# Dynamic meta-programming and Domain-specific languages



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### Last time agenda

Scripting

#### Functional programming

- Groovy syntax and interoperability
- Language dynamism



### Agenda for today

- Dynamic meta-programming
- Builders
- Domain specific languages

# Today's agenda

#### You will learn:

How the dynamic dispatch mechanism works

How to utilize it to alter the run-time behavior of a class

What are builders and how to build them

How to create text-like DSLs

#### Review

Groovy syntax and interoperability

#### Power assert

assert 5 == customer.score

### Groovy is functional

```
def multiply = {a, b -> a * b}
def double = multiply.curry(2)
def triple = multiply.curry(3)
```

```
assert 4 == multiply(2, 2)
assert 8 == double(4)
assert 6 == triple(2)
```

### Closure scope

owner delegate this

#### Collections

```
final emptyList = []

final list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

final emptyMap = [:]

final capitals = [cz : 'Prague', uk : 'London']
```

```
final list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] as LinkedList
final emptyMap = [:] as ConcurrentHashMap
```

#### Review

Scripting

### Scripting

Evaluate custom Groovy code

At run-time!!!

new GroovyShell().evaluate('println Hi!')

http://groovyconsole.appspot.com/

#### Part 1

Dynamic meta-programming

### Agenda

Dynamic dispatch

Dynamic cast

Dynamic object creation

Categories

Meta-programming

All related to one mechanism

### Method call dispatch

Static - the target method is decided at compile-time

### Static dispatch

At compile-time using the compile-time type of the arguments

```
Method overloading. Same name, different parameters.
```

def calculate(String value)

def calculate(Integer value)

def calculate(Object value)

Object v = 10;

calculate(v); //Which method to call?



### Dynamic dispatch

At run-time using the run-time type of the arguments

```
def calculate(String value)
def calculate(Integer value)
def calculate(Object value)
Object v = 10;
calculate(v); //Which method to call?
```

# Type coercion

#### **Implicit**

```
Runnable r = {println 'Asynchronous'}
Integer i = '42'
```

#### **Explicit**

```
def f = '3.14' as Float
 def s = [1, 2, 3] as Set
```

### Dynamic object creation

Duck-typing

```
Calculator c = [ add : {a, b → a + b},

multiply : {a, b → a * b},

increment : {it + 1}

] as Calculator
```

assert 6 == c.multiply(2, 3)

#### Traits =

```
trait Flying {
  void fly() {println "I am flying!"}
trait Quacking {
  void quack() {println "Quack!"}
class Duck implements Flying, Quacking {}
```

#### **Traits**

- Componentisation of the design
- Generalized delegation
- Stackable
- Can be specified as argument types

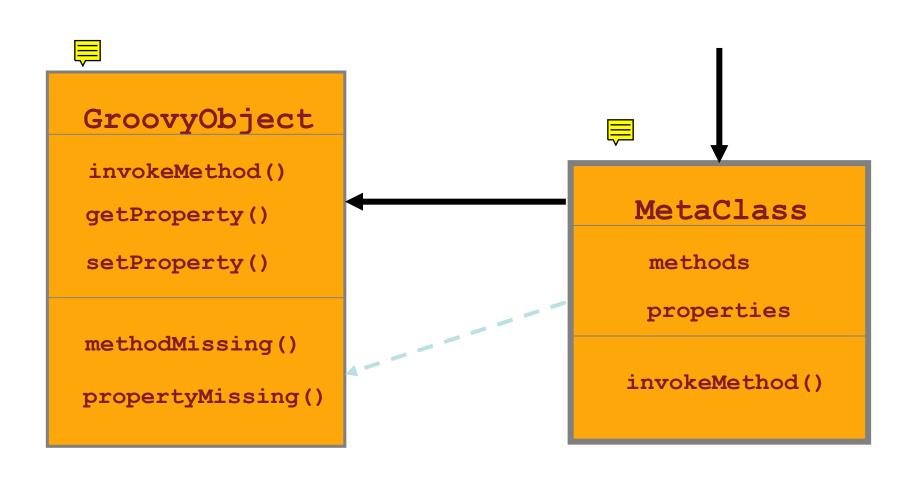
# Category (extension methods)

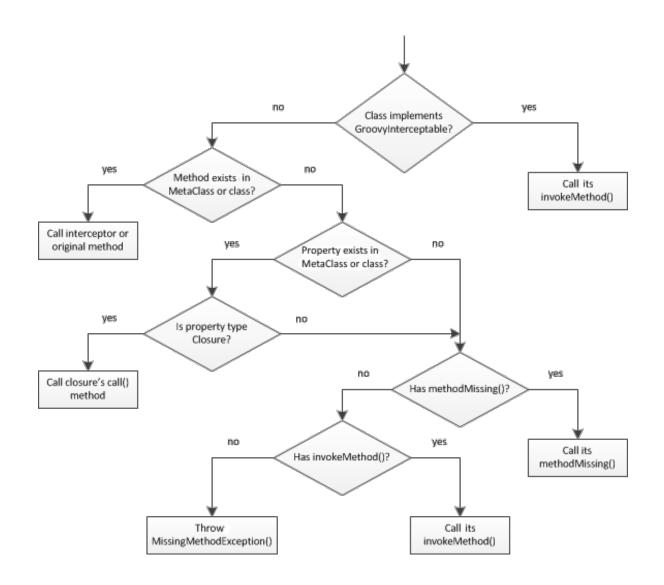
```
StringUtils.countMatches(myString, 'Groovy')

use(StringUtils) {

myString.countMatches('Groovy')
}
```

### Dynamic method invocation





### Querying objects' methods

- o.respondsTo()
- o.hasProperty()
- o.metaClass.getMetaMethod(name, args)
- o.metaClass.getMetaProperty(name)

#### Part 4

Domain Specific Languages

#### BDD - Spock

```
class DataDriven extends Specification {
  def "maximum of two numbers"() {
     expect:
     Math.max(a, b) == c
     where:
     a | b | c
     7 | 3 | 7
     4 | 5 | 5
     9 | 9 | 9
} }
```

#### Gradle

```
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android'
apply plugin: 'kotlin-android-extensions'
android {
    compileSdkVersion 28
    defaultConfig {
        applicationId "com.example.myapplication"
        minSdkVersion 16
        targetSdkVersion 28
        versionCode 1
        versionName "1.0"
        testInstrumentationRunner "androidx.test.runner.AndroidJUnitRunner"
    buildTypes {
        release {
            minifyEnabled false
            proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android-optimize.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'
dependencies {
    implementation fileTree(dir: 'libs', include: ['*.jar'])
    implementation"org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-stdlib-jdk7:$kotlin version"
    implementation 'androidx.appcompat:appcompat:1.0.2'
    implementation 'androidx.core:core-ktx:1.0.2'
    implementation 'androidx.constraintlayout:constraintlayout:1.1.3'
    implementation 'com.google.android.material:material:1.0.0'
    testImplementation 'junit:junit:4.12'
    androidTestImplementation 'androidx.test:runner:1.1.1'
    androidTestImplementation 'androidx.test.espresso:espresso-core:3.1.1'
1}
```

#### DSL

- Limited purpose language
- Targeted to a particular domain
- Friendlier API to a framework
  - External
    - SQL, HTML, CSS, ...
  - Internal

### DSL – Date manipulation

```
use(org.codehaus.groovy.runtime.TimeCategory) {
    println "Tomorrow: ${1.day.from.today}"
    println "A week ago: ${1.week.ago}"
    println "Date: ${1.month.ago + 1.week + 2.hours - 5.minutes}"
    println "Date ${(1.month + 10.days).ago}"
}
```

#### DSL – Hibernate criteria

```
def participants = Participant.createCriteria().list {
    gt('age', age)
    or{
        eq('interest', 'Java')
        eq('interest', 'Groovy')
    }
    jug {
        ilike('country', 'de')
    }
    order('lastName', 'asc')
}
```

### DSL – Account manipulation

```
Money money = new Money(amount: 350, currency: 'eur')
getAccount('Account1').withDraw money
getAccount('Account3').deposit money
```



"Account1" >> 350.eur >> "Account3"

### Why DSLs

**Domain expressiveness** – code closely matches domain concepts, improving readability.

**Reduced boilerplate** – conciseness compared to general-purpose language constructs.

**Improved communication** – shared language between developers and domain experts.

**Higher abstraction** – hides low-level details, focusing on "what" not "how."

**Consistency & correctness** – enforces domain-specific rules directly in syntax.

**Rapid prototyping** – easier experimentation with domain models and solutions.

**Integration leverage** – benefits from host language tooling (IDE, debuggers, libraries).

**Easier maintenance** – domain logic is explicit, reducing cognitive load over time.

### Example – file access DSL

```
File.metaClass.div = { path ->
    new File(delegate, path)
}
```

### Example – file access DSL

```
File.metaClass.div = { path ->
    new File(delegate, path)
}
def file = new File(".")/'test'/'hello'/'file.txt'
```

order cake with plums and apples and cream to "Malostranske namesti"

```
order(cake).with(plums).and(apples)
.and(cream).to("Malostranske namesti")
```

#### Builders

#### Construct hierarchies

- html, xml, json, swing, configuration
- objects
- db queries
- •

#### Builders - GAnt

```
ant.sequential {
    myDir = "target/AntTest/"
    mkdir(dir: myDir)
    copy(todir: myDir) {
        fileset(dir: "src/test") {
            include(name: "**/*.groovy")
    List dirs = ['core', 'lib', 'engine', 'gui', 'db']
    for (String currentDir:dirs) {
        String targetDir="target/$currentDir"
        mkdir(dir:targetDir)
```

# Builders – Spring config

```
dataSource(BasicDataSource) {
    driverClassName = "org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver"
    url = "jdbc:hsqldb:mem:shopDB"
sessionFactory(ConfigurableLocalSessionFactoryBean) {
    dataSource = dataSource
    hibernateProperties = ["hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto": "create-drop",
            "hibernate.show sql": true]
calculator(demo.shop.CalculatorImpl) {bean ->
    bean.singleton = true
    bean.autowire = 'byType'
```

#### JSON Builder

### Summary



Dynamic method call dispatch
Dynamic object creation
Builders
Traits
Categories
Dynamic DSLs

#### References

http://groovy-lang.org

http://grails.org

https://martinfowler.com/books/dsl.html