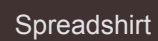




Kotlin in Practice

Philipp Hauer, Fabian Sudau
Spreadshirt

JUG Saxony Camp 2017





Hands Up!

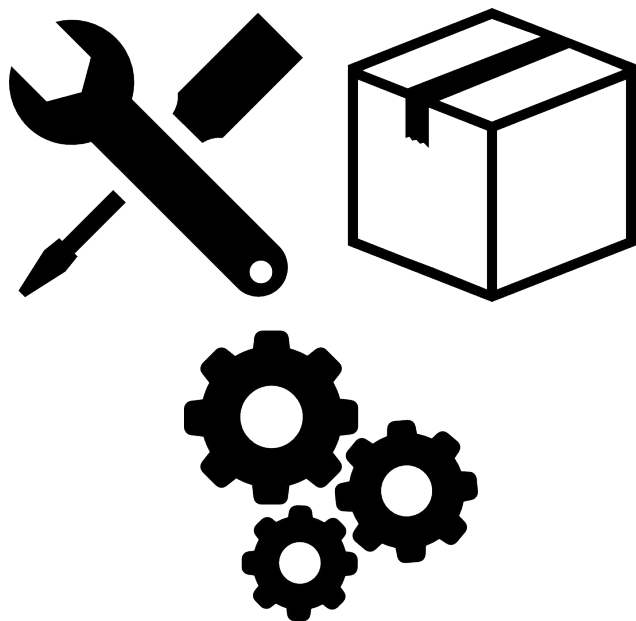


Introduction



Introduction: Java Ecosystem and Language

Powerful Ecosystem



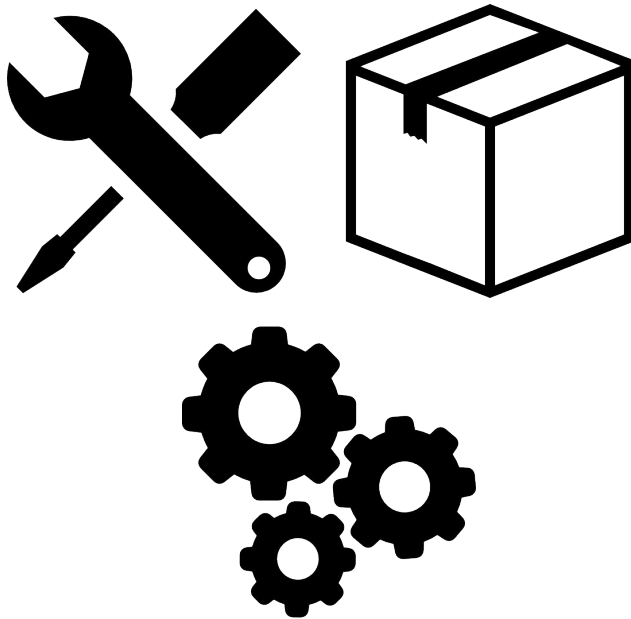
Poor Language





Introduction: Java Ecosystem and Language

Powerful Ecosystem



Powerful Language





Ecosystem vs. Language





Introduction: Kotlin

- By JetBrains
- 2011
- Open-Source
- Characteristics:
 - Statically Typed
 - Object-Oriented
 - Many Functional Concepts
- Compiled to Java Bytecode
- Runs on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
- “Pragmatic”





Language Features



Language Features: Immutability

Support for immutability *built-in*

```
// mutable state - use rarely  
var mutableList = mutableListOf(1, 2, 3)  
mutableList.add(4)  
  
// 'immutable' state - generally recommended  
val readOnlyList = listOf(1, 2, 3)  
readOnlyList.add(4)  
readOnlyList = listOf(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

- Immutability feels defaultish, encourages better design
- Still 100% Java compatible due to interface-based approach



Language Features: Data Classes

Concise Data Containers

```
// implies sensible defaults for equals(...), hashCode(), toString()
data class Person(val firstName: String, var age: Int,
    val title: Title = Title.UNKNOWN)

val jon = Person(firstName = "Jon", age = 18, title = Title.MR)
val defaultJon = Person(firstName = "Jon", age = 18)
val jack = jon.copy(firstName = "Jack")

println(jack.firstName) // prints 'Jack'
jack.age = 19 // assignment of var
jack.firstName = "Joseph" // illegal, field is immutable
```

→ Plain Java equivalent requires 91 LOC!



Language Features: Null Safety

“Billion dollar mistake” in Java: Kotlin proposes an alternative

```
var name: String = "Jon"
println(name.length)
name = null // does not compile
```

```
var nullableName: String? = "Jon"
println(nullableName.length) // does not compile
println(nullableName?.length) // 3 or null
println(nullableName?.length ?: 0) // 3 or 0
if (nullableName != null) {
    println(nullableName.length) // compiler infers safety
}
nullableName = null // compiles
```



Language Features: Type Inference

Local type inference (compromise)

```
fun doubleLength(str: String): Int {  
    val stringLength = str.length  
    // == val stringLength: Int = str.length  
    return stringLength * 2  
}
```

Single Expression Functions

```
fun doubleLength(str: String) = str.length * 2  
// return type inferred
```

Inference on immediate assignment

```
class Foo{  
    val bar = "baz" // == val bar: String = "baz"  
}
```



Language Features: Devs just wanna have *fun*

Top-Level Functions

<pre><i>// HelloWorld.kt</i> fun main(args: Array<String>) { println("Hello World") }</pre>	<pre><i>// HelloWorld.java</i> public class HelloWorld { public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Hello World"); } }</pre>
---	--

Extension functions

```
// definition
fun String.wrap(with: String) = with + this + with

// usage
val wrapped = "hello".wrap("*")

// as opposed to:
val wrapped = StringUtils.wrap("hello", "*")
```



Language Features: Devs just wanna have *fun*

Proper function types

```
fun foo(provideString: () -> String,  
        consumeString: (String) -> Int): Int {  
    return consumeString(provideString())  
}
```

Concise Lambdas

```
fun safe(code: () -> Unit) {  
    try {  
        code()  
    } catch (e: Exception) {  
        log.ERROR("Exception t_t", e)  
    }  
}  
  
// usage  
safe {  
    println("Hello World")  
}
```



Language Features: Smart Pattern Matching

When - A better Switch Case

```
// myInt: Int
val x = when (myInt) {
    0 -> "zero"
    1, 2 -> "one or two"
    in 3..10 -> "small number"
    in 11..Int.MAX_VALUE -> "large number"
    else -> "negative number"
}

enum class Mode { ON, OFF, IDLE }

fun messageForMode(mode: Mode) = when (mode) {
    Mode.ON -> "Turning on"
    Mode.OFF -> "Turning off"
}

// error: 'when' expression is not exhaustive
```




Kotlin at Spreadshirt: Evaluation



Welcome to the Enterprise: No Changes without Careful Consideration

Management Matrix TM

Pros	Cons
Reuse Java ecosystem (big deal!)	Niche
Reuse beloved Java frameworks & libs	Know-how required
Easy to learn: Conservative language concepts	Risk: Unexpected complications?
Less error prone: NPEs and mutable state easier to avoid	Future of language highly depends on JetBrains
Conciseness: Improved maintainability, less developer frustration	.. but we already have <i>Scala</i>



Giving it a Try

Start small:

- Migrate a system test suite from Java to Kotlin
- Carve out “misplaced” functionality from a Java monolith to a Kotlin based microservice
- Re-evaluate based on this experience
 - Advantages significant enough to use Kotlin for the next project?



Kotlin at Spreadshirt: Usage



Kotlin Usage at Spreadshirt



5 new services purely
written in Kotlin



1 Java service enriched
with Kotlin



Kotlin Usage at Spreadshirt

Kotlin in conjunction with popular Java frameworks and tools



Jersey

Jackson

vaadin }>

maven

JUnit
REST-assured

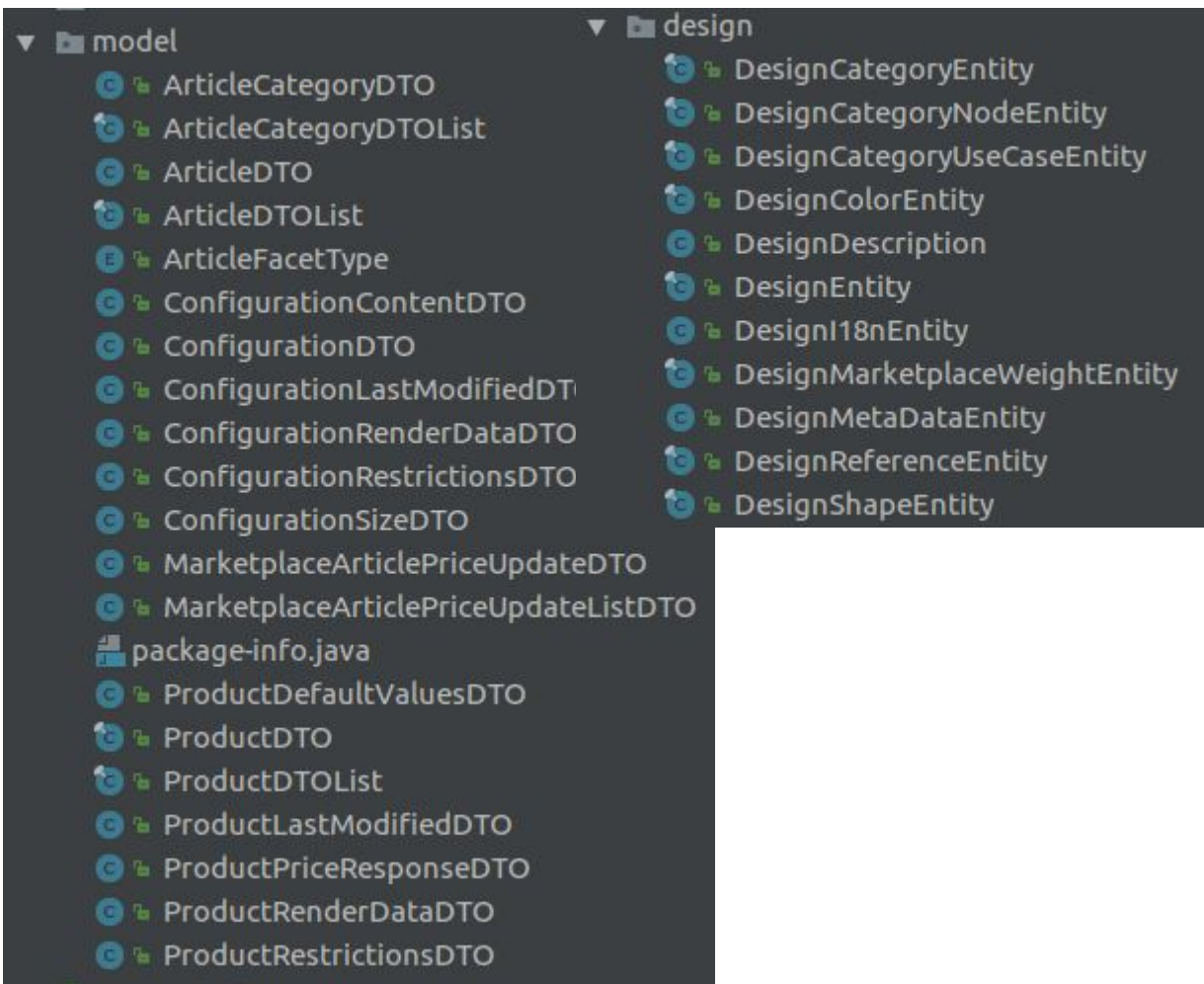


Taking Advantage of Kotlin in Practice

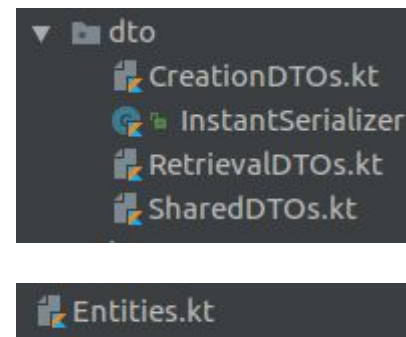


Putting Classes Together

Java

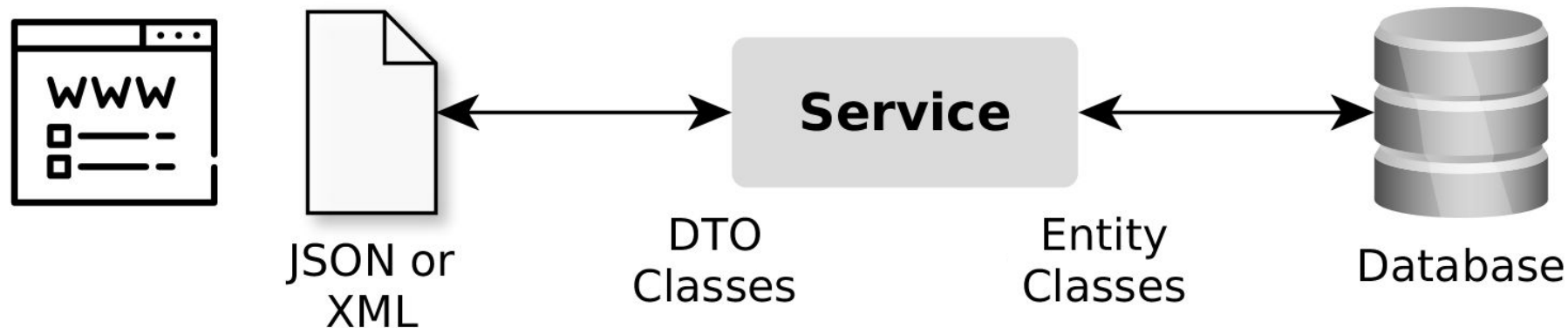


Kotlin





Concise Mapping between Model Classes

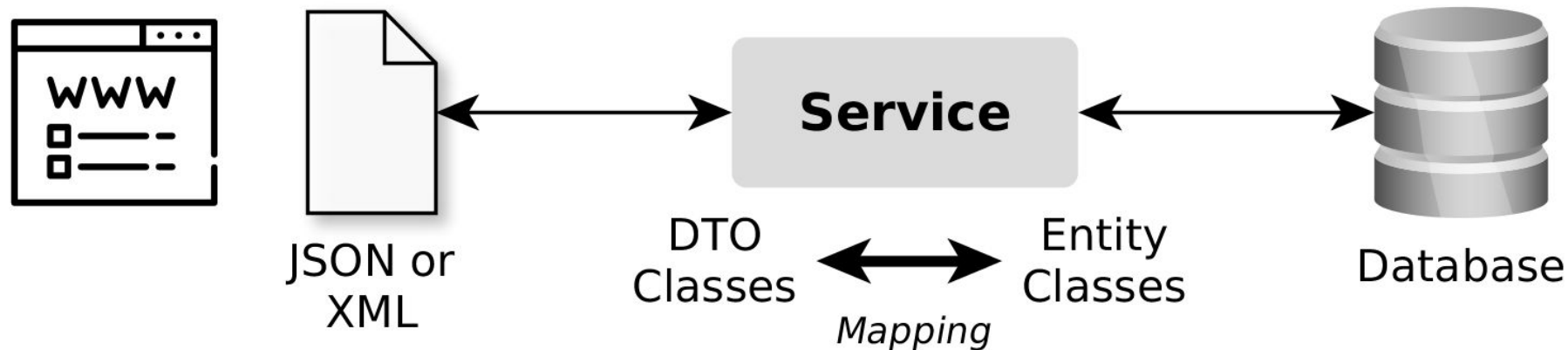


```
data class SnippetDTO(  
    val code: String,  
    val author: String,  
    val date: Instant  
)
```

```
data class SnippetEntity(  
    val code: String,  
    val author: AuthorEntity,  
    val date: Instant  
)  
  
data class AuthorEntity(  
    val firstName: String,  
    val lastName: String  
)
```



Concise Mapping between Model Classes



```
fun mapToDTO(entity: SnippetEntity) = SnippetDTO(  
    code = entity.code,  
    date = entity.date,  
    author = "${entity.author.firstName}  
${entity.author.lastName}"  
)
```



Value Objects

//without value object:

```
fun send(target: String) {}
```

//expressive, readable, safe

```
fun send(target: EmailAddress) {}
```

//with value object:

```
data class EmailAddress(val value: String)
```



Vaadin: Structuring UI Definition with `apply()`

//Java:

```
Table myTable = new Table("MyTable", container);  
myTable.setSizeFull();  
myTable.setColumnHeader("code", "Code");  
myTable.setColumnHeader("date", "Date");  
myTable.addGeneratedColumn("code", ShortValueColumnGenerator);  
myTable.setConverter("date", StringToInstantConverter);
```



Vaadin: Structuring UI Definition with `apply()`

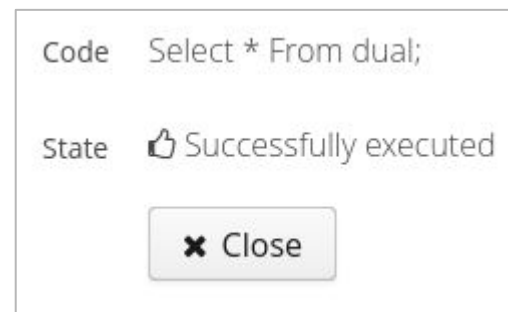
//Kotlin:

```
val myTable = Table("MyTable", container).apply {  
    setSizeFull()  
    setColumnHeader("code", "Code")  
    setColumnHeader("date", "Date")  
    addGeneratedColumn("code", ShortenedValueColumnGenerator)  
    setConverter("date", StringToInstantConverter)  
}
```



Vaadin: Structuring UI Definition with `apply()`

```
val layout = FormLayout().apply {  
    setMargin(true)  
    isSpacing = true  
    val codeLabel = Label().apply {  
        caption = "Code"  
        value = "Select * From dual;"  
    }  
    val stateLabel = Label().apply {  
        caption = "State"  
        value = "${icon} Successfully executed"  
    }  
    val closeButton = Button("Close").apply {  
        addClickListener { close() }  
    }  
    addComponents(codeLabel, stateLabel, closeButton)  
}
```





Vaadin: Extension Functions to Add UI Logic

```
enum class SnippetState {EXECUTED, NOT_EXECUTED}
```

```
fun SnippetState.toIcon() = when (this) {  
    SnippetState.EXECUTED -> FontAwesome.THUMBS_O_UP  
    SnippetState.NOT_EXECUTED -> FontAwesome.THUMBS_O_DOWN  
}
```

```
//usage:
```

```
val icon = state.toIcon()
```



Popular Java Idioms and Patterns are Built-in

Java Idiom or Pattern	Idiomatic Solution in Kotlin
Getter, Setter, Backing Field	Properties
Static Utility Class	Top-Level (extension) functions
Immutability, Value Objects	<code>data class</code> with Immutable Properties, <code>copy()</code>
Fluent Setter (Wither)	Named and Default Arguments, <code>apply()</code>
Method Chaining	Default Arguments
Singleton	<code>object</code>
Delegation	Delegated Properties <code>by</code>
Lazy Initialization	Delegated Properties <code>by: lazy()</code>
Observer	Delegated Properties <code>by: observable()</code>



Drawbacks and Pitfalls



Trouble with Object Mapping and XML

```
data class SnippetDTO(val code: String, val author: String)
```

```
val snippet = Snippet()
```



- JAXB (XML) requires parameterless constructor ↯ Kotlin
- Jackson (JSON) supports parameterless constructors.
 - But poor and buggy XML support
- Can't find data class working for all use cases:
 - Jackson
 - XML and JSON
 - Serialization and Deserialization
 - Nasty XML structure
- Solution: Different data classes for Serialization and Deserialization



Final by Default

```
class CustomerService {  
    fun findCustomer(id: Int) {  
        //...  
    }  
}
```

Can't be extended by
subclasses!

- Some frameworks rely on extension of classes
 - Spring
 - Mockito
- Solutions:
 - Open classes and methods explicitly
 - Open-all-plugin for Kotlin compiler

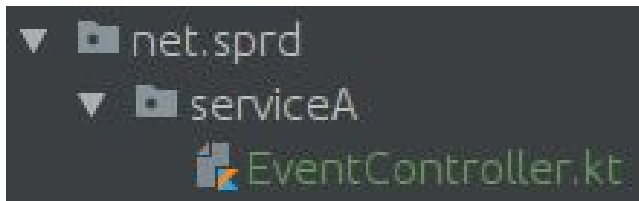
```
open class CustomerService {  
    open fun findCustomer(id: Int) {  
        //...  
    }  
}
```

Works!



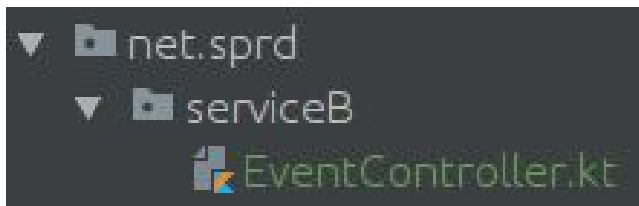
Pitfalls with Auto-Discovery via Reflection

- Java: file path = package

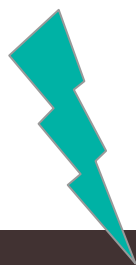


```
package net.sprd.ServiceA;
```

- Kotlin: no such requirement
- Copy and Paste class `EventController` to `serviceB`



```
package net.sprd.ServiceA
```



EventController not found!



Conclusion



Conclusion

- Programming for the JVM never felt so satisfying
- We saved ~75% of the code
- Several best practices were more prevalent in Kotlin
- Spring ecosystem worked well
- XML data binding was a major pain point and cost us days

→ Use of Kotlin will continue at Spreadshirt



Questions?