

Kotlin for Android

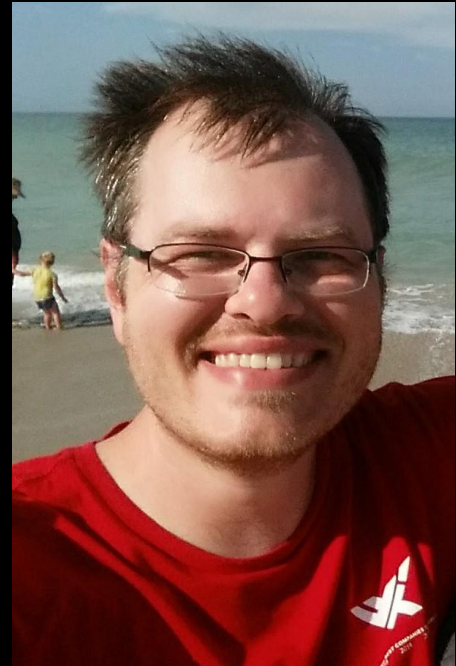
Experiences writing an app
entirely in Kotlin

Agenda

1. About Me
2. Why Kotlin?
3. TL;DR
4. ATC Connect
5. Patterns
6. Pitfalls
7. Smells
8. Odds and Ends

About Me

- Android developer (1.5 years)
 - WWT Asynchrony Labs
- C/C++ (11 years)
 - Mostly flight simulator graphics



Why Kotlin?

Lambda expressions

Inline functions

Extension functions

Range expressions

Operator overloading

No wildcard types

Null-safety

Smart casts

String templates

Properties

Primary constructors

Type inference

Companion objects

Data classes

Read-only collections

No checked exceptions

Singletons

First-class delegation

TL;DR

Less boiling of plates

More composition over inheritance

Kotlin is easy compared to Java

Enables functional-style, declarative development

You find yourself writing Java style

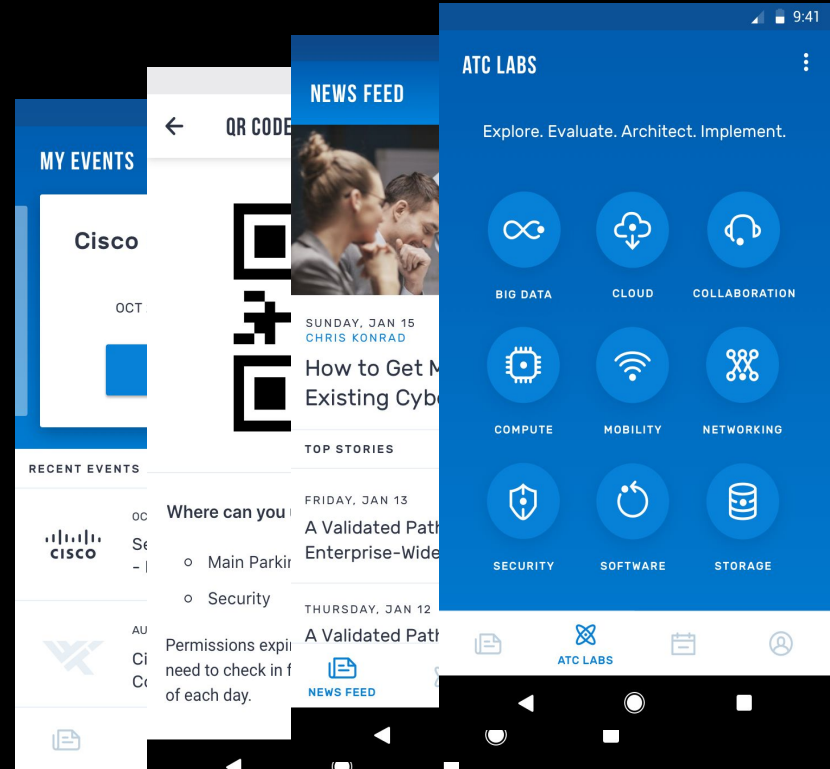
Don't try too hard to make it Kotlinesque

Doesn't push you toward functional programming

An excellent replacement for Java

ATC Connect

- Executive Briefings
 - Agenda
 - Attendees
 - Automatic check-in
 - GHQ access
- WWT News Article Feed
- ATC Practices
 - Labs
 - Partners
 - Capabilities



Patterns

Named & Default Parameters

- Synergy!
- Reduces need for builders

```
class AgendaItemPresenter(  
    private val eventId: String,  
    private val agendaItemId: String,  
    ...  
    private val mapsUrlBuilder:  
        MapsUrlBuilder = MapsUrlBuilder()  
) : EbcPresenter<AgendaItemView>() {  
    ...  
}
```

```
AgendaItemPresenter(  
    eventId,  
    agendaItemId,  
    mapsUrlBuilder = MapsUrlBuilder()  
)
```


Extension Methods

- Custom use cases for classes you don't control
- Can replace Util classes
- Hard to unit test their use

```
fun Activity.requestLocationPermissions(requestCode: Int)
= ActivityCompat.requestPermissions(this,
    arrayOf(Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION),
    requestCode)
```

```
class ProximityHandler(...) {
    fun DateTime.sameDate(date: Date): Boolean {
        val now = DateTime(date)
        return (this.dayOfYear() == now.dayOfYear()) and
            (this.year() == now.year())
    }

    fun checkedInToday(checkInDtos: List<CheckInDto>)
        : Boolean {
        val today = DateTime.now()
        return checkInDtos.filter { today.sameDate(it.date) }
            .isEmpty()
    }
}
```

Extension Methods

- Test helper methods

```
data class VisitDto(  
    val id: String,  
    ...  
    val checkIns: List<CheckInDto>? = null  
) {  
    companion object  
}
```

```
fun VisitDto.Companion.test(  
    id: String = "id".appendRandom(),  
    ...  
    checkIns: List<CheckInDto>? = emptyList()  
) = VisitDto(id, ..., checkIns)
```

```
val visit = VisitDto.test(id = "testId",  
    checkIns = listOf(CheckInDto.test()))
```

UAT Robot pattern

- Screen “robot” hides action and assertion details
- Kotlin DSL syntax for specifying UAT steps

```
ProfileEditScreen.assertShowing()  
ProfileStepScreen.setFirstName("Bob")  
Espresso.pressBack()  
ProfileEditScreen.clickYesonPrompt()
```

```
onProfileEdit {  
    assertShowing()  
    onProfileStep { setFirstName("Bob") }  
    Espresso.pressBack()  
    onPrompt { clickYes() }  
}
```

Constructor Dependency Injection

- Inject via default parameters
- Reduces need for Dagger
- Initialization order is a challenge for UI tests

Constructor Dependency Injection

```
object EventRepositoryFactory {  
    var eventRepository =  
        EventRepository()  
}  
  
class EventRepository(  
    private val userRepository: UserRepository =  
        UserRepositoryFactory.userRepository,  
    private val eventDataSource: EventDataSource = EventDataSource(),  
    private val sessionManager: SessionManager =  
        SessionManagerFactory.sessionManager,  
    private val requestFactory: RequestFactory = RequestFactory()  
)
```

Kotlin Android Extensions

- Replace Butter Knife
- Autocasts!
- Autocompletes!

```
<EditText  
    android:id="@+id/firstName"  
    ... />
```

```
import  
kotlinx.android.synthetic.main.fragment_profile_step.*  
  
class ProfileStepFragment : ... {  
  
    override fun setFirstName(  
        name: String?  
    ) {  
        firstName.setText(name)  
    }  
}
```

Generics Instead of Class Params

- Concise
- Type safe
- No overhead

```
inline fun <reified T>
Context.intentFor() =
    Intent(this, T::class.java)

startActivity(
    intentFor<AgendaActivity>()
)

inline fun <reified T> assertType(
    value: Any?
) = assertTrue(
    value is T,
    "Expected type ${T::class.simpleName}
but was ${value?.javaClass?.simpleName}"
)
```

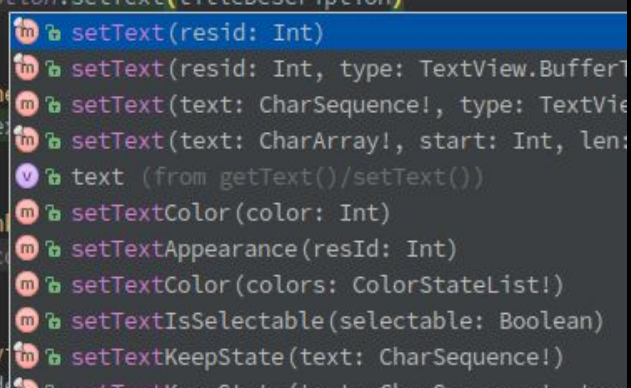
Pitfalls

Java Interoperability

- Watch out for nullability when using Java libraries!
- Synthesized properties don't always match up

```
override fun onCreateView(  
    inflater: LayoutInflater?,  
    container: ViewGroup?,  
    savedInstanceState: Bundle?  
): View?
```

```
override fun setTitleDescription(titleDescription: String?) {  
    this.roleDescription.setText(titleDescription)  
}  
  
override fun setPhone(  
    this.phone.setText(  
}  
  
override fun showLin(  
    showFailure("Acc  
}  
  
override fun onActiv  
    when (requestCod
```



The screenshot shows a list of Kotlin methods for the TextView class. The methods are: `setText(resid: Int)`, `setText(resid: Int, type: TextView.BufferT)`, `setText(text: CharSequence!, type: TextVie`, `setText(text: CharArray!, start: Int, len:`, `text (from getText()/setText())`, `setTextColor(color: Int)`, `setTextAppearance(resId: Int)`, `setTextColor(colors: ColorStateList!)`, `setTextIsSelectable(selectable: Boolean)`, and `setTextKeepState(text: CharSequence!)`. The first method, `setText(resid: Int)`, is highlighted in blue.

Retrofit

- Gson converter bypasses initializers!

```
@Keep
data class NewsPostDto(
    val id: Int,
    val type: String,
    val url: String,
    val title: String,
    ...
) : Parcelable {

    val displayTitle: String by lazy {
        StringEscapeUtils.unescapeHtml4(title)
    }

    val link: Uri get() = Uri.parse(url)
}
```

Mockito

- Easy to fill non-nullable types with `null`
- Use *`anyOrNull()`* just to be sure

```
interface AgendaView : RequestBaseView {  
    fun setAgendaItems (agendaItems: List<AgendaItemDto>)  
    val eventId: String  
    ...  
}
```

```
class AgendaItemRepository(...) {  
    fun getAgendaItemsRequest (eventId: String)  
        : Request<Set<AgendaItemDto>> {...}  
}
```

```
class AgendaPresenterTest {  
    @Test fun whenDataReturnedDisplayIt() {  
        val view = mock<AgendaView>()  
        val agendaListRequest = mock<Request<Set<AgendaItemDto>>>()  
        val expectedAgendaItems = setOf(AgendaItemDto.test())  
        val agendaItemRepository = mock<AgendaItemRepository>{  
            on { getAgendaItemsRequest#any() } doReturn agendaListRequest  
        }  
        AgendaPresenter(agendaItemRepository).attachView{ew, true}  
  
        argumentCaptor<(Set<AgendaItemDto>) -> Unit>().apply {  
            verify(agendaListRequest).onDataReceived(capture())  
            lastValue(expectedAgendaItems)  
        }  
  
        verify(view).setAgendaItems(expectedAgendaItems.toList())  
    }  
}
```

Language Peculiarities

- Data class `copy()` is shallow
- Non-local return from lambdas

```
val presenter = UserDto(0, profile =  
    ProfileDto(pictureUrl = null)).copy()
```

```
inline fun <T, R> T.inlineLet(  
    block: (T) -> R  
) : R = block(this)  
  
fun <T, R> T.myLet(block: (T) -> R) : R  
    = block(this)  
  
fun returnFromLet(  
    request: IRequest<CurrentUserEditModel>?  
) : IRequest<CurrentUserEditModel>? {  
    request?.inlineLet { return it }  
    request?.myLet { return it }  
    return request  
}
```

Readability

- People can't always infer types
- Expect `val` to be immutable

```
var eventsRequestObservables =  
    createEventsRequestObservables()
```

```
val session: Session  
    get() {  
        return Session(  
            preferences.getString(ACCESS_TOKEN,  
                "")  
        )  
    }
```

Tool Support

- Debugger can get confused
- Incremental compilation is suspect
- Refactoring support disparity compared to Java
- Auto-conversion from Java to Kotlin

Smells

Kotlin Style

Don't	Do
<pre>nullable!! if (nullable != null) { }</pre>	<pre>nullable?.let { }</pre>
<pre>if () {} else if {} else if{}...</pre>	<pre>when (it) { }</pre>
<pre>fun getFoo(): Foo { }</pre>	<pre>val foo: Foo = ...</pre>
<pre>val something = Thing() something.a() something.b() return something</pre>	<pre>return Thing().apply { a() b() }</pre>

Kotlin Style

Don't	Do
<pre>val value: Int get() = Random().nextInt()</pre>	<pre>fun getValue(): Int = Random().nextInt()</pre>

Kotlin Rough Edges

- No *checkstyle* yet
- Extension methods can be hard to discover
- Generic parameter syntax is inconsistent
- Bitwise `or` reads poorly on flags
- Secondary constructors must initialize properties in args

```
class PracticeDetailsPresenter :  
    EbcPresenter<PracticeDetailsView>()
```

```
fun <T : Activity> rotateScreen(  
    activityRule: ActivityTestRule<T>  
)
```

```
wwtNotification.setDefaults(  
    Notification.DEFAULT_SOUND or  
    Notification.DEFAULT_VIBRATE  
)
```

```
constructor(source: Parcel) : this(  
    source.readString(),  
    source.readString()  
)
```

Odds and Ends

Object Delegates

- Haven't found a valid use
- Android APIs don't help
- Problem use cases:
 - Delegate needs reference to delegator
 - Delegator needs to call methods on delegate that aren't part of the interface

Generics: Variance

- Analogue for Java wildcard types
- Type-safe support for
 - Producing objects (**out** **T**)
 - Consuming objects (**in** **T**)

```
interface GenericProducer <out T> {  
    fun create(): T  
}  
  
interface GenericConsumer <in T> {  
    fun doSomething(value: T)  
}
```

Filenames and Packages

- No need to match contents
- Any combination of classes and/or functions in a file
- Limits refactoring in Android Studio

Thanks!