# Construindo o primeiro applusando Kotlin

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#### Por que Kotlin?

- · Concisa, simples e fácil de ler/escrever
- · 100% "two-way" interoperável com Java
- Também é funcional
- Null-safety
- Extension functions
- It's fun

```
class Foo {
  fun sum(a: Int, b: Int): Int {
    return a + b
 fun printSum(a: Int, b: Int): Unit {
   print(a + b)
```

```
class Foo {
  fun sum(a: Int, b: Int) = a + b
 fun printSum(a: Int, b: Int) {
   print(a + b)
```

```
val a: Int = 1

val b = 1

var c = "Any variable"

val d = Foo()
```

```
var a: String = "abc"
```

```
var a: String = "abc"
a = null
```

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

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

```
println(a.length)
```

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null
```

println(a.length)

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null

println(a.length)
// compilation error
```

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null
```

println(a?.length)

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null

println(a?.length)
// will print 'null'
```

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null

println(a?.length ?: "Was null")
// will print 'Was null'
```

```
var a: String? = "abc"
a = null

println(a!!.length)
// XGH
```

#### Extensions

```
fun Parcel.readBoolean() = readByte() > 0
fun Parcel.writeBoolean(boolean: Boolean) {
 when {
    boolean -> writeByte(1)
    else -> writeByte(0)
myBooleanField = parcel.readBoolean()
override fun writeToParcel(parcel: Parcel, p1: Int) {
  parcel.writeBoolean(myBooleanField)
```

#### Quem está usando!?

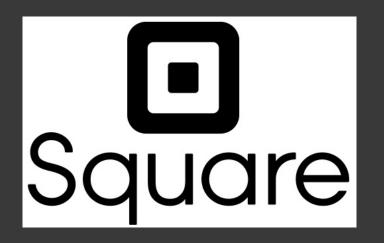


















# Some live coding!!

