

DSL

~ dsl_slides

* about::contacts(me)

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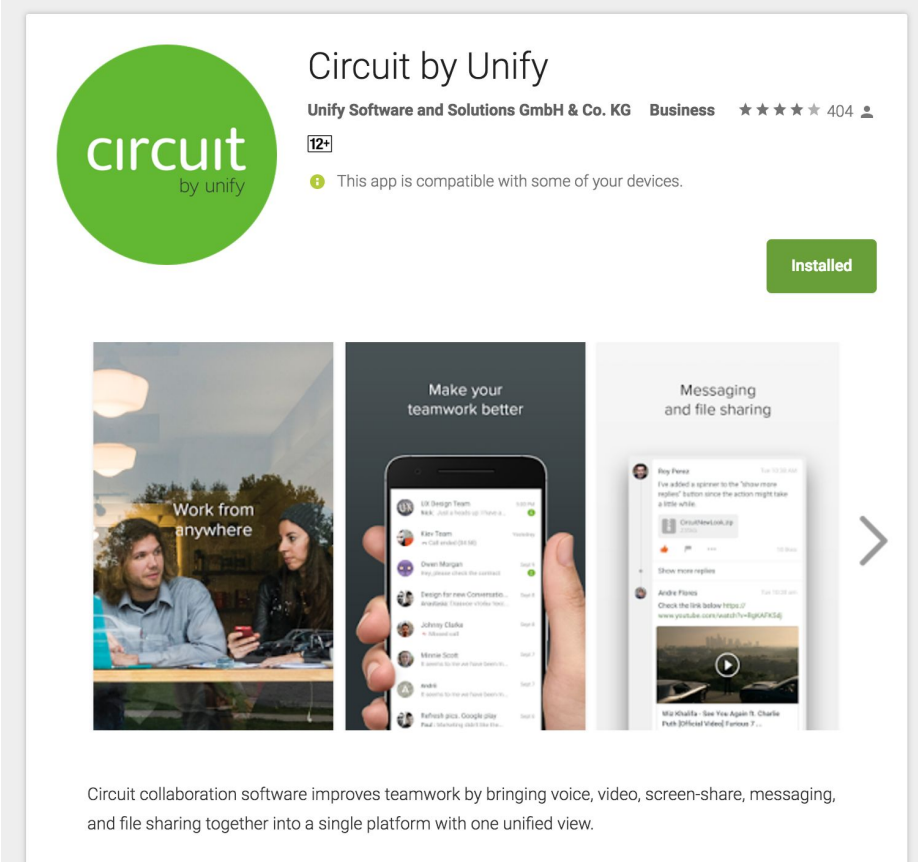
Agenda

- About my current project
- Project challenges
- What is DSL? Is it a solution?
- DSL in Kotlin
- Kotlin features
- Example from my project

Circuit by Unify

Features:

- Private Conversations
- Commenting and reply
- Flagging
- Audio and video calling
- 1-2-1 and group calling
- Joining active calls
- Active speaker dynamic calls stage
- Mute
- Moving calls between Circuit devices
- Access to conference details
- PSTN dial in
- Search
- much more...



The screenshot shows the app page for 'Circuit by Unify' on an app store. At the top left is the app's logo, a green circle with the word 'circuit' in white and 'by unify' in smaller text below it. To the right of the logo, the app name 'Circuit by Unify' is displayed in a large font. Below the name, the developer 'Unify Software and Solutions GmbH & Co. KG' is listed, along with the category 'Business', a star rating of 4.5 (represented by five stars with the last one partially filled), and 404 reviews. A '12+' age rating icon is visible. A green 'Installed' button is located in the top right corner. Below the header, three promotional images are shown: the first shows two people in a meeting with the text 'Work from anywhere'; the second shows a hand holding a smartphone displaying a list of contacts with the text 'Make your teamwork better'; the third shows a messaging interface with the text 'Messaging and file sharing'. A right-pointing arrow is on the far right of the promotional images. At the bottom of the page, a paragraph of text describes the app's capabilities.

Circuit collaboration software improves teamwork by bringing voice, video, screen-share, messaging, and file sharing together into a single platform with one unified view.

Circuit by Unify

- Android KitKat+
- Java 6
- Retrolambda
- RxJava
- Kotlin
- MVP
- Spek

Project challenges

Circuit by Unify

- Data classes often contains 700-1000 lines of code.
- Data classes generates from .proto files
- Complicated relations between classes
- Generating data for tests is hard

```
val messageItem = MessageItem(  
    convId = "convid",  
    title = "title",  
    avatar = Avatar.EMPTY,  
    creationTime = 42,  
    muted = false,  
    shortDescription = "",  
    modificationTime = 42,  
    unreadItemCount = 0,  
    leftDescriptionDrawable = 0,  
    rightDescriptionDrawable = 0,  
    isFailed = false,  
    convType = Conversation.ConversationType.DIRECT,  
    favourited = false,  
    isUserParticipant = true  
)
```



```
val usersFirstNames = "User1, User2, User3, User4"  
val conversationTopic = "Very interesting conversation"
```

```
it("Empty topic") {  
    val titleGroupEmptyTopic = Conversation().apply {  
        topic = ""  
        participantFirstNames = usersFirstNames  
        type = Conversation.ConversationType.GROUP  
        participants = listOf(Participant())  
    }.getTitle(mockedContext)
```

```
        Assert.assertEquals(EMPTY_GROUP_CONVERSATION,  
titleGroupEmptyTopic)  
    }
```

```
NotificationCompat.Builder builder = new NotificationCompat.Builder(context);
builder
    .setSmallIcon(R.drawable.icon_notification_circuit_logo_small)
    .setColor(ContextCompat.getColor(context, R.color.green))
    .setLargeIcon(largeIcon)
    .setContentTitle(userName)
    .setContentText(R.string.res_IsNowAvailable), userName)
    .setCategory(NotificationCompat.CATEGORY_SOCIAL)
    .setDefaults(NotificationCompat.DEFAULT_VIBRATE)
    .setAutoCancel(true)
    .setOnlyAlertOnce(true)
    .setContentIntent(contentIntent);
```

Fast@Furious Code Review

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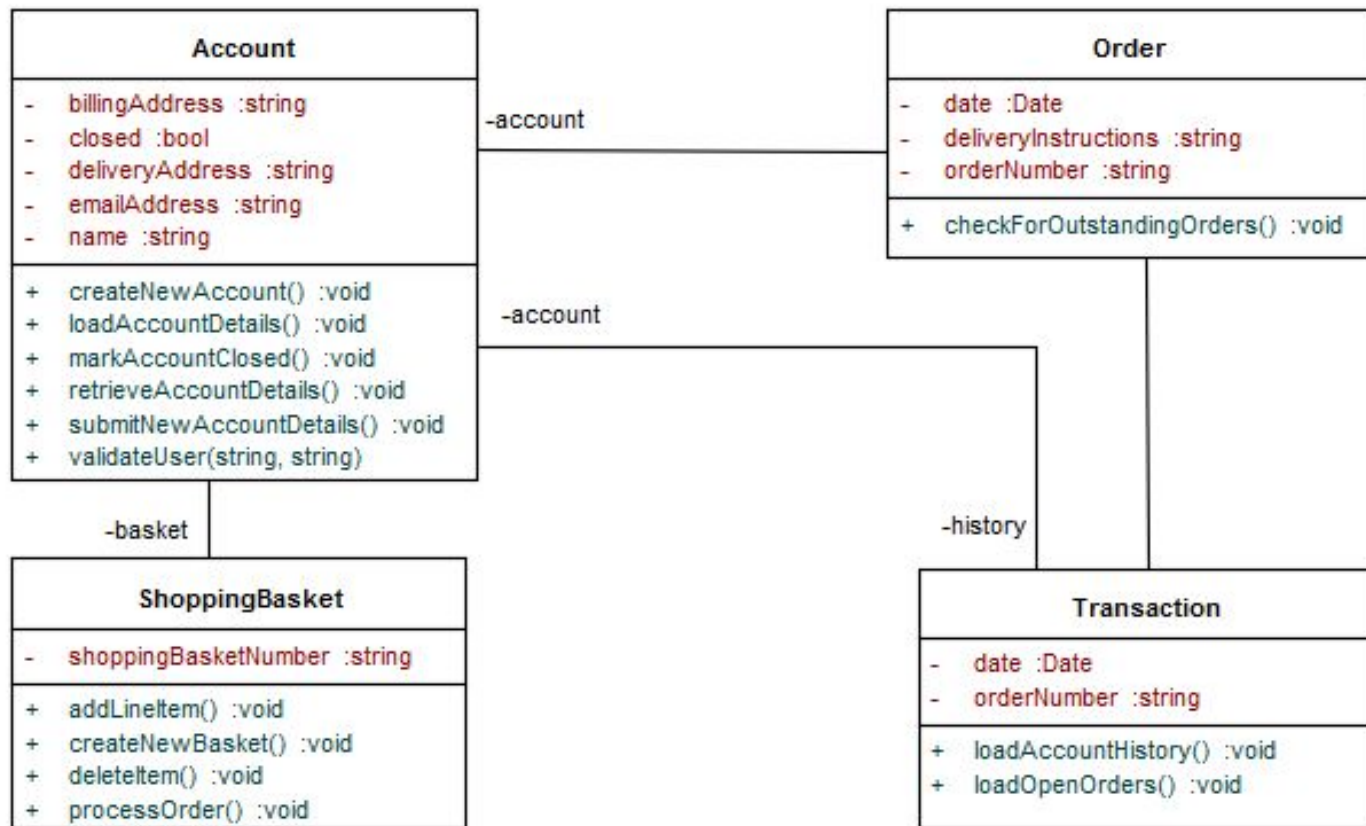
git commit -m '~ dsl_slides'

::	Подсистема
=	Создал новое. Аналогия: int a = 30;
+	Добавил метод/функционал
-	Удалил (устарело к примеру)
~	Изменил оставив совместимым(малый рефакторинг)
*	BugFix

What is DSL?

- Original Language (UML, Cucumber)
- Target Language (Gradle build script)

UML



Cucumber

```
# feature/hello_cucumber.feature
```

```
Feature: Hello Cucumber
```

```
As a product manager
```

```
I want our users to be greeted when they visit our site
```

```
So that they have a better experience
```

```
Scenario: User sees the welcome message
```

```
When I go to the homepage
```

```
Then I should see the welcome message
```

<https://cucumber.io/>

Gradle build script

```
android {
  compileSdkVersion 25
  buildToolsVersion "25.0.3"
  defaultConfig {
    applicationId "by.bkug.app"
    minSdkVersion 21
    targetSdkVersion 25
    versionCode 1
    versionName "1.0"
    testInstrumentationRunner "android.support.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
  }
  buildTypes {
    release {
      minifyEnabled false
      proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'
    }
  }
}
```

DSL in Kotlin

Anko

<https://github.com/Kotlin/anko>

```
<LinearLayout
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="vertical"
  android:padding="64dp">
```

```
<TextView
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:layout_marginBottom="32dp"
  android:text="@string/login_form"
  android:textSize="32sp"/>
```

```
<EditText
  android:id="@+id/email"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:hint="@string/email"
  android:inputType="textEmailAddress"/>
```

```
<EditText
  android:id="@+id/password"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="wrap_content"
  android:hint="@string/password"
  android:inputType="textPassword"/>
```

```
</LinearLayout>
```

```
verticalLayout {
  padding = dip(64)

  textView(R.string.login_form) {
    textSize = sp(32).toFloat()
  }.lparams {
    width = MATCH_PARENT
    bottomMargin = dip(16)
  }

  editText {
    hintResource = R.string.email
  }

  editText {
    hintResource = R.string.password
  }
}
```



Kotlinx

Kotlinx.html

```
html {
    head {
        title { +"XML encoding with Kotlin" }
    }
    body {
        h1 { +"XML encoding with Kotlin" }
        p { +"this format can be used as an alternative markup to XML" }
        // an element with attributes and text content
        a(href = "http://kotlinlang.org") { +"Kotlin" }
        p { +"some text" }

        // content generated by
        p {
            for (arg in args)
                +arg
        }
    }
}
```

<https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx.html>

Kotlinx.coroutines

```
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    launch(CommonPool) {  
        delay(1000L)  
        println("World!")  
    }  
    println("Hello,")  
    Thread.sleep(2000L)  
}
```

Kotlinx.*

Potential candidates

- *kotlinx.http*
- *kotlinx.logging*
- *kotlinx.json*
- *kotlinx.xml*
- *kotlinx.compression*
- *kotlinx.calendar*
- *kotlinx.drawing*

Gradle Script Kotlin

```
apply {  
    plugin("com.android.application")  
    plugin("kotlin-android")  
}  
  
android {  
    buildToolsVersion("25.0.0")  
    compileSdkVersion(23)  
  
    defaultConfig {  
        minSdkVersion(15)  
        targetSdkVersion(23)  
  
        applicationId = "com.example.kotlingradle"  
        versionCode = 1  
        versionName = "1.0"  
    }  
}
```

Teamcity configuration DSL

```
object Project : Project({  
    uuid = "8efe17c7-00c3-4f37-b304-71a46c42f7e4"  
    extId = "GitExtensions"  
    parentId = "_Root"  
    name = "Git Extensions"  
    description = "https://github.com/gitextensions/gitextensions"  
  
    vcsRoot(GitExtensions_HttpsGithubComJetbrainsGitextensions)  
  
    buildType(GitExtensions_Main)  
})
```

Spek

```
describe("playing rock paper scissor") {  
    context("when player one plays rock") {  
        beforeEachTest {  
            game.recordMove(player = Player.ONE, move = Move.ROCK)  
        }  
        context("and player two plays scissors") {  
            it("declares player one the winner") {  
                assertEquals("Player One wins!", game.getResult())  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

...

Kotlin Features

Lambda expressions

```
view.setOnClickListener(object: View.OnClickListener {  
    override fun onClick(v: View?) {  
        // do something  
    }  
})
```

Lambda expressions

```
view.setOnClickListener { /* do something */ }
```

Extension functions

```
fun View.visible() {  
    visibility = View.VISIBLE  
}
```

Extension properties

```
val ViewGroup.children: List<View>  
    get() = (0..childCount - 1).map { getChildAt(it) }
```


Infix functions

```
val Aliksandr = User()
```

```
val Dzmitry = User()
```

```
Aliksandr write "Hello, ${Dzmitry.firstName}!"
```

Infix functions

```
infix fun User.write(topic: String): ConversationItem {  
    return ConversationItem().apply {  
        this.title = topic  
    }  
}
```

Higher-Order Functions

```
fun toBeSynchronized() = sharedResource.operation()
```

```
val result = lock(lock, ::toBeSynchronized)
```

Higher-Order Functions

```
fun <T> lock(lock: Lock, body: () -> T): T {  
    lock.lock()  
    try {  
        return body()  
    }  
    finally {  
        lock.unlock()  
    }  
}
```

Operator overloading

```
val dreamTeam: List<User> = Aliaksandr + Dzmitry + Hanna
```

Operator overloading

```
operator fun User.plus(user: User): List<User> {  
    return listOf(this, user)  
}
```

Operator overloading

Expression	Translated to
<code>a + b</code>	<code>a.plus(b)</code>
<code>a - b</code>	<code>a.minus(b)</code>
<code>a * b</code>	<code>a.times(b)</code>
<code>a / b</code>	<code>a.div(b)</code>
<code>a..b</code>	<code>a.rangeTo(b)</code>
<code>much more...</code>	

<http://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/operator-overloading.html>

Function Literals with Receiver

```
User.() -> Unit
```


Function Literals with Receiver

```
fun Int.(other: Int): Int = this + other
```

Lambda with Receiver

```
fun User.default(block: User.() -> Unit): User {  
    userId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()  
    emailAddress = "$firstName.$lastName@gmail.com"  
    block()  
    return this  
}
```

Lambda with Receiver

```
val Aliksandr = User().default {  
    firstName = "Aliksandr"  
    lastName = "Salnikau"  
}
```

Default Arguments

```
fun a(href: String = "", init: A.() -> Unit) {  
    val a = initTag(A(), init)  
    a.href = href  
}
```

Default Arguments

```
a(href = "http://kotlinlang.org") { +"Kotlin" }
```

```
a { +"Kotlin" }
```

Type-Safe Builders

```
html {  
    head {  
        title { +"XML encoding with Kotlin" }  
    }  
    body {  
        h1 { +"XML encoding with Kotlin" }  
        p { +"Some text here" }  
    }  
}
```

Show me the code

Conclusions

- DSLs in Kotlin are easy to build
- DSLs in Kotlin work ideally as configuration API
- They can work as a powerful abstraction
- Custom DSL is not a silver bullet

Some links

- Cucumber - <https://cucumber.io/>
- Kotlinx.dom - <https://github.com/Kotlin/kotlinx.dom>
- Kotlin XML data binding DLS - <https://github.com/jonnyzzz/kotlin.xml.bind>
- TeamCity2DSL - <https://github.com/jonnyzzz/TeamCity2DSL>
- Kotlin links - <https://kotlin.link/?q=dsl>
- Систематизация коммитов - <https://habrahabr.ru/post/157317/>