

What about DI on iOS?

What about DI on iOS?

Who am I?

Maciej Oczko

@maciejoczko

Software Engineer at Polidea



Polidea

What about DI on iOS?

Aims

- To talk about what DI is
- To encourage you to proceed with DI pattern
- To make your coding easier with Objection or Typhoon

What is it all about?

You always deal with
dependency management somehow...

What is it all about?

You always deal with
dependency management somehow...

...but not necessarily in a good way.

Example 1

```
- (id) init {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _weatherClient = [[MYWeatherClient alloc] initWithY:y andX:x];  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```

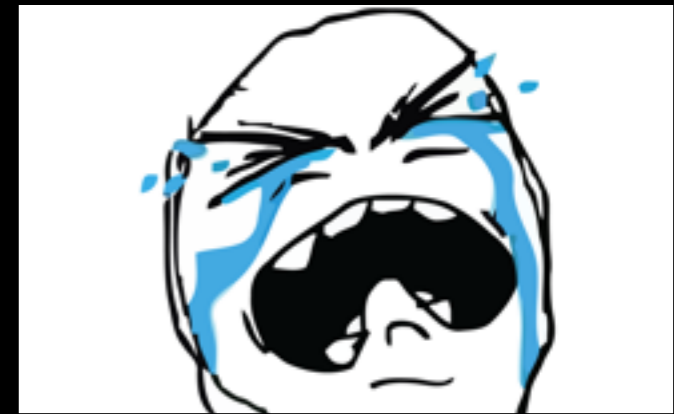
Example 1

```
- (id)init {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _weatherClient = [[MYWeatherClient alloc] initWithY:y andX:x];  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```



Example 2

```
- (id)init {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _weatherClient = [MYWeatherClient sharedInstance];  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```



Example 3

```
- (id) initWithWeatherClient:(id <MYWeatherClientProtocol>) client {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _weatherClient = client;  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```

Example 3 DI

```
- (id) initWithWeatherClient:(id <MYWeatherClientProtocol>) client {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _weatherClient = client;  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```



Why DI? Pros

- Classes are easier to test (or even possible)
- It promotes separation of concerns (single responsibility principle)
- Open-closed principle
- Makes app maintenance easier
- Makes introducing new features less painful

Example 1 << 2

```
describe(@"Super spec", ^{  
  it(@"should always pass", ^{
```

```
    });  
  });
```

Example 1 << 2

```
describe(@"Super spec", ^{
  it(@"should always pass", ^{

    id <MYAPIAccessorProtocol> accessor =
      [KWMock mockForProtocol:@protocol(MYAPIAccessorProtocol)];

    id <MYCacheManagerProtocol> cache = [MYCacheManager new];

  });
});
```

Example 1 << 2

```
describe(@"Super spec", ^{
  it(@"should always pass", ^{

    id <MYAPIAccessorProtocol> accessor =
      [KWMock mockForProtocol:@protocol(MYAPIAccessorProtocol)];

    id <MYCacheManagerProtocol> cache = [MYCacheManager new];

    . . .

    MYWeatherClient *client = [[MYWeatherClient alloc]
                               initWithX:accessor
                               andY:cache];

  });
});
```

Example 1 << 2

```
describe(@"Super spec", ^{
  it(@"should always pass", ^{

    id <MYAPIAccessorProtocol> accessor =
      [KWMock mockForProtocol:@protocol(MYAPIAccessorProtocol)];

    id <MYCacheManagerProtocol> cache = [MYCacheManager new];

    . . .

    MYWeatherClient *client = [[MYWeatherClient alloc]
                               initWithX:accessor
                               andY:cache];

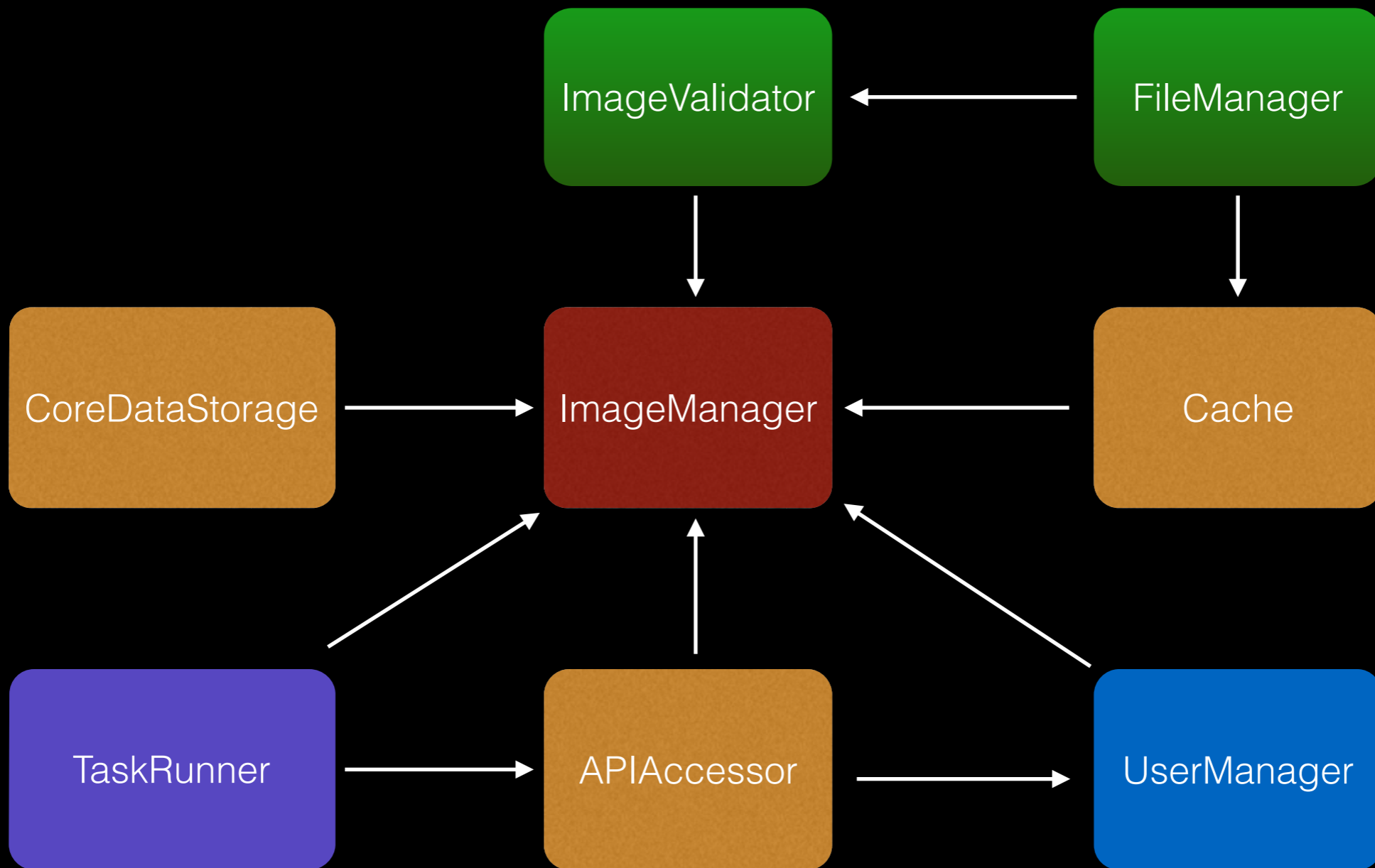
    [client getWeather];
    [[[client.weatherItems should] have:4] elements];

  });
});
```


Cons

- Life cycle management
- Objects' creation get more complex
- Sometimes more code

Problems?





Frameworks

Objection

Objection

A lightweight dependency injection framework for Objective-C

- 'Annotation' based DI
- Initializer support
- Properties auto-wiring
- Lazily instantiated dependencies
- Custom providers
- Class bindings
- Protocol bindings
- Instance bindings
- Life cycle management
- Cyclic dependencies

How it works, quickly

Injector

```
id obj = [injector getObject:@protocol(FancyProtocol)];
```

Module

```
[self bindProtocol:@protocol(FancyProtocol)  
      toClass:[MYFancy class]];
```


Initializer

```
@implementation MYObject
```

```
objection_initializer_sel(@selector(initWithClient:))
```

```
- (id)initWithClient:(id <MYClientProtocol>)client {  
    self = [super init];  
    if (self) {  
        _client = client;  
    }  
    return self;  
}
```

```
@end
```

Initializer

```
@implementation
```

```
objection_initializer_sel
```

```
- (
```

```
    _client
```

```
    )
```

```
@end
```

```
id obj = [injector getObject:[MYObject class] argumentList:@[ client ]];
```

Properties

```
@interface MYObject
@property(n nonatomic, readonly) id <MYClientProtocol> client;
@property(n nonatomic, readonly) id <MYAPIProtocol> apiAccessor;
@end

@implementation MYObject

objection_requires_sel(@selector(client), @selector(apiAccessor))

- (id)init {
    self = [super init];
    if (self) {

        return self;
    }
}

- (void)awakeFromObjection { }

@end
```

Properties

```
@interface  
@property  
@property  
@end
```

```
@implementation
```

```
objection_requires_sel
```

```
- (id
```

```
}
```

```
- (void
```

```
@end
```

```
id obj = [injector getObject:[MYObject class]];
```

Pros & Cons

- Easy to use
- Fairly simple
- Configuration in place
- Invasive
- **Properties driven**
- A few defects

Typhoon



TYPHOON

A NEW DEPENDENCY INJECTION CONTAINER FOR OBJECTIVE-C

- All Objective-C features
- No macros or XML required but both supported
- Any order of dependencies
- Supports configuration management
- Supports injection of view controllers and storyboard integration

How it works, quickly

Component
Factory

```
MYObject *object = [componentFactory  
                    componentForType:[MYObject class];
```

Assembly

```
- (id)myObject {  
    return [TyphoonDefinition withClass:[MYObject Class]];  
}
```


Assembly

```
@interface MYAssembly : TyphoonAssembly
```

```
@implementation MYAssembly
```

```
- (id)imageManager {  
    return [TyphoonDefinition withClass:[MYImageManager class]
```

Assembly

```
@interface MYAssembly : TyphoonAssembly

@implementation MYAssembly

- (id)imageManager {
    return [TyphoonDefinition withClass:[MYImageManager class]
        initialization:^(TyphoonInitializer* initializer) {

            initializer.selector = @selector(initWithClient:);
            [initializer injectWithDefinition:[self defaultClient]];

        }
    ];
}
```

Assembly

```
@interface MYAssembly : TyphoonAssembly

@implementation MYAssembly

- (id)imageManager {
    return [TyphoonDefinition withClass:[MYImageManager class]
        initialization:^(TyphoonInitializer* initializer) {

            initializer.selector = @selector(initWithClient:);
            [initializer injectWithDefinition:[self defaultClient]];

        }
    ];
}

properties:^(TyphoonDefinition* definition) {

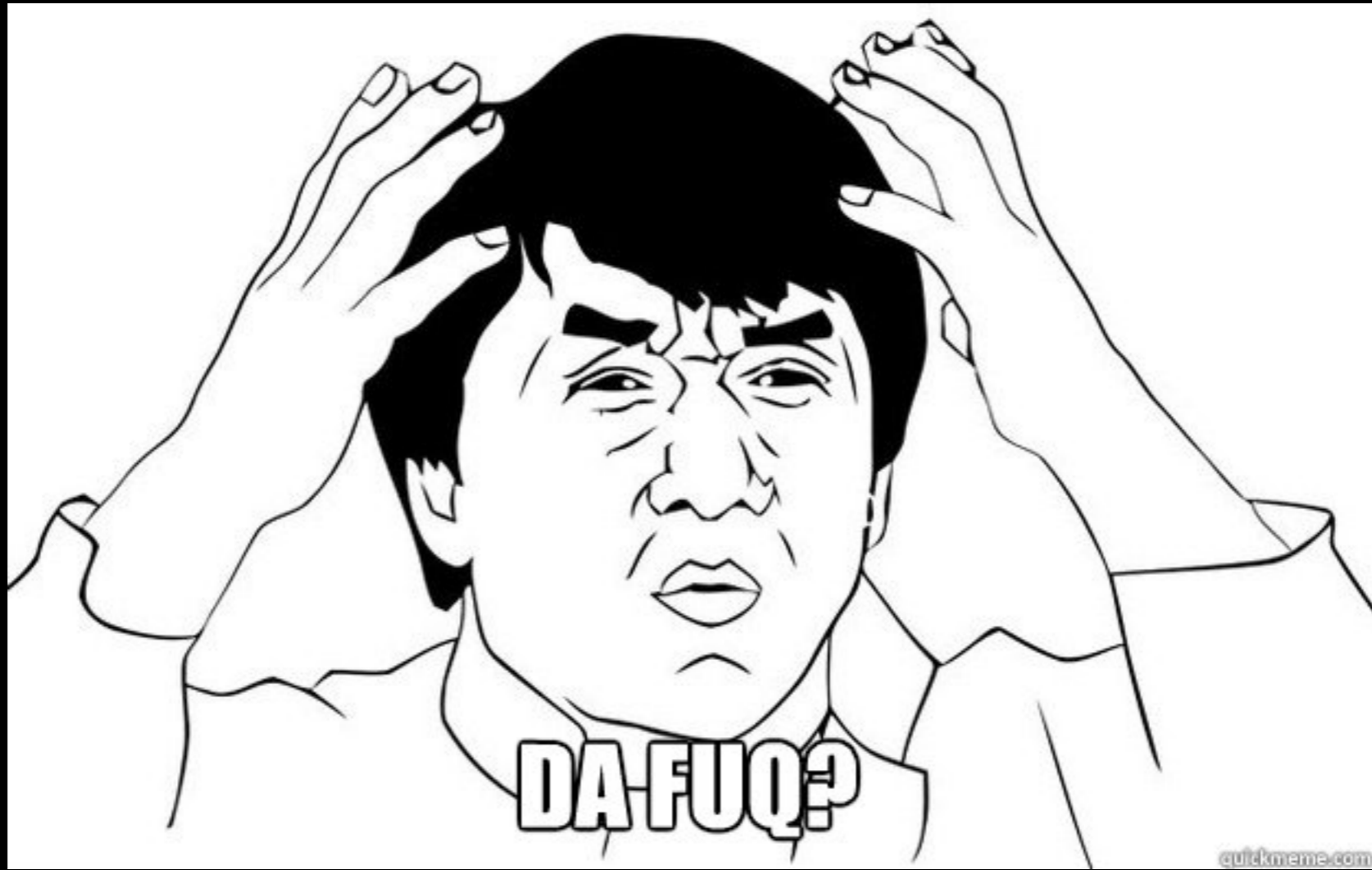
    [definition injectProperty:@selector(api) withDefinition:[self api]];
    [definition injectProperty:@selector(task) withValueAsText:@"${tasks.first}"];

    [definition setAfterPropertyInjection:@selector(configureBeforeUse)];
    [definition setScope:TyphoonScopeSingleton];

}];
}
```

Pros & Cons

- One configuration place
- Configuration in place
- Not invasive
- Lots of features
- More complicated code base
- Clarity





WeKnowMemes

Summary

- DI makes testing a lot easier
- DI improves your code effectiveness
- DI makes your classes cleaner and more reusable
- DI frameworks usage makes your life easier

Thanks!

maciek.oczko@polidea.com
@maciejoczko