### Modern Enterprise Java in 2018

# Spring Framework 5 & Spring Boot 2.0







# 7 Sample Code

https://github.com/olivergierke/spring-five-functional-reactive

# Spring Framework 5

# Infrastructure

### Infrastructure

#### JavaSE 8 baseline

• JDK 9 compatibility through automatic modules and JDK 9 base CI builds

#### JavaEE 7 baseline

- Servlet API 3.1
- JPA 2.1 (OpenJPA support dropped)
- JMS 2.0
- Bean Validation 1.1

#### Support for selected JavaEE 8 APIs

- Servlet 4
- Bean Validation 2.0
- JSON Binding API

### JDK 9 Support

- Many general JVM improvements
  - Compact Strings
  - G1 by default
  - TLS protocol stack

#### Jigsaw

- Stable automatic module names
- We currently recommend to still run in classpath mode

# HTTP/2 Support

- Mostly via Servlet 4.0
  - HTTP/2 support in Servlet containers
  - PushBuilder API

### JUnit 5

- Test context framework support
  - for both JUnit 4 and JUnit 5
- Dependency injection capabilities inspired by Spring
  - Constructor injection
  - Parameter injection á la Spring MVC
- Meta annotation support inspired by Spring

```
@RunWith(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.class)
@ContextConfiguration(...)
public class MyTest { ... }
```

### JUnit 5

- Test context framework support
  - for both JUnit 4 and JUnit 5
- Dependency injection capabilities inspired by Spring
  - Constructor injection
  - Parameter injection á la Spring MVC
- Meta annotation support inspired by Spring

```
@SpringJUnitConfig(...)
public class MyTest { ... }
```

GenericApplicationContext ctx = new GenericApplicationContext();

```
GenericApplicationContext ctx = new GenericApplicationContext();
// Default constructor via reflection
ctx.registerBean(First.class);
```

```
GenericApplicationContext ctx = new GenericApplicationContext();
// Default constructor via reflection
ctx.registerBean(First.class);
// Explicit constructor via Supplier
ctx.registerBean(Second.class,
  () -> new Second(ctx.getBean(First.class)));
// Explicit constructor plus BeanDefinition customization
ctx.registerBean(Third.class,
  () -> new Third(ctx.getBean(First.class)),
  bd -> bd.setLazyInit(true));
```

A quick detour

# Subscribe Publisher Subscriber VOLUME **Data**

# Reactive fundamentals

# Subscribe Publisher Subscriber **Data**

# Reactive fundamentals

# Subscribe Publisher Subscriber **Business logic** using operators **Data**

# Reactive fundamentals

```
Mono.just("Hello")
   .map(word -> word.concat(" World!"))
   .subscribe(System.out::println);

Flux.just("Hello", "World")
   .flatMap(word -> Flux.fromArray(word.split("")))
   .subscribe(System.out::println);
```

```
someMono
  .map(word -> word.concat("World"))
  ....

someFlux
  .flatMap(word -> Flux.fromArray(word.split("")))
  ....
```

```
someMono // Created by the infrastructure
.map(word -> word.concat("World"))
.... // Handled by the infrastructure

someFlux // Created by the infrastructure
.flatMap(word -> Flux.fromArray(word.split("")))
.... // Handled by the infrastructure
```

```
someMono // Created by the infrastructure
.map(word -> word.concat("World"))
.... // Handled by the infrastructure

someFlux // Created by the infrastructure
.flatMap(word -> Flux.fromArray(word.split("")))
.... // Handled by the infrastructure
```

#### Subscription based

- Push VS. pull model
- Backpressure blurs the line

#### Two-phase execution

- First: to build up the pipeline. Second: once the data starts flowing
- Similar to programming model of the Java 8 Stream API

#### Lazy execution

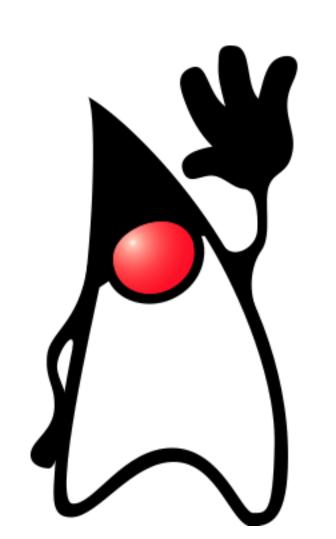
Nothing happens until someone subscribes

#### Backpressure

• Subscriber signals capability to handle the amount of data

- Optimized for resource usage, scalability and stability
  - Not necessarily faster
- Optimized for "mean time to first result"
- Challenge: debugging and tests
- Needs non-blocking across the entire stack
  - Usage of blocking APIs (e.g. JDBC) severely complicates the picture and limits efficiency

# Spring WebFlux



**Spring MVC** 

Spring WebFlux(.fn)

New!

**Servlet API** 

**Spring Web Reactive API** 

New!

**Servlet container** 

Netty, Undertow, Servlet 3.1

## Runtime stacks

```
@Controller
class ReactiveUserController {
  private final UserRepository users;
 // Constructor for Dependency Injection
 @GetMapping("/users")
  Flux<User> getUsers() {
    return this.repository.findAll();
```

```
@Controller
class ReactiveUserController {
  private final UserRepository users;
 // Constructor for Dependency Injection
 @GetMapping("/users")
  Flux<User> getUsers() {
    return this.repository.findAll();
```

```
@Controller
class ReactiveUserController {
  // ... continued
 @PostMapping("/users")
  Mono<User> createUser(@RequestBody Mono<User> user) {
    return user.flatMap(this.repository::save);
 @GetMapping("/users/{id}/")
  Mono<User> getUser(@PathVariable Long id) {
    return this.repository.findById(id);
```

```
@Controller
class ReactiveUserController {
 // ... continued
 @PostMapping("/users")
  Mono<User> createUser(@RequestBody Mono<User> user) {
    return user.flatMap(this.repository::save);
 @GetMapping("/users/{id}/")
  Mono<User> getUser(@PathVariable Long id) {
    return this.repository.findById(id);
```

# Spring WebFlux.fn

```
@Component
class FunctionalUserController {
  private final UserRepository repository;
  // Constructor for Dependency Injection
  Mono<ServerResponse> getUser(ServerRequest request) {
    Mono<User> user = Mono.just(request.pathVariable("id"))
      .flatMap(this.repository::findById);
    return ServerResponse.ok().body(user, User.class);
```

## Functional controller

```
@Component
class FunctionalUserController {
  private final UserRepository repository;
 // Constructor for Dependency Injection
  Mono<ServerResponse> getUser(ServerRequest request) {
    Mono<User> user = Mono.just(request.pathVariable("id"))
      .flatMap(this.repository::findById);
    return ServerResponse.ok().body(user, User.class);
```

## Functional controller

```
@Component
class FunctionalUserController {

   // ... continued

Mono<ServerResponse> getUsers(ServerRequest request) {

   Flux<User> users = this.repository.findAll();
   return ServerResponse.ok().body(users, User.class);
  }
}
```

## Functional controller

```
@SpringBootApplication
class ApplicationConfiguration {

    @Bean
    RouterFunction<?> routes(FunctionalUserController controller) {

    return RouterFunctions
        .route(GET("/users"), controller::getUsers)
        .andRoute(GET("/users/{id}"), controller::getUser);
    }
}
```

## Router Functions

# Kotlin Extensions

```
// In GenericApplicationContextExtension.kt in spring-context
inline fun <reified T : Any> GenericApplicationContext.registerBean(
    vararg customizers: BeanDefinitionCustomizer,
    crossinline function: (ApplicationContext) -> T) {
 registerBean(T::class.java, Supplier { function.invoke(this) }, *customizers)
// Allows ...
context.registerBean { Foo() }
```

# ApplicationContext extensions

```
val router = router {
  val users = ...
  accept(TEXT_HTML).nest {
     "/" { ok().render("index") }
     "/sse" { ok().render("sse") }
     "/users" {
        ok().render("users", mapOf("users" to users.map { it.toDto() }))
  ("/api/users" and accept(APPLICATION_JSON)) {
     ok().body(users)
```

# Functional routing with Kotlin

```
val databaseContext = beans {
   bean<UserEventListener>()
   bean<UserRepository>()
   environment( { !activeProfiles.contains("cloud") } ) {
       bean {
           CommandLineRunner { initializeDatabase(ref()) }
fun initializeDatabase(userRepository: UserRepository) { // ... }
```

# Bean definitions – Kotlin style

# Miscellaneous

- Component indexing for faster startup
  - APT processor included in spring-context-indexer
  - Creates index in META-INF/spring.components
- Nullability annotations in the entire codebase
- @Nullable to indicate optionality at injection points
- Data binding against immutable objects
  - Via constructor argument resolution and support for Kotlin / Lombok
- WebClient as reactive alternative to RestTemplate

# Spring Boot 2.0

# Core themes

- Upgrade to Java 8 and Spring Framework 5
  - Includes upgrades to all ecosystem projects based on those versions
- Infrastructure upgrades
  - Jetty 9.4
  - Tomcat 8.5
  - Hibernate 5.2
  - Hikari connection pool (previously Tomcat)
- Reactive web test support
- OAuth 2.0 support moved to Spring Security
- Tweaked defaults

# Core themes

#### Actuator refactorings

- Resources moved to /application/...
- All secured by default
- Micrometer support

#### Actuator customization API

To abstract over Spring MVC, Spring WebFlux, JAX-RS and JMX

# Pruning

- General deprecations present in 1.5
- CRaSH project, Spring Loaded

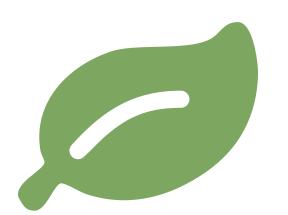
# Related talks

10:45 - 11:45 — Going reactive with Spring Data

Jens Schauder (Spring Data team member), Raum: Partenkirchen

12:00 - 13:00 — The Beginner's Guide to Spring Cloud

Spencer Gibb (Spring Cloud co-lead), Raum: Partenkirchen



# Thank you! Questions?





#### Spring Framework 5 – Migration guide

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/wiki/What's-New-in-Spring-Framework-5.x https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/wiki/Upgrading-to-Spring-Framework-5.x

#### Spring Framework 5 – FAQ

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-framework/wiki/Spring-Framework-5-FAQ

### Blog series on Reactive Programming

https://spring.io/blog/2016/06/07/notes-on-reactive-programming-part-i-the-reactive-landscape

#### Reactor – Project homepage

https://projectreactor.io/

#### Spring Boot 2.0 release notes

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-boot/wiki/Spring-Boot-2.o-Release-Notes

### Spring Boot 1.5 -> 2.0 migration guide

https://github.com/spring-projects/spring-boot/wiki/Spring-Boot-2.o-Migration-Guide

#### Micrometer documentation

http://micrometer.io/docs

#### **Documentation of Spring Boot metrics**

https://docs.spring.io/spring-boot/docs/2.o.x/reference/htmlsingle/#production-ready-metrics

## Spring Boot 2.0 Actuators (blog post)

https://spring.io/blog/2017/08/22/introducing-actuator-endpoints-in-spring-boot-2-0