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Aggregates

1. Write an aggregate.

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Namespace MicroPlumberd

Classes

<u>AggregateAttribute</u>

<u>AggregateBase<TState></u>

EventHandlerAttribute

<u>EventStoreProjectionManagementClientExtensions</u>

InvocationContext

<u>InvocationScope</u>

MetadataExtensions

OutputStreamAttribute

Plumber

Structs

Metadata

Interfaces

<u>IAggregate</u>

 $\underline{\mathsf{IAggregate}\!<\!\mathsf{TSelf}\!>}$

IConventions

<u>IObjectSerializer</u>

<u>IPlumber</u>

Root interface for plumber

<u>IProjectionRegister</u>

IReadModel

<u>ISubscriptionRunner</u>

ISubscriptionSet

<u>ITypeRegister</u>

Enums

 $\underline{Standard Metadata Enricher Types}$

Delegates

EventIdConvention

EventNameConvention

 $\underline{Group Name Model Convention}$

MetadataConvention

 $\underline{Output Stream Model Convention}$

<u>SteamNameConvention</u>

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Comments:

- State is encapsulated in nested class FooState.
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AppSrc.FooAggregate aggregate = AppSrc.FooAggregate.New(Guid.NewGuid());
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var aggregate = await plumber.Get<FooAggregate>("YOUR_ID");
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Write a read-model/processor

1. Read-Models

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[EventHandler]
public partial class FooModel
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    {
        // your code
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Comments:

- ReadModels have private async Given methods. Since they are async, you can invoke SQL here, or othere APIs to store your model.
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```
var fooModel = new FooModel();
var sub= await plumber.SubscribeModel(fooModel);

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With **SubscribeModel** you can subscribe from start, from certain moment or from the end of the stream.

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Implementing a processor is technically the same as implementing a read-model, but inside the Given method you would typically invoke a command or execute an aggregate.

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- SteamNameConvention from aggregate type, and aggregate id
- EventNameConvention from aggregate? instance and event instance
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