

Dependency Injection with Dagger 2

now, even Dagger.

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This presentation



Dependency Injection

- Software design pattern
- SOLID (single responsibility, open-closed, Liskov substitution, interface segregation and **dependency inversion**)
- Separate dependency resolution from business logic
- Code reuse (DRY)
- Evolve logic separately from dependencies
- Test business logic separately

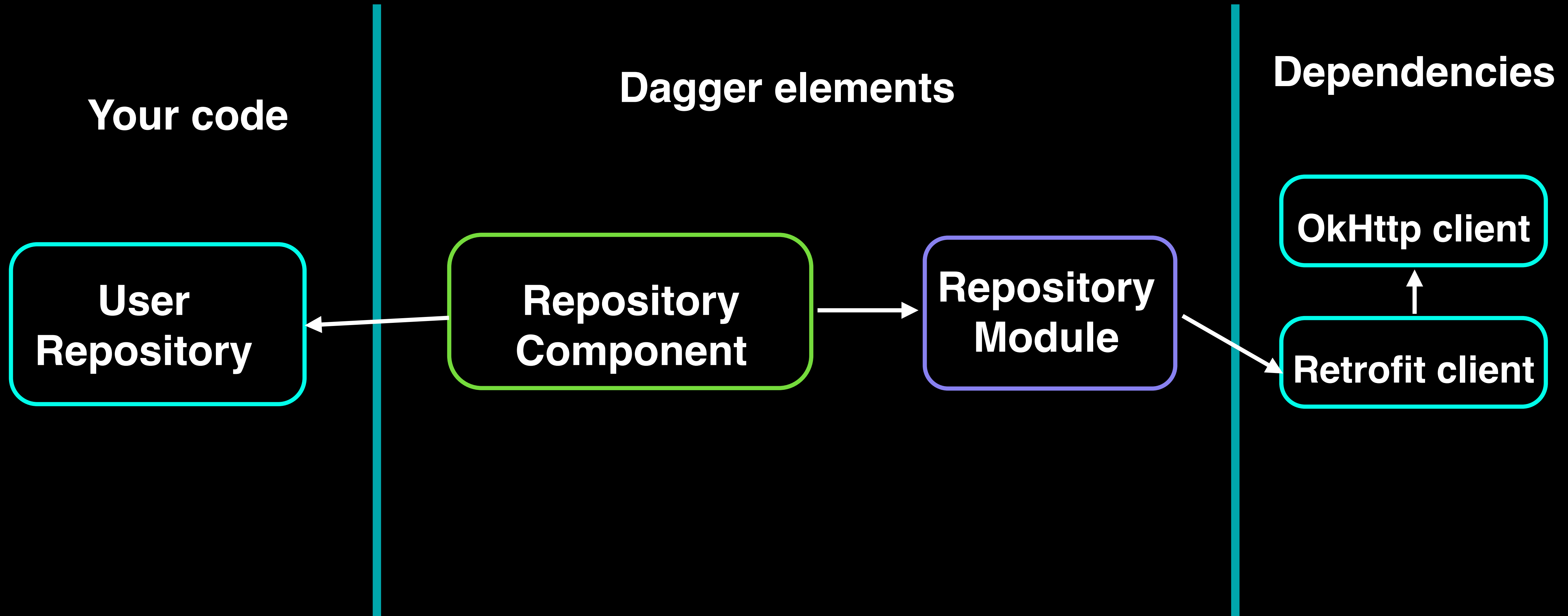
Dagger 2

- Dependency Injection library, created by Google
- Inspired by Dagger 1 library, created by Square
- Uses annotation processing with code generation
- No runtime reflection at all
- Compile time safety
- Generates readable, debuggable code

Central elements

- `@Module` – knows how to provide dependencies
- `@Component` – combines one or more modules and injects your code

Example D2 setup for Repository layer



Module

```
@Module
public class RepositoryModule {

    @Provides(name="myClient1")
    OkHttpClient provideOkHttpClient() {
        // ... set up OkHttpClient
        return client;
    }

    @Provides
    public GitHubClient provideGitHubClient(OkHttpClient okHttpClient) {
        // ... set up REST API client
        return gitHubClient;
    }
}
```

Dagger2 Benefit #1

Manages transitive dependencies

Component

```
@Component(modules = {RepositoryModule.class, ...})  
public interface RepositoryComponent {  
    void inject(UserRepository userRepository);  
}
```

Your code

```
public class UserRepository {  
  
    @Inject GitHubClient gitHubClient;  
  
    public UserRepository() {  
        RepositoryComponent component;  
        // create or obtain component, somehow...  
        component.inject(this);  
    }  
  
    public User fetchUserSyncInternal(String username)  
        throws IOException {  
        ApiUser apiUser = gitHubClient  
            .callUser(username)  
            .execute()  
            .body();  
        return User.fromApiUser(apiUser).build();  
    }  
}
```

Creating components

```
// your class that has dependencies
public UserRepository() // constructor {
    RepositoryComponent component;
    // ... create or obtain component, somehow...
    component.inject(this);
}
```

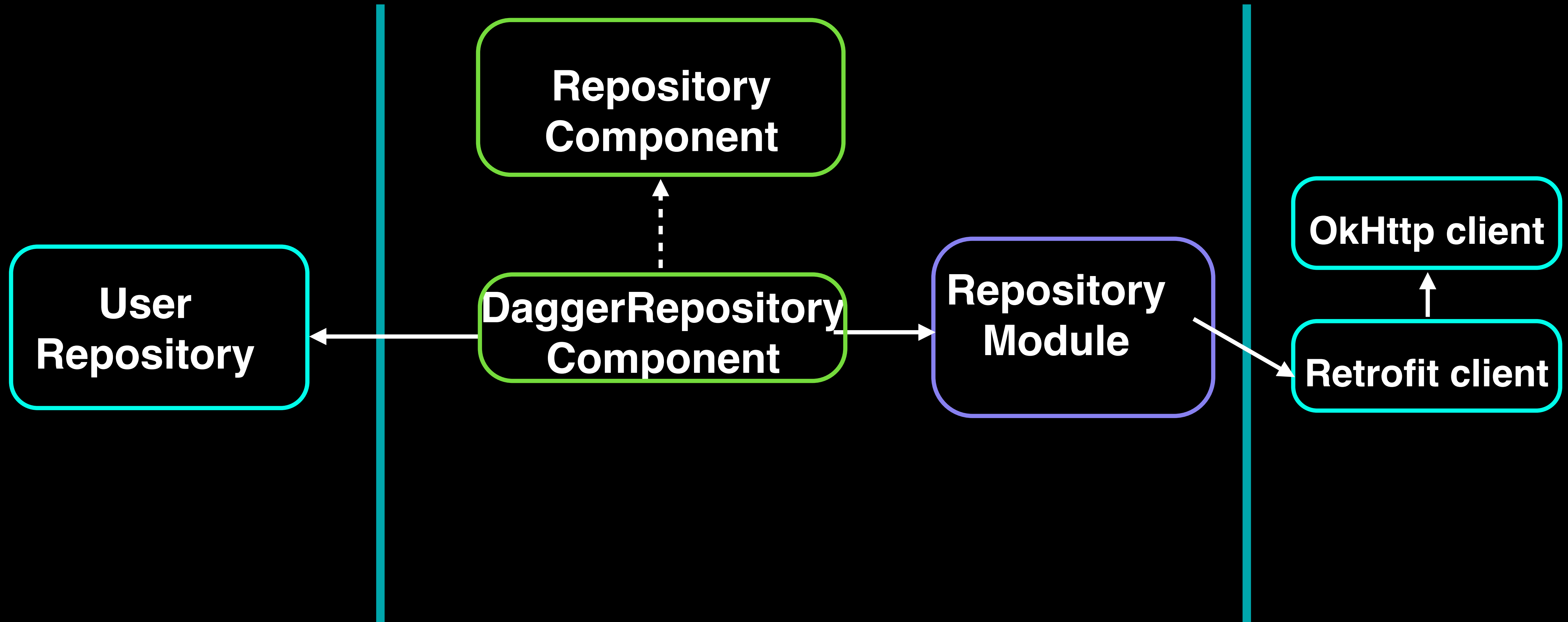
```
RepositoryComponent repositoryComponent =
    DaggerRepositoryComponent
        .builder()
        .repositoryModule(new RepositoryModule())
        .build();
```

More accurate

Your code

Dagger elements

Dependencies



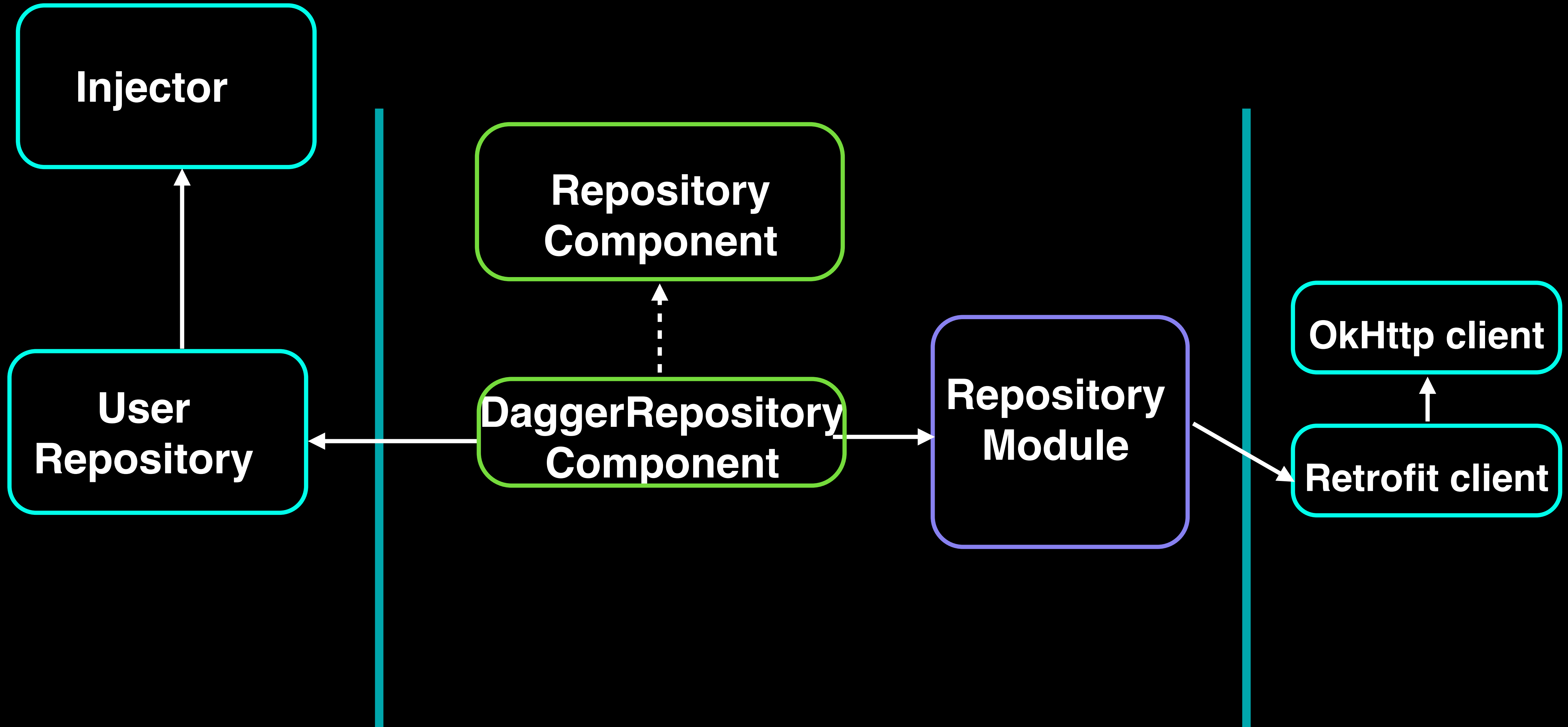
Where to put Component - Static Injector pattern

```
public class Injector {  
    private static RepositoryComponent repositoryComponent;  
  
    public static RepositoryComponent getRepositoryComponent() {  
        // repository component is a singleton. Once created it is never recreated  
        if (repositoryComponent == null) {  
            repositoryComponent =  
                DaggerRepositoryComponent  
                    .builder()  
                    .repositoryModule(new RepositoryModule())  
                    .build();  
        }  
        return repositoryComponent;  
    }  
}
```

Your code

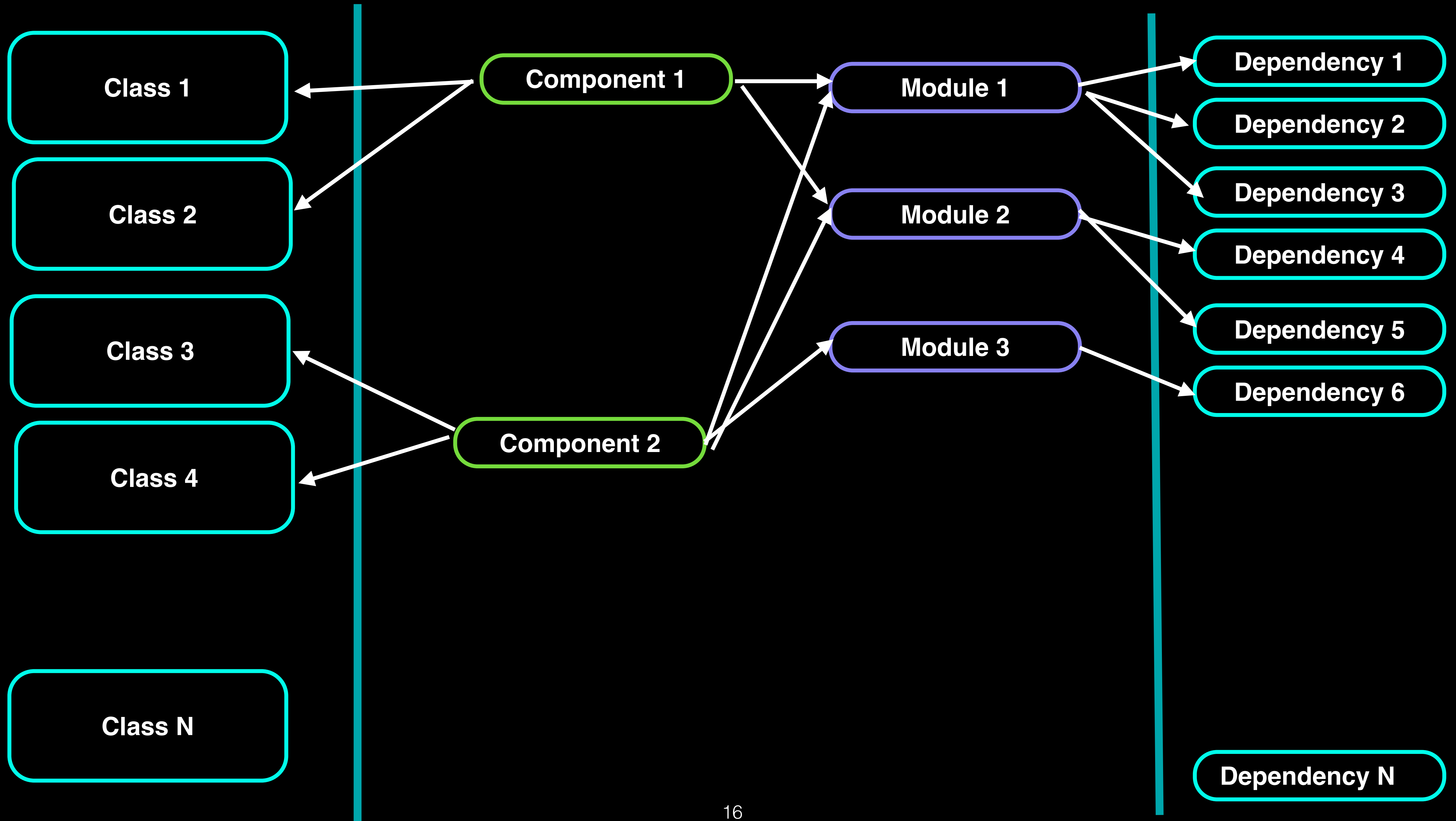
Dagger elements

Dependencies



Your code - Injection

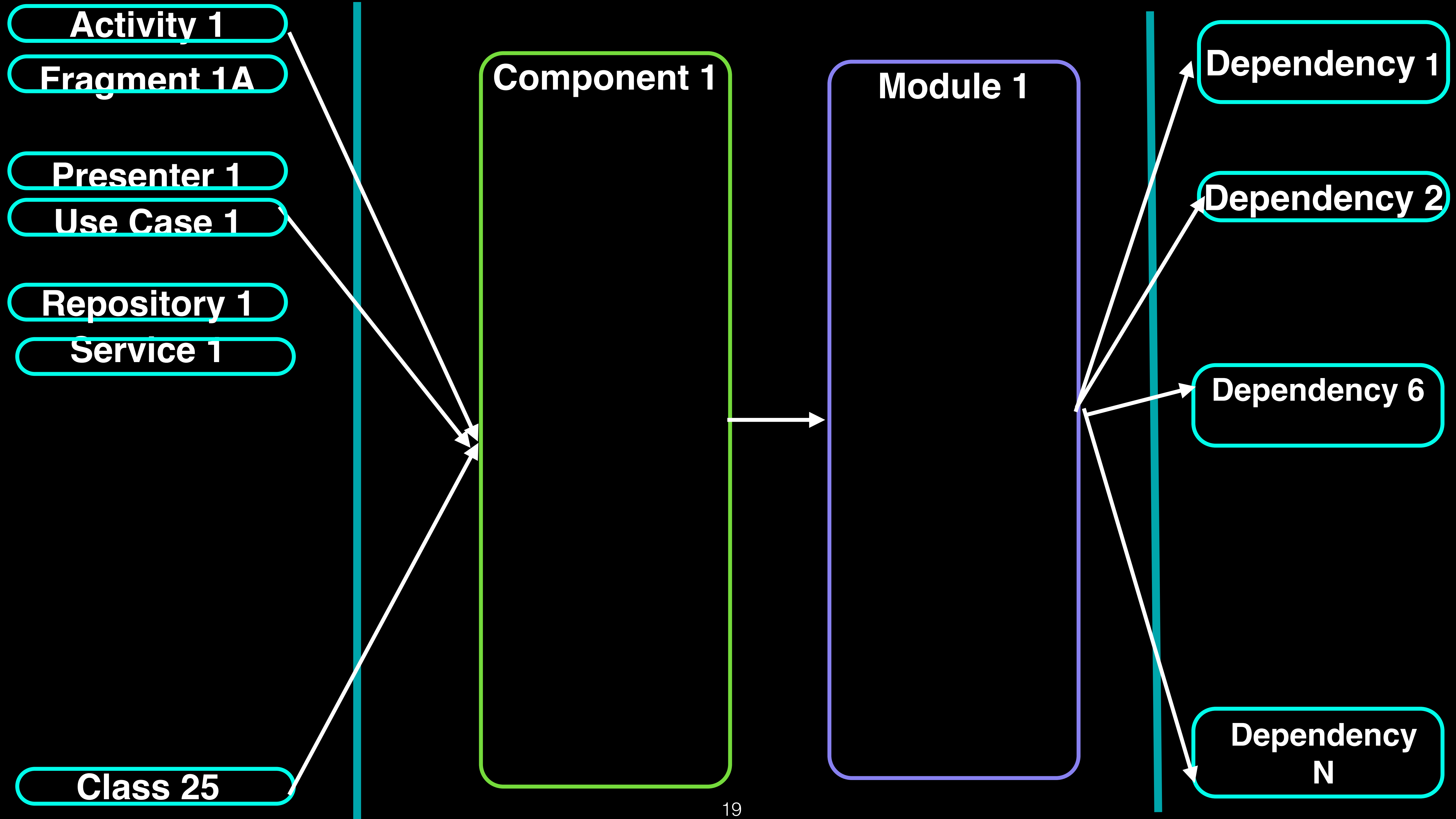
```
public class UserRepository {  
    @Inject GitHubClient gitHubClient;  
  
    public UserRepository() {  
        Injector.getRepositoryComponent().inject(this);  
    }  
  
    public User fetchUserSyncInternal(String username)  
        throws IOException {  
        ApiUser apiUser = gitHubClient  
            .callUser(username)  
            .execute()  
            .body();  
        return User.fromApiUser(apiUser).build();  
    }  
}
```

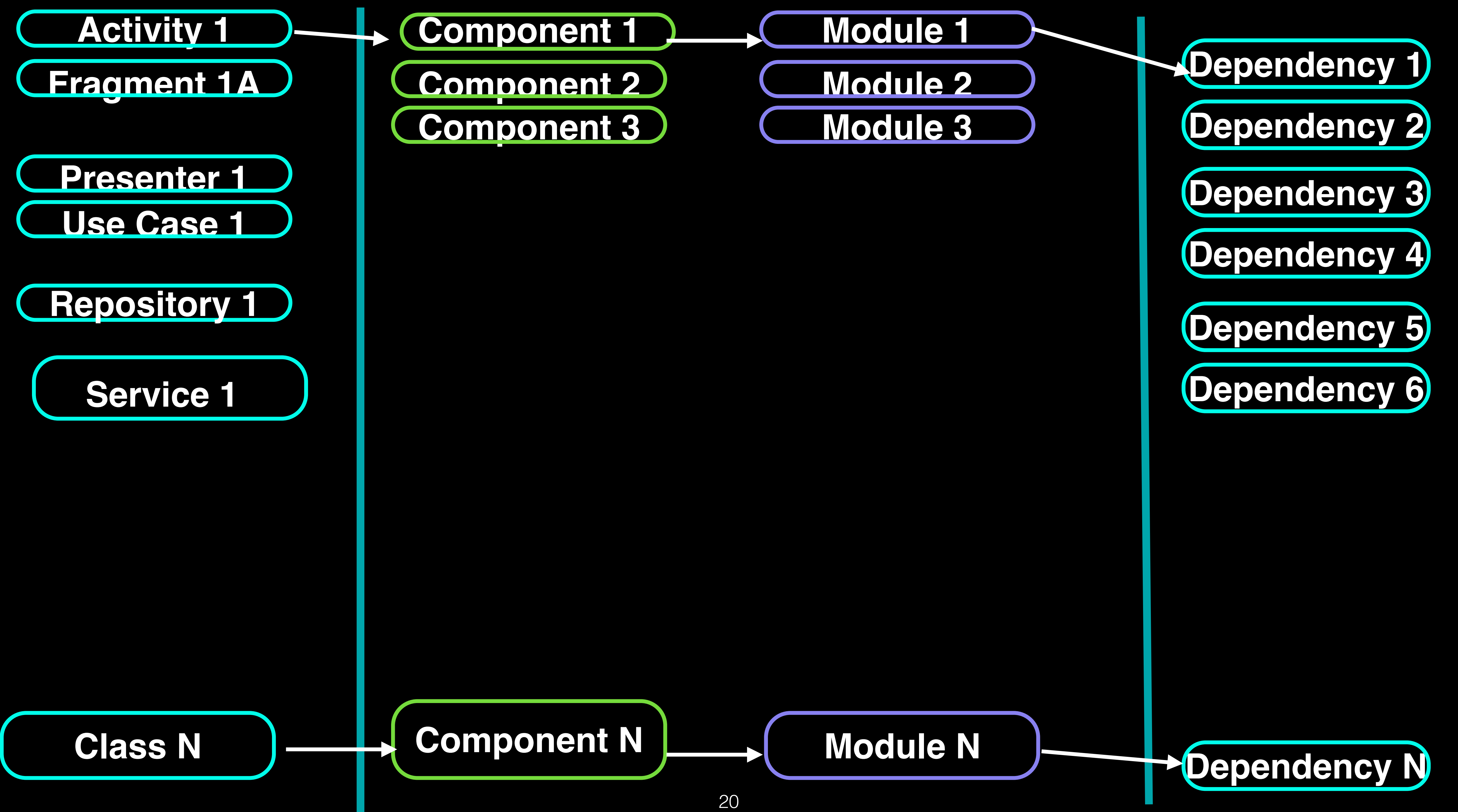


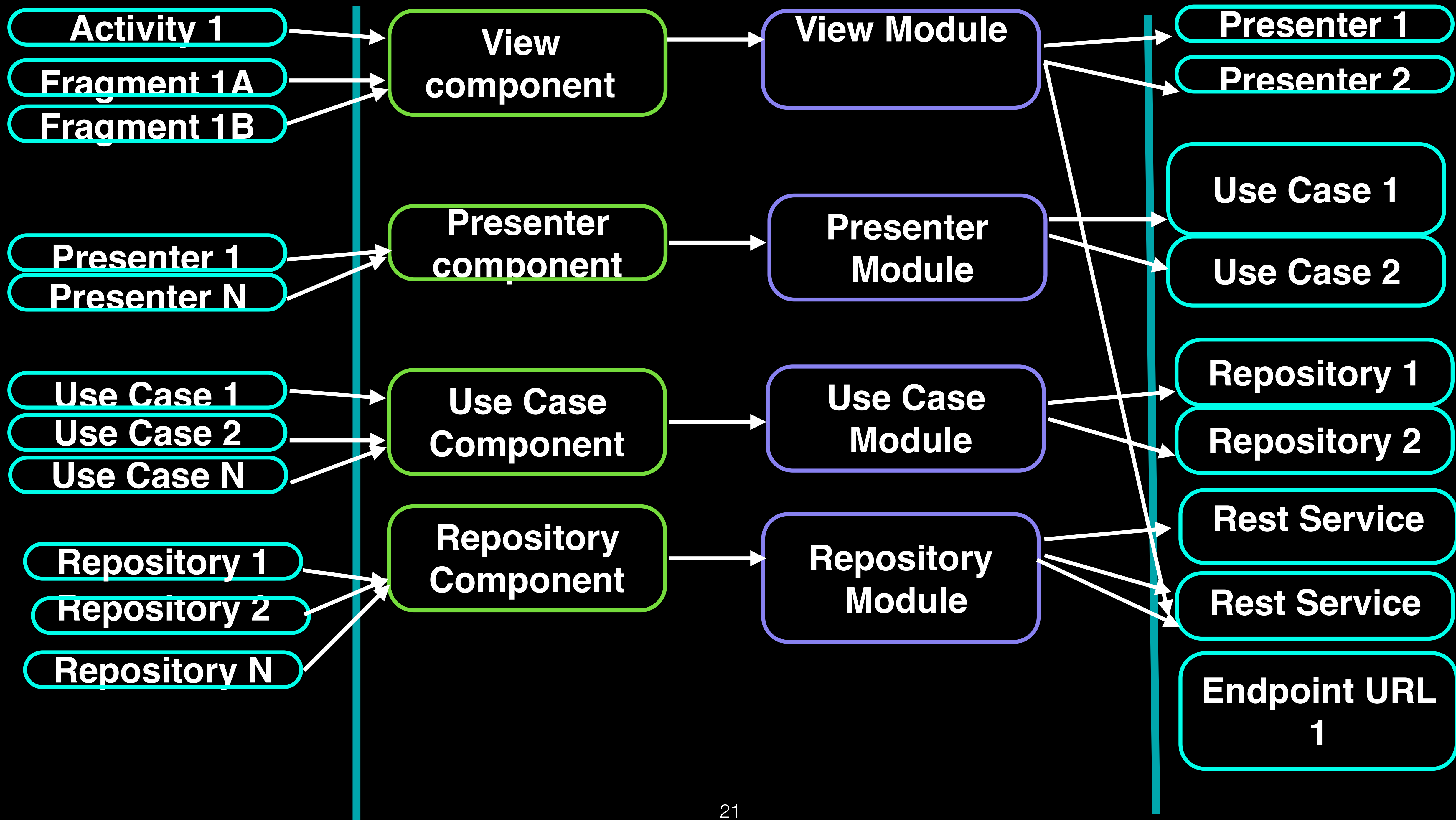
Dagger2 Benefit #2

Compose-ability of dependencies

Component and module organization







Testing setup

Your code - Injection

```
public class UserRepository {  
    @Inject GitHubClient gitHubClient;  
  
    public UserRepository() {  
        Injector.getRepositoryComponent().inject(this);  
    }  
  
    public Call<ApiUser> callUser(String username)  
        throws IOException {  
        Call<ApiUser> apiUser = gitHubClient.callUser(username);  
        return apiUser;  
    }  
}
```

Test code

```
@RunWith(MockitoJUnitRunner.class)
public class UserRepositoryTest {
    UserRepository userRepository;
    @Mock GitHubClient mockGitHubClient;

    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        // get Injector to use mockGitHubClient, somehow...
        userRepository = new UserRepository();
    }
    @Test
    public void callUser_ShouldReturnCall()throws Exception{
        // act
        userRepository.callUser("itsymbal");
        // assert
        Mockito.verify(mockGitHubClient).callUser("itsymbal");
    }
}
```

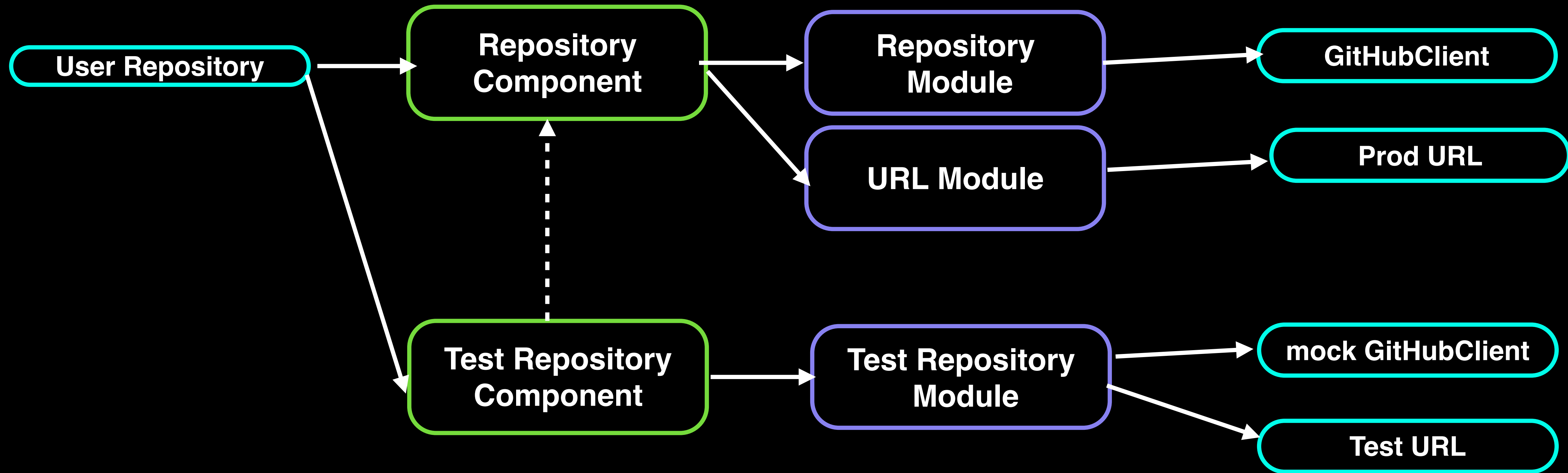

Update Injector.java

```
public class Injector {  
    private static RepositoryComponent repositoryComponent;  
  
    public static RepositoryComponent getRepositoryComponent() {  
        // repository component is a singleton. Once created it is never recreated  
        if (repositoryComponent == null) {  
            repositoryComponent =  
                DaggerRepositoryComponent  
                    .builder()  
                    .repositoryModule(new RepositoryModule())  
                    .build();  
        }  
        return repositoryComponent;  
    }  
}
```

Modify Injector code

```
// Injector.java
// setters allow setting a mock component from test code
public static void setRepositoryComponent(RepositoryComponent
repositoryComponent) {
    Injector.repositoryComponent = repositoryComponent;
}
```

Repository DI configuration



Production Component

```
@Component(modules = {RepositoryModule.class})  
public interface RepositoryComponent {  
    void inject(UserRepository userRepository);  
}
```

Test Component

```
@Component(modules = {TestRepositoryModule.class})  
public interface TestRepositoryComponent extends RepositoryComponent {  
}
```

Production module

```
@Module
public class RepositoryModule {
    @Provides
    OkHttpClient provideOkHttpClient() {
        // set up OkHttpClient
        return client;
    }

    @Provides
    public GitHubClient provideGitHubClient(OkHttpClient okHttpClient) {
        // set up GitHubClient
    }
}
```

Test module

```
@Module
public final class TestRepositoryModule {

    GitHubClient gitHubClient = mock(GitHubClient.class);
    @Provides
    public GitHubClient provideGitHubClient() {
        return gitHubClient;
    }
}
```

ComponentUtil.java

```
public static TestRepositoryModule setUpTestRepositoryModule() {  
    TestRepositoryModule testRepositoryModule = new TestRepositoryModule();  
  
    TestRepositoryComponent testRepositoryComponent =  
        DaggerTestRepositoryComponent  
            .builder()  
            .testRepositoryModule(testRepositoryModule)  
            .build();  
  
    Injector.setRepositoryComponent(testRepositoryComponent);  
    return testRepositoryModule;  
}
```

Refactoring - updated Test Class

@Before

```
public void setUp() throws Exception {  
    TestRepositoryModule testRepositoryModule =  
        ComponentUtil.setUpTestRepositoryModule();  
  
    mockGitHubClient = testRepositoryModule.gitHubClient;  
  
    // configure mock object to return stub responses as needed  
    // when(mockGitHubClient.callUser("itsymbal")).thenReturn(...);  
  
    userRepository = new UserRepository();  
}  
@Test  
public void callUser_ShouldReturnCall()throws Exception{  
    // act  
    userRepository.callUser("itsymbal");  
    // assert  
    Mockito.verify(mockGitHubClient).callUser("itsymbal");  
}
```


Dagger 2 Benefit 3

Easy test setup with minimal boilerplate

References

This presentation

<https://speakerdeck.com/itsymbal/dependency-injection-with-dagger-2>

This presentation

<https://goo.gl/tP71WP>

Dagger2

<https://github.com/google/dagger>

Boilerplate project

This presentation

