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Functional web applications with Kotlin and Spring 5

Sébastien Deleuze

 @sdeleuze

Step 1 Switch from Java to Kotlin

Step 2 Upgrade to Spring 5

Step 3 Migrate to WebFlux

Step 4 WebFlux/Bean Kotlin DSLs

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Today



**Spring
Boot 1**



**Spring
MVC**



Java 8

Today



**Spring
Boot 1**



**Spring
MVC**



Java 8



Tomorrow Step 1



**Spring
Boot 1**



**Spring
MVC**



Kotlin 1.1

Kotlin

- Created by **JetBrains**
- Elegant and pragmatic language
- Concise code
- Simple and easy to learn
- Embrace both functional and object oriented programming
- Very good Java interoperability



How does it compare with ...



Keep the good parts of Java and toss the bad ones. Kotlin is as statically typed as Java, and more suitable for functional programming than Java 8.



Kotlin “stole” some good ideas to Groovy, but is statically typed by design. It also produces cleaner and smaller bytecode.



Kotlin is a little bit less powerful than Scala, but much simpler, more pragmatic while still elegant.

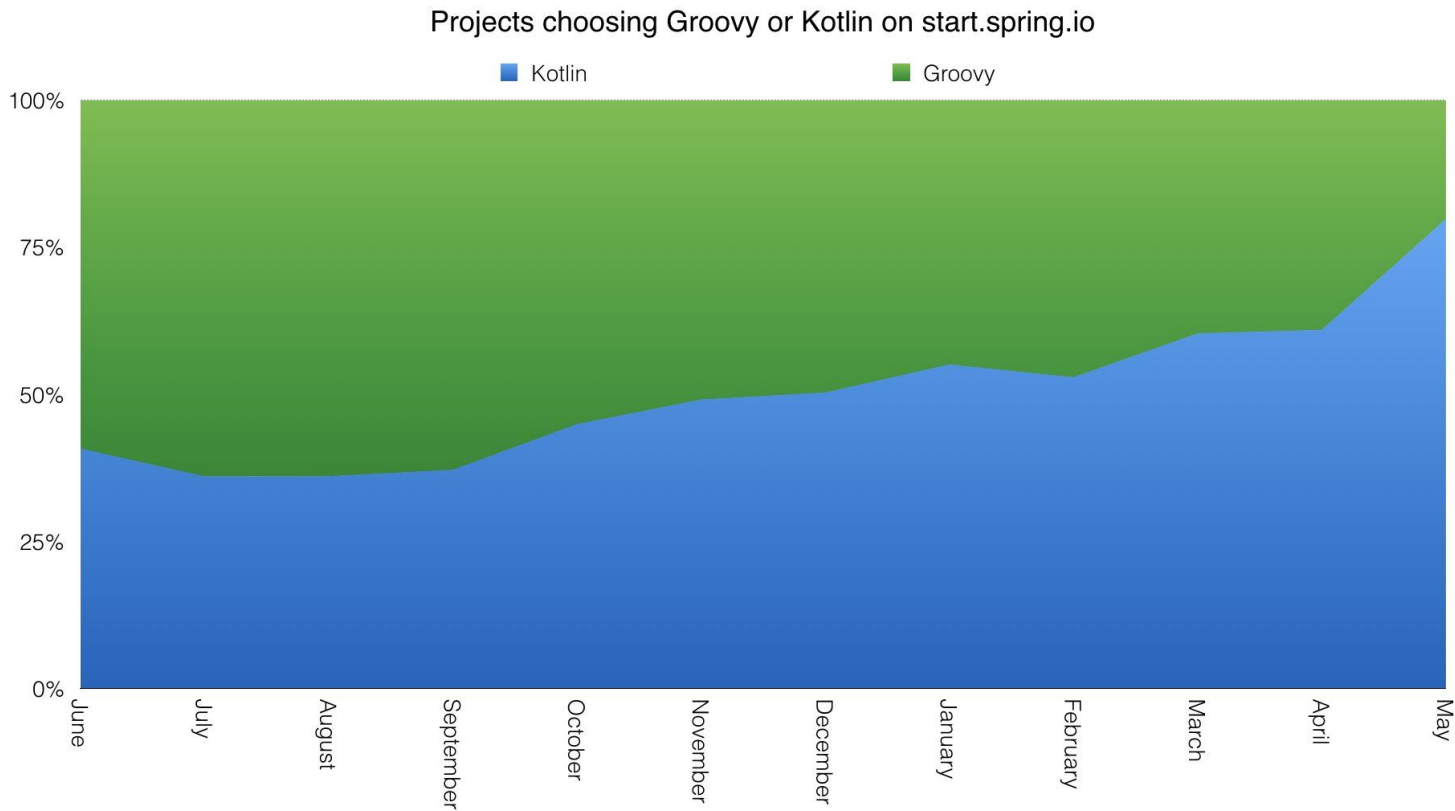


Kotlin and Swift are very close and both great languages.

Increasing adoption on GitHub



Increasing adoption on start.spring.io



Google now officially supports Kotlin on Android!



Why should you switch to Kotlin?

This section is freely inspired from Magnus Vinther “Why you should totally switch to Kotlin” blog post available at <https://goo.gl/Gwxqw3>

Familiar Syntax

```
class Foo {
```

```
    val b: String = "b"           // val means unmodifiable
```

```
    var i: Int = 0                // var means modifiable
```

```
    fun sum(x: Int, y: Int): Int {
```

```
        return x + y
```

```
    }
```

```
    fun maxOf(a: Float, b: Float) = if (a > b) a else b
```

```
}
```

Type Inference

```
val a = "abc"
```

```
val b = 4
```

```
val c: Double = 0.7
```

```
val d: List<String> = ArrayList()
```

```
// type inferred to String
```

```
// type inferred to Int
```

```
// type declared explicitly
```

```
// type declared explicitly
```

String interpolation

```
val x = 4  
val y = 7  
print("sum of $x and $y is ${x + y}") // sum of 4 and 7 is 11
```

Smart Casts

```
if (obj is String) {  
    print(obj.toUpperCase())  
}
```

// obj is now known to be a String

Intuitive Equals

```
val john1 = Person("John")
```

```
val john2 = Person("John")
```

```
john1 == john2    // true (structural equality)
```

```
john1 === john2   // false (referential equality)
```


Default parameters

```
fun build(title: String, width: Int = 800, height: Int = 600) {  
    ...  
}
```

<code>build("foo")</code>	<code>// width = 800, height = 600</code>
<code>build("foo", 400)</code>	<code>// width = 400, height = 600</code>
<code>build("foo", 400, 450)</code>	<code>// width = 400, height = 450</code>

Named parameters

```
fun build(title: String, width: Int = 800, height: Int = 600) {  
    ...  
}
```

<code>build("foo", 800, 300)</code>	<i>// equivalent</i>
<code>build(title = "foo", height = 300)</code>	<i>// equivalent</i>
<code>build(height = 300, title = "foo")</code>	<i>// equivalent</i>

The when expression

```
when (x) {  
  1 -> print("x is 1")  
  2 -> print("x is 2")  
  3, 4 -> print("x is 3 or 4")  
  in 5..10 -> print("x is 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10")  
  else -> print("x is out of range")  
}
```

Properties

```
class Frame {  
    var width: Int = 800  
    var height: Int = 600  
  
    val pixels: Int  
        get() = width * height  
}
```

Extension Functions

```
// User defined extensions  
fun String.format(): String {  
    return this.replace(' ', '_')  
}  
val formatted = str.format()
```

```
// Kotlin standard library is provided with built-in JDK extensions  
str.removeSuffix(".txt")  
str.capitalize()  
str.substringAfterLast("/")  
str.replaceAfter(":", "classified")
```

Null Safety

```
var a: String = "abc"  
a = null           // compile error
```

```
var b: String? = "xyz"  
b = null          // no problem
```

```
val x = b.length   // compile error: b might be null  
val y = b?.length  // type of y is nullable Int
```

```
val name = ship?.captain?.name ?: "unknown" // Chainable safe calls
```

Better Lambdas

```
val sum = { x: Int, y: Int -> x + y }    // type: (Int, Int) -> Int
val res = sum(4,7)                       // res == 11
```

```
numbers.filter({ x -> x.isPrime() })    // equivalent
numbers.filter { x -> x.isPrime() }     // equivalent
numbers.filter { it.isPrime() }         // equivalent
```

```
// Allow to write concise functional code
persons
```

```
    .filter { it.age >= 18 }
    .sortedBy { it.name }
    .map { it.email }
    .forEach { print(it) }
```

And much more

- Data classes
- Type aliases
- Co-routines
- Reified type parameters
- Underscore for unused parameters
- etc.

https://start.spring.io

SPRING INITIALIZR bootstrap your application now

Generate a Maven Project with Java and Spring Boot 1.5.4

- Java
- Java
- Kotlin
- Groovy

Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

com.example

Artifact

demo

Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

Web, Security, JPA, Actuator, Devtools...

Selected Dependencies

Generate Project alt + ⌘

Don't know what to look for? Want more options? [Switch to the full version.](#)

Spring MVC controller written in Kotlin

Classes and functions are public by default

Constructor injection without @Autowired if single constructor

```
@RestController
class UserController(val repo: UserRepository) {
    @GetMapping("/user/{id}")
    fun findOne(@PathVariable id: String) = repo.findOne(id)

    @GetMapping("/user")
    fun findAll() = repo.findAll()

    @PostMapping("/user")
    fun save(@RequestBody user: User) = repo.save(user)
}

interface UserRepository {
    fun findOne(id: String): User
    fun findAll(): List<User>
    fun save(user: User)
}
```

Static typing + type inference

kotlin-spring Gradle and Maven plugin

Automatically open Spring annotated classes and methods

Without kotlin-spring plugin

```
@SpringBootApplication  
open class Application {
```

```
    @Bean  
    open fun foo() = ...
```

```
    @Bean  
    open fun bar() = ...
```

```
}
```

With kotlin-spring plugin

```
@SpringBootApplication  
class Application {
```

```
    @Bean  
    fun foo() = ...
```

```
    @Bean  
    fun bar() = ...
```

```
}
```

kotlin-noarg Gradle and Maven plugin

Create a synthetic constructor with no argument, useful with JPA, Spring Data ...



```
noArg {  
    annotation("org.springframework.data.mongodb.core.mapping.Document")  
}
```

```
@Document  
data class User(  
    @Id val login: String,  
    val firstname: String,  
    val lastname: String,  
    val email: String,  
    val company: String? = null,  
    val description: Map<Language, String> = emptyMap(),  
    val logoUrl: String? = null,  
    val role: Role = Role.ATTENDEE)
```



Gradle build files written in Kotlin

```
version = "1.0.0-SNAPSHOT"

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
    maven { setUrl("https://repo.spring.io/milestone") }
    maven { setUrl("https://repo.spring.io/snapshot") }
}

tasks.withType<KotlinCompile> {
    kotlinOptions {
        jvmTarget = "1.8"
    }
}

node {
    version = "6.9.4"
    de

    defaultTasks(vararg p0: String!) Unit
    dependencies(p0: Closure<raw> Any!>!) Unit
    defaultTasks (from getDefaultTasks... (Mutable)List<String!>!) Unit
    dependencies (from getDependencies()) DependencyHandler!
    depth (from getDepth()) Int
    description (from getDescription()/setDescription(_ String!)) String!
    delete(vararg p0: Any!) Boolean
    delete(p0: Action<in DeleteSpec!>!) WorkResult!
    delete {...} (p0: (DeleteSpec!() -> Unit)!) WorkResult!
    depthCompare(p0: Project!) Int
    dependencies { \ (configuration: KotlinDependencies) Unit
    Dot, space and some other keys will also close this lookup and be inserted into editor >>

    compileOnly("org.springframework:spring-context-indexer")
    compile("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-data-mongodb-reactive")
    testCompile("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test")
    runtime("de.flapdoodle.embed.de.flapdoodle.embed.mongo")
    compile("com.samskivert:jmustache:1.13")
    compile("com.atlassian.commonmark:commonmark:0.9.0")
    compile("com.atlassian.commonmark:commonmark-ext-autolink:0.9.0")
}
```



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Step 1



**Spring
Boot 1**



**Spring
MVC**



Kotlin 1.1



Step 2



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
MVC**



Kotlin 1.1

Spring ❤️ Kotlin

And officially supports it

Introducing Kotlin support in Spring Framework 5.0

🌐 À l'origine en anglais



Introducing Kotlin support in Spring Framework 5.0

Following the Kotlin support on start.spring.io we introduced a few months ago, we have continued to work to ensure that Spring and Kotlin play well together. One of the key strengths of Kotlin is...

spring.io

RETWEETS
214

J'AIME
231



15:06 - 4 janv. 2017

Leveraging Kotlin nullable information

To determine `@RequestParam` required attribute, also works for `@Autowired`

// "GET /foo" and "GET /foo?bar=baz" are allowed

```
@GetMapping("/foo")
```

```
fun foo(@RequestParam bar: String?) = ...
```

// "GET /foo?bar=baz" is allowed and "GET /foo" will return an error

```
@GetMapping("/foo")
```

```
fun foo(@RequestParam bar: String) = ...
```

Spring provides Kotlin specific API via extensions

- Spring Framework 5
 - ◆ ApplicationContext
 - ◆ Spring MVC
 - ◆ Spring WebFlux
 - ◆ RestTemplate
 - ◆ JDBC
- Spring Boot 2
- Spring Data Kay release
- Reactor 3.1

Extension example : reified type parameters

Goodbye type erasure, we are not going to miss you at all!

// Java

```
List<User> users = mongoTemplate.findAll(User.class);
```

// Spring Data will provide this kind of Kotlin extension, see DATAMONGO-1689

```
inline fun <reified T : Any> MongoOperations.findAll(): List<T> =  
    findAll(T::class.java)
```

// So in Kotlin we just have to write

```
val users: List<User> = mongoTemplate.findAll()
```

// Or

```
val users = mongoTemplate.findAll<User>()
```



Null safety of Spring APIs

Leveraging JSR 305 meta-annotations for generic tooling support

```
package org.springframework.lang;
```

```
@Target({METHOD, PARAMETER})  
@Retention(RUNTIME)  
@Documented  
@Nonnull(when = MAYBE)  
@TypeQualifierNickname  
public @interface Nullable {  
}
```

```
package org.springframework.lang;
```

```
@Target(PACKAGE)  
@Retention(RUNTIME)  
@Documented  
@Nonnull  
@TypeQualifierDefault({METHOD, PARAMETER})  
public @interface NonNullApi {  
}
```

Null safety of Spring APIs

See [SPR-15540](#)

```
// package-info.java
```

```
@NonNullApi
```

```
package org.springframework.cache;
```

```
import org.springframework.lang.NonNullApi;
```

```
// Cache.java
```

```
import org.springframework.lang.Nullable;
```

```
public interface Cache {
```

```
    @Nullable
```

```
    <T> T get(Object key, @Nullable Class<T> type);
```

```
}
```

Null safety of Spring APIs

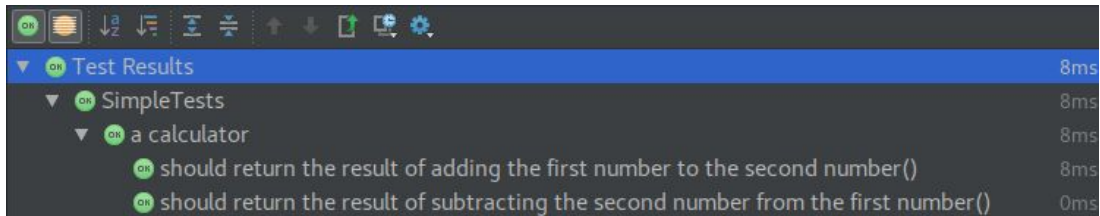
Useful for both Java and Kotlin developers

- Comprehensive null-safety of Spring API in Kotlin ([KT-10942](#))
- Warnings in Java IDE like IDEA (2017.1.4+) or Eclipse
- SonarSource already plan to leverage it
- Other Spring projects may provide null-safe API as well
- Other Java libraries may follow the same path ...

Specification like tests with Kotlin and JUnit 5

```
class SimpleTests {  
  
    @Nested  
    @DisplayName("a calculator")  
    inner class Calculator {  
        val calculator = SampleCalculator()  
  
        @Test  
        fun `should return the result of adding the first number to the second number`() {  
            val sum = calculator.sum(2, 4)  
            assertEquals(6, sum)  
        }  
  
        @Test  
        fun `should return the result of subtracting the second number from the first number`() {  
            val subtract = calculator.subtract(4, 2)  
            assertEquals(2, subtract)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Kotlin support expressive function names between backticks



JUnit 5 will improve Kotlin support

[junit-team](#) / [junit5](#)

Watch

149

Star

876

Fork

217


[Code](#) [Issues 105](#) [Pull requests 8](#) [Projects 0](#) [Wiki](#) [Pulse](#) [Graphs](#)

Allow @BeforeAll and @AfterAll methods to be non-static

#419

Open

mfulton26 opened this issue on 22 Jul 2016 · 14 comments

mfulton26 commented on 22 Jul 2016 • edited

Overview

#88 explains why `@BeforeAll` and `@AfterAll` methods currently must be `static`; however, the question arises again and again.

Proposal

Reintroduce support for `@TestInstance` as was present in the JUnit 5 Prototype, thereby allowing developers and third party extension authors to make use of the feature as well. In other words, we do not want to limit use of this feature to JUnit Jupiter itself.

Open Issues

Special caution must be taken with regard to `@Nested` test classes in terms of the lifecycle of the test instances, especially with `@BeforeAll` and `@AfterAll` methods are executed.

Assignees

No one assigned

Labels

enhancement

Jupiter

programming model

team discussion

Projects

None yet

Milestone

5.0 M5

Kotlin type-safe templates

See <https://github.com/sdeleuze/kotlin-script-templating>

- Available via Spring MVC & WebFlux JSR-223 support
- Regular Kotlin code, no new dialect to learn
- Extensible, refactoring and auto-complete support
- Need to cache compiled scripts for good performances (work in progress)

```
import io.spring.demo.*
"""
${include("header")}
<h1>${i18n("title")}</h1>
<ul>
    ${users.joinToLine{ "<li>${i18n("user")} ${it.name}</li>" }}
</ul>
${include("footer")}
"""
```

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Step 2



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
MVC**



Kotlin 1.1



Step 3



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
WebFlux**

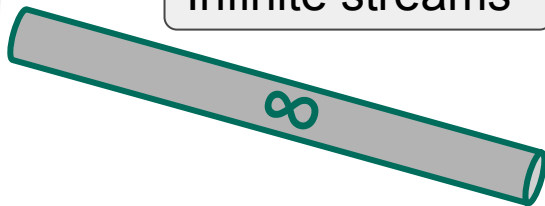


Kotlin 1.1

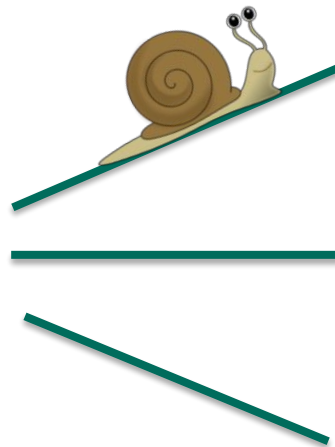
What problems are we trying to solve
by going Reactive?



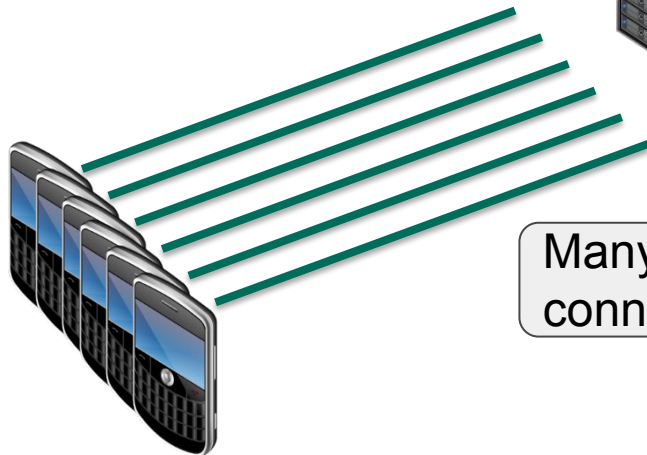
Infinite streams



Slow remote services



Many slow connections



Going Reactive

More for scalability and
stability than for speed

@Controller, @RequestMapping

Spring MVC

Spring WebFlux

NEW

Servlet API

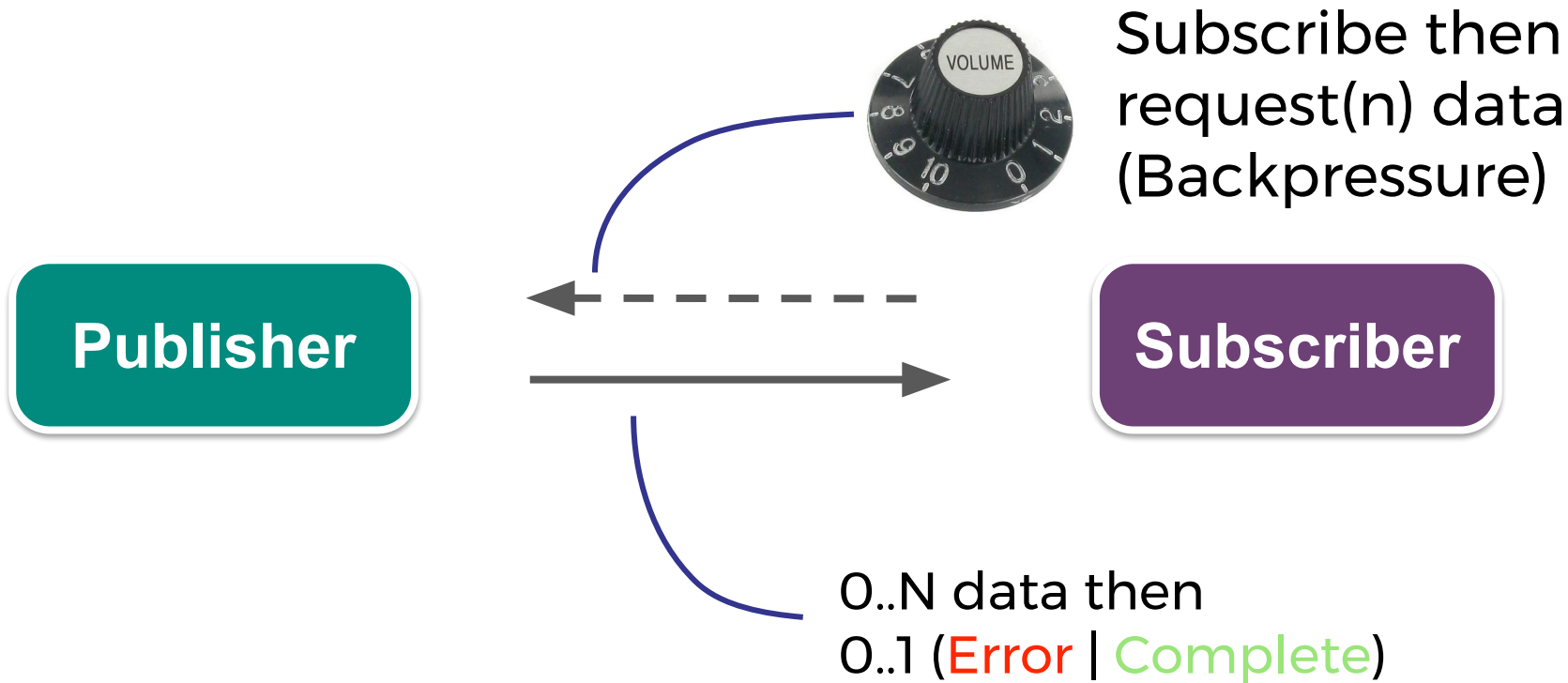
HTTP / Reactive Streams

NEW

Servlet Container

Servlet 3.1, Netty, Undertow

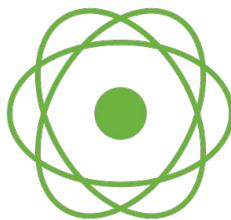
Reactive Streams



Reactive Streams based APIs



RxJava

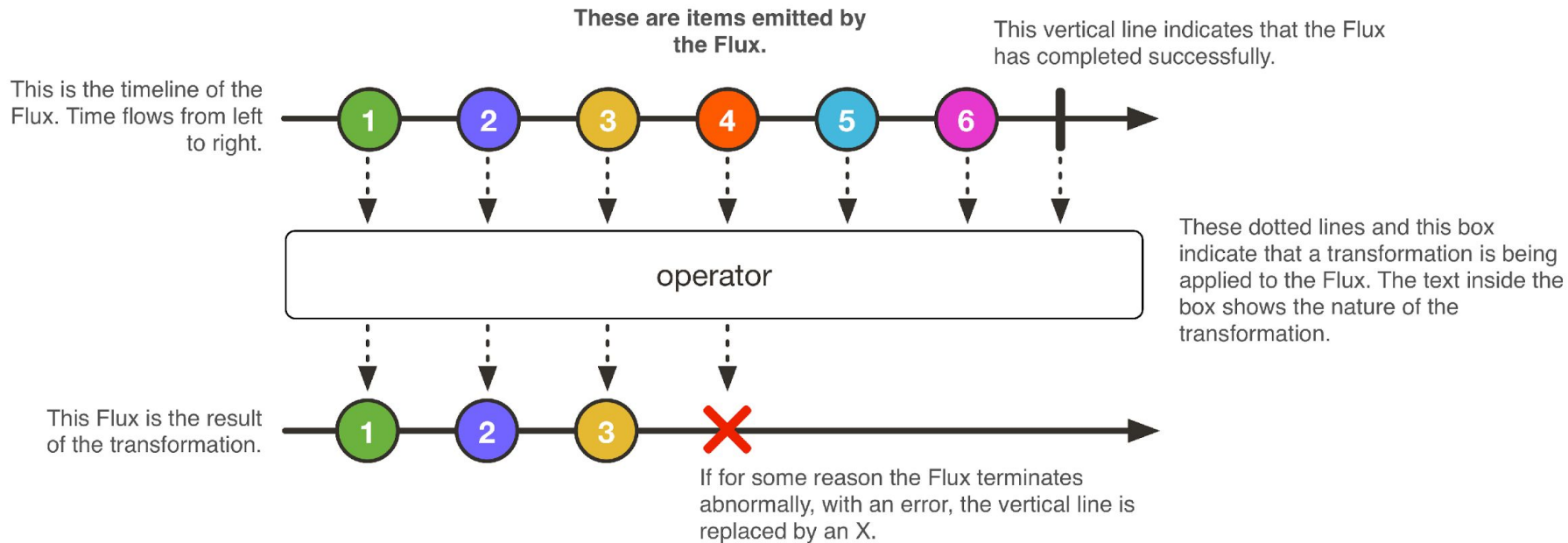


Reactor

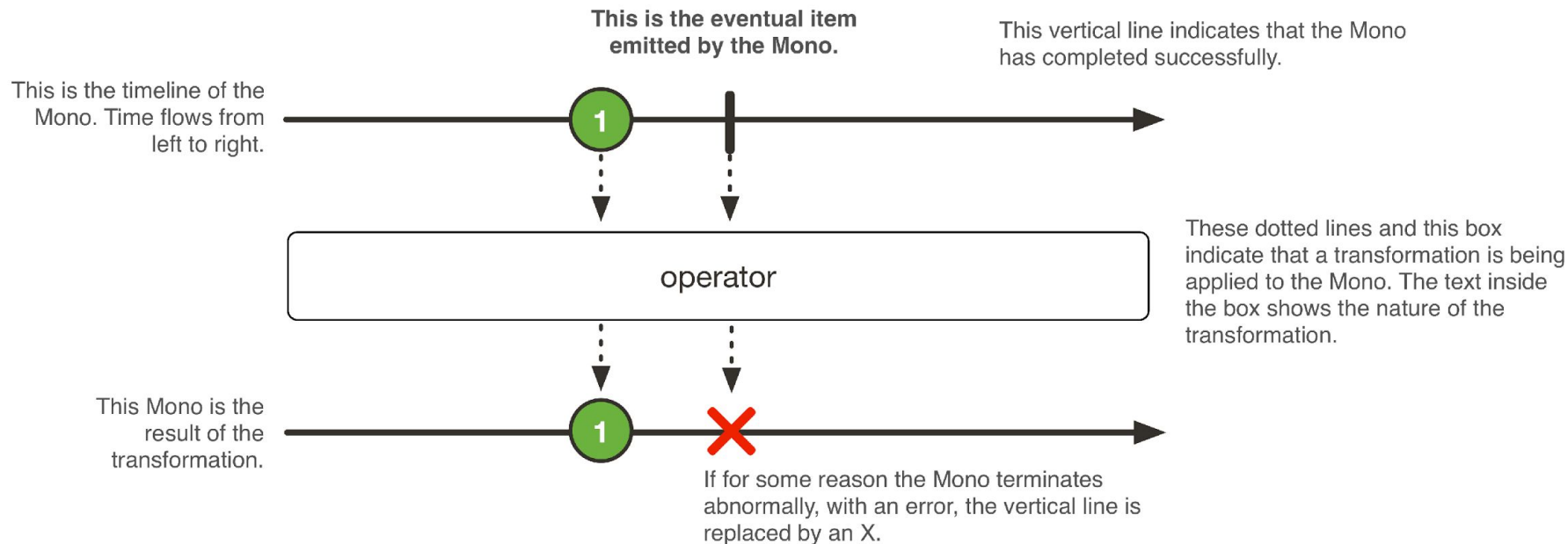


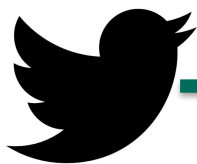
Akka Streams

Flux<T> is a Publisher<T> for 0..n elements



Mono<T> is a Publisher<T> for 0..1 element





Streaming API

WebFlux
client



`Flux.zip(tweets, issues)`



WebFlux
server

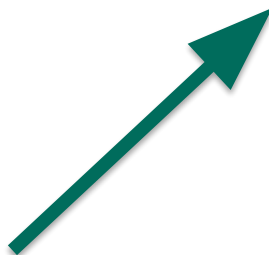


SSE
Websocket



REST API

WebFlux
client

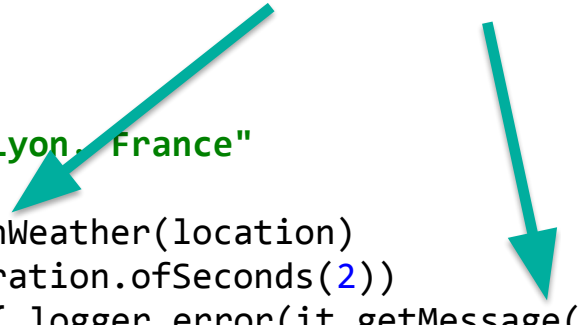


Reactive APIs are functional

```
fun fetchWeather(city: String): Mono<Weather>

val location = "Lyon, France"

mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```

Two teal arrows originate from the code. One arrow points from the 'Lyon, France' string in the 'val location' line to the 'location' parameter in the 'fetchWeather' call of the 'mainService' line. The other arrow points from the 'fetchWeather' function signature at the top to the same 'fetchWeather' call in the 'mainService' line.

```
val location = "Lyon, France"
```

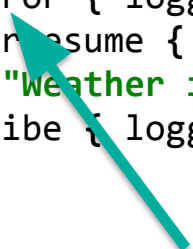
```
mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```



times out and emits an error after 2 sec

```
val location = "Lyon, France"
```

```
mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```



logs a message in case of errors


```
val location = "Lyon, France"
```

```
mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```



switches to a different service in case of error

```
val location = "Lyon, France"
```

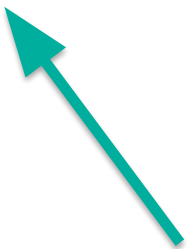
```
mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```



transforms a weather instance into a String message

```
val location = "Lyon, France"
```

```
mainService.fetchWeather(location)
    .timeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
    .doOnError { logger.error(it.getMessage()) }
    .onErrorResume { backupService.fetchWeather(location) }
    .map { "Weather in ${it.getLocation()} is ${it.getDescription()}" }
    .subscribe { logger.info(it) }
```



triggers the processing of the chain

Going Reactive

Imply moving from imperative
to functional programming

Spring WebFlux annotation-based

```
@RestController
class ReactiveUserController(val repository: ReactiveUserRepository) {

    @GetMapping("/user/{id}")
    fun findOne(@PathVariable id: String) = repository.findOne(id)

    @GetMapping("/user")
    fun findAll() = repository.findAll()

    @PostMapping("/user")
    fun save(@RequestBody user: Mono<User>) = repository.save(user)
}

interface ReactiveUserRepository {
    fun findOne(id: String): Mono<User>
    fun findAll(): Flux<User>
    fun save(user: Mono<User>): Mono<Void>
}
```

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Step 3



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
WebFlux**



Kotlin 1.1



Step 4



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
WebFlux
Functional**



Kotlin 1.1

@Controller, @RequestMapping

Router functions

NEW

Spring MVC

Spring WebFlux

NEW

Servlet API

HTTP / Reactive Streams

NEW

Servlet Container

Servlet 3.1, Netty, Undertow

// Annotation-based Java

```
@RequestMapping("/quotes/feed", produces = TEXT_EVENT_STREAM_VALUE)
public Flux<Quote> fetchQuotesStream() { ... }
```



// Annotation-based Java

```
@RequestMapping("/quotes/feed", produces = TEXT_EVENT_STREAM_VALUE)
public Flux<Quote> fetchQuotesStream() { ... }
```



// Functional Java without static imports

```
RouterFunctions.route(
    RequestPredicates.path("/quotes/feed")
        .and(RequestPredicates.accept(MediaType.TEXT_EVENT_STREAM)),
    { ... }
)
```



// Annotation-based Java

```
@RequestMapping("/quotes/feed", produces = TEXT_EVENT_STREAM_VALUE)
public Flux<Quote> fetchQuotesStream() { ... }
```

// Functional Java with static imports

```
route(
    path("/quotes/feed").and(accept(TEXT_EVENT_STREAM)),
    { ... }
)
```



// Annotation-based Java

```
@RequestMapping("/quotes/feed", produces = TEXT_EVENT_STREAM_VALUE)
public Flux<Quote> fetchQuotesStream() { ... }
```



// Functional Kotlin

```
router {
    "/quotes/feed" and accept(TEXT_EVENT_STREAM) { ... }
}
```



```
@Configuration
class ApplicationRoutes(val userHandler: UserHandler,
                        val blogHandler: BlogHandler,
                        val shopRepository: ShopRepository) {
```

```
@Bean
fun appRouter() = router {
    GET("/users", userHandler::fetchAll)
    GET("/users/{id}", userHandler::fetch)
}
```

```
@Bean
fun nestedRouter() = router {
    ...
}
```

```
@Bean
fun dynamicRouter() = router {
    ...
}
}
```



```
@Bean
fun nestedRouter() = router {
    ("/blog" and accept(TEXT_HTML)).nest {
        GET("/", blogHandler::findAllView)
        GET("/{slug}", blogHandler::findOneView)
    }
    ("/api/blog" and accept(APPLICATION_JSON)).nest {
        GET("/", blogHandler::findAll)
        GET("/{id}", blogHandler::findOne)
        POST("/", blogHandler::create)
    }
}
```



```
@Bean
fun dynamicRouter() = router {
    shopRepository.findAll()
        .toIterable()
        .forEach { shop ->
            GET("/{shop.id}") {
                req ->
                shopHandler.homepage(shop, req)
            }
        }
    }
}
```



@Component

class EventHandler(**val repository**: EventRepository) {

fun findOne(req: ServerRequest) =
 ok().json().body(**repository**.findOne(req.pathVariable("id")))

fun findAll(req: ServerRequest) =
 ok().json().body(**repository**.findAll())

}


```
@Component
class NewsHandler {


    fun newsView(req: ServerRequest) = ok().render("news")

    fun newsSse(req: ServerRequest) = ok()
        .contentType(TEXT_EVENT_STREAM)
        .body(Flux.interval(ofMillis(100)).map { "Hello $it!" })

}
```

Spring WebFlux + Kotlin reference application

<https://github.com/mixitconf/mixit>



The banner features the MiXiT logo in the top left, navigation links (TALKS, SPONSORS, ABOUT, BLOG, FRANÇAIS) in the top right, and a central illustration of a cathedral. The text 'The conference from Lyon with crêpes and love' is prominently displayed, with 'love' in orange and a small orange heart icon. Below this, the dates '20 & 21 APRIL 2017' are shown. A large '#?' icon is in the bottom right corner.

MIXIT

TALKS SPONSORS ABOUT BLOG • FRANÇAIS

The conference from Lyon
with crêpes and love

20 & 21 APRIL 2017

#?

Makers CONNECTED DIY		<i>Various topics, Speakers of choice, Strong values.</i>
Aliens OFF THE BEATEN TRACKS		
Catch Up TRENDY TECHNO		
Basics FUNDAMENTALS		

MiXiT conference is 2 days for discovering new things and meeting nice people. Our commitment is to offer a variety of topics, technologies and also attendees diversity.

MiXiT project software design

- Reactive and non-blocking
- Idiomatic Kotlin code
- Functional routing DSL
- Immutable domain model
- Balance between functional and OOP + annotation style
- Constructor based and non-intrusive dependency injection
- Efficient development mode

Spring WebFlux

Your next microframework?

Step 3



**Spring
Boot 2**



**Spring
WebFlux**



Kotlin 1.1



Step 4

Microframework style



**Spring
WebFlux
Functional**



Kotlin 1.1

Choose the flavour you prefer!

Boot + WebFlux

- Automatic server configuration
- All Spring Boot goodness!
- Bean registration
 - ◆ Annotation-based
 - ◆ Optimized Classpath scanning
- MiXiT webapp startup:
 - ◆ 3 seconds
 - ◆ 20 Mbytes heap size after GC
 - ◆ Works with -Xmx32m

WebFlux standalone

- Manual server configuration
- Bean registration
 - ◆ Functional and lambda-based
 - ◆ No Cglib proxy
 - ◆ No need for kotlin-spring plugin
- MiXiT webapp startup:
 - ◆ 1.2 seconds
 - ◆ 10 Mbytes heap size after GC
 - ◆ Works with -Xmx32m

Functional bean registration DSL

- After XML and JavaConfig, a third major way to register your beans
- In a nutshell: lambda with Supplier act as a FactoryBean
- Very efficient, no reflection, no CGLIB proxies involved

```
beans {  
    bean<Foo>()  
    profile("profile") {  
        bean { Bar(it.ref<Foo>()) }  
        bean { Baz(it.env["baz.name"]) }  
    }  
}
```

See functional-bean-registration MiXiT branch

<https://goo.gl/iGwzw3>

```
beans {
  bean("messageSource") {
    ReloadableResourceBundleMessageSource().apply {
      setBasename("messages")
      setDefaultEncoding("UTF-8")
    }
  }
  bean {
    MustacheViewResolver().apply {
      setPrefix("classpath:/templates/")
      setSuffix(".mustache")
      setCompiler(Mustache.compiler().escapeHTML(false))
      setModelCustomizer({ model, exchange ->
        customizeModel(model, exchange, it.ref<MessageSource>()) })
    }
  }
  ...
}
```


What about frontend development?

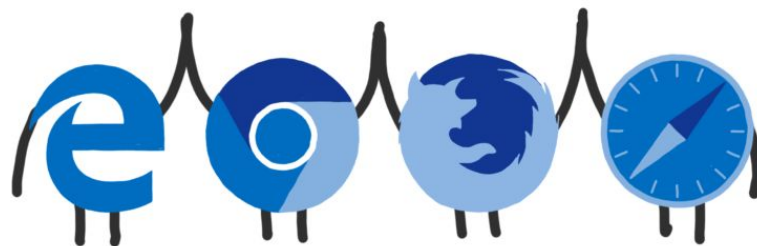
Kotlin 1.1 supports compiling to JavaScript

Could replace JavaScript / TypeScript for your frontend code

- Good JavaScript interop
- Could allow to:
 - ◆ use a single language for your webapp
 - ◆ share code between backend and frontend
- Before Kotlin 1.1.3, generates big JavaScript files
- Kotlin 1.1.4 will introduce a great Dead Code Elimination plugin!
 - ◆ Hello world = 65 Kb

WebAssembly

A unique opportunity to build an open and cross-platform native application ecosystem!



Read “An Abridged Cartoon Introduction To WebAssembly” by Lin Clark for more details

<https://goo.gl/I0kQsC>

WebAssembly compilation target instead of JavaScript?




Compiling non-JS based languages to JS is and will remain a hack


- WebAssembly is currently mostly C/C++ oriented
- But incoming features may change that:
 - ◆ DOM and Web API available directly from WASM
 - ◆ Built-in garbage collector
 - ◆ Exception Handling
- Kotlin could support WebAssembly via Kotlin Native (LLVM)
- You could leverage that to provide smaller and faster frontend code
- Fallback via asm.js

What can you expect?

- Spring + Kotlin guides
- Spring Framework 5 GA in September
- Spring Boot 2 GA in november
- Experiments on 2 important topics
 - ◆ Kotlin frontend (JS and maybe WebAssembly ...)
 - ◆ Coroutine based API for WebFlux (SPR-15413)

https://kotlin.link



Type to Filter

LINKS

Official Links

[JetBrains/kotlin](#) 9069 ★
Last update: May 18, 2017

[Kotlin/KEEP](#) 351 ★
Last update: May 4, 2017
Kotlin Evolution and Enhancement Process

[Home Page](#)

[Language Reference](#)

[Slack \(6700+ users\)](#)

[Public chat archive of Kotlin's Slack](#)

[Try Kotlin!](#)

Resources

[dbacinski/Design-Patterns-In-Kotlin](#) 652 ★
Last update: Feb 24, 2017
Design Patterns Implemented in Kotlin.

[Antonio Leiva - Android and any other monsters](#)

[Stackoverflow Documentation on Kotlin](#)

[Quora Kotlin](#)

[Trending Kotlin on Github](#)

[/r/Kotlin](#)

Books and Courses

[Kotlin in Action - Dmitry Jemerov, Svetlana Isakova](#)

[Kotlin for Android Developers - Antonio Leiva](#)

[Programming Kotlin - Stephen Samuel, Stefan Bocutiu](#)

[Kotlin for Java Developers](#)
160-minute Android Course.

[Kotlin Programming: Next Level Java Development](#)
Learn coding in Kotlin from scratch!

The background of the slide is a photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, viewed from a high angle looking down the length of the bridge towards the city. The bridge's iconic red-orange color is visible, though slightly muted by the overall dark, atmospheric lighting of the image. The suspension cables and towers are prominent features.

Thanks!



Slides available on <https://goo.gl/qMA9Ho>



Follow me on @sdeleuze for fresh Spring + Kotlin news