Project Presentation: Distributed System for Data Validation and Persistence

Daniela Cadena Eladio Huamani

National University of Engineering Faculty of Sciences

CC4P1 - Concurrent Programming and Distributed Systems





- 1 Introduction
- 2 System Architecture
- 3 Communication Flow: RabbitMQ
- 4 Implementation Details
- **5** Docker and Docker Compose
- **6** Testing and Evaluation
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1. Introduction

- Project Goal: Implement a distributed system that simulates a real-world scenario of asynchronous data validation and persistence, using messaging middleware.
- Key Technologies:
 - Node.js (Client)
 - Java (Validation Service)
 - Python (Persistence Service)
 - RabbitMQ (Middleware)
 - PostgreSQL (Main DB)
 - MariaDB (Validation DB)
 - Docker & Docker Compose
- Simulation: A flow where user data is sent, validated (e.g., DNI), and then stored in a decoupled and robust manner.



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2. System Architecture (Part 1)

Overview:

- A system composed of multiple independent services that collaborate through a message bus.
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- Main Components:
 - Client (Node.js): Interface for data entry. Sends data to RabbitMQ.
 - DNI Validator Service (Java): Consumes from RabbitMQ, validates DNI against MariaDB, and resends if valid.
 - Persistence Service (Python): Consumes validated messages and stores them in PostgreSQL.

2. System Architecture (Part 2)

- Databases:
 - **DB1** (**PostgreSQL**): Stores validated user information (ID, name, email, DNI, etc.).
 - DB2 (MariaDB): Contains reference records for DNI validation.

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3. Communication Flow: RabbitMQ (Part 1)

What is RabbitMQ?

- An open-source message broker that acts as an intermediary between producers and consumers.
- Enables asynchronous and decoupled communication.
- Detailed Message Flow:
 - ① Client (Node.js) sends user data to the validate_dni queue.
 - Validator Service (Java) consumes from validate_dni. Validates DNI against DB2 (MariaDB).
 - If DNI is valid, it publishes the message to validate_save_user.
 - Persistence Service (Python) consumes from validate_save_user. Saves user to DB1 (PostgreSQL).



3. Communication Flow: RabbitMQ (Part 2)

- Key RabbitMQ Concepts Used:
 - Producer: Node.js Client.
 - Consumers: Java and Python Services.
 - Queues: validate_dni, validate_save_user (durable).
 - Persistent Messages: To prevent message loss.
 - Acknowledgements (ACKs): Confirmation of processing.
- Benefits of RabbitMQ:
 - Decoupling, Scalability, Fault Tolerance, Asynchronous Processing.

Visual Suggestion



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4. Implementation Details (Part 1)

Client (Node.js):

- Use of inquirer for interactive capture.
- Connection to RabbitMQ (amqplib), sending to validate_dni.
- Messages as persistent: true.

DNI Validator (Java):

- Connection to RabbitMQ (com.rabbitmq.client) with retries.
- Consumption from validate_dni.
- DNI extraction (regex), validation against MariaDB (JDBC).
- Publishing to validate_save_user if successful.
- Handling of basicAck.



4. Implementation Details (Part 2)

- Consumer and Persistence (Python):
 - Connection to RabbitMQ (pika) with BlockingConnection.
 - Consumption of messages from validate_save_user.
 - Data processing and saving to PostgreSQL (psycopg2).
 - **Concurrency:** Use of threads (threading) to process multiple messages and improve performance.
 - Handling of basic_ack.



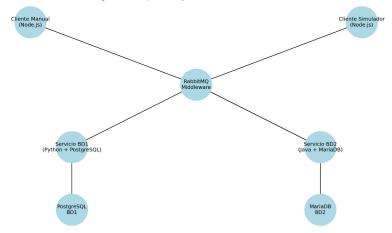


Figura 1: Architechture Diagram

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- Why Docker?
 - Consistent Environments.
 - Service Isolation.
 - Simple Scalability.
 - Simplified Deployment (docker-compose up).
- Orchestration with Docker Compose (docker-compose.yml):
 - Service definition: rabbitmq, bd1 (PostgreSQL), bd2 (MariaDB), client-simulator (Node.js), service_bd1 (Python), service_bd2 (Java).
 - Configuration of internal Docker networks.



5. Docker and Docker Compose (Part 2)

The Role of Dockerfiles:

- client-simulator (Node.js): Base node:18-alpine, npm install.
- service_bd2 (Java): Base openjdk:17, compiles, RabbitMQ retries.
- service_bd1 (Python): Base python:3.11-slim, installs pika, psycopg2.
- Lightweight and specific images.
- Lifecycle with docker-compose up:
 - ① Start rabbitmq, bd1, bd2.
 - SQL scripts to initialize DBs.
 - 3 Java/Python services wait for RabbitMQ and listen to queues.
 - 4 Interactive Node.js for data input.



- Robustness Thanks to Docker:
 - Retry logic in services to handle race conditions at startup.
 - Volume mounting for SQL scripts.
 - Secure and fluid communication over the Docker network.

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Figura 2: Containers

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6. Testing and Evaluation

Performance Evaluation:

• Stress test script (1000 random entries) to evaluate performance and resilience.

Data Validation:

 Queries to DB1 (PostgreSQL) and DB2 (MariaDB) to verify correct insertion and validation logic.

Manual Entry:

System supports interactive user registration from the client terminal



Figura 3: Channels

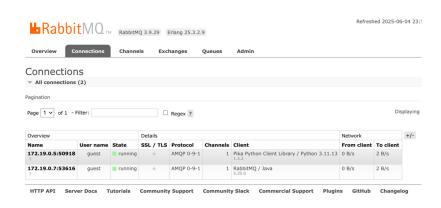


Figura 4: Connections services



Figura 5: Up Containers

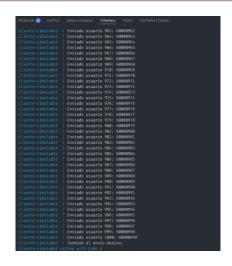


Figura 6: Send data

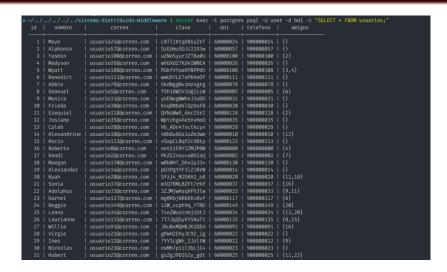


Figura 7: active users

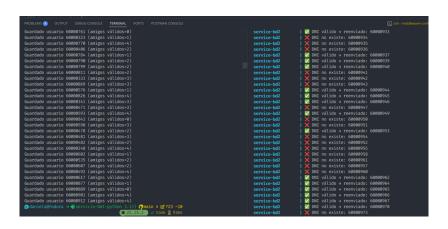


Figura 8: Validar Usuarios

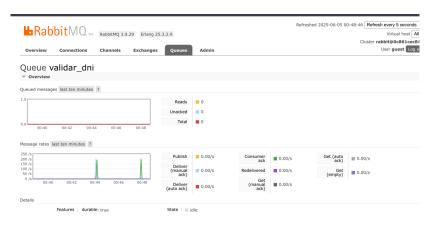


Figura 9: Queue validated DNI

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7. Conclusions

- System successfully demonstrates middleware-based communication and asynchronous processing.
- Validation of real-world scenarios: data integrity, messaging, multi-threaded persistence.
- RabbitMQ fundamental for decoupling, scalability, and fault tolerance.
- Docker and Docker Compose simplified development, deployment, and management.
- Practical and robust application of concurrent programming and distributed systems concepts.