

Live coding server as a function with http4k



@dmitrykandalov



github.com/dkandalov



youtube.com/dkandalov

Your Server as a Function

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Twitter Inc.

marius@twitter.com

Abstract

Building server software in a large-scale setting, where systems exhibit a high degree of concurrency and environmental variability, is a challenging task to even the most experienced programmer. Efficiency, safety, and robustness are paramount—goals which have traditionally conflicted with modularity, reusability, and flexibility.

We describe three abstractions which combine to present a powerful programming model for building safe, modular, and efficient server software: Composable *futures* are used to relate concurrent, asynchronous actions; *services* and *filters* are specialized functions used for the modular composition of our complex server software.

Finally, we discuss our experiences using these abstractions and techniques throughout Twitter’s serving infrastructure.

Categories and Subject Descriptors D.1.1 [*Programming techniques*]: Applicative (Functional) Programming; D.1.3 [*Programming techniques*]: Concurrent Programming; D.1.3 [*Program-*

Services Systems boundaries are represented by asynchronous functions called *services*. They provide a symmetric and uniform API: the same abstraction represents both clients and servers.

Filters Application-agnostic concerns (e.g. timeouts, retries, authentication) are encapsulated by *filters* which compose to build services from multiple independent modules.

Server operations (e.g. acting on an incoming RPC or a timeout) are defined in a declarative fashion, relating the results of the (possibly many) subsequent sub-operations through the use of future combinators. Operations are phrased as *value transformations*, encouraging the use of immutable data structures and, we believe, enhancing correctness through simplicity of reasoning.

Operations describe *what* is computed; execution is handled separately. This frees the programmer from attending to the minutiae of setting up threads, ensuring pools and queues are sized cor-

The Functional toolkit for Kotlin HTTP applications

http4k provides a simple and uniform way to serve, consume, and test HTTP services.

[Quick Start](#)

HTTP as a Function

```
val app = { request: Request ->
    Response(OK)
        .body("Hello, ${request.query("name")}!")
}
```



```
app.asServer(Jetty(9000)).start()
```

```
val client = ApacheClient()

val request = Request(GET, "http://localhost:9000")
    .query("name", "John Doe")

val response: Response = client(request)
```



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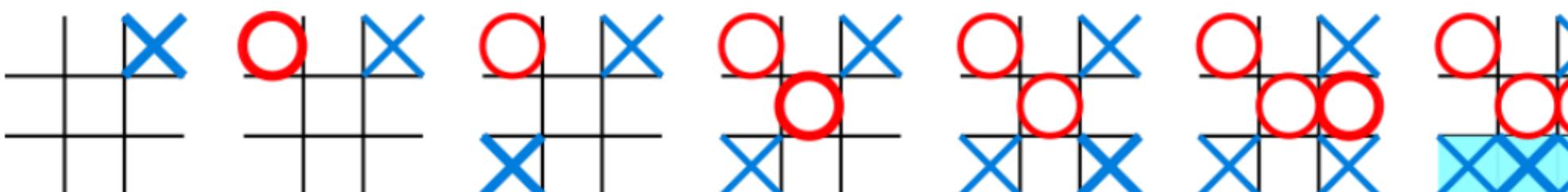
Tic-tac-toe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Tic Tac Toe" and *"Noughts and crosses"* redirect here. For other uses, see [Tic Tac Toe \(disambiguation\)](#) and [Noughts and crosses \(disambiguation\)](#).

Tic-tac-toe (American English), **noughts and crosses** (British English), or **Xs and Os** is a paper-and-pencil game for two players, *X* and *O*, who take turns marking the spaces in a 3×3 grid. The player who succeeds in placing three of their marks in a horizontal, vertical, or diagonal row is the winner.

The following example game is won by the first player, *X*:



Players soon discover that the [best play](#) from both parties leads to a [draw](#). Hence, tic-tac-toe is most often played by young children, who often have not yet discovered the optimal strategy.

Because of the simplicity of tic-tac-toe, it is often used as a [pedagogical](#) tool for teaching the concepts of good [sportsmanship](#) and the branch of [artificial intelligence](#) that deals with the searching of [game trees](#). It is straightforward to write a [computer program](#) to play tic-tac-toe perfectly or to enumerate the 765 essentially different positions (the [state space complexity](#)) or the 26,830 possible games up to rotations and reflections (the [game tree complexity](#)) on this space.^[1]

The game can be generalized to an m,n,k -game in which two players alternate placing stones of their own color on an $m \times n$ board, with the goal of getting k of their own color in a row. Tic-tac-toe is the $(3,3,3)$ game.^[2] Heron's generalized tic-tac-toe is an even broader generalization of tic-tac-toe. It can also be

Tic-tac-toe

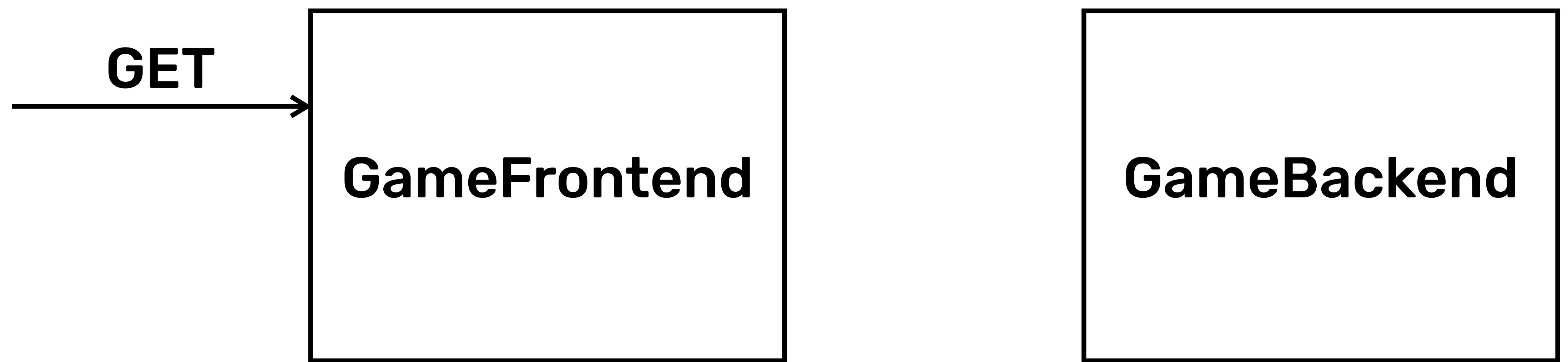


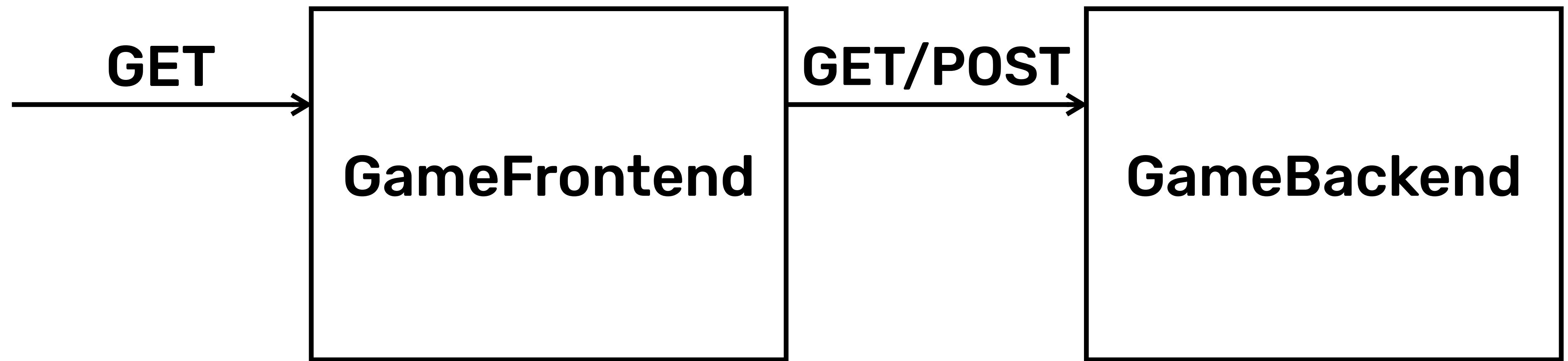
A completed game of Tic-tac-toe

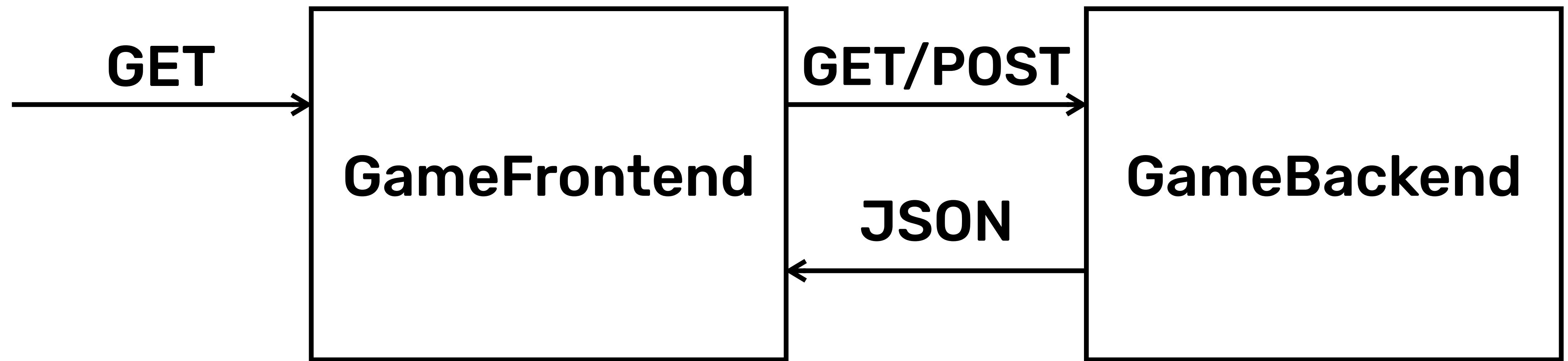
Genre(s)	Paper-and-pencil game
Players	2
Setup time	Minimal
Playing time	~1 minute
Random chance	None
Skill(s) required	Strategy , tactics, observation
Synonym(s)	Noughts and crosses Xs and Os

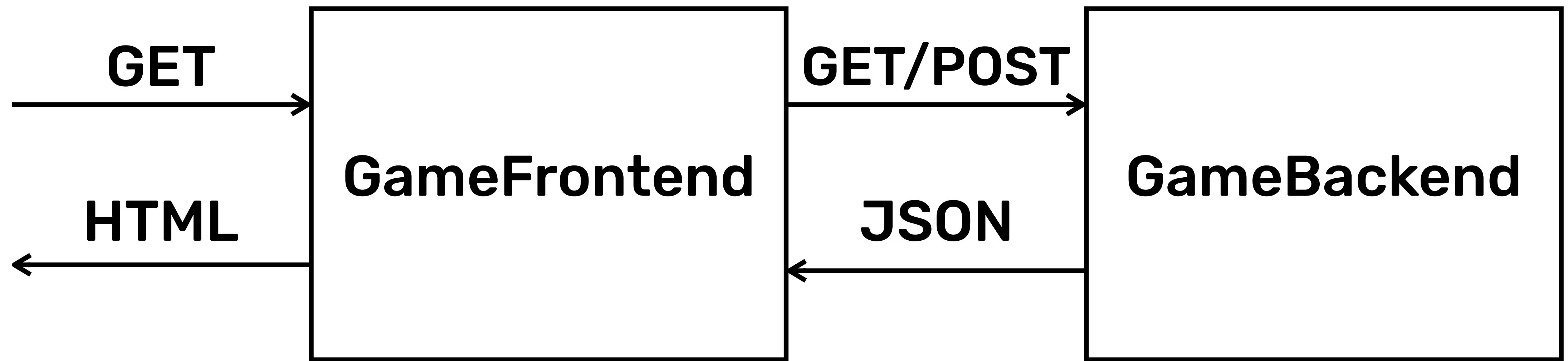
GameFrontend

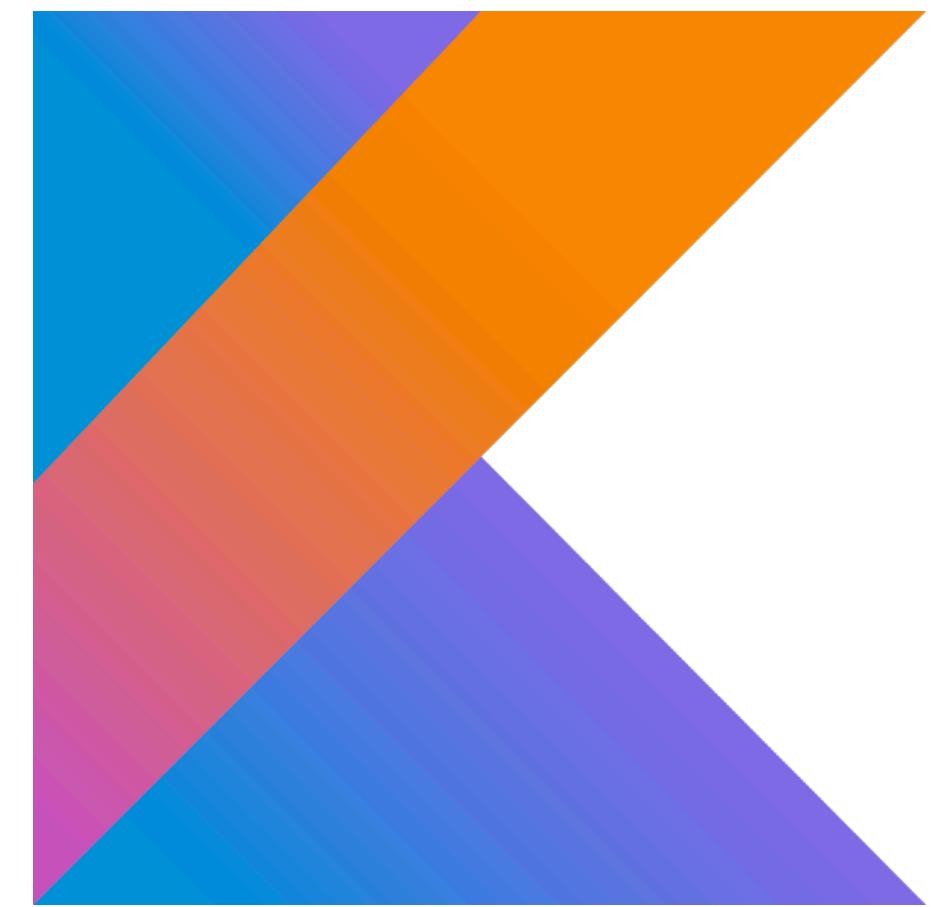
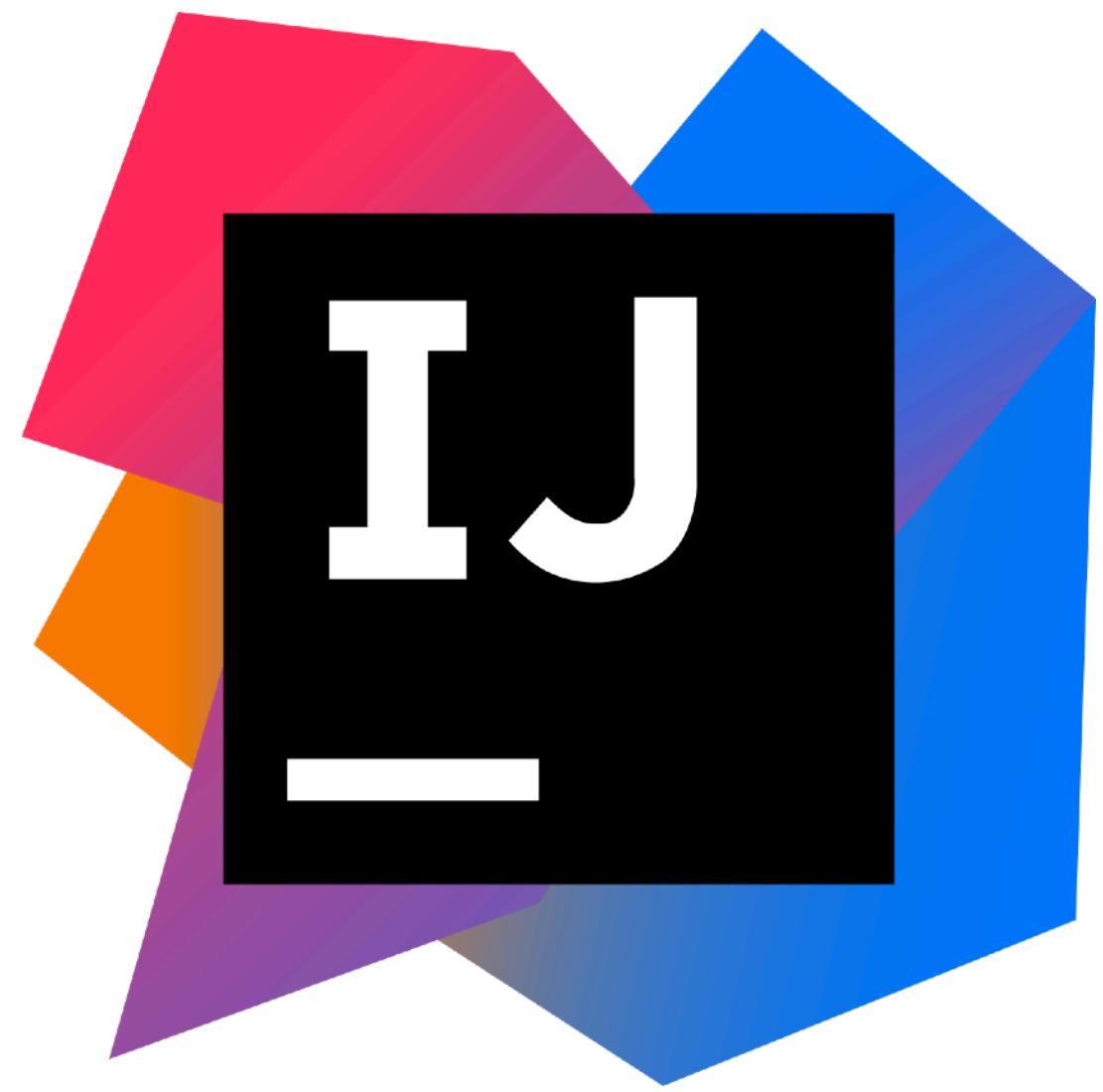
GameBackend

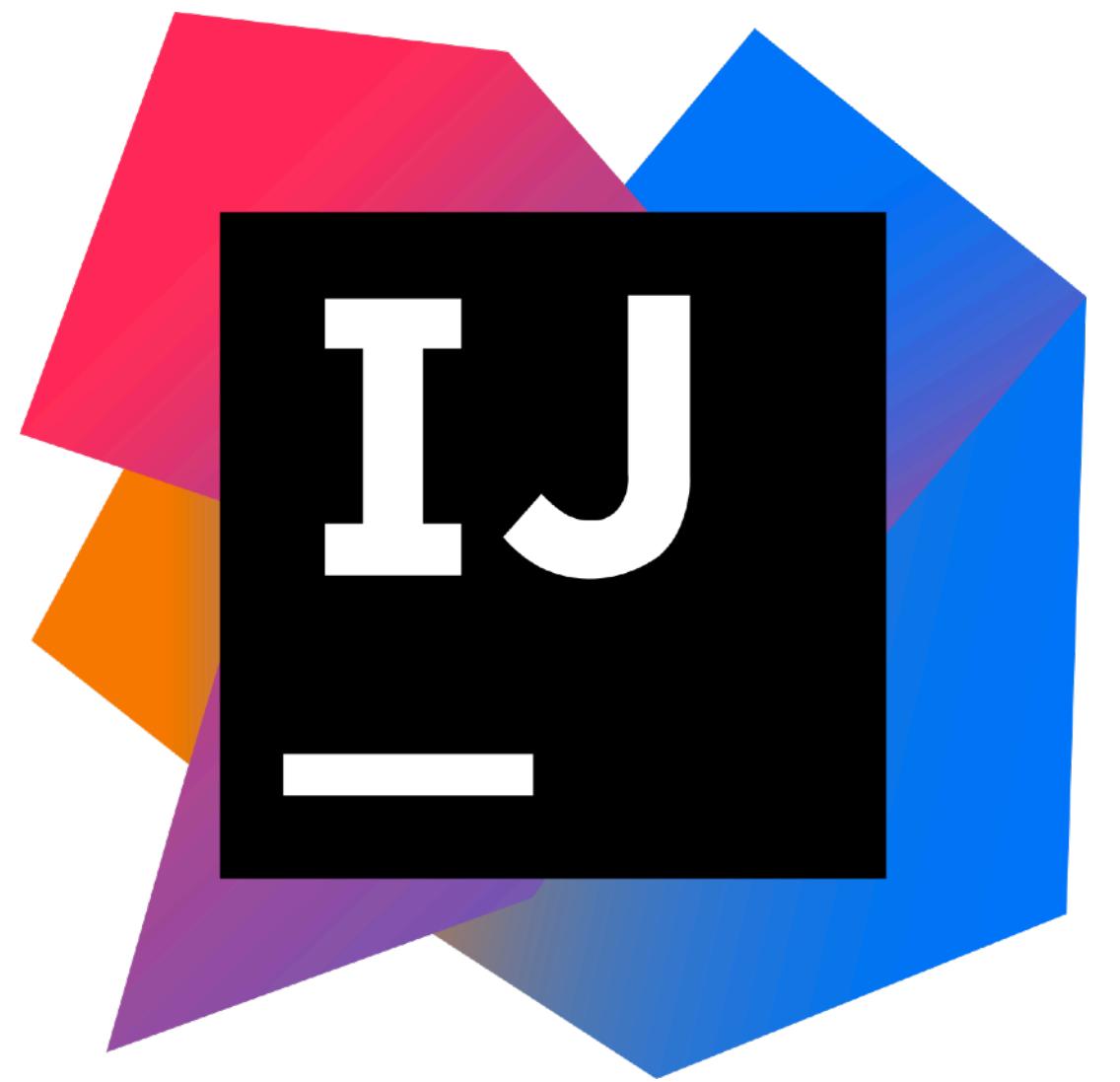














**There are
more http4k
things...**

- more clients/servers

- more clients/servers
- more JSON/XML libs

- more clients/servers
- more JSON/XML libs
- more template engines

- more clients/servers
- more JSON/XML libs
- more template engines
- serverless platforms

- approval tests

- approval tests
- contract tests

- approval tests
- contract tests
- chaos testing

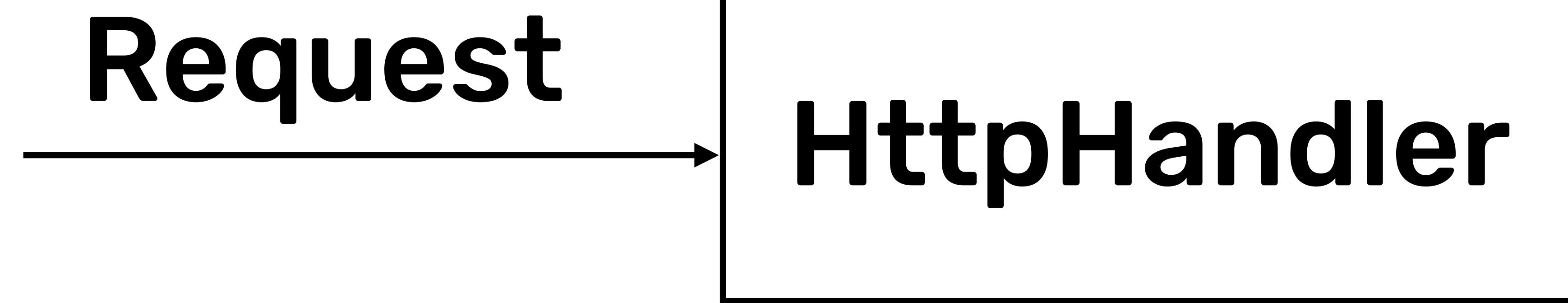
- approval tests
- contract tests
- chaos testing
- record/replay traffic

**One thing to
remember...**

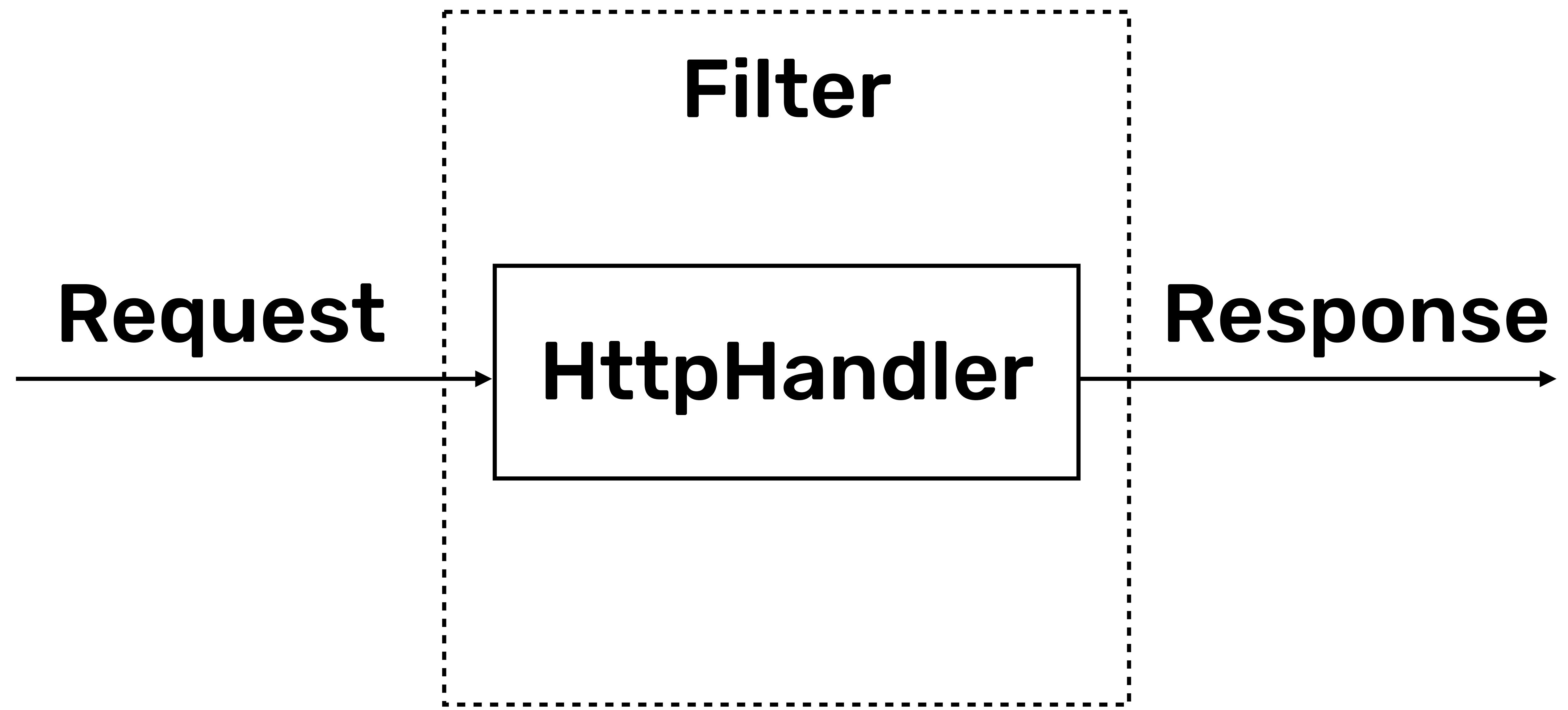
**Client and server
have the same
type signature!**

HttpHandler

Request







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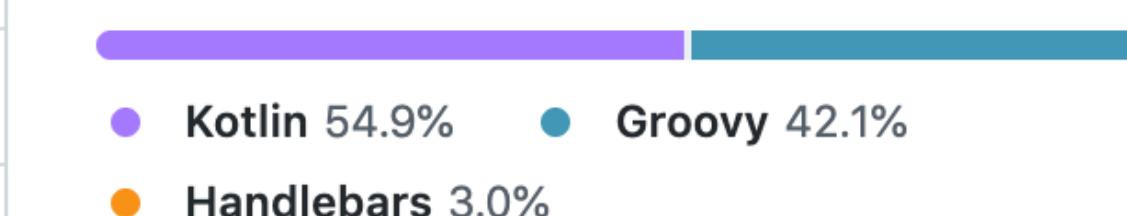


Source code and slides for the
tictactoe4k talk

🔗 www.youtube.com/watch?v=fvvn-afot...

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dkandalov updated dependencies	✓ 7a6e6ea 3 days ago	⌚ 44 commits
.github/workflows added git workflow		15 months ago
.live-plugins added console filter for project-specific plugin		3 months ago
gradle/wrapper updated dependencies		6 months ago
slides updated slides		10 months ago
src/test use http4k-format-moshi		5 months ago
.gitignore initial commit		2 years ago
build.gradle.kts updated dependencies		3 days ago
gradlew initial commit		2 years ago
gradlew.bat initial commit		2 years ago
readme.md updated readme		10 months ago
settings.gradle.kts kotlin 1.4-M1; gradle 6.3		2 years ago

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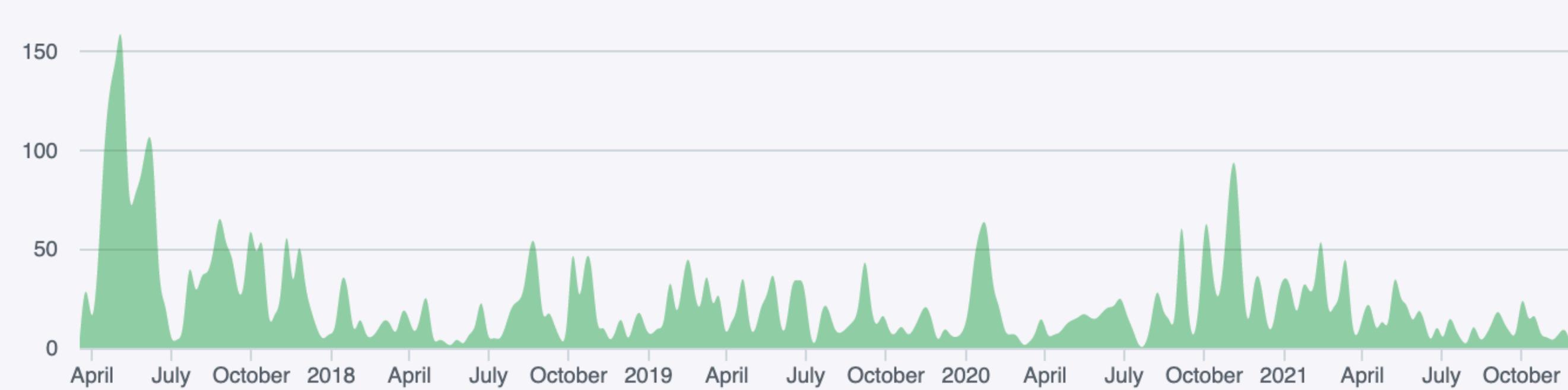
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Forks

Mar 19, 2017 – Dec 1, 2021

Contributions: Commits ▾

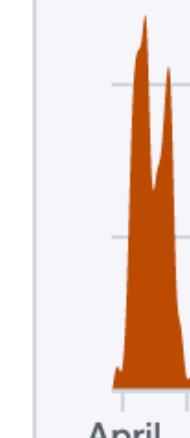
Contributions to master, excluding merge commits and bot accounts



daviddenton

4,682 commits 294,233 ++ 231,024 --

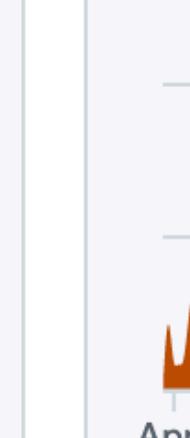
#1



s4nchez

861 commits 48,883 ++ 37,311 --

#2





5:33 / 39:10

#http4k #serverless #kotlin

Talking Kotlin #99 HTTP as a Function With http4k

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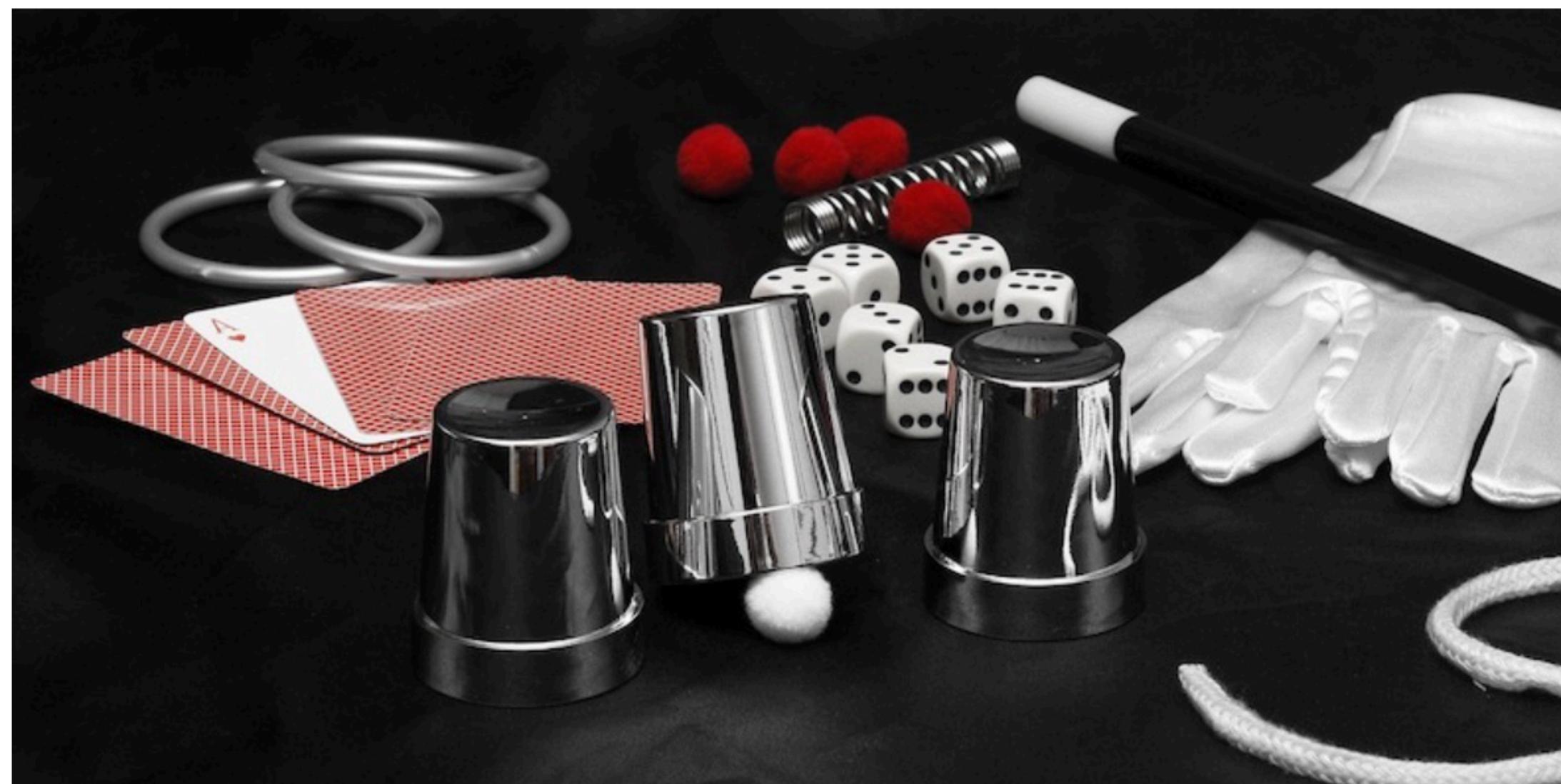
Refactoring Kotlin type-signatures for fun and profit

Posted on June 29, 2021

In which I derive the core type signatures of [http4k](#) from an unexpected source, by using refactoring and FP techniques more commonly associated with coding.

TL;DR

“You can apply simple refactoring and functional techniques such as substitution and currying to refine function signatures. Free of any implementation detail, defining system concepts in this way can be a refreshingly powerful technique.”





Next On Track

Ivan Sanchez & David Denton

[HTTP4K](#)

Writing Test Driven Apps with http4k





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KotlinConf 2018 - Server as a Function in Kotlin by Ivan Sanchez & David Denton

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The Functional toolkit for Kotlin HTTP applications

http4k provides a simple and uniform way to serve, consume, and test HTTP services.

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HTTP as a Function

```
val app = { request: Request ->
    Response(OK)
        .body("Hello, ${request.query("name")}!")
}
```



```
app.asServer(Jetty(9000)).start()
```

```
val client = ApacheClient()

val request = Request(GET, "http://localhost:9000")
    .query("name", "John Doe")

val response: Response = client(request)
```



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Typesafe Websockets

Typesafe 12-factor config

Documenting http4k apps
with OpenApi3

Retrospective on v3

Nanoservices

Toolbox: Guns for show,
knives for a pro

http4k v4 - 17 platforms
and counting...

Server as a Function. In Kotlin. Typesafe. Without the Server.

november 2017 / [@daviddenton](#)

Meet http4k

http4k is an HTTP toolkit written in Kotlin that enables the serving and consuming of HTTP services in a functional and consistent way.

Whenever (yet another) new JVM HTTP framework is released, the inevitable question that rightly get asked is "**How is this different to X?**". In this post, I'm going to briefly cover what http4k is, how we think it's different, and address some of those **bold claims** from the title of this post.

Here's a quick rundown of what we think those differences are:

- http4k is small. Written in pure, functional Kotlin, with zero dependencies.
- http4k is simple. Like, really simple. No static API magic, no annotations, no reflection.
- http4k is immutable. It relies on an immutable HTTP model, which makes it a snap to test and debug.
- http4k is symmetric. It supports remote calls as a first-class concern, and the remote HTTP model is identical to the incoming HTTP model.
- http4k is typesafe. Say goodbye to all your validation and marshalling boilerplate and hello to automatic request validation and data class-based contracts for HTTP bodies using the Lens API.
- http4k is serverless. Or rather - server independent. Test an app out of container and then deploy it into any supported local container with 1 LOC - or as a function into AWS Lambda.

Oh god, not another framework! Why does this even exist?!

Firstly - we don't consider http4k to be a framework - it's a set of libraries providing a functional



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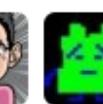


Jamie Hodkinson 09:49

Hi! We are responding with an input stream from a temporary file on disk.

```
Response(OK).body(tempFile.inputStream())
```

Is there any way to detect when the response has been fully read so that we can then delete the temp file on disk?



7 replies

Last reply 12 days ago

Friday, February 14th



Mehdi Mohammadi 23:47

Could anybody help that what is wrong with this code?

```
val app = { request: Request -> Response(OK).body("Hello, ${request.query("name")!}") }

val jettyServer = app.asServer(Jetty(9006)).start()
val client = WebSocketClient.blocking(Uri.of("wss://echo.websocket.org"), headers = listOf(Pair("a
header", "value")))

client.send(WsMessage("hello"))

// read all of the messages from the socket until it is closed (by the server).
// we expect to get one message back before the stream is closed.
client.received().toList().forEach(::println)
```

I am able to connect but I am not receiving any message. I want to develop a websocket client always send and receive messages to/from the server (edited)



14 replies

Last reply 1 day ago



Message #http4k

Aa @ 😊

The End



@dmitrykandalov



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**what about
coroutine
support?**





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Last updated: 2021-12-12

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KT-18707 Created by Roman Elizarov 4 years ago Updated by Alexander Chernikov a month ago

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★ Support suspend function as super type

The following shall be supported just like for regular functional types:

```
class MyFun : suspend () -> Result {  
    suspend fun invoke(): Result { ... }  
}
```

It is primarily needed for feature parity between regular and suspending functional types.

The use-case has recently came to light when adapting servlet streams to coroutine. There is a place where we need to change coroutine context to empty and restart a coroutine, and ability to implement a suspending functional type would have allowed to save one object (by implementing the corresponding functional type on a object that we are already creating).

Preview is available in Kotlin 1.5.30

Learn how to enable and use this feature in 1.5.30. Give it a try and share your feedback in this ticket!

Project	Kotlin
Priority	Not specified
Type	Feature
Target versions	1.5.20, 1.6.0-RC2
State	Fixed
Assignee	Ilmir Usmanov
Subsystems	Language Design
Affected versions	No Affected versions
Fix in builds	1.5.20-dev-5783, 1.5.20-M1-27

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Relates to 3 Is required for 1 Next step 1 Leads to 1

RELATES TO 3 ISSUES (1 UNRESOLVED)

KT-46040 DM Apr 15 2021: Suspend function as super type

KT-46204 KJS / IR: Support `SuspendFunctionN` as super type

KT-15391 Prohibit suspend function type in supertype list

IS REQUIRED FOR 1 ISSUE (0 UNRESOLVED)

Closed

Coroutine support #94

bdueck opened this issue on 28 Jan 2018 · 25 comments



daviddenton commented on 6 Feb • edited

Collaborator



...

There is nothing going on with this at the moment. The core team have been working on other things (we all have actual paying jobs 😊), and this just hasn't gotten any attention because it's simply not the most important, or TBH, most interesting thing to be adding value to the library.

There are a few obstacles and barriers to our enthusiasm on this:

1. The core abstraction of `HttpHandler` would have to become an interface with a single `suspend` method instead of a typealias because fundamentally coroutines are a compiler trick and actually not supported by the typesystem - you cannot extend from a `suspend` function. We have modelled on a spike branch and it is quite easy to do, but it a large, breaking API change.
2. Once the core abstraction has been put in, we need to work out how to cleanly and simply integrate the coroutine interface with the various servers (and clients) - and there are 17 servers in total to do including the servlet and 6 serverless platforms. Current number of offers of assistance - 0.
3. Loom - we are unsure of how this might affect the advantage for coroutines on the JVM at the top level.
4. Multiplatform - this would actually be a reason to move on with the work, but we are still tied to the JVM by the lack of stable IO and `DateTime` libraries.
5. Dependencies. Adding coroutines would actually massively increase the weight of the library and bring in several external libraries.
6. At the moment our focus is actually on Serverless platforms (and associated lightweight) and there are currently zero use-cases for coroutines there at the moment AFAIK.

So - just to bring clarity to this issue, I'm just going to close it for now until either lots of the above things are fixed, or someone actually starts paying us to deliver them.

I'm also wondering, it does not seem entirely future-proof to adopt a framework which is based on blocking calls 2021.

That's entirely your call, but I'd encourage you not to be swayed by the web-scale hype. The initial use-case of `Http4k` was to run traffic for one of the [top 1200 websites in the world](#), on which it serves a metric load of traffic quite easily on a few nodes (I think they were Jetty IIRC).

