

EDD of Kwetterprise

The background of the page features a complex, abstract graphic. It consists of numerous thin, grey lines that form a grid-like structure, overlaid with thicker, vibrant blue lines that create a sense of depth and movement. Various geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and triangles, are scattered throughout the composition, some appearing as if they are floating or attached to the lines. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical, suggesting a focus on design or engineering.

Date: 2020-05-14
Author(s): Tim van den Essen
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Student number: 3118525

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Text marking

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Text needs to be changed or completed.

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1. Introduction

This document describes the design of Kwetter.

1.1. Definitions and abbreviations

RSD	Requirements Document
SPD	Specification Document
EDD	Engineering Design Document
CQRS	Command–Query Responsibility Segregation
SPoT	Single Point of Truth

2. High Level Design

Figure 2.1 contains a diagram of Kwitterprise's architecture.

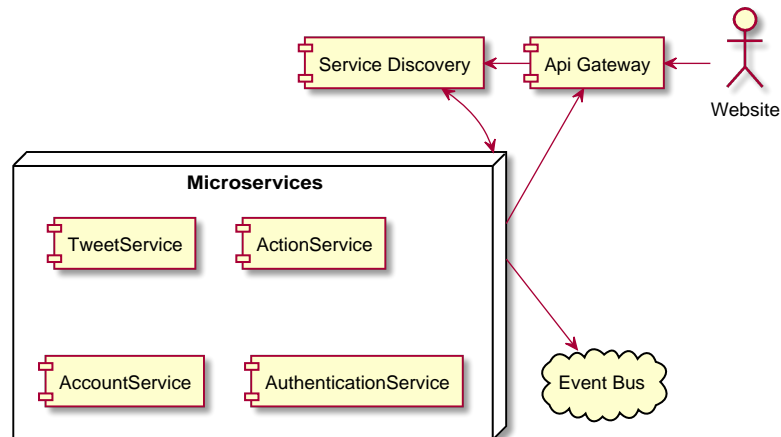


Figure 2.1: High level design.

This architecture consists of four main parts:

- **Microservices**
The business logic of Kwitterprise is handled by multiple microservices. Microservices are chosen to separate responsibilities and functionality.
- **API gateway**
The API gateway is used to dynamically route requests from the front-end (or other API users) to the correct micro-service.
- **Event bus**
Communication between microservices is event-driven. A so called “event bus” is responsible for accepting and delivering events.

2.1. Service design

Services are designed with the “command–query responsibility segregation” principle (CQRS) in mind. Figure 2.2 shows this architecture.

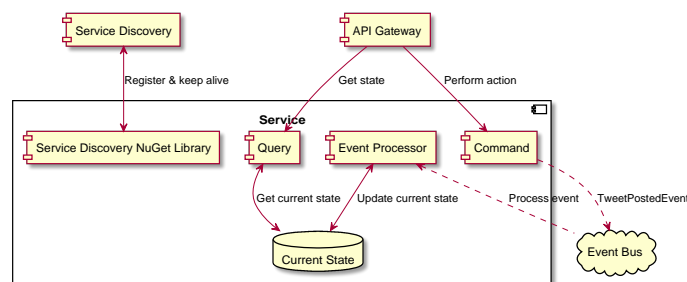


Figure 2.2: High level design of a service.

The service consists of two parts. The *Command* part handles commands which are invoked by an actor such as tweeting or following a user. These commands result in events being published to the event bus.

The *Query* part of the service is responsible for presenting this data to other components. It processes the events created by the *Command* component and keeps a database with the current state. This database functions as a “cache” for query requests like retrieving a user’s tweets or followers.

The reason this cache exists is because otherwise a “retrieve all followers from this user” request must fetch all events relating to that user (following, unfollowing, account deletion, etc) and process them to determine the final result. This would put high load on the service the moment a query is executed instead of balancing the load whenever updates are pushed.

Thus, the SPoT (single-point of truth) is the events in the events bus. Note that the “current state cache” database can always be recreated by processing all historic events.