

СП6 АУ НОЦНТ РАН

Kotlin 05

27.11.2017

Sequence

```
// The elements might be calculated lazily  
public interface Sequence<out T> {  
    public operator fun iterator(): Iterator<T>  
}
```

```
val nums = generateSequence(1) { it + 1 }  
println(nums.take(5).toList()) // prints [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
// converting any iterable to Sequence  
listOf(1, 2, 3).asSequence()  
sequenceOf(1, 2, 3) // constant sequence
```

buildSequence

```
fun fibonacci() = buildSequence {  
    var terms = Pair(0, 1)  
  
    // this sequence is infinite  
    while(true) {  
        yield(terms.first)  
        terms = Pair(terms.second, terms.first + terms.second)  
    }  
}  
  
// [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]  
println(fibonacci().take(10).toList())
```

buildSequence

```
fun fibonacci() = buildSequence {  
    var terms = Pair(0, 1)  
  
    // this sequence is infinite  
    while(true) {  
        yield(terms.first) // magic call  
        terms = Pair(terms.second, terms.first + terms.second)  
    }  
}  
  
// [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]  
println(fibonacci().take(10).toList())
```

Async pattern

```
// Abstract framework
while (true) {
    val task = tasks.poll()
    task.execute()
}
```

Async pattern

```
// Client task code
lightWeightOperation()
runSomeHeavyOperationWithCallBack {
    tasks.add {
        // continue in the framework thread
    }
}
```

```
// Client task code
component.text = "Loading..." // lightweight
executorService.submit {
    val result = performHttpRequest()
    UIFramework.invokeLater {
        component.text = result
    }
}
```


Async Server

```
val ourResponse = Response()
startConnectionToAnotherServiceWithCallback {
  connection ->
    connection.sendData(data) {
      connection.receiveData {
        result ->
          ourResponse.result = result
          clientConnection.sendResponse(ourResponse)
        }
      }
    }
}
```

- ▶ Сложная языковая конструкция
- ▶ Дает возможность "замораживать" вычисления с возможностью их потом продолжать
- ▶ Очень просты в использовании с точки зрения пользовательского кода

suspend fun

```
suspend fun foo(): String {  
    return "OK"  
}
```

```
suspend fun bar() {  
    println(foo())  
}
```

```
fun baz() {  
    // Error: suspend call from non-suspend function  
    println(foo())  
}
```

```
public interface Continuation<in T> {  
    public fun resume(value: T)  
}
```

suspend fun

```
// Return type moved to Continuation  
fun foo(c: Continuation<String>): Unit {  
    c.resume("OK")  
}
```

```
fun bar(c: Continuation<Unit>) {  
    foo(object : Continuation<String> {  
        override fun resume(value: String) {  
            println(value)  
        }  
    })  
}
```

suspendCoroutine

```
suspend fun <T> suspendCoroutine(  
    block: (Continuation<T>) -> Unit  
): T
```

```
suspend fun foo(): String {  
    return suspendCoroutine {  
        continuation -> continuation.resume("OK")  
    }  
}
```

```
val task: CompletableFuture<String> = ..
suspend fun foo() = suspendCoroutine<String> {
    continuation ->
    task.whenComplete {
        result, throwable ->
        continuation.resume(result)
    }
}
```

- ▶ Когда `future` заканчивается, вызывается `continuation.resume("OK")` из `foo`
- ▶ Но `continuation` там, это объект, который мы передали в `bar`
- ▶ То есть в итоге мы возвращаемся к вызову `println` из `bar`

startCoroutine

```
fun launch(suspendLambda: suspend () -> Unit) {  
    // This call works until first suspend call  
    suspendLambda.startCoroutine(object : Continuation<Unit> {  
        override fun resume(value: Unit) {  
            println("lambda has been completed")  
        }  
    })  
}
```

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    launch {  
        bar()  
    }  
}
```

startCoroutine

```
fun launch(suspendLambda: suspend () -> Unit) {  
    // This call works until first suspend call  
    suspendLambda.startCoroutine(object : Continuation<Unit> {  
        override fun resume(value: Unit) {  
            println("lambda has been completed")  
        }  
    })  
}
```

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    launch {  
        bar()  
    }  
  
    // Waiting for completable future to complete  
    Thread.sleep(100000)  
}
```

Создаем Future

```
fun launch(suspendLambda: suspend () -> Unit): Future<Unit> {
    val completableFuture = CompletableFuture<Unit>()
    suspendLambda.startCoroutine(object : Continuation<Unit> {
        override fun resume(value: Unit) {
            completableFuture.complete(Unit)
            println("lambda has been completed")
        }
    })

    return completableFuture
}

fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    launch {
        bar()
    }.get()
}
```

```
interface SequenceBuilder<in T> {  
    suspend fun yield(value: T)  
}
```

buildSequence

```
class IteratorImpl<T> : SequenceBuilder<T>, Iterator<T> {
    var nextContinuation: Continuation<Unit> = ...
    var nextResult = ..
    suspend override fun yield(value: T) {
        return suspendCoroutine {
            continuation ->
            nextResult = value
            nextContinuation = continuation
        }
    }

    // try run next piece of computation
    override fun hasNext() = ..
    override fun next(): T = nextResult
}
```

buildSequence

```
fun <T> buildIterator(
    x: suspend SequenceBuilder<T>().() -> Unit
): Iterator<T> {
    val iterator = IteratorImpl<T>()
    x.createCoroutine(iterator, object : Continuation<Unit> {
        override fun resume(value: Unit) {
            iterator.nextContinuation = null
        }
    })

    return iterator
}
```

Конечный автомат для корутины

```
suspend fun foo() {  
    println(suspendCall())  
}
```

Конечный автомат для корутины

```
fun foo(outerContinuation: Continuation<Unit>) {  
    object : Continuation<Any?> {  
        var label = 0  
        override fun resume(value: Any?) {  
            when (label) {  
                0 -> {  
                    label = 1  
                    return suspendCall(this)  
                }  
                1 -> {  
                    label = -1 // end of the function  
                    println(value as String)  
                    return  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}.resume(null)
```



```
public interface Continuation<in T> {  
    public fun resume(value: T)  
    public fun resumeWithException(exception: Throwable)  
}
```

```
val task: CompletableFuture<String> = ..
suspend fun foo() = suspendCoroutine<String> {
    continuation ->
    task.whenComplete {
        result, throwable ->
        if (throwable != null) {
            continuation.resumeWithException(throwable)
        } else {
            continuation.resume(result)
        }
    }
}
```

Быстрый возврат значения

```
suspend fun foo(): String  
// Why Any?  
fun foo(c: Continuation<String>): Any?
```

Быстрый возврат значения

```
// magic constant  
val COROUTINE_SUSPENDED: Any = Any()  
  
// magic intrinsic  
suspend fun <T> suspendCoroutineOrReturn(  
    block: (Continuation<T>) -> Any?  
): T
```

- ▶ Каждая suspend-функция может вернуть значение сразу
- ▶ Либо вернуть специальное значение – COROUTINE SUSPENDED, если все-таки "заморозка" произошла

Быстрый возврат значения

```
// Actually, it's even more complicated
fun <T> suspendCoroutine(
    block: (Continuation<T>) -> Unit
): T = suspendCoroutineOrReturn { c ->
    block(c)
    COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
}
```

```
public interface Continuation<in T> {  
    // May be considered as a map of properties  
    public val context: CoroutineContext  
    public fun resume(value: T)  
    public fun resumeWithException(exception: Throwable)  
}
```

- ▶ ContinuationInterceptor – один из "ключей" контекста
- ▶ Позволяет "оборачивать" исходные объекты continuation, потенциально изменяя семантику
- ▶ Одно из применений – вызов исходного continuation в рамках лямбды для "invokeLater" UI-фреймворка (Swing, Android)

Интерсептор

```
interface ContinuationInterceptor {  
    fun <T> interceptContinuation(  
        continuation: Continuation<T>  
    ): Continuation<T>  
}
```

```
object SwingInterceptor : ContinuationInterceptor {  
    override fun <T> interceptContinuation(  
        continuation: Continuation<T>  
    ): Continuation<T> = object : Continuation<T> {  
        override val context: CoroutineContext  
            get() = continuation.context  
  
        override fun resume(value: T) {  
            SwingUtilities.invokeLater { continuation.resume(value) }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

...

}

```
// 'launch'/'Swing' are from kotlinx.coroutines library
launch(Swing) {
    for (i in 1..10) {
        // 'append' method and consequent
        // 'jProgressBar.setValue' are called
        // within Swing event dispatch thread
        jTextArea.append(
            startLongAsyncOperation(i).await()
        )
        jProgressBar.value = i * 10
    }
}
```

- ▶ <https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx.coroutines>
- ▶ Свои примитивы для многопоточного кода на корутинах: задачи/пулы задач и т.д.
- ▶ Расширения для популярных асинхронных библиотек (CompletableFutures, Rx, ..)
- ▶ Запуск асинхронных задач в рамках UI (Swing, Android)

- ▶ Пакет `kotlin.coroutines.experimental`
- ▶ Возможно какие-то части немного изменятся
- ▶ По возможности будут предоставлены инструменты для миграции старого кода
- ▶ Уже используются преданными поклонниками Kotlin в своих проектах

- ▶ Ветка “04-fun-dbg”