# High performance asynchronous transaction orchestration with Java Reactive frameworks

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#### The Business



#### **Wagering applications**

- Multiple channels (retail, web, mobile, TV)
- Significant volumes of transactions
- Rapidly spiking transactions on events
- •Low response time requirements
- Strict regulatory restrictions (auditing, logging)
- Penalties for lost or mishandled transactions

#### The Goal

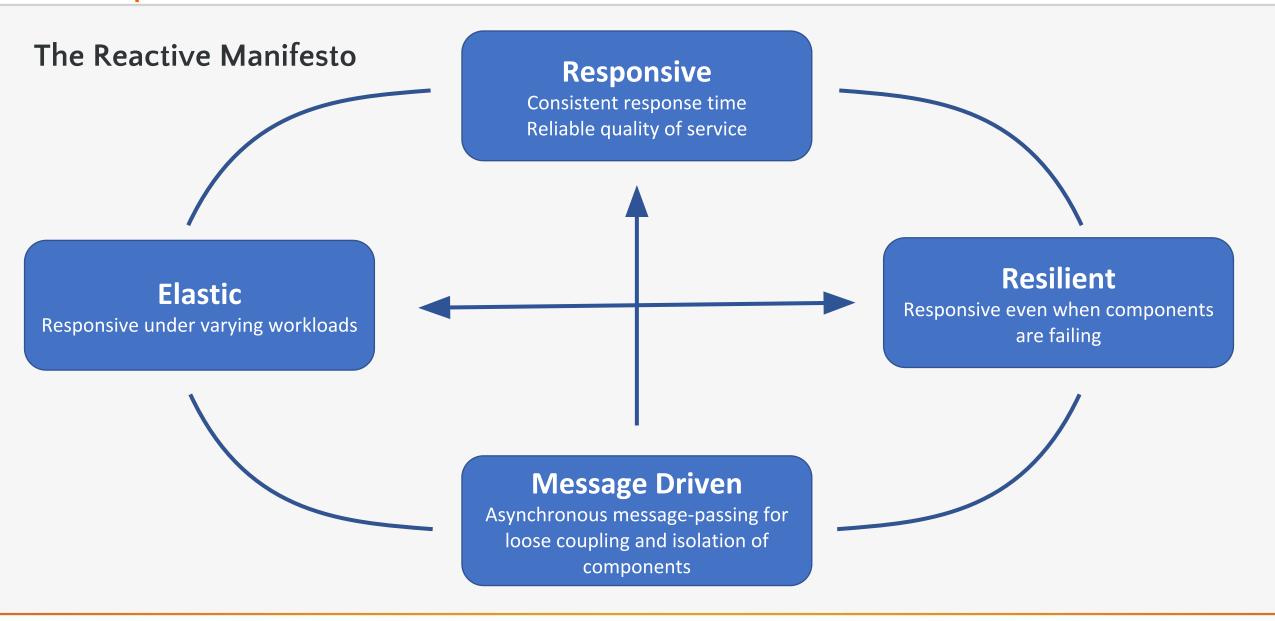


#### Create a gateway service that is able to

- Handle many requests
- •In a timely manner
- With assured responses
- While following prescribed flows
- Which can be easily reconfigured
- •Even at run-time

Easy, right? ⊙







#### **Microservices**

- •Clear separation of business concerns
- •Improved fault isolation
- •Independent scaling of mission-critical components
- •Independent technology stacks and development teams
- Faster testing of isolated services





#### **Containers**

- •Isolation of software from runtime environment
- Assured execution uniformity
- Reduced resource requirements
- Secure by default
- Docker standard maturity





#### **Kubernetes**

- Orchestration of containers on clusters
- •Cluster self-heal capabilities
- Service discovery and load balancing
- Automation of container rollouts and rollbacks
- Horizontal scalability automated based on triggers
- Multiple ways to apply configuration to containers (ConfigMaps, Env, Volumes)





Java

- Mature and proven
- Extensive tooling
- Easy prototyping
- Existing talent pool
- •Community support





Java

- Netty
- •SpringBoot 2 WebFlux
- •Jersey (JAX-RS)
- •jBPM (JBoss)





#### Netty

- •Unified API for various transport types blocking and non-blocking
- •Based on a flexible and extensible event model
- Highly customizable thread model single thread, one or more thread pools
- Better throughput, lower latency
- Reduced resource consumption
- Complete SSL/TLS support





**SpringBoot 2 – WebFlux** 

- •SpringBoot 2
  - •Extremely easy application dependency configuration
  - •Single executable JAR artifact simplifies CI/CD
- •Spring 5
  - •A complete ecosystem with multiple tools (OAuth2, JPA, JMS)
  - Mature and stable
  - Dependency injection





**SpringBoot 2 – WebFlux** 

- Reactor (extends RxJava)
- Pub-Sub model
- •Combines with Netty events to asynchronously handle requests
- •Reacts to the requests by filtering, sorting, batching, delay, back-pressure
- Actuator
- Provides access to runtime application settings management via API
- Needed for health and liveness checks in Kubernetes
- Live application monitoring





Jersey (JAX-RS)

- REST provider with specifications-compliant implementation
- Backwards compatibility with existing code-base (CXF)
- Fast and reliable
- Swagger (API presentation and testing)





jBPM (JBoss)

- •BPM objects help conceptualize the service flow
- •Combines BPM flows with Reactive object implementations
- Provides run-time reconfiguration of flows
- Ease of design and development (Eclipse BPMN2 Modeler)



# The Challenges



#### Making it all work together

- Asynchronous design
- Developer paradigm shift (Imperative to Reactive programming)
- •Flux objects to support back-pressure
- Finalizers to assure asynchronous completion
- •Write-ahead of request information allows to recover the request
- Features
- Configurable REST endpoints proxying
- Replacing Spring REST implementation with Jersey
- •Integrating jBPM objects with Reactor

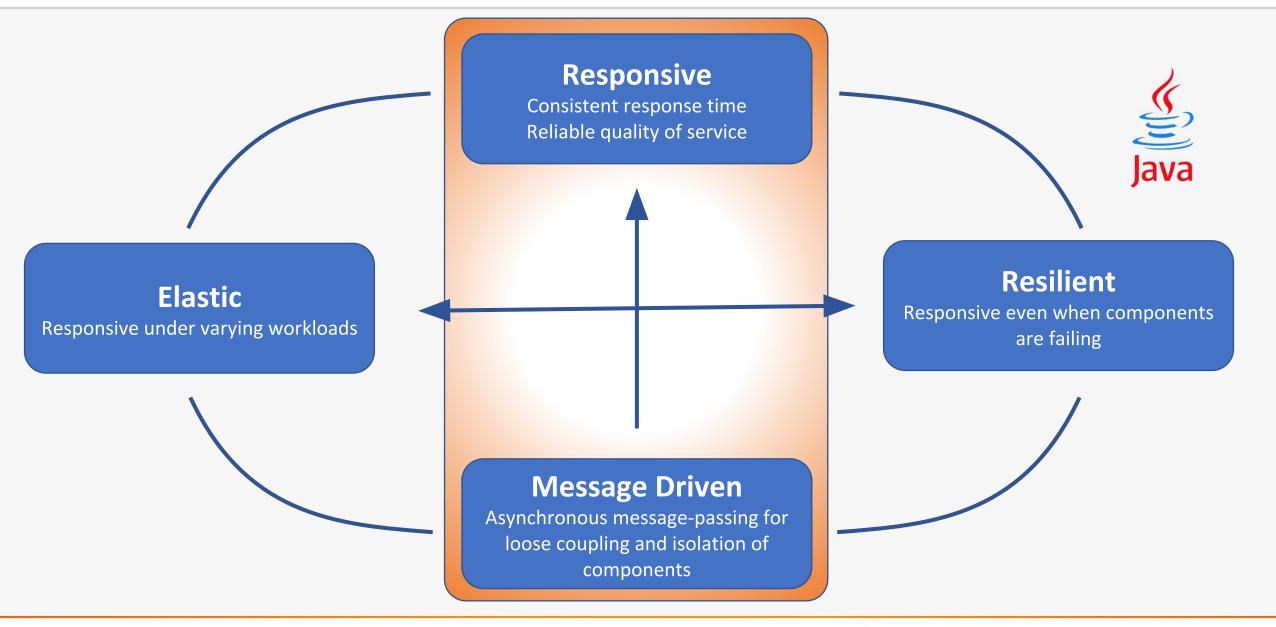
# The Challenges



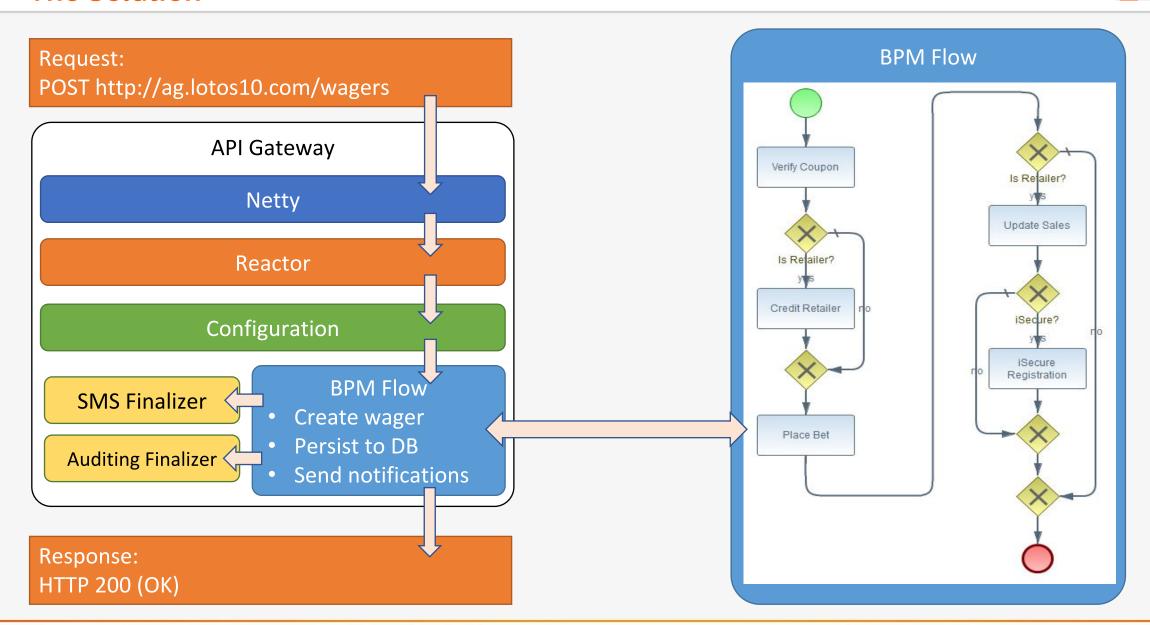
#### Making it all work together

- Performance considerations
- •Separate thread pools for events and operations
- Reactor worker threads tuning
- •CPU and memory requirements are much lower (Tomcat)
- Java in containers
- Security defaults
- Minimizing packaging
- •Externalizing configuration

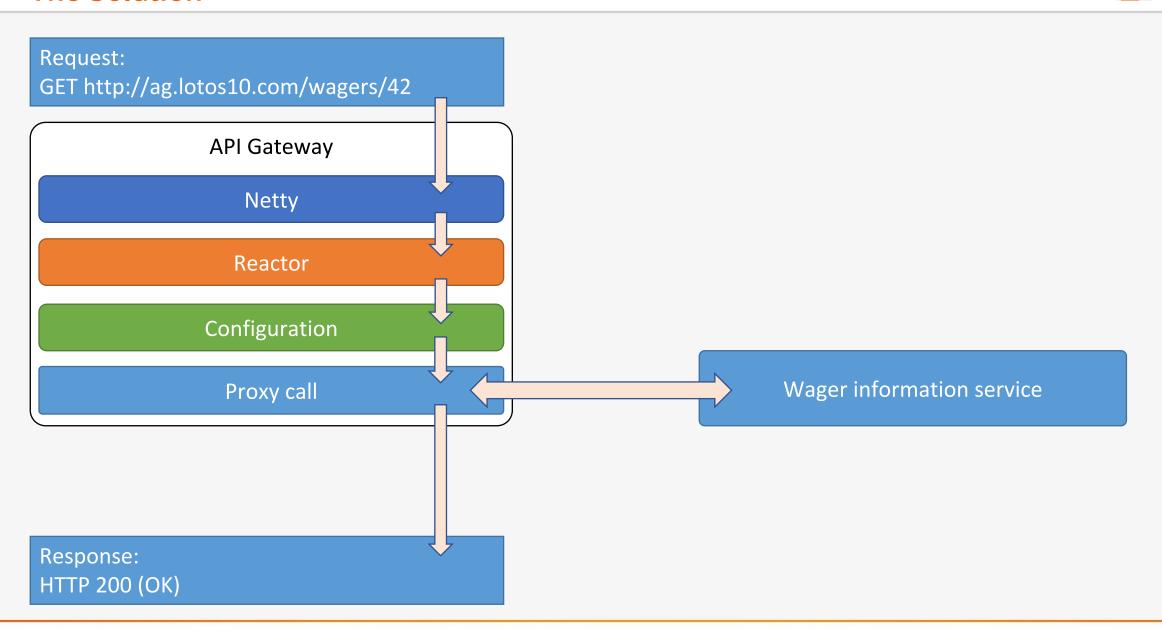




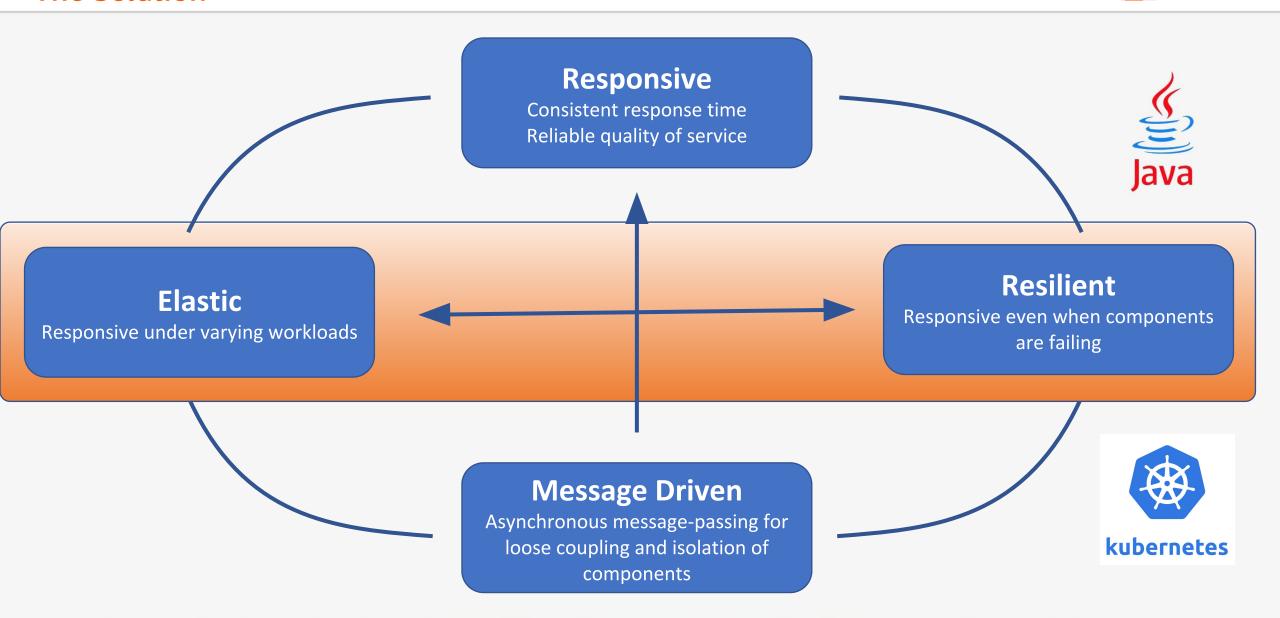














# Elastic against varying workloads

- Flux uses delay, back-pressure to handle early overloads
- Horizontal Pod Autoscaler triggered by metrics
- Differential component scaling
- Node provisioning and decommissioning via Cluster Autoscaler

# Resilient against failures

- Finalizers retry failed operations with optional back-off
- Write-ahead of request information allows to recover the request
- Kubernetes kills and reschedules pods that fail to respond in a timely manner
- Kubernetes reschedules pods from lost nodes
- Requests are directed to live services instances only







# Thank you!

