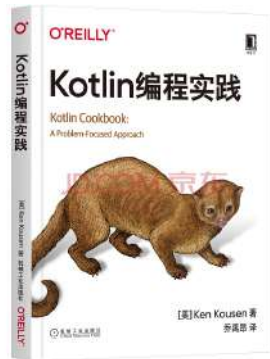


使用 DSL + KSP 打造 跨平台的 Kotlin SQLite 框架

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- Podcast：《Kotlin 炉边漫谈》创办人之一



Kotlin Multiplatform 近況如何？



- KMM 1.7.20 起进入 beta 阶段
- Kotlin/Native new memory management 1.7.20 起默认启用
- Android Jetpack 部分 library 开始向 Kotlin Multiplatform 迁移

愈发丰富的生态



为什么需要 SQLite 框架？

- SQLite 不支持 Kotlin Multiplatform 开发
- 直接使用 SQLite 的原始 API 容易出错
- SQL 语句以 String 的形式存在于代码中，不受 compiler 检查
- SQLite 不支持直接存取 object



成熟的 Kotlin/Android Database 框架



Jetpack Room



- Database: SQLite
- Platform: Android
- API Style: Annotation + DAO

```
@Dao
interface UserDao {
    @Query("SELECT * FROM user")
    fun getAll(): List<User>

    @Query("SELECT * FROM user WHERE uid IN (:userIds)")
    fun loadAllByIds(userIds: IntArray): List<User>

    @Query("SELECT * FROM user WHERE first_name LIKE :first AND " +
        "last_name LIKE :last LIMIT 1")
    fun findByName(first: String, last: String): User

    @Insert
    fun insertAll(vararg users: User)

    @Delete
    fun delete(user: User)
}
```


Exposed

EXPOSED



- Database: Postgres, MySQL, MariaDB, SQLite, H2, Oracle, SQL Server
- Platform: Kotlin/JVM
- API Style: DSL (key-value)

```
Users.insert {  
    it[id] = "smth"  
    it[name] = "Something"  
    it[Users.cityId] = null  
}
```

```
Users.update({ Users.id eq "alex"}) {  
    it[name] = "Alexey"  
}
```

```
Users.deleteWhere{ Users.name like "%thing"}
```

Ktorm



- Database: JDBC
- Platform: Kotlin/JVM
- API Style: DSL (chain call)

```
val query = database
    .from(Employees)
    .select(Employees.name)
    .whereWithConditions {
        if (someCondition) {
            it += Employees.managerId.isNull()
        }
        if (otherCondition) {
            it += Employees.departmentId eq 1
        }
    }
```

SQLDelight

- Database: SQLite, MySQL(JVM), PostgreSQL(JVM), HSQL/H2(JVM)
- Platform: Kotlin Multiplatform(Android, iOS, macOS, Windows, JVM, JavaScript)
- API Style: DSL (Code generation)

```
playerForNumber:  
SELECT *  
FROM hockey_player  
WHERE number = ?; .sq
```

```
package com.example .kt  
  
import com.invest.core.PlayerQueries  
  
class Players(val queries: PlayerQueries) {  
    fun favouritePlayer(): String {  
        return queries.playerForNumber( number: 10).executeAsOne().name  
    }  
}
```

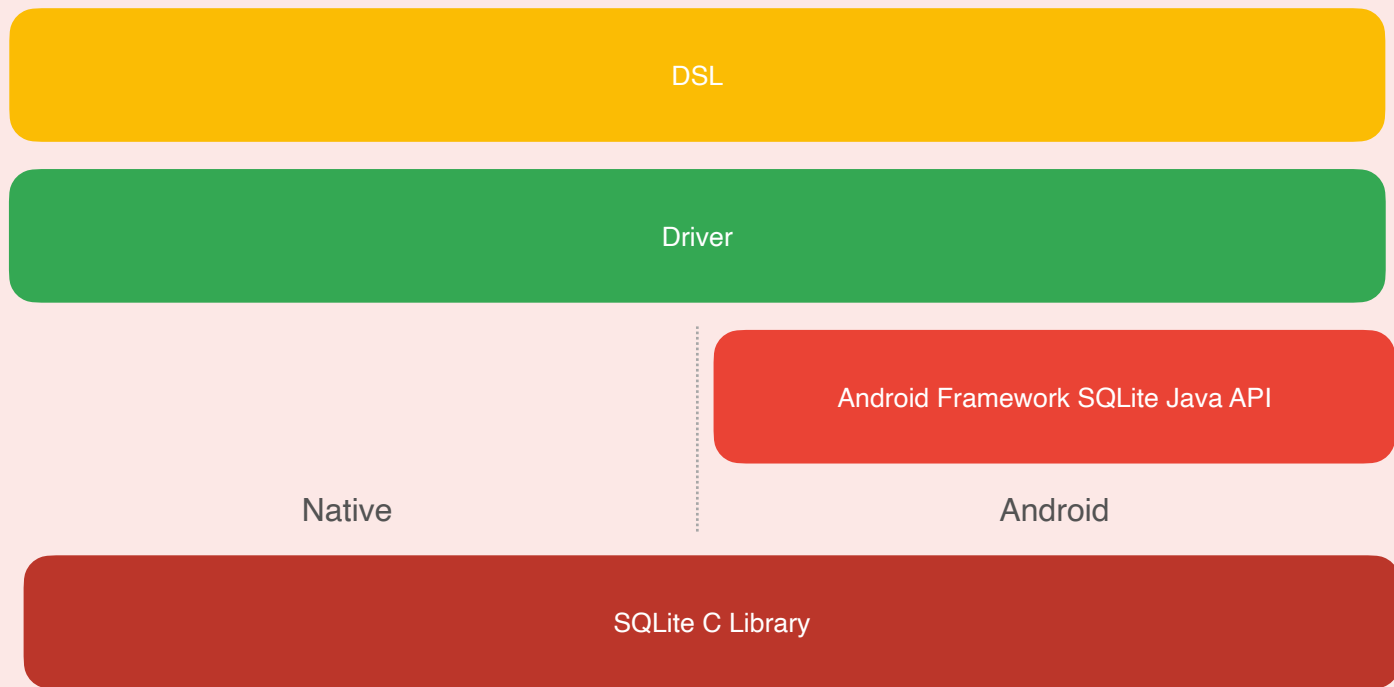
需求确定

- 支持 KMM (Android、iOS)
- SQL 支持被 compiler 校验且 API 现代化
- 支持自动 serialization 与 deserialization
- Size 不能过大

设计与实现

The background features a complex, abstract geometric design. On the left, there are several overlapping, faceted shapes in shades of blue and purple, creating a 3D effect. The right side of the image is a solid, dark grey color, which contrasts with the vibrant, multi-colored shapes on the left.

初步设计



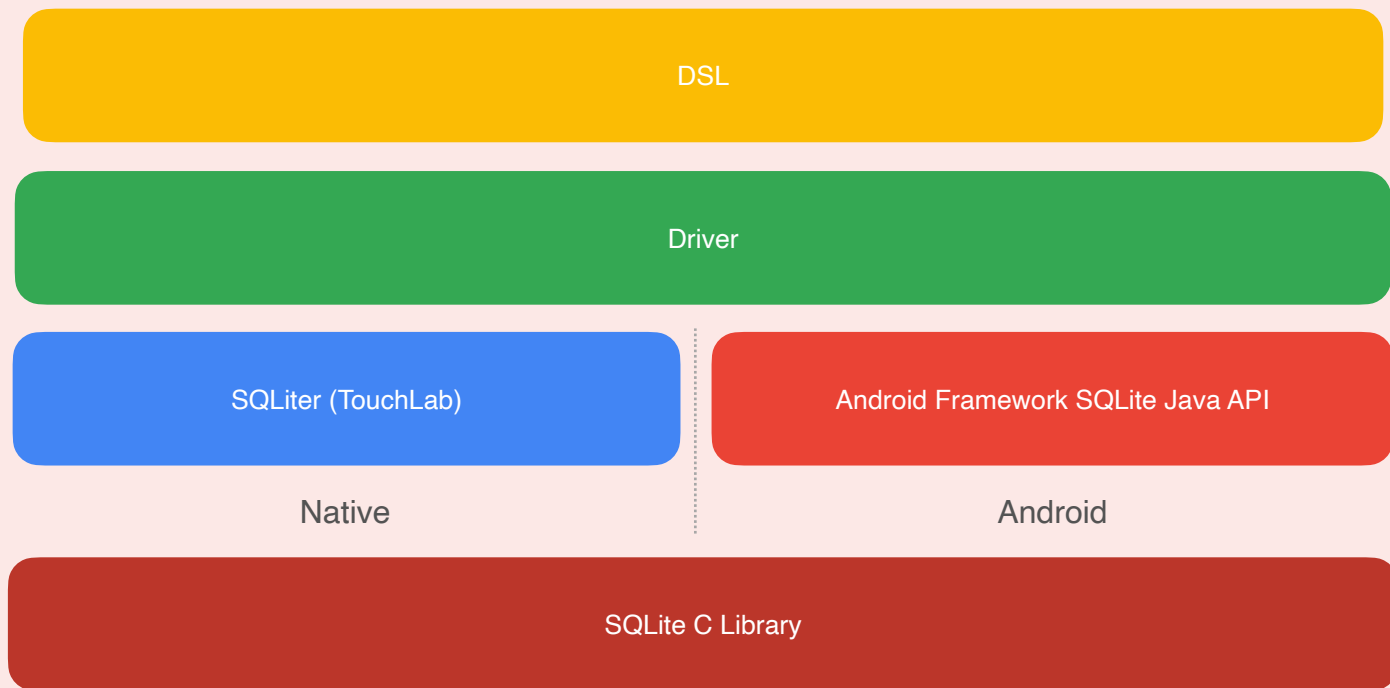
Calling SQLite's C functions in Kotlin

```
fun openDatabase() = memScoped {  
    val dbPtr = alloc<CPointerVar<sqlite3>>()  
    val openResult = sqlite3_open_v2(path, dbPtr.ptr, sqliteFlags, null)  
    if (openResult != SQLITE_OK) {  
        throw IllegalStateException(sqlite3_errmsg(dbPtr.value)?.toKString() ?: "")  
    }  
}
```

SQLite(TouchLab)

```
fun openDatabase() {  
    val config = DatabaseConfiguration(name = "Person.db", version = "1".....)  
    val manager = createDatabaseManager(config)  
    //.....  
}
```


架构设计



Driver

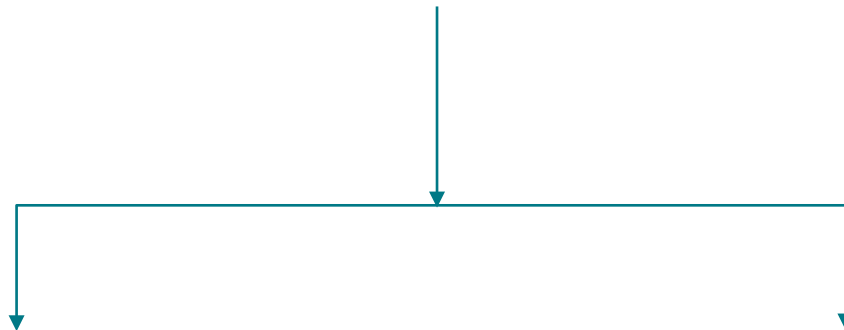
```
expect fun openDatabase(): DatabaseConnection
```

Native(SQLite)

```
createDatabaseManager() .....
```

Android(android.database.*)

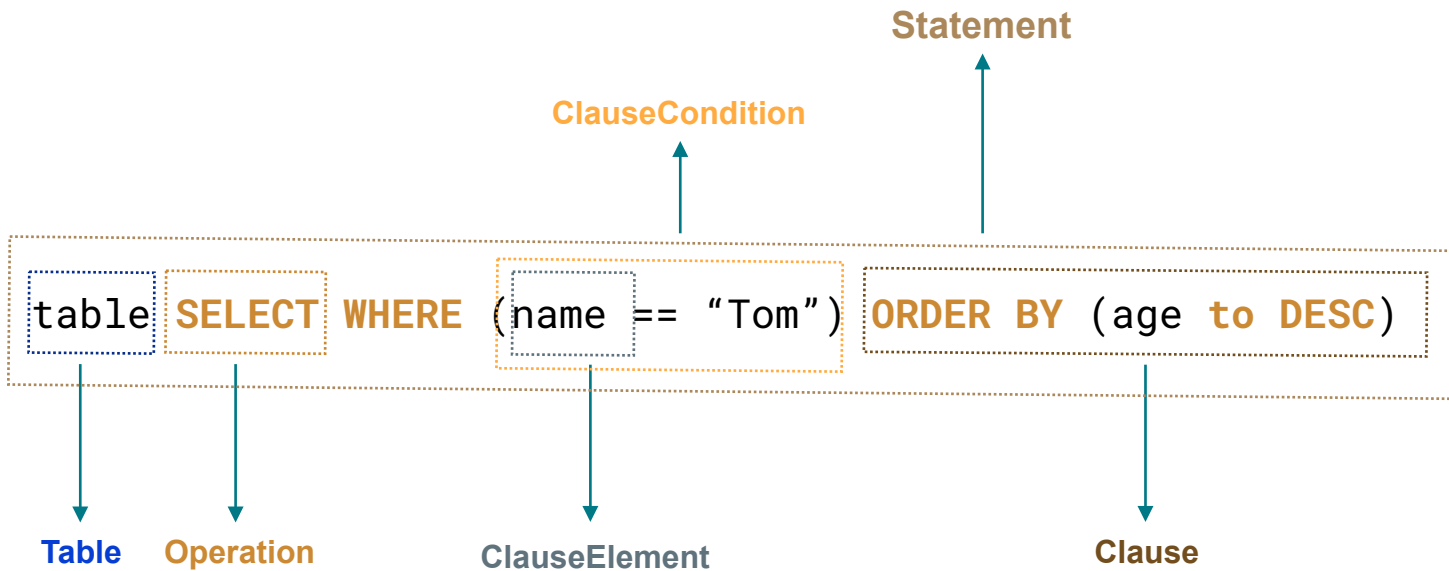
```
SQLiteDatabase.openDatabase()
```



DSL 的 API 长什么样？

```
fun sample() {  
    lateinit var statement: SelectStatement<Person>  
    database {  
        val table = Table<Person>("person")  
        table INSERT listOf(tom, jerry, nick)  
        table DELETE WHERE (name == "Jerry")  
        table UPDATE SET (age = 27) WHERE (name == "Nick")  
        statement = table SELECT WHERE (name == "Tom") ORDER BY (age to DESC)  
    }  
    val result: List<Person> = statement.getResult()  
}
```

DSL 类型设计



DSL 类型关系

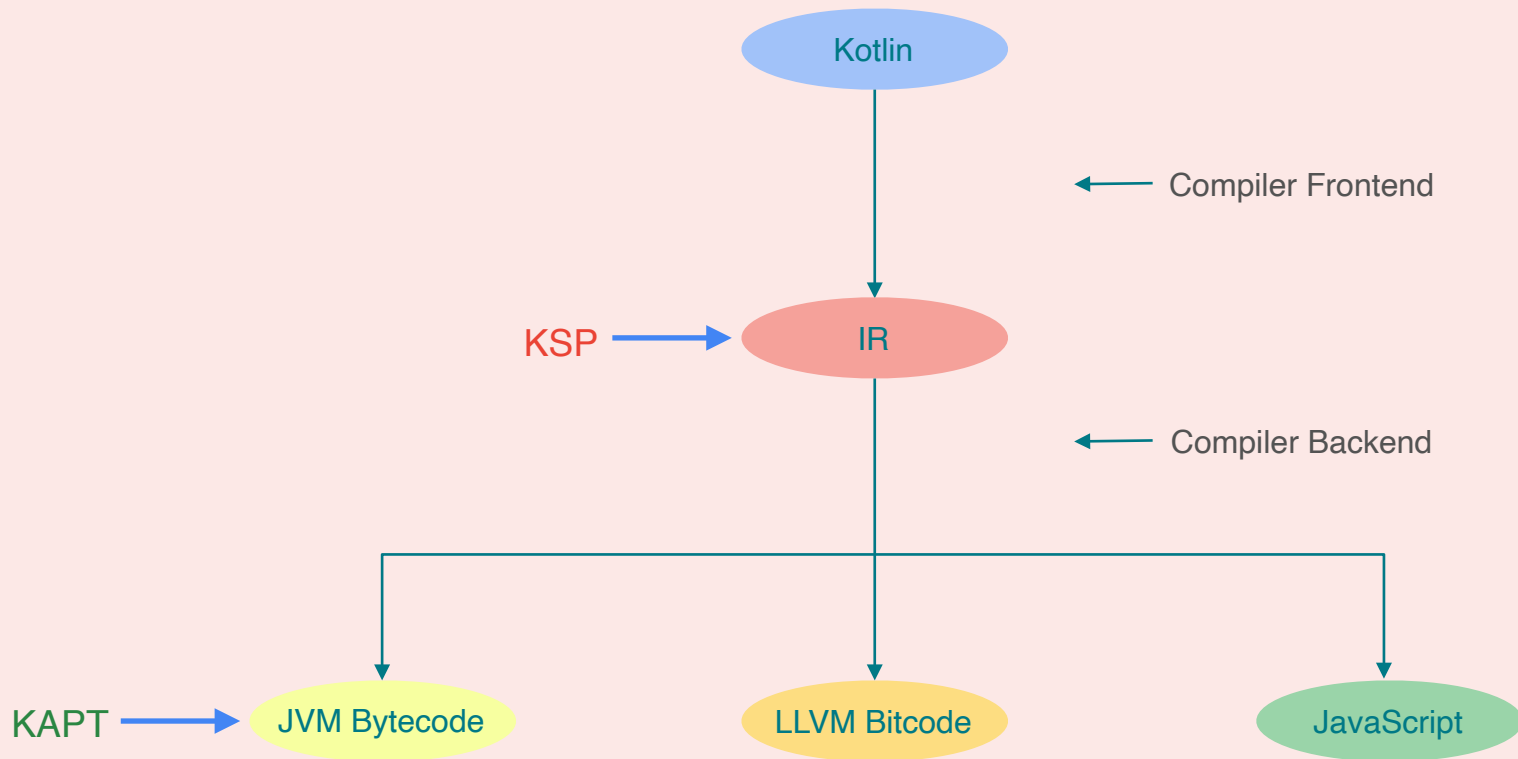
Table + **Operation** + **Clause** = **Statement**

Statement + **Clause** = **Statement**

ClauseElement + **String/Number** = **ClauseCondition**

ClauseCondition + **ClauseCondition** = **ClauseCondition**

Kotlin Symbol Processor



KSP 如何处理 class ?

```
@DBRow("person")
```

```
data class Person(  
    val age: Int,  
    val name: String,  
)
```

```
// KSP generated:
```

```
object PersonTable : Table<Person>("person") {  
    val name: ClauseString get() {...}  
    val age: ClauseNumber get() {...}  
    var SetClause<Person>.name: String set(value) {...}  
    var SetClause<Person>.age: Int set(value) {...}  
}
```

如何实现查询结果的
deserialization?

A 3D blue pyramid graphic is positioned on the left side of the slide, pointing towards the right. The pyramid has a gradient of blue, with the top and front faces appearing lighter and the bottom and back faces appearing darker. The background is a dark grey color.

Driver 的查询结果 Cursor

```
interface CommonCursor {  
    fun getInt(columnIndex: Int): Int  
    fun getString(columnIndex: Int): String?  
    // .....  
    fun getColumnIndex(columnName: String): Int  
    fun forEachRow(block: (Int) -> Unit)  
    fun close()  
}
```

使用 kotlin.serialization 的自定义能力

- 导入 kotlin.serialization
- 给需要反序列化的 class 添加 @Serializable
- 自定义 Decoder

```
fun <T> getResult(  
    cursor: CommonCursor,  
    deserializer: DeserializerStrategy<T>): List<T> = buildList {  
    val decoder = QueryDecoder(cursor)  
    cursor.forEachRow {  
        add(decoder.decodeSerializableValue(deserializer))  
    }  
}
```

最后，起个名字吧~

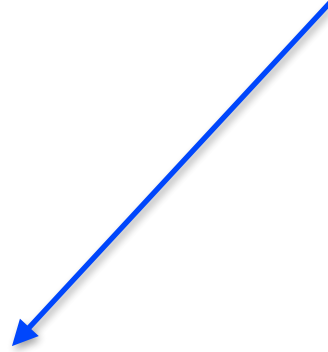
SQL

Kotlin

SQL



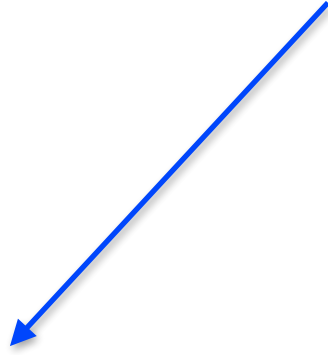
Kotlin



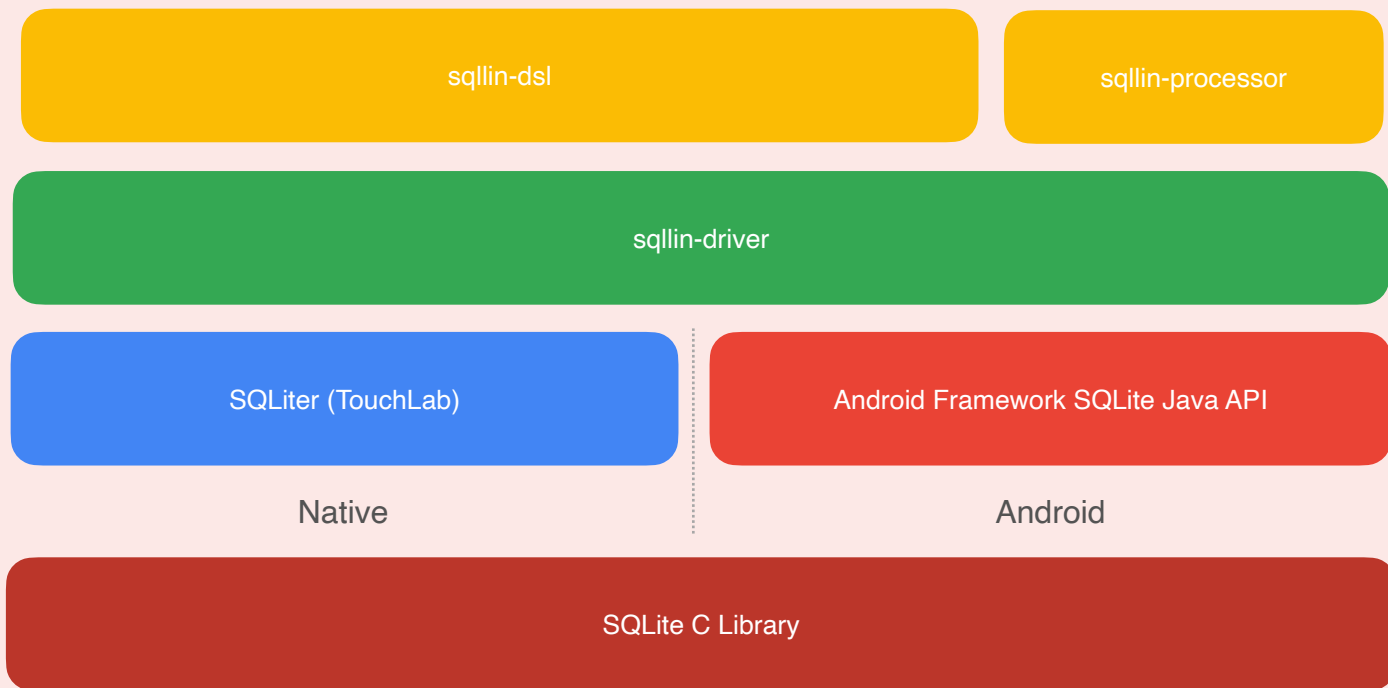
SQL

Kotlin

SQLlin



最终设计



支持平台

- Android
- iOS (x64, arm32, arm64, simulatorArm64)
- macOS (x64, arm64)
- watchOS (x86, x64, arm32, arm64, simulatorArm64)
- tvOS (x64, arm64, simulatorArm64)
- Linux (x64)
- Windows (mingwX86, mingwX64) // Maybe in the future

最终效果

```
fun sample() {  
    lateinit var statement: SelectStatement<Person>  
    database {  
        PersonTable { table ->  
            table INSERT listOf(tom, jerry, nick)  
            table DELETE WHERE (name EQ "Jerry")  
            table UPDATE SET {age = 27} WHERE (name NEQ "Nick")  
            statement = table SELECT WHERE (name EQ "Tom") ORDER_BY (age to DESC)  
        }  
    }  
    val result: List<Person> = statement.getResult()  
}
```



SQLlin: <https://github.com/ctripcorp/SQLlin>

Thanks!
Have a nice Kotlin



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微信群：国内 KMM 技术交流



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公众号：Kotlin 维修车间



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Podcast：Kotlin 炉边漫谈