

github.com/swankjesse/coroutines-party-tricks



Coroutines Party Tricks

Party Tricks?

Coroutines are neat

You can build powerful things with 'em

You can chop your head off too

I've got 10 party tricks!

TRICK #1

I/O

A Seductive Idea

I/O is a frequent source of blocking

Blocking is bad

Suspending is good

Let's do suspending I/O !

kotlinx-io/kotlinx-coroutines-io/✕

+

← → ↺

https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx-io/blob/6518efe507f568738ce488c602f15581b9e982be/kotlinx-corouti

120% ☆

 6518efe ▾

kotlinx-io / kotlinx-coroutines-io / src / main / kotlin / kotlinx / coroutines / experimental / io / ByteReadChannel.kt

↑ Top

Code

Blame

177 lines (148 loc) · 6.3 KB

Raw   

4

5 /**

6 * Channel for asynchronous reading of sequences of bytes.

7 * This is a **single-reader channel**.

8 *

9 * Operations on this channel cannot be invoked concurrently.

10 */

11 **expect interface** ByteReadChannel {

12 /**

13 * Returns number of bytes that can be read without suspension. Read operations do no suspend and return

14 * immediately when this number is at least the number of bytes requested for read.

15 */

16 **val** availableForRead: **Int**

17

18 /**

19 * Returns `true` if the channel is closed and no remaining bytes are available for read.

20 * It implies that [availableForRead] is zero.

21 */

22 **val** isClosedForRead: **Boolean**

23

24 **val** isClosedForWrite: **Boolean**

25

26 /**

Coroutines in Okio. by swankjes

https://github.com/square/okio/pull/531

Coroutines in Okio. #531

swankjesse wants to merge 1 commit into master from jwilson.1101.coroutines

Conversation 59

Commits 1

Checks 0

Files changed 18

+712 -14

swankjesse commented on Nov 2, 2018

Collaborator

This is a work in progress.

6

swankjesse commented on Nov 2, 2018

Collaborator

Author

This makes it possible for suspending functions to call Okio, and Okio **might** not block when called. Initially almost everything will block anyway because we haven't written nonblocking backends (Sockets, Files, Pipes), and we haven't written non-blocking transforms (compression, hashing). But it shouldn't be too difficult to make those things non-blocking.

Callers must opt-into the non-blocking operations with the *Async* suffix. We also have an internal *Suspendable* suffix when the caller is a coroutine but we aren't sure whether the implementation is.

This code is bad because it copy-pastes a bunch of behavior for the async variant. We could delegate from non-coroutine to coroutine, but then I think we have to allocate. Is there a better way?

This doesn't yet offer the full compliment of *Async* methods because I don't think callers should use them. In particular, doing a suspending call to read each byte is likely to be extremely inefficient. It's better to do coarse async calls like *require* or *request* and then use sync calls for the pieces.

Reviewers

zach-klippenstein

Egorand

Assignees

No one—assign yourself

Labels

None yet

Projects

None yet

Milestone

No milestone

Development

Successfully merging this pull request may close these issues.

ktor/ktor-io/common/src/io/ktor/

+

← → ↺

https://github.com/ktorio/ktor/blob/main/ktor-io/common/src/io/ktor/utils/io/ByteChannel.kt

170% ☆

← Files

main ▾

ktor / ktor-io / common / src / io / ktor / utils / io / ByteChannel.kt

↑ Top

Code

Blame

Raw    ▾ 

```
21    /**
22     * Sequential (non-concurrent) byte channel implementation
23     *
24     * [Report a problem](https://ktor.io/feedback/?fqname=io.ktor.utils.io.ByteChannel)
25     */
26     public class ByteChannel(public val autoFlush: Boolean = false) : ByteReadChannel, Buf
27         private val flushBuffer: Buffer = Buffer()
28
29         @Volatile
30         private var flushBufferSize = 0
31
32         @OptIn(InternalAPI::class)
33         private val flushBufferMutex = SynchronizedObject()
34
35         // Awaiting slot, handles suspension when waiting for I/O
```

okiox/coroutines/src/commonMain

+

← → ↺

https://github.com/bnorm/okiox/blob/master/coroutines/src/commonMain/kotlin/okiox/coroutines/AsyncSink.kt

150% ☆

 master ▾

okiox / coroutines / src / commonMain / kotlin / okiox / coroutines / AsyncSink.kt

↑ Top

Code Blame

Raw    ▾ 

```
9      *
10     * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
11     * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
12     * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
13     * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
14     * limitations under the License.
15     */
16
17     package okiox.coroutines
18
19     import okio.Buffer
20
21     interface AsyncSink {
22         suspend fun write(source: Buffer, byteCount: Long)
23         suspend fun flush()
24         suspend fun close()
25     }
```


okio-async module for Kotlin coroutines based asyncio #814

← → ↺ https://github.com/square/okio/issues/814 133% ☆

☰ square / okio

🔍 🧑 👤 + 🕒 🔗 👤

<> Code

🕒 Issues 86

🔗 Pull requests 7

💬 Discussions

🎬 Actions

🛡 Security 15

📈 Insights

⋮

okio-async module for Kotlin coroutines based asyncio #814

Edit New issue 📄

👤

kevincianfarini opened on Nov 15, 2020 · edited by kevincianfarini Edits ⌵ ⋮

I'm aware that the okio team has made attempts at integrating coroutines but have ultimately dropped the issue in hopes that Loom would solve for this. Seeing that okio is becoming increasingly multiplatform, Loom would only solve part of the problem.

I'm proposing that this issue tracks progress on a multiplatform okio artifact, `okio-async`, which implements non-blocking and asynchronous I/O for the following platforms.

- JVM/Android (via java.nio)

Assignees

👤 swankjesse

Labels

No labels

Type

No type

Let's Try

Change Okio & Moshi to `suspend` all the functions that could block

~300 functions in Okio

~200 functions in Moshi

Benchmark

```
@Benchmark
fun blocking() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = RegularJsonReader.of(regularJson.clone())
        jsonReader.readJsonValue()
    }
}
```

```
@Benchmark
fun suspending() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = SuspendingJsonReader.of(suspendingJson.clone())
        jsonReader.readJsonValue()
    }
}
```

<https://zacsweers.github.io/json-serialization-benchmarking/>

Benchmark

```
@Benchmark
fun blocking() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = RegularJsonReader.of(regularJson.clone())
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}
```

```
@Benchmark
fun suspending() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = SuspendingJsonReader.of(suspendingJson.clone())
        jsonReader.readJsonValue()
    }
}
```

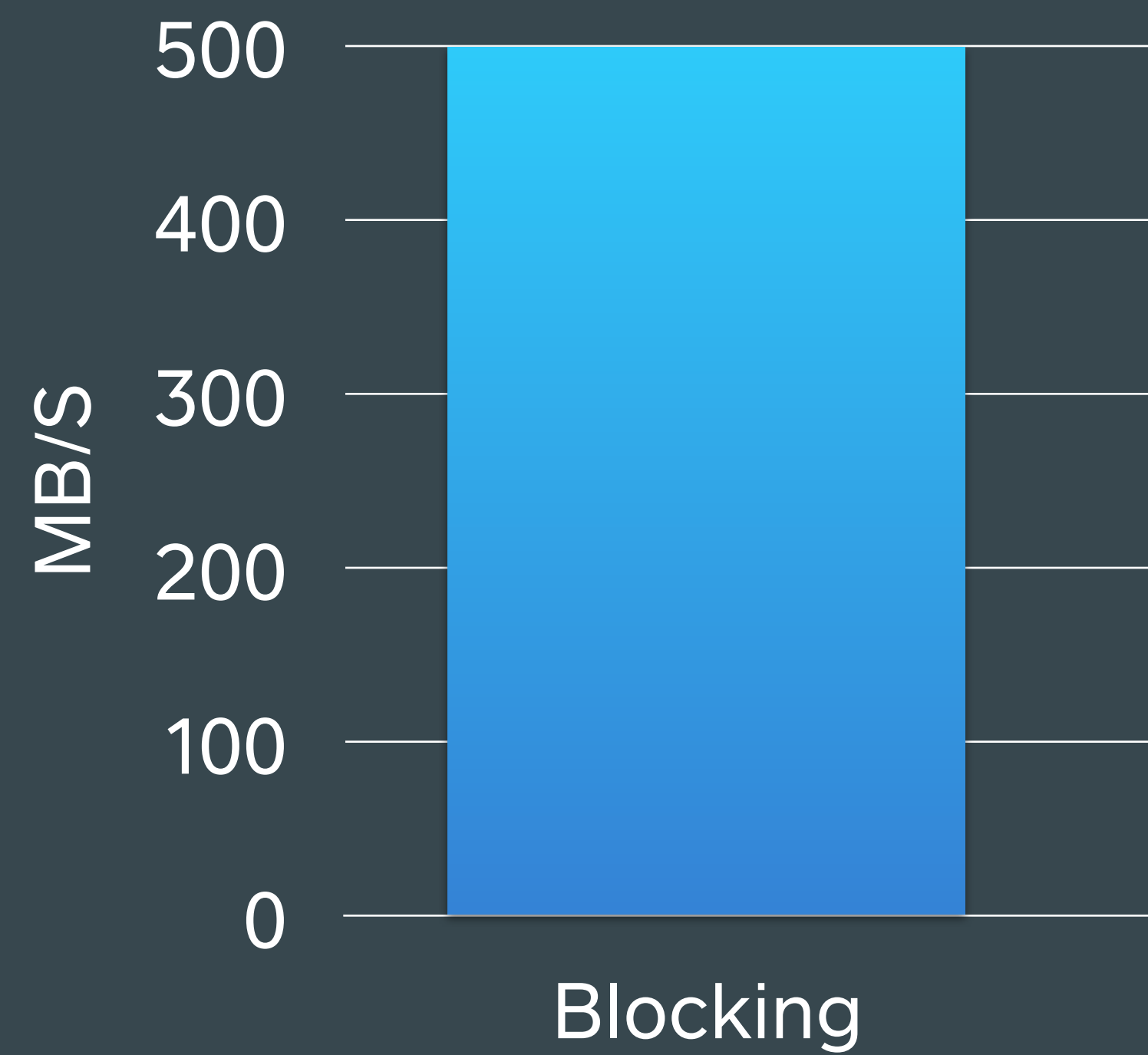
<https://zacsweers.github.io/json-serialization-benchmarking/>

Benchmark

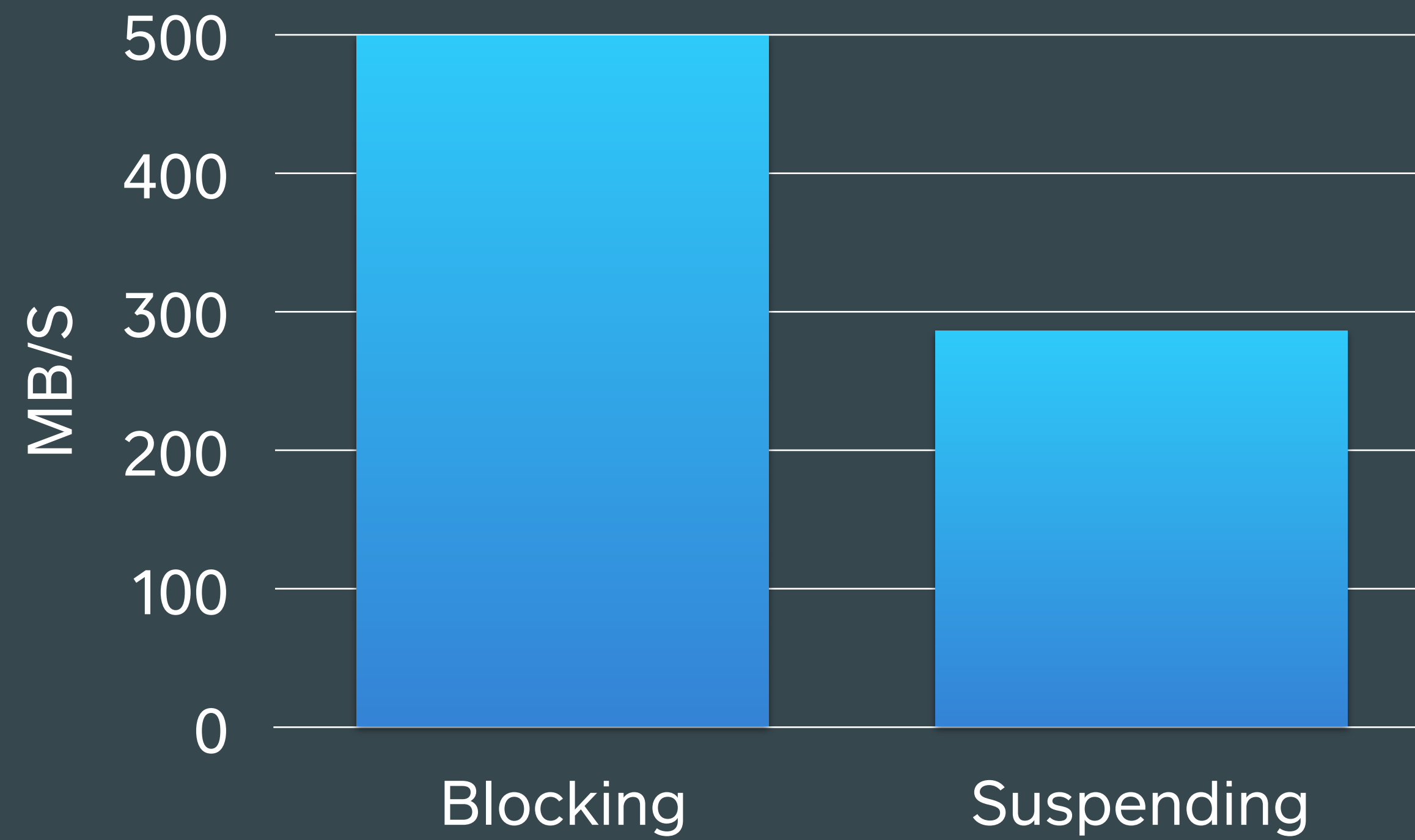
```
@Benchmark
fun blocking() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = RegularJsonReader.of(regularJson.clone())
        jsonReader.readJsonValue()
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}
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@Benchmark
fun suspending() {
    runBlocking {
        val jsonReader = SuspendingJsonReader.of(suspendingJson.clone())
        jsonReader.readJsonValue()
    }
}
```

<https://zacsweers.github.io/json-serialization-benchmarking/>



(higher numbers are better)



(higher numbers are better)

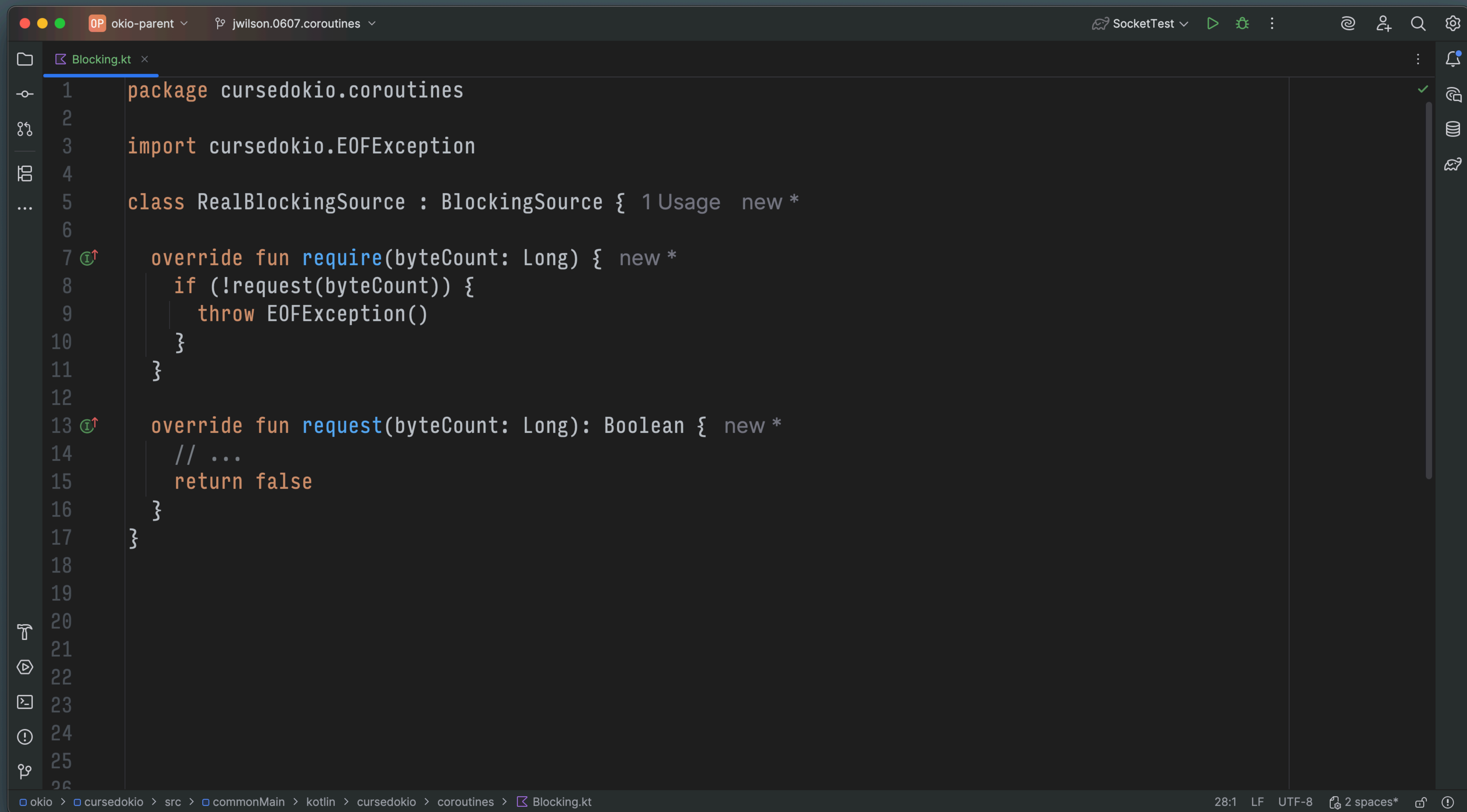
I added `suspend` about 500 times

Parsing JSON got 73% slower

Why?!

Let's look at the bytecode...


```
class RealBufferedSource : BufferedSource {  
  
    override fun require(byteCount: Long) {  
        if (!request(byteCount)) {  
            throw EOFException()  
        }  
    }  
  
    override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```



OP okio-parent jwilson.0607.coroutines

Blocking.kt

1 package cursedokio.coroutines

2

3 import cursedokio.EOFException

4

5 class RealBlockingSource

6

7 override fun require(byteCount: Long): Boolean {

8 if (!request(byteCount)) {

9 throw EOFException()

10 }

11 }

12

13 override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {

14 // ...

15 return false

16 }

17 }

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

SocketTest

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Remote Explorer

okio > cursedokio > src > commonMain > kotlin > cursedokio >.coroutines > Blocking.kt 1:29 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

- Tasks & Contexts
- Code With Me...
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- Create Command Line Launcher...
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- Deployment
- JShell Console...
- Security Analysis
- Start SSH Session...
- Kotlin
- HTTP Client
- Groovy Console
- Qodana

- ✓ Enable Migrations Detection
- Show Kotlin Bytecode
- Configure Kotlin in Project
- Decompile to Java


```
package cursedokio.coroutines

import cursedokio.EOFException

class RealBlockingSource : BlockingSource { 1 Usage
```

```
override fun require(byteCount: Long) { new *
    if (!request(byteCount)) {
        throw EOFException()
    }
}
```

```
override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {
    // ...
    return false
}
```

Decompile

☒ Inline ☒ Optimization ☐ Show offsets ☒ Assertions JVM Target: 1.8

```
public final class cursedokio.coroutines.RealBlockingS
```

```
// compiled from: Blocking.kt
```

```
@Lkotlin/Metadata;(mv={2, 1, 0}, k=1, xi=48, d1={"\u
```

```
10 // access flags 0x1
```

```
public <init>()V
```

LO

LINENUMBER 5 L0

ALOAD 0

```
INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/Object.<init> ()V
```

RETURN

L1

```
LOCALVARIABLE this Lcursedokio/coroutines/RealBloc
```

MAXSTACK = 1

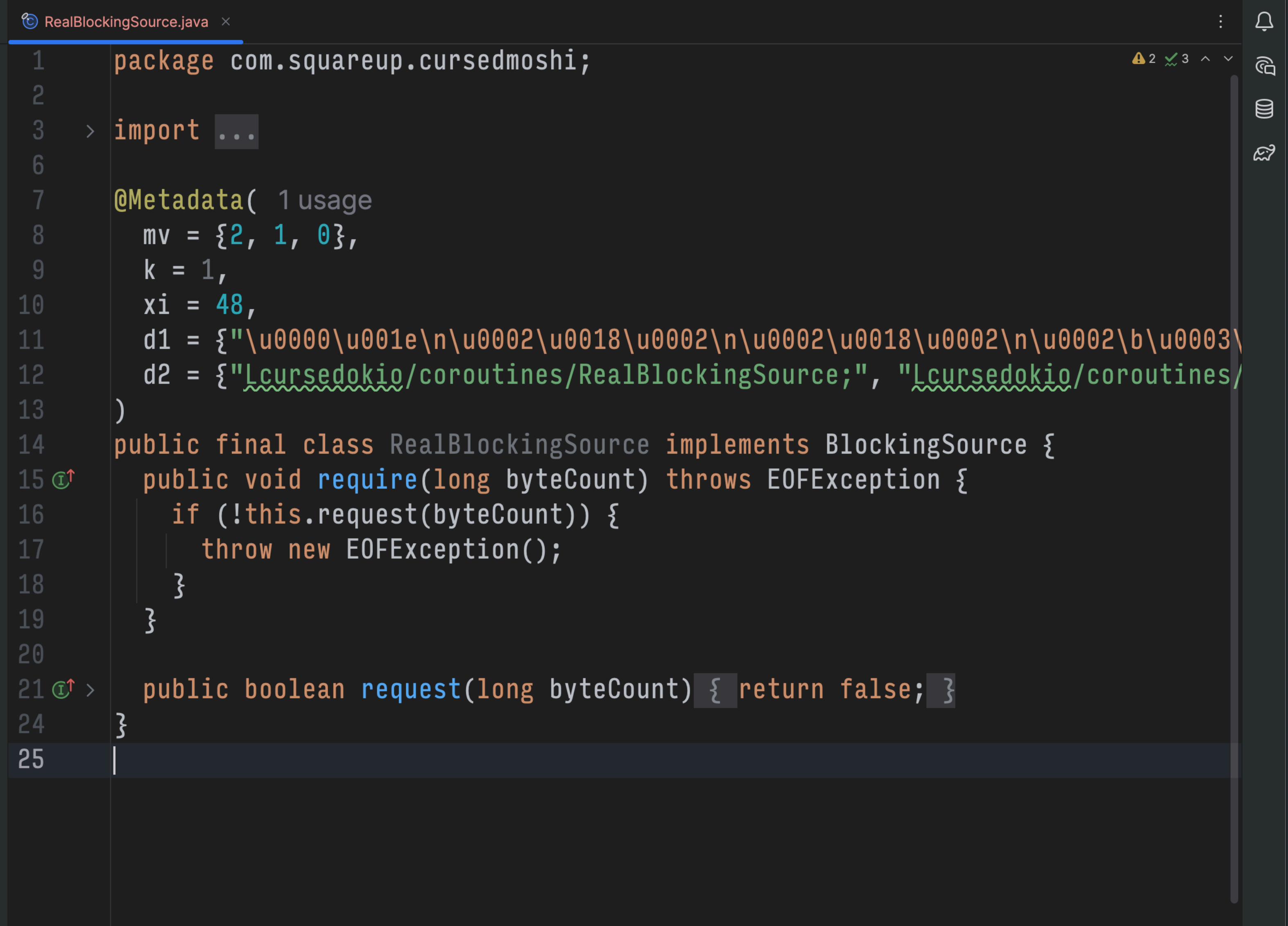
```
MAXLOCALS = 1
```

```
// access flags 0x1
```

```
public require(J)V
```

LO

MapJsonAdapter



CT coroutines-party-tricks main

Project

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

internal

-MoshiKotlinExtensions.kt

-MoshiKotlinTypesExtensions.kt

AdapterFactory

ArrayJsonAdapter

Blocking

BlockingSource

ClassFactory

ClassJsonAdapter

CollectionJsonAdapter

From.Json

Json

JsonAdapter

JsonClass

JsonDataException

JsonEncodingException

JsonQualifier

JsonReader

JsonScope

JsonUtf8Reader.kt

JsonUtf8Writer

JsonValueReader.kt

JsonValueSource

JsonValueWriter

JsonWriter

LinkedHashMap.kt

MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

package-info.java

RealBlockingSource

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

RealBlockingSource.java

1 package com.squareup.cursedmoshi;

2

3 import ...

6

7 @Metadata(1 usage

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 public final class RealBlockingSource implements BlockingSource {

15 public void require(long byteCount) throws EOFException {

16 if (!this.request(byteCount)) {

17 throw new EOFException();

18 }

19 }

20

21 public boolean request(long byteCount) { return false; }

24 }

25

Convert Java to Kotlin

Some code in the rest of your project may require corrections after performing this conversion. Do you want to find such code and correct it too?

No

Yes

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi > RealBlockingSource

25:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces

coroutines-party-tricks main

Project

java

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package-info.java

RealBlockingSource

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

RealBlockingSource.kt

1 package com.squareup.cursedmoshi

2

3 import java.io.EOFException

4

5 @Metadata(1 Usage

6 mv = [2, 1, 0], 1 usage

7 k = 1,

8 xi = 48,

9 d1 = ["\u0000\u001e\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\b\u0000

10 d2 = ["\u0000\u001e\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\b\u0000

11)

12 class RealBlockingSource : BlockingSource {

13 @Throws(...exceptionClasses = EOFException::class)

14 override fun require(byteCount: Long) {

15 if (!this.request(byteCount)) {

16 throw EOFException()

17 }

18 }

19

20 override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean { 1 Usage 1 usage

21 return false

22 }

23 }

24

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi > RealBlockingSource

24:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks

main

Project

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com.squareup.cursedmoshi

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-MoshiKotlinTypesExtensions.kt

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16 throw EOFException()

17 }

18 }

19

20 override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean { 1 Usage 1 usage

21 return false

22 }

23 }

24

IntelliK IKEA

IK

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi > RealBlockingSource

20:1 (167 chars, 7 line breaks) LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

Project

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com.squareup.cursedmoshi

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package-info.java

RealBlockingSource

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StandardJsonAdapters

RealBlockingSource.kt

1 package com.squareup.cursedmoshi

2

3 import java.io.EOFException

4

5 @Metadata(1 Usage

6 mv = [2, 1, 0], 1 usage

16 throw EOFException()

17 }

18 }

19

20 override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean { 1 Usage 1 usage

21 return false

22 }

23 }

24

5 2 3

0002\n\u0002\b\u0006

cursedokio/coroutine

IK









Keynote

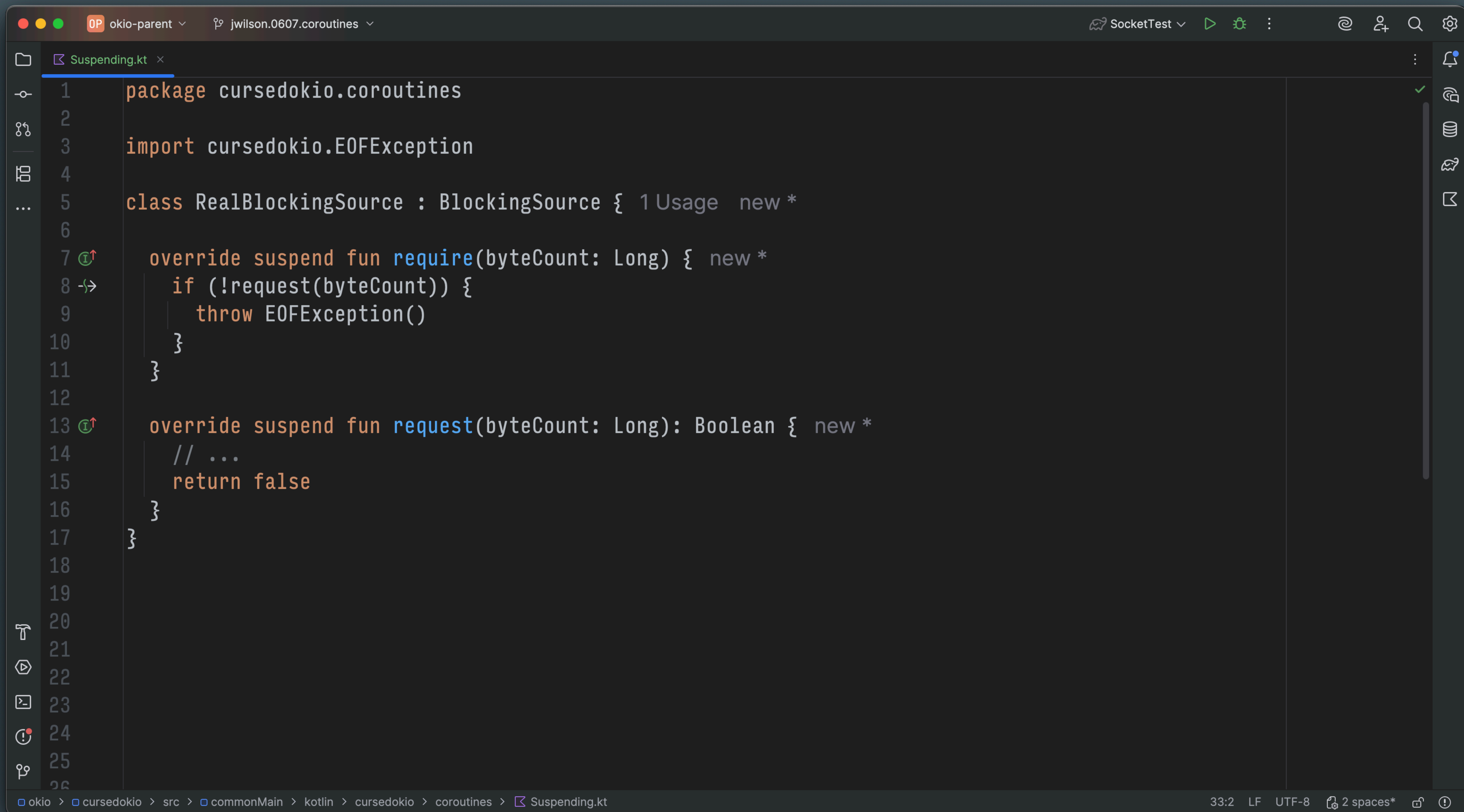
coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi > RealBlockingSource

20:1 (167 chars, 7 line breaks) LF UTF-8 2 spaces*


```
class RealBufferedSource : BufferedSource {  
  
    override fun require(byteCount: Long) {  
        if (!request(byteCount)) {  
            throw EOFException()  
        }  
    }  
  
    override fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```



```
class RealBufferedSource : BufferedSource {  
  
    override suspend fun require(byteCount: Long) {  
->        if (!request(byteCount)) {  
            throw EOFException()  
        }  
    }  
  
    override suspend fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```

okio-parent jwilson.0607.coroutines

Suspending.kt

1 package cursedokio.coroutines

2

3 import cursedokio.EOFException

4

5 class RealBlockingSource

6

7 override suspend fun

8 if (!request(byteCount)) {

9 throw EOFException()

10 }

11 }

12

13 override suspend fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean { new *

14 // ...

15 return false

16 }

17 }

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Tasks & Contexts

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Kotlin

HTTP Client

Groovy Console

Qodana

✓ Enable Migrations Detection

Show Kotlin Bytecode

Configure Kotlin in Project

Decompile to Java

SocketTest

33:2 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

okio-parent

jwilson.0607.coroutines

SocketTest

Suspending.kt

1

package cursedokio.coroutines

2

3

import cursedokio.EOFException

4

5

class RealBlockingSource : BlockingSource { 1 Usage new *

6

7

override suspend fun require(byteCount: Long) { new *

8

if (!request(byteCount)) {

9

throw EOFException()

10

}

11

}

12

13

override suspend fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean { new *

14

// ...

15

return false

16

}

17

}

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Kotlin Bytecode

Decompile

Inline

Optimization

Show offsets

Assertions

1

// =====cursedokio/corout

2

// class version 52.0 (52)

3

// access flags 0x31

4

public final class cursedokio/corout

5

6

// compiled from: Suspending.kt

7

8

@Lkotlin/Metadata;(mv={2, 1, 0}, k

9

// access flags 0x18

10

final static INNERCLASS cursedokio

11

12

// access flags 0x1

13

public <init>()V

14

L0

15

LINENUMBER 5 L0

16

ALOAD 0

17

INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/Object.<

18

RETURN

19

L1

20

LOCALVARIABLE this Lcursedokio/c

21

MAXSTACK = 1

22

MAXLOCALS = 1

23

24

// access flags 0x1

okio

cursedokio

src

commonMain

kotlin

cursedokio

coroutines

Suspending.kt

33:2

LF

UTF-8

2 spaces*

okio-parent jwilson.0607.coroutines

Suspending.kt Suspending.decompiled.java

```
1 // RealBlockingSource.java
2 package cursedokio.coroutines;
3
4 > import ...
5
14
15 @Metadata( no usages
16     mv = {2, 1, 0},
17     k = 1,
18     xi = 48,
19     d1 = {"\u0000 \n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\b\u0000"},
20     d2 = {"Lcursedokio/coroutines/RealBlockingSource;", "Lcursedokio/cc"},
21 )
22 public final class RealBlockingSource implements BlockingSource {
23     @Nullable
24     public Object require(long byteCount, @NotNull Continuation $completion,
25         Continuation $continuation;
26     label24: {
27         if ($completion instanceof <undefinedtype>) {
28             $continuation = (<undefinedtype>)$completion;
29             if (($continuation.label & Integer.MIN_VALUE) != 0) {
30                 $continuation.label -= Integer.MIN_VALUE;
31                 break label24;
32             }
33         }
34     }
35     $continuation = new ContinuationImpl($completion) {
```

Kotlin Bytecode

Decompile ☒ Inline ☒ Optimization ☐ Show offsets ☒ Assertions

```
1 /*
2  Generated bytecode for Kotlin source file
3  No Kotlin source file is opened.
4  */
```

kotlinDecompiled > Suspending.decompiled.java > RealBlockingSource > require 24:58 LF UTF-8 3 spaces*

coroutines-party-tricksmain

Project

moshi

build

src

main

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

internal

-MoshiKotlinExtension

-MoshiKotlinTypeAdapter

AdapterMethodsFactory

ArrayJsonAdapter

Blocking

BlockingSource

ClassFactory

ClassJsonAdapter

CollectionJsonAdapter

FromJson

Json

JsonAdapter

JsonClass

JsonDataException

JsonEncodingException

JsonQualifier

JsonReader

JsonScope

JsonUtf8Reader.kt

JsonUtf8Writer

JsonValueReader

JsonValueSource

JsonValueWriter

JsonWriter

LinkedHashMap

MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

New

Cut

Copy

Copy Path/Reference...

Paste

Find Usages

Find in Files...

Replace in Files...

Analyze

Rename...

Refactor

Bookmarks

Reformat Code

Optimize Imports

Delete...

Rebuild 'com.squareup.cursedmoshi'

Open In

Local History

Git

Repair IDE on File

Reload from Disk

Compare With...

Mark Directory as

Diagrams

Java Class

Kotlin Class/File

File

Package

package-info.java

Kotlin Notebook

Resource Bundle

Recent Files

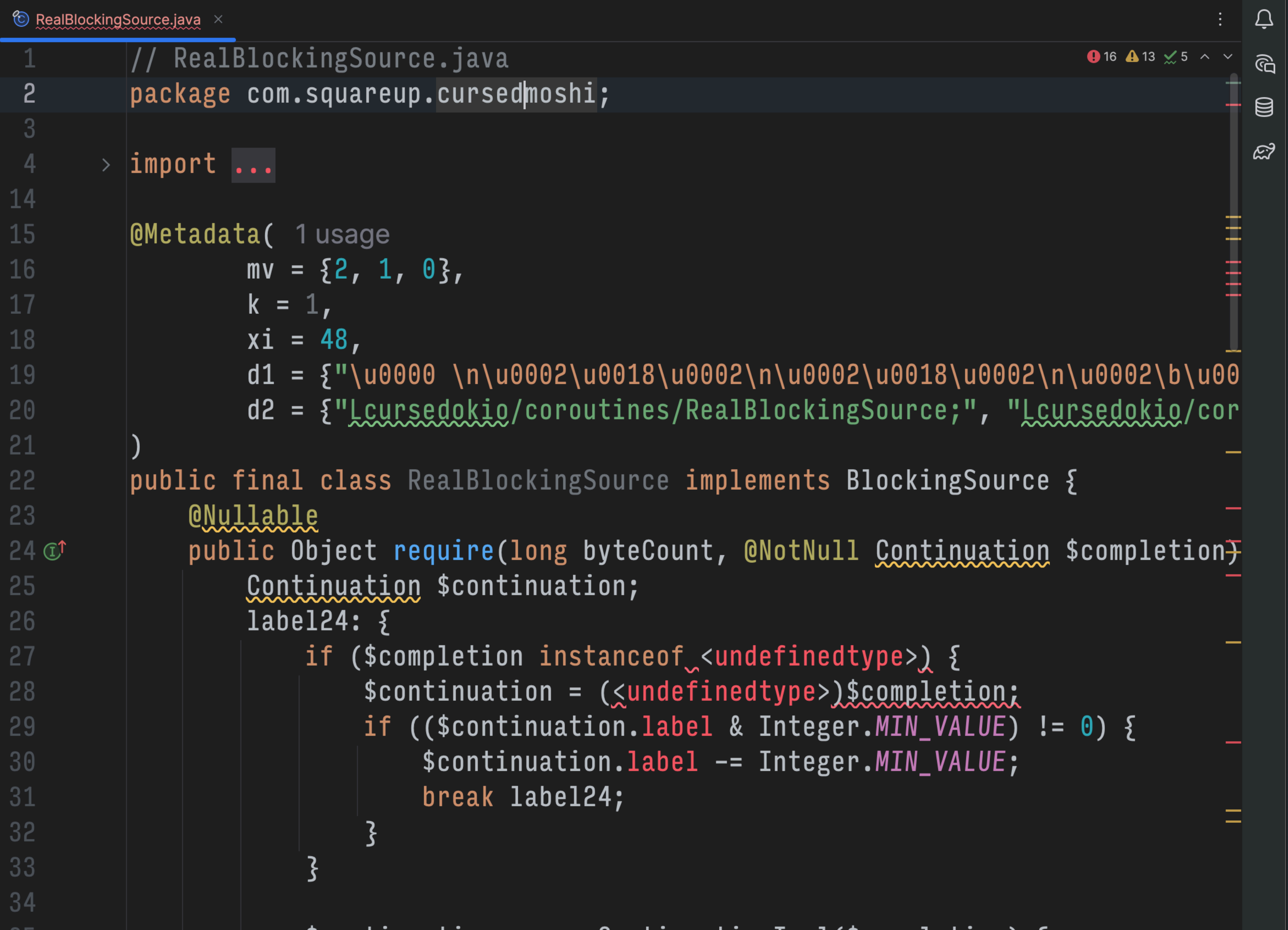
Navigation Bar

Drop files here to open them

Double

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > m

cursedmoshi



CT coroutines-party-tricks main

Project

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

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-MoshiKotlinExtensions.kt

-MoshiKotlinTypesExtensions.kt

AdapterFactory

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MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

package-info.java

RealBlockingSource

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

RealBlockingSource.java

1 // RealBlockingSource.java

2 package com.squareup.cursedmoshi;

3

4 > import ...

18

19

20

21

22

23

24 d2 = {"Lcursedokio/coroutines/RealBlockingSource;", "Lcursedokio/cor"

25)

26 public final class RealBlockingSource implements BlockingSource {

27 @Nullable

28 public Object require(long byteCount, @NotNull Continuation \$completion)

29 class RequireContinuation extends ContinuationImpl { 4 usages

30 // \$FF: synthetic field

31 Object result; 2 usages

32 int label; 5 usages

33

34 public RequireContinuation(@Nullable Continuation<Object> comple

35 super(completion);

36 }

37

38 @Nullable no usages

Convert Java to Kotlin

Some code in the rest of your project may require corrections after performing this conversion. Do you want to find such code and correct it too?

No

Yes

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi > RealBlockingSource

3:1 LF UTF-8 4 spaces

Current File       

 RealBlockingSource.kt 

```

1 // RealBlockingSource.java
2 package com.squareup.cursedmoshi
3
4 import cursedokio.EOFException
5 import kotlin.coroutines.Continuation
6 import kotlin.coroutines.jvm.internal.ContinuationImpl
7 import kotlin.coroutines.jvm.internal.boxBoolean
8
9 @Metadata( 2 Usages
10     mv = [2, 1, 0],
11     k = 1,
12     xi = 48,
13     d1 = ["\u0000 \n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\b\u0003\n\u0000"],
14     d2 = ["Lcursedokio/coroutines/RealBlockingSource;", "Lcursedokio/coroutine"]
15 )
16 class RealBlockingSource : BlockingSource {
17     @Throws(...exceptionClasses = IOException::class)
18     override fun require(byteCount: Long, '$completion': Continuation<*>): Any? {
19         class RequireContinuation(completion: Continuation<Any?>?) : Continuation<Any>() {
20             // $FF: synthetic field
21             var result: Any? = null 2 Usages
22             var label: Int = 0 6 Usages
23
24             public override fun invokeSuspend('$result': Any?): Any? {
25                 this.result = '$result'
26             }
27         }
28         return require(byteCount, '$completion', RequireContinuation('$completion'))
29     }
30 }

```

4:1 LF UTF-8 4 spaces  

CT coroutines-party-tricks

main

Project

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

internal

-MoshiKotlinExtensions.kt

-MoshiKotlinTypesExtensions.kt

AdapterFactory

ArrayJsonAdapter

Blocking

BlockingSource

ClassFactory

ClassJsonAdapter

CollectionJsonAdapter

FromJson

Json

JsonAdapter

JsonClass

JsonDataException

JsonEncodingException

JsonQualifier

JsonReader

JsonScope

JsonUtf8Reader.kt

JsonUtf8Writer

JsonValueReader.kt

JsonValueSource

JsonValueWriter

JsonWriter

LinkedHashMap.kt

MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

package-info.java

RealBlockingSource.kt

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

Require.kt

27

28

29

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46

47

48

49

50

51

```

class RealBufferedSource { 1 Usage new *

fun requireSuspending( 1 Usage new *
    byteCount: Long,
    completion: Continuation<Any?>,
): Any? {
    class RequireContinuation(completion: Continuation<Any?>) : ContinuationI
        var result: Any? = null 4 Usages
        var label: Int = 0 6 Usages

    public override fun invokeSuspend(result: Result<Any?>): Any? { new *
        this.result = result
        this.label = this.label or BIT_REUSE_OK
        return requireSuspending(byteCount = 0L, completion = this as Continu

    }
}

val continuation = when {
    completion is RequireContinuation && (completion.label and BIT_REUSE_OK
        completion.label -= BIT_REUSE_OK
        completion

    }

    else -> RequireContinuation(completion)
}

```

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > moshi > src > main > java > com > squareup > cursedmoshi

25:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks

main

Project

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

internal

-MoshiKotlinExtensions.kt

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JsonValueWriter

JsonWriter

LinkedHashMap.kt

MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

package-info.java

RealBlockingSource.kt

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

Require.kt

27

class RealBufferedSource { 1 Usage new *

29

fun requireSuspending(1 Usage new *

55

continuation.result.throwOnFailure()

56

continuation.label = 1

57

val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)

58

if (requestResultOrSuspended == COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED

59

requestResultOrSuspended as Boolean

60

}

61

1 -> {

62

continuation.result.throwOnFailure()

63

continuation.result as Boolean

64

}

65

else -> throw IllegalStateException(s = "call to 'resume' before 'invoke' with arguments")

66

}

67

if (!requestResult) {

68

throw EOFException()

69

}

70

return Unit

71

}

72

73

74

75

76

77

Current File

12

1

2

Current File

12

1

2

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > cursedokio > src > commonMain > kotlin > cursedokio > internal > Require.kt > RealBufferedSource

76:1 (1354 chars, 47 line breaks) LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks

main

Project

java

com.squareup.cursedmoshi

internal

-MoshiKotlinExtensions.kt

-MoshiKotlinTypesExtensions.kt

AdapterFactory

ArrayJsonAdapter

Blocking

BlockingSource

ClassFactory

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CollectionJsonAdap

FromJson

Json

JsonAdapter

JsonClass

JsonDataException

JsonEncodingException

JsonQualifier

JsonReader

JsonScope

JsonUtf8Reader.kt

JsonUtf8Writer

JsonValueReader.kt

JsonValueSource

JsonValueWriter

JsonWriter

LinkedHashMap.kt

MapJsonAdapter

Moshi

package-info.java

RealBlockingSource.kt

RecordJsonAdapter

StandardJsonAdapters

Require.kt

27

class RealBufferedSource { 1 Usage new *

29

fun requireSuspending(1 Usage new *

55

continuation.result.throwOnFailure()

56

continuation.label = 1

57

val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)

58

if (requestResultOrSuspended == COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTIN

68

}

69

70

if (!requestResult) {

71

throw EOFException()

72

}

73

74

return Unit

75

}

76

77

IntelliK IKEA

IK

coroutines-party-tricks > coroutines-io > cursedokio > src > commonMain > kotlin > cursedokio > internal > Require.kt > RealBufferedSource

76:1 (1354 chars, 47 line breaks) LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

Coroutines Party Tricks

1

>

2

32

>

33

56

57

Thanks

Coroutines Party Tricks — Edited

View

Zoom 61%

Add Slide

Play

Table

Chart

Text

Shape

Media

Comment

Share

Format

Animate

Document

```

class RealBufferedSource : BufferedSource {

    override suspend fun require(byteCount: Long) {
        if (!request(byteCount)) {
            throw EOFException()
        }
    }

    override suspend fun request(byteCount: Long): Boolean {
        ...
    }

    ...
}

```


- 1 Coroutines Party Tricks
- 2
- 32
- 33
- 56
- 57
- 58 Thanks

```
fun requireSuspending(
    byteCount: Long,
    completion: Continuation<Any?>,
): Any? {
    class RequireContinuation(completion: Continuation<Any?>) : ContinuationImpl(completion) {
        var result: Any? = null
        var label: Int = 0

        public override fun invokeSuspend(result: Result<Any?>): Any? {
            this.result = result
            this.label = this.label or BIT_REUSE_OK
            return requireSuspending(0L, this as Continuation<Any?>)
        }
    }

    val continuation = when {
        completion is RequireContinuation && (completion.label and BIT_REUSE_OK) != 0 -> {
            completion.label -= BIT_REUSE_OK
            completion
        }

        else -> RequireContinuation(completion)
    }

    val requestResult = when (continuation.label) {
        0 -> {
            continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
            continuation.label = 1
            val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)
            if (requestResultOrSuspended === COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
            requestResultOrSuspended as Boolean
        }

        1 -> {
            continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
            continuation.result as Boolean
        }

        else -> throw IllegalStateException("call to 'resume' before 'invoke' with coroutine")
    }

    if (!requestResult) {
        throw EOFException()
    }

    return Unit
}
```



```

var label: Int = 0

public override fun invokeSuspend(result: Result<Any?>): Any? {
    this.result = result
    this.label = this.label or BIT_REUSE_OK
    return requireSuspending(0L, this as Continuation<Any?>)
}
}

val continuation = when {
    completion is RequireContinuation && (completion.label and BIT_REUSE_OK) != 0 -> {
        completion.label -= BIT_REUSE_OK
        completion
    }

    else -> RequireContinuation(completion)
}

val requestResult = when (continuation.label) {
    0 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.label = 1
        val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)
        if (requestResultOrSuspended == COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
    }
}

```



```
    }

    else -> RequireContinuation(completion)
}

val requestResult = when (continuation.label) {
    0 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.label = 1
        val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)
        if (requestResultOrSuspended === COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
        requestResultOrSuspended as Boolean
    }

    1 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.result as Boolean
    }

    else -> throw IllegalStateException("call to 'resume' before 'invoke' with coroutine")
}

if (!requestResult) {
    throw EOFException()
}
```

```
val requestResult = when (continuation.label) {
    0 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.label = 1
        val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)
        if (requestResultOrSuspended === COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
        requestResultOrSuspended as Boolean
    }

    1 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.result as Boolean
    }

    else -> throw IllegalStateException("call to 'resume' before 'invoke' with coroutine")
}

if (!requestResult) {
    throw EOFException()
}

return Unit
}
```

```
val requestResult = when (continuation.label) {
    0 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.label = 1
        val requestResultOrSuspended = request(byteCount, continuation)
        if (requestResultOrSuspended === COROUTINE_SUSPENDED) return COROUTINE_SUSPENDED
        requestResultOrSuspended as Boolean
    }

    1 -> {
        continuation.result.throwOnFailure()
        continuation.result as Boolean
    }

    else -> throw IllegalStateException("call to 'resume' before 'invoke' with coroutine")
}

if (!requestResult) {
    throw EOFException()
}

return Unit
}
```


Coroutines and I/O

Suspend functions do more

But they also do more

Advice

Suspend is fast actually

Use it everywhere

Low-level I/O code is weird and extremely performance-sensitive

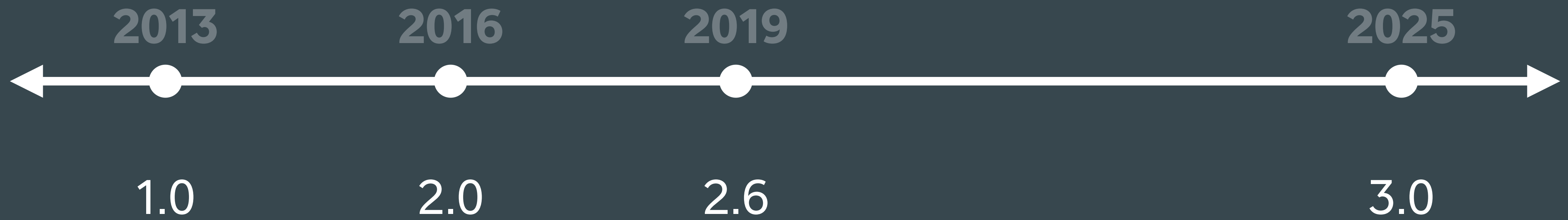
TRICK #2

Dynamic Proxies

Retrofit

```
public interface GitHubService {  
  
    @GET("users/{user}/repos")  
    Call<List<Repo>> listRepos(  
        @Path("user") String user  
    );  
  
}
```

Older than Kotlin!



2.6 added a `compileOnly` dependency on Kotlin + coroutines!

Java users don't depend on Kotlin


```
package java.lang.reflect;

public class Proxy {
    public static Object newInstance(
        ClassLoader loader,
        Class<?>[] interfaces,
        InvocationHandler invocationHandler
    ) throws IllegalArgumentException;
}

public interface InvocationHandler {
    public Object invoke(
        Object proxy,
        Method method,
        Object[] args
    ) throws Throwable;
}
```

```
package java.lang.reflect;

public class Proxy {
    public static Object newProxyInstance(
        ClassLoader loader,
        Class<?>[] interfaces,
        InvocationHandler invocationHandler
    ) throws IllegalArgumentException;
}
```

```
public interface InvocationHandler {
    public Object invoke(
        Object proxy,
        Method method,
        Object[] args
    ) throws Throwable;
}
```

```
interface GitHubService {  
  
    @GET("users/{user}/repos")  
    fun listRepos(  
        @Path("user") user: String  
    ): Call<List<Repo>>  
  
}
```



```
interface GitHubService {  
  
    @GET("users/{user}/repos")  
    suspend fun listRepos(  
        @Path("user") user: String  
    ): Call<List<Repo>>  
  
}
```



```
static class SuspendingInvocationHandler implements InvocationHandler {

    @Override
    public Object invoke(
        Object proxy,
        Method method,
        Object[] args
    ) throws Throwable {

        Call<?> call = new OkHttpClientCall<>(args, ...);

        Continuation<?> continuation = (Continuation<?>) args[args.length - 1];

        ...

        return KotlinExtensions.await(call, continuation);
    }
}
```


Java + Coroutines

Java signatures have an additional argument, a `Continuation`

Receive it in a dynamic proxy

Pass it when calling Kotlin from Java

Gotchas

Kotlin coroutines and Java don't really interop

Java wraps exceptions with `UndeclaredThrowableException`

Work around that by forcing a suspend!

Advice

Suspending in Retrofit means we don't need to in Okio!

TRICK #3

Cancel, Safely

```
interface HttpCall {  
    fun cancel()  
    fun execute(): Response  
    fun enqueue(callback: HttpCallback)  
}
```

```
interface HttpCallback {  
    fun onResponse(response: Response)  
    fun onFailure(e: IOException)  
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    // how?  
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            })  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```

**FAIL**

Canceling the coroutine
does nothing

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



FAIL

Canceling the coroutine
doesn't cancel the HTTP call

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->
        continuation.invokeOnCancellation {
            httpCall.cancel()
        }
        httpCall.enqueue(
            object : HttpCallback {
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {
                    continuation.resume(response)
                }

                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)
                }
            }
        )
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        continuation.invokeOnCancellation {  
            httpCall.cancel()  
        }  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```



```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        continuation.invokeOnCancellation {  
            httpCall.cancel()  
        }  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response)  
                }  
  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            })  
        )  
    }  
}
```

**FAIL**

The response isn't closed if it's canceled after onResponse

```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        continuation.invokeOnCancellation {  
            httpCall.cancel()  
        }  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response) { cause, value, context ->  
                        response.close()  
                    }  
                }  
                override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                    continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
                }  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```




```
suspend fun executeAsync(httpCall: HttpCall): Response {  
    return suspendCancellableCoroutine { continuation ->  
        continuation.invokeOnCancellation {  
            httpCall.cancel()  
        }  
        httpCall.enqueue(  
            object : HttpCallback {  
                override fun onResponse(response: Response) {  
                    continuation.resume(response) { cause, value, context ->  
                        response.close()  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
  
            override fun onFailure(e: IOException) {  
                continuation.resumeWithException(e)  
            }  
        )  
    }  
}
```

Cancel works & nothing leaks!

Advice

Use `suspendCancellableCoroutine()` and `invokeOnCancellation()`

Be careful passing `Closable` things to `Continuation.resume()`

TRICK #4

Stacks

Let's do some math

$$3 = 3$$

$$3+3 = 6$$

$$3+3 = 72$$

Let's write some code

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimallong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```


Let's write some code

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Let's write some code

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimallong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Let's write some code

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimallong()
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")
    }
    if (exhausted()) return value

    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {
        '+' -> value + evaluate()
        '*' -> value * evaluate()
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")
    }
}
```


Let's write some code

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Let's test

```
class EvaluateTest {  
    @Test  
    fun happyPath() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("3")).isEqualTo(3)  
        assertThat(evaluate("3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    fun veryRecursive() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)  
    }  
}
```


Let's test

```
class EvaluateTest {  
    @Test  
    fun happyPath() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("3")).isEqualTo(3)  
        assertThat(evaluate("3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    fun veryRecursive() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)  
    }  
}
```

Let's test

```
class EvaluateTest {  
    @Test  
    fun happyPath() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("3")).isEqualTo(3)  
        assertThat(evaluate("3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    fun veryRecursive() {  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)  
        assertThat(evaluate("1+".repeat(12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)  
    }  
}
```

Let's be sad

```
java.lang.StackOverflowError
  at okio.Buffer.getBytes(Buffer.kt:714)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:6)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  <1,016 folded frames>
```


Recursion!

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Recursion!

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

RECURSION!



Recursion!

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

RECURSION!



RECURSION!



Let's fix the code

But how?

What's this talk about again?

Let's coroutines?

```
fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```


Let's coroutines?

```
fun suspend Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        -> '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        -> '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Nope

```
java.lang.StackOverflowError
  at kotlin.coroutines.jvm.internal.ContinuationImpl.<init>(ContinuationImpl.kt:102)
  at EvaluateKt$evaluate$1.<init>(EvaluateSuspending.kt)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  at EvaluateKt.evaluate(Evaluate.kt:13)
  <1,016 folded frames>
```


Let's coroutines... harder?

```
suspend fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value  
  
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
        -> '+' -> value + evaluate()  
        -> '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```

Let's coroutines... harder?

```
suspend fun Buffer.evaluate(): Long {  
    val value = when (val peek = this[0].toInt().toChar()) {  
        in '0'..'9' -> readDecimalLong()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $peek")  
    }  
    if (exhausted()) return value
```

```
-> yield()
```

```
    return when (val operator = readByte().toInt().toChar()) {  
->        '+' -> value + evaluate()  
->        '*' -> value * evaluate()  
        else -> error("unexpected expression $operator")  
    }  
}
```


JD jesses-slide-decks main

EvaluateSuspendinTest

EvaluateSuspendinTest.kt

1 package com.publicobject.tricks.stacks

2

3 > import ...

7

8 class EvaluateSuspendinTest { Jesse Wilson

9 @Test Jesse Wilson

10 fun happyPath() = runTest {

11 assertThat(actual = evaluateSuspendin(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)

12 assertThat(actual = evaluateSuspendin(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)

13 }

14

15 @Test Jesse Wilson

16 fun veryRecursive() = runTest {

17 assertThat(actual = evaluateSuspendin(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)

18 assertThat(actual = evaluateSuspendin(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)

19 }

20 }

21

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateSuspendinTest > veryRecursive

15:8 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

Why Does It Work?

Calling a function pushes a frame on the stack

- This applies to regular functions and `suspend functions`!
- Calling 12,345 functions causes a `StackOverflowError`

But `yield()` clears the stack!

(Each stack frame is in memory, just not on the stack)

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

8 ✓
9
10 ✓
11 ->
12 ->
13
14
15
16 ✓
17 ->
18 ->
19
20
21

```
class EvaluateTest { @Jesse Wilson *  
    @Test @Jesse Wilson *  
    fun happyPath() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)  
    }  
  
    @Test @Jesse Wilson *  
    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)  
    }  
}
```

✓

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 2 sec 89 ms

✓ Test Results 2 sec 89 ms

✓ EvaluateTest 2 sec 89 ms

✓ happyPath 55 ms

✓ veryRecursive 2 sec 34 ms

Connected to the target VM, address: 'localhost:61112', transport: 'socket'

Reusing configuration cache.

> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED

> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE

Disconnected from the target VM, address: 'localhost:61112', transport: 'socket'

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest.kt 17:23 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

Debug EvaluateTest x



Threads & Variables

Console

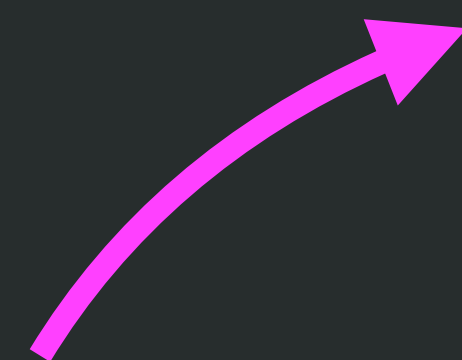


✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 2



✓ Test Results	2 sec 89 ms
✓ EvaluateTest	2 sec 89 ms
✓ happyPath	55 ms
✓ veryRecursive	2 sec 34 ms

2 SECONDS?!



```
Connected to the target VM
Reusing configuration cache
> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradle
> Task :lib:processTestResources
> Task :lib:processResources
> Task :lib:compileKotlin
> Task :lib:compileJava NO
> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin
> Task :lib:compileTestJava
> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE
Disconnected from the target VM
```

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

8 ✓
9
10 ✓
11 ->
12 ->
13
14
15
16 ✓
17 ->
18 ->
19
20
21

```
class EvaluateTest { @Jesse Wilson *  
    @Test @Jesse Wilson *  
    fun happyPath() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)  
    }  
  
    @Test @Jesse Wilson *  
    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345)  
    }  
}
```

✓

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 2 sec 89 ms

✓ Test Results 2 sec 89 ms

✓ EvaluateTest 2 sec 89 ms

✓ happyPath 55 ms

✓ veryRecursive 2 sec 34 ms

Connected to the target VM, address: 'localhost:61112', transport: 'socket'

Reusing configuration cache.

> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED

> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE

Disconnected from the target VM, address: 'localhost:61112', transport: 'socket'

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest.kt 17:23 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest

EvaluateTest.kt

```
7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 12345 * 2) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 2)
19    }
20 }
21
```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

2 tests passed 2 tests total, 8 sec 508 ms

Test Results

✓ EvaluateTest

happyPath 52 ms

veryRecursive 8 sec 456 ms

Reusing configuration cache.

> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED

> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE

Connected to the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'

> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin

> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE

Disconnected from the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest > veryRecursive 18:71 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

```
7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345 * 2) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 2)
19    }
20 }
21
```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

2 tests passed 2 tests total, 8 sec 508 ms

Test Results

8 sec 508 ms

8 sec 508 ms

52 ms

8 sec 456 ms

Reusing configuration cache.

> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED

> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE

Connected to the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'

> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin

> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE

Disconnected from the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest > veryRecursive

18:71 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

WORK X 2

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

```
7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345 * 2) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 2)
19    }
20 }
21
```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

2 tests passed 2 tests total, 8 sec 508 ms

Test Results

✓ EvaluateTest

happyPath 52 ms

veryRecursive 8 sec 456 ms

Reusing configuration cache.
> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED
> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE
Connected to the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'
> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin
> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE
Disconnected from the target VM, address: 'localhost:61192', transport: 'socket'

WORK X 2

TIME X 4

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest > veryRecursive 18:71 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

```
7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1+".repeat(n = 12345 * 4) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 4)
19    }
20 }
21
```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 35 sec 745 ms

✓ Test Results	35 sec 745 ms
✓ EvaluateTest	35 sec 745 ms
✓ happyPath	52 ms
✓ veryRecursive	35 sec 693 ms

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest.kt

19:4 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

```
7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 12345 * 4) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 4)
19    }
20 }
21
```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables Console

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 35 sec 745 ms

✓ Test Results	35 sec 745 ms
✓ EvaluateTest	35 sec 745 ms
✓ happyPath	52 ms
✓ veryRecursive	35 sec 693 ms

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest.kt

19:4 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

WORK X 4

CT coroutines-party-tricks

main

EvaluateTest

EvaluateTest.kt

```

7
8 class EvaluateTest { Jesse Wilson
9     @Test Jesse Wilson
10    fun happyPath() = runTest {
11        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3")).isEqualTo(3)
12        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3")).isEqualTo(9)
13    }
14
15    @Test Jesse Wilson
16    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
17        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 1234) + "0")).isEqualTo(1234)
18        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 12345 * 4) + "0")).isEqualTo(12345 * 4)
19    }
20 }
21

```

Debug EvaluateTest

Threads & Variables

Console

2 tests passed 2 tests total, 35 sec 745 ms

Test Results

EvaluateTest

happyPath 52 ms

veryRecursive 35 sec 693 ms

WORK X 4

TIME X 16

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest.kt

19:4 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

CT coroutines-party-tricks main

EvaluateTest.kt

8 ✓
9
10 ✓
11 ->
12 ->
13
14
15
16 ✓
17 ->
18 ->
19
20
21

```
class EvaluateTest {  
    @Test  
    fun happyPath() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3"), isEqualTo(3))  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3"), isEqualTo(9))  
    }  
  
    @Test  
    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 1234) + "0"), isEqualTo(1234))  
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 12345 * 4) + "0"), isEqualTo(12345 * 4))  
    }  
}
```

Run EvaluateTest

Test Results 191 ms

✓ EvaluateTest 191 ms

✓ happyPath 41 ms

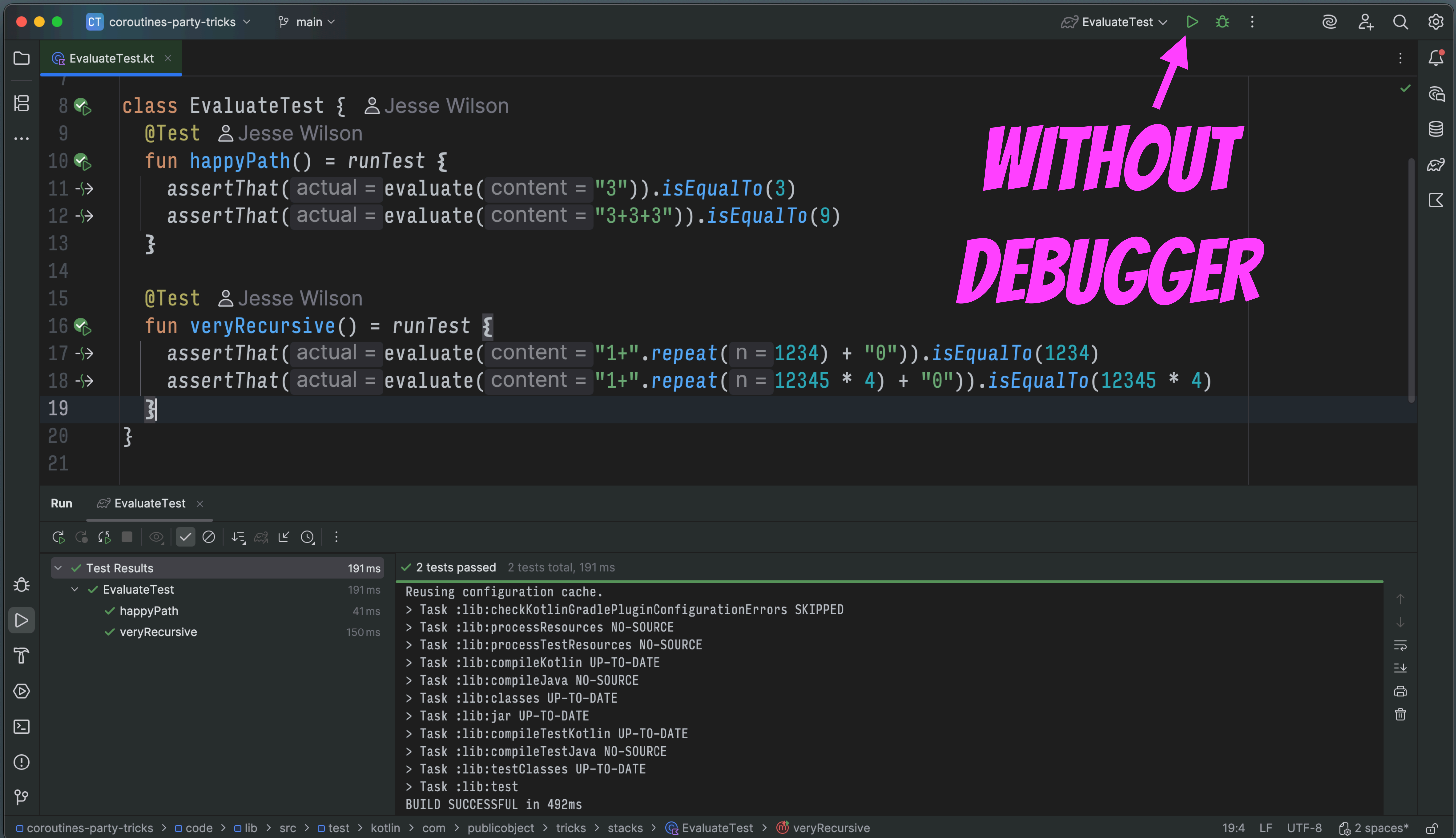
✓ veryRecursive 150 ms

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 191 ms

Reusing configuration cache.
> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED
> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE
> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE
> Task :lib:test
BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 492ms

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest > veryRecursive

19:4 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*



The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with a Kotlin file named `EvaluateTest.kt` open. The code defines a class `EvaluateTest` with two test functions: `happyPath` and `veryRecursive`. Both functions use `runTest` and `assertThat` to verify the output of the `evaluate` function. The `happyPath` function tests the evaluation of the string `"3"` and the expression `"3+3+3"`. The `veryRecursive` function tests the evaluation of a long string of `"1"` characters repeated 1234 times and a similar expression with 12345 repetitions.

The Run tool window at the bottom shows the test results for `EvaluateTest`. Both `happyPath` and `veryRecursive` tests passed successfully. The total execution time for the tests was 191 ms. The build output shows that the configuration cache was reused, and the build was successful in 492 ms.

WITHOUT DEBUGGER

```
class EvaluateTest {
    @Test
    fun happyPath() = runTest {
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3"), isEqualTo(3))
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "3+3+3"), isEqualTo(9))
    }

    @Test
    fun veryRecursive() = runTest {
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 1234) + "0"), isEqualTo(1234))
        assertThat(actual = evaluate(content = "1".repeat(n = 12345 * 4) + "0"), isEqualTo(12345 * 4))
    }
}
```

Run EvaluateTest

Test Results 191 ms

- ✓ EvaluateTest 191 ms
 - ✓ happyPath 41 ms
 - ✓ veryRecursive 150 ms

✓ 2 tests passed 2 tests total, 191 ms

Reusing configuration cache.

> Task :lib:checkKotlinGradlePluginConfigurationErrors SKIPPED

> Task :lib:processResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:processTestResources NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:compileKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileJava NO-SOURCE

> Task :lib:classes UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:jar UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestKotlin UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:compileTestJava NO-SOURCE

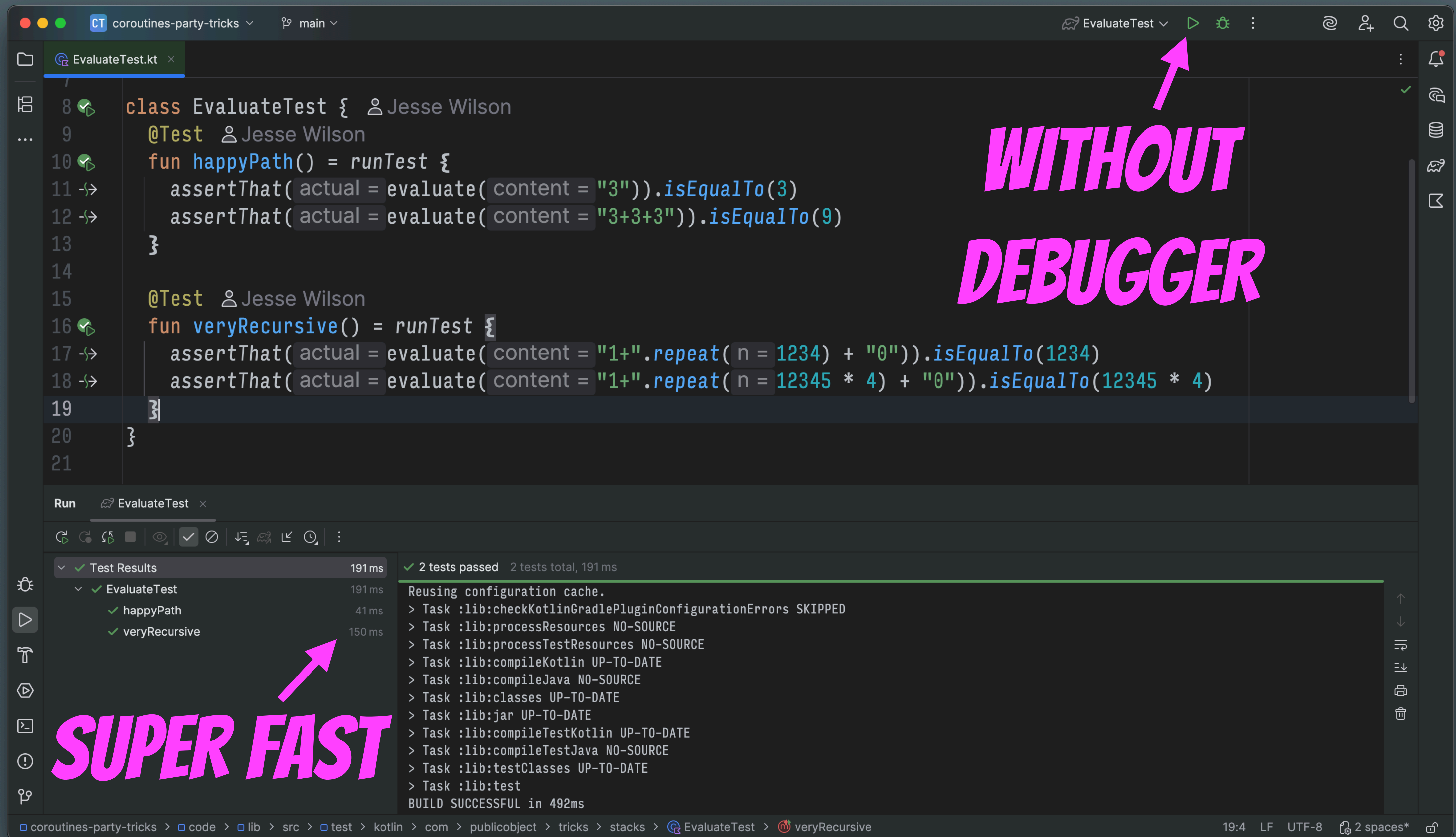
> Task :lib:testClasses UP-TO-DATE

> Task :lib:test

BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 492ms

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > com > publicobject > tricks > stacks > EvaluateTest > veryRecursive

19:4 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*



Quadratic Execution Time?

IntelliJ synthesizes stack traces for coroutines

- Only in the debugger
- Only when it's launched from IntelliJ

This is a great feature

Absolutely not a performance problem in practice

Advice

Don't use `yield()` to get smaller stack frames

You will go to programmer jail

Check out `DeepRecursiveFunction` if you need that

TRICK #5

Sequences

Let's Scan the FileSystem

Goals:

- **Recursive** - return all the paths in a subtree, 'depth-first'
- **Streaming** - the file system could be huge! We should return some results before we've visited the whole thing
- **Simple** - both as a user and as implementor

Java's API

```
@Test
fun scanFileSystem() {
    for (path in Files.walk(Paths.get("."))) {
        println(path)
    }
}
```


Java's Implementation

```
class FileTreeWalker implements Closeable {
    private final boolean followLinks;
    private final LinkOption[] linkOptions;
    private final int maxDepth;
    private final ArrayDeque<DirectoryNode> stack = new ArrayDeque<>();
    private boolean closed;

    /**
     * The element on the walking stack corresponding to a directory node.
     */
    private static class DirectoryNode {
        private final Path dir;
        private final Object key;
        private final DirectoryStream<Path> stream;
        private final Iterator<Path> iterator;
        private boolean skipped;

        DirectoryNode(Path dir, Object key, DirectoryStream<Path> stream) {
```

Java's Implementation

```
*/  
boolean isOpen() {  
    return !closed;  
}  
  
/**  
 * Closes/pops all directories on the stack.  
 */  
@Override  
public void close() {  
    if (!closed) {  
        while (!stack.isEmpty()) {  
            pop();  
        }  
        closed = true;  
    }  
}  
}
```

Java's is complex

Lots of features:

- Symlinks
- Streaming contents of directories

But also lots of computer science:

- Needs to keep state for the position in each parent directory
- Uses an `ArrayDeque<DirectoryNode>`

Sequence API

```
@Test
fun sequence() {
    for (path in myFileSystem.listRecursively(".").toPath()) {
        println(path)
    }
}
```


Sequence Implementation

```
interface FileSystem {
```

```
    fun listOrNull(dir: Path): List<Path>?
```

```
    // ...
```

```
    fun listRecursively(dir: Path): Sequence<Path> {
```

```
        return sequence {
```

```
            for (child in listOrNull(dir)!!) {
```

```
                collectRecursively(child)
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {
```

```
        yield(path)
```

Sequence Implementation

```
fun listRecursively(dir: Path): Sequence<Path> {  
    return sequence {  
        for (child in listOrNull(dir)!!) {  
            collectRecursively(child)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {  
    yield(path)  
    val children = listOrNull(path) ?: return  
    for (child in children) {  
        collectRecursively(child)  
    }  
}
```

Sequence Implementation

```
fun listRecursively(dir: Path): Sequence<Path> {  
    return sequence {  
        for (child in listOrNull(dir)!!) {  
            collectRecursively(child)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {  
    yield(path)  
    val children = listOrNull(path) ?: return  
    for (child in children) {  
        collectRecursively(child)  
    }  
}
```


Sequence Implementation

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        }  
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}
```

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Sequence Implementation

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    }  
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private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {  
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Sequence Implementation

```
fun listRecursively(dir: Path): Sequence<Path> {  
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            collectRecursively(child)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {  
    yield(path)  
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    for (child in children) {  
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}
```

Sequence Implementation

```
fun listRecursively(dir: Path): Sequence<Path> {  
    return sequence {  
        for (child in listOrNull(dir)!!) {  
            collectRecursively(child)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
private suspend fun SequenceScope<Path>.collectRecursively(path: Path) {  
    yield(path)  
    val children = listOrNull(path) ?: return  
    for (child in children) {  
        collectRecursively(child)  
    }  
}
```

That's it?!

We use the call stack to track where we are in the traversal

Kotlin's `sequence {}` API manages that call stack between yielded values

It's Restricted!

```
@RestrictsSuspension
@SinceKotlin("1.3")
public abstract class SequenceScope<in T> {

    public abstract suspend fun yield(value: T)

    public abstract suspend fun yieldAll(iterator: Iterator<T>)

    public suspend fun yieldAll(elements: Iterable<T>)

    public suspend fun yieldAll(sequence: Sequence<T>)

}
```

Advice

Do use `SequenceScope.yield()` to implement generators

You will not go to programmer jail

TRICK #6

A Small Fast Map

I Love Hash Maps

```
val map = HashMap<String, String>()  
map["M"] = "Mushrooms"  
map["H"] = "Ham"  
println(map["M"])
```

Easy put & get API

Scales from a couple elements to millions

Hash Table Refresher!

Kotlin's `mapOf()` and `mutableMapOf()` functions return implementations of the hash table data structure

It's general-purpose: it'll efficiently store 5 elements or 5,000,000

Kotlin's implementations are different on different platforms

The Computer Science

Every value has a `hashCode()` function that returns an `Int`

- If two values are equal, they **must** return the same `Int`
- If two values are different, they **should** return different `Ints`

Use the `Int` to pick an index in the hash array

Lookups are fast 'cause we'll often find our item immediately

JD jesses-slide-decks main

HashTableRefresher

HashTableRefresher.kt

```
1 import kotlin.test.Test
2
3 class HashTableRefresher { new *
4     @Test new *
5     fun happyPath() {
6         val map = HashMap<String, String>() map: HashMap@2919
7         map["M"] = "Mushrooms"
8         map["H"] = "Ham"
9         println(map) map: HashMap@2919
10    }
11 }
12
```

Debug HashTableRefresher

Threads & Variables

Console

✓ "Test worker"@1 ... "main": RUNNING

happyPath:9, HashTableRefresher

invokeSpecial:-1, DirectMethodHandle\$Holder (

invoke:-1, LambdaForm\$MH/0x0000007001108

invokeExact_MT:-1, Invokers\$Holder (java.lang.

invokeImpl:153, DirectMethodHandleAccessor (

invoke:103, DirectMethodHandleAccessor (jdk.i

invoke:580, Method (java.lang.reflect)

invokeMethod:728, ReflectionUtils (org.junit.pla

Evaluate expression (⇐) or add a watch (⌘⇐)

Kotlin

> this = {HashTableRefresher@2921} HashTableRefresher@391a831c

> map = {HashMap@2919}

> table = {HashMap\$Node[16]@2931} ... Explore Elements

> entrySet = {HashMap\$EntrySet@2923} size = 2

size = 2

modCount = 2

threshold = 12

loadFactor = 0.75

keySet = null

value = null

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > HashTableRefresher

9:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

JD jesses-slide-decks main

HashTableRefresher

HashTableRefresher.kt

```
1 import kotlin.test.Test
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4     @Test new *
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```

Debug HashTableRefresher

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Evaluate expression (⇐) or add a watch (⌘⇐)

Kotlin

> this = {HashTableRefresher@2921} HashTableRefresher@391a831c

> map = {HashMap@2919}

> table = {HashMap\$Node[16]@2931} ... Explore Elements

0 = null

1 = null

2 = null

3 = null

4 = null

5 = null

6 = null

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > HashTableRefresher

9:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

JD jesses-slide-decks main

HashTableRefresher

HashTableRefresher.kt

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10    }
11 }
12
```

Debug HashTableRefresher

Threads & Variables

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invoke:103, DirectMethodHandleAccessor (jdk.i

invoke:580, Method (java.lang.reflect)

invokeMethod:728, ReflectionUtils (org.junit.pla

4 = null

5 = null

6 = null

7 = null

> "H" -> "Ham"

9 = null

10 = null

11 = null

12 = null

> "M" -> "Mushrooms"

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > HashTableRefresher

9:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

JD jesses-slide-decks main

HashTableRefresher

HashTableRefresher.kt

```
1 import kotlin.test.Test
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3 class HashTableRefresher { new *
4     @Test new *
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9         println(map) map: HashMap@2919
10    }
11 }
12
```

Debug HashTableRefresher

Threads & Variables

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"Test worker"@1 ... "main": RUNNING

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invoke:580, Method (java.lang.reflect)

invokeMethod:728, ReflectionUtils (org.junit.pla

Evaluate expression (⇐) or add a watch (⌘⇐)

Kotlin

4 = null

5 = null

6 = null

7 = null

8 = {HashMap\$Node@2925}

hash = 72

key = "H"

value = "Ham"

next = null

9 = null

coroutines-party-tricks > code > lib > src > test > kotlin > HashTableRefresher

9:1 LF UTF-8 2 spaces*

val map



HashMap

table

size

0

modCount

0

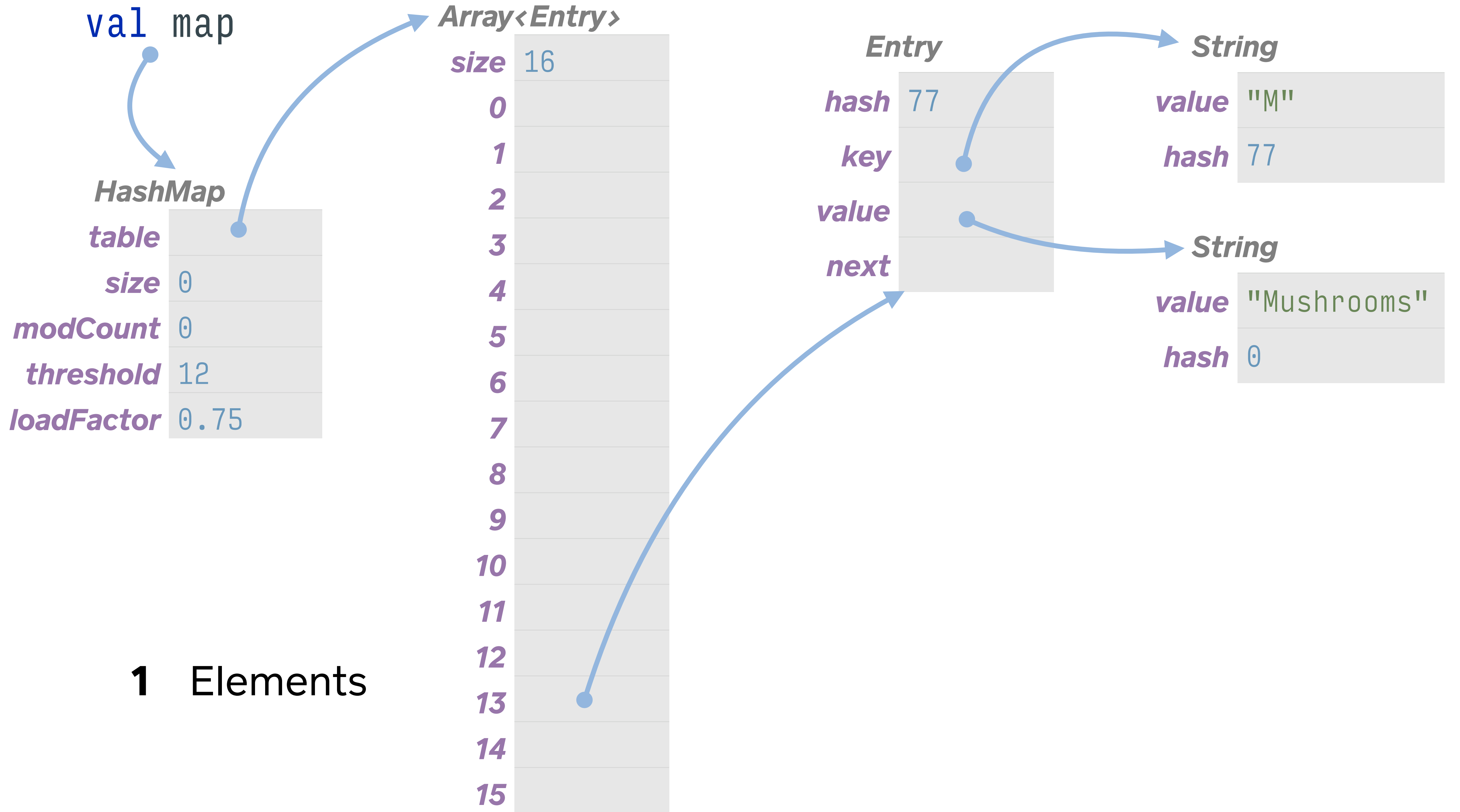
threshold

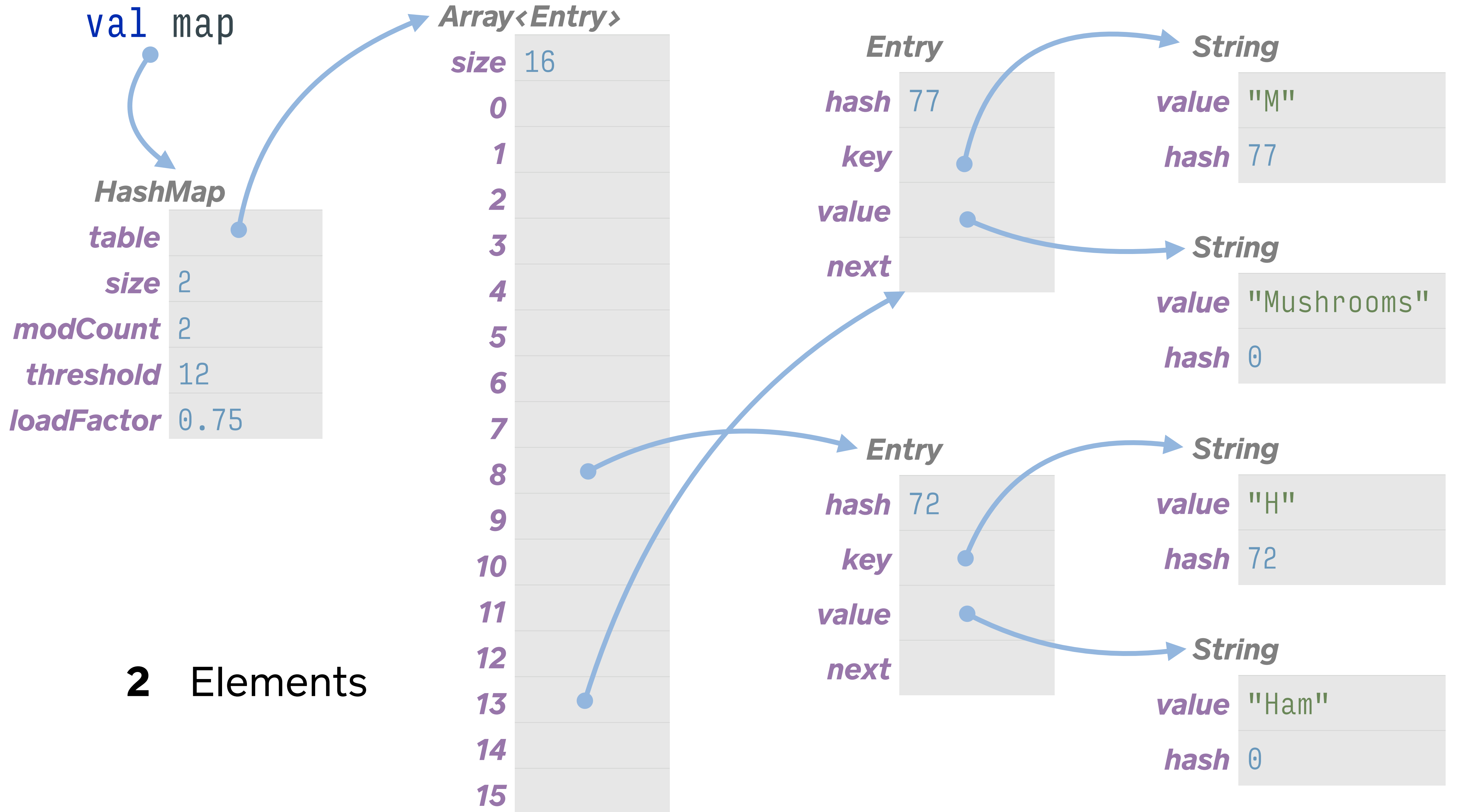
12

loadFactor

0.75

0 Elements





Memory Overhead

The `HashMap` object

The `Array<Entry>` that's between 33% and 167% larger than N

N `Entry` objects

Classes like `String` have extra fields to cache hash codes

Compute Overhead

Each `get()` accesses 4 objects (map, entries array, entry, key)

Computing the hash code needs to traverse the entire key object

- There's a reason this is cached!

Checking `equals()` needs to traverse two objects

Extra garbage collection!

Hash Tables are Great

They are fast actually

Use them everywhere

Coroutines' implementation details are weird and extremely performance-sensitive

CoroutineContext is Map-like

```
interface CoroutineContext {  
    operator fun plus(context: CoroutineContext): CoroutineContext  
  
    operator fun <E : Element> get(key: Key<E>): E?  
}
```

Uses `plus()` instead of `put()`

Returns a new instance rather than mutating

Really Map-Like

```
fun doMapStuff() {
    var map: CoroutineContext = EmptyCoroutineContext
    map += Topping(Topping.Key("M"), "Mushrooms")
    map += Topping(Topping.Key("H"), "Ham")
    println(map[Topping.Key("M")])
}

data class Topping(
    override val key: Key,
    val name: String
) : CoroutineContext.Element {
    data class Key(val letter: String): CoroutineContext.Key<Topping>
}
```

3 Kinds

0 `EmptyCoroutineContext`

1 `CoroutineContext.Element`
Includes `CoroutineDispatcher`, `CoroutineName`,
`CoroutineExceptionHandler`, `Job`, etc.

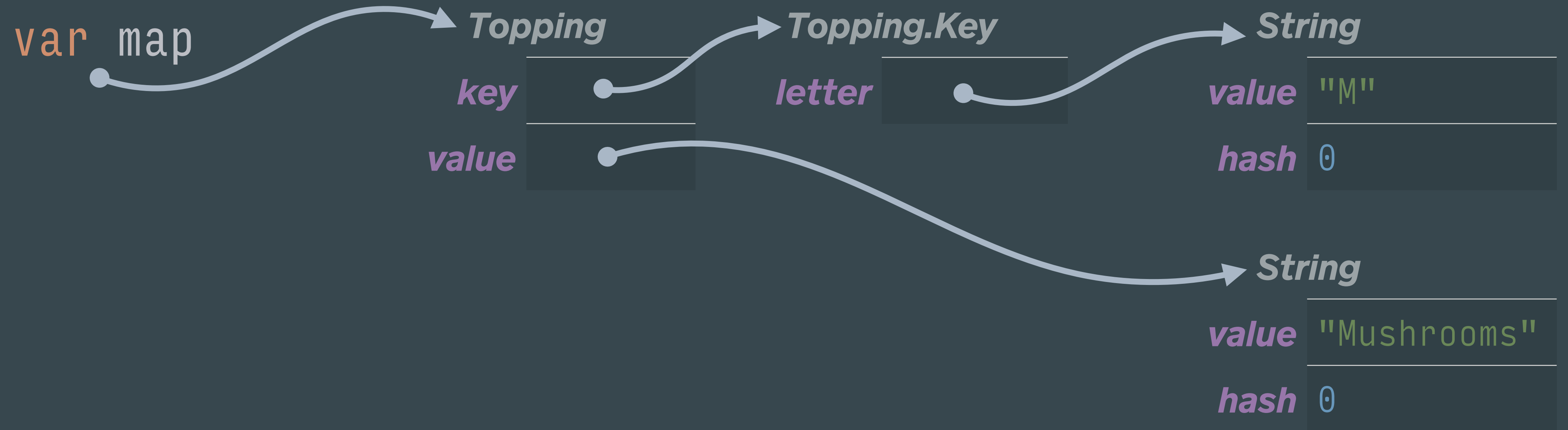
1 + N `CombinedContext`

var map

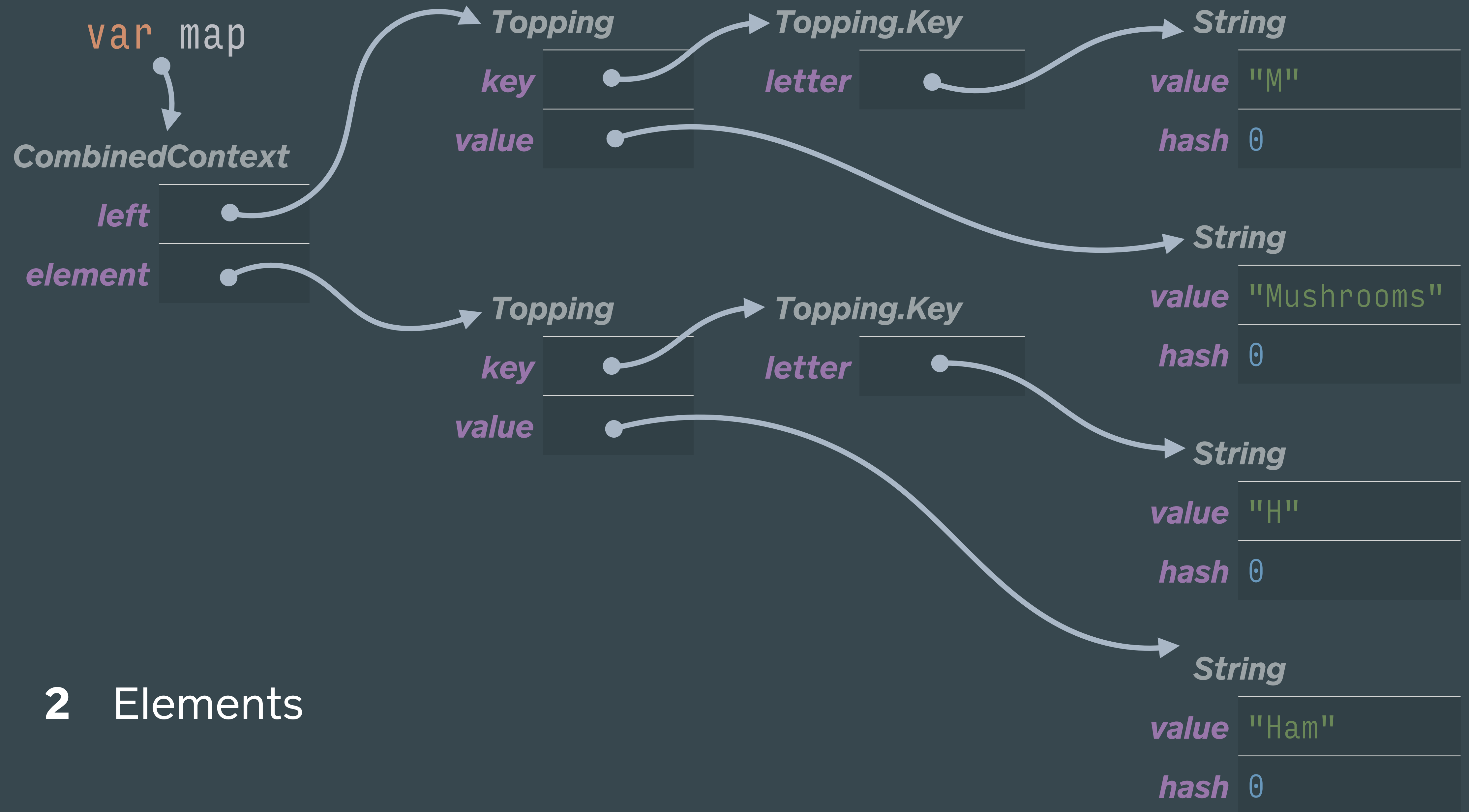


EmptyCoroutineContext

0 Elements



1 Elements





It's a Map! It's a Linked List!

Looking up a key in `CoroutineContext` takes N steps

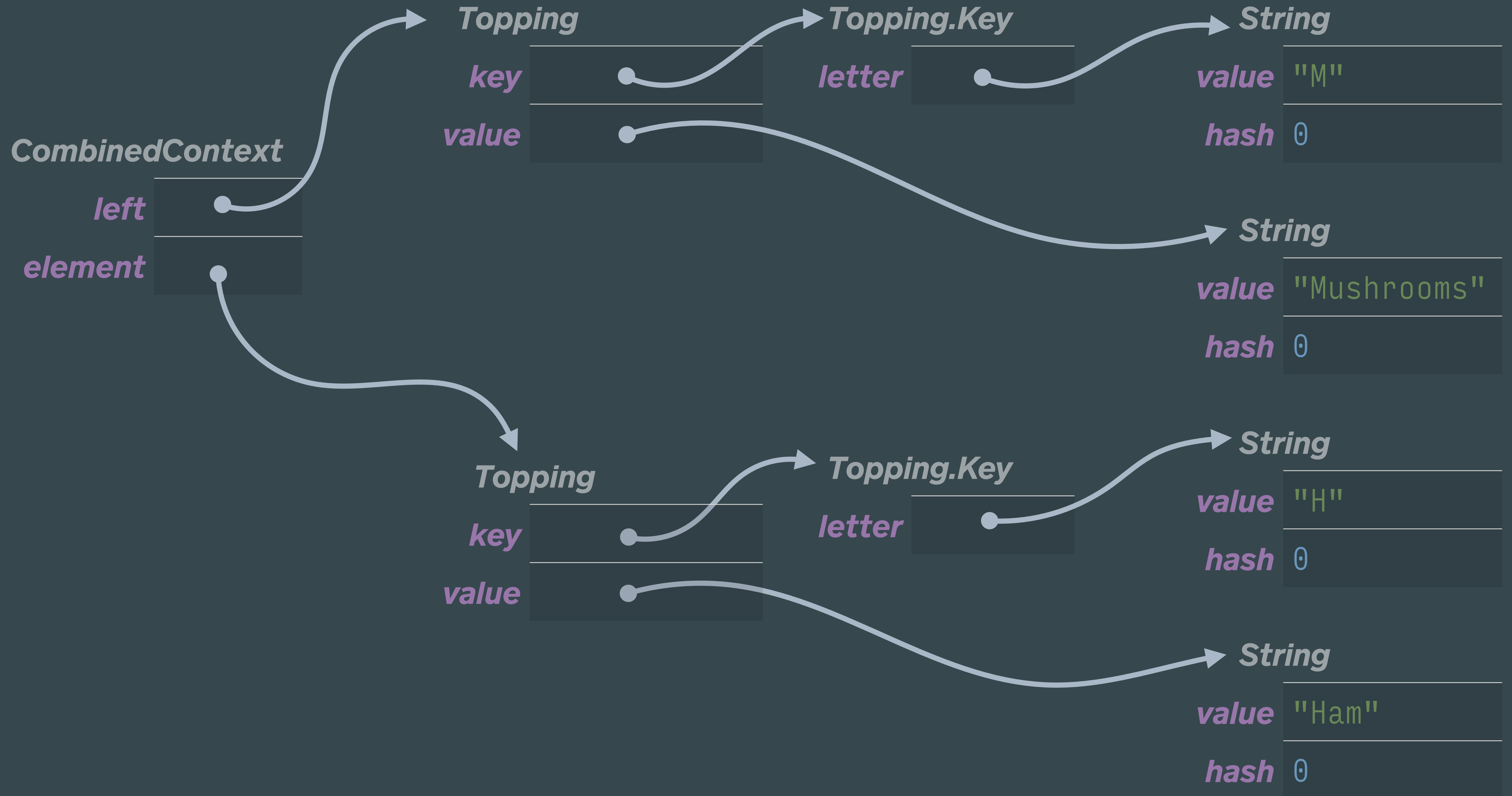
Thankfully, N is very small in practice

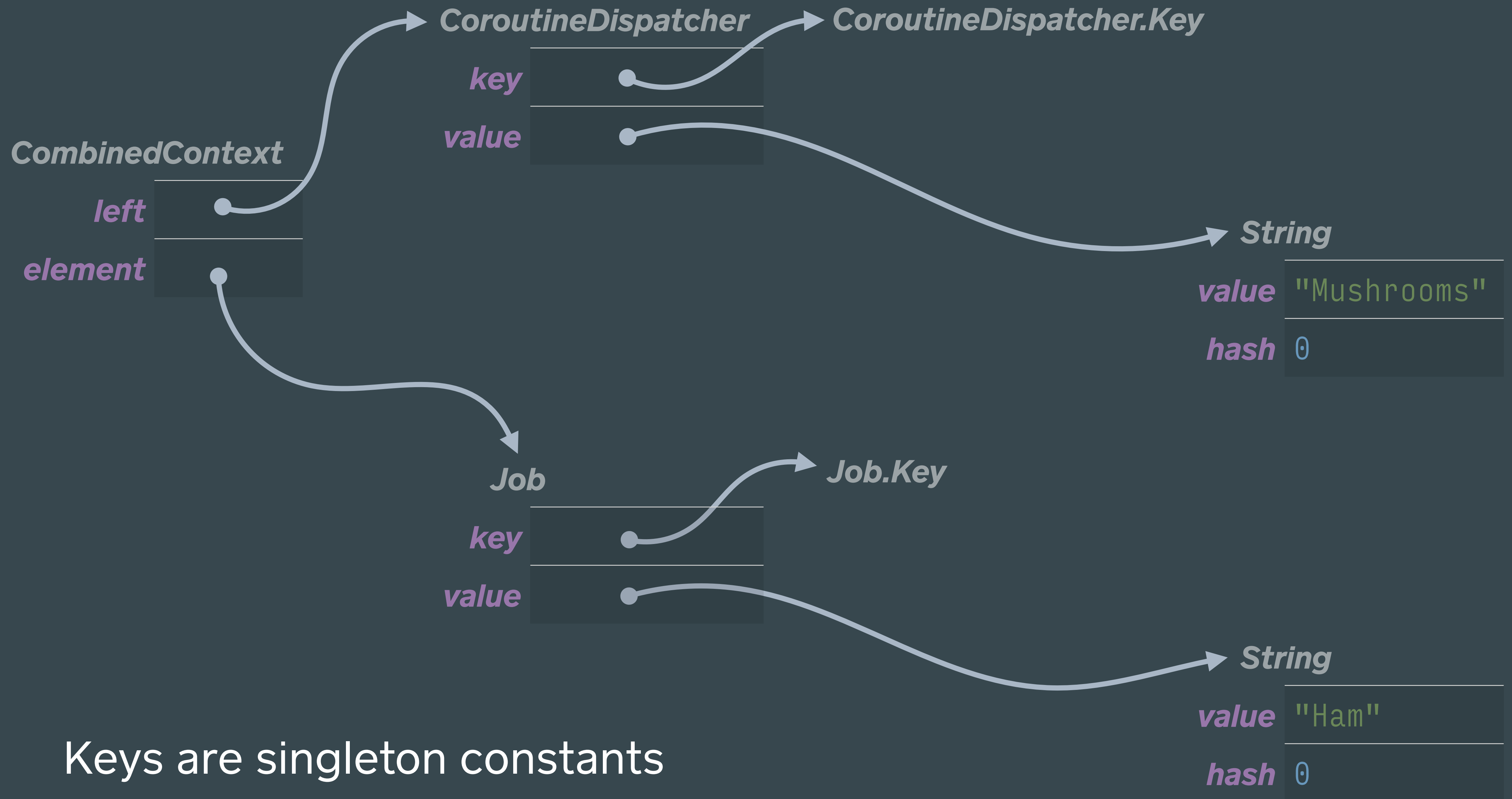
Three more optimizations!

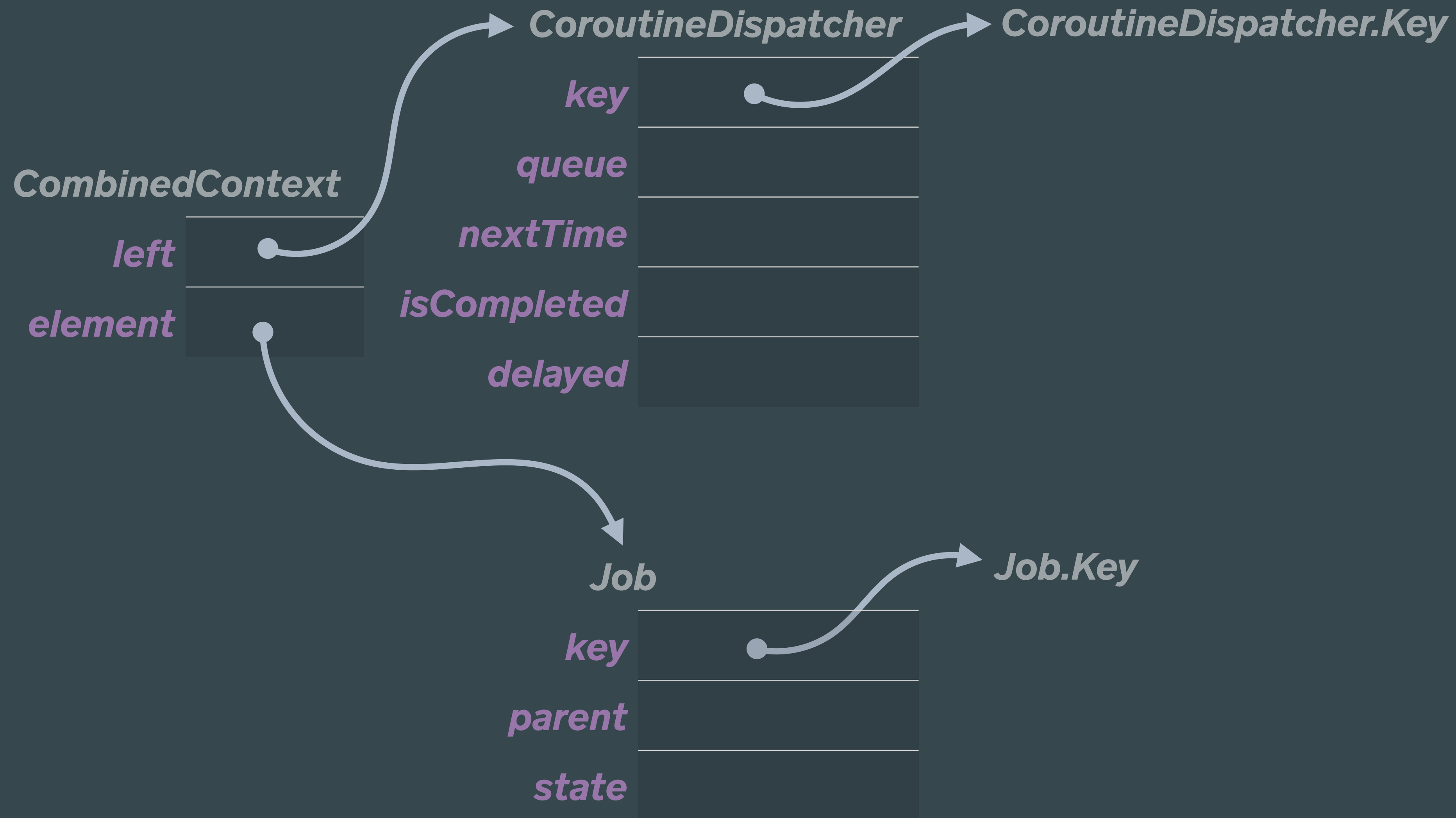
Keys are singleton constants

The entry and the value is the same object

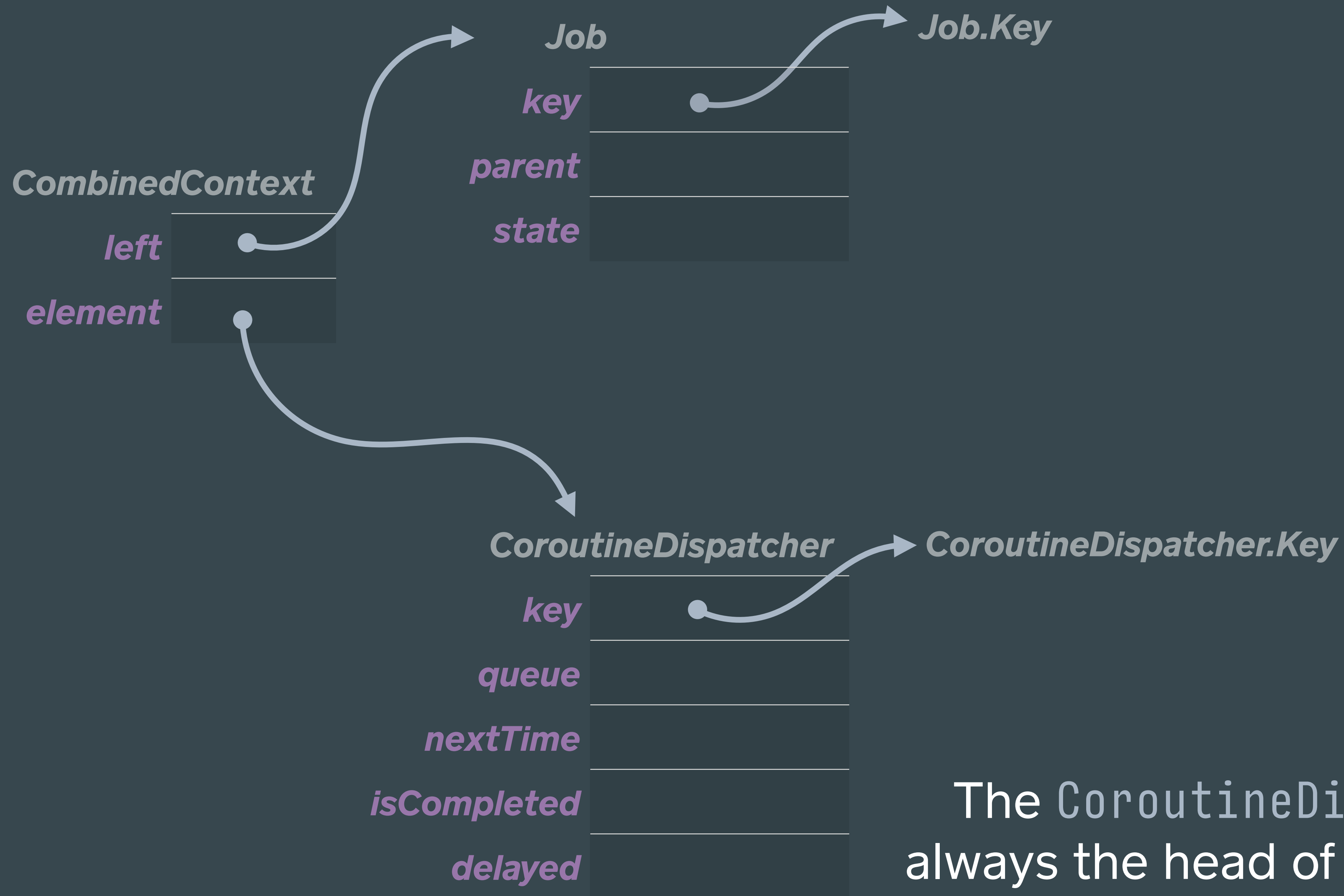
The `CoroutineDispatcher` is always the head of the linked list







The entry and the value is the same object



The **CoroutineDispatcher** is always the head of the linked list

Memory Overhead

`N - 1 CombinedContext` objects

Compute Overhead

Each `get()` accesses up to $N \times 2$ objects

So?

`CoroutineContext` is a thoughtful & fast

It's awesome to be a Kotlin developer

TRICK #7

Fail Gracefully

Try/Catch is Rad

We expect some operations to sometimes fail

Use try/catch for safe & easy error handling

Exception Handlers are Also Rad

Operations also fail in ways we don't expect

Add a `CoroutineExceptionHandler` to your `CoroutineContext`

It'll get called if the coroutine throws an exception that nobody catches

100% Conformance is Too Hard

We might not register our `CoroutineExceptionHandler` everywhere

- Perhaps we forgot!
- Perhaps it's 3rd party code

How Java does it

Java's Thread has two properties:

- `uncaughtExceptionHandler`
- `defaultUncaughtExceptionHandler`, as a fallback

What about Kotlin/Multiplatform?

Sadly nothing

Unless...

```
/**
 * Installs a global coroutine exception handler using an internal API.
 */
@Suppress("INVISIBLE_MEMBER", "INVISIBLE_REFERENCE")
internal fun registerUncaughtExceptionHandler(
    coroutineExceptionHandler: CoroutineExceptionHandler,
) {
    kotlinx.coroutines.internal.ensurePlatformExceptionHandlerLoaded(
        object : CoroutineExceptionHandler by coroutineExceptionHandler {
            override fun handleException(context: CoroutineContext, exception: Throwable) {
                coroutineExceptionHandler.handleException(context, exception)
                throw kotlinx.coroutines.internal.ExceptionSuccessfullyProcessed
            }
        },
    )
}
```

Advice

Using internal APIs feels bad

- It makes it dangerous to update libraries!
- Vote this up: github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx.coroutines/issues/3978

But hard crashes feel **very** bad

TRICK #8

Navigation

Your Server is a Function

We pretend a remote API is a function we can call!

- Take a request object
- Encode it as bytes & transmit it
- Await response
- Decode it and return it

Not a perfect abstraction!

Your User is a Function

We pretend a person is a function we can call!

- Take a decision
- Encode it as pixels & display it
- Await clicks, taps, and keystrokes
- Model it and return it

Not a perfect abstraction!

Here's a Pizza REST API

POST http://localhost:80/api/order-pizza

Content-Type: application/json

Accept: application/json

```
{  
  "address": {"line_1": "Building 293, Brooklyn NY"},  
  "pizzas": [{"size": "medium", "toppings": ["pineapple", "onions"]}]  
}
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/json

```
{  
  "id": "CPT1001",  
  "status": "pending",  
  "eta": "2025-05026T14:03:00Z"  
}
```

Here's a Pizza REST API

POST http://localhost:80/api/order-pizza

Content-Type: application/json

Accept: application/json

```
{  
  "address": {"line_1": "Building 293, Brooklyn NY"},  
  "pizzas": [{"size": "medium", "toppings": ["pineapple", "onions"]}]  
}
```

 ***PARAMETER***

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/json

```
{  
  "id": "CPT1001",  
  "status": "pending",  
  "eta": "2025-05026T14:03:00Z"  
}
```

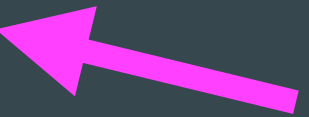

Here's a Pizza REST API

POST http://localhost:80/api/order-pizza

Content-Type: application/json

Accept: application/json

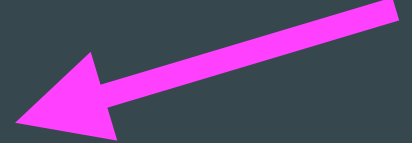
```
{  
  "address": {"line_1": "Building 293, Brooklyn NY"},  
  "pizzas": [{"size": "medium", "toppings": ["pineapple", "onions"]}]  
}
```

 **PARAMETER**

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/json

```
{  
  "id": "CPT1001",  
  "status": "pending",  
  "eta": "2025-05026T14:03:00Z"  
}
```

 **RETURN VALUE**

Call the server like a function

```
val orderResponse = pizzaApi.order(  
    OrderRequest(  
        Address("Building 293, Brooklyn NY"),  
        listOf(pizza),  
    )  
)
```

The `order()` function suspends while the server does its thing

It returns the server's decision

Here's a Pizza UI

```
class GetPizzaScreen(spec: GetPizzaScreenSpec) {  
  
    @Composable  
    override fun Show(onResult: (Pizza) -> Unit) {  
        FlowScreen(  
            body = {  
                SizeSection()  
                KindSection()  
            },  
            footer = {  
                button(  
                    text = "Order ${price().formattedWithCents()}",  
                    onClick = {  
                        onResult(Pizza(size.value, kind.value.toppings))  
                    },  
                )  
            })  
    }  
}
```

8:35

✕

What size?

Small ☐

Medium ☒

Large ☐

What kind?

Plain Cheese ☒

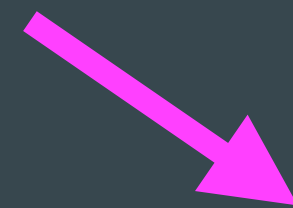
Hawaiian ☐

Custom ☐

Order \$13.99

Here's a Pizza UI

PARAMETER



```
class GetPizzaScreen(spec: GetPizzaScreenSpec) {  
  
    @Composable  
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                KindSection()  
            },  
            footer = {  
                button(  
                    text = "Order ${price().formattedWithCents()}",  
                    onClick = {  
                        onResult(Pizza(size.value, kind.value.toppings))  
                    },  
                )  
            })  
    }  
}
```

8:35

✕

What size?

Small ☐

Medium ☒

Large ☐

What kind?

Plain Cheese ☒

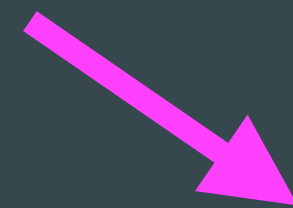
Hawaiian ☐

Custom ☐

Order \$13.99

Here's a Pizza UI

PARAMETER



```
class GetPizzaScreen(spec: GetPizzaScreenSpec) {
```

```
@Composable
```

```
override fun Show(onResult: (Pizza) -> Unit) {
```

```
    FlowScreen(
```

```
        body = {
```

```
            SizeSection()
```

```
            KindSection()
```

```
        },
```

```
        footer = {
```

```
            button(
```

```
                text = "Order ${price().formattedWithCents()}",
```

```
                onClick = {
```

```
                    onResult(Pizza(size.value, kind.value.toppings))
```

```
                },
```

```
            )
```

RETURN VALUE!



8:35



What size?

Small



Medium



Large



What kind?

Plain Cheese



Hawaiian



Custom



Order \$13.99

Call the user like a function!

```
val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())
```

The `display.show()` call suspends while the user does her thing

It returns her decision

WHY?

```
val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())
```

Abstracting a server into a function call makes sense, it's software

Abstracting a person into a function is a cool party trick, but why?!

It's not just one screen!

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizza))  
  
    val orderResponse = pizzaApi.order(  
        OrderRequest(pizza)  
    )  
  
    display.show(  
        ResultScreenSpec(  
            eta = orderResponse.eta,  
        )  
    )  
}
```



It's not just one screen!

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizza))  
  
    val orderResponse = pizzaApi.order(  
        OrderRequest(pizza)  
    )  
  
    display.show(  
        ResultScreenSpec(  
            eta = orderResponse.eta,  
        )  
    )  
}
```



9:14

✕

What size?

Small

Medium

Large

What kind?

Plain Cheese

Hawaiian

Custom

Order \$10.99



9:14

✕

Ψ4

Confirm your order

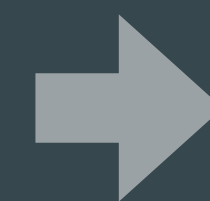
Size

Toppings

Small

None

Confirm



9:14

✕

Omg your pizza is on its way!

Pizza will be here in 30 minutes

Done

Let's Change it Up

Let's upsell:

- The confirm screen used to return `Unit`
- Now it'll return either `AddAnother` or `Proceed`

And our navigation function needs a loop

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    var pizzas = listOf<Pizza>()  
  
    while (true) {  
        pizzas += display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
        when (display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizzas))) {  
            AddAnother -> continue  
            Proceed -> break  
        }  
    }  
  
    val orderResponse = pizzaApi.order(  
        OrderRequest(pizzas)  
    )  
  
    display.show(  
        ResultScreenSpec(  
            eta = orderResponse.eta  
        )  
    )  
}
```




```

override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {
    var pizzas = listOf<Pizza>()

    while (true) {
        pizzas += display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())
        when (display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizzas))) {
            AddAnother -> continue
            Proceed -> break
        }
    }

    val orderResponse = pizzaApi.order(
        OrderRequest(pizzas)
    )

    display.show(
        ResultScreenSpec(
            eta = orderResponse.eta
        )
    )
}

```



NavController

Navigation is configured as a set of edges in a graph

Navigation is separate from application data

Extremely flexible for deep links & synthetic back stacks

Awkward to test!

Functions

Navigation is what happens when you call a function to show a screen

Navigation is integrated with application data

Strictly structured - No GOTO

Easy to test

NavController

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Functions

Navigation is what happens when you call a function to show a screen

Navigation is integrated with application data

Strictly structured - No GOTO

Easy to test

A Structured Navigation API

```
interface ScreenSpec<T>

interface Screen<T> {
    @Composable
    fun Show(onResult: (T) -> Unit)
```

```
interface Factory {
    fun <T> create(
        spec: ScreenSpec<T>,
    ): Screen<T>?
}
}
```

```
interface App {
    suspend fun execute(display: Display)
}
```

```
interface Display {
    suspend fun <T> show(
        spec: ScreenSpec<T>
    ): T
}
```

```
@Composable
fun Show(
    app: App,
    screenFactory: Screen.Factory,
) {
    ...
}
```

```
object LoadingScreenSpec
    : ScreenSpec<Nothing>
```

Advice

Coroutines can model business processes directly

Using coroutines for navigation is pretty fun

TRICK #9

Back Navigation

Let's Change it Up, Again

Let's support the back button

Using Coroutines

Back Button

Design idea: the call stack is the back stack

Add a new `show()` overload that accepts a lambda

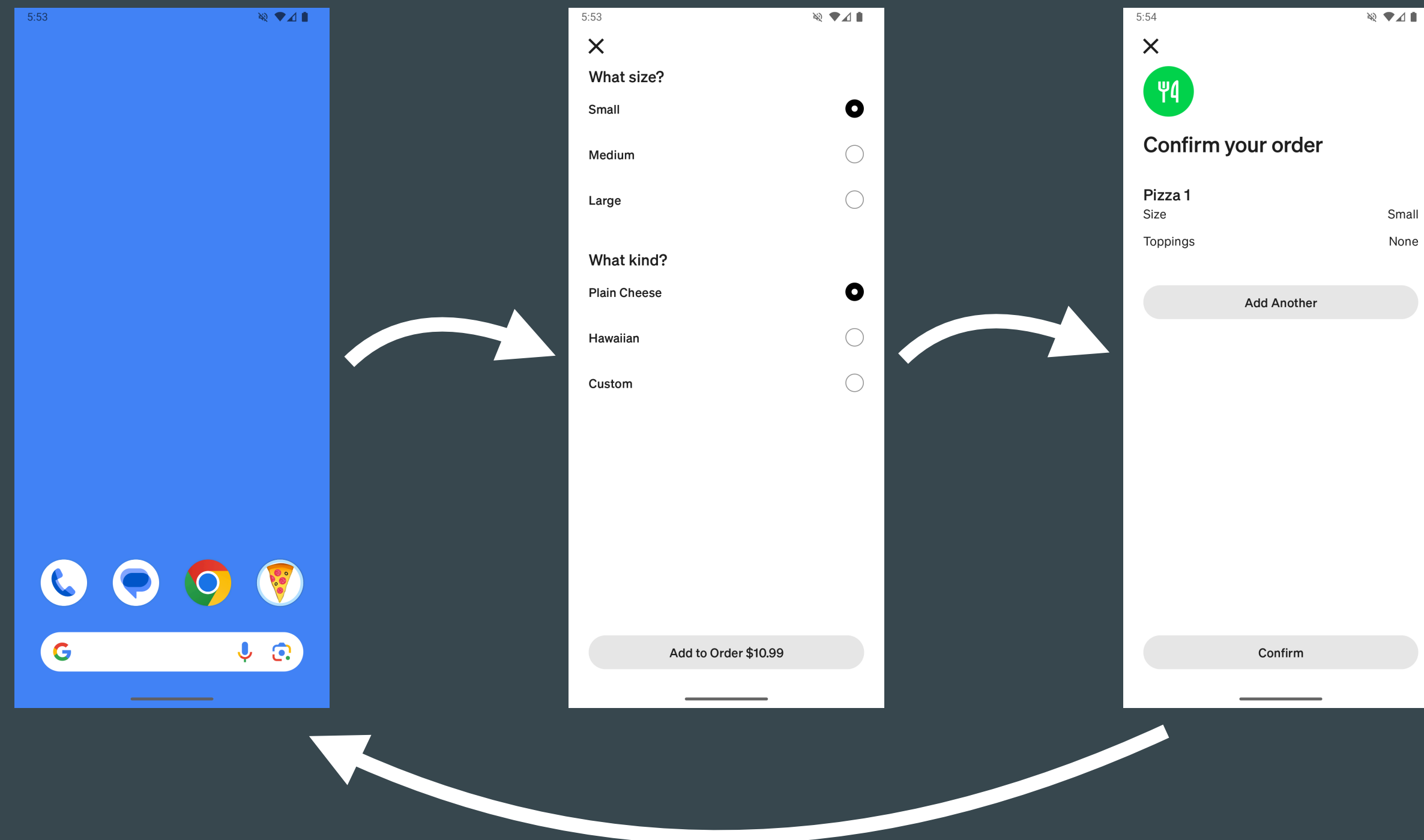
```
interface Display {  
    suspend fun <T> show(spec: ScreenSpec<T>): T  
    suspend fun <T, R> show(spec: ScreenSpec<T>, block: suspend (T) -> R): R  
}
```

Pressing back while executing that lambda will return to the screen

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizza))  
}
```

...

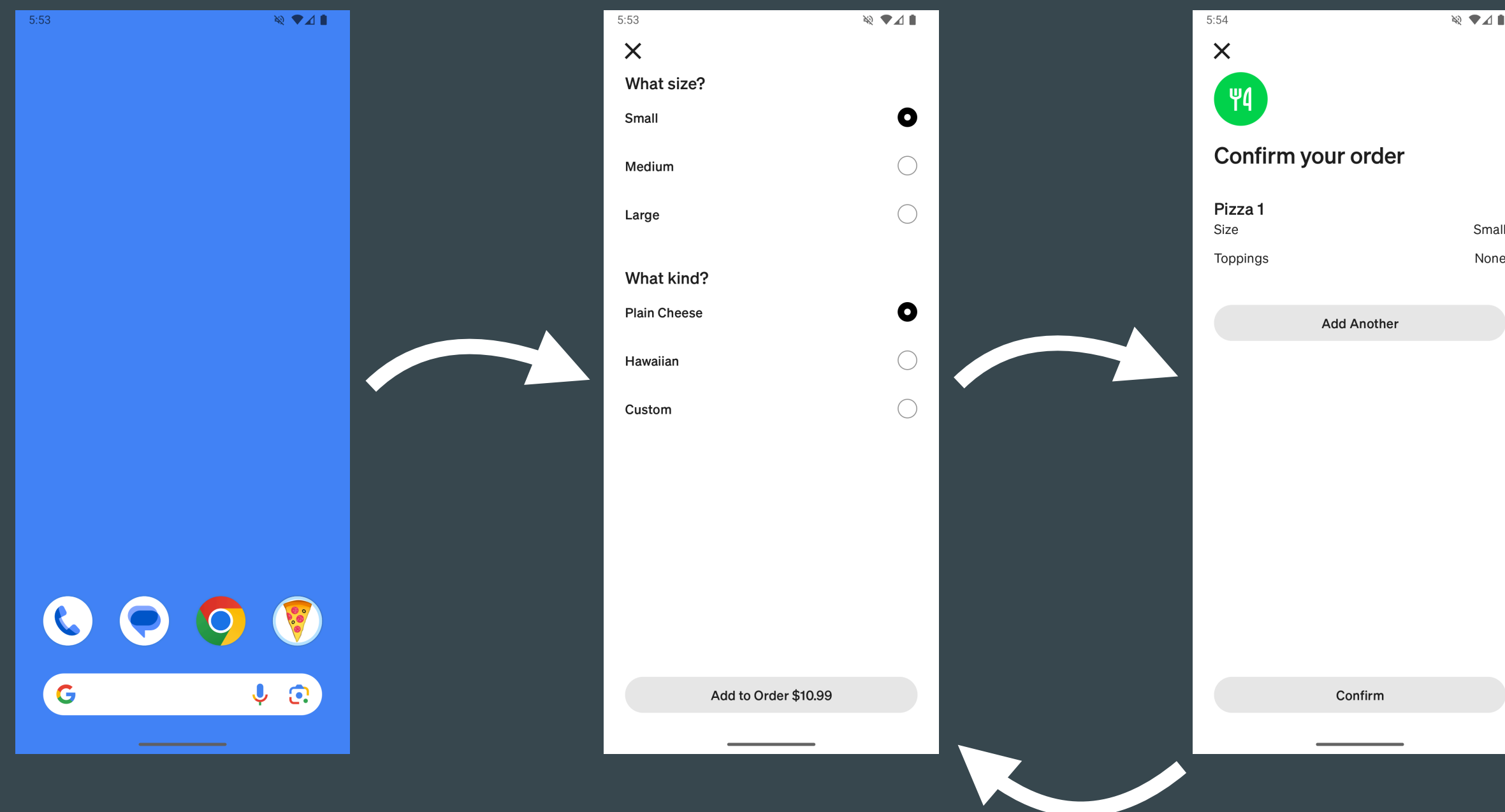
}



```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    val pizza = display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec()) { pizza ->  
        display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec(pizza))  
        return@show pizza  
    }  
}
```

...

}



Demo

How it works

1. Run the lambda as a job using `async()`
2. If the user presses back, cancel that job
3. Recover from canceled jobs by showing the previous screen

Advice

Business processes sometimes cancel stuff

Coroutines can do that too

TRICK #10

Detect Idling

Goal

We want a push transition between the current and next screen

Unless there's a loading delay, in which case we'll fade to a spinner

We don't know ahead of time if there will be a loading delay


```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec())  
    pizzaApi.order()  
    display.show(ResultScreenSpec())  
}
```

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec())  
    pizzaApi.order()  
    display.show(ResultScreenSpec())  
}
```

3:47

✕

What size?

Small

☒

Medium

☐

Large

☐

What kind?

Plain Cheese

☒

Hawaiian

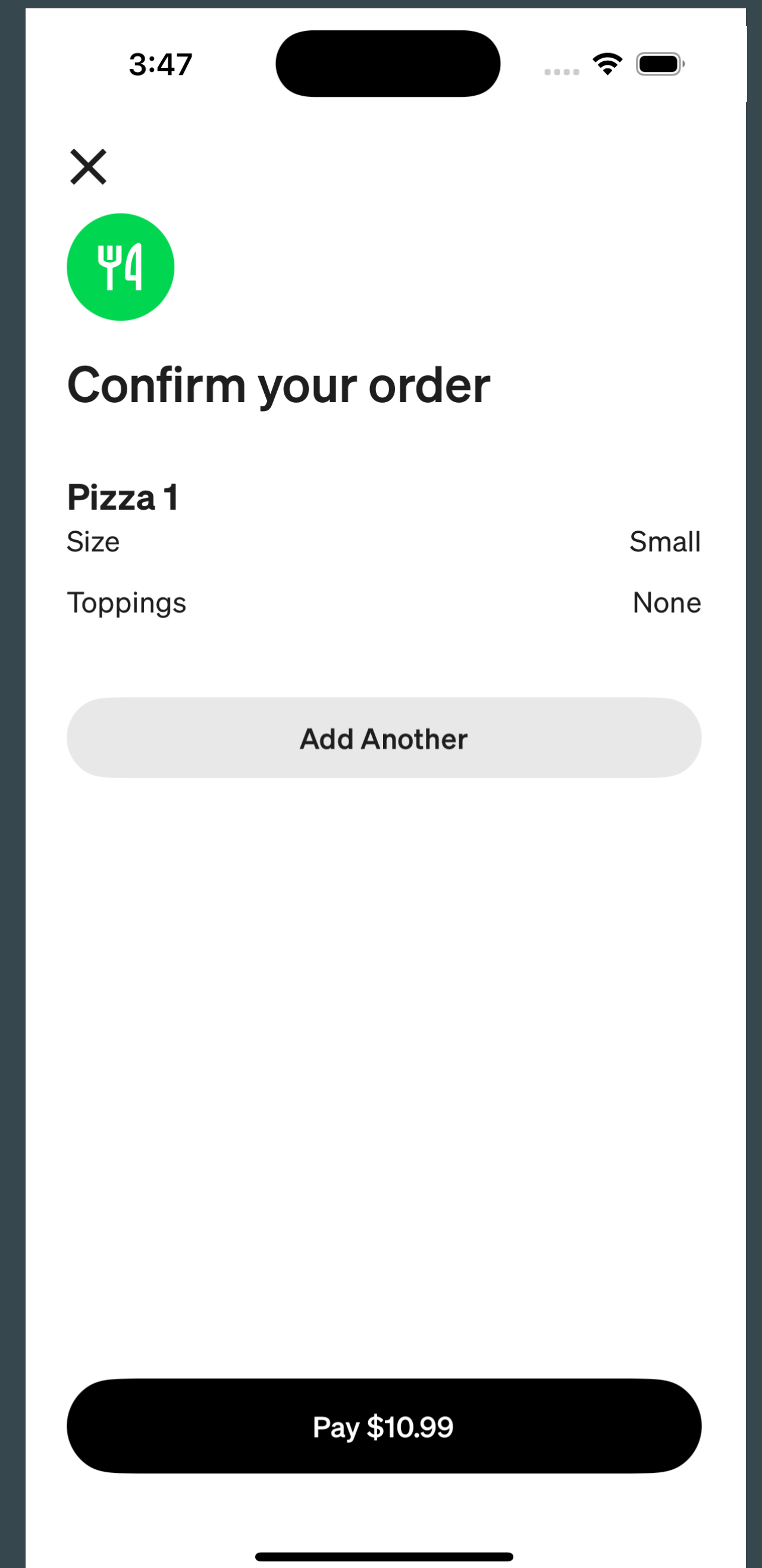
☐

Custom

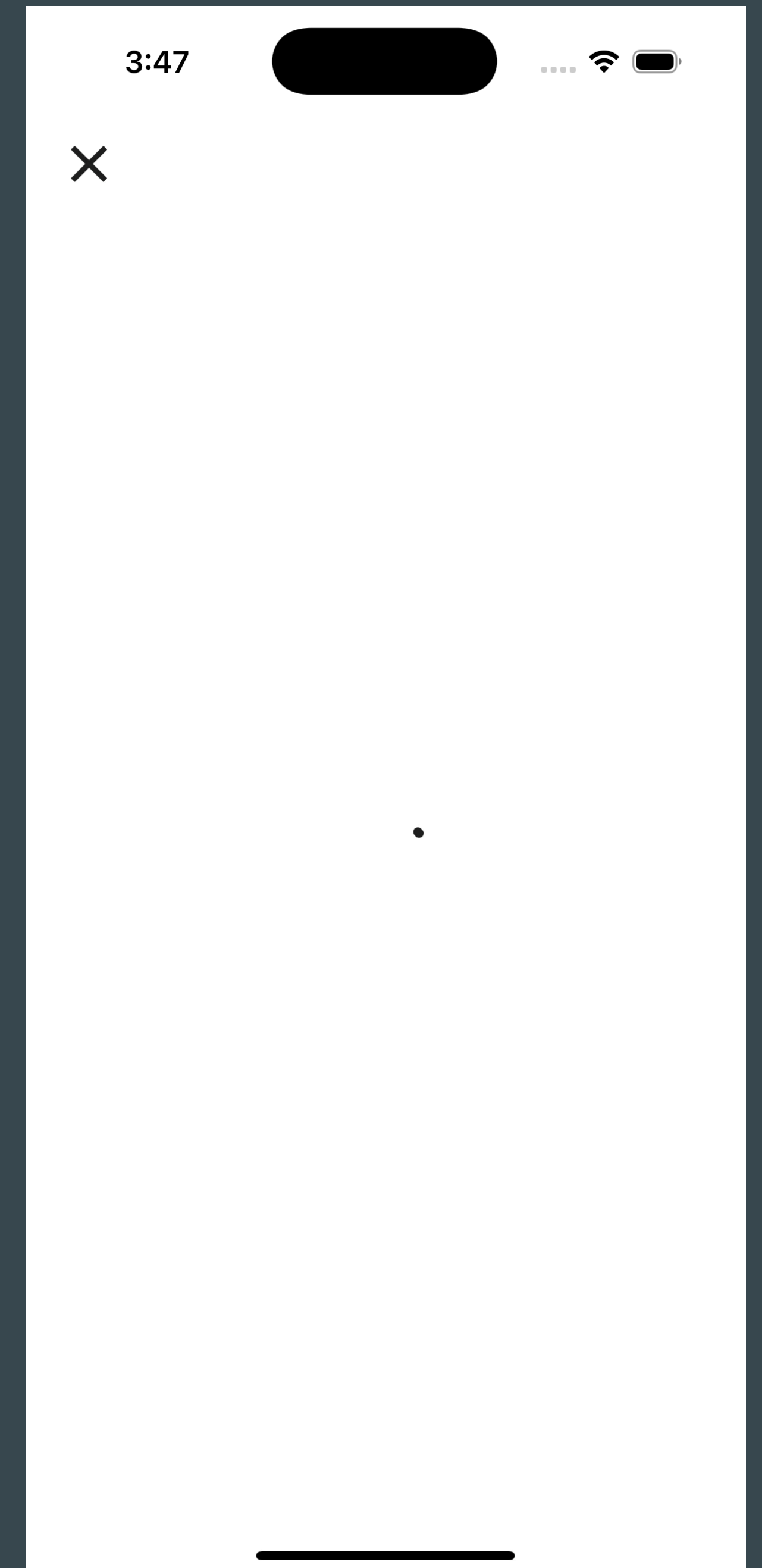
☐

Add to Order \$10.99

```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec())  
    pizzaApi.order()  
    display.show(ResultScreenSpec())  
}
```




```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec())  
    pizzaApi.order()  
    display.show(ResultScreenSpec())  
}
```



```
override suspend fun execute(display: Display) {  
    display.show(GetPizzaScreenSpec())  
    display.show(ConfirmScreenSpec())  
    pizzaApi.order()  
    display.show(ResultScreenSpec())  
}
```

3:47



Omg your pizzas are on the way!

Order will be here in 24 minutes

Done

Coroutine Dispatchers

When a coroutine suspends, it builds a `Runnable` to run when it's resumed later

Upon resume, it needs *something* to execute that `Runnable`

That something is a `CoroutineDispatcher`

Coroutine Dispatcher API

```
public abstract class CoroutineDispatcher
    : AbstractCoroutineContextElement(ContinuationInterceptor),
      ContinuationInterceptor {

    abstract fun dispatch(context: CoroutineContext, block: Runnable)

    ...
}
```

Strategy

Decorate `CoroutineDispatcher`

Every time a block is enqueued, increment `enqueueCount`

Every time a block completes, increment `completeCount`

Any time `enqueueCount` equals `completeCount`, we're idle!

```
class IdleCallbackCoroutineDispatcher(
    private val delegate: CoroutineDispatcher,
    private val onIdle: () -> Unit,
) : CoroutineDispatcher() {
    private var enqueueCount = 0
    private var completeCount = 0

    override fun dispatch(context: CoroutineContext, block: Runnable) {
        enqueueCount++
        delegate.dispatch(context) {
            try {
                block.run()
            } finally {
                completeCount++
                if (enqueueCount == completeCount) {
                    onIdle()
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```
class IdleCallbackCoroutineDispatcher(
    private val delegate: CoroutineDispatcher,
    private val onIdle: () -> Unit,
) : CoroutineDispatcher() {
    private var enqueueCount = 0
    private var completeCount = 0

    override fun dispatch(context: CoroutineContext, block: Runnable) {
        enqueueCount++
        delegate.dispatch(context) {
            try {
                block.run()
            } finally {
                completeCount++
                if (enqueueCount == completeCount) {
                    onIdle()
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Using It

```
val originalDispatcher = scope.coroutineContext[CoroutineDispatcher]  
    ?: error("no coroutine dispatcher?")  
  
val onIdleDispatcher = originalDispatcher.withOnIdleCallback {  
    maybeShowLoading()  
}  
  
scope.launch(onIdleDispatcher) {  
    app.execute(display)  
}
```

Gotcha: Infinite Idle

The idle callback might dispatch a task

When *that* task completes, we're idle again

Oh no! Infinite loop

Gotcha: Delay

The built-in implementations of `CoroutineDispatcher` implement an internal API, `kotlin.coroutines.Delay`

When we decorate, we lose the interface

This breaks tests!

Advice

The decorator pattern is powerful

Decorating core framework types can be fragile

Watch out for internal-facing APIs like `Delay`

FIN

Takeaways

Let's Party

Coroutines do a lot for you

They're fast but not free

Don't go to programmer jail

github.com/swankjesse/coroutines-party-tricks



Thanks