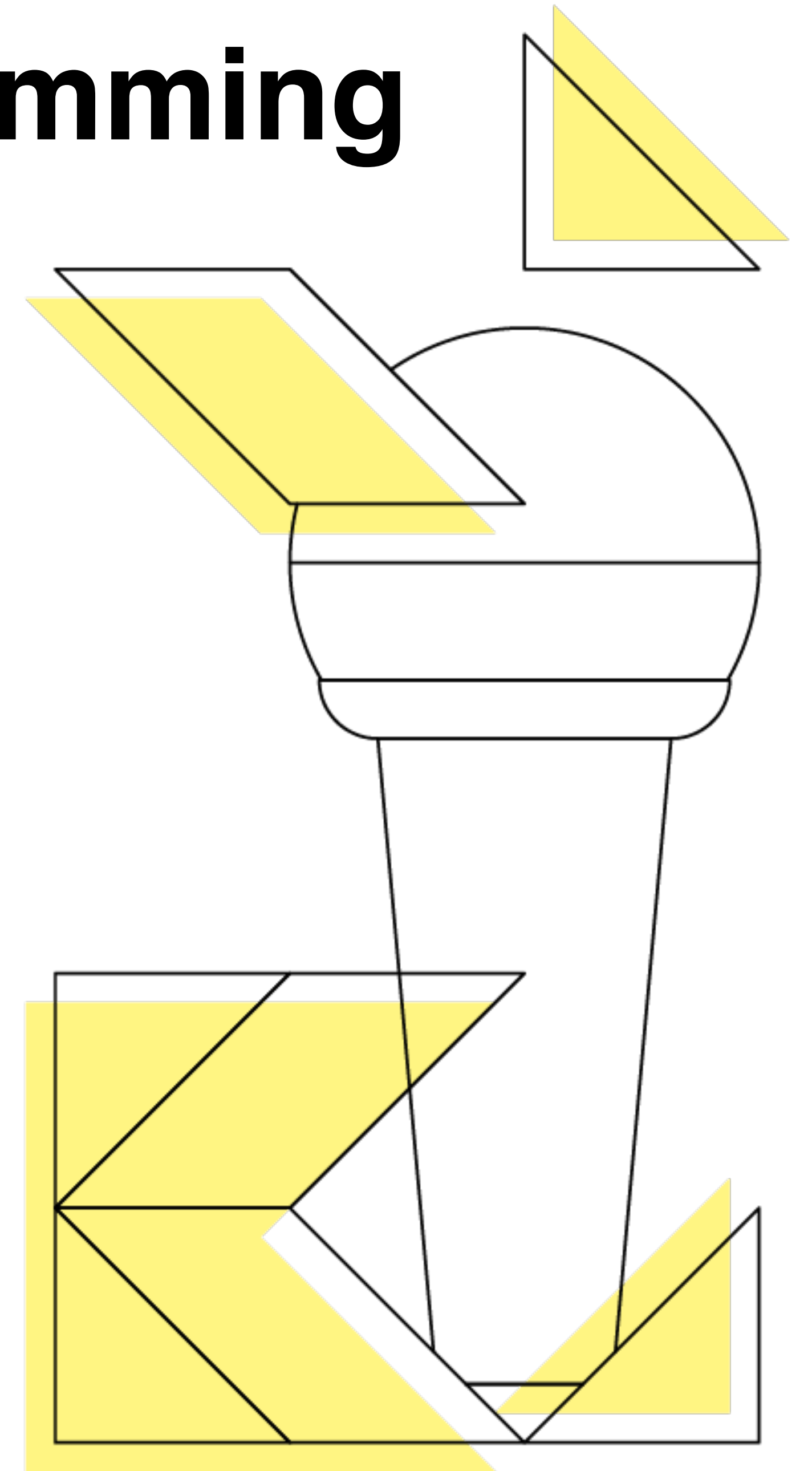
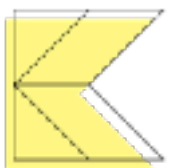


Kotlin High Performance Programming

朱涛

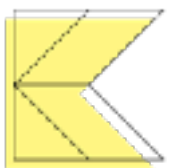
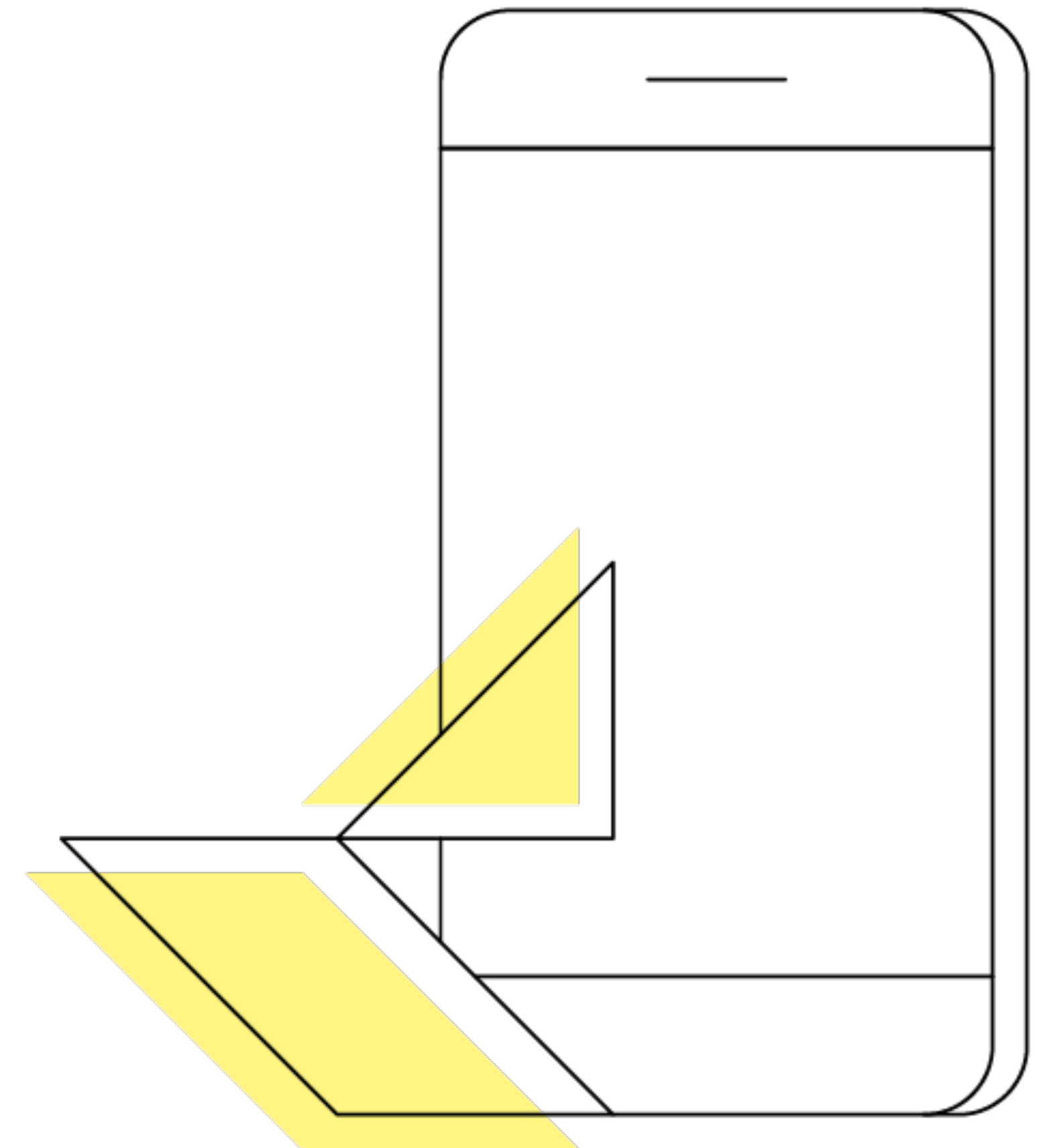
Android Developer, Momo Inc.



History

Java 1.0 in 1996

Kotlin 1.0 in 2016



Kotlin, a better Java?

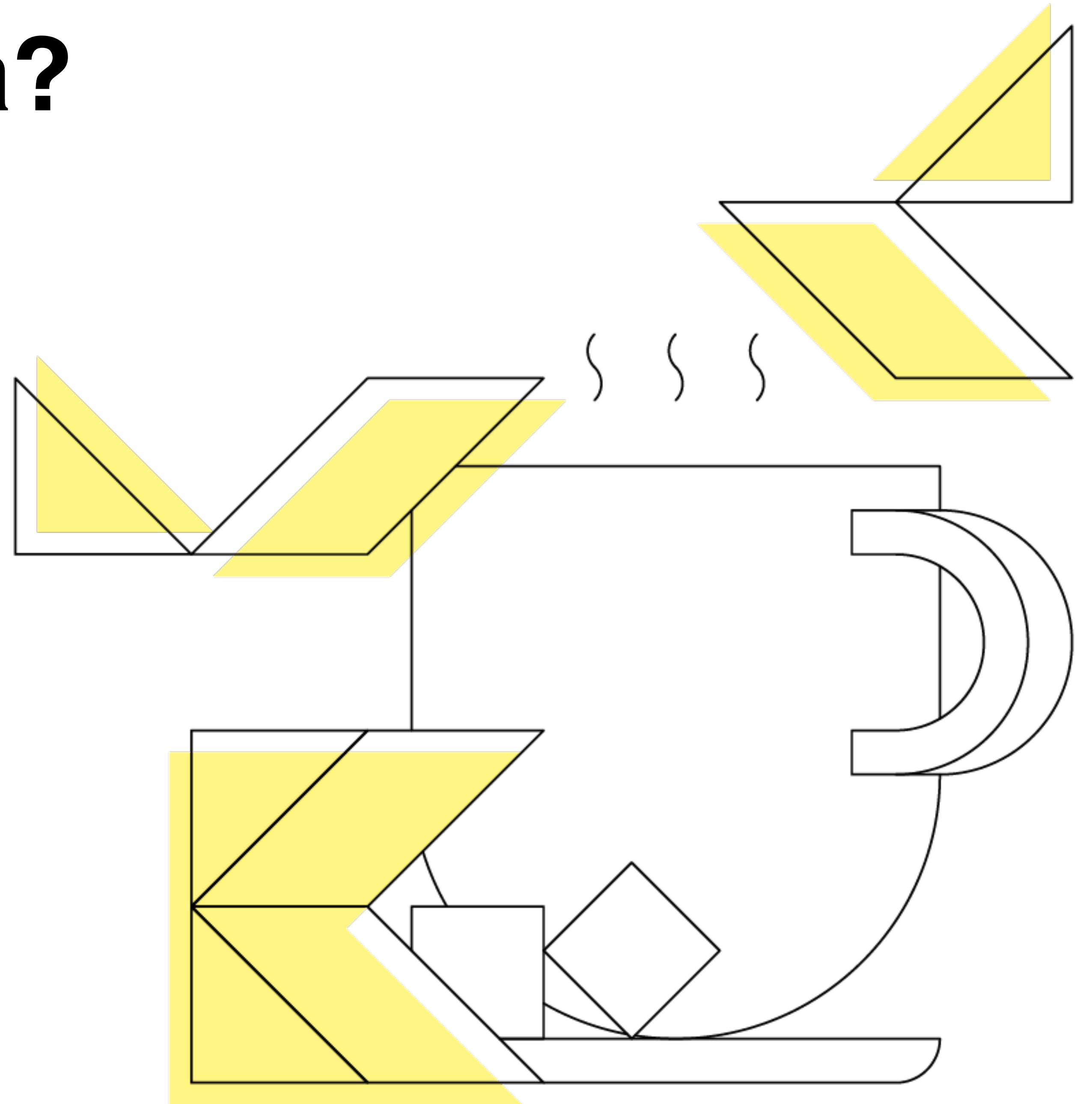
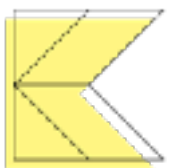
Safer

More Concise

More Productive

Interoperable

Tool-friendly

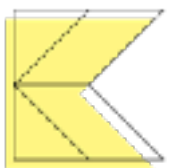
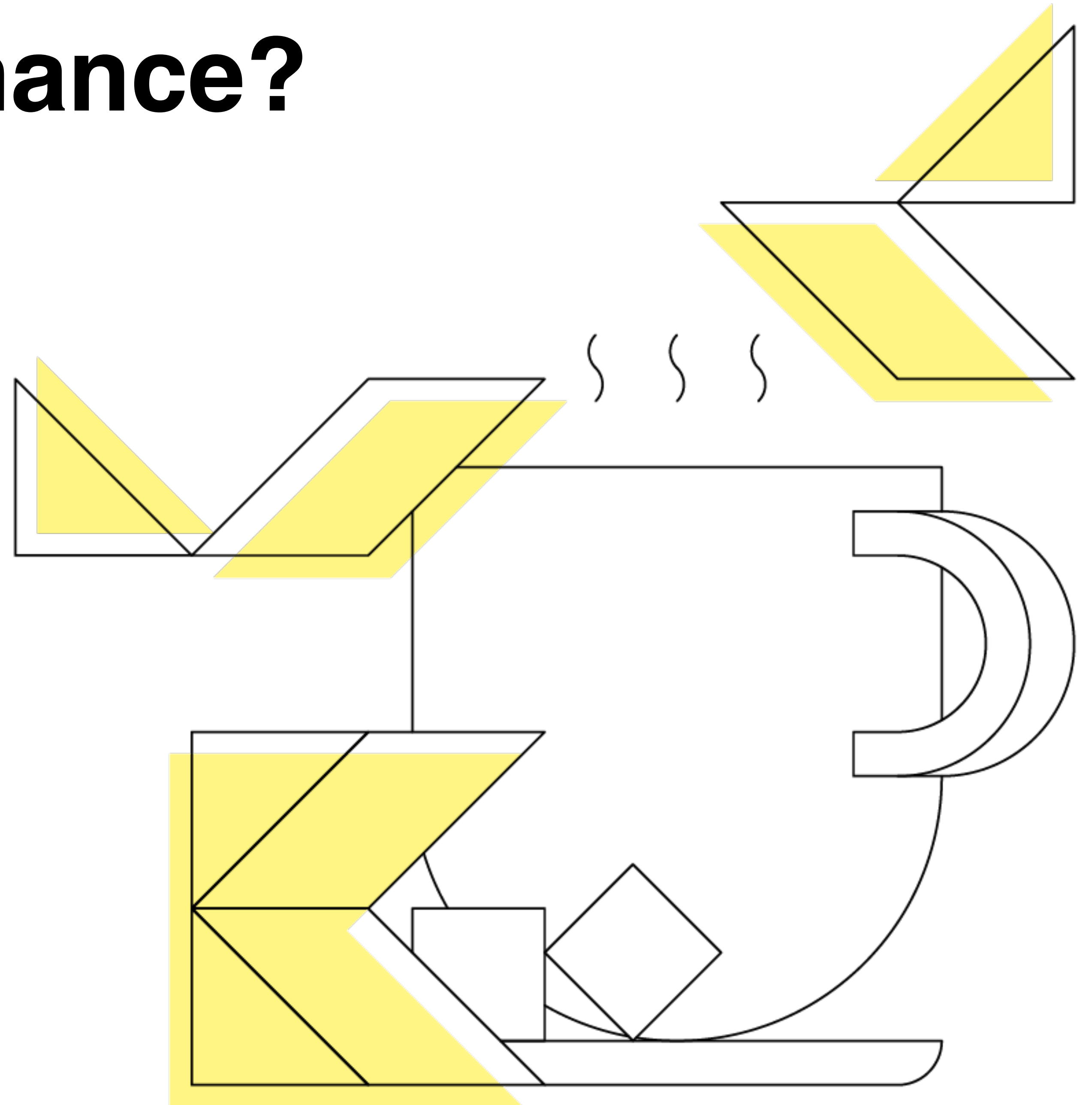


What about performance?

CPU

Memory

FPS



Tools

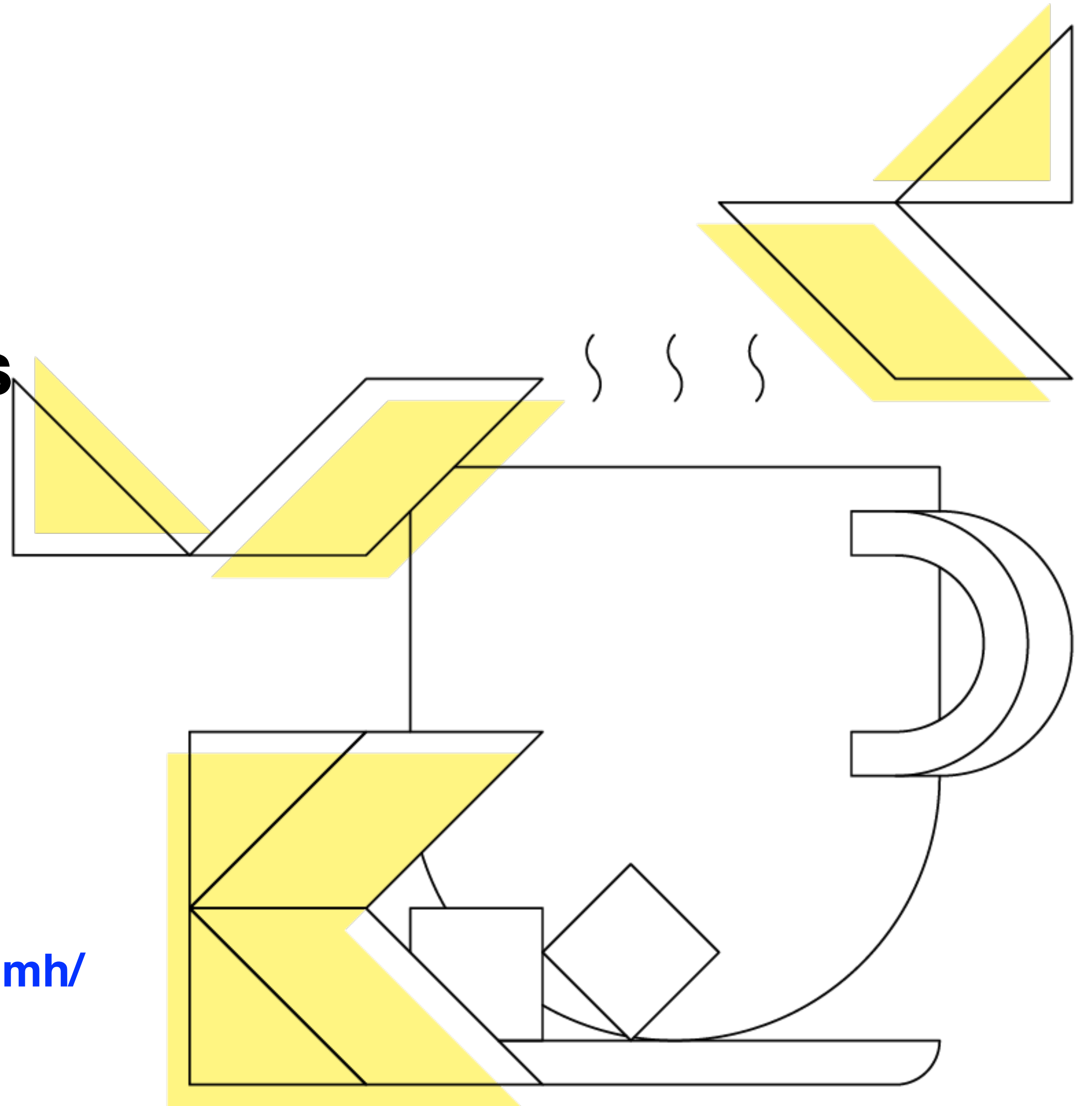
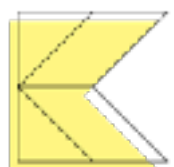
Show Kotlin Bytecode tools

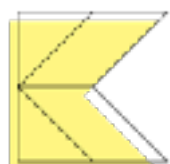
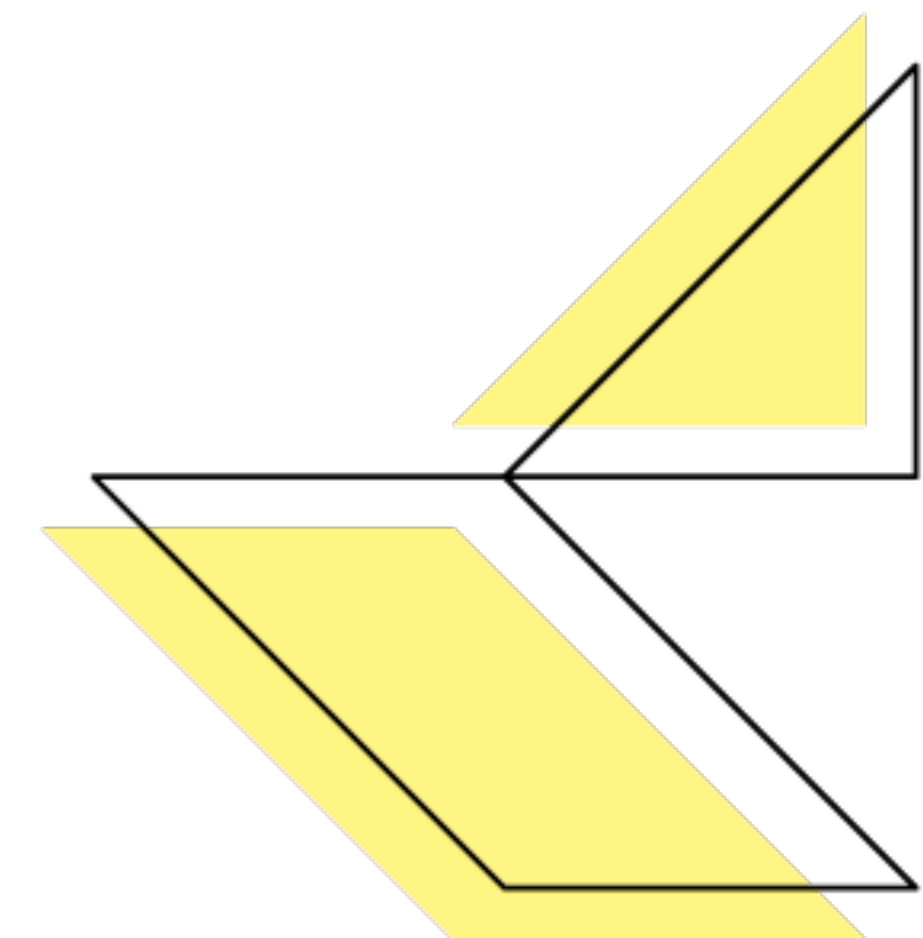
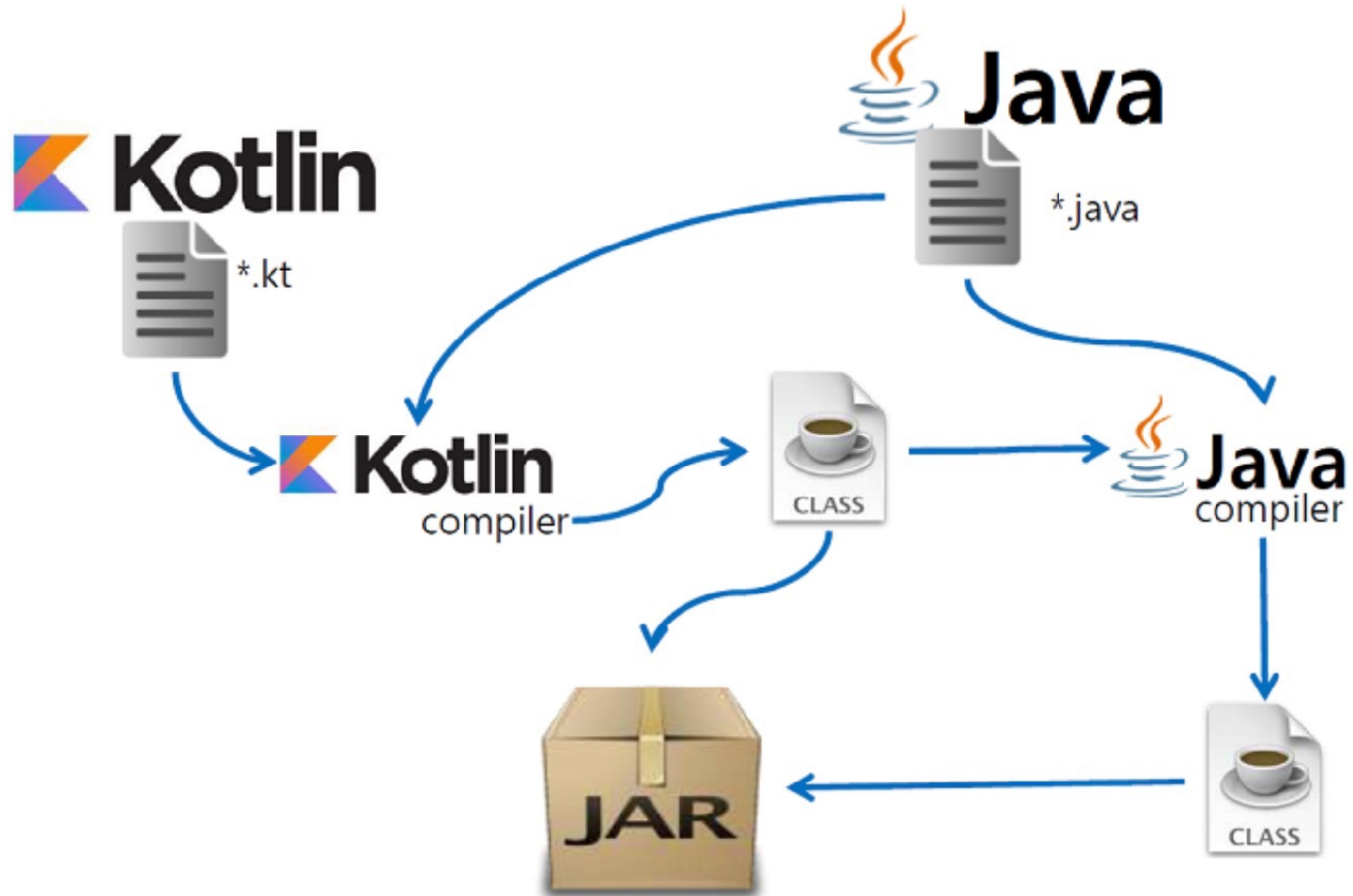
Benchmarks

<https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlin-benchmarks>

<https://developer.android.com/kotlin>

<https://openjdk.java.net/projects/code-tools/jmh/>








Show Kotlin Bytecode tools

AllClassesFilesSymbolsActions


☐ Include non-project items



 bytecode

Type / to see commands

Actions

 Kotlin Bytecode



Benchmarks

```
apply plugin: 'kotlin-kapt'
```

```
...
```

```
dependencies {  
    implementation 'org.openjdk.jmh:jmh-core:1.21'  
    kapt 'org.openjdk.jmh:jmh-generator-annprocess:1.21'  
}
```





StringBuilder



Java world...



```
public static void stringAdd() {  
    String string = "";  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        string += "hello";  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void stringBuilder() {  
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        builder.append("hello");  
    }  
}
```



```
public static void stringAdd() {  
    String string = "";  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        string += "hello"; ①  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void stringBuilder() {  
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        builder.append("hello"); ②  
    }  
}
```



```
public static void stringAdd() {  
    String s = "";  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        str += "hello"; ①  
    }  
}
```



```
public static void stringBuilder() {  
    StringBuilder builder = new StringBuilder();  
    for(int i=0;i<10000;i++){  
        builder.append("hello"); ②  
    }  
}
```



Kotlin world?




```
fun stringAdd() {  
    var string = ""  
    for (i in 0..9_999) {  
        string += " kotlin"  
    }  
}
```



```
SIPUSH 9999
...
NEW java/lang/StringBuilder
DUP
INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ()V
SWAP
INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append (Ljava/
lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;
LDC " kotlin"
...
GOTO L2
```



SIPUSH 9999

...

NEW java/lang/StringBuilder ①

DUP

INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ②

SWAP

INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append ③
(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;

LDC "kotlin"

...

GOTO L2



SIPUSH 9999

...

NEW java/lang/StringBuilder ①

DUP

INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ②

SWAP

INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append ③
(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;

LDC " kotlin"

...

GOTO L2



```
fun stringBuilder() {  
    val stringBuilder = StringBuilder()  
    for (i in 0..9_999) {  
        stringBuilder.append(" kotlin")  
    }  
}
```



```
NEW java/lang/StringBuilder
DUP
INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ()V
...
SIPUSH 9999
ISTORE 2

...
LDC " kotlin"
INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append (Ljava/lang/
String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;
...
GOTO L2
```



NEW java/lang/StringBuilder ①

DUP

INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ②

...

SIPUSH 9999

ISTORE 2

...

LDC " kotlin"

INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append ③
(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;

...

GOTO L2



NEW java/lang/StringBuilder ①

DUP

INVOKESPECIAL java/lang/StringBuilder.<init> ②

...

SIPUSH 9999

ISTORE 2

...

LDC " kotlin"

INVOKEVIRTUAL java/lang/StringBuilder.append ③
(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;

...

GOTO L2



1. Use `StringBuilder` in loop



1. Use `StringBuilder` in loop

— Java coding experience is helpful.





Primitive



int

Integer

float

Float

double

Double

byte

Byte

short

Short

char

Character



Primitive



int

Int

Integer

float

Float

Float

double

Double

Double

byte

Byte

Byte

short

Short

Short

char

Char

Character



Primitive

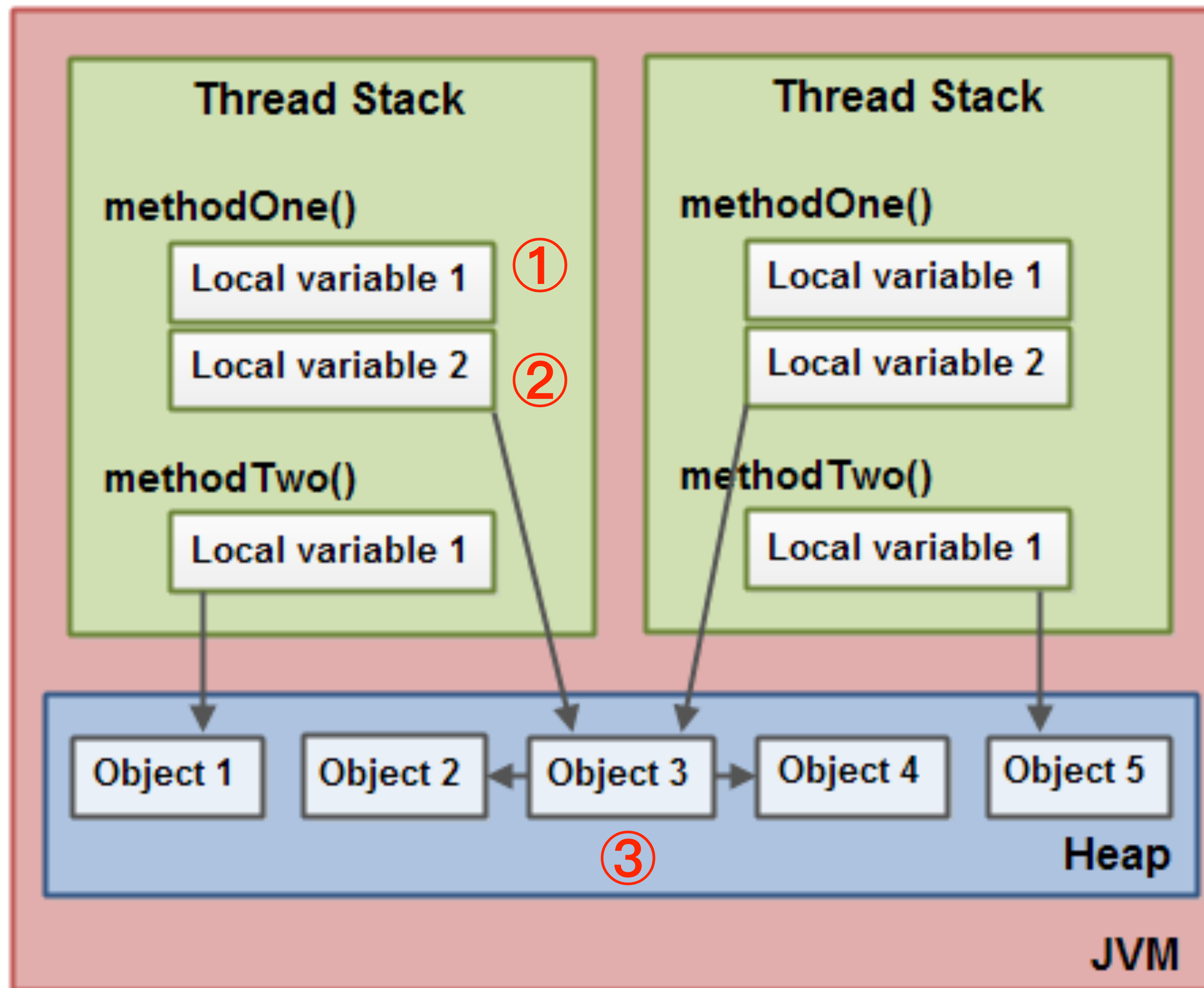


Primitive or Wrapper



Primitive	Wrapper
int, float...	Integer, Float...
Better Performance	Object Oriented, null instead of 0
Stack	Heap





```
fun funInt() {  
    val count: Int = 1  
    var nullCount: Int? = null  
    nullCount = 1  
}
```



```
fun funInt() {  
    val count: Int = 1  
    var nullCount: Int? = null  
    nullCount = 1  
}
```

```
public static final void funInt() {  
    int count = 1;  
    Integer nullCount = null;  
    nullCount = 1;  
}
```



Array



Java	Kotlin
int / Integer	Int
int[] / Integer[]	??



Java	Kotlin
int / Integer	Int
int[] / Integer[]	IntArray / Array<Int>



```
fun primitiveObject() {  
    var array = arrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```



```
fun primitiveObject() {  
    var array = arrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

```
public static final void primitiveObject() {  
    Integer[] array = new Integer[]{1, 2, 3, 4,  
5};  
}
```



```
fun primitiveObject() {  
    var array = arrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

```
public static final void primitiveObject() {  
    Integer[] array = new Integer[]{1, 2, 3, 4,  
5};  
}
```



```
fun primitiveObject() {  
    var array = arrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

```
public static final void primitiveObject() {  
    Integer[] array = new Integer[]{1, 2, 3, 4,  
5};  
}
```



```
ANEWARRAY java/lang/Integer
```

```
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
```

```
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
```

```
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
```

```
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
```

```
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
```

```
...
```




```
ANEWARRAY java/lang/Integer
```

```
...  
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;  
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;  
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf  
(I)Ljava/lang/Integer;           Boxing
```

```
...  
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;  
...
```

```
INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/Integer;  
...
```



```
fun primitive() {  
    val array = intArrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```



```
fun primitive() {  
    val array = intArrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

```
public static final void primitive() {  
    int[] var10000 = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
}
```



```
fun primitive() {  
    val array = intArrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

```
public static final void primitive() {  
    int[] var10000 = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
}
```



```
fun primitive() {  
    val array = intArrayOf(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)  
}
```

IntArray

```
public static final void primitive() {  
    int[] var10000 = new int[]{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
}
```



NEWARRAY T_INT

DUP

ICONST_0

ICONST_1

IASTORE

DUP

ICONST_1

ICONST_2

IASTORE

DUP

ICONST_2

ICONST_3

IASTORE

DUP

ICONST_3

ICONST_4

...



NEWARRAY T_INT

DUP

ICONST_0

ICONST_1

No Boxing

IASTORE

ICONST_1

ICONST_2

IASTORE

ICONST_2

ICONST_3

IASTORE

ICONST_3

ICONST_4

...



2. Try to use primitive type



2. Try to use primitive type
3. Use primitive array, instead of `Array<T>`



2. Try to use primitive type

3. Use primitive array, instead of `Array<T>`

— We should be more careful in Kotlin.





Inline functions



```
inline fun log(message: String) {  
    Log.i(TAG, message)  
}
```

```
fun main() {  
    log("Hello")  
    log("world")  
}
```



```
inline fun log(message: String) {  
    Log.i(TAG, message)  
}  
fun main() {  
    log("Hello")  
    log("world")  
}  
public static final void main(...) {  
    Log.i(TAG, "Hello");  
    Log.i(TAG, "world");  
}
```



inlining works best for functions with
parameters of functional types



inlining works best for functions with
parameters of functional types

How?



```
inline fun repeat(times: Int, action: (Int) -> Unit) {  
    for (index in 0 until times) {  
        action(index)  
    }  
}
```




```
inline fun repeat(..., action: (Int) -> Unit) {  
    for (index in 0 until times) {  
        action(index)  
    }  
}
```



How inline works?



```
fun noInlineRepeat(times: Int, action: (Int) -> Unit) {  
    for (index in 0 until times) {  
        action(index)  
    }  
}
```



```
fun main() {  
    repeat(100_000_000) {  
        count = it  
    }  
    noInlineRepeat(100_000_000) {  
        count = it  
    }  
}
```



```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    int times = 100000000;  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        count = index;  
    }  
  
    Function1 lambda = new MyInlineKt$lambda();  
    noInlineRepeat(100000000, lambda);  
}
```



```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    int times = 100000000;  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        count = index;  
    }  
}
```

```
Function1 lambda = new MyInlineKt$lambda();  
noInlineRepeat(100000000, lambda);  
}
```



```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    int times = 100000000;  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        count = index;  
    }  
}
```

```
Function1 lambda = new MyInlineKt$lambda();  
noInlineRepeat(100000000, lambda);
```

```
}
```



```
public static final void noInlineRepeat(int times,  
Function1 action) {  
    Intrinsics.checkParameterIsNotNull(action, "action");  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        action.invoke(index);  
    }  
}
```




```
public static final void noInlineRepeat(int times,  
Function1 action) {  
    Intrinsics.checkNotNull(action, "action");  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        action.invoke(index);  
    }  
}
```



```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    int times = 100000000;  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        count = index;  
    }  
}
```

```
Function1 lambda = new MyInlineKt$lambda();  
noInlineRepeat(100000000, lambda);
```

```
}
```



```
public static class MyInlineKt$lambda implements Function1 {  
    @Override  
    public Object invoke(Object o) {  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

```
public interface Function1<in P1, out R> : Function<R> {  
    /** Invokes the function with the specified argument.*/  
    public operator fun invoke(p1: P1): R  
}
```



```
... class MyInlineKt$lambda implements Function1 {  
    @Override  
    public Object invoke(Object o) {  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

```
... interface Function1<in P1, out R> : Function<R> {  
    /** Invokes the function with the specified argument.*/  
    public operator fun invoke(p1: P1): R  
}
```



A new class

```
... class MyInlineKt$lambda implements Function1 {  
    @Override  
    public Object invoke(Object o) {  
        return null;  
    }  
}  
  
... interface Function1<in P1, out R> : Function<R> {  
    /** Invokes the function with the specified argument.*/  
    public operator fun invoke(p1: P1): R  
}
```



```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    int times = 100000000;  
    int index = 0;  
    for(int i = times; index < i; ++index) {  
        count = index;  
    }  
}
```

New object

```
Function1 lambda = new MyInlineKt$lambda();  
noInlineRepeat(100000000, lambda);
```

}

Function call



	inline	noInline
New class	No	Yes
New object	No	Yes
Function call	No	Yes



Benchmark




```
@Benchmark
fun testInline() {
    repeat(100_000_000) {
        count = it
    }
}
```

```
@Benchmark
fun testNonInline() {
    noInlineRepeat(100_000_000) {
        count = it
    }
}
```



Benchmark	Score	Error
testInline	3314916.252 ±	55640.758
testNonInline	250525218.556 ±	4708169.758



4. Use inline with higher-order function



4. Use inline with higher-order function

— Kotlin can be better.



More...



@JvmField is helpful

Don't abuse null safe

Don't abuse lateinit

Immutability is preferred

Manage top-level constant and function



More...



Be careful with closure

Be careful with companion objects

Be careful with forEach on range

Consider using inline classes



And more...



Take advantage of lazy delegation

Consider using `LazyThreadSafetyMode` explicitly

Consider using `Backing Property` to optimize access

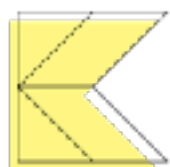
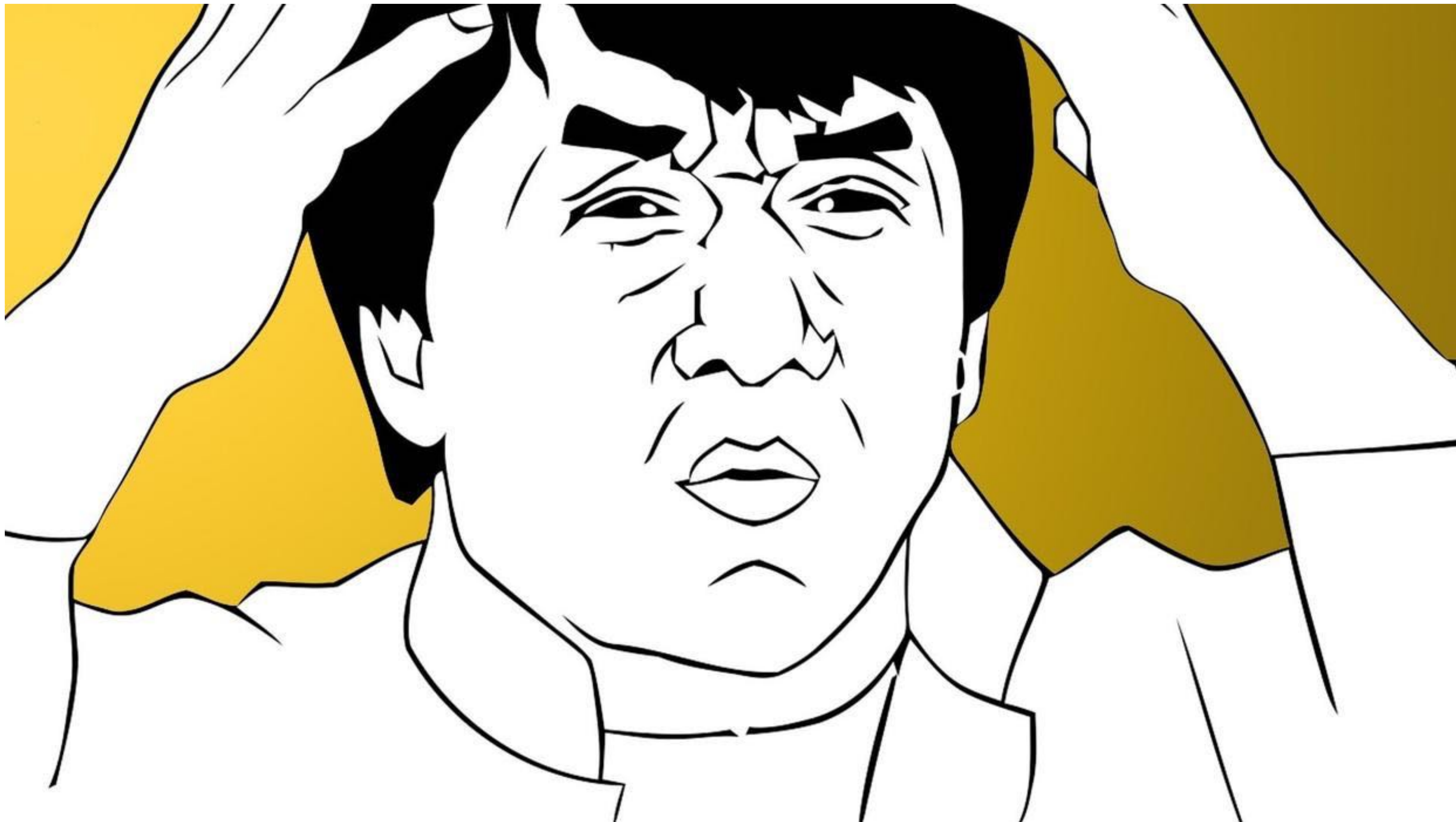
Be aware of Kotlin `Collection` under the hood

Prefer `Sequence` for big collections



And...





Solution?



Solution?

Static Code Analysis Tools



With the power of Android Lint.

```
/**  
 * Created by zhu.tao on 2019-08-19.  
 */  
fun test(array: Array<Int>) {  
}  
}
```


With the power of Android Lint.

```
/**
```

```
 * Created by zhu.tao on 2019-08-19.
```

```
 */
```

```
fun test(array: Array<Int>) {
```

Use primitive array, instead of Array<T> [more...](#) (⌘F1)

```
}
```


With the power of Android Lint.

```
/**  
 * Created by zhu.tao on 2019-08-19.  
 */  
fun test(array: IntArray) {  
    |  
}  
}
```

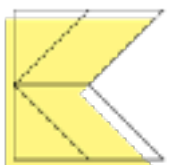
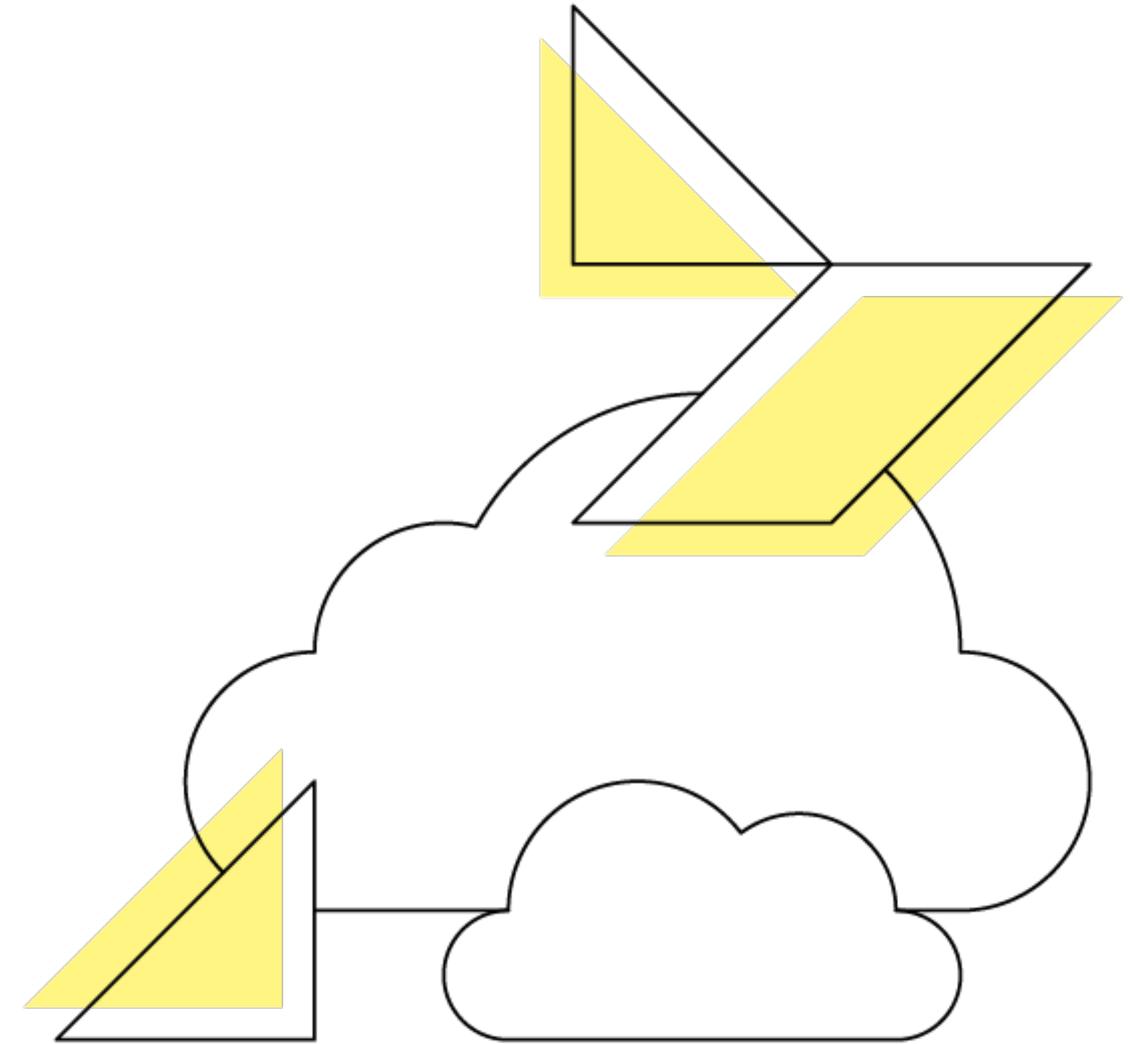
Reference

<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/>

<https://developer.android.com/studio/write/lint>

<https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/lint-dev>

<https://openjdk.java.net/projects/code-tools/jmh/>



Thank you



Wechat: GrabSky

