cell.disposeBag)
```



2 Way Binding

Custom Implementation

<https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxSwift/blob/master/RxExample/RxExample/Operators.swift>

```
func <-> <T>(property: ControlProperty<T>, variable: BehaviorRelay<T>) -> Disposable {  
  
    let bindToUIDisposable = variable.asObservable()  
        .bind(to: property)  
    let bindToVariable = property  
        .subscribe(onNext: { n in  
            variable.accept(n)  
        }, onCompleted: {  
            bindToUIDisposable.dispose()  
        })  
  
    return Disposables.create(bindToUIDisposable, bindToVariable)  
}
```



2 Way Binding

```
@IBOutlet weak var textField: UITextField!  
let textValue = BehaviorRelay(value: "")  
var disposeBag = DisposeBag()  
  
override func awakeFromNib() {  
    super.awakeFromNib()  
    // Initialization code  
  
    let textDisposable = textField.rx.textInput <-> textValue  
    textDisposable.disposed(by: self.disposeBag)  
}
```



Adding a reactive extension to Custom UI Element

UILabel

```
myObservable
    .map { "new value is \($0)" }
    .bind(to: myLabel.rx.text )
    .disposed(by: bag)
```

```
extension Reactive where Base: UILabel {

    /// Bindable sink for `text` property.
    public var text: Binder<String?> {
        return Binder(self.base) { label, text in
            label.text = text
        }
    }
}
```




Adding a reactive extension to Custom UI Element

SwiftSpinner

```
Observable<Int>.timer(0.0, period: 0.15, scheduler: MainScheduler.instance)
    .bind(to: SwiftSpinner.sharedInstance.rx.progress )
    .disposed(by: bag)
```

```
extension Reactive where Base: SwiftSpinner {
    public var progress: Binder<Int> {
        return Binder(self.base) { spinner, progress in
            let progress = max(0, min(progress, 100))
            SwiftSpinner.show(progress: Double(progress)/100.0, title: "\(progress)% completed")
        }
    }
}
```



RxDataSources

Using **RxDataSources** requires more work to learn its idioms, but offers more powerful, advanced features. Instead of a simple array of data, it requires you to provide contents using objects which conform to the **SectionModelType** protocol.

Each section itself contains the actual objects. For sections with multiple object types, use the enum technique shown above to differentiate the types.

<https://github.com/RxSwiftCommunity/RxDataSources>



Lab

<https://github.com/younghwankim/RxSwiftClass/tree/master/AdvancedRxSwift/day4/AdvancedTableView>