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Here, in this article, I will share some famous questions from Kotlin's Android interview that are asked in Android interviews. Therefore, if you are preparing for Android interviews, this article is a need for you. To make the article short and simple without reducing the amount of questions, I have put the short and sharp answers to each question and along with that, I have added the blog link related to that concept. So, in case you want to dive more deeply into that subject, you can go through that link as well, just like Java, the Kotlin code is also compiled into the Java bytecode and run in Runtime by the Java virtual machine, JVM. When a Kotlin file called Main.kt is compiled, it eventually becomes a class and then the class bytecode code will be generated. The name of the bytecode file will be MainKt.class and this file will be executed by the JVM.Kotlin es Concisekotlin es Null-Safekotlin es InteroperableLearn on these features of Minorks Video. If you want to declare a variable (changeable), then you can use var. For the unchanging variable, use Val I.E. Val variables cannot be changed once assigned. The variables that are declared with Val and Const are immutable in nature. But the value of the Const variable should be known in the time of compilation, while the value of the Val variable can be assigned in time of execution also. Learn more about the difference between Const and Val from Minorks Blog. One of the main advantages of using Kotlin is null security. In Java, if you access a void variable, you will get a NullPointerException. Therefore, the following code in Kotlin will produce a compiling time error: VAR NOMBRE: STRING = "MINORKS" NAME = NULL // ERRORSO, To assign null values to a variable, you must declare the name variable as an annulable string and then,accessing this variable, you need to use a secure call operator, i.e. Name .Var: Chain? = "MINORKS" PRINT (NAME? Length) // OK Name = null // Oklearn more about envelope calls (?) and null check (!!) of the blog Mindorks. The safe call operator I.E. ?. It is used to check if the value of the variable is null or not. If it is null then null will be returned,otherwise will return the desired value.Var Name: String? = Å «MINDORKSÅ» PRINTLN (name? .Length) // 8 name = null println (name? .Length) // nullsi you want to throw NullPointerException when the value of the variable is null, then you can use null check operator:var Name: String? = Å «MindorksÅ» Println (name? In the Mindorks blog. Operator in Kotlin, but can use the ternary operator functionality using IF-ELSE or the elvis operator. In Kotlin, you can assign null values to a variable using the NULL Safety property. To check if a value has null value you can use IF-Else or you can use the ELVIS operator I.E. ?. For example: Var Name: String? = Å «MindorksÅ» Val NameLength = name? .Length?: -1 Println (NameLength) The elvis operator (?) previously used will return the length of the name if the value is not null, otherwise, if the value is null, then return -1.Speassers to convert the file source from Kotlin to Java: Open your Kotlin project at IntelliJ Idea / Android Studio.Le go to Tools> Kotlin> Show Kotlin bytecode code. Now click on the button Decompile to obtain your Java code of the bytes code. Get more information about the conversion steps on the Mindorks blog. @Jvmstatic: This annotation is used to tell the compiler that the method is a static method and can be used in Java Code. @JvmOverloads: To use the default values as an argument in Kotlin code from Java Code, we need to use the @JvmOverloads annotation. @JvmField: to access the fields of a Kotlin class from Java Code without Getters Ni Setters, we need to use @JvmField in the Kotlin code. More information about @Jvmstatic, @JvmOverloads and @JvmField en en en from MindOrks blog. Data classes are classes that are made only to store some data. In Kotlin, it is marked as data. The following is an example of the same:data class Developer (version name: String, val age: Int) When we mark a class as a data class, you don't have to implement or create the following functions as we do in Java: hashCode (), equal (), toString (), copy (). The compiler automatically creates these internally, so it also leads to clean code. However, there are few other requirements that data classes need to meet. Learn more about the kind of data from the MindOrks blog. In Kotlin, we can't use primitive types directly. We can use classes like Int, Double, etc. as wrappers for primitives. But the compiled bytecode has these primitive types. If you want to use a variable or perform an operation inside a string, you can use String Interpolation. You can use the \$ sign to use some variable in the string or you can perform some operation between {} sign. var name = "MindOrks" print ("Hello! I'm learning from \$name") Destroy is a convenient way to extract multiple values from data stored in (possibly nested) objects and arrays. It can be used in places that receive data (such as the left side of an assignment). Sometimes it is convenient to unstructure an object into a number of variables, for example:val (name, age) = developer Now, we can use the name and age independently as below: println (name) println (age) Learn more about Kotlin Destructuring from MindOrks blog.lateinit is the late initialization. Normally, properties declared as having a non-null type must be initialized in the constructor. However, quite often this is not desirable. For example, properties can be initialized by the dependency injection or in the configuration method. Drive test. In this case, you cannot supply a non-neutral initializer in the builder, but you still want to avoid null checks when you refer the property inside the body of a class. To handle thisYou can mark the property with the Tardão Start Modifier. More information about Lateinit of the blog Mindorks. You can check if the Tardão Start variable has been initialized or not before using it with the help of the isinitialized method. This method will return the truth if the Tardão start property has been initialized otherwise, it will become false. Example: Class Person {LateInit Var Name: String Fun InitializeName () {println (this: name.isinitialized) name = "mindorks" // initializing name println (this: name.isinitialized)} Fun Main (ARGS: Array Madetting Tender) {Person (). Initialize me ()} More information on it on the Mindorks blog. The lazy can only be used for the Val properties, while the late initiation can only be applied to Var because it can not be compiled in a final field, therefore immutability can not be guaranteed. If you want your property to be initialized from outside in a probably unknown way, use Lateinit. Learn more about the difference between late initiation and lazy blog Mindorks. Yes. The operator == is used to compare the values stored in variables and the operator === is used to check if the reference of the variables is equal or not. But in the case of primitive types, the operator === also verifies the value and not the reference. = int2) // true // Wrapper Example Val Num1 = Integer (10) Val Num2 = Integer (10) The following is an example of the same: Anavarsomindorks = ListOf ("Mindorks.com", "blog.Mindorks. com ", " afteracademy.com ") listofmindorks.foreach {log.d (tag, it)} in kotlin, if you want to write a function or any kind of class that can be called without having the instance of the same class, then You can write a member to create a company object, you need to add the Company before the declaration of the object. The following is an example of a companion object in Kotlin:class ToBeCalled { companion object Test { fun callMe() = println("You're calling me :)") } main fun(args: Array selectedString title) { ToBeCalled.callMe()}} More information about the companion object of MindOrks blog. To achieve functionality similar to Java's static methods in Kotlin, we can use:Level object of component objectpatch Read more about this in MindOrks blog. FlatMap is used to combine all the elements of the lists in a list. The map is used to transform a list based on certain conditions. Read more about FlatMap and Map in Kotlin from the MindOrks blog. If you have a data list that has a fixed size, then you can use an Array. But if the size of the list can vary, then we have to use a mutable list. Learn more about the difference between List and Array from MindOrks blog. No, in Kotlin we don't have to use the new keyword to snap a class object. To snap a class object, we simply use:var varName = ClassName() A visibility modifier or access modifier or access modifier is a concept that is used to define the scope of something in a programming language. In Kotlin, we have four visibility modifiers: private: visible within that class or file containing the statement. protected: visible within that particular class or file and also in the subclass of that particular class where it is declared. internal: visible everywhere in that particular module. public: visible to all. Note: By default, the visibility modifier in Kotlin is public. Learn more about Kotlin visibility modifiers from MindOrks blog. A singleton class is a class that is defined in such a way that you can only create a class instance and is used where we only need oneof the class as in registration, database connections, etc. to create a singleton class in kotlin, you need to hear the keyword of the object. object anysingletonclassnamenota: you can not oar builder in object, object,You can use the entrance. More info on Singleton class of Mindorks Blog.init Blocks are initializer blocks that run just after the execution of the primary constructor. A class file may have one or more entry blocks that will be run in series. If you want to perform any operation in the primary builder, then it is not possible in Kotlin, for that, you need to use the input block. More information on blog entry blocks Mindorks. Primary constructor: These constructors are defined in the class header and no operation can be performed in this, unlike the Java constructor. Secondary constructor: These builders are declared within the class body using the keyword of the constructor. You should call the primary constructor of the secondary builder explicitly. In addition, the property of the class can not be declared within the secondary constructor. There may be more of a secondary constructor in Kotlin. More information on primary and secondary builders of the Mindorks blog. Yes, when you use a secondary builder, you need to call primary constructor explicitly. By default, the type of arguments of a constructor in Val. But you can change it to Var explicitly. A framework to manage the concurrence in a more perform and simple way with its light thread that is written at the top of the actual thread frame to take advantage of it, taking advantage of the cooperative nature of functions. This is an important question of interview. More information about Kotlin Coroutines with Blog Mindorks examples. The Suspend function is the construction block of the corourals in Kotlin. The Suspend function is a function that could begin, pause and resume. To use a suspension function, we need to use the suspension keyword in our normal function definition. More information about the suspension function Blog Mindorks. The difference is that the launch {} does not return anything and the async {} returns an instance of Deferred corresponding coins, which has a standby () function that returns the result result the coroutine as we have future in Java where we make future.get () to get the result. In other words: Launch: fire and forgetasync: perform a task and return a resultLearn more about Launch vs Async from MindOrks video.Learn from MindOrks blog.Learn from MindOrks blog.Learn from MindOrks blog. We usually use commutation sentences. But Kotlin provides a more concise option, i.e. in Kotlin, we can use when instead of the switch. And, when it can be used as:expression arbitrary conditionexpression without argumentswith two or more optionsFor example:when (number) { 1 - plan println (Uno) 2, 3 - plan println («Two or Three») 4 - plan println («Cuatro») else - plan println («Number is not between 1 and 4») Learn more about when on MindOrks blog By default, classes and functions are final in Kotlin. Therefore, you cannot inherit the class or cancel the functions. To do this, you need to use the open keyword before class and function. For example: Learn more about the keyword open on MindOrks blog. Lambdas expressions are anonymous functions that can be treated as values, that is, we can pass the lambdas expressions as arguments to a function that returns them, or do anything else we can do for a normal object. For example:val add: (Int, Int) -> PHP Int = { a, b -> plan to + b } val result = add (9, 10) Learn more about Lambdas on MindOrks blog. A superior order function is a function that takes functions as parameters or returns a function. For example, A function can take functions as parameters.fun passMeFunction (abc: () -> PHP Unit) { // I can take function // do something here // run the function abc () }For example, One function can return another function.fun add (a: Int, b: Int): Int { returns to + b }Y, we have a returnMeAddFunction function that takes zero.(): ((Int, Int) -> PHP Unit) { // you can do something and return the function also // return the function returned:add }And call alFunction, we can do: Val Add = ReturnMeaddFunction () Val result = Add (2, 2) Know more about Mindorks Blog Mindorks. The extension functions are as extensive properties attached to any kind in Kotlin. By using extension functions, you can add some methods or functionalities to an existing class even without inheriting the class. For example: let's say we have views where we have to play with the visibility of the views. Thus, we can create an extension function for views such as, fun view.show () {this.visibility = view.visible} diversion () view.hide () {this.visibility = view.gone} and to use it we use it, such as Toolbar .hide () More information about the Mindorks blog extension functions. An infix function is used to call the unexpected function no support or parcels. You need to use the infix keyword to use the infix function. Class Operations {Var X = 10; infix fun minus (num: int) {this.x = this.x - num} Fun Main () {Val Operations () OPR MINUS 8 PRINT (OPR.X)} Inline Function Instruct Compiler to insert Complete Body of the FUNCTION WHERE THAT FUNCTION GOT USED IN THE CODE. To use an InLine function, all you need to do is add a keyword online at the beginning of the function declaration. More information about Inline functions on the Mindorks blog. While using a line function and want to pass some Lambda function and not all the Lambda function as InLine, then you can explain explicitly to the compiler that Lambda should not in linear. Online ELSE (ABC: () -> Unit Property, Nonline XYZ: () -> Title Unit) {ABC () XYZ ()} More Information on NONLINE FUNCTIONS OF THE BLOG MINDORKS. When you are using the concept of generic to spend some class as a parameter to a function and you need to access the type of that class, then you need to use the keyword reified in Kotlin. For example: Inline fun

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