

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class (Part 2)

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# Learning Objectives in this Part of the Lesson

- Recognize key Flux operators
  - Factory method operations
  - Transforming operators
  - Concurrency & scheduler operators
  - Error handling operators
- Combining operators
  - These operators create a Flux from multiple sources or iterations
    - e.g., `reduce()`, `collectList()`, & `collect()`



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# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

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- The reduce() operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items

**Mono<U> reduce**

**(BiFunction<T, T, T> reducer)**

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `reduce()` operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
  - Reduction is performed using a `BiFunction` param

**`Mono<U> reduce`**

**`(BiFunction<T, T, T> reducer)`**

**Interface `BiFunction<T,U,R>`**

**Type Parameters:**

T - the type of the first argument to the function

U - the type of the second argument to the function

R - the type of the result of the function

**All Known Subinterfaces:**

`BinaryOperator<T>`

**Functional Interface:**

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

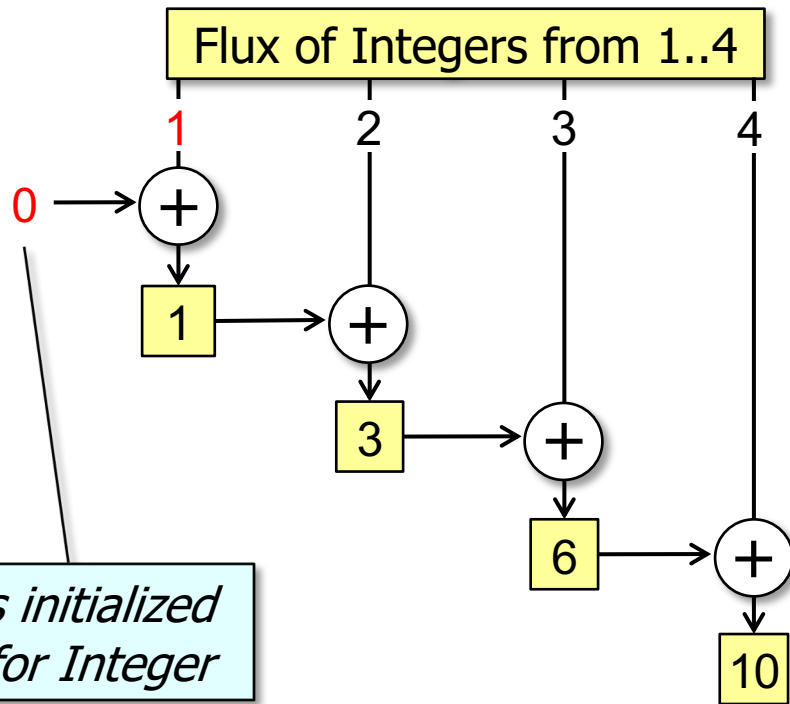
See [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/BiFunction.html)

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

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  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
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  - This param is passed the intermediate result of the reduction & the current value

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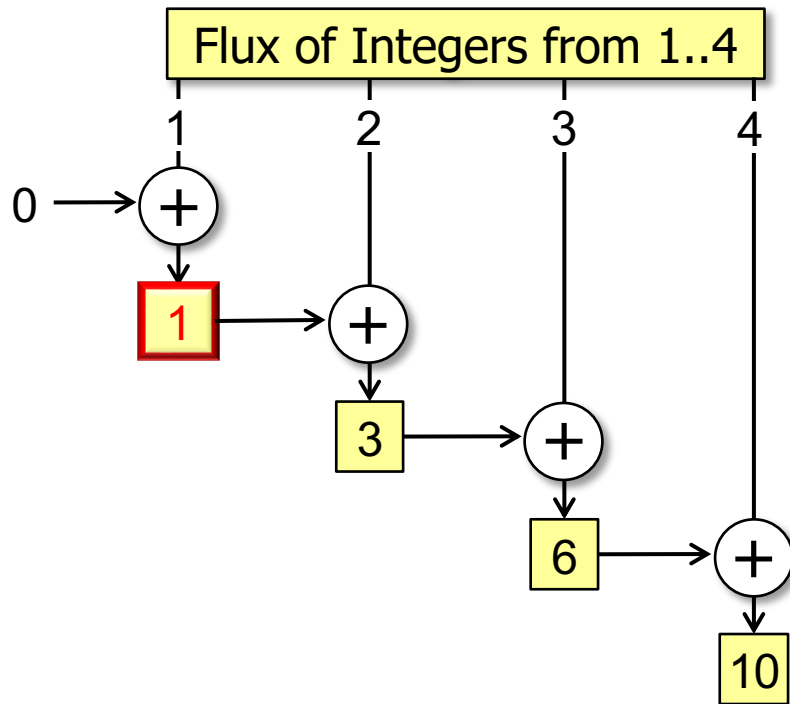


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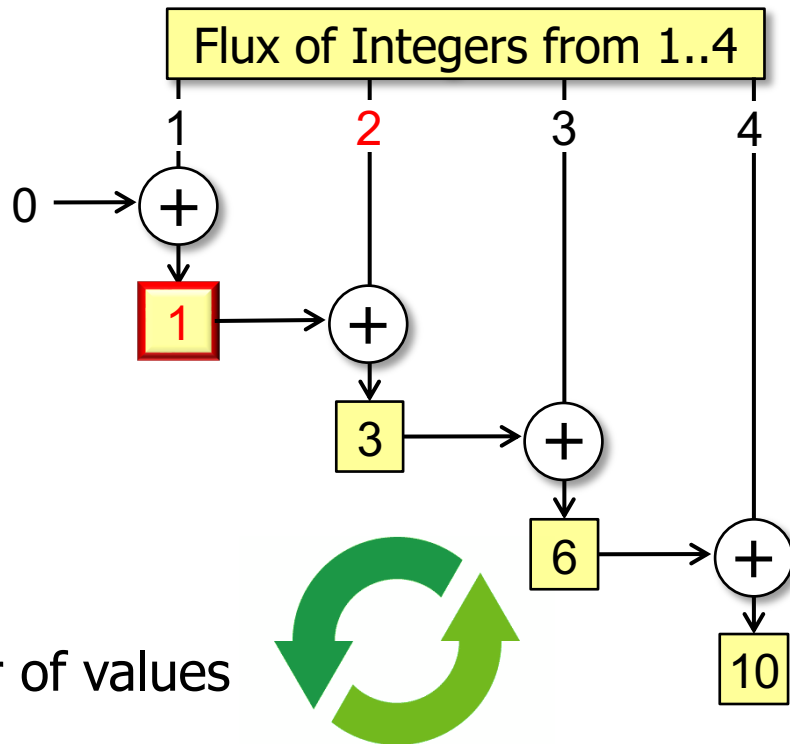


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  - The process repeats for each pair of values

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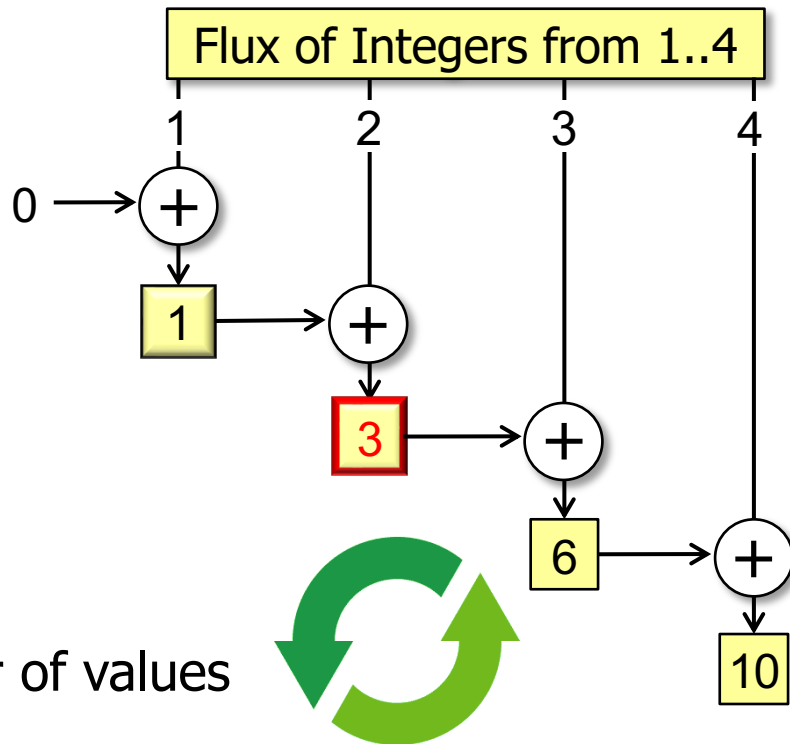


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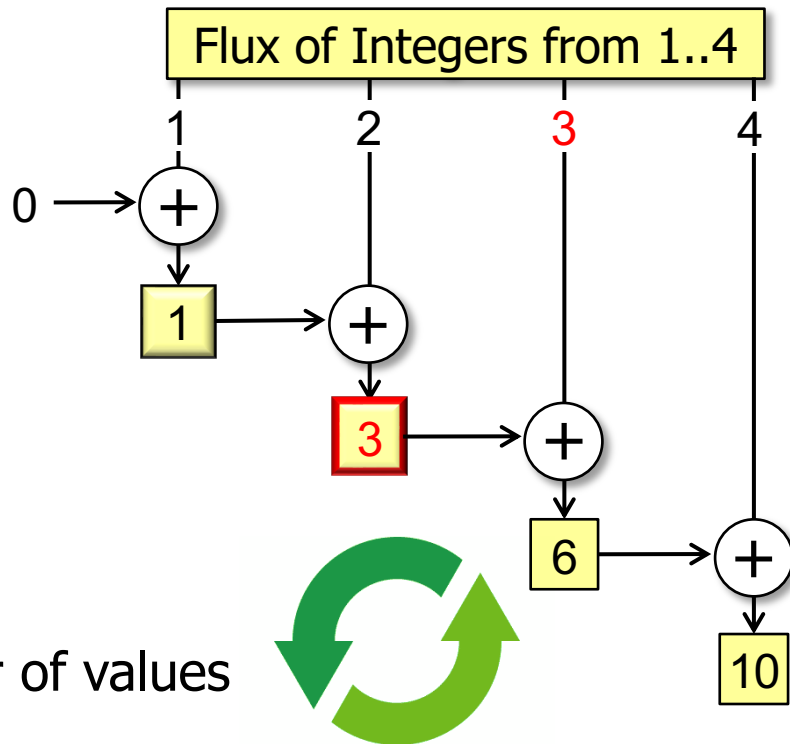


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`Mono<U> reduce`

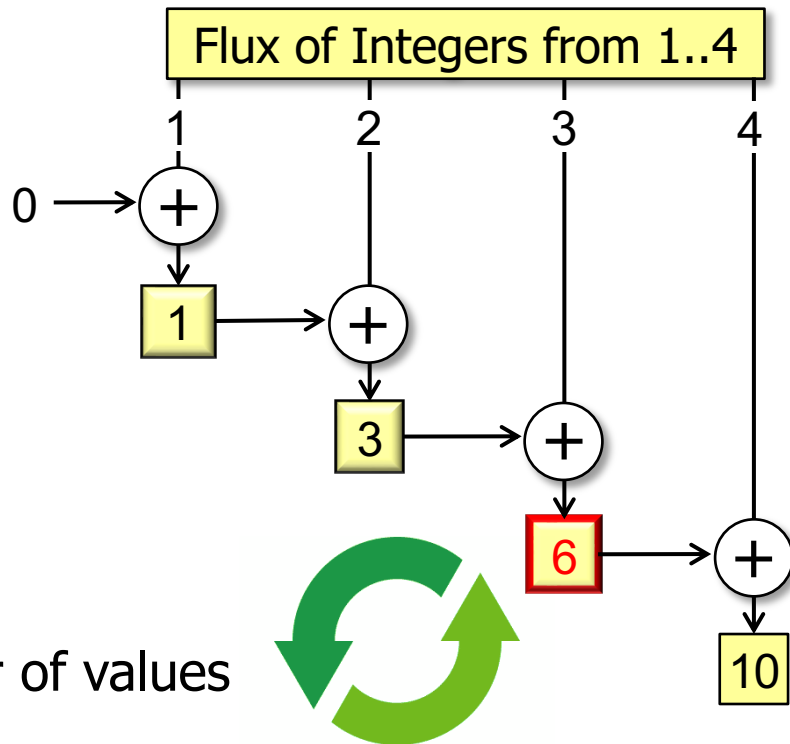
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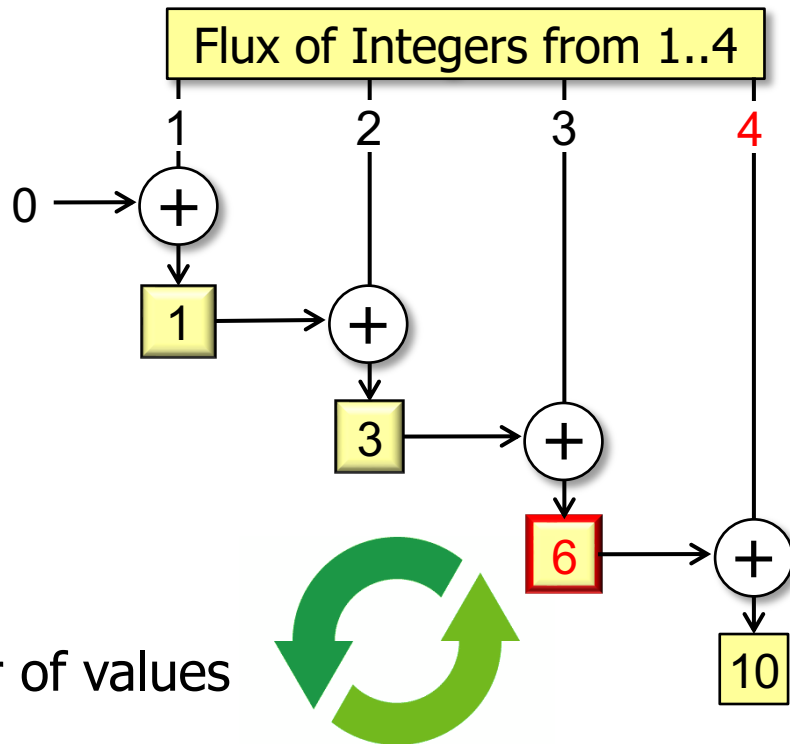


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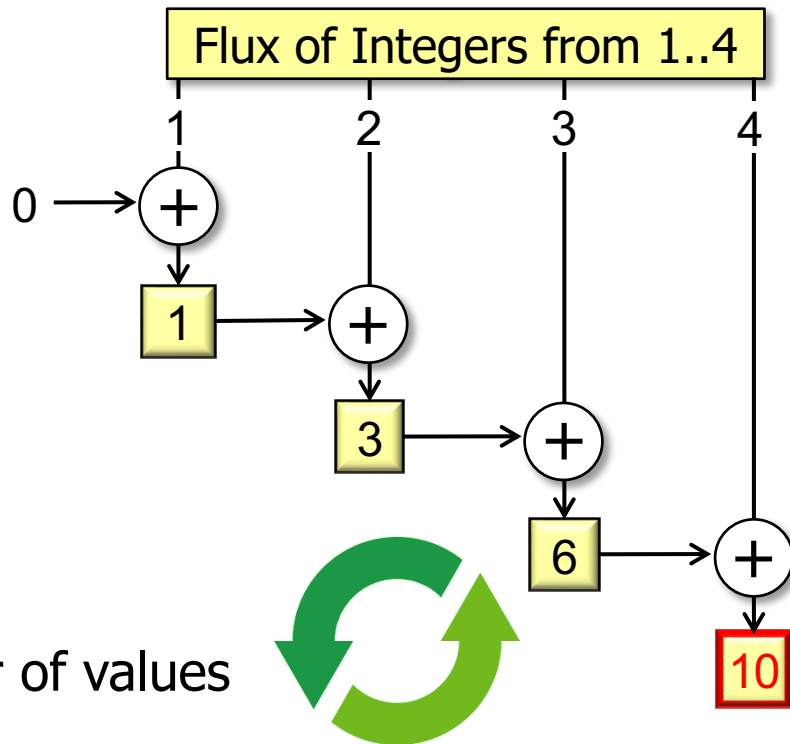


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`Mono<U> reduce`

`(BiFunction<T, T, T> reducer)`



# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

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- The `reduce()` operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
    - Reduction is performed using a `BiFunction` param
  - The result of the reduced Flux is emitted from the final call as sole item of a `Mono`

```
Mono<U> reduce  
(BiFunction<T, T, T> reducer)
```

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  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
    - Reduction is performed using a `BiFunction` param
  - The result of the reduced Flux is emitted from the final call as sole item of a `Mono`
    - If the Flux emits no items `Mono` will be empty

**Mono**<U> `reduce`

(`BiFunction`<T, T, T> `reducer`)



# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

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- The reduce() operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
    - Reduction is performed using a BiFunction param
  - The result of the reduced Flux is emitted from the final call as sole item of a Mono
    - If the Flux emits no items Mono will be empty
  - The internally accumulated value is discarded upon cancellation or error

**Mono**<U> reduce

(BiFunction<T, T, T> reducer)

**ERROR**

**CANCEL**

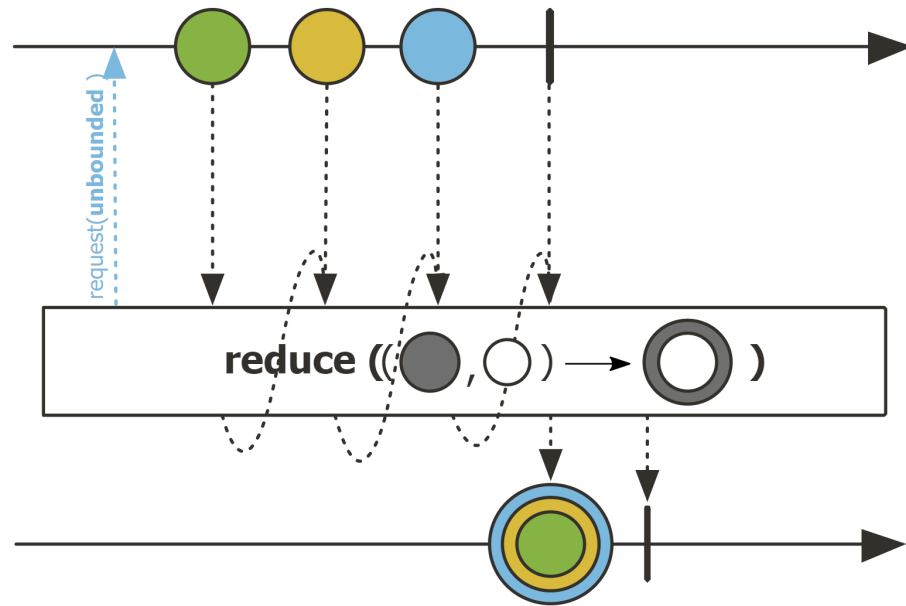


# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `reduce()` operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
- Upstream must signal `onComplete()` before accumulator can be emitted

**return Flux**

```
.fromArray(bigFractions)
.flatMap(bf ->
    multiplyFractions(bf,
        Schedulers.parallel()))
.reduce(BigFraction::add)
...
```

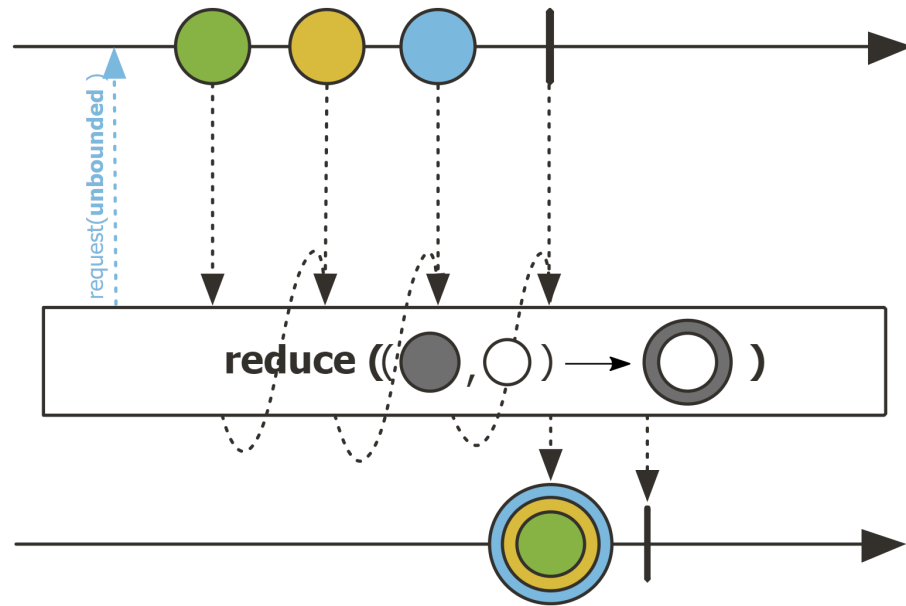


*Sum results of async multiplications*

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

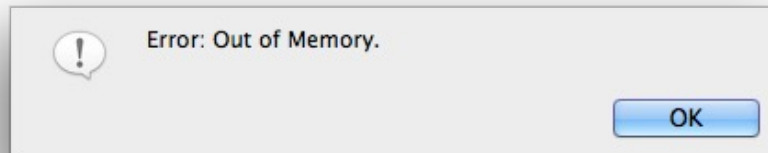
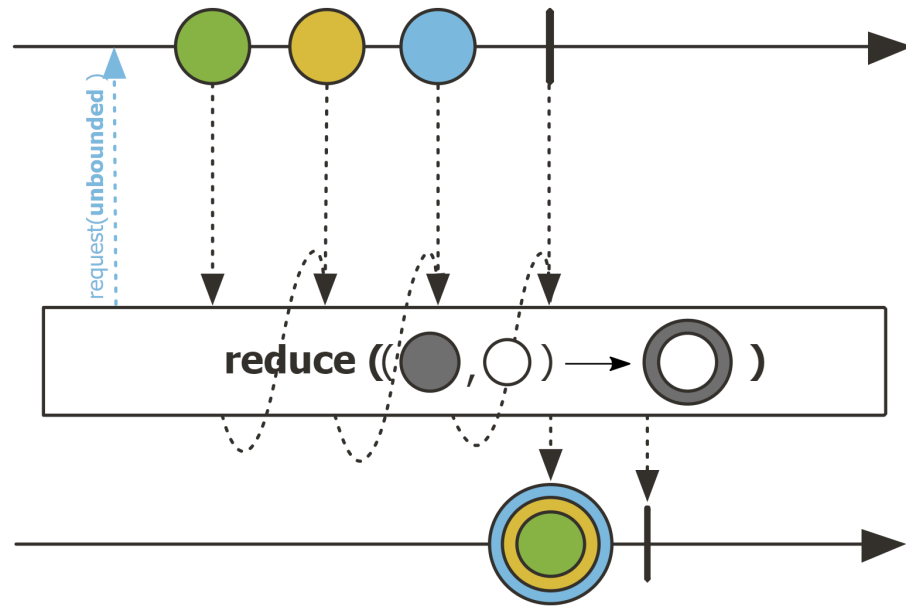
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- The `reduce()` operator
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- Upstream must signal `onComplete()` before accumulator can be emitted
  - Sources that are infinite & never complete will never emit anything through this operator



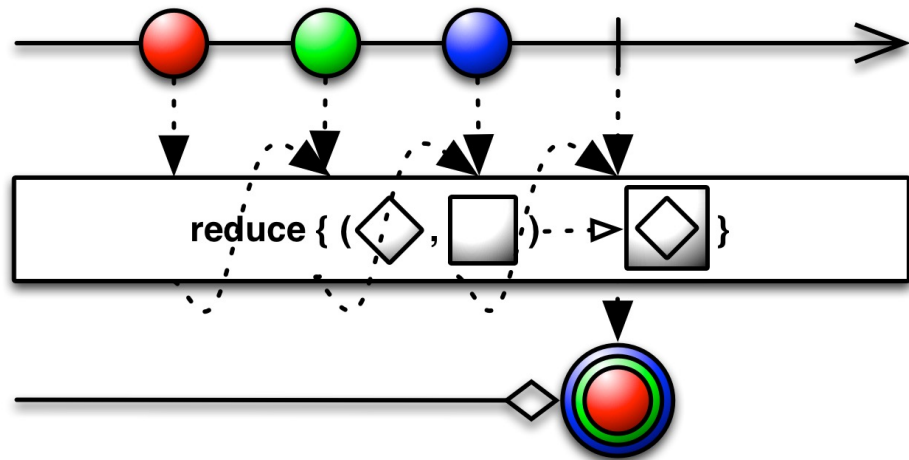
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- The `reduce()` operator
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- Upstream must signal `onComplete()` before accumulator can be emitted
  - Sources that are infinite & never complete will never emit anything through this operator
  - An infinite source may lead to a fatal `OutOfMemoryError`



# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `reduce()` operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
  - Upstream must signal `onComplete()` before accumulator can be emitted
- RxJava's `Observable.reduce()` operator works the same



*Sum the results of  
async multiplications*

```
return Observable  
    .fromArray(bigFractions)  
    .flatMap(bf ->  
        multiplyFractions(bf, Schedulers.computation()))  
    .reduce(BigFraction::add) ...
```

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `reduce()` operator
  - Reduce the values from this Flux sequence into a single object of the same type as the emitted items
  - Upstream must signal `onComplete()` before accumulator can be emitted
  - RxJava's `Observable.reduce()` operator works the same
  - Similar to the `Stream.reduce()` method in Java Streams

```
int result = List
    .of(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).stream()
    .reduce(0, Math::addExact);
```

## reduce

```
Optional<T> reduce(BinaryOperator<T> accumulator)
```

Performs a **reduction** on the elements of this stream, using an associative accumulation function, and returns an `Optional` describing the reduced value, if any. This is equivalent to:

```
boolean foundAny = false;
T result = null;
for (T element : this stream) {
    if (!foundAny) {
        foundAny = true;
        result = element;
    }
    else
        result = accumulator.apply(result, element);
}
return foundAny ? Optional.of(result) : Optional.empty();
```

*Sum the #'s together*

See [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#reduce](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#reduce)

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

---

- The collectList() operator

**Mono<List<T>>** **collectList()**

- Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a List

See [projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Flux.html#collectList](https://projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Flux.html#collectList)

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The collectList() operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a List
  - Returns a Mono to a List containing all values from this Flux

**Mono<List<T>>** collectList()

Class Mono<T>

java.lang.Object

reactor.core.publisher.Mono<T>

Type Parameters:

T - the type of the single value of this class

All Implemented Interfaces:

Publisher<T>, CorePublisher<T>

Direct Known Subclasses:

MonoOperator, MonoProcessor

---

```
public abstract class Mono<T>
```

```
extends Object
```

```
implements CorePublisher<T>
```

A Reactive Streams **Publisher** with basic rx operators that completes successfully by emitting an element, or with an error.

See [projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Mono.html](https://projectreactor.io/docs/core/release/api/reactor/core/publisher/Mono.html)

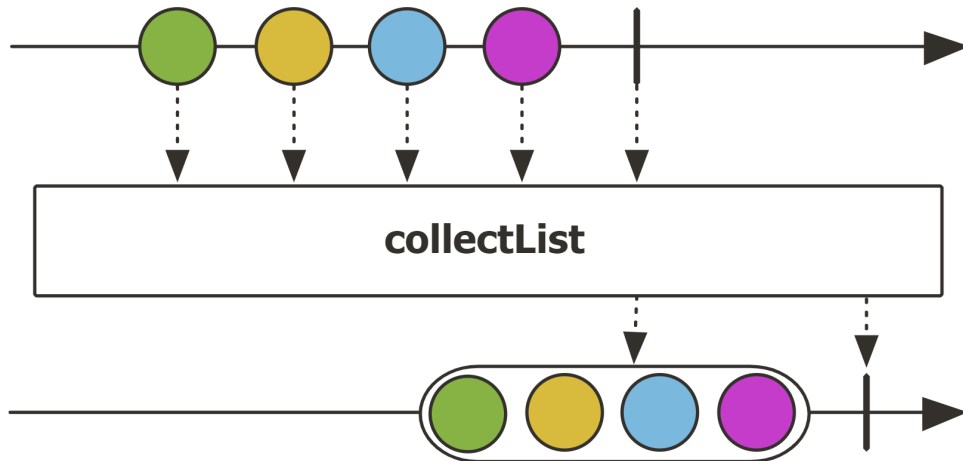
# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `collectList()` operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a List
  - The list is emitted by the Mono when this sequence completes

Flux

```
.fromIterable  
    (bigFractions)  
.flatMap(...)  
.filter(fraction -> fraction.compareTo(0) > 0)  
.collectList()  
...
```

*Collect the filtered BigFractions into a list*



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

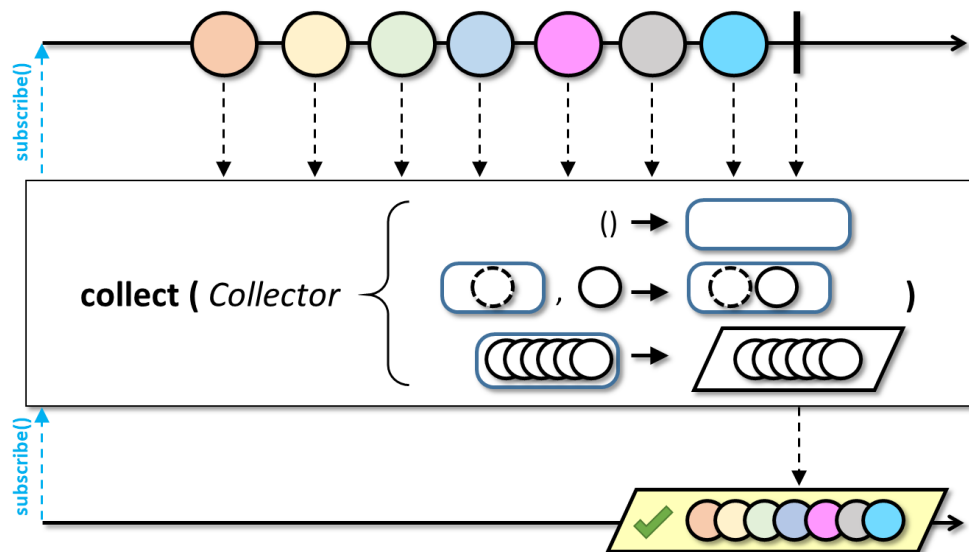


# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `collectList()` operator
    - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a List
    - The list is emitted by the Mono when this sequence completes
  - RxJava's `Observable.collect()` is a generalization of `collectList()`
- Observable**

```
.fromIterable(bigFractions)
.flatMap(...)
.filter(fraction -> fraction.compareTo(0) > 0)
.collect(toList())
...
```

*Collect the filtered BigFractions into a list*



# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The collectList() operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a List
  - The list is emitted by the Mono when this sequence completes
  - RxJava's Observable.collect() is a generalization of collectList()
  - Similar to the Stream.collect() method in Java Streams

*Collect even #'d Integers into a List*

## collect

```
<R,A> R collect(Collector<? super T,A,R> collector)
```

Performs a mutable reduction operation on the elements of this stream using a Collector. A Collector encapsulates the functions used as arguments to collect(Supplier, BiConsumer, BiConsumer), allowing for reuse of collection strategies and composition of collect operations such as multiple-level grouping or partitioning.

```
List<Integer> evenNumbers = List  
    .of(1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6)  
    .stream()  
    .filter(x -> x % 2 == 0)  
    .toList();
```

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

---

- The collect() operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a container

```
<R, A> Mono<R> collect  
    (Collector<? super T,  
        A,  
        ? extends R> collector)
```

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The collect() operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a container
    - The param is the Java Stream Collector interface
      - This interface defines the supplier(), accumulator(), combiner(), & finisher() methods

```
<R, A> Mono<R> collect  
(Collector<? super T,  
    A,  
    ? extends R> collector)
```

## Interface Collector<T,A,R>

### Type Parameters:

T - the type of input elements to the reduction operation

A - the mutable accumulation type of the reduction operation (often hidden as an implementation detail)

R - the result type of the reduction operation

```
public interface Collector<T,A,R>
```

A mutable reduction operation that accumulates input elements into a mutable result container, optionally transforming the accumulated result into a final representation after all input elements have been processed. Reduction operations can be performed either sequentially or in parallel.

See [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Collector.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Collector.html)

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

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- The collect() operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a container
    - The param is the Java Stream Collector interface
  - The collected result is emitted via a Mono when this sequence completes

```
<R, A> Mono<R> collect  
(Collector<? super T,  
A,  
? extends R> collector)
```

# Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class

- The `collect()` operator
  - Collect all elements emitted by this Flux into a container
  - Can be used to seamlessly integrate Project Reactor & Java Streams capabilities

`return monos -> Mono`

`.when(monos)`

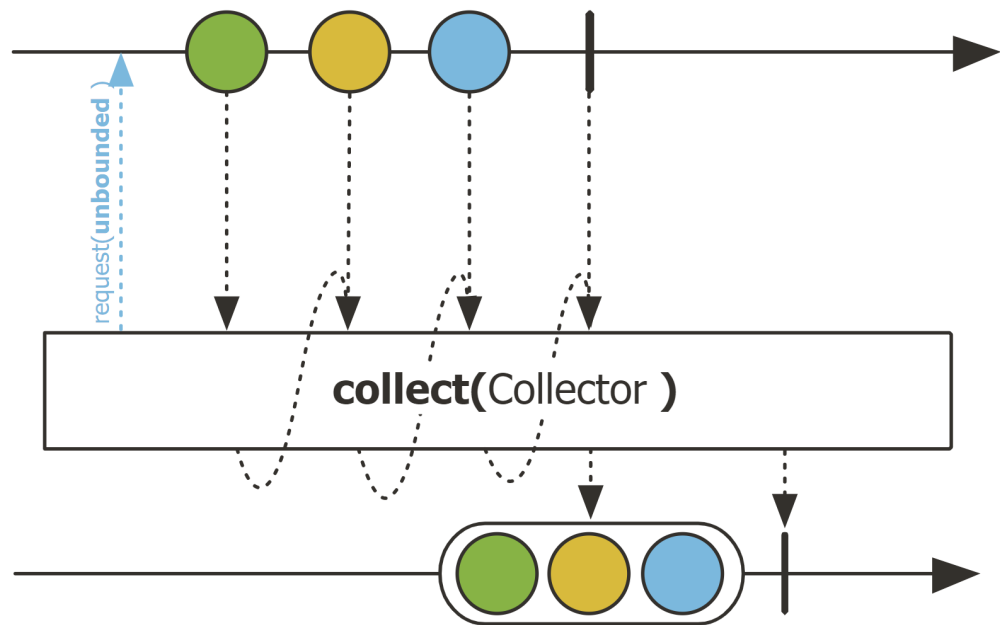
`.materialize()`

`.flatMap(v -> Flux`

`.fromIterable(monos)`

`.map(Mono::block)`

`.collect(toList())) ;`

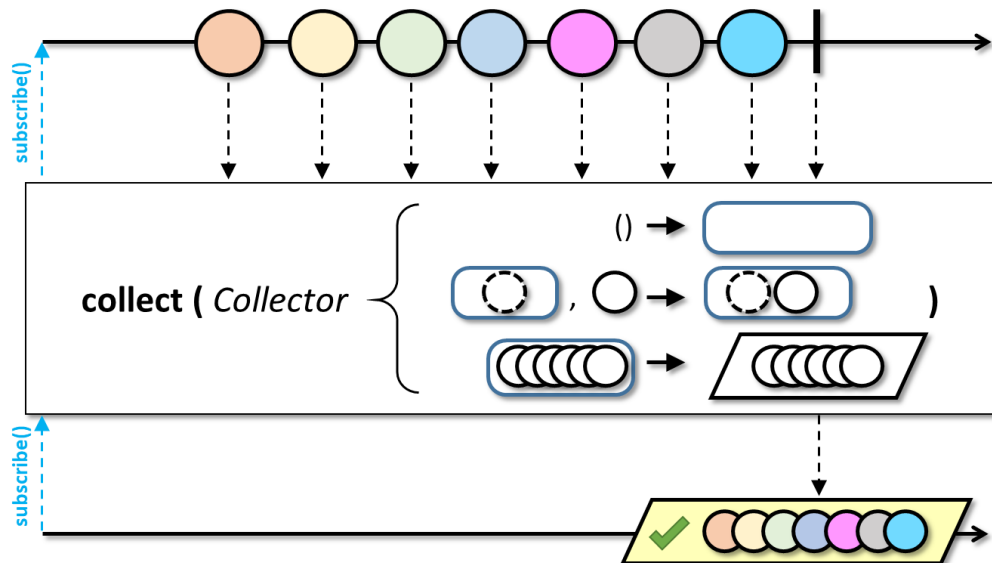


*Return a Mono to a List  
of results that were  
computed asynchronously*

See [Reactive/flux/ex3/src/main/java/flux/flux/flux/MonosCollector.java](https://github.com/reactor/reactor-core/blob/main/src/main/java/org/reactor/flux/ex3/src/main/java/flux/flux/flux/MonosCollector.java)

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- RxJava's operator `Observable.collect()` works the same



```
.fromIterable(bigFractions)
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.collect(toList())
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```

*Collect the filtered BigFractions into a list*

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- The collect() operator
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Performs a mutable reduction operation on the elements of this stream using a Collector. A Collector encapsulates the functions used as arguments to collect(Supplier, BiConsumer, BiConsumer), allowing for reuse of collection strategies and composition of collect operations such as multiple-level grouping or partitioning.

```
Set<Integer> evenNumbers = List  
    .of(1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6)  
    .stream()  
    .filter(x -> x % 2 == 0)  
    .collect(toSet());
```

*Collect even #'d Integers into a Set*

See [docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#collect](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/Stream.html#collect)



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# End of Key Combining Operators in the Flux Class (Part 2)