

Introduction to Kotlin

Christian Konersmann, Finn Paul Lippok, Paul Lukas

RWTH Aachen University, Germany

{christian.konersmann,finn.lippok,paul.lukas}@rwth-aachen.de

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Abstract

This paper is an introduction to Kotlin, a statically typed, object-oriented programming language designed to be fully interoperable with Java and the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Kotlin offers a concise syntax, functional programming paradigms, and safety improvements compared to Java. In 2019, Google announced that Kotlin replaced Java as their preferred language for Android development.

1 Introduction

Introduction, motivation, and goals of this paper. This paper assumes that the reader is familiar with the fundamentals of Java. This paper was written as part of the *Proseminar: Advanced Programming Concepts*.

2 Basic Syntax

This section will cover the basic syntax of Kotlin and highlight the changes compared to Java. The goal of this section is to provide a brief overview, focusing on the most important differences.

2.1 Main Method

The main method is the entry point of every Java and Kotlin program. Java enforces object-oriented programming, thus requiring the main method to be declared inside a class. For the main method to be directly executable, the method must be declared as static and public.

Java main method

```
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         System.out.println("Hello, World!");  
4     }  
5 }
```

Kotlin, on the other hand, does not require methods to be declared inside a class, allowing for a more functional programming style with top-level functions. These top-level functions can be called directly without the need to create an instance of a class, similar to static methods in Java¹ but without class affiliation. Kotlin further reduces boilerplate code by changing the default visibility to public and allowing the main method to be declared without arguments passed as an array. Some further basic syntactical changes include making the semicolon optional and introducing the *fun* keyword for defining functions. These changes lead to a more concise and readable main method and syntax in general.

Kotlin main method

```
1 fun main() {  
2     println("Hello, World!")  
3 }
```

2.2 Type Declaration

In Kotlin, a variable declaration starts with the keyword *val* for immutable variables or *var* for mutable variables, similar to Java's *final* and non-final variables. The type of a variable is declared after the variable name, separated by a colon.

Java data types

```
1 final String name = "JohnDoe";  
2 int age = 42;
```

Kotlin data types

```
1 val name: String = "JohnDoe"  
2 var age: Int = 42
```

2.3 Type Inference

Kotlin also supports type inference, allowing the compiler to infer the type of a variable based on its initializer.

```
1 val name = "JohnDoe" // type is inferred as String  
2 var age = 42 // type is inferred as Int
```

2.4 Method Declaration

Similar to java. void = Unit which is optional.

Java method declaration

```
1 public int add(int a, int b) {  
2     return a + b;  
3 }
```

Kotlin method declaration

```
1 fun add(a: Int, b: Int): Int {  
2     return a + b  
3 }
```

¹When compiling Kotlin to Java bytecode, top-level functions are compiled to static methods in a class named after the file name.

2.5 Everything is an Object

In Kotlin, everything is an object, including primitive types and functions.

3 New Language Constructs

This section focuses on the most important new language constructs that are not present in Java. This section will illustrate Kotlin's advantages using a list of salespersons as an example and comparing it to Java.

3.1 Classes

3.2 Properties

3.3 String Interpolation

3.4 Null Safety

Whenever a method or an attribute is called on a null reference in Java, a `NullPointerException` (NPE) is thrown. The concept behind Null Safety aims to reduce the occurrence of such NPEs. This is achieved through the advanced type system of Kotlin, which distinguishes between nullable and non-nullable types. This guarantees that variables of a non-nullable type can never be null. Unlike Java, this is enforced by the compiler at compile-time, therefore reducing possible sources of NPEs and enhancing the readability and robustness of the code. At runtime, both types are treated the same.

In Kotlin, every type is non-nullable by default, so variables are considered non-nullable unless explicitly declared otherwise. To declare a variable as nullable, a question mark has to be added to the type.²

```
1 var a: String = "a_is_non-nullable"
2 var b: String? = "b_is_nullable"
```

Trying to assign null to a non-nullable variable will result in a compile-time error.

3.4.1 Null Safety Operators

When working with nullable types, you cannot directly access properties or methods because the value could be null, potentially causing an NPE. Whenever a nullable type is used, the value must be checked in some way to prevent the program from encountering an NPE. To avoid excessive use of if statements, Kotlin provides the safe call operator as a shortcut.

The safe call operator consists of the characters `?.` and is used when accessing a property or method of a nullable object. If the object is null, the operator returns null without evaluating the rest of the expression. Otherwise, the expression is evaluated as usual. Practically, this operator extends the already familiar dot notation for attributes and methods of objects. In principle, the safe call operator can also be seen as a shorthand for an if statement. By using the safe call operator, the code becomes much more readable and concise. With the reduced complexity, it is also less error-prone.

Using the safe call operator in comparison to an if statement

```
1 var couldBeNull: String? = null
```

²This works with both mutable and immutable variables.

```

2   var a = if (couldBeNull == null) null else couldBeNull.length
3   var b = couldBeNull?.length // Safe call operator

```

3.4.2 Smart Casts

Smart casts are another way to simplify the usage of nullable variables.

4 Interoperability

5 Android

6 TODO

6.1 General

Come up with an example that shows the differences between Java and Kotlin and highlights the advantages of Kotlin.

6.2 Introduction

Android development, improvements over, and interoperability with Java. Introduce an example to show differences/translation between Java and Kotlin.

6.3 Basic Syntax

- Methods
- Everything is an object (no primitives, functions are objects)
- Explain the absence of static methods (out of scope for introduction?) (use `@JvmStatic` annotation for interoperability)

6.4 Interoperability

- Explain the interoperability between Java and Kotlin (e.g. Using Java libraries in Kotlin)
- Use of annotations (e.g. `@JvmStatic`, `@JvmField`, `@JvmName`, `@JvmOverloads`) (out of scope for introduction?)
- Compile to other languages (e.g. JavaScript, Native) (out of scope for introduction?)

6.5 New Features

- Null safety
- Properties (Getters, Setters)
- Extension functions (not as important)
- *if* and *when* as expressions (not as important, only if it fits)

6.6 Android

- Discuss Kotlin's advantages for Android development

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