Evaluating Java Programming Paradigms



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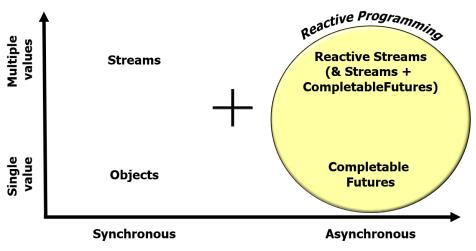
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Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Understand the key benefits & principles underlying the reactive programming paradigm
- Know the Java reactive streams API & popular implementations of this API
- Learn how Java reactive streams maps to key reactive programming principles
- Recognize how reactive programming compares with other Java paradigms
 - e.g., OO programming (including structured concurrency), & sync/ async functional programming

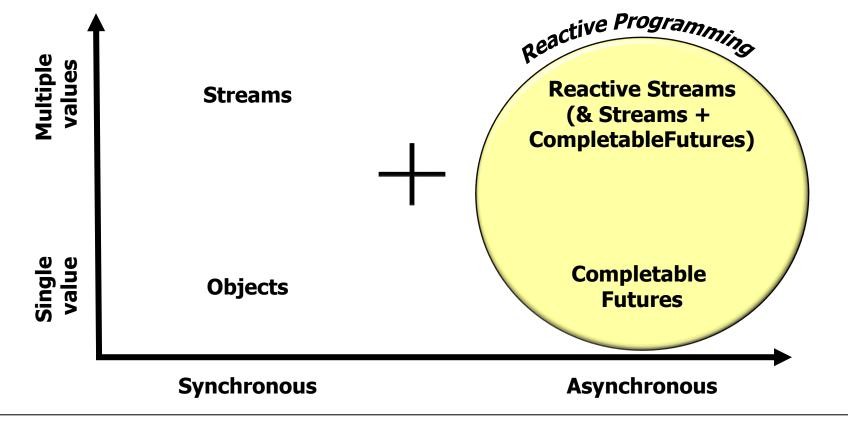


Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

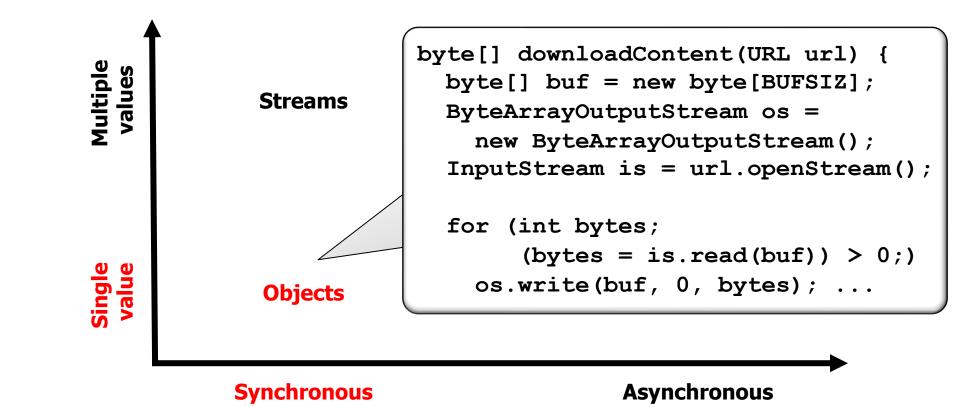
- Understand the key benefits & principles underlying the reactive programming paradigm
- Know the Java reactive streams API & popular implementations of this API
- Learn how Java reactive streams maps to key reactive programming principles
- Recognize how reactive programming compares with other Java paradigms
- Be aware of the pros & cons of reactive streams platforms vs. alternatives



Reactive programming is one of several Java programming paradigms

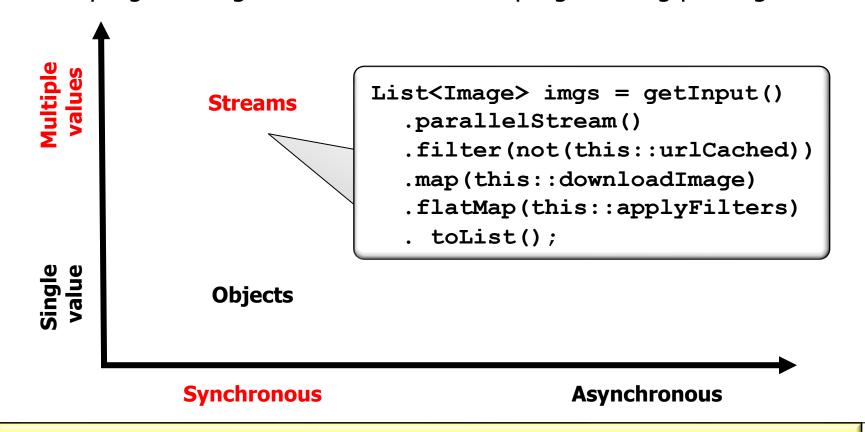


• Reactive programming is one of several Java programming paradigms



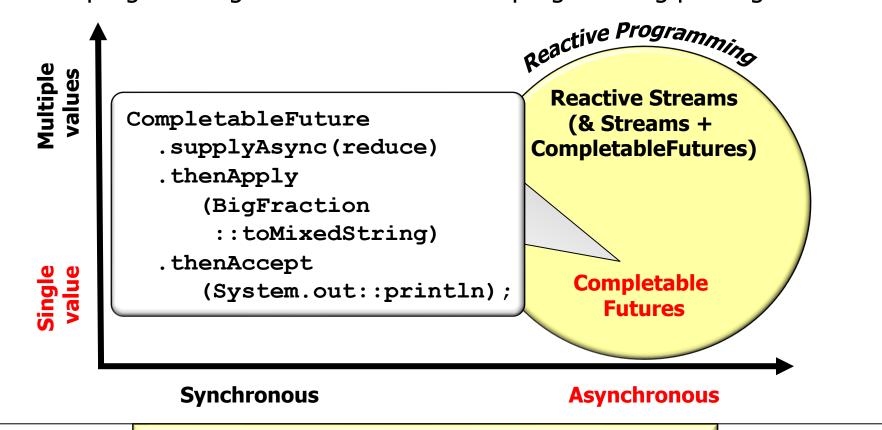
Java virtual threads & structured concurrency are making synchronous programming cool again!

Reactive programming is one of several Java programming paradigms



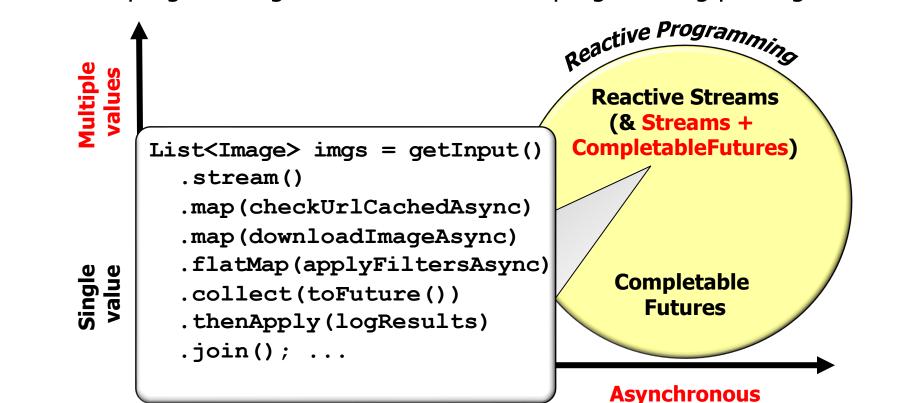
See docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/streams/parallelism.html

• Reactive programming is one of several Java programming paradigms



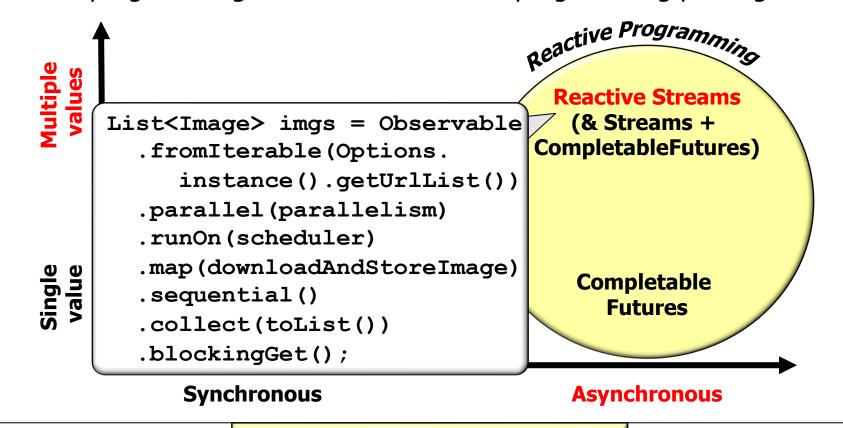
See www.baeldung.com/java-completablefuture

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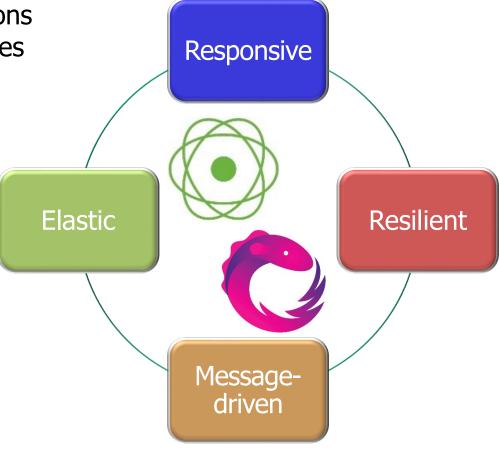
See www.linkedin.com/pulse/streams-completablefutures-java-8-gustavo-sousa

· Reactive programming is one of several Java programming paradigms



See www.baeldung.com/rx-java

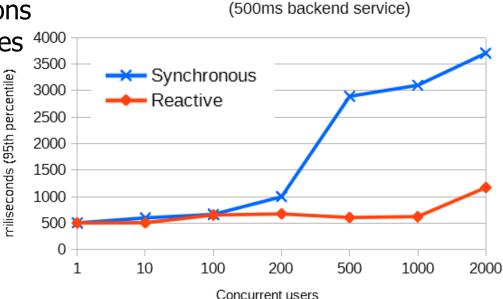
 Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits



- Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits
 - Minimal resource utilization
 - Support concurrency with a minimal number of threads via a range of thread pools

Name	Description
Schedulers.computation()	Schedules computation bound work (ScheduledExecutorService with pool size = NCPU, LRU worker select strategy)
Schedulers.immediate()	Schedules work on current thread
Schedulers.io()	I/O bound work (ScheduledExecutorService with growing thread pool)
Schedulers.trampoline()	Queues work on the current thread
Schedulers.newThread()	Creates new thread for every unit of work
Schedulers.test()	Schedules work on scheduler supporting virtual time
Schedulers.from(Executor e)	Schedules work to be executed on provided executor

- Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits
 - Minimal resource utilization
 - Support concurrency with a minimal number of threads via a range of thread pools
 - Scale up performance with relatively few resources



 Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits

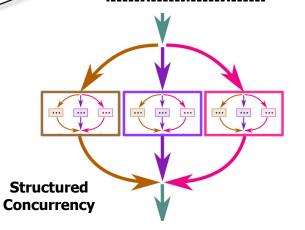
- Minimal resource utilization
- Hides concurrent programming
 - Explicit synchronization and/or threading is rarely needed when applying these frameworks



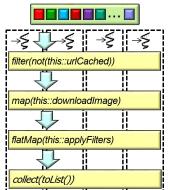
Alleviates many accidental & inherent complexities of concurrency/parallelism

- Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits
 - Minimal resource utilization
 - Hides concurrent programming

These benefits are not unique to reactive streams, however!!

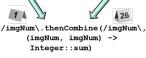


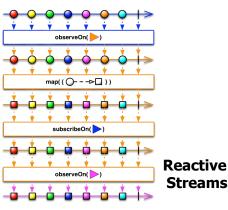
Parallel Streams



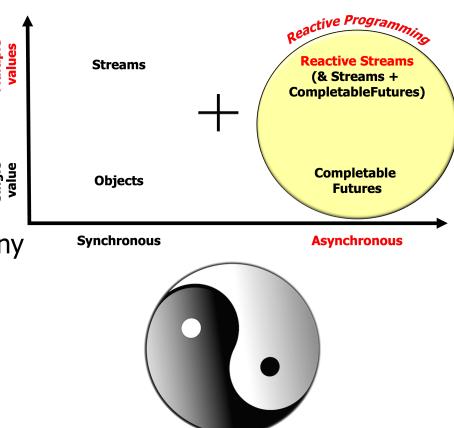
Completable Futures







- Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits
 - Minimal resource utilization
 - Hides concurrent programming
 - Seamlessly integrates paradigms
 - Integrates concurrency & asynchrony more seamlessly than other Java programming paradigms



- Java reactive streams implementations apply reactive programming principles to achieve several benefits
 - Minimal resource utilization
 - Hides concurrent programming
 - Seamlessly integrates paradigms
 - Integrates concurrency & asynchrony more seamlessly than other Java programming paradigms
 - e.g., concurrent/asynchronous programming looks much like synchronous programming

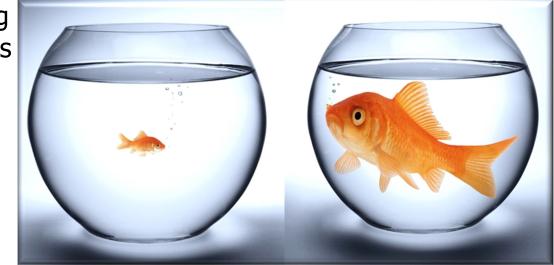
```
List<Image> imgs = Observable
   .fromIterable(Options.
        instance().getUrlList())
   .parallel(parallelism)
   .runOn(scheduler)
```

.map(downloadAndStoreImage)

.sequential()
.collect(toList())

.blockingGet();

 However, reactive programming isn't appropriate in all situations



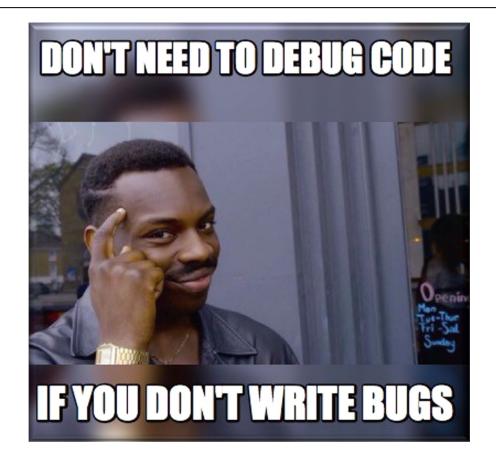


- However, reactive programming isn't appropriate in all situations
 - Complexity
 - Most Java developers are familiar with imperative OO programming
 - There is a learning curve associated with introducing a reactive style



System Scale & Complexity

- However, reactive programming isn't appropriate in all situations
 - Complexity
 - Debugging
 - Can be harder due to asynchronous operations
 & lack of meaningful stack traces



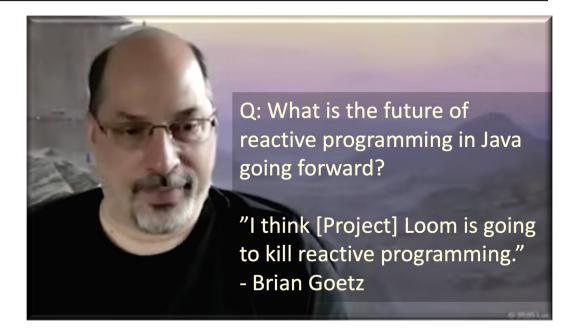
- However, reactive programming isn't appropriate in all situations
 - Complexity
 - Debugging

It's essential to master the reactive programming learning curve to use it effectively!



See reactive-programming-project-reactor-webflux-oh-my-4bfa470feee7

 There are various perspectives on reactive microservices vs. micro-services based on Java structured concurrency!



End of Evaluating Java Programming Paradigms