



Fresher Android

Kotlin OOP Advance





Kotlin Object Oriented Programming Advance Concept





Classes in Kotlin may have type parameters:

```
class Box<T>(t: T) {
      var value = t
    }

val box: Box<Int> = Box<Int>(1)
    val box = Box(1) // 1 has type Int, so the compiler figures
out that we are talking about Box<Int>
```





Generic functions

```
fun <T> singletonList(item: T): List<T> {
// ...
fun <T> T.basicToString(): String { // extension function
val I = singletonList<Int>(1)
val I = singletonList(1)
```





Generic constraints

```
Upper bounds
              fun <T : Comparable<T>> sort(list: List<T>) { ...
sort(listOf(1, 2, 3)) // OK. Int is a subtype of Comparable<Int>
sort(listOf(HashMap<Int, String>())) // Error: HashMap<Int,</pre>
String> is not a subtype of Comparable<HashMap<Int,
String>>
```





Declaration-site variance

Covariant

```
interface Source<out T> {
   fun nextT(): T
}
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```

Contravariant

```
interface Comparable<in T> {
   operator fun compareTo(other: T): Int
}
```

2. Nested and Inner Classes





```
class Outer {
    private val bar: Int = 1
    class Nested {
       fun foo() = 2
    }
}
```

val demo = Outer.Nested().foo() // == 2

2. Nested and Inner Classes





Inner classes

```
class Outer {
    private val bar: Int = 1
    inner class Inner {
    fun foo() = bar
}
```

val demo = Outer().Inner().foo() // == 1

3. Enum Classes





```
enum class Direction {
  NORTH, SOUTH, WEST, EAST
Initialization
   GREEN(0x00FF00), OFFICE SLUE(0x0000FF)
enum class Color(val rgb: Int) {
```

Implementing Interfaces in Enum Classes

4. Sealed Classes





 Sealed classes are used for representing restricted class hierarchies, when a value can have one of the types from a limited set, but cannot have any other type.

```
sealed class Expr
data class Const(val number: Double) : Expr()
data class Sum(val e1: Expr, val e2: Expr) : Expr()
object NotANumber : Expr()
```

 A sealed class is <u>abstract</u> by itself, it cannot be instantiated directly and can have abstract members.

```
fun eval(expr: Expr): Double = when(expr) {
   is Const -> expr.number
   is Sum -> eval(expr.e1) + eval(expr.e2)
   NotANumber -> Double.NaN
// the `else` clause is not required because we've covered all the cases
}
```

5. Object Expressions and Declarations





Object expressions

```
class C {
   // Private function, so the return type is the anonymous object type
   private fun foo() = object {
   val x: String = "x"
// Public function, so the return type is Any fun publicFoo() = object /
   val x: String = "x"
fun bar() {
    val x1 = foo().x // Works
    val x2 = publicFoo().x // ERROR: Unresolved reference 'x'
```

5. Object Expressions and Declarations





Object declarations

```
object DataProviderManager {
                          fun registerDataProvider(provider: DataProvider) {
                          // ...
                       val allDataProviders: Collection<DataProvider>
                                                      DENTIAL
                          qet() = // ...
Companion Objects
                       class MyClass {
                           companion object Factory {
                              fun create(): MyClass = MyClass()
                       val instance = MyClass.create()
                       class MyClass {
                          companion object { }
                       val x = MyClass.Companion
```

- object expressions are executed (and initialized) immediately, where they are used;
- object declarations are initialized lazily, when accessed for the first time;

6. Type aliases





typealias NodeSet = Set<Network.Node>

typealias FileTable<K> = MutableMap<K, MutableList<File>>

typealias MyHandler = (Int, String, Any) -> Unit

typealias Predicate<T> = (T) -> Boolean

Lesson Summary





- Generics
- **Nested and Inner Classes**
- Enum Classes
- Sealed Classes
- Object Expressions and Declarations

 Type aliases





Thank you

