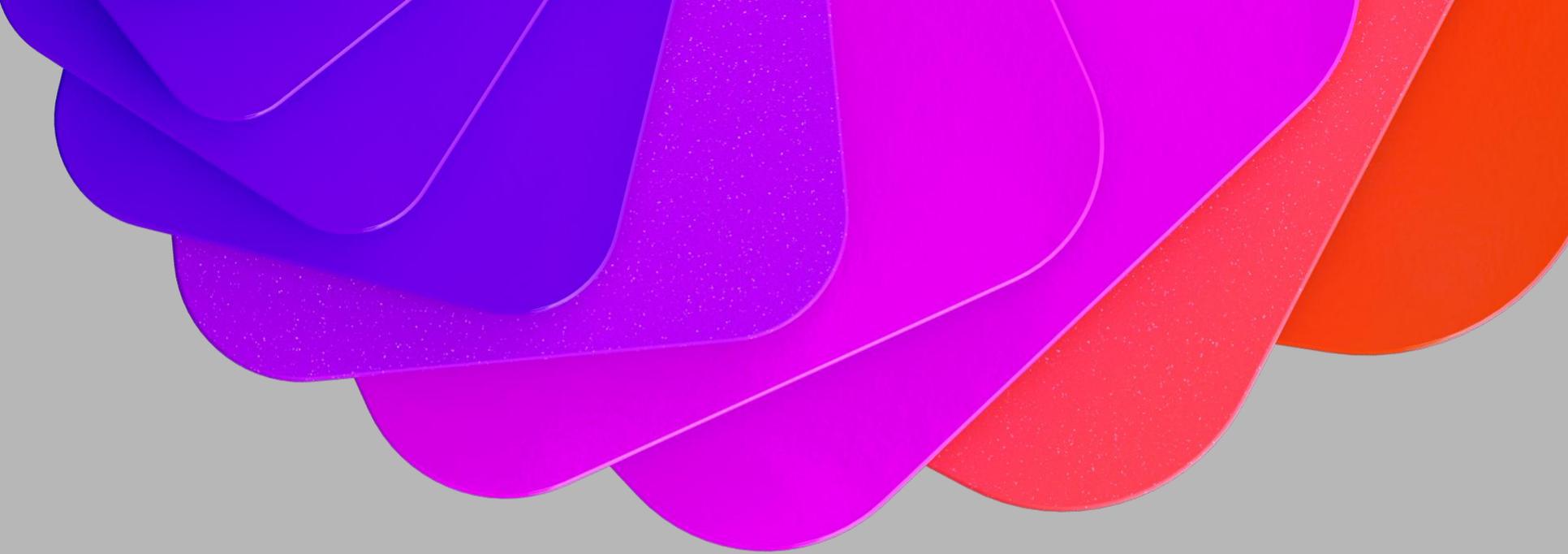




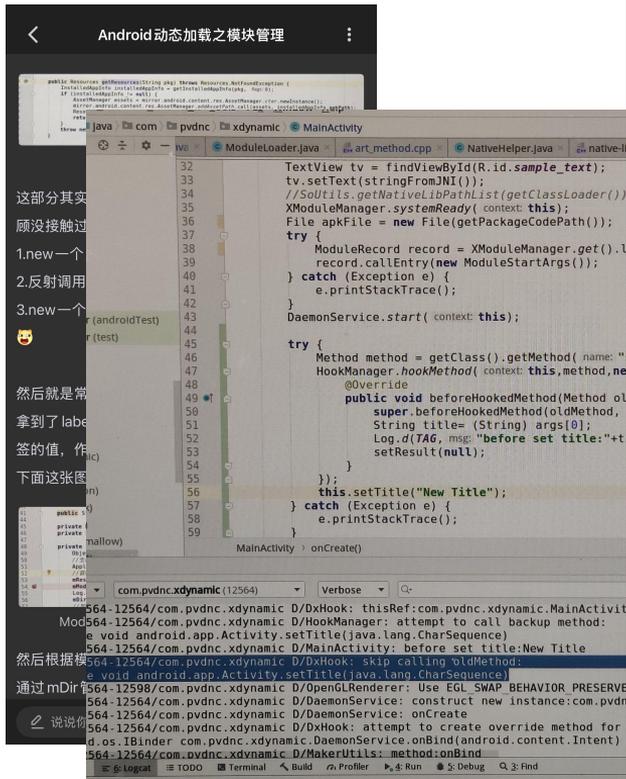
# 从喜欢到生产中使用，从安卓小玩具到后端应用：我与 Kotlin 的故事

Any



# 我与Kotlin的结缘

# 从前有座山.....



## Magisk很香,但它安全吗

最方便也是最具迷惑性的莫过于直接改 magisk  
manager了 只需要添加三行代码(更复杂的我也不  
会 因为 ma  
看这玩意,

### Android 的 Kotlin 优先方法

下图代码位  
SuRequest

```
val map  
val use  
policy  
catch (e:  
TlsNotS  
return
```

选中  
重新编译,  
就没验证)到  
自动允许了你改过的那三app的root请求,不需要你  
的交互

为什么要优先使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发?

说说你的看法

73 101 56 2

## Android 的 Kotlin 优先方法

本页内容  
[为什么要优先使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发?](#)  
[Kotlin 优先意味着什么?](#)  
[我们也使用 Kotlin!](#)

在 2019 年 Google I/O 大会上, 我们宣布今后将优先采用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发, 并且也坚守了这一承诺。Kotlin 是一种富有表现力且简洁的编程语言, 不仅可以减少常见代码错误, 还可以轻松集成到现有应用中。如果您想构建 Android 应用, 建议您从 Kotlin 开始着手, 充分利用一流的 Kotlin 功能。

为了支持使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发, 我们和另一组织联手创办了 [Kotlin 基金会](#), 不断投入人力物力来提高编译器性能和 build 速度。如需详细了解 Android 的 Kotlin 优先承诺, 请参阅 [Android 在 Kotlin 方面的承诺](#)。



## 为什么要优先使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发?

# 从java后端到Kotlin后端

```
CostUnitService.java CostDriverService.java BaseCostService.java CostDriverUnitService.java
15 public class BaseCostService<PrimaryKey_DTO, ChildPrimaryKey_Child...
30     R calculateUnitC
37         dtoChildList
38         .str
39         .for
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
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51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
}

@Transactional @AkaAny
public void add(ResourceAddRequest requestBody){
    R costDTO;
    try {
        Constructor<R> ctor = classOfR.getDeclaredConstructor();
        costDTO= ctor.newInstance();
    }catch (NoSuchMethodException e){
        throw new RuntimeException("cost dto must have non-arg constructor");
    } catch (InvocationTargetException | InstantiationException | IllegalAccessException e) {
        throw new RuntimeException("failed to create cost dto",e);
    }
    costDTO.dto =projectDTO;
    costDTO.childCostDTOMap=childCostDTOMap;
    costDTO.resourceTypeCostMap=resourceTypeCostMap;
    costDTO.resourceTypeAmountMap=resourceTypeAmountMap;

    return costDTO;
};
```

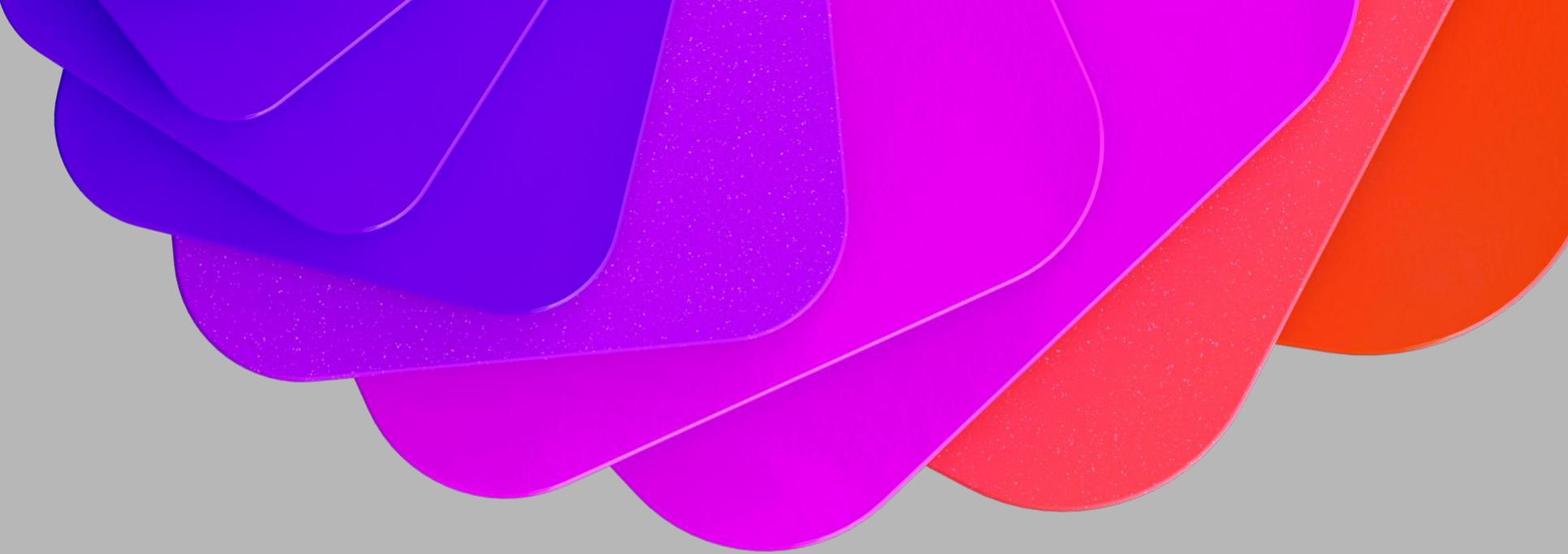
# 广子 - 杭电助手

社员的助手，学生的助手

为学生提供了接触实际项目机会  
实现个人与社团共赢

合作、社交、内推.....





“用了就回不去”  
——我为什么喜欢Kotlin

# 流畅，激发创造欲的语法

```
fun listByID(ids:Collection<Int>): List<UserTagItemD0> {  
    if(ids.isEmpty())  
        return emptyList<UserTagItemD0>()  
    return JoinWrappers.  
        .selectAll(ids)  
        .inWhenNotEmpty {  
            .let {  
                return@let  
            }  
        }  
}
```

Create a Dp using an Int : val left = 10 val x = left.dp // -- or -- val y = 10.dp

@Stable

inline val Int.dp: Dp get() = Dp(value = this.toFloat())

Create a Dp using a Double : val left = 10.0 val x = left.dp // -- or -- val y = 10.0.dp

@Stable

inline val Double.dp: Dp get() = Dp(value = this.toFloat())

Create a Dp using a Float : val left = 10f val x = left.dp // -- or -- val y = 10f.dp

@Stable

inline val Float.dp: Dp get() = Dp(value = this)

```
open fun getUserProfile(userCode: String): UserProfileV0 {  
    return JoinWrappers.  
        .lambda(UserD0::class.java)
```

ist<UserTagItemD0>>(  
 UserD0::activeAvatarHistoryItemD0)

java, it);

# 模板字符串+文本块+Language注解=?

```
fun listTopLevelNode(): List<TreeNodeDTO> {
    class ListTopLevelParamObject: IManualQueryParamObject {
        override fun toVariableMap(): Map<String, Any> {
            return emptyMap();
        }
    };
    @Language("Cypher")
    val query="""
        MATCH (s:${nodeName})
            WHERE NOT((s)-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]-(:${nodeName}))
        WITH CASE
            WHEN valueType(s) = 'NODE NOT NULL' THEN [s]
            WHEN valueType(s) = 'NULL' THEN []
            ELSE s
            END AS s_list
        UNWIND s_list AS s
        RETURN s AS node,NOT((s)-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]->(:${nodeName})) AS leaf
    """
    .trimIndent()
    val paramObject= ListTopLevelParamObject();
    val dtoList= mutableListOf<TreeNodeDTO>();
    neo4jClient.query(query)
        .bindAll(paramObject.toVariableMap())
        .mappedBy{typeSystem, record->
            treeNodeDTOMappedByFunc(typeSystem, record, dtoList);
        }
        .all();
    return dtoList;
}
```

兼具灵活性、通用性，  
而且易读的查询!

```
fun listNextLevel(nodeCode: String): List<TreeNodeDTO> {
    class ListNextLevelParamObject: IManualQueryParamObject {
        override fun toVariableMap(): Map<String, Any> {
            return mapOf("nodeCode" to nodeCode);
        }
    };
    @Language("Cypher")
    val query="""
        MATCH (s:${nodeName}){${nodeCodePropertyName}:${nodeCodeVar}}
        WITH s
        MATCH (s)-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]->(c:${nodeName})
        WITH CASE
            WHEN valueType(c) = 'NODE NOT NULL' THEN [c]
            WHEN valueType(c) = 'NULL' THEN []
            ELSE c
            END AS c_list
        UNWIND c_list AS c
        RETURN c AS node,NOT((c)-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]->(:${nodeName})) AS leaf
    """
    val paramObject=ListNextLevelParamObject(nodeCode);
    val dtoList= mutableListOf<TreeNodeDTO>();
    neo4jClient.query(query)
        .bindAll(paramObject.toVariableMap())
        .mappedBy{typeSystem, record->
            treeNodeDTOMappedByFunc(typeSystem, record, dtoList);
        }
        .all();
    return dtoList;
}
```

# 语法糖铺子

```
data class InQueryResult<T,K>(
    val foundList:List<T>,
    val notFoundKeySet:Set<K>
)

fun <T,K,Z:Collection<K>> listRecordIn(
    queryFn:(Z)->List<T>,
    keyGetter:(T)->K,
    keyIn:Z
):InQueryResult<T,K>{
    val foundList= queryFn(keyIn);
    val foundKeySet= foundList
        .map(keyGetter)
        .toSet();
    val notFoundKeySet=keyIn subtract foundKeySet;
    return InQueryResult(
        foundList= foundList,
        notFoundKeySet= notFoundKeySet
    )
}
```

```
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```

```
me: String): String{
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```

```
    @Transactional(rollbackFor = [Throwable::class])
    open fun listByUserCodeInOrThrow(userCodeIn: Set<String>):List<UserDTO>{
        val actualUserCodeIn= userCodeIn - setOf(USER_CODE_SUPER_ADMIN);
        val (foundDTOList,notFoundUserCodeSet)= listRecordIn(
            userMBPMapper::findAllByUserCodeIn,
            UserDTO::userCodeOf,
            actualUserCodeIn);
        if(notFoundUserCodeSet.isNotEmpty()){
            throw RuntimeException("找不到用户:${notFoundUserCodeSet}");
        }
        return foundDTOList;
    }
}
```

```
fun printDisplayDimension(){
    val (width,height)=getDisplayDimension();
    println("width:${width} height:${height}");
}
```

# 保持专注

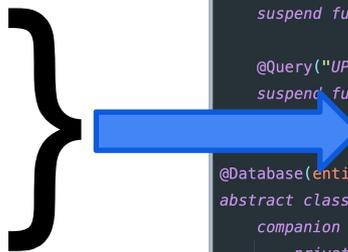
```
@Entity(tableName = "location_data")
data class LocationData(
    @PrimaryKey(autoGenerate = true)
    val id: Long = 0,
    val locationJson: String,
    val createdAt: Long,
    val isSent: Boolean = false
)

@Database(entities = [LocationData::class], version = 1)
abstract class LocalCacheDatabase : RoomDatabase() {
    companion object {
        private var instance: LocalCacheDatabase? = null;
        fun get(context: Context): LocalCacheDatabase {
            if (instance == null) {
                instance = Room
                    .databaseBuilder(
                        context,
                        LocalCacheDatabase::class.java,
                        name: "local_cache_db"
                    )
                    .build();
            }
            return instance!!;
        }
    }
    abstract fun locationDao(): LocationDao
}
```

```
@Dao
interface LocationDao {
    @Insert
    suspend fun insert(locationData: LocationData)

    @Query("SELECT * FROM location_data WHERE isSent = 0")
    suspend fun getUnsentLocations(): List<LocationData>

    @Query("UPDATE location_data SET isSent = 1 WHERE id IN (:ids)")
    suspend fun markAsSent(ids: List<Long>)
}
```



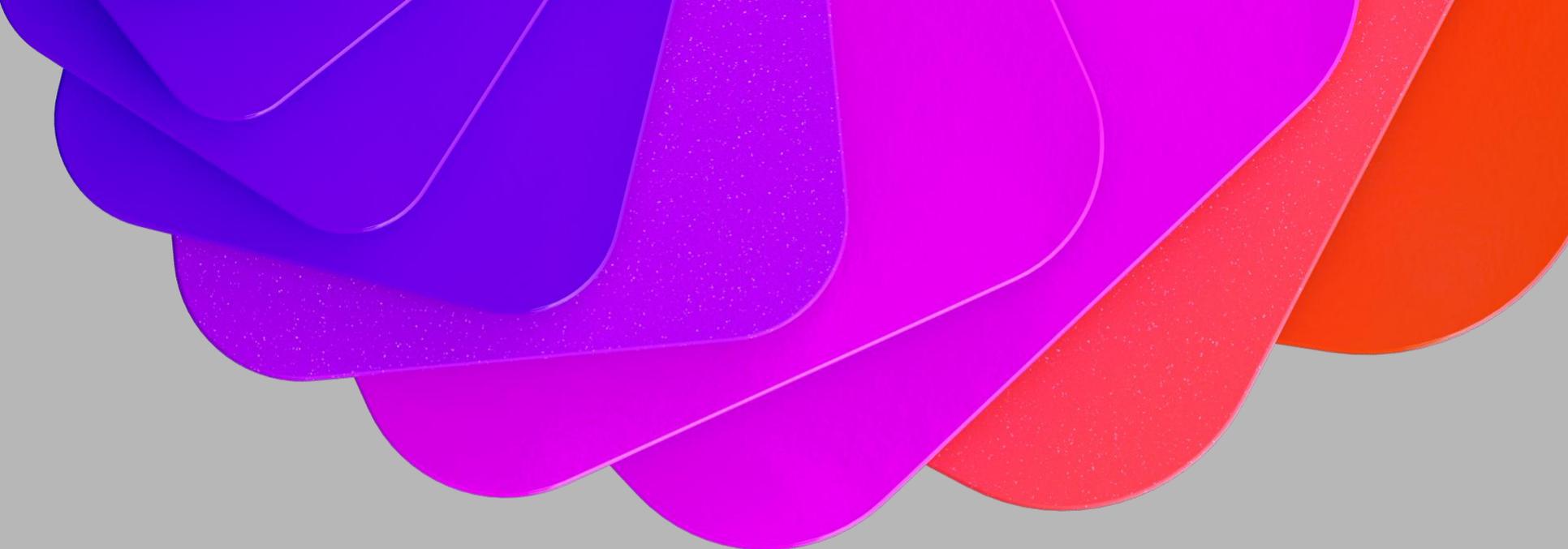
```
@Entity(tableName = "location_data")
data class LocationData(
    @PrimaryKey(autoGenerate = true)
    val id: Long = 0,
    val locationJson: String,
    val createdAt: Long,
    val isSent: Boolean = false
)

@Dao
interface LocationDao {
    @Insert
    suspend fun insert(locationData: LocationData)

    @Query("SELECT * FROM location_data WHERE isSent = 0")
    suspend fun getUnsentLocations(): List<LocationData>

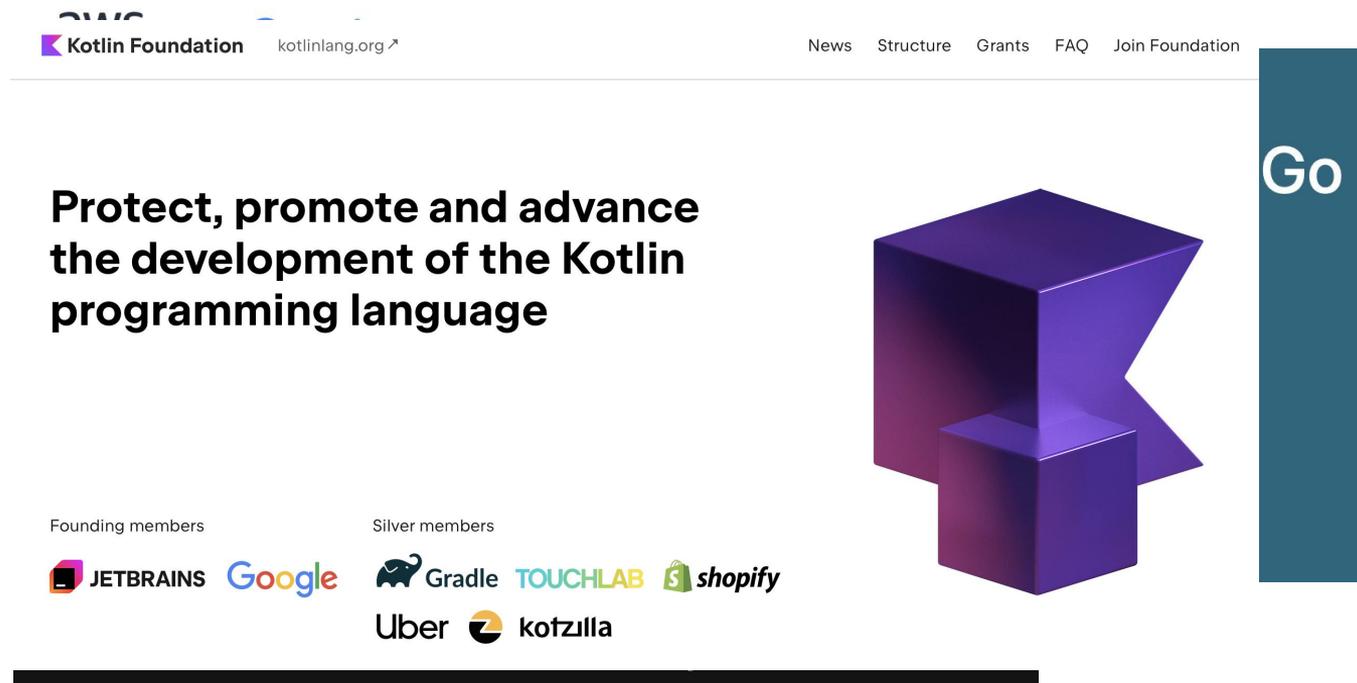
    @Query("UPDATE location_data SET isSent = 1 WHERE id IN (:ids)")
    suspend fun markAsSent(ids: List<Long>)
}

@Database(entities = [LocationData::class], version = 1)
abstract class LocalCacheDatabase : RoomDatabase() {
    companion object {
        private var instance: LocalCacheDatabase? = null;
        fun get(context: Context): LocalCacheDatabase {
            if (instance == null) {
                instance = Room
                    .databaseBuilder(
                        context,
                        LocalCacheDatabase::class.java,
                        name: "local_cache_db"
                    )
                    .build();
            }
            return instance!!;
        }
    }
    abstract fun locationDao(): LocationDao
}
```



我为什么愿意学习并将  
Kotlin投入生产？

# JetBrains的支持



The image is a screenshot of the Kotlin Foundation website. At the top left, there is a navigation bar with the Kotlin Foundation logo and the URL [kotlinlang.org](https://kotlinlang.org). To the right of the logo, there are links for "News", "Structure", "Grants", "FAQ", and "Join Foundation". The main content area features a large heading: "Protect, promote and advance the development of the Kotlin programming language". To the right of this text is a large, 3D purple Kotlin logo. Further to the right is a vertical teal bar with the word "Go" written in white. Below the heading, there are two sections of member logos. The "Founding members" section includes logos for JETBRAINS, Google, Gradle, TOUCHLAB, and shopify. The "Silver members" section includes logos for Uber and kotzilla. A thick black horizontal bar is located at the bottom of the page.

Kotlin Foundation [kotlinlang.org](https://kotlinlang.org)

News Structure Grants FAQ Join Foundation

## Protect, promote and advance the development of the Kotlin programming language

Go

Founding members

Silver members

JETBRAINS Google Gradle TOUCHLAB shopify

Uber kotzilla

# JetBrains的支持

## Protect, promote and advance the development of the Kotlin

Android Developers > Get started > Kotlin > 指南

## Android 的 Kotlin



本页内容

[为什么要优先使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 开发?](#)

[Kotlin 优先意味着什么?](#)

[我们也使用 Kotlin!](#)

All News Releases Multiplatform

News

## The New JVM

在 2019 年 Google I/O 大会上，JetBrains 宣布 Kotlin 将作为 Android 的一种富有表现力且简洁的官方语言，建议您从 Kotlin 开始您的 Android 应用开发。

为了支持使用 Kotlin 进行 Android 应用开发，JetBrains 提供了 IntelliJ IDEA 和 Android Studio 的 Kotlin 插件。如需详细了解 Kotlin 在 Android 上的支持，请参阅 [Android 在 Kotlin 方面的承诺](#)。

```
1 package com.example.composepluginizedemo
2
3 > import ...
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16 class MainActivity : AppCompatActivity() {
17     override fun onCreate(savedInstanceState: Bundle?) {
18         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState)
19         enableEdgeToEdge()
20         setContent {
21             ComposePluginizeDemoTheme {
22                 Scaffold(modifier = Modifier.fillMaxSize()) {
23                     Greeting(
24                         name = "PluginDemo1",
25                         modifier = Modifier.padding(in
26
27
28
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99
100
```

# 社区和生态的稳步提升



```
20 class UserServiceKt {
72     .joinActiveAvatarHistoryItem():MPJLambdaWrapper<T> {
74     .leftJoin(UserAvatarHistoryItemDO::class.java)
80         return@subEq subOn.selectActive();
81     } as JoinAbstractLambdaWrapper<T, *>
82 }
83 }
84 }
85 private fun MPJLambdaWrapper<UserAvatarHistoryItemDO>.selectActive()
86     return this.eq(UserAvatarHistoryItemDO::getUserCode)
87     .orderByDesc(UserAvatarHistoryItemDO::getCreate
```

Overload resolution ambiguity. All these functions match.

- `public open fun <R : Any!> orderByDesc(column: SFunction<TypeVariable(R)>, *): MPJLambdaWrapper<UserAvatarHistoryItemDO!>.MPJLambdaWrapper`
- `public final fun <R : Any!> orderByDesc(column: SFunction<TypeVariable(R)>, *): MPJLambdaWrapper<UserAvatarHistoryItemDO!>.MPJLambdaWrapper`

```
KtormExample.kt
1 import ...
2
3 fun main() {
4     val database = Database.connect("jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/ktorm", user = "root", password = "***")
5
6     // SQL DSL
7     database
8     .from(Employees)
9     .innerJoin(Departments, on = Employees.departmentId eq Departments.id)
10    .select(Departments.name, avg(Employees.salary))
11    .where { Departments.location eq "Beijing" }
12    .groupBy(Departments.name)
13    .having { avg(Employees.salary) greater 100.0 }
14    .forEach { row ->
15        println("${row.getString(1)}:${row.getDouble(2)}")
16    }
17
18    // Sequence APIs
19    database
20    .sequenceOf(Employees)
21    .filter { it.departmentId eq 1 }
22    .filter { it.name like "%vince%" }
23    .mapColumns { tupleOf(it.id, it.name) }
24    .forEach { (id, name) ->
25        println("${id}$name")
26    }
27 }
```

```
> .fleet
> .gradle
> .idea
> .kotlin
> .gitignore
> build.gradle.kts
```

# 从css binding到统一的Modifier API

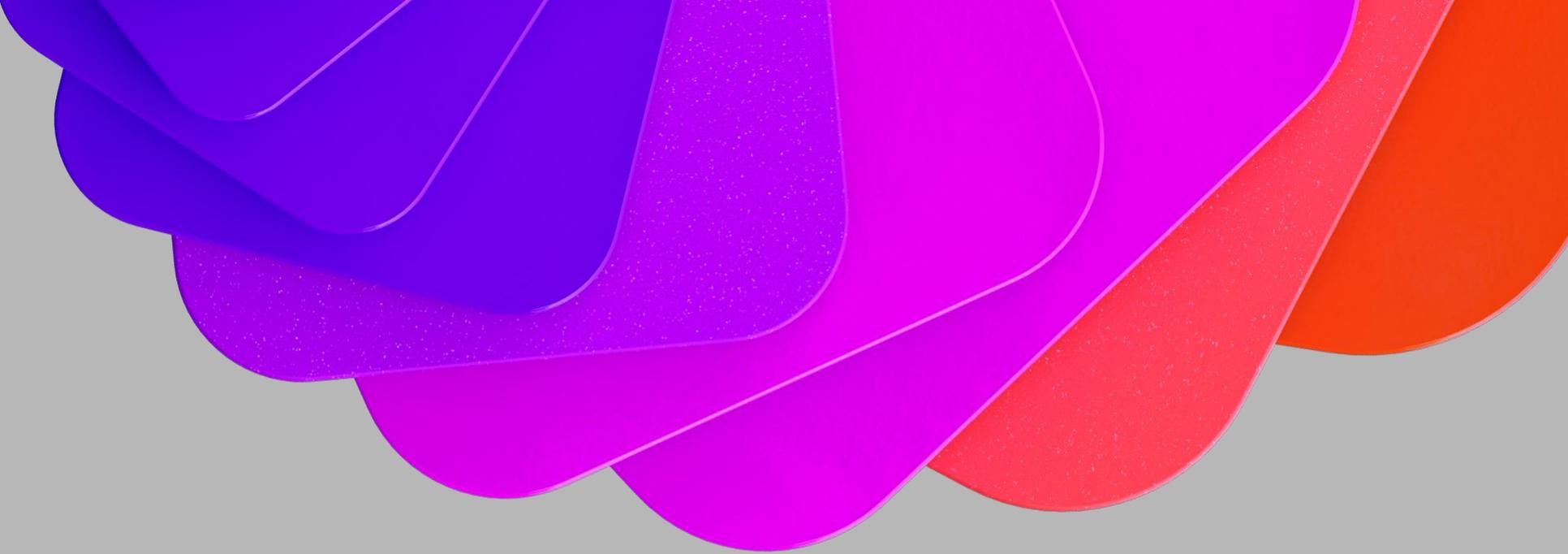
```
fun main() {
    var count: Int by mutableStateOf( value: 0)

    renderComposable(rootElementId = "root") {
        Button (){

        }
        Div({ style { padding(25.px); } }) {
            Button(attrs = {
                onClick { count -= 1 }
            }) {
                Text( value: "-1")
            }
        }
        Span({ style { padding(15.px); } }) {
            Text( value: "$count")
        }
        Button(attrs = {
            onClick { count += 1 }
        }) {
            Text( value: "+1")
        }
    }
    NameCard( name: "any", description: "")
}
```

```
@Composable
@Preview
fun App() {
    MaterialTheme {
        var showContent by remember { mutableStateOf(false) }
        Column(Modifier.fillMaxWidth(), horizontalAlignment = Alignment.CenterHorizontally) {
            Button(onClick = { showContent = !showContent }) {
                Text("Click me!")
            }
        }
        AnimatedVisibility(showContent) {
            val greeting = remember { Greeting().greet() }
            Column(Modifier.fillMaxWidth(), horizontalAlignment = Alignment.CenterHorizontally) {
                Image(painterResource(Res.drawable.compose_multiplatform), null)
                Text("Compose: $greeting")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
@OptIn(ExperimentalComposeUiApi::class)
fun main() {
    ComposeViewport(document.body!!) {
        App()
    }
}
```



实际后端开发中，Kotlin的优势

# 更简洁、流畅

```
fun newFindUntilDeepestByPathQueryKt(node: String, new *
    property: String,
    nextLevelEdgeName: String,
    namePath: List<String>): String{
    val pathVar="path".asCypherVariable();
    @Language("Cypher")
    val queryStr=""
    WITH ${pathVar} AS path
    MATCH (n0:${node}){${property}:path[0]}
        WHERE NOT((:${node})-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]>-(n0))
    WITH path,n0,[n0] AS res
    ${
        (1 ≤ until < namePath.size)
        .map { i->
            val escapedNameItem=namePath[i]
                .escapeForCypherQuery();
            @Language("Cypher")
            val itemQueryStr= ""
            //查询路径项:|`${escapedNameItem}`|
            OPTIONAL MATCH (n${i-1})-[:${nextLevelEdgeName}]>-(n${i}:${node}){${property}:path[${i}]}}
            WITH path, n${i}, coalesce(res+[n${i}],res) AS res
            """;
            return@map itemQueryStr;
        }
        .joinToString()
    }
    UNWIND res AS x
    WITH x
        WHERE x IS NOT NULL
    RETURN collect(x) AS res
    """"
    return queryStr;
}
```

```
public static String newFindUntilDeepestByPathQuery( no usages new *
    String node,
    String property,
    String nextLevelEdgeName,
    List<String> namePath
) {
    StringBuilder queryBuilder = new StringBuilder();

    queryBuilder.append("WITH $path AS path\n")
        .append("MATCH (n0:").append(node)
        .append("(").append(property).append(":path[0])\n")
        .append("WHERE NOT (:".append(node).append("-[:")
        .append(nextLevelEdgeName).append(">-(n0))\n")
        .append("WITH path, n0, [n0] AS res\n");

    String dynamicPart = IntStream.range(1, namePath.size()) IntStream
        .mapToObj(i -> {
            String escapedNameItem = namePath.get(i).replace(target: "\n", replacement: "");
            return String.format("// 查询路径项: '%s'\n"
                + "OPTIONAL MATCH (n%d)-[:%s]->(n%d:%s{path[%d]})\n"
                + "WITH path, n%d, coalesce(res + [n%d], res) AS res\n",
                    escapedNameItem, i - 1, nextLevelEdgeName, i, node, property, i, i, i);
        }) Stream<String>
        .collect(Collectors.joining());

    queryBuilder.append(dynamicPart);
    queryBuilder.append("UNWIND res AS x\n")
        .append("WITH x\n")
        .append("WHERE x IS NOT NULL\n")
        .append("RETURN collect(x) AS res\n");

    return queryBuilder.toString();
}
```

# 减少“削足适履”

```
public String readFileJava(String fileName) throws IOException { no usages
    StringBuilder stringBuilder=new StringBuilder();
    try (BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName))) {
        boolean findElementJava(List<List<Integer>> matrix, int target) { no
            try {
                for (int i = 0; i < matrix.size(); i++) {
                    List<Integer> row = matrix.get(i);
                    for (int j = 0; j < row.size(); j++) {
                        if (row.get(j) == target) {
                            System.out.println("Found at " + i + ", " + j);
                            throw new FoundException(); // 通过抛出异常中断
                        }
                    }
                }
            } catch (FoundException e) {
                return true; // 处理异常并返回结果
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
}

static class FoundException extends RuntimeException {} 2 usages
```

```
fun readFileKotlin(fileName: String): String{
    val file= File(fileName);
    return try{
        file.bufferedReader()
            .use {
                return@use it.readText();
            }
    }catch (e:IOException){
        throw IOException("按行读取文件:${fileName}出错",e);
    }
}
```

```
fun findElementKotlin(matrix: List<List<Int>>, target: Int): Boolean {
    matrix.forEachIndexed { rowIndex, row ->
        row.forEachIndexed { _, value ->
            if (value == target) {
                println("Found at `rowIndex, `$colIndex")
                return true // 找到目标后提前返回
            }
        }
    }
    return false
}
```

# 在优化时保持简洁

```
fun processUserDataSync(userCodeIn: Set<String>): List<UserDTO> {  
    val userDOList = listUserByUserCodeInSync(userCodeIn);  
    return userDOList.map { userDO ->  
        val tagItemDOList =  
            listUserTagItemByUserCodeSync(userDO.userCode);  
        return@map UserDTO().apply {  
            this.userDO = userDO;  
            this.tagDOList = tagItemDOList;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
fun processUserData(userCodeIn: Set<String>): List<UserDTO> = runBlocking {  
    val userDOList = listUserByUserCodeIn(userCodeIn)  
    return@runBlocking userDOList  
        .map { userDO ->  
            async {  
                val tagItemDOList =  
                    listUserTagItemByUserCode(userDO.userCode);  
                return@async UserDTO().apply {  
                    this.userDO = userDO;  
                    this.tagDOList = tagItemDOList;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    .awaitAll();  
}
```

# 在优化时保持简洁

```
private final ExecutorService executor =  
    Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
```

```
List<CompletableFuture<UserDTO>> futures = userDOList.parallelStream() Stream<UserDO>  
    .map(userDO -> listUserTagItemByUserCode(userDO.getUserCode())  
        .thenApply(tagItemDOList -> {
```

```
public CompletableFuture  
    return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {  
        List<UserDO> foundUserDOList = userDOList  
        Set<String> foundUserCodes = foundUserDOList  
            .map(UserDO::getUserCode)  
            .collect(Collectors.toSet());  
        Set<String> notFoundUserCodes = userCodes  
            .filter(c -> !foundUserCodes.contains(c))  
            .collect(Collectors.toSet());  
        if (!notFoundUserCodes.isEmpty()) {
```

```
public CompletableFuture<List<UserDTO>>  
    return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(() -> {  
        LambdaQueryWrapper<UserDO> queryWrapper =  
            new LambdaQueryWrapper<>().eq(UserDO::getUserCode, userCodeIn);  
        return tagItemDOListByUserCode(queryWrapper, executor);  
    }, executor);  
}
```

```
public CompletableFuture<List<UserDTO>> processUserData(Set<String> userCodeIn) { no usages  
    return listUserByUserCodeIn(userCodeIn).thenCompose(userDOList -> {  
        List<CompletableFuture<UserDTO>> futures = userDOList.parallelStream() Stream<UserDO>  
            .map(userDO -> listUserTagItemByUserCode(userDO.getUserCode())  
                .thenApply(tagItemDOList -> {  
                    UserDTO userDTO = new UserDTO();  
                    userDTO.setUserDO(userDO);  
                    userDTO.setTagDOList(tagItemDOList);  
                    return userDTO;  
                }) Stream<CompletableFuture<...>>  
            .toList();  
        CompletableFuture<Void> allOf = CompletableFuture.allOf(futures.toArray(new CompletableFuture[0]));  
        return allOf.thenApply(v -> futures.parallelStream() Stream<CompletableFuture<...>>  
            .map(CompletableFuture::join) Stream<UserDTO>  
            .toList());  
    });  
}
```

```
ableFuture[0]));
```

# 与java互操作

```
@Entity 17 usages
@Table(name = UserDO.TABLE_NAME)
@TableName(UserDO.TABLE_NAME)
@Data
public class UserDO {
    // ...
}

package com.example.kotl
import com.example.kotli
import com.example.kotli
import com.example.kotli
import com.github.yulich
interface UserMBPMapper:
    MPJBaseMapper<UserDO>
interface UserTagItemMBP
    MPJBaseMapper<UserTa
interface UserAvatarHist
    MPJBaseMapper<UserTa

@Data 13 usages
public class UserDTO {
    // ...
}

open fun getUserProfile(userCode: String): UserProfileVO {
    return JoinWrappers
        .lambda(UserDO::class.java)
        .selectAssociation(UserDO::class.java, UserDTO::userDO)
        .selectCollection<UserDTO, UserTagItemDO, UserTagItemDO, List<UserTagItemDO>>(
            UserTagItemDO::class.java, UserDTO::tagDOList
        )
        .selectAssociation(UserAvatarHistoryItemDO::class.java, UserDTO::activeAvatarHistoryItemDO)
        .optionalJoinTagAndAvatarHistory(
            includeTag= true,
            includeAvatarHistory = true
        )
        .eq(UserDO::getUserCode, userCode)
        .let {
            return@let userMBPMapper.selectJoinOne(UserDTO::class.java, it);
        }
        ?.wrapToVO()
        ?:throw RuntimeException("未找到对应的用户:${userCode}")
}
```

Thanks!  
Have a  
Nice Kotlin



Kotlin

@AkaAny

# 问答环节



Kotlin 中文开发者大会