

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize key Flux operators
 - Factory method operators
 - Transforming operators
 - Concurrency & scheduler operators
- Error handling operators
 - These operators handle errors that occur in a Flux chain
 - e.g., `onErrorContinue()`, `onErrorResume()`, & `onErrorStop()`



Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

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- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element

```
Flux<T> onErrorContinue  
(BiConsumer<Throwable, Object>  
errorConsumer)
```

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element
 - The param is a `BiConsumer` that is fed with errors matching the predicate & the value that triggered the error

```
Flux<T> onErrorContinue  
(BiConsumer<Throwable, Object>  
errorConsumer)
```

Interface `BiConsumer<T,U>`

Type Parameters:

T - the type of the first argument to the operation

U - the type of the second argument to the operation

Functional Interface:

This is a functional interface and can therefore be used as the assignment target for a lambda expression or method reference.

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 - The type of the error is a subclass of `Throwable`

```
Flux<T> onErrorContinue  
    (BiConsumer<Throwable, Object>  
     errorConsumer)
```

```
public class Throwable  
    extends Object  
    implements Serializable
```

The `Throwable` class is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the Java language. Only objects that are instances of this class (or one of its subclasses) are thrown by the Java Virtual Machine or can be thrown by the Java throw statement. Similarly, only this class or one of its subclasses can be the argument type in a catch clause. For the purposes of compile-time checking of exceptions, `Throwable` and any subclass of `Throwable` that is not also a subclass of either `RuntimeException` or `Error` are regarded as checked exceptions.

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

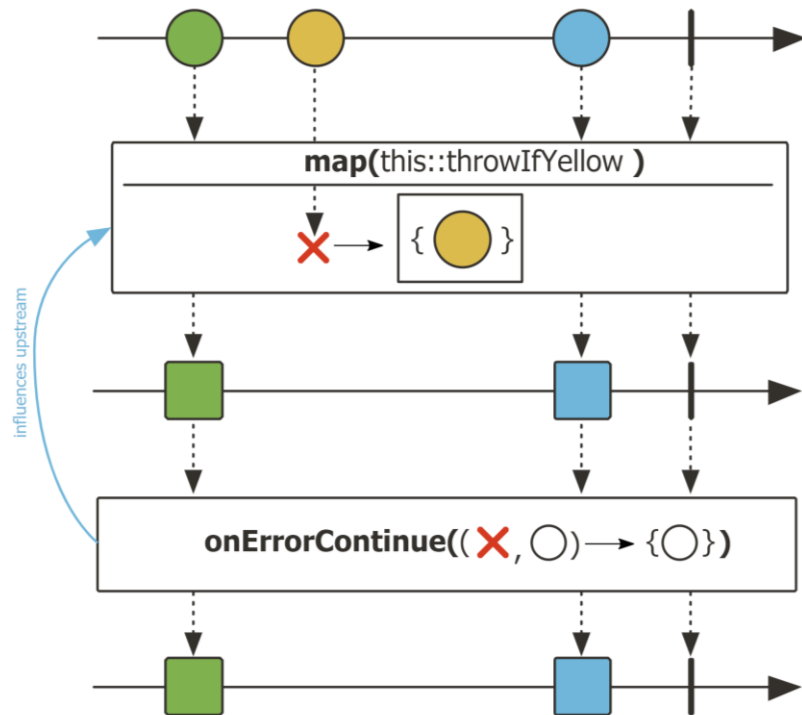
- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element
 - The param is a `BiConsumer` that is fed with errors matching the predicate & the value that triggered the error
 - Returns a `Flux` that attempts to continue processing when errors (exceptions) occur

```
Flux<T> onErrorContinue  
(BiConsumer<Throwable, Object>  
    errorConsumer)
```



Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

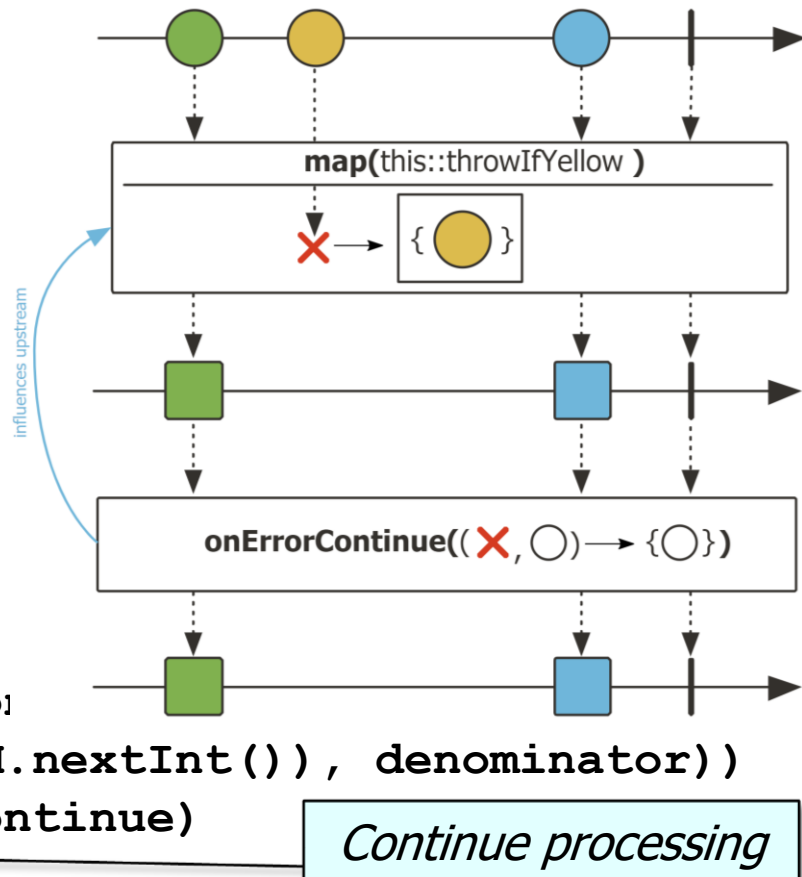
- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element
- This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further



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- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
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- This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
return Flux

```
.fromIterable(denominators)
.map(denominator -> BigFraction
    .valueOf(Math.abs(sRANDOM.nextInt()), denominator))
.onErrorContinue(logErrorAndContinue)
...
```



See [Reactive/flux/ex3/src/main/java/FluxEx.java](https://github.com/reactive/reactive-streams-examples/blob/master/flux-ex/src/main/java/FluxEx.java)

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 - This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - It also affects the behavior of `onErrorResume()` operators..

`onErrorResume()` is ignored if `onErrorContinue()` appears downstream

Flux

```
.range(1,5)
.doOnNext(i -> log("i = " + i))
.map(i -> i == 2 ? i / 0 : i)
.map(i -> i * 2)
.onErrorResume(err -> {
    log("resuming");
    return Flux.empty();
})
.onErrorContinue((err, i) ->
    {log("continuing={}", i);})
.reduce(Math::addExact)
.doOnNext(i ->
    println("sum=" + i))
.block();
```

See devdojo.com/ketonemaniac/reactor-onerrorcontinue-vs-onerrorresume

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- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element
- This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - It also affects the behavior of `onErrorResume()` operators..
 - See upcoming discussion of `onErrorStop()` for a solution

`onErrorStop`

```
public final Flux<T> onErrorStop()
```

If an `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` variant has been used downstream, reverts to the default 'STOP' mode where errors are terminal events upstream. It can be used for easier scoping of the on next failure strategy or to override the inherited strategy in a sub-stream (for example in a `flatMap`). It has no effect if `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` has not been used downstream.

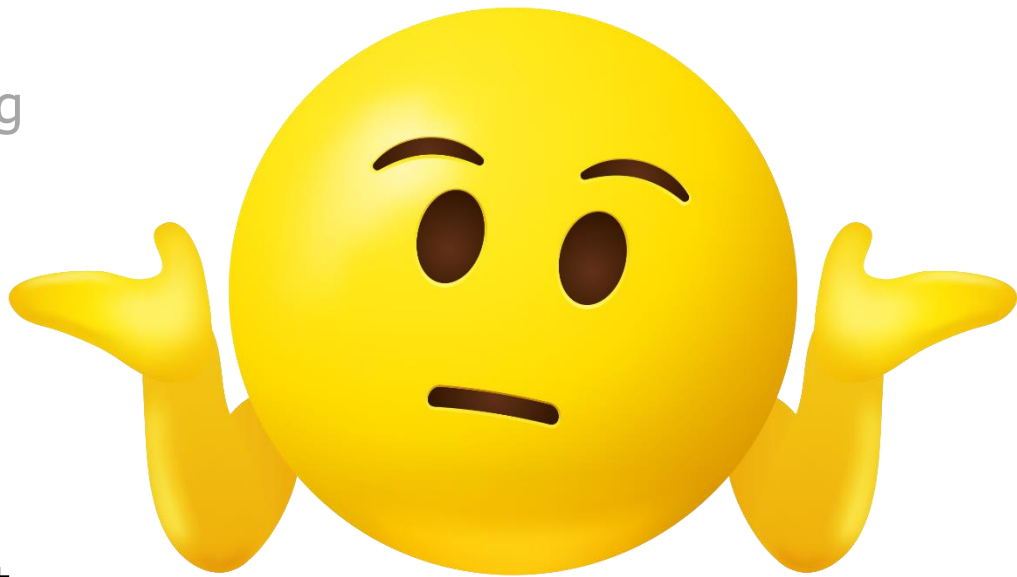
Returns:

a `Flux` that terminates on errors, even if `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` was used downstream

See projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Flux.html#onErrorStop

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorContinue()` operator
 - Recovers from errors by dropping the incriminating element from the sequence & continuing with subsequent element
 - This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - RxJava’s has no direct equivalent



Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs

```
Flux<T> onErrorResume  
    (Function<? super Throwable,  
        ? extends Publisher  
            <? extends T>>  
        fallback)
```

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - The param is a Function that chooses the fallback, depending on the type of the error

```
Flux<T> onErrorResume  
(Function<? super Throwable,  
    ? extends Publisher  
    <? extends T>>  
    fallback)
```

Interface Function<T,R>

Type Parameters:

T - the type of the input to the function

R - the type of the result of the function

All Known Subinterfaces:

UnaryOperator<T>

Functional Interface:

This is a functional interface and can therefore be used as the assignment target for a lambda expression or method reference.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/Function.html

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - The param is a Function that chooses the fallback, depending on the type of the error
 - The type of the error is a subclass of `Throwable`

```
Flux<T> onErrorResume  
    (Function<? super Throwable,  
        ? extends Publisher  
            <? extends T>>  
        fallback)
```

```
public class Throwable  
    extends Object  
    implements Serializable
```

The `Throwable` class is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the Java language. Only objects that are instances of this class (or one of its subclasses) are thrown by the Java Virtual Machine or can be thrown by the Java throw statement. Similarly, only this class or one of its subclasses can be the argument type in a catch clause. For the purposes of compile-time checking of exceptions, `Throwable` and any subclass of `Throwable` that is not also a subclass of either `RuntimeException` or `Error` are regarded as checked exceptions.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Throwable.html

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

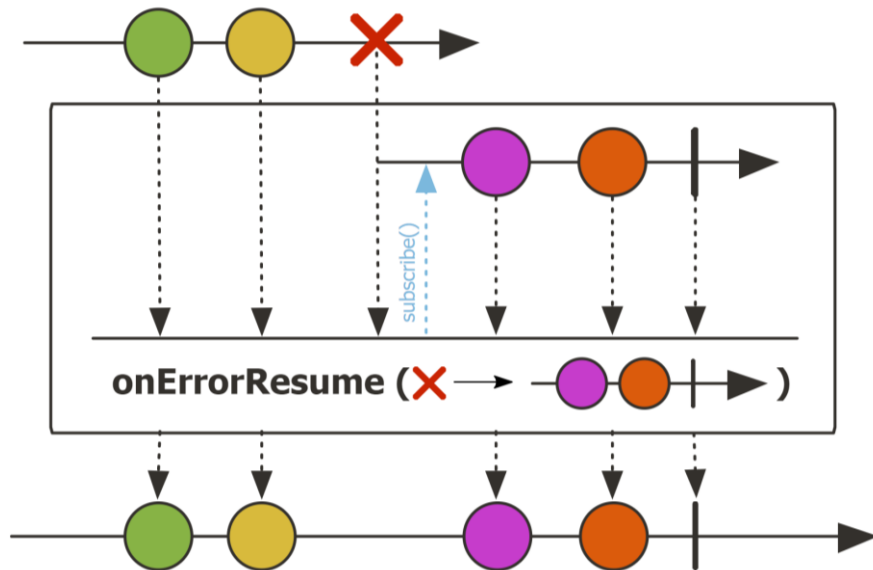
- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - The param is a Function that chooses the fallback, depending on the type of the error
 - Returns a Flux that falls back to the publisher when an `onError()` occurs

```
Flux<T> onErrorResume  
    (Function<? super Throwable,  
        ? extends Publisher  
            <? extends T>>  
        fallback)
```



Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
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return Flux

```
.fromIterable(denominators)
.map(denominator -> BigFraction
    .valueOf(Math.abs(sRANDOM.nextInt()), denominator))
.onErrorResume(__ -> Flux.empty())
.onErrorStop()
.collectList()
...
```



*Convert Arithmetic
Exception to empty Flux*

See [Reactive/flux/ex3/src/main/java/FluxEx.java](https://github.com/reactive/reactive-streams-examples/blob/master/flux-ex/src/main/java/FluxEx.java)

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - Beware when `onErrorResume()` is used in conjunction with `onErrorContinue()`

`onErrorResume()` is ignored if `onErrorContinue()` appears downstream

Flux

```
.range(1,5)
.doOnNext(i -> log("i = " + i))
.map(i -> i == 2 ? i / 0 : i)
.map(i -> i * 2)
.onErrorResume(err -> {
    log("resuming");
    return Flux.empty();
})
.onErrorContinue((err, i) ->
    {log("continuing={}", i);})
.reduce(Math::addExact)
.doOnNext(i ->
    println("sum=" + i))
.block();
```

See devdojo.com/ketonemaniac/reactor-onerrorcontinue-vs-onerrorresume

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
- This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - Beware when `onErrorResume()` is used in conjunction with `onErrorContinue()`
 - See the upcoming discussion of `onErrorStop()` for a solution

`onErrorStop`

```
public final Flux<T> onErrorStop()
```

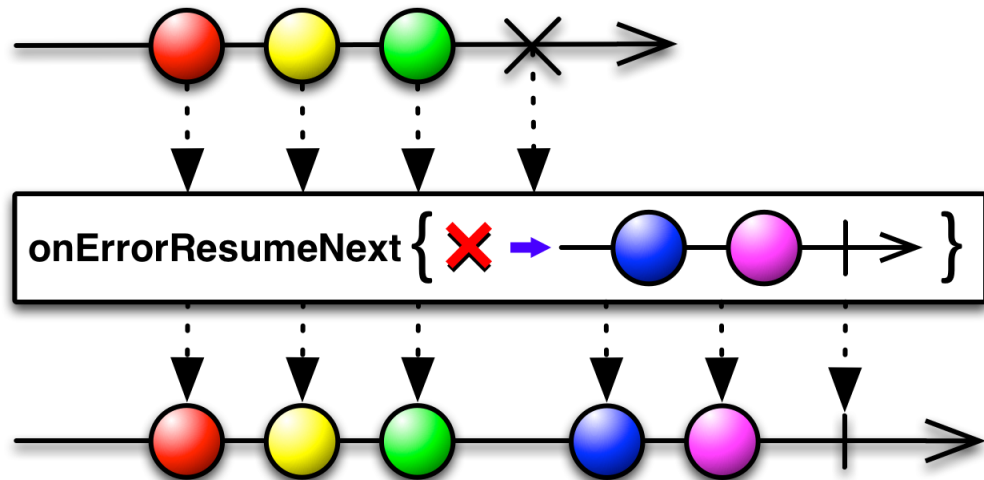
If an `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` variant has been used downstream, reverts to the default 'STOP' mode where errors are terminal events upstream. It can be used for easier scoping of the on next failure strategy or to override the inherited strategy in a sub-stream (for example in a `flatMap`). It has no effect if `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` has not been used downstream.

Returns:

a `Flux` that terminates on errors, even if `onErrorContinue(BiConsumer)` was used downstream

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
- RxJava’s method `Observable.onErrorResumeNext()` works the same



Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorResume()` operator
 - Subscribe to a returned fallback publisher when any error occurs
 - This operator “swallows” the exception so it won’t propagate up the call chain/stack further
 - RxJava’s method `Observable.onErrorResumeNext()` works the same
- The Java `CompletableFuture` `exceptionally()` method is similar

exceptionally

```
CompletionStage<T> exceptionally(  
    Function<Throwable,? extends T> fn)
```

Returns a new `CompletionStage` that, when this stage completes exceptionally, is executed with this stage's exception as the argument to the supplied function. Otherwise, if this stage completes normally, then the returned stage also completes normally with the same value.

Parameters:

`fn` - the function to use to compute the value of the returned `CompletionStage` if this `CompletionStage` completed exceptionally

Returns:

the new `CompletionStage`

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The onErrorStop() operator

Flux<T> onErrorStop()

- If an onErrorContinue() variant is used downstream, revert to the default 'STOP' mode where errors are terminal events upstream

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorStop()` operator `Flux<T> onErrorStop()`
 - If an `onErrorContinue()` variant is used downstream, revert to the default 'STOP' mode where errors are terminal events upstream
 - Returns a Flux that terminates on errors, even if `onErrorContinue()` was used downstream

Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class

- The `onErrorStop()` operator
 - If an `onErrorContinue()` variant is used downstream, revert to the default 'STOP' mode where errors are terminal events upstream
 - It can be used for easier scoping of the `onNext()` failure strategy or to override the inherited strategy in a sub-stream

```
return Flux
    .fromIterable(denominators)

    .map(denominator -> BigFraction
        .valueOf(...,
            denominator))

    .onErrorResume(__ ->
        Flux.empty())

    .onErrorStop()

    .collectList()
    ...
```

Prevent a downstream `onErrorContinue()` from interfering with `onErrorResume()`

See [Reactive/flux/ex3/src/main/java/FluxEx.java](https://github.com/reactive/reactive-streams-examples/blob/master/flux-ex3/src/main/java/FluxEx.java)

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 - It has no effect if `onErrorContinue()` has not been used downstream

`onErrorStop`

```
public final Flux<T> onErrorStop()
```

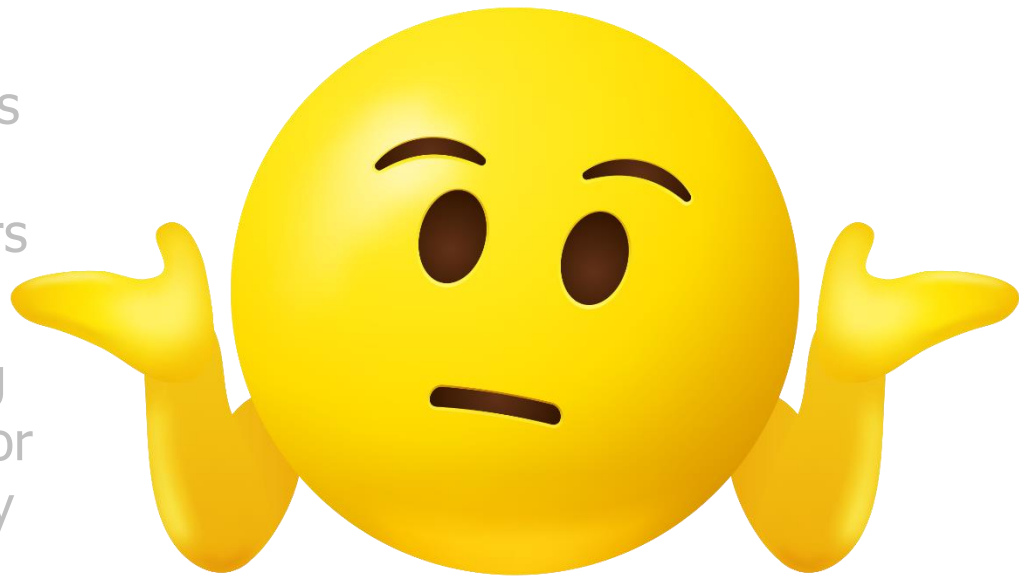
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Returns:

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End of Key Error Handling Operators in the Flux Class