

# Kotlin

Introduction

... by JetBrains

**What is  
Kotlin?**

# What is Kotlin?

Kotlin is...

Cross-platform  
Statically typed  
General-purpose

Kotlin compiles to...

Java ByteCode  
JavaScript  
Native Code

# What is Kotlin?

Of course, runs on every **Java Virtual Machine (JVM)**

Libraries written in Kotlin are compatible to be used and run in a Java project...

... and vice versa

# What is Kotlin?

Inspired by Java, but...

cleaner

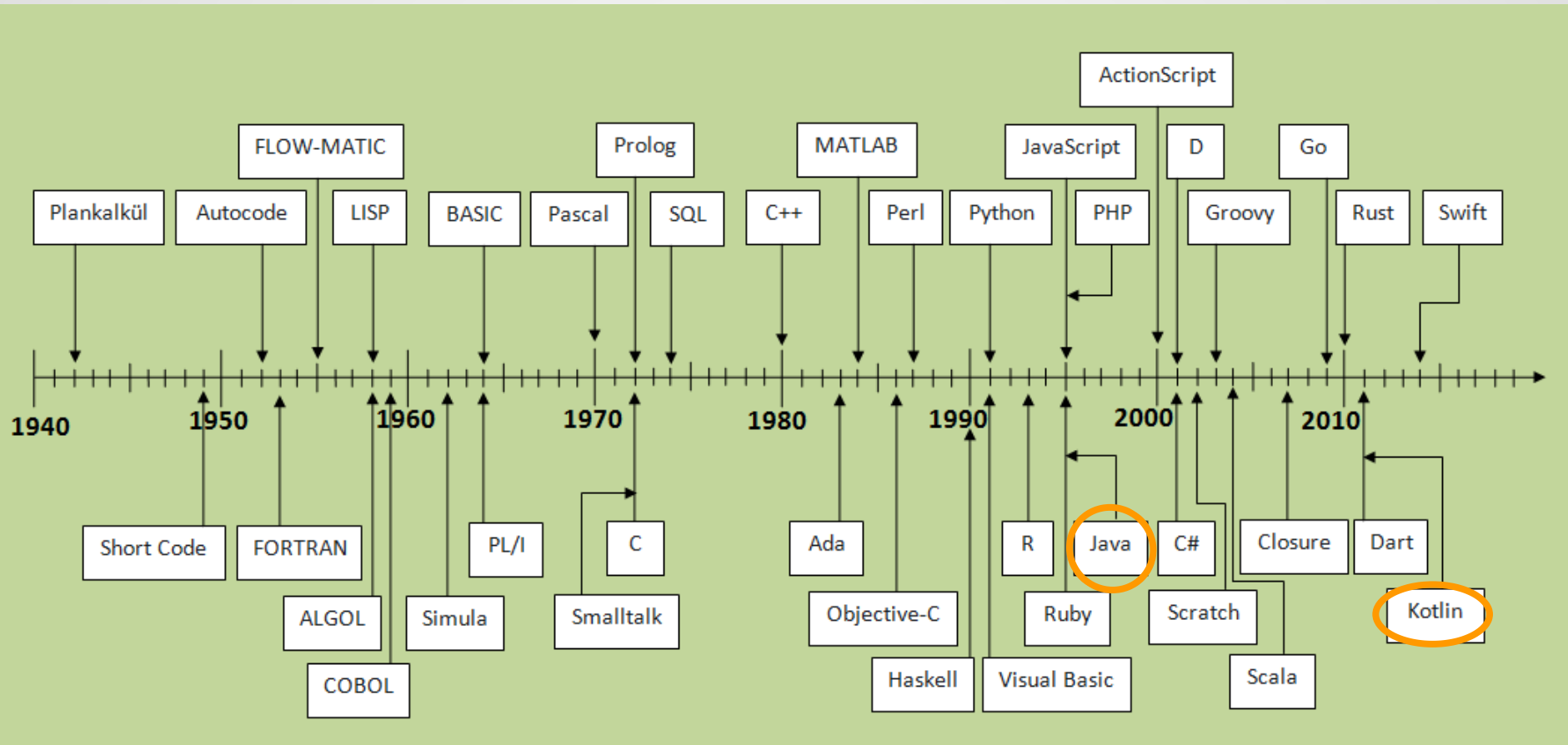
simpler

faster to compile

a mix of OOP and functional programming

# Why Kotlin?

# Timeline



<https://javaconceptoftheday.com/history-of-programming-languages/>

Java is pretty old... arguably...

## **But why?**

Since 2019 it is the favored programming language for Android applications at Google

Underwent an incredible growth since then



# Kotlin

compared to Java

<https://www.imaginarycloud.com/blog/kotlin-vs-java/>

# Null Safety

## Java

Every object defaults to null

## Kotlin

By default there is no null value until you specify it like this

```
val number: Int? = null
```

# Extension Functions

## Java

Not available

(available by using Project Lombok)

(maybe by inheritance, but you don't own every object you'd like to extend)

## Kotlin

A standard language construct by simply prefixing the function name with the class name it should be added to

# Code

## **Java**

Verbose (e.g. getter, setters)

Been here before some of the more  
modern language constructs were  
invented (e.g. async)

## **Kotlin**

Very concise language (to the point)

Fewer lines of code

Better to code / read / maintain

# Coroutines

## Java

Background threads (ExecutorService, etc.)

## Kotlin

Own threadpool

Part of the language

```
1 fun main() = runBlocking { // this: CoroutineScope
2     launch { // launch a new coroutine and continue
3         delay(1000L) // non-blocking delay for 1 second
4         println("World!") // print after delay
5     }
6     println("Hello") // main coroutine continues
7 }
8
9 Output:
10 Hello
11 World!
```

# Data Classes

## Java

Manually (verbose)

Solved by using Project Lombok

## Kotlin

A language construct

Automatically implements

getters, setters,

hashCode(),

equals(),

toString()...

# Smart Casts

## Java

Developer has to check the types

## Kotlin

Casting checks are handled by the smart  
casts feature

Redundant checks are removed

# No Checked Exceptions

## Java

Checked exceptions are available  
(IMHO this is a good thing)

## Kotlin

No checked exceptions  
(IMHO this is a bad thing, because, well ...  
exception handling)



# Higher-Order Funcs & Lambdas

```
1 max(strings, { a, b -> a.length < b.length })
2
3 /**
4  The function max is a higher-order function,
5  as it takes a function value as its second argument.
6  This second argument is an expression that is itself a function,
7  called a function literal,
8  which is equivalent to the following named function:
9  **/
10
11 fun compare(a: String, b: String): Boolean = a.length < b.length
```

available in Java as well, to some extent

# Primitive Types

## **Java**

Variables of primitive types are not an object

## **Kotlin**

All variables are objects

# Public Fields

## **Java**

Available, but should not be used

## **Kotlin**

Not available at all

# Wildcard Types

(Generics)

## Java

? can be used to specify a type of <any>

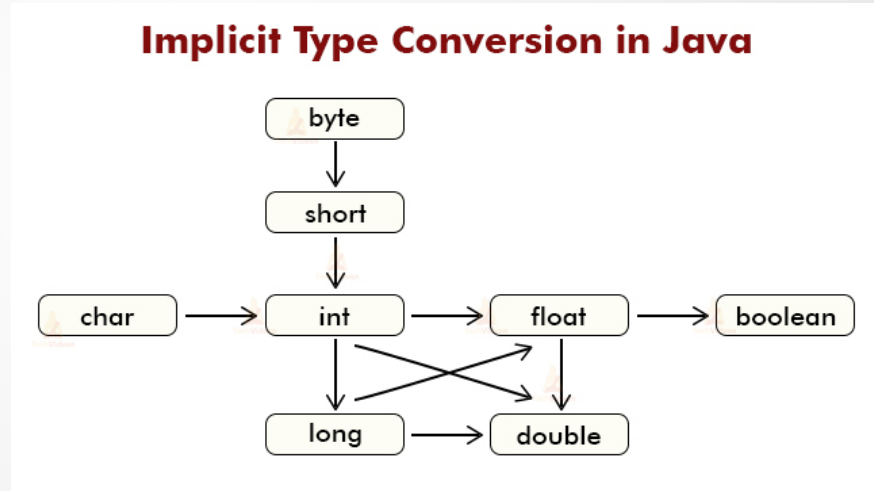
## Kotlin

Not available. declaration-site variance  
and type projections as alternative

# Explicit Conversions

## Java

Supports implicit conversions (called 'widening')



## Kotlin

No implicit conversions. You have to convert explicitly.

Continue here...

<https://kotlinlang.org>

(Try Kotlin, then Why Kotlin?)

then...

<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/home.html>

