Preface

Kotlin coroutines and flows allow developers to do asynchronous programming in Android using simple, modern, and testable code.

This book focuses on coroutines and flows using hands-on learning. You will begin with the basics of asynchronous programming, including an overview of coroutines and flows while also integrating them into your Android projects. You'll understand how to manage cancelations and exceptions, and then explore how to test your coroutines and flows.

By the end of this book, you will be able to use Kotlin coroutines and flows to simplify asynchronous programming in Android.

Who this book is for

This book is for Android developers who want to build high-quality apps using coroutines and flows and level up their Android development skills. Beginners with basic knowledge of Android development and Kotlin will also find this book useful.

What this book covers

<u>Chapter 1</u>, Introduction to Asynchronous Programming in Android, visits asynchronous programming in Android and shows the various ways it is being done now. Toward the end, the new recommended ways of coroutines and flows will be introduced.

<u>Chapter 2</u>, <u>Understanding Kotlin Coroutines</u>, introduces Kotlin coroutines and shows how they can be used for asynchronous programming in

Android. It will demonstrate how to create coroutines, and discuss coroutine builders, scopes, dispatchers, contexts, and jobs.

<u>Chapter 3</u>, Handling Coroutine Cancelations and Exceptions, discusses coroutine cancelations, and how you can manage coroutine cancelations, timeouts, and exceptions properly.

<u>Chapter 4</u>, Testing Kotlin Coroutines, describes how you can test Kotlin coroutines in Android.

<u>Chapter 5</u>, Using Kotlin Flows, covers the basics of Kotlin flows and how they can be used for asynchronous programming in Android. It continues with creating flows with flow builders. It will also discuss flow operators, buffering and combining flows, and StateFlow and SharedFlow.

<u>Chapter 6</u>, Handling Flow Cancelations and Exceptions, explores how to manage cancelations, completion, and exceptions in your flows.

<u>Chapter 7</u>, Testing Kotlin Flows, provides details on how you can test the flows in your Android project.

To get the most out of this book

You will need to have basic Android development skills and knowledge of using Kotlin.

You will need to have the latest version of Android Studio. You can download the latest version at https://developer.android.com/studio. For an optimal experience, the following specifications are recommended:

- Intel Core i5 or equivalent or higher
- 4 GB RAM minimum
- 4 GB available space

Software/hardware covered in the book	Operating system requirements
Android Studio	Windows, macOS, or Linux

If you are using the digital version of this book, we advise you to type the code yourself or access the code from the book's GitHub repository (a link is available in the next section). Doing so will help you avoid any potential errors related to the copying and pasting of code.

Download the example code files

You can download the example code files for this book from GitHub at https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Simplifying-Android-Development-with-Coroutines-and-Flows/. If there's an update to the code, it will be updated in the GitHub repository.

We also have other code bundles from our rich catalog of books and videos available at https://github.com/PacktPublishing/. Check them out!

Conventions used

There are a number of text conventions used throughout this book.

Code in text: Indicates code words in text, database table names, folder names, filenames, file extensions, pathnames, dummy URLs, user input, and Twitter handles. Here is an example: "runOnUIThread will perform the displayText(text) function on the main UI thread."

A block of code is set as follows:

```
lifecycleScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {
val fetchedText = fetchText()
```

When we wish to draw your attention to a particular part of a code block, the relevant lines or items are set in bold:

Any command-line input or output is written as follows:

```
java.lang.IllegalStateException: Module with the Main dispatcher had failed to initialize. For tests Dispatchers.setMain from kotlinx-coroutines-test module can be used
```

Bold: Indicates a new term, an important word, or words that you see onscreen. For instance, words in menus or dialog boxes appear in **bold**.

Here is an example: "In Android Studio, the **Editor** window identifies the suspending function calls in your code with a gutter icon next to the line number."

TIPS OR IMPORTANT NOTES

Appear like this.

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