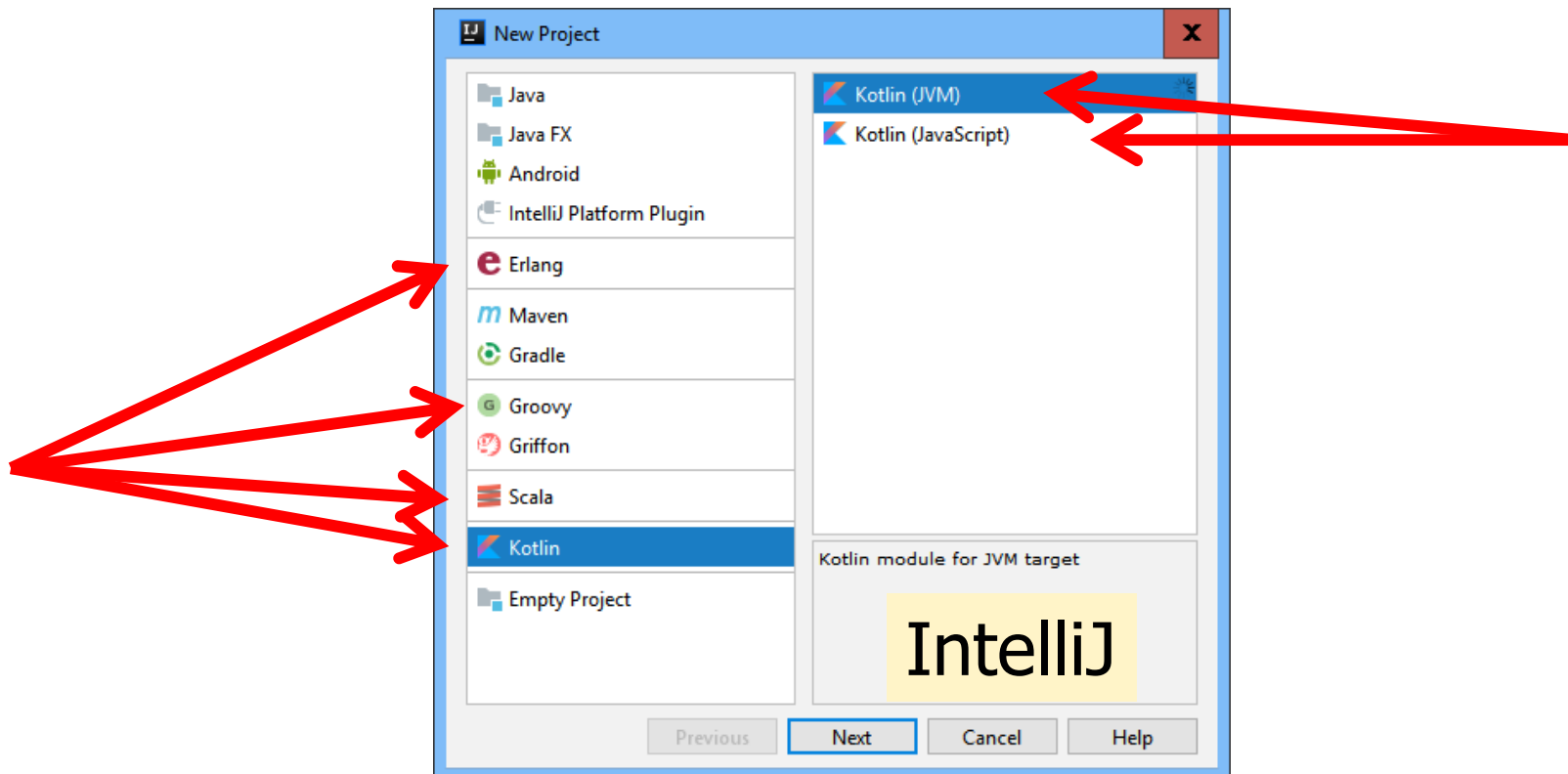
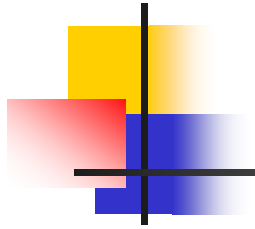


Kotlin

Peter Borovanský, KAI, I-18, borovan(a)ii.fmph.uniba.sk





Kotlin



Modern Android development with Kotlin (September 2017) Part 1

It is really hard to find one project that covers all the things that are new in Android Development, so I decided to write one. In this article we will use the following:



<https://proandroiddev.com/modern-android-development-with-kotlin-september-2017-part-1-f976483f7bd6>

Literatúra

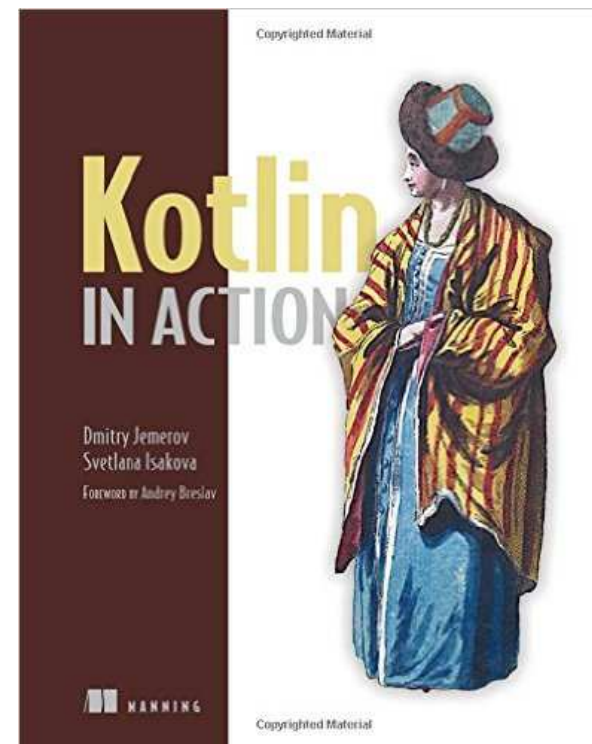
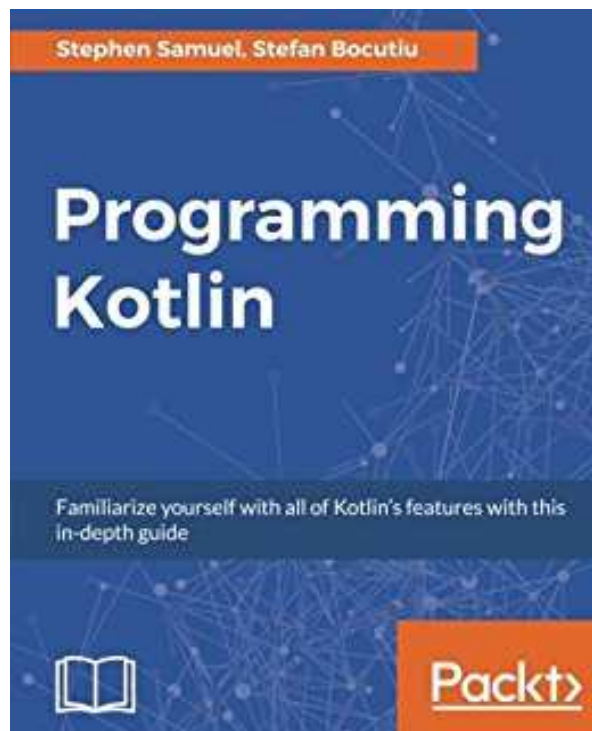


- Kotlin in Action

[https://github.com/panxl6/Kotlin-in-action/blob/master/ebook/Kotlin in Action v12 MEAP.pdf](https://github.com/panxl6/Kotlin-in-action/blob/master/ebook/Kotlin%20in%20Action%20v12%20MEAP.pdf)

- Programming in Kotlin

<https://www.packtpub.com/application-development/programming-kotlin>





Literatúra

- <https://kotlinlang.org/> Kotlin online (<https://try.kotlinlang.org/>)
- Swift is like Kotlin (<http://nilhcem.com/swift-is-like-kotlin/>)

Swift

```
print("Hello, world!")
```

prekladový slovník
pre iOSákov

Swift

```
var myVariable = 42  
myVariable = 50  
let myConstant = 42
```

Kotlin

```
println("Hello, world!")
```

Constants

Kotlin

```
var myVariable = 42  
myVariable = 50  
val myConstant = 42
```

Kotlin online



https://try.kotl.in/#/Kotlin in Action/Chapter 2/2.1/1_HelloWorld.kt

prog5 | Log out

Kotlin in Action > Chapter 2 > 2.1 > 1_HelloWorld.kt

Save Save as Arguments

Program arguments

```
1 package ch02.ex1_1_HelloWorld
2
3 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
4     println("Hello, world!")
5 }
6
```

prog5 | Log out

Kotlin Koans > Collections > GroupBy

Examples

Kotlin Koans 2/42

Kotlin in Action

- Chapter 1
- Chapter 2
 - 2.1
 - 1_HelloWorld.kt
 - 2_Functions.kt
 - 4_1_StringTemplate...
 - 4_2_StringTemplate...
 - 4_2_StringTemplate...

Introduction

Conventions

Collections

- Introduction
- Filter map
- All Any and other predi...
- FlatMap
- Max min
- Sort
- Sum
- GroupBy

Cvičenie
vs.
Reactiveconf
Pošli screenshot
s Koans, dostaneš
Math.floor(koans/10)

Java -> Kotlin

```
public class fib {  
    static Integer[] table = new Integer[100];  
    private static int fib(int n) {  
        Integer result = table[n];  
        if (result == null) {  
            if (n < 2)  
                result = 1;  
            else  
                result = fib(n - 2) + fib(n - 1);  
            table[n] = result;  
        }  
        return result;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for(int i = 0; i<20; i++)  
            System.out.println("fib(" + i + ")=" + fib(i));  
    }  
}
```

Code	Analyze	Refactor	Build	Run	Tools	VCS	Wind
Override Methods...							Ctrl+O
Implement Methods...							Ctrl+I
Delegate Methods...							
Generate...							Alt+Insert
Surround With...							Ctrl+Alt+T
Unwrap/Remove...							Ctrl+Shift+Delete
Completion							▶
Folding							▶
Insert Live Template...							Ctrl+J
Surround with Live Template...							Ctrl+Alt+J
Comment with Line Comment							Ctrl+Slash
Comment with Block Comment							Ctrl+Shift+Slash
Reformat Code							Ctrl+Alt+L
Show Reformat File Dialog							Ctrl+Alt+Shift+L
Auto-Indent Lines							Ctrl+Alt+I
Optimize Imports							Ctrl+Alt+O
Rearrange Code							
Reformat code with Emacs							Ctrl+Alt+Shift+E
Move Statement Down							Ctrl+Shift+Down
Move Statement Up							Ctrl+Shift+Up
Move Element Left							Ctrl+Alt+Shift+Left
Move Element Right							Ctrl+Alt+Shift+Right
Move Line Down							Alt+Shift+Down
Move Line Up							Alt+Shift+Up
Update Copyright...							
Convert Java File to Kotlin File							Ctrl+Alt+Shift+K



Java -> Kotlin

Čo nás prekvapilo

```
object fib {  
    internal var table = arrayOfNulls<Int>(100)  
    private fun fib(n: Int): Int {  
        var result: Int? = table[n]  
        if (result == null) {  
            if (n < 2)  
                result = 1  
            else  
                result = fib(n - 2) + fib(n - 1)  
            table[n] = result  
        }  
        return result  
    }  
    @JvmStatic fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
        for (i in 0..19)  
            println("fib(" + i + ")=" + fib(i))  
    }  
}
```

Už nenájdete pôvodný zdroják

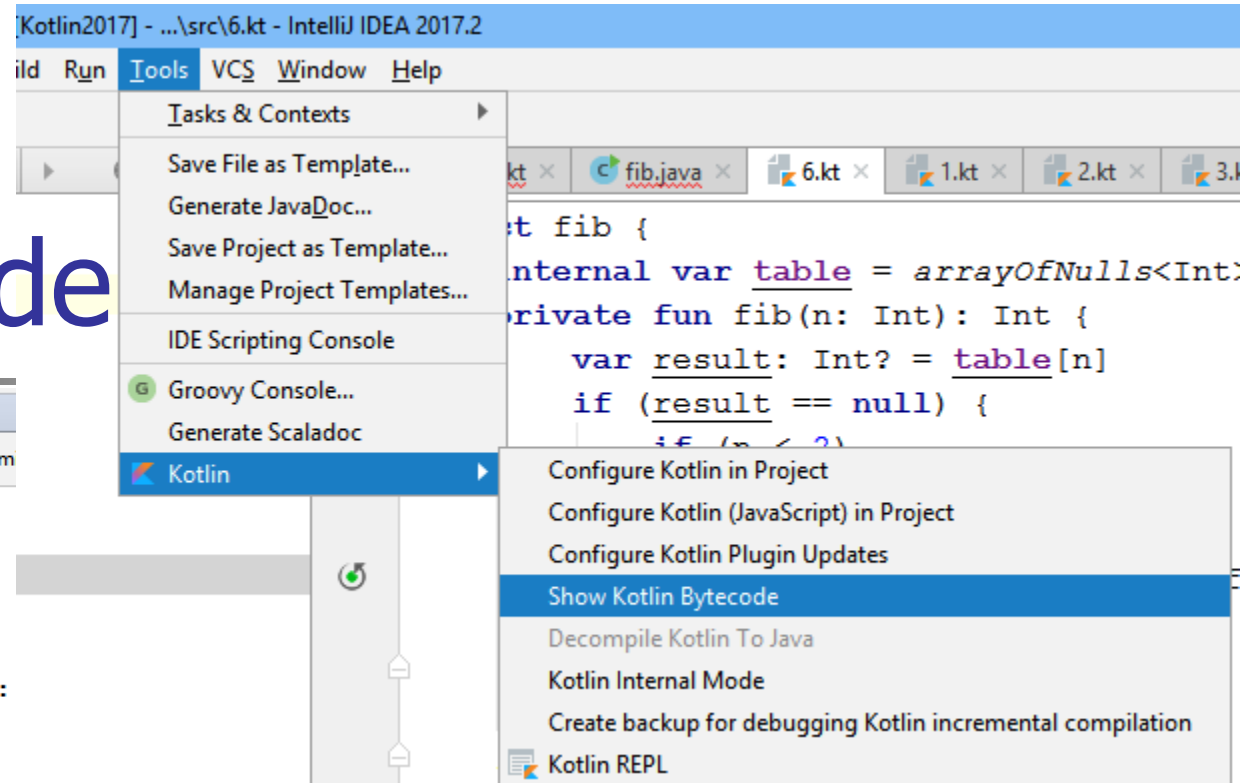
DÚ podobne vygenerované sa neuznajú

ByteCode

Kotlin Bytecode

☒ Inline ☒ Optim

```
// access flags 0x12
private final fib(I)I
L0
    LINENUMBER 4 L0
    GETSTATIC fib.table :
    ILOAD 1
    AALOAD
    ASTORE 2
L1
    LINENUMBER 5 L1
    ALOAD 2
    IFNONNULL L2
L3
    LINENUMBER 6 L3
    ILOAD 1
    ICONST_2
    IF_ICMPGE L4
L5
    LINENUMBER 7 L5
    ICONST_1
    INVOKESTATIC java/lang/Integer.valueOf (I)Ljava/lang/
    ASTORE 2
    GOTO L6
L4
    LINENUMBER 9 L4
```



Videli ste už niekedy kompilát vášho kódu

Decompile

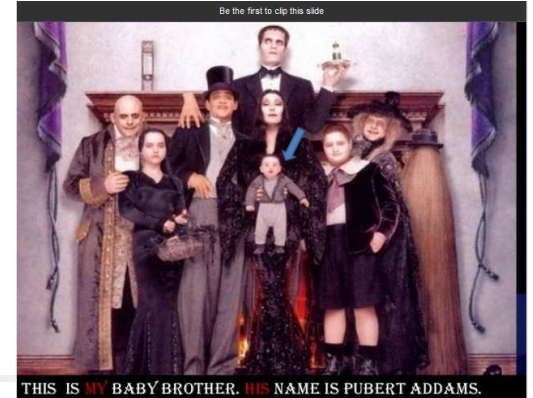
(vidíte len časť main – ale je to .java)



@JvmStatic

```
public static final void main(@NotNull String[] args) {  
    Intrinsics.checkNotNull(args, "args");  
    int i = 0;  
    byte var2 = 19;  
    if (i <= var2) {  
        while(true) {  
            String var3 = "fib(" + i + ")=" + INSTANCE.fib(i);  
            System.out.println(var3);  
            if (i == var2) {  
                break;  
            }  
            ++i;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Addams Kotlin family



```
data class Person(val first : String, val name: String,  
                  val age: Int? = null,  
                  val father : Person?, val mother : Person?)
```

Data class je class s predgenerovanými equals, hashCode, toString, copy

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    val father = Person("Gomez", "Addams", 156, null, null)  
    val mother = Person("Morticia", "Addams", 136, null, null)  
    val daughter = Person("Wednesday", "Addams", 46, father, mother)  
    val son = Person("Pugsley", "Addams", 36, father, mother)  
    val family = listOf( father, mother, daughter, son,  
        Person("Fester", "Addams", 174, null, null), // uncle  
        Person("Pubert", "Addams", null, null, null) // on the picture  
    )  
    val oldest = family.maxBy { it.age ?: 0 }  
    println("The oldest is: $oldest")  
}
```

Číselné funkcie, String template

```
fun fib(n: Int): Int {  
    return if (n < 2) 1 else fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)  
}
```

```
fun fib1(n: Int): Int {  
    fun fib(n: Int, a : Int = 0, b : Int = 1): Int {  
        return if (n < 0) a else fib(n-1, b, a+b)  
    }  
    return fib(n)  
}
```

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    val lst = listOf(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)  
    println(lst.map { n -> fib(n) })  
    println(lst.map { fib1(it) })  
    lst.forEach { println("fib($it) = ${fib1(it)}") }  
    for(i in 1..11) println("fib($i) = ${fib1(i)}")  
    println("Maximum: ${lst.map { fib(it) }.max()}")  
}
```



Properties

```
data class Rectangle(val height: Int, val width: Int) {  
    val isSquare: Boolean  
        get() {  
            return height == width  
        }  
    fun size():Int {  
        return height * width  
    }  
}  
  
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    val rect = Rectangle(41, 43)  
    println("Toto $rect je stvorec: ${rect.isSquare}")  
    println("Obsah $rect je: ${rect.size()}")  
}
```



Enumerables, when

(sú aj v Jave 5+)

```
enum class Color { RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLUE, INDIGO, VIOLET }
```

```
enum class Colour(val r: Int, val g: Int, val b: Int) {  
    WHITE(0, 0, 0), RED(255, 0, 0), YELLOW(255, 255, 0),  
    GREEN(0, 255, 0), BLUE(0, 0, 255), BLACK(255, 255, 255);  
    fun rgb() = (r * 256 + g) * 256 + b  
}
```

```
fun getMnemonic(c : Colour) = {  
    when (c) {  
        Colour.WHITE -> "Biela"  
        Colour.BLACK -> "Biela"  
        else          -> "Seda"  
    }  
}
```



Enumerables, when

(when alias switch)

```
fun mix(c1: Color, c2: Color) =  
    when (setOf(c1, c2)) {  
        setOf(Color.RED, Color.YELLOW) -> Color.ORANGE  
        setOf(Color.YELLOW, Color.BLUE) -> Color.GREEN  
        setOf(Color.BLUE, Color.VIOLET) -> Color.INDIGO  
        else -> throw Exception("Dirty color")  
    }
```

```
fun mixOptimized(c1: Color, c2: Color) =  
    when {  
        (c1 == Color.RED && c2 == Color.YELLOW) -> Color.ORANGE  
        (c1 == Color.YELLOW && c2 == Color.BLUE) -> Color.GREEN  
        (c1 == Color.BLUE && c2 == Color.VIOLET) -> Color.INDIGO  
        else -> throw Exception("Dirty color")  
    }
```



Derivácia

```
interface Expr // abstract class
enum class Operator { Plus, Times }
data class Num(val value: Int) : Expr // subclass, extends
data class Variable(val variable: String) : Expr
data class Op(val operator: Operator, val left: Expr, val right: Expr): Expr

fun derive(e: Expr, variable : String): Expr {
    if (e is Num) { return Num(0) } // typeof
    else if (e is Variable) { // typeof
        return if (e.variable == variable) Num(1) else Num(0) // typecast
    } else if (e is Op) {
        when(e.operator) { // vie, že e:Expr je Op, ((Op)e).operator
            Plus -> return Op(Plus,
                derive(e.left, variable), derive(e.right, variable))
            Times -> return Op(Plus,
                Op(Times, derive(e.left, variable), e.right),
                Op(Times, derive(e.right, variable), e.left))
        }
    }
    throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown expression")
}
```




Zjednodušovanie

```
fun simplify(e: Expr):Expr {  
    when (e) {  
        is Op -> {  
            when (e.operator) {  
                Operator.Plus -> {  
                    return  
                    if (e.left is Num && e.right is Num)  
                        Num(e.left.value + e.right.value)  
                    else if (e.left == Num(0)) simplify(e.right)  
                    else if (e.right == Num(0)) simplify(e.left)  
                    else e.copy(left = simplify(e.left), right = simplify(e.right))  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return e  
}
```



Metódy

```
sealed class Expression {  
    data class Num(val value: Int) : Expression()  
    data class Variable(val variable: String) : Expression()  
    data class Op(val operator: Operator,  
        val left: Expression, val right: Expression) : Expression()
```

```
fun derive(variable : String): Expression {  
    if (this is Num) { // typeof  
        return Num(0)  
    } else if (this is Variable) {  
        return if (this.variable == variable) Num(1) else Num(0)
```

```
fun simplify(): Expression {  
    when (this) {  
        is Op -> {
```



```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    for(i in 0..10) println(i)  
    for(i in 1 until 10) println(i)  
    for(i in 10 downTo 0 step 3) println(i)  
    for(i in 0..10) println(i)  
    for (c in 'A'..'F') println(Integer.toBinaryString(c.toInt()))  
  
    for (c in ' '..'z')  
        if (c in 'a'..'z' || c in 'A'..'Z')  
            print(c)  
  
    for (c in ' '..'z')  
        when (c) {  
            in '0'..'9' -> println("digit")  
            in 'a'..'z', in 'A'..'Z' -> println("letter")  
        }  
}
```



Kolekcje

```
val set = hashSetOf(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17)
val list = arrayListOf(-1, 0, 1)
val map = hashMapOf("sedma" to 7, "osma" to 8, "dolnik" to 11,
                    "hornik" to 12, "kral" to 13, "eso" to 15)
```

```
println(set)
println(set.javaClass)
println(list)
println(list.javaClass)
println(map)
println(map.javaClass)
```

```
for(x in list)
    for(y in set)
        for((key, value) in map)
            println("$x $y $key $value")
```



Funkcie

```
val fcia = { x:Int, y : Int -> println("sucet $x+$y"); x+y}  
val proc = { x:Int, y : Int -> println("sucet $x+$y")}
```

```
println(fcia(12,7))
```

```
proc(13,9)
```

```
println({ x:Int -> x+1 }(2))
```

```
; // inak neopochopí, že nejde o blok, ale lambda konštantu
```

```
{ x:Int -> println(x)}(4)
```

```
    // preto jasnejší zápis
```

```
run {{ x:Int -> println(x)}(4)}
```

```
val delta = 5
```

```
println(listOf(1,2,3)
```

```
    .map { it + delta}    // x -> x + delta, clojure
```

```
    .filter {it % 2 == 0} )
```



Funkcie

```
println(family.map { it.first }) // mapToObj
println(family.filter { it.age?:0 > 100 } )
println(family.all { it.age?:0 < 100 } )
println(family.all { it.name == "Dracula" } )
println(family.groupBy { it.father } )
println(family.filter {
    it.age == family.maxBy { person: Person -> person.age?:0 }?:0 } )
```

Ak by .age bol Int, nie Int?

```
it.age == family.maxBy { person: Person -> person.age }?:0 } )
```

```
val numbers = mapOf(0 to "zero", 1 to "one")
for((father, persons) in family.groupBy { it.father })
    println("${persons.size} ma otca $father")
```

```
println(listOf("a", "aba", "b", "ba", "abba").groupBy { it.length })
println(listOf("a", "aba", "b", "ba", "abba").flatMap { it.toList() })
```



Funkcie

```
class Book(val title: String, val authors: List<String>)
val books = listOf(
    Book("Action in Kotlin", listOf("Dmitry Jemerov", "Svetlana Isakova")),
    Book("Mort", listOf("Terry Pratchett")),
    Book("Good Omens", listOf("Terry Pratchett", "Neil Gaiman")),
    Book("Discworld", listOf("Terry Pratchett", "Paul Kidby")))
println(books.flatMap { it.authors }.toSet())

listOf(1, 2, 3, 4)
    .asSequence()
    .map { print("map($it) "); it * it }
    .filter { print("filter($it) "); it % 2 == 0 }
    .toList()

val nats = generateSequence(1) { it + 1 }
println(nats.takeWhile { it <= 100 }.sum())
println(nats.takeWhile { it <= 10 }.reduce({ x:Int, y : Int -> x*y}))
```


Nullables



elvis je aj javascripte

V Jave je String skutočný retazec alebo null

V Kotlině String je LEN skutočný reťazec a null nepatrí do typu String

Existuje String? čo je String alebo null, vo všeobecnosti: $T? = T \cup \text{null}$

T? Podobne vo Swingu, Java Optional[T] =, Scala Option[T]

```
fun foo(str : String?) {  
    println(str)  
    if (str != null) println(str.toUpperCase())  
    println(str?.toUpperCase())           // safe call operátor  
                                           // x?.m == if (x != null) x.m else null  
}  
  
fun stringLen(s: String?): Int = s?.length?:0 // Elvis operátor  
if (if (s == null) then null else s.length) == null then 0 else s.length  
  
fun nonEmptystringLen(s: String?): Int {  
    val sNotNull: String = s!!           // určite nebude null,  
                                           // ak bude tak exception kotlin.KotlinNullPointerException  
    return sNotNull.length  
}
```

11.kt



Nullables

- Safe call
`o ?. m() = if (o == null) null else o.m()`
- Elvis operator
`o ?: default = if (o == null) default else o`
- Safe cast
`o as? T = if (o instanceof T) o else null`
- Not-null assertion
`o!! = if (o != null) o else N.P.E.`
- let
`o?.let {...it...} = if (o != null) {...it <- o...}`

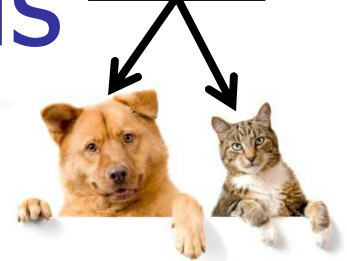


Immutableables

Collection	Immutable	Mutable
List	<code>listOf()</code> <i><code>listOf<String>("a", "b")</code> <code>.get(0)</code></i>	<code>arrayListOf()</code> <i><code>arrayListOf<String>("a", "b")</code> <code>.set(1, "Kotlin")</code></i>
Set	<code>setOf()</code> <i><code>setOf<String>("a", "b", "a")</code> <code>.contains("a")</code></i>	<code>hashSetOf()</code> <code>linkedSetOf()</code> <code>sortedSetOf()</code> <i><code>hashSetOf<String>("a", "b", "a")</code> <code>.remove("a")</code></i>
Map	<code>mapOf()</code> <i><code>mapOf("a" to 1, "b" to 100)</code> <code>.keys</code></i>	<code>hashMapOf()</code> <code>linkedMapOf()</code> <code>sortedMapOf()</code> <i><code>hashMapOf("a" to 1, "b" to 100)</code> <code>.set("b", 10)</code></i>

Podtriedy a polymorfizmus

Zviera



```
open class Zviera {                                // open znamená nie final
    open fun pozdrav() { }                          // open znamená nie final
}
class Macka : Zviera() {                          // Macka je podtrieda Zviera
    override fun pozdrav() { println("mnau") }
}
class Pes : Zviera() {                            // Pes je ine Zviera
    override fun pozdrav() { println("haf") }
}

class Stado<T : Zviera>() {                        // stádo implementujeme ako
    var lst: MutableList<T> = mutableListOf()      // mutable list je zámer
    val size: Int get() = lst.size
    operator fun get(i: Int): T {                 // T je v out pozíci
        return lst.get(i); }                     // operátor dovolí stado[i]
    operator fun set(i: Int, v: T) {              // T je v in pozíci
        lst.set(i, v)                             // operátor dovolí stado[i] = v
    }
}
```

Podtriedy a polymorfizmus

(variance – covariancia a contravariancia – teória)



Macka je podtrieda Zviera, Macka <: Zviera

Pes je podtrieda Zviera, Pes <: Zviera

Stado<T : Zviera> je parametrický typ pre ľubovoľný podtyp T typu Zviera

Stado<Macka> ani Stado<Pes> ale nie je podtrieda Stado<Zviera>

Stado je na parameter T **invariantné**

Ak ale chceme, aby Stado<Macka>, Stado<Pes> BOLI podtrieda Stado<Zviera>, horoví sa tomu **covariancia**, potom stado musí byť deklarované takto:

```
class Stado<out T : Zviera>() { ... } // Stado[Macka] <: Stado[Zviera]
```

Ak chceme, aby XYZ<Zviera> BOLA podtrieda XYZ<Macka>, horoví sa tomu **contravariancia**, potom stado musí byť deklarované takto:

```
class XYZ<in T : Zviera>() { ... } // XYZ[Zviera] <: XYZ[Macka]
```

Podtriedy a polymorfizmus

(stado je invariantné)

```
fun pozdravitVsetky(zvery : Stado<Zviera>) {  
    for (i in 0 until zvery.size)  
        zvery[i].pozdrav()  
}
```

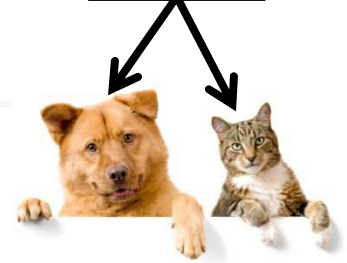


```
fun pozdravitMacky(macky : Stado<Macka>) {  
    for (i in 0 until macky.size)  
        macky[i].pozdrav()           // macky[i] : Macka, preto .pozdrav()  
  
    {  
        pozdravitVsetky(macky)       // toto nejde lebo macky : Stado<Macka>  
                                     // to nie je podtyp Stado<Zviera>  
  
        pozdravitVsetky(macky as Stado<Zviera>) // smart Cast  
                                                // povie kompilátoru, že ver mi, macky : Stado<Zviera>  
                                                // kompilátor uverí a zavolá funkciu  
  
        pozdravitVsetky(macky)       // toto už ide, lebo kompilátor uveril  
                                     // že macky : Stado<Zviera>  
    }  
}
```

Podtriedy a polymorfizmus

(stado je invariantné a zneužijeme toho)

Zviera



```
val stado = Stado<Macka>()           // main
stado.append(Macka())
stado.append(Macka())
stado[1] = Macka()                   // ilustrácia operátora set
val m = stado[0]                     // ilustrácia operátora get
pozdravitMacky(stado)
```

```
stado[1] = Pes()                     // nejde, lebo Macka nie je podtrieda Pes
stado.append(Pes())                  // nejde, lebo Macka nie je podtrieda Pes
pozdravitVsetky(stado)               // Stado<Macka> nie je podtrieda Stado<zviera>
                                     // tzv. Smart cast
pozdravitVsetky(stado as Stado<Zviera>) // ale presvedčíme kompilátor
stado[1] = Pes()                     // a už nám verí
stado.append(Pes())                  // oklamali sme ho 😊 😊 😊 😊 😊
```

```
pozdravitVsetky(stado)               // stado as Stado<Zviera> to on už vie !
pozdravitMacky(stado)                // toto on kompilátor vie, ale keďže
                                     // sme ho oklamali, vypomstí sa nám v runtime
```

Exception "main" java.lang.ClassCastException:Pes cannot be cast to Macka
Hádanka: na ktorom riadku to padlo ?

13.kt

Covariancia

(prvý pokus - stado snád' bude covariantné)



Ak ale chceme, aby Stado<Macka>, Stado<Pes> BOLI podtriedy Stado<Zviera>, tak to **nejde** takto:

```
class Stado<out T : Zviera>() {           // v scale Stado[+T]
    var lst: MutableList<I> = mutableListOf()
        // T je deklarované ako out je v invariant pozícií
    val size: Int get() = lst.size
    operator fun get(i: Int): T { return lst.get(i); }
        // T je deklarované ako out je v out pozícií, ok 😊
    operator fun set(i: Int, v: I) { lst.set(i, v) }
        // T je deklarované ako out je v in pozícií
    fun append(v: I) { lst.add(v) }
        // T je deklarované ako out je v int pozícií
}
Scala: covariant argument in contravariant position ...
```

Veľmi zjednodušene:

out je výstupný argument, **in** je vstupný argument metódy

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

Covariancia

(druhý pokus - stado už bude covariantné za cenu ...)



Ak ale chceme, aby `Stado<Macka>`, `Stado<Pes>` BOLI podtriedy `Stado<Zviera>`:

- nesmie mať žiadnu metódu so vstupným argumentom `:T`, lebo ten je out
- ako štruktúru naplniť, modifikovať ? jedine v konštruktore
- ergo, je to nemodifikovateľná **[immutable]** štruktúra/trieda/typ

```
class Stado<out T : Zviera>(val lst : List<T>) {  
    val size: Int get() = lst.size  
    operator fun get(i: Int): T { return lst.get(i); }  
    // T je deklarované ako out je v out pozícií, ok 😊  
    //operator fun set(i: Int, v: T) { lst.set(i, v) }  
    //fun append(v: T) { lst.add(v) }  
    // var lst2: MutableList<T> = mutableListOf()  
}  
  
fun pozdravitMacky(macky : Stado<Macka>) {  
    pozdravitVsetky(macky)           // toto ide lebo macky:Stado<Macka>,  
}                                     // to je podtyp Stado<Zviera>  
  
val stado = Stado<Macka>(ListOf(Macka(), Macka()))  
pozdravitVsetky(stado)
```

Contravariância

()



```
abstract class Zviera(val size : Int = 0) { }  
data class Macka(val krasa : Int) : Zviera(1) { }  
data class Pes(val dravost : Int) : Zviera(2) { }
```

// alias comparable

```
interface Compare<in T> {  
    fun compare(z1: T, z2: T): Int  
}
```

Contravariância (in):
Macka <: Zviera =>
Compare[Zviera] <: Compare[Macka]

```
val MackaCompare : Compare<Macka> = object: Compare<Macka> {  
    override fun compare(m1: Macka, m2: Macka): Int {  
        println("macky$m1 a $m2 si porovnavaju ${m1.krasa} a ${m2.krasa}")  
        return m1.krasa - m2.krasa  
    }  
}
```

podtyp

nadtyp

// val ZvieraCompare: Compare<Zviera> = MackaCompare // pre contravar...

```
val ZvieraCompare: Compare<Zviera> = object: Compare<Zviera> {  
    override fun compare(z1: Zviera, z2: Zviera): Int {  
        println("zviera $z1 a $z2 si porovnavaju ${z1.size} a ${z2.size}")  
        return z1.size - z2.size  
    }  
}
```



Zhrnutie

(covariancia, contravariancia, invariancia)

Covariant	Contravariant	Invariant
Producer<out T>	Consumer<in T>	MutableList<T>
$T_1 <: T_2 \Rightarrow G[T_1] <: G[T_2]$ Príklad: Producer<Macka> je podtyp Producer<Zviera> Skutočný príklad: interface List<out E>: Collection<E>	$T_1 <: T_2 \Rightarrow G[T_2] <: G[T_1]$ Príklad: Consumer<Zviera> je podtyp Consumer<Macka> Skutočný príklad: Interface Comparable<in E>	$T_1 <: T_2 \Rightarrow$ G[T ₁] a G[T ₂] nemajú ŽIADEN vzťah
T môže byť len v out pozícií, napr. výsledok fcie	T môže byť len v in pozícií, napr. vstup do fcie	T môže byť v ľubovoľnej pozícií
https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/generics.html		



No fajn, hneď je to jasnejšie 😊



Kotlin: má pre co/contra-variáciu out/in



Scala: +/-

A ako to bolo v Java ?

- Stado<? extends Zviera>
- Compare<? Super Macka>