

Deep Dive Kotlin : du Hello World au ByteCode



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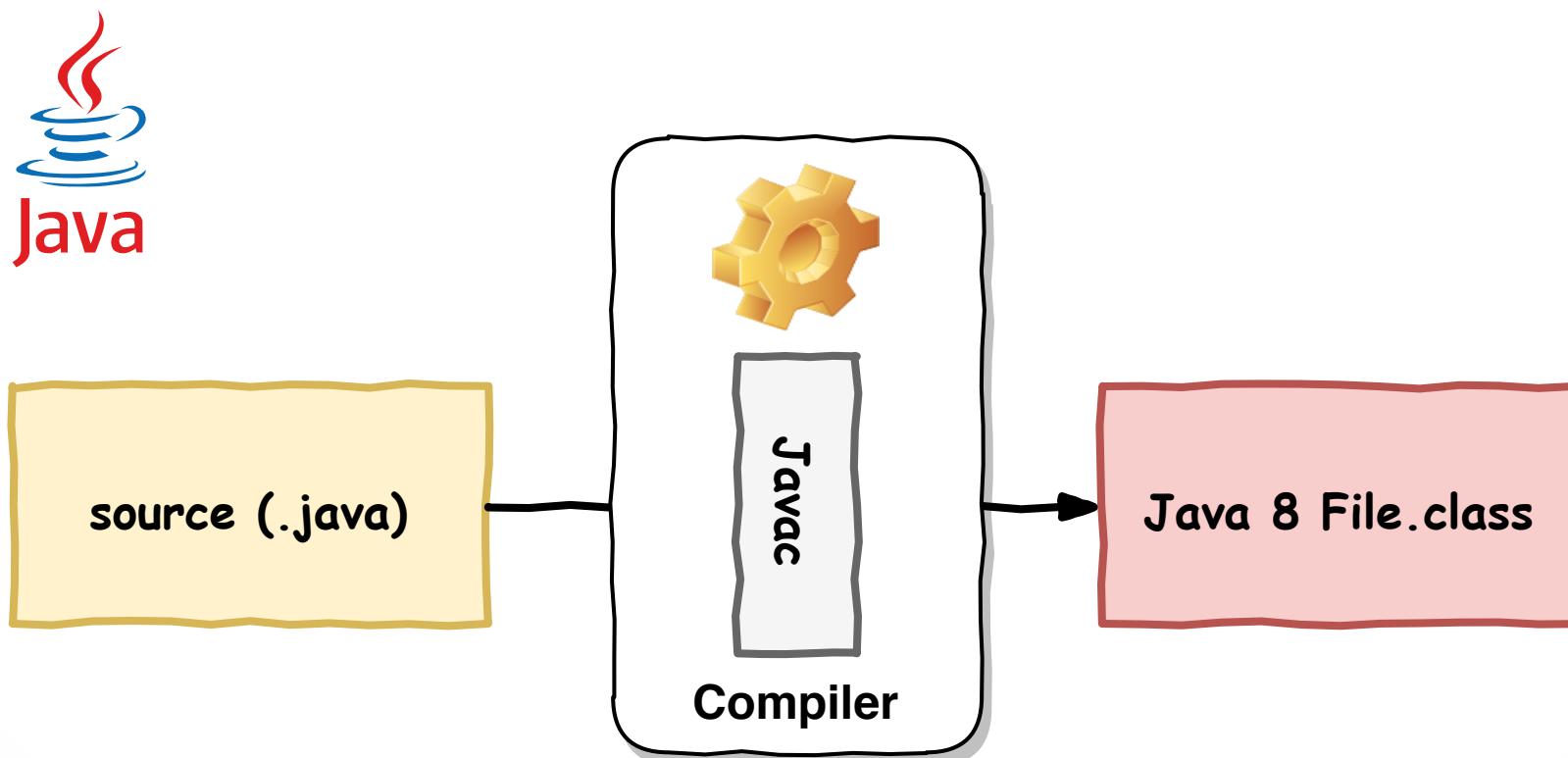
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ByteCode Java ?



HelloWorld.java

#6



```
1 | public class HelloWorld {  
2 |  
3 |     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4 |         System.out.println("Hello RivieraDev");  
5 |     }  
6 | }
```



```
1 | javac HelloWorld.java
```

Java ByteCode binary

#7

```
1 | hexdump -C HelloWorld.class
```

	Address	Hex	Dec	Description
1	00000000	ca fe ba be 00 00 00 34	00 1d 0a 00 06 00 0f 094.....
2	00000010	00 10 00 11 08 00 12 0a	00 13 00 14 07 00 15 07
3	00000020	00 16 01 00 06 3c 69 6e	69 74 3e 01 00 03 28 29<init> ... ()
4	00000030	56 01 00 04 43 6f 64 65	01 00 0f 4c 69 6e 65 4e	V ... Code ... LineN
5	00000040	75 6d 62 65 72 54 61 62	6c 65 01 00 04 6d 61 69	umberTable ... mai
6	00000050	6e 01 00 16 28 5b 4c 6a	61 76 61 2f 6c 61 6e 67	n ...([Ljava/lang
7	00000060	2f 53 74 72 69 6e 67 3b	29 56 01 00 0a 53 6f 75	/String;)V ... Sou
8	00000070	72 63 65 46 69 6c 65 01	00 0f 48 65 6c 6c 6f 57	rceFile ... HelloW
9	00000080	6f 72 6c 64 2e 6a 61 76	61 0c 00 07 00 08 07 00	orld.java.....
10	00000090	17 0c 00 18 00 19 01 00	0c 48 65 6c 6c 6f 20 44Hello D
11	000000a0	65 76 6f 78 78 07 00 1a	0c 00 1b 00 1c 01 00 19	evoxx.....
12	000000b0	5f 30 30 5f 68 65 6c 6c	6f 77 6f 72 6c 64 2f 48	_00_helloworld/H
13	000000c0	65 6c 6c 6f 57 6f 72 6c	64 01 00 10 6a 61 76 61	elloWorld ... java
14	000000d0	2f 6c 61 6e 67 2f 4f 62	6a 65 63 74 01 00 10 6a	/lang/Object ... jl
15	000000e0	61 76 61 2f 6c 61 6e 67	2f 53 79 73 74 65 6d 01	ava/lang/System.
16	000000f0	00 03 6f 75 74 01 00 15	4c 6a 61 76 61 2f 69 6f	.. out ... Ljava/io
17	00000100	2f 50 72 69 6e 74 53 74	72 65 61 6d 3b 01 00 13	/PrintStream; ...
18	00000110	6a 61 76 61 2f 69 6f 2f	50 72 69 6e 74 53 74 72	java/io/PrintStr
19	00000120	65 61 6d 01 00 07 70 72	69 6e 74 6c 6e 01 00 15	eam ... println ...
20	00000130	28 4c 6a 61 76 61 2f 6c	61 6e 67 2f 53 74 72 69	(Ljava/lang/Stri
21	00000140	6e 67 3b 29 56 00 21 00	05 00 06 00 00 00 00 00	ng;)V.!.....
22	00000150	02 00 01 00 07 00 08 00	01 00 09 00 00 00 00 1d
23	00000160	01 00 01 00 00 00 05 2a	b7 00 01 b1 00 00 00 01*.....
24	00000170	00 0a 00 00 00 06 00 01	00 00 00 03 00 09 00 0b
25	00000180	00 0c 00 01 00 09 00 00	00 25 00 02 00 01 00 00%.....

Explorons le ByteCode

#8



```
1 | javap -c HelloWorld.class
```



```
Compiled from "HelloWorld.java"
public class _00_helloworld.HelloWorld {
    public _00_helloworld.HelloWorld();
        Code:
            0: aload_0
            1: invokespecial #1                  // Method java/lang/Object."<init>":()V
            4: return

    public static void main(java.lang.String[]);
        Code:
            0: getstatic     #2                  // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
            3: ldc           #3                  // String Hello RivieraDev
            5: invokevirtual #4                  // Method java/io/PrintStream.println:(Ljava/lang/String;)V
            8: return
}
```

Environ 200 opérations possibles (maxi. 256 opcodes)

Préfixe pour le type d'opérations (i pour entier, d pour double, ...)

Manipulation de la pile, des variables locales (iconst_0, istore, iload, ...)

Contrôle du flux des instructions (if_icmpgt, goto, ...)

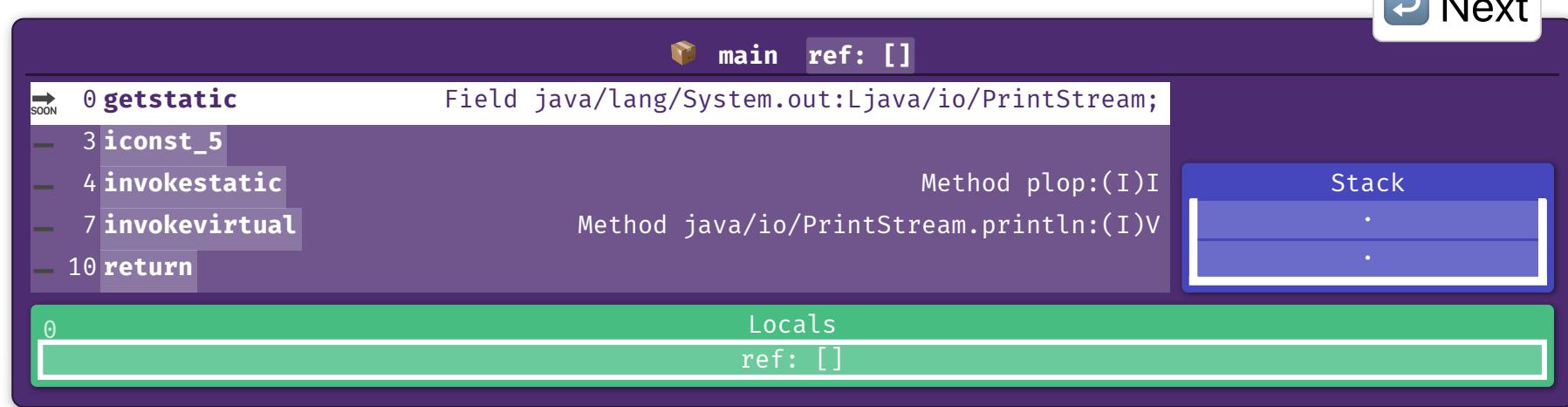
Arithmétique et conversion de type (iadd, iinc, i2d, ...)

Manipulation d'objets (invokevirtual, invokedynamic, ...)

Autres (athrow, ...)

- ▶ Constant Pool
- ▼ Frames

Next



» Mastering Java Bytecode at the Core of the JVM

<<https://zeroturnaround.com/rebellabs/rebel-labs-report-mastering-java-bytecode-at-the-core-of-the-jvm/>>

» Introduction to Java Bytecode <<https://mahmoudanouti.wordpress.com/2018/03/20/introduction-to-java-bytecode/>>

» The Java® Virtual Machine Specification

<<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jvms/se10/html/index.html>>

» The Java Virtual Machine Instruction Set

<<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jvms/se10/html/jvms-6.html>>

» Suivez le lapin blanc : Exploration au coeur de la JVM

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rB0ElXf05nU>>

» Byte Buddy <<http://bytebuddy.net/#/>>

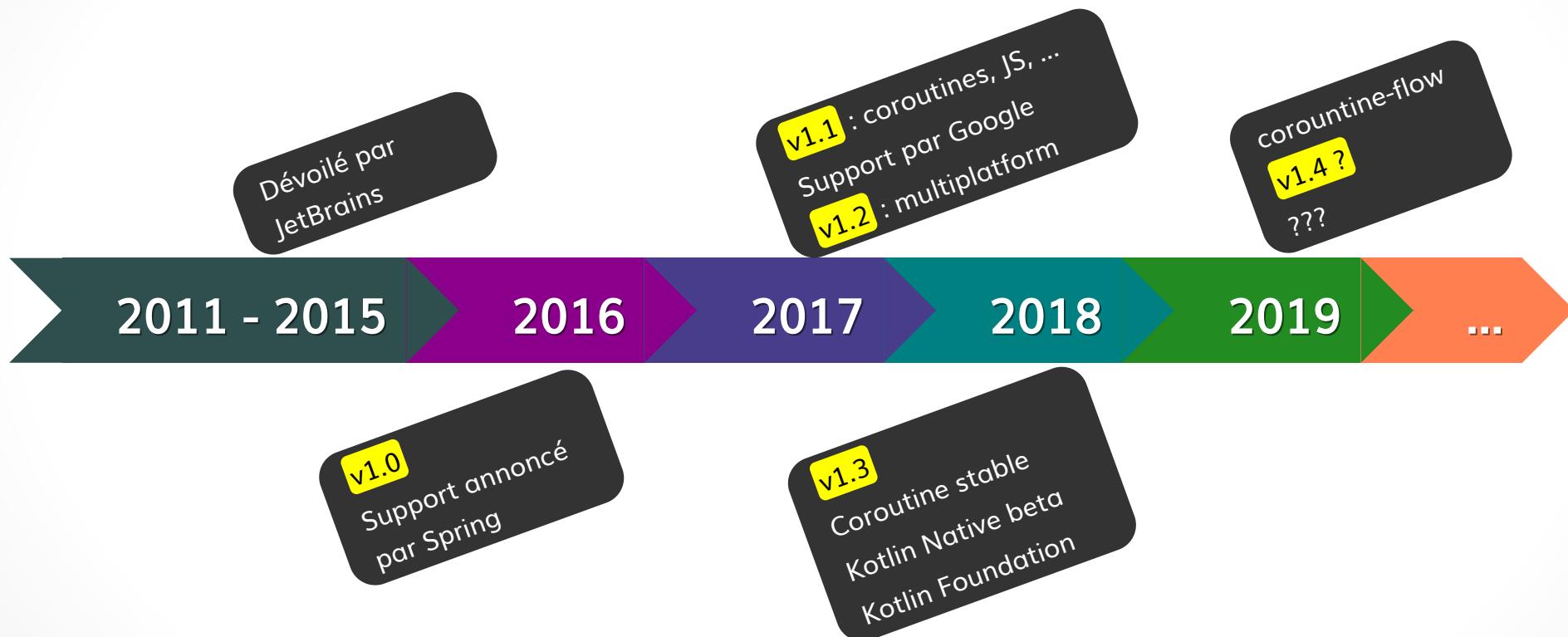
» asm <<http://asm.ow2.org/>>

“*Soyez curieux, regardez comment ça marche avec `javap -c` !*

Introduction Kotlin

Historique

#13

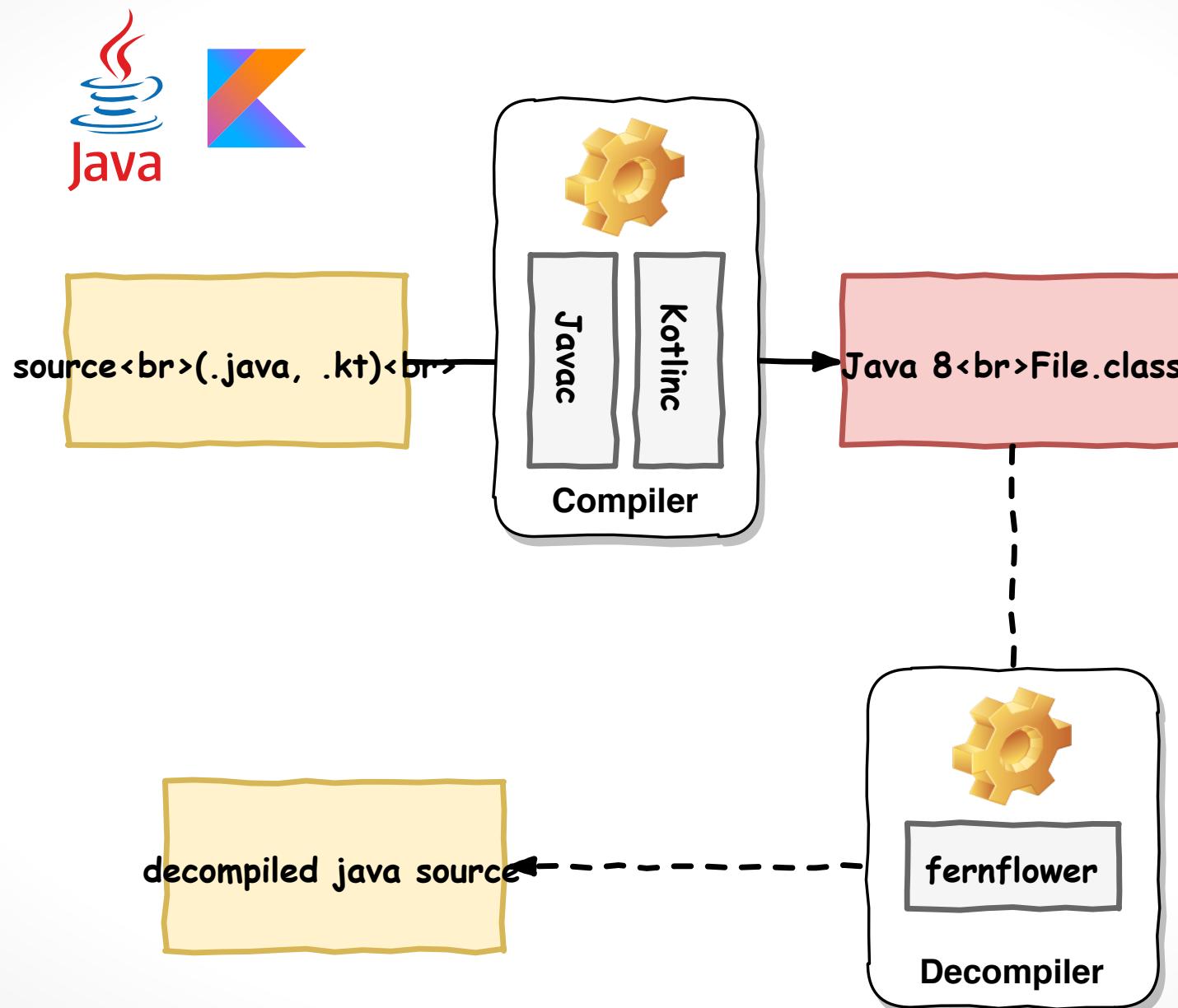




```
1 | fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
2 |     println("Hello RivieraDev")  
3 | }
```



```
1 | kotlinc HelloWorld.kt
```



hexdump

#17

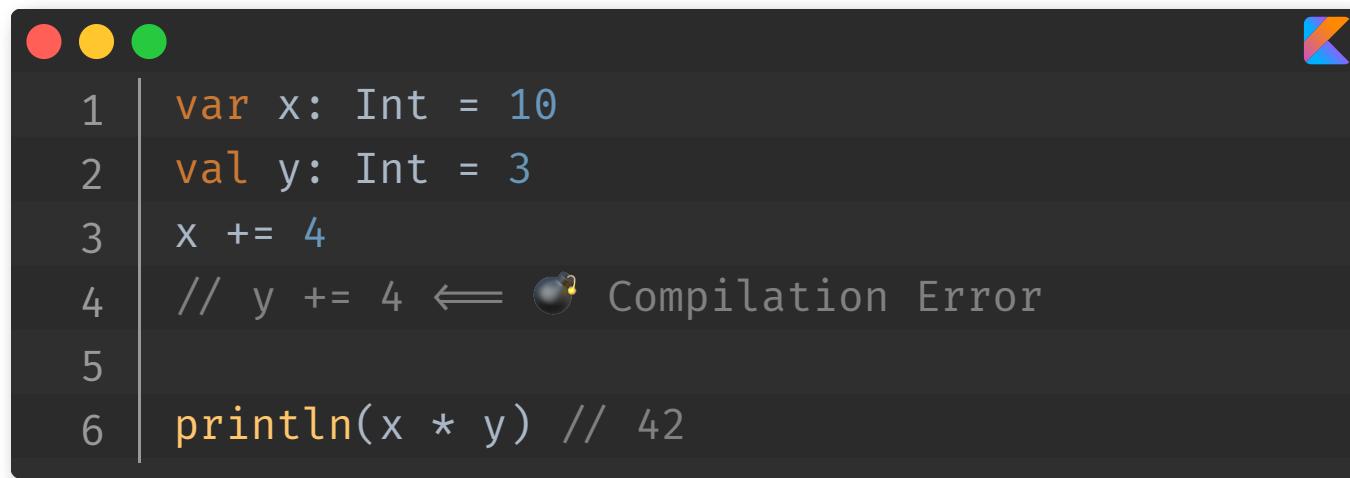
```
Compiled from "HelloWorld.kt"
public final class HelloWorldKt {
    public static final void main();
        Code:
            0: ldc           #11                 // String Hello RivieraDev
            2: astore_0
            3: iconst_0
            4: istore_1
            5: getstatic     #17                 // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
            8: aload_0
            9: invokevirtual #23                // Method java/io/PrintStream.println:(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
            12: return

    public static void main(java.lang.String[]);
        Code:
            0: invokestatic  #9                  // Method main:()V
            3: return
}
```


👮‍♂️ Kotlin ajoute des contrôles
du coup, on a besoin de JARs en plus

		jar	version	taille
	kotlin-stdlib	kotlin-stdlib	1.3.31	1.3M
	kotlin-stdlib-jdk7	kotlin-stdlib-jdk7	1.3.31	3.1k
	kotlin-stdlib-jdk8	kotlin-stdlib-jdk8	1.3.31	13k
	kotlin-reflect	kotlin-reflect	1.3.31	2.8M
	lombok	lombok	1.18.6	1.7M
	spring-core	spring-core	5.1.6	1.3M

Les bases



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window. The title bar has three colored circles (red, yellow, green) on the left and a 'K' logo on the right. The code area contains the following lines:

```
1 | var x: Int = 10
2 | val y: Int = 3
3 | x += 4
4 | // y += 4 ==> 💣 Compilation Error
5 |
6 | println(x * y) // 42
```

The line `y += 4` is highlighted with a red background and shows a small bomb icon followed by the text "Compilation Error".



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window, likely IntelliJ IDEA, showing a Kotlin file named "string-template.kt". The code defines a function "greeting" that takes a parameter "who" of type "Someone". The function uses string templates to print three lines of text: "Hello \$who!", "Hello \${who.firstName} \${who.lastName}!", and a multi-line string starting with "multi line \$who". The code is numbered from 1 to 8.

```
1 fun greeting(who: Someone) {
2     println("Hello $who!")
3     println("Hello ${who.firstName} ${who.lastName}!")
4     println("""
5         multi
6         line "$who"
7         string""".trimIndent())
8 }
```

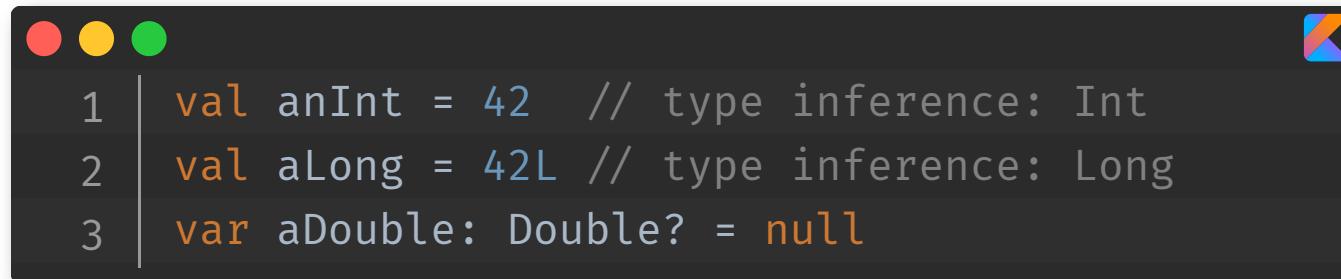
string-template.java

#24

ByteCode de string-template

#25

```
Compiled from "greeting.kt"
public final class GreetingKt {
    public static final void greeting(Someone);
        Code:
    0: aload_0
    1: ldc          #9           // String who
    3: invokestatic #15          // Method kotlin/jvm/internal/Intrinsics.checkNotNullParameter(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)V
    6: new          #17          // class java/lang/StringBuilder
    9: dup
   10: invokespecial #21         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder."<init>":()V
   13: ldc          #23          // String Hello
   15: invokevirtual #27         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder.append:(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/String;
   18: aload_0
   19: invokevirtual #30         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder.append:(Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/String;
   22: bipush       33
   24: invokevirtual #33         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder.append:(C)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;
   27: invokevirtual #37         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder.toString():Ljava/lang/String;
   30: astore_1
   31: iconst_0
   32: istore_2
   33: getstatic     #43          // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
   36: aload_1
   37: invokevirtual #49         // Method java/io/PrintStream.println:(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
   40: new          #17          // class java/lang/StringBuilder
   43: dup
   44: invokespecial #21         // Method java/lang/StringBuilder."<init>":()V
   47: ldc          #23          // String Hello
   50: invokevirtual #51          // Method java/lang/StringBuilder.append:(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;
```



```
1 | val anInt = 42 // type inference: Int
2 | val aLong = 42L // type inference: Long
3 | var aDouble: Double? = null
```


ByteCode de numeric

#28

```
1 Compiled from "numeric.kt"
2 public final class NumericKt {
3     public static final int getInt();
4         Code:
5             0: getstatic      #11                      // Field anInt:I
6             3: ireturn
7
8     public static final long getALong();
9         Code:
10            0: getstatic     #19                      // Field aLong:J
11            3: lreturn
12
13    public static final java.lang.Double getADouble();
14        Code:
15            0: getstatic     #26                      // Field aDouble:Ljava/lang/Double;
16            3: areturn
17
18    public static final void setADouble(java.lang.Double);
19        Code:
20            0: aload_0
21            1: putstatic      #26                      // Field aDouble:Ljava/lang/Double;
22            4: return
23
24    static {};
25        Code:
26            0: bipush        42
27            2: putstatic      #11                      // Field anInt:I
```

Plus de ; *

😍 String templating

😘 Plus de types primitifs (avant la compilation)

🧐 Inférence de type

🤝 On peut mélanger du code Java et Kotlin

null-safety

"I call it my billion-dollar mistake. It was the invention of the null reference in 1965. [...]. This has led to innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years.

— Tony Hoare (C.A.R. Hoare)

» Null References: The Billion Dollar Mistake <<https://www.infoq.com/presentations/Null-References-The-Billion-Dollar-Mistake-Tony-Hoare>>

References-The-Billion-Dollar-Mistake-Tony-Hoare>

```
fun main() {  
    val somethingNotNull: String = "aString"  
    // somethingNotNull: String = null ⇒ compilation error  
  
    var length = somethingNotNull.length  
  
    var something: String? = null  
    length = something?.length ?: 0  
    length = createSomething()?.length ?: 0  
  
    // length = createSomething()!! .length // throw kotlin.NullPointerException  
  
    // SmartCast  
    something = "aString"  
    length = something.length // auto cast to String (no need of `?.`)  
}  
  
fun createSomething(): String? = null
```

null-safety.java

#33

🎸 Elvis operator: ?:

🙌 plus de NullPointerException

⚠ quand on appelle du Java

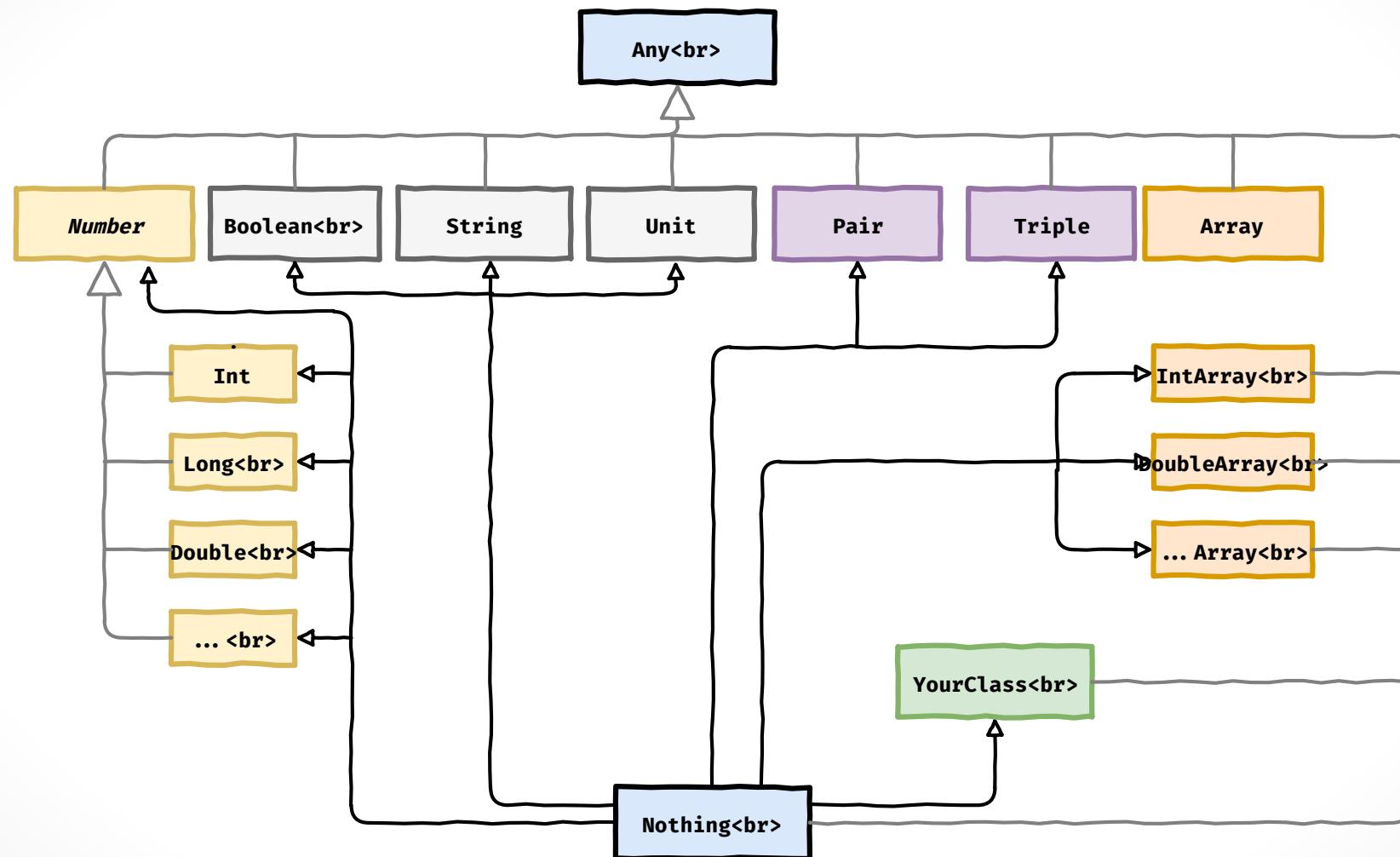
➡ Le compilateur Kotlin peut interpréter des annotations de nullabilité
(JSR-305, Android, ...) <<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/java-interop.html#nullability-annotations>>

Pas de Optional, si nécessaire voir ➡ Arrow <<https://arrow-kt.io/>>

Les types

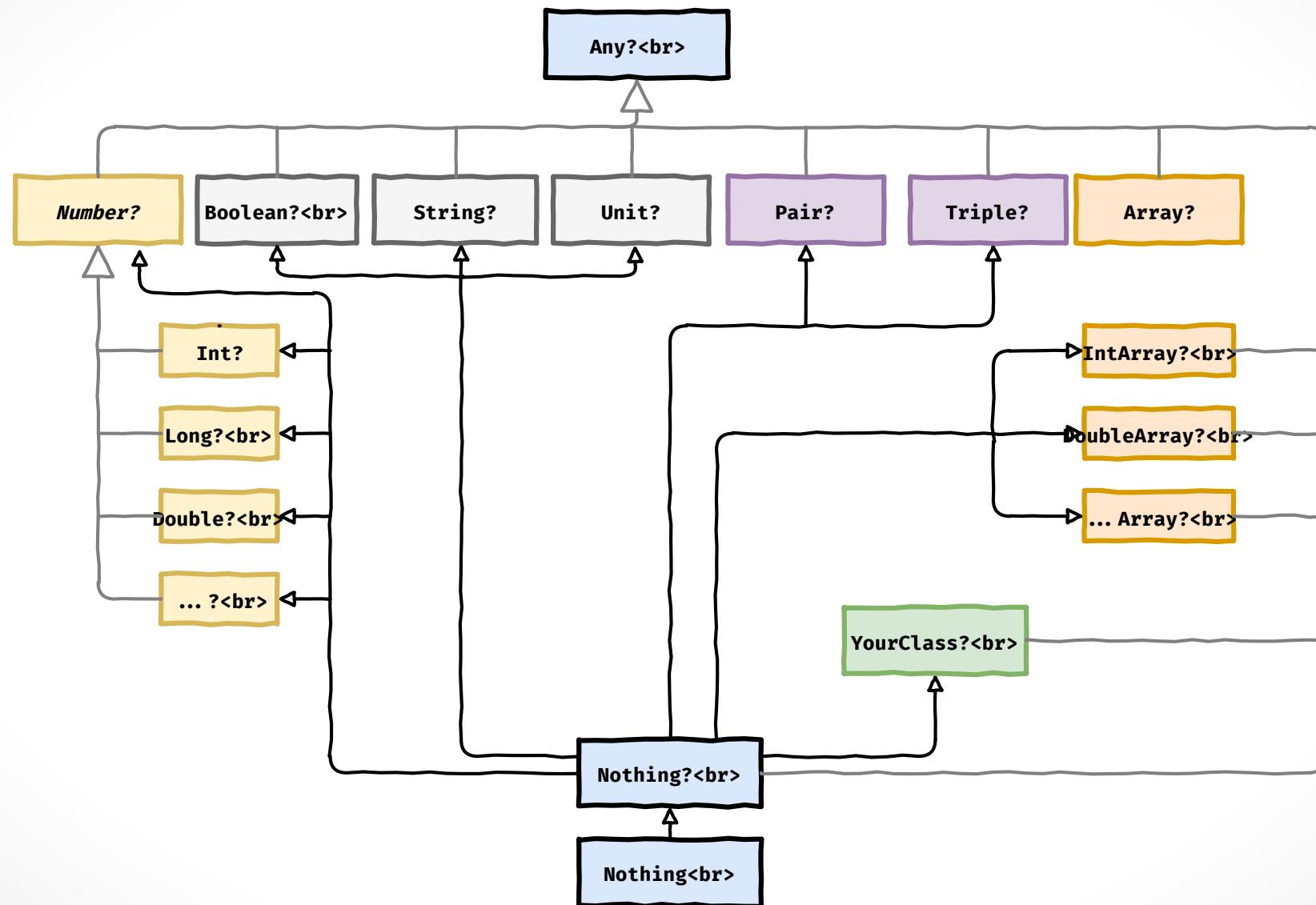
Types basiques

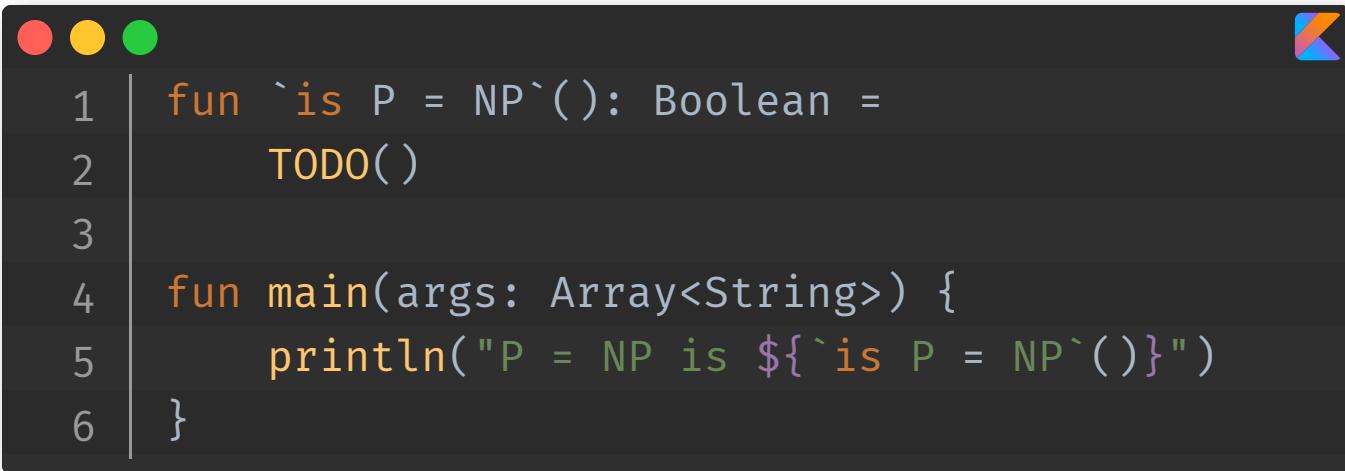
#36



Types basiques nullable

#37





```
1 fun `is P = NP`() : Boolean =
2     TODO()
3
4 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
5     println("P = NP is ${`is P = NP`()}")
6 }
```

🤝 le `TODO()` est l'ami du TDD

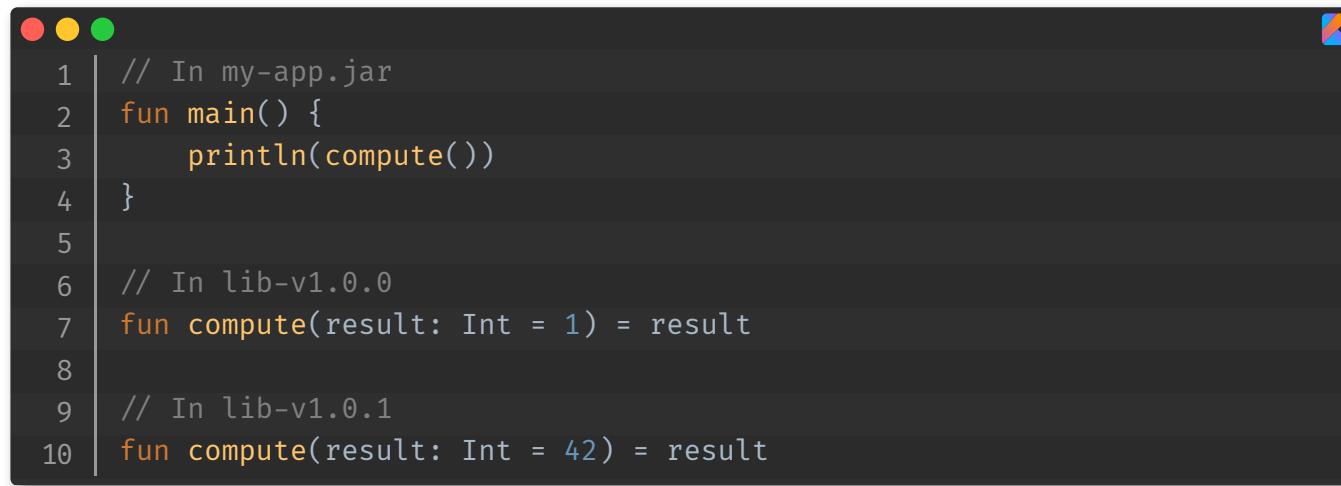
Les fonctions

```
● ● ● K
1 fun buildString(prefix: String,
2                 who: String,
3                 enhanced: Boolean): String {
4     var msg = "$prefix $who"
5     if (enhanced) {
6         msg += '!'
7     }
8     return msg
9 }
10
11 fun greetings(): String =
12     buildString(enhanced = true, who = "RivieraDev", prefix = "Hello'
```

named-params.java

#42

```
1 fun buildString2(prefix: String = "Hello",
2                   who: String,
3                   enhanced: Boolean = true): String {
4     var msg = "$prefix $who"
5     if (enhanced) {
6         msg += '!'
7     }
8     return msg
9 }
10
11 fun greetings2(): String =
12     buildString2(who = "RivieraDev")
```



```
1 // In my-app.jar
2 fun main() {
3     println(compute())
4 }
5
6 // In lib-v1.0.0
7 fun compute(result: Int = 1) = result
8
9 // In lib-v1.0.1
10 fun compute(result: Int = 42) = result
```

Compile my-app avec lib-v1.0.0

java my-app.jar -cp lib-v1.0.0.jar

java my-app.jar -cp lib-v1.0.1.jar

Résultat ?

default-value.java

#45

```
1 import kotlin.Metadata;
2
3 @Metadata(
4     mv = {1, 1, 15},
5     bv = {1, 0, 3},
6     k = 2,
7     d1 = {"\u0000\b\n\u0000\n\u0002\u0010\u0002\n\u0000\u001a\u0006\u0010\u0000\u001a\u00020\u0001"\u0000
8     d2 = {"main", "", "kotlinDee"}
9 )
10 public final class My_appKt {
11     public static final void main() {
12         int var0 = LibKt.compute$default(0, 1, (Object)null);
13         boolean var1 = false;
14         System.out.println(var0);
15     }
16
17     // $FF: synthetic method
18     public static void main(String[] var0) {
19         main();
20     }
21 }
```

ByteCode de default-value

#46

```
1 import kotlin.Metadata;
2
3 @Metadata(
4     mv = {1, 1, 15},
5     bv = {1, 0, 3},
6     k = 2,
7     d1 = {"\u0000\n\n\u0000\n\n\u0002\u0010\b\n\u0002\b\u0002\u001a\u0010\u0010\u0000\u001a\u00020\u00012
8     d2 = {"compute", "", "result", "kotlinDee"}
9 )
10 public final class LibKt {
11     public static final int compute(int result) {
12         return result;
13     }
14
15     // $FF: synthetic method
16     public static int compute$default(int var0, int var1, Object var2) {
17         if ((var1 & 1) != 0) {
18             var0 = 42;
19         }
20
21         return compute(var0);
22     }
23 }
```

Toujours typer le retour de vos fonctions

(sauf si c'est évident et une surcharge comme le `toString`)

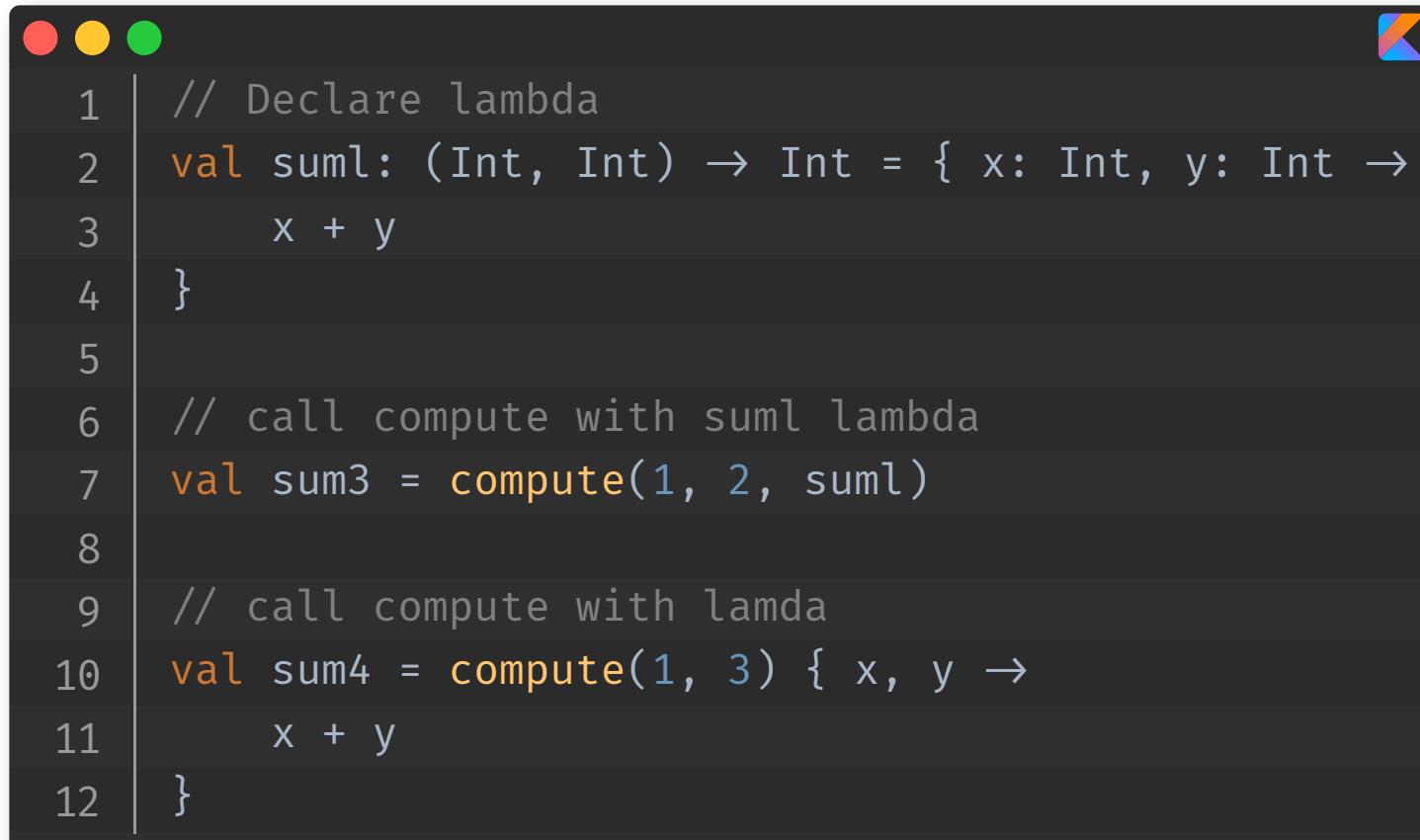
Kotlin est plus concis que Java => évitez de faire des fonctions trop longues

- Sautez une ligne après le `=`
- Utilisez le passage des arguments par nom quand ça lève des ambiguïtés

Les lambdas

```
1 // Declare apply function with function as parameter
2 fun compute(x: Int, y: Int, operation: (Int, Int) -> Int): Int =
3     operation(x, y)
4
5 // Declare function
6 fun sumf(x: Int, y: Int): Int =
7     x + y
8
9 // call compute with function reference
10 val sum5 = compute(2, 3, ::sumf)
11
12 // store function reference
13 val sumLam = ::sumf
14
15 // call compute with the function reference
16 val sum6 = compute(1, 5, sumLam)
```

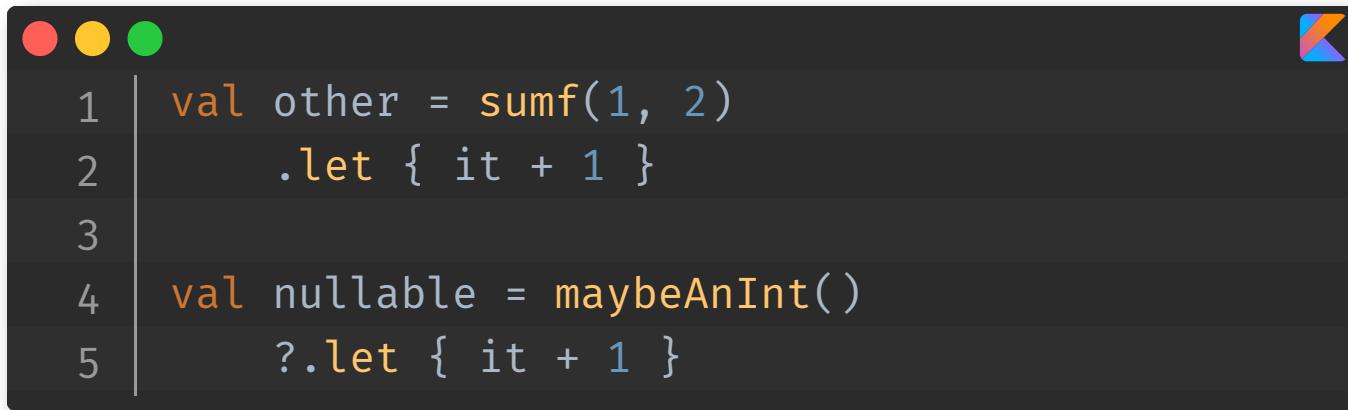
```
1 import kotlin.Metadata;
2 import kotlin.jvm.functions.Function2;
3 import kotlin.jvm.internal.Intrinsics;
4 import kotlin.reflect.KFunction;
5 import org.jetbrains.annotations.NotNull;
6
7 @Metadata(
8     mv = {1, 1, 15},
9     bv = {1, 0, 3},
10    k = 2,
11    d1 = {"\u0000\u0001e\n\u0000\n\u0002\u0010\b\n\u0002\b\u0005\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\u0018\u0002",
12    d2 = {"sum5", "", "getSum5", "()I", "sum6", "getSum6", "sumLam", "Lkotlin/reflect/KFunction2;", "Lk
13 )
14 public final class FunctionKt {
15     private static final int sum5;
16     @NotNull
17     private static final KFunction sumLam;
18     private static final int sum6;
19
20     public static final int compute(int x, int y, @NotNull Function2 operation) {
21         Intrinsics.checkNotNull(operation, "operation");
22         return ((Number)operation.invoke(x, y)).intValue();
23     }
24
25     public static final int sumf(int x, int y) {
26         return x + y;
27     }
```



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top left are three colored circular icons (red, yellow, green). At the top right is the Kotlin logo. The code itself is as follows:

```
1 // Declare lambda
2 val suml: (Int, Int) -> Int = { x: Int, y: Int ->
3     x + y
4 }
5
6 // call compute with suml lambda
7 val sum3 = compute(1, 2, suml)
8
9 // call compute with lamda
10 val sum4 = compute(1, 3) { x, y ->
11     x + y
12 }
```

```
1 import kotlin.Metadata;
2 import kotlin.jvm.functions.Function2;
3 import org.jetbrains.annotations.NotNull;
4
5 @Metadata(
6     mv = {1, 1, 15},
7     bv = {1, 0, 3},
8     k = 2,
9     d1 = {"\u0000\u0012\n\u0000\n\u0002\u0010\b\n\u0002\b\u0005\n\u0002\u0018\u0002\n\u0002\b\u0003"\u0004},
10    d2 = {"sum3", "", "getSum3", "()I", "sum4", "getSum4", "suml", "Lkotlin/Function2;", "getSuml", "()V"
11 )
12 public final class LambdaKt {
13     @NotNull
14     private static final Function2 suml;
15     private static final int sum3;
16     private static final int sum4;
17
18     @NotNull
19     public static final Function2 getSuml() {
20         return suml;
21     }
22
23     public static final int getSum3() {
24         return sum3;
25     }
26
27     public static final int getSum4() {
```



```
1 val other = sumf(1, 2)
2     .let { it + 1 }
3
4 val nullable = maybeAnInt()
5     ?.let { it + 1 }
```

```
1 import kotlin.Metadata;
2 import org.jetbrains.annotations.Nullable;
3
4 @Metadata(
5     mv = {1, 1, 15},
6     bv = {1, 0, 3},
7     k = 2,
8     d1 = {"\u0000\n\n\u0000\n\u0002\u0010\b\n\u0002\b\u0007\""\u0015\u0010\u0000\u001a\u0004\u0018\u0001
9     d2 = {"nullable", "", "getNullable", "()Ljava/lang/Integer;", "Ljava/lang/Integer;", "other", "getO
10 )
11 public final class LetKt {
12     private static final int other;
13     @Nullable
14     private static final Integer nullable;
15
16     public static final int getOther() {
17         return other;
18     }
19
20     @Nullable
21     public static final Integer getNullable() {
22         return nullable;
23     }
24
25     static {
26         int var0 = FunctionKt.sumf(1, 2);
27         boolean var1 = false;
28         if (var1) {
29             var1 = true;
30         }
31     }
32 }
```

⚠ pas de `return`

pensez à mettre vos lambda comme dernier argument

voir aussi les `apply`, `also`, `run`, `use`, `with`

➡ the tl;dr; on Kotlin's let, apply, also, with and run functions

<<https://proandroiddev.com/the-tldr-on-kotlins-let-apply-also-with-and-run-functions-6253f06d152b>>

Les classes



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top left are three colored circles (red, yellow, green). At the top right is a small logo of a stylized letter 'K'. The code itself is as follows:

```
1 interface AstronomicalBody {
2     val name: String
3 }
4
5 data class Planet(override val name: String,
6                     val moons: List<Moon> = emptyList()) : AstronomicalBody {
7     init {
8         require(name.isNotEmpty())
9     }
10
11    operator fun plus(moon: Moon): Planet {
12        return this.copy(moons = moons + moon)
13    }
14 }
15
16 data class Moon(override val name: String) : AstronomicalBody
17
18 object SolarSystem {
19     val moon = Moon(name = "Moon")
20     val earth = Planet(name = "Earth") + moon
21
22     val bodies: List<AstronomicalBody> = listOf(
23         earth,
24         Planet(name = "Jupiter")
25     )
26 }
27
```



```
1 open class SmallBody {  
2     open fun sizeRange(): IntRange = 0..10  
3 }  
4  
5 // Inherit SmallBody  
6 data class Comet(val name: String): SmallBody()  
7  
8 // Inherit SmallBody  
9 data class Asteroid(val name: String): SmallBody() {  
10     override fun sizeRange(): IntRange = 0..4  
11 }  
12  
13 fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
14     val bodies = listOf(Comet("Halley"), Asteroid("Adeona"))  
15  
16     bodies.forEach { body →  
17         println("$body: ${body.sizeRange()}")  
18     }  
19 }
```

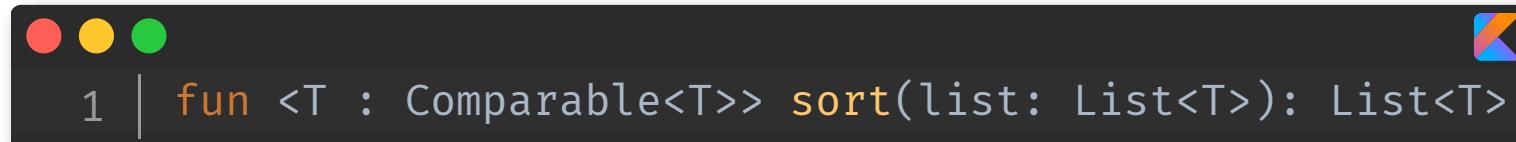
⚠ Les contrôles de types génériques ne sont faits qu'au moment de la compilation

Covariant: `out`, en java ? `extends T`

Contravariant: `in`, en java ? `super T`

Projection * correspondant à `Any?` ou `Nothing`

Borne supérieure



```
1 | fun <T : Comparable<T>> sort(list: List<T>): List<T>
```

Les détails: ➡ <https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/generics.html>

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

```
1 sealed class JsonValue
2
3     data class JsonObject(val attributes: Map<String, JsonValue>) : JsonValue()
4     data class JSONArray(val values: List<JsonValue>) : JsonValue()
5     data class JsonString(val value: String) : JsonValue()
6     data class JsonNumber(val value: Number) : JsonValue()
7     data class JsonBoolean(val value: Boolean) : JsonValue()
8     object JsonNull : JsonValue()
```

```
1 interface Entity
2
3     typealias Id = String
4     typealias Version = Int
5     typealias EntityKey = Pair<Id, Version>
6     typealias Entities = List<Entity>
7
8     // fun getAllEntities(): Map<Pair<String, Int>, List<Entity>> = emptyMap()
9     fun getAllEntities(): Map<EntityKey, Entities> = emptyMap()
```

```
Compiled from "typealias.kt"
public final class TypealiasKt {
    public static final java.util.Map<kotlin.Pair<java.lang.String, java.lang.Integer>, java.util.List<Entity>>
        Code:
            0: invokestatic #13                      // Method kotlin/collections/MapsKt.emptyMap:()Ljava/util/Map;
            3: areturn
    }
}
```

😊 `data class`

🤔 Mais pourquoi on n'a pas ça en Java ?

➡ JEP draft: Records and Sealed Types <<https://openjdk.java.net/jeps/8222777>>

Une seule classe par fichier n'est pas utile

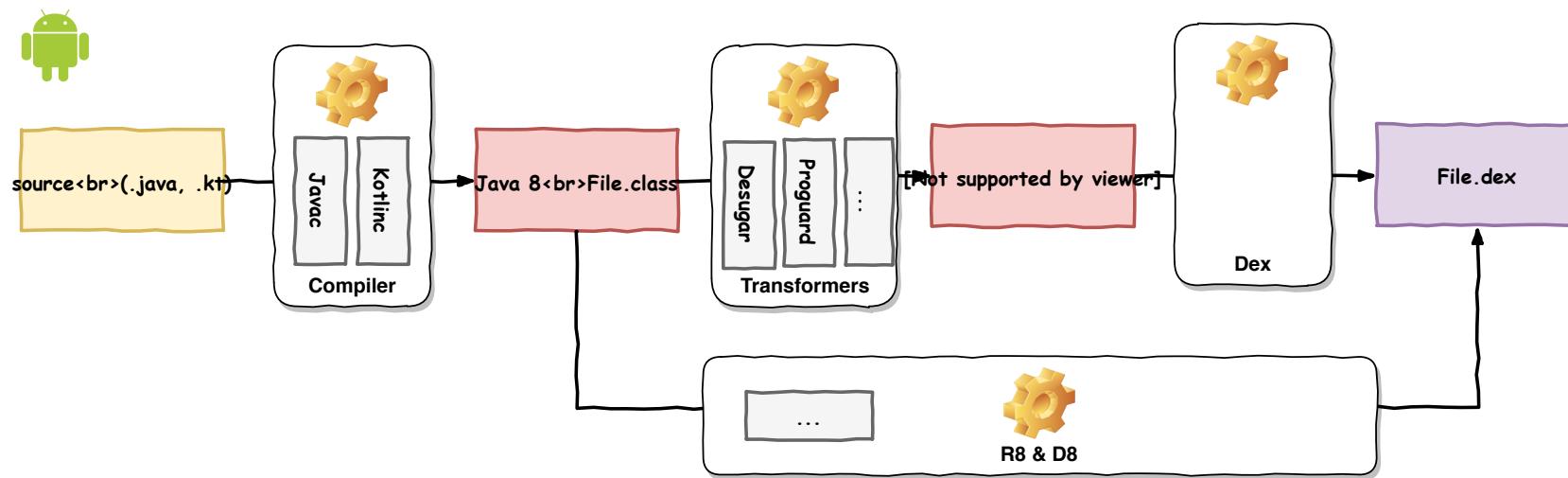
🤓 `sealed` permet de faire des types algébriques de données
(Algebraic Data Type)

Pause

ByteCode Android

Compilation pour Android

#67



► Dalvik Executable format <<https://source.android.com/devices/tech/dalvik/dex-format>>

```
1 | java -jar ./scripts/lib/d8.jar --release \
2 |           --output ./target/android/dex \
3 |           ./target/android/hello.jar
```

1	00000000	64 65 78 0a 30 33 35 00	06 50 f0 61 50 10 7c c0	dex.035..P.aP. ..
2	00000010	b2 f9 77 2d 54 df 60 f3	ac dd b0 10 eb 55 53 e1	..w-T.`.....US.
3	00000020	28 f6 10 00 70 00 00 00	78 56 34 12 00 00 00 00	(...p...xV4.....
4	00000030	00 00 00 00 4c f5 10 00	12 17 00 00 70 00 00 00L.....p...
5	00000040	31 03 00 00 b8 5c 00 00	2a 08 00 00 7c 69 00 00	1....\..*... i..
6	00000050	30 03 00 00 74 cb 00 00	20 1a 00 00 f4 e4 00 00	0...t...
7	00000060	75 02 00 00 f4 b5 01 00	94 f1 0e 00 94 04 02 00	u.....
8	00000070	4a f1 07 00 4c f1 07 00	75 f1 07 00 a4 f1 07 00	J...L...u.....
9	00000080	c2 f1 07 00 e0 f1 07 00	00 f2 07 00 23 f2 07 00#...
10	00000090	71 f2 07 00 b9 f2 07 00	07 f3 07 00 37 f3 07 00	q.....7...
11	000000a0	69 f3 07 00 90 f3 07 00	bc f3 07 00 e3 f3 07 00	i.....
12	000000b0	27 f4 07 00 71 f4 07 00	8f f4 07 00 ad f4 07 00	' ... q.....
13	000000c0	cb f4 07 00 ed f4 07 00	0f f5 07 00 2c f5 07 00, ...
14	000000d0	49 f5 07 00 79 f5 07 00	b1 f5 07 00 e9 f5 07 00	I...y.....
15	000000e0	1a f6 07 00 51 f6 07 00	7b f6 07 00 a6 f6 07 00Q...{
16	000000f0	d1 f6 07 00 0a f7 07 00	47 f7 07 00 84 f7 07 00G.....
17	00000100	c1 f7 07 00 02 f8 07 00	43 f8 07 00 84 f8 07 00C.....
18	00000110	f1 f8 07 00 12 f9 07 00	41 f9 07 00 6e f9 07 00A...n...
19	00000120	b0 f9 07 00 dd f9 07 00	0a fa 07 00 39 fa 07 009...
20	00000130	68 fa 07 00 ab fa 07 00	e0 fa 07 00 25 fb 07 00	h.....%...

```
1 | ~/.android-sdk/build-tools/23.0.1/dexdump -d \
2 |     ./target/android/dex/classes.dex \
3 |     > ./target/android/dex/classes.dex.dump
```

```
1 | Processing './target/android/dex/classes.dex'...
2 | Opened './target/android/dex/classes.dex', DEX version '035'
3 | Class #0
4 |   Class descriptor : 'L_00_helloworld/HelloWorldKt;'
5 |   Access flags     : 0x0011 (PUBLIC FINAL)
6 |   Superclass       : 'Ljava/lang/Object;'
7 |   Interfaces       :
8 |   Static fields    :
9 |   Instance fields  :
10 |  Direct methods   :
11 |    #0              : (in L_00_helloworld/HelloWorldKt;)
12 |      name          : 'main'
13 |      type          : '([Ljava/lang/String;)V'
14 |      access         : 0x0019 (PUBLIC STATIC FINAL)
15 |      code           :
16 |      registers     : 2
17 |      ins            : 1
18 |      outs           : 2
19 |      insns size    : 13 16-bit code units
20 | 020494:           [[020494] 00 helloworld.HelloWorldKt.main:([Ljava/lang/Stri
```

```
1 | sh ./scripts/lib/dextools/d2j-dex2smali.sh \
2 |     ./target/android/dex/classes.dex -f \
3 |     -o ./target/android/smali
```

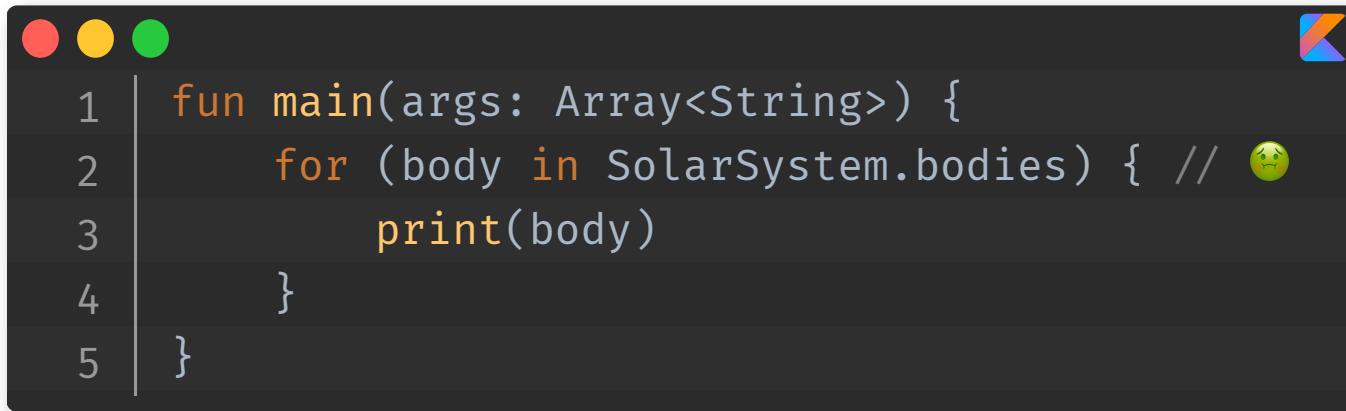
```
1 | .class public final L_00_helloworld/HelloWorldKt;
2 | .super Ljava/lang/Object;
3 | .source "HelloWorld.kt"
4 |
5 | .annotation system Ldalvik/annotation/SourceDebugExtension;
6 |     value = "SMAP\nHelloWorld.kt\nKotlin\nS Kotlin\n*F\n+ 1 HelloWorld.kt\n_00_helloworld/HelloWorldKt\n*L\n"
7 | .end annotation
8 | .annotation runtime Lkotlin/Metadata;
9 |     bv = {
10 |         1,
11 |         0,
12 |         2
13 |     }
14 |     d1 = {
15 |         "\u0000\u0012\n\u0000\u0002\u0010\u0002\u0000\u0000\n\u0002\u0010\u0001\u0000\u0000\n\u0002\u0011\u0000\u000e\u0010\u0000\u0000\n"
16 |     }
17 |     d2 = {
18 |         "main",
19 |         "",
20 |         "args",
```

Autres structures



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window. At the top left are three circular icons: red, yellow, and green. At the top right is the Kotlin logo. The code itself is as follows:

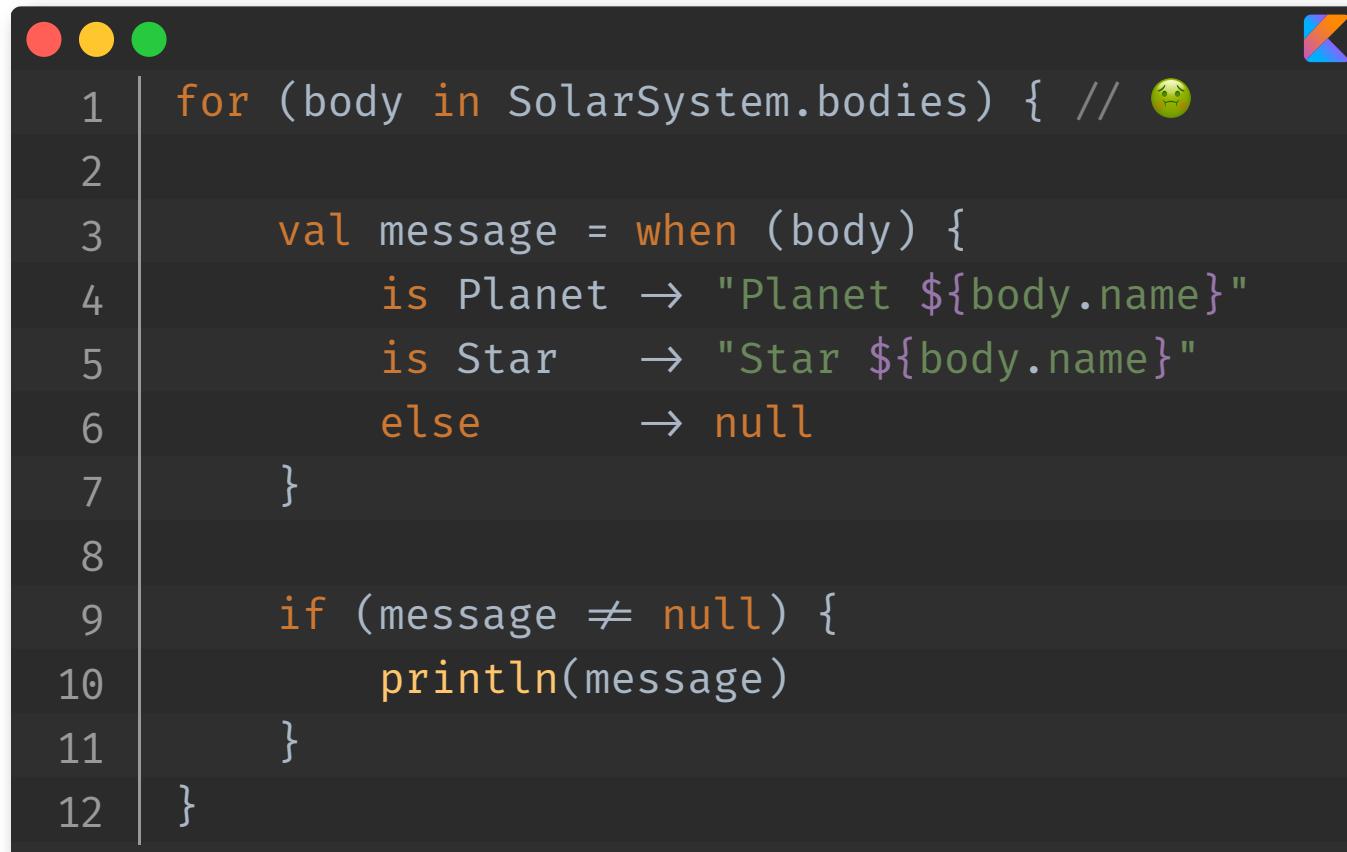
```
1 fun handleAstronomicalBody(body: AstronomicalBody) {  
2     val message =  
3         if (body is Planet && body.name == "Earth") {  
4             "Welcome Earth"  
5         } else {  
6             "Welcome martian"  
7         }  
8     println(message)  
9 }
```



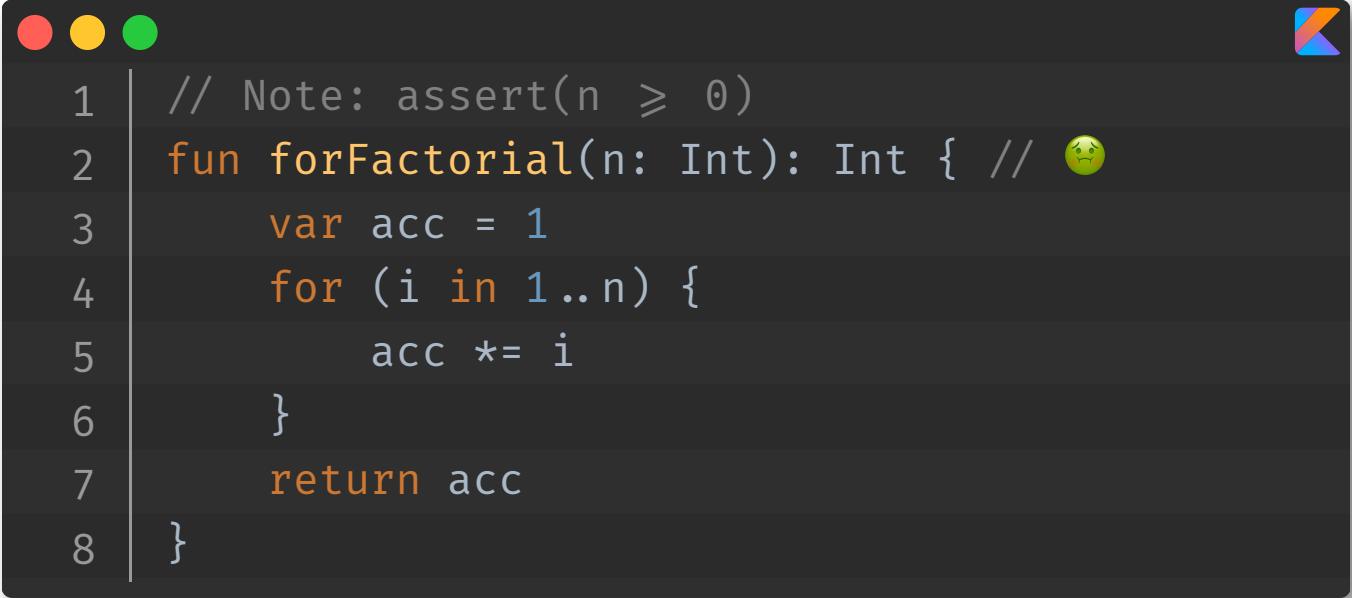
```
1 fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
2     for (body in SolarSystem.bodies) { // 🌎  
3         print(body)  
4     }  
5 }
```

Mais aussi des `while` et `do while`

et des `break`, `continue`, et `label`



```
1 for (body in SolarSystem.bodies) { // 😞
2
3     val message = when (body) {
4         is Planet -> "Planet ${body.name}"
5         is Star   -> "Star ${body.name}"
6         else       -> null
7     }
8
9     if (message != null) {
10        println(message)
11    }
12 }
```

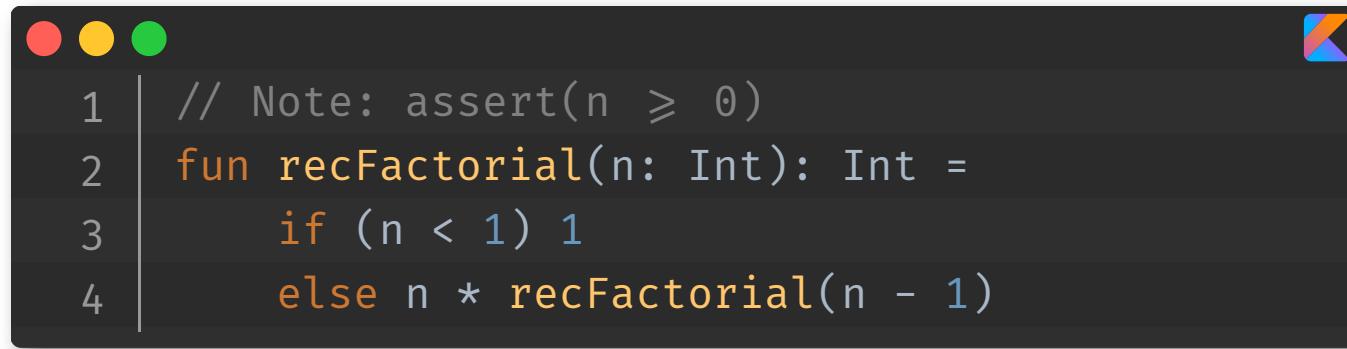


```
// Note: assert(n ≥ 0)
fun forFactorial(n: Int): Int { // 😱
    var acc = 1
    for (i in 1..n) {
        acc *= i
    }
    return acc
}
```

ByteCode factoriel avec for

#76

```
1 | Compiled from "for-factorial.kt"
2 | public final class For_factorialKt {
3 |     public static final int forFactorial(int);
4 |     Code:
5 |         0:  iconst_1
6 |         1:  istore_1
7 |         2:  iconst_1
8 |         3:  istore_2
9 |         4:  iload_0
10 |        5:  istore_3
11 |        6:  iload_2
12 |        7:  iload_3
13 |        8:  if_icmpgt    26
14 |        11: iload_1
15 |        12: iload_2
16 |        13: imul
17 |        14: istore_1
18 |        15: iload_2
19 |        16: iload_3
20 |        17: if_icmpeq    26
21 |        20: iinc          2,  1
22 |        23: goto          11
23 |        26: iload_1
24 |        27: ireturn
25 | }
```



```
1 // Note: assert(n ≥ 0)
2 fun recFactorial(n: Int): Int =
3     if (n < 1) 1
4     else n * recFactorial(n - 1)
```

ByteCode factoriel avec récursivité

#78

```
Compiled from "rec-factorial.kt"
public final class Rec_factorialKt {
    public static final int recFactorial(int);
        Code:
            0: iload_0
            1: iconst_1
            2: if_icmpge    9
            5: iconst_1
            6: goto          17
            9: iload_0
            10: iload_0
            11: iconst_1
            12: isub
            13: invokestatic #8           // Method recFactorial:(I)I
            16: imul
            17: ireturn
}
```

$$x! = x \times (x - 1) \times \dots \times 2 \times 1$$
$$1! = 0! = 1$$

$fact(x)$

$x \times fact(x - 1)$

x

$x \times (x - 1) \times fact(x - 2)$

$x - 1$
 x

$x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times \dots$

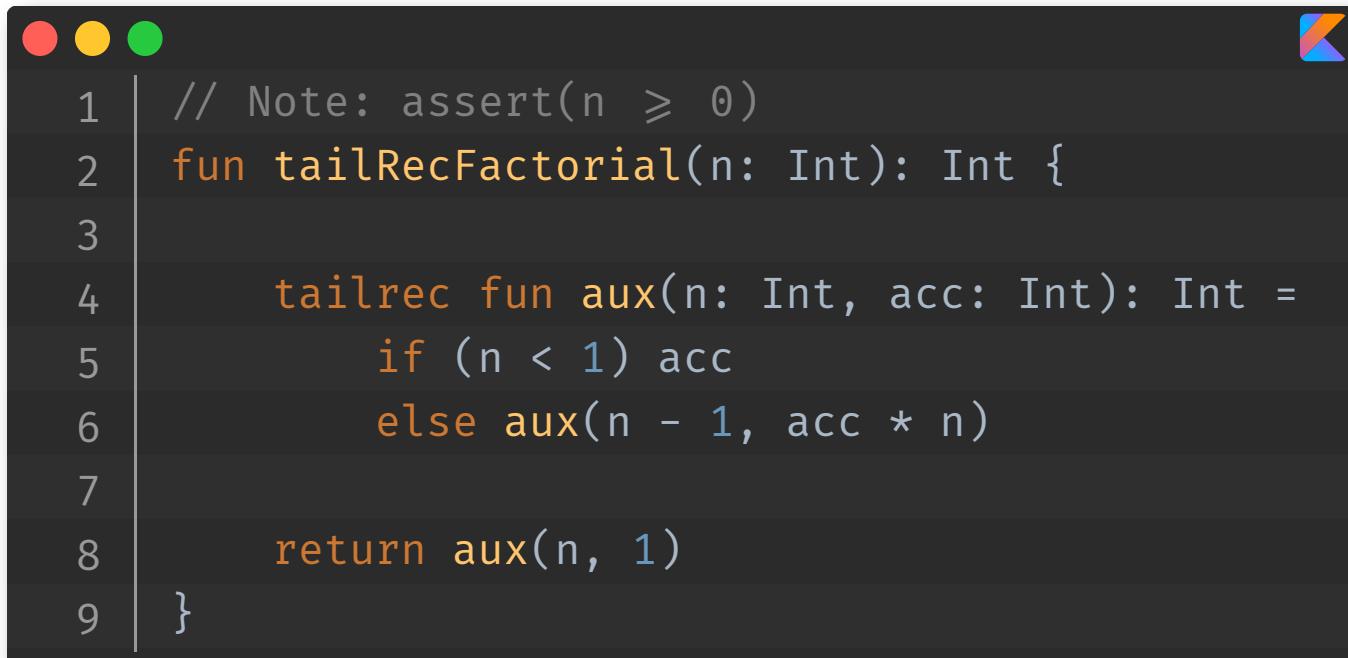
\dots
 $x - 1$
 x

$x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times \dots \times 2 \times 1$

1
 2
 \dots
 $x - 1$
 x

$$fact(x) = fact(x, 1)$$
$$fact(x - 1, x \times 1)$$
$$fact(x - 2, x \times (x - 1))$$
$$fact(..., x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times ...)$$
$$fact(1, x \times (x - 1) \times (x - 2) \times ... \times 2)$$

⚠ Nécessite une optimisation par le compilateur



```
// Note: assert(n ≥ 0)
fun tailRecFactorial(n: Int): Int {
    tailrec fun aux(n: Int, acc: Int): Int =
        if (n < 1) acc
        else aux(n - 1, acc * n)
    return aux(n, 1)
}
```

```
1 public final class Tailrec_factorialKt {  
2     public static final int tailRecFactorial(int);  
3         Code:  
4             0: getstatic      #12           // Field Tailrec_factorialKt$tailRecFactorial$1.INSTANCE:LTailr  
5                 3: astore_1  
6                 4: aload_1  
7                 5: iload_0  
8                 6: iconst_1  
9                 7: invokevirtual #16          // Method Tailrec_factorialKt$tailRecFactorial$1.invoke:(II)I  
10                10: ireturn  
11 }
```

ByteCode factoriel avec recursivité terminale

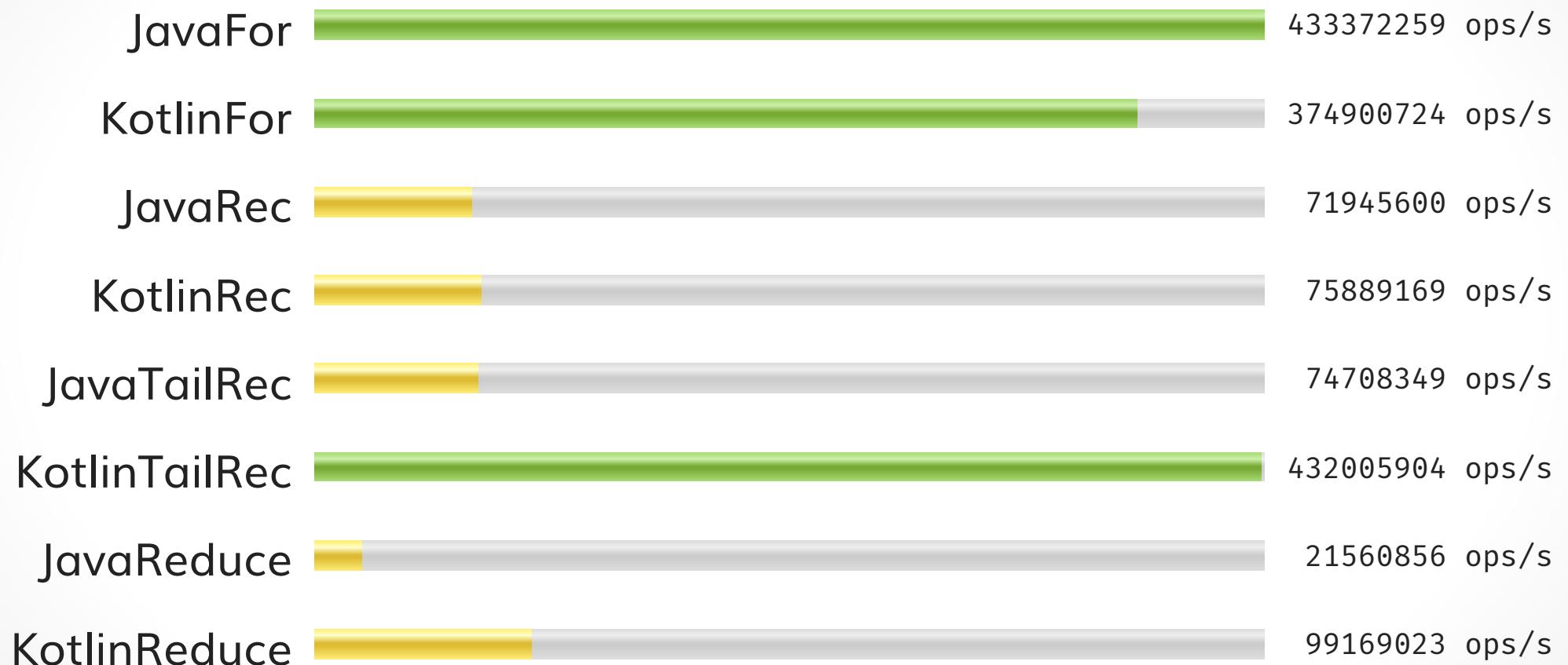
#83

2/2

```
1 Compiled from "tailrec-factorial.kt"
2 final class Tailrec_factorialKt$tailRecFactorial$1 extends kotlin.jvm.internal.Lambda implements kotlin.jvm.
3     public static final Tailrec_factorialKt$tailRecFactorial$1 INSTANCE;
4
5     public java.lang.Object invoke(java.lang.Object, java.lang.Object);
6         Code:
7             0: aload_0
8             1: aload_1
9             2: checkcast    #11                      // class java/lang/Number
10            5: invokevirtual #15                   // Method java/lang/Number.intValue:()I
11            8: aload_2
12            9: checkcast    #11                      // class java/lang/Number
13           12: invokevirtual #15                   // Method java/lang/Number.intValue:()I
14           15: invokevirtual #18                   // Method invoke:(II)I
15           18: invokestatic  #24                  // Method java/lang/Integer.valueOf:(I)Ljava/lang/Integer;
16           21: areturn
17
18     public final int invoke(int, int);
19         Code:
20             0: iload_1
21             1: iconst_1
22             2: if_icmpge    9
23             5: iload_2
24             6: goto        25
25             9: aload_0
26             10: checkcast   #2                      // class Tailrec_factorialKt$tailRecFactorial$1
27             13: pop
```

Performances sur 10!

#84



`when` peut être utilisé avec

- des constantes
- plusieurs valeurs séparées par `,`
- une expression
- avec `is` et un type (avec un 'smart cast')

✨ Tips

préférer les `when` si vous avez plus de 2 cas

si vous faites des fonctions récursives, faites les `tailrec`

Extensions de fonctions

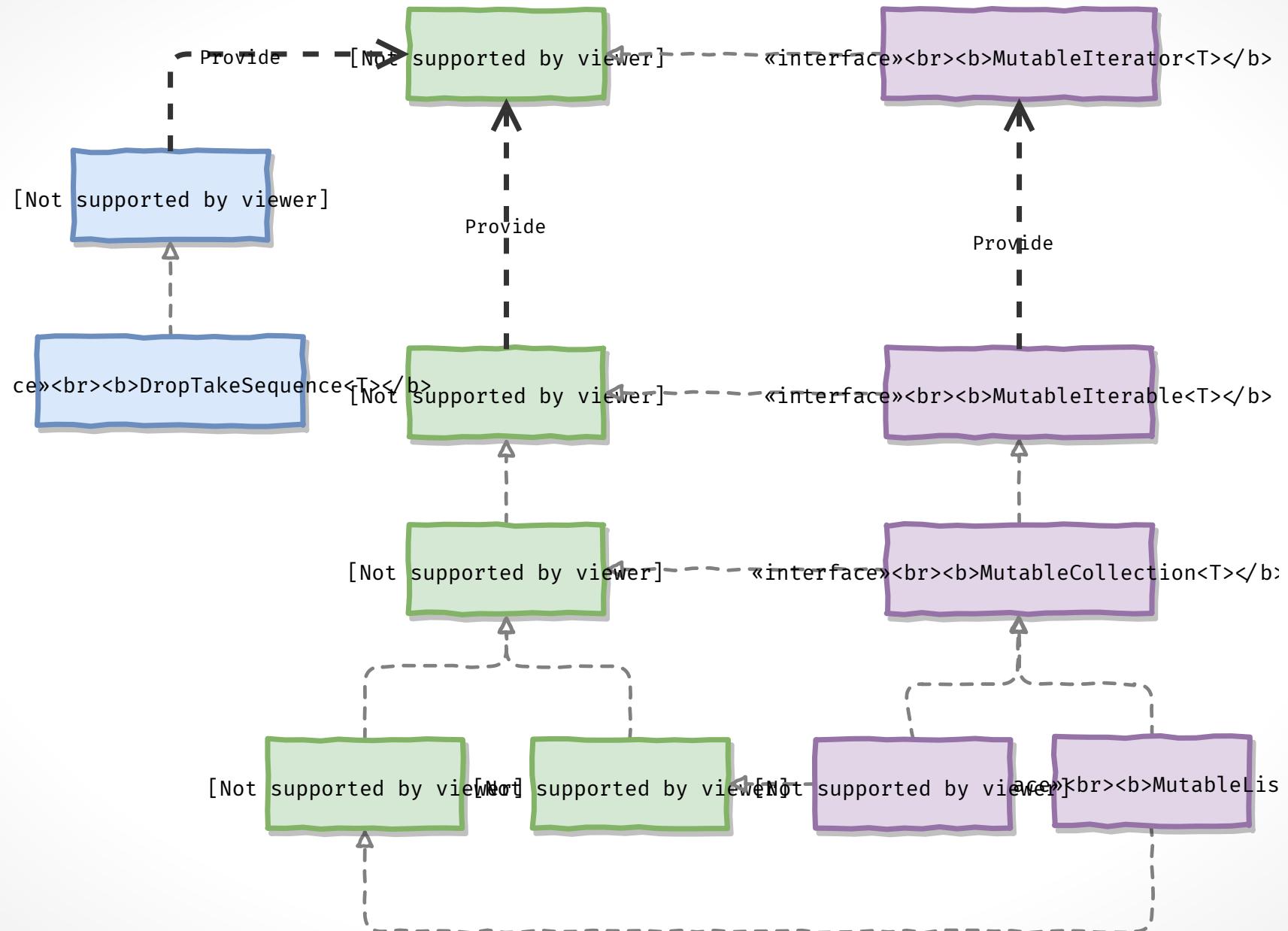
```
1 val AstronomicalBody.size: Int
2     get() = name.length
3
4 fun AstronomicalBody.display() = "Body $name $size"
5
6 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
7     SolarSystem.bodies
8         .forEach { println(it.display()) }
9 }
```

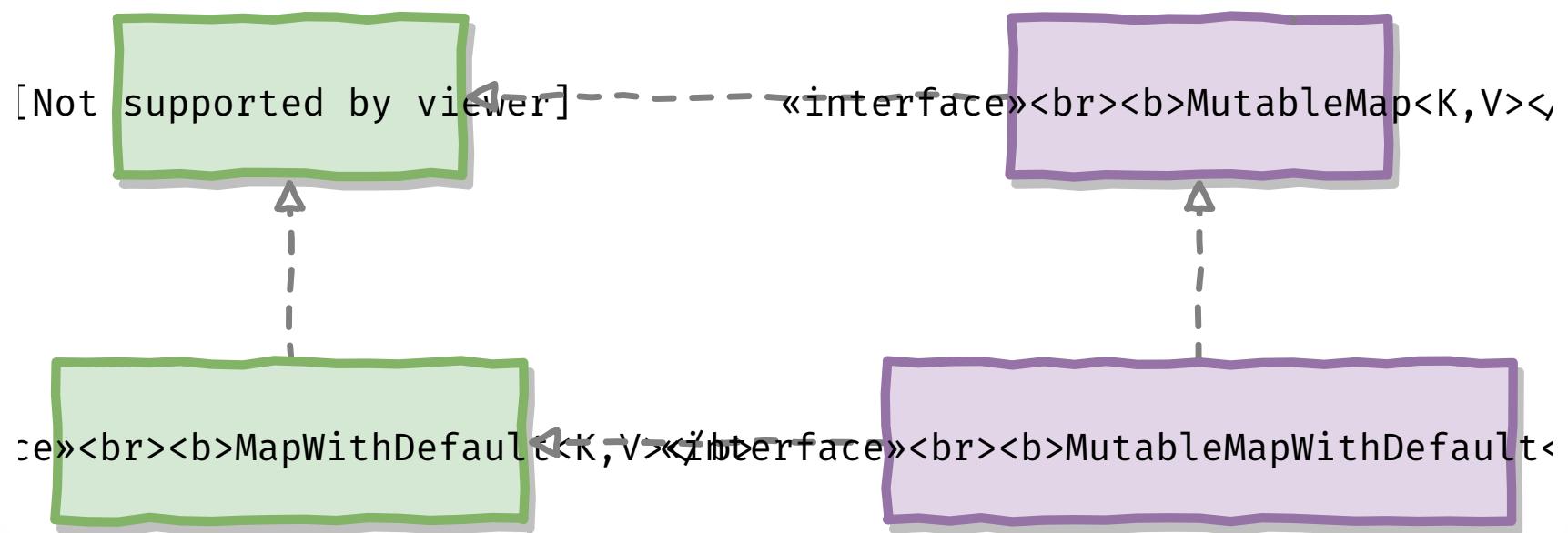

Permet d'enrichir les APIs Java

- ➡ **Android KTX** <<https://developer.android.com/kotlin/ktx>>
- ➡ **Spring** <<https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/languages.html#kotlin-spring-projects-in-kotlin>>
- ➡ **RxKotlin** <<https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxKotlin>>
- ...

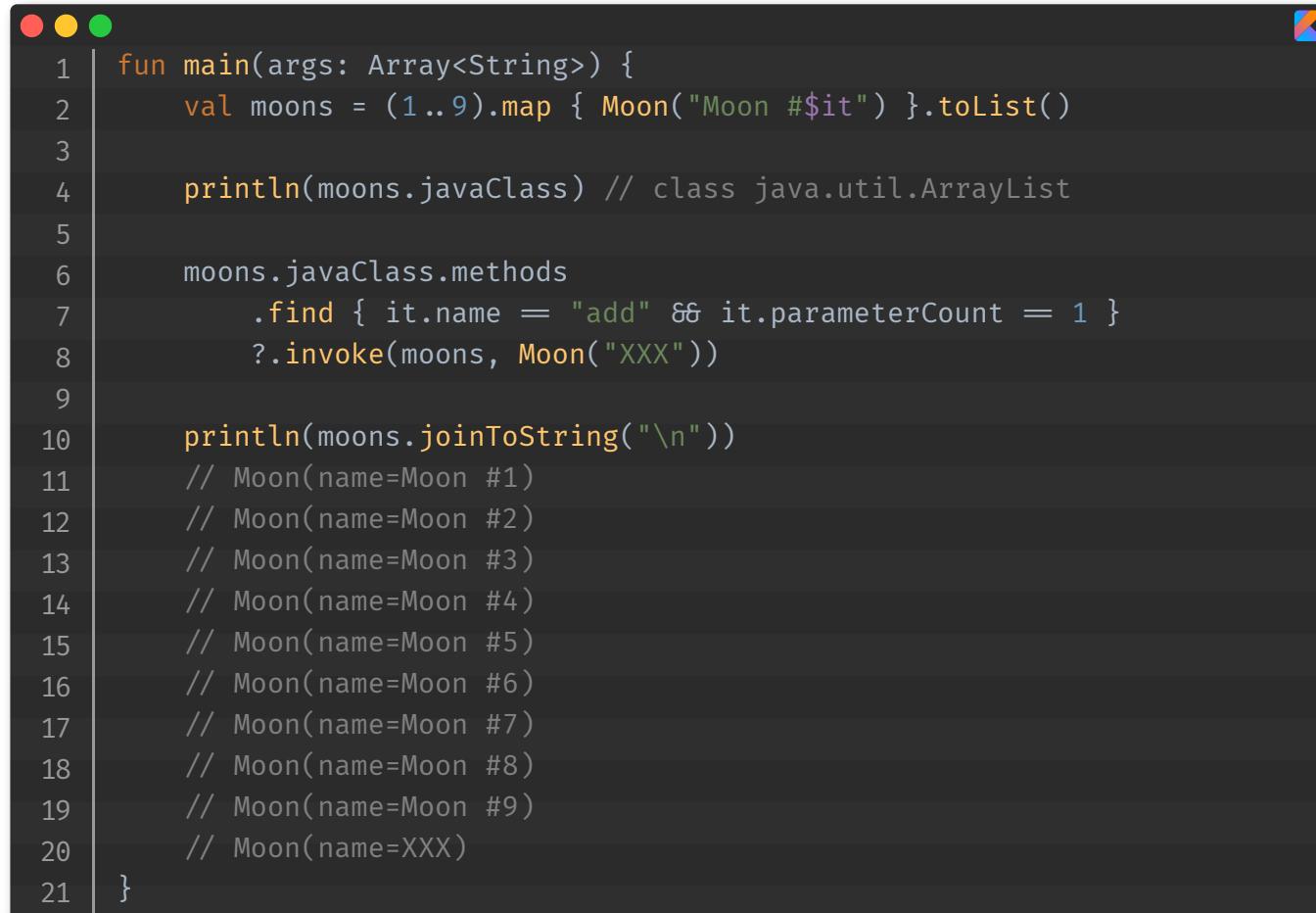
Permet la *SoC* (Separation of Concerns)

Les collections





```
1 val s = SolarSystem.bodies
  .filterIsInstance<Planet>()
  .flatMap { planet → planet.moons } // 😺
  .filterNot { it.name.startsWith("S/") }
  .sortedBy { it.name }
  //           .fold("") { acc, moon →
  //             (if (acc == "") "" else "$acc,\n") + moon.name
  //           }
  .joinToString(",\n") { it.name }
11 println(s)
```



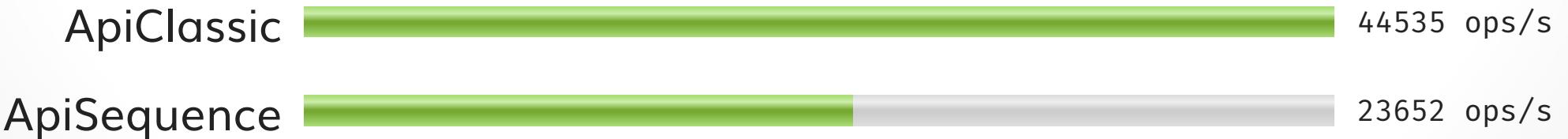
```
1 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
2     val moons = (1..9).map { Moon("Moon #$it") }.toList()
3
4     println(moons.javaClass) // class java.util.ArrayList
5
6     moons.javaClass.methods
7         .find { it.name == "add" && it.parameterCount == 1 }
8         ?.invoke(moons, Moon("XXX"))
9
10    println(moons.joinToString("\n"))
11    // Moon(name=Moon #1)
12    // Moon(name=Moon #2)
13    // Moon(name=Moon #3)
14    // Moon(name=Moon #4)
15    // Moon(name=Moon #5)
16    // Moon(name=Moon #6)
17    // Moon(name=Moon #7)
18    // Moon(name=Moon #8)
19    // Moon(name=Moon #9)
20    // Moon(name=XXX)
21 }
```

```
1 val s = SolarSystem.bodies.asSequence()
2     .filterIsInstance<Planet>()
3     .flatMap { planet → planet.moons.asSequence() } // 😺
4     .filterNot { it.name.startsWith("S/") }
5     .sortedBy { it.name }
6     .joinToString(",\n") { it.name }
7
8 println(s)
```

Performance des séquences 1/2

#96

Benchmark	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
ApiClassic	thrpt	200	44535.029	3550.944	ops/s
ApiSequence	thrpt	200	23652.238	1967.535	ops/s



```
1 val s = SolarSystem.bodies.asSequence()
2     .filterIsInstance<Planet>()
3     .flatMap { planet → planet.moons.asSequence() } // 😺
4     .filterNot { it.name.startsWith("S/") }
5     .map { it.name }
6     .first()
7
8 println(s)
```

Performance des séquences 2/2

#98

Benchmark	Mode	Cnt	Score	Error	Units
ApiClassicFirst	thrpt	200	241752.062	5022.663	ops/s
ApiSequenceFirst	thrpt	200	3615451.391	454502.198	ops/s
ApiClassicFirst				241752	ops/s
ApiSequenceFirst				3615451	ops/s

💪 Super on a de l'immutabilité, des map, flatMap, fold, aggregate,...

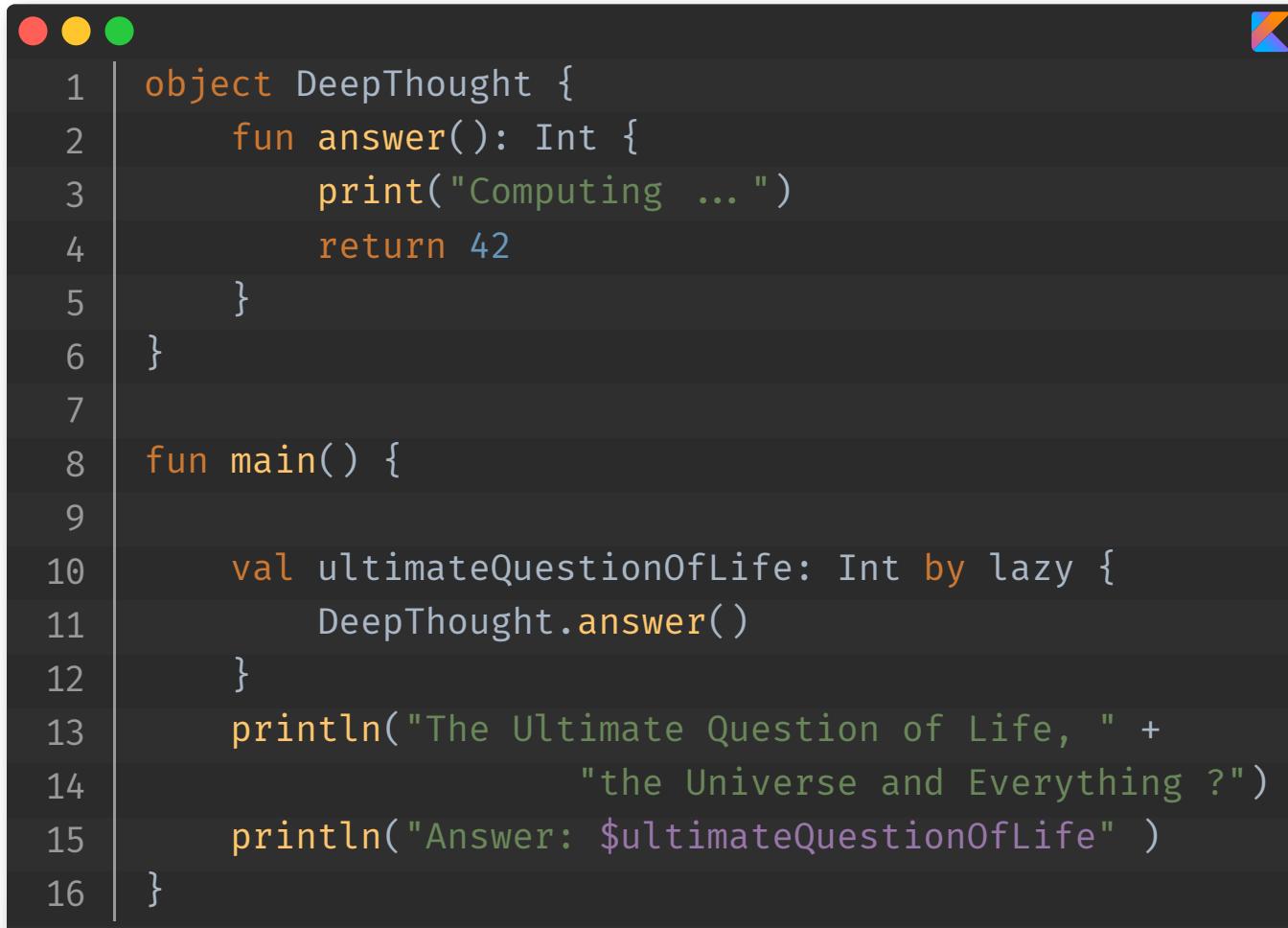
😅 Mais ça reste des collections Java

API standard avec Range, Pair, et Triple

📏 Avant d'utiliser les Sequence, faites des mesures

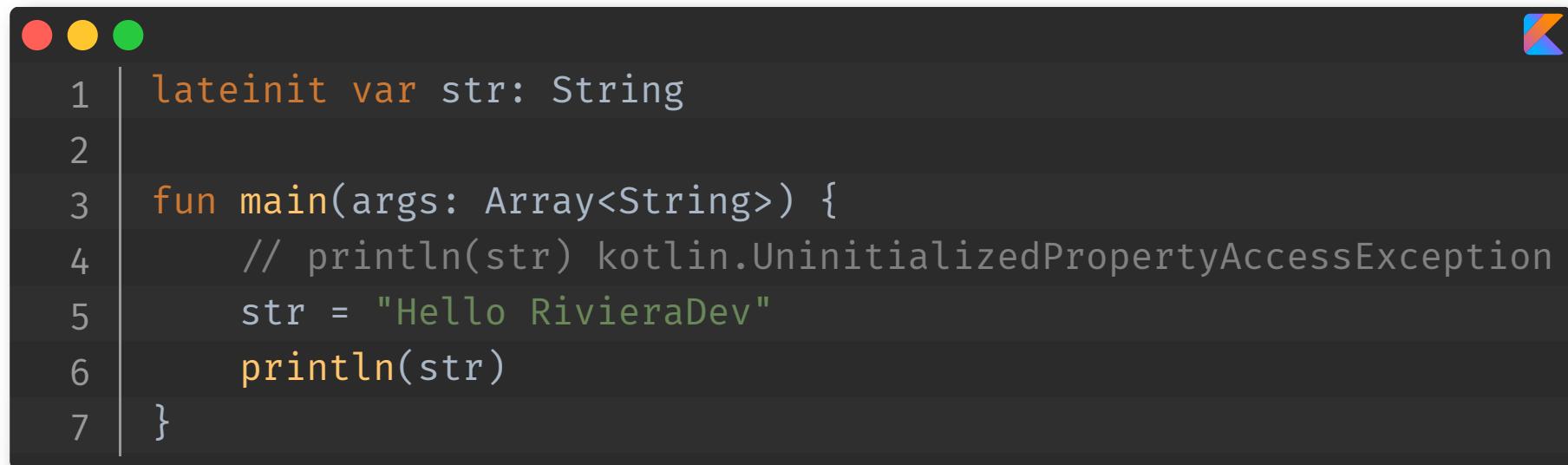
Les delegates

```
● ● ● K
1 import kotlin.properties.ReadOnlyProperty
2 import kotlin.reflect.KProperty
3
4 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
5     val value: String by MyDelegateClass()
6     println(value)
7 }
8
9 class MyDelegateClass : ReadOnlyProperty<Nothing?, String> {
10     override operator fun getValue(thisRef: Nothing?,
11                                     property: KProperty<*>) = "Hello R
12 }
```



```
1 object DeepThought {  
2     fun answer(): Int {  
3         print("Computing ... ")  
4         return 42  
5     }  
6 }  
7  
8 fun main() {  
9  
10    val ultimateQuestionOfLife: Int by lazy {  
11        DeepThought.answer()  
12    }  
13    println("The Ultimate Question of Life, " +  
14                "the Universe and Everything ?")  
15    println("Answer: $ultimateQuestionOfLife" )  
16 }
```

```
1 import kotlin.properties.Delegates  
2  
3 fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
4  
5     var observable: String by Delegates.observable("Initial value") {  
6         _, old, new →  
7             println("$old → $new")  
8     }  
9  
10    observable = "new value"  
11 }
```



```
lateinit var str: String
fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    // println(str) kotlin.UninitializedPropertyAccessException
    str = "Hello RivieraDev"
    println(str)
}
```

The image shows a screenshot of a macOS terminal window. The window has the standard red, yellow, and green close buttons in the top-left corner and a small blue 'K' icon representing the Kotlin logo in the top-right corner. The terminal itself is dark-themed. It contains seven lines of Kotlin code. Lines 1 through 6 are visible, while line 7 is partially cut off at the bottom. The code defines a `lateinit` variable `str` of type `String`. In the `main` function, it attempts to print `str` before it is assigned a value. This results in a `kotlin.UninitializedPropertyAccessException` being thrown, which is indicated by the comment in line 4. Line 5 shows the assignment of the string value "Hello RivieraDev". Line 6 shows the `println` statement that outputs the value of `str`. The code is numbered from 1 to 7 on the left side.

`Lazy` : utile pour les propriétés qui ne sont pas systématiquement utilisées.

⚠ À manipuler avec précaution dans les activités Android (avec le cycle de vie, cela peut référencer une ancienne instance)

`Delegate` : Observable, Not null, ...

`lateinit` : évite les *null check* pour les propriétés qui ne peuvent être initialisées immédiatement (ex: référence de vues sur `Activity`, `Fragment`).

Ne peut pas être utilisé avec les types primitifs

inline



A screenshot of a code editor window showing a Kotlin file named 'inline.kt'. The code defines an object 'Logger' with a variable 'enable' set to false. It contains an inline function 'log' that prints a message if 'enable' is true. The main function calls 'Logger.log' with the string "Hello". The code is numbered from 1 to 13.

```
1 | object Logger {  
2 |     var enable: Boolean = false  
3 |  
4 |     inline fun log(msg: () -> String) {  
5 |         if (enable) {  
6 |             println(msg())  
7 |         }  
8 |     }  
9 | }  
10|  
11| fun main() {  
12|     Logger.log { "Hello" }  
13| }
```

```
1 Compiled from "inline-fun.kt"
2 public final class Inline_funKt {
3     public static final void main();
4         Code:
5             0: getstatic    #15           // Field Logger.INSTANCE:LLoader;
6                 3: astore_0
7                 4: iconst_0
8                 5: istore_1
9                 6: aload_0
10                7: invokevirtual #19        // Method Logger.getEnable:()Z
11                10: ifeq       27
12                    13: iconst_0
13                    14: istore_2
14                    15: ldc        #21           // String Hello
15                    17: astore_2
16                    18: iconst_0
17                    19: istore_3
18                    20: getstatic    #27           // Field java/lang/System.out:Ljava/io/PrintStream;
19                    23: aload_2
20                    24: invokevirtual #33        // Method java/io/PrintStream.println:(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
21                    27: nop
22                    28: return
23
24     public static void main(java.lang.String[]);
25         Code:
26             0: invokestatic #9           // Method main:()V
27             3: return
```

```
1 class Pojo {  
2     var name: String? = null  
3     override fun toString() = "Pojo $name"  
4 }  
5  
6 object JavaBeanBuilder {  
7  
8     fun <T> createBean(clazz: Class<T>): T =  
9         clazz.newInstance()  
10  
11    inline fun <reified T> createBean(): T =  
12        createBean(T::class.java)  
13 }  
14  
15 fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
16     val p1 = Pojo()  
17     p1.name = "Plop1"  
18     println(p1)  
19  
20     val p2 = JavaBeanBuilder.createBean<Pojo>()  
21     p2.name = "Plop2"  
22     println(p2)  
23 }
```




```
1 inline class Latitude(val value: Double)
2 inline class Longitude(val value: Double)
3
4 data class Geoloc(val lat: Latitude, val lng: Longitude) {
5
6     infix fun distanceTo(other: Geoloc): Double = TODO()
7 }
8
9 fun main() {
10     val toulouse = Geoloc(Latitude(43.60426), Longitude(1.44367))
11     val nice = Geoloc(Latitude(43.70313), Longitude(7.26608))
12
13     val travel = toulouse distanceTo nice
14     println(travel)
15 }
```

```
Compiled from "geoloc.kt"
public final class Geoloc {
    public final double distanceTo(Geoloc);
        Code:
          0: aload_1
          1: ldc           #9                  // String other
          3: invokestatic  #15                 // Method kotlin/jvm/internal/Intrinsics.checkNotNullParameter(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/String;)V
          6: iconst_0
          7: istore_2
          8: new            #17                 // class kotlin/NotImplementedError
         11: dup
         12: aconst_null
         13: iconst_1
         14: aconst_null
         15: invokespecial #21                 // Method kotlin/NotImplementedError."<init>":(Ljava/lang/String;)V
         18: checkcast     #23                 // class java/lang/Throwable
         21: athrow

    public final double getLat();
        Code:
          0: aload_0
          1: getfield      #31                 // Field lat:D
          4: dreturn

    public final double getLng();
        Code:
          0: aload_0
          1: getfield      #32                 // Field lng:D
          4: dreturn
```

⚠ les `inline`, `reified`, ... sont à manier avec précaution

➡ **Inline Functions** <<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/inline-functions.html>>

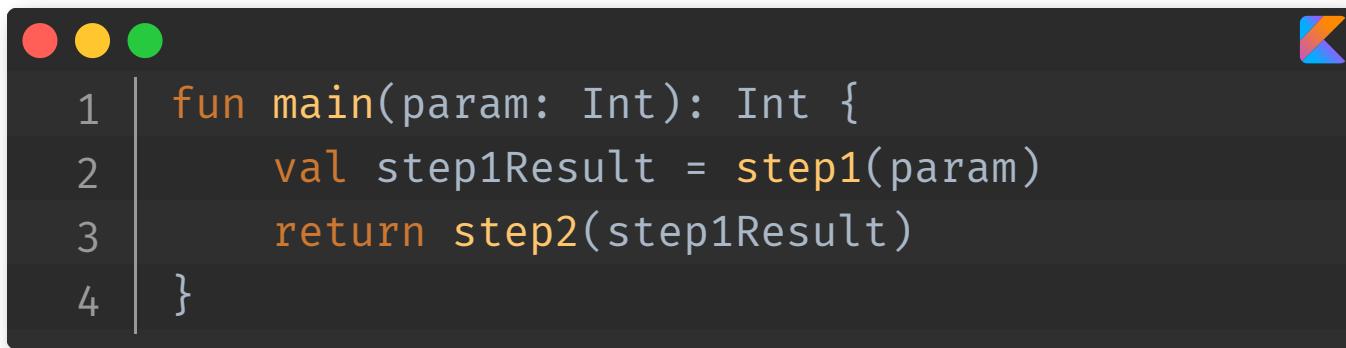
⚠ les `inline class` sont encore expérimentales

➡ **Inline classes** <<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/inline-classes.html>>

Coroutines

Callback hell problem

#115



```
1 fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2     val step1Result = step1(param)  
3     return step2(step1Result)  
4 }
```

Utilisons un callback

#116



```
1 | fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2 |     val step1Result = step1(param)  
3 |     return step2(step1Result)  
4 | }
```

⇒



```
1 | fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2 |     return step1(param) { step1Result →  
3 |         step2(step1Result)  
4 |     }
```

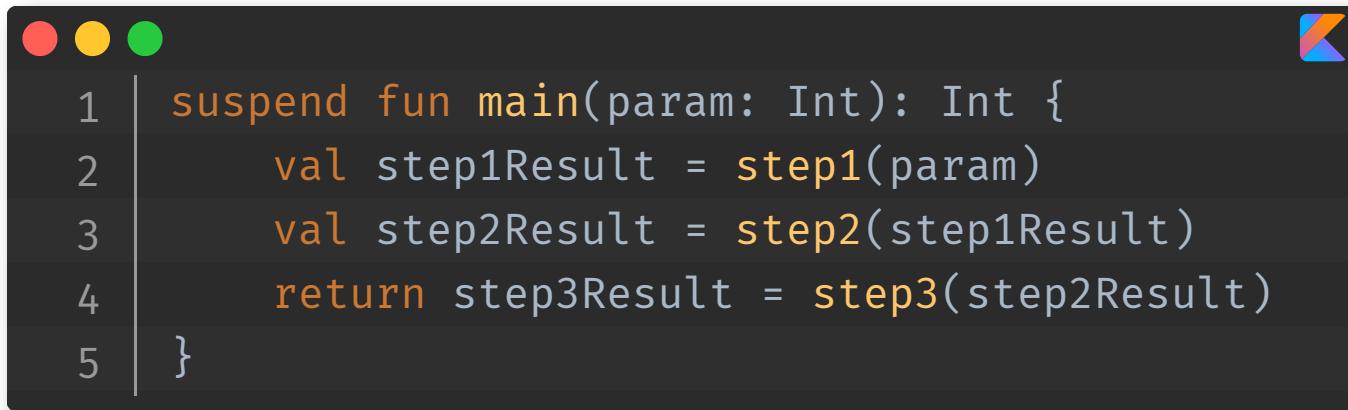
Ajoutons une étape

#117

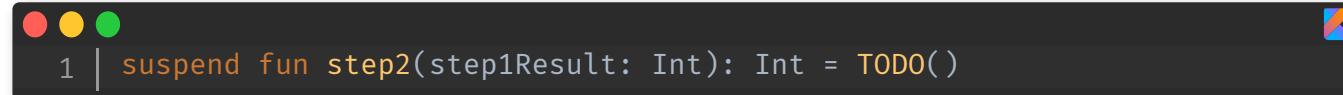
```
1 | fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2 |     val step1Result = step1(param)  
3 |     val step2Result = step2(step1Result)  
4 |     return step3Result = step3(step2Result)  
5 | }
```



```
1 | fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2 |     return step1(param) { step1Result →  
3 |         step2(step1Result) { step2Result →  
4 |             step3(step2Result)  
5 |         }  
6 |     }
```



```
1 | suspend fun main(param: Int): Int {  
2 |     val step1Result = step1(param)  
3 |     val step2Result = step2(step1Result)  
4 |     return step3Result = step3(step2Result)  
5 | }
```



```
1 | import kotlin.Metadata;
2 | import kotlin.NotImplementedError;
3 | import kotlin.coroutines.Continuation;
4 | import kotlin.jvm.internal.DefaultConstructorMarker;
5 | import org.jetbrains.annotations.NotNull;
6 | import org.jetbrains.annotations.Nullable;
7 |
8 | @Metadata(
9 |     mv = {1, 1, 15},
10 |     bv = {1, 0, 3},
11 |     k = 2,
12 |     d1 = {"\u0000\n\n\u0000\n\n\u0002\u0010\b\n\u0002\b\u0003\u001a\u0019\u0010\u0000\u001a\u00020\u00012",
13 |         d2 = {"step2", "", "step1Result", "(ILkotlin/coroutines/Continuation;)Ljava/lang/Object;", "devoxxf"
14 |     }
15 |     public final class BaseKt {
16 |         @Nullable
17 |         public static final Object step2(int step1Result, @NotNull Continuation $completion) {
18 |             boolean var2 = false;
```

➤ API Continuation <<https://kotlinlang.org/api/latest/jvm/stdlib/kotlin.coroutines.experimental/-continuation/index.html>>

- Channel (experimental)
- Context
- dispatchers
- Jobs
- Scope

On atteind les ➔ limites du décompilateur

[<https://discuss.kotlinlang.org/t/decompiled-file-is-extremely-large-when-it-includes-coroutine-builder-functions-such-as-launch-async/10882>](https://discuss.kotlinlang.org/t/decompiled-file-is-extremely-large-when-it-includes-coroutine-builder-functions-such-as-launch-async/10882)

Conclusion

Faible surcharge

Support officiel par Google

➡ Using Project Kotlin for Android <<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ReS3ep-hjxWA8kZi0YqDbEhCqTt29hG8P44aA9W0DM8/edit>>

➡ Kotlin Guide <<https://android.github.io/kotlin-guides/>>

➡ android-ktx <<https://github.com/android/android-ktx>>

➡ Kotlin Android Extensions <<https://kotlinlang.org/docs/tutorials/android-plugin.html>>

Supporté officiellement depuis ➡ Spring 5 <https://projects.spring.io/spring-framework/> , ➡
Spring Boot 2 <https://projects.spring.io/spring-boot/>

➡ SparkJava <https://sparktutorials.github.io/2017/01/28/using-spark-with-kotlin.html> , ➡ javalin <https://javalin.io/>

➡ Vert.X <http://vertx.io/docs/vertx-core/kotlin/>

➡ KTor <http://ktor.io/>

...



Partager du code commun

➡ Use Kotlin with npm, webpack and react <https://blog.jetbrains.com/kotlin/2017/04/use-kotlin-with-npm-webpack-and-react/>

Natif

Faire des applications sans JVM

Partager du code avec iOS

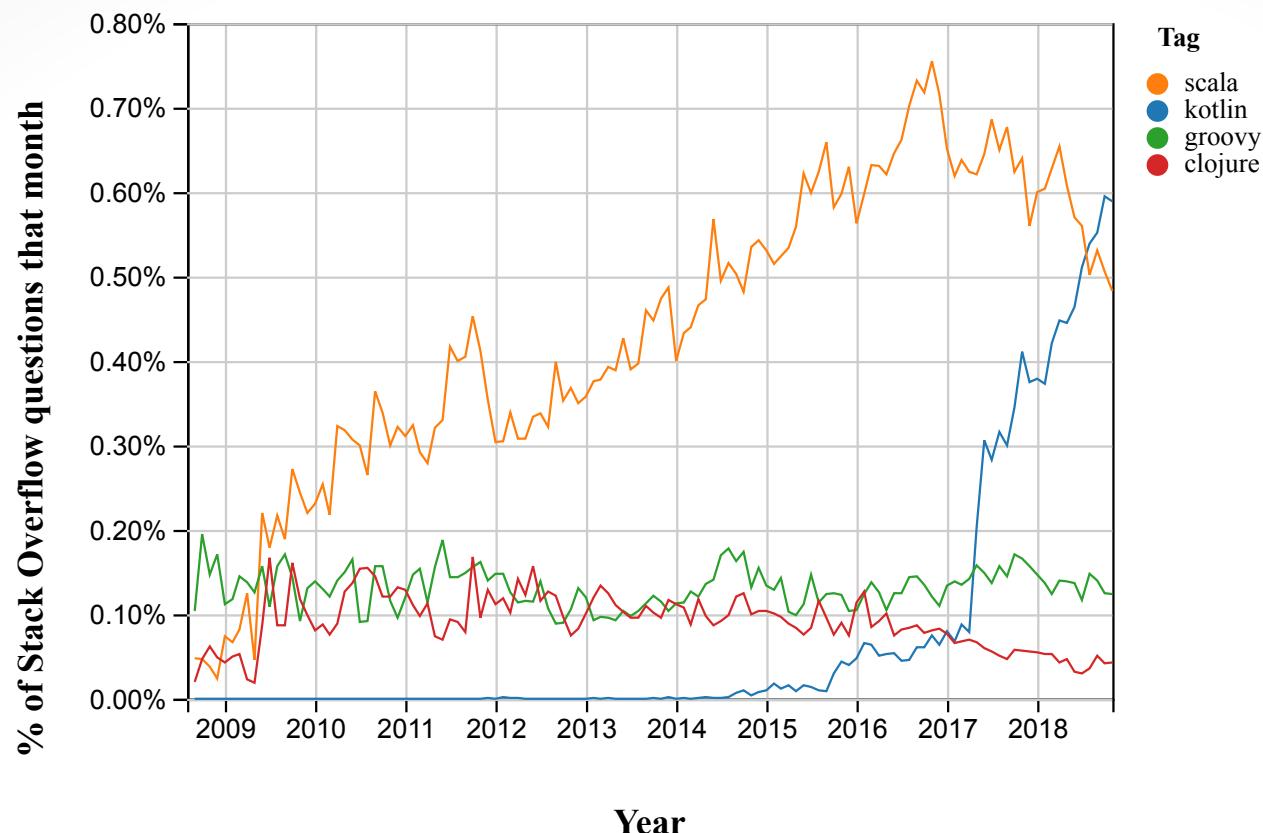
WebAssembly

💎 JVM

😎 Le byte code c'est cool

🔮 Généralement, ça ne suffit pas pour prédire les performances

📏 Mesurez !



- ➡ Stackoverflow trends <<https://insights.stackoverflow.com/trends?tags=kotlin%2Cscala%2Cgroovy%2Cclosure>>
- , et ➡ Stackoverflow insights <<https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2019#most-loved-dreaded-and-wanted>>
- ➡ The State of the Octoverse <<https://octoverse.github.com/projects#languages>>

C'est déjà mature

- 👉 Code plus expressif, plus sûr, plus simple
- 🤝 Interopérable avec Java
- 👍 Outilage (éditeur, gradle, maven)
- 👍 Ecosystème et communauté
- 🚀 Évolution rapide
- 孵 Code multiplatform

“Kotlin réussit une belle alchimie entre pragmatisme, puissance, sûreté, accessibilité.

Questions ?