Key Action Operators in the Observable Class (Part 2)

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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

2

Call to

Action!

- Recognize key Observable operators
 - Concurrency & scheduler operators
 - Factory method operators
 - Action operators
 - These operators don't modify an Observable, but instead just use it for side effects
 - e.g., doFinally() & doOnComplete()

• The doFinally() operator

Observable<T> doFinally

(Action onFinally)

 Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates

See <a href="mailto:reactive:r

- The doFinally() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - The param is called when Observable signals onError() or onComplete() or is disposed by the downstream

@FunctionalInterface public interface Action A functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception. Method Summary **Instance Methods** All Methods Abstract Methods Modifier and Type Method and Description run() void Runs the action and optionally throws a checked exception.

(Action onFinally)

Observable<T> doFinally

See reactive.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactive.rxjava3/functions/Action.html

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 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
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Method Summary				
All Methods	Instance Methods	Abstract Methods		
Modifier and Type Method and Description				
void run() Runs the action and optionally throws a checked exception.				

(Action onFinally)

Observable<T> doFinally

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

• The doFinally() operator

Observable<T> doFinally

- Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - The param is called when Observable signals onError() or onComplete() or is disposed by the downstream
 - Action is a functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception
 - i.e., it is a "callback" that only has side-effects



May cause headache

00 NOT take with Nitrates.

(Action onFinally)

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callback_(computer_programming)

• The doFinally() operator

- Observable<T> doFinally (Action onFinally)
- Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - The param is called when Observable signals onError() or onComplete() or is disposed by the downstream
 - Action is a functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception
 - Action is always called regardless of successful or error completion
 - Similar to a C++ destructor



Contrast this doFinally() behavior with the doOnComplete() behavior

• The doFinally() operator

Observable<T> doFinally (Action onFinally)

- Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - The param is called when Observable signals onError() or onComplete() or is disposed by the downstream
 - Returns the new Observable instance



The type or the value of elements that is processed is unchanged

- The doFinally() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - Does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler
 - i.e., it uses the current scheduler



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 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
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```
Observable
```

- .create(ObservableEx::emitAsync)
- .observeOn(Schedulers.newThread())
- .map(bigInteger -> ObservableEx

.checkIfPrime(bigInteger, sb))

.doFinally(() -> BigFractionUtils.display(sb.toString()))

See <u>Reactive/Observable/ex2/src/main/java/ObservableEx.java</u>



Print BigInteger objects to aid with debugging

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 - Does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler
 - i.e., it uses the current scheduler

```
Observable
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.doFinally(() -> BigFractionUtils.display(sb.toString()))

See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Side_effect_(computer_science)





- The doFinally() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
 - Does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler
 - Project Reactor's operator Flux .doFinally() works the same



Scheduler subscriber = Schedulers.newParallel("subscriber", 1);
Flux

- .create(makeAsyncFluxSink())
- .publishOn(subscriber)

.doFinally(___-> subscriber _____ Only a "side-effect" .dispose()) ...

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

• The doFinally() operator

- Calls the specified Action after the current Observable terminates
- Does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler
- Project Reactor's operator Flux .doFinally() works the same
- The Java Streams framework has no operations like doFinally()
 - Any cleanup can be done after the stream's terminal operation completes synchronously

Interface Stream<T>

Type Parameters:

T - the type of the stream elements

All Superinterfaces: AutoCloseable, BaseStream<T,Stream<T>>

public interface Stream<T>
extends BaseStream<T,Stream<T>>

A sequence of elements supporting sequential and parallel aggregate operations. The following example illustrates an aggregate operation using Stream and IntStream:

```
int sum = widgets.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.getColor() == RED)
    .mapToInt(w -> w.getWeight())
    .sum();
```

In this example, widgets is a Collection<Widget>. We create a stream of Widget objects via Collection.stream(), filter it to produce a stream containing only the red widgets, and then transform it into a stream of int values representing the weight of each red widget. Then this stream is summed to produce a total weight.

In addition to Stream, which is a stream of object references, there are primitive specializations for IntStream, LongStream, and DoubleStream, all of which are referred to as "streams" and conform to the characteristics and restrictions described here.

See docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html

- - (Action onComplete)

 Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes

See reactivex.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactivex/rxjava3/core/Observable.html#doOnComplete

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - The Action parameter is called when the Observable signals onComplete()
 - Action is a functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception

Observable<T> doOnComplete

(Action onComplete)

@FunctionalInterface public interface Action A functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception.

Method Summary

All Methods	Instance Methods	Abstract Methods		
Modifier and Type Method and Description				
void	run() Runs the action and optionally throws a checked exception.			

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

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - The Action parameter is called when the Observable signals onComplete()
 - Action is a functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception
 - i.e., again, it's a callback that only has side-effects

Observable<T> doOnComplete

(Action onComplete)



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callback_(computer_programming)

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - The Action parameter is called when the Observable signals onComplete()
 - Action is a functional interface similar to Runnable but allows throwing a checked exception
 - Action is called only on successful completion, but not when errors occur

Observable<T> doOnComplete

(Action onComplete)



Contrast this doOnComplete() behavior with the doFinally() behavior

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - The Action parameter is called when the Observable signals onComplete()
 - Returns the new Observable instance

Observable<T> doOnComplete (Action onComplete)

Can't change the type or the value of elements it processes

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - doOnComplete() does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler



Observable

- .create(ObservableEx::emitInterval)
- .map(bigInt -> ObservableEx.checkIfPrime(bigInt, sb))
- .doOnComplete(() -> BigFractionUtils.display(sb.toString()))

Print BigIntegers to aid debugging

See <u>Reactive/Observable/ex2/src/main/java/ObservableEx.java</u>

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - doOnComplete() does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler



Observable

- .create(ObservableEx::emitInterval)
- .map(bigInt -> ObservableEx.checkIfPrime(bigInt, sb))
- .doOnComplete(() -> BigFractionUtils.display(sb.toString()))

Only a "side-effect"

See <u>Reactive/Observable/ex2/src/main/java/ObservableEx.java</u>

- The doOnComplete() operator
 - Calls the specified Action after the current Observable completes
 - doOnComplete() does not operate by default on a particular Scheduler
 - The Flux.doOnComplete() operator in Project Reactor works the same Flux
 - .create(makeAsyncFluxSink())

```
.map(bigInt -> FluxEx.checkIfPrime(bigInt, sb))
```

.doOnComplete(() -> BigFractionUtils.display(sb.toString()))

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



End of Key Action Operators in the Observable Class (Part 2)