

PAULIEN VAN ALST

KOTLIN COROUTINES

Workshop

KOTLIN COROUTINES

WELCOME

- Who am I?
- Who are you?
- What do you expect to learn?
- Introduction
- Set-up upcoming afternoon
- Hands-on workshop

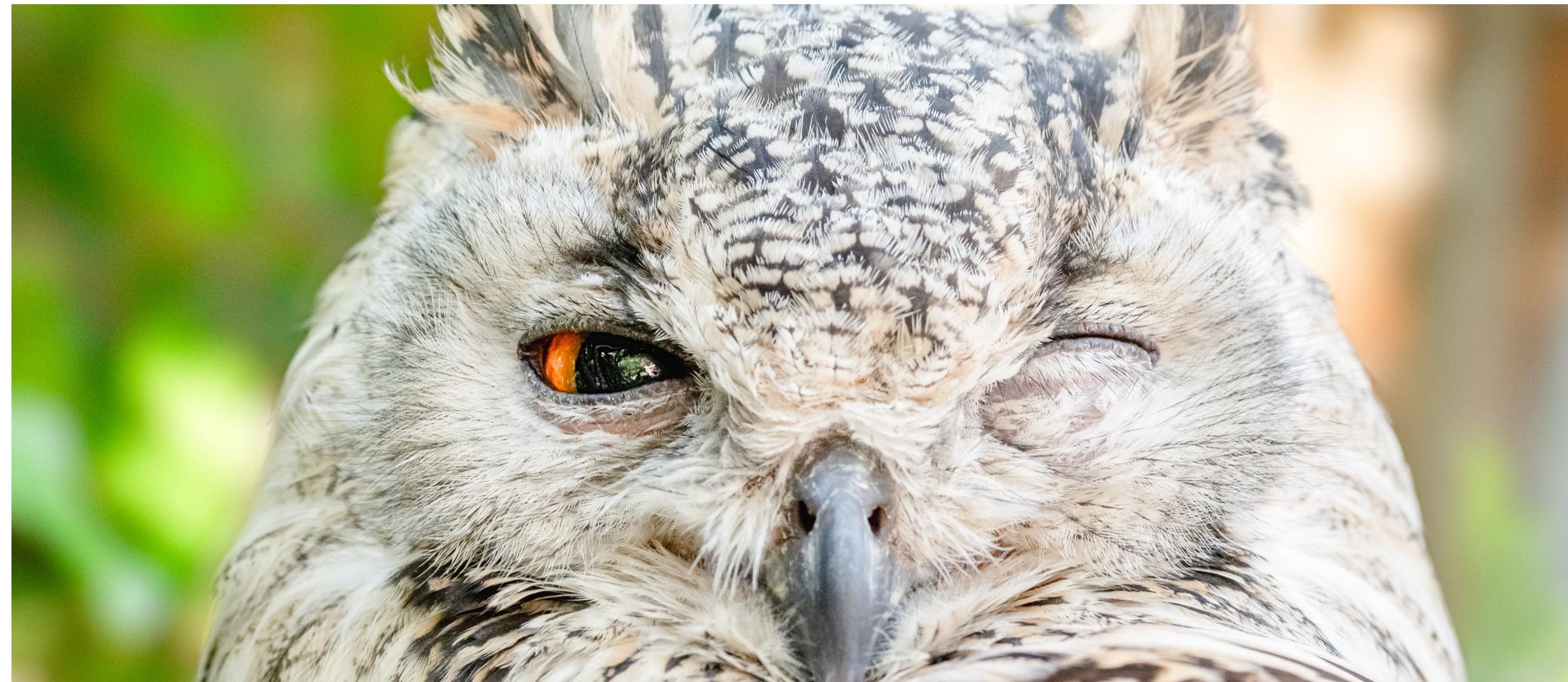
```
3 require File.expand_path("../../config/environment", __FILE__)
4 # Prevent database truncation if the environment is production
5 abort("The Rails environment is running in production mode!
6 require 'spec_helper'
7 require 'rspec/rails'
8
9 require 'capybara/rspec'
10 require 'capybara/rails'
11
12 Capybara.javascript_driver = :webkit
13 Category.delete_all; Category.create!
14 Shoulda::Matchers.configure do |config|
15   config.integrate do |with|
16     with.test_framework :rspec
17     with.library :rails
18   end
19 end
20
21 # Add additional requires below this line, separated by blank lines
22 # Requires supporting ruby files with custom matchers and helpers
23 # in spec/support/ and its subdirectories. This folder is not included
24 # in spec files by default. You can either define a custom location
25 # in _spec.rb or in spec/support/_spec.rb
26 # run twice. It is recommended that you do not name this file
27 # end with _spec.rb. You can configure this using the
28 # option on the command line or in config/environments/test.rb
# options[:require]
```

WHO AM I?

- Paulien van Alst (@PaulienVanAlst)
- Software engineer @OpenValue
- Co-Host ~~@BarCoding~~ podcast @coding_bar
- Google Developer Expert Kotlin

WHO ARE YOU?

KNOWLEDGE OF KOTLIN?



WHAT DO YOU EXPECT TO LEARN?

PROGRAM OF THIS AFTERNOON

12:30 - 13:00

Small introduction and set-up

13:00 - 13:30

Introduction to coroutines (part 1)

13:30 - 13:45

Answers part 1 && Quiz time!

13:45 - 14:15

Introduction to coroutines (part 2)

14:15 - 14:30

Answers part 2 && Quiz time!

14:30 - 14:45

Break

14:45 - 15:15

Flows (part 1 and part 2)

15:30 - 15:45

Answers Flows && Quiz time!

15:45 - 16:15

Ktor (or Spring) and Coroutines

16:15 - 16:30

Wrap up!

COROUTINES - FIRST THINGS FIRST

```
fun start() {  
    printRed("Starting up console!")  
    Thread.sleep( millis: 100)  
    printRed("Console started")  
}
```

```
fun play() {  
    printBlue("Playing a game")  
    Thread.sleep( millis: 200)  
    printBlue("Finished playing a game")  
}
```

```
fun havingASnack() {  
    printGreen("Having a snack")  
    Thread.sleep( millis: 50)  
    printGreen("Finished snack")  
}
```

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    start()  
    play()  
    havingASnack()  
    println("Turning off console!")  
}
```

Starting up console!

Console started

Playing a game

Finished playing a game

Having a snack

Finished snack

Turning off console!

COROUTINES - COROUTINE EDITION

```
suspend fun start() {  
    printRed("Starting up console!")  
    delay( timeMillis: 100)  
    printRed("Console started")  
}  
  
suspend fun play() {  
    printBlue("Playing a game")  
    delay( timeMillis: 200)  
    printBlue("Finished playing a game")  
}  
  
suspend fun havingASnack() {  
    printGreen("Having a snack")  
    delay( timeMillis: 50)  
    printGreen("Finished snack")  
}  
  
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
  
    coroutineScope { this: CoroutineScope  
        launch { start() }  
        launch { play() }  
        launch { havingASnack() } ^coroutineScope  
    }  
    println("Turning off console!")  
}
```

Starting up console!

Playing a game

Having a snack

Finished snack

Console started

Finished playing a game

Turning off console!

AS A PROGRAMMER YOU ARE IN CONTROL!

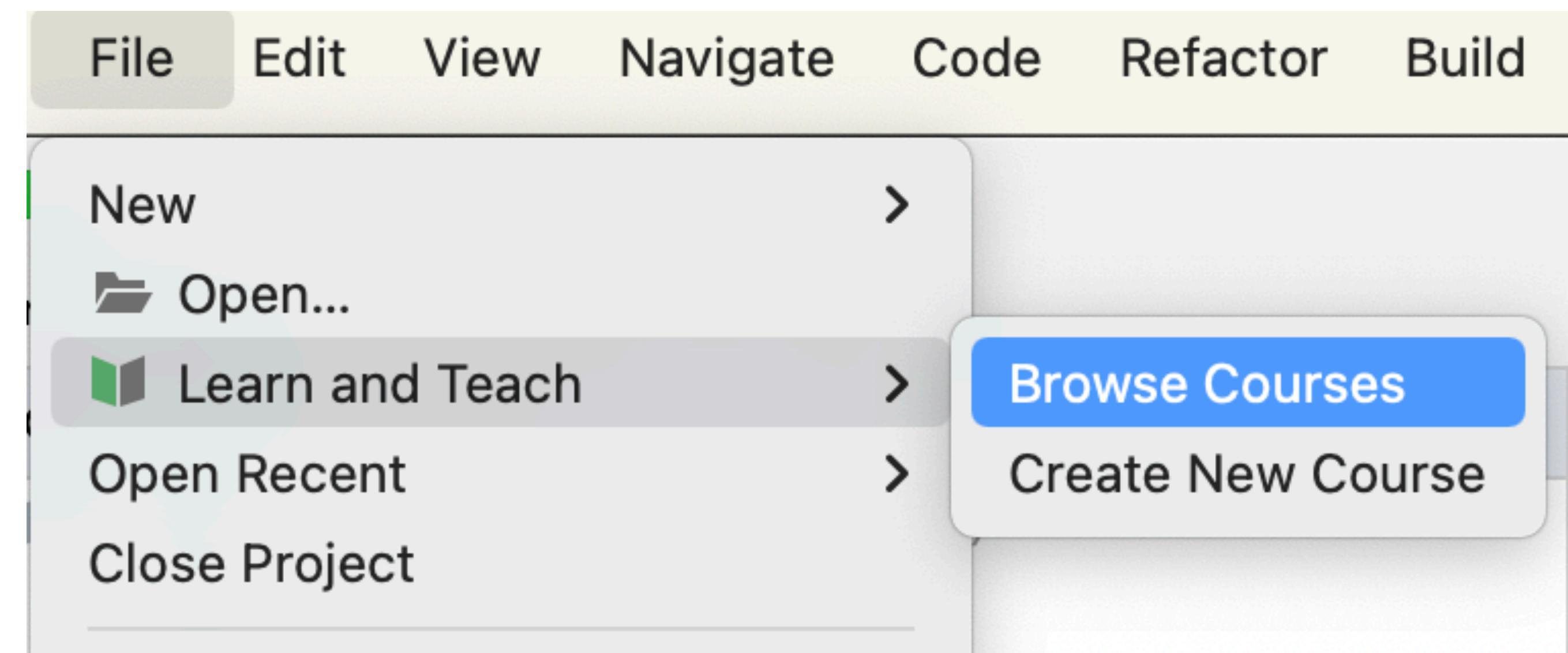
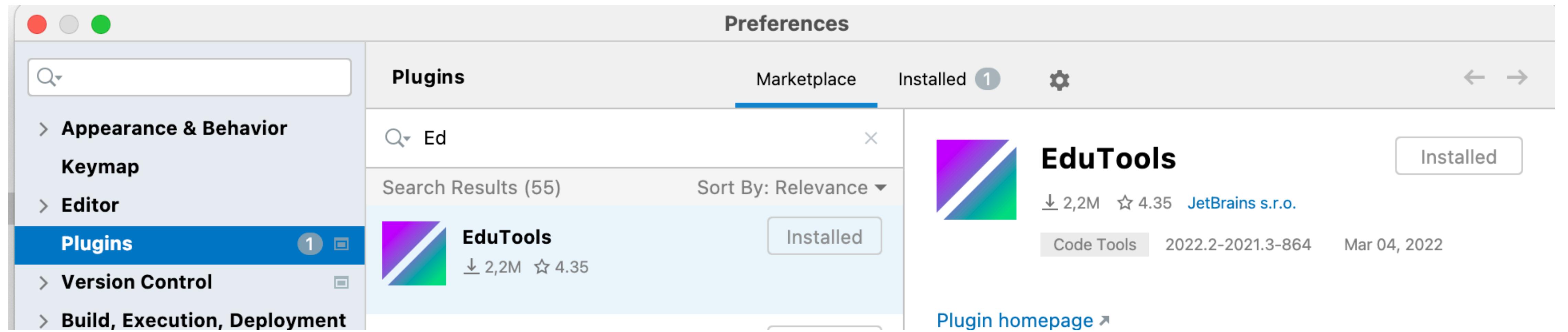
- Coroutine has several states
- Coroutine is Started
- Coroutine is Cancelled
- Coroutine is Completed
- And everything in between
- You act on those or trigger them

LET'S GET STARTED!

WORKSHOP SET-UP

- EduTools plugin from IntelliJ
- Validation of your answers
- Keep track of progress
- Exercise independent of each other

- ▼  Coroutines workshop (Course)
 - >  Introduction - part 1
 - >  Introduction - part 2
 - >  Flows - part 1
 - >  Flows - part 2
 - >  Spring and Coroutines
 - >  Ktor and Coroutines



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Kotlin English

Kotlin Essentials by OpenValue

Open

Course Details

During this course basic skills will be taught to be able to develop a backend service in Kotlin.

Covered topics are:

- basic languages features
- writing your own DSL
- writing your own test
- set-up your own back-end service

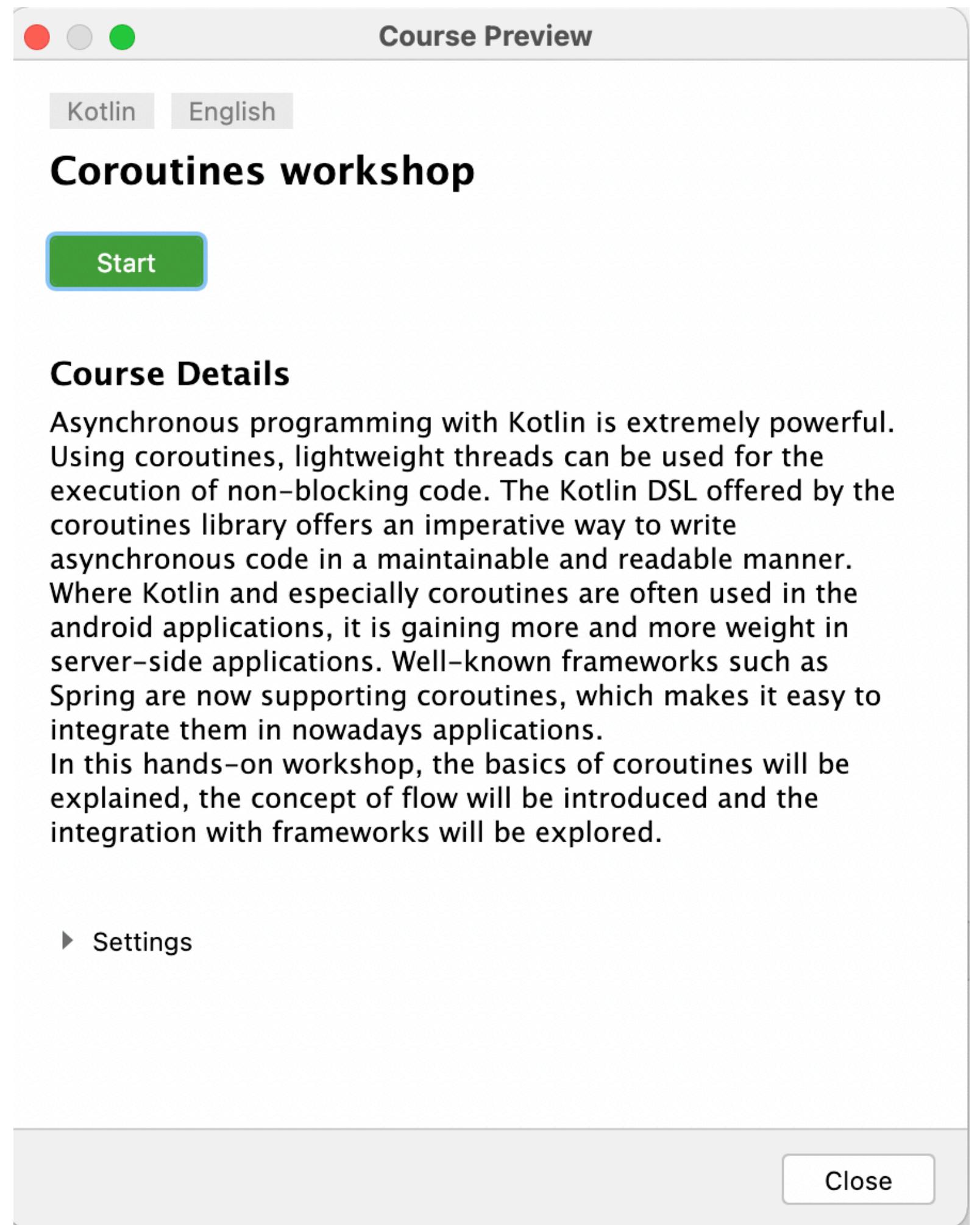
Enjoy your course!

Close

DO NOT UNZIP THE ZIP!



UPLOAD IT AS IS

A screenshot of a "Course Preview" window. At the top, there are three circular icons (red, grey, green) and the title "Course Preview". Below the title are two buttons: "Kotlin" and "English". The main content area has a heading "Coroutines workshop" and a large green "Start" button. Underneath, there is a section titled "Course Details" with the following text:

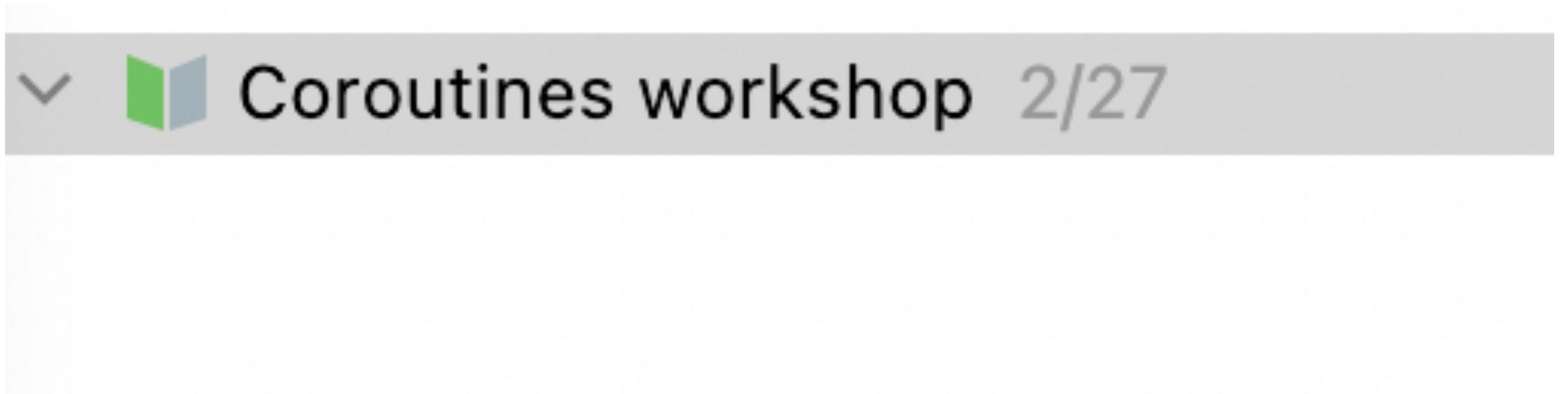
Asynchronous programming with Kotlin is extremely powerful. Using coroutines, lightweight threads can be used for the execution of non-blocking code. The Kotlin DSL offered by the coroutines library offers an imperative way to write asynchronous code in a maintainable and readable manner. Where Kotlin and especially coroutines are often used in the android applications, it is gaining more and more weight in server-side applications. Well-known frameworks such as Spring are now supporting coroutines, which makes it easy to integrate them in nowadays applications.

In this hands-on workshop, the basics of coroutines will be explained, the concept of flow will be introduced and the integration with frameworks will be explored.



▶ Settings

Close



Course

Coroutines workshop 2/27

Main.kt

```
1 import ...
2
3
4 fun main() {
5     printlnCW("[RUNNER]: Running Exercise 1 ...\n")
6     runBlocking {
7         Stove.boil(Pan(1, Liquid.WATER, 10))
8         printlnCW("[RUNNER]: Finishing exercise 1\n")
9     }
10}
11
```

Indexing...

Description

First Coroutine

To start to get some feeling on what a coroutine is, let's have a look at our `Stove`. In the function `boil(pan)` a coroutine is started using `runBlocking {}`. `runBlocking` blocks the current thread, executes the code in the block and releases the thread once all the jobs inside the coroutine are completed. Using `launch {}` a new coroutine inside the coroutine is started and ran in the background.

Now run the exercise (by pressing the button "Check").

It will obviously fail, but have a look at the print statements to understand the order in which the code is executed.

Now the last line of logging in the `runBlocking {}` block, is not the last one showed. The only way to get this done is to wait until the child coroutine is finished.

To do so, assign the `launch {}` block to a variable called `job`. Be careful! It is important this variable is assigned into the `runBlocking` as the coroutines is executed.

This variable `job` is of type `Job`. By calling the function `join()`, parent coroutine will wait until the job coroutine is completed.

Check

Moments ago

Failed to launch checking. Reload Gradle project For more information, see the Troubleshooting guide

REQUIREMENTS

- **JDK < 17**
- **Git**
- **IntelliJ with the EduTools Plugin**