



Writing Browser Extensions in Kotlin



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KotlinJS

- No longer experimental since 1.1.0
- Can run anywhere where JS runs
 - Websites
 - NodeJS
 - Browser Extensions
- Can call JS
 - the *dynamic* way
 - the *static* way
- Benefits from all IDE features you know from Kotlin on the JVM
- Question: Does it make writing browser extensions more pleasant?

About dynamic

```
val a: Any = js("{}")
```

```
a.foo()
```

```
val b: dynamic = a.asDynamic()
```

```
b.foo()
```

```
b["baz"] = "qux"
```

Calling external code

```
external val foo: dynamic
```

```
external class External {  
    fun callMe()  
}
```

```
fun main() {  
    foo.bar()  
    foo.baz.qux = false
```

```
    val e = External()  
    e.callMe()  
    e.somethingElse()  
}
```

WebExtensions

- A new cross-browser extension API standard
- Implemented by Firefox, Chrome, Opera and Edge to varying degrees
- We're going to focus on Firefox



Browser support for JavaScript APIs

alarms

bookmarks

browserAction

browserSettings

browsingData

clipboard

commands

contentScripts

contextualIdentities

cookies

devtools.inspectedWindow

devtools.network

devtools.panels

downloads

events

extension

extensionTypes

find

history

i18n

identity

idle

management

menus

notifications

omnibox

pageAction

permissions

pkcs11

privacy

Syntax



```
var sending = browser.tabs.sendMessage(  
  tabId,                // integer  
  message,              // any  
  options                // optional object  
)
```

Parameters

tabId

`integer`. ID of the tab whose content scripts we want to send a message to.

message

`any`. An object that can be serialized to JSON.

options Optional

`object`.

frameId Optional

`integer`. Sends the message to a specific frame identified by `frameId` instead of all frames in the tab.

Return value

A [Promise](#) that will be fulfilled with the JSON response object sent by the handler of the message in the content script, or with no arguments if the content script did not send a response. If an error occurs while connecting to the specified tab or any other error occurs, the promise will be rejected with an error message. If several frames response to the message, the promise is resolved to one of answers.

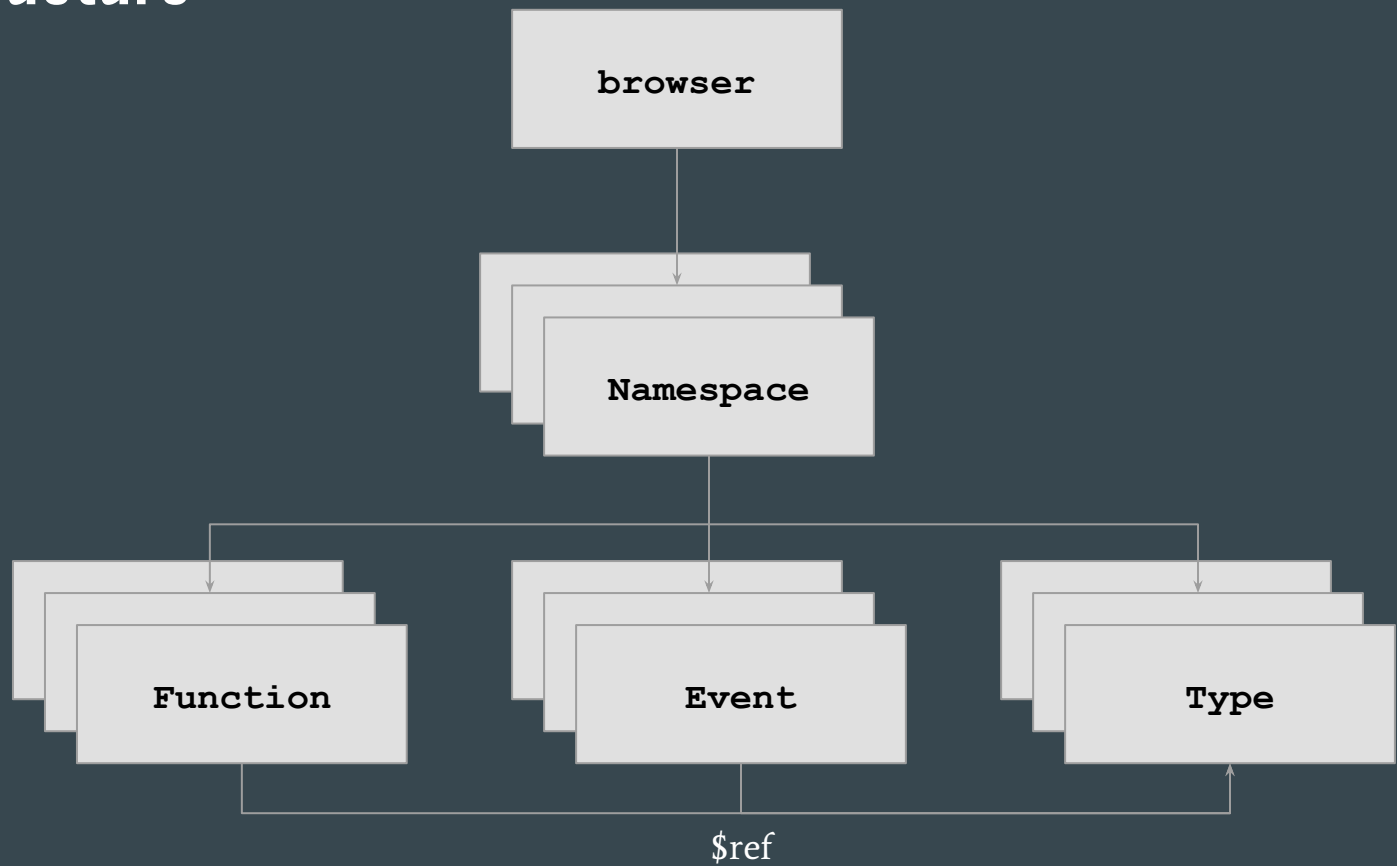
Calling the WebExtensions API from Kotlin

- `external val browser: dynamic`
 - easily implemented
 - no compile-time safety
 - no IDE support
- writing external declarations
 - extra effort
 - compile-time safety (assuming you wrote the declarations correctly)
 - IDE support
- code generation from schema
 - no extra effort (because I did it ;)
 - compile-time safety guaranteed by official schema
 - awesome IDE support, including autocompletion, KDoc, deprecation, ...

The schema

```
{
  "name": "sendMessage",
  "type": "function",
  "description": "...",
  "async": "responseCallback",
  "parameters": [
    ...,
    {
      "type": "object",
      "name": "options",
      "properties": {
        "frameId": {
          "type": "integer",
          "optional": true,
          "minimum": 0,
        }
      },
      "optional": true
    }
  ]
}
```


API Structure



Transforming JS objects

```
"parameters": [  
  {  
    "type": "object",  
    "name": "createProperties",  
    "properties": {  
      "windowId": {  
        "type": "integer",  
        "optional": true  
      },  
      "url": {  
        "type": "string",  
        "optional": true  
      },  
      "active": {  
        "type": "boolean",  
        "optional": true  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]
```

```
class CreateProperties(  
    var windowId: Int? = null,  
    var url: String? = null,  
    var active: Boolean? = null  
)
```

Transforming JS objects (alternative)

```
"parameters": [  
  {  
    "type": "object",  
    "name": "createProperties",  
    "properties": {  
      "windowId": {  
        "type": "integer",  
        "optional": true  
      },  
      "url": {  
        "type": "string",  
        "optional": true  
      },  
      "active": {  
        "type": "boolean",  
        "optional": true  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]
```

```
external interface CreateProperties {  
    var windowId: Int?  
    var url: String?  
    var active: Boolean?  
}  
  
fun CreateProperties(  
    windowId: Int? = null,  
    url: String? = null,  
    active: Boolean? = null  
) : CreateProperties {  
  
    val o: dynamic = js("{}")  
    o.windowId = windowId  
    o.url = url  
    o.active = active  
  
    return o  
}
```

Transforming Map-like objects

```
"formData": {  
  "type": "object",  
  "properties": {},  
  "additionalProperties": {  
    "type": "array",  
    "items": { "type": "string" }  
  }  
}  
  
{  
  "type": "object",  
  "patternProperties": {  
    "^[1-9]\\d*$": {"$ref": "ImageDataType"}  
  }  
}
```

```
class FormData {  
  
    inline operator fun get(key: String):  
    Array<String> = asDynamic()[key]  
  
    inline operator fun set(key: String,  
value: Array<String>) {  
        asDynamic()[key] = value  
    }  
  
}
```

Transforming union types in function parameters

```
"functions": [  
  {  
    "name": "get",  
    "type": "function",  
    "async": "callback",  
    "parameters": [  
      {  
        "name": "idOrIdList",  
        "choices": [  
          {  
            "type": "string"  
          },  
          {  
            "type": "array",  
            "items": {  
              "type": "string"  
            }  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
  ...  
]
```

```
external class BookmarksNamespace {  
  
    fun get(idOrIdList: String):  
        Promise<Array<BookmarkTreeNode>>  
  
    fun get(idOrIdList: Array<String>):  
        Promise<Array<BookmarkTreeNode>>  
  
}
```

Transforming union types

```
{  
  "id": "OnClickData",  
  "type": "object",  
  "properties": {  
    "menuItem": {  
      "choices": [  
        { "type": "integer" },  
        { "type": "string" }  
      ]  
    },  
    ...  
  }
```

```
class OnClickData(  
    var menuItem: MenuItemId  
)  
  
typealias MenuItemId = Any
```

⋮ (

Transforming Events

```
"events": [  
  {  
    "name": "onCreated",  
    "type": "function",  
    "parameters": [  
      {  
        "$ref": "Tab",  
        "name": "tab"  
      }  
    ]  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

```
external class Event<in T> {  
    fun addListener(listener: T)  
  
    fun removeListener(listener: T)  
  
    fun hasListener(listener: T): Boolean  
}  
  
val onCreated: Event<(tab: Tab) -> Unit>
```

Generating Code

- KotlinPoet is “a Kotlin and Java API for generating .kt source files.”
- Heavy use of the Builder pattern
- Make use of information like optional parameters, deprecation, KDoc, ...

```
private fun generateFunction(f: Function, parameters: List<Parameter>): FunSpec {
    val builder = FunSpec.builder(f.name)

    f.description?.let { builder.addKdoc(it + "\n") }

    parameters.forEach {
        builder.addParameter(generateParameter(it.name!!, it).build())
    }

    f.deprecated?.let {
        builder.addAnnotation(AnnotationSpec.builder(Deprecated::class).addMember("\$it").build())
    }

    returnType(f)?.let { builder.returns(it) }

    return builder.build()
}
```


The generated code

```
external val browser: Browser

external class Browser {
    val tabs: TabsNamespace
    ...
}

external class TabsNamespace {
    /** ... */
    fun move(tabIds: Int, moveProperties: MoveProperties): Promise<Tabs2>

    /** ... */
    fun move(tabIds: Array<Int>, moveProperties: MoveProperties): Promise<Tabs2>

    ...
}

class MoveProperties(...)
```

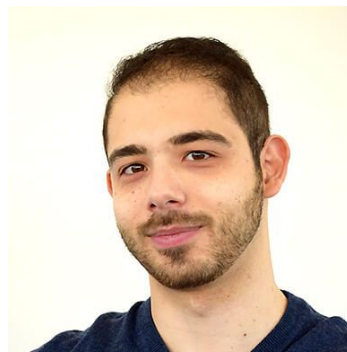
Code Demo

Future improvements

- Tooling
 - Multiple projects for different output files are annoying
- Keeping up with API updates
 - Auto generate using Gradle plugin?
- Use external interfaces instead of classes
 - Smaller compiled JS
- Make it compatible with Chrome
 - Is not Promise based
 - Base object
 - Polyfill¹ already exist

¹ <https://github.com/mozilla/webextension-polyfill>

Thank you for your
attention



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Writing the plugin

```
buildscript {
    ext.kotlin_version = '1.2.70'

    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
    }
    dependencies {
        classpath
        "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-gradle-plugin:$kotlin_version"
    }
}

version '0.1'
```

```
allprojects {
    apply plugin: 'kotlin2js'
    apply plugin: 'kotlin-dce-js'

    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
        maven { url 'https://jitpack.io' }
    }

    dependencies {
        compile
        "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-stdlib-js:$kotlin_version"
        "com.github.cypressious.kotlin-webextensions-declarations:webextensions-declarations:v0.1"
    }

    compileKotlin2Js {
        kotlinOptions.sourceMap = true
        kotlinOptions.sourceMapEmbedSources = "always"
    }
}
```

Writing the plugin

```
{
  "description": "Adds a context menu item to search for the selected word in the Kotlin documentation",
  "manifest_version": 2,
  "name": "Search Kotlin",
  "version": "1.0",
  "icons": {
  },
  "background": {
    "scripts": [
      "build/kotlin-js-min/main/kotlin.js",
      "build/kotlin-js-min/main/declarations.js",
      "build/kotlin-js-min/main/ff-search-kotlin.js"
    ]
  },
  "permissions": [
    "menus"
  ]
}
```

Writing the plugin

```
import menus.CreateProperties
import webextensions.browser

fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    browser.menus.create(CreateProperties(
        id = "search-kotlin",
        title = "Search in Kotlin Docs",
        contexts = arrayOf("selection")
    ))

    browser.menus.onClicked.addListener { info, tab ->
        when (info.menuItemId) {
            "search-kotlin" -> {
                browser.tabs.create(tabs.CreateProperties(
                    url = "http://kotlinlang.org/?q=${info.selectionText}&p=0"
                ))
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Your first Firefox (Web)extension: X

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```
document.body.style2.border = "5px solid green"
```

- Kopieren
- Alles markieren
- Google-Suche nach "document"
- Auswahl-Quelltext anzeigen
- Element untersuchen (Q)
- 🌱 Search in Kotlin Docs

When we see (after a short delay) that our changes are applied, we see that we don't have to run any commands.

Conclusion

In this post we saw how to write a simple Firefox extension in Kotlin JS that injects a content script. The setup was fairly easy and we didn't hit any major roadblocks. Additionally, the workflow including continuous building and live reloading the extension turned out to be quite comfortable.

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