**Q1) What is Kotlin?**

Kotlin is the latest general-purpose programming language from JetBrains with type interference. It is totally interpolated with the JVM and also combines javascript or code.

Google officially promoted kotlin on Android for mobile development.  Kotlin is considered as a substitute to the standard java compiler.

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| **Related Article:**[**What is Kotlin?**](https://mindmajix.com/what-is-kotlin) |

**Q2) Why kotlin is better than Java?**

Kotlin is a simple general-purpose language, in which there is a code redundancy when compared to java. There are many features in kotlin like null safety, extension functions, primary constructors, inline or lambda expressions, properties, and type interference for the properties and variables.

**Q3) Explain functions in kotlin?**

Functions used in kotlin are simple to store in data structures and variables and can possess arguments that are passed from the high ordered data functions.

 An example of the sample function declaration in kotlin:

function double(y:int):

Int

{

return 3 \* y

}

val reslt = double(3)

**Q4) What are the high order functions?**

High order functions consider functions as a parameter and produce a function.

**Q5) How to convert a String into an int in the kotlin?**

To convert a string value to the string value to it in kotlin we use point() method.

**Let us see an example:**

function main(args: array)

{

val s: str]ng = "Kotlin"

var y = 10

y = "10".toint()

}

**Q6) How to declare a variable in kotlin?**

Declaration of a variable in kotlin is done by Val and var followed by data type.

val s: String = "Hello"

var Z = 5

**Q7) What is the difference between Val and var in the declaration of variables?**

For the variables in Val declaration, we can not reassign the variables, whereas in var declaration, the variables can be reassigned but the value reassigned should be the same type.

Function main(args: array<string>)

{

val s: sting = "Hello"

var z = 5

z = "6".

}

**Q8) List out the basic data types we use in kotlin?**

The data type of a constant or a variable decides what is the type of a variable and how much space needs to store. Types of data that a string allow are:

* Strings
* Numbers
* Arrays
* Booleans
* Characteristics

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**Q9) How many types of constructors used in a kotlin?**

Two basic types of constructors are involved in kotlin are:

**Primary constructors:** In this section, the header of the class is declared after the class name.

**Secondary constructor:** in this section, the constructor is declared in the body of the class.

Moreover, we can add constructors for a class.

**Q10) What is Null safety?**

Ans: Null safety feature helps with the exception of null pointers in the expressions. It helps mostly in finding nullable and non-nullable references. We can thread null pointers by using nullable types like int? float? String?

var int: int? = " sourcepoint.com"

var newint = int?: "default value"

int = nill

new int =int?: "default value"

**Q11) What are the structural expressions in kotlin?**

The three important structural expressions in kotlin are:

* **Break**: break expression helps to break the closest enclosing loop
* **Return**: This expression helps to return from the closest functions or default functions.
* **Continue**: This expression helps to proceed for the next loop.

**Q12) Is there any chance to shift the code from java to kotlin?**

We can shift the code which is used in java to koltin by using JetBrains Idea.

**Q13) What is mean by data classes in koltin?**

In java to store data items, we create a class by setting the variables. The setters and gathers are override to hash(), tostring(), and copy() functions.

Whereas in kotlin, we need to add just the keyword data to the class, and everything that remained is done automatically by default.

data class company(var name: string)

Function main(args array<string>)

{

Val company= company("Manhas Industries")

}

**Q14) What are the available modifiers in kotlin?**

Modifiers are the developers to personalize the declarations. There are four modifiers available in the kotlin, they are:

* **Public:** By default, all the declarations are visible everywhere
* **Internal:** This modifier helps to use declarations anywhere in the module.
* **Private:** By these modifiers, the declarations are contained only in the file which is restricted.
* **Protected:** In this, the declarations are secured, and not available for top-level declarations.

**Q15) What type of programming does a kotlin accept?**

Kotlin accept two types of programmings, they are:

* Object-oriented programming
* Procedural programming
* Functional

**Q16) How many types of strings are available in kotlin?**

A collection of characteristics together is known as a string. There are two types of strings available in the kotlin:

* Raw string
* Escaped string

**Q17) What is mean by string interpolation?**

We can evaluate string templates in kotlin string. This template creation is known as string interpolation.

**Q18) What we use in replacement to switch statements in kotlin?**

We use when in kotlin in place of the switch in java

When(x)

{

case1: code executed if x=1:

break:

case2: code executed fi x=2:

break;

Default code executed if x does not match any case

}

**Q19) Is New a keyword in kotlin?**

“New” is not a keyword in kotlin. We can initiate a new class as follow:

class x

var x = x()

val new = x()

**Q20) What is mean by init block?**

Init is a login block and it is executed in the primary constructor and initialized. If you want to revoke in the secondary constructor then it starts working after the primary constructor in the chain form.

**Q21)** **Is inheritance compile in Kotlin?**

Formal inheritance structure does not compile in the kotlin. By using an open modifier we can finalize classes.

open class B

{

}

class c = B()

{

}

**Q22) What is the Ranges Operator?**

The Ranges operator helps to iterate a loop with range.

**Example:**

for(i 1...15)

print (i)

**Q23) How to compare two strings in kotlin?**

We can compare two strings in two ways,

Using”==” operator”.

Using compare() function

**Q24) What are the class members in kotlin?**

A class in kotlin have the following members:

1. Initializer blocks
2. Properties
3. Open declarations
4. Nested  classes
5. Inner classes

**Q25) List out some of the extension methods in kotlin?**

Some of the extension methods are:

* **read Text():** Helps to read content in the files to a single string.
* **buffer Reader():** It is used to read the contents of the file to buffer the reader
* **read each line():** It reads each line by line in the file
* **readlines():** It helps to read lines of file for listing

**Q26)** **How to handle a null operator?**

By using the Elvis operator we can handle all the nullable values.