

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class (Part 3)

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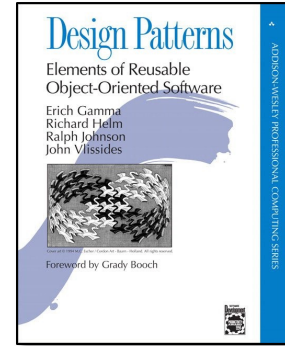
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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize key Observable operators
- Factory method operators
 - These operators create Observable streams in various ways
 - e.g., generate()



See en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factory_method_pattern

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

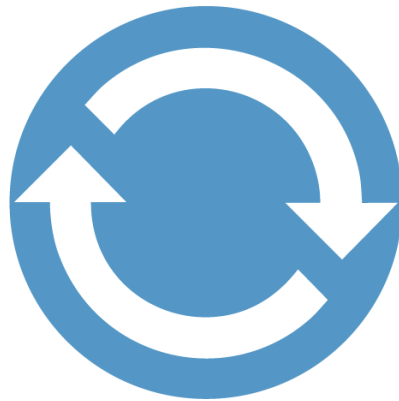
Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values

```
static <T> Observable<T>  
generate  
    (Callable<Emitter<T> generator)
```

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - The generator param is called in a loop when a downstream Observer subscribes



```
static <T> Observable<T>
```

```
generate
```

```
(Callable<Emitter<T>> generator)
```

```
public interface Emitter<T>
```

Base interface for emitting signals in a push-fashion in various generator-like source operators (create, generate).

Note that the `onNext(T)`, `onError(java.lang.Throwable)` and `onComplete()` methods provided to the function via the `Emitter` instance should be called synchronously, never concurrently. Calling them from multiple threads is not supported and leads to an undefined behavior.

Method Summary

All Methods	Instance Methods	Abstract Methods
Modifier and Type	Method and Description	
void	<code>onComplete()</code>	Signal a completion.
void	<code>onError(@NonNull Throwable error)</code>	Signal a <code>Throwable</code> exception.
void	<code>onNext(T value)</code>	Signal a normal value.

See reactivex.io/RxJava/3.x/javadoc/io/reactivex/rxjava3/core/Emitter.html

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - The generator param is called in a loop when a downstream Observer subscribes
 - This callback should call onNext(), onError(), or onComplete() to signal a value or a terminal event

```
static <T> Observable<T>  
generate  
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Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - The generator param is called in a loop when a downstream Observer subscribes
 - The new Observable instance is returned

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Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
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 - This observable is “cold,” which only emits item upon subscription

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Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - The generator param is called in a loop when a downstream Observer subscribes
 - The new Observable instance is returned
 - This observable is “cold,” which only emits item upon subscription
 - Each observer will have its own set of items emitted to them

```
static <T> Observable<T>  
generate  
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```

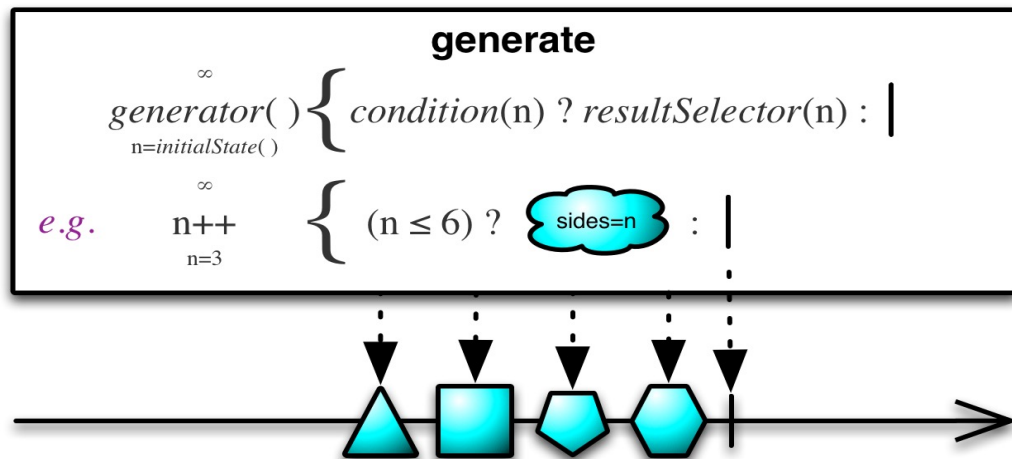


Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - It can only generate one event at a time, which supports a simple form of backpressure

Observable

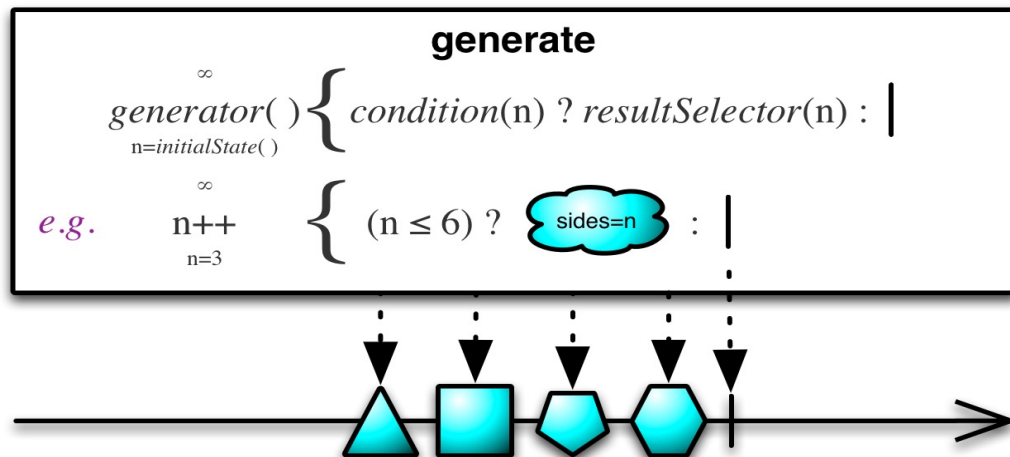
```
.generate ( (Emitter<BigFraction> emit) -> emit
            .onNext (BigFractionUtils
                    .makeBigFraction (sRANDOM, false))
            ...
```



See www.baeldung.com/rxjava-backpressure

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

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Observable

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.generate((Emitter<BigFraction> emit) -> emit  
        .onNext(BigFractionUtils  
                .makeBigFraction(sRANDOM, false)))
```

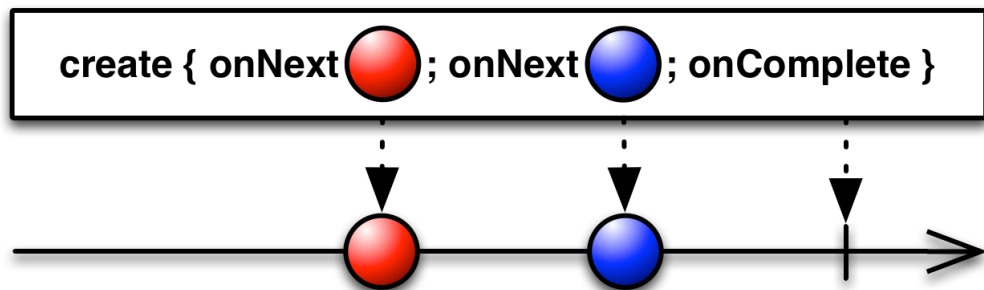
...

*Generate a stream of random,
large, & unreduced big fractions*

See [Reactive/Observable/ex3/src/main/java/ObserveEx.java](https://github.com/ReactiveX/Reactive/observable/ex3/src/main/java/ObserveEx.java)

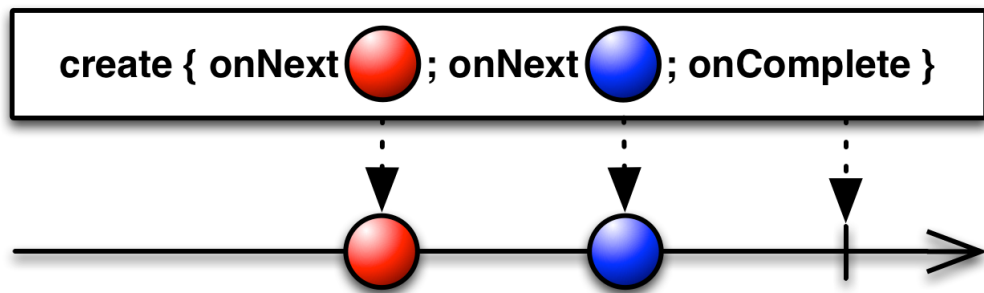
Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
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 - It can only generate one event at a time, which supports a simple form of backpressure
 - In contrast, create() can produce events whenever it wishes to do so



Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

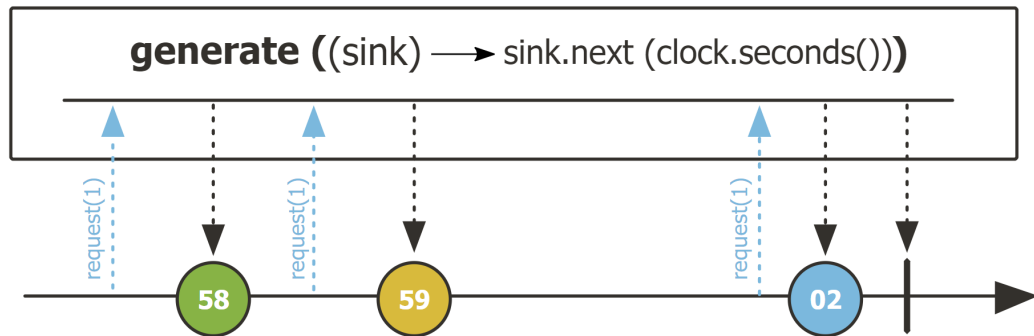
- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - It can only generate one event at a time, which supports a simple form of backpressure
 - In contrast, create() can produce events whenever it wishes to do so
 - i.e., it ignores backpressure



See www.wideopeneats.com/i-love-lucy-chocolate-factory

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The `generate()` operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - It can only generate one event at a time, which supports a simple form of backpressure
- Project Reactor's `Flux.generate()` operator works in a similar way



Flux.generate

```
((SynchronousSink<BigFraction>  
    sink) -> sink  
    .next (BigFractionUtils  
            .makeBigFraction (sRANDOM,  
                              false)))
```

*Generate a stream of random,
large, & unreduced big fractions*

...

Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class

- The generate() operator
 - Returns a synchronous & stateless generator of values
 - It can only generate one event at a time, which supports a simple form of backpressure
 - Project Reactor's Flux.generate() operator works the same
 - Similar to the Stream.generate() method in Java Streams

generate

```
static <T> Stream<T> generate(Supplier<T> s)
```

Returns an infinite sequential unordered stream where each element is generated by the provided Supplier. This is suitable for generating constant streams, streams of random elements, etc.

Type Parameters:

T - the type of stream elements

Parameters:

s - the Supplier of generated elements

Returns:

a new infinite sequential unordered Stream

Generate a stream of random, large, & unreduced big fractions

Stream

```
.generate(() -> BigFractionUtils  
            .makeBigFraction  
            (new Random(), false))
```

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

End of Key Factory Method Operators in the Observable Class (Part 3)