

# Dependency Injection with Gin and Dagger2

Dr. Lofi Dewanto

<https://lofidewanto.blogspot.de>

# Agenda

- Dependency Injection
- Gin and Dagger2

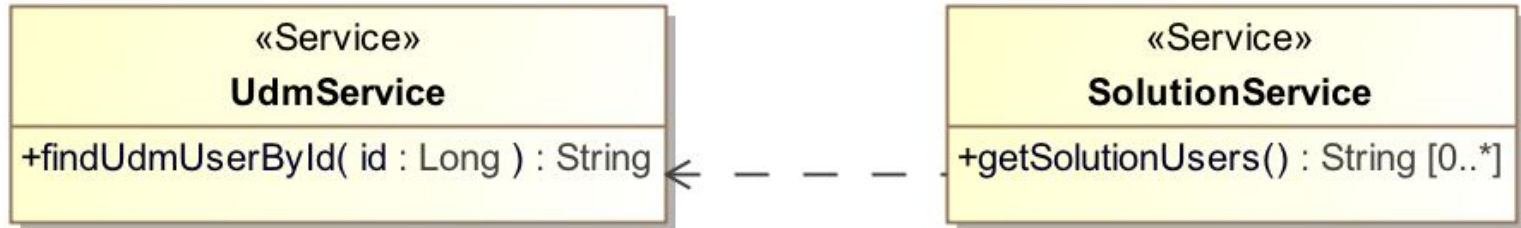
# Dependency Injection

# General Problem: Class Dependency

- General problem: **class dependency**
- Implementation of class A has a **direct dependency** to implementation class B.
- Implementation class B **cannot be exchanged** for other implementation.
- **Unit testing for class A impossible**, as soon as we have to mock the implementation of class B.

# Simple Example

- SolutionService implementation **depends** on UdmService (User Data Management) implementation.
- UdmService implementation has **an access to database** and it should not be tested if you want to test SolutionService implementation.



# Goal: Classes Independence

- Goal: **classes are not tightly coupled** and we can exchange the implementation of the classes.
- Solution: **Dependency Injection**
  - Do not use “new”
    - Create a direct dependency with the created object
    - Not testable
  - No need to implement Factory class manually
  - Centralize the dependencies of all classes

# Dependency Injection

Wikipedia:

In [software engineering](#), **dependency injection (DI)** is a technique whereby one object (or static method) supplies the dependencies of another object. A dependency is an object that can be used (a [service](#)). An injection is the passing of a dependency to a dependent object (a [client](#)) that would use it. The service is made part of the client's [state](#).<sup>[1]</sup> Passing the service to the client, rather than allowing a client to build or [find the service](#), is the fundamental requirement of the pattern.

# Dependency Injection and Inversion of Control

- Special case of Inversion of Control (IoC)  
A [software architecture](#) with this design inverts control as compared to traditional [procedural programming](#): in traditional programming, the custom code that expresses the purpose of the program [calls](#) into reusable libraries to take care of generic tasks, but with inversion of control, it is the framework that calls into the custom, or task-specific, code.
- **Don't call me, I call you - Hollywood Principle**



# Solution and Demo

## Demo <SolutionService, UdmService>

- Layer 0: primitive with **new**
- Layer 1: primitive with **Factory** class
- Layer 3: DI **without framework**
- Layer 4: DI **with framework**

<https://github.com/lofidewanto/dep-injection-examples>

**Pay attention: advantages and disadvantages of each layer!**

Gin and Dagger2

# Criteria for DI Framework

- Java **Code generation** (Gin, Dagger2)
- Standard with **JSR 330** (Guice, Gin, Dagger2, JBoss Weld, Apache OpenWebBeans, Caucho Candi)
- Can be used in different Java environments JavaSE, JavaEE, Web browser GWT, Android (Dagger2)
- Java **Reflection** (Spring, JBoss Weld, Apache OpenWebBeans, Caucho Candi, Guice)
- **Non JSR 330** standard (Spring in default mode with `@Autowired` instead `@Inject`)
- Only usable in JavaSE and JavaEE (Spring, JBoss Weld, Apache OpenWebBeans, Caucho Candi, Guice)

# Gin and Dagger2

- Gin: <https://github.com/gwtplus/google-gin/wiki>
- Dagger2: <https://google.github.io/dagger>

# Dependency Injection:Task

- Implement the *SolutionService* and *UdmService* with **Gin** or **Dagger2**
- Result:  
<https://github.com/lofidewanto/dep-injection-examples/tree/master/di-inject-construct-gwt-gin>

# References

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency\\_injection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dependency_injection)
- <https://github.com/google/guice/wiki/Motivation>