

# 用 RxSwift 写 易维护易读的愉悦代码

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异步

# 摘要

- 多个 API 串行调用
- 多个 API 并行调用
- 获取异步操作的状态
- ViewModel 做什么

重构 ENJOY 购物车

# 1. 多个 API 串行调用

```

func change(productID: ID, count: Int)
{
    if isChangingProductCount
    {
        return
    }
    isChangingProductCount = true
    Network
        .requestChange(productID: ID, count: Int)
    { result in
        result
            .success
            { value in
                Network.requestCart()
                { result in
                    isChangingProductCount = false
                    result
                        .success
                        { value in
                            // 展示更改后的结果
                        }
                        .failure
                        { error in
                            // 展示刷新商品失败的信息
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    { error in
        // 展示更改商品失败的信息
    }
}
}

```

```

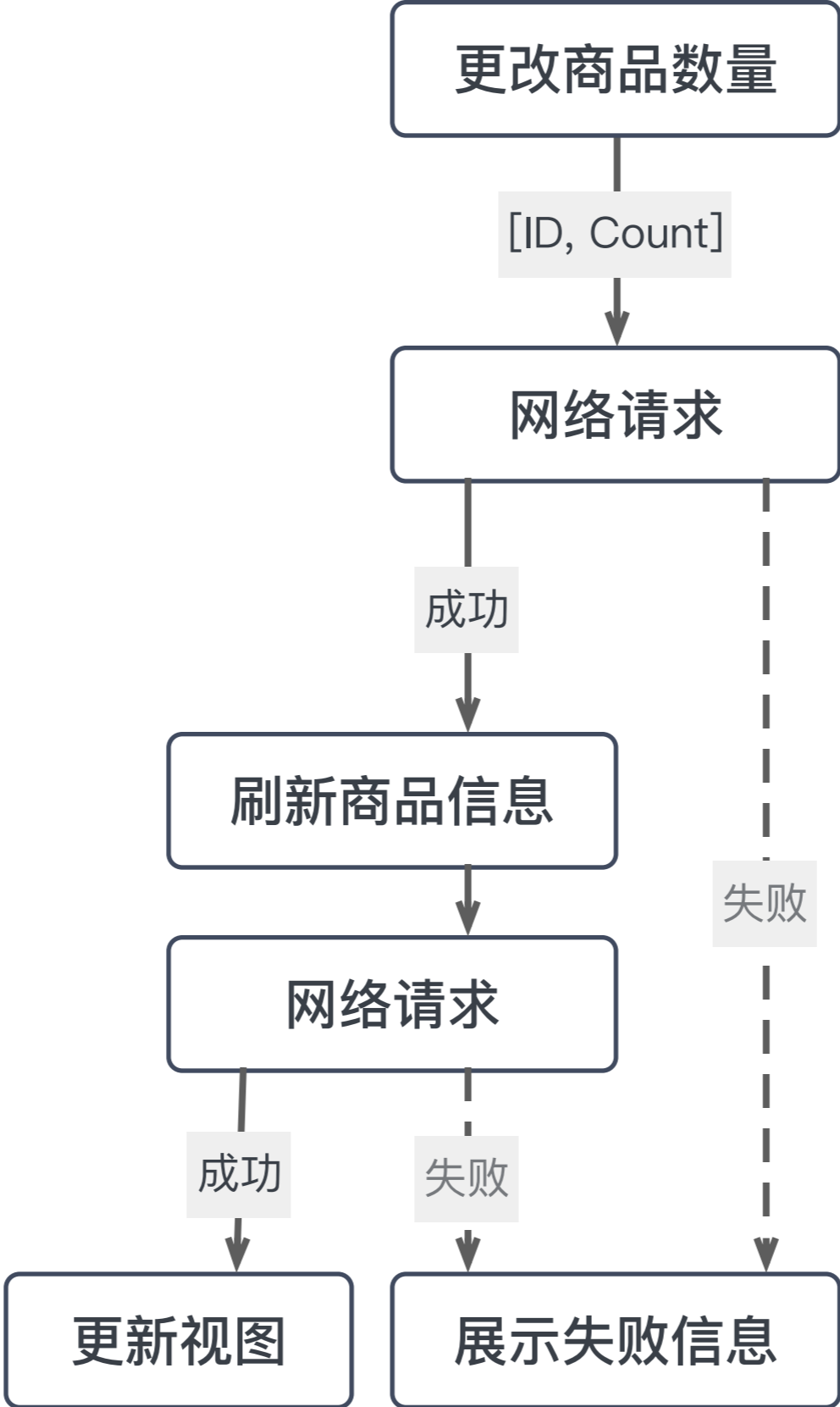
var isChangingProductCount: Bool
var isFetchingData: Bool

func change(productID: ID, count: Int)
{
    if isChangingProductCount
    {
        return
    }
    isChangingProductCount = true
    Network.requestChange(productID: ID, count: Int)
    { result in
        isChangingProductCount = false
        switch result
        {
            // 成功
            fetchData()
            // 失败
            // 展示错误
        }
    }
}

func fetchData()
{
    if isFetchingData
    {
        return
    }
    isFetchingData = true
    Network.requestCart()
    { result in
        isFetchingData = false
        switch result
        {
            // 成功
            //刷新数据

            // 失败
            // 展示错误
        }
    }
}
}

```





更改商品数量

[ID, Count]

网络请求

成功

刷新商品信息

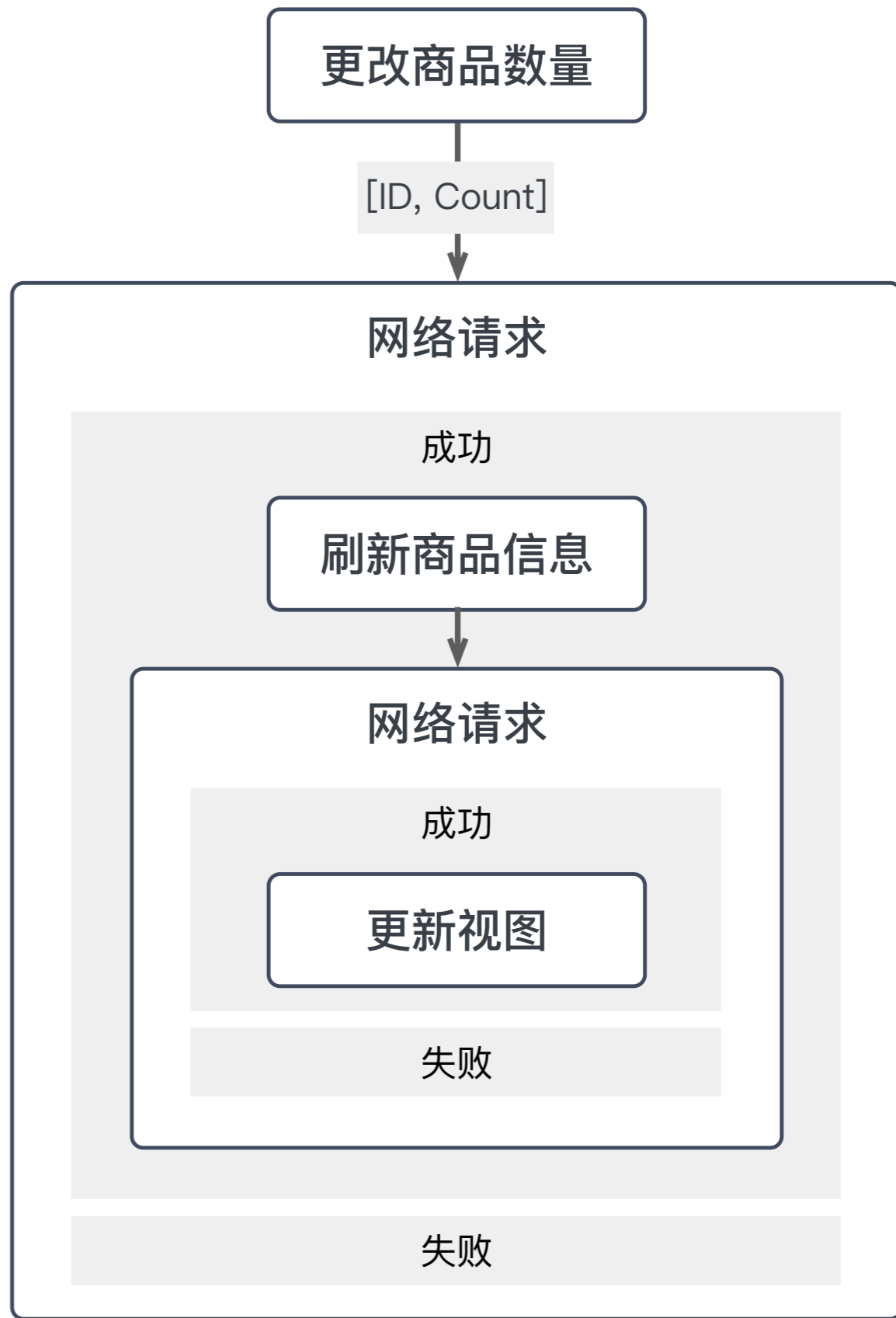
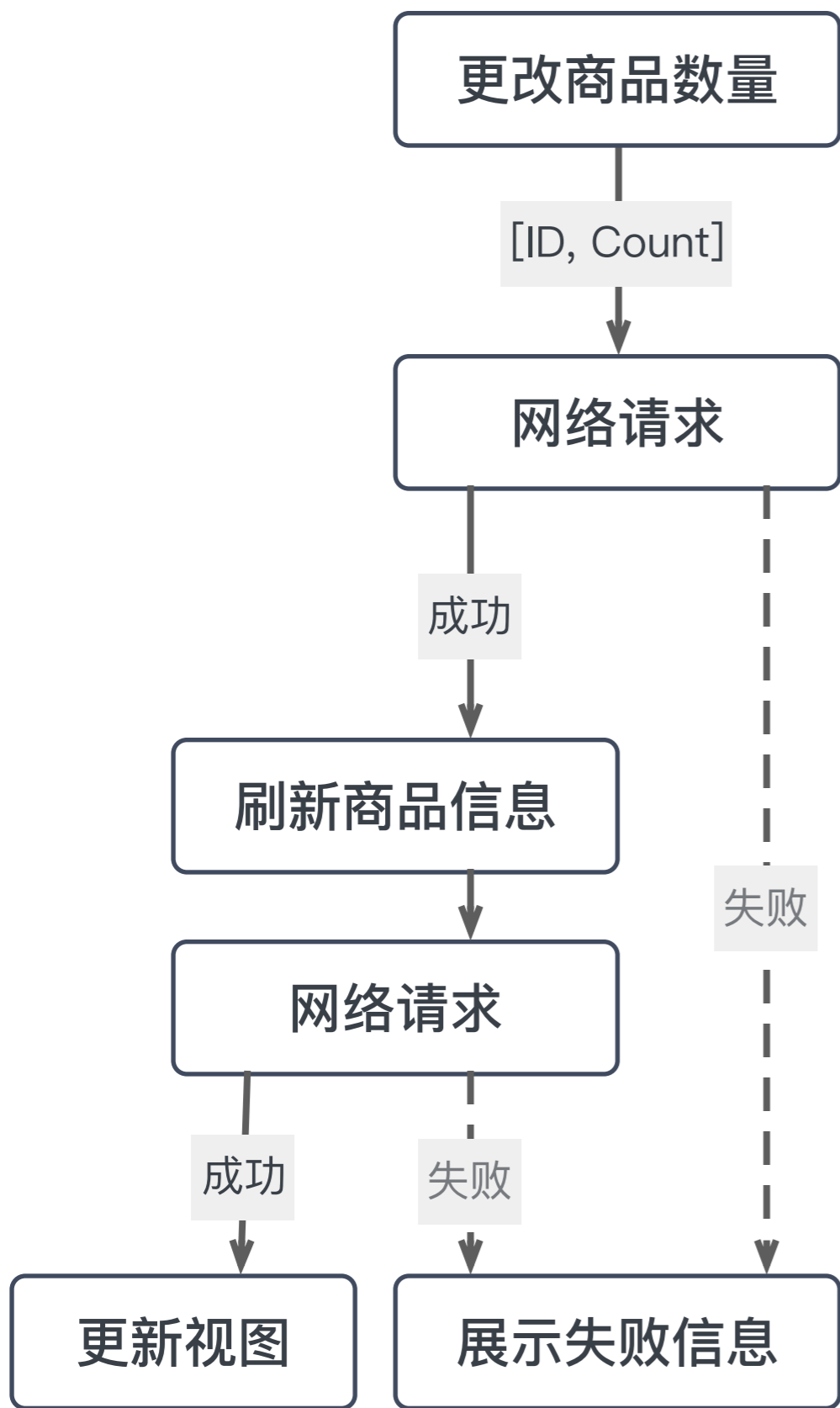
网络请求

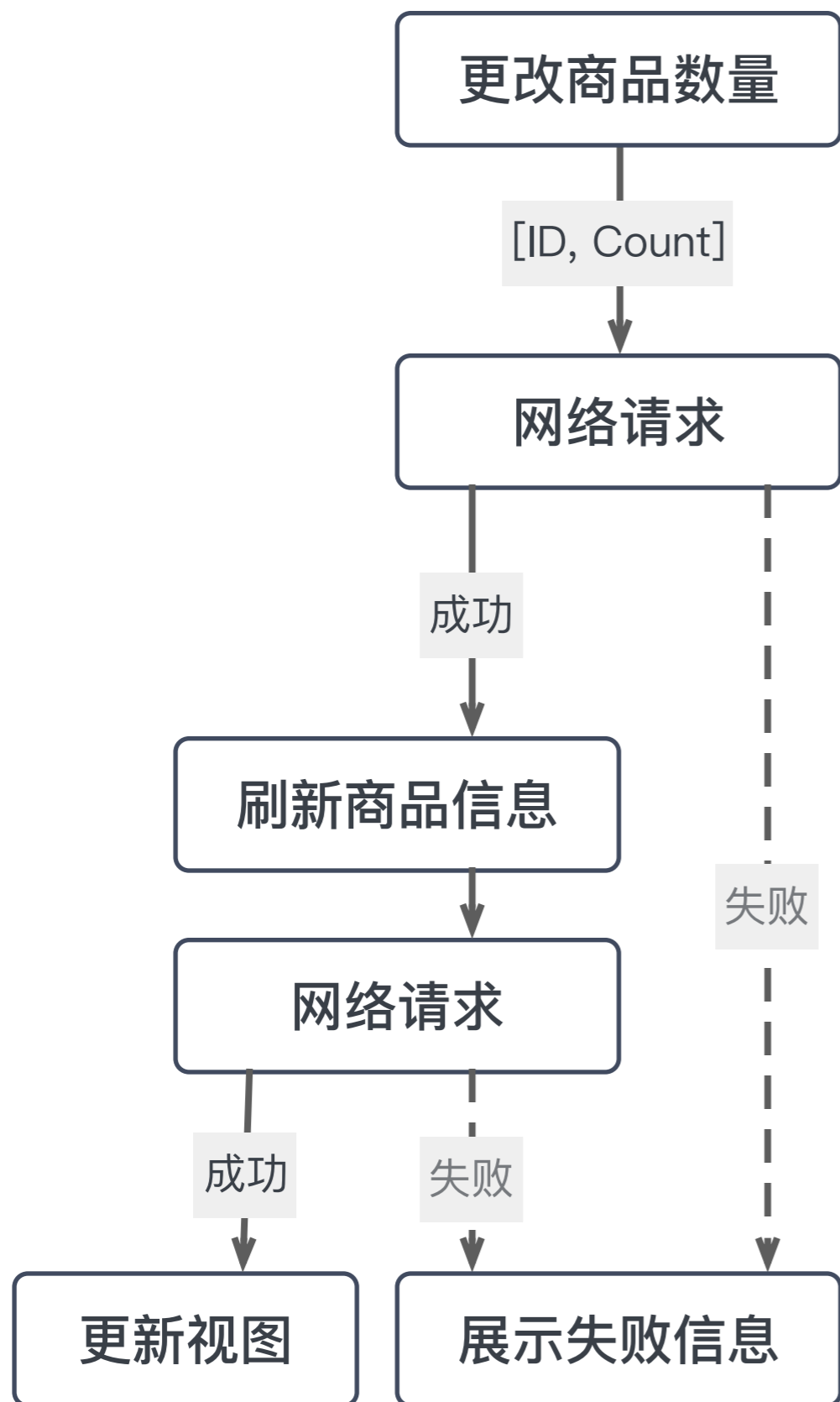
成功

更新视图

失败

失败





```
// 更改商品数量  
changeProductCount
```

```
// 网络请求  
.flatMap(requestChange)
```

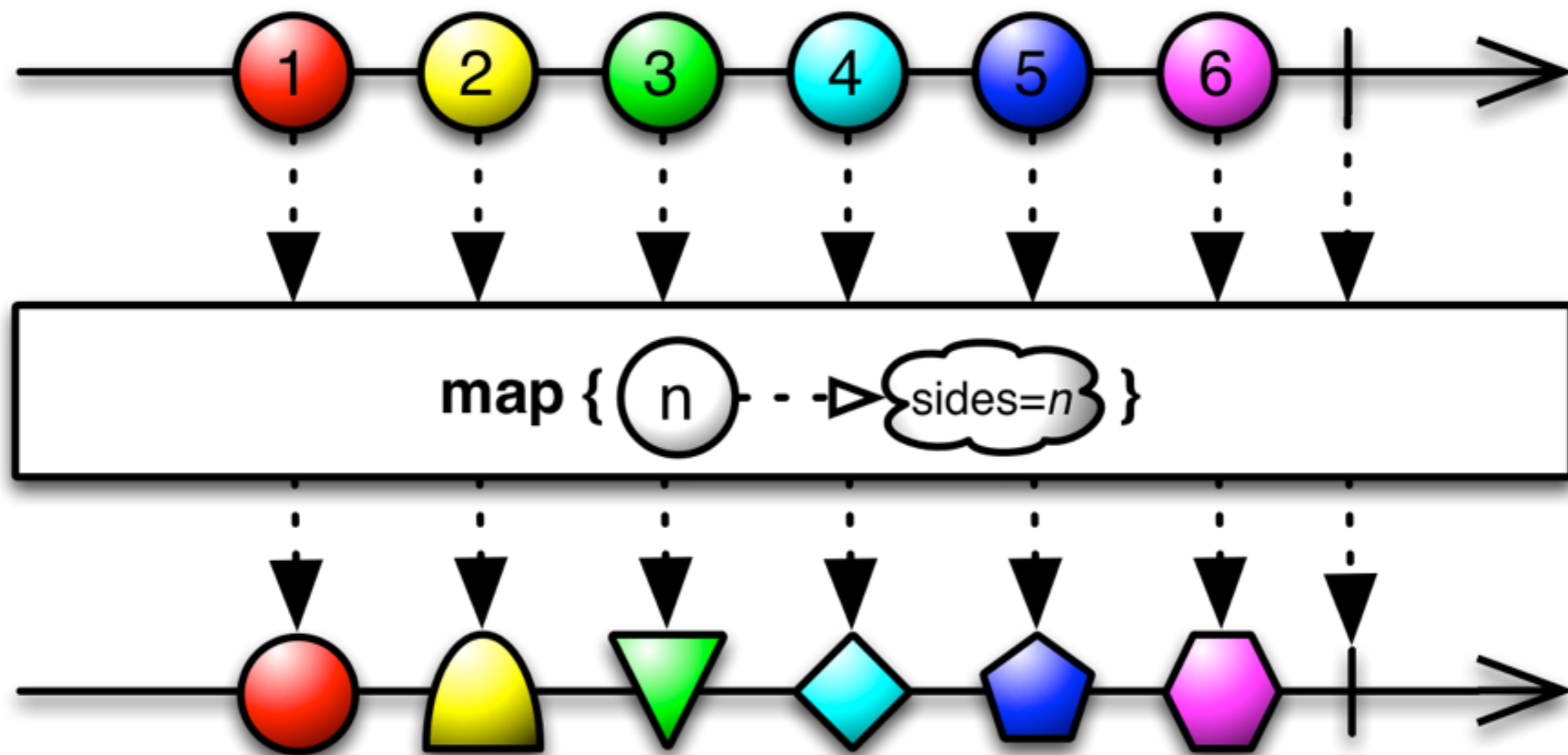
```
// 刷新商品信息 & 网络请求  
.flatMap(requestCart)
```

```
// 处理最终结果
```

```
.subscribe  
{ result in  
  switch result  
  {  
    case .Next(let value):  
      // 更新视图  
    case .Error(let error):  
      // 展示失败信息  
  }  
}
```

烧脑时刻

Map



## 2. 多个 API 并行调用

购物车信息  
(requestCartInfo)



The screenshot shows a mobile shopping cart interface. At the top, the status bar displays 'Carrier', signal strength, '9:32 PM', and battery level. Below the status bar, the title '购物车' (Shopping Cart) is centered, with '编辑' (Edit) on the right. The cart contains two items:

- Item 1: A small image of a person cooking a bun. Text: '水木锦堂·越域东南亚铁...', '单价: 78 元'. Quantity: 1. Controls: '-' and '+' buttons.
- Item 2: A small image of a bowl of ramen. Text: '俺流拉面单人餐', '单价: 55 元'. Quantity: 2. Controls: '-' and '+' buttons.

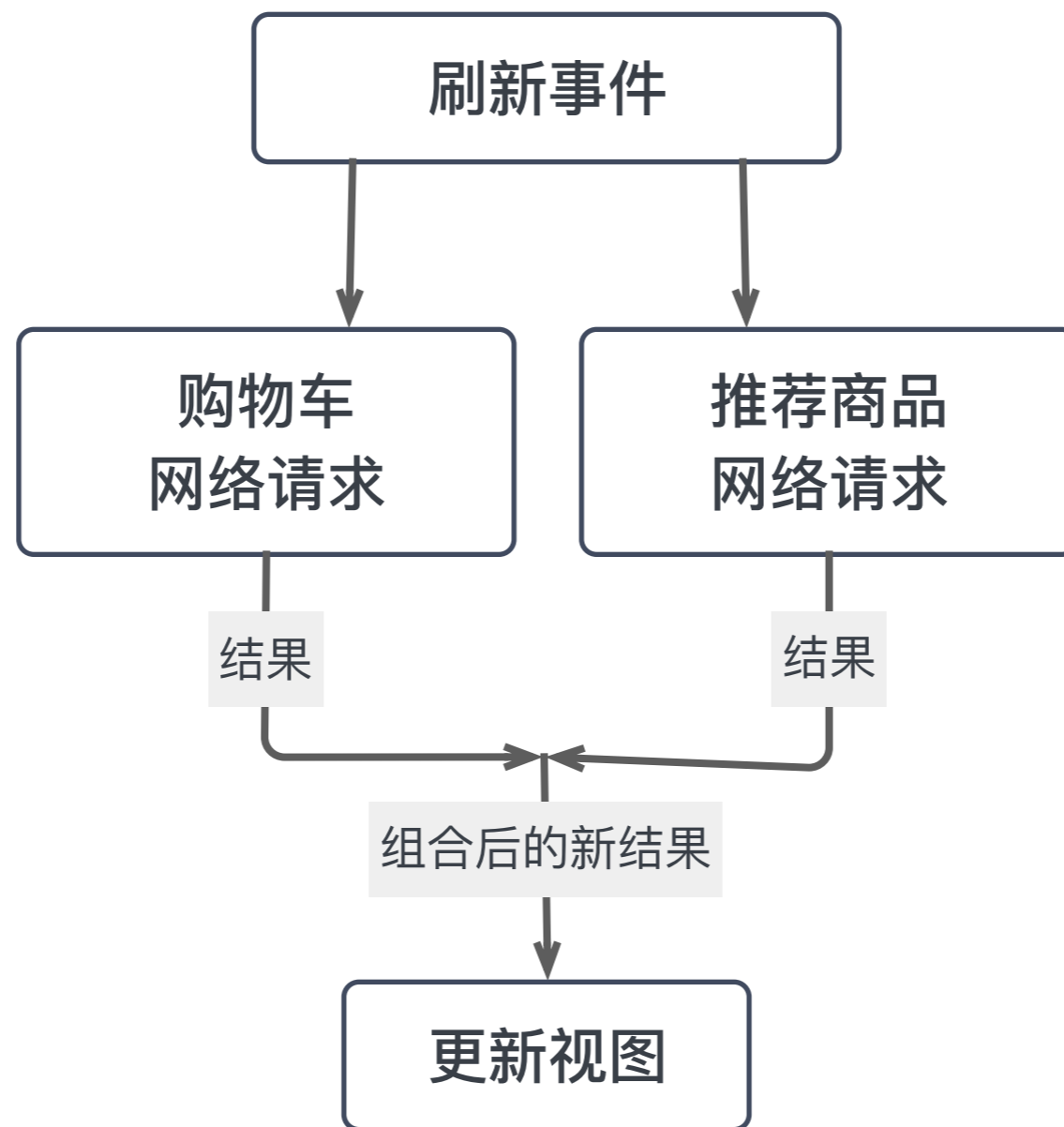
Below the items is a section titled '—— • 更多推荐 • ——' (More Recommendations). It features two food images:

- Image 1: A plate of seafood and curry. Text: '优选海鲜与浓郁咖喱的碰撞', '8号水产单人咖喱饭午市...'
- Image 2: A plate of waffles with fruit. Text: '能量咖啡馆里的精致佳肴', '山外咖啡 ENJOY 独享单人餐'

At the bottom of the cart, there is a '全选' (Select All) option with a radio button, a '合计: 0 元' (Total: 0 Yuan) label, and a red '去结算' (Go to Checkout) button. The bottom navigation bar includes icons for '本地精选' (Local Selection), '全国送' (Nationwide Delivery), '购物车' (Shopping Cart), and '我的' (My Account).

推荐商品  
(requestRecommendProducts)





```
func requestCart()  
{  
    if isRequesting  
    {  
        return  
    }  
    isRequesting = true  
    Network  
        .requestCartInfo()  
    { result in  
        // 处理购物车结果  
        Network.requestRecommendPr  
        oducts()  
        { result in  
            isRequesting = false  
            // 处理推荐商品  
        }  
    }  
}
```



刷新事件



购物车  
网络请求

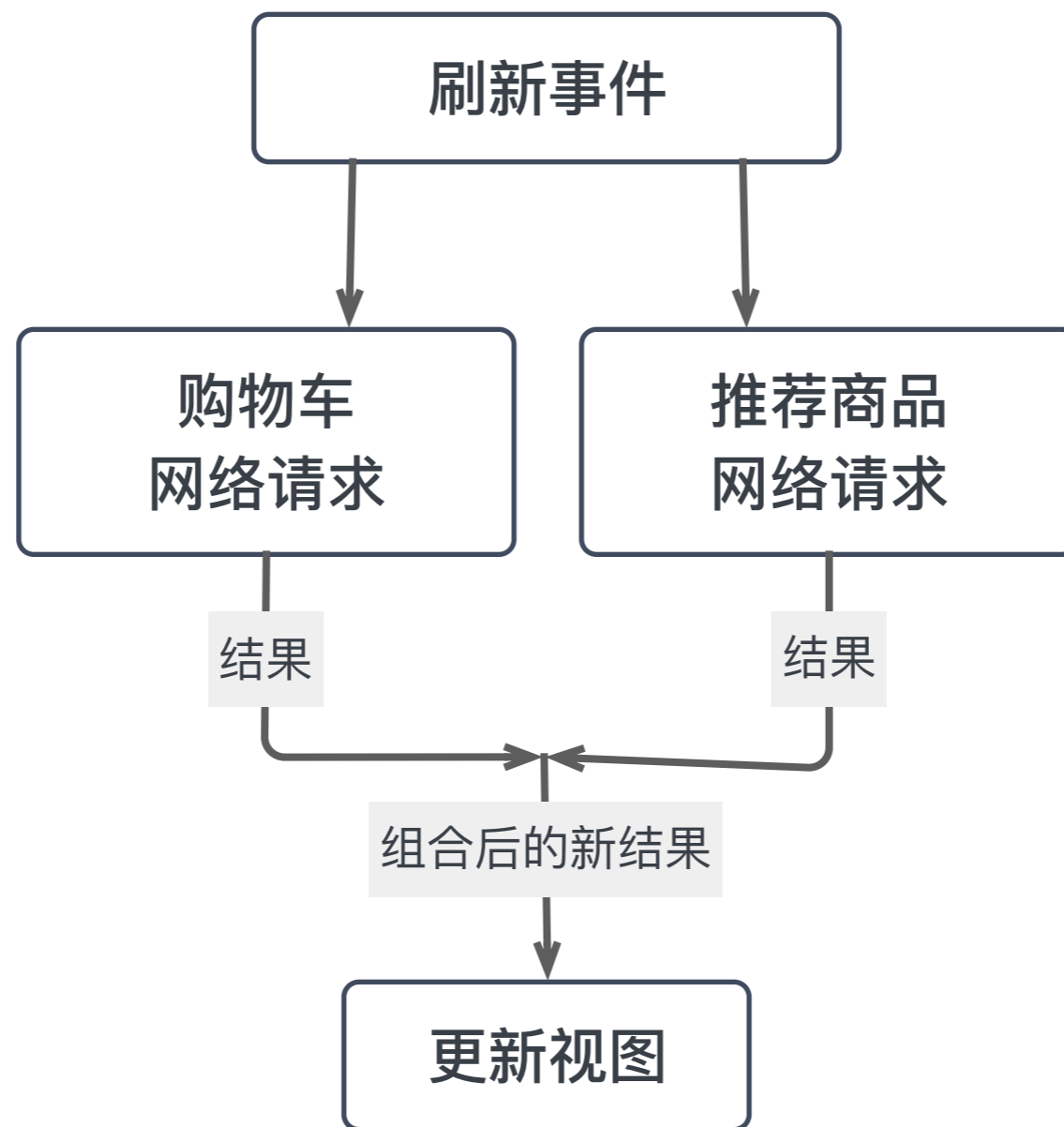
结果

推荐商品  
网络请求

结果

更新视图



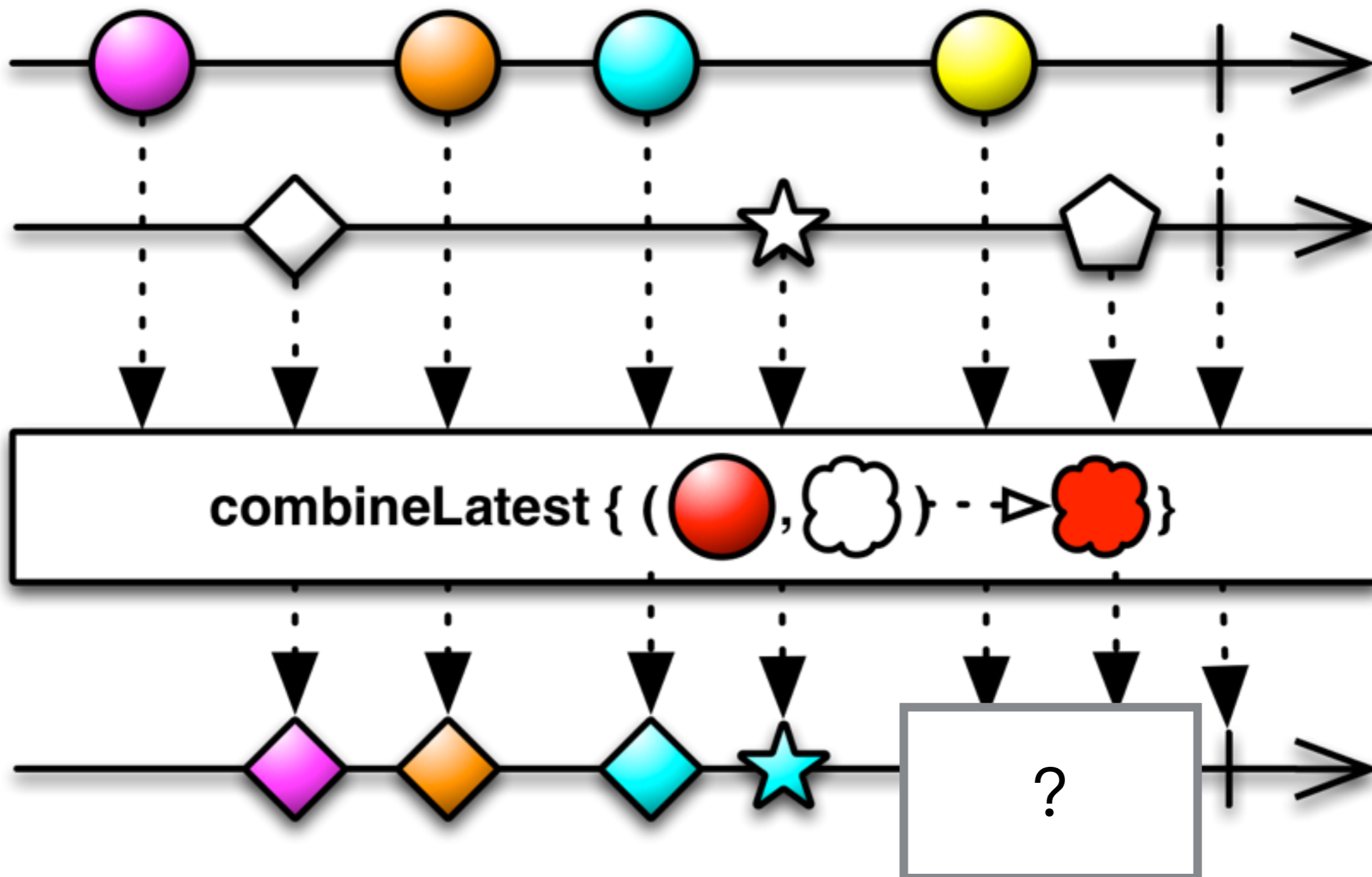


# CombineLatest 合并最新的结果

```
Observable
    .combineLatest(requestCartInfo, requestRecommendProducts)
    { cartInfoResult, recommendProducts in
        // 处理结果
        // ...
        return newResult
    }
    .subscribeNext
    { value in
        // 更新视图
    }
```

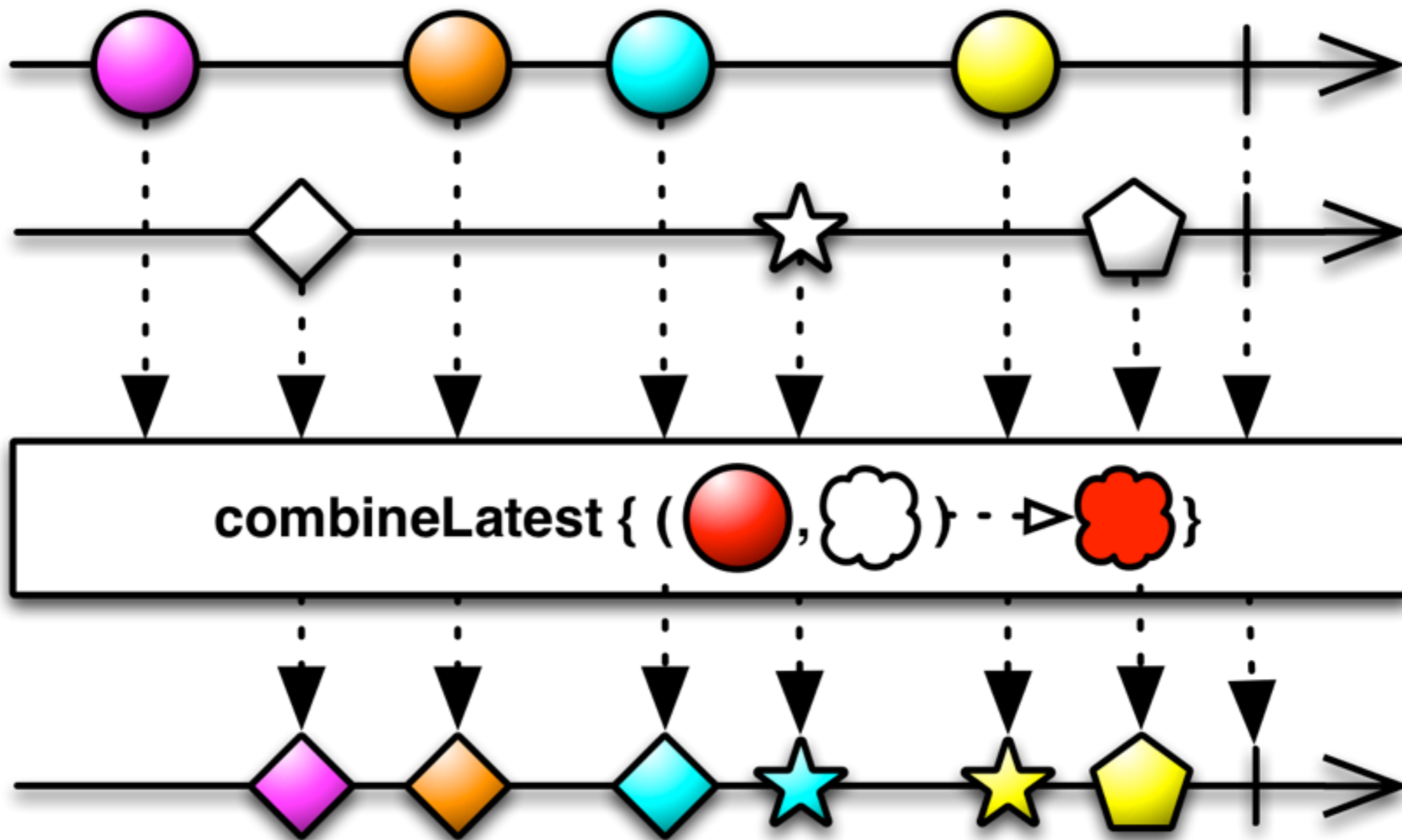
烧脑时刻

CombineLatest



烧脑时刻

CombineLatest

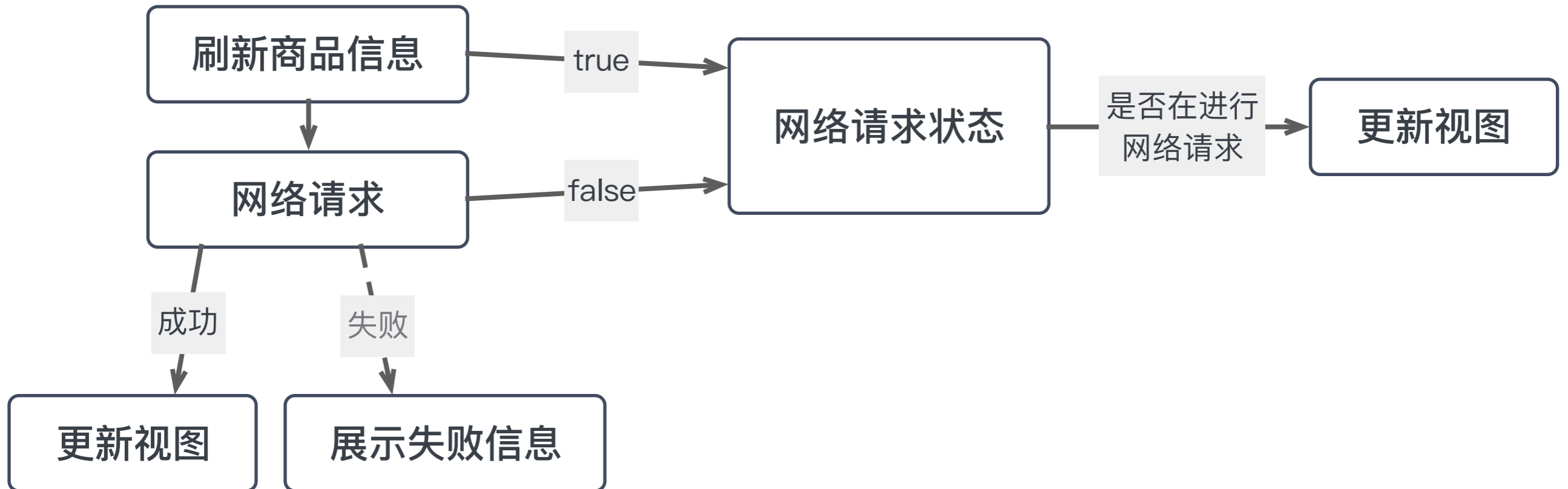


### 3. 获取异步操作的状态

# 刷新操作的状态



# 刷新操作的状态





```

var isChangingProductCount: Bool
var isFetchingData: Bool

func change(productID: ID, count: Int)
{
    if isChangingProductCount
    {
        return
    }
    isChangingProductCount = true
    Network.requestChange(productID: ID, count: Int)
    { result in
        isChangingProductCount = false
        switch result
        {
            // 成功
            fetchData()
            // 失败
            // 展示错误
        }
    }
}

func fetchData()
{
    if isFetchingData
    {
        return
    }
    isFetchingData = true
    Network.requestCart()
    { result in
        isFetchingData = false
        switch result
        {
            // 成功
            //刷新数据

            // 失败
            // 展示错误
        }
    }
}
}

```

```
var isFetchingData: Bool

func fetchData()
{
    if isFetchingData
    {
        return
    }
    isFetchingData = true
    // 设置视图为加载中
    Network.requestCart()
    { result in
        isFetchingData = false
        // 设置视图为加载完成
        switch result
        {
            // 成功
            //刷新数据

            // 失败
            // 展示错误
        }
    }
}
```

刷新商品信息

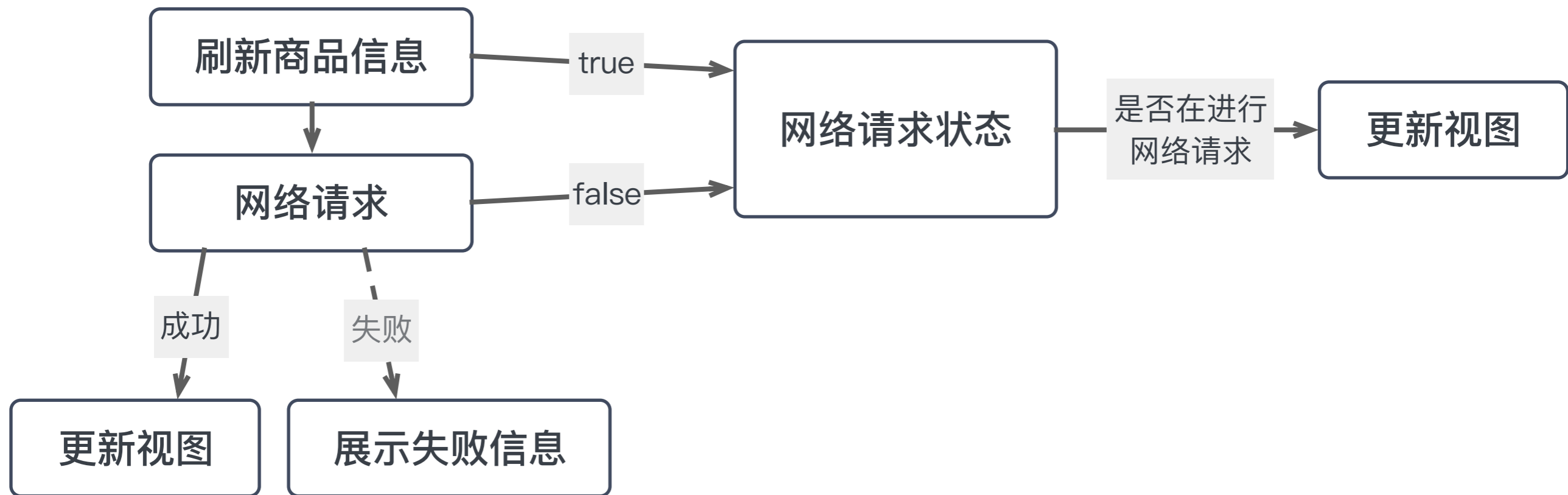
更新视图  
请求状态



网络请求

结果

更新视图  
请求状态



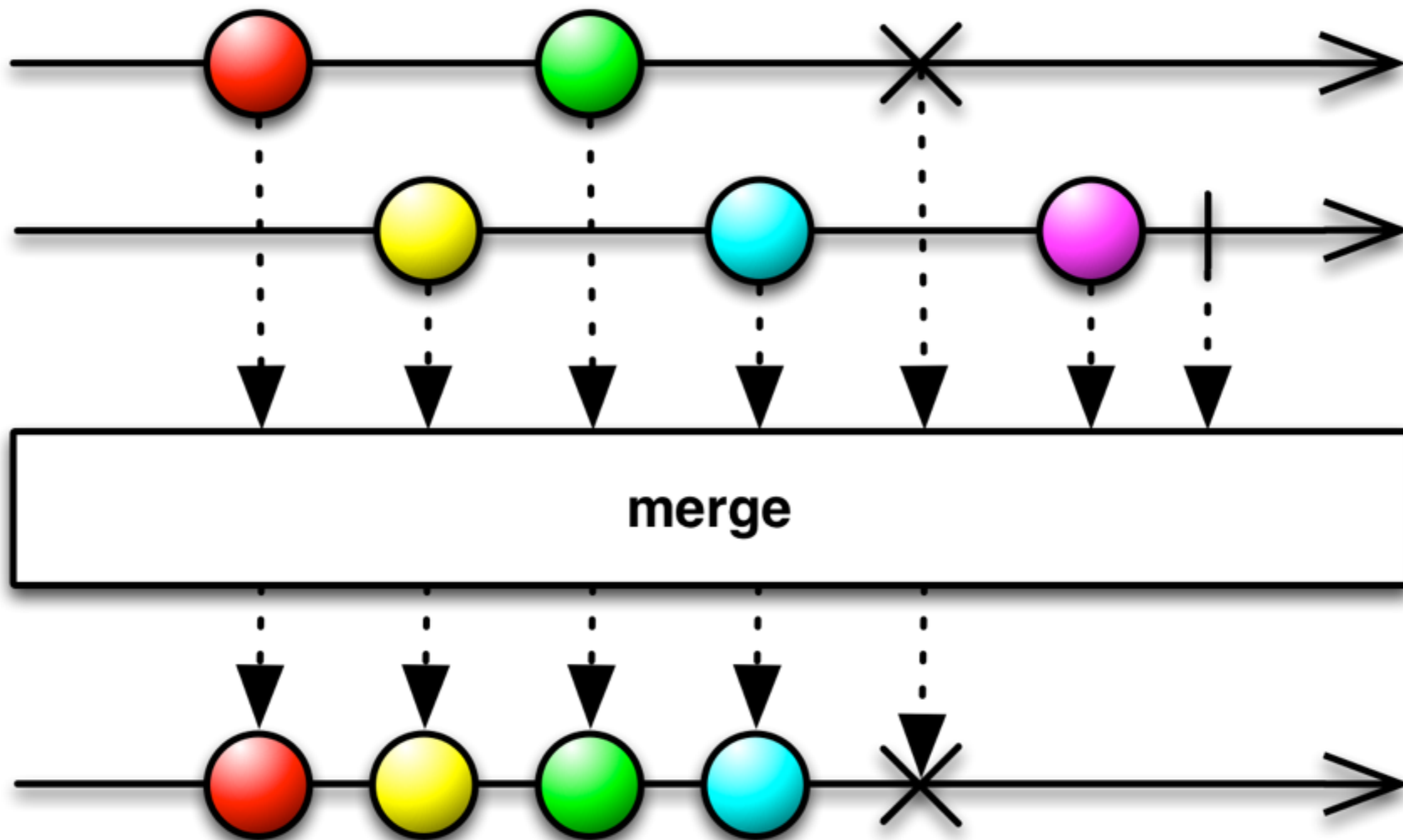
```
[
    requestCartInfo.map { _ in true },
    response.map { _ in false }
]

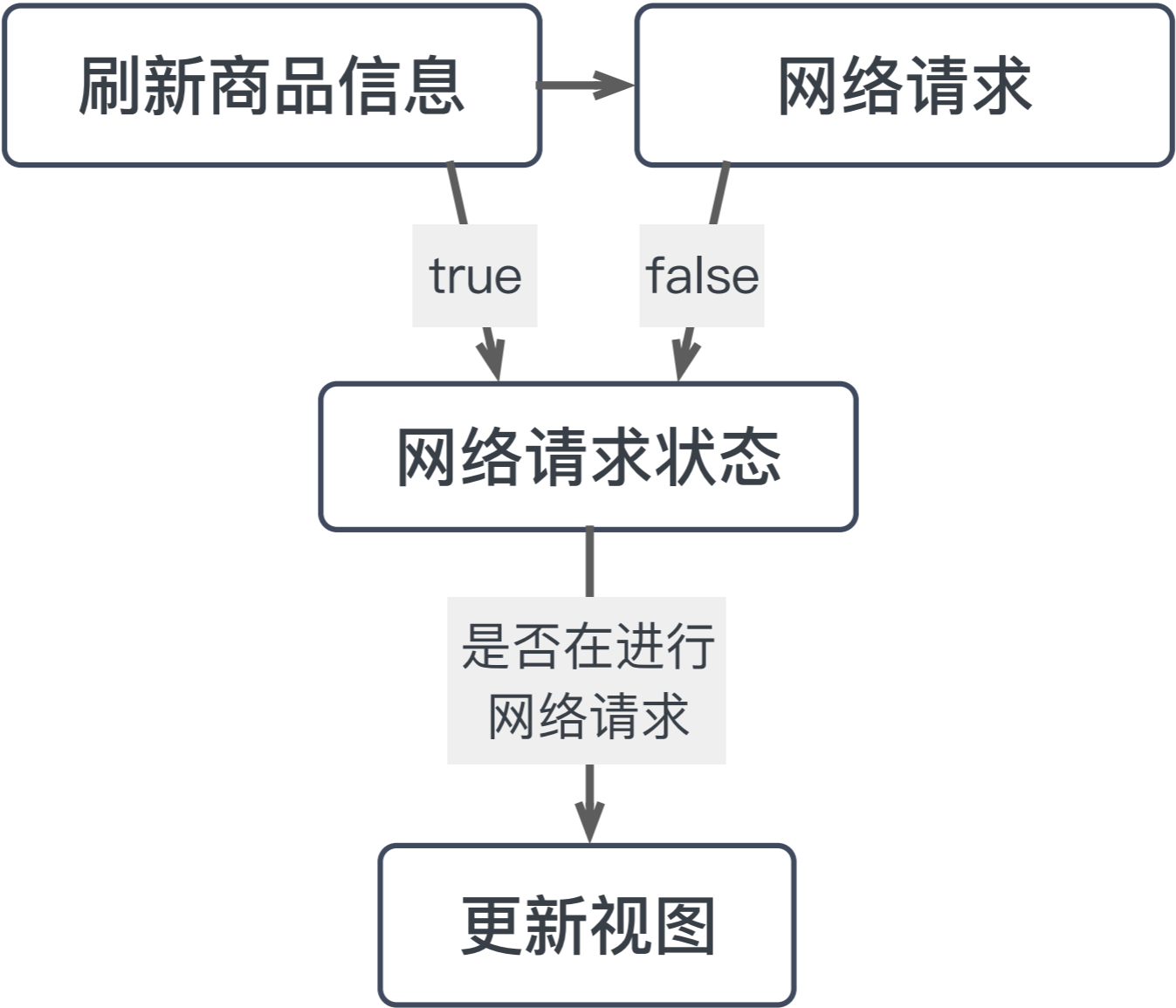
    .toObservable()
    .merge()

    .subscribeNext
    { isRefreshing in
        // 更新视图
    }
```

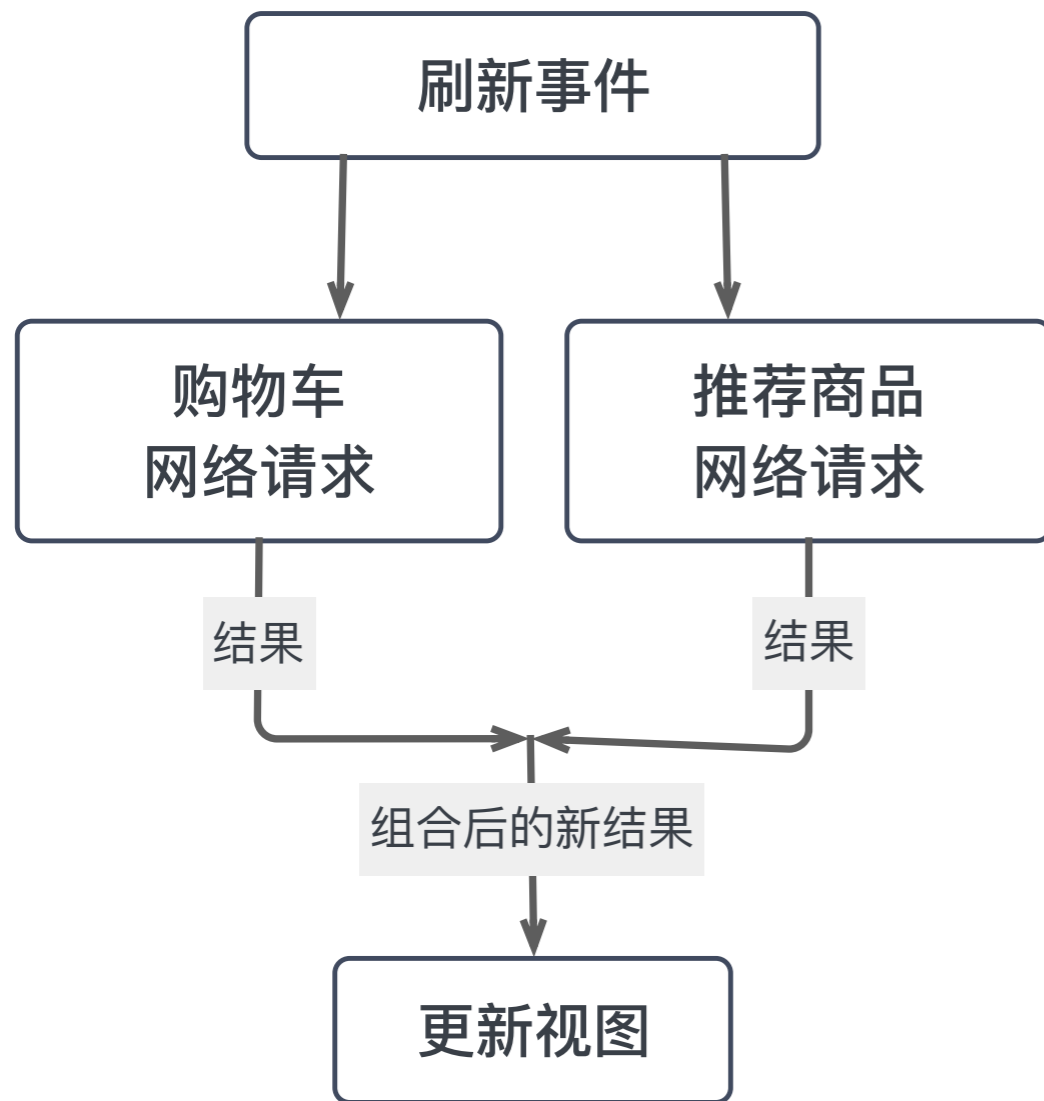
烧脑时刻

Merge

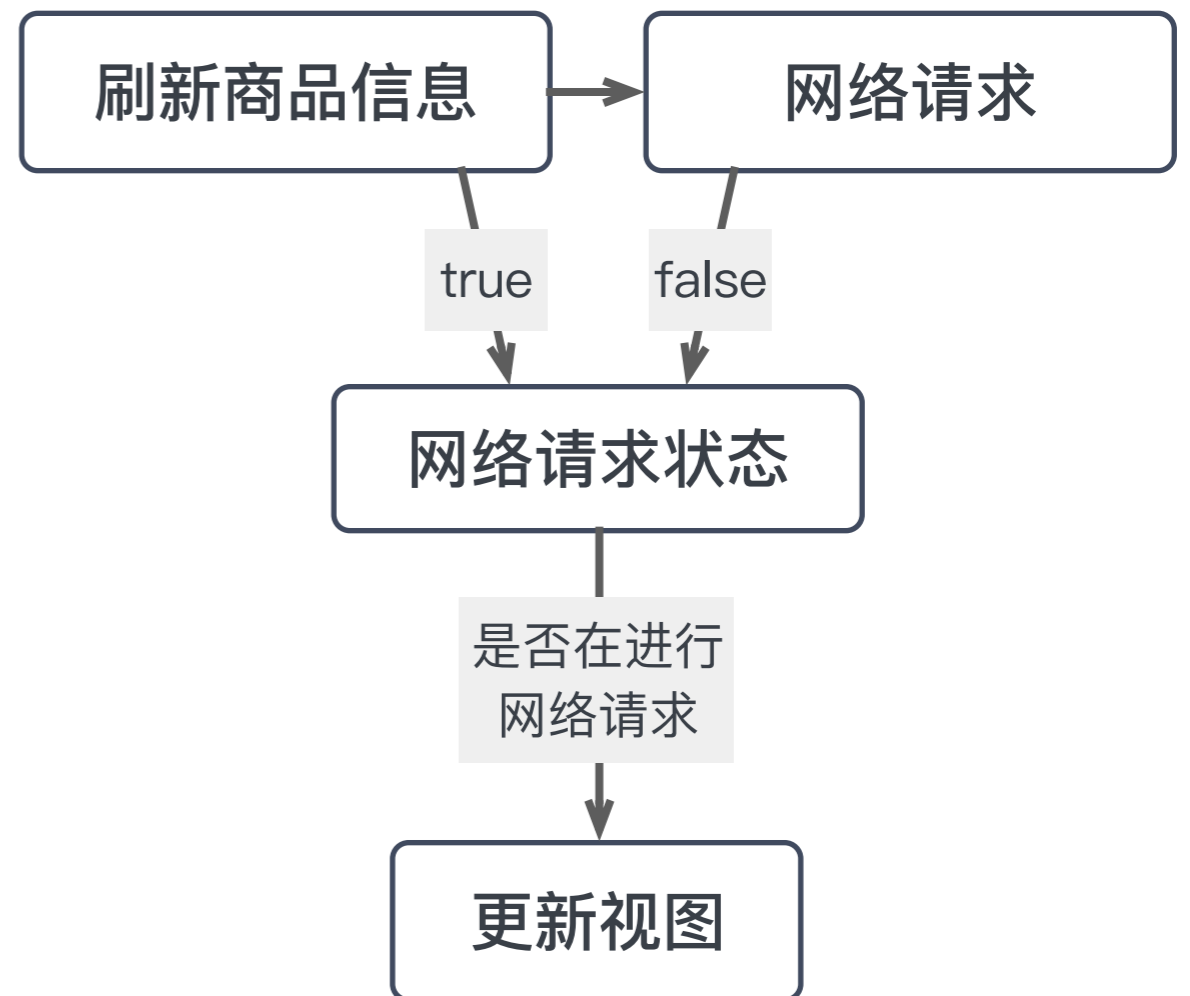




# CombineLatest

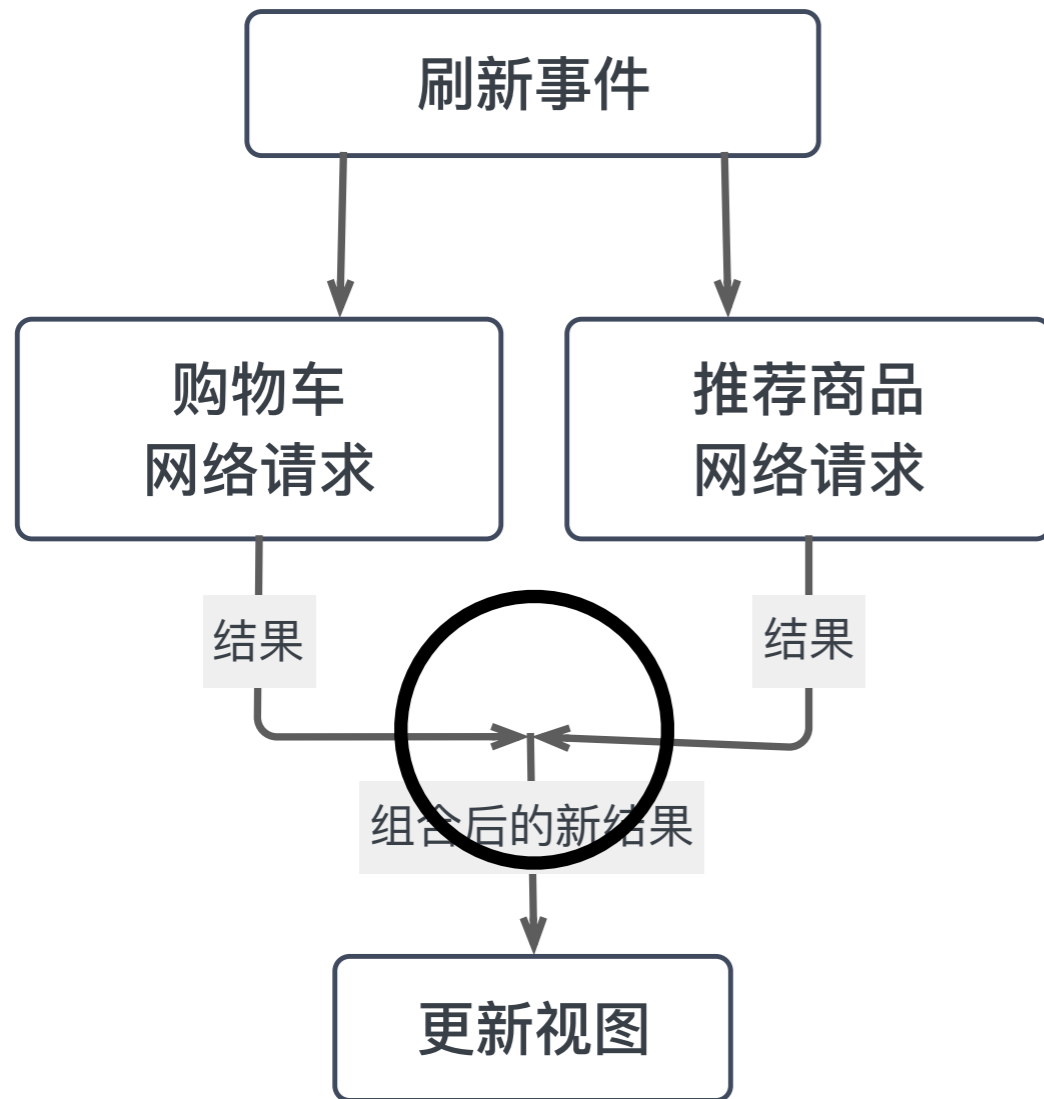


# Merge

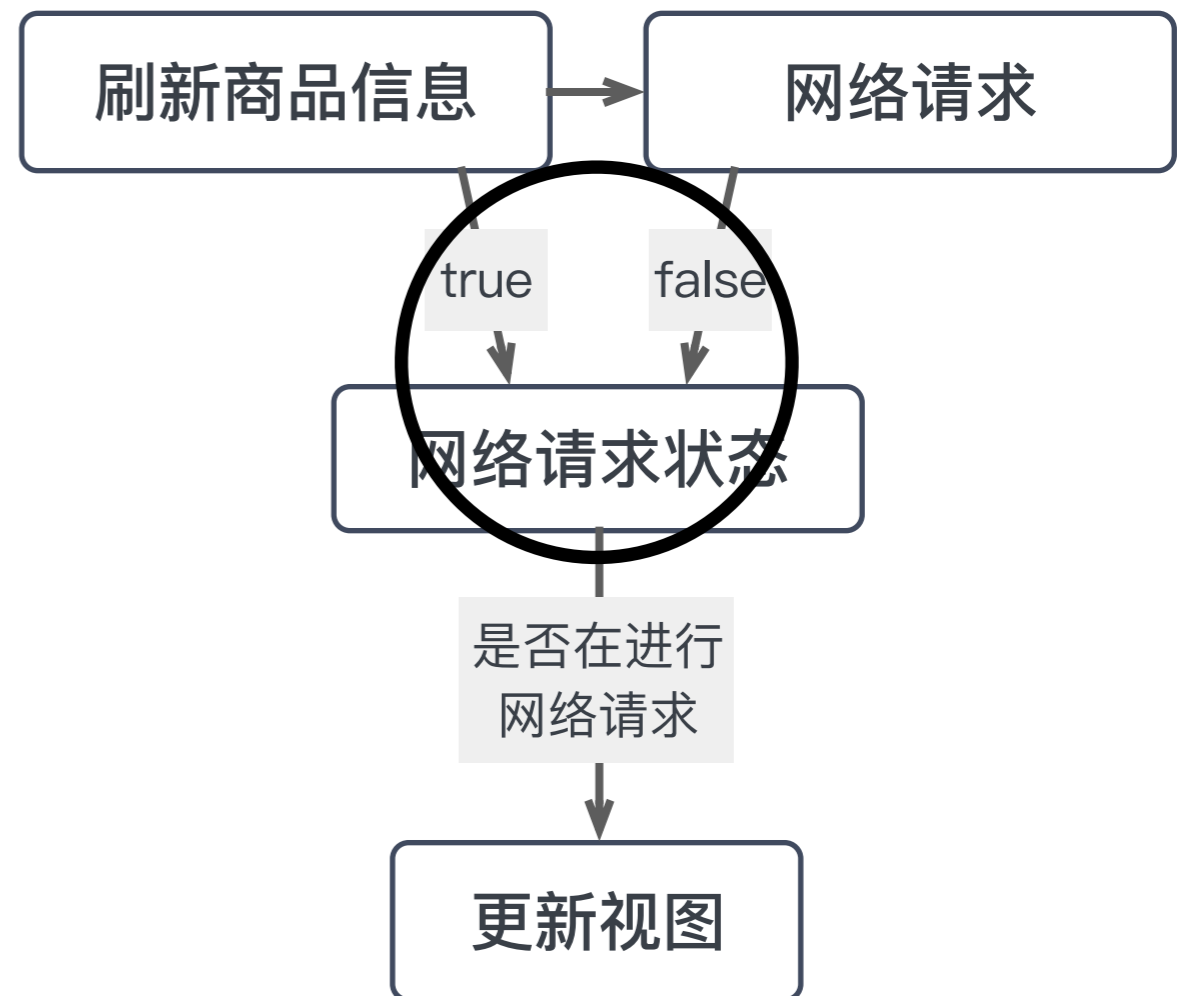




# CombineLatest



# Merge



## 4. ViewModel 做什么

# 分离业务逻辑和视图样式的代码



# 分离业务逻辑和视图样式的代码

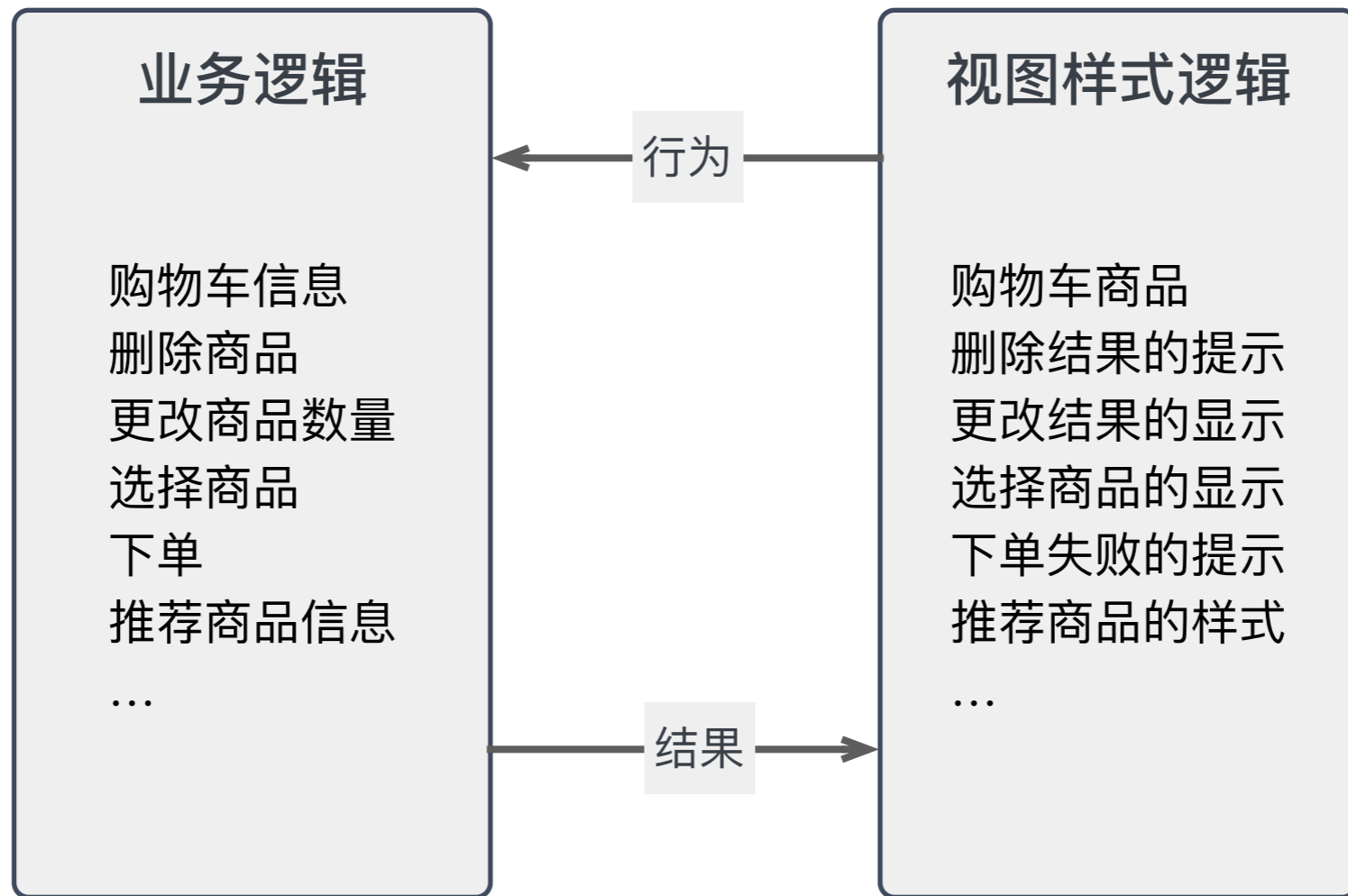
## 业务逻辑

购物车信息  
删除商品  
更改商品数量  
选择商品  
下单  
推荐商品信息  
...

## 视图样式逻辑

购物车商品  
删除结果的提示  
更改结果的显示  
选择商品的显示  
下单失败的提示  
推荐商品的样式  
...

# 分离业务逻辑和视图样式的代码



ViewController  
确定触发事件方案

```
// 更改商品数量  
changeProductCount
```

ViewModel  
处理内部逻辑

```
// 网络请求  
.flatMap(requestChange)  
  
// 刷新商品信息 & 网络请求  
.flatMap(requestCart)
```

ViewController  
展示视图

```
// 处理最终结果  
.subscribe  
{ result in  
    switch result  
    {  
    case .Next(let value):  
        // 更新视图  
    case .Error(let error):  
        // 展示失败信息  
    }  
}
```

```
class CartViewModel
{

    let elements = Observable<[CartProductModel]>
    /// 删除商品结果, 是否删除成功
    let deleteResult: Observable<APIResult<Bool>>
    /// 下订单结果
    let confirmResult: Observable<CartConfirmResult>
    /// 是否在刷新数据
    let isRefreshing = Variable(false)

    init(input:
        (
            /// 刷新触发事件
            refreshTrigger: Observable<Void>,
            /// 加载触发事件
            loadTrigger: Observable<Void>,
            /// 下订单触发事件
            confirmTrigger: Observable<Void>,
            /// 选择商品触发事件
            selectProductsTrigger: Observable<[(subProductID: Int64, selected: Bool)]>,
            // 改变商品数量触发事件
            changeProductCountTrigger: Observable<(subProductID: Int64, count: Int)>,
            // 删除商品触发事件
            deleteProductsTrigger: Observable<[Int64]>,
        )
    ) { ... }
}
```

# 总结

- 多个 API 串行调用
- 多个 API 并行调用
- 获取异步操作状态
- 异步时间上相关
- 异步时间上不相关
- 关心异步状态



必须用 RxSwift 吗



肯定用啊

# RxSwift 的优势

- 优雅的处理异步
- 无状态的数据流
- 跨平台、跨语言

# RxSwift 的劣势

- 学习曲线
- 团队协作
- 难调试

# RxSwift 的适用场景

- 登录/注册
- 购物车
- 音乐播放
- ...

# More

- RxSwift
- ReactiveX
- Airbnb: 我们安卓客户端是如何使用 RxJava 的
- RxMarbles
- RxDataSources
- RxVisualDebugger
- Expert to Expert: Brian Beckman and Erik Meijer  
– Inside the .NET Reactive Framework (Rx)
- Swift 烧脑体操 (四) – map 和 flatMap

“代码写的开心才有心情继续写代码。”

— DianQK

Let's enjoy RxSwift.

Q&A