

# Overview of Popular Implementations of the Java Reactive Streams API

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# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

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- Understand the key benefits & principles underlying the reactive programming paradigm
- Know the Java reactive streams API & popular implementations of this API



Project  
Reactor

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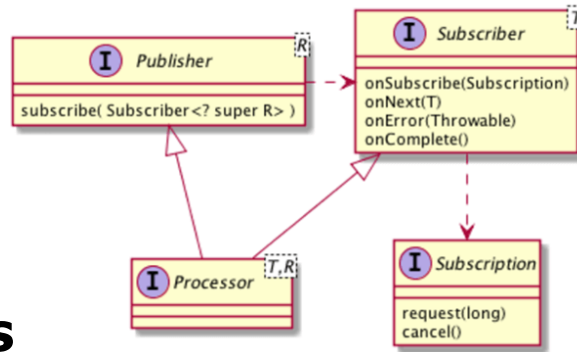
See [www.baeldung.com/rx-java](http://www.baeldung.com/rx-java) & [projectreactor.io](http://projectreactor.io)

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# Popular Implementations of Java Reactive Streams

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- The Java Flow API isn't very useful by itself



Useless  
Things



# Popular Implementations of Java Reactive Streams

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- The Java Flow API isn't very useful by itself
  - However, this API serves as an interoperable foundation implemented by other popular reactive programming frameworks



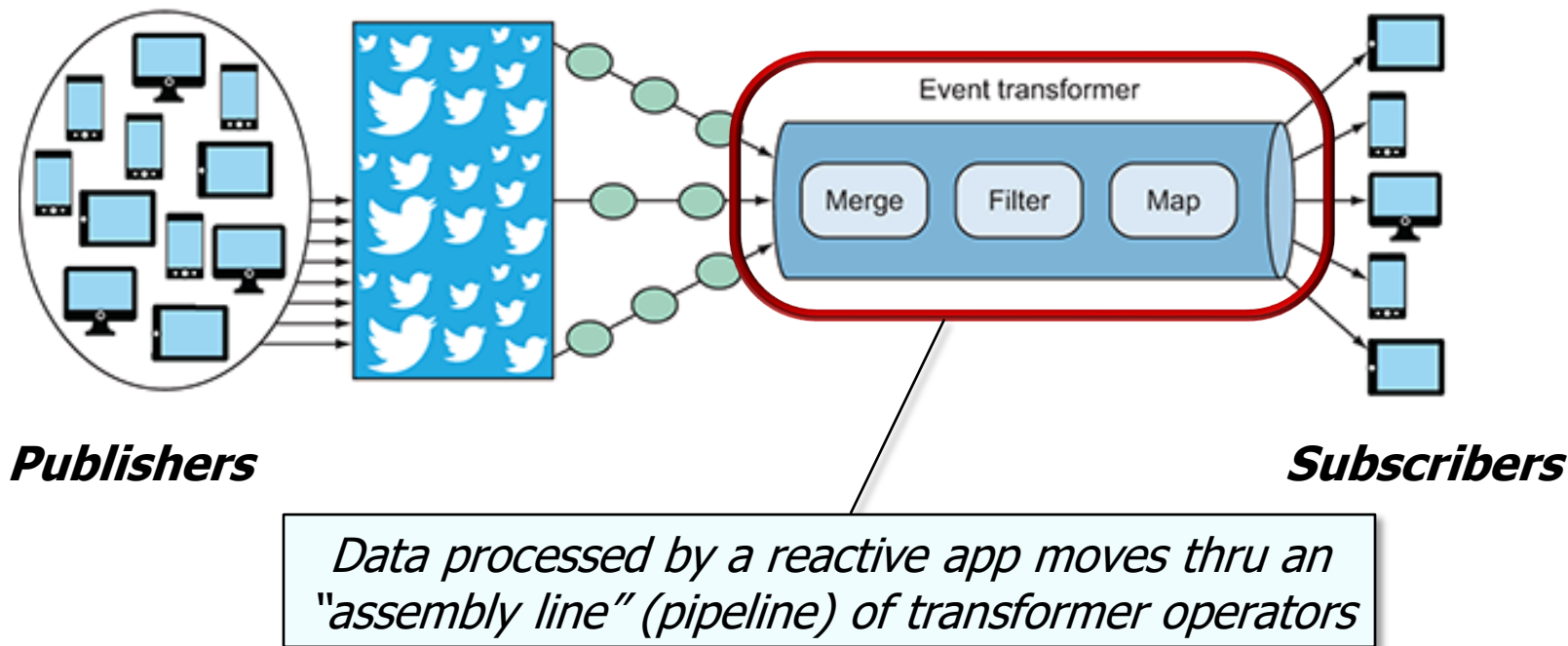
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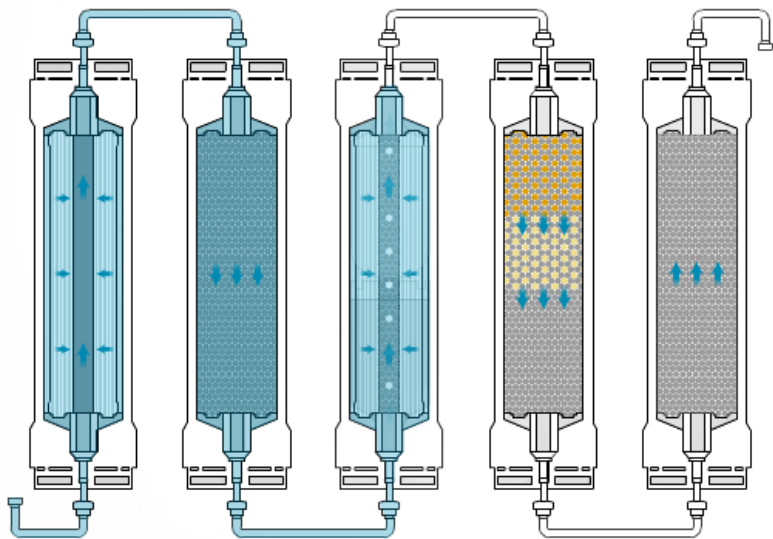
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- Reactive streams implementations enable the insertion of event transformer operators between publishers & subscribers

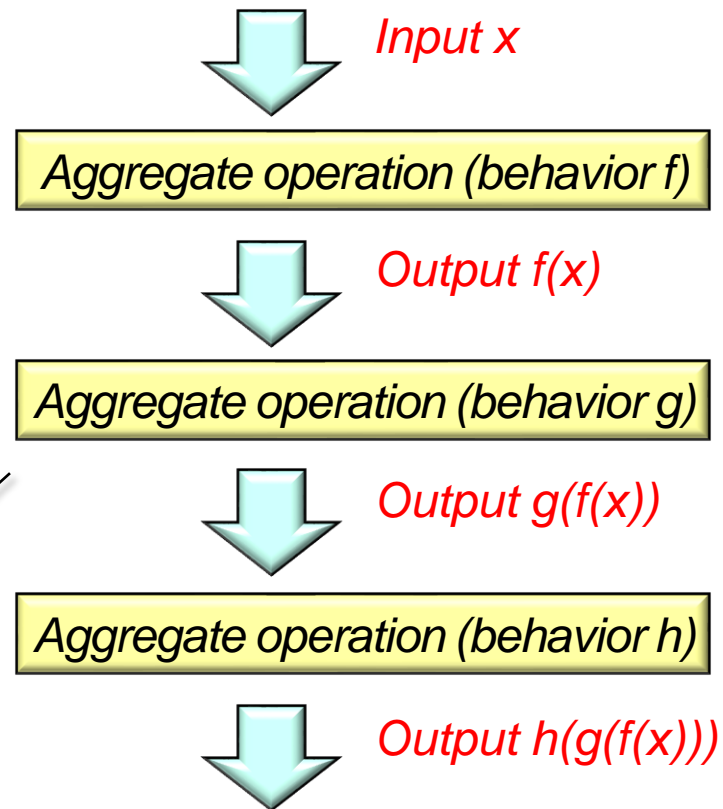


# Popular Implementations of Java Reactive Streams

- Reactive streams implementations enable the insertion of event transformer operators between publishers & subscribers



*Transformer operators are similar to aggregate operations in Java Streams*



See [docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams)

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See [www.nurkiewicz.com/2019/02/rxjava-vs-reactor.html](http://www.nurkiewicz.com/2019/02/rxjava-vs-reactor.html)



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See [github.com/ReactiveX/RxJava/wiki](https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxJava/wiki)

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See [projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Mono.html](https://projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Mono.html)

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```
static Mono<Void> testFractionReductionSync() {  
    ...  
    return Mono  
        .fromCallable(reduceFraction)  
        .map(convertToMixedString)  
        .doOnSuccess(printResult)  
        .then(); ...  
}
```

See [github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/mono](https://github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/mono)

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RxJava	Reactor	Purpose
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```
static <T> Flux<T> generate(Supplier<T> supplier,  
                           long count) {  
  
    return Flux  
        .create(sink -> {  
            LongStream.rangeClosed(1, count)  
                .forEach(i -> sink.next(supplier.get()));  
            sink.complete(); }); ...  
}
```

[Flowable<T>](#)

[Flux<T>](#)

Emits an indefinite number of events (zero to infinite), optionally completes successfully or with failure. Supports backpressure (the source can be slowed down when the consumer cannot keep up)

See [github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/flux](https://github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/flux)

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See [reactivex.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactivex/rxjava3/core/Single.html](https://reactivex.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactivex/rxjava3/core/Single.html)

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```
static Completable testFractionMultiplicationCallable2() { ...  
    return Single  
        .fromCallable(call)  
        .subscribeOn(Schedulers.single())  
        .doOnSuccess(bigFraction -> printResult(bigFraction, sb));  
}
```

See [github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/Single](https://github.com/douglasraigschmidt/LiveLessons/tree/master/Reactive/Single)



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RxJava	Reactor	Purpose
<pre>Observable.range(1, sMAX_FRACTIONS)     .subscribe(__ -&gt; emitter         .onNext(makeBigFraction(sRANDOM, false)),         t -&gt; emitter.onComplete(),         emitter::onComplete);</pre>		
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```
Flowable<Double> rateF = Flowable
    .just("GBP:USA")
    .parallel()
    .runOn(Schedulers.from(ForkJoinPool.commonPool()))
    .map(this::queryExchangeRateFor)
    .sequential()
    .timeout(2, TimeUnit.SECONDS, sDEFAULT_RATE_F);
```

[Flowable<T>](#)

[Flux<T>](#)

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# End of Overview of Popular Implementations of the Java Reactive Streams API