

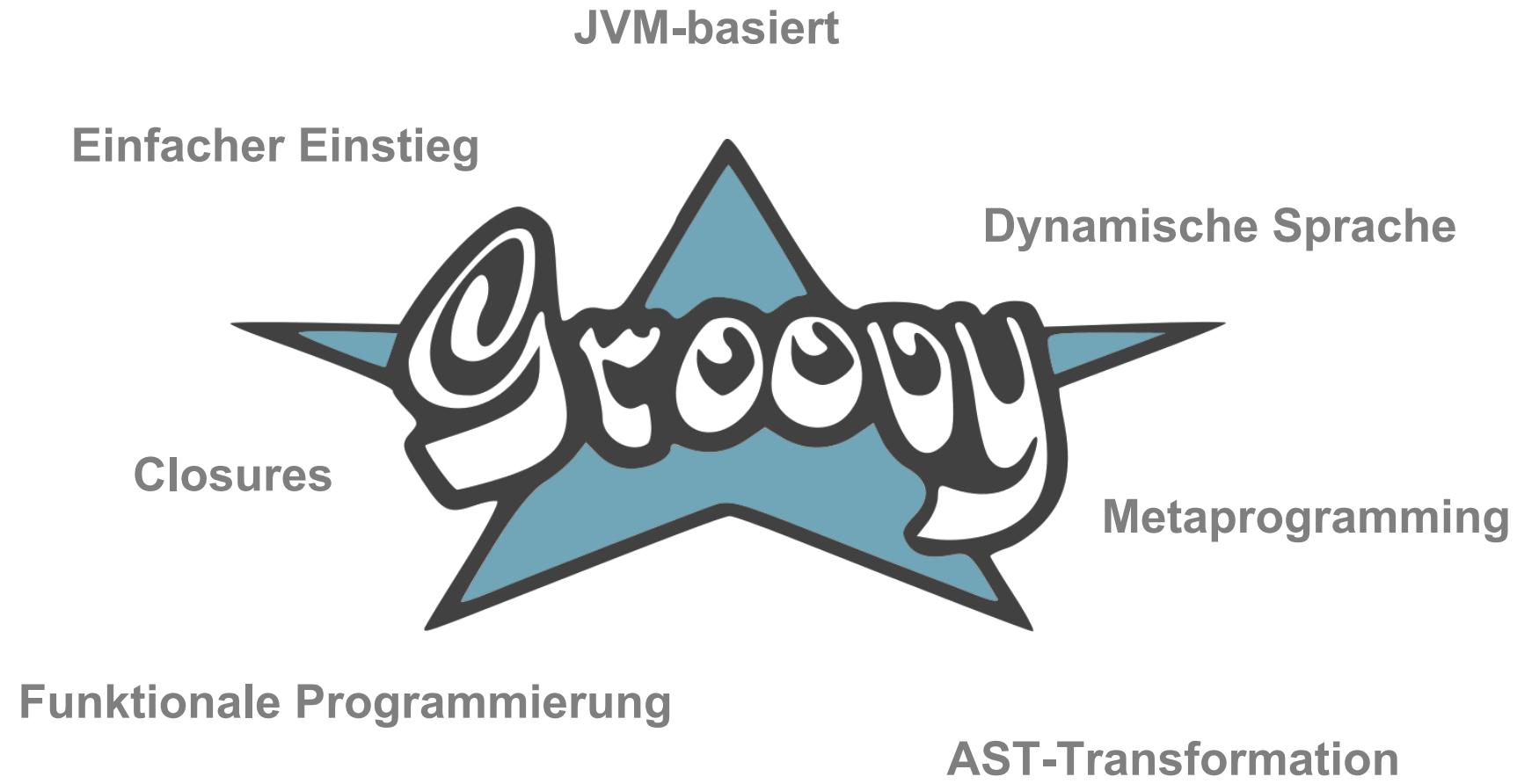
**Namics. Conf.  
Groovy – Workshop. Namics.**

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**22. Monat 2014**

# Groovy: "Like a super version of Java"

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**Groovy ist eine ...**

---

# Dynamische Sprache

Erweiterung des Programms zur **Laufzeit**

# Use Case Gradle



```
apply plugin: 'idea'
apply plugin: 'groovy'

project.group = "com.medela.bst"

buildscript {
    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
    }
}

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
}

sourceSets {
    manualtest
}

configurations {
    manualtestCompile.extendsFrom compile
    manualtestRuntime.extendsFrom runtime
}

dependencies {
    compile 'org.codehaus.groovy:groovy-all:2.2.0'
    compile 'junit:junit:4.11'
    compile 'org.hamcrest:hamcrest-all:1.3'
    compile 'commons-httpclient:commons-httpclient:3.1'
    compile 'log4j:log4j:1.2.17'
    compile 'commons-lang:commons-lang:2.6'
    compile 'commons-io:commons-io:2.4'
```

# Use Case Unit + Integrationtests

---

```
@Test
public void testSignUpUser_minc() {
    SignUpModel signUpModel = signUpHelper.randomSignUp()
    signUpModel.market = "MINC_B2C"
    signUpHelper.postSignUp(signUpModel,
    {
        HttpResponse response, json ->
        LogHelper.logJson(response, json)
        assertThat(response.statusLine.statusCode, is(200))
        assertThat(json.code, is("00"))
    },
    {
        HttpResponse response, def reader ->
        LogHelper.log(response)
        println reader.text
        fail("Invalid answer in signup")
    })
    assertSuccessfulSignup(signUpModel)
}
```

# Use Case Web Application Development

---

- Convention over Configuration
- Active Record (GORM)
- Stark inspiriert von Ruby on Rails



# Übungen

# Übungen.

---

## Theorie

- Grundlagen / Syntax
- String Handling
- Groovy Beans
- Operatoren
- Closures
- Collections
- Metaprogramming
- Builders
- AST

## Übungen

- K1Syntax
- K2StringHandling
- K3GroovyBeans
- K4Operators
- K5Closures
- K6Collections
- K7Metaprogramming
- K8Builders
- K9AST

# Idee: Lernen durch Unit-Tests

---

```
void test_03_rangeOperator() {
    def range = 0..1
    def character_range = 'A'..'B'
    // ----- START EDITING HERE -----

    // ----- STOP EDITING HERE -----
    assert range.size() == 5
    assert range[2] == 4

    // ----- START EDITING HERE -----

    // ----- STOP EDITING HERE -----
    assert character_range.contains('[')
    assert character_range.contains('A')
    assert ! character_range.contains('z')
}
```

# Idee: Lernen durch Unit-Tests

---

```
void test_03_rangeOperator() {
    def range = 0..1
    def character_range = 'A'..'B'
    // ----- START EDITING HERE -----
    range = 2..6
    // ----- STOP EDITING HERE -----
    assert range.size() == 5
    assert range[2] == 4

    // ----- START EDITING HERE -----
    character_range = 'A'..<'z'
    // ----- STOP EDITING HERE -----
    assert character_range.contains('[')
    assert character_range.contains('A')
    assert ! character_range.contains('z')
}
```

# Installationsanleitung

- **Install IntelliJ CE (siehe /install/ide)**
- **Install Gradle 2.0**
  - \$ source setup.sh / \$ setup.bat
  - Dabei wird Pfad auf <gradle-2.0>/bin gesetzt.
- **Tests initial ausführen**
  - \$ gradle clean test
- **Lösungen der Übungen entfernen**
  - \$ gradle removeSolutions
  - \$ gradle test

# Grundlagen 1/6

---

→ Groovy unterstützt Java-Syntax zu 99 %

→ Optional:

- Variablen-Typ (stattdessen typlos durch `def`)
- Semikolon \*
- Klammern bei Methodenaufrufen \*
- `return` keyword \*
- `public` keyword
- `throws` keyword

\* Nicht immer optional. Mehr dazu in der Übung

# Grundlagen 2/6

---

## → Alles ist ein Objekt

```
int i = 42  
assert i.floatValue() == 42f
```

## → Dynamische Methodenauflösung

- Prüfung erst zur Laufzeit, nie zur Compilezeit

## → Dynamische Typisierung

- Typlose Variable mit def

# Grundlagen 3/6

## Truthy

---

### → Collections

```
if ([4,3,2]) {  
    println "non-empty list resolves to true"  
}
```

### → Strings

```
if ("hello") {  
    println "non-empty string resolves to true"  
}
```

### → Numbers

```
if (1) {  
    println "non-zero numbers resolves to true"  
}
```

# Grundlagen 4/6

## Gleichheit und Identität

---

`a == b`

`a.compareTo(b)` oder  
`a.equals(b)`

`a.is(b)`

`a == b`

**Groovy**

**Java**

# Grundlagen 5/6

## Literale für Listen und Maps

---

```
def list = [5, 6, 7, 8]
```



java.util.List

```
def map = [name: "Peter", uid: 10]
```



java.util.Map

# Grundlagen 6/6

## Flexible Switch Statements

---

```
switch (val) {  
    case ~/^Switch.*Groovy$/:  
        result = 'Pattern match'  
        break  
    case 60..90:  
        result = 'Range contains'  
        break  
    case [21, 'test', 9.12]:  
        result = 'List contains'  
        break  
    case { it instanceof Integer && it < 70 }:  
        result = 'Closure boolean'  
        break  
    case String:  
        result = 'Type equality'  
        break  
}
```

---

# K1Syntax

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K1Syntax
  - Run 'K1Syntax'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# String Handling 1/2

---

```
def s1 = "he said 'cheese' once"
```

```
def s2 = 'he said "cheese!" again'
```

```
def s3 = /he said "(\w){6}!" again/
```



Praktisch für reguläre Ausdrücke

## String Handling 2/2

---

```
def amount = 100
```

```
def displayText = "Price: ${amount}"
```



groovy.lang.GString



Auflösung nur bei  
doppelten Anführungszeichen

# K2StringHandling

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K2StringHandling
  - Run 'K2StringHandling'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Groovy Beans 1/2

---

```
class Customer {  
    Integer id  
}
```

```
public class Customer {  
    private Integer id;  
    public Integer getId() {  
        return this.id  
    }  
    public setId(Integer id) {  
        this.id = I  
    }  
}
```

GroovyBean

ist equivalent zu

JavaBean

## Groovy Beans 2/2

### Named Parameters in Constructor

---

```
def customer = new Customer(id: 3, name: "Peter")  
  
assert customer.id == 3  
assert customer.name == "Peter"
```

# K3GroovyBeans

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K3GroovyBeans
  - Run 'K3GroovyBeans'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Operatoren Overloading

---

→ Operatoren können für eigene Klassen überlagert werden

$a + b$       ----->    `a.plus(b)`

$a[b]$       ----->    `a.getValueAt(b)`

$a == b$       ----->    `a.equals(b)`

⋮

# Operatoren

## Safe Navigation ?.

---

- Macht vor Property-Zugriff einen null-Check
- Vermeidet if-Verschachtelungen.

```
def customer = new Customer()
```

```
Date created_at = customer?.cart?.created_at
```

# Operatoren Ranges

---

→ Erzeugt eine Liste anhand von Anfangs- und Endwert

5..8                    ----->     [5, 6, 7, 8]

5..<8                ----->     [5, 6, 7]

# K4Operators

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K4Operators
  - Run 'K4Operators'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Closures 1/4

## Definition

---

- Funktion mit Referenzen auf Variablen, die ausserhalb der Funktion deklariert worden sind.
- Ein Closure kapselt seinen Erstellungskontext.

```
def createClosure() {  
    def i = 3  
    return { println i }  
}
```

```
def closure = createClosure()  
  
closure() // prints 3
```

## Closures 2/4

### Syntax

---

```
def printSum = { a, b ->
    println a + b }
```

Closure arguments  
  
Closure statements  


## Closures 3/4

### Implizite it-Variable

---

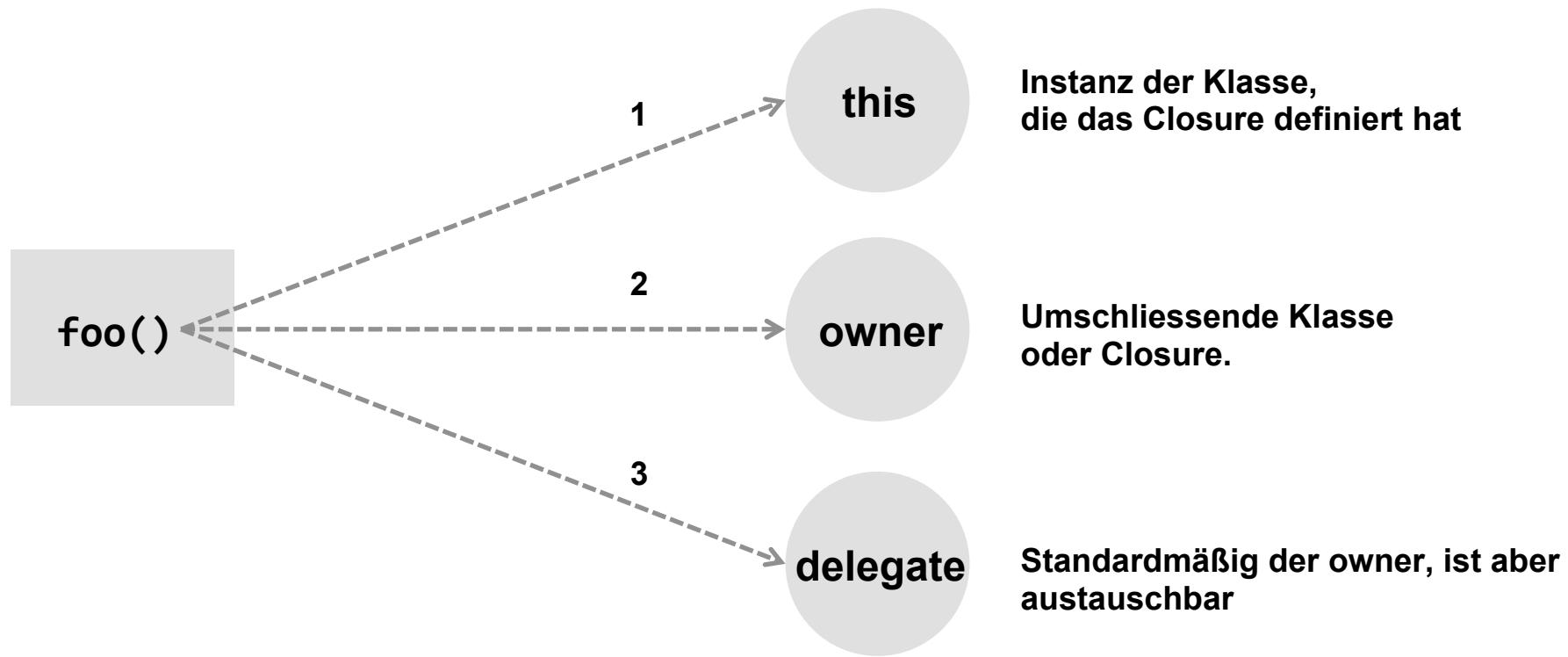
→ Bei nur einer Variable braucht es keine Signatur

```
{ v ->
  println v
}
```

```
{
  println it
}
```

# Closures 4/4

---



Quelle: Programming Groovy 2

Namics.

# K5Closures

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K5Closures
  - Run 'K5Closures'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Collections 1/2

## Erweiterung durch Groovy

---

→ Iteration mit each

```
[4,3,2].each { print it } -----> 432
```

→ Finden mit findAll

```
[4,3,2].findAll { it % 2 == 0} -----> [4,2]
```

## Collections 2/2

### Erweiterung durch Groovy

---

→ Transformieren mit collect

```
[4,3,2].collect { it * 2 } -----> [8,6,4]
```

→ Zusammenführen mit inject

```
[4,3,2].inject(0) { sum, i -> -----> 18  
    sum + (i * 2)  
}
```

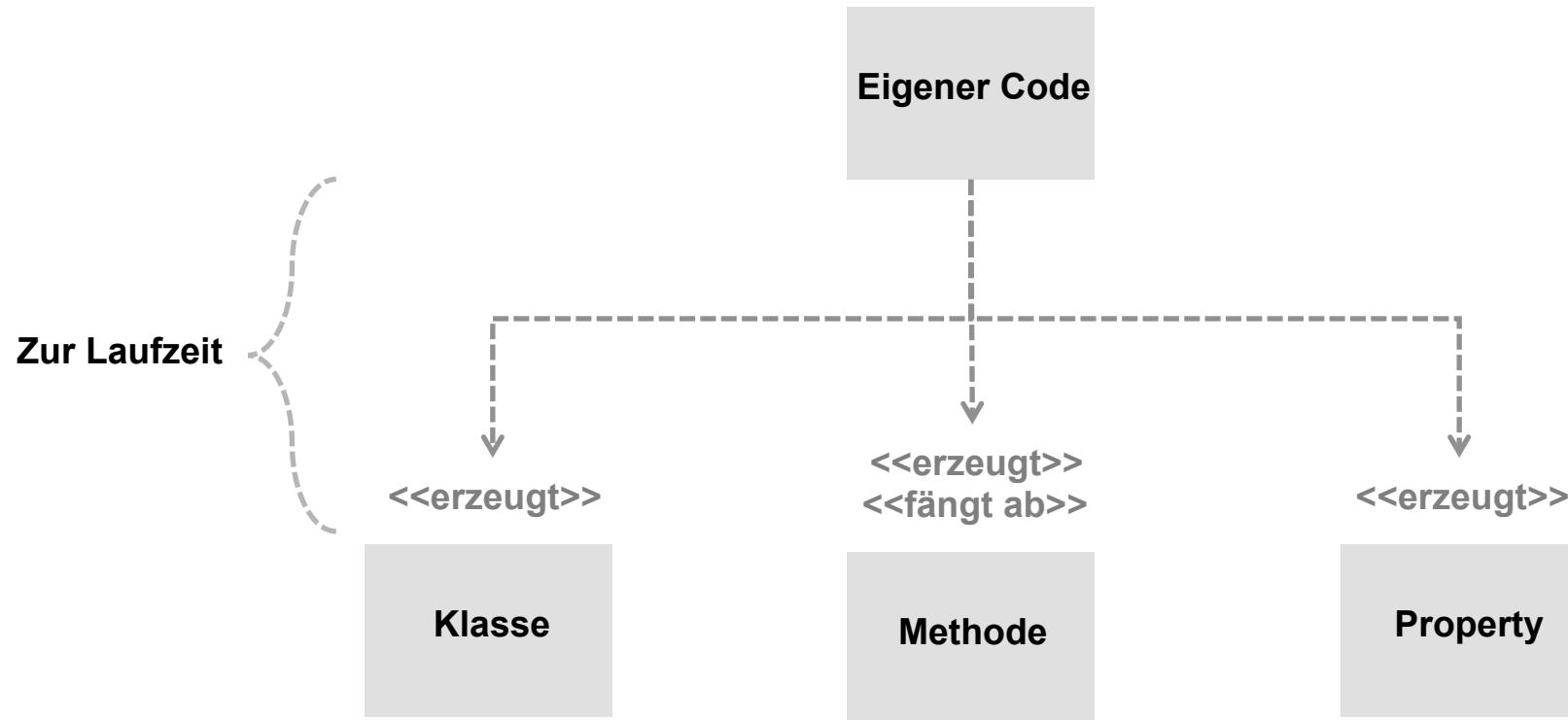
# K6Collections

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K6Collections
  - Run 'K6Collections'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

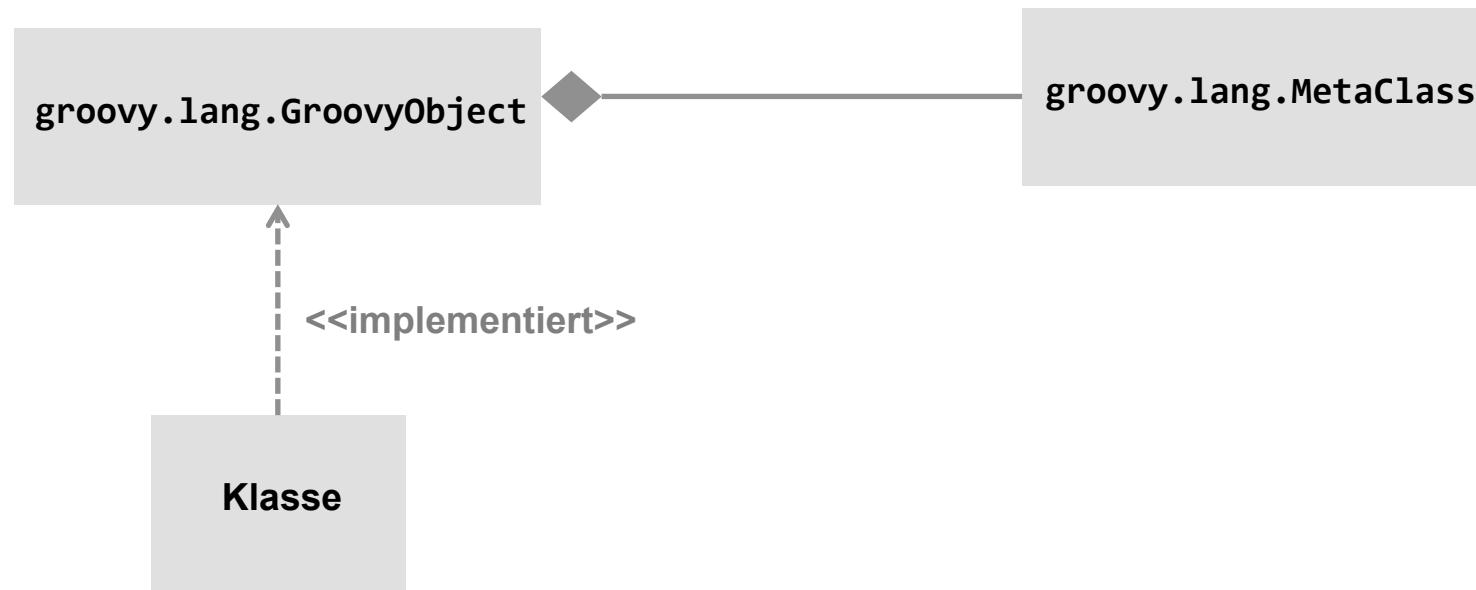
# Metaprogrammierung 1/4

---



# Metaprogrammierung 2/4

---



# Metaprogrammierung 3/4

## Hooks

---

→ Hooks für das Afangen von Methodenaufrufen

```
class A {  
    def invokeMethod(String name, args) {  
        // intercept existing / non-existing methods  
    }  
  
    def methodMissing(String name, args) {  
        // intercept non-existing methods  
    }  
}
```

# Metaprogrammierung 4/4

## Klassen und Methoden zur Laufzeit erzeugen

---

→ Neue Methoden und Properties: `metaClass`

```
a.metaClass.fancyNewMethod = { ->
    println 'Wow, I was added at runtime'
}
```

→ Neue Klassen: `Expando`

```
def smartphone = new Expando
    (manufacturer: "Apple", deviceId: 5)

smartphone.ring = {
    println "ring..."
}
```

# K7Metaprogramming

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K7Metaprogramming
  - Run 'K7Metaprogramming'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Builder 1/1

## XML erzeugen

---

→ Einfaches Erzeugen von XML, JSON, HTTPRequests

→ Beispiel für XML:

```
def w = new StringWriter()
def xml = new MarkupBuilder(w)

xml.records() {
    car(name:'HSV Maloo') {
        country('Australia')
    }
    car(name:'P50') {
        country('Isle of Man')
    }
}
```

```
<records>
    <car name='HSV Maloo'>
        <country>Australia</country>
    </car>
    <car name='P50'>
        <country>Isle of Man</country>
    </car>
</records>
```

# K8Builder

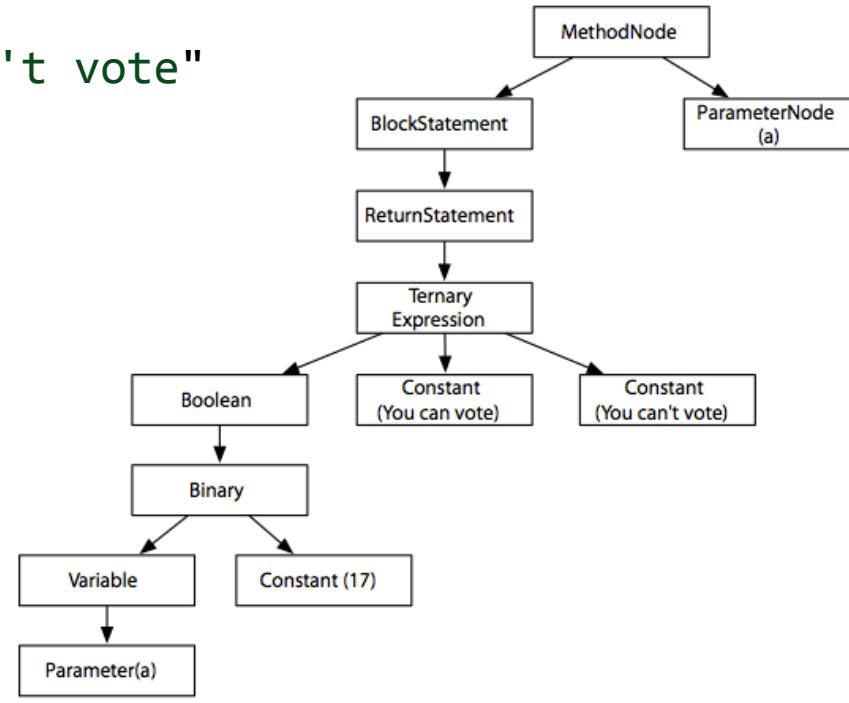
---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K8Builder
  - Run 'K8Builder'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

# Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) Grundlagen

---

```
def canVote(a) {  
    a > 17 "You can vote" : "You can't vote"  
}
```



- **(Byte)code-Analyse**
- **(Byte)code-Transformation**
  - Framework-Integration
  - Dry-ing code

Quelle: Programming Groovy 2

# Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) Transformationen

---

→ **Annotationen lösen Transformation zur Compilezeit aus**

```
@Immutable final class Coordinates {  
    Double latitude, longitude  
}
```

`@Immutable`



- + **equals/hashCode-Implementierung**
- + **toString-Implementierung**
- + **finale Felder**
- + **Kopieren der Rückgabewerte**

# Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) Transformationen

---

→ **@Immutable (Klasse)**

→ **@ToString (Klasse)**

- `toString()`-Methode aus den Feldern einer Klasse

→ **@Delegate (Feld)**

- Delegiert nicht implementierte Methoden an das Objekt

→ **@Singleton (Klasse)**

- Konstruktor → private
- `T.instance` liefert einziges Objekt zurück

→ **AST-Transformationen sind in Groovy implementiert**

---

# K9AST

---

- **Navigieren zu /src/test/groovy/workshop**
- **Tests starten**
  - Rechter Mausklick auf K9AST
  - Run 'K9AST'
- **Tests fixen ;)**

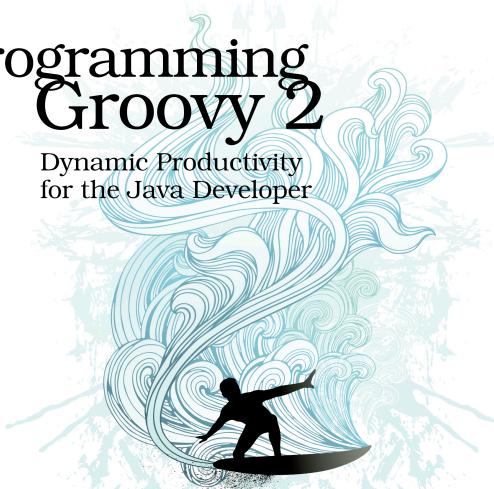
# Buchempfehlung

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The  
Pragmatic  
Programmers

## Programming Groovy 2

Dynamic Productivity  
for the Java Developer

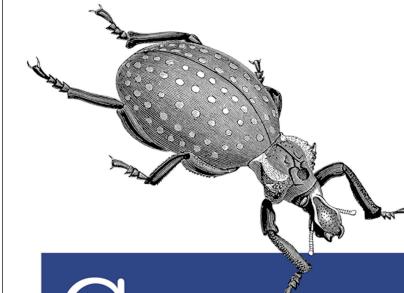


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O'REILLY®



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# Vielen Dank.

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