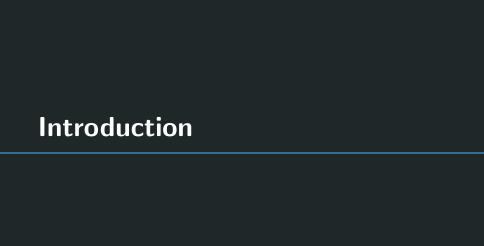
Kotlin 101

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Vienna, Austria - June 13th, 2018



A lighthouse on Kotlin Island, Russia



Language fundamentals



- Statically typed, **hybrid** programming language for the **JVM**
- Fully **interoperable** with Java
- Runs on old **Androids** too (generates 1.6 bytecode)
- Possibility to compile to **JavaScript** (and **native**)
- Focuses on **industry**, tooling and safety
- Open source compiler and tools (Apache 2 license)

Historic abstract



- Developed by **JetBrains** (IntelliJ, ReSharper, WebStorm, ...)
- Development already started back in **2010**
- 2M+ LoC and 200+ contributers at **GitHub**, +30k repos
- Version 1.0 released February, 2016



Andrey Breslav

Yet another JVM language?





Source: RebelLabs

Java is dead, long live Java



"Most people talk about Java the language, and this may sound odd coming from me, but I could hardly care less. At the core of the Java ecosystem is the JVM."

James Gosling,

Creator of the Java Programming Language (2011, TheServerSide)



Yet another JVM language!



- Well known company with good **tooling** support
- It got nothing new, just the **best of all** of them
- It's about the **ecosystem**, not the language
 - Empirical Analysis of Programming Language Adoption (PDF)
- It's really, really easy to **learn**
 - "Scala for dummies the masses"

Language Features

We'll have a quick look at ...



- Type inference
- 2 Declarations
- 3 Lambdas
- 4 Null handling
- 5 Smart casts
- 6 Properties
- 7 Extension methods
- 8 Arguments
- 9 Data classes
- 10 Collection API

Type inference



```
1 // mutable variable of type Int
_2 var a = 42
8 val c: Double = 13.37
10 // whatever the return type is
11 val d = someFunction()
```

Function declaration



```
2 fun add1(x: Int, y: Int): Int {
 return x + y
6 // compact single expression syntax
7 \text{ fun } \text{ add2}(x: \text{Int, } y: \text{Int}) = x + y
10 infix fun Int.add3(y: Int) = this + y
12 // enables you to write:
13 20 add3 22
```

Class declaration



```
1 // single ctor initializing a property
2 class Greeter(private val prefix: String) {
3
4    // string interpolation, no concatenation
5    fun greet(name: String) =
6         "$prefix $name!"
7 }
```

Object declaration



```
2 object Highlander : SwordFighter {
 override fun slash() { ... }
8 Highlander.slash()
10 // we only want to kill real sword fighters.
11 fun killHim(fighter: SwordFighter) { ... }
12
_{
m 13} // pass an (the!) instance reference
14 killHim(Highlander)
```

A simple application



Kotlin is well known for being a concise language:

```
1 // no surrounding class necessary
2 fun main(args: Array < String >) {
3
4    // no 'new' keyword necessary
5    val greeter = Greeter("Hello")
6
7    // no 'System.out' reference necessary
8    println(greeter.greet("ERSTE"))
9 }
```

Lambdas compared



```
1 // with java 8:
2 Stream.of(1, 2, 3).filter(i -> i % 2 == 0)
3    .collect(Collectors.toList());
4
5 // with kotlin:
6 listOf(1, 2, 3).filter { i -> i % 2 == 0 }
7
8 // or even shorter (groovy style):
9 listOf(1, 2, 3).filter { it % 2 == 0 }
```

PS: If the last argument of a function is a function, it can be outside the paranthesis; if there are no other arguments, you can even omit them.

Map function



```
1 fun <T, R> map(list: List<T>,
     transform: (T) \rightarrow R: List<R> {
  val result = arrayListOf <R>()
  for (item in list)
   result.add(transform(item))
 return result
_{10} map(listOf(1, 2, 3), { it * 2 })
```



Null handling



```
1 // nullable types for better compile checks
2 val maybe: String? = ...
4 maybe.length // COMPILE ERROR!!!
5 maybe?.length // type is Int?
6 maybe?.length ?: -1 // type is Int
7 maybe!!.length // i dont f*cking care!
9 if (maybe != null) {
 maybe.length // smart cast to String
```

Smart casts



Java

```
final Object x = ...;
if (x instanceof A) {
   a = (A) x;
   a.foo();
} else if (x instanceof B) {
   B b = (B) x;
   b.bar();
} else {
   throw new Exception("Sad panda!");
}
```

Kotlin

```
val x: Any = ...
when (x) {
  is A -> x.foo()
  is B -> x.bar()
  else -> throw Exception("Sad panda!")
  // there are no checked exceptions :)
}
```

Pojo without Properties



```
public class Account {
        private String id;
        private int amount;
        public Account(String id, int amount) {
             this.id = id:
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
20
21
22
23
        public String getId() {
        public void setId(String id) {
        public void setAmount(int amount) {
```

Pojo with Properties



```
1 class Account {
   var id: String? = null
 var amount: Int = 0
7 val account = Account()
8 account.id = "asdf"
gaccount.amount = 100
10 // invoke getter/setter from java as usual
```

Explicit Properties



```
class Account {
var amount = 0
get() = field // backing field
set(value) {
   if (value < 0) throw SomeException()
     field = value
}

// ...
</pre>
```

Compact Properties



```
1 // primary ctor initializing properties
2 class Account(
3  var id: String,
4  var amount: Int
5 )
6 // no need for curly braces
```

Extension methods - The Problem



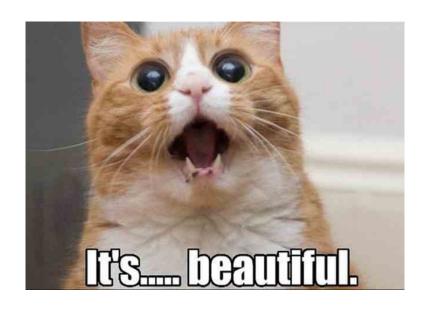
```
1 String agent = "7";
2
3 // we are used to call methods like this:
4 agent.length();
5
6 // but as String is final we do this:
7 StringUtil.pad(agent, 3, "0");
```

How many Util classes are out there? A gazillion maybe?!

Extension methods – The Solution



```
fun String.pad(length: Int,
      symbol: String): String {
   // "this" refers to current string
7 val agent = "7"
8 agent.pad(3, "0") // auto-completion FTW!!!
11 fun Money?.toDTO() =
   if (this == null) null else MoneyDTO(this)
```



Extension Methods - Remarks



- Known from C#, Smalltalk, Ruby and others
- Add methods to yet compiled (final) classes
- No syntactic **difference** between calling real vs extension
- Actually simply creates static methods in background
- Problem of **delocalization** solved, auto-completion works
- Extension methods certainly are not object-oriented!

Default arguments



```
fun greet(
    name: String,
    prefix: String = "Hello")
4    = "$prefix, ${name}!"

6 greet("ERSTE", "Hi") => "Hi, ERSTE!"

7    greet("ERSTE") // => "Hello, ERSTE!"
```

No more overloaded methods and delegation necessary!

Named arguments



```
1 fun greet(
2    name: String,
3    prefix: String = "Hello",
4    suffix: String = "!")
5    { ... }
6
7 // specify the argument name and
8 // skip the "prefix" param (use default)
9 greet(name = "ERSTE", suffix = ".")
```

Data classes



lava

```
private final String name;
private final int age;
public Person(String name, int age) {
public String getName() {
return name:
public int getAge() {
return age;
public String toString() {
```

Kotlin

```
data class Person(
  val name: String,
  val age: Int
)

// same as with lombok but better ;)

// primary ctor deals with getters
// and field initialisation

// generates equals/hashCode/toString
// and a copy function (no builders!)
```

Collection API



- Collections designed properly! (im/mutability as in Scala)
- Create a map: mapOf("a" to 1, "b" to 2)
- Access a map: map["a"]
- size property for collections and arrays
- Many, many useful (functional) **extension** methods . . .
 - Guava R.I.P., you served well
 - And so did Lombok

Collection API - Samples

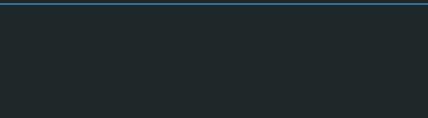


```
_1 // val list = listOf(1, 2, 3)
2 val list = mutableListOf(1, 2, 3)
3 list.add(42) // would not compile!
4 list.requireNoNulls()
5 list.first() // => 1
6 list.firstOrNull { it > 10 } ?: -1
7 if (list.none { it > 10 })
 println("no big ones")
9 list.toTypedArray()
10
napOf(1 to "a", 2 to "b", 3 to "a")
    .values.distinct().toHashSet()
```

Further Features



- Delegation (lazy)
- String handling (lots of extension functions)
- Sealed classes (algebraic datastructures anyone?)
- Pattern matching (or something like it)
- Reified generics (fake it until you make it)
- Operator overloading (to some extent, at least for BigOnes)
- if, try and when as expressions
- == as equals (for improved readability)
- Range expressions
- Rename imports
- Backticks for escaping
- ...and much much more ...

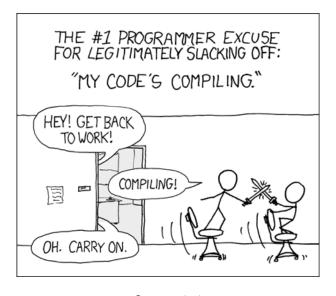


Epilog

Some Downsides



- Still pretty **young**, but things are getting better
 - Some language features missing but coming soon
 - Unsatisfying tool support (static code analysis)
- Some frameworks just don't adhere to Kotlin's philosophy
 - Final by default is good, but ...
- kotlinc is significantly **slower** than javac



Source: xkcd

Summary



- Kotlin feels like Java 2.0 (Java on steroids)
- It's backed by a **company** and still **open source**
- Pretty awesome **community** work
- Version **1.2** has been released (end 2017)
- Roadmap promises lots of improvements

Further reading



- Try Kotlin online http://try.kotlinlang.org
- Ask, Discuss, Complain https://kotlinlang.slack.com
- Presentation Sources
 https://github.com/christophpickl/kotlin101slides
- Kotlin Vienna Usergroup
 http://www.meetup.com/Kotlin-Vienna



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Let's get to know each other at our first meetup. We can share our Kotlin experiences in a relaxed atmosphere and talk about the



Now for some Kotlin Koans