kotlin

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October 30, 2017

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1 keyword

1.1 as

- 1. as Type convert variable to Other Type
- 2. as Name alias otherName for import

1.2 as? Type

1. as convert variable to Other Type?

1.3 by

- 1. let the impl of interface delegate to anothor object
- 2. delegate set/get value for var,or get value for val. operator fun setValue(thisRef:Any?,property: KProperty<*>) operator fun getValue(thisRef:Any?,property: KProperty<*>)

1.4 delegate user agent

1.5 dynamic

- 1. off kotlin type check for target JS
- 2. use JS dynamic type

1.6 get, set

- 1. get, var/val v : Type <math>get() = v
- 2. set, var v: Type set(value) v = value;, can't init

1.7 where

1. genericity must have ability;

1.8 open, final

- 1. final ,can't inherit
- 2. open, opposite of Java's finalss

1.9 infix

- 1. one method have only one parameter
- 2. marked as infix
- 3. require last two, you can call it by type fun param —

1.10 inner

1. mark class as an inner class

1.11 private, protected, internal, public

- 1. the default access control is public
- 2. inherit access control.

1.11.1 in top-level in file

- 1. public: can access every one
- 2. private: can access only in file
- 3. internal: can access in the same module
- 4. protected: illegal

1.11.2 in class, interface

- 1. private: can access only in this class
- 2. protected: access int this class and it's subclass
- 3. internal: can access the internal member of which class it can see
- 4. public: can access the member of which class it can see

1.12 in,out

- 1. same as java;? extends/super Ti,
- 2. in:;in $T_{\dot{c}}$, Type may the super Type of T
- 3. out:jout T¿,Type may the suber Type of T

1.13 inner

- 1. inner is modifier inner class,
- 2. inner class without inner is the static class

1.14 anonymous

1. the anonymous fun, is write with

2 doc

2.1 fun call

- 1. fun a(a:Int=1,b:Int), can be call by named param,i.e. a(b=2);
- 2. named param should place after general param

2.2 fun override

- 1. use keyword override, override fun b()
- 2. the default param's value will be the base fun's default value

2.3 var val

2.3.1 var

declare mutable variable

2.3.2 val

declare read-only variable

2.4 switch, when

1. val | literal -> expression