KOTLIN

fun main (){

Open source Most of errors are found in compile time Which is better than other languages which find errors in run time. Output --> JVM (java virtual machine) Print --> print a statement; Println --> print a statement and move the cursor in next line; Variables: var --> can be reassigned val --> can't be reassigned Data ki type define krone ki zarurat nhi h Wo apne aap decide kalega But if u want to tell type of data you can do: Var score : int = 3Var temp : float = 33.5Val number: boolean = true **RANGE IN KOTLIN** --> upper bound is included fun main (){ val num=5 val result = num in 1..5 print (result) } --> upper bound is not included fun main (){ val num=5 val result = num in 1 until 5 print (result) } WHEN STATEMENT - -> when statement always ends with 'ELSE'

```
val num=5
val result =when (num){
  1->"one"
  2->"two"
  3->"three"
  4->"four"
  5->"five"
  else->"not in range"
}
println (result)
FOR LOOP SYNTAX
 --> by default step is 1.
fun main (){
for (I in 1..5 step 2){
println (I)
} }
OR
fun main (){
for (I in 5 downTo 1 step 2){
println (I)
} }
FUNCTIONS SYNTAX
fun function_name ( data1 : datatype, data2 : datatype ) : return_datatype
{
// statement
return
}
STORING FUNCTION IN VARIABLE
Syntax:
var variable_name = ::function_name
```

```
fun main()
  // declaring an array using arrayOf()
  val arrayname = arrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
  for (i in 0..arrayname.size-1)
    print(" "+arrayname[i])
  }
  println()
  // declaring an array using arrayOf<Int>
  val arrayname2 = arrayOf<Int>(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
  for (i in 0..arrayname2.size-1)
    print(" "+arrayname2[i])
  }
}
CLASSES AND OBJECTS
class employee {
  // properties
  var name: String = ""
  var age: Int = 0
  var gender: Char = 'M'
  var salary: Double = 0.toDouble()
   // member functions
    fun name(){
  }
  fun age() {
  fun salary(){
  }
}
```