Kotlin can be used for clients or servers. Server can be a cloud computer.
Kotlin was created in 2011. Kotlin is compatible with java. Server responds to requests from the client. Kotlin can support 2.5 million devices running on android.
A variable is a piece of data which has type and value. We declare variable using val
Type inference is a specific feature of kotlin where when the type is obvious we do not have to say its type. Example:

val firstname : string = “Sandrine”;
=> val firstname = “sandrine” // this lets us decides that kotlin is statically typed

val : for only read only
var: for read and write

Operators
/,*,+,etc

Strings
Length = string.length
string.isEmpty
string.substring(2,4) //start from 2 but do not include the character at index 4
To do string interpolation, we use $ sign
println(“my name is $string_name”)

Conditionals
If, etc

listOf: instead of having many variables of the same datatype we can have one variable containing all the values. Example:
Val name1 = “maya”
Val name2 = “nono”
Val name3 = “cheng”

Val names = listOf(“maya”,”nono”,”cheng”)
If you want to see the third name we can do

Names[2]

To modify the names we have to use
Val names = mutableListOf(“maya”,”nono”,”cheng”)
names.add(“sandrine”)
To print each of the value in the list we have to do
for(name in names)
    println(name)
}
We can also do this
for(i in 1..5){
    println(i)
} or for(i in 1 until 5) { println(i) }

Functions help us to create reusable codes. If you want to pass a parameter we do this
Fun myFunction(name: String) {
    println(“Hello $name”)
}

Also we can use the access types like private, public, etc

Nullability
Null means having no value. If a variable is allowed to have no value we use the question mark.

Val instagramBio: string? = null

If we want to change it and do other stuffs then we have to do this
println(instagramBio?.toUpperCase())

Object in kotlin
We do not use the new keyword while instantiating classes