

# Kotlin: Coroutines and More

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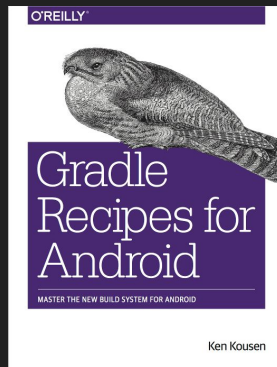
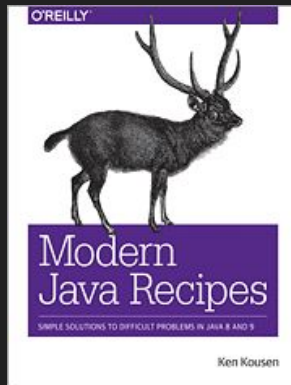
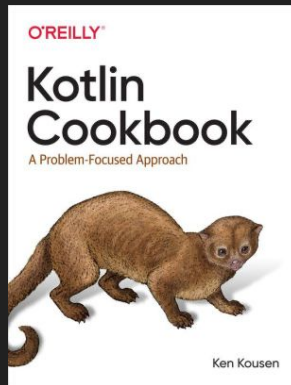
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# GitHub repository

All code examples in the [Kotlin Cookbook](https://github.com/kousen/kotlin-cookbook) repo

<https://github.com/kousen/kotlin-cookbook>

# Kotlin

JetBrains created and maintains the language

Provides null safety at the compiler level

Statically typed and statically bound by default

Runs on the JVM → Clean interoperability with Java

# Kotlin

Home page is <https://kotlinlang.org>

Many code simplifications borrowed from other languages

Closures similar to Groovy

Typing similar to Scala

Coroutines similar to .Net (and others)

# URL extension functions

```
fun URL.readBytes(): ByteArray  
    Read content of URL as a byte array
```

```
fun URL.readText(charset: Charset = Charsets.UTF_8): String  
    Read content of URL as a string with supplied encoding
```

# Astronauts in Space

Access REST service and process JSON data

`astro.AstroRequest.kt,`  
`astro.AstroRequestTest.kt`



# Sequences

Methods like "map", "filter" are added to collections

The "**asSequence()**" method converts collection to sequence

Like Java streams

Evaluated element at a time

No data processed unless there is a terminal expression

# Pair

Good example of tuple with extension function

Used to create maps

See "to" function

`collections.MapTests.kt`

# Measuring time

```
inline fun measureTimeMillis(block: () -> Unit): Long
```

```
inline fun measureTimeMicros(block: () -> Unit): Long
```

```
inline fun measureNanoTime(block: () -> Unit): Long
```

`misc.MeasureTime.kt`

# Scope functions: apply

Context object is "this", return value is the object itself

Use for configuration → "apply the following changes to the object"

From **Ktor** server:

```
val server = embeddedServer(Netty, port = 8080,  
    module = Application::myModule  
).apply {  
    start(wait = false)  
}
```

# Scope functions: let

Context arg is "it", return is the lambda result  
"let's do the following to the object"

```
fun processNullableString(str: String?) =  
    str?.let {  
        when {  
            it.isEmpty() -> "Empty"  
            it.isBlank() -> "Blank"  
            else -> it.capitalize()  
        }  
    } ?: "Null"
```

# let with Elvis

```
<nullable>?.let { ... } ?: <default>
```

```
scope.let_demo.kt
```

```
scope.ProcessStringTest.kt
```

# Scope functions: also

Context is argument, return value is the object itself  
"and also do the following"

Great for side-effects, like printing

```
@Test
fun `find all primes less than 20`() {
    primesLessThan(20)
        .also(::println)
}
```

# Sorting

```
fun <T : Comparable<T>> Array<out T>.sort()
```

applies to arrays, collections, ...

```
inline fun <T, R : Comparable<R>> Iterable<T>.sortedBy(  
    crossinline selector: (T) -> R?): List<T>
```

```
fun <T> MutableList<T>.sortWith(comparator: Comparator<in T>)
```

[collections.comparisons.kt](#)



# Delegates: lazy

Delay computation until needed

```
val ultimateAnswer: Int by lazy {  
    println("computing the answer")  
    42  
}
```

# Delegates: observable

Execute lambda when value changes

```
var watched: Int by Delegates.observable(1) {  
    prop, old, new ->  
        println("${prop.name} changed from $old to $new")  
}
```

# Delegates: vetoable

Only change a property value if permitted

```
var checked: Int by Delegates.vetoable(0) {  
    prop, old, new ->  
        println("Change ${prop.name} from $old to $new")  
        new >= 0  
}
```

# Delegates: property delegates

Delegate property values to interfaces

`delegates.phones.kt`

`delegates.SmartPhoneTest`

# TODO function

kotlin.TODO

```
public inline fun TODO(): Nothing =  
    throw NotImplementedError()
```

# KotlinVersion

kotlin.KotlinVersion class → determine current Kotlin version

`KotlinVersion.CURRENT` → 1.3.71 (major.minor.patch)

Implements `Comparable`, so can use less than / greater than

# KotlinVersion

```
override fun equals(other: Any?): Boolean {  
    if (this === other) return true  
    val otherVersion = (other as? KotlinVersion) ?: return false  
    return this.version == otherVersion.version  
}
```

- sh1 to create int version from major/minor/patch
- implements Comparable
- constants in companion object
- great example of equals implementation

# Much ado about Nothing

kotlin.Nothing

```
public class Nothing private constructor()
```

That's the entire class

- Return type when function only throws exception
- **Nothing?** when var/val assigned to null without type info
- **Nothing** is a subtype of every other type
  - Wait, what?



# lateinit

**lateinit** modifier showing not yet ready, but will be

```
oop.lateinitdemo,  
oop.LateInitDemoTest
```

# File I/O

`useLines` function

sorting and grouping

`io.FileIO.kt`,  
`io.FileIOTest`

# Tail Recursion

`tailrec` keyword

`functional.algorithms.kt`

# fold, reduce

**fold** takes initial argument (identity) and lambda

**reduce** just takes lambda

functional.algorithms.kt,  
functional.AlgorithmsTest.kt

# Coroutines

- Confusing, but simpler than the alternatives
- Too many classes, but small number of categories
- Too many use cases, but only a few occur in practice

# Coroutines

So what to you need to know?

Scopes, Builders, Dispatchers

Context elements like Job and SupervisorJob

CoroutineExceptionHandler

# Scope

Start with a scope (except when you don't, but go with it here)

All coroutines must run in a scope

A CoroutineScope manages one or more related coroutines

The heart of **structured concurrency**

# Scope

On [Android](#), the KTX extension libraries provide:

`lifecycleScope`

`viewModelScope`

Both are aware of component life cycles

Cancel automatically when component is cleared



# Scope

Also available is `coroutineScope` builder

Creates a coroutine scope

Does not complete until all launched children complete

Is a `suspend` function

Does not block a thread, unlike `runBlocking`

# coroutineScope function

```
1 suspend fun <R> coroutineScope(  
2     block: suspend CoroutineScope.() -> R  
3 ): R (source)
```

# coroutineScope

`coroutineScope` creates an instance of the `CoroutineScope` class

Invokes the specified suspend function block with this scope

# Builders

Use a builder to launch a coroutine

`launch`

`async`

# launch

The **launch** function creates a new coroutine

Returns a **Job**, but not a result

Does not block the current thread

Coroutine is cancelled when the resulting job is cancelled

# launch Builder function

```
1 fun CoroutineScope.launch(  
2     context: CoroutineContext = EmptyCoroutineContext,  
3     start: CoroutineStart = CoroutineStart.DEFAULT,  
4     block: suspend CoroutineScope.() -> Unit  
5 ): Job
```



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# async

`async` returns a `Deferred`

A `Deferred` is a `Job` with a `result`

Running coroutine cancelled when resulting deferred is cancelled

Execute by calling `await()`

# Dispatchers

**Dispatchers** determine which thread or threads a coroutine uses

This is part of the coroutine **context**

In Android, need to be off the main thread for networking or db access

Return to the main thread to update UI

**launch** and **async** accept an optional **CoroutineContext** parameter

Use that to specify which dispatcher to use



# Dispatchers

Available Dispatchers:

**Main** → used for updating UI elements

**Default** → used for **long-running** processes

shared pool of threads

**IO** → used for offloading **blocking** IO tasks, like networking

shared pool of threads

# Dispatchers

Use `withContext` function to switch from one dispatcher to another

Calls a suspend block with a given context

Suspends until it completes

Returns a result

## withContext function

```
1 suspend fun <T> withContext(  
2     context: CoroutineContext,  
3     block: suspend CoroutineScope.() -> T  
4 ): T
```



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# Job and SupervisorJob

Jobs form a hierarchy of parents and children

Can instantiate a **Job**, but builders also create them

When a parent coroutine is cancelled, all its children are cancelled

Children of a **SupervisorJob** can fail independently of each other

# Samples

In GitHub repo:

`coroutines.coroutines_N.kt` where  $N == 1..5$

`coroutines.openweathermap.kt`

# Coroutine Docs

Reference docs:

<https://kotlin.github.io/kotlinx.coroutines/>

Coroutines by example:

<https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx.coroutines/blob/master/coroutines-guide.md>

(Also part of basic User Manual)

# Excellent Udemy Course

Excellent Udemy (video) course on coroutines on Android:

*Mastering Kotlin Coroutines for Android Development*

<https://www.lukaslechner.com/coroutines-on-android/>

Lukas Lechner

GitHub repository (free, of course):

<https://github.com/LukasLechnerDev/Kotlin-Coroutine-Use-Cases-on-Android>

# GraalVM: native image

```
$ sdk install java 20.2.0.r11-grl
```

```
$ sdk use java 20.0.2.r11-grl
```

```
$ gu install native-image
```

```
$ kotlinc-jvm antarctica.kt
```

```
$ kotlin AntarcticaKt
```

```
$ kotlinc-jvm antarctica.kt -include-runtime -d antarctica.jar
```

```
$ native-image -jar antarctica.jar
```



# GraalVM: native image

\$ **time** kotlin AntarcticaKt → 0.173

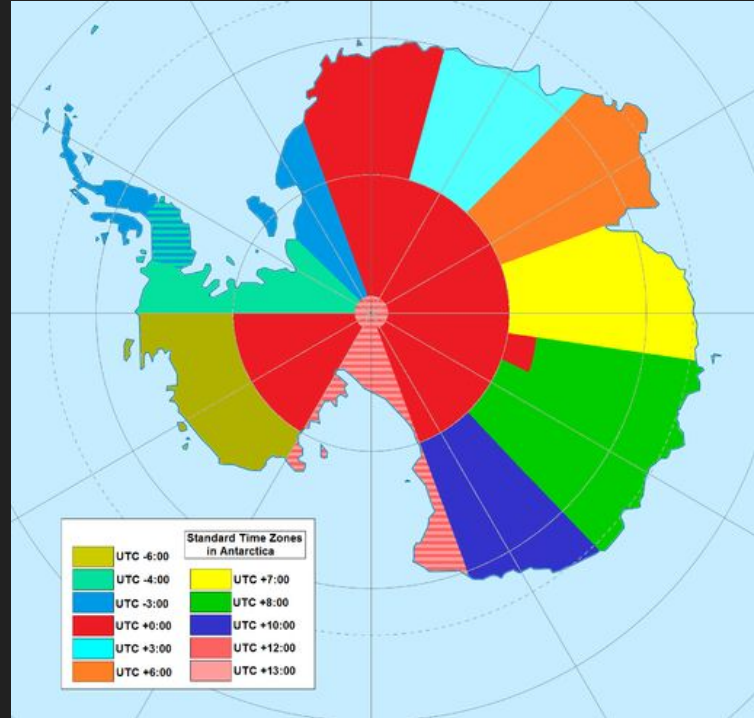
\$ **time** java -jar antarctica.jar → 0.138

\$ **time** ./antarctica → 0.009

<https://www.graalvm.org/docs/reference-manual/native-image/>

Gradle plugin: **com.palantir.graal**

# Antarctica Time Zones



# Conclusions

- Like Java, but more flexible
- Null safety
- Lots of nice features with lambdas
- Growing library
- Data classes are sweet
- Coroutines are a mess, but doable and getting better
- Please buy my [Kotlin Cookbook](#)