

## A DSL for generating mobile applications

by Marc Grol

[http://bit.ly/xc\\_a](http://bit.ly/xc_a)





# Speeding up app development

Using a model-driven approach



# Content

- Explain approach
- Show example



# Introduction

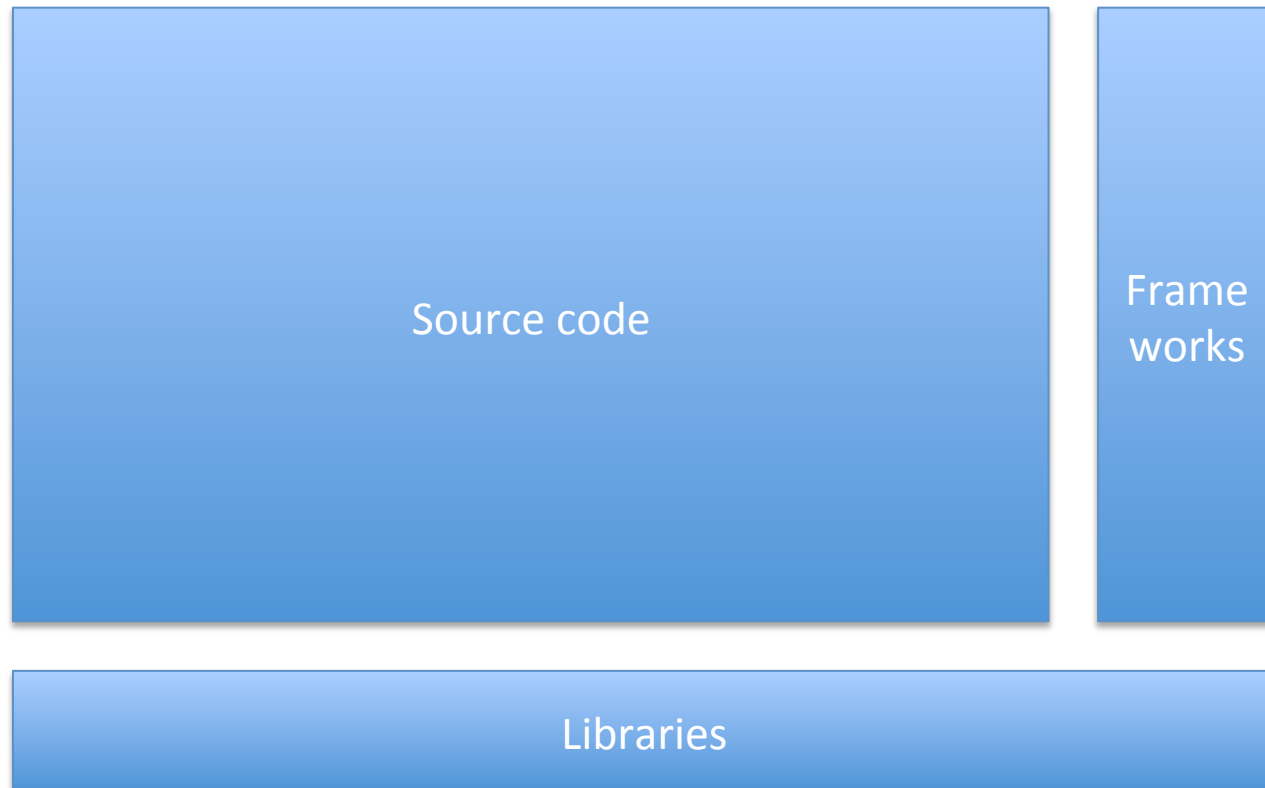
App development is expensive:

- Multiple platforms (IOS, Android, etc)

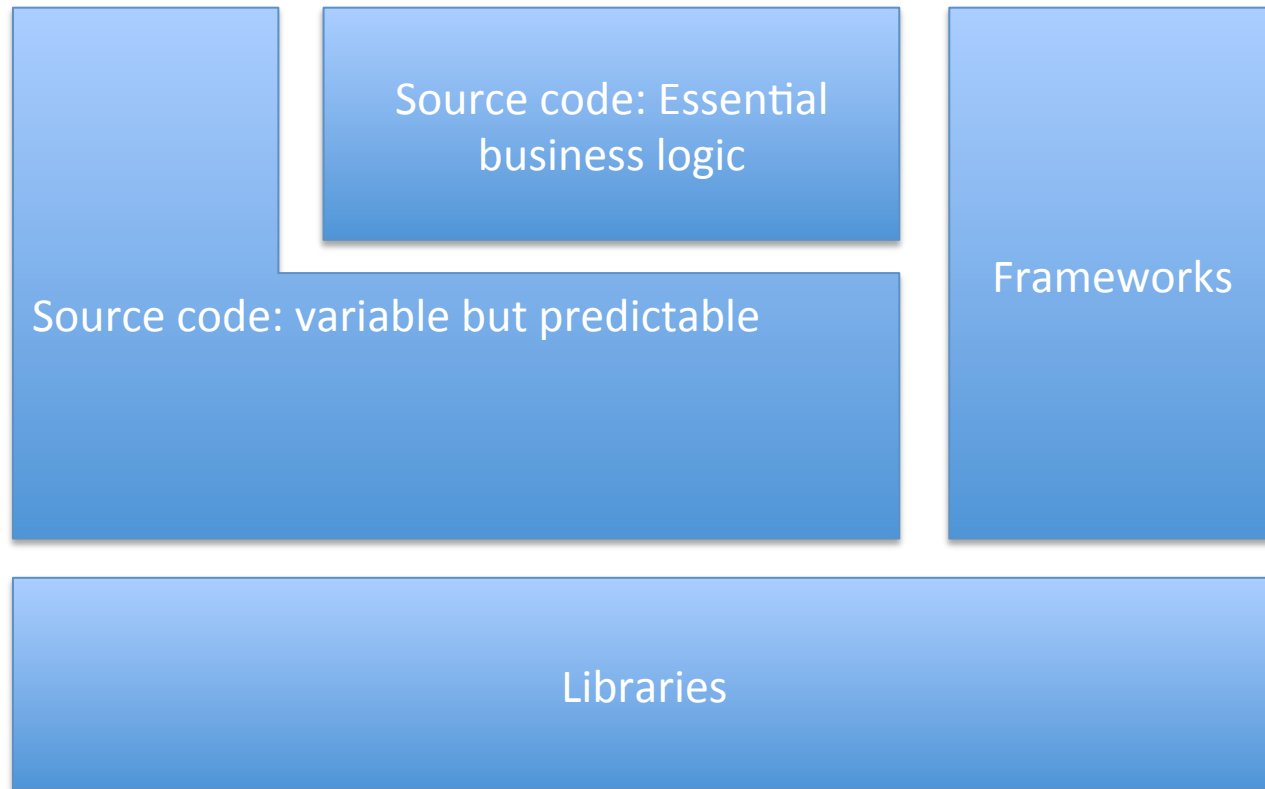
Cost reduction:

- Hybrid/web-based approach
- Alternative “model-driven” approach:
  - Do NOT compromise on usability

## App: First attempt

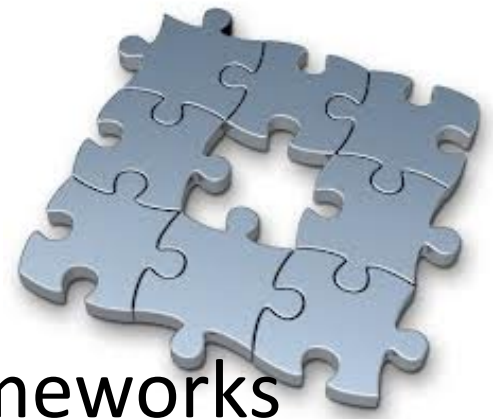


## App: After some practice



## Experience

- Apps are about user-interface
- Data model looks like “screens”
- Business logic lives in backends



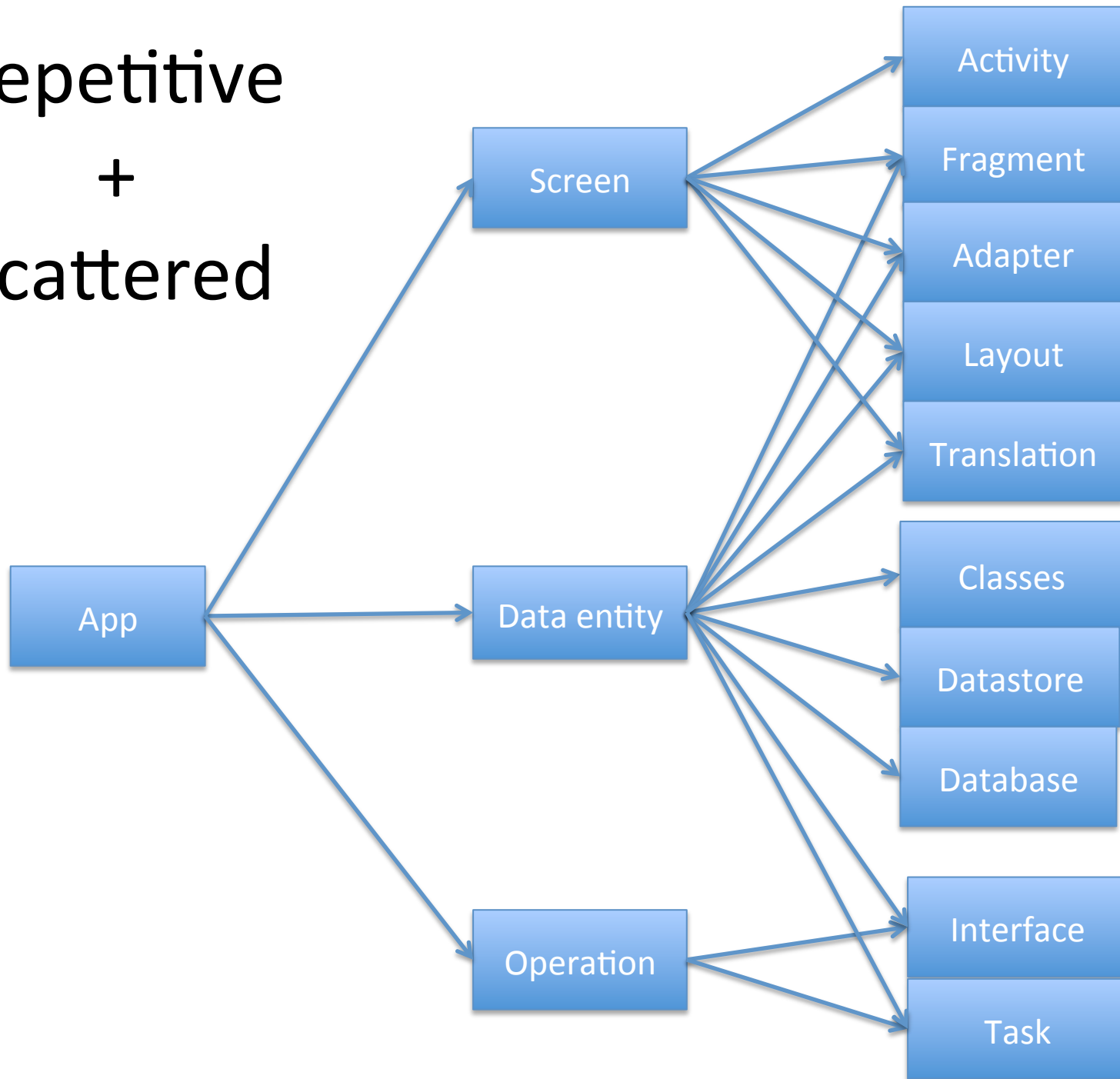
- Using common libraries and frameworks
- Still very repetitive “recipe”

## Observations

- Repetitive:
  - A single “Entity” always ends up in:
    - data (class, datastore, database)
    - screen (view, presenter, layout, translations, etc)
- Scattered:
  - Single concept ends up in many places
- But predictable:
  - For “data-driven” apps (like banking)



Repetitive  
+  
Scattered



## Goal

- Focus on the essentials
  - > Deliver quality fast
  - > Keep delivering fast

## How?

- Automate the predictable part:
  - Entity, Screen, Operation
- Risk:
  - Loose flexibility?



## Automation

Model-driven approach:

1. Meta-model for apps:
  - Entity, Screen, Operation
2. Use a DSL to “describe” your app
3. Generate code from model
4. Manually add and refine

## DSL

- Domain Specific Language
- Very readable and expressive
- For specific problem only



### Styles:

- Internal DSL:
  - Fluent interface
- External DSL:
  - Excel, XML, Language workbench (XTEXT)

# Xtext

## External DSL (XTEXT)

**Enumeration** FuelType {

diesel

petrol

lpg

}

**Structure** Car {

**prim String** [1] brand

**prim String** [1] type

**prim Integer** [1] yearBuild

**prim Image** [0..1] photo

**enum** FuelType [1] fuleType

}

**InputScreen** CarForm {

**dataType:** Car

**fields:** brand type yearBuild color

**submitButton:** Save

**button:** AddPhoto

}

## Internal DSL (fluent Java)

Enumeration fuelType = register(

*enumeration*("FuelType")

*.with( literal("diesel") )*

*.with( literal("petrol") )*

*.with( literal("lpg") )*

);

Structure car = register(

*structure*("Car")

*.with( string( "brand", mandatory ) )*

*.with( string( "type", mandatory ) )*

*.with( integer("yearBuild", mandatory ) )*

*.with( image( "photo", optional ) )*

*.with( enumeration( "fuelType", mandatory , fuelType ) )*

);

Screen carFormScreen = register(

*inputScreen*("CarForm", car)

*.forFields("brand", "type", "yearBuild", "fuelType")*

*.withSubmitButton(button("AddPhoto"))*

*.withButton(button("Save"))*

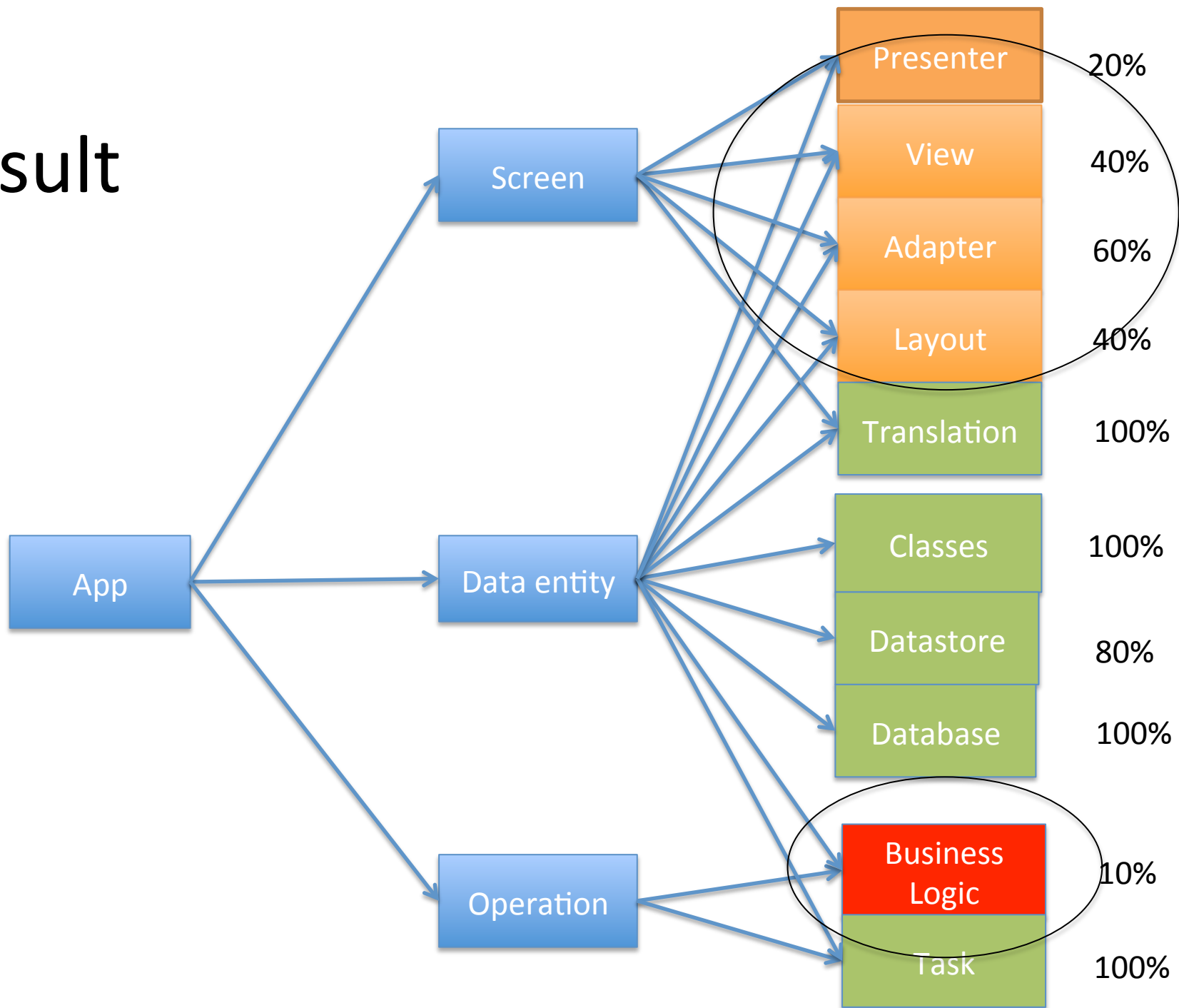
);

## Code generation

- Clear target architecture
- Separate generated and hand-written
- Understandable and testable
- Be able to ignore, refine, extend the generated part



# Result





## Refine by hand

Non “predictable” stuff:

- Screens:
  - Logic
  - Polishing views
  - “Stylesheet”
  - “Exceptional” functionality
- Operations:
  - Business logic, remote communication
- DataStore:
  - Non standard queries

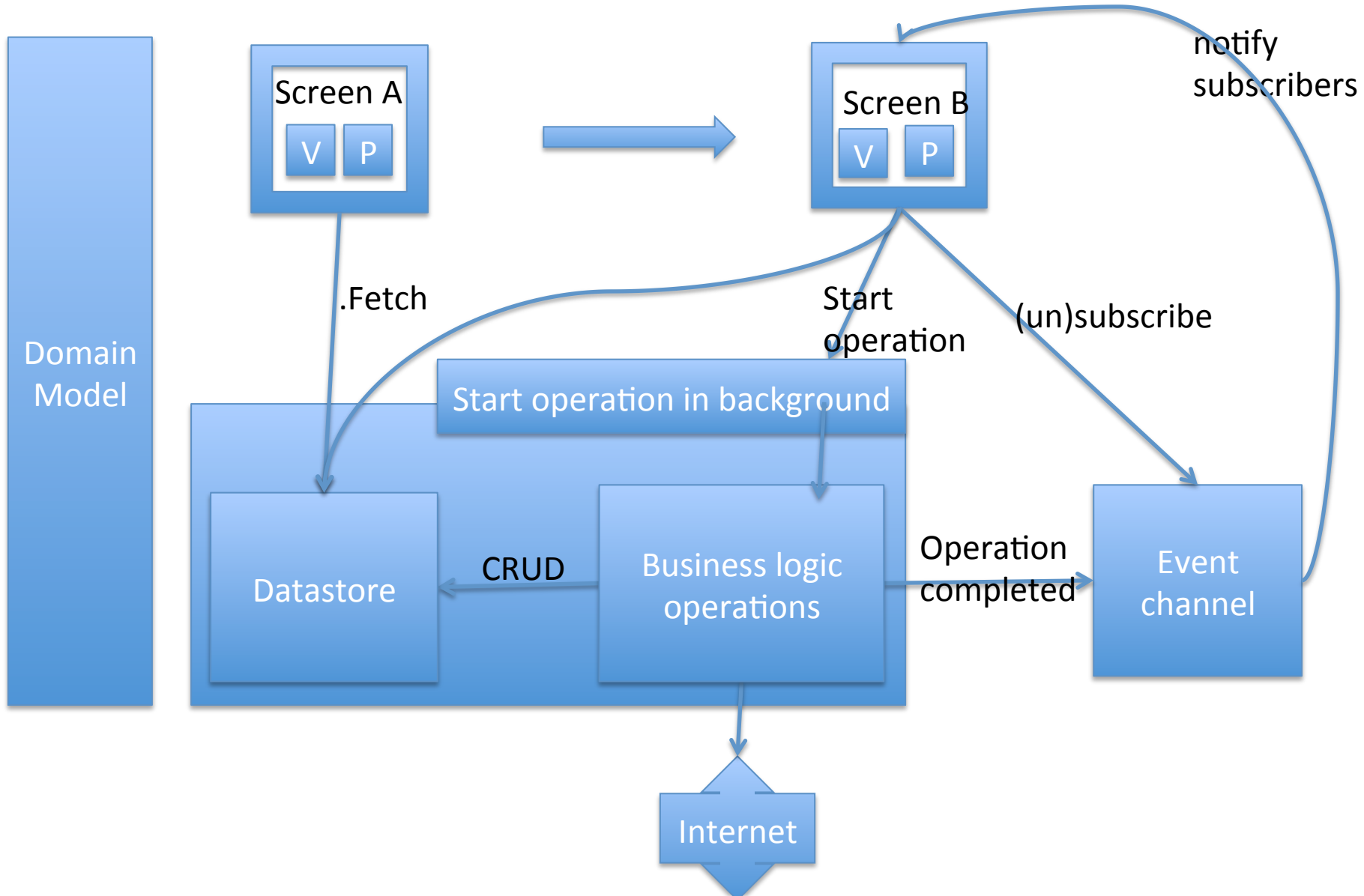




# Example: XebiconApp

- Example project:
  - Focus on internals: No fancy UI (yet)
- DSL:
  - Low tech: fluent java + StringTemplate
  - Extendable language (add MapScreen or Money-primitive)
- Code generator:
  - Selective overriding and disabling
- Architecture:
  - Clear programing model (MVP + Async)
- Source code:
  - Separate generated and manual
  - Overridable and extendable
  - Testable

# Architecture



## Rough results (1:25)

Example project XebiconApp:

- DSL:
  - (Xtext: 80 SLOC)
  - Java: 130 SLOC
- Android:
  - Generated:
    - Java: 2600 SLOC
    - XML: 900 lines
  - Hand-written:
    - Java: 800 SLOC

## Conclusion

- Approach suitable for most apps
- Introduces clear vocabulary
- Consistent code
- Productive:
  - 1 line of DSL => 25 lines of source



Questions?

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Remember

1:25

