Kotlin

http://bit.ly/KotlinCalculoGitHub
https://play.kotlinlang.org/

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Calculo S.A

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Introducción

Qué es

- Kotlin es un lenguaje de propósito general, estáticamente tipado, que combina orientación a objetos con programación funcional.
- Funciona donde Java funcione: apps móviles, aplicaciones de escritorio, apps del lado del servidor.
- Tiene **soporte** oficial para:
 - IntelliJ IDEA y Android Studio
 - Eclipse
 - Maven, Gradle, Ant
 - Spring Boot
 - etc [1]

Quién está detrás

- Es un lenguaje **open-source**, disponible en GitHub y con más de 250 contribuyentes.
- **JetBrains** es el desarrollador y principal patrocinador de Kotlin.

Características interesantes

- No tiene;
- Null-safety
- Interoperabilidad con Java
- Claro y conciso [2]

Sintaxis y ejemplos

Hello World

• Hello world!

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {
   println("Hello world!")
   }
```

Variables y constantes

- var para variables, val para constantes
- Inferencia de tipo

```
1  val age = 22
2
3  // age = 100 ⇒ Error (age is constant)
4  // age = "Hola" ⇒ Error (type mismatch)
```

• Especificar el tipo

```
val age: Int = 22
val height: Double = 170.2
```



Variables y constantes

```
var age = 22
  age = 90 // OK, age variable & Int
  val name: String
6 if (age = 22) {
  name = "Daniel"
8 } else {
  name = " Name here ".trim().toLowerCase()
10 }
11 // or
12 val name: String =
  if (age = 22) {
13
  "Daniel"
14
15 } else {
        " Name here 33 ".trim().toLowerCase()
16
```



Variables y constantes

Instanciar clases

```
val daniel = Person(name = "Daniel", age = 22)
daniel.run(distance = 100.k + 890)
```



Todo es un objeto

• Los literales, sean numéricos o texto, son objetos de clases que pueden directamente invocar métodos.

```
1.rangeTo(30) // or: 1..30 // [1, 30]

2 30.6.hashCode()

3 "TesT".toLowerCase()

4 9.div(2.0) // 4.5

5 9 / 2 // 4
```

Funciones

Declaración habitual

```
1 fun factorial(n: Long): Long {
2    if (n \leq 1) {
3       return 1
4    }
5    return n * factorial(n-1)
6 }
```

Declaración acortada

```
fun factorial(n: Long): Long =
if (n ≤ 1) 1
else n * factorial(n-1)
```

Clases

Declaración de clase con:

- Constructor
- Propiedades
- toString()
- equals(), hashCode()
- copy(), etc

```
data class Person(val name: String, var age: Int) {
   fun run(distance: Long) = println("Running $distance m")
}
```

```
import kotlin.Metadata;
    import kotlin.jvm.internal.Intrinsics;
    import org.jetbrains.annotations.NotNull;
    import org.jetbrains.annotations.Nullable;
    กMetadata(
       /* ... */
    public final class Person {
       ลNotNull
       private final String name;
       private int age;
13
       public final void run(long distance) {
15
          String var3 = "Running " + distance + " m";
          System.out.println(var3):
19
       ลNotNull
       public final String getName() {
          return this.name;
       public final int getAge() {
25
          return this.age;
```

```
public final void setAge(int var1) {
28
          this.age = var1:
30
       public Person(@NotNull String name. int age) {
32
          super():
          Intrinsics.checkParameterIsNotNull(name, "name");
34
          this.name = name:
          this.age = age:
36
38
       ลNotNull
       public final String component1() {
          return this.name;
40
42
       public final int component2() {
44
          return this.age;
46
       ลNotNull
48
       public final Person copy(@NotNull String name, int age) {
          Intrinsics.checkParameterIsNotNull(name, "name");
          return new Person(name, age);
50
```

```
52
       ลNotNull
       public static Person copy$default(Person var0, String var1, int var2, int var3,
             Object var4) {
54
          if ((var3 & 1) \neq 0) {
             var1 = var0.name:
56
          if ((var3 & 2) \neq 0) {
             var2 = var0.age:
58
60
          return var0.copy(var1, var2);
62
       @NotNull
64
       public String toString() {
          return "Person(name=" + this.name + ", age=" + this.age + ")";
66
68
       public int hashCode() {
          return (this.name # null ? this.name.hashCode(): 0) * 31 + this.age;
       }
```

Clases - Polimorfismo

```
open class Shape
   open class Polygon(val sidesAndLength: Map<Int, Int>): Shape() {
      val sides = this.sidesAndLength.size
   open class Rectangle(
      val horizontalLength: Int.
      val verticalLength: Int
   ): Polygon(sidesAndLength =
      (1..4).map {
11
         it to if (it \% 2 = 0) horizontalLength else
             verticalLength
      }.toMap()
13
14
15
   data class Square(val sidesLength: Int):
      Rectangle(sidesLength, sidesLength)
```

Clases - Polimorfismo

```
val square = Square(sidesLength = 90)
println(square.sides)

val rectangle = square as Rectangle
println(rectangle.horizontalLength)

println("First side: ${square.sidesAndLength[1]}")
println(square.sidesAndLength) // {1=90, 2=90, 3=90, 4=90}
```

Enum class & when

```
enum class Color(val value: String) {
      RED("FF0000"), GREEN("00FF00"), BLUE("0000FF")
3
   fun main(args: Array<String>) {
      val myColor = Color.RED
      when (myColor) {
         Color.RED → println(Color.RED.value)
         Color.GREEN, Color.BLUE → println("Green or blue")
12
13
```

when con rangos

```
val number = 100

when (number) {
    in 0..50 → println("...")
    !in 80..200 → println("...")
    in 100..200 → println("yes")
    else → {
        println("nope")
    }
}
```

For, Map, Range, List

```
val names = listOf("Daniel", "John", "Jack")
  for (name in names) {
   println(name)
   val nameAgeMap = mapOf("Daniel" to 22, "Michael" to 44)
   println(nameAgeMap) // {Daniel=22, Michael=44}
  for (i in 0 until 100) { /* ... */ }
  for (i in 0..100) { /* ... */ }
  for (i in 1..15 step 2) { /* ... */ }
  for (i in 10 downTo 0) { /* ... */ }
  //
13
val (name, age) = Person(name = "Daniel", age = 22)
  Random.nextInt(0, 10) // kotlin.random
```



Interoperabilidad

Kotlin en Java

```
import org.jetbrains.annotations.NotNull;
   import java.util.List;
   public class People {
      private final List<Person> list;
      public List<Person> getList() {
         return this.list;
9
      People(@NotNull List<Person> people) {
12
         this.list = people;
13
         this.list.get(0).getName();
14
15
16
```

Java en Kotlin

```
val danielAndJohn = listOf(
Person(name = "Daniel", age = 22),
Person(name = "John", age = 30)

val people = People(danielAndJohn) // people = ... NOT allowed
println(people.list[0].name)
```

Avanzado

Optional

 Para tipos que pueden ser nulos, usamos tipos opcionales, representados con el símbolo ?

```
var abc: String = "abc"
abc = null // compilation error

val daniel = Person(name = "Daniel", age = 22)
val john = Person(name = "John", age = 44)

val idPerson = mapOf(0 to daniel, 10 to john)
println(idPerson[0]?.name ?: "unknown") // Elvis operator

// optional value
var name: Person? = idPerson[0]
name = null // oK
```

Extensions

• Cuando gueramos añadir funcionalidades a clases existentes sin herencia.

```
enum class Color(val rgb: Int) {
      RED(0xFF0000), GREEN(0x00FF00), BLUE(0x0000FF);
      val hexString = this.rgb.toHex()
4
   fun Int.toHex(): String {
      return java.lang.Integer.toHexString(this)
8
9
   fun String.toColor() = Color.valueOf(this.toUpperCase())
   val Int.M: Long
      get() {
13
         return this.toLong() * 1 000 000
14
   val Int.k get() = this.toLong() * 1 000
```

Sobrecarga de operadores

Para añadir operadores

```
operator fun String.times(n: Int): String {
      return (0 until n).joinToString(separator = "") { this }
3
4
   operator fun String?.not(): Boolean {
      return this = null || this.isEmpty()
7
8
   fun main(args: Array<String>) {
      println("Hello" * 3) // HelloHelloHello
     val name = " ".trim()
11
  if (!name) {
12
        /* ... */
13
14
15
```

Lambdas & programación funcional

```
fun calculate(a: Int, b: Int, operation: (Int, Int) \rightarrow Int):
       Int {
     return operation(a, b)
3
  val result = calculate(10, 20) { a, b \rightarrow a * b }
  val sumOfLargeNamesLength =
     listOf("Daniel", "John", "Juan!")
         .filter { it.length > 4 }
         .map { it.length }
         .reduce { accumulated, next → accumulated + next}
  println(sumOfLargeNamesLength) // 11
```

Coroutines

• Operaciones en paralelo de forma asíncrona.

```
import kotlinx.coroutines.*
   import kotlin.system.measureTimeMillis
   suspend fun doingSomethingHeavy(): Int {
      delay(1000L)
      return 42
6
7
   suspend fun doingSomethingHeavy2(): Int { /* */ }
9
   fun main() = runBlocking {
      val time = measureTimeMillis {
         val result1 = async { doingSomethingHeavy() }
         val result2 = async { doingSomethingHeavy2() }
13
         println("Results: ${result1.await() +
14
             result2.await()}") // 462
15
      println("Completed in: ${time.div(1000)}s") // 1s
16
17
```

Bibliografía

Bibliografía i

Kotin 1.0 release - jetbrains blog.

URL: https://bit.ly/2dXuodq.

Kotlin - github.

URL: https://github.com/JetBrains/kotlin.

Kotlin - reference.

URL: https://kotlinlang.org.

Bibliografía ii

Recomendaciones:

- https://kotlinlang.org
- http://devdocs.io
- https://zealdocs.org
- https://kotlinlang.org/community/
- https://github.com/illescasDaniel/Kotlin-Slides