Kotlin 1.1

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language for JVM, Android & JS

(language for the masses)

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- Gradle and Spring are happily using Kotlin `:)`

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  - Old **deprecated** and to be removed with Kotlin `1.2`
- Add **scripting** support for Kotlin script

Scripting Engine

```
val engine = ScriptEngineManager()
  .getEngineByExtension("kts")
  ?: throw Exception("kts not supported!")
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println(engine.eval("x + 2"))  // 5
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```

Requires a kts engine like: `kotlin-jsr223-local-example`

Language Features

What we'll cover

1. Async processing with **coroutines**

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2. Define own **type aliases**

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8. Type inference and inlining for **properties**
9. Generic **enum** value access
10. Restrict lambda scope with `@DslMarker`

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- very **low-level** designed so that frameworks can build upon it
  - extensions for Android, JavaFX, Swing, . . .
  - like `async/await` or `generators/yield`
  - Reference implementation: `kotlinx-coroutines-*`

Computation with lots of coroutines

Coroutines scale pretty good processing loads of async operations.

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val jobs = List(100_000)
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```
val jobs = List(100_000) {
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```
val jobs = List(100_000) {
  async(CommonPool) {
    delay(1000L)
    1
  }
}
```

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Coroutines scale pretty good processing loads of async operations.

```
val jobs = List(100_000) {
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    1
  }
}

runBlocking { // bridge async world
```

Computation with lots of coroutines

Coroutines scale pretty good processing loads of async operations.

```
val jobs = List(100_000) {
  async(CommonPool) {
    delay(1000L)
    1
  }
}

runBlocking { // bridge async world
  println(jobs.sumBy {
    it.await()
  })
}
```

Computation with lots of threads

The same code with good old threads will . . .

```
for (i in 1..100_000) {
  thread(start = true) {
    Thread.sleep(1000)
  }
}
```

Computation with lots of threads

The same code with good old threads will . . .

```
for (i in 1..100_000) {
  thread(start = true) {
    Thread.sleep(1000)
  }
}
```

`OutOfMemoryError`: unable to create new native thread!

Async processing without coroutines

```
fun load(callback: (Int) -> Unit) {
    sleep(1000L)
    callback(21)
}
```

Async processing without coroutines

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fun load(callback: (Int) -> Unit) {
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fun process(nr: Int, cb: (Int) -> Unit) {
    sleep(1000L)
    cb(nr * 2)
}
```

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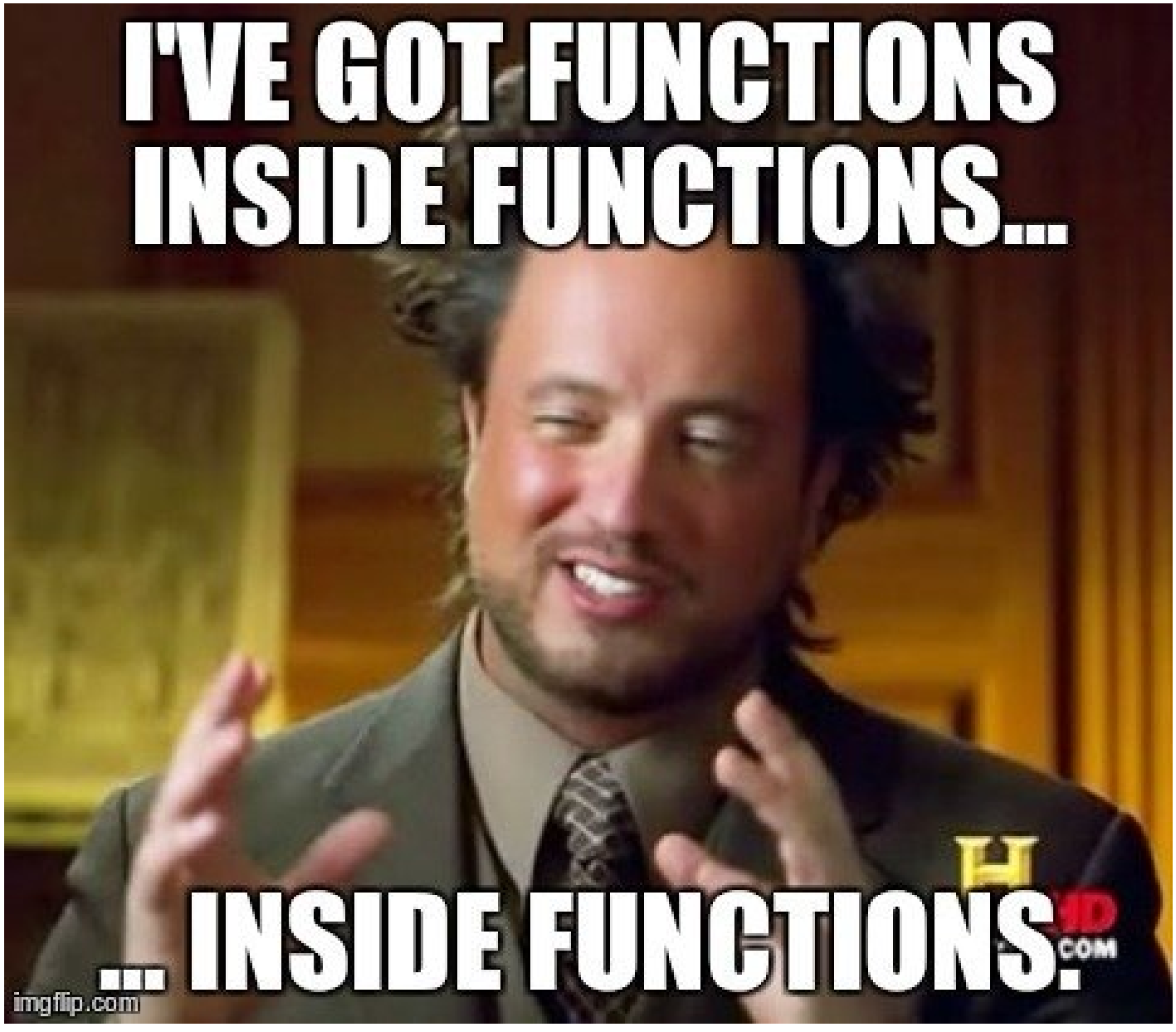
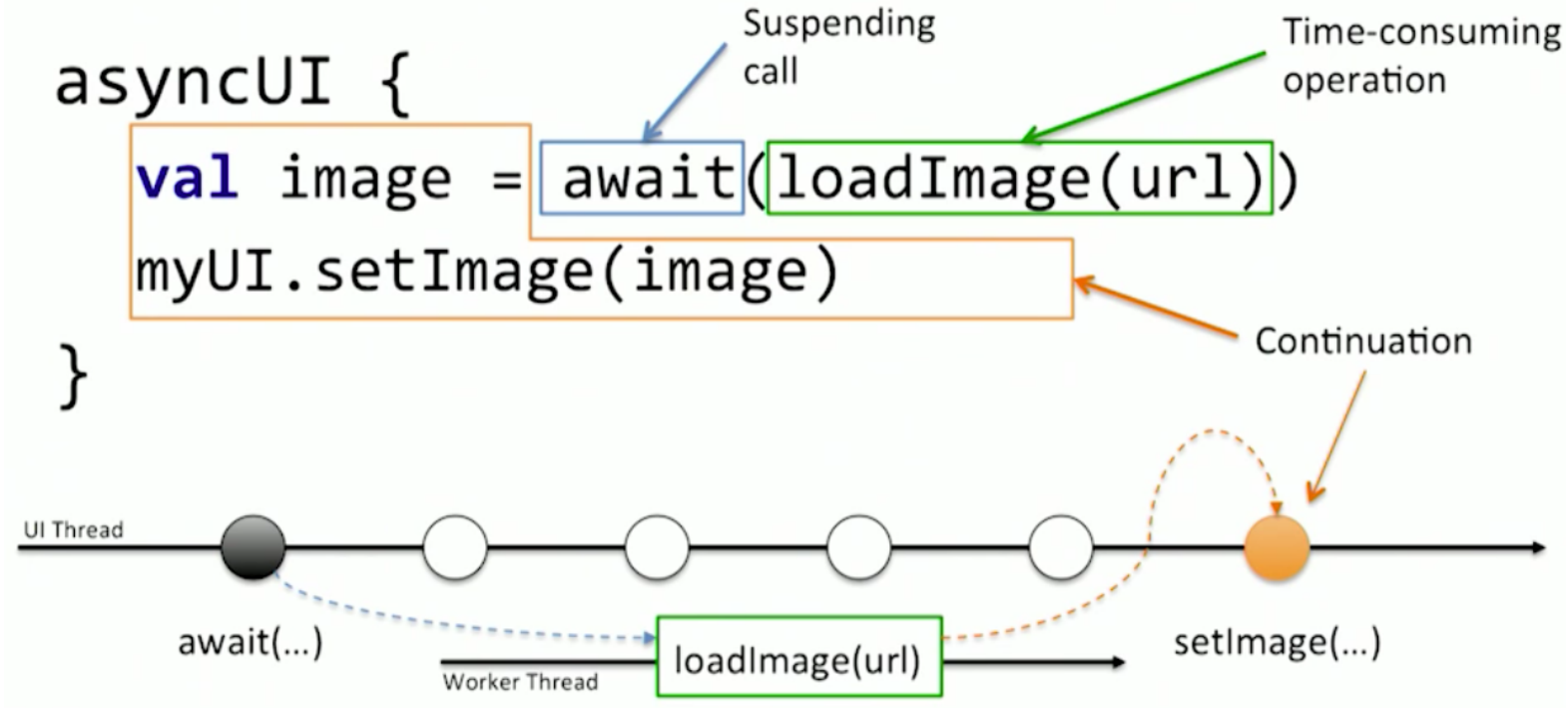
fun process(nr: Int, cb: (Int) -> Unit) {
    sleep(1000L)
    cb(nr * 2)
}
fun main() {
    load { loaded ->
        process(loaded) { processed ->
            // processed == 42
        }
    }
}
```

When the so-called "callback hell" strikes you hard


I'VE GOT FUNCTIONS
INSIDE FUNCTIONS...
... INSIDE FUNCTIONS.
imgflip.com



Suspendable computation explained

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suspend fun load(): Int {
    delay(1000L)
    return 21
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Async processing with coroutines

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suspend fun load(): Int {
    delay(1000L)
    return 21
}
suspend fun process(nr: Int): Int {
    delay(1000L)
    return nr * 2
}

fun main() = runBlocking {
    val nr = process(load())
    // blocking or use async() and await()
}
```

Async sequences

```
val nrs = buildSequence {
  yieldAll(2.rangeTo(4))
  sleep(1000L)
  yield(42)
}
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```
val nrs = buildSequence {
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}
nrs.forEach(::println)
// 2, 3, 4, ... 42
```

Async sequences

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nrs.forEach(::println)
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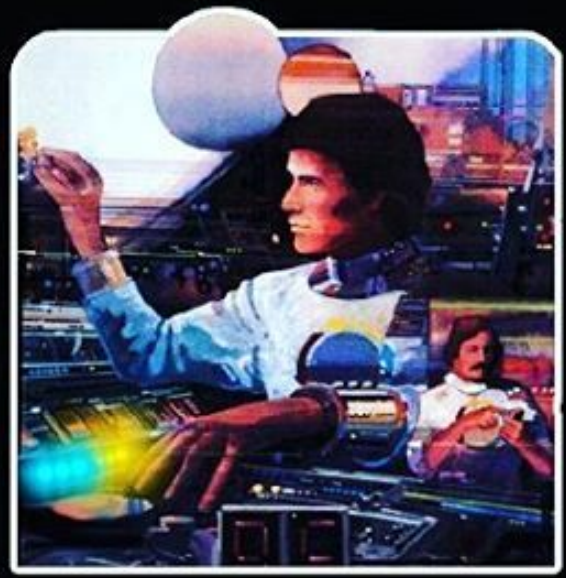
// fun <T> buildIterator(
//    action: suspend SequenceBuilder<T>.()
//      -> Unit): Iterator<T>
```

THE TWO STATES OF EVERY PROGRAMMER



I AM A GOD.

I HAVE NO IDEA WHAT I'M DOING.

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fun request(expectedStatusCode: Int) {}
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typealias Listener = (Event) -> Unit
fun subscribe(listener : Listener) {}
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fun subscribe(listener : (Event) -> Unit) {}
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fun subscribe(listener : Listener) {}

class MustBeTopLevel {
  typealias Nope = Double // compile error
}
```

(KEEP)

Bound callable references

Reference a member of an object instance.

```
val numberRegex = "\\d+".toRegex()
val list = listOf("a", "1")
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// before kotlin11
list.filter { numberRegex.matches(it) }
   .forEach(::println)

// with kotlin11
list.filter(numberRegex::matches)
   .forEach(::println)
```

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Improved data and sealed classes

Subtypes of a `sealed` class can now reside outside the class and `data` class can extend other classes.

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sealed class Expression
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sealed class Expression

// sealed subs can be declared outside
object Operator : Expression()

// a data class can now extend another class
data class Operand(val symbol: String)
  : Expression()

// use an Expression with a nice when()
```

Destructuring in lambdas

Destructuring now works in lambdas (and for data class).

```
val map = mapOf(1 to "one")
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map.mapValues { entry ->
   val (key, value) = entry
   "$key = $value"
}
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Local delegated properties

Not only for (class) properties, anymorebut also for local variables.

```
fun exec(stringProvider: () -> String) {
  val string by lazy(stringProvider)
```

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```
fun exec(stringProvider: () -> String) {
  val string by lazy(stringProvider)

  // short circuit evaluation FTW
  if (condition() && string.isValid()) {
    // computed result will be cached
    println(string)
  }
}
```

(KEEP)

Underscores

Underscore for numeral literals and unused parameters.

```
// more readable numbers
val creditCardNumber = 1234_5678_9012_3456L
val hexBytes = 0xFF_EC_DE_5E
val hexWords = 0xCAFE_BABE
val maxval = 0x7fff_ffff_ffff_ffffL
val bytes = 0b0110_1001;
```

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val hexBytes = 0xFF_EC_DE_5E
val hexWords = 0xCAFE_BABE
val maxval = 0x7fff_ffff_ffff_ffffL
val bytes = 0b0110_1001;

// explicitly declare unused params
// generating lots of warnings for old code
mapOf(1 to "one").map { (k, _) -> k }
```

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Enhanced Properties

Type inference and inlining for **properties**

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data class Person(val age: Int) {
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data class Person(val age: Int) {
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  // with kotlin11
  val isAdult get() = age >= 18
}
```

Enhanced Properties

Type inference and inlining for **properties**

```
data class Person(val age: Int) {
  // before kotlin11
  val isAdult get(): Boolean = age >= 18

  // with kotlin11
  val isAdult get() = age >= 18
}

val <T> List<T>.lastIndex: Int
    inline get() = this.size - 1
```

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Generic enum value access

Access all/any enum and specify type via generics.

```
enum class RGB { RED, GREEN, BLUE }
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val rgbs: Array<RGB> = enumValues()
```

Generic enum value access

Access all/any enum and specify type via generics.

```
enum class RGB { RED, GREEN, BLUE }

val red: RGB = enumValueOf("RED")
val rgbs: Array<RGB> = enumValues()

println(enumValues<RGB>()
  .joinToString(transform = RGB::name))
  // RED, GREEN, BLUE
```

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DSLs – The Problem

The inner scope always inherits the context of the outer scope.

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html {
  head {
    head {
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      // as it makes no sense
    }
  }
}
```

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The inner scope always inherits the context of the outer scope.

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  }
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When within `head` let's remove the context of `html`!

Casual implementation of HTML DSL

```
fun html(code: HtmlContext.() -> Unit) {
  code(HtmlContext())
}
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```
fun html(code: HtmlContext.() -> Unit) {
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class HtmlContext {
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}
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Restrict scope with @DslMarker

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Restrict scope with @DslMarker

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@MyDslMarker class HtmlContext {
  fun head(code: HeadContext.() -> Unit) {
    code(HeadContext())
  }
}
@MyDslMarker class HeadContext { }
```

(KEEP)

Humans still remain in control

If you still want to access the `html` context you can still do so.

```
html {
  head {
    // head { } compile error!
    this@html.head { } // enforce
  }
}
```

Standard Library

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8. Array manipulation
9. Base classes for collections

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3. `minOf()`, `maxOf()`
4. `onEach()`
5. `groupingBy()`
6. Map functions
7. List comprehension
8. Array manipulation
9. Base classes for collections
10. `mod` renamed to `rem`

Nullable number conversion

Conversion avilable for: Byte, Short, Int, Long, Float, Double

```
"x".toIntOrNull() ?: 42 // = 42

// delegates to java.lang.Integer.parseInt
"x".toInt() // NumberFormatException
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```
"x".toIntOrNull() ?: 42 // = 42

// delegates to java.lang.Integer.parseInt
"x".toInt() // NumberFormatException

val radix = 2 // 2..36
// radix2 = 101010, radix16 = 2a
println(42.toString(radix))
// radix2 = 3, radix16 = 17
println("11".toIntOrNull(radix))
```

(KEEP)

also()

Same as apply() but without changing the this reference.

```
val a1 = "a".apply {
  "b".apply {
    this // "b"
    @Suppress("LABEL_NAME_CLASH")
    this@apply // "b" but want "a" :(
  }
}
```

also()

Same as apply() but without changing the this reference.

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val a1 = "a".apply {
  "b".apply {
    this // "b"
    @Suppress("LABEL_NAME_CLASH")
    this@apply // "b" but want "a" :(
  }
}
val a2 = "a".also { outer ->
  "b".also {
    it // "b"
    outer // "a" :)
  }
}
```

takeIf() and takeUnless()

takeIf() is like filter() but acts on a singlue value and returns null on mismatch. takeUnless() simply inverts the condition.

```
val file = File("path")
if (!file.exists()) {
  return false
}
```

takeIf() and takeUnless()

takeIf() is like filter() but acts on a singlue value and returns null on mismatch. takeUnless() simply inverts the condition.

```
val file = File("path")
if (!file.exists()) {
  return false
}

// takeIf works well with elvis operator
val file = File("path").takeIf(File::exists)
  ?: return false
```

Keyword highlighter using `takeIf()`

```
val input = "Kotlin"
val keyword = "in"
```

Keyword highlighter using `takeIf()`

```
val input = "Kotlin"
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val index = input.indexOf(keyword)
    .takeIf { it >= 0 } ?: error()
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```

Keyword highlighter using `takeIf()`

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val input = "Kotlin"
val keyword = "in"

val index = input.indexOf(keyword)
    .takeIf { it >= 0 } ?: error()
//  .takeUnless { it < 0 } ?: error()

println("'$keyword' was found in '$input'")
println(input)
println(" ".repeat(index) + "^")
// 'in' was found in 'Kotlin'
// Kotlin
//      ^
```

minOf() and maxOf()

```
val l1 = listOf("one")
val l2 = listOf("0", "1")
val l3 = listOf("x", "y", "z")
```

minOf() and maxOf()

```
val l1 = listOf("one")
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val l3 = listOf("x", "y", "z")

// delegates to Math.min for 2 values
minOf(l1.size, l2.size)
Math.min(l1.size, l2.size)
```

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Math.min(l1.size, l2.size)

minOf(l1.size, l2.size, l3.size)
Math.min(l1.size, Math.min(l2.size, l3.size))
```

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Math.min(l1.size, l2.size)

minOf(l1.size, l2.size, l3.size)
Math.min(l1.size, Math.min(l2.size, l3.size))

// minOf/maxOf supports only 2-3 values :-/
minOf(l1, l2, compareBy { it.size })
```

So why not simply use: `Iterable<T>.min(): T?`

onEach()

```
fun <T, I : Iterable<T>> I.onEach(action:  (T) -> Unit):  I
fun <T> Iterable<T>.forEach(action:  (T) -> Unit):  Unit
```

onEach()

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fun <T, I : Iterable<T>> I.onEach(action:  (T) -> Unit):  I
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```

```
listOf("foobar", "foo")
   .filter { it.endsWith("bar") }
   // chain item processing
   .onEach { println("Found item: $it") }
   .forEach { /* finally operate on them */ }
```

(KEEP, same as apply { forEach { } })

groupingBy()

```
fun <T, K> Iterable<T>.groupingBy(key:  (T) -> K): Grouping<T, K>
fun <T, K> Iterable<T>.groupBy(key:  (T) -> K): Map<K, List<T>>
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```

```
val list = listOf("anna", "otto", "oscar")

list
  .groupBy(String::first)
  .mapValues { (_, list) -> list.size } // a=1, o=2
  // creates intermediate map
```

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list
  .groupBy(String::first)
  .mapValues { (_, list) -> list.size } // a=1, o=2
  // creates intermediate map

list
  .groupingBy(String::first)
  .eachCount() // invokes foldTo()
```

Map functions

`toMap()`, `toMutableMap()`, minus, `getValue()`, `withDefault()`

```
var map = mapOf("x" to 1)
map.toMap() // create a copy
map.toMutableMap() // create a mutable copy
```

Map functions

`toMap()`, `toMutableMap()`, minus, `getValue()`, `withDefault()`

```
var map = mapOf("x" to 1)
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// plus already worked
map += ("y" to 2)
// now minus also supported
map -= "y"
```

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// plus already worked
map += ("y" to 2)
// now minus also supported
map -= "y"

map.getValue("y") // throws
val map2 = map.withDefault { "!\$it!" }
map2.getValue("y") // !y!
```

(KEEP)

Something I'm missing here ...

Create a mutable (!) map based on a list of pairs.

```
val x: Pair<String, Int> = listOf("x" to 1)
x.toMap() // already existing
x.toMutableMap() // does NOT exist :(
```

Something I'm missing here ...

Create a mutable (!) map based on a list of pairs.

```
val x: Pair<String, Int> = listOf("x" to 1)
x.toMap() // already existing
x.toMutableMap() // does NOT exist :(

// let's workaround this :)
fun <K, V> Iterable<Pair<K, V>>
  .toMutableMap()
    = toMap().toMutableMap()
```

List comprehension

```
fun <T> List(size:  Int, init:  (index:  Int) -> T): List<T>
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fun <T> List(size:  Int, init:  (index:  Int) -> T): List<T>
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```
// already existed for arrays
IntArray(4) { it * 2 }.toList()
// [0, 2, 4, 6]
```

List comprehension

```
fun <T> List(size: Int, init: (index: Int) -> T): List<T>
```

```
// already existed for arrays
IntArray(4) { it * 2 }.toList()
// [0, 2, 4, 6]

// now for lists as well
List(4) { it * 2 }
MutableList(4) { it * 2 }
```

(Still not the same as in Haskell)

Array manipulation

New methods: `content[Deep](Equals|HashCode|ToString)`

```
val a1 = arrayOf("a", "b")
```

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```
val a1 = arrayOf("a", "b")
a1.toString()
// [Ljava.lang.String;\@1b3af
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Array manipulation

New methods: `content[Deep](Equals|HashCode|ToString)`

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val a1 = arrayOf("a", "b")
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// [Ljava.lang.String;\@1b3af
a1.contentToString()
// [a, b]
```

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New methods: `content[Deep](Equals|HashCode|ToString)`

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val a1 = arrayOf("a", "b")
a1.toString()
// [Ljava.lang.String;\@1b3af
a1.contentToString()
// [a, b]

val a2 = arrayOf(arrayOf("a"), arrayOf("b"))
```

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a1.toString()
// [Ljava.lang.String;\@1b3af
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// [a, b]

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a2.contentToString()
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```

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a2.contentToString()
// [[Ljava.lang.String;@6b884d57, [L...
a2.contentDeepToString()
// [[a], [b]]
```

(Actually just a delegation to `java.util.Arrays`)

Base classes for collections

New classes: `Abstract[Mutable](Collection|List|Set|Map)`

```
// skeletal implementation of [List]
val listWithOneElement: List<String> =
  object : AbstractList<String>() {
    override val size: Int
      get() = 1
    override fun get(index: Int): String {
      return "always foo"
    }
  }
```

(See: KEEP, stdlib sources)

mod renamed to rem

mod function on integral types is inconsistent with BigInteger:

```
val minus3 = BigInteger.valueOf(-3)
val plus5 = BigInteger.valueOf(5)
```

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mod function on integral types is inconsistent with BigInteger:

```
val minus3 = BigInteger.valueOf(-3)
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minus3.mod(plus5) // 2
minus3.toInt().mod(plus5.toInt()) // -3
```

`mod` renamed to `rem`

`mod` function on integral types is inconsistent with `BigInteger`:

```
val minus3 = BigInteger.valueOf(-3)
val plus5 = BigInteger.valueOf(5)

minus3.mod(plus5) // 2
minus3.toInt().mod(plus5.toInt()) // -3

minus3.rem(plus5) // -3
minus3.toInt().rem(plus5.toInt()) // -3
```

(Math nerds know their ecuclidean rings)

That's it

Further Reading

- Slides and sources
  `https://github.com/.../kotlin11slides`

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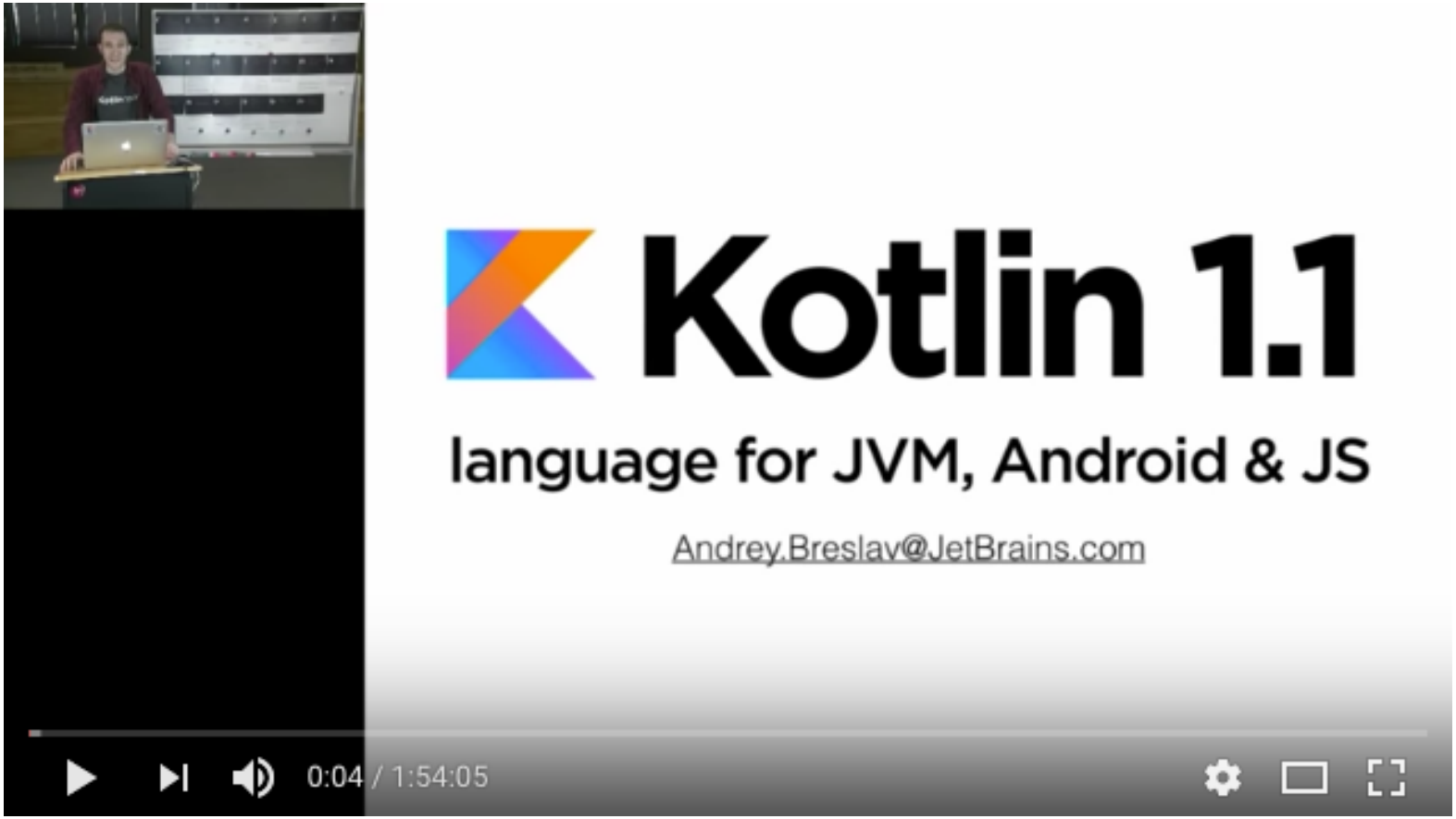
  https://github.com/Kotlin/KEEP
- Kotlin Vienna Usergroup
  https://www.meetup.com/Kotlin-Vienna/



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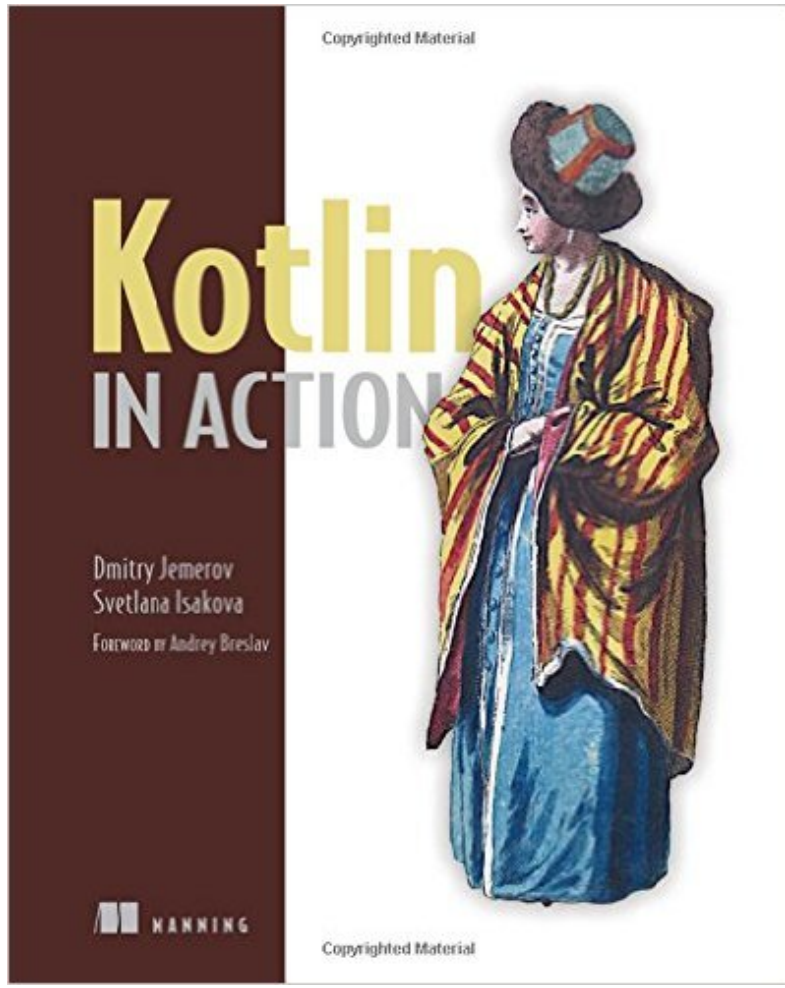

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One more thing . . .

Logging, the Kotlin way

First declare a Gradle dependency (kind-a Slf4j extension):

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Have a nice Kotlin :}