

KOTLIN

LESS CODE, MORE FUN



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Spaceship Bridge Simulator

WHAT IS...



Kotlin

"STATICALLY TYPED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE FOR MODERN MULTIPLATFORM APPLICATIONS"



STATICALLY TYPED

```
val numbers: List<Int> = listOf(1, 4, 7, 10, 23)
```

```
enum class Sport {  
    Baseball,  
    Football,  
    Soccer,  
    Basketball  
}
```

```
data class Team(val city: String, val teamName: String, val sport: Spo
```

```
val team = Team("Milwaukee", "Brewers", Sport.Baseball)
```

MULTI-PLATFORM

Build Applications For



JVM



Android



Browser



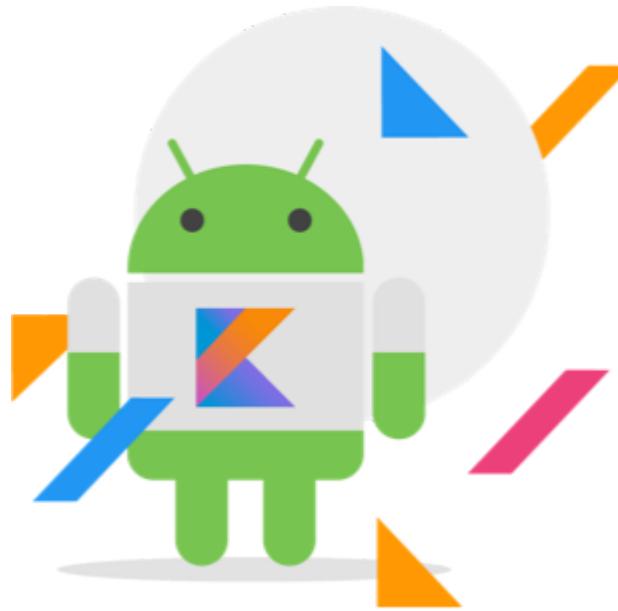
Native

100% JAVA INTEROPERABILITY

```
import io.reactivex.Flowable
import io.reactivex.schedulers.Schedulers

Flowable
    .fromCallable {
        Thread.sleep(1000) // imitate expensive computation
        "Done"
    }
    .subscribeOn(Schedulers.io())
    .observeOn(Schedulers.single())
    .subscribe(::println, Throwable::printStackTrace)
```

FIRST-CLASS LANGUAGE ON ANDROID



```
override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {  
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)  
    setContentView(R.layout.activity_main)  
    setSupportActionBar(toolbar)  
    ...  
  
    view.setOnClickListener { v -> handleClick(v) }  
}
```

Why Kotlin?



Concise

Drastically reduce the amount of boilerplate code.

[See example](#)



Safe

Avoid entire classes of errors such as null pointer exceptions.

[See example](#)



Interoperable

Leverage existing libraries for the JVM, Android, and the browser.

[See example](#)



Tool-friendly

Choose any Java IDE or build from the command line.

[See example](#)

VAL AND VAR

```
// Java  
final String name = "Joe Smith"
```

```
// Kotlin  
val name: String = "Joe Smith"
```

```
// Java  
int age = 23
```

```
// Kotlin  
var age: Int = 23
```

DATA CLASSES

```
// Java
public class Person {
    private final String first;
    private final String last;
    private int age;

    public Person(String first, String last, int age) {
        this.first = first;
        this.last = last;
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getFirst() {
        return first;
    }
}
```

```
// Kotlin
data class Person(val first: String, val last: String, var age: Int)
```

DATA CLASSES

COMPONENT FUNCTIONS, DESTRUCTURING DECLARATIONS, COPY

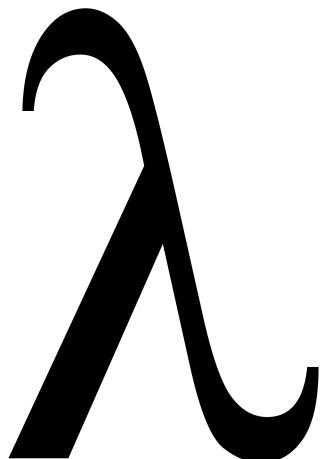
```
data class Person(val first: String, val last: String, var age: Int)
```

```
val hazel = Person(first = "Hazel", last = "Fazio", age = 4)  
println(hazel) // Person(first=Hazel, last=Fazio, age=4)
```

```
val (first, last, age) = hazel  
println("$first $last, $age years old.") // Hazel Fazio, 4 years old.
```

```
val hazelNY = hazel.copy(age = 5) // Next year  
println("${hazelNY.component1()} - ${hazelNY.component3()}") // Hazel
```

LAMBDA FUNCTIONS



```
val sum = { x: Int, y: Int -> x + y }
```

```
val baseballTeams: List<Team> =
    teams.filter { team -> team.sport == Sport.Baseball}
```

```
strings
    .filter { it.length == 5 }
    .sortedBy { it }
    .map { it.toUpperCase() }
```

SMART CASTS

```
// Java
private int calculateLength(Object o) {
    if(o instanceof String) {
        final String s = (String) o;
        return s.length();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
// C#
private int CalculateLength(object o) {
    if(o is string s) return s.Length;
    return 0;
}
```

```
// Kotlin
fun calculateLength(v: Any) : Int {
    if(v is String) return v.length //v is automatically cast to a String

    return 0
}
```

RANGES

```
// Java
private boolean isInRange(int i) {
    return i >= 1 && i<= 10;
}
```

```
// Kotlin
fun isInRange(i: Int) : Boolean {
    return i in 1..10
}
```

```
// Kotlin
fun isInRange(i: Int) = i in 1..10
```

WHEN EXPRESSIONS

```
when (x) {  
    1 -> print("x == 1")  
    2 -> print("x == 2")  
    else -> { // Note the block  
        print("x is neither 1 nor 2")  
    }  
}
```

```
val result: String = when (x) {  
    0, 1 -> "x == 0 or x == 1"  
    else -> "otherwise"  
}
```

```
when (x) {  
    in 1..10 -> print("x is in the range")  
    in validNumbers -> print("x is valid")  
    !in 10..20 -> print("x is outside the range")  
    else -> print("none of the above")  
}
```

TRaversing MAPS

```
// Java
public void printTeams(Map<String, Team> teamMap) {
    for(Map.Entry<String, Team> entry : teamMap.entrySet()) {
        System.out.println(entry.getKey() + " - " + entry.getValue());
    }
}
```

```
// Kotlin
fun printTeams(teamMap: Map<String, Team>) {
    for ((key, value) in teamMap) {
        println("$key - $value")
    }
}
```

NULL

THE BILLION-DOLLAR MISTAKE

```
var notNullString: String = "This can't be null"  
  
var nullableString: String? = "This could be null"
```

NULL SAFETY

```
var a: String = "abc"  
a = null // compilation error
```

```
var b: String? = "abc"  
b = null // ok
```

```
val l = a.length
```

```
val l = b.length // error: variable 'b' can be null
```

NULL SCENARIOS

- ▶ `throw NullPointerException();`
- ▶ Usage of the `!!` operator
- ▶ Data inconsistency related to initialization
 - ▶ An uninitialized `this` available in a constructor and is used somewhere
 - ▶ A superclass constructor calls an open member whose implementation uses uninitialized state
- ▶ Java interop
 - ▶ Access a null member reference of a platform type
 - ▶ Generic types with incorrect nullability
 - ▶ "Other issues" caused by external Java code

NULL SAFETY

SAFE CALLS

```
val brewers: Team? = Team("Milwaukee", "Brewers", Sport.Baseball)
val whiteSox: Team? = Team("Chicago", "White Sox", Sport.Baseball)
val devilRays: Team? = null

val baseballTeams = listOf(brewers, whiteSox, devilRays)
```

```
val nicknames: List<String> = baseballTeams.map {
    if (it != null) it.name else ""
}
```

```
val nicknames: List<String> = baseballTeams.map {
    it?.name ?: ""
}
```

ELVIS OPERATOR

```
// Java
public Sport getTeamSport(Team team) {
    if(team != null) {
        return team.getSport();
    }

    return Sport.Unknown;
}
```

```
// Kotlin
fun getTeamSport(team: Team?): Sport
    = if(team != null) team.sport else Sport.Unknown

fun getTeamSport(team: Team?): Sport = team?.sport ?: Sport.Unknown
```

ELVIS OPERATOR



Why ?: is called the
Elvis operator

NULL SAFE SCOPING

```
fun findTeam(city: String = "", nickname: String = ""): Team? {  
    return this.teams.firstOrNull {  
        team -> team?.city == city || team?.name == nickname  
    }  
}  
  
findTeam(nickname = "Brewers")?.let {  
    //This will only run if findTeam(...) returns a non-null value  
}
```

NULL SAFE SCOPING

```
fun listTeams() {  
    val brewers: Team? = Team("Milwaukee", "Brewers", Sport.Baseball)  
    val whiteSox: Team? = Team("Chicago", "White Sox", Sport.Baseball)  
    val devilRays: Team? = null  
  
    println(this.getSummary(brewers))  
    println(this.getSummary(whiteSox))  
    println(this.getSummary(devilRays))  
}
```

```
private fun getSummary(team: Team?): String {  
    var fullName: String = "N/A"  
  
    team?.let({t -> fullName = "${t.city} ${t.name} (${t.sport})"})  
  
    return fullName  
}
```

NULL SAFE SCOPING

```
private fun getSummary(team: Team?): String {  
    return team?.let({ t -> "${t.city} ${t.name} (${t.sport})" }) ?: "  
}
```

```
private fun getSummary(team: Team?): String {  
    return team?.let { t -> "${t.city} ${t.name} (${t.sport})" } ?: "N  
}
```

```
private fun getSummary(team: Team?): String {  
    return team?.let { "${it.city} ${it.name} (${it.sport})" } ?: "N/A  
}
```

```
private fun getSummary(team: Team?): String =  
    team?.let { "${it.city} ${it.name} (${it.sport})" } ?: "N/A"
```

JAVA HAS THESE, KOTLIN DOES NOT

- ▶ Ternary-operator (a ? b : c)
- ▶ Checked exceptions
- ▶ Primitive types that are not classes
- ▶ Static members
- ▶ Non-private fields

INSTEAD OF STATIC

```
package org.faziodev.kotlin

// Package-level function
fun nullSafeToUpper(value: String?) : String {
    return value?.toUpperCase() ?: ""
}

// Object declaration
object TeamSource {
    fun myFunction() { ... }
}
```

```
// Import the package and call the method
val upper: String = nullSafeToUpper(brewers?.name)

// Reference the function similarly to a static method
TeamSource.myFunction()
```

COMPANION OBJECTS

```
data class Team(val city: String, val name: String, var sport: Sport)
    companion object {
        fun createBaseballTeam(city: String, name: String)
            = Team(city, name, Sport.Baseball)
    }
}
```

```
val cubs = Team.createBaseballTeam("Chicago", "Cubs")
```

ALL CLASSES ARE CLOSED

```
class Base(p: Int)

//This will not work
class Derived(p: Int) : Base(p)
```

```
open class Base(p: Int)

class Derived(p: Int) : Base(p)
```

ALL FUNCTIONS ARE CLOSED

```
open class Base {  
    open fun openFun() {}  
    open fun alsoOpenFun() {}  
    fun notOpenFun() {}  
}
```

```
class Derived() : Base() {  
    //Overridden methods are open by default  
    override fun openFun() {}  
  
    // This can no longer be overridden  
    final override fun alsoOpenFun() {}  
}
```

COLLECTIONS ARE IMMUTABLE

```
val teams: List<Team> = this.getBaseballTeams(this.allTeams)

val brewers: Team = Team("Milwaukee", "Brewers", Sport.Baseball)

teams.add(brewers) //add doesn't exist on List
```

```
val teams: MutableList<Team> = this.getBaseballTeams(this.allTeams)

val brewers: Team = Team("Milwaukee", "Brewers", Sport.Baseball)

teams.add(brewers) //Brewers added
```

```
val teams: List<Team> = listOf(brewers, reds, cubs)

val mutableTeams: MutableList<Team> = mutableListOf(brewers, reds, cub
```

KOTLIN ON ANDROID



KOTLIN ON ANDROID

ONCLICKHANDLERS

```
// Java  
loginButton.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    public void onClick(View v) {  
        logInUser();  
    }  
});
```

```
// Kotlin  
loginButton.setOnClickListener {v -> logInUser()}  
  
loginButton.setOnClickListener { logInUser() }
```

KOTLIN ON ANDROID

LATEINIT

```
private lateinit var logo: ImageView
```

```
this.logo = this.findViewById<ImageView>(R.id.logo)
```

KOTLIN ON ANDROID

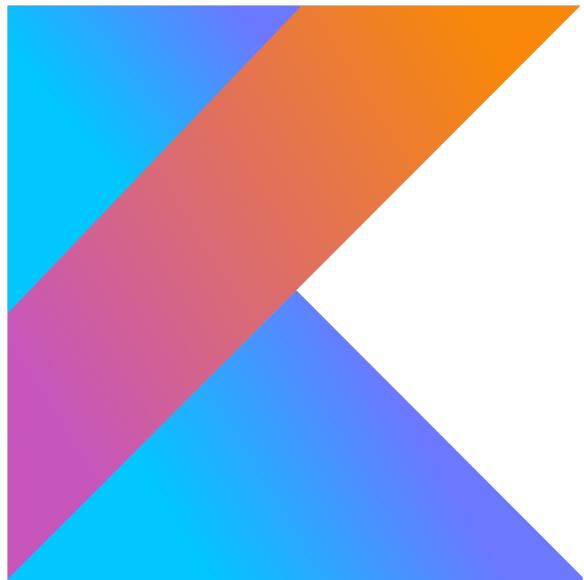
ANKO

- ▶ Anko Commons
- ▶ Anko Layouts
- ▶ Anko SQLite
- ▶ Anko Coroutines

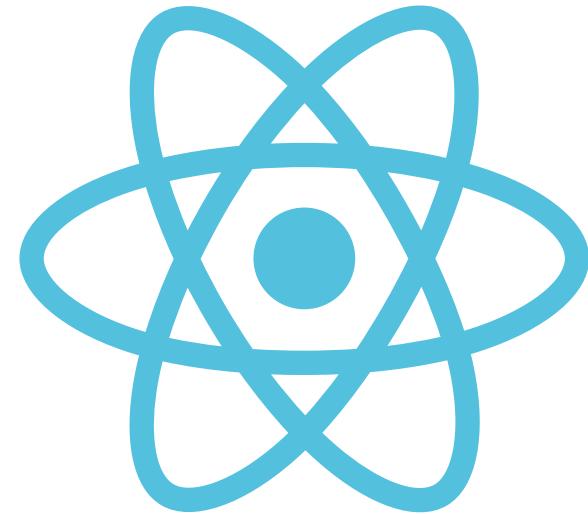
```
verticalLayout {  
    val name = editText()  
    button("Say Hello") {  
        onClick { toast("Hello, ${name.text}!") }  
    }  
}
```

<https://github.com/Kotlin/anko>

KOTLIN AND JAVASCRIPT



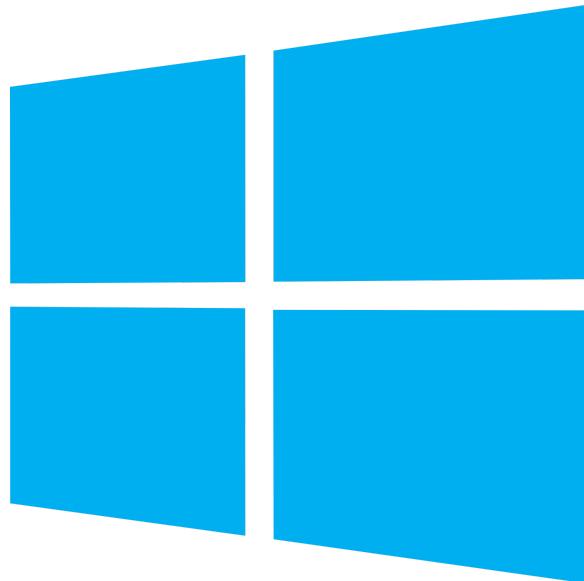
KOTLIN AND REACT



<https://github.com/JetBrains/create-react-kotlin-app>
<https://github.com/JetBrains/kotlin-wrappers>

KOTLIN NATIVE

DESKTOP



KOTLIN NATIVE

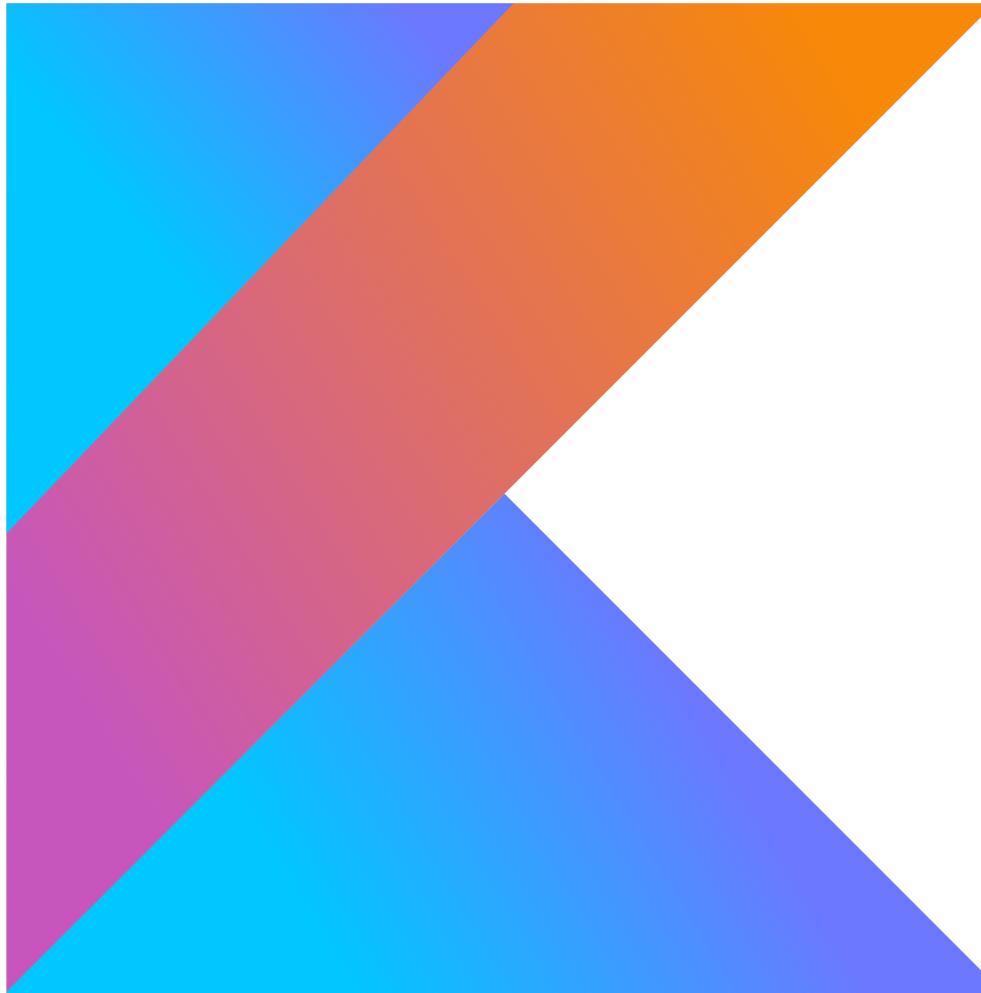
IOS



KOTLIN NATIVE ANDROID



QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU!



Kotlin

@faziodev

<https://github.com/MFazio23>



SEE YOU NEXT YEAR!

AUGUST 5 - 7, 2019

