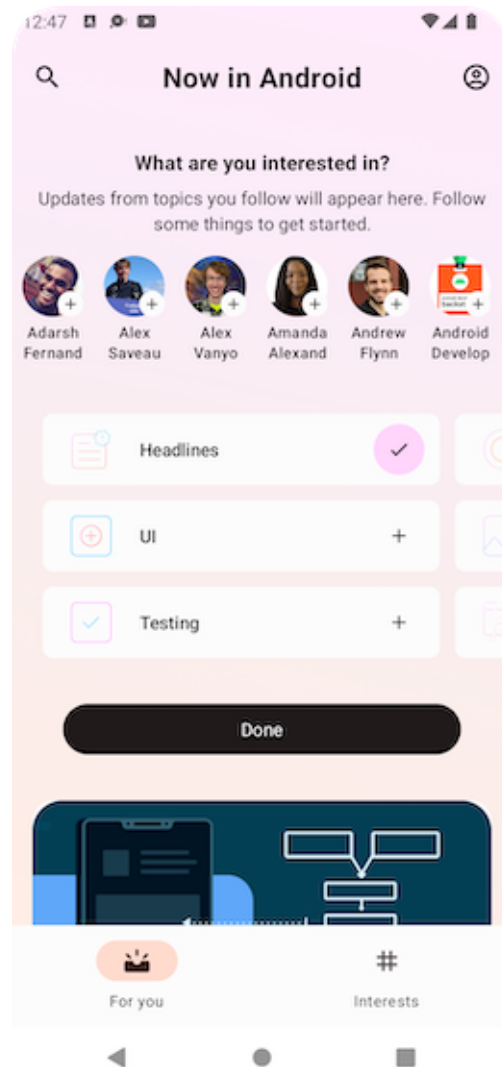


# Kotlin Flow and Compose Snapshot

Software Studio 2022

**Goal: Reactive Programming**

Clone the project "*Now in Android*" from this [link](#)



# Outline

1. Flow
2. Snapshot
3. Trace code

# 1. Flow

1. Basic Flow

2. Flow Operator

3. `StateFlow`

4. `combine` Flow

## 1.1 Basic Flow

```
val countdownFlow = flow<Int> {  
    // Inside coroutine scope, can call suspend function  
    val startingValue = 10  
    var currentValue = startingValue  
    emit(startingValue)  
    while (currentValue > 0) {  
        delay(1000L)  
        currentValue--  
        emit(currentValue)  
    }  
}  
  
private fun collectFlow() {  
    // Don't just use it like this in UI layer  
    viewModelScope.launch {  
        countdownFlow.collect { time ->  
            println("The current time is $time")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## 1.1 Basic FLOW

```
private fun collectFlowLaunchIn() {  
    countdownFlow.onEach { time ->  
        println(time)  
    }.launchIn(viewModelScope)  
}
```

```
private fun collectLatestFlow() {  
    viewModelScope.launch {  
        // Cancel the block if new emit arrived, e.g. show the latest state  
        countdownFlow.collectLatest { time ->  
            delay(1500L)  
            println("The current time is $time")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## 1.2 Flow Operator

```
private fun collectFlow() {  
    viewModelScope.launch {  
        countdownFlow.filter { time ->  
            time % 2 == 0  
        }.map { time ->  
            time * time  
        }.onEach { time ->  
            println(time)  
        }.collect { time ->  
            println("The current time is $time")  
        }  
    }  
}
```



## 1.3 StateFlow

StateFlow is a specialized configuration of SharedFlow optimized for sharing state: the last emitted item is replayed to new collectors, and items are conflated

```
// Similar to live data, hot flow
private val _stateFlow = MutableStateFlow(0)
val stateFlow = _stateFlow.asStateFlow()

fun incrementCounter() {
    _stateFlow.value += 1
}
```

## 1.3 StateFlow

`Flow.stateIn` caches and replays the last emitted item to a new collector.

```
class LocationRepository(  
    private val locationDataSource: LocationDataSource,  
    private val externalScope: CoroutineScope  
) {  
    val locations: Flow<Location> =  
        locationDataSource.locationsSource.stateIn(externalScope, WhileSubscribed(), EmptyLocation)  
}
```

## 1.4 combine Flow

```
fun flowsWithCombine() = runBlocking {
    val numbersFlow = flowOf(1, 2, 3).delayEach(1000)
    val lettersFlow = flowOf("A", "B", "C").delayEach(2000)
    numbersFlow.combine(lettersFlow) { number, letter ->
        "$number$letter"
    }.collect {
        println(it)
    }
}
```



Combine



## 2. Snapshot

1. What is Snapshot
2. Mutable Snapshot
3. Tracking reads and writes
4. The global Snapshot
5. Flow + Snapshot

## 2.1 What is Snapshot

```
fun main() {  
    val dog = Dog()  
    dog.name.value = "Spot"  
    val snapshot = Snapshot.takeSnapshot()  
    dog.name.value = "Fido"  
  
    println(dog.name.value)  
    snapshot.enter { println(dog.name.value) }  
    println(dog.name.value)  
}
```

// Output:

```
Fido  
Spot  
Fido
```

## 2.2 Mutable Snapshot

```
fun main() {  
    val dog = Dog()  
    dog.name.value = "Spot"  
    val snapshot = Snapshot.takeSnapshot()  
    dog.name.value = "Fido"  
  
    println(dog.name.value)  
    snapshot.enter { println(dog.name.value) }  
    println(dog.name.value)  
}
```

// Output:

Fido

Spot

Fido

## 2.2 Mutable Snapshot

- After calling `apply()` the new value is applied to the direct parent snapshot

```
fun main() {  
    val dog = Dog()  
    dog.name.value = "Spot"  
  
    val snapshot = Snapshot.takeMutableSnapshot()  
    snapshot.enter {  
        dog.name.value = "Fido"  
        println(dog.name.value)  
    }  
    snapshot.apply()  
    println(dog.name.value)  
}
```

// Output:

Fido

Fido



## 2.2 Mutable Snapshot

Use `withMutableSnapshot` to achieve the same result

```
fun main() {  
    val dog = Dog()  
    dog.name.value = "Spot"  
  
    Snapshot.withMutableSnapshot {  
        dog.name.value = "Fido"  
        println(dog.name.value)  
    }  
    println(dog.name.value)  
}
```

## 2.3 Tracking reads and writes

```
fun main() {
    val dog = Dog()
    dog.name.value = "Spot"

    val readObserver: (Any) -> Unit = { readState ->
        if (readState == dog.name) println("dog name was read")
    }
    val writeObserver: (Any) -> Unit = { writtenState ->
        if (writtenState == dog.name) println("dog name was written")
    }

    val snapshot = Snapshot.takeMutableSnapshot(readObserver, writeObserver)
    println("name before snapshot: " + dog.name.value)
    snapshot.enter {
        dog.name.value = "Fido"
        println("name before applying: ")
        // This could be inlined, but I've separated the actual state read
        // from the print statement to make the output sequence more clear.
        val name = dog.name.value
        println(name)
    }
    snapshot.apply()
    println("name after applying: " + dog.name.value)
}
```

## 2.4 The global snapshot

```
fun main() {  
    val dog = Dog()  
    Snapshot.registerApplyObserver { changedSet, snapshot ->  
        if (dog.name in changedSet) println("dog name was changed")  
    }  
  
    println("before setting name")  
    dog.name.value = "Spot"  
    println("after setting name")  
  
    println("before sending apply notifications")  
    Snapshot.sendApplyNotifications()  
    println("after sending apply notifications")  
}
```

```
// Output:  
before setting name  
after setting name  
before sending apply notifications  
dog name was changed  
after sending apply notifications
```

## 2.5 Flow + Snapshot

- `snapshotFlow`: convert `State` objects into a cold Flow, run its block when collected.

```
val listState = rememberLazyListState()

LazyColumn(state = listState) {
    // ...
}

LaunchedEffect(listState) {
    snapshotFlow { listState.firstVisibleItemIndex }
        .map { index -> index > 0 }
        .distinctUntilChanged()
        .filter { it == true }
        .collect {
            MyAnalyticsService.sendScrolledPastFirstItemEvent()
        }
}
```

### 3. Trace Code

Try to answer the following questions:

Q1: How many states does `feedState` observe on?

Q2: What is the value of the `feedState` when `followedInterestState` is still processing?

Q3: What is the value of the `feedState` when `followedInterestState` finishes processing?

Q4: What is the detail process from selecting a topic to showing the UI change?

## 3. Trace Code

The files to focus on:

- *ForYouScreen.kt*
- *ForYouViewModel.kt*
- *OfflineFirstNewsRepository.kt*
- *NewsResourceDao.kt*

## Reference

- [How to Combine Kotlin Flows](#)
- [Migrating from LiveData to Kotlin's Flow](#)
- [Side-effects in Compose](#)
- [Introductino to the Compose Snapshot System](#)
- [一文看懂 Jetpack Compose 快照系统](#)

# Other great resources

## Overview

- [Official Document](#)
- [Compose Tutorial \(YouTube Playlist\)](#)

## Layout

- [Deep dive into Jetpack Compose layouts](#)
- [Lazy layouts in Compose](#)

## Performance

- [Performance best practices for Jetpack Compose](#)