

Kotlin Multiplatform

跨平台开发的后起之秀

刘银龙

个人简介

美团 移动端开发工程师

一直从事餐饮收银软件的开发，涉及到 Android、iOS、Windows 等多种平台



GMTC北京202302： KMM 在美团餐饮 SaaS 中的探索与实践

Kotlin 炉边漫谈 第8期： 阿里和美团的 Kotlin Multiplatform 应用案例

2023 KotlinConf Global 北京站： KMM 跨平台原理及实践

刘银龙

Kotlin Multiplatform KMP

Kotlin Multiplatform

发展史



Kotlin Multiplatform

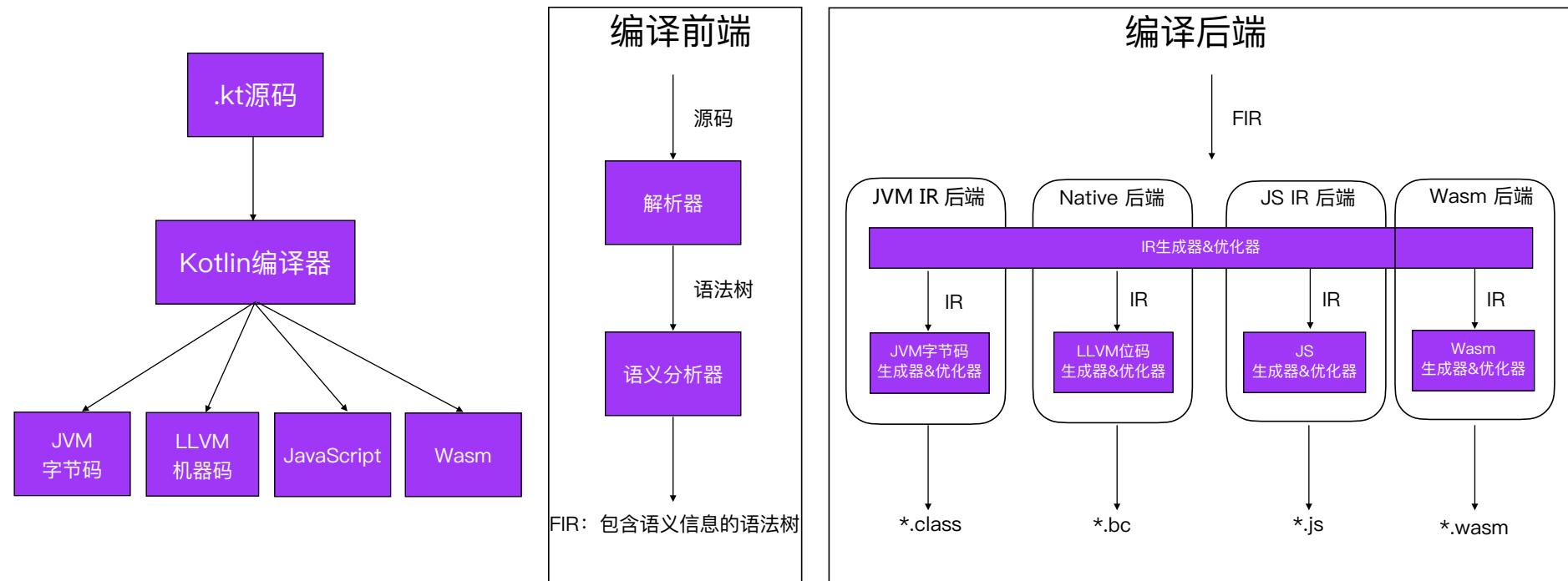
简介

- Open-source technology by JetBrains for flexible multiplatform development
- Share code without compromising quality
- Suitable for all kinds of projects



Kotlin Multiplatform

跨平台原理-K2编译器



美团收银如何使用KMP做跨平台开发？

整体架构

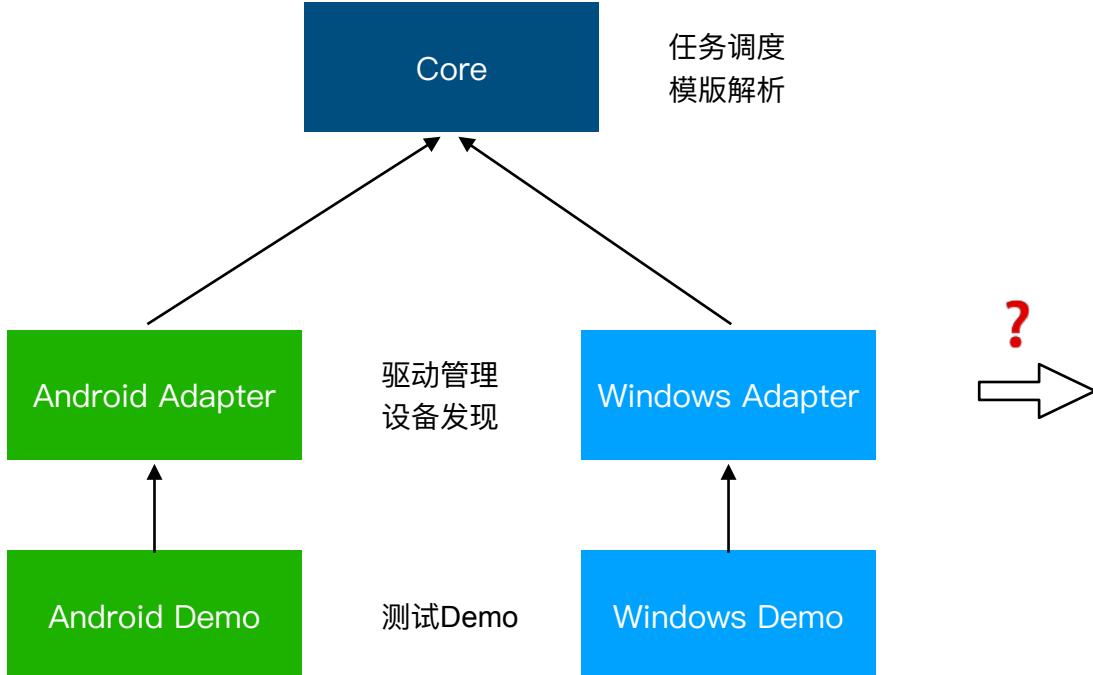


基础能力层实践

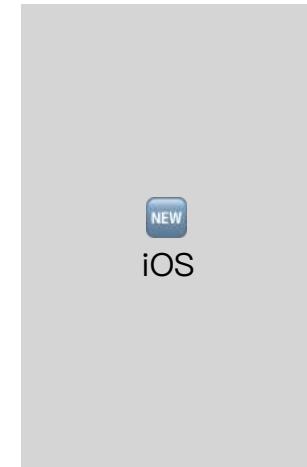
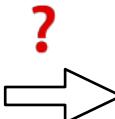
打印SDK跨平台改造

打印SDK

背景

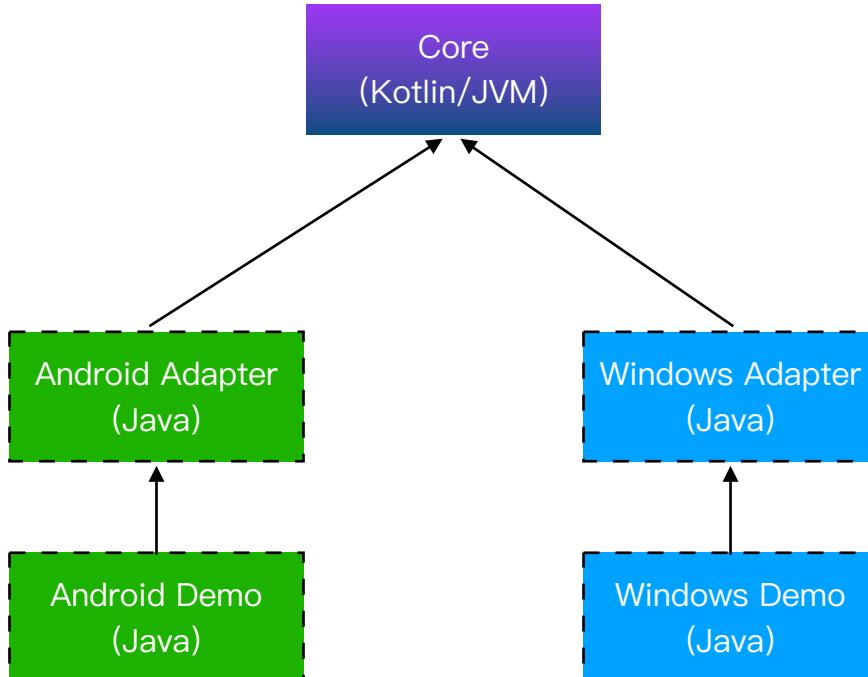


- “JVM” for iOS X
- ObjC/Swift 重写 X
- J2ObjC 转换 X
- KMP ✓



打印SDK

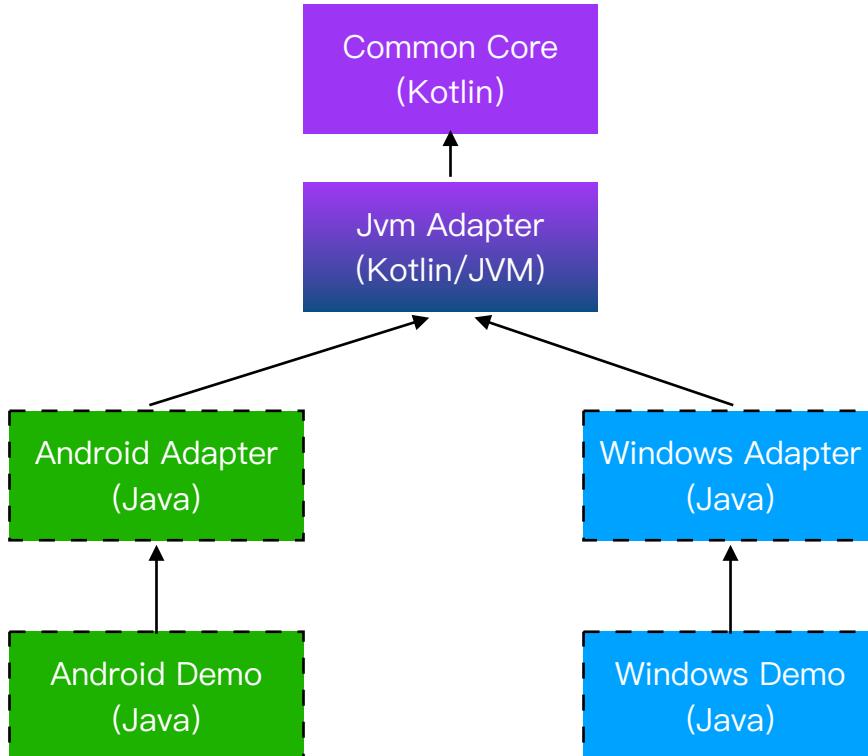
实施: Java → Kotlin/JVM



1. *.java → *.kt
2. *.kt 错误修正
3. *.kt 编译通过
4. *.kt Demo验证

打印SDK

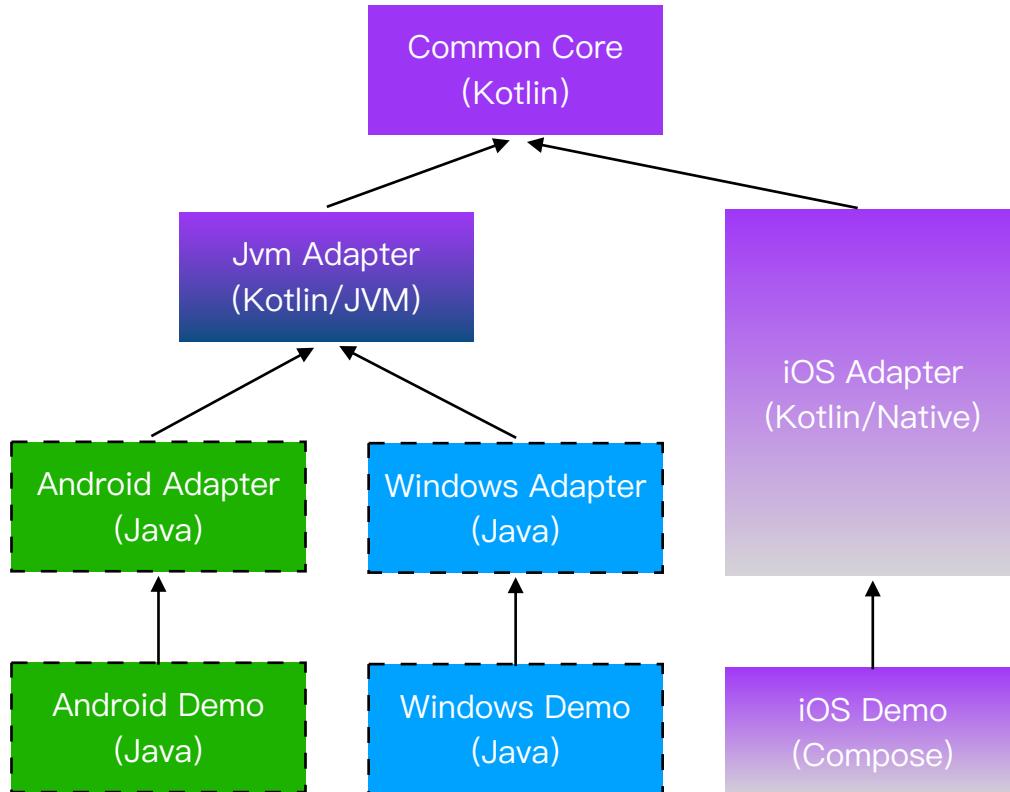
实施：Kotlin/JVM → Kotlin/Common



1. Common和Jvm边界确定
2. 改造方案调研设计
3. Gradle工程改造
4. 代码改造
5. 编译通过
6. Demo验证

打印SDK

实施：Kotlin/Native iOS 适配



1. 适配方案调研设计
2. 核心功能适配(WiFi)
3. MVP Demo验证
4. 剩余功能适配（蓝牙）
5. 整体功能回归

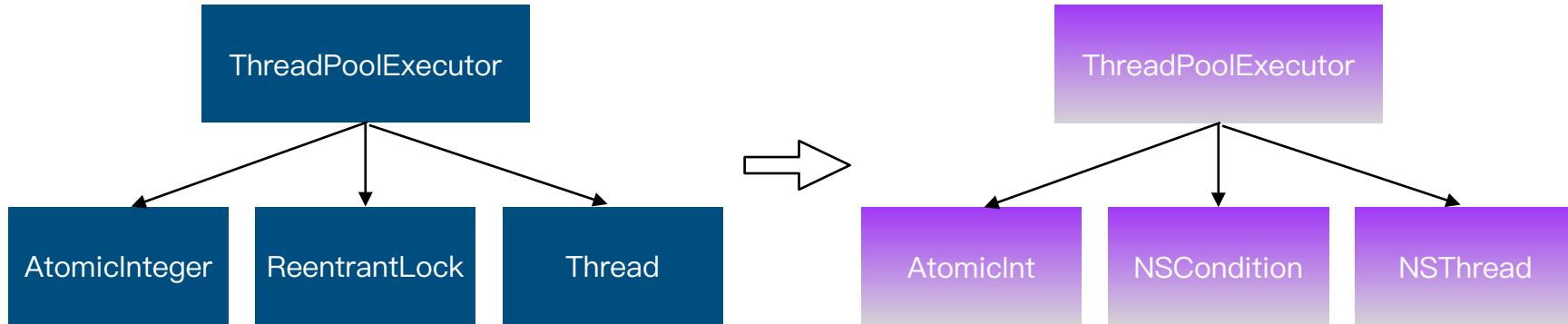
打印SDK

实施：Kotlin/Native iOS 线程池适配

问题：Core层任务调度大量使用了线程池

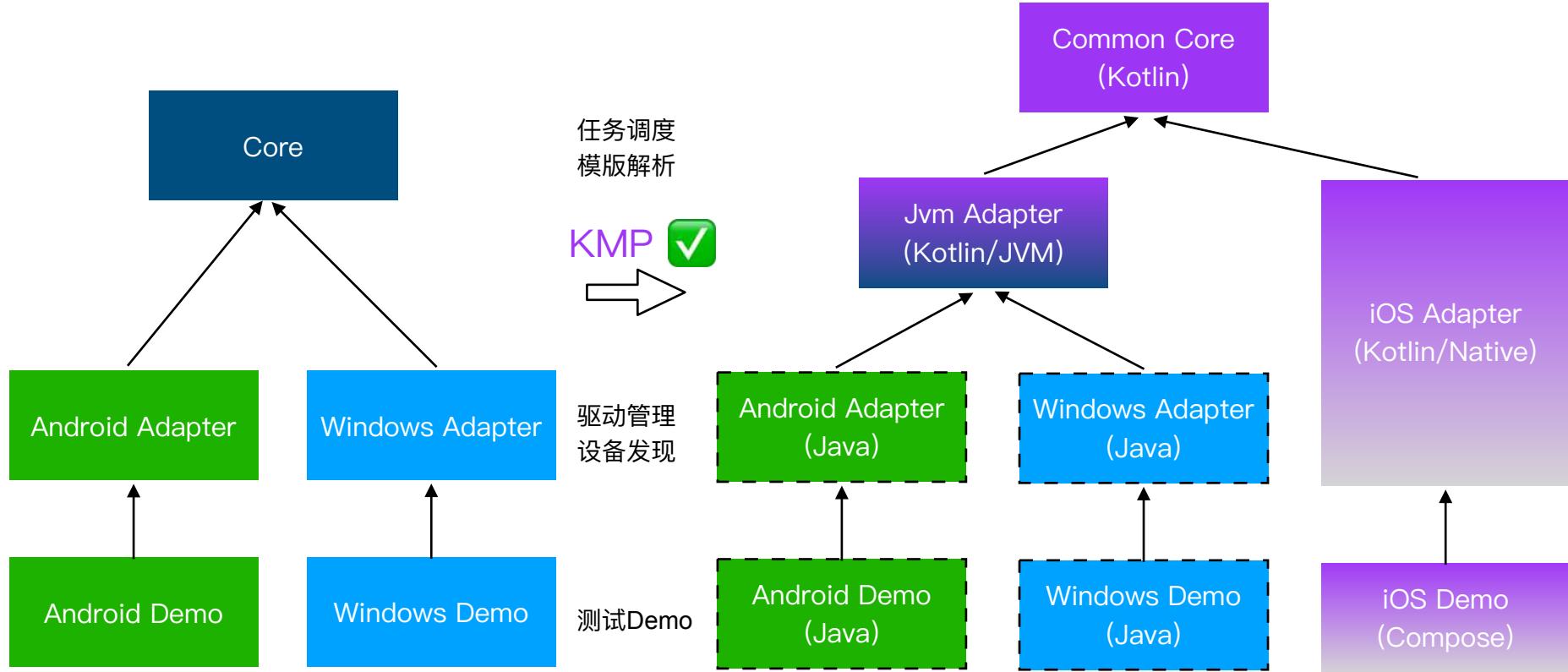
方案：

- 替换为 Kotlin协程
- 抽象封装Jvm和iOS原生线程池
- “java.util.concurrent” for iOS



打印SDK

结果：跨平台基础能力

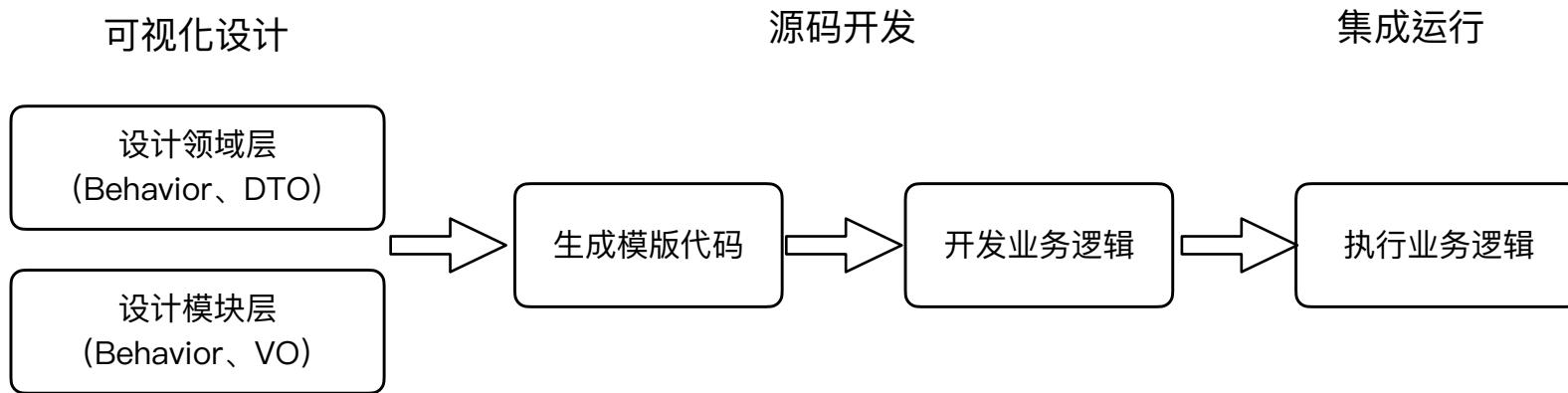


跨平台逻辑层实践

本地业务SDK

本地业务SDK

背景（搭建平台&脚手架）



本地业务SDK



本地业务SDK

Behavior抽象

```
interface IBehavior<P, R> {
    @Throws(Exception::class)
    fun execute(param: P?): R

    fun getUri(): String
}
```

```
abstract class BaseBehavior<P, R> : IBehavior<P, R> {
    init {
        BehaviorHolder.regBehavior(this)
    }

    abstract fun beforeExecute(param: P?)

    @Throws(Exception::class)
    abstract fun doExecute(param: P?): R
    abstract fun afterExecute(param: P?)
    abstract fun finallyExecute(param: P?, res: R?)

    @Throws(Exception::class)
    override fun execute(param: P?): R {
        var res: R? = null
        try {
            beforeExecute(param)
            res = doExecute(param)
            afterExecute(param)
            return res
        } finally {
            finallyExecute(param, res)
        }
    }
}
```

本地业务SDK

领域层代码生成

```
// 基类模板方法
package com.meituan.kmp.domain.order

abstract class ConfirmOrderBehavior : BaseBehavior<ConfirmOrderParamDTO, ConfirmOrderResDTO>() {
    override fun getUri(): String = "com.meituan.kmp.domain.order.confirmOrder"

    override fun beforeExecute(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?) {}

    @Throws(Exception::class)
    override fun doExecute(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?): ConfirmOrderResDTO {
        return confirmOrder(param)
    }

    @Throws(Exception::class)
    abstract fun confirmOrder(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?): ConfirmOrderResDTO

    override fun afterExecute(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?) {}
    override fun finallyExecute(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?, res: ConfirmOrderResDTO?) {}
}
```

本地业务SDK

领域层代码生成

```
// 逻辑实现类
package com.meituan.kmp.domain.order

class ConfirmOrderBehaviorImpl : ConfirmOrderBehavior() {
    override fun confirmOrder(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?): ConfirmOrderResDTO {
        TODO("实现业务逻辑")
    }
}

// 逻辑调用门面类
package com.meituan.kmp.domain.order

object OrderService {
    private const val DOMAIN_URI = "com.meituan.kmp.domain.order"

    fun acceptOrder(param: ConfirmOrderParamDTO?): ConfirmOrderResDTO {
        return BehaviorTool.invoke("$DOMAIN_URI.acceptOrder", param)
    }
}
```

本地业务SDK

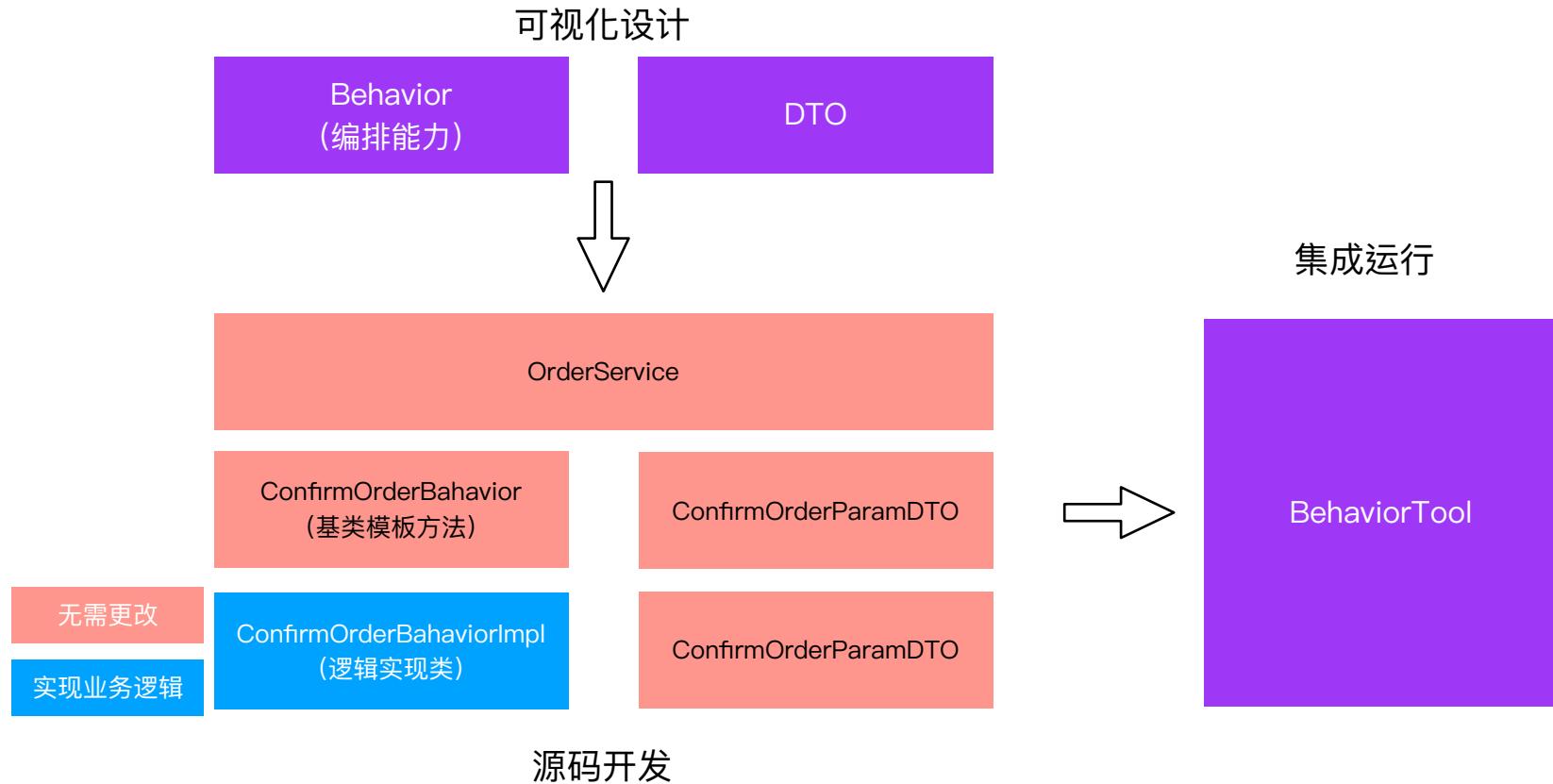
执行业务逻辑

```
// 依赖注入管理
object BehaviorHolder {
    fun regBehavior(behavior: BaseBehavior<*, *>) {}

    fun <P, R> executeBehavior(behaviorRri: String, param: P?): R {}
}

// 执行逻辑
object BehaviorTool {
    @Throws(Exception::class)
    inline fun <reified P, reified R> invoke(behaviorUri: String, param: P?): R {
        return BehaviorHolder.executeBehavior<P, R>(behaviorUri, param)
    }
}
```

本地业务SDK



跨平台接入层实践

iOS集成

跨平台接入层

开发态



UI层

跨平台接入层

跨平台逻辑层

基础能力层

发布态

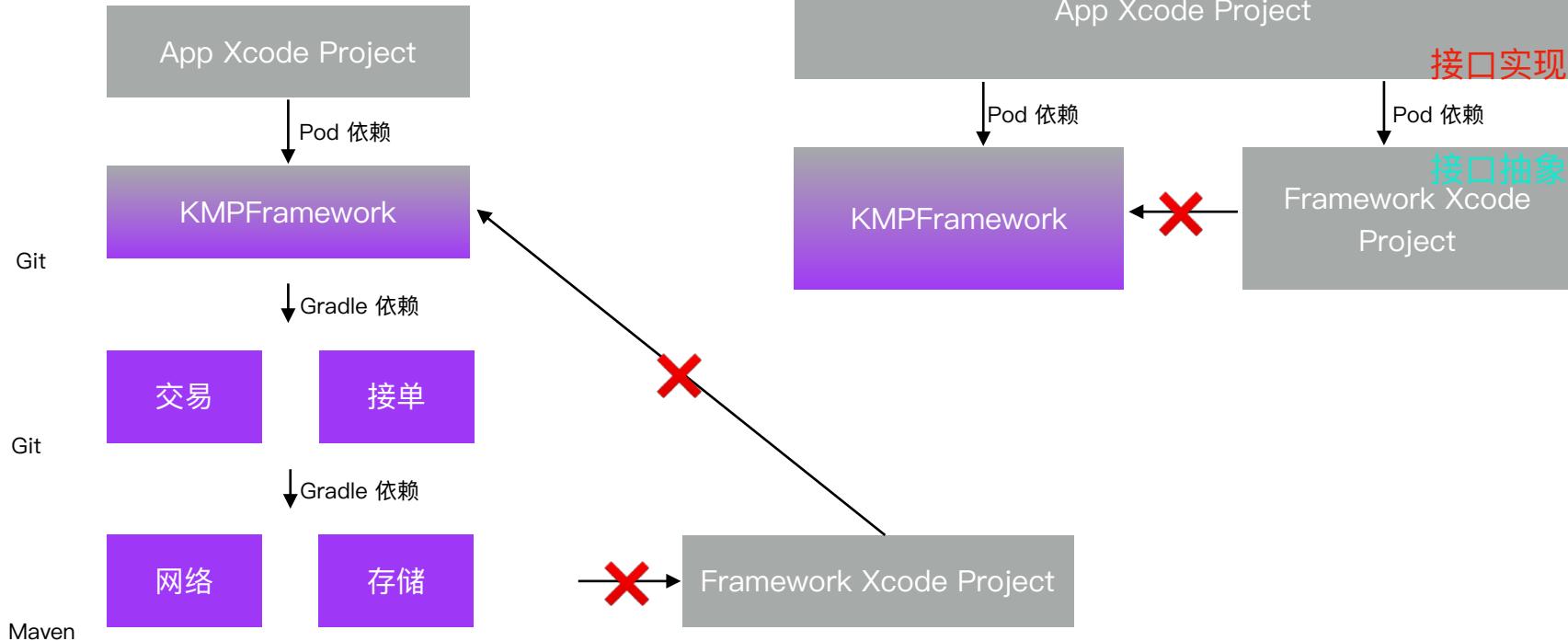


- Xcode + xcode-kotlin plugin
- Android Studio + KMM plugin

跨平台接入层

Objective-C 库调用 KMPFramework

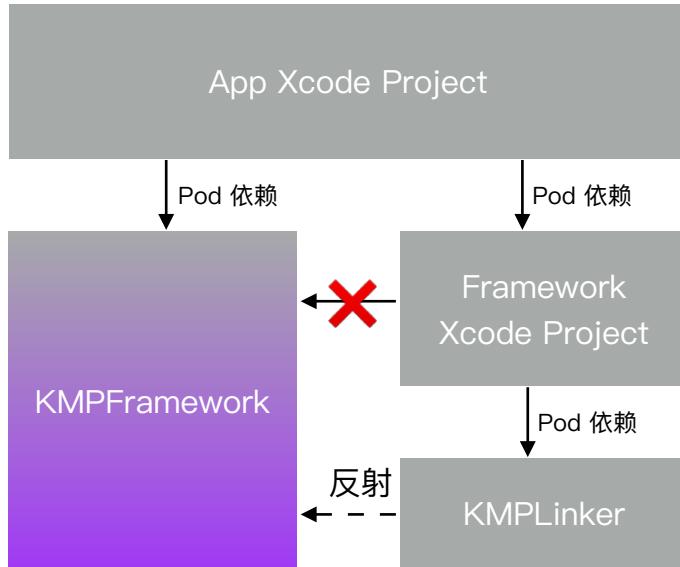
方案一：抽象接口



跨平台接入层

Objective-C 库调用 KMPFramework

方案二：反射



Objective-C

```
/// 通过反射获取 [<className> shared]，其中className为类名
id findSharedInstance (NSString* className) {
    id sharedInstance = nil;
    Class aClass = NSClassFromString(className);
    if ([aClass respondsToSelector: @selector(shared)]) {
        sharedInstance = [aClass shared];
    }
    return sharedInstance;
}

// 强转为XXXXXProtocol协议的id
id<XXXXXProtocol> instance = findSharedInstance(@"KMPXXXXXX");
[instance doXXXX]; // 从而调用doXXX方法
```

- `NSClassFromString`、`conformsToProtocol`
- `NSSelectorFromString`、`respondsToSelector`、`performSelector`

视图层(iOS)

函数重载

Kotlin

```
class Money @JvmOverloads constructor(  
    val amount: Long,  
    val currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,  
) {  
    constructor(  
        amount: String,  
        currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,  
) : this(  
            amount.toLongCent(), currency  
)  
}
```

函数重载：amount参数类型不同

Objective-C

```
@interface KMPMoney : KMPBase  
  
- (instancetype)initWithAmount:(int64_t)amount  
currency:(KMPCurrency *)currency  
;  
  
- (instancetype)initWithAmount:(NSString *)amount  
currency:(KMPCurrency *)currency_  
;  
  
@end
```

编译器会自动给最后一个参数名添加下划线，
但每次添加规则有可能不一致

视图层(iOS)

函数重载(@ObjCName)

Kotlin

```
class Money @JvmOverloads constructor(  
    @ObjCName("longAmount") val amount: Long,  
    val currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,  
) {  
    constructor(  
        @ObjCName("stringAmount") amount: String,  
        currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,  
    ) : this(  
        amount.toLongCent(), currency  
    )  
}
```

@ObjCName 自定义amount参数名

Objective-C

```
@interface KMPMoney : KMPBase  
- (instancetype)initWithLongAmount:(int64_t)longAmount  
    currency:(KMPCurrency *)currency  
;  
- (instancetype)initWithStringAmount:(NSString *)stringAmount  
    currency:(KMPCurrency *)currency  
;  
@end
```

生成不同签名的“重载”函数

视图层(iOS)

默认值参数(SKIE)

Kotlin

```
class Money
@JvmOverloads
@DefaultArgumentInterop.Enabled
constructor(
    @ObjCName("longAmount") val amount: Long,
    val currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,
) {
    constructor(
        @ObjCName("stringAmount") amount: String,
        currency: Currency = DEFAULT_CURRENCY,
    ) : this(
        amount.toLongCent(), currency
    )
}
```

SKIE: `@DefaultArgumentInterop.Enabled`

Objective-C

```
@interface KMPMoney : KMPBase
- (instancetype)initWithLongAmount:(int64_t)longAmount
    currency:(KMPCurrency *)currency
;
- (instancetype)initWithLongAmount:(NSString *)longAmount
;
// ...
@end
```

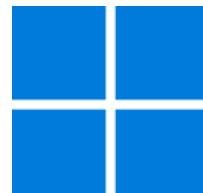
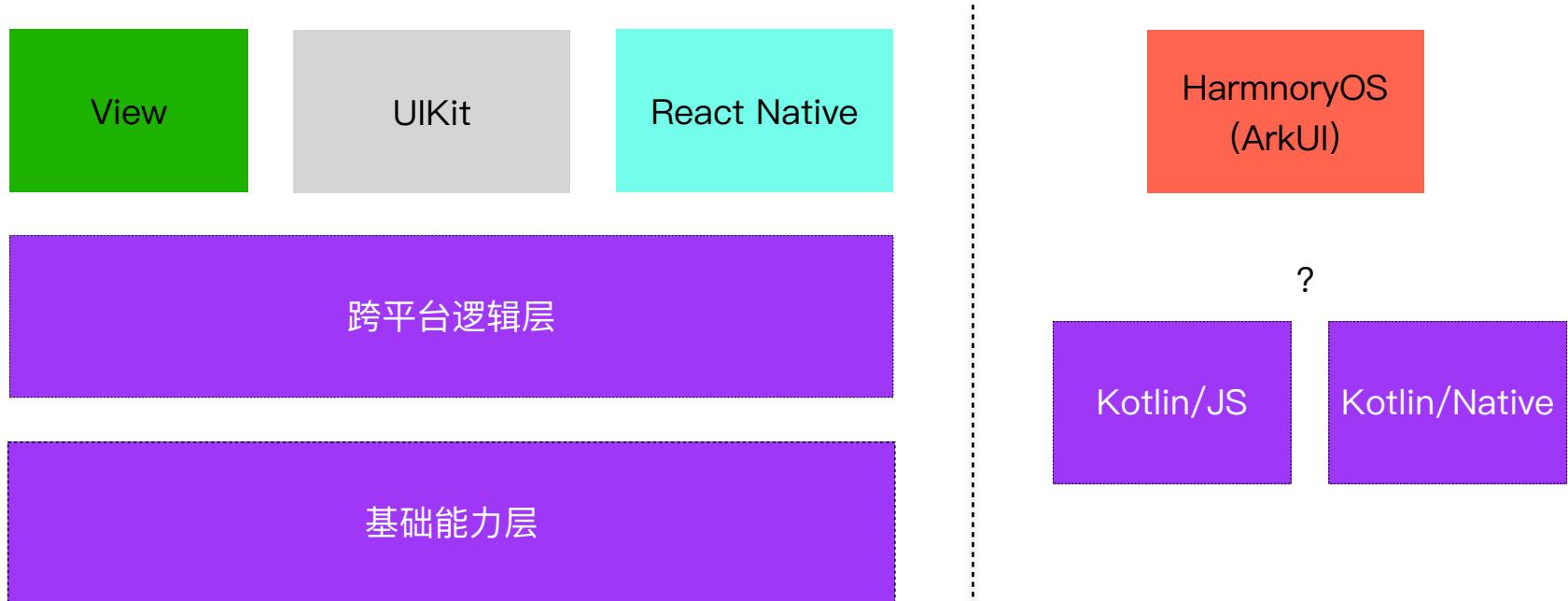
- 作用：生成多个方法
- 影响编译速度



KMP未来展望

跨平台UI展望

进一步统一技术栈？



HarmonyOS

跨平台UI展望

Compose Multiplatform



Jetpack Compose

Alpha 2020/8	Beta 2021/2	1.0 2021/7	1.1 2022/2	1.2 2022/7	1.3 2022/10	1.4 2023/1	1.5 2023/8
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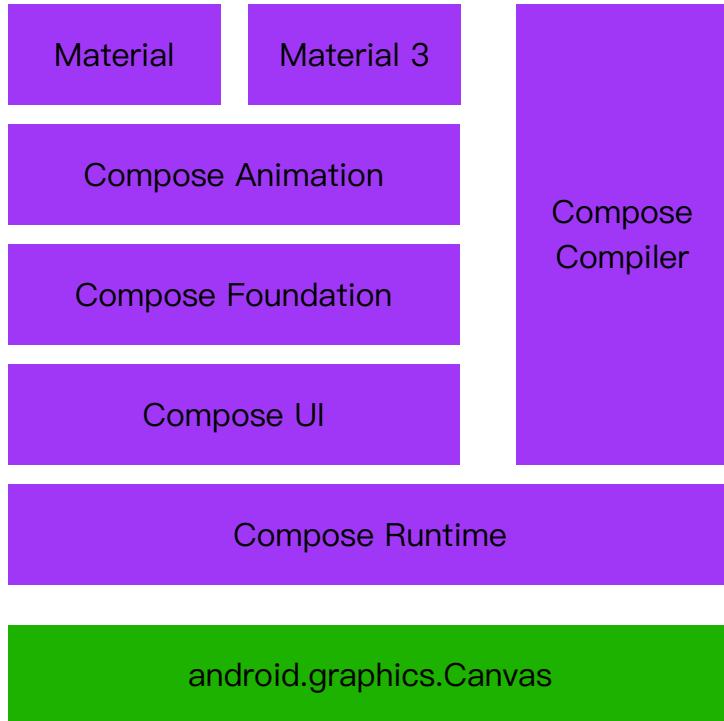


Compose Multiplatform

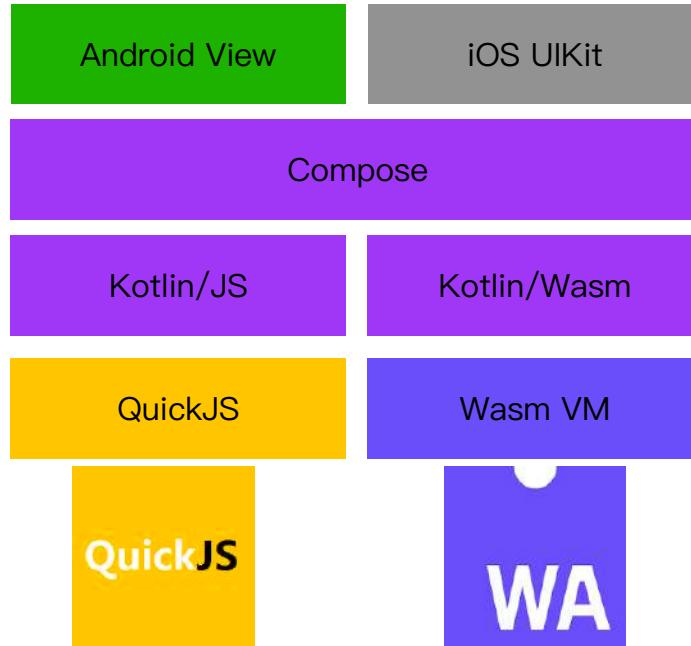
MP: Multiplatform
Exp: Experimental

跨平台UI展望

Compose Multiplatform



动态化展望



Redwood

- 原生渲染
- 复用已有组件
- 原生开发语言和工具
- 支持逐步迁移

Zipline

- QuickJS: 轻量且高效
- AOT: 预编译为字节码
- 首屏优化: 模块化、异步下载、缓存、预置包

2024官方路线图

- Compose Multiplatform
 - for iOS to Beta
 - for Web to Alpha
- Tooling
 - Fleet
- Multiplatform core
 - direct Kotlin–to–Swift export
- Library ecosystem

常用学习资料

官方文档: Get started with Kotlin Multiplatform

源码: <https://github.com/JetBrains/kotlin>

Kotlin blog: <https://blog.jetbrains.com/kotlin>

Kotlin Slack #multiplatform channel: <https://kotlinlang.slack.com/archives/C3PQML5NU>

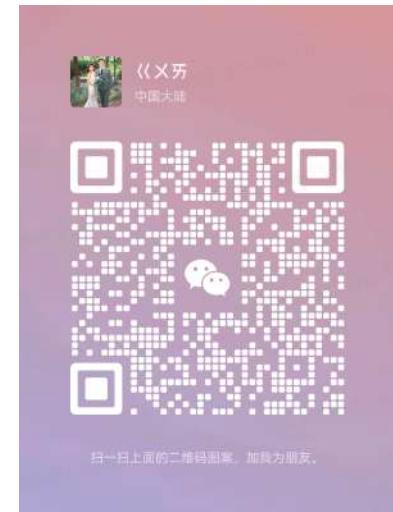
YouTrack: <https://youtrack.jetbrains.com/issues/KT>

Kotlin Weekly: <http://www.kotlinweekly.net>

开源社区: <https://github.com/Akira/Kotlin-Multiplatform-Libraries>

<https://github.com/terrakok/kmm-awesome>

微信群: 国内KMM技术交流群、北京 Kotlin 用户组交流群



Thanks! Starting. Fun. Love Kotlin

