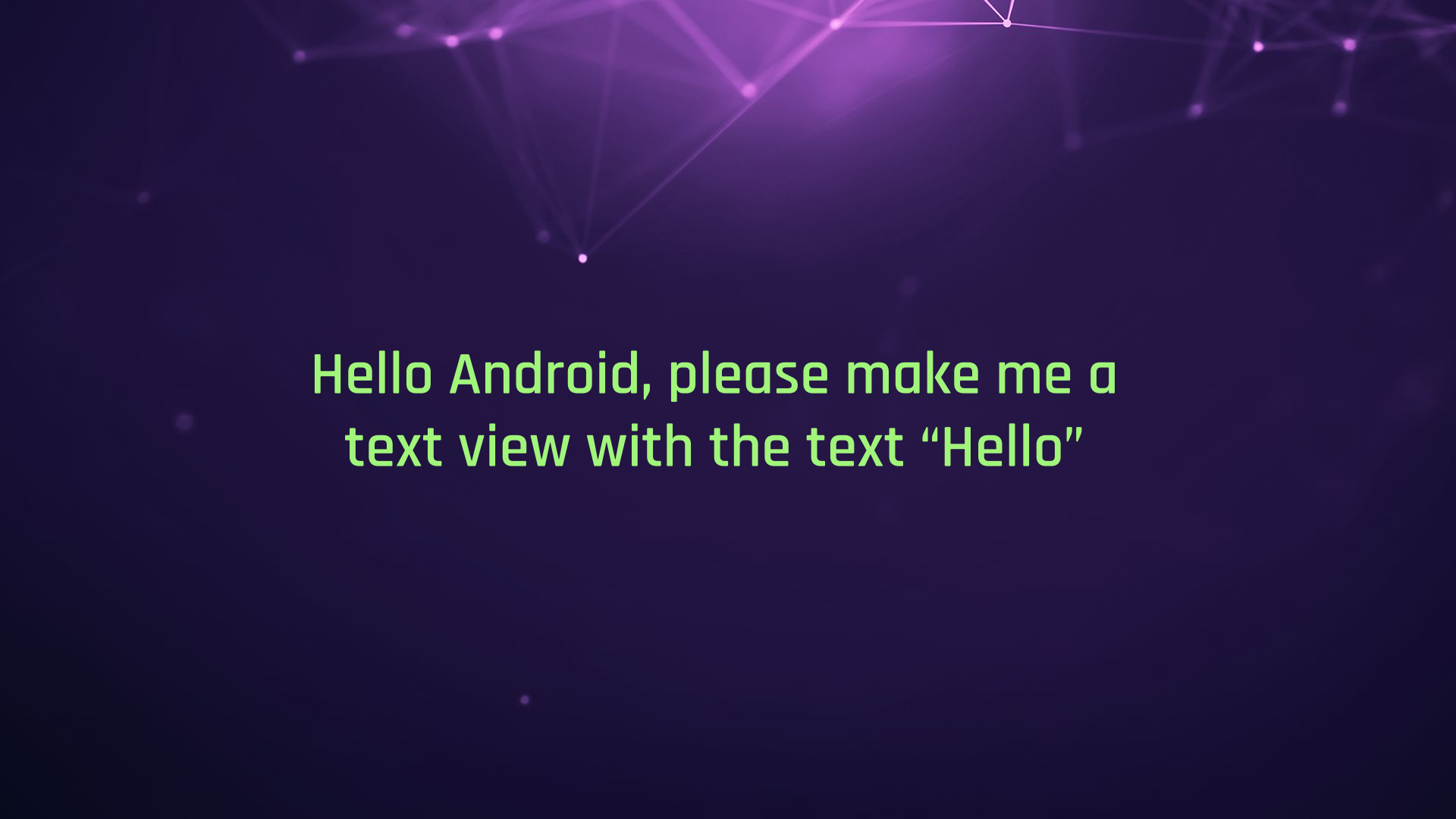


# A Dozen Techniques for Everyday Kotlin DSLs



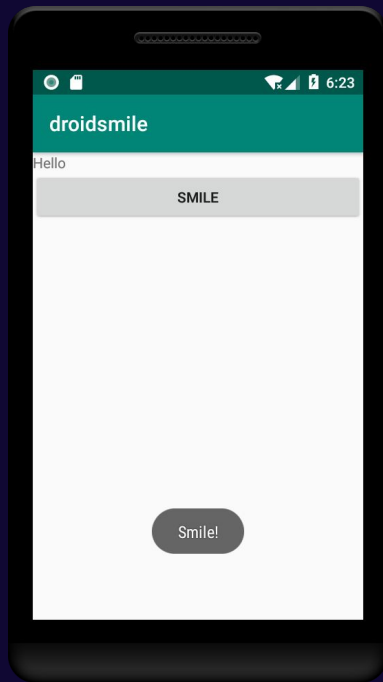
Greg Milette  
Android Developer  
@gregmilette



Hello Android, please make me a  
text view with the text “Hello”

## Android Code

```
val layout = LinearLayout(this)
layout.orientation = LinearLayout.VERTICAL
val hello = TextView(this)
hello.text = "Hello"
val button = Button(this)
button.text = "Smile"
button.setOnClickListener {
    Toast.makeText(this, "Smile!",
        Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show()
}
layout.addView(hello)
layout.addView(button)
```



# Android Code with Anko

```
verticalLayout {  
    textView { text = "Hello" }  
    button("Smile") {  
        onClick {  
            toast("Smile!")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

# What Makes a Domain Specific Language

Goal: Concise, readable syntax

- Language Nature
- Domain Focus
- Limited Expressiveness

```
val layout = LinearLayout(this)
layout.orientation =
    LinearLayout.VERTICAL
val hello = TextView(this)
hello.text = "Hello"
layout.addView(hello)
```



```
verticalLayout {
    textView { text = "Hello" }
}
```

## Problem: Construct a Tour

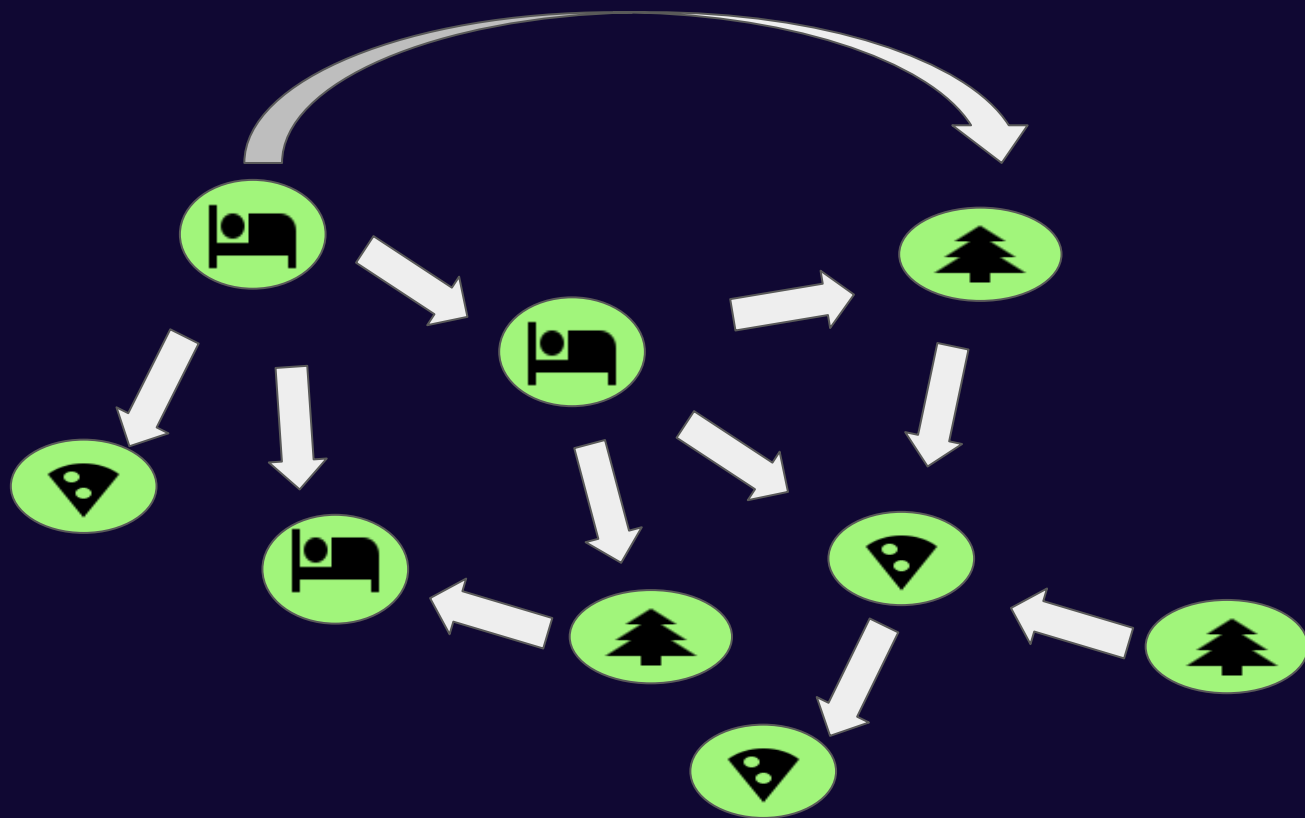


## A Tour with 3 Places

```
val hotel = Hotel("Hotel", 4)
val restaurant = Restaurant("Pizza", "italian")
val park = Park("Park")

val tour = Tour()
tour.step(hotel, restaurant)
tour.step(restaurant, park)
tour.step(park, hotel)
```

# World Wide Tour?





## Add Tour 2

```
val sushi = Restaurant("Sushi", "Japanese")
val hotel2 = Hotel("Hotel2", 4)
val tour2 = Tour()
tour2.step(hotel2, park)
tour2.step(park, sushi)
tour2.step(sushi, hotel2)

// still more and more tours
```

## Split into Functions

```
val places = mutableMapOf<String, Place>()
```

```
populatePlaces(places)
```

```
makeTour(places)
```

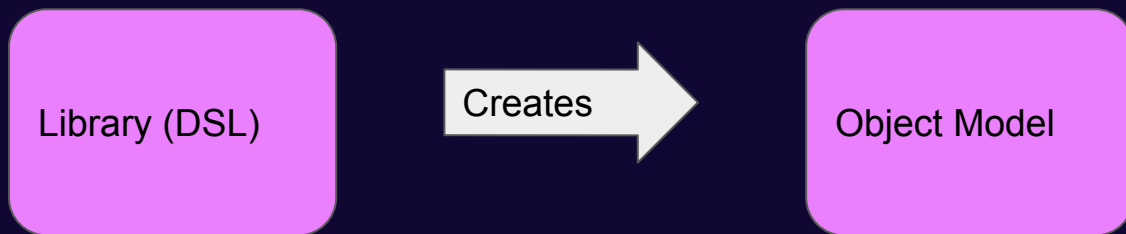
```
makeTour2(places)
```

```
makeTour3(places)
```

```
makeTour4(places)
```

# Options for Improving Authoring of Tour

1. Improve Object Model
2. Configuration File
3. Code Library for Creating Object Model (expose a DSL)



## A Home for the DSL

```
class TourBuilder {  
    // TODO  
  
    fun build(): Tour {  
  
    }  
  
}
```

# DSL Toolbox

Function chains	Symbols	@DSLMarker
Naming	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
Nested builders	Override property	Infix
Context variables	Invoke operator	

## Create a Function Chain

```
fun name(name: String): TourBuilder {  
    this.name = name  
    return this  
}
```

# Builders: Create Function Chains

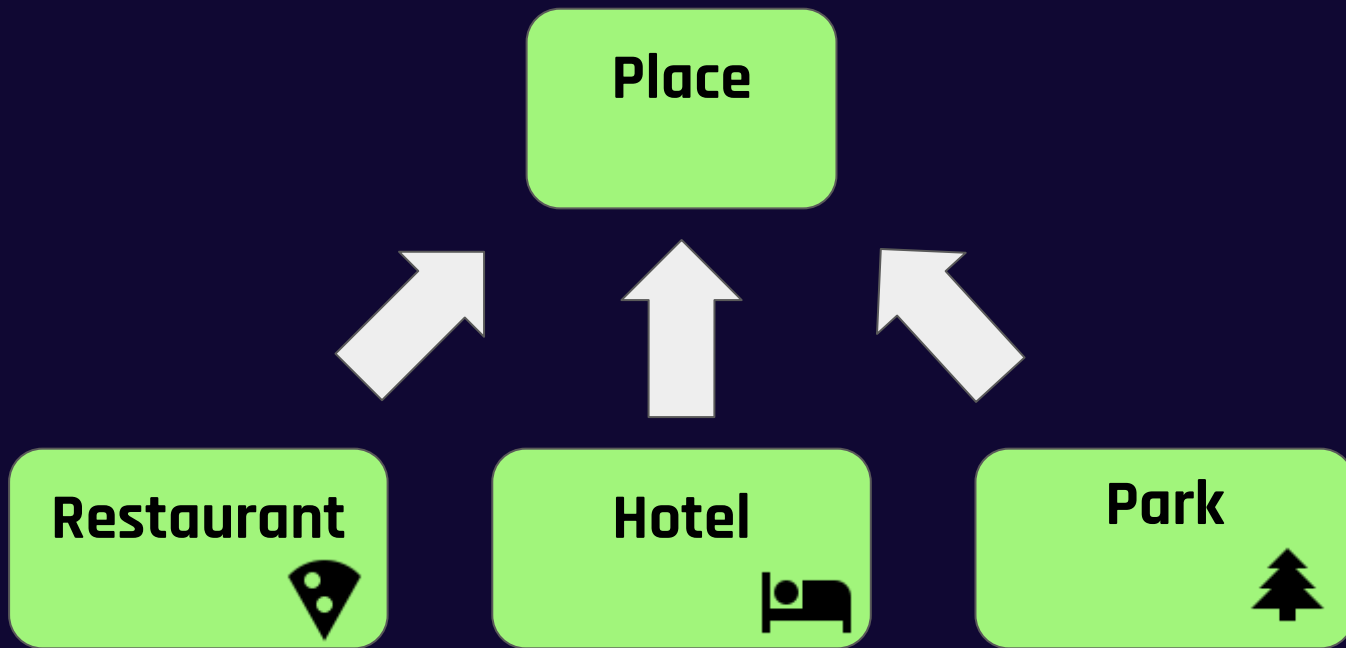
```
val restaurant =  
    TourBuilder()  
        .name("Pizza")  
        .kind("Restaurant")  
        .build()
```

# Builders: Named Like a Language

```
val restaurant =  
    TourBuilder()  
        .named("Pizza")  
        .isKindOf("Restaurant")  
        .build()
```



## 3 Types of Places



## Nested Builders: Enforcing a Language

```
val restaurant = TourBuilder()  
    .named("Pizza")  
    .asRestaurant()  
    .cuisine("Italian")  
    .build()
```



Restaurant-specific

# Nested Builders: Enforcing a Language

```
class TourBuilder {  
    fun asRestaurant() = RestaurantBuilder(this)  
    fun asHotel() = HotelBuilder(this)  
}
```

# Benefits of Nested Builders

```
val restaurant = TourBuilder()  
    .named("Pizza")  
    .asRestaurant()  
    .cuisine("Italian")  
    .build()
```

- Single builder
- Only valid objects
- IDE can assist

## Author a Tour



## Create a Tour

```
val hotel = builder.place("Hotel") //...  
val park = builder.place("Park") //..  
val pizza = builder.place("Pizza") //..
```

```
builder.step(hotel, park)  
builder.step(park, pizza)  
builder.step(pizza, hotel)
```

**Repetition**

```
val tour = builder.build()
```

## Context Variable Implementation

```
private var previous:PlaceBuilder? = null
```

```
fun next(next: PlaceBuilder): TourBuilder {  
    connect(previous, next)  
    previous = next  
    return this  
}
```

## Builder With a Context Variable

```
//.. places
```


```
builder.next(hotel).next(park).next(pizza).next(hotel)
```



## Gradle Builds Have Symbols

```
compile(project(":core"))  
compile(project(":lib"))  
compile(project(":common"))
```

## Temporary variables



```
val hotel = builder.place("Hotel") //...  
val park = builder.place("Park") //..  
val pizza = builder.place("Pizza") //..
```

```
builder.step(hotel, park)  
builder.step(park, pizza)  
builder.step(pizza, hotel)
```

```
val tour = builder.build()
```

## Builder with Symbols

```
builder.place("Hotel").asHotel().star(4)
builder.place("Pizza").asRestaurant().cuisine("Italian")
builder.place("Park").asPark()

builder.step("Hotel", "Park")
builder.step("Park", "Pizza")
builder.step("Pizza", "Hotel")
```

# Benefits of Using Symbols

- No need for temporary variables
- Handle dependencies

# DSL Toolbox

<del>Function chains</del>	<del>Symbols</del>	@DSLMarker
<del>Naming</del>	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
<del>Nested builders</del>	Override property	Infix
<del>Context variables</del>	Invoke operator	

Where are the Lambdas?



# Structured TourBuilder DSL

```
val tour = builder.build()  
    hotel {  
        name = "Hotel"  
        star(4)  
    }  
    restaurant {  
        cuisine("Italian")  
    }  
    park {  
        hiking()  
    }  
}
```

{ } provides structure

properties

# Functions for TourBuilder

```
class TourBuilder {  
  
    fun build(initialize: TourBuilder.() -> Unit): Tour  
  
    fun hotel(init: HotelBuilder.() -> Unit)  
    fun restaurant(init: RestaurantBuilder.() -> Unit)  
    fun park(init: ParkBuilder.() -> Unit)  
  
}
```



# Build Function

```
class TourBuilder {  
    fun build(initialize: TourBuilder.() -> Unit): Tour {  
        initialize()  
    }  
}
```



Lambda with receiver

## Implementation using Lambda with Receiver

```
fun restaurant(init: RestaurantBuilder.() -> Unit) {  
    val builder = RestaurantBuilder(placeBuilder)  
    placeBuilders.add(builder)  
    builder.init()  
}
```



Delayed execution

## Improve Property Setting Code

```
builder.build() {  
    hotel {  
        star(4)  
    }  
    restaurant {  
        cuisine("Italian")  
    }  
    park {  
        hiking()  
    }  
}
```

## Old Syntax

```
restaurant {  
    cuisine("Italian")  
}
```

## Cleaner Syntax

```
restaurant {  
    italian  
}
```

## Old Syntax

```
restaurant {  
    cuisine("Italian")  
}
```

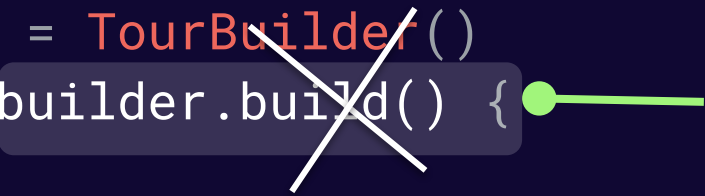
## Cleaner Syntax

```
restaurant {  
    italian  
}
```

```
val italian: Boolean  
    get() {  
        cuisine = "Italian"  
        return true  
    }
```

## Use Invoke Operator to Remove Call to Build

```
val builder = TourBuilder()  
val tour = builder.build() {  
    // ...  
}
```



No call to .build()

## Use Invoke Operator to Remove Call to Build

```
val builder = TourBuilder()  
val tour = builder {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
operator fun invoke(init: TourBuilder.() -> Unit): Tour {  
    init()  
}
```

## @DSLMarker

```
hotel {  
    star = 4  
    hotel {  
        star = 5  
    }  
}
```

@DslMarker

annotation class TourDsl

@TourDsl

class TourBuilder

@TourDsl

class HotelBuilder



# Lambdas, Properties, Invoke, @DSLMarker

## Lambdas

- Structure

## Properties

- Clean code for inside the lambdas

## Invoke

- Options for executing

## DSLMarker

- Make scoping work



# DSL Toolbox

<del>Function chains</del>	<del>Symbols</del>	<del>@DSLMarker</del>
<del>Naming</del>	<del>Lambda with receiver</del>	Extension function
<del>Nested builders</del>	<del>Override property</del>	Infix
<del>Context variables</del>	<del>Invoke operator</del>	

```
val places = builder.build() {  
    //... places
```

```
    step("Hotel", "Park")  
    step("Park", "Pizza")  
    step("Pizza", "Hotel")
```

```
}
```

Is this readable?

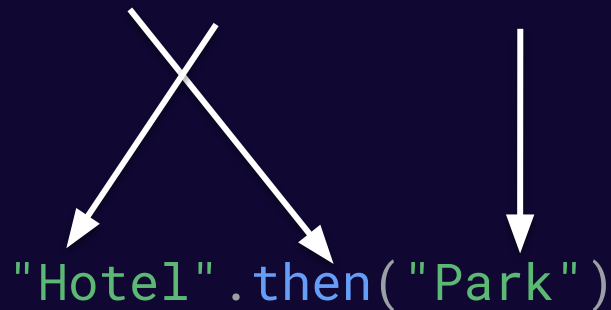
## Swap Function Name and Parameter Order

```
assertEquals(2, sum) // JUnit
```

```
sum.shouldEqual(2) // kluent
```

# Swap Function Name and Parameter Order

`step("Hotel", "Park")`



`"Hotel".then("Park")`

The diagram illustrates the mapping of parameters between two function calls. Two white arrows originate from the parameters of the `step` function: one from `"Hotel"` and one from `"Park"`. The arrow from `"Hotel"` points to the `then` property access in `"Hotel".then("Park")`, and the arrow from `"Park"` points to the argument `"Park"` in the same function call. This indicates that the parameter order in the second function call is swapped relative to the first.

# Swap Arguments

`step("Hotel", "Park")`



`"Hotel".then("Park")`

```
fun String.then(next: String)
{
    connect(this, next)
}
```

## Use Extension

```
val tour = builder.build() {  
    // .. places
```

```
    "Hotel".then("Park")  
    "Park".then("Pizza")  
    "Pizza".then("Hotel")
```

```
}
```

## Use Extension (as infix)

```
val tour = builder.build() {  
    // .. places
```

```
    "Hotel" then "Park"  
    "Park" then "Pizza"  
    "Pizza" then "Hotel"
```

No () or .

```
}
```



# Extensions

- Function name/argument swap creates readable code
- Be careful of scope

# DSL Toolbox

Function chains	Symbols	@DSLMarker
Naming	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
Nested builders	Override property	Infix
Context variables	Invoke operator	

## No DSL

```
val hotel =  
    Hotel("Hotel", 4)  
val restaurant =  
    Restaurant("Pizza", "Italian")  
  
val tour = Tour()  
tour.step(hotel, restaurant)  
tour.step(restaurant, park)  
tour.step(park, hotel)
```

## DSL

```
val tour = build {  
    hotel {  
        name = "Hotel"  
        star = 4  
    }  
    restaurant {  
        name = "Pizza"  
        italian  
    }  
  
    "Hotel" then "Park"  
    "Park" then "Pizza"  
    "Pizza" then "Hotel"  
}
```

# DSL Toolbox

Function chains	Symbols	@DSLMarker
Naming	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
Nested builders	Override property	Infix
Context variables	Invoke operator	

## Extension Function for Function Name/Argument Swap

```
toLatLon(location)           // util function style
```

```
location.asLatLon()          // readable
```

## Function Name/Argument Swap

```
class MapWrapper {  
    // ..  
    private fun Location.asLatLon(): LatLon {  
        return LatLon(latitude, longitude)  
    }  
}
```

private extension function improve syntax

# DSL Toolbox

Function chains	Symbols	@DSLMarker
Naming	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
Nested builders	Override property	Infix
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## Sooo Many Parameters


```
private fun showDetail(  
    fragmentManager: FragmentManager,  
    tag: String,  
    id: Int,  
    slideIn: Boolean = false,  
    slideOut: Boolean = false,  
    fadeIn: Boolean = false,  
    fadeOut: Boolean = false,  
    addToBackStack: Boolean = false,  
    backStackTag: String = tag,  
    container: Int = R.id.fragment_container)
```



## How Improve this with a Lambda

- Capture variation in arguments in a lambda
- Delay execution

## Delayed Execution

```
// preprocessing  
val transaction = fragmentManager.beginTransaction()  
// execute the lambda  
transaction.transactionBlock()   
// post processing  
transaction.show(fragmentToPlace)  
transaction.commit()
```

**Execute lambda**

## Pass argument to Lambda

```
private fun showDetail(  
    fragmentManager: FragmentManager,  
    id: Int,  
    transactionBlock: (FragmentTransaction) -> Unit)
```

```
showDetail(fragmentManager, id) {  
    it.setCustomAnimations(android.R.anim.fade_in,  
                           android.R.anim.fade_out)  
    it.addToBackStack("hotel")  
}
```

## Lambda with Receiver

```
private fun showDetail(  
    fragmentManager: FragmentManager,  
    id: Int,  
    transactionBlock: FragmentTransaction.() -> Unit)
```

```
showDetail(fragmentManager, id) {  
    setCustomAnimations(android.R.anim.fade_in,  
                        android.R.anim.fade_out)  
    addToBackStack("hotel")  
}
```

## Custom Builder as Receiver

```
private fun showDetail(  
    fragmentManager: FragmentManager,  
    id: Int,  
    transactionBlock: TransactionBuilder.() -> Unit)
```

```
showDetail(fragmentManager, id) {  
    slideIn  
    backStackTag = "hotel"  
}
```

## Changes to Our Function

`slideIn: Boolean = false //and other params`



`transactionBlock: (FragmentTransaction) -> Unit`



`transactionBlock: FragmentTransaction.() -> Unit`



`transactionBlock: TransactionBuilder.() -> Unit`

# DSL Toolbox

Function chains	Symbols	@DSLMarker
Naming	Lambda with receiver	Extension function
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# Resources

## Books

- Domain Specific Language, (Fowler, Parsons) <https://martinfowler.com/books/dsl.html>
- Kotlin in Action (Dmitry Jemerov and Svetlana Isakova)

## Presentations

- KotlinConf 2018 - Creating Internal DSLs in Kotlin by Venkat Subramaniam: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JzTeAM8N1-o>

## Github

- Village DSL: <https://github.com/zsmb13/VillageDSL>
- Castle builder DSL: <https://github.com/gmilette/kotlin-castle-dsl/tree/master/src/dsl/castlebuilder>

## Courses

- Domain Specific Languages in Kotlin (Pluralsight)  
<https://www.pluralsight.com/courses/kotlin-fundamentals-domain-specific-languages>



