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# 1° ESCUELA DE ACTUALIZACIÓN EN TECNOLOGÍAS DE INFORMÁTICA



PROGRAMACIÓN EN KOTLIN PARA  
PLATAFORMAS JAVA Y ANDROID

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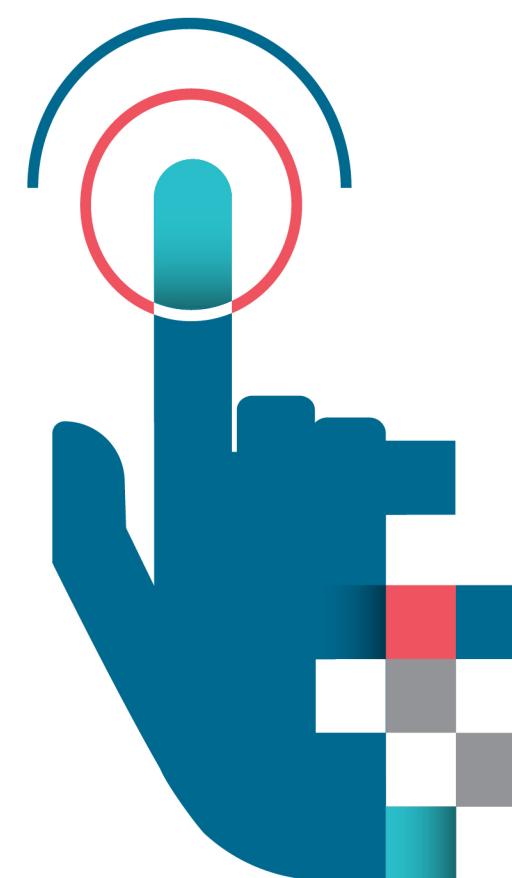


DEPARTAMENTO DE CIENCIAS  
E INGENIERÍA DE LA  
COMPUTACIÓN



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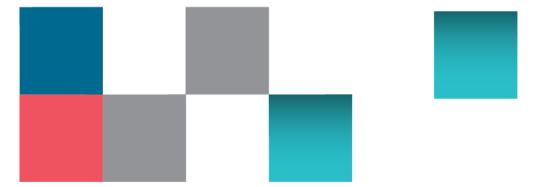


# Sobrecarga de Operadores y otras convenciones



```
data class Point(val x: Int, val y: Int)
```





# Sobrecarga de Operadores Aritméticos



# Operaciones Aritméticas Binarias

Adds the coordinates and returns a new point

```
data class Point(val x: Int, val y: Int) {  
    operator fun plus(other: Point): Point {  
        return Point(x + other.x, y + other.y)  
    }  
}
```

```
>>> val p1 = Point(10, 20)  
>>> val p2 = Point(30, 40)  
>>> println(p1 + p2)  
Point(x=40, y=60)
```

Defines an operator function named “plus”

Calls the “plus” function using the + sign

```
operator fun Point.plus(other: Point): Point {  
    return Point(x + other.x, y + other.y)  
}
```

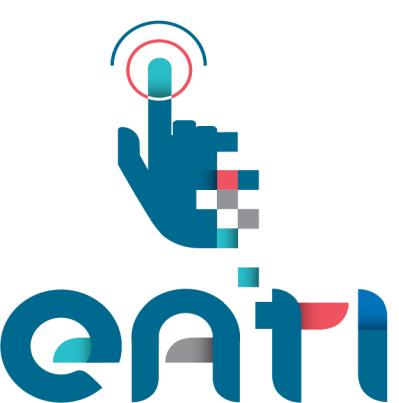




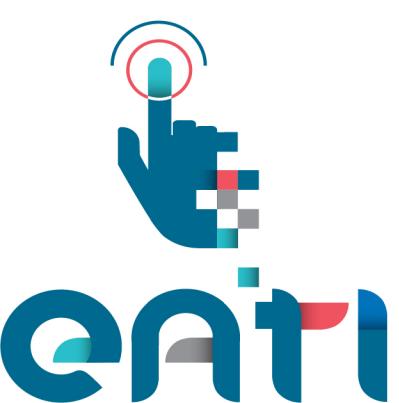
Expression	Function name
$a * b$	times
$a / b$	div
$a \% b$	mod
$a + b$	plus
$a - b$	minus



```
operator fun Point.times(scale: Double): Point {  
    return Point((x * scale).toInt(), (y * scale).toInt())  
}  
  
>>> val p = Point(10, 20)  
>>> println(p * 1.5)  
Point(x=15, y=30)
```



```
operator fun Char.times(count: Int): String {  
    return toString().repeat(count)  
}  
  
>>> println('a' * 3)  
aaa
```





# Operadores de Asignación compuesta

```
>>> var point = Point(1, 2)
>>> point += Point(3, 4)
>>> println(point)
Point(x=4, y=6)
```

# Operadores Unarios

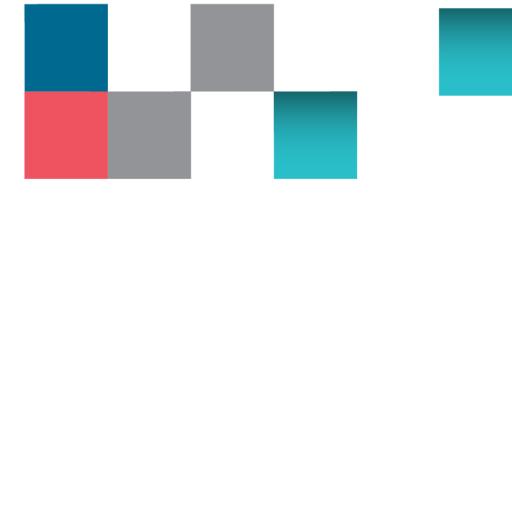
```
operator fun Point.unaryMinus(): Point {  
    return Point(-x, -y)  
}
```

```
>>> val p = Point(10, 20)  
>>> println(-p)  
Point(x=-10, y=-20)
```

The unary minus function has no parameters.

Negates the coordinates of the point, and returns it

Expression	Function name
+a	unaryPlus
- a	unaryMinus
! a	not
++a, a++	inc
--a, a--	dec



```
operator fun BigDecimal.inc() = this + BigDecimal.ONE
```

```
>>> var bd = BigDecimal.ZERO
```

```
>>> println(bd++)
```

```
0
```

```
>>> println(++bd)
```

```
2
```

**Increments after the first  
println statement executes**

**Increments before the second  
println statement executes**



# Operadores de Comparación

Overrides  
the method  
defined in Any

```
class Point(val x: Int, val y: Int) {  
    override fun equals(obj: Any?): Boolean {  
        if (obj === this) return true  
        if (obj !is Point) return false  
        return obj.x == x && obj.y == y  
    }  
}
```

```
>>> println(Point(10, 20) == Point(10, 20))  
true  
>>> println(Point(10, 20) != Point(5, 5))  
true  
>>> println(null == Point(1, 2))  
false
```

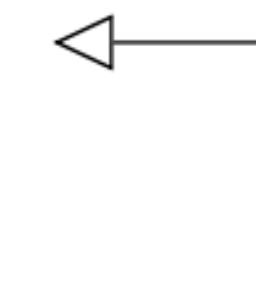
Optimization: checks whether the parameter is the same object as “this”

Checks the parameter type

Uses a smart cast to Point to access the x and y properties

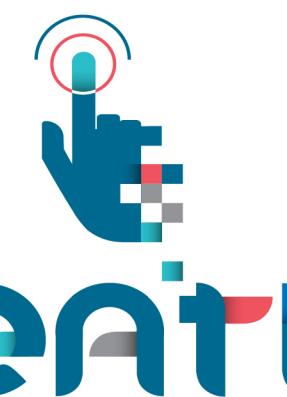


```
class Person(  
    val firstName: String, val lastName: String  
) : Comparable<Person> {  
  
    override fun compareTo(other: Person): Int {  
        return compareValuesBy(this, other,  
            Person::lastName, Person::firstName)  
    }  
}
```



Evaluates the given callbacks  
in order, and compares values

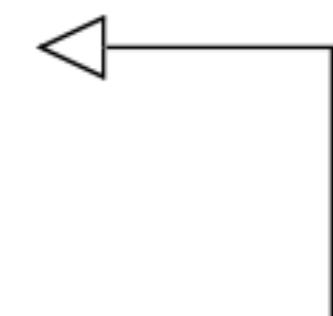
```
>>> val p1 = Person("Alice", "Smith")  
>>> val p2 = Person("Bob", "Johnson")  
>>> println(p1 < p2)  
false
```





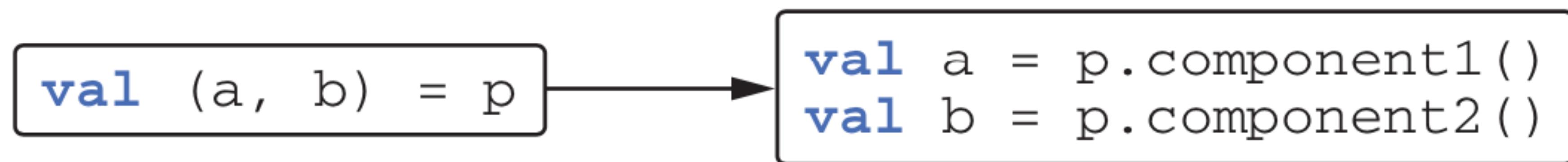
# ■ Des-estructurando Declaraciones

```
>>> val p = Point(10, 20)  
>>> val (x, y) = p  
>>> println(x)  
10  
>>> println(y)  
20
```



**Declares variables x and y,  
initialized with components of p**

```
class Point(val x: Int, val y: Int) {  
    operator fun component1() = x  
    operator fun component2() = y  
}
```





```
fun printEntries(map: Map<String, String>) {  
    for ((key, value) in map) {  
        println("$key -> $value")  
    }  
}
```

```
>>> val map = mapOf("Oracle" to "Java", "JetBrains" to "Kotlin")  
>>> printEntries(map)  
Oracle -> Java  
JetBrains -> Kotlin
```

**Destructuring  
declaration in a loop**



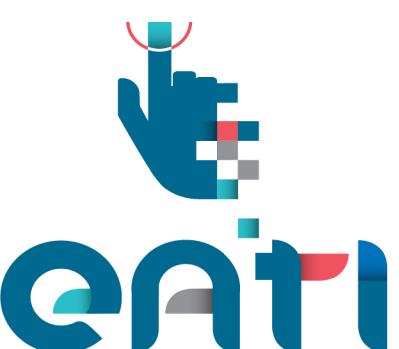
# Coroutines





```
implementation 'org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-core:1.0.0'  
implementation 'org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-coroutines-android:1.0.0'
```

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*  
  
fun main() {  
    GlobalScope.launch { // launch new coroutine in background and continue  
        delay(1000L) // non-blocking delay for 1 second (default time unit is ms)  
        println("World!") // print after delay  
    }  
    println("Hello,") // main thread continues while coroutine is delayed  
    Thread.sleep(2000L) // block main thread for 2 seconds to keep JVM alive  
}
```



```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*  
  
fun main() {  
    GlobalScope.launch { // launch new coroutine in background and continue  
        delay(1000L)  
        println("World!")  
    }  
    println("Hello,") // main thread continues here immediately  
    runBlocking { // but this expression blocks the main thread  
        delay(2000L) // ... while we delay for 2 seconds to keep JVM alive  
    }  
}
```

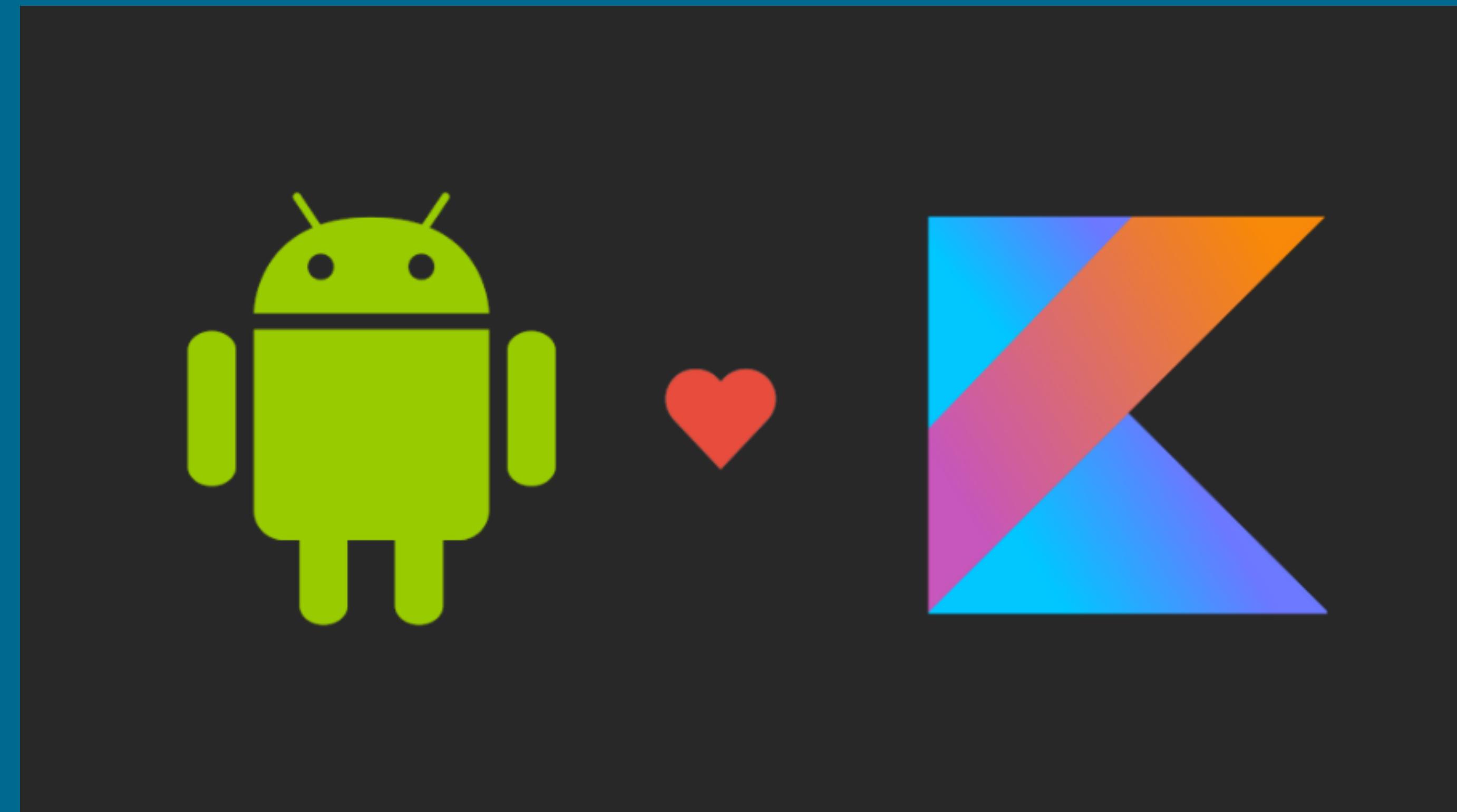


# Waiting for a job

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*  
  
fun main() = runBlocking {  
    val job = GlobalScope.launch { // launch new coroutine and keep a reference to its Job  
        delay(1000L)  
        println("World!")  
    }  
    println("Hello,")  
    job.join() // wait until child coroutine completes  
}
```



# Kotlin en Android



- Kotlin es soportado por el android studio desde 3.0.
- No solo nos permite desarrollar en kotlin, disponemos de herramientas como el conversor de java a kotlin.

```
KOTLIN
```

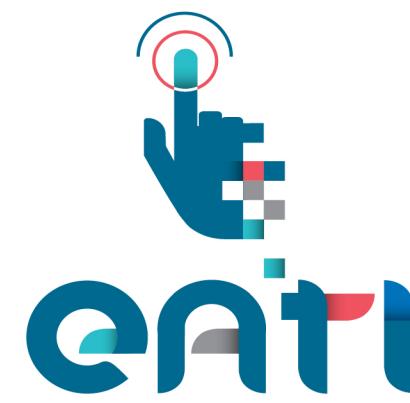
```
class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        ...  
        fab.setOnClickListener { view ->  
            Snackbar.make(view, "Hello $name", Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG).show()  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Nullable and NonNull  
types help reduce  
NullPointerExceptions

Use lambdas for  
concise event  
handling code

Use template expressions  
in strings to avoid concatenation

Semicolons are optional



```
buildscript {  
    ext.kotlin_version = '1.3.0'  
    repositories {  
        google()  
        jcenter()  
    }  
    dependencies {  
        classpath 'com.android.tools.build:gradle:3.2.1'  
        classpath "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-gradle-plugin:$kotlin_version"  
    }  
}  
apply plugin: 'com.android.application'  
  
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android'  
  
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android-extensions'
```

```
_main.xml x MainActivity.kt x app x  
apply plugin: 'com.android.application'  
  
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android'  
  
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android-extensions'  
  
implementation files('libs', include: ['*.jar'])  
implementation "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-stdlib-jdk7:$kotlin_version"  
implementation 'com.android.support:appcompat-v7:28.0.3'
```



# Extensions

```
// Using R.layout.activity_main from the 'main' source set
import kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.activity_main.*

class MyActivity : Activity() {
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)

        // Instead of findViewById<TextView>(R.id.textView)
        textView.setText("Hello, world!")
    }
}
```



# Algunas librerías hechas en Kotlin



# Fuel <https://github.com/kittinunf/Fuel>

- Cliente HTTP para Kotlin/Android

```
//an extension over string (support GET, PUT, POST, DELETE with httpGet(), httpPut())
"https://httpbin.org/get".httpGet().responseString { request, response, result ->
    //do something with response
    when (result) {
        is Result.Failure -> {
            val ex = result.getException()
        }
        is Result.Success -> {
            val data = result.get()
        }
    }
}
```

```
val (request, response, result) = "https://httpbin.org/get".httpGet().responseString()
```





<https://github.com/InsertKoinIO/koin>

- Framework de inyección de dependencias

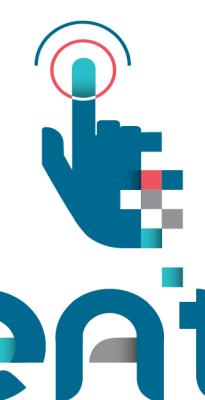
```
// Given some classes
class Controller(val service : BusinessService)
class BusinessService()

// just declare it
val myModule = module {
    single { Controller(get()) }
    single { BusinessService() }
}
```



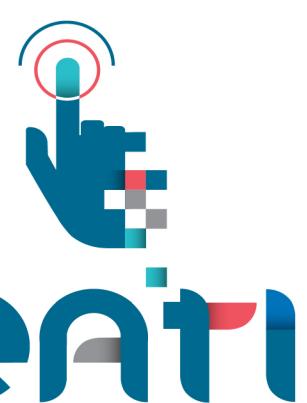
```
class MyApplication : Application() {  
    override fun onCreate(){  
        super.onCreate()  
        // start Koin!  
        startKoin(this, listOf(myModule))  
    }  
}
```

```
// Just inject in a simple Activity  
class MyActivity() : AppCompatActivity() {  
  
    // lazy inject BusinessService into property  
    val service : BusinessService by inject()  
  
    override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
  
        // or directly get any instance  
        val service : BusinessService = get()  
    }  
}
```



```
// Controller & BusinessService are declared in a module
class Controller(val service : BusinessService){

    fun hello() {
        // service is ready to use
        service.sayHello()
    }
}
```



# Mockito-Kotlin



<https://github.com/nhaarman/mockito-kotlin>

- Mocks de objetos para unit testing

```
@Test
fun doAction_doesSomething(){
    /* Given */
    val mock = mock<MyClass> {
        on { getText() } doReturn "text"
    }
    val classUnderTest = ClassUnderTest(mock)

    /* When */
    classUnderTest.doAction()

    /* Then */
    verify(mock).doSomething(any())
}
```





<https://github.com/MarkusAmshove/Kluent>

- Asserts para unit testing

## **assertEquals**

```
"hello" shouldEqual "hello"
```

## **assertNotEquals**

```
"hello" shouldNotEqual "world"
```

## Assert that an Array/Iterable contains something

```
val alice = Person("Alice", "Bob")
val jon = Person("Jon", "Doe")
val list = listOf(alice, jon)
list shouldContain jon
```

## Stubbing

```
val stub = mock(Database::class)
val bob = Person("Bob", "Guy")
When calling stub.getPerson() itReturns bob
```





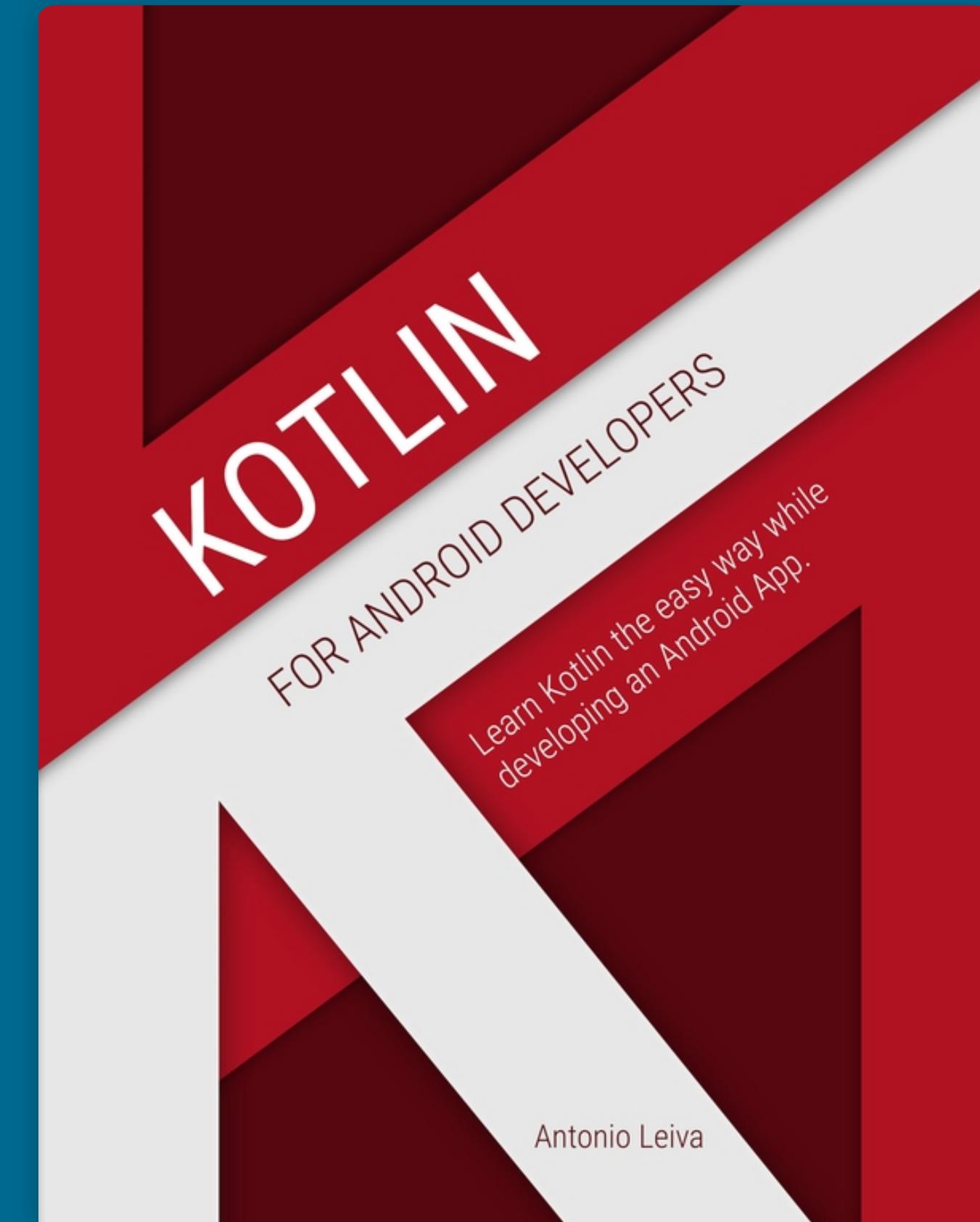
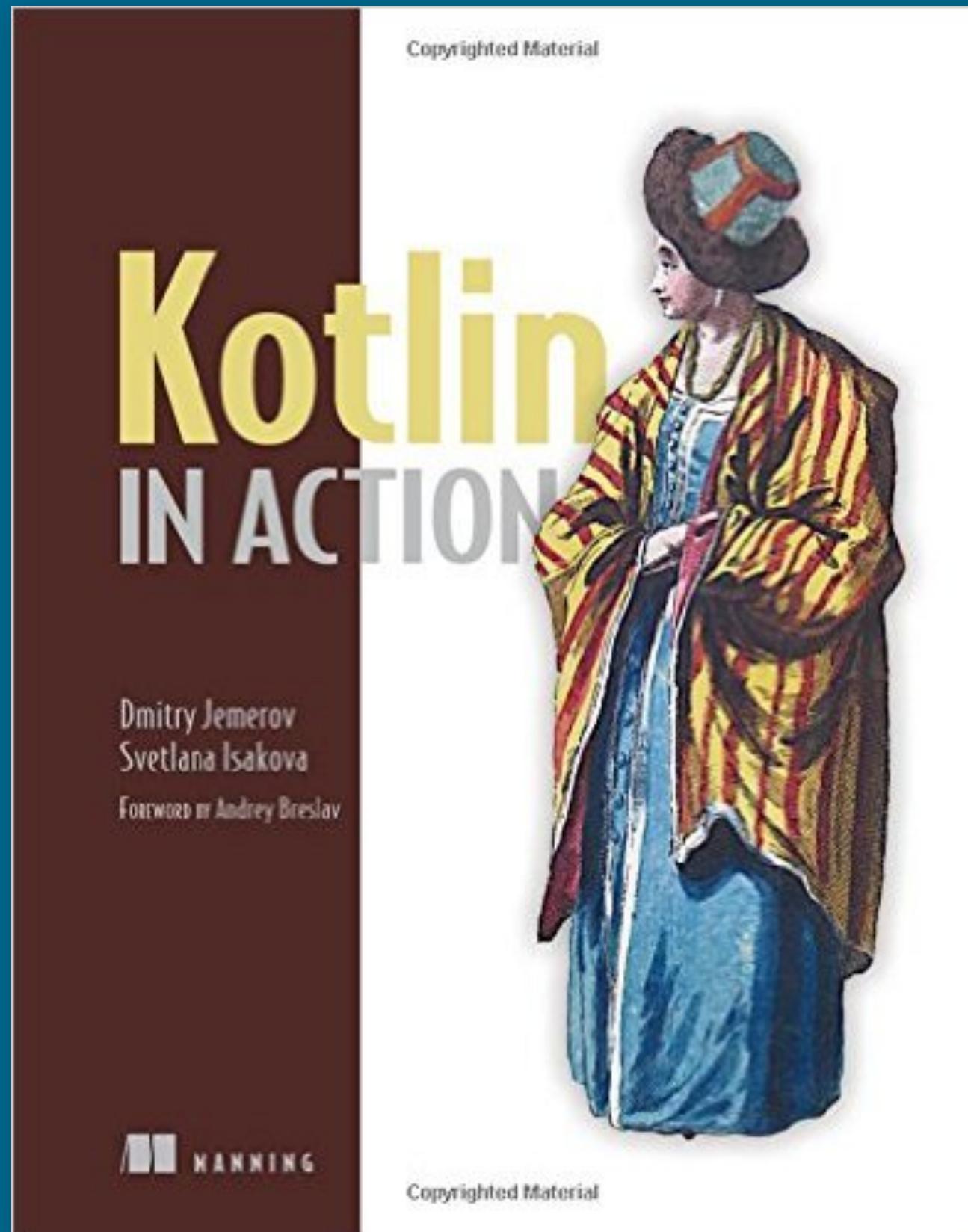
## assertEquals

```
"hello" `should equal` "hello"
```

## assertNotEquals

```
"hello" `should not equal` "world"
```





<https://kotlinlang.org>



