



# Corrotinas

## Paradigmas de Programação

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# O que são corrotinas?

São threads leves, chamadas simplificadas

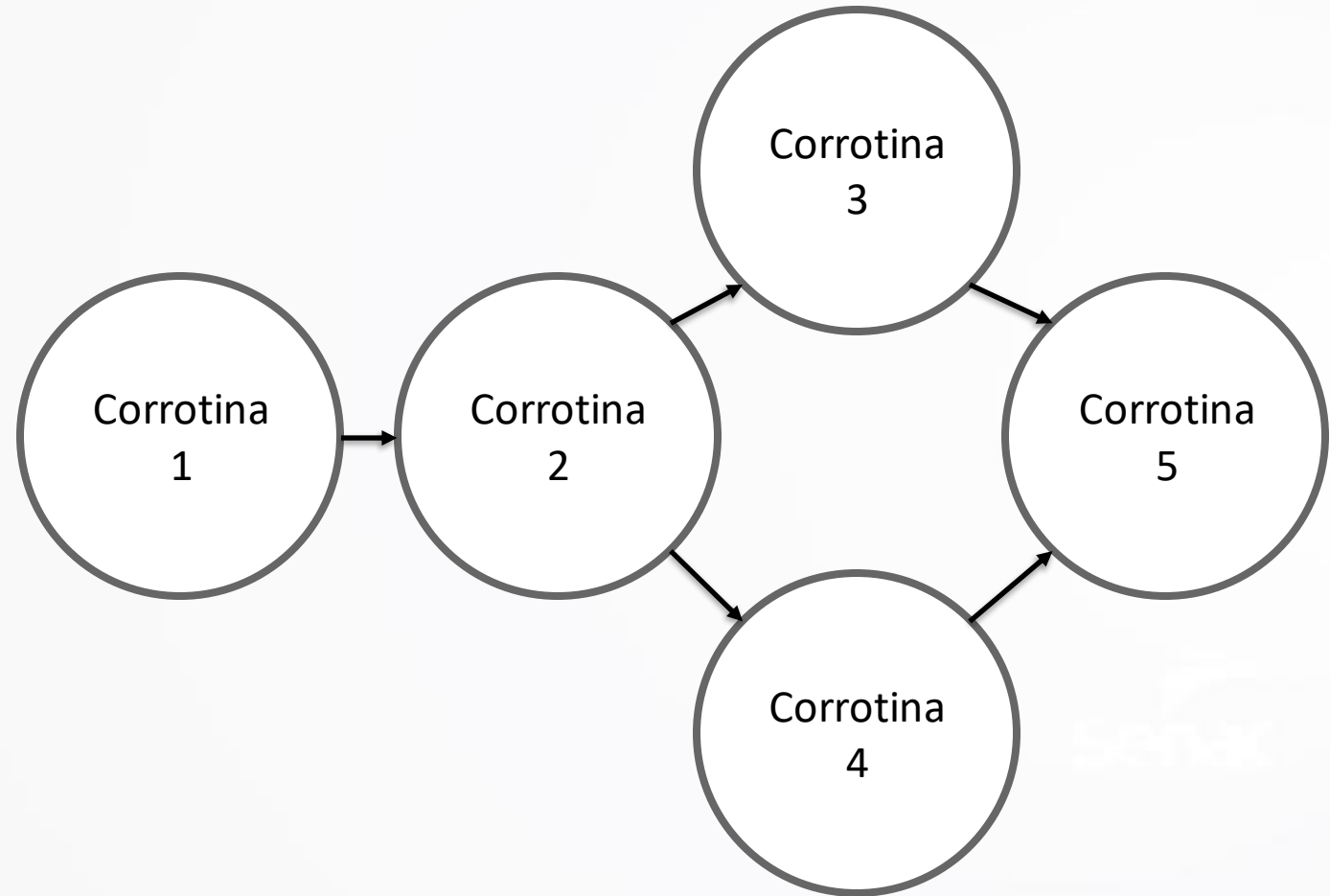
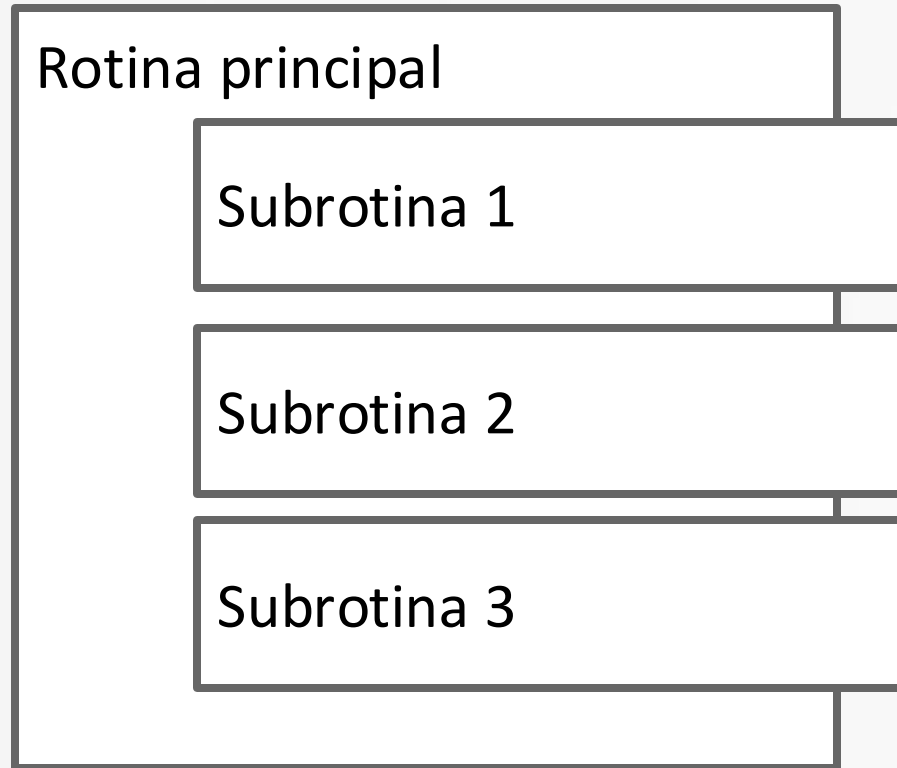
Cada runtime gerencia chamada, parada e troca de informações

Computação não-bloqueante, passando direto ou parando para esperar

Pode ser suspensa

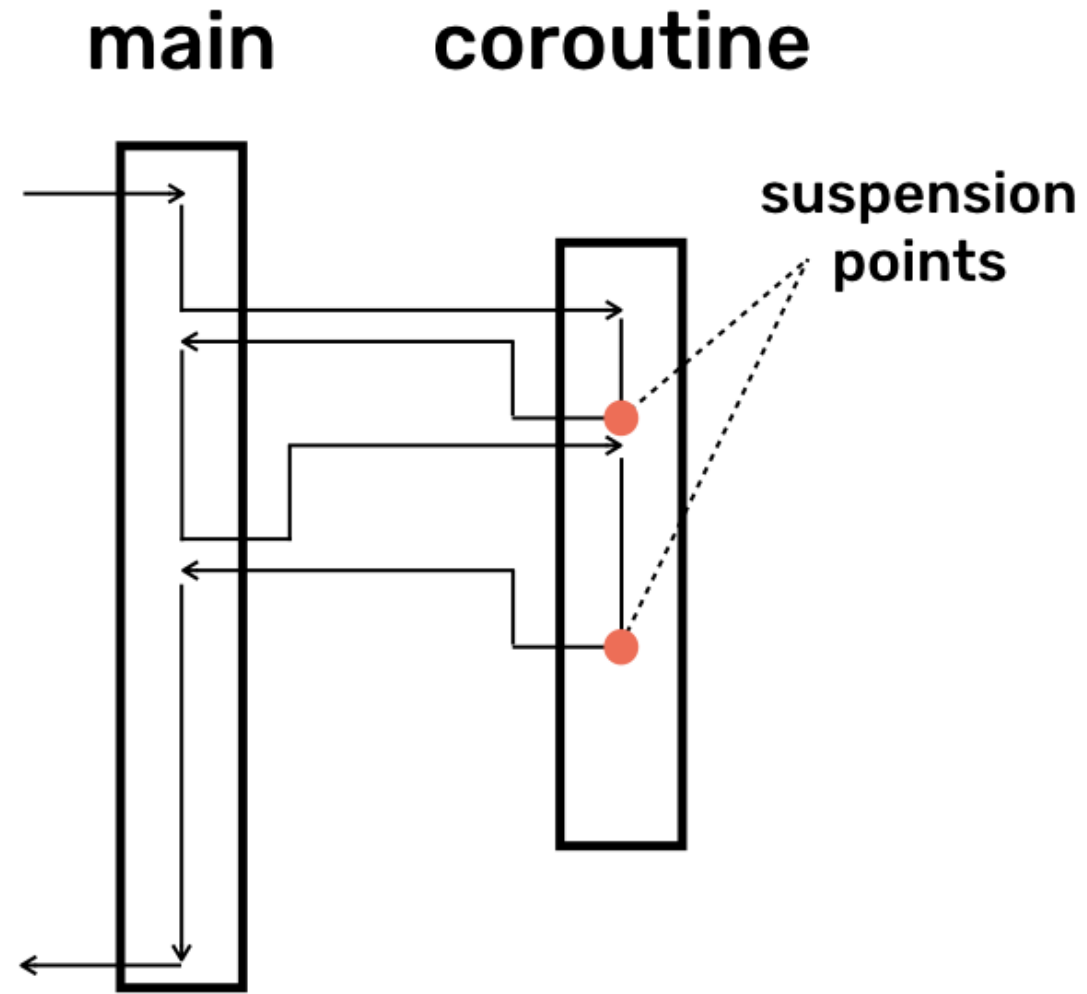
<https://medium.com/@kishor007sutar/kotlin-coroutines-3d70d16add1>

# Subrotina x Corrotina



Sequencial

Concorrente





# Estudo de caso: Go



Robert Griesemer, Rob Pike, Ken Thompson, criadores do Go

Criada em 2009 pelo Google

Compilada, estaticamente tipada e com foco em concorrência

Criadores estavam querendo algo melhor do que o C++

Fun fact: Ken Thompson foi cocriador do C



# Aplicações

Web servers

Game servers

Docker e Kubernetes

Etherium

# Corrotinas em GO

Simplesmente se chama “go função”

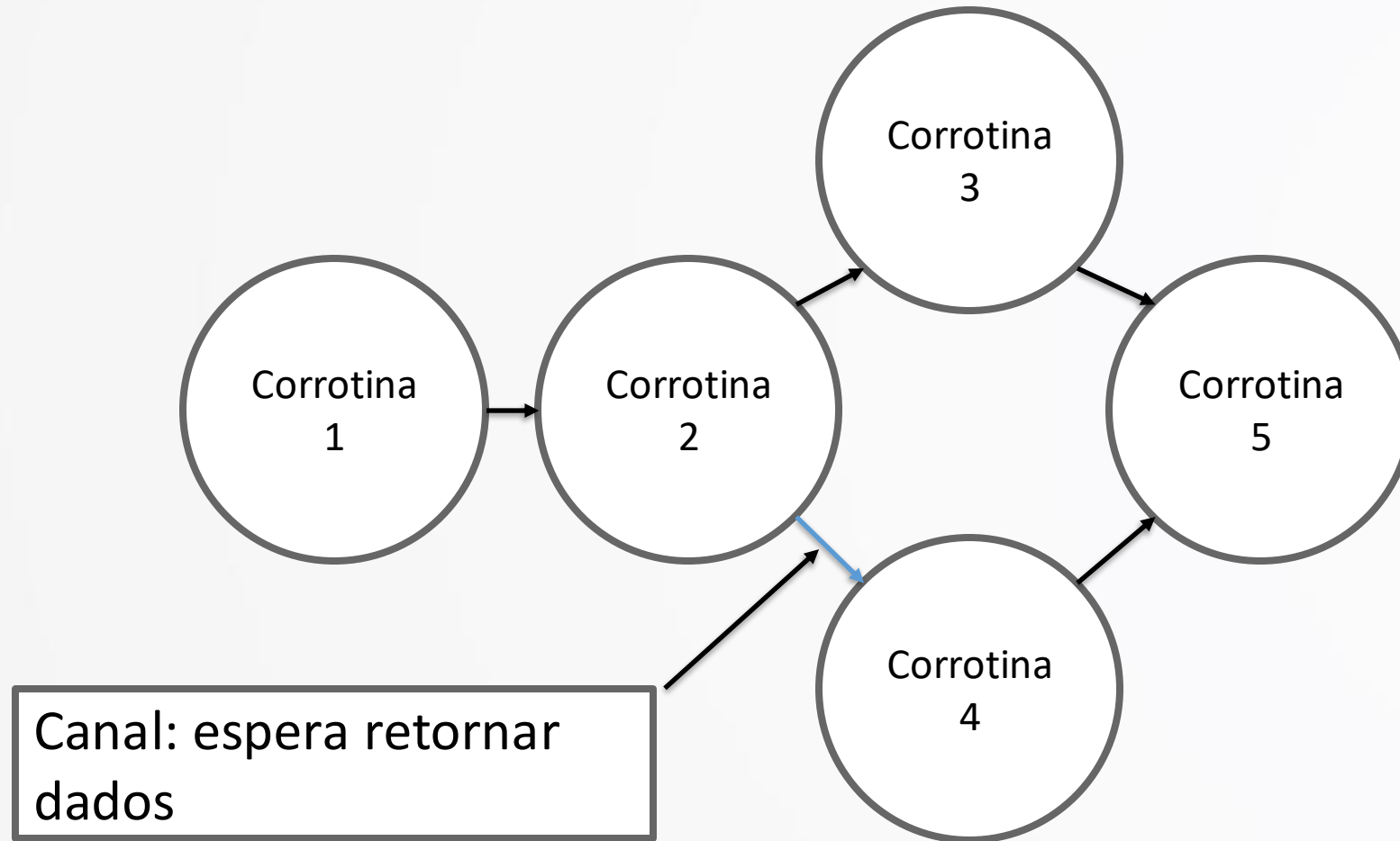
Execução começa em segundo plano

<https://repl.it/@celsosenac/concorrencia-corrotina>





# Como se comunicam? Canais



# Canais

Evitam o compartilhamento de memória

Troca de informações entre as corrotinas

<https://repl.it/@celsosenac/concorrencia-corrotina-canal>

<https://repl.it/@celsosenac/concorrencia-corrotina-select>

## Go by Example

Go is an open source programming language designed for building simple, fast, and reliable software.

*Go by Example* is a hands-on introduction to Go using annotated example programs. Check out the [first example](#) or browse the full list below.

[Hello World](#)

[Values](#)

[Variables](#)

[Constants](#)

[For](#)

[If/Else](#)

[Switch](#)

[Arrays](#)

[Slices](#)

[Maps](#)

[Range](#)

[Functions](#)

[Multiple Return Values](#)

[Variadic Functions](#)

## Go Concurrency Patterns

Rob Pike  
Google

[The Book](#)[Go Details 101](#)[Go FAQ 101](#)[Go Tips 101](#)

[Go 101 Wiki](#)[Go Practice 101](#)[Go 101 Tools](#)[Go Quizzes 101](#)

Gold<sup>®</sup>, an experimental Go local docs server, Go docs generation tool, and code reader. **NEW!**

- show type implementation relations –
- show code statistics –
- smooth code view experiences –
- and more... –

## Channel Use Cases

Before reading this article, please read the article [channels in Go](#), which explains channel types and values in detail. New gophers may need to read that article and the current one several times to master Go channel programming.

The remaining of this article will show many channel use cases. I hope this article will convince you that

- asynchronous and concurrency programming with Go channels is easy and enjoyable.
- the channel synchronization technique has a wider range of uses and has more variations than the synchronization solutions used in some other languages, such as [the actor model](#)<sup>®</sup> and the [async/await pattern](#)<sup>®</sup>.

Please note that the intention of this article is to show as many channel use cases as possible. We should know that channel is not the only concurrency synchronization technique supported in Go, and for some cases, the channel way may not be the best solution. Please read [atomic operations](#) and [some other synchronization techniques](#) for more concurrency synchronization techniques in Go.

## Use Channels as Futures/Promises

Futures and promises are used in many other popular languages. They are often associated with requests and responses.

Return receive-only channels as results



# Muito Obrigado!

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