



Next level Kotlin support in Spring Boot 4

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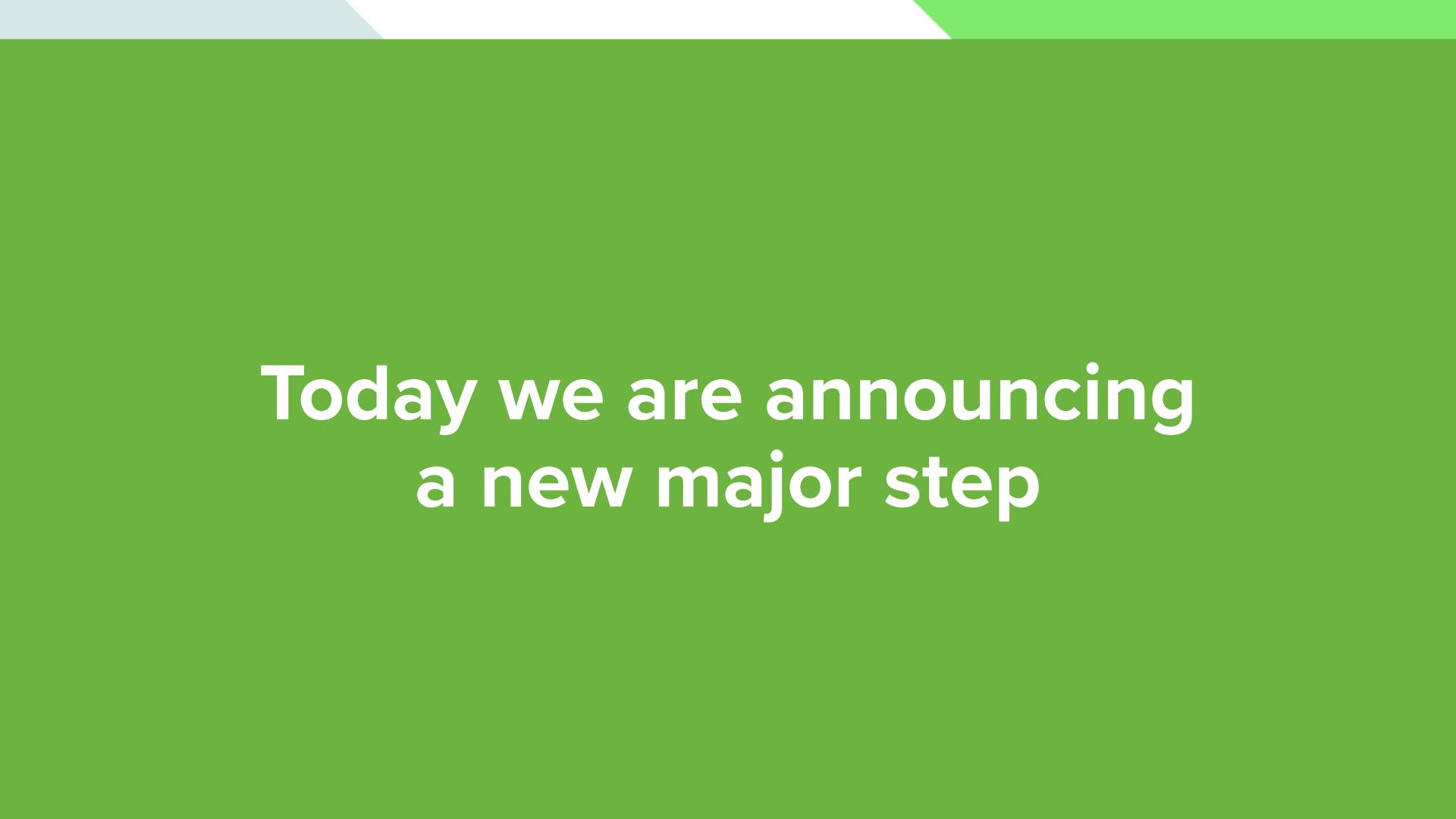
Introducing Kotlin support in Spring Framework 5.0

ENGINEERING | SÉBASTIEN DELEUZE | JANUARY 04, 2017 | 50 COMMENTS

Update: a comprehensive [Spring Boot + Kotlin tutorial](#) is now available.

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 that it provides a very good [interoperability](#) with libraries written in Java. But there are ways to go even further and allow writing fully idiomatic Kotlin code when developing your next Spring application. In addition to Spring Framework support for Java 8 that Kotlin applications can leverage like functional web or bean registration APIs, there are additional Kotlin dedicated features that should allow you to reach a new level of productivity.

That's why we are introducing a dedicated Kotlin support in Spring Framework 5.0, and I would like to summarize in this blog post the features that are designed to make your developer experience seamless when using these technologies together. You can use [this link](#) to find Kotlin related issues in Spring Framework bug tracker.



Today we are announcing
a new major step

Strategic partnership between JetBrains and Spring

“For many years already, we have heavily embraced Kotlin as a first-class language for Spring applications. We are excited to turn the organic collaboration that has occurred until now into a strategic collaboration between JetBrains and the Spring team to make the Kotlin developer experience with Spring even better!”

Juergen Hoeller, Spring Framework Co-Founder and Project Lead.
Sébastien Deleuze, Core Committer and Kotlin Support Lead for Spring

New Spring major version to be released in November



Spring
Framework 7



Spring
Boot 4



Kotlin 2.2+

Null Safety of Spring APIs

Sébastien Deleuze · You
Spring @ Broadcom
3mo •

...

I have just merged into Spring Framework main branch the huge commit (3458 files changed) that migrates the codebase to JSpecify annotations. That will allow Spring Framework 7 and related portfolio projects to provide next-level null-safety support to avoid NullPointerException at runtime.

See related documentation at https://lnkd.in/d_uABV64.

```
@NullMarked
public class JSPECIFY {
    @Nullable
    Integer numNPE() {
        return null;
    }
}
```



Spencer Gibb and 418 others

39 comments · 24 reposts

Reactions

...



package-info.java

```
/**  
 * Spring's generic cache abstraction.  
 * Concrete implementations are provided in the subpackages.  
 */  
@NullMarked  
package org.springframework.cache;  
  
import org.jspecify.annotations.NullMarked;
```



Cache.java

```
package org.springframework.cache;

import org.jspecify.annotations.Nullable;
// ...

public interface Cache {

    String getName();

    @Nullable ValueWrapper get(Object key);

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

    void put(Object key, @Nullable Object value);

    void evict(Object key);

    void clear();

    // ...
}
```



Cache from Kotlin without JSpecify

```
interface Cache {  
  
    fun getName(): String!  
  
    fun get(key: Any!): Cache.ValueWrapper!  
  
    fun <T> get(key: Any!, type: Class<T!>!): T!  
  
    fun put(key: Any!, value: Any!)  
  
    fun evict(key: Any!)  
  
    fun clear()  
  
    // ...  
}
```



Cache from Kotlin with JSpecify

```
interface Cache {  
  
    fun getName(): String  
  
    fun get(key: Any): Cache.ValueWrapper?  
  
    fun <T> get(key: Any, type: Class<T>?): T?  
  
    fun put(key: Any, value: Any?)  
  
    fun evict(key: Any)  
  
    fun clear()  
  
    // ...  
}
```



build.gradle.kts

```
kotlin {  
    compilerOptions {  
        freeCompilerArgs.addAll("-Xjsr305=strict")  
    }  
}
```

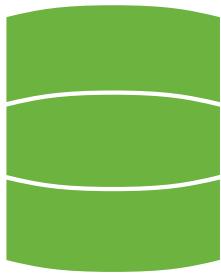
Upcoming Null Safety portfolio-wide!



Spring
Boot



Spring
Framework



Spring
Data



Spring
Security



Spring
AI

New Bean Registration DSL

Foundation for better programmatic bean definition

- ✓ Supersedes BeanDefinitionDsl and beans { }
- ✓ BeanRegistrarDsl extends Java BeanRegistrar
- ✓ BeanRegistrar allows to build custom configuration DSLs
- ✓ Full support for Spring AOT including with lambdas
- ✓ Seamless integration with Spring Boot and @Configuration
- ✓ Usable by libraries with automatic discoverability



BeanRegistrar.java

```
package org.springframework.beans.factory;

import org.springframework.core.env.Environment;

@FunctionalInterface
public interface BeanRegistrar {

    /**
     * Register beans on the given {@link BeanRegistry} in a programmatic way.
     * @param registry the bean registry to operate on
     * @param env the environment that can be used to get the active profile or some properties
     */
    void register(BeanRegistry registry, Environment env);
}
```



Beans.java

```
class Beans implements BeanRegistrar {

    @Override
    public void register(BeanRegistry registry, Environment env) {
        registry.registerBean("foo", Foo.class);
        registry.registerBean("bar", Bar.class, spec -> spec
            .prototype()
            .lazyInit()
            .description("Custom description")
            .supplier(context -> new Bar(context.bean(Foo.class))));
        if (env.matchesProfiles("baz")) {
            registry.registerBean(Baz.class, spec -> spec
                .supplier(context -> new Baz("Hello World!")));
        }
    }
}
```



Security.java

```
class Security extends SecurityRegistrar {

    @Override
    public void register(HttpSecurity registry, Environment env) {
        http.formLogin();
    }
}
```



SecurityRegistrar.java

```
// Could be provided by Spring Security
abstract class SecurityRegistrar implements BeanRegistrar {

    public abstract void register(HttpSecurity http, Environment env);

    @Override
    public void register(BeanRegistry registry, Environment env) {
        HttpSecurity http = new HttpSecurity();
        register(http, env);

        if (http.hasFormLogin()) {
            registry.registerBean(...);
        }
        // ...
    }
}
```



BeanRegistrarDsl.kt

```
package org.springframework.beans.factory

// ...

@BeanRegistrarDslMarker
open class BeanRegistrarDsl(private val init: BeanRegistrarDsl.() -> Unit): BeanRegistrar {

    // ...

}
```



Bean.kt

```
class Beans : BeanRegistrarDsl({  
    registerBean<Foo>()  
    registerBean(  
        name = "bar",  
        prototype = true,  
        lazyInit = true,  
        description = "Custom description") {  
        Bar(bean<Foo>())  
    }  
    profile("baz") {  
        registerBean { Baz("Hello World!") }  
    }  
    registerBean(::routerFunction)  
})
```



Application.kt

```
@EnableAutoConfiguration  
@Import(Beans::class)  
class Application  
  
fun main(args: Array<String>) {  
    runApplication<Application>(*args)  
}
```



SampleConfiguration.kt

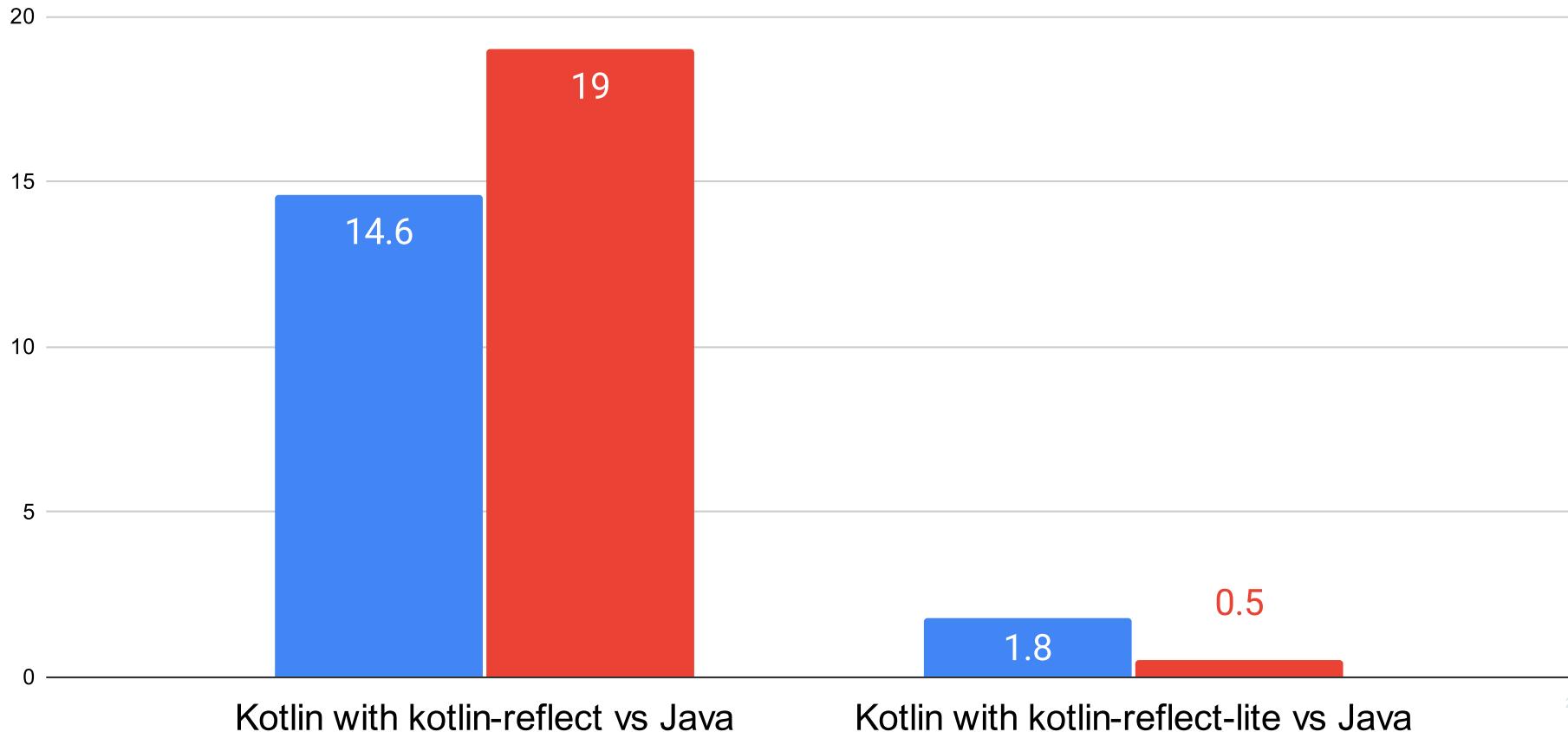
```
@Import(Beans::class)
@Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
class SampleConfiguration {

    @Bean
    fun otherBean() = OtherBean()
}
```

More efficient Kotlin Reflection

kotlin-reflect impact on a simple Spring web app

■ % startup time increase ■ % memory increase



Created by Alexander Udalov 3 months ago Updated by Alexander Udalov 21 days ago

Visible to issue readers

3

★ Rewrite kotlin-reflect implementation to use kotlin-metadata-jvm instead of K1 compiler

We're going to rewrite the implementation of kotlin-reflect to avoid using obsolete K1 compiler code (descriptors) and to make it faster. The goal is to use kotlin-metadata-jvm to load information about Kotlin symbols, and Java reflection for Java symbols.

Current plan:

1. Bundle kotlin-metadata-jvm into kotlin-reflect ([KT-75464](#))
2. Add Km* declarations to kotlin-reflect implementation by loading the parsed metadata from descriptors
3. Gradually rewrite implementations from descriptors to Km structures and/or Java reflection structures
4. Once everything is rewritten, remove dependency on the K1 compiler code, read and parse metadata via kotlin-metadata-jvm directly, and possibly unbundle kotlin-metadata-jvm to make it a proper dependency of kotlin-reflect

Relates to 3 Parent for 4

Relates to

- ★ [KT-32198](#) kotlin-reflect requires expensive first-time initialization to invoke property getter and setter
- ★ [KT-56358](#) KClasses.getMemberProperties takes too much time
- ★ [KT-77183](#) Metadata: remove multi-field value class representation

Parent for

- ★ [KT-75505](#) Reflection: use kotlin-metadata-jvm to implement class visibility, modality, modifiers, etc
- ★ [KT-76521](#) Reflection: change KType representation to avoid dependency on K1
- ★ [KT-75464](#) Bundle kotlin-metadata-jvm into kotlin-reflect
- ★ [KT-76231](#) Dynamically added annotations are invisible to Kotlin Reflection

Project	Kotlin	
Severity	Normal	
Type	Meta Issue	
Planned for	No planned for	
Available in	No available in	
State	Open	
Assignee	Alexander Udalov	
Subsystems	JVM. Reflection	
Affected versions	No Affected versions	



Created by Sébastien Deleuze 27 days ago Updated by Gavriil Maksyutenko 27 days ago

Visible to issue readers



★ Provide a kotlin-reflect callable API avoiding boxing/unboxing in Java



Java frameworks like Spring have to recursively [box parameters](#) and [unbox return values](#) to support correctly [inline value classes](#) before invoking `kotlin.reflect.KCallable#callBy` and `kotlin.reflect.full.KCallables#callSuspendBy`. This is error prone and adds a performance overhead which defeats most of inline value classes purpose, as for this is a use case Kotlin with inline value classes should be faster than Java with regular classes but is in fact slower due to this additional processing.

Some would suggest Spring should invoke Kotlin functions with Java reflection, but this is what we did previously and that was a dead end as some Kotlin constructs like parameters with default values were not supported. Also we need Kotlin reflection to invoke suspending functions.

I understand that passing/returning boxed values makes sense from Kotlin perspective, but it would be extremely useful if kotlin-reflect could provide variants of those reflective function invocation capabilities that support unboxed parameters/return value for Java/Spring use case.

cc @Alexander Udalov @Vsevolod Tolstopyatov



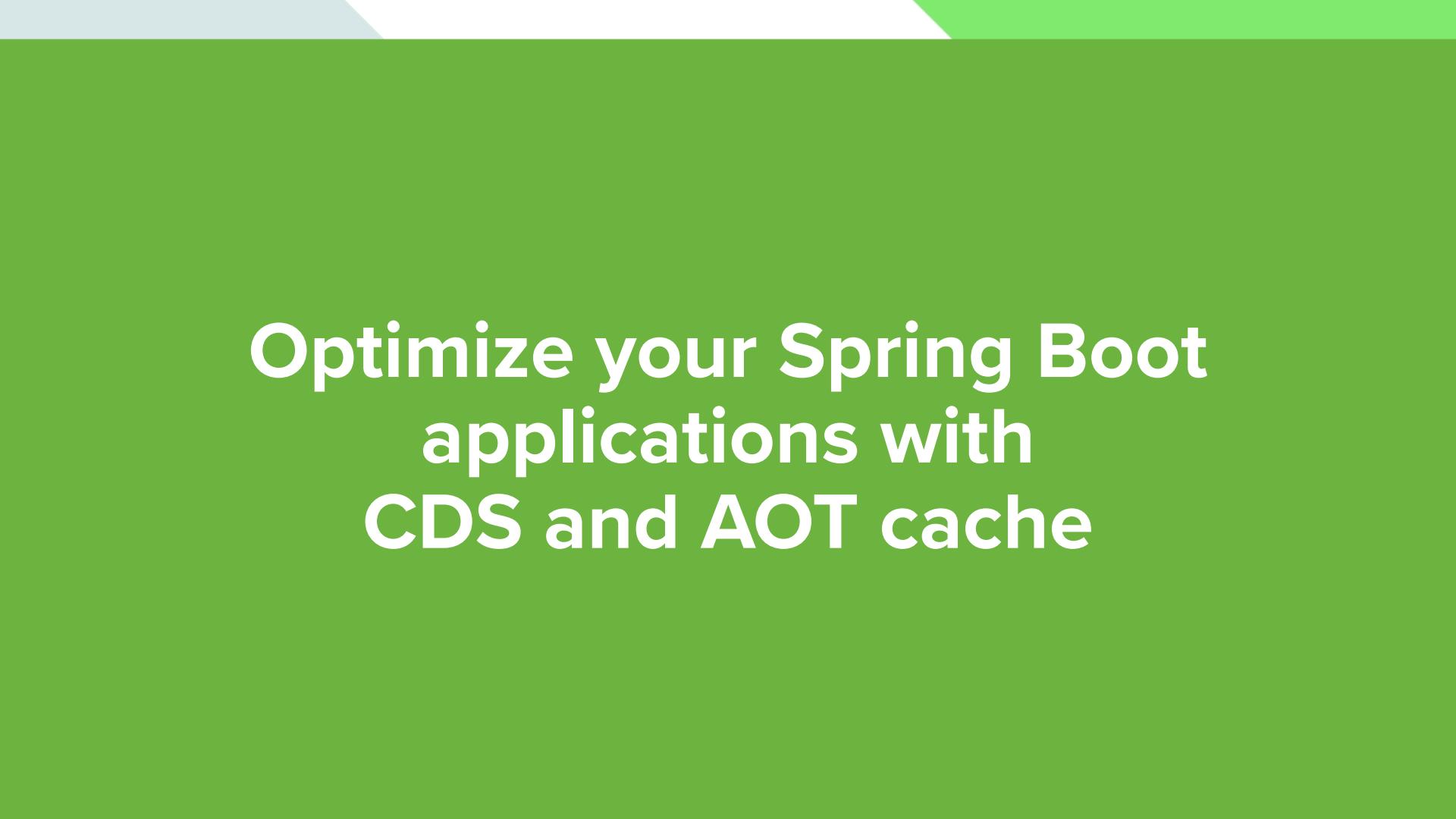
Activity settings



Write a comment, @mention people

Project	Kotlin
Severity	Not specified
Type	Feature F
Planned for	No planned for
Available in	No available in
State	Submitted ⓘ
Assignee	Unassigned
Subsystems	JVM. Reflection
Affected versions	No Affected versions





Optimize your Spring Boot applications with CDS and AOT cache

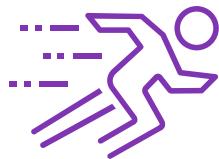
Workflow

Training run



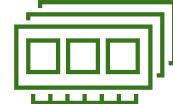
cache

Deployment run



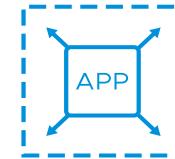
Startup

Fast startup even
on cheap servers or
scaling to zero



Memory

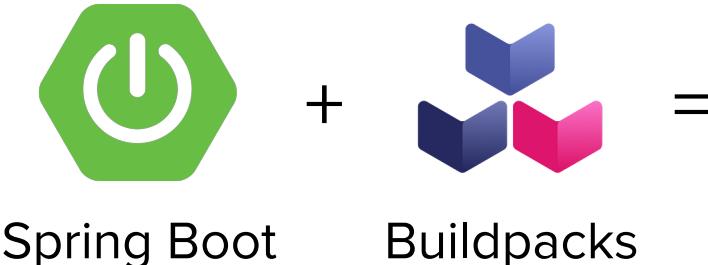
Reduced memory
consumption



Warmup

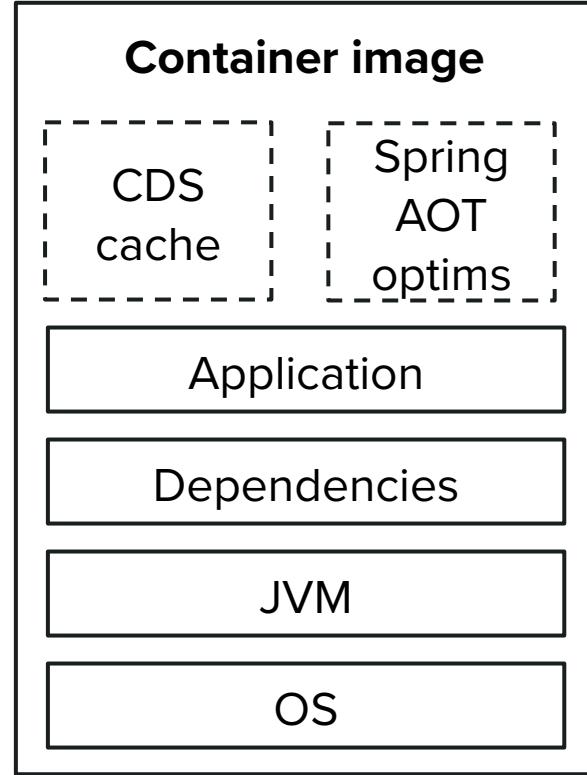
Peak performance
available asap

CDS support in Buildpacks



```
mvn spring-boot:build-image  
gradle bootBuildImage
```

The CDS training run is performed transparently when building the container image with the same JVM used at runtime!



Installing
Contributing
Sponsoring
Developers' Guide
Vulnerabilities
JDK GA/EA Builds

Mailing lists
Wiki · IRC
Mastodon
Bluesky
Bylaws · Census
Legal

Workshop

JEP Process

Source code
GitHub
Mercurial

Tools

Git
jtreg harness

Groups

(overview)
Adoption
Build
Client Libraries
Compatibility &
Specification
Review
Compiler
Conformance
Core Libraries
Governing Board
HotSpot

IDE Tooling & Support
Internationalization
IMX

Authors Ioi Lam, Dan Heininga, & John Rose

Owner Ioi Lam

Type Feature

Scope JDK

Status Closed / Delivered

Release 24

Component hotspot/runtime

Discussion leyden dash dev at openjdk dot org

Reviewed by Alex Buckley, Brian Goetz, Mark Reinhold, Vladimir Kozlov

Endorsed by Vladimir Kozlov

Created 2023/09/06 04:07

Updated 2025/04/08 16:23

Issue [8315737](#)



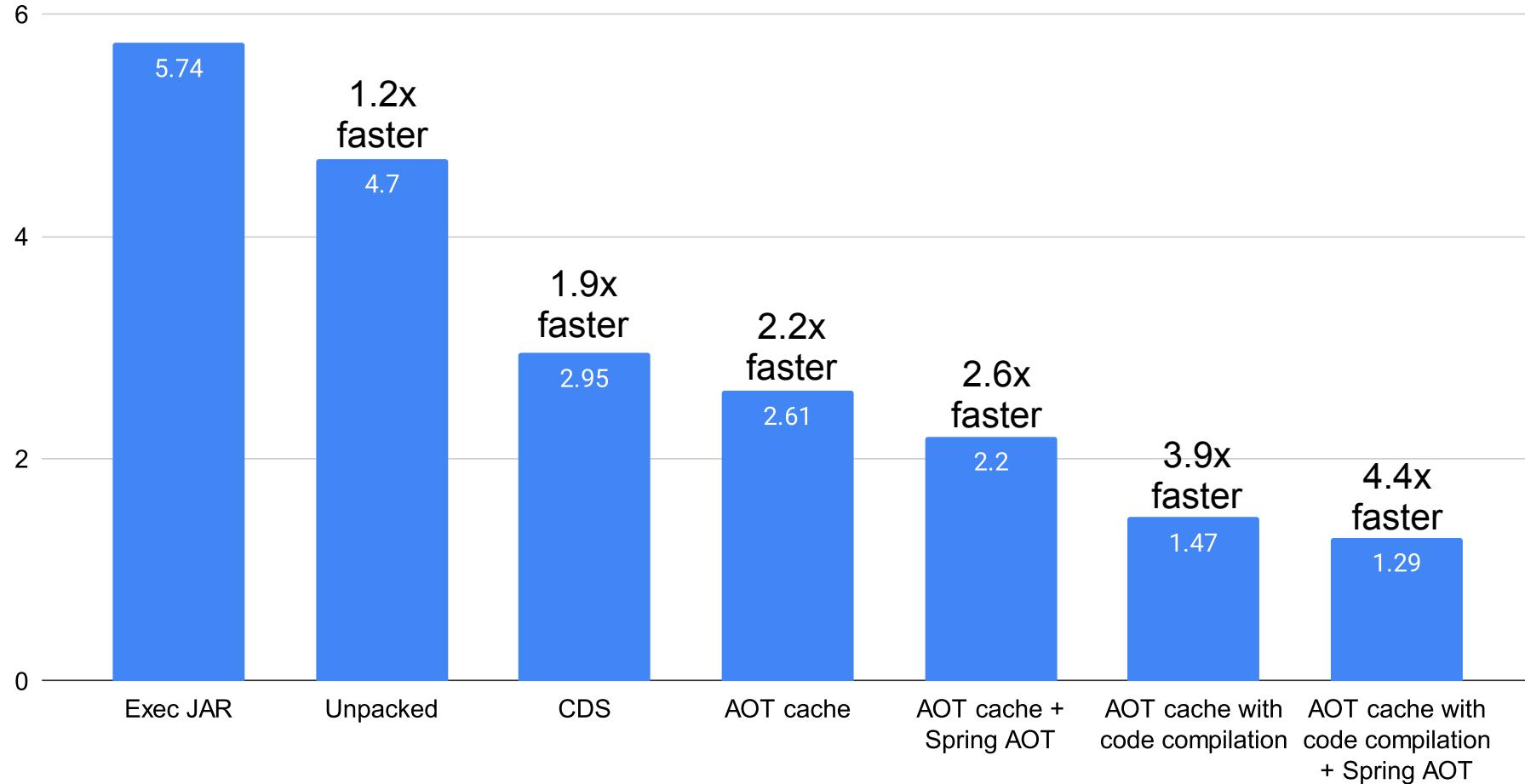
Summary

Improve startup time by making the classes of an application instantly available, in a loaded and linked state, when the HotSpot Java Virtual Machine starts. Achieve this by monitoring the application during one run and storing the loaded and linked forms of all classes in a cache for use in subsequent runs. Lay a foundation for future improvements to both startup and warmup time.

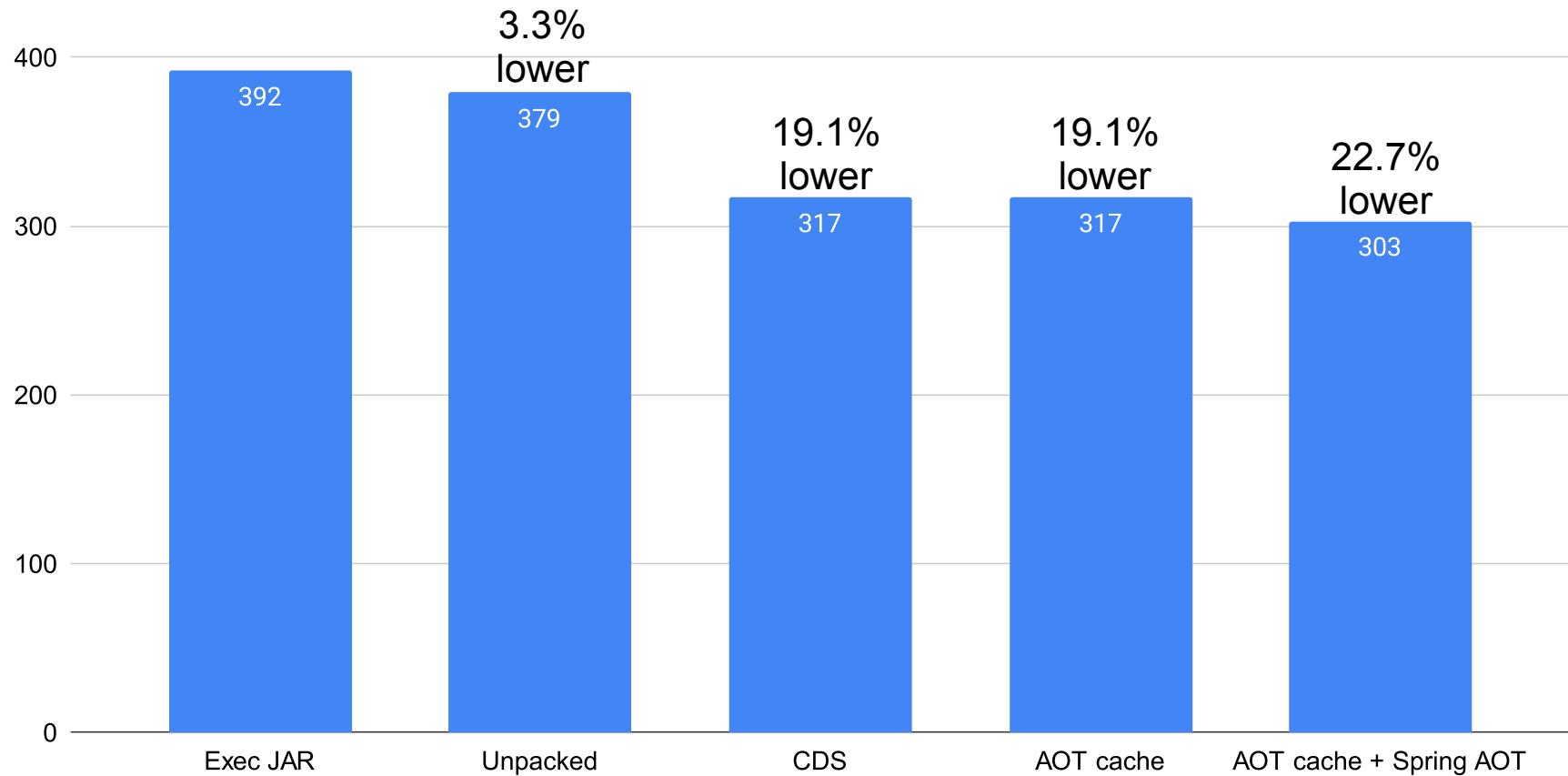
Goals

- Improve startup time by exploiting the fact that most applications start up in roughly the same way every time they run.

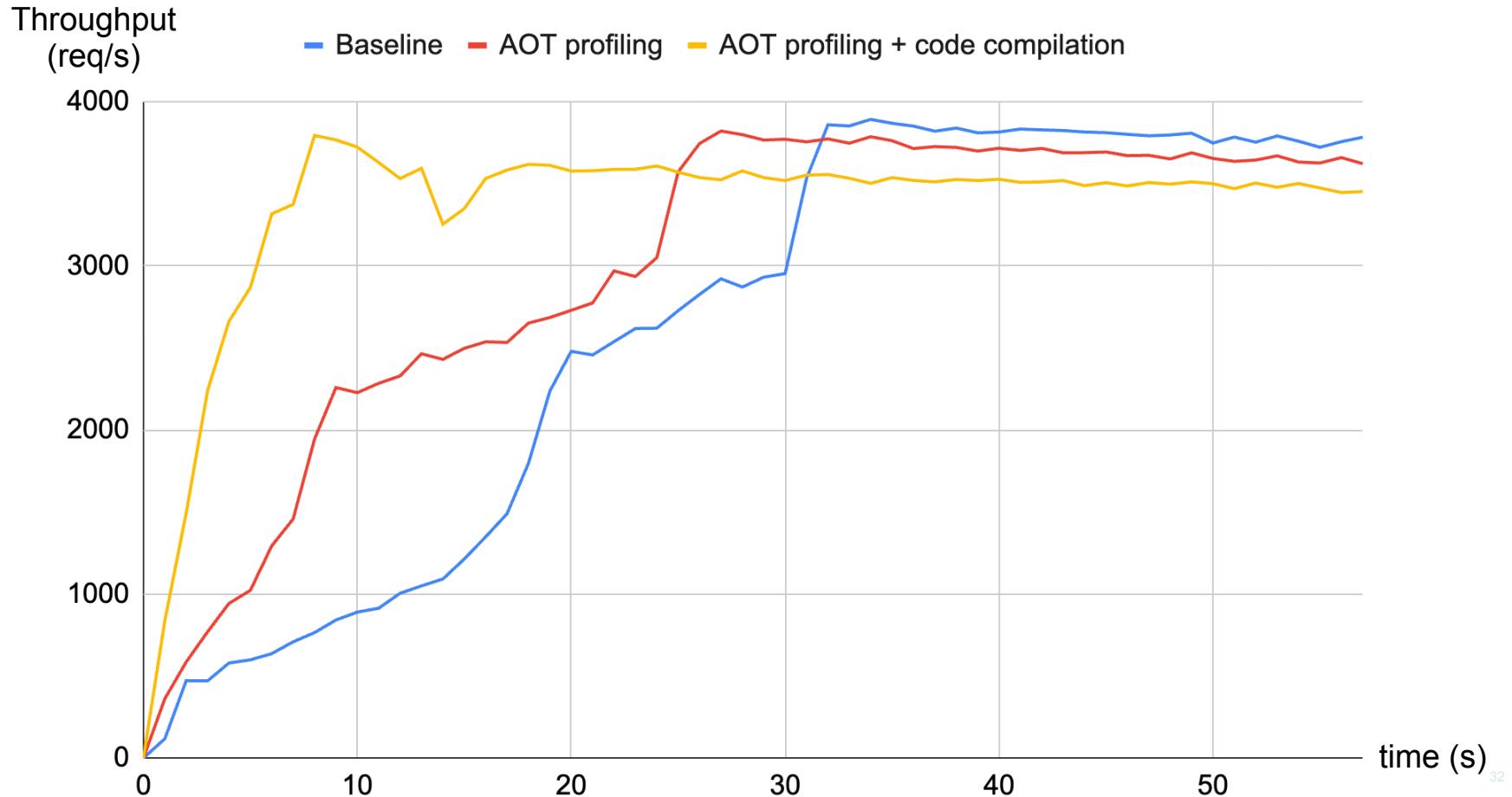
Spring Petclinic startup time (seconds)



Spring Petclinic RSS memory (MB)



Warmup with and without AOT cache



Spring AI Kotlin support



StructuredOutput.kt

```
fun structuredOutput(chatModel: OpenAiChatModel): MathReasoning {
    val outputConverter = BeanOutputConverter(MathReasoning::class.java)
    val jsonSchema = outputConverter.jsonSchema
    val prompt = Prompt(
        "how can I solve  $8x + 7 = -23$ ",
        OpenAiChatOptions.builder()
            .model(OpenAiApi.ChatModel.GPT_4_0_MINI)
            .responseFormat(ResponseFormat(ResponseFormat.Type.JSON_SCHEMA, jsonSchema))
            .build()
    )
    val response = chatModel.call(prompt)
    val content = response.result.output.text!!
    return outputConverter.convert(content)!!
}
```



MathReasoning.java

```
record MathReasoning(  
    @JsonProperty(required = true) Steps steps,  
    @JsonProperty(required = true, value = "final_answer") String finalAnswer) {  
  
    record Steps(  
        @JsonProperty(required = true) Items[] items) {  
  
        record Items(  
            @JsonProperty(required = true) String explanation,  
            @JsonProperty(required = true) String output) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```



MathReasoning.kt

```
// Kotlin 1.x
data class MathReasoning(
    val steps: Steps,
    @get:JsonProperty(value = "final_answer") val finalAnswer: String) {

    data class Steps(val items: Array<Items>) {

        data class Items(
            val explanation: String,
            val output: String)
    }
}
```



MathReasoning.kt

```
// Kotlin 2.2+ with -Xannotation-default-target=param-property
data class MathReasoning(
    val steps: Steps,
    @JsonProperty(value = "final_answer") val finalAnswer: String) {

    data class Steps(val items: Array<Items>) {

        data class Items(
            val explanation: String,
            val output: String)
    }
}
```

Home

Get started

Take Kotlin tour

▶ Kotlin overview

▶ What's new in Kotlin

▶ Kotlin evolution and roadmap

▶ Basics

▶ Concepts

▶ Data analysis

▼ Platforms

▼ JVM

Get started with Kotlin/JVM

Comparison to Java

Calling Java from Kotlin

Calling Kotlin from Java

▼ Spring

▶ Create a RESTful web service with a database using Spring Boot

Build a Kotlin app that uses Spring AI to answer questions based on documents stored in Qdrant — tutorial

Spring Framework

Documentation for Kotlin ↗

Platform... / JV... / Spri... / Build a Kotlin app that uses Spring AI to answer questions based on documents stored in Qdrant —

Build a Kotlin app that uses Spring AI to answer questions based on documents stored in Qdrant — tutorial



Edit page Last modified: 20 May 2025

In this tutorial, you'll learn how to build a Kotlin app that uses Spring AI ↗ to connect to an LLM, store documents in a vector database, and answer questions using context from those documents.

You will use the following tools during this tutorial:

- [Spring Boot](#) ↗ as the base to configure and run the web application.
- [Spring AI](#) ↗ to interact with the LLM and perform context-based retrieval.
- [IntelliJ IDEA](#) ↗ to generate the project and implement the application logic.
- [Qdrant](#) ↗ as the vector database for similarity search.
- [Docker](#) ↗ to run Qdrant locally.
- [OpenAI](#) ↗ as the LLM provider.

Build a Kotlin app that uses Spring AI to answer questions based on documents stored in Qdrant — tutorial

Before you start

Create the project

Update the project configuration

Create a controller to load and search documents

Implement an AI chat endpoint

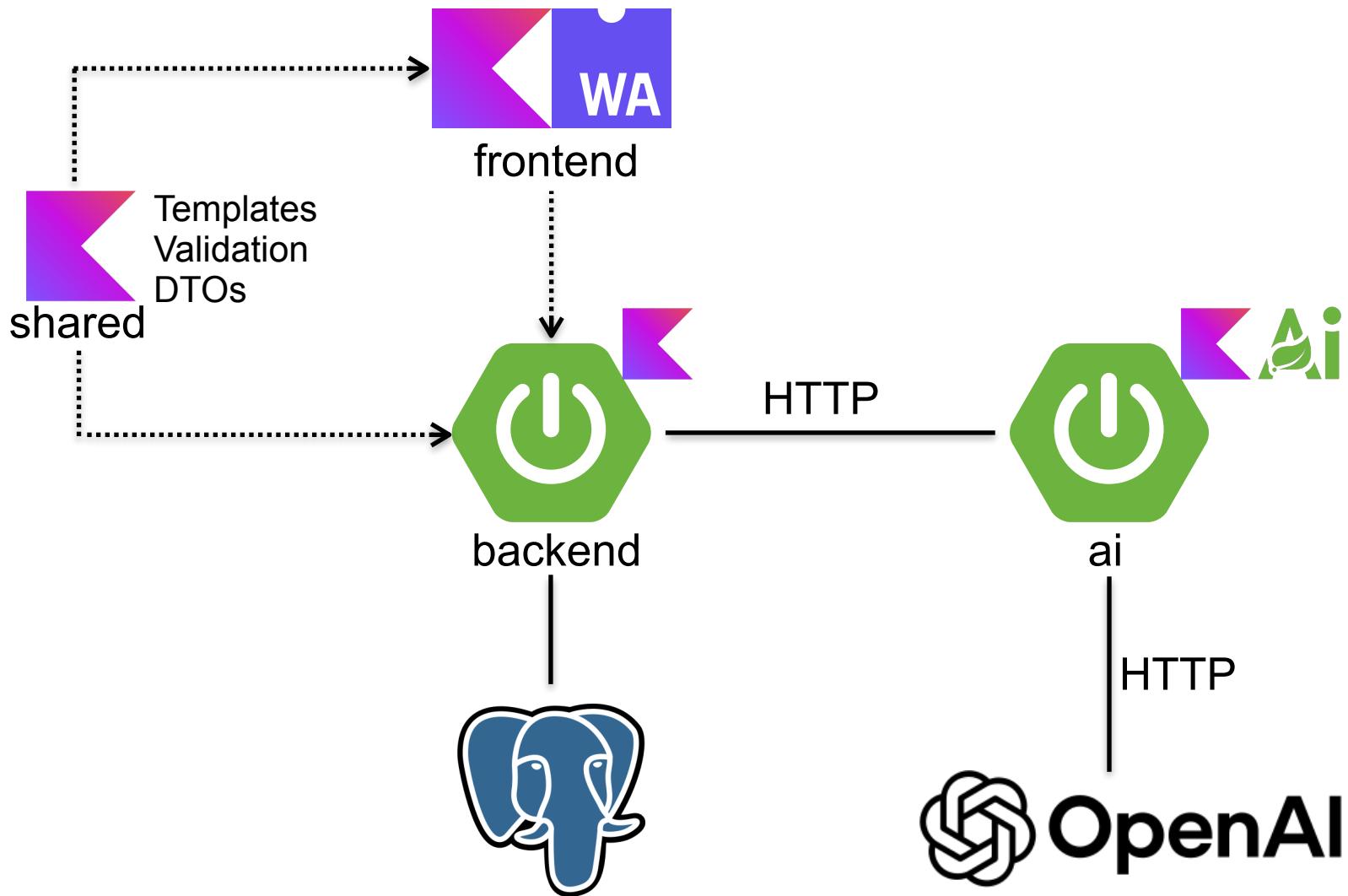


Introducing a new reference application



<https://github.com/sdeleuze/spring-petklinik>





Project

spring-petklinik ~/workspace

.gradle

.idea

.kotlin

ai

backend

build

frontend

gradle

kotlin-js-store

shared

sql

.gitignore

build.gradle.kts

docker-compose.yml

gradlew

gradlew.bat

LICENSE

README.md

settings.gradle.kts

> External Libraries

```
allprojects {  
    group = "io.spring"  
    version = "1.0.0-SNAPSHOT"  
}  
  
plugins {  
    val kotlinVersion = "2.2.0-RC"  
    kotlin("multiplatform") version kotlinVersion apply false  
    kotlin("jvm") version kotlinVersion apply false  
    kotlin("plugin.spring") version kotlinVersion apply false  
    kotlin("plugin.serialization") version kotlinVersion apply false  
}
```

Backend with Spring Boot 4 and shared code with Kotlin Multiplatform

The screenshot shows a Spring Boot project named "spring-petclinic" in an IDE. The project structure on the left includes ".gradle", ".idea", ".kotlin", "ai", "backend" (which contains "build" and "src" folders), "build" (selected), "frontend", "gradle", "kotlin-js-store", "shared", "sql", ".gitignore", "build.gradle.kts" (selected), "docker-compose.yml", "gradlew", and "gradlew.bat". The right pane displays the content of the selected "build.gradle.kts" file.

```
import org.springframework.boot.gradle.tasks.bundling.BootBuildImage

ext["spring-framework.version"] = "7.0.0-SNAPSHOT"

plugins {
    val springBootVersion = "4.0.0-SNAPSHOT"
    kotlin("jvm")
    kotlin("plugin.spring")
    kotlin("plugin.serialization")
    id("org.springframework.boot") version springBootVersion
    id("org.springframework.boot.aot") version springBootVersion
    id("io.spring.dependency-management") version "1.1.7"
}

java {
    toolchain {
        languageVersion = JavaLanguageVersion.of(24)
    }
}

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
    maven { url = uri("https://repo.spring.io/milestone") }
    maven { url = uri("https://repo.spring.io/snapshot") }
}
```

Image generator with Spring AI

The screenshot shows a dark-themed IDE interface with the following elements:

- Top Bar:** Contains tabs for "SP spring-petklinik", "main", "build.gradle.kts", "Current File", and several icons for search, refresh, and settings.
- Project Explorer:** On the left, it lists the project structure:
 - spring-petklinik** (selected)
 - .gradle
 - .idea
 - .kotlin
 - ai**
 - build (selected)
 - src
 - backend**
 - build
 - frontend**
 - gradle
 - kotlin-js-store
 - shared
 - sql
 - .gitignore
 - build.gradle.kts
 - docker-compose.yml
 - gradlew
 - gradlew.bat
 - LICENSE
- Code Editor:** The main area displays the `build.gradle.kts` file content. The code defines a Spring Boot application with dependencies on Spring Boot Starter Web, Spring AI Starter Model OpenAI, and Spring Boot Starter Test. It also configures Java toolchain to version 24 and uses Maven repositories from `repo.spring.io/milestone` and Central.
- Status Bar:** At the bottom right, there is a status bar with the number "46".



Frontend with Kotlin/Wasm

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA interface with the following details:

- Project View:** On the left, the project structure is displayed under "spring-petclinic". The "build.gradle" file is currently selected.
- Editor:** The main window displays the content of the "build.gradle.kts" file. The code uses the ExperimentalWasmDsl plugin to configure a multiplatform project with a browser target and source sets for WasmJS.

```
@file:OptIn(ExperimentalWasmDsl::class)

import org.jetbrains.kotlin.gradle.ExperimentalWasmDsl

plugins {
    kotlin("multiplatform")
    kotlin("plugin.serialization")
}

repositories {
    mavenCentral()
}

kotlin {
    wasmJs {
        browser()
        binaries.executable()
    }
}

sourceSets {
    wasmJsMain {
        dependencies {
            implementation(project(":shared"))
            implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-serialization-json")
            implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-browser:0.3")
        }
    }
}
```

Call for action: first class Compose HTML support

Kotlin/Wasm target

Client or Server rendering

Footprint optimization

Hot reloading



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) and the file name "ComposeHTML.kt". The code itself is written in Kotlin and uses the Compose API to create a UI. It includes a main function that renders a composable root element with a Button and a Text component. A remember block is used to manage the state of a mutable string. A TextArea component is used to allow user input, with its value being updated via an onInput event. A Span component is used to display the typed text. The code is well-structured with proper indentation and comments.

```
fun main() {
    renderComposable(rootElementId = "root") {
        Button(
            attrs = {
                onClick { e ->
                    println("button clicked at ${e.movementX}, ${e.movementY}")
                }
            }
        ) {
            Text("Button")
        }
        val text = remember { mutableStateOf("") }
        TextArea(
            value = text.value,
            attrs = {
                onInput {
                    text.value = it.value
                }
            }
        )
        Span {
            Text("Typed text = ${text.value}")
        }
    }
}
```



**Spring Boot 4.0
to be released in November**

Thank you

<https://seb.deleuze.fr/>

<https://github.com/sdeleuze/spring-petklinik>



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