



Kotlin Null

Sources: <http://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/basic-syntax.html>
<http://petersommerhoff.com/dev/kotlin/kotlin-for-java-devs/>

Null Safety

*In Kotlin, the type system distinguishes between references that can hold **null (nullable references)** and those that **cannot (non-null references)**.*

The Kotlin compiler makes sure you don't, by accident, operate on a variable that is null.

Null Safety – a non-null reference

A regular variable of type `String` can not hold `null`

```
var a: String = "abc"  
a = null // syntax error
```

Calling a method / accessing a property on `variable a`, is guaranteed not to cause an `NullPointerException`

```
val l = a.length
```

Null Safety – a nullable reference

To allow nulls, we can declare a variable as nullable string, written `String?`

```
var b: String? = "abc"  
b = null // ok
```

```
val l = b.length // syntax error: variable  
                // 'b' can be null  
  
                // ...many ways around this...
```

Null Safety – a nullable reference

To allow nulls, we can declare a variable as nullable string, written `String?`

```
var b: String? = "abc"  
b = null // ok
```

Option 1: you can explicitly check if `b` is `null`, and handle the two options separately:

```
val l = if (b != null) b.length else -1
```

Null Safety – a nullable reference

To allow nulls, we can declare a variable as nullable string, written `String?`

```
var b: String? = "abc"  
b = null // ok
```

Option 2: you can use the safe call operator `?.`.
This returns `b.length` if `b` is not null, and `null` otherwise.

```
b?.length
```

Null Safety – a nullable reference

To allow nulls, we can declare a variable as nullable string, written `String?`

```
var b: String? = "abc"  
b = null // ok
```

Option 3: you can use the **!!** Operator. This force a call to our method and will return a non-null value of **b** or throw an NPE if **b** is null. Use sparingly!

```
val l = b!!.length
```

Null Safety – The Elvis Operator, `?:`

When we have a nullable reference **r**, we can say:

"if **r** is not null, use it, otherwise use some non-null value **x**"

```
val l: Int = if (b != null) b.length else -1
```


Null Safety – The Elvis Operator, **?:**

When we have a nullable reference **r**, we can say:

"if **r** is not null, use it, otherwise use some non-null value **x**"

```
val l: Int = if (b != null) b.length else -1
```

Along with the complete **if**-expression, this can be expressed with the Elvis operator, written **?:**

```
val l = b?.length ?: -1
```

If the expression to the left of **?:** is not null, the elvis operator returns it, otherwise it returns the expression to the right.

Nullable – nullable returns

A reference must be explicitly marked as nullable (i.e. **?**) when **null** value is possible.



Return **null** if the return value does not hold an integer:

```
fun parseInt(str: String): Int? {  
    // ...  
}
```

Type Checks & Casts

is and !is operators

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    val aString = "I am a String"  
  
    if (aString is String) {  
        println("String length is: ${aString.length}")  
    }  
  
    if (aString !is String) { // same as !(aString is String)  
        print("Not a String")  
    }  
    else {  
        println("String length is: ${aString.length}")  
    }  
}
```



 Console 

```
<terminated> Config - Main.kt [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_77\bin\java.exe  
String length is: 13  
String length is: 13
```

Smart Casts (an example using **if**)

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    demo ("I am a String")
    demo (12)
}



fun demo(x: Any) {
    if (x is String) {
        println(x.length) // x is automatically cast to String
    }
    else{
        println(x.javaClass)
    }
}
```

 Console 

```
<terminated> Config - Main.kt [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_77\bin\java
13
class java.lang.Integer
```

Smart Casts (an example using **when**)

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    demo (12)  
    demo ("I am a String")  
    demo (intArrayOf(1,2,3,4))  
}  
  
fun demo(x: Any) {  
    when (x) {  
        is Int -> println(x + 1)  
        is String -> println(x.length + 1)  
        is IntArray -> println(x.sum())  
    }  
}
```

 Console 

<terminated> Config - Main.kt [Java Application] C:\P

13

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