



# Going Cross Platform with Kotlin

FOSS4G St. Louis

Jenifer Cochran  
Software Developer

[Jenifer.Cochran@rgi-corp.com](mailto:Jenifer.Cochran@rgi-corp.com)

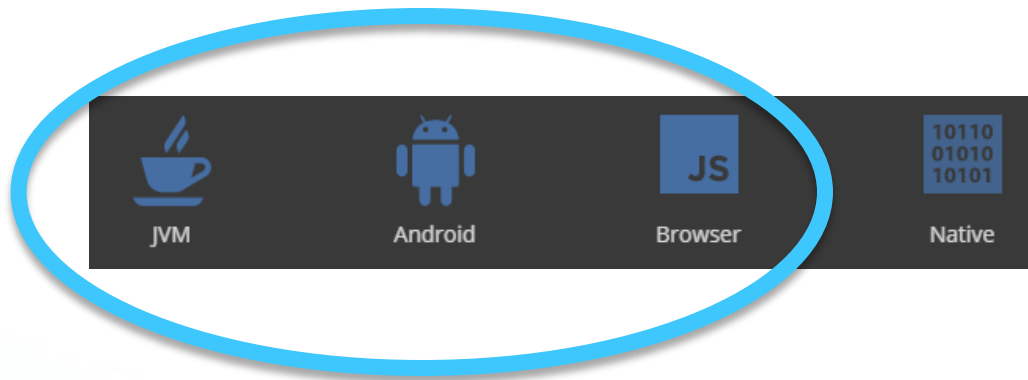
# About Me

- ▶ High School Math Teacher turned developer
- ▶ Software developer at RGi for 3+ years
- ▶ Soccer Captain/Coach to Team Merkator
- ▶ First time presenter at FOSS4G
- ▶ Enjoys puns and dad jokes



# What is Kotlin

- ▶ Statically typed programming language for multiplatform applications



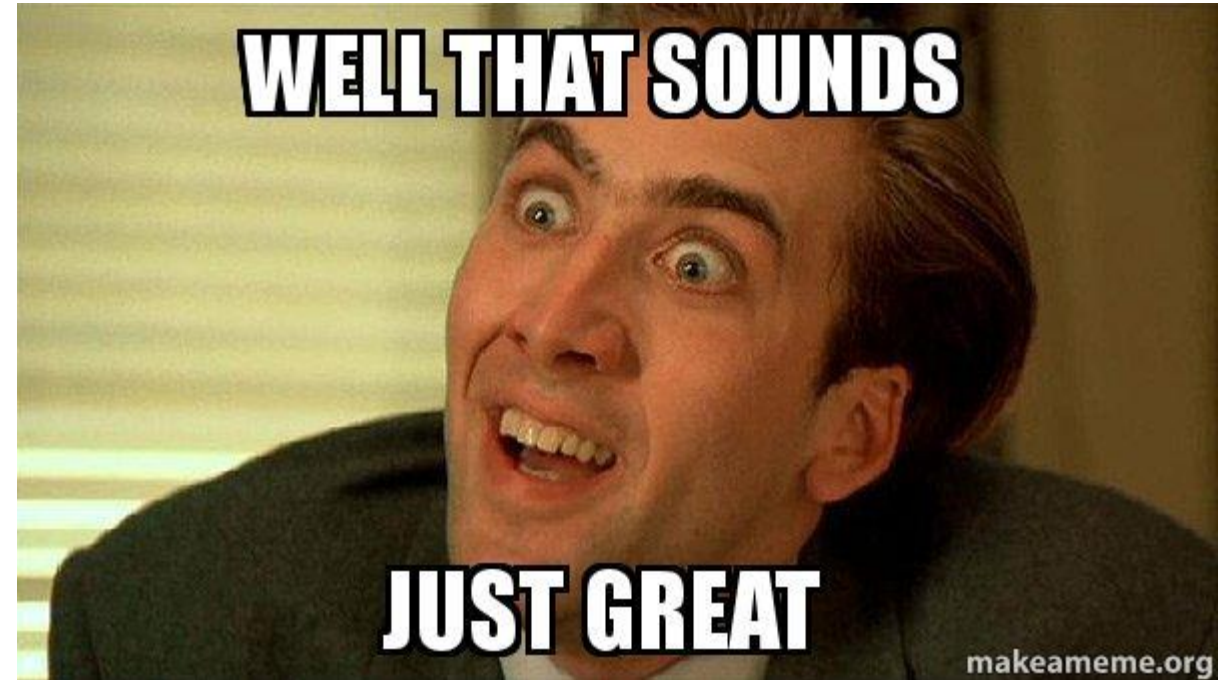
```
package hello
```

```
fun main(args: Array<String>)  
{  
    println("Hello World!")  
}
```



# Why choose Kotlin?

- ▶ Tool Friendly
- ▶ Concise
- ▶ Safe
- ▶ Interoperable



# Tool Friendly



USE

**Android Studio**

Bundled with Studio 3.0, plugin  
available for earlier versions



USE

**Eclipse**

Install the plugin from the  
Eclipse Marketplace



USE

**IntelliJ**

Bundled with Community  
Edition or IntelliJ IDEA Ultimate



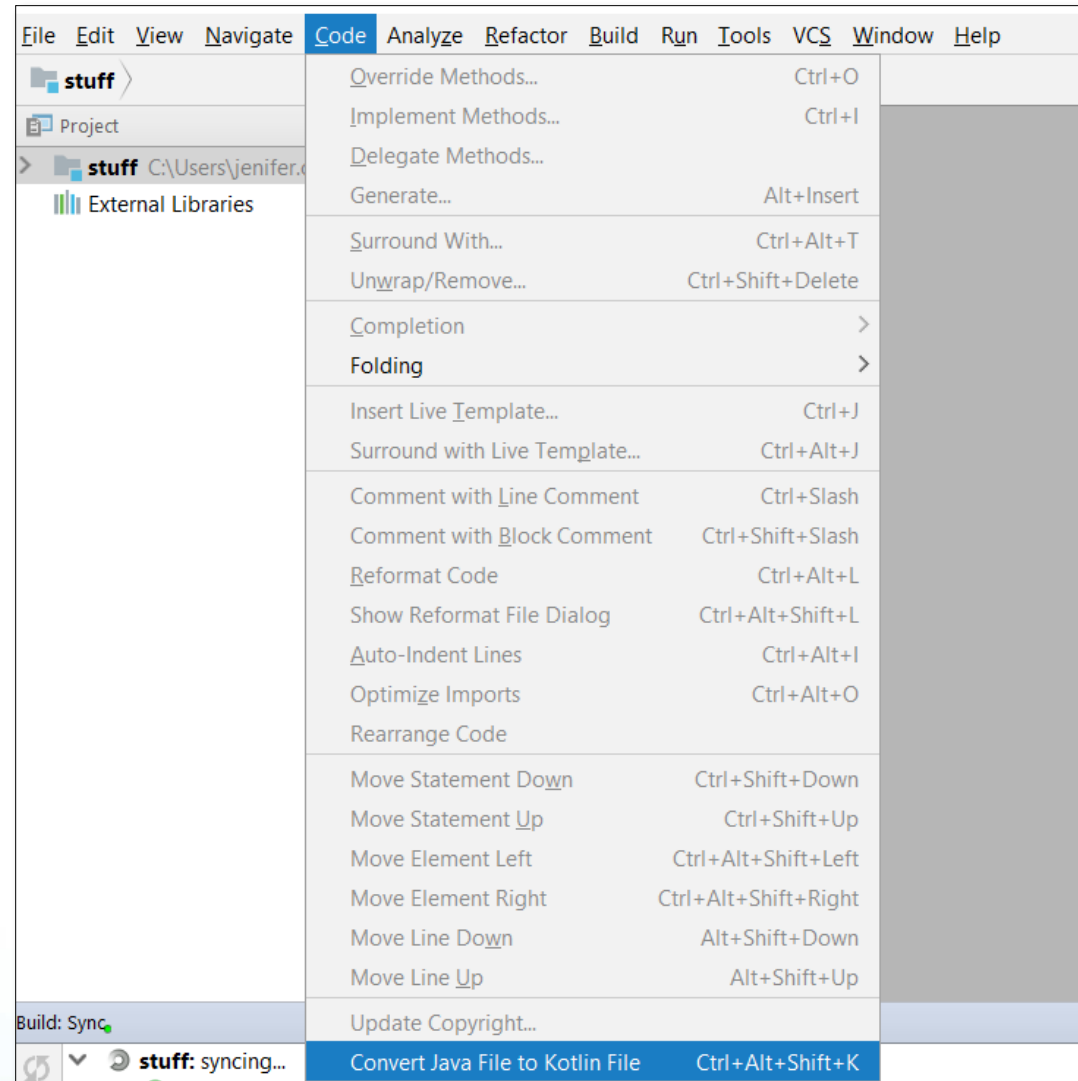
USE

**Command Line**

Use any editor and build from  
the command line

# Interoperability Tools

- ▶ Java to Kotlin converter tool
  - Built into IntelliJ
- ▶ Typescript to Kotlin converter tool
  - <https://github.com/Kotlin/ts2kt>



# Interoperable

- ▶ Java and Kotlin are 100% compatible
  - Call Kotlin from Java
  - Call Java from Kotlin
- ▶ Javascript dependencies can be pulled into Kotlin (More on how later)
- ▶ Call Inline Javascript from Kotlin
  - Otherwise known as a bad idea
- ▶ Kotlin can be exported as a .jar, .js, .apk

## Java

```
public class Customer
{
    private String firstName;
    private String lastName;
    // standard setters and getters
}
```

## Kotlin

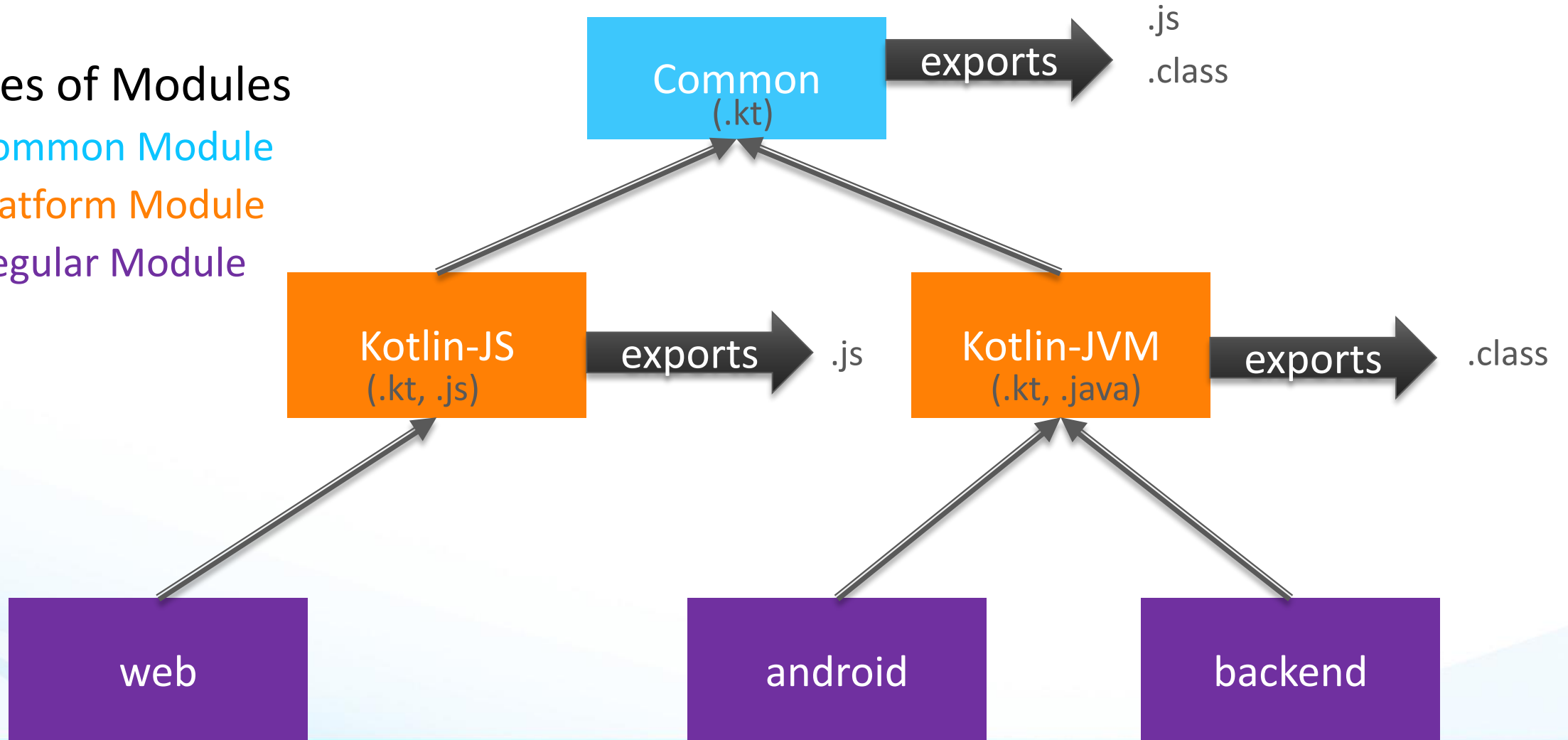
```
val customer = Customer()

customer.firstName = "Frodo"
customer.lastName = "Baggins"
```

# Types of Modules

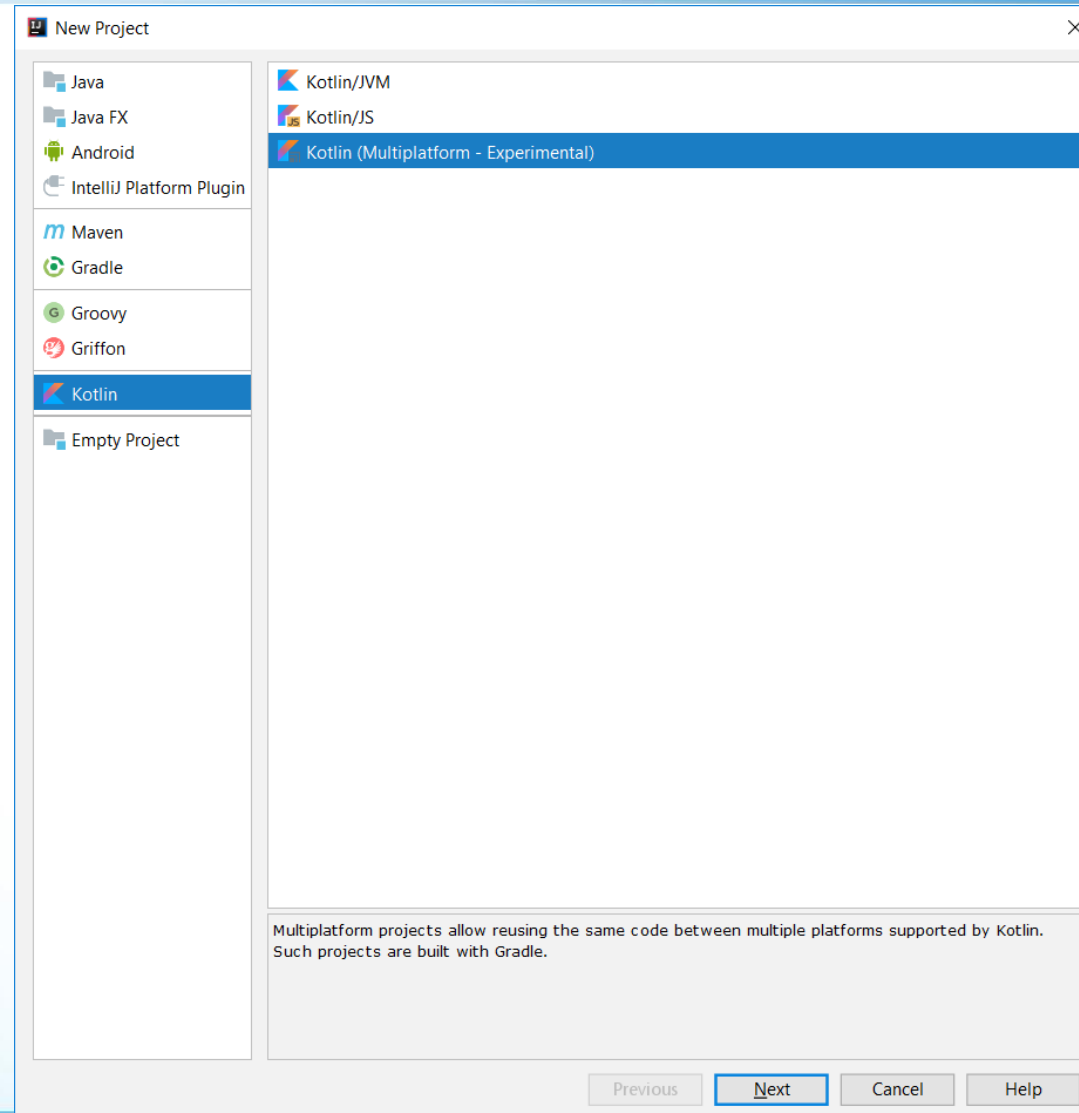
## ► Types of Modules

- Common Module
- Platform Module
- Regular Module





# IntelliJ sets it up for you!!!! phewwwww



# Common Module

- ▶ Kotlin Standard Library
  - Collections and sequences
  - Functional operations on collections (filter, map, etc)
  - Higher-order utility functions (with, apply, etc)
  - Exception
- ▶ Testing
- ▶ Higher-level infrastructure libraries

# How do you build connections between Common Module and the Platform specific code?

# Keywords expect & actual

- ▶ Expect keyword
  - Defines what the Common Module *expects* to use
  - Like Java's abstract class
  - No implementation needed in expect
- ▶ Actual keyword
  - Implementation in the Platform Specific Module
  - Package names must match

## Common Module

```
package org.jetbrains.foo

expect class Foo(bar: String)
{
    fun frob()
}
```

## Common Module's main class

```
fun main(args: Array)
{
    Foo("Hello").frob()
}
```



# Example 1: Connection to Common Module

## Common Module

```
package org.jetbrains.foo

expect class Foo(bar: String)
{
    fun frob()
}
```

```
package org.jetbrains.foo

actual class Foo actual constructor(val bar: String)
{
    actual fun frob()
    {
        println("$bar from JVM.")
    }
}
```

## JVM Module

```
package org.jetbrains.foo

actual class Foo actual constructor(val bar: String)
{
    actual fun frob()
    {
        println("$bar from Javascript.")
    }
}
```

## JS Module

# Example 2: Reuse existing implementations

## Common Module

```
package multiplatform.expected

expect class MpDate
{
    constructor()
}
```

```
package multiplatform.expected
```

```
actual typealias MpDate = java.util.Date;
```

## JVM Module

```
package multiplatform.expected
```

```
actual typealias MpDate = kotlin.js.Date;
```

## JS Module

# How do you include Platform Specific dependencies?

# Kotlin-JVM module dependencies

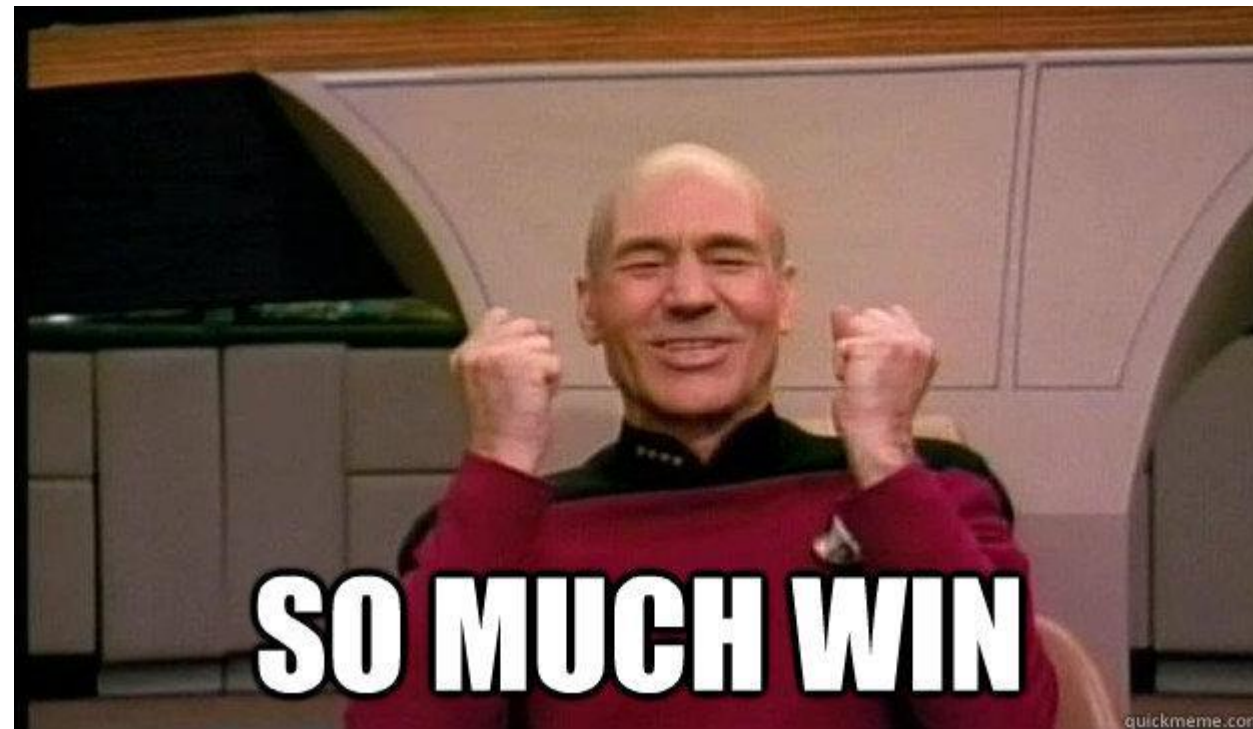
---

**How do you include Java  
Dependencies?**



# Let's talk about dependencies

- ▶ JVM Module using platform specific APIs
- ▶ Simply include any dependencies in the gradle file for the JVM module



# Kotlin-JS module dependencies

---

**How do you include Javascript dependencies?**

# What about Javascript Dependencies?

- ▶ Cannot include .js files as a single instance
- ▶ Can call inline Javascript from Kotlin using **js(String value)**
  - Input is a string and it is not checked!
- ▶ Can call Javascript node packages from Kotlin\*
  - Anything on NPM
- ▶ Can use the dynamic keyword
  - No type checking!

## Kotlin File

```
js("console.log('Calling JavaScript')")
```

\*May involve headaches

# How to use Javascript Dependencies from NPM

- ▶ Create a class “interface” of the classes and methods you want to use from the Javascript Dependency written in Kotlin
- ▶ Use **@file:JsModule** and **@file:JsNonModule** keywords to indicate it is a Javascript Dependency
- ▶ Use the **external** keyword to indicate the implementation is not included
- ▶ Match the methods/classes to the Javascript dependency



# Example of Javascript Dependency used in Kotlin

## Kotlin File

```
@file:JsModule("leaflet")
// should match module name in the Gradle file
@file:JsNonModule()
// allows this to be used in CommonJS types as well
package leaflet

//Name of the package is CRS
external class CRS
{
    //companion object means you do not have to have an
    //instance of the class to call the following functions
    companion object{
        // the name of the function must match the one in JS
        // The parameters and return values must match
        // Any: if you do not want to strictly type the object
        fun scale(zoom: Any) : Any {
            }
        }
    }
```

## Javascript: Leaflet Module

```
export var CRS = {
    // @method scale(zoom: Number):
    // Number
    scale: function (zoom) {
        return 256 * Math.pow(2, zoom); }
}
```

# Calling the Javascript dependency in Kotlin

## Kotlin File

```
package js

import leaflet.CRS

fun main(arguments: Array<String>)
{
    var value = CRS.scale(1)
    println("Scale: " + value)
}
```

# JS Module Gradle file

```
apply plugin: 'kotlin2js' // converts Kotlin to JavaScript
apply plugin: 'org.jetbrains.kotlin.frontend' // for dependencies on
JavaScript modules and Bundling capabilities
// Configure bundle and JavaScript Dependencies
kotlinFrontend
{ // all dependencies hosted on NPM that this module needs when exported to
JavaScript
    npm
    {
        replaceVersion("kotlin-js-library", "1.1.0")
        dependency("leaflet") // JavaScript Module Dependency
    }
    // Bundles JavaScript dependencies with the exported JavaScript file
    webpackBundle
    {
        bundleName = "emp3-web" // name of the bundle JavaScript file
        publicPath = "/" // web prefix
        port = 8080 // developer server port
        proxyUrl = "" // URL to be proxied
    }
}
```

# What about something with less boilerplate?



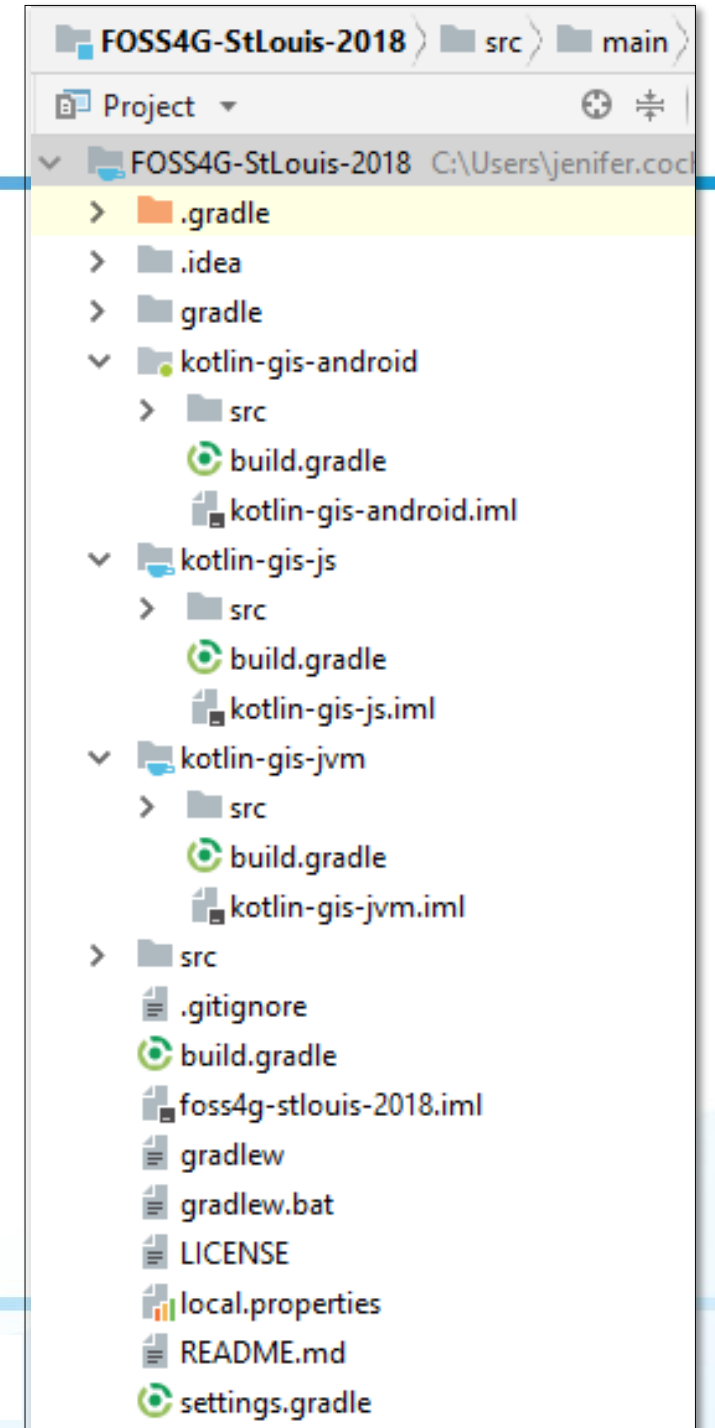
# Calling Javascript code: unchecked

## Kotlin File

```
val response: dynamic = loadJson("example.com/api")  
val text = response.messages[0].text
```

# Multiplatform Project Structure

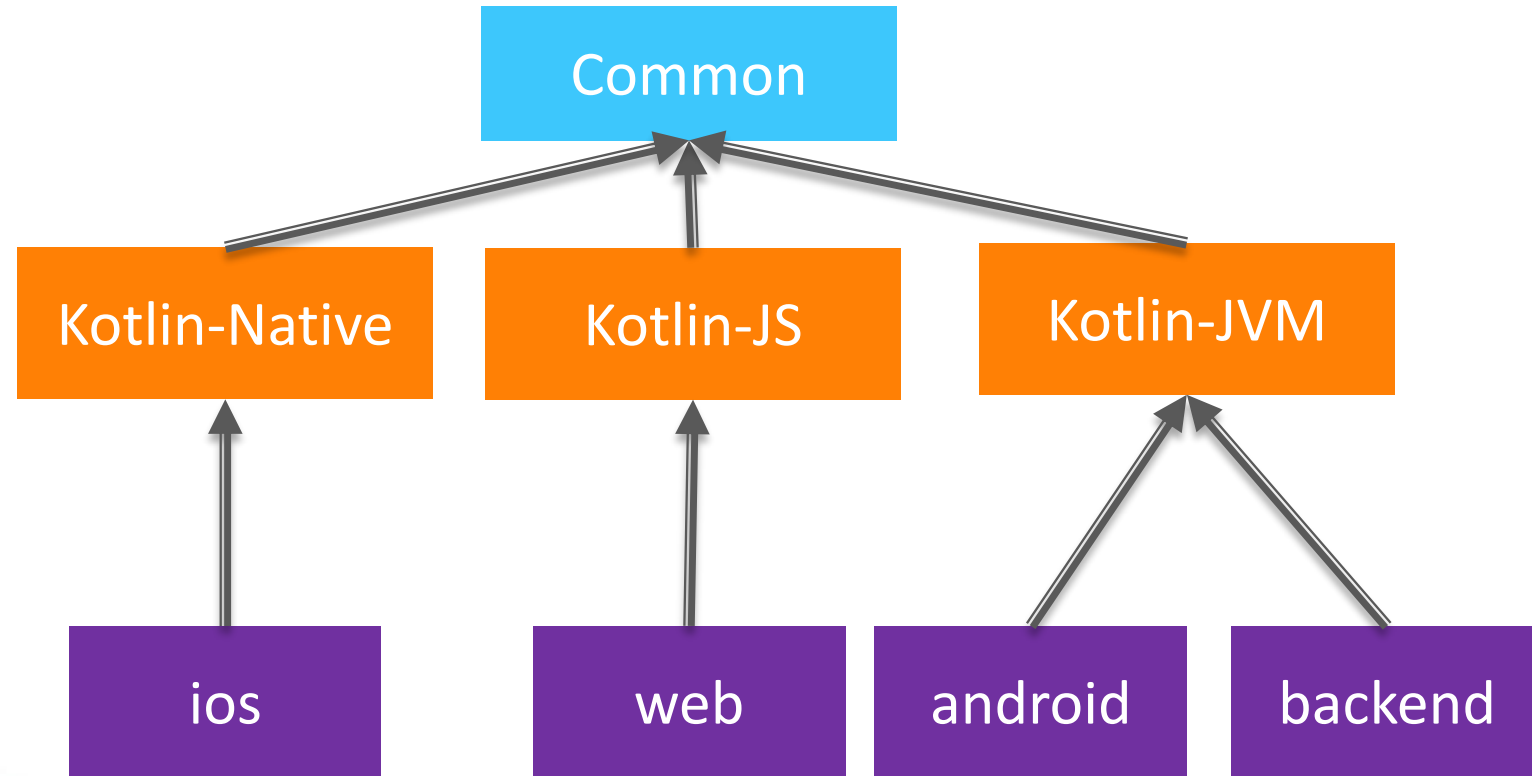
- ▶ Root
  - **Platform JS Module:** Kotlin-js
    - src/main/kotlin
  - **Platform JVM Module:** Kotlin-jvm
    - src/main/kotlin
  - **Common Module:** src/main/kotlin
  - **Regular Module:** Kotlin-android
    - src/main/kotlin



# What other things I learned?

# Kotlin Native

- ▶ technology for compiling Kotlin to native binaries that run without any VM
- ▶ Supported Platforms
  - Windows (x86\_64 only at the moment)
  - Linux (x86\_64, arm32, MIPS, MIPS little endian)
  - MacOS (x86\_64)
  - iOS (arm64 only)
  - Android (arm32 and arm64)
  - WebAssembly (wasm32 only)
- ▶ Future:
  - Support for multiplatform project structure!



# Questions? Thanks for listening!!

Jenifer Cochran

Software Developer

Jenifer.Cochran@rgi-corp.com

