

◀ Kotlin 1.4 Online Event

The State of Kotlin Support in Spring

Sébastien Deleuze

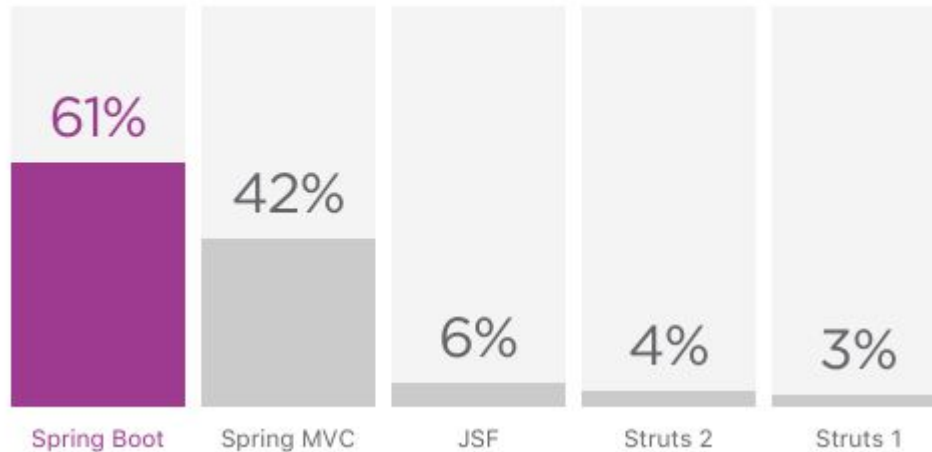


@sdeleuze

October 15, 2020

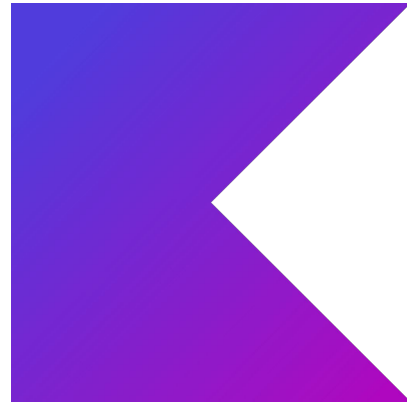
Spring is the server-side leader on the JVM

Web frameworks used by Java developers



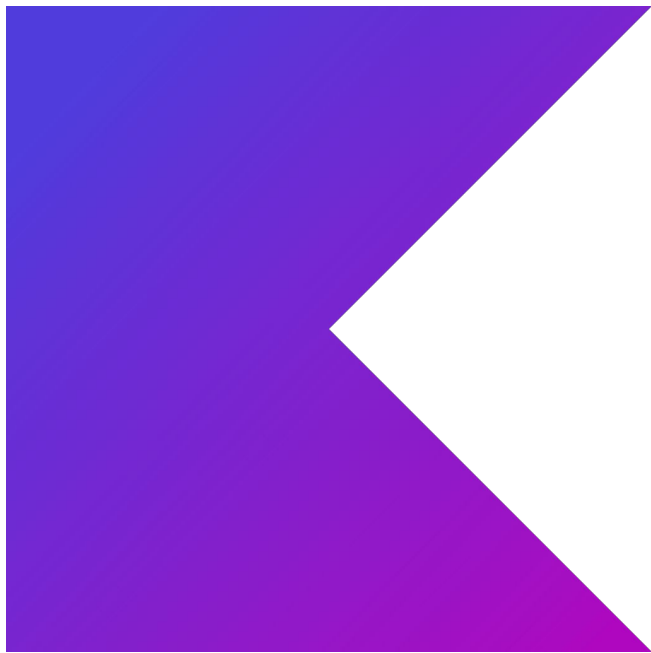
Source: a Picture of Java in 2020, JetBrains

First class support for Java and Kotlin



More Spring Boot projects
generated with Kotlin each year.

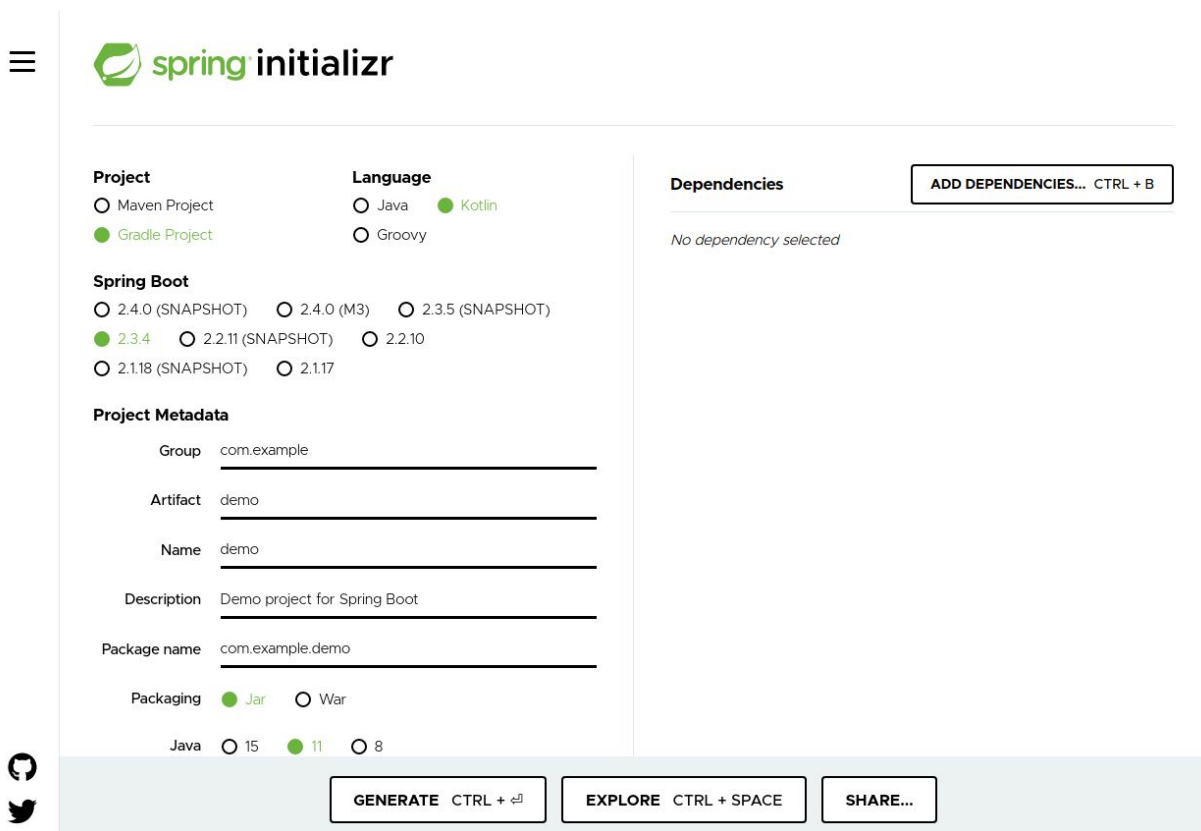
Let's focus on Kotlin today



Getting started

A 3D blue pyramid graphic is positioned on the left side of the slide. The pyramid is rendered with a gradient of blue, from a lighter shade on the left face to a darker shade on the right face. It has a sharp, pointed top and a wide base. The background is a dark grey color.

Start your project on <https://start.spring.io>



The screenshot shows the Spring Initializr web form. At the top left is a hamburger menu icon. The header features the Spring logo and the text "spring initializr". On the top right, there are icons for a sun (day) and a moon (night). The form is divided into several sections:

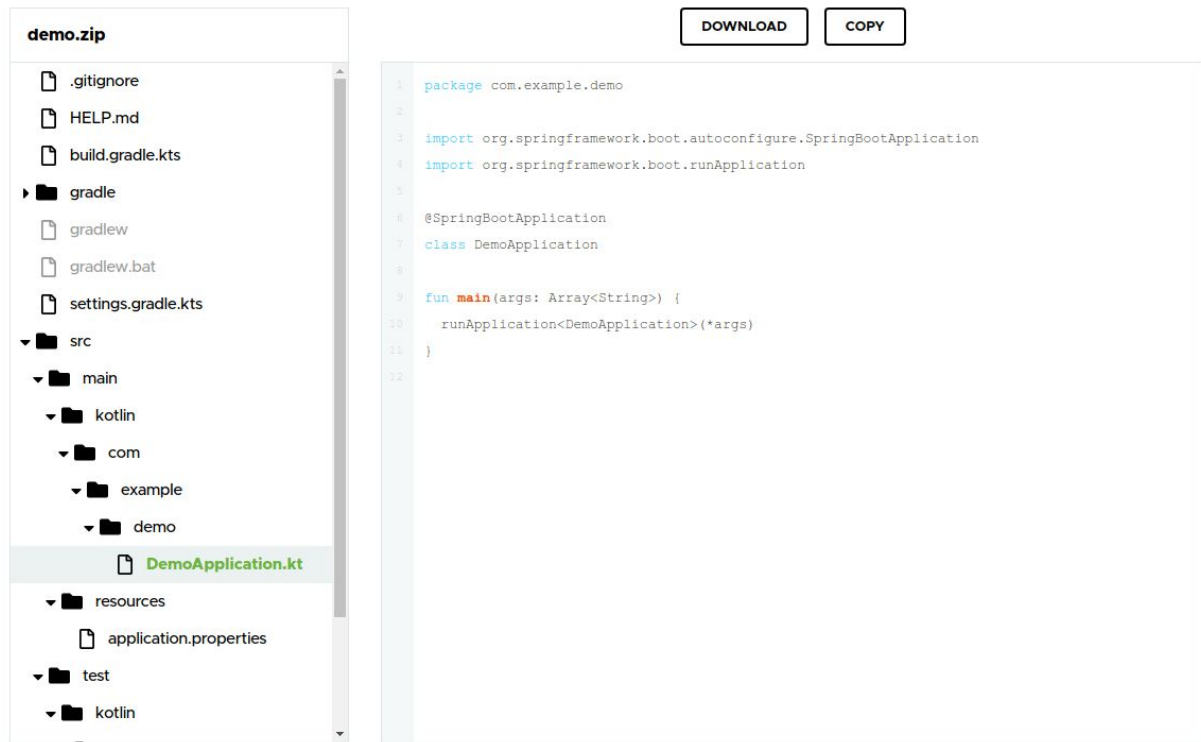
- Project:** Radio buttons for "Maven Project" and "Gradle Project" (selected).
- Language:** Radio buttons for "Java", "Kotlin" (selected), and "Groovy".
- Spring Boot:** Radio buttons for versions: "2.4.0 (SNAPSHOT)", "2.4.0 (M3)", "2.3.5 (SNAPSHOT)", "2.3.4" (selected), "2.2.11 (SNAPSHOT)", "2.2.10", "2.1.18 (SNAPSHOT)", and "2.1.17".
- Project Metadata:** Text input fields for "Group" (com.example), "Artifact" (demo), "Name" (demo), "Description" (Demo project for Spring Boot), and "Package name" (com.example.demo).
- Packaging:** Radio buttons for "Jar" (selected) and "War".
- Java:** Radio buttons for versions "15", "11" (selected), and "8".

On the right side, there is a "Dependencies" section with a button "ADD DEPENDENCIES... CTRL + B" and the text "No dependency selected".

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "GENERATE CTRL + ↵", "EXPLORE CTRL + SPACE", and "SHARE...".



Minimal Spring Boot Kotlin application



The image displays a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a directory structure for a project named 'demo.zip'. The code editor shows the content of the file 'DemoApplication.kt'.

File Explorer Structure:

- demo.zip
 - .gitignore
 - HELP.md
 - build.gradle.kts
 - gradle
 - gradlew
 - gradlew.bat
 - settings.gradle.kts
 - src
 - main
 - kotlin
 - com
 - example
 - demo
 - DemoApplication.kt**
 - resources
 - application.properties
 - test
 - kotlin

DOWNLOAD

COPY

```
1 package com.example.demo
2
3 import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication
4 import org.springframework.boot.runApplication
5
6 @SpringBootApplication
7 class DemoApplication
8
9 fun main(args: Array<String>) {
10     runApplication<DemoApplication>(*args)
11 }
12
```


Gradle Kotlin DSL

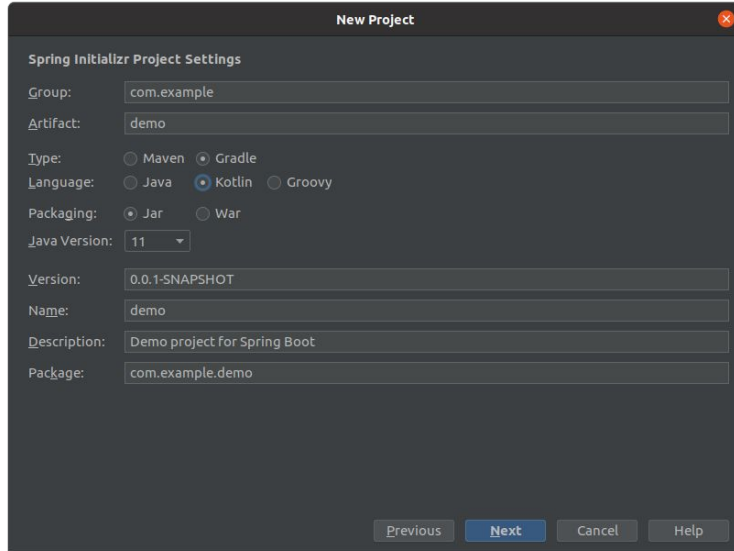


DOWNLOAD

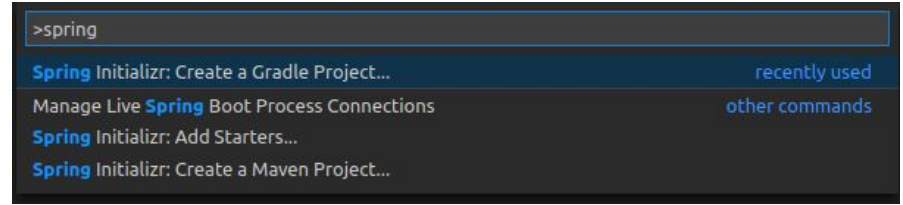
COPY

```
1 import org.jetbrains.kotlin.gradle.tasks.KotlinCompile
2
3 plugins {
4     id("org.springframework.boot") version "2.3.4.RELEASE"
5     id("io.spring.dependency-management") version "1.0.10.RELEASE"
6     kotlin("jvm") version "1.3.72"
7     kotlin("plugin.spring") version "1.3.72"
8 }
9
10 group = "com.example"
11 version = "0.0.1-SNAPSHOT"
12 java.sourceCompatibility = JavaVersion.VERSION_11
13
14 repositories {
15     mavenCentral()
16 }
17
18 dependencies {
19     implementation("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter")
20     implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-reflect")
21     implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-stdlib-jdk8")
22     testImplementation("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test") {
23         exclude(group = "org.junit.vintage", module = "junit-vintage-engine")
24     }
25 }
```

Also available in IDEs



IntelliJ IDEA Ultimate



VS code

Follow the tutorial on <https://spring.io/guides>

[← ALL GUIDES](#)

Building web applications with Spring Boot and Kotlin

This tutorial shows you how to build efficiently a sample blog application by combining the power of [Spring Boot](#) and [Kotlin](#).

If you are starting with Kotlin, you can learn the language by reading the [reference documentation](#), following the online [Kotlin Koans tutorial](#) or just using [Spring Framework reference documentation](#) which now provides code samples in Kotlin.

Spring Kotlin support is documented in the [Spring Framework](#) and [Spring Boot](#) reference documentation. If you need help, search or ask questions with the [spring](#) and [kotlin](#) tags on [StackOverflow](#) or come discuss in the [#spring](#) channel of [Kotlin Slack](#).

Creating a New Project

First we need to create a Spring Boot application, which can be done in a number of ways.

Using the Initializr Website

Visit <https://start.spring.io> and choose the Kotlin language. Gradle is the most commonly used build tool in Kotlin, and it provides a Kotlin DSL which is used by default when generating a Kotlin project, so this is the recommended choice. But you can also use Maven if you are more comfortable with it. Notice that you can use <https://start.spring.io/#language=kotlin&type=gradle-project> to have Kotlin and Gradle selected by default.

1. Select "Gradle Project" or let the default "Maven Project" depending on which build tool you want to use
2. Enter the following artifact coordinates: `blog`
3. Add the following dependencies:

Get the Code

[Go To Repo](#)



Spring Framework documentation in Kotlin

◀ Back to index

1. Spring WebFlux

1.1. Overview

1.2. Reactive Core

1.3. DispatcherHandler

1.4. Annotated Controllers

1.5. Functional Endpoints

1.5.1. Overview

1.5.2. HandlerFunction

ServerRequest

ServerResponse

Handler Classes

Validation

1.5.3. RouterFunction

1.5.4. Running a Server

1.5.5. Filtering Handler Functions

1.6. URI Links

1.7. CORS

The following example extracts the request body to a `Mono<String>`:

```
java Kotlin
val string = request.awaitBody<String>()
KOTLIN
```

The following example extracts the body to a `Flux<Person>` (or a `Flow<Person>` in Kotlin), where `Person` objects are decoded from some serialized form, such as JSON or XML:

```
java Kotlin
val people = request.bodyToFlow<Person>()
KOTLIN
```

The preceding examples are shortcuts that use the more general `ServerRequest.body(BodyExtractor)`, which accepts the `BodyExtractor` functional strategy interface. The utility class `BodyExtractors` provides access to a number of instances. For example, the preceding examples can also be written as follows:

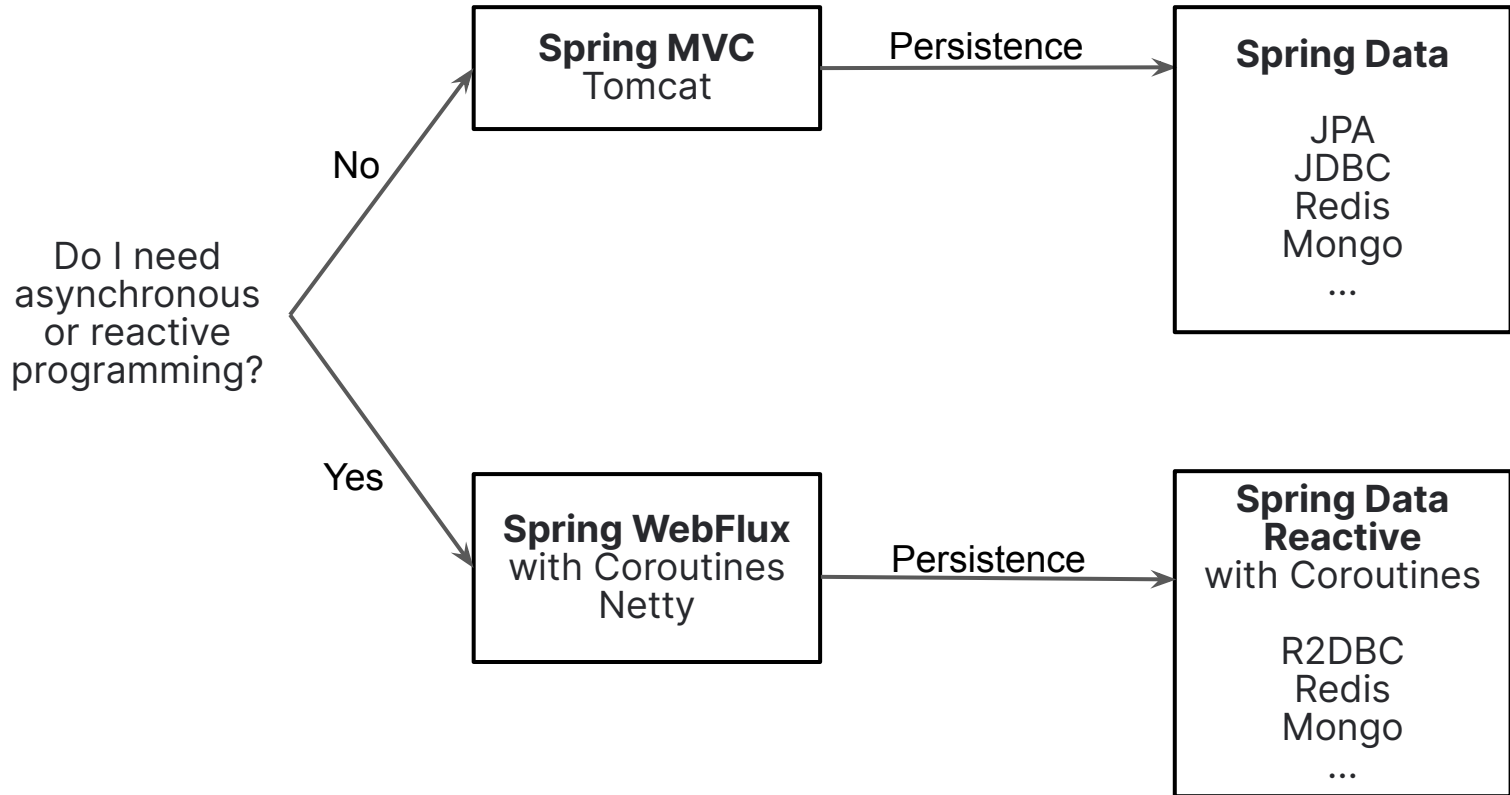
```
java Kotlin
val string = request.body(BodyExtractors.toMono(String::class.java)).awaitFirst()
val people = request.body(BodyExtractors.toFlux(Person::class.java)).asFlow()
KOTLIN
```



Choose your style



Choose your web server stack



Choose your programming model

Do you prefer annotations?

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/api/article")
class ArticleController(private val repository: ArticleRepository) {

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

    @GetMapping("/{slug}")
    fun findOne(@PathVariable slug: String) =
        repository.findBySlug(slug) ?:
            throw ResponseStatusException(NOT_FOUND)
}
```


Or functional APIs?

@Bean

```
fun route(repository: ArticleRepository) = router {  
    "/api/article".nest {  
        GET("/") {  
            ok().body(repository.findAllByOrderByAddedAtDesc())  
        }  
        GET("/{slug}") {  
            val slug = it.pathVariable("slug")  
            val article = repository.findBySlug(slug) ?:  
                throw ResponseStatusException(NOT_FOUND)  
            ok().body(article)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Spring supports both,
so up to you.

Coroutines

The background features several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue and purple. These shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors transition from a deep blue on the left to a lighter, more vibrant purple towards the center and right. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical.

Allow to go reactive with a great trade-off between imperative and functional programming.

Coroutines are the default way to go reactive in Spring with Kotlin.

First class Coroutines support

- Spring WebFlux
- Spring MVC (new in Spring Boot 2.4)
- Spring Data Reactive
- Spring Messaging (RSocket)
- Spring Vault

Suspending functions

Spring MVC and WebFlux

```
@GetMapping("/api/banner")
suspend fun suspendingEndpoint(): Banner {
    delay(10)
    return Banner("title", "Lorem ipsum")
}
```

Flow

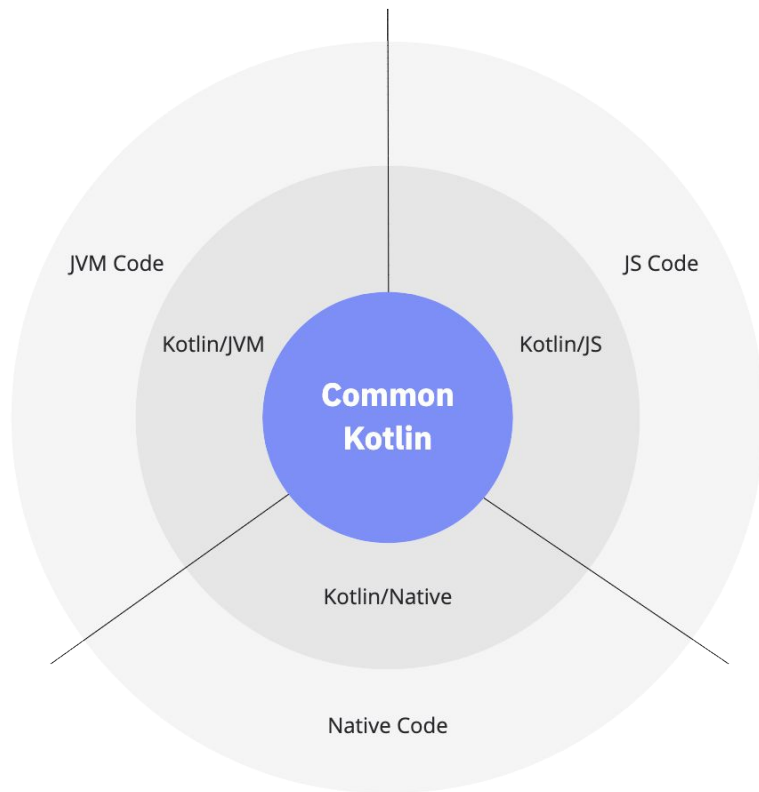
Spring MVC and WebFlux

```
@GetMapping("/banners")
suspend fun flow(): Flow<Banner> = client.get()
    .uri("/messages")
    .accept(MediaType.TEXT_EVENT_STREAM)
    .retrieve()
    .bodyToFlow<String>()
    .map { Banner("title", it) }
```


Multiplatform

The background features a dark grey gradient. On the left side, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue and purple. These shapes appear to be facets of a 3D object, possibly a pyramid or a series of stacked planes, creating a sense of depth and modern design.


Multiplatform



kotlinx.serialization

README.md

Kotlin multiplatform / multi-format reflectionless serialization

Kotlin serialization consists of a compiler plugin, that generates visitor code for serializable classes, runtime library with core serialization API and support libraries with various serialization formats.

- Supports Kotlin classes marked as `@Serializable` and standard collections.
- Provides [JSON](#), [Protobuf](#), [CBOR](#), [Hocon](#) and [Properties](#) formats.
- Complete multiplatform support: JVM, JS and Native.

Table of contents

- [Introduction and references](#)
- [Setup](#)
 - [Gradle](#)
 - [Using the `plugins` block](#)
 - [Using `apply plugin` \(the old way\)](#)
 - [Dependency on the JSON library](#)
 - [Android](#)
 - [Multiplatform \(Common, JS, Native\)](#)
 - [Maven](#)

kotlinx.serialization support

New in Spring Boot 2.4

- More lightweight than Jackson
- Designed for Kotlin
- Multiplatform serialization
- Allows same code for model and validation across server, frontend and mobile!

```
implementation("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web") {  
    exclude(module = "spring-boot-starter-json")  
}  
implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-serialization-json:1.0.0")
```

Kotlin/JS

New JS IR backend

The [IR backend for Kotlin/JS](#), which currently has [Alpha](#) stability, provides some new functionality specific to the Kotlin/JS target which is focused around the generated code size through dead code elimination, and improved interoperability with JavaScript and TypeScript, among others.

To enable the Kotlin/JS IR backend, set the key `kotlin.js.compiler=ir` in your `gradle.properties`, or pass the `IR` compiler type to the `js` function of your Gradle build script:

```
kotlin {  
    js(IR) { // or: LEGACY, BOTH  
        // . . .  
    }  
    binaries.executable()  
}
```

For more detailed information about how to configure the Kotlin/JS IR compiler backend, check out the [documentation](#).

Kotlin/WASM has a huge potential



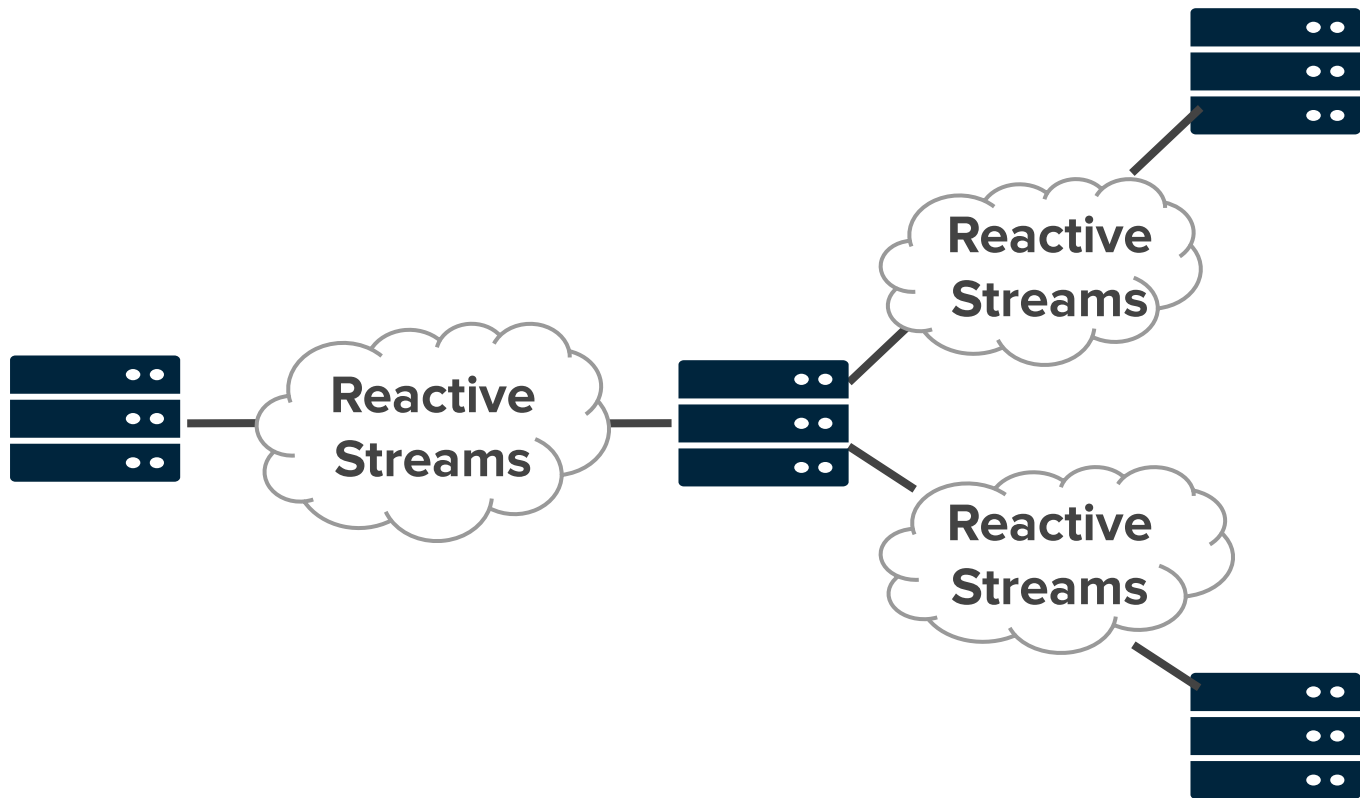
RSocket



RSocket



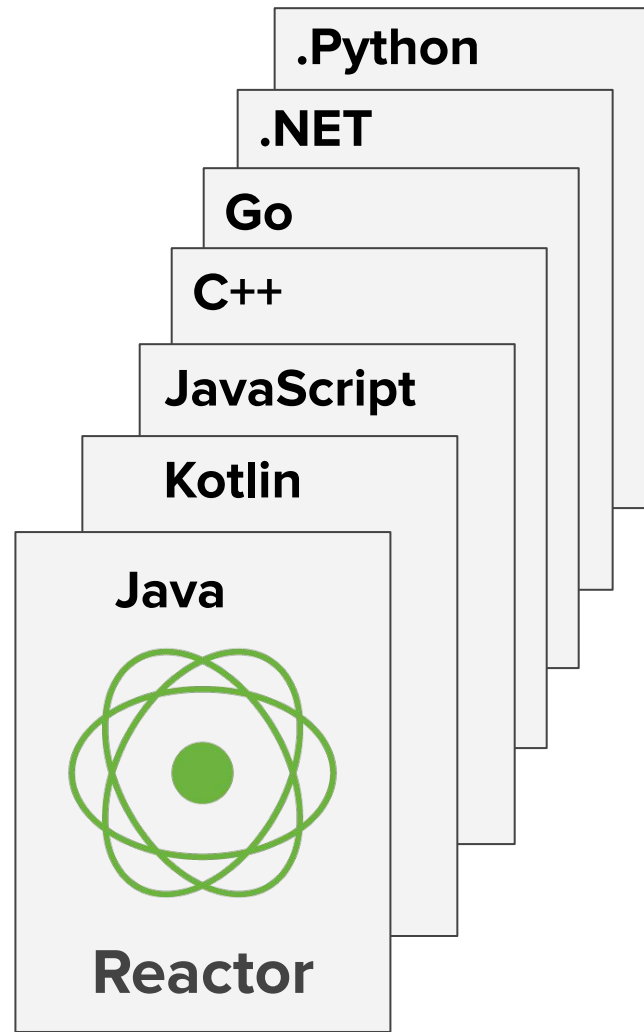
RSocket



RSocket



RSocket



RSocket support in Spring messaging

```
class MessageHandler(private val builder: RSocketRequester.Builder) {  
  
    // ...  
  
    suspend fun stream(request: ServerRequest): ServerResponse {  
        val requester = builder  
            .dataMimeType(APPLICATION_CBOR)  
            .connectTcpAndAwait("localhost", 9898)  
        val replies = requester  
            .route("bot.messages")  
            .dataWithType(processor)  
            .retrieveFlow<Message>()  
        val broadcast = requester.route("bot.broadcast").retrieveFlow<Message>()  
        val messages = flowOf(replies, processor.asFlow(), broadcast).flattenMerge()  
        return ok().sse().bodyAndAwait(messages)  
    }  
}
```

rsocket-kotlin



Sébastien Deleuze

@sdeleuze



The [@Kotlin](#) multiplatform project I am currently the most excited about is [@RSocketIO](#) Kotlin support that has been recently rebooted to be fully multiplatform and to leverage Coroutines. Thanks to Oleg Yuhnevich for his epic PR. Contributions welcome.



rsocket/rsocket-kotlin

Kotlin implementation of RSocket . Contribute to rsocket/rsocket-kotlin development by creating an account ...
[github.com](#)

10:58 AM · Sep 14, 2020 · Twitter Web App

View Tweet activity

17 Retweets **58** Likes

Other key points

The background features several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue and purple. These shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors transition from a deep blue on the left to a vibrant purple in the center, and then to a darker blue on the right. The overall composition is modern and minimalist.

100% of Spring Framework API
with null-safety annotations
→ no NPE for Spring applications
written in Kotlin

@ConfigurationProperties data classes

```
@ConstructorBinding
@ConfigurationProperties("blog")
data class BlogProperties(val title: String, val banner: Banner) {
    data class Banner(val title: String? = null, val content: String)
}
```

Spring Security Kotlin DSL

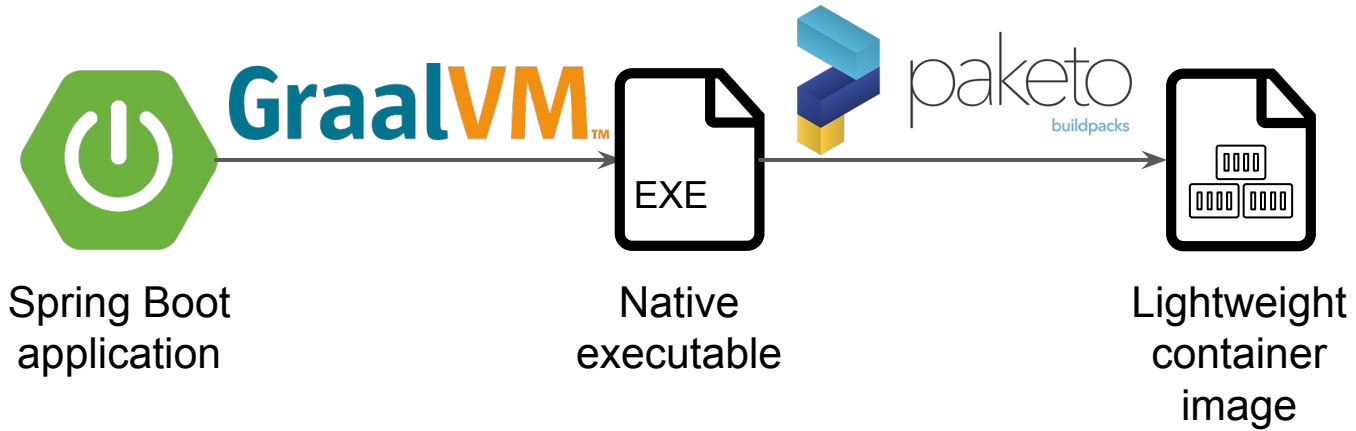
New in Spring Security 5.4

```
override fun configure(http: HttpSecurity) {
    http {
        authorizeRequests {
            authorize("/css/**", permitAll)
            authorize("/user/**", hasAuthority("ROLE_USER"))
        }
        formLogin {
            loginPage = "/log-in"
        }
    }
}
```

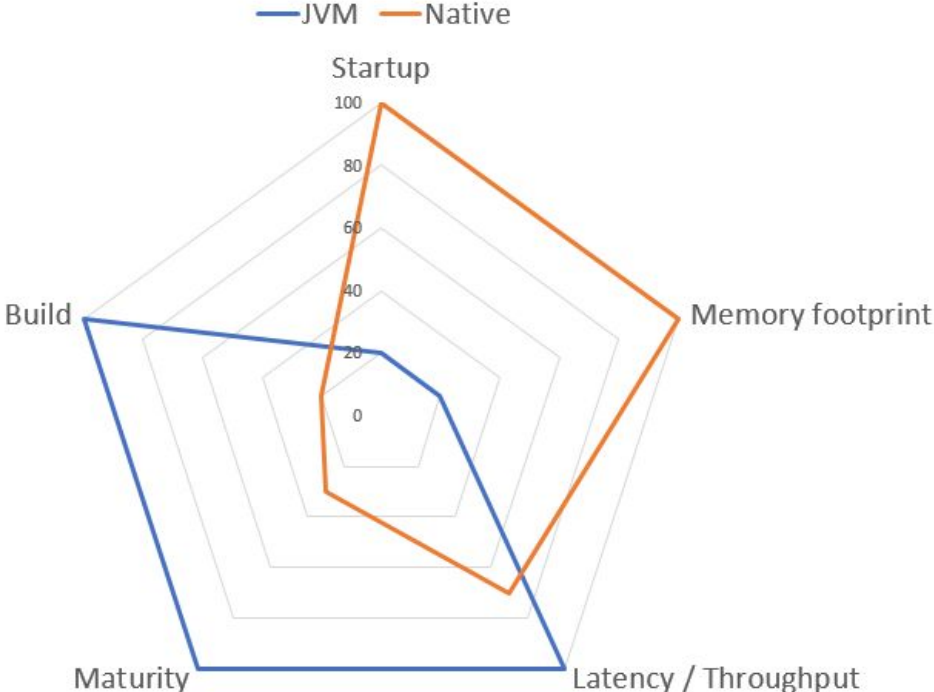
Spring Boot native applications

With GraalVM native

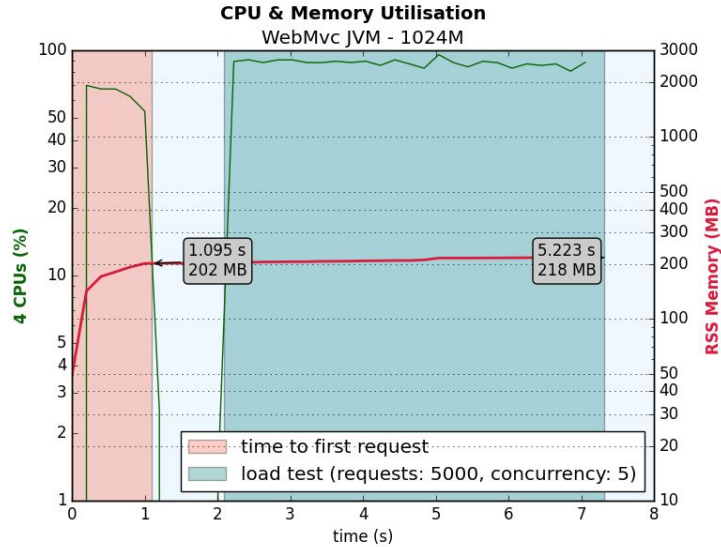
The background features several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue and purple. These shapes are angular and layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors transition from a deep blue on the left to a vibrant purple in the center, and then to a darker blue on the right. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical.



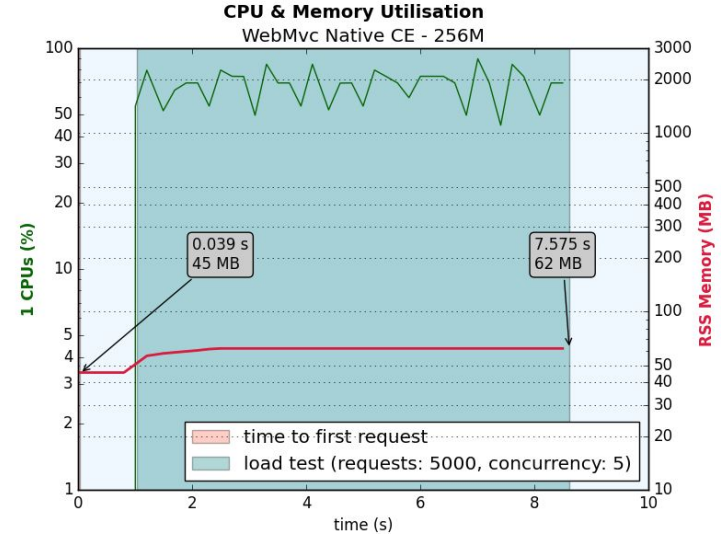
JVM and native executables offer different trade-offs



Instant startup and cheaper hosting

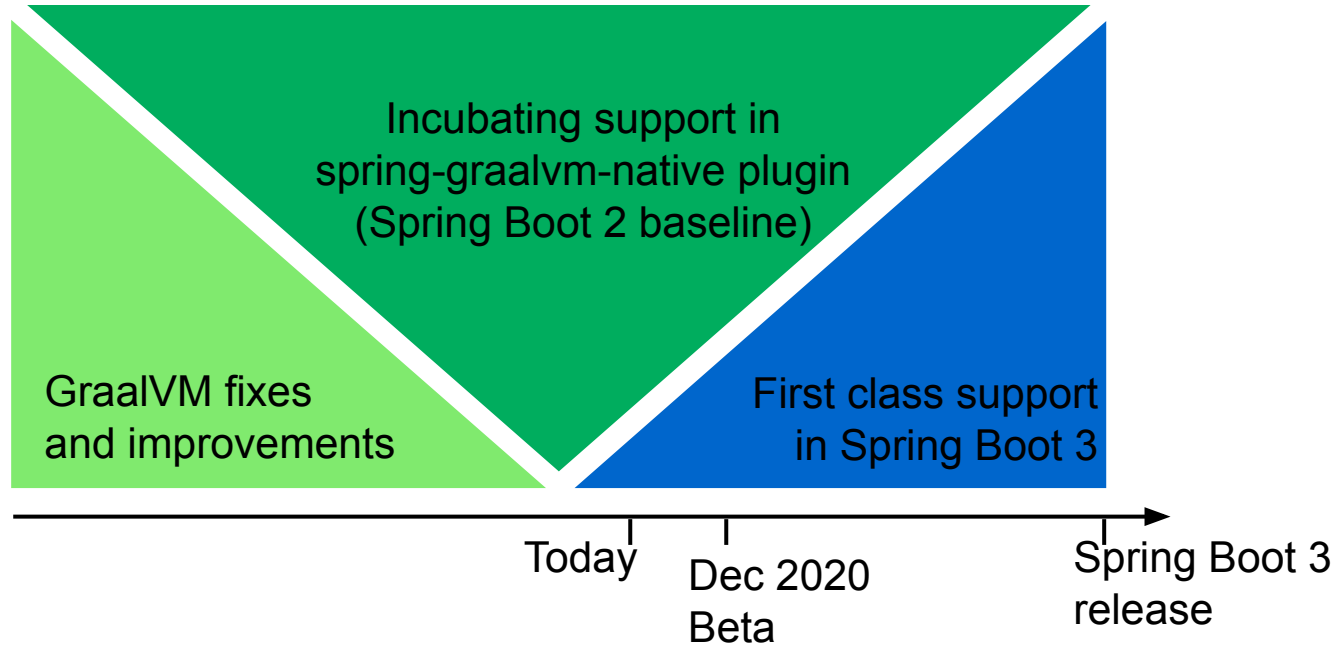


Spring Boot on JVM,
4 vCPU, 1G RAM



Spring Boot on Native,
1 vCPU, 256M RAM

Spring support for native executables



Demo

What's next?

Programmatic configuration for Spring Boot using a Kotlin DSL

The background features a dark grey gradient. On the left side, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of blue and purple. These shapes are angular and layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors transition from a deep blue on the left to a vibrant purple in the center, and then back to a dark blue on the right.

Spring Fu is an incubator for a functional flavor of Spring Boot



KoFu



JaFu

What is the same than Spring Boot?

- <https://start.spring.io>
- Based on Spring Boot infrastructure
- Spring configuration for the JVM ecosystem
- Dependency management
- Starters
- Actuators
- Standalone executable JAR or container deployment

What changes?

Spring Boot regular flavor

Conventions and automatic configuration

Annotations-based configuration

Reflection-based infrastructure

Production ready

Spring Fu flavor

Explicit declaration

Functional configuration

Lambda-based infrastructure

Incubating

Spring Boot configured with KoFu

```
val app = webApplication {
    beans {
        bean<SampleService>()
        bean<SampleHandler>()
    }
    webMvc {
        port = if (profiles.contains("test")) 8181 else 8080
        router {
            val handler = ref<SampleHandler>()
            GET("/", handler::hello)
            GET("/api", handler::json)
        }
        converters {
            string()
            jackson {
                indentOutput = true
            }
        }
    }
}

fun main() {
    app.run()
}
```

Links

<https://start.spring.io>

<https://spring.io/guides/tutorials/spring-boot-kotlin/>

<https://github.com/spring-projects-experimental/spring-graalvm-native>

<https://github.com/spring-projects-experimental/spring-fu>

Thanks!
Have a nice Kotlin!



@sdeleuze