



Kotlin DSL: Modularización en proyectos



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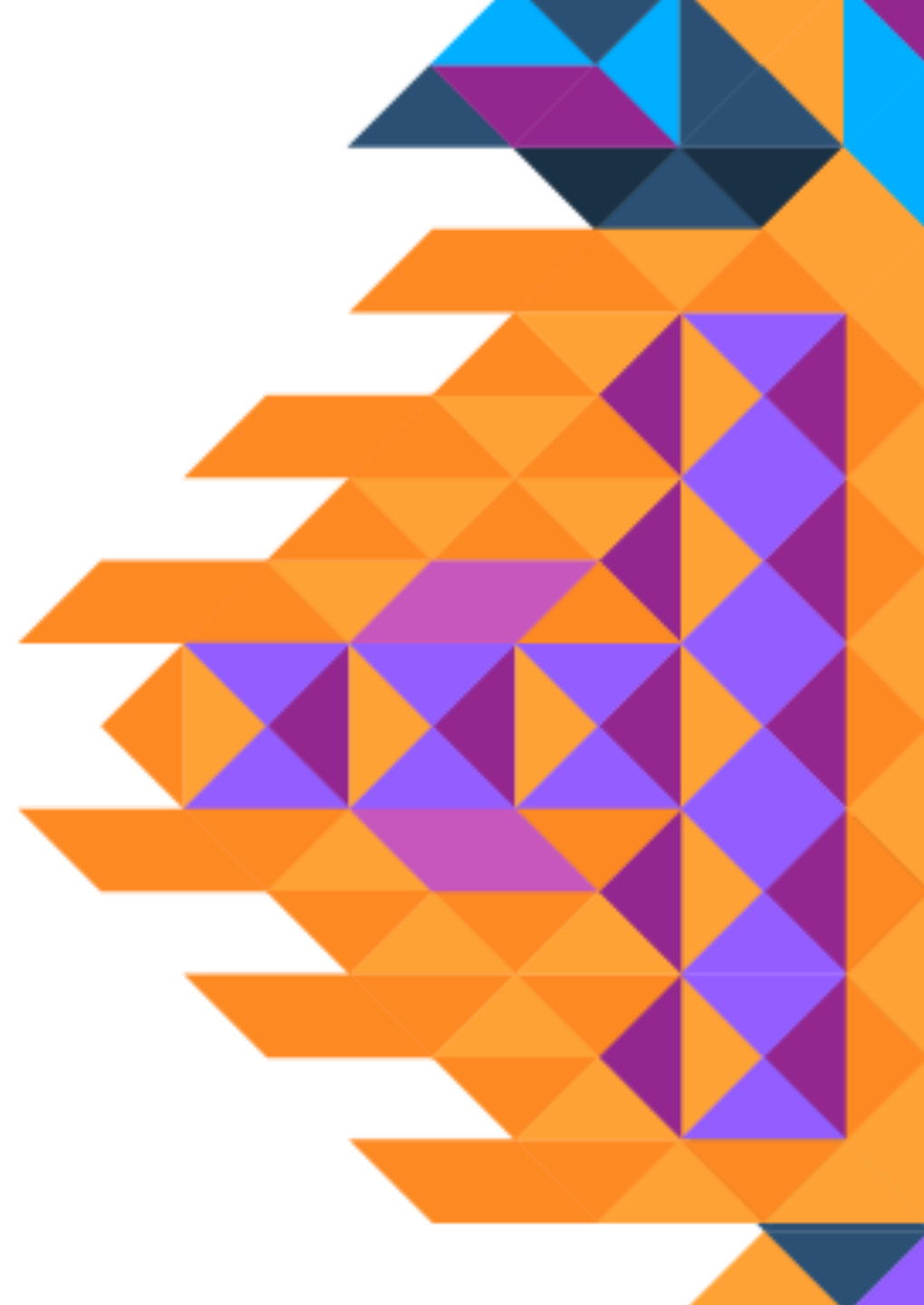



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Doing code @ Konfio

**What the
heck is DSL?**





*A **domain-specific language (DSL)** is a computer **language** specialized to a **particular application domain**. This is in contrast to a general-purpose **language (GPL)**, which is broadly applicable across **domains**.*

Like, for real? 🤔

- Provides you a flexible tool
- Particular applications
- Kotlin used it already



Has anyone used this before? 🤔

YES



For real? 😲

```
Extension.function()  
+  
Lambda {  
    //Code  
}
```



Extension Functions

```
//Extension function  
fun Int.someCoolStuff {  
    this.stuff()  
}
```



Extension Functions

//Receiver

```
fun Int.someCoolStuff {  
    this.stuff()  
}
```



Extension Functions

```
//Lambda
```

```
{ () -> doStuff() }
```



Extension Functions

//Lambda with receiver

```
{ () -> this.doStuff() }
```



Lets create an DSL function

```
class IsleOfDogs {  
    var type: String? = ""  
}
```



Extension Functions

```
class IsleOfDogs {  
    var type: String? = ""  
}
```

```
fun isleOfDogs (lambda: IsleOfDogs.() -> Unit) : IsleOfDogs {  
    return IsleOfDogs().apply(lambda)  
}
```



A common example with Kotlin

```
fun buildString(action: (StringBuilder).() -> Unit): String {  
    val stringBuilder = StringBuilder()  
    action(stringBuilder)  
    return stringBuilder.toString()  
}
```



A common example with Kotlin

```
buildString {  
    append("<")  
    append("We love Kotlin at Konfio!")  
    append(">")  
}
```



A common example

```
textView.text = "We love Kotlin at Konfio"  
textView.setOnClickListener {  
    //This is a listener  
}  
textView.setTextColor(Color.BLACK)
```

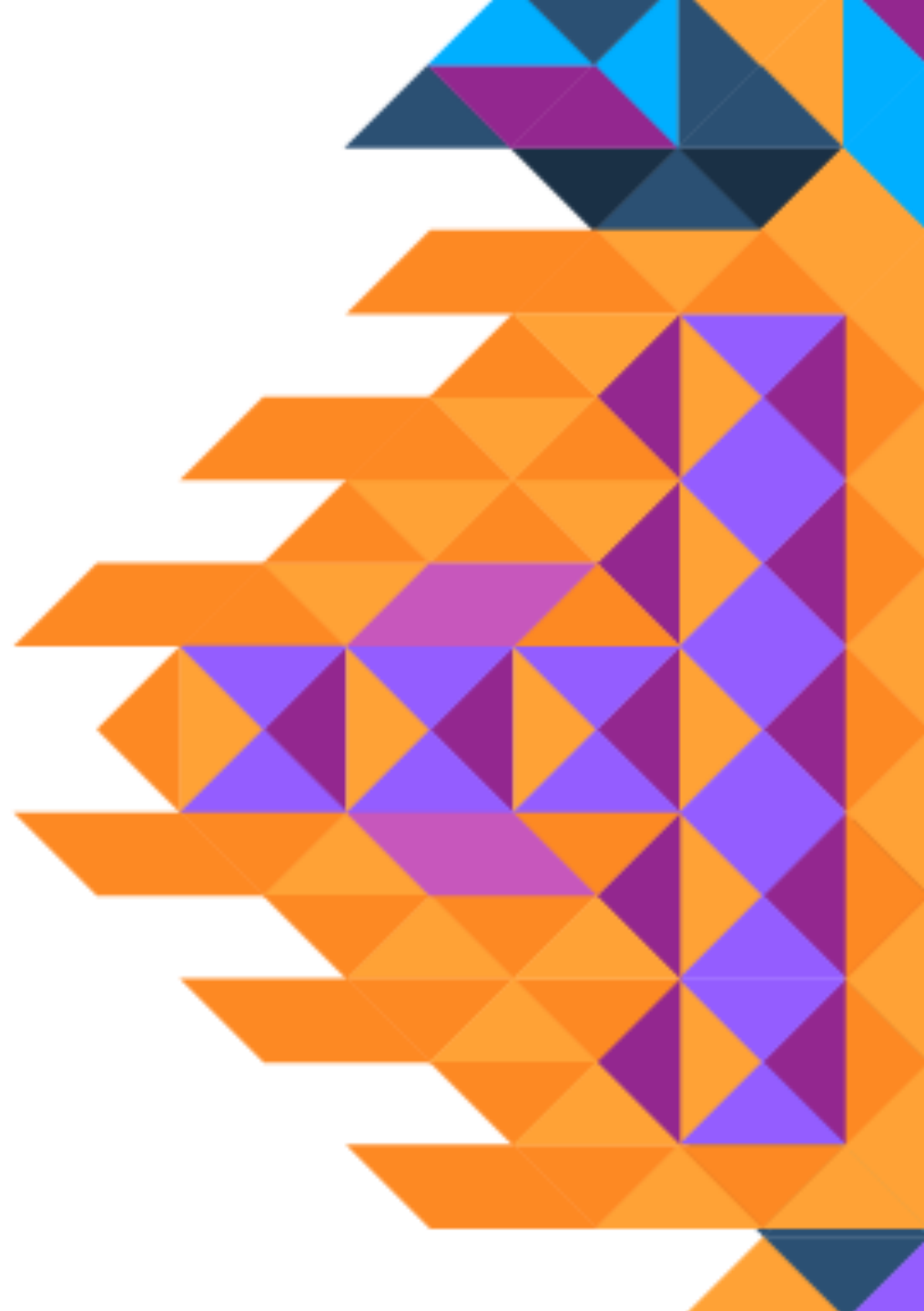


Examples:

```
textView.apply {  
    text = "Hola Konfio!"  
    setOnClickListener {  
        //This is a listener  
    }  
    textColor(Color.BLACK)  
}
```



Type-safe Logic in Gradle

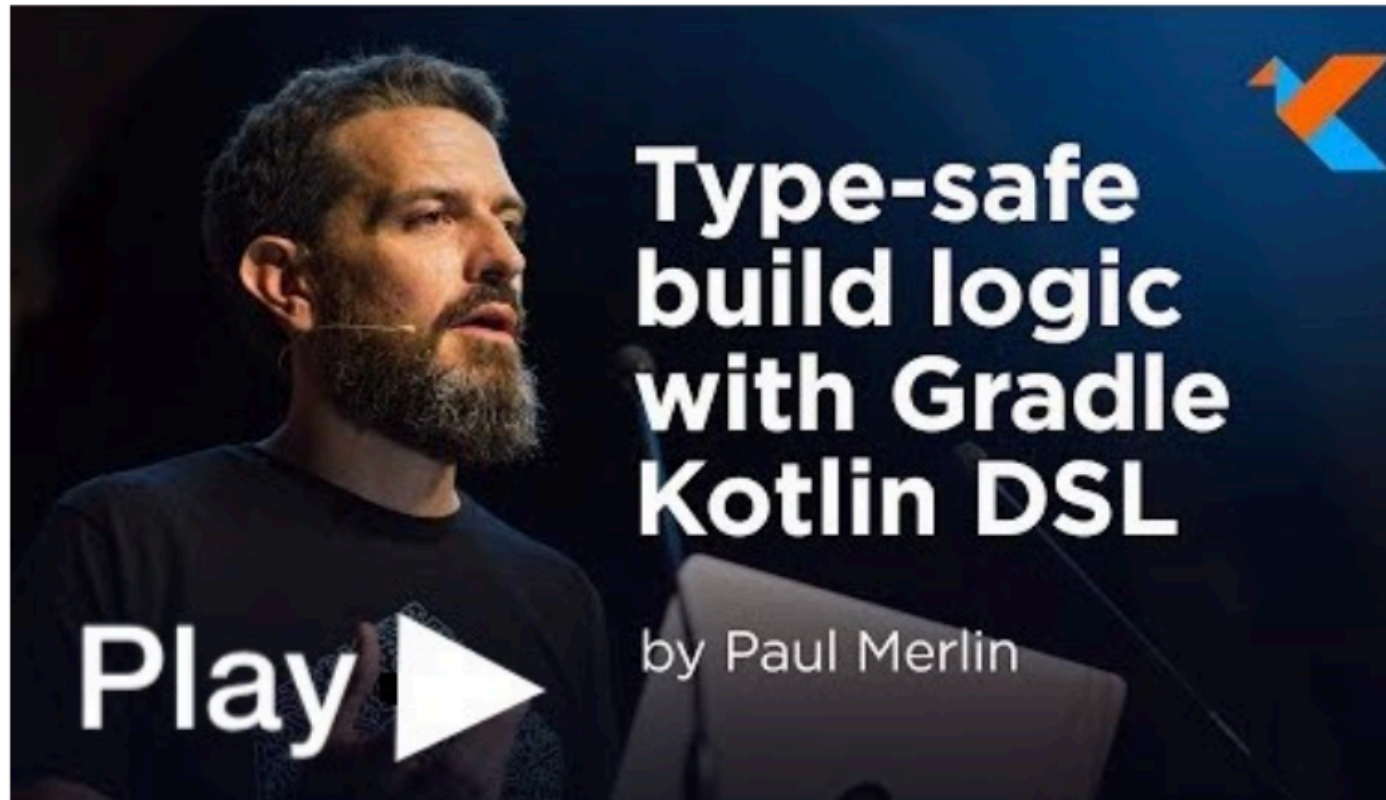


Type-safe model accessors

- Dependency and artifact configurations (such as `implementation` and `runtimeOnly` contributed by the Java Plugin)
- Project extensions and conventions (such as `sourceSets`)
- Elements in the `tasks` and `configurations` containers
- Elements in `project-extension containers` (for example the source sets contributed by the Java Plugin that are added to the `sourceSets` container)

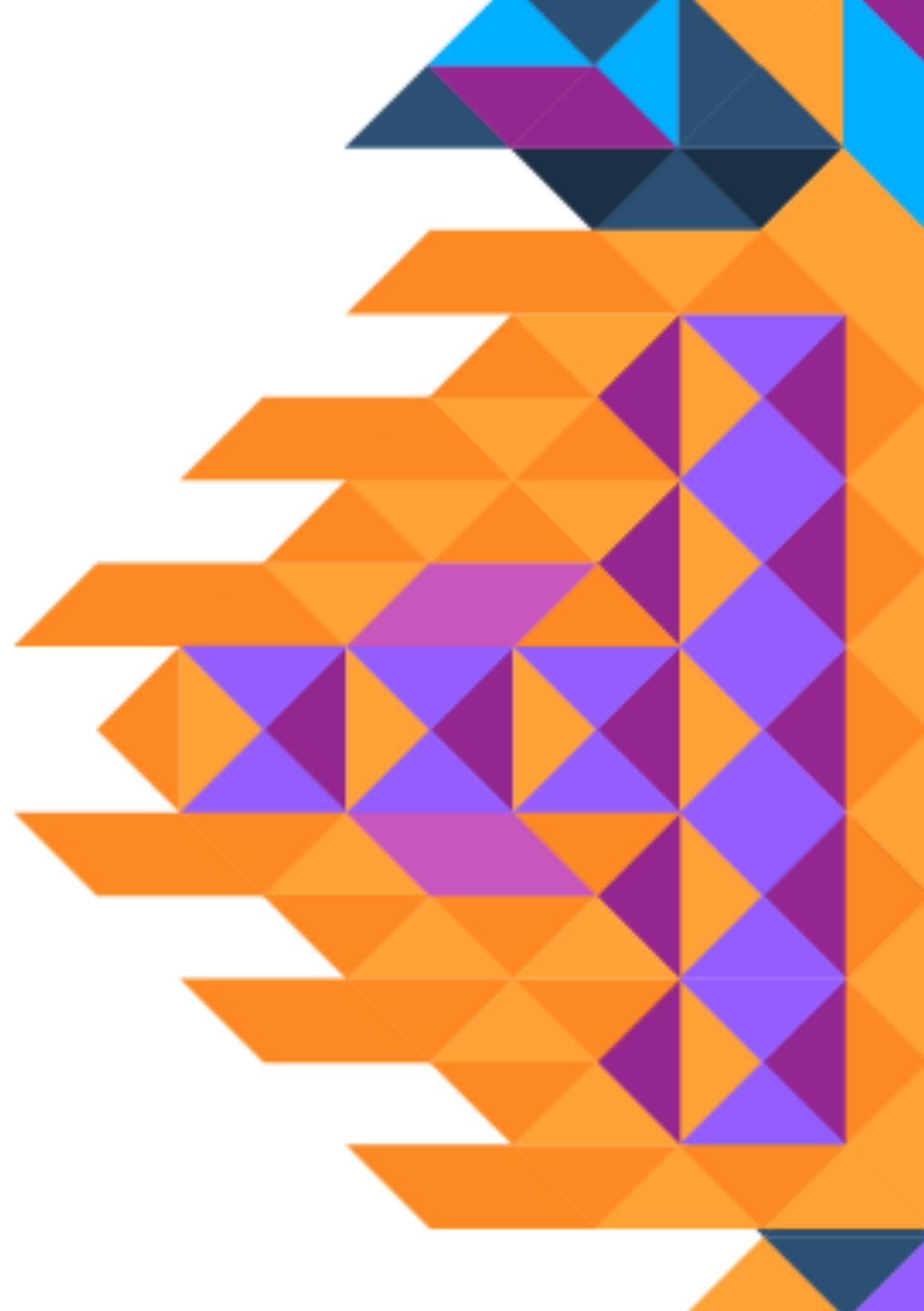


This talk will not cover this, but here is something cool:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAtrEPeAJSc&feature=youtu.be>

Gradle

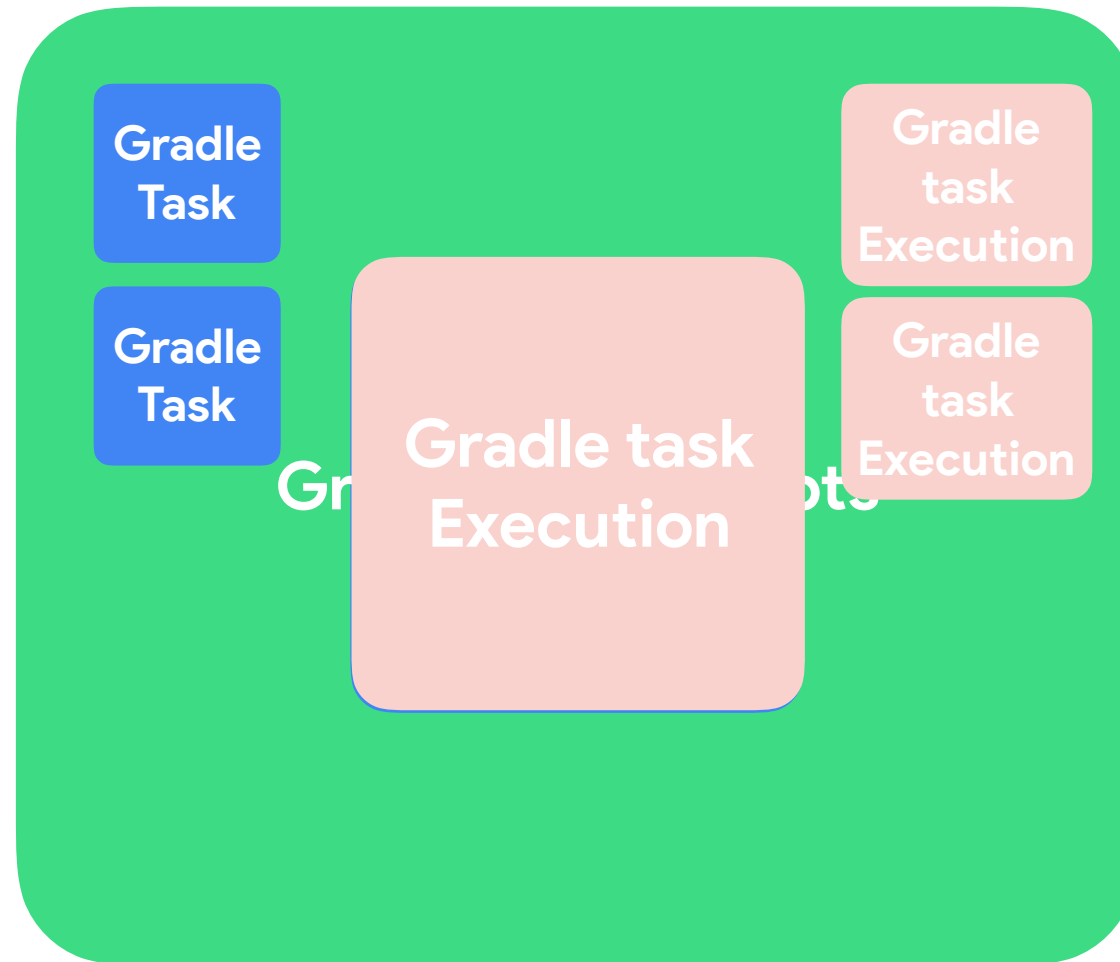


Gradle

- Declarative elements describe the “what”
- The underlying logic creates the “how”
- Groovy provides an extensible DSL language



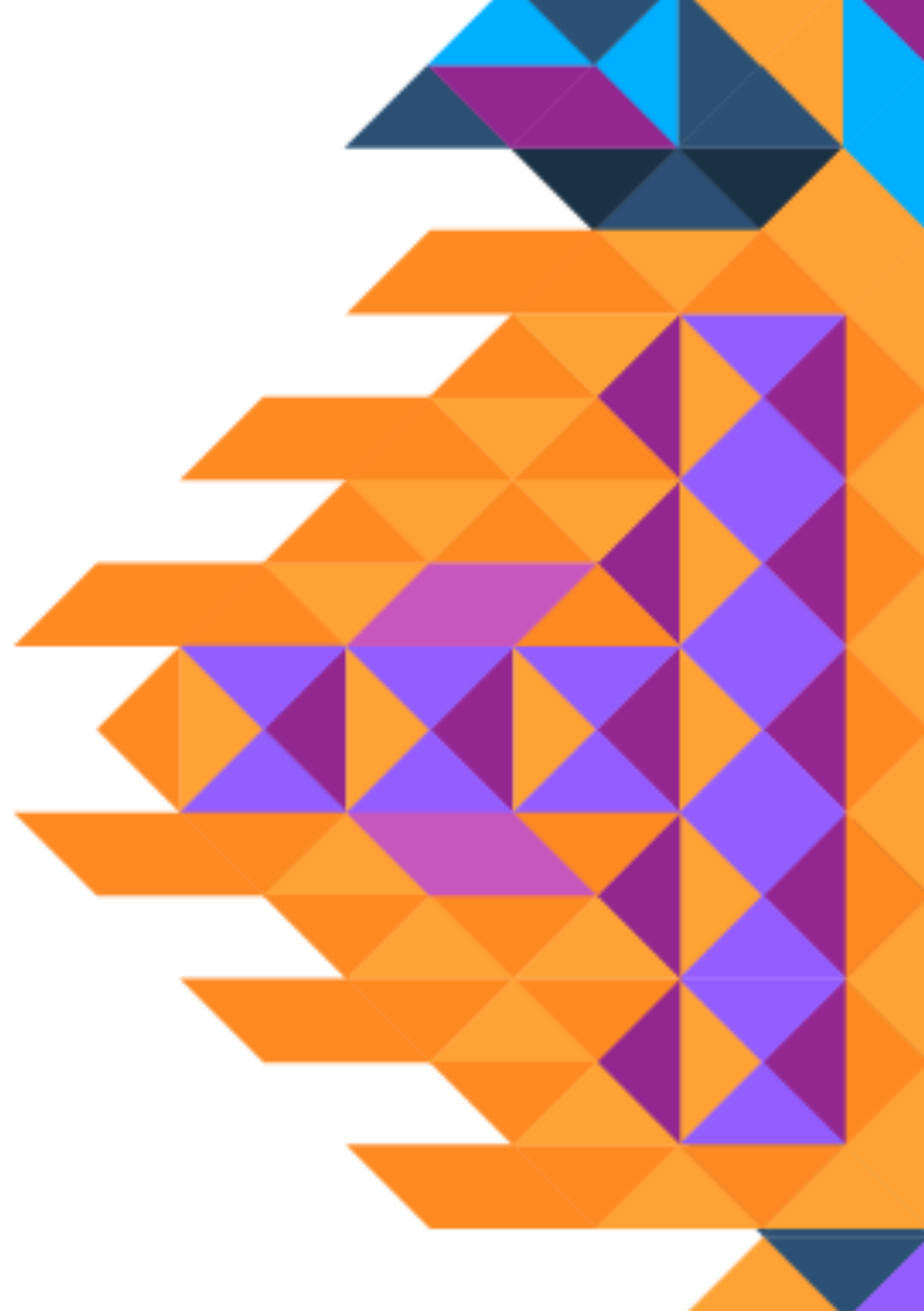
How Gradle Works?



Gradle and Kotlin



Gradle + Kotlin DSL



Gradle and Android

```
dependencies {  
    implementation("com.squareup.okio:okio:2.0.0")  
}
```

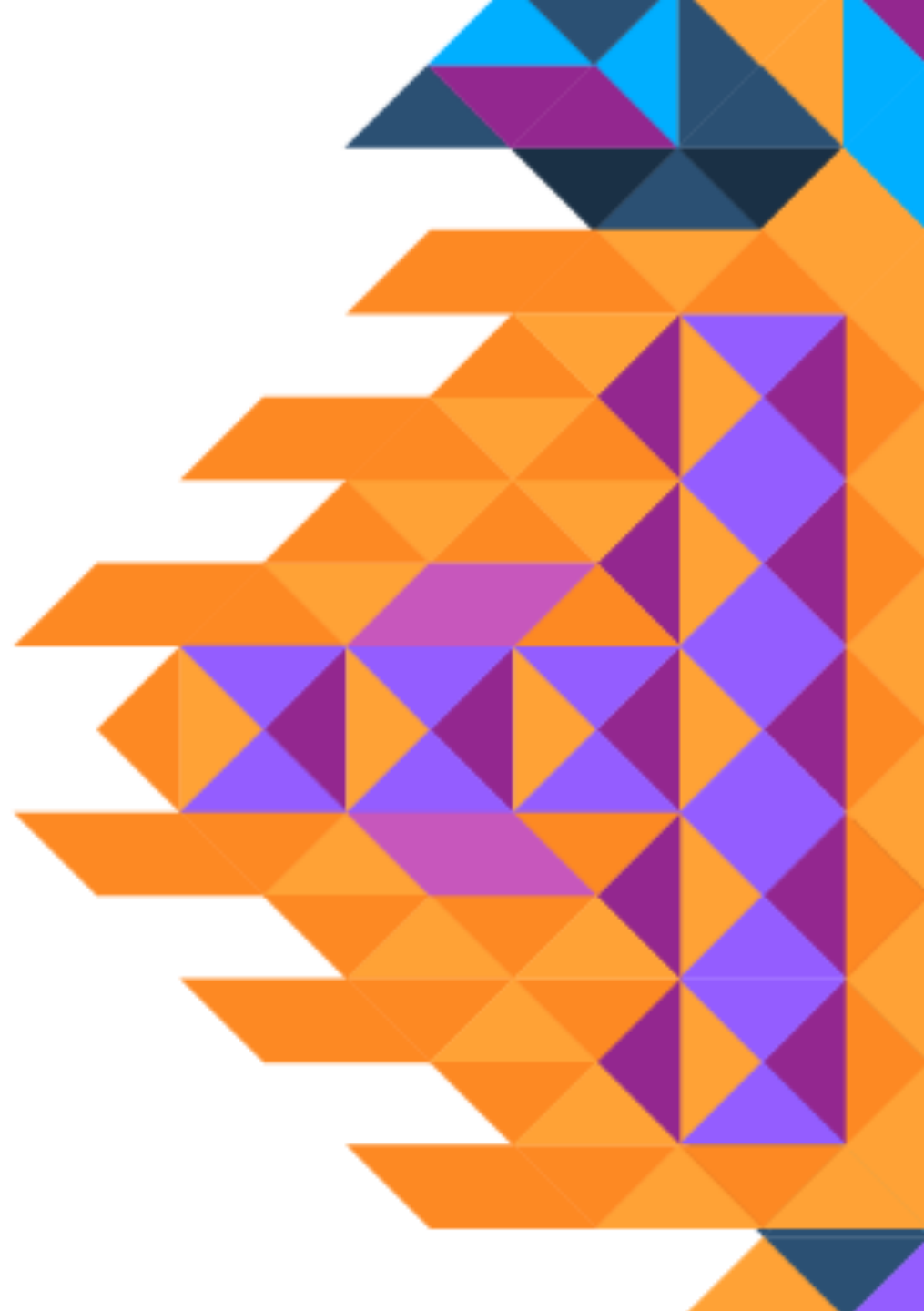


The real problem:

- Editing magic strings is error-prone.
- How do I centralize dependencies in a multi-modules project?
- Are there newer versions for my libs?



**.kt vs
.kts vs
.gradle.kts.**



Differences and similarities

- They all contain Kotlin Code
- **.kt** files are compiled by the **Kotlin compiler**
- **.kts** files are executed by the **Kotlin scripting support**
- **.gradle.kts** are hosted by **Gradle**

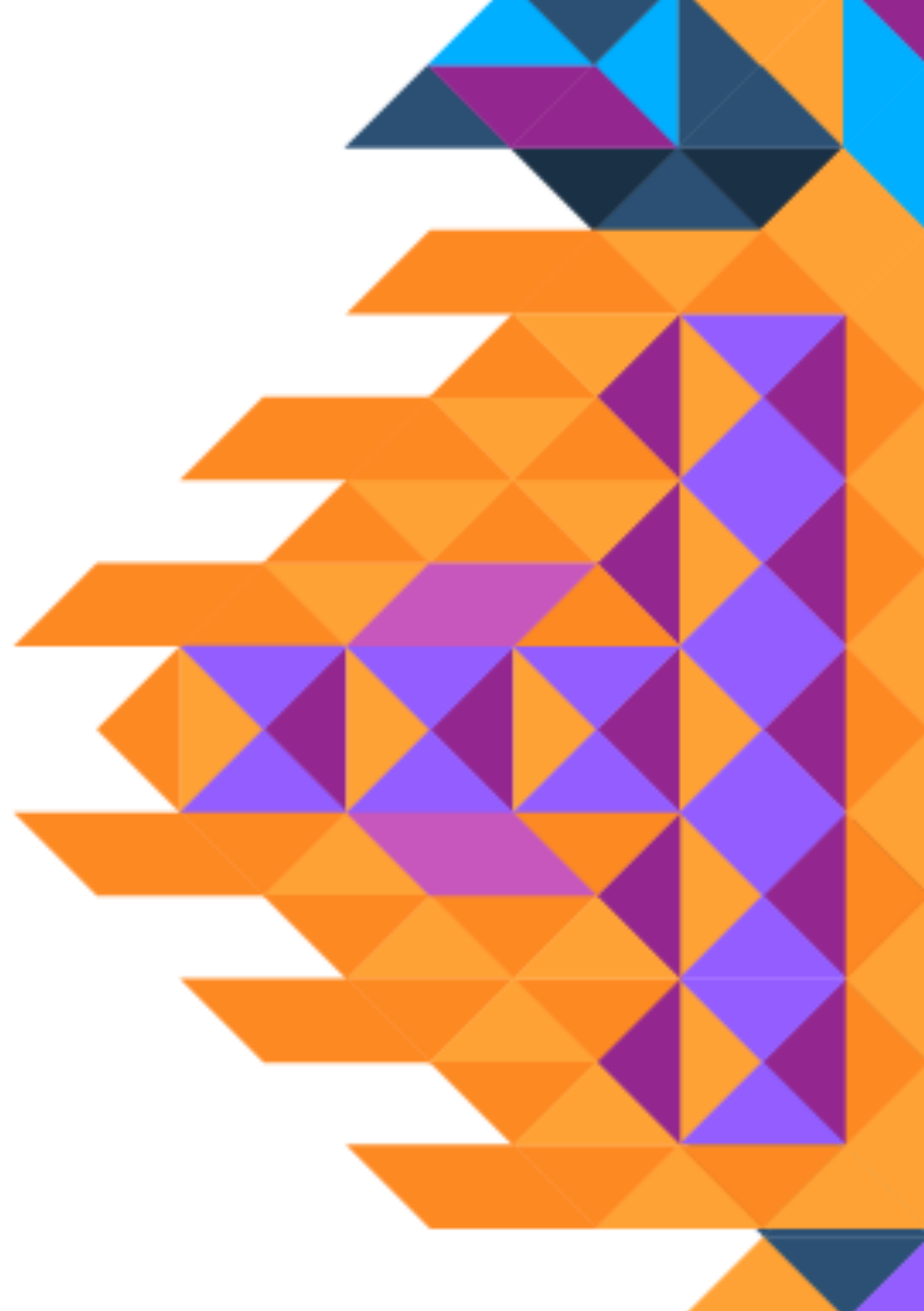


.gradle.kts ❤️

















- Kotlin friendly extension of the Gradle API
- **Delegated** properties for Gradle properties and collections
- **Dynamically** generates **Kotlin extensions**
- For models elements contributed by plugins, like task or configuration



**The
solution**



The real problem:

- ▶  **app**
- ▶  **calendarcontrol**
- ▶  **communitysdk**
- ▶  **graph**
- ▶  **graphline**
- ▶  **timepicker**
- ▶  **util**
- ▼  **Gradle Scripts**
 -  build.gradle (Project: Community)
 -  build.gradle (Module: app)
 -  build.gradle (Module: calendarcontrol)
 -  build.gradle (Module: communitysdk)
 -  build.gradle (Module: graph)
 -  build.gradle (Module: graphline)
 -  build.gradle (Module: timepicker)
 -  build.gradle (Module: util)



Multimodule projects

- Manual Management
- Google's Recommendation using "ext"
- Kotlin + buildSrc + DSL



Multimodule projects

//ModuleA - build.gradle

implementation "com.android.support:support-annotations:27.0.2"

implementation "com.android.support:appcompat-v7:27.0.2"

implementation "com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.3.0"

implementation "com.squareup.retrofit2:adapter-rxjava2:2.3.0"



Multimodule projects

//ModuleB - build.gradle

implementation "com.android.support:support-annotations:27.0.2"

implementation "com.android.support:appcompat-v7:27.0.2"

implementation "com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:2.3.0"

implementation "com.squareup.retrofit2:adapter-rxjava2:2.3.0"



Multimodule projects

```
ext {  
    versions = [  
        support_lib: "27.0.2",  
        retrofit: "2.3.0",  
    ]  
    libs = [  
        support_annotations: "com.android.support:support-annotations:${versions.support_lib}",  
        support_appcompat: "com.android.support:appcompat-v7:${versions.support_lib}",  
        retrofit : "com.squareup.retrofit2:retrofit:${versions.retrofit}"  
    ]  
}
```



Multimodule projects

//Module-A / build.gradle

```
implementation libs.support_annotations  
implementation libs.support_appcompat_v7  
implementation libs.retrofit  
implementation libs.retrofit_rxjava_adapter  
implementation libs.rxjava
```



Multimodule projects

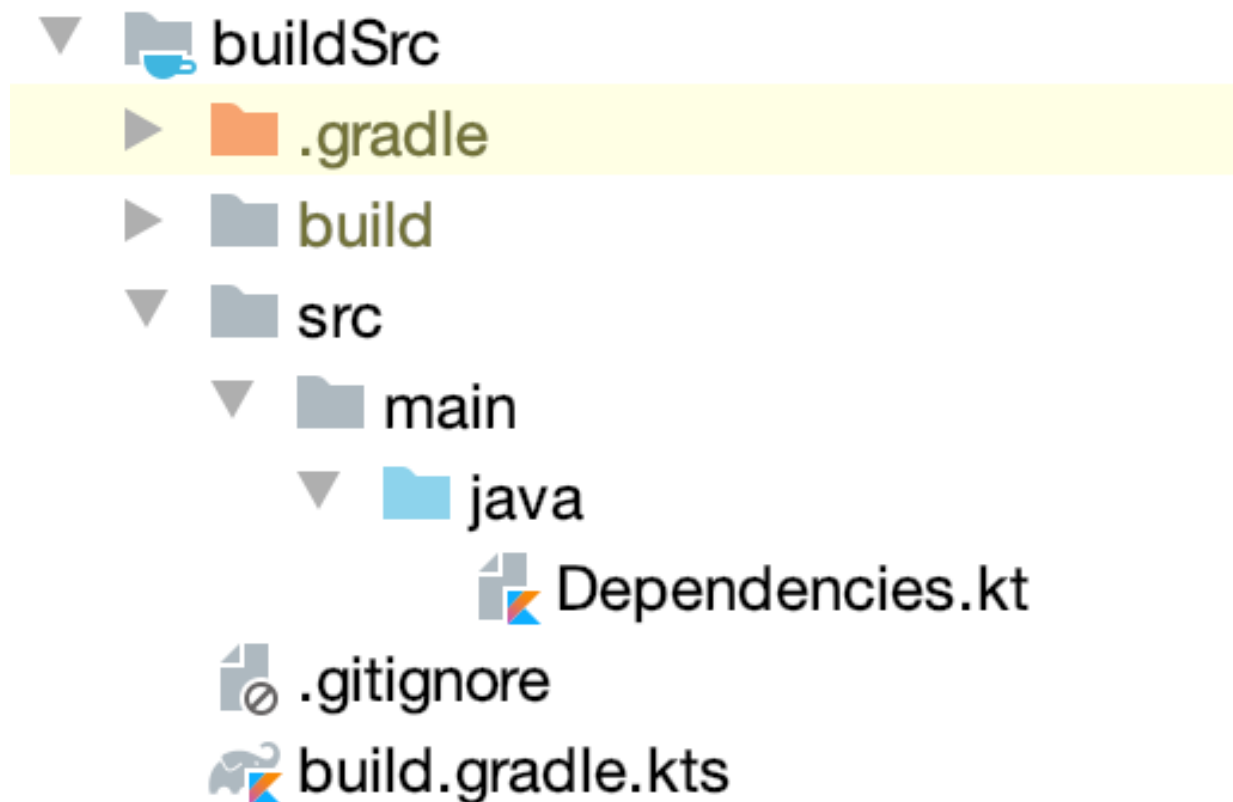
//Module-A / build.gradle

```
implementation libs.support_annotations  
implementation libs.support_appcompat_v7  
implementation libs.retrofit  
implementation libs.retrofit_rxjava_adapter  
implementation libs.rxjava
```



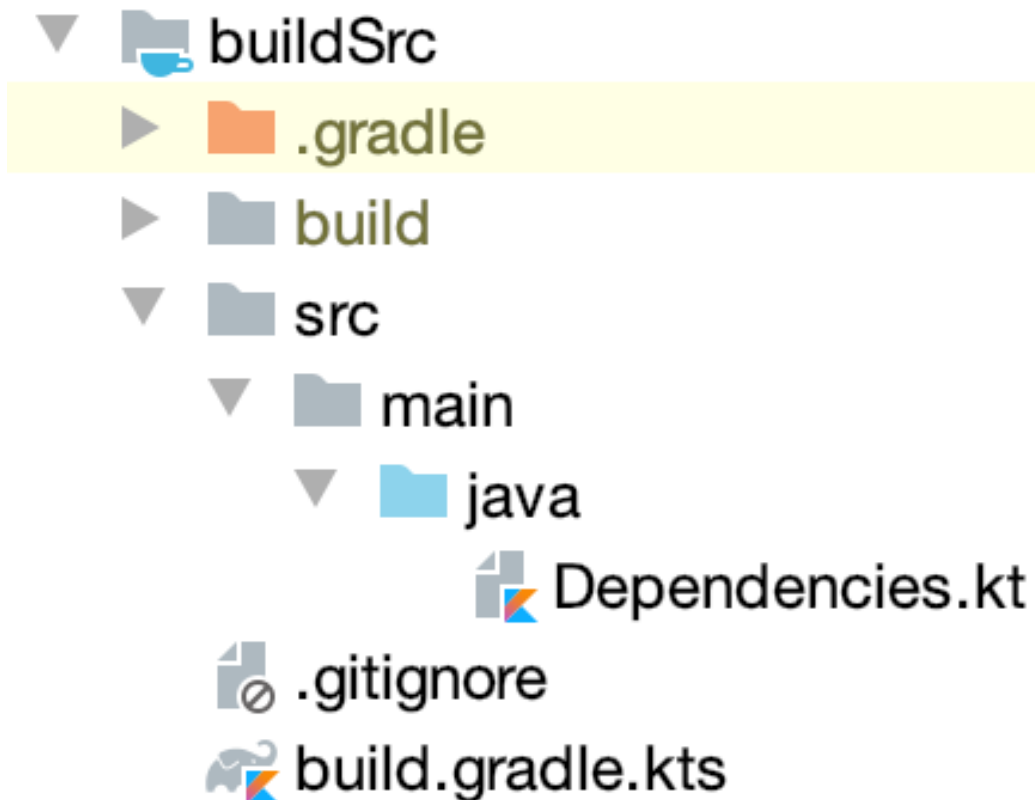
The solution

- You can create a **buildSrc** module with **Kotlin** code to manage dependencies and get IDE completion support.



The solution

- You can create a **buildSrc** module with **Kotlin** code to manage dependencies and get IDE completion support.



The solution

- Inside **build.gradle.kts**

```
1  plugins {  
2      `kotlin-dsl`  
3  }  
4  
5  repositories {  
6      google()  
7      mavenCentral()  
8      jcenter() ^repositories  
9  }
```


The solution

● Inside Dependencies.kt

```
object Local {  
    private object Versions {  
        const val room = "2.1.0"  
    }  
  
    const val room = "androidx.room:room-runtime:${Versions.room}"  
    const val roomCoroutine = "androidx.room:room-ktx:${Versions.room}"  
}
```

The solution

● Inside your App Gradle

```
dependencies {  
    implementation fileTree(dir: 'libs', include: ['*.jar'])
```

```
    implementation UI.timber
```

```
    implementation BuildPlugins.coroutines
```

```
    implementation Local.ro
```

```
    implementation
```

```
    implementation
```

```
    implementation
```

```
    implementation
```

v  room

v  roomCoroutine

p metaPropertyValues

p properties

m  isAssignableFrom(Class<?> cls)

p protectionDomain

List<Propert

Protection





Kotlin DSL:

Modularización en proyectos



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Doing code @ Konfio