Objects, object expressions & companion objects

object = singleton

```
object KSingleton {
   fun foo() {}
}
```

KSingleton.foo()

object = singleton

```
public class JSingleton {
    public final static JSingleton INSTANCE = new JSingleton();
    private JSingleton() {}
    public void foo() {}
}
```

```
object KSingleton
{
   fun foo() {}
}
```

Using Kotlin object from Java

```
public class UsingKotlinObjectFromJava {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JSingleton.INSTANCE.foo();
        KSingleton.INSTANCE.foo();
    }
}
```

Using Kotlin object

```
public class UsingKotlinObjectFromJava
{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JSingleton.INSTANCE.foo();
        KSingleton.INSTANCE.foo();
    }
}
```

KSingleton.foo()

object expression

object expressions

replace Java's anonymous classes

```
window.addMouseListener(
        object : MouseAdapter() {
            override fun mouseClicked(e: MouseEvent) {
            override fun mouseEntered(e: MouseEvent) {
```



Is object expression a singleton?

```
1. yes
                                                           2. no
window.addMouseListener(
        object : MouseAdapter() {
            override fun mouseClicked(e: MouseEvent) {
            override fun mouseEntered(e: MouseEvent) {
```





Is object expression a singleton?

```
window.addMouseListener(
        object : MouseAdapter() {
            override fun mouseClicked(e: MouseEvent) {
            override fun mouseEntered(e: MouseEvent) {
```

1. yes

2. no

A new instance of object expression is created for each call

```
fun registerTestRepository(customers: Map<Int, Customer>) {
    registerRepository(object : Repository {
        override fun getById(id: Int): Customer? {
            return customers [id]
        override fun getAll(): List<Customer> {
            return customers.values.toList()
```

companion object

companion object

special object inside a class

```
class A {
    companion object {
       fun foo() = 1
    }
}
fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    A.foo()
}
```

companion object can implement an interface

```
interface Factory<T> {
    fun create(): T
class A {
    private constructor()
    companion object : Factory<A> {
        override fun create(): A {
            return A()
```

companion object can be a receiver of extension function

```
// business logic module
class Person(val firstName: String, val lastName: String) {
    companion object { ... }
// client/server communication module
fun Person.Companion.fromJSON(json: String): Person {
```

val p = Person.fromJSON(json)

No static keyword

Declare "static" members:

- at the top-level
- inside objects
- inside companion objects

object inside a class vs functions outside of the class

```
class
    private foo
    object
    can call foo
    top-level function
```

@JvmStatic

```
class C {
    companion object {
        @JvmStatic fun foo() {}
        fun bar() {}
    }
}
```



Which line(s) won't compile?

```
class C {
    companion object {
        @JvmStatic fun foo() {}
        fun bar() {}
    // Java
#1 C.foo();
#2 C.bar();
#3 C. Companion. foo();
#4 C. Companion bar();
```





Which line(s) won't compile?

```
class C {
    companion object {
        @JvmStatic fun foo() {}
        fun bar() {}
    // Java
#1 C.foo();
#2 C.bar();
#3 C. Companion. foo();
#4 C. Companion bar();
```

@JvmStatic

```
object Obj {
    @JvmStatic fun foo() {}
    fun bar() {}
// Java
Obj. foo();
Obj.bar();
Obj. INSTANCE. foo();
Obj. INSTANCE.bar();
```



Is it possible to declare an inner object?

```
class A {
  inner object B
}
```

- 1. yes
- 2. no





Is it possible to declare an inner object?

```
class A {
    inner object B
}
Compiler error: Modifier 'inner'
    is not applicable to 'object'

1. yes
2. no
```

Nested object

```
class A {
  object B
}
```