

# Programmation Réactive

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Principes fondamentaux et application au Web

# Plan

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- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Quelles limites de MVC
- ▶ Quelques principes généraux
- ▶ En pratique avec React
- ▶ Redux
- ▶ Traitements de flux génériques

# Plan

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- ▶ **Introduction**
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# Qu'est ce que la programmation réactive ?

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Une approche visant à mieux gérer les flux

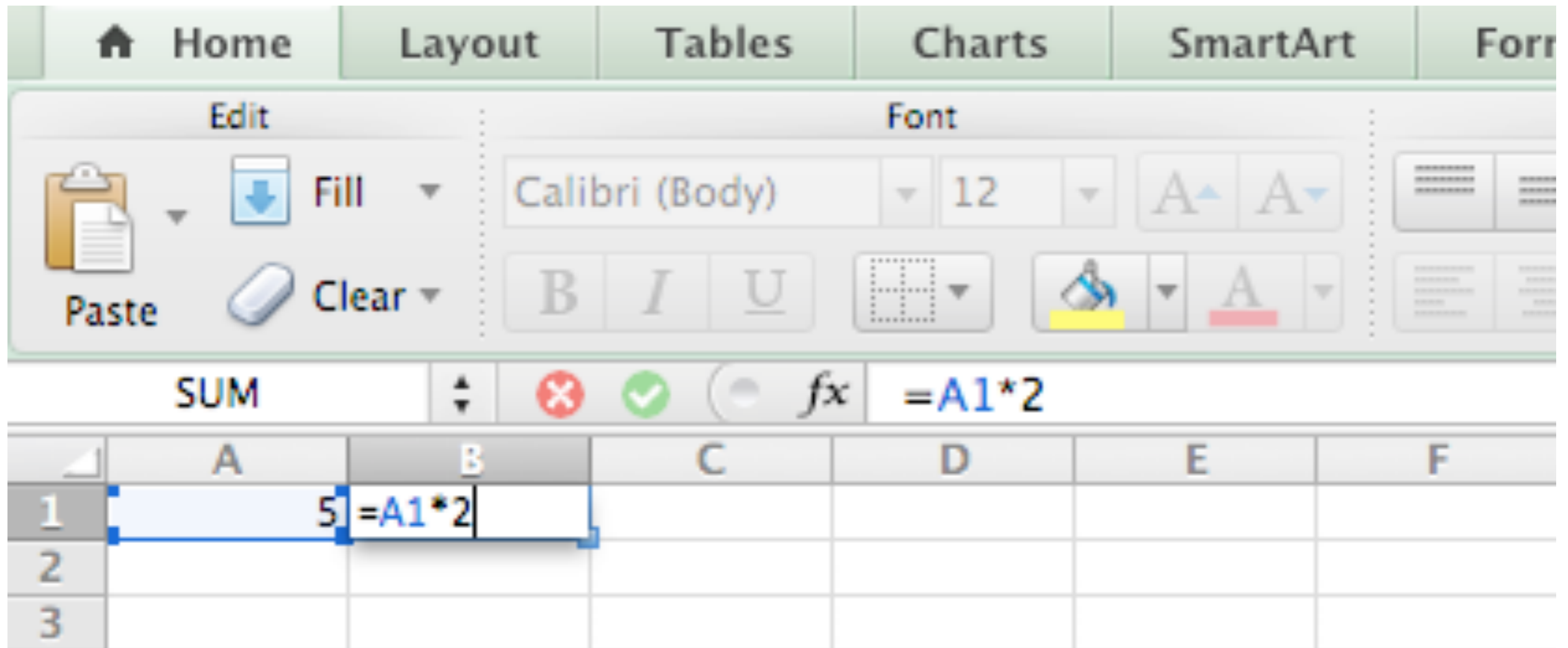
Deux types de flux

- ▶ Des événements discrets : frappe clavier
- ▶ Des évènements continus ou *comportements* : position souris

Idée : dépasser les callbacks ou le patron Observer.

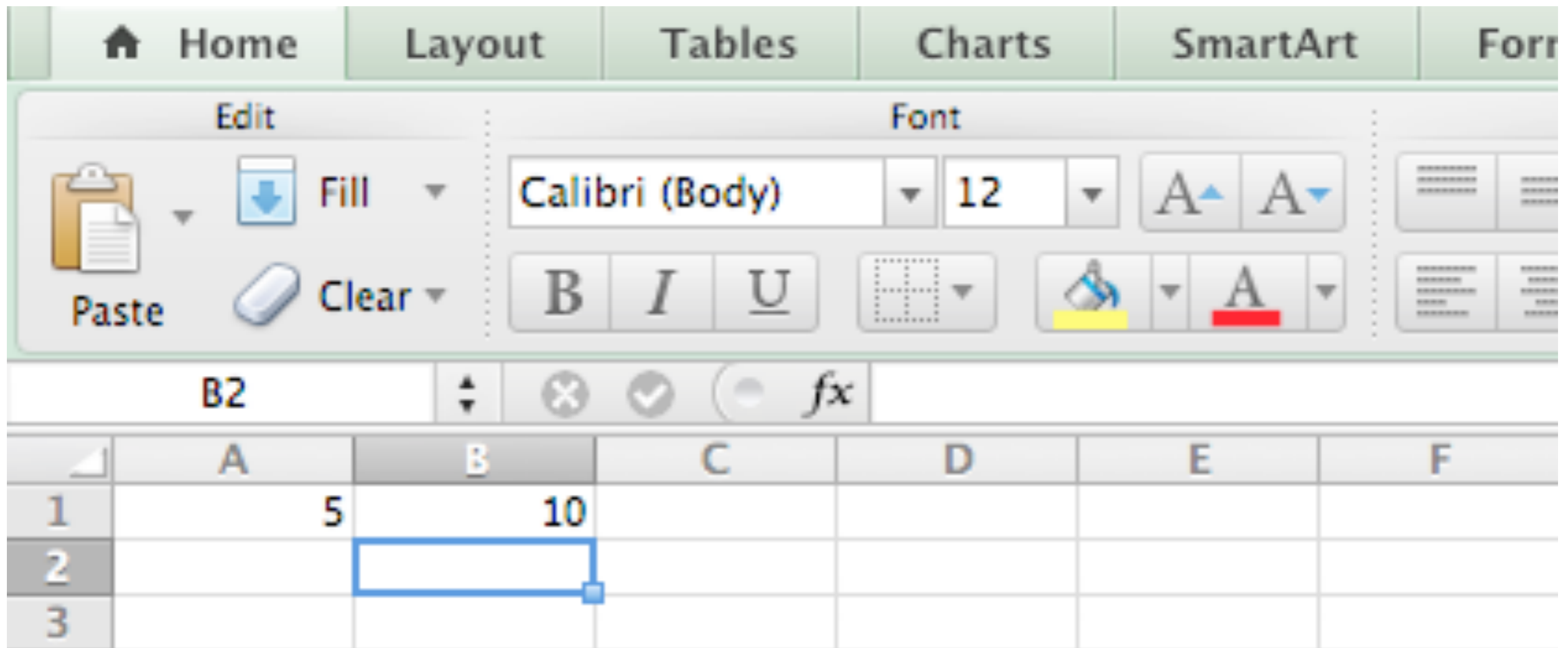
# Ou avez vous vu ça ?

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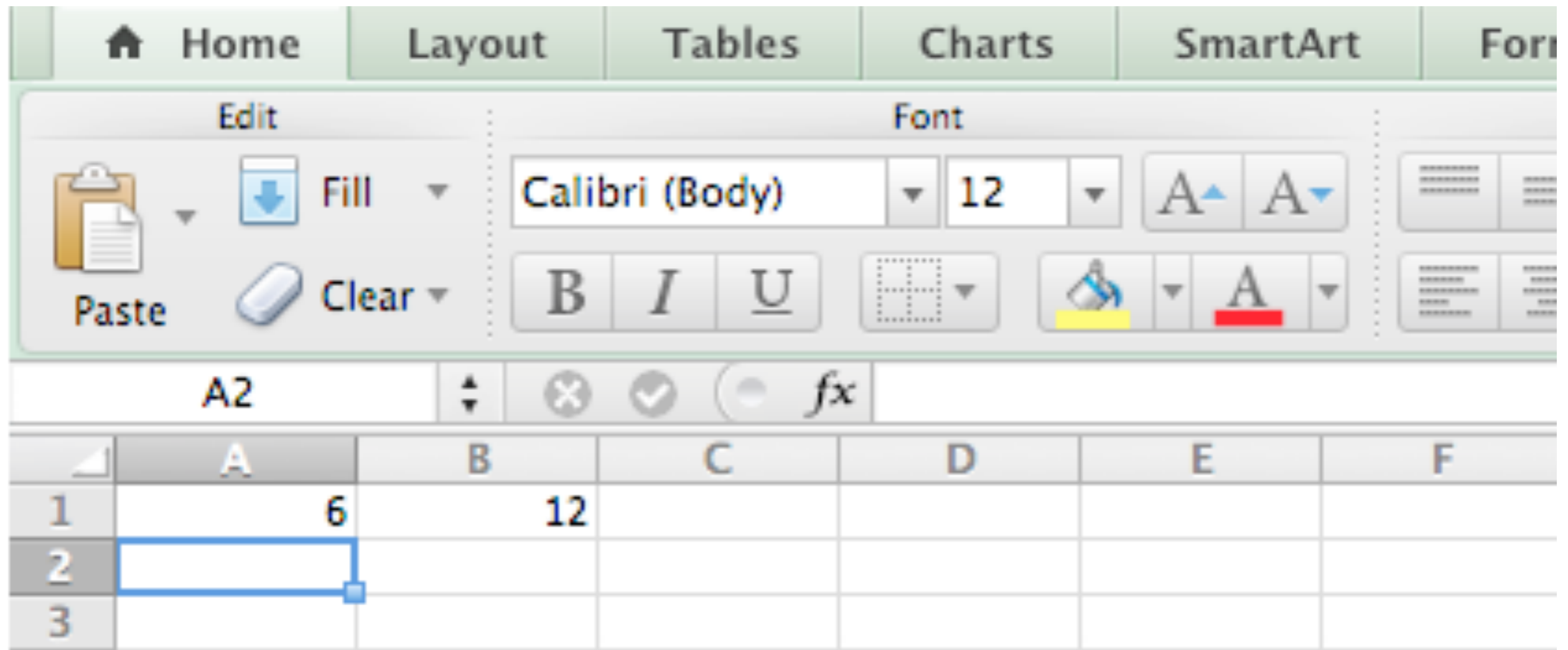
# Ou avez vous vu ça ?

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# Ou avez vous vu ça ?

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<http://www.hanselsolutions.com/blog/surf-talk/shiny-surf.html#/9>

# Pourquoi la programmation réactive ?

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- ▶ Gestion d'évènements et de l'asynchrone
- ▶ Faible latence (contraintes sur les temps de réponse)
- ▶ Flux de données importants (et rapides).
- ▶ Tolérance aux fautes



# Exemples

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À vous

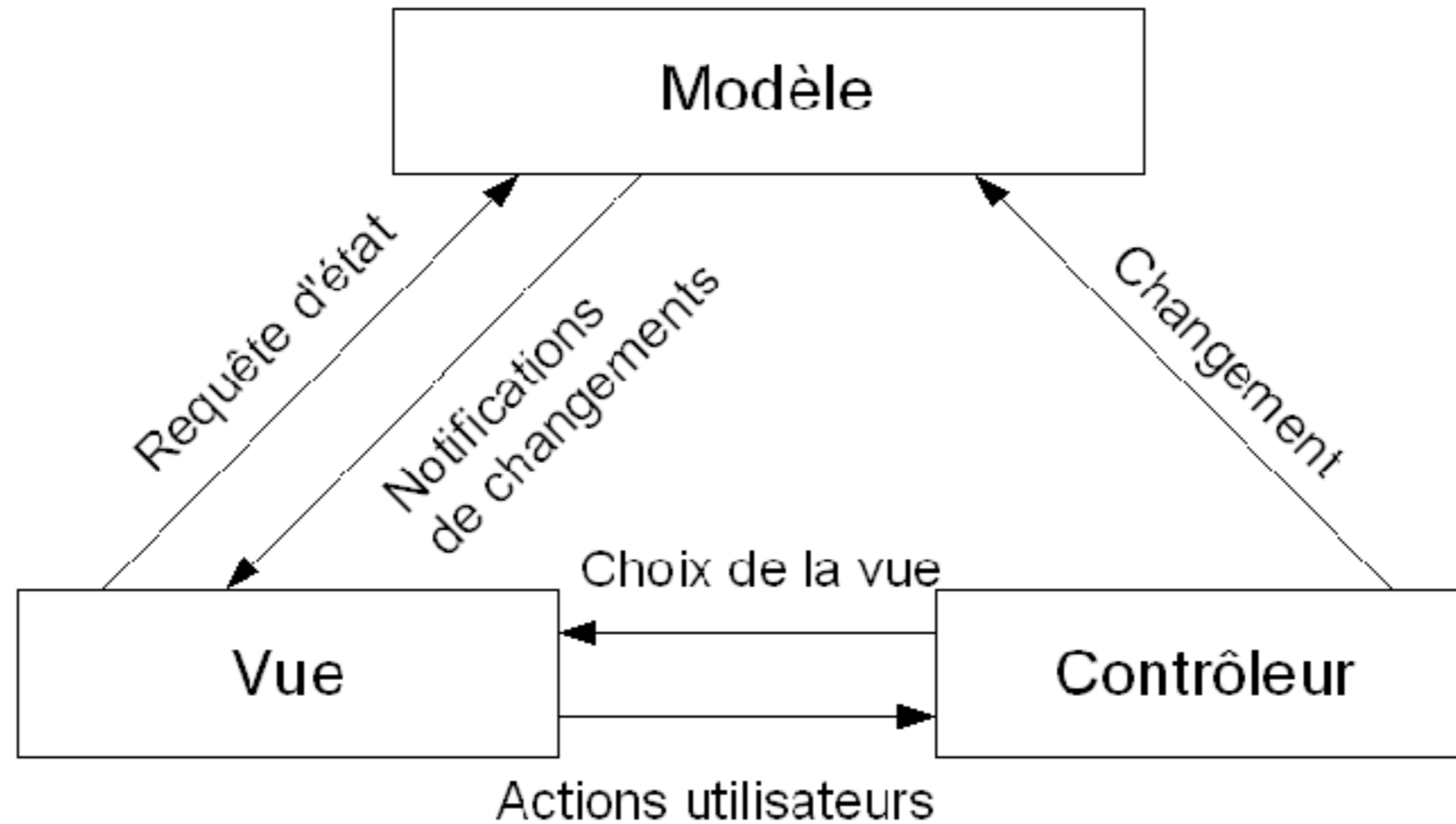
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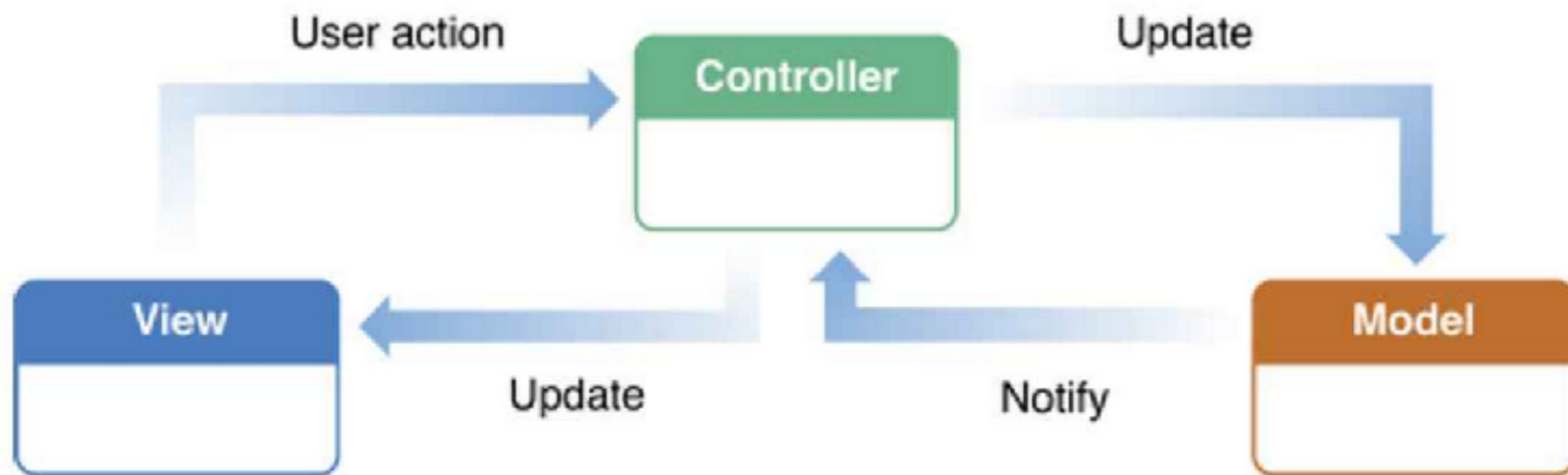
# MVC - plutôt natif

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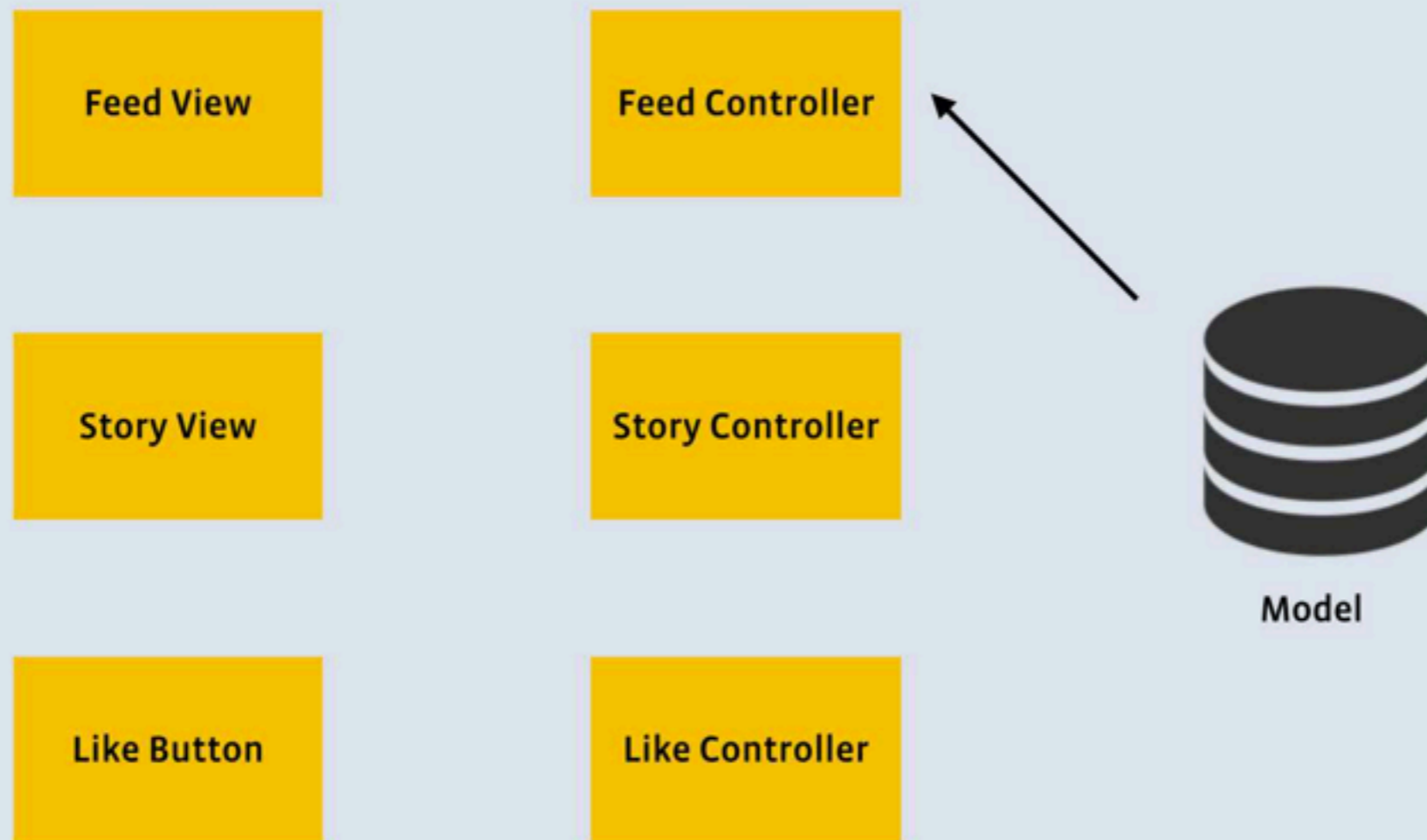
# MVC - plutôt Web

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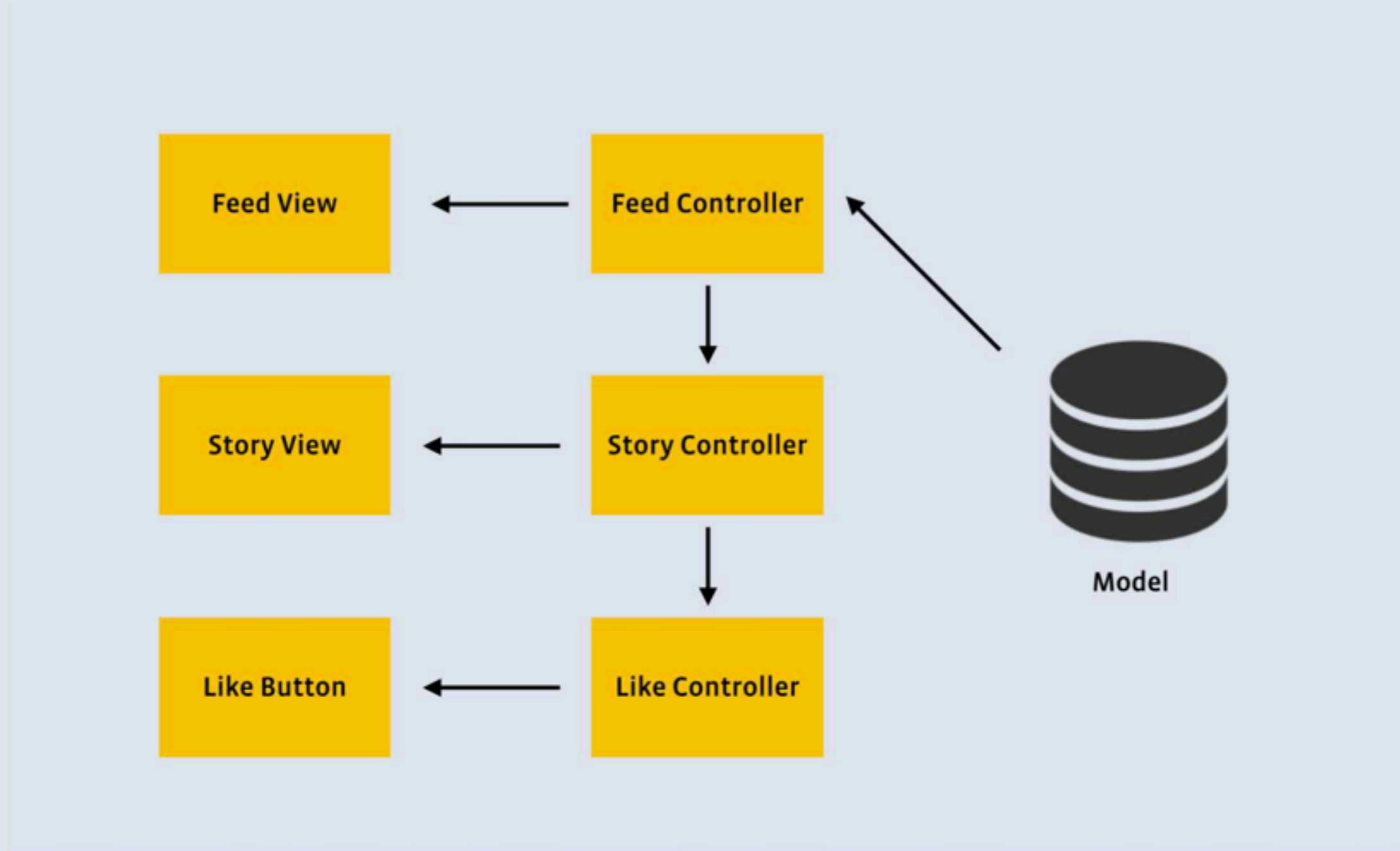
# MVC en pratique

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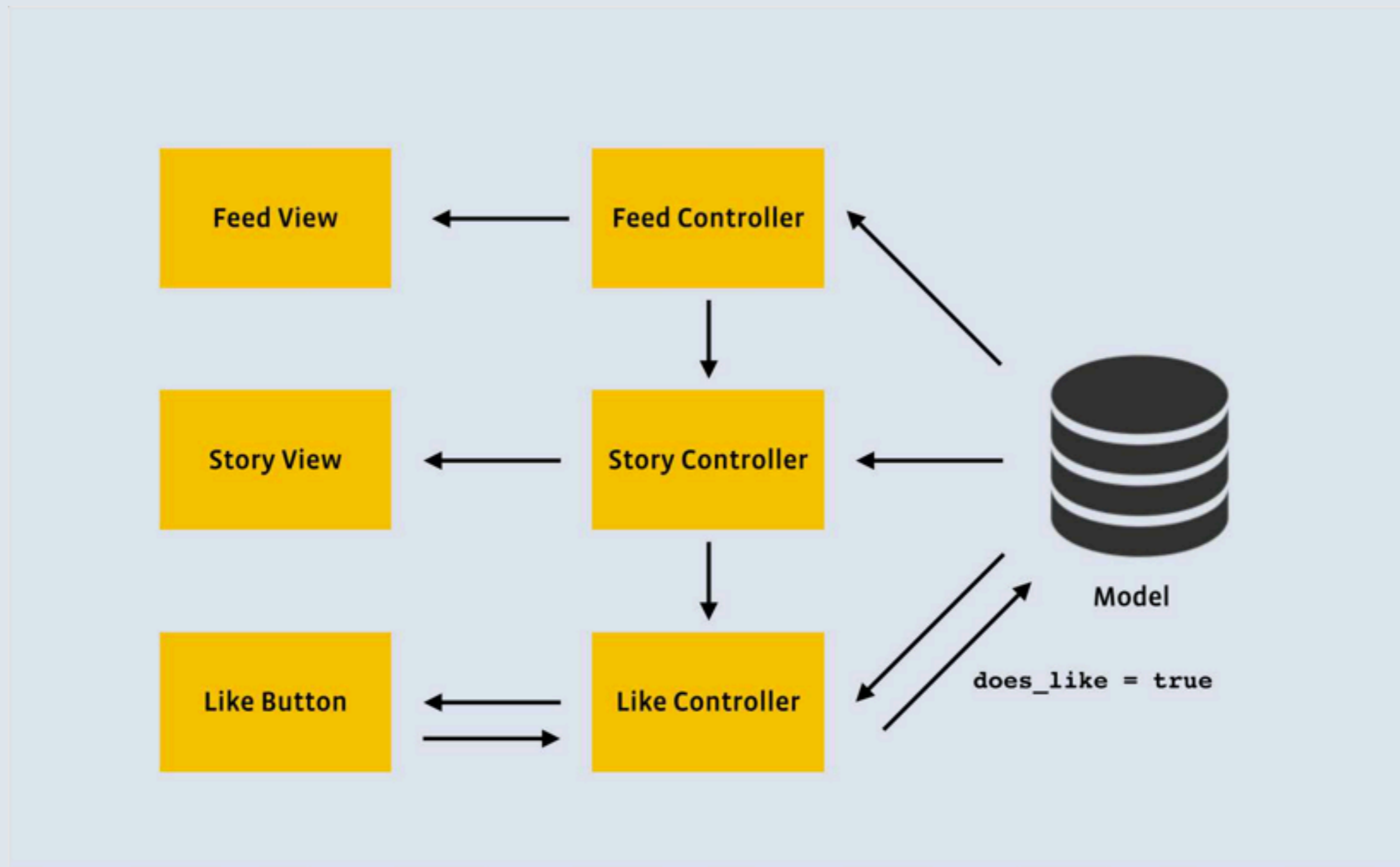


# MVC en pratique

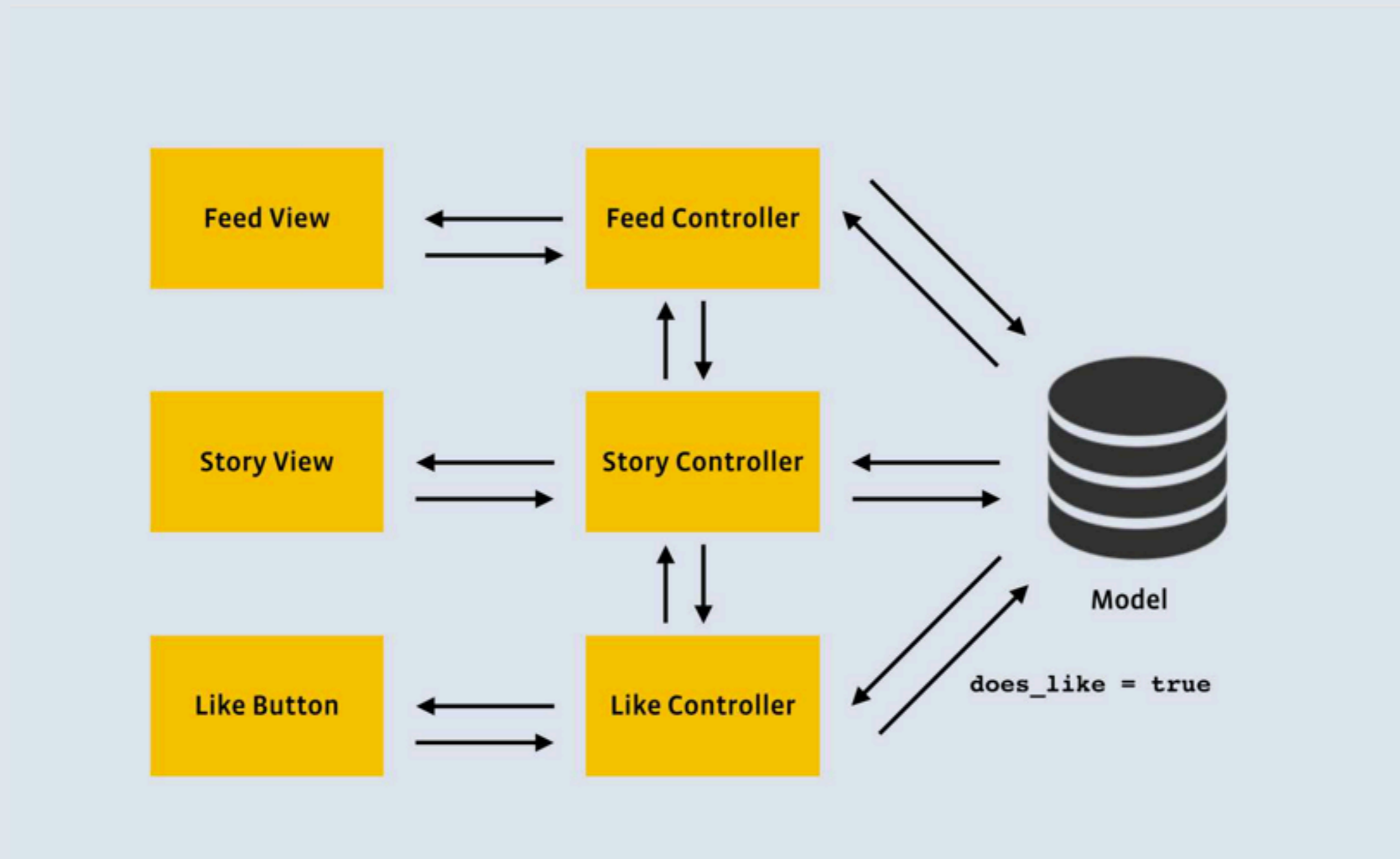
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# MVC en pratique



# MVC en pratique





# En pratique

The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook news feed. The interface includes a search bar at the top, a navigation menu on the left, and a list of posts in the center. Red and yellow hand-drawn annotations highlight specific elements:

- Red Annotations:** A circle around the top navigation bar (Jessica, Home, and a highlighted icon); a circle around the 'News Feed' option in the left sidebar; a circle around the 'PHYSICIST' text on a t-shirt in a sponsored post; a circle around the 'Like' button of a post; and a circle around the 'Write a comment...' input field at the bottom.
- Yellow Annotation:** A large circle around the main photo of a house with people on the balcony.

The main post features a photo of a house with the caption "Their new favorite place." Below it are interaction buttons for "Like", "Comment", and "Share". A sponsored post for "ashleybudget.com" is visible, featuring a bracelet and a t-shirt with the text "TRUST ME, I'M A PHYSICIST". The right sidebar shows a list of users who liked the main post, including Kristen Bruch, Zi Teng Wang, and Joan DeMeyer.

# Problèmes

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1. La vue gère son état “en interne” -> elle est mutable mais influe sur le modèle quand même.
2. Un changement implique une cascade d'inter-dépendances
  - ▶ Lenteurs (re-dessins multiples) sur le thread principal
  - ▶ Race conditions, à cause d'opérations atomique
  - ▶ Complexité et risque d'inter-blocage

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# Un concept important : l'immuabilité

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## Objet immuable (Immutable object)

- ▶ Objet dont l'état ne peut pas être modifié après sa création
- ▶ Opposé d'objet variable

Facilite la prog. purement fonctionnelle (pratique pour plein de choses, évite les effets de bords, facilite le undo)

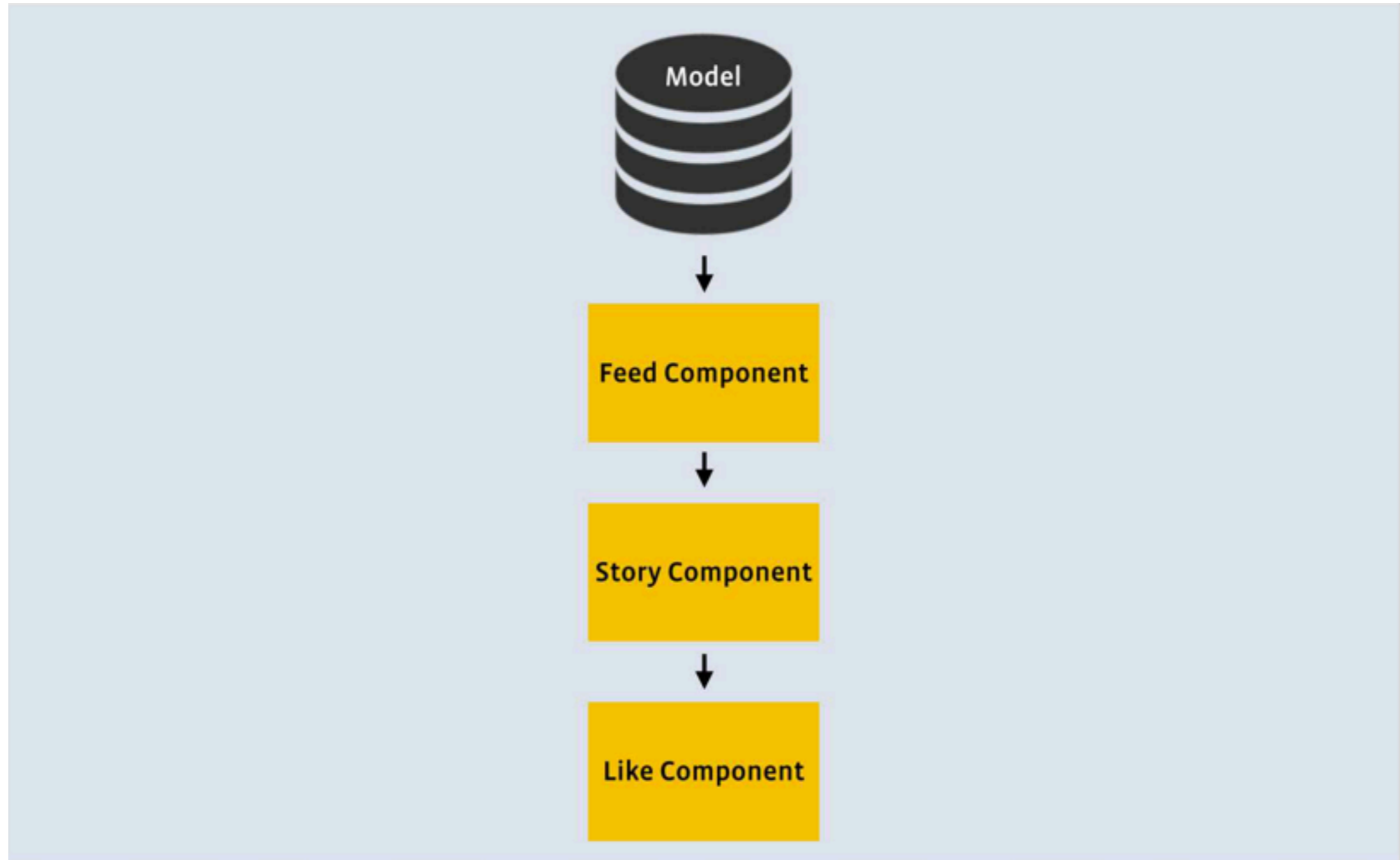
Une seule source de “vérité”

Facilite le caching

Mais ce n'est pas forcément assez : <https://codewords.recurse.com/issues/six/immutability-is-not-enough>

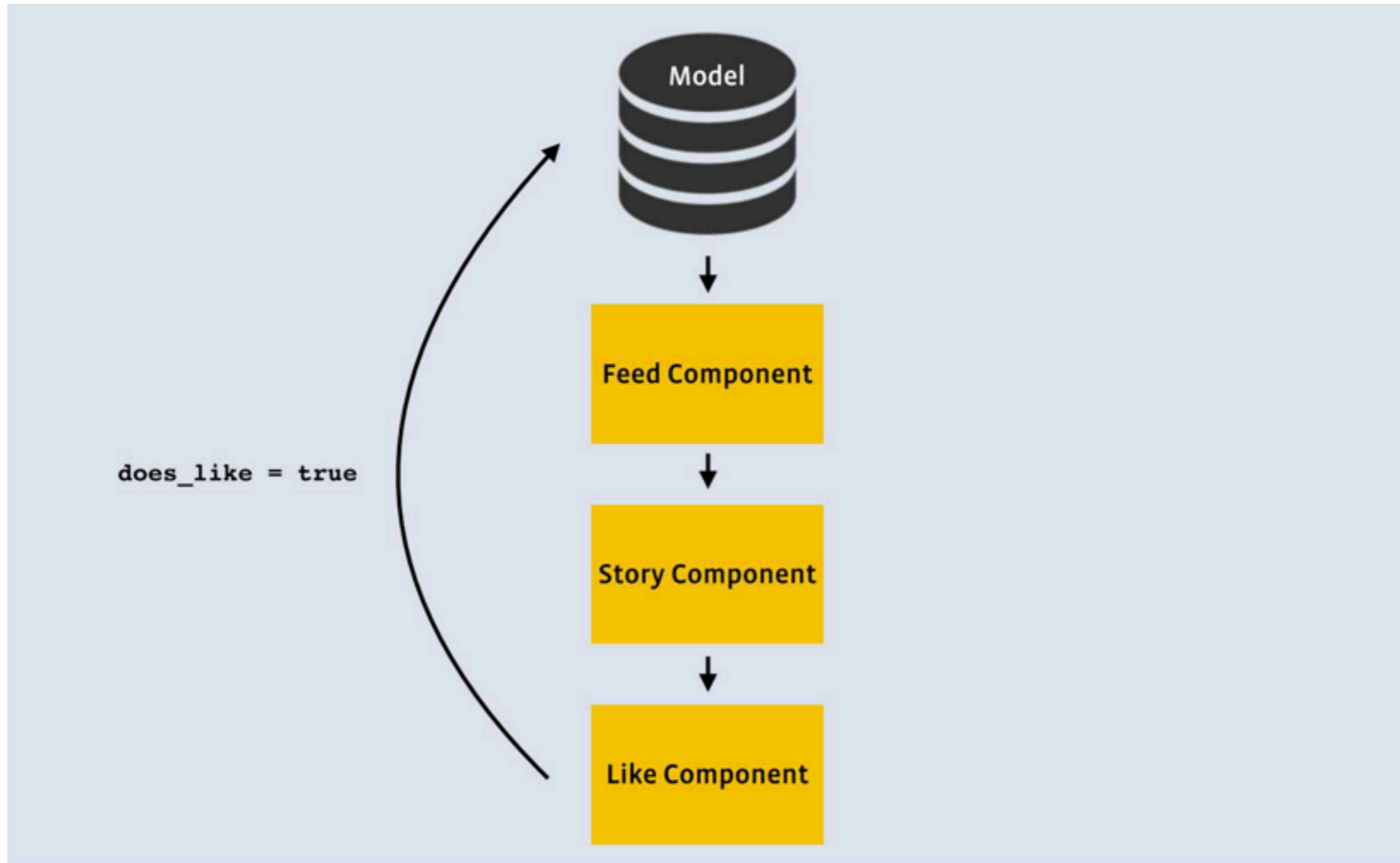
# Principe généraux de React + Redux (Flux)

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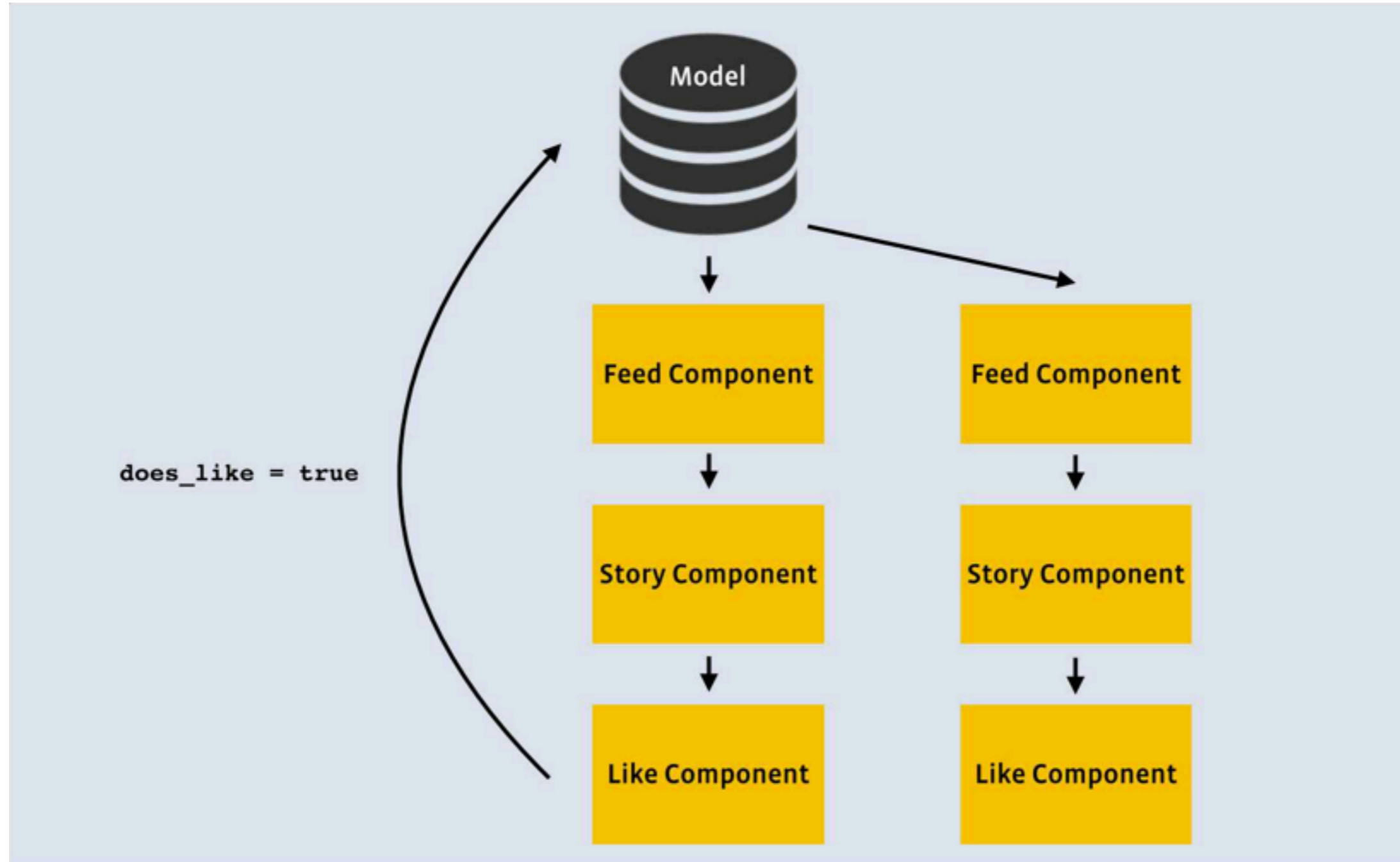


# On modifie le modèle directement

---

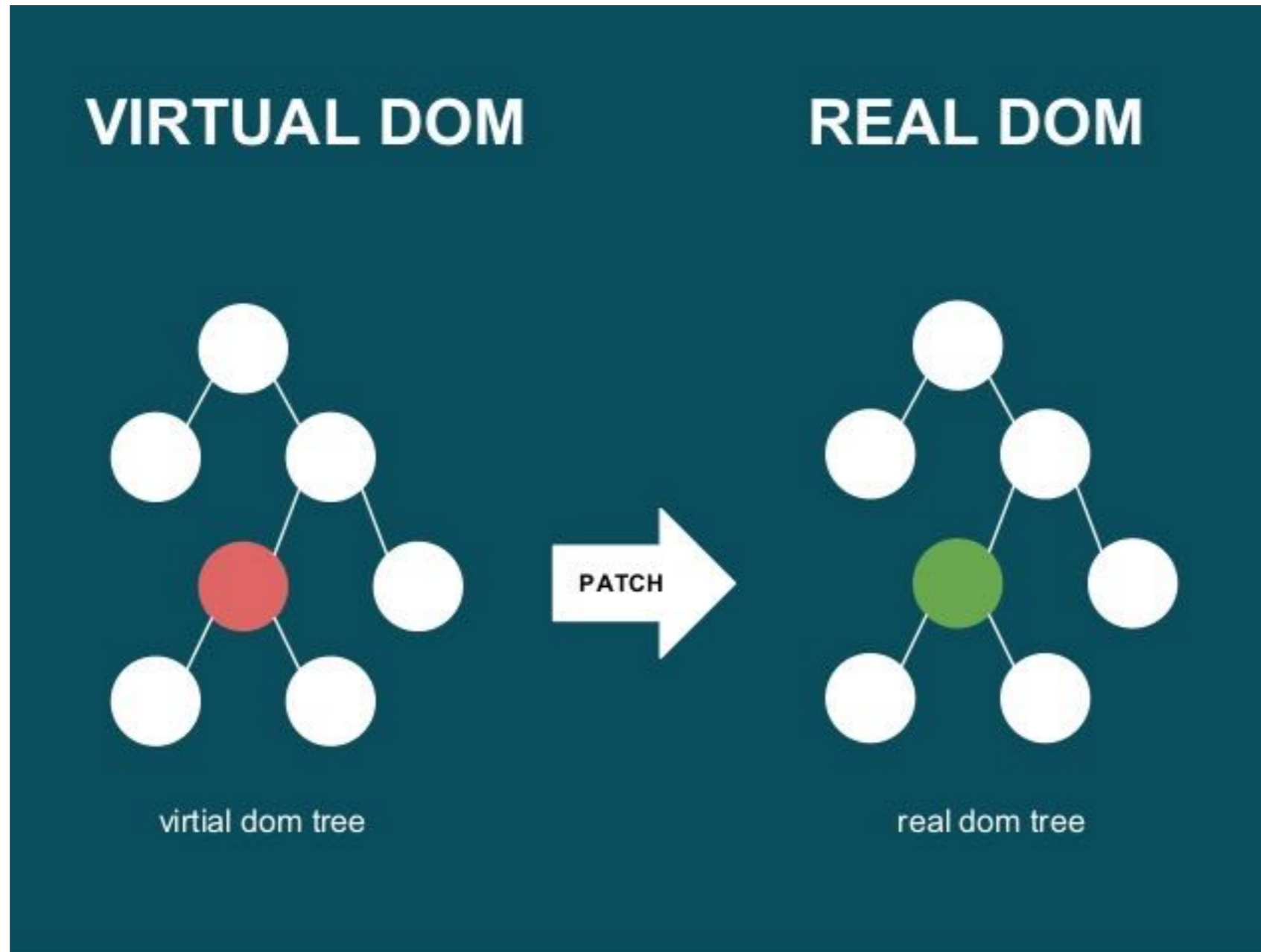


# Nouvel arbre de rendu

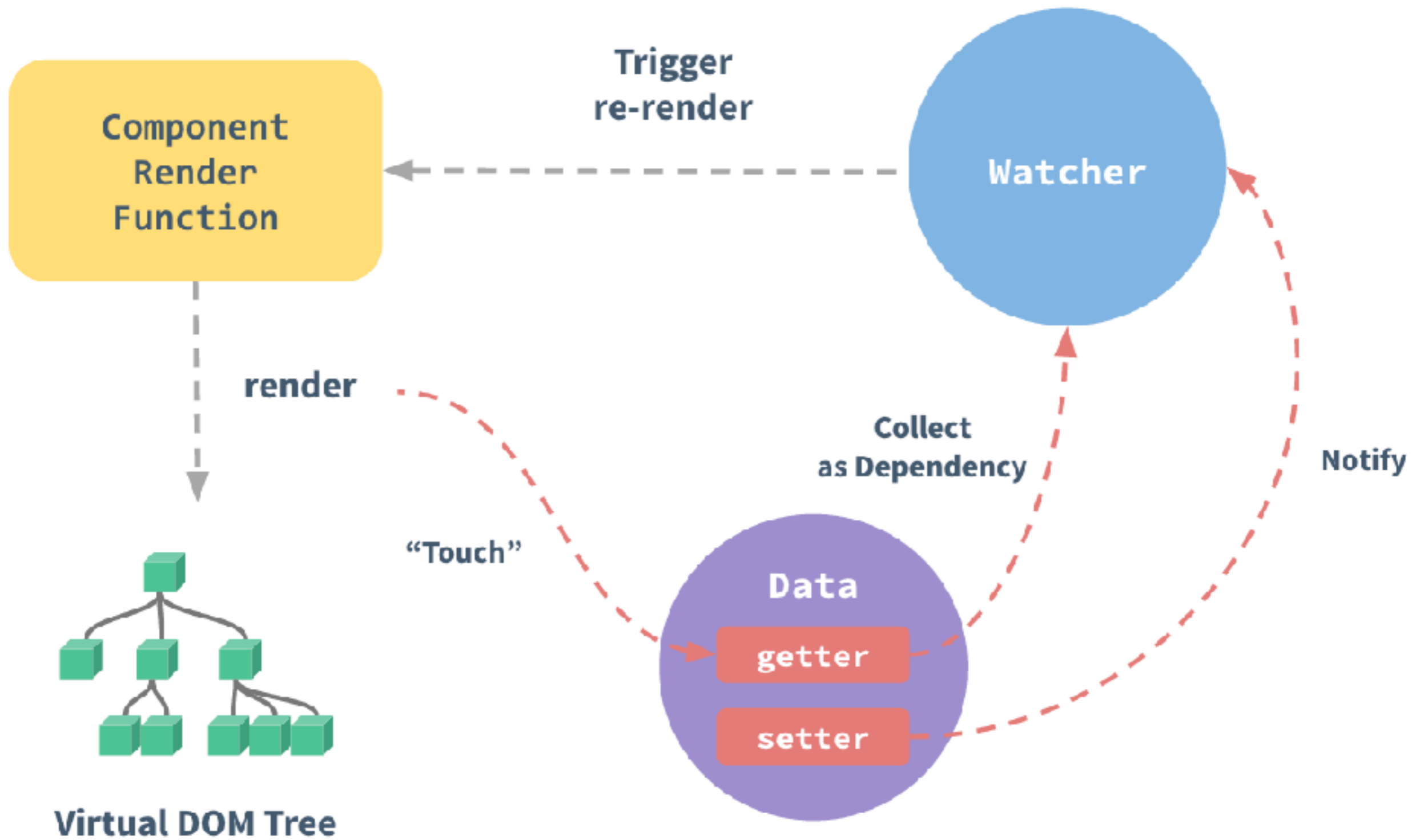


# Un DOM Virtuel

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# Modèle immuable

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- ▶ Les objets restent immuables
- ▶ On ne modifie pas le modèle mais on effectue des opérations dessus
- ▶ Quand un changement arrive, un nouvel arbre est créé depuis le haut
- ▶ Les “stores” de haut niveau reçoivent des mise à jour (updates) de façon asynchrone

# Les bibliothèques Javascript

Guide API Examples Blog Community



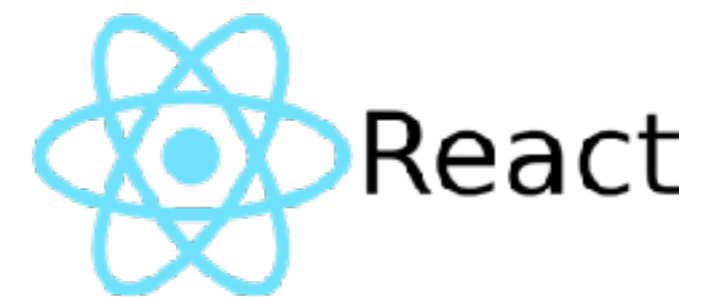
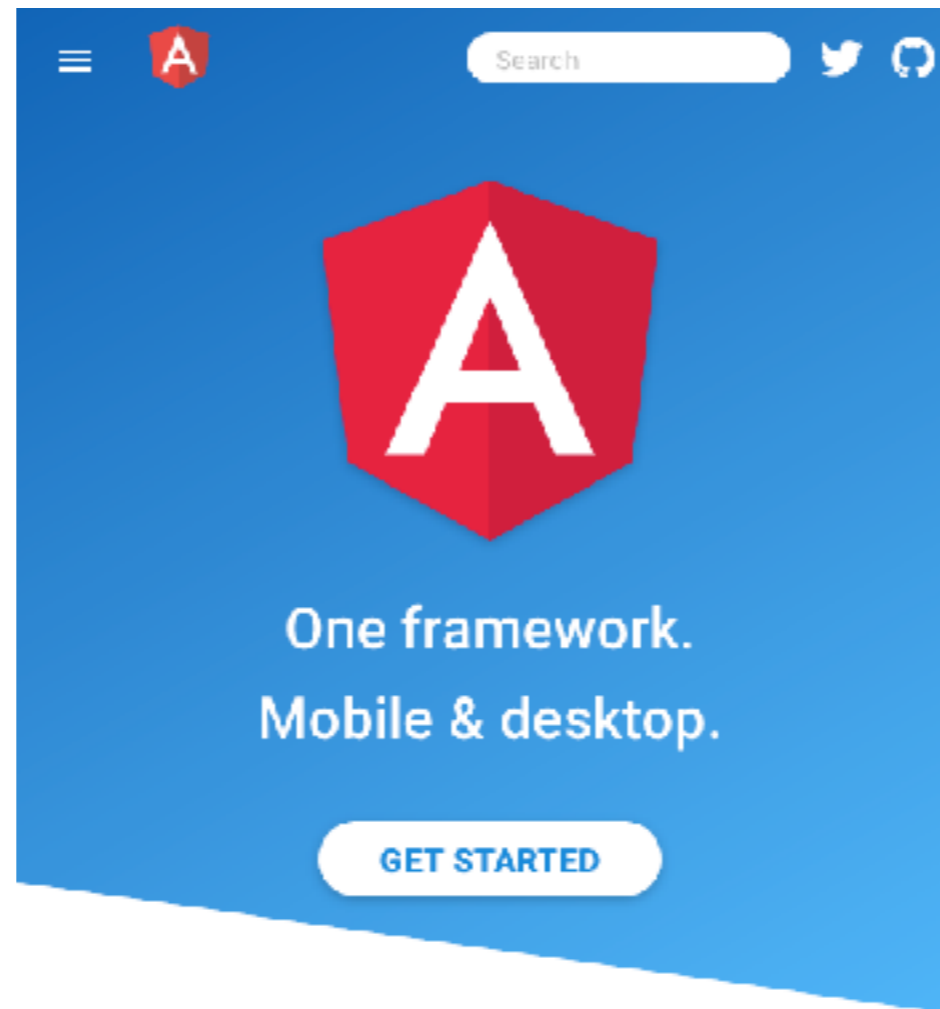
Vue.js

Reactive Components for Modern Web Interfaces

Install v1.8.24

Follow @vuejs Star 18,831 Support Vue.js

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# React

---

Gère la vue

Quelques principes

- ▶ **Centré composant**
- ▶ Déclaratif
- ▶ Composition plutôt qu'héritage
- ▶ Encapsulation et réactivité

# Des composants

---

Only show products in stock

Name	Price
<b>Sporting Goods</b>	
Football	\$49.99
Baseball	\$9.99
<b>Basketball</b>	\$29.99
<b>Electronics</b>	
iPod Touch	\$99.99
<b>iPhone 5</b>	\$399.99
Nexus 7	\$199.99

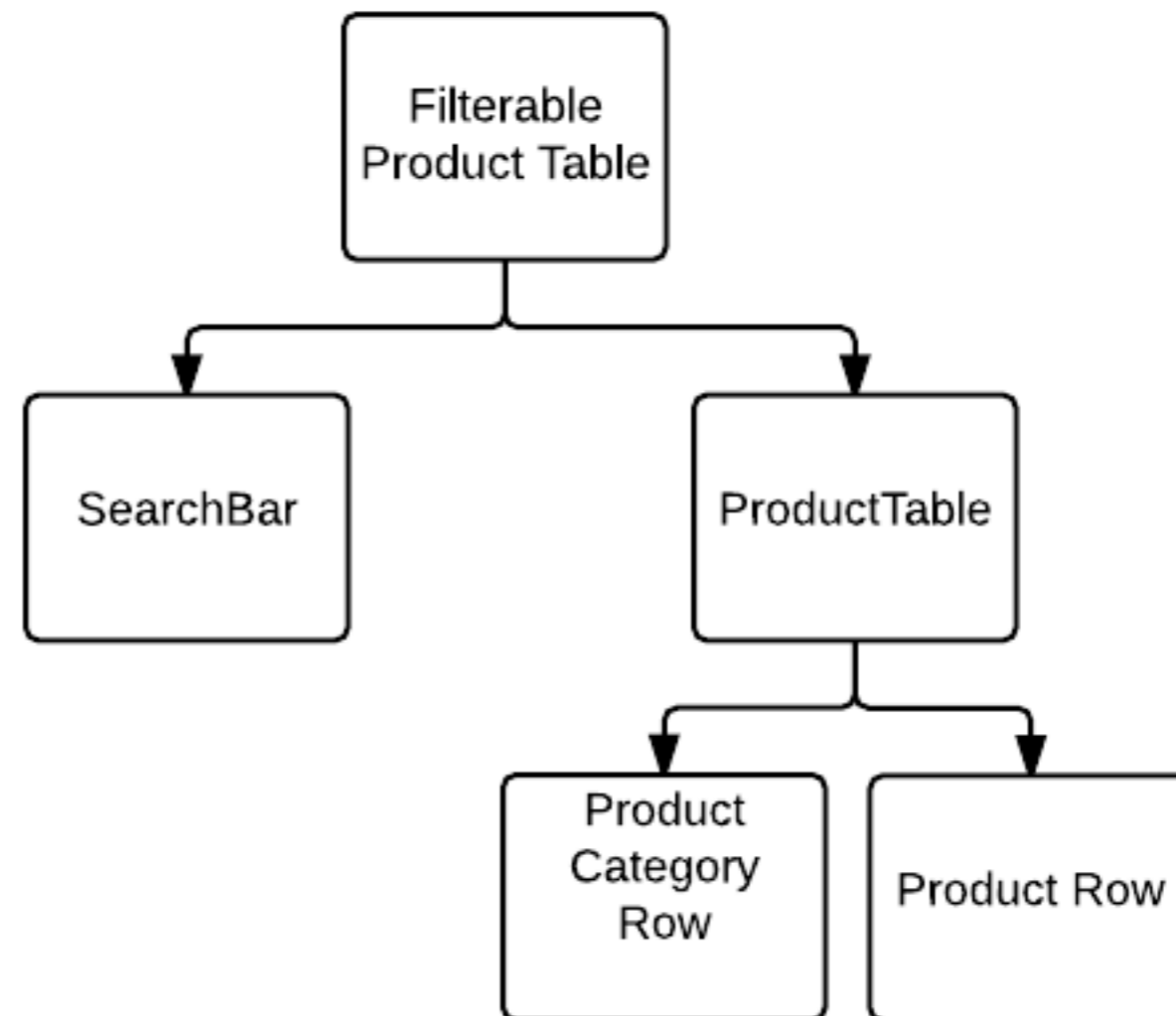
# Des composants

---

Search...

Only show products in stock

Name	Price
<b>Sporting Goods</b>	
Football	\$49.99
Baseball	\$9.99
<b>Basketball</b>	\$29.99
<b>Electronics</b>	
iPod Touch	\$99.99
<b>iPhone 5</b>	\$399.99
Nexus 7	\$199.99



# Composant classe basique

---

```
import React, {Component} from "react";
import ReactDOM from "react-dom";

class HelloWorld extends Component {
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        Hello World!
      </div>
    );
  }
}

ReactDOM.render(
  <HelloWorld />,
  document.getElementById("root")
);
```



# Syntaxe JSX pour un composant fonctionnel

---

```
// Before
const MyComponent = (props) => (
  <div>Hello World!</div>
);

ReactDOM.render(
  <MyComponent />,
  document.getElementById("root")
);
```

JSX

```
//After
const MyComponent = (props) => (
  React.createElement("div", null, "Hello World")
);

ReactDOM.render(
  React.createElement(MyComponent),
  document.getElementById("root")
);
```

Sans JSX

# Composition

Skin: Material

20 Apr 2020 – 26 Apr 2020

il 21 Wed, April 22 Thu, April 23 Fri, April 24

**12:00 - 13:35 NEW EVENT**

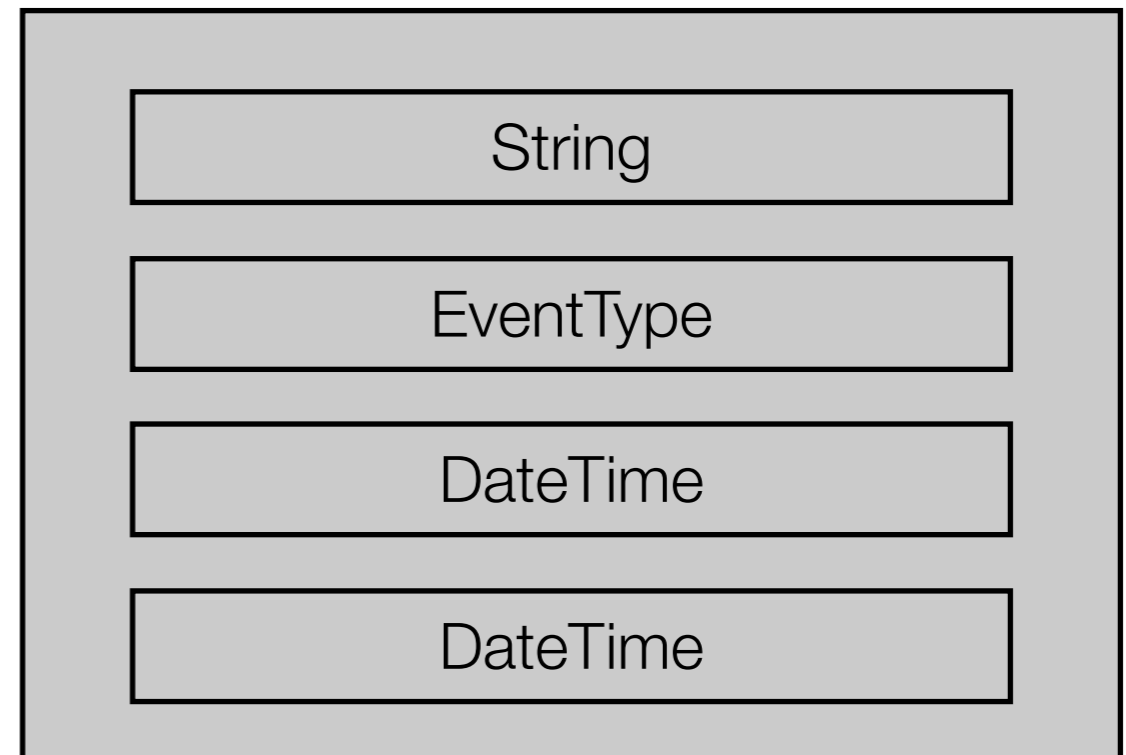
Description:

Event type:

Time period:

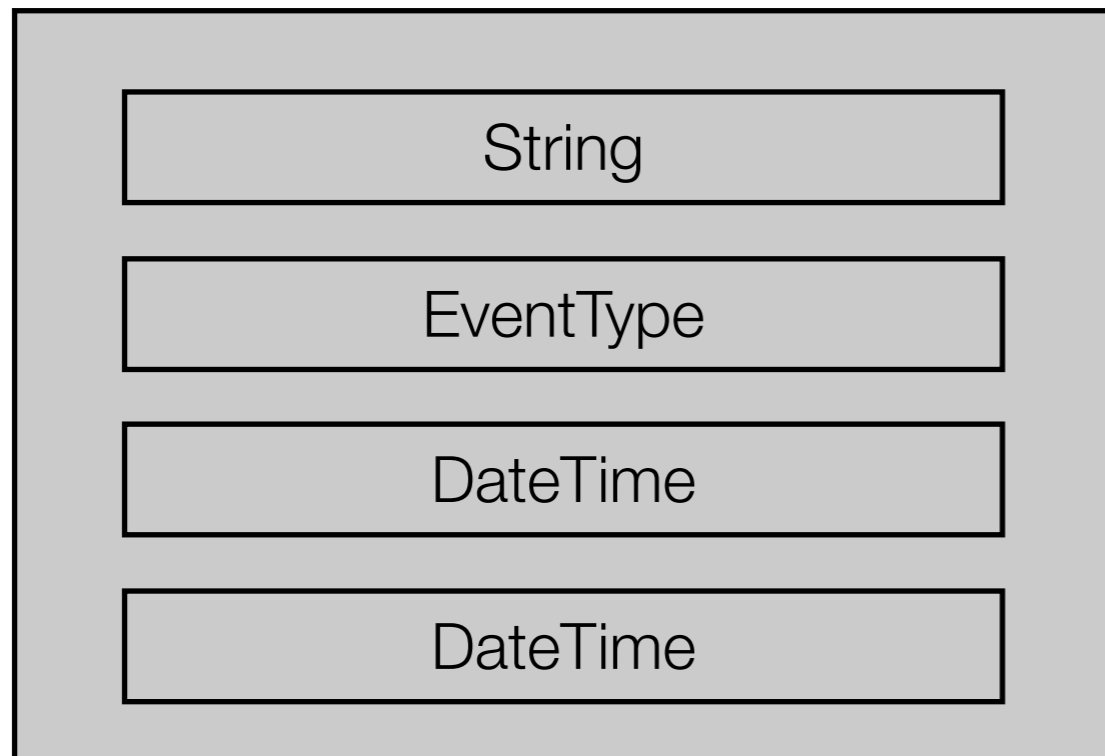
**DELETE** **CANCEL** **SAVE**

16:00 - 17:30 Game of Thrones



# Composition

---



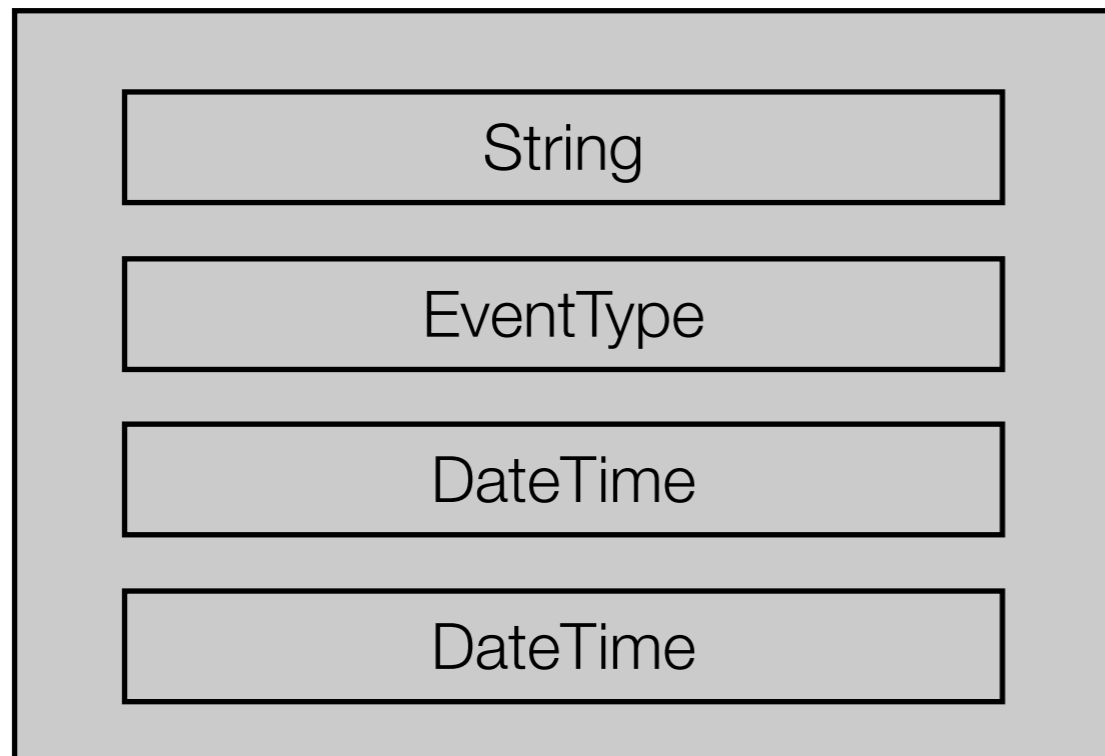
Avec TypeScript :

```
interface Props {  
  description: String  
  event: EventType  
  start: DateTime  
  end: DateTime  
}
```

(Différent avec du jsx classique)

# Composition

---



Avec TypeScript :

```
interface Props {  
  description: String  
  event: EventType  
  start: DateTime  
  end: DateTime  
}
```

(Différent avec du jsx classique)

**On type tout pour être sur que tout se passe bien**

→ pas de undefined

# React

---

Gère la vue

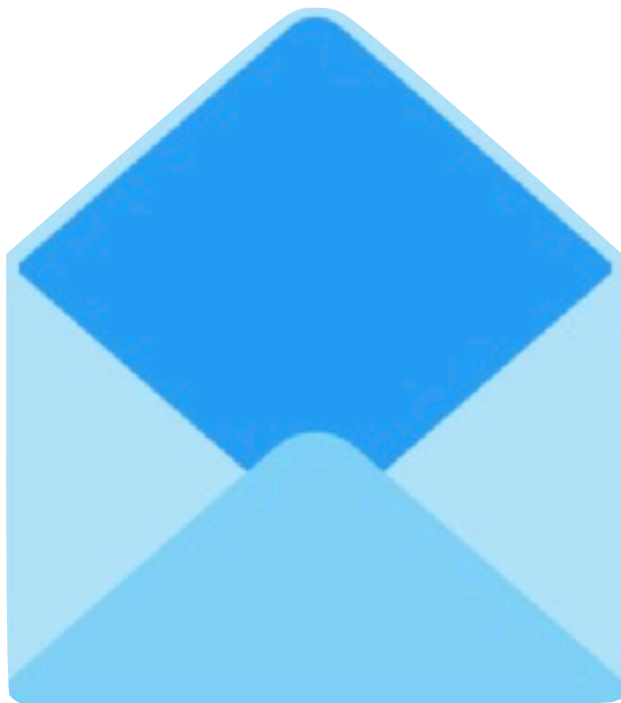
Quelques principes

- ▶ Centré composant
- ▶ **Déclaratif**
- ▶ Composition plutôt qu'héritage
- ▶ Encapsulation et réactivité

# Déclaratif

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Example :



To define this UI imperatively, lets say we have an update function. We receive our new state, the updated count, and we have to update the UI. We might implement it something like this.

In this case we see that getting to the \*next\* state very much depends on what our \*current\* state is.

```
function render(count) {
  if (count > 0 && !hasBadge()) {
    addBadge();
  } else if (count === 0 && hasBadge()) {
    removeBadge();
  }
  if (count > 99 && !hasFire()) {
    addFire();
    setBadgeText('99+')
  } else if (count <= 99 && hasFire()) {
    removeFire();
  }
  if (count > 0 && !hasPaper()) {
    removePaper();
  } else if (count === 0 && hasPaper()) {
    addPaper();
  }
  if (count <= 99) {
    setBadgeText(count.toString())
  }
}
```

```
function render(count) {  
  return (  
    <Envelope fire={count > 99} paper={count > 0}>  
      <Badge visible={count > 0}>  
        {count}  
      </Badge>  
    </Envelope>  
  );  
}
```

An identical UI, expressed declaratively, is somewhat simpler. Provided a count, we simply return the state of the UI that is desired for that count.

While in the imperative version we had to consider what the previous state of the UI was, in the declarative approach we no longer need to do so, as the underlying framework or runtime is figuring this out for you. In most cases this is all that is desired.



# Déclaratif

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Un composant n'est pas une vue

La création de la vue est déléguée à React

On décrit le comportement,

- ▶ on évite de modifier l'état,
- ▶ on passe des props aux composants enfants

# React

---

Gère la vue

Quelques principes

- ▶ Centré composant
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# Composition vs héritage

---

<https://reactjs.org/docs/composition-vs-inheritance.html>

1. On assemble des composants plutôt
2. On fait circuler l'information entre eux

# Héritage classique de vues

---

```
class FancyBox extends View { /* ... */ }  
class BlogPost extends View { /* ... */ }  
class EditForm extends FormView { /* ... */ }  
class FancyBlogPost extends ??? { /* ... */ }  
class FancyEditForm extends ??? { /* ... */ }
```

# Approche par composition

---

```
function FancyBox({ children }) {
  return <View style={fancy}>{children}</View>
}

function BlogPost(props) { /* ... */ }

function EditForm(props) { /* ... */ }

function FancyBlogPost(props) {
  return <FancyBox>
    <BlogPost {...props} />
  </FancyBox>
}

function FancyEditForm(props) {
  return <FancyBox>
    <EditForm {...props} />
  </FancyBox>
}
```

# Composants conteneur/présentation

## Pattern React:

- ▶ Composant conteneur récupère les données et les passe en props à un composant enfant de présentation
- ▶ Composant présentation s'occupe du rendu de l'interface en utilisant le prop fournit par le parent (pas de logique)

```
// Presentational component: simply displays supplied data
const SpeakerListItem = ({speaker, selected, onClick}) => {
  const itemOnClick = () => onClick(speaker);

  const content = selected ? <b>{speaker}</b> : speaker;
  return <li onClick={itemOnClick}>{content}</li>;
}

// Container component: controls data and passes it down
class ListSelectionExample extends React.Component {
  state = {speakers : allSpeakers, selectedSpeaker : null}

  render() {
    const {speakers, selectedSpeaker} = this.state;

    const speakerListItems = speakers.map(speaker => (
      <SpeakerListItem
        key={speaker}
        speaker={speaker}
        selected={speaker === selectedSpeaker}
        onClick={this.onSpeakerClicked}
      />
    ));

    return (<div><ul>{speakerListItems}</ul></div>);
  }
}
```

# React

---

Gère la vue

Quelques principes

- ▶ Centré composant
- ▶ Déclaratif
- ▶ Composition plutôt qu'héritage
- ▶ Encapsulation et réactivité

# Encapsulation et réactivité

---

- ▶ Un composant reçoit des propriétés (props)  
= données qui ne changent pas (immutable)
- ▶ Un composant gère son état (state)  
= données qui changent (mutable) *localement*
- ▶ On essaie de minimiser les données qui changent  
quitte à refaire des calculs



# Encapsulation et réactivité

---

Au niveau d'une application

- ▶ L'état descend via des props
- ▶ L'état remonte par des callbacks
  
- ▶ Avec Redux on évite de faire remonter l'état, on diffuse une action de changement.

# Isolement / encapsulation

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# React

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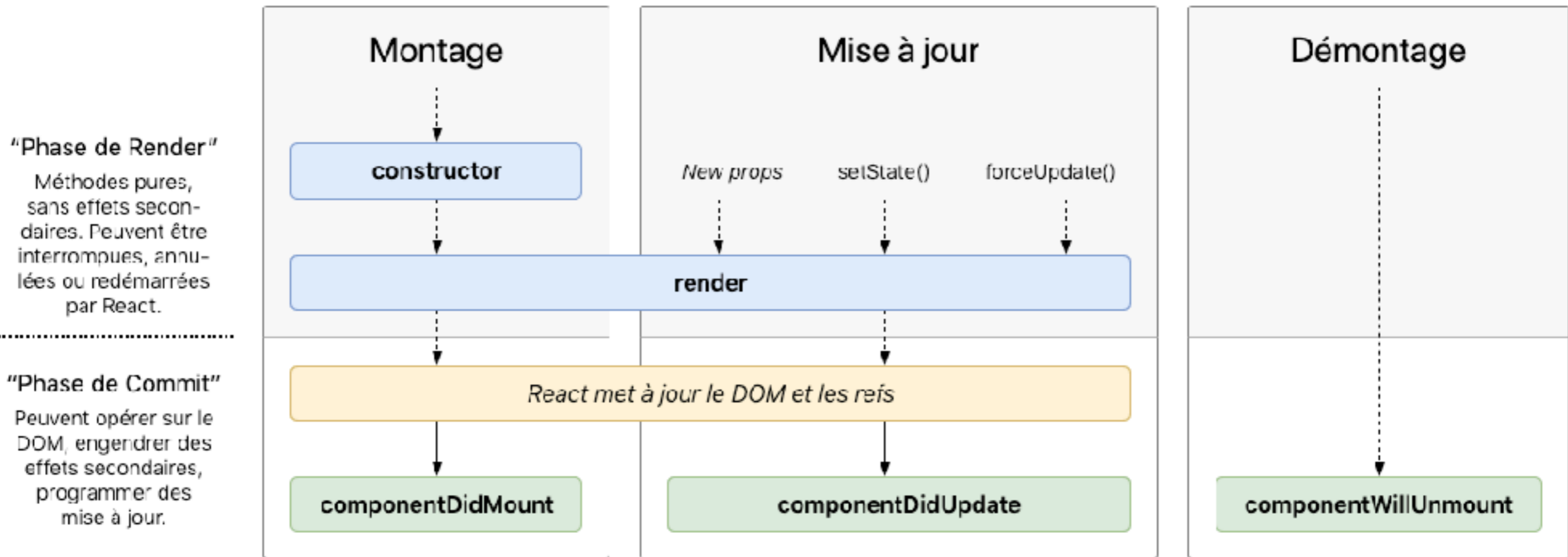
Gère la vue

Quelques principes

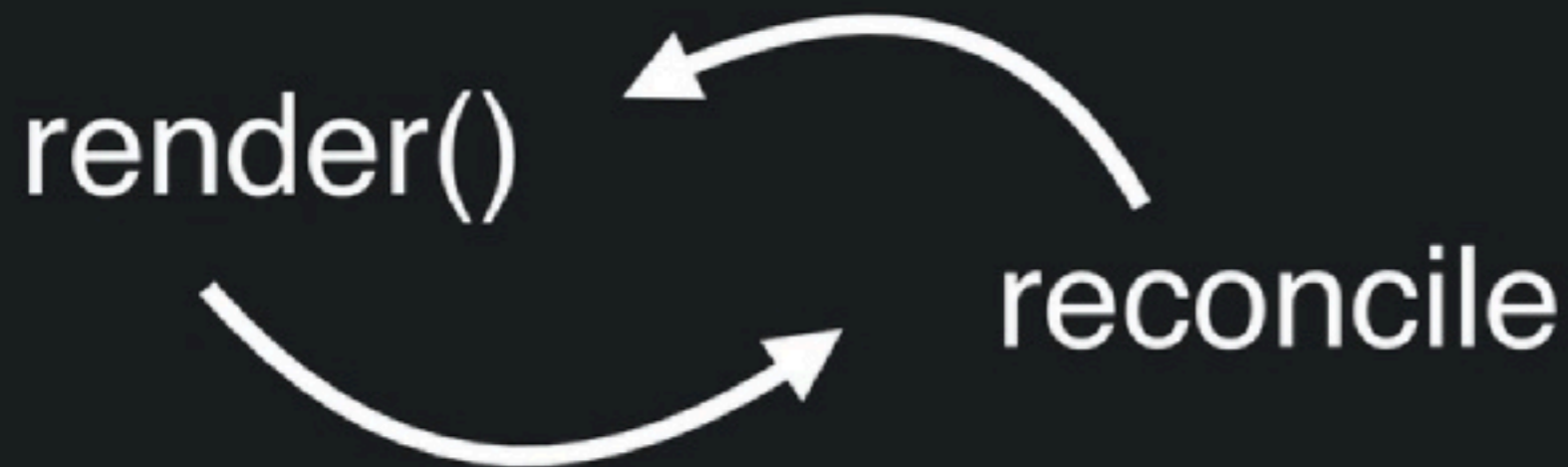
- ▶ Centré composant
- ▶ Déclaratif
- ▶ Composition plutôt qu'héritage
- ▶ Encapsulation et réactivité

Comment décider quoi re-dessiner ?

# Cycle de vie des composants



<http://projects.wojtekmaj.pl/react-lifecycle-methods-diagram/>



So when we update our UI, first the render function of our component is called. This returns a lightweight data structure that essentially encodes which components and views and their attributes should be.

We take that result and compare it to the result that was returned the previous time. This is called reconciliation. If we encounter more components here, we call render on that component and start the process all over again until there are no more components to reconcile.

render()

reconcile

commit

Reconciliation also adds operations to a queue which are needed to update the views into their new state.

Whenever the full tree or subtree is reconciled, we are able to “commit” the queue of operations which actually updates the pixels on the screen. There are various ways we can think of working through these three phases.

## operations

create #1

create #2

create #3

insert #2->#1

insert #3->#1

move #3, 0

setAttr #1,  
'enabled', true

# Hooks

---

Question :

- ▶ *comment conserver l'état d'un composant entre deux rendus ?*

# State Hooks

<https://reactjs.org/docs/hooks-overview.html>

On signifie à React ce qui constitue l'état de notre composant pour lui déléguer sa gestion entre deux renders.

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';

function Example() {
  // Declare a new state variable, which we'll call "count"
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  return (
    <div>
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
  );
}
```



# Effect Hooks

---

Gérer les effets de bords proprement via une API unifiée.

Ici le composant modifie “le monde extérieur” (le titre de la page au rafraichissement du DOM)

```
import React, { useState, useEffect } from 'react';

function Example() {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  // Similar to componentDidMount and componentDidUpdate:
  useEffect(() => {
    // Update the document title using the browser API
    document.title = `You clicked ${count} times`;
  });

  return (
    <div>
      <p>You clicked {count} times</p>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count + 1)}>
        Click me
      </button>
    </div>
  );
}
```

# Plan

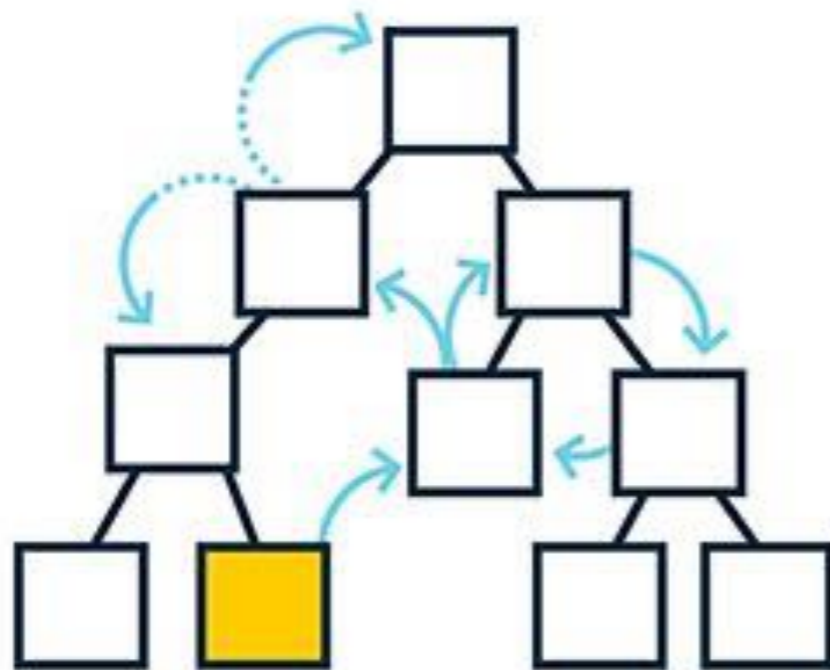
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- ▶ Quelques principes généraux
- ▶ En pratique avec React
- ▶ **Redux**
- ▶ Traitement réactif de flux

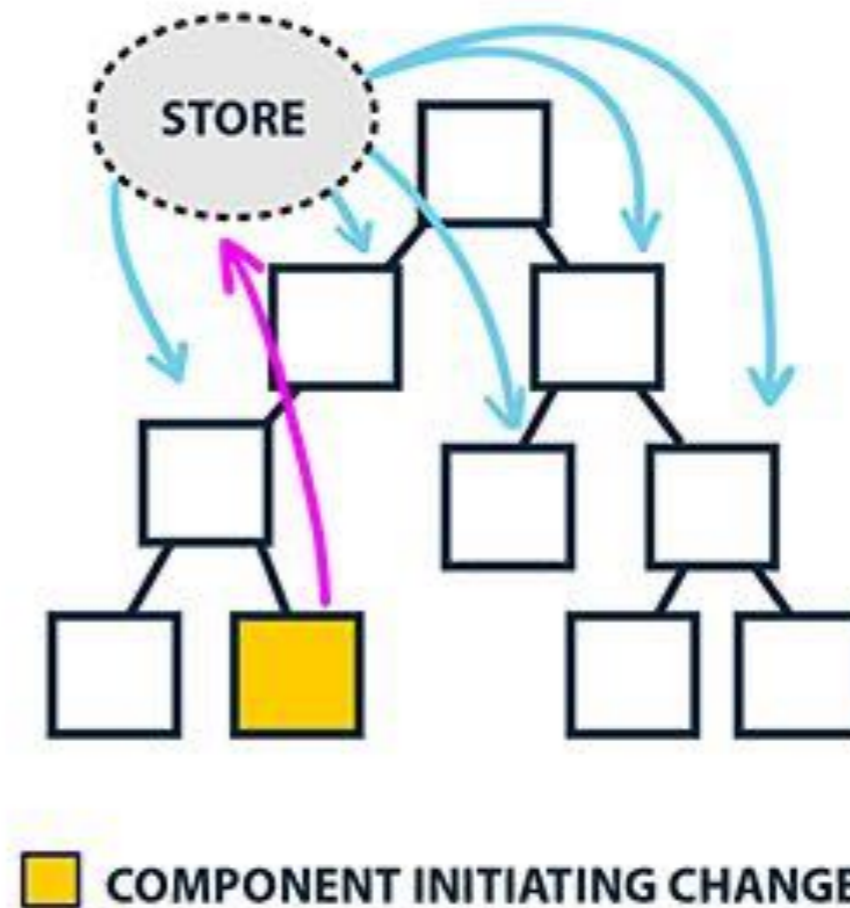
# Pourquoi Redux

<https://www.foreach.be/blog/why-the-react-redux-combo-works-like-magic>

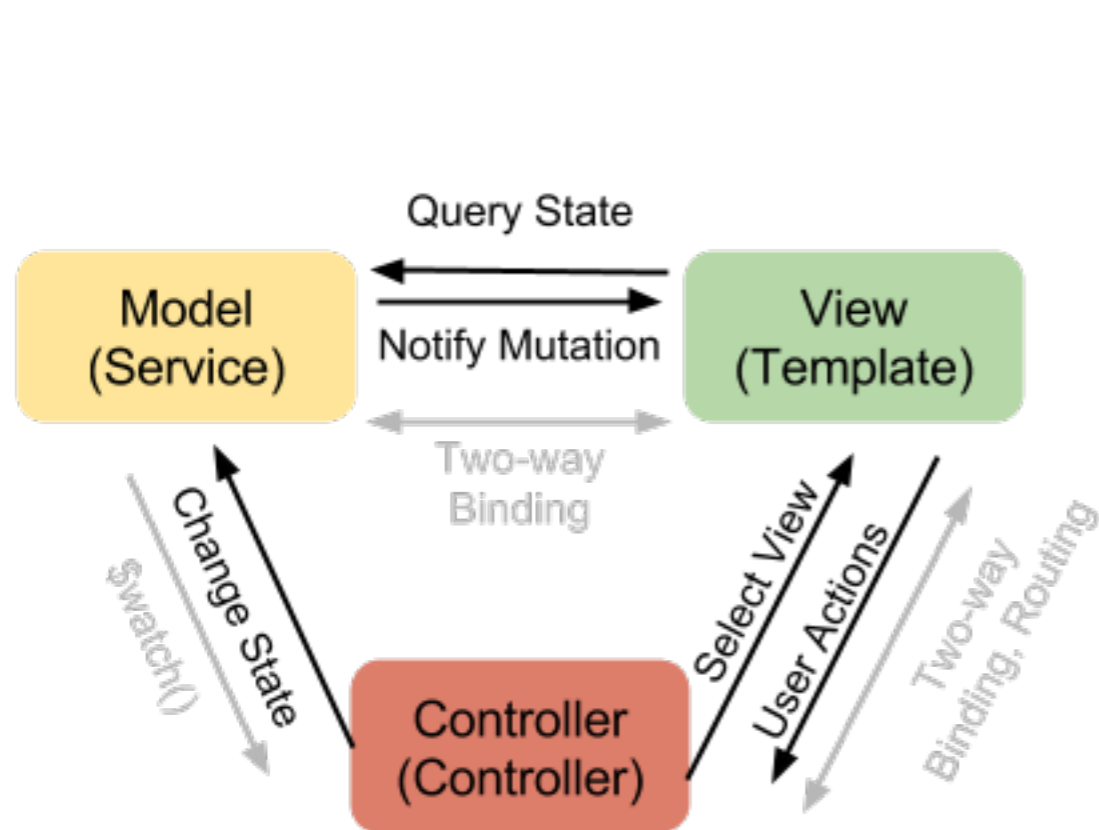
## WITHOUT REDUX



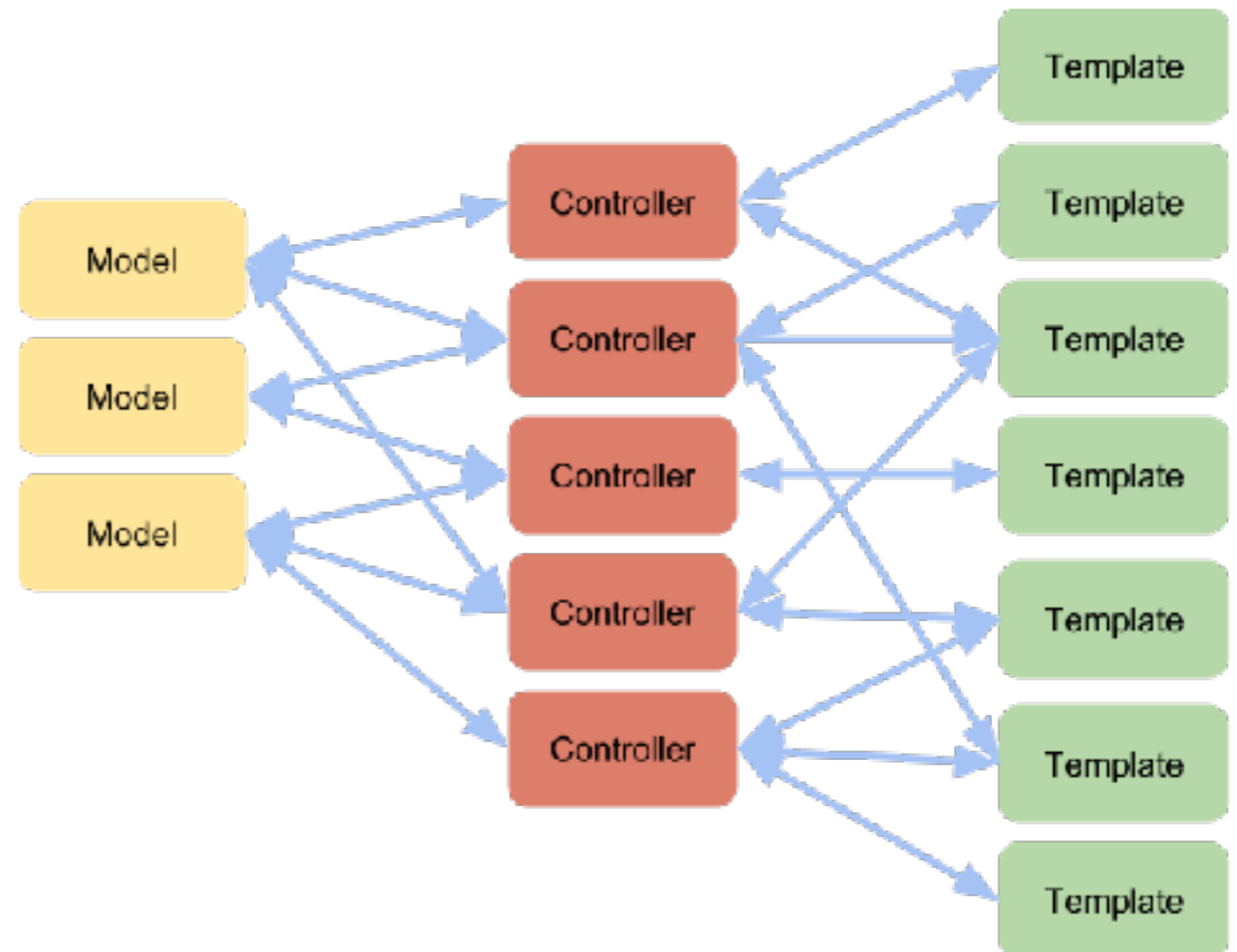
## WITH REDUX



# MVC et MVVM <https://medium.com/@davidsouther/song-flux-e1f9786579f6>



## MVC

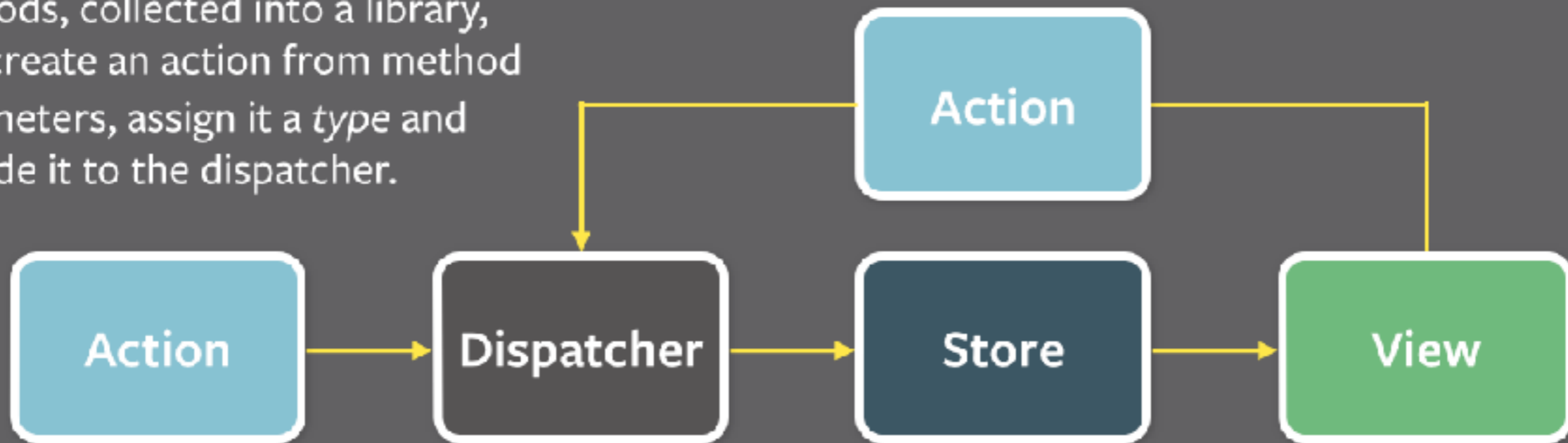


## MVVM

Two-way data binding: bien jusqu'à ce que l'application devienne énorme et qu'on arrive plus à suivre les changements d'état

# Le principe : un flux unidirectionnel

*Action creators* are helper methods, collected into a library, that create an action from method parameters, assign it a *type* and provide it to the dispatcher.

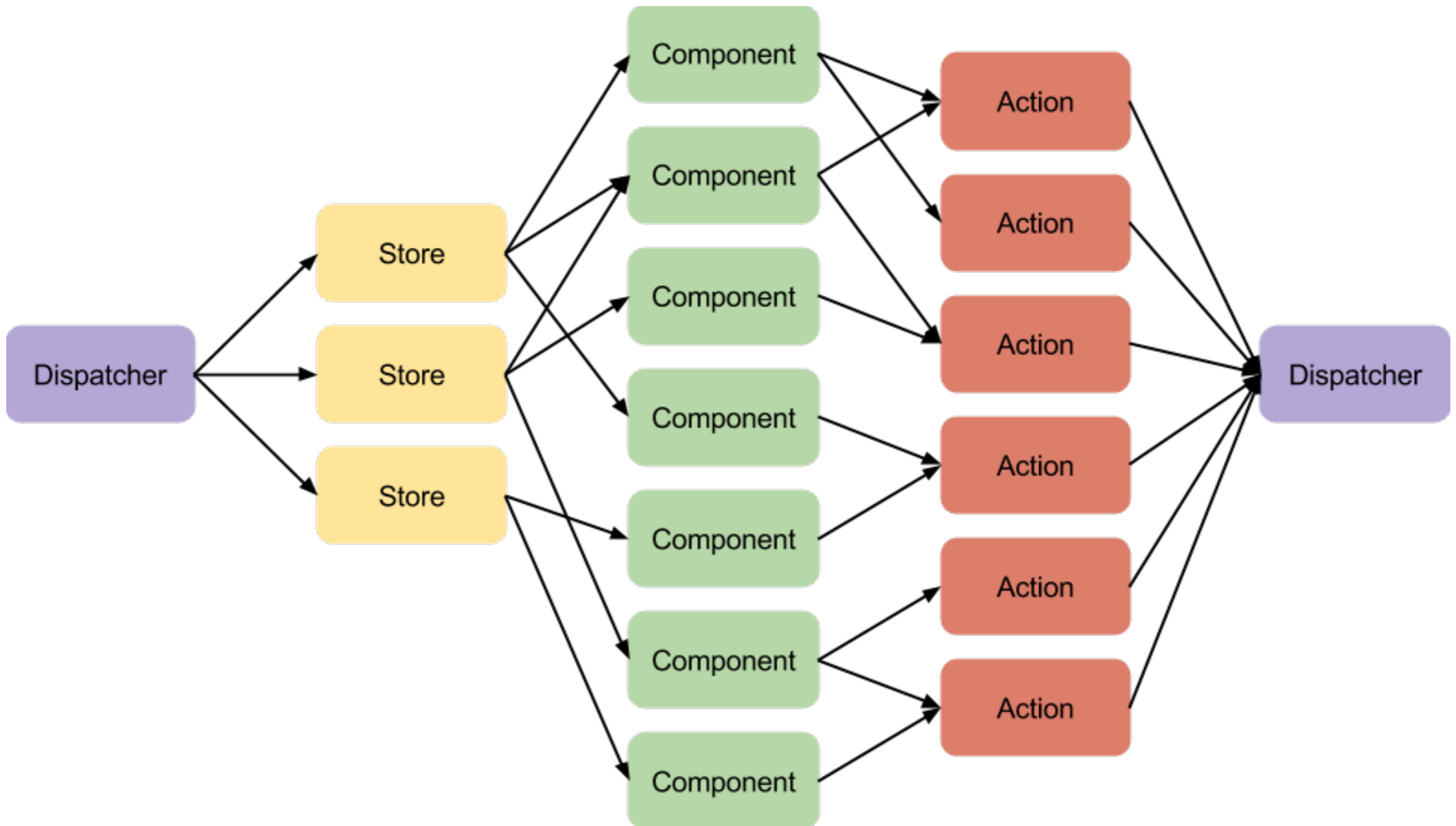


Every action is sent to all stores via the *callbacks* the stores register with the dispatcher.

After stores update themselves in response to an action, they emit a *change* event.

Special views called *controller-views*, listen for *change* events, retrieve the new data from the stores and provide the new data to the entire tree of their child views.

# En pratique sur une application



# Redux : une implémentation de l'archi Flux

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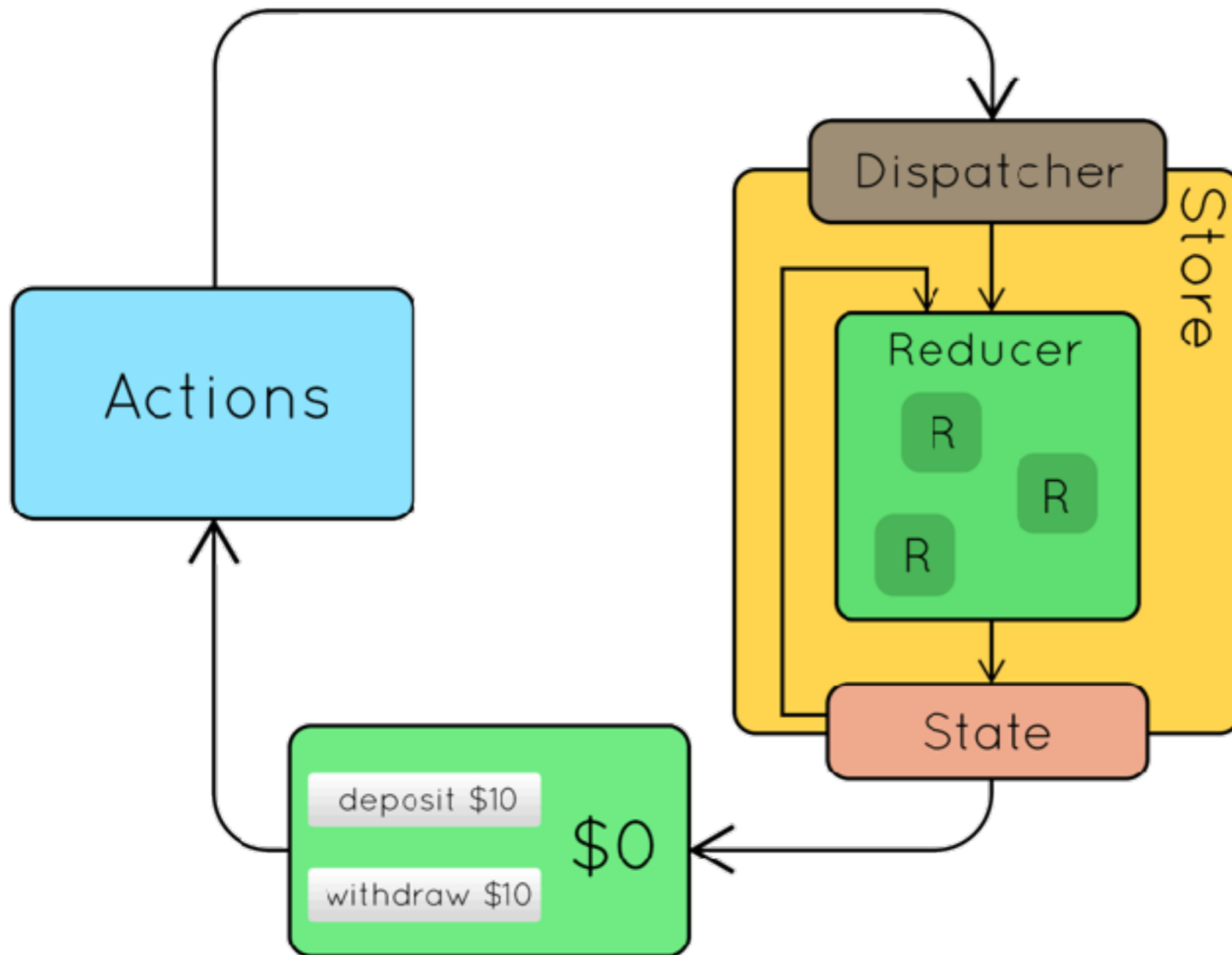
## Prévisible

- ▶ **Source unique de vérité**: l'état de toute l'application est stocké dans **un store**.
- ▶ **État en lecture seule**: les changements d'états sont causés par une **action**, le reste de l'application ne peut changer l'état.
- ▶ **Les changement sont des fonctions**, ces fonctions s'appellent **reducers** et sont de la forme suivante:  
(state, action) => newState

**Centralisé**, un seul store et arbre d'état permet: logging des changements, gestion d'API, undo/redo, ...

# Redux one-way data flow

---





# Concepts de Redux

```
// App state: a plain object with many keys or "slices"
{
  todos: [{
    text: "Eat food",
    completed: true
  }, {
    text: "Exercise",
    completed: false
  }],
  visibilityFilter : "SHOW_COMPLETED"
}

// Actions: plain objects with a "type" field
{ type: "ADD_TODO", text: "Go to swimming pool" }
{ type: "TOGGLE_TODO", index: 1 }
{ type: "SET_VISIBILITY_FILTER", filter: "SHOW_ALL" }

// Action creators: functions that return an action
function addTodo(text) {
  return {
    type : "ADD_TODO",
    text
  };
}
```

## State (état)

- ▶ Objets basiques

## Actions

- ▶ Pour changer un état on déclenche une action. Un objet simple avec un type.

## Action creators

- ▶ Encapsule la création d'actions. Pas nécessaire mais bonne pratique

# Reducers

```
function visibilityReducer(state = "SHOW_ALL", action) {
  return action.type === "SET_VISIBILITY_FILTER" ?
    action.filter :
    state
}

function todosReducer(state = [], action) {
  switch (action.type) {
    case "ADD_TODO":
      return state.concat([
        {
          text: action.text, completed: false
        }
      ]);
    case "TOGGLE_TODO":
      return state.map((todo, index) => {
        if(index !== action.index) return todo;
        return { text: todo.text, completed: !todo.completed }
      })
    default: return state;
  }
}

function todoApp(state = {}, action) {
  return {
    todos: todosReducer(state.todos, action),
    visibilityFilter: visibilityReducer(state.visibilityFilter, action)
  };
}
```

Les Reducers sont des fonctions pures, = sans effets de bord  
(state, action) => newState

Mettent à jour les données en copiant l'état et en modifiant la copie, avant de la renvoyer (immuabilité)

# Store

---

```
import {createStore} from "redux";

import rootReducerFunction from "reducers/todoApp";

const store = createStore(rootReducerFunction, preloadedState);

console.log(store.getState());
// {todos : [...], visibilityFilter : "SHOW_COMPLETED"}

store.dispatch({ type: 'SET_VISIBILITY_FILTER', filter: 'SHOW_ALL' })
console.log(store.getState());
// {todos : [...], visibilityFilter : "SHOW_ALL"}

const stateBefore = store.getState();
console.log(stateBefore.todos.length);
// 2

store.subscribe( () => {
  console.log("An action was dispatched");
  const stateAfter = store.getState();
  console.log(stateAfter.todos.length);
});

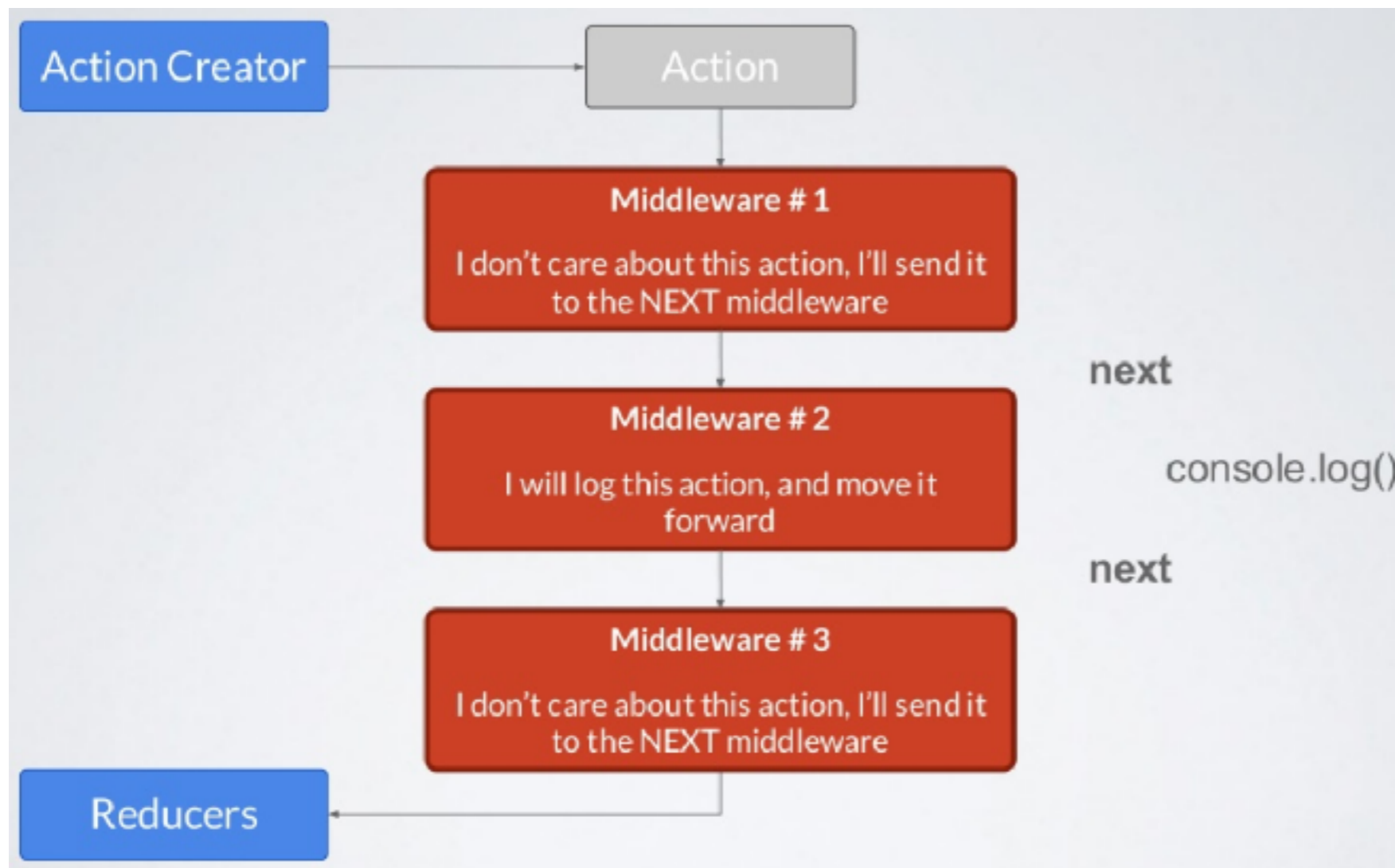
store.dispatch({ type: 'ADD_TODO', text: 'Go to swimming pool' });
// "An action was dispatched"
// 3
```

Un store Redux contient l'état courant.

Les stores ont 3 méthodes principales:

- ▶ dispatch
- ▶ getState
- ▶ subscribe

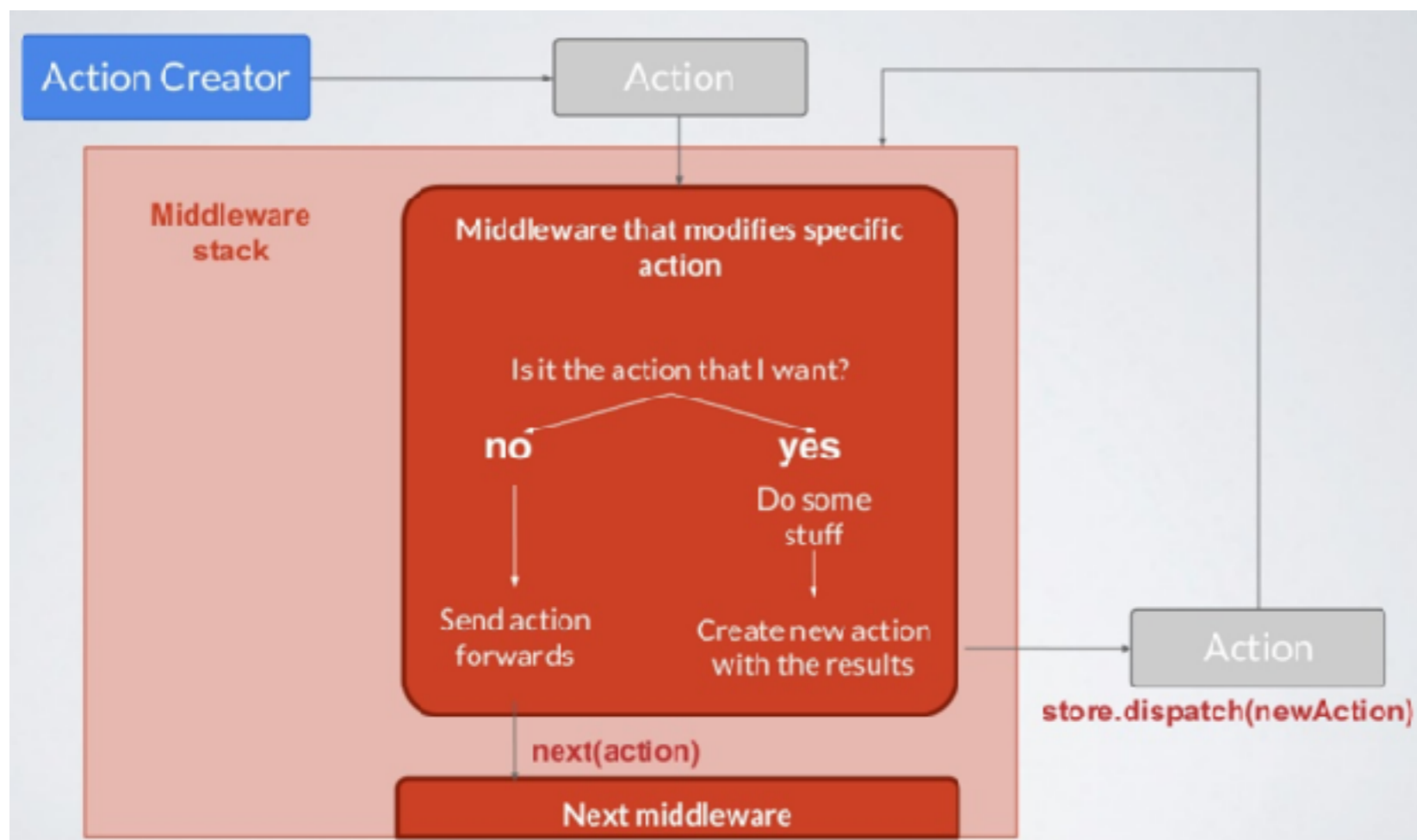
# Redux Middleware



Un middleware permet de faire tourner du code après un dispatch mais avant qu'elle atteigne le reducer.

Ils peuvent être chaînés

# Redux Middleware



Permet d'inspecter les actions, les modifier, les stopper, en déclencher d'autres...

-> gérer la persistance avec le serveur

-> partager des actions via websockets

# Pourquoi utiliser Redux ?

---

Les composants React gèrent déjà leur état interne.

Redux :

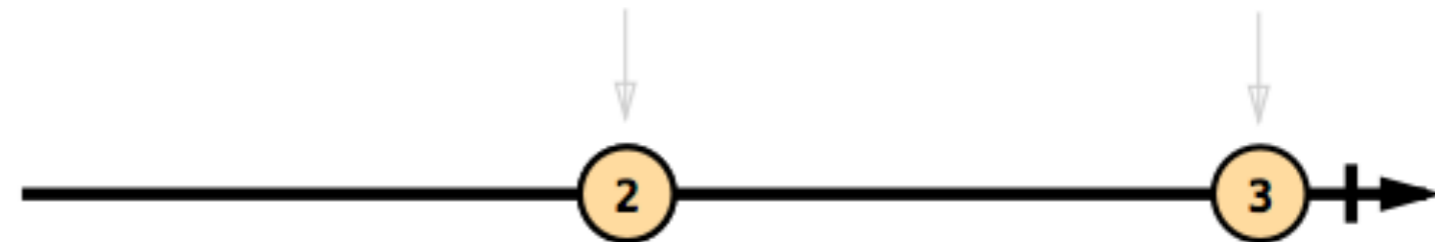
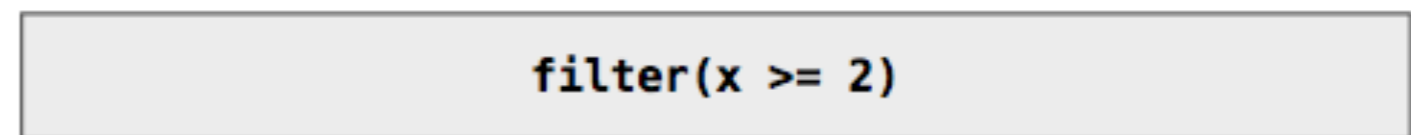
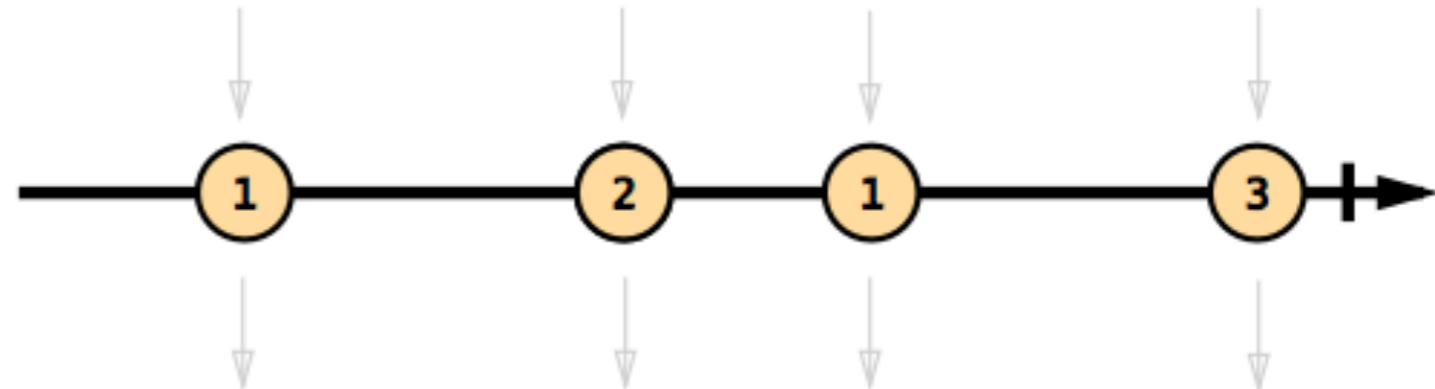
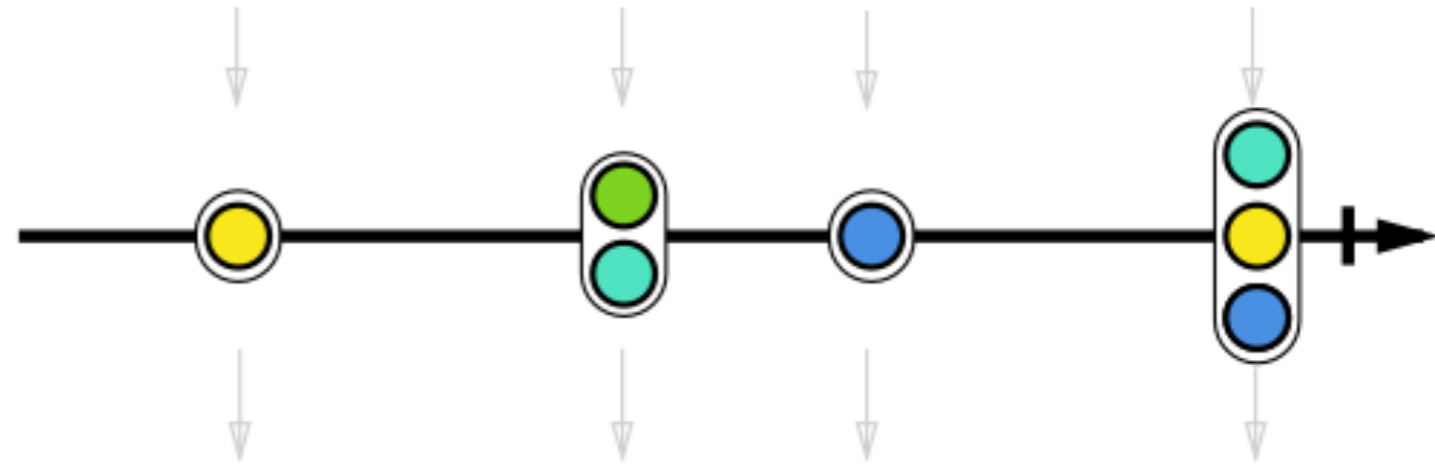
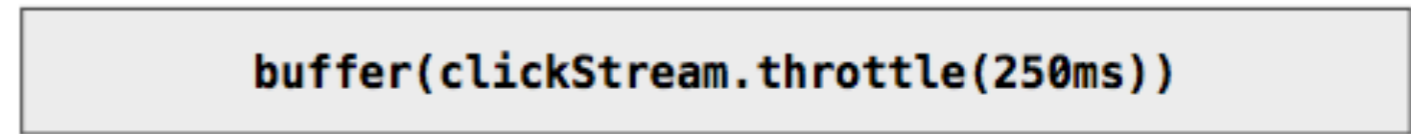
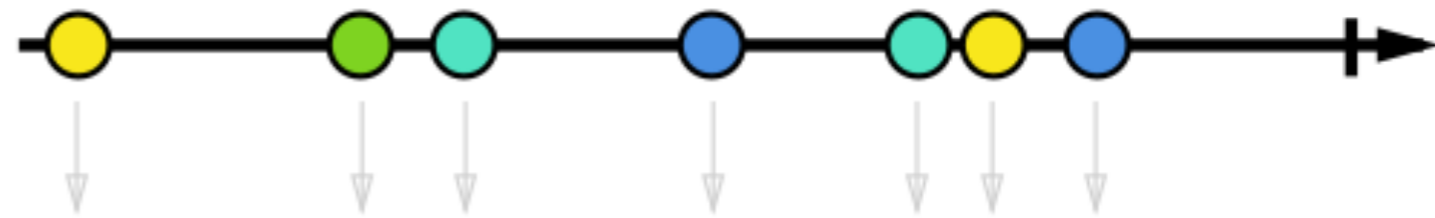
1. Gestion centralisée de l'état global de l'application
2. Si plusieurs composants partagent les mêmes données, les stocker dans redux permet une gestion coordonnée
3. Time-travel debugging (on peut revenir à des états passés)
4. Hot reloading pour le dev  
sans Redux: modif de composant -> état perdu

# Plan

---

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Quelles limites de MVC
- ▶ Quelques principes généraux
- ▶ En pratique avec React
- ▶ Redux
- ▶ **Traitement réactif de flux**

*Click stream*



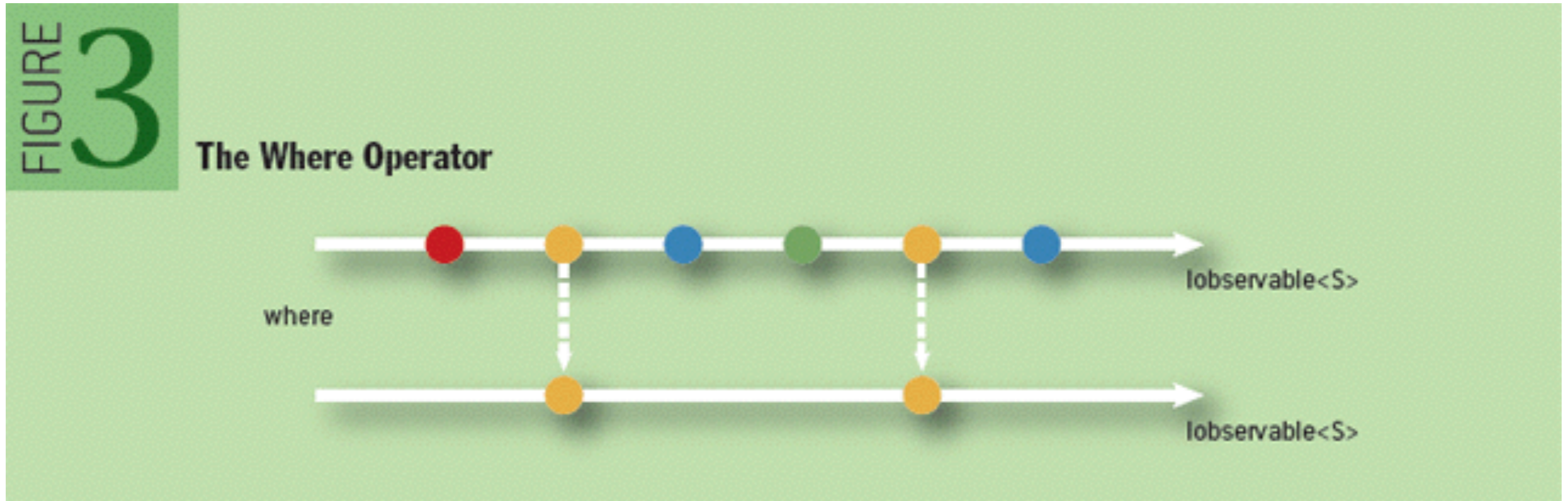
*Multiple clicks stream*

Un exemple de transformation

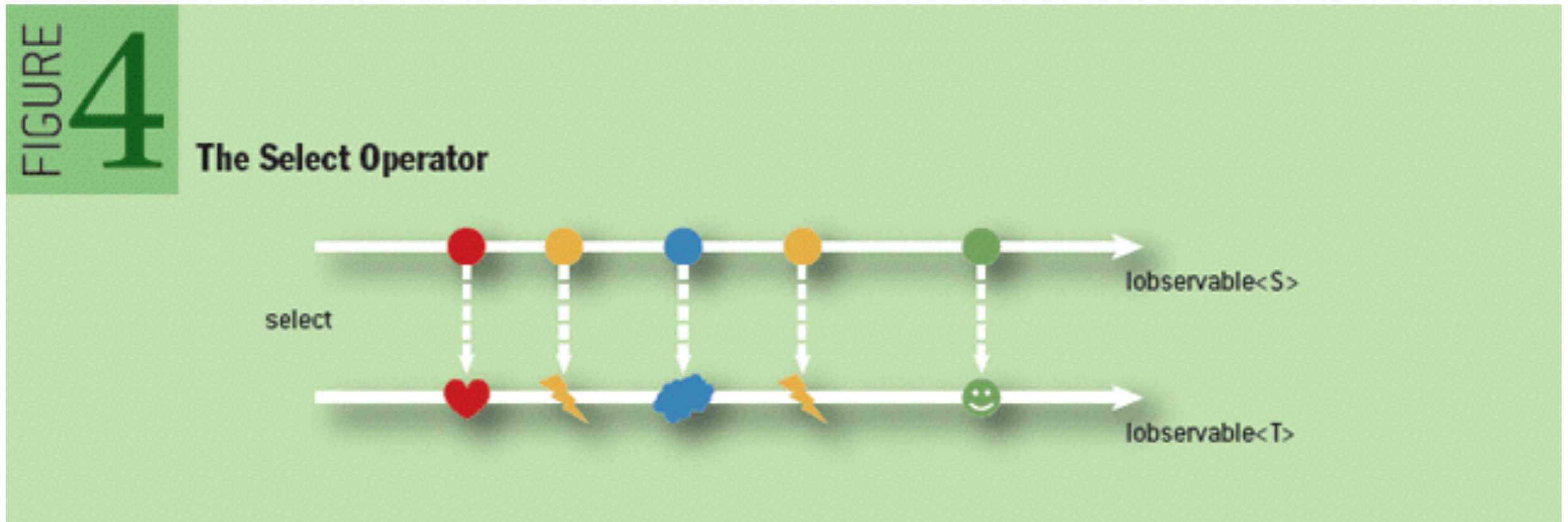


# Where

---



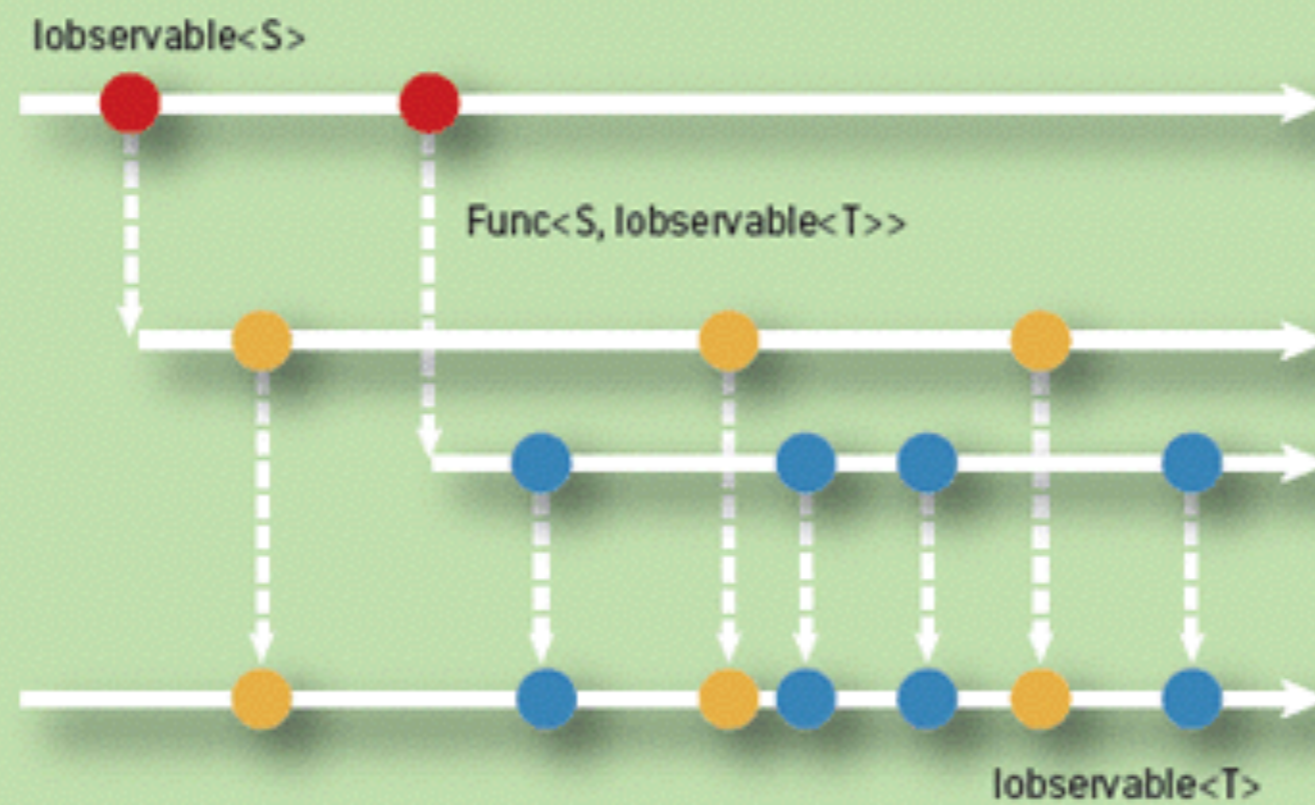
# Select



# SelectMany : plusieurs flux

FIGURE 5

The SelectMany Operator

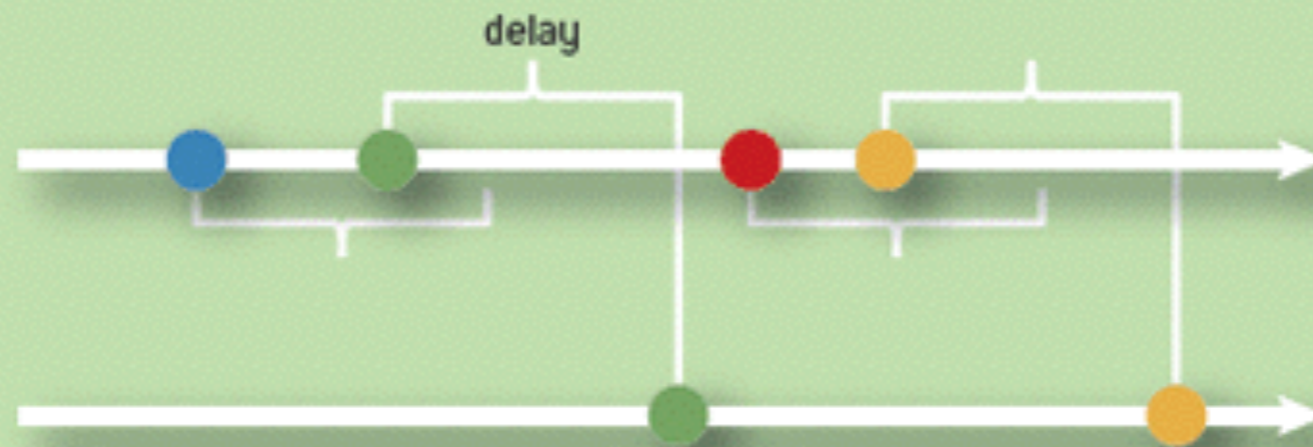


# Throttle

---

FIGURE 9

The Throttle Operator



# Services utilisant React+Redux

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- ▶ Twitter (mobile site)
- ▶ Instagram (mobile app)
- ▶ Reddit (mobile site)
- ▶ Wordpress (Calypso admin panel)
- ▶ Jenkins (BlueOcean control panel)
- ▶ Mozilla Firefox (DevTools)
- ▶ ...

# Ressources

---

## React / redux

- ▶ <https://www.valentinog.com/blog/redux/>
- ▶ <https://blog.isquaredsoftware.com/presentations/2018-03-react-redux-intro/>
- ▶ <https://elijahmanor.com/talks/react-to-the-future/dist/>

## Mobx, une alternative à Redux

- ▶ <https://blog.logrocket.com/redux-vs-mobx/>