

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class (Part 1)

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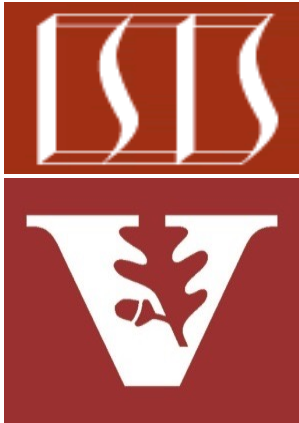
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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize key Observable operators
 - Factory method operators
 - Transforming operators
 - Action operators
 - Combining operators
- Terminal operators
 - Terminate an Observable stream & trigger all the processing of operators in the stream
 - e.g., `blockingSubscribe()`



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable

```
void blockingSubscribe  
    (Consumer<? super T> consumer,  
     Consumer<? super Throwable>  
         errorConsumer,  
     Runnable completeConsumer)
```

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable
 - The params consume all elements in the sequence, handle errors, & react to completion

```
void blockingSubscribe  
(Consumer<? super T> consumer,  
Consumer<? super Throwable>  
errorConsumer,  
Runnable completeConsumer)
```

Interface Consumer<T>

Type Parameters:

T - the type of the input to the operation

All Known Subinterfaces:

Stream.Builder<T>

Functional Interface:

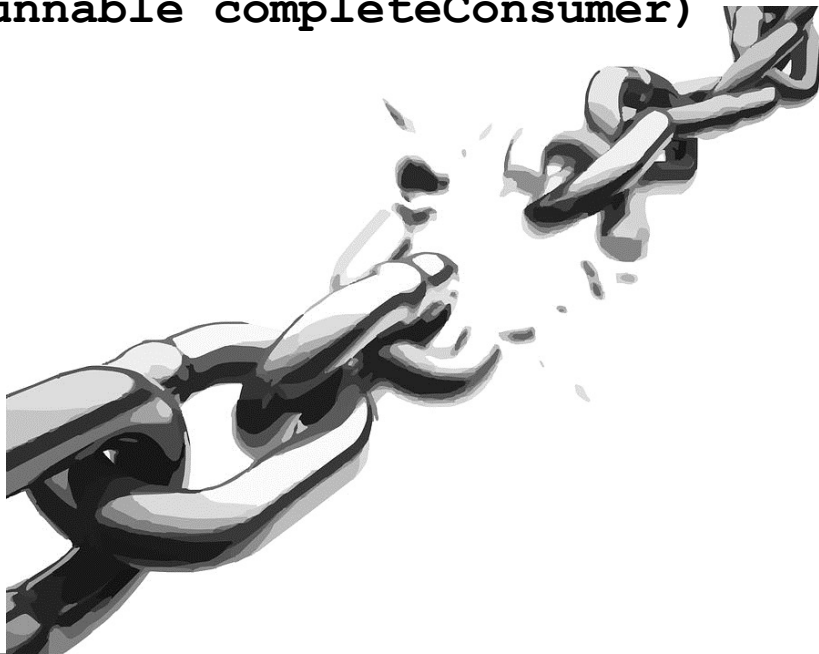
This is a functional interface and can therefore be used as the assignment target for a lambda expression or method reference.

See reactivex.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactivex/rxjava3/functions/Consumer.html

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

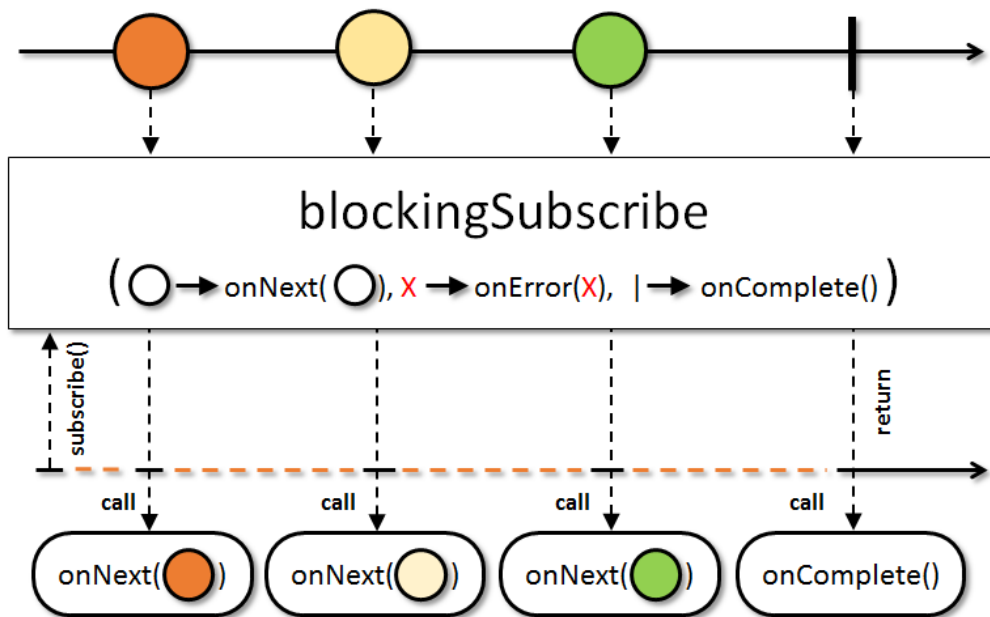
- The blockingSubscribe() operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable
 - The params consume all elements in the sequence, handle errors, & react to completion
 - This subscription requests “unbounded demand”
 - i.e., Long.MAX_VALUE

```
void blockingSubscribe  
(Consumer<? super T> consumer,  
 Consumer<? super Throwable>  
     errorConsumer,  
 Runnable completeConsumer)
```



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable
 - The params consume all elements in the sequence, handle errors, & react to completion
 - This subscription requests “unbounded demand”
 - Signals emitted to this operator are represented by the following regular expression:
`onNext() * (onComplete() | onError()) ?`



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator **Observable**

- Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable

- This operator triggers all the processing in a chain



*Initiate processing
& handle outputs*

Observable

```
.just(BigFraction.valueOf(100,3),
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,4),
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,2),
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,1))
```

```
.map(fraction -> fraction
    .multiply(sBigReducedFrac))
```

blockingSubscribe

```
(fraction -> sb.append(" = "
    + fraction.toMixedString()
    + "\n"),
error -> sb.append("error"),
() -> BigFractionUtils
    .display(sb.toString()));
```

See [Reactive/Observable/ex1/src/main/java/ObservableEx.java](#)

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator Observable

- Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable

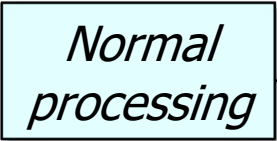
- This operator triggers all the processing in a chain

```
.just(BigFraction.valueOf(100,3),  
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,4),  
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,2),  
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,1))
```

```
.map(fraction -> fraction  
      .multiply(sBigReducedFrac))
```

```
.blockingSubscribe  
  (fraction -> sb.append(" = "  
    + fraction.toMixedString()  
    + "\n"),  
   error -> sb.append("error"),  
   () -> BigFractionUtils  
     .display(sb.toString()));
```

*Normal
processing*



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator Observable

- Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable

- This operator triggers all the processing in a chain

```
.just(BigFraction.valueOf(100,3),  
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,4),  
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      .multiply(sBigReducedFrac))
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```
.blockingSubscribe  
  (fraction -> sb.append(" = "  
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    + "\n"),  
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     .display(sb.toString()));
```

*Error
Processing*

Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

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```
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      BigFraction.valueOf(100,4),  
      BigFraction.valueOf(100,2),  
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```

```
.map(fraction -> fraction  
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```

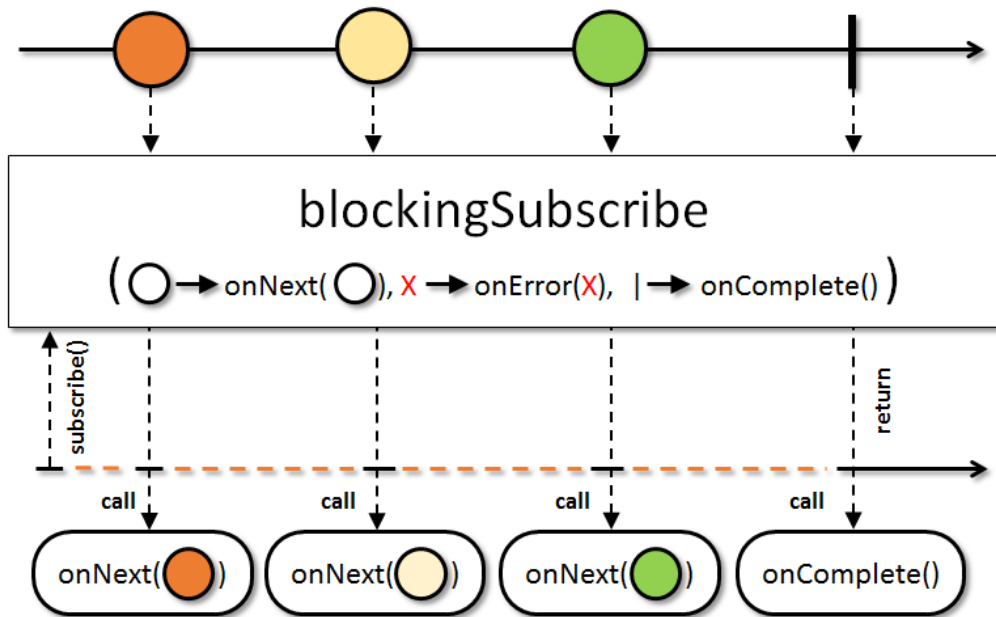
```
.blockingSubscribe  
  (fraction -> sb.append(" = "  
    + fraction.toMixedString()  
    + "\n"),  
   error -> sb.append("error"),  
   () -> BigFractionUtils  
     .display(sb.toString()));
```

*Completion
Processing*



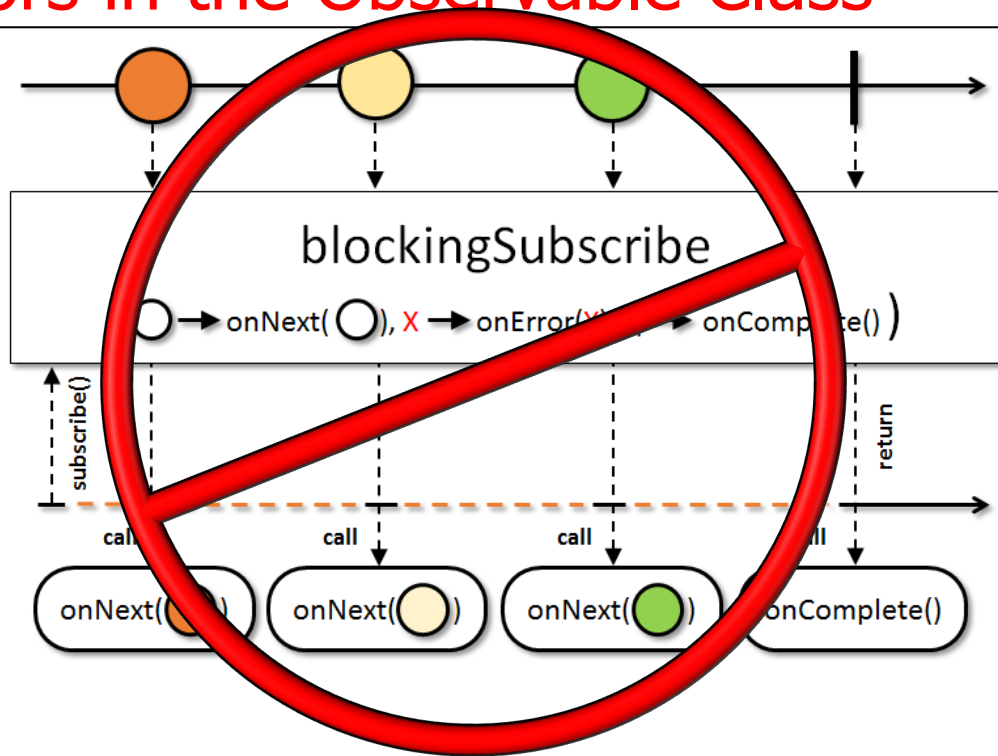
Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable
 - This operator triggers all the processing in a chain
 - Calling this operator will block the caller thread
 - Until the upstream terminates normally or with an error



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The blockingSubscribe() operator
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 - This operator triggers all the processing in a chain
 - Calling this operator will block the caller thread
- Oddly, there is no equivalent operator in Project Reactor..



Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class

- The `blockingSubscribe()` operator
 - Subscribe Consumers & a Runnable to this Observable
 - This operator triggers all the processing in a chain
 - Calling this operator will block the caller thread
- Oddly, there is no equivalent operator in Project Reactor..
 - This omission complicates testing a bit, until you're comfortable with `StepVerifier`

```
public interface StepVerifier
```

A `StepVerifier` provides a declarative way of creating a verifiable script for an async `Publisher` sequence, by expressing expectations about the events that will happen upon subscription. The verification must be triggered after the terminal expectations (completion, error, cancellation) have been declared, by calling one of the `verify()` methods.

- Create a `StepVerifier` around a `Publisher` using `create(Publisher)` or `withVirtualTime(Supplier<Publisher>)` (in which case you should lazily create the publisher inside the provided `lambda`).
- Set up individual value expectations using `expectNext`, `expectNextMatches(Predicate)`, `assertNext(Consumer)`, `expectNextCount(long)` or `expectNextSequence(Iterable)`.
- Trigger subscription actions during the verification using either `thenRequest(long)` or `thenCancel()`.
- Finalize the test scenario using a terminal expectation: `expectComplete()`, `expectError()`, `expectError(Class)`, `expectErrorMatches(Predicate)`, or `thenCancel()`.
- Trigger the verification of the resulting `StepVerifier` on its `Publisher` using either `verify()` or `verify(Duration)`. (note some of the terminal expectations above have a "verify" prefixed alternative that both declare the expectation and trigger the verification).
- If any expectations failed, an `AssertionError` will be thrown indicating the failures.

See projectreactor.io/docs/test/release/api/reactor/test/StepVerifier.html

End of Key Terminal Operators in the Observable Class (Part 1)