

kotlin.coroutines

Introduction + Basic concepts.

Victor Olmo Gallegos Hernández
Android Developer at GoMore



@voghDev



voghDev



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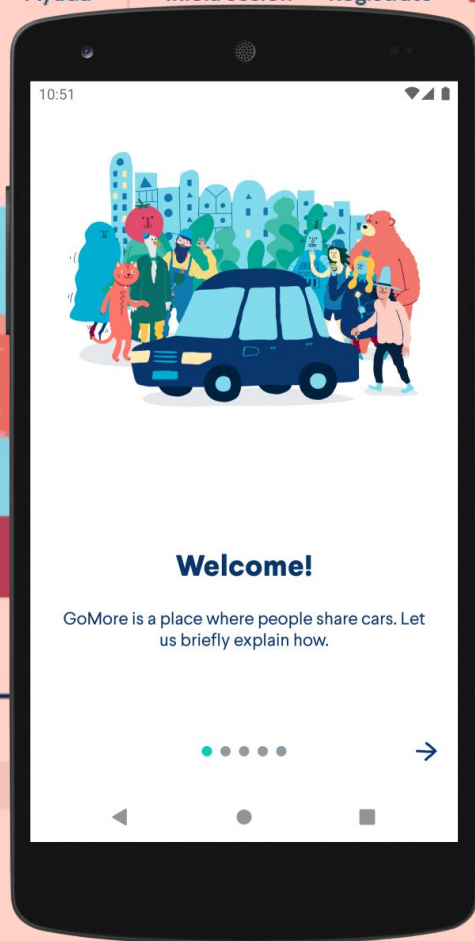
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kotlinx.coroutines

Index

- What is kotlinx.coroutines?
- Motivation: Why this talk?
- `async/await`
- Basic concepts
- Testing with coroutines

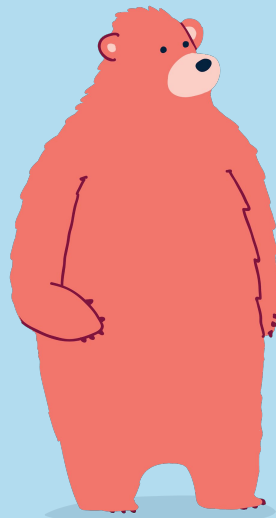


Introduction.

What is `kotlinx.coroutines`?

`kotlinx.coroutines` is a **Threading** library.

Developed by JetBrains in early 2017



Introduction.

What is `kotlinx.coroutines`?

According to **documentation...**

“`kotlinx.coroutines` is a rich library for coroutines developed by JetBrains. It contains a number of high-level coroutine-enabled primitives that this guide covers, including `launch`, `async` and others”



Introduction.

What is `kotlinx.coroutines`?

According to **documentation...**

“Coroutine Basics - Run the following code”



Introduction.

What is kotlin.coroutines?

According to **documentation...**

“Coroutine Basics - Run the following code”

```
import kotlin.coroutines.*

fun main() {
    GlobalScope.launch {
        delay(1000L)
        println("World!")
    }
    println("Hello,")
    Thread.sleep(2000L)
}
```

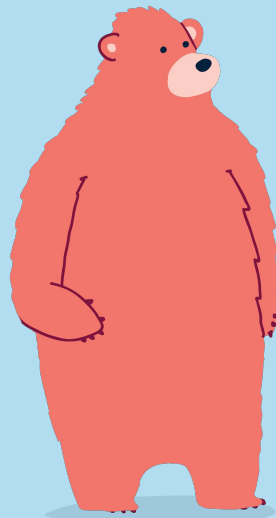


Introduction.

What is `kotlinx.coroutines`?

According to **documentation**...

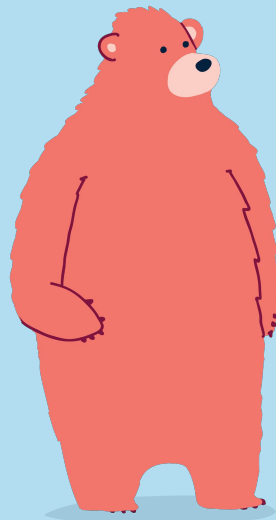
“Essentially, coroutines are light-weight threads”



Motivation

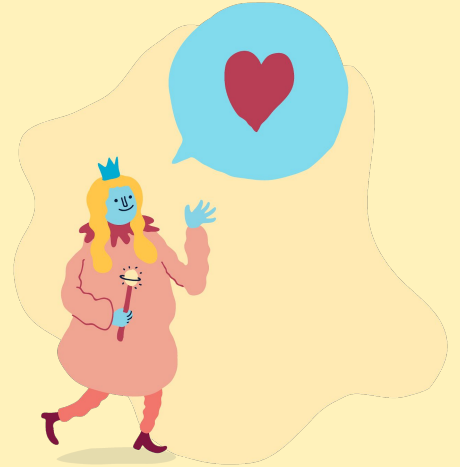
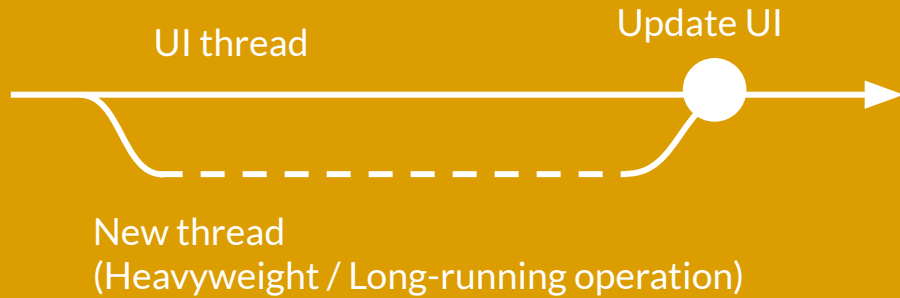
Why this talk?

- Started with early Coroutines (0.11 experimental)
- `async/await` ➡ better than Callback hell
- Knowledge was very widespread
- Concepts?
- Decided to create my own resource



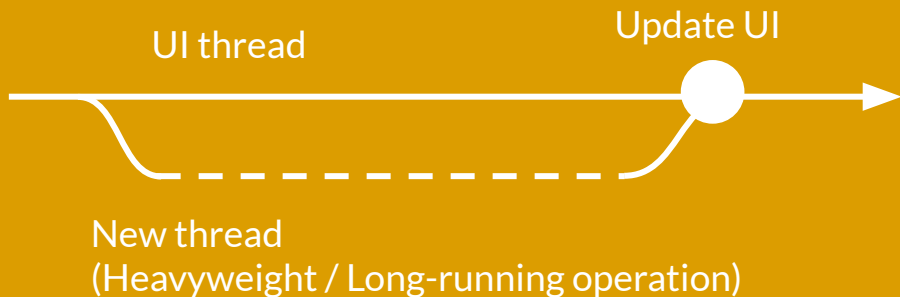
The problem.

Or one of them.

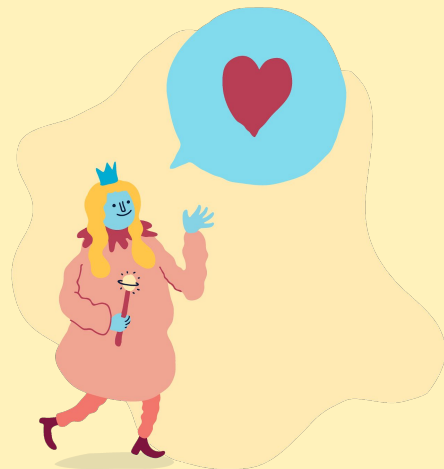


Suspending function

Can suspend the execution of a coroutine



```
suspend fun getRentalCars(): List<Car> = apiClient.getRentalCars()
```



Concepts.

Essentials every `kotlinx.coroutines` client must know.

- `CoroutineContext`
- `CoroutineDispatcher`
- `CoroutineScope`

- `CoroutineBuilders`
- `Job`
- `CompletableJob`
- `SupervisorJob()`
- `Deferred`



CoroutineContext.

Specific execution Context for a coroutine

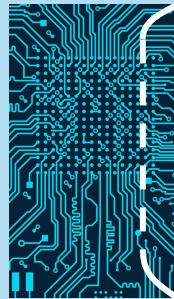
- A Set of elements associated to each coroutine
- Coroutines don't work as **threads**, they have **Context** instead
- Essentially, a Key-Value map
- *"Persistent Context for the coroutine"*
- *"Indexed set of Element instances, mix between a Set and a Map"*
- Four default **CoroutineContexts** provided by the library
- You can create your own in case you need



CoroutineContext.

Specific execution Context for a coroutine

- A Set of elements associated to each coroutine
- Coroutines don't work as **threads**, they have **Context** instead
- Essentially, a Key-Value map
- *"Persistent Context for the coroutine"*
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CoroutineContext.

Four default Contexts provided by the library

Default

IO

Main

Unconfined



CoroutineDispatcher.

“These lovely actors who treat our coroutines”

- Sends our coroutine to its destination Context.
- You don't specify a **Context** for your coroutine, you specify a **Dispatcher** instead
- *“Base class that shall be extended by all coroutine dispatcher implementations.”*



CoroutineDispatcher.

Four standard Contexts - four standard Dispatchers

Dispatchers.Default

Dispatchers.IO

Dispatchers.Main

Dispatchers.Unconfined



CoroutineDispatcher.

Four standard Contexts - four standard Dispatchers

Example

```
val job = launch(Dispatchers.Default) {  
    getRentalCars()  
}
```



CoroutineScope.

“Parent” of a coroutine.

- Determines the lifecycle of a coroutine
- It is the “Timeline” where the coroutine is attached.
- If the Scope is **destroyed**, all child coroutines are canceled
- Examples (Android): Activity, Fragment, Application, CustomView
- Application-wide scope: **GlobalScope**
- Custom Scopes



CoroutineScope.

“Parent” of a coroutine.

- It is not recommended to override CoroutineScope
- Instead, use inheritance by delegation from **MainScope()** and **CoroutineScope()** factory functions

```
class MyScope : CoroutineScope {  
    val job = Job()  
    val coroutineContext = Dispatchers.Main + job  
}
```

```
class MyScope : CoroutineScope by MainScope()
```



CoroutineScope.

“Parent” of a coroutine.

- It is not recommended to override CoroutineScope
- Instead, use inheritance by delegation from **MainScope()** and **CoroutineScope()** factory functions

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*

fun main() {
    GlobalScope.launch {
        delay(1000L)
        println("World!")
    }
    println("Hello,")
    Thread.sleep(2000L)
}
```



Concepts.

Essentials every `kotlinx.coroutines` client must know.

- ✓ `CoroutineContext`
- ✓ `CoroutineDispatcher`
- ✓ `CoroutineScope`
- `CoroutineBuilders`
- `Job`
- `CompletableJob`
- `SupervisorJob()`
- `Deferred`



Coroutine Builders.

Bridging blocking and non-blocking worlds.



- Main idea: This code does not compile

```
suspend fun getRentalCars(): List<Car> = ...

override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)

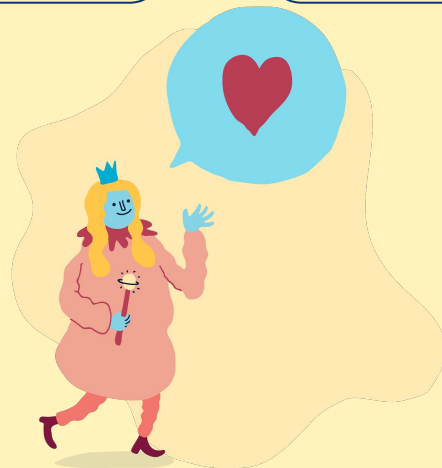
    getRentalCars() // Compilation error
}
```

```
fun main() {
    getRentalCars() // Compilation error
}
```

Suspend function 'getRentalCars' should be called only from a coroutine or another suspend function

Blocking
World

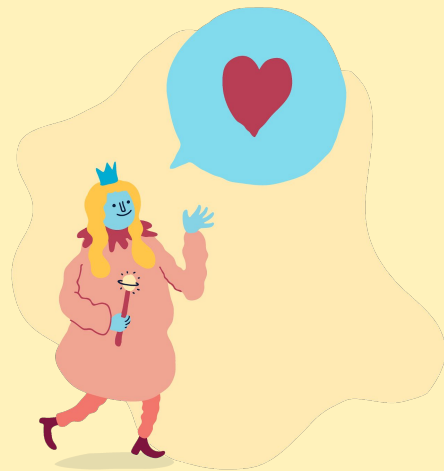
Non-Blocking
World



Coroutine Builders.

Bridging blocking and non-blocking worlds.

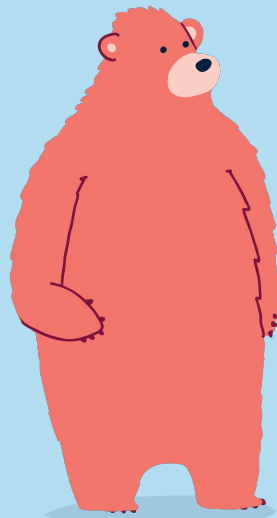
- launch
- runBlocking
- runBlockingTest (kotlinx.coroutines-test library)
- Special cases of coroutine builders:
 - async
 - withContext



Job.

Conceptually, a background Job

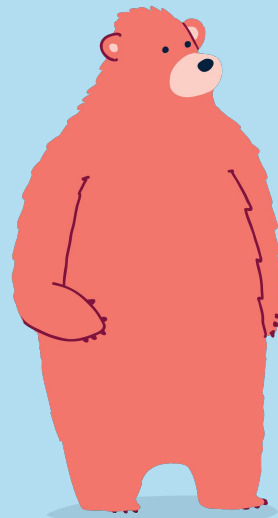
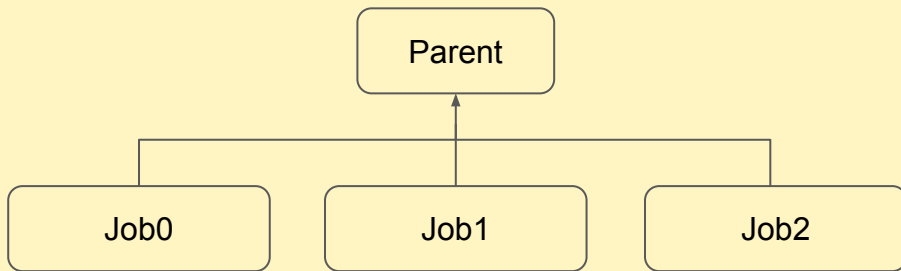
- “Cancelable thing with a lifecycle that culminates in its completion”
- Represents the **execution** of a coroutine
- It is an **abstraction** (interface)
- Jobs can be arranged into parent-child hierarchies
- Created using **launch** coroutine builder or **Job()** factory function
- Conceptually, the execution of a Job does not produce a result



Job.

Conceptually, a background Job

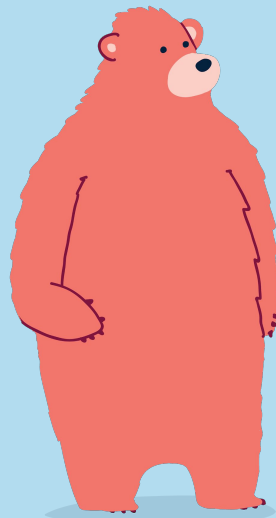
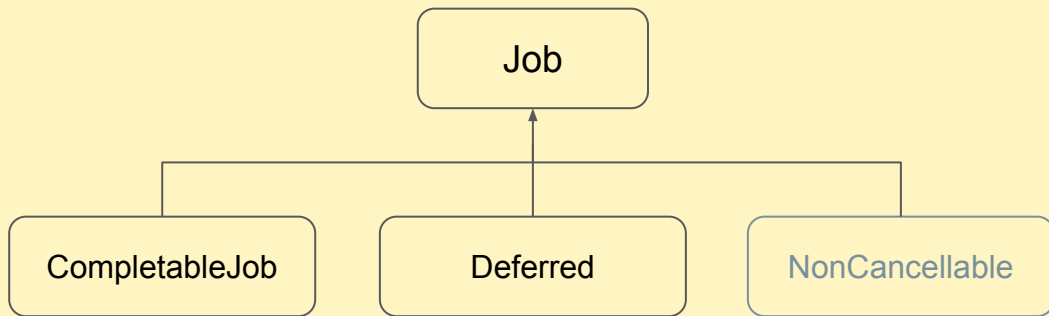
- By default, failure of a child **Job** causes **cancelation of parent and all child Jobs**
- This can be customized using **SupervisorJob()**



CompletableJob.

Default implementor class for Job.

- A job that can be completed using **complete()** function
- It is returned by **Job()** and **SupervisorJob()** constructor functions.
- For Jobs that produce a result, see **Deferred**

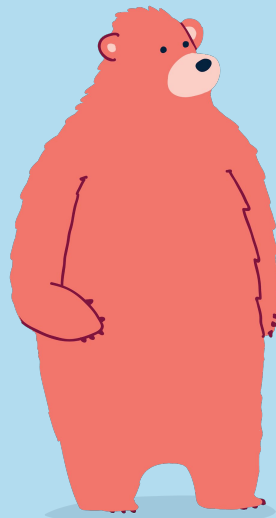
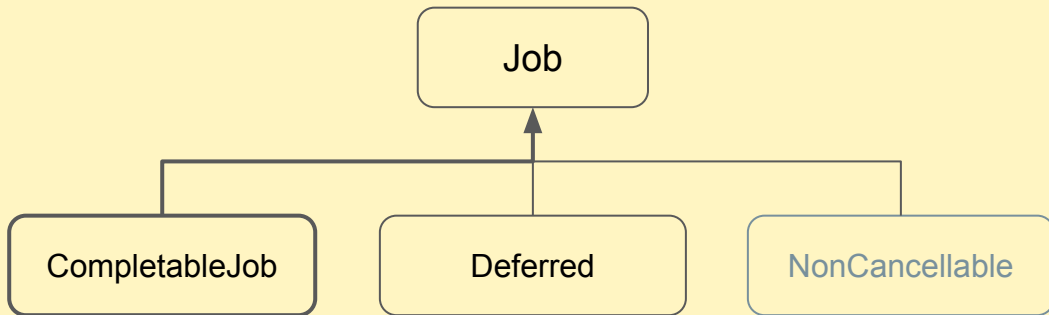


SupervisorJob.

Function returning a “special” CompletableJob.

- Children of a supervisor job can fail independently of each other
 - “Cancellation of child Job -Parent and other Jobs are not affected”

```
fun SupervisorJob(parent: Job? = null): CompletableJob
```



Job.

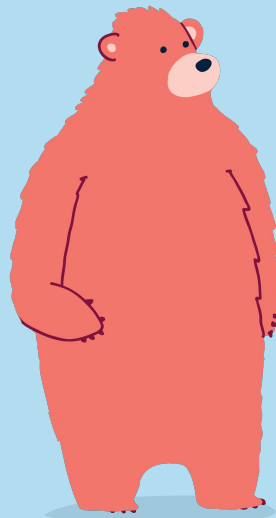
Conceptually, a background Job

- By default, a Job is started on the closing bracket

```
val job = launch(Dispatchers.IO) {  
    getRentalCars()  
}
```

- It can be created and not launched by using **CoroutineStart.LAZY**

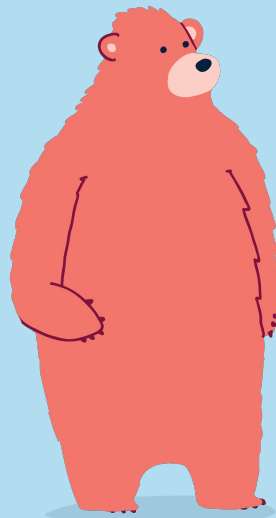
```
val job = launch(start = CoroutineStart.LAZY) {  
    getRentalCars()  
}  
  
job.start()
```



Deferred.

Non-blocking cancellable future

- It is a Job that returns a result
- Created with the **async** coroutine builder or via the constructor of **CompletableDeferred** class
- The result can be retrieved by **await()** method
- **await()** throws an exception if the Deferred had failed
- Can also be started passing **start = CoroutineStart.LAZY**
- It enables one of the most interesting usages of `kotlinx.coroutines`

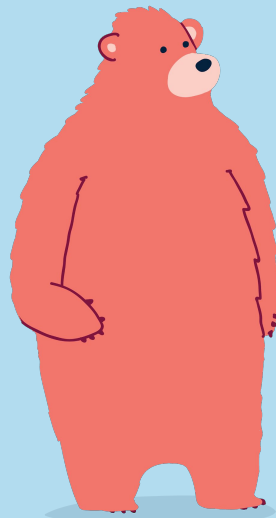


Deferred.

Non-blocking cancellable future

- Example code

```
launch {  
    val cars: Deferred = async { getCars() }    // List<Car>  
    val users: Deferred = async { getUsers() }  // List<User>  
  
    renderCars(cars.await())  
    renderUsers(users.await())  
}
```

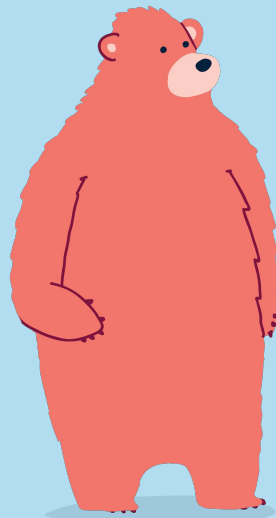


Deferred.

Non-blocking cancellable future

- Example code

```
launch {  
    val cars: Deferred = async { getCars() }    // List<Car>  
    val users: Deferred = async { getUsers() }  // List<User>  
  
    print("""  
        Found a total of ${cars.await().size} cars  
        Uploaded by ${users.await().size} users  
        """)  
}
```



Concepts.

Essentials every `kotlinx.coroutines` client must know.

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- ✓ `CoroutineDispatcher`
- ✓ `CoroutineScope`

- ✓ `CoroutineBuilders`
- ✓ `Job`
- ✓ `CompletableJob`
- ✓ `SupervisorJob()`
- ✓ `Deferred`



Examples

Different ways of using kotlinx.coroutines

```
fun main() {  
    myScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {  
        val cars: getCars() // Suspend function  
  
        renderCars(cars)  
    }  
}
```

```
override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle) {  
    launch {  
        val cars: Deferred = async { getCars() } // List<Car>  
        val users: Deferred = async { getUsers() } // List<User>  
  
        val totalEntities = cars.await() + users.await()  
    }  
}
```



Testing with Coroutines.

One common problem

```
@Test
fun `should request a list of cars on start`() {
    givenThereAreSomeCars()

    presenter.start() // Suspend function, executes coroutines

    verify(apiClient).getCars()
}
```

Test execution

Coroutine
execution

Assertion (test end)

Test Fails!



Testing with Coroutines.

One common problem

```
testImplementation "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlinx-coroutines-test:1.3.2"
```

```
val testCoroutineDispatcher = TestCoroutineDispatcher()
```

```
@Before fun setUp() { Dispatchers.setMain(testCoroutineDispatcher) }
```

```
@After fun tearDown() { Dispatchers.resetMain() }
```

```
@Test
```

```
fun `should request a list of cars on start`() = runBlockingTest {  
    givenThereAreSomeCars()
```

```
    presenter.start() // Suspend function, executes coroutines
```

```
    verify(apiClient).getCars()
```

```
}
```



Credits

- Introduction to Coroutines - Roman Elizarov - [Link](#)
- Deep dive into coroutines on JVM - Roman Elizarov - [Link](#)
- Understand coroutines on Android - Google - [Link](#)
- Coroutines Webinar - Antonio Leiva - [Link](#)
- Beyond async/await - Bolot Kerimbaev - [Link](#)
- “Structured Concurrency” - Manuel Vicente Vivo - [Link](#)
- Coroutines official Guide - JetBrains - [Link](#)



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Thanks!

Q+A time! Any questions?

Victor Olmo Gallegos Hernández
Android Developer at GoMore



@voghDev



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