

Reaktive Server mit Spring WebFlux und Kotlin Coroutines



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 bridging IT



Reactive Server



Client
schickt
Request

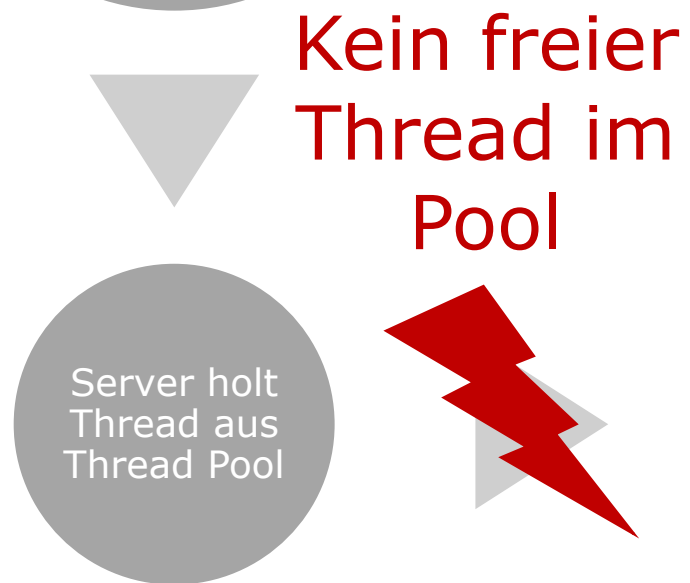
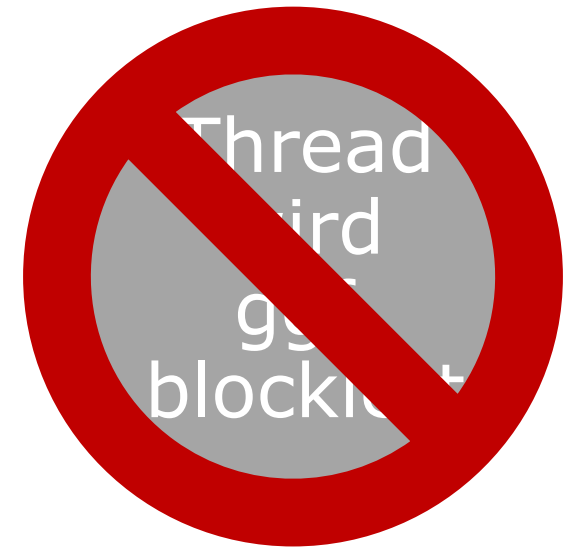
Anwendung
arbeitet im
Thread

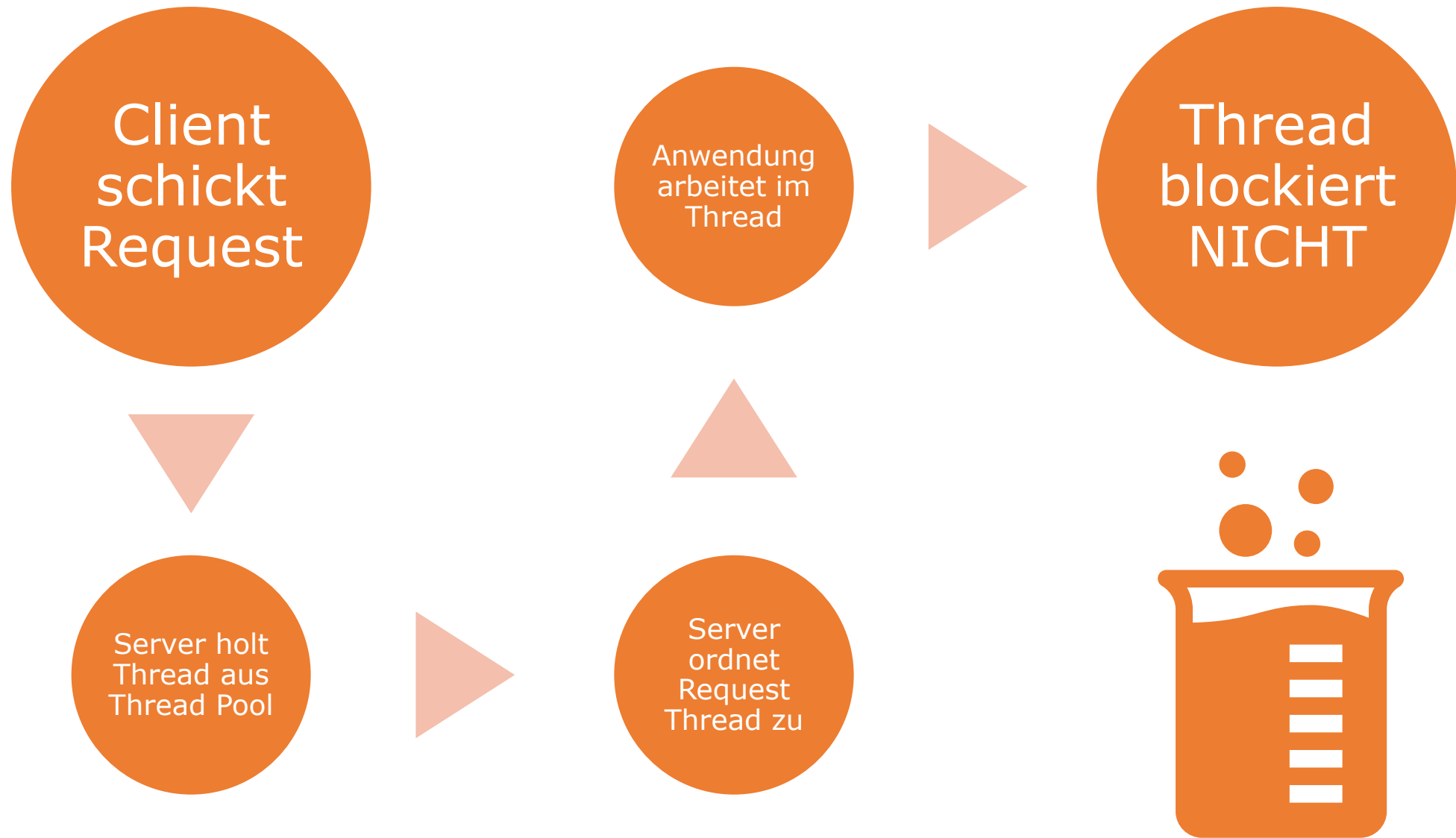
Thread
wird
ggf.
blockiert

Server holt
Thread aus
Thread Pool

Server
ordnet
Request
Thread zu







Reaktiv = Non-Blocking

(mit Backpressure)

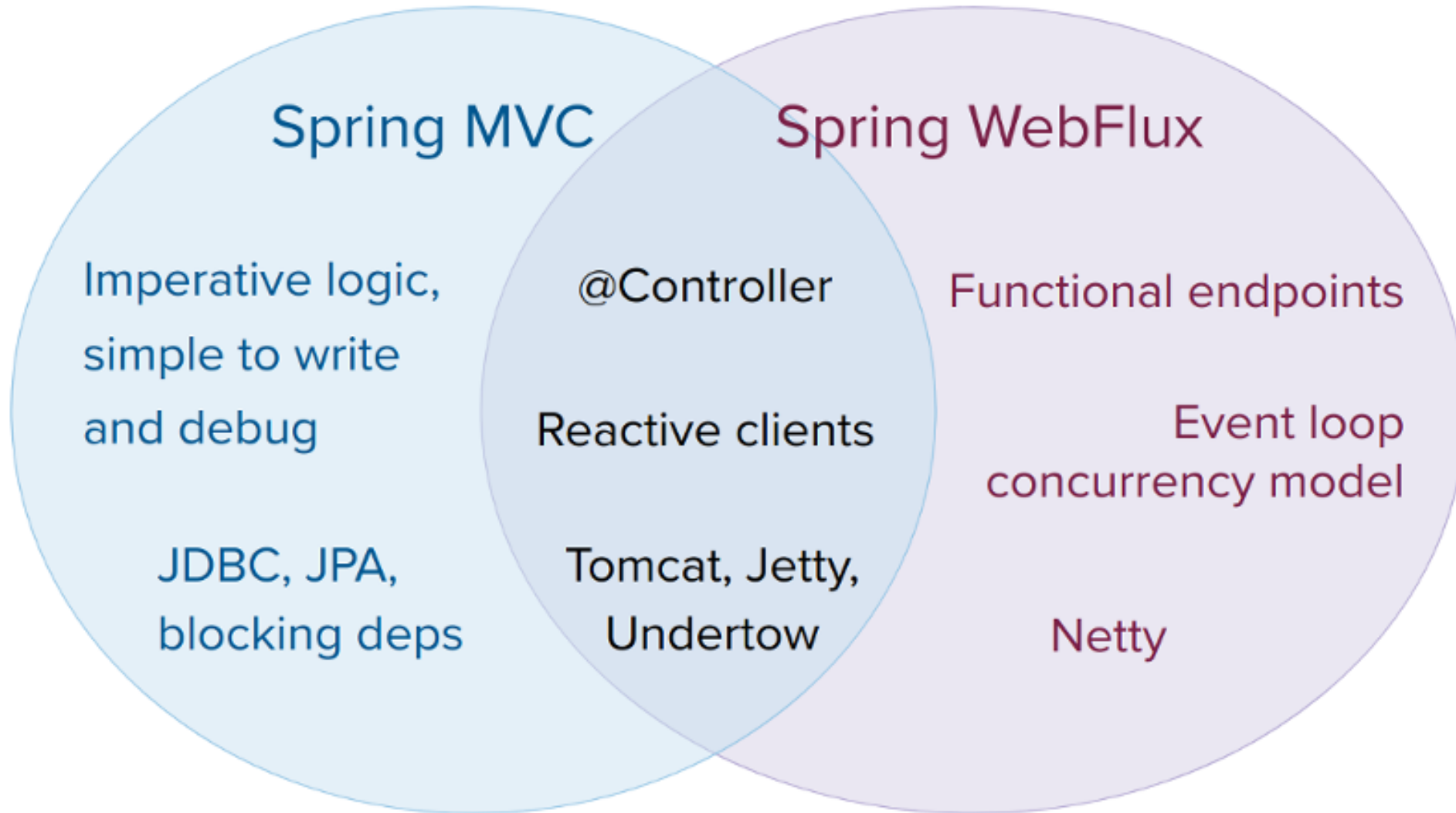
Reactive Streams

RxJava

Project Reactor

Spring
WebFlux





Mono

Project Reactor
0..1 Elemente
„Optional auf
Steroide“

```
@GetMapping("/{id}")  
fun findAvailableProduct(@PathVariable id: Int): Mono<AvailableProduct> =  
    productRepository.getProductById(id)  
        .filter { !it.deleted }  
        .map { AvailableProduct(it) }
```

Flux

Project Reactor
0..N Elemente
Reaktiver Stream

```
@GetMapping("/")  
fun findAllAvailableProducts(): Flux<AvailableProduct> =  
    productRepository.getAllProducts()  
        .filter { !it.deleted }  
        .map { AvailableProduct(it) }
```

Achtung!

Deklarativ statt
Imperativ

Exceptions als
Rückgabe

Reaktiver Stack

Kein JDBC

R2DBC

Spezifikation

Version 1.0.0.RC1

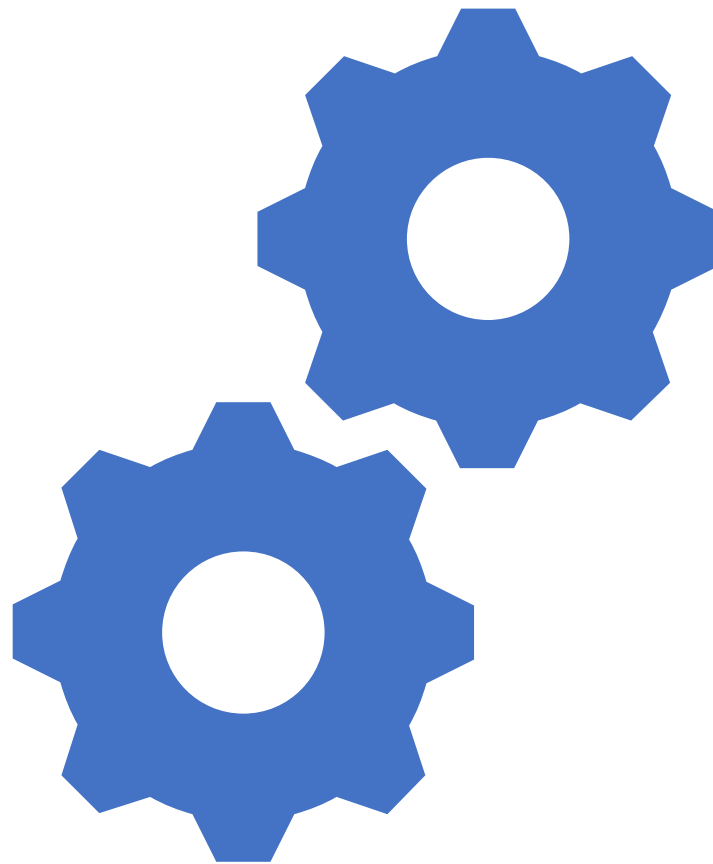
H2

PostgreSQL

Microsoft SQL
Server

MySQL

Kotlin Coroutines



Warum?

Imperativ

„Leichtgewichtige
Threads“

Suspending
Functions

Coroutine Scope

```
fun main() = runBlocking {  
    repeat(100_000) { // launch a lot of coroutines  
        launch {  
            delay(1000L)  
            print(".")  
        }  
    }  
}
```

suspend

```
suspend fun doSomethingUsefulOne(): Int {  
    delay(1000L) // pretend we are doing something useful here  
    return 13  
}  
  
suspend fun doSomethingUsefulTwo(): Int {  
    delay(1000L) // pretend we are doing something useful here, too  
    return 29  
}
```

async / await

```
fun main() = runBlocking<Unit> {  
    val time = measureTimeMillis {  
        val one = async { doSomethingUsefulOne() }  
        val two = async { doSomethingUsefulTwo() }  
        println("The answer is ${one.await() + two.await()}")  
    }  
    println("Completed in $time ms")  
}
```

Mono vs. suspend


```
@GetMapping("/{id}")  
fun findAvailableProduct(@PathVariable id: Int): Mono<AvailableProduct> =  
    productRepository.getProductById(id)  
        .filter { !it.deleted }  
        .map { AvailableProduct(it) }
```

```
@GetMapping("/{id}")
suspend fun findAvailableProduct(@PathVariable id: Int): AvailableProduct?
{
    val product = productRepository.getProductById(id) ?: return null
    return AvailableProduct(product)
}
```

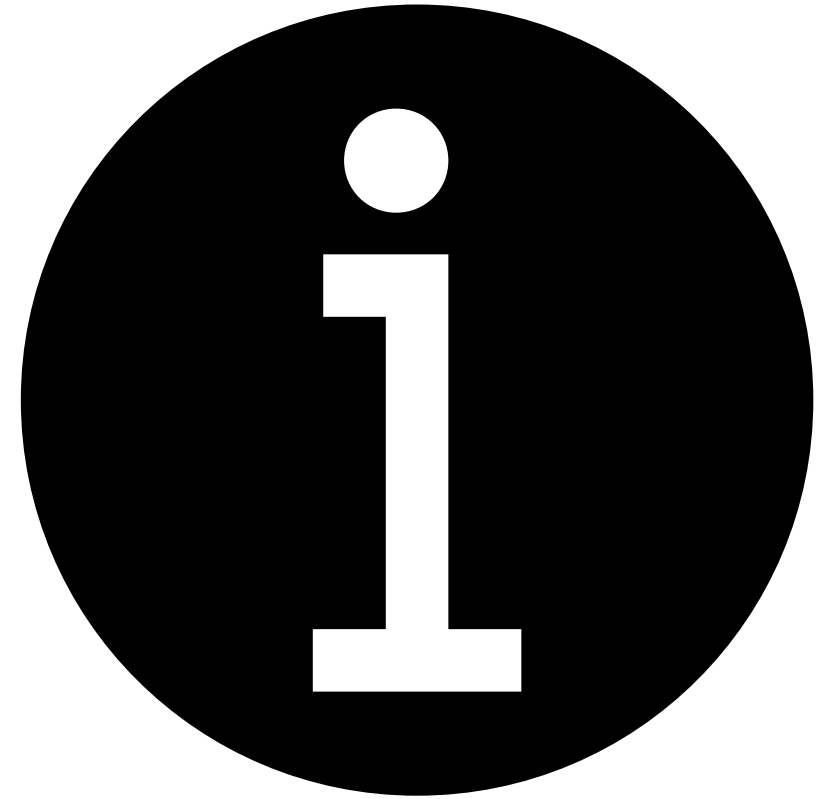
Flux vs. Flow vs.
suspend

```
@GetMapping("/")  
fun findAllAvailableProducts(): Flux<AvailableProduct> =  
    productRepository.getAllProducts()  
        .filter { !it.deleted }  
        .map { AvailableProduct(it) }
```

```
@GetMapping("/")  
fun findAllAvailableProducts(): Flow<AvailableProduct> =  
    productRepository.getAllProducts()  
        .filter { !it.deleted }  
        .map { AvailableProduct(it) }
```

```
@GetMapping("/")  
suspend fun findAllAvailableProducts(): List<AvailableProduct> {  
    val products = productRepository.getAllProducts().toList()  
    return products.filter { !it.deleted }.map { AvailableProduct(it) }  
}
```

Fazit &
Mehr



Brauche ich Reaktive
Server?

Gut für moderne Cloud-
Architekturen

Aber...

Keine Blocking APIs
Anderes
Programmiermodell
Kotlin Coroutines
nicht erforderlich,
aber empfehlenswert

Wie gut funktioniert
Kotlin mit Spring?

Sehr gut

„First-Class Support“

Spring Initializr

Spring Boot KoFu

Kotlin Coroutines

Danke!



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Quellen

- <https://github.com/ReactiveX/RxJava>
- <https://projectreactor.io/>
- <https://r2dbc.io/>
- <https://docs.spring.io/spring/docs/current/spring-framework-reference/web-reactive.html>
- <https://www.baeldung.com/spring-boot-kotlin-coroutines>
- <https://spring.io/blog/2019/04/12/going-reactive-with-spring-coroutines-and-kotlin-flow>
- <https://kotlinlang.org/docs/reference/coroutines/>

BACKLOG

Reaktiv zum Client

HTTP (Websockets,
Server-Side Events)

HTTP/2

TCP

UDP