

rapid web application development with



01

by Andrey Adamovich

@codingandrey

About me

02

Andrey Adamovich



- Bio: Developer, coach, speaker, author
- Company: Aestas/IT (<http://aestasisit.com>)
- E-mail: andrey@aestasisit.com
- LinkedIn: <http://www.linkedin.com/in/andreyadamovich>
- Lanyrd: <http://lanyrd.com/profile/andrey-adamovich>
- GitHub: <https://github.com/aadamovich>
- SO: <http://stackoverflow.com/users/162792/andrey-adamovich>
- Twitter: @codingandrey, @aestasisit

Quick Start!

0. Prerequisites

- Install Java 8+
- Install Groovy 2.4+
- (Optionally) install Gradle 2+ (or just use Gradle Wrapper)

1. Type in...

01. `@Grab("org.slf4j:slf4j-simple:1.7.10")`
02. `@Grab("io.ratpack:ratpack-groovy:0.9.11")`
03. `import static ratpack.groovy.Groovy.ratpack`

1. Continue...

```
01. ratpack {  
02.   handlers {  
03.     get {  
04.       response.send new Date().toString()  
05.     }  
06.   }  
07. }
```

2. Save as...

01. ratpack.groovy

3. Start!

01. `groovy ratpack.groovy`

4. Enable some more logging

01. `JAVA_OPTS=-Dgroovy.grape.report.downloads=true`

Ratpack facts I

Ratpack is a toolset that combines several Java libraries that allows efficiently developing performant and testable HTTP applications.

Ratpack facts II

- Inspired by Sinatra framework
- Requires Java 8
- Does not require a container
- Does not implement Servlet API
- Goes under Apache 2.0 License

Ratpack facts III



- Core is very minimal and is only based on few abstractions (*Handler* and *Registry*)
- Many additional modules exist and it's easily to develop new ones
- Modules are injected through DI (there is not specialized plugin system)
- Out-of-the-box integration with Guice and Spring

Stack



<your fav lib>

ratpack-*

ratpack-core

guice

netty

**It's alive and
very active!**

Release history

- 0.5.2 - Jul 21, 2012
- 0.6.1 - Nov 29, 2012
- 0.9.0 - Jan 02, 2014
- 0.9.1 - Feb 01, 2014
- 0.9.2 - Mar 01, 2014
- 0.9.3 - Apr 01, 2014
- 0.9.4 - May 01, 2014
- 0.9.5 - Jun 01, 2014
- 0.9.6 - Jul 01, 2014

Release history

- 0.9.7 - Aug 01, 2014
- 0.9.8 - Sep 01, 2014
- 0.9.9 - Oct 01, 2014
- 0.9.10 - Nov 02, 2014
- 0.9.11 - Dec 01, 2014
- 0.9.12 - Jan 01, 2014
- 0.9.13 - Feb 01, 2015
- 0.9.14 - Mar 01, 2015

Commit history

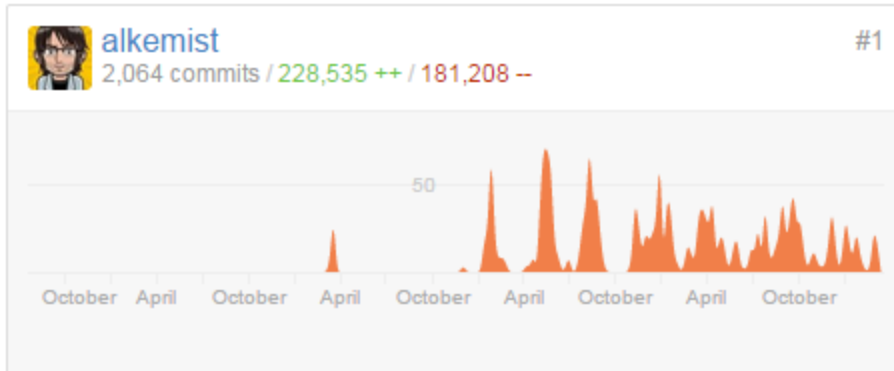
Jul 18, 2010 – Mar 21, 2015

Contributions to master, excluding merge commits

Contributions: **Commits** ▾



Heroes



Modules I

- Asynch: reactor, rx
- Authentication: pac4j
- Build/Packaging: gradle
- Common: config, session
- Database: h2, hikari

Modules II

- Dependency Injection: guice, spring-boot
- JSON: jackson
- Language: groovy, kotlin
- Reliability: hystrix, codehale-metrics, newrelic
- Templates: handlebars, thymeleaf, groovy
- Testing: test, groovy-test

Java + Groovy = ?

- Has similar performance to Java when using `invokeDynamic`
- Supports static compilation and compile-time type checking
- Useful for defining rich DSLs with type checking via `Closure` parameters and `@DelegatesTo` annotations

IDE support

- IntelliJ IDEA recommended
- Eclipse has poor support for Groovy and @DelegatesTo
- NetBeans - haven't even tried

Diving deeper

Handlers

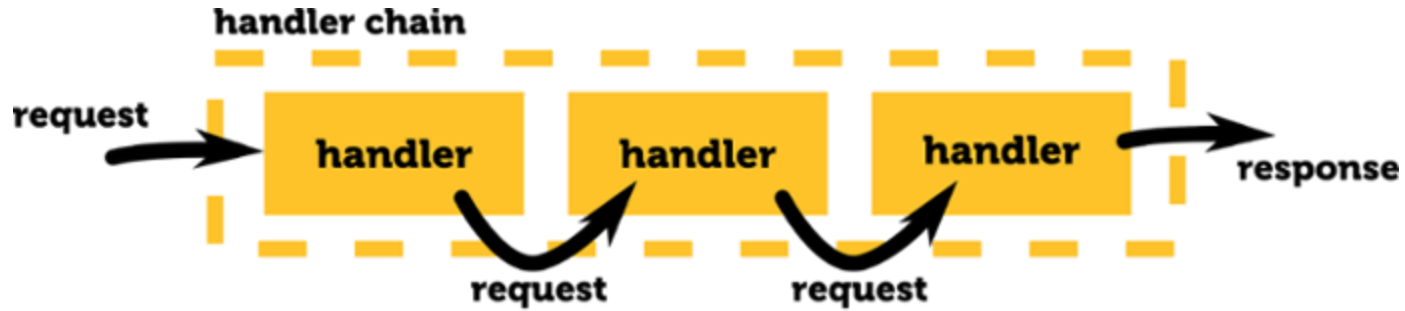


- All request processing is done via composition of **Handler**s.
- Each **Handler** in the **Chain** is asked to respond to a **Request** until one actually does.

A handler can

- Send a **Response** to the **Request**.
- Delegate to the next **Handler** in the **Chain**.
- Insert **Handler**s into the **Chain** and immediately delegate to them.
- Change **Context**, which represents the current state of **Request** processing.

Flow



Paths

```
01. prefix('api') {  
02.   get('user/:id') {  
03.     render getUser(pathTokens.id)  
04.   }  
05.   get('friends') {  
06.     render getFriendList()  
07.   }  
08. }
```

Verbs

```
01. handler('user') {  
02.   byMethod {  
03.     get { ... }  
04.     post { ... }  
05.     put { ... }  
06.     delete { ... }  
07.   }  
08. }
```

Content types

```
01. handler('user') {
02.   byContent {
03.     json { ... }
04.     xml { ... }
05.     type("application/vnd.app.org+json;v=1") {
06.       ...
07.     }
08.   }
09. }
```

30

Static content

- 01. assets "public"
- 02. assets "index.html"

Templates

Enough!

Demo 1

Demo 2

Summary

Take-aways



- Ratpack can be used to quickly prototype web APIs and applications.
- Learning curve is really small, you can start in seconds.
- It can be used to create high performance web applications due to non-blocking architecture.
- Ratpack does not lock you in the way you implement data access, session handling, logging, etc.
- Ratpack has vibrant community and actively evolving code base.

Reading material

- <http://ratpack.io>
- <http://www.slideshare.net/search/slideshow?q=ratpack>
- <https://github.com/ratpack>

Questions?

Thank you!

**Happy
coding!**