

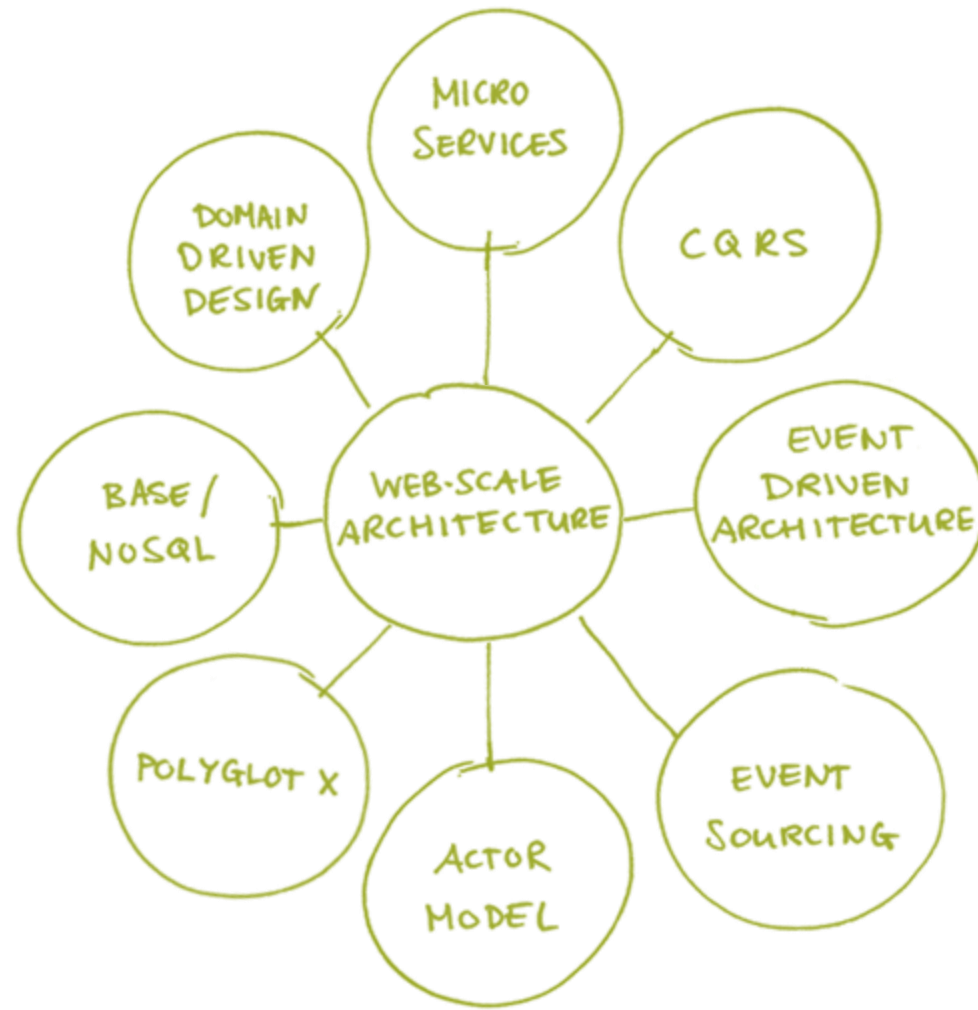


# Web-scale architecture

All cool stuff!

# Recap







# Four Event-driven architectures



# ▲ Four forms of event-driven architectures

- Event notification
- Event-carried State Transfer
- Event Sourcing
- CQRS

-Martin Fowler (GOTO 2017; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=STKCRSUsyP0>)  
<https://martinfowler.com/articles/201701-event-driven.html>



# ▲ Event notification

(something has changed)

- + decouple receiver from sender
- no statement of overall behavior



# ▲ Event-carried state transfer

(this particular thing has changed)

- + Even more decoupling
- + reduced load on supplier
- replicated data
- eventually consistency





## ▲ Event sourcing

- + Audit
  - + Debugging
  - + Historic state
  - + Alternative state
  - + Memory Image
- Unfamiliar
  - External systems
  - Event Schema (changes)
  - identifiers
  - Asynchrony?
  - Versioning?



# ▲ CQRS

- Martin Fowler says: do not use this much





# Autonomy over Authority

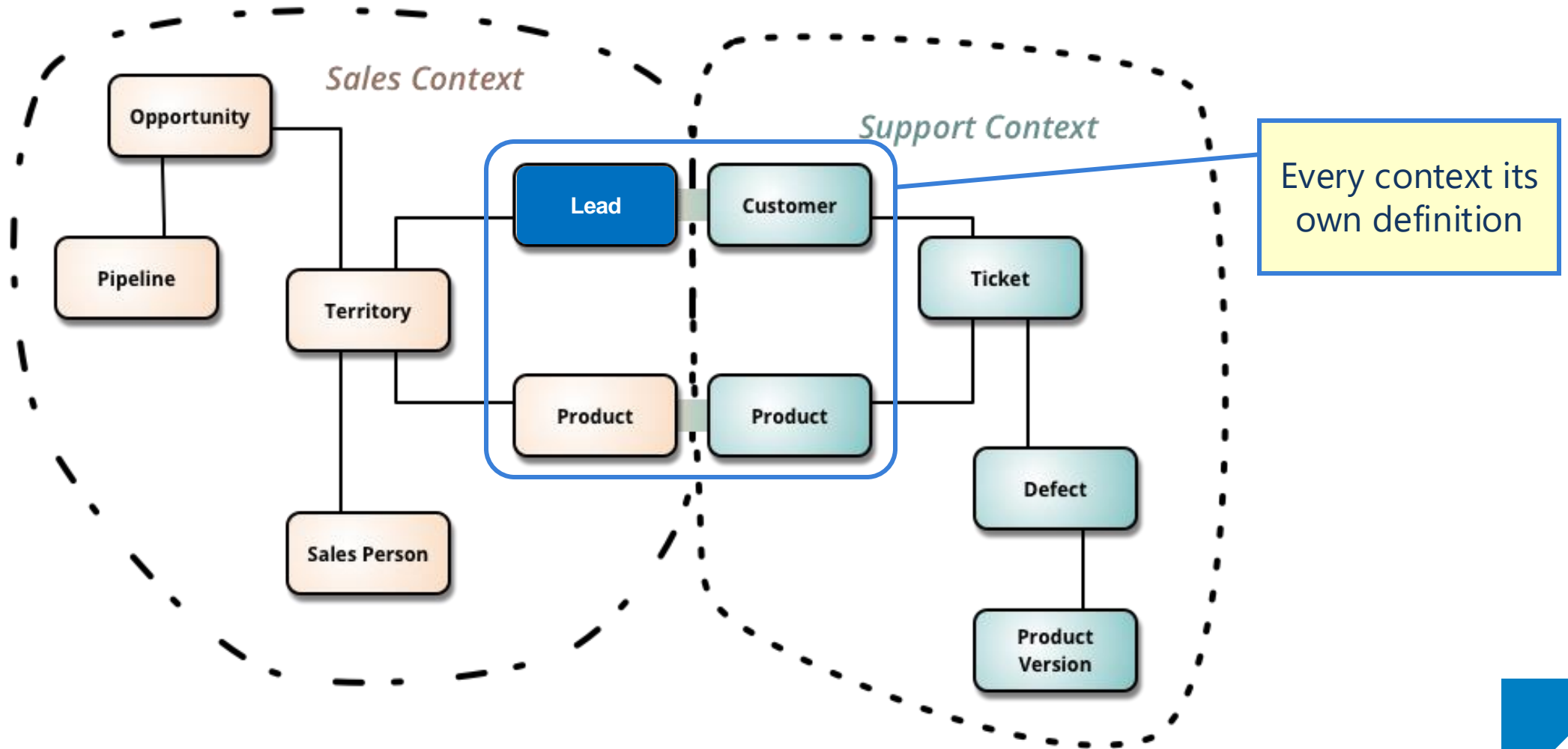


# ▲ Autonomy over Authority

- **Sharing data** between BCs / services is not evil (if done right!)
- An autonomous service and team can **deliver more value**
- Can drastically **reduce chatty service-interactions**
- Can drastically improve **availability**
- Can improve **cloud readiness**
- Can be used for **BI / Reporting**



# ▲ "Local" domain-model definition per context



# Autonomy over Authority

## Customer Management

### CustomerRegistered

```
string CustomerId;  
string Name;  
string Address;  
string PostalCode;  
string City;  
string TelephoneNumber;  
string EmailAddress;
```

## Workshop Management

### CustomerRegistered

```
string CustomerId;  
string Name;  
string TelephoneNumber;
```

## Notifications

### CustomerRegistered

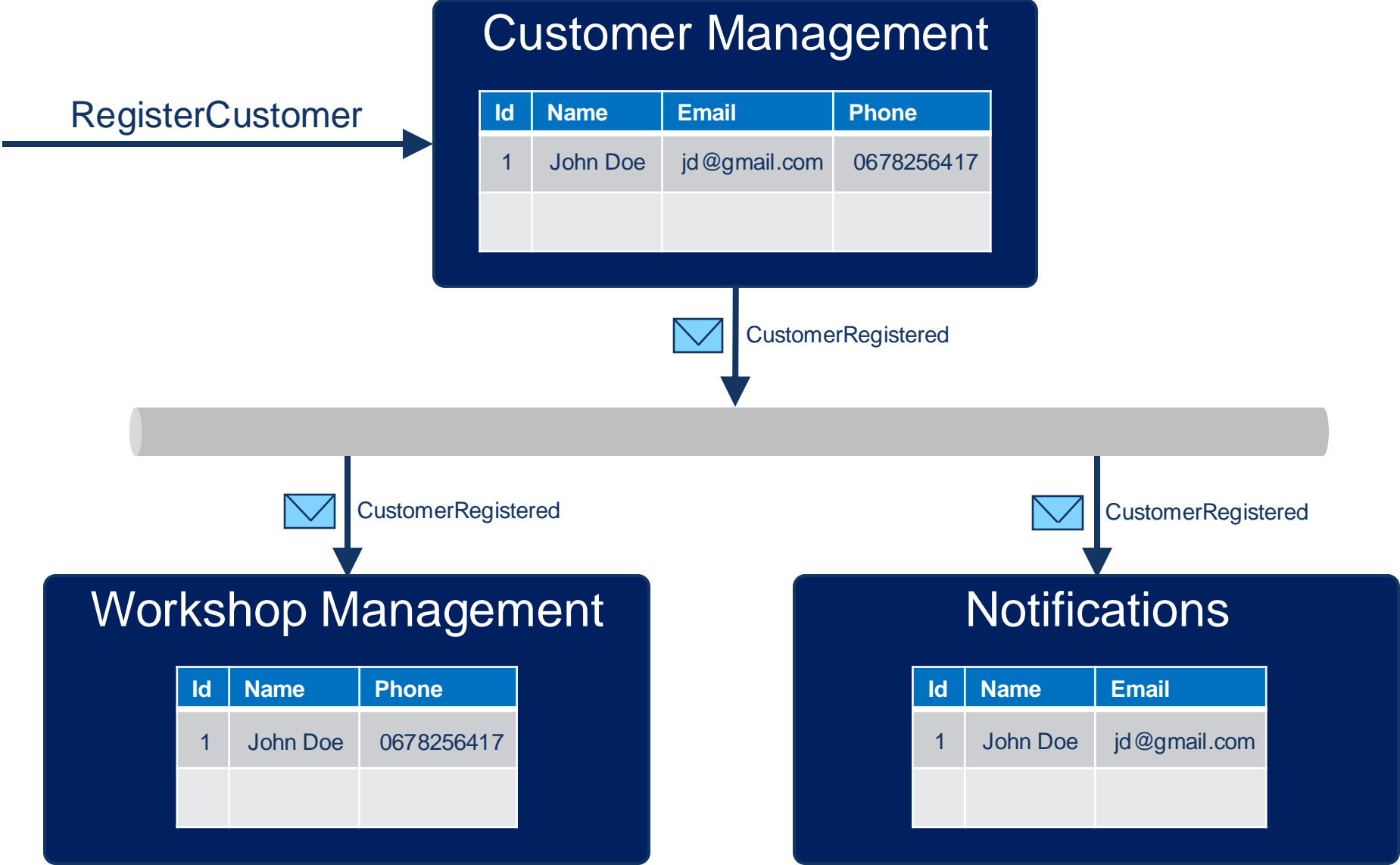
```
string CustomerId;  
string Name;  
string EmailAddress;
```

## Invoicing

### CustomerRegistered

```
string CustomerId;  
string Name;  
string Address;  
string PostalCode;  
string City;
```

# Autonomy over Authority



# ▲ Autonomy over Authority principles

- **Less == more!**
- Shared data is always a **read-only cache**
- Make sure you know the **maximum staleness-period** of the data
- Share data using **ETL or Events** (or both)
- Make sure you can **detect and handle missed events**





# Eventual consistency





# ▲ Eventual Consistency

- For distributed systems the **CAP theorem** applies
- **C**onsistency
  - All nodes in the system see the same data at a certain moment in time
- **A**vailability
  - A node will always return a useful response (no exception or time-out)
- **P**artition Tolerance
  - The system gracefully handles broken connection between nodes in a system (network failure / crash / ...)

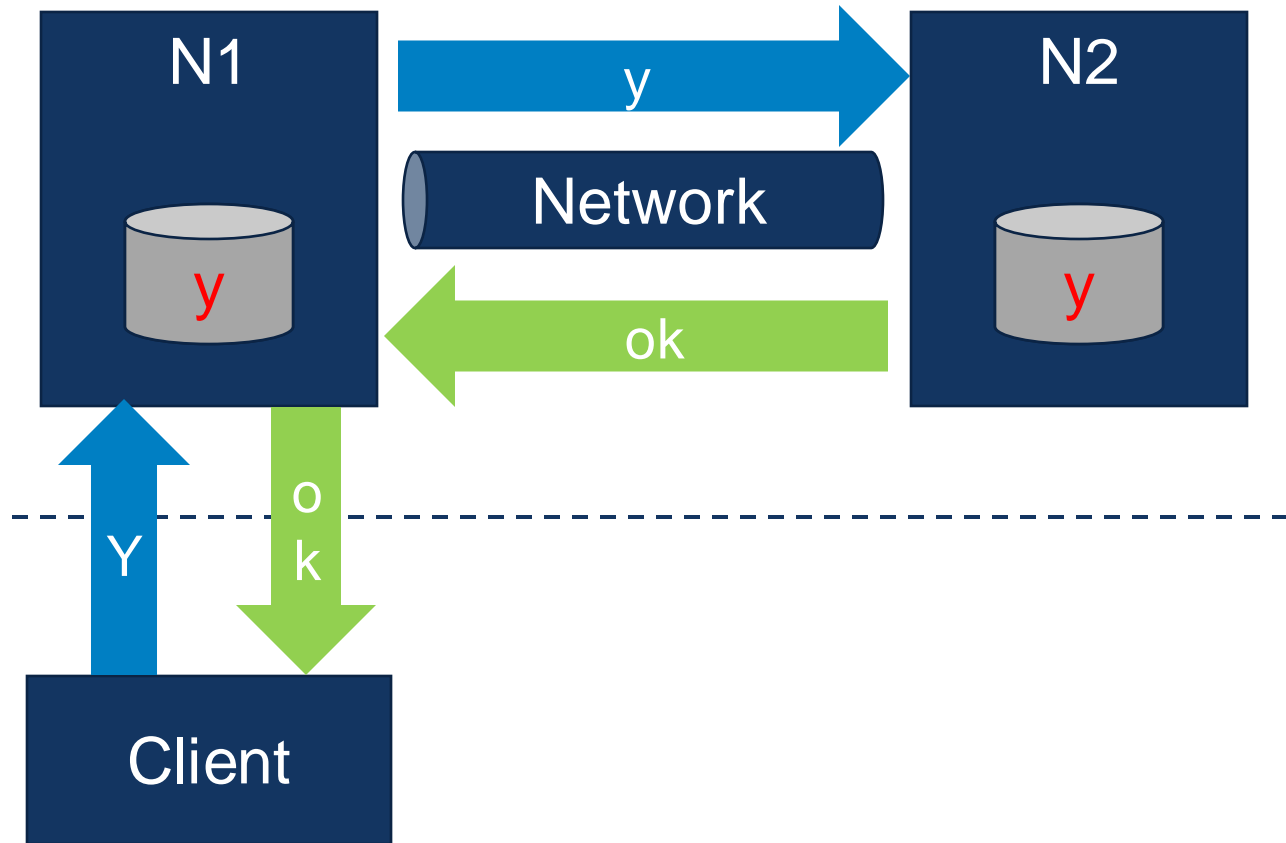


# ▲ CAP theorem

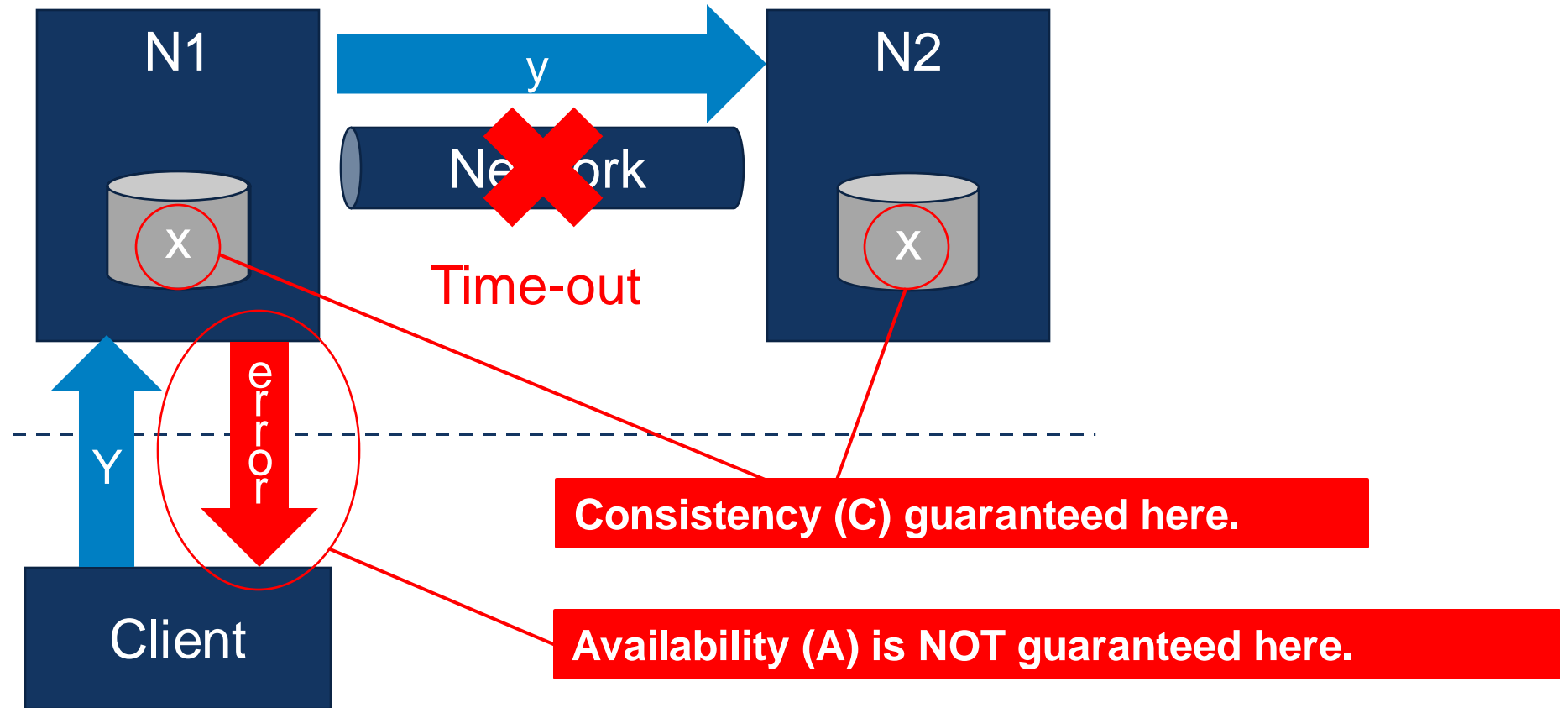
- According to the CAP theorem, in a distributed system its only possible to adhere to two conditions at the same time - not to all three
- Since networks are not reliable by nature, we **MUST** be “partition tolerant” (**P**)
- So we need to choose for either consistency (**C + P**) or availability (**A + P**)



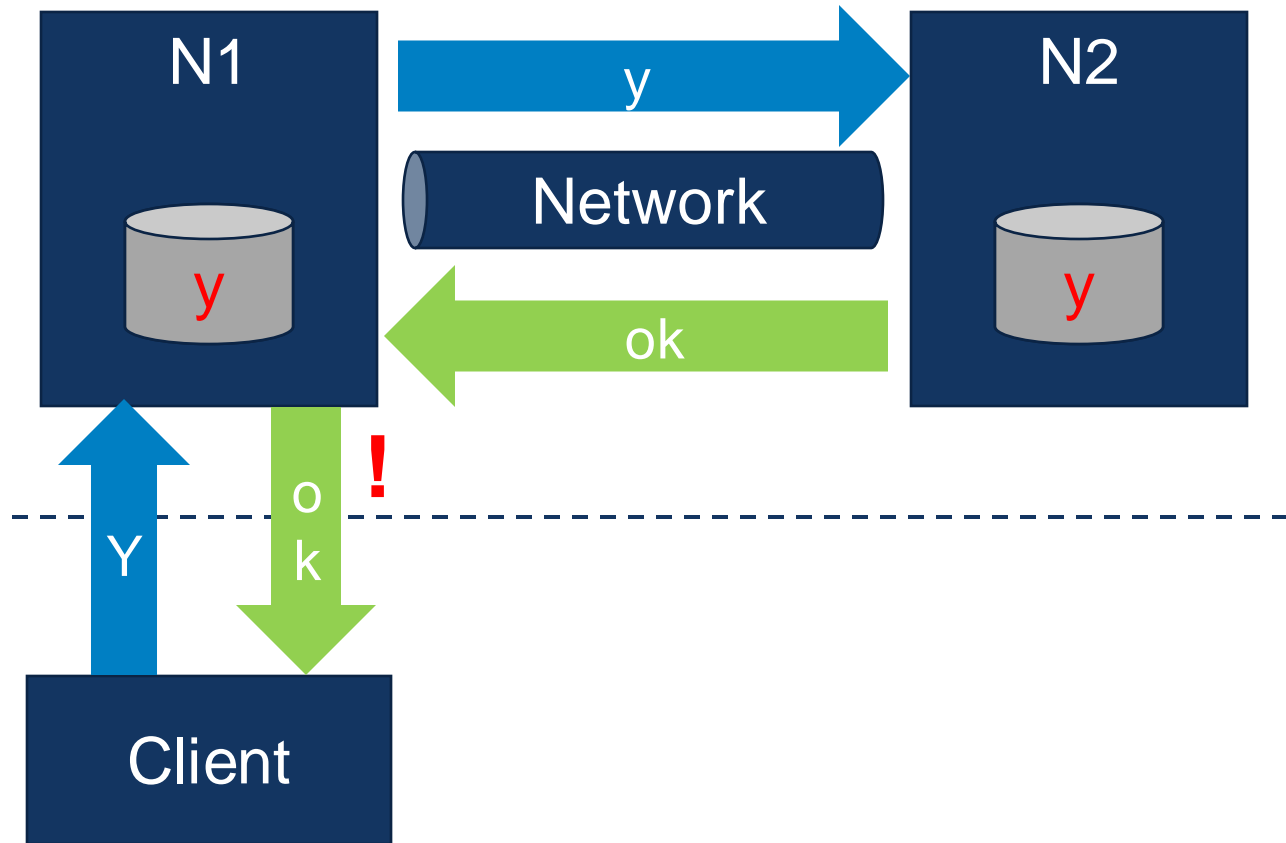
# Consistency



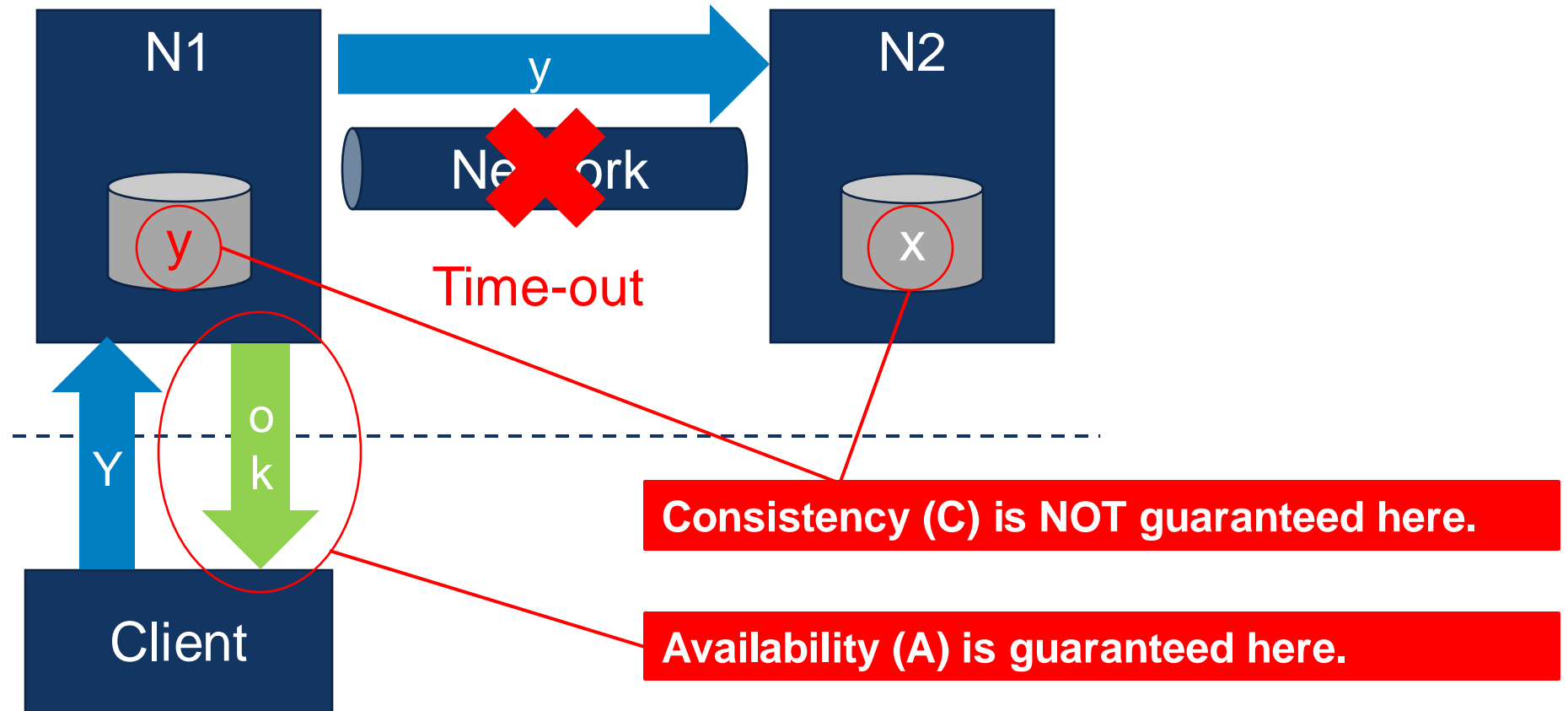
# Consistency



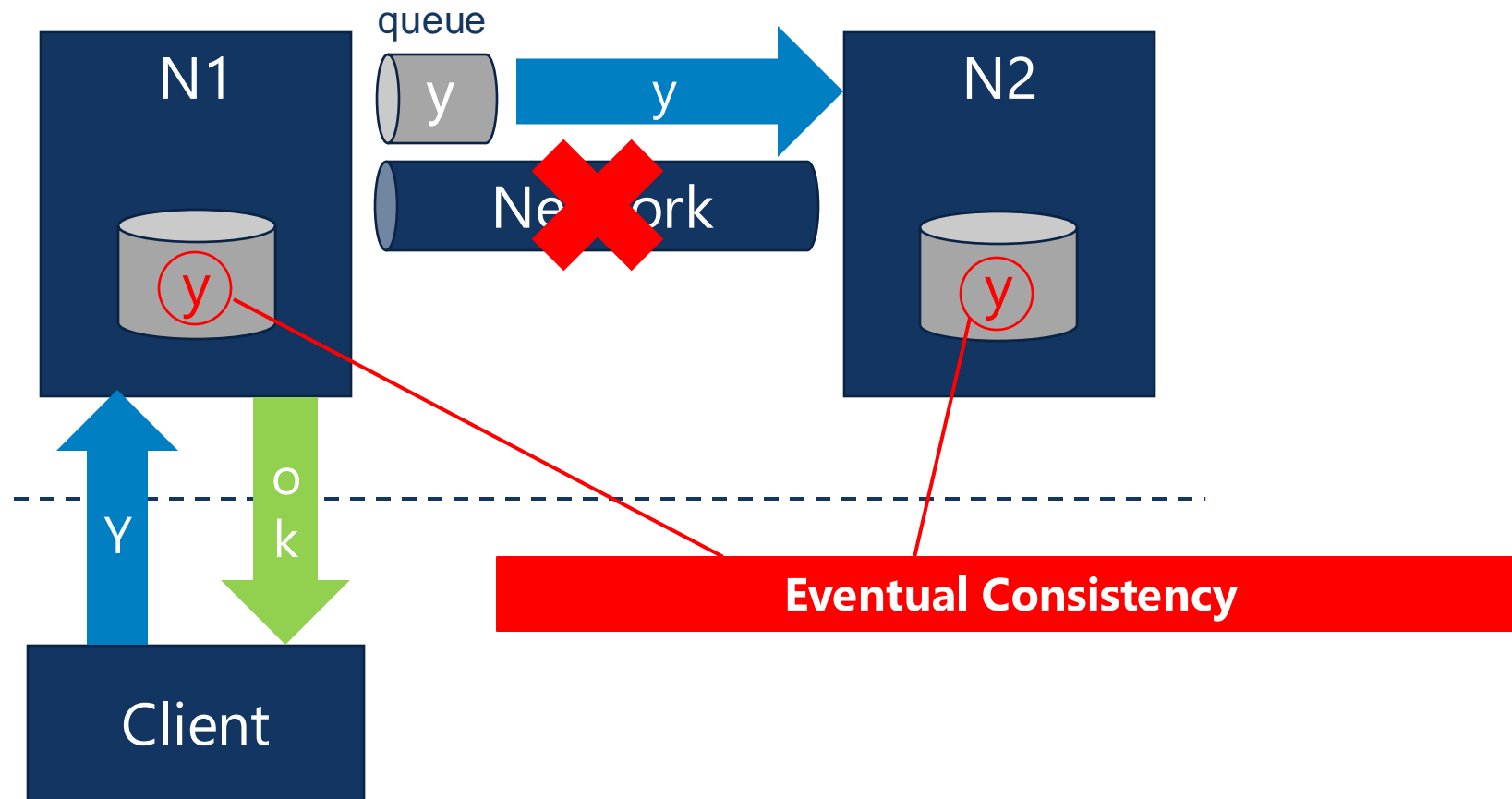
# Availability



# Availability



# Availability + Eventual Consistency



# ▲ Eventual Consistency

- EC is often not easily accepted
  - “And what about “ACID” and 2PC?”
- Yet, in the “real” world almost every process is EC
  - Consider whether you really need full consistency when automating business processes
  - Users tend to “get” EC a lot better than we think
  - EC can save you a lot of complexity and trouble (and \$)
  - Compensating actions vs. 2PC







# CQRS

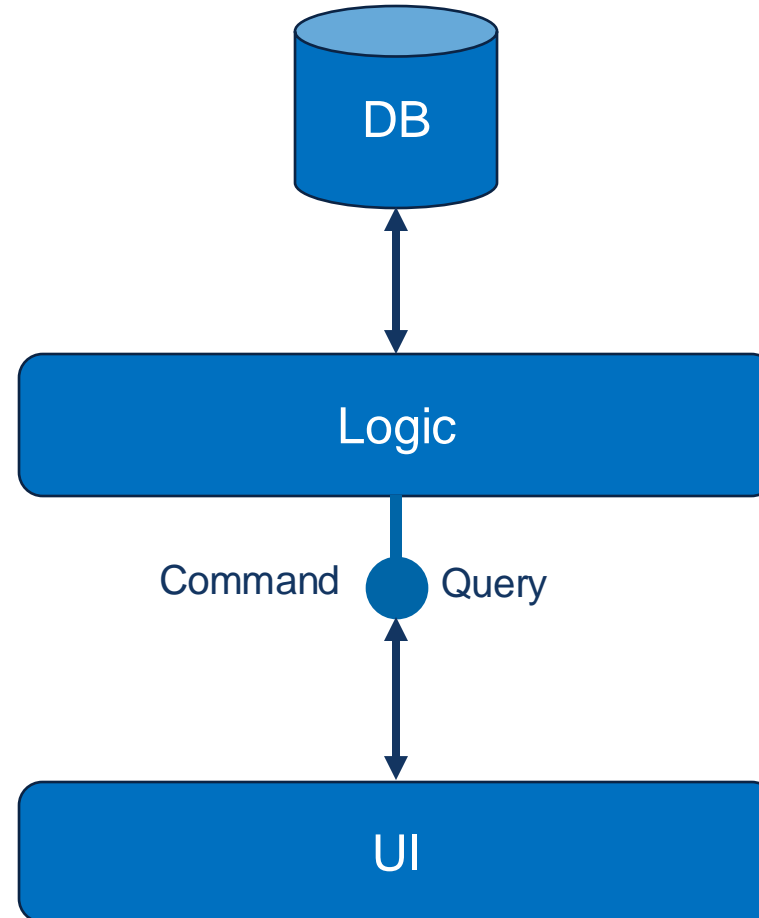


# ▲ CQRS

- Command Query Responsibility Segregation
- Pattern that embodies separating updates and queries in a system
  - Scale the update and query parts independently
  - Decreases coupling between systems
  - Enables a task oriented approach for your system (commands)

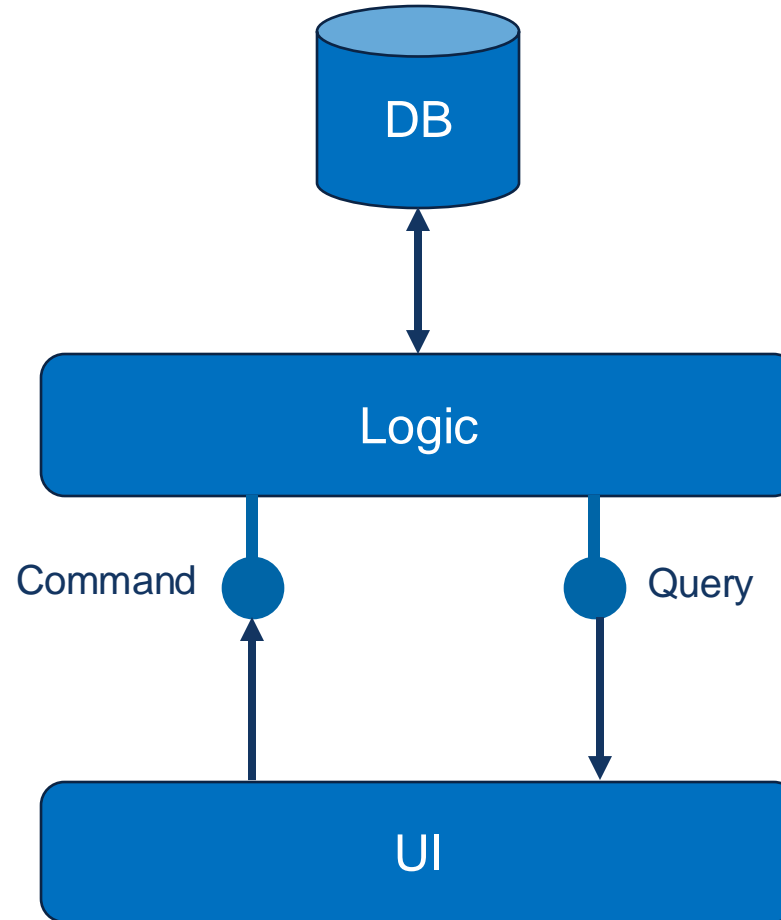
## Evolution from SOA to CQRS

### Traditional Architecture

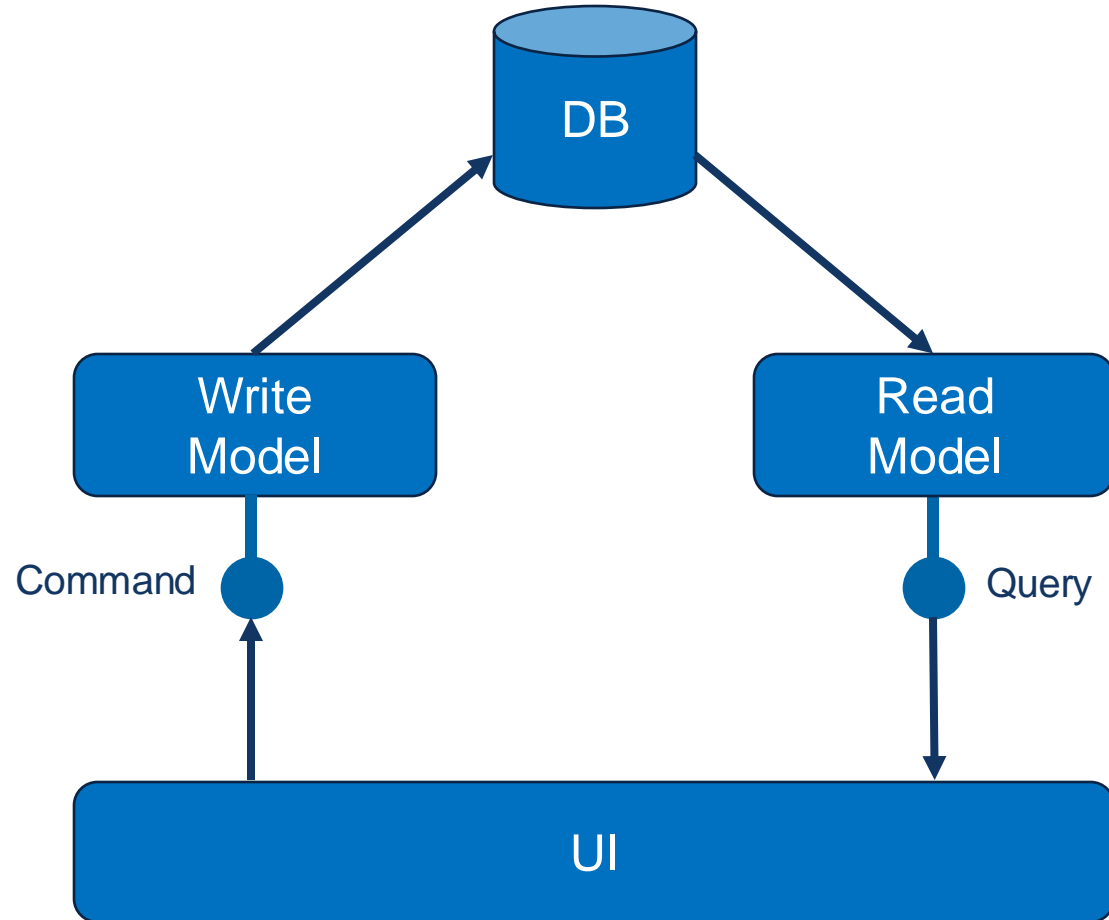


# Evolution from SOA to CQRS

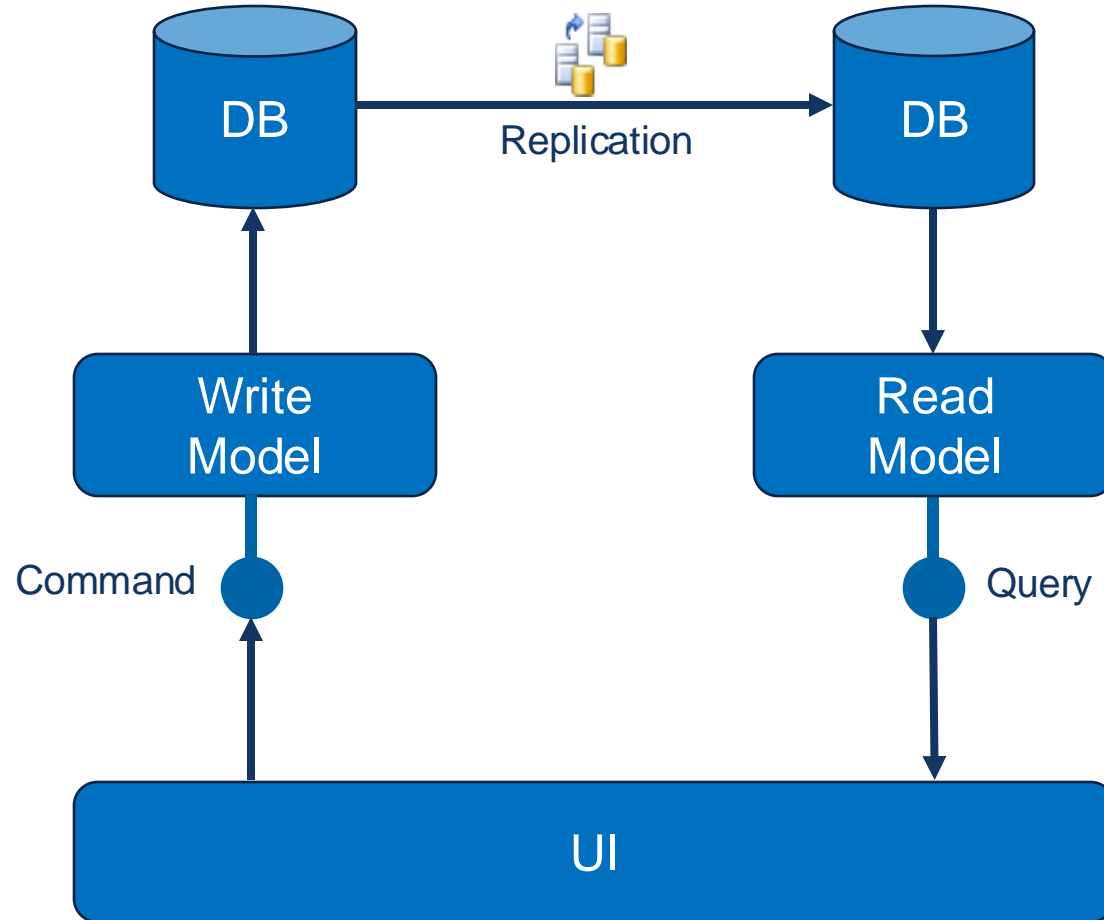
**CQS**



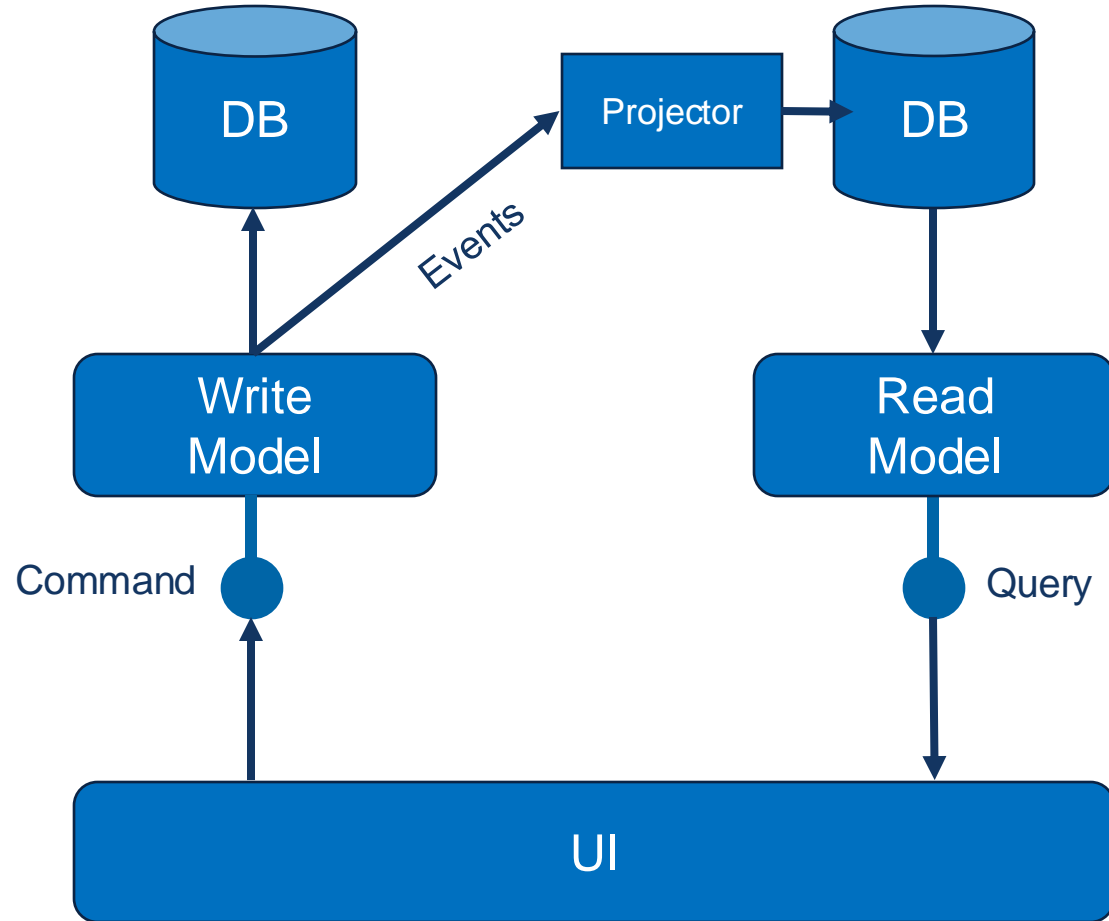
# CQRS



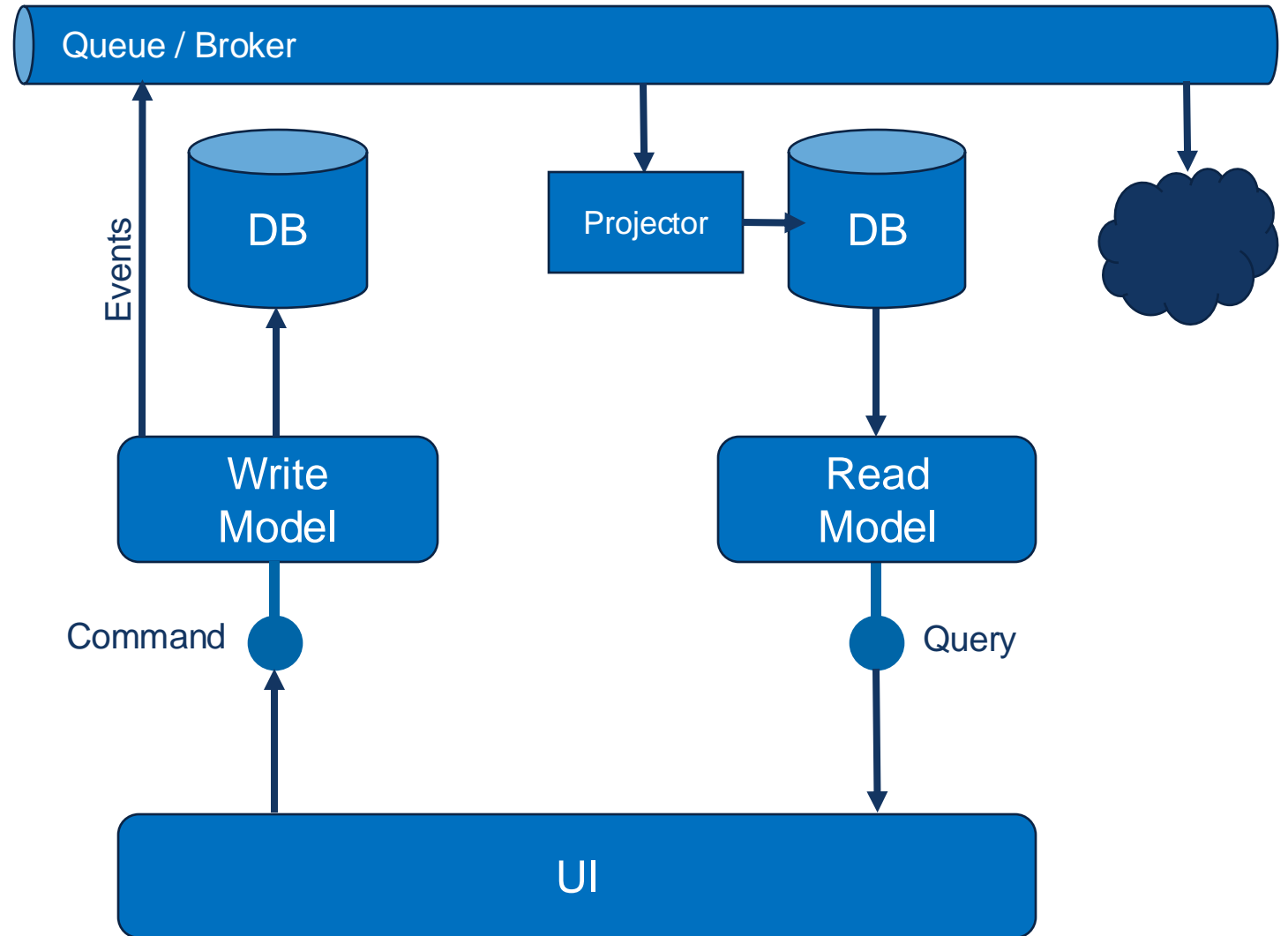
# CQRS



# CQRS



# CQRS

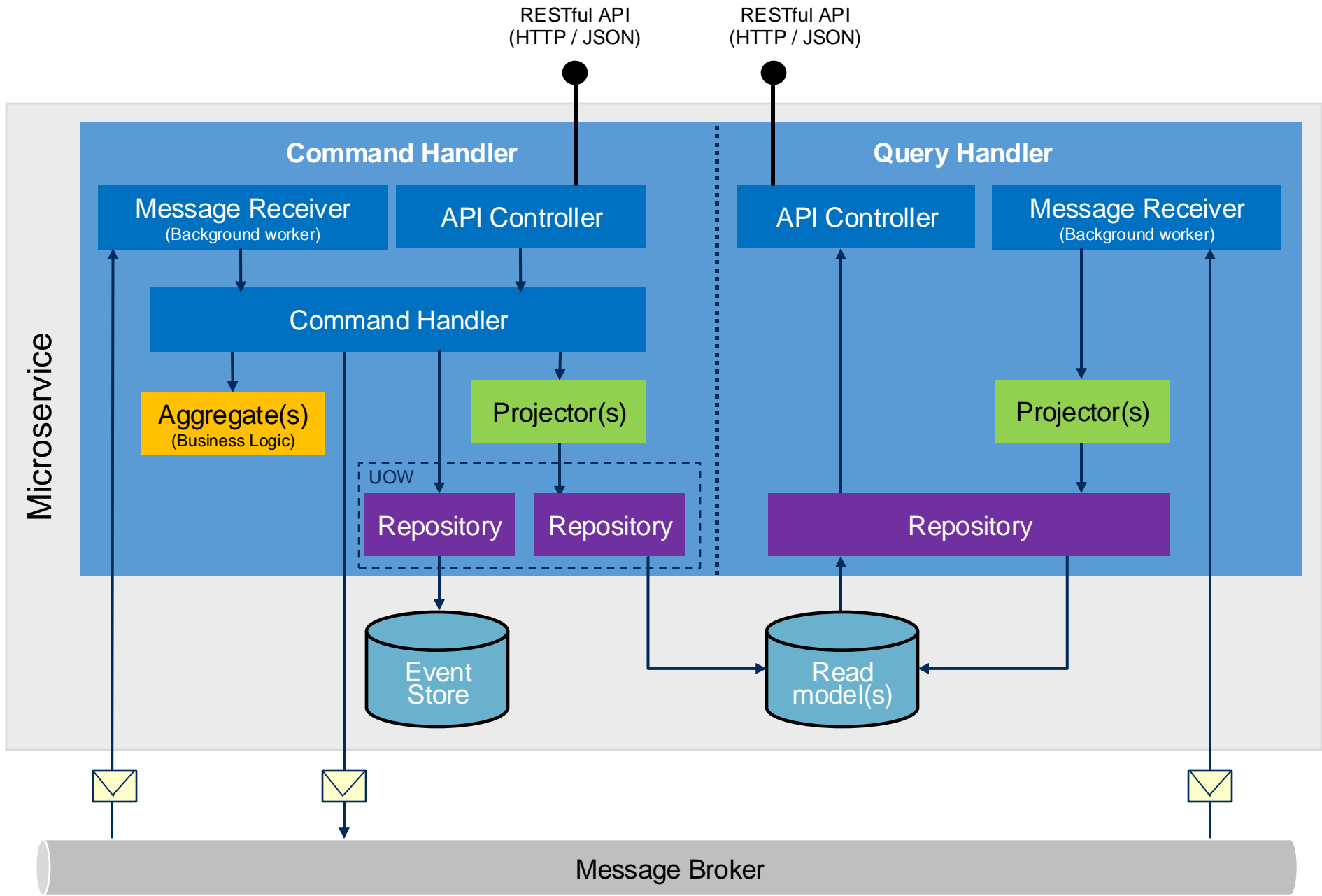




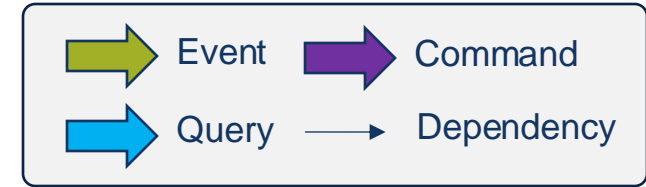
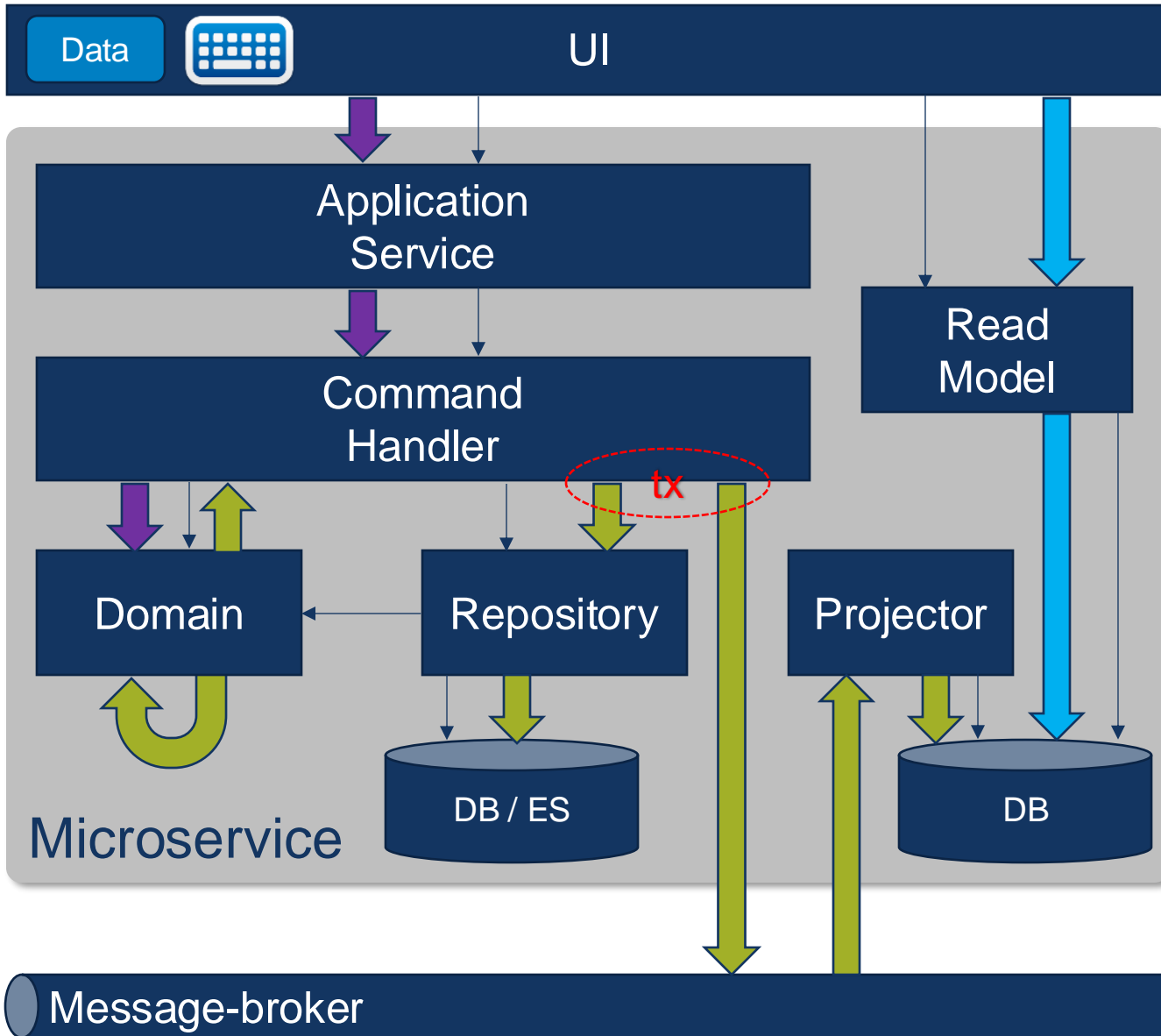
# ▲ CQRS - Commands & Events

- Commands are the things that need to be executed
  - Must state business intent
    - › So not “UpdateInventory” but “CheckoutItem”
  - Always in the form <Verb><Noun>
  - Can fail (because of business rule / invariants checks)
- Events are things that have happened
  - Always in the form <Noun><Verb (past tense)>
    - › CustomerRegistered, ItemCheckedOut, AccountClosed, ...

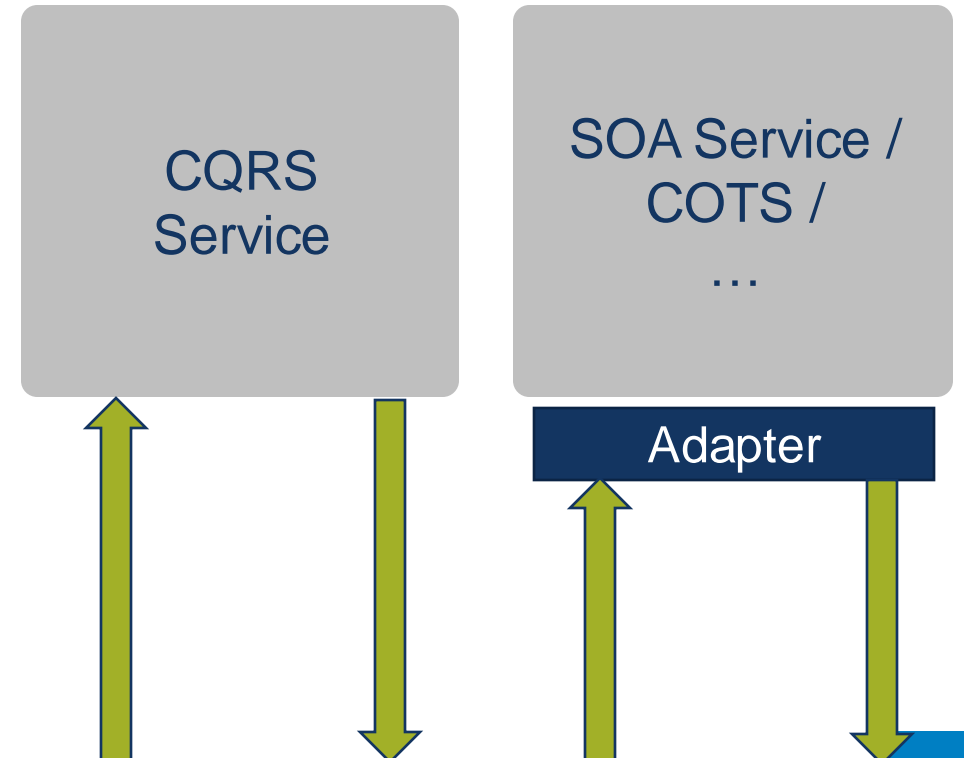




# CQRS - under the covers



## Other domains / systems



# ▲ CQRS - CRUD vs. Task Based

## CRUD

First name

Last name

Street

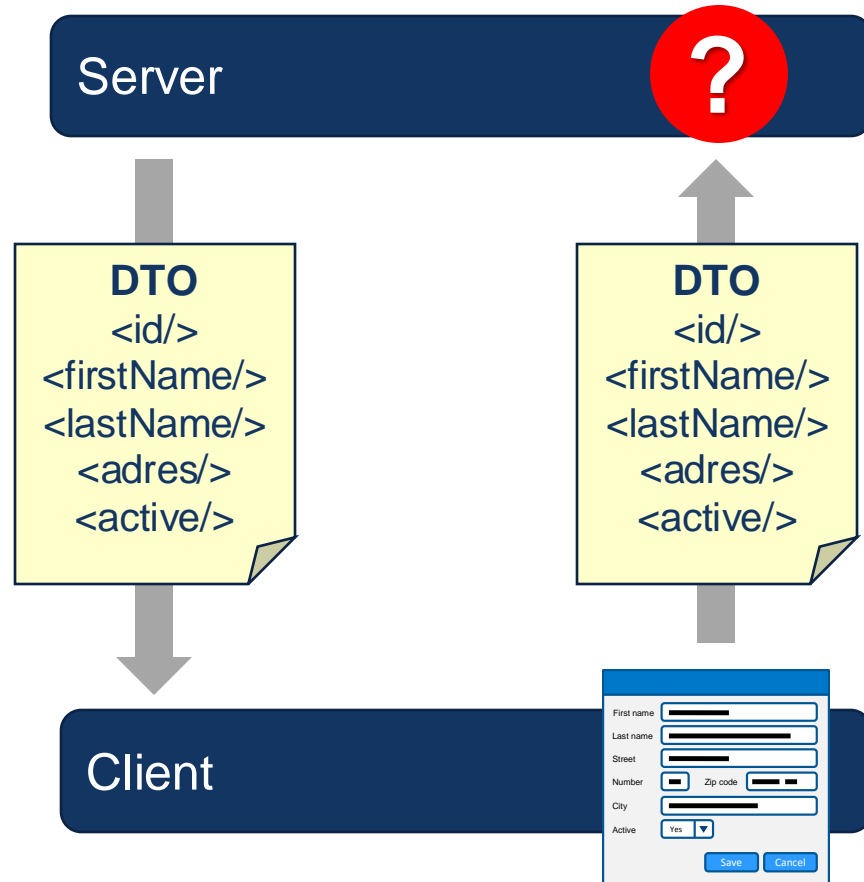
Number  Zip code

City

Active  ▼



# ▲ CQRS - CRUD vs. Task Based

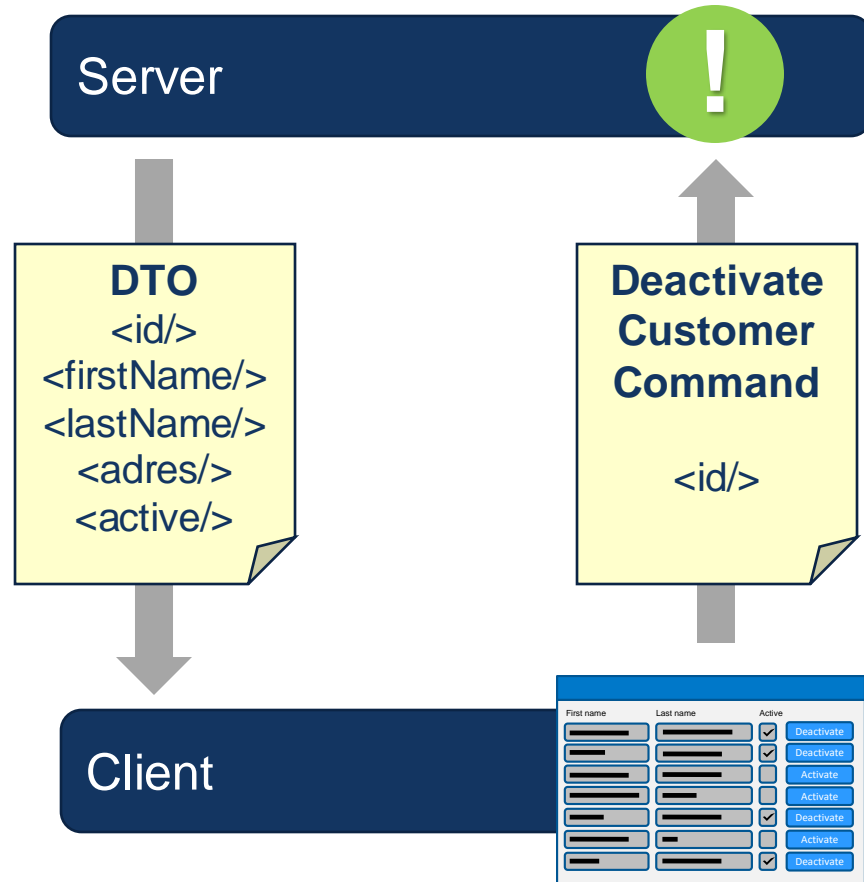


# ▲ CQRS - CRUD vs. Task Based

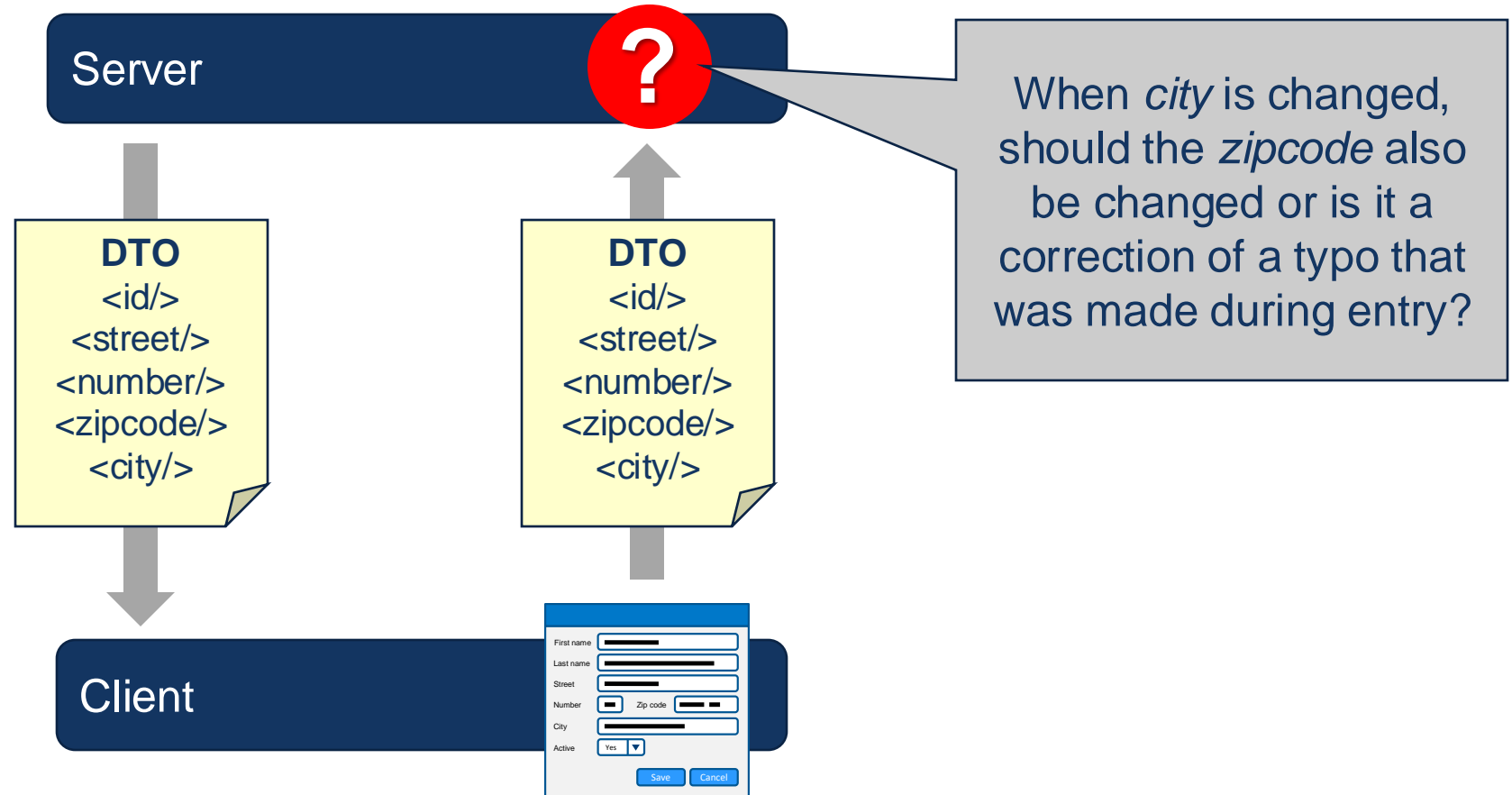
Task oriented			
First name	Last name	Active	
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deactivate
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deactivate
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deactivate



# ▲ CQRS - CRUD vs. Task Based

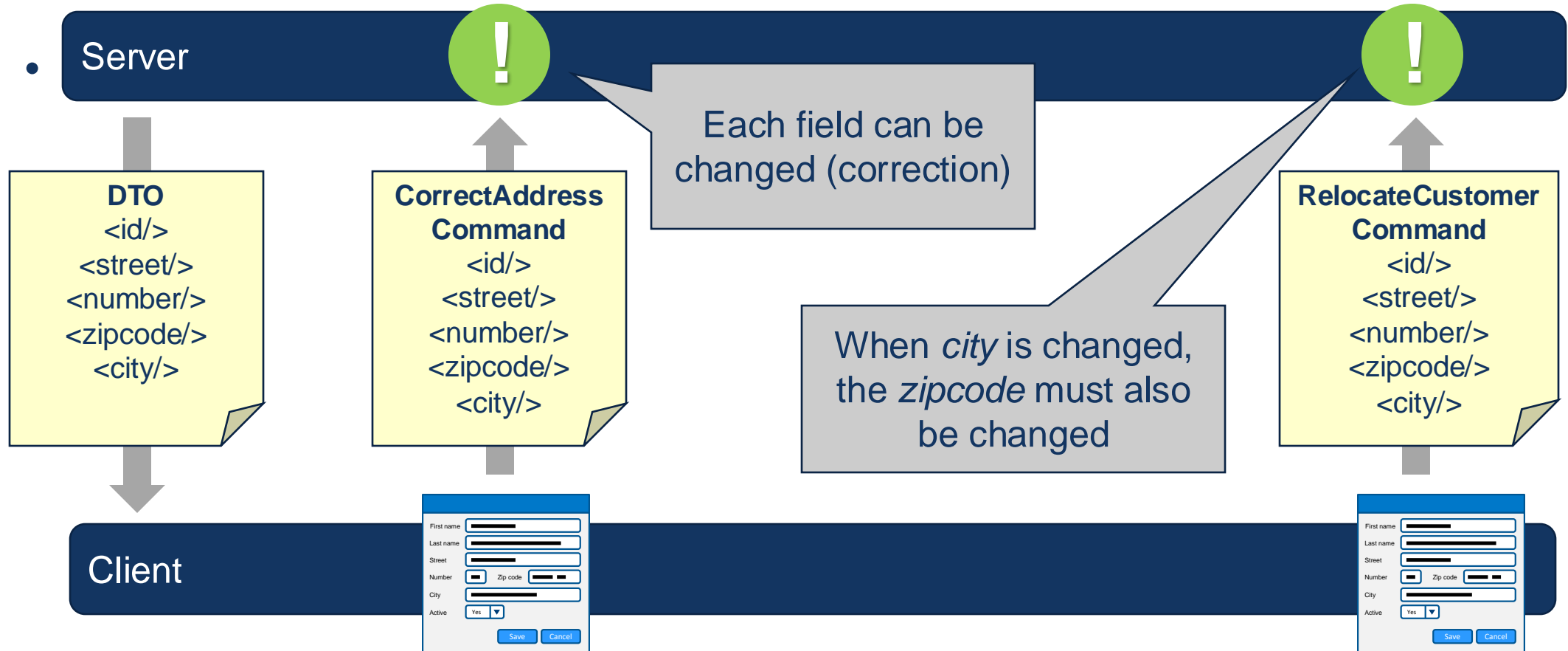


# ▲ CQRS - Business Intent





# ▲ CQRS - Business Intent



# ▲ Command-handling

- Handling a command is a 2 phase process:
  - Check phase
    - › Check all invariants and business-rules to make sure the command can be executed
    - › External resources or services can be called in this phase
  - Execution phase
    - › Update the state of the domain
    - › Events are published
- This separation paves the way for Event Sourcing





# Event Sourcing

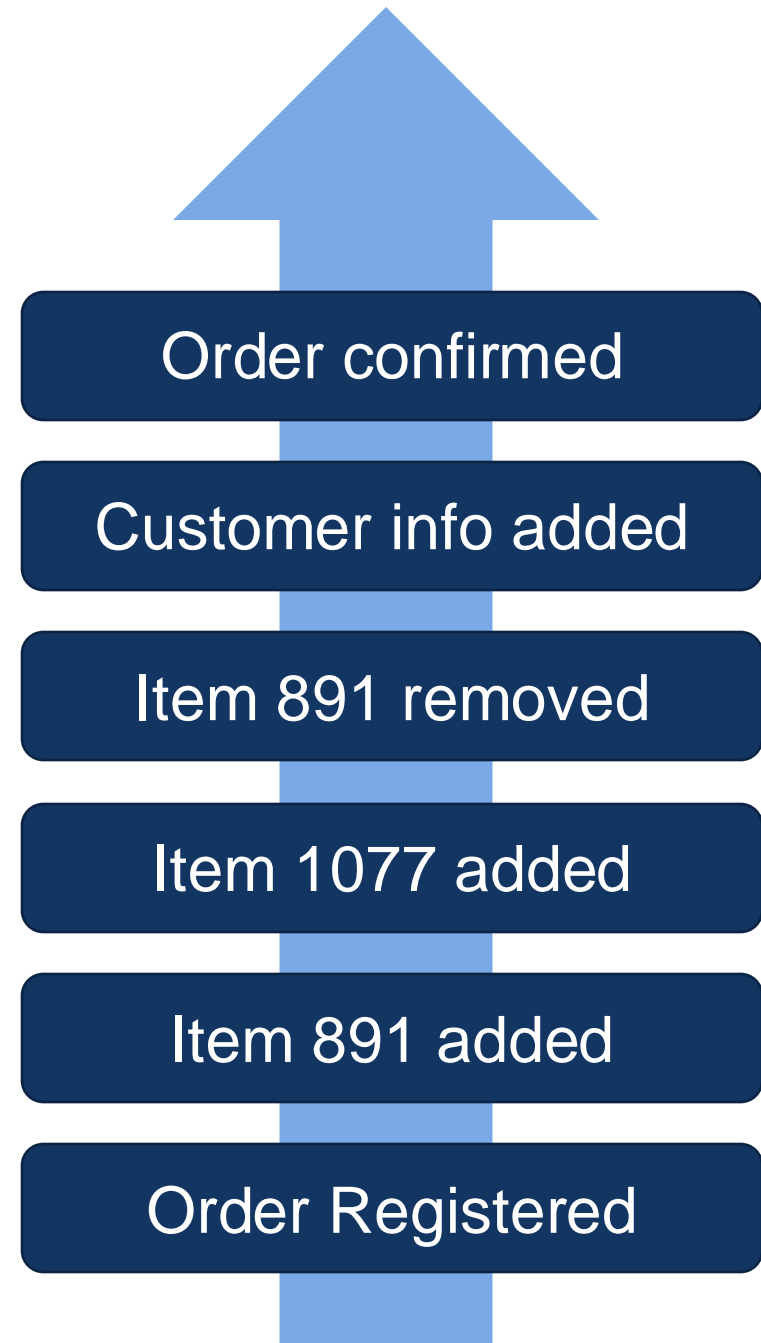
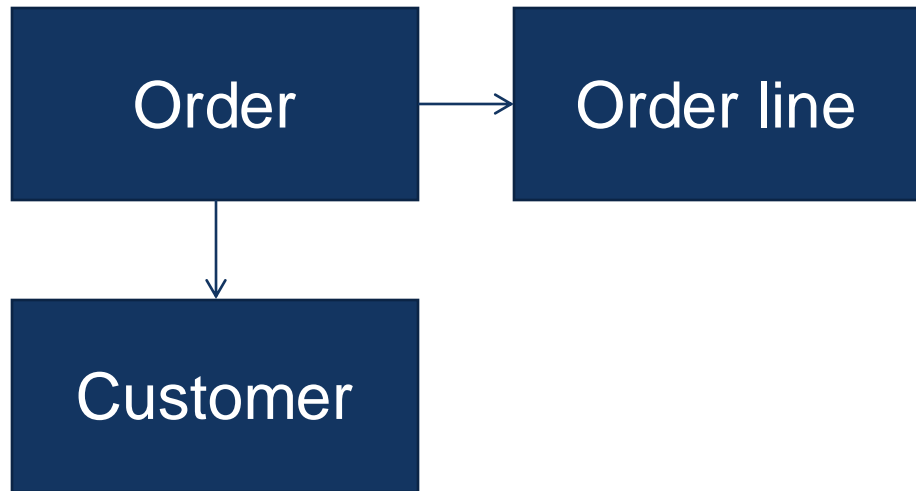


# ▲ Event-sourcing

- Event-sourcing is an alternative way of persisting the state of your domain-objects
- Not normalized in an RDBMS, but as an immutable list of events that have occurred over time



## Event-sourcing



# ▲ Event-sourcing

- Events are immutable and new events only be appended (not be inserted in between)
  - Think accountant's ledger
  - Appending "Correction" events are allowed
- Snapshots can be used to boost performance
  - Only when absolutely necessary
  - Splitting up the domain can eliminate the need for snapshots



# ▲ Why event-sourcing?

- Append only, so super fast (no locking etc.)
- Ability to completely rebuild the state based on event history
- Ability to analyze behavior that occurred in the past
  - Audit log for free
- State can be built-up by issuing events
  - Simplifies automated testing
- Ability to apply changes in retrospect



# Changes in retrospect

Date	Event	Amount	Total (calculated)
28-08-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 16,50	€ 1.666,17
01-08-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.649,67
28-07-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 14,85	€ 1.499,67
01-07-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.484,82
28-06-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 13,22	€ 1.334,82
01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
01-05-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.160,00
28-04-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 10,00	€ 1.010,00
01-04-2017	Payment received	€ 1.000,00	€ 1.000,00
		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

- Premium is collected every 1st of the month
- Interest is payed out every 28th of the month





Date	Event	Amount	Total (calculated)
28-08-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 16,50	€ 1.666,17
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		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

29-08-2017: Process an additional payment  
of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017



29-08-2017: Process an additional payment of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017

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		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

### In memory

Date	Event	Amount	Total
01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
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01-04-2017	Payment received	€ 1.000,00	€ 1.000,00
		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

replay

29-08-2017: Process an additional payment  
of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017

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01-04-2017	Payment received	€ 1.000,00	€ 1.000,00
		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

### In memory

Date	Event	Amount	Total
11-06-2017	Payment received	€ 500,00	€ 1.821,60
01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
01-05-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.160,00
28-04-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 10,00	€ 1.010,00
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replay

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		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

## In memory

Date	Event	Amount	Total
28-08-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 21,60	€ 2.181,32
01-08-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 2.159,72
28-07-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 19,90	€ 2.009,72
01-07-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.989,82
28-06-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 18,22	€ 1.839,82
11-06-2017	Payment received	€ 500,00	€ 1.821,60
01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
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		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

replay

29-08-2017: Process an additional payment  
of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017

Difference: € 515,15  
(€ 500,- payment + € 15,15 interest)

### In memory

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		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

29-08-2017: Process an additional payment  
of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017

Date	Event	Amount	Total (calculated)
29-08-2017	Retro Payment 11-06	€ 500,00	€ 2.166,17
28-08-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 16,50	€ 1.666,17
01-08-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.649,67
28-07-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 14,85	€ 1.499,67
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01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
01-05-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.160,00
28-04-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 10,00	€ 1.010,00
01-04-2017	Payment received	€ 1.000,00	€ 1.000,00
		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

29-08-2017: Process an additional payment  
of € 500,- payed on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2017

Date	Event	Amount	Total (calculated)
28-09-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 23,31	€ 2.354,63
01-09-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 2.331,32
29-08-2017	Retro Correction 11-06	€ 15,15	€ 2.181,32
29-08-2017	Retro Payment 11-06	€ 500,00	€ 2.166,17
28-08-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 16,50	€ 1.666,17
01-08-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.649,67
28-07-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 14,85	€ 1.499,67
01-07-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.484,82
28-06-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 13,22	€ 1.334,82
01-06-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.321,60
28-05-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 11,60	€ 1.171,60
01-05-2017	Premium received	€ 150,00	€ 1.160,00
28-04-2017	1% Interest payed out	€ 10,00	€ 1.010,00
01-04-2017	Payment received	€ 1.000,00	€ 1.000,00
		€	€
01-04-2017	Account opened	-	-

# ▲ Event-sourcing

- Several ES products are available
- Evaluate your needs before adopting a product
  - When only persistence of events is needed, custom built is fine
  - When you need projections / aggregations / complex event processing on events, a product can be more cost effective





- Optimizing code for Event Sourcing
- Database
- Optimistic Concurrency



# ▲ Optimizing code for Event Sourcing

- **Performing an operation by Replaying an event**

```
public void PlanMaintenanceJob(PlanMaintenanceJob command)
{
    // check business rules
    this.NumberOfParallelMaintenanceJobsMustNotExceedAvailableWorkStations(command);
    this.NumberOfParallelMaintenanceJobsOnAVehicleMustNotExceedOne(command);

    // perform operation by 'replaying' an event
    MaintenanceJobPlanned e = command.MapToMaintenanceJobPlanned();
    RaiseEvent(e);
}
```

↩ Adds the event to list of events and executes the replay-functionality for that event



# Two tables with generic layout for each aggregate type

AggregateID	Version

For optimistic concurrency



The order in which the events should be replayed



The type of the serialized Event

The Serialized Event (in JSON)



Id	AggregateID	Order	EventType	EventData



# ▲ Optimistic Concurrency

- For each aggregate keep track of original version and current version
  - Each time an event is applied, increase the current version
- After executing a command,
  - Only add the new event(s) that occurred to the database ...
  - ... when the original version of the aggregate is equal to the current version in the database
- Options when concurrency errors occur
  1. Redo the 'Save' action (often not desirable)
  2. Restart the complete handling of the command again (if possible)
  3. Raise error







# Design for failure



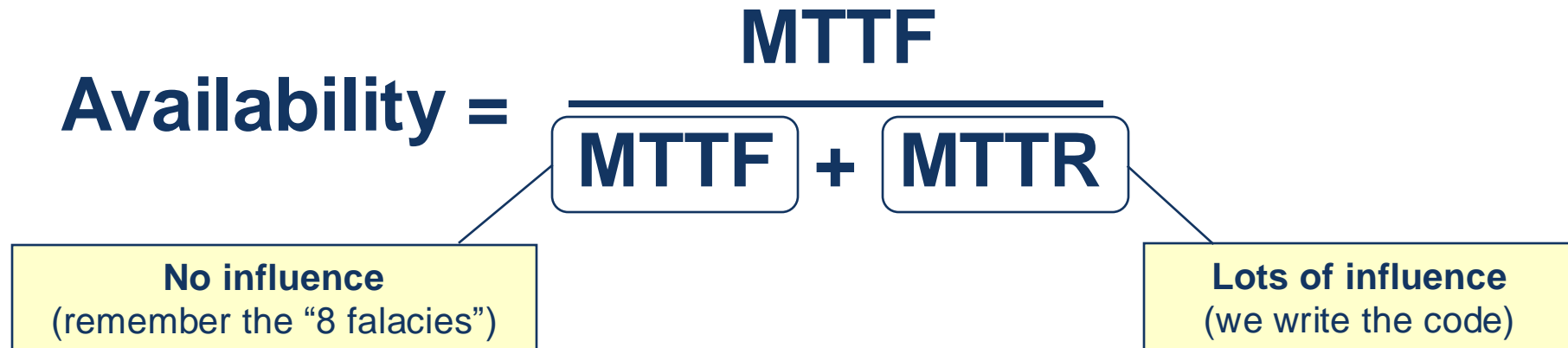
# ▲ Design for failure

- When building a distributed system **things will be off-line**
- Make sure you **handle failure gracefully**
- Beware of the "**8 fallacies of distributed computing**" (*L. Peter Deutsch*)
- Use (oss) **libraries / frameworks** to help you with this
- Support **versioning** in your contracts and end-points
- Be as **idempotent** as possible
- Be **redundant** when it counts
- Think about **point-in-time restore** when designing the system



# ▲ Design for failure

- Errors WILL occur - make sure you can recover fast!



# ▲ Isolation - Design for failure

- Introduce fault domains in your system
  - **Bulkhead** pattern (nautical term)
  - Make sure if something breaks, the system only breaks partially
- Built-in retries (with back-off) where possible
- “Fail fast”
  - **Circuit-breaker** pattern
  - Make sure you don’t keep waiting on time-outs from an unhealthy service
    - › This bogs down performance and starves thread pools



# ▲ Circuit breaker

