SPRING 5

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Summary

- Spring Framework
- Reactive programming
- Servlet 4 support
- Functional web framework
- Demo
- Think API or die



Spring Framework

- Light **container**, dependency injection, ...
- Running on JVM
- Developed by Pivotal since 2003
- Previous version: 4.3.12
- Current version: 5.0.1 (24 October 2017)





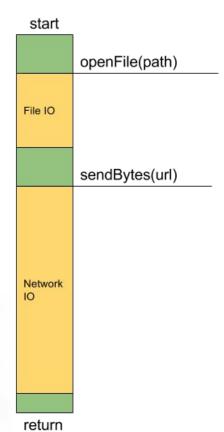
Synchronous code

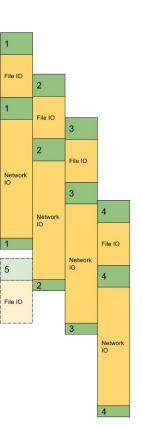
- Blocking code
- Limited number of thread
- Example: RestTemplate, database query, ...

Why block the entire service?



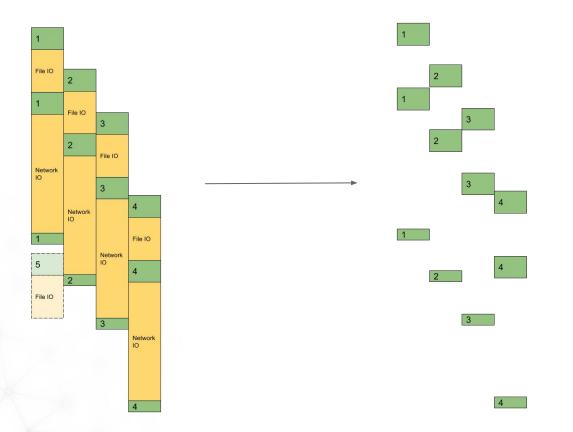
Synchronous code



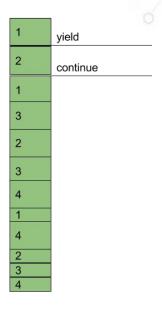




Asynchronous code



Single thread









Reactor

OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY

Reactive Stack

Spring WebFlux is a non-blocking web framework built from the ground up to take advantage of multi-core, next-generation processors and handle massive numbers of concurrent connections.

Netty, Servlet 3.1+ Containers

Reactive Streams Adapters

Spring Security Reactive

Spring WebFlux

Spring Data Reactive RepositoriesMongo, Cassandra, Redis, Couchbase

Servlet Stack

Spring MVC is built on the Servlet API and uses a synchronous blocking I/O architecture with a one-request-perthread model.

Servlet Containers

Servlet API

Spring Security

Spring MVC

Spring Data Repositories JDBC, JPA, NoSQL

Servlet 4 support

- Integration with Java EE 8 APIs & JDK 9
- HTTP/2 support
- Performance improvement
- Encryption in browsers by default











Functional web framework

- Functional style with Java 8 & Kotlin
- No application context scan ⇒ more efficient
- Official Kotlin support
 - Bean registration DSL
 - Web endpoints DSL



Functional web framework

- Compose the beans you want ⇒ test/mock
- Configure beans/routes programmatically ⇒ parameterization
- No component-scan ⇒ take only what you want
- Kotlin ⇒ null-safety at compilation, elegant code

 \bigcirc More code to write \Rightarrow reuse it in tests?

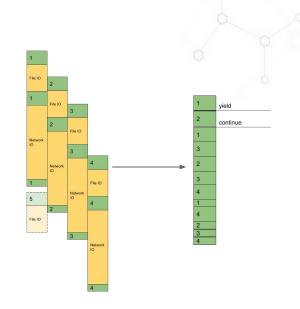


Code demo



Think API or die

- Many microservices
 - Scalability
 - Availability
- Be able to make high concurrency apps
- Optimize the thread-pool usage
- Configuration validated at runtime





Think API or die

What about you?

How would you answer to the API strategy?



Conclusion

- Reactive programming
 - Scalable applications
 - Need to learn new stuff
- Kotlin support
 - Very good integration
 - Confident in configuration
- Code over annotation/XML ⇒ no more Spring magic
- Some stuff to improve: WebClient, ...



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