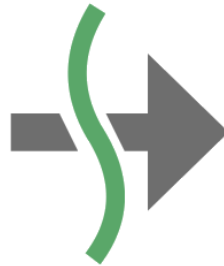


# CMPS 312

## Coroutines for Asynchronous Programming

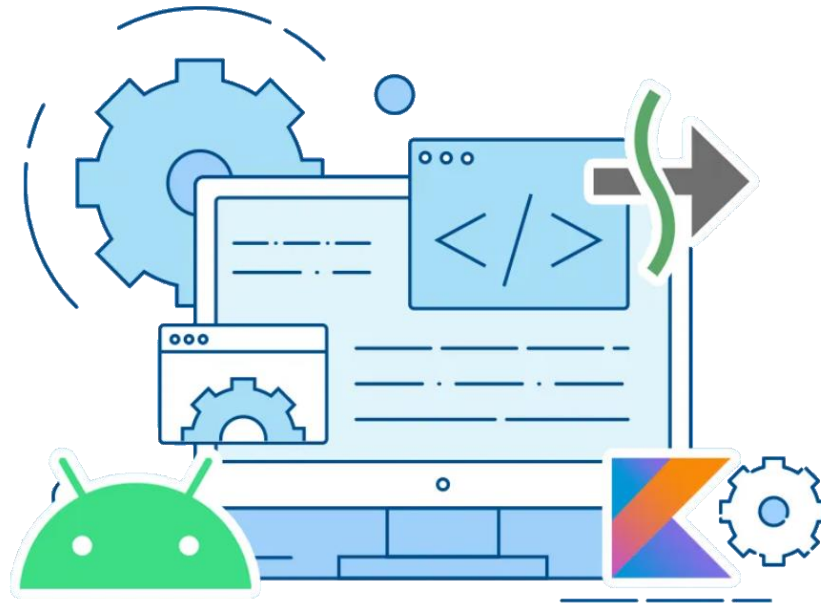


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# Outline

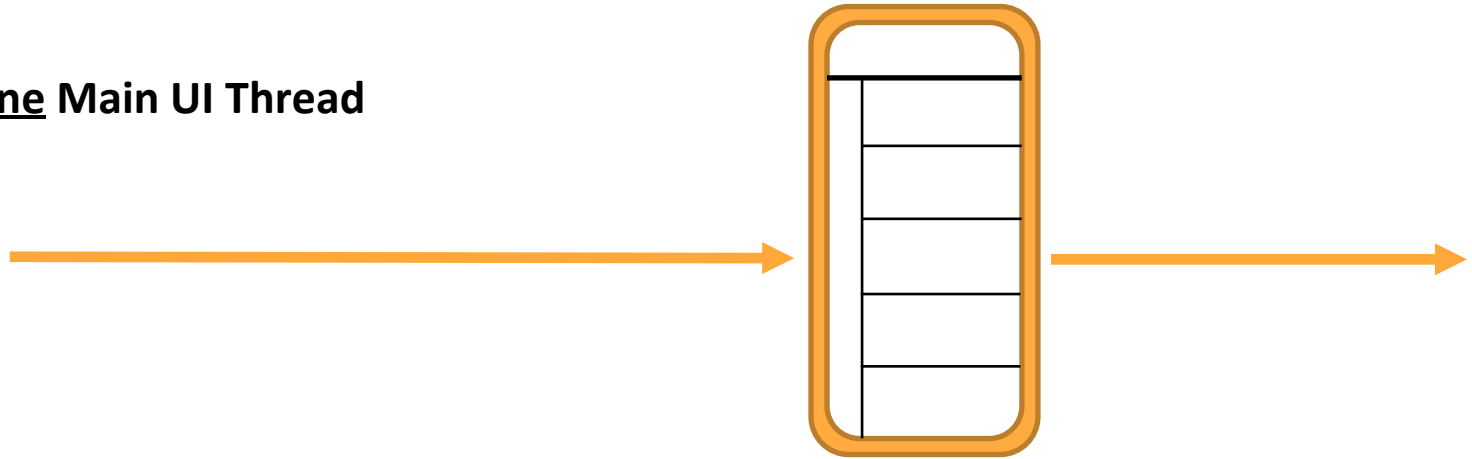
1. Coroutines Basics
2. Coroutines Programming Model
3. Coroutine Cancellation
4. Exception Handling

# Coroutines Basics



# User Interface Running on the Main Thread

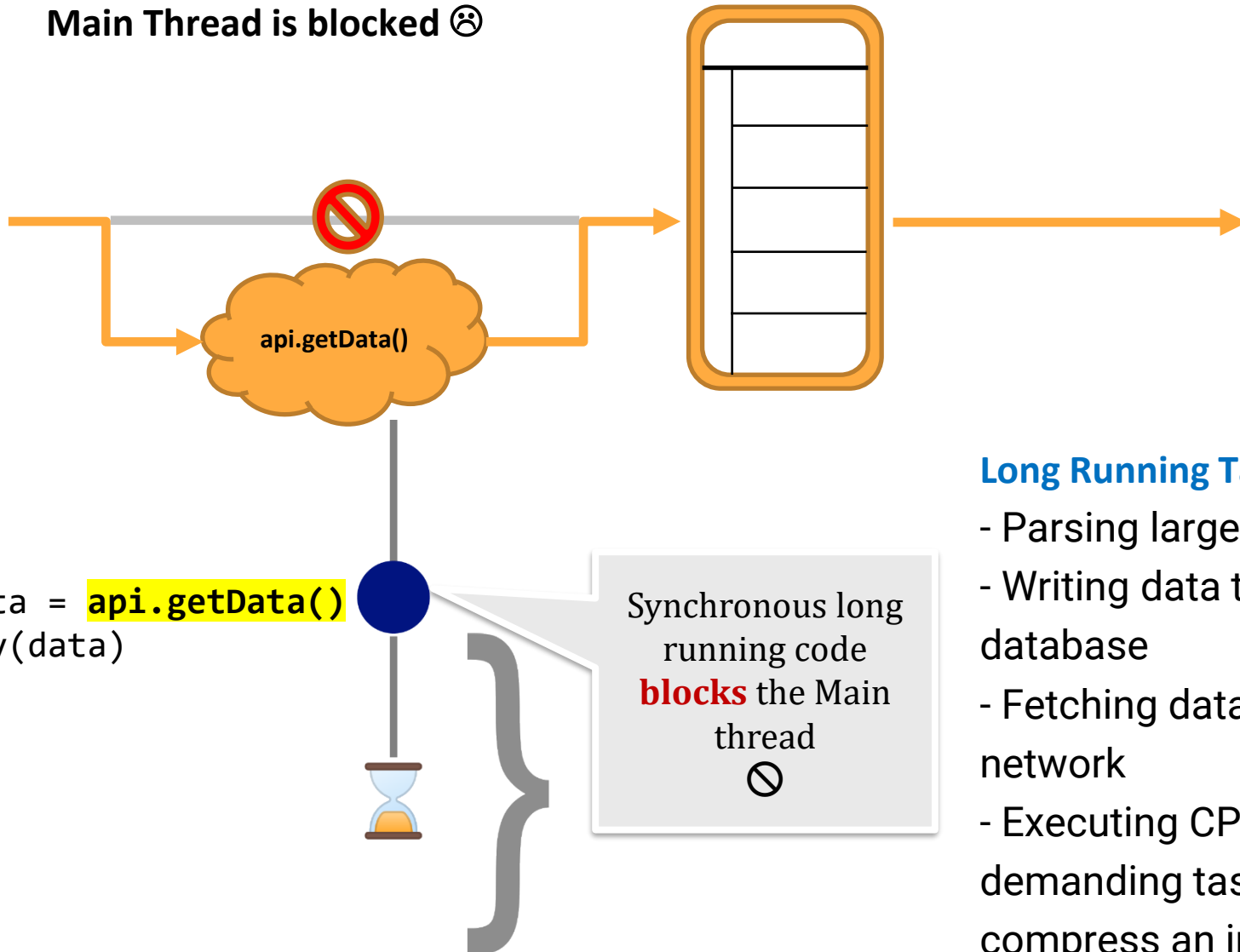
One Main UI Thread



To guarantee a great user experience, it's essential to **avoid blocking the main thread** as it used to handle UI updates and UI events

# Long Running Task on the Main Thread

Main Thread is blocked ☹️



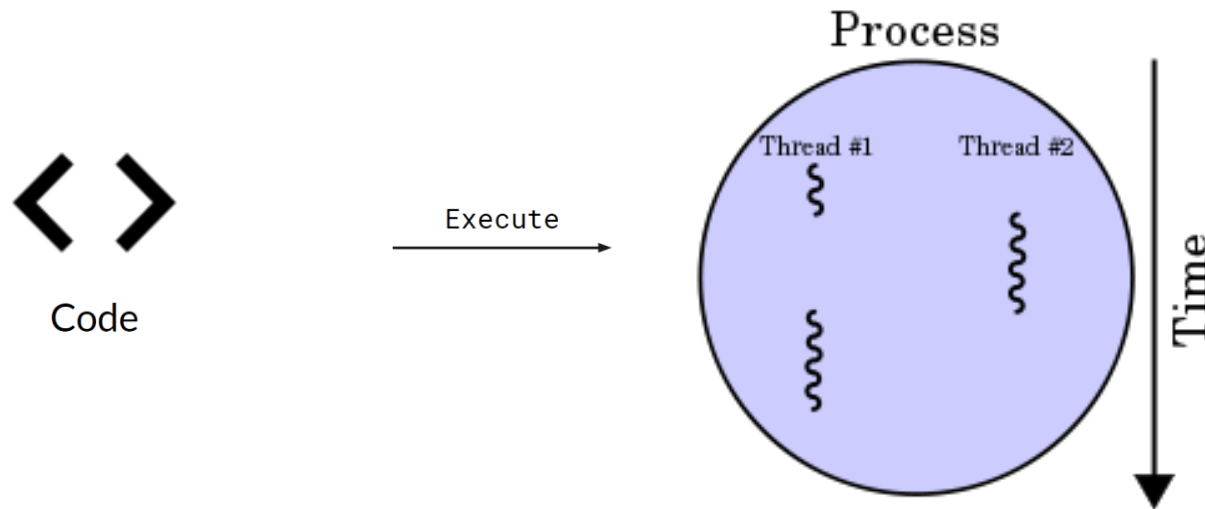
Long Running Tasks include:

- Parsing large JSON file
- Writing data to a database
- Fetching data from the network
- Executing CPU demanding task (e.g., compress an image)

```
var data = api.getData()  
display(data)
```

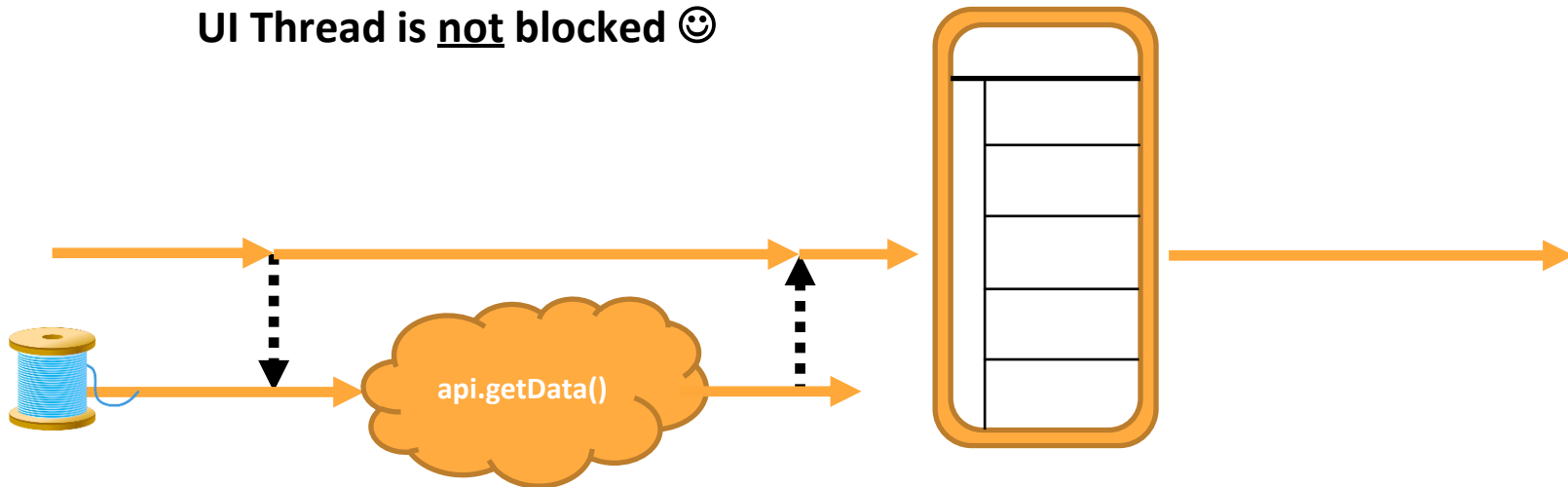
# How to address problem of long-running task?

- How to execute a long running tasks without blocking the Main thread?  
=> Solution 1: **Use multi-threading** 🧵 🧵 🧵
- A thread is the **unit of execution** within a process
  - It allows **concurrent** execution of tasks within an App



# Solution 1 – Run Long Running tasks on a background thread

UI Thread is not blocked 😊



```
thread {  
    val = result = api.getData()  
}
```

- UI can only be accessed from the Main thread
- How to transfer the result from the background thread to the main thread?

# How to transfer the result from the background thread to the main thread?

- By using callbacks, you can start long-running tasks on a background thread
- When the task completes, the callback is called to notify the main thread of the result




## Limitations:

- Nested callbacks can become difficult to understand (aka **Callback Hell**)
- Difficult to cancel background tasks
- Difficult to run tasks in parallel
- Difficult to handle exceptions



# Callback Example

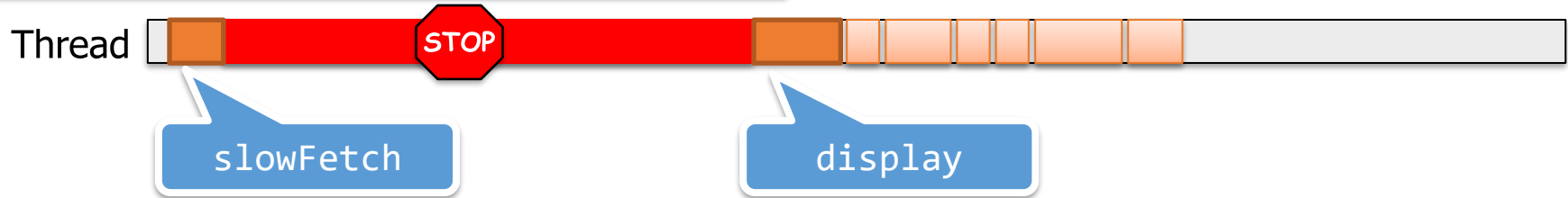
```
fun main() {  
    // Call the function and pass callback function  
    getUserOrders("sponge", "bob") { orders ->  
        orders.forEach { println(it) }  
    }  
}  
  
fun getUserOrders(username: String, password: String,  
    callback: (List<Order>) -> Unit) {  
    Login(username, password) { user ->  
        fetchOrders(user.userId) { orders ->  
            // When the result is ready, pass it to main using the callback  
            callback(orders)   
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Callback hell** = Nested callback functions are difficult to understand

# Synchronous vs. Asynchronous Functions

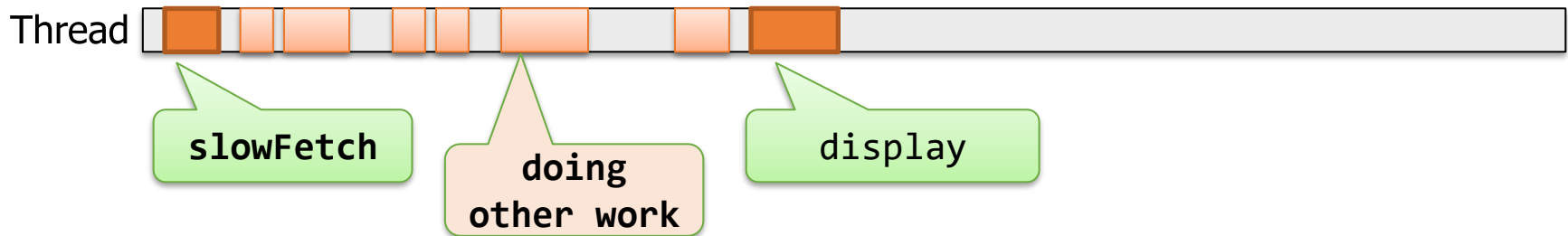
```
val result = slowFetch(...) // UI Thread  
display(result) // UI Thread
```

Synchronous (i.e. **Blocking**) →  
Wait for result before returning



```
// Slow request with callbacks  
fun makeNetworkRequest(display: (Result) -> Unit) {  
    // The slow network request runs on another thread  
    thread {  
        slowFetch { result ->  
            // When the result is ready, this callback will get the result  
            display(result)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Asynchronous (i.e. **Non-Blocking**)  
→ do an **asynchronous** call to  
slowFetch using background thread,  
then later update then UI with the  
result is ready



**UI not blocked**

# Thread Limitations



**Threads** are **costly** (occupy 1-2 mb)

- Some **threads** are **special** (e.g. Main UI thread) and should not be blocked

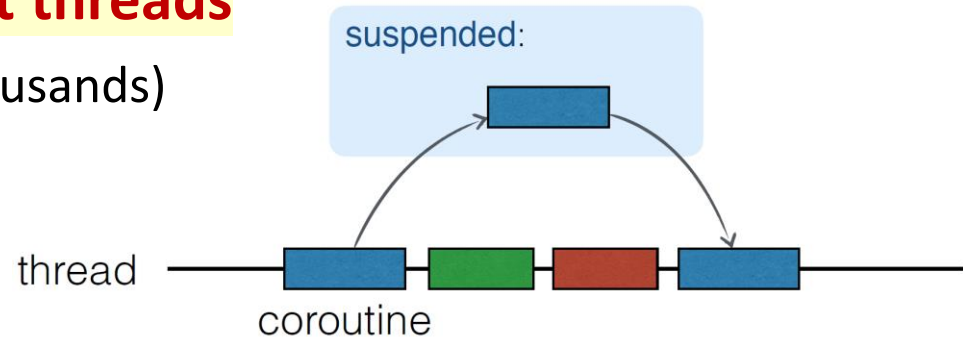


Better alternative are **Coroutines**

- Coroutines are like **light-weight threads**

(very cheap and fast to create even thousands)

- Coroutine = computation that can be **suspended** then resumed



Thread is not blocked!

# Why Coroutines?

Most mobile apps typically need:

Call Web API  
(Network Calls)

Database  
Operations  
(read/write to DB)

Complex Calculations  
(e.g., image processing)



Can use coroutines to offload long-running computations or Asynchronous I/O operations without blocking the main UI thread

# What distinguishes Coroutines from Threads? 🤔



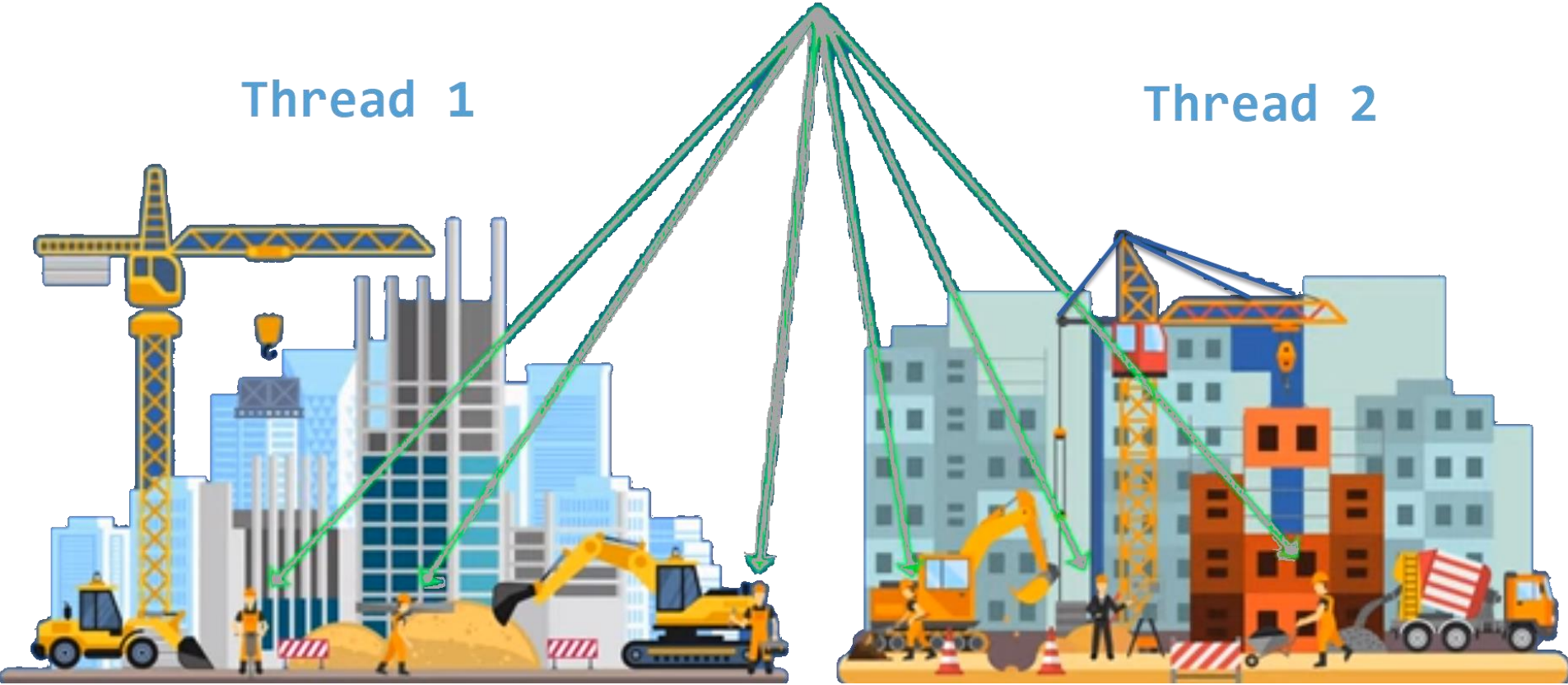
1. Coroutines are like **light-weight** threads. They are more efficient and yield better performance
  - Multiple coroutines can run within a thread
2. Easier **cancellation** of a long running coroutine
3. Easier **exception handling**
4. Easier to **run coroutines in parallel** to improve the app performance
5. Easier to **switch the coroutine execution between threads**
  - e.g., do a Network call using the IO Thread then switch to the Main thread to update the UI
6. Easier **asynchronous** programming
  - Replace callback-based code with sequential code to handle asynchronous long-running tasks without blocking

# Thread vs. Coroutine

## Couroutines

Thread 1

Thread 2



Multiple (even thousands) coroutines can run within a thread


**Analogy:** multiple workers at a construction site

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ShNhJ3wMpvQ>


# Callback vs. Coroutine

- Compared to callback-based code, coroutine code accomplishes the same result of unblocking the main thread **with less code**.
- Due to its sequential style, it's **easier to understand** + it's easy to chain several long running tasks without creating multiple callbacks

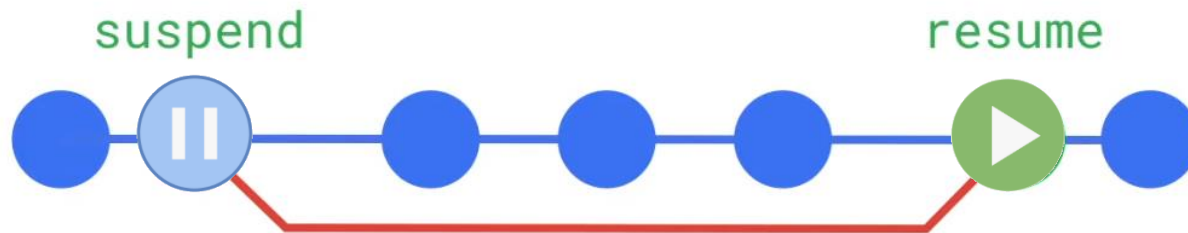
```
fun getUserOrders(username: String, password: String, callback: (List<Order>) -> Unit) {  
    login(username, password) { user ->  
        fetchOrders(user.userId) { orders ->  
            // When the result is ready, pass it to main() using the callback  
            callback(orders)  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun getUserOrders(username: String, password: String) =  
    withContext(Dispatchers.IO) {  
        val user = login(username, password)  
        val orders = fetchOrders(user.userId)  
        orders  
    }
```



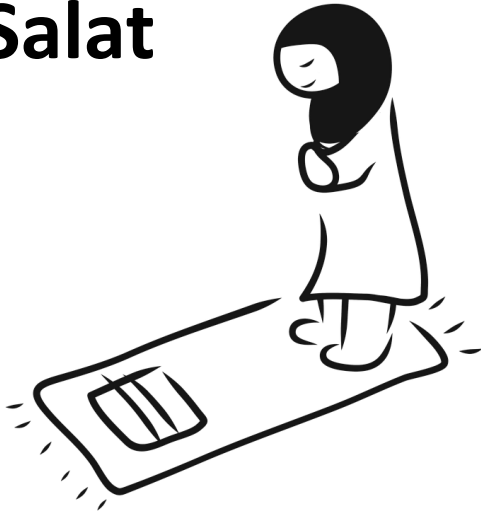
# Coroutines Programming Model





# Blocking vs. Non-Blocking (suspendable task)

- Salat



vs.

## Reading a Book

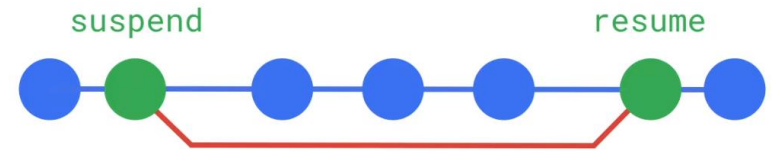


Mum: 📢 “Fatima comedown dinner ready!”

=> Salat is a **blocking** task. The caller needs to **wait** for Salat to complete to get an answer

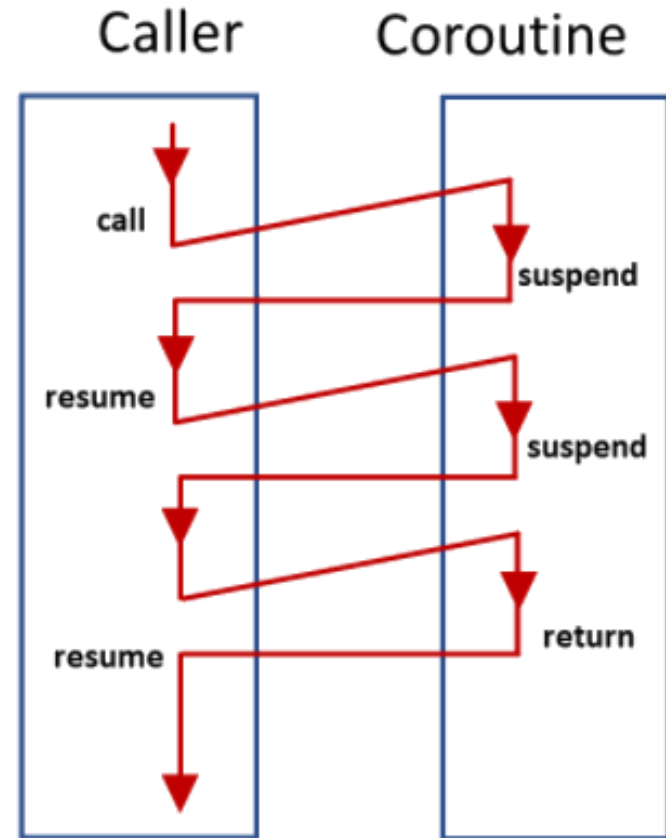
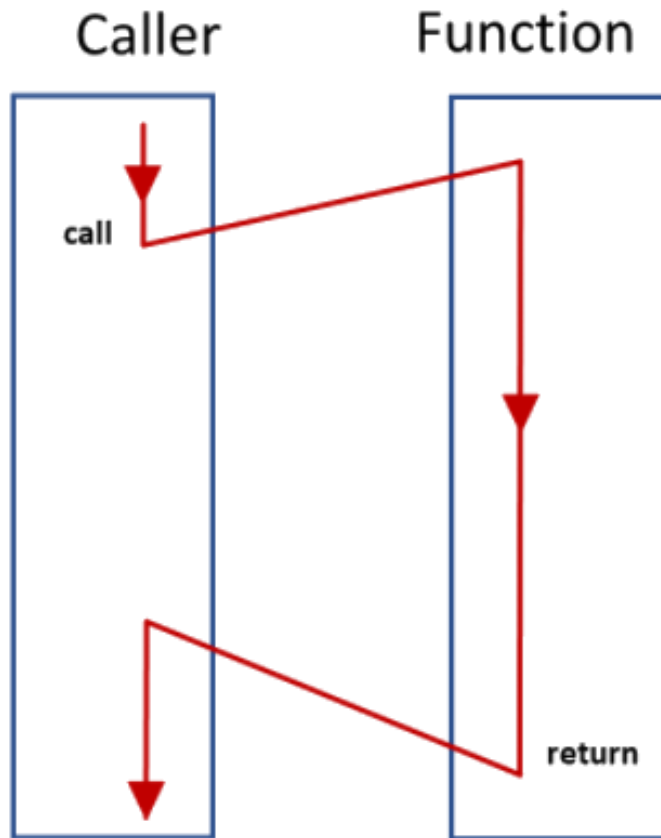
=> Reading a book is a non-blocking task than can be **suspended** then **resumed**: add a bookmark then suspend reading, when ready resume reading from the bookmark

# Suspend function



- **Suspend** function is a function that can be suspended and **resumed**
  - **suspend** functions are used to create coroutines
- When a suspend function needs to wait for a result it does NOT block instead the runtime:
  - **suspends** the function execution, removes it from the thread, and stores the state and the remaining function statements in memory until the result is ready then
  - **resumes** the function execution where it left off
- While it's suspended waiting for a result, **it unblocks the thread that it's running on**, so that the thread is free to be used for other tasks

# Function vs. Suspend Function



Suspend function can **suspend** at some points and later **resume** execution (possibly on another thread) when the return value is ready

# Async Non-blocking calls with Coroutines

```
val coroutineScope = rememberCoroutineScope()
Button(
    onClick = {
        coroutineScope.launch {
            newsStateVar = getNews()
        }
    }) {
    Text(text = "Get News")
}
```

```
suspend fun getNews() = withContext(Dispatchers.IO) {
    ➔ return api.fetchNews() // IO thread
}
```

- When getNews suspend function is waiting for the result from the remote news service it does NOT block instead the runtime:
  - suspends the execution of getNews() function, removes it from the thread, and stores the state and the remaining function statements in memory until the result is ready then resumes the function execution where it left off



getNews

api.fetchNews

display

# To launch a Coroutine you need a Coroutine Scope

- A suspend function must be called in a coroutine scope or another suspend function
- A **Coroutine Scope** is required to create and start a coroutine using the scope's **launch** or **async** methods
- Coroutine Scope keeps track of child coroutines to allow the ability to cancel them and to handle exceptions
- Can be created as an instance of *CoroutineScope*

```
val coroutineScope = CoroutineScope(Dispatchers.IO)  
coroutineScope.launch { }
```

- On Android you could use provided scoped:
  - *viewModelScope*, *rememberCoroutineScope*, *lifecycleScope*
  - *GlobalScope* is an app-level scope (rarely used). It lives as long as the app does



# *viewModelScope*

- **viewModelScope** can be used in any ViewModel in the app
- Any incomplete coroutine launched in this scope is **automatically canceled** if the ViewModel is cleared (to avoid consuming resources unnecessarily)

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {  
    init {  
        viewModelScope.launch {  
            // Incomplete Coroutine will be canceled when the ViewModel is cleared  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# rememberCoroutineScope

- Use **rememberCoroutineScope** to create a **CoroutineScope** bound to the Composable lifecycle
  - If the composable leaves the recomposition, the coroutine will be cancelled automatically

```
/* Create a CoroutineScope that follows  
this composable's lifecycle */
```

```
val coroutineScope = rememberCoroutineScope()
```

```
val job = coroutineScope.Launch {
```

```
// Incomplete coroutines will be canceled when the activity is destroyed
```

```
}
```

```
job.cancel()
```

# LifecycleScope

- **lifecycleScope** can be used in an activity
- Any incomplete coroutine launched in this scope is canceled when the Lifecycle is destroyed

```
class MainActivity : ComponentActivity() {  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
  
        lifecycleScope.launch {  
            // Incomplete coroutines will be canceled when the activity is destroyed  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# LaunchedEffect

- **LaunchedEffect** should be used to execute some action when the **composable** is first launched
  - For example, requesting some data from the ViewModel

```
// Best to use ViewModel.init  
// LaunchedEffect will be executed when the composable is first launched  
// True argument means that if the screen recomposes, the coroutine will not re-executed  
LaunchedEffect(true) {  
    viewModel.getCompanies()  
}
```

- With **LaunchedEffect**, you cannot control the lifecycle of the coroutine
  - The coroutine starts and ends based on the Composable lifecycle and has no way to manually cancel it

# Coroutine builder functions

A coroutine scope offers two builder functions to **create** and **start** a coroutine

- **launch** Fire and forget

```
-> scope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {  
->     loggingService.upload(logs)  
    }
```

- **async** Returns a value

```
suspend fun getUser(userId: String): User =  
    coroutineScope {  
        -> val deferred = async(Dispatchers.IO) {  
        ->         userService.getUser(userId)  
            }  
        deferred.await()  
    }
```

# Launch vs. Async Coroutine builder functions

- **Launch** - Launches a new coroutine and returns a **job** which can then be used to **cancel** the coroutine
- **Async** - Launches a new coroutine and returns its future result (of type **Deferred**)

```
val deferred = async { viewModel.getStockQuote(company) }
```

- Can use `deferred.await()` to suspend until the result is ready
- Or call `deferred.cancel()` to cancel the coroutine

## Launch

Creates a new coroutine

Fire and forget

Executed in a scope

## Async

Creates a new coroutine

Returns a value

Executed in a scope

# Parallel Execution of Coroutines

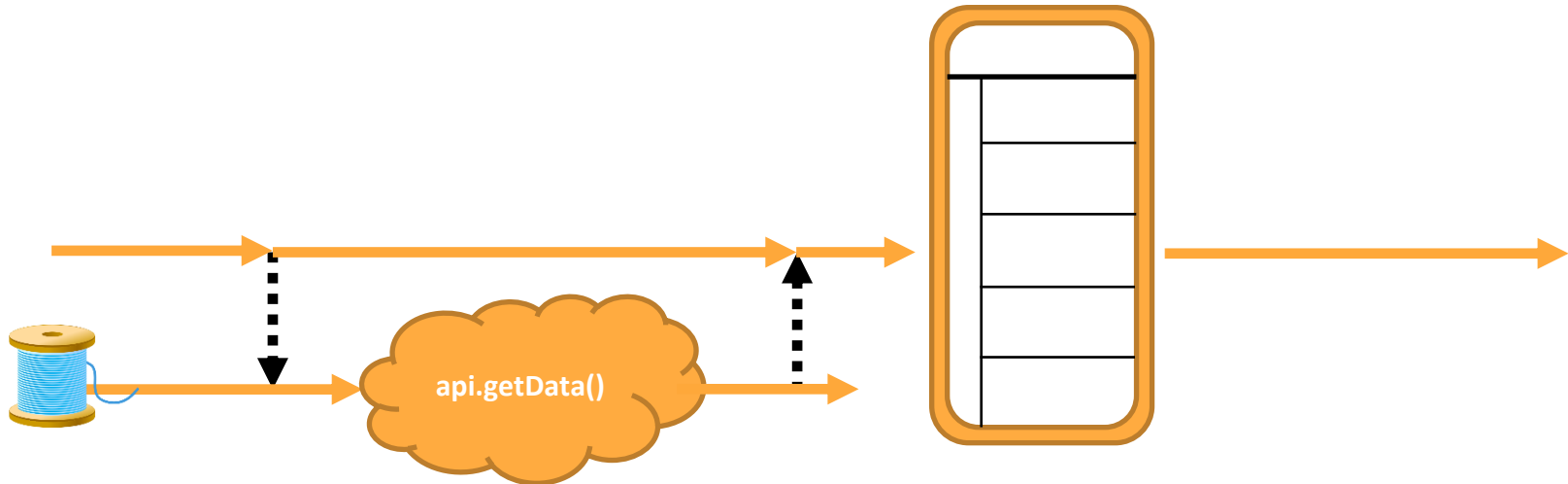
- Coroutines can be **executed in parallel** (concurrently) using **Async** or **Launch**
  - Parallelism is about doing lots of things simultaneously
- Async can await for the results (i.e. suspend until results are ready)

```
val deferred1 = async { getStockQuote("Apple") }  
val deferred2 = async { getStockQuote("Google") }
```

```
val quote1 = deferred1.await()  
println(">> ${quote1.name} (${quote1.symbol}) = ${quote1.price}")
```

```
val quote2 = deferred2.await()  
println(">> ${quote2.name} (${quote2.symbol}) = ${quote2.price}")
```

# Switch between threads



Perform fetch data on background thread then when the result is ready update the UI on Main thread

```
coroutineScope.Launch(Dispatchers.Default) {  
    ↪ val fibonacciValue = fibonacci(1000)  
    ↪ withContext(Dispatchers.IO) {  
        viewModel.save(fibonacciValue)  
    }  
}
```

Switch to Main  
Thread to update the  
UI state variable

# Switch between threads

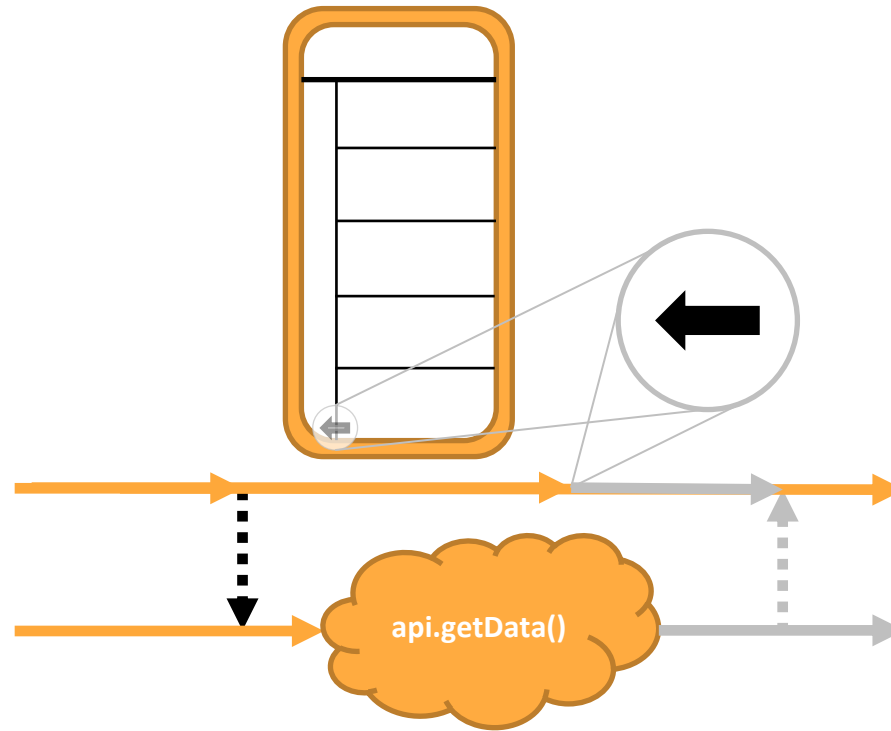
```
coroutineScope.Launch(Dispatchers.?) { ... }
```

```
withContext(Dispatchers.?) { ... }
```

- coroutineScope.*Launch* & *withContext* allows you to *decide the thread where* to run the computation
  - Dispatchers.IO: Optimized for Network and Disk operations
  - Dispatchers.Default: used form CPU-intensive tasks
  - Dispatchers.Main: Used for updating the UI
- Use *withContext* to switch between threads

# Coroutine Cancellation

# Coroutine Cancellation



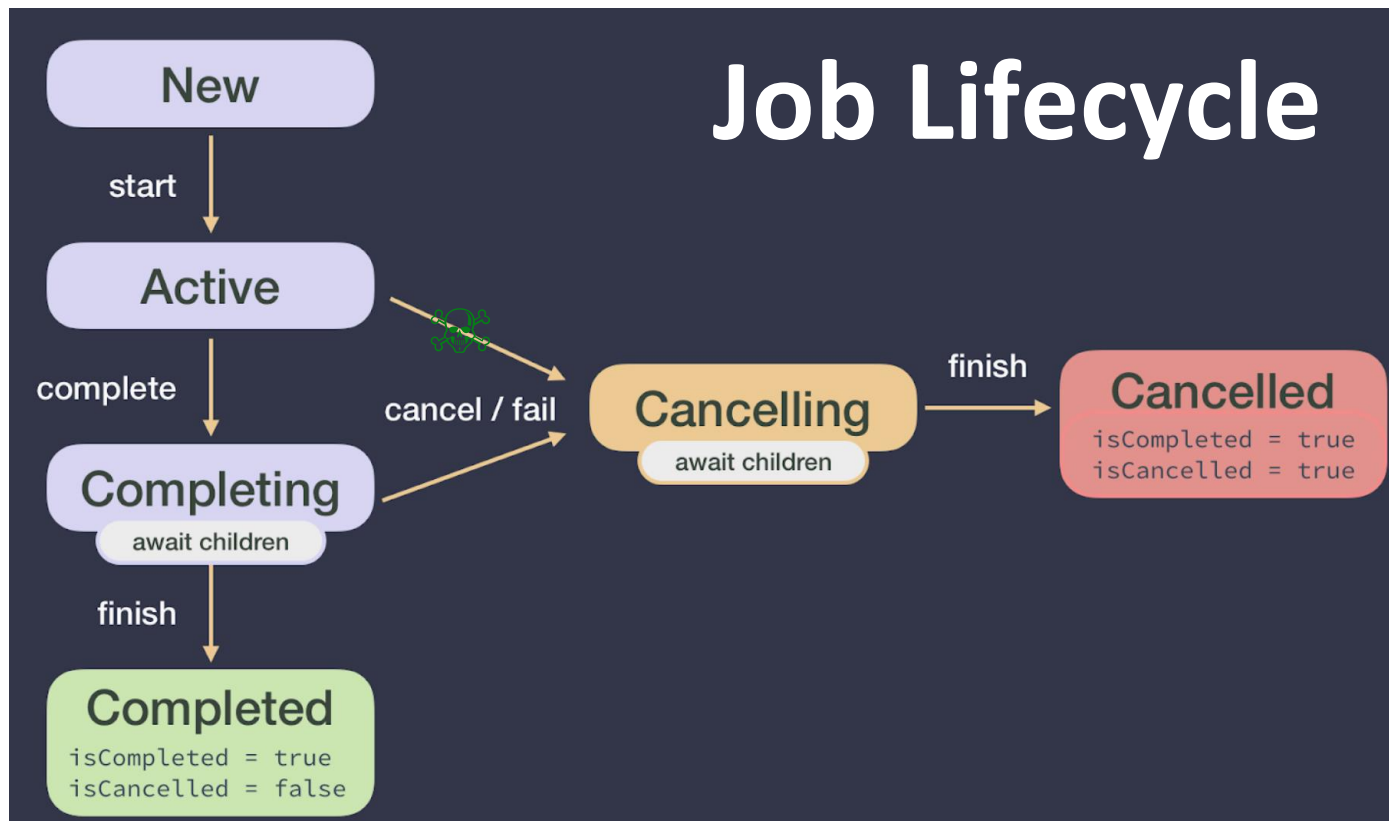
- When the View is destroyed (e.g., Back Button pressed). How to cancel `api.getData()` task?
- Otherwise, **waste memory and battery life** + possible memory leak of UI that listens to the result of `getData()`



# Coroutine Scope allows Structured Concurrency



- A coroutine **must** be started in a Coroutine Scope to allow **Structured Concurrency** i.e., the coroutine scope:
  - Keeps track of coroutines running in parallel or sequential
  - Has the ability to cancel running coroutines
  - Is notified when a failure happens: the failure of a child coroutine cancels the scope & other children
- Coroutines started in the same scope form a **hierarchy** (scope is the parent and coroutines are children) having these properties:
  - A parent job **won't complete, until all its children have completed**
  - **Cancelling a parent will cancel all children**
  - Cancelling a child won't cancel the parent or siblings
  - If a **child coroutine fails**, the exception is propagated upwards, and **all the incomplete siblings are cancelled** (unless if a **supervisorScope** is used)



**// Coroutine Scope enables Cancellation**

```
val job = lifecycleScope.Launch(Dispatchers.Default) {  
    fibonacci()  
}  
...  
// onCancel button clicked  
job.cancel()
```

# Coroutine Cancelling

*// Create a coroutineScope and run multiple jobs*

```
val scope = CoroutineScope(Dispatchers.IO)
```

```
val job1 = scope.launch { ... }
```

```
val job2 = scope.launch { ... }
```

*// Cancelling the scope cancels its children*

```
scope.cancel()
```

*// Or you can cancel a particular job*

*// First coroutine will be cancelled and the other*

*// one won't be affected*

```
job1.cancel()
```

```
val JOB_TIMEOUT = 5000L
// Cancel the job after 5 seconds timeout
// job will be null if the job is cancelled
val job = withTimeout(JOB_TIMEOUT) {
    fibonacci().collect {
        print("$it, ")
    }
}
```

# Cancellation is cooperative

- A coroutine code has to cooperate to be cancellable
  - If a coroutine is working in a computation and does not check for cancellation, then it cannot be cancelled
- 3 ways to make a coroutine cancellable by checking if job was cancelled and if so, exit the coroutine using either (see `fibonacci()` example):
  - `ensureActive()`
  - `yield()`
  - `if (!job.isActive) return`

# Exception Handling

# Exception Handling

*/\* By default, **if one child failed the whole job is cancelled**  
and all incomplete sibling jobs are cancelled.  
Unless supervisorScope is used (see example 12) \*/*

```
val exceptionHandler = CoroutineExceptionHandler { context, exception ->
    println("Exception thrown somewhere within parent or child: $exception.")
}
val job = CoroutineScope(Dispatchers.IO).launch(exceptionHandler) {
    val deferred1 = async() { getStockQuote("Tesla") }
    try {
        val quote1 = deferred1.await()
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Request failed : $e.")
    }
    val deferred2 = async() { getStockQuote("Aple") }
    try {
        val quote2 = deferred2.await()
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Request failed : $e.")
    }
    val deferred3 = async() { getStockQuote("Google") }
    try {
        val quote3 = deferred3.await()
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Request failed : $e.")
    }
}
```

# Exception Handling with **supervisorScope**

*/\* Because the **supervisorScope** is used. If one child failed the whole job is NOT cancelled \*/*

```
val exceptionHandler = CoroutineExceptionHandler { context, exception ->
    println("Exception thrown somewhere within parent or child: $exception.")
}
```

```
val job = CoroutineScope(Dispatchers.IO).launch(exceptionHandler) {
```

```
    supervisorScope {
```

```
        val deferred1 = async() { getStockQuote("Tesla") }
```

```
        try {
```

```
            val quote1 = deferred1.await()
```

```
        } catch (e: Exception) {
```

```
            println("Request failed : $e.")
```

```
        }
```

```
        val deferred2 = async() { getStockQuote("Aple") }
```

```
        try {
```

```
            val quote2 = deferred2.await()
```

```
        } catch (e: Exception) {
```

```
            println("Request failed : $e.")
```

```
        }
```

```
        val deferred3 = async() { getStockQuote("Google") }
```

```
        try {
```

```
            val quote3 = deferred3.await()
```

```
        } catch (e: Exception) {
```

```
            println("Request failed : $e.")
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Summary

- Coroutines are suspending functions:
  - computation that can be **suspended** then resumed
- A coroutine **must** be started in a **Coroutine Scope** to allow **Structured Concurrency** i.e., the coroutine scope:
  - Keeps track of coroutines running in parallel or sequential
  - Has the ability to cancel running coroutines
  - Is notified when a failure happens: the failure of a child coroutine cancels the scope & other children
- Easier **asynchronous** programming
  - Replace callback-based code with sequential code to handle asynchronous long-running tasks without blocking
  - Structure of asynchronous code is the same as synchronous code



# Resources

- Kotlin coroutines
  - <https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/coroutines-overview.html>
  - <https://developer.android.com/kotlin/coroutines>
- [Part 1: Coroutines](#), [Part 2: Cancellation in coroutines](#), and [Part 3: Exceptions in coroutines](#)
- Coroutines codelab
  - <https://codelabs.developers.google.com/codelabs/kotlin-coroutines>