kotlin协程

协程创建

- 第一步:创建gradle工程
- 第二步:添加依赖 compile 'org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-core:0.22.5'
- 第三步:创建协程

```
fun main(args: Array (String)) {
   println("主线程开始")
   //开启协程
   launch { this: CoroutineScope
       println("协程代码")
   println("主线程结束")
   Thread. sleep (millis: 2000L)
```

launch函数分析

CommonPool

• 默认的协程上下文,通过ForkJoinPool*实现*

ForkJoinPool

• 开启的线程都是守护线程

Job

• 返回的协程引用

协程启动的处理

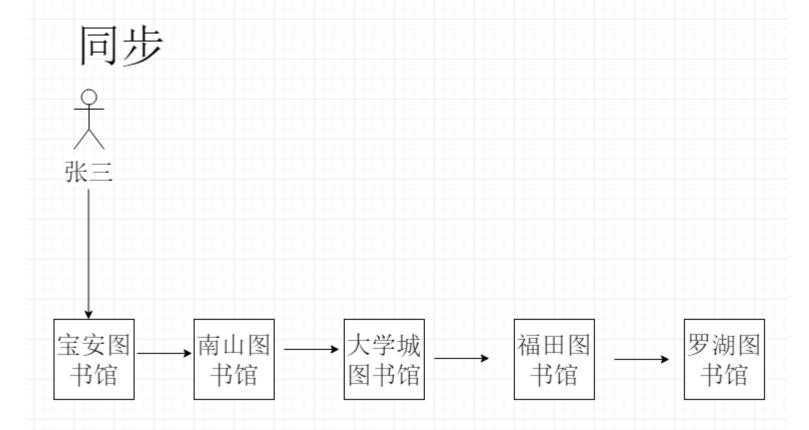
```
fun main(args: Array(String))
   println("主线程开始")
   //开启协程
   val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
       println("协程代码")
   println("主线程结束")
   //第一种:可以让主线程睡眠
   Thread. sleep (millis: 2000L)
```

协程启动的处理

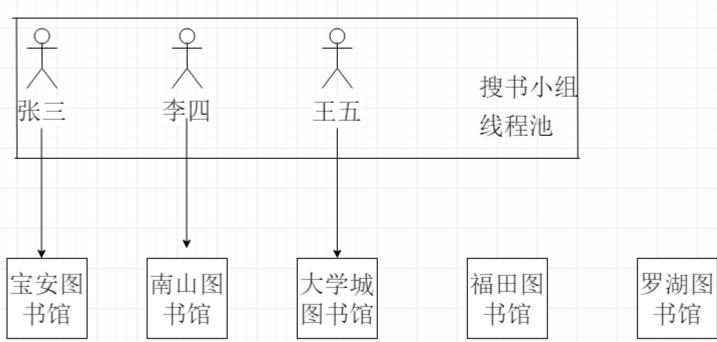
```
fun main(args: Array String >) : Unit = runBlocking { this: CoroutineScope
   println("主线程开始")
   //开启协程
   val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
       println("协程代码")
   println("主线程结束")
   //第二种:加入到主线程中
   job. join()
```

协程原理和优势

- 同步和异步
- 阻塞和非阻塞

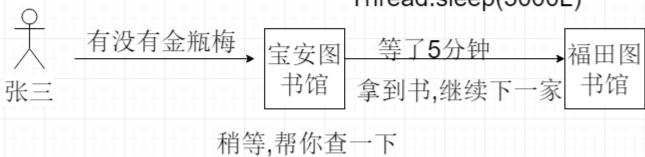


异步

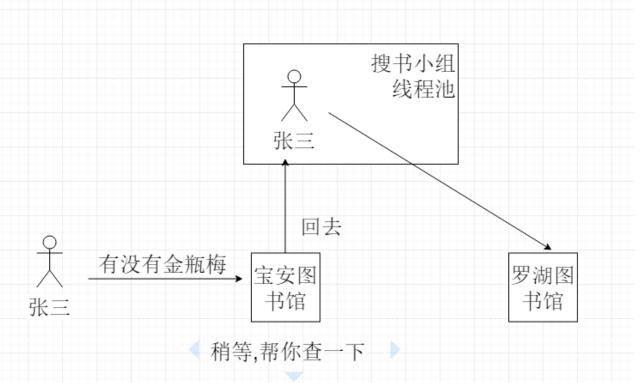




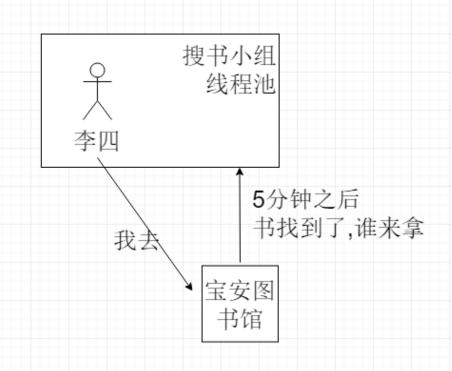




非阻塞



非阻塞



协程原理

- 可以把耗时任务先挂起
- 等时间到了再从线程池中空闲的线程执行
- 必须是挂起函数才能挂起

挂起函数

- 挂起函数必须在协程代码中才能调用
- 挂起函数中也可以调用挂起函数

主协程

协程和线程效率对比

```
val threadList: List<Thread> = List( size: 100000) { it: Int
    Thread(Runnable {
        println(".")
val startTime:Long = System.currentTimeMillis()
threadList. forEach{ it: Thread
    it. start()
val endTime:Long = System.currentTimeMillis()
println("使用时间:${endTime-startTime}")
```

协程和线程效率对比

```
val coroutineList: List<Job> = List(size: 100000) { it: Int
    launch { this: CoroutineScope
        println(".")
val startTime:Long = System.currentTimeMillis()
coroutineList. forEach { it: Job
    it. join()
val endTime:Long = System.currentTimeMillis()
println("用时:${endTime-startTime}")//606
```

协程取消

```
val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
    while(true) {
        println("第及 次")
        delay( time: 500L)
delay( time: 2000L)
println("主线程执行")
job. cancel()
job. join()
```

协程定时取消

```
val job : Job = <u>launch</u> { this: CoroutineScope
    withTimeout (time: 2000) { this: CoroutineScope
         while (true) {
             println("正在执行")
             delay( time: 500L)
delay( time: 2000L)
job. join()
```

协程取消失效

```
val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
    while (true) {
        println("协程执行了")
        Thread. sleep (millis: 500L)
Thread. sleep (millis: 2000L)
//取消协程
job. cancel()
job. join()
```

协程取消前后状态的变化

```
val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
   while (true) {
        println("协程执行了")
        Thread. sleep (millis: 500L)
Thread. sleep (millis: 2000L)
println("协程取消前:${job. isActive}")
//取消协程
job. cancel()
println("协程取消后:${job. isActive}")
job. join()
```

协程取消失效的解决

```
val job : Job = launch { this: CoroutineScope
    while (true) {
        if(!isActive)return@launch
        println("协程执行了")
        Thread. sleep (millis: 500L)
Thread. sleep (millis: 2000L)
println("协程取消前:${job. isActive}")
//取消协程
job. cancel()
println("协程取消后:${job. isActive}")
job. join()
```

协程启动async

- launch启动协程,不能获取协程执行的结果
- async可以获取协程中执行的结果

协程上下文

- Unconfined:无限制运行在主线程中
- coroutineContext:使用父协程的上下文
- CommonPool:默认就是CommonPool
- 自定义线程池上下文: newFixedThreadPoolContext