Introduction au Dévelopment Mobile



Kotlin

- Peu verbeux
- Moderne
- Java Interop
- Développé par JetBrains
- Kotlin everywhere: JVM, Backend, JS, KTS, iOS...

Kotlin: Bases

```
// Typage statique inféré
val myInt: Int = 1
val myInt = 1
val myString: String = "coucou"
val myInt = "coucou"
// Mutabilité
val myImmutableVariable = 0
var myMutableVariable = 0
// Nullabilité (Interop: @Nullable)
val variable: SomeClass? = null
variable?.myMethod() ?: doSomethingElse()
variable!!.myMethod()
```

Kotlin: classes

```
class MyFinalClass {...} // classes are final by default
open class MyHeritableClass {...} // open makes them non-final
// equals(), toString(), hashCode(), copy(), destructuring for free
data class MyPojo(val someProperty: SomeType, ...)
class MyClass {
  companion object { // static fields
    const val MY_CONSTANT = 1
sealed class Result { // sort of "enum classes"
  object Success : Result
  class Failure(error: Error) : Result()
```

Kotlin: autres particularités

```
// Lambdas: function blocks handled as variables
val add: (Int, Int) -> Int = { a, b -> a + b }
val result = add(1, 2)
// When statements: super-powered switch-case statements
when (x) {
    null -> print("x is null")
    !is Int -> print("x is not an int")
    in 1..10 -> print("x is between 1 and 10")
    in validNumbers -> print("x is valid")
    !in 10..20 -> print("x is not between 10 and 20")
    else -> print("none of the above")
```

Kotlin Koans

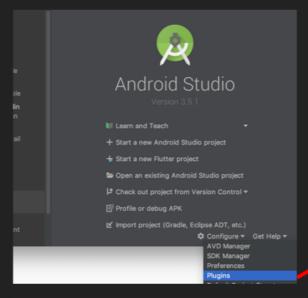
En ligne: try.kotl.in

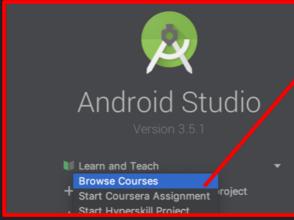
Dans l'IDE: ajouter plugin

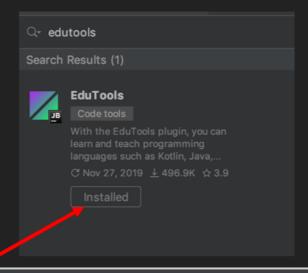
Edutools, redémarrer

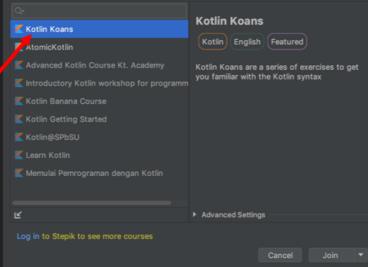
puis Browse Courses >

Community Courses









Kotlin: fonctionnalités plus avancées

```
// Extension functions
fun String.reverse(): String {...}
"blabla".reverse()
// Smart casts
var nullable: MyClass?
if (nullable != null) { nullable.myMethod() }
// Delegates
class MyClass(myImplementation: MyInterface) : MyInterface by myImplementation {...}
// Lambda for SAM
button.setOnClickListener {...}
// Specified returns
fun method() {
   // ...
    for(i in 1..10) {
        // ...
        return@method
```

Android



Intro

- Nombreux utilisateurs
- Devices très variables
- Versions d'OS anciennes
- Puissance limitée
- Phone, Tablet, TV, Watch, Auto, Things, Chrome OS
- Language : Java et Kotlin
- IDE: Android Studio



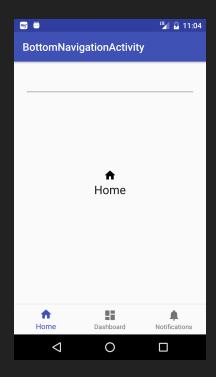
Éléments d'une app Android

- Scripts Gradle
- AndroidManifest.xml
- App
- Activity
- Fragment
- Layouts XML



App Components

- Activity / Fragments Screen Controller
- Service → Headless Controller
- Broadcast Receiver → Event Listener
- ContentProvider → Shared Data API



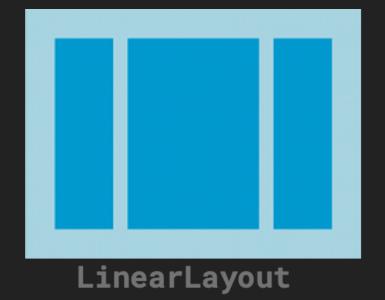
Activity / Fragment

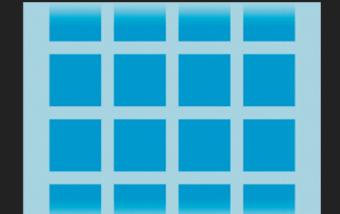
- Component le plus important.
- Rôle: Fait le lien entre le Layout et la logique de l'app
- Attention: Éviter la tendance à mettre toute l'app dans l'Activity
- Fragment ≈ SubActivity

Layouts

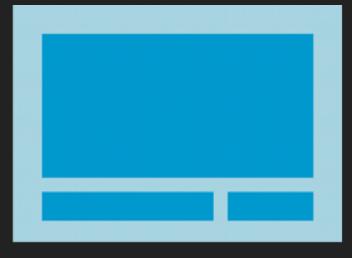
- Fichier XML décrivant un écran (ou une partie)
- ViewGroup: View contenant d'autres Views, avec diverses règles d'affichage:
 LinearLayout, RelativeLayout, ConstraintLayout, Stack, ...
- View: Élément graphique de l'interface: Text, Image, Button

ViewGroups

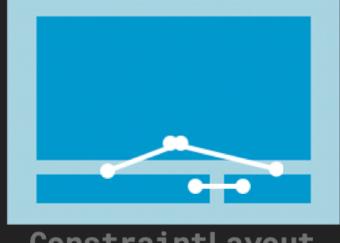








RelativeLayout







TableLayout

Views

```
<TextView
  android:id="@+id/textView_login" // reference to the view
  android:layout_width="match_parent" // use all available width in parent
  android:layout_height="wrap_content" // use only needed height
<Button
  android:id="@+id/button login"
  android:layout_width="0dp" // match width to constraints
  android:layout_height="200dp" // specify explicit height
  app:layout_constraintEnd_toEndOf="@id/textView_login" // constraint start
  app:layout_constraintStart_toStartOf="parent" // contraint end
  android:visibility="invisible" // visible, invisible or gone
```

	View binding	ButterKnife	Kotlin synthetics
Always null-safe	V		
Only reference ids from current layout	V		
Supports Kotlin & Java	V	V	
Amount of code needed	Low	Some duplication	Low

References to views

```
// traditional
val loginTextView = findViewById<TextView>(R.id.textView_login)

// ButterKnife
@BindView(R.id.textView_login) val loginTextView: TextView

// viewbinding / databinding
binding.textViewLogin
```



Kotlin sur Android

- Tous les avantages de Kotlin
- Conversion depuis Java avec Android Studio
- Android KTX
- Lambdas: setOnClickListener
- Coroutines, Flow, ...
- Compose
- Pas vraiment de désavantages car équivalent à Java et interop
- A On peut être dépassés par les features de Kotlin: rester simple et lisible



iOS

- Moins de devices différents
- OS mis à jour plus rapidement
- Plus de 💍 dépensés
- Swift (interop Objective-C)
- XCode 😩
- UlViewController (Équivalent de Activity)
- Storyboards (Layout XML manipulé visuellement)
- Xibs (Vue XML)

```
class LoginViewController: UIViewController {
    @IBOutlet weak var label: UILabel!
    @IBAction func setDefaultLabelText(_ sender: UIButton) {
        let defaultText = "Default Text"
        label.text = defaultText
    }
}
```



Cross-Platform et Composants

- Permet de coder une seule fois
- On perd souvent les possibilités spécifiques ou récentes des OS (effet "PPCD")
- On perd parfois aussi en performances ou en UX
- Programmation à base "Components" à la React
- Xamarin, React, NativeScript, Ionic
- Google et Apple s'en inspirent et poussent maintenant beaucoup à utiliser:
 - Dart: Flutter
 - Kotlin: Jetpack Compose (desktop, web, iOS ?)
 - Swift: SwiftUI (pas cross-platform)

Annexe: Utilisation du ViewBinding

Ajouter:

```
android {
    buildFeatures {
       viewBinding true
    }
}
```

Activity:

```
private lateinit var binding: ResultProfileBinding

override fun onCreate(...) {
    super.onCreate(...)
    binding = ResultProfileBinding.inflate(layoutInflater)
    setContentView(binding.root)
    binding.myButton.setOnCLickListener { ... }
}
```

Fragments: Documentation